

Bayesian Decision and Risk Analysis

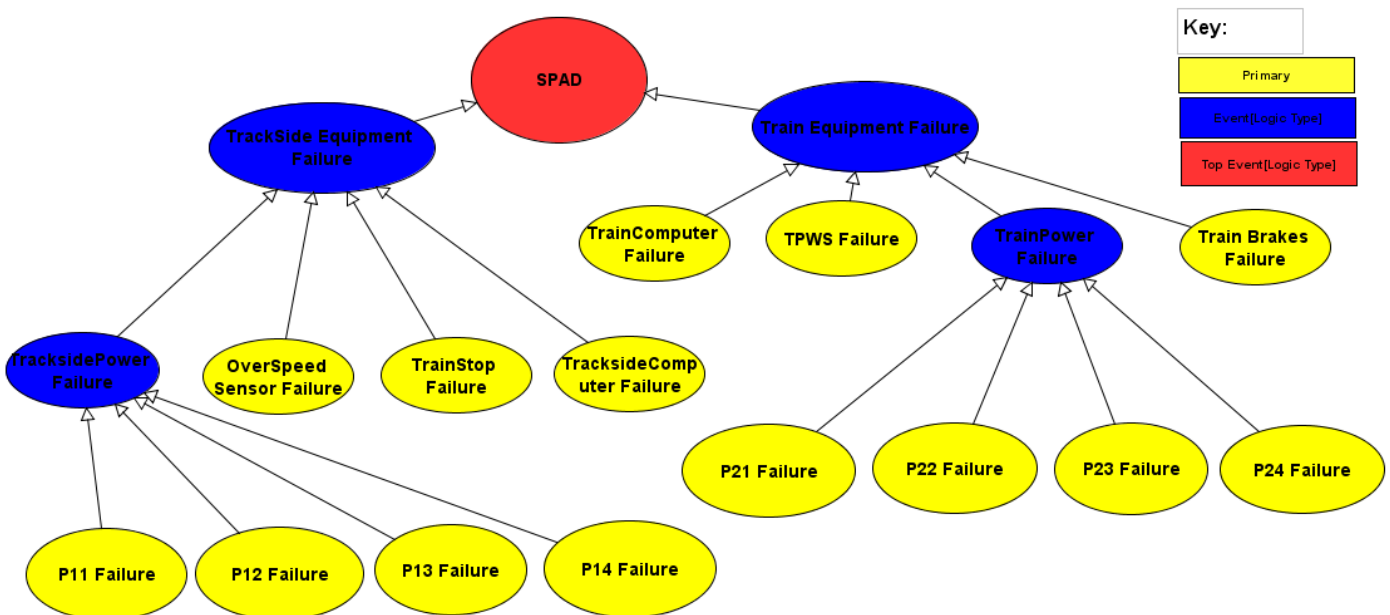
System Safety Analysis

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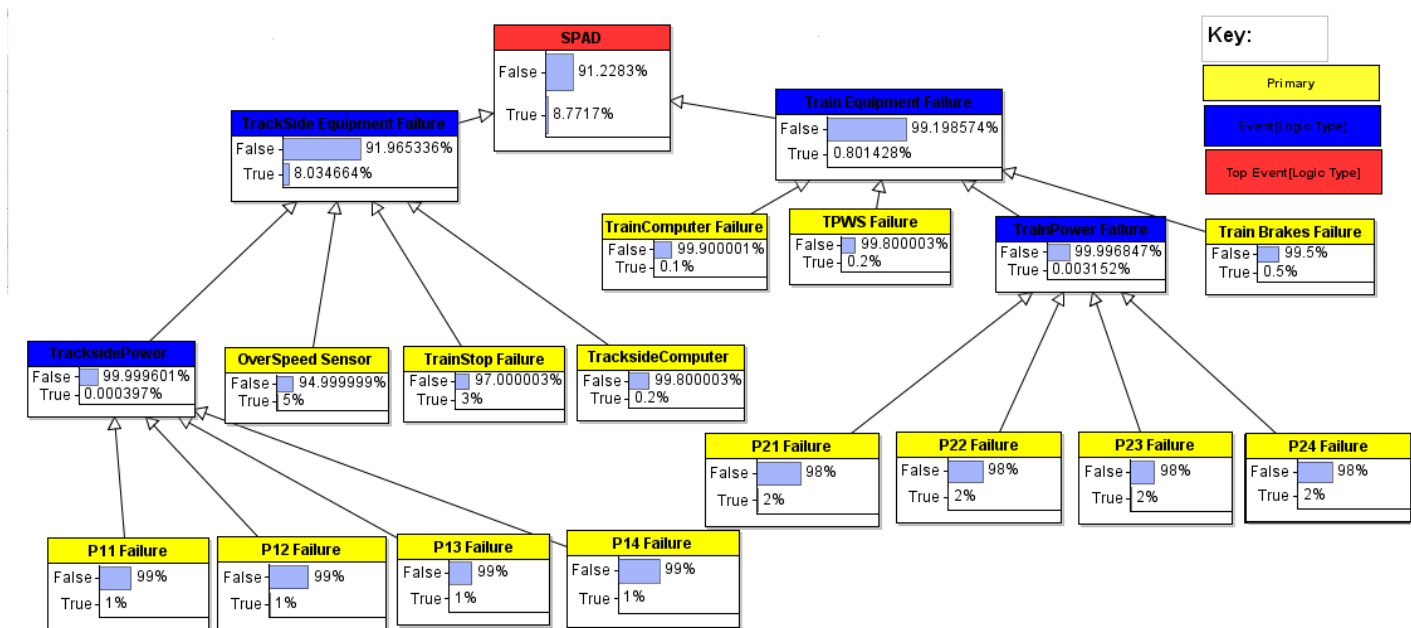
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Part I – Fault Tree [50]

1. Show a graph of the fault tree with the fault tree logic clearly shown alongside meaningful node names



2. Show the marginal probability risk graphs for each node in the fault tree



3. Document all NPTs or expressions used

Power Units of Trackside equipment:

Trackside section contains 4 power units and they have the same NPT:

P11 Failure	
False	99%
True	1%

False	0.99
True	0.01

Power Units of Train equipment:

Train section contains 4 power units and they have the same NPT:

P21 Failure	
False	98%
True	2%

False	0.98
True	0.02

Trackside Power Supply:

This power supply is composed of 4 power units and it will be available if at least two units are operating, so we need to use an expression for its probability table which is saying 3 of the power units should be True (failed) then we have True (fail) in power supply:

TracksidePower		Expression
False	99.999601%	mfromn(3,P11=="True",P12=="True",P13=="True",P14=="True")
True	0.000397%	

TrackSide Overspeed Sensor:

OverSpeed Sensor		
False	94.999999%	False 0.95
True	5%	True 0.05

TrackSide train stop loop:

TrainStop Failure		
False	97.000003%	False 0.97
True	3%	True 0.03

TrackSide Computer controlling:

TracksideComputer		
False	99.800003%	False 0.998
True	0.2%	True 0.002

TrainSide Power Supply:

This power supply is composed of 4 power units and it will be available if at least two units are operating, so we need to use an expression for its probability table which is saying 3 of the power units should be True (failed) then we have True (failure) in power supply:

TrainPower Failure False 99.996847% True 0.003152%	Expression mfromn(3,P21=="True",P22=="True",P23=="True",P24=="True")
-----------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------

TrainSide Brakers:

Train Brakes Failure False 99.5% True 0.5%	<table> <tr> <td>False</td><td>0.995</td></tr> <tr> <td>True</td><td>0.005</td></tr> </table>	False	0.995	True	0.005
False	0.995				
True	0.005				

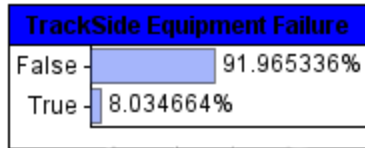
TrainSide TPWS:

TPWS Failure False 99.800003% True 0.2%	<table> <tr> <td>False</td><td>0.998</td></tr> <tr> <td>True</td><td>0.002</td></tr> </table>	False	0.998	True	0.002
False	0.998				
True	0.002				

TrainSide computer controlling:

TrainComputer Failure False 99.900001% True 0.1%	<table> <tr> <td>False</td><td>0.999</td></tr> <tr> <td>True</td><td>0.001</td></tr> </table>	False	0.999	True	0.001
False	0.999				
True	0.001				

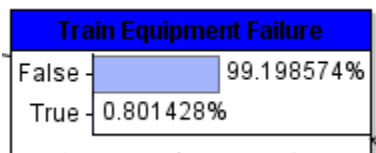
TrackSide Equipment:



Expression

```
if(TracksidePower=="True" || OverSpeed_Sensor=="True" ||
TrainStop=="True" || TracksideComputer=="True","True","False")
```

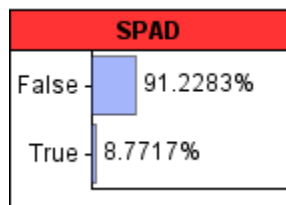
TrainSide Equipment:



Expression

```
if(TrainComputer=="True" || TPWS=="True" ||
TrainPower=="True" || Brakes=="True","True","False")
```

SPAD:

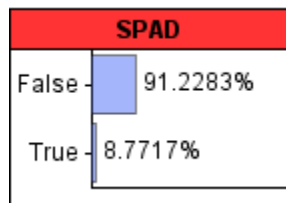


Expression

```
if(TrackSide=="True" || Train_Equipment=="True",
"True","False")
```

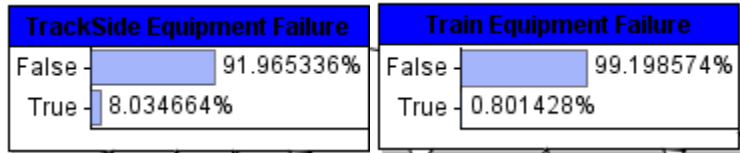
4. Calculate the probability of the top event

If we run our model we can see the probability of the top event(SPAD) is: 91.22%



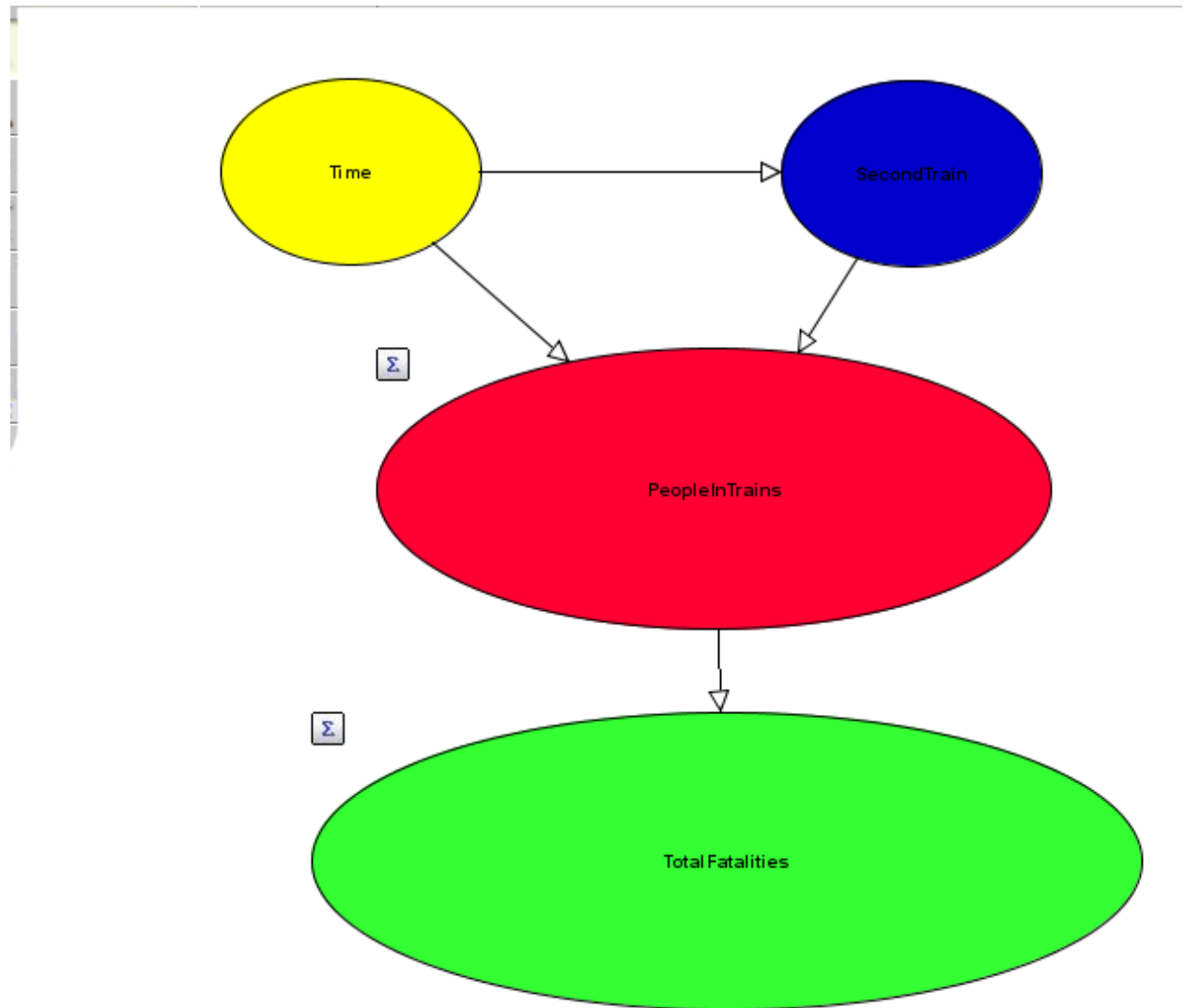
5. Identify which is the least safe: the trackside or train subsystems?

The section is the least safe if it is more likely to fail. The probability of Trackside subsystem failure is 8.03% and this amount for the Trainside is 0.8%. So the Trackside subsystem is more likely to fail, therefor trackside is least safe.



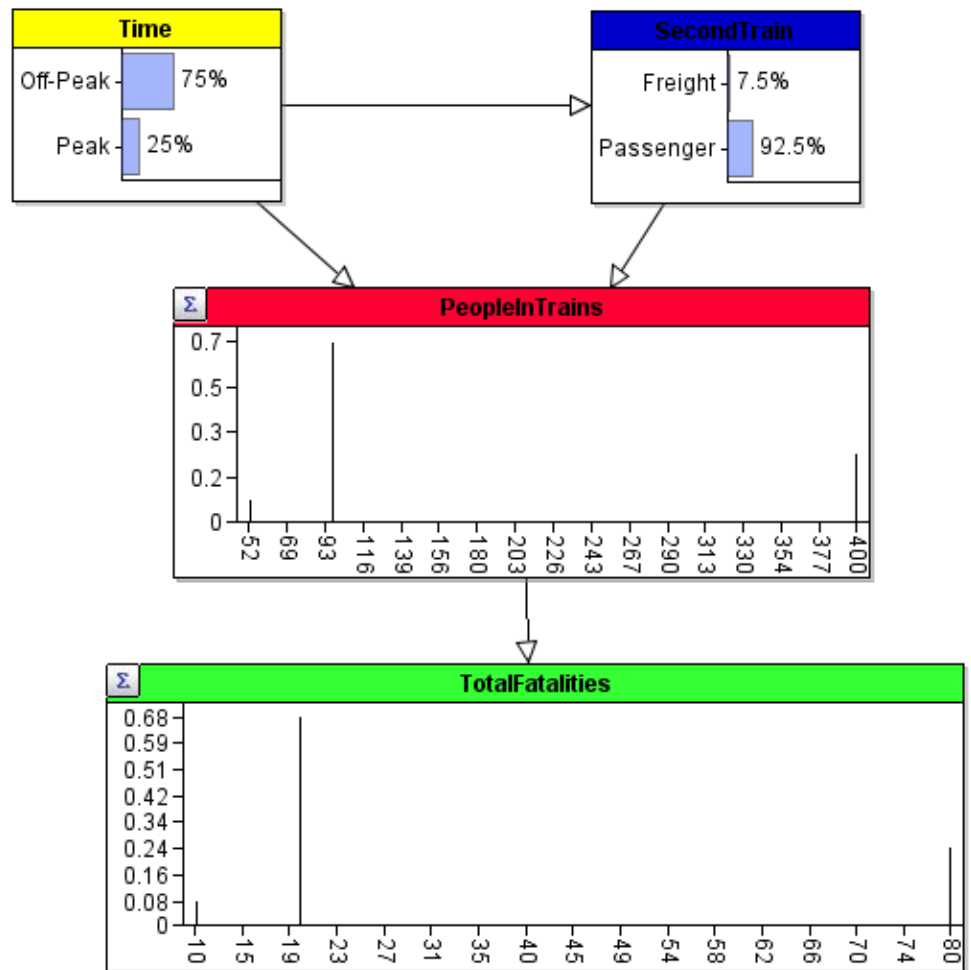
Part II – Event Tree [20]

1. Show a graph of the event tree as a Bayesian Network



We assume that SPAD is activated and collision has occurred, so one of the trains was passenger train. Passenger train can carry 50 or 200 people which are related to the time.

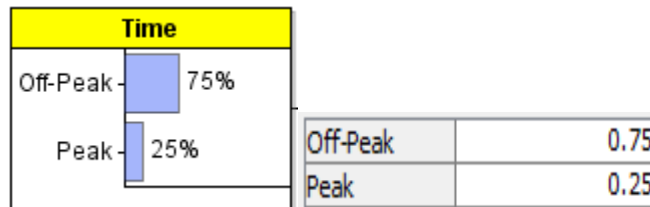
2. Show the marginal probability risk graphs for each node in the event tree



3. Document any NPTs or expressions used

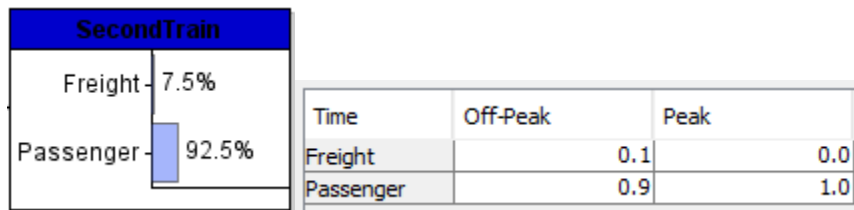
Time:

This node shows that time of collision is in peak time or off-peak time



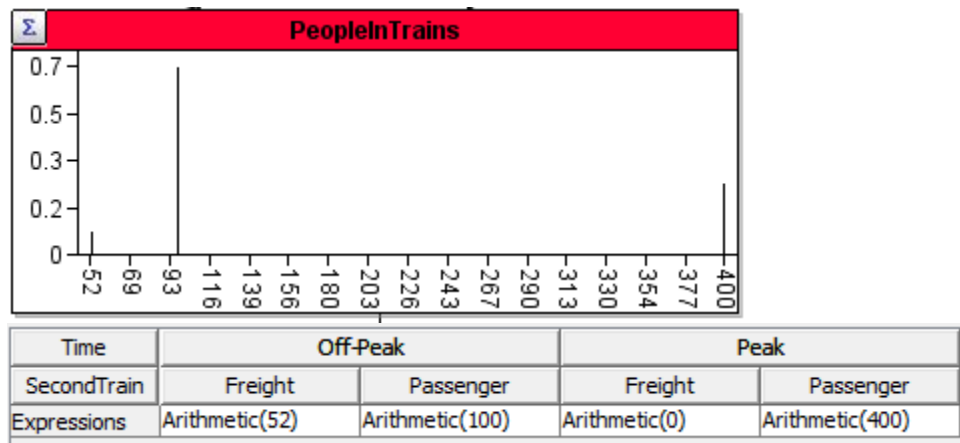
Second Train:

This node shows the type of the second train.



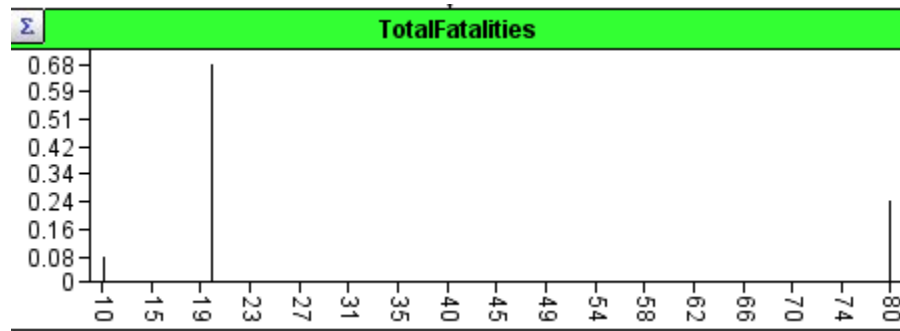
People in Trains:

This node determines the number of people who are in the trains(the passenger train + the second one)



Total number of fatalities:

This node indicates the number of people have died in the collision

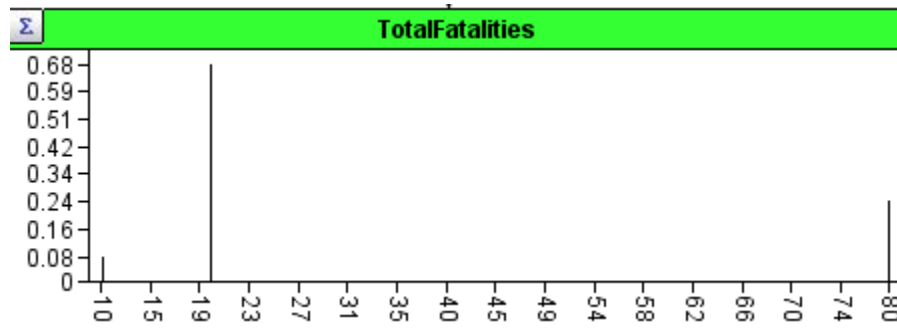


Arithmetic Expression

$M4 \times 0.2$

4. Calculate the expected casualty rate

Based on what we got in the TotalFatalities :



The expected casualty rate for off-peak and passenger-freight collision is 0.08

The expected casualty rate for off-peak and passenger-passenger collision is 0.16

The expected casualty rate for peak and passenger-passenger collision is 0.68