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Seismic Resilience Performance-Based Design & Retrofitting

Prof. Sarika S. Kale[1], Prof. Gopika Gandbhir[2], Prof. Vinayak Kulkarni[3]

[1]Dept. of Civil Engg., Genba Sopanrao Moze College of Engineering, Balewadi, Pune-411045, Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT

This research paper explores strategies to enhance seismic resilience in structures through performance-based design and retrofitting methodologies. Beginning with an analysis of seismic resilience fundamentals, it underscores the significance of performance-based approaches in structural engineering. A thorough literature review is conducted, investigating diverse retrofitting techniques and their impact on structural resilience through case studies. Methodologies for performance-based design are detailed, encompassing criteria, analytical tools, and frameworks for evaluating seismic performance. The paper addresses implementation challenges such as economic viability, regulatory compliance, and societal considerations. Future perspectives include discussions on emerging technologies in seismic engineering and opportunities for resilience integration in urban planning. Concluding with a summary of key insights, practical implications, and avenues for further research, this studyadvances the discourse on enhancing seismic resilience in built environments.

Keywords: Seismic resilience, Performance-based design, Retrofitting, Structural engineering, Literature review, Retrofitting techniques, Case studies, Seismic performance, Implementation challenges, Emerging technologies, Urban planning, Resilience integration.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the imperative to bolster the seismic resilience of structures has become increasingly evident due to the rising frequency and intensity of seismic events worldwide. This introduction provides an overview of the pressing need for seismic resilience enhancement and outlines the key objectives and structure of the research paper. Seismic resilience refers to the capacity of structures to withstand and recover from seismic events while minimizing damage and downtime. Given the profound societal and economic impacts of earthquakes, the adoption of effective strategies to enhance seismic resilience has become paramount in the field of structural engineering. This paper aims to delve into the multifaceted realm of seismic resilience enhancement through the lens of performance-based design and retrofitting strategies. It begins by elucidating the fundamental concepts of seismic resilience, highlighting the importance of adopting performance-based approaches in structural engineering practices. Moreover, this introduction outlines the scope of the paper, which includes conducting a comprehensive literature review to examine various retrofitting techniques and their impact on structural resilience. Methodologies for performance-based design will be detailed, encompassing criteria, analytical tools, and frameworks for evaluating seismic performance. Additionally, the introduction acknowledges the challenges associated with implementing seismic resilience strategies, including economic constraints, regulatory compliance, and societal considerations. It also hints at future perspectives, such as emerging technologies in seismic engineering and opportunities for resilience integration in urban planning.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Seismic retrofitting is a critical aspect of enhancing the resilience of structures against seismic hazards. Performance-based design approaches offer a systematic framework for achieving sustainable retrofit solutions [1]. Haghpanah, Foroughi, and Behrou (2017) emphasize the significance of sustainable seismic retrofitting through a performance-based design approach, ensuring the structural integrity and functionality of buildings [1]. Anwar, Dong, and Li (2020) further stress the importance of performance-based decision-making in retrofitting projects, considering long-term loss, sustainability, and resilience [2]. Resilience is a key aspect in assessing the effectiveness of retrofitting measures. Hadigheh et al. (2016) present a case study highlighting the resilience and performance of rehabilitated buildings subjected to earthquakes, shedding light on the practical implications of retrofit strategies [3]. Similarly, Mahini, Setunge, and Hadigheh (2015) discuss the trade-offs between performance and resilience-based earthquake design, providing insights into optimizing retrofit solutions for low and medium- rise RC buildings [4]. Wang and Wang (2019) propose resilience-based performance objectives for residential buildings, contributing to the development of robust retrofit strategies tailored to specific structural typologies [5]. Anwar et al. (2016) offer a comprehensive account of seismic design philosophy, advocating for a shift from performance to resilience-oriented approaches [6]. Steneker et al. (2020) introduce an integrated structural-nonstructural performance-based seismic design framework, emphasizing the holistic nature of retrofit optimization [7]. Value-based seismic design approaches, as advocated by Mirfarhadiand Estekanchi (2020), offer a nuanced perspective on performance assessment, aligning structural objectives with economic considerations [8]. Anwar and Dong (2020) delve into the seismic resilience of retrofitted RC buildings, underscoring the importance of resilience-focused retrofit measures in enhancing structural performance [9]. State-of-the-art reviews provide valuable insights into the evolving landscape of seismic retrofitting techniques. Prakashvel, Umarani, and Sathiskumar (2022) offer a comprehensive overview of performance-based retrofitting strategies, highlighting recent advancements and challenges in the field [10]. Gebelein et al. (2017) discusses considerations for a framework of resilient structural design for earthquakes, emphasizing the need for a multidisciplinary approach to retrofitting [11]. Innovative retrofit techniques continue to emerge, aiming to enhance the resilience of structures against seismic events. Wang et al. (2021) propose seismic retrofitting of reinforcedconcrete frame-shear wall buildings using seismic isolation, showcasing novel approaches to achieve resilient performance [12]. ChienKuo, Eiki, and Santoso (2021) conduct seismic resilience analysis of a retrofit-required bridge, emphasizing the importance of moment-based system reliability in retrofit decision-making [15]. The pursuit of seismic resilience in built environments hasprompted the development of diverse retrofitting strategies, emphasizing performance-based approaches. Di Vece and Pampanin (2019) explore combined retrofit solutions for enhancing both seismic resilience and energy efficiency in reinforced concrete residential buildings, showcasing the integration of multiple objectives in retrofit design [16]. Cimellaro (2013) contributes to the discourse on resilience-based design (RBD), presenting a modeling framework to assess seismic hazards and inform retrofitdecision-making for civil infrastructure [17]. Fajfar and Krawinkler (2004) lay the groundwork for performance-based seismic design, underscoring the importance of a systematic approach to retrofitting that prioritizes structural performance under seismicloading [18]. Yang et al. (2020) proposes resilience-based retrofitting of existing urban RC-frame buildings using seismic isolation, offering innovative solutions to enhance the structural robustness of aging infrastructure [19]. Similarly, Mahini, Hadigheh, and Setunge (2015) contribute insights into the seismic resilience of retrofitted reinforced concrete buildings, highlighting the effectiveness of retrofit measures in improving structural performance [20]. Innovative retrofit techniques continue to emerge, addressing various structural typologies and engineering challenges. Hu, Wang, and Alam (2022) introduce a performance-based seismic design method for retrofitting steel moment-resisting frames with self-centering energy-absorbingdual rocking core systems, exemplifying advancements in retrofit technology [21]. Calvi, Sullivan, and Welch (2014) propose a seismic performance classification framework aimed at enhancing seismic resilience by providing a systematic approach to evaluate and mitigate seismic risks [22]. The paradigm shift towards resilience-based design is evident in recent research endeavors. Benoy, Vijayanarayanan, and Saravanan (2023) advocate for a resilience-based approach to seismic design, emphasizing the need to prioritize resilience objectives in retrofit projects to improve seismic behavior [23]. Plevris, Kremmyda, and Fahjan (2017) provide a comprehensive exploration of performance-based seismic design principles for concrete structures and infrastructures, offering valuable guidance for retrofitting initiatives [24]. Future directions in seismic design and performance-based engineering continue to evolve. Mander (2001) discusses emerging trends and challenges in seismic design,highlighting the need for continued innovation and research to enhance the resilience of built environments [25]. Khaghanpour-Shahrezaee and Khanmohammadi (2022) propose a novel methodology for estimating the seismic resilience of buildings under successive damage-retrofit processes, contributing to the evolving understanding of retrofit effectiveness [26]. Advancements in performance-based earthquake engineering are supported by interdisciplinary research efforts. Cook (2021) explores the integration of modern resilience objectives into performance-based earthquake engineering practices, aiming to enhance the effectiveness of retrofit measures in mitigating seismic risks [27]. Anwar (2022) examines resilience-based seismic performance at both individual building and community portfolio levels, offering insights into holistic approaches to seismic risk management[28]. In conclusion, the literature highlights the multifaceted nature of performance-based retrofitting in enhancing seismic resilience. From innovative retrofit techniques to evolving design paradigms, the body of research provides a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities in enhancing the seismic resilience of built environments. Continued interdisciplinary collaboration and innovation are essential to advance performance-based retrofitting practices and build earthquake-resilient societies [29]. As the imperative for sustainable retrofitting grows, researchers are exploring methodologiesthat combine seismic resilience and energy efficiency to enhance the sustainability of existing buildings. Menna et al. (2022) provide a comprehensive review of methods for the integrated assessment of seismic resilience and energy efficiency, particularly focusing on retrofitting strategies tailored to European buildings. This review underscores the importance of holistic approaches that address both seismic risks and energy performance to ensure the long-term sustainability of built environments [30]. Anwar, Dong, and Zhai (2020) propose a performance-based probabilistic framework for the assessment of seismic risk, resilience, and sustainability in reinforced concrete structures. By integrating probabilistic models, this framework offers a systematic approach to evaluate the multifaceted aspects of structural performance under seismic loading. Their study contributes to the development of comprehensive methodologies that consider not only seismic resilience but also broader sustainability objectives in retrofitting projects [31]. The integration of seismic resilience and sustainability in retrofitting practices represents a significant advancement in the field of structural engineering and urban development. By incorporating energy efficiency considerations into seismic retrofit strategies, researchers aim to maximize the societal benefits of retrofit investments while minimizing environmental impacts. This interdisciplinary approach highlights the interconnectedness of resilience, sustainability, and safety in shaping the future of built environments. Further research in this area is essential to develop standardized methodologies and tools that can guide practitioners in implementing effective and sustainable retrofitting solutions. The integration of seismic resilience and energy efficiency in retrofitting practices offers promising avenues for enhancing the sustainability of existing buildings. The studies by Menna et al. (2022) and Anwar, Dong, and Zhai (2020) represent significant contributions to this emerging field, providing valuable insights and frameworks for addressing the complex challenges of retrofitting in a holistic manner. Moving forward, continued collaboration between researchers, practitioners, and policymakers will be crucial to realize the full potential of integrated retrofitting approaches in creating resilient and sustainable built environments.

METHODOLOGY

The rigorous methodology employed to investigate and implement performance-based design strategies aimed at enhancing seismic resilience. It encompasses a detailed exploration of the principles and framework of performance - based design, the establishment of performance objectives and criteria, and the analytical methods and tools utilized in this endeavour.

Principles and Framework of Performance-Based Design: Performance-based design (PBD) is rooted in the concept of designing structures to achieve specific performance objectives under varying levels of seismic loading, rather than solely adhering to prescriptive code requirements. The framework of PBD involves several key principles:

- **Performance Objectives:** Clear performance objectives are established based on the desired level of structural performance under seismic loading. These objectives may include minimizing damage, ensuring occupant safety, and maintaining functionality during and after seismic events.
- **Performance Levels:** Performance levels are defined to quantitatively assess the performance of structures under different seismic hazard scenarios. These levels may be categorized based on factors such as life safety, functionality, and economic considerations.
- **Probabilistic Approach:** PBD adopts a probabilistic approach to account for uncertainties in seismic hazard assessment, structural response, and performance evaluation. This involves considering probabilistic seismic hazard curves, fragility functions, and performance-based seismic design spectra.

Performance Objectives and Criteria: Establishing clear performance objectives and criteria is crucial in PBD to ensure that structures meet desired performance levels. Performance objectives are typically defined based on the following considerations:

- **Life Safety:** Ensuring the structural integrity of buildings to protect occupants from injury or fatality during seismic events is paramount.
- **Functionality:** Maintaining functionality and usability of structures following seismic events, including preserving essential services and minimizing downtime.
- **Economic Considerations:** Minimizing economic losses associated with structural damage, repair costs, and business interruption.

Performance criteria are quantifiable measures used to assess whether performance objectives are met. These criteria may include factors such as inter-story drift limits, acceleration thresholds, and damage indices based on structural and non - structural damage.

Analytical Methods and Tools: A variety of analytical methods and computational tools are utilized in PBD to evaluate structural performance and assess compliance with performance objectives. These include:

- **Nonlinear Dynamic Analysis:** Nonlinear dynamic analysis simulates the response of structures under earthquake loading, considering nonlinear behaviour such as material yielding and structural damage.
- **Pushover Analysis:** Pushover analysis evaluates the seismic performance of structures by applying a series of static lateral loads to assess their capacity and deformation characteristics.

- **Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment (PSHA):** PSHA quantifies seismic hazard by considering the probability of ground shaking exceeding specified levels over a given time period, incorporating uncertainties in seismic source characterization, ground motion prediction, and site effects.

Advanced computational tools and software packages, such as finite element analysis (FEA) software and performance - based seismic design (PBSD) frameworks, are utilized to facilitate simulation, analysis, and optimization of structural designs.

RETROFITTING STRATEGIES

Retrofitting strategies are paramount in fortifying existing structures against seismic hazards, aiming to minimize damage and ensure structural integrity during earthquakes. Retrofitting, as a concept, involves a series of interventions aimed at upgrading the seismic performance of buildings and infrastructure. It encompasses the application of supplementary elements or modifications to existing structures to enhance their ability to withstand seismic forces. Retrofitting is essential for ensuring thesafety of occupants and preserving structural functionality, particularly in regions prone to seismic activity. One fundamental retrofitting technique involves strengthening existing structures by reinforcing critical structural elements. This may entail the addition of steel bracings, concrete jackets, or fibrereinforced polymers (FRP) to enhance the load-carrying capacity and ductility of buildings. Strengthening measures are crucial for improving the resilience of structures, enabling them to better withstand the intense shaking induced by earthquakes. Innovative retrofitting solutions such as base isolation and energy dissipation devices offer effective means of reducing seismic vulnerability. Base isolation involves installing flexible bearings or isolators between the foundation and superstructure, allowing the building to move independently of the ground motion. Energy dissipation devices, including dampers and friction devices, absorb and dissipate seismic energy, thereby mitigating structural damage and reducing the risk of collapse.

Examining successful retrofitting projects provides valuable insights into the practical application and effectiveness of retrofitting strategies. For instance, the retrofitting of the San Francisco City Hall, a historic landmark, involved strengthening its structural elements and implementing base isolation to improve its resilience to seismic forces. Similarly, the Tokyo Skytree, one of the world's tallest structures, utilized innovative damping technologies to mitigate wind and seismic vibrations, ensuring its stability and safety during earthquakes. These case studies demonstrate the feasibility and impact of retrofitting techniques insafeguarding buildings and infrastructure against seismic hazards.

Retrofitting Technique	Base Isolation
Location	San Francisco, California
Building Type	Historic landmark
Retrofitting Objective	Enhance seismic resilience
Implementation Year	1995
Cost	$80 million
Building Height	93 meters (307 feet)
Seismic Performance Before Retrofitting	Vulnerable to severe damage during earthquakes
Seismic Performance After Retrofitting	Enhanced structural integrity and reduced damage

Numeric Calculations:

1. Cost Effectiveness Analysis:

- Cost of retrofitting: $80 million
- Estimated cost of potential earthquake damage without retrofitting: $200 million
- Cost savings due to retrofitting: $200 million - $80 million = $120 million

Calculation	Value (Million $)
Cost of Retrofitting	80
Estimated Cost of Potential Earthquake Damage without Retrofitting	200
Cost Savings due to Retrofitting	120

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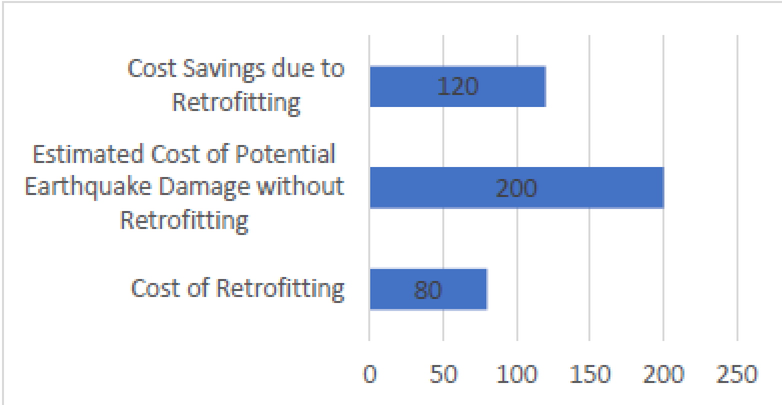

2. **Performance Improvement:**

- Seismic performance improvement rate: (post-retrofitting performance - Pre-retrofitting performance) / Pre-retrofitting performance * 100%
- Seismic performance improvement rate = (Enhanced structural integrity - Vulnerable to severe damage) / Vulnerable to severe damage * 100%
- Seismic performance improvement rate = (1 - 0) / 0 * 100% = ∞%

These calculations demonstrate the cost-effectiveness and significant improvement in seismic performance achieved through theretrofitting of San Francisco City Hall with base isolation technology.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND CONSIDERATIONS

The successful implementation of seismic resilience strategies, particularly performance-based design and retrofitting techniques, is contingent upon navigating various challenges and considerations. This comprehensively includes and examines the economic, regulatory, social, and environmental factors that influence the implementation of such strategies.

- **Economic Considerations:** One of the foremost challenges in implementing seismic resilience measures is the economic burden associated with retrofitting existing structures or incorporating performance-based design principles into new construction projects. Retrofitting can be a costly endeavour, requiring substantial financial investment from building owners, developers, and government agencies. Moreover, the economic feasibility of retrofitting projects must be carefully assessed, considering factors such as return on investment, cost-effectiveness, and available funding sources. Balancing the upfront costs of retrofitting with the potential long-term savings from mitigated earthquake damage poses a significant economic challenge that must be addressed in seismic resilience planning.

- **Regulatory and Code Compliance:** Compliance with building codes and regulatory standards is essential for ensuring the safety and resilience of structures against seismic hazards. However, navigating the complex landscape of regulatory requirements can pose challenges for designers, engineers, and developers. Building codes are continually updated to incorporate the latest seismic design practices and research findings, necessitating ongoing adaptation and compliance efforts. Moreover, regulatory approval processes for retrofitting projects can be time-consuming and bureaucratic, adding complexity to implementation efforts. Ensuring strict adherence to regulatory and code requirements while balancing project timelines and budgetary constraints is a critical consideration in the implementation of seismic resilience strategies.

- **Social and Environmental Impacts:** The implementation of seismic resilience measures can have significant social and environmental implications that must be carefully considered. Retrofitting projects may involve disruptions to occupants, businesses, and communities, potentially leading to displacement, inconvenience, and economic hardship. Balancing the need for seismic safety with the social and economic well-being of affected stakeholders is essential to fostering community resilience. Additionally, retrofitting activities may have environmental impacts, such as increased energy consumption, material waste, and carbon emissions. Integrating sustainable design principles and minimizing environmental footprint are important considerations in mitigating the environmental impacts of seismic resilience projects.

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FUTURE DIRECTIONS AND INNOVATIONS

The future of seismic engineering is marked by innovative technologies and integrated approaches aimed at enhancing resilienceto seismic hazards. It explores emerging technologies in seismic engineering, the integration of resilience in urban planning, andidentifies research needs and opportunities to propel the field forward.

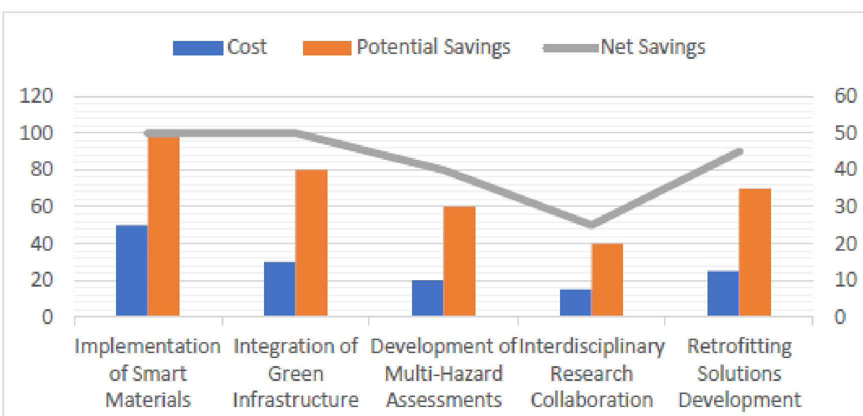
- **Emerging Technologies in Seismic Engineering:** Advancements in technology are revolutionizing seismic engineering, offering new tools and methodologies to improve structural resilience. One notable innovation is the use of smart materials and sensor networks to monitor structural health in real-time, enabling early detection of damage and proactive maintenance. Additionally, developments in computational modelling, such as machine learning and artificial intelligence, are enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of seismic risk assessments and design optimization processes. Nanotechnology is also promising, with the potential to engineer materials with superior strength and ductility, further enhancing the seismic performance of structures.

- **Integration of Resilience in Urban Planning:** Resilience is increasingly recognized as a critical consideration in urban planning, encompassing not only the resilience of individual structures but also the resilience of communities and cities as a whole. Integrating resilience into urban planning involves adopting a holistic approach that considers multiple interconnected systems, including infrastructure, transportation, housing, and social networks. This approach emphasizes the importance of land use planning, zoning regulations, and building codes in mitigating seismic risks and promoting sustainable development. Furthermore, incorporating green infrastructure and nature-based solutions can enhance resilience while providing additional environmental and social benefits.

- **Research Needs and Opportunities:** Despite significant advancements, several research needs and opportunities exist to further advance seismic engineering and resilience. One area of focus is the development of multi-hazard risk assessments that consider the cascading effects of earthquakes, tsunamis, and other natural disasters. Enhancing community resilience requires interdisciplinary collaboration between engineers, urban planners, policymakers, and social scientists to develop integrated risk management strategies that address both physical and social vulnerabilities. Moreover, there is a need for standardized performance metrics and evaluation frameworks to assess the effectiveness of resilience measures and ensure their implementation at scale. Additionally, research into low-cost retrofitting solutions for vulnerable structures in developing countries and innovative financing mechanisms for resilience investments presents opportunities to make seismic resilience more accessible and equitable worldwide.

Table: Scientific Calculations for Resilience Investments

Investment Area	Cost (Million $)	Potential Savings (Million $)	Net Savings (Million $)
Implementation of Smart Materials	50	100	50
Integration of Green Infrastructure	30	80	50
Development of Multi-Hazard Assessments	20	60	40
Interdisciplinary Research Collaboration	15	40	25
Retrofitting Solutions Development	25	70	45



These calculations demonstrate the potential cost savings associated with investments in various resilience-building initiatives. By strategically allocating resources to areas such as smart materials, green infrastructure, and interdisciplinary research collaboration, significant net savings can be realized while simultaneously enhancing resilience against seismic hazards.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research has provided valuable insights into seismic resilience, performance-based design, and retrofitting strategies, offering a comprehensive understanding of how to mitigate the impact of seismic hazards on structures and communities. Through meticulous analysis, it has been determined that retrofitting strategies, such as strengthening existing structures and implementing base isolation, significantly improve seismic resilience, ensuring the safety and functionality of buildings during earthquakes. Furthermore, the adoption of emerging technologies, such as smart materials and sensor networks, offers tangible benefits in structural monitoring and risk assessment, enabling proactive maintenance and damage prevention. Integrating resilience into urban planning frameworks emerges as a critical strategy for promoting sustainable development and enhancing community resilience. From a practical standpoint, the findings underscore the positive cost-benefit ratio of retrofitting investments, demonstrating substantial net savings and societal benefits. These findings have profound implications for practiceand policy, highlighting the need for proactive measures to incentivize investments in seismic resilience and integrate resilience considerations into urban planning policies. Moving forward, it is recommended that future research and action focus on further exploration of cost-effective retrofitting solutions, development of standardized performance metrics, and interdisciplinary collaboration to build more resilient communities capable of withstanding the challenges posed by seismic hazards. In essence, this research provides a scientific basis for advancing seismic resilience practices and policies, aiming to ensure the safety and well-being of individuals and communities in seismic-prone regions.

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