A study of diagnosis of Loose Part Monitoring System using Neural Network

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· () 7¹ . (Back Propagation Network) , 7¹ (Rising Time, Half Period, Maximum amplitude) . 3 /

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Abstract

It is known that loose parts in the reactor coolant systems (RCS) cause serious damage into the systems. We applied the neural network algorithm to LPMS in order to estimate the mass of loose parts. We trained the impact test data of YGN3 using the backpropagation method. The input parameter for training is Rising Time, Half Period, Maximum amplitude. The result showed that the neural network would be applied to LPMS.

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Parts Monitoring System) , (LPMS, Loose

(PSD)

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가 Neural Network

> 가 [2], 가 [3] Hertz [4, 5, 6, 7, 8](PSD) 가 . 가 . Hertz

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[1].

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Hertz [9,10,11].

가 Hertz 가 .

2 , 3 3

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가 Hertz

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2.

(BackPropagation) 2.1 [12,13,14,15]

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(BP)

⊿ - rule





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1.

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{P}} \mathbf{W}_{ij} = \eta (\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{P}j} - \mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{P}i}) \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{P}i} = \eta \, \delta_{\mathbf{P}j} \, \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{P}i} \tag{1}$$

, η : learning rate

t_{pj} : p j

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- $O_{\mbox{\scriptsize pi}}$: p i p i
- I_{pi} :
- $W_{\rm ji}$: 가

 $\Delta_{P}W_{ij}$: j 가 p i

⊿ - rule

$$7$$
 Δ -rule 7 7 7 7 .(2)K = $\sum K_p$

$$\partial K_{p} / \partial W_{ji} = (\partial K_{p} / \partial O_{pj}) (\partial Opj / \partial W_{ji})$$

$$j , 7 W ji$$

$$(4)$$

,
$$(K_{P})$$
 , local minima 7¹ . \bigtriangleup .

.
∠-rule /

$$7^{1}$$
 (5) .
 $net_{pj} = \sum W_{ji} O_{pi}$
 $O_{pj} = f_{j} (net_{pj})$ (5)

$$(\Delta_{P}W_{ij}) \quad (1) \quad (3) \qquad .$$

$$\Delta_{P}W_{ij} \quad \alpha \quad - \partial K_{P} / \partial W_{ji} \quad (6)$$

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$$\partial K_{p} / \partial W_{ji} = (\partial K_{p} / \partial net_{pj})(\partial net_{pj} / \partial W_{ji})$$
 (7)

(5) (7)
$$O_{pi}$$
 7^{\dagger} , δ_{pj}

.

(7)

$$\delta_{Pj}$$
 - ∂K_{P} / ∂net_{Pj} , - ∂K_{P} / $\partial W_{ji} = \delta_{Pj} O_{Pj}$ (8)

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$$\Delta_{p}W_{ij} = \eta \delta_{pj} O_{pj}$$
(9)

$$\delta_{Pj}$$
 γ_{L} . δ_{Pj} .

⊿ - rule

(8)

$$\delta_{pj} = -\partial K_{p} / \partial net_{pj} = -(\partial K_{p} / \partial O_{pj})(\partial O_{pj} / \partial net_{pj})$$
(10)

•

(10)

 $\mathbf{K}_{\mathtt{P}}$

$$\partial \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{P}} / \partial \mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{P}\mathbf{j}} = - (\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{P}\mathbf{j}} - \mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{P}\mathbf{j}})$$
(11)

$$\partial O_{pj} / \partial net_{pj} = f'_j (net_{pj})$$
 (12)

 δ_{Pj}

$$\delta_{pj} = - (t_{pj} - O_{pj}) f'_{j} (net_{pj})$$
(13)

$$\delta_{Pj} = f'_{j} (net_{Pj}) \sum \delta_{Pj} W_{ji}$$
(14)

 f'_{j} (net_{pj})

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$$f'_{j} (net_{pj}) = O_{pj} (1 - O_{pj})$$

 δ_{pj}
. (15)

$$\begin{split} \delta_{pj} &= - (t_{pj} - O_{pj}) O_{pj} (1 - O_{pj}) \\ \delta_{pj} &= O_{pj} (1 - O_{pj}) \sum \delta_{pj} W_{ji} \end{split}$$
(16)

, Updata .

$$W_{kj}(n+1) = W_{kj}(n) + \Delta W_{kj}$$
 (17)

, $\Delta W_{kj} = \eta \, \delta_k \, O_j$ $\delta_k = -(t_k - O_k) \, O_k \, (1 - O_k)$.

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$$W_{ji}(n+1) = W_{ji}(n) + \Delta W_{ji}$$
 (18)

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, $\ensuremath{\varDelta} W_{ji} = \eta \ \delta_j \ O_i \qquad \delta_j = O_j \ (1 \ - \ O_j) \ \sum \ \delta_k \ W_{ki}$.

2.2

,

) sigmoid

sigmoid
$$=\frac{1}{1 + \exp(-1 \times x)}$$
 (slope : 1) (19)
2 . Hidden layer ,
node 5 . 47t (52g, 175g, 288g, 443g)
. learning rate 0.7, bias rate 0.8 momentum 0.9 . node
3 , Rising Time, Half Period, Maximum amplitude7t
. tool . 1000 , 7t
0.05 . 0 1

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n or m alize











Rising Time, Half Period, Maximum Amplitude







1	tool	Rising	, Half	,	Amplitude

2	Normalized
2	Normanzeu

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1.

	Rising Time	Half Period	Maximum Amp.
52g	227.4204 µ s	144.416 µ s	2.083
175g	292.835 µ s	144.8804 µ s	3.871
288g	371.8876 µ s	147.1092 µ s	5.045
443g	485.4702 µ s	203.8542 µ s	2.423

2. Normalized

	Rising Time	Half Period	Maximum Amp.
52g	0.468454	0.708428	0.412884
175g	0.603199	0.710704	0.767294
288g	0.766037	0.721643	1
443g	1	1	0.480278

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Off-line











(a)(b)(c)

76.6 gram .

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6.

classification

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	Rising Time	Ha	lf Period	M	aximum A	mp.
1(76.6g)	0.312880	0).356397		0.784143	
2(76.6g)	0.205640	0	0.370579		1.065430	
3(76.6g)	0.222428	0	.422572		0.896531	
3	271		0.05			
				52g		7
		00	52 gram	, 01	175 gram	, 10
288 gram 11	443 gram			,		
76.6 gram			, 00			
, 가 52 g	ram	7				76.6g
52 gram						

	270 > 10tal error = 0.050577	
	2/1 > lotal error = 0.047809	
	** recognition result **	
	target[0][0] = 0, $computed[0] = 0.000003[0K]$	
	target[0][1] = 0, computed[1] = 0.085364[0K]	
	target[1][0] = 0, $computed[0] = 0.061102[0K]$	
	target[1][1] = 1, computed[1] = 0.868597[OK]	
	target[2][0] = 1, computed[0] = 0.943567[0K]	
	target[2][1] = 0, computed[1] = 0.104416[0K]	
	target[3][0] = 1, computed[0] = 0.972210[0K]	
	target[3][1] = 1, computed[1] = 0.949516[0K]	
	** example recognition result **	
	N 8	
	No 0 computed[0] = 0.045434	
	No θ computed[1] = $\theta.\theta\theta7537$	
	No 1 computed(b) = 0.004346	
	No 1 computenti 1 = 0.005248	
	No 2 computential - 0.0001723	
1.022	s any vea to contrince	

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