

2 ,

Zone Response Analysis Before and After Refueling in Wolsong #2

, , , ,
1
260

가 (ROP)
RFSP 가(Pre-Simulation)
RFSP가 가 가 (1) 2
가

Abstracts

The main interest in PHWR, which has daily refueling, is to prevent reactor trip during refueling by maximizing operation margin of Regional Overpower Protection(ROP) detector. And the observance of operation limits on channel & bundle powers, the flattening of flux shape, the suppression of fuel defects, and economical efficiency are also important. The power related parameters are being optimized with the tools of RFSP's Pre-Simulation, which has a great accuracy enough to give us a satisfaction. But, with reared to the ability of individual zone level prediction, it has been assessed not to have such a precise accuracy as we want. So, for the first time in Korea, we have grasped the individual liquid zone controller's characteristics unique to Wolsong unit #2 by collecting before and after refueling data. The upper zone's sudden drain events and cycling were investigated. It was reconfirmed that the variations of upper zones are bigger than those of others, as is known. But the fact that the actual boundary of each region affected by refueling is not same as that of design region, is also identified.

1.

CANDU-6

14

(Zone)

(Liquid

Controller)

2 , Flux Mapping 7 8 가 .
 , Flux
 , RFSP 2 3 가
 , 4
 2 Flux Control
 , 1 G-2
 G-2 Data Base
 2 가 가 .
 2 가 , 2

2.

가 가 ,
 (Pt) (2 /) 가
 Reading 1.04 93% 89%
 100% 104%
 ADAF Flux Mapping
 (Normalized Zone Power) A*DiF
 PMCR(Power Measurement Calibration Routine) ⁽²⁾
 Pt 가 Pt
 Control Safety (Pic) Flux
 Tilt (ETi) (1) (2) (Spatial Control) ⁽³⁾
 Pt

$$PiC = 1.04 \times PiU + A*DiF + ADAF \text{ -----}$$

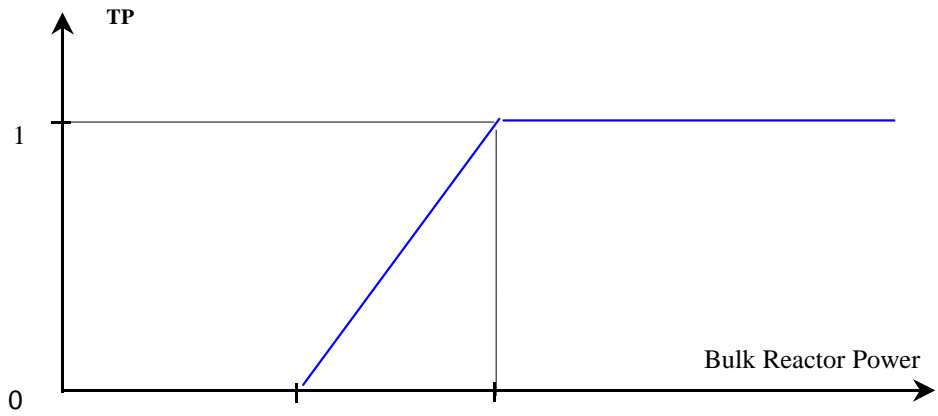
PiU : 2 Pt (Uncalibrated Power), i 1 14
 KD : 1.04()
 A*DiF : Flux Mapping , i 1 14
 ADAF :
 PiC : Calibrated Power, i 1 14

$$ETi = PiC - PAV \text{ -----}$$

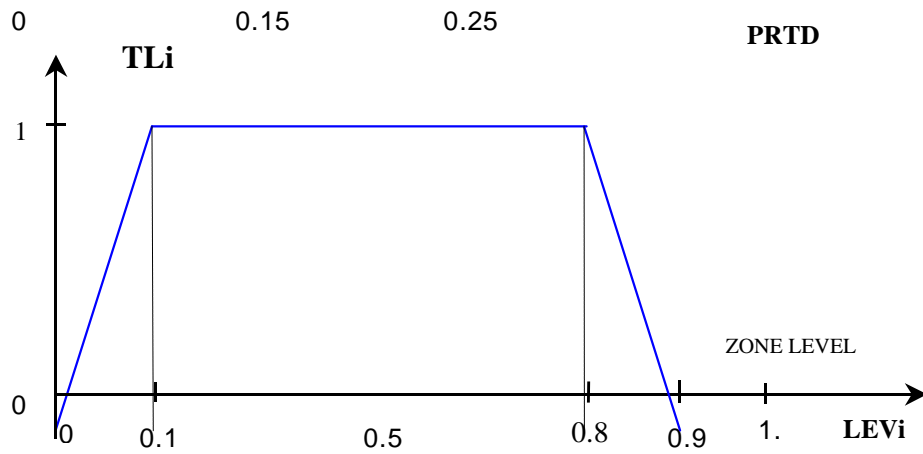
ETi : Flux Tilt, i 1 14
 PAV : 14 가 (Weighted Avg. Zone Power)

$$ELi = LEVAV - LEVi \text{ -----}$$

LEVi : 14 , i 1 14
 LEVAV : 14



1. TP : Power-Related Flux Tilt Control Phasing-out Factor

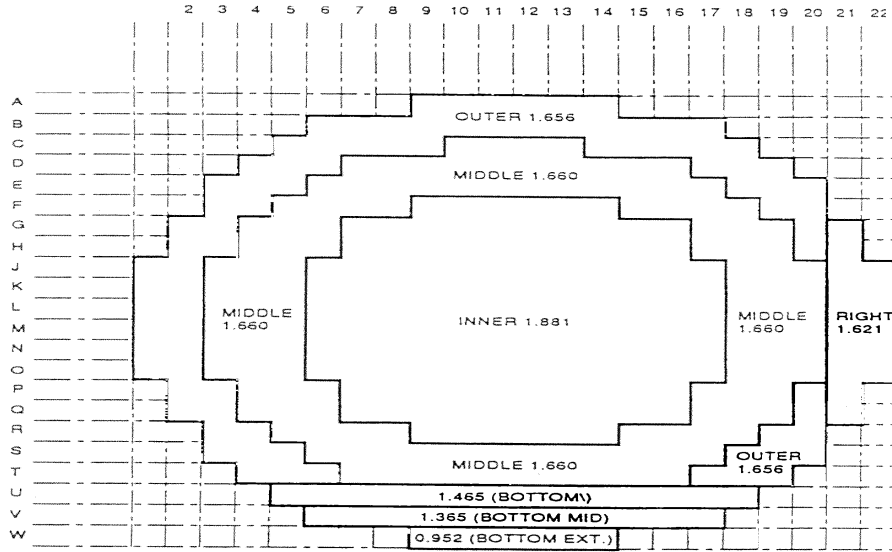


2. TLi : Level-Related Flux Tilt Control Phasing-out Factor

3.

110 FPD(Full Power Day)
 . 110 FPD
 Swing-8
 12 가
 16
 2
 Normal-8
 (380 2)
 8 가
 1
 8

(171.7Mwh/kgu) 1/2 가 1
 2000 1 가
 (3)^[4] Normalize .



AVERAGE EXIT IRRADIATION SHOWN IN n/kb
 CORE AVERAGE EXIT IRRADIATION = 1.710
 $k_{eff} = 1.00009828$

	한국전력공사 월성원자력 2,3,4호기 최종 안전성 분석 보고서
	핵연료 조사영역 (평균방출 핵연료 조사를 n/kb로 표시) 그림 1

3. n/kb

3.1

(G-2 4 Data Base) , 5 1 Old ()
 Coiled Type Replacement Type Side 가 (SIR : Strait Individual 가
 . AECL Flux 가 Flux Tilt

가
Pt(Side Pt)
가 3m , 1.5mm 86cm, 3mm
2 Lattice Pitch(57cm)
(가 85% 89% 가,)



4. 2



5. 2 G-2

3.2

Target 6 , , Normalize 3
(3,10, 6,13) 가. (1,8,
7 3



6. ,



7. 3

3.3 RFSP Code

가(Pre-Simulation)

가 () , CPPF() 가 CPPF Region (±1%)
(1 4%) (Over Estimated) 14
Zone 가 20% 14
CPPF (1)

3.4 2 Zone Cycling

2 가 ,

1,3 가 가

AECL

AECL

Generic Problem

'99

가 가

가 80%

가

2

80%

가

#13

10

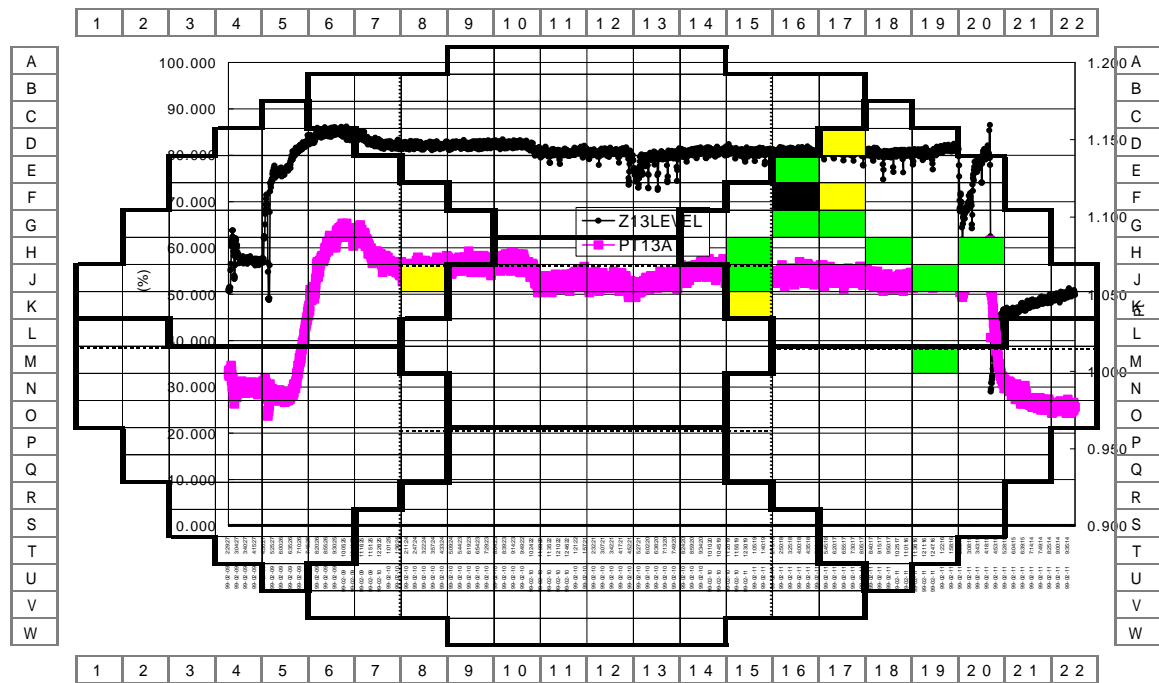
(8, 9).

Darlington #4

8. D-18, K-03

2

#13



- Design Zone
- Response Zone based on actual response
- Cycling + Sudden Drop
- Sudden Drop
- Cycling

9.

'99

가 가

가 80%

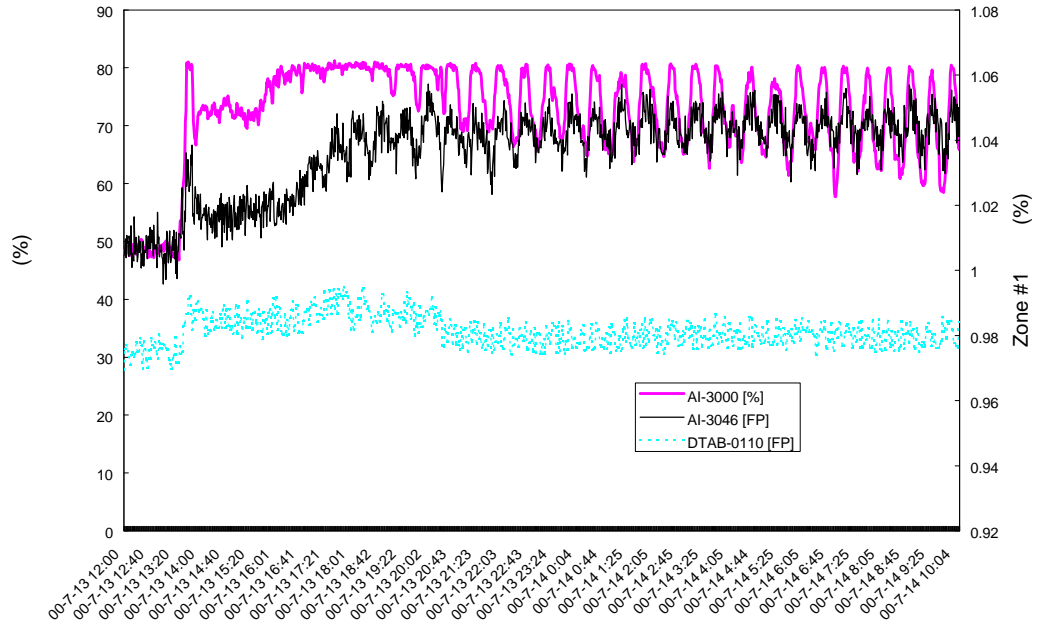
가 80% 가 가
 50% () 1
 3 #1, 8, 6, 13
 (9, 10).

4.

RFSP 가 ,
 가 Flux Control
 (Operation Margin) RFSP
 D-11, D-12 40% 가 , #3 가 가
 30% 가 가 가 가
 가 (Filling) 가 가 Flux Tilt 가 가 Flux Tilt
 가 가 Flux Tilt 3 가 가
 Data Base 가
 가 AECL Pt.Lep 가
 1 , 3 가 2
 Generic Problem Darlington AECL

5.

- [1] , " (RFSP) 가" April. 1995
- [2] Power Measurement Calibration Routine(86-63729-PS-101)
- [3] Light Water Zone Control Absorbers(86-63729-PS-103)
- [4] 2,3&4



10.

3

(#1)