

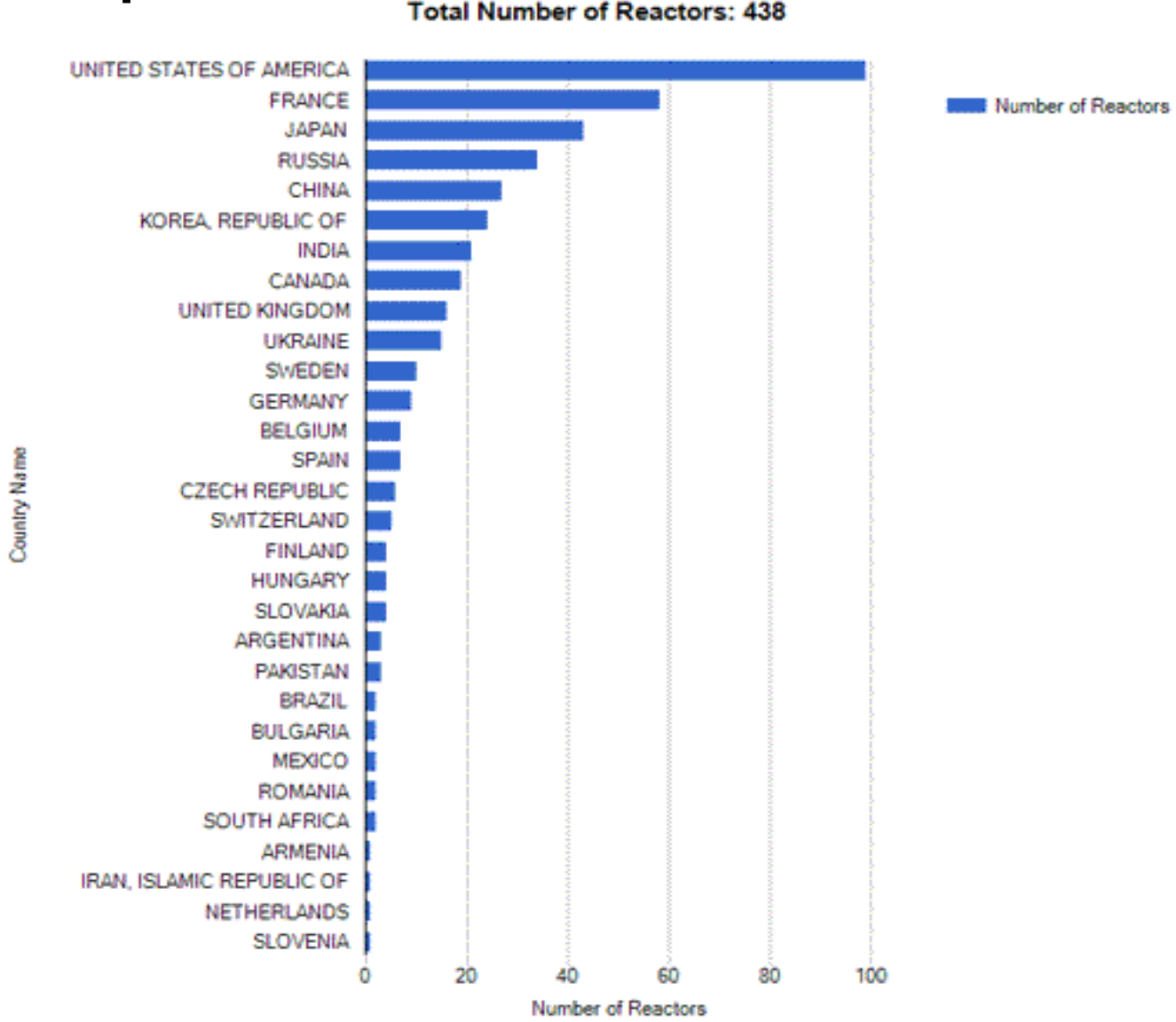
The Need of Physics-based Ground Motion Models for Hazard and Risk Assessment of Nuclear Power Plants

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Hazard and Structural Analysis

Swissnuclear, Switzerland

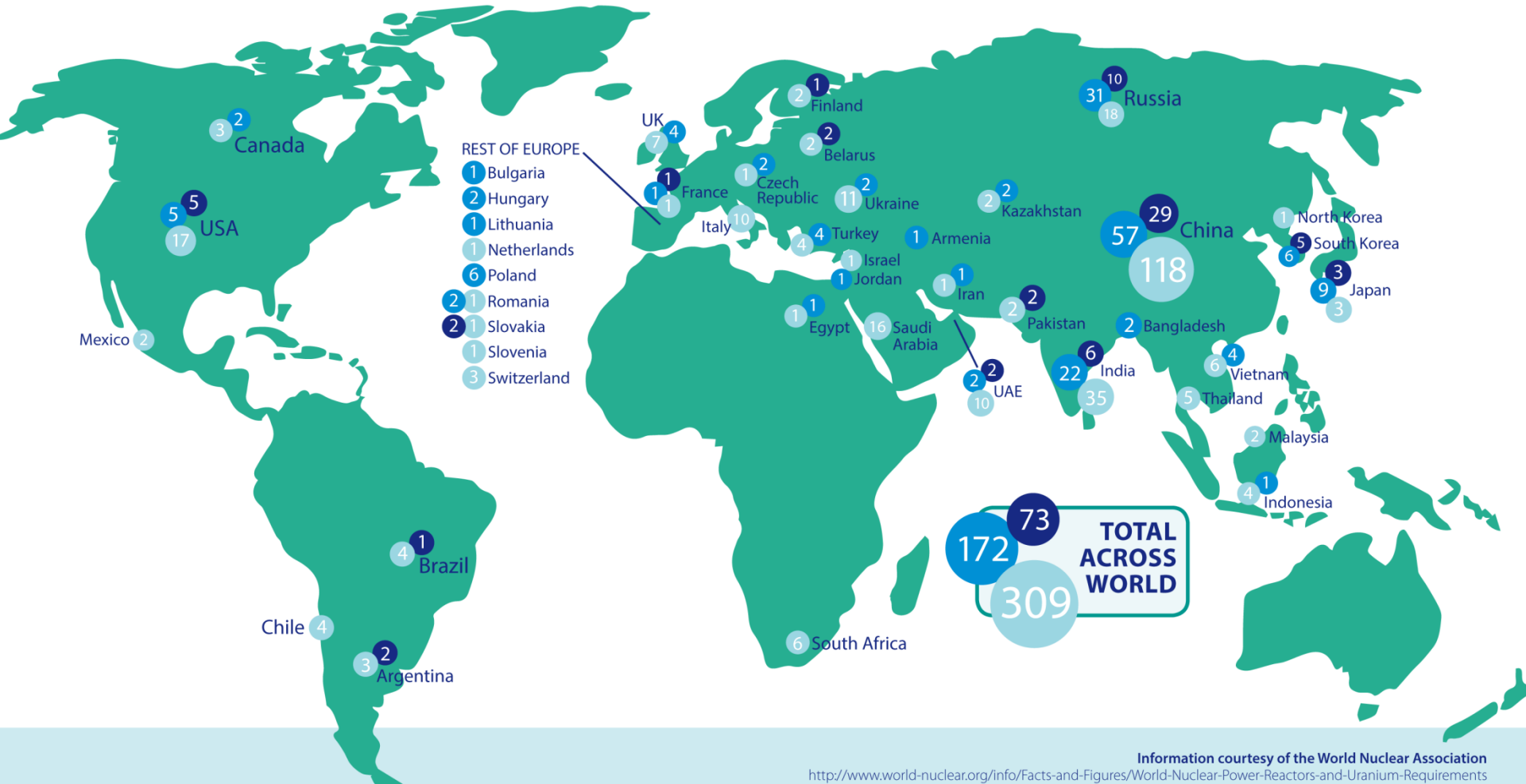
Reactors in operation



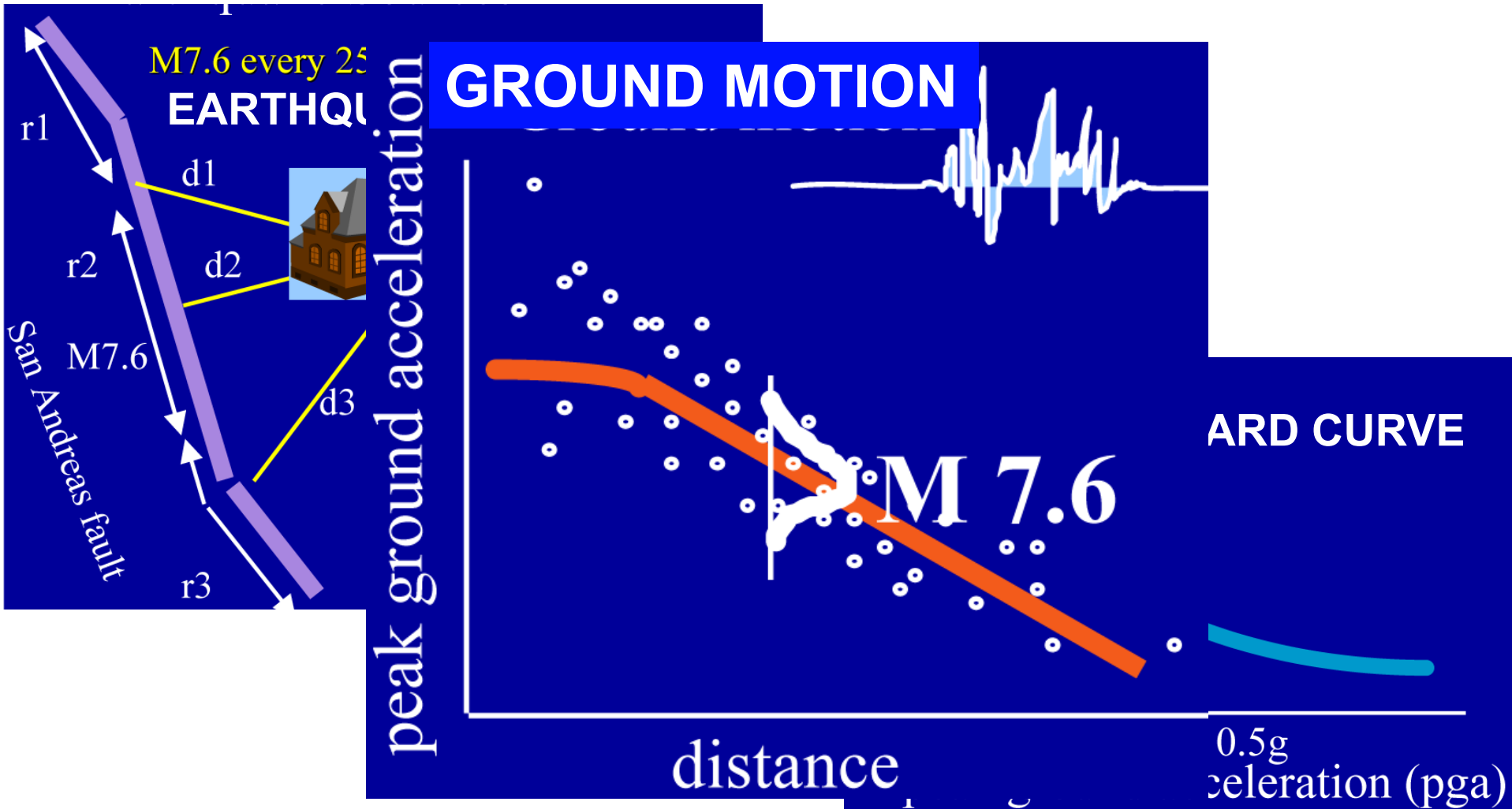
Nuclear Industry Worldwide (2014)

1 Reactors under construction, planned and proposed

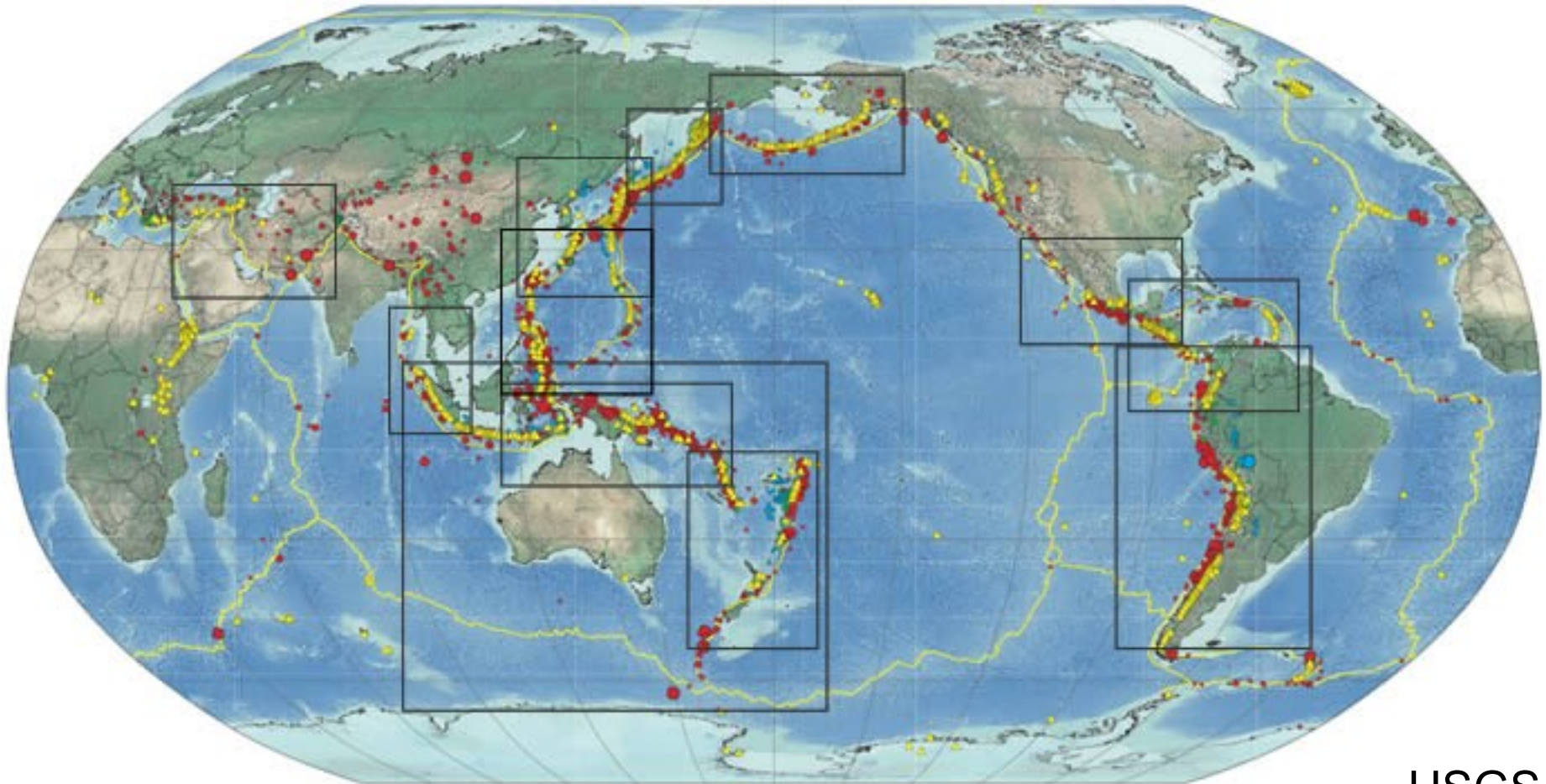
● Reactors Under Construction ● Reactors Planned ● Reactors Proposed



- For existing Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs): need to develop site-specific seismic hazard assessment (SHA) periodically (~every 10 years).
- Before construction of new NPPs, the development of site-specific SHA is recommended by the nuclear authorities.
- The Uniform Hazard Spectra (UHS) is the final product of SHA. The UHS is used to select ground motion records (from a database) for the dynamic analysis of the structures and development of fragility curves for risk assessment.
- After Fukushima accident in Japan, the international nuclear authorities have revised the seismic safety regulations for existing and future NPPs
- Safety Margin Assessments (SMA) for **beyond** Design Basis Earthquakes (DBE) and Probability Safety Assessments (PSA) for **well beyond** DBE are recommended by the authorities.
- Existing Design Spectra are revised and proposed new ones.

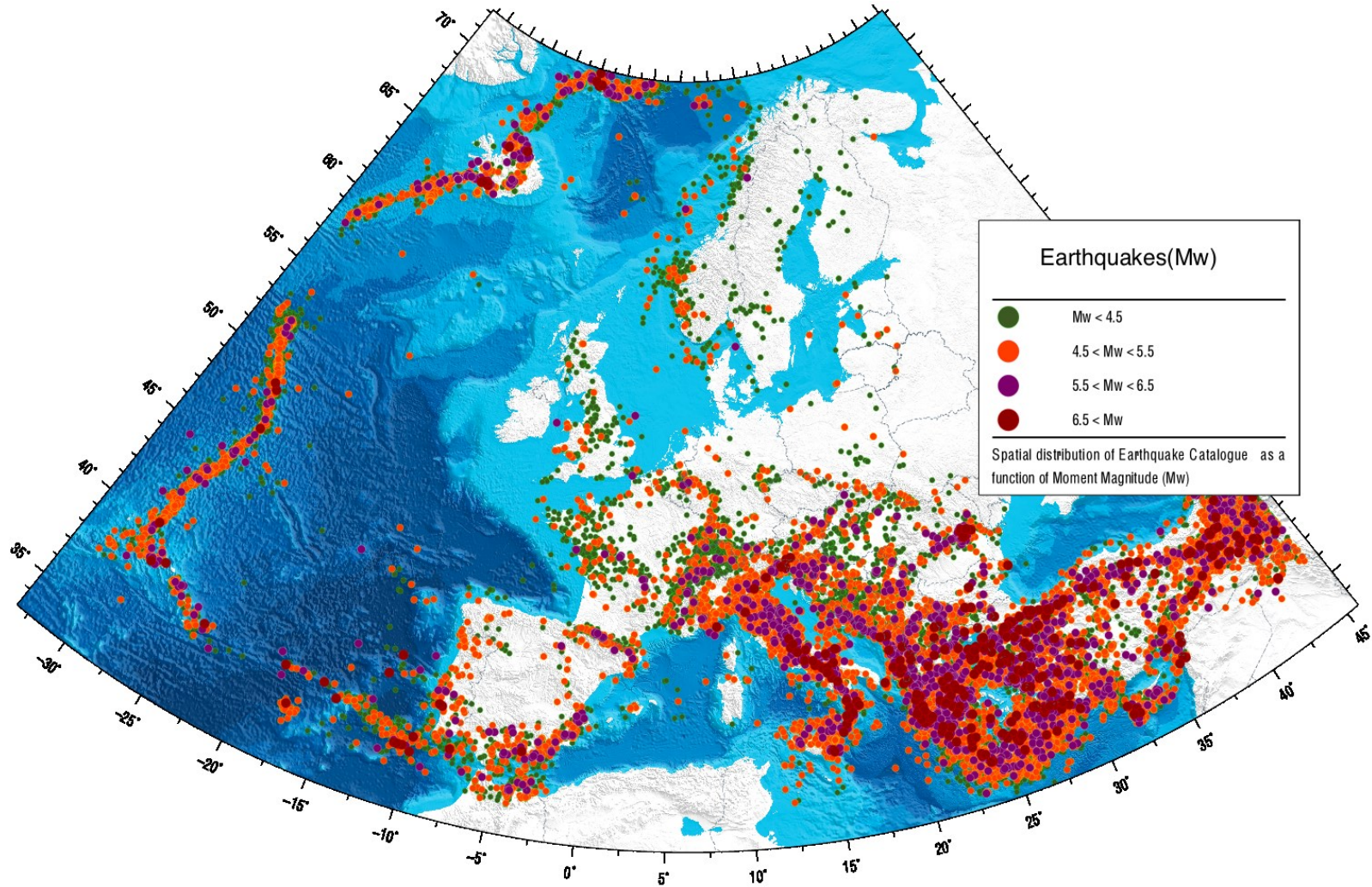


Seismicity Worldwide (1900-2012)



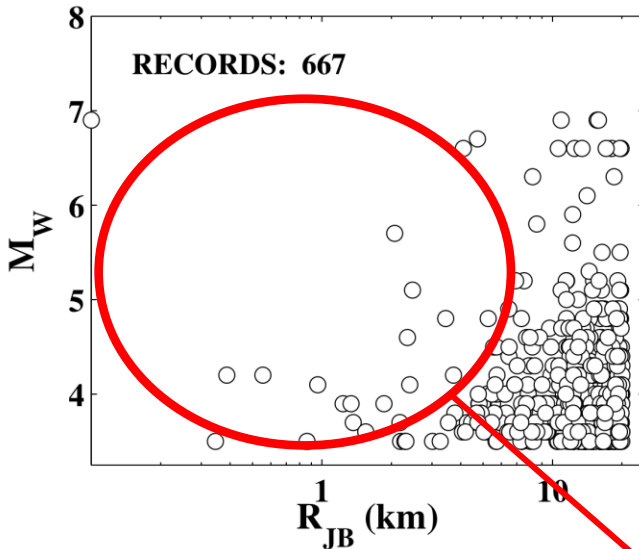
USGS

SHARE European Earthquake Catalog



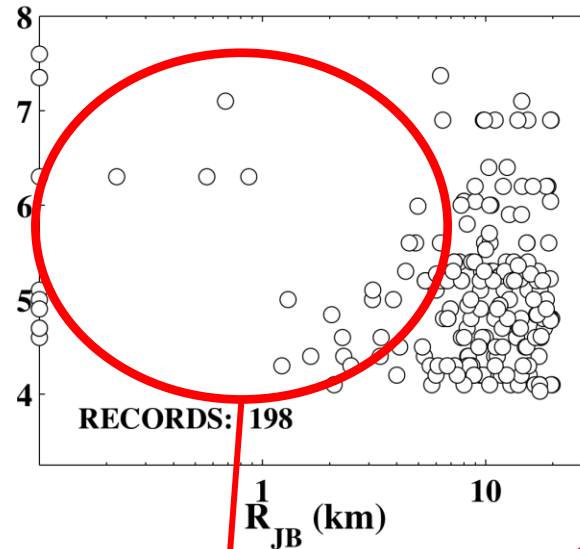
$(R_{JB} \leq 20\text{km})$

JAPANESE



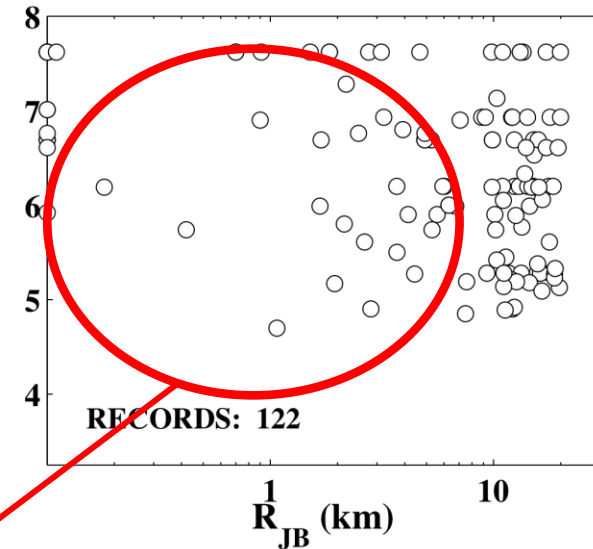
(Laurendeau et al. 2012)

EUROPEAN



(Akkar, 2012)

NGA



(Chiou et al., 2008)

**Lack of data: $R < 7-10\text{km}$, $M_w > 7$
Need to fill this lack of data!!**

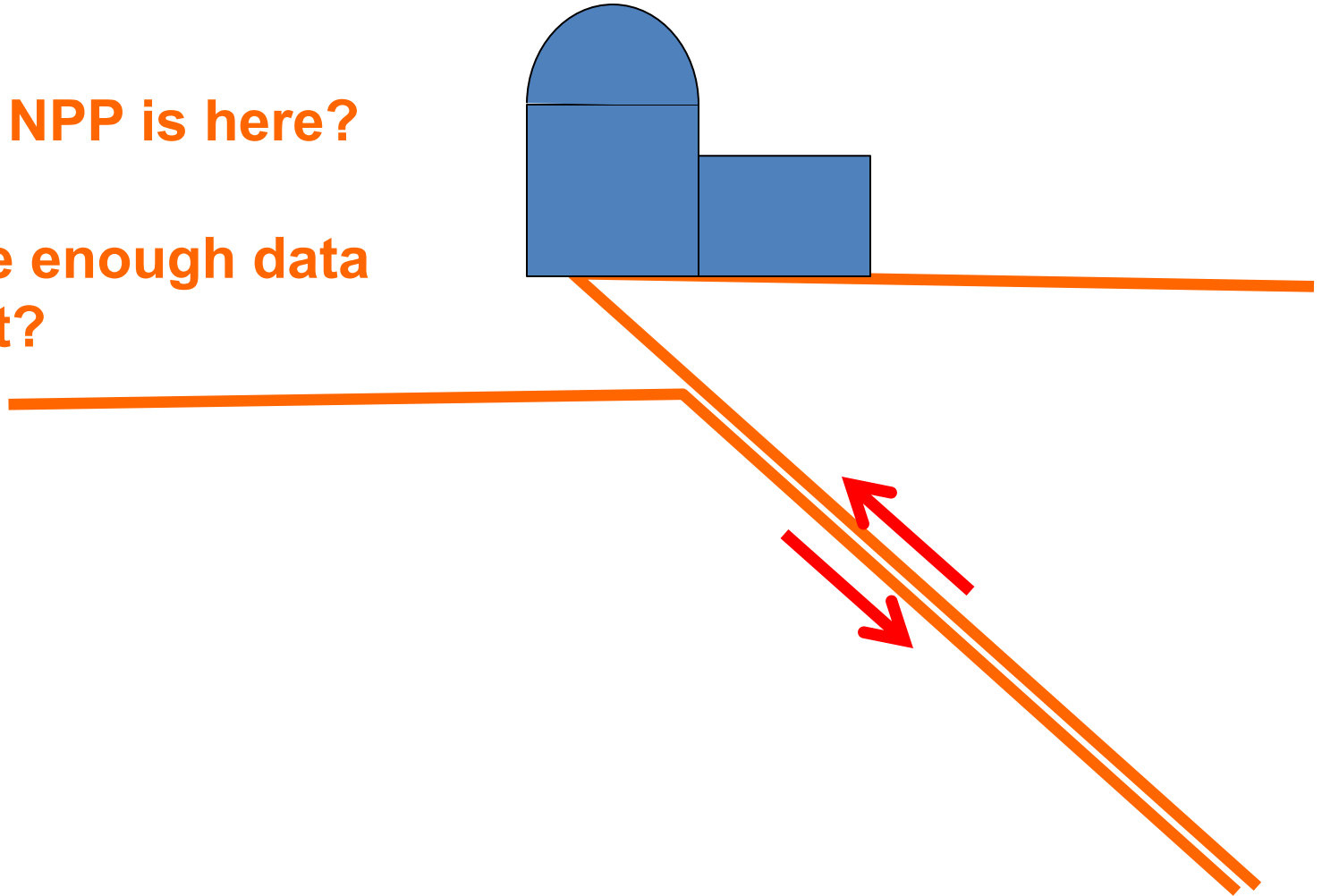
Lack of data!!

- With exception of high seismicity zones, the reality is that we do not have so much data
- Even in high seismicity zones, data near the source and for earthquakes $M > \sim 7$ are sparse

Near-Source (Hanging wall)

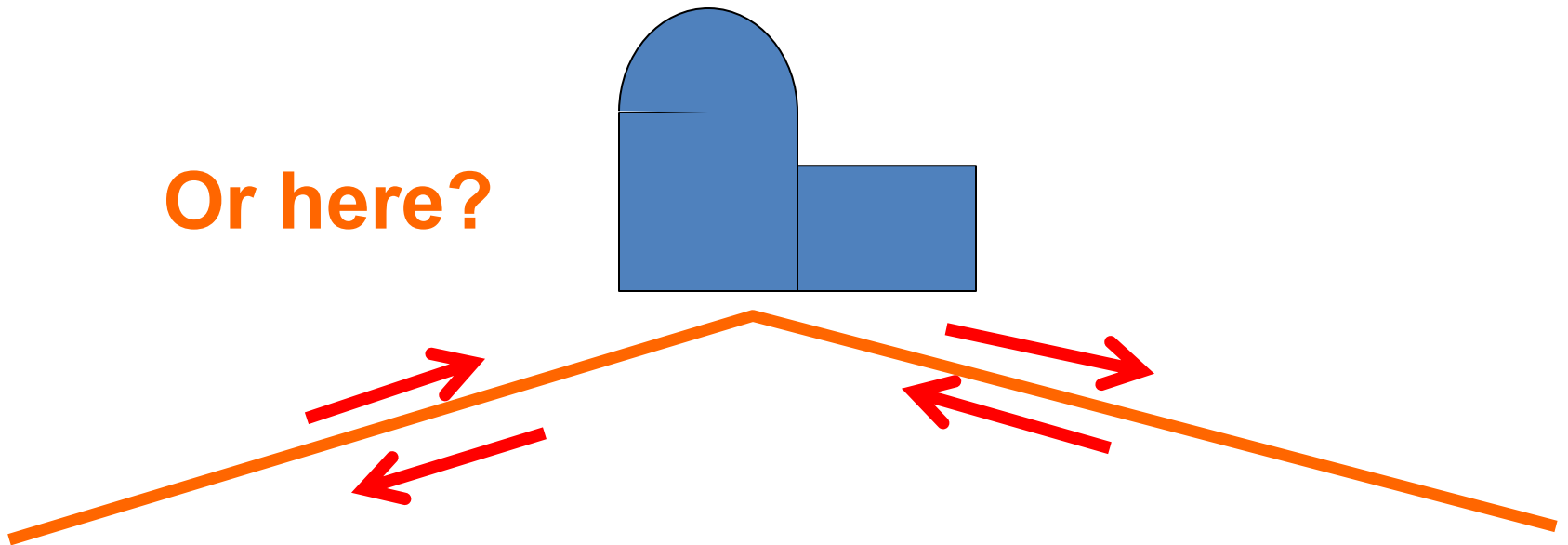
What if the NPP is here?

Do we have enough data
to predict it?

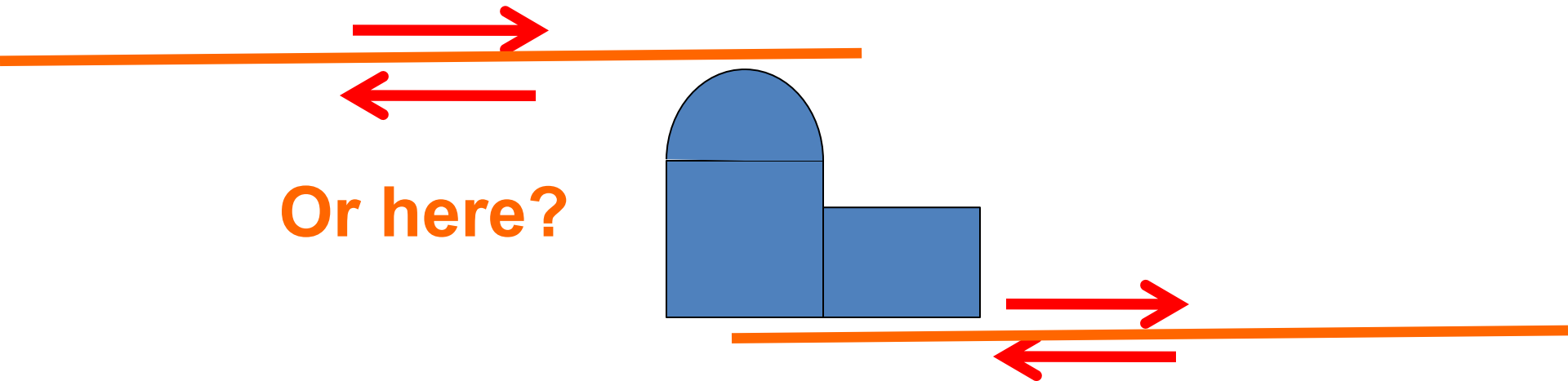


Near-Source (kink faults)

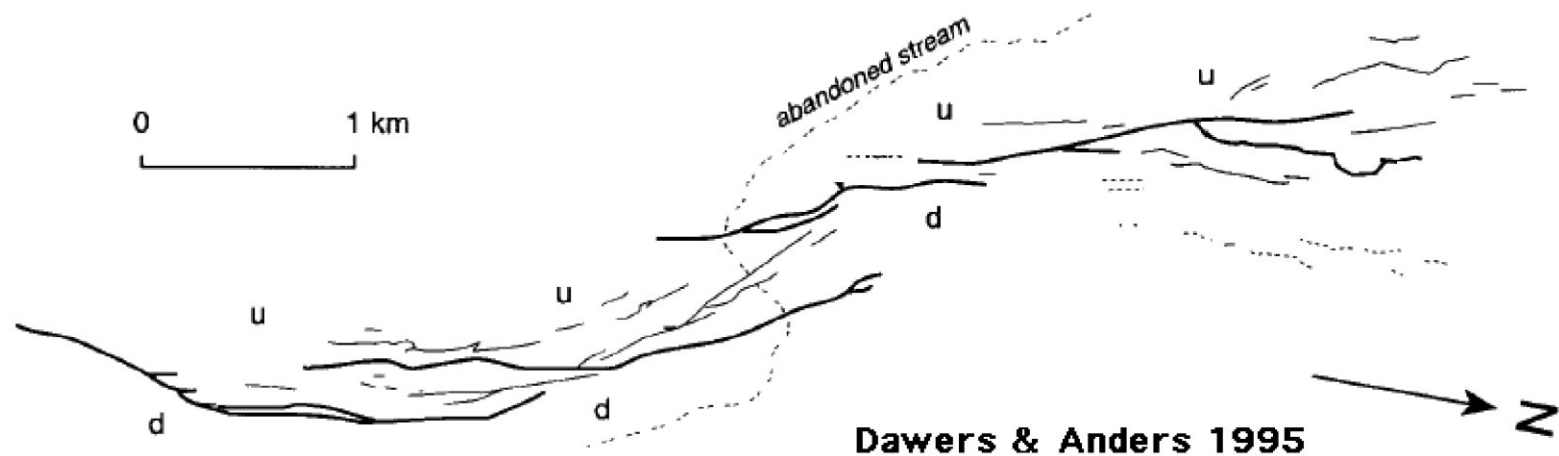
Or here?



Near-Source (step over faults)

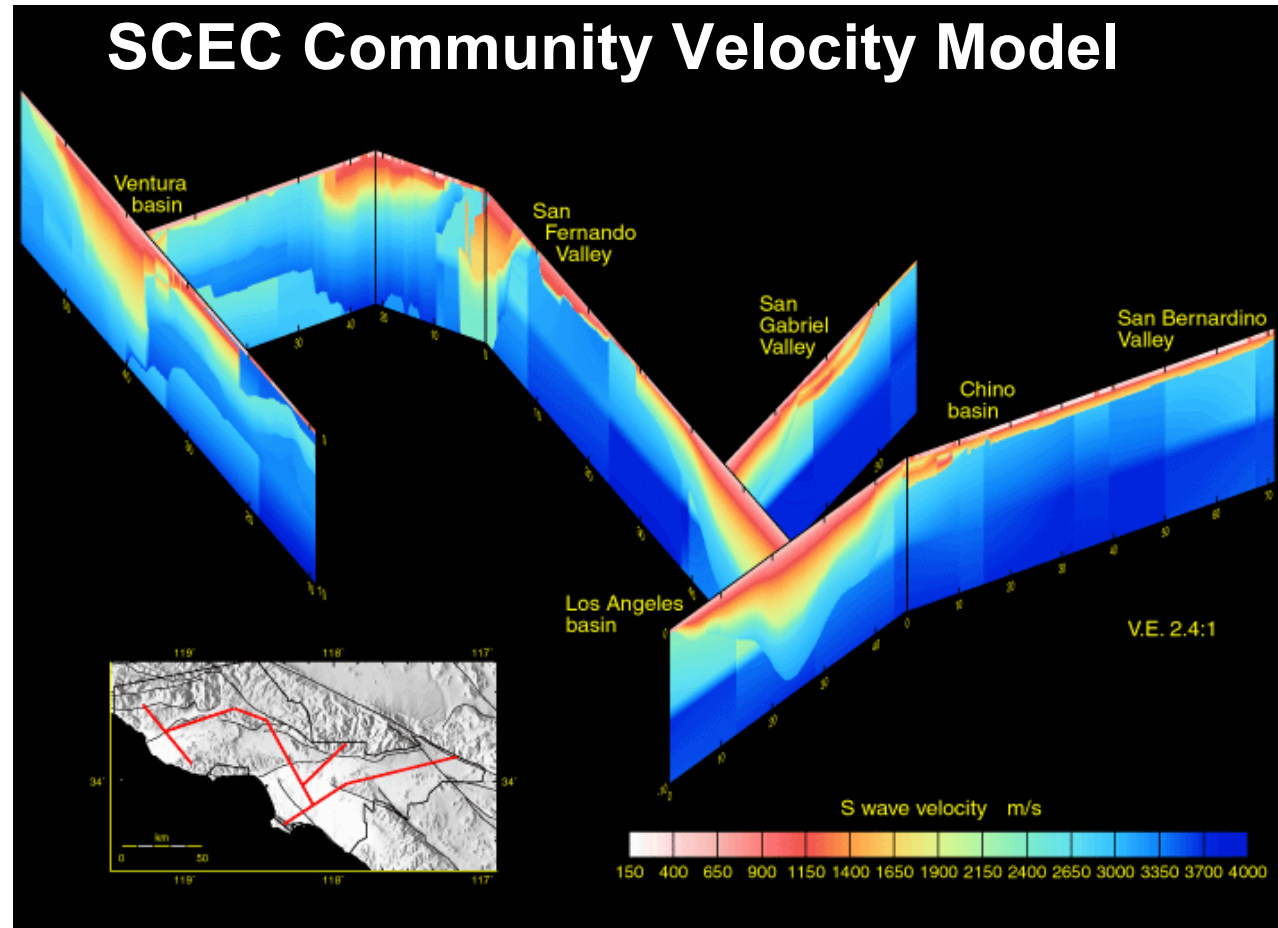


Faults are geometrically complex at all scales
We need to understand ground motion produced by them



Shallow 3D earth structure is complex

-With current technology and seismological method we can get information from earth structure



- Empirical models (GMPEs) are insufficient for the prediction of near-source ground motion for use in seismic hazard and risk assessment.
- GMPEs are based solely on recorded data which are sparse in the near field.
- GMPEs do not incorporate the source, path and site complexities.
- In areas of low seismicity, there are no empirical GMPEs
- Then hazard and risk assessment need to rely on numerical modeling to adequately assess the hazard in the zone of interest.
- For meaningful prediction in areas where there is no data (**near source, $M_w > 7$ and low seismicity zones**), simulations have to be based on well defined physics. ¹⁴

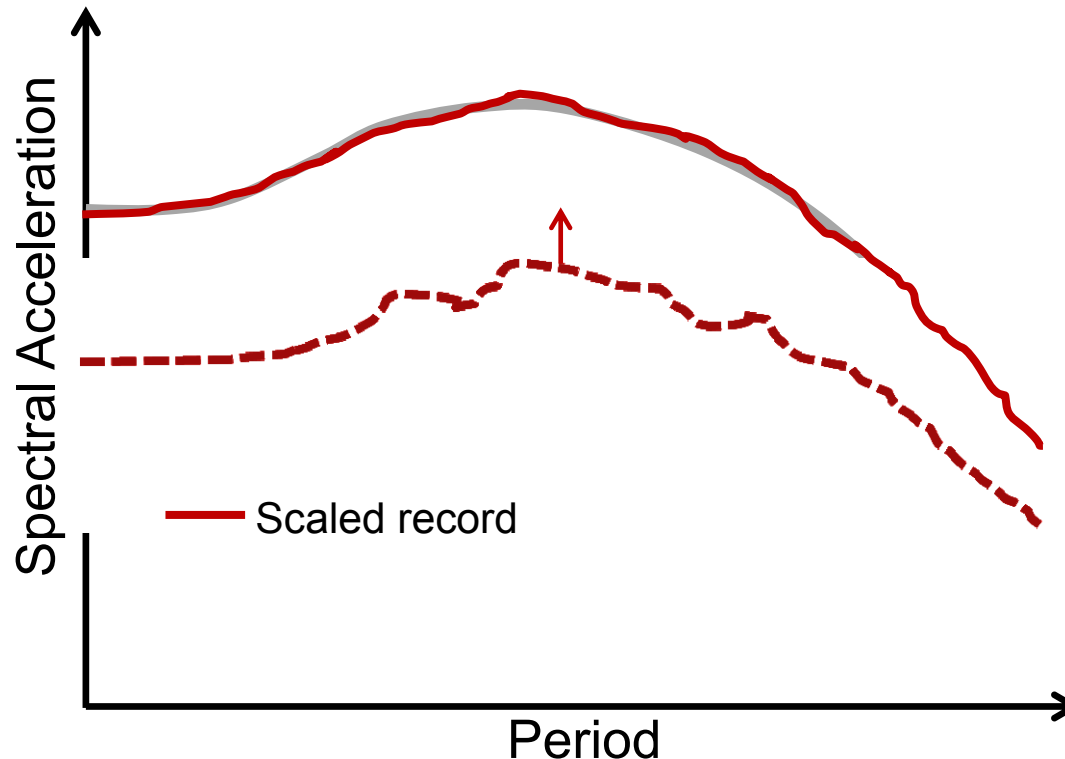
Goal

- Provide set of response spectra and ground motion time histories for engineering application evaluations, such as seismic structural response and risk assessment for NPPs.
- The selected set of ground motions need to be compatible with the target Uniform Hazard Spectra (UHS) obtained from the hazard analysis.

- **UHS Spectral Matching approach:**

- Select acceleration records from controlled earthquake magnitudes and distance of the hazard (Deaggregation)

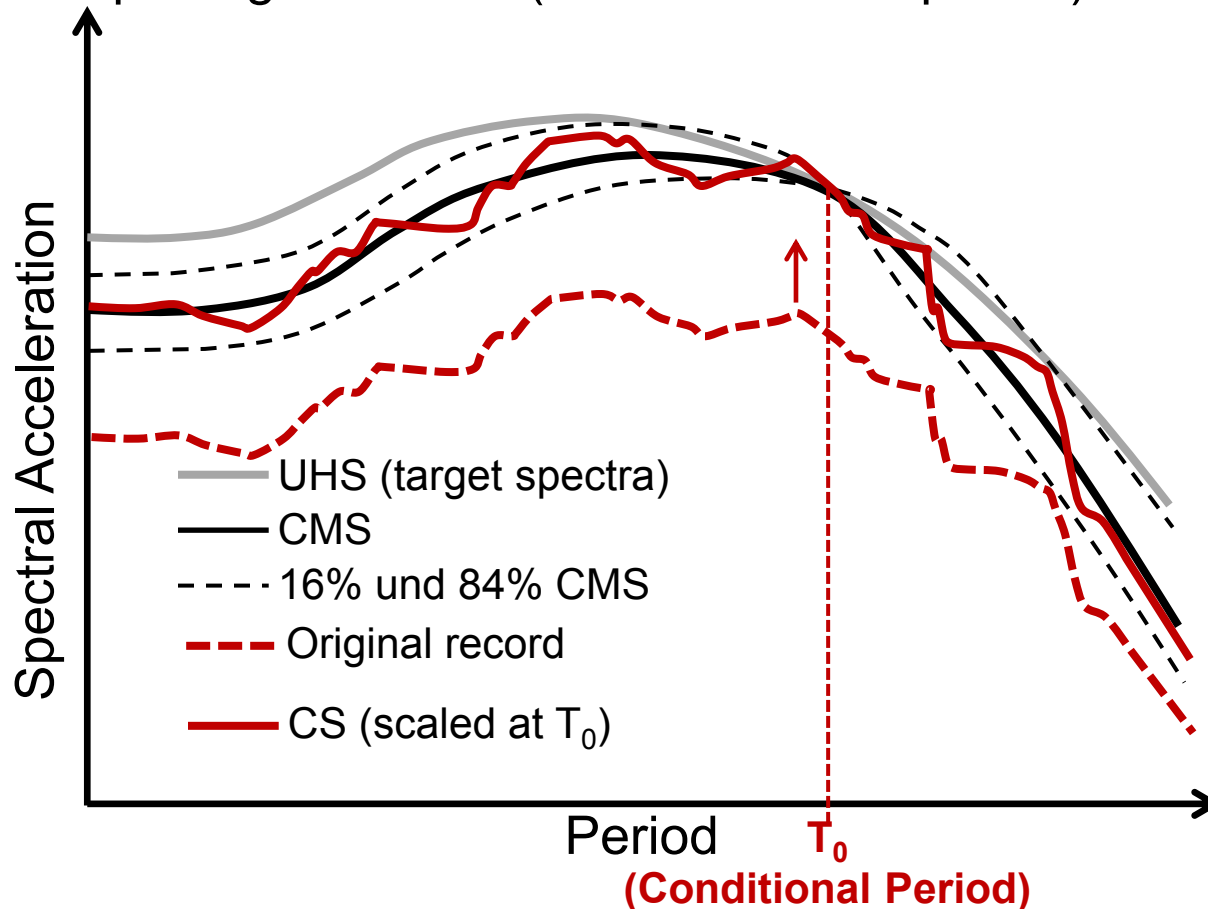
- Each individual record is scaled manually in the frequency domain to match the mean of UHS. (frequency content and time change)



▪ Conditional Spectrum (CS) approach:

-Built a Conditional Mean Spectra (CMS), anchored to the UHS at the conditional period (T_0), from deaggregation for different hazard levels.

-Select a subset of N spectra and scale them to T_0 , so that has the best likelihood of capturing the CMS. (more realistic spectra)

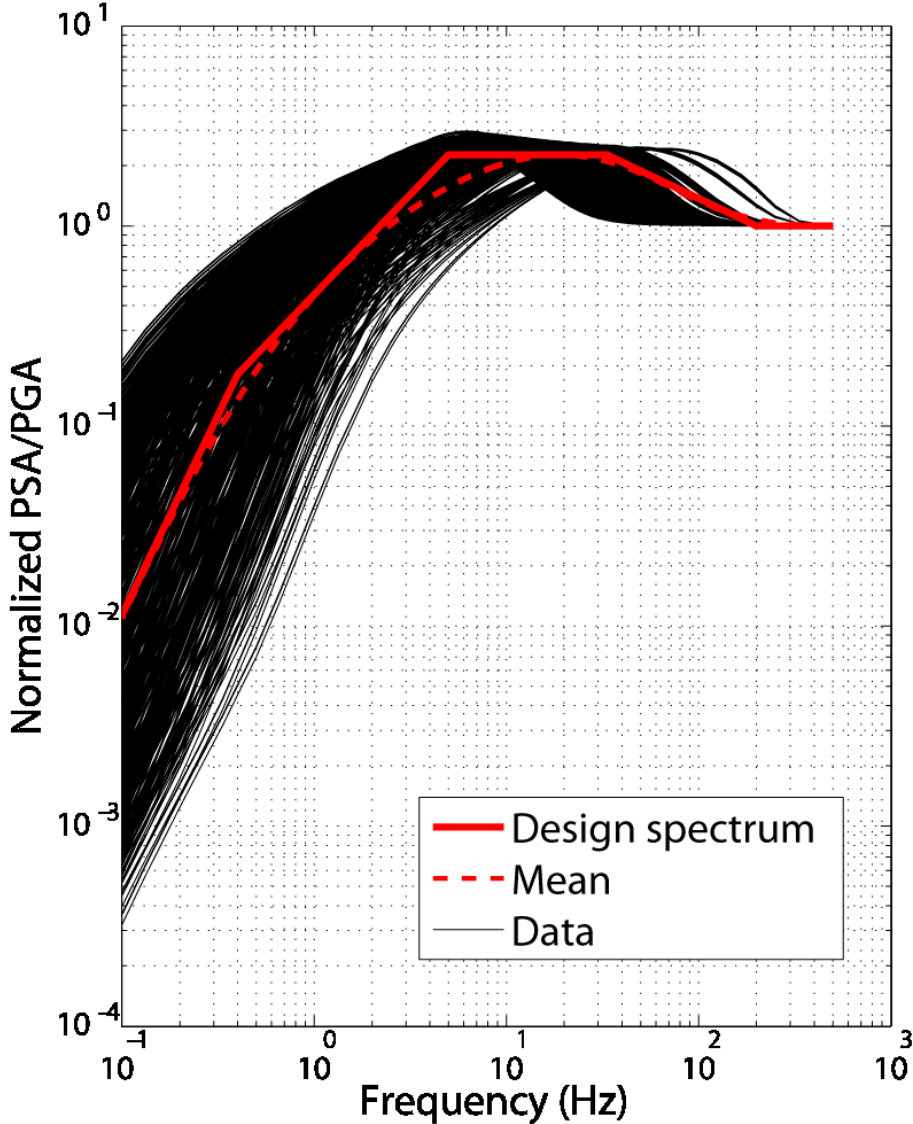
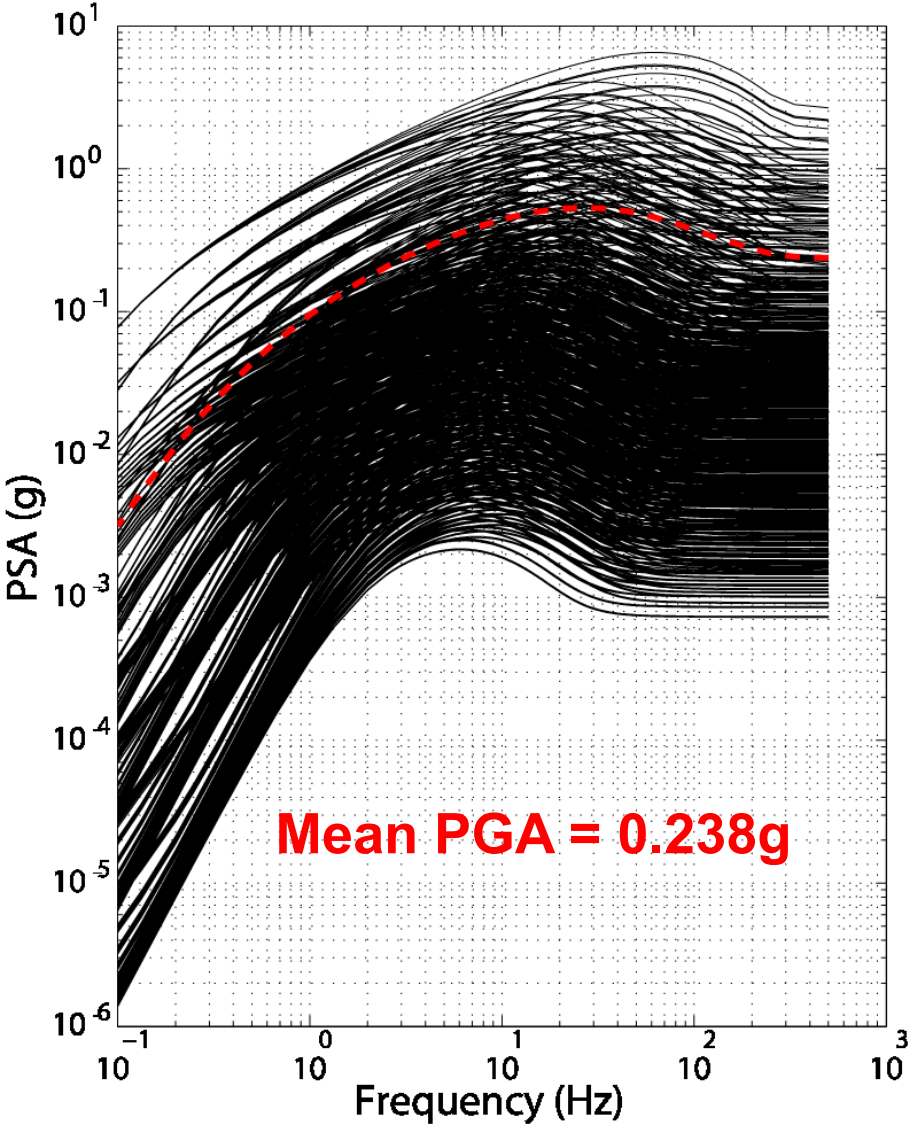


Issues

- The original record is manipulated, mainly in the frequency domain
- Scaling factor can go up to 100
- Observed data from database, usually do not correspond to the site of tinterest. Because there are no data or not enough data for the magnitude of interest
- In order to overcome these issues, synthetic data can be used from physis-based models. And combine them with observed data that are consistent with the site of the interest

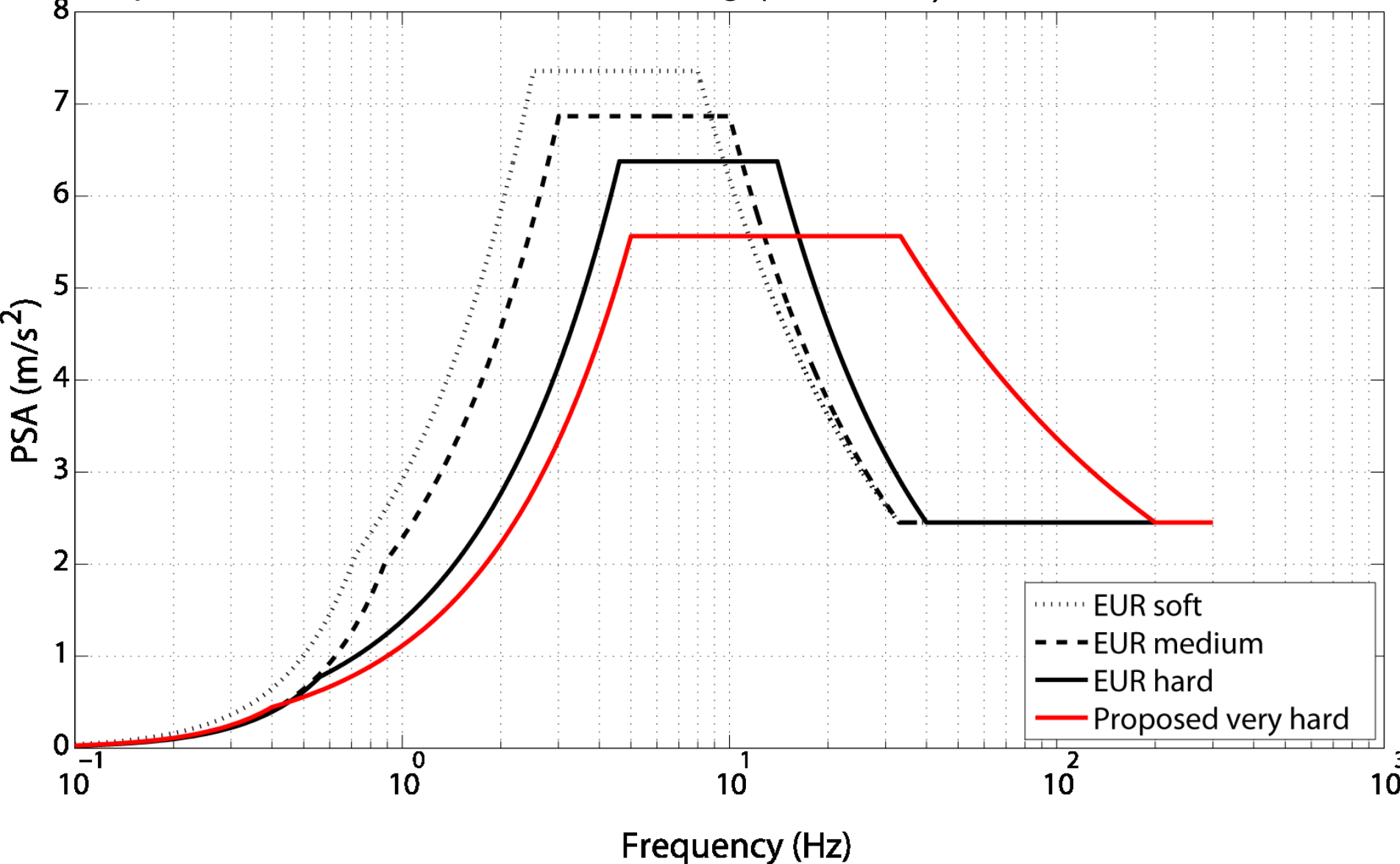
- Mw magnitudes of interest: 5.5 to 7.5
- Rupture Distances (km): 0-100km
- **No data or very sparse for this case**
- **Solution:** Current practice uses stochastic point-source model (e.g. from Boore, 1996) to generate synthetic ground motion acceleration

Results for all scenarios

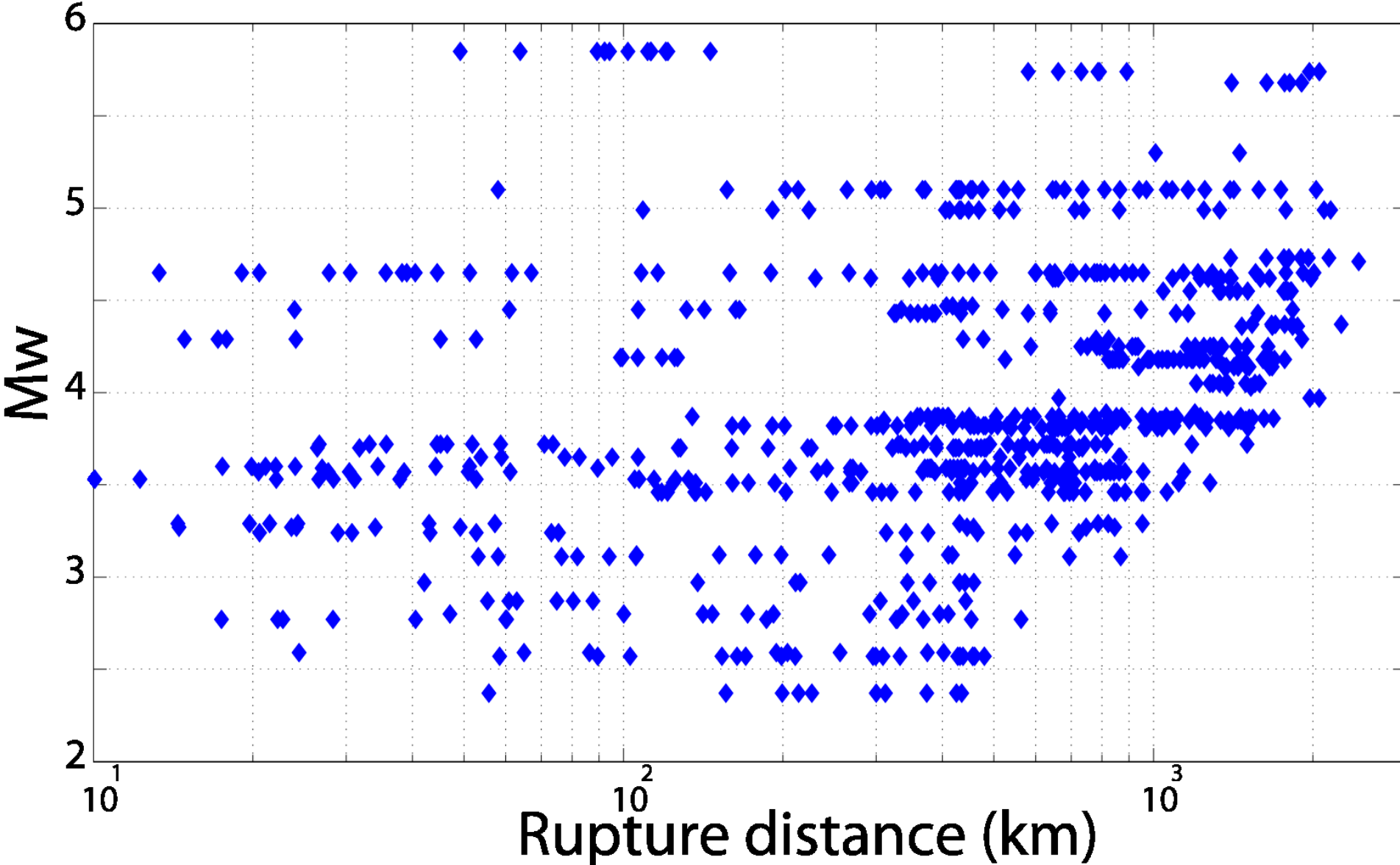


Comparison with EUR design spectra (PSA)

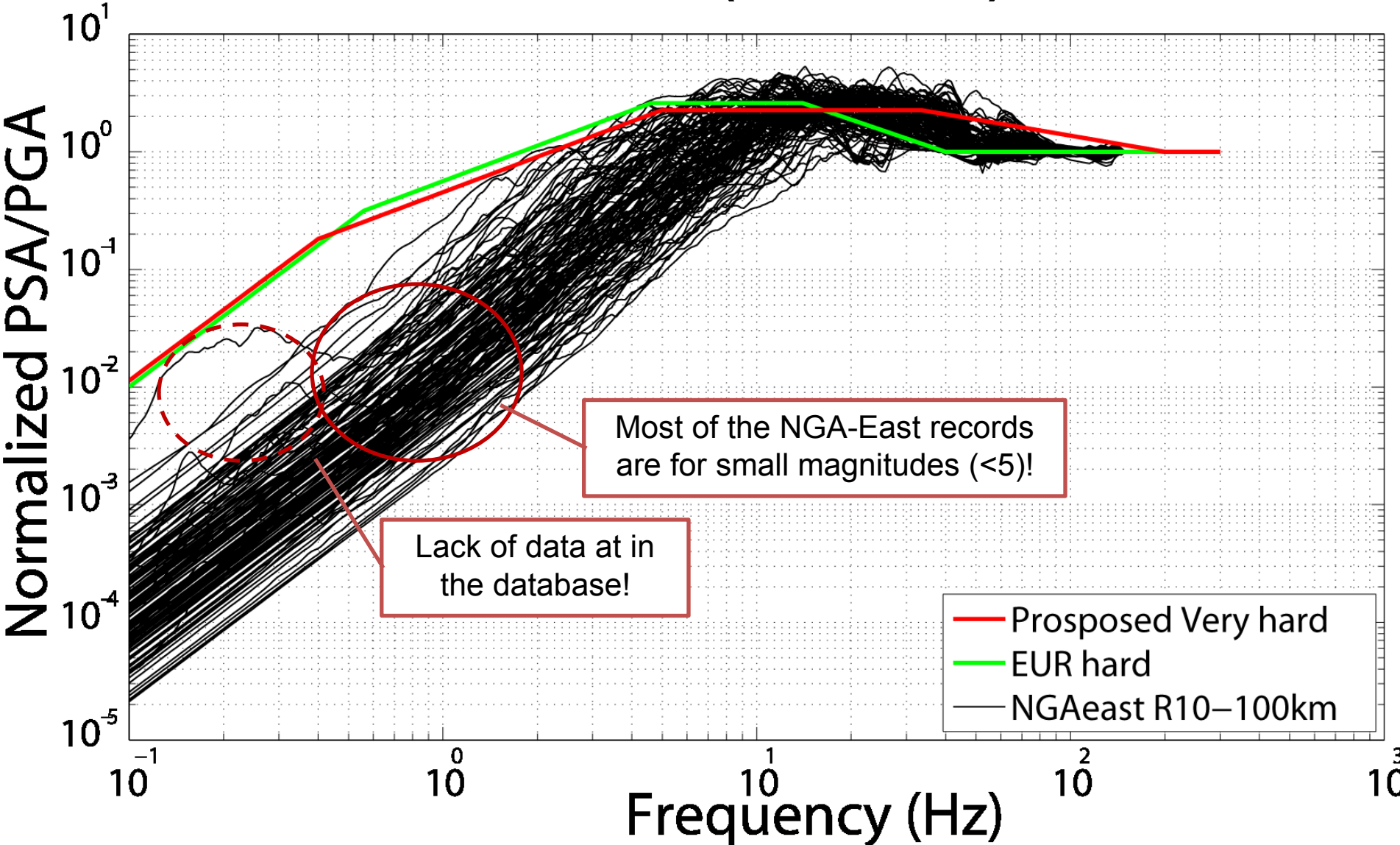
All spectra are assumed PGA = 0.25g (2.45m/s²)



Database for $V_s30 \approx 2000\text{m/s}$



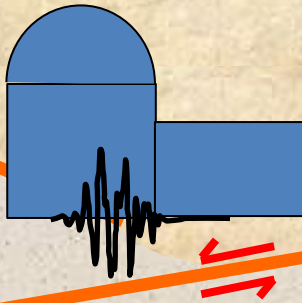
NGA-east (10-100km)



- Physics-based ground motion modeling is needed for meaningful hazard assessment, meaningful ground motion selection, and meaningful construction of design spectra when no data available.
- This and other issues, such as source characterization (kinematic and dynamic), path (wave propagation in complex structure), site (no-linearity, etc.) will be discussed in a workshop we are organizing on 18-20 November

Key deadlines

- Abstract submission : Extended to 30 July
 - Full paper submission: **31 August 2015**
 - Registration: **10 September 2015**
 - Workshop: **18-20 November 2015**
 - Field trip (optional): **21 November 2015**
- A preliminary plan is to visit nuclear installations and fault trenches
- Note:** For pre-abstract submission contact Dr. Luis A. Dalguer
e-mail: luis.dalguer@swissnuclear.ch



Abstract and paper submission

Participant willing to present his/her work as oral or poster must submit an abstract (max 300 words). After acceptance of the abstract and the type of presentation, we will encourage to submit a full paper. The minimum size of the paper is 6 pages, and it is recommended to be no longer than 15 pages. This is a guideline and not an absolute limit.

Registration

Free of charge

Language

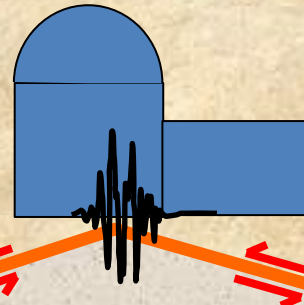
The official language is English

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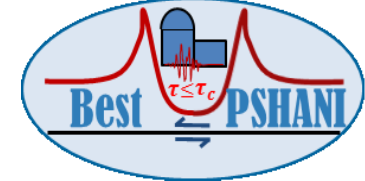
Conference website

<http://www-pub.iaea.org/iaea meetings/50896/BestPSHANI>

International Workshop

on

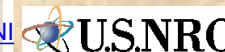
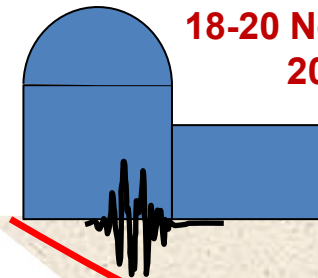
Best Practices in Physics-based Fault Rupture Models for Seismic Hazard Assessment of Nuclear Installations



First Announcement

Vienna International Centre
Board Room, M building
Vienna, Austria

18-20 November
2015



Workshop: “Best Practice in Physics-based Rupture Models for Seismic Hazard Assessment of Nuclear Installations”

Date: 18-20 November 2015

Venue: VIC, IAEA, Vienna

Important dates:

Abstract submission deadline: Extended to July 30

Full paper submission deadline: August 2015

Registration deadline : 10 September 2015