

**Adjoint Sensitivity Method**

**An Application of Adjoint Sensitivity Method for the  
Evaluation of Sensitivity Parameters of a Point Kinetics Model**

,

1

Adjoint Sensitivity Method (ASM)  
Peak Peak . ASM base case  
adjoint function 가  
. Adjoint Function G differential forward equation  
adjoint system .  
, peak

**Abstract**

Adjoint Sensitivity Method was applied to a Point Kinetics Model to predict the change in system responses of peak power value and its time location due to the change in system parameters. In an ASM the variation of system response was expressed as a simple algebraic integral form containing a base case, error distribution of system parameters and adjoint function. Adjoint function was obtained from the system adjoint to forward system. In this paper the change in system response caused by perturbed initial condition was calculated. The variation in peak power was calculated in good agreement with the direct simulation result.

1.

Forward Sensitivity Method (FSM) [1]  
Adjoint Sensitivity Method (ASM) . FSM main problem (point  
kinetics model) main problem G differential

forward system

가

가

FSM

Adjoint Sensitivity Method (ASM) [2,3,4]

Adjoint function

G-differential

Banach space

Hilbert space

Hilbert space

ASM

adjoint system

system

adjoint function

## 2. Adjoint System

Adjoint system

adjoint function

adjoint

function

adjoint system

forward system[1]

adjoint system

adjoint system function

$$\int_{\Omega} V^*, N'_u h_u d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} h_u, L^* V^* d\Omega \quad (1)$$

,  $\Omega$  : phase space

$V^*$  : adjoint function

$L^*$  :  $N'_u$  adjoint operator

$L^* V^*$  adjoint system homogeneous

, adjoint

system

adjoint system driving force (source)

### 2-1. Adjoint System

Point Kinetics Model forward system[1]

$h$

linear

$$N'_u h_u = N'_\alpha h_\alpha \quad (2)$$

(2)

$h_u$

$V^*$

가

$$\langle V^*, N'_U h_U \rangle_t = \left\langle [\dots V^* \dots] \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \dot{N}'_U & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \dot{h}_U \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle_t =$$

$$\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} n^* \left[ \frac{d}{dt} - \frac{\rho^0 - \beta^0}{\Lambda^0} + \frac{N^0}{\Lambda^0} \xi \right], & -n^* \lambda_1, & -n^* \lambda_2 & \cdot & \cdot \\ -c_1^* \frac{\beta_1}{\lambda^0}, & c_1^* \left( \frac{d}{dt} + \lambda_1 \right) & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_n \\ h_{c1} \\ h_{c2} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle_t = \quad (3-1)$$

$$\int_0^{t_f} n^* \left[ \frac{d}{dt} - \frac{\rho^0 - \beta^0}{\Lambda^0} + \frac{N^0}{\Lambda^0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \tau} \frac{1}{(dN/dt)_{t_0}} \{ \delta(t) + 1(\tau) \} \int_0^{t_f} \delta(t - t_0) dt \right] h_n dt -$$

$$\sum_i \int_0^{t_f} n^* \lambda_i h_{ci} dt - \sum_i \int_0^{t_f} C_i^* \frac{\beta_i}{\Lambda^0} h_n dt + \sum_i \int_0^{t_f} C_i^* \left( \frac{d}{dt} + \lambda_i \right) h_{ci} dt \quad (3-2)$$

각 항을 적분하면,

$$= n^* h_n \Big|_0^{t_f} - \int_0^{t_f} h_n \frac{d}{dt} n^* dt - \int_0^{t_f} h_n \frac{\rho^0 - \beta^0}{\Lambda^0} n^* dt +$$

$$\int_0^{t_f} \left[ \frac{1}{\Lambda^0} \frac{\delta(t - t_0)}{(dN/dt)_{t_0}} \int_{t_0 + \Delta t}^{t_f} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \tau} N^0 n^* dt \right] h_n dt - \sum_i \int_0^{t_f} h_{ci} \lambda_i n^* dt -$$

$$\sum_i \int_0^{t_f} h_n \frac{\beta_i}{\Lambda^0} C_i^* dt + \sum_i C_i^* h_{ci} \Big|_0^{t_f} - \sum_i \int_0^{t_f} h_{ci} \frac{d}{dt} C_i^* dt \quad (3-3)$$

operator 와 matrix 형태로 각각 써보면,

$$= \langle h_U, L^* V^* \rangle_t + p(V^*; N^0, h_a)_{\partial \Omega} \quad (3-4)$$

$$= \left\langle [\dots h_U \dots] \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \dot{L}^* & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \dot{V}^* \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle_t + n^* h_n \Big|_0^{t_f} + \sum_i C_i^* h_{ci} \Big|_0^{t_f} \quad (3-5)$$

$$= \left\langle [h_n, h_{c1}, h_{c2}, h_{c3}, h_{c4}, h_{c5}, h_{c6}, \dots] \right\rangle^*$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{d}{dt} - \frac{\rho^0 - \beta^0}{\Lambda^0} + \delta(t - t_0)\xi & -\frac{\beta_1}{\Lambda^0} & -\frac{\beta_2}{\Lambda^0} & \cdot \\ & -\lambda_1 & -\frac{d}{dt} + \lambda_1 & 0 \\ & -\lambda_2 & 0 & -\frac{d}{dt} + \lambda_2 \\ & -\lambda_3 & 0 & 0 \\ & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n^* \\ c_1^* \\ c_2^* \\ c_3^* \\ c_4^* \\ c_5^* \\ c_6^* \end{bmatrix}_t \quad (3-6)$$

$$+ n^* h_n |_0^{t_f} + \sum_i C_i^* h_{c_i} |_0^{t_f}$$

$$\text{여기서, } \xi : \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t_0} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial t}\right)_{t_0}} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} h_n(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt$$

$$\xi : \frac{1}{\Lambda^0} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{dN}{dt}\right)_{t_0}} \int_{t_0+\Delta t}^{t_f} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \tau} N^0 n^* dt$$

$\partial\Omega$  : 상공간의 경계

지금까지의 과정을 operator 형태로 쓰고  $\langle h_U, L^* V^* \rangle_t$  에 대해서 다시 정리해보면 다음과 같다,

$$\langle h_U, L^* V^* \rangle_t = \langle V^*, N'_U h_U \rangle_t - p(V^*; N^0, h_a)_{\partial\Omega} \quad (4)$$

식(4)의 좌변을 상공간에서의 최대출력을 정의한 시스템 응답과 비교하면 Rietz theorem[5]에 의해 다음과 같은 관계를 얻을 수 있다.

$$\begin{aligned} DR_n &= \langle h_U, \delta[t - t_n(\alpha)] \rangle [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]^T \\ &= \langle h_U, L^* V^* \rangle_t \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

이때 adjoin function,  $V^*$ 는 다음의 같은 adjoint system 관계를 만족시켜야 한다.

$$L^* V^* = \delta[t - t_n(\alpha)] [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]^T = S^* \quad (6)$$

식 (6)를 미분방정식 형태로 써보면 다음과 같다.

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{d}{dt} n^* - \frac{\rho^0 - \beta^0}{\Lambda^0} n^* + \frac{1}{\Lambda^0} \frac{\delta(t - t_0)}{\left(\frac{dN}{dt}\right)_{t_0}} \int_{t_0+\Delta t}^{t_f} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \tau} N^0 n^* dt \\ - \sum_i \frac{\beta_i}{\Lambda^0} C_i^* = \delta[t - t_n(\alpha)] \end{aligned} \quad (7-1)$$

$$-\frac{d}{dt} n^* + \lambda_i (C_i^* - n^*) = 0, \quad i=1, \dots, 6 \quad (7-2)$$

## 2-2. Adjoint system

ASM 가 (7) adjoint function system

Physical system adjoint system 가

(3-6) phase space  $N^* C_i^*$  phase

adjoint function 가  $t=0$   $N^* C_i^*$  zero  $t=t_f$   $h_N h_{C_i}$

space  $t=0$   $N^* C_i^*$  zero  $t=t_f$   $h_N h_{C_i}$

adjoint function,  $N^* C_i^*$   $t=t_f$   $h_N h_{C_i}$

,  $t=t_f$  adjoint function,  $N^* C_i^*$  zero  $t=0$   $h_N h_{C_i}$

$t=0$   $h_N h_{C_i}$  ( )

## 2-3. Adjoint system

(7-1)

$$\frac{\delta(t-t_0)}{(\partial N / \partial t)_{t_0}} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t_0+\Delta t}^{t_f} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \tau} N^0 n^* dt \quad (8)$$

가  $t=t_0$   $t=t'_0$

가  $t=t_0+\Delta t$   $t=t'_0+\Delta t$

( $\Delta t_0 = t_0 - t'_0$ )

forward system profile  $t=t_0$

$$\int_0^{t_f} \dots \int_{t_0+\Delta t}^{t_f} \dots \quad (7-1)$$

delta function unit step function

## 3. Adjoint Function

Point Kinetics Model G-differential forward system adjoint system

가 main problem point kinetics model 2-3

adjoint system solver program main problem  
 solver . adjoint system  
 driving force adjoint function

Adjoint system Base case . adjoint system  
 $t_0, t_n(\alpha_0), (dN/dt)_{t_0}$  . 1 base case  
 2 3 2 adjoint system adjoint function .  
 peak power . 2 peak가 peak  
 source peak  
 potential . 2 peak  
 3 .

4.

$$DR_n \quad (3) \quad 2-1$$

(9)

$$\begin{aligned} DR_n &= \langle V^*, N'_{U'} h_{U>_t} \rangle - p(V^*; N^0, h_\alpha)_{\partial\Omega} \\ &= \langle V^*, N'_{\alpha'} h_{\alpha>_t} \rangle - p(V^*; N^0, h_\alpha)_{\partial\Omega} \\ &= \int_0^{t_f} n^* \frac{N^0}{\Lambda^0 \Lambda^0} (h_\rho - h_\beta) dt - \int_0^{t_f} n^* \frac{N^0}{\Lambda^0 \Lambda^0} (\rho^0 - \beta^0) h_\Lambda dt + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\Lambda^0 (dN/dt)_{t_0}} \int_{t_0+\Delta t}^{t_f} n^* N^0 \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \tau} [h_{n_0} + h_{\Delta t}] dt + \sum_i \int_0^{t_f} n^* h_{\lambda_i} C_i^0 dt + \\ &\quad \sum_i \int_0^{t_f} C_i^* \left[ \frac{h_{\beta_i}}{\Lambda^0} N^0 - \frac{\beta_i^0 h_\Lambda}{\Lambda^0 \Lambda^0} N^0 - h_{\lambda_i C_i^0} \right] dt \\ &\quad - n^* h_n \Big|_0^{t_f} - \sum_i C_i^* h_{ci} \Big|_0^{t_f} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

adjoint function base case 가

(9)

가  $\alpha$   $h_\alpha$ 가 (9)

(9)

(9)

adjoint function

$$DR_n = - \int_0^{t_f} n^* h_n dt - \sum_i C_i^* h_{ci} \Big|_0^{t_f} \quad (10)$$

(base case) [1]

1 . 1

base case

adjoint system ASM FSM  
time = t\_f zero (10)

time = 0

(9)

$h_\rho$

(11)

$$DR_n = \int_0^{t_f} n^* \frac{N^0}{A^0 A^0} h_\rho dt \quad (11)$$

peak power

adjoint, forward method

peak power

## 5.

Point Kinetic Model Adjoint Method

Point Kinetics Model G-differential

Forward System

[1],

Forward System

ASM

Forward System adjoint system

Base Case 가

Adjoint function

delta function

peak가

Adjoint Method

Feed back 가

Point Kinetics Model

1

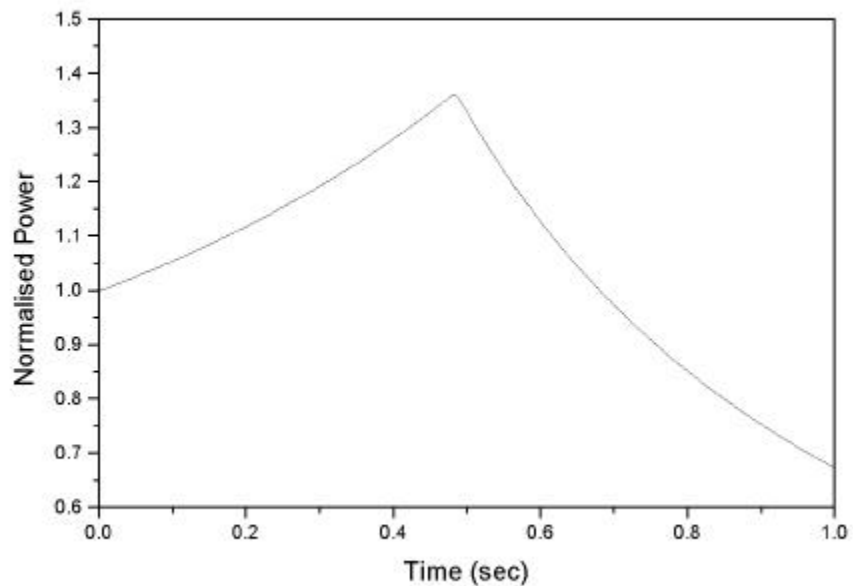
가

**References**

- 1) , , "Forward Sensitivity Method", , 5 (2000)
- 2) D.G.Cacuci, "Sensitivity Theory for Nonlinear System I", J. Math.Phys.,22,2794 (1981)
- 3) D.G.Cacuci, "Sensitivity Theory for Nonlinear System II", J. Math.Phys.,22,2803 (1981)
- 4) D.G.Cacuci, P.J.Mudlin and C.V.Parks, "Adjoint Sensitivity Analysis of Extremum Type Response in Reactor Safety", Nucl. Sci. Eng., 83,112-135 (1983)
- 5) E. Kreyszig, Introductory Functional Analysis with Application, John Wiley & Sons, (1978)

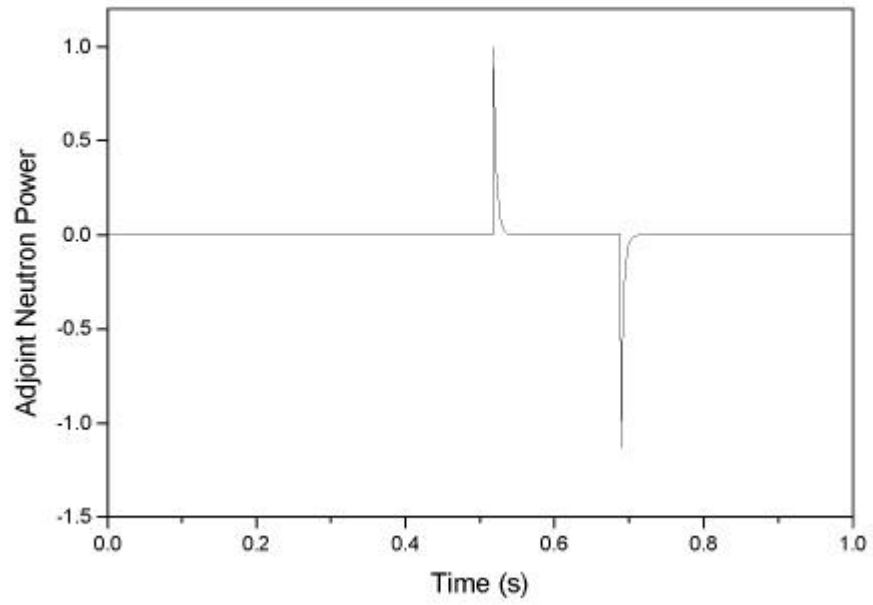
1. 1% ( )

	Transient Result	direct Simulation Case	ASM (% error)	FSM (% error)
Peak Power	1.362 (P/P <sub>0</sub> )	-0.02831	-0.02954 (4.3%)	-0.02915 (3%)
Peak Power Time Location	0.482 sec	-0.016	-0.019 (19%)	-0.02 (25%)

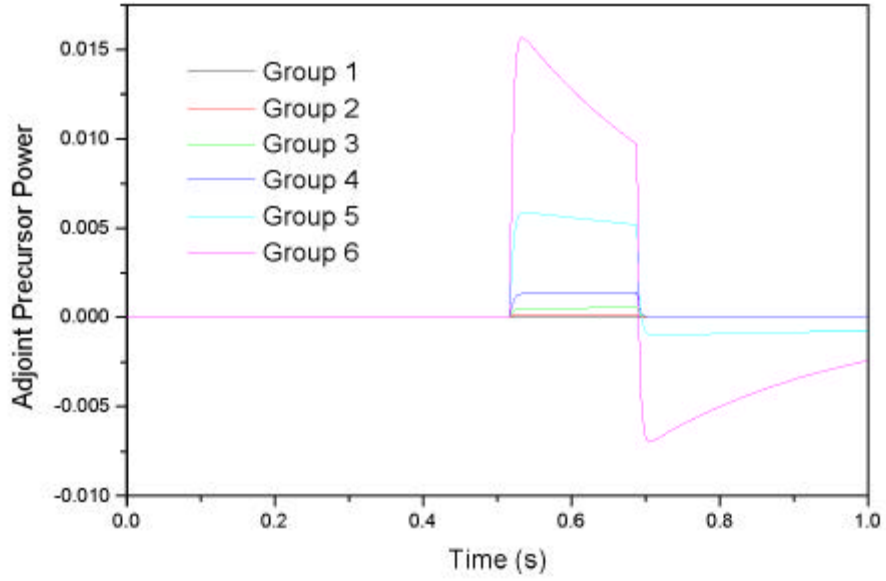


1. Base Case





2. Peak Power Adjoint function (neutron power)



3. Peak Power Adjoint function (precursor power)