

## A Quantitative Assessment Method for the NPP Operators' Diagnosis of Accidents

373-1

가 가 가 , , 가 , .

### Abstracts

In this research, we developed a quantitative model for the operators' diagnosis of the accident situation when an accident occurs in a nuclear power plant. After identifying the occurrence probabilities of accidents, the unavailabilities of various information sources, and the causal relationship between accidents and information sources, Bayesian network is used for the analysis of the change in the occurrence probabilities of accidents as the operators receive the information related to the status of the plant. The developed method is applied to a simple example case and it turned out that the developed method is a systematic quantitative analysis method which can cope with complex relationship between the accidents and information sources and various variables such as accident occurrence probabilities and unavailabilities of various information sources.



3:7 가 . ( 1) 5:5 가 3:7 가 , (H1), 3:7 (H2) 가 , 가

D	p(D H <sub>1</sub> )	p(D H <sub>2</sub> )
	0.3	0.9
	0.7	0.1
	0.5	0.3
	0.5	0.7
<= 0.997	0.1	0.1
0.997 < <= 0.999	0.3	0.2
0.999 < <= 1.001	0.3	0.3
1.001 < <= 1.003	0.2	0.3
1.003 <	0.1	0.1

1 가 H1 H2 가 가 가 , 가 0.5, 0.5 가 . 가 , 가 가 3:7 가 , Bayes 가

$$p_1(H_1) = \frac{0.3 \times 0.5}{0.3 \times 0.5 + 0.5 \times 0.9} = \frac{3}{12} = 0.25 \quad (1)$$

$$p_1(H_2) = 1 - p_1(H_1) = 0.75 \quad (2)$$

가 , 가 가 3:7 , Bayes 가

$$p_2(H_1) = \frac{0.5 \times 0.25}{0.5 \times 0.25 + 0.75 \times 0.7} = \frac{5}{26} = 0.19 \quad (3)$$

$$p_2(H_2) = 1 - p_2(H_1) = 0.81 \quad (4)$$

, 가 0.998 , 가 가  
 , Bayes 가 3:7 가 . 가

$$p_3(H_1) = \frac{0.3 \times 0.19}{0.3 \times 0.19 + 0.81 \times 0.2} = \frac{19}{73} = 0.26 \quad (5)$$

$$p_3(H_2) = 1 - p_3(H_1) = 0.74 \quad (6)$$

			MSBNx		1
1	Bag	H1	0.25, H2	0.75	(1), (2)

3.

(source)

가 (availability) ,  
 가 LOCA(Loss Of  
 Coolant Accident), SLB(Steam Line Break) SGTR(Steam Generator Tube Rupture)  
 가  
 (Containment Radiation, CTMT\_R), (Containment Humidity,  
 CTMT\_Humidity), 2 (Secondary Loop Radiation, Second\_R)

가 가 ,  
 10 가

2 4 .

	LOCA	SLB	SGTR
( )	$10^{-6}$	$10^{-6}$	$10^{-6}$

2 가

	CTMT_R	CTMT_Humidity	Second_R
	$10^{-5}$	$10^{-5}$	$10^{-5}$

3 가

가

Event	CTMT R	CTMT Humidity	Second_R
LOCA	Increase	Increase	Stable
SLB	Stable	Increase	Stable
SGTR	Stable	Stable	Increase

4

4.

2 2 4  
 가 (model) 가  
 (stable)  
 CTMT\_R\_Sensor, CTMT\_Humidity\_Sensor, 2  
 Second\_R\_Sensor  
 , LOCA, SLB,  
 SGTR 가  
 가  
 (CTMT\_R)가 가(increase)  
 3 3  
 LOCA 10-16 10-6  
 가 , LOCA 10-6 ,  
 LOCA  
 가 (CTMT\_R)  
 (CTMT\_Humidity) 가  
 4 3 (CTMT\_Humidity) 가  
 (increase) 가 4  
 가 , LOCA  
 5 (CTMT\_Humidity) 가  
 (increase) 3

가가 SLB  
 , 가 SLB LOCA 가  
 SLB LOCA  
 LOCA 가 가  
 6 (Second\_R) 가(increase)  
 , , 6 SGTR 가가  
 , 6 SGTR 9%  
 10-6 2 3 SGTR  
 가 10-5 SGTR  
 ,  
 .  
 5.  
 가 ,  
 .  
 가 가 .  
 , 가  
 .  
 가 .

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