





# Understanding STAMP/STPA through a daily life example

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# **Agenda**

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Example
- 3. Step 1
- 4. Step 2
- 5. Discussions

# **Application of STAMP/STPA**

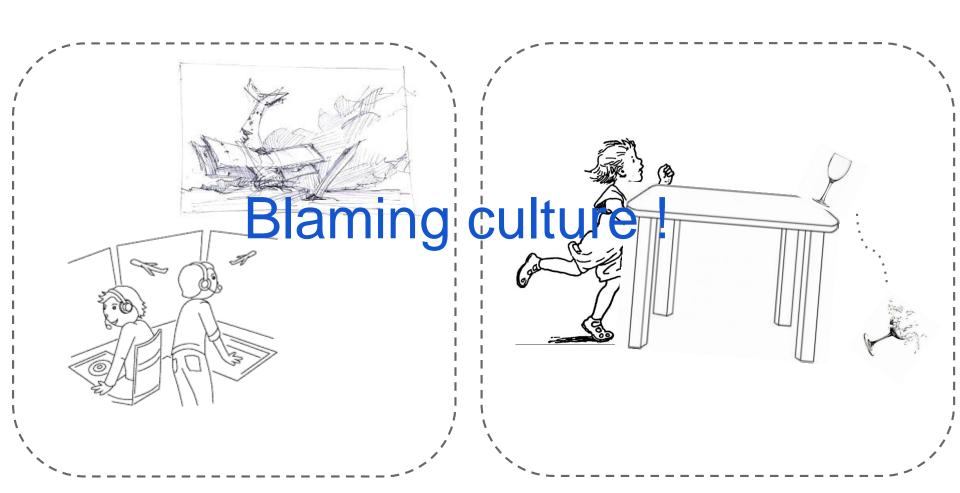
- The application of STAMP/STPA is not an easy task
  - Even experienced professionals have difficulties to apply some STAMP/STPA principles and concepts.

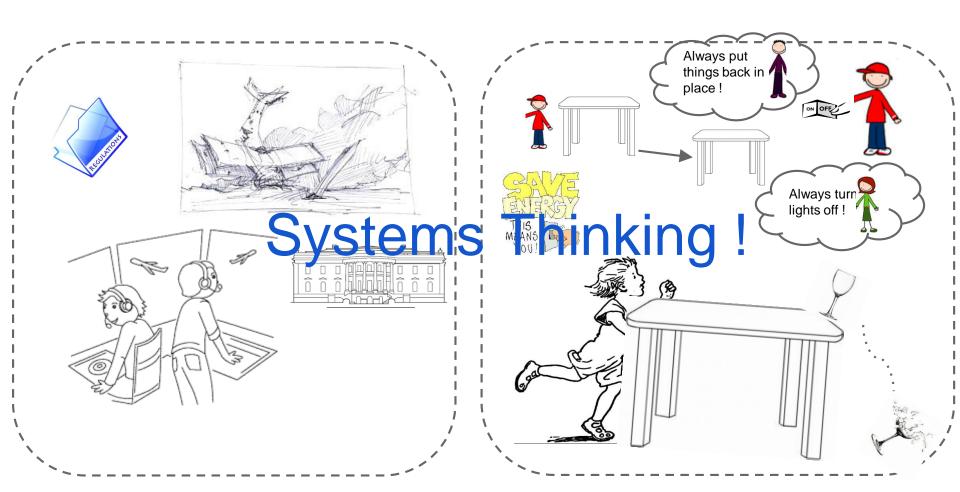
- One possible reason is that it requires a different way of understanding systems and analyzing the interactions between components.
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### Goal

- The main goal of our work is to help analysts to both understand and use STPA
  - To get the most of its benefits!

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### **Accidents**

- Accident is defined as an unacceptable loss.
  - It is a result of a system's hazardous state in combination with a worst-case set of environmental conditions.

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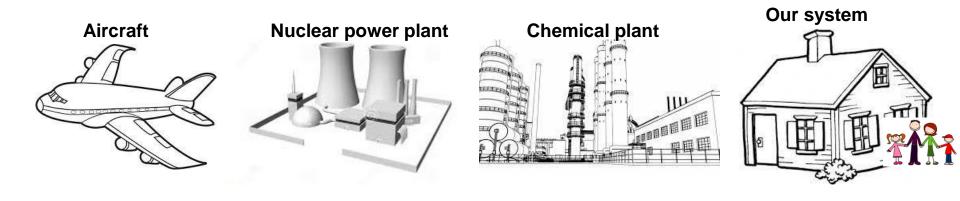
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# Sociotechnical system

Every sociotechnical system has the same structure:



- Human controllers
- Automated controllers
- Controlled process.

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# A daily life example

 Although some published works do illustrate the use of **STPA** in some detail, the reader suffers from the obstacles of understanding the particularities of the domain.

 In order to make this work understandable to a broad audience, we employ STPA in the context of a daily-life example

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Introduction

### **Example**

We present a daily life example of the use of STPA

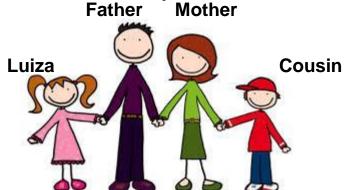


 In this system, the family members are the human controllers and the daily life activities are viewed as the controlled process.

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# **Example**

- This example is about a typical family, composed of a father, a mother and one daughter, named Luiza.
  - We also included a visitor, a Luiza's cousin.
  - The family members and the cousin are controllers in a system we call "Home"



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# Our system

- As humans we all live in society and our lives are affected by district, city, state, national and global connections, which give us **infinite possibilities** to define the **system**.
- Therefore, to start our study, we need to define the **boundaries** of our **system**.
  - We decided to study the family life inside their home, assuming the boundaries are drawn at the physical limits of their house.
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# Our system

- We chose to name the system as "home", instead of "house".
  - The reason is that one common difficulty some people have, while modeling the system, is to differentiate the physical structure from the control structure.



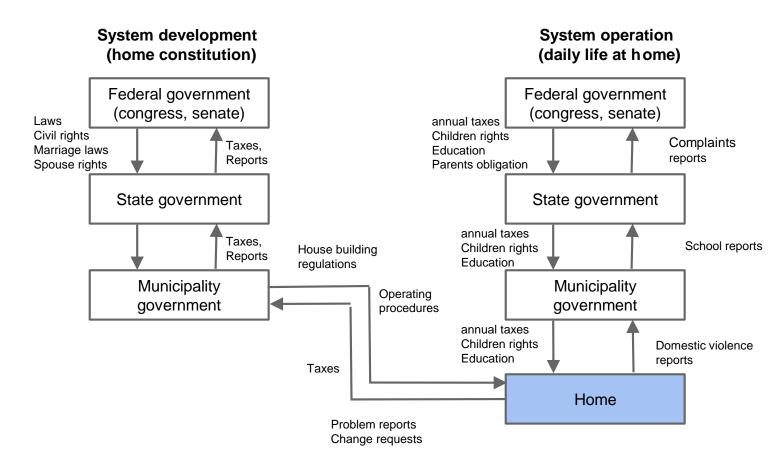


# System elements

- Human Controllers:
  - The family members
    - father, mother, daughter and a cousin
- Controlled Process:
  - The daily life activities related to:
    - education, personal health, finances, nutrition, etc.

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# High-level safety control structure



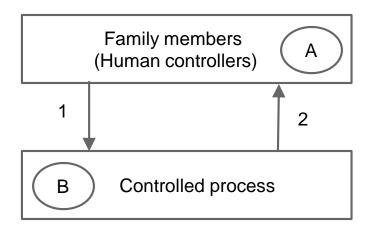
# The home system

#### A. Human Controllers

- Father
- Mother
- Daughter
- Cousin

#### **B.** Controlled proces

- Cleanness of floor
- Furniture location or arrangement
- Food quality
- Health of family members
- Condition of home objects such as glasses, dishes, et (broken, clean, ...)



Control structure for a typical home

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# System goals

- System is an entity that has goals that are defined according to stakeholders.
- In our example, the following goals are defined:
  - G1: Luiza's successful education
  - G2: Family members living healthy and unharmed
  - o G3: Family economically sound

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### **Accidents**

- In our example, we defined 5 accidents as listed below:
  - A1: Luiza fails to achieve success at school
  - A2: Family bankruptcy
  - A3: Member of the family gets sick
  - A4: Member of the family gets injured
  - A5: Damage to equipment

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# Hazards in the system home

- H1 Messy house [A1] [A3] [A4]
  - H1.1 Objects and furniture misplaced [A4]
  - H1.2 Family member acting recklessly [A1] [A2] [A3] [A4][A5]
- **H2** Children not doing well at school [A1]
- H3 Family owing more than earns [A2]
- H4 Unhealthy living condition [A3]

A1: Luiza fails to achieve success at school

A2: Family bankruptcy

A3: Member of the family gets

sick

A4: Member of the family gets

injured

A5: Damage to equipment

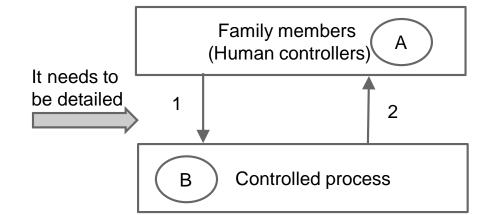
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- We need to build a more detailed control structure for the system, identifying:
  - Responsibilities, mental maps, control actions and algorithms for each controller
  - The level of hierarchy for the controllers



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#### A. Mother (Controller)

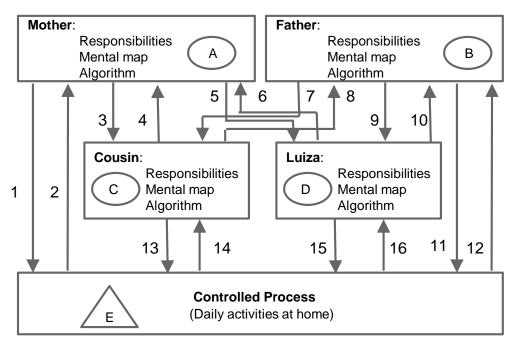
#### Responsibilities:

- make sure children get proper nutrition and healthy habits; the house is well kept;
- keep a healthy mental environment;
- food preparation;

#### B. Father (Controller)

#### Responsibilities:

- provide financial support for school; food;
- keep a healthy mental environment;
- entertainment activities; house cleaning;
- nutrition; family member's health;

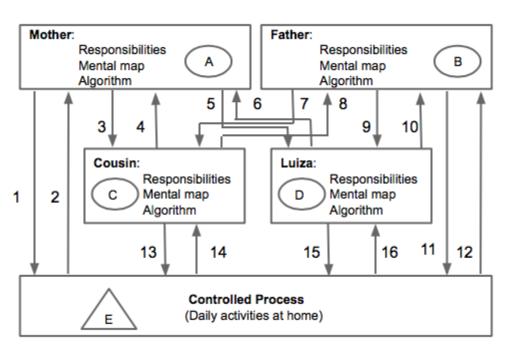


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### C. Cousin (Controller)

#### Responsibilities:

- following home rules.
- put back everything he uses
- cooperate with other members of family
- fulfill his appointments
- turn of the lights when there are no people in room

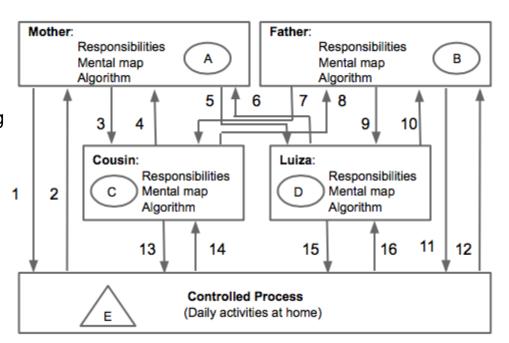


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### D. Luiza (Controller)

### **Responsibilities:**

- keep the house always clean ensuring that no objects get broken during cleaning
- keep her room in order
- do homework
- follow home rules
- eat correctly



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#### 1. Control actions (Mother => Home):

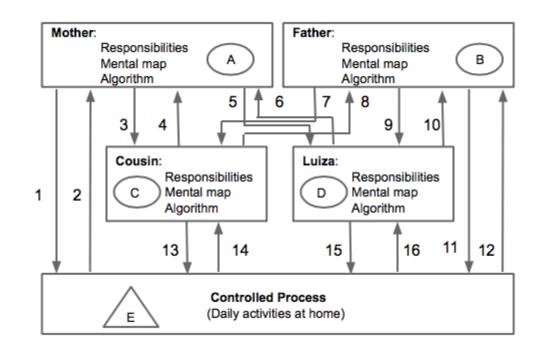
- furniture arrangement
- help chose balanced meals

#### 2. Feedback (Home => Mother):

- furniture position
- cold floor
- dirty glass is not in kitchen sink

#### 3. Control actions (Mother => Cousin):

- reward
- instruct



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#### 10. Feedback (Luiza => Father):

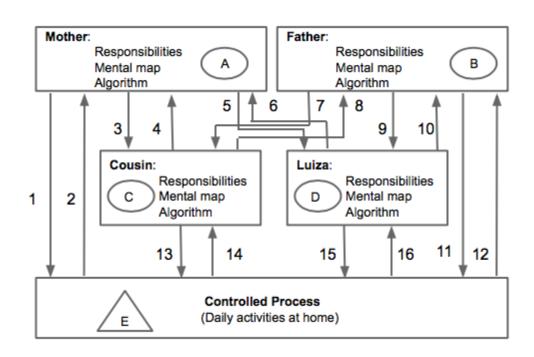
- school reports
- health complaints
- conversations with cousin

#### 11. Control actions (Father => Home):

- furniture arrangements
- Help chose balanced meals

#### 12. Feedback (Home => Father):

- furniture position
- utensils position
- Luiza is wearing slippers
- Luiza's health
- floor temperature (Cold floor)



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### **Prioritization**

List of goals	List of accidents	List of system hazards
G1: Luiza's successful education	A1: Luiza fails to achieve success at school	H1: Messy house [A1] [A3] [A4]  H1.1: Objects and furniture misplaced [A4]
G2: Family members living healthy and unharmed	A2: Family bankruptcy	<ul> <li>H1.2: Family member acting recklessly [A3]</li> <li>[A4] [A5]</li> </ul>
a mamou	A3: Member of the family gets sick	H2: Children not doing well at school [A1]
G3: Family economically sound	A4:Member of the family gets injured	H3: Family owing more than earns [A2]
	A5: Damage to equipment	H4: Unhealthy living condition [A3]

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### **Prioritization**

List of goals	List of accidents	List of system hazards
G1: Luiza's successful education  G2: Family members living healthy and unharmed  G3: Family economically sound	A1: Luiza fails to achieve success at school  A2: Family bankruptcy  A3: Member of the family gets sick  A4:Member of the family gets injured  A5: Damage to equipment	H1: Messy house [A1] [A3] [A4]  O H1.1: Objects and furniture misplaced [A4]  H1.2: Family member acting recklessly [A3]  [A4] [A5]  H2: Children not doing well at school [A1]  H3: Family owing more than earns [A2]  H4: Unhealthy living condition [A3]
	AJ. Damage to equipment	114. Officeating tiving condition [A3]

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### **Unsafe control actions**

Table 1. Unsafe control actions for the Luiza's home example (Luiza).

Table 1. Onsaic control actions for the Euiza's nome example (Euiza).			[A3] [A4] [A	<b>\</b> 51	
Luiza control action	Not providing causes hazard	Providing causes hazard	Too wro haz	H2: Children not do	oing well at school [A1] more than earns [A2]
Take the dirty glass to the kitchen sink (walking)	Hazardous [H1.1] [H4] Food will deteriorate and cause contamination	Hazardous <b>when</b> conditions are not favorable [H1.1] [H1.2]	NA	H4: Unhealthy livin	
Speed up when heading to the kitchen sink	Hazardous <b>when</b> cold floor and Luiza is barefoot [ <b>H4</b> ]	Hazardous when conditions are not favorable (e.g. bump a table or other furniture and breaking something) [H1.1] [H1.2]	NA		
Put on slippers	Hazardous when cold floor [H4]	Not hazardous	Haz wea takii the	o late] ardous when Luiza rs the slippers after ng the dirty glass to kitchen sink and cold r [H1.2] [H4]	[Too soon] Hazardous when Luiza takes the slippers off in the middle way to the kitchen sink and cold floor [H1.2] [H4]

H1: Messy house [A1] [A3] [A4]

misplaced [A4]

o H1.1: Objects and furniture

o **H1.2**: Person behaving absently

### **Unsafe control actions**

Table 2. Unsafe control actions for the Luiza's home example (Cousin).

			<b>nz</b> . Children not	doing well at school [A1]	
Cousin control actions	Not providing causes hazard	Providing causes hazard	Too wror haza	H3: Family owing	more than earns [A2]
Put table back in place	Hazardous <b>when</b> the table is not in its original place [H1.1]	Hazardous when he moved the table into a not usual place [H1.1] [H5]	NA	H5: Family memb	per acting recklessly.
Turn off the kitchen light	Hazardous <b>when</b> there is nobody is at the kitchen <b>[H1] [H3]</b>	Hazardous when furniture is out of place [H1.2]	haza are s	early] rdous when there till people in en [H1.2]	NA

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H1: Messy house [A1] [A3] [A4]

misplaced [A4]

[A3] [A4] [A5]

o H1.1: Objects and furniture

• **H1.2:** Person behaving absently

H2: Children not doing well at school [A1]

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# **Safety constraints**

Table 3. Unsafe control actions from Table 1 (Luiza) and their correspondent safety constraints

Unsafe control action (Luiza)	Safety constraint
Take the dirty glass to the kitchen sink	Not provided => [H1.1] [H4]. Luiza must always things on their right place  Provided => [H1.1] [H1.2]. She must always avoid or mitigate bad environmental conditions
Speed up when heading to the kitchen sink	Not provided => [H4]. She must always speed up to mitigate environmental conditions.  Provided => [H1.1] [H1.2]. Luiza must always be aware of furniture position
Put on slippers	Not provided => [H4]. Luiza must always wear slippers when floor is too cold  Provided too late => [H1.2] [H1.4]. Luiza must always wear the slippers before taking the dirty glass to the kitchen sink and the floor is cold  Stopped too soon => [H1.2] [H4]. Luiza must keep the slippers on during all the way to the kitchen sink

# **Safety constraints**

Table 4. Unsafe control actions from Table 2 (Cousin) and their correspondent safety constraints

Unsafe control action (Cousin)	Safety constraint
Put table back in place	Not provided [H1.1] [H5] => The cousin must always take the table back to original place.  Provided => [H1.1]. The cousin must be informed of the right position of the house furniture.
Turn off the kitchen light	Not provided => [H1][H3]. The cousin must always turn the lights off when nobody at the kitchen.  Provided => [H1.2]. The furniture must always be visible when out of place.  Provided too early => [H1.2]. The cousin must not turn off the lights when there are still people in the kitchen

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# Step 2

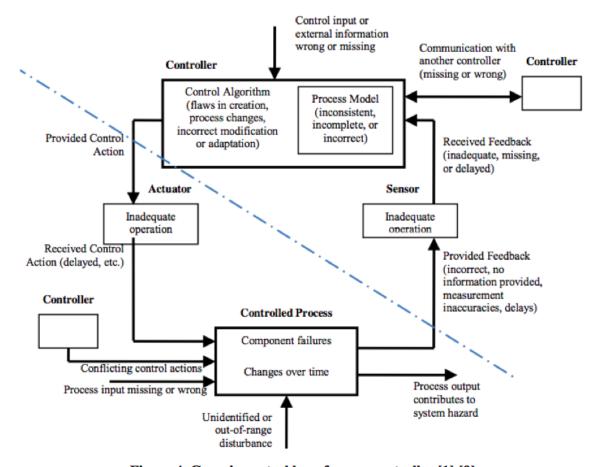


Figure 4. Generic control loop for one controller [1] [9].

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# **Step 2: Causal Factors**

Table 5. Unsafe control action scenarios and associated causal factors for Luiza

Scenario	Associated causal factors
[Communication flaw] Luiza is unaware of the cousin changing the furniture position	Luiza is not informed about the change of the table position.
	Cousin moves the table to a position he thinks is the correct one.
[Lack of or incorrect feedback] The lights are turned off	The cousin turns off the kitchen lights because nobody is inside.

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# **Step 2: Causal Factors**

Table 6. Unsafe control action scenarios and associated causal factors for the cousin.

Scenario	Associated causal factors
[Inconsistency between mental map of the cousin and state of the system] In his mental map he thinks the table should be in a	Accordingly to his responsibility he should put the table back to its original position.
position different from the right position.	He is not informed about what should be the exact position of the table
[Lack of or incorrect feedback]	
Other family members have a different mental map from the cousin	Luiza's Parents thinks her cousin knows what should be the exact position of the table
Other family members are not informed about the change.	

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### Discussions: common problems

- Some common problems that also exist in other systems could be found in our example as well
  - For example, multiple controllers, common variables,
     priority of access to equipment, etc.

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### Discussions: culture of blame

 We could see that, although we are analyzing simple daily life activities, how difficult it is to get rid of the culture of blame.

- For example, it could easily be concluded that:
  - Luiza should have checked furniture position
  - Luiza should have been careful not to run
  - Luiza should have been cautious and always put slippers on
    - when walking on cold floor

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# Discussions: safety culture

work.

• Another **lesson learned** from this example is that, although the **control structure is fixed**, we should keep in mind that the **human relations** are **dynamic**.

- This reminds us of the safety culture, which can lead to serious violations of safety constraints, making the system to migrate to hazardous states.
  - This could be an interesting subject for a follow on
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