



Uncertainty in the assessment of seismic hazard



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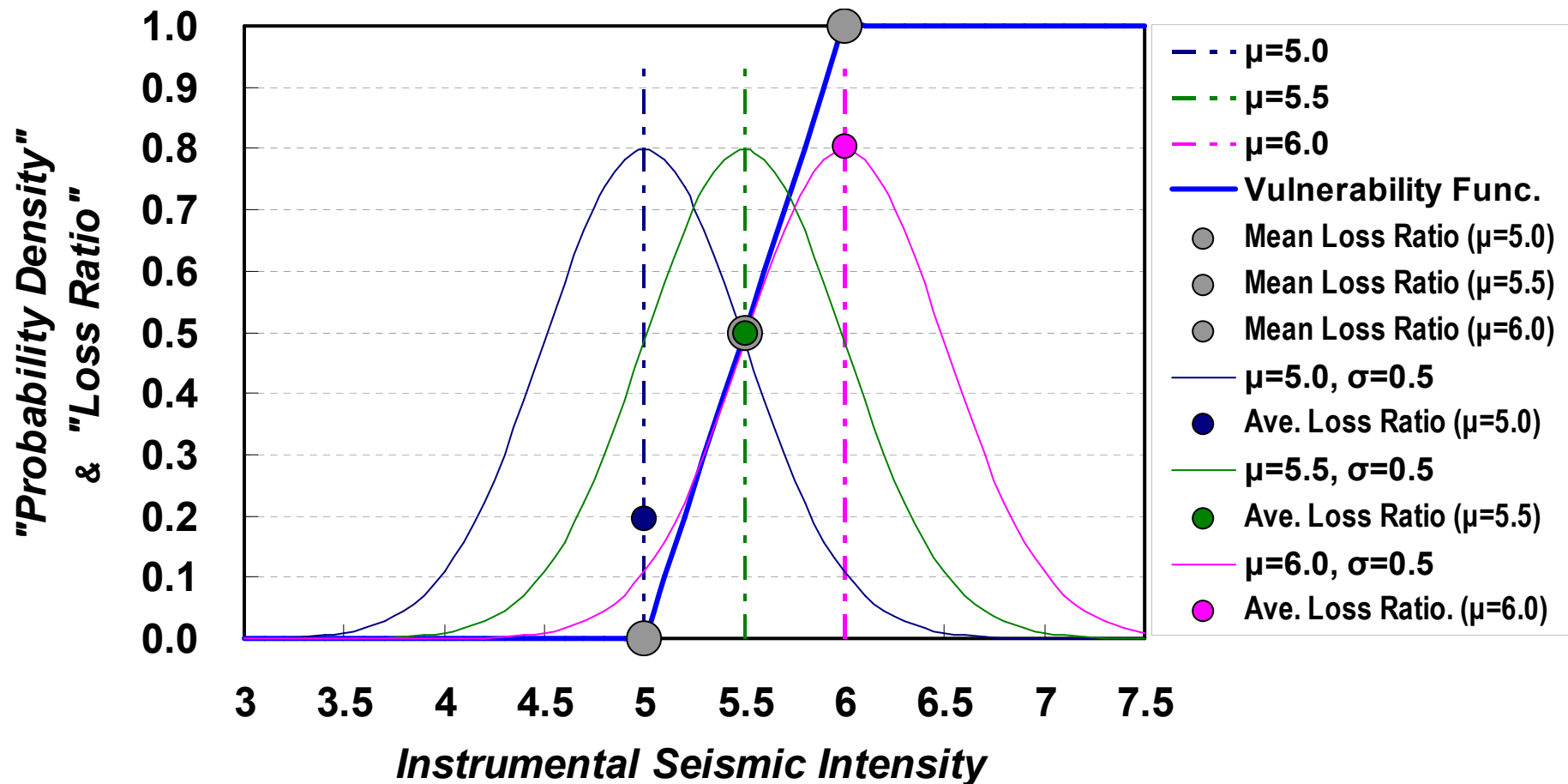


Impact of Uncertainty in the Process of SHA

- It is common for Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment (PSHA) to take into account the uncertainty in the process of hazard assessment.
- On the other hand, it is not so common for Scenario (deterministic) Seismic Hazard Assessment (SSHA) to take into account the uncertainty.
- However, every process of seismic hazard assessment includes some sort of uncertainty, so that the uncertainty should be taken into account properly even for SSHA.
- Furthermore, when you assess damage or loss using the estimated seismic hazard without taking into account its uncertainty properly, it is possible that an unexpected result will be derived because of non-linearity of fragility or vulnerability of the property (see next page).

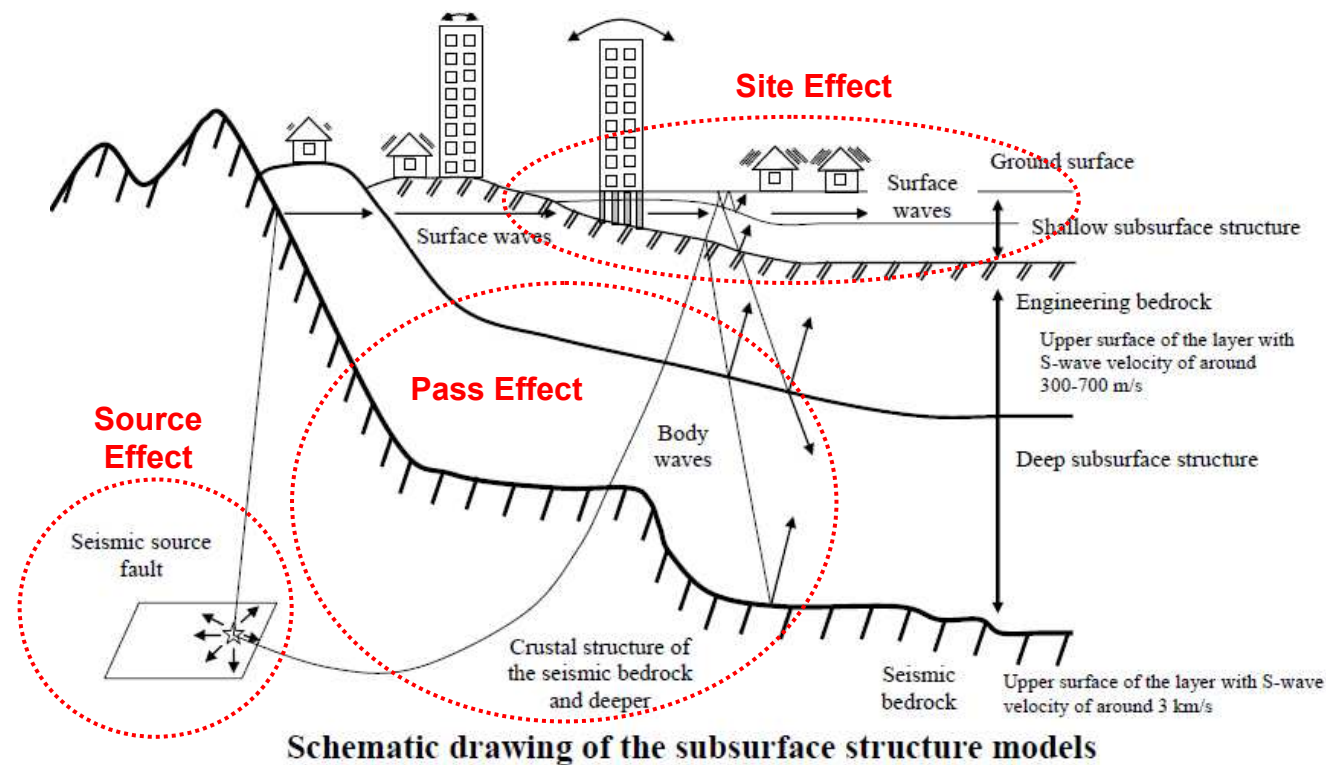
Mean loss and Average loss

- The mean loss estimation is not coincide with the average loss estimation considering uncertainty of seismic intensity.



Cause of uncertainty in the process of SHA

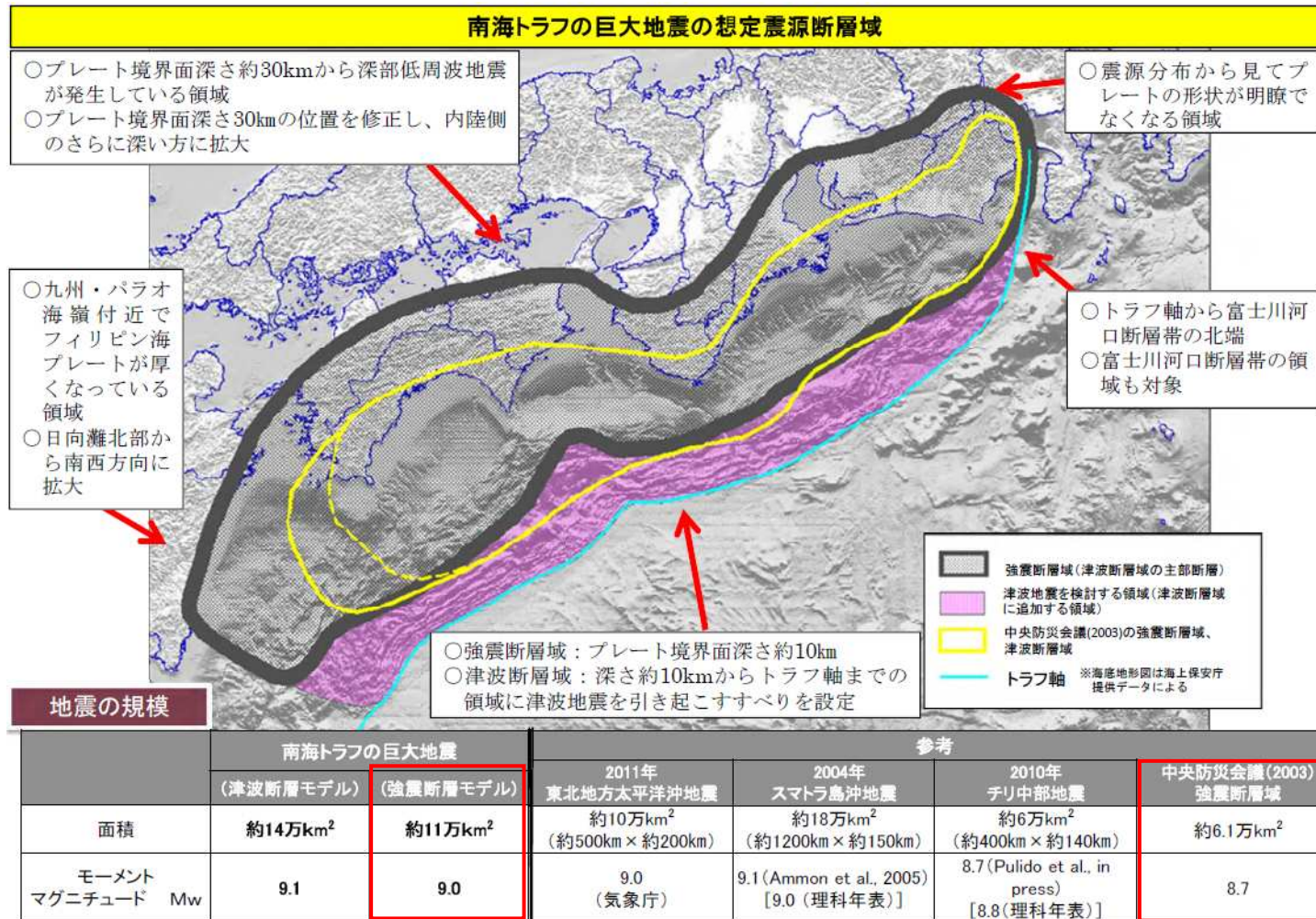
- **Source Effect:** Magnitude, Asperity, etc.
- **Pass Effect:** Structure and physical property of the ground, etc.
- **Site Effect:** Surface geology, etc.



Technical Reports on National Seismic Hazard Maps for Japan (2009), NIED

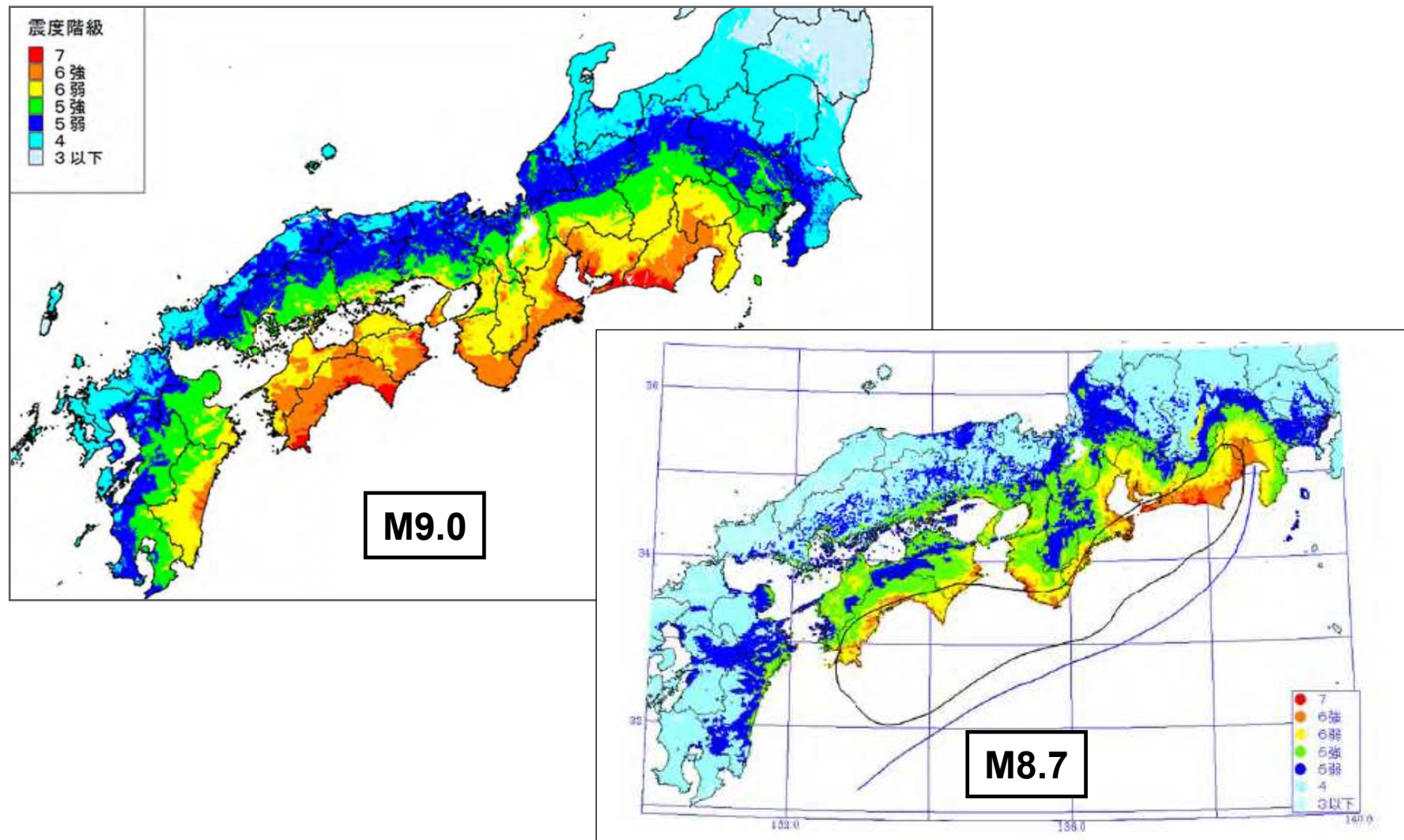
Effect of Magnitude (1/3)

- Nankai Trough M8.7 EQ: Central Disaster Prevention Council (2003)
- Nankai Trough M9.0 Earthquake: Cabinet Office (2012)



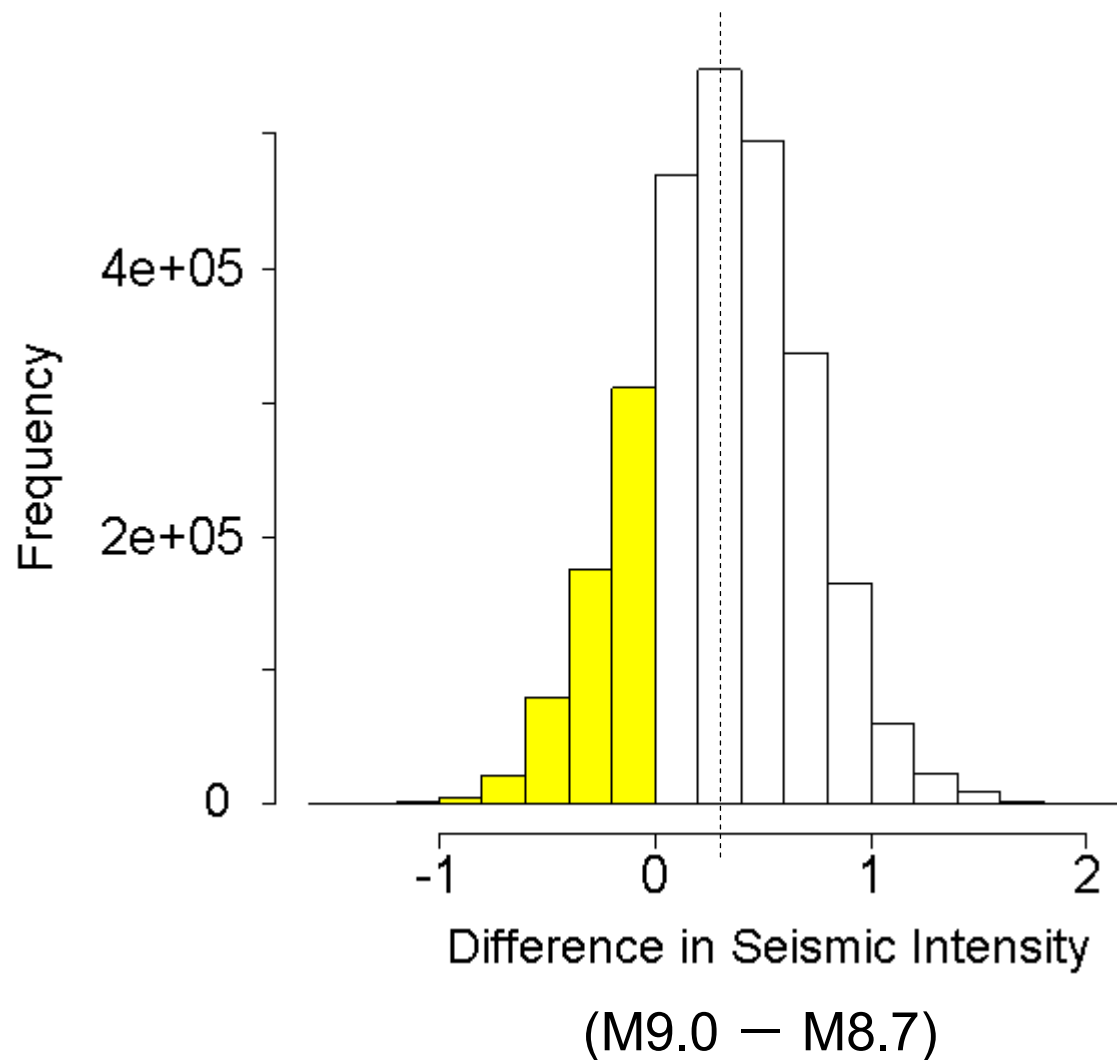
Effect of Magnitude (2/3)

- Difference in JMA Seismic Intensity



Effect of Magnitude (3/3)

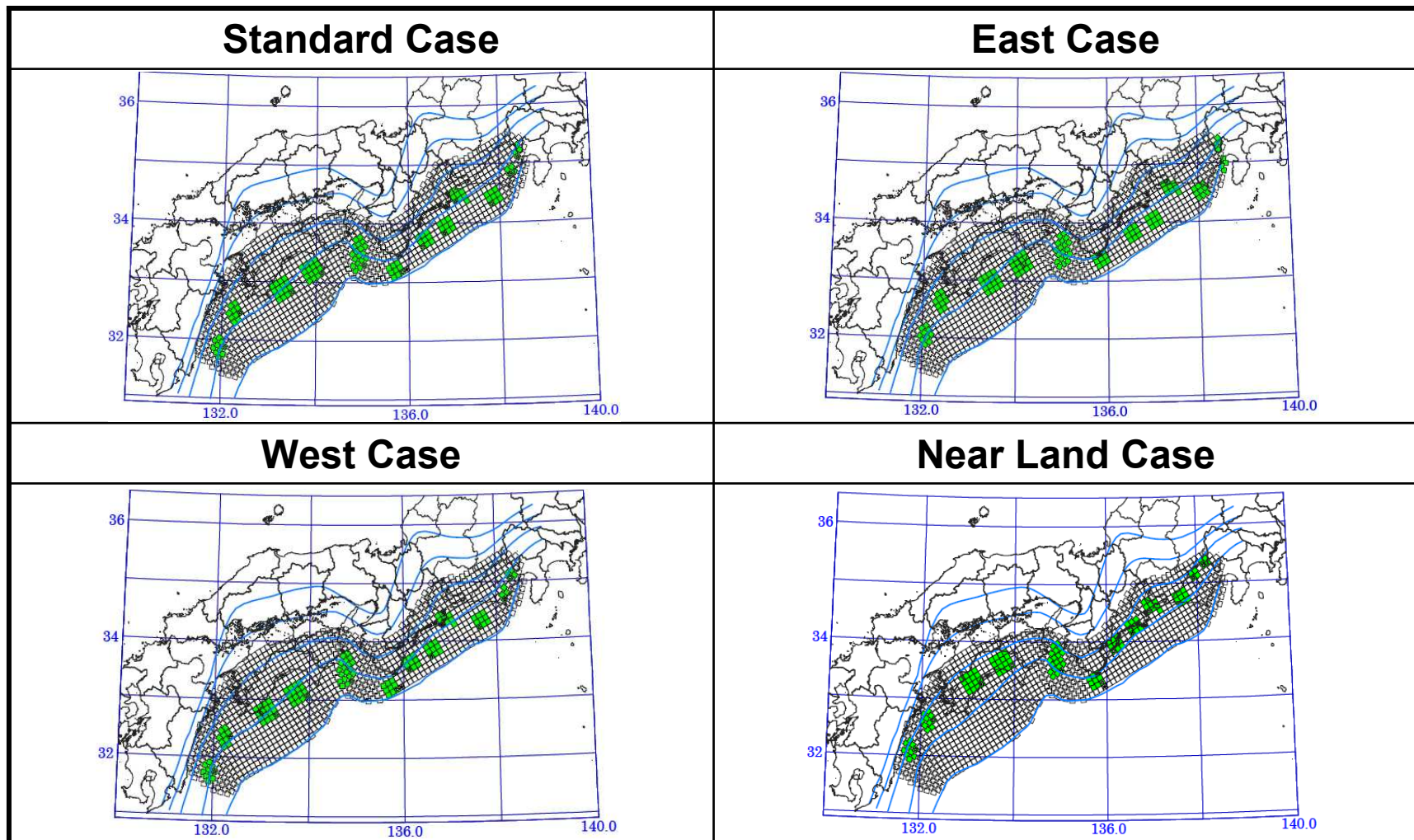
- Difference in JMA Seismic Intensity between M9.0 & M8.7



mean		0.302
σ		0.394
quartile	min	-1.459
	25%tile	0.042
	median	0.308
	75%tile	0.565
	max	2.196

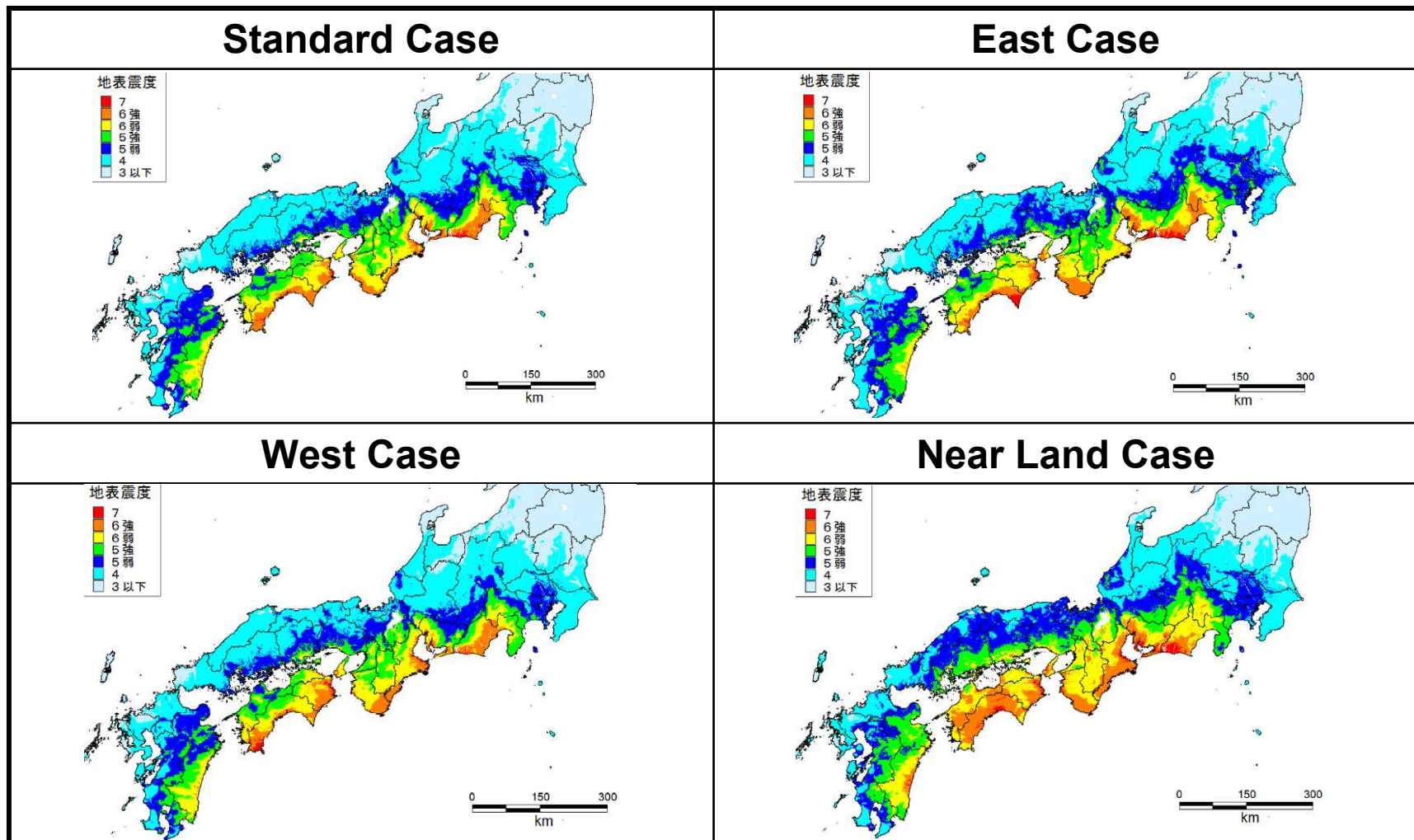
Effect of Asperity (1/3)

- 4 Asperity Models for Nankai Trough M9.0 Earthquake



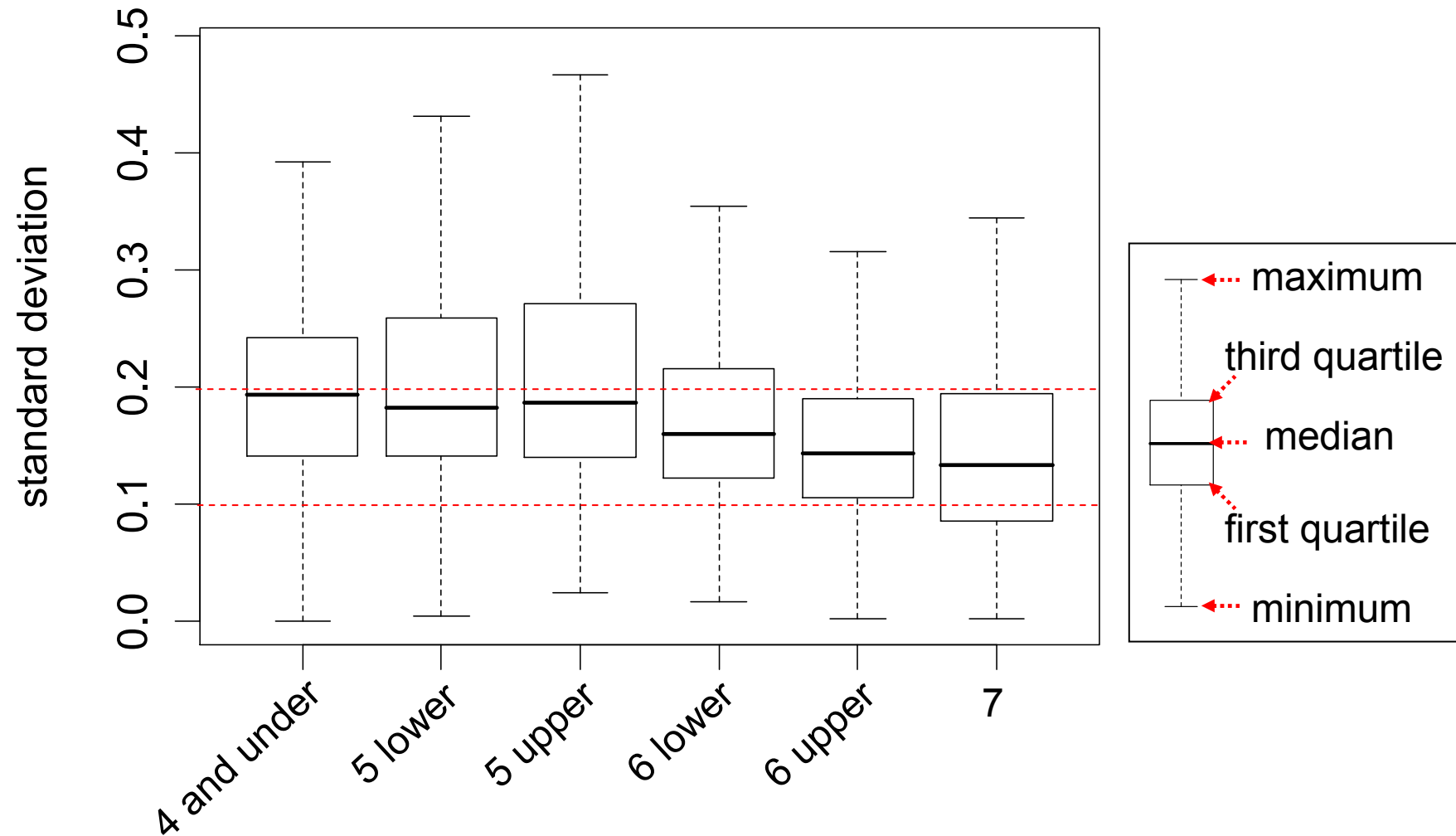
Effect of Asperity (2/3)

- Difference in JMA Seismic Intensity distribution



Effect of Asperity (3/3)

- Variation in JMA Seismic Intensity for each mesh

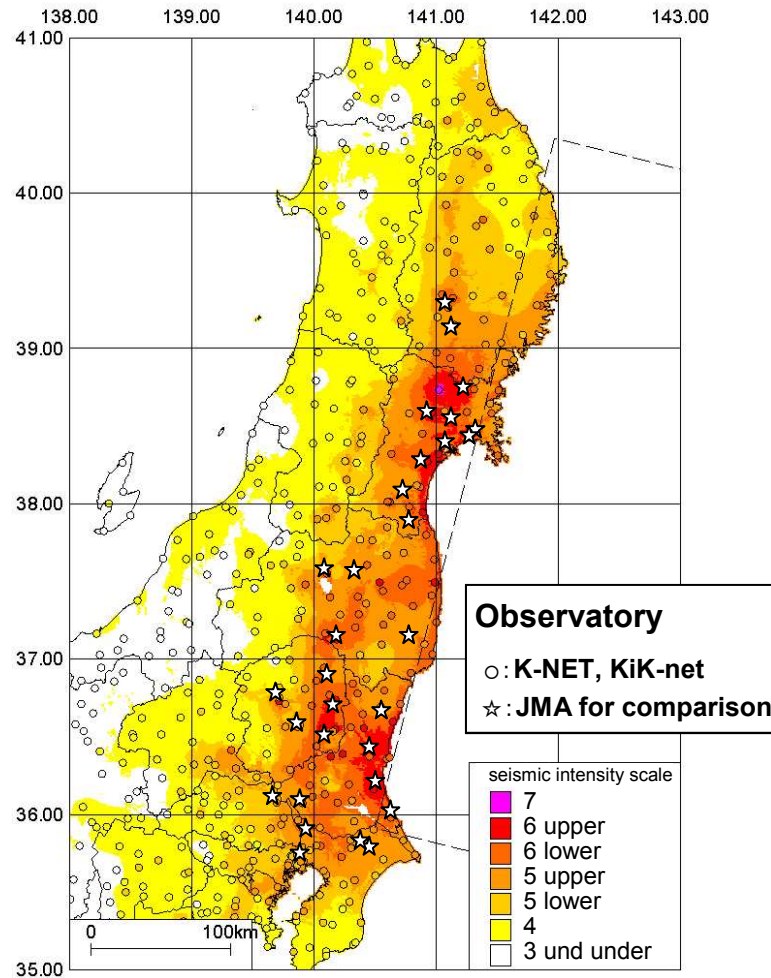


Standard Deviation of Attenuation Curves

Research	Data Source	σ
Shabestari & Yamazaki (1999)	K-NET 94 events, 6,017 records, 1996~1998	0.535
	JMA 1,020 events, 3990 record, 1988~1996	0.544
	JMA (M = 4 and over)	0.511
Matsuzaki et al. (2006)	JMA, Local Government etc. 554 events, 27,531 records, 1926~2005 ※	0.701
Morikawa et al. (2010)	K-NET, JMA, Local Government etc. 194 events, 11,919 records, 1963~2003	0.36

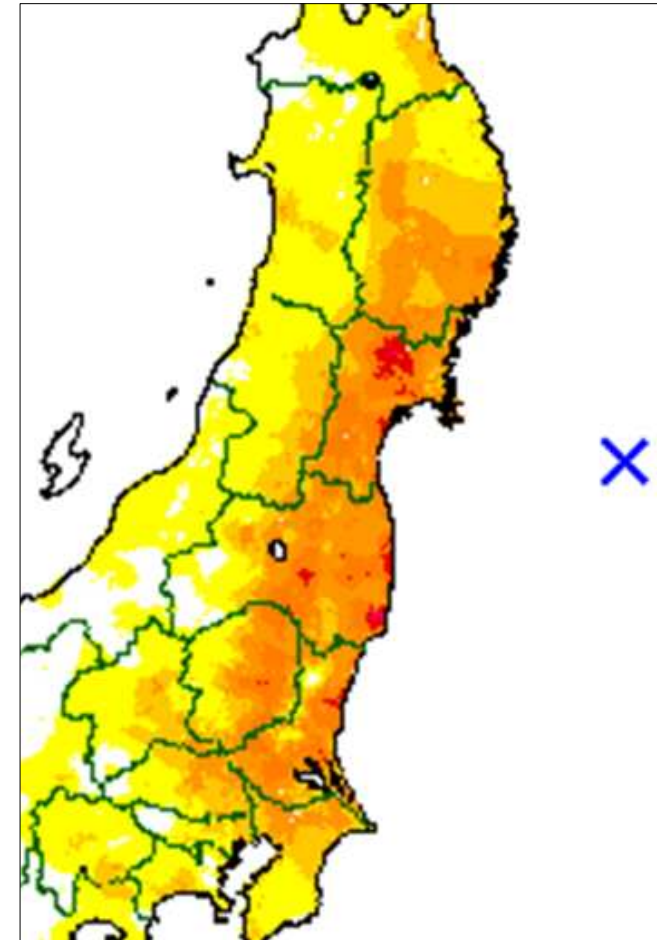
※ The database by Ishigaki & Takagi (2000) is used. The database covers 93,148 events during 1926 to 1999. 6 recent events are added to data set in the study.

Spatial Interpolation of SI for Tohoku EQ



K-NET + KiK-net + **RASMO**※

※ **RA**pid **S**hake **M**ap simulator with **O**bserved records

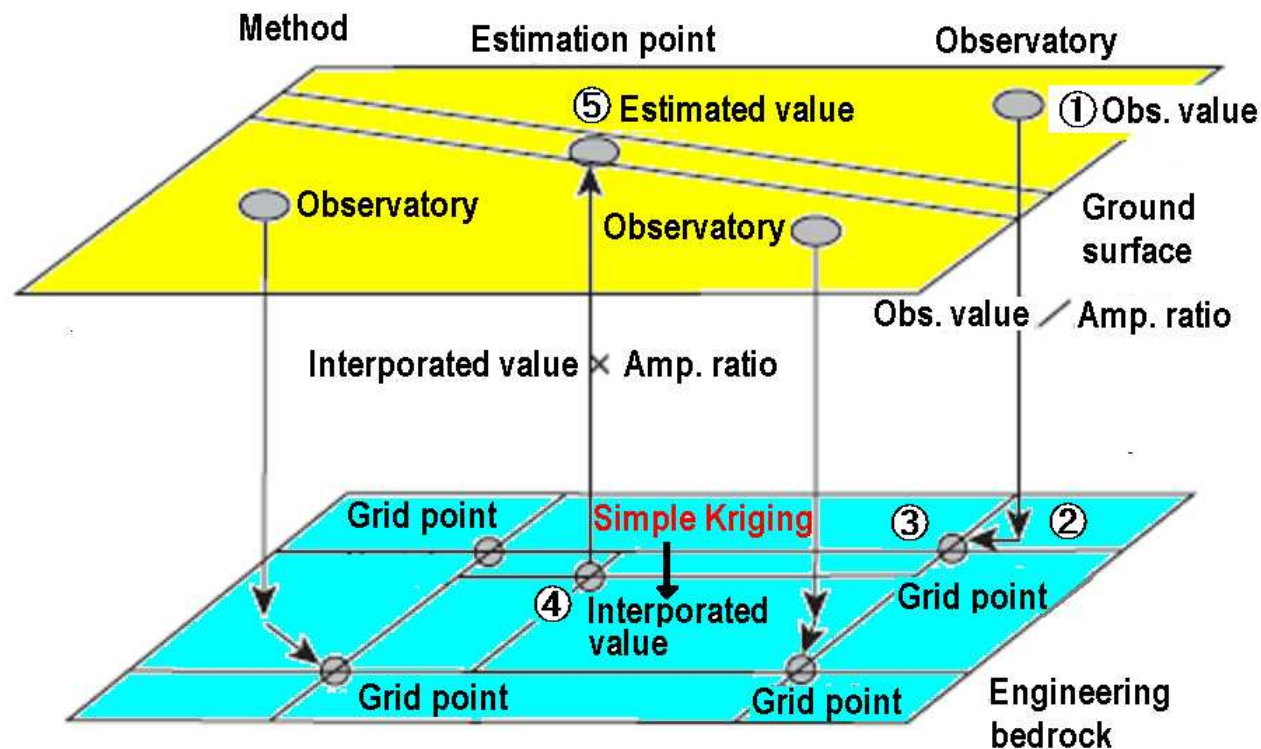


Estimated Seismic Intensity Map (JMA)

<http://www.seisvol.kishou.go.jp/eq/suikei/eventlist.html>

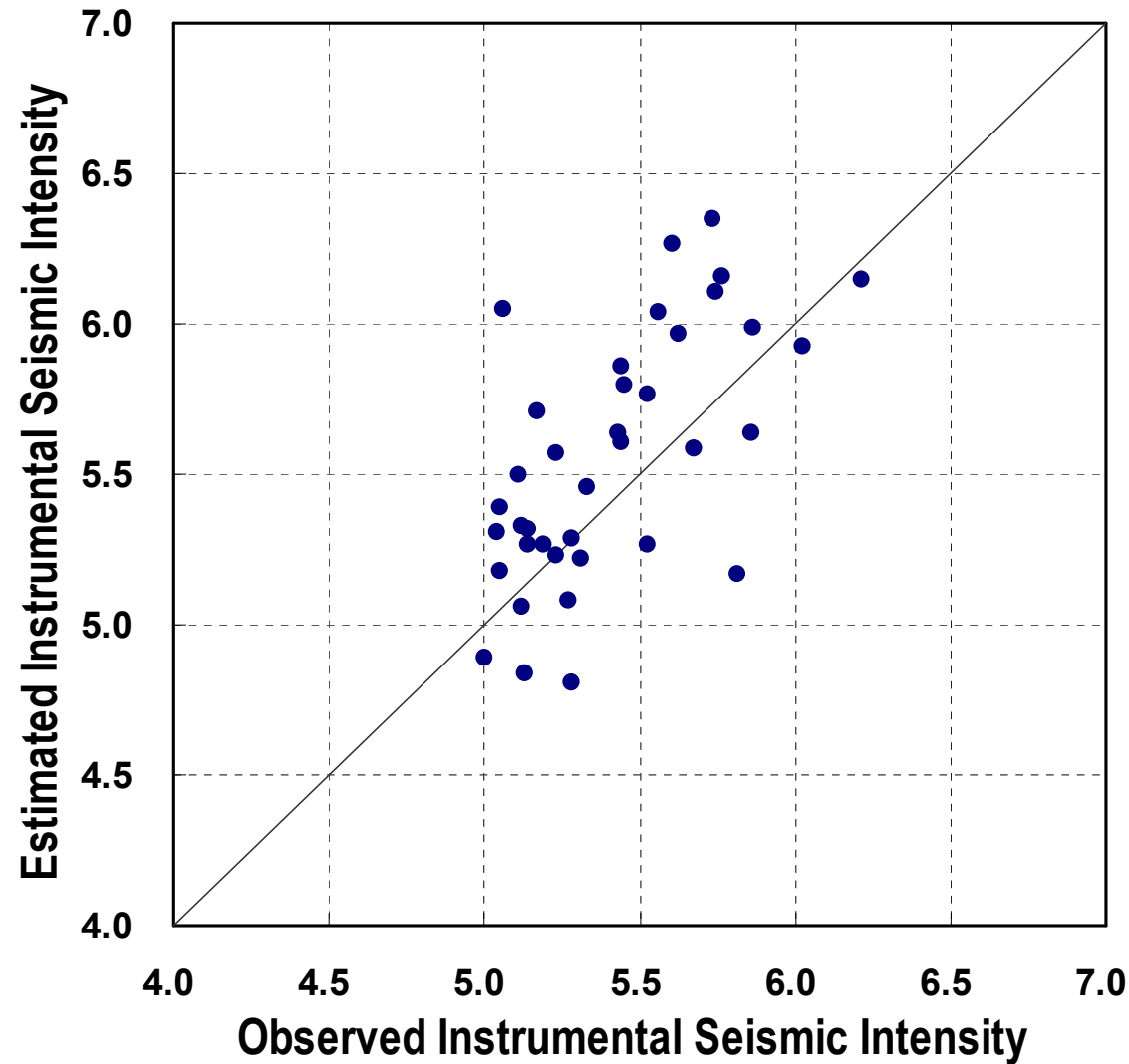
Spatial Interpolation Method (RASMO)

- **RASMO: RAPid Shake Map simulator with Observed records**
- The program was developed by NIED Kawasaki Laboratory in the “Special Project for Earthquake Disaster Mitigation in Urban Areas (2002 – 2006)”



Prediction Error of Spatial Interpolation

Prediction Error: Standard Deviation = **0.323**





Thank you !

謝謝!

감사합니다!

Acknowledgements

We used K-NET and KiK-net data and RASMO for spatial interpolation study of seismic intensity. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to NIED and those involved.

Contact

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