

# Hanford Statistical Analysis

Dennis R. Weier  
Allan F. Pardini  
August 26, 2009



**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*

## Topics Covered

- **Extreme Value**
- **Circumferential Uniformity (Riser Differences)**
- **Uncertainty**

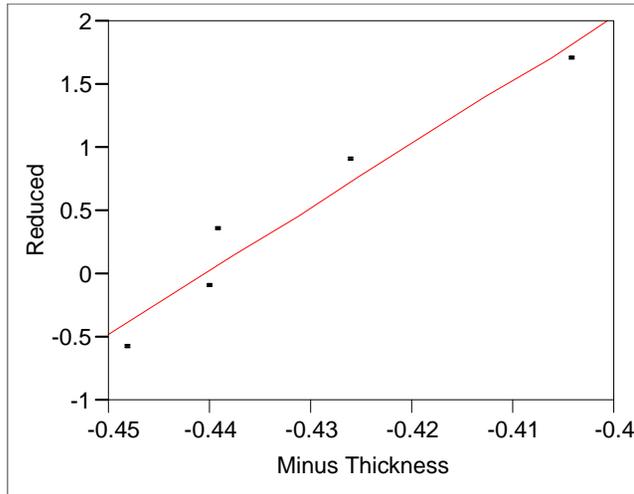


**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*

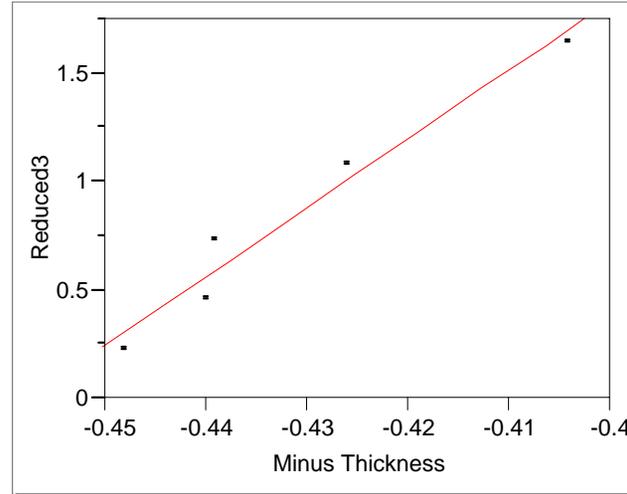
# Extreme Value Distribution Selection

Type I



R-square = 0.940

Type 3 (3-parameter Weibull)



R-square = 0.965

The five points were wall thicknesses for an SRS tank; they used the Type I distribution.



**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*

# Extreme Value Distributions

$$\text{Type 1: } F(t) = \Pr[ X \leq t ] = \exp\left\{ -e^{-(t-\alpha)/\beta} \right\}.$$

$$\text{Type 2: } F(t) = \Pr[ X \leq t ] = \exp\left\{ -\left(\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}\right)^{-k} \right\}, \quad t \geq \alpha.$$

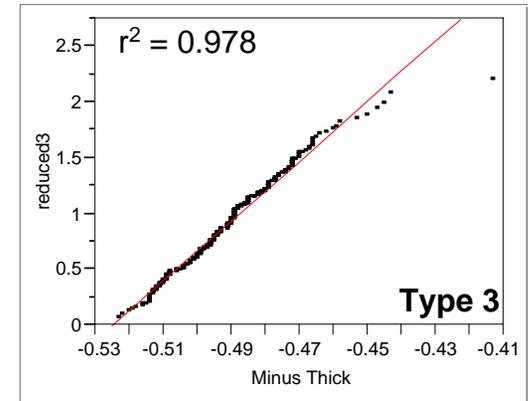
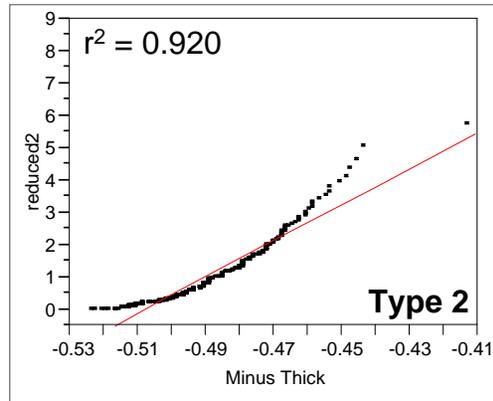
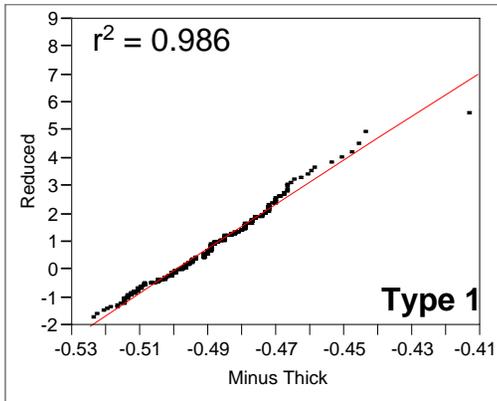
$$\text{Type 3: } F(t) = \Pr[ X \leq t ] = \exp\left\{ -\left(\frac{\alpha-t}{\beta}\right)^k \right\}, \quad t \leq \alpha.$$

- These distributions arise from statistical “order statistics”, in particular for the minimum or maximum value of many sample values from a population (e.g. the minimum value of many pixels in a 12x15 inch UT image of wall thickness)
- For each of these distributions, the distribution of  $-X$  is also considered an extreme value distribution. For the Type 3 distribution, the distribution of  $-X$  is a commonly used three-parameter Weibull distribution

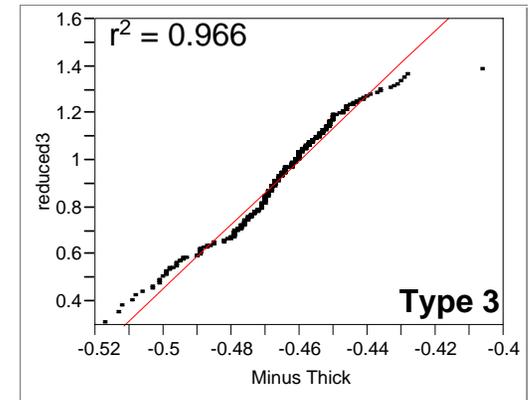
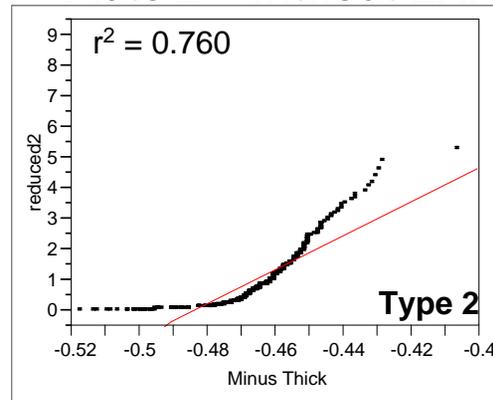
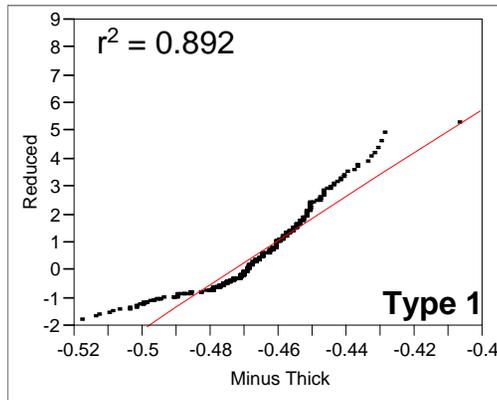


# Extreme Value Distributions for AY-101

## Plate 3



## Plate 2 – without LAI

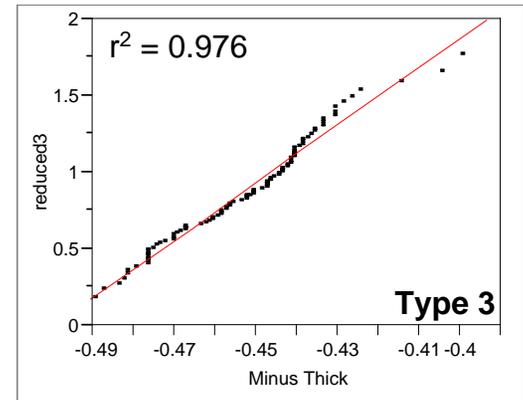
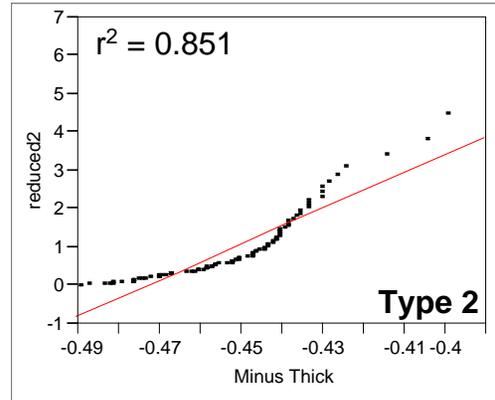
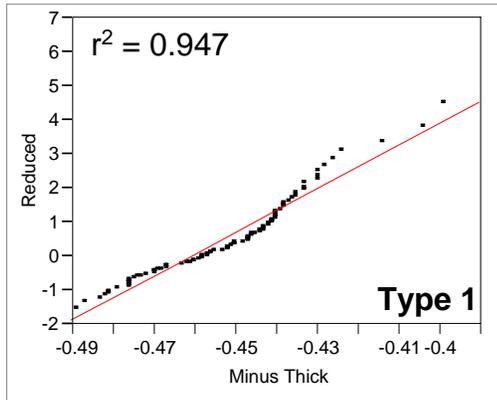


Pacific Northwest  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965

# Extreme Value Distributions for AY-101

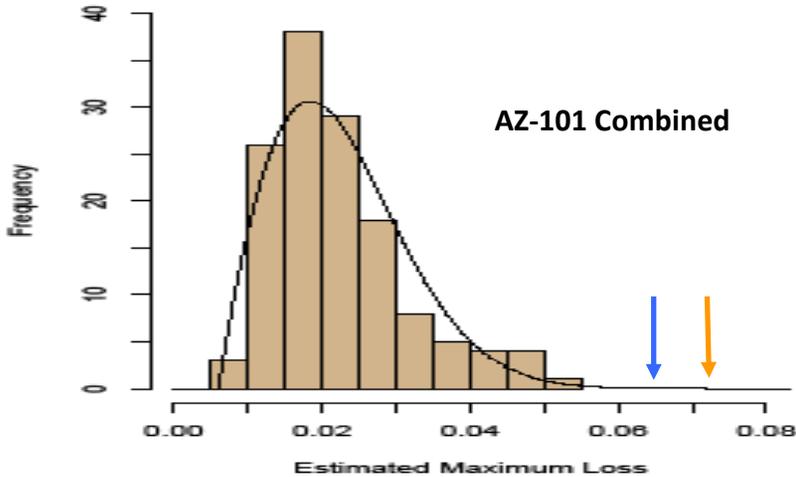
LAI



**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*

# Extreme Value Estimation for AZ-101



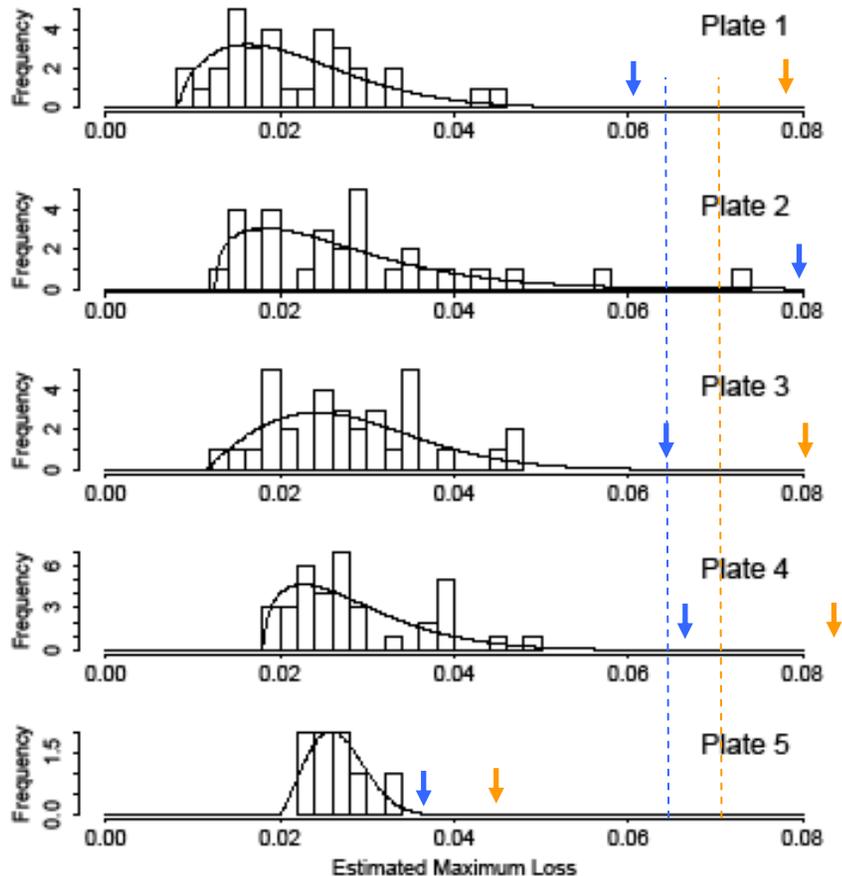
- Histogram represents losses based on UT-measured wall thicknesses
- Blue arrow is extrapolated result expected if entire tank had been inspected; this assumes consistent wall thickness around tank circumference
- Orange arrow is 95% statistical uncertainty bound based on numbers of measurements made and goodness of fit of distribution
- Maximum loss per UT image is used to facilitate grouping across plate courses of different thicknesses; the losses are computed relative to estimated original plate thickness, not drawing nominal values
- Three-parameter Weibull distributions are used to fit these losses; results are examined by plate course and reported individually or in appropriate groupings (above image is over the entire tank since plate course differences were minor)



**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*

# Extreme Value Estimation for AP-108



- Blue arrows are estimates; orange are confidence bounds for individual plates.
- Outlying value is not included for Plate 2

- Dotted lines are the estimate/bound for combined plates without the Plate 2 outlying value

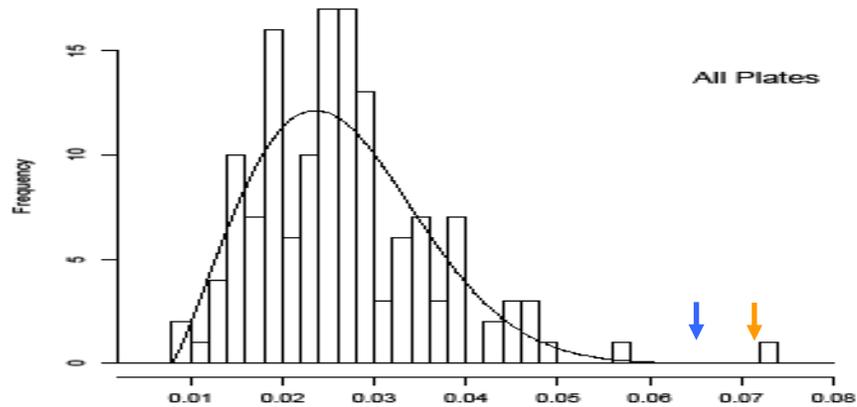
- Values are given on the following slide



Pacific Northwest  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965

# Extreme Value Estimation for AP-108



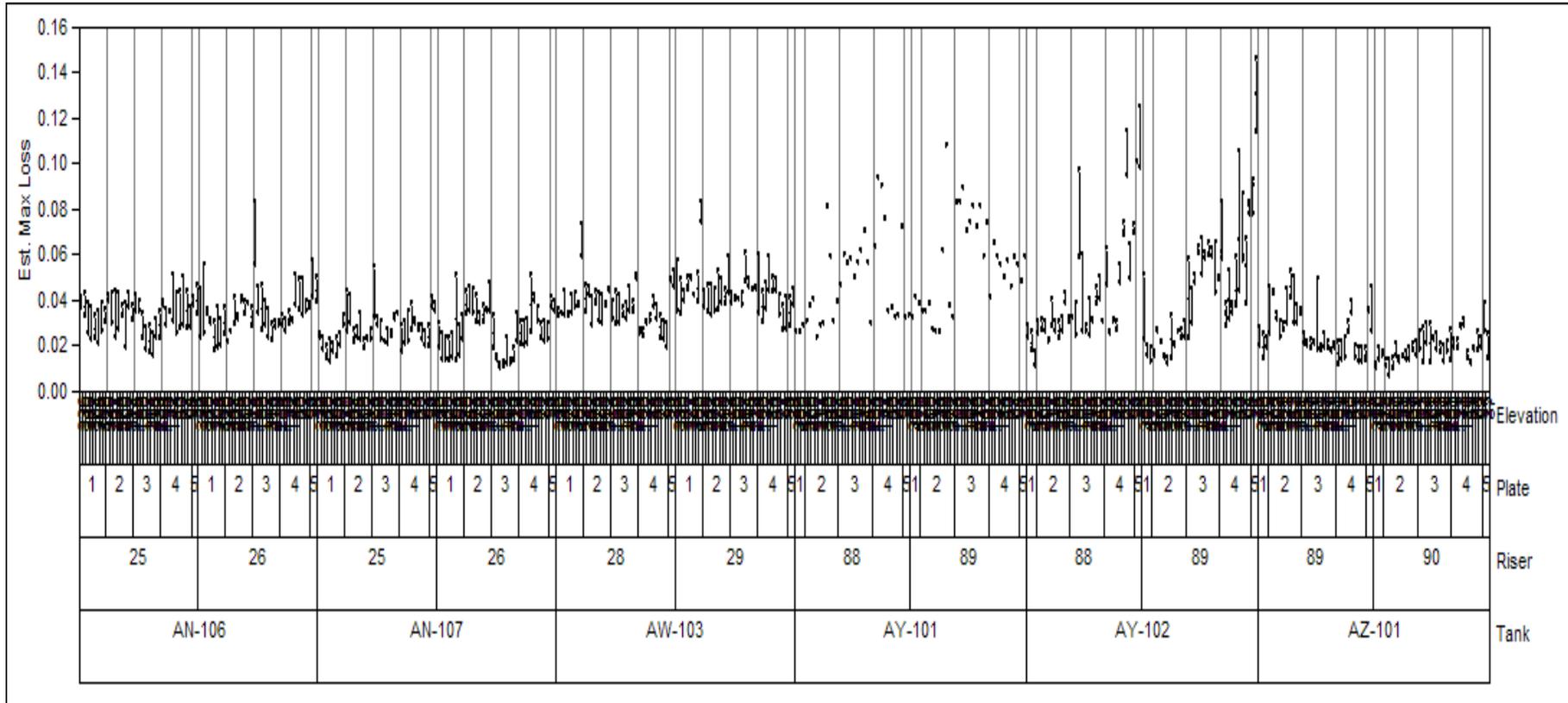
AP-108 Extreme Values	Plate Courses							
	1	2	3	4	5	Combined	2 with Outlier	Combined with Outlier
<b>Estimate</b>	0.061	0.080	0.065	0.067	0.036	0.065	0.099	0.071
<b>95% Bound</b>	0.079	0.105	0.081	0.084	0.043	0.072	0.134	0.079
<b>Measurements</b>	32	31	32	36	8	139	32	140



**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*

# Circumferential Uniformity (Riser Differences)

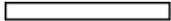
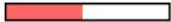


**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*

# Circumferential Uniformity (Riser Differences)

## Variance Components (for all tanks)

Component	Var Component	% of Total	Plot%	Sqrt(Var Comp) Mils
Tank	0.00009490	22.9		9.7
Riser[Tank]	0.00000000	0.0		0.0
Plate[Tank,Riser]	0.00019599	47.4		14.0
Elevation[Tank,Riser,Plate]	0.00005559	13.4		7.5
Within/Path	0.00006721	16.2		8.2
Total	0.00041369	100.0		20.3

- Largest source of variability is the difference between plates
- Riser differences are not at all significant



**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*

# Circumferential Uniformity (Riser Differences)

## Variance Components without AY-101 and AY-102

Component	Var Component	% of Total	Plot%	Sqrt(Var Comp) Mils
Tank	0.00000000	0.0		0.0
Riser[Tank]	0.00000000	0.0		0.0
Plate[Tank,Riser]	0.00049632	64.4		22.3
Elevation[Tank,Riser,Plate ]	0.00016291	21.1		12.8
Within/Path	0.00011110	14.4		10.5
Total	0.00077033	100.0		27.8

## Variance Components for only AY-101 and AY-102

Component	Var Component	% of Total	Plot%	Sqrt(Var Comp) Mils
Tank	0.00005656	37.6		7.5
Riser[Tank]	0.00000291	1.9		1.7
Plate[Tank,Riser]	0.00002902	19.3		5.4
Elevation[Tank,Riser,Plate ]	0.00001096	7.3		3.3
Within/Path	0.00005089	33.9		7.1
Total	0.00015034	100.0		12.3

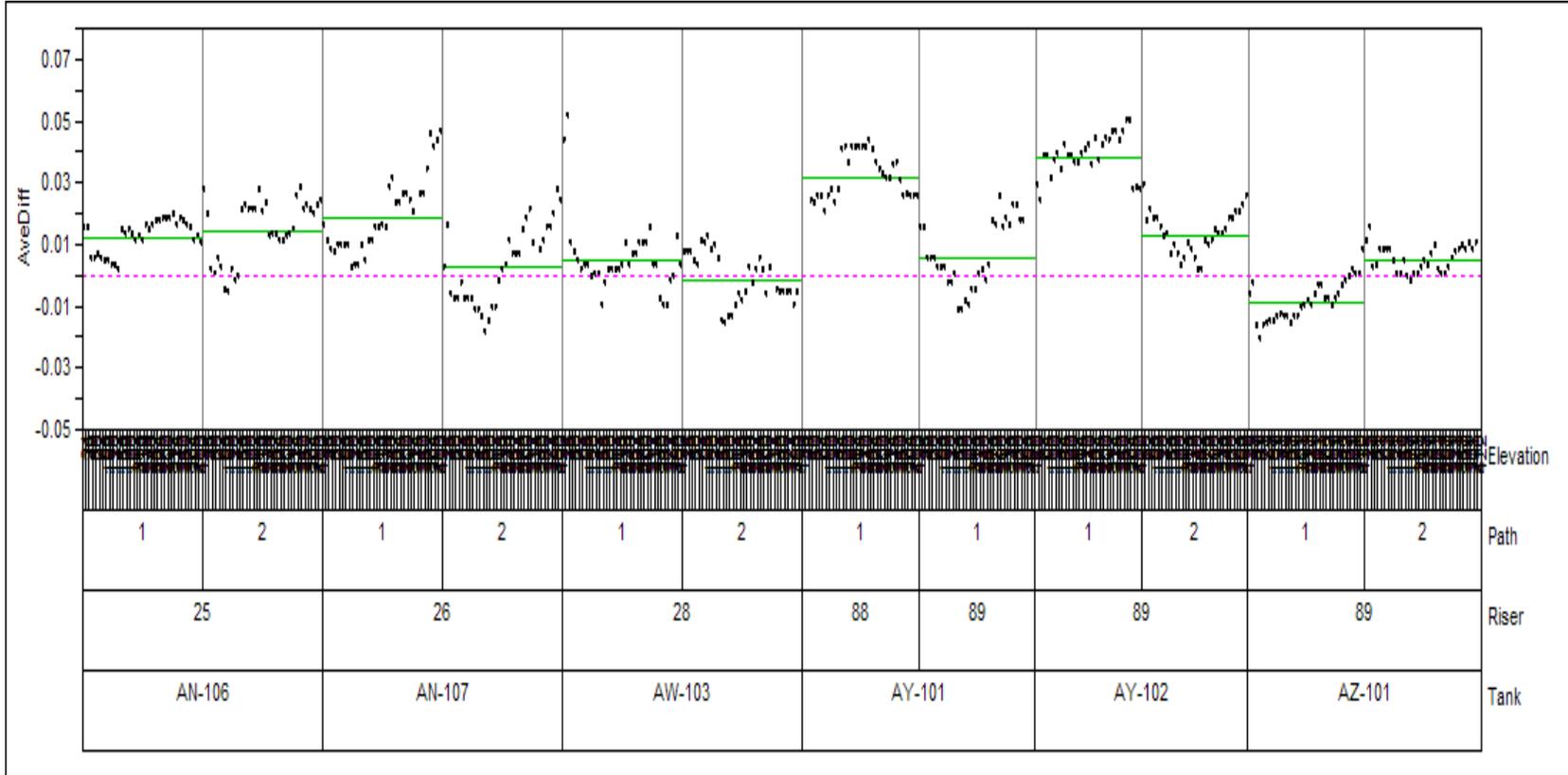


**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*

# Old / New Inspection Comparison

## Old Minus New UT Averages

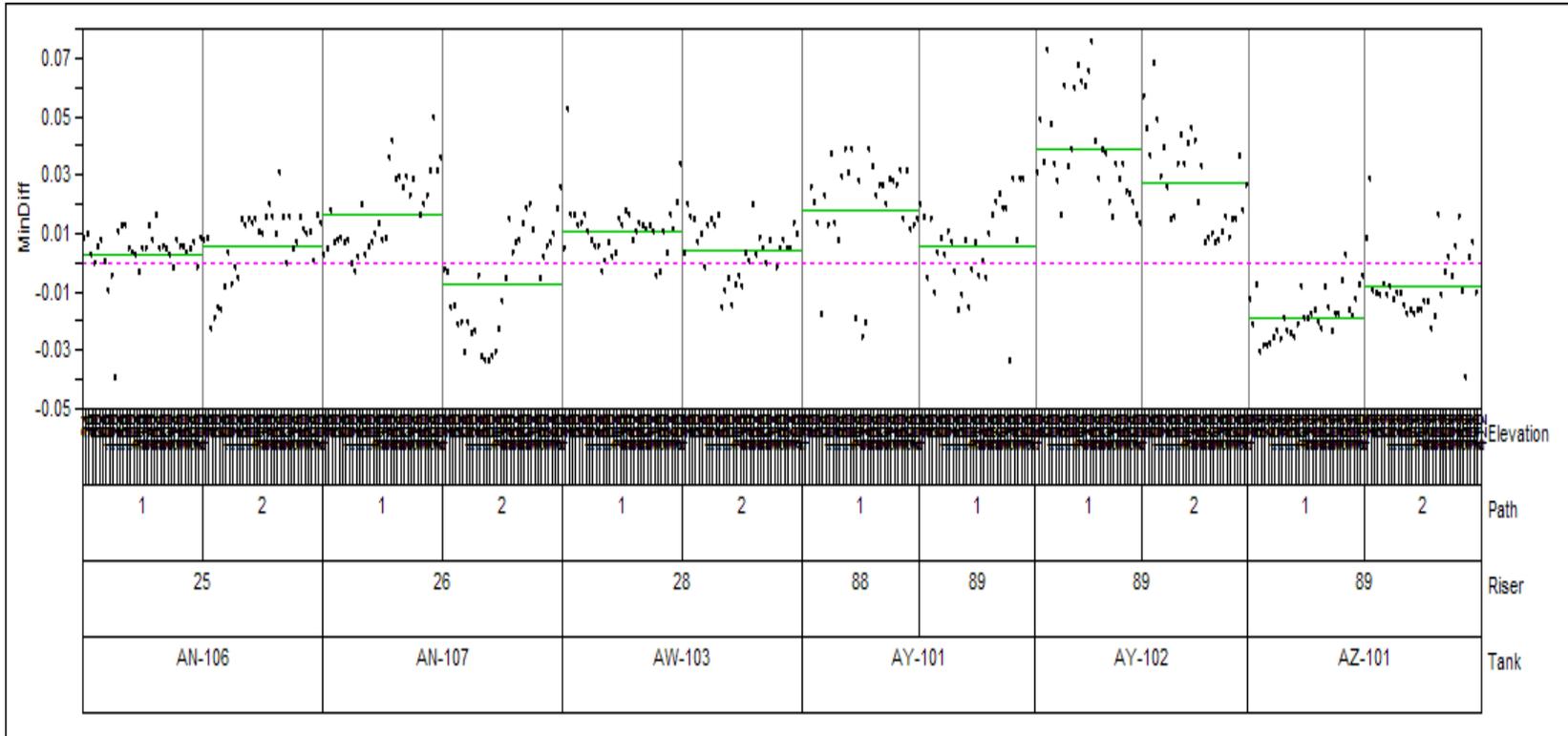


**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*

# Old / New Inspection Comparison

## Old Minus New UT Minima



**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*

# Old / New Inspection Comparison

Tank	Scan	Inspection	Original Method	Average Thickness over Nominal	Old Minus New by Scan	Old Minus New Overall	Expected Method Difference	Adjusted Wall Thickness Decrease from Old to New
AN-102	1	New	Peak Edge	0.0177	0.0129	0.0131	0.0000	0.0131
		Old	Peak Edge	0.0306				
	2	New	Peak Edge	0.0126	0.0134			
		Old	Peak Edge	0.0260				
AN-107	1	New	Peak Edge	0.0270	0.0193	0.0109	0.0000	0.0109
		Old	Peak Edge	0.0463				
	2	New	Peak Edge	0.0299	0.0024			
		Old	Peak Edge	0.0323				
AP-108	1	New	Peak Edge	0.0037	0.0243	0.0230	0.0044	0.0186
		Old	Edge	0.0280				
	2	New	Peak Edge	0.0054	0.0218			
		Old	Edge	0.0271				
AZ-101	1	New	Peak Edge	0.0059	-0.0090	-0.0020	0.0044	-0.0064
		Old	Edge	-0.0031				
	2	New	Peak Edge	0.0048	0.0050			
		Old	Edge	0.0098				
AN-106	1	New	Peak Edge	0.0067	0.0120	0.0131	0.0044	0.0087
		Old	Edge	0.0187				
	2	New	Peak Edge	0.0067	0.0141			
		Old	Edge	0.0208				
AY-102 outliers omitted	1	New	Peak Edge	-0.0047	0.0378	0.0255	0.0044	0.0211
		Old	Edge	0.0331				
	2	New	Peak Edge	-0.0028	0.0131			
		Old	Edge	0.0103				

•For the first two tanks Peak-Edge was used for both the old and new inspections, so no bias correction is needed

•For the others, Edge for the old and Peak-Edge for the new results in the 4.4 mils bias correction shown in the earlier presentation



Pacific Northwest  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965

# Uncertainty

- The uncertainty for a given tank UT image average, minimum, or maximum value is difficult to characterize since replicated measurements have not generally been done in tanks
- The Operator / Instrument / Transducer study in the earlier presentation suggested a  $\pm$  two sigma range to be  $\pm$  5 mils for the UT image averages due to just these three sources of variability
- From operator qualification on test plates when one considers both the repeatability between measurements of a specific test plate area, and the differences from the “true” thickness of that area; then a  $\pm$ two standard deviation uncertainty range for a single measurement is  $\pm$  25.0 mils. For repeatability only, without regard for the accuracy in matching the true values (again for pitting and thinning plates combined), the  $\pm$  two standard deviation range is  $\pm$  23.4 mils
- If we consider the thinning Plate 5 alone, the  $\pm$  two standard deviation range is reduced to  $\pm$  16.6 mils



Pacific Northwest  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*

## Uncertainty cont.

- If adjacent Path 1 and 2 are treated as replicate measurements then their two-sigma variability is  $\pm 21.2$  mils
- This suggests we have better repeatability in the field than the qualification study data indicate since the quantity in the first bullet includes the true difference between the two path images as well as measurement uncertainty



**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965*