



Towards an International Standard for PSA Models (Event Trees / Fault Trees)

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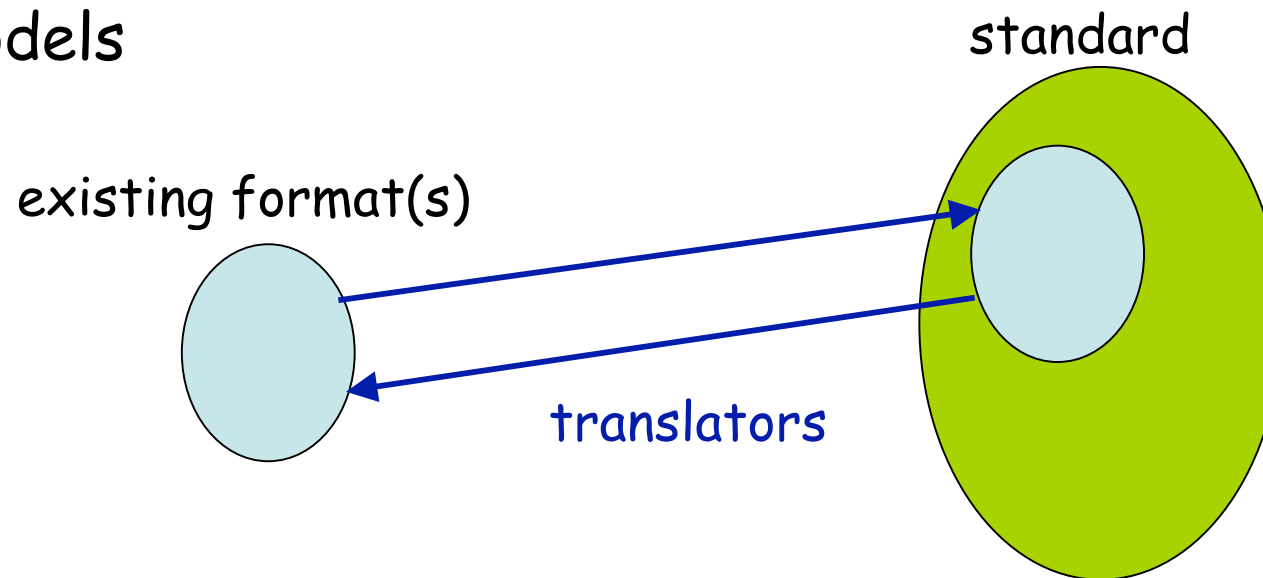


Why a Standard?

- Reduce tool dependency
- Cross check calculations
- Develop new calculation engines
- Design new browsers
- Review the existing models
- Document models
- Clarify (unify?) modeling methodologies
- Extend fault trees/events trees formalism
- Call external tools (Level 2)

Requirements

- Large enough to make it possible to cast existing models



- Easy to extend
- Easy to embed into ^{... XML format} existing tools



5 Layers Architecture

Reports: traces of rewritings and calculations, results, ...

Calculations: consequences, recovery rules, delete terms

Sequences: event trees, initiators, end-states

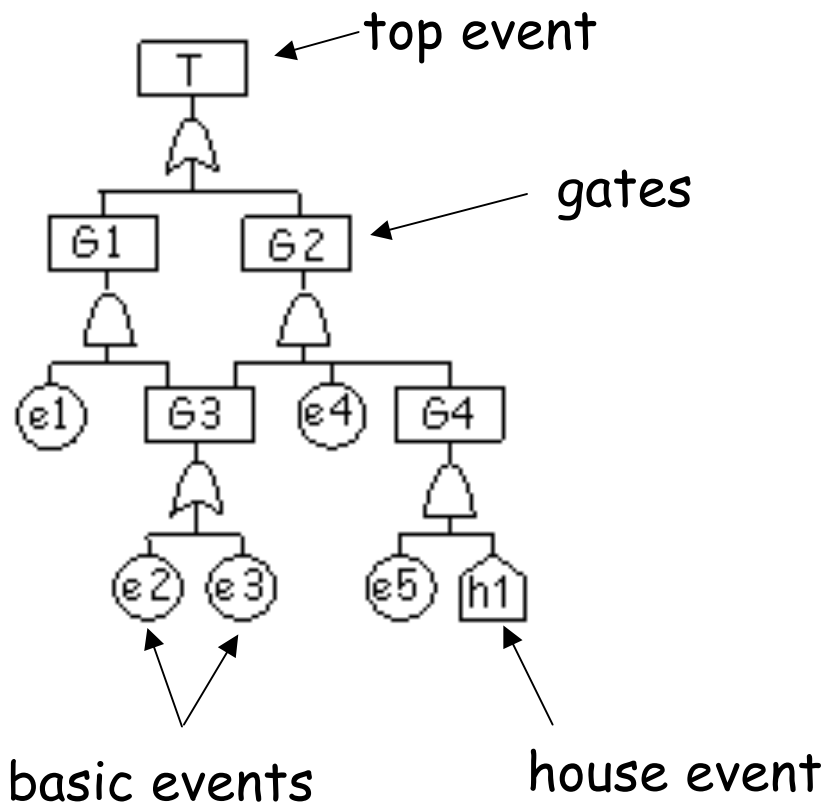
Logical: fault trees, common causes

Stochastic: probability, distributions



Layer 2 (logical): Fault Trees

Fault Trees



```
<fault-tree top-event="T">  
  <gate name="T" >  
    <or>  
      <gate name="G1" />  
      <gate name="G2" />  
    </or>  
  </gate>  
  ...  
  <gate name="G4" >  
    <and>  
      <basic-event name="e5" />  
      <house-event name="h1" />  
    </and>  
  </gate>  
</fault-tree>
```

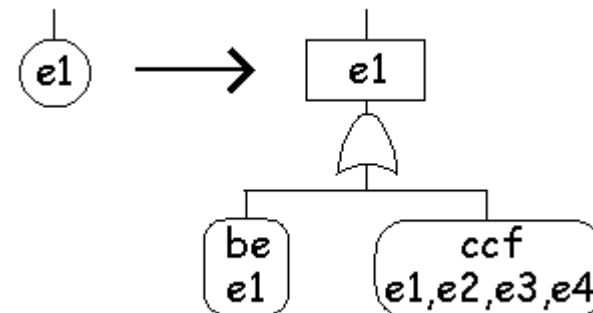


Layer 2 (logical): Common Cause Groups

Group: e1, e2, e3, e4

Model: beta factor

Value: 0.15



```
<common-cause-group model="beta" value="0.15" >  
  <basic-event name="e1" />  
  <basic-event name="e2" />  
  <basic-event name="e3" />  
  <basic-event name="e4" />  
</common-cause-group>
```



Layer 2 (logical): Tools

Software components, e.g.

- Constant (house events) propagation

$$F + 1 \textcircled{R} 1, F + 0 \textcircled{R} F, \dots$$

- Expansion of CCF events

- Heuristics to simplify formulae

$$\text{E.g. } F.G + F.H \textcircled{R} F.(G+H)$$

- Modularization

- ...

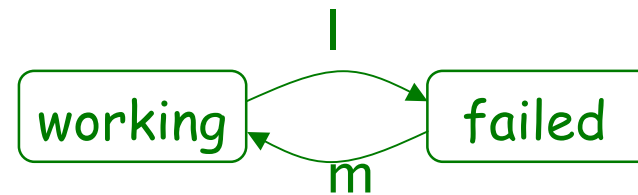
back translation to
existing formats
and calculation
engines

Layer 1 (stochastic): Basic Events

Probability laws associated with basic events

- Raw numbers
- Negative exponential law
- Weibull law
- ...

$$Q(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} \times \left(1 - e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t} \right)$$



```

<law basic-event="pump-failure">
  <exponential>
    <parameter name="lambda" />
    <parameter name="mu" />
    <parameter name="t" />
  </exponential>
</law >
...
  
```




Layer 1 (stochastic): Parameters

Parameters:

- Constant
- Parameters (variables)
 - time
- Arithmetic operations
 - +, -, *, /, ...
- Analytic functions
 - Exponential, Weibull, ...
- Distributions
 - Uniform, Normal, Lognormal
 - Histogram
- ...

sensitivity analyses

```
<parameter name="lambda">  
  <sum>  
    <parameter name="lambda1" />  
    <parameter name="lambda" />  
  </sum>  
</parameter >  
<parameter name="lambda1">  
  <constant value="0.001" />  
</parameter >  
...
```

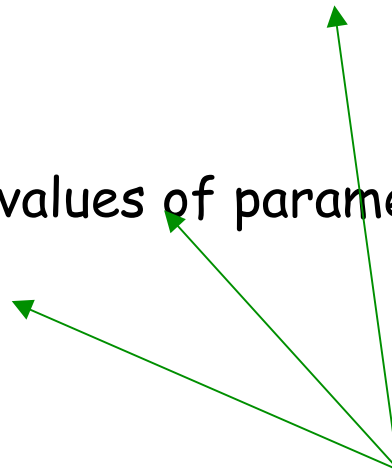


Layer 1 (stochastic): Tools

Software components, e.g.

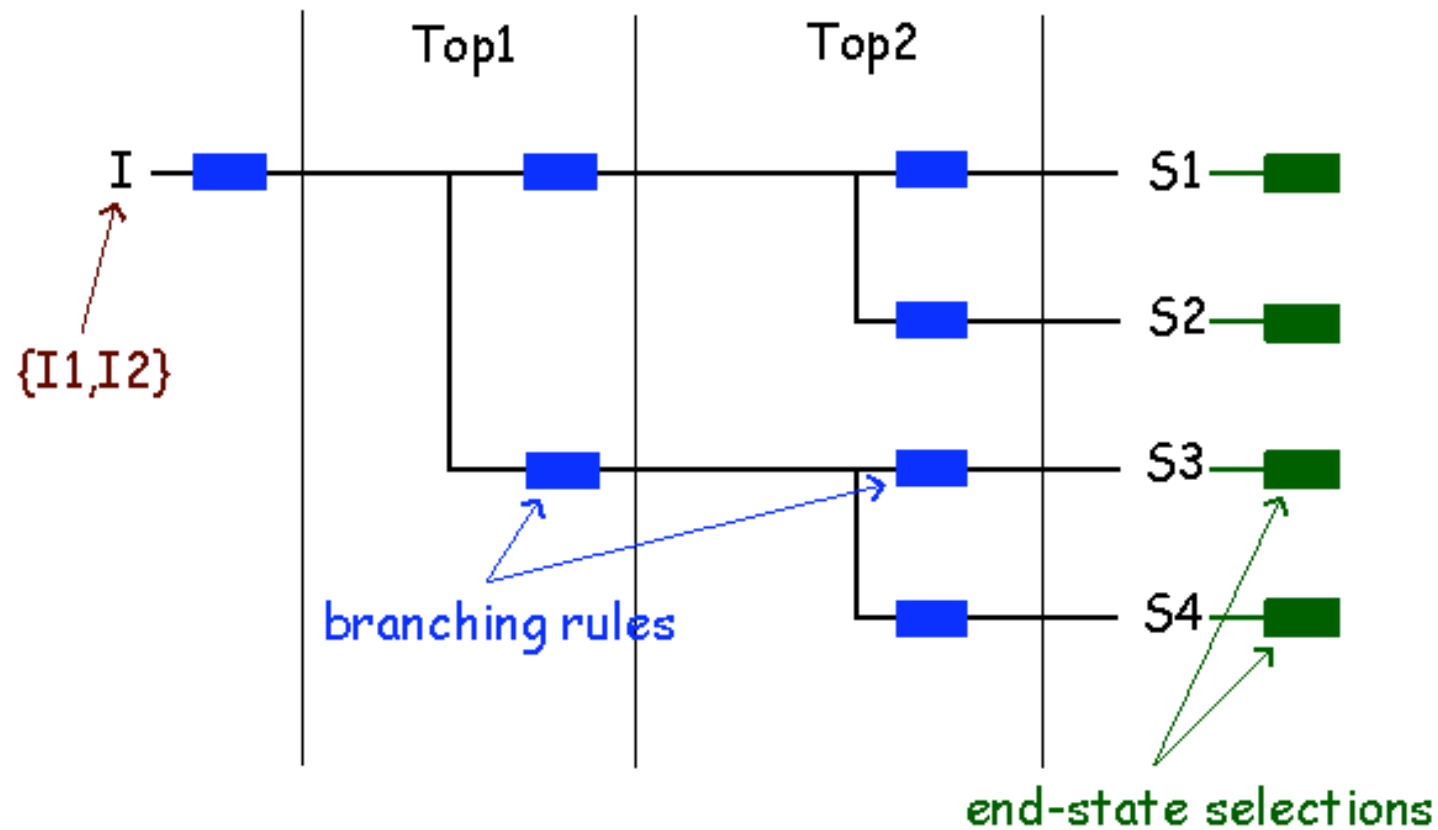
- Calculation of the value at time t of a probability distribution
- Calculation of mean values of parameters
- Calculation of CDF
- ...

back translation to
existing formats
and calculation
engines





Layer 3 (sequences): Event Trees



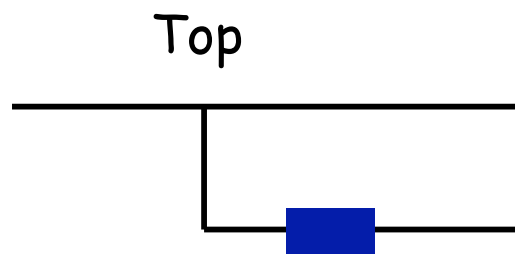


Layer 3 (sequences): Branching rules

Branching rules are (simple) procedures that transform an environment into another environment

Environment \longrightarrow **Branching rule** \longrightarrow Environment

- Initial event
- Probability
- Boolean formula
- House event values



HE1 = 0

HE2 = 1

HE3 = if (initiator=I1) then 1 else 0

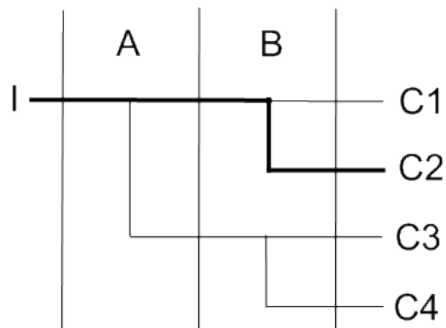
Formula = Formula and Top

HE1 = 1

...



Layer 3 (sequences): Event Trees



```
<event-tree>
  <initiator name="I" />
  <branch top-event="A" type="success" >
    <rule>
      <set house-event="H1" value="1" />
      <append top-event="A" polarity="0" />
    </rule>
    <branch top-event="B" type="success" >
      <rule>
        <set house-event="H2" value="0" />
      </rule>
      ...
    </branch>
  </event-tree>
```



Layer 4: Calculations

- Consequences and groups of consequences
 - defined by means of names of sequences and/or end-states
- Initiator groups
- Recovery rules & delete terms
 - extra-logical instructions to post-process cutsets
- ...



Layer 5 (reports): Minimal Cutsets

trace of the calculation

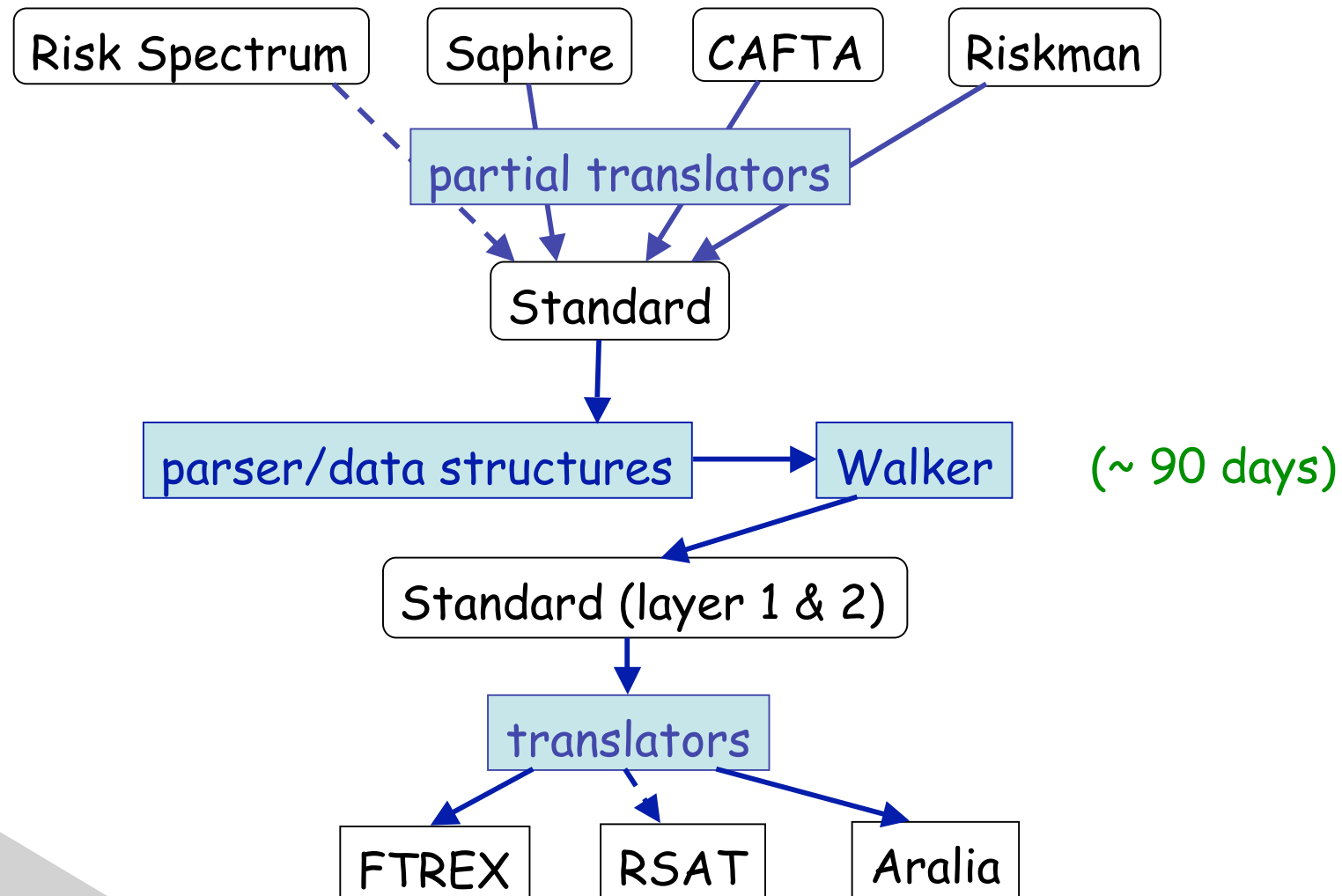
```
<minimal-cutsets size="10651" >
  <calculation>
    <consequence name="CMELT" />
    <preprocessing modularization="on" />
    <algorithm name="MOCUS" absolute-cutoff="1.0e-11" />
  </calculation>
  <cutset order="6">
    <basic-event name="pump1-failure" />
    <basic-event name="pump2-failure" />
    ...
  </cutset>
  <cutset>
    ...
  </cutset>
  ...
</minimal-cutsets>
```



Future Work

- Draft of the standard
- Pilot project
 - Prototyping
 - Benchmarking (on various PSA pieces coming from different tools)
- Workshops

Prototyping





Benchmarking

- Consider models (2 or 3) coming from the different tools
- Cast them into the standard
- Possibly make some calculations



PSA Open Standard Working Group

- Redaction of the draft
 - 1 or 2 meetings this year (1 in july?)
- Steering committee?
- Website?
- Presentation at various conferences (PSAM, PSA, ...) ?
- ASME working group?