Westinghouse Non-Proprietary Class 3

WCAP-14401
Revision 3

# Programmatic Level Description of the AP600 Human Factors Verification and Validation Plan

Westinghouse Energy Systems

Westinghouse Non-Proprietary Class 3

WCAP-14401
Revision 3

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Westinghouse Energy Systems

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WRAP-14401
Revision 3

# PROGRAMMATIC LEVEL DESCRIPTION OF THE AP600 HUMAN FACTORS VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION PLAN

April 1997

E. Roth
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AP600 Document No. OCS-GEH-020

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document provides a programmatic level description of the AP600 Human Factors Verification and Validation (V&V) plan. It specifies at a high-level the activities to be performed as part of the AP600 V&V. Individual implementation plans that provide more detailed descriptions of the tests to be performed, and acceptance criteria to be used, will be developed for each V&V activity specified in this report. Individual V&V implementation plans will be developed after design certification.

### 1.1 AP600 V&V Activities and Objectives

The Human Factors Engineering Program Review Model (PRM) developed under the sponsorship of the U. S. NRC (NUREG-0711) specifies that an HFE V&V program should include five activities with the following objectives:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Task Support Verification: | Verifies that the human system interface (HSI) design provides all necessary alarms, displays, and controls to support plant personnel tasks |
| 2. HFE Design Verification: | Verifies that the HSI design conforms to human factors engineering (HFE) principles, guidelines, and standards |
| 3. Integrated System Validation: | Validates that the HSI design can be effectively operated by personnel within all performance requirements |
| 4. Issue Resolution Verification: | Verifies that the HSI design resolves all identified HFE issues in the tracking system |
| 5. Final Plant HFE Verification: | Verifies that the plant HFE/HSI (as designed at the time of plant startup) conforms to the verified and validated design that resulted from the HSI design process |

The AP600 V&V will include all five of these activities. Figure 1-1 presents the AP600 V&V activities and sequence in which these activities shall be performed. The sequence for completing these V&V activities will be as follows:

1. HSI Task Support Verification
2. HFE Design Verification
3. Integrated System Validation
4. Issue Resolution Verification
5. Plant HFE/HSI (as designed at the time of plant startup) Verification

Figure 1-1 shows that additional Man-in-the-Loop concept tests will be performed as part of the HSI design process. Concept testing is performed as part of the functional design phase of the HSI design process. It is during the functional design phase that the core conceptual design for an HSI resource and corresponding functional requirements are developed. An integral part of this phase is rapid prototyping and design concept testing. Concept testing during the functional design phase serves two purposes. It:

- Provides input to help designers resolve design issues that have no well-established human factors guidance

- Establishes the adequacy of the design concept and functional requirements that are produced in the functional design stage. Concept testing establishes that the conceptual design resulting from the functional design stage is adequate to support operator performance in the range of situations anticipated to arise.

Concept tests slated to be performed as part of the AP600 HSI design process are described in WCAP-14396. While these concept tests are not part of the formal AP600 V&V, they provide early feedback on the adequacy of AP600 HSI design elements.

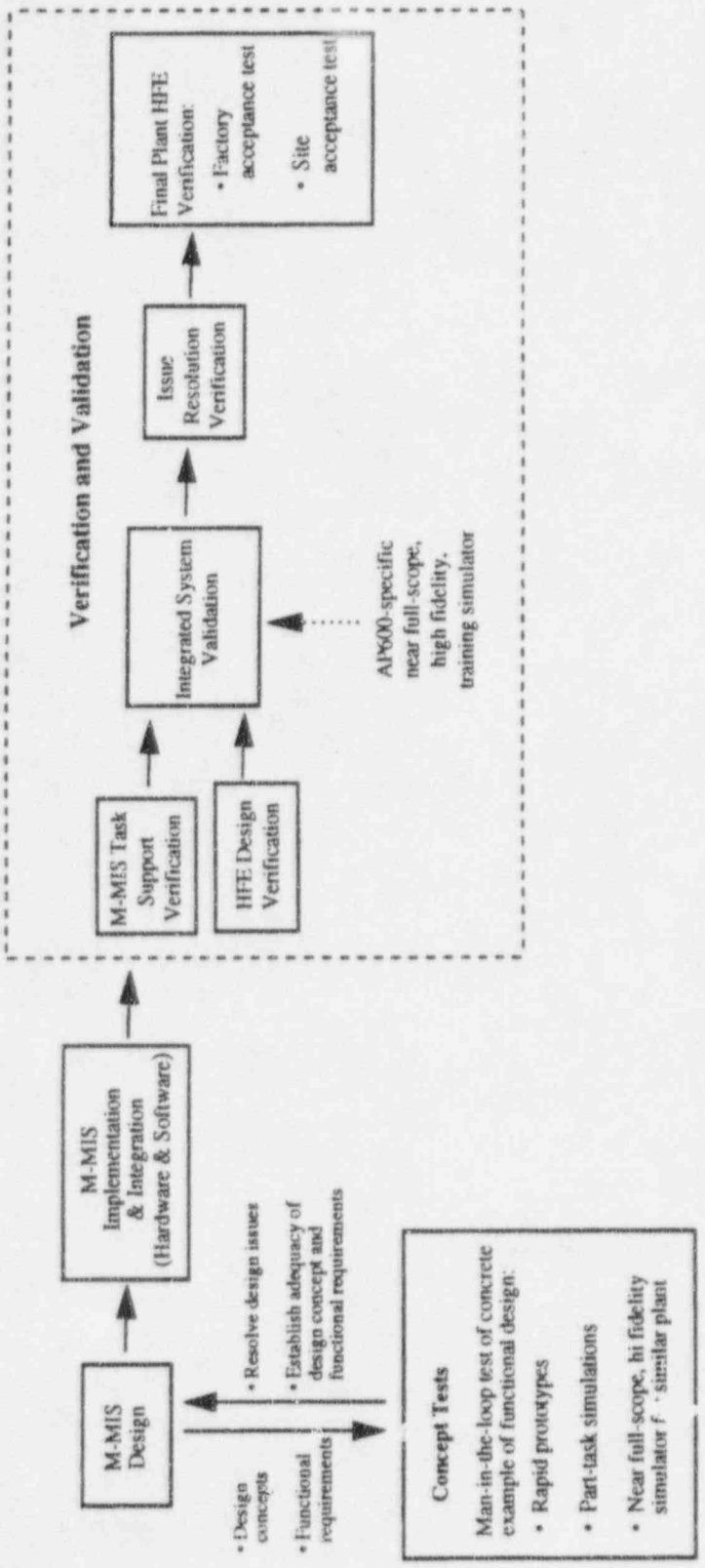


**Figure 1-1. AP600 Concept Testing and Verification and Validation Activities**

## 1.2 General Scope of AP600 V&V

The AP600 V&V scope is defined with respect to HSI resources included in the V&V. The PRM scope description includes trained personnel and communication. Personnel training requirements and communication requirements will be addressed in the integrated system validation.

The scope of the AP600 V&V will include:

- HSI hardware
- HSI software
- Procedures
- Workstation and console configurations
- Design of the overall work environment

Specifically included in the AP600 V&V is verification and validation of the AP600 Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs).

The AP600 EOPs will be computerized. A backup will be available to handle the unlikely situation where the Computerized Procedure System is lost. Verification and validation will be conducted primarily on the computerized procedures. The back-up will be evaluated as part of the integrated system validation by including test scenarios that examine the use of the back-up following the simulated loss of the Computerized Procedure System.

A set of representative and important tasks will be identified as part of task analysis activities, Element 4 (Task Analysis). This set of tasks will define and bound the scope of the AP600 V&V activities. Tasks will be drawn from the areas of:

- Operations
- Maintenance
- Test, inspection, and surveillance

Tasks for inclusion in the task analysis and V&V will be identified based on consideration of the importance of human actions for function achievement, and the impact of task failure on safety. Tasks in the areas of maintenance, test, inspection, and surveillance, will be limited to those determined to be *risk-important* based on the probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) threshold criteria specified in the Implementation Plan for Integration of Human Reliability Analysis (HRA) and HFE Design.

Selected tasks will cover the full range of plant operating modes, including:

- Startup
- Normal operations
- Abnormal and emergency operations

- Transient conditions
- Low-power
- Shutdown conditions

The V&V scope will be limited to those facilities required for scenario evaluation that involve *risk-important tasks* as defined by the PRA threshold criteria. Facilities included in the V&V scope are:

- Main Control Room
- Remote shutdown workstations
- Technical Support Center (TSC)

The AP600 design does not require *risk-important* actions to be taken from local control stations, so local control stations are not included in the V&V scope. If, as a result of further analysis, *risk-important* tasks or critical actions are identified at local control stations, those stations, with respect to the identified tasks or actions, will be included in the V&V.

## 1.3 Guidance Documents for Development of V&V Implementation Plans

Implementation plans providing detailed test procedures and acceptance criteria will be developed for each of the five V&V activities identified in Figure 1-1.

V&V implementation plans will be developed using accepted industry standards, guidelines, and practices. Documentation to develop the V&V implementation plans will include:

CEI/IEC 964 *Design for Control Rooms of Nuclear Power Plants.* International Electrotechnical Commission, 1989.

IEEE Std. 845-1988 *IEEE Guide to Evaluation of Man-Machine Performance in Nuclear Power Generating Station Control Rooms and Other Peripheries.* Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1988.

NUREG-0899 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Emergency Operating Procedures.* US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D. C., August 1982.

NUREG-1358 *Lessons Learned from the Special Inspection Program for Emergency.* US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D. C., April, 1989.

NUREG-0711 *Human Factors Engineering Program Review Model.* US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C., July, 1994.

NUREG-0700 *Human-System Interface Design Review Guideline*, Rev. 1, Draft Report. US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C., February, 1995.

Regulatory Guide 1.33, *Quality Assurance Program Requirements*. Revision 2, US Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C.

## 2.0 HSI TASK SUPPORT VERIFICATION

An implementation plan shall be developed specifying a methodology for HSI task support verification. The HSI task support verification objective will be to verify all aspects of the HSI design (e.g., controls, displays, alarms, procedures, and data processing) that are required to accomplish personnel tasks and actions as defined by task analyses, EOPs, and *risk-important* human tasks identified by the PRA.

The HSI Task Support Verification implementation plan will include a methodology description by which the HSI design will be checked against the information and control requirements identified by the:

- Function-based task analyses
- Operational sequence task analyses performed for important and representative tasks as defined in Element 4 (Task Analysis)
- Operational sequence task analyses performed for *risk-important* personnel tasks as defined by the PRA
- Operational sequence task analyses performed for the complete set of EOPs

The HSI Task Support Verification methodology will describe how, in each case, the HSI resources will be verified to ensure that all alarms, displays, controls, procedures, and data-processing required for task performance are available, and that the characteristics of the HSI (e.g., units of measure, accuracy, precision, and dynamic response) match task requirements.

The HSI Task Support Verification implementation plan will also describe a process by which the HSI design will be verified to ensure that the HSI does not include information, displays, or controls that do not support operator tasks. The information and controls provided on the HSI resources will be checked against display and control requirements generated from the function-based and operational sequence task analyses. Any information, display, or control appearing on an HSI resource not identified as required by any of the task analyses, will be flagged, requiring further analysis and review. If the information, display, or control is shown to be necessary to support operator performance, it will be documented, and the task analyses will be revised accordingly. If, after review, no explanation can be found for how the information, display, or control supports operator performance, it will be removed and the documentation will be revised accordingly.

## 3.0 HFE DESIGN VERIFICATION

An implementation plan that specifies a methodology for HFE design verification will be developed. The objective of the HFE design verification will be to verify that all aspects of the HSI (e.g., controls, displays, procedures, and data processing) are consistent with accepted HFE guidelines, standards, and principles.

The HFE design verification implementation plan will specify a process by which deviations from accepted HFE guidelines, standards, and principles will be identified and acceptably justified based on a documented rationale, such as trade study results, literature-based evaluations, demonstrated operational experience, and tests or experiments.

The HFE design verification will include all HSI in the control room, remote shutdown workstations, and the TSC. Local control stations will be reviewed to the extent that they are required for *risk-important* human actions as defined by the PRA.

The HFE design verification specification plan will describe a procedure by which HSI resources will be verified, ensuring conformance to AP600-specific HSI standards and convention guideline documents that will be prepared to cover all HSI resources and their integration. The AP600-specific standards and convention guidelines will include:

- Alarm guidelines
- Display guidelines
- Controls guidelines
- Computerized procedures guidelines
- Anthropometric guidelines

The AP600-specific HSI standards and convention guidelines will provide:

- A specification of accepted HFE guidelines, standards, and principles to which the HSI will conform

- A specification of particular design conventions (e.g., particular coding conventions) to which the HSI will conform

- Documentation of any deviations from accepted HFE guidelines, standards and principles, and justification based on documented rationale such as trade study results, literature-based evaluations, demonstrated operational experience, and tests and experiments

An illustrative subset of accepted HFE guideline documents that will be used in compiling accepted HFE guidelines, standards, and principles to be included in the AP600-specific standards and convention guideline documents are:

American National Standards Institute, ANSI HFS-100-1988, *American Standard for Human Factors Engineering of Visual Display Terminal Workstations*. Santa Monica, California, 1988.

CEI/IEC 964 *Design for Control Rooms of Nuclear Power Plants*. International Electrotechnical Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, 1989.

NUREG-0899 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Emergency Operating Procedures*. U. S. Nuclear Regulator Commission, Washington, D. C., August 1982.

NUREG-1358 *Lessons Learned from the Special Inspection Program for Emergency*. US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D. C., April, 1989.

NUREG-0700 *Human-System Interface Design Review Guideline*, Rev. 1, Draft Report. US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C., February, 1995.

NUREG/CR-5908 *Advanced Human-System Interface Design Guidelines*. US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D. C., July, 1994.

NUREG/CR-6501 *Human Factors Engineering Guidelines for the Review of Advanced Alarm Systems*. US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC., September, 1994.

US Department of Defense, DOD-HDBK-761A, *Human Engineering Guidelines for Management Information Systems*. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1990.

All aspects of the HSI, including information, displays, controls, data processing, navigation mechanisms, and workstation and console configurations, will be verified against the standards and conventions specified in the applicable AP600-specific guideline documents.

The HFE design verification implementation plan will specify procedures for identifying, reviewing, and correcting deviations from the standards and conventions specified in the guideline documents. Included in the scope of the HFE design verification will be the identification of nonfunctional decorative details (borders and shadowing on graphic displays) not specified in the guideline documents that do not support operator task performance.

All deviations from standards and conventions specified in the guideline documents will be flagged for review. If there is adequate justification for the deviation, the justification will be documented. Otherwise, a change will be made to bring the HSI resource into compliance with the guideline documents.

## 4.0 INTEGRATED SYSTEM VALIDATION

An implementation plan will be developed specifying a methodology for integrated system validation. The objective of integrated system validation is to ensure that the functions and tasks allocated to the plant personnel can be accomplished with the HSI design implementation. Explicitly included in the integrated system validation is validation of the AP600 EOPs.

### 4.1 Methodology

The integrated system validation implementation plan will include a methodology section that addresses:

- Objectives
- Personnel performance issues
- Test methodology and procedures
- Test participants
- Test conditions (including plant conditions, operating sequences, accident scenarios)
- HSI description
- Performance measures
- Data analysis
- Acceptance criteria
- Process by which results will be used to determine whether changes to the HSI are required, and the process by which change requirements are tracked and verified

### 4.2 Tools Used for Evaluating Dynamic Task Performance

Integrated system validation will be performed using an AP600-specific, near full-scope, high-fidelity, training simulator that satisfies the general requirements of Sections 3 and 4 of ANSI/ANS-3.5-1993. The near full-scope, high-fidelity simulator of the AP600 control room will display high physical fidelity (the testbed will physically resemble the actual hardware to be implemented in the AP600 control room), as well as high-fidelity with respect to information content (containing AP600-specific displays and controls), and underlying process dynamics (it shall be driven by an AP600-specific plant simulation). *Near* is used to indicate that features of the simulation not relevant to the test being made may not be full-fidelity.

Operator actions at non-control room facilities, such as remote shutdown panels, and the TSC, may be evaluated using static mock-ups, or prototypes.

## 4.3 Integrated System Validation Evaluations

The implementation plan will specify the objectives of the integrated system validation to:

- Establish the adequacy of the integrated HSI for achieving HFE program goals
- Confirm allocation of function and the structure of tasks assigned to personnel
- Validate the EOPs
- Confirm the dynamic aspects of the HSI for task accomplishment
- Evaluate and demonstrate error tolerance to human and system failures
- Establish the adequacy of staffing and the HSI to support staff to accomplish their tasks

The implementation plan will specify how the integrated system validation will fulfill these evaluation objectives.

## 4.4 Risk-Important Tasks

The integrated system validation will include test scenarios designed to validate the adequacy of staffing and the HSI to support personnel performance for:

- Important and representative tasks as defined in Element 4 (Task Analysis)
- *Risk-important* tasks as defined by the PRA threshold criteria
- Design-basis and beyond-design-basis accident scenarios covered by the EOPs

## 4.5 Compliance with Regulatory Guide 1.33

Regulatory Guide 1.33, Appendix A lists categories of activities that should be covered by written procedures, such as administrative procedures, general plant operating procedures, procedures for control of measuring and test equipment and for surveillance, procedures for performing maintenance, and chemistry and radiochemical control procedures. As indicated in Reg. Guide 1.33, the procedures may be combined, separated, or deleted to conform to procedure plans.

Complete validation of all classes of procedures identified in Regulatory Guide 1.33 is beyond the scope of the integrated system validation. As stated in Subsection 1.2, the V&V scope in the areas of maintenance, test, inspection, and surveillance, will be limited to tasks determined as *risk-important* based on PRA threshold criteria

Integrated validation will include test scenarios simulating situations governed by sample procedures from selected Regulatory Guide 1.33 categories, for the purposes of increased realism, and to ensure that the AP600 control room design, in conjunction with such procedures, can achieve their intended functions without interfering with plant operations. Test scenarios will be developed that include select maintenance, test, and surveillance activities conducted in the main control room while the plant

is being operated to show that these tasks can be accomplished without interfering with operator tasks necessary for monitoring and controlling the plant

### 4.6 Criteria for Selection of Test Scenarios for Dynamic Evaluations

A multi-dimensional set of criteria will be used to define a set of test scenarios to be included in the integrated system validation. Dimensions to be considered will include covering:

- A range of operational modes including normal plant evolutions (startup, full power, and shutdown)
- Transients (reactor trip, turbine trip)
- Design-basis and beyond design-basis accidents covered by the EOPs
- AP600-specific design features (the Automatic Depressurization System, the Diverse Actuation System)
- Scenarios that include human performance actions identified to be *risk-important* by the PRA
- Instrument failures
- HSI equipment and processing failures, including failure of the computerized procedure system, establishing the ability to use the back-up
- Reactor shutdown and cooldown from remote shutdown panel
- Situations that produce cognitive challenges, including situations that complicate:
  - Situation assessment by providing degraded or conflicting plant state information
  - Response (require balancing of multiple goals, require manual takeover of automatic systems)
  - Performance by increasing personnel communication/coordination requirements

  or

- Increase workload by introducing additional tasks or distractions (Subsection 4.5 & 4.7)

The set of test scenarios specified will be sufficient to validate the EOPs as implemented in computerized procedures or by an alternative procedure implementation method.

They will also include scenarios to validate key HRA modeling assumptions for event sequences that involve *risk-important* human actions. Examples of assumptions to be confirmed are that particular human actions that need to be performed are satisfactorily completed within the time-window specified in the PRA.

The set of test scenarios included in integrated system validation will be defined by a multi-disciplinary team that includes input from EOP developers, HSI designers, human factors specialists, and human reliability analysis/PRA analysts. The test scenarios listed below will be included in the complete list of scenarios identified by the multi-disciplinary team: (Each of these scenarios satisfy one or more of the selection criteria described above.)

- Normal plant heatup and startup to 100% power
- Normal plant shutdown and cooldown to cold shutdown
- Transients - reactor trip and turbine trip
- Accidents
  - small-break loss of coolant accident
  - large-break loss of coolant accident
  - steam line break
  - feedwater line break
  - steam generator tube rupture

## 4.7 Realistic Validation Scenarios

The implementation plan will specify how test scenarios will be realistic with respect to plant conditions that are likely to hold for the situations being represented (number of personnel in the control room, communication requirements with personnel outside the control room, requirements for notification to outside organizations, noise level and temperature).

Selected scenarios will include environmental conditions, such as noise and distractions, which may affect human performance in an actual nuclear power plant.

For actions outside the control room that are within the scope of the integrated system validation, performance impacts of potentially harsh environments that require additional time will be realistically simulated (for example, time to don protective clothing and access hot areas).

### 4.8 Performance Measures and Acceptance Criteria

The implementation plan will specify performance measures used to establish that mission goals and operator performance requirements are achieved. Performance measures will include:

- System measures relevant to plant safety
- Personnel primary task performance
- Personnel errors
- Situation awareness
- Workload
- Personnel communications and coordination
- Dynamic anthropometry evaluations (such as reach and dexterity)
- Physical positioning and interaction with HSI

For each measure, the measurement approach and instrument to be used will be specified, and objective acceptance criteria will be defined. Measurement approaches may range from objective measures of crew performance to subjective measures of performance obtained through post-scenario questionnaires and rating forms administered to test participants, to evaluations made by an evaluation team participating in the validation exercises as expert observers.

## 5.0 ISSUE RESOLUTION VERIFICATION

An implementation plan will be developed specifying a methodology for human factors issues resolution verification.

The implementation plan will specify a procedure to ensure that all issues documented in the human factors issue tracking system are verified to be adequately addressed in the final HSI. The implementation plan will include a procedure for identifying and tracking human factors issues that cannot be resolved until a plant is built. The procedure will specify how verification of these human factors issues will be incorporated into the process for final plant HFE verification.

## 6.0 PLANT HFE/HSI (as designed at the time of plant startup) VERIFICATION

An implementation plan will be developed specifying a methodology for verifying that the plant HFE/HSI (as designed at the time of plant startup) conforms to the HSI design that resulted from the HFE design process and V&V activities.

In the Westinghouse design process, mechanisms for insuring that systems conform to the final functional requirements and design descriptions, are factory acceptance tests conducted on the actual system hardware at the factory, and the site acceptance test conducted after the hardware is installed at the plant site.

The implementation plan for the plant HFE/HSI verification will specify the verifications that will be conducted as part of the factory acceptance test, and site acceptance test, ensuring that the plant HFE/HSI (as designed at the time of plant startup) conforms to the HSI design that resulted from the HFE design process and V&V activities.

The implementation plan will include procedures for identifying aspects of the HSI that were not addressed in the design process V&V, and procedures for evaluating them using appropriate V&V methods. Aspects of the HSI design that fall in this category include design features that could not be evaluated in a simulator, and design modifications that occurred subsequent to the HSI design V&V, such as hardware upgrades.

## 7.0 REFERENCES


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