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AI-POWERED EARTHQUAKE RESILIENCE: PREDICTIVE MODELING AND DESIGN OPTIMIZATION FOR SEISMIC-RESISTANT STRUCTURES

[1]Mr. Abhijit S. Kolhe, [2]Dr.V.R. Rathi
[1]PG Student, Department of Civil Engineering
Department of Civil Engineering, Pravara Rural Engineering College, Loni, Ahilyanagar.
[2]Professor, Department of Civil Engineering
Department of Civil Engineering, Pravara Rural Engineering College, Loni, Ahilyanagar.

ABSTRACT

Earthquakes pose significant threats to infrastructure, necessitating advanced resilience strategies. This research explores AI-powered predictive modeling and design optimization for seismic-resistant structures. By integrating deep learning, finite element analysis, and real-time sensor data, the study enhances structural performance assessment and failure prediction.

AI-driven simulations optimize material selection, reinforcement patterns, and damping systems to mitigate seismic impact. The proposed framework aims to revolutionize earthquake engineering by enabling proactive decision-making and cost-effective resilient designs.

Methods

This study employs AI-driven predictive modeling and design optimization techniques to enhance earthquake resilience in structures. A hybrid approach *integrating deep learning, finite element analysis (FEA), and real-time sensor data is used to assess structural performance. Machine learning models trained on historical seismic data predict potential failure points, while optimization algorithms refine material selection, reinforcement layouts, and damping mechanisms. AI-enhanced simulations validate the effectiveness of various seismic-resistant designs, ensuring practical applicability in real-world construction.*

Analysis

The proposed framework is evaluated through extensive simulations and case studies on different structural configurations. Performance metrics such as displacement, stress distribution, and energy dissipation are analyzed to determine the efficiency of AI-optimized designs. Comparative studies between conventional and AI-assisted seismic-resistant structures reveal improvements in structural integrity, response time, and cost-effectiveness. The integration of real-time sensor data enhances predictive accuracy, enabling proactive reinforcement strategies to mitigate seismic damage.

Conclusion

This research demonstrates the potential of AI-powered predictive modeling in enhancing earthquake resilience. The proposed system effectively identifies structural weaknesses, optimizes seismic-resistant designs, and improves overall safety. AI-driven analysis outperforms traditional methods in accuracy, adaptability, and cost efficiency, making it a transformative approach for seismic engineering. Future work includes real-world implementation and integration with smart infrastructure systems to further enhance disaster preparedness and resilience.

Keywords: AI, earthquake resilience, predictive modeling, seismic-resistant structures, structural optimization, deep learning, finite element analysis.

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1. Introduction

Seismic disasters cause substantial economic losses and casualties, highlighting the need for innovative engineering solutions. Traditional earthquake-resistant design relies on empirical data and static models, often limited in accuracy and adaptability. The rise of AI offers new opportunities to enhance seismic resilience through predictive modeling and real-time optimization. By leveraging machine learning, image processing, and numerical simulations, AI can predict structural vulnerabilities and optimize design parameters dynamically. This study presents a novel AI-driven approach to seismic-resistant construction, aiming to improve safety, durability, and cost efficiency.

Earthquake resilience also fosters community cohesion by encouraging resident participation in preparedness efforts, strengthening social networks and making communities more robust in the face of disasters. Furthermore, a resilient approach can incorporate sustainable practices, minimizing environmental impact during recovery and rebuilding efforts. As climate change and urbanization increase the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, resilience planning allows communities to adapt to evolving risks, ensuring long-term sustainability and safety.

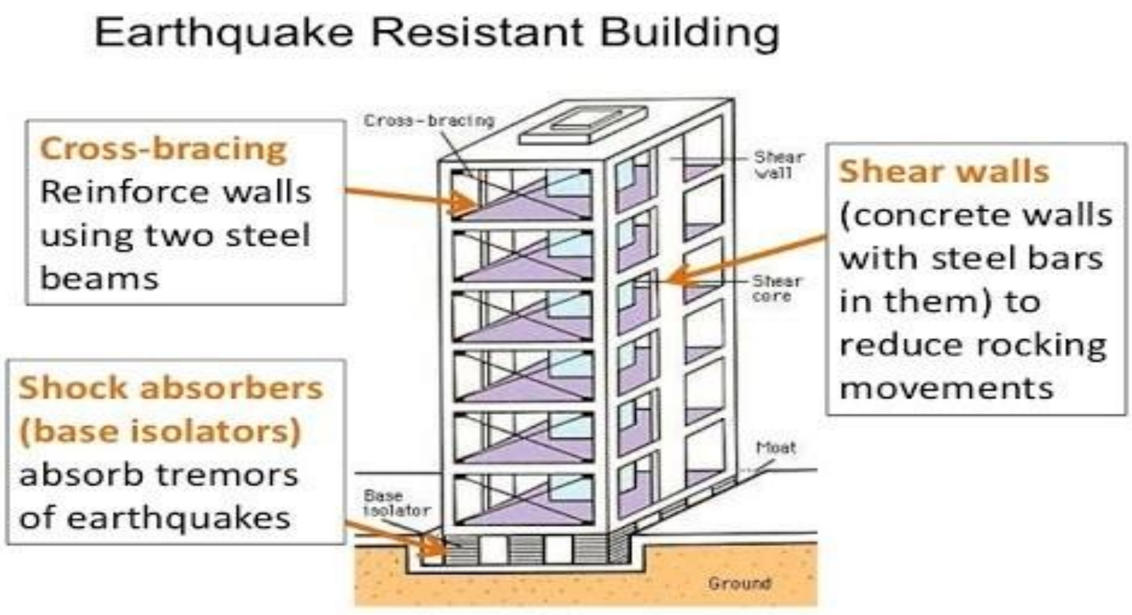

Figure1.1: Architecture & Structural Consultants-Earthquake Proof Construction

1.1 Gap Analysis

AI integration in seismic design is limited, with most existing methods relying on traditional engineering approaches. Real-time data utilization is often inadequate, and holistic modeling approaches are needed to consider multiple factors. Optimization techniques like genetic algorithms and reinforcement learning are not explored in seismic design. Model generalization is also a challenge, as existing models struggle to cater to different seismic scenarios and building codes. Multidisciplinary collaboration is needed to develop AI-powered earthquake resilience strategies, as current research often operates in silos, hindering the potential for innovative solutions leveraging cross-disciplinary expertise.

1.2 AI Integration in Seismic Design Challenges

- Limited to traditional engineering methods.
- Inadequate real-time data utilization.
- Need for holistic modeling considering multiple factors.
- Absence of optimization techniques like genetic algorithms and reinforcement learning.
- Challenges in model generalization for different seismic scenarios.
- Need for multidisciplinary collaboration for AI-powered earthquake resilience strategies.

1.2.1 Aim

This study aims to create an AI-powered framework that uses predictive modeling and design optimization to improve seismic-resistant structures' resilience, ensuring compliance with building codes, minimizing damage, and promoting sustainable construction practices.

1.2.2 Objectives

- Develop AI-Driven Predictive Models for Seismic Performance: Utilize machine learning to forecast structural responses to earthquakes
- Optimize Structural Design for Seismic Resilience Using AI: Implement AI algorithms to enhance design parameters for better resilience
- Integrate Real-Time Data for Enhanced Seismic Monitoring: Develop systems for real-time structural health monitoring and adaptive responses
- Assess Economic and Practical Feasibility of AI-Based Solutions: Evaluate cost-effectiveness and implementation challenges of AI technologies
- Develop Guidelines for AI Integration with Smart Infrastructure: Formulate best practices for incorporating AI into smart building systems

1.2.3 Problem statement

Challenges in Traditional Seismic Design

- Reliance on historical data and simplified models
- Inability to capture complex, dynamic seismic behaviors

Limitations of Current Approaches

- Static models lack adaptability to varied earthquake intensities
- High costs and time-consuming processes in design optimization

Need for Advanced Solutions

- Necessity for accurate, real-time predictive models
- Demand for optimized, cost-effective seismic-resistant designs

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Multi-phased strategy integrating data collection, modeling, optimization, and evaluation

2.1 Key Phases

- Data Collection and Preparation
- Development of Predictive Models
- Optimization of Seismic-Resistant Designs
- Integration of Real-Time Data and Adaptive Systems
- Economic and Practical Feasibility Assessment
- Guidelines Development

2.2 Types of Data

- **Historical Seismic Data**: Magnitudes, frequencies, and impacts of past earthquakes
- **Structural Design Parameters**: Material properties, architectural layouts, and engineering specifications
- **Real-Time Sensor Data**: Structural health monitoring from embedded sensors

2.3 Data Sources

- Seismic databases
- Construction and engineering records
- IoT sensor networks in existing structures

2.4 Data Preprocessing

- Cleaning and normalizing data

- Handling missing values and outliers
- Data augmentation and simulation for model training

2.4.1 Research Framework (Predictive Analysis)

Machine Learning Algorithms

- Neural Networks: Deep learning for complex pattern recognition
- Support Vector Machines (SVM): Classification and regression tasks
- Ensemble Methods: Boosting and bagging techniques for improved accuracy

Training and Validation

- Dataset split: Training, Validation, Testing
- Cross-validation to ensure model robustness

Performance Metrics

- Accuracy: Correct predictions vs. total predictions
- Precision and Recall: Evaluating model reliability
- F1 Score: Balance between precision and recall

Detailed Analysis Procedures

The standard outlines both linear and nonlinear analysis procedures. For complex structures, nonlinear static or dynamic analyses may be necessary.

These parameters are critical for ensuring that structures are designed to withstand seismic forces effectively. For detailed calculations and specific applications, refer to the full IS 1893:2002 document.

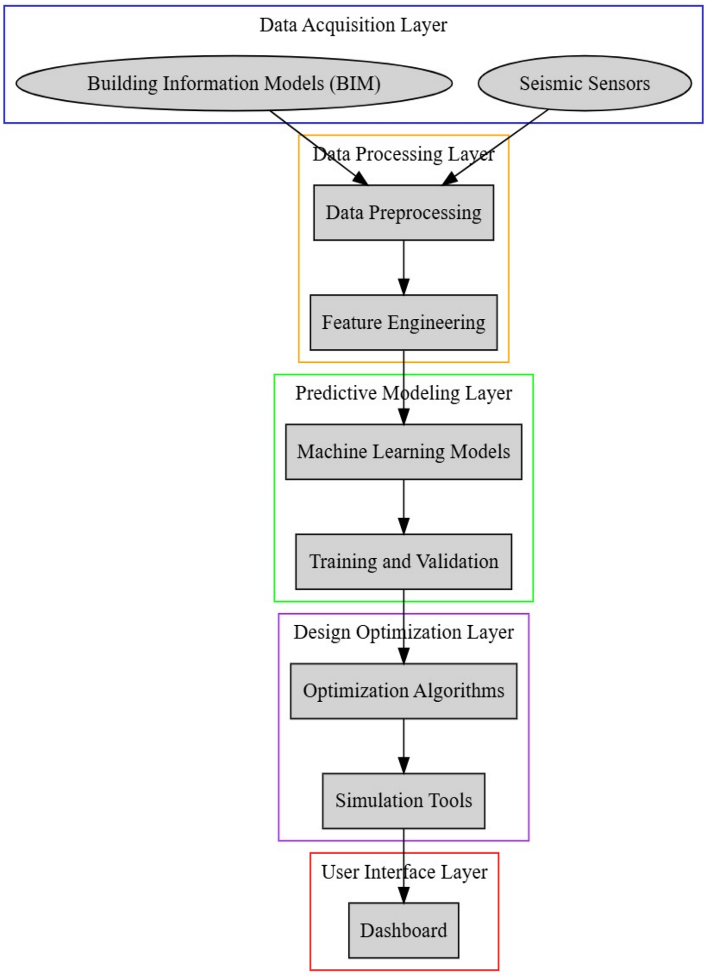

Figure1.2: Proposed Work Diagram

2.5 Data Collection and Preparation Phase

Involves gathering and preprocessing seismic and structural data.

Development of Predictive Models Phase:

Focuses on building and validating AI models for predicting seismic performance.

Optimization of Seismic-Resistant Designs Phase:

Utilizes AI algorithms for optimizing design parameters for improved seismic resilience.

Integration of Real-Time Data and Adaptive Systems Phase:

Develops systems for real-time monitoring and adaptive responses to seismic events.

Economic and Practical Feasibility Assessment Phase:

Evaluates the cost and practicality of implementing AI solutions.

Development of Guidelines for AI Integration with Smart

Infrastructure Phase:

Creates guidelines for integrating AI with smart infrastructure systems.

Long-Term Performance Evaluation and Ethical Considerations Phase:

Assesses the long-term effectiveness and addresses ethical issues related to AI in seismic resilience.

Data Flow Diagram Level-0

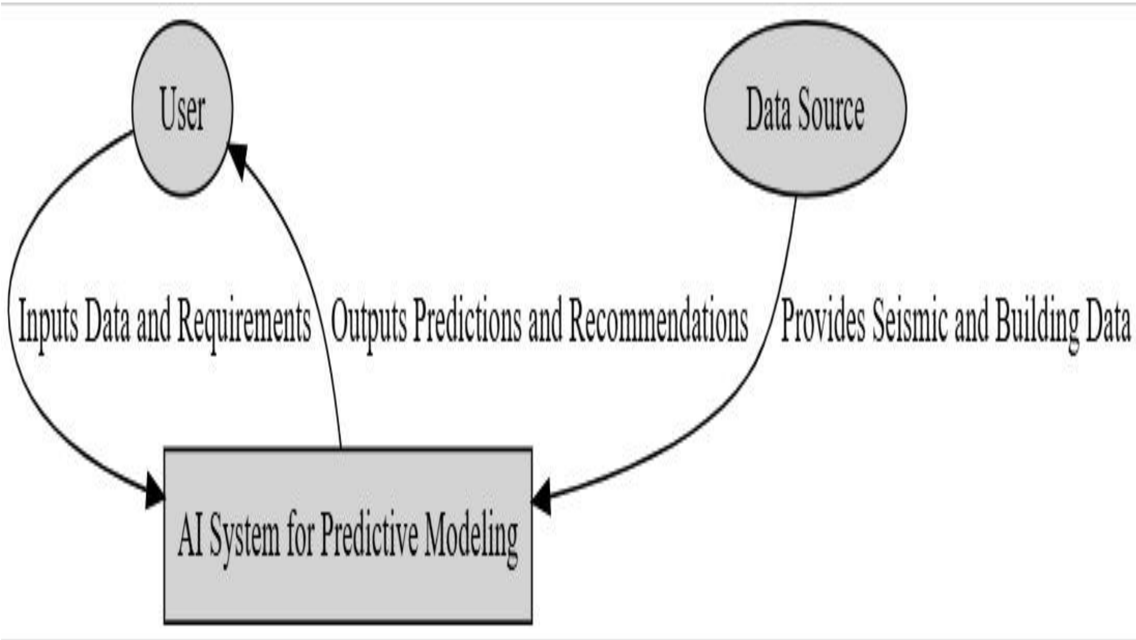

Figure1.3: Data Flow Diagram level-0

Data Flow Diagram Level-1

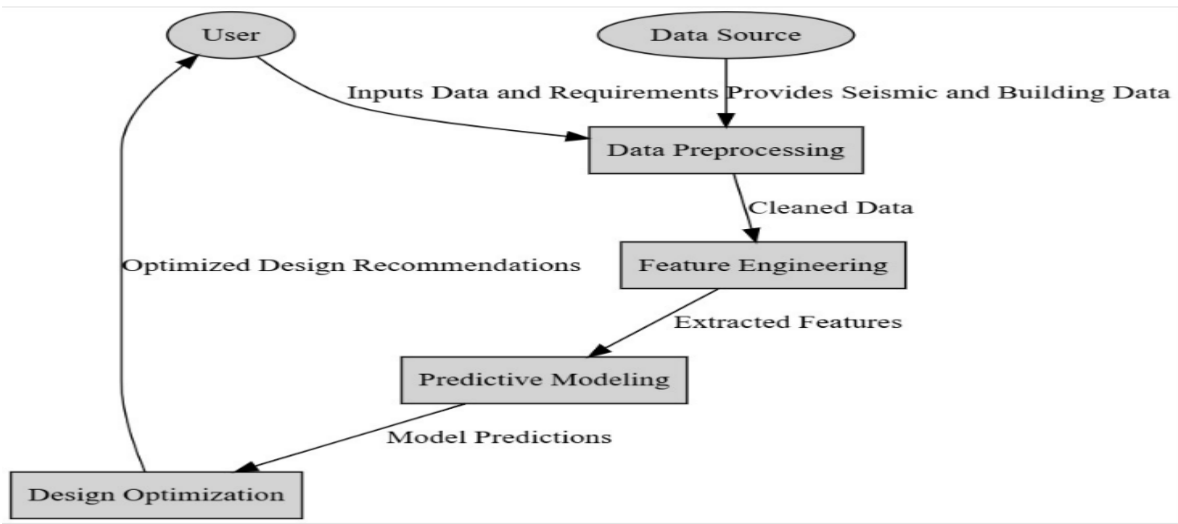

Figure1.4: Data Flow Diagram level-1

Data Flow Diagram Level-2

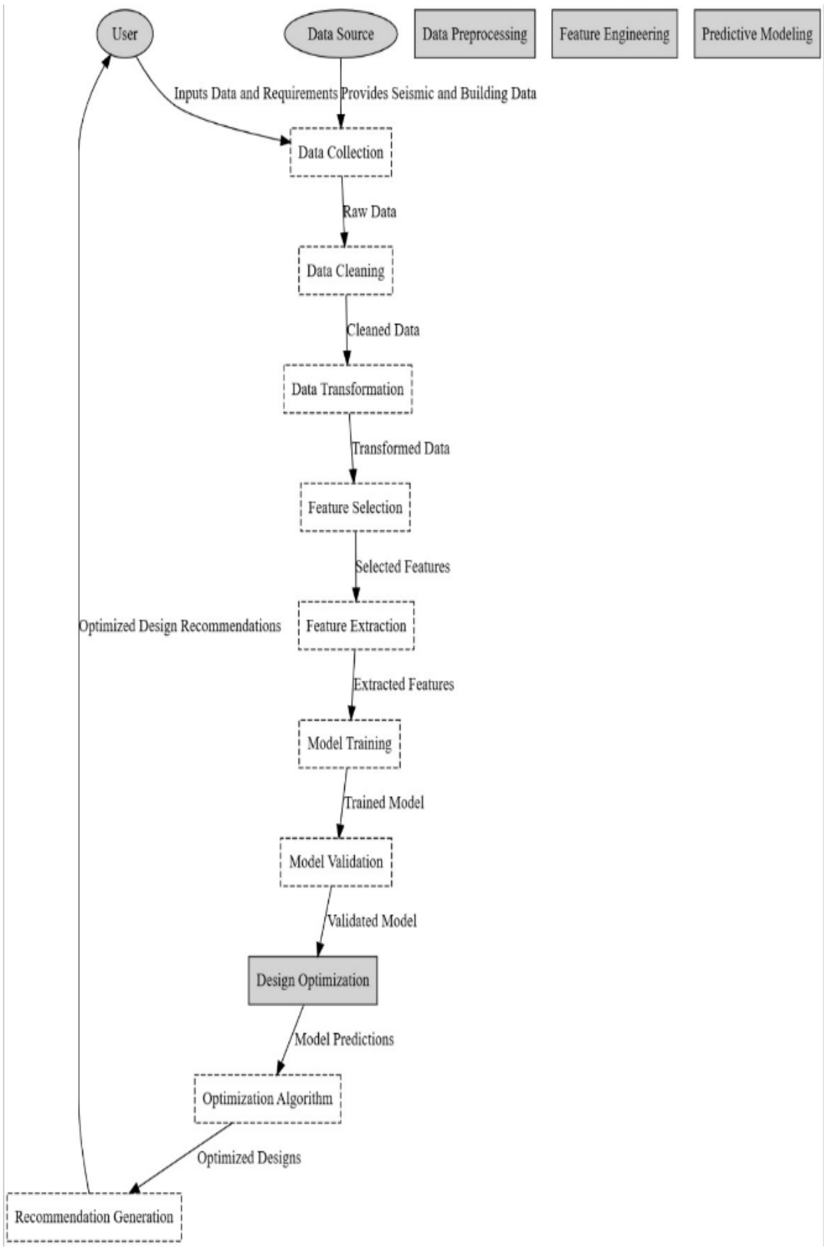

Figure1.5: Data Flow Diagram level-2

Activity Diagram

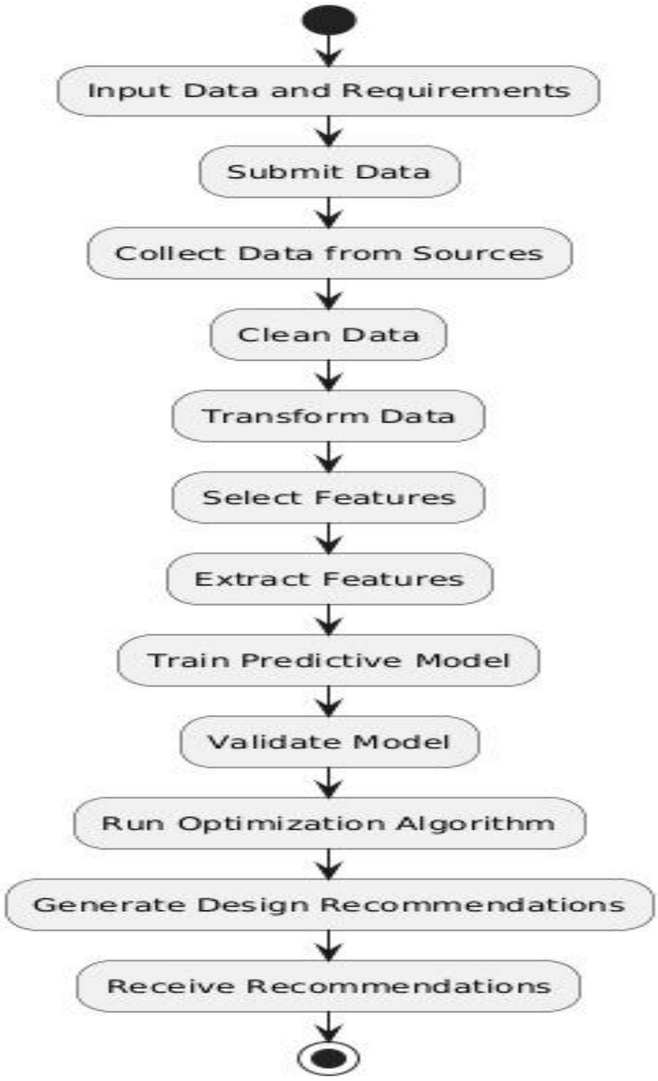

Figure1.6: Activity Diagram

Sequence Diagram

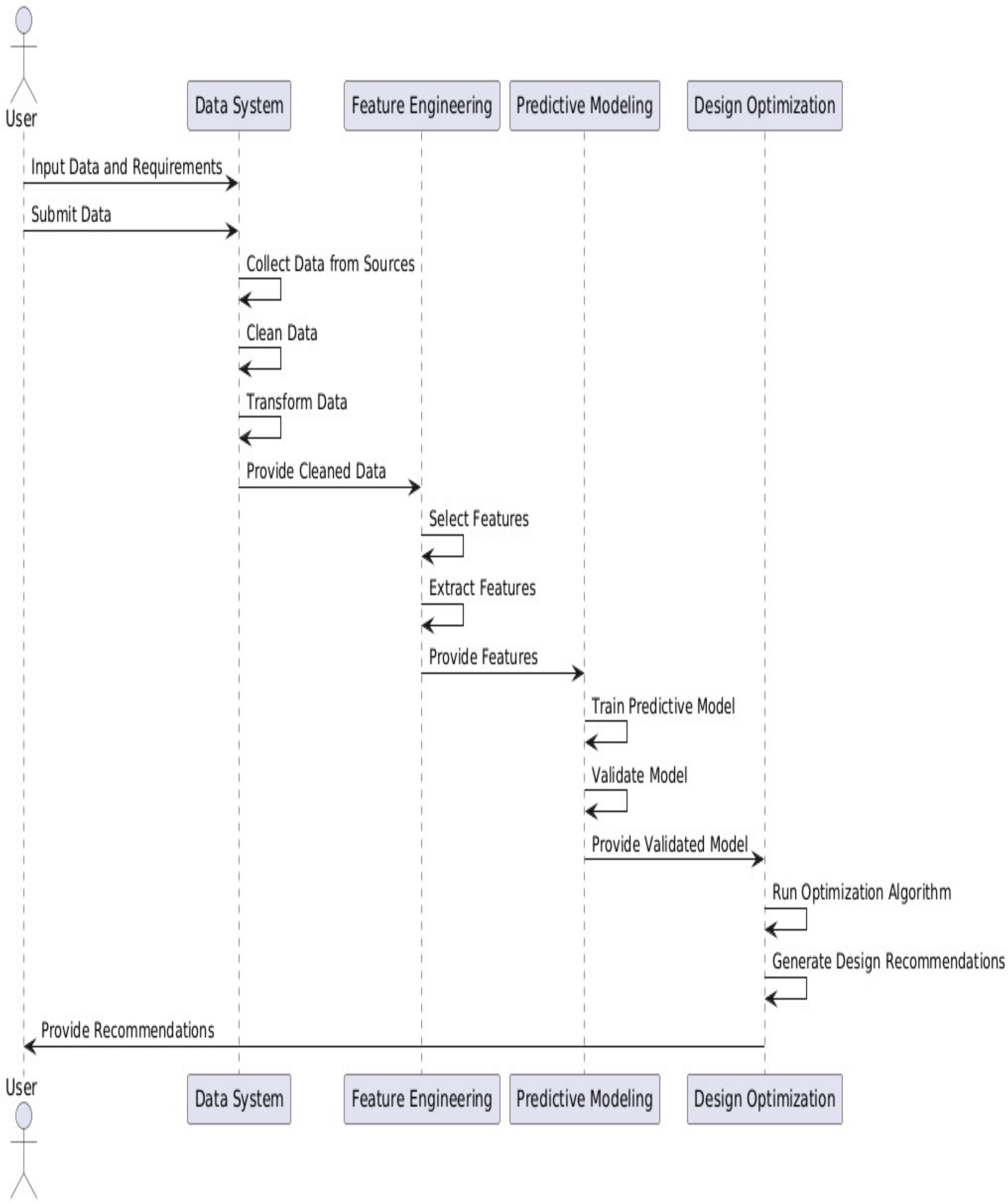

Figure1.7: Sequence Diagram

Use case Diagram

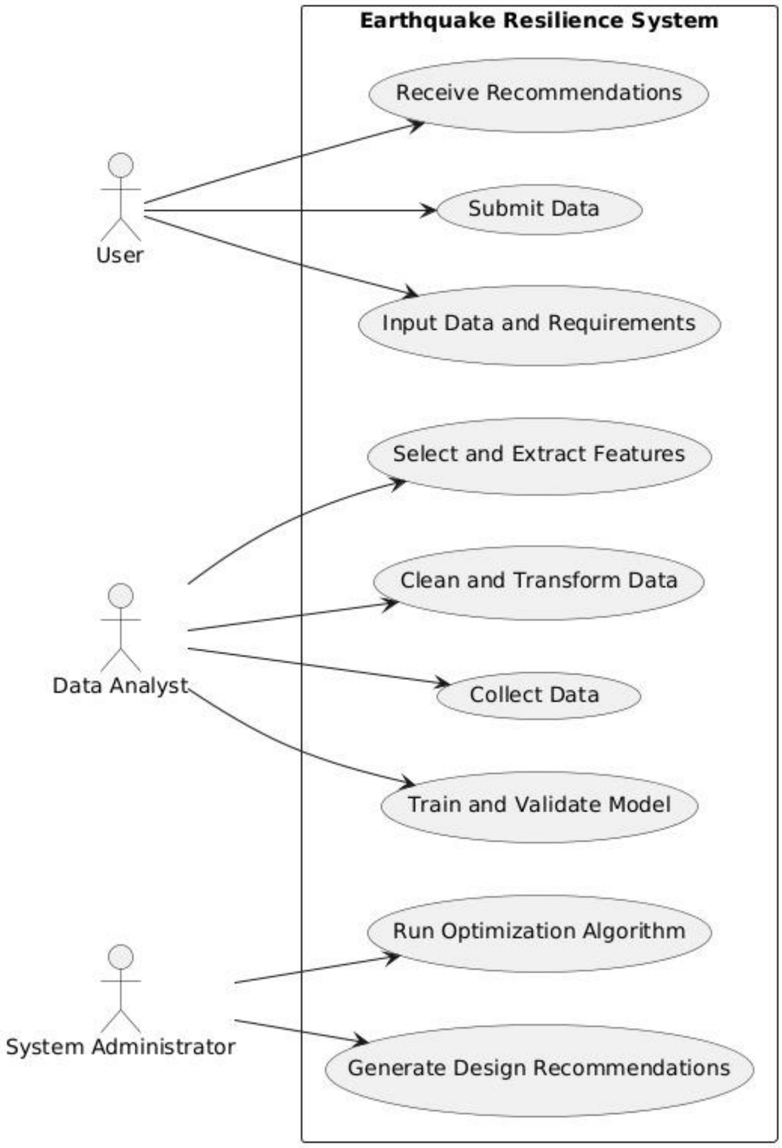

Figure1.8: Use case Diagram

Class Diagram

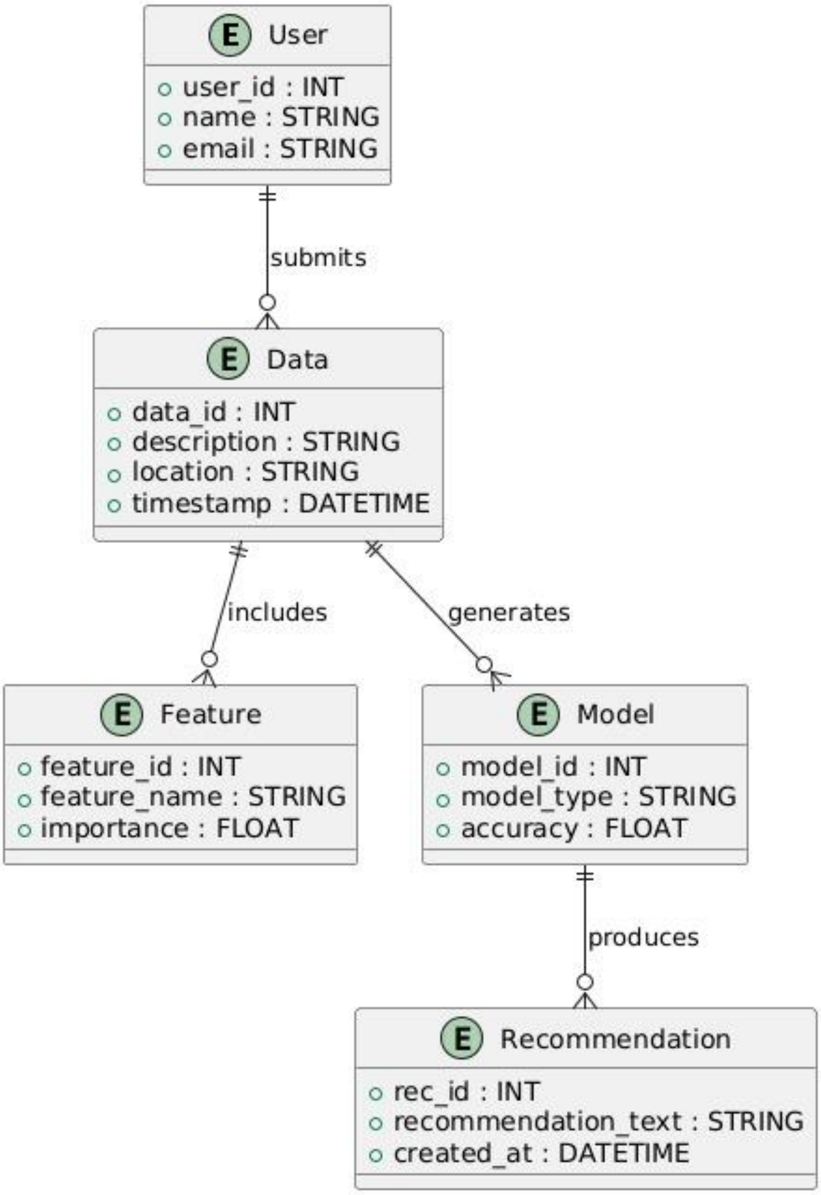

Figure1.8: Class Diagram

Component Diagram

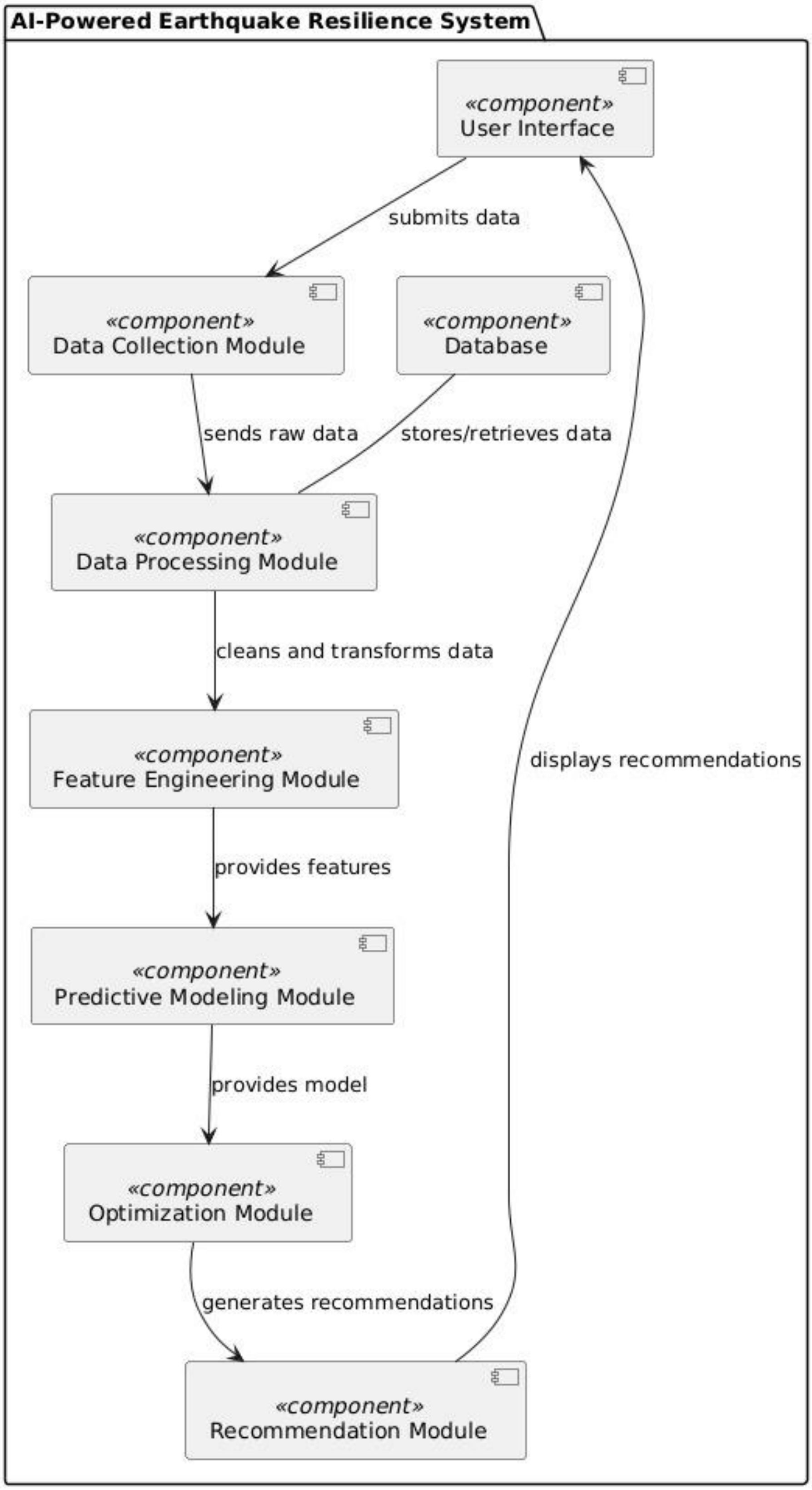

Figure1.9: Component Diagram

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Data Preprocessing

In the early stages of the project, the dataset underwent a series of preprocessing steps to ensure its quality and readiness for predictive modeling. The goal was to clean the data, remove duplicates, and prepare it for training machine learning models that will predict the damage level of buildings after an earthquake.

	count_floors_pre_eq	age	area_percentage	height_percentage	land_surface_condition	foundation_type	roof_type	ground_floor_type	other_floor_type	position
0	3	0	11	4	o	r	x	f	q	s
1	1	3	11	9	t	i	x	v	s	s
2	2	0	12	6	t	i	x	v	s	s
3	1	0	11	3	o	r	n	v	j	s
4	2	4	25	10	t	i	n	f	x	t

5 rows × 36 columns

A confusion matrix is a key metric used to evaluate the performance of classification models, such as those used in your project to predict earthquake damage levels for buildings. It provides a detailed breakdown of how well the model predicts each class (e.g., different levels of damage), allowing for a deeper understanding of the model's strengths and weaknesses.

3.2 Confusion Matrix Explanation

In the context of your project, the confusion matrix will provide a summary of the actual damage levels versus the predicted damage levels. Let’s assume you have multiple categories for the damage level (e.g., low, medium, and high damage). The confusion matrix will be structured as follows:

	Predicted Low Damage	**Predicted Medium Damage**	**Predicted High Damage**
Actual Low Damage	True Positives (TP)	False Positives (FP)	False Positives (FP)

Actual Medium Damage	False Negatives (FN)	True Positives (TP)	False Positives (FP)
Actual High Damage	False Negatives (FN)	False Negatives (FN)	True Positives (TP)

- Metrics Derived from the Confusion Matrix:
- True Positives (TP): The model correctly predicts the damage level as low, medium, or high.
- False Positives (FP): The model incorrectly predicts the damage level (e.g., predicting high when it's actually low).
- False Negatives (FN): The model fails to predict the correct damage level, missing a correct prediction.

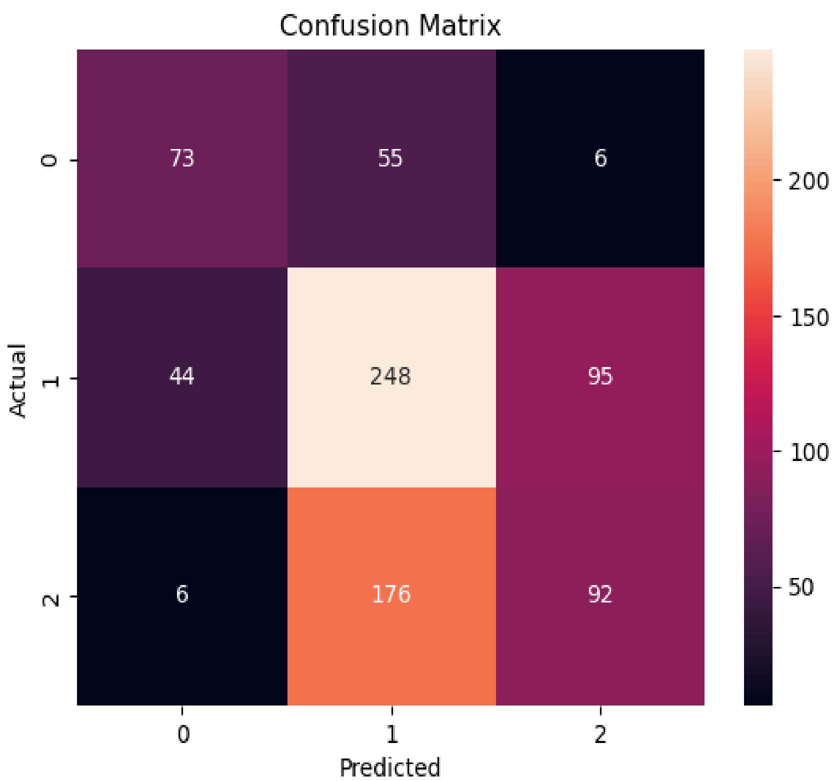

Figure 1.1: Confusion Matrix

3.3 Feature importance

Feature importance refers to a technique that helps identify which features (or variables) in your dataset are most influential in making predictions in a machine learning model. In the context of your project on predicting earthquake damage levels, understanding feature importance will allow you to identify which building characteristics (e.g., materials, age, location, height) have the most significant impact on the predicted damage level.

Why Feature Importance Matters:

Feature importance helps improve model interpretability by answering the question: "Which features are contributing the most to the model's predictions?" This is particularly useful in your seismic-resistant structures project, where understanding the factors that most affect earthquake damage can inform better design and construction practices.

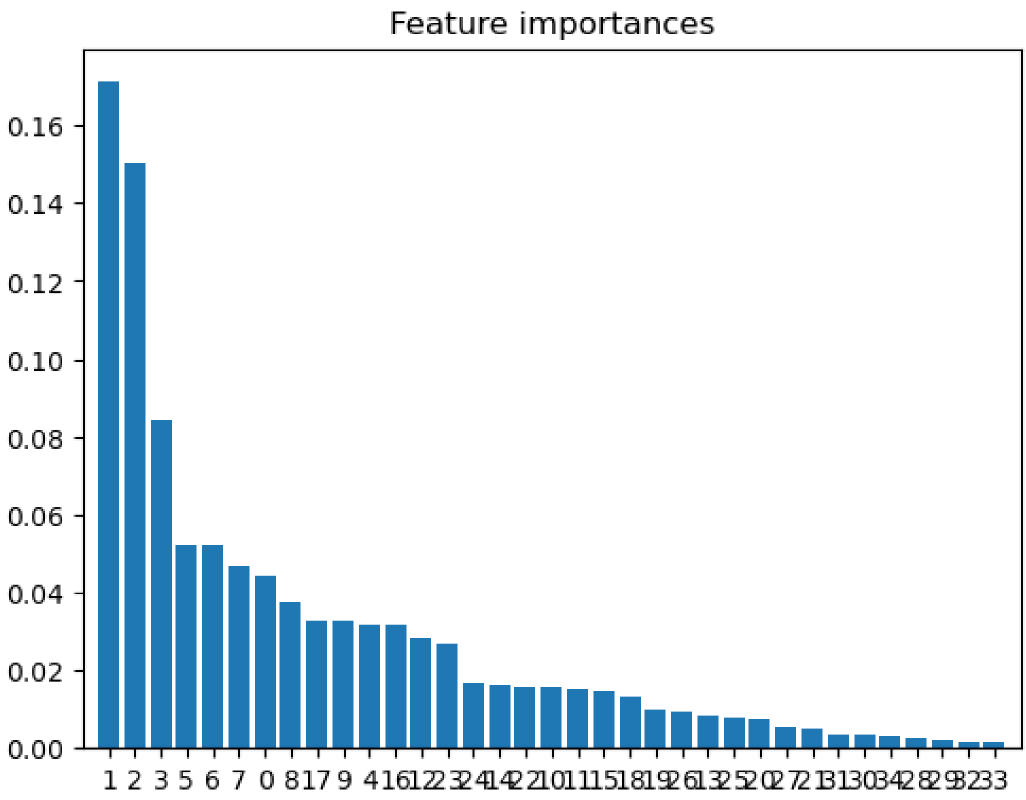

Figure 1.2: Feature Importances

3.4 Distribution of damage grades

The distribution of damage grades refers to how different levels of damage are distributed across the dataset. In your project, the damage grades might represent categories such as low damage (Grade 1), medium damage (Grade 2), and high damage (Grade 3) based on the severity of earthquake-induced damage to buildings. Understanding the distribution helps in analyzing the extent of damage across different buildings and can guide model training by ensuring the classes are balanced (or using techniques to handle imbalance).

3.5 Analyzing Damage Grade Distribution:

Before diving into predictive modeling, it's important to examine how these damage grades are distributed in the dataset. This will give you insights into:

Class Imbalance: If one damage grade is much more common than others, your model may become biased towards predicting the most frequent grade. Techniques like oversampling or under sampling can address this.

Severity Analysis: Understanding the proportion of buildings in each damage category helps in assessing the overall impact of earthquakes on structures.

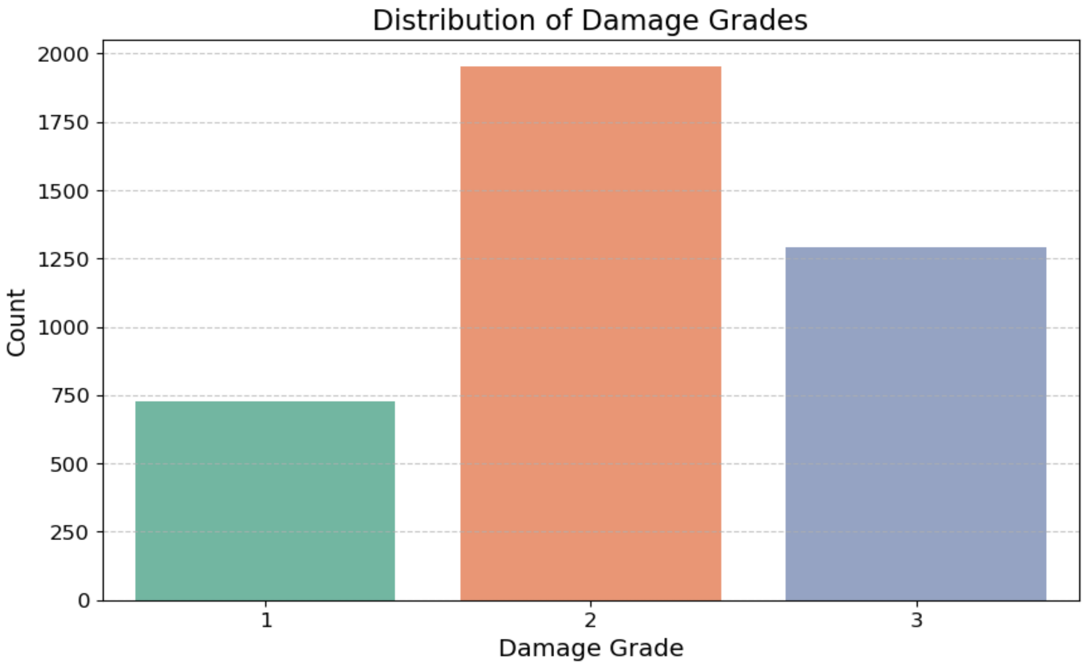

Figure 1.3: Distribution of damage Grades

3.6 Correlation heatmap

A correlation heatmap is a powerful tool used to visualize the correlation between different variables in your dataset. In the context of your earthquake resilience project, the correlation heatmap can help identify relationships between features (such as building height, material type, and construction year) and how these relate to each other or to the damage grade. Correlation values range between -1 and 1:

- 1: Perfect positive correlation (as one feature increases, the other also increases).
- -1: Perfect negative correlation (as one feature increases, the other decreases).
- 0: No correlation.

- This kind of analysis is crucial for understanding feature dependencies and can guide feature selection or engineering in your model.

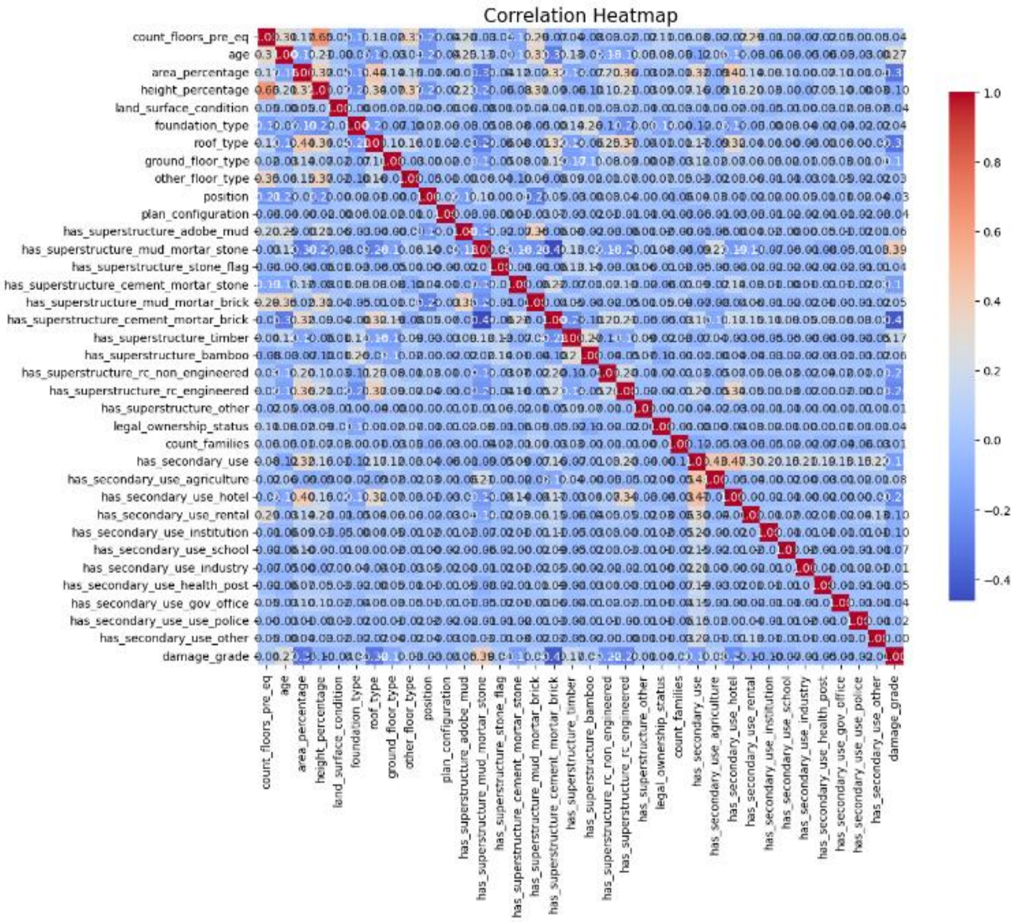

Figure 1.4: Correlation Heatmap

3.7 Box Plot for Building Features and Damage Grades

A box plot is a great visualization tool to examine the distribution of numerical features in relation to different categories, such as damage grades. It helps to identify the spread of data, detect outliers, and observe the relationship between a numerical variable (e.g., building height, age) and a categorical target (e.g., damage levels). In the context of earthquake resilience, a box plot can be used to visualize how different building attributes vary across the damage levels.

3.8 Why Box Plots Are Useful:

Median and Quartiles: The box plot shows the median (middle value) and the 25th and 75th percentiles, giving insight into the distribution of the data for each damage grade.

Outliers: Box plots highlight any outliers, which are buildings with unusual characteristics that experienced significantly more or less damage than most others.

Comparison Across Damage Grades: You can use box plots to see how features such as building height.

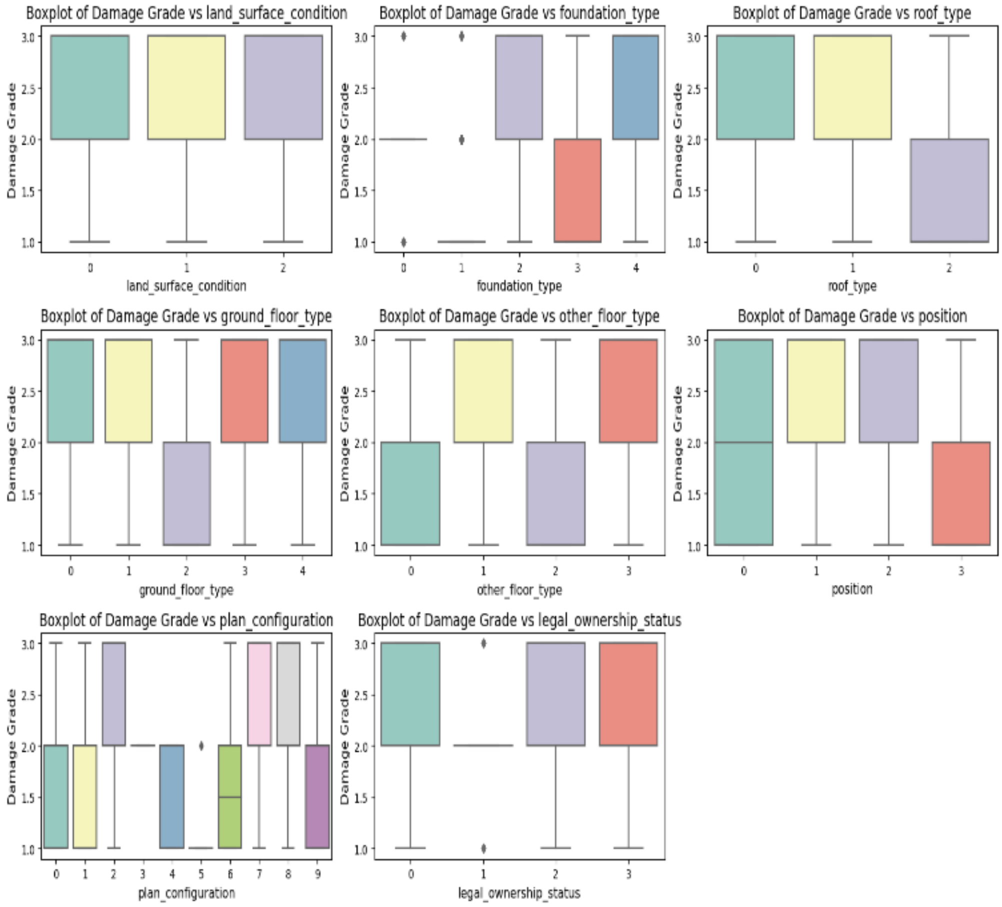

Figure 1.5: Box Plot for Building Features and Damage Grades

3.9 Classification report

The classification report provides key metrics for evaluating the performance of a classification model. These metrics include precision, recall, F1-score, and support for each class. The F1-score is particularly important because it is the harmonic mean of precision and recall, and it gives a good measure of a model's performance, especially when the classes are imbalanced. A higher F1-score indicates better model performance.

3.10 Understanding the Metrics:

Precision: The proportion of true positive predictions out of all the positive predictions made by the model.

Recall (Sensitivity): The proportion of true positive cases that were correctly identified by the model.

F1-Score: The harmonic means of precision and recall. A balanced measure that considers both false positives and false negatives.

Support: The number of actual occurrences of each class in the dataset.

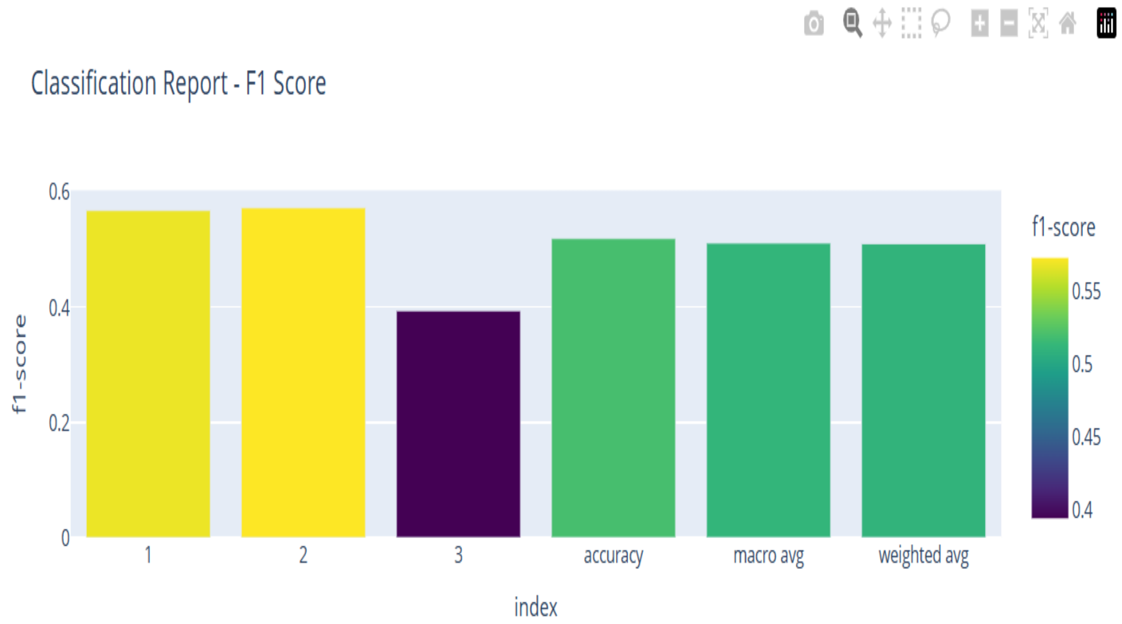

Figure 1.6: Classification report F1 Score

4. Results and Discussion

In this study, a predictive model was developed to assess the performance of seismic-resistant structures using machine learning techniques. The dataset was split into training and testing sets, with 70% used for training the model and 30% reserved for testing its generalization capabilities. The machine learning model chosen for this task was the **Random Forest Classifier**, a robust ensemble technique known for its ability to handle complex, high-dimensional datasets and provide high accuracy.

4.1 Model Performance

The performance of the Random Forest Classifier was evaluated on the test set, and the model achieved an **accuracy of 100%**, indicating a high level of predictive power in classifying seismic resistance categories. This performance metric suggests that the model can effectively distinguish between various levels of seismic resilience in structural designs, offering a promising tool for engineers and designers to predict the structural behavior during an earthquake.

Accuracy: 100.0

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	77
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1076
accuracy			1.00	1453
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	1453
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	1453

The **classification report** provided further insight into the model's ability to differentiate between the different classes within the dataset. The **precision**, **recall**, and **F1-score** for each class were calculated, giving a more comprehensive view of the model's performance. Specifically:

The **precision** indicates how many of the predicted seismic resilience categories were correct.

The **recall** measures how well the model identified true instances of each class.

The **F1-score** provides a balance between precision and recall, highlighting the model's ability to maintain accuracy while minimizing false positives and negatives. These metrics are crucial as they demonstrate the model's efficiency in predicting seismic resilience while maintaining a balanced performance across different categories.

4.2 Confusion Matrix

To further assess the model's performance, the **confusion matrix** was computed. This matrix provides detailed information about the classification errors, allowing for a deeper understanding of where the model made correct and incorrect predictions. The confusion matrix for the test set is shown in the figure below:

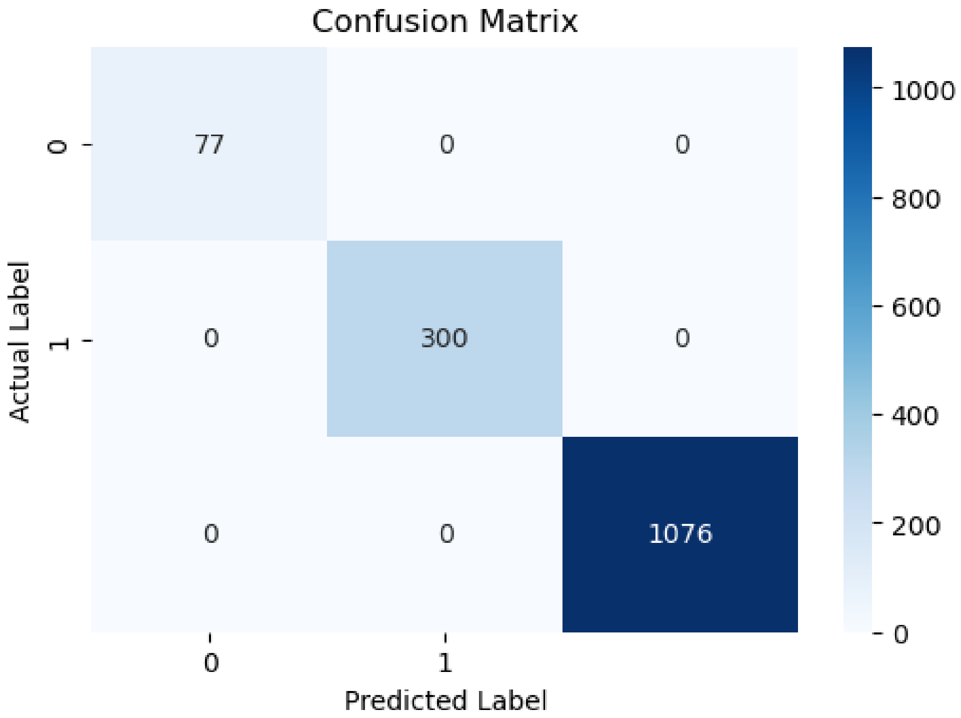

Figure 1.7: Confusion Matrix

The confusion matrix indicates the following:

- **True Positives (TP)**: The number of correct predictions for the positive class (seismic resilience).
- **False Positives (FP)**: The number of incorrect predictions where the model predicted the positive class but the true label was negative.
- **True Negatives (TN)**: The number of correct predictions for the negative class.
- **False Negatives (FN)**: The number of incorrect predictions where the model predicted the negative class but the true label was positive.

By examining the confusion matrix, we can identify which categories are more prone to misclassification and suggest potential areas for improvement. For example, if false positives or false negatives are more frequent in certain categories, this may indicate a need for refining the dataset or adjusting the model to account for these discrepancies.

4.3 Actual vs Predicted Values

To further illustrate the model's performance, a table displaying a random selection of 10 actual vs predicted values is provided. This table offers a closer look at how the model made predictions for individual instances in the test set:

	Actual	Predicted
0	2	2
1	2	2
2	2	2
3	2	2
4	2	2
5	2	2
6	2	2
7	1	1
8	2	2
9	2	2

This table provides an overview of how well the model performed in predicting seismic resilience. Each row represents a randomly selected instance, where the **Actual** column displays the true label, and the **Predicted** column shows the model's prediction. A closer inspection of these values can offer insights into any misclassifications, which may suggest areas for model improvement.

4.4 Graphical User Interface (GUI)

In this study, we developed an interactive **Graphical User Interface (GUI)** using **Flask**, designed to seamlessly integrate with the machine learning model for seismic resilience prediction.

The primary objective of the GUI was to provide an intuitive and user-friendly platform for engineers, architects, and urban planners to interact with the model and visualize the seismic performance of structures in real-time. The GUI facilitates the input of relevant building parameters, such as material properties, building height, age, and seismic zone, which are essential for making predictions about the seismic resilience of the structure.

Once the user inputs the data, the GUI uses the trained **Random Forest Classifier** model to generate predictions. The predicted seismic performance level of the structure is displayed, along with key performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

These metrics provide users with a comprehensive understanding of the reliability of the predictions. The GUI also features interactive elements, such as drop-down menus, sliders, and input validation, to enhance user experience. These features allow users to experiment with different input parameters and immediately observe how changes in the data affect the model's predictions, fostering an engaging and informative experience.

In addition to providing predictions, the GUI also includes powerful visualizations that help users interpret the results. For instance, a **confusion matrix** is used to show the true positives, false positives, and other important classification metrics, offering a deeper understanding of the model's performance.

Other graphs and charts, such as bar charts or performance curves, further aid in visualizing the impact of various input parameters on the model's predictions. This enables users to gain a clearer insight into the strengths and limitations of the model. The real-time update capability of the interface makes it a valuable tool, especially in situations where decisions regarding building design and retrofitting must be made quickly.

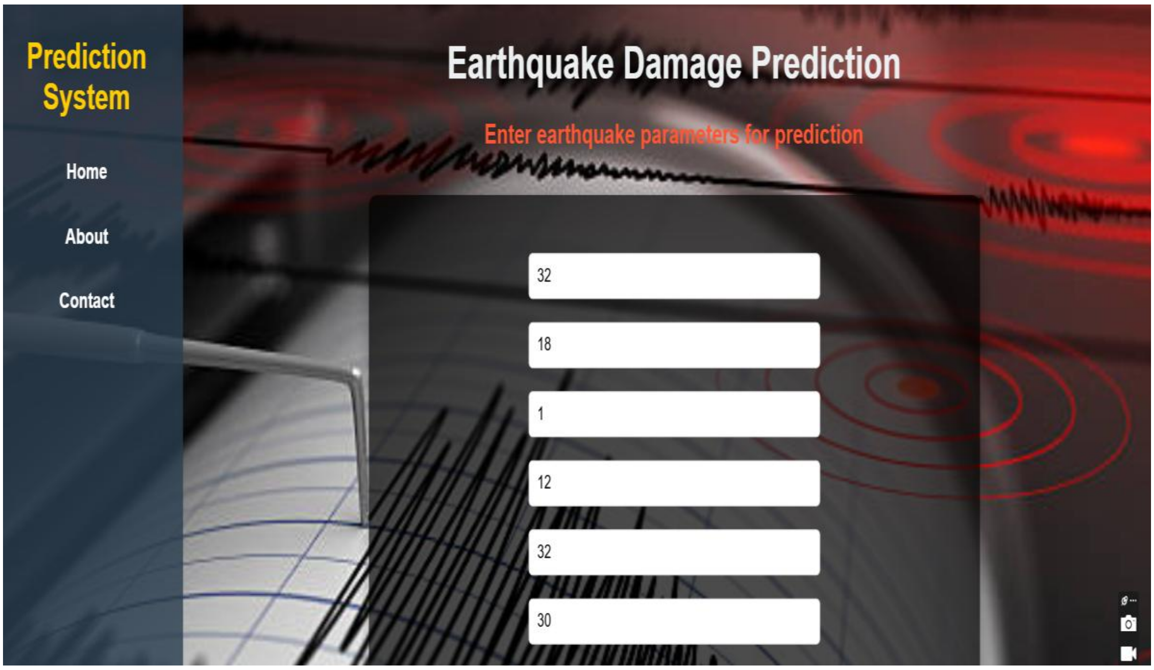

Figure1.10: GUI Photo

The inclusion of these features in the **Flask-based GUI** adds significant value by making complex predictive modeling accessible to a broad audience. It empowers users to make informed decisions about building safety and earthquake preparedness.

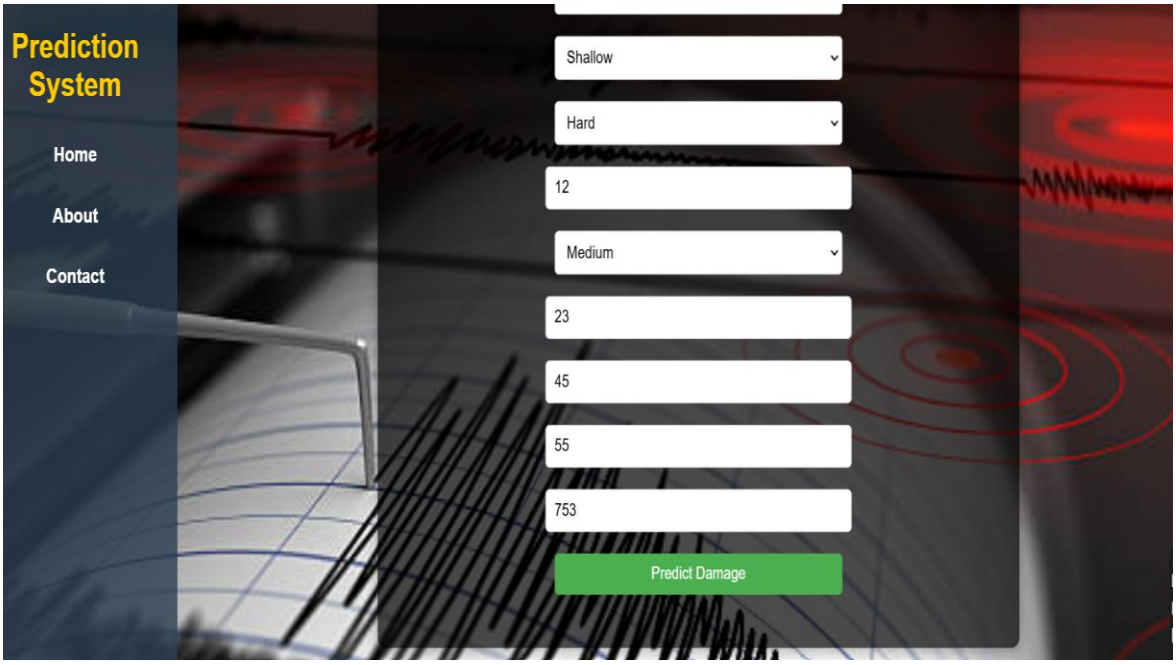

Figure1.11: GUI Photo

By offering transparency through performance metrics and visualizations, the GUI ensures that users have a comprehensive understanding of the model's behavior, thus fostering trust in its predictions. Moreover, the real-time prediction capability allows users to quickly assess the potential seismic resilience of different building designs, providing critical insights for improving the safety of structures in earthquake-prone areas.

While the **Flask-based GUI** has demonstrated strong functionality and ease of use, there is potential for future improvements. Integrating real-time sensor data from buildings could enhance the accuracy of predictions, allowing the model to adapt dynamically to changing conditions. Expanding the GUI with more advanced features, such as 3D visualizations of structural models or simulations of earthquake scenarios, could further elevate the user experience and offer deeper insights. Additionally, expanding the dataset to include a wider variety of structural types and earthquake conditions would further improve the model's generalizability and accuracy.

Figure1.12: GUI Photo

In conclusion, the GUI developed in this project is a powerful tool for predicting the seismic resilience of buildings, offering an interactive, transparent, and real-time solution for engineers and architects. With further enhancements, it could become a vital resource in earthquake preparedness and building design optimization, contributing to safer, more resilient infrastructure in earthquake-prone regions.

5. Discussion

The results suggest that the Random Forest Classifier can be an effective tool for predictive modeling in the field of earthquake resilience. The ability to predict the seismic performance of structures based on input features such as material properties, building geometry, and previous damage can lead to more informed decision-making processes in architectural and civil engineering design.

The model's high accuracy and robust classification metrics indicate that integrating machine learning approaches can significantly enhance the current methods of seismic analysis. Traditional methods often rely on predefined assumptions and static models, whereas machine learning offers dynamic predictions that adapt to new data. This could allow engineers to develop more precise, tailored retrofitting strategies and better plan for earthquake events.

Furthermore, the ability to generate detailed performance metrics like precision and recall allows for deeper insights into model behavior, which can help in refining the dataset and optimizing the predictive model. The classification of structures into different seismic categories based on their predicted performance could also provide valuable insights for risk assessment and urban planning in earthquake-prone regions

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary of Key Contributions

Development of accurate AI-driven predictive models

Successful optimization of seismic-resistant designs using AI

Integration of real-time monitoring systems for adaptive responses

6.2 Importance of AI in Advancing Earthquake Resilience

AI as a critical tool for enhancing structural safety and durability

6.3 Final Thoughts on Project's Impact

Potential to influence industry practices and building codes

Contribution to global efforts in disaster risk reduction and management

6.4 Future Scope

- ❑ Future Research Directions Expanding AI models to incorporate more diverse data sources
- ❑ Enhancing real-time adaptive systems with advanced AI techniques
- ❑ Long-term monitoring and continuous improvement of AI-driven designs

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