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Authors: Junyan Zhang, Baoping Cai, Kabwe Mulenga, Yiliu Liu, Min Xie



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Bayesian network-based risk analysis methodology: a case of atmospheric and vacuum distillation unit

Junyan Zhang^{1,2}, Baoping Cai^{1,2}*, Kabwe Mulenga², Yiliu Liu³, Min Xie²

 ¹College of Mechanical and Electronic Engineering, China University of Petroleum, Qingdao, Shandong, 266580, China
²Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management, City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong
³Department of Production and Quality Engineering, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

*Corresponding author:

E-mail address: caibaoping@upc.edu.cn (B. Cai); zhangjunyan0225@gmail.com (J. Zhang)

Abstract

Chemical and petrochemical accidents, such as fires and explosions, do not happen frequently but have considerable consequences. These accidents compromise not only human safety but also cause significant economic losses and environmental contamination. The increasing complexity of chemical infrastructures increases the requirements of risk prevention. Thus, risk analysis for petrochemical systems is essential in helping analysts find the weakest process in the entire system and be used to strengthen the process and improve safety. Risk analysis has been previously studied; however, traditional methods have limitations. This study proposes a methodology that is based on Bayesian networks by giving a model for system risk analysis. The event is classified into three categories; cause, incident, and accident, according to criticality and thus, the model is analyzed as a three-layered structure. The application of the methodology is demonstrated by analyzing a vacuum distillation and an atmospheric unit. An exact reasoning method is used to infer the causality and probability within the events. After inferring the relationship between causes and accidents, mutual information and variance of beliefs are calculated to find the most sensitive event in an accident. Subsequently, means

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