

Simulated Motion Applications with SimCenter R2D for Regional Damage

Frank McKenna

(slides from: **Greg Deierlein, Adam Zsarnóczy, Barbaros Cetiner, Sang-ri Yi, Pedro Arduino, Amin Pakzad**

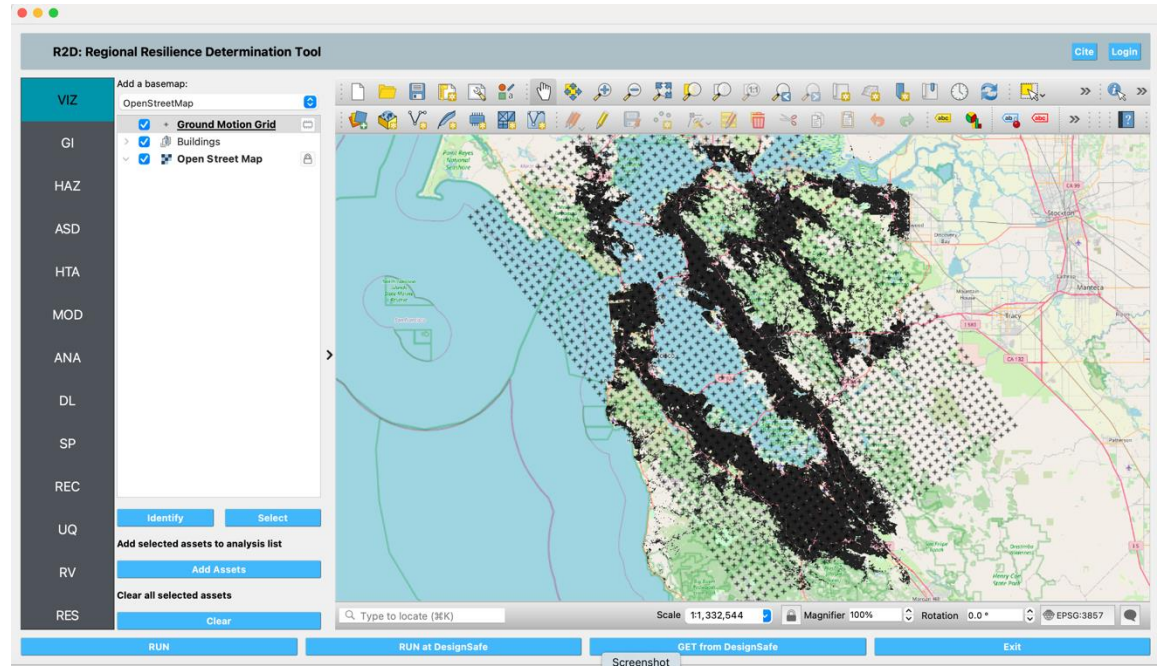
Jinyan Zhao, Sina Naemi, Nikola Blagojevic)

NHERI SimCenter
UC Berkeley

Outline

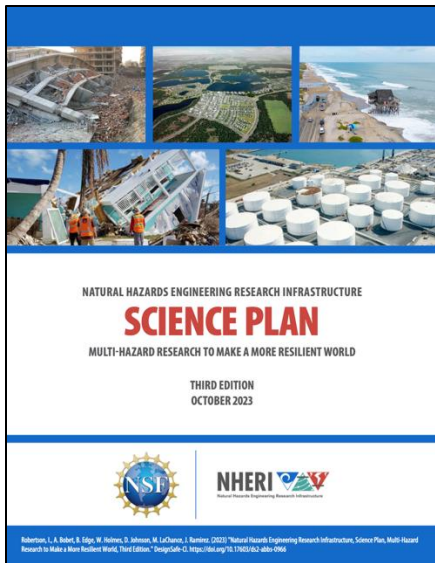
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- SimCenter
- BRAILS++
- R2D
- Bay Area Testbed



NSF NHERI: National Hazards Engineering Research **Infrastructure**

“NHERI is a nationwide, shared-use network of facilities. It provides the natural hazards research community with state-of-the-art research **infrastructure**”, source: NSF

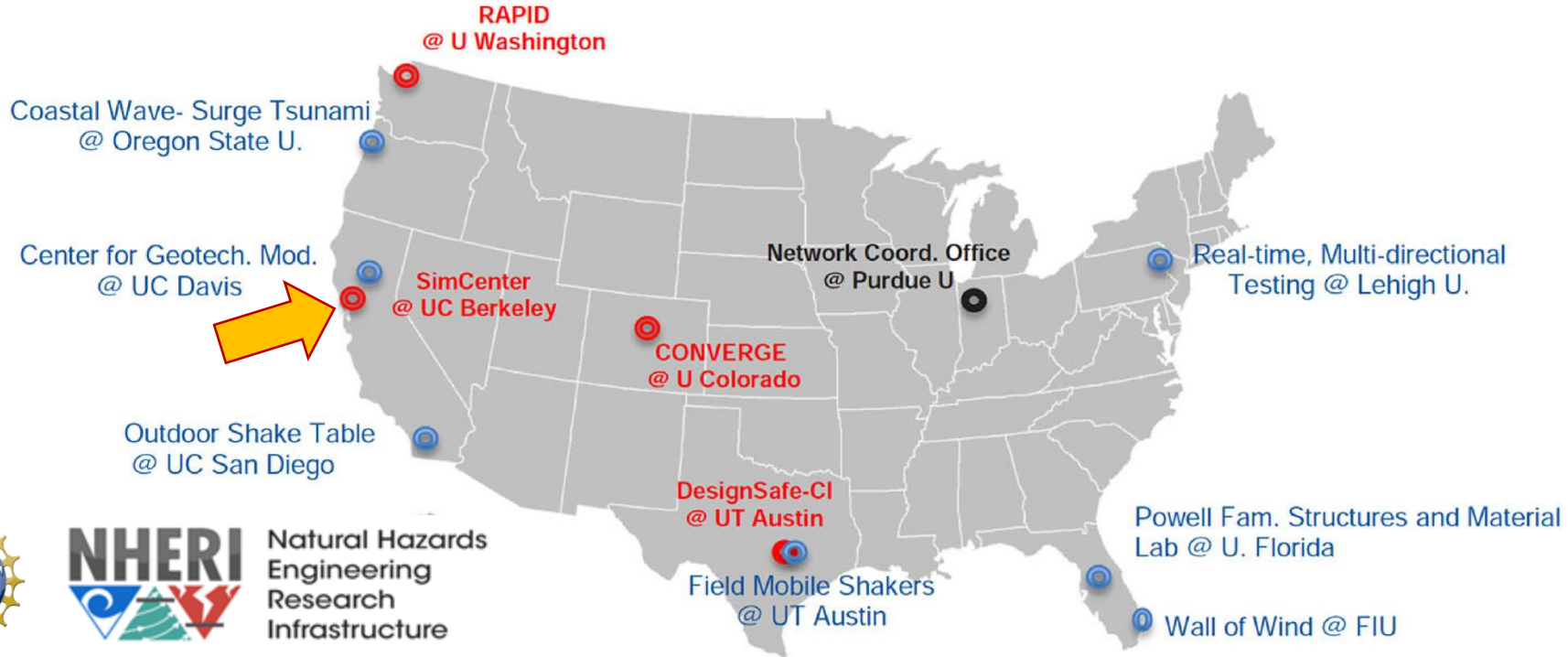


Three Grand Challenges:

1. **Quantify the damaging characteristics of earthquakes, windstorms, and associated hazards—tsunamis, storm surge, and waves**
2. **Assess the and the physical vulnerability of civil infrastructure and the social vulnerability of communities**
3. **Develop technologies and engineering tools to design, construct, retrofit, and operate resilient and sustainable infrastructure**

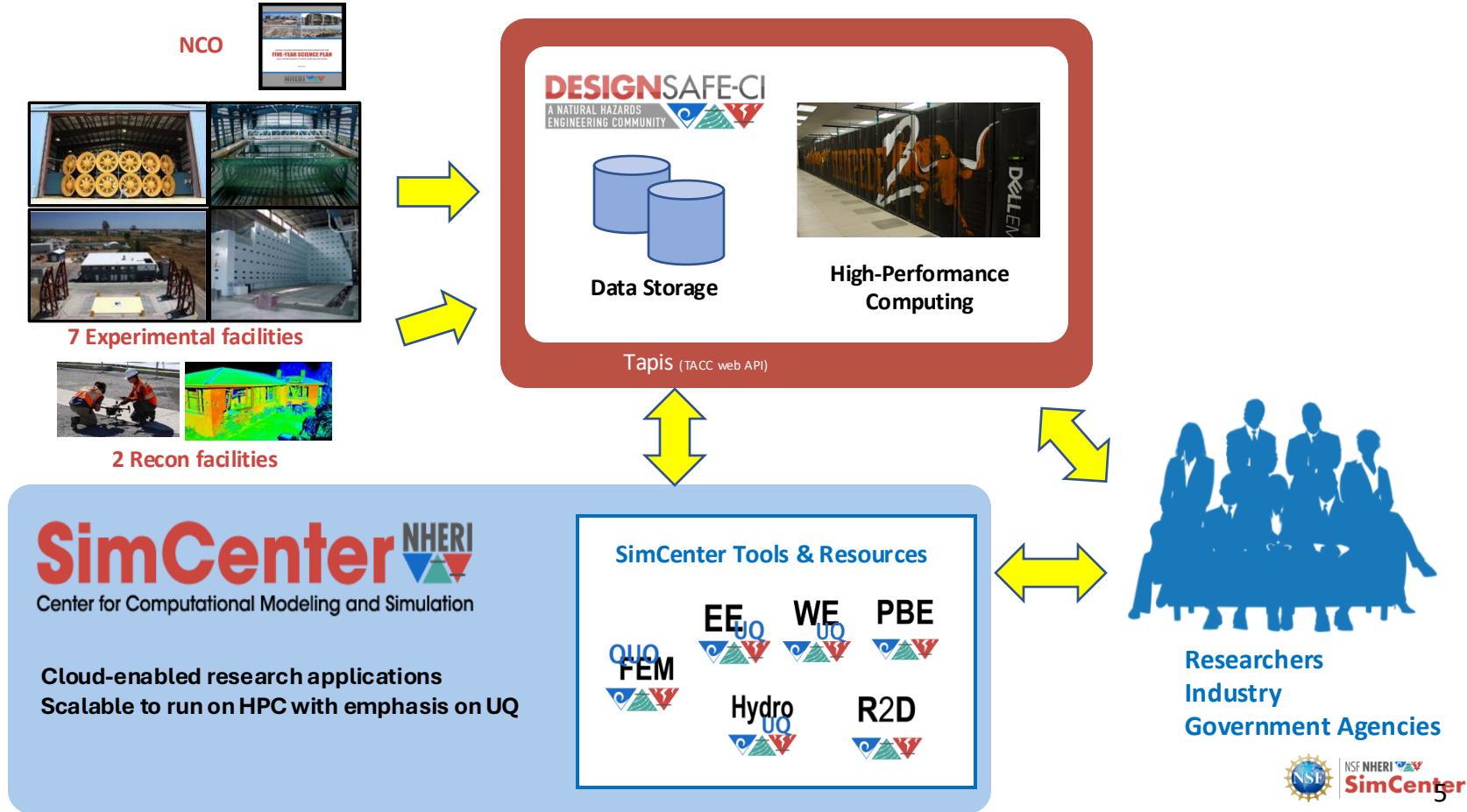
A Distributed Collection of Facilities

- ❖ Experimental facilities (7), **Cyber-infrastructure**, **Field Reconnaissance**, and **Simulation Software**
- ❖ Current project period: 2014-2025; future initiative (2026-2035) under development



Natural Hazards
Engineering
Research
Infrastructure

Working Together



SimCenter Vision (2016-present)

To transform the nation's ability to understand and mitigate adverse effects of natural hazards on the built environment
through a computational simulation framework

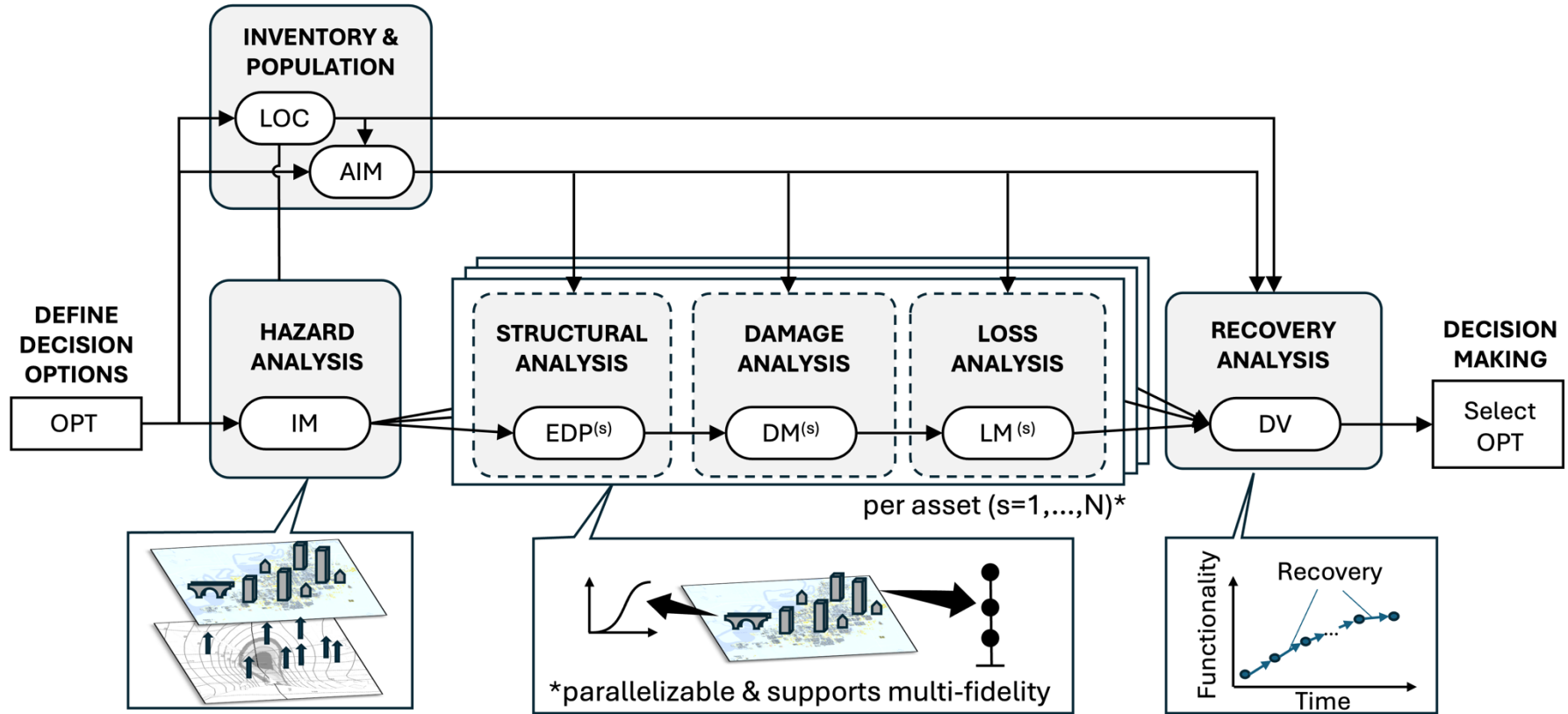
“Grounded in the present
Five years focus
Twenty years vision”



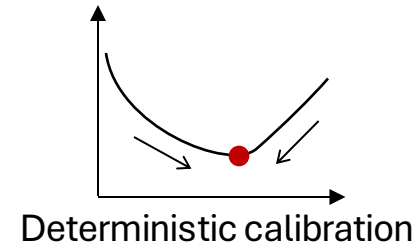
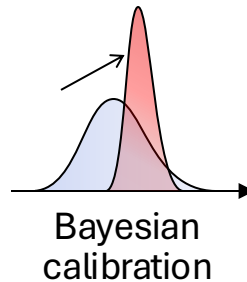
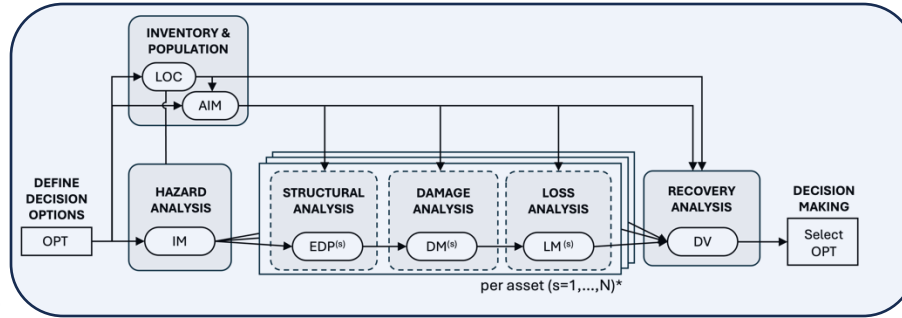
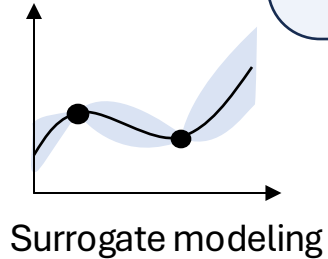
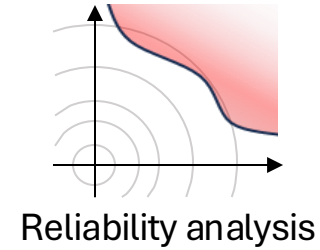
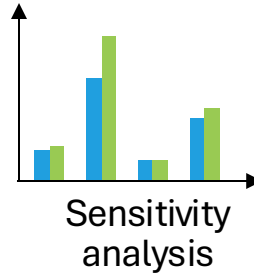
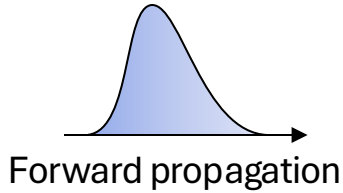
Steve Mahin, *founding PI and Director*

Components of Computational Framework

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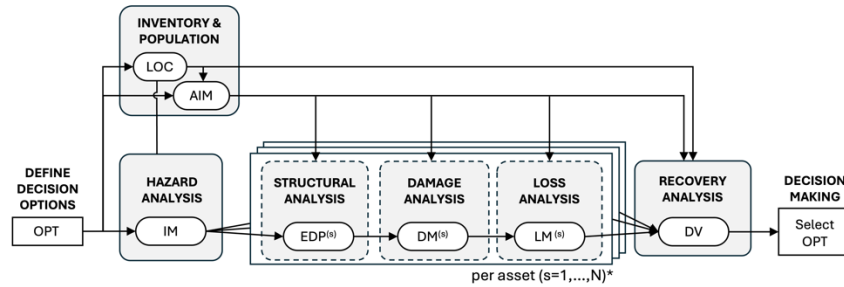


Add in Components to Framework for Uncertainty



Enabling Different Workflows

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provide **Software** to allow multiple workflows

Frontend with Graphical User Interface (GUI)



User inputs



Input

Visualization



Output

Catalog of built-in models and datasets



Backend (Simulation Workflows)



Modular Simulation Platform

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Frontend with Graphical User Interface (GUI)



User inputs

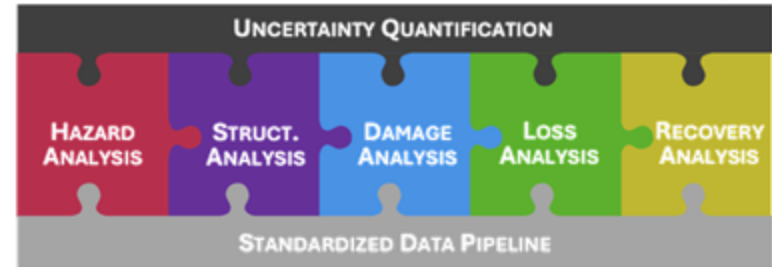
Visualization



Catalog of built-in models and datasets

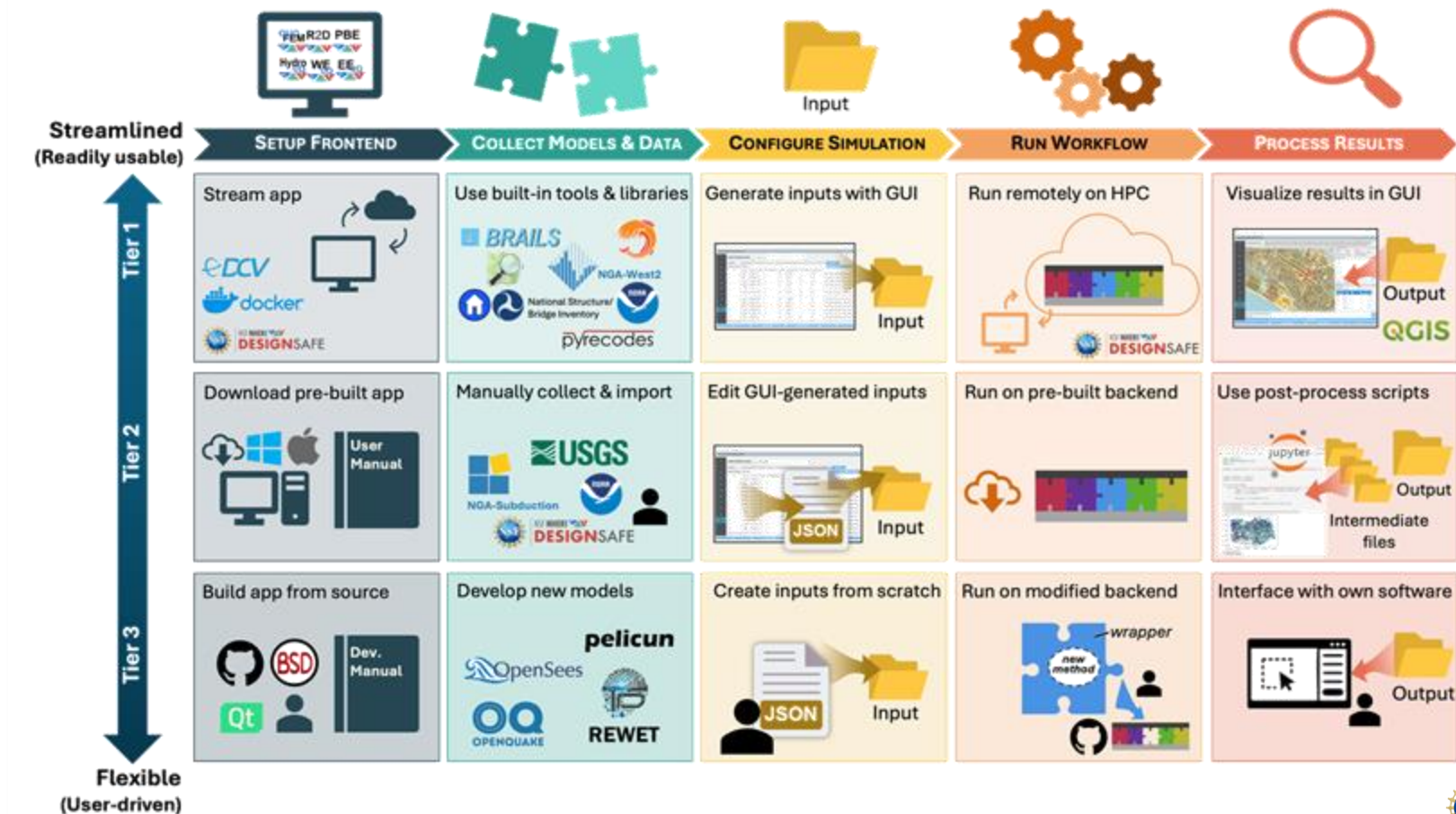


Backend (Simulation Workflows)

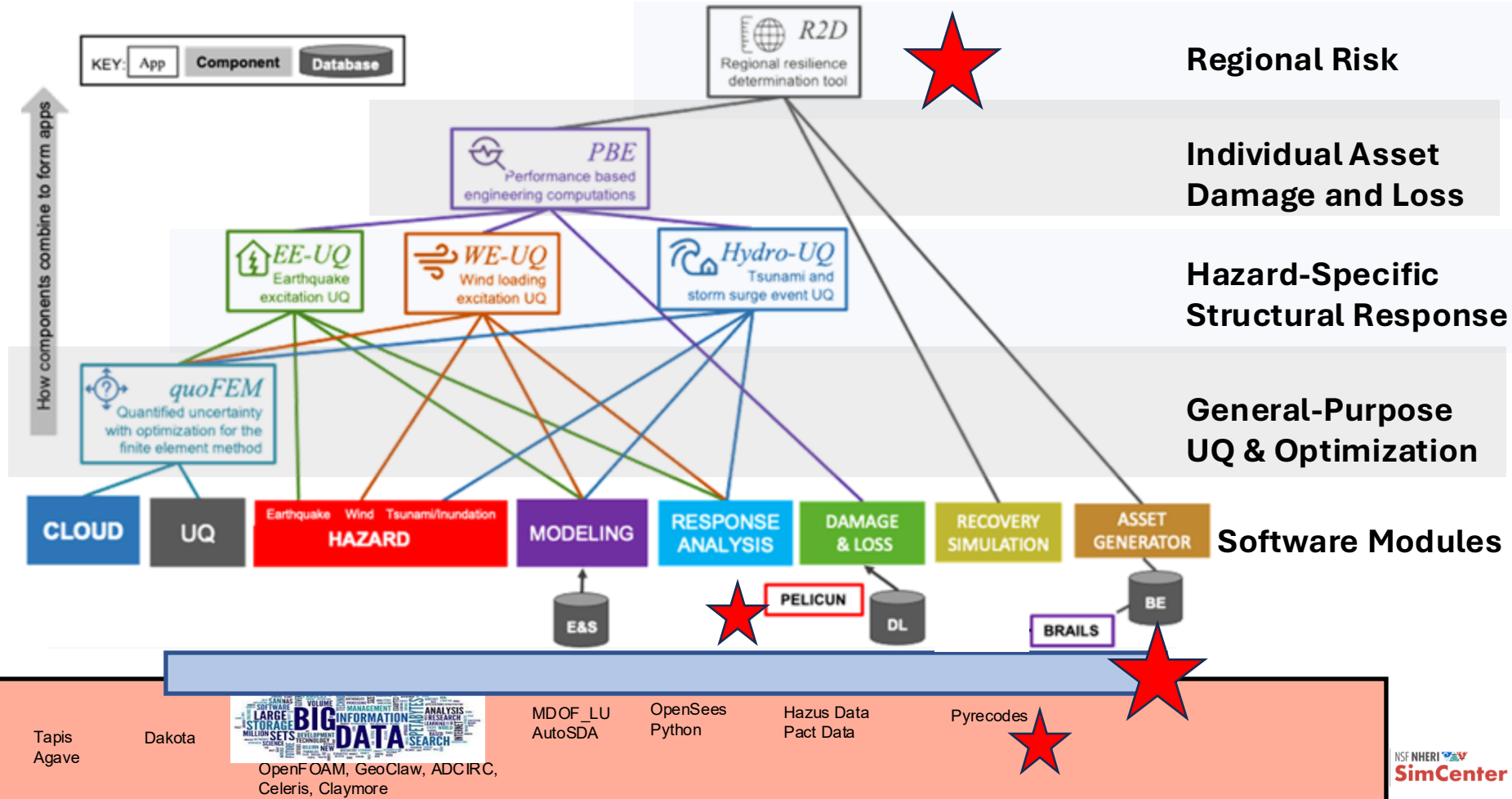


Address Different User Levels

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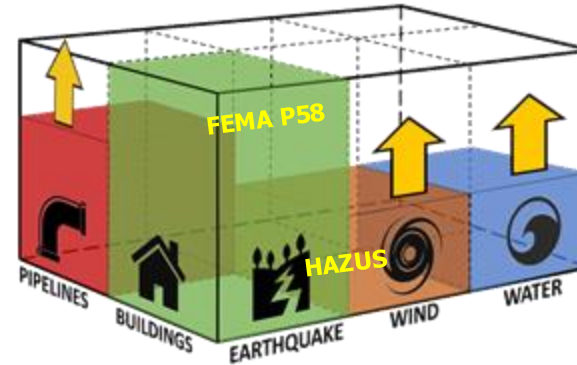
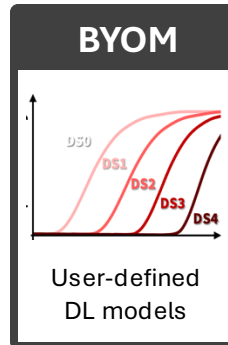
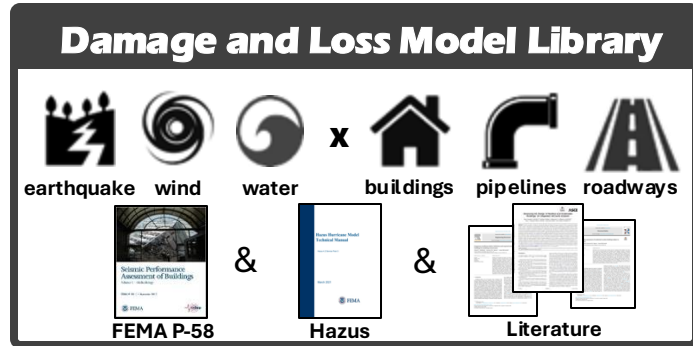
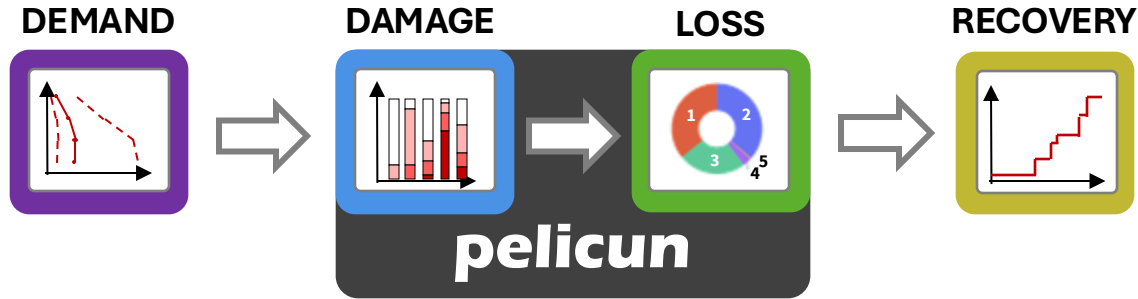


Released TIER 1 Applications built from Framework



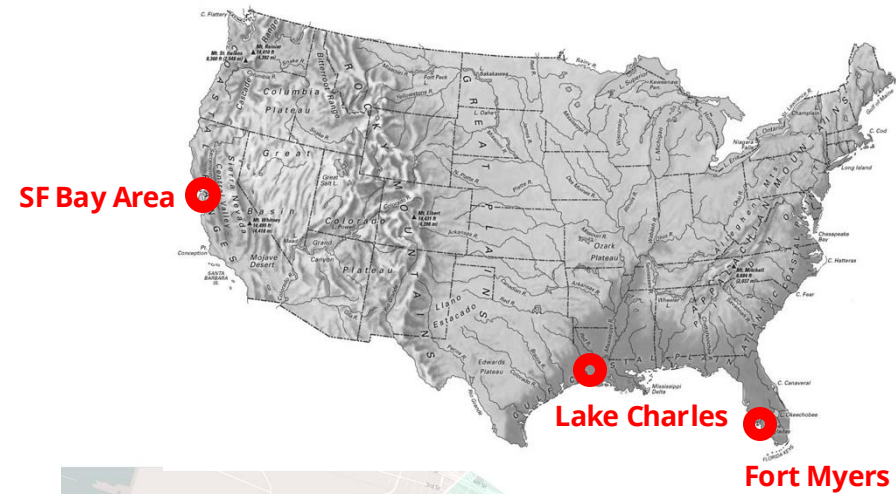
Pelican – Modular Damage and Loss Simulation

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Regional Testbeds for R2D

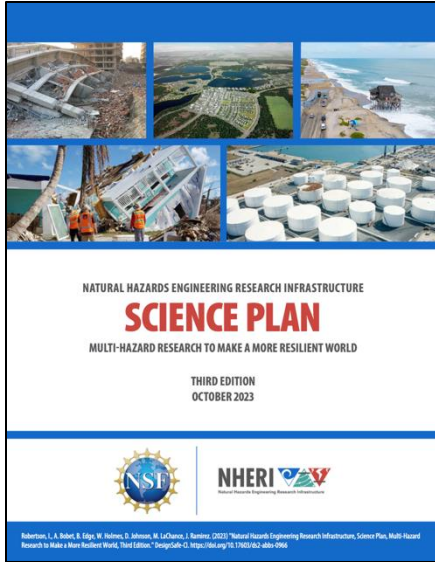
- **Foster benchmarking, collaboration, and research** with broader impacts
- Locations with rich historical data from multiple nat. haz. events
- **Generate and share inventories** of buildings, households, and lifelines
- Import or generate event information, and simulate impacts and recovery
- **Test surrogate models** to incorporate high-fidelity local-scale analyses
- Develop best practices to facilitate rapid deployment of regional studies



Outline

- SimCenter
- BRAILS++
- R2D
- Bay Area Testbed

NSF NHERI: Science Plan



To Simulate the effects of a natural hazard on the
Infrastructure & the community
YOU NEED information on:
Asset Inventory (buildings, lifelines (roads, gas, water, ...)
and **PEOPLE** in the community.

- **B**uilding **R**egional **A**sset **I**nventories for **L**arge **S**cale **S**imulations

PURPOSE: Generate Asset Inventories for Regional Simulation

OUTPUTS: Probabilistic Asset Inventories, many “Possible Worlds”

BRAILS++ - Streamlined Inventory Generation

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Web Scraping

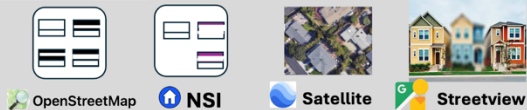


Image Processing



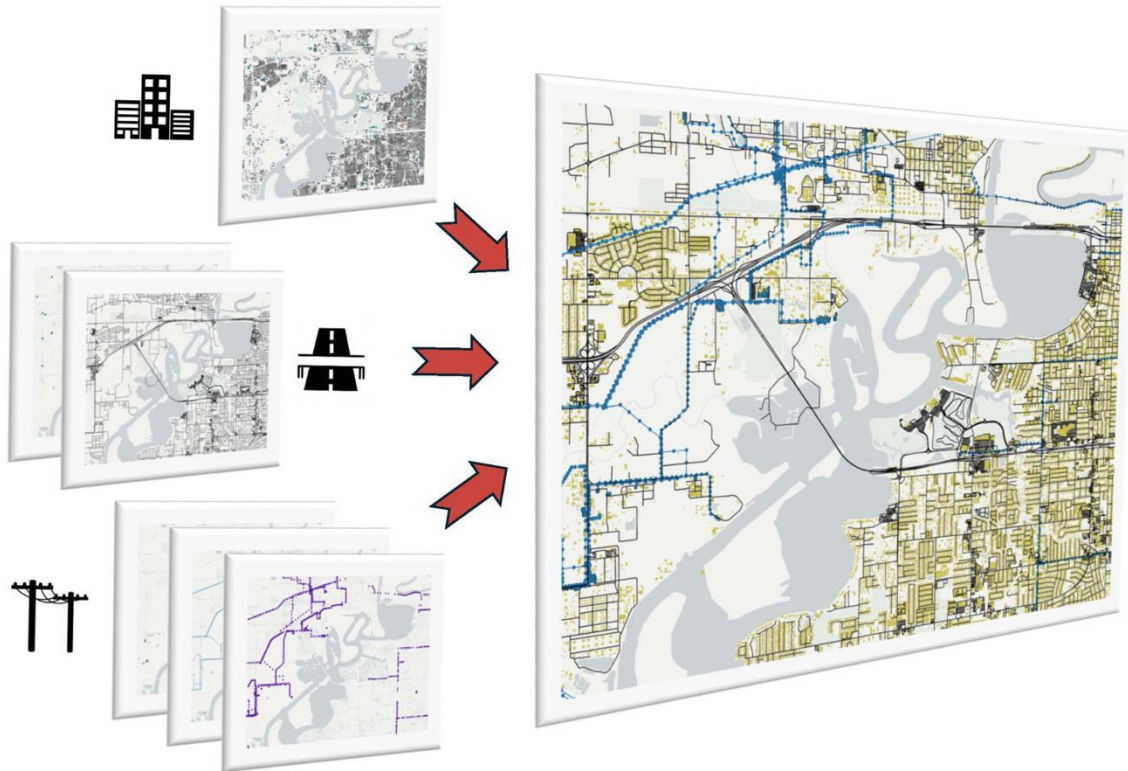
Merge/Join



Imputation



Inference



Scrapers: Obtain Data from Public Datasets on WWW

Building Footprints

OpenStreetMap
Overture Maps
Microsoft Global Footprints
FEMA USA Structures

Building Features

NSI
FEMA Flood Zone
ASCE Hazards
USGS NLCD

Transportation Systems

US Census TIGER/Lines
National Bridge Inventory
National Tunnel Inventory
OpenStreetMap

Power Infrastructure

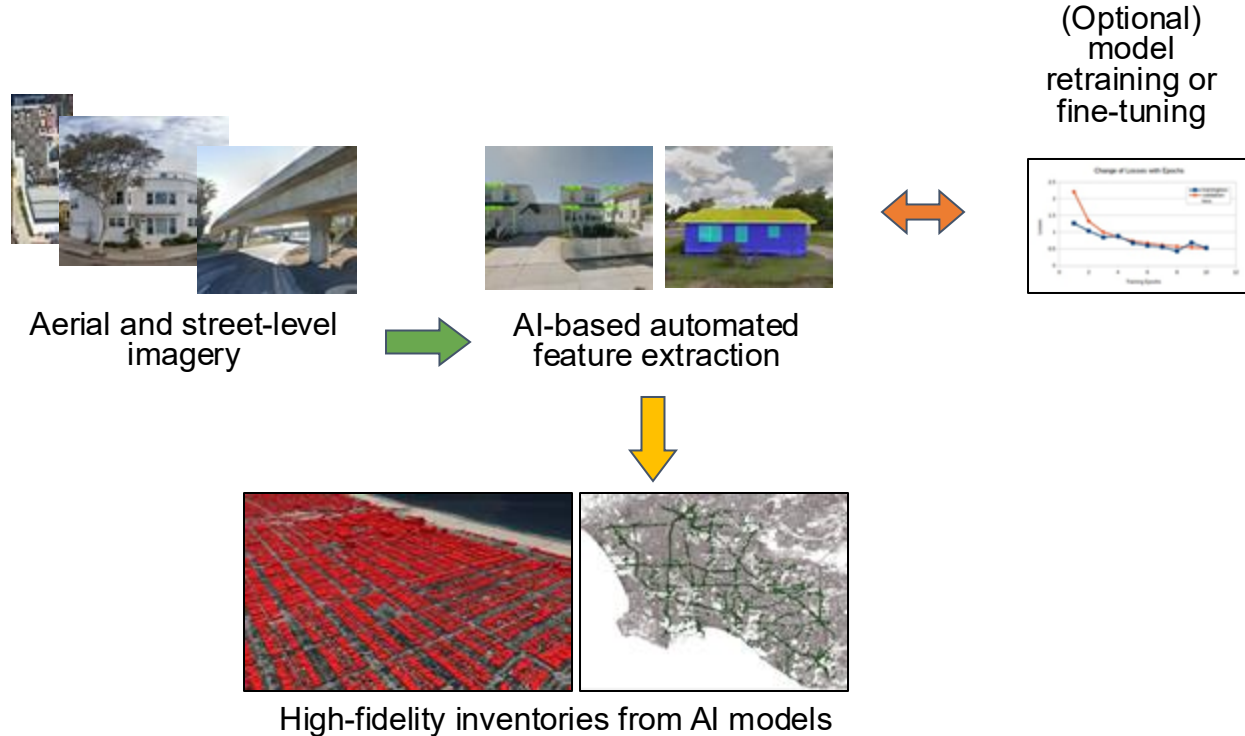
HIFLD
OpenStreetMap



You can also ingest user-specified building footprints and inventory data into BRAILS!

Processors: Obtain Information from Images

ML Classification and Segmentation & Image Processing



ML-Based Building Attribute Prediction Capabilities

Approach	Attribute	Output	Model Version
Image Classification	Roof Type	Flat, Gable, Hip	1.1.0
	Roof Cover	Shingles, Tiles, Metal, BUR, SPM	1.0.0
	Occupancy	Residential/Other	1.1.0
	Construction Type	Wood, Concrete, Steel, Masonry, Manufactured	1.0.0
Object Detection + Post-processing	Number of Floors	Integer	1.1.0
	Garage	Yes/No	1.0.0
	Chimney	Yes/No	1.0.0
Image Segmentation + Image Rectification + Post-processing	Building Height	Float	1.1.0
	Roof Pitch	Float	1.1.0
	Roof Height	Float	1.1.0
	First Floor Height	Float	1.1.0
	Window Ratio	Total Window Area/Facade Area	1.1.0

New Large Language Models are a game changer

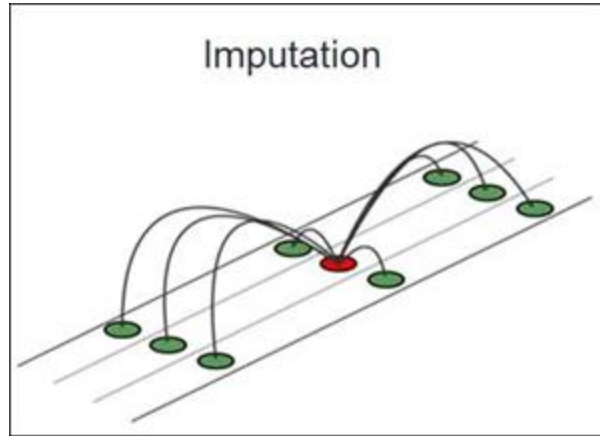


Grounded-SAM

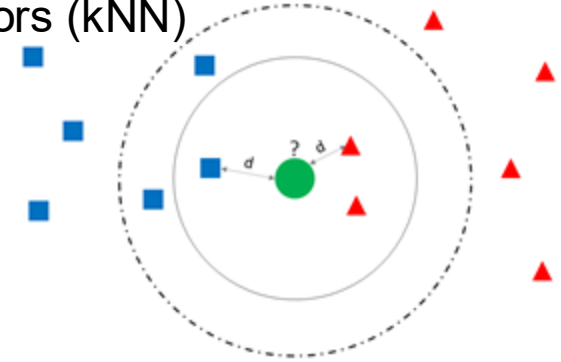


Vision Language Models Integrated BRAILS++

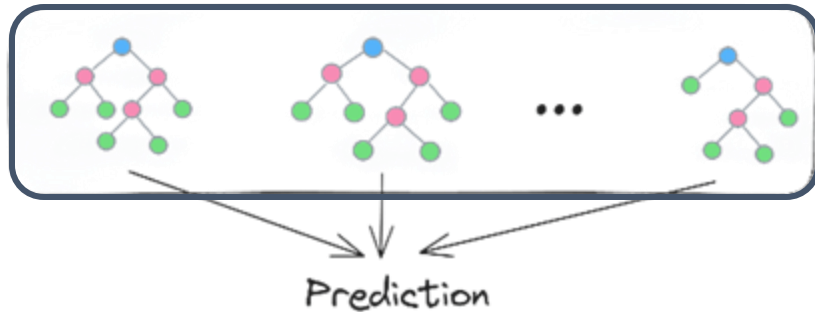
Imputation: Predicting Missing Data: Imputation



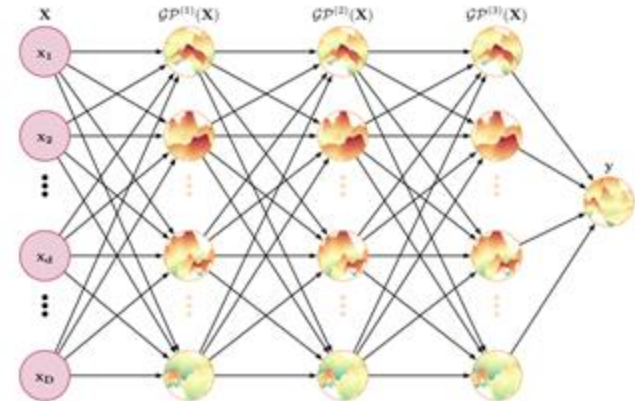
K-nearest neighbors (kNN)



Random forest

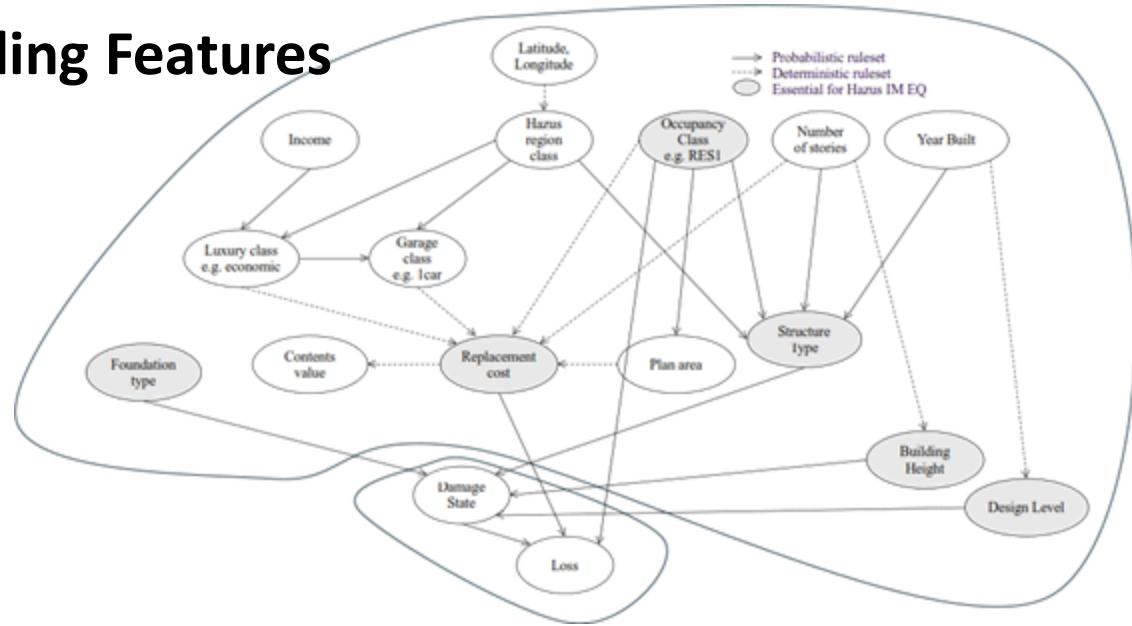


Gaussian Process



Inference: Predicting new features based on existing

1. Rulesets for building Features



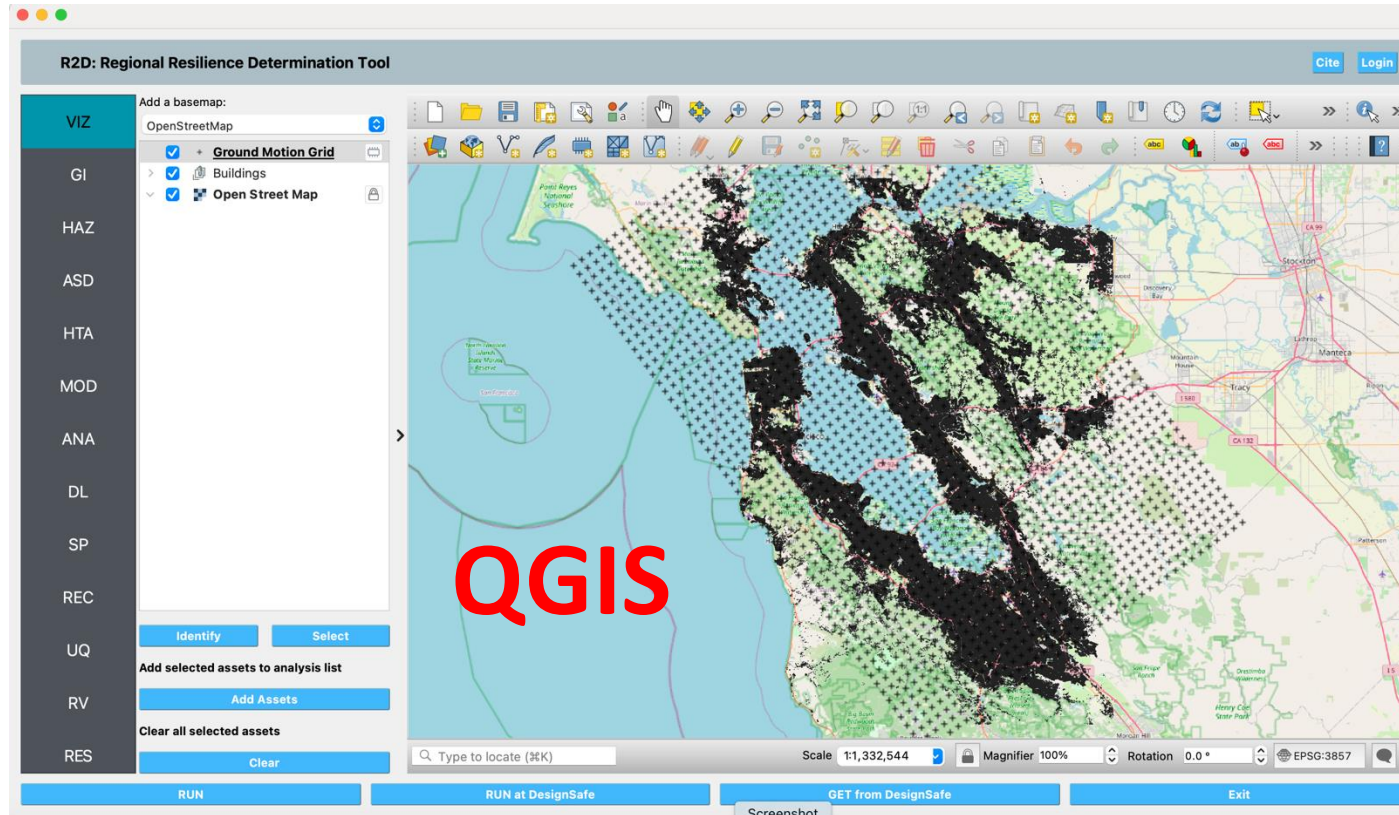
2. Algorithms for Lifeline Systems

e.g. utilizing household & roadway info for generating water, power networks, etc.

Outline

- SimCenter
- BRAILS++
- R2D
- Bay Area Testbed

Regional Resilience Determination Application



R2D TIER 1 Desktop Application

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QGIS

Hazard Events

Lifelines

Buildings

Response & Damage

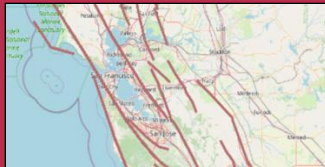
Recovery

Uncertainty Quantification

[R2D Webpage](#)

Multi-hazard

→ Interfaces & Event Generators



Earthquake



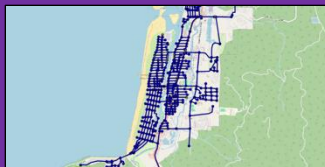
Wind



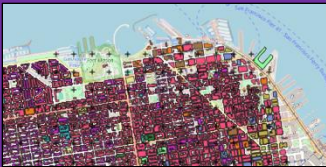
Water

Multiple asset types

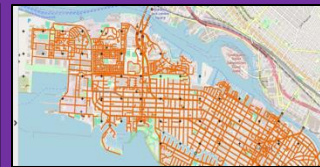
→ BRAILS++ Inventory Generator



Utility networks



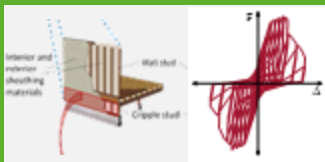
Buildings



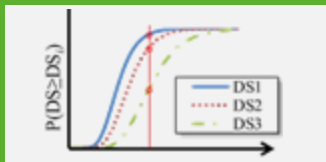
Transportation

Multi-fidelity

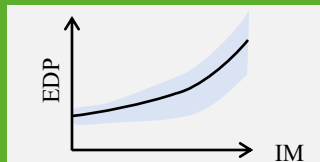
→ Model Libraries & Simulation Tools



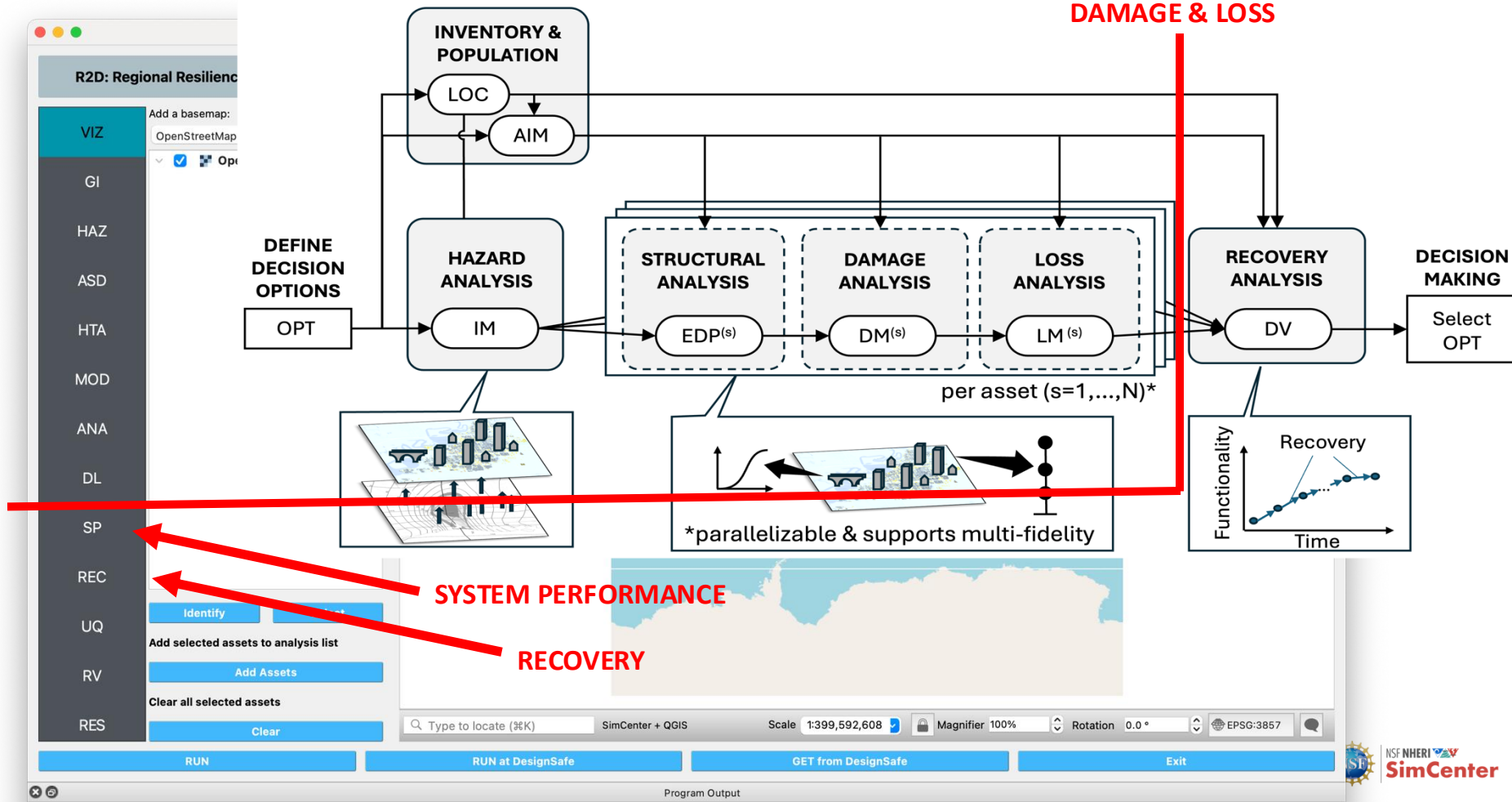
Hi-res FEM / CFD



Fragility Curves



Surrogate models



System Performance

performance of a system **AFTER** the event

Water System

ReWet (Sina Naemi)

Transportation System

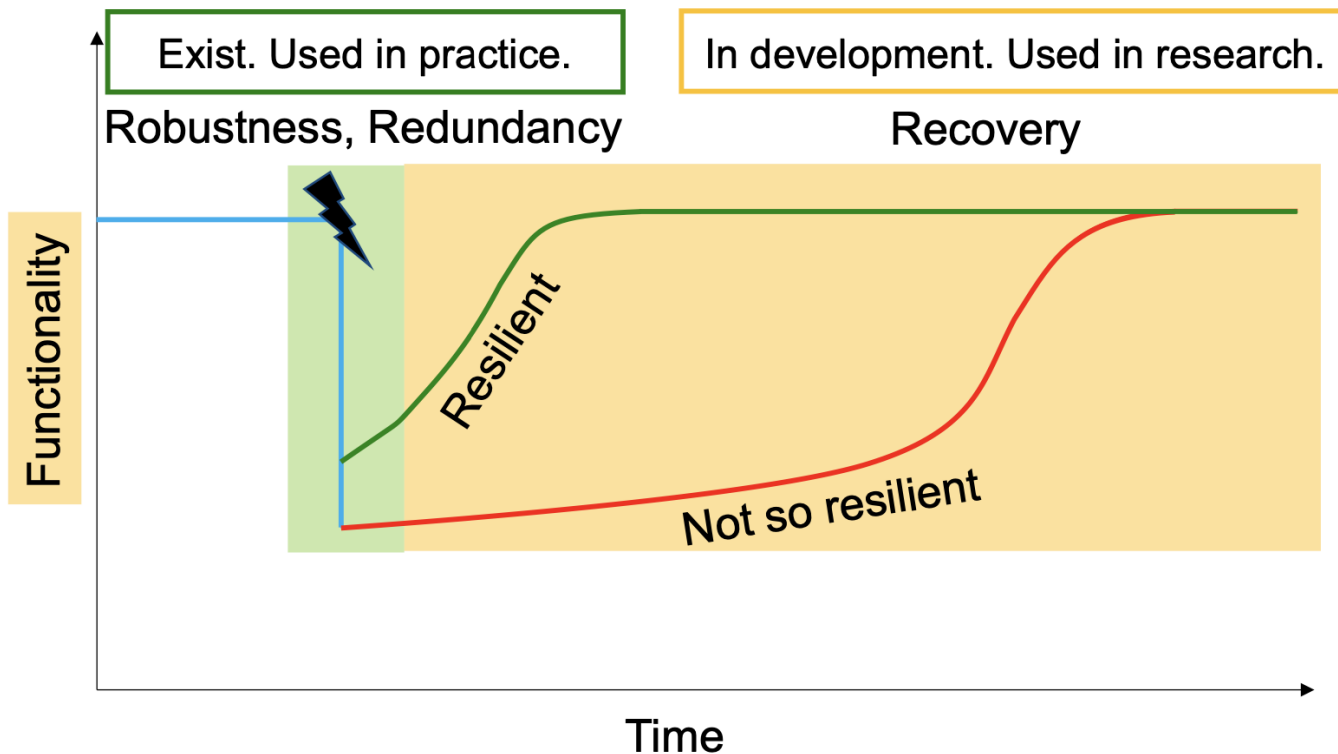
Residual Demand Model (Kenichi Soga)



Recovery

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Understanding resilience requires understanding the recovery of urban systems

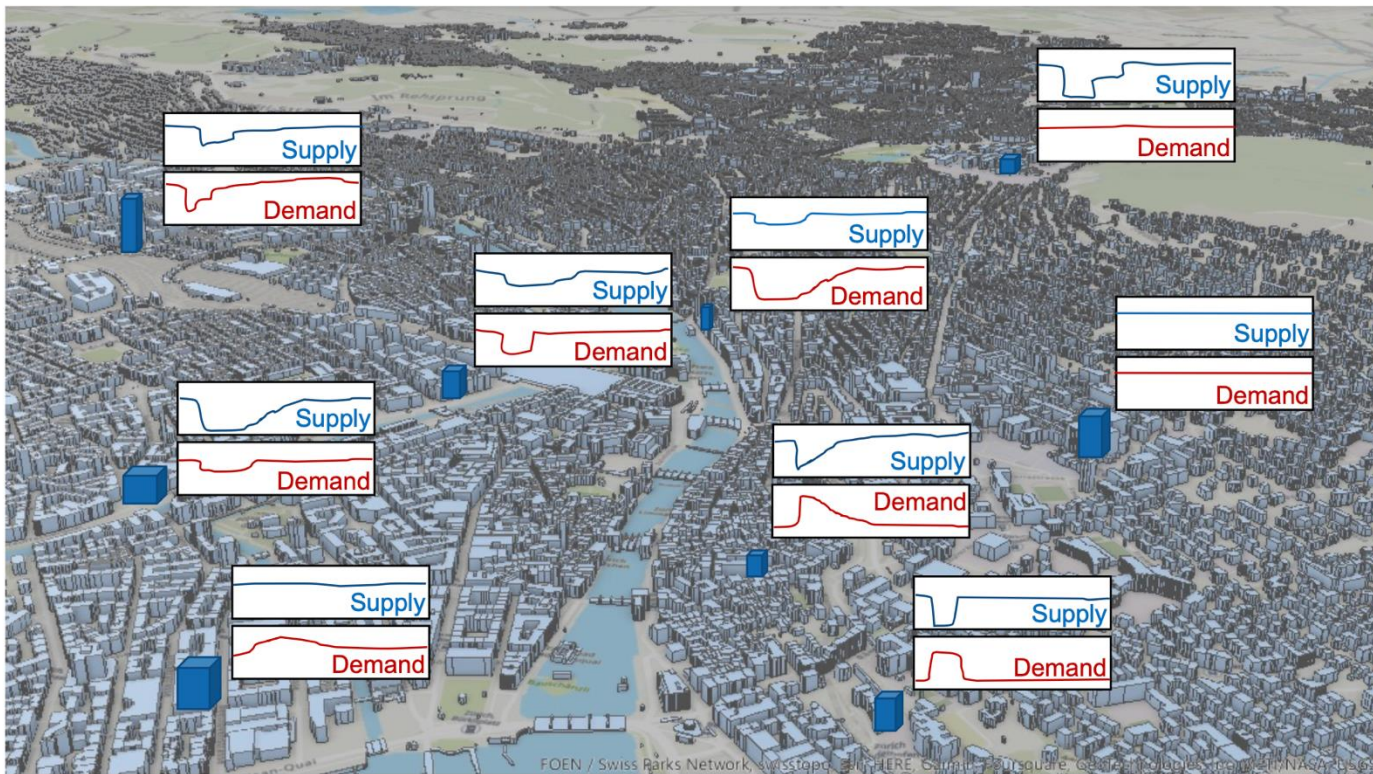


[courtesy of Nikola Blagojevic](#)

Simulating Recovery with Pyrecodes/iRe-CoDeS

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Characterize and simulate component resource supply and demands over time



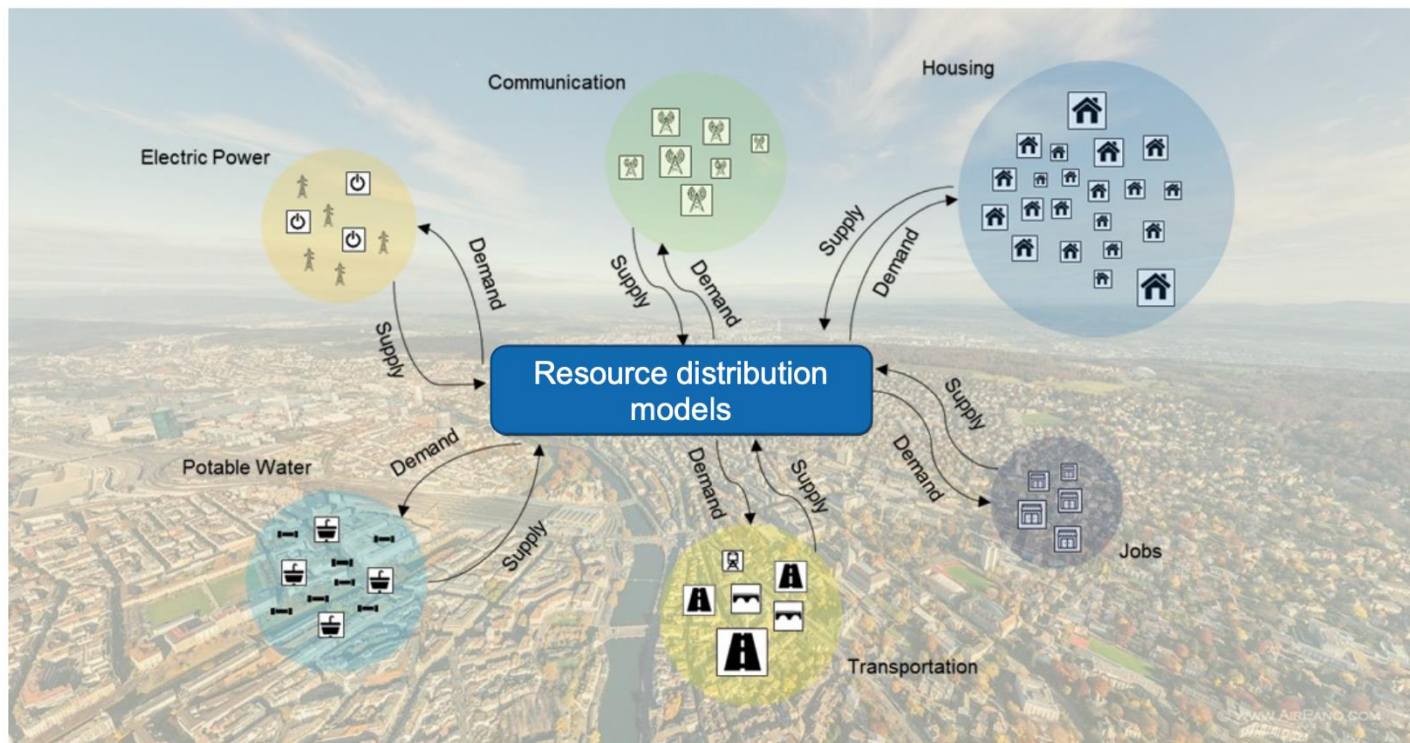
FOEN / Swiss Parks Network, swisspop, swissmob, HERE, Google, Esri, DeLorme, GeoEye, Aerial, IGN, Swisstopo, NGA, NASA, Esri

[Pyrecodes Website](#)
courtesy of Nikola Blagojevic

Simulating Recovery with Pyrecodes/iRe-CoDeS

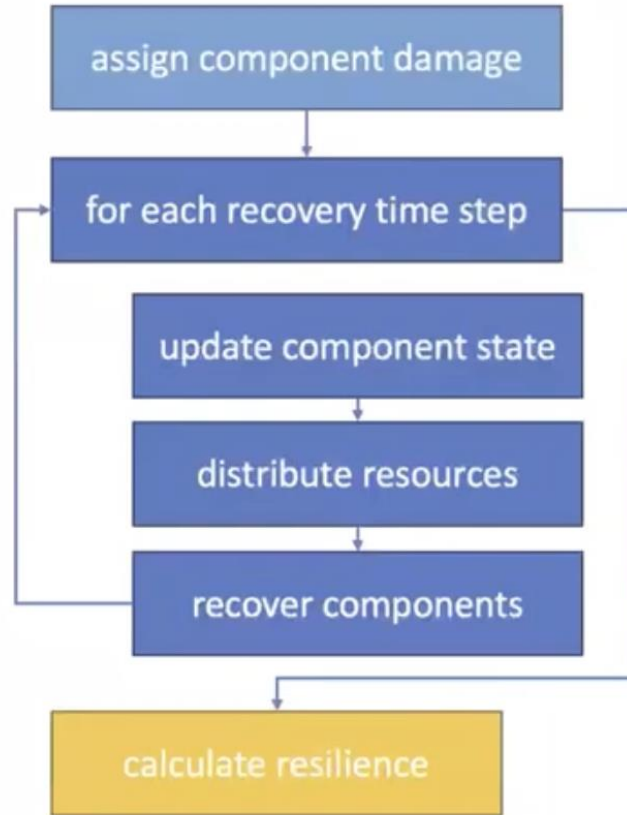
36

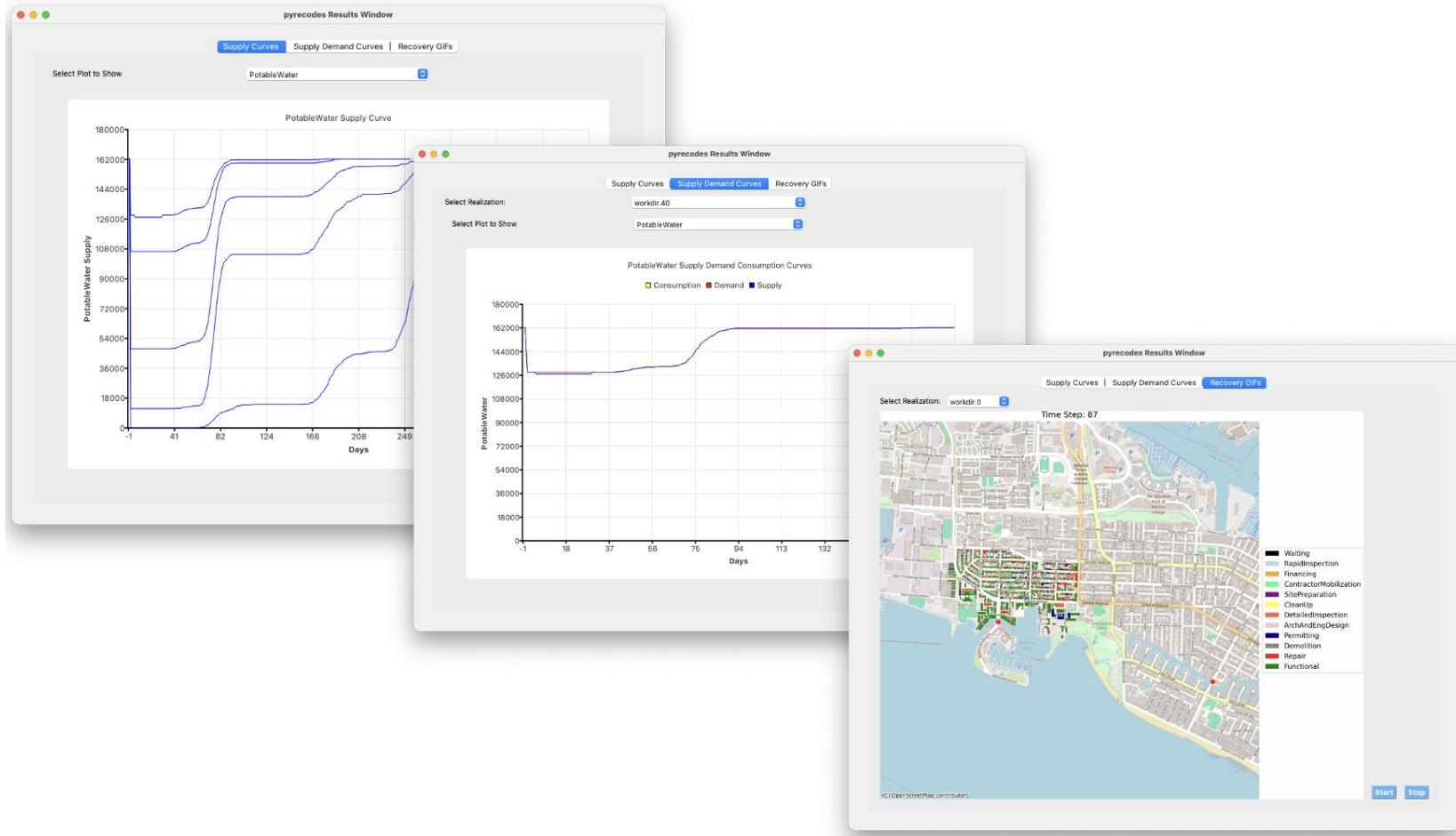
Simulate interdependencies through the flow of resources and services



[Pyrecodes Website](#)
courtesy of Nikola Blagojevic

pyrecodes resilience assessment algorithm



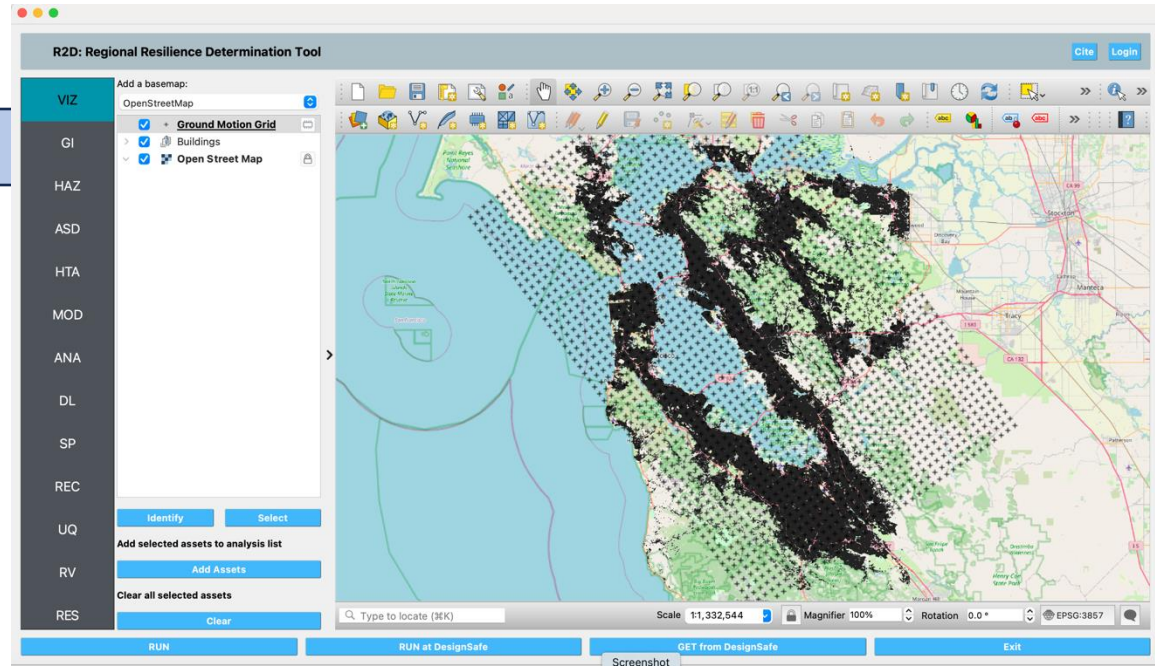


Outline

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- SimCenter
- BRAILS++
- R2D

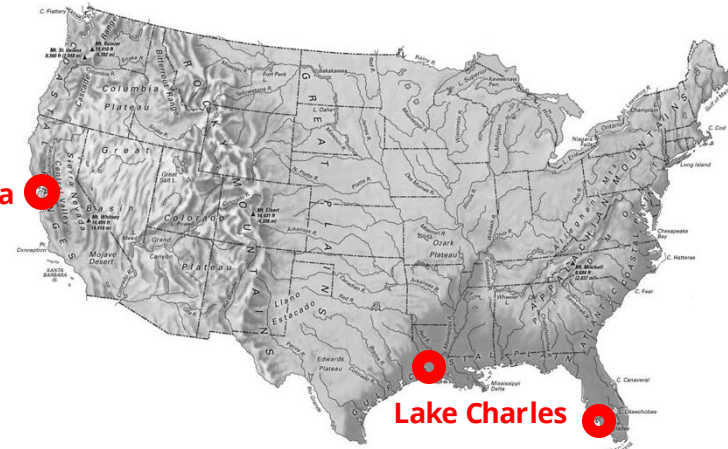
- Bay Area Testbed



SimCenter Regional Testbeds

- Foster benchmarking, collaboration, and research with broader impacts
- Locations with rich historical data from multiple nat. haz. events
- Generate and share inventories of buildings, households, and lifelines
- Import or generate event information, and simulate impacts and recovery
- Test surrogate models to incorporate high-fidelity local-scale analyses
- Develop best practices to facilitate rapid deployment of regional studies

SF Bay Area



Lake Charles

Fort Myers





Hazard



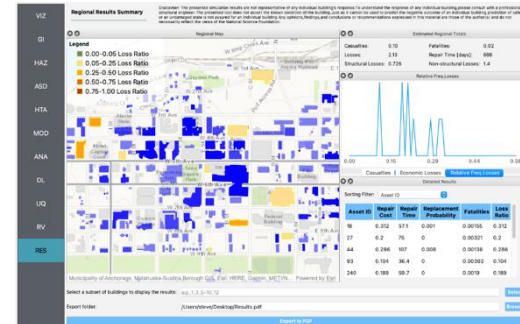
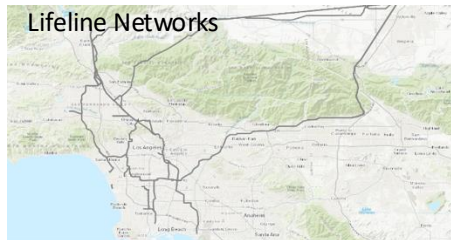
source: <https://www.exascaleproject.org/research-project/eqsim/>

Multi-asset Analysis

Buildings



Lifeline Networks



e.g. “The buildings are mostly likely in moderate damage states. The non-structural damage would dominate the economic losses. The repair costs range from 1% to 7% of the total replacement costs, and the repair time range from 1 to 20 days.”

Step 1

Obtain Ground
Motion records
EQSIM

Step 2

Generate Inventory
data for Bay Area
Region using BRAILS ++

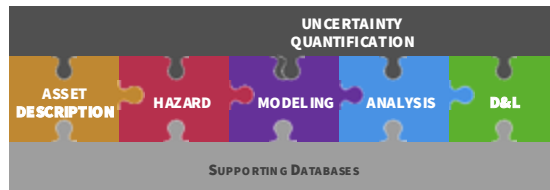
Step 3

Run Workflows using
R2D



What Workflows?

Building Damage & Loss (1.35M bldgs.)



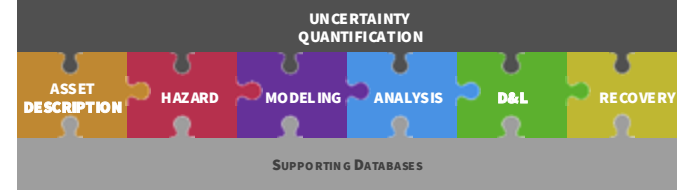
1. Surface Motions:

1. FEMA Hazus Level ✓
2. Capacity Spectrum Method ✓
3. Transient Nonlinear MDOF Analysis ✓
4. Transient Nonlinear Analysis, generic building models from DB
5. Surrogate



2. Sub Surface Motions (Pedro Arduino, Amin Pakzad)

FEMA HAZUS



VIZ

GI

HAZ

ASD

HTA

MOD

ANA

DL

Building Modeling

None

VIZ

GI

HAZ

ASD

HTA

MOD

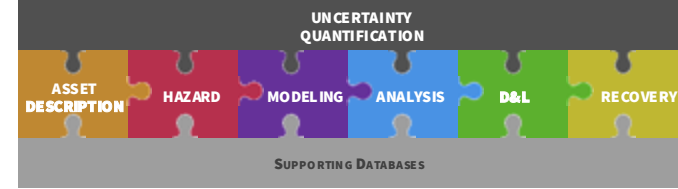
ANA

DL

Building Analysis Method

IMasEDP

Capacity Spectrum Method



VIZ
GI
HAZ
ASD
HTA
MOD
ANA
DL

Building Modeling

None

VIZ
GI
HAZ
ASD
HTA
MOD
ANA
DL

Building Analysis Method

Capacity Spectrum Method

Demand Spectrum Model

HAZUS



Moment Magnitude 7

Capacity Curve Model

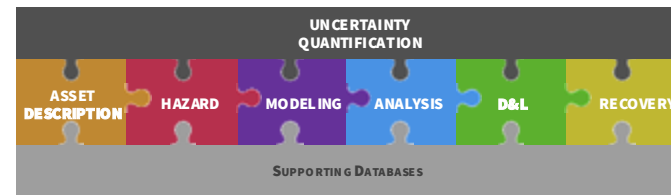
Cao and Peterson (2006)

Damping Model

Cao and Peterson (2006)

SF NHERI  SimCenter 

Nonlinear Dynamic MDOF Analysis



VIZ

GI

HAZ

ASD

HTA

MOD

ANA

DL

Building Modeling

MDOF-LU

Hazus Data File

std deviation Stiffness:

std deviation Damping:

Default Story Height: (Optional)

This backend application used by this selection was provided by Prof.Xinzheng Lu,Tsai

(1) Lu X.Z.,McKenna F,Cheng Q.L.,Xu Z.,Zeng X.,and Mahin S.A., "An open-source program for nonlinear dynamic analysis of multi-degree-of-freedom systems", Engineering Software,2014,70: 806-831.

(2) Lu X.Z.,Han B.,Hori M.,Xiong C.,and Xu Z., "A coarse-grained parallel approach for nonlinear dynamic analysis of multi-degree-of-freedom systems", Engineering Software,2014,70: 90-103.

VIZ

GI

HAZ

ASD

HTA

MOD

ANA

DL

Building Analysis Method

OpenSees

Analysis: Transient -numSubLevels 2 -numSubSteps 10

Integration: Newmark 0.5 0.25

Algorithm: Newton

ConvergenceTest: NormUnbalance 1.0e-2 10

Solver: Umfpack

Damping Model: Rayleigh Damping

Selected Tangent Stiffness: Initial

Mode 1: 1

Mode 2: 0

Analysis Script: (Optional) Choose

Sub Surface Motions: Site Response & DRM (sub region)

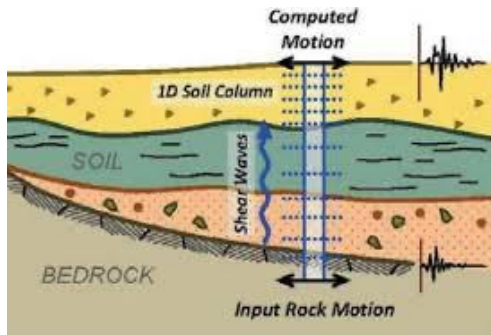
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Pedro Arduino

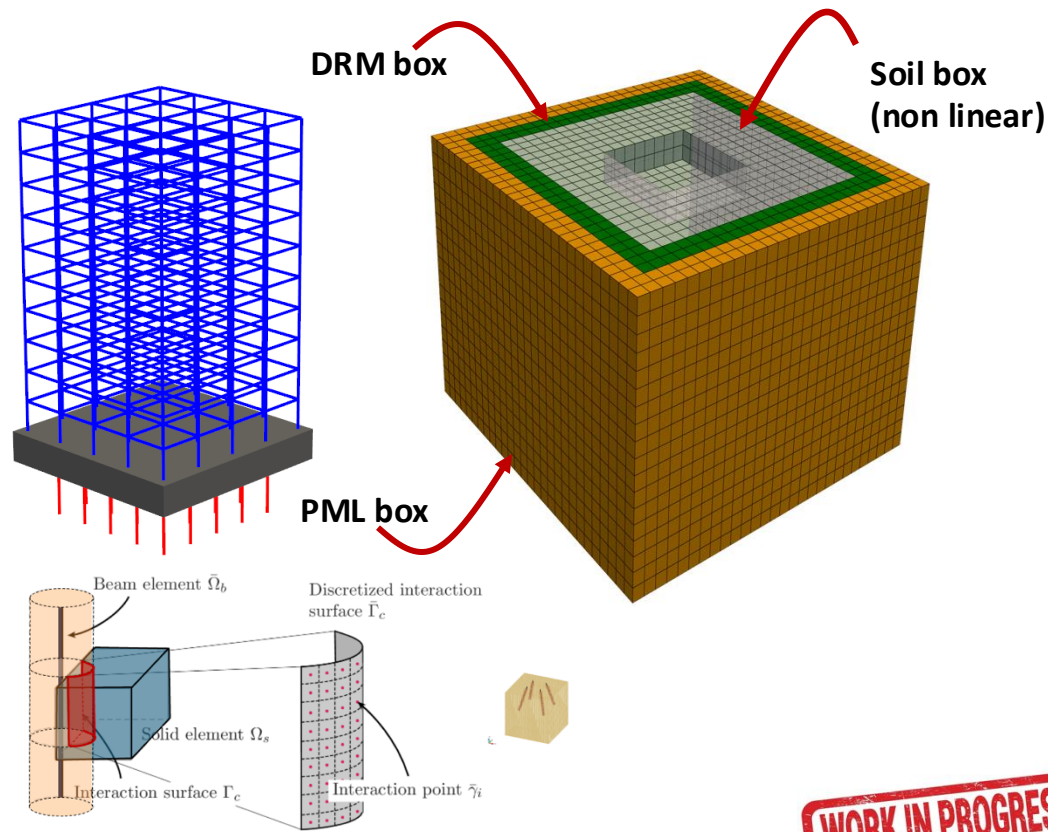


Amin Pakzad



1. Site Response

WORK IN PROGRESS



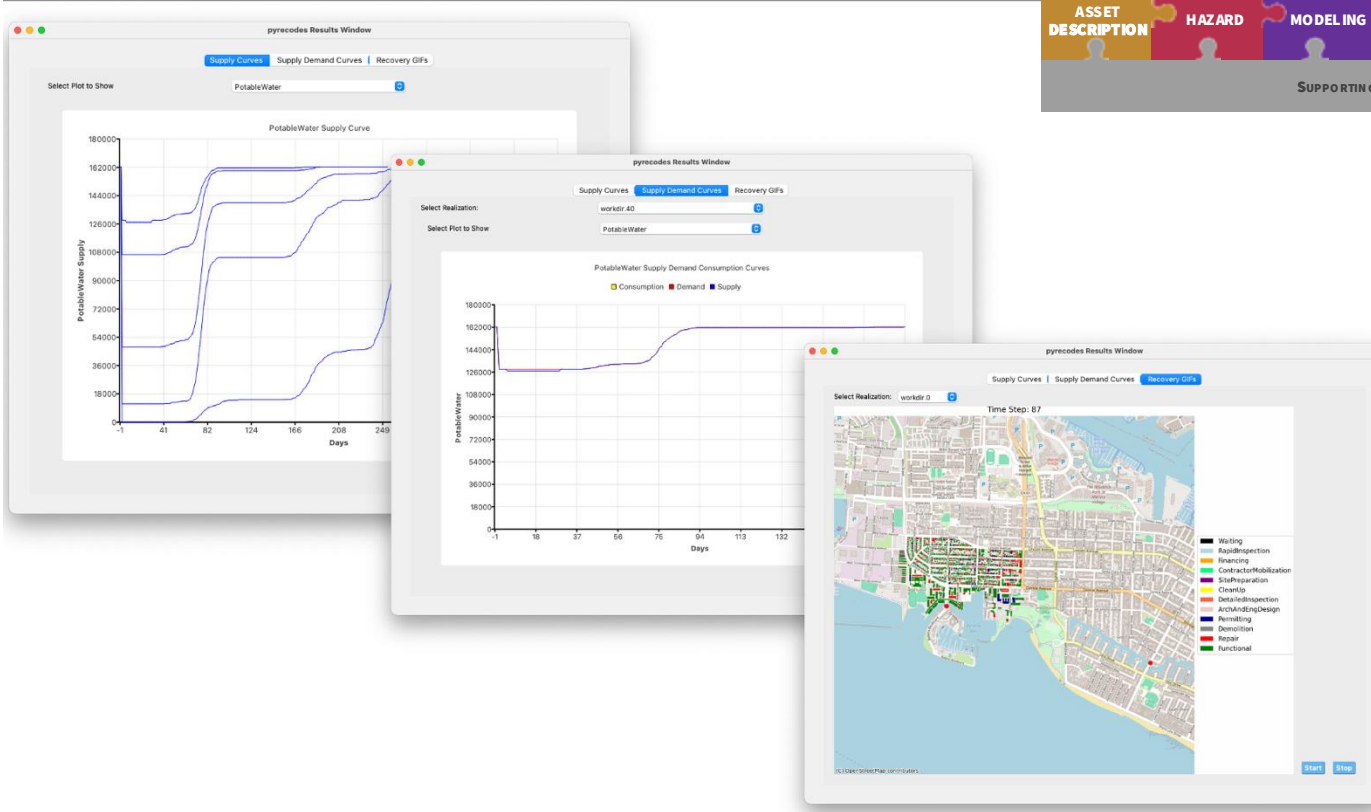
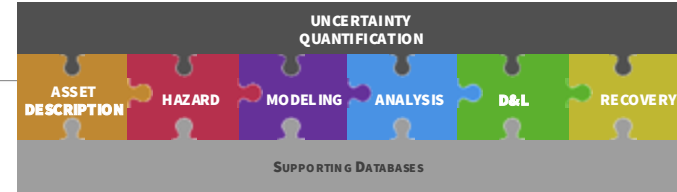
2. DRM (Domain Reduction Method)

WORK IN PROGRESS

Recovery: (subregion)

WORK IN PROGRESS

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Why all The Workflows for 1 Testbed!

- Test Scalability of Software & Improve Efficiency
- Modify R2D Interface for displaying Results
- Develop Jupyter Notebooks for TIER 2 Users
- Create a Dataset for bay area buildings
- Explore Minimal building information for successful imputation
- Benchmark different methods
- Further Develop workflows for using surrogates in regional simulations
- Develop best practices to facilitate rapid deployment of regional studies
- Foster Collaboration (SimCenter WG's)



The screenshot displays the SimCenter Portal website. The top navigation bar includes links for About, Research Tools, Learning Tools, Testbeds, Backend Components, Knowledge Hub, and Collaborate. The main content area features a section for the Regional Resilience Determination (R2D) Tool (Version 4.0), which is described as a graphical user interface for the SimCenter application framework. Below this, there is a section for the SimCenter Working Groups, which are organized into a Main Menu and a list of specific groups.

REGIONAL RESILIENCE DETERMINATION (R2D) TOOL (VERSION 4.0)

The Regional Resilience Determination Tool (R2D) is a graphical user interface for the SimCenter application framework designed to simulate the regional impact of hurricanes and earthquakes. R2D advances the capabilities of the natural hazards engineering community.

2. User Interface

The R2D app is a scientific workflow application that creates workflows and runs them in the background. These workflows can involve multiple different workflow applications (see more information the backend and workflows under Software Architecture). Once the R2D app is started, the user is presented with the user interface (UI) shown in Fig. 2.6. This interface allows the user to select the applications to run in a workflow, input the controlling parameters for each of these applications, start the workflow either locally or remotely, and finally view the results of the simulation.

SIMCENTER WORKING GROUPS

Working Groups are a pivotal organizational component of the SimCenter that are composed of senior faculty, development staff, and interested external participants. The Working Groups tasks are to guide continuing software development, plan and conduct test cases, engage users through courses, outreach to other researchers, and to educate the community through webinars and mentoring of REU students. The primary activities of the Working Groups are to advise on software development priorities, use software in their teaching and research, and communicate with the research community about opportunities and capabilities of the SimCenter framework. Working Groups hold regular meetings and report to SimCenter Leadership in monthly meetings.

- Working Group on Socio-Economic Impacts and Recovery +
- Working Group on Regional Simulation of Earthquakes +
- Working Group on Regional Simulation of Hurricanes +
- Working Group on Regional Simulations for Lifelines and Transportation +
- Working Group on Wind and Water Simulation - Local Scale +
- Working Group on Uncertainty Quantification (UQ) in Natural Hazards Engineering +

<https://simcenter.designsafe-ci.org/>

- Software & Documentation
- Education and Training Webinars
- Forum & Other Communication
- **Working Groups**

If Interested JOIN Earthquake, Lifelines and Socio Economic WGs

QUESTIONS?