

17-19 June 2014, Brussels

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novel indicators for identifying critical **INFRA**structure at **RISK** from natural hazards



Dr. Mark Tucker

Roughan & O' Donovan Innovative Solutions (ROD-IS)

Project Details

- **Funding Vehicle**

EU 7th Framework Programme

- **Work Programme**

2013 Cooperation Theme 6-Environment (incl. Climate Change)

- **Call Topic**

Env.2013.6.4-4 Towards stress tests for critical infrastructure against natural hazards

- **Duration & Budget**

October 2013 – September 2016

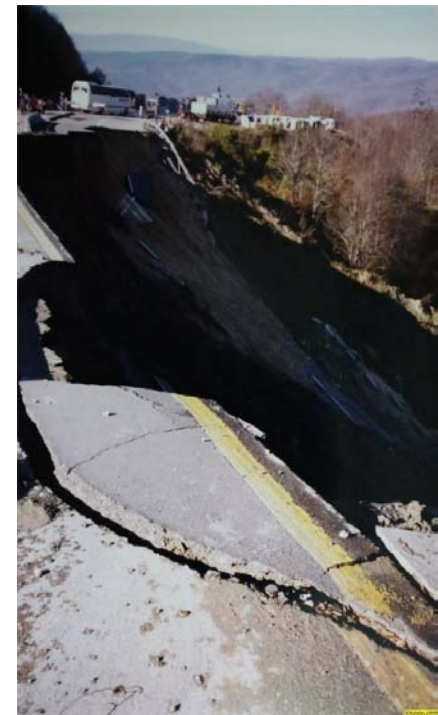
approx. €2,8 million

Background to the Concept

- Preparedness and resilience/vulnerability of society
- Natural hazards on the increase coupled with
 - Increased land occupation
 - Eastwards expansion of the EU
 - Ageing infrastructure
 - Climate Change
 - Human activity
 - Pan European Networks



EU Concerns



Resilient Infrastructure

- Effective Road & Rail Transport Network
- Increased Traffic
- Ageing Infrastructure
- Budgets
- Resources



Goal of INFRARISK

- Develop reliable stress tests to establish the resilience of Critical European Infrastructures to rare low frequency extreme natural hazard events
- To aid decision making in the long term regarding robust infrastructure development and protection of existing infrastructure



Expected Impacts

- Improved & more reliable stress tests of CI
- Support for decision making & Prioritisation in the field of mitigation options and support to preparedness.
- Pan European and Optimised risk assessment process
- Optimised operational risk assessment for maintenance and management
- Resilience to climate risks
- Decoupling of economic growth & energy use



Consortium



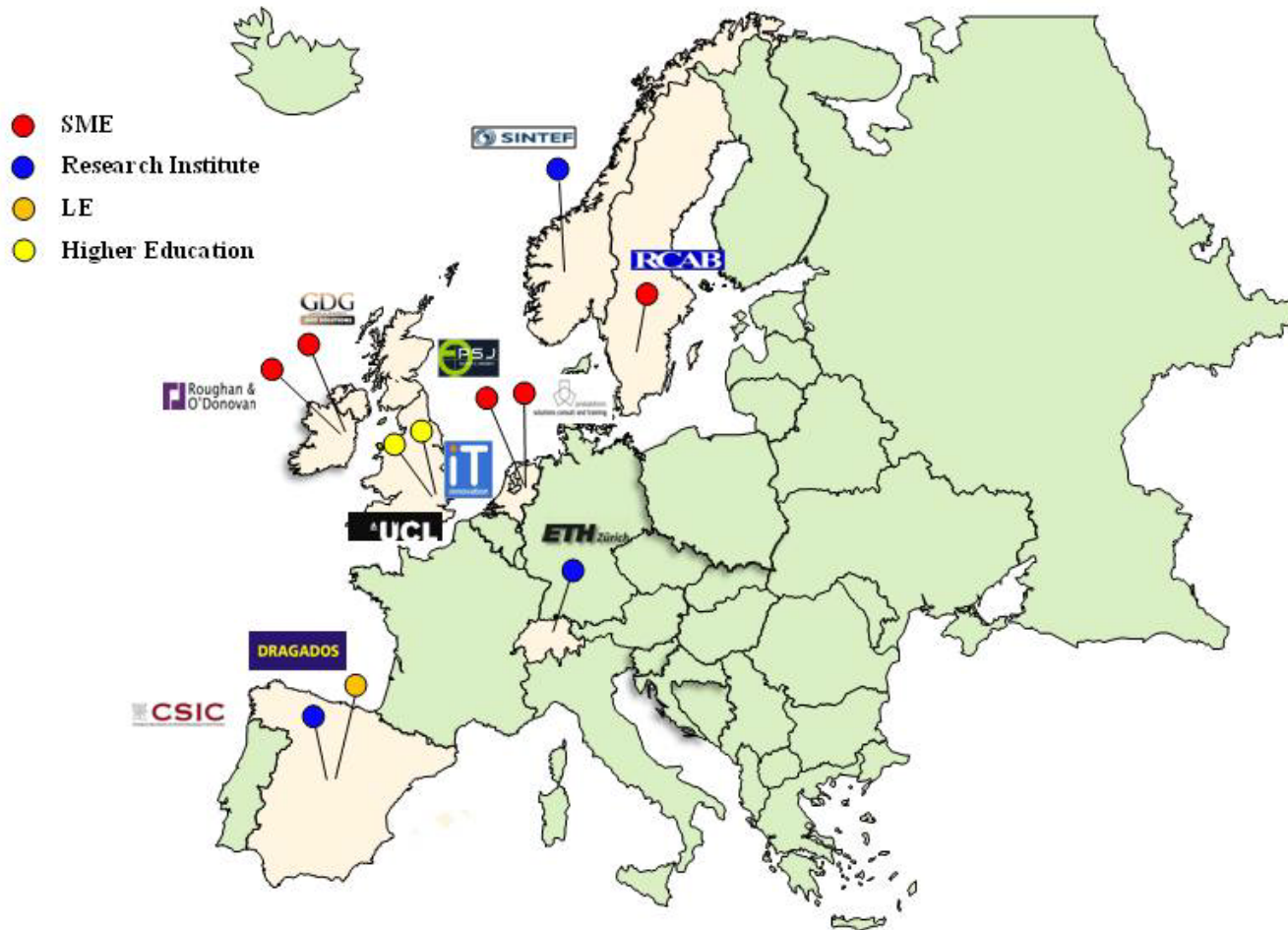
Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich



DRAGADOS



Consortium



Coordinators

- **Roughan & O' Donovan (ROD)**

- Bridges
- Transportation
- Buildings
- Environmental
- Asset management

- **Roughan & O' Donovan Innovative Solutions (ROD-IS)**

- SHM
- Weigh-in-Motion
- Traffic load modelling
- Risk Based Asset Management



Important Factors

- Which Hazards?
- Type, Location, Components , Connectivity of infrastructure affected/disrupted?
- Types & extent of networks?
- Material utilised in infrastructure?
- Physical condition of infrastructure?
- Design Codes?
- Required Level of Service?
- Criticality descriptor?
- Post event response & communication?
- Level of preventive actions?



Output Considered

- Extent of consequences
- Structural damage
- Casualties / fatalities
- Environmental impact
- Rate of flow of traffic
- Restoration/recovery time
- Emergency services
- Cost of damage
- Cost of recovery

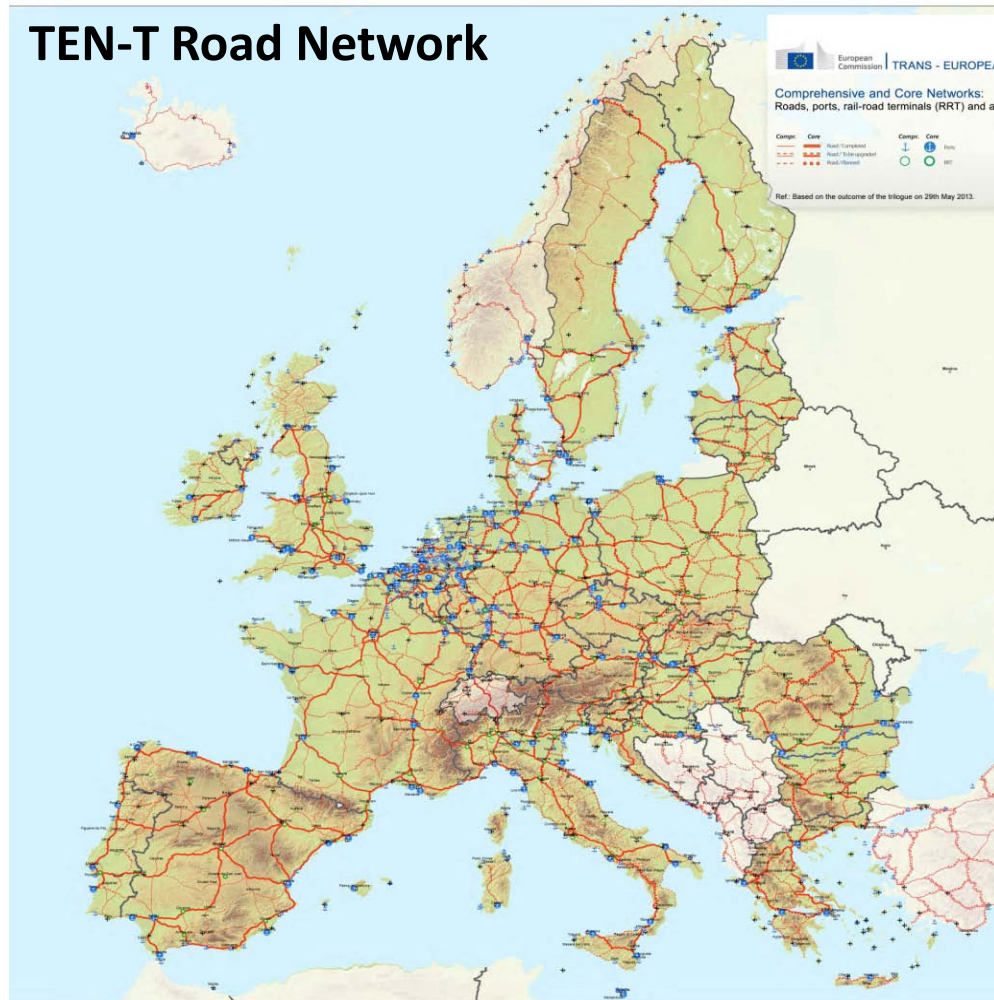


Project Focus

- **INFRASTRUCTURE**

- Road & Rail

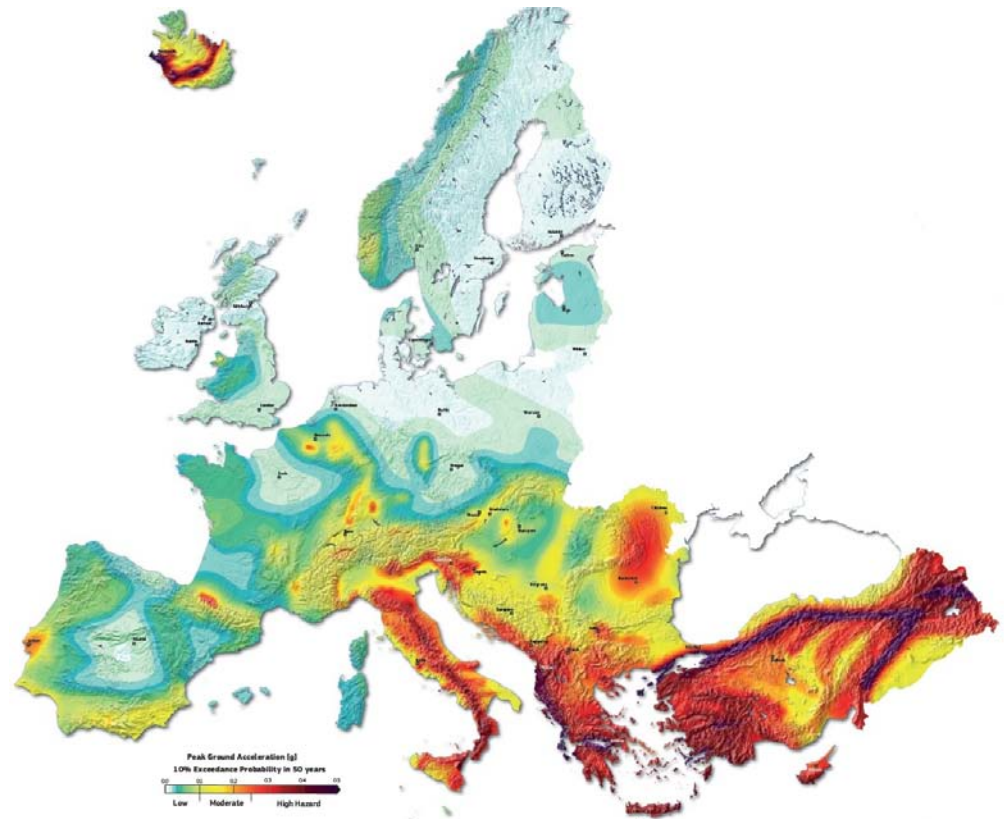
- Bridges
- Surface
- Tunnels
- Embankments



Project Focus

- **HAZARDS**

- Seismic
- Flood
- Landslide
- Trigger/Cascading Hazards

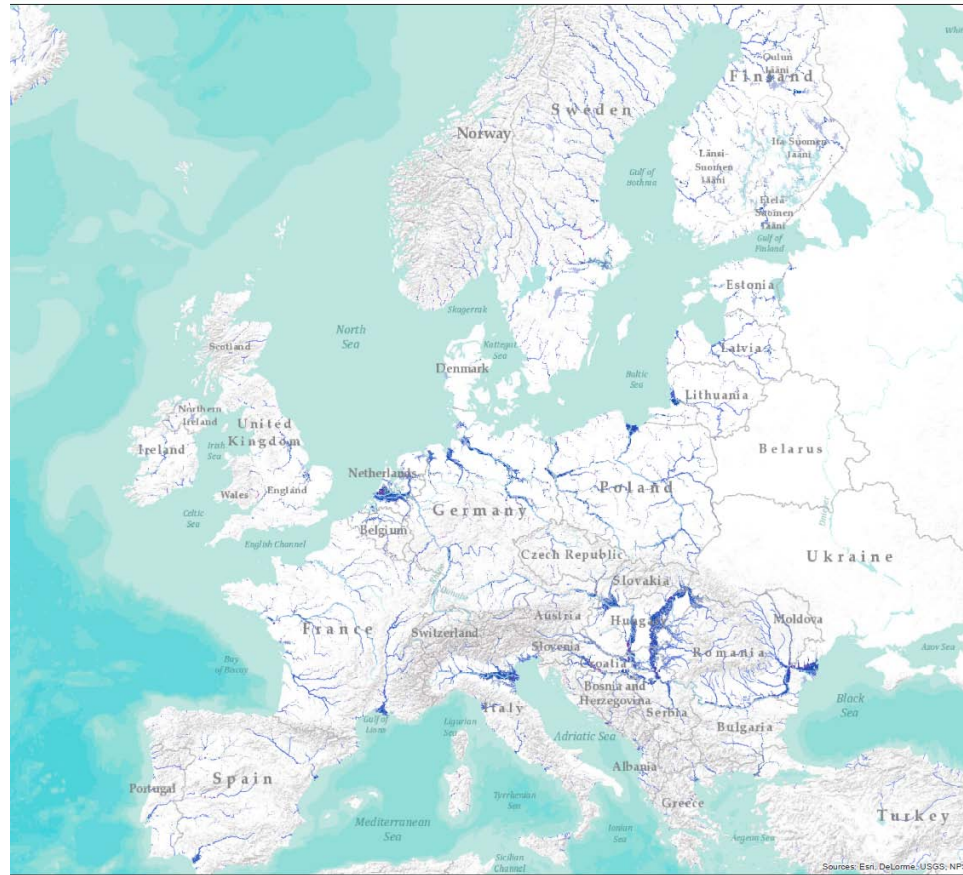


Giardini et al. 2013

Project Focus

- **HAZARDS**

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Alfieri et al. 2013

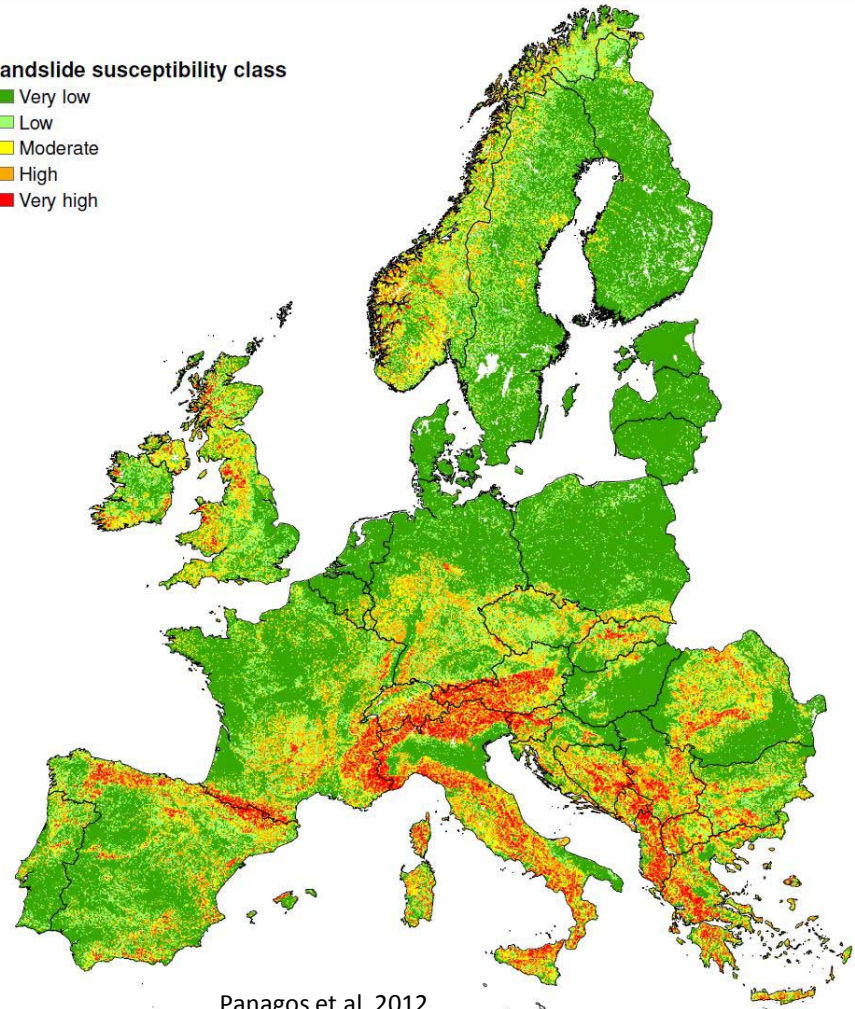
Project Focus

- **HAZARDS**

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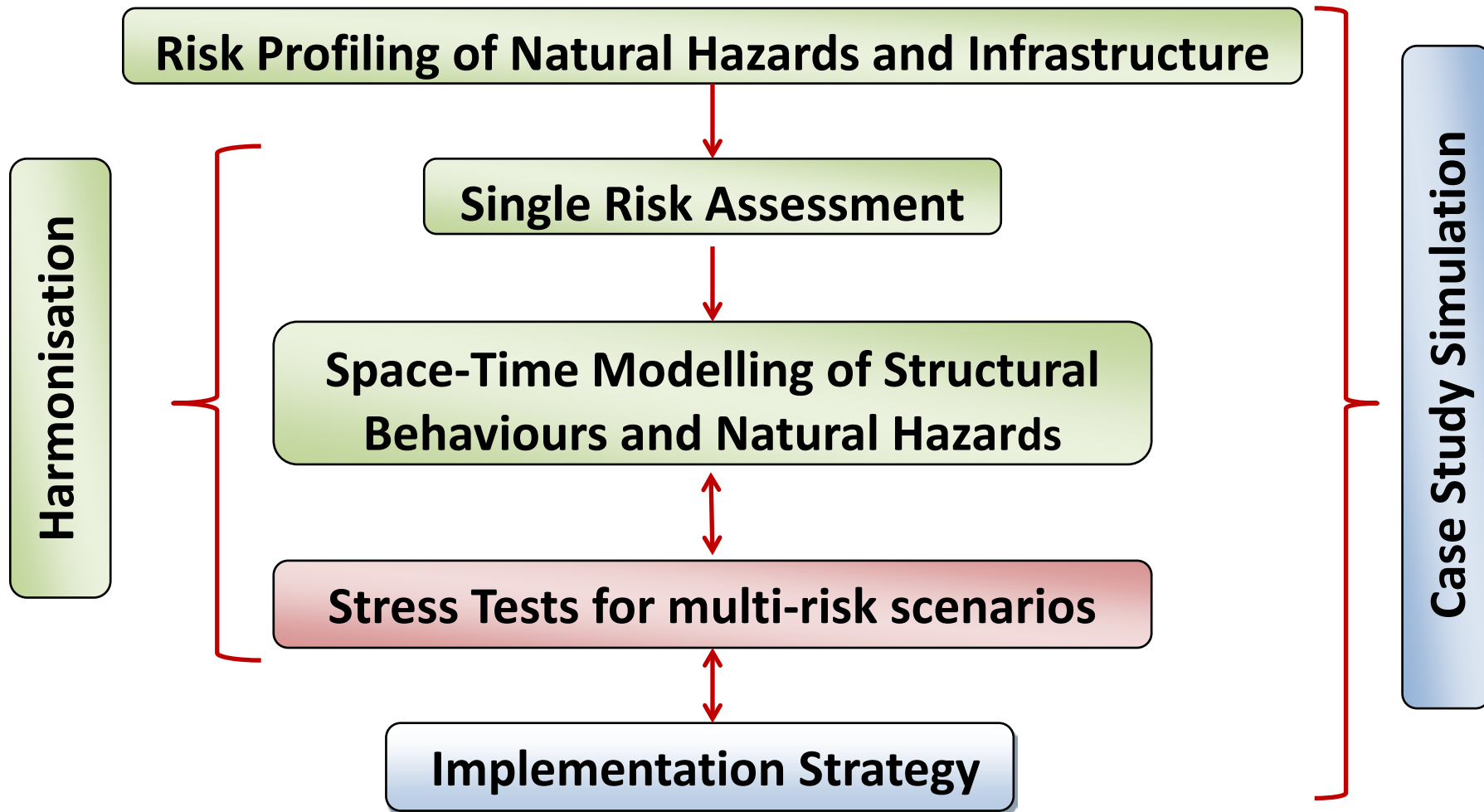
Landslide susceptibility class

- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very high



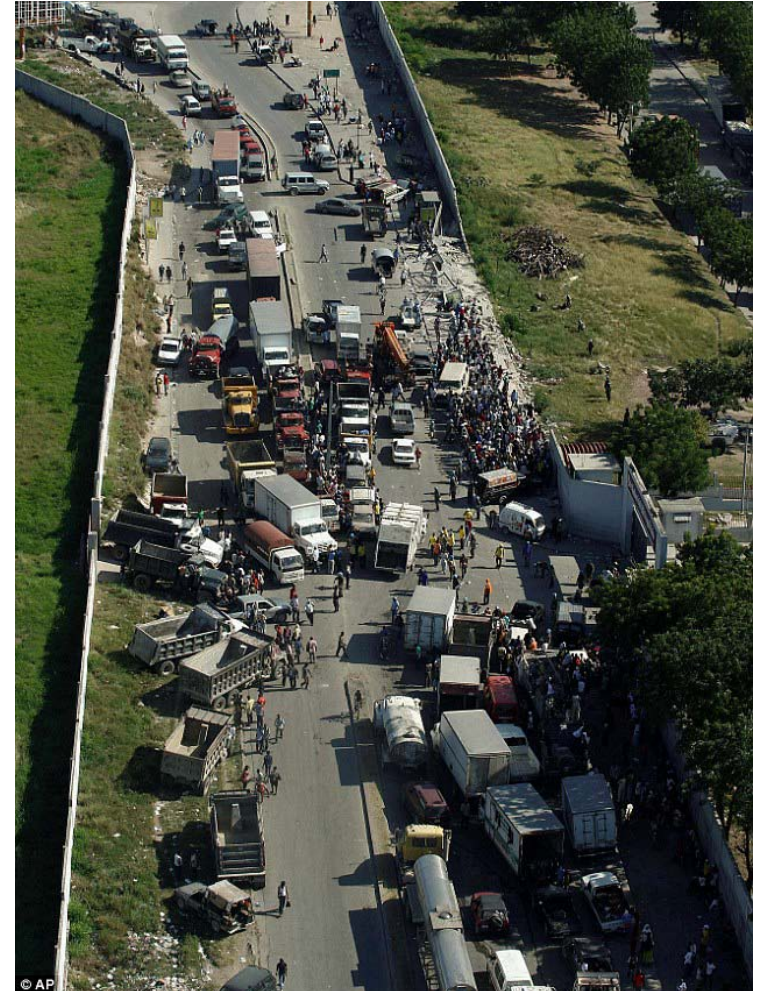
Panagos et al. 2012

Work Streams

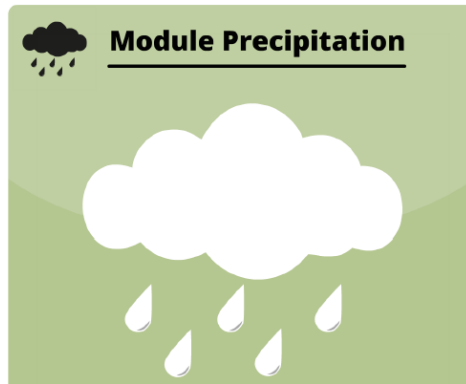


Methodology

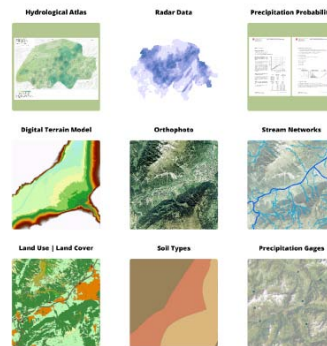
- Step 1: Define problem
- Step 2: Define system
- Step 3: Identify Risk
- Step 4: Risk Analysis
- Step 5: Evaluate Risk



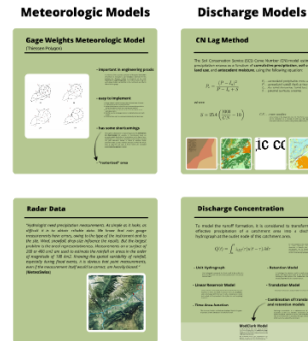
Methodology



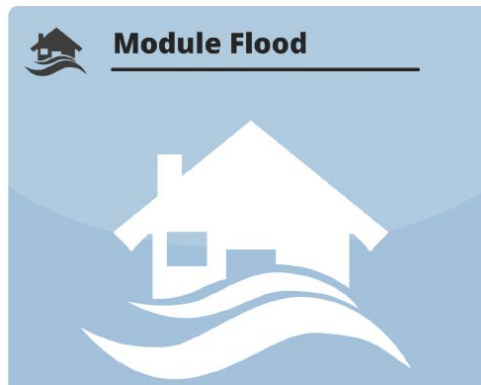
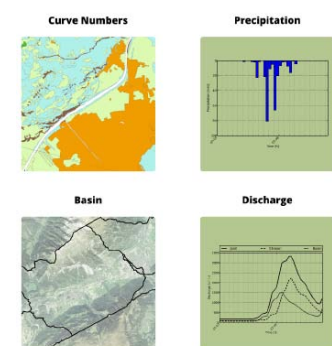
Input Precipitation



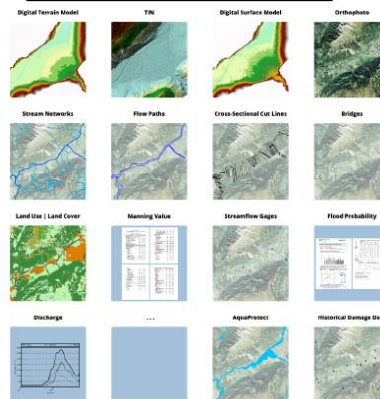
Model Precipitation



Output Precipitation



Input Flood



Model Flood

One-Dimensional Flow Calculations

Quite a fast method of calculating the flow pattern in open channels is the one dimensional, **steady simulation** of the water level. This method reduces multidimensional, natural processes to **one-dimensional** questions by adopting a **constant velocity** and movement of the water along the flow path.

basic equations

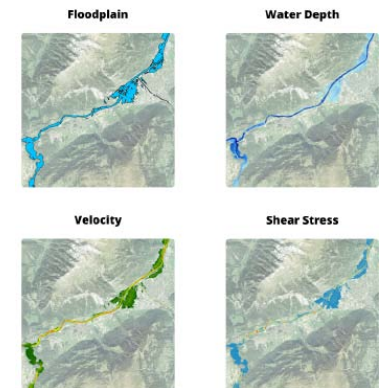
- continuity equation (conservation of mass)
- impulse-momentum equation
- Bernoulli's equation (equation of energy conservation)

The energy of a water body in a natural river includes the potential energy and the kinetic energy.

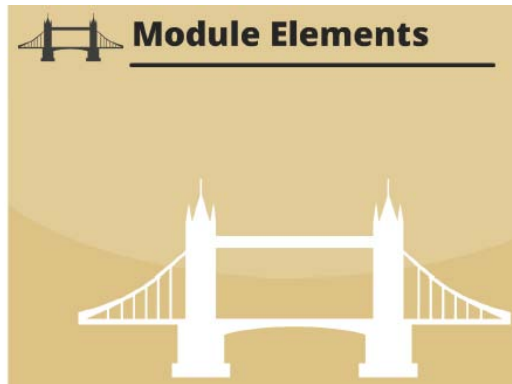
$$z_1 + p_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = z_2 + p_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + h_f$$



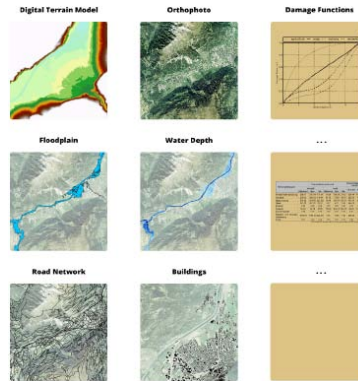
Output Flood



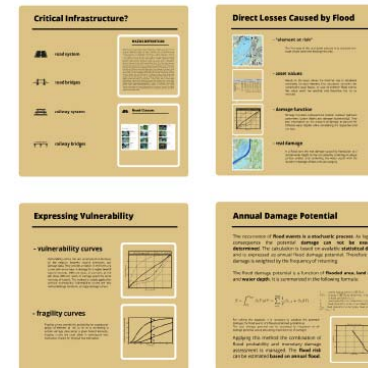
Methodology



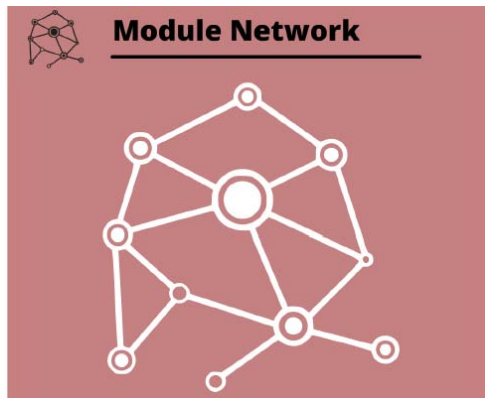
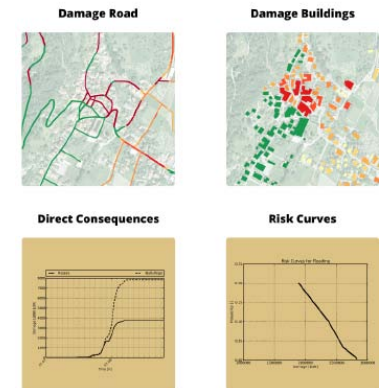
Input Elements



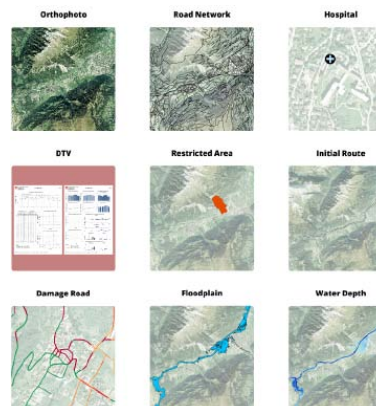
Model Elements



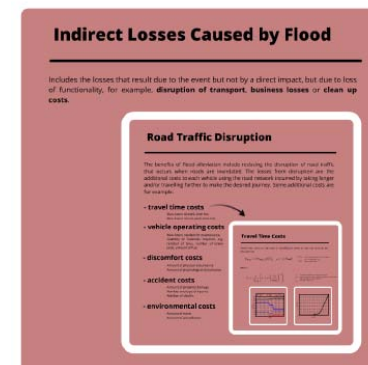
Output Elements



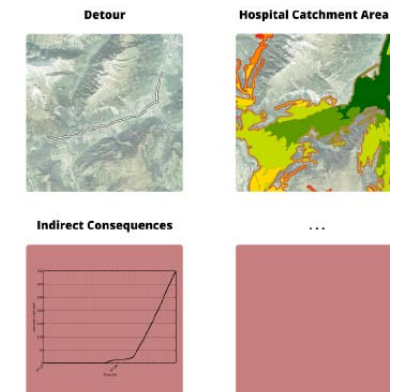
Input Network

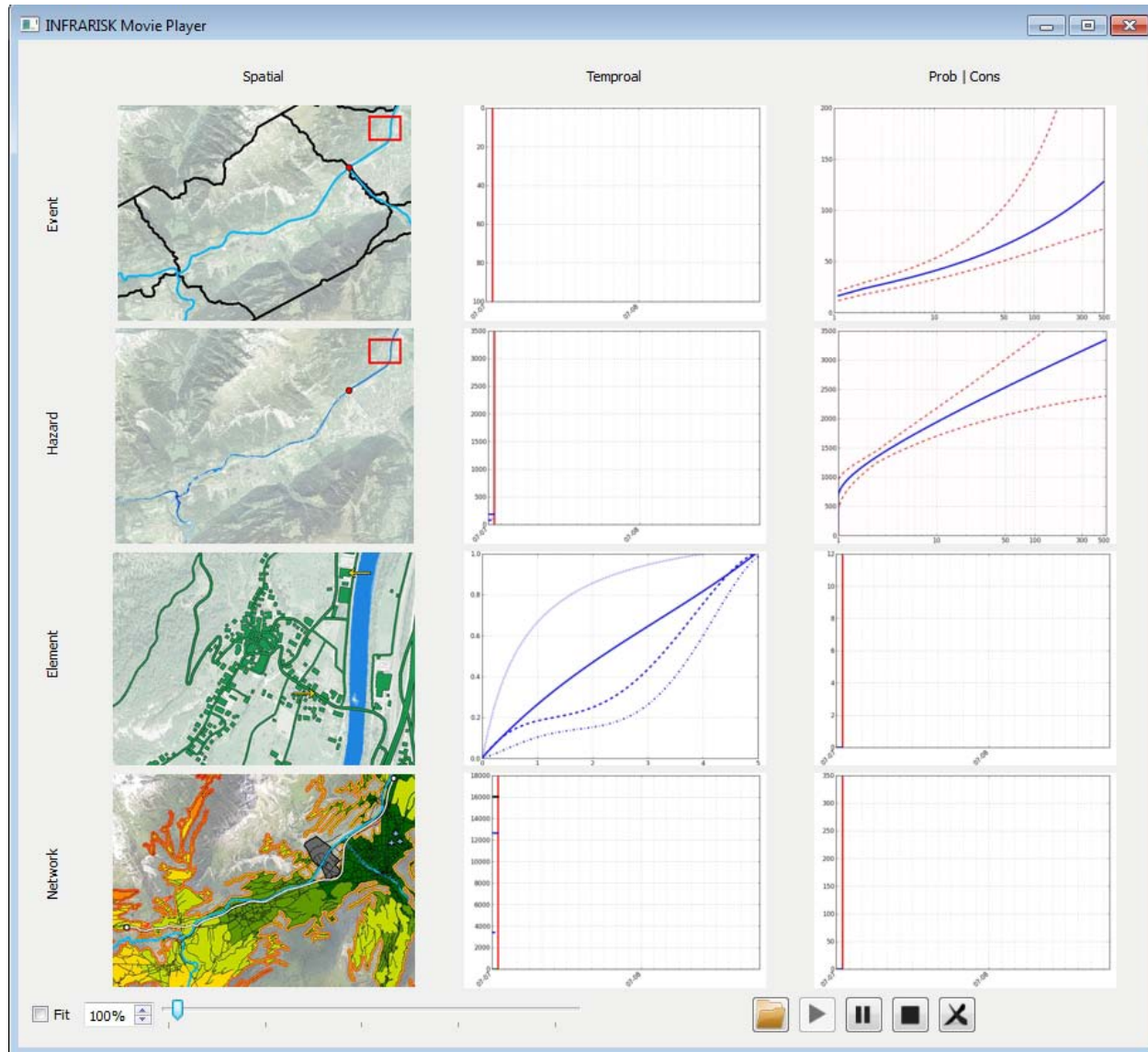


Model Network

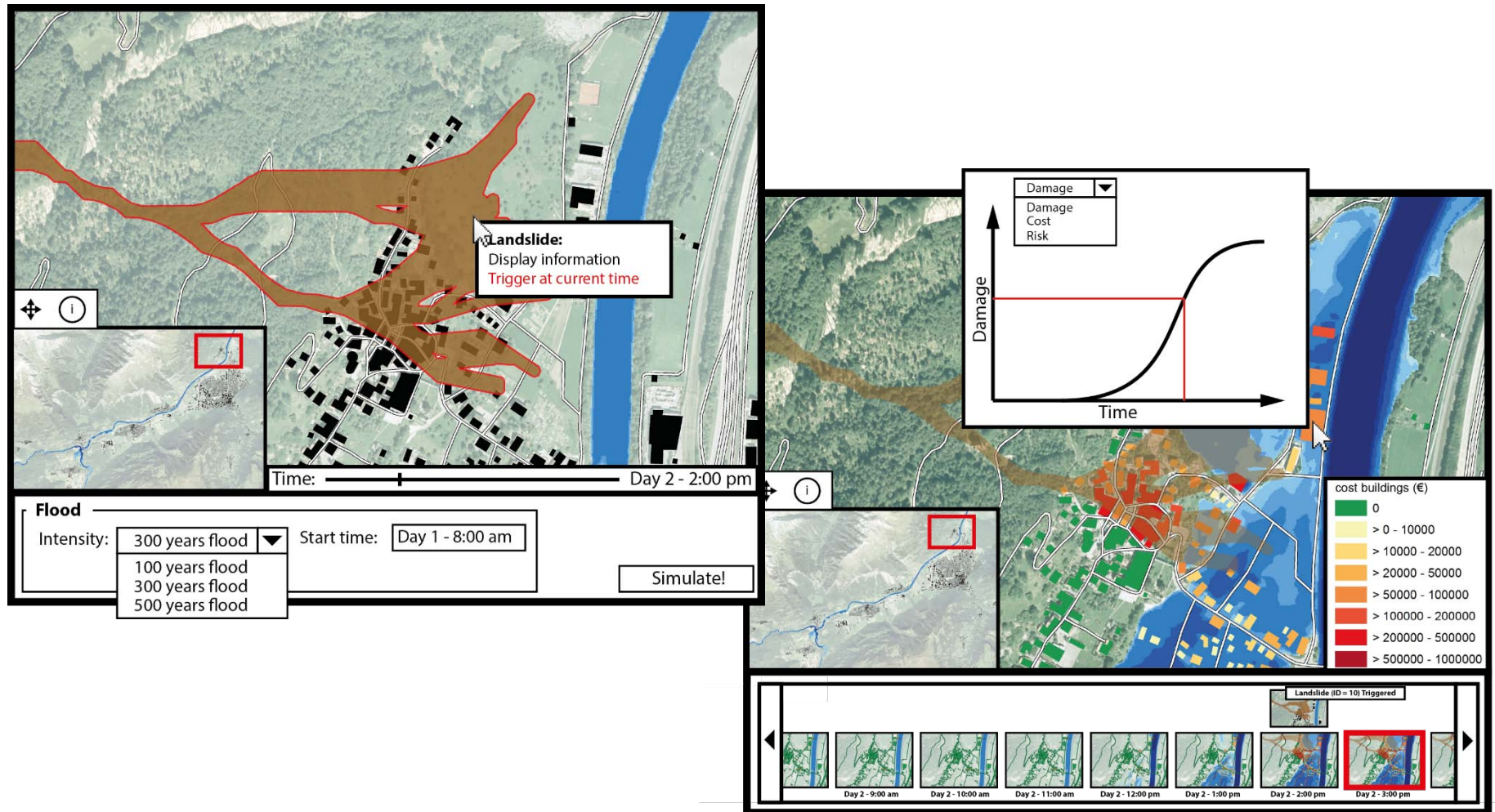


Output Network





Methodology





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Website

www.infrarisk-fp7.eu

Acknowledgement

This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement No 603960