



An Introduction to the NHERI **SimCenter**

Laura Lowes

Co-PI

University of Washington

NSF award: CMMI 1612843

Leadership Group



Sanjay Govindjee
UC Berkeley



Ahsan Kareem
Notre Dame



Laura Lowes
U Washington



Greg Deierlein
Stanford



Satish Rao
UC Berkeley



Frank McKenna
UC Berkeley



Matt Schoettler
UC Berkeley

Software Development Team



Qian



Ziad



**Jiawai
(ND)**

**Peter (UW), Michael, Adam (Stanford), Frank,
Charles, Wael, Pedro (UW)**

Domain Experts

Additional experts in engineering, urban planning, social science, and computer and information science



Iris Tien



George Deodatis



Patrick Lynette



Alex Taflanidis



Jack Baker



Ann-Margret Esnard



Joel Conte



Vesna Terzic



Jonathan Bray



Tracy Kijewski-Correa



Michael Motley



Paul Waddell



Camille Crittenden



Filip Filippou



Ewa Deelman



Kincho Law



Ertugrul Taciroglu



Stella Yu



Eduardo Miranda



Andrew Kennedy

Mission

“Transforming the nation’s ability to understand and mitigate adverse effects of natural hazards on the built environment through advanced computational simulation”

Grounded in the present

Five year focus

Twenty year vision

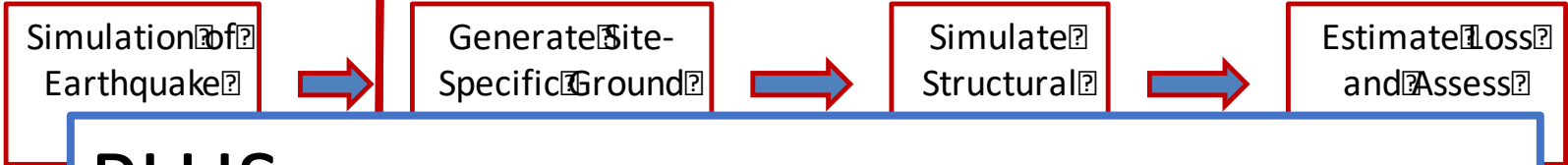


What is Needed to Accomplish the Mission?



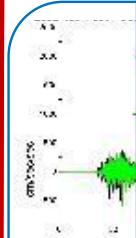
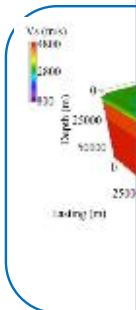
- 1) Applications that generate UQ in Response Quantities
- 2) Applications to perform Performance-Based Engineering
- 3) Applications for Community Resiliency
- 4) Educational Applications

Performance-Based Engineering Framework

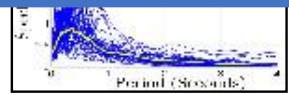


PLUS

- Multiple natural hazards
- Uncertainty quantification
- Option to leverage HPC capabilities
- Option to swap in/out new software and datasets



rock motions at various locations within the region



site-specific ground motions representing site hazard



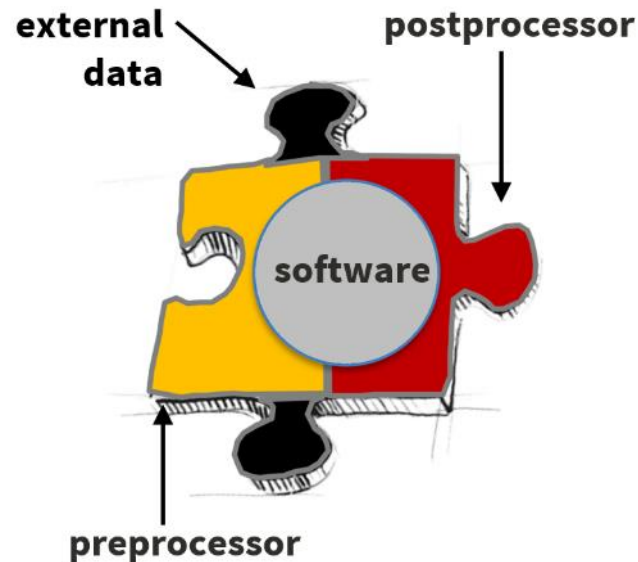
Application Framework



Application Framework:

a collection of software connected by standardized interfaces

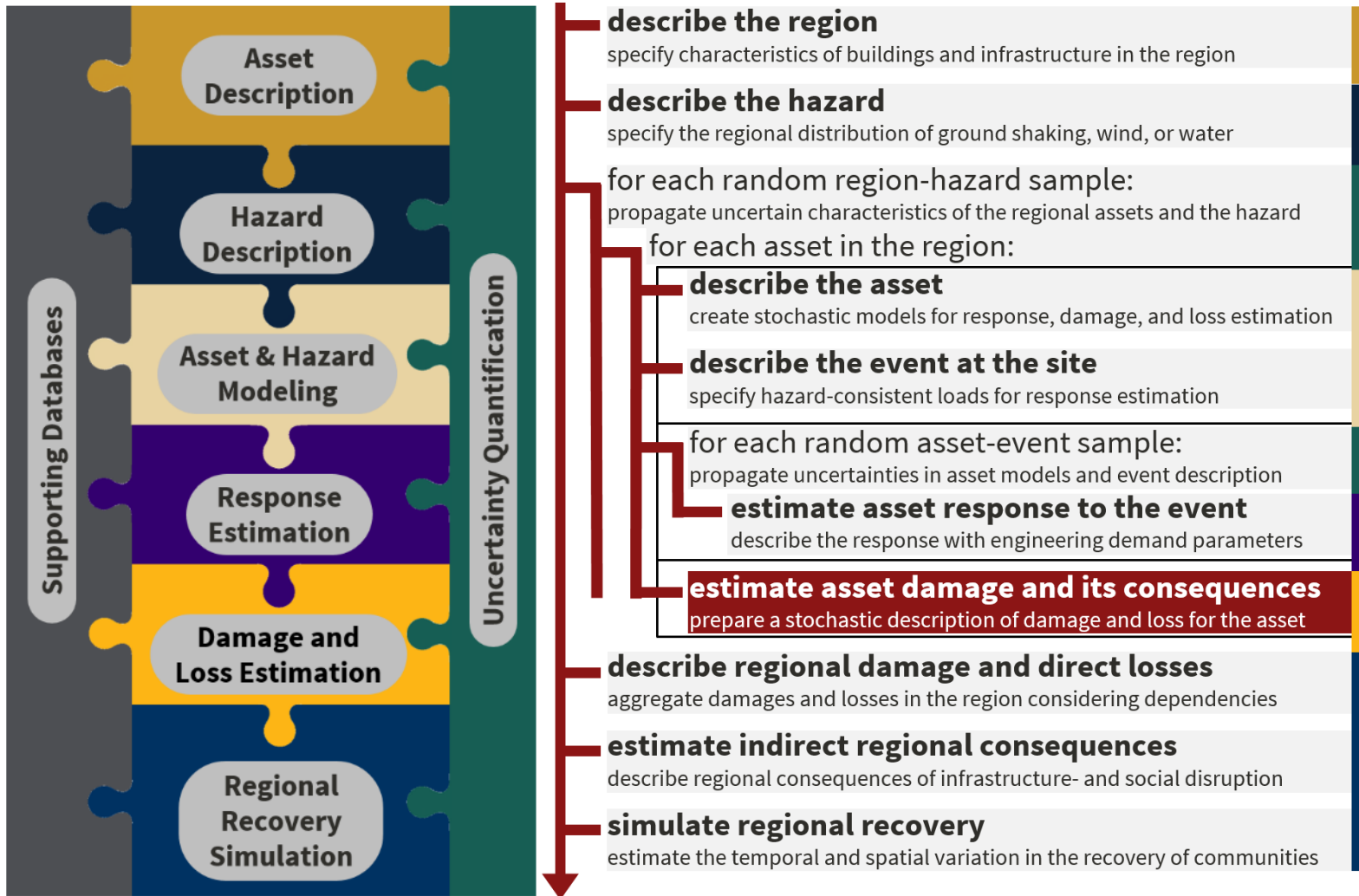
SimCenter efforts focus on framework to connect existing simulation software



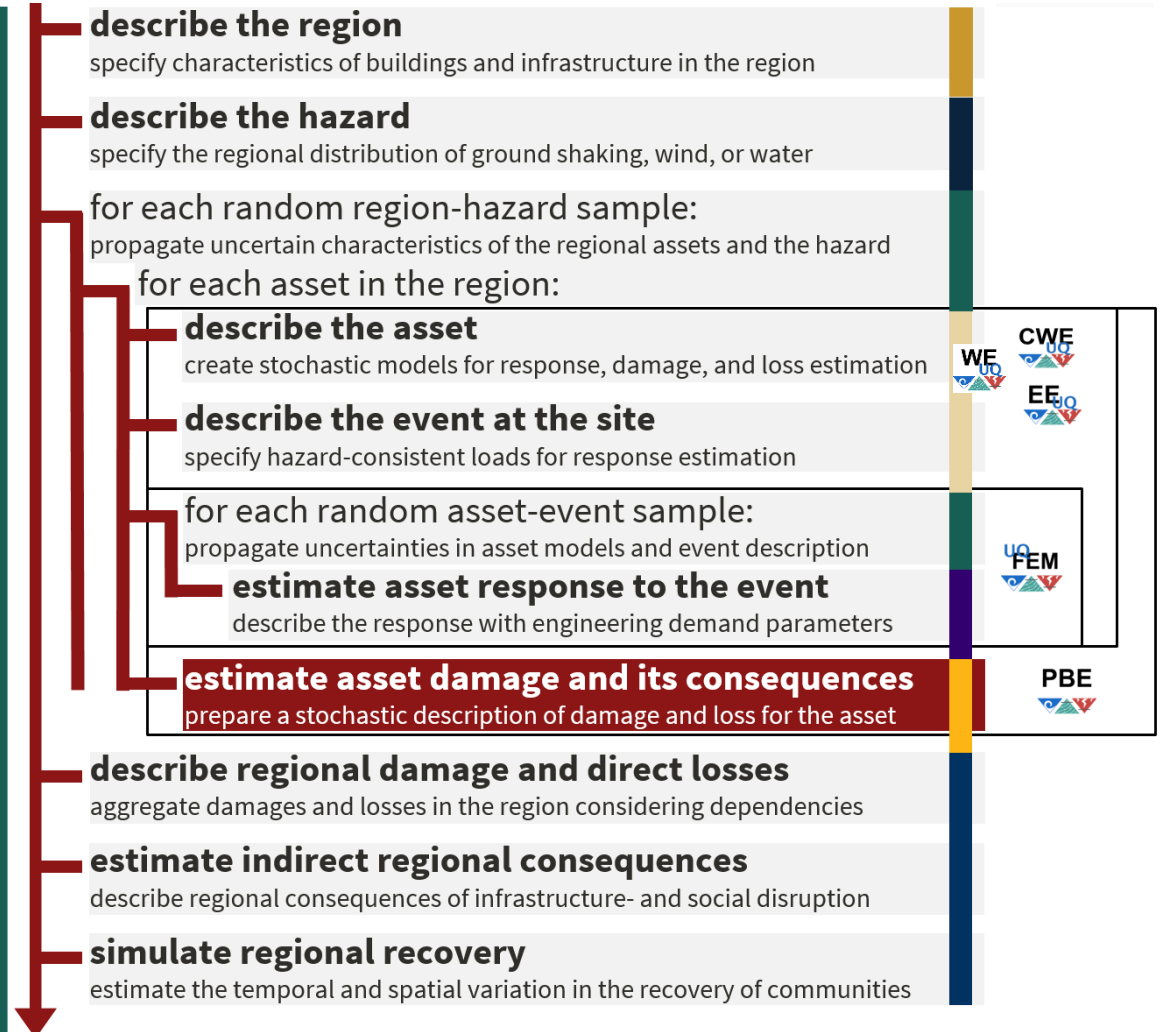
HPC resources & data storage at



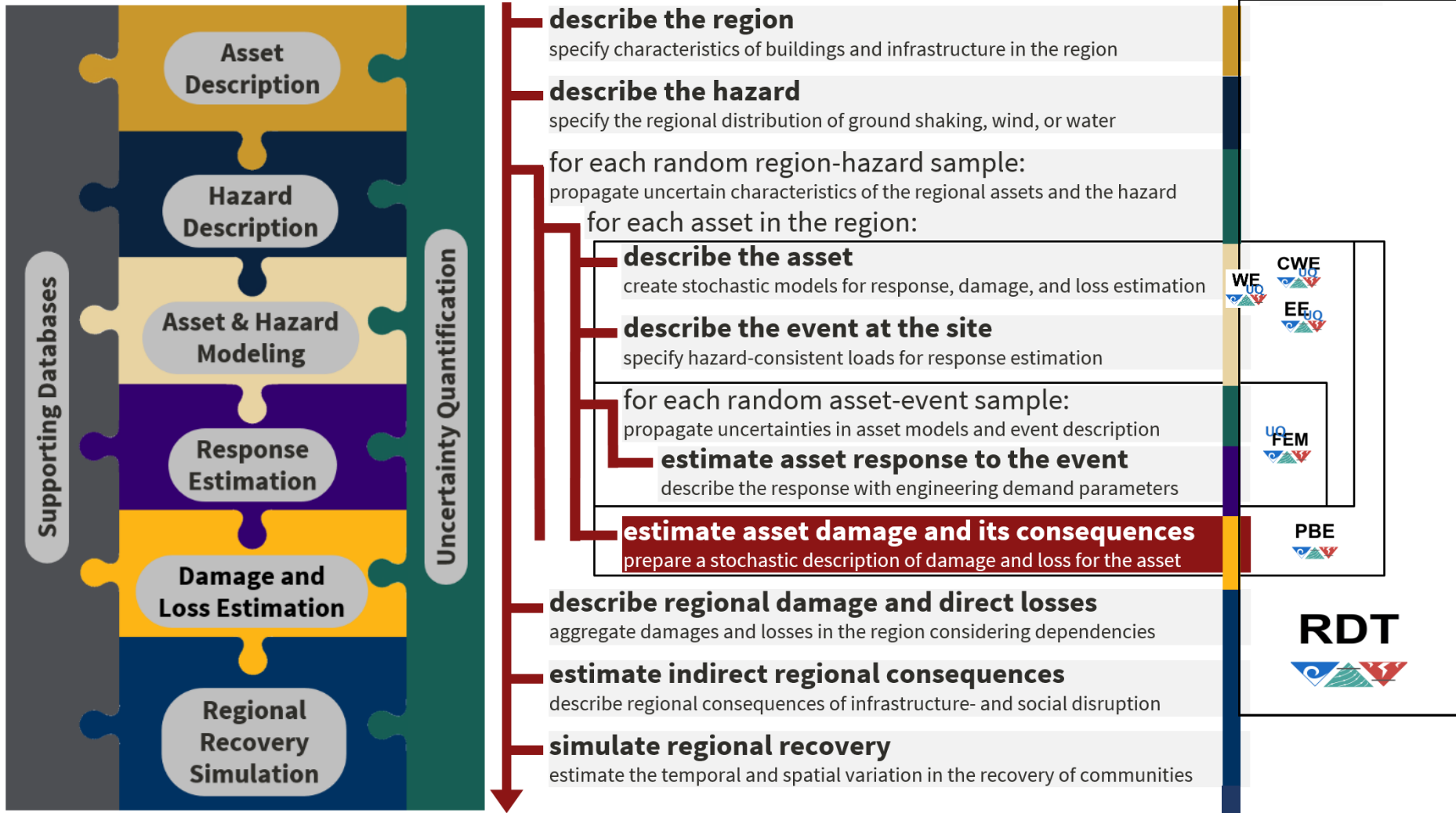
Application Framework & Research Apps



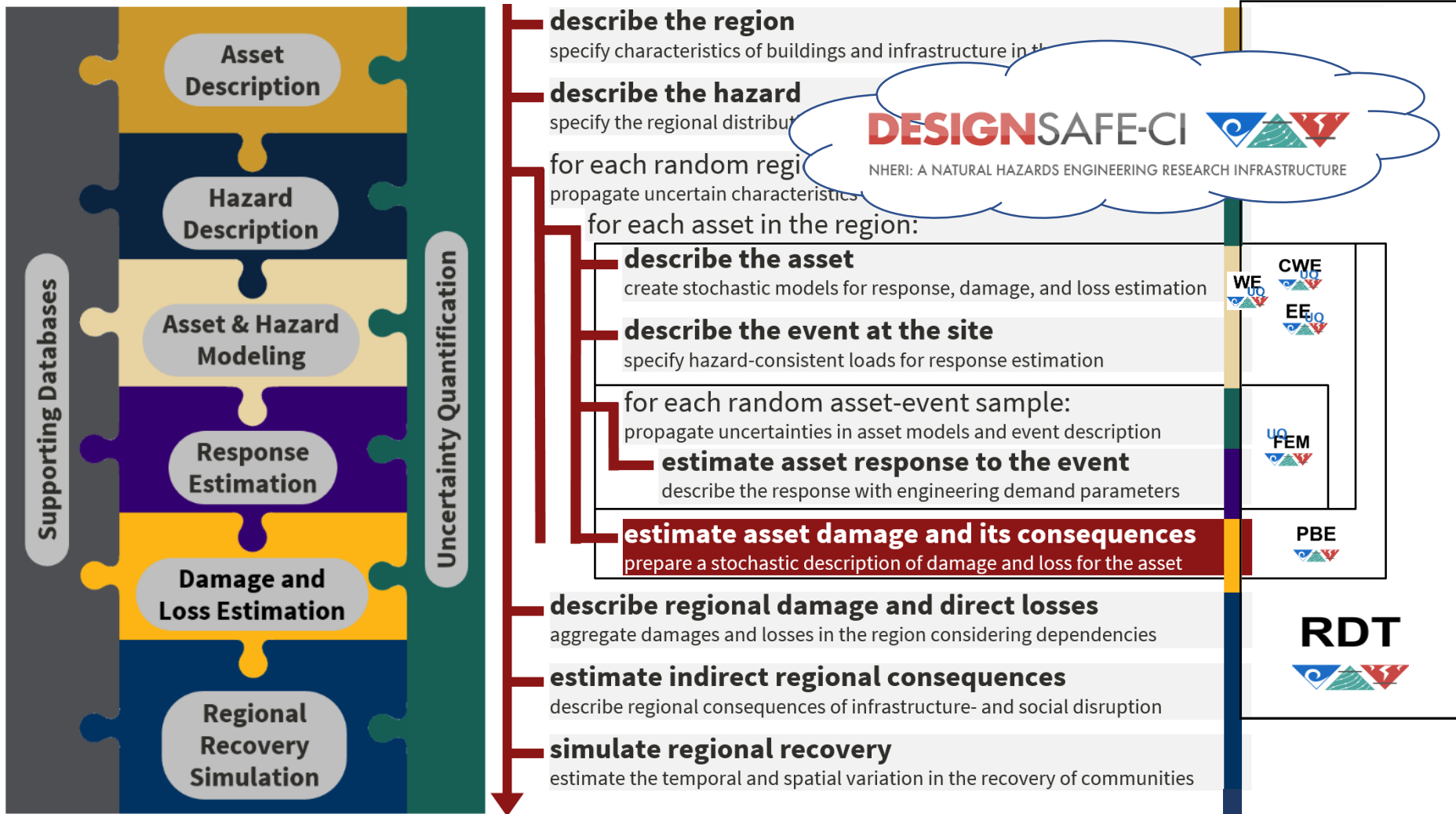
Application Framework & Research Apps



Application Framework & Research Apps



Application Framework & Research Apps



Research Applications

Research Applications



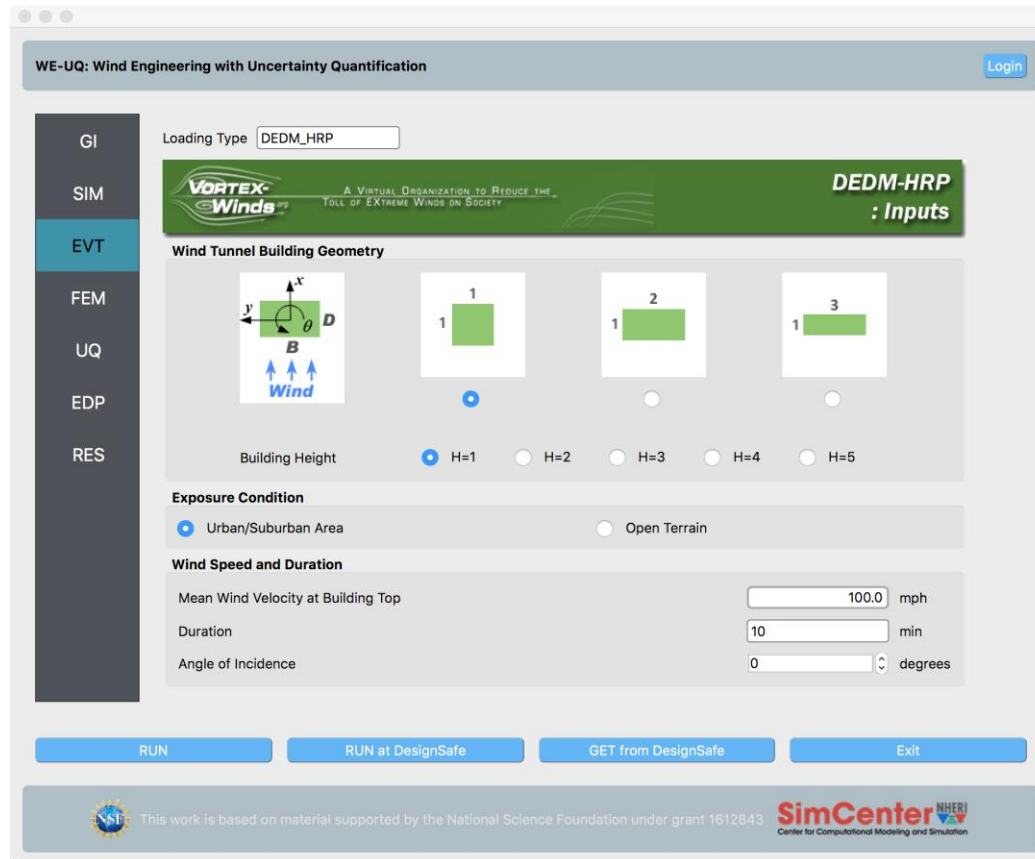
Front End
UI

Backend
Workflow

- Front end is an application runs on your desktop
- Backend is a python “workflow” comprising one or more applications that run on either your desktop or on HPC resources provided by DeisgnSafe via the Texas Advanced Computing Center (TACC)



Frontend - UI

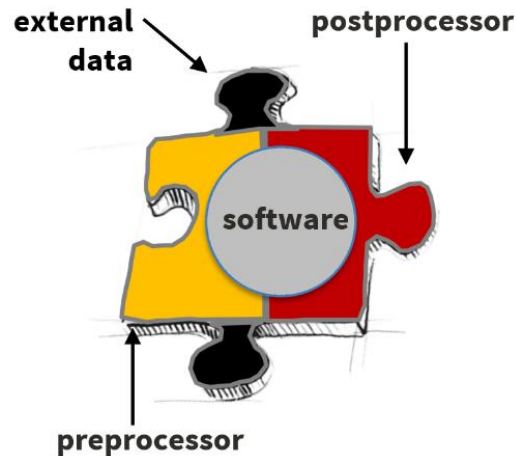


- Front end is an application runs on your desktop
- Backend is a python “workflow” comprising one or more applications that run on either your desktop or on HPC resources provided by DesignSafe via the Texas Advanced Computing Center (TACC)



Backend – A Scientific Workflow Application

Scientific Workflow Application: A scientific workflow is the **automation** of a process in which information is passed from **one application to the next.**



OR



Input file for Backend Workflow is a **JSON** file

```
{                                                                 dakota.json
  "Applications": {
    "EDP": {
      "Application": "StandardWindEDP",
      "ApplicationData": {
      }
    }
    "Events": [
      {
        "Application": "StochasticWindInput-WittigSinha1975",
        "ApplicationData": {
        },
        "EventClassification": "Wind"
      }
    ],
    "Modeling": {
      "Application": "MDOF_BuildingModel",
      "ApplicationData": {
      }
    },
    "Simulation": {
      "Application": "OpenSees-Simulation",
      "ApplicationData": {
      }
    }
  }
}
```

dakota json

Integrates Simulation Applications with UQ Engine(s)

Application:

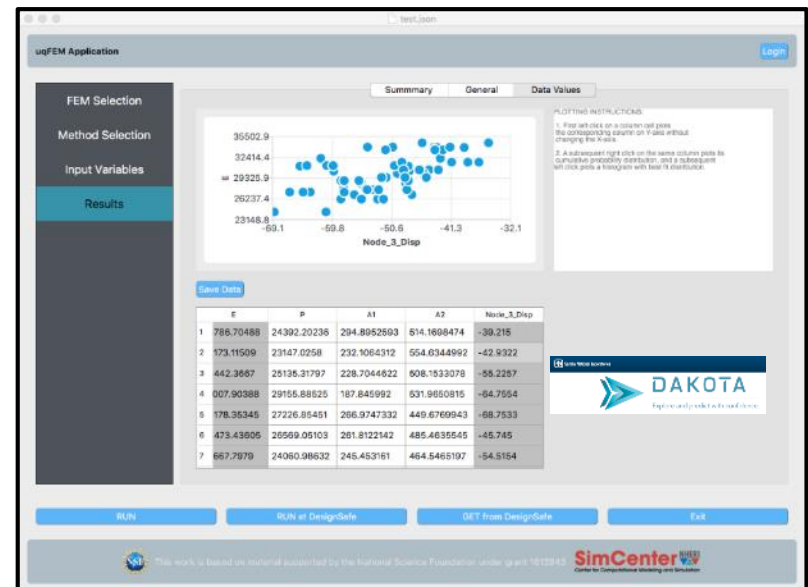
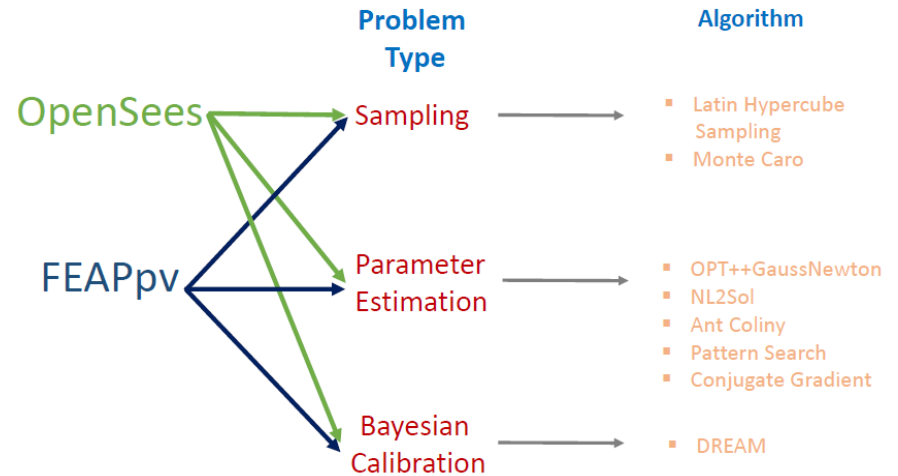
- Inputs:** FEM model, input uncertainty specification, UQ method & post-processing script
- Outputs:** Depends on problem type and post-processing (e.g. Uncertainty measures of outputs)

Release Dates:

- V1.0 (June 2018)** Connecting UQ engine DAKOTA with OpenSees and FEAP
- V2.0 (2019)** – UQ Engines other than DAKOTA (e.g. UQpy)

Research Opportunities:

- Surrogate Modeling
- Model Calibration



- Integrates Simulation Applications with UQ Engine(s)

Application:

- Inputs:** FEM model specification, UQ processing script
- Outputs:** Depend on application post-processing (e.g. measures of output)

Release Dates:

- V1.0 (June 2018)** Coupled with DAKOTA with OpenSight
- V2.0 (2019)** – UQ Engine (e.g. UQpy)

Research Opportunities:

- Surrogate Modeling
- Model Calibration

Fall 2019 rename to **quoFEM** to emphasize inclusion of optimization in parameter estimation and Bayesian updating

Algorithm

Latin Hypercube Sampling
Monte Carlo

OPT++GaussNewton
NL2Sol
Ant Colony
Pattern Search
Conjugate Gradient

DREAM

2	573.11509	23147.0258	232.1064312	554.0344892	-42.9322
3	442.3667	25135.31797	228.7044622	508.1533078	-85.2257
4	007.90388	29155.88525	187.845092	531.9650815	-64.7654
5	178.35345	27226.85451	266.9747332	449.6760943	-68.7533
6	473.43005	26569.09103	261.8122142	485.4635545	-45.745
7	667.7879	24080.98632	245.453161	464.5465197	-54.5154

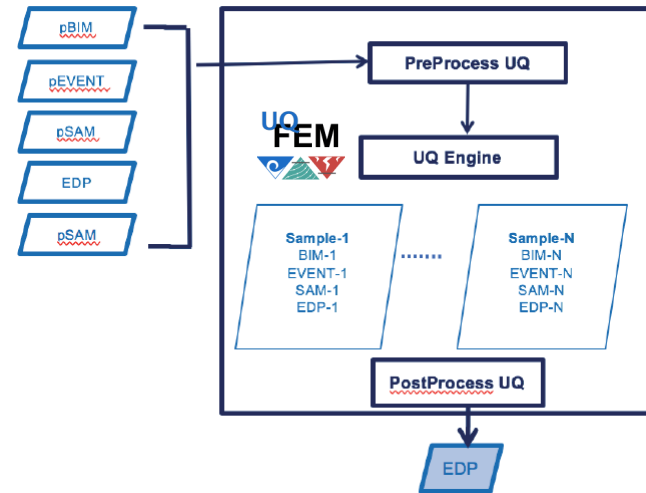
Buttons: RUN, RUN at DesignSafe, GET from DesignSafe, Exit

Logos: DAKOTA, SimCenter, NSF, NHERI

- Quantifies uncertainty in building response when subjected to an earthquake

Application:

- Inputs:** Building information, earthquake event & uncertainty specification
- Outputs:** Uncertainty measures of building response

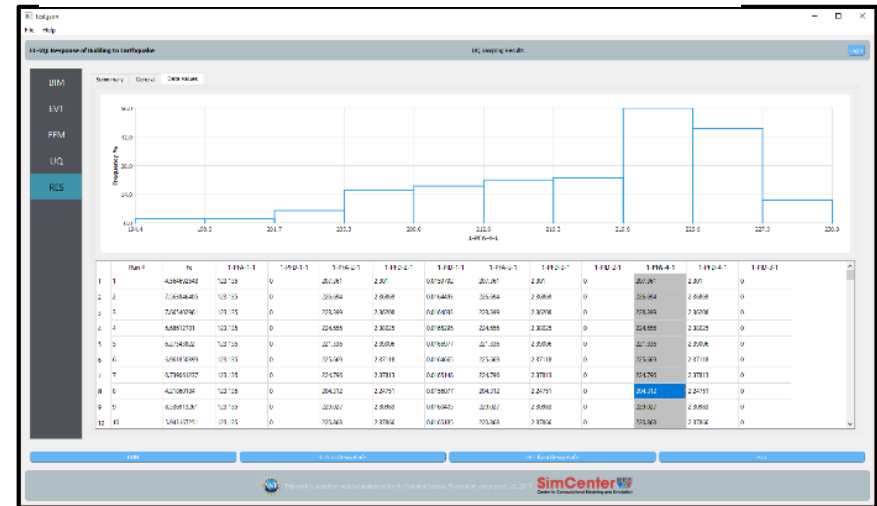


Release Dates:

- V1.0 (2018)** Uniform Excitation
- V2.0 (2019)** Rock Outcrop motions + Expert System
- V3.0 (2020)** Soil Box around Building + Machine Learning

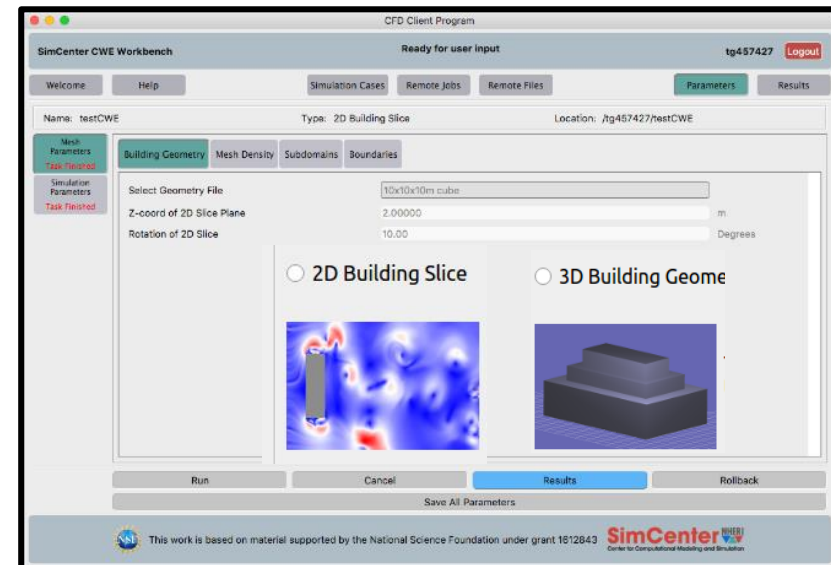
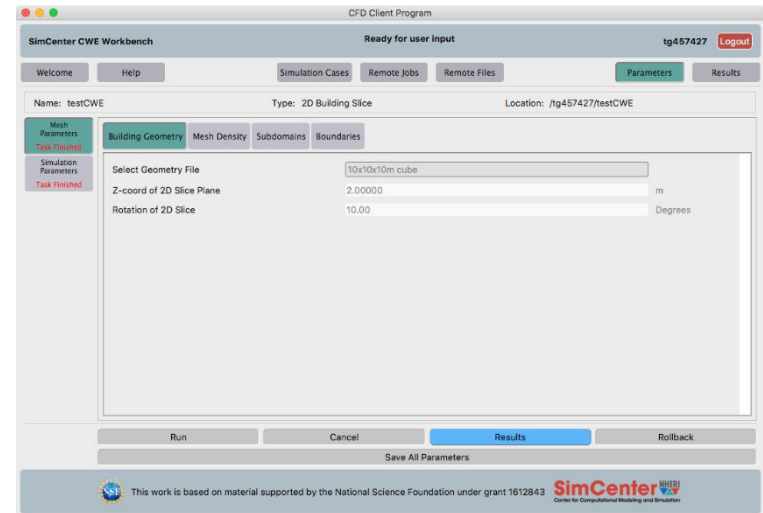
Research Opportunities:

- Finite element modeling
- Hazard characterization
- UQ including surrogate model generation
- Datasets for model calibration



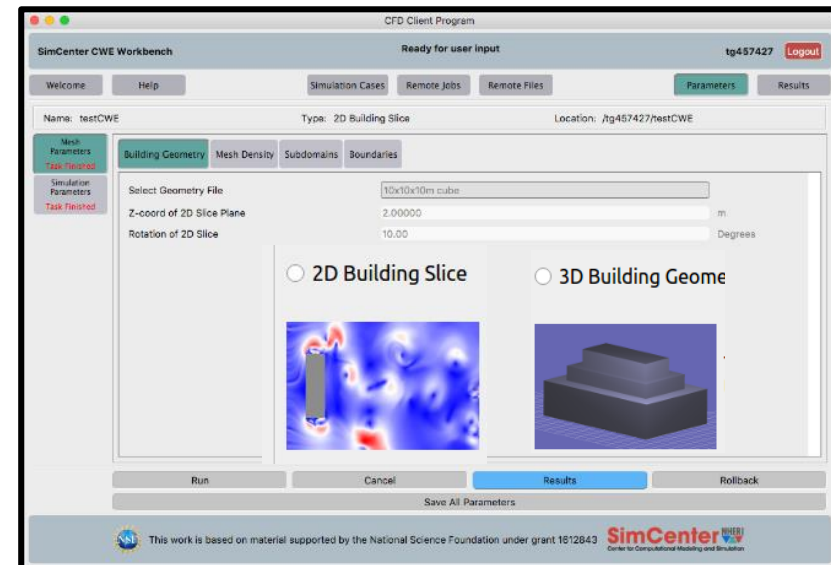
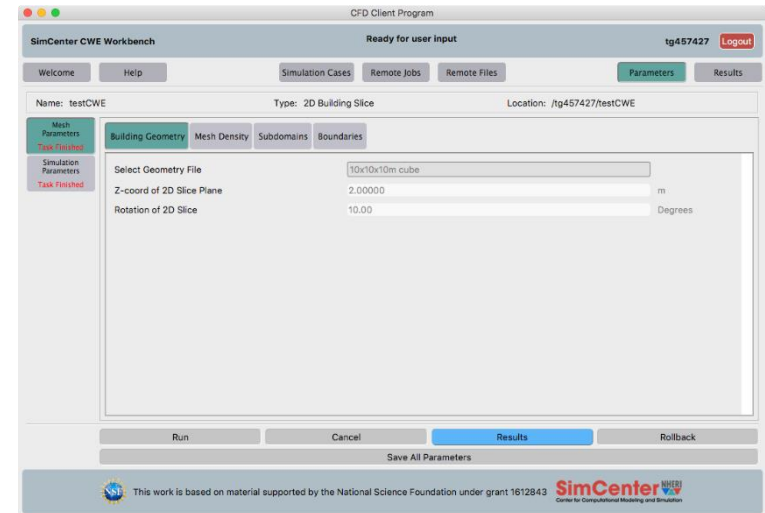
- Interface to OpenFOAM (CFD)
- User Inputs Building Information
- User Selects from different loading options & Inputs Parameters
- User Specifies RV distributions
- The tool generates the analysis model, obtains wind forces in building, run a set of deterministic simulations on DesignSafe.
- User selects run & views different output results.

- Version 1.0 (June 2018): Wind Flow around Bluff Bodies
- Version 2.0 (2019): Wind Forces on Building
- Version 3.0 (2020): Multi-fidelity Modeling & UQ



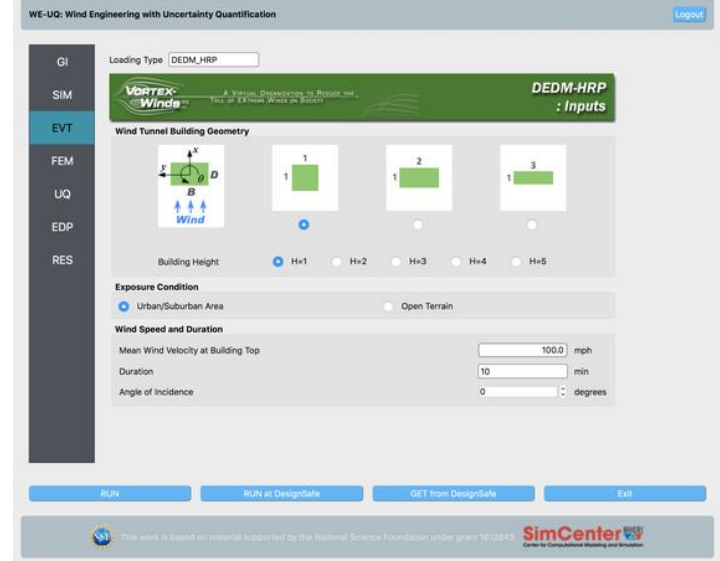
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- Version 2.0 (2019): Wind Forces on Building
- Version 3.0 (2020): Multi-fidelity Modeling & UQ



- Assess the building performance to wind loading. The application is focused
- Quantifying uncertainties in predicted response due to uncertainty in building properties, wind load, and simplification incorporated in simulation software.
- Option to perform simulations on the Stampede2,

■ Version 1.0 (July 2019)



WE-UQ: Wind Engineering with Uncertainty Quantification

GI Loading Type: DEDM_HRP

SIM VORTEX Winds

EVT DEDM_HRP : Inputs

FEM Wind Tunnel Building Geometry

UQ

EDP

RES

Building Height: H=1 H=2 H=3 H=4 H=5

Exposure Condition: Urban/Suburban Area Open Terrain

Wind Speed and Duration

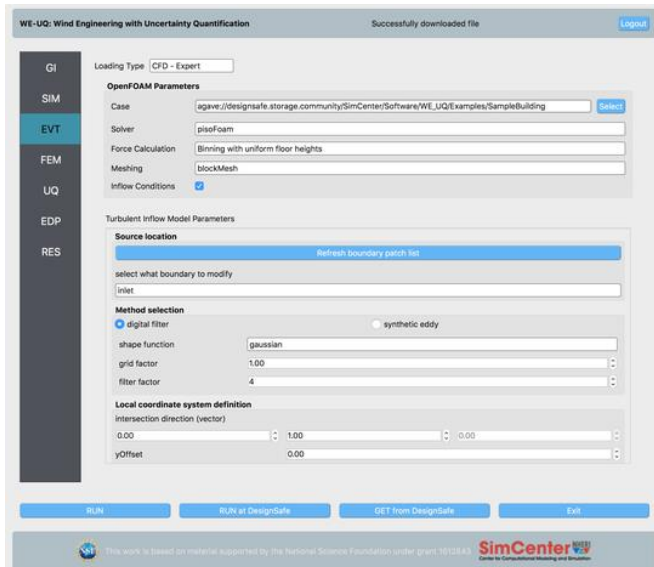
Mean Wind Velocity at Building Top: mph

Duration: min

Angle of Incidence: degrees

RUN RUN at DesignSafe GET from DesignSafe Exit

SimCenter NHERI



WE-UQ: Wind Engineering with Uncertainty Quantification

GI Loading Type: CFD - Expert

SIM

EVT

FEM

UQ

EDP

RES

OpenFOAM Parameters

Case: Select

Solver:

Force Calculation:

Meshing:

Inflow Conditions:

Turbulent Inflow Model Parameters

Source location:

select what boundary to modify:

Method selection: digital filter synthetic eddy

shape function:

grid factor:

filter factor:

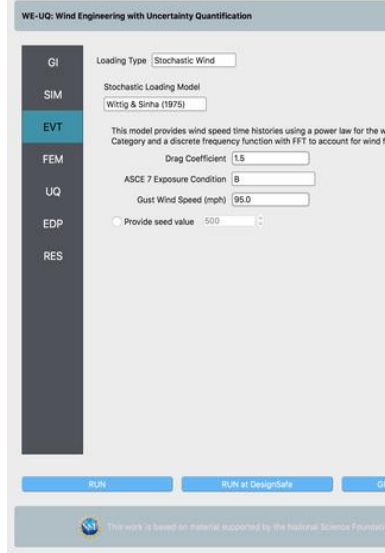
Local coordinate system definition

Intersection direction (vector):

yOffset:

RUN RUN at DesignSafe GET from DesignSafe Exit

SimCenter NHERI



WE-UQ: Wind Engineering with Uncertainty Quantification

GI Loading Type: Stochastic Wind

SIM

EVT

FEM

UQ

EDP

RES

Stochastic Loading Model

Wittig & Sinha (1975)

This model provides wind speed time histories using a power law for the wind Category and a discrete frequency function with FFT to account for wind flu

Drag Coefficient:

ASCE 7 Exposure Condition:

Gust Wind Speed (mph):

Provide seed value:

RUN RUN at DesignSafe GET

SimCenter NHERI



WE-UQ: Wind Engineering with Uncertainty Quantification

GI

SIM

EVT

FEM

UQ

EDP

RES

Summary General Data Values

1-PID-1-1

Run #

Run #	fx	fy	E	drag	1-PFA-0-1	1-PFA-1-1	1-PFD-1-1	1-PID-1-1
1	6.348530469	69.60614422	27824.82381	1.538475942	0	132.101	0.856505	0.00594795
2	6.037129383	51.74919114	33023.1409	1.560335579	0	133.297	0.766875	0.00532552
3	6.931298523	60.85883384	29751.10674	1.448121408	0	123.942	0.734119	0.00509805
4	6.58036209	56.68521777	28833.63974	1.508438074	0	128.878	0.755754	0.00524829
5	6.802162389	62.51195683	26360.30442	1.686192042	0	152.684	1.08197	0.00751385
6	5.388135259	61.58527402	32046.16544	1.638809889	0	155.282	1.01683	0.00705135
7	6.071230186	39.21775235	29291.516	1.405645272	0	124.98	0.867031	0.00602105

RUN RUN at DesignSafe GET from DesignSafe Exit

SimCenter NHERI



- Probabilistic damage & loss calculations of a building subjected to a natural hazard

Application:

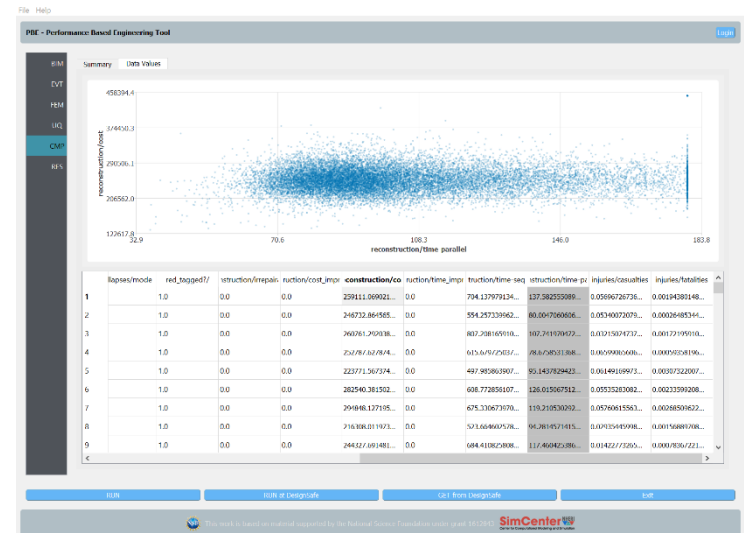
- Inputs:**
 - Building & structural information,
 - Hazard characterization,
 - Contents,
 - Damage & loss functions, e.g. **P58**, **HAZUS**, **Pelican**, or user-defined.
- Outputs:** Damage, loss, and consequences

Release Dates:

- V1.0 (Oct 2018)** Earthquake
- V2.0 (2020)** Other Hazards

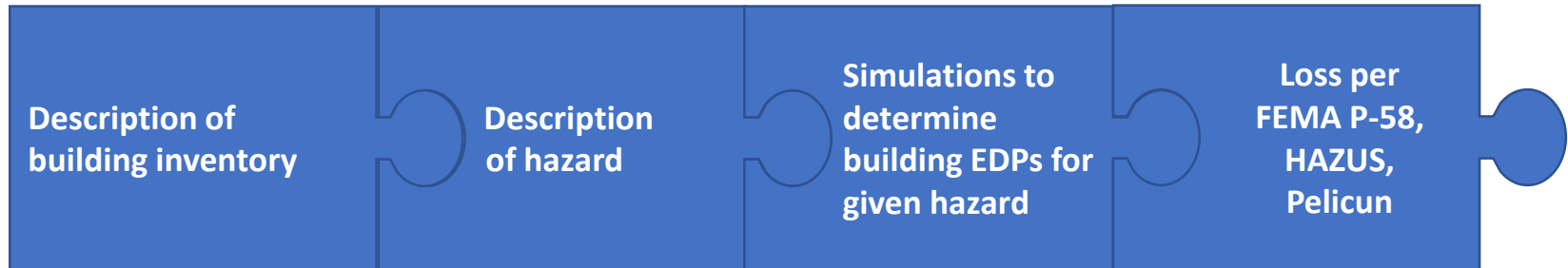
Research Opportunities:

- Damage & loss calculations
- Validation of fragility and consequence functions





- Backend application for regional hazard and loss simulations includes multiple individual applications.



Current Release V1.1 (Feb 2019)

- Regional **earthquake** workflow
- Various hazard representations

Future Release V2.0 (Sept 2019)

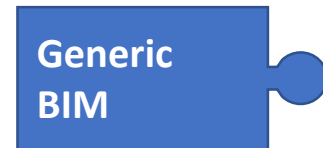
- Regional **Hurricane** workflow
- Initial version to consider ASCE7 wind loading and HAZUS type damage and loss

Development team: Deierlein (lead), Kareem, Conte, Deelman, Deodatis, Kijewski-Correa, Taflanidis, Tien, **Frank McKenna, Wael Elhaddad (software development)**

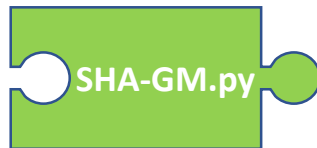
Applications

The Application Framework provides applications with standard interfaces

Buildings



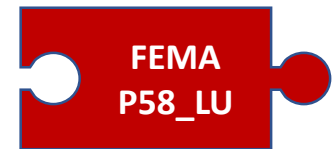
Hazard



Modeling



Losses



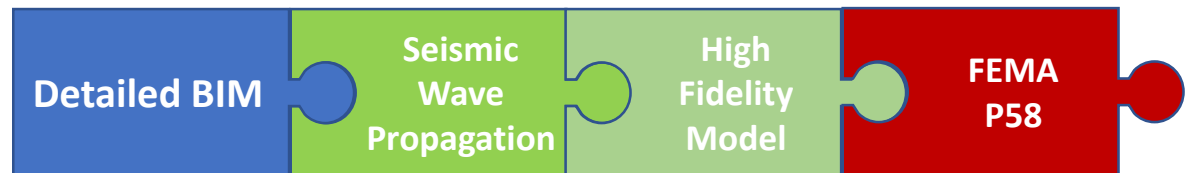
Configuration

Chain a set of applications into a building workflow

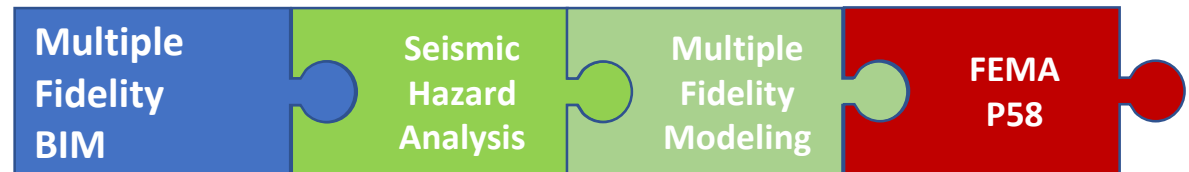
Low Fidelity Configuration



High Fidelity Configuration



Multiple Fidelity Configuration



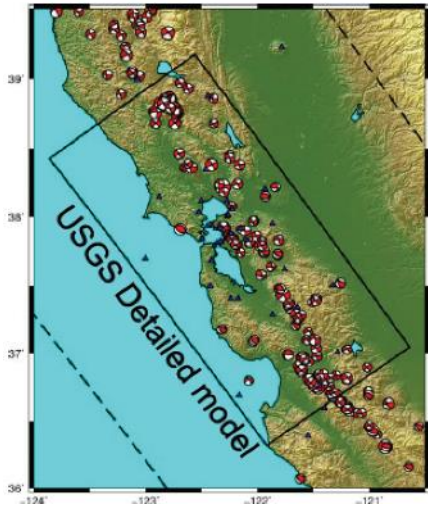


creates a JSON script

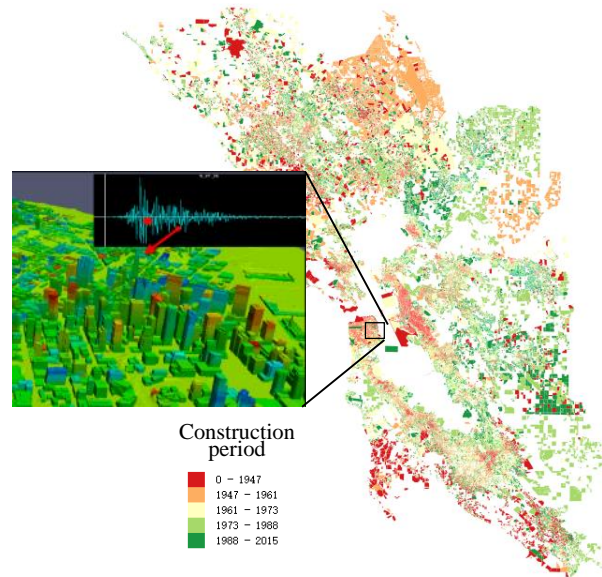
```
Untitled — Edited ▾
Workflow — emacs Workflow1.json — 137x55
{
  "Name": "Workflow 1",
  "Author": "fmk",
  "WorkflowType": "Regional Simulation",
  "buildingFile": "buildings.json",
  "Applications": {
    "Buildings": {
      "BuildingApplication": "UrbanSimDatabase",
      "ApplicationData": {
        "Min": "1",
        "Max": "1856000",
        "parcelsFile": "/Users/fmckenna/NHERI/parcels.csv",
        "buildingsFile": "/Users/fmckenna/NHERI/buildings2010.csv"
      }
    },
    "Events": [
      {
        "EventClassification": "Earthquake",
        "EventApplication": "LLNL-SW4",
        "ApplicationData": {
          "pathSW4results": "/Users/fmckenna/NHERI/Hayward7.0/",
          "filenameHFmeta": "/Users/fmckenna/NHERI/Workflow1.1/createEVENT/HFmeta"
        }
      }
    ],
    "Modeling": {
      "ModelingApplication": "MDOF-LU",
      "ApplicationData": {
        "hazusData": "/Users/fmckenna/NHERI/Workflow1.1/createSAM/data/HazusData.txt"
      }
    },
    "EDP": {
      "EDPApplication": "StandardEarthquakeEDP",
      "ApplicationData": {}
    },
    "Simulation": {
      "SimulationApplication": "OpenSees",
      "ApplicationData": {}
    },
    "UQ-Simulation": {
      "UQApplication": "Dakota-FEM",
      "ApplicationData": {}
    },
    "Damage&Loss": {
      "Damage&LossApplication": "FemaP58-LU",
      "ApplicationData": {
        "filenameSettings": "/Users/fmckenna/NHERI/Workflow1.1/createLOSS/data/settings.ini",
        "pathCurves": "/Users/fmckenna/NHERI/Workflow1.1/createLOSS/data/ATCCurves/",
        "pathNormative": "/Users/fmckenna/NHERI/Workflow1.1/createLOSS/data/normative/"
      }
    }
  }
}
--uu-:***-F1 Workflow1.json Top L11 (Fundamental)
Auto-saving...done
```



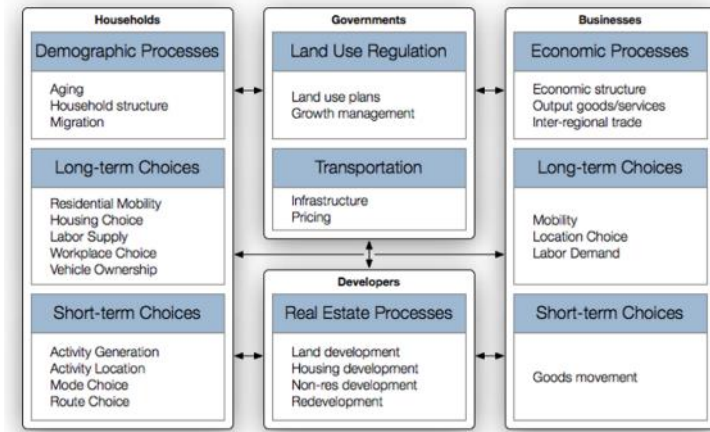
Regional End-to-End Testbed (EQ)



M7.0 Hayward Fault



1.8 million buildings in SF Bay Area



Policy/Planning: *building losses & downtime in 2010 and 2040*

Objective: *develop/exercise a computational workflow for a significant simulation that can engage broad NEHRI community*

Ground Motions: 3D simulation, GM's at 2km grid (Rodgers, Pitarka & Petersson)

Building Inventory: UrbanSim and DataSF Portal; geometry, age, occupancy

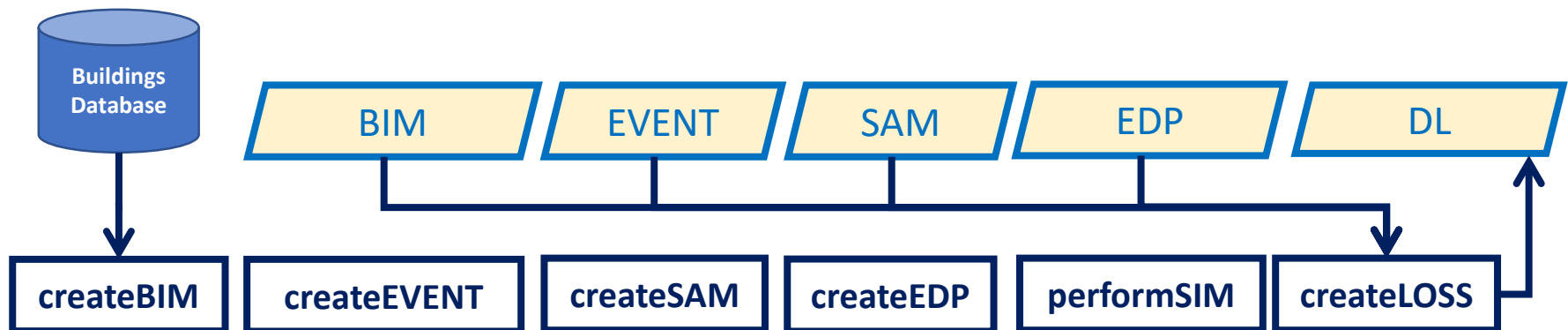
Building Analyses: OpenSees, simplified NL MDOF, FEMA P58 (w/Cheng & Lu, Tsinghua)

Visualization: Q-GIS, UrbanSim

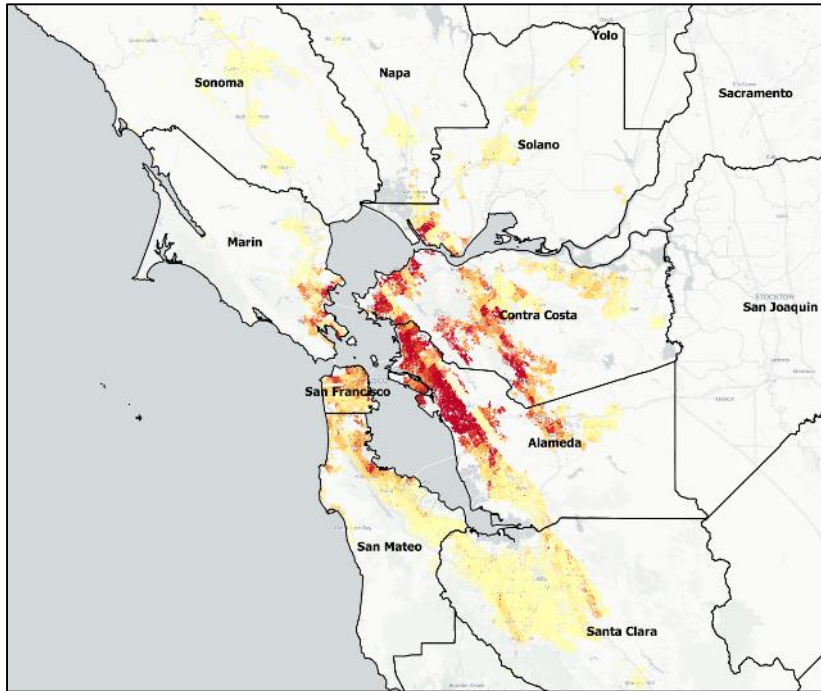
Interpretation: UrbanSim - urban growth, damage/loss, displaced occupants/population

Registered Workflow Applications

Type	Name	Description
createBIM	GenericBimDatabase	Creates a simple BIM from a building flat file (csv)
	UrbanSimDatabase	Creates a simple BIM from UrbanSim simulation outputs
createEVENT	LLNL_SW4	Gets Event input from SW4 outputs
	SHA-GM	Computes event input using SHA and record selection/scaling
createSAM	MDOF_LU	Creates a MDOF shear building model
createEDP	StandardEarthquakeEDP	Defines the standard EDPs used for a seismic event
performSIM	OpenSeesSimulation	Performs simulation using OpenSees and calculates the EDPs
createLOSS	FEMAP58_LU	Calculates damage and loss estimates using FEMA P58 procedure
performUQ	DakotaFEM	Propagates uncertainty in all applications using Dakota

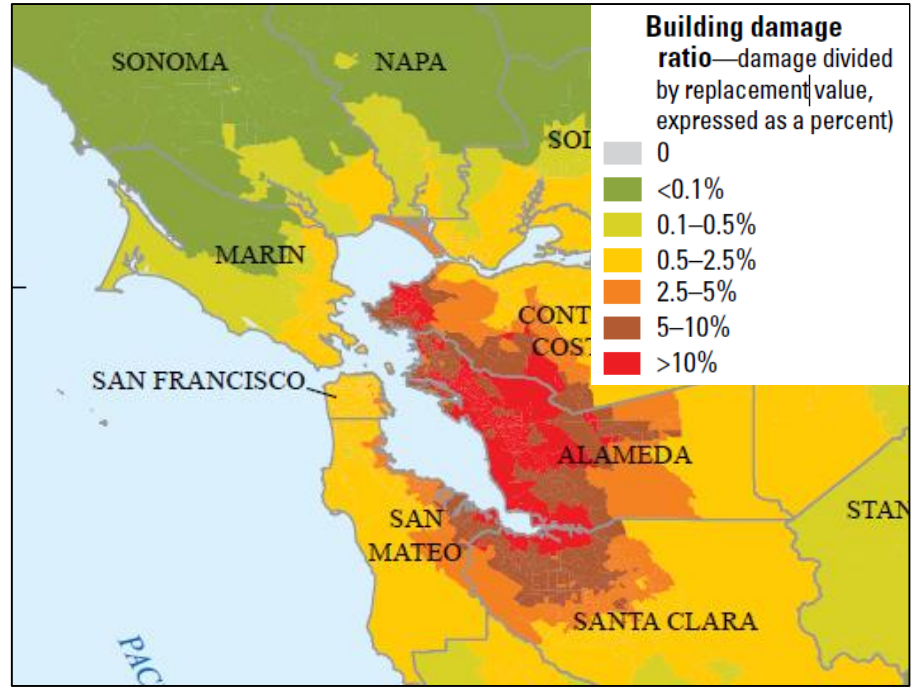


Comparison of Building Damage



SimCenter Workflow

- Red-tagged buildings 141,400
- Net buildings damage ratio 5.6%



USGS Haywired

- Red-tagged buildings 101,000
- Net buildings damage ratio 2.9%

Comparison To HayWired Scenario

- **HayWired Scenario:** A study lead by USGS, involving approximately 60 partners, to simulate the effects and consequences of a hypothetical, yet scientifically realistic, magnitude M7.0 earthquake on the Hayward fault.

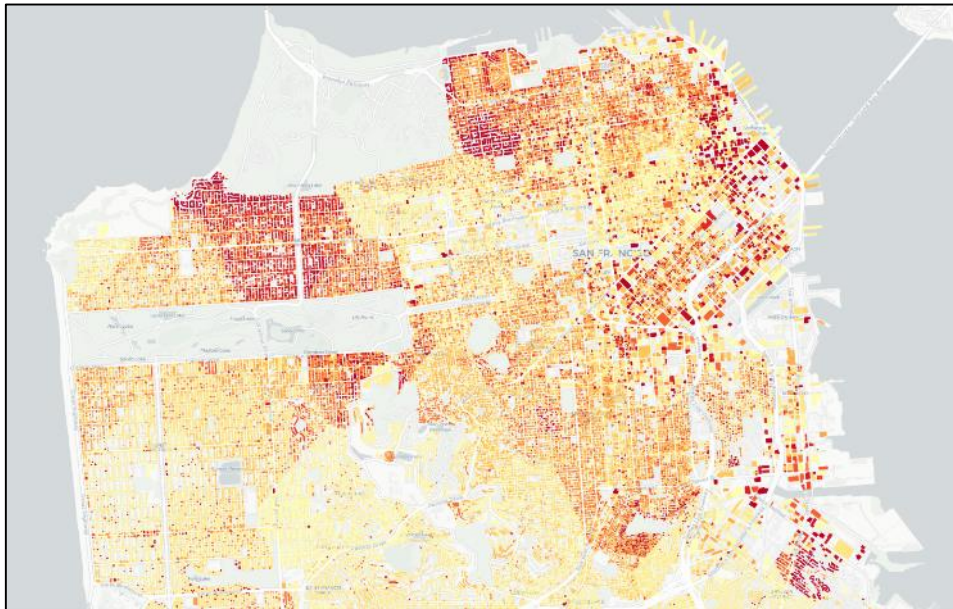
	HayWired Scenario	SimCenter Testbed
Number of Buildings	3 Million	1.84 Million
Red Tagged Buildings	101,000	141,459
Building Damage	\$30.3 Billion	\$84.1 Billion
Net Damage Ratio	2.91%	5.6%
Total Buildings Cost	\$1.04 Trillion	\$1.5 Trillion

Detweiler, S.T., and Wein, A.M., eds., 2018, The HayWired earthquake scenario—Engineering implications: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2017–5013–I–Q, 429 p., <https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20175013v2>.

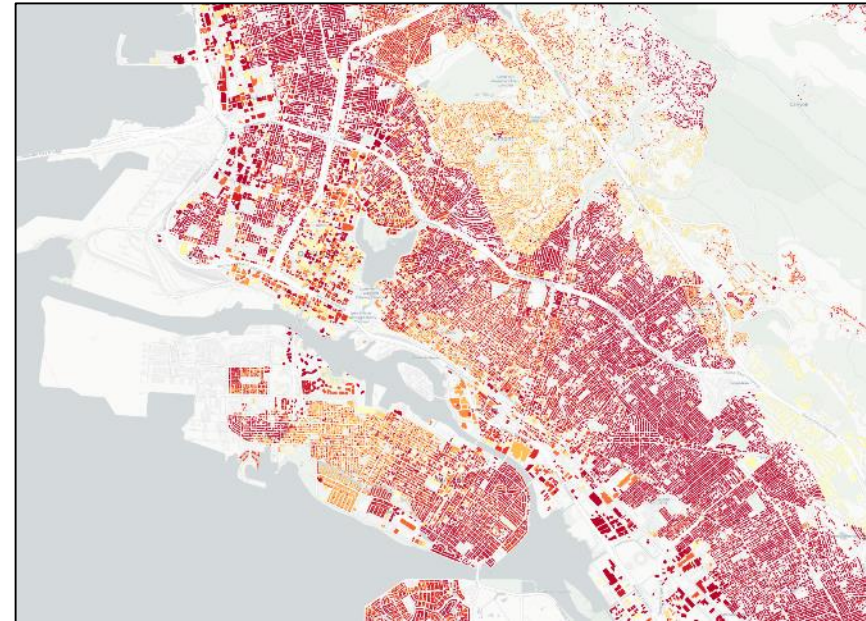


High Resolution Results

■ Parcel-level Data of Building Damage



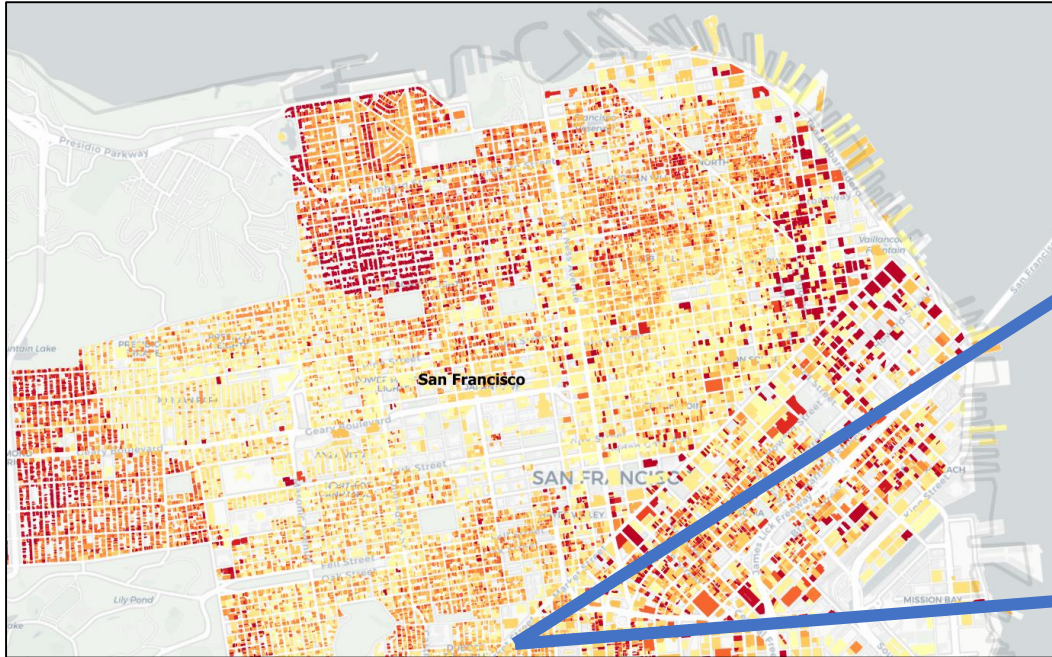
San Francisco



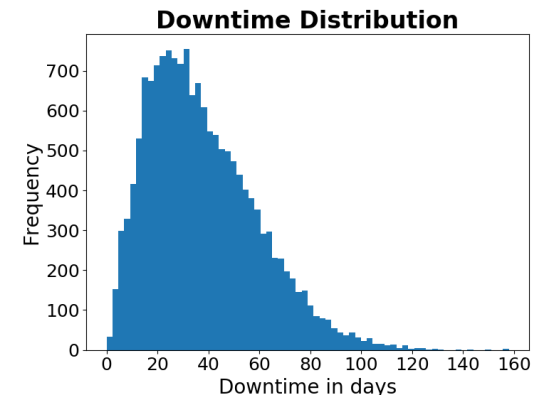
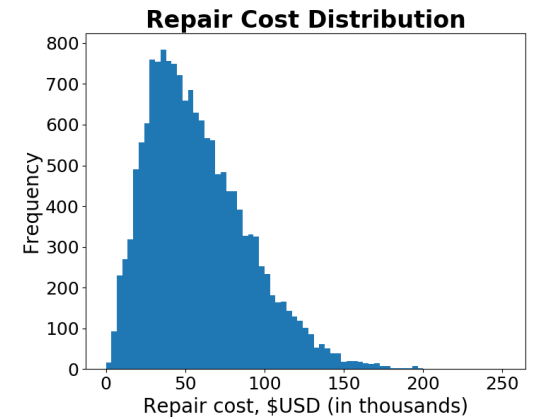
Oakland - Alameda

*Opportunities to evaluate planning and policy decisions
(land use, retrofit, etc.)*





Parcel Level Results



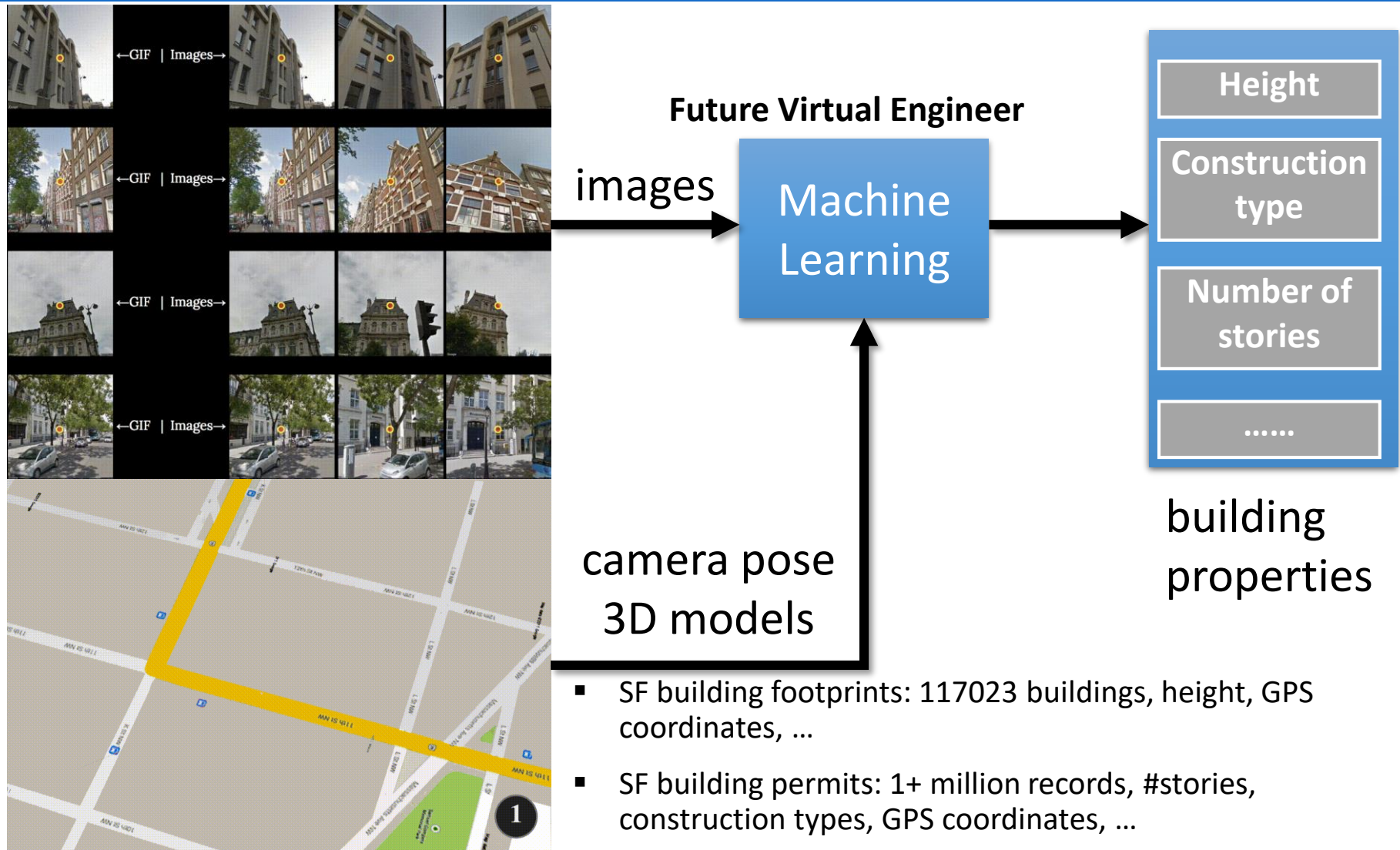
Loss Ratios



Additional SimCenter Products

- **rWHALE: Regional Workflow for Hazard and Loss Estimation**
 - Library of all of the applications (used in uqFEM, EEuq, CWEuq ...) that “wrap” existing software to enable workflows.
 - Developer: Zsarnóczyay
- **PELICUN: Probabilistic estimation of losses, injuries, and community resilience under natural disasters**
 - Encompasses FEMA P-58 and HAZUS fragilities
 - Development team: Miranda, Terzic, Baker, Kijewski-Correa, Zsarnóczyay
- **SMELT: Stochastic, modular, and extensible library for time history generation**
 - Developer: Michael Gardner
- **S3hark Site Response**
 - Development team: Deodatis, Bray, Arduino, Baker, Taciroglu, Wang
- **AI Tools (in development)**
 - Development team: Yu, Law, Taciroglu, Wang
- Educational Applications:    

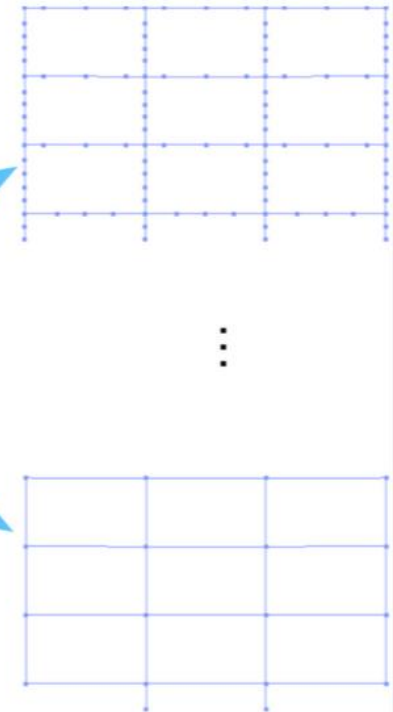
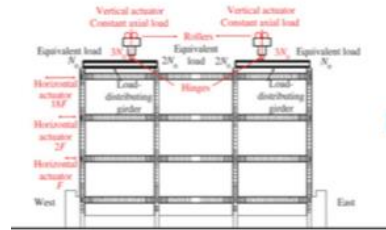
SimCenter product: AI for Data to BIM



- SF building footprints: 117023 buildings, height, GPS coordinates, ...
- SF building permits: 1+ million records, #stories, construction types, GPS coordinates, ...
- SF land use: 115,468 records, land use types, year built, GPS coordinates, ...

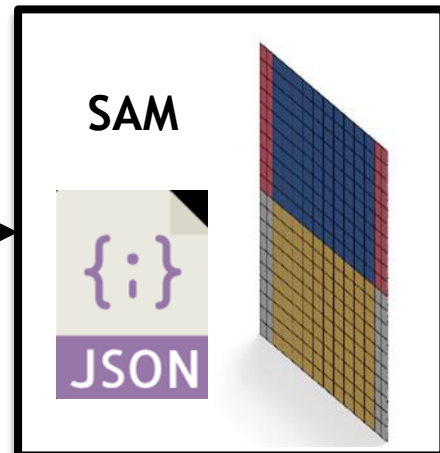
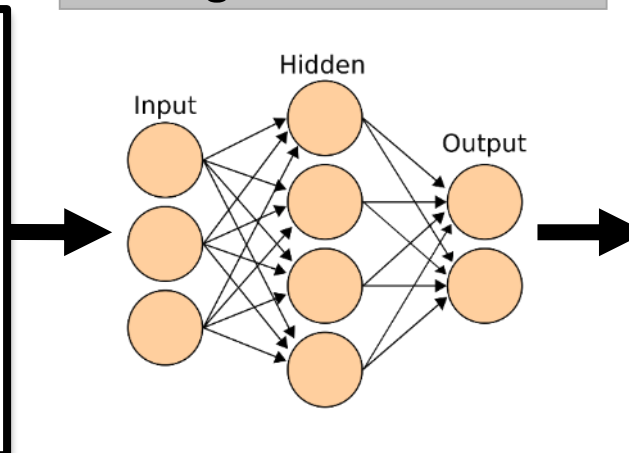
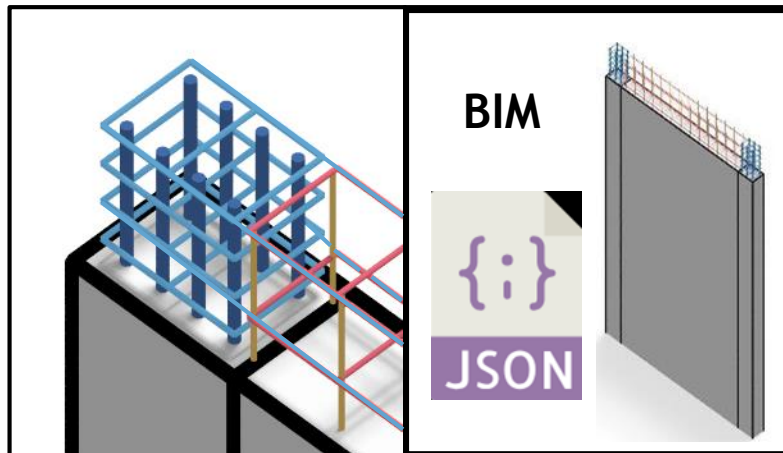
AI Applications: BIM to SAM

Structural Engineers



Future Virtual Engineer

Dataset: 87 walls
Training: 98% accurate
Testing: 93% accurate



Educational Applications



Multiple Degrees of Freedom Application

Input Motion | Earthquake Motion | Output | Displaced Shape

Input Motion: Scale Factor: 1

Mass Drop: 7.46 in
Fundamental Period: 2.09 sec

Analysis Duration: 31.2 sec

Building Properties

Number Floors: 5
Building Weight: 500 k
Building Height: 220 in
Story Stiffness: 31.54 k/in
Damping Ratio: 0.05 %
 Include PDelta

Weight	Height	K	Fy	h	zeta
1	100	144	31.54	1e+100	0.01
2	100	144	31.54	1e+100	0.01
3	100	144	31.54	1e+100	0.01
4	100	144	31.54	1e+100	0.01
5	100	144	31.54	1e+100	0.01

Current Time: 4.70 sec
Current Roof Disp: -0.12 in

This work is based on material supported by the National Science Foundation under grant 1012443. SimCenter



SimCenter File Group Tool

System Plot

Notes

- The File Group Tool was meant to create, save, and edit.
- Select columns or wall layers to display and/or change by clicking on the plot below the system plot.
- Click on the elements to select which weak story elements.

Ground water table
Depth below surface: 6.00 m

Soil Layers
Changing layer: #1 | #2 | #3

Layer Properties

Thickness	dry unit weight	saturated weight	friction angle	shear modulus
3.00 m	78.00 kN/m ³	98.00 kN/m ³	30.0 deg	200.0 MPa

Site Configuration

Layer #1 | Layer #2 | Layer #3 | #4-21 | #4-2

Load Options

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Earthquake Versus Wind

Input Forces | Periods | Output | Displacements

Earthquake: Wind: ASCE 7 Exposure Category: B
Scale Factor: 1 Gust Wind Speed (mph): 97.3
 seed: 100

Fundamental Period: 2.09 sec

Building Properties

Number Floors: 5
Building Weight: 500
Shape: Square
Height: 220 in Width: 220 in
Drag Coefficient: 1.3
Story Stiffness: 31.54
Damping Ratio: 0.05
 Include PDelta

Weight	Height	K	Fy	h	zeta
1	100	144	31.54	1e+100	0.05
2	100	144	31.54	1e+100	0.05
3	100	144	31.54	1e+100	0.05

Current Time: 0.00 sec

This work is based on material supported by the National Science Foundation under grant 1012443. SimCenter



Braced Frame Modeling

Input | Element | Section | Material | Connection

Element: TGS3 W8X33 joist

Frame Model: Vertical-braced
Walkup Length, Lp: 10 ft
Brace Length, L: 10 ft
Number of Sub-Elements, n: 4
Number of Integration Points, NP: 4
Camber: 0.200 %
S-I-Fix Diaphragm: distributed
Integration Method: Gauss Lobatto
Gauss Points: 1000
Gauss Order: 10000

Output | Displaced Shape | Axial Force Diagram | Moment Diagram

Displacement: 12.05 in

Hydrance Response

Experimental: -0.01 in -24.00 kips
Simulation: -0.02 in -0.00 kips

Applied Displacement History

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Educational Applications

Earthquake Versus Wind

Input Forces

Earthquake
Input Motion:
Scale Factor:

Wind
Exposure Category:
Gust Wind Speed:
Simulation Scheme:

Building Properties

Number Floors:
Building Weight: k
Shape:
Height: in Width: in
Drag Coefficient:
Story Stiffness: k/in
Damping Ratio: %
 Include PDelta



	Weight	Height	K	Fy	b	zeta
1	100	180	31.54	1e+100	0	0.05
2	100	180	31.54	1e+100	0	0.05
3	100	180	31.54	1e+100	0	0.05
4	100	180	31.54	1e+100	0	0.05

Output
Fundamental Period: sec

Earthquake
Max Disp: in

Wind
Max Disp: in

Current Time: sec
Current Roof Disp: in

 This work is based on material supported by the National Science Foundation under grant 1612843 





Educational Applications

Earthquake Versus Wind

Input Forces

Earthquake
Input Motion:
Scale Factor: 1

Wind
ASCE 7 Exposure Category:
Gust Wind Speed (mph): 97.3
seed: 100

Output

Periods
Fundamental Period: 2.09 sec

Displacements

Story 1

Earthquake
Shear Force (kip) vs Time (sec)

Wind
Shear Force (kip) vs Time (sec)

Building Properties

Number Floors: 5
Building Weight: 500
Shape:
Height: in Width: in
Drag Coefficient: 1.3
Story Stiffness: 31.54
Damping Ratio: 0.05
 Include PDelta

	Weight	Height	K	Fy	b	zeta
1	100	144	31.54	1e+100	0	0.05
2	100	144	31.54	1e+100	0	0.05
3	100	144	31.54	1e+100	0	0.05

Current Disp: -0.00 in Max Disp: 7.48 in
Current Disp: -0.00 in Max Disp: 5.06 in

Current Time: 0.00 sec

NSF This work is based on material supported by the National Science Foundation under grant 1012843

SimCenter NHERI
Center for Computational Modeling and Simulation



Opportunities for Learning More

■ SimCenter Online Webinars

Advances in Computational Modeling and Simulation	Early Career Researcher Forum	Natural Hazards Engineering 101
<p>NEW HPC Ground Motion Simulations of Large Hayward Fault Earthquakes</p> <p>November 14, 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watch Webinar	<p>NEW Tsunami-Induced Turbulent Coherent Structures: Large-Scale Experimental Observations and Interpretation</p> <p>February 21, 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watch Webinar	<p>NEW Understanding Tsunamis and Their Effects</p> <p>August 30, 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watch Webinar
<p>AI & Machine Learning in Natural Hazards Engineering: Technical & Modelling Q & A</p> <p>November 6, 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watch Webinar	<p>HPC Aided Seismic Risk Assessment of Vertical Concrete Dry Casks</p> <p>December 13, 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watch Webinar	<p>Computational Fluid Dynamics, Simulation & Computational Tools</p> <p>June 12, 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watch Webinar
<p>UQ Computational Advances for Natural Hazard Risk Assessment</p> <p>October 24, 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watch Webinar	<p>Modeling of 500-year Cascadia Subduction Zone Tsunami Inundation</p> <p>November 1, 2017</p>	<p>Exploring Wind Engineering</p> <p>May 17, 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watch Webinar

Educational Opportunities

- SimCenter Tool Training Workshop (expected Summer 2020)



- Summer Programming Bootcamp (expected Summer 2020)



- Summer REU Program



<https://www.designsafe-ci.org/learning-center/reu/>

Engage and Collaborate with SimCenter

- Subscribe to SimCenter news and join Slack channels
 - <https://simcenter.designsafe-ci.org/join-community/>
- SimCenter Research Tools
 - <https://simcenter.designsafe-ci.org/research-tools>
- Software Source Codes and Contributions
 - <https://github.com/NHERI-SimCenter>
- Letters of support and collaboration questions
 - <https://simcenter.designsafe-ci.org/about/collaborate/>

