

Early Career R&D Program

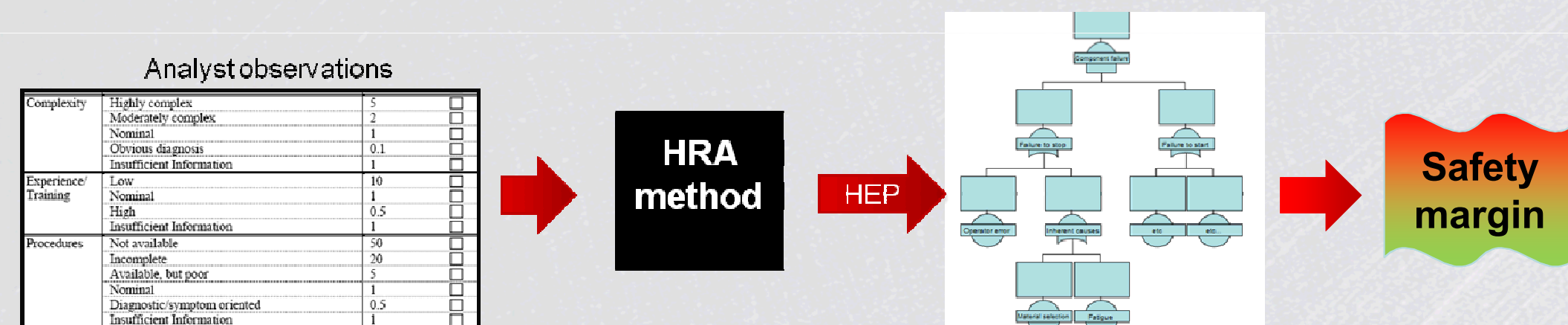
Using limited data to construct Bayesian Networks for Human Reliability Analysis

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Problem

Building a data-informed model to assess human error probability (HEP) as part of safety assurance for nuclear power plants.



Current **Human Reliability Analysis (HRA)** methods use models to infer HEP for use in Probabilistic Risk Assessment. However:

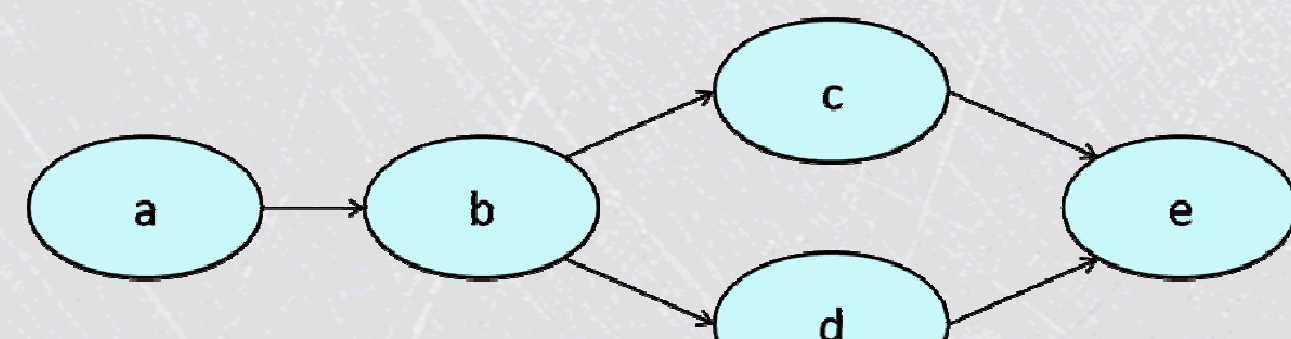
- Existing HRA methods are heavily reliant on expert judgment due to lack of data – this results in models that are subjective.
- Current HRA models can only be used by analysts with complete information – partial information (epistemic uncertainty) cannot be used, despite being prevalent in HRA applications.
- International HRA data-collection efforts offer the opportunity to improve HRA, but data is sparse.

Approach

- Combine a current HRA method with expert information and HRA data to produce a robust model for estimating HEP.
- Use a Bayesian Network (BN) model – integrates multiple types of information and permits expansion as knowledge increases.

Modeling framework: Bayesian Network

- A tool for encoding the knowledge base (probability distribution), in terms of:
 - Relevant variables and states
 - Dependency among variables
 - The simplified joint probability distribution of the system



$$P(a, b, c, d, e) = P(e|a, b, c, d) * P(d|a, b, c) * P(c|a, b) * P(b|a) * P(a) \\ = P(e|c, d) * P(d|b) * P(c|b) * P(b|a) * P(a)$$

Existing method: SPAR-H¹

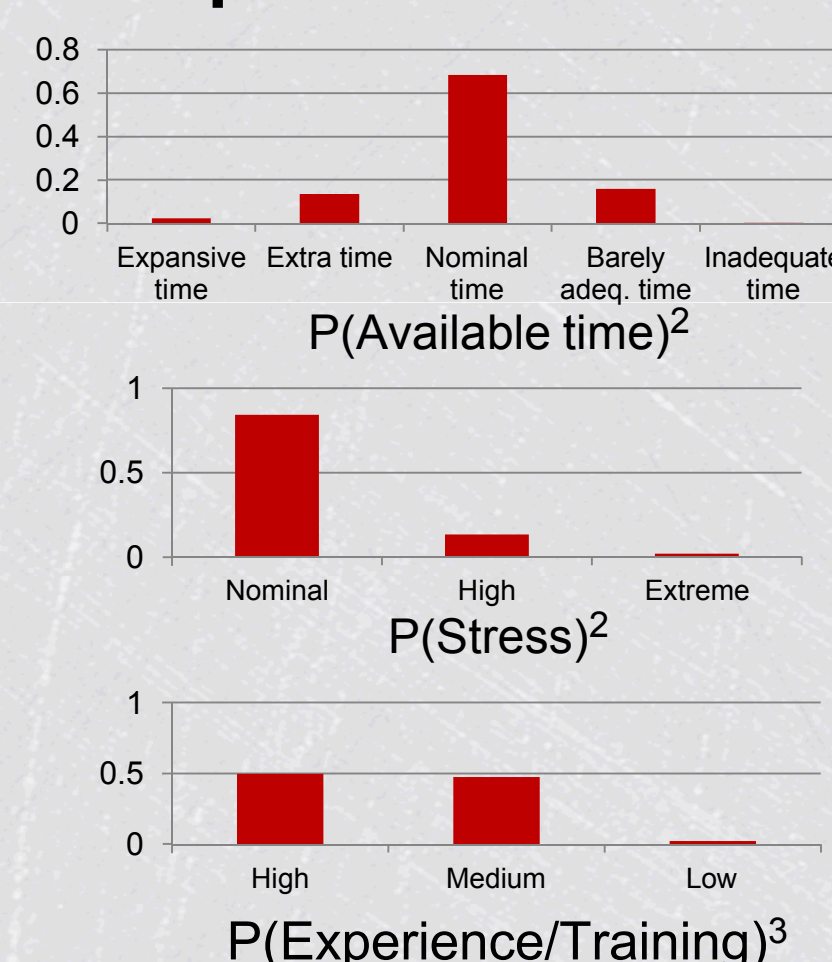
- Assess context in terms of 8 Performance Shaping Factors (PSFs)** – Select one state for each factor in table at right.
- Calculate Human Error Probability (HEP)** – Use following equation:

$$HEP = NHEP \cdot \prod_{i=1}^8 PSF_i$$

Where NHEP = 0.001 for action and 0.01 for diagnosis tasks

PSFs	PSF Levels	Multipplier for Action
Available Time	Inadequate time Time available is < 1/3 the time required	10
	Nominal time Time available is 1/3 to 2/3 the time required	1
	Excessive time Time available is > 2/3 the time required	0.1
Stressors	Extensive High	10
	Moderate Medium	1
	Insufficient Information Low	0.1
Complexity	Highly complex Moderately complex	10
	Insufficient Information Low	1
Expertise/Training	Low Nominal	10
	Insufficient Information High	1
Procedures	Not available Incomplete	10
	Available, but poor Nominal	1
	Insufficient Information Low	0.1
Environment/HMI	Misleading Information Poor	10
	Nominal Good	1
	Insufficient Information High	0.1
Fitness for Duty	High Degraded Fitness	10
	Nominal Insufficient Information	1
Work Processes	Poor Nominal	10
	Good Insufficient Information	1

Expert information*:



HRA data: Halden Reactor Project simulator data



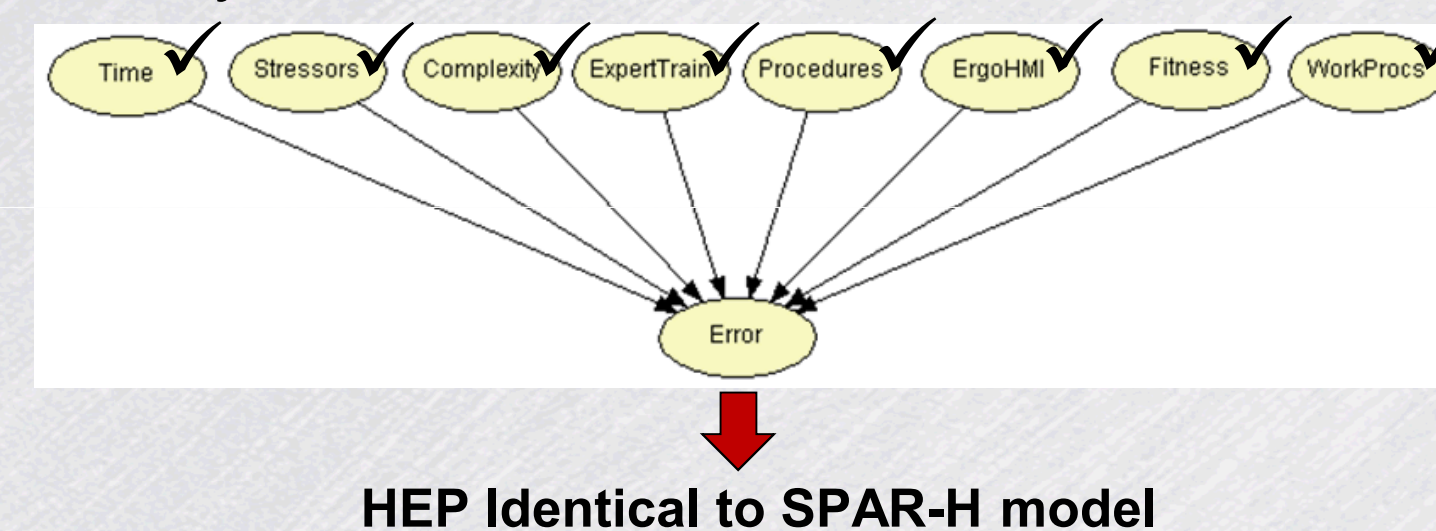
Experiment	SGTR Complexity Study		
	Basic SGTR	Complex SGTR	
Variant	None	Clear Indicators	Misleading Indicators
Crew	1 – 10	1 – 5	6 – 10

*Information for remaining PSFs available from (2)

- Gertman, D. et al. *The SPAR-H Human Reliability Analysis Method*. NUREG/CR-6883, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 2005.
- Hallbert, B. & Kolaczowski, A. *The Employment of Empirical Data and Bayesian Methods in Human Reliability Analysis: A Feasibility Study*. NUREG/CR-6949, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 2007.
- Extrapolated from Spurgin, A.J., et al., "Operator Reliability Experiments Using Power Plant Simulators," EPRI NP-6937, Vol. 1, Electric Power Research Institute, Monterey, CA, 1990.

Results

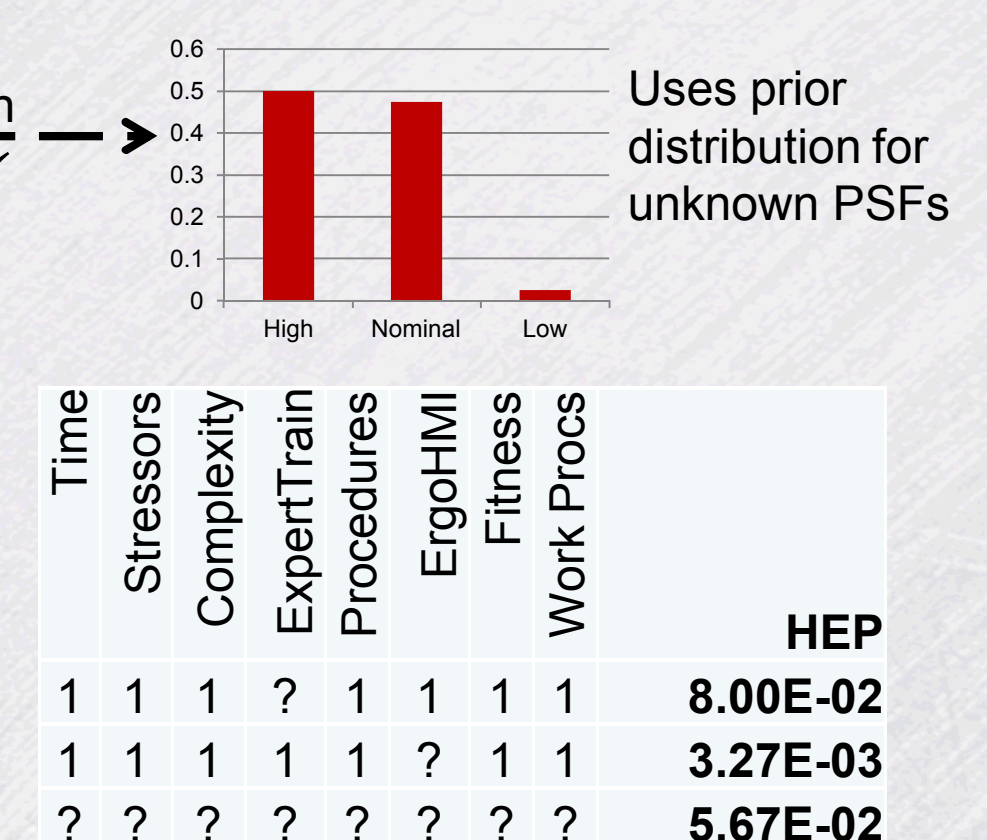
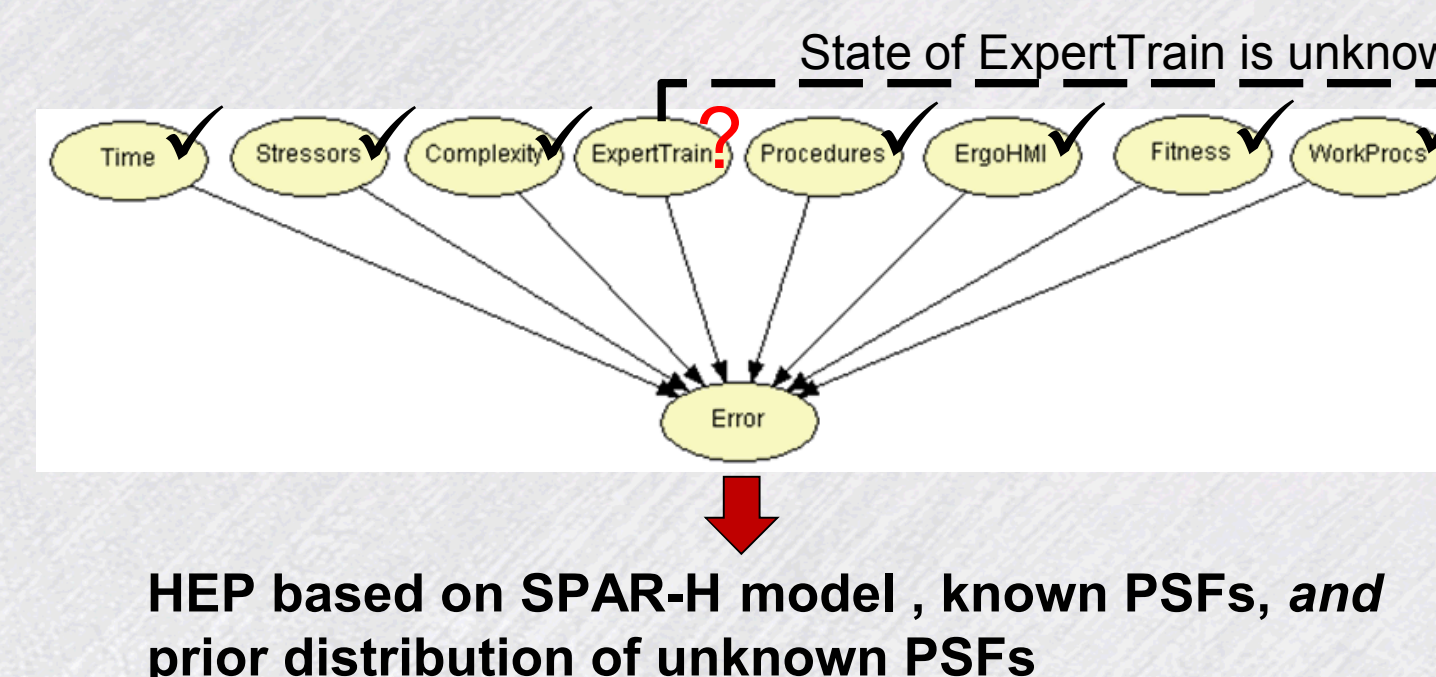
Certainty cases:



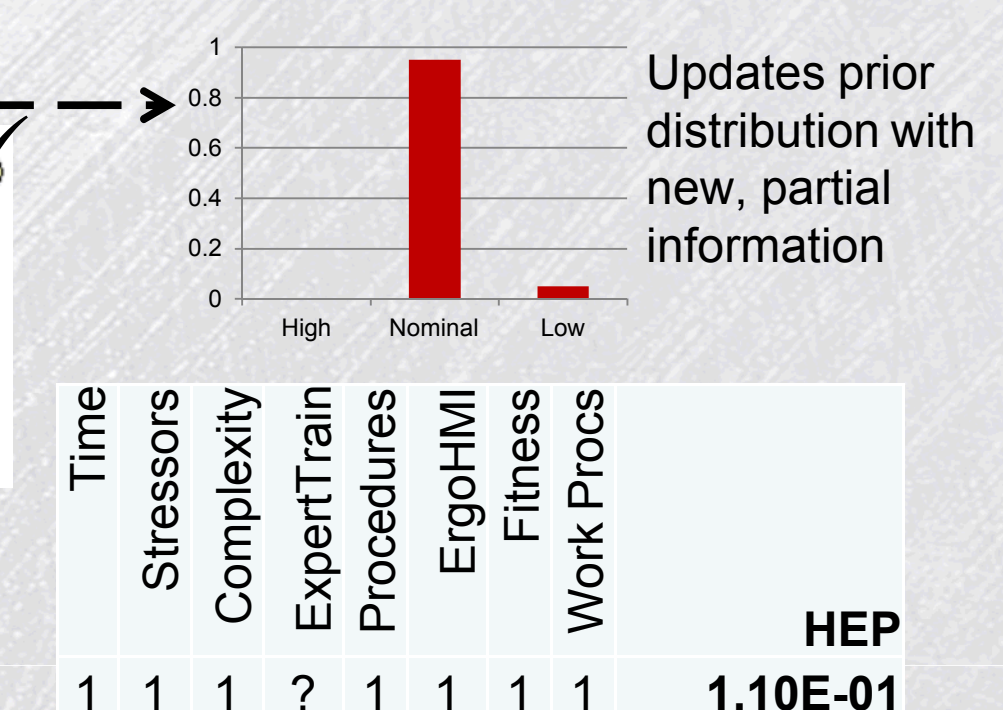
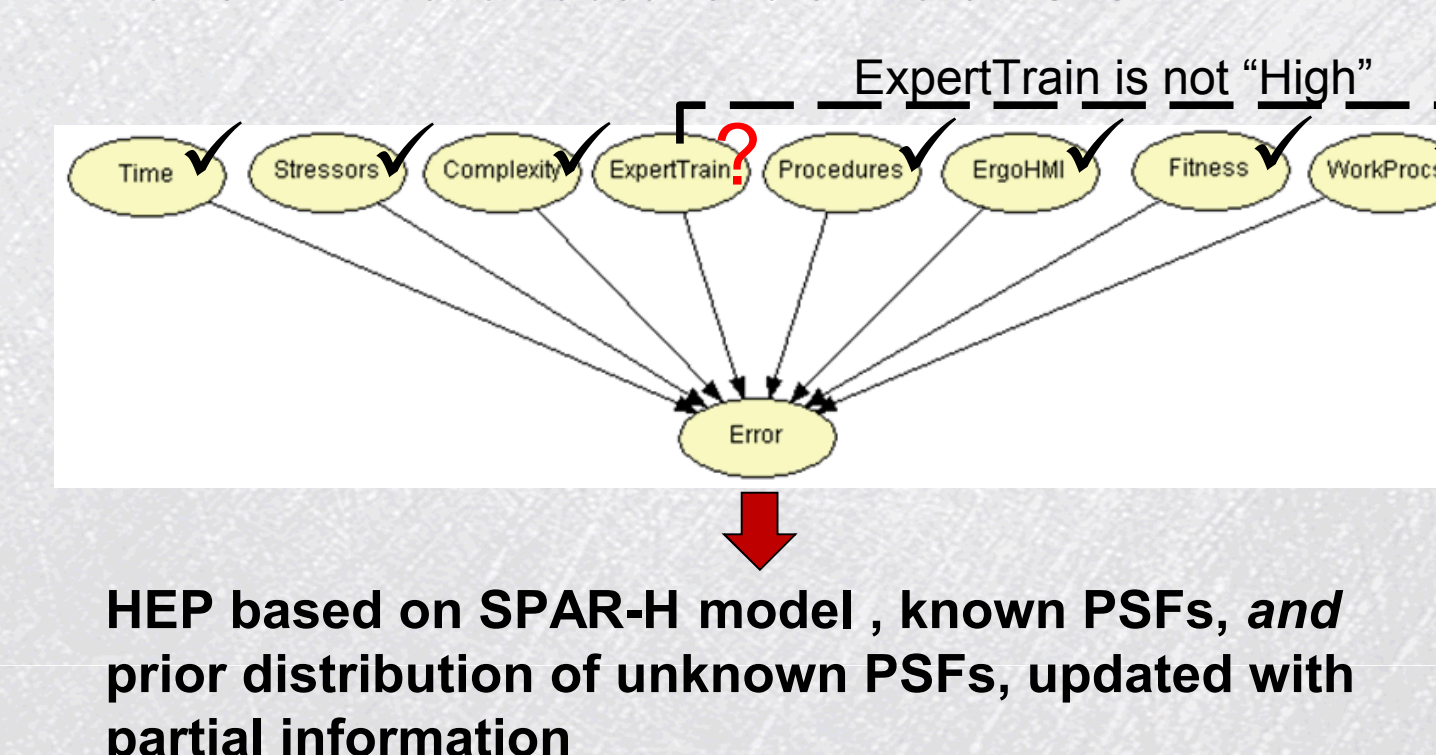
Time	Stressors	Complexity	ExpertTrain	Procedures	ErgoHMI	Fitness	Work Procs	HEP
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00E-03
1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1.00E-02

Insufficient information cases:

- No new information about one or more PSFs:



- Partial information about one or more PSFs:



Significance

- Advances the state-of-the-art in HRA application areas**
 - This research is the only activity transforming an existing HRA method into a model compatible with simulator data – approach balances HRA-community acceptance with insights from new data.
 - BN-based HRA model can accept partial observations – maximizes use of information available to HRA analysts.
 - Model is expandable in scope and depth – model can be incrementally updated as HRA knowledge and data increases.
 - Model is gathering interest from NRC, NASA, other industries where human error is significant.
- Enhances SNL capability to use different types of information to build BNs for other mission areas**
 - Created BN-development approach and real-time decision tool (in MATLAB) that can be applied to aid decision making in national security applications.
 - Developed prototype models for hydrogen ignition (fuel cell safety) and cable aging (nuclear power safety).

