

‘2000

## CGNR

### Implementation of the Efficient CGNR Method for the Least Square Solution of Core Monitoring Power Distribution using Detector Signal

150

56-1

가

가

CGNR(Conjugate Gradient, N for Normal and R for Residual)

가

3

NEACRP benchmark Problem A1

1 node/FA

1/5

3

## Abstract

In modern core protection and monitoring system design, real time information on whole core power distribution is a key to safe reactor operation. However the incore detectors for the measurement of power distribution are installed in the limited number of fuel assembly positions due to the mechanical restrictions or the spatial limit in reactor assembly. Thus the whole core power distribution should be deduced and analyzed by using the detector signals. In this paper, the normal equation composed of the neutron balance equation and the detector signal equation is set up, that satisfies the least square condition of solution. Also the four different linear systems of the normal equation approximating the neutron fission source terms are examined to decrease the computing time adopting the CGNR(Conjugate Gradient, N for Normal and R for Residual) iteration method.

The efficiency of those methods is tested for the NEACRP Benchmark Problem A1 and the error and the computing time are compared. As a result, the computing time is decreased about 1/5 within the error of 1 node/FA calculation. Thus the optimized three dimensional power distribution based on the least square solution can be obtained using the detector signals.

### 1.

가 . ,  
가 . 3  
177 45 가 [1],  
2 157 50  
가 [2].  
2 INCORE . INCORE  
 , 가  
가 [3]. 3  
COLSS 가 45 5

Fourier fitting .

CECOR . CECOR snapshot

가

Coupling Coefficients(CC's) 가 [4]. CANDU-PHWR

1/2 가

,

[5].

가 .

. CANDU

3 PMFD 가 [6]. 가

가

3 . Simense

KWU Kalman 가

,

가

[7]. Pogobekian Variational Principle

Fuctional Block Gauss-Seidel

[8].

(NBE) (DSE)

(Normal Equation) ,

가 3

2.

2.1.

3

3

가

가

[9]

m

2 3

$$-L_1 - \sum_{t1}^m \mathbf{f}_1^m + \frac{1}{k_{eff}} (\mathbf{n}\Sigma_{f1} \mathbf{f}_1^m + \mathbf{n}\Sigma_{f2} \mathbf{f}_2^m) + q_1^m = 0, \quad (1-1)$$

$$-L_2 - \sum_{t2}^m \mathbf{f}_2^m + \sum_{t2}^m \mathbf{f}_1^m + q_2^m = 0 \quad (1-2)$$

$$L_g^m \equiv \sum_{u=x,y,z} L_{gu}^m = \sum_{u=x,y,z} \frac{1}{h_u^m} (J_{gu}^{m+} - J_{gu}^{m-}) \quad (2)$$

$$J_{gu}^{m\pm} = \mp \tilde{D}_{gu}^{m\pm} (\mathbf{f}_g^{m\pm 1u} - \mathbf{f}_g^m) - \hat{D}_{gu}^{m\pm} (\mathbf{f}_g^{m\pm 1u} + \mathbf{f}_g^m) \quad (3)$$

$$\tilde{D}_{gu}^{m\pm} = \frac{2 D_g^{m\pm 1} D_g^m}{D_g^{m\pm 1} h_{u,m} + D_g^m h_{u,m\pm 1}} \quad (4)$$

(3)

Corrective Nodal Coupling

Coefficients(CNCC)  $\hat{D}_{gu}^{m\pm}$  Two Node Kernel

$$L_{gu}^m = a_{gu}^{m-} \mathbf{f}_g^{m-1u} + a_{gu}^m \mathbf{f}_g^m + a_{gu}^{m+} \mathbf{f}_g^{m+1u} \quad (5)$$

$$a_{gu}^{m-} \equiv -\frac{1}{h_u^m} (\tilde{D}_{gu}^{m-} - \hat{D}_{gu}^{m-}) \quad (6-1)$$

$$a_{gu}^m \equiv \frac{1}{h_u^m} (\tilde{D}_{gu}^{m+} + \tilde{D}_{gu}^{m-} - \hat{D}_{gu}^{m+} + \hat{D}_{gu}^{m-}) \quad (6-2)$$

$$a_{gu}^{m+} \equiv -\frac{1}{h_u^m} (\tilde{D}_{gu}^{m+} + \hat{D}_{gu}^{m+}) \quad (6-3)$$

(LHS) (RHS)

$$\begin{aligned} & (a_{1x}^{m-} \mathbf{f}_1^{m-x} + a_{1x}^m \mathbf{f}_1^m + a_{1x}^{m+} \mathbf{f}_1^{m+x}) \\ & (a_{1y}^{m-} \mathbf{f}_1^{m-y} + a_{1y}^m \mathbf{f}_1^m + a_{1y}^{m+} \mathbf{f}_1^{m+y}) \end{aligned} \quad (7-1)$$

$$(a_{1z}^{m-} \mathbf{f}_1^{m-z} + a_{1z}^m \mathbf{f}_1^m + a_{1z}^{m+} \mathbf{f}_1^{m+z}) + \Sigma_{t1}^m \mathbf{f}_1^m = \frac{1}{k_{eff}} (\mathbf{n}\Sigma_{f1} \mathbf{f}_1^m + \mathbf{n}\Sigma_{f2} \mathbf{f}_2^m) + q_1^m,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (a_{2x}^{m-} \mathbf{f}_2^{m-x} + a_{2x}^m \mathbf{f}_2^m + a_{2x}^{m+} \mathbf{f}_2^{m+x}) \\ & (a_{2y}^{m-} \mathbf{f}_2^{m-y} + a_{2y}^m \mathbf{f}_2^m + a_{2y}^{m+} \mathbf{f}_2^{m+y}) \end{aligned} \quad (7-2)$$

$$(a_{2z}^{m-} \mathbf{f}_2^{m-z} + a_{2z}^m \mathbf{f}_2^m + a_{2z}^{m+} \mathbf{f}_2^{m+z}) + \Sigma_{t2}^m \mathbf{f}_2^m - \Sigma_{12}^m \mathbf{f}_1^m = q_2^m$$

$$\mathbf{Mf} = \frac{1}{k_{eff}} \mathbf{Ff} + \mathbf{q} \quad (8)$$

## 2.2.

가

가

가 ,

가

가 30-50cm( 3 40cm )

2-3

$P_I^d$  가 I ,  $P^{d,m}$  I m  
 $\mathbf{f}_g^{d,m}$  ( $g=1,2$ ) m (g=1) (g=2)

$V^m$  m

$$P_I^d = \sum_{m \in I} P^{d,m} = \sum_{m \in I} (k_1 \sum_{f_1} \mathbf{f}_1^{d,m} + k_2 \sum_{f_2} \mathbf{f}_2^{d,m}) V^m \quad (9)$$

(9) s

(10)

$$D\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{s} \quad (10)$$

### 2.3.

(9)  $P_I^d$  가  $P^{d,m}$  가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 (11)

$$P^{d,m} = \left( \frac{P^{c,m}}{\sum_{m \in I} P^{c,m}} \right) P_I^d, m = 1, 2, \dots, \text{no. of nodes in } I \text{ detector} \quad (11)$$

$$P^{d,m} = (k_1 \sum_{f_1} \mathbf{f}_1^{d,m} + k_2 \sum_{f_2} \mathbf{f}_2^{d,m}) V^m = (k_1 \sum_{f_1} + k_2 \sum_{f_2} [\mathbf{f}_2^{d,m} / \mathbf{f}_1^{d,m}]) \mathbf{f}_1^{d,m} V^m \quad (12)$$

$$[\mathbf{f}_2^{d,m} / \mathbf{f}_1^{d,m}]$$

$$[\mathbf{f}_2^{d,m} / \mathbf{f}_1^{d,m}] \cong [\mathbf{f}_2^{c,m} / \mathbf{f}_1^{c,m}] \quad (13)$$

Database

(13) m

가

$$\begin{aligned}
P^{d,m} &\approx (k_1 \Sigma_{f_1}^m + k_2 \Sigma_{f_2}^m [\mathbf{f}_2^{c,m} / \mathbf{f}_1^{c,m}]) \mathbf{f}_1^{d,m} V^m \\
&= (\mathbf{f}_1^{d,m} / \mathbf{f}_1^{c,m}) \{k_1 \Sigma_{f_1}^m \mathbf{f}_1^{c,m} + k_2 \Sigma_{f_2}^m \mathbf{f}_2^{c,m}\} V^m \\
&= (\mathbf{f}_1^{d,m} / \mathbf{f}_1^{c,m}) P^{c,m}
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f}_1^{d,m} &= (P^{d,m} / P^{c,m}) \mathbf{f}_1^{c,m} \\
\mathbf{f}_2^{d,m} &= (\mathbf{f}_2^{c,m} / \mathbf{f}_1^{c,m}) \mathbf{f}_1^{d,m}
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

## 2.4.

가

$$(8) \quad (10)$$

over-determined system

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{f} = b \tag{16}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M} - \frac{1}{keff} \mathbf{F} \\ \mathbf{D} \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} q \\ s \end{bmatrix} \tag{17}$$

가 가

가

(Normal

Equations)

$$\text{minimize } \|b - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{f}\|_2 \Leftrightarrow \text{minimize residual}(=b - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{f}) \tag{18}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{A}^T b \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{R}\mathbf{f} = c \tag{19}$$

$\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$  (Symmetric Positive Definite Matrix)가

N

G

L

A

[(NG+L) x NG] 가

$\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$  (=R)

[NG x NG]가

가

R

$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{f} = c$

가

가

$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{f} = b$

(19)

(19)

NR(N for Normal, R for Residual)

3.

(17)

가 가 ,  $\mathbf{A}$  diagonal dominance 가

(17)

가 가

가 1, 2, 3, 4

3

가

,  $\mathbf{F}'$  가

$\mathbf{F}''$

가

$\mathbf{F}$

$$[\mathbf{F}' + \mathbf{F}''] \cdot \mathbf{f}^c \quad (8)$$

$$\cdot \mathbf{f}^d \quad (10)$$

(19)

$\mathbf{f}$

1 :

가 가 가

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M} - \frac{1}{keff} \mathbf{F} \\ \mathbf{D} \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{f}] = \begin{bmatrix} q \\ s \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

2 :

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M} - \frac{1}{keff} \mathbf{F}' \\ \mathbf{D} \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{f}] = \begin{bmatrix} f^d \\ s \end{bmatrix} \quad (21)$$

$f^d$

가

m

$$f^{d,m} = \{ \mathbf{n}_1 \sum_{f_1}^m \mathbf{f}_1^{d,m} + \mathbf{n}_2 \sum_{f_2}^m \mathbf{f}_2^{d,m} \} V^m \quad (22)$$

3 :

fission source term



$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{D} \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{f}] = \begin{bmatrix} f \\ s \end{bmatrix} \quad (23)$$

$f$  가 m

$$f^m = \{\mathbf{n}_1 \Sigma_{f_1}^m \mathbf{f}_1^{c,m} + \mathbf{n}_2 \Sigma_{f_2}^m \mathbf{f}_2^{c,m}\} V^m \quad (24)$$

4 :

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{D} \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{f}] = \begin{bmatrix} f^c + f^d \\ s \end{bmatrix} \quad (25)$$

$f^d$  (22) ,  $f^c$  가

가

$$f^{c,l} = \{\mathbf{n}_1 \Sigma_{f_1}^l \mathbf{f}_1^{c,l} + \mathbf{n}_2 \Sigma_{f_2}^l \mathbf{f}_2^{c,l}\} V^l \quad (26)$$

가

CGNR(Conjugate Gradient NR)

[10].

Krylov subspace

CGNR

$z_i$  i

(residual

vector)

$x$

[10].

#### Algorithm : CGNR

1. Compute  $r_0 = b - \mathbf{A}x_0, z_0 = \mathbf{A}^T r_0, p_0 = z_0$
2. For  $i=0, \dots$ , until convergence Do:
3.  $w_i = \mathbf{A}p_i$
4.  $\mathbf{a}_i = \|z_i\|^2 / \|w_i\|_2^2$
5.  $x_{i+1} := x_i + \mathbf{a}_i p_i$
6.  $r_{i+1} = r_i - \mathbf{a}_i w_i$
7.  $z_{i+1} = \mathbf{A}^T r_{i+1}$
8.  $\mathbf{b}_i = \|z_{i+1}\|^2 / \|z_i\|_2^2$

9.  $p_{i+1} := z_{i+1} + \mathbf{b}_i p_i$

10. EndDo

4.

NEACRP A1 Benchmark Problem [11].

NEACRP A1 -1/2 157 FA  
 30.0cm 가 Active Core Length 367.3 cm  
 NEACRP Problem 1/4C 3

NEACRP Problem (reference)[12]

561.20 ppm 4nodes/FA 561.26 ppm 1node/FA  
 565.33 ppm 가 4nodes/FA  
 1%, 1node/FA 4% 가

1

4 nodes/FA 4node/FA

4nodes/FA

nodes/FA ( ) 4 nodes/FA 4가 1

5.

가

가 Diagonal Dominance 가 2

1

가 2 , 3 4

1/5

3

1/4C 4nodes/FA . 3

. 3 1node/FA 가 1.64% , 4nodes/FA

, 가 1 2 0.55% , 3

1.29% , 4 1.34%

.

3

, 가 1 2 ,

3 4 .

3

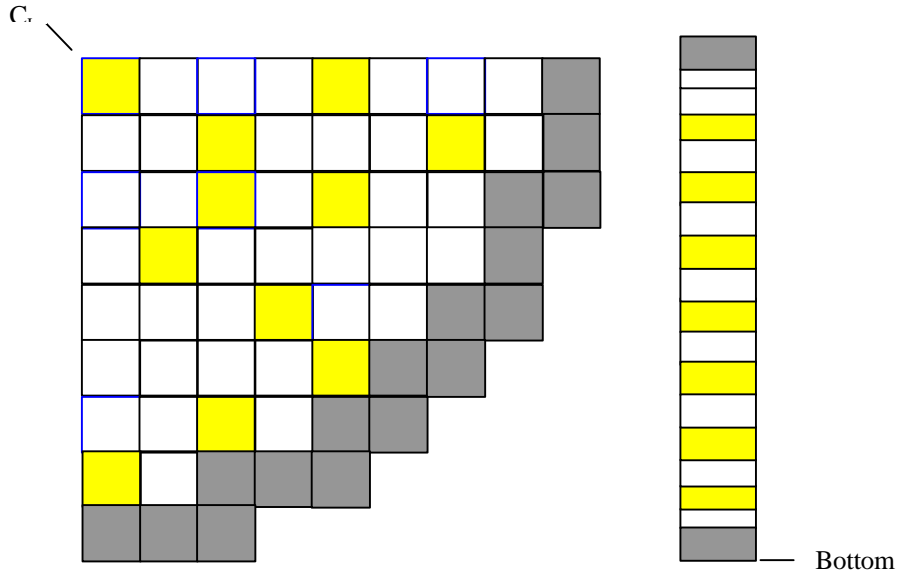
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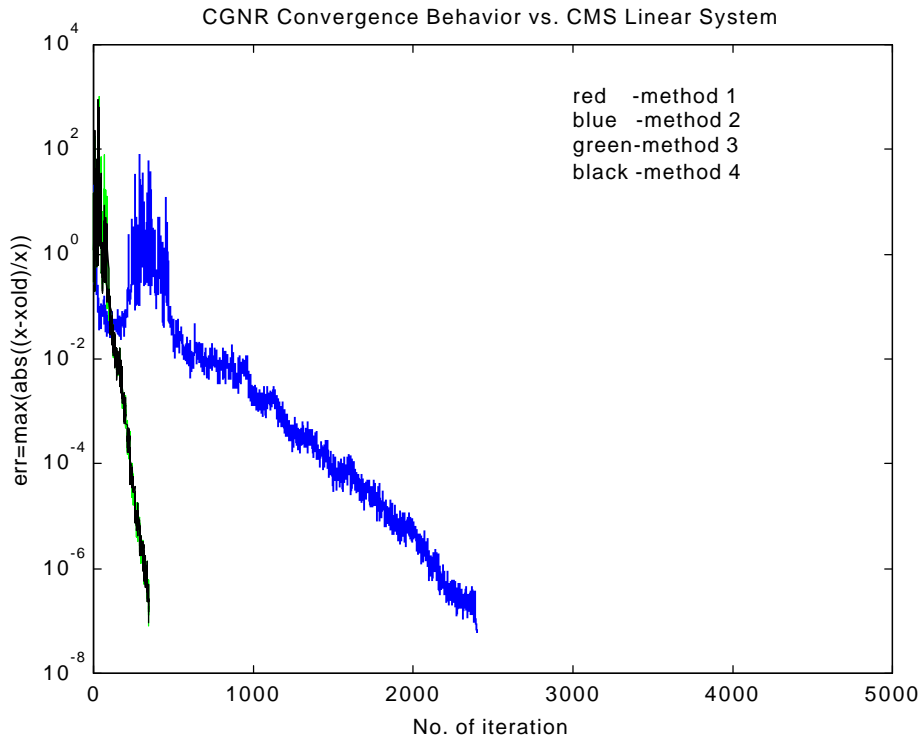
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Case	NBE SS Calculation *	Least square solution *	Total CPU time *	Total No. of CGNR Iteration
4 nodes/FA	5.66	-	6.82	
1 node/FA	2.36	-	2.96	
Method 1	2.74	13.51	16.53	909
Method 2	2.74	13.35	16.37	901
Method 3	2.74	2.58	5.60	136
Method 4	2.74	2.47	5.49	129
Note : * unit : second				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convergence limit 1.0E-06</li> <li>- Machine : Pentium II 300 MHz 1 CPU Machine - WIN98 OS</li> </ul>				

Case	Average Absolute Error(%)	Average Error(%)	Standard Deviation	Maximum Error(%)
4 nodes/FA	Reference			
1 node/FA	1.64	0.50	1.97	3.89
Method 1	0.55	-0.08	0.87	2.27
Method 2	0.55	-0.09	0.87	2.24
Method 3	1.29	0.37	1.62	3.78
Method 4	1.34	0.39	1.68	3.83



가 1  
 가 ( :15 , 7 )



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	0.993	1.521	1.071	1.807	1.815	1.008	0.396	0.540	
	-1.9	-1.9	-1.6	-1.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.5	3.3	
	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-2.1	-1.2	
	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-2.1	-1.3	
	-0.9	-1.7	-1.1	-1.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	3.1	
	-0.9	-1.8	-1.3	-1.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.1	3.2	
2	1.521	1.845	1.661	1.911	1.424	0.559	0.560	0.428	
	-1.9	-1.9	-1.6	-1.0	-0.8	-0.3	2.3	2.3	
	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-1.8	
	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-1.9	
	-1.7	-1.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.4	0.9	2.0	
	-1.8	-1.8	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.4	1.0	2.1	
3	1.071	1.661	1.015	1.448	0.730	0.726	0.382		
	-1.6	-1.6	-1.2	-1.0	-0.4	1.6	2.3		
	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	1.0	0.8		
	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	1.0	0.8		
	-1.5	-1.4	-0.5	-0.9	-0.2	1.6	2.0		
	-1.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.9	-0.2	1.6	2.1		
4	1.807	1.911	1.448	1.435	1.016	0.945	0.541		
	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-0.7	0.8	3.2	3.6		
	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.5	2.2	2.2		
	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.5	2.2	2.2		
	-0.9	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7	0.8	3.2	3.6		
	-1.0	-0.5	-0.9	-0.7	0.8	3.2	3.6		
5	1.815	1.424	0.730	1.016	0.542	0.671			
	-0.4	-0.8	-0.4	0.8	2.5	3.9			
	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	1.0	2.3			
	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	1.0	2.2			
	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	0.3	2.1	3.8			
	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	0.3	2.2	3.8			
6	1.008	0.559	0.726	0.945	0.671				
	-0.5	-0.3	1.6	3.2	3.9				
	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1	0.1	-0.2				
	-0.7	-0.8	0.0	0.1	-0.2				
	-0.5	-0.3	1.4	2.8	1.6				
	-0.5	-0.3	1.5	3.0	1.7				
7	0.396	0.560	0.382	0.541					
	0.5	2.3	2.3	3.6					
	-1.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.2					
	-1.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.1					
	0.1	2.0	0.9	3.3					
	0.2	2.1	1.0	3.5					
8	0.540	0.428	---	4 nodes/FA Result(Reference)					
	3.3	2.3	---	1 node/FA Result					
	-0.5	-0.9	---	Method 1					
	-0.5	-0.9	---	Method 2					
	1.3	2.0	---	Method 3					
	1.4	2.1	---	Method 4					

Maximum Pos.    Maximum Value  
( 4, 2)    1.911  
( 5, 6)    3.89  
( 6, 5)    2.27  
( 7, 4)    2.24  
( 6, 5)    3.78  
( 6, 5)    3.83