

#### **Improvement of Axial Shape Index Prediction of STREAM/RAST-K by Considering the Moderator Temperature History**

KNS 2023 Spring

May 19<sup>th</sup>, 2023

**Yeongseok Kang**, Jinsu Park, Wonkyeong Kim, and Deokjung Lee<sup>\*</sup>



 Address
 50 UNIST-gil, Ulju-gun, Ulsan, 44919, Korea

 Tel.
 +82 52 217 0114
 Web. www.unist.ac.kr

Computational Reactor physics & Experiment lab CORE Tel, +82 52 217 2940 Web, reactorcore.unist.ac.kr

#### Contents

- Introduction
- STREAM2D/RAST-K cross section feedback
  - Current using method
- Modification of cross section feedback
  - Cross section feedback utilizing the multi-history XS
- RAST-K depletion calculation results
- Conclusion

# Introduction





#### Introduction

#### STREAM2D

- 2D lattice code
- Group constants generation
- PSM for resonance treatment

#### STREAM3D

- 3D transport code
- High-fidelity
- PSM for resonance treatment

## • ASI predicted by STREAM2D/RAST-K and STREAM3D

Axial Shape Index

$$ASI = \frac{P_{BOT} - P_{TOP}}{P_{BOT} + P_{TOP}}$$

Inconsistency appeared

• Slope of ASI



## **STREAM2D/RAST-K cross section feedback**





#### **Cross section model of RAST-K**

Functionalized cross section

$$\sigma = f\left(BU, ppm, \sqrt{T_{fuel}}, T_{mod}, CR\right)$$

- Burnup [GWd/MTU]
- Boron concentration [ppm]
- Fuel Temperature [K]
- Moderator Temperature [K]
- Control rod
- Cross section feedback
  - Interpolation between state points



#### **Cross section feedback in RAST-K**

#### Cross section feedback method

 $\Sigma(S_g, BU_g) = \Sigma_b(S_b, BU_g) + d\Sigma(S_g, BU_g)$ 

- $\Sigma$  Any kind of cross-section
- $\Sigma_b$  The base cross-section
- $S_b$  The base state point (Reference state)
- $d\Sigma$  The deviation of cross-section from the base state
- $S_g$  The given state



UNIST CORE

#### **Base & Branch calculation**

- Base calculation
  - Calculation of  $\Sigma_b$
  - Reference state point
  - Depletion calculation
  - Fine burnup grid
  - Write restart files

- Branch calculation
  - Calculation of  $d\Sigma$
  - Read depletion data from restart file
    - generated by the base calculation
  - Coarse burnup grid
  - Various state points



UNIST CORE

#### Commercial PWR's Axial TM distribution



Axial moderator temperature distribution of APR-1400

#### Commercial PWR's Axial TM distribution

#### **Depletion under higher TM**



Axial moderator temperature distribution of APR-1400

#### UNIST CORE

#### Inconsistency of cross section

- Different depletion history
  - Cross section by compensation
  - Cross section feedbacked at exact history



 $\Sigma_a$  at lower TM condition

 $\Sigma_a$  at higher TM condition

- Current XS contains only single-history of depletion
  - For the reference state
- Axial Shape Index (ASI)
  - History following cross section feedback
  - Additional history for the upper/lower region





# **Modification of cross section feedback**



**Utilizing multi-history XS** 

## **Multiple depletion history**

- Utilizing the additional history
  - Additional 2 depletion history for the upper/lower region



TM History index variable

$$T_{Mod}^{Hist}(k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} T_{Mod}^{i} \cdot \Delta BU_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{k} \Delta BU_{i}},$$

(k = current burnup step)

- Node-wise variable saving depletion history
- Burnup weighted average of moderator temperature



#### Moderator temperature history index

- Lower moderator temperature history (lower region)
  - Weighting factor,  $w_L$

$$w_L = \frac{T_{REF} - T_{mod}^{Hist}}{T_{REF} - T_{COOL}}$$

- Cross section feedback

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = (\mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{w}_L) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{REF} + \boldsymbol{w}_L \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{COOL}$$

- Higher moderator temperature history (upper region)
  - Weighting factor,  $w_U$

$$w_U = \frac{T_{mod}^{Hist} - T_{REF}}{T_{HOT} - T_{REF}}$$

- Cross section feedback

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = (\mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{w}_U) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{REF} + \boldsymbol{w}_U \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{HOT}$$

#### UNIST CORE

# **RAST-K depletion calculation results**



**Critical boron concentration/Axial Shape Index results** 

- Model Information
  - APR-1400
  - Steady state (Critical boron search)
  - Eq.Xe, ARO
  - Core power: 3983 MWth (100 % power)
  - Moderator inlet temperature: 563.75 K
  - Comparable parameter: Critical Boron Concentration, Axial Shape Index
- Reference case
  - STREAM3D output
- Test cases
  - RAST-K output utilizing single-history XS (Ref. TM : 584 K)
  - RAST-K output utilizing multi-history XS (Ref. TM : 559 / 584 / 609 K)

- Global variable
  - CBC difference between current and modified method < 5 ppm</li>
  - Reactivity change of upper/lower region were balanced



Predicted CBC of initial core

#### Predicted CBC of 3rd cycle

## **Axial Power Prediction**

## Initial core

- At BOC
  - Higher power at lower region
  - More moderation due to dense moderator

Predicted ASI of initial core



100 Current Method Modified Method 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4 Axial power distribution

Burnup:

0 GWd/MTU

#### UNIST CORE

#### **Axial Power Prediction**

- Cycle 3
  - At BOC
    - Higher power at upper region
    - Higher burnup of lower region (burnt fuel)



Predicted ASI of 3rd cycle

Axial power distribution

0.8

1.0

1.2

Burnup:

100

0 GWd/MTU

Current Method

Modified Method

#### UNIST CORE

1.4

# Conclusion





#### Conclusion

- Limitation of single-history based cross section feedback
  - Cross section feedback under different depletion environments
- Additional histories for the accurate cross section feedback
  - To follow axially heterogeneous history
- Improved Axial Shape Index prediction accuracy
  - Improved prediction of axial power distribution due to depletion





UNIST CORE