

DNBR 가

Evaluation of DNBR Calculation Methods for Advanced Digital Core Protection System

150  
493

가 (subchannel) DNBR 가 (4) DNBR CETOP - D  
MATRA . CETOP2 가 DNBR DNBR  
CETOP2 (CPC) . DNBR TORC 3 - 4  
DNBR DNBR  
DNBR (9) DNBR (lumping channel)  
MATRA DNBR 가 CETOP - D  
CETOP2 DNBR 가 .  
MATRA DNBR 가 (available margin)  
MATRA CETOP - D 가 CETOP2 가 DNBR  
가 CETOP2 DNBR (net margin) 가 2.5% -  
3.3%(CETOP - D) 2.5% - 9.8%(MATRA) .

Abstract

This study evaluated the on - line DNBR calculation methods for an advanced digital core protection system in PWR, i.e., subchannel analysis and group - channel analysis. The subchannel code MATRA and the four - channel codes CETOP - D and CETOP2 were used here. CETOP2 is most simplified DNBR analysis code which is implemented in core protection calculator in Korea standard nuclear power plants. The detailed subchannel code TORC was used as a reference calculation of DNBR. The DNBR uncertainty and margin were compared using allowable operating conditions at Yonggwang nuclear units 3 - 4. The MATRA code using a nine lumping - channel model resulted in smaller mean and larger standard deviation of the DNBR error distribution. CETOP - D and CETOP2 showed conservatively biased mean and relatively smaller standard deviation of the DNBR error distribution. MATRA and CETOP - D w.r.t CETOP2 showed significant increase of the DNBR available margin at normal operating condition. Taking account for the DNBR uncertainty, MATRA and CETOP - D over CETOP2 were estimated to increase the DNBR net margin by 2.5% - 9.8% and 2.5% - 3.3%, respectively.

1.

가



가 TORC DNBR  
 MATRA (multichannel analyzer for steady states and  
 transients in rod arrays) COBRA - IV - I

DNBR 가 MATRA Fig. 2  
 9  
 1/4 '3' '1' '2'  
 ('3', '4') ('5-9')  
 '9' '5-8'

2.2

CE DNBR DNBR DNBR  
 DNBR CETOP - D CETOP - D  
 (transport coefficient)  
 'prediction - correction' CETOP - D DNBR  
 TORC  
 (CPC) DNBR  
 CETOP - D CETOP2 CETOP - D  
 CETOP2  
 , CETOP - D TORC  
 CETOP2 CETOP - D DNBR

4 -

$$N_H = \frac{H_I - H_J}{h_I - h_J}, N_U = \frac{U_I - U_J}{u_I - u_J}, N_P = \frac{P_I - P_J}{p_I - p_J} \quad (1)$$

$N_H, N_U, N_P$ , ,  $H, U,$   
 $P$  ,  $I, J$  , ,  $h, u, p$   
 (boundary subchannel)  
 TORC ( , , )  $N_U, N_P$   
 $N_H$   
 가  $N_U, N_P$   
 TORC ,  $N_H$  CETOP - D  
 CETOP2  
 Fig. 3 CETOP - D 4 -

DNBR 가  
 '4' '3' '2' '3'  
 '2'' '2'' 가 CPCS  
 CETOP2

3. DNBR



S T (random variable) x

$$S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \quad (4)$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^n \{i - (n+1)/2\} x_i \quad (5)$$

$x_i$  n (level of significance)  $D'$  가 (3)

$$95/95 = \mu + K_{95/95} \sigma \quad (6)$$

가 non - parametric [7]  
 Non - parametric (order statistics) (binomial)  
 (L)

$$L = np \pm K_{95/95} [np(1-p)]^{1/2} \quad (7)$$

$p$  95/95 0.05  $K_{95/95}$   
 가 1.645  
 Table 2 non - parametric DNBR 가 가  
 DNBR DNBR 가  
 DNBR DNBR CETOP - D/CETOP2/MATRA DNBR  
 가 DNBR Fig. 9  
 DNBR CETOP - D CETOP2(CPC) DNBR  
 3% 가  
 CETOP - D CETOP2 CETOP - D  
 가  
 CETOP - D DNBR 가  
 가  
 , MATRA BOC CETOP - D DNBR 가  
 MOC EOC 가 7.5% 9.8% 가 TORC  
 DNBR MATRA BOC  
 CETOP - D TORC DNBR (Fig. 5 ). MATRA MOC  
 EOC MATRA 가



Table 1. DNBR

( 3 - 4 )

	% of rated power	40 – 100
	°F	500 – 590
	psi	1800 – 2400
	% design	90 – 120
	ASI	- 0.6 - +0.6

Table 2. DNBR

		$(\mu)$	$(\sigma)$	95/95	
BOC	CETOP2	- 0.0528	0.0113	- 0.0342	- 0.0300
	CETOP - D	- 0.0537	0.0108	- 0.0359	- 0.0374
	MATRA	- 0.0519	0.0243	- 0.0119	- 0.0096
MOC	CETOP2	- 0.0498	0.0169	- 0.0221	- 0.0213
	CETOP - D	- 0.0560	0.0180	- 0.0264	- 0.0321
	MATRA	- 0.0293	0.0440	0.0425	0.0322
EOC	CETOP2	- 0.0509	0.0187	- 0.0202	- 0.0193
	CETOP - D	- 0.0534	0.0185	- 0.0230	- 0.0300
	MATRA	- 0.0266	0.0429	0.0438	0.0312

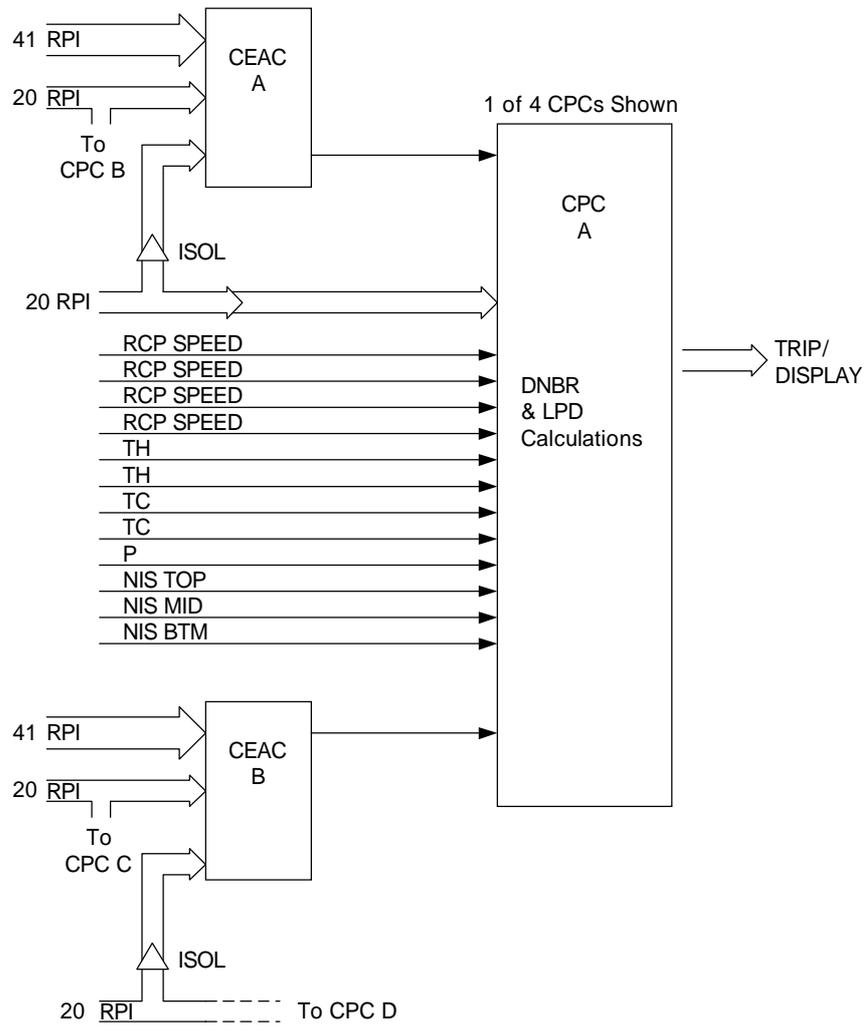


Fig. 1

CPCS

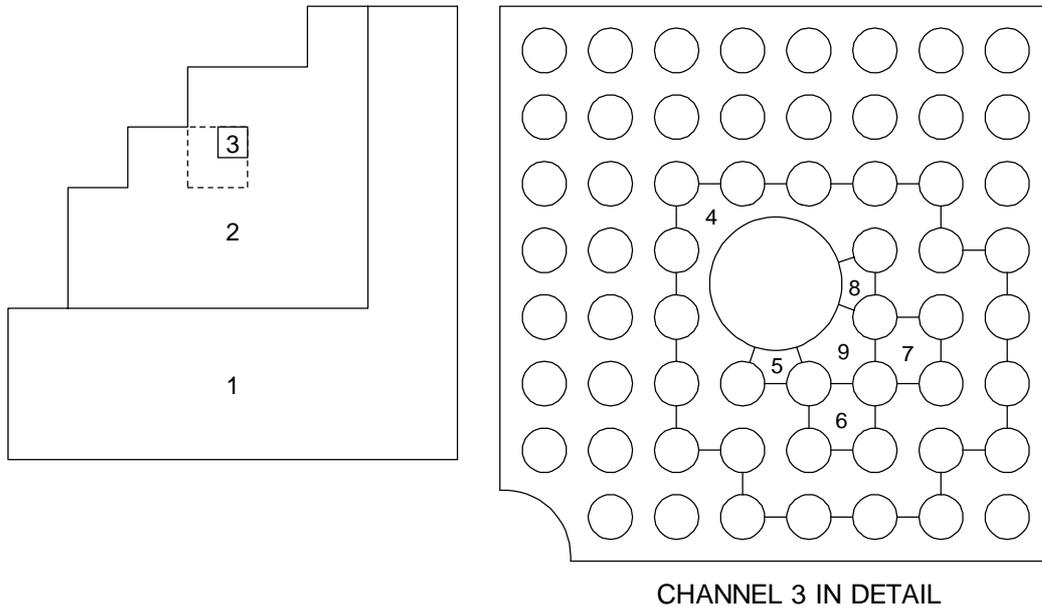
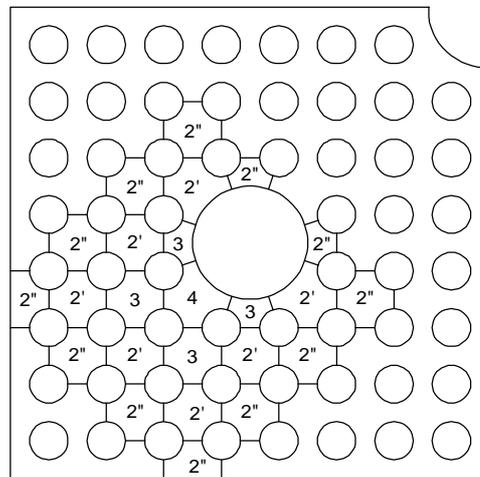
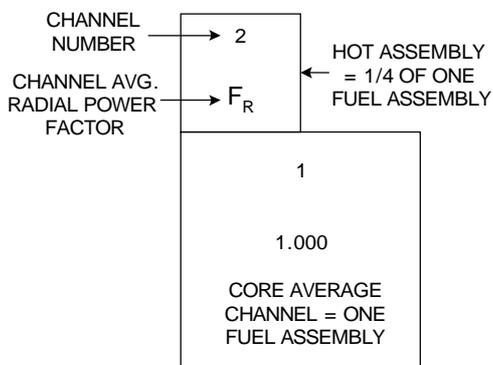


Fig. 2 MATRA

CHANNEL 3 IN DETAIL

( 3 - 4 )



CHANNEL 2 IN DETAIL

Fig. 3 CETOP D 4 -

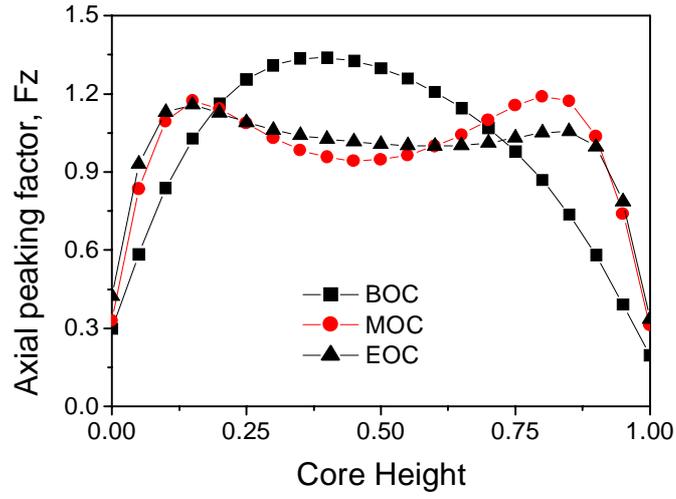


Fig. 4 DNBR

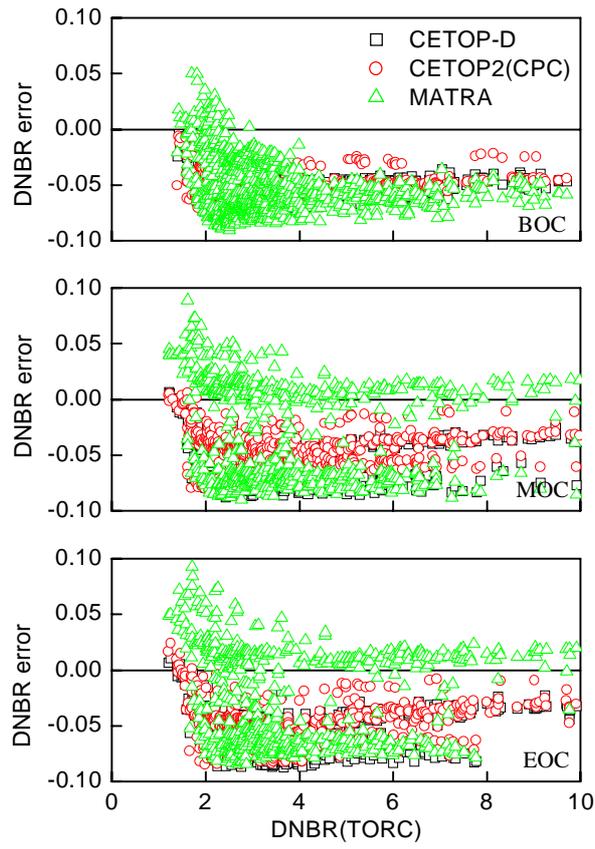


Fig. 5 DNBR

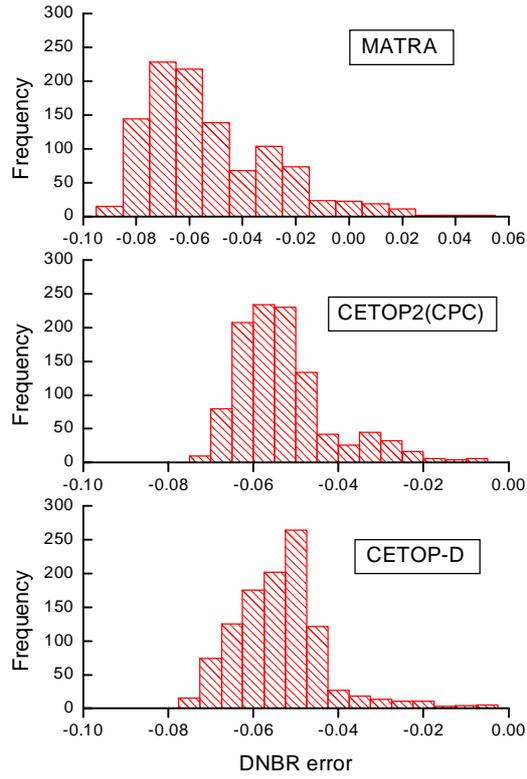


Fig. 6 DNBR ( 3 - 4 1 BOC)

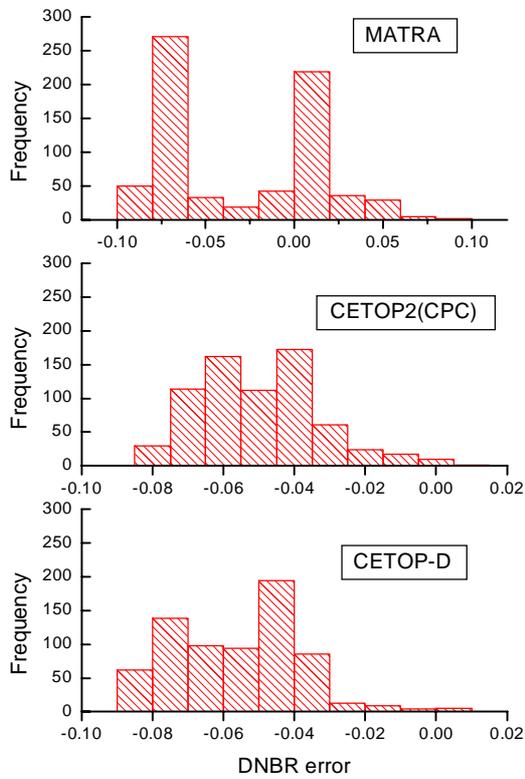


Fig. 7 DNBR ( 3 - 4 1 MOC)

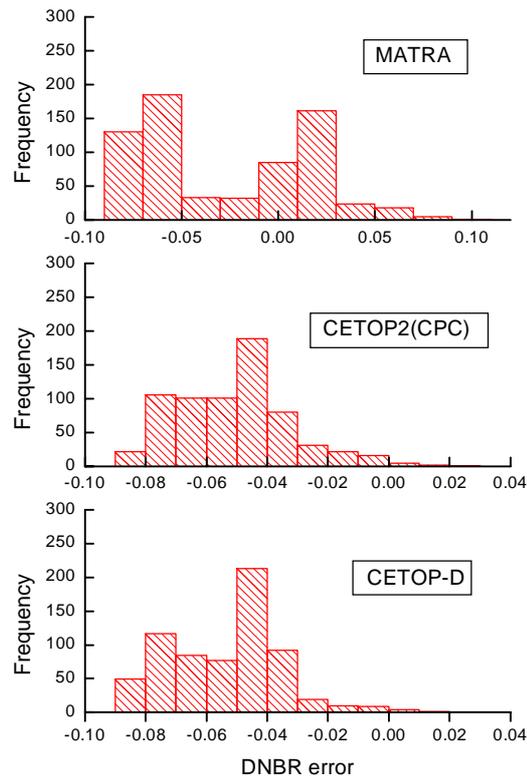


Fig. 8 DNBR ( 3 - 4 1 EOC)

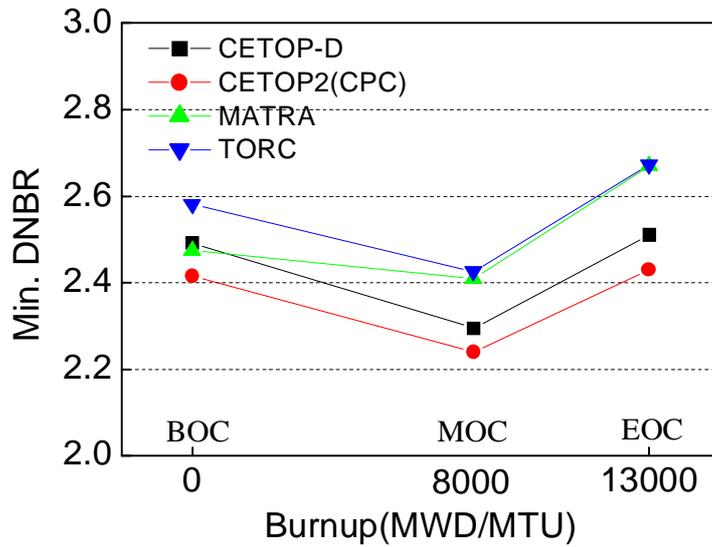


Fig. 9 DNBR ( 3 - 4 1 )