



Analysing Risk in a Novel Transport System

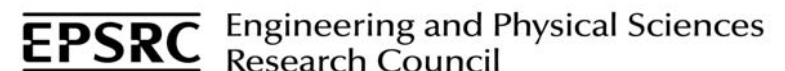
Alan Peters

EngD in Systems and

ULTraPRT Ltd

Cohort 1

*Supervisors: Dr Alin Achim, Dr John May, Dr
Torquil Ross-Martin*





ULTra
sustainable personal transit



ULtra
sustainable personal transit

Understanding Risk

- Requirement to assess risk to everyone exposed to the system. Including...
 - Passengers
 - Employees
 - 3rd parties
- Can be done **Qualitatively** or **Quantitatively**

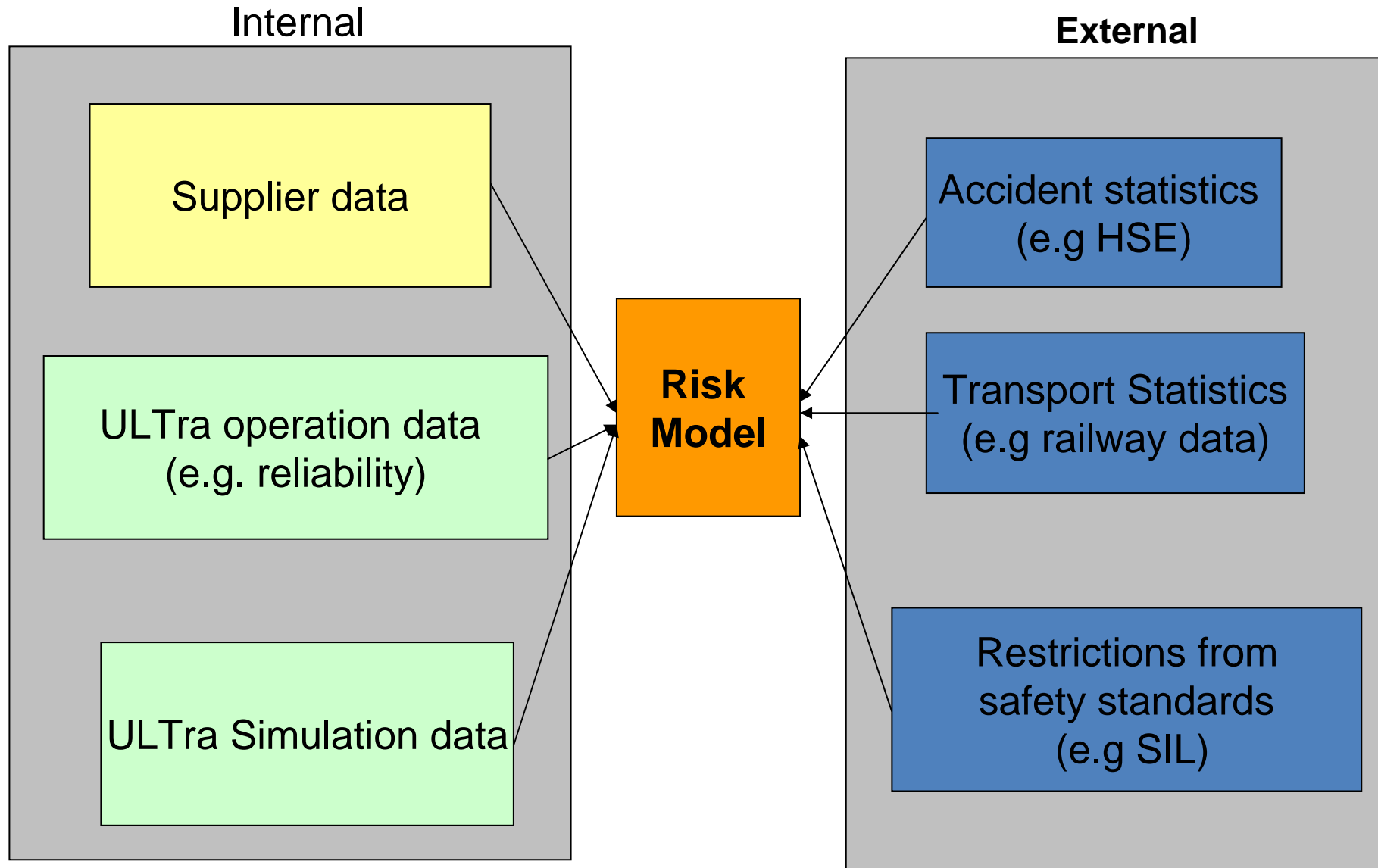
Quantitative Model

- Chosen method: Fault Tree Analysis (FTA)
- Builds on Hazard Analysis (HAZOP)
- *Risk = Likelihood x Average Consequence*
- Many aspects of the system operation are unique – makes data gathering challenging
- Model forms a key part of the System Safety Case

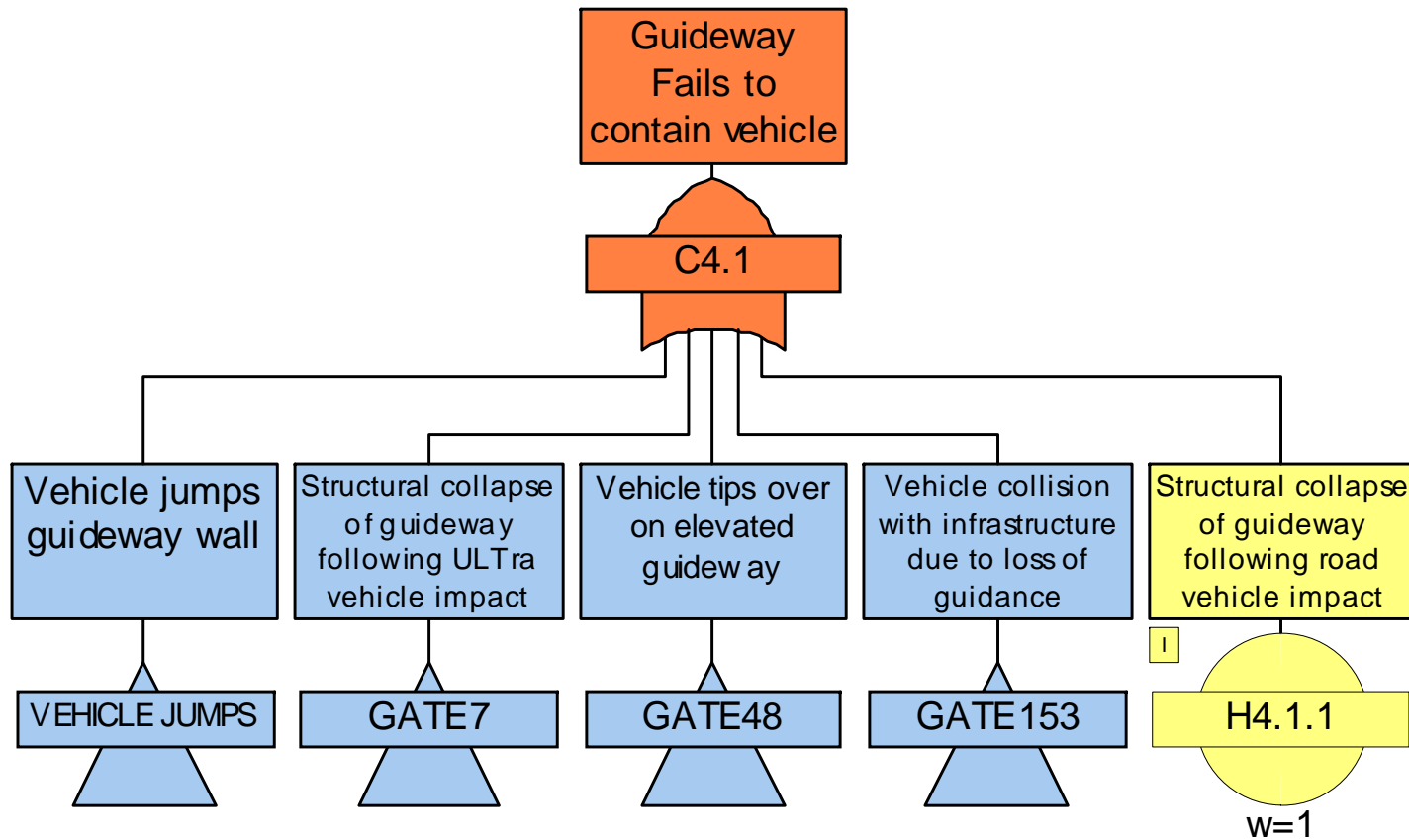


ULTra
sustainable personal transit

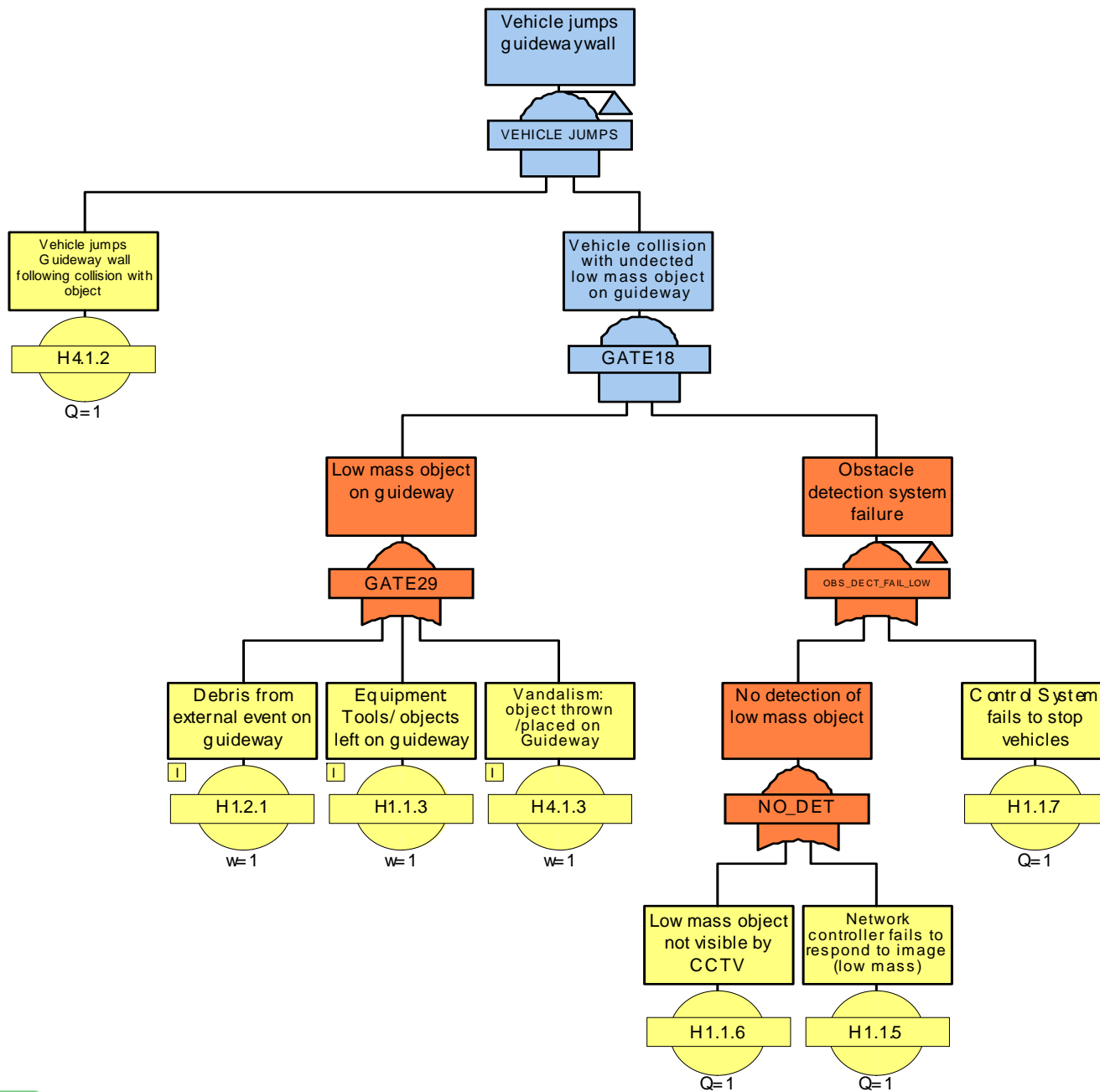
Obtaining Data



Example Fault Tree

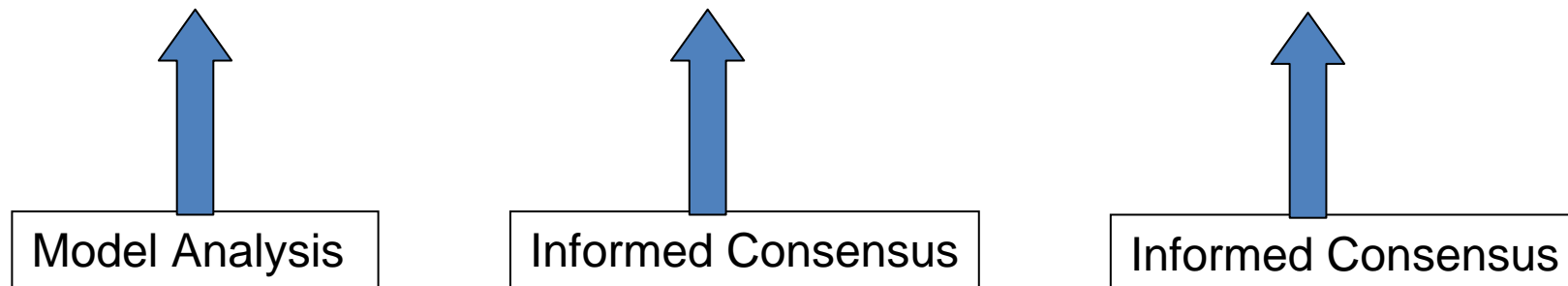


Note: Example numbers and model structure shown here

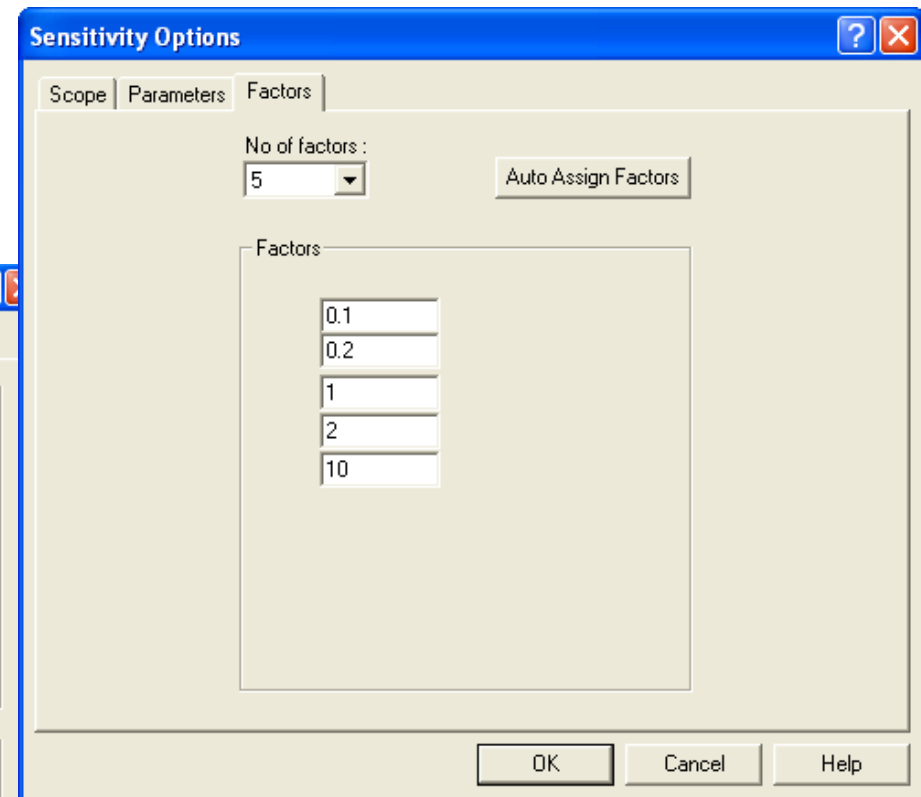
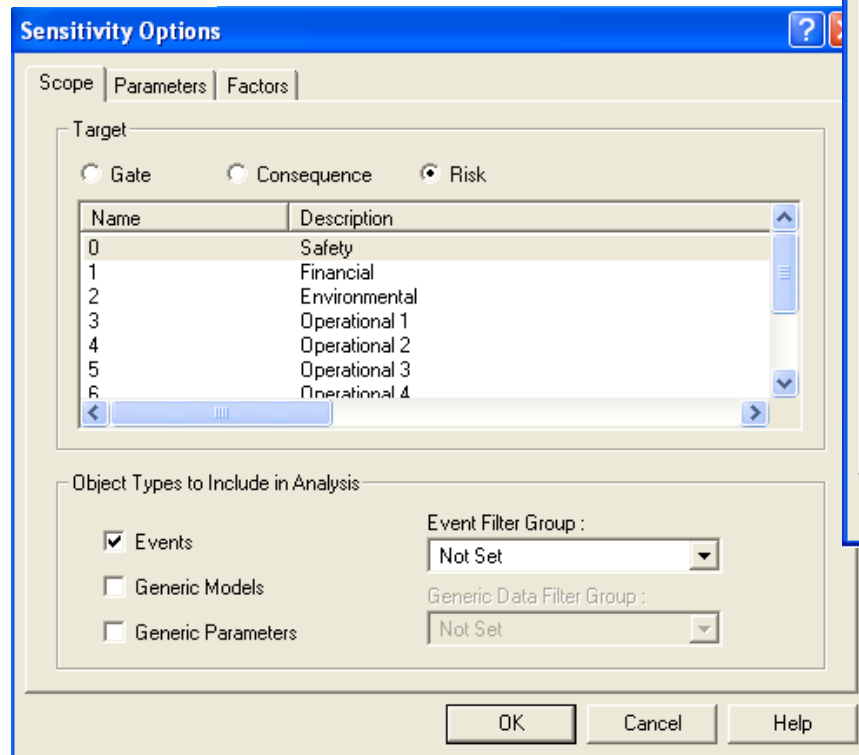
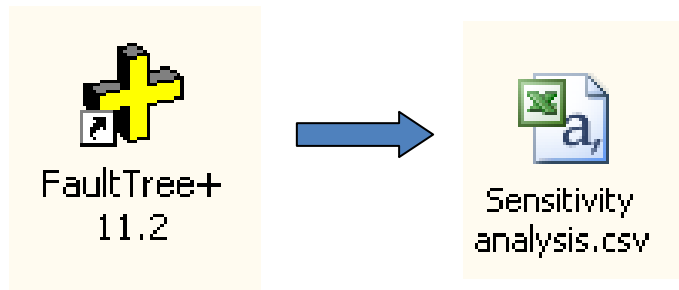


Risk based decision making

$$\text{Priority Value} = \text{Sensitivity} \times \text{Confidence} \times \text{Controllability}$$



Sensitivity Analysis

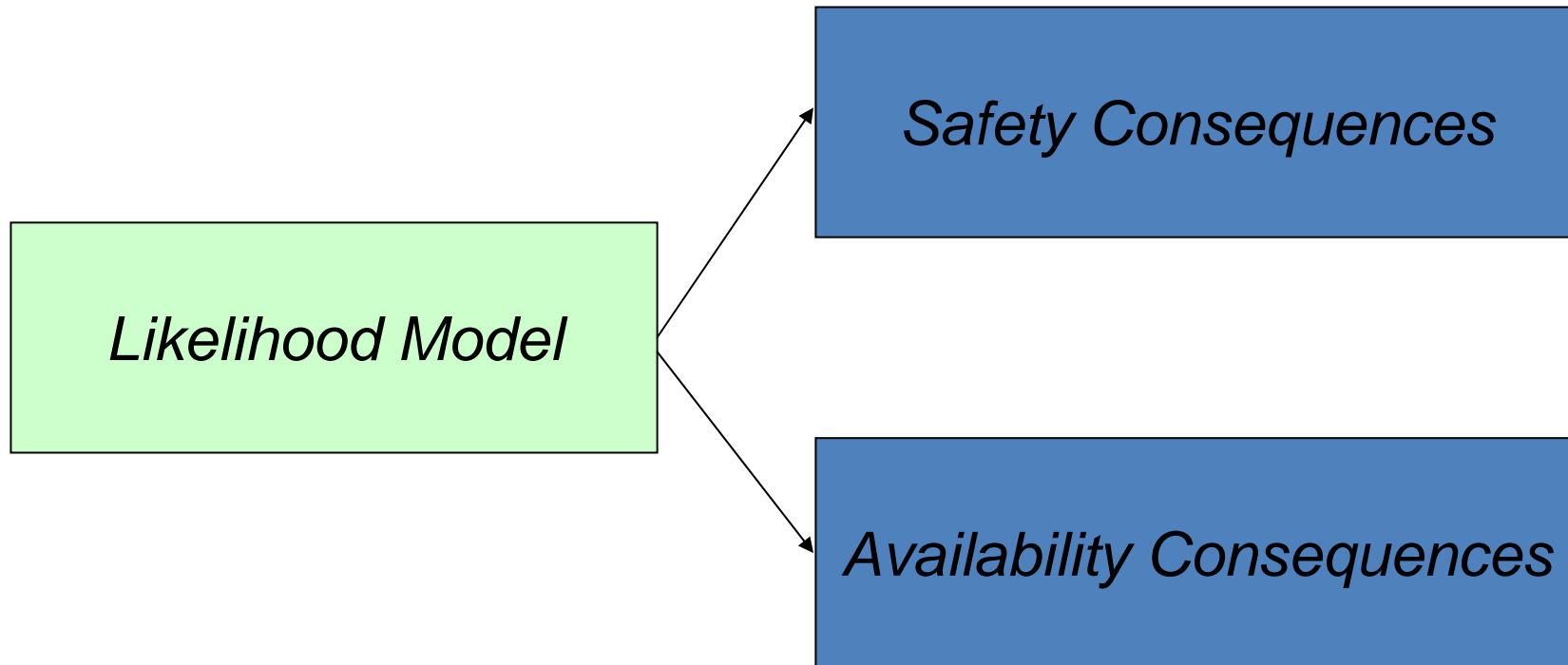


Assigning Confidence Values

Confidence Level	Qualitative Definition	Quantitative Definition
1	Very Low confidence	99% certainty that 'model value' is no more than 3 orders of magnitude worse than 'real' value.
2	Low confidence	99% certainty that 'model value' is no more than 2 orders of magnitude worse than 'real' value.
3	Medium confidence	99% certainty that 'model value' is no more than 1 order of magnitude worse than 'real' value.
4	High confidence	99% certainty that 'model value' is no more than 50% worse than 'real' value.
5	Very High confidence	99% certainty that 'model value' is no more than 5% worse than 'real' value.

Using Risk Model to Understand Availability

- Define a second set of 'Consequences'



Going Forwards....

- 3 key principles:
 - Flexibleness
 - Efficient
Communication
 - Regular updating
of the model
parameters

