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EMPIRICAL COMPARISON OF METHODS FOR THE HIERARCHICAL PROPAGATION OF HYBRID UNCERTAINTY IN RISK ASSESSMENT, IN PRESENCE OF DEPENDENCES

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Risk analysis models describing aleatory (i.e., random) events contain parameters (e.g., probabilities, failure rates, ...) that are epistemically-uncertain, i.e., known with poor precision. Whereas aleatory uncertainty is always described by probability distributions, epistemic uncertainty may be represented in different ways (e.g., probabilistic or possibilistic), depending on the information and data available.

The work presented in this paper addresses the issue of accounting for (in)dependence relationships between epistemically-uncertain parameters. When a probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty is considered, uncertainty propagation is carried out by a two-dimensional (or double) Monte Carlo (MC) simulation approach; instead, when possibility distributions are used, two approaches are undertaken: the hybrid MC and Fuzzy Interval Analysis (FIA) method and the MC-based Dempster-Shafer (DS) approach employing Independent Random Sets (IRSs). The objectives are: i) studying the effects of (in)dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions (when a probabilistic/possibilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty is adopted) and ii) studying the effect of the probabilistic/possibilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty (when the state of dependence between the epistemic parameters is defined).

The Dependency Bound Convolution (DBC) approach is then undertaken within a hierarchical setting of hybrid (probabilistic and possibilistic) uncertainty propagation, in order to account for all kinds of (possibly unknown) dependences between the random variables.

The analyses are carried out with reference to two toy examples, built in such a way to allow performing a fair quantitative comparison between the methods, and evaluating their rationale and appropriateness in relation to risk analysis.

Keywords: aleatory and epistemic uncertainties, dependences, two-dimensional Monte Carlo method, possibility distributions, fuzzy interval analysis, dependency bound convolution.

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1. Introduction

In risk analysis, uncertainty is typically distinguished into two types: randomness due to inherent variability in the system behavior and imprecision due to lack of knowledge and information on the system. The former type of uncertainty is often referred to as objective, aleatory, stochastic whereas the latter is often referred to as subjective, epistemic, state of knowledge.¹⁻⁴

We are interested in the framework of two hierarchical levels of uncertainty, referred to as “level-2” setting:⁵ the models of the aleatory events (e.g., the failure of a mechanical component, the variation of its geometrical dimensions and material properties, ...) contain parameters (e.g., probabilities, failure rates,...) that are epistemically-uncertain, i.e., known with poor precision.^a

In current risk analysis, both aleatory and epistemic uncertainties are treated within a probabilistic framework.^{1,6-9} However, in some situations, the lack of complete knowledge, information and data impairs the probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty. A number of alternative representation frameworks have been proposed to handle such cases,¹⁰⁻¹⁴ e.g., fuzzy set theory,¹⁵ Dempster-Shafer theory of evidence,¹⁶⁻²¹ possibility theory²²⁻²⁶ and interval analysis.²⁷⁻³¹

In this paper, we use probability distributions to describe aleatory uncertainty and we consider both probability and possibility distributions to describe the epistemic uncertainty in the parameters of the (aleatory) probability distributions.²³⁻²⁶ When both aleatory and epistemic uncertainties are represented by probability distributions, their propagation is carried out by a two-dimensional (or double) Monte Carlo (MC) simulation approach.^{5,32,33} Instead, when a hybrid (probabilistic and possibilistic) uncertainty representation is considered, two approaches are here undertaken: (i) the hybrid MC and Fuzzy Interval Analysis (FIA) approach,^b where the MC technique^{34,35} is combined with the extension principle of fuzzy set theory,³⁶⁻⁴⁵ within a “level-2” hierarchical setting;^{24,46-51} (ii) the Monte Carlo (MC)-based Dempster-Shafer (DS) approach employing Independent Random Sets (IRSs),^c where the possibility distributions describing the epistemically-uncertain parameters are discretized into focal sets that are randomly and independently sampled by MC.⁵²⁻⁶²

^a This framework of uncertainty modeling is an extension of the so-called “level-1” setting where random variability (aleatory uncertainty) and lack-of-knowledge (epistemic uncertainty) are not separated into two hierarchical levels.⁵

^b In the following, this method will be referred to as “hybrid MC-FIA approach” for brevity.

^c In the following, this method will be referred to as “MC-based DS-IRS approach” for brevity.

The above mentioned methods encompass several assumptions about the (in)dependence relationships between (i) the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions and (ii) the aleatory variables. With respect to that, two issues must be considered for the practical application of the methods in risk assessment problems:

- (i) in the hybrid MC-FIA approach, *total dependence* is assumed between the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions, i.e., between the *information sources* (e.g., the experts or observers) that supply the corresponding possibility distributions;^{23,24} on the contrary, in the MC-based DS-IRS approach, *random set independence* between the epistemic parameters is implied,⁵²⁻⁵⁵
- (ii) the standard MC method (used to propagate the aleatory uncertainties in the three methods mentioned above) presupposes *independence* between the random variables,⁶³ which may lead to overly optimistic results in risk assessment problems.⁶⁴⁻⁶⁶ In addition, although *some* dependences between the random variables may be accounted for by a MC approach (e.g., through copulas⁶⁷), *not all* kinds of possible dependences can be modeled within a MC sampling framework.¹⁷

The present paper addresses the first issue (i) above by comparing the double MC, hybrid MC-FIA and MC-based DS-IRS approaches with the following objectives:

- the study of the *effect of dependence* between the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions when a probabilistic/non-probabilistic *representation of epistemic uncertainty is adopted*;
- the study of the *effect of the probabilistic/non-probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty when the state of dependence between the epistemic parameters is defined*.

With respect to the second issue (ii) above, this paper aims at *removing* the assumption of *independence* between *random variables*. To this aim, the Dependency Bound Convolution (DBC) method^{17,64,68,69} is combined with the Fuzzy Interval Analysis (FIA) approach within a “level-2” framework of hybrid (probabilistic and possibilistic)

uncertainty propagation in order to account for *all kinds* of (possibly *unknown*) dependences between the random variables.^d

To the best of the authors' knowledge, this is the first time that the above mentioned issues are systematically analyzed with reference to risk assessment problems where hybrid uncertainty is separated into two hierarchical levels. To keep the analysis simple and retain a clear view of each step, the investigations are carried out with respect to two simple examples; in addition, different numerical indicators (e.g., cumulative distributions, exceedance probabilities, percentiles, ...) are considered to perform a fair, quantitative comparison between the methods and evaluate their rationale and appropriateness in relation to risk analysis.

The work benefits from the efforts that have already been done to *formalize theoretically* the distinct concepts of *independence* that arise in problems involving both variability and imprecision,⁷⁰⁻⁷² within the frameworks of both evidence⁷³⁻⁷⁶ and possibility theories.⁷⁷⁻⁸¹ The practical implications of *different definitions* of independence are illustrated with reference to the probabilistic risk assessment of engineering systems by Refs. 17, 54 and 55 only in a "level-1" setting; similar analyses are performed on environmental cases of soil contamination by Refs. 38 and 52, still in a "level-1" setting only.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. In Sec. 2, the main steps of the techniques here employed for the joint hierarchical propagation of hybrid uncertainty in a "level-2" framework (i.e., the two-dimensional MC, hybrid MC-FIA, MC-based DS-IRS and the hybrid DBC-FIA methods) are briefly outlined; in Sec. 3, the two academic examples used to perform the comparison between the uncertainty propagation methods are presented; in Sec. 4, the results of the comparisons are reported and commented; Sec. 5 offers a discussion of the results and some conclusions. Finally, some technical details about the two-dimensional MC, hybrid MC-FIA, MC-based DS-IRS and DBC-FIA approaches are given in Appendices A, B, C and D, respectively, for completeness.

^d In the following, the hybrid probabilistic and possibilistic approach employing the DBC method (instead of standard MC simulation) for the propagation of the aleatory uncertainties in a "level-2" setting will be referred to as "hybrid DBC-FIA approach" for brevity.

2. Computational methods employed in this study for the joint hierarchical propagation of hybrid uncertainty in a “level-2” framework

In all generality, we consider a model whose output is a function $Z = f(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_j, \dots, Y_n)$ of n variables Y_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, whose uncertainty is described by probability distributions $\{p_{\theta_j}^{Y_j}(y_j) : j = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$, where $\theta_j = \{\theta_{j,1}, \theta_{j,2}, \dots, \theta_{j,m_j}\}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, are the vectors of the corresponding internal parameters. In a “level-2” framework, the parameters $\theta_j = \{\theta_{j,1}, \theta_{j,2}, \dots, \theta_{j,m_j}\}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of the probability distributions $\{p_{\theta_j}^{Y_j}(y_j) : j = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ are themselves affected by epistemic uncertainty⁵.

Depending on the framework adopted to represent the epistemic uncertainty in the parameters θ_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, different methods for uncertainty propagation are embraced: when probability distributions $p^{\theta_j}(\theta_j) = \{p^{\theta_{j,1}}(\theta_{j,1}), p^{\theta_{j,2}}(\theta_{j,2}), \dots, p^{\theta_{j,m_j}}(\theta_{j,m_j})\}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, are used, a two-dimensional (or double) Monte Carlo (MC) simulation approach is undertaken (Sec. 2.1); instead, when possibility distributions $\pi^{\theta_j}(\theta_j) = \{\pi^{\theta_{j,1}}(\theta_{j,1}), \pi^{\theta_{j,2}}(\theta_{j,2}), \dots, \pi^{\theta_{j,m_j}}(\theta_{j,m_j})\}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, are chosen, two options are here considered: a hybrid MC and Fuzzy Interval Analysis (FIA) approach (Sec. 2.2), and a MC-based Dempster-Shafer (DS) approach employing Independent Random Sets (IRSs) (Sec. 2.3).

2.1. Two-dimensional Monte Carlo method

In extreme synthesis, the two main steps of the procedure are:^{5,32,33}

- (1) sample N_e random realizations $\theta_j^{i_e}$, $i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of the parameter vectors θ_j from the probability distributions $p^{\theta_j}(\theta_j)$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ (outer loop processing epistemic uncertainty by MC simulation);
- (2) for each realization $i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e$ of epistemic uncertainty, sample N_a random realizations $y_j^{i_e, i_a}$, $i_a = 1, 2, \dots, N_a$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of the “probabilistic” variables Y_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, from the probability distributions $p_{\theta_j}^{Y_j}(y_j)$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, conditioned at the values $\theta_j^{i_e}$ of the epistemically-uncertain parameters θ_j sampled at step (1) above (inner loop processing aleatory uncertainty by MC simulation).

The output of the algorithm is a set of N_e empirical Cumulative Distribution Functions (CDFs) $\{F_{i_e}^Z : i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e\}$ for the model output Z ; this set

$\{F_{i_e}^Z : i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e\}$ has to be post-processed in order to obtain the upper and lower CDFs, \bar{F}^Z and \underline{F}^Z , respectively, for Z . Further details are not given here for brevity sake: the reader is referred to Appendix A.

Notice that the random samplings performed at steps (1) and (2) above may account for possible *dependences* existing between the *epistemically-uncertain parameters* and between the *aleatory variables*, respectively; on the other hand, such dependences can be obviously included in the analysis, *only* if they can be modeled within a classical MC framework.⁶³ Finally, notice that in this work *standard* MC simulation is used to propagate the aleatory uncertainties in step (2) above, which presupposes *independence* between the *random variables*.

2.2. Hybrid Monte Carlo and Fuzzy Interval Analysis approach

In the MC-FIA approach, the propagation of the hybrid uncertainty is performed by combining the MC technique^{34,35} with the extension principle of fuzzy set theory³⁶⁻⁴⁵ within a “level-2” setting by means of the following main steps:^{24,46-51}

- (1) select one possibility value $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ and the corresponding cuts $A_\alpha^{\theta_{j,1}}, A_\alpha^{\theta_{j,2}}, \dots, A_\alpha^{\theta_{j,m_j}}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of the possibility distributions $\pi^{\theta_j}(\theta_j) = \{\pi^{\theta_{j,1}}(\theta_{j,1}), \pi^{\theta_{j,2}}(\theta_{j,2}), \dots, \pi^{\theta_{j,m_j}}(\theta_{j,m_j})\}$ of the epistemically-uncertain parameters θ_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ (outer loop processing epistemic uncertainty by fuzzy interval analysis);
- (2) sample N_α random intervals $[\underline{y}_{j,\alpha}^i, \bar{y}_{j,\alpha}^i]$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N_\alpha$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of the “probabilistic” variables Y_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, from the probability distributions $\{p_{\theta_j}^{Y_j}(y_j) : j = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$, letting the epistemically-uncertain parameters $\theta_j = \{\theta_{j,1}, \theta_{j,2}, \dots, \theta_{j,m_j}\}$ range within the corresponding α -cuts $A_\alpha^{\theta_{j,1}}, A_\alpha^{\theta_{j,2}}, \dots, A_\alpha^{\theta_{j,m_j}}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ (found at step (1) above) (inner loop processing aleatory uncertainty by MC simulation);
- (3) repeat step (2) above for another possibility value $\alpha \in (0, 1]$.

For each interval A of interest contained in the universe of discourse U_Z of Z , the output of the algorithm is represented by a set of plausibility functions

$\{Pl_\alpha(A) : \alpha \in (0, 1]\}$ and a set of belief functions $\{Bel_\alpha(A) : \alpha \in (0, 1]\}$, obtained in correspondence of the *different* possibility values $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ selected at step (1) above; these sets of functions are then synthesized into the plausibility $Pl(A)$ and belief $Bel(A)$ of A as $\int_0^1 Pl_\alpha(A) d\alpha$ and $\int_0^1 Bel_\alpha(A) d\alpha$, respectively.^{24,39} Further technical details are not given here for brevity sake: the reader is referred to Appendix B.

It is worth noting that performing an interval analysis on α -cuts assumes *total dependence* between the *epistemically-uncertain parameters*. Actually, this procedure implies *strong dependence* between the *information sources* (e.g., the experts or observers) that supply the input possibility distributions, because the same *confidence level* $(1 - \alpha)$ is chosen to build the α -cuts for *all* the *epistemically-uncertain parameters*.²³ In addition, notice that the random sampling performed in step (2) above can account for *dependences* possibly existing between the *aleatory variables*; on the other hand, such dependences can be obviously included in the analysis *only* if they can be modeled within a classical MC framework:⁶³ in this work, *standard* MC simulation is used to propagate the aleatory uncertainties, which presupposes *independence* between the *random variables*. Finally, as highlighted in Ref. 23, it is worth noting that this hybrid propagation method clearly assumes *independence* between the *group of probabilistic* (i.e., aleatory or random) *variables* and the *group of the possibilistic* (i.e., epistemically-uncertain) *parameters* of the aleatory probability distributions.

2.3. Monte Carlo-based Dempster-Shafer approach employing Independent

Random Sets

In the MC-based DS-IRS approach, the possibility distributions employed in the hybrid MC-FIA method are encoded into discrete (focal) sets as follows:

- (i) determine q (nested) focal sets for the generic possibilistic parameter θ as the α -cuts

$$A_{\alpha_t} = [\underline{\theta}_{\alpha_t}, \bar{\theta}_{\alpha_t}], \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, q, \quad \text{with } \alpha_1 = 1 > \alpha_2 > \dots > \alpha_q > \alpha_{q+1} = 0;$$

- (ii) build the mass distribution of the focal sets by assigning $m_{\alpha_t} = \Delta\alpha_t = \alpha_t - \alpha_{t+1}$.

In extreme synthesis, the main steps of the procedure are:^{52,53}

- (1) sample N_e values $\{\alpha_{j,i}^{i_e}\}$, $i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m_j$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, from the discrete distribution $\{(\alpha_{j,i,t}, m_{\alpha_{j,i,t}}) : t = 1, 2, \dots, q\}$: these sampled values represent the

α levels of the focal sets $A_{\alpha_{i_e}^{j,1}}, A_{\alpha_{i_e}^{j,2}}, \dots, A_{\alpha_{i_e}^{j,m_j}}$, $i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m_j$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of the discretized possibility distributions $\pi^{\theta_j}(\theta_j)$ of the parameters θ_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ (outer loop processing epistemic uncertainty by MC sampling of independent discrete focal sets);

- (2) for each realization $i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e$ of epistemic uncertainty (step (1) above), sample N_a random intervals $[\underline{y}_j^{i_e}, \bar{y}_j^{i_e}]$, $i_a = 1, 2, \dots, N_a$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of the “probabilistic” variables Y_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, from the probability distributions $\{P_{\theta_j}^{Y_j}(y_j) : j = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ (see step (2) of the procedure of Sec. 2.2) (inner loop processing aleatory uncertainty by MC simulation).

For each interval A of interest contained in the universe of discourse U_Z of Z , the output of the algorithm is represented by a set of N_e plausibility functions $\{Pl_{i_e}(A) : i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e\}$ and a set of N_e belief functions $\{Bel_{i_e}(A) : i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e\}$, obtained in correspondence of the N_e *different* combinations of α levels (i.e., of independent random sets) sampled at step 1. above; these sets of functions are then synthesized into the plausibility $Pl(A)$ and belief $Bel(A)$ of A as $Pl(A) = \frac{1}{N_e} \sum_{i_e=1}^{N_e} Pl_{i_e}(A)$

and $Bel(A) = \frac{1}{N_e} \sum_{i_e=1}^{N_e} Bel_{i_e}(A)$, respectively.^{24,39} Further technical details are not given

here for brevity sake: the reader is referred to Appendix C.

Notice that, differently from the hybrid MC-FIA approach, at step (1) above a *different* possibility value (resp., confidence level) α (resp., $1 - \alpha$) is *randomly* and *independently* sampled for each epistemically-uncertain parameter, i.e., *random set independence* is assumed between the *epistemically-uncertain parameters*. Again, notice that the random sampling performed in step (2) above can account for *dependences* possibly existing between the *aleatory variables*; on the other hand, such dependences can be obviously included in the analysis *only* if they can be modeled within a classical MC framework:⁶³ in this work, *standard* MC simulation is used to propagate the aleatory uncertainties, which presupposes *independence* between the *random variables*.

Finally, in passing notice that all the methods outlined in Sections 2.1-2.3 employ standard MC simulation to propagate the aleatory uncertainties, which presupposes *independence* between the random variables $Y_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. In order to show the possibility of removing this assumption, for illustration purposes the Dependency Bound Convolution (DBC) method^{17,64,68,69} is combined with the Fuzzy Interval Analysis (FIA) approach (Sec. 2.2) in order to account for *all kinds* of (possibly *unknown*) dependences between the random variables $Y_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$: in other words, the DBC method replaces standard MC simulation at step (2) of the procedure in Sec. 2.2. The technical details of the corresponding DBC-FIA algorithm are not given here for brevity: the reader is referred to Appendix D at the end of the paper.

Table 1 summarizes the characteristics of the approaches used in the following to propagate aleatory and epistemic uncertainties in a “level-2” framework.

Table 1. Characteristics of the approaches considered to propagate aleatory and epistemic uncertainties in a “level-2” framework

Method	Epistemic uncertainty representation	Epistemic uncertainty propagation	State of epistemic dependence	State of aleatory dependence
Double MC	Probability distributions	Random sampling (of probability distributions) by MC	Independence/Total dependence	Independence
Hybrid MC-FIA	Possibility distributions	Fuzzy interval analysis	Total dependence	Independence
MC-based DS-IRS	Focal sets with associated probability masses (discretized possibility distributions)	Random sampling (of discrete focal sets) by MC	Random set independence	Independence
Hybrid DBC-FIA	Possibility distributions	Fuzzy interval analysis	Total dependence	Unknown dependence

3. Case studies

In this Section, the two simple examples adopted as benchmarks to compare the methods of Sec. 2 are presented. In particular, in Sec. 3.1, the model functions used are described together with the representation of the aleatory and epistemic components of uncertainty in the model input variables; in Sec. 3.2, the experimental comparisons carried out throughout the paper are outlined; finally, in Sec. 3.3, the numerical indicators used to perform a quantitative comparison between the uncertainty propagation techniques are provided.

3.1. Model functions

Two different model functions are considered:

$$Z_1 = f(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3 \quad (1)$$

$$Z_2 = f(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3. \quad (2)$$

The uncertain input variables Y_1 , Y_2 and Y_3 are described by probability distributions $p_{\theta_1}^{Y_1}(y_1)$, $p_{\theta_2}^{Y_2}(y_2)$ and $p_{\theta_3}^{Y_3}(y_3)$ whose parameter vectors θ_1 , θ_2 and θ_3 are themselves affected by epistemic uncertainty. In particular, Y_1 is represented by a lognormal distribution $LN(\mu_1, \sigma_1) = LN(\theta_1) = LN(\theta_{1,1}, \theta_{1,2})$, where $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ is described by a triangular possibility distribution $\pi^{\mu_1}(\mu_1) = \pi^{\theta_{1,1}}(\theta_{1,1})$ with core $c_1 = 8$ and support $[a_1, b_1] = [7, 10]$ and $\sigma_1 = \theta_{1,2} = 1.5$; Y_2 is represented by a lognormal distribution $LN(\mu_2, \sigma_2) = LN(\theta_2) = LN(\theta_{2,1}, \theta_{2,2})$, where $\mu_2 = \theta_{2,1} = 9$ and $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ is described by a triangular

possibility distribution $\pi^{\sigma_2}(\sigma_2) = \pi^{\theta_{2,2}}(\theta_{2,2})$ with core $c_2 = 1.7$ and support $[a_2, b_2] = [1, 2]$; finally, Y_3 is represented by a triangular probability distribution $TR(l, m, u) = TR(\theta_3) = TR(\theta_{3,1}, \theta_{3,2}, \theta_{3,3})$, where $l = \theta_{3,1} = 1$, $u = \theta_{3,3} = 10$ and $m = \theta_{3,2}$ is described by a triangular possibility distribution $\pi^m(m) = \pi^{\theta_{3,2}}(\theta_{3,2})$ with core $c_3 = 4$ and support $[a_3, b_3] = [2, 9]$.

Notice that the simplicity of functions (1) and (2) allows to retain a clear view of (i) the steps involved in the comparison of the uncertainty propagation methods of Sec. 2 and (ii) the “practical” interpretations of the results in relation to possible risk assessment applications.

3.2. Experimental comparisons

The following approaches are considered and compared in the task of hierarchically propagating aleatory and epistemic uncertainties in a “level-2” framework:

- (i) the two-dimensional (double) MC approach of Sec. 2.1 and Appendix A:
 - (a) assuming *total dependence* between the epistemically uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions. This choice has been made to perform a fair comparison with the hybrid Monte Carlo (MC) and Fuzzy Interval Analysis (FIA) approach, which implicitly assumes by construction total dependence between the epistemically uncertain parameters (see Sec. 2.2).[°]
 - (b) assuming *independence* between the epistemically uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions. This choice has been made to perform a fair comparison with the Monte Carlo (MC)-based Dempster-Shafer (DS) approach employing Independent Random Sets (IRSs), which assumes independence between the epistemically uncertain parameters (see Sec. 2.3);
- (ii) the hybrid MC-FIA approach of Sec. 2.2 and Appendix B;
- (iii) the MC-based DS-IRS approach of Sec. 2.3 and Appendix C.
- (iv) the hybrid DBC-FIA approach of Appendix D.

It is worth remembering that, as highlighted in Sections 2.1-2.3 and Table 1, in methods (i)-(iii) above *standard* MC simulation is used to propagate the *aleatory* uncertainties, which presupposes *independence* between the *random variables*.

[°] It is important to note that the condition of total epistemic (or state-of-knowledge) dependence between parameters of risk models is far from unlikely. For example, consider the case of a system containing a number of *physically distinct*, but *similar/nominally identical* components whose failure rates are estimated by means of

It is worth noting that the representation of epistemic uncertainty here used in the MC-based DS-IRS approach entirely relies on the *possibilistic* representation described in Sec. 3.1 and employed by the hybrid MC-FIA approach. However, in order to tailor this possibilistic representation to the DS framework, the possibility distributions of Sec. 3.1 are *discretized* into *focal sets* (or intervals), each of which is assigned a probability mass as explained in Sec. 2.3:²³ in particular, in this paper $q = 20$ (nested) sets are determined for the generic possibilistic parameter θ as the α -cuts $A_{\alpha_t} = [\underline{\theta}_{\alpha_t}, \bar{\theta}_{\alpha_t}]$, $t = 1, 2, \dots, q = 20$, with $\alpha_1 = 1 > \alpha_2 > \dots > \alpha_{q=20} > \alpha_{q+1=21} = 0$ and the corresponding mass distribution m_{α_t} is built by assigning $m_{\alpha_t} = \Delta\alpha_t = \alpha_t - \alpha_{t+1} = 0.05$: these particular values are chosen for the sake of comparison with the hybrid MC-FIA approach described in detail in Appendix B.

In addition, notice that the probability distributions here used in the two-dimensional MC approach for the epistemically-uncertain parameters are obtained by transforming the possibility distributions of Sec. 3.1 according to the principle of insufficient reason.⁸² The sampling procedure for transforming the possibility distribution $\pi^\theta(\theta)$ of the generic parameter θ into a probability distribution according to this principle is:^{82,83}

- (i) sample a random realization α^* for α in $[0, 1)$ and consider the α -cut level

$$A_{\alpha^*} = [\underline{\theta}_{\alpha^*}, \bar{\theta}_{\alpha^*}] = \{\theta : \pi^\theta(\theta) \geq \alpha^*\};$$

- (ii) sample a random realization θ^* for θ from a uniform probability distribution on A_{α^*} .

It is worth noting that other techniques of transformation of possibility distributions into probability density functions have been suggested in the literature, but the corresponding details are not given here for brevity sake: the interested reader is referred to Refs. 41, 82, 84 and 85 for some proposed techniques, e.g., the converse transformation.⁸⁴

Two classes of analyses are performed (Sec. 4):

- (1) methods (i)-(iii) above are *compared* with the following objectives (Sec. 4.1):

the *same data set*: in such situation, the distributions describing the uncertainty associated to the failure rates have to be considered *totally dependent*.^{1,7}

- studying the effects of the *state of dependence* between the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions when a probabilistic/non-probabilistic *representation* of epistemic uncertainty is *given*: to this aim, approaches that represent in the *same* way the epistemic uncertainty (i.e., in terms of probability or possibility distributions) but assume *different* relationships (i.e., dependence or independence) between the epistemically uncertain parameters are compared in the following Sec. 4.1.1 (in particular, comparisons are performed between approaches (i.a) and (i.b) above and between approaches (ii) and (iii) above);
- studying the effects of the probabilistic/non-probabilistic *representations* of the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions when the *state of dependence* between the epistemically-uncertain parameters is *given*: to this aim, approaches assuming the *same* dependence relationship between the epistemically-uncertain parameters but employing *different* representations of the epistemic uncertainty are compared in the following Sec. 4.1.2 (in particular, comparisons are performed between approaches (i.a) and (ii) above and between approaches (i.b) and (iii) above).

Again, notice that, as highlighted in Sections 2.1-2.3 and Table 1, in methods (i)-(iii) above *standard* MC simulation is used to propagate the *aleatory* uncertainties, which presupposes *independence* between the *random variables*.

(2) methods (ii) and (iv) above, i.e., the hybrid MC- and DBC-FIA approaches (assuming independence and unknown dependence between the aleatory variables, respectively) are compared on the academic examples of the previous Sec. 3.1 in order to show the possibility of (Sec. 4.2):

- removing the assumption of independence between the aleatory variables (which is implicit in the adoption of *standard* MC sampling for the propagation of aleatory uncertainty);
- accounting for *all* kinds of (possibly *unknown*) dependences between the aleatory variables (i.e., also those that cannot be modeled even within arbitrarily complex MC sampling frameworks, e.g., copulas).

Table 2 summarizes the analyses carried out in the present paper together with the corresponding objectives.

Table 2. Comparisons performed in Sec. 4, and their relative objectives

Comparison between the uncertainty propagation methods (Sec. 4.1)			
Sec. 4.1.1			
		Representation of epistemic uncertainty	
		Probabilistic	Non-probabilistic
State of epistemic dependence	Independence	Double MC (i.b.)	MC-based DS-IRS (iii.)
		vs	vs
	Total dependence	Double MC (i.a.)	Hybrid MC-FIA (ii.)
		↓	↓
	Objective	Study the effects of the state of dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions when a probabilistic/non-probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty is given	
Sec. 4.1.2			
		State of epistemic dependence	
		Independence	Total dependence
Representation of epistemic uncertainty	Probabilistic	Double MC (i.b.)	Double MC (i.a.)
		vs	vs
	Non-probabilistic	MC-based DS-IRS (iii.)	Hybrid MC-FIA (ii.)
		↓	↓
	Objective	Study the effects of the probabilistic/non-probabilistic representation of the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions when the state of dependence between the epistemically uncertain parameters is given	
Unknown dependences between aleatory variables by DBC (Sec. 4.2)			
		State of dependence between the aleatory variables	
		Independence	Unknown dependence
Methods		Hybrid MC-FIA (ii.)	vs Hybrid DBC-FIA (iv.)
Objectives		-Remove the assumption of independence between the aleatory variables (implicit in the adoption of standard MC sampling for the propagation of aleatory uncertainty) -Account for all kinds of (possibly unknown) dependences between the aleatory variables (i.e., also those that cannot be modeled even within arbitrarily complex MC sampling frameworks)	

3.3. Quantitative indicators

The experimental comparisons described in the previous Sec. 3.2 are carried out with reference to three quantities of interest in risk assessment: i) the upper and lower Cumulative Distribution Functions (CDFs) $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ of the model output Z_i , $i = 1, 2$; ii) the 2.5-th and 97.5-th percentiles $F^{Z_i, 0.025}(z_i)$ and $F^{Z_i, 0.975}(z_i)$ of the CDF F^{Z_i} of Z_i , $i = 1, 2$ (i.e., the two CDFs that envelop 95% of the CDFs of Z_i); iii) the upper and lower CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ of the 95-th percentile $Z_i^{0.95}$ of Z_i , $i = 1, 2$.

The calculation of CDFs is of great importance in risk assessment since they summarize the uncertainty “contained” in the variables of interest, i.e., the model outputs. In the two-dimensional MC approach (Sec. 2.1), the upper and lower CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ of Z_i , $i = 1, 2$, are computed as $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i) = \max_{i_e=1,2,\dots,N_e} \{F_{i_e}^{Z_i}(z_i)\}$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i) = \min_{i_e=1,2,\dots,N_e} \{F_{i_e}^{Z_i}(z_i)\}$ (i.e., as the two “extreme” CDFs that envelop *all* the N_e CDFs generated in correspondence of the N_e realizations of epistemic uncertainty). Instead, in the hybrid MC-FIA (Sec. 2.2) and MC-based DS-IRS (Sec. 2.3) approaches, $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ of Z_i , $i = 1, 2$, are computed by considering the plausibility and belief of the set $A_i = (-\infty, z_i]$, $i = 1, 2$: in this respect, $Pl(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$ and $Bel(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$ can be interpreted as bounding cumulative distributions $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i) = Pl(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i) = Bel(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$, $i = 1, 2$. As highlighted in Ref. 24, $Pl(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$ and $Bel(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$ are the *most precise bounds* for the true CDF $F^{Z_i}(z_i)$ of Z_i , $i = 1, 2$.

In order to provide a fair and quantitative comparison between the uncertainty propagation methods, two synthetic numerical indicators are also computed based on the functions $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$: (a) the (interval for the) probability $P[Z_i > z_i^*]$ that Z_i exceeds a given threshold z_i^* , $i = 1, 2$ (in the present paper, $z_1^* = 1000$ and $z_2^* = 35$); (b) the (interval for the) 95-th percentile $Z_i^{0.95}$ of Z_i , $i = 1, 2$.

However, it has to be noticed that in the two-dimensional MC method the identification of the upper and lower CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ of Z_i , $i = 1, 2$, may not provide a faithful representation of the real *probabilistic* bounds for $F^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$: actually, the computation of these CDFs as $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i) = \max_{i_e=1,2,\dots,N_e} \{F_{i_e}^{Z_i}(z_i)\}$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i) = \min_{i_e=1,2,\dots,N_e} \{F_{i_e}^{Z_i}(z_i)\}$ may be influenced by the occasional random sampling of “extreme” combinations of the epistemic parameters. For example, referring to model function $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (1) above, it can be seen that a *combination* of high values of the random variables Y_1 and Y_2 and Y_3 leads to “extremely high” values of the model output

Z_1 : notice that in a “level-2” framework of uncertainty modeling, this combination of high values of the *random variables* Y_1 and Y_2 and Y_3 is *favored* on its turn by a combination of high values of the corresponding *epistemically-uncertain parameters* $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ and $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ and $m = \theta_{3,2}$, respectively. By way of example, it is evident that if the epistemically-uncertain mean $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ of random variable Y_1 is high, then the values of the corresponding random variable Y_1 are “*expected*” to be relatively high (in other words, relatively high values of random variable Y_1 are *favored*). Conversely, an occasional combination of low values of the random variables Y_1 and Y_2 and Y_3 produces “*extremely low*” values of the model output Z_1 : again, notice that in a “level-2” framework of uncertainty modeling, this combination of low values of the *random variables* Y_1 and Y_2 and Y_3 is *favored* on its turn by a combination of low values of the corresponding *epistemically-uncertain parameters* $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ and $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ and $m = \theta_{3,2}$, respectively. Since the upper and lower CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_1}(z_1)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_1}(z_1)$ are computed by resorting to “max” and “min” operators (i.e., $\bar{F}^{Z_1}(z_1) = \max_{i=1,2,\dots,N_e} \{F_{i_e}^{Z_1}(z_1)\}$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_1}(z_1) = \min_{i=1,2,\dots,N_e} \{F_{i_e}^{Z_1}(z_1)\}$), it may happen that the separation between these functions (in other words, the “content” of epistemic uncertainty carried by them) is *entirely* determined by the occasional random sampling of *even only one* of these “extreme” situations, thus not providing a faithful representation of the *real probabilistic bounds* for $F^{Z_1}(z_1)$.

In order to overcome this drawback and provide more robust estimates for the probabilistic bounds of $F^{Z_i}(z_i)$, the 2.5-th and 97.5-th percentiles $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i)$ and $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i)$ of the CDF F^{Z_i} are here considered. By definition, $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i)$ and $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i)$ are the two CDFs that envelop 95% of the CDFs of Z_i , $i = 1, 2$: in particular, $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i)$ is such that $(0.025 \cdot N_e)\%$ of the N_e CDFs “lie below” (i.e., are lower than or equal to) $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i)$; instead, $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i)$ is such that $[(1 - 0.975) \cdot N_e]\% = (0.025 \cdot N_e)\%$ of the N_e CDFs “lie above” (i.e., are larger than or equal to) $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i)$. The same “empirical” procedure is employed to identify $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i)$ and $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i)$ in the MC-

based DS-IRS approach. Notice that the percentiles $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i)$ and $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i)$ thereby identified represent more robust estimates of the “true” probabilistic bounds of $F^{Z_i}(z_i)$ than the upper and lower CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i) = \max_{i_e=1,2,\dots,N_e} \{F_{i_e}^{Z_i}(z_i)\}$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i) = \min_{i_e=1,2,\dots,N_e} \{F_{i_e}^{Z_i}(z_i)\}$ because their identification is not based on “max-min” operations, but rather on *order statistics* performed on a (possibly) large number N_e of realizations, which is less influenced by single “outliers” (i.e., by “extreme” combinations of epistemic parameters values). Instead, in the hybrid MC-FIA approach such percentile distributions are simply obtained by considering the belief and plausibility functions generated in correspondence of the possibility level $\alpha = 1 - 0.95 = 0.05$: in particular, $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i) = Bel_{0.05}(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$ and $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i) = Pl_{0.05}(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$, $i = 1, 2$.

For the sake of completeness, as before two synthetic numerical indicators are computed based on the functions $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i)$ and $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i)$: (a) the interval $[F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i^*), F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i^*)]$ for the probability $P[Z_i > z_i^*]$ that Z_i exceeds a given threshold z_i^* , $i = 1, 2$; (b) the interval $[(F^{Z_i,0.975})^{-1}(0.95), (F^{Z_i,0.025})^{-1}(0.95)]$ for the 95-th quantile $Z_i^{0.95}$ of Z_i , $i = 1, 2$.

Finally, the upper and lower CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ of the 95-th quantile $Z_i^{0.95}$ of Z_i , $i = 1, 2$, are considered. In the double MC approach, a single CDF $F^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) = \bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) = \underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ for $Z_i^{0.95}$ is “empirically” constructed using the N_e values $\{[F_{i_e}^{Z_i}]^{-1}(0.95) : i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e\}$ generated in correspondence of the N_e random realizations of epistemic uncertainty: in particular, $F^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) = \frac{1}{N_e} \sum_{i_e=1}^{N_e} I\{[F_{i_e}^{Z_i}]^{-1}(0.95) \leq z_i^{0.95}\}$, where $I\{[F_{i_e}^{Z_i}]^{-1}(0.95) \leq z_i^{0.95}\}$ is 1, if $[F_{i_e}^{Z_i}]^{-1}(0.95) \leq z_i^{0.95}$ and 0, otherwise. Similarly, in the MC-based DS-IRS approach, $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) = Pl^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) = Bel^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ are built using the sets of N_e values $\{[Pl_{i_e}^{Z_i}]^{-1}(0.95) : i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e\}$ and $\{[Bel_{i_e}^{Z_i}]^{-1}(0.95) : i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e\}$, respectively. Instead, in the hybrid MC-FIA approach,

$\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) = PI^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ and $\underline{F}^{z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) = Bel^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ are obtained as $\sup_{[PI_\alpha^{z_i}]^{-1}(0.95) \leq z_i^{0.95}} \{\alpha\}$ and $\sup_{[Bel_\alpha^{z_i}]^{-1}(0.95) > z_i^{0.95}} \{\alpha\}$, respectively²⁴.

As before, two synthetic numerical indicators are computed based on the functions $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ and $\underline{F}^{z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$: (a) the (interval for the) probability $P[Z_i^{0.95} > z_i^{0.95*}]$ that $Z_i^{0.95}$ exceeds a given threshold $z_i^{0.95*}$, $i = 1, 2$ (in the present paper, $z_1^{0.95*} = 1000$ and $z_2^{0.95*} = 55$); (b) the (interval for the) 95-th quantile $[Z_i^{0.95}]^{0.95}$ of $Z_i^{0.95}$, $i = 1, 2$.

4. Applications

The uncertainty propagation methods described in Sec. 2 are here applied to the examples of Sec. 3: in Sec. 4.1, the efficiency of the methods (i) – (iii) is compared in the task of jointly hierarchically propagating hybrid uncertainty in a “level-2” framework; in Sec. 4.2, the Dependency Bound Convolution (DBC) method and the Fuzzy Interval Analysis (FIA) approach are joined within a “level-2” framework of hybrid (probabilistic and possibilistic) uncertainty propagation in the task of accounting for *unknown* dependences between the aleatory variables.

4.1. Comparison of the methods for the joint hierarchical propagation of hybrid uncertainty in a “level-2” framework

The double Monte Carlo (MC) approach (Sec. 2.1), the hybrid MC and Fuzzy Interval Analysis (FIA) method (Sec. 2.2) and the MC-based Dempster-Shafer approach employing Independent Random Sets (IRSs) (Sec. 2.3) are here compared with the following objectives:

- the study of the effect of dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions when a probabilistic/non-probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty is adopted (Sec. 4.1.1);
- the study of the effect of the probabilistic/non-probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty when the state of dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters is defined (Sec. 4.1.2).

It is worth remembering that, as highlighted in Sections 2.1-2.3 and Table 1, in methods (i)-(iii) above (Sec. 3.2) *standard* MC simulation is used to propagate the *aleatory* uncertainties, which presupposes *independence* between the *random variables*.

4.1.1 Dependences between the epistemically-uncertain distribution parameters

We start by comparing approaches (i.a) and (i.b) above, i.e., double MC assuming total dependence and independence between the uncertain parameters, respectively (Sec. 2.1): the upper and lower Cumulative Distribution Functions (CDFs) $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (1) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (2) obtained by approaches (i.a) and (i.b) are shown in Fig. 1, left and right, respectively.

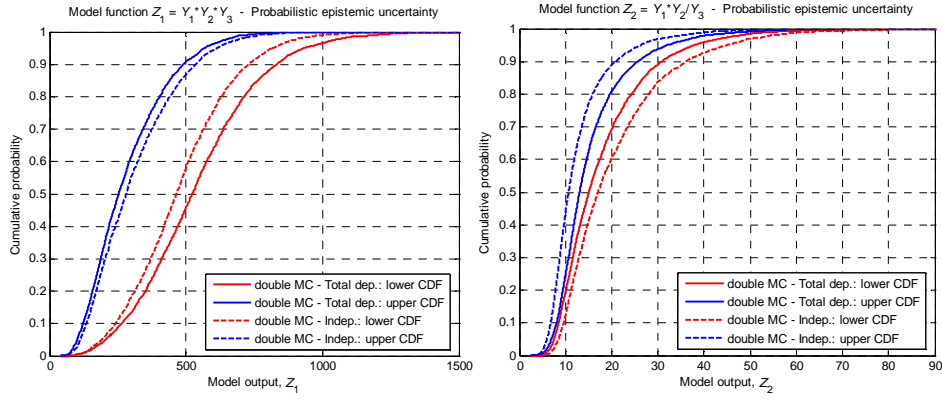


Fig. 1. Comparison of the upper and lower CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (left) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (right) obtained by the two-dimensional MC approach, considering total dependence (solid lines) and independence (dashed lines) between the epistemically-uncertain parameters

It can be seen that assuming total dependence between the uncertain parameters leads to a larger gap between the upper and lower CDFs of the model output $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (1) than assuming independence (Fig. 1, left); instead, the *opposite* situation occurs for $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (2) (Fig. 1, right). This can be easily explained by analyzing the input-output functional relationships of the models (1) and (2).

In model function $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (2) two of the input random variables (i.e., Y_1 and Y_2) appear at the numerator, whereas the other (i.e., Y_3) appears at the denominator of the expression. In such a case, the highest possible values for the model output Z_2 are obtained with a *combination* of high values of *both* random variables Y_1 and Y_2 and low values of random variable Y_3 : notice that in a “level-2” framework of uncertainty modeling, this particular combination of values of the random variables Y_1 , Y_2 and Y_3 is *favored* on its turn by a combination of high values of *both* epistemically-uncertain parameters $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ and $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ and low values of epistemically-uncertain parameter $m = \theta_{3,2}$. By way of example, it is evident that if the epistemically-uncertain mean $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ of random variable Y_1 is relatively high, then the values of the corresponding random

variable Y_1 are *expected* to be relatively high (in other words, relatively high values of random variable Y_1 are *avored* by high values of the corresponding epistemically-uncertain mean $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$). Conversely, the lowest possible values for the model output Z_2 are obtained with a combination of low values of *both* Y_1 and Y_2 and high values of Y_3 : notice that in a “level-2” framework of uncertainty modeling, this particular combination of values of the random variables Y_1 , Y_2 and Y_3 is *avored* on its turn by a combination of low values of *both* epistemically-uncertain parameters $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ and $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ and high values of epistemically-uncertain parameter $m = \theta_{3,2}$. These extreme situations (which give rise to the largest separation between the upper and lower CDFs, i.e., to the most “epistemically-uncertain” and, thus, conservative case), can be obtained *only* in case (i.b) above, i.e., assuming *independence* between the epistemically-uncertain parameters. Actually, if a pure random sampling is performed among independent epistemically-uncertain parameters, *all* possible *combinations* of values can be *in principle* generated, since the entire ranges of variability of the epistemically-uncertain parameters can be explored independently: thus, in some random samples of epistemic uncertainty (step (1) of Sec. 2.1), high values of *both epistemically-uncertain parameters* $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ and $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ (which *favor* on their turn high values of *both* random variables Y_1 and Y_2) may be combined by chance with low values of epistemically-uncertain parameter $m = \theta_{3,2}$ (which *favor* on their turn low values of random variable Y_3); on the contrary, in other random samples of epistemic uncertainty (step (1) of Sec. 2.1), low values of *both epistemically-uncertain parameters* $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ and $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ (which *favor* on their turn low values of *both* random variables Y_1 and Y_2) may be combined by chance with high values of epistemically-uncertain parameter $m = \theta_{3,2}$ (which *favor* on their turn high values of random variable Y_3). Conversely, such “extreme” situations *cannot* occur if there is *total dependence* between the epistemically-uncertain parameters (i.e., case (i.a) above). Actually, in such a case high (resp., low) values of *both epistemically-uncertain parameters* $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ and $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ (which *favor* on their turn high – resp., low – values of *both* random variables Y_1 and Y_2) can *only* be combined with high (resp., low) values of epistemically-uncertain parameter $m = \theta_{3,2}$ (which *favor* on their turn high – resp., low – values of random variable Y_3), giving rise to values of output Z_2 which are lower (resp., higher) than the highest (resp., lowest) possible: in other words, the separation between

the upper and lower CDFs produced in case (i.a) is *always smaller* than that produced by the “extreme” situations described above (which are possible *only* in case (i.b)).^f

On the contrary, in model function $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (1) only multiplications (i.e., operations increasing in each place) are present. In such a case, the highest possible values for the model output Z_1 are obtained with a *combination* of high values of Y_1 and Y_2 and Y_3 (which are *favoured* on their turn by high values of the corresponding epistemically-uncertain parameters $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ and $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ and $m = \theta_{3,2}$); conversely, the lowest possible values for model output Z_1 are obtained with a combination of low values of Y_1 and Y_2 and Y_3 (which are *favoured* on their turn by low values of the corresponding epistemically-uncertain parameters $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ and $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ and $m = \theta_{3,2}$). Although these “extreme” situations may be obtained (by chance) also in case (i.b) above (i.e., by assuming independence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters), they can be obtained far *more easily* (i.e., more probably) in case (i.a) above (i.e., assuming total dependence).

These considerations are supported by the values of the synthetic numerical indicators described in Sec. 3.3. Table 3 reports the intervals for $P[Z_i > z_i^*]$ and $Z_i^{0.95}$, $i = 1, 2$, produced by the double MC approaches considering total dependence (case i.a.) and independence (case i.b.) between the epistemically-uncertain parameters. It can be seen that $P[Z_1 > z_1^*]$ and $Z_1^{0.95}$ range within [0.0006, 0.0342] and [566.86, 932.13], respectively, in case (i.a), whereas they range within [0.0004, 0.0092] and [613.58, 816.07], respectively, in case (i.b): thus, for model function (1) the assumption of independence would lead to underestimating the upper bounds of $P[Z_1 > z_1^*]$ and $Z_1^{0.95}$ by about 73.1% and 12.5%, respectively. Instead, $P[Z_2 > z_2^*]$ and $Z_2^{0.95}$ range within [0.0626, 0.1108] and [32.12, 38.05], respectively, in case (i.a), whereas they range [0.0318, 0.1640] and [26.36, 45.03], respectively, in case (i.b): thus, for model function

^f A straightforward remark is in order. Based on the consideration made above about model $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (2), the *easiest* way to sample these “extreme” combinations of parameter values (i.e., to obtain the *largest possible* separation between the upper and lower CDFs and, thus, the *most conservative* results) would be by “artificially” imposing *total* dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters of Y_1 and Y_2 and *opposite* dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameter of Y_3 and the epistemically-uncertain parameters of *both* Y_1 and Y_2 .

(2) it is the assumption of total dependence that leads to underestimate the upper bounds of $P[Z_2 > z_2^*]$ and $Z_2^{0.95}$ by about 32.4% and 15.5%, respectively.[§]

We now move on to compare methods (ii) and (iii), i.e., the hybrid MC-FIA (Sec. 2.2) and MC-based DS-IRS (Sec. 2.3) approaches. Fig. 2 shows the plausibility and belief functions, $Pl(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i]) = \bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $Bel(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i]) = \underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, respectively, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (1) (left) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (2) (right) produced by the hybrid MC-FIA (solid lines) and MC-based DS-IRS (dashed lines) approaches.

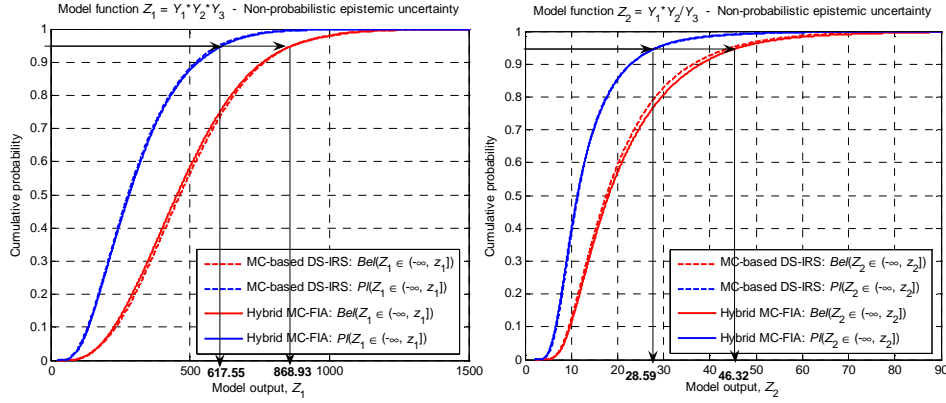


Fig. 2. Comparison of the plausibility and belief functions, $Pl(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i]) = \bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $Bel(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i]) = \underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, respectively, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (left) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (right) obtained by hybrid MC-FIA (solid lines) and MC-based DS-IRS (dashed lines) approaches

The results are very similar, i.e., in the present case, the effect of the different dependence relationships between the epistemically-uncertain parameters is not evident. This is confirmed by the analysis of the corresponding quantitative indicators: actually, the intervals for $P[Z_1 > z_1^*]$ and $Z_1^{0.95}$ are [0.0013, 0.0199] and [617.55, 868.93], respectively, in case (ii), whereas they are [0.0010, 0.0194] and [604.31, 867.44], respectively, in case (iii); in addition, the intervals for $P[Z_2 > z_2^*]$ and $Z_2^{0.95}$ are [0.0426, 0.1944] and [28.59, 46.32], respectively, in case (ii), whereas they are [0.0436, 0.1728]

[§] Notice that the *same* conclusions could be drawn by the analysis of the other quantities of interest considered in the present paper, i.e., the 2.5-th and 97.5-th percentiles of the CDFs of the model outputs and the (upper and lower) CDFs of the 95-th quantile of the model outputs (see Sec. 3.3). A pictorial representation of such

and [28.77, 44.71], respectively, in case (iii). Only for illustration purposes, a pictorial representation of the operative procedure which is adopted to identify the intervals for quantiles $Z_1^{0.95}$ and $Z_2^{0.95}$ is given in Fig. 2, left and right, respectively, with reference to the hybrid MC-FIA approach (solid lines). The intervals for the 95th quantiles $Z_1^{0.95}$ and $Z_2^{0.95}$ of Z_1 and Z_2 are operatively identified by the arrows that originate at 0.95 on the ordinates of Fig. 2, extend horizontally on the upper and lower CDFs $\overline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$ (solid lines), and then drop vertically to the abscissas to produce the intervals $[(\overline{F}^{Z_1})^{-1}(0.95), (\underline{F}^{Z_1})^{-1}(0.95)] = [617.55, 868.93]$ and $[(\overline{F}^{Z_2})^{-1}(0.95), (\underline{F}^{Z_2})^{-1}(0.95)] = [28.59, 46.32]$, respectively. The similarity between the results obtained the hybrid MC-FIA and MC-based DS-IRS approaches may be explained as follows. In the hybrid MC-FIA approach, the plausibility $Pl(A)$ and belief $Bel(A)$ functions of a given set $A = (-\infty, z]$ are calculated as $\int_0^1 Pl_\alpha(A) d\alpha$ and $\int_0^1 Bel_\alpha(A) d\alpha$, respectively, i.e., as the *integrals* over $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ of the *different* plausibility and belief functions, $Pl_\alpha(A)$ and $Bel_\alpha(A)$, respectively, obtained by fuzzy interval analysis at *different* possibility levels $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ (see Sec. 2.2 and Appendix B for details).^{24,86,87} Instead, in the MC-based DS-IRS approach, $Pl(A)$ and $Bel(A)$ can be computed as $Pl(A) = \frac{1}{N_e} \sum_{i_e=1}^{N_e} Pl_{i_e}(A)$ and $Bel(A) = \frac{1}{N_e} \sum_{i_e=1}^{N_e} Bel_{i_e}(A)$, respectively, i.e., as the *arithmetic means* of the *different* plausibility and belief functions $Pl_{i_e}(A)$ and $Bel_{i_e}(A)$, $i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e$, obtained in correspondence of the N_e *different random combinations* of the *independent* focal sets representing the epistemically-uncertain distribution parameters (see Sec. 2.3 and Appendix C for details).^{23,24} It is arguable that the different assumptions of (in)dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters affect the “distributions” of the plausibility and belief functions generated in correspondence of different “realizations” of epistemic uncertainty: in other words, the set of plausibility (resp., belief) functions $Pl_\alpha(A)$ (resp., $Bel_\alpha(A)$), $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, produced by the hybrid MC-FIA

quantities is not reported here for brevity sake; the corresponding quantitative indicators are summarized in Table 3.

method (assuming total dependence) will be substantially different from the set $Pl_i(A)$ (resp., $Bel_i(A)$), $i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e$, generated by the MC-based DS-IRS approach (assuming independence). However, the differences in the “distributions” of such sets of functions may be *averaged* (i.e., in some cases *cancelled out*) when the synthetic indicators $Pl(A)$ and $Bel(A)$ are computed as integrals (in the hybrid MC-FIA method) or arithmetic means (in the MC-based DS-IRS approach) over the different “realizations” of epistemic uncertainty.

Then, in order to highlight the effects of the different assumptions about the (in)dependence relationships between the epistemically-uncertain parameters, the upper and lower CDFs, $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$, respectively, of the 95-th quantile $Z_i^{0.95}$ of the model output Z_i , $i = 1, 2$, are further analyzed. Fig. 3 top shows the bounding CDFs for $Z_1^{0.95}$ (left) and $Z_2^{0.95}$ (right), produced by the hybrid MC-FIA (solid lines) and the MC-based DS-IRS (dashed lines) approach; for illustration purposes, Fig. 3 bottom shows the possibility distributions $\pi^{Z_1^{0.95}}(z_1^{0.95})$ (left) and $\pi^{Z_2^{0.95}}(z_2^{0.95})$ (right) that correspond to the CDFs by means of the relations $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) = \sup_{Z_i^{0.95} \leq z_i^{0.95}} \{\pi^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})\}$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) = 1 - \sup_{Z_i^{0.95} > z_i^{0.95}} \{\pi^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})\}$, $i = 1, 2$.²³

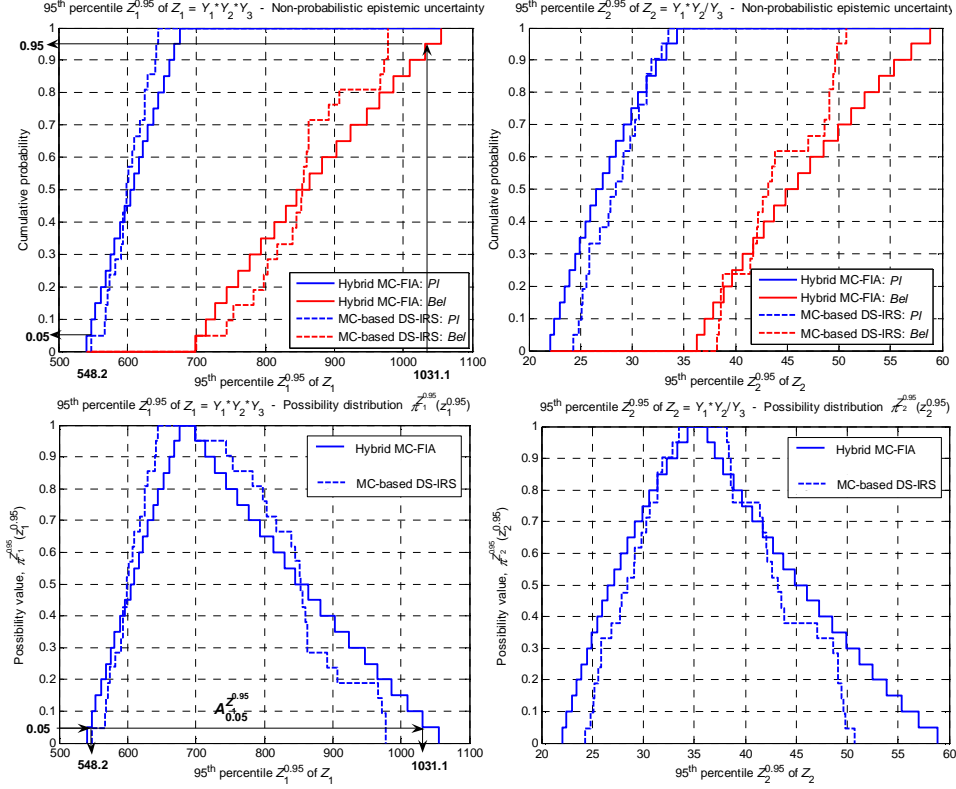


Fig. 3. Top: comparison of the upper and lower CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ of the 95-th quantile $Z_i^{0.95}$, $i = 1, 2$, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (left) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (right) obtained by the hybrid MC-FIA (solid lines) and MC-based DS-IRS (dashed lines) approaches. Bottom: possibility distributions $\pi^{Z_1^{0.95}}(z_1^{0.95})$ (left) and $\pi^{Z_2^{0.95}}(z_2^{0.95})$ (right) of $Z_1^{0.95}$ and $Z_2^{0.95}$, respectively, corresponding to $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$, $i = 1, 2$

It can be seen that the hybrid MC-FIA method produces a *larger* gap between the upper and lower CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ than the MC-based DS-IRS approach in the regions where the cumulative probabilities are close to “extreme” values, i.e., where $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) \approx 0$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) \approx 1$. This is explained as follows. Notice that the values of $Z_i^{0.95}$ for which $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) \approx 0$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95}) \approx 1$ correspond to the lower and upper bounds, respectively, of the α -cut of level $\alpha \approx 0$ of the possibility distribution $\pi^{z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$. For illustration purposes, by way of example the α -cut $A_{0.05}^{Z_1^{0.95}}$ of level $\alpha = 0.05$ of the possibility distribution $\pi^{Z_1^{0.95}}(z_1^{0.95})$ produced by the hybrid MC-FIA is indicated by arrows in Fig. 3 bottom, left; the corresponding lower and upper bounds, i.e., 548.2 and

1031.1, respectively, are shown to correspond to the cumulative probabilities $\underline{F}^{Z_1^{0.95}}(1031.1) = 1 - \sup_{Z_1^{0.95} > z_1^{0.95}} \{\pi_1^{Z_1^{0.95}}(1031.1)\} = 1 - \alpha = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95$ and $\overline{F}^{Z_1^{0.95}}(548.2) = \sup_{Z_1^{0.95} \leq z_1^{0.95}} \{\pi_1^{Z_1^{0.95}}(548.2)\} = \alpha = 0.05$ in Fig. 3 top, left. All this considered, it should be noticed that the α -cut $A_0^{Z_1^{0.95}}$ of level $\alpha = 0$ of the possibility distribution $\pi^{Z_1^{0.95}}(z_1^{0.95})$ can be generated *only* by “combining” and propagating through the model function $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ the α -cuts of level $\alpha = 0$ of *all* the possibilistic parameters $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$, $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ and $m = \theta_{3,2}$ of the model inputs Y_1 , Y_2 and Y_3 (see Sec. 2.2 and Appendix B). Such combination of α -values, i.e., $\{\alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2 = 0, \alpha_3 = 0\}$, is *always* “processed” by fuzzy interval analysis in the hybrid MC-FIA method, due to the underlying assumption of *total dependence* between the information sources (e.g., the experts or observers) that supply the parameters possibility distributions: actually, the *same* possibility (resp. confidence) level α (resp., $1 - \alpha$) is chosen to build the α -cuts for all the epistemically-uncertain parameters (see Sec. 2.2 and Appendix B). On the contrary, such combination of possibility (resp., confidence) values, i.e., $\{\alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2 = 0, \alpha_3 = 0\}$ (resp., $\{1 - \alpha_1 = 1, 1 - \alpha_2 = 1, 1 - \alpha_3 = 1\}$), cannot be obtained easily (i.e., with high probability) by the MC-based DS-IRS approach, which performs a plain random sampling among *independent* intervals. This is coherent with the real processes of expert elicitation, in that it is difficult to find different (independent) experts that provide estimates about different uncertain parameters with the same (and, in this case, *maximal*) confidence.

The higher conservatism of the hybrid MC-FIA approach is reflected by the values of the quantitative indicators $P[Z_i^{0.95} > z_i^{0.95*}]$ and $[Z_i^{0.95}]^{0.95}$, $i = 1, 2$, reported in Table 3. For example, referring only to output Z_1 for brevity, it can be seen that $P[Z_1^{0.95} > z_1^{0.95*}]$ ranges within $[0, 0.1500]$ for the hybrid MC-FIA method, whereas it is 0 for the MC-based DS-IRS approach: thus, the assumption of independence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters leads to a dramatic underestimation of the exceedance probability. In addition, the quantile $[Z_1^{0.95}]^{0.95}$ ranges within $[668.52, 1031.00]$ for the hybrid MC-FIA-method, whereas it ranges within $[641.80, 977.25]$ for the MC-based DS-IRS approach: again, the assumption of independence leads to underestimating the upper bound of the quantile by about 5.5%.

The same conclusions can be drawn by the analysis of the 2.5-th and 97.5-th percentiles $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i)$ and $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i)$ of the CDF $F^{Z_i}(z_i)$ of Z_i , $i = 1, 2$ (Fig. 4, left and right). It can be seen that the CDFs produced by the hybrid MC-FIA approach (solid lines) *completely envelop* those produced by the MC-based DS-IRS method (dashed lines) (i.e., they represent more conservative estimates of the bounding distributions). As before, this is explained by the difficulty of plain MC simulation of randomly and independently sampling “extreme” (and more conservative) combinations of possibility (resp., confidence) levels α (resp., $1 - \alpha$) when processing epistemic uncertainty.

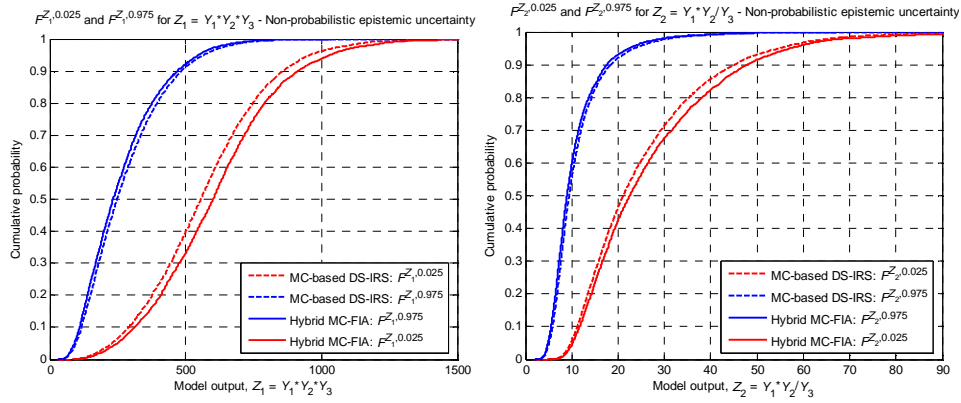


Fig. 4. Comparison of the 2.5-th and 97.5-th percentiles $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i)$ and $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i)$ of the CDF $F^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (left) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (right) obtained by the hybrid MC-FIA (solid lines) and MC-based DS-IRS (dashed lines) approaches

Some considerations are in order with respect to the results obtained. The first comparison (between methods (i.a) and (i.b)) shows that the results produced by the double MC approach are strongly conditioned by the particular characteristics of the *model function* at hand (i.e., whether the function is increasing in all the variables or not, whether it is monotonic or not, ...): thus, *different* states of dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the input probability distributions produce *completely different* results also when applied to the *same* model function: for example, for model (1) (resp., (2)) independence (resp., total dependence) leads to less conservative results than total dependence (resp., independence). Thus, in a hypothetical risk assessment problem the analyst should know a priori the shape of the model function

in order to guarantee conservatism. This raises serious concerns from the point of view of safety: actually, in the risk assessment of real safety-critical systems, most of the model functions adopted are not represented by explicit mathematical expressions, but rather by black boxes (i.e., implicit functions implemented in complex simulation codes). In such cases, the analyst must be aware of the fact that a probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty may fail to produce reliable and conservative results.

The second comparison (between methods (ii) and (iii)) shows instead that the state of dependence between the parameters is *less critical* when the representation of epistemic uncertainty is non-probabilistic: actually, the CDFs of the model outputs produced by the hybrid MC-FIA and the MC-based DS-IRS approaches are *almost identical*. However, the analysis of other quantitative indicators (e.g., the distribution of a given quantile of the output) shows that the hybrid MC-FIA method produces a larger separation between the plausibility and belief functions (i.e., more conservative results) than the MC-based DS-IRS approach (in particular, in the range of *small probabilities* that are of particular interest in the risk assessment of complex, highly reliable systems); in addition, contrarily to the double MC approach, the results produced by these methods do *not* seem to be *affected* by the characteristics of the model function at hand. Thus, in a non-probabilistic framework of epistemic uncertainty representation, the assumption of total dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters can be considered always *more conservative* than that of independence.

4.1.2 Probabilistic/possibilistic representation of the epistemically-uncertain distribution parameters

In this Section, we perform comparisons between approaches (i.a) and (ii) and between approaches (i.b) and (iii), i.e., approaches that assume the same state of dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters, but represent epistemic uncertainty in different ways: in particular, in both hybrid MC-FIA (ii) and MC-based DS-IRS (iii) methods, possibility distributions are employed which identify a *family* of probability distributions for the epistemically-uncertain parameters;^h on the contrary, in the double MC approach ((i.a) and (i.b)), only a *single* probability distribution is assigned to represent the epistemic uncertainty associated to the parameters.

^h Recall that in the MC-based DS-IRS approach the possibility distributions are discretized into focal sets (see Sec. 2.3 and Appendix C for details).

Fig. 5 shows the upper and lower Cumulative Distribution Functions (CDFs), $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$, respectively, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (left) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (right) obtained by the double MC approach assuming total dependence between the uncertain parameters (case (i.a), solid lines) and the plausibility and belief functions, $Pl(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i]) = \bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $Bel(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i]) = \underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, respectively, produced by the hybrid MC-FIA approach (case (ii), dashed lines).

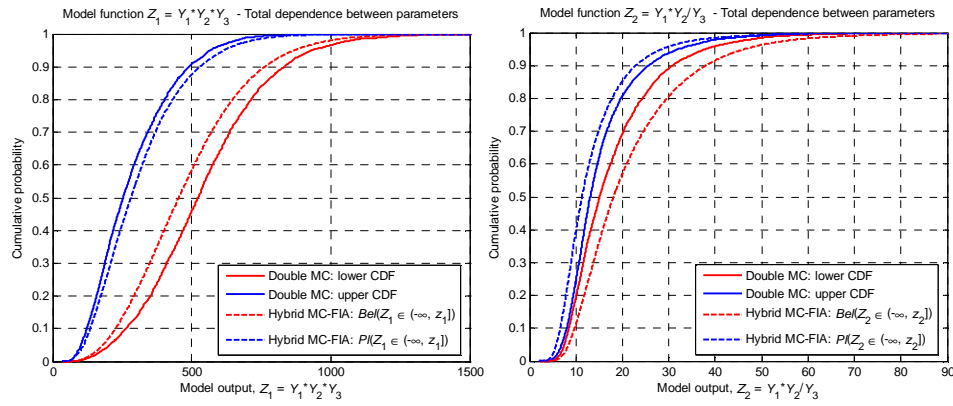


Fig. 5. Comparison of the upper and lower CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (left) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (right) obtained by a two-dimensional MC method considering total dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters (solid lines) and the hybrid MC-FIA approach (dashed lines)

It can be seen that for model function $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (1) (Fig. 5, left) the CDFs produced by the double MC method *completely envelop* those obtained by the hybrid MC-FIA approach. Referring to Sec. 4.1.1, these results can be explained as follows. The highest possible values for the model output Z_1 are obtained with a *combination* of high values of random variables Y_1 and Y_2 and Y_3 (which are *avored* on their turn by high values of the corresponding epistemically-uncertain parameters $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ and $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ and $m = \theta_{3,2}$); conversely, the lowest possible values for the model output Z_1 are obtained with a combination of low values of Y_1 and Y_2 and Y_3 (which are *avored* on their turn by low values of the corresponding epistemically-uncertain parameters $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ and $\sigma_2 = \theta_{2,2}$ and $m = \theta_{3,2}$). In a double MC framework, these “extreme” situations (which give rise to the largest separation between the upper and lower cumulative distribution functions, i.e., to the most conservative case) are *avored*, i.e., are randomly sampled with *high probability*,

when *total dependence* is assumed between the epistemically-uncertain parameters (see Sec. 4.1.1). Thus, it is *very likely* that the upper and lower CDFs produced by the double MC method assuming total dependence are obtained in correspondence of “extreme” combinations of epistemically-uncertain parameter values (i.e., combinations of values close to the *extreme bounds* of the ranges of variability of the epistemically-uncertain parameters). On the contrary, in the hybrid MC-FIA approach $\bar{F}^{z_i}(z_i) = Pl(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$ and $\underline{F}^{z_i}(z_i) = Bel(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$, $i = 1, 2$, are obtained by *averaging* the different plausibility and belief functions (i.e., $Pl_\alpha(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$ and $Bel_\alpha(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$, respectively) generated at different possibility levels $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ (in other words, by averaging the different contributions to the plausibility and belief functions produced by different α -cuts of the epistemic parameters) (see Sec. 2.2 and Appendix B). Although this procedure is shown to provide the *best* bounds for the model outputs,²⁴ it obviously prevents obtaining the “largest” possible bounds: actually, these extreme bounds are represented by $Pl_0(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$ and $Bel_0(Z_i \in (-\infty, z_i])$, i.e., by the plausibility and belief functions generated in correspondence of the combination of the α -cuts of level $\alpha = 0$ (that are the *largest* possible).

The situation is reversed for model function $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (2) (Fig. 5, left). Actually, in this case, the assumption of total dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters *prevents* the double MC method from obtaining conservative bounds because only a *limited* set of combinations of uncertain parameter values can be randomly explored (see the explanation above and Sec. 4.1.1).

As a final comparison, Fig. 6 shows the upper and lower CDFs, $\bar{F}^{z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, respectively, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (left) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (right) obtained by the two-dimensional MC approach, considering independence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters (solid lines) and the MC-based DS-IRS approach (dashed lines).

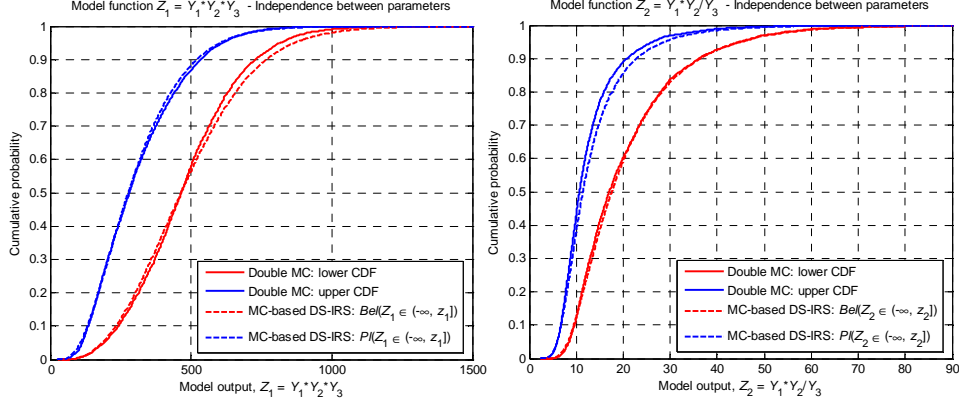


Fig. 6. Comparison of the upper and lower CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $F^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (left) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (right) obtained by the two-dimensional MC approach, considering independence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters (solid lines) and the MC-based DS-IRS approach (dashed lines)

The results are absolutely *comparable*: in particular, in the case of model function $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (Fig. 6, left), the MC-based DS-IRS approach (dashed lines) is *slightly* more conservative than the double MC method (solid lines), whereas in the case of model function $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (Fig. 6, right) the opposite situation occurs. This similarity can be explained by the common assumption of independence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters and by the (similar) characteristics of the two algorithms used to propagate the uncertainties. In the MC-based DS-IRS approach, the focal sets generated by the discretization of the possibility distributions are selected *randomly* and *independently* by MC (step (2) of the procedure in Sec. 2.3 and Appendix C). Then, the minimum and maximum values of the model output of interest are identified letting the uncertain parameters range *independently* within the corresponding focal sets: thus, once the focal sets are selected, *all* possible *combinations* of parameter values can be explored, since the focal sets of all the parameters are *exhaustively* searched to maximize/minimize the model output. Similarly, in the double MC approach, a plain random sampling is performed from the probability distribution of the epistemically-uncertain parameters, which are considered independent: as a consequence of this independence, in principle *all* possible *combinations* of values of the parameters can be sampled, since the entire ranges of variability of the parameters are explored *randomly* and *independently*.

In order to highlight the effects of different representations of epistemic uncertainty, the upper and lower CDFs, $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$, respectively, of the 95-th quantile $Z_i^{0.95}$ of the output Z_i , $i = 1, 2$, are further analyzed. Fig. 7 shows the bounding CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ for Z_1 (left) and Z_2 (right), produced by the hybrid MC-FIA method (solid lines) together with the *single* CDF $F^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ produced by the double MC method (assuming total dependence between the parameters) (dashed line); the corresponding quantities produced by the MC-based DS-IRS approach and the double MC method (assuming independence between the parameters) are not shown here for brevity sake.

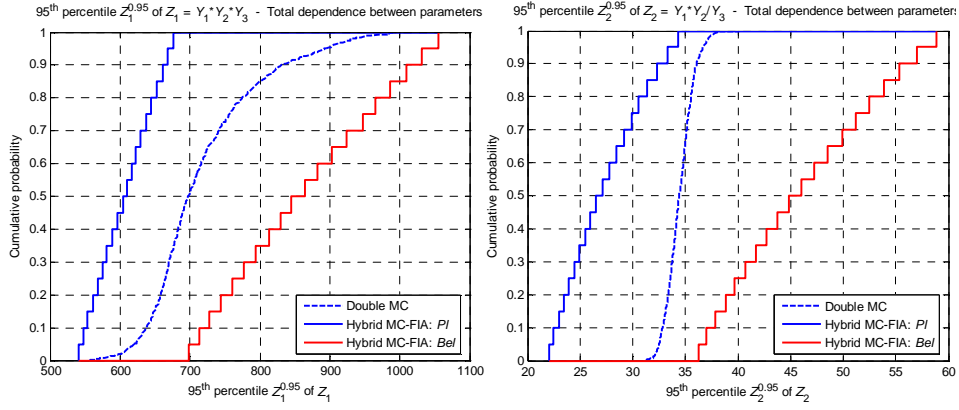


Fig. 7. Comparison of the upper and lower CDFs, $\bar{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i^{0.95}}(z_i^{0.95})$, respectively, of the 95-th quantile $Z_i^{0.95}$, $i = 1, 2$, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (left) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (right) obtained by the double MC method assuming total dependence between the parameters (dashed lines) and the hybrid MC-FIA approach (solid lines)

Obviously, the advantage of using a non-probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty lies in the possibility of providing *conservative bounds* on the estimates of the 95-th quantile. For example, let us refer to the quantitative indicator $[Z_2^{0.95}]^{0.95}$ (Table 3): the *point estimate* provided by double MC is 36.65, whereas the *interval* produced by the hybrid MC-FIA approach is [33.28, 57.02]. It can be seen that the upper bound of the interval [33.28, 57.02] produced by the hybrid MC-FIA approach overestimates by about 37.5% the corresponding *point value* generated by the double MC method.

The higher conservatism of the hybrid MC-FIA approach is also evidenced by the analysis of the 2.5-th and 97.5-th percentiles $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i)$ and $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i)$ of the CDF $F^{Z_i}(z_i)$ of the model output Z_i , $i = 1, 2$. Fig. 8 shows the CDFs $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i)$ and $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i)$ for Z_1 (left) and Z_2 (right) produced by the double MC method assuming total dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters (dashed lines) and the hybrid MC-FIA approach (solid lines); as before, the corresponding quantities produced by the MC-based DS-IRS approach and the double MC method (assuming independence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters) are not shown here for brevity sake.

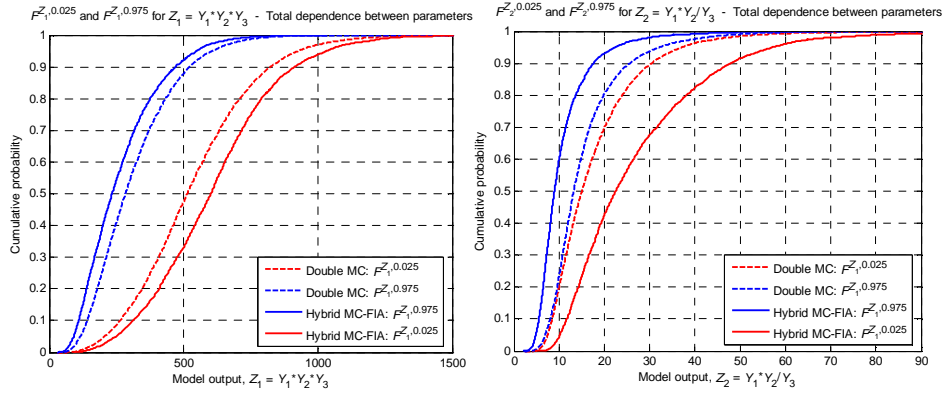


Fig. 8. Comparison of the 2.5-th and 97.5-th percentiles, $F^{Z_i,0.025}(z_i)$ and $F^{Z_i,0.975}(z_i)$, respectively, of the CDF $F^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (left) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (right) obtained by the double MC method assuming total dependence between the parameters (dashed lines) and the hybrid MC-FIA approach (solid lines)

It can be seen that the CDFs produced by the hybrid method *envelop* those obtained by the purely probabilistic approach in *all* the cases considered. Particularly dramatic is the case of $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (Fig. 8, right), where the gaps between the CDFs are impressively different. This is reflected by the values of the corresponding quantitative indicators (Table 3). For example, the estimates for the interval $[(F^{Z_2,0.975})^{-1}(0.95), (F^{Z_2,0.025})^{-1}(0.95)]$ of the 95-th quantile $Z_2^{0.95}$ are [22.50, 57.02] and [32.24, 37.15], for the hybrid MC-FIA and double MC approaches, respectively: thus, the width of the interval provided by the double MC method is 7 times smaller than that produced by the hybrid MC-FIA approach, which causes a serious underestimation of the

quantile $Z_2^{0.95}$. In addition, the estimates for the interval $[F^{Z_2, 0.975}(z_2^*), F^{Z_2, 0.025}(z_2^*)]$ of $P[Z_2 > z_2^*]$ are [0.0190, 0.3245] and [0.0625, 0.1050] for the MC-FIA and double MC approaches, respectively: again, the width of the interval provided by the double MC method is 7.2 times smaller than that produced by the hybrid approach, with a significant underestimation of the exceedance probability.

A final remark is in order with respect to the results obtained. The first comparison (between methods (i.a) and (ii)) shows that when there is total dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters, the effect of different representations of epistemic uncertainty on the conservatism of the results is not univocal, but rather it is related to the characteristics of the model function at hand. For example, in case of model function (1), a probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty provides a larger gap between the upper and lower CDFs of the model output (i.e., more conservative results) than a non-probabilistic representation; on the contrary, for model function (2), the opposite situation occurs. As a consequence, embracing one representation of epistemic uncertainty instead of the other may *significantly change* the outcome of a decision making process in a risk assessment problem involving uncertainties: this is of paramount importance in systems that are critical from the safety view point, e.g., in the nuclear, aerospace, chemical and environmental fields.

The second comparison (between methods (i.b) and (iii)) shows instead that when there is independence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters, probabilistic and non-probabilistic representations of epistemic uncertainty produce absolutely *comparable* results: thus, in this case, embracing one representation of uncertainty instead of the other would not change significantly the final decision.

However, it is worth remembering that the considerations made above are valid if the analyst is interested *only* in the estimation of the upper and lower CDFs of the model output, but they do *not* hold in general for *other* quantities of interest in risk assessment (e.g., the distributions of a given *quantile* or the *percentiles* of the CDF of the model output). In these cases, a non-probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty *always* produces more reliable and conservative results than a probabilistic one, *irrespective* of (i) the *state of dependence* between the epistemically-uncertain parameters and (ii) the

characteristics of the *model function* at hand. Therefore, even if the double MC approach purportedly tries to separate variability from imprecision, in many cases it fails to produce reliable and conservative results, which can raise great concerns from the safety point of view. This leads to conclude that when the state of dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters is *not known* to the analyst (which is far from unlikely in practice), a non-probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty may represent in most cases the “safest” choice.

Table 3. Values of the quantitative indicators of Sec. 3.3 produced by the double MC, hybrid MC-FIA and MC-based DS-IRS approaches in the joint hierarchical propagation of hybrid uncertainty through the model functions $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (1) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (2) of Sec. 3.1

$Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$					
Methods					
Quantitative indicators	Double MC (dep.)	Double MC (indep.)	MC-FIA	MC-based DS-IRS	
$\bar{F}^{z_1}, \underline{F}^{z_1}$	$\frac{P(Z_1 > z_1^*)}{Z_1^{0.95}}$	[0.0006, 0.0342]	[0.0004, 0.0092]	[0.0013, 0.0199]	[0.0010, 0.0194]
$F^{z_1, 0.025}(z_1)$	$\frac{P(Z_1 > z_1^*)}{Z_1^{0.95}}$	[566.86, 932.13]	[613.58, 816.07]	[617.55, 868.93]	[604.31, 867.44]
$F^{z_1, 0.975}(z_1)$	$Z_1^{0.95}$	[606.20, 925.50]	[633.45, 823.70]	[548.10, 1031.00]	[567.40, 977.25]
$\bar{F}^{z_1^{0.95}}, \underline{F}^{z_1^{0.95}}$	$\frac{P(Z_1^{0.95} > z_1^{0.95*})}{[Z_1^{0.95}]^{0.95}}$	0.000	0.000	[0.000, 0.1500]	[0.000, 0.000]
		892.61	809.45	[668.52, 1031.00]	[641.80, 977.25]
$Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$					
Methods					
Quantitative indicators	Double MC (dep.)	Double MC (indep.)	MC-FIA	MC-based DS-IRS	
$\bar{F}^{z_2}, \underline{F}^{z_2}$	$\frac{P(Z_2 > z_2^*)}{Z_2^{0.95}}$	[0.0626, 0.1108]	[0.0318, 0.1640]	[0.0426, 0.1944]	[0.0436, 0.1728]
$F^{z_2, 0.025}(z_2)$	$\frac{P(Z_2 > z_2^*)}{Z_2^{0.95}}$	[32.12, 38.05]	[26.36, 45.03]	[28.59, 46.32]	[28.77, 44.71]
$F^{z_2, 0.975}(z_2)$	$Z_2^{0.95}$	[32.24, 37.15]	[27.69, 43.25]	[22.50, 57.02]	[23.54, 49.84]
$\bar{F}^{z_2^{0.95}}, \underline{F}^{z_2^{0.95}}$	$\frac{P(Z_2^{0.95} > z_2^{0.95*})}{[Z_2^{0.95}]^{0.95}}$	0.000	0.000	[0.000, 0.1500]	[0.000, 0.000]
		36.65	41.76	[33.28, 57.02]	[32.85, 49.84]

4.2. Inclusion of unknown dependences between the aleatory variables in a “level-2” framework

In this Section, the Dependency Bound Convolution (DBC) method⁶⁹ is framed within a “level-2” setting of hybrid (i.e., probabilistic and possibilistic) uncertainty propagation: this allows accounting for *all* the (possibly *unknown*) dependences that may exist between the aleatory variables Y_1 , Y_2 and Y_3 (i.e., the inputs to model functions $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (1) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (2) of Sec. 3.1).

Fig. 9 shows the upper and lower CDFs $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, of the model outputs Z_1 (left) and Z_2 (right) obtained by the hybrid MC-FIA (dashed lines, Sec. 2.2 and Appendix B) and DBC-FIA (solid lines, Appendix D) approaches, which assume independence and unknown dependence, respectively, between the aleatory variables Y_1 , Y_2 and Y_3 .

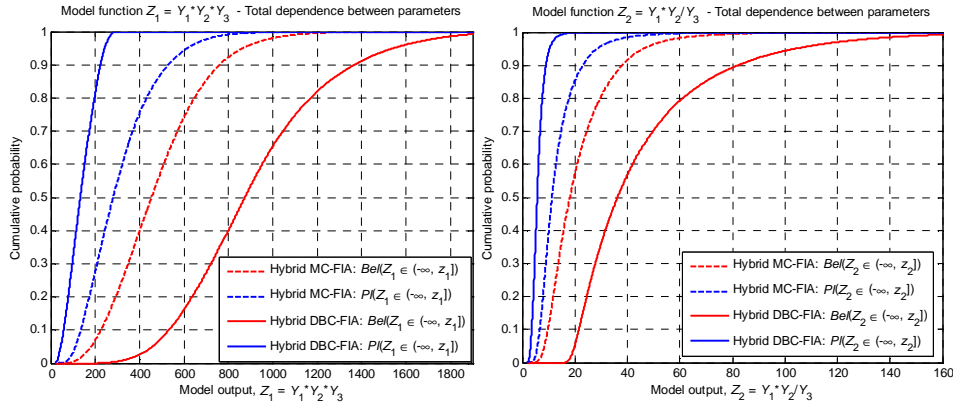


Fig. 9. Comparison of the upper and lower CDFs, $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, respectively, of the model outputs $Z_1 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3$ (left) and $Z_2 = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$ (right) obtained by the hybrid MC-FIA (dashed lined) and hybrid DBC-FIA (solid lines) approaches, assuming independence and unknown dependence, respectively, between the aleatory variables Y_1 , Y_2 and Y_3

As expected, the inclusion of *all kinds* of possible dependences between the aleatory variables increases significantly the gap between the upper and lower CDFs of the model outputs (and, correspondingly, the conservatism of the results). This is confirmed by the analysis of the quantitative indicators $P[Z_i > z_i^*]$ and $Z_i^{0.95}$, $i = 1, 2$. For example, the intervals for $P[Z_1 > z_1^*]$ and $Z_1^{0.95}$ are $[0.0013, 0.0199]$ and $[617.55, 868.93]$, respectively, in case of independence, whereas they are $[0, 0.3460]$ and $[242.36, 1547.23]$, respectively, in case of unknown dependence: thus, the assumption of independence leads to underestimating the (upper bound of the) exceedance probability and the quantile by about 17 and 2 times, respectively. In addition, the intervals for $P[Z_2 > z_2^*]$ and $Z_2^{0.95}$ are $[0.0426, 0.1944]$ and $[28.59, 46.32]$, respectively, in case of independence, whereas they are $[0, 0.5249]$ and $[10.40, 104.15]$, respectively, in case of unknown dependence: again, the assumption of independence leads to underestimating

the (upper bound of the) exceedance probability and the quantile by about 3 and 2.3 times, respectively.

Based on the results above, it can be concluded that the use of the DBC approach within a “level-2” setting may be very useful to provide an *initial* “worst-case” estimate of the risk associated to the system at hand when *nothing* is known about the *real* state of dependence between the input variables; however, in many realistic applications this would lead to excessively conservative (and thus pessimistic) results that would need to be refined by acquiring knowledge on the system and, in particular, on the actual state of dependence of the random variables of the model.

5. Discussion and conclusions

In the present paper, the two-dimensional MC, hybrid MC-FIA and MC-based DS-IRS approaches have been considered for the joint hierarchical propagation of hybrid (probabilistic and possibilistic) uncertainty within a “level-2” framework. Two examples have been taken as reference. Two issues have been addressed in the analyses:

- (i) the implicit assumptions about the (in)dependence relationships among parameters subject to epistemic uncertainty (e.g., the hybrid MC-FIA approach assumes total dependence, whereas the MC-based DS-IRS method assumes random set independence);
- (ii) the use of standard MC sampling to propagate the aleatory uncertainties, which implicitly assumes independence between the random variables.

With respect to issue (i) above, the two-dimensional MC, hybrid MC-FIA and MC-based DS-IRS approaches have been compared with the following objectives:

- (a) the study of the *effects of dependence* between the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions when a probabilistic/non-probabilistic *representation* of epistemic uncertainty is *adopted*:
 - the comparison between two-dimensional MC approaches assuming total dependence and independence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters, respectively, has shown that the results produced by the double MC approach are strongly related to the particular characteristics of the *model function* at hand (i.e., whether the function is increasing in all the variables or not, whether it is monotonic or not, ...): thus, *different* states of dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the input probability distributions may

give rise to *completely different* results also when applied to the *same* model function. In particular, when the output is increasing in each place with respect to the inputs (e.g., the model function contains only products), assuming total dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters leads to a larger gap between the upper and lower CDFs of the model output (i.e., to more conservative results); on the contrary, when the output is *not* increasing in each place with respect to the inputs (e.g., the model function contains both products and quotients), the opposite situation occurs: the assumption of total dependence typically produces a consistently smaller gap between the bounding CDFs of the model output (i.e., less conservative results);

- the comparison between hybrid MC-FIA and MC-based DS-IRS approaches has shown that the plausibility and belief functions of the model output produced by the two approaches are similar: in other words, the computation of the upper and lower CDFs of the output is not significantly influenced by the different assumptions of (in)dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters. This is due to the fact that the *different* CDFs generated in correspondence of *different* (dependent or independent) “realizations” of epistemic uncertainty by the hybrid MC-FIA and MC-based DS-IRS approaches, respectively, are *averaged* to obtain the plausibility and belief functions of the model output: such procedure typically “cancels out” the effect of the particular state of dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters. However, this is not the case for other quantities of interest in risk assessment, e.g., the distributions of a given *quantile* or the *percentiles* of the CDF of the model output: in these cases, the hybrid MC-FIA method produces more conservative results than the MC-based DS-IRS approach. Actually, in processing epistemic uncertainty the assumption of *total dependence* allows selecting “extreme” combinations of α -cuts (e.g., the combination of *all* the α -cuts with possibility level $\alpha = 0$) that cannot be easily obtained by plain random sampling of *independent* sets: this produces conservative estimates, in particular in the range of *extreme* cumulative probabilities (i.e., around 0 and 1).
- contrarily to probabilistic approaches, the results produced by hybrid methods do *not* seem to be *affected* by the characteristics of the model function at hand.

Based on the considerations above, it can be concluded that:

- when the representation of epistemic uncertainty is probabilistic, the state of dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions becomes a critical factor in risk-informed decisions because the effect of different (in)dependence assumptions on the conservatism of the estimates is closely related to the structure of the model function at hand. This raises serious concerns from the point of view of safety: actually, in the risk assessment of real safety-critical systems, many of the model functions adopted are not represented by explicit mathematical expressions, but rather by black boxes (i.e., implicit functions implemented in complex simulation codes). In such cases, two options are suggested: (1) the analyst performs a sensitivity study to gather the largest amount possible of information about the characteristics of the model function at hand; on the basis of the indications obtained, he/she “artificially” selects the state of the dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters that produces the most conservative results; (2) the analyst assumes independence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters, which has been shown to produce more conservative results than total dependence when the model function is not increasing in each place with respect to the inputs;
 - when the representation of the epistemically-uncertain parameters is non-probabilistic, the state of dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions is *less critical*. However, the hybrid MC-FIA method may be preferred to the MC-based DS-IRS approach because it provides more conservative results in the estimation of (i) the distributions of a given quantile of the model output and (ii) the percentiles of the CDF of the output. In addition, this higher conservatism is particularly evident in the range of *extreme* probabilities (i.e., around 0 and 1) that are of paramount importance in realistic risk assessment applications involving complex, highly reliable engineering systems.
- (b) the study of the *effect* of the probabilistic/non-probabilistic *representation* of epistemic uncertainty when the *state of dependence* between the epistemically-uncertain parameters is *defined*:

- the comparison between the MC-based DS-IRS approach and the two-dimensional MC approach assuming independence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters has shown that in the case studies considered the upper and lower CDFs of the model output produced by the two approaches are similar. This is due to (i) the common assumption of independence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters; (ii) the similar characteristics of the two algorithms used to propagate the uncertainties and (iii) the fact that the computation of the bounding CDFs of the model output in the double MC approach is strongly influenced by the occasional random sampling of “extreme” combinations of values of the epistemically-uncertain parameters;
- the comparison between the hybrid MC-FIA method and the two-dimensional MC approach assuming total dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters has shown that the conservatism of the results depends on the structure of the model function at hand. In particular, when the model function is not increasing in each place with respect to the inputs (e.g., it contains both multiplications and quotients), the gap between the plausibility and belief functions of the output produced by the hybrid approach is typically larger than the gap between the upper and lower CDFs produced by the two-dimensional MC method. This is explained by the fact that in the two-dimensional MC approach the assumption of total dependence prevents the random sampling of “extreme” combinations of epistemically-uncertain parameters. On the contrary, in the hybrid MC-FIA method, an *exhaustive* interval analysis is performed for different α -cuts of the possibility distributions: the result is that the hybrid approach is able to explore a *larger* set of *combinations* of epistemically-uncertain parameter values than the double MC approach, thus producing more conservative results.

Instead, when the model function is increasing in each place with respect to the inputs (e.g., it contains only multiplications), the opposite situation occurs: actually, in this case the two-dimensional MC approach assuming total dependence is very likely to sample “extreme” combinations of the epistemically-uncertain parameters;

- both non-probabilistic approaches (i.e., the hybrid MC-FIA and the MC-based DS-IRS methods) *always* lead to more conservative results than the probabilistic approaches (i.e., the two-dimensional MC method assuming total dependence and independence) in the estimation of quantities like the distribution of a quantile of the output or the percentiles of the CDFs of the output (i.e., those quantities whose computation is not influenced by the occasional random sampling of “extreme” combinations of values of the epistemically-uncertain parameters). In particular, (i) the non-probabilistic approaches are able to produce upper and lower distributions for all the quantiles of the output, whereas the two-dimensional MC method provides only a *single* probability distribution; (ii) the percentiles of the CDFs of the output produced by the non-probabilistic approaches *completely envelop* those generated by the probabilistic approaches.

Based on the considerations above, it can be concluded that:

- if the analyst is interested *only* in the estimation of the upper and lower CDFs of the model output:
 - when there is total dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters, a probabilistic representation of the epistemically-uncertain parameters of the aleatory probability distributions may fail to produce reliable and conservative results, which raises concerns from the point of view of safety;
 - when there is independence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters, both probabilistic and non-probabilistic representations of the epistemically-uncertain parameters may be chosen since they may (occasionally) produce *comparable* results;
- if the analyst is interested in the estimation of quantities like the distribution of a given quantile or the percentiles of the CDFs of the output, a non-probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty is in general suggested because it provides more conservative results.

The findings of the comparison show that adopting different methods for jointly propagating aleatory and epistemic uncertainties may generate different results and possibly different decisions in risk problems involving uncertainties: this is of paramount importance in systems that are critical from the safety viewpoint, e.g., in the nuclear,

aerospace, chemical and environmental fields. In particular, it seems advisable to suggest that, if nothing is known about the dependence relationship between the epistemically-uncertain parameters, one should resort to the hybrid MC-FIA approach because its risk estimates are more conservative than (or at least comparable to) those obtained by the double MC approach assuming dependence (or independence) between the epistemically-uncertain parameters: thus, a non-probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty represents in general a “safer” choice.

With respect to issue (ii) above, the DBC method has been framed for the first time within a “level-2” setting of hybrid uncertainty propagation with the objectives of: (a) removing the assumption of independence between the aleatory variables (which is implicit in the adoption of standard MC sampling for the propagation of the aleatory uncertainties) and (b) accounting for *all* kinds of (possibly *unknown*) dependences between the aleatory variables, i.e., also those that cannot be modeled even within arbitrarily complex MC sampling frameworks (e.g., copulas). It has been shown that the upper and lower CDFs of the output produced by the hybrid DBC-FIA approach *completely envelop* those obtained by the hybrid MC-FIA method. Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that the use of the DBC approach within a “level-2” setting may be very useful to provide an *initial* “worst-case” estimate of the risk associated to the system at hand when *nothing* is known about the *real* state of dependence between the variables; however, in many realistic applications this would lead to excessively conservative (and thus pessimistic) results that need to be refined by acquiring further knowledge on the system, its model and the real state of dependence between the random variables.

The findings and conclusions drawn by the comparisons performed in Sec. 4 are summarized in Table 4 for the sake of clarity.

Table 4. Comparisons performed in Sec. 4, and their relative findings

Comparison between the uncertainty propagation methods (Sec. 4.1)			
Sec. 4.1.1			
		Representation of epistemic uncertainty	
		Probabilistic	Non-probabilistic
State of epistemic dependence	Independence	Double MC (i.b.)	MC-based DS-IRS (iii.)
		vs	vs
	Total dependence	Double MC (i.a.)	Hybrid MC-FIA (ii.)
		↓	↓
	Findings	<p>Method (i.a) vs (i.b): -The state of dependence between the parameters is <i>critical</i> because its effect on the conservatism of the estimates is related to the <i>structure</i> of the model function -Two options are suggested: 1) perform a <i>sensitivity study</i> to get information about the model function and “artificially” select the state of dependence that produces the most conservative results; 2) assume <i>independence</i> between the parameters, which is more conservative than total dependence when the model function is not increasing in each place with the inputs</p> <p>Method (ii) vs (iii): -The state of dependence is <i>not so critical</i> (e.g., it has almost no effect on the upper and lower CDFs of the model output) -Hybrid MC-FIA may be preferred to MC-based DS-IRS because it is <i>more conservative</i> in the estimation of i) the distributions of a given quantile of the model output and ii) the percentiles of the CDF of the output (in particular, in the range of <i>extreme probabilities</i>, i.e., around 0 and 1)</p>	
Sec. 4.1.2			
		State of epistemic dependence	
		Independence	Total dependence
Representation of epistemic uncertainty	Probabilistic	Double MC (i.b.)	Double MC (i.a.)
		vs	vs
	Non-probabilistic	MC-based DS-IRS (iii.)	Hybrid MC-FIA (ii.)
		↓	↓
	Findings	<p>General: -In the estimation of quantities like the distribution of a given quantile or the percentiles of the CDFs of the output, a <i>non-probabilistic</i> representation of epistemic uncertainty is suggested because it provides more conservative results</p> <p>Method (i.b.) vs (iii): -In the estimation of the upper and lower CDFs of the output, <i>both</i> representations of epistemic uncertainty may be chosen since they may (occasionally) produce <i>comparable</i> results</p> <p>Method (i.a.) vs (ii): -In the estimation of the upper and lower CDFs of the output, a probabilistic representation of epistemic uncertainty may fail to produce reliable and conservative results</p>	

(Table 4. Continued).

Unknown dependences between aleatory variables by DBC (Sec. 4.2)			
	State of dependence between the aleatory variables		
	Independence		Unknown dependence
Methods	Hybrid MC-FIA (ii.)	vs	Hybrid DBC-FIA (iv.)
Findings	<p>-The upper and lower CDF of the output produced by hybrid DBC-FIA <i>completely envelop</i> those obtained by hybrid MC-FIA</p> <p>-Hybrid DBC-FIA is useful to provide an <i>initial</i> “worst-case” estimate of risk when <i>nothing</i> is known about the <i>real</i> state of dependence between the random variables</p> <p>-In realistic applications hybrid DBC-FIA leads to <i>excessively conservative</i> (and thus <i>pessimistic</i>) results that need to be refined by acquiring further knowledge on the system, its model and the real state of dependence between the random variables</p>		

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Appendix A. Two-dimensional Monte Carlo method

The main steps of the procedure are:^{5,32,33}

- (1) set $i_e = 1$ (outer loop processing epistemic uncertainty by MC simulation);
- (2) sample the i_e -th set of random realizations $\theta_j^i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of the epistemically-uncertain parameter vectors θ_j from the probability distributions $p^{\theta_j}(\theta_j), j = 1, 2, \dots, n$;
- (3) sample N_a random realizations $y_j^{i_a, i_e}, i_a = 1, 2, \dots, N_a, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of the “probabilistic” variables $Y_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, from the probability distributions $p_{\theta_j^i}^{y_j}(y_j), j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, conditioned at the values θ_j^i of the epistemically-uncertain parameters θ_j sampled at step (2) above (inner loop processing aleatory uncertainty by MC simulation);
- (4) calculate the values z^{i_a, i_e} of the model output Z as $z^{i_a, i_e} = f(y_1^{i_a, i_e}, y_2^{i_a, i_e}, \dots, y_j^{i_a, i_e}, \dots, y_n^{i_a, i_e})$, $i_a = 1, 2, \dots, N_a$, and build the i_e -th empirical Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) $F_{i_e}^Z$ of Z ;
- (5) if $i_e < N_e$, set $i_e = i_e + 1$ and go back to step (2) above; otherwise, go to (6) below;
- (6) post-process the N_e empirical CDFs $F_{i_e}^Z, i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e$, thereby obtained in order to identify the upper and lower CDFs for Z as $\bar{F}^{Z_i}(z_i) = \max_{i_e=1,2,\dots,N_e} \{F_{i_e}^{Z_i}(z_i)\}$ and $\underline{F}^{Z_i}(z_i) = \min_{i_e=1,2,\dots,N_e} \{F_{i_e}^{Z_i}(z_i)\}$, respectively (i.e., as the two “extreme” CDFs that envelop all the N_e CDFs generated in correspondence of the N_e realizations of epistemic uncertainty).

As highlighted in Sec. 2.1, the random samplings performed at steps (2) and (3) above may account for possible dependences existing between the epistemically-uncertain parameters (step (2)) and between the aleatory variables (step (3)), respectively; on the other hand, such dependences can be obviously included in the analysis, only if they can be modeled within a classical MC framework.⁶³

By way of example and only for illustration purposes, let us consider two random variables Y_1 and Y_2 that are described by probability distributions $p_{\theta_1}^{Y_1}(y_1)$ and $p_{\theta_2}^{Y_2}(y_2)$ (resp., CDFs $F_{\theta_1}^{Y_1}(y_1)$ and $F_{\theta_2}^{Y_2}(y_2)$) whose parameter vectors θ_1 and θ_2 are themselves affected by epistemic uncertainty. In particular, Y_1 is represented by a lognormal distribution $LN(\theta_1) = LN(\theta_{1,1}, \theta_{1,2}) = LN(\mu_1, \sigma_1)$, where $\theta_{1,2} = \sigma_1 = 1.5$ and $\theta_{1,1} = \mu_1$ is described on its turn by a normal probability distribution $p^{\theta_{1,1}}(\theta_{1,1}) = p^{\mu_1}(\mu_1)$ (resp., CDF $F^{\theta_{1,1}}(\theta_{1,1}) = F^{\mu_1}(\mu_1)$) with mean equal to 8, standard deviation equal to 1 and support [6, 10]; Y_2 is represented by a lognormal distribution $LN(\theta_2) = LN(\theta_{2,1}, \theta_{2,2}) = LN(\mu_2, \sigma_2)$, where $\theta_{2,2} = \sigma_2 = 1.7$ and $\theta_{2,1} = \mu_2$ is described on its turn by a normal probability distribution $p^{\theta_{2,1}}(\theta_{2,1}) = p^{\mu_2}(\mu_2)$ (resp., CDF $F^{\theta_{2,1}}(\theta_{2,1}) = F^{\mu_2}(\mu_2)$) with mean equal to 2.2, standard deviation equal to 1 and support [0, 4.5]. In Figs. A.1 and A.2 the procedures for sampling the random realizations $y_1^{i,i}$ and $y_2^{i,i}$ for Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively, are illustrated with respect to different assumptions of (in)dependence between the epistemically-uncertain parameters $\theta_{1,1} = \mu_1$ and $\theta_{2,1} = \mu_2$. In Fig. A.1, we assume *total dependence* between the *epistemically-uncertain parameters* $\theta_{1,1} = \mu_1$ and $\theta_{2,1} = \mu_2$ and *independence* between the *random variables* Y_1 and Y_2 . With reference to the procedure outlined above, a random vector $\{r_{1,1}^i, r_{2,1}^i\}$ is sampled to process epistemic uncertainty (step (2)); in case of *total dependence* between the epistemically-uncertain parameters $\theta_{1,1} = \mu_1$ and $\theta_{2,1} = \mu_2$ the vector $\{r_{1,1}^i, r_{2,1}^i\}$ has to be such that $r_{1,1}^i = r_{2,1}^i$ (e.g., $r_{1,1}^i = r_{2,1}^i = 0.9$ in Fig. A.1, top). The corresponding realizations $\theta_{1,1}^i = \mu_1^i$ and $\theta_{2,1}^i = \mu_2^i$ for $\theta_{1,1} = \mu_1$ and $\theta_{2,1} = \mu_2$ are then found by the *inverse transform method* as $[F^{\theta_{1,1}}]^{-1}(r_{1,1}^i) = [F^{\mu_1}]^{-1}(r_{1,1}^i)$ (= 9.18 in Fig. A.1, top left) and $[F^{\theta_{2,1}}]^{-1}(r_{2,1}^i) = [F^{\mu_2}]^{-1}(r_{2,1}^i)$ (= 3.44 in Fig. A.1, top right), respectively. The CDFs $F_{\theta_1}^{Y_1} = F_{\theta_{1,1}}^{Y_1} = F_{\mu_1}^{Y_1}$ and $F_{\theta_2}^{Y_2} = F_{\theta_{2,1}}^{Y_2} = F_{\mu_2}^{Y_2}$ for the random variables Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively, are constructed using the values sampled (at step (2) above) for $\theta_{1,1} = \mu_1$ and $\theta_{2,1} = \mu_2$, i.e., $\theta_{1,1}^i = \mu_1^i = 9.18$ and $\theta_{2,1}^i = \mu_2^i = 3.44$ (Fig. A.1 bottom). Then, since *independence* is assumed between the *random variables* Y_1 and Y_2 , *two (possibly different) random numbers* u_1^i and u_2^i (e.g., $u_1^i = 0.2$ and $u_2^i = 0.95$ in

Fig. A.1 bottom) are sampled from a uniform distribution in $[0,1)$ and the corresponding realizations $y_1^{i,j}$ and $y_2^{i,j}$ of Y_1 and Y_2 are computed as $[F_{\theta_1^i}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(u_1^i) = [F_{\mu_1^i}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(u_1^i) = [F_{9.18}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(0.2)$ ($= 7.91$ in Fig. A.1, bottom left) and $[F_{\theta_2^i}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(u_2^i) = [F_{\mu_2^i}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(u_2^i) = [F_{3.44}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(0.95)$ ($= 6.65$ in Fig. A.1, bottom right), respectively.

A different situation arises in Fig. A.2, where *independence* is now assumed between the *epistemically-uncertain parameters* $\mu_1 = \theta_{1,1}$ and $\mu_2 = \theta_{2,1}$ (whereas *independence* is still assumed between the *random variables* Y_1 and Y_2). In this case, the random vector $\{r_{1,1}^i, r_{2,1}^i\}$ sampled to process epistemic uncertainty (step (2) above) is such that $r_{1,1}^i$ is *possibly different* from $r_{2,1}^i$ (e.g., $r_{1,1}^i = 0.2$ and $r_{2,1}^i = 0.75$ in Fig. A.2, top). The corresponding realizations $\theta_{1,1}^i = \mu_1^i$ and $\theta_{2,1}^i = \mu_2^i$ for $\theta_{1,1} = \mu_1$ and $\theta_{2,1} = \mu_2$ are then found as $[F^{\theta_{1,1}}]^{-1}(r_{1,1}^i) = [F^{\mu_1}]^{-1}(r_{1,1}^i)$ ($= 7.21$ in Fig. A.2, top left) and $[F^{\theta_{2,1}}]^{-1}(r_{2,1}^i) = [F^{\mu_2}]^{-1}(r_{2,1}^i)$ ($= 2.86$ in Fig. A.2, top right), respectively. The CDFs $F_{\theta_1^i}^{Y_1} = F_{\mu_1^i}^{Y_1} = F_{\mu_1}^{Y_1}$ and $F_{\theta_2^i}^{Y_2} = F_{\mu_2^i}^{Y_2} = F_{\mu_2}^{Y_2}$ for Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively, are constructed using the values sampled for $\theta_{1,1} = \mu_1$ and $\theta_{2,1} = \mu_2$, i.e., $\theta_{1,1}^i = \mu_1^i = 7.21$ and $\theta_{2,1}^i = \mu_2^i = 2.86$ (Fig. A.2 bottom). Then, since *independence* is still assumed between Y_1 and Y_2 , as above *two* random numbers u_1^i and u_2^i (e.g., $u_1^i = 0.35$ and $u_2^i = 0.60$ in Fig. A.2 bottom) are sampled from a uniform distribution in $[0,1)$ and the corresponding realizations $y_1^{i,j}$ and $y_2^{i,j}$ of Y_1 and Y_2 are computed as $[F_{\theta_1^i}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(u_1^i) = [F_{\mu_1^i}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(u_1^i) = [F_{7.21}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(0.35)$ ($= 6.51$ in Fig. A.2, bottom left) and $[F_{\theta_2^i}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(u_2^i) = [F_{\mu_2^i}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(u_2^i) = [F_{2.86}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(0.60)$ ($= 2.83$ in Fig. A.2, bottom right), respectively.

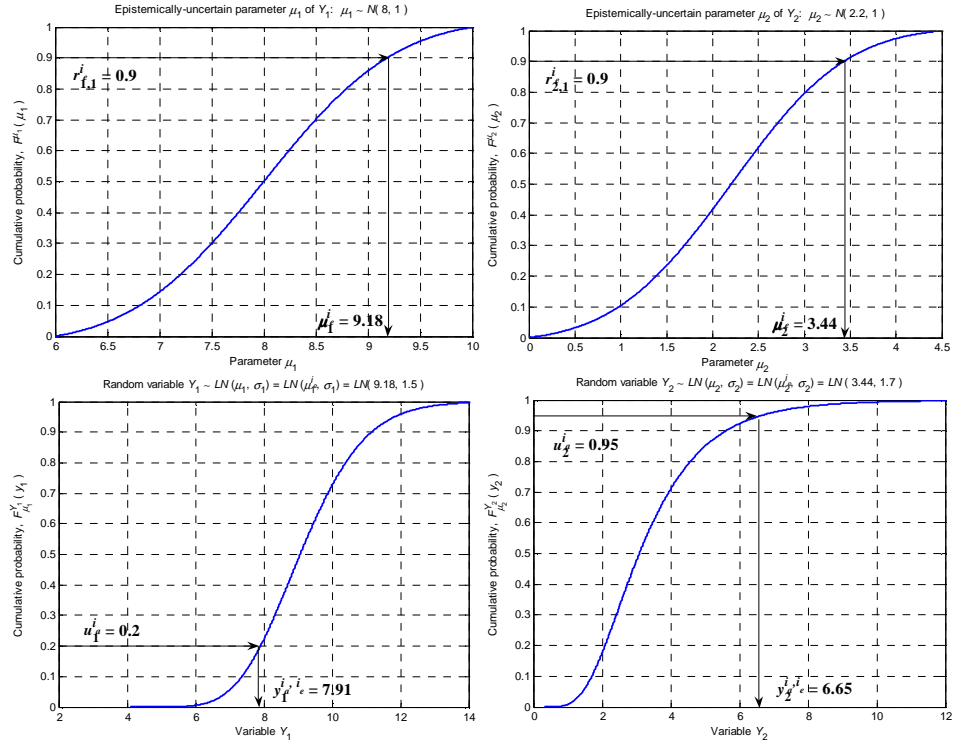


Fig. A.1. Top: PDFs $p^{\mu_1}(\mu_1)$ (left) and $p^{\mu_2}(\mu_2)$ (right) of the epistemically-uncertain parameters μ_1 and μ_2 of the (aleatory) PDFs of the random variables Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively; in evidence, two realizations $\mu_1^i = 9.18$ and $\mu_2^i = 3.44$ sampled assuming total dependence between the parameters. Bottom: CDFs $F_{\mu_1}^{Y_1}$ (left) and $F_{\mu_2}^{Y_2}$ (right) of Y_1 and Y_2 built in correspondence of $\mu_1^i = 9.18$ and $\mu_2^i = 3.44$, respectively; in evidence, two realizations $y_1^i = 7.91$ and $y_2^i = 6.65$ sampled assuming independence between Y_1 and Y_2

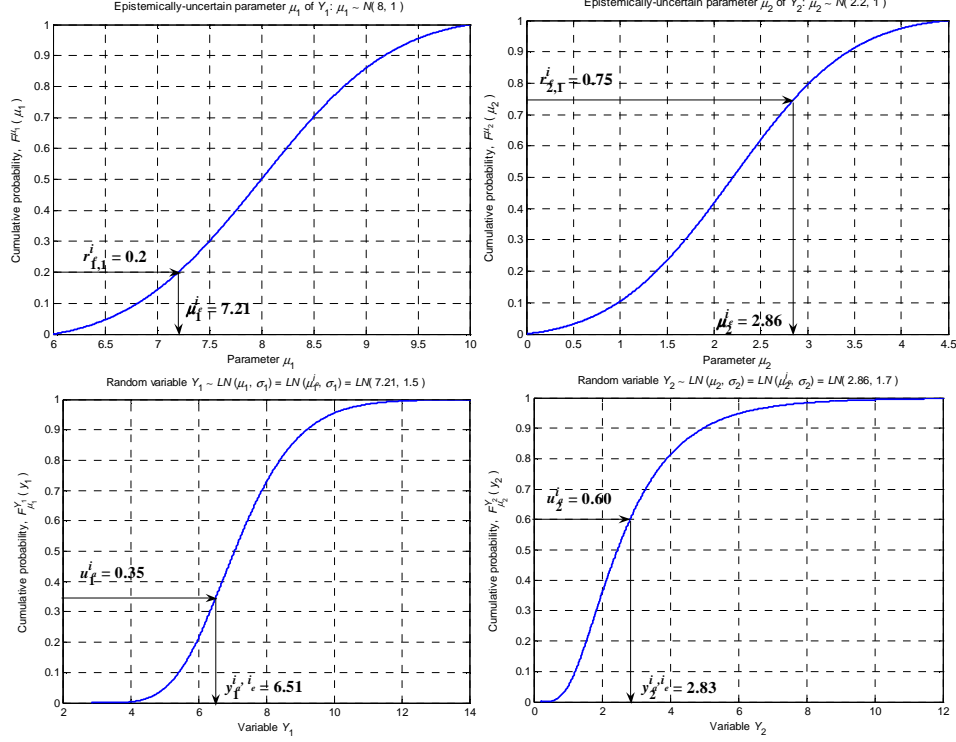


Fig. A.2. Top: PDFs $p^{\mu}(\mu_i)$ (left) and $p^{\mu}(\mu_i)$ of the epistemically-uncertain parameters μ_1 and μ_2 of the (aleatory) PDFs of the random variables Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively; in evidence, two realizations $\mu_1^i = 7.21$ and $\mu_2^i = 2.86$ sampled assuming independence between the parameters. Bottom: CDFs F^{Y_1} (left) and F^{Y_2} (right) of Y_1 and Y_2 built in correspondence of $\mu_1^i = 7.21$ and $\mu_2^i = 2.86$; in evidence, two realizations $y_1^i = 6.51$ and $y_2^i = 2.83$ sampled assuming independence between Y_1 and Y_2

Appendix B. Hybrid Monte Carlo and Fuzzy Interval Analysis approach

The main steps of the procedure are:^{24,34-51}

- (1) set $\alpha = 0$ (outer loop processing epistemic uncertainty by fuzzy interval analysis);
- (2) select the α -cuts $A_{\alpha}^{\theta_{j,1}}, A_{\alpha}^{\theta_{j,2}}, \dots, A_{\alpha}^{\theta_{j,m_j}}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of the possibility distributions $\pi^{\theta_j}(\theta_j) = \{\pi^{\theta_{j,1}}(\theta_{j,1}), \pi^{\theta_{j,2}}(\theta_{j,2}), \dots, \pi^{\theta_{j,m_j}}(\theta_{j,m_j})\}$ of the parameters θ_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$;
- (3) sample N_a random intervals $[y_{-j,\alpha}^i, \bar{y}_{j,\alpha}^i]$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N_a$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of the “probabilistic” variables Y_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, letting parameters θ_j range within the corresponding α -cuts $A_{\alpha}^{\theta_{j,1}}, A_{\alpha}^{\theta_{j,2}}, \dots, A_{\alpha}^{\theta_{j,m_j}}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ (found at step (2) above) (inner loop processing aleatory uncertainty by standard MC simulation);

- (4) find the smallest and largest values of $Z = f(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$, denoted by $\underline{z}_\alpha^{i_a}$ and $\bar{z}_\alpha^{i_a}$, respectively, letting variables Y_j range within the intervals $[\underline{y}_{j,\alpha}^{i_a}, \bar{y}_{j,\alpha}^{i_a}]$, $i_a = 1, 2, \dots, N_a$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ (found at step (3) above). Notice that if the function $Z = f(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$ is *non-monotonic*, the smallest and largest values of Z , i.e., $\underline{z}_\alpha^{i_a}$ and $\bar{z}_\alpha^{i_a}$, have to be found by performing an *exhaustive* search within the intervals $[\underline{y}_{j,\alpha}^{i_a}, \bar{y}_{j,\alpha}^{i_a}]$ (e.g., by means of optimization algorithms, Monte Carlo Simulation, ...). Instead, when $Z = f(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$ is *monotonic* (like in the case studies of Sec. 3), $\underline{z}_\alpha^{i_a}$ and $\bar{z}_\alpha^{i_a}$ can be found *analytically* in correspondence of the extreme *bounds* of the intervals $[\underline{y}_{j,\alpha}^{i_a}, \bar{y}_{j,\alpha}^{i_a}]$: for example, if $Z = Y_1 \cdot Y_2 / Y_3$, then $\underline{z}_\alpha^{i_a} = \underline{y}_{1,\alpha}^{i_a} \cdot \underline{y}_{2,\alpha}^{i_a} / \bar{y}_{3,\alpha}^{i_a}$ and $\bar{z}_\alpha^{i_a} = \bar{y}_{1,\alpha}^{i_a} \cdot \bar{y}_{2,\alpha}^{i_a} / \underline{y}_{3,\alpha}^{i_a}$;
- (5) take the values $\underline{z}_\alpha^{i_a}$ and $\bar{z}_\alpha^{i_a}$ found in (4) above as the lower and upper limits of the N_a α -cuts A_α^{Z,i_a} of Z , $i_a = 1, 2, \dots, N_a$. A probability mass $m(A_\alpha^{Z,i_a}) = 1/N_a$ is associated at each α -cut A_α^{Z,i_a} , $i_a = 1, 2, \dots, N_a$;
- (6) for each set A of interest in the universe of discourse U_Z of Z , calculate the plausibility $Pl_\alpha(A)$ and belief $Bel_\alpha(A)$ of level α as $Pl_\alpha(A) = \sum_{A_\alpha^{Z,i_a} \cap A \neq \emptyset} m(A_\alpha^{Z,i_a})$ and $Bel_\alpha(A) = \sum_{A_\alpha^{Z,i_a} \subseteq A} m(A_\alpha^{Z,i_a})$, respectively.
- (7) if $\alpha < 1$, then set $\alpha = \alpha + \Delta\alpha$ (e.g., $\Delta\alpha = 0.05$ in this paper) and return to step (2) above; otherwise, go to (8) below;
- (8) calculate the plausibility $Pl(A)$ and belief $Bel(A)$ for A as $\int_0^1 Pl_\alpha(A) d\alpha \approx \frac{1}{q+1} \sum_{i=0}^q Pl_{i,\Delta\alpha}(A)$ and $\int_0^1 Bel_\alpha(A) d\alpha \approx \frac{1}{q+1} \sum_{i=0}^q Bel_{i,\Delta\alpha}(A)$, respectively, where $(q+1) = (1/\Delta\alpha + 1) = 21$ is the total number of α -cuts processed in the analysis.^{24,39}
- As highlighted in Sec. 2.2, it is worth noting that performing an interval analysis on α -cuts assumes *total dependence* between the *epistemically-uncertain parameters*. Actually, this procedure implies *strong dependence* between the *information sources*

(e.g., the experts or observers) that supply the input possibility distributions, because the same *confidence level* $(1 - \alpha)$ is chosen to build the α -cuts for *all* the *epistemically-uncertain parameters*.²³ In addition, notice that the random sampling performed at step (3) above may account for possible *dependences* existing between the *aleatory variables*; on the other hand, such dependences can be obviously included in the analysis, *only* if they can be modeled within a classical MC framework:⁶³ in this work, *standard* MC simulation is used to propagate the aleatory uncertainties, which presupposes *independence* between the *random variables*. Finally, as highlighted in Ref. 23, it is worth noting that this hybrid propagation method clearly assumes independence between the *group of probabilistic* (i.e., aleatory or random) *variables* and the *group of the possibilistic* (i.e., epistemically-uncertain) *parameters* of the aleatory probability distributions.

By way of example and only for illustration purposes, let us consider two random variables Y_1 and Y_2 that are described by probability distributions $p_{\theta_1}^{Y_1}(y_1)$ and $p_{\theta_2}^{Y_2}(y_2)$ (resp., CDFs $F_{\theta_1}^{Y_1}(y_1)$ and $F_{\theta_2}^{Y_2}(y_2)$) whose parameter vectors θ_1 and θ_2 are themselves affected by epistemic uncertainty. In particular, Y_1 is represented by a lognormal distribution $LN(\theta_1) = LN(\theta_{1,1}, \theta_{1,2}) = LN(\mu_1, \sigma_1)$, where $\sigma_1 = \theta_{1,2} = 1.5$ and $\theta_{1,1} = \mu_1$ is described by a triangular possibility distribution $\pi^{\theta_{1,1}}(\theta_{1,1}) = \pi^{\mu_1}(\mu_1) = TR(a_1, c_1, b_1)$ with core $c_1 = 8$ and support $[a_1, b_1] = [7, 10]$; Y_2 is represented by a lognormal distribution $LN(\theta_2) = LN(\theta_{2,1}, \theta_{2,2}) = LN(\mu_2, \sigma_2)$, where $\theta_{2,1} = \mu_2 = 9$ and $\theta_{2,2} = \sigma_2$ is described by a triangular possibility distribution $\pi^{\theta_{2,2}}(\theta_{2,2}) = \pi^{\sigma_2}(\sigma_2) = TR(a_2, c_2, b_2)$ with core $c_2 = 1.7$ and support $[a_2, b_2] = [1, 2]$. In Fig. B.1 the procedure for sampling the i_a -th random intervals $[y_{-1,\alpha}^i, \bar{y}_{1,\alpha}^i]$ and $[y_{-2,\alpha}^i, \bar{y}_{2,\alpha}^i]$ for the aleatory variables Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively, is illustrated. A *single* possibility value α (e.g., $\alpha = 0.2$ in Fig. B.1, top) is selected and the corresponding α -cuts $A_{\alpha}^{\theta_{1,1}} = A_{\alpha}^{\mu_1} = A_{0.2}^{\mu_1}$ and $A_{\alpha}^{\theta_{2,2}} = A_{\alpha}^{\sigma_2} = A_{0.2}^{\sigma_2}$ for $\theta_{1,1} = \mu_1$ and $\theta_{2,2} = \sigma_2$ are found as $[\underline{\theta}_{1,1,\alpha}, \bar{\theta}_{1,1,\alpha}] = [\underline{\mu}_{1,\alpha}, \bar{\mu}_{1,\alpha}] = [7.2, 9.6]$ and $[\underline{\theta}_{2,2,\alpha}, \bar{\theta}_{2,2,\alpha}] = [\underline{\sigma}_{2,\alpha}, \bar{\sigma}_{2,\alpha}] = [1.14, 1.94]$, respectively. Then, since *independence* is assumed between Y_1 and Y_2 , *two* random numbers u_1^i and u_2^i (e.g., $u_1^i = 0.45$ and $u_2^i = 0.85$ in Fig. B.1, bottom) are sampled from a uniform distribution in $[0,1)$ and the intervals $[y_{-1,\alpha}^i, \bar{y}_{1,\alpha}^i]$ and $[y_{-2,\alpha}^i, \bar{y}_{2,\alpha}^i]$ are

computed as

$$\left[\inf_{\theta \in [\underline{\theta}_{1,\sigma}, \bar{\theta}_{1,\sigma}]} [F_{\theta}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(u_1^i), \sup_{\theta \in [\underline{\theta}_{1,\sigma}, \bar{\theta}_{1,\sigma}]} [F_{\theta}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(u_1^i) \right] =$$

$$\left[\inf_{\mu \in [\underline{\mu}_{1,\sigma}, \bar{\mu}_{1,\sigma}]} [F_{\mu}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(u_1^i), \sup_{\mu \in [\underline{\mu}_{1,\sigma}, \bar{\mu}_{1,\sigma}]} [F_{\mu}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(u_1^i) \right] = \left[\inf_{\mu \in [7.2, 9.6]} [F_{\mu}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(0.45), \sup_{\mu \in [7.2, 9.6]} [F_{\mu}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(0.45) \right] =$$

[6.86, 9.31] and

$$\left[\inf_{\theta \in [\underline{\theta}_{2,\sigma}, \bar{\theta}_{2,\sigma}]} [F_{\theta}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(u_2^i), \sup_{\theta \in [\underline{\theta}_{2,\sigma}, \bar{\theta}_{2,\sigma}]} [F_{\theta}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(u_2^i) \right] =$$

$$\left[\inf_{\sigma \in [\underline{\sigma}_{2,\sigma}, \bar{\sigma}_{2,\sigma}]} [F_{\sigma}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(u_2^i), \sup_{\sigma \in [\underline{\sigma}_{2,\sigma}, \bar{\sigma}_{2,\sigma}]} [F_{\sigma}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(u_2^i) \right] = \left[\inf_{\sigma \in [1.14, 1.94]} [F_{\sigma}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(0.85), \sup_{\sigma \in [1.14, 1.94]} [F_{\sigma}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(0.85) \right] =$$

[10.19, 11], respectively.

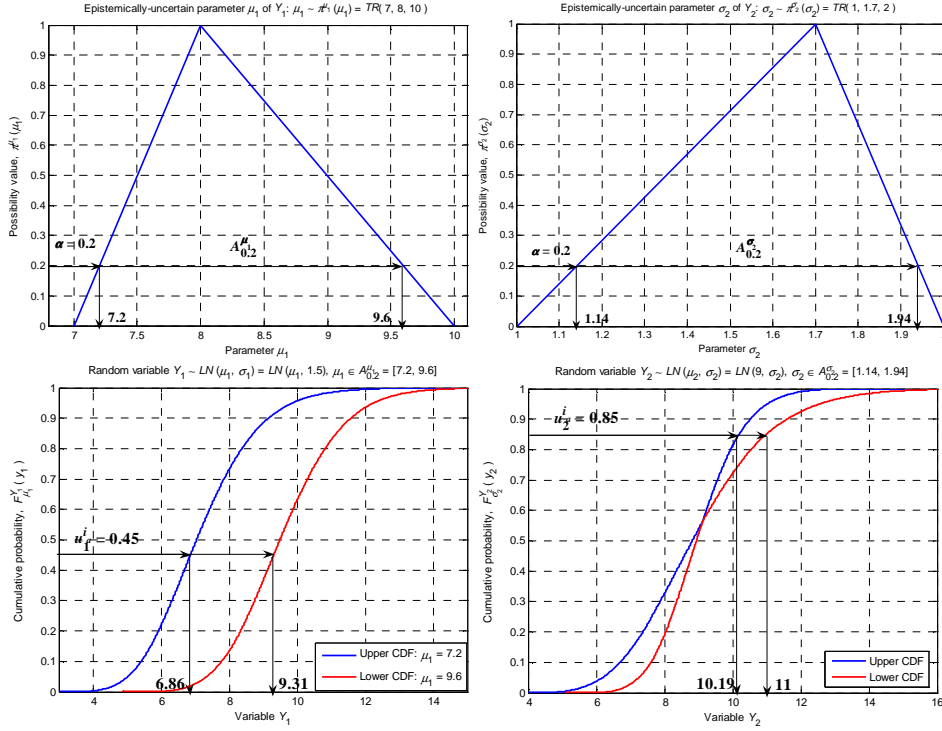


Fig. B.1. Top: possibility distributions $\pi^\mu(\mu_1)$ (left) and $\pi^\sigma(\sigma_2)$ (right) of the epistemically-uncertain parameters μ_1 and σ_2 of the (aleatory) PDFs of the random variables Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively; in evidence the α -cuts of level $\alpha = 0.2$ $A_\alpha^\mu = [\underline{\mu}_{1,\sigma}, \bar{\mu}_{1,\sigma}] = [7.2, 9.6]$ and $A_\alpha^\sigma = [\underline{\sigma}_{2,\sigma}, \bar{\sigma}_{2,\sigma}] = [1.14, 1.94]$, respectively. Bottom: upper and lower CDFs of Y_1 (left) and Y_2 (right) built in correspondence of the extreme values $\underline{\mu}_{1,\sigma} = 7.2$ and $\bar{\mu}_{1,\sigma} = 9.6$ of the α -cut A_α^μ and the extreme values $\underline{\sigma}_{2,\sigma} = 1.14$ and $\bar{\sigma}_{2,\sigma} = 1.94$ of the α -cut A_α^σ , respectively; in evidence, two random intervals $[y_{2,\sigma}^i, y_{1,\sigma}^s] = [6.86, 9.31]$ and $[y_{1,\sigma}^i, y_{2,\sigma}^s] = [10.19, 11]$ sampled assuming independence between Y_1 and Y_2

Appendix C. Monte Carlo-based Dempster-Shafer approach employing Independent Random Sets

In the MC-based DS-IRS approach, the possibility distribution of a generic epistemically-uncertain parameter θ is encoded into discrete (focal) sets $A_{\alpha_t} = [\underline{\theta}_{\alpha_t}, \bar{\theta}_{\alpha_t}]$, $t = 1, 2, \dots, q$ (where $\alpha_1 = 1 > \alpha_2 > \dots > \alpha_q > \alpha_{q+1} = 0$) whose masses are $m_{\alpha_t} = \Delta\alpha_t = \alpha_t - \alpha_{t+1}$ (see Sec. 2.3). In this paper, $q = 20$ and $m_{\alpha_t} = \Delta\alpha_t = \alpha_t - \alpha_{t+1} = 0.05$ for the sake of comparison with the hybrid MC-FIA approach of Sec. 2.2 and Appendix B.

The main steps of the procedure are:^{52,53}

- (1) set $i_e = 1$ (outer loop processing epistemic uncertainty by standard MC simulation);
- (2) sample the values $\{\alpha_{j,i}^{i_e}\}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m_j$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, from the discrete distribution $\{(\alpha_{j,i,t}, m_{\alpha_{j,i,t}}) : t = 1, 2, \dots, q\}$: these sampled values represent the α levels of the focal sets $A_{\alpha_{j,i}^{\theta_{j,1}}}, A_{\alpha_{j,i}^{\theta_{j,2}}}, \dots, A_{\alpha_{j,i}^{\theta_{j,m_j}}}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m_j$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of the discretized possibility distributions $\pi^{\theta_j}(\theta_j)$ of the parameters θ_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$;
- (3) perform the same steps (3) – (4) (inner loop processing aleatory uncertainty by standard MC simulation) as in the procedure of Appendix B to obtain \underline{z}^{i_e, i_a} and \bar{z}^{i_e, i_a} , $i_a = 1, 2, \dots, N_a$, as the upper and lower limits of $Z = f(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$ in correspondence of the i_e -th random realization of epistemic uncertainty;
- (4) if $i_e < N_e$, set $i_e = i_e + 1$ and go back to step (2) above; otherwise, go to (5) below;
- (5) the random sets $E^{i_e, i_a} = [\underline{z}^{i_e, i_a}, \bar{z}^{i_e, i_a}]$ of Z are obtained with the collection of the values \underline{z}^{i_e, i_a} and \bar{z}^{i_e, i_a} , $i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e$, $i_a = 1, 2, \dots, N_a$, found at step (3) above. A probability mass $m(E^{i_e, i_a}) = 1/(N^a \cdot N^e)$ is associated at each random set E^{i_e, i_a} , $i_e = 1, 2, \dots, N_e$, $i_a = 1, 2, \dots, N_a$;
- (6) calculate the plausibility $Pl(A)$ and belief $Bel(A)$ for each set A of interest contained in the universe of discourse U_Z of Z as $Pl(A) = \sum_{E^{i_e, i_a} \cap A \neq \emptyset} m(E^{i_e, i_a})$ and $Bel(A) = \sum_{E^{i_e, i_a} \subseteq A} m(E^{i_e, i_a})$, respectively.

Notice that, differently from the hybrid MC-FIA approach, at step (2) above a *different* possibility value (resp., confidence level) α (resp., $1 - \alpha$) is *randomly* and *independently* sampled for each epistemically-uncertain parameter, i.e., *random set independence* is assumed between the *epistemically-uncertain parameters*. In addition,

notice that the random sampling performed at step (3) above may account for possible *dependences* existing between the *aleatory variables*; on the other hand, such dependences can be obviously included in the analysis, *only* if they can be modeled within a classical MC framework:⁶³ in this work, *standard* MC simulation is used to propagate the aleatory uncertainties, which presupposes *independence* between the *random variables*.

By way of example and only for illustration purposes, let us consider the two random variables Y_1 and Y_2 described in the previous Appendix B. In Fig. C.1 the procedure for sampling the i_a -th random intervals $[\underline{y}_1^{i_a}, \bar{y}_1^{i_a}]$ and $[\underline{y}_2^{i_a}, \bar{y}_2^{i_a}]$ for the aleatory variables Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively, is illustrated. Since *independence* is now assumed between the *epistemically-uncertain parameters* $\theta_{1,1} = \mu_1$ and $\theta_{2,2} = \sigma_2$, *two possibly different* possibility values $\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}$ and $\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}$ (e.g., $\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a} = 0.8$ and $\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a} = 0.1$ in Fig. C.1, top) are *randomly* selected and the corresponding focal sets $A_{\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}^{\theta_{1,1}} = A_{\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}^{\mu_1} = A_{0.8}^{\mu_1}$ and $A_{\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}^{\theta_{2,2}} = A_{\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}^{\sigma_2} = A_{0.1}^{\sigma_2}$ for $\theta_{1,1} = \mu_1$ and $\theta_{2,2} = \sigma_2$ are found as $[\underline{\theta}_{1,1,\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}, \bar{\theta}_{1,1,\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}] = [\underline{\mu}_{1,\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}, \bar{\mu}_{1,\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}] = [7.8, 8.4]$ and $[\underline{\theta}_{2,2,\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}, \bar{\theta}_{2,2,\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}] = [\underline{\sigma}_{2,\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}, \bar{\sigma}_{2,\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}] = [1.07, 1.97]$, respectively. Then, since *independence* is also assumed between Y_1 and Y_2 , *two* random numbers $u_1^{i_a}$ and $u_2^{i_a}$ (e.g., $u_1^{i_a} = 0.55$ and $u_2^{i_a} = 0.15$ in Fig. C.1, bottom) are sampled from a uniform distribution in $[0,1)$ and the

$$\begin{aligned} \text{intervals } [\underline{y}_1^{i_a}, \bar{y}_1^{i_a}] \text{ and } [\underline{y}_2^{i_a}, \bar{y}_2^{i_a}] \text{ are computed as } & \left[\inf_{\theta \in [\underline{\theta}_{1,1,\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}, \bar{\theta}_{1,1,\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}]} [F_{\theta_1}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(u_1^{i_a}), \right. \\ & \left. \sup_{\theta \in [\underline{\theta}_{1,1,\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}, \bar{\theta}_{1,1,\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}]} [F_{\theta_1}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(u_1^{i_a}) \right] = \left[\inf_{\mu \in [\underline{\mu}_{1,\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}, \bar{\mu}_{1,\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}]} [F_{\mu}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(u_1^{i_a}), \sup_{\mu \in [\underline{\mu}_{1,\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}, \bar{\mu}_{1,\alpha_{1,1}^{i_a}}]} [F_{\mu}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(u_1^{i_a}) \right] = \\ & \left[\inf_{\mu \in [7.8, 8.4]} [F_{\mu}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(0.55), \sup_{\mu \in [7.8, 8.4]} [F_{\mu}^{Y_1}]^{-1}(0.55) \right] = [7.84, 8.46] \text{ and } \left[\inf_{\theta \in [\underline{\theta}_{2,2,\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}, \bar{\theta}_{2,2,\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}]} [F_{\theta_2}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(u_2^{i_a}), \right. \\ & \left. \sup_{\theta \in [\underline{\theta}_{2,2,\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}, \bar{\theta}_{2,2,\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}]} [F_{\theta_2}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(u_2^{i_a}) \right] = \left[\inf_{\sigma \in [\underline{\sigma}_{2,\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}, \bar{\sigma}_{2,\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}]} [F_{\sigma_2}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(u_2^{i_a}), \sup_{\sigma \in [\underline{\sigma}_{2,\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}, \bar{\sigma}_{2,\alpha_{2,2}^{i_a}}]} [F_{\sigma_2}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(u_2^{i_a}) \right] = \\ & \left[\inf_{\sigma \in [1.07, 1.97]} [F_{\sigma_2}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(0.15), \sup_{\sigma \in [1.07, 1.97]} [F_{\sigma_2}^{Y_2}]^{-1}(0.15) \right] = [7.02, 7.90], \text{ respectively.} \end{aligned}$$

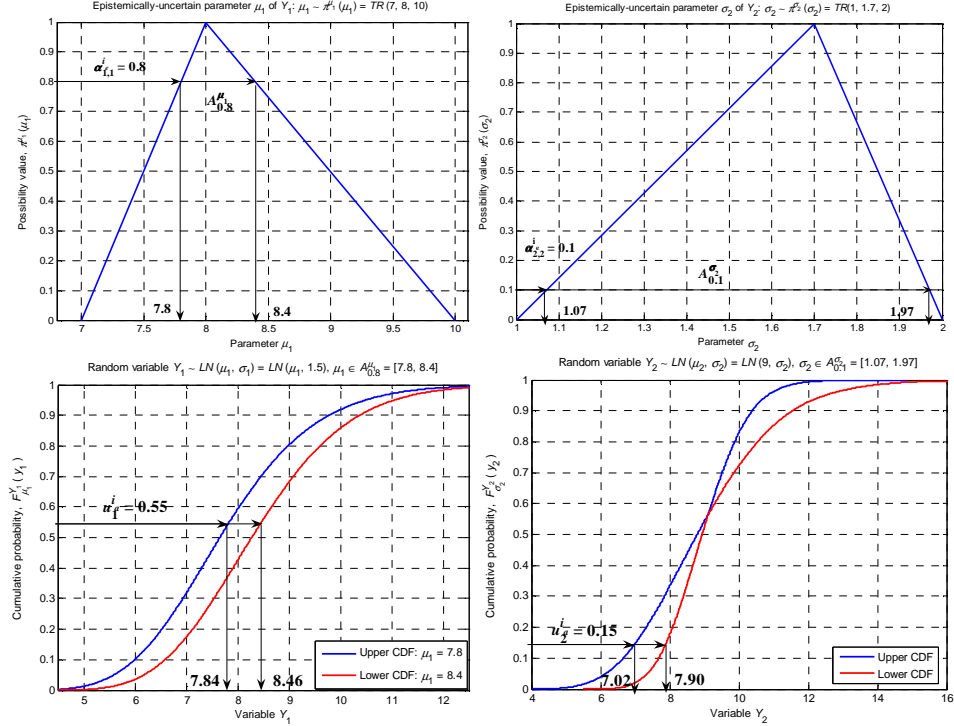


Fig. C.1. Top: possibility distributions $\pi^\mu(\mu_1)$ (left) and $\pi^\sigma(\sigma_2)$ (right) of the epistemically-uncertain parameters μ_1 and σ_2 of the (aleatory) PDFs of the random variables Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively; in evidence the α -cuts $A_{\alpha_1}^\mu = [\underline{\mu}_{1,\alpha_1}^\mu, \bar{\mu}_{1,\alpha_1}^\mu] = [7.8, 8.4]$ and $A_{\alpha_2}^\sigma = [\underline{\sigma}_{2,\alpha_2}^\sigma, \bar{\sigma}_{2,\alpha_2}^\sigma] = [1.07, 1.97]$ of levels $\alpha_{1,1}^\mu = 0.8$ and $\alpha_{2,2}^\sigma = 0.1$ for μ_1 and σ_2 , respectively. Bottom: upper and lower CDFs of Y_1 (left) and Y_2 (right) built in correspondence of the extreme values $\underline{\mu}_1 = 7.8$ and $\bar{\mu}_{1,\alpha} = 8.4$ of the α -cut A_α^μ and the extreme values $\underline{\sigma}_{2,\alpha} = 1.07$ and $\bar{\sigma}_{2,\alpha} = 1.97$ of the α -cut A_α^σ , respectively; in evidence, two random intervals $[y_1^l, \bar{y}_{1,\alpha}^l] = [7.84, 8.46]$ and $[y_2^l, \bar{y}_{2,\alpha}^l] = [7.02, 7.90]$ sampled assuming independence between Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively

Appendix D. Hybrid Dependency Bound Convolution and Fuzzy Interval Analysis approach

The Dependency Bound Convolution (DBC) method⁶⁹ allows computing extreme upper and lower CDFs on the outputs of probabilistic models no matter what correlations or dependencies exist among the input variables; these bounds are also the “pointwise best possible.”^{17,68}

The method is based on the theorem of Frank et al., 1987,⁸⁸ which provides the pointwise best possible bounds \bar{F}_{DBC}^Z and \underline{F}_{DBC}^Z for the result $Z = O(Y_1, Y_2)$ of a generic binary mathematical operation $O(Y_1, Y_2)$ (which is non-decreasing in each place and continuous, except possibly at infinity) between almost surely positive random variables Y_1 and Y_2 of given Cumulative Distribution Functions (CDFs) F^{Y_1} and F^{Y_2} .^{17,68} The

reader is referred to Refs. 17, 68 and 69 for the formal expressions of \overline{F}_{DBC}^Z and \underline{F}_{DBC}^Z when $O \in \{+, -, *, /\}$ and to Ref. 89 for the extension of these results to other operators such as power, logarithm, and so on.

In this theoretical framework, Ref. 69 provides *operative rules* to *explicitly* determine the bounds \overline{F}_{DBC}^Z and \underline{F}_{DBC}^Z when $O \in \{+, -, *, /\}$. In particular, the main steps of the algorithm are: (i) *discretize* the CDFs F^{Y_1} and F^{Y_2} of the random variables Y_1 and Y_2 into upper and lower CDFs \overline{F}^{Y_1} , \overline{F}^{Y_2} , \underline{F}^{Y_1} , and \underline{F}^{Y_2} , respectively (i.e., build *probability boxes* for Y_1 and Y_2); (ii) apply the mathematical formulas provided in Ref. 69 to obtain bounds $[\overline{F}_{DBC}^Z]^{-1}$ and $[\underline{F}_{DBC}^Z]^{-1}$ on the *quantile* function $[F^Z]^{-1}$; (iii) take the *inverse* of $[\overline{F}_{DBC}^Z]^{-1}$ and $[\underline{F}_{DBC}^Z]^{-1}$ to get the bounds \overline{F}_{DBC}^Z and \underline{F}_{DBC}^Z on the CDF F^Z . The reader is referred to the seminal paper for further technical details.

The characteristics of the algorithm described above are here exploited to join the Dependency Bound Convolution (DBC) method and the Fuzzy Interval Analysis (FIA) approach within a “level-2” framework of hybrid (probabilistic and possibilistic) uncertainty propagation. In synthesis, the main steps of the hybrid DBC-FIA algorithm are:

- (1) outer loop processing epistemic uncertainty by FIA: perform the same steps (1) and (2) of the procedure in Appendix B to get the α -cuts $A_\alpha^{\theta_{j,1}}, A_\alpha^{\theta_{j,2}}, \dots, A_\alpha^{\theta_{j,m_j}}$ of the possibility distributions $\pi^{\theta_j}(\theta_j) = \{\pi^{\theta_{j,1}}(\theta_{j,1}), \pi^{\theta_{j,2}}(\theta_{j,2}), \dots, \pi^{\theta_{j,m_j}}(\theta_{j,m_j})\}$ of the parameters $\theta_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$;
- (2) inner loop processing aleatory uncertainty by DBC:
 - (i) letting parameters θ_j range within the corresponding α -cuts $A_\alpha^{\theta_{j,1}}, A_\alpha^{\theta_{j,2}}, \dots, A_\alpha^{\theta_{j,m_j}}$ (found at step (1) above), build the upper and lower CDFs $\overline{F}_\alpha^{Y_j}$, $\underline{F}_\alpha^{Y_j}$ (i.e., the probability boxes) of level α for the “probabilistic” variables Y_j as $\overline{F}_\alpha^{Y_j} = \sup_{\theta_j \in A_\alpha^{\theta_j}} \{F_{\theta_j}^{Y_j}\}$ and $\underline{F}_\alpha^{Y_j} = \inf_{\theta_j \in A_\alpha^{\theta_j}} \{F_{\theta_j}^{Y_j}\}, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, where $F_{\theta_j}^{Y_j}$ is the CDF of $p_{\theta_j}^{Y_j}$;

- (ii) apply the DBC rules to obtain the bounds of level α $[\bar{F}_{\alpha,DBC}^Z]^{-1}$ and $[\underline{F}_{\alpha,DBC}^Z]^{-1}$ on the *quantile* function $[F^Z]^{-1}$ of the model output $Z = f(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$;
- (iii) take the *inverse* of $[\bar{F}_{\alpha,DBC}^Z]^{-1}$ and $[\underline{F}_{\alpha,DBC}^Z]^{-1}$ to get the bounds of level α $\bar{F}_{\alpha,DBC}^Z$ and $\underline{F}_{\alpha,DBC}^Z$ on the CDF F^Z of the model output $Z = f(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$.
- (3) repeat step (2) above for another possibility value $\alpha \in (0, 1]$.

The bounds \bar{F}_{DBC}^Z and \underline{F}_{DBC}^Z on F^Z can be computed as $\bar{F}_{DBC}^Z = \int_0^1 \bar{F}_{\alpha,DBC}^Z d\alpha$ and

$$\underline{F}_{DBC}^Z = \int_0^1 \underline{F}_{\alpha,DBC}^Z d\alpha, \text{ respectively.}$$