

KINS 가 L2-5 가

**Improvement of KINS Uncertainty Evaluation Method and Application to Simulation of L2-5 Experiment**

305-338, 19

(LBLOCA) 가  
 CSAU ( Code Scalability Applicability and Uncertainty)  
 가  
 RELAP5/MOD3.3 , Monte Carlo  
 Wilks  
 59  
 LBLOCA 95% 95%  
 LOFT L205  
 LBLOCA 가

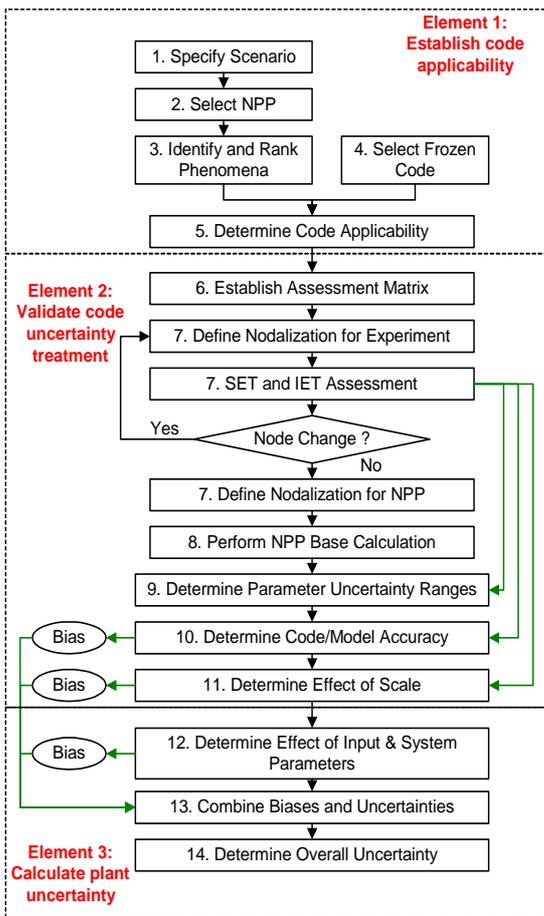
**ABSTRACT**

A method of uncertainty evaluation associated with best-estimate (BE) calculation of large-break loss-of-coolant accident (LBLOCA) has been developed in KINS (Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety). The present method has a basic structure similar to the CSAU (Code Scalability Applicability and Uncertainty) method of USNRC(United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission). The method has been revised based on the recent progresses. It adopts the most advanced thermal-hydraulic code, RELAP5/MOD3.3, as a frozen code, implements the nonparametric statistic method with Wilk's formula instead of the response surface method with Monte Carlo simulation, and expands the number of uncertain parameters treated in statistical way. Through the present method, the primary safety parameter such as peak cladding temperature (PCT) during LBLOCA can be obtained at the 95 percentile probabilistic limit at 95 percentile confidence level by 59 code runs for any set of the parameters. To assure the validity and applicability of the method, it is applied to the LOFT (Loss-of-Fluid Test) L2-5 large break loss-of-coolant experiment. The result from the L2-5 prediction shows the method can be reasonably and practically applied to the uncertainty evaluation of BE calculation of LBLOCA in real nuclear power plant.

**I. INTRODUCTION**

가 [1] 가 가  
 (Large Break Loss-of-Coolant Accident, LBLOCA)  
 가 가 가  
 가 [2].  
 USNRC(US Nuclear Regulatory Commission) CSAU (Code Scalability, Applicability and Uncertainty) [3]

[4]. 가 LBLOCA 가 (KINS Realistic Evaluation Model, KINS-REM) , KINS-REM 3,4 KINS 1991 CSAU [6]. RELAP5/MOD3.3 [7] [8] , Loss-of-Fluid-Test (LOFT) KINS-REM L2-5 [9] 가 (Intergal Effect Test, IET) 가 LBLOCA 가 (BEMUSE) L2-5 [10].



1. KINS-REM

II. KINS

KINS 가 CSAU [6]. CSAU (Peak Clad Temperature, PCT) 가 KINS KINS Bias (Overall Calculational Uncertainty, OCU) CSAU KINS 1 4 13 1: 2:

- \_\_\_3: PCT (Primary Safety Criteria, PSC)  
가 , PCT
- \_\_\_4: (frozen code) RELAP5/MOD3.3  
RELAP5/MOD2
- \_\_\_5: 가 가 가  
가 (Relevant parameter)  
( $p_R$ ). : ( $p_B$ ), ( $p_S$ ), 가 ( $p_L$ ),  
( $P_i$ ).
- \_\_\_6: (Separate Effect Test, SET) 가  
가 Nodalization  
( 7), ( 9) 가 ( 11)
- \_\_\_7: 가 Nodalization 가  
Nodalization SET/IET 가  
( 9), / ( 10), 가 ( 11)
- \_\_\_8: 7 Nodalization PCT ( $PCT_{BASE}$ ).  
default
- \_\_\_9: Nodalization
- \_\_\_10: 7 SET/IET 가 ( $B_{SET}, B_{IET}$ )  
가 가 SET  
( 9) SET  
, 13  $PCT_{final}$  PCT 9
- \_\_\_11: 가 ( 5) SET/IET 가 ( 7) , 가  
( $B_{SCALE}$ )
- \_\_\_12: 가 가  
( $B_{PLANT}$ ).
- \_\_\_13: 95% 95% PCT  
( $PCT_{95/95}$ ).  
 $PCT_{final}$

$$PCT_{final} = PCT_{95/95} + B_{SCALE} + B_{SET} + B_{JET} + B_{PLANT}$$

Monte Carlo,  $PCT_{95/95}$  CSAU PCT  
 95% 95% (Non-parametric Statistics) [8] 가  
 (n) Wilks  
 $1 - (p/100)^n \leq (q/100)$   
 95% p q 59 PCT  
 95% ( $PCT_{95/95}$ ) 59  $P_S$   
 59  
 PCT가  $PCT_{95/95}$  95%/95% 가 가  
 59 가  $PCT_{final}$   
 가 가  
 [2]  
 (OCU)  
 $\Delta PCT_{final} \cong PCT_{final} - PCT_{BASE}$   
 14: 가  $PCT_{final}$

### III. L2-5

LOFT L2-5, LOFT L2-5  
 가  
 1 2: LOFT L2-5, /  
 3: CSAU  
 가 가, LBLOCA L2-5  
 가 가 PIRT (Phenomena Identification and Ranking Table)  
 1  
 4: RELAP5/MOD3.3 가 가  
 5: RELAP5/MOD3.3 6- 가 RELAP5/MOD3.3  
 1 junction RELAP5 1  
 “ ” ( ), Dittus Boelter ( ), ( ), ( )

1. RELAP5

( )	/
( )	, Dittus Boelter ,
( )	Cathcart-Powell
( )	ANS
( )	/
( )	(C <sub>D</sub> )
(RCP)	
( , )	ECC Bypass
(entrainment /deentrainment )	ECC Bypass
( , , )	( , )
(Counter-current flow) ( )	ECC Bypass
( , )	ECC Bypass
(Sweep-out) ( , )	ECC Bypass
( , )	: ECC Bypass , :
( , , , )	Greoneveld , Bromley , T <sub>min</sub> , Zuber , Chen , Weber
( )	
가 ( , )	
(Steam binding) ( )	Dittus Boelter , .
( )	( )

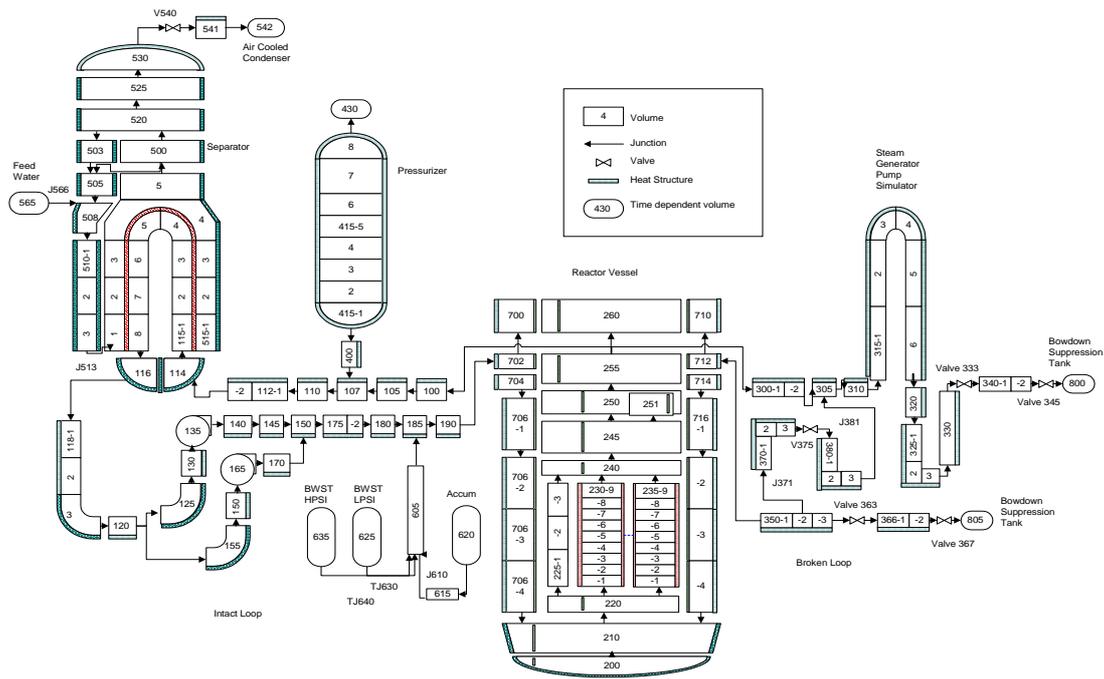
1  
 , CSAU ,  
 (ECCS Bypass) , ECCS Bypass  
 가  
 ECCS Bypass 가 가 SET 가 PCT 가  
 . L2-5 , 가 가  
 가 (Blowdown  
 Suppression Tank, BST)  
 가 “ ” L2-5 [9]  
 17 가 , 1 SET 23  
 5 2  
 6: 2 RELAP5 가 가  
 L2-5 가  
 SET RELAP5 . Marviken  
 가 . 2 / LOFT  
 . ECCS Bypass L2-5 가 .  
 7: LOFT Nodalization [7] LOFT 가  
 Marviken 가

2.

/ ( )		/
( )	RELAP5	0.67~1.5 /N *( )
( )	RELAP5	0.97~1.03 /N
( )	L2-5	0.96~1.04 /N
( )	L2-5	
, C <sub>D</sub> ( )	Marviken	0.703~1.2 /N
( )	LOFT	0.8~1.2 /U* ( )
( )	LOFT	0.8~1/U
Groeneveld Lookup Table ( )	RELAP5	0.17~1.8 /N
Chen ( )	RELAP5	0.53~1.46 /N
Zuber ( )	RELAP5	0.38~1.62 /N
(T <sub>min</sub> ) ( )	RELAP5	0.54~1.46 /U
Dittus-Boelter ( ) ( )	RELAP5	0.606~1.39 /N
Dittus-Boelter ( ) ( )	RELAP5	0.606~1.39 /N
Bromley ( )	RELAP5	0.428~1.58 /N
Weber ( )	NA	2.7~14 /U
( )	MATPRO	0.845~1.15 /U
( )	L2-5	296~308 K /U
( )	L2-5	298~312 K /U
( )	L2-5	
( )	RELAP5	
( )	RELAP5	
( )	L2-5	
Cathcart-Powell	RELAP5	

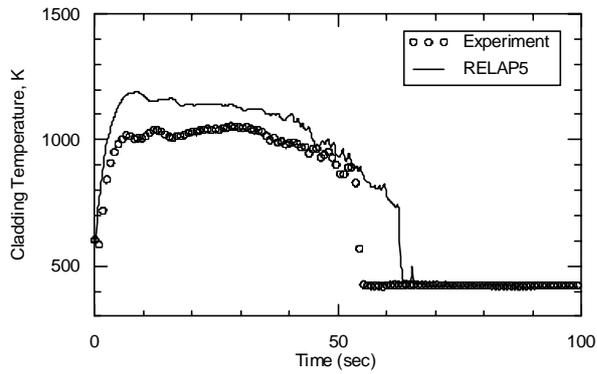
ECCS Bypass 가 Nodalization . ECCS Bypass  
 Noding L2-5 Noding 가  
 Nodalization [6].  
 Nodalization . Groeneveld  
 Look-up Table RELAP5 가 가  
 .  
 .  
 8: L2-5 . LOFT Noding 2  
 . 143 , 165 junction .  
 . (1.0)  
 가  
 3 .  
 Noding

$PCT_{BASE}=1189.4 \text{ K}$

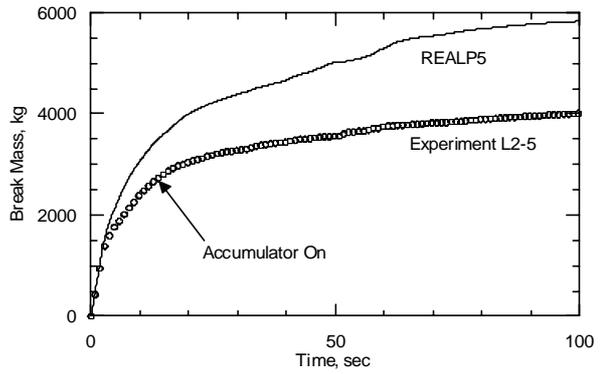


2 LOFT L2-5

RELAP5 Nodalization



3. L2-5 가



4. L2-5 가

4  
 17 가  
 RELAP5  
 PCT  
 9: RELAP5 L2-5  
 PCT  
 Weber

가  
 ECCS Bypass  
 ECC Bypass  
 가  
 PCT  
 가 PCT  
 가  
 RELAP5  
 RELAP5

가 가 PCT

10: SET 가  
IET 가

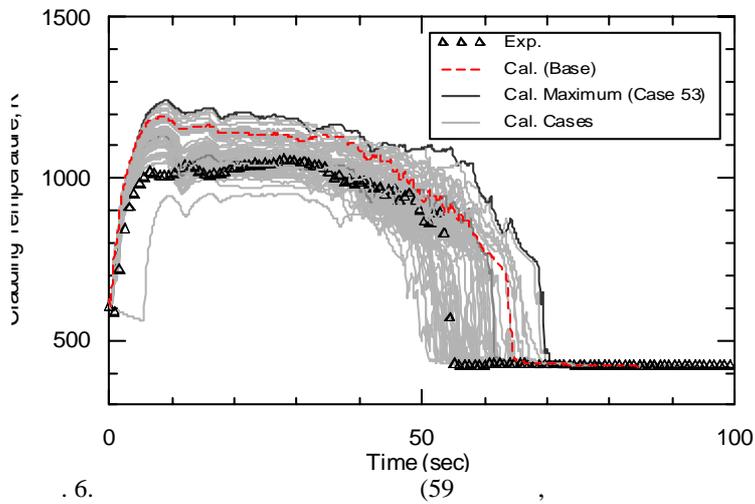
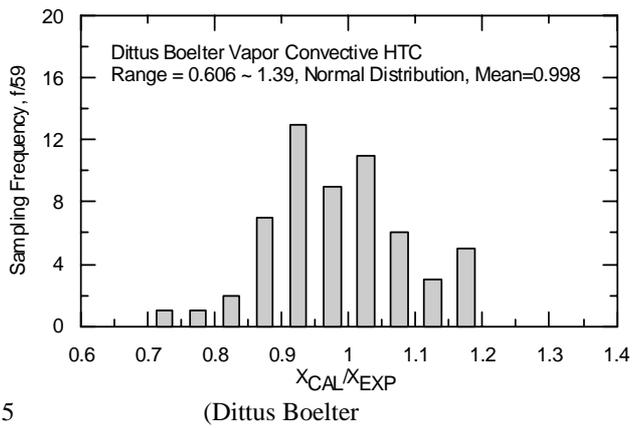
11: RELAP5 가

12: L2-5 가

13: PCT<sub>95,95</sub> 9 17 가  
59 5 Dittus Boelter

59 RELAP5

59 RELAP5 59 가  
6 59  
PCT<sub>95,95</sub> = 1239.5 K



14: 가  $PCT_{final} = PCT_{95/95} = 1239.5 \text{ K}$  가  
 $\Delta PCT_{final} = 40.1 \text{ K}$   
PCT 100K 17 가  $PCT_{final}$  140 K  
59 가  
Noding

IV.

3 14 가 KINS-REM L2-5  
CSAU  
RELAP5/MOD3.3  
LOFT L2-5 Wilks 가  
95% 95% PCT 가  
KINS 가

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