SMARTER MODELLING OF EXTREME EVENTS

Dr. Gordon Woo

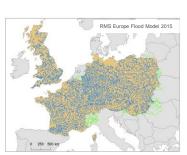
GIRO, Liverpool 22nd October 2015



More and more computation



More Comprehensive

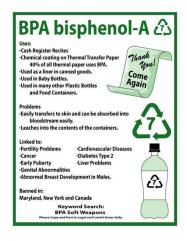


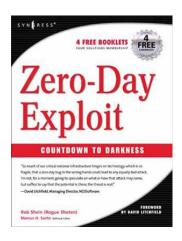
More Extensive



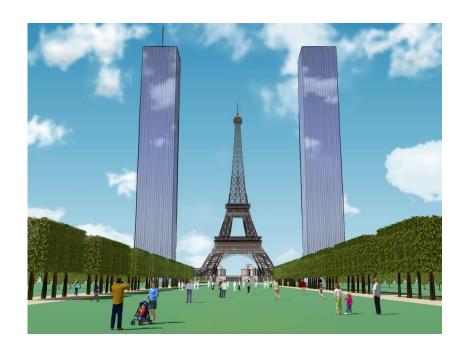
More Granular

Beyond natural hazards









Andreas Lubitz



The direct action of the co-pilot in the tragic crash of Germanwings Flight 9525 on 24 March 2015 raises again the question: why didn't this happen before?

On 29 November 2013, a Mozambique Airlines plane flying from the Mozambican capital Maputo to Luanda in Angola crashed, killing 27 passengers and its six crew. The pilot locked himself in the cockpit keeping out the co-pilot.

Landslide in Ronchi di Termeno, northern Italy, 21 January 2014

The district of Ronchi, is located at an altitude of 318 m.



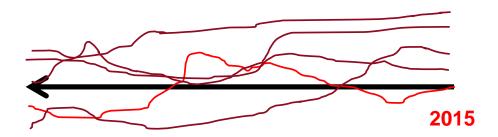




On 23 March 2014 on a hillside in Washington State, a mudslide engulfed the village of Oso.

43 people died.

Stochastic modelling of the past



What dynamical perturbations would have transitioned a system to a disaster state. How likely were they?

Counterfactual history

Catastrophes are extreme events.

In all branches of catastrophe science, history is a vital data resource because catastrophes are rare.

But much can be gleaned from a detailed study of catastrophes that might have been.

'History, harmless history, where everything unexpected in its own time is chronicled on the page as inevitable. The terror of the unforeseen is what the science of history hides.'

Philip Roth

The Plot against America



In October 1938, Charles Lindbergh was presented by Goering with the Service Cross of the German Eagle for his contributions to aviation.



16 January 2013: terrorist attack on gas plant at InAmenas, Algeria



A stray terrorist bullet accidentally caused a power outage that automatically shut down the plant.

This prevented the terrorists from setting off a large explosion.

Deterministic view of history

Historical hazard experience is regarded as binary:

- a loss event either happened or it did not.



Lowestoft, Suffolk: 11 January 2015

Counterfactual disasters: resampling history

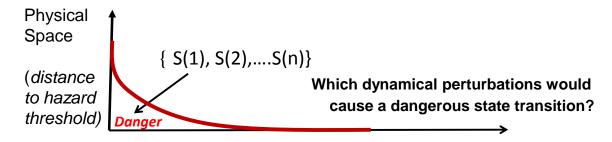
The risk state of a system can be represented in terms of *n* underlying risk variables, some of which may be hidden and not directly observable:

$${S(1), S(2), ...S(n)}$$

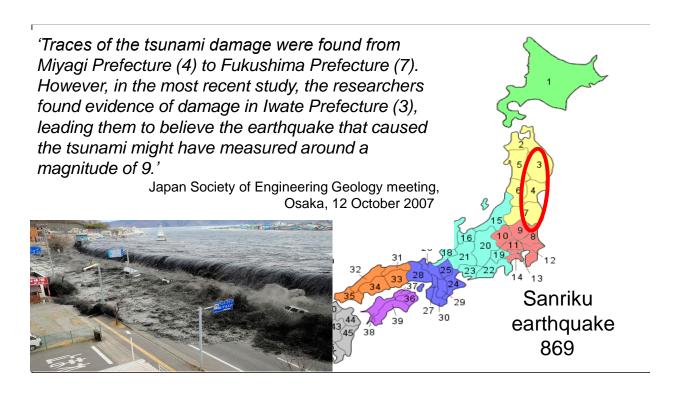
These variables include measures of both physical hazard proximity parameters, and organizational parameters, e.g. system defences and controls.

Perturbing these state variables leads to a resampled virtual disaster history.

Proximity to danger in both physical and organizational space



Organizational space (adequacy of system defences and controls)



Extreme windstorm impact on nuclear plant in Massachusetts

On January 27, 2015, Winter Storm Nor'Easter Juno knocked out both of the 345,000 volt transmission lines connecting the Pilgrim nuclear plant in Plymouth, Mass..

The reactor automatically shut down when the second offsite power line was lost. Equipment problems and operator errors complicated the intended response.



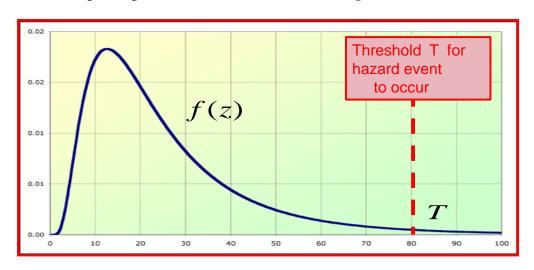
Random aspects of past events



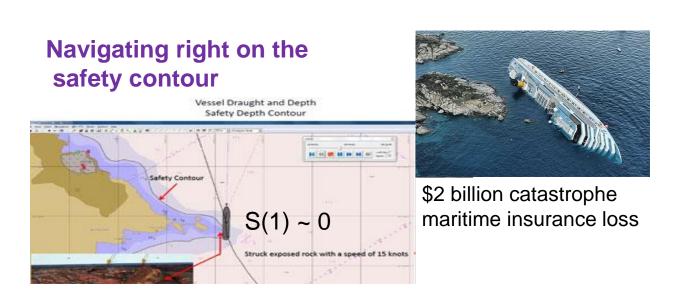
Suppose that over a period of 10 years, there are four crisis events when a dice is thrown, with a disaster arising if the outcome is a six. The expected number of disasters is 4/6, yielding an annual frequency of (4/6)/10 = 1/15.

But there is about an even chance (0.48) of no disaster occurring.

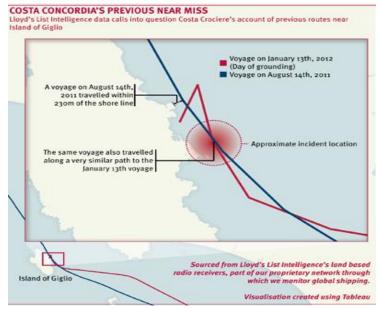
Probability distribution function for key dynamic hazard parameter



Costa Concordia: 13 January 2012



Costa Concordia previous near miss



This route was something of a cruise ritual, especially practised around the feast of San Lorenzo, 10th August.

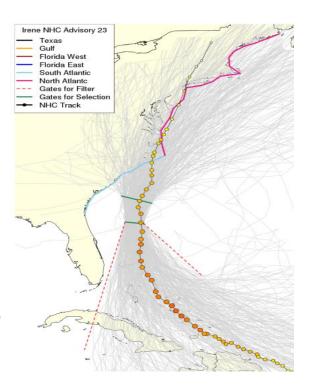
Hurricane Irene: August 2011



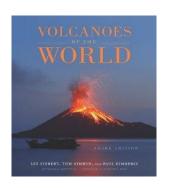
As of August 25th, 2011, a counterfactual analysis can be undertaken to assess the likelihood that the insured loss from Hurricane Irene might have been in excess of \$50 billion.

This is estimated from an RMS study of the possible track evolution of the hurricane as it funnelled through the track selection gates marked in green.

This likelihood is estimated to have been in excess of 1%.



Counterfactual volcano hazard analysis



In the 1994 edition of 'Volcanoes of the World', published by the Smithsonian Institution, the known volcanic eruptions are catalogued.

However, unrest periods are not given so much attention.

The Montserrat volcano appeared to be dormant since 1630....

Montserrat volcano hazard



Montserrat provides a practical application for counterfactual analysis.

Volcano-seismic activity damaged buildings in the 1890s, 1930s and 1960s.

Site hazard: American University of the Caribbean School of Medicine



The government of Montserrat granted AUC land near the capital Plymouth, where a new campus was built. Classes at its new campus in Montserrat began in January 1980.

On September 17, 1989, Hurricane Hugo hit the island, severely damaging the campus. The Montserrat campus was rebuilt and reopened in September 1990.

A large volcanic eruption then forced it to close.





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