

INTEGRATED EARTHQUAKE SIMULATION

Program Architecture and Plugged-in Components

M. HORI

Earthquake Research Institute, UTokyo

Advanced Institute of Computational Science, RIKEN

CONTENTS

◆ Integrated Earthquake Simulation

- Examples of seamless simulations
- System computing that uses numerous components



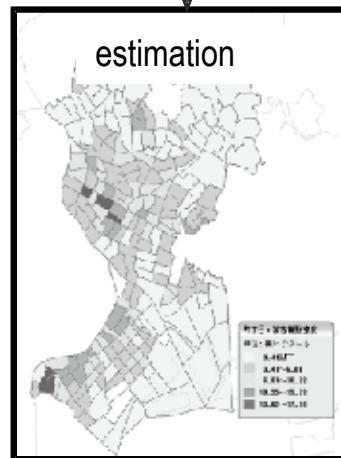
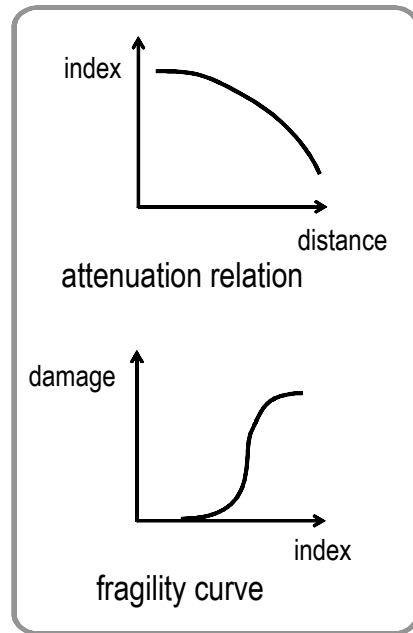
◆ Plugged-in Components

- FEM for ground motion analysis
- SDOF for seismic structure response analysis
- PDS for failure analysis
- MAS for mass evacuation analysis

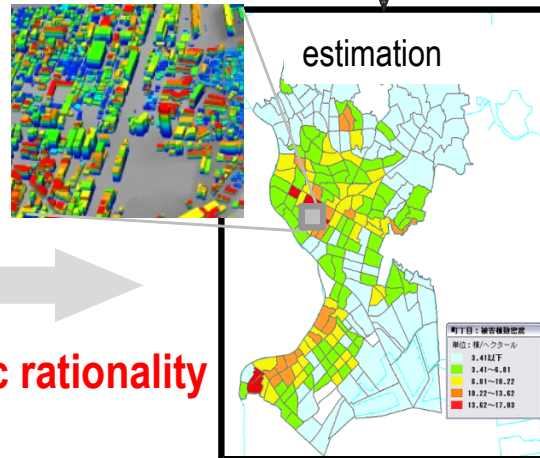
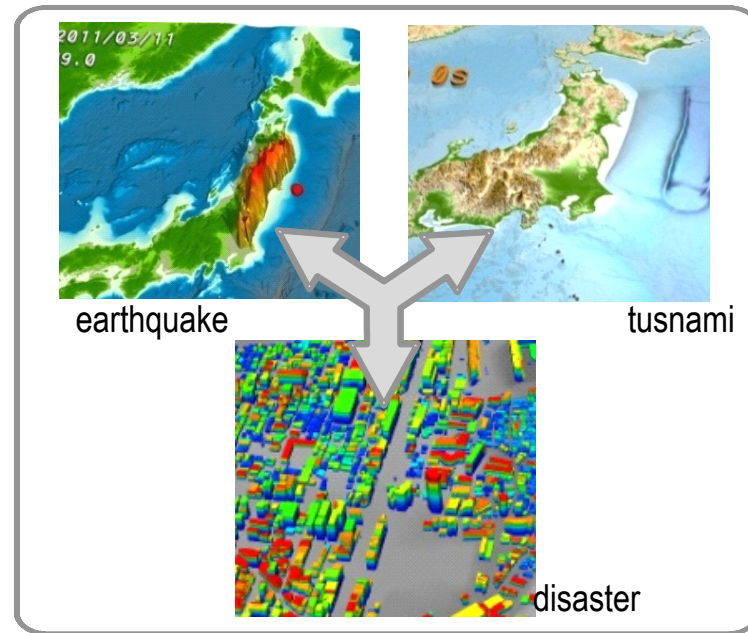


EARTHQUAKE DISASTER ASSESMENT

CURRENT
empirical

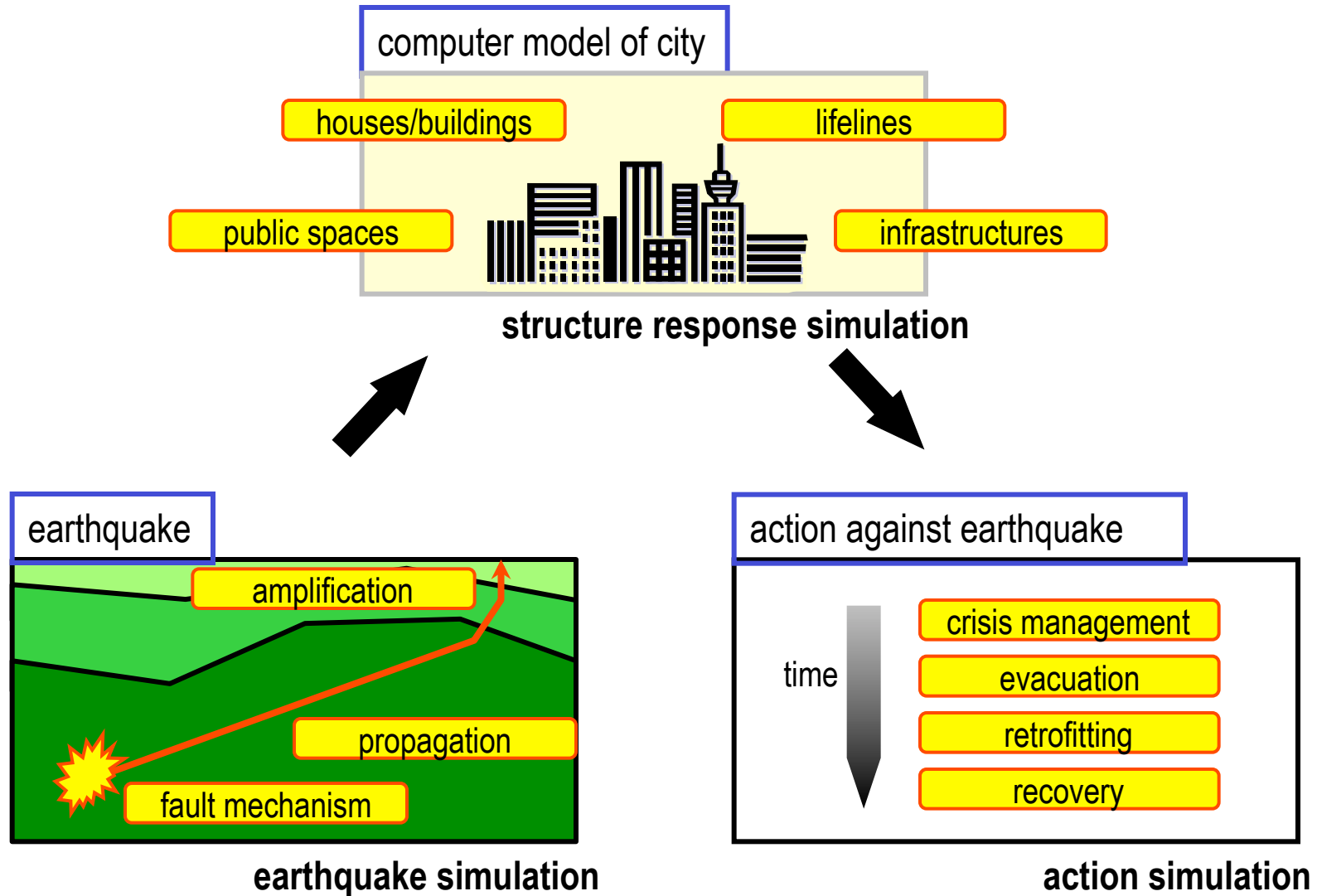


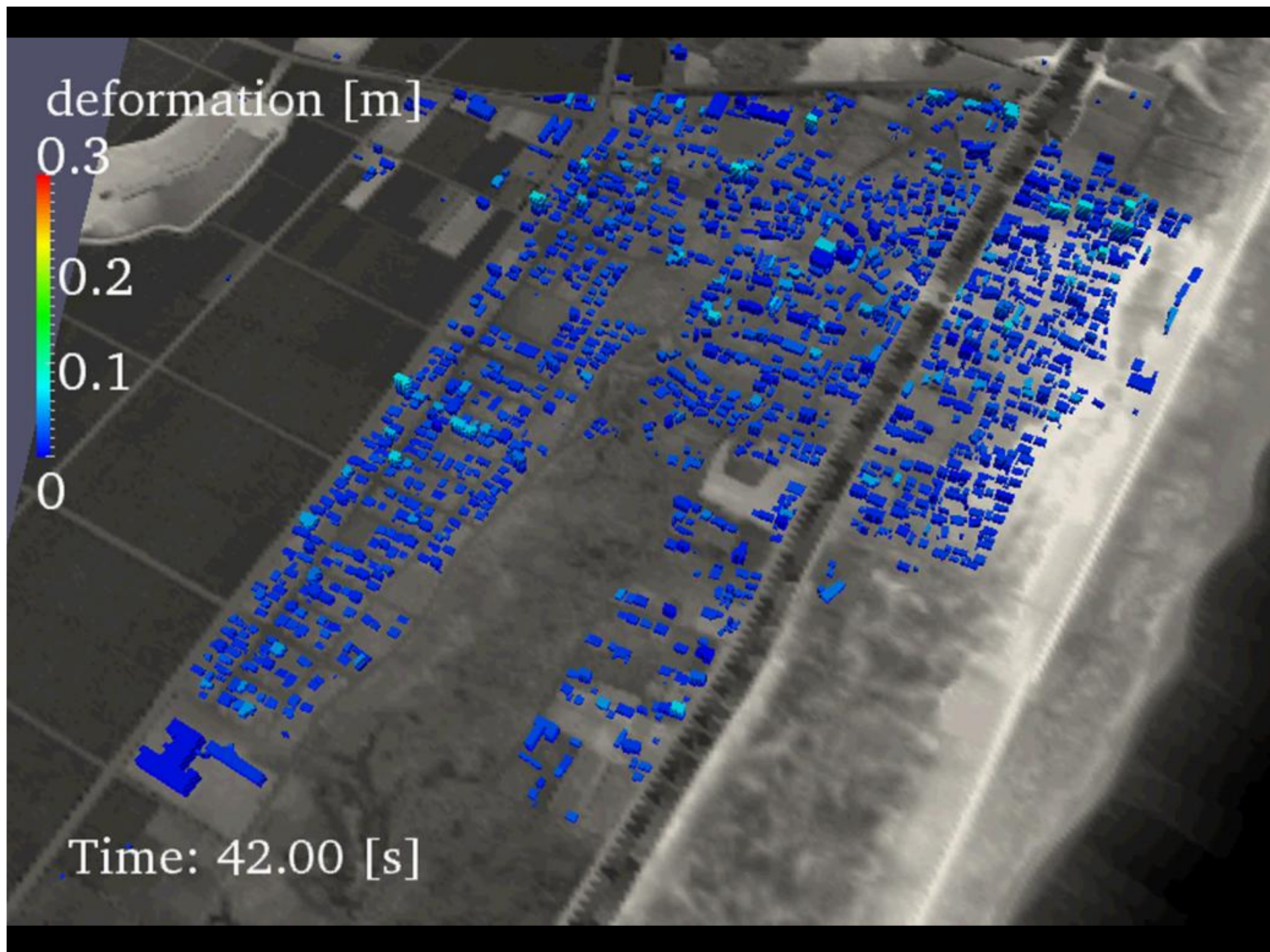
FUTURE
simulation

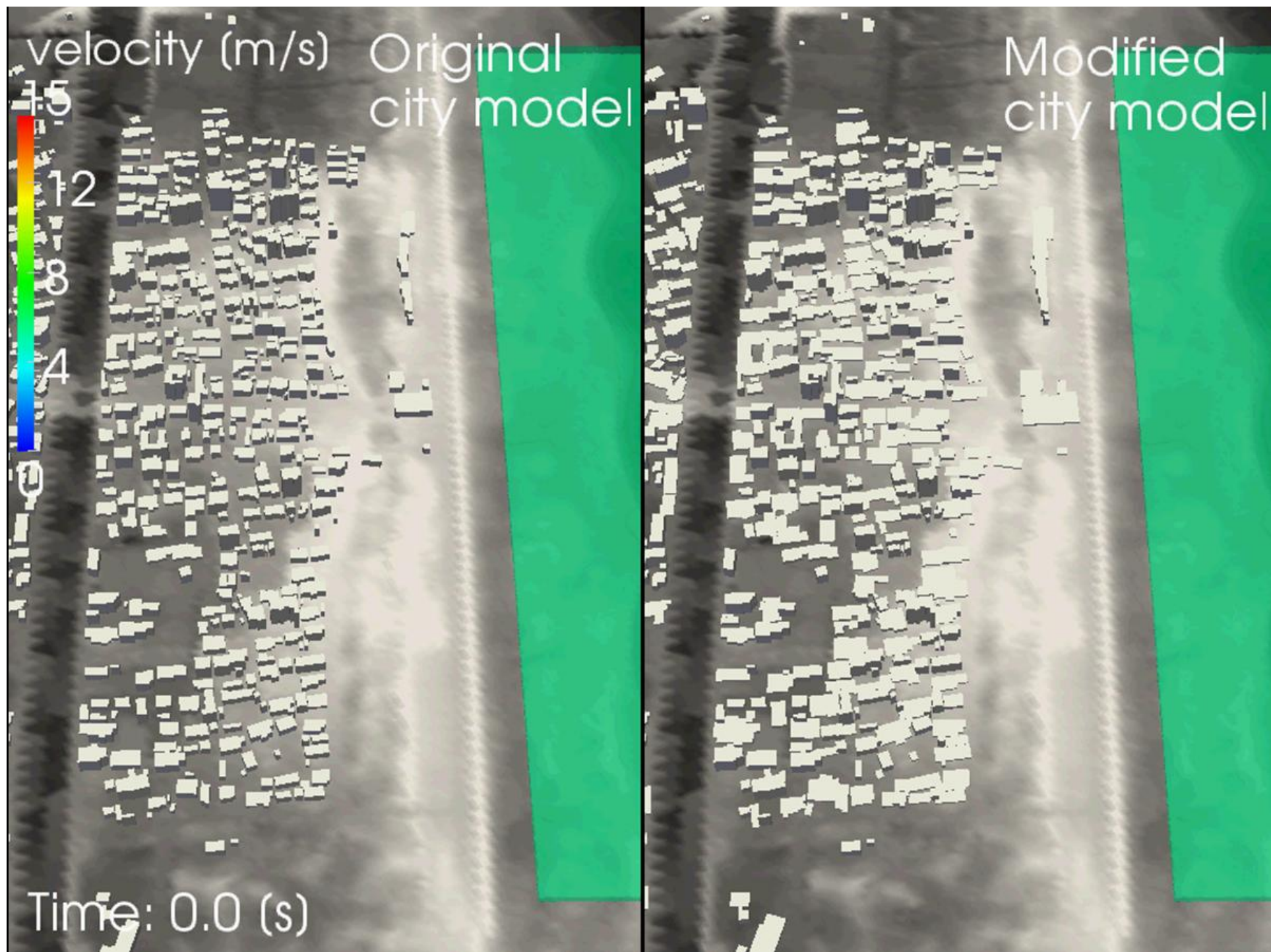


scientific rationality

OVERVIEW OF IES

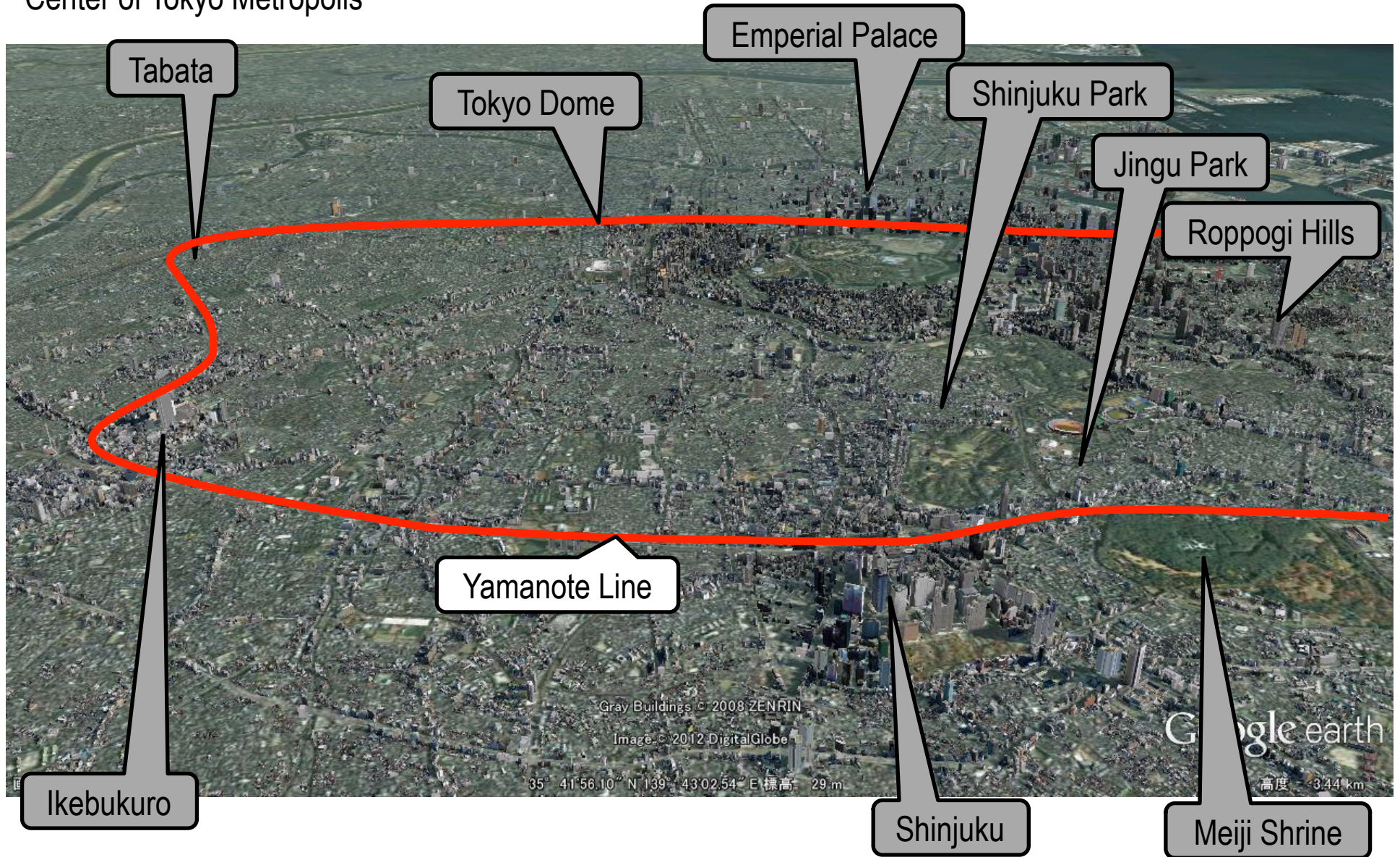


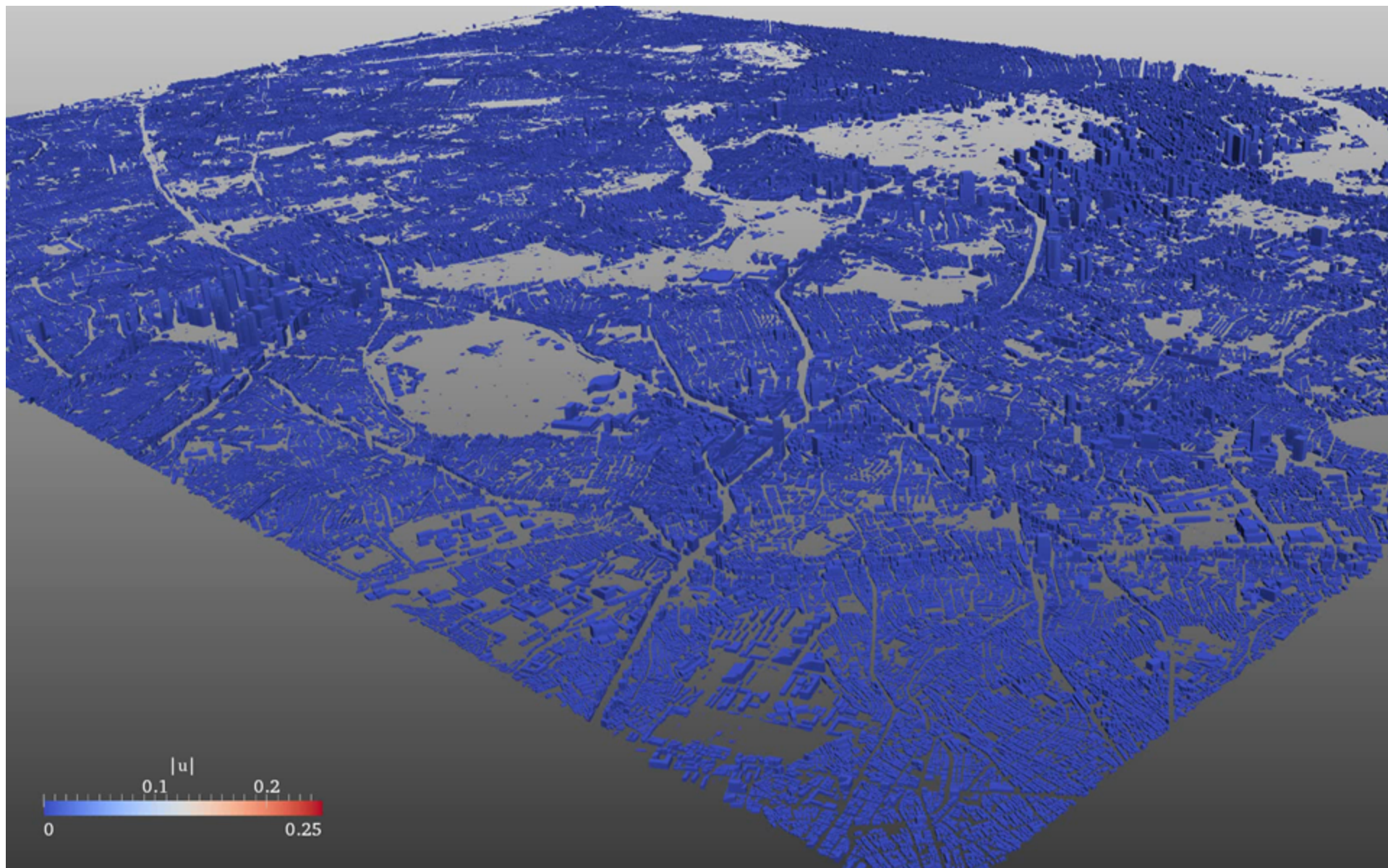




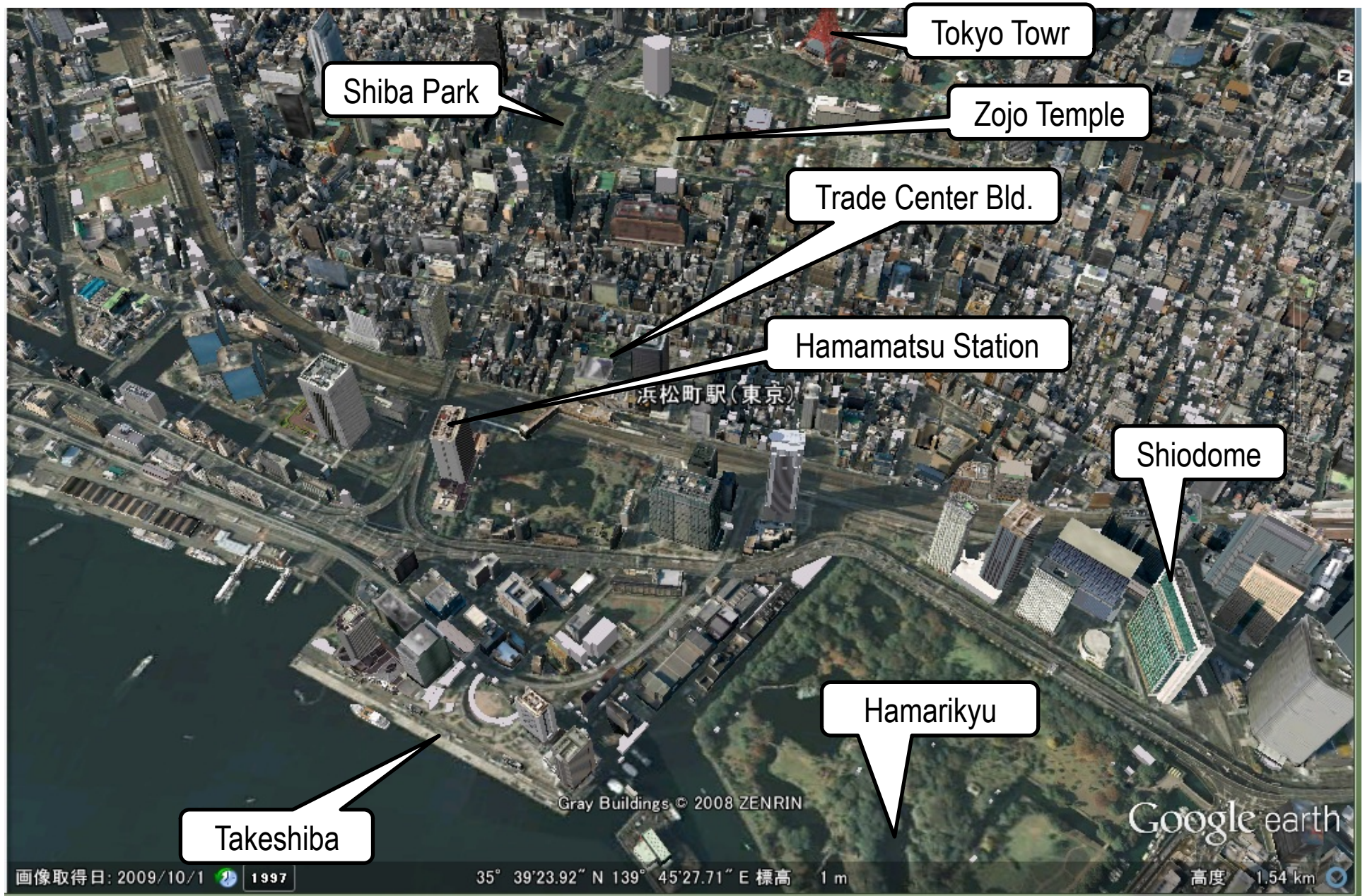
Target Area

Center of Tokyo Metropolis





Target Area

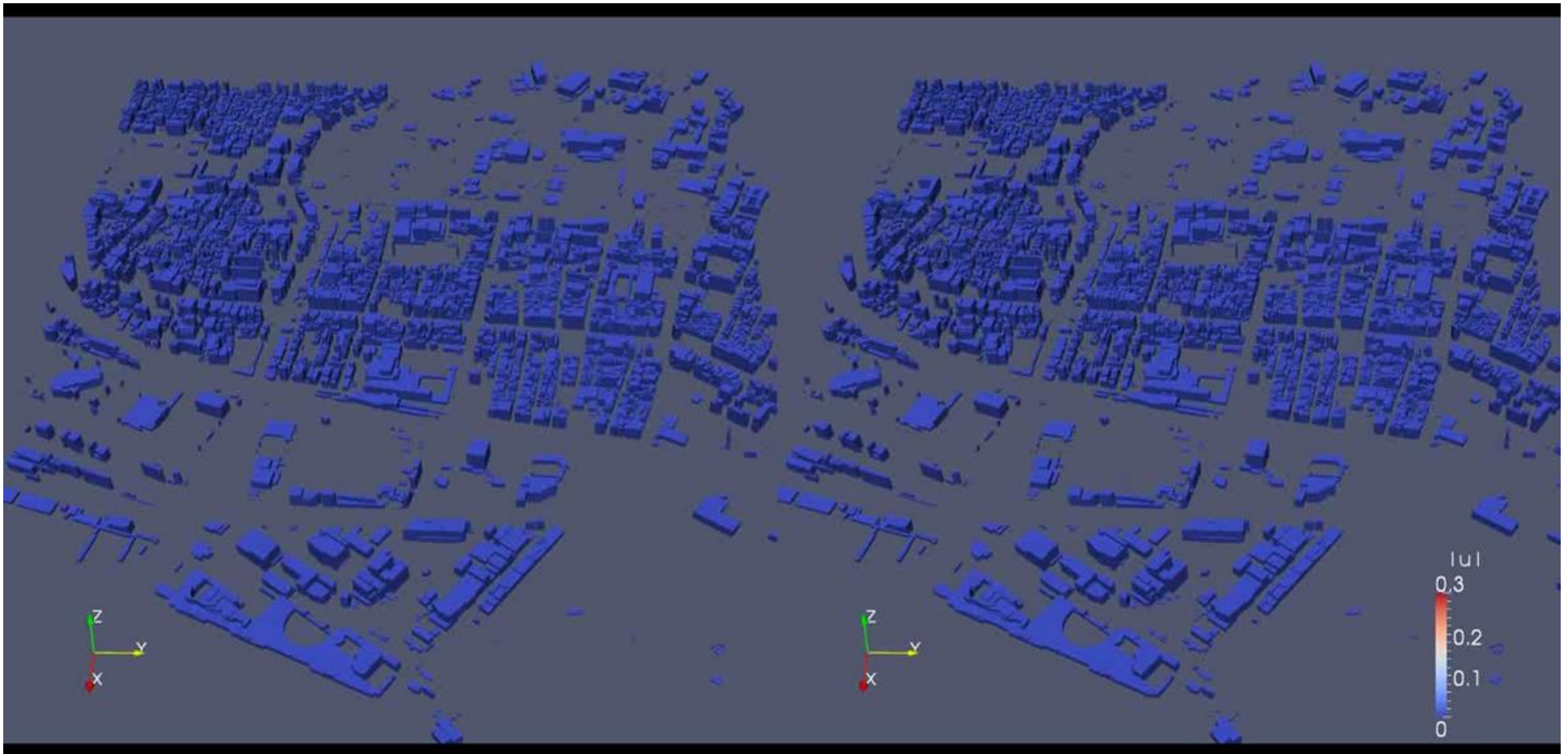


Result

Fiber Model (high-rises are not included)

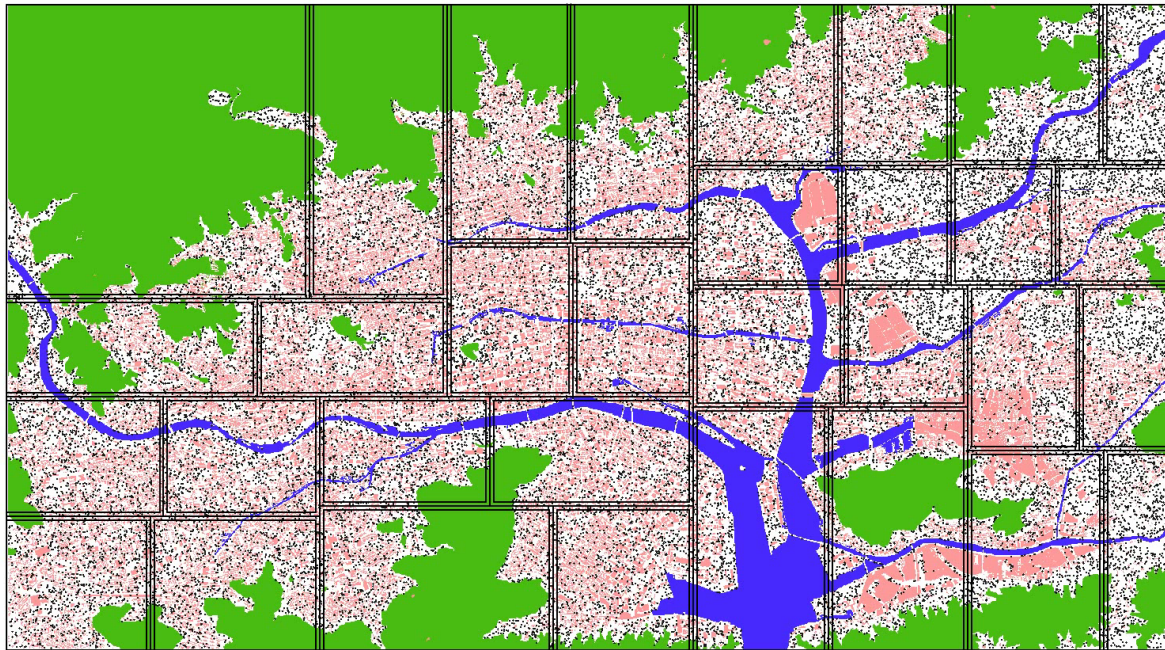
steel bar deterioration considered

steel bar deterioration not considered





MASS EVACUATION

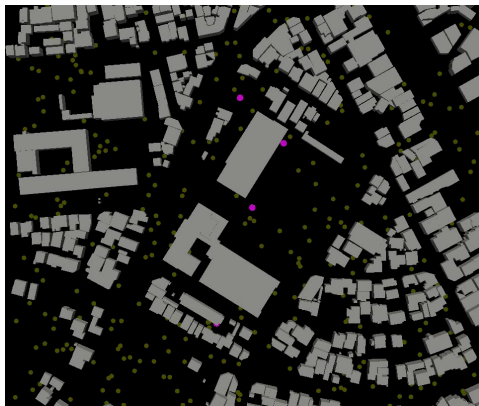


Kochi City

- large population
- road network and rivers
- visitors

Countermeasures for Tsunami

- tsunami shelter
- retrofitting infrastructures
- fast information delivery
- education

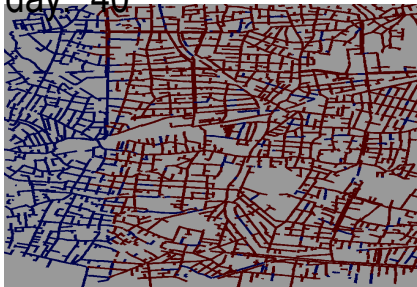


- official agent which forces evacuation
- agent which does not start evacuation
- agent which starts evacuation

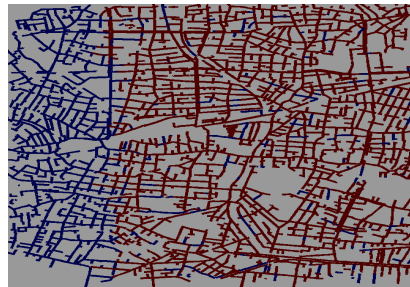
Evacuation guiding/forcing

- official agent that finds agents which do not start evacuation and lets/makes it start evacuation
- determination of guiding/forcing official number, considering local road network and composition of resident characteristic

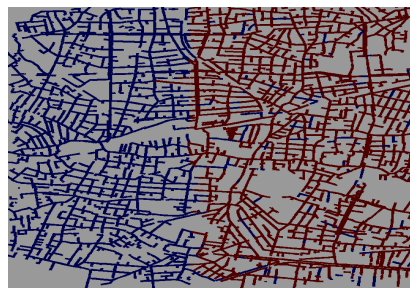
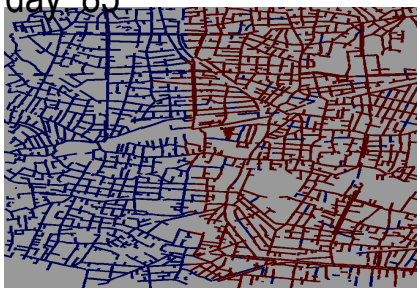
spatial uniform
day: 40



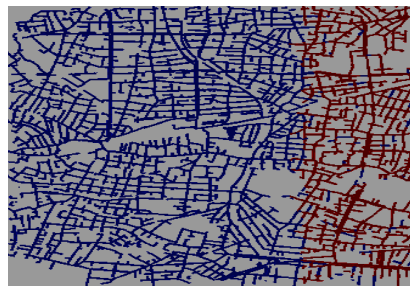
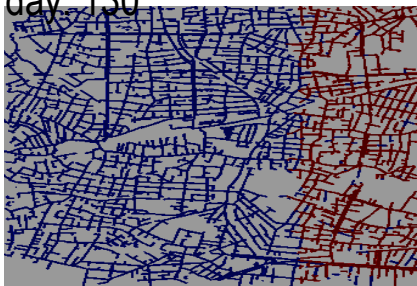
maximum benefit



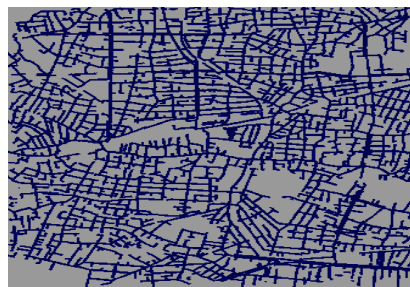
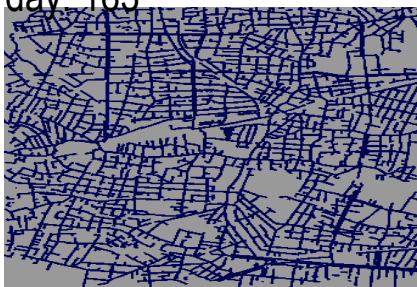
day: 85



day: 130



day: 163



SYSTEM COMPUTING

◆ Software Engineering

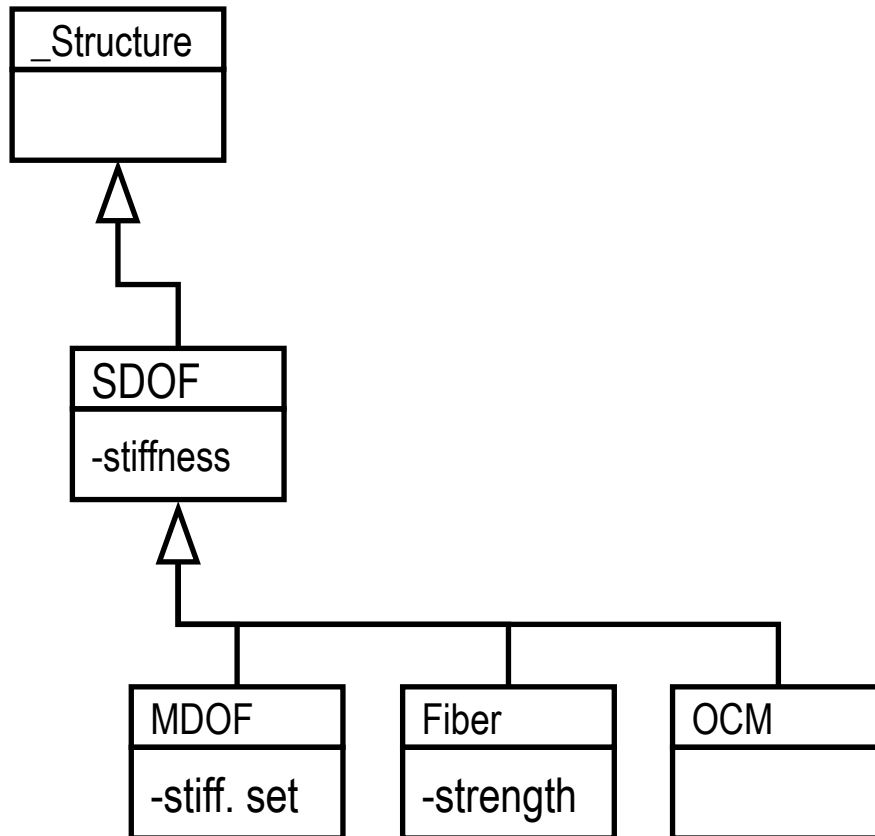
- One generous programmer vs system engineer group
- Quality control/guarantee of software: V & V

◆ Integrated System

- Transparency for developers of generations
- Robustness error minimization
- Extention-ability reuse of modules

IES employs *object-oriented programming* that uses object hierarchy and *aspect-oriented programming* that uses template.

IES



object hierarchy

```
template class<S> void Analyze( S &x )
{
    double acc=x, vel=0.;
    while( ... ) vel += x dt;
    ...
}
```

- algorithm -

```
template<class C1, class C2>
class X : public C1, public C2
{
    public:
    void Analyze( ... );
}
```

- class -

template

FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

- ◆ Standard Numerical Method for Engineering
 - Linear/non-linear PDF in domain of complicated configuration
 - Utilization of smaller grain modules
 - Development of good commercial packages

- ◆ Research on New Features
 - Dynamic problems
 - Failure problems: 2D to 3D
 - Materials of complicated constitutive relations

SEISMIC STRUCTURE RESPONSE

◆ Lagrangian Formulation

$$L[\mathbf{v}, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}] = \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} \rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} - \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} : \mathbf{c} : \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \, dv \quad (\mathbf{v}, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) = (\mathbf{u}, \text{sym}\{\nabla \mathbf{u}\})$$

◆ Rigid-body Motion and Response

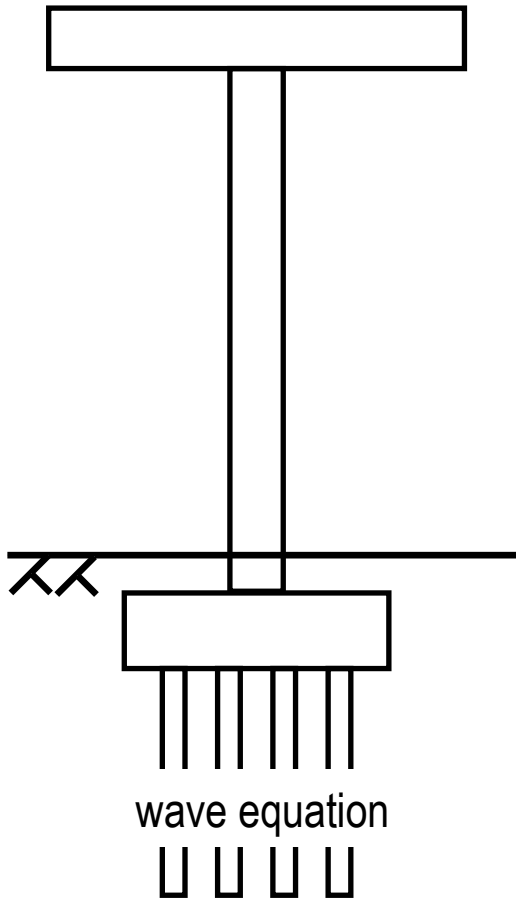
$$\mathbf{u}^r(\mathbf{x}, t) = \mathbf{g}(t) + \mathbf{u}^r(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

◆ Smart Approximation

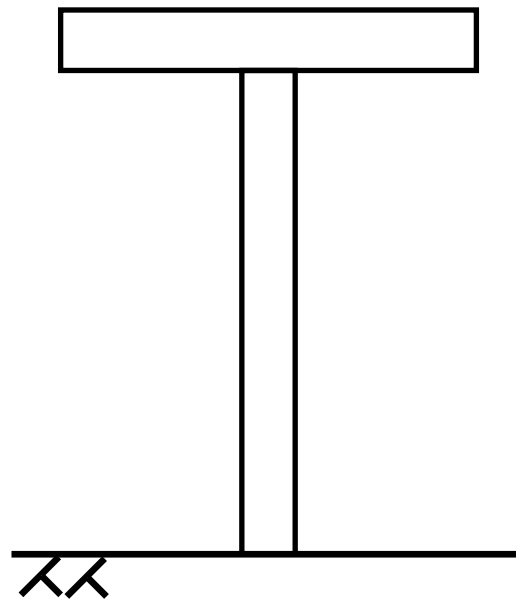
$$\mathbf{u}^r(\mathbf{x}, t) = U(t) \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{U}^2 - \frac{1}{2} K U^2 + G U \quad (M, K) = \left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} \rho \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A} \, dv, \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} \nabla \mathbf{A} : \mathbf{c} : \nabla \mathbf{A} \, dv \right)$$

SMART SOLUTION

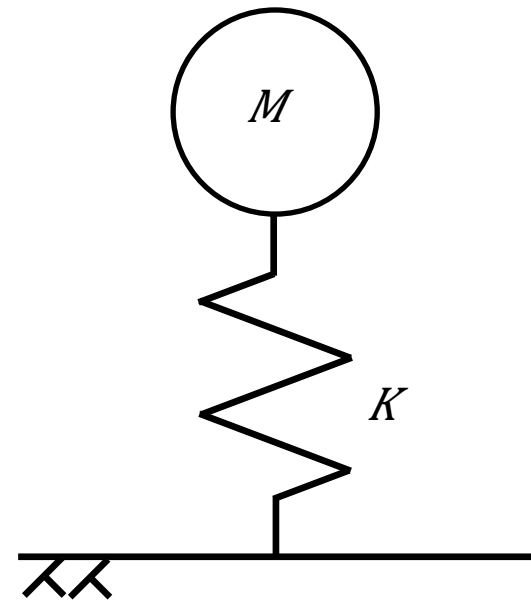


$$L[\boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}]$$



rigid-body motion
response as relative deformation

$$L[\boldsymbol{g} + \boldsymbol{u} \hat{\boldsymbol{r}}, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \hat{\boldsymbol{r}}]$$

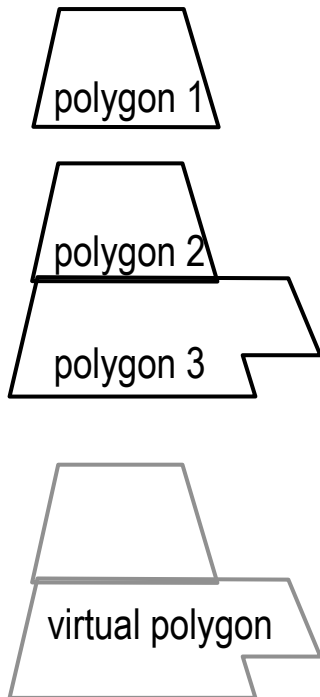


smart approximation

$$L[\boldsymbol{g} + U\boldsymbol{A}, U\boldsymbol{\nabla}\boldsymbol{A}]$$

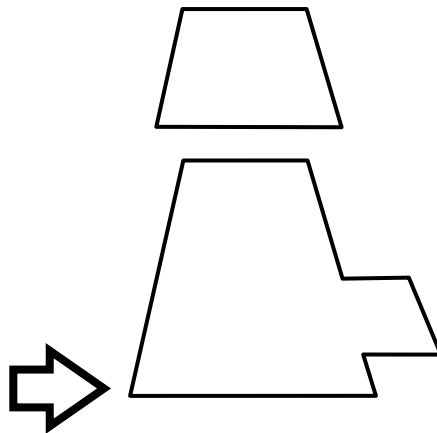
URBAN AREA MODEL

horizontal polygon
with height



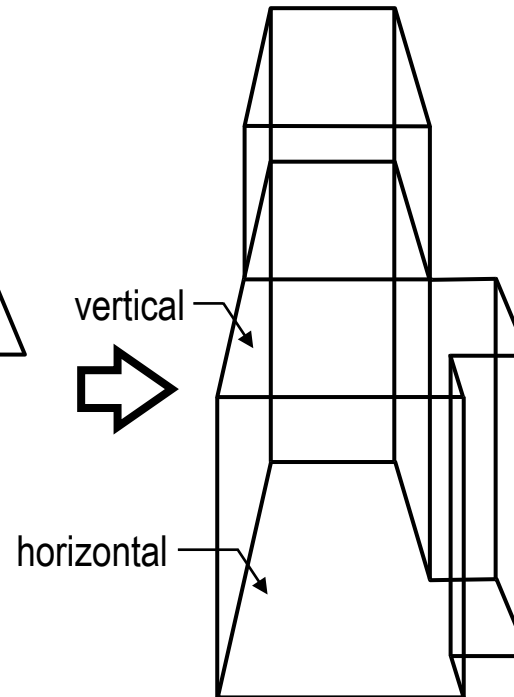
GIS data

polygon for floor



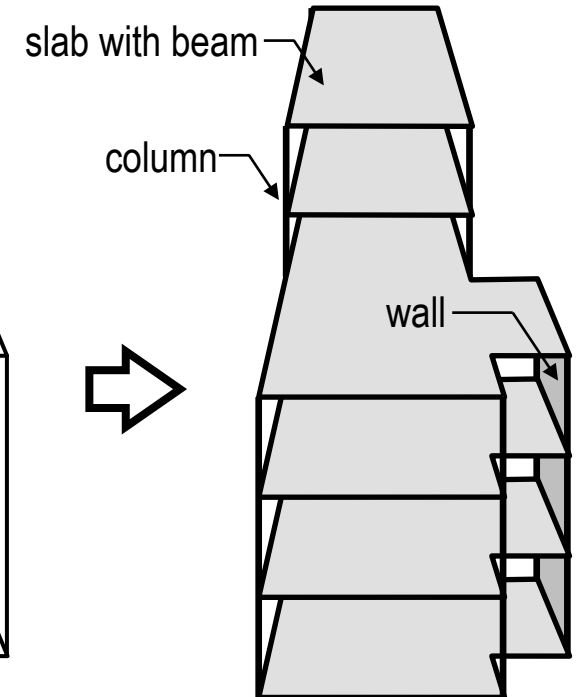
Refined Polygon

horizontal polygon
vertical polygon



Shape

structure member

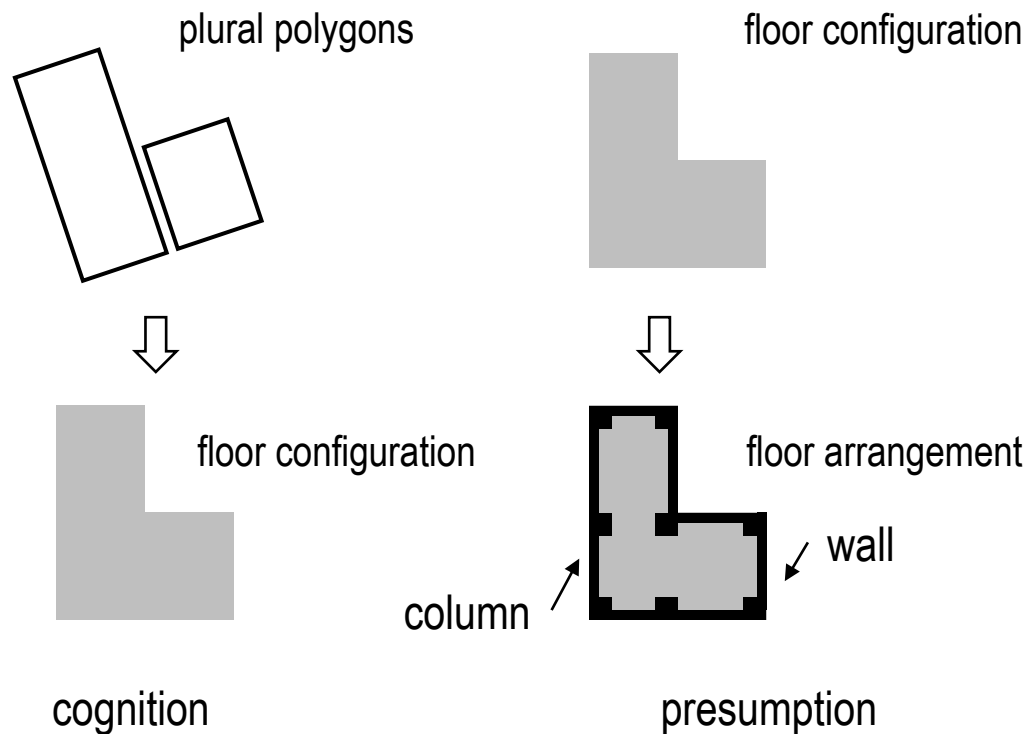


Structure Model

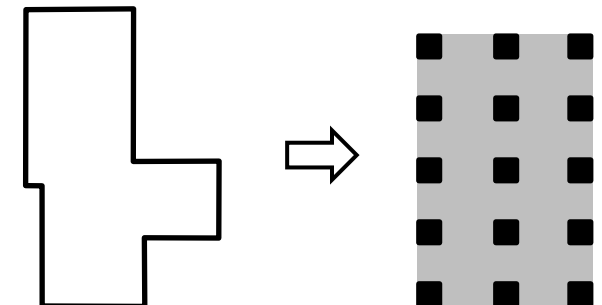
AUTOMATED MODEL CONSTRUCTION

Two Major Difficulties

- Cognition of floor configuration using plural polygons
- Presumption of floor arrangement using floor configuration



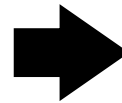
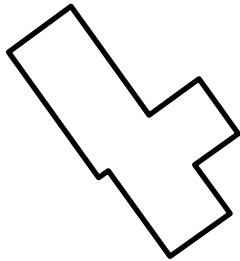
rectangular of equal width and breadth
grid-wise arrangement of column



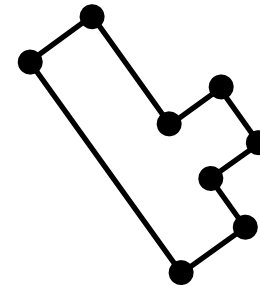
current compromise

TEMPLATE FITTING

polygon



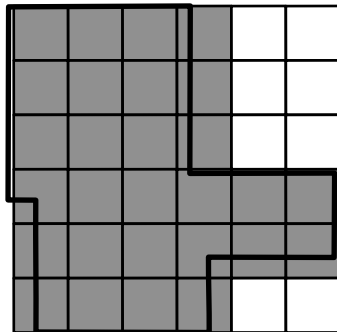
flame



rotation, stretch, mirror-image

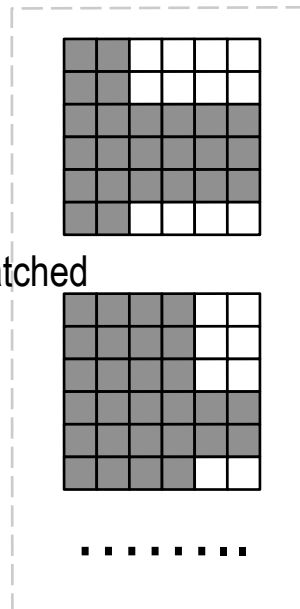


pattern



template set

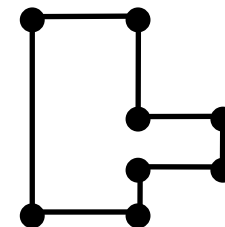
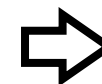
matched



rotation, stretch, mirror-image



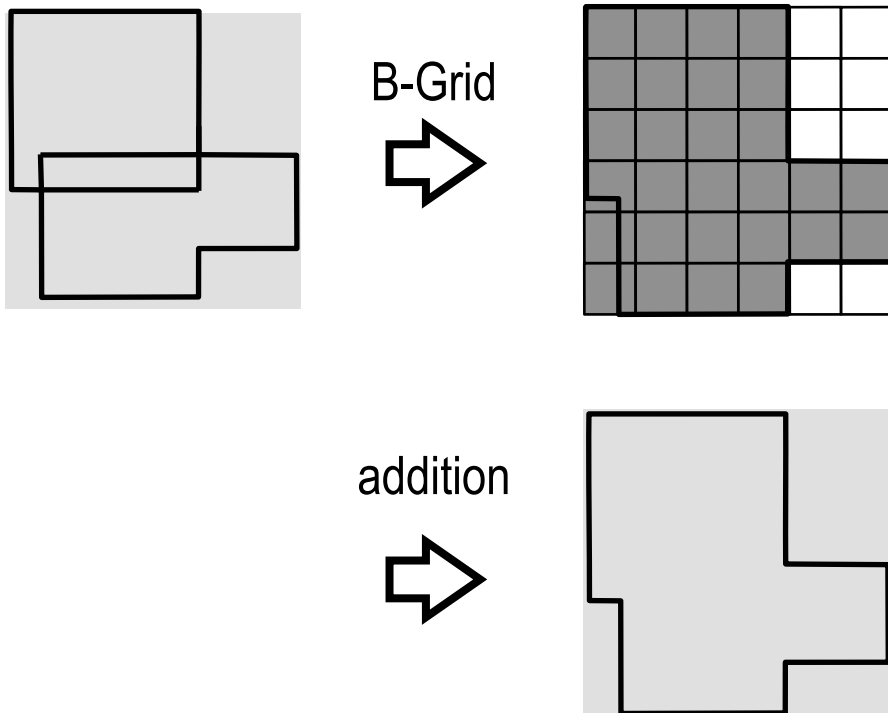
template flame



COGNITION OF PLURAL POLYGONS

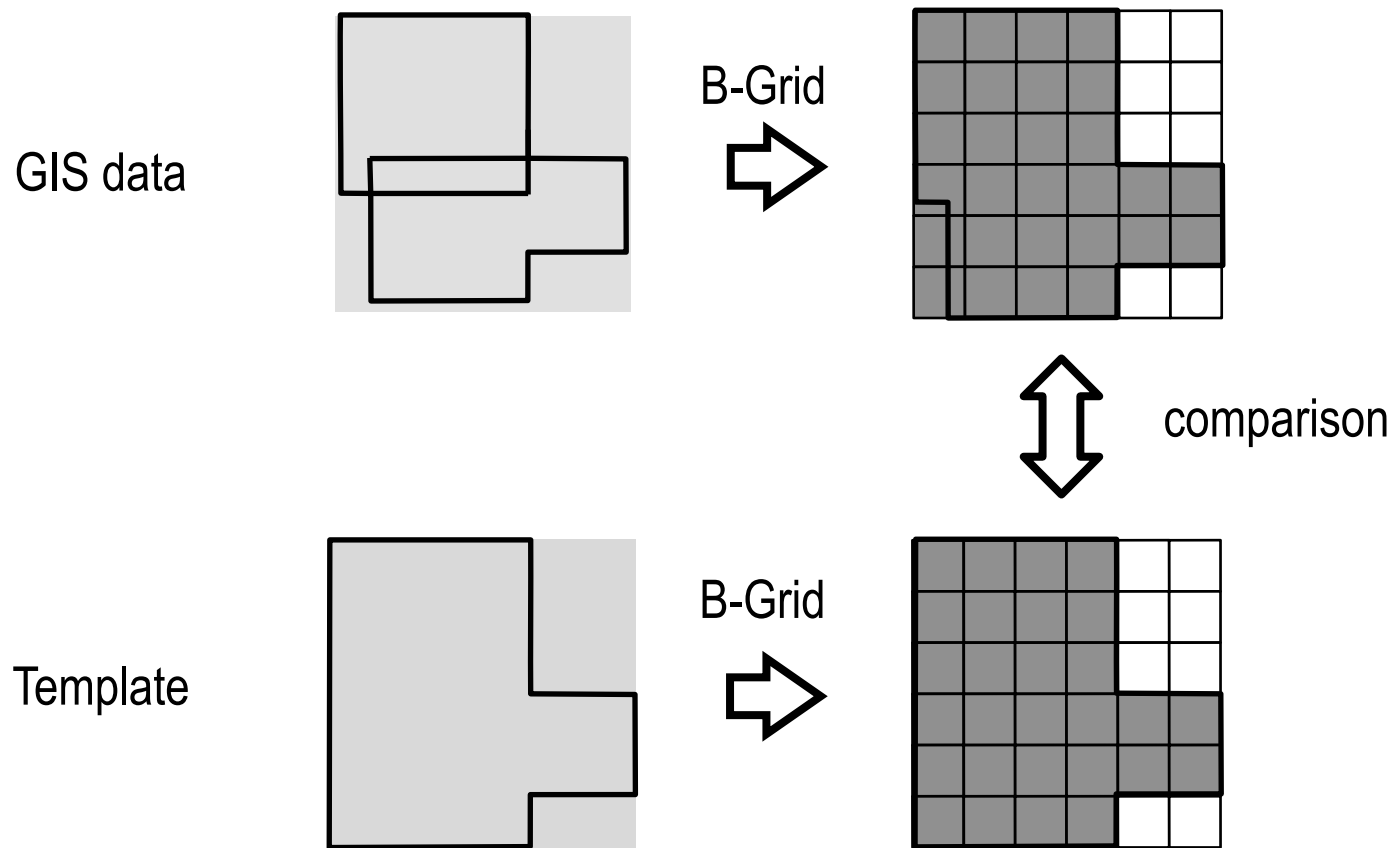
◆ Two methodologies

- B-GRID cast polygon into Boolean grid
- Polygon Algebra manipulate polygons' configuration



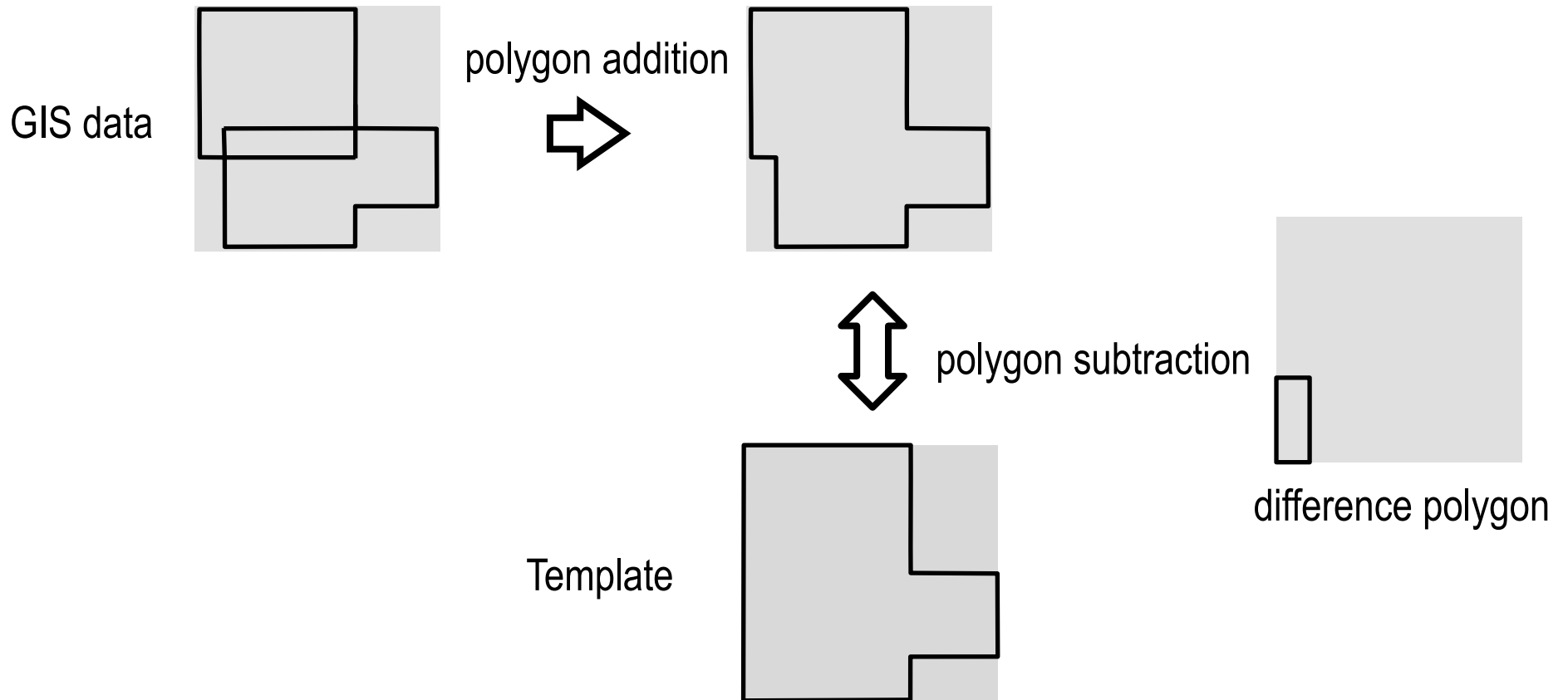
	B-GRID	POLYGON ALGBRA
coding	easy	difficult
robustness	high	low
error	grid size dependence	principally zero
computation time	long	short

COGNITION: B-GRID



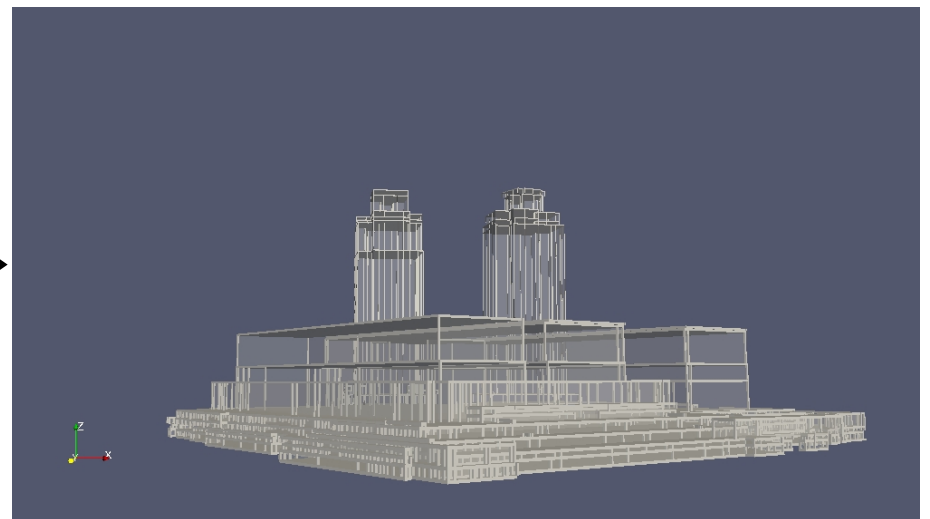
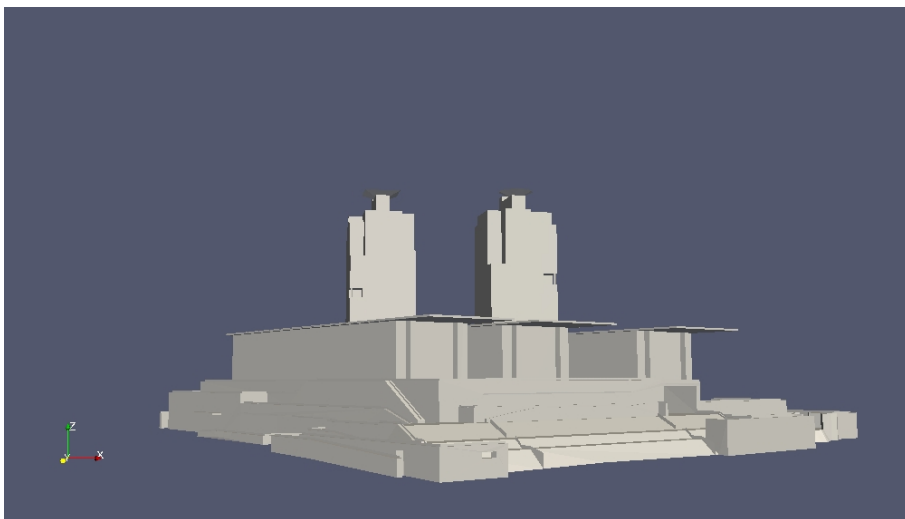
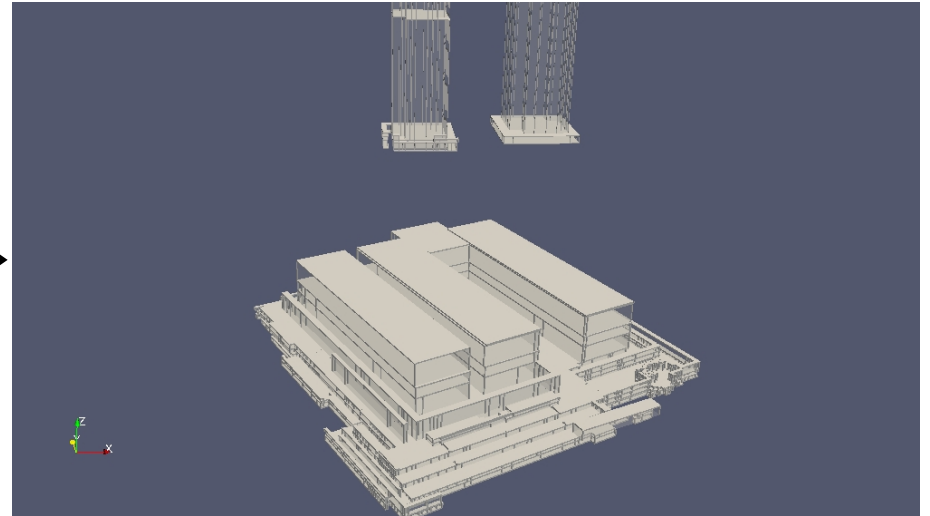
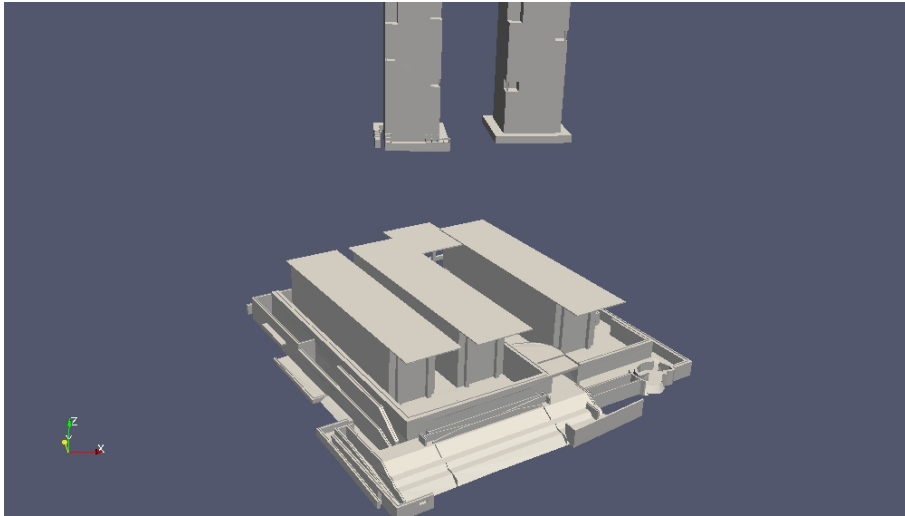
$$(\text{relative difference}) = (\text{number of different cells}) / (\text{number of cells})$$

COGNITION: POLYGON ALGEBRA



$$(\text{relative difference}) = (\text{area of difference polygons}) / (\text{area of template})$$

SEQUENTIAL TEMPLATE GENERATION





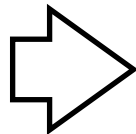
LIFELINE MODEL

GIS Data Conversion

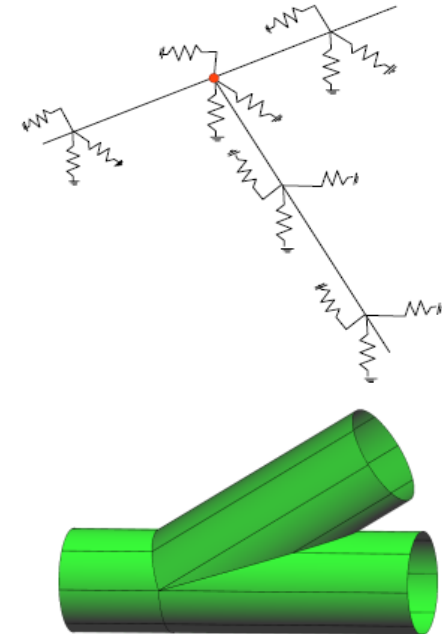
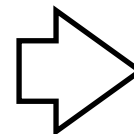
Model Data Conversion

Control Data	Company ID
	Assessment ID
	...
Attribute	Radius
	Thickness
	Construction Date
	...
Coordinate sets	(x_1, y_1, z_1)
	(x_2, y_2, z_2)
	...
	(x_n, y_n, z_n)

GIS

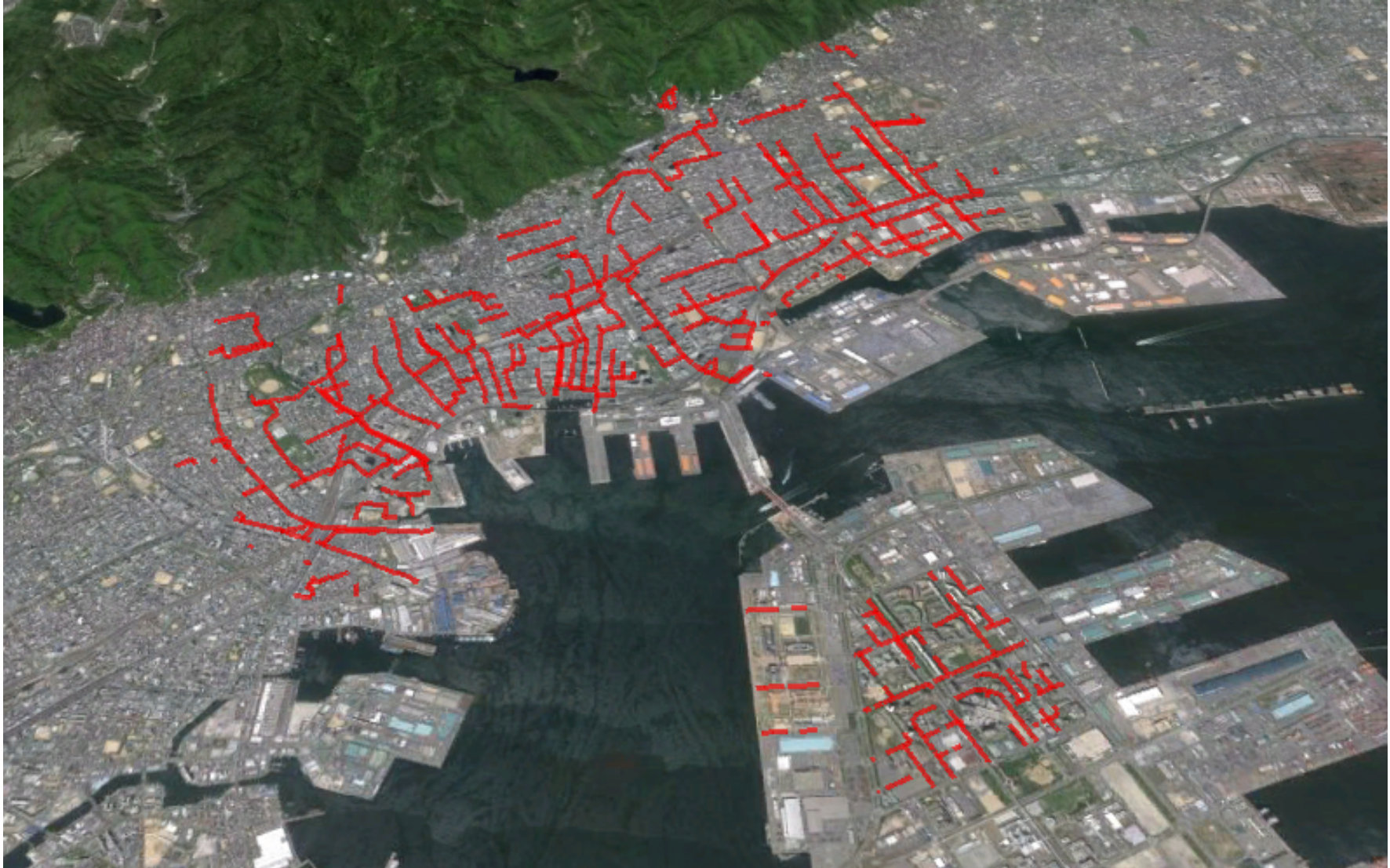


converted GIS



structure model

SEWAGE PIPELINE NETWORK



CONCLUDING REMARKS

◆ Integration of Many Data Sets and Analysis Methods

- Earth science simulation wave propagation analysis
- Engineering simulation seismic response analysis
- Social science simulation mass evacuation analysis

◆ Collaboration of Computer/Computational Science

- Capability computing for large-scale simulation
- Capacity computing for multi-scenario simulation
- Software engineering aspects in developing IES