

Incorporation of a Dynamic Reliability Model into an Existing Plant PRA

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Outline

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- About SAPHIRE
- The Existing Plant PRA
- The Dynamic Model
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Background

- Every U.S. plant has performed reliability studies and will have a Probability Risk Assessment (PRA) model
- Existing Nuclear Power Plants are replacing analog control systems with digital ones
- Any changes to the plant must be evaluated for safety concerns (10 CFR 50)
- Therefore, the plant PRA model must be updated to account for new digital control systems

Background

- Existing plant PRAs have been performed using traditional static methods such as the Fault Tree/Event Tree method
- Digital control systems should be modeled using dynamic methodologies
- Dynamic methods explicitly account for time and other process variables

Purpose

- Model digital control systems using dynamic methods
- Retain existing static plant PRA
- Link dynamic model of control systems with existing plant PRA
- Capture timing and other process variables of the digital control systems while avoiding need to remodel the entire plant

Objectives

- 1: digital component must retain dynamic information
- 2: shared components between the models must be recognized as such
- 3: dynamic model must be integrated to the existing plant PRA without making large changes

Objectives (cont)

- 4: the combined model must be capable of generating cut sets (minimum combination of events that lead to failure of the overall system)
- 5: the model must be capable of numeric quantification, and must be capable of performing additional analysis (Importance, Uncertainty, Sensitivity)

Procedure

- An existing plant PRA modeled in SAPHIRE has been obtained from INL
- Dynamic model of a digital control system was developed
- The dynamic model has been imported into SAPHIRE
- The dynamic model is linked to the plant PRA

About SAPHIRE

System Analysis Program for Hands-on Integrated Reliability Evaluations

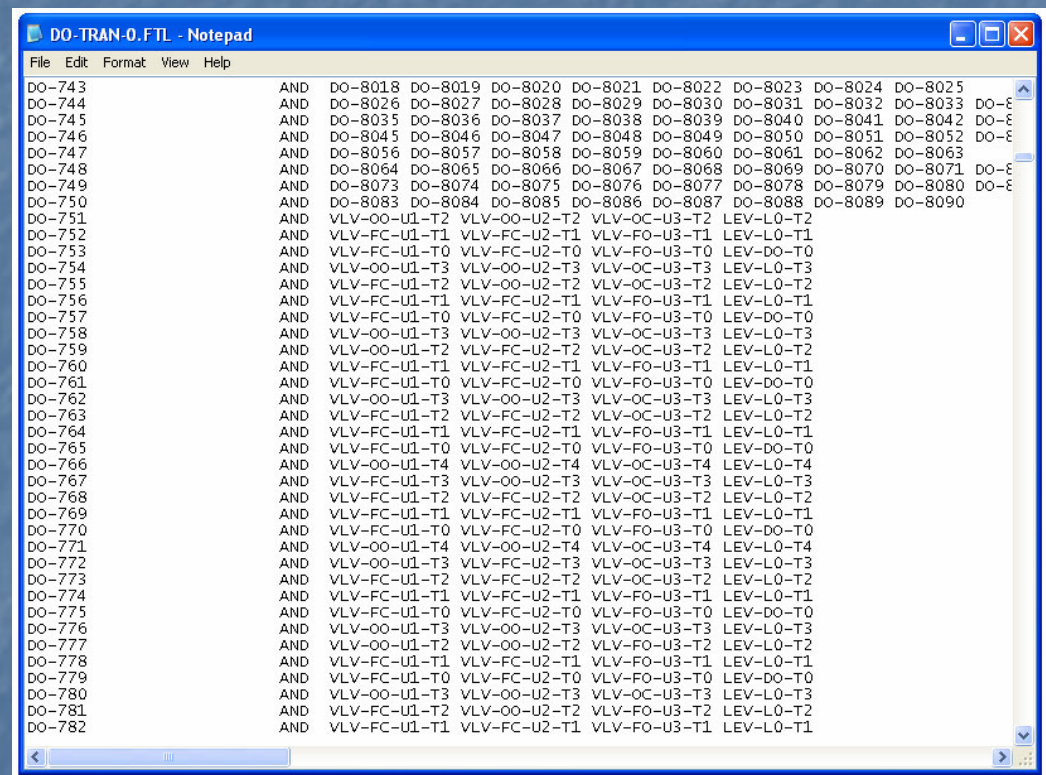
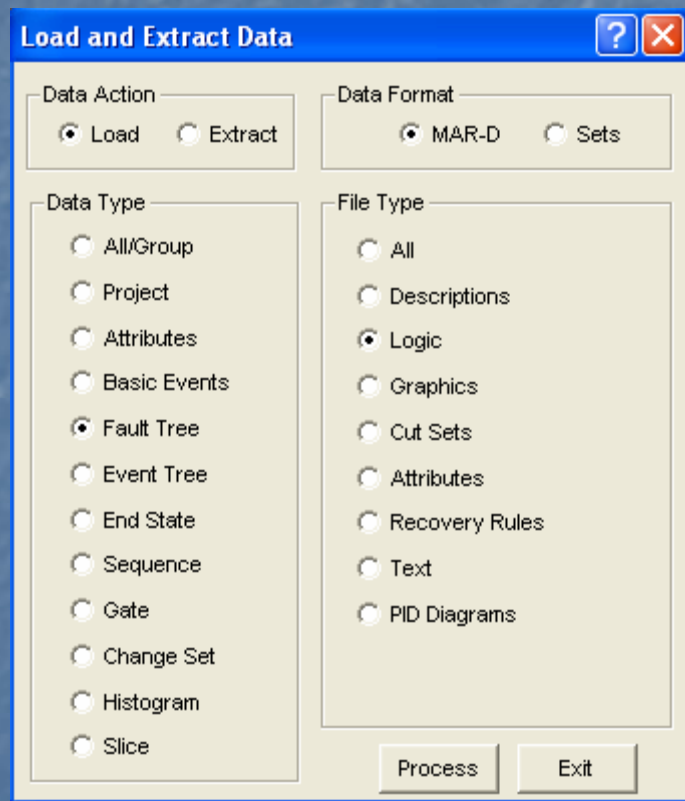
- SAPHIRE is a PRA software developed by INL
- Allows the user to create and analyze fault tree/ event tree models on a PC
- Uses graphical and text-based interface

SAPHIRE Analysis

- Generate cut sets
- Quantify cut sets
- Additional Analysis Tools:
 - Uncertainty Analysis - calculates the variability of a fault tree top event resulting from uncertainties in the basic event probabilities
 - Importance Analysis - gives a measure of the significance of system components, components with a high relative importance should be closely monitored or, if possible, redesigned to improve reliability
 - Sensitivity Analysis - calculates the sensitivity of the system to specific changes to basic event attributes

SAPPHIRE MAR-D Tool

Models and Results Database

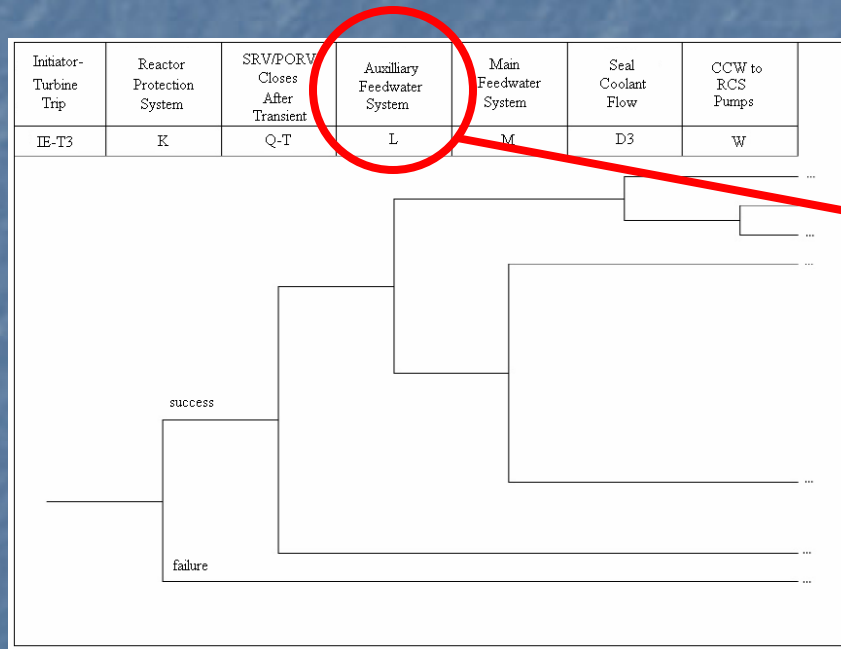


The Existing Plant PRA

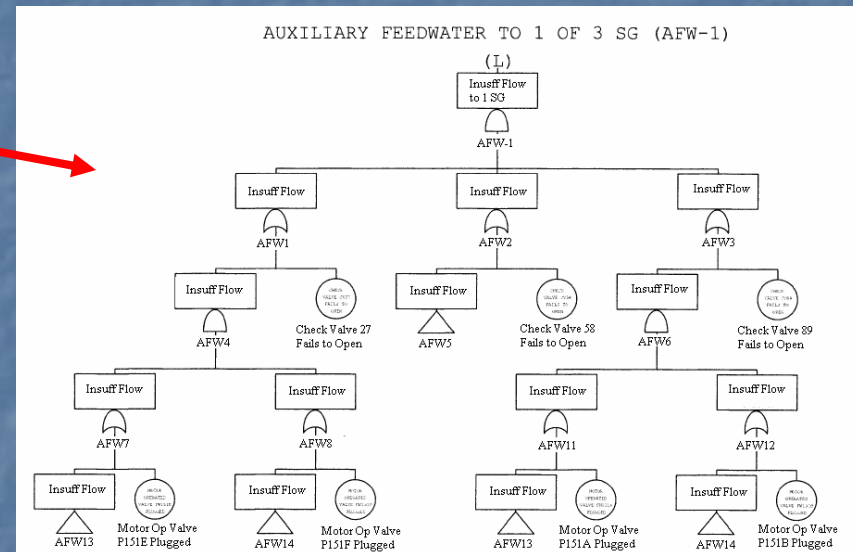
- Simplified model of an existing U.S. nuclear power plant, modeled in NUREG-1150
- Westinghouse design PWR
- 3 Steam Generators
- Approx. 800 MW(e)

Existing Plant PRA (cont)

Turbine Trip Event Tree



Auxiliary Feedwater (AFW) Fault Tree



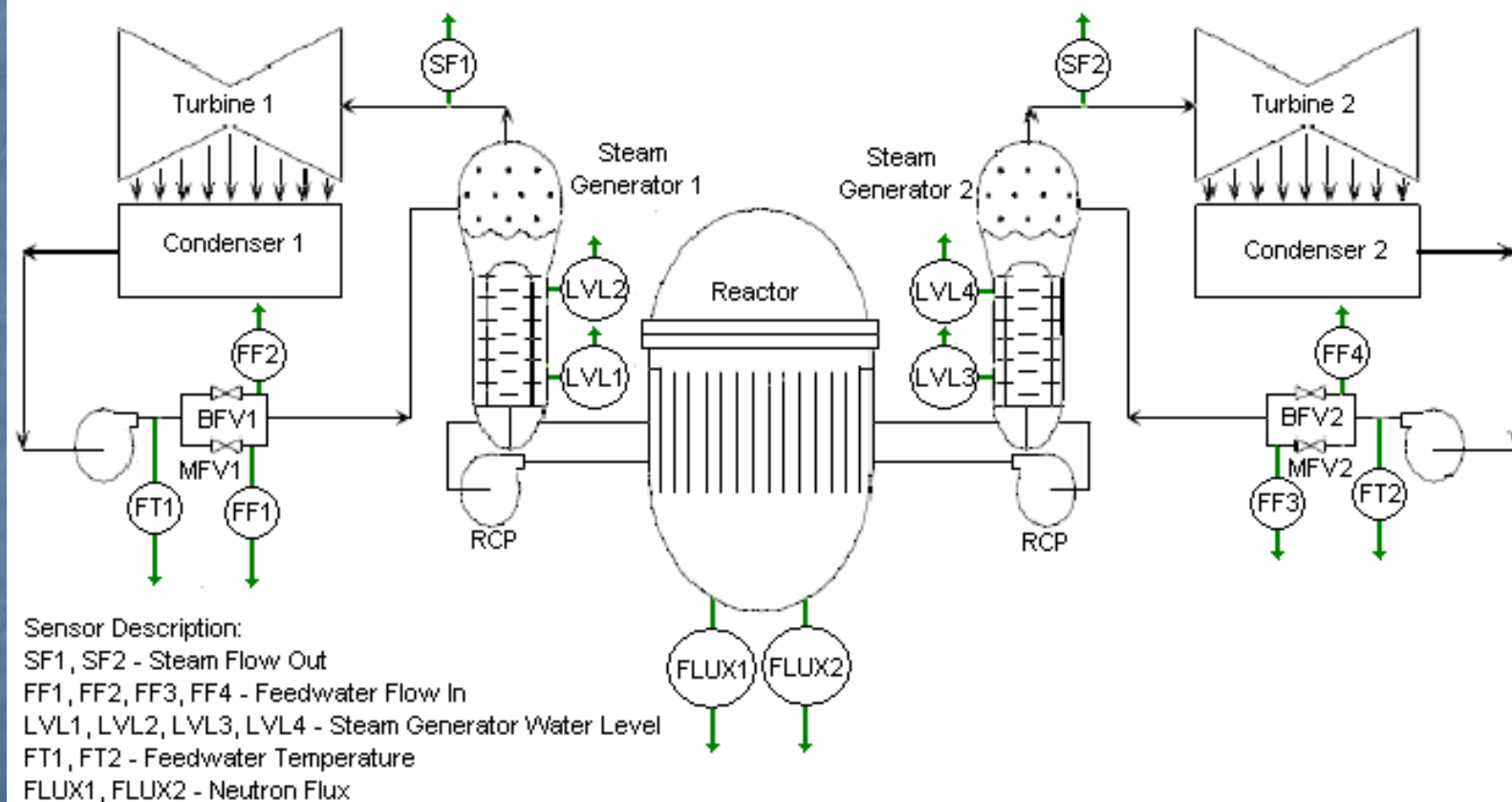
Dynamic Model

- Benchmark Digital Feedwater Control System
- Modeled using Markov Models
- assume to represent a Digital Feedwater Control System applicable to the example plant

Markov Models

- State-based model
- Each state represents a different combination of operating components, failed components, and components under repair
- Transition rates from state to state are used to determine the probability of failure

Benchmark Digital Feedwater Control System



Benchmark Digital Feedwater Control System (cont)

- Components:
 - Main Feedwater Regulating Valve (MFV)
 - Bypass Feedwater Regulating Valve (BFV)
 - Feedwater Pump (FP)
 - MFV Controller, BFV Controller, PDI Controller, Main Computer, Backup Computer

DFWCS Scenario: Turbine Trip

- Reactor shutdown, Power from decay heat
 - Low Power Mode (only BFV is used, MFV is closed)
- Feedwater flow is at a nominal level
- Offsite power is available
- Main computer has failed, backup in control

DFWCS Failure Sequences

Event Sequence	Time Step	State #	State Description	Level
1	0	1	OK	0
	1	5	Arbitrary Output	-1
	2	5	Arbitrary Output	-1
	3	5	Arbitrary Output	-2
2	0	1	OK	0
	1	5	Arbitrary Output	-1
	2	5	Arbitrary Output	-1
	3	6	Zero Volt Output	-2
3	0	1	OK	0
	1	5	Arbitrary Output	-1
	2	5	Arbitrary Output	-1
	3	7	Controller Stuck	-2
4	0	1	OK	0
	1	5	Arbitrary Output	-1
	2	6	Zero Volt Output	-1
	3	6	Zero Volt Output	-2
5	0	1	OK	0
	1	5	Arbitrary Output	-1
	2	6	Zero Volt Output	-1
	3	7	Controller Stuck	-2
6	0	1	OK	0
	1	5	Arbitrary Output	-1
	2	7	Controller Stuck	-1
	3	7	Controller Stuck	-2
7	0	1	OK	0
	1	6	Zero Volt Output	-1
	2	6	Zero Volt Output	-1
	3	6	Zero Volt Output	-2

Methodology Overview

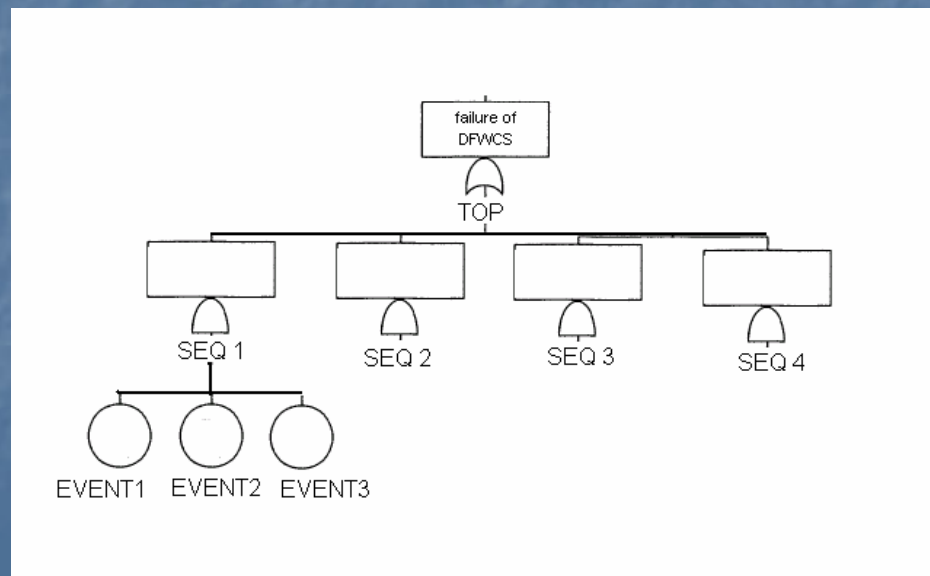
- 1) Construct Fault Tree from Markov Model
- 2) Create text file to import Fault Tree into SAPHIRE
- 3) Link dynamic model to existing plant PRA in SAPHIRE editor
- 4) Identify common components between the dynamic model and the existing plant PRA
- 5) Write Recovery Rules to relate common components, remove inconsistent cut sets, add detail, etc
- 6) Solve the combined model

Methodology Assumptions

- 1) Assume the Benchmark DFWCS represents an actual DFWCS designed for the example plant
- 2) Assume that Feedwater Control is tied to the AFW System (traditionally, it only controls the MFW system)

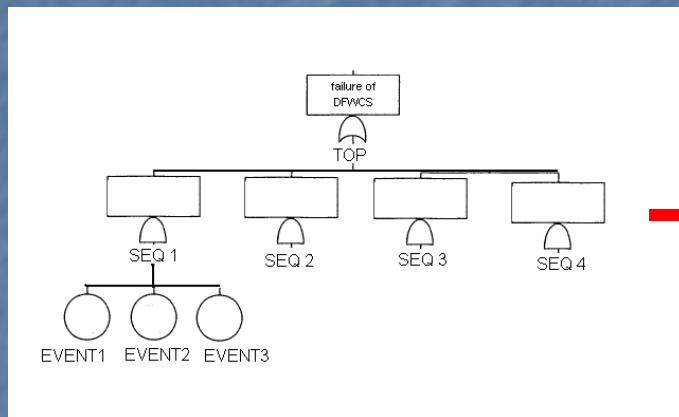
Markov Model to Fault Tree

- 1) Construct Fault Tree from Markov Model
 - A Cell-to-Cell mapping technique is used to generate event sequences from the Markov Model
 - Event sequences are time-tagged to retain timing information
 - Each event sequence is stated as a series of events, which can be converted to a large fault tree



Create Import File

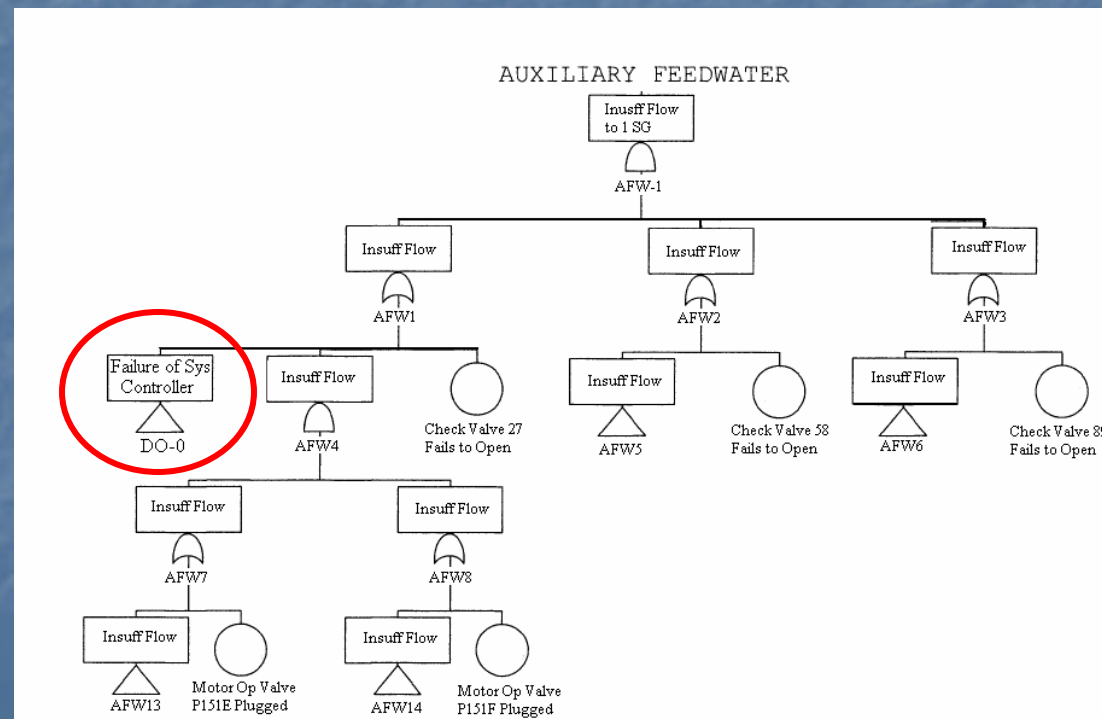
- 2) Write fault trees into text file (.FTL) to import into SAPHIRE using MAR-D tool



```
DO-743 AND DO-8018 DO-8019 DO-8020 DO-8021 DO-8022 DO-8023 DO-8024 DO-8025
DO-744 AND DO-8026 DO-8027 DO-8028 DO-8029 DO-8030 DO-8031 DO-8032 DO-8033 DO-8034
DO-745 AND DO-8035 DO-8036 DO-8037 DO-8038 DO-8039 DO-8040 DO-8041 DO-8042 DO-8043
DO-746 AND DO-8045 DO-8046 DO-8047 DO-8048 DO-8049 DO-8050 DO-8051 DO-8052 DO-8053
DO-747 AND DO-8056 DO-8057 DO-8058 DO-8059 DO-8060 DO-8061 DO-8062 DO-8063 DO-8064
DO-748 AND DO-8064 DO-8065 DO-8066 DO-8067 DO-8068 DO-8069 DO-8070 DO-8071 DO-8072
DO-749 AND DO-8073 DO-8074 DO-8075 DO-8076 DO-8077 DO-8078 DO-8079 DO-8080 DO-8081
DO-750 AND DO-8083 DO-8084 DO-8085 DO-8086 DO-8087 DO-8088 DO-8089 DO-8090
DO-751 AND VLV-OO-U1-T2 VLV-OO-U2-T2 VLV-OC-U3-T2 LEV-L0-T2
DO-752 AND VLV-FC-U1-T1 VLV-FC-U2-T1 VLV-FO-U3-T1 LEV-L0-T1
DO-753 AND VLV-FC-U1-T0 VLV-FC-U2-T0 VLV-FO-U3-T0 LEV-DO-T0
DO-754 AND VLV-OO-U1-T3 VLV-OO-U2-T3 VLV-OC-U3-T3 LEV-L0-T3
DO-755 AND VLV-FC-U1-T2 VLV-OO-U2-T2 VLV-OC-U3-T2 LEV-L0-T2
DO-756 AND VLV-FC-U1-T1 VLV-FC-U2-T1 VLV-FO-U3-T1 LEV-L0-T1
DO-757 AND VLV-FC-U1-T0 VLV-FC-U2-T0 VLV-FO-U3-T0 LEV-DO-T0
DO-758 AND VLV-OO-U1-T3 VLV-OO-U2-T3 VLV-OC-U3-T3 LEV-L0-T3
DO-759 AND VLV-OO-U1-T2 VLV-FC-U2-T2 VLV-OC-U3-T2 LEV-L0-T2
DO-760 AND VLV-FC-U1-T1 VLV-FC-U2-T1 VLV-FO-U3-T1 LEV-L0-T1
DO-761 AND VLV-FC-U1-T0 VLV-FC-U2-T0 VLV-FO-U3-T0 LEV-DO-T0
DO-762 AND VLV-OO-U1-T3 VLV-OO-U2-T3 VLV-OC-U3-T3 LEV-L0-T3
DO-763 AND VLV-FC-U1-T2 VLV-FC-U2-T2 VLV-OC-U3-T2 LEV-L0-T2
DO-764 AND VLV-FC-U1-T1 VLV-FC-U2-T1 VLV-FO-U3-T1 LEV-L0-T1
DO-765 AND VLV-FC-U1-T0 VLV-FC-U2-T0 VLV-FO-U3-T0 LEV-DO-T0
DO-766 AND VLV-OO-U1-T4 VLV-OO-U2-T4 VLV-OC-U3-T4 LEV-L0-T4
DO-767 AND VLV-FC-U1-T3 VLV-OO-U2-T3 VLV-OC-U3-T3 LEV-L0-T3
DO-768 AND VLV-FC-U1-T2 VLV-FC-U2-T2 VLV-OC-U3-T2 LEV-L0-T2
DO-769 AND VLV-FC-U1-T1 VLV-FC-U2-T1 VLV-FO-U3-T1 LEV-L0-T1
DO-770 AND VLV-FC-U1-T0 VLV-FC-U2-T0 VLV-FO-U3-T0 LEV-DO-T0
DO-771 AND VLV-OO-U1-T4 VLV-OO-U2-T4 VLV-OC-U3-T4 LEV-L0-T4
DO-772 AND VLV-OO-U1-T3 VLV-FC-U2-T3 VLV-OC-U3-T3 LEV-L0-T3
DO-773 AND VLV-FC-U1-T2 VLV-FC-U2-T2 VLV-OC-U3-T2 LEV-L0-T2
DO-774 AND VLV-FC-U1-T1 VLV-FC-U2-T1 VLV-FO-U3-T1 LEV-L0-T1
DO-775 AND VLV-FC-U1-T0 VLV-FC-U2-T0 VLV-FO-U3-T0 LEV-DO-T0
DO-776 AND VLV-OO-U1-T3 VLV-OO-U2-T3 VLV-OC-U3-T3 LEV-L0-T3
DO-777 AND VLV-OO-U1-T2 VLV-OO-U2-T2 VLV-FO-U3-T2 LEV-L0-T2
DO-778 AND VLV-FC-U1-T1 VLV-FC-U2-T1 VLV-FO-U3-T1 LEV-L0-T1
DO-779 AND VLV-FC-U1-T0 VLV-FC-U2-T0 VLV-FO-U3-T0 LEV-DO-T0
DO-780 AND VLV-OO-U1-T3 VLV-OO-U2-T3 VLV-OC-U3-T3 LEV-L0-T3
DO-781 AND VLV-FC-U1-T2 VLV-OO-U2-T2 VLV-FO-U3-T2 LEV-L0-T2
DO-782 AND VLV-FC-U1-T1 VLV-FC-U2-T1 VLV-FO-U3-T1 LEV-L0-T1
```

Link Models

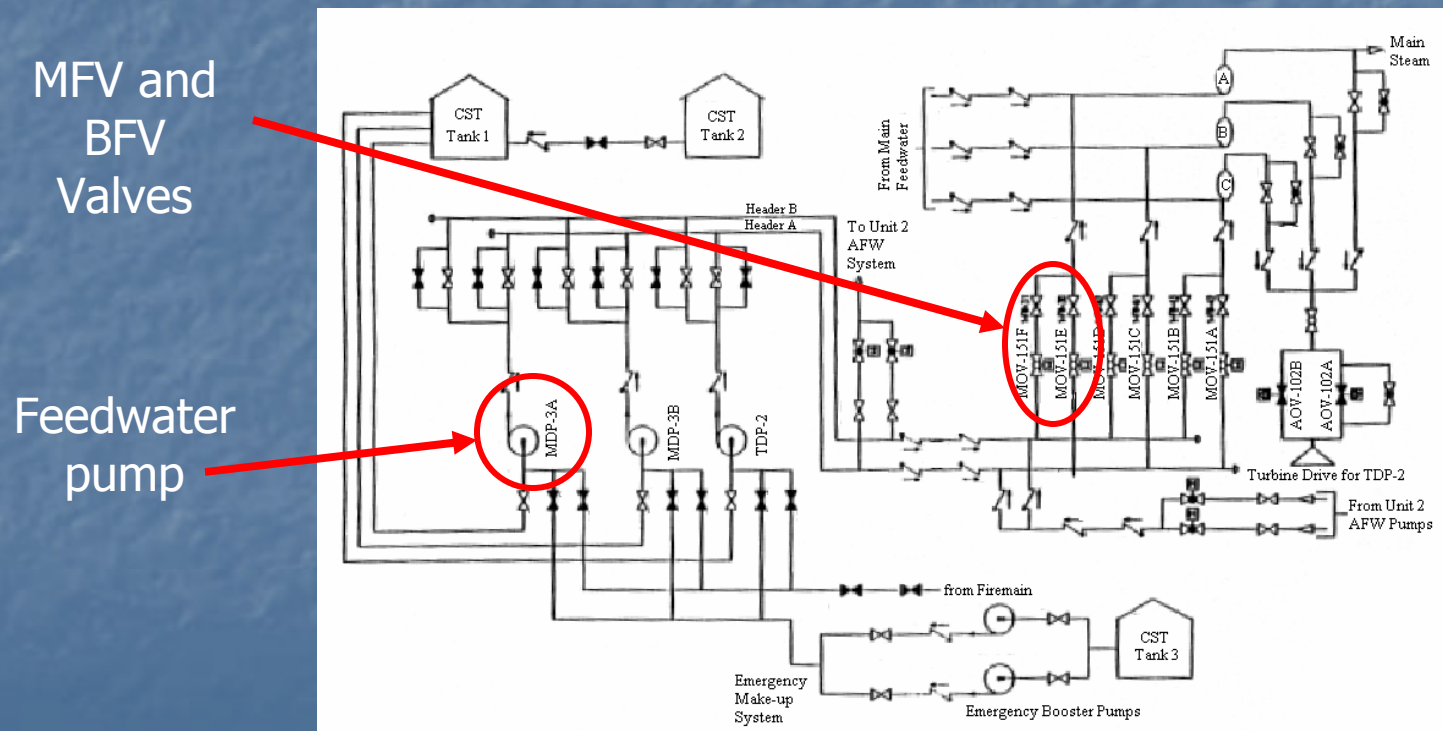
- 3) Link dynamic model to existing plant PRA in SAPHIRE editor



Dynamic PRA/PSA Workshop
2007

Shared Components

- 4) Identify common components between the dynamic model and the existing plant PRA



Dynamic PRA/PSA Workshop
2007

Shared Components

- Need a way for SAPHIRE to recognize that components used by both the dynamic portion and the static portion are the same
- Complication – events from the dynamic portion are typically time tagged

EventA = EventA-1, EventA-2, EventA-3, ...

Shared Components

Solution: SAPHIRE Recovery Rules

- Used to search and edit cut sets
- Written before cut sets are generated, but applied afterwards
- Can be used to remove basic events, add new basic events, copy entire cut sets, etc.

Shared Components

SAPHIRE Recovery Rules

- The Rules shown here remove all occurrences of the events AFW-MOV-PG-151E and AFW-MOV-PG-151F, replacing them with new events
 - This rule creates an implicit relationship between components from the imported dynamic model and the existing plant PRA
 - This rule assumes that any failure in the static PRA happens at time step 0

```
| Change MOV-151E to failed
closed
if (AFW-MOV-PG-151E) then
    AddEvent = VLV-FC-U1-T0;
    DeleteEvent = AFW-MOV-PG-
151E;
endif
| Change MOV-151F to failed
closed
if (AFW-MOV-PG-151F) then
    AddEvent = VLV-FC-U2-T0;
    DeleteEvent = AFW-MOV-PG-
151F;
endif
```


Inconsistent Cut Sets

SAPHIRE Recovery Rules

- The existing plant PRA's steam outlet valve has multiple failure modes:
 - Plugged, fails to open, common cause failure, etc
- Desirable to retain these failure modes, while still ensuring that no incorrect cut sets are present
- This rule searches all cut sets for a failure to the steam outlet valve occurring from both the static portion and the dynamic portion
- For any occurrences, the cut set is flagged.

A = (AFW-AOV-PG-102A + AFW-AOV-FT-102A + AFW-ACT-FA-VLVA + AFW-CCF-FT-102AB);

B = (VLV-FO-U3-T0 + VLV-FO-U3-T1 + VLV-FO-U3-T2 + VLV-FO-U3-T3 + VLV-FO-U3-T4 + VLV-FO-U3-T5 + VLV-FO-U3-T6 + VLV-FO-U3-T7 + VLV-FO-U3-T8 + VLV-FO-U3-T9 + VLV-FO-U3-T10 + VLV-FO-U3-T11);

if (A*B) then
 AddEvent = FLAG-ME;
endif

Adding Detail

SAPHIRE Recovery Rules

- Add loss of electrical power failure modes to digital components
- Assume that loss of electrical power results in *Computer Down* failure state or *Zero Voltage (DC)* failure state

Adding Detail

```
if BC-DOWN-T2 then
  CopyCutSet;
  DeleteEvent = BC-down-T2;
  AddEvent = BC-BUSWORK-FAILS-T2;
  CopyRoot;
  DeleteEvent = BC-down-T2;
  AddEvent = LO SP;
  AddEvent = OEP-DGN-FS-DG01-T2;
  CopyRoot;
  DeleteEvent = BC-down-T2;
  AddEvent = LO SP;
  AddEvent = OEP-DGN-FR-DG01-T2;
  CopyRoot;
  DeleteEvent = BC-down-T2;
  AddEvent = LO SP;
  AddEvent = OEP-DGN-MA-DG01-T2;
  CopyRoot;
  DeleteEvent = BC-down-T2;
  AddEvent = LO SP;
  AddEvent = OEP-CRB-FT-15H3-T2;
endif
```


SAPHIRE Results

- Cut sets of the combined model have been successfully generated
- 169,740 cut sets from existing plant PRA
- 530 event sequences from Case 2 model
- 172,530 cut sets from combined model

Cut Sets

Static plant model

Event Sequence	Time Step	State #	State Description	Level
1	0	1	OK	0
	1	5	Arbitrary Output	-1
	2	5	Arbitrary Output	-1
	3	5	Arbitrary Output	-2
	4	1	OK	0

~~AFW-CKV-F1-CV58 * AFW-CKV-F1-CV89 * /BFV-CONT-FREEZE-T0 * /BFV-CONT-ARB-T0 * /BFV-CONT-ZERO-T0 * /BFV-CONT-STUCK-T0 * /BC-NOSIGNAL-T0 * /BC-DOWN-T0 * BFV-CONT-FREEZE-T1 * /BFV-CONT-ARB-T1 * /BFV-CONT-ZERO-T1 * /BFV-CONT-STUCK-T1 * BFV-CONT-FREEZE-T2 * /BFV-CONT-ARB-T2 * /BFV-CONT-ZERO-T2 * /BFV-CONT-STUCK-T2 * /BFV-CONT-FREEZE-T3 * /BFV-CONT-ARB-T3 * /BFV-CONT-ZERO-T3 * BFV-CONT-STUCK-T3~~

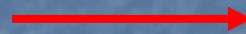
Conclusions

- The Methodology presented here successfully incorporates a dynamic model into an existing plant PRA

Conclusions (cont)

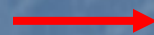
Recall from Objectives:

- 1: digital component must retain dynamic information



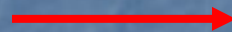
Dynamic information is discretized but retained through tagging of events

- 2: shared components between the models must be recognized as such





Recovery Rules create implicit relationship between shared events

- 3: dynamic model must be integrated to the existing plant PRA without making large changes



Single Gate added to Fault Tree

Conclusions (cont)

- 4: the combined model must be capable of generating cut sets  Cut sets have been successfully generated
- 5: the model must be capable of numeric quantification, and must be capable of performing additional analysis (Importance, Uncertainty, Sensitivity)  SAPHIRE is capable of performing all necessary calculations and analysis

Recommendations for Future Work

- Perform method using realistic models
- Add failure data to dynamic model
- Perform numerical comparison to failure rate of combined static/dynamic model to that of existing static model alone
- Streamline process
- Further study into possible inconsistencies in cut sets

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- 1: (NUREG-1150) Severe Accident Risks: An Assessment for Five U.S. Nuclear Power Plants, NUREG-1150, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C., 1990.
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- 4: Smith, C., Knudsen, Wood, S. T., Advanced SAPHIRE, Idaho National Laboratory, Idaho Falls, ID, 2005.

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- 5: Bucci, P., Kirschenbaum, J., Aldemir, T., Smith, C., and Wood, T., "Constructing Dynamic Event Trees from Markov Models", 2006.
- 6: Aldemir, T., 1987, "Computer-Assisted Markov Modeling of Process Control Systems," *IEEE Trans. Reliability*, R-36, 133-144.
- 7: Kirschenbaum, J., Bucci, P., Stovsky, M., Mandelli, D., Aldemir, T., Yau, M., Guarro, S., Ekici, E., Arndt, S.A., "A Benchmark System for Comparing Reliability Modeling Approaches for Digital Instrumentation and Control Systems", not yet published.

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