

다물리 해석을 위한 DeCART-MATRA 연계 현황

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CHO Jin-young

Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute

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- ◆ DeCART Development Status
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DeCART Development Status

◆ DeCART Code

- INERI 1: 2002 ~ 2004, 고신뢰도 원자로 통합모의, DeCART 원형 코드 개발
- INERI 2: 2004 ~ 2006, VHTR 응용을 위한 DeCART 확장
- INERI 3 : 2008 ~ 2011, DeCART 코드 실용성 향상, CORONA 연계
- INERI 4 : 2011 ~ 2014, DeCART 기능 보완, VHTR 수치검증/실험검증 문제 해석
- DeCART/CHORUS/MASTER 핵설계체계 개발중
- CASL Project의 MPACK 코드 개발의 기반이 됨

◆ DeCART2D Code

- 2-Step 핵설계 체계용 DeCART 2-D version
- Release: 불가리아 Sofia 대학, KAIST, 경희대, UNIST, 한양대, 세종대, 부산대, 교육 및 연구용으로 무상제공
- 경수로 해석용 DeCART2D/MASTER 핵설계체계 – 인허가 목표로 V&V 진행중
- VHTR 해석용 DeCART2D/CAPP 핵설계 코드체계

DeCART Code

◆ Adaptation of DeCART Specific Library Format

◆ Sub-Pin Level Planar MOC Transport Calculation

- Cell or Assembly based Modular Ray Tracing
- Resonance Treatment based on Subgroup or RIT Method for Whole Core
- Depletion Calculation based on Krylov Subspace Method
- Up to P3 Anisotropic Calculation
- Double Heterogeneity Treatment by Sanchez Method

◆ Pin Based Axial SP3 Transport Calculation with Subplane Scheme

◆ CMFD Acceleration for Irregular Mesh

◆ Gamma Diffusion Calculation

◆ MPI and OpenMP based Parallel Computation

◆ Transient Calculation (need more verification)

◆ Thermal Feedback (Simplified T-H or Coupling with CORONA or KARMA)

◆ Reload Core Calculation

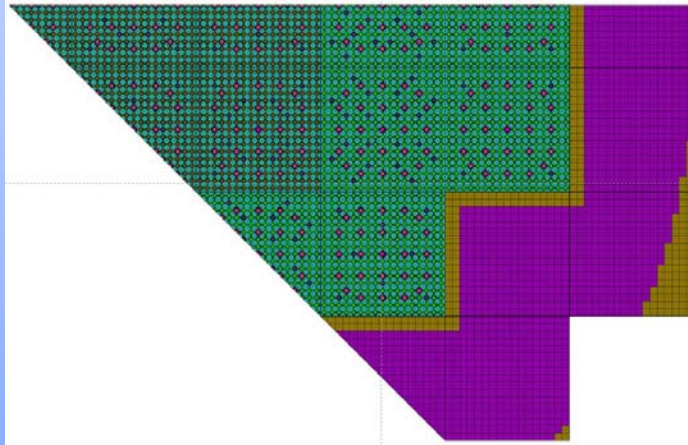
◆ Lattice Code Capability: B1 Criticality Calculation, HGC File Generation

◆ Equivalent Group Constant: SENM for Rectangular and TPEN for Hexagonal

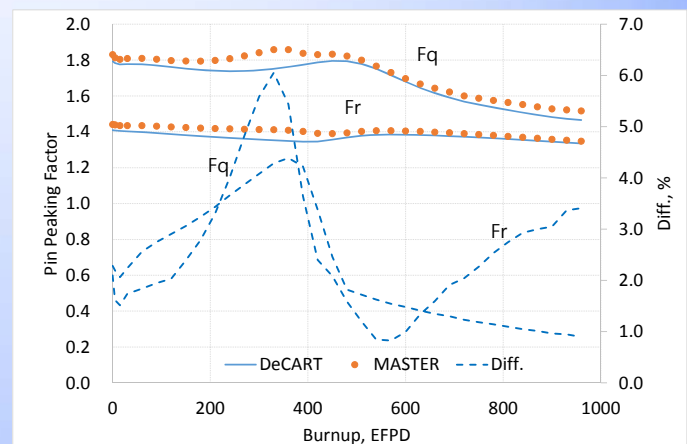
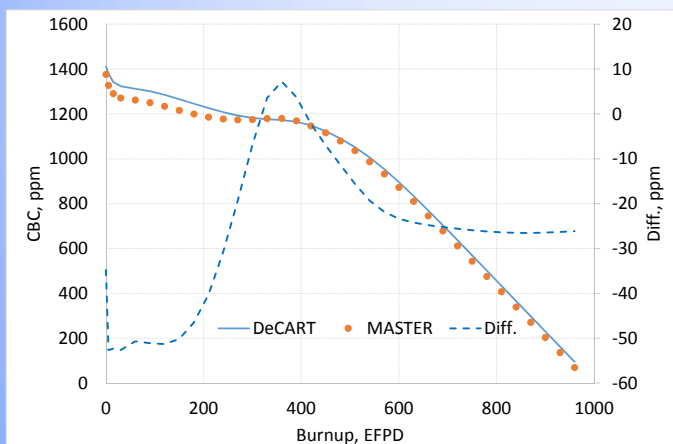
Nuclear Design Parameter Evaluation for SMART

◆ DeCART Model

- 1/8 Core Model
- Explicit Baffle Treatment
- Coolant Temperature: Assembly-wise Lumped Channel Model
- Fuel Temperature: Pin-wise Tf-Table Model
- Axial 22 Planes including Top and Bottom Reflector



Nuclear Design Parameter Evaluation for SMART



◆ CBC

- Maximum difference ~ 30 ppm < Uncertainty of CASMO-3/MASTER

◆ Peaking Factor

- Fq Maximum difference ~ 3% < Uncertainty of CASMO-3/MASTER
- Fr Maximum difference ~ 4.3% < Uncertainty of CASMO-3/MASTER
- CASMO-3/MASTER generates more conservative results

◆ CASMO-3/MASTER generates Fxy, AO, Power distribution etc within Uncertainty

DeCART Development Status

◆ Procedure of Nuclear Design System

- Highly Depend on the Capability of Lattice Code
- The Conventional System uses 2-D Lattice Code with Ideal Boundary Condition
- Recently Sugimura Proposed Hybrid core calculation system using CASMO-4 2-D whole core transport capability, which reflects realistic radial interface effects.

N. SUGIMURA et al., "Development of Hybrid Core Calculation System using Two-Dimensional Full-Core Heterogeneous Transport Calculation and Three-Dimensional Advanced Nodal Calculation," *J. of Nuc. Sci. and Tech.*, 43, No. 7, p731-742 (2006).

- KAERI Proposed DeCART/CHORUS/MASTER Code System using DeCART 3-D Whole Core Calculation

Jin Young Cho, Jae Seung Song, and Kyung Hoon Lee, "Three Dimensional Nuclear Analysis System DeCART/CHORUS/MASTER," ANS 2013 Annual Meeting, June 16-20, 2013

Jin Young Cho, "3-D Whole-Core Transport based Nuclear Analysis System,

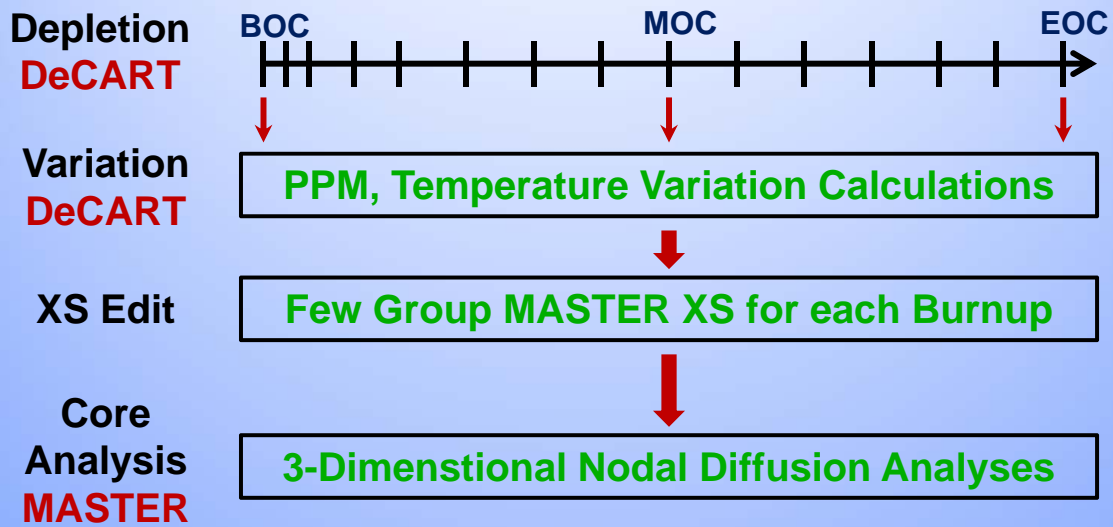
DeCART/CHORUS/MASTER," 2013 KNS 추계 원자로물리 및 계산과학 연구현황 워크숍, 10.23, 2013

DeCART/CHORUS MASTER

◆ DeCART/CHORUS/MASTER

- Uses the 3-D whole core transport calculation capability of the DeCART code.
- Though 3-D whole core transport calculation is possible, all the design calculation of more than ten thousand for safety related data generation can not be performed by the DeCART code.
- DeCART has a role to produce the nodewise equivalent constants for MASTER nodal code by 3-D transport calculation.
- CHORUS: Editing Program to generate MASTER Library
- MASTER: 3-D Nodal Code (use SENM for Rectangular Core and TPEN for Hexagonal Core)
- Reduce the design uncertainties to the DeCART Uncertainty Level
- Applied to YGN3 Cycle 1 BOC and EOC, and Hexagonal Benchmark problems

Procedure of New Nuclear Design System



Equivalent Constants for MASTER Code

- ◆ Equivalent Group Constant: Homogenized Group Constants and Surface Flux Discontinuity Factor(SDF)
- ◆ Homogenized Group Constant can be Calculated by the DeCART Solution

$$\Sigma_{xg}^m = \frac{\sum_{i \in m} \sum_{j \in g} \Sigma_{x,j}^i \phi_j^i V^i}{\sum_{i \in m} \sum_{j \in g} \phi_j^i V^i}$$

- ◆ SDF requires Homogeneous Surface Flux which is not a DeCART Solution

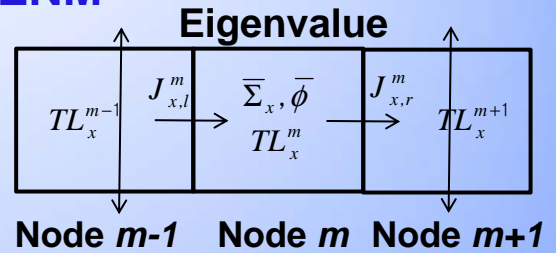
$$f_{xg,r}^m = \frac{\phi_{xg,r}^{m,het}}{\phi_{xg,r}^{m,ho}}$$

- ◆ Implementation of One-Node SENM and TPEN Kernel to DeCART

Equivalent Constants for MASTER Code

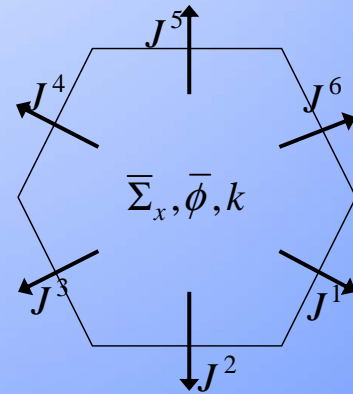
◆ Given Condition for One-Node SENM

- Node Average Flux and Eigenvalue
- Homogeneous Group Constants
- Surface Flux and Net Currents
- Transverse Leakage



◆ Given Conditions for TPEN

- Node Average Flux and Eigenvalue
- Homogeneous Group Constants
- Surface Flux and Net Currents
- Transverse Leakage for Axial NEM



Examination for Rectangular Core

◆ YGN3 (Yong Gwang Unit 3) Cycle 1 BOC and EOC

- 2-D Fixed Temperature Problem
- 3-D HFP Problem at BOC
- 3-D HFP Problem at EOC

◆ DeCART Calculation Model

- 1/8 Symmetric Core
- Explicit Shroud Modeling
- Barrel is Replaced by Coolant
- Explicit Axial Position Model for Spacer Grid
- Assemblywise Enthalpy Calculation and Pin-wise Fuel Temperature Calculation using C-E Correlation

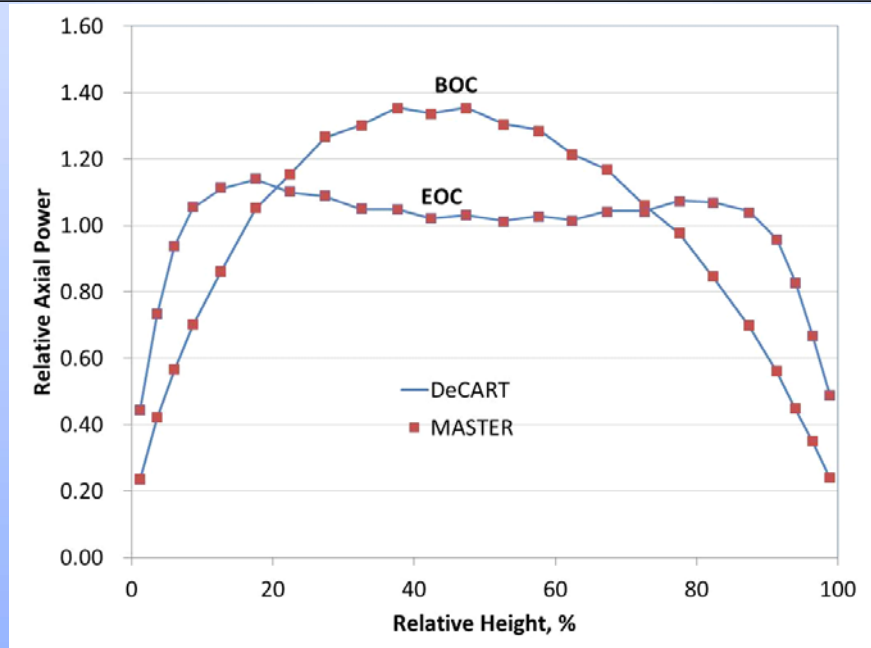
Assembly Power Error at 3-D HFP BOC

0.8568	1.0493	1.2152	0.8755	1.1983	1.0497	1.1873	0.991
0.8582	1.0506	1.2165	0.8761	1.1986	1.0491	1.1861	0.991
0.16	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.03	-0.06	-0.10	0.00
	1.2628	0.8837	1.2802	0.8646	1.2007	1.1513	0.8501
	1.2642	0.8845	1.2812	0.8647	1.2001	1.15	0.8501
	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.01	-0.05	-0.11	0.00
		1.1875	0.8338	1.1717	0.857	1.1112	0.5765
		1.1886	0.8342	1.1719	0.8565	1.1104	0.5768
		0.09	0.05	0.02	-0.06	-0.07	0.05
			1.1475	0.8364	1.2276	1.0093	
			1.1479	0.8361	1.2266	1.009	
			0.03	-0.04	-0.08	-0.03	
				1.1429	1.0811	0.5847	
				1.1421	1.0803	0.5848	
				-0.07	-0.07	0.02	
		k					
DeCART		0.999996			0.6895		
MASTER		0.999890			0.6898		
% Diff.		-0.010			0.04		

Assembly Power Error at 3-D HFP EOC

0.9438	1.0849	1.1325	0.9556	1.1341	1.0958	1.1323	0.8525
0.9404	1.0815	1.1298	0.9532	1.1327	1.0953	1.1336	0.8562
-0.36	-0.31	-0.24	-0.25	-0.12	-0.05	0.11	0.43
	1.1335	0.9547	1.2517	0.9536	1.1275	1.1077	0.7658
	1.1305	0.9519	1.2499	0.9520	1.1272	1.1085	0.7687
	-0.26	-0.29	-0.14	-0.17	-0.03	0.07	0.38
		1.1962	0.9615	1.1894	0.9309	1.0693	0.5705
		1.1941	0.9594	1.1886	0.9303	1.0705	0.5733
		-0.18	-0.22	-0.07	-0.06	0.11	0.49
			1.1964	0.9549	1.1884	0.9163	
			1.1953	0.9540	1.1892	0.9191	
			-0.09	-0.09	0.07	0.31	
				1.1684	1.0845	0.5894	
				1.1688	1.0860	0.5921	
				0.03	0.14	0.46	
		k					
DeCART		1.000003			0.6997		
MASTER		1.000444			0.7028		
% Diff.		0.044			0.44		

Axial Power Distribution at 3-D HFP



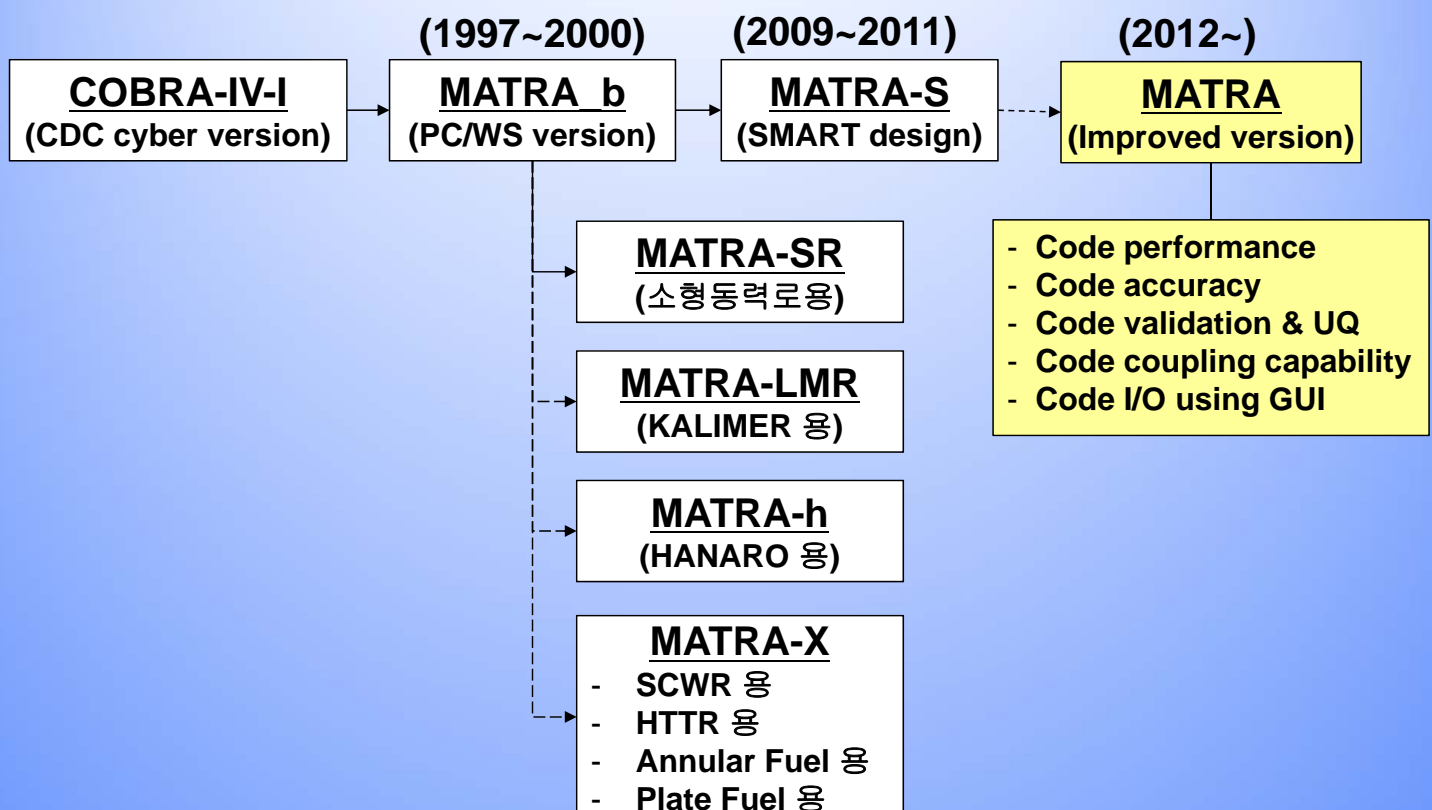
Bank Worth Comparison w/ Pseudo XS

	DeCART	$\Delta\Sigma$ by Procedure		Worth (pcm)		Diff(%)	DeCART2D / MASTER	Diff(%)
		MASTER	$\Delta\rho$ (PCM)	DeCART	MASTER			
ARO	1.038195	1.038198	0.3					
R5	1.033572	1.033584	1.1	431	430	-0.20	461	7.00
R54	1.028144	1.028166	2.1	942	940	-0.19	1007	6.94
R543	1.022237	1.022289	5.0	1504	1499	-0.31	1579	5.01
R5432	1.016881	1.016979	9.5	2019	2010	-0.46	2090	3.52
R54321	0.999581	0.999591	1.0	3721	3720	-0.02	3886	4.44
ARI	0.878286	0.878332	6.0	17537	17531	-0.03		

MATRA Development Status

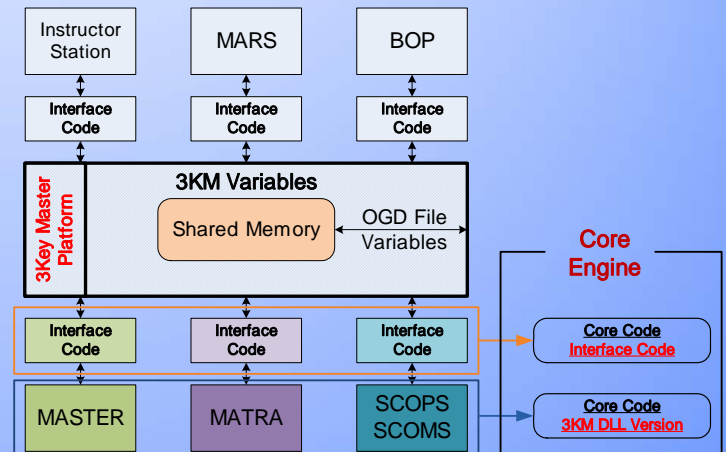
- ◆ **MATRA(Multichannel Analyzer for steady state and Transient in Rod Array)**
- ◆ **Sub-channel Analysis Code developed at KAERI**
 - Based on COBRA-IV-I, but fully re-constructed
 - Improvement for Single-phase and Two-phase Flow Models
 - Improvement for Fuel Heat Transfer Models
 - Improvement for Solution Methods
 - Solves T-H in Steady-state or Transient Condition in the Core
 - Approved for SMART core TH design analysis
- ◆ **Coupled with**
 - MASTER Nodal Diffusion Code
 - DeCART 3-D Transport Code
 - FRAPCON-3 Fuel Performance Code

MATRA Pedigree



MASTER-MATRA Coupling

- ◆ Conducted as a part of the SMART simulator
- ◆ The engines consisting of the SMART simulator were coupled on the 3-KEYMASTER(3KM[5]) platform
- ◆ 3KM provides pipes to connect each code. Registering as common variables, it can be accessed in any code on the 3KM platform
- ◆ MATRA needs the heat flux distribution, and operating conditions such as T-inlet, mass flux, and exit pressure.
- ◆ MASTER needs T_f , T_m , D_m
- ◆ Data is transferred through 3KM shared memory

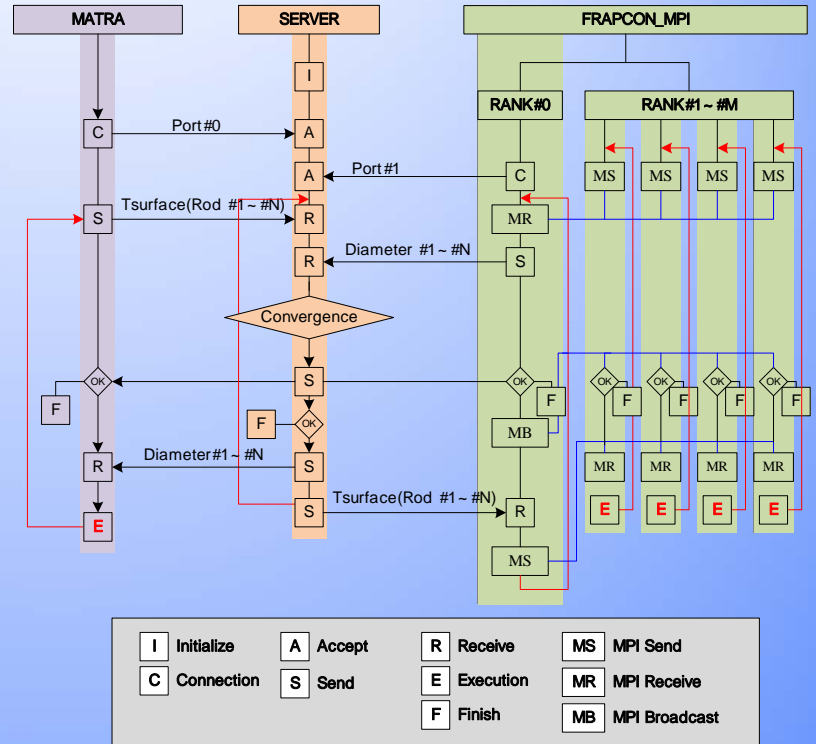


FRAPCON-MATRA Coupling

- ◆ FRAPCON-3 Code
 - Code to calculate the steady-state response of fuel rods during a long-term burnup in a light-water reactor
 - Temperature, pressure, and deformation of a fuel rod can be estimated by this code according to the variation of the coolant and rod power.
 - 1) Heat conduction through the fuel and cladding to the coolant
 - 2) Cladding elastic and plastic deformation
 - 3) Fuel-cladding mechanical interaction
 - 4) Fission gas release from the fuel and rod internal pressure
 - 5) Cladding oxidation
- ◆ FRAPCON-MATRA coupling
 - Socket based coupling & MPI technique for FRAPCON
 - MATRA receives the geometrical information and sends the heat transfer coefficient
 - MATRA modifies subchannel information such as the flow area, wetted and heated perimeter

FRAPCON-MATRA Coupling

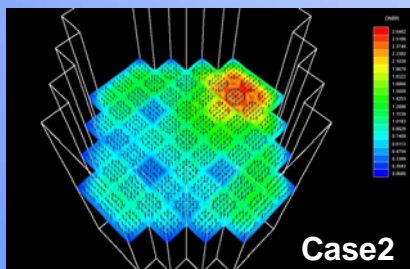
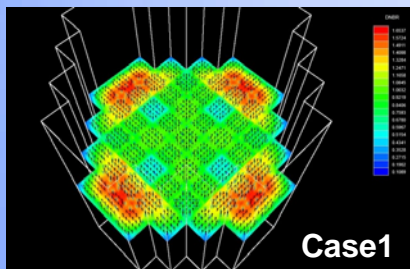
- ◆ **Problem: SMART Whole Core Pin by Pin Coupling**
- ◆ **Socket based Data Transfer**
 - Between MATRA & Server, FRAPCON & Server
 - Geometric Info.
 - Each Rod Info.
- ◆ **MPI based Data Transfer**
 - Interior data transfer of FRAPCON between each rods



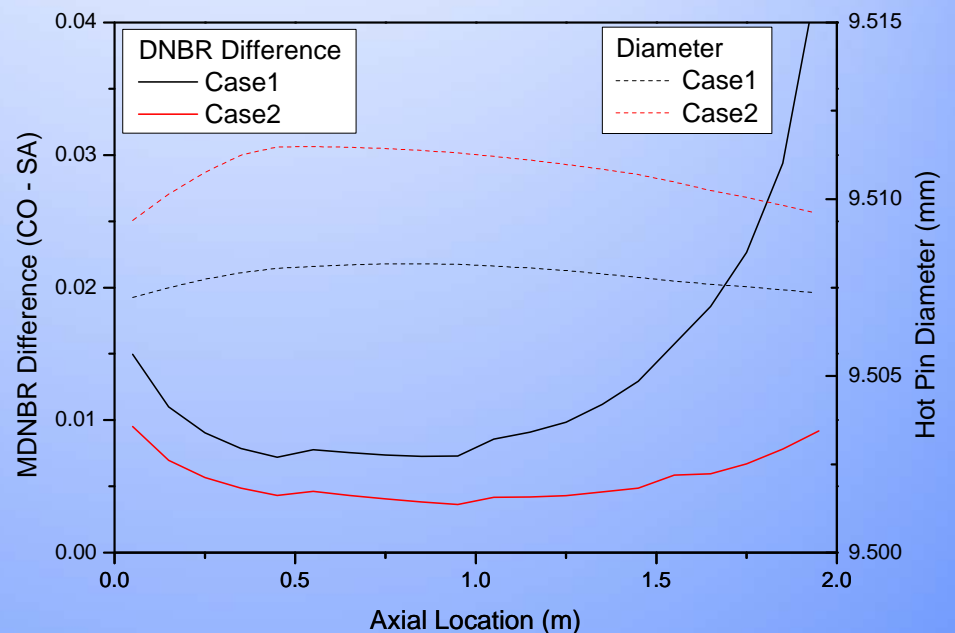
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FRAPCON-MATRA Coupling

- ◆ **FRAPCON-MATRA coupled Calculation**
 - Hot Rod



Radial Power Distribution

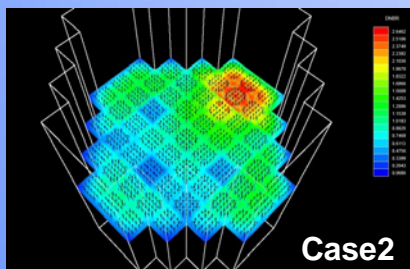
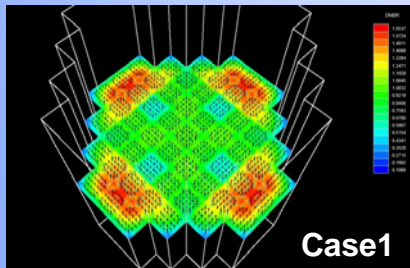


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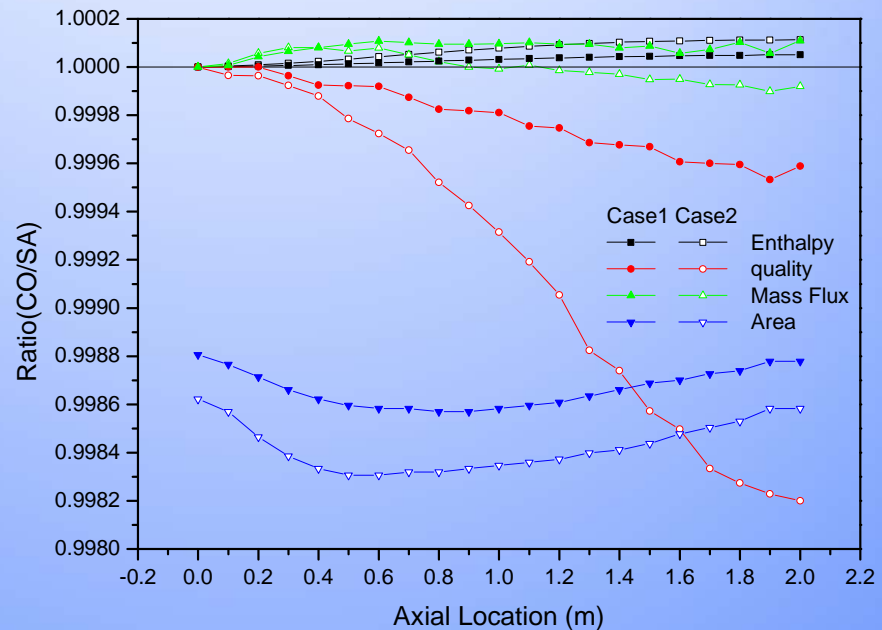
FRAPCON-MATRA Coupling

◆ FRAPCON-MATRA coupled Calculation

➤ Hot Channel



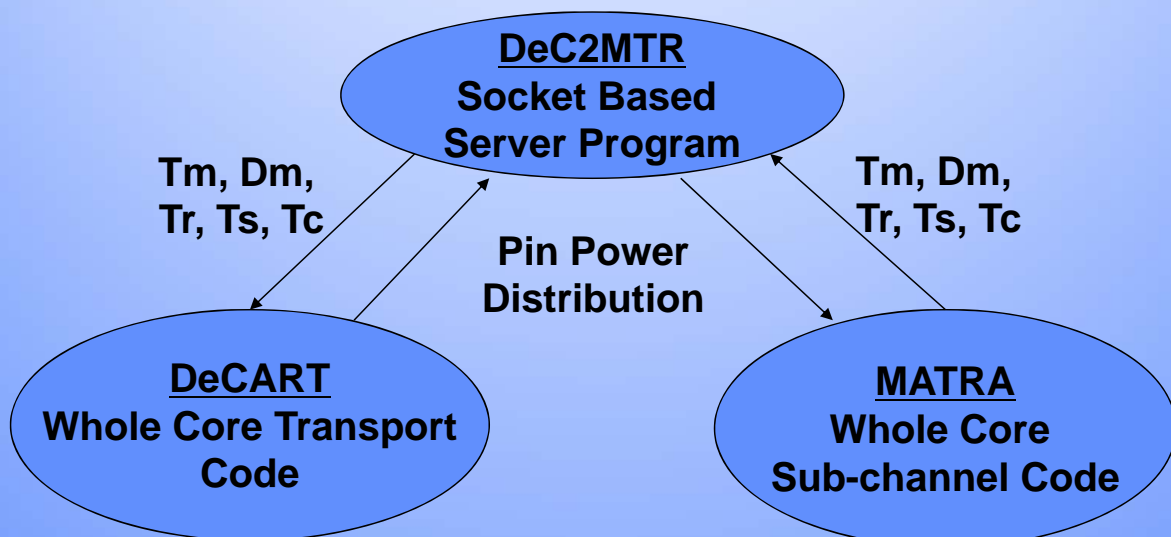
Radial Power Distribution



DeCART-MATRA Coupling

◆ Socket based Data Transfer

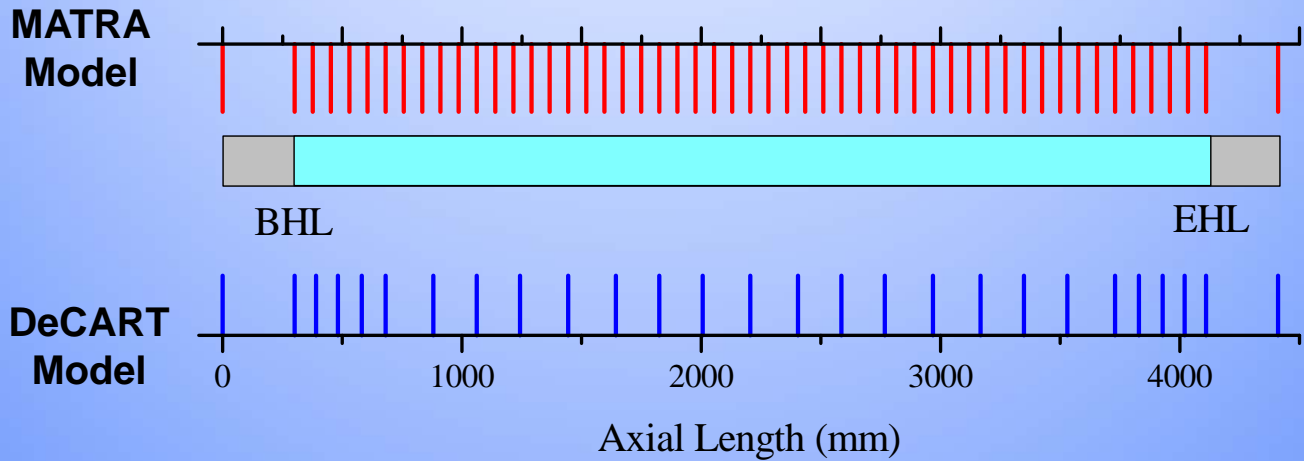
- Pin-wise Data Transfer
- Coolant Density and Temperature, Rod Surface Temp. and Fuel Surface and Center Temperature from MATRA to DeCART
- Pin-wise Power Distribution from DeCART to MATRA



DeCART-MATRA Coupled Calculation(YGN3)

◆ Axial Mapping for DeCART-MATRA Coupling

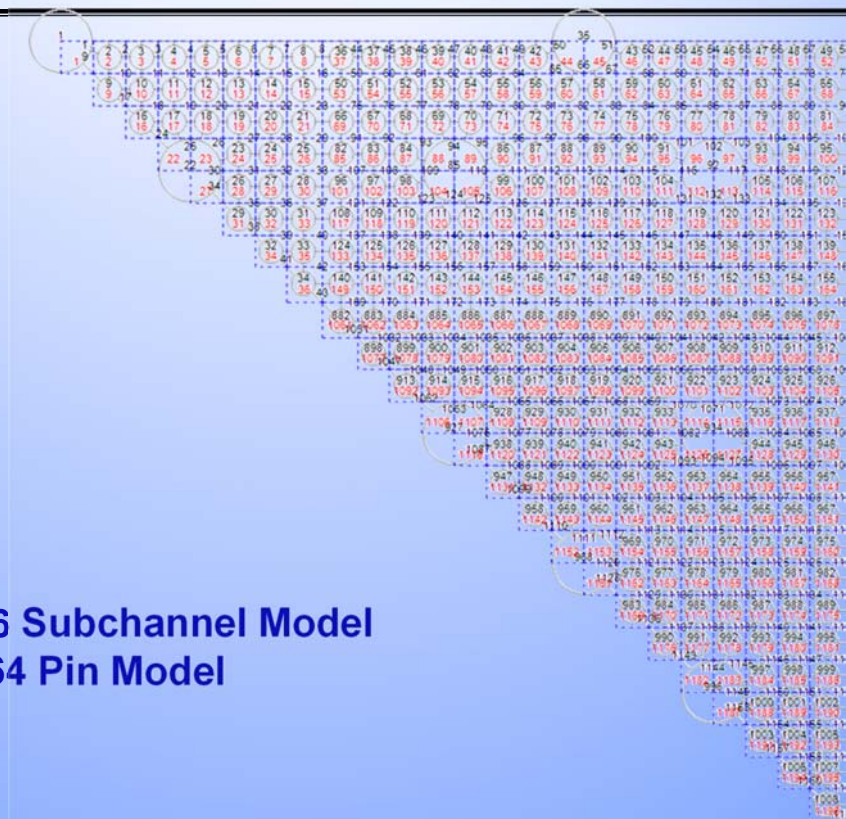
- MATRA: 52 Nodes Model
- DeCART: 26 Plane Model



DeCART-MATRA Coupled Calculation(YGN3)

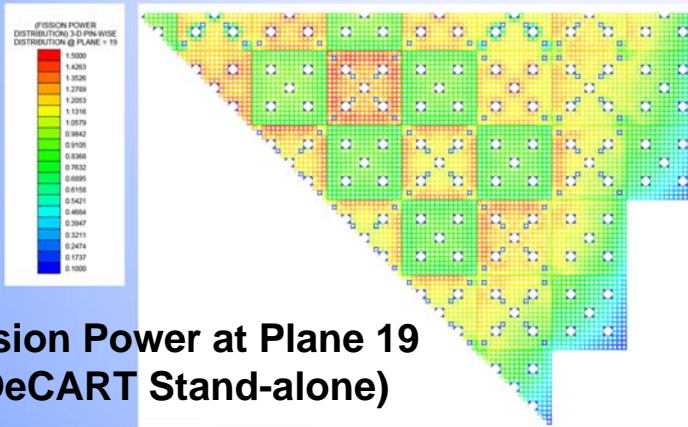
◆ Radial Mapping

- MATRA: 5706 Subchannel Model
- DeCART: 7764 Pin Model

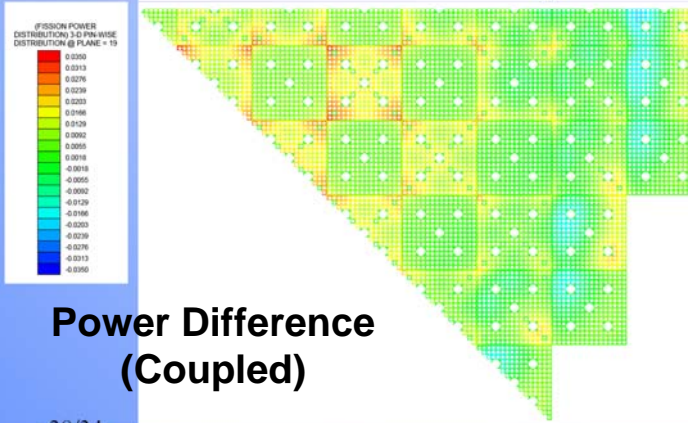


DeCART-MATRA Coupled Calculation(YGN3)

**Fission Power at Plane 19
(DeCART Stand-alone)**



**Power Difference
(Coupled)**



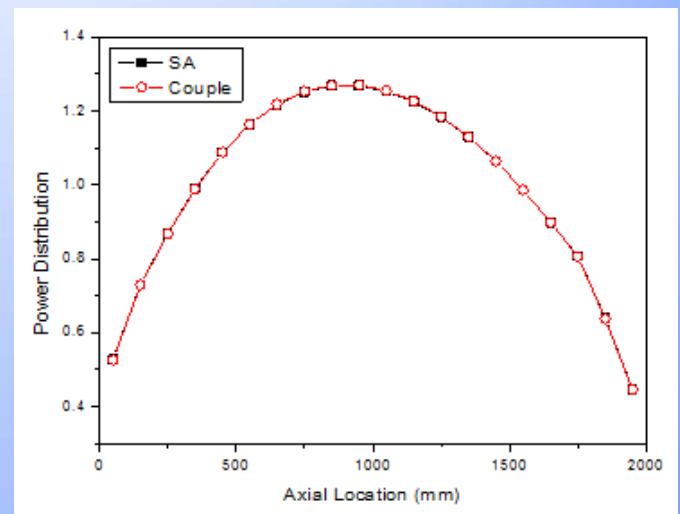
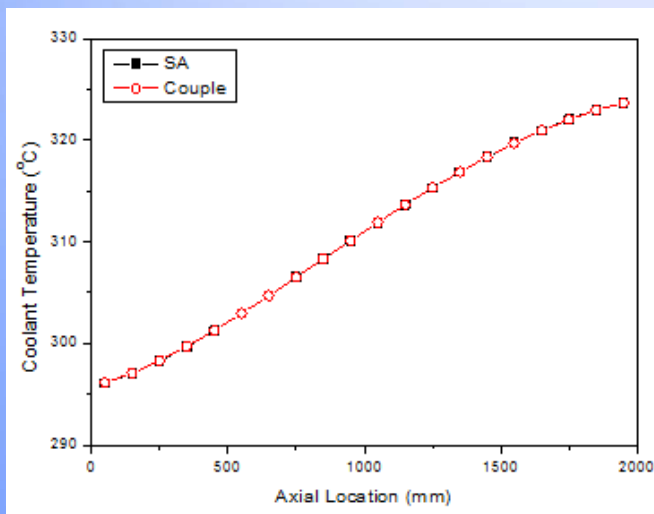
◆ Difference in Power Distribution

Parameter	Min.	Max.
Fq	-0.0509	0.0416
Fr	-0.0121	0.0115
Fq(Node)	-0.0328	0.0363
Fr(Node)	-0.0039	0.0028

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DeCART-MATRA Coupled Calculation(SMART)

◆ Axial Distribution ➤ Very Similar Distribution

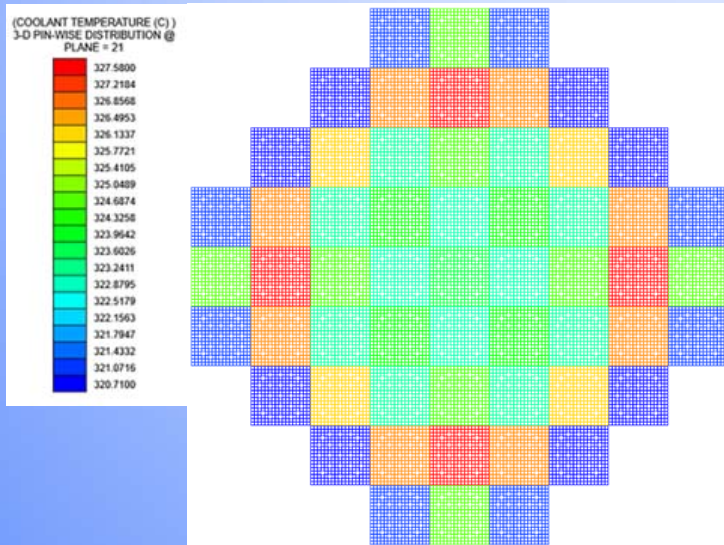


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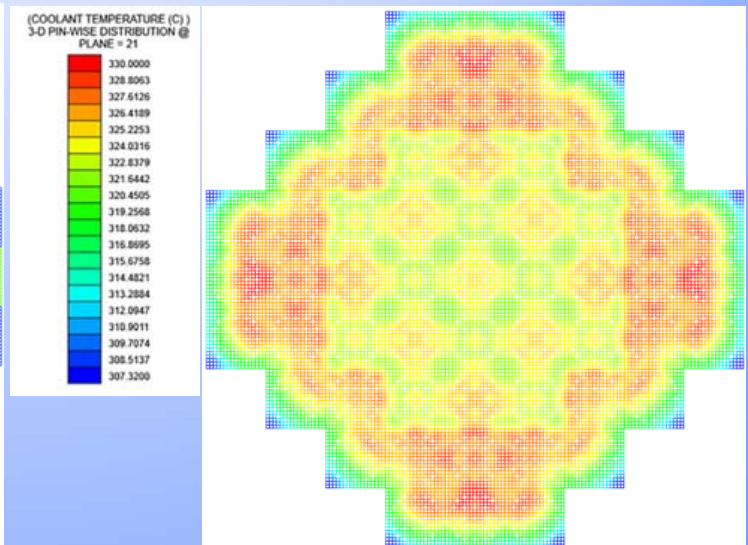
DeCART-MATRA Coupled Calculation(SMART)

◆ Exit Coolant Temperature Distribution

- Maximum Difference shown at Peripheral Assemblies
- Temperature Difference from -7.43 ~ 13.48



DeCART Stand-alone

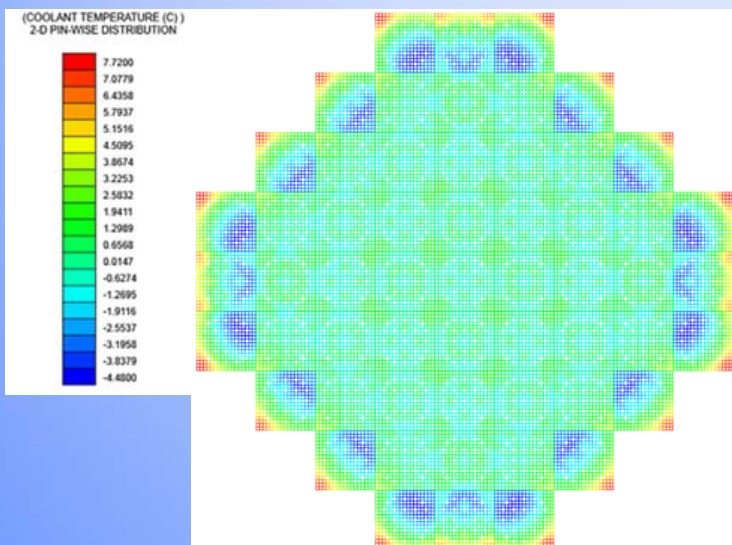


DeCART-MATRA Coupling

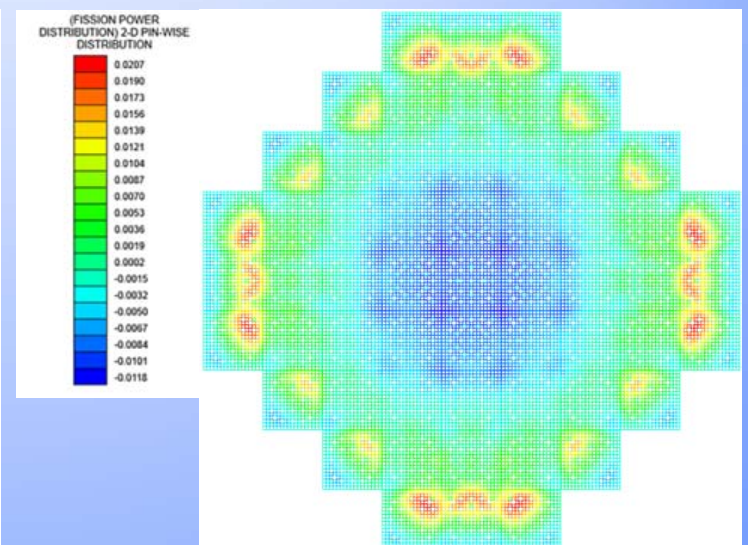
DeCART-MATRA Coupled Calculation(SMART)

◆ 2-D Tm and Power Distribution

- Temperature Difference from -4.48 ~ 7.72 °C
- Power Difference from -0.0118 ~ 0.0207



Coolant Temperature



Power Distribution

◆ Peaking Factor Comparison

Factor	Stand-alone	Coupled	Difference
AO	-0.0382	-0.0367	-0.0015
Fq(Node)	1.4845	1.4802	0.0043
Fxy(Node)	1.2626	1.2657	-0.0031
Fr(Node)	1.1538	1.1533	0.0005
Fq	1.7809	1.7787	0.0022
Fxy	1.4972	1.5039	-0.0067
Fr	1.4006	1.4015	-0.0009
Fz	1.2716	1.2693	0.0023

Conclusion

◆ Preliminary Multi-Physics Calculation

- DeCART-MATRA Coupled Calculation for YGN3 and SMART
- MATRA-FRAPCON Coupled Calculation for SMART

◆ Future Work

- DeCART-MATRA-FRAPCON Coupled Calculation
- Depletion Calculation with Coupled System
- Development of DeCART/CHORUS/MASTER System
- Transient Simulation