

5th 17th 2004

PROS. 204



Hurricane Andrew - Effects on Offshore Platforms

Final Project Meeting

June 21-22, 1995

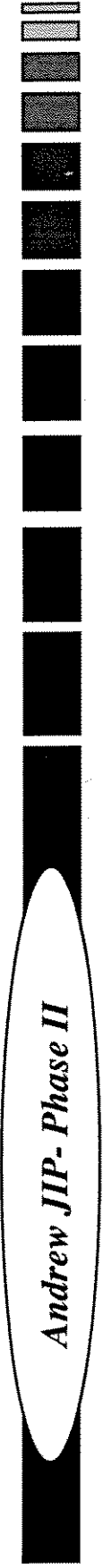
PMB Engineering, Inc.
San Francisco, California



Agenda - June 22, 1995

Andrew JIP- Phase II

- | | | |
|------------|---|-----|
| ■ 8.00 AM | Introductory Remarks | DKD |
| ■ 8.15 AM | Calibration Approach | RKA |
| ■ 9.00 AM | Calibration Details | CAC |
| ■ 9.45 AM | Break | |
| ■ 10.00 AM | Calibration Results | RKA |
| ■ 11.15 AM | Use, Comments, and Status
- Bias factors | CAC |
| ■ 11.30 AM | Conclusions and Recommendations | DKD |
| ■ 11.45 AM | Discussion | |

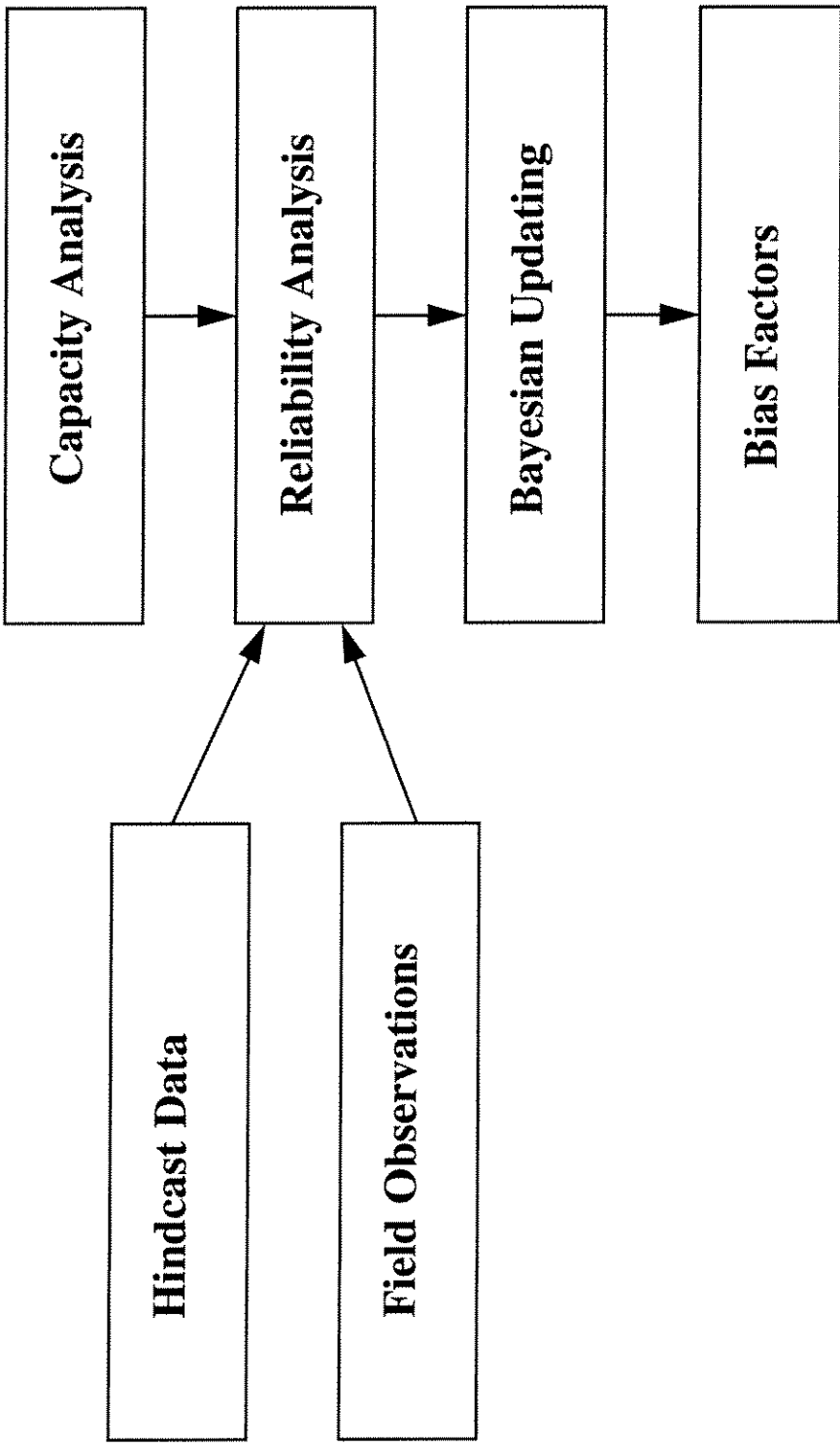


Calibration Approach

Calibration Methodology



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Bias Factor (B)



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*Andrew JIP- Phase II
where should the
bias factor be set?*

- Where to Introduce ?
 - On Resistance $(R)_{true} = (B) (R)_{predicted}$
 -
 - On Loads $(S)_{true} = (B) (R)_{predicted}$
 -
 - On Safety Margin: $(R/S)_{true} = (B) (R/S)_{predicted}$

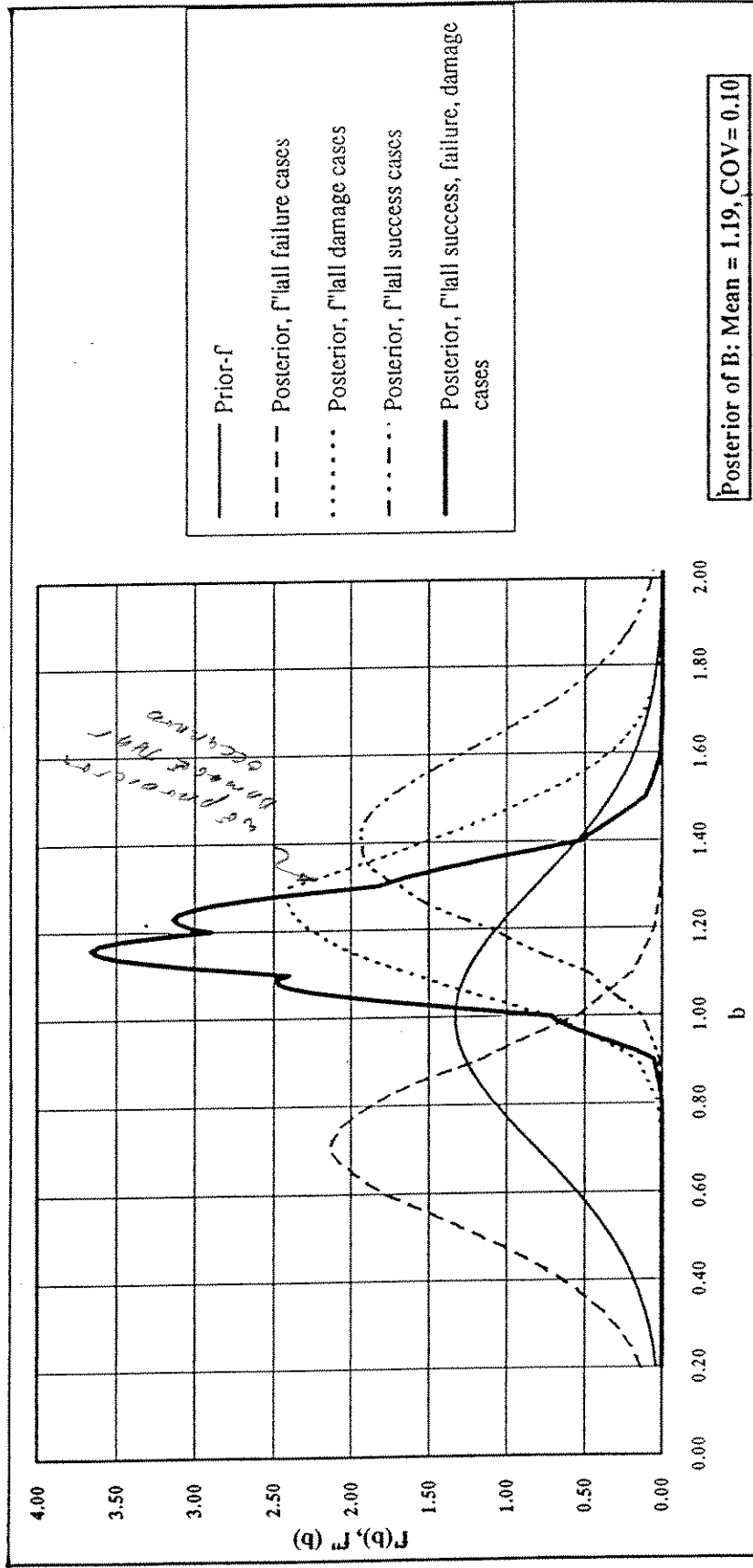
*CRP is equal
to the load*



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Andrew JIP- Phase II



Posterior Distribution of Bias Factor (B)



Calibration

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■ Three Different Bias factors for Platforms

- Bias in the Jacket Superstructure Bss
- Bias in Foundation Lateral Capacity Bfl - From Caisson *PMS Report 94-81*
- Bias in Foundation Axial capacity Bfa

■ Andrew JIP - Phase I

- Bias Factor B - All Failure Modes Included

■ API/MMS Foundation Study

- Bias Factors Bfl and Bfa

■ Andrew JIP - Phase II

- Joint Distribution of Three B's
- Marginal Distributions of Three B's

Foundation Lateral Capacity

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- **Very Small Pilehead Displacements**
- **Case A: Fully Plastic Section Event did not Occur in the First Pile**
- **Case B: Fully Plastic Section Event did not Occur in Several Piles**
- **Case C: Fully Plastic Section Event did Occur in One Pile**

Handwritten note:
1/27/95 (12)

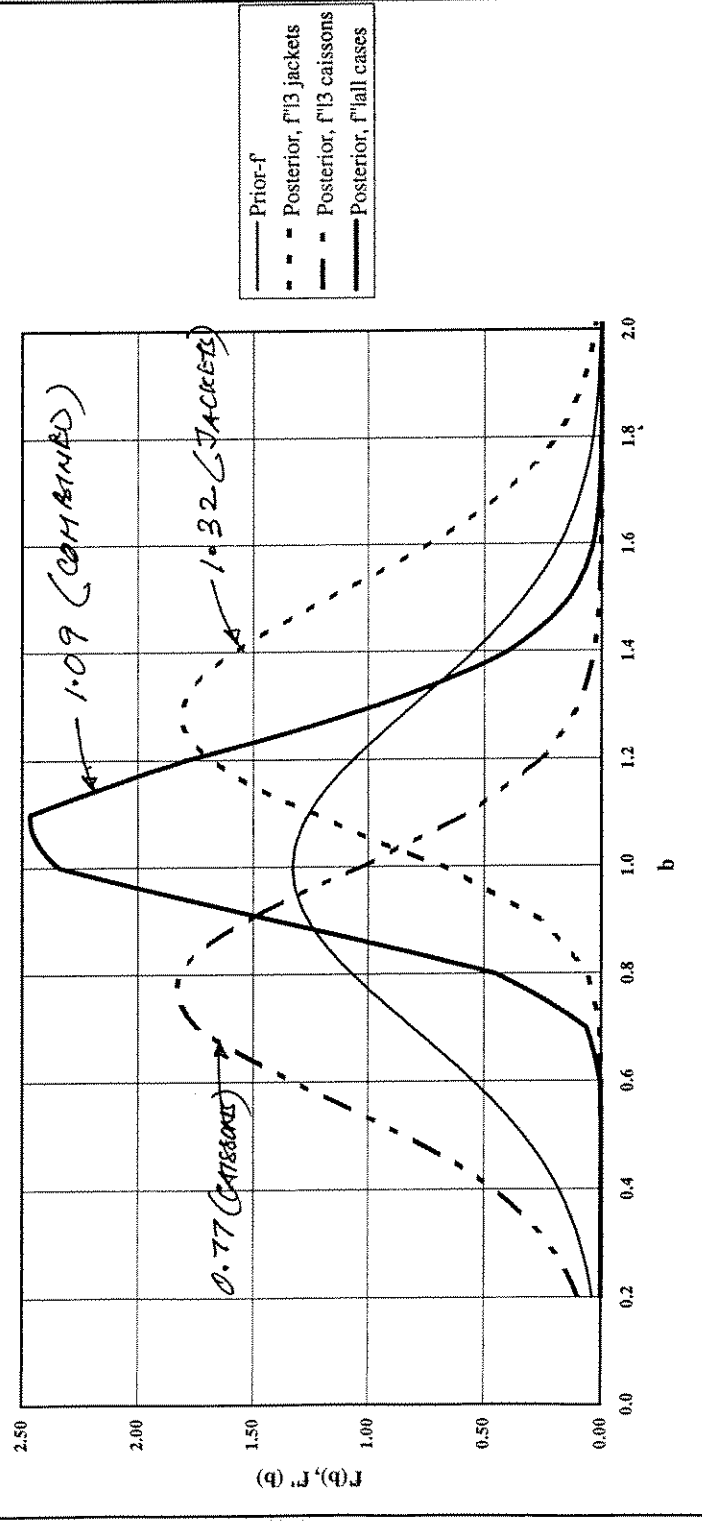
API/MMS Foundation Study



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Prior and Posterior Distributions of Bfl: Foundation Lateral Capacity -
Case A



Posterior of Bfl - Jacket Platforms & Caissons

API/MMS Foundation Study- Summary

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- **Foundation Lateral Capacity**
 - API Static p-y Curves/ Springs
 - Prior Bias Factor of 1.0
 - Posterior Bias Factor - Jacket Platforms
 - » 1.32 for Case A First - positive piles
 - » 1.26 for Case B max - positive piles
 - Calibrating at First Pile Hinge of Multiple Pile Hinge does not Result in Significant Difference in Bias Factors
 - Case-C of Calibrating Assumed Observed Hinge Event Result in No Shift in Bias Factor
 - Posterior Bias Factor for Caissons Alone - 0.77
 - Including Jacket and Caisson Cases Reduces the Lateral Foundation Bias Factors to 1.04 - 1.09

Foundation Axial Capacity

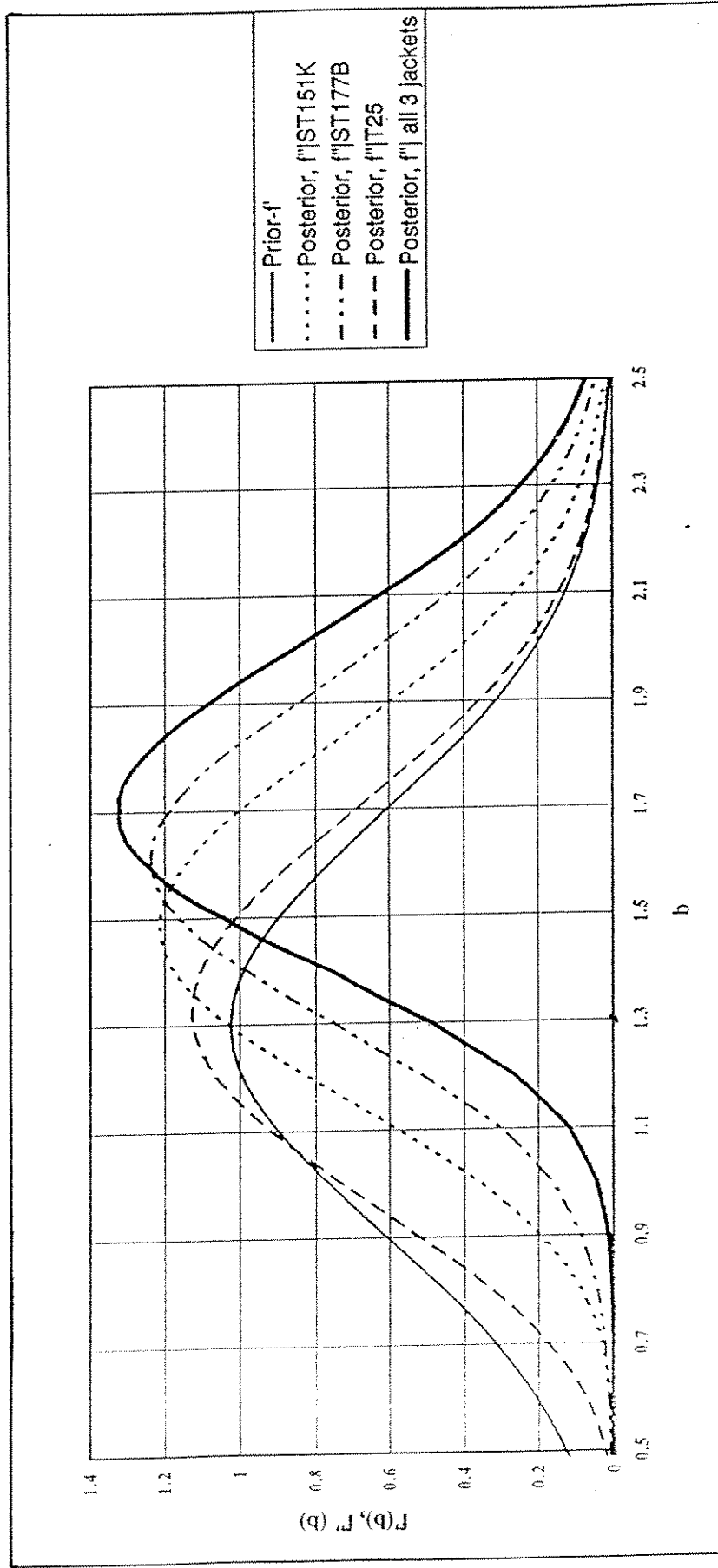
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- Very Small Pilehead Displacements
- **Case D:** Pullout/Plunging Event did not Occur in the First Pile
- **Case E:** Pullout/Plunging Event did not Occur in Several Piles
- **Case F:** Pullout/Plunging Event did Occur in One Pile

API/MMS Foundation Study



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Prior and Posterior of Bfa - Jacket Platforms - Case D



✓

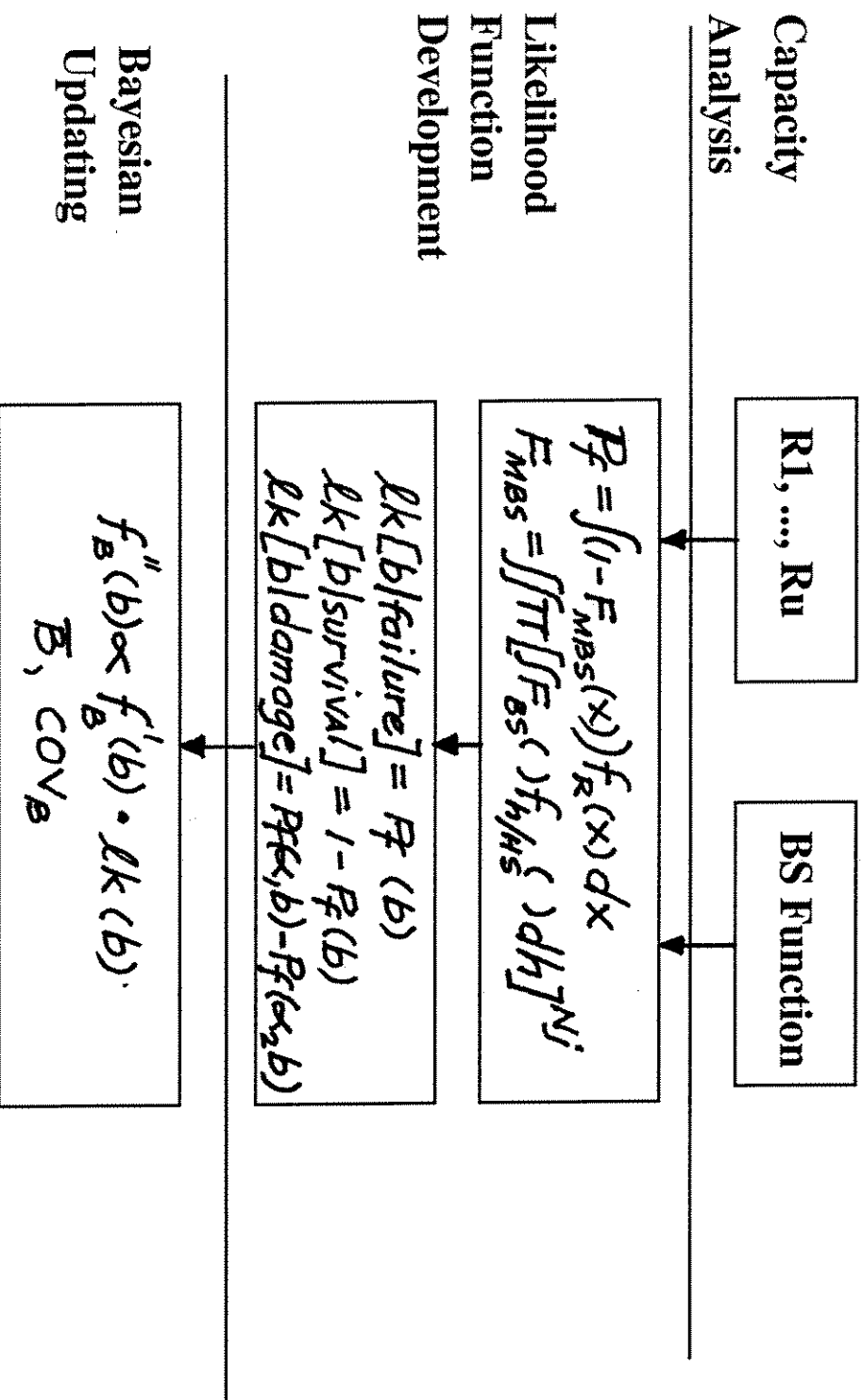
API/MMS Foundation Study - Summary

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- **Foundation Axial Capacity**
 - API t-z Curves/ Springs with No Degradation
 - Prior Bias Factor with Mean of 1.3 and COV of 0.3.
 - Posterior Bias factor - Jacket Platforms
 - » 1.73 for Case D
 - » 1.66 for Case E
 - Calibrating at Predicted First or Several Pile Pullout/Plunging Events does not Result in Significant Difference in Bias Factors
 - Case-F of Calibrating Assumed Observed Pile Pullout/Plunging Event Result in Lower Shift in Bias Factor to 1.53

Calibration Procedure - Phase I

Andrew JIP - Phase II



Calibration Procedure - Phase II

Andrew JIP - Phase II

Calibration
Phase II

Capacity

R1, ..., Ru

BS Function

Analysis

Likelihood
Function
Development

Mode i
Failure
System
Failure

$$P_f(b_1) = P\left[\frac{b_1 R_1}{S_1} < 1\right]$$

$$P_f(b_1, b_2) = P\left[\frac{b_1 R_1}{S_1} < 1\right] \cup \left[\frac{b_2 R_2}{S_2} < 1\right]$$

SYSREL / FORM / SORM

Phase II

use REXCEL

$$Lk[b_1, b_2 | failure] = P_f(b_1, b_2)$$

Bayesian
Updating

$$f''_{b_1, b_2}(b_1, b_2) \propto f'_{b_1, b_2}(b_1, b_2) Lk[b_1, b_2 | new inf.]$$

$$f''_{b_1}(b_1) = \int_{b_2} f''_{b_1, b_2}(b_1, b_2) db_2$$

\bar{b}_1, COV_{b_1}
 \bar{b}_2, COV_{b_2}

Phase II Work Presentation

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Multiple B's

- Introduction to Likelihood Functions: Encoding Observed Behavior of Platforms?
- Failure Probability Formulation
- Multiple Components, System Organization
- Likelihood Functions Development
- Prior Distributions of B's
- Bayesian Updating
- Bias Factors - Joint and Marginal Distributions
- Applications of Bias factors

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Calibration Details

rka/June 1995

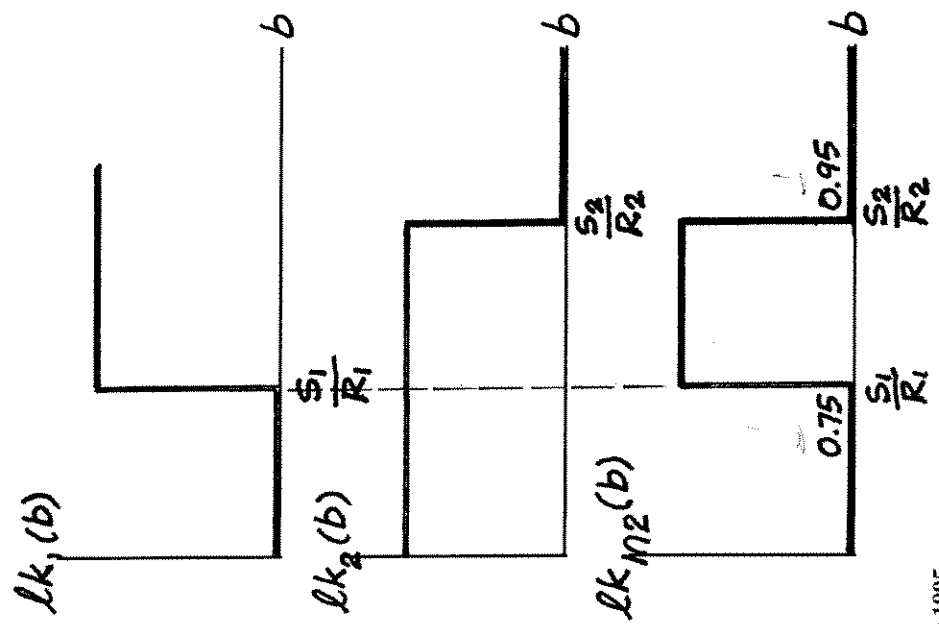


Introduction to Likelihood Functions



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Deterministic Likelihood Functions - Single Failure Mode



capacities

SURVIVAL $b \frac{\hat{R}_1}{S_1} > 1.0$
 $b > \frac{S_1}{R_1}$ *loads*

FAILURE $b \frac{R_2}{S_2} < 1.0$
 $b < \frac{S_2}{R_2}$

DAMAGE $0.75 < \frac{bR}{S} < 0.95$
 $\frac{S}{R_1} < b < \frac{S}{R_2}$

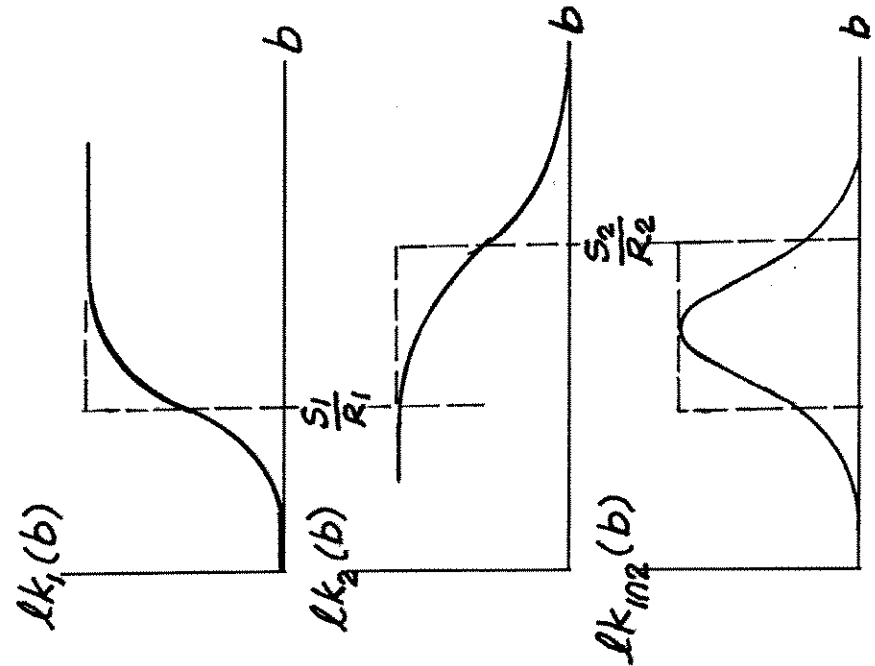


Introduction to Likelihood Functions



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Probabilistic Likelihood Functions- Single Failure Mode



THIS IS A RESULT OF THE VARIABILITY OF S AND R

SURVIVAL:

$$Lk_1(b|SURVIVAL) = P\left[b, \frac{R_1}{S_1} > 1\right]$$

FAILURE:

$$Lk_2(b|FAILURE) = P\left[b, \frac{R_2}{S_2} < 1\right]$$

DAMAGE: .



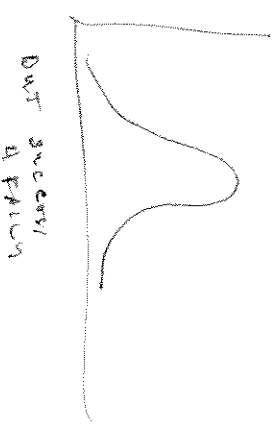
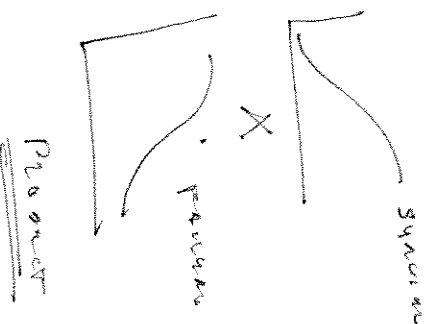
Introduction to Likelihood Functions

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Multiple Structures

$$l(k|b | n \text{ observations}) = \prod_{\text{platform } i}^n [l(k|b | \text{observations}_i)]$$

Process out from each
subset observed

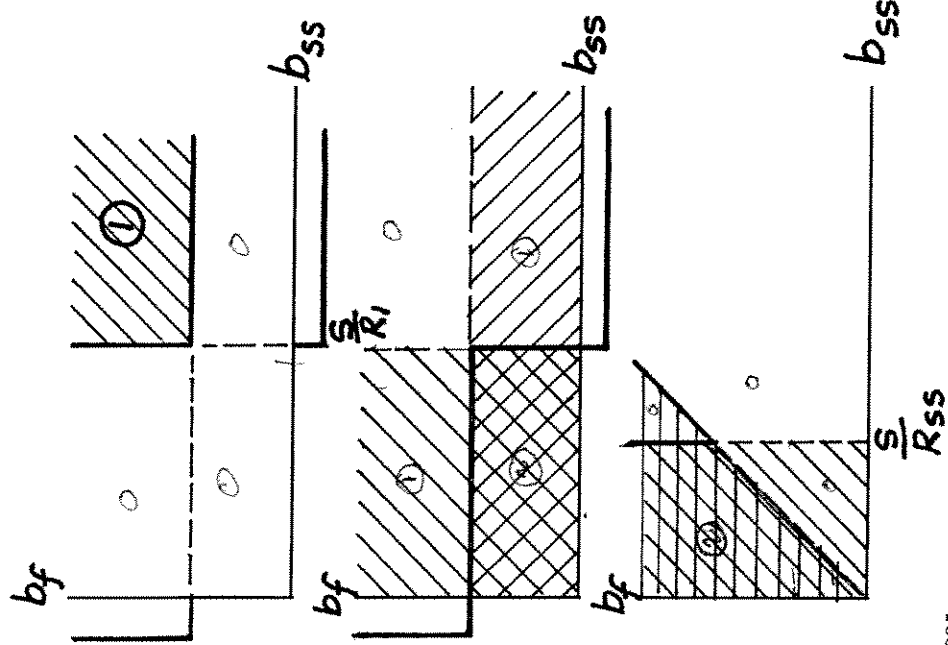


Introduction to Likelihood Functions



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Joint Likelihood Functions - Two Failure Modes



Both Failure Modes Survived

$$P \left[\left(b_{ss} \frac{R_s}{S} > 1 \right) \cap \left(b_f \frac{R_f}{S} > 1 \right) \right]$$

Structure Failed (Unknown Failure Mode)

$$P \left[\left(b_{ss} \frac{R_s}{S} < 1 \right) \cup \left(b_f \frac{R_f}{S} < 1 \right) \right]$$

Superstructure Fails & Foundation Does Not

$$P \left[\left(b_{ss} \frac{R_{ss}}{S} < 1 \right) \cap \left(b_f \frac{R_f}{S} > 1 \right) \right]$$

OR

$$P \left[\left(b_{ss} \frac{R_{ss}}{S} < 1 \right) \cap \left(\frac{b_f}{b_s} \cdot \frac{R_f}{R_{ss}} > 1 \right) \right]$$



Introduction to Likelihood Functions

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Individual Likelihood Functions from Joint Likelihood Function

■ Marginal Likelihood Function

- $lk(bs) = \int lk(bs, bf) dbf$
- $lk(bf) = \int lk(bs, bf) dbs$

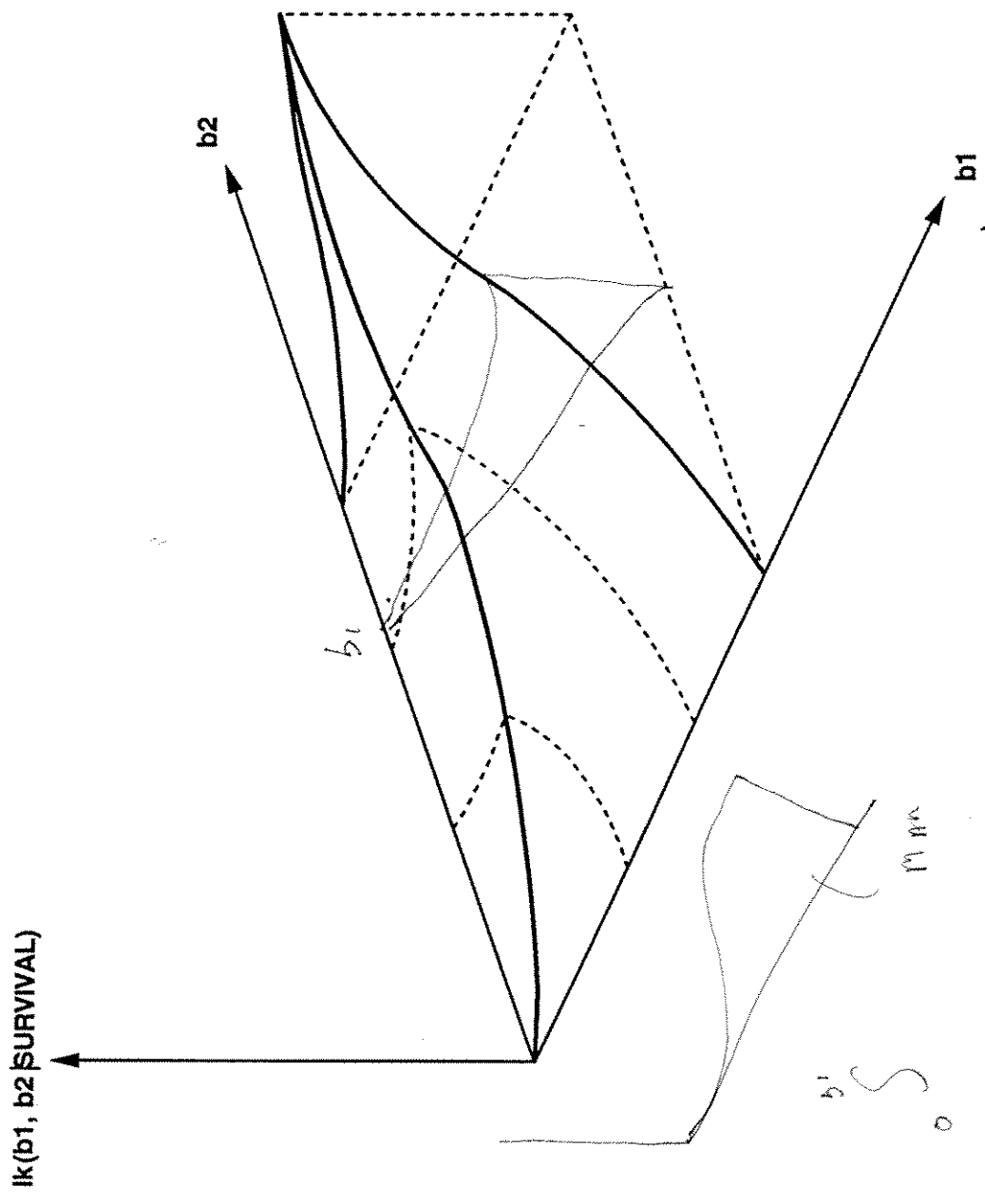
■ Conditional Likelihood Functions

For example:

- $lk'(bs) = lk(bs | bf = 1)$
- $lk'(bf) = lk(bf | bs = 1)$

■ In General, $lk(b_s, b_f) \neq lk(b_s) \times lk(b_f)$

- It will happen if and only if, Logical Separation (e.g., Survival of Both Modes) and Probabilistic Independence of the Events (e.g., No Common R.V.'s) Exist. We don't have either in most cases.



LIKELIHOOD FUNCTION - SURVIVAL CASE

PHASE II

Probability of Failure Equations

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■ Single B Factor - Andrew Phase I

$$P_f = \int_0^{\infty} \left\{ 1 - F_{\text{Andrew MBS}}(x) \right\} f_R(x) dx$$

$$F_{\text{MBS}}(x) = \prod_{\text{Hour } j} \left\{ \int F_{\text{BS}}(x | H=h, U_j=u) \cdot f_{H/H_S}(h/H_S) dh \right\}^{N_j}$$

$$F_{\text{BS}}(x | H=h, U_j=u) = \Phi \left[\frac{\ln x - \ln \left[c_1 (h + c_2 u) \right]}{\sigma \ln \epsilon_0} \right]^{c_3}$$

$$\text{BS} = c_1 [h + c_2 u]^{c_3} \epsilon_0$$

24

Probability of Failure



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Assumed Distributions for Load and Capacity Parameters

<u>Item</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>COV</u>
Capacity, R	Log-Normal	per Analysis	0.15 (Jacket) 0.2 (Foundation - lateral) 0.3 (Foundation - Axial)
Indiv. Wave Height, (h/Hs)	Forrestall	per Hindcast	per Formula
Error in Hs	Log-Normal	1.0	0.10
Error in Current, U	Log-Normal	1.0	0.15
Error in Base Shear	Log-Normal	1.0	0.25 (wave-in-Deck) 0.20 (wave-below-deck)



Probability of Failure

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- **Probability of Occurrence (Failure or Survival) for a Single Structure in a Single Storm**
- **Multiple Storm Hours Effect Included**
- **Capacity Estimates Corresponding to Three Failure Modes Adjusted to Field Observations**
 - Platform Survived (No Damage to Any Mode)
 - Platform Damaged - SuperStructure (but Foundation O.K.)
 - Platform Failed
 - » Failure Mode Unknown
 - » Failure in SuperStructure (and Foundation O.K.)

Probability of Failure



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- Used RELACS (Risk Engineering, Inc.) Software to Compute Likelihood Functions
- Multiple “Components” Representing Probability of Occurrence (Failure or Survival) During:
 - Different Failure Modes
 - Different Storm Hours
- System Probability of Occurrence of Post-Andrew Field Observations Determined for a Range of “b” Values
 - Conditional distributions of b’s
 - Joint Distributions of b’s
 - Marginal Distributions of b’s



Calibration Results



Bayesian Updating

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- Assumed Prior Distributions of Bss, Bfl, and Bfa
- Likelihood Functions Corresponding to Field Observation for a Platform
- Posterior Distributions
 - Joint Distribution of B's for Individual Platforms
 - Joint Distribution of B's for All 9 Platforms
 - Marginal distributions of Three B's
- Mean and COV of Posterior Distributions of Bss, Bfl, and Bfa
 - Joint Distributions
 - Marginal Distributions

Prior Distributions of B's

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- Prior of SuperStructure, B_{ss} N(1, 0.3)
- Prior of Foundation Lateral, B_{fl} N(1, 0.3)
- Prior of Foundation Axial, B_{fa} N(1.3, 0.3)
- Joint Distribution of Three Priors
 - Mutually Independent
 - Product of Three Distributions

$$f'(b_{ss}, b_{fl}, b_{fa}) = f'(b_{ss}) * f'(b_{fl}) * f'(b_{fa})$$

Pile Axial Capacity

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- **API t-z Curves Would vary Due to Following:**
 - Loading Rate or Strain Rate Effect
 - Cyclic Loading
 - Reconsolidation (Time Effect)
 - Compressibility (Pile Length Effect)
 - Pile Aging
- **No Increase in t-z Capacity Considered in Capacity Analysis**
- **Used API Design t-z Curves**

Pile Axial Capacity

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■ Per API PRAC 86-29B (Tang, 1988)

■ Overall Bias

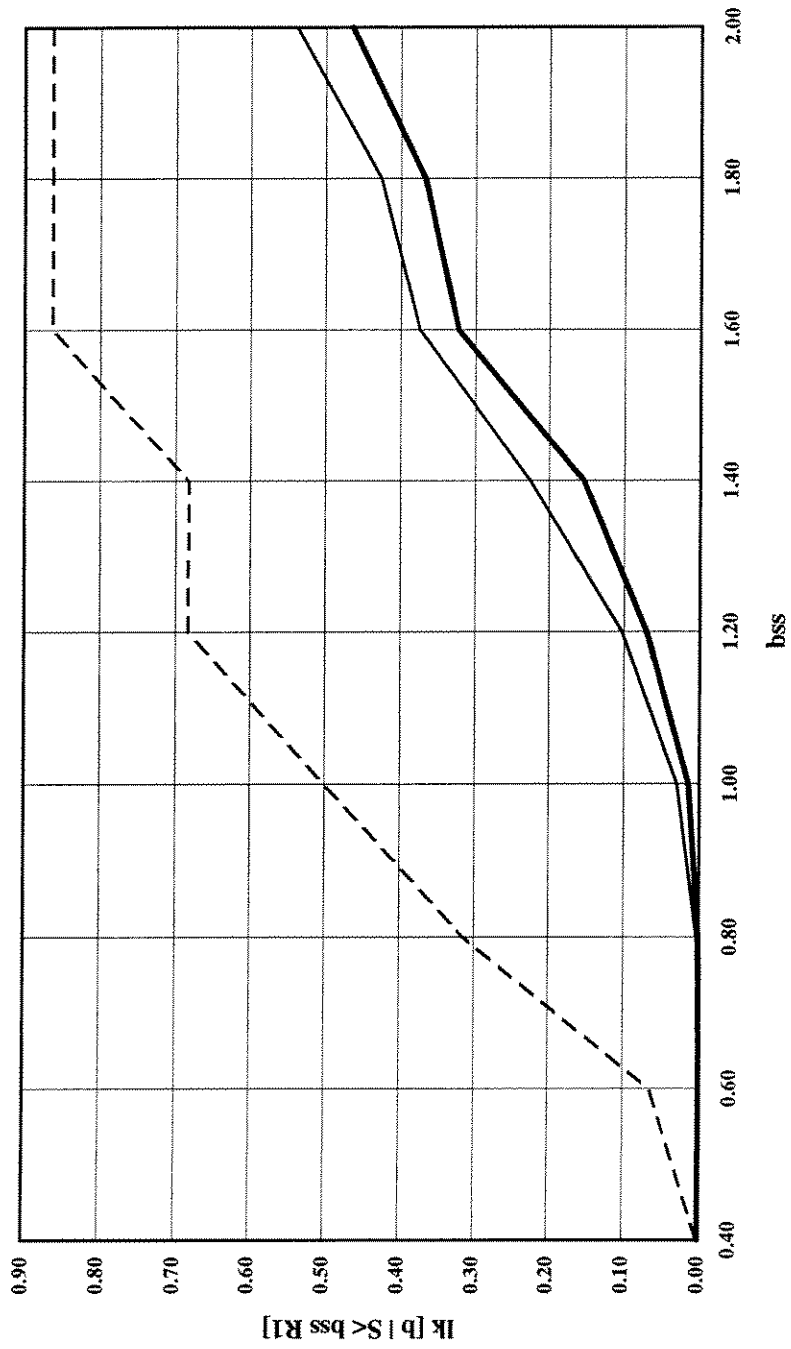
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>COV</u>
- API 16th Edition	1.3 to 3.7	0.32 to 0.53
- API 17th Edition	1.5 to 3.0	0.30 to 0.40

■ Individual Effect Bias

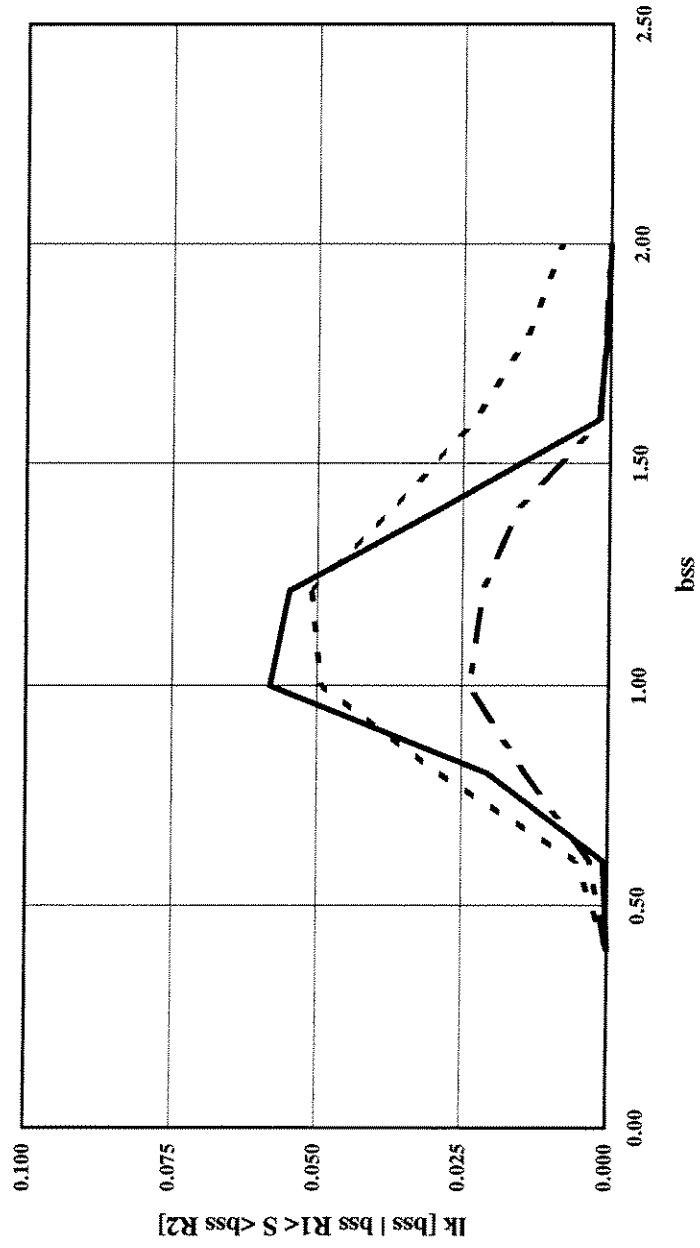
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>COV</u>
- Loading Rate	1.56	0.04
- Reconsolidation	1.27	0.04
- Compressibility	0.96	0.03

■ Used Prior of 1.3 with a COV of 0.3

Likelihood Function vs. bss: Jacket (Bss) - No Damage Cases

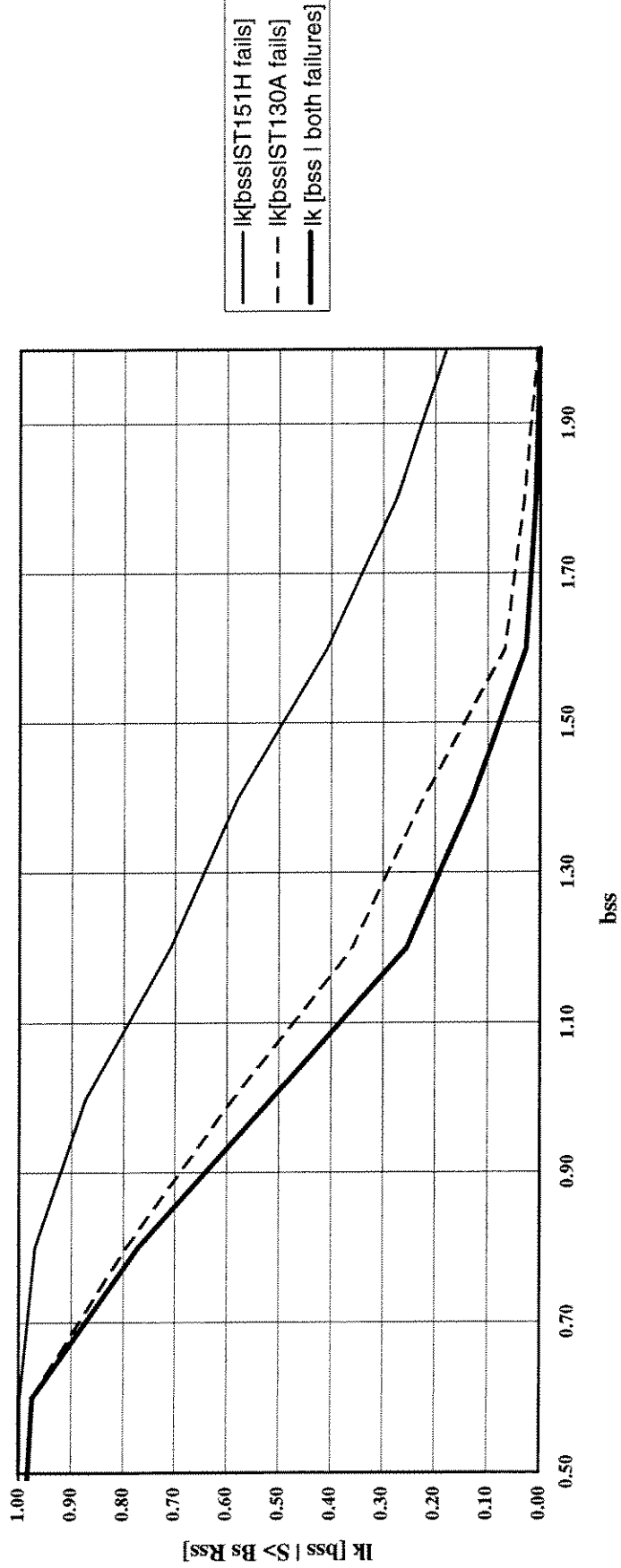


Likelihood Functions - Jacket (Bss): Damage Cases

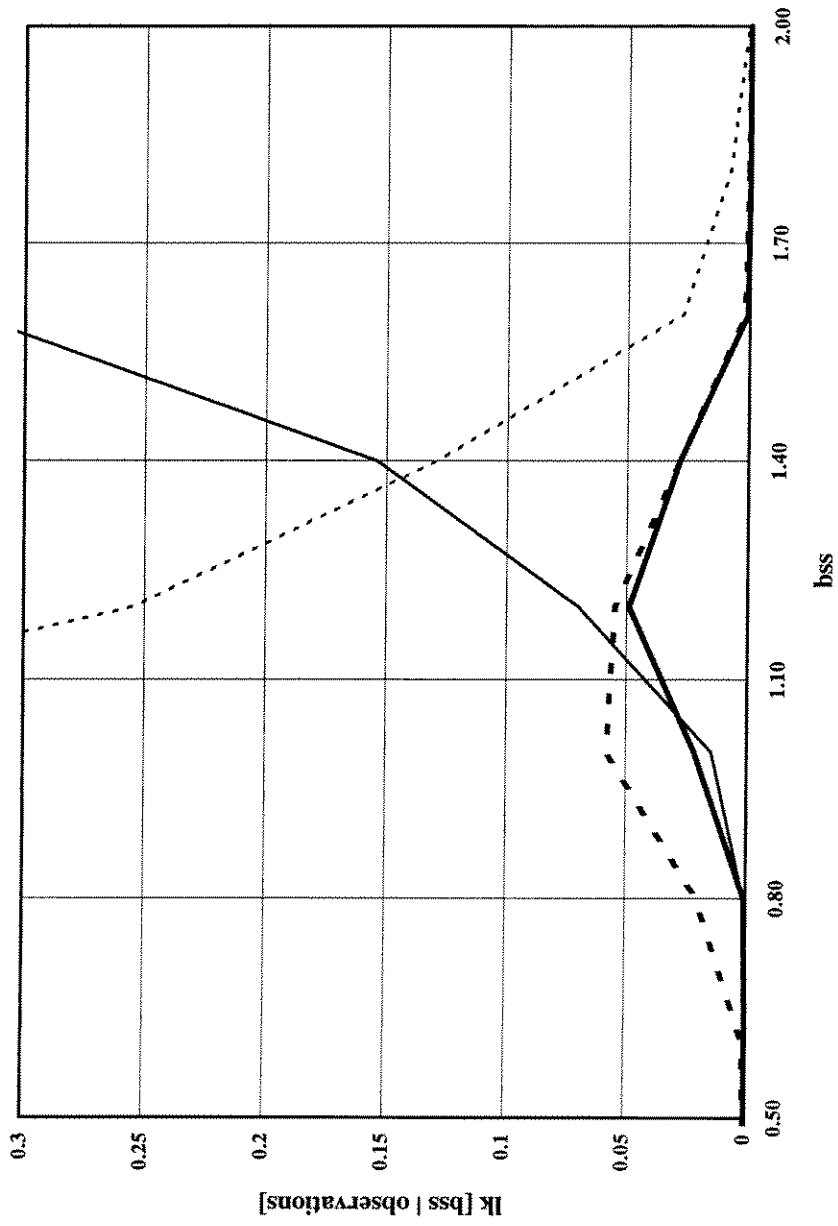


lk [bss | ST151J]
lk [bss | ST177B]
lk [bss | damage observations]*50

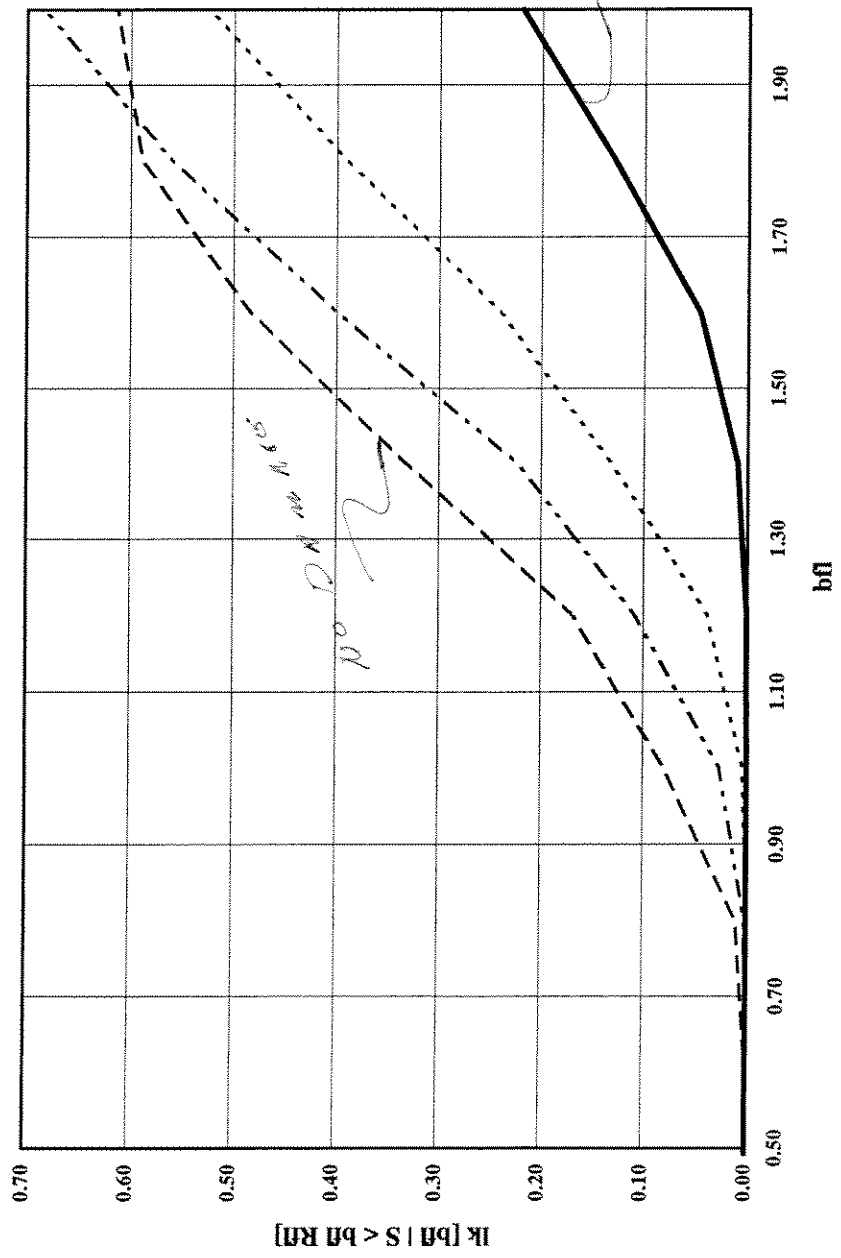
Likelihood Function - Jacket (Bss): Failure Cases



Likelihood Functions - Jacket (Bss) - All Platforms

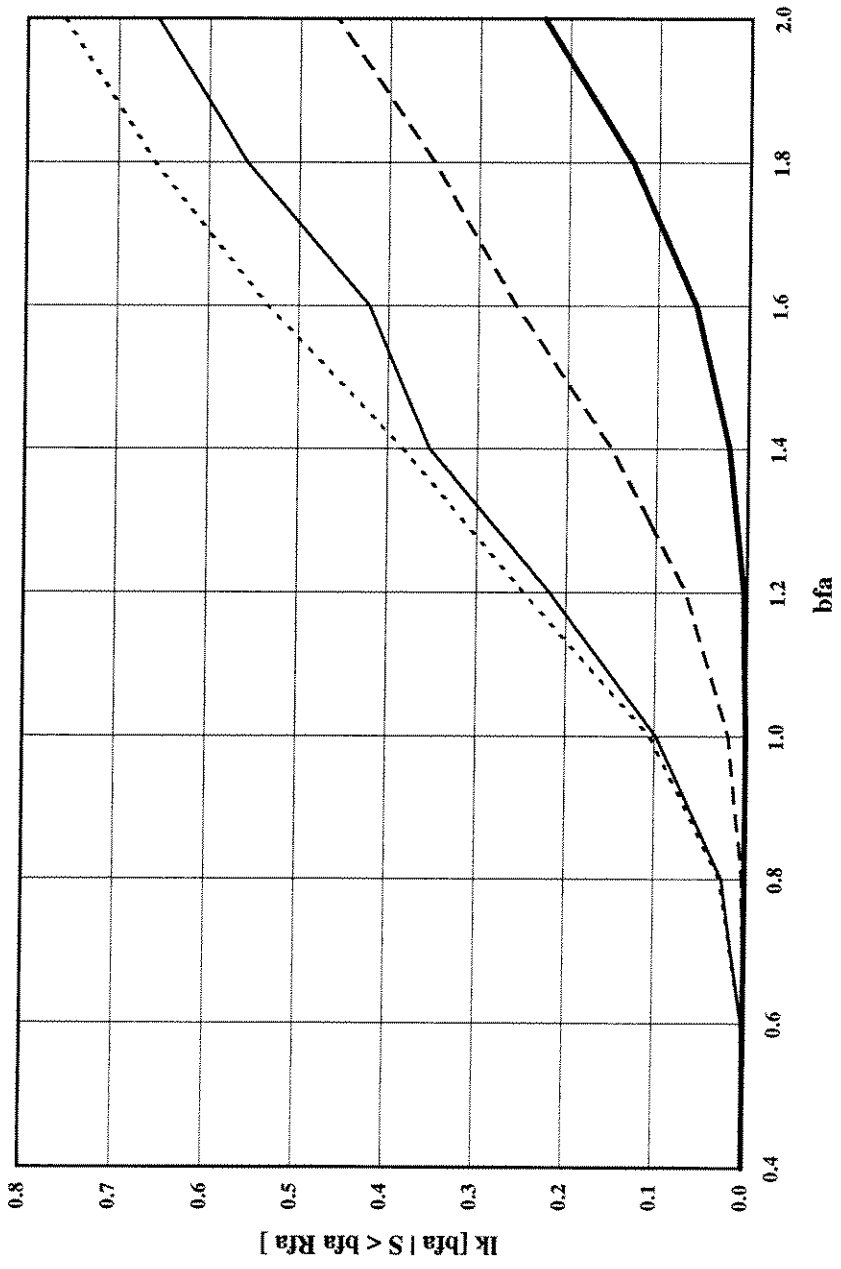


Likelihood Function, Foundation Lateral (Bfl)



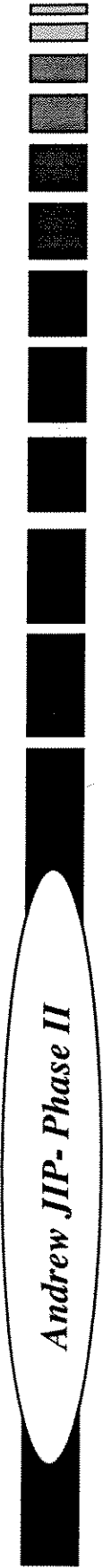
- lk [bfl | 6 platforms Information]
- - lk [bfl | no damage observations]
- · · lk [bfl | damage observations]
- · - lk [bfl | both failures]

Likelihood Functions - Foundation Axial (Bfa)



— lk [bfa | 6 platforms Information]
 - - lk [bfa | no damage observations]
 ···· lk [bfa | damage observations]
 — lk [bfa | 6 platforms Information]

Posterior Distribution of B's (Phase I)



Prior - $N(1,0.3)$

Posterior - Mean = 1.19, COV = 0.10

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>COV</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Damage ^{loads less than U.L.}	1.44	0.14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Damage ^{capacity}	1.26	0.13
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Failures ^A	0.69	0.27

*13 failures
6 out of 1000*



Posterior Distribution of B's (Foundation JIP)

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□ Foundation - Lateral 'B_{fl}' Prior N(1,0,3)

Posterior:	<u>Mean</u>	<u>COV</u>
- Case A	1.32	0.17
- Case B	1.26	0.18
- ST151K	1.19	0.21
- ST177B	1.20	0.21
- T25	1.14	0.22

□ Foundation - Axial 'B_{fa}' Prior N(1,3,3)

Posterior:	<u>Mean</u>	<u>COV</u>
- Case D	1.73	0.17
- Case E	1.66	0.18
- ST151K	1.52	0.21
- ST177B	1.63	0.20
- T25	1.37	0.25

Posterior Distribution of B's (Phase II)



Mean COV

○ Jacket 'B _j ' N(1,0.3)	0.82	0.10
- No Damage	1.06	0.12
- Damage	0.78	0.13
- Failures	0.67	0.22

□ Foundation - Lateral 'B _{fl} ' N(1,0.3)	1.57
- No Damage	1.30
- Damage	1.30
- Failures	1.41

□ Foundation - Axial 'B _{fa} ' N(1.3,0.3)	1.69	0.12
- No Damage	1.50	0.18
- Damage	1.57	0.15
- Failures	1.50	0.17



Summary - Posterior Distributions

All Studies (Phase I, II and Foundation)



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Bias Mean COV

□ Andrew Phase I

'B' 1.19 0.10

□ Foundation Study

'B_n' 1.30 0.17

'B_{fa}' 1.70 0.17

□ Andrew Phase II (Preliminary)

'B_j' 0.82 0.10

'B_n' ^{1.57}
~~1.30~~ ~~0.17~~

'B_{fa}' 1.70 ~~0.17~~ 0.12



*Over conservative Mo capacity
or
Under conservative Mo load*



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Use, Comments and Status

Example Use of Bias Factors

■ DETERMINE PREDICTIVE PROBABILITY OF FAILURE

$$- \text{Pf} \iint f_{B_1, B_2}(b_1, b_2) db_1 db_2$$

$$- \text{Pf}[b_1, b_2] = P[(g_1 < 0)(g_2 > 0)]$$

$$g_1 = (b_1 * R_1 / S) - 1$$

$$g_2 = (b_2 * R_2 / S) - 1$$

$$\text{or Pf} = P[g_1 < 0 \cup g_2 > 0]$$

$$\text{with } g_1 = B_1 R_1 / S - 1$$

$$g_2 = B_2 R_1 / S - 1$$

Example Use of Bias Factors

■ EVALUATION OF ANNUAL PROBABILITY OF FAILURE

- Establish Annual Maximum Seastate Data
- Determine Coefficients to Define Base Shear
- Determine Ultimate Capacity of Platform
- Determine Probability of Failure versus “b”

■ DETERMINE UPDATED PROBABILITY OF FAILURE (Single B; as in Andrew I)

- $P_f = P[S > R]$ [Bias not considered]
- $P_f' = \int P[S > R_b \mid b] f_B'(b) db$ [Prior]
- $P_f'' = \int P[S > R_b \mid b] f_B''(b) db$
[Posterior; Post Andrews]

Still Applies to Individual Mode.



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Conclusions and Recommendations

Work to Do

Andrew JIP- Phase II

- Update Likelihood Functions
- Complete Bayesian Updating
- Develop an Example Application
- Issue Draft Report
 - July
- Participants Comments
 - 1 month after Submittal of Draft Report
- Release Final Project Report

MJD
JULY

END
DAG

