Some remarks from practice

Facts in practical work:

- We have to explain our approaches and results to asset owners
- Civil Engineering is still 99% deterministic
- The data we have or get are less than 50% of what we desire
- The quality of data is not what really helps

Consequence:

- We have to find ways to communicate the Vol
- We have to simplify our approaches
- We have to deal with the "Unknown Unknowns"







Offshore Platforms



Actual location of jacket and piles (found by divers)



North Sea Application Uncertainties ? Sea Bed Survey Information



Example: Parameter, Model, Representation of Safety

- » Propagation of the uncertainties.
- Input are random within the range avg ± st.dev
- » Many simulations
- » It works only if the physics behind is known

Input parameters						Fix	μ	σ	σ (%)
	¥	=	20.3	KN/m³	wet sand		20.5	2.3	11.2
	۷d	=	17.3	KN/m³	dry sand		17.5	3.5	20.0
	¥w	=	10.0	KN/m³	water	1	10	0	0.0
	c'	=	59.2	KN/m³	cohesion		50	5	10.0
	φ'	=	31.6	deg	angle of internal friction		32.5	2.5	7.7
	ag	=	0.0	m/s²	horiz. seismic acceler.	~	0.0	0.8	#DIV/0!
	a _{vg}	=	0.0	m/s²	vertic. seismic acceler.	◄	0.0	0.6	#DIV/0!
	g	=	9.806	m/s²	gravity	1			







Input variables

Deterministic set of equations descr. the phenomenon Result: Risk of failure: NSpositive/NS



Official TU1402 Percentizion edited by H. Sonas and L. Santo

Risk = Effects of Uncertainty on Objectives Quantification of Risk



Application to define Aging (Degradation)

Examples from practice

EN 16991:2018



Ageing behaviour of Structural Components with regard to Integrated Lifetime Assessment and subsequent Asset Management of Constructed Facilities —

Alterungsverhalten von Bauteilen in Bezug auf ganzheitliche Lebenszyklusbewertungen und weiterführendes Erhaltungsmanagement von Infrastrukturbauten —

ICS:

Descriptors: Draft version May 16th, 2012



