

Applicability Assessment with New Channel and Bundle-Power Limits for Limiting Condition for Operations of Wolsong Nuclear Power Plant

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1. Introduction

Currently a single power limit for all 380 channels in the core (channel-power limit of 7.07 MW and bundle-power limit of 898 kW) is specified in the technical specifications [1] of heavy water reactors (HWRs) in Korea. This single channel and bundle-power limit was established to ensure the safety of high-power channels located in the central region of the core. Each fuel channel has its own power and flow intended to result in similar fluid conditions at all the outlets. Therefore, low-power channels have a lower flow and therefore should have a lower limit for channel-power and bundle-power

Channel-specific channel and bundle-power safety-analysis limits have been used in Canada since the 1990's. The application of a similar approach is also being considered in Korea. The rationale for the establishment of channel-specific channel and bundle-power safety limits, selection of single channels for detailed safety evaluation, and the results of Loss Of Coolant Accident (LOCA) analysis with established channel and bundle-power safety-analysis limits were analysed [2]. Based on this result, channel-specific channel and bundle-power safety-analysis limits are established, as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. Based on safety-analysis limits, we can establish new channel and bundle-power limits for Limiting Condition for Operation (LCO). This paper shows the establishment of new channel and bundle-power limits for LCO, and with it, the applicability assessment results.

Figure 2. Channel-Specific Bundle-Power Safety Limits (kW)

2. Establishment of LCO

Two sigma uncertainties of channel and bundle power for Wolsong Nuclear Power Plants (WSNPPs) are 3.2% and 4.1%. These come from comparing Reactor Fuelling Simulation Program (RFSP) physics program calculation results, and measurements [3]. Channel-specific channel and bundle-power limits for LCO were established RFSP based as below and shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

$$LCOCi = SLCi / 1.032 \quad (1)$$

$$LCOBi = SLBi / 1.041 \quad (2)$$

Where,

LCOCi = Channel powers for LCO 1~380

LCOBi = Bundle powers for LCO 1~380

SLCi = Channel powers of safety analysis limit 1~380

SLBi = Bundle powers of safety analysis limit 1~380

Figure 1. Channel-Specific Channel-Power Safety Limits (kW)

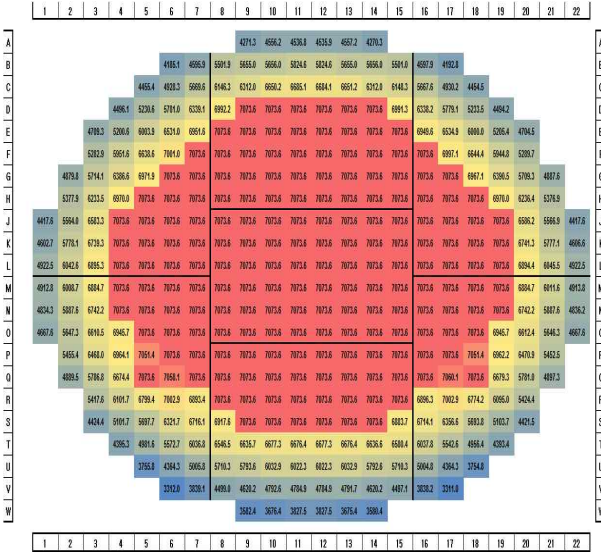


Figure 3. Channel-Specific Channel-Power LCOs(kW)

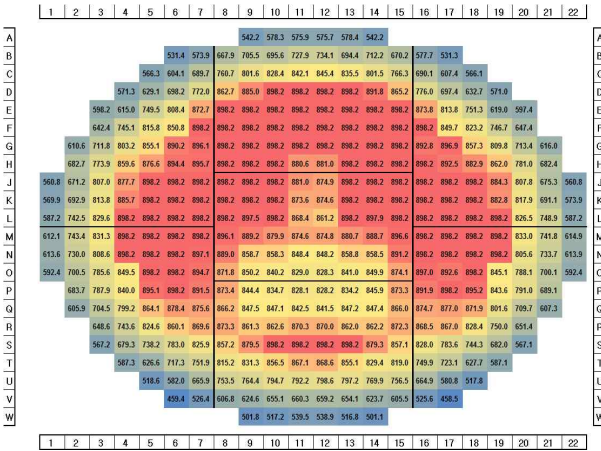


Figure 4. Channel-Specific Bundle-Power LCOs (kW)

WSNPPs will be checked two times per week with new channel-specific channel and bundle-power limits for LCO by surveillance intervals. Before application to WSNPPs of the new channel-specific channel and bundle-power limits for LCO, we need to confirm their applicability.

3. Applicability Assessment with New LCO

For the preparation of licensing applications, the WSNPP#1 safety analysis and reactor operational-support-code system have been changed from PPV/MULTICELL/RFSP 2-17 to the Canadian Industry Standard Toolset (IST)-based WIMS/DRAGON/RFSP-IST in an attempt to resolve the Generic Action Items (GAI) issued by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC). In accordance with this, WSNPP#1 simulations have been performed using the newly acquired WIMS/DRAGON/RFSP-IST code suite.

In the future, all CANDU in Korea will be used with RFSP-IST.

To confirm the applicability, we used about three years of data from WSNPP#1, #2, and #4. The WSNPP#1 data was initial core and two kinds of simulation data, which used RFSP 2-17 and RFSP-IST. WSNPP#2, #4 data were equilibrium core using RFSP 2-17. They are representative of all CANDU core life.

The applicability of the current WSNPP#1, #2, and #4 is shown in Table 1 and in Figures 5–9. If we apply the new channel and bundle-power limits for LCO of WSNPPs, we can keep our new LCO.

After re-tubing, the initial fresh core of WSNPP#1 was loaded with 160 depleted uranium (^{235}U 0.52 at.%) fuel bundles in the central 80 channels at bundle positions #8 and #9 and 4,400 natural uranium fuel bundles at the rest of the bundle positions in the core. The depleted fuel bundles are used to achieve power flattening in the central region of the core until the burnup distribution in the core has reached equilibrium. Due to depleted uranium effects, the WSNPP#1 core has a much greater margin than WSNPP#2 and #4, at the initial core. As shown Figure 5, the margins are decreased until the burnup distribution in the core has reached equilibrium. Compared with RFSP 2-17 and RFSP-IST for margin of LCO, the two versions of the physics code results are in very good agreement. This means during normal operating status, there are no differences.

The core status of WSNPP#2 and WSNPP#4 is the equilibrium burnup state. WSNPPs maintain about 2–4% margins for channel power and 6–8% margins for bundle power with comparable LCO, as shown in Figure 6 and 7. Figure 8 and 9 show the minimum margin position of channel-specific channel and bundle power. The expected position is also shown. Those are far locations of reactivity control devices.

Table 1. Channel and Bundle-Power Margins for WSNPPs

Unit		Minimum Margin	Average Margin	Remark
WSNPP1	Channel	1.24% (O-17)		Initial Core
	Bundle	1.0% (P-12)		
WSNPP2	Channel	0.09% (M-06)		ITS
	Bundle	1.0% (P-12)		
WSNPP4	Channel	0.65% (N-16)	3.07%	
	Bundle	0.93% (E-04)	6.42%	
WSNPP4	Channel	0.23% (P-16)	2.67%	
	Bundle	2.47% (P-12)	7.09%	

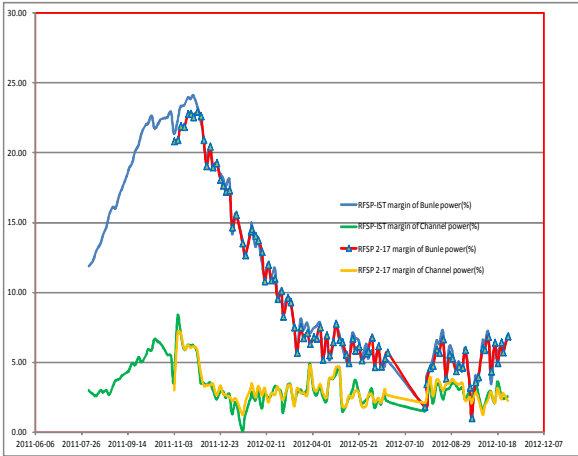


Figure 5. Margin Trend of Channel and Bundle Power of WSNPP#1 (%)

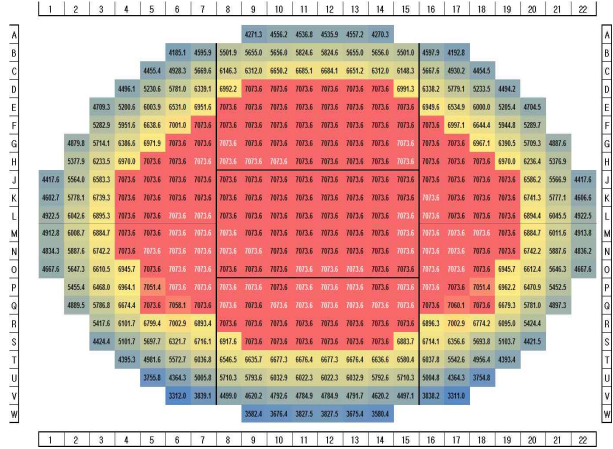


Figure 8. Minimum Margin Locations of Channel Power of WSNPP#4 at Each Calculation (White numerals)

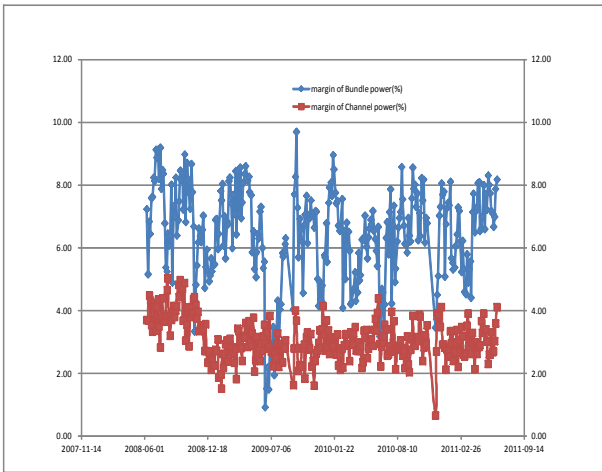


Figure 6. Margin Trend of Channel and Bundle Power of WSNPP#2 (%)

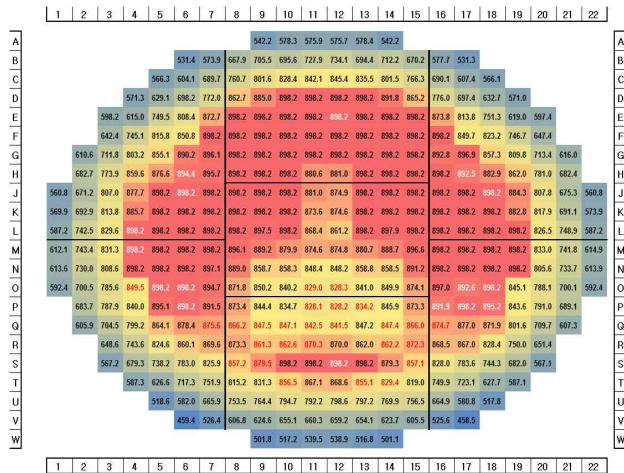


Figure 9. Minimum Margin Locations of Bundle Power of WSNPP#4 at Each Calculation (White and red numerals)

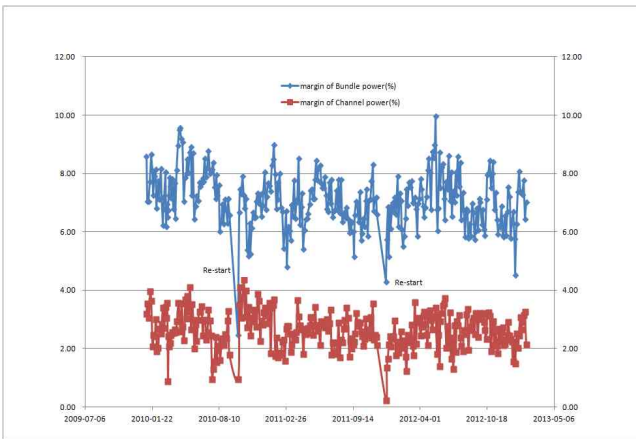


Figure 7. Margin Trend of Channel and Bundle Power of WSNPP#4 (%)

4. Conclusion

Channel-specific channel and bundle-power limits for LCO in WSNPPs are established based on safety analysis limits. To confirm the applicability with the new LCO, we used about three years of data from WSNPP#1, #2, and #4. WSNPP#1 data is initial core and two kinds of simulation data, which include RFSP 2-17 and RFSP-IST. WSNPP#2 and #4 data are equilibrium core using RFSP 2-17. They are representative of all CANDU core life.

WSNPPs can keep their LCO. When at equilibrium, WSNPPs maintain about 2–4% margins for channel power and 6–8% margins for bundle power. However, sometimes there are very small margins for operation, and they need careful fuel management.

Providing WSNPP channel-specific channel and bundle powers to establish LCO has several effects, such as enhancing safety and relieving the regulatory burden.

REFERENCES

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- [2] J.H. Choi, and S.M. Kim et al. "Establishment of Channel Specific Channel and Bundle Power Limits", 2015 CNS, 2015 June.
- [3] 86-63710-DM-001, Rev 5 "Overall Plant Control Design Manual", Wolsong NPP 1, 1998 Dec.