

Development of a Small-Scale Simulator for Designing Advanced Control Algorithms at Nuclear Power Plants

375

373-1

가
 가
 2
 FORTRAN, Visual C++
 MATLAB

Abstract

There has been a difficulty in implementing control algorithms (including even proportional-integral-derivative control algorithms) designed to verify and test to many small-scale simulators. In particular, it was almost impossible to implement advanced control algorithms to them. Therefore, it is required to develop a new simulator that facilitates the implementation of advanced control algorithms and the interface between different kinds of application programs. The objective of this work is to improve the existing small-scale simulator (FISA-2/WS) for the Kori unit 2 nuclear power plant and thus enable advanced control algorithms to be tested and verified by being applied to it. The developed simulator consists of FORTRAN, Visual C++, and MATLAB programs and an advanced control method using a receding horizon control method was applied to it to control the steam generator water level.

1.

가
 MARS[1], RELAP[2], TRAC[3]

LOCA(Loss of Coolant Accident)

가 .
 , PID 가 .
 , MATLAB[4]
 가
 가
 가 .
 2
 (FISA-2/WS)[5]
 , NPPS(Nuclear Power Plant Simulator) . NPPS
 (Receding Horizon Control Method) 가
 , FORTRAN() [6], Visual C++ () [7], MATLAB()
) 가 .

2. (NPPS)

2.1

NPPS , Visual C++ MATLAB ,
 . 2 3 ,
 (NPPS) 39 23 Visual C++ 4 MATLAB(
) (ssi)
 ,
 NPPS
 6 (ssi.f, ctrl.f, lib.f, rcs.f, trns.f, init,f) .

- Data.in : 2
- Out1 ~ Out40 : 2
- Rx_input :

BOL, MOL, EOL 가

Graphic Display Module

가 . 가 Interactive Communication Module

가 "SIMULATION",
 "SYSTEM", "TREND", "SAFETY Ps", "ALARM_TRIP", "ACCITENTS", "CONTROL DEMO",
 "DIAGNOSIS", "NETWORK" 9 가 가 .

10 ~ 100% , BOL, MOL, EOL 30 .

Default BOL 100% , 가
 . Trend 200 ~ 1000
 , 가 , default 600 가

1

default . Timer . NPPS Real-Time

Mode Fast-Time Mode 2가 . Real-Time Mode

1 . Fast-Time Mode 1

0.1 , 10

가 , default Real-Time Mode .

NPPS 가 가

Control Station Off-Line Mode

On-Line Mode가 .

BTU(British Thermal Unit) , Man-Machine Interaction Model(Graphic

Display Module Interactive Communication Module) SI . SI

2.2 NPPS

- (1) (NSSS)
- 1
- (RCP), 가
- 2 [8] 가
- 가
- (2) (RCS)
- 가
- 2 , , ,
- 가 ,
- 가 NSSS
- (3) 가 (PRZ)
- 가 3 가
- 가
- 가 2
- PORV 50%
- 가 , 50%
- 가
- (4) (VOID FRAC)
- 4

(node) , 가 ,
 , 가 .
 , LOCA
 , 가
 0 , 가 ,

(5) ECCS, RHR

ECCS, RHR 5
 가
 . ECCS , ,
 가 Accumulator, RWST,
 RHR , SI , , .

(6) OPdT, OTdT

OP T, OT T Trip 6
 . T OP T, OT T
 , T 100% , 100% trip T

(7) 2 (BOP)

NSSS 2
 . 2 7 . 2
 , , , , .
 가 2 1
 bypass 2 , 15% , 15%
 , 15% bypass .
 가

(8) (S/G)

8
 , , , .

(9) (TREND)

가

4

가

가 (), (bar), (%)
ton/h) , , 가 , ,
6가

(10) ACCIDENT

(LOCA), (SL BREAK), U (S/G TUBE), (FL
BREAK), Trip, Trip, Trip bypass, Instrument Fail,
(RCP)

. Instrument Fail

High Stuck, Low Stuck 가

17가

가

17

'1', '2', ... 가

(11) CONTROL DEMO

SG Level Control Power Level Control SG Level Control PI
Control Advanced Control , 가 Advanced Control
가

(12) NETWORK

(Distributed System Environment)

. NPPS

TCP/IP가

(Socket)

9

. NPPS

2.3

(1) Visual C++

NPPS

Visual C++

Visual C++

Visual C++

7

(package)

가

```

common
,
common
Visual C++
"fstart()", "fsimul()"
fstart fsimul
가
fstat
가
,
fsimul
Visual C++
common
Visual C++
extern
"sun.f"
common

```

```

subroutine fstart
...
common /almi/ itrip_alm(100),ialarm_a(100),ialarm_b(100)
,ialarm_c(100),ialarm_d(100),ialarm_e(100)
...

```

```

Visual C++
extern "C" void FSTART()
extern "C" void FSIMUL()

extern "C" struct{
int itrip_alm[100], ialarm_a[100], ialarm_b[100]
int ialarm_c[100], ialarm_d[100], ialarm_e[100]
} ALMI
...

```

(2) Visual C++ MATLAB

```

NPPS ( ) MATLAB Visual C++
. MATLAB
가 . Visual C++ MATLAB
MATLAB External Interface Library Visual C++ Mex-File
Mex-File MATLAB Interpreter가 load MATLAB
Dynamically Linked Subroutine . , mex.m C FORTRAN source code MATLAB
, Compile , Windows 가 *.dll
. DLL(Dynamic Link Library) Widows 16-bit DLL 가
Windows DLL
Visual C++ MATLAB MATLAB "mex -setup"

```

Compiler	Visual C++	"MATLAB Add-in Project Setup"
"M-MEX DLL"	MATLAB	*.c *.h
, *.c *.m	Visual C++	가가
M-	NPPS	MATLAB Visual C++

```

void CMainFrame::SgCtrl(int in_flag)
{
    mxArray *init_flag;           // initial flag (in_flag)
    mxArray *ii;                 // loops A or B
    mxArray *x1_ptr;            // water level
    mxArray *x2_ptr;            // steam flowrate
    mxArray *x3_ptr;            // desired water level
    mxArray *x4_ptr;            // ictrl_flag[0]
    mxArray *y_ptr;             // feedwater flowrate

    /* Create an mxArray to input into mlfSgCtrl */

    for (int i = 0; i < 2; ++i)
    {

        init_flag = mlfScalar(in_flag);

        ii = mlfScalar(i);
        x1_ptr = mlfScalar(CTRL.wlevel[i]);
        if(in_flag == 0) {
            x2_ptr = mlfScalar(BOPCON.wfwo);
        }
        else {
            x2_ptr = mlfScalar(CTRL.stflow[i]);
        }
        x3_ptr = mlfScalar(CTRL.dlevel);
        x4_ptr = mlfScalar(CTRL.ictrl_flag[0]);

        y_ptr = mlfSg_ctrl(init_flag, ii, x1_ptr, x2_ptr, x3_ptr, x4_ptr);

        // The return value from mlfSgCtrl is an mxArray so we must extract the data from it
        y = mxGetPr(y_ptr);

        CTRL.fwflow[i] = *y;

    }
}

```

MATLAB	Visual C++	mxArray	
mxArray	MATLAB		Structure
-		type	
-	Dimensions		
-	가가 (numeric) Data		
mlfScalar		mxArray	1-by-1
double data		"mxArray *mlfScalar(double v)"	
double v	1-by-1		mxGetPr
mxArray	real data starting address		"double *mxGetPr(const mxArray

*array_ptr) , array_ptr mxArray type pointer . mxGetPr
 가 , array_ptr 가 real data address
 , array_ptr 가 가 real data 가 , NULL .

3.

3.1

(Receding Horizon Control Method)

RHC , Stochastic ,
 [9-14]. RHC (Finite Control Horizon)가
 . RHC
 . RHC

. RHC
 (),
 FIR(Finite Impulse Response) FSR(Finite Step
 Response)
 ,
 N
 가
 가

가 (Quadratic) ,
 ,
 (Numerically) 가
 .
 y(t+1)
 10
 , RHC 11 [11].

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}(k+1) &= \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{B}\Delta u_{uv}(k), \\ y(k) &= \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(k) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta u_{ux}(k) = \Delta u(k) - \Delta v(k)$$

$$x(k) \in R^n ;$$

$$\Delta u(k) = u(k) - u(k-1) : \quad (\quad)$$

$$\Delta v(k) = v(k) - v(k-1) : \quad \text{가} \quad (\quad)$$

$$y(k) : \quad (\quad) .$$

(1) $u(k)$ 가 , $\Delta u(k)$ 가

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} [Q(\mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(k+j) - r(k+j))^2 + \mathbf{m}\Delta u_{uv}(k+j)^2] + \frac{1}{2} Q_F(\mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(k+N) - r(k+N))^2, \quad (2)$$

Q (Positive Semi-Definite), Q_F (Positive Semi-Definite) \mathbf{m} (Positive Definite)

(y-r) Δu 가 , r ()

(2) $u(k+j)$, $j \in [0, N]$ 가 $[k, k+N]$

, $k+N$ $[k+N, k+N+N]$

$$\text{RHC} \quad \Delta u(k+M+1) = \Delta u(k+N) = 0 \quad \text{가} \quad k$$

$$(2) \quad \Delta u(k), \Delta u(k+1), \Delta u(M-1)$$

Lagrange-multiplier

$$\Delta u_{uv}(k+j) = [\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{F}(j+1) \mathbf{B}]^{-1} \mathbf{B}^T [\mathbf{g}(k+j+1) - \mathbf{F}(j+1) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}(k+j)]$$

$$= -\mathbf{K}(j) \mathbf{x}(k+j) + \mathbf{K}_g(j) \mathbf{g}(k+j+1), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, M-1 \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{F}(j) = \mathbf{C}^T Q \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{F}(j+1) [\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} \mathbf{K}(j)], \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{g}(k+j) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{C}^T Q r(k+j) + [\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} \mathbf{K}(j)]^T \mathbf{g}(k+j+1) & \text{for } j \leq M-1 \\ \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{g}(k+j+1) + \mathbf{C}^T Q r(k+j) & \text{for } M \leq j \leq N-1 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{F}(N) = \mathbf{C}^T Q_F \mathbf{C}$$

$$\mathbf{g}(k+j) = \mathbf{C}^T Q_F r(k+N)$$

$$\Delta u_{uv}(k+j) = 0, \quad j = M, \dots, N \quad \mathbf{K}(j)$$

Off-Line

(\mathbf{m}, Q, Q_F)

N

(3)

$\mathbf{K}_g(j)$

k

$[k, k+N]$

가

가

,

$\mathbf{K}(j)$

On-Line

(3)

RHC

:

$$\Delta u_{uv}(k) = -\mathbf{K}(0) \mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{K}_g(0) \mathbf{g}(k+1) \quad (6)$$

$$(6) \quad \mathbf{K}(0) \quad \mathbf{K}_g(0) \quad , \quad \mathbf{g}(k+1)$$

. $\mathbf{x}(k)$

가

,

RHC

12

3.2

100%

RHC 가 :

$$Y(s) = \frac{G_1}{s}[U(s) - V(s)] - \frac{G_2}{1 + t_2 s}[U(s) - V(s)] + \frac{G_3 s}{t_1^{-2} + 4p^2 T^{-2} + 2t_1^{-1} s + s^2} U(s) \quad (7)$$

$Y(s)$, $U(s)$, $V(s)$,

가

2가 :

- 1) (Off-Line) :
 FORTRAN MATLAB MATLAB Visual C++
 가

- 2) (On-Line) :
 () ()
 가 (9).

가

가 13
 600 50% 가 55% 100%
 14 PID
 2 50%
 , 5% 가 55% 가
 가 가 15 30%
 100%
 가 16 PI PI

NPPS

PID PID
 PID PID
) 2 Irving [15]

4.

(NPPS) FORTRAN, Visual C++ MATLAB
 NPPS MATLAB

가 NPPS

MATLAB
NPPS 가
가

- [1] , Improved Features of MARS 1.4 and Verification, KAERI/TR-1386-99, KAERI, 1999.
- [2] K.O. Pasamehmetoglu et al., "TRAC-PF1/MOD2 Theory Manual," LA-12031-M, Vol 1, NUREG/CR-5693, Los Alamos National Laboratory (1992).
- [3] K.E. Carlson et al. "RELAP5/MOD3 Manual, "NUREG/CR 5535, EG-2546, EG&G Idaho, Inc (1990).
- [4] *MATLAB Ver. 6.1*, Math Work Inc. (2001).
- [5] , 2 (), KRC-90N-J07, KEPCO (1992).
- [6] *Compaq Visual Fortran Professional Edition Ver. 6.5*, Compaq Computer Corporation (1999).
- [7] , *Visual C++ Programming Bible Ver. 6.x*, (2000)
- [8] 2 , KEPCO
- [9] W. H. Kwon and A. E. Pearson, "A Modified Quadratic Cost Problem and Feedback Stabilization of a Linear System," IEEE Trans. Automatic Control, 22, 838 (1977).
- [10] J. Richalet, A. Rault, J. L. Testud, and J. Papon, "Model Predictive Heuristic Control: Applications to Industrial Process," Automatica, 14, 413 (1978).
- [11] C. E. Garcia, D. M. Prett, and M. Morari, "Model Predictive Control: Theory and Practice a Survey," Automatica, 25, 335 (1989).
- [12] M. V. Kothare, V. Balakrishnan, and M. Morari, "Robust Constrained Model Predictive Control Using Linear Matrix Inequality," Automatica, 32, 1361 (1996).
- [13] J. W. Lee, W. H. Kwon and J. H. Lee, "Receding Horizon H^∞ Tracking Control for Time-Varying Discrete Linear Systems," Int. J. Control, 68, 385 (1997).
- [14] J. W. Lee, W. H. Kwon, and J. Choi, "On stability of Constrained Receding Horizon Control with Finite Terminal Weighting Matrix," Automatica, 34, 1607 (1998).
- [15] E. Irving, C. Miossec, and J. Tassart, "Toward Efficient Full Automatic Operation of the PWR Steam Generator with Level Adaptive Control," BNES, London, Boiler Dynamic and Control in Nuclear Power Stations, pp. 309-329 (1980).

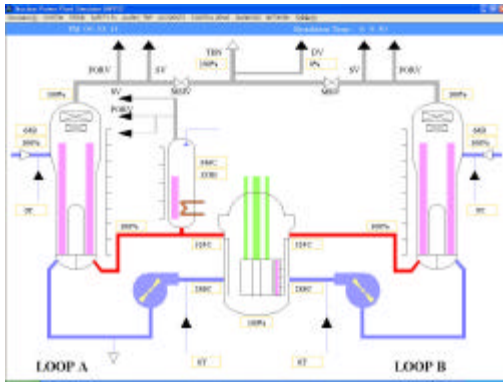


Fig. 1. NSSS.

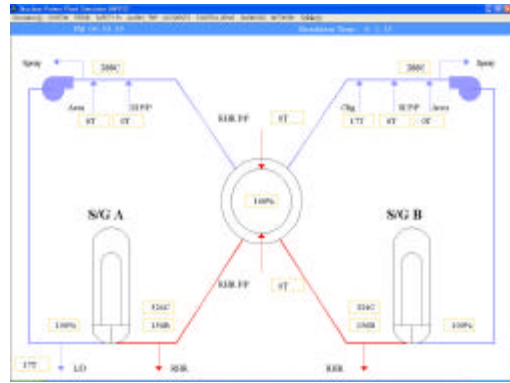


Fig. 2. RCS.

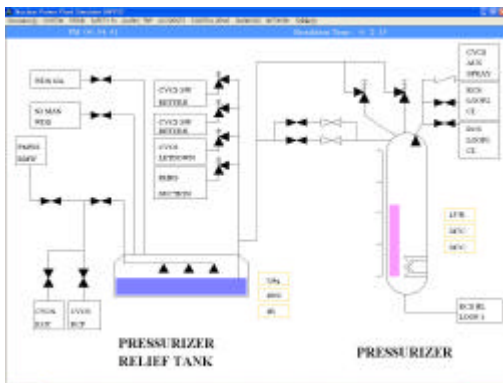


Fig. 3. PRZ and relief tank system.

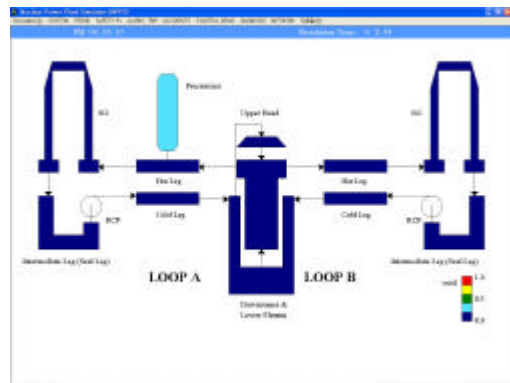


Fig. 4. NSSS void fraction.

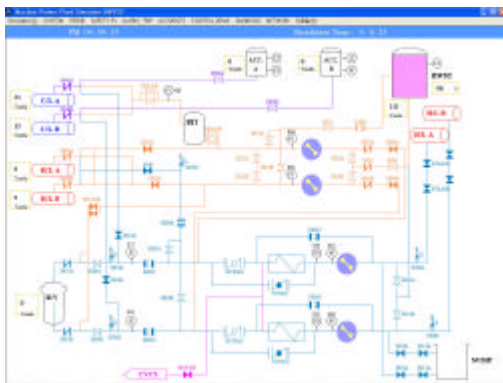


Fig. 5. ECCS and RHRS.

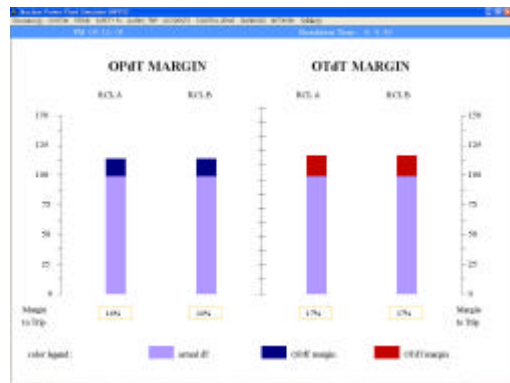


Fig. 6. OP T and OT T margin



Fig. 7. Secondary system.

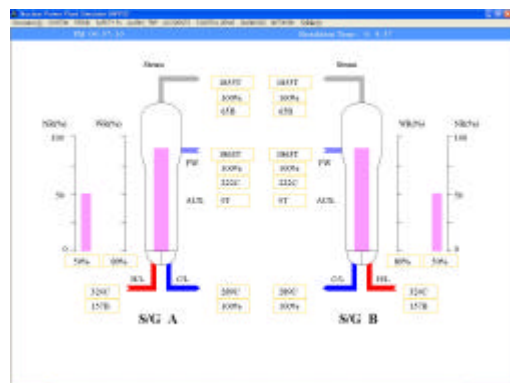
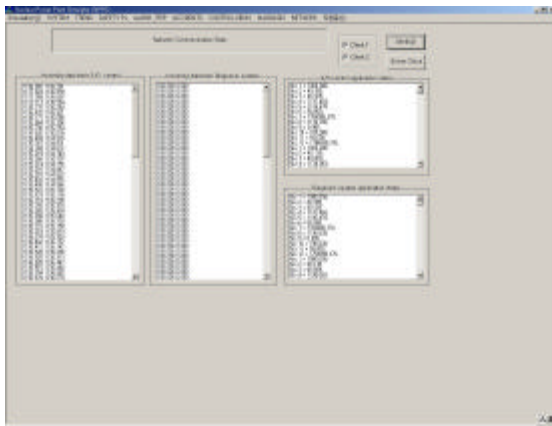
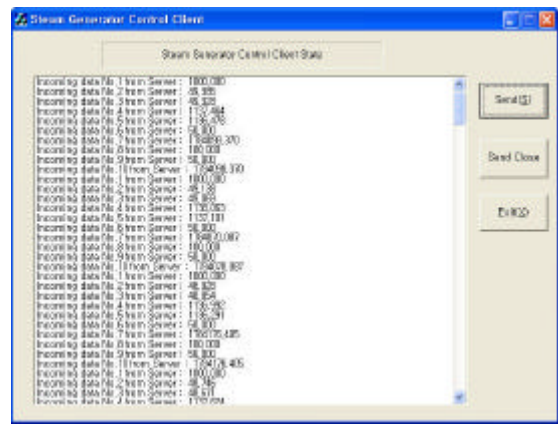


Fig. 8. Steam generator system.



(a) server communication status



(b) client communication status

Fig. 9. Network communication.

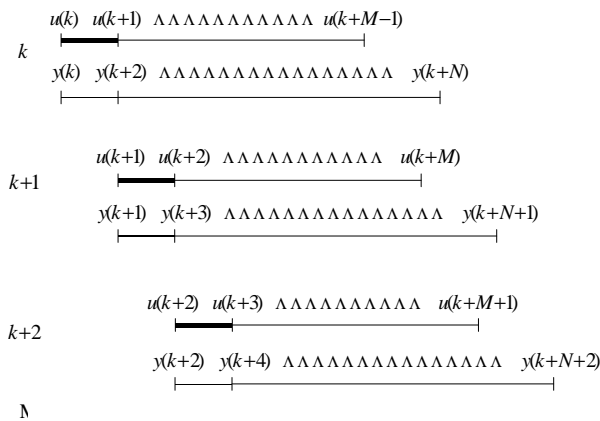


Fig. 10. Optimal solutions and manipulated variables for control implementation.

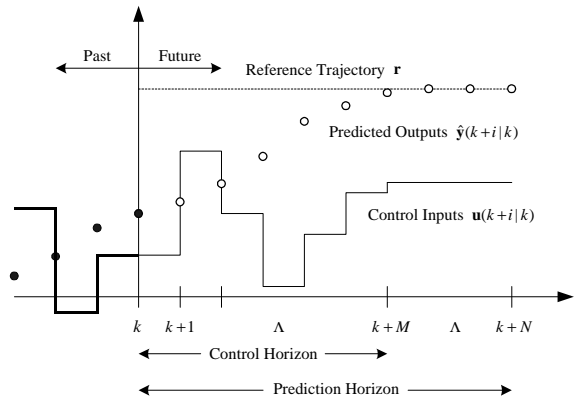


Fig. 11. Basic concept of a receding horizon control method.

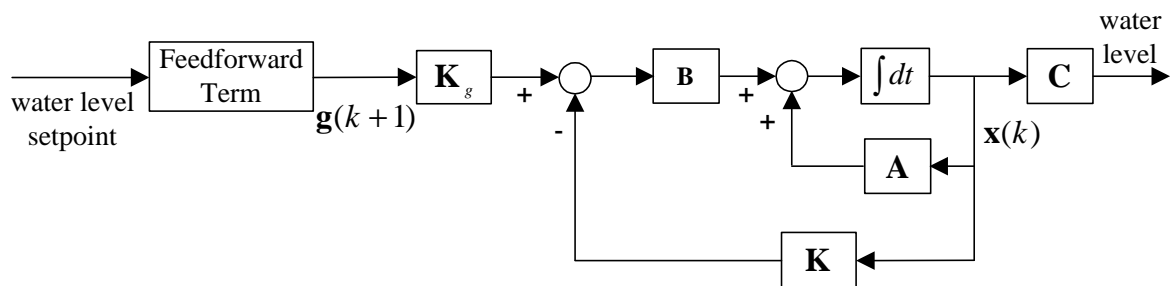
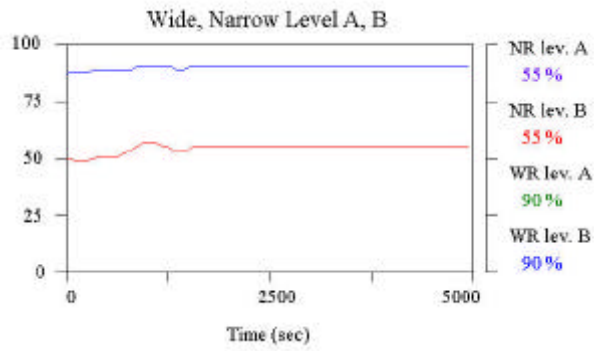
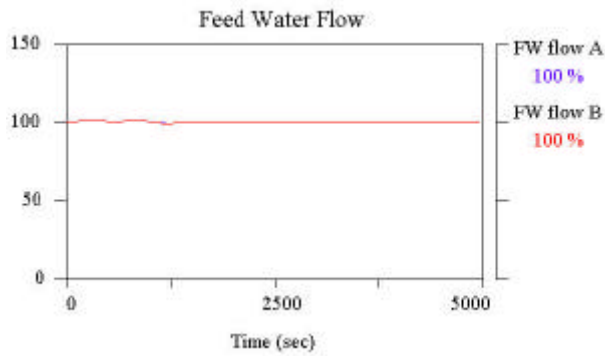


Fig. 12. Block diagram of the designed receding horizon controller.

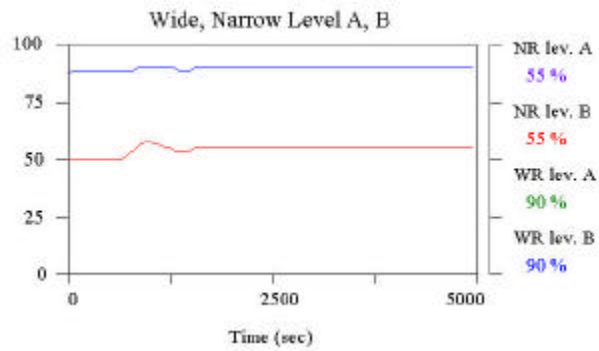


(a) water level

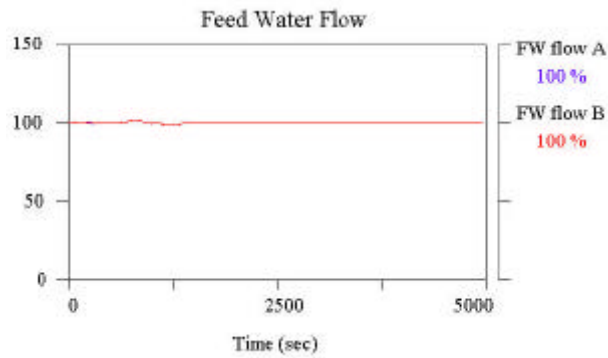


(b) feedwater flowrate

Fig. 13. Demonstration of an advanced controller(high power).

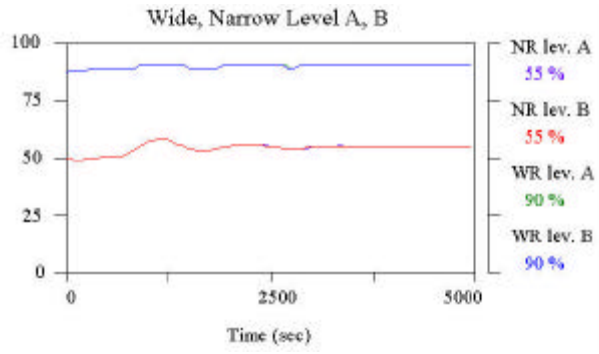


(a) water level

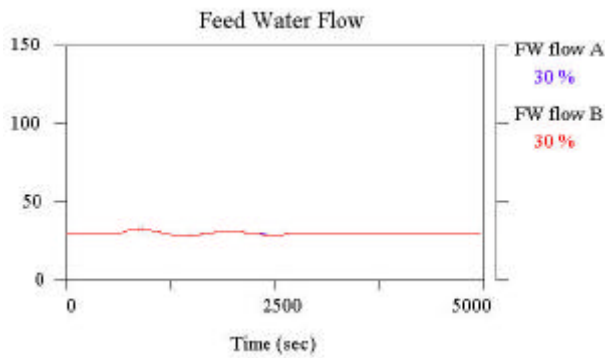


(b) feedwater flowrate

Fig. 14. Demonstration of a PID controller(high power).

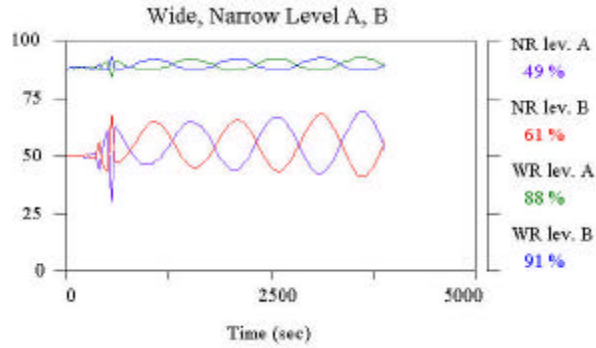


(a) water level

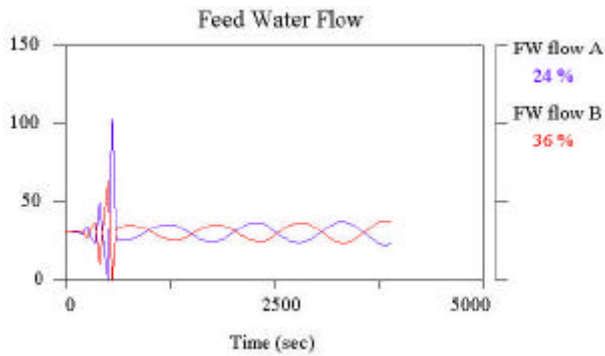


(b) feedwater flowrate

Fig. 15. Demonstration of an advanced controller (low power).



(a) water level



(b) feedwater flowrate

Fig. 16. Demonstration of a PID controller (low power).