

Advanced Reliability and Safety Analysis

RAVEN Workshop

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Outline

1. Dynamic Probabilistic Risk/Safety Analysis
 - Classic vs. Dynamic PRA

2. Adaptive Sampling
 - Limit Surface

Reliability and Safety Analysis

- **Safety Analysis:** determine the likelihood a system will not perform its functions in a specified time period
- **Reliability Analysis:** determine the ability of a system to perform its functions in a specified time period

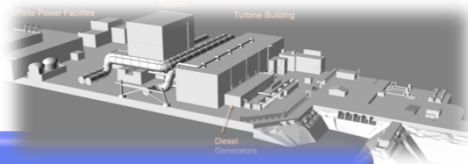
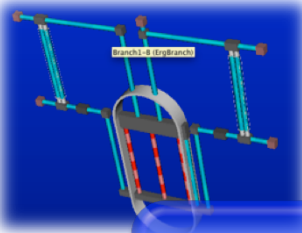
$$\text{Reliability} = 1 - \text{probability_failure}$$

Dynamic Probabilistic Risk/Safety Analysis

- **Classic Probabilistic Risk/Safety Analysis**
 - Static boolean logic structures
 - Event-Trees / Fault-Trees
 - Accident sequence set by the analyst
 - Timing of events partially considered

- **Dynamic Probabilistic Risk/Safety Analysis**
 - Direct use of system simulation codes
 - Coupled with stochastic analysis tools (e.g., RAVEN)
 - Accident sequence set by the system control logic
 - Timing of events fully considered

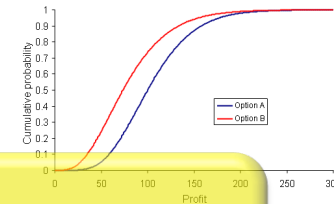
Dynamic Probabilistic Risk/Safety Analysis



Deterministic modeling

Plant modeling
External event modeling

Parameters	Distribution
Wave height (m)	Exponential
Wave impact time (h)	Uniform
Diesel recovery time (h)	Weibull
Off-site grid recovery time ^a (h)	Lognormal
Off-site grid recovery time ^b (h)	Lognormal
Batteries failure time (h)	Triangular
Batteries recovery time (h)	Lognormal

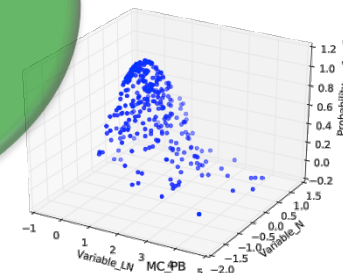


Stochastic modeling

Identify uncertain parameters
and associate a pdf

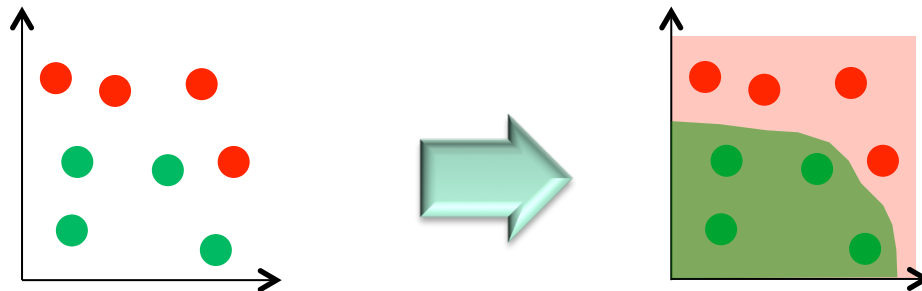
Stochastic analysis

Sample the pdfs
Run N times system
simulation code(s)
Evaluate desired FOMs



ROMs: Classifiers

- ROMs as mathematical models designed approximate an input-output relationship
- Classifiers: output variable is boolean
 - i.e., 0 or 1
 - e.g., OK or Failure

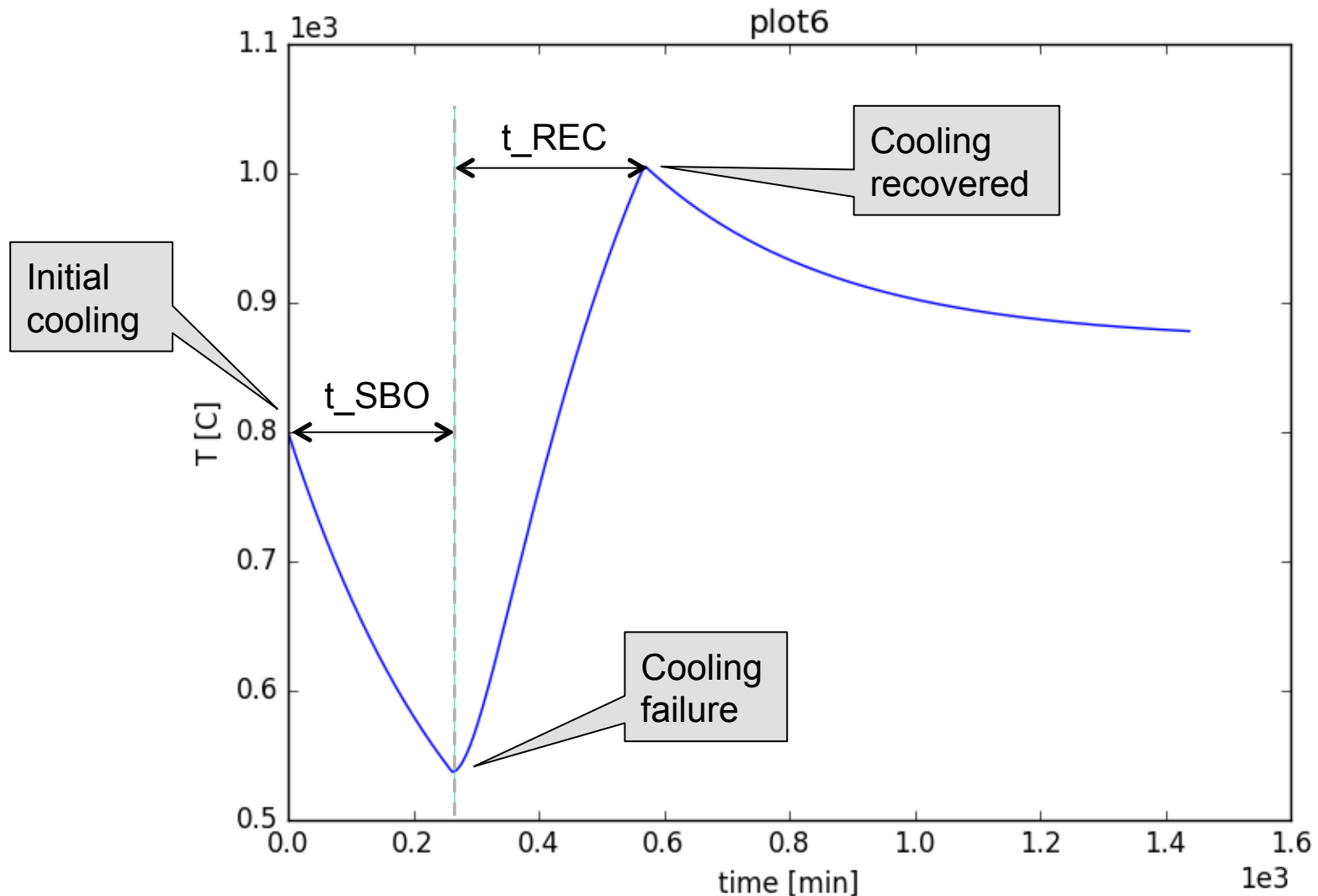


Exercise 1: Dynamic PRA Analysis

Exercise 1: Model Sampling

- Model
 - Simplified PWR model
- Scenario
 - Station Blackout Analysis
- Steps
 - Sample the model response N times
 - Determine failure probability

Excercise1: Model Sampling



Excercise1: Model Sampling

Distributions	Models	Samplers	Databases	DataObjects	Steps
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```

<Steps>
  <MultiRun name="MCRun">
    <Input class="DataObjects" type="PointSet" >inputPlaceholder</Input>
    <Model class="Models" type="ExternalModel" >PythonModule</Model>
    <Sampler class="Samplers" type="MonteCarlo" >MC</Sampler>
    <Output class="DataObjects" type="PointSet" >outPS</Output>
    <Output class="DataObjects" type="HistorySet" >outHS</Output>
  </MultiRun>
  ...
  <PostProcess name="PP">
    <Input class="DataObjects" type="PointSet" >outPS</Input>
    <Model class="Models" type="PostProcessor" >integral</Model>
    <Output class="Files" type="" >integral.xml</Output>
  </PostProcess>
</Steps>

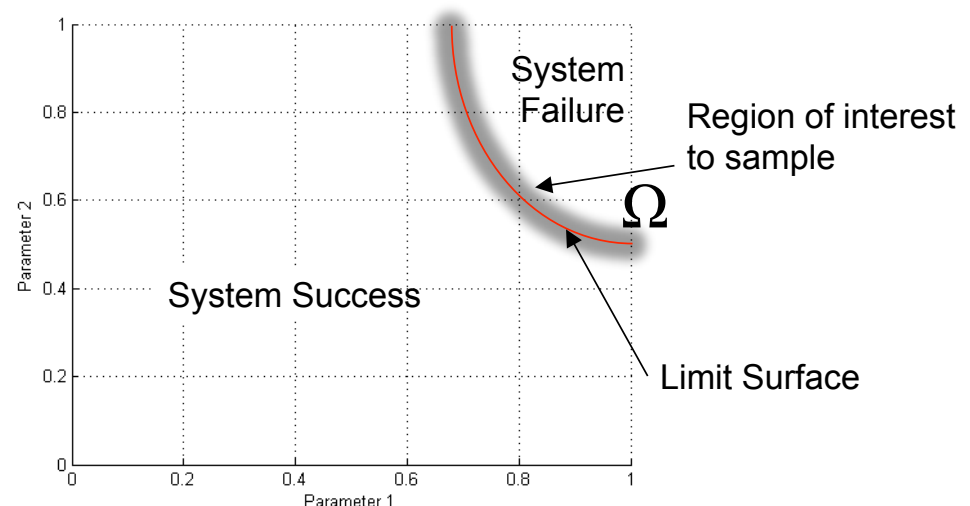
```

Exercise 2: Limit Surface Analysis

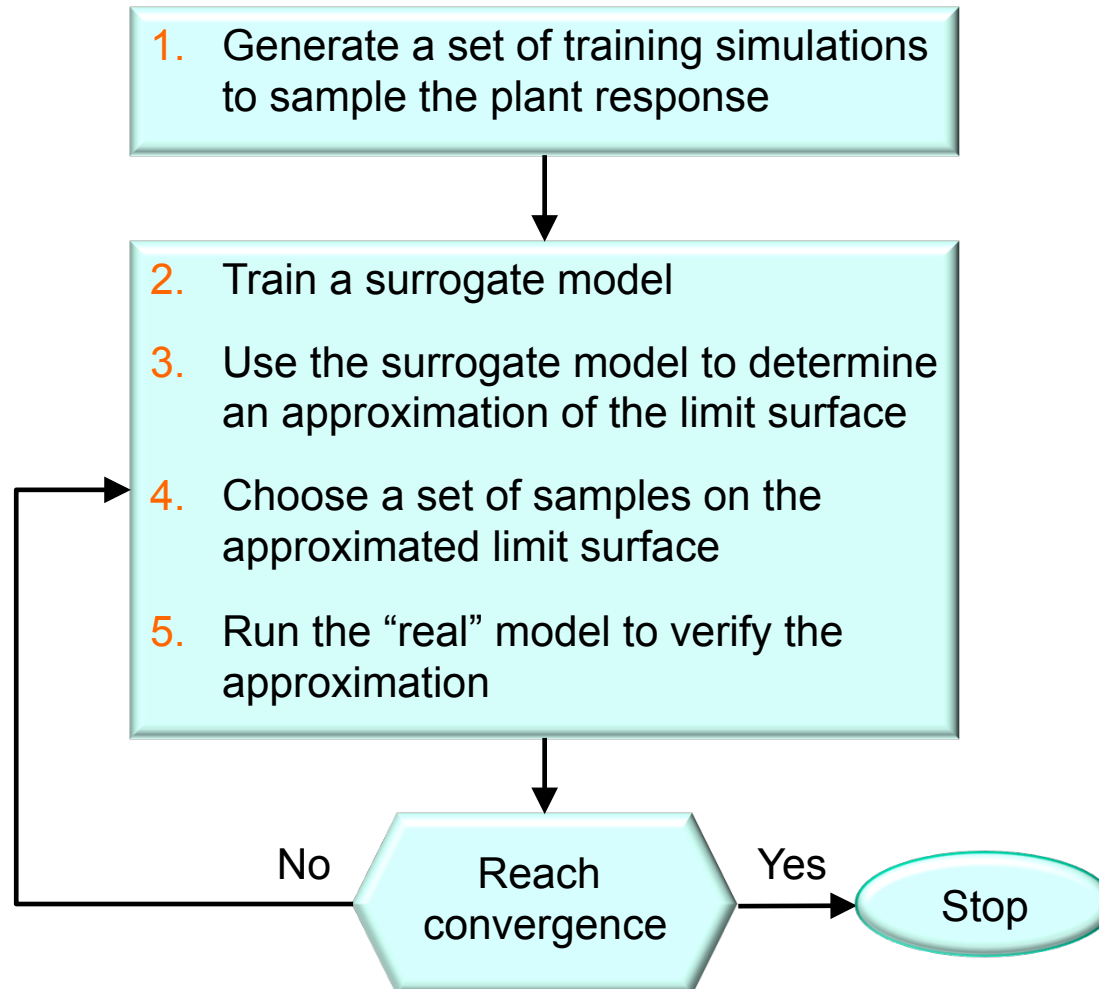
Adaptive Sampling

- Computational costs might be impractical
 - Computationally expensive codes
 - Many simulation runs are often required
- Reduced Order Modeling can be a solution
 - Objective: reduce the complexity of the problem
- Search of the limit surface: boundaries in the input space between failure and success

$$p_{failure} = \int_{\Omega} p df(\omega) d\omega$$



Reliability Analysis: Limit Surface Search



Reliability Analysis: Limit Surface Workflow

1. Define the distributions:
 - Weigh the error estimation
 - Generate a probability-weighted metric for grid construction
 - Determine the probability of being inside one of the regions identified by the limit surface
1. Define the surrogate model (acceleration ROM) to be used as the adaptive sampler
2. Define the adaptive sampler:
 - Convergence control and grid
 - Import the acceleration ROM
 - Associate the distribution with the variables
3. Define the adaptive sampling step

Exercise 2: Limit Surface Analysis

Distributions	Models	Samplers	Functions	DataObjects	Steps
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```
<Models>
...
<ROM name="ROM" subType="SciKitLearn">
  <Features>tREC,tSBO</Features>
  <Target>goalFunction</Target>
  <SKLtype>svm|SVC</SKLtype>
  <kernel>rbf</kernel>
  <gamma>0.25</gamma>
  <C>25</C>
</ROM>
</Models>
```

Exercise 2: Limit Surface Analysis

Distributions	Models	Samplers	Functions	DataObjects	Steps
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```
<Functions>
  <External name="goalFunction" file="goalFunction">
    <variable>outcome</variable>
  </External>
</Functions>
```

```
def __residuumSign(self):
    if self.outcome == 0:
        return -1
    else: return 1
```

File: goalFunction.py

Exercise 2: Limit Surface Analysis

Distributions	Models	Samplers	Functions	DataObjects	Steps
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```

<Samplers>
  ...
  <LimitSurfaceSearch name="Adaptive">
    <ROM class="Models" type="ROM" >ROM</ROM>
    <Function class="Functions" type="External" >goalFunction</Function>
    <TargetEvaluation class="DataObjects" type="PointSet" >outPS
      </TargetEvaluation>
    <Convergence limit="250" forceIteration="False" weight="value"
      persistence="10">1.0e-5</Convergence>
    <variable name="tREC">
      <distribution>tREC_dist</distribution>
    </variable>
    <variable name="tSBO">
      <distribution>tSBO_dist</distribution>
    </variable>
  </LimitSurfaceSearch>
</Samplers>
  
```

Exercise 2: Limit Surface Analysis

Distributions	Models	Samplers	Functions	DataObjects	Steps
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```

<Steps>
  <MultiRun name="MCRun" pauseAtEnd="True">
    <Input class="DataObjects" type="PointSet" >inputPlaceholder</Input>
    <Model class="Models" type="ExternalModel" >PythonModule</Model>
    <Sampler class="Samplers" type="MonteCarlo" >MC</Sampler>
    <Output class="DataObjects" type="PointSet" >outPS</Output>
  </MultiRun>
  <MultiRun name="adaptive" pauseAtEnd="True">
    <Input class="DataObjects" type="PointSet" >inputPlaceholder</Input>
    <Model class="Models" type="ExternalModel" >PythonModule</Model>
    <Sampler class="Samplers" type="LimitSurfaceSearch">Adaptive</Sampler>
    <SolutionExport class="DataObjects" type="PointSet" >limitSurface
    </SolutionExport>
    <Output class="DataObjects" type="PointSet" >outPS</Output>
  </MultiRun>
</Steps>

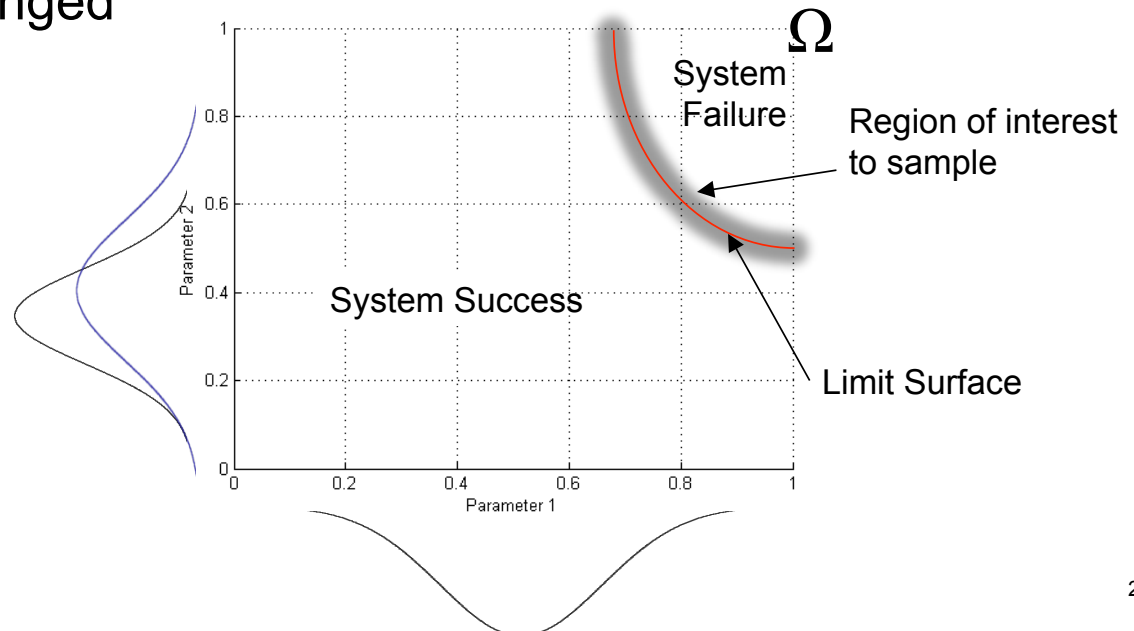
```

Exercise 3: Failure Probability Calculation from LS

Exercise 3: Failure Probability Calculation From LS

- Limit surface has a pure deterministic information
- Probabilistic information is contained in the integral within the limit surface weighted by the set of distributions
- For a new set of distributions the integral needs to be recalculated but the limit surface is unchanged

$$p_{failure} = \int_{\Omega} p df(\omega) d\omega$$



Exercise 3: Failure Probability Calculation From LS

Distributions	Models	Samplers	Databases	DataObjects	Steps
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```
<Models>
  <PostProcessor name="LS_Integral" subType="LimitSurfaceIntegral">
    <tolerance>0.001</tolerance>
    <integralType>MonteCarlo</integralType>
    <target>goalFunction</target>
    <variable name="tREC">
      <distribution>tREC_dist</distribution>
    </variable>
    <variable name="tSBO">
      <distribution>tSBO_dist</distribution>
    </variable>
  </PostProcessor>
</Models>
```

Exercise 3: Failure Probability Calculation From LS

Distributions	Models	Samplers	Databases	DataObjects	Steps
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```

<Steps>
  <IOStep name="extract_data_adapt">
    <Input class="Databases" type="HDF5" >out_db_adaptive</Input>
    <Output class="DataObjects" type="PointSet" >outAdapt_failure</Output>
  </IOStep>
  <PostProcess name="integral">
    <Input class="DataObjects" type="PointSet" >outAdapt_failure</Input>
    <Model class="Models" type="PostProcessor" >LS_Integral</Model>
    <Output class="DataObjects" type="PointSet" >LSintegral_PS</Output>
    <Output class="Files" type="" >integral.csv</Output>
  </PostProcess>
</Steps>

```