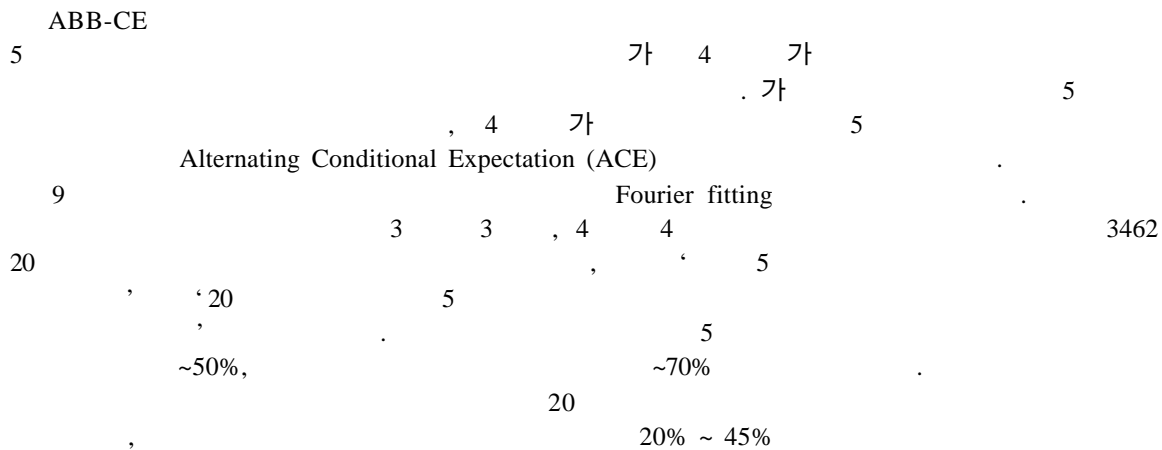


가

Calculation of Core Axial Power Shapes Using the Pseudo-Detector Information

103-16



ABSTRACT

To improve the computational accuracy of core axial power shapes in COLSS (Core Operating Limit Supervisory System) of ABB-CE reactors, a new method using extra 4 pseudo-detector signals to evaluate axial power shapes was proposed and tested for YoungGwang Nuclear Unit (YGN) 3 cycle 3 and YGN 4 cycle 4. To find optimal correlation between each pseudo-detector signal and 5 real detector signals, the Alternating Conditional Expectation (ACE) algorithm was used. And the conventional Fourier fitting method was adopted to calculate 20-node axial power shapes with 9-detector information. To verify the usefulness of new method, a total of 3462 axial power shapes per each cycle produced by ROCS (Reactor Operation and Control Simulation) code were recalculated by different axial power shape reconstruction methods. The results were compared with those of the existing Fourier fitting method and stochastic method using the ACE algorithm. The average Root Means Square (RMS) error and average of axial peaking, ΔF_z , error of the proposed 9-detector method shows about 50% and 70 reduction, respectively, relative to the existing 5-detecotor method. Because the proposed 9-detector method, compared with the stochastic power prediction method, has no restriction on expanding from 20-node shape to 40- or 50-node axial power shape, it may be an useful method for precise reconstructing of axial power shapes when only 5-detector information are available.

1.

3,4 ^[1] (COLSS, Core Operating Limit Supervisory System)
 (Limiting Conditions for Operation, LCO), Departure Nucleate
 Boiling Ratio (DNBR), Peak Linear Heat Rate (PLHR), Azimuthal Tilt, Axial Shape Index(ASI)

COLSS 225 가 가 , 3,4 5
 가 COLSS 45 PLHR
 5 Fourier fitting , DNBR 40 PLHR
 20
 (saddle-type)가 Fourier fitting 가
 fitting 5 Fourier
 Spline function ^[2] 가 가 5 5
^[3,4] 20 Alternating Conditional Expectation (ACE)^[5]
 , 20
 , 1980 가 가
 Fourier fitting “가 ”
 가 가 4 가 가
 ACE 가
 ROCS 3 3 , 4 4 COLSS
 1) 5 가
 2) 가 (1980)
 1/2 864
 3) 20 , 40 , 50 가

2.

가. ACE(Alternating Conditional Expectation)

ACE $(y, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p)$ 가 y x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p

(transformation)

$(y, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p)$ N y $x_i(i = 1, \dots, P)$ ACE (optimal transformation data)

$$\phi_n(x_n) = E \left[\theta(y) - \sum_{d \neq n}^5 \phi_d(x_d) \right] (n = 1, \dots, 5), \tag{1}$$

$$\theta(y) = \frac{E \left[\sum_{d=1}^5 \phi_d(D_d) \right]}{\left\| E \left[\sum_{d=1}^5 \phi_d(D_d) \right] \right\|} = \frac{E \left[\sum_{d=1}^5 \phi_d(D_d) \right]}{E \left[\sum_{d=1}^5 \phi_d^2(D_d) \right]}. \tag{2}$$

E (Expectation), 가 가 (3)

$$e^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_j \left[\theta(y) - \sum_{d=1}^5 \phi_d(D_d) \right]^2 \quad (3)$$

ACE 가 fitting PRACE(Power Shape Reconstruction using ACE algorithm)

(1), (2) PRACE i , $\phi_j(x_i)$, $\theta(y_i)$ 가

PRACE $([i-M, i+M], M)$ 가 3 9

16 6 가 5 가 1 가 6 가 가

96 가 450

OUA(Overall Uncertainty Analysis) 가 3 3 가 4 4 COLSS

COLSS 가 COLSS ROCS [6] 3600

BOC(Beginning Of Cycle), MOC(Middle Of Cycle), EOC(End Of Cycle) 1200 가

가 1) COLSS COLSS 가

가 , 2) 가 가 20 5 3

3 3489 , 4 4 3489 ACE 3489

가 ROCS 9 , 가 가

5 45 4 가 가 가

9 가 가

가 가 가 45

가 ROCS (가) 177

가 ROCS 5

9 가 9 5

Fourier fitting method 가

1 가 4 5 가 (8) 가 5

가 , 1 , 2 가 4 , 5 ()

가 ACE , ACE ACE
 fitting 가 2 . PRACE 9 ACE

. Fourier Fitting Method (FFM)

COLSS
 (4)

$$P(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{ND} (a_n \cos n\pi B_C(z-0.5) + b_n \sin n\pi B_C(z-0.5)), \quad (4)$$

$n =$ (mode) ($n=1, \dots, ND$), $a_n, b_n = n$ Fourier ,
 $z =$, $B_C =$ fitting
 $ND =$

FFM ND 가 , ND 가
 ND 5 9 가

, fitting B_C 1200 1200 가

3600 BOC, MOC, EOC fitting fitting
 . Fitting 가 (4) 가 fitting
 , fitting 가 0.91 ~ 0.93 가
 Fourier (4)

$$PD_m = \int_{z_l^m}^{z_h^m} P(z) dz, \quad (m=1, \dots, ND), \quad (5)$$

fitting 가 Z_l, Z_h m (5)
 가 Fourier $ND \times ND$ Fourier ,
 9x9 LU 9 가 a_n, b_n
 (5) . FC 가

가
 1 3 3 , 4 4
 . 1
 , 가

1. (,)

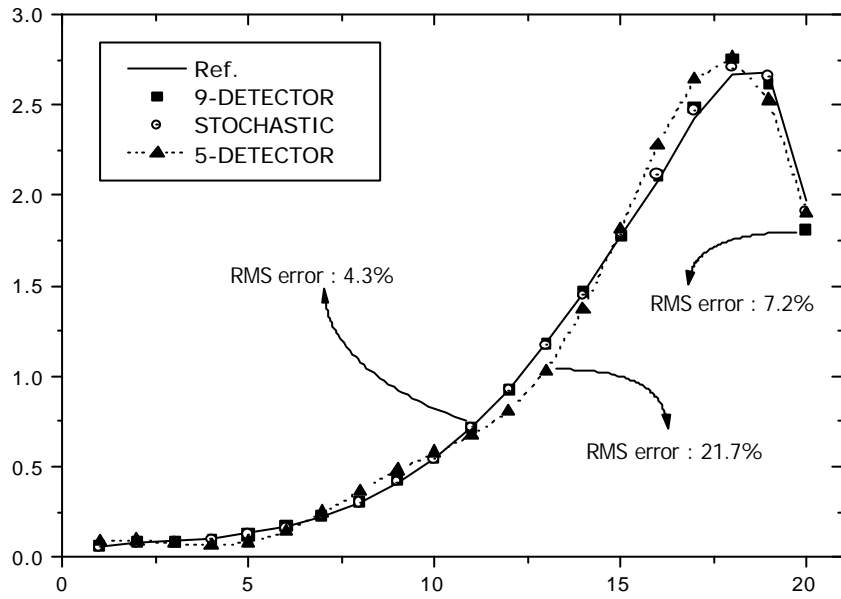
	YGN 3 Cycle 3			YGN 4 Cycle 4		
	5-detector ¹⁾	9-detector ²⁾	Stochastic ³⁾	5-detector	9-detector	Stochastic
Avg. RMS (%)	2.48	1.01	0.76	2.50	1.11	0.69
Max.RMS(%)	24.8	7.14	8.84	31.17	20.76	20.0
Avg. ΔF_z (%)	2.65	0.79	0.57	2.53	0.87	0.44
Max. ΔF_z (%)	5.84	3.38	2.72	6.54	3.54	3.30
Avg. ΔASI	0.00246	0.00211	0.00226	0.00261	0.00218	0.00184
Max. ΔASI	0.01057	0.01024	0.01103	0.01122	0.00911	0.01061

- 1) 가 가 가 B_c 가 3
 가 가 B_c
- 2) B_c B_c 0.89 ~ 0.91 B_c 0.93 B_c
- 3) 3,4

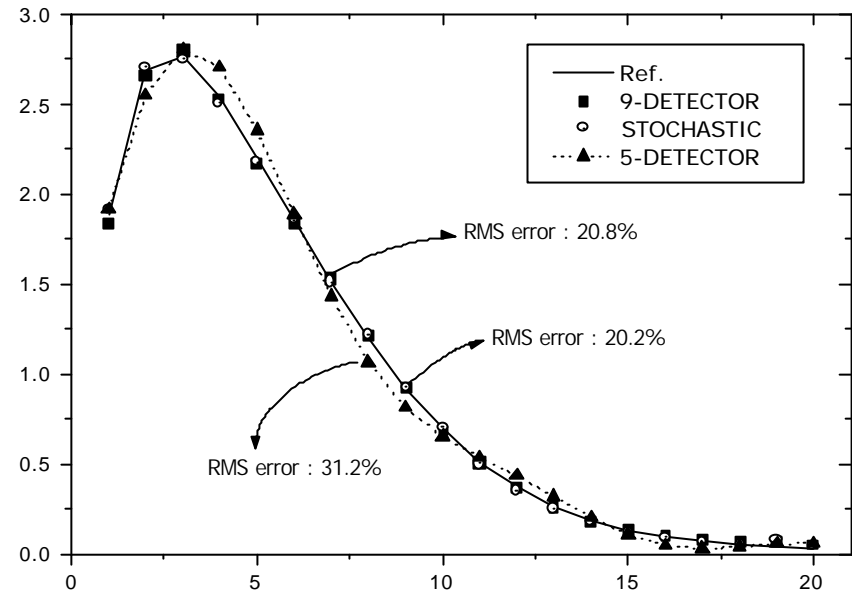
3, 4 RMS
 ROCS
 3 3 , 4 가 4 ROCS
) (3, 4 5 6
 가 5 3 3 3489 ROCS 가 0.01
 가 0.03 가
 0.03 / 가
 4 4
 69780 (=3489 * 20) ()
 6 2% 가 4
 5 , 93% 2% 가 6 , 2% 가 6

3.
 가 가 가 가
 가 ROCS 가
 ACE 3 3 , 4 4 COLSS
 가 3489 3 가
 RMS 1.2% , 2.5% 2.7% 0.9% 가 가
 COLSS
 20 ~ 50
 20
 , Fourier fitting COLSS

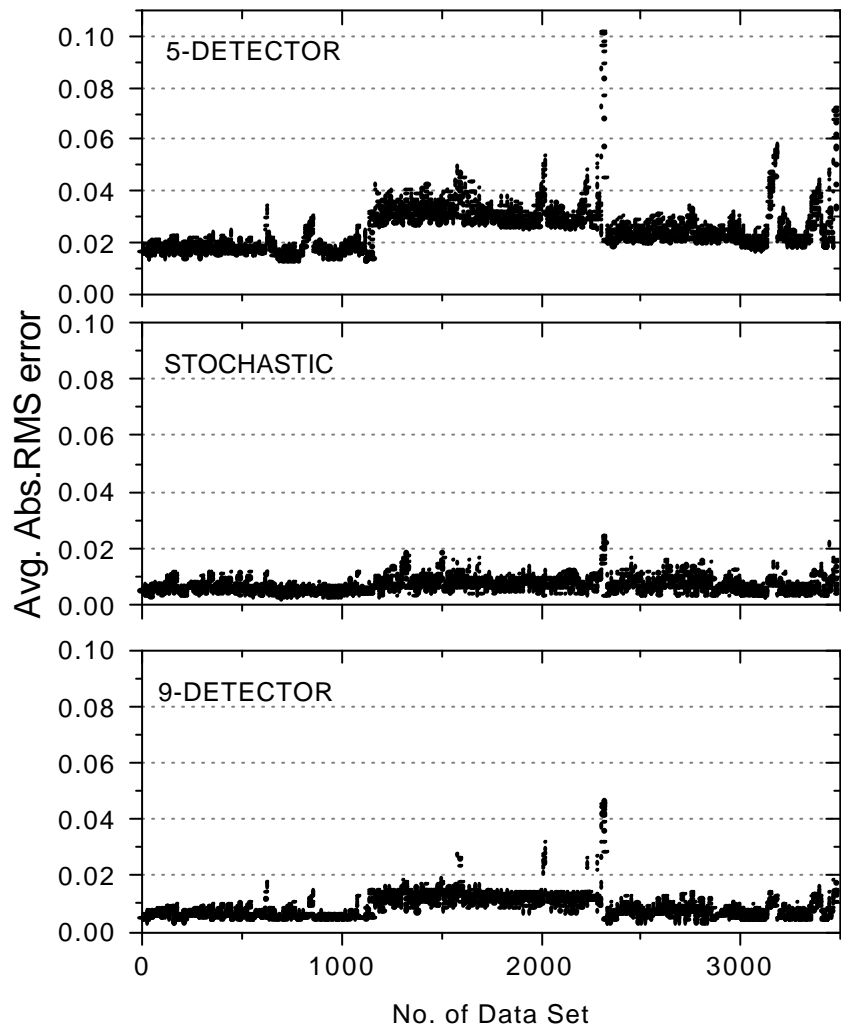
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- [4] E. K. Lee, Y. H. Kim, K. H. Cha, and M. G. Park, "Reconstruction of Core Axial Power Shapes using the Alternating Conditional Expectation Algorithm," *Annals of Nuclear Energy*, 26, 983 – 1002 (1999)
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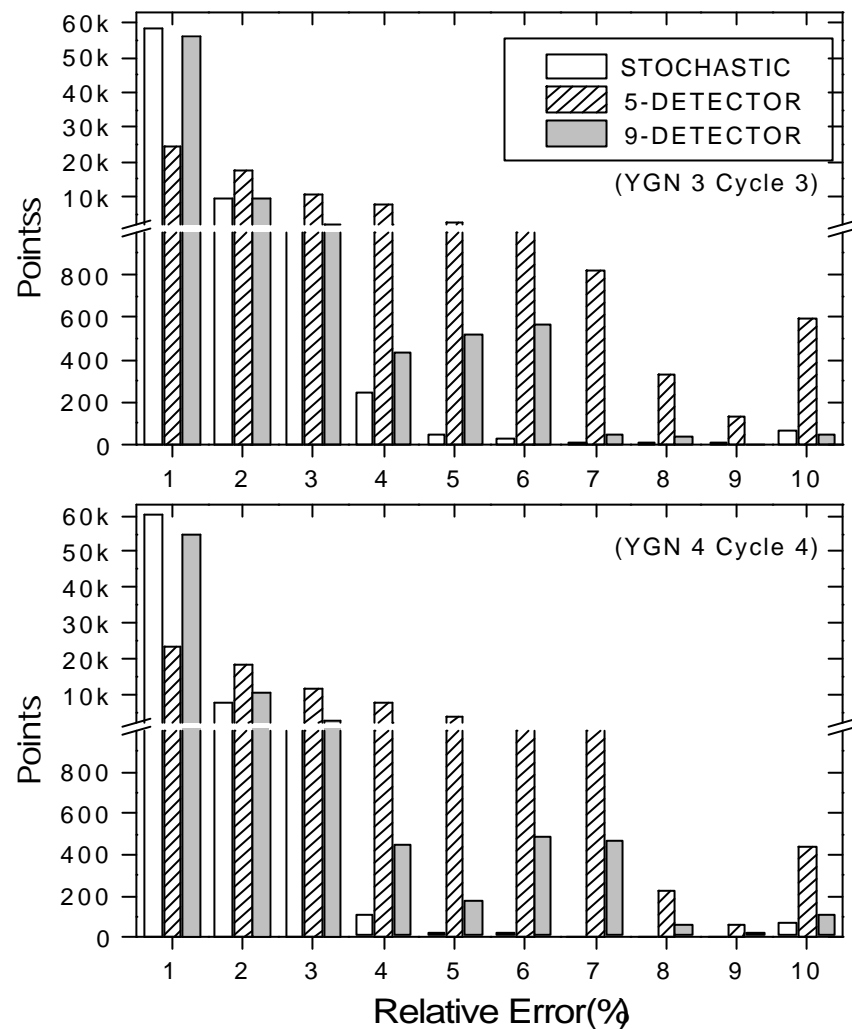
3. RMS 가
(3 3 .2319)



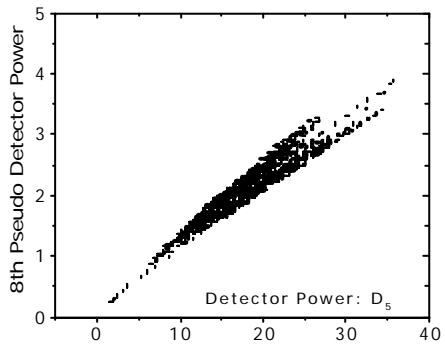
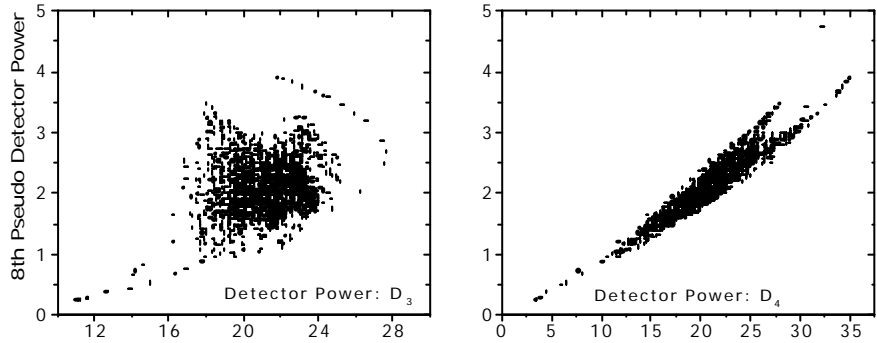
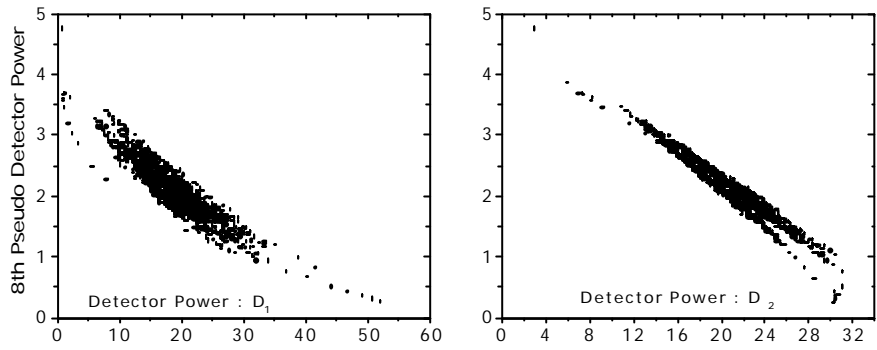
4. RMS 가
(4 4 .2286)



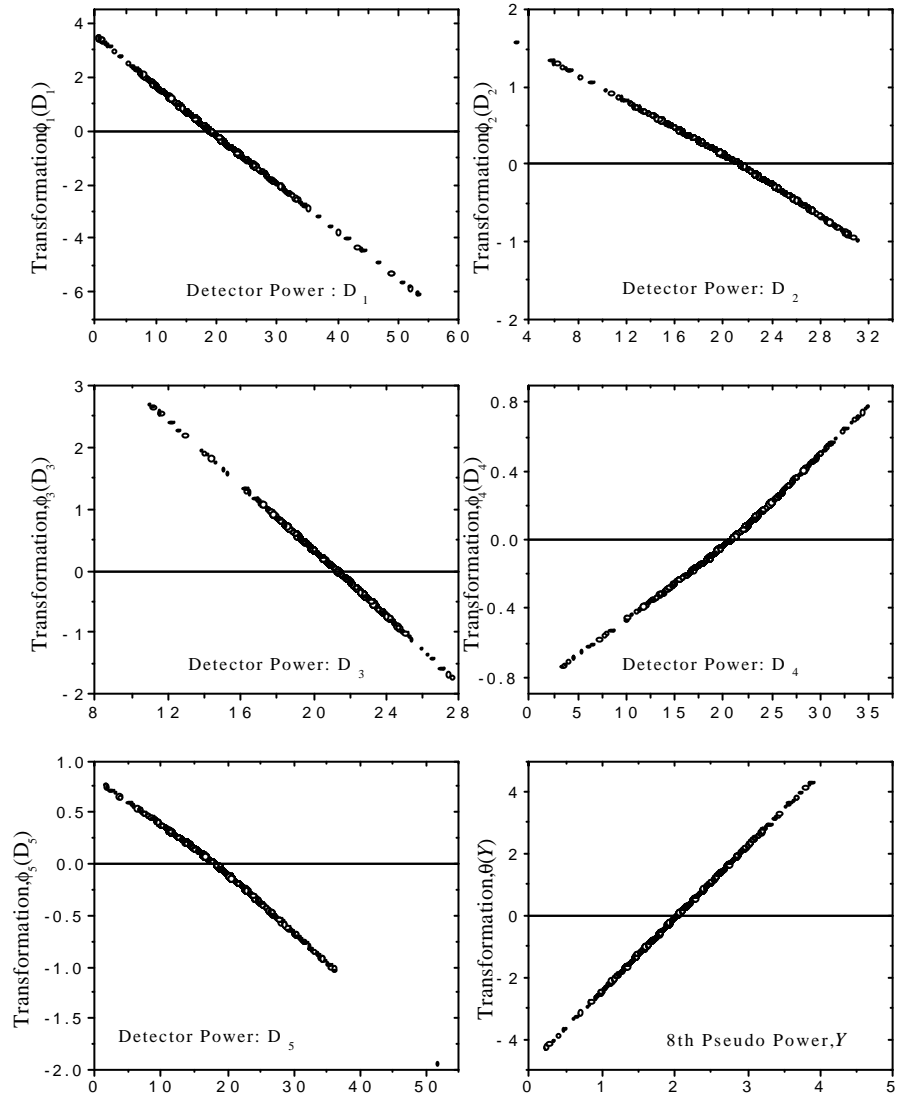
(5. 3 3 .)
Avg. Absolute RMS error



6. 67890 (20 *3489)



1.8 가 (3 3)



2.8 가 (3 3) ACE