

# Used Fuel Disposition Campaign

## Statistical Outputs of Probabilistic Performance Assessment

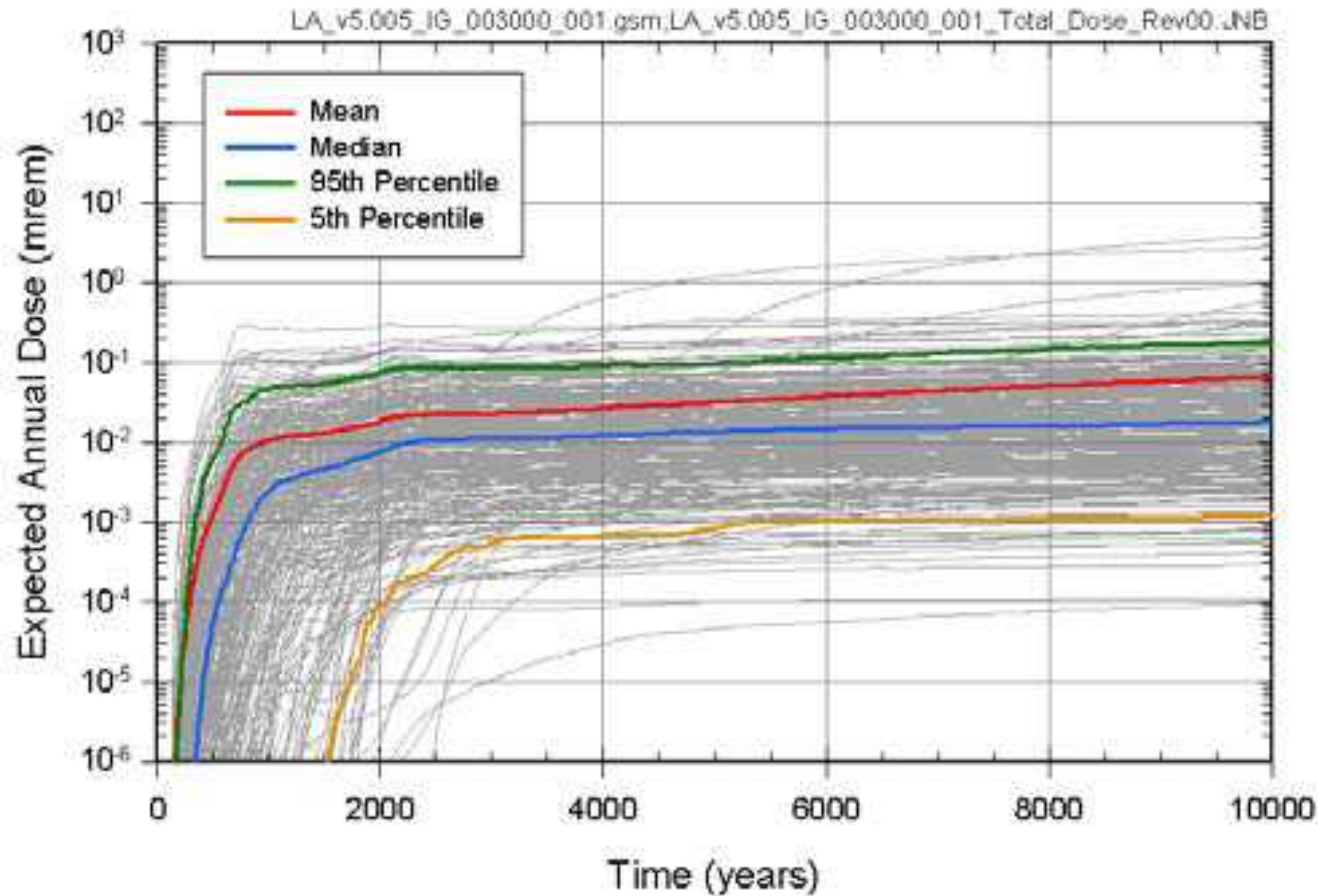
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**Used Fuel Disposition Working Group Meeting**  
**June 2016**

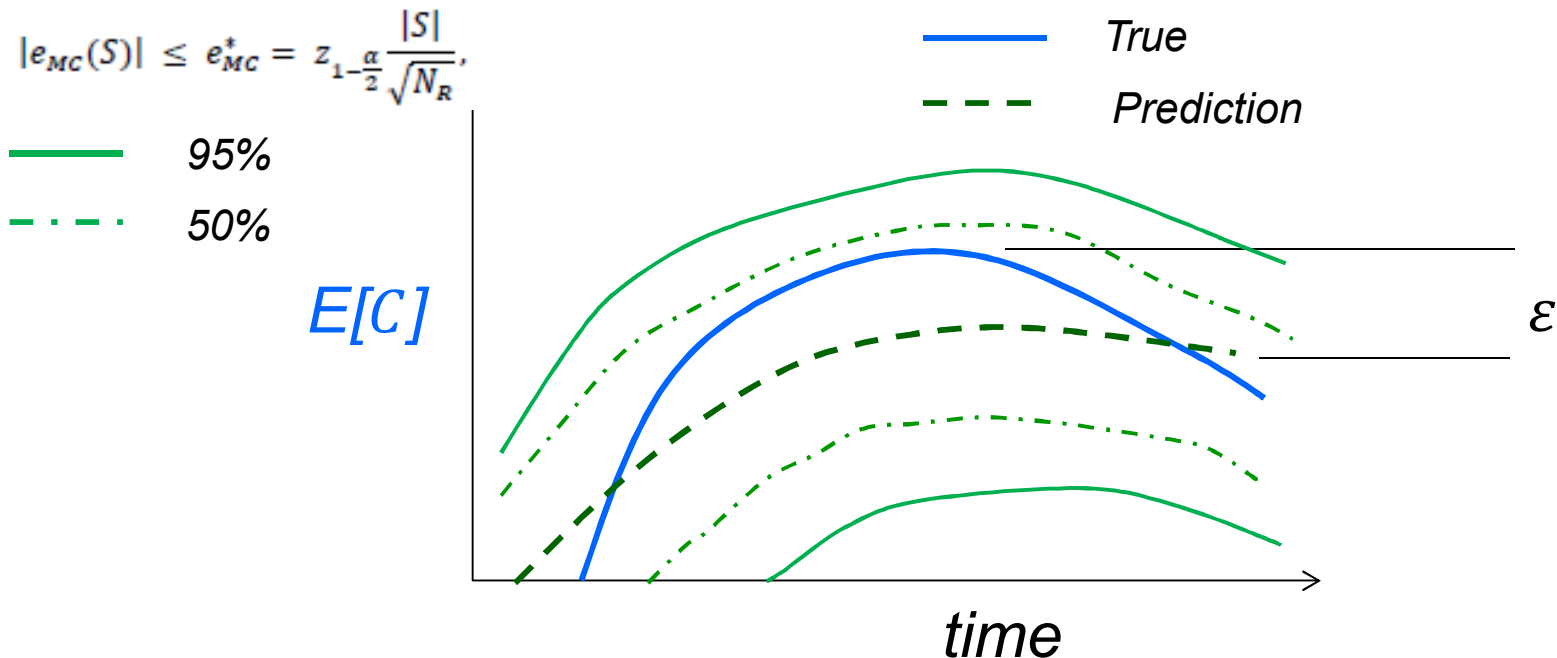
- **PA is the required regulatory approach for assessing DGR compliance with quantitative radiological safety criteria**
- **Overall error and uncertainty arise from the following major modeling activities:**
  - Selection of the mathematical models providing an abstraction of the physical processes and events of interest;
  - Identification of appropriate parameters and data defining the models;
  - Use of physical observations and measurements, including data from the literature, laboratory, and field to validate and calibrate the models;
  - Development of a computational model through discretization of the mathematical model and its implementation on a computer;
  - Identification of specific goals of PA simulations and the performance quantities of interest; and
  - Quantification of uncertainties in the predictions, including sensitivity analysis.

Used  
Fuel  
Disposition

Regulation requests “mean” and “median”  
values of dose to a reasonably maximally  
exposed individual



## Expected Value of Performance Quantity of Interest: Precision and Reliability



$\varepsilon = \text{Statistical Error} + \text{Spatial Discretization Error}$   
 $+ \text{Temporal Discretization Error}$   
*with +/- Confidence levels*

# Numerical Errors

**Tolerance = maximum allowable  $\varepsilon$**

**Statistical Error**

$$e_{MC} \sim \frac{S}{\sqrt{N_R}}$$

1: Mackinnon and Kuhlman, 2016.  
A Control Variate Method for  
Probabilistic Performance  
Assessment: Improved Estimates  
for Mean Performance Quantities  
of Interest

**Spatial Error**

$$e_h \sim C_h h^k$$

2: Currently analyzing  $e_{MC}$  and  
 $e_h$  for elliptic model problem,  
including  $W$

**Temporal Error**

$$e_t \sim C_t \Delta t^l$$

3: Parabolic Model Problem  
 $e_{MC}$ ,  $e_h$ ,  $e_t$ ,  $W$

**Computational Work**

$$W \sim O(N_R \times N_e \times N_t)$$

Goal is to meet the tolerance with

$$\frac{dW}{d\varepsilon} = 0$$

## Control Variate Technique

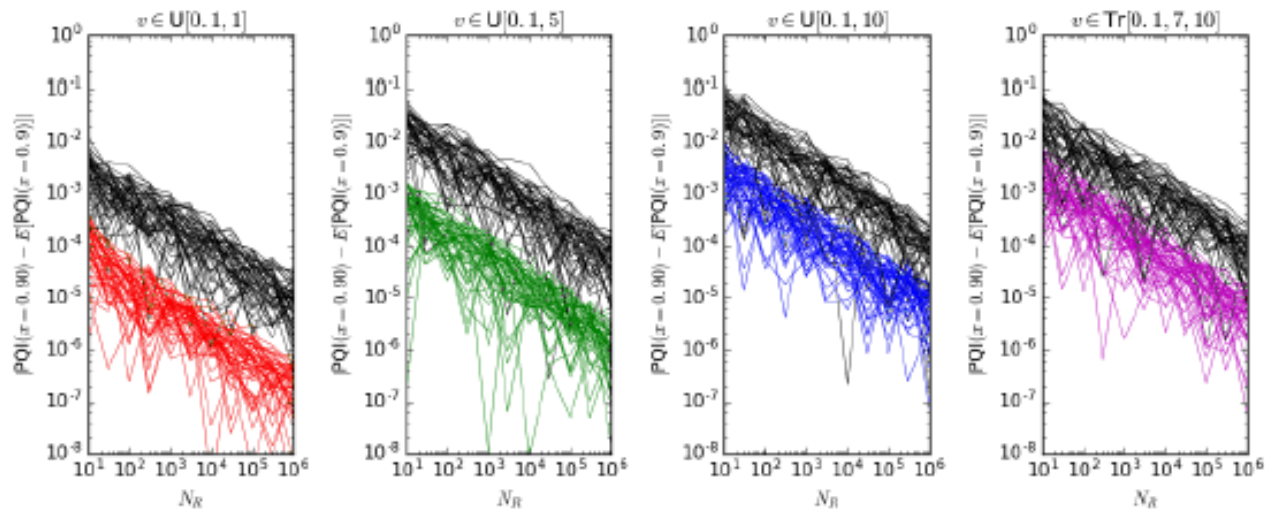


Figure 2. PQI( $x=0.9$ ) for Four Distributions in Table 1 across Sample Sizes  $N_R$  for 50 different random seeds.