

SMART

Development of Normal Power Control Logics for the SMART

150

SMART , MMS(Modular Modeling System)
가 . SMART
20~100% 가 ,
SMART (MTC, Doppler effect) .
(N-Control) (T-Control)
. SMART
T+N Control T-Control 가
, 가 .

ABSTRACT

SMART power maneuvering control logics are developed. A Modular Modeling System (MMS) computer code is used for the evaluation of the developed control logics. In the SMART normal operating mode, the reactor power can be maneuvered in the range of 20~100% of the rated power by varying the feedwater flow rate and the SMART self-regulation features (MTC, Doppler effect). In this operating mode the Main Coolant Pumps (MCP's) are operating in a high speed. For matching the core exit temperature with a programmed temperature profile as a function of a reactor power, control rods are moved by utilizing the neutron flux (N-control) and core outlet temperature (T-control) signals. Two different control logics are developed and evaluated as SMART power control logics, e.g., a T+N control logic using both neutron flux and core exit temperature signals and a T-control logic using only the core exit temperature signal. Those control logics are compared and evaluated by simulating fast power variation transients.

1.

SMART
 가 [1]. (T_{avg})
 SMART
 가
 가
 가
) CEDM(Control Element Drive Mechanism)
 가
 (N-Control) (T-Control)
 (MCP Start-up/trip,)
 가
 NSSS
 (T-Control) 가
 가
 MMS SMART
 T+N Control
 T-Control

1 SMART [1]

, MWt	330.0
, MPa	15.0
/ , oC	310.0 / 270.0
, kg/sec	1556.0
, kg/sec	152.7
, Mpa	3.3
, oC	180.0

2.

SMART
 T-Control T+N Control . . 1 T+N control Block Diagram
 ±3°C, ±2% .
 . . 1 U1

CEDM

가 T-Control

U(=U1+U2)

T+N Control

$$U1=0.333*(T1 - T_{ref})$$

$$U2=0.5*(N - P_{ref})$$

$$U=U1+U2$$

(1)

SMART

T-Control

가

±3°C 가 가

U1

1

-1

CEDM

T+N Control

1

-1

CEDM

U1

U2

가

가

CEDM

가

T+N Control

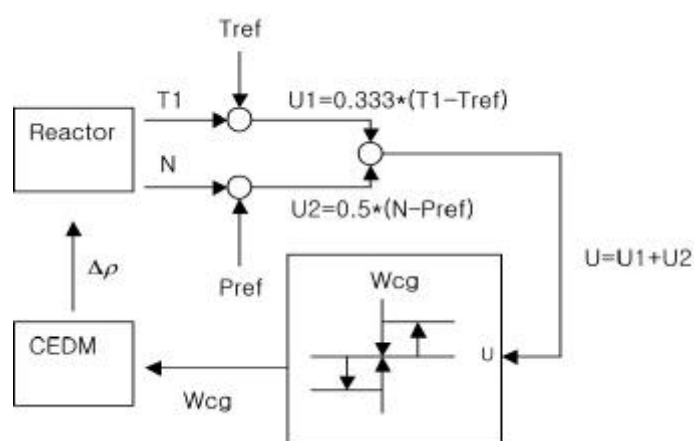
$$CF1 = \frac{T_{sat,steam} - T_{FW,measured}}{T_{sat,steam} - T_{FW,ref}}, T_{FW} = 180^{\circ}C, T_{sat,steam} = 243^{\circ}C$$

$$C.F = \frac{\Delta h_{sup\ erheat} + \Delta h_{pha\ sec\ hange} + \Delta h_{subcooling} * CF1}{\Delta h_{total} (= \Delta h_{sup\ erheat} + \Delta h_{pha\ sec\ hange} + \Delta h_{subcooling})}$$

(2)

Δh :

가



1 T+N control Block Diagram

2.1

MMS SMART

MMS(Modular Modeling System) [2]

. SMART MMS

SMART

[3].

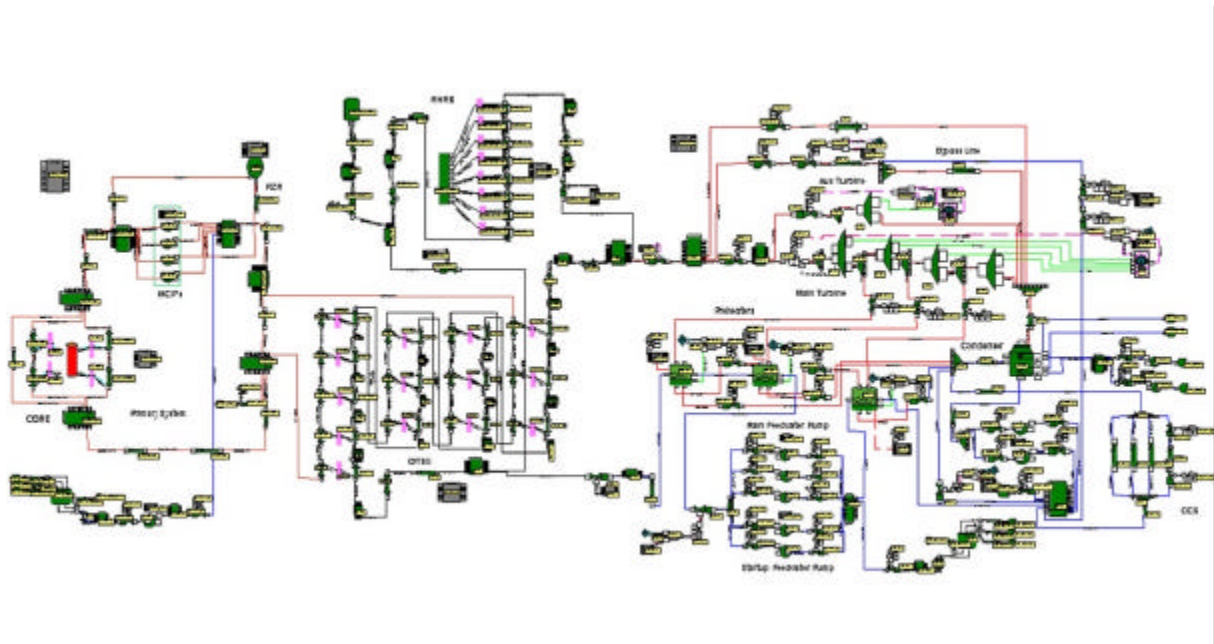
SMART MMS

가 . : RCS(Reactor Coolant System), MSFS(Main Steam and Feed-water System), RHRS(Residual Heat Removal System), CCS & MU(Component Cooling System/Makeup System), Plant Control/Protection System. 가 / ,

SMART SMART T-Control T+N Control(가

100% 5%/min 100% 20% 20% CEDM

4mm/sec SMART CEDM 8 가 3 , 5



. 2 SMART MMS

3.

100% 20% 20% 100%

가 . SMART 180 °C

가 , (Moderator

Temperature Coefficient) 가 T-control

(a) 가 . 3

(b) 가 [. 3 (a)]. 20%

100%

가 120%

가 60 °C

. 4 (a) (b) ,

가 (a) 가

가 $\pm 3^{\circ}C$. 3 (a) CEDM

. 4 (b) CEDM

. 5 T+N control

. 3 가 118% 가

CEDM T-control . 6

가 . 5 (b) 6000

가 가 CEDM

U1 U2

가 [.

7, . 8]. . 7 T+N control

가 CEDM

가 120%

. 9 180 °C

40 °C 가

T-control T+N control SMART

가 가 T+N control

가 NSSS

MMS

T-control, T+N control
, T-control

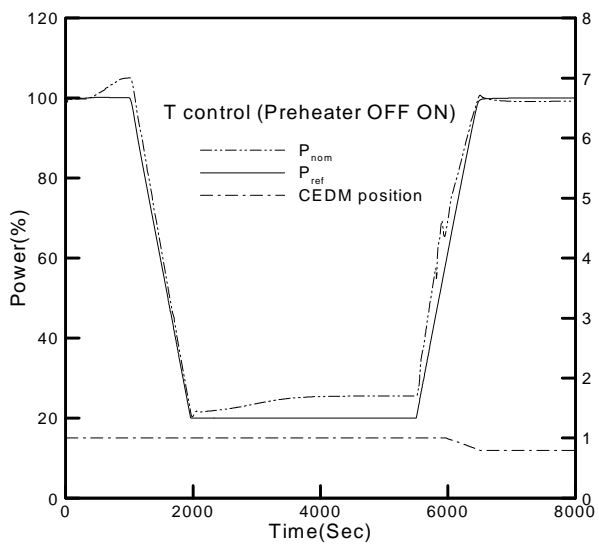
가

SMART
T+N control

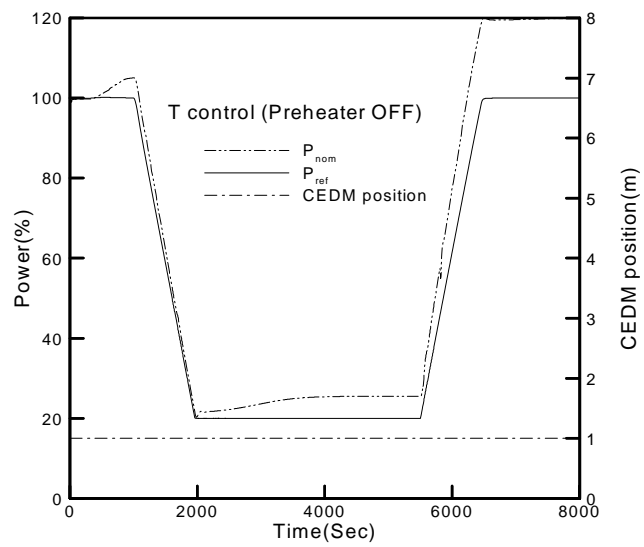
가

가

1. , “ ,” KAERI/RR-1438/94, , 1995.7.
2. MMS Basic Manual, Framatome Technologies, Inc., 1999.
3. Han-Ok Kang et al., “Development of the SMART Plant Analyzer using the Modular Modeling System(MMS)”, NTHAS2, Fukuoka, Japan, October, 2000.



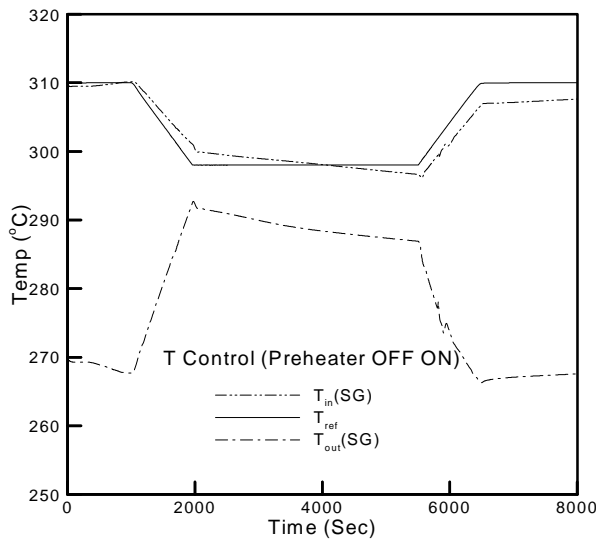
(a)



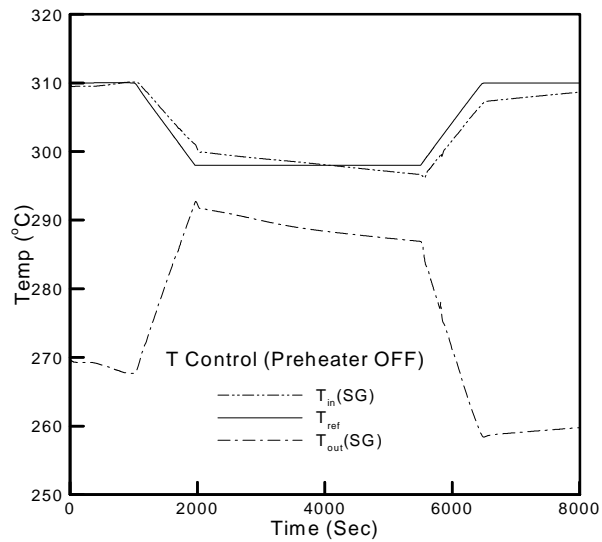
(b)

. 3

: T-Control



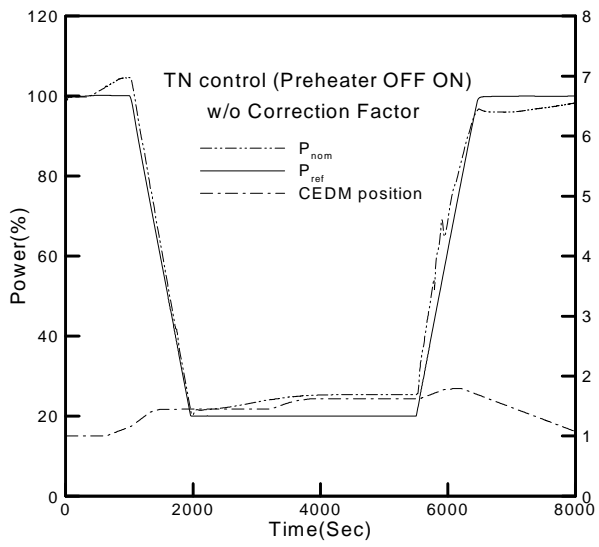
(a)



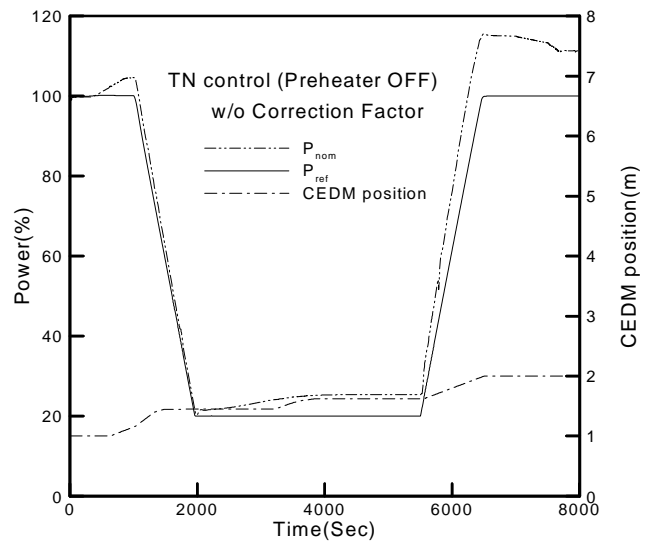
(b)

. 4

: T-Control



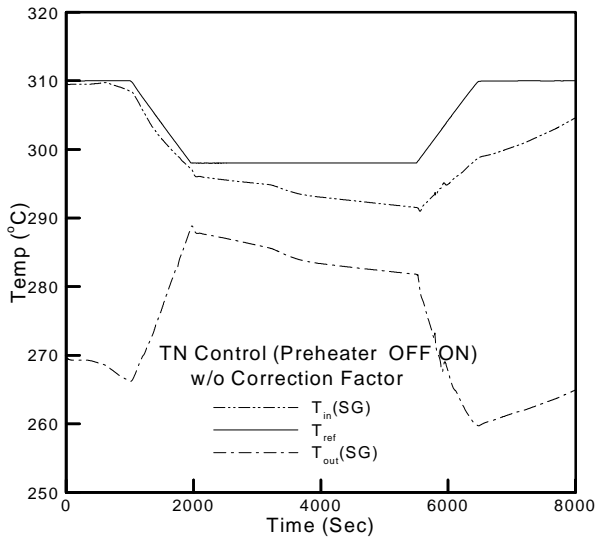
(a)



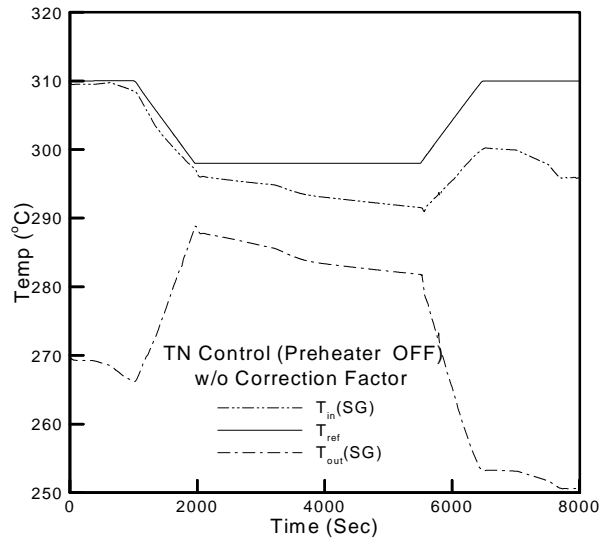
(b)

. 5

: T+N Control (가)



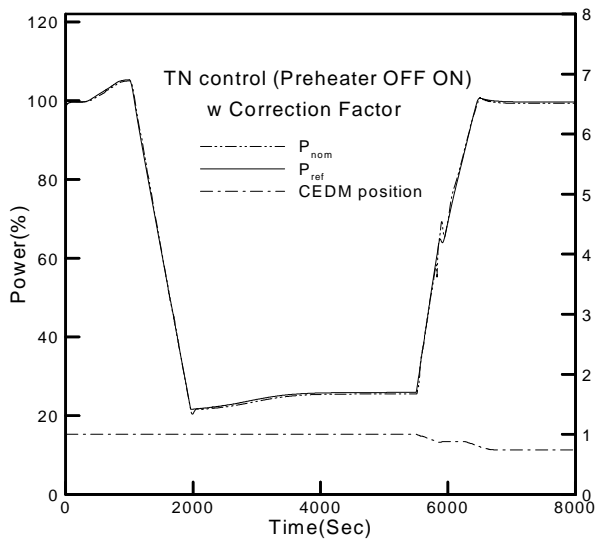
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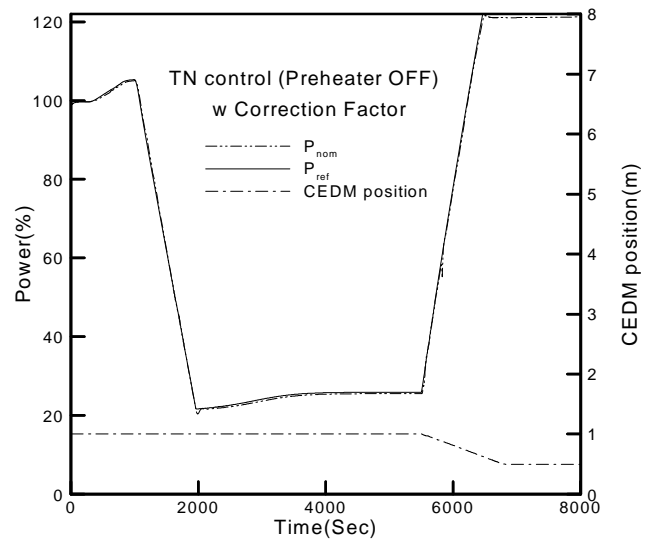
(b)

. 6

: T+N Control (가)



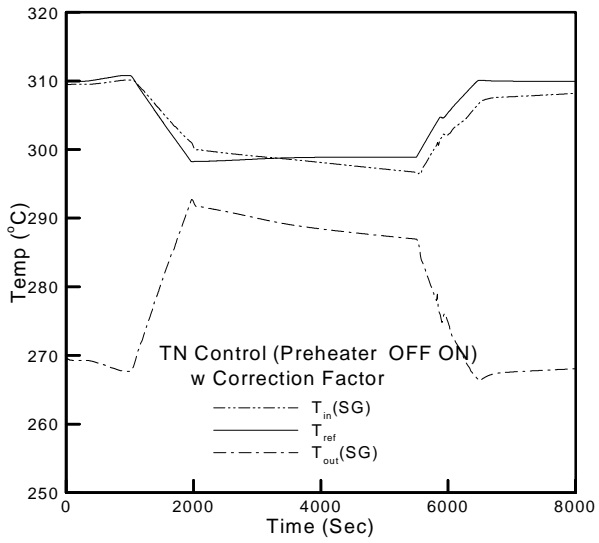
(a)



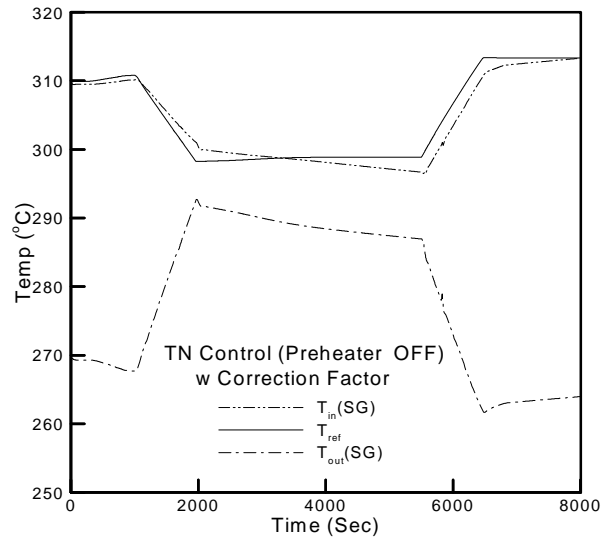
(b)

. 7

: T+N Control (가)



(a)



(b)

. 8

: T+N Control (가)

