



GMDH-based 3-D Power Reconstruction for Increment of MDNBR Margin

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Table of Contents

- **Introduction**
- **3-D Power Distribution Reconstruction via GMDH**
 - GMDH
 - Validation
- **MDNBR Calculation**
 - COLSS 3D
 - MDNBR Margin
- **Uncertainty Analysis**
 - GMDH model UQ
 - MDNBR uncertainty propagation
- **Conclusion**

Introduction

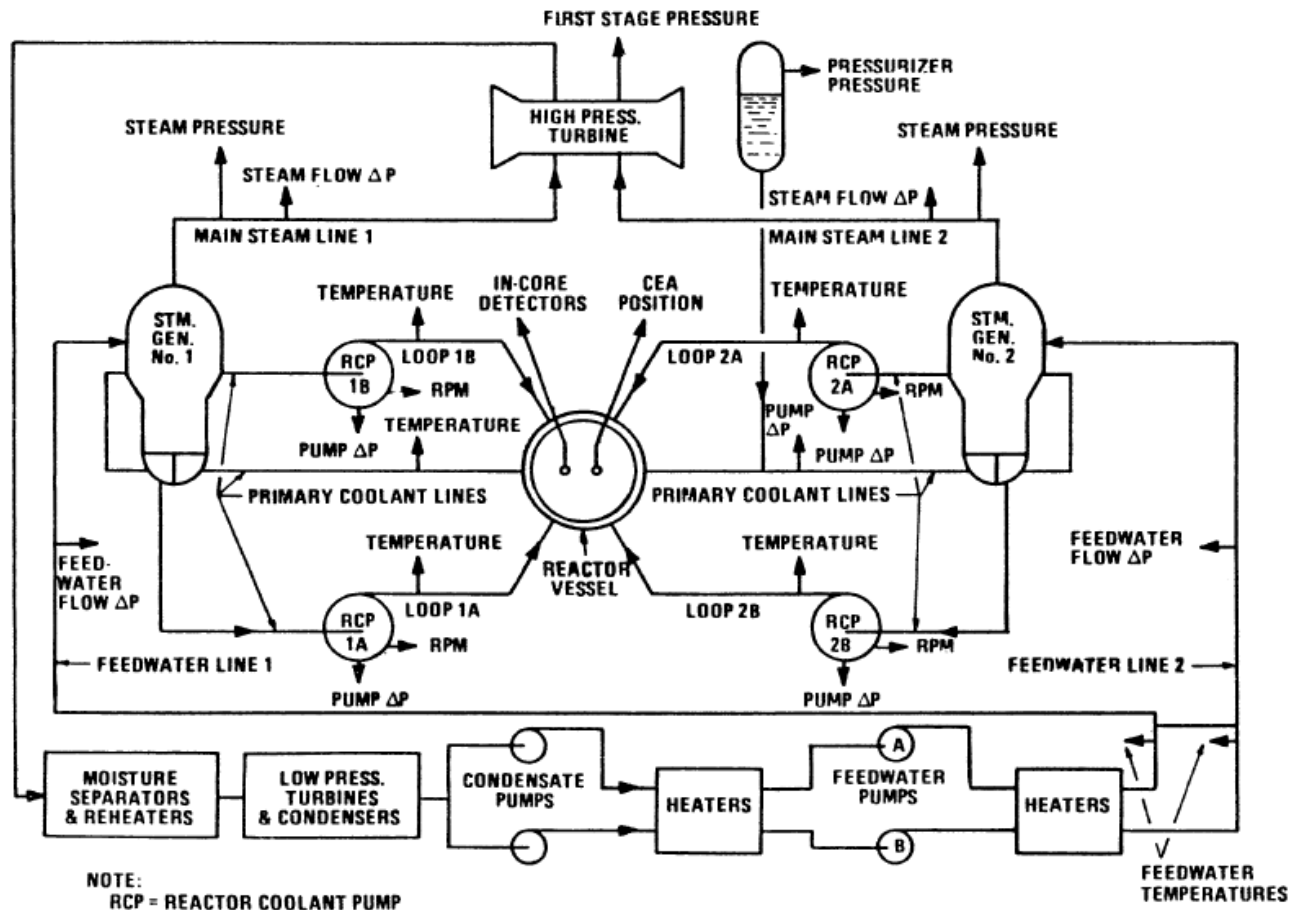


GMDH-based 3-D Power Reconstruction for Increment of MDNBR Margin

COLSS Introduction

- COLSS (Core Operating Limit Surveillance System)
 - Real-time digital Core monitoring system software

FIGURE 2-3
COLSS SENSOR LOCATIONS



COLSS Introduction

▪ Input

- **Primary/Secondary coolant measurements (from Sensors)**
 - Coolant Temperature, Pressure, and Flowrate
- **In-core detector signal (from ICI)**
- **Control rod position (from CEAC)**

▪ Output

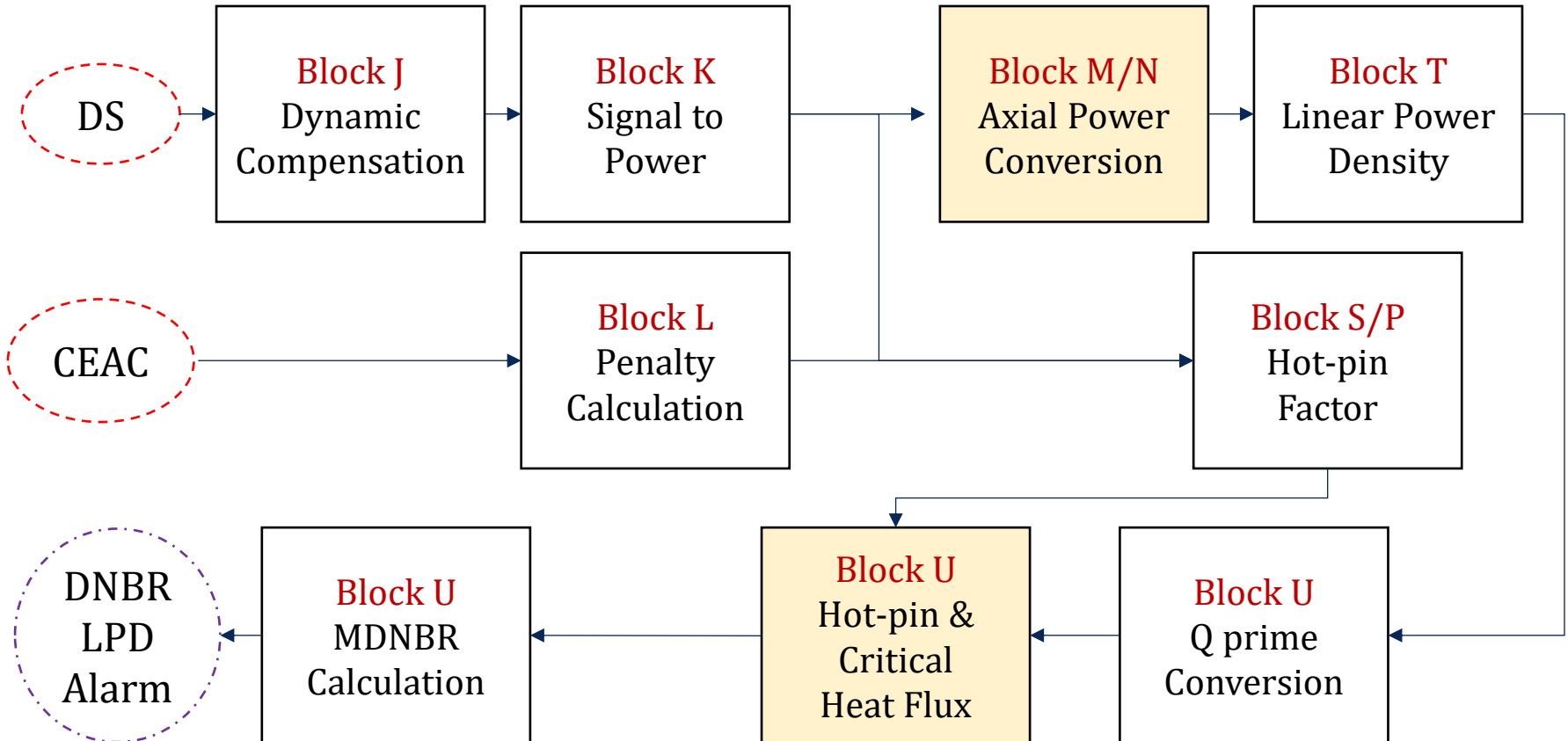
- **Operation margin & exceeding alarm (to operators)**
 - MDNBR, LPD, ASI, Tilt

▪ Motivation of this study

- **1-D conservative MDNBR margin**
 - COLSS is using 1-dimensional Fourier spline fitting
 - › Averaging all radial distribution of ICI signals
 - Using conservative penalty factors with respect to control rod position and azimuthal tilt
- **OPR-1000, has 45 ICIs & 5 SPND per ICI**

▪ Multi-block structure

• From Signal to DNBR



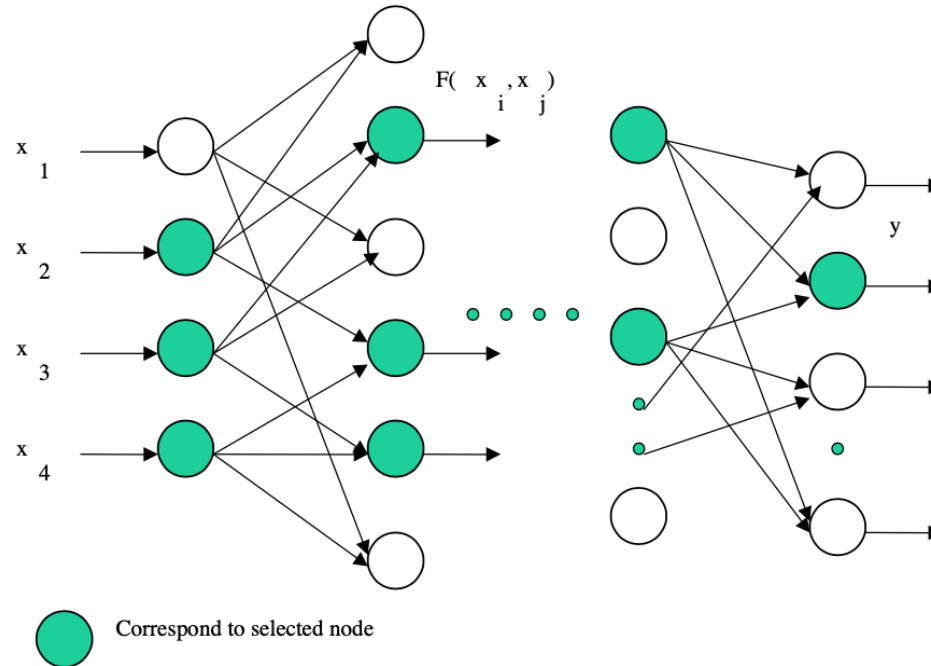
3-D Power Distribution Reconstruction

via GMDH polynomial model



▪ Trained regression model using Ivakhnenko polynomial

$$p(x_1, x_2) = a_0 + a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_1^2 + a_4x_2^2 + a_5x_1x_2$$



• GMDH_A

– Reconstruct assembly axial power distribution

• GMDH_H

– Reconstruct hot-pin power distribution

GMDH model configuration

▪ Trained regression model using Ivakhnenko polynomial

$$z^{(1)} = a_0^{(1)} + a_1^{(1)}x_1 + a_2^{(1)}x_2 + a_3^{(1)}x_1^2 + a_4^{(1)}x_2^2 + a_5^{(1)}x_1x_2 \quad 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ Order}$$



$$z^{(2)} = a_0^{(2)} + a_1^{(2)}z_1^{(1)} + a_2^{(2)}z_2^{(1)} + a_3^{(2)}z_1^{(1)2} + a_4^{(2)}z_2^{(1)2} + a_5^{(2)}z_1^{(1)}z_2^{(1)} \quad 4^{\text{th}} \text{ Order}$$



...

$$z^{(5)} = a_0^{(5)} + a_1^{(5)}z_1^{(4)} + a_2^{(5)}z_2^{(4)} + a_3^{(5)}z_1^{(4)2} + a_4^{(5)}z_2^{(4)2} + a_5^{(5)}z_1^{(4)}z_2^{(4)} \quad 32^{\text{th}} \text{ Order}$$

▪ Model hyperparameters

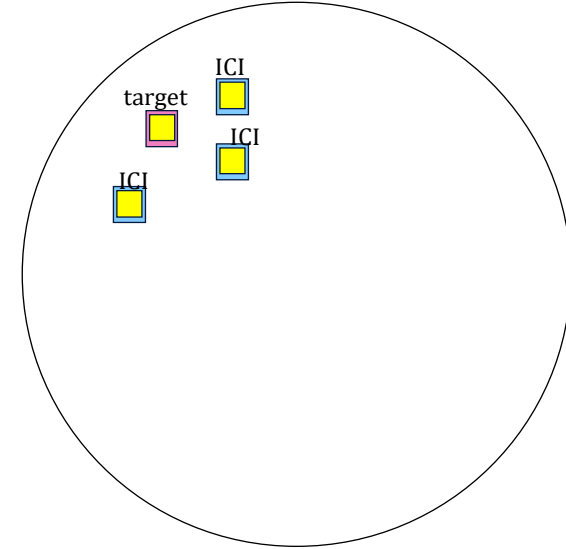
- **N_layer = 5**
- **N_cutoff = 50**
- **Loss function**

$$\text{Mean} \left(\frac{|P_{GMDH(xy,z)} - P_{RK(xy,z)}|}{P_{RK(xy,z)}} \right)$$

Data Acquisition

■ Training data configuration

- **X_data (N_data , N_FA, 20)**
 - Detector power from **nearby Four ICI** [MW]
- **Y_data (N_data , N_FA, 40)**
 - Assembly axial power distribution [W/cm³]
 - Hot-pin power distribution [W/cm³]



■ Data Acquisition

- **Detector signal module in 2-step code STREAM/RAST-K**
 - Detector power are used
- **Dataset domain**
 - OPR-1000 cycle 1
 - Fixed Burnup step (9,0 GWD/MtU)
 - Core Power is sampled in 60% ~ 100%
 - CR position (R5 & R4) are set following corresponding PDIL of Core Power

3-D Assembly Power Distribution (APD) : GMDH_A

- **Train set domain :**

- **BU : 9.0 GWd/MtU**
- **CR : 0 ~ 381 cm insert**
- **Power : 60 ~ 100%**

- **ARO case :**

- **BU : 9.0 GWd/MtU**
- **Power : 99%**

■ Relative Error [%]

- Max : 0.277
- Min : -2.212
- RMS : 0.284

GMDH radial Dist.
BU : 9.000 GWD/MtU , I z: 39

[illegible]

Hot-pin Power Distribution (HPD) : GMDH_H

■ Train set domain :

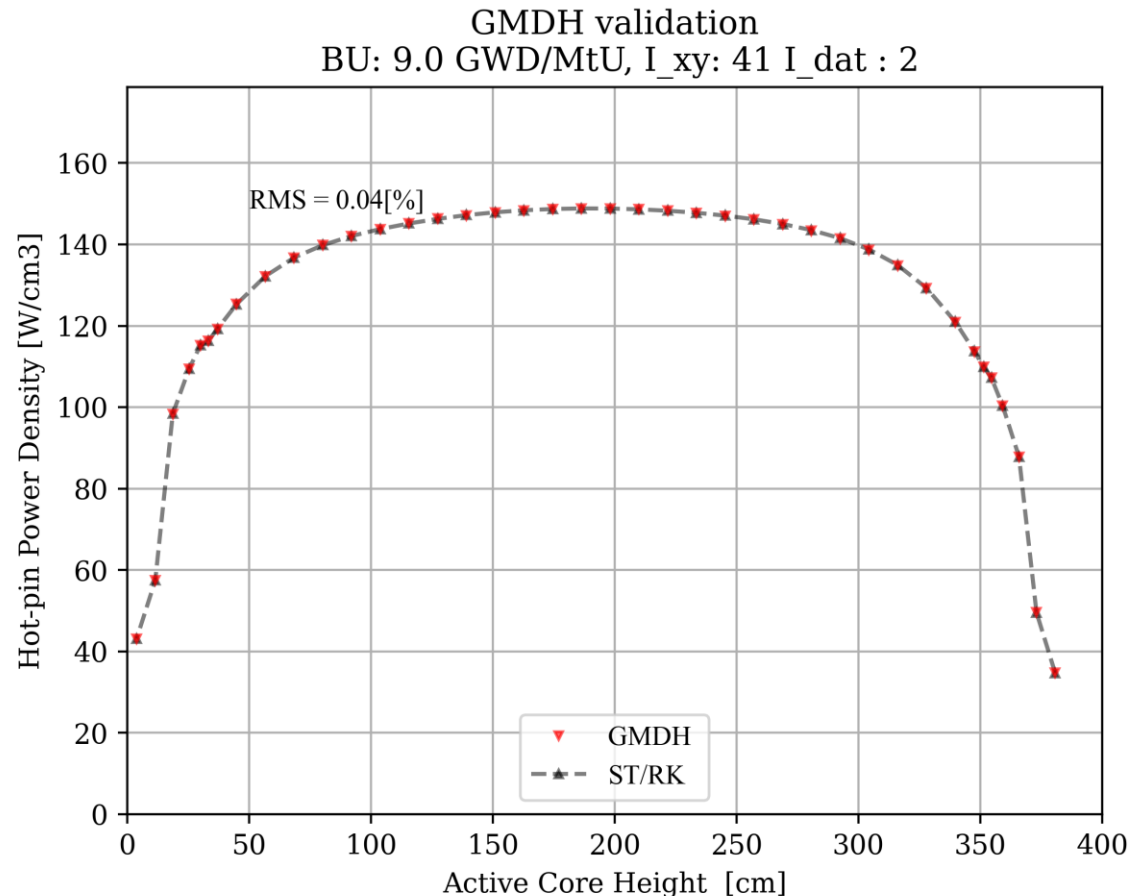
- BU : 9.0 GWd/MtU
- CR : 0 ~ 381 cm insert
- Power : 60 ~ 100%

■ ARO case :

- BU : 9.0 GWd/MtU
- Power : 99%

■ Relative Error [%]

- RMS : 0.04



3-D Assembly Power Distribution (APD) : GMDH_A

■ Train set domain :

- BU : 9.0 GWd/MtU
- CR : 0 ~ 381 cm insert
- Power : 60 ~ 100%

■ Rodded case :

- BU : 9.0 GWd/MtU
- CR : 275 cm inserted
- Power : 67%

■ Relative Error [%]

- Max : 0.874
- Min : -0.688
- RMS : 0.142

GMDH radial Dist.
BU : 9.000 GWd/MtU , I_z: 39

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	
15																
14																
13																
12																
11																
10																
9																
8																
7																
6																
5																
4																
3																
2																
1																

MAX 0.874

MIN -0.688

RMS 0.142

GMDH

RAST-K

Rel. Diff. [%]

Hot-pin Power Distribution (HPD) : GMDH_H

■ Train set domain :

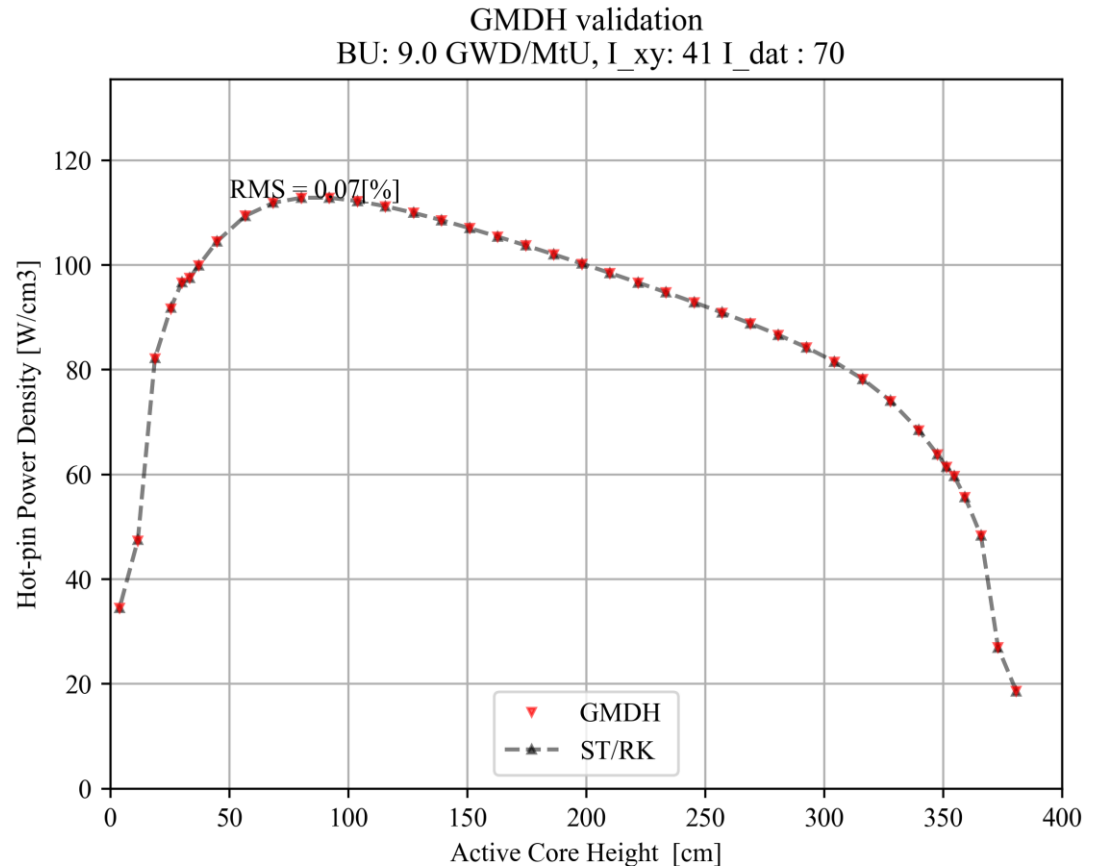
- BU : 9.0 GWd/MtU
- CR : 0 ~ 381 cm insert
- Power : 60 ~ 100%

■ Rodded case :

- BU : 9.0 GWd/MtU
- CR : 275 cm inserted
- Power : 67%

■ Relative Error [%]

- RMS : 0.07



3-D Assembly Power Distribution (APD) : GMDH_A

▪ Power conversion via Fourier spline (Block M)

- Unit conversion W/cm³ -> BTU/ft³-sec

#	COLSS Fourier Spline	GMDH
1	Averaging PHI(45,5)-> CHI(1,5)	Reshape PHI(45,5) -> PHIG(177,20)
2	Calculation Fourier spline fitting	Calculation of pre-trained GMDH
3	$L(J + 1) = 100 \times \frac{CHI(J)}{\sum_{J=1}^5 CHI(J)}$ $A(I) = \sum_{J=1}^7 [H(I,J) \times L(J)]$ $H(I,J) = \text{Fourier weighting coefficients}$ $APKD(I) = \sum_{K=1}^5 [SPLIN(I,K) \times A(K)]$ $SPLIN(I,K) = \text{Fourier series matrix}$ $APKD(I) = 40 \text{ node axial power dist.}$	$APKD3D(I_{xy}, I_z)$ $= GMDH(PHIG(I_{xy}, :))$ $APKD(I) = APKD3D(I_{xy,max}, I_z)$

MDNBR Calculation

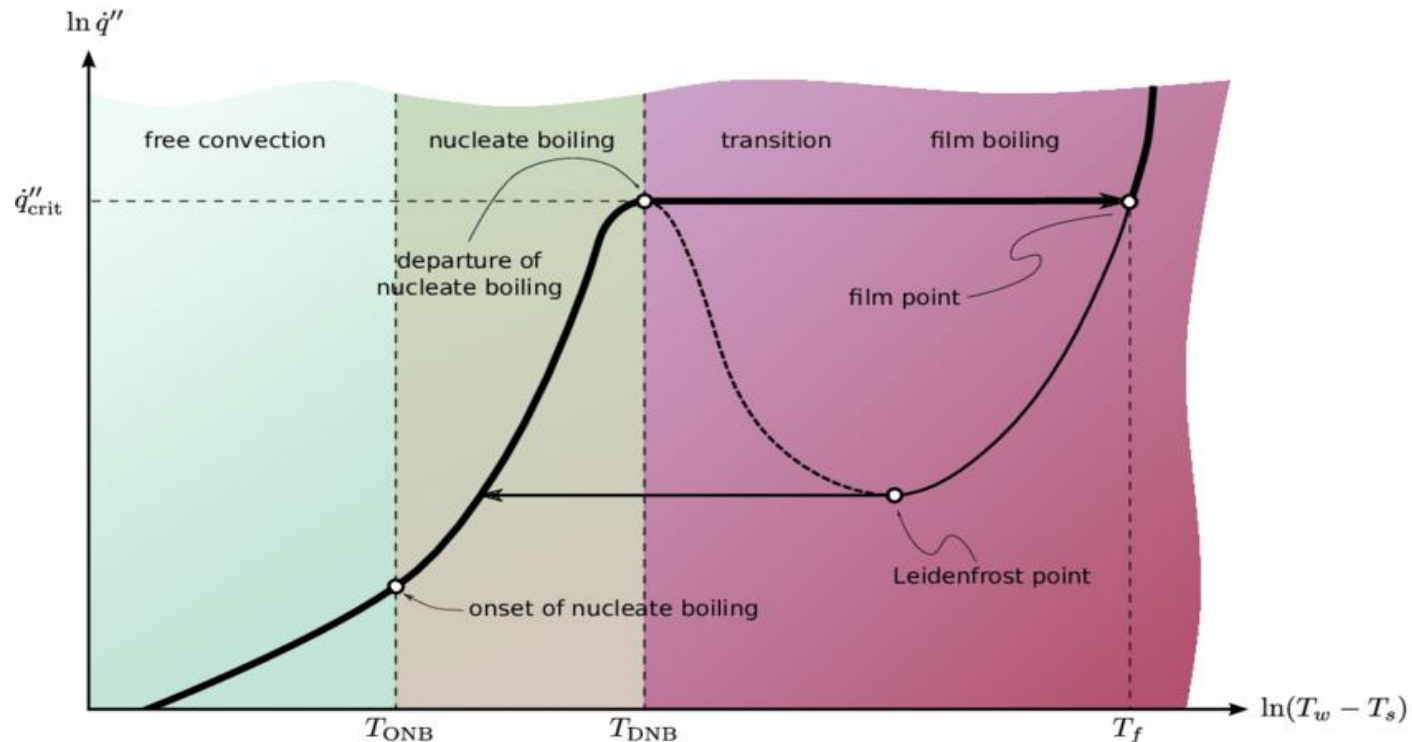
COLSS 1-D vs 3-D



Departure of Nucleate Boiling Ratio

$$MDNBR = \frac{q''_{crit}}{F_v \times (q''_{hot-pin})}$$

$$q''_{CHF} = \dot{m} h_{fg} (T_{sat} - T_{sub}), F_v = \frac{Q_{actual}}{q''_{uniform} \times area}$$

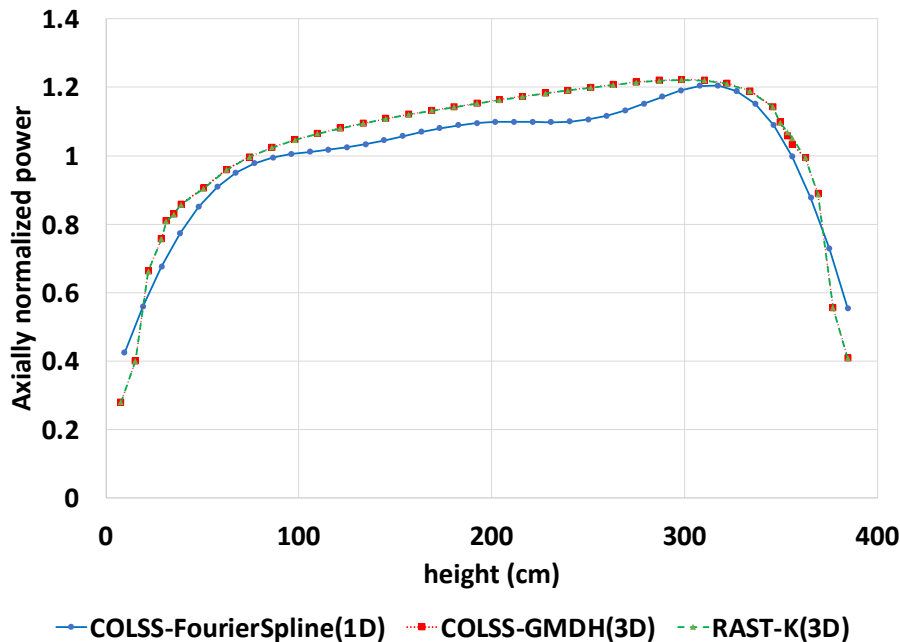


Validation case configuration

COLSS sample case

- 9.0 GWD/MtU, 65% Core relative power, ARO from COLSS sample input
- Input signal : Detector power from RAST-K
 - GMDH-results just follow the RAST-K results

Radially Averaged Axial Power Dist.



ASI [-]

Fourier

GMDH_A

RAST-K

-0.0539

-0.0647

-0.0647

Azimuthal Tilt [-]

Fourier

GMDH_A

RAST-K

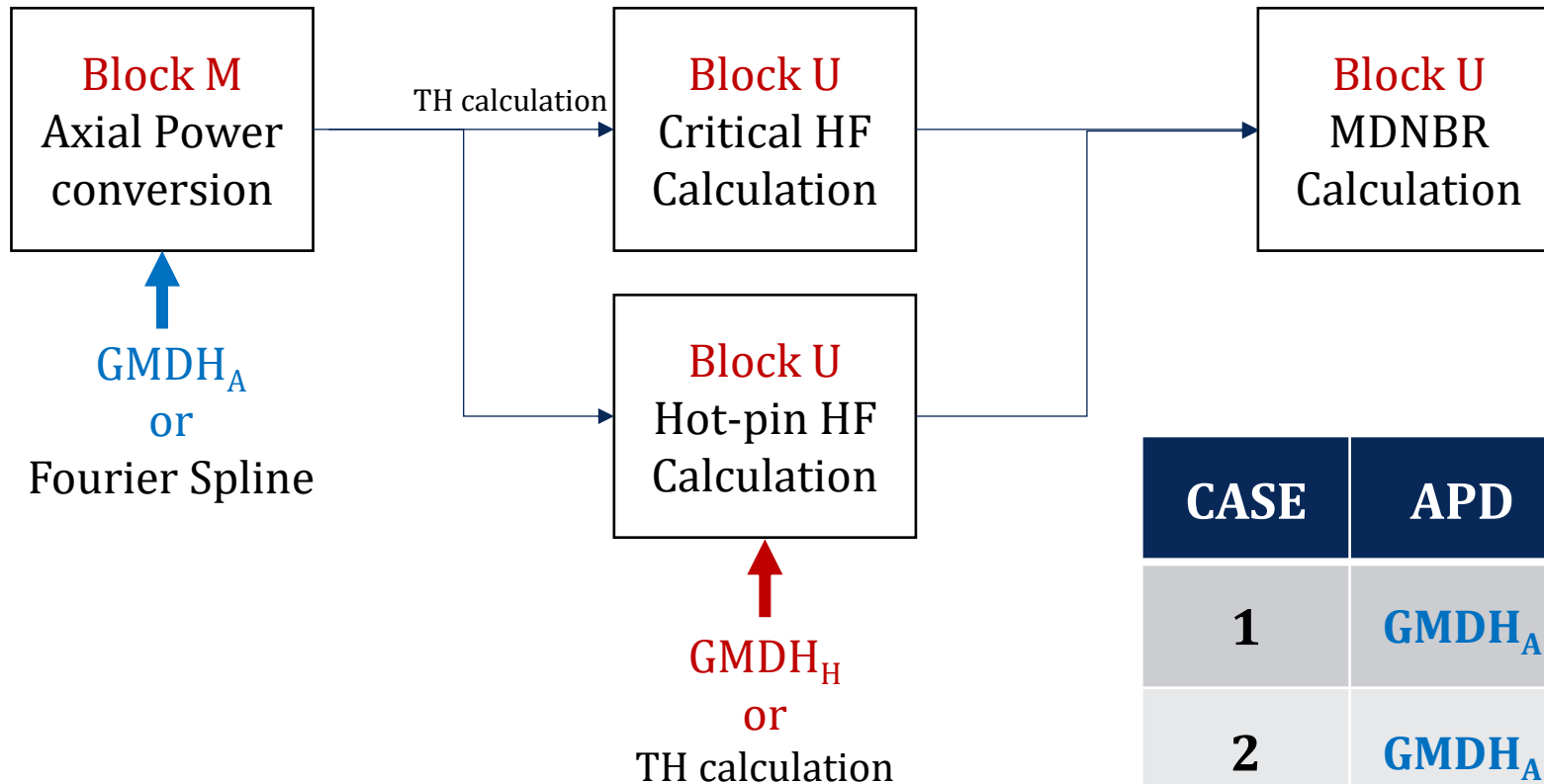
0.02914

0.03090

0.03090

COLSS MDNBR Calculation

▪ DNBR margin increment test

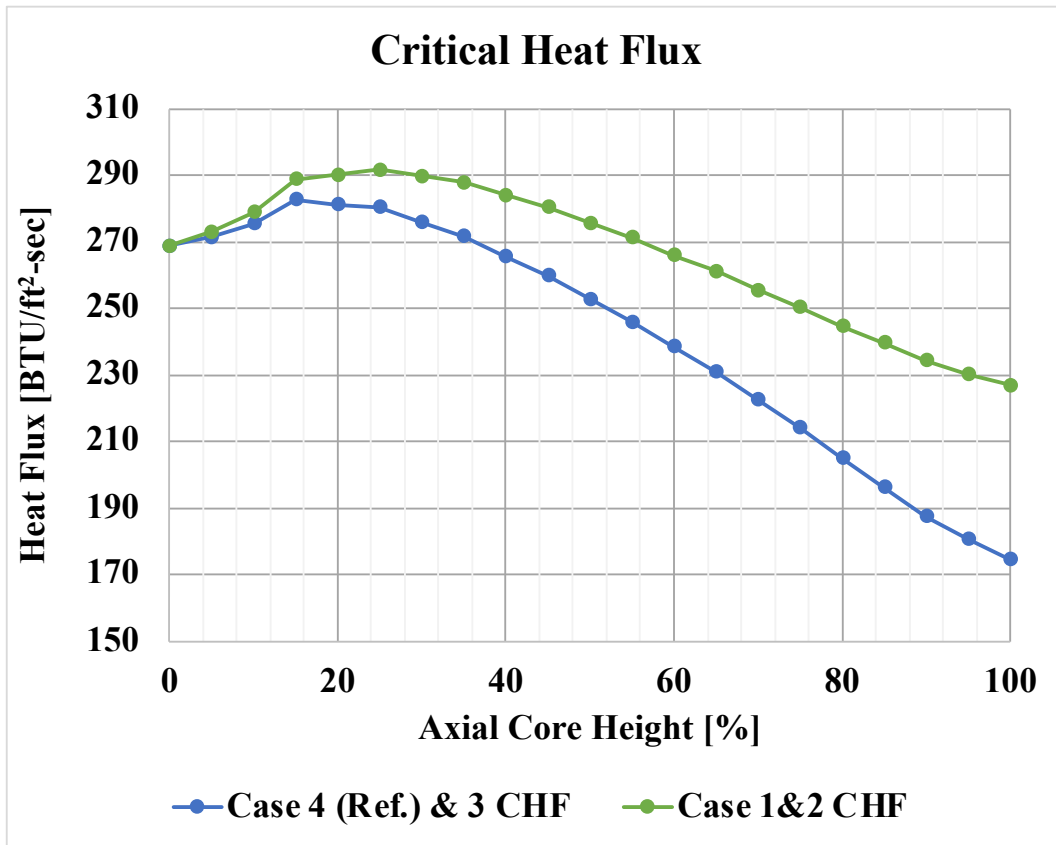


CASE	APD	HPD
1	$GMDH_A$	$GMDH_H$
2	$GMDH_A$	TH calc
3	Fourier	$GMDH_H$
4(ref)	Fourier	TH calc

COLSS MDNBR Calculation

▪ Critical Heat Flux (CHF)

- CHF are resulted from APD and coolant information
 - Fourier spline method with integral radial penalty factor
 - 3-D GMDH method without penalty factor



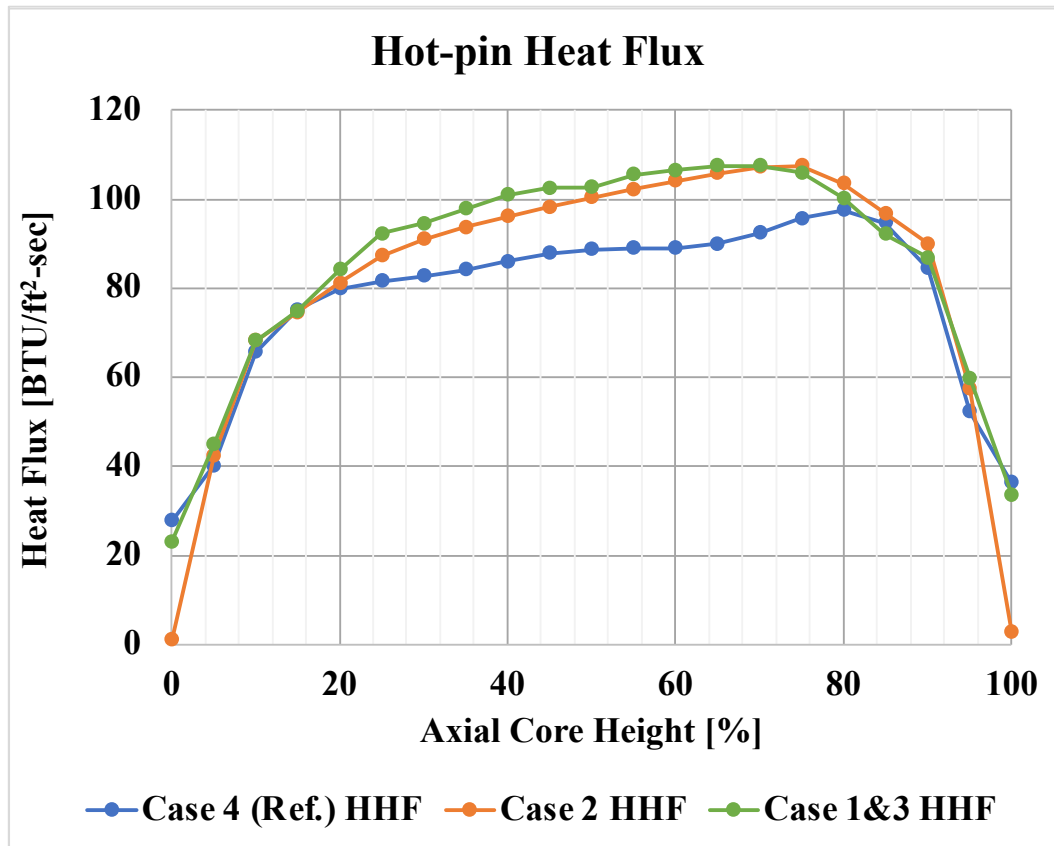
CASE	APD	HPD
1	GMDH _A	GMDH _H
2	GMDH _A	TH calc
3	Fourier	GMDH _H
4(ref)	Fourier	TH calc

COLSS MDNBR Calculation

▪ Hot-pin Heat Flux (HHF)

- HHF are resulted from APD and coolant information

- TH calculation integrates TH properties to APD
- GMDH method directly converts HPD to HHF

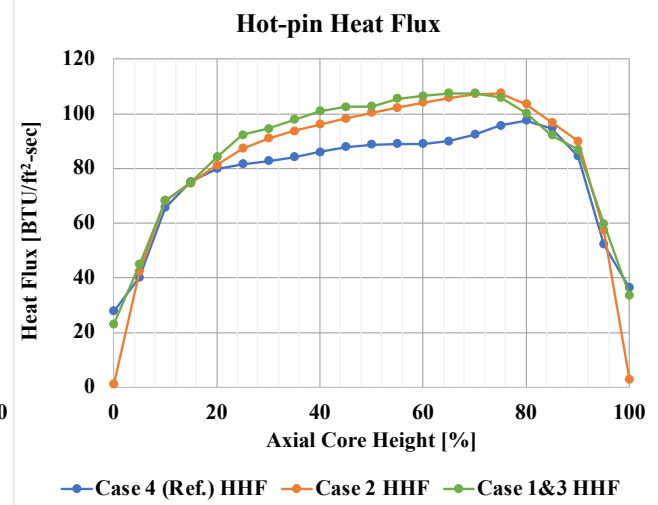
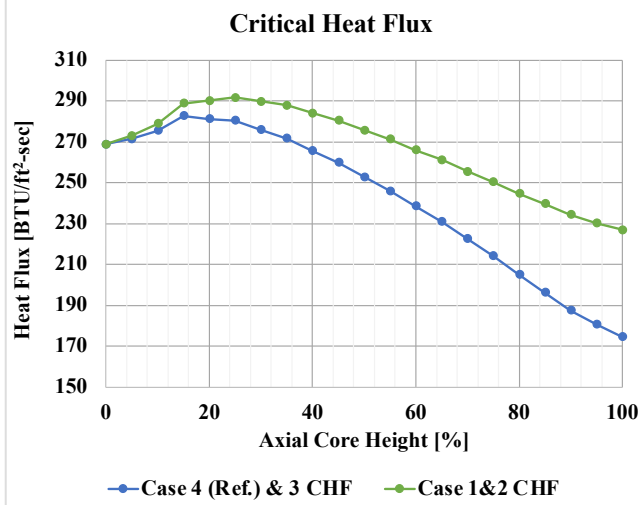
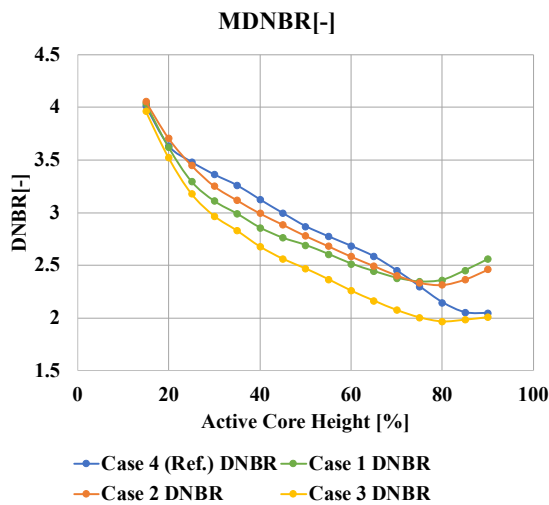


CASE	APD	HPD
1	GMDH _A	GMDH _H
2	GMDH _A	TH calc.
3	Fourier	GMDH _H
4(ref)	Fourier	TH calc.

COLSS MDNBR Calculation

■ DNBR margin increment by case

CASE	APD	HPD	MDNBR	Rel. Margin Increment	CHF [BTU/ft ² -sec]	HHF	Position of DNBR [cm]
1	GMDH _A	GMDH _H	2.3457	14.60%	250.18	105.03	320
2	GMDH _A	-	2.3163	13.17%	244.58	103.53	340
3	Fourier	GMDH _H	1.9686	-3.82%	196.30	100.28	320
4(ref)	Fourier	-	2.0468	-	187.43	84.40	340



Uncertainty Analysis

Best estimate



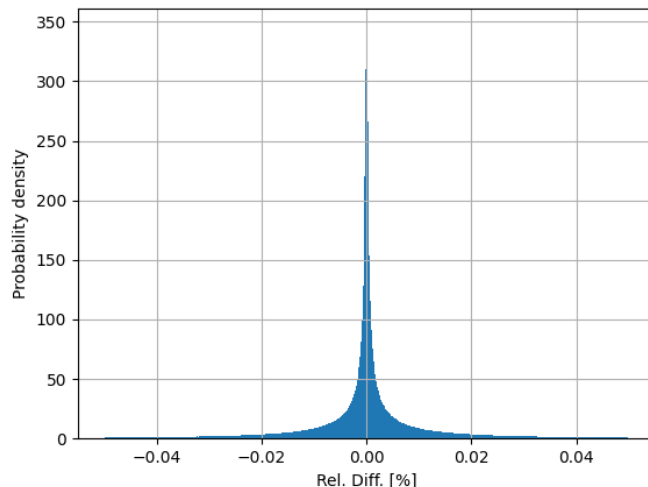
GMDH Uncertainty quantification

- **Model uncertainty using Test dataset ($N_{\text{test}} = 4,000$)**
 - Calculation of relative difference between
Model Prediction (GMDH) and Y-data (RAST-K)

$$RD[\%] = \frac{P_{GMDH(xy,z)} - P_{RK(xy,z)}}{P_{RK(xy,z)}} \times 100\%$$

- **Shapiro-Wilk Normality test of RD histogram (p-value = 0.001)**
 - Non-parametric uncertainty quantification

3-D power RD PDF



99% Non-parametric interval		
Model	Lower Limit (20 th Value)	Upper Limit (3980 th Value)
GMDH _A (for 3-D APD)	-0.3889 %	0.3505 %
GMDH _H (for HPD)	-0.6593 %	0.7438 %

Uncertainty adjusted COLSS MDNBR

▪ MDNBR from perturbed GMDH results

- 10,000 perturbation of model

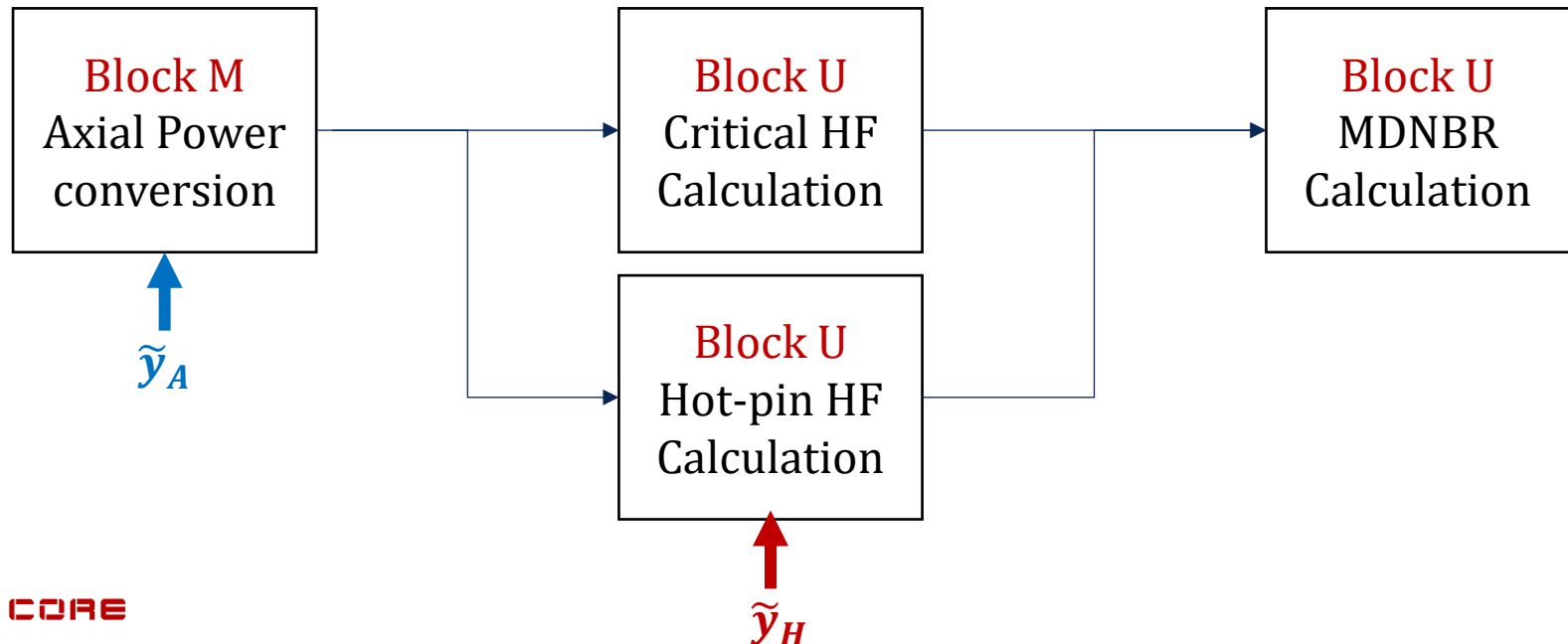
- $\tilde{y}_A = \text{GMDH}_A + N(0, \sigma^*)$

- › $\sigma^* = \sigma_{\text{lower},A} / k_{99\%}$

- $\tilde{y}_H = \text{GMDH}_H + N(0, \sigma^*)$

- › $\sigma^* = \sigma_{\text{lower},H} / k_{99\%}$

- Conservatively lowest MDNBR values are chosen



Uncertainty adjusted COLSS MDNBR Calculation

▪ DNBR margin increment by case

- The results in parenthesis are nominal value

CASE	APD	HPD	MDNBR	Rel. Margin Increment	CHF [BTU/ft ² -sec]	HHF
1	GMDH _A	GMDH _H	2.3150 (2.3457)	13.10% (14.60%)	250.39 (250.18)	107.38 (105.03)
2	GMDH _A	-	2.2983 (2.3163)	12.29% (13.17%)	244.13 (244.58)	104.15 (103.53)
3	Fourier	GMDH _H	1.9434 (1.9686)	-5.05% (-3.82%)	204.93 (196.30)	101.47 (100.28)
4(ref)	Fourier	-	2.0468	-	187.43	84.40

▪ Computing resources (Time & memory)

Computing Resources	COLSS original (Case 4)	COLSS w. GMDH (Case 1)
Data reading time [ms]	20 ~ 25	1,300
Calculation time [ms]	1 ~ 2	5 ~ 10
Used memory [MB]	1.6	16 ~ 17

Conclusion

- The **operational margin for MDNBR**, as calculated via 3-D power reconstruction GMDH, **increased by 13.10%**, including **model uncertainty**.
- Unlike the COLSS method, the GMDH method **does not need the information of control rod positions** when synthesizing power distribution.
- The required memory of GMDH model is about 20MB, the specification of FPGA for COLSS should match that in practical.

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- [6] Barmak Mostofian, Error Analysis for Small-Sample, High-Variance Data: Cautions for Bootstrapping and Bayesian Bootstrapping, Biophysical Journal, Volume 116, Issue 3, Supplement 1, pp. 140a, ISSN 0006-3495, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpj.2018.11.779>, 2019.

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