

Improved Core Physics Test Method at HZP

150

84-4

3 가 가 V5H 가 가 .
가 가 가
가 가 가
1 9 .
가 ,
가 가 ,

ABSTRACT

In case of 3 loop nuclear plants in Korea, the error of control rod worth measurement which is one item of core physics test at HZP is increased considerably compared with previous cycle data since loading of V5H. The cause of error increase of control rod worth and the reactivity effect according to

flux and background level are analyzed. The root cause of error increment is that the flux level which is detected by excore detector is decreased by applying low-low leakage or ultra low leakage loading pattern and the background level is increased due to reduction of planned outage and longer fuel cycle length. In current test method, it is limited to decrease or eliminate the effect of background. This is confirmed based on the data of physics test for ulchin 1 cycle 9. In order to perform credible core physics test at HZP at this circumstance, the elimination of such background effect is reviewed and setup by adjusting electrometer used in reactivity computer by compensating the amount of background level. Therefore the improved core physics test method to perform the credible test at HZP is setup by this study regardless of any kind of loading pattern and cycle scheme.

1.

가 (PWR)

ANSI/ANS-19.6.1-1997[1]

3LOOP 3 9 KOFA

V5H

가 1 가

[2]

1 9

V5H 가 가

가

2.

2.1

가

3LOOP 3 9 KOFA

V5H (F_Q, F_{ΔH}) 가 가

- (Low-Low) - (Ultra-Low) 가 ,

가 .

60 45 가 .

,

가 .

가
가 가 가

2.2 가

[3][4]

$$\frac{dn(t)}{dt} = \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{b}}{\Lambda} n(t) + \sum_{i=1}^6 \mathbf{I}_i c_i(t) + S \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dc_i(t)}{dt} = \frac{\mathbf{b}_i}{\Lambda} n(t) - \mathbf{I}_i c_i(t) \quad (2)$$

S

(3), (1), (2)

[6]

$$N(t) = n(t) + \mathbf{g} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dN(t)}{dt} = \frac{\mathbf{r}_N - \mathbf{b}}{\Lambda} N(t) + \sum_{i=1}^6 \mathbf{I}_i C_i(t) \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dC_i(t)}{dt} = \frac{\mathbf{b}_i}{\Lambda} N(t) - \mathbf{I}_i C_i(t) \quad (5)$$

$n(t)$ = neutron level in the reactor

$c_i(t)$ = delayed neutron precursors of type i

β_i = effective fraction of delayed neutron precursors of type i

Λ = effective neutron lifetime

ρ = reactivity

ρ_N = pseudo reactivity based on the signal of neutron and background

λ_i = decay constant of delayed neutron precursors of type i

S = Source Strength

γ = Background level

ρ 가, (1),(2) (4),(5)

$$N(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}_N(t) = N(t) \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{r} \quad (6)$$

(6)

N(t)

$\rho_N(t)$

ρ

γ

1.

(6)

(6)

가 . 가

$$r_N = \frac{n}{n+g} \cdot r \quad (7)$$

1 9
 , 2 가
 .[5] ,

가 가
 가 119 223 step
 가 가
 가 0 119 step

2.
 1 8 9 3 .
 1 9
 4.2% 가 15%, 5.7% 가

(7)
 가 1% 가
 100 가

가 .[6][7]

2.3

/ (Electrometer)
 / 4. . .

(6)

5.

3.

, V5H 가 가

가 가 가 가 1 9

가

(,)

()

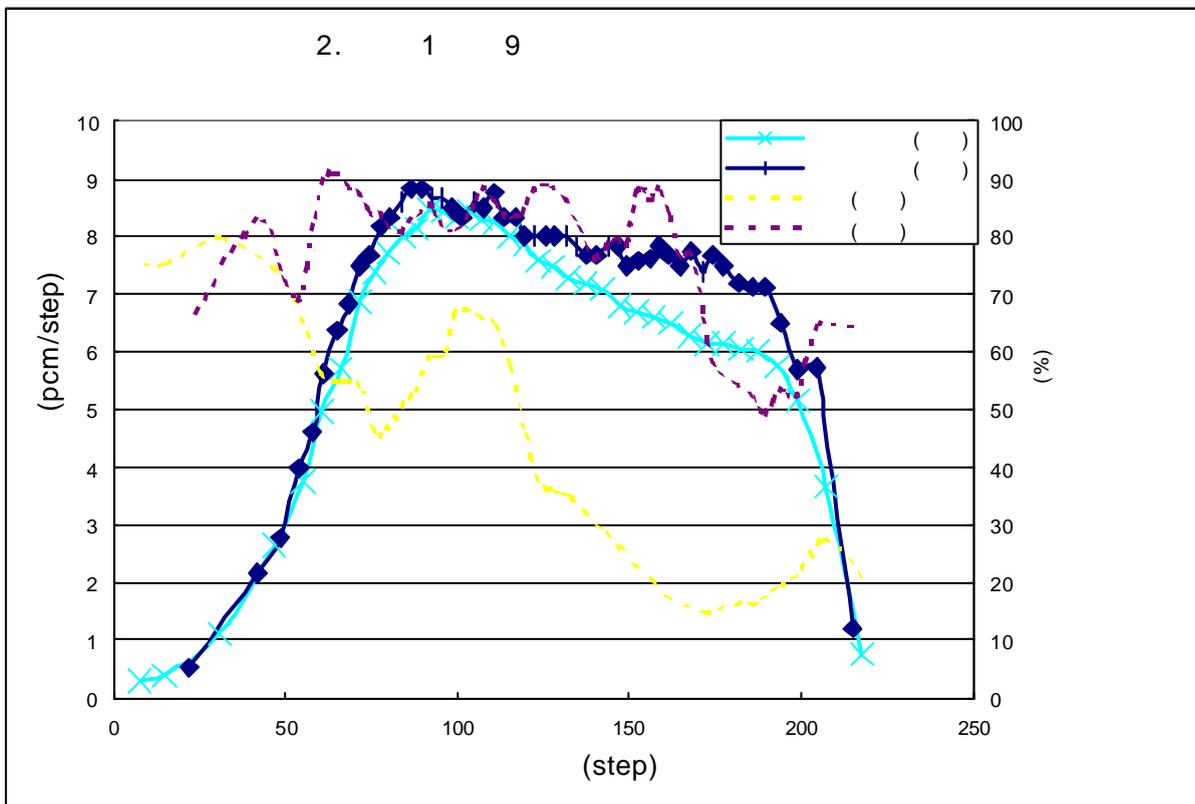
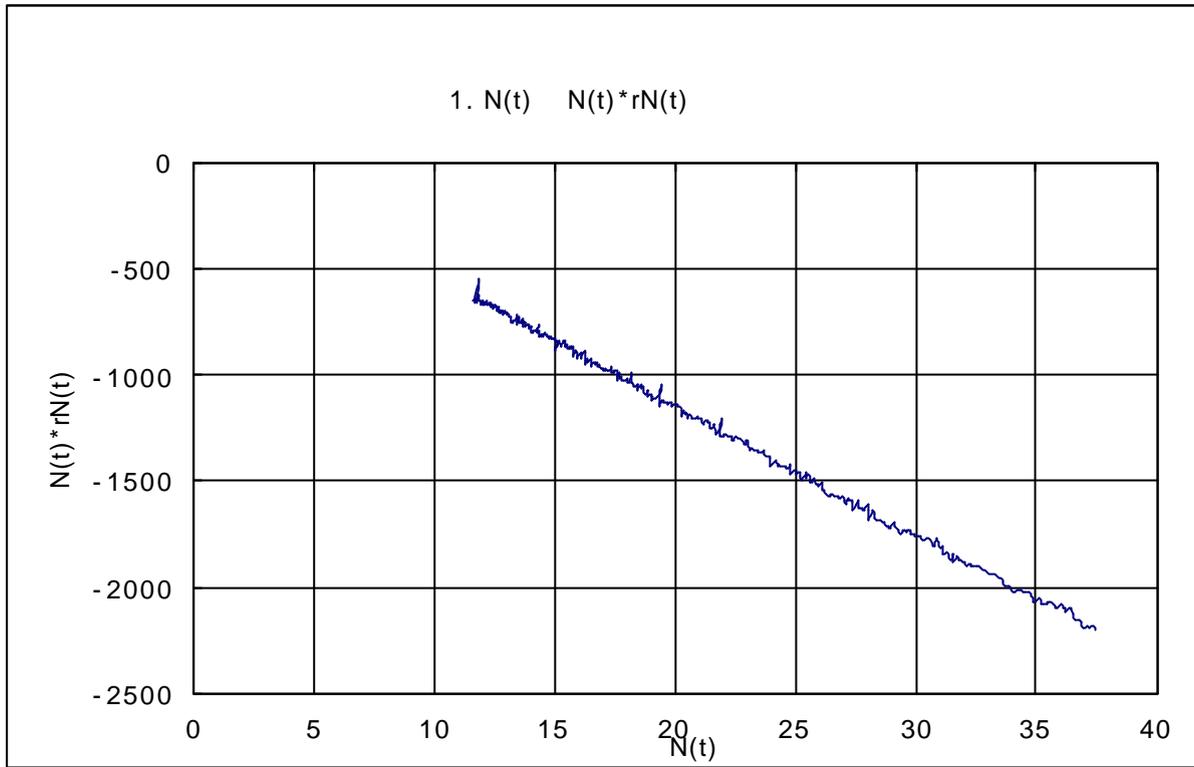
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2. , ,
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1. WH		
3LOOP (U1C8,U1C9,U2C8,K3C10,K3C11, K4C9,K4C10,Y1C10,Y2C10)	-5.2	9 Data
'88 8	-2.2	54 Data

2. 1 9 ,				
	(119-225 step)		(0-119 step)	

(%,)	24.8	73.4	61.7	86.2
(pcm)	601	674 (11.6% 가)	525	553 (5.3% 가)



3. 1

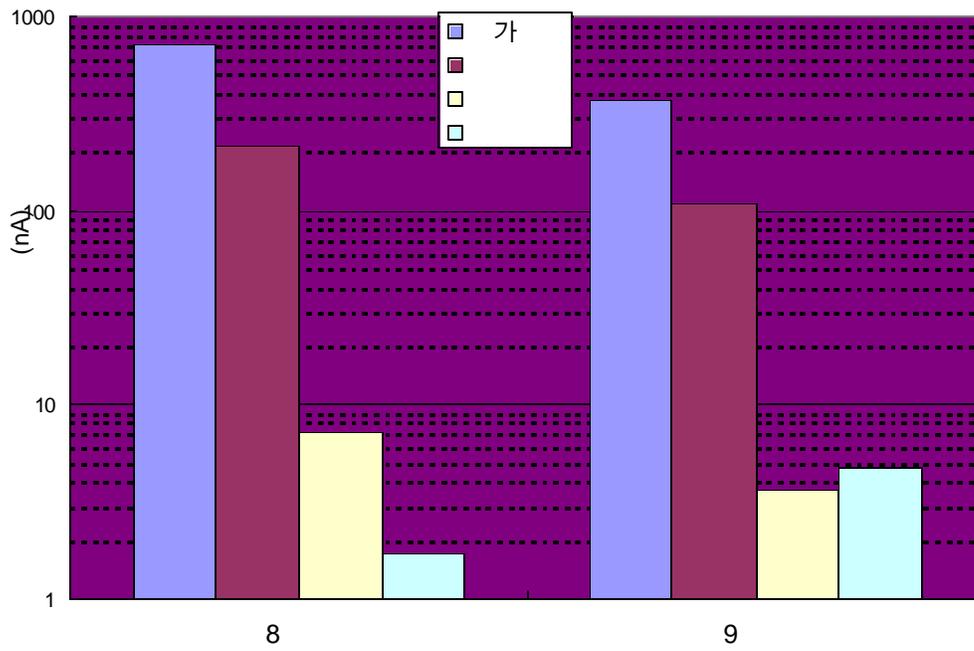


그림 4. Elettrometer

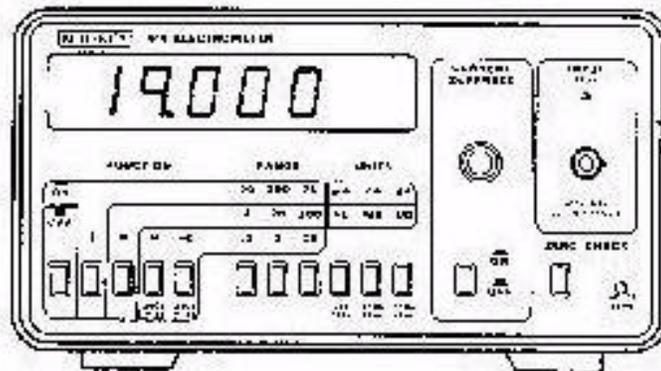


Figure 1-1. Model 614 Front Panel

그림 5.반응도 측정 방법 개선

- 기존방법



- 개선방안(기저준위보상)

