

A Simple Approach to Eliminate Background Signals in Dynamic Control Rod Reactivity Measurements for LWRs

103-16

2/3 가 40 ~ 48 step/min (background signal)가 (Background) 가

ABSTRACT

Dynamic rod worth measurement (DRWM™) methodology commercialized by Westinghouse was successfully applied to many nuclear power plants in USA to measure the control rod worth at Low Power Physics Tests. But in KOREA, to increase the capacity of nuclear power plant, KEPRI has developed Dynamic Control rod Reactivity Measurement (DCRM) system using more rapid and sophisticated reactivity measurement methodology without the change of boron concentration. The object of this paper is to consider the practical method to eliminate background signals from measured ex-core detector signals. Because of relatively low rod insertion speed (40 ~ 48 steps/min), the background signals affect the final results severely. Therefore a simple and practical method based on the behavior of integral rod worth curve was developed and applied. A total of 26 experimental results show that the proposed approach works to figure out the background signals.

I.

가 가

(가)

가
 12 . WH 가
 10 ~

” WH “
 Westinghouse(WH) 가 DRWM™^{d1}
 , 2 8~9 가 가 ,
 가 가 가
 2/3 , 가 40 ~ 48 step/min
 (Background) background signal

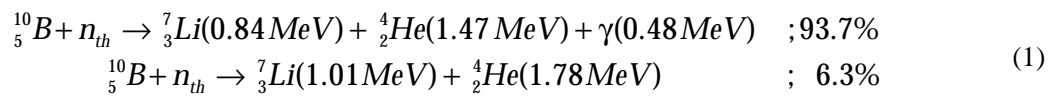
background 가

II.

가.

B¹⁰ 가

가 가



가 fission 가 가

가

가

가

[2]

, 가

. 가

, 가

가

가

가

ARO

(Compensated Ion Chamber)

가

가

,

15 가
가

가

가

가

,

가

가

가

(background)

가

가

가

가

, 가

가

$$I_{CEA,B,T}^{measured}(t) = I_{CEA,B,T}^{neutron}(t) + I_{CEA,B,T}^{\gamma} \quad (2)$$

($I^{neutron}(t)$) RAST-K [3]

$I^g(t)$

가

((2))

[1]

2

12
가

B

1.5

1nA,

1.5nA

[1] '5'

가

가 가 , 가

가

(1)

가 , 가
가 가

가 ' ' ,
가

가 ,

가 ,

가

[1]
[2])

background

가가 ,

[1]
가

가

가

가

'0'

가

가

($\gamma = 0$)

가

가

가

가

[3] 2 12
5 가

[3]

1~5

25pcm

[1] [3]

가

가

가
가

가' ,

0.001nA

, 6

0.001nA

1~2pcm

A

가

1 21

<1> 가

(nA)	- (pcm)	(pcm)	(nA)	- (pcm)	(pcm)
1.188	116.679		0.800	86.229	
1.190	120.594	4.0	0.801	87.876	1.6
1.191	124.536	4.0	0.802	89.528	1.7
1.192	128.505	4.0	0.803	91.185	1.6
1.194	132.500	4.0	0.804	92.846	1.7
1.195	136.522	4.0	0.805	94.513	1.7
1.196	140.571	4.0	0.806	96.184	1.6
1.198	144.648	4.0	0.808	97.860	1.7
1.199	148.753	4.0	0.809	99.541	1.7

<1>

가 0.809nA

0.800nA가

0.809nA
가

13 pcm가
1.188nA

0.809nA

0.800nA

1.199nA

32pcm

III.

가

가 ARO

가

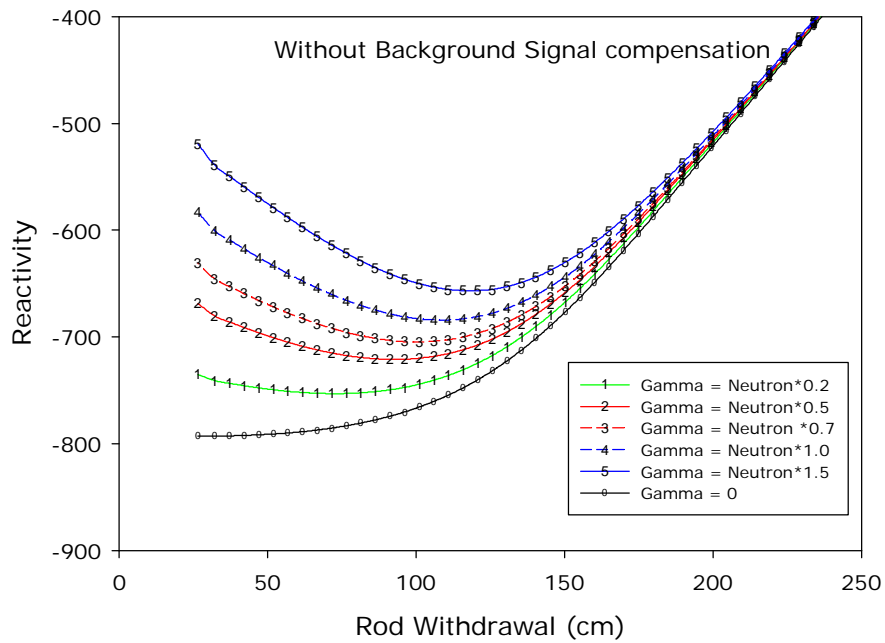
가

가

6

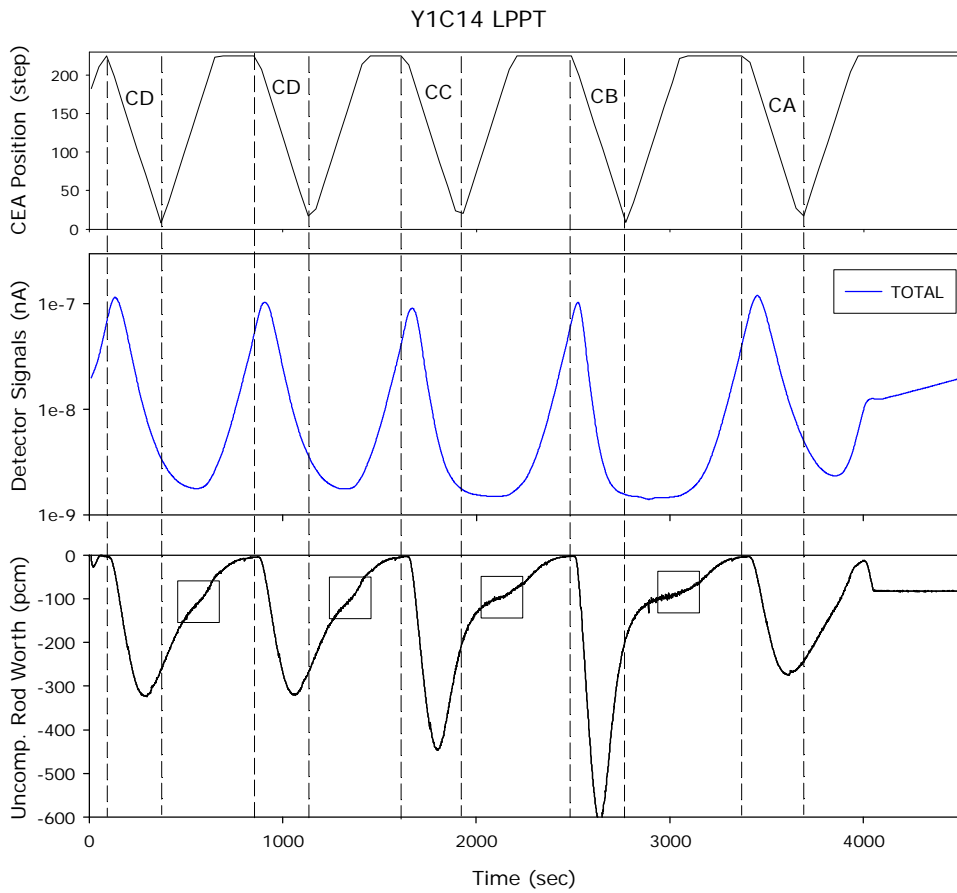
26

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 2. Yoichiro SHIMAZU, "Estimation of Neutron Source and Gamma Source Strengths for Reactivity Measurements," *Nucl. Tech.*, Vol. 38, No. 5, p64 ~ 68, (1996)
 3. *Nucl. Tech.*, "NEM/ANM," **132**, 2002
- 1 (A),217, 2002.

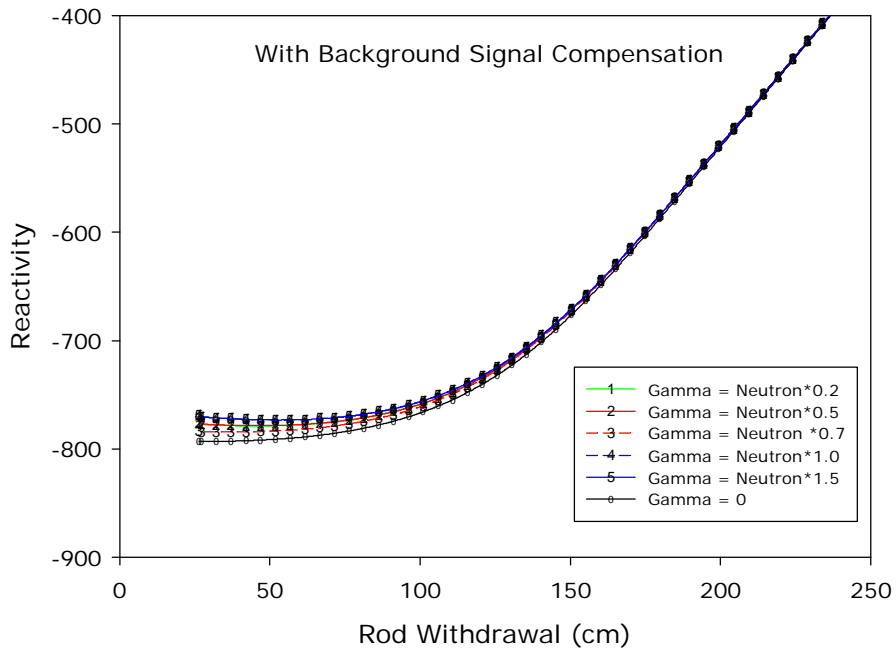


[1]

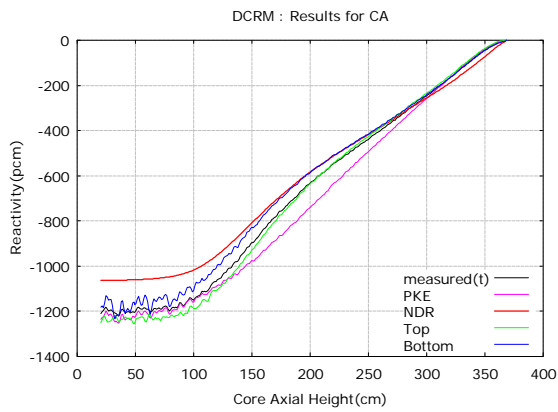
가



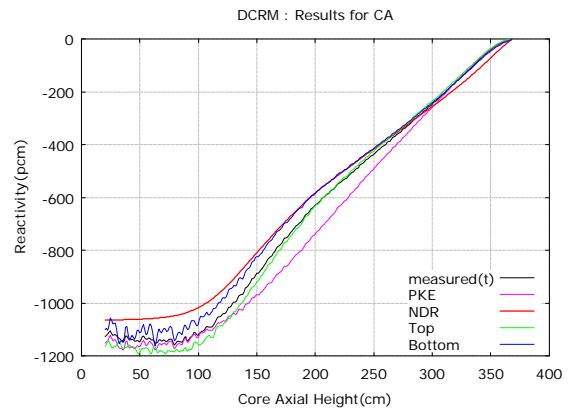
[2] 1 14 : ()



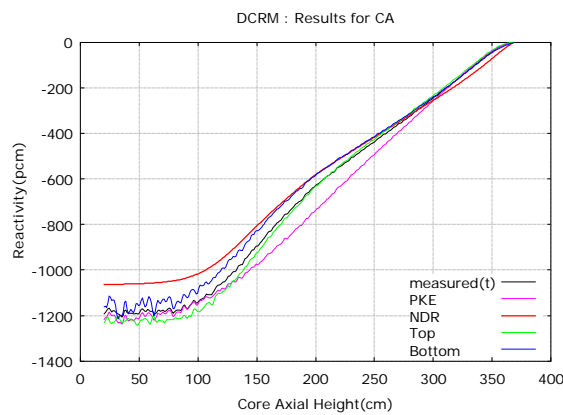
[3] 가 가



(1.1760, 0.8096) –

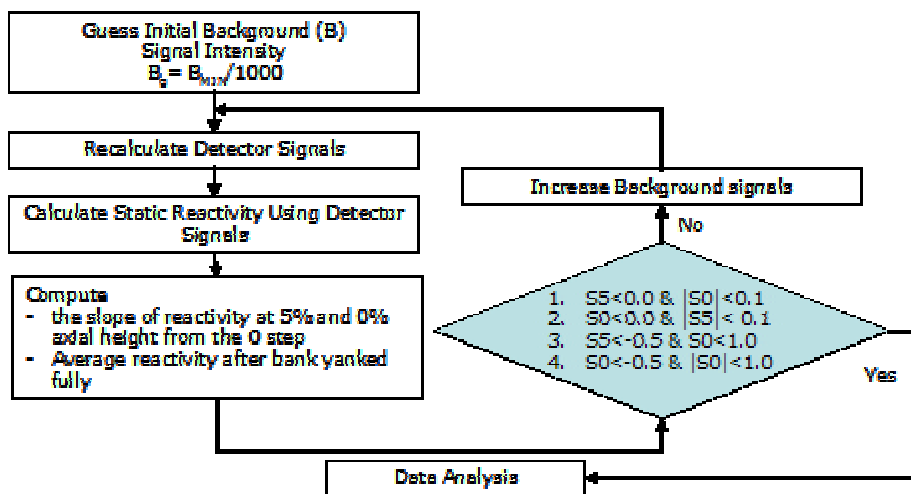


(1.144, 0.755) –



(1.169, 0.800) –

[4] 1 A



[5]