

Optimization of Reliability Target for Main Safety Systems

150

가 / 가 .
/ 가
(Reliability Allocation) . 가
,
(Genetic Algorithm) , 가
, 가
(Value-Impact Analysis)

ABSTRACT

Reliability allocation is an optimization process of minimizing the total plant costs subject to the overall plant safety goal constraints. Reliability allocation has been applied to determine the reliability characteristics of reactor systems, subsystems, major components and plant procedures that are consistent with a set of top-level performance goals: the core melt frequency, acute fatalities and latent fatalities. Reliability allocation is a kind of a difficult multi-objective optimization problem as well as a global optimization problem. The genetic algorithm, known as one of the most powerful tools for most optimization problems, is applied to the reliability allocation problem of a typical Pressurized Water Reactor in this paper. One of the main problems of reliability allocation is defining realistic objective functions. We used techniques derived from the Value Impact Analysis to define the realistic objective function in this paper.

(Global Optimum Point)

가
가

(Genetic Algorithm)

[8-9].

[10-12].

가

(Objective Function)

가

가

가

가 - 가 (Value Impact Analysis)

가 1.0E-3/

가

가

(Constraints)

2

3

PSA

4

가

, 5

6

7

2.

(Genetic Algorithm)

.

(Generation)

(Individual)

-

(Population)

(Fitness)가

(Reproduction)

(Crossover)

(Mutation)

가

[8-9].

(Population size)

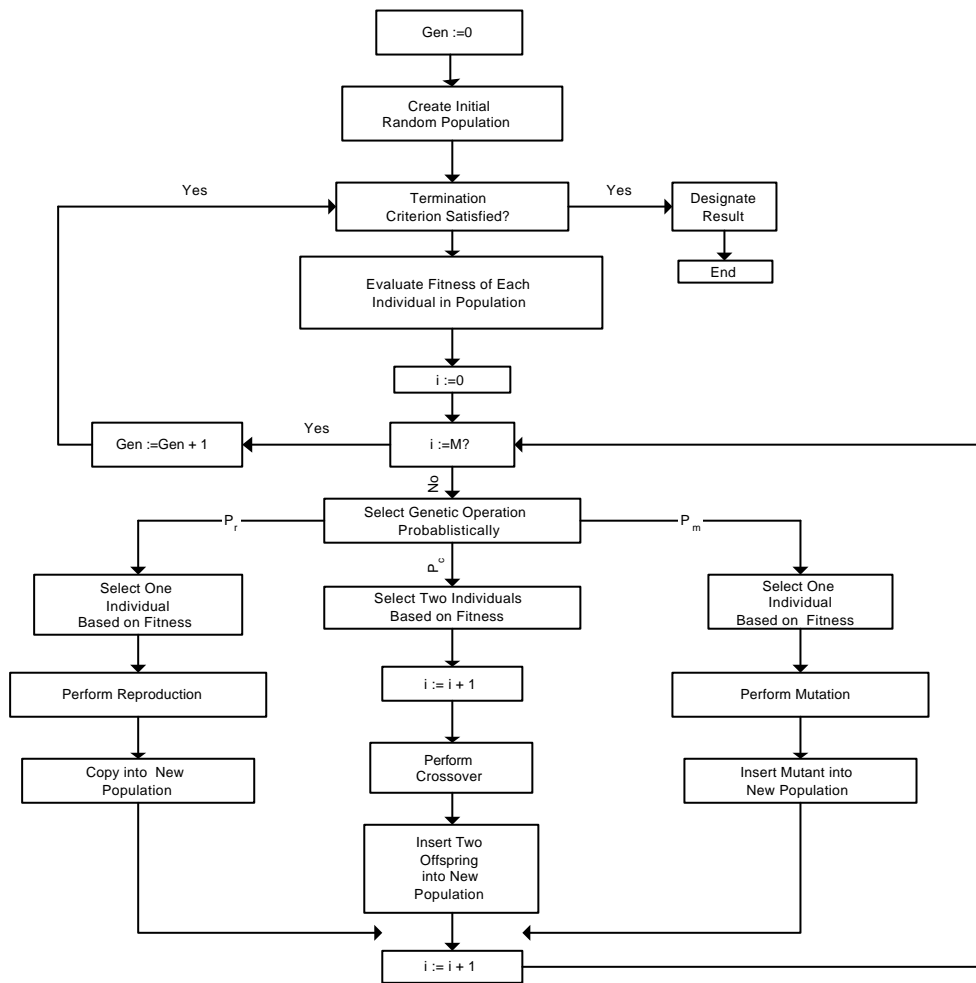
(Chromosome) 가

가

가 1 가 [9]. 가 .

가 .

5



P_r = Probability of Reproduction, P_c = Probability of Cross Over, P_m = Probability of Mutation, GEN = Number of Generation, i = Individual Index, M = Maximum number of Population, Termination Criterion = Best fitness unchanged after 50 generations

1 .

3. PSA

가 .

(Pressurized Water Reactor, PWR) 1 PSA
 PSA 가

(1) (Loss of Coolant Accident Group)
 ✓ : 6.6E-6/ 가
 ✓ : 2.43E-5/ 가

(2) (Transient Group)
 ✓ : 2.43E-5/ 가
 ✓ : 2.43E-5/ 가

(0.K.) 가 1 PSA (Core Damage)
 ,
 4 가

(Plant Damage State, PDS)
 1 ~ 4가 가

12

- (1) (Reactor Trip System, RT),
- (2) (Bleed System, BD),
- (3) (Safety Injection Tank, SIT),
- (4) (High Pressure Safety Injection System, HPSI),
- (5) (Low Pressure Safety Injection System, LPSI),
- (6) (Main Feedwater System, MFWS),
- (7) (Auxiliary Feedwater System, AFWS),
- (8) (Steam Removal System, SR),
- (9) (Electric Power Supply System, EPS),
- (10) (Diesel Generator, DG),
- (11) (Service Water System, SWS),
- (12) (Instrument Air System, IA),

(Minimal Cut

Set) 가

4.

가

가

가

가

가 - 가

가 - 가

가 가

[13-15].

, 가 - 가

Bottom-up

Top-down

가 - 가

, , 가 가 ,

가

: (1)

(Health Risk), (2)

(Investment Risk), (3) 가

(Licensability),

(4)

(Financial Impact)

[13].

가

가

가

가 가 1 ,

가 가 2

가

(single point value)

가

가 [13].

가

가

. PSA

가 PSA

. PSA

가

가

[12]

가

가

가

가 [1]:

$$\text{cost}_i = a_i \cdot \ln(1/R_i) + b_i$$

$a_i, b_i =$ (base case)

, $a_i, b_i > 0$

$$R_i = i -$$

[1]:

(1) 가

(2) 가

(3) 가 (Monotonic Increasing Function)

(4) (derivative) 가

가 : 가

$$\text{OBF}_j = \sum_i \text{PDS}_{ij} \cdot [\text{HRC}_{ij} + \text{IR}_{ij}] + \text{FI}_j$$

$$\text{OBF}_j = j -$$

$$\text{PDS}_{ij} = j - i -$$

$$\text{HRC}_{ij} = j - i -$$

가 /

$$\text{IR}_{ij} = j - i -$$

가 /

$$\text{FI}_j = j - ()$$

가 1.0E-3/

가

(Constraints)

5.

1. 가

Plant Damage State	Health Risk	Investment Risk	Total Risk
1 Severe core damage or core melt; significant radioisotope release to containment	5.0E+4 person-rem/event (= \$5 ~ 50 million/event)	\$1,162 ~ 3,136 million median: \$2,149 million	\$1,167 ~ 3,186 million median: \$2,176.5 million
2 Small LOCA leading to containment cleanup, valve and vessel repair to containment	3.8E+4 person-rem/event (= \$3.8 ~ 38 million/event)	\$329 ~ 924 million median: \$626.5 millions	\$332.8 ~ 962 millions median: \$647.4 million
3 Possible damage to steam generator; minor containment cleanup and equipment checkout		\$32 ~ 243 millions median: \$137.5 million	\$32 ~ 243 millions median: \$137.5 million
4 Possible primary system water loss; little or no spill into containment; no core or equipment damage		\$1 ~ 6 millions median: \$3.5 million	\$1 ~ 6 millions median: \$3.5 million

2. 가

System	Tank (\$270,000)	Pump (\$80,000 ~ 110,000)	Valves (\$5,000)	Base Cost (\$300,000)	Redundancy	Capital Cost (x \$1,000)		
						Lower Limit	Base Case	Upper Limit
RS*				1	4	1,488	1,860	2,232
AFW*	3	4	49	1	4	1,543	1,928	2,314
MFW		4	52	1	4	2,016	2,520	3,024
SR			55	1	2	372	465	558
BD*			8	1	2	263	328.8	395
HPSI*	0.5	2	52	1	2	711	889	1,067
LPI/SDC*	0.5	2	32	1	2	654	817	981
SIT*	4	0	2	1	4	1,283	1,603	1,924
EPS				1	1	1,040	1,300	1,560
DG				1	2	4,000	5,000	6,000
SWS	2	4	62	1	4	1,141	1,426	1,711
IA	2	2	30	2	2	880	1,100	1,320

The systems marked by * are classified as the safety class, hence, the weighting factor 1.2 is multiplied to the summed cost to derive capital costs.

가

- (1) : 100
- (2) : 32 bits

- (3) : 0.9
- (4) : 0.01
- (5) (Generation) : 300
- (6) : 가 50

(Constraints)

6.

가 2 3 . 2 3 가
(Base Case)

가

가

(1) 가 (2 "Unfixed");
가 . 2
가 가 . 가
/

(2) 가가 (2 "Fixed");
(Risk Aversion) 가가

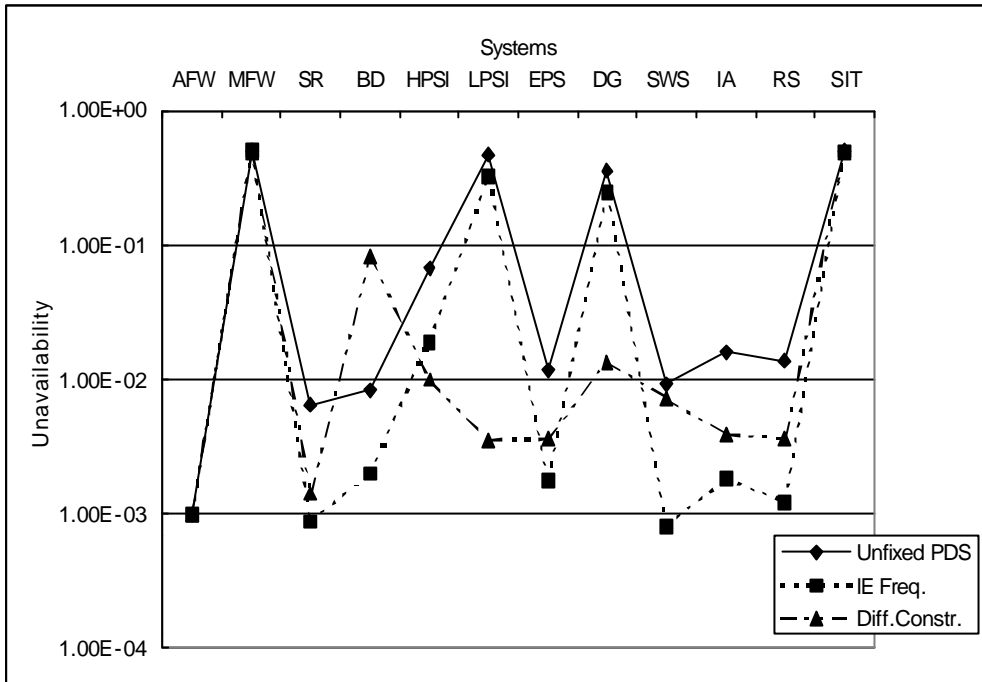
가

가

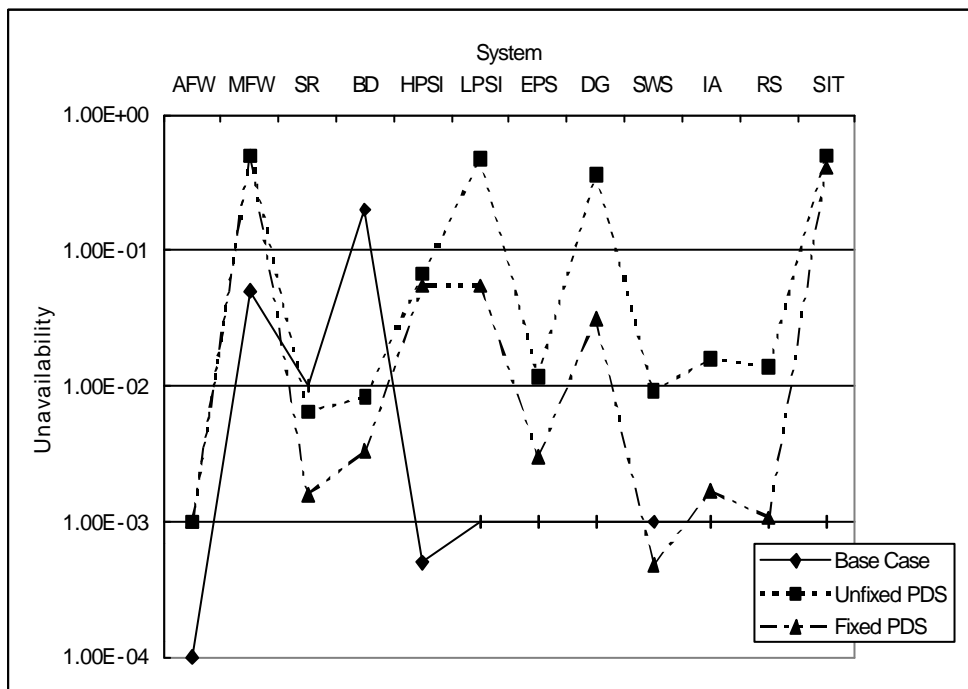
가

가 3 . 11 " IE-Freq. " 가

가



2. 가



3. 가

3 "Diff. Constr."

가 1.0E-2/

7.

가

가

PSA

PSA

PSA

, 가

가

: (1)

, (2)

가, (3)

가.

(Single Point Value)

가

가

2

PSA

가

가

가

PSA

(Incompleteness),

(

)

가

가

- [1] X.P.Yang, W.E.Kastenberg and D.Okrent, "Optimal Safety Goal Allocation for Nuclear Power Plants," Reliability Engineering and System Safety, 25, 1989.
- [2] N.Z.Cho, I.A.Papazoglou and R.A.Bari, "Multi-objective Programming Approach to Reliability Allocation for Nuclear Power Plants," Nuclear Science and Engineering, 95, 1987.
- [3] Chang K.Park, R.A.Bari, "A Consistent and Cost-Effective Quantification of Containment Performance Criteria," Nuclear Technology, Vol.81, June 1988.
- [4] N.Z.Cho, I.A.Papazoglou and R.A.Bari, "A Methodology for Allocating Reliability and Risk," NUREG/CR-4048, 1986
- [5] Woo Sik Jung and Nam Zin Cho, "Determination of Performance Criteria of Safety Systems in a Nuclear Power Plant via Simulated Annealing Optimization Method," Ph.D. Thesis, KAIST, Aug., 1993
- [6] O.Gokcek, M.I.Temme, S.L.Derby, "Risk Allocation Approach to Reactor Safety Design and Evaluation," Proc. Topl. Mtg. Probabilistic Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Safety, 1978.
- [7] A.Knoll, "Component Cost and Reliability Importance for Complex System Optimization," Proc. Int. ANS/ENS Topl. Mtg. Probabilistic Risk Assessment, 1982.
- [8] David E. Goldberg, "Genetic Algorithms in Search, Optimization, and Machine Learning," Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc. 1989
- [9] John R. Koza, "Genetic Programming," MIT Press, 1992.
- [10] Laura Painton, James Campbell. "Genetic Algorithms in Optimization of System Reliability," IEEE Transaction on Reliability, Vol. 44, No. 2, 1995 June.
- [11] Anup Kumar, Rakesh M. Pathak, Yash P.Gupta, "Genetic Algorithm Based Reliability Optimization for Computer Network Expansion," IEEE Transaction on Reliability, Vol. 44, No. 1, 1995 March
- [12] Aureli Munoz, Sebastian Martorell and Vicente Serradell, "Genetic Algorithms in Optimizing Surveillance and Maintenance of Components," Reliability Engineering and System Safety, 57, 1997.
- [13] EPRI NP-2529, "Value-Impact Methodology for Decision Makers," Aug., 1982
- [14] EPRI TR-102240, "Evaluation of the Safety Benefits and Costs of Proposed Revisions to Inservice Testing Requirements for Pumps and Valves," Sep., 1993.
- [15] EPRI NP-3434, "Value-Impact Analysis of Selected Safety Modifications to Nuclear Power Plants," Mar. 1984