

2004

## Development of the Safety Analysis Procedures for CANDU Reactors

150

CANDU

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### Abstract

The methodology of safety analyses for CANDU reactors in Canada, a vendor country, uses a combination of best-estimate physical models and conservative input parameters so as to minimize the uncertainty of the plant behavior predictions. As using the conservative input parameters, the results of the safety analyses are assured the regulatory requirements such as the public dose, the integrity of fuel and fuel channel, the integrity of containment and reactor structures, etc.

However, there is not the comprehensive and systematic procedures for safety analyses for CANDU reactors in Korea. In this regard, the development of the safety analyses procedures for CANDU reactors is being conducted not only to establish the safety analyses system, but also to

enhance the quality assurance of the safety assessment. In the first phase of this study, the general procedures of the deterministic safety analyses are developed.

The general safety procedures cover the specification of the initial event, selection of the methodology and accident sequences, computer codes, safety analysis procedures, quality assurance in the safety analysis, etc.

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		가	,			
			1			
			,	2/3/4		[1]가
15					1	
2/3/4				98	,	
			2/3/4			
	POWDERPUFS-V	가	WIMS-AECL			
	MULTICELL	DRAGON	가			
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	,					가
		가		가		
	1					
		HYDNA-3		FIREBIRD		HYDNA-2
		,	2/3/4	AECL	1	2
	CATHENA	가				SOPHT
						가
				CATHENA		Table Lookup
Method						2/3/4
	SOPHT				CATHENA	,
LOCA	(blowdown)			CHAN-II		CATHENA
				Phoenix	3	CFD
	(CFX	Fluent)				

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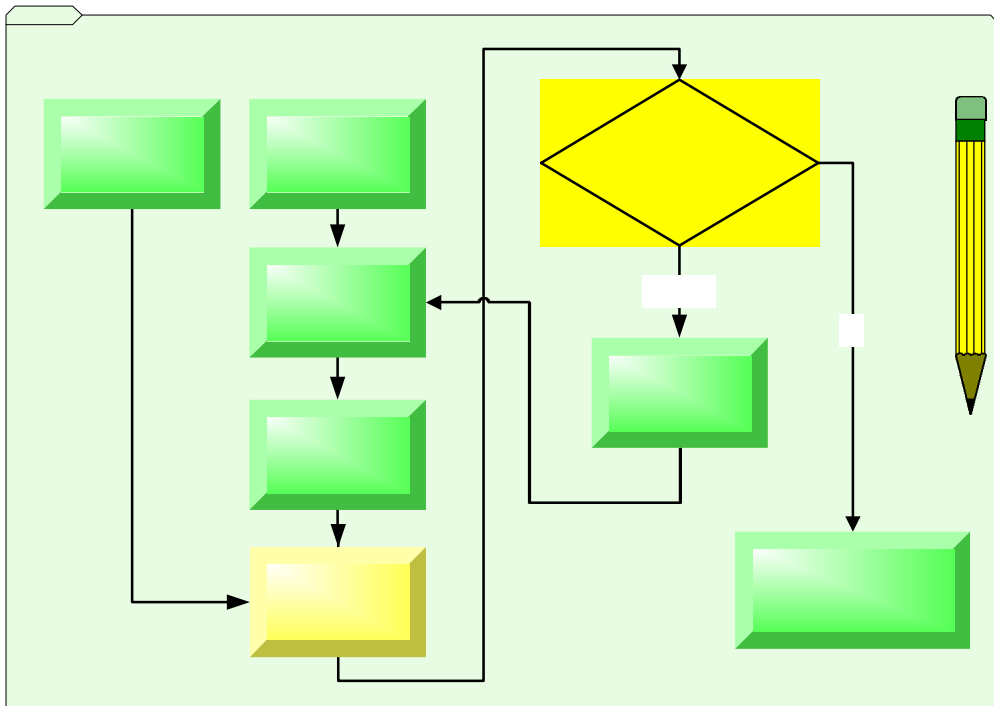
(case matrix)

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2.1

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2.2

NRC 1988 가 (ECCS)  
 ECCS rule 가 10CFR50  
 K 가 가  
 Scaling, Applicability and Uncertainty) [2] CSAU(Code  
 CSAU  
 가  
 PIRT[3,4,5](Phenomena Identification & Ranking Table)  
 PIRT CSAU 가  
 PIRT  
 PIRT 가  
 Reflood Blowdown Refill  
 PIRT 가 AHP(Analytical Hierarchical  
 Process)  
 PIRT  
 PIRT distortion  
 PIRT  
 (Primary Safety Criteria)  
 (Ranking Process)  
 PIRT 4 가

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PIRT

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		<b>Blowdown</b>	<b>Blowdown /ECC</b>	
( )	0 5	5 30	30 200	>200
				(CCFL)
				(phase)
	(fuel string)	( )		
	-		Quench Rewet Characteristics	Quench Rewet Characteristics
		/ &		
		CHF&Post Dryout	(phase)	(waterhammer)

## 2.3

### 2.3.1

· Validation( ):

· Verification( ):

1) CSA N287.6:

2) : , benchmark

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- SET(Separate Effects Test, )
- IET(Integral Effects Test, )
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**2.3.2** 가 [6]

, RFSP 가

**2.3.3**

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- : POWDERPUFS-V WIMS-AECL
- : SOPHT CATHENA
- : CHAN-II/A CATHENA
- 3 : PHOENICS CFX, Fluent

## 2.4 가

가 . 가  
가 가

LOE(Limit of Operating Envelope)  
BEAU(Best Estimate Analysis plus Uncertainty) 가 .

- LOE 가  
- (parameter) (Technical Specification) ( ;  
/ 가 )  
- MAPS(Minimum Allowable Performance Standard) (28  
가 2 가 )  
-
- BEAU 가  
- 가 가  
- 가 가 (LOE )  
가 (CANDU) 가  
가  
BEAU 가

## 2.5

### 2.5.1 (case matrix)

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- (Loss of Flow): 4 ,
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- 가
- (adjuster rod) bank



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- 2/3/4

가	35%	
	55%	
	100%	
가		
IV	가	

2.5.2

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가 LOE

- setback      stepback      (RRS)

· (adverse effects) ·

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**2.5.3 [7]**

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2) (Engineering handbook calculation note)

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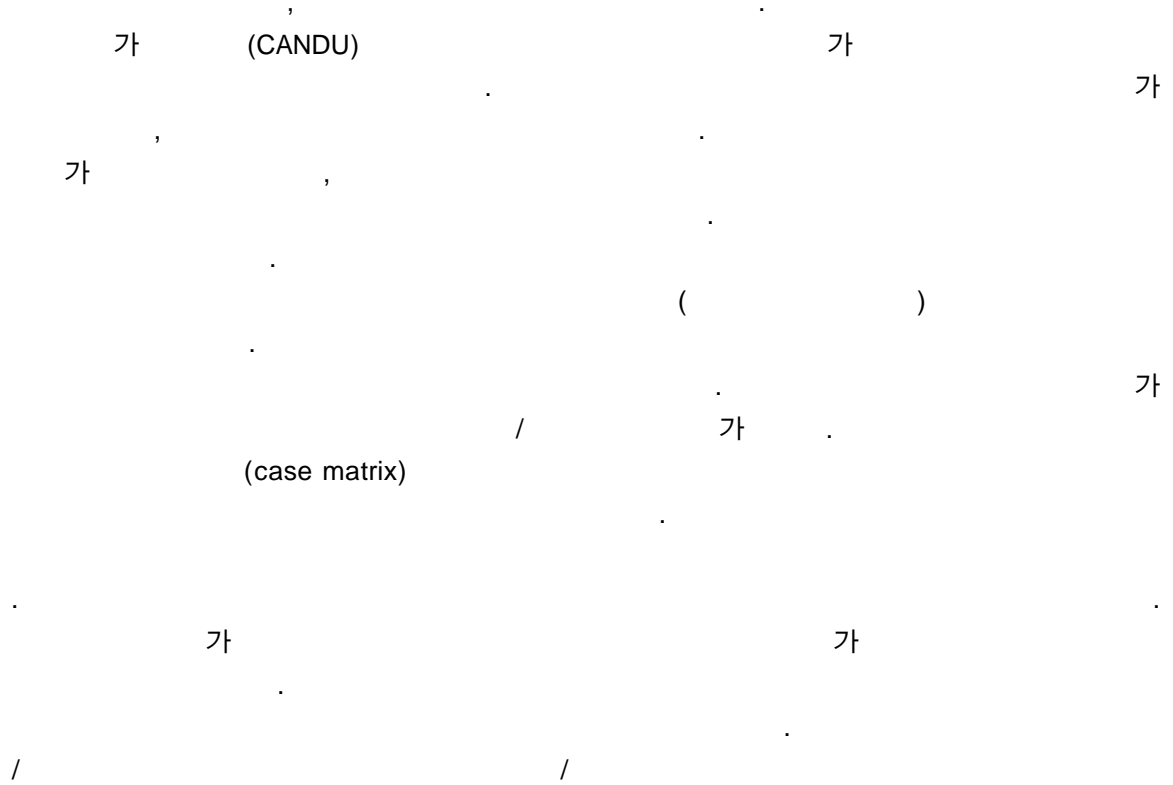
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DB

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