

International Vision for Research and Development in Resilience of Road Networks

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Santiago Chile
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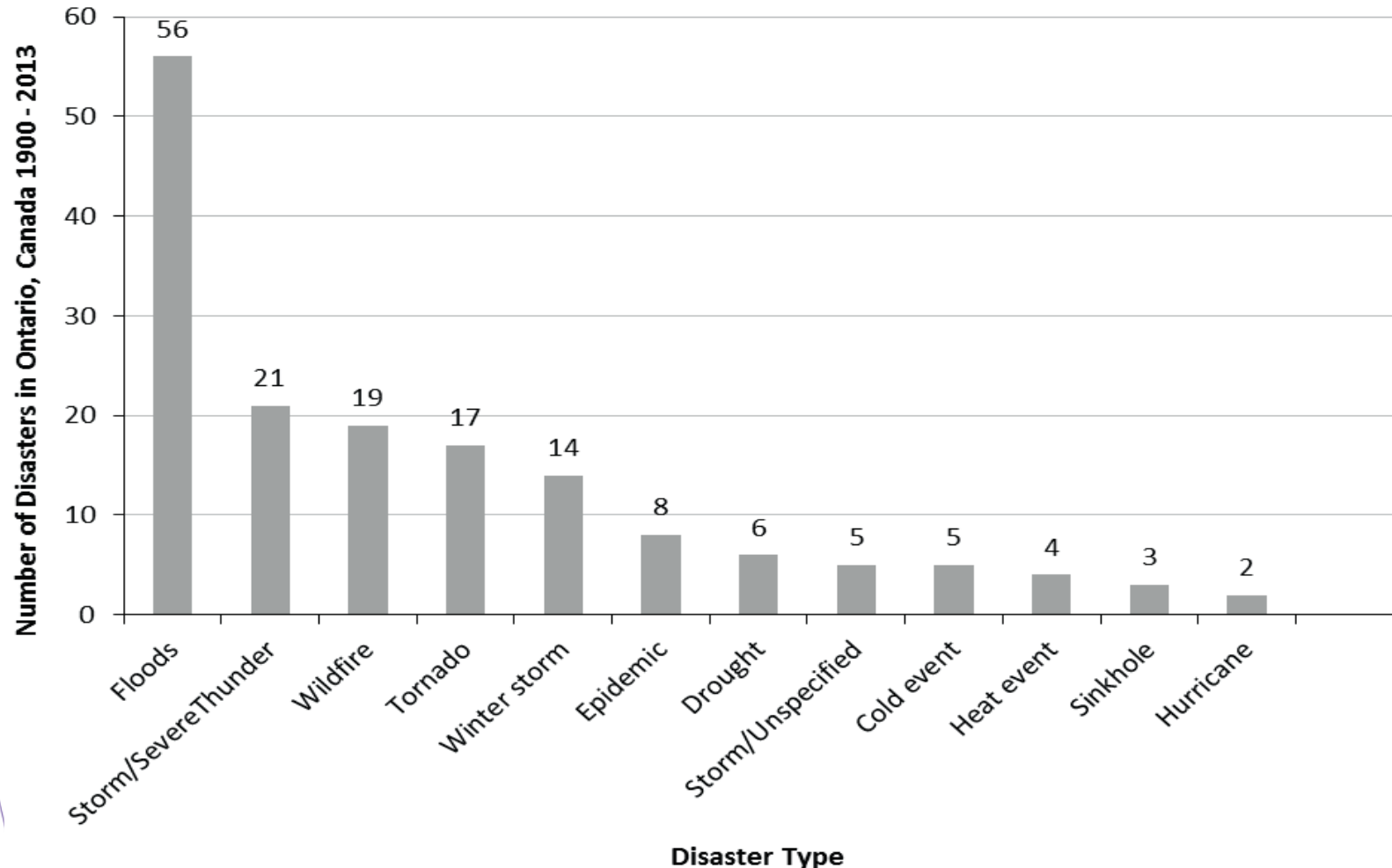
Presentation Overview

- Introduction
- Natural Disasters
- Approach to Research
- Resilience strategies
- Closing Remarks

What is a Natural Disaster?

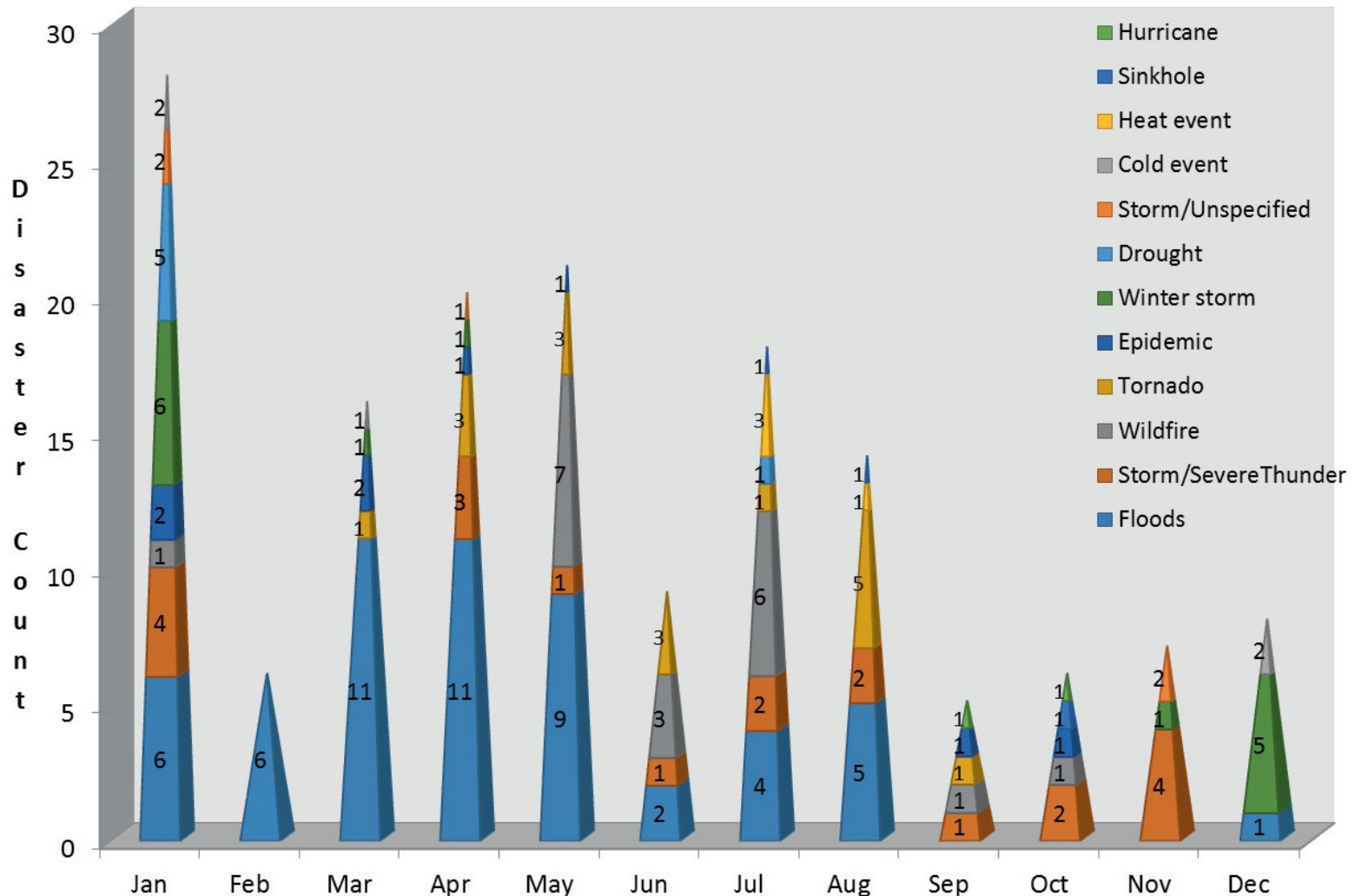


Disaster Types in Ontario 1900 – 2013



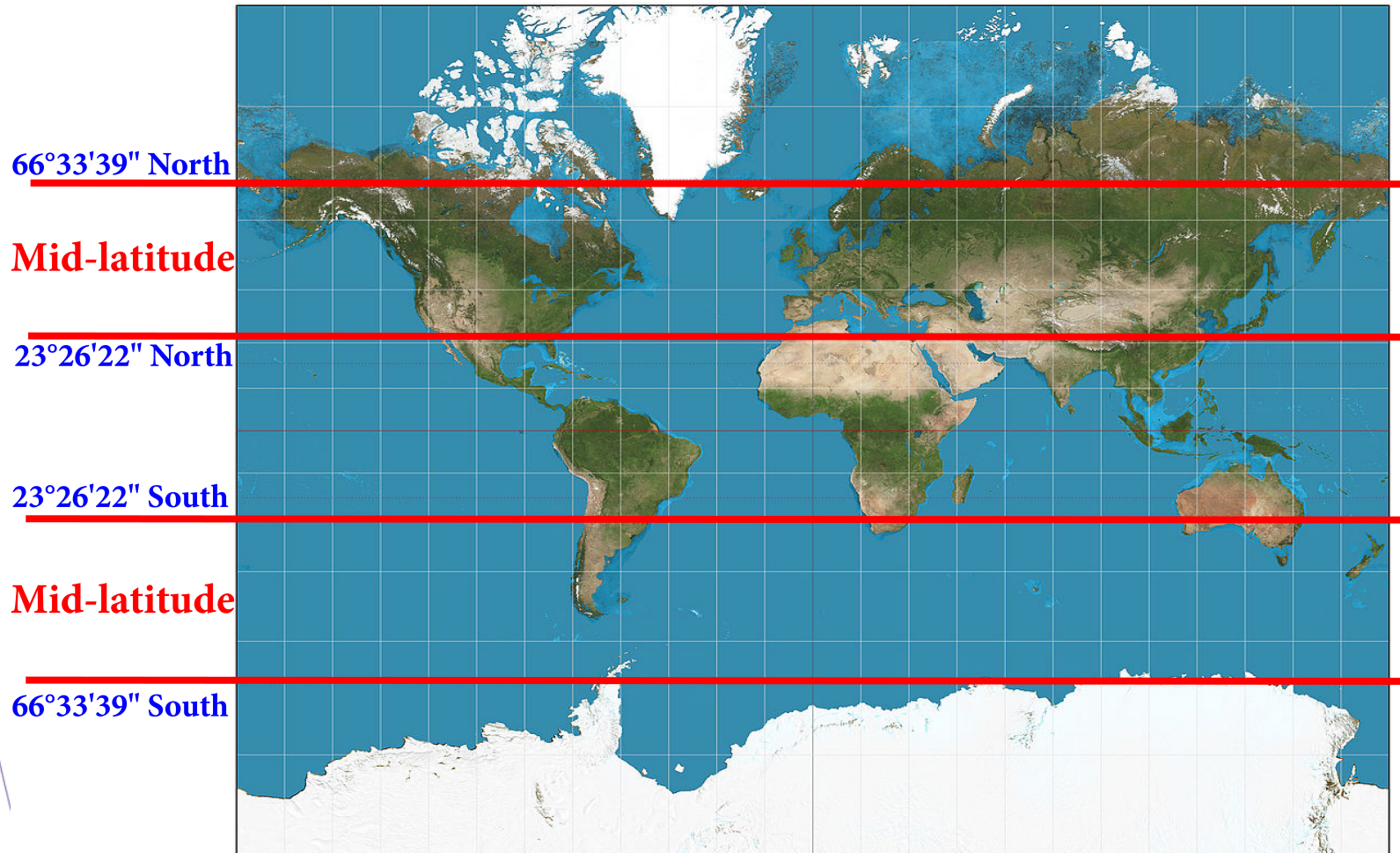
Nirupama, N., et al (2014). Natural Hazards in Ontario, Canada: An Analysis for Resilience Building. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 18, 55-61.

When does flooding occur?



Nirupama, N., et al (2014). Natural Hazards in Ontario, Canada: An Analysis for Resilience Building. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 18, 55-61.

Mid-Latitude Impact, More Intense, Frequent Rainfall Events, IPCC 2014



Chile 17.5° – 56.5° South

Infrastructure Risk

- Infrastructure Risk Assessment
 - Interaction of hazards with infrastructure
 - Infrastructure exposure and vulnerability
- Climate Change Risk Management
 - Identify and analyze risk posed by climate change
 - Adaptation strategies to deal with them

Challenge and Opportunity

- Bridge the gap: natural hazard and infrastructure damage
- Quantify infrastructure network risk and address uncertainty
- Adaption opportunity

Challenge and Opportunity

Risk = Hazard × Vulnerability

Vulnerability = Fragility × Cost

- Hazard: characteristic of extreme events
- Vulnerability: cost of pavement damage
- Fragility: probability of damage given occurrence of extreme events
- Cost: addition life cycle cost, asset value loss
- Risk: hazards, and pavement damage and costs

Approach to Research

- Economic impact of infrastructure risk
- Examine natural disasters for given country
- Develop hazard data and maps

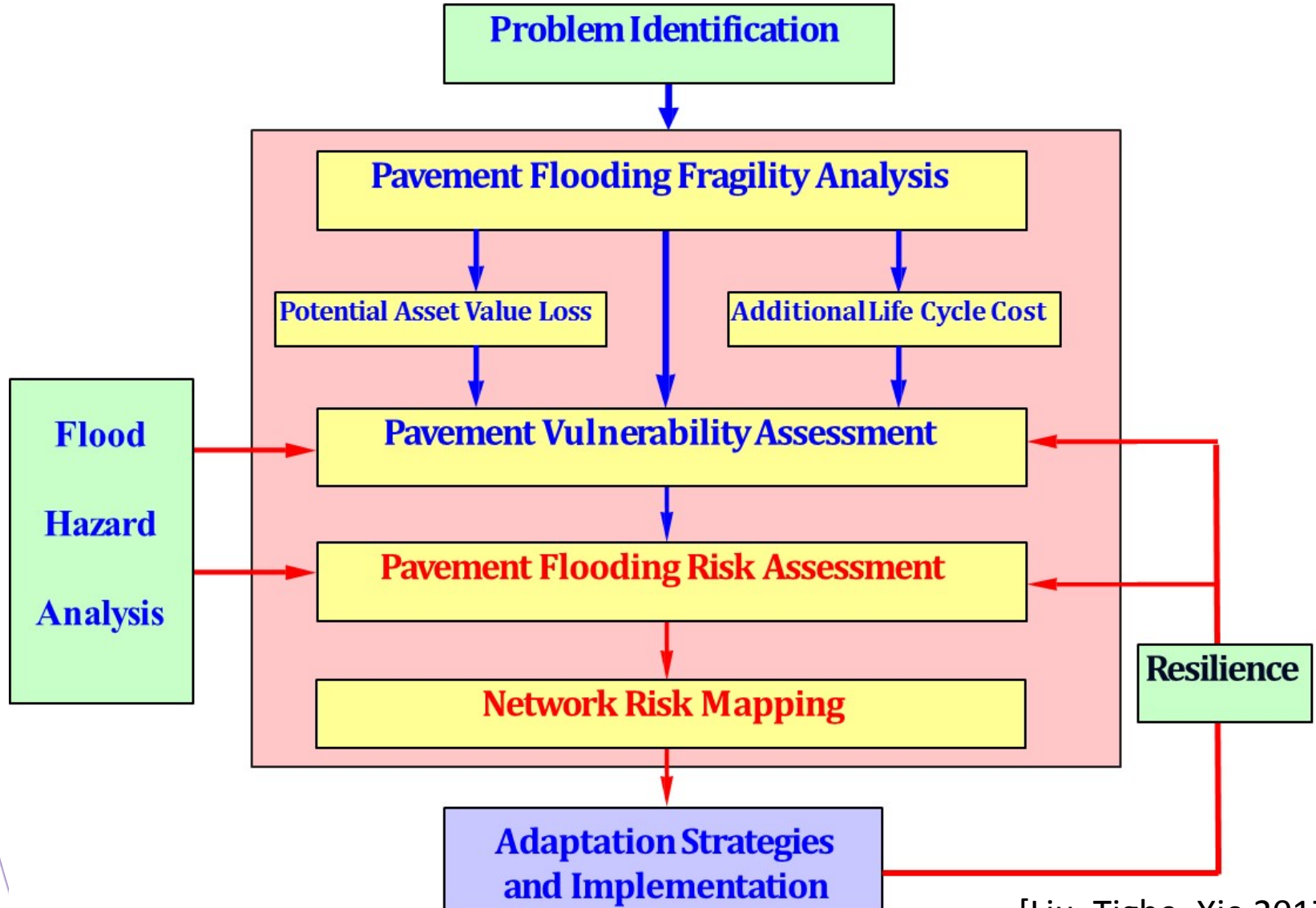
Approach to Research

- Develop risk assessment framework, methods, and establish adaptation strategies to manage risk
- Develop fragility models
- Damage cost estimation and vulnerability assessment

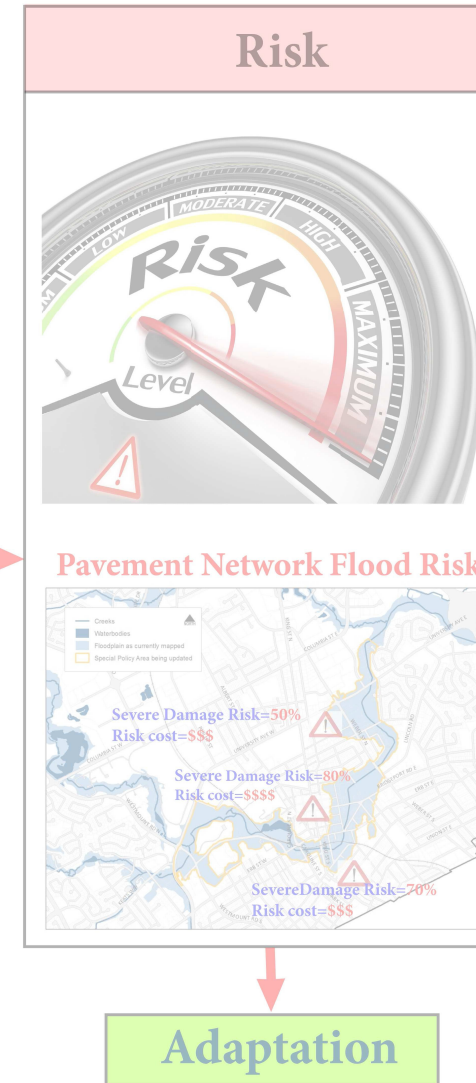
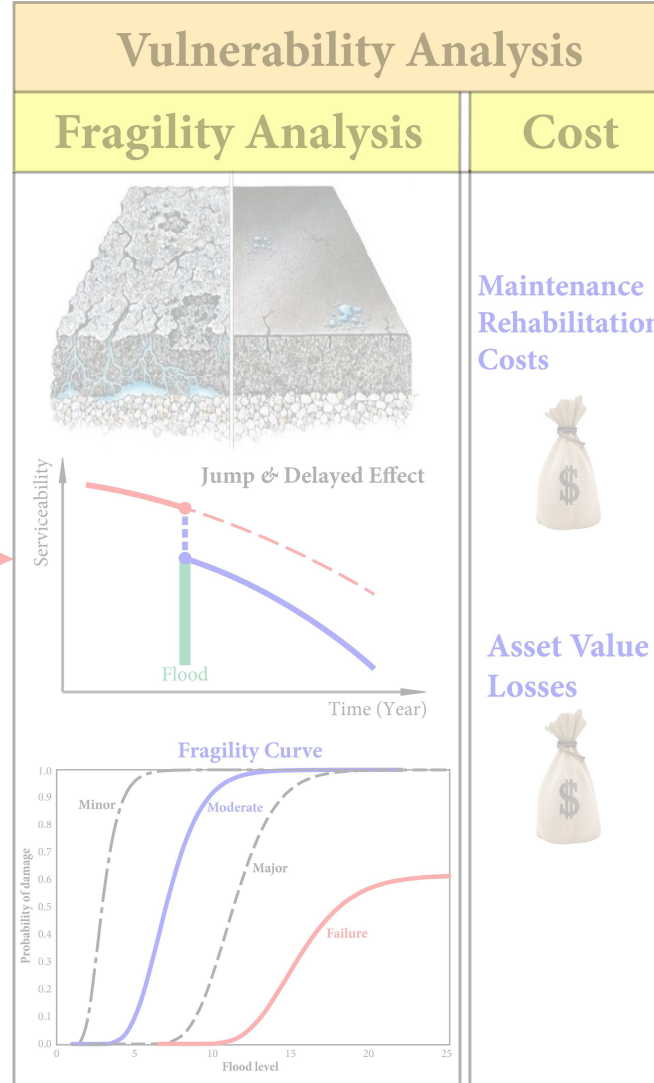
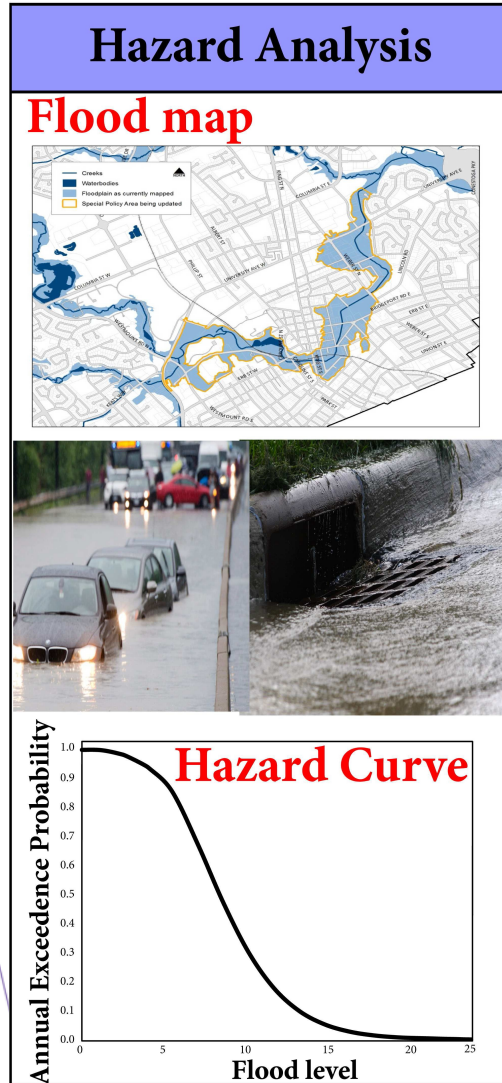
Approach to Research

- Examine infrastructure network risk
- Develop network risk mapping tool
- Prepare adaptation strategies and implementation

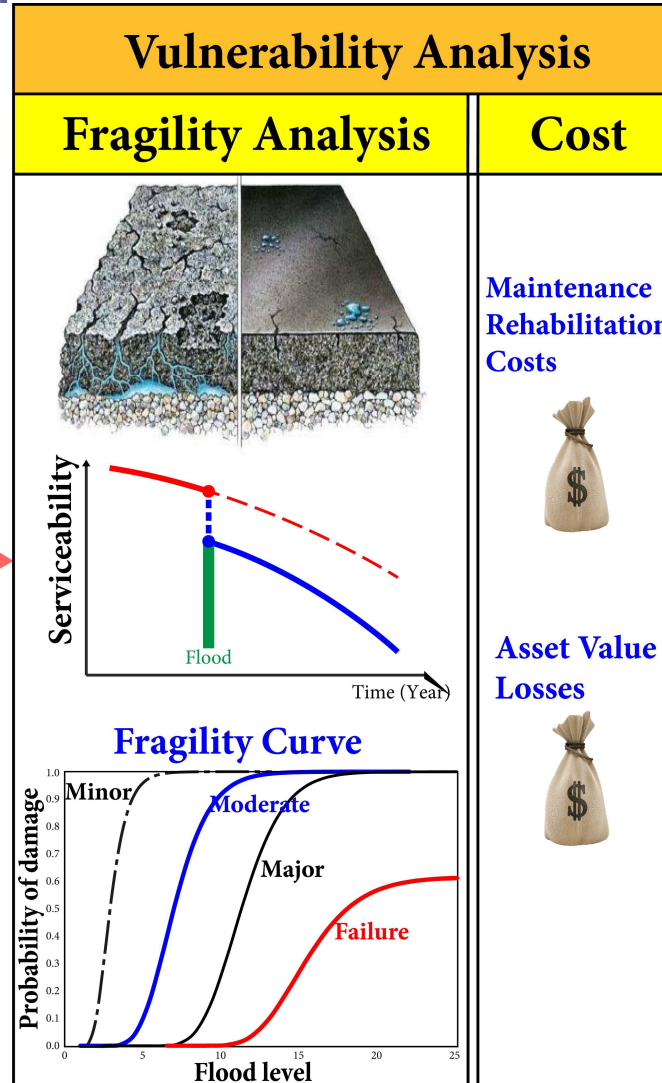
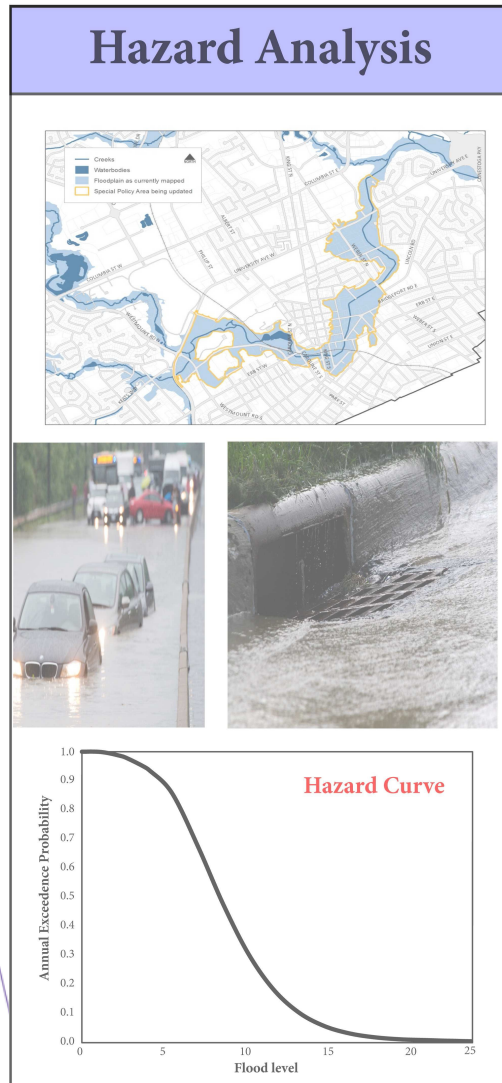
Approach to Research



Approach to Research

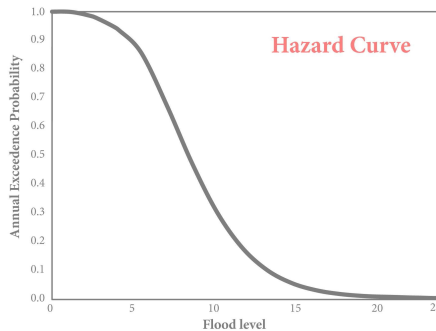
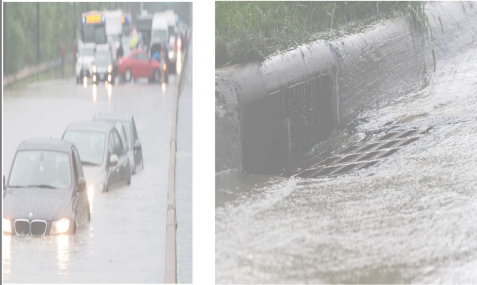
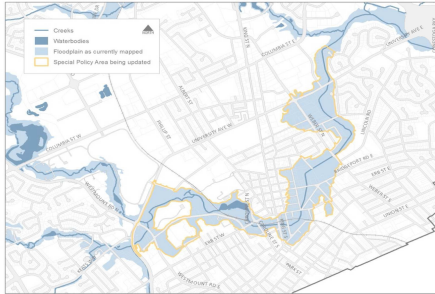


Approach to Research



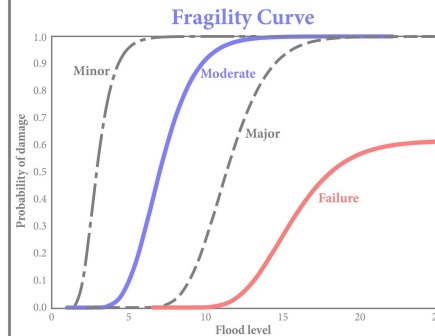
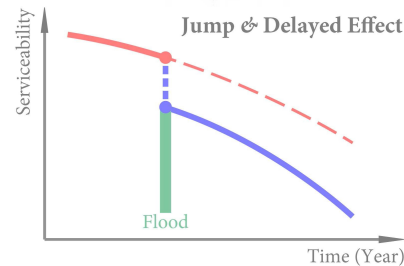
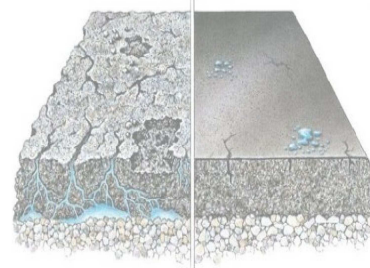
Approach to Research

Hazard Analysis



Vulnerability Analysis

Fragility Analysis



Cost

Maintenance
Rehabilitation
Costs



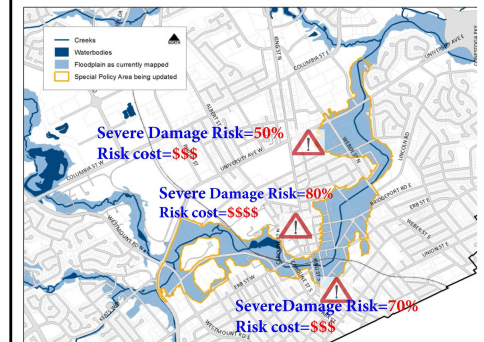
Asset Value
Losses



Risk

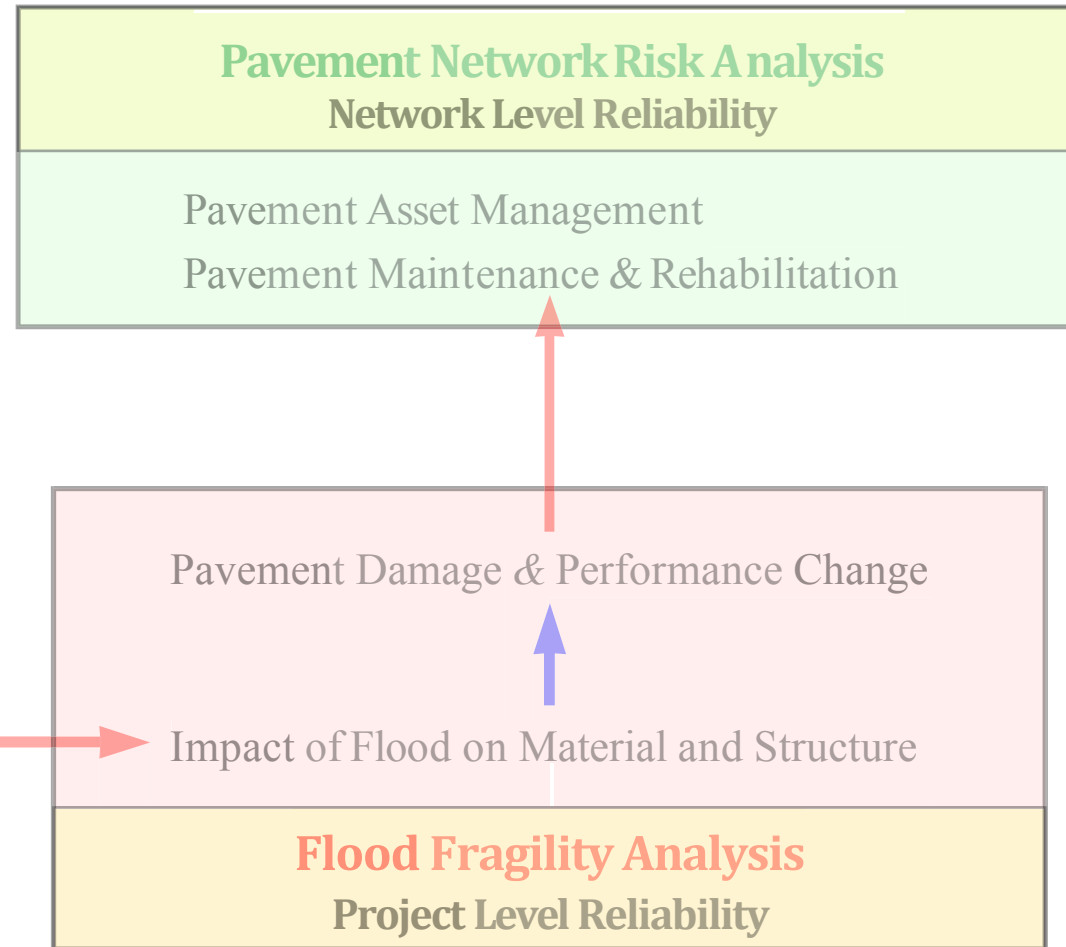
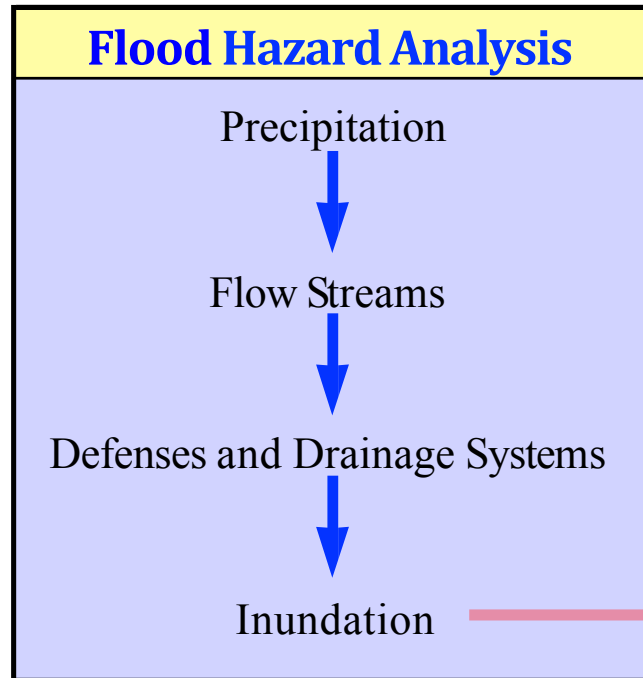


Pavement Network Risk

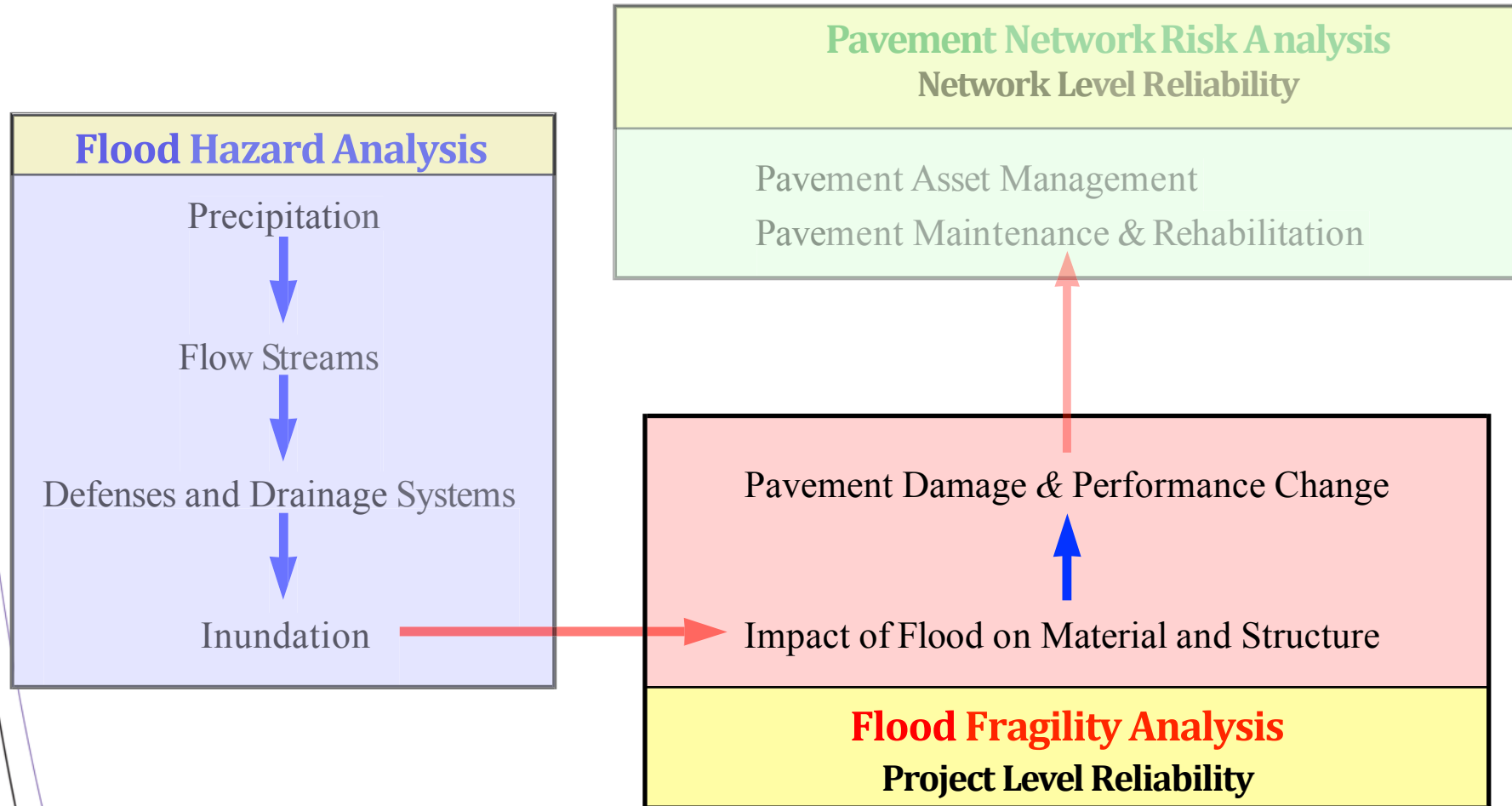


Adaptation

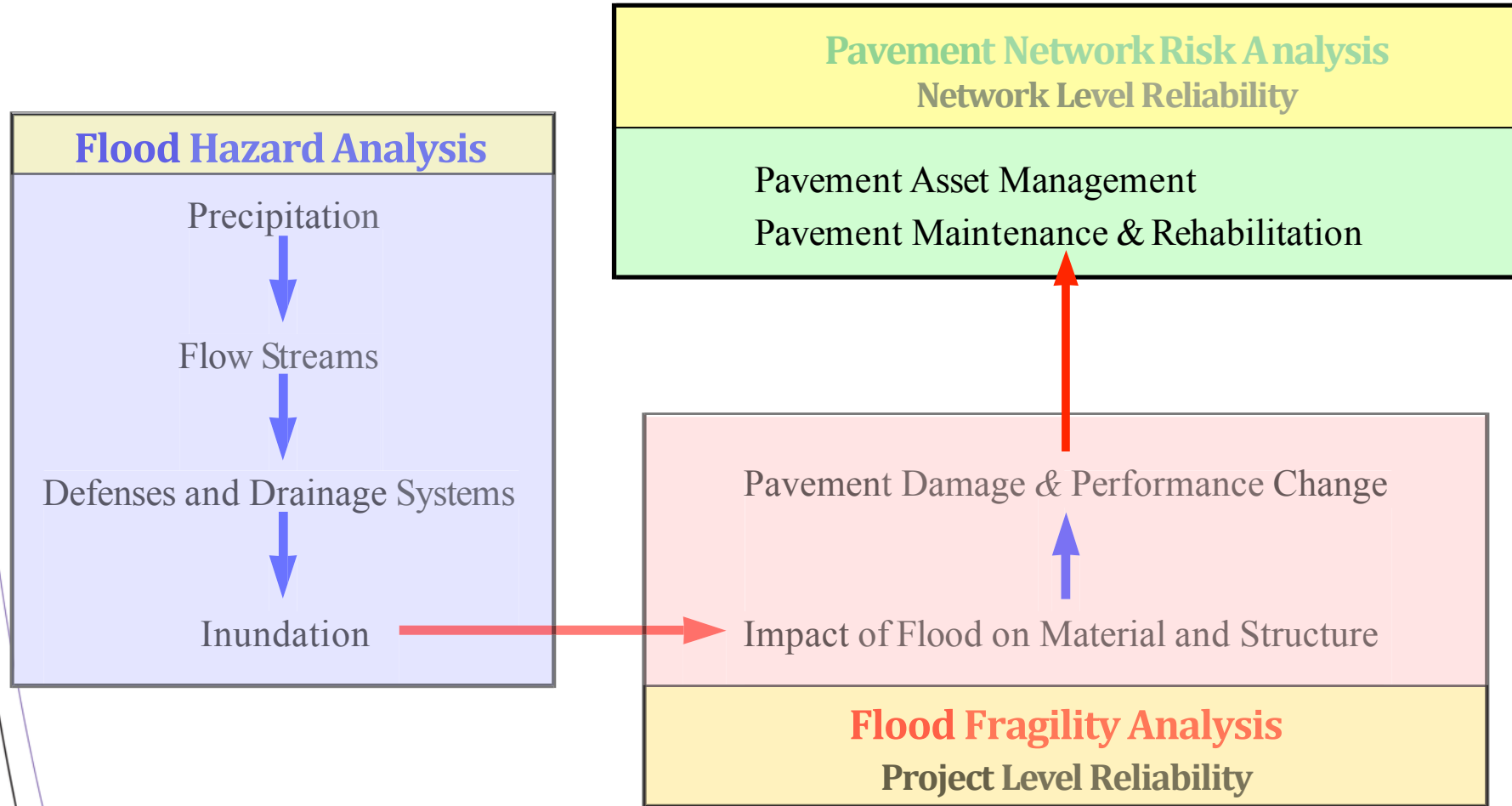
Approach to Research

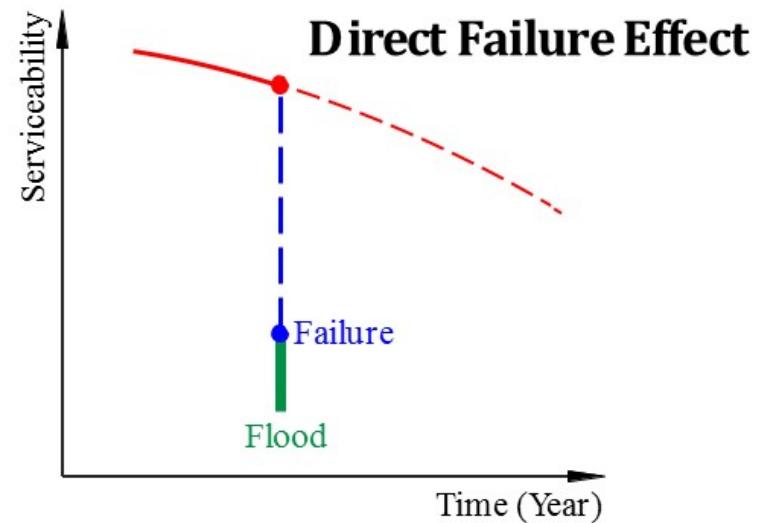
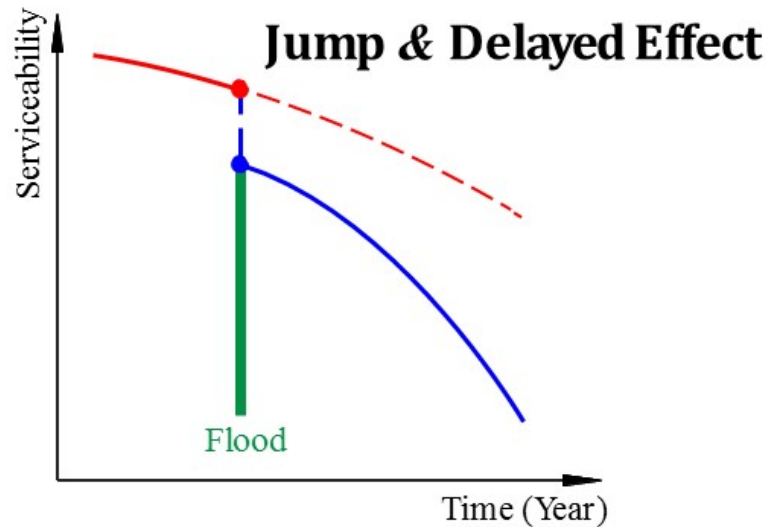
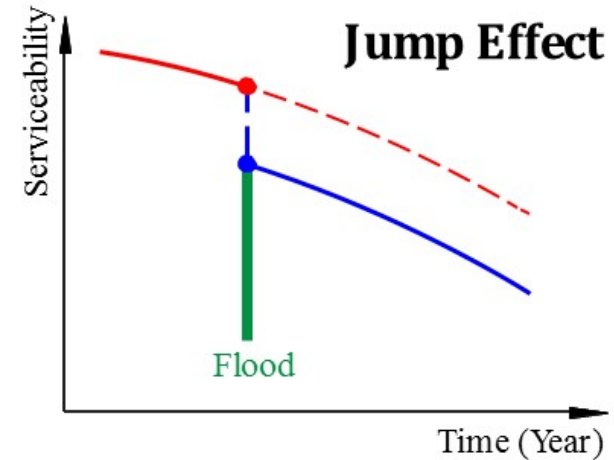
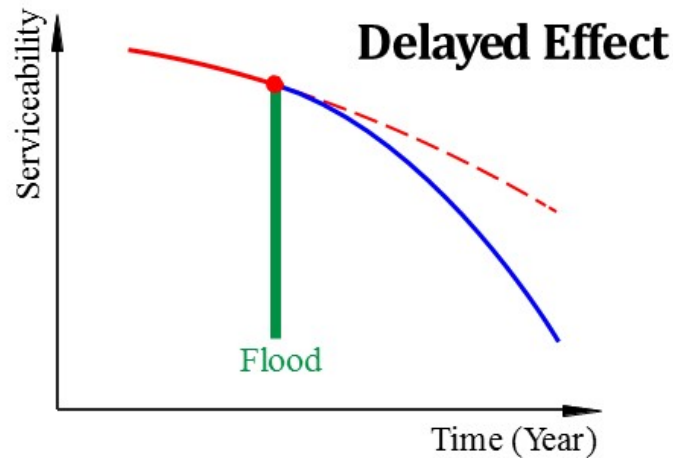


Approach to Research



Approach to Research





- Original pavement deterioration trend
- - - Pavement deterioration trend without flood event
- Pavement deterioration trend post-flood
- - - Pavement deterioration trend without flood events

- Pavement performance before flood
- Pavement performance after flood
- Flood events

Impacts on Infrastructure

- Changes occurring in minimum daily temperature
- Changes occurring in maximum daily temperature
- Changes occurring in freezing and thawing indices
- Changes occurring in precipitation, duration and intensity
- All of these changes are impacting infrastructure
- Reconsider current design methods, maintenance and rehabilitation practices
- Manage implications

Impacts on Infrastructure

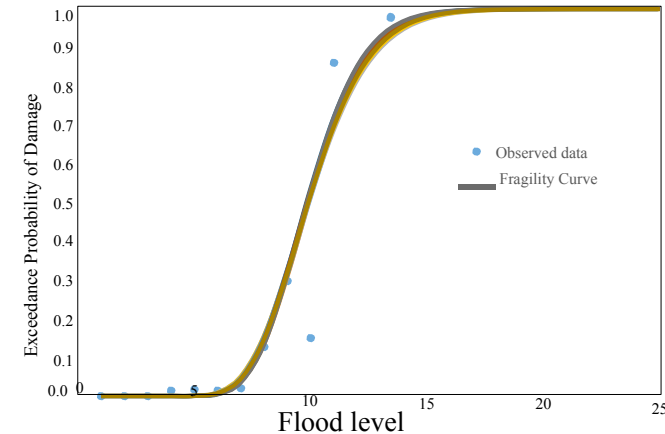
Step 1 Define Damage States

| Damage state | Damage level |
|--------------|---------------|
| PDS0 | Insignificant |
| PDS1 | Minor |
| PDS2 | Moderate |
| PDS3 | Major |
| PDS4 | Collapse |

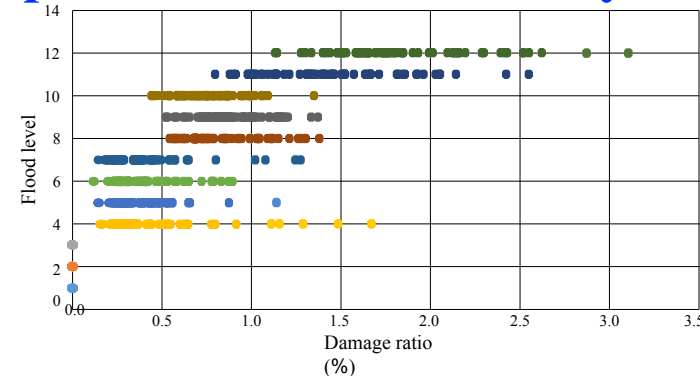
Step 2

Define threshold for each damage state

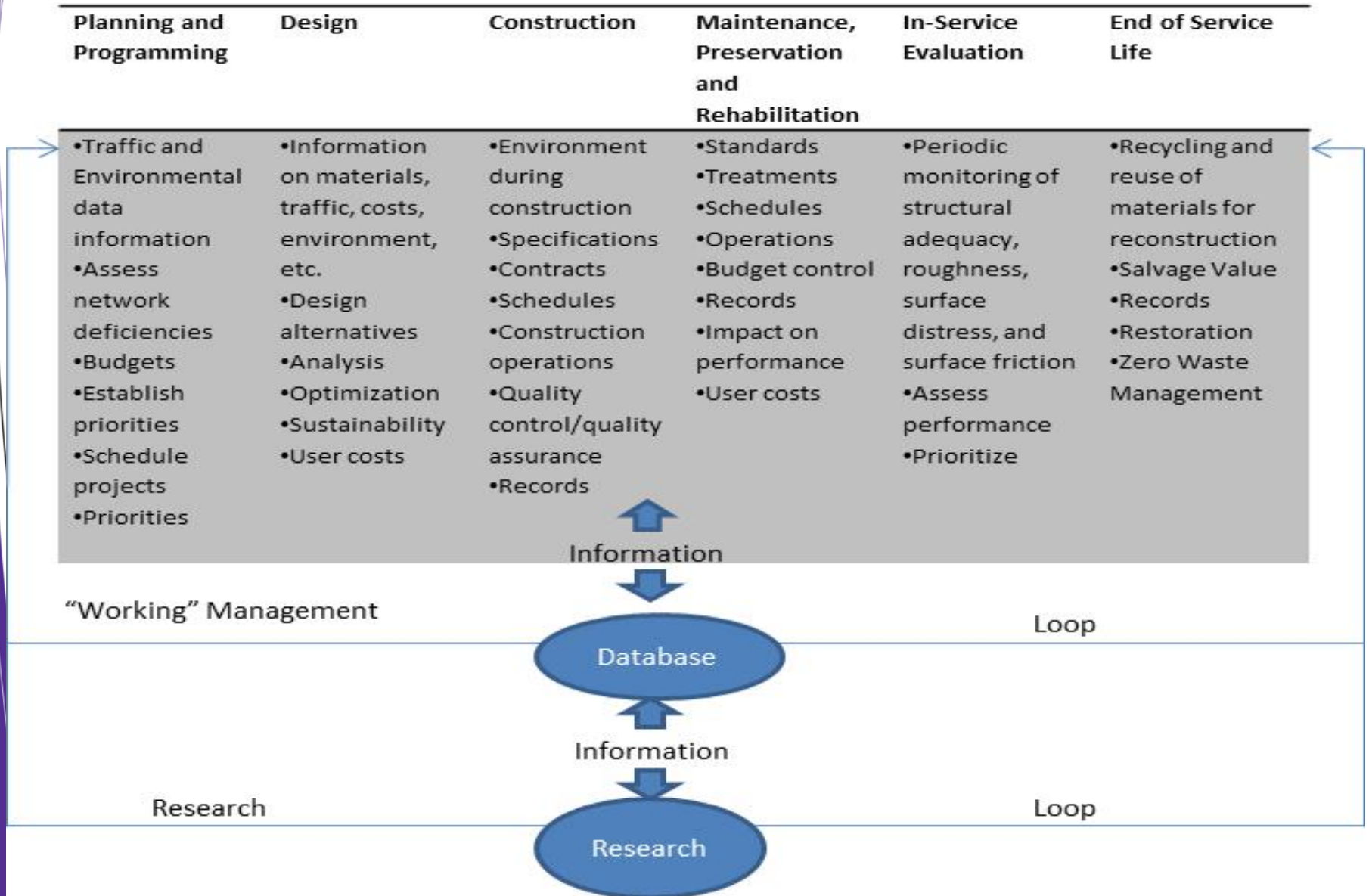
Step 4 Generating Fragility Curves



Step 3 Observed Data Analysis



[Liu, Tighe, Xie 2017]



Long Life Design

- Resilience is the ability to deal with changes in general
- Resilience in engineering design to ensure it withstands hazard with minimum damage of pavement
- Build-in resilience from material
- Infrastructure resilience from post disaster using asset management to better manage future road

Closing Remarks

- Understand natural hazard risk including Climate Change for Long Life Infrastructure
- Adoption of new materials and designs
- Evaluate potential threats related to climate change and plan for them
- Proactive design and management

Acknowledgements

- Undergraduate and Graduate Students
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- CPATT Partners



Questions/Comments

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