# Uncertainty / Confidence

### Uncertainty

Uncertainty is the result of imperfect knowledge concerning the present or future state of a system, event, situation, or (sub) population under consideration. The level of uncertainty governs the confidence in predictions, inferences, or conclusions.

## Types of Uncertainty

 Epistemic or 'knowledge uncertainty' that is possible to reduce with additional data and study

Aleatory or 'natural variability' that reflects a process that is random but uncertainty in its magnitude and values may not be; reduced with additional data and study. Annual stream flow is an example of 'natural variability.'

#### What are we Uncertain about?

- Probability of exceedence of some measure of seismic or hydrologic loading (e.g., PHA)
- Probability of an adverse response to an uncertain loading
- Probability of a given level of consequences

Essentially, everything that contributes to Risk

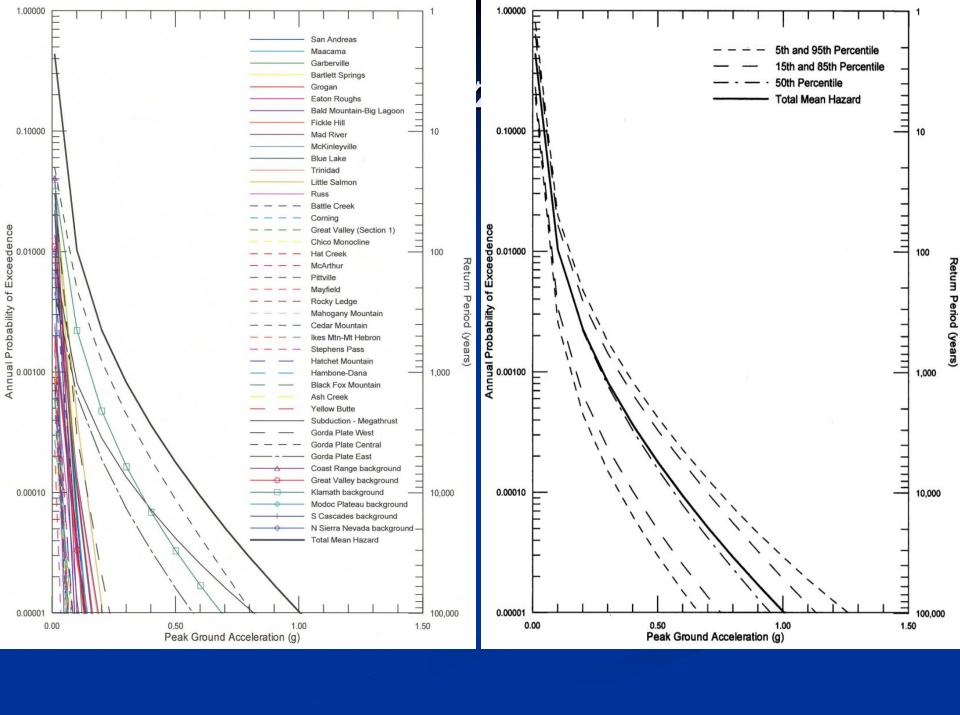
#### So, What do we do?

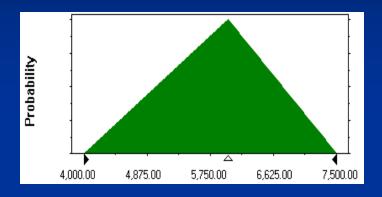
- Gather more information
- Do more studies or,
- Determine if the additional information makes a difference

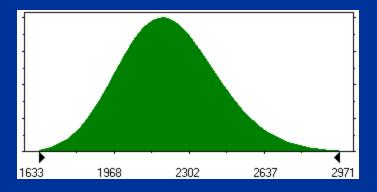
In most cases we can reduce uncertainty but we cannot eliminate it.

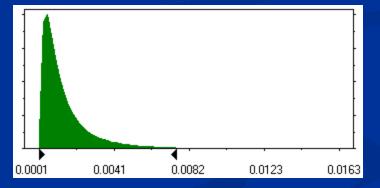
# Portraying Uncertainty

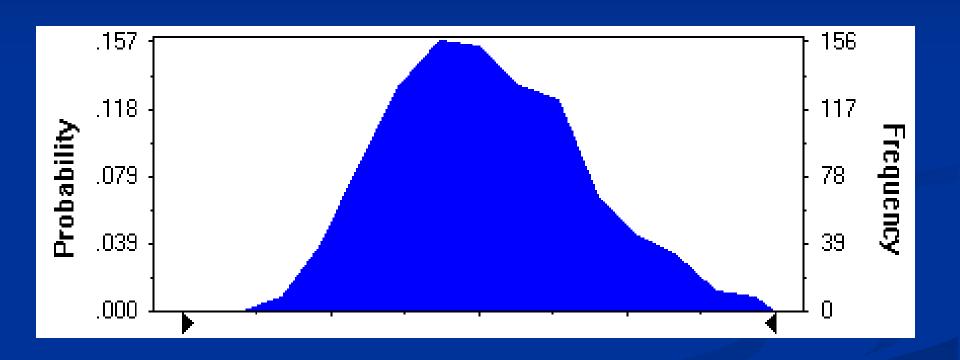
- Uncertainty Bands
- Probability Density Functions











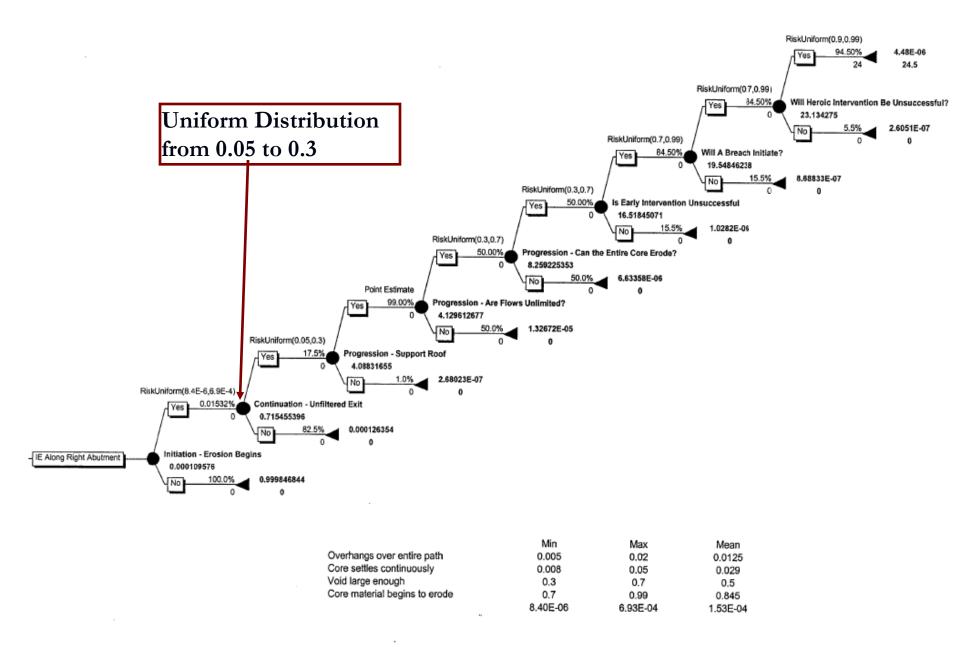


FIGURE 9 – Static Event Tree for Internal Erosion Along the Right Abutment Overhangs

From BOR Best Practices

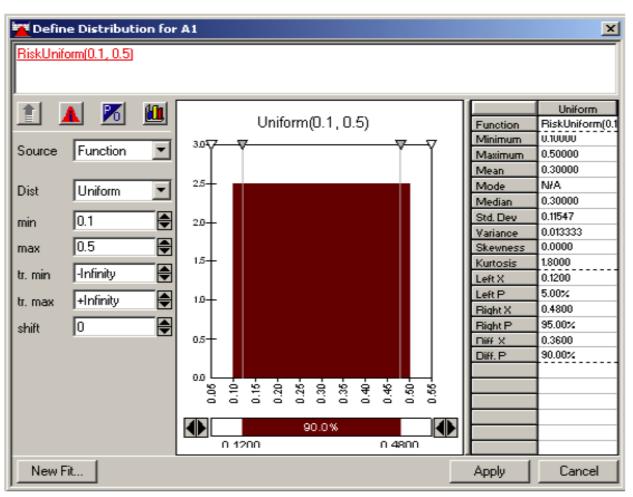


Figure 8-1 – Uniform Distribution using @Risk "Define Distribution"

#### From BOR Best Practices

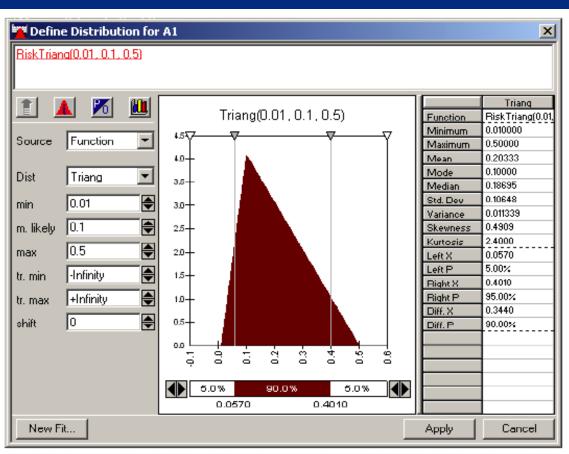


Figure 8-2 – Triangular Distribution using @Risk "Define Distribution"

# Capturing the Uncertainty

- The uncertainty must be discussed when you "Make the Case"
- Sources of uncertainty
- What was done, or not done, to reduce uncertainty and why
- Does the uncertainty matter? How much? Why?