가 가

Truncation Error Evaluation for Probabilistic Safety Assessment

19

PSA 가 가 (MCS) 가 가 **PSA** event space coverage MCS 가 trend

Abstract

In the PSA of nuclear power plants, it is impossible to enumerate all the cut sets due to high memory requirements and long computation time. To determine a set of minimal cut sets with adequate accuracy, minimal cut sets (MCSs) with probabilities less than a specified probability cut-off value are discarded. The application of the cut-off technique entails the need to estimate the truncation error, i.e., the probability of system failure due to truncated cut sets. In this paper, the treatment status of truncation error in PSA application is summarized and a new truncation error evaluation method, which is based on the trend of MCS results in terms of newly established event space coverage, is developed.

1.

가 (PSA: Probabilistic Safety Assessment)

가 가 PSA

가

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가
                               3,4
                                                1,2
                                                                PSA
     PSA가
                         , 2001
가
                   PSA
                                                     가가
                             가
                       , LERF (Large Early Release Frequency)
(CDF),
                                                                        MCS (minimal cut
   .[1,2]
                                                MCS
                                                                              (CDF, LERF
set) PSA
 )
                   (Importance Measure)
                    가
                                                                  MCS
                                가
                                                  가
                                              가
                                                   MCS
                               MCS
                                                           MCS (truncated set of minimal
                                                                      가
cuts sets)
                                         MCS
(cut - off value)
                                                                          가
                                       cut set
         MCS
                                                     MCS
                               가
                                                           가
             가
                 PSA
                                                                가
2.
                     가 (PSA: Probabilistic Safety Assessment)
(
                                                                                  MCS
                                    )
         가
                                            가
                 가
                                              (top event)
                                                                       h(p)
                                 h(\mathbf{p}) = \Pr{\text{union of all MCSs}}
                                                                                        (1)
                                             (basic event)
                             i
       \mathbf{p} = (p_1, ..., p_k)
                      , p_i
                      가
                                                                                        V_{\mathsf{C}}
                    MCS
                                                                    가
```

MCS K_i 가

$$\Pr\{\mathbf{K}_i\} = \prod_{j \in \mathbf{K}_i} p_j > V_C \tag{2}$$

MCS 가 가

.

$$M(\mathbf{p}) = \Pr\{\text{truncated set of MCSs}\}\$$
 (3)

MCS $h(\mathbf{p}) > M(\mathbf{p})$ MCS 가

MCS rare-event approximation min-cut upper-bound approximation . MCS

m MCS 7 $(\mathbf{K}_{i}, i = 1, ..., m)$

- 1) rare-event approximation: $M(\mathbf{p}) \approx \sum_{i=1}^{m} \operatorname{pr}\{\mathbf{K}_{i}\}$
- 2) min-cut upper-bound approximation : $M(\mathbf{p}) \approx 1 \prod_{i=1}^{m} [1 \operatorname{pr}\{\mathbf{K}_i\}]$

MCS

 $M(\mathbf{p})$ overestimate

PSA CDF LERF MCS

. PSA

가 가 . SSCs (structures, systems and components) , 가 가

. [3]

Risk Achievement Worth : $a_i = \frac{R_i^+}{R_0}$

Risk Reduction Worth: $r_i = \frac{R_0}{R_i^-}$

Fussell-Vesely Importance : $FV_i = \frac{R_0 - R_i^-}{R_0} = 1 - \frac{R_i^-}{R_0}$

 R_i^+ = overall risk with the probability of basic event *i* set to 1;

 R_i^- = overall risk with the probability of basic event *i* set to 0;

 R_0 = base (reference) case overall risk.

:

$$R_0 = \sum_{k=1}^m \Pr\{\mathbf{K}_k\} \tag{4}$$

m MCS i (b_i) m_i^+ MCS $(\mathbf{P}_k, k = 1, ..., m_i^+)$

 $\mathbf{b}_{i} \hspace{1cm} \mathbf{m}_{i}^{-} \hspace{1cm} \mathsf{MCS} \hspace{0.05cm} (\mathbf{N}_{k}, \, k = 1, \, ..., \, \, \, m_{i}^{-} \hspace{0.05cm}) \hspace{1cm} . \hspace{0.5cm} (\hspace{0.05cm} \mathbf{m} \hspace{0.05cm} = \hspace{0.05cm} m_{i}^{+} \hspace{0.5cm} + \hspace{0.5cm} m_{i}^{-} \hspace{0.05cm})$

 R_i^- MCS :

$$R_i^- = \sum_{k=1}^{m_i^-} \Pr\{\mathbf{N}_k\}$$
 (5)

 R_i^+ .

$$R_{i}^{+} = \sum_{k=1}^{m_{i}^{-}} \Pr\{\mathbf{N}_{k}\} + \frac{1}{p_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{i}^{+}} \Pr\{\mathbf{P}_{k}\}$$
 (6)

MCS $(R_i^+, R_i^- R_0^-)$ 가

1 2 NRC [4]

MCS

[5] 가 [6,7]가 .

, 가 MCS

term .

가 RISKMAN ISPRA-FTA .

NRC Reg, Guide 1.174[8], 1.177[9] SRP

 $, \qquad R_i^+$

. NEI 00-02 [10] PSA

	Level 1	LERF (per yr)
Grade 1	< 0.01 * CDF Base	< 0.01 * LERF Base

	Grade 2 & 3	< 0.0001 * CDF Base	< 0.0001 * LERF Base				
	Grade 4	< 0.00001 * CDF Base	< 0.00001 * LERF Base	_			
Grade 1 : IPE, Prioritizing licensing issues							
	Grade 2 : Mainten	ance rule support GL	39 - 10 (MOV ranking),				
	Inspect	ion activities					
	Grade 3 : IST, ISI	, Grade QA, On - line N	Maintenance				
	Grade 4 : Risk bas	sed TS, Quality catego	ry of equipment				
3.	가						
-1	MCS 가			,			
가		MCS					
	가		71				
3	1	2	가	rare-event			
approximatio	on	. 3					
가		•	. MCS				
	true valu	ıe					
			,				
	k	가	·	,			
	relevant [1		2^k				
가 ,	randor	m vector $\mathbf{X}=(x_1, \ldots, x_k)$. X				
$(x_{i}=1)$							
		$C_1(X) = \{i : x_i =$	1}	(7)			
	$C_1(X)$ 7 MG	CS					
		$\prod_{i \in C_1(\mathbf{X})} p_i > V_C$		(8)			
$V_{ m C}$		(8) 가	<i>V</i> _C 가				

random vector X7 (8)

X가 (8)

$$\mathbf{A} = \{ \mathbf{X}_k : \prod_{i \in C_1(\mathbf{X}_k)} p_i > V_C \}$$
 (9)

(8)

A

[1] US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Fault tree handbook. NUREG-0492, Washington, DC, 1981.

(0 ~

MCS

true value

[2] Henley EJ, Kumamoto H. Reliability engineering and risk assessment. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1981.

event space coverage

true value

true value

trend

1)

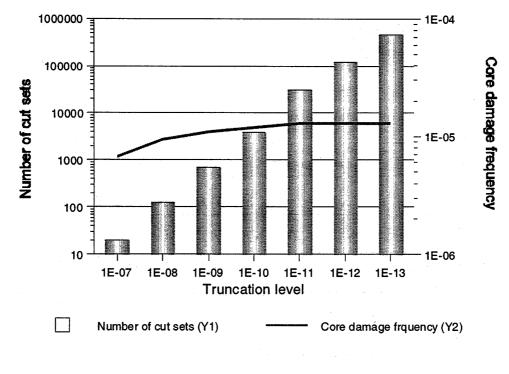
- [3] Cheok MC, Parry GW, Sherry RR. Use of importance measures in risk-informed regulatory applications. Reliab Engng Syst Safety 1998; 60:213-226.
- [4] US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). PRA Technical Managers P-107. Rockville, MD, 2001.
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- [7] Brown KS. Evaluating fault trees with repeated events. IEEE Trans Reliab 1990; 39(2):226-235
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- [10] Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI). Probabilistic risk assessment peer review process guidance. NEI 00-02.

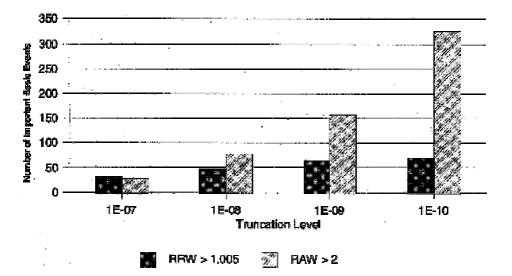
[11] Barlow RE, Proschan F. Statistical theory of reliability and life testing: probability models. Silver Spring, MD, 1981.

1.

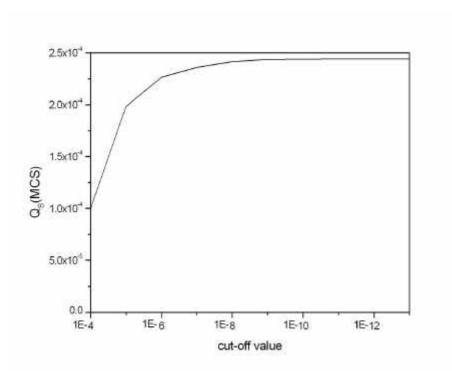
Cut-off value	# of MCS	Rare Event Approximation.	Min. cut upper bound
1.0E-5	4	1.98585996E-04	1.98572923E-04
1.0E-6	14	2.26624614E-04	2.26605634E-04
1.0E-7	55	2.36143248E-04	2.36122068E-04
1.0E-8	230	2.41640317E-04	2.41617824E-04
1.0E-9	806	2.43573632E-04	2.43550670E-04
1.0E-10	2245	2.44065653E-04	2.44042570E-04
1.0E-11	5423	2.44174462E-04	2.44151353E-04
1.0E-12	12201	2.44197792E-04	2.44174677E-04
1.0E-13	25371	2.44202363E-04	2.44179247E-04
1.0E-14	51321	2.44202724E-04	2.44179608E-04
1.0E-15	103170	2.44202724E-04	2.44179608E-04

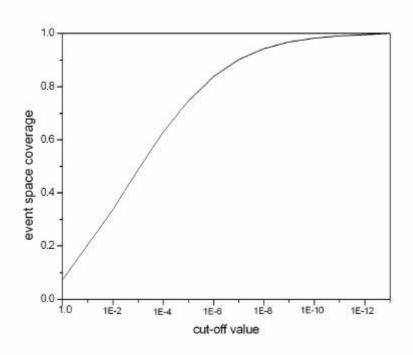
: 677 gate : 776



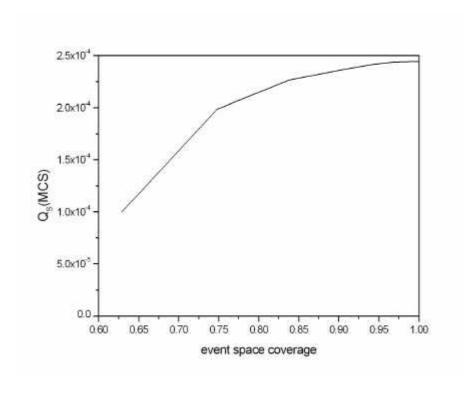


2.





4. event space coverage



5. event space coverage