INER-F0729 INER-F0729

出國報告(出國類別:其他)

赴美國亞瑞華核能(AREVA NP)公司進 行核二廠爐心設計分析稽查及議題討 論

服務機關:核能研究所

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派赴國家:美國

出國期間: 102年8月19日~102年9月1日

報告日期: 102年9月30日

摘要

本次為了執行「沸水式反應器爐心佈局優質設計自動搜尋系統之開發與應用」及「核二廠中幅度功率提昇技術服務案」兩個計畫的工作項目,而赴美國亞瑞華核能公司(AREVA NP Inc.)出國公差歷時 14 天,主要目的有七:(1)協助台電公司執行核二廠二號機第二十三週期及核二廠一號機第二十四週期爐心佈局設計稽查,並參訪燃料製造工廠(2)瞭解臨界熱功率比安全限值(safety limit minimum critical power ratio, SLMCPR)評估分析方法論(3)瞭解燃料匣彎曲(channel bow)評估分析及因應策略(4)瞭解臨界功率關係式(ACE correlation)之後續處理(5)瞭解 CASMO-4 程式版本的演進歷程及差異影響(6)瞭解冷爐目標 K-eff (cold target K-eff)之制訂方式及(7)瞭解該公司針對中幅度功率提升(stretch power uprate, SPU)所採用之慢速暫態安全分析方法論。

本次稽查協同台電公司人員檢視了相關計算書、相關程式計算 I/O 檔及分析指引 (guideline),審查結果顯示各項數值均符合台電公司要求及該公司內部設計規範,計算 過程均依照分析指引執行。該公司並安排於 8/28 上午參訪燃料束製造組裝工廠,詳細解 說各項細節並解答疑惑。

在稽查期間,透過與該公司專家們(Dang Patchana、Sean Mellinger、Michael Bunker 及 Ali Zbib)面對面地討論及溝通,行前提出的十三項議題及過程中發現的相關問題均已 獲得明確的說明及答覆。因此,本次稽查之既定目標已順利達成。

關鍵字:核二廠、爐心佈局設計、臨界功率關係式

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一、 目的

本次出國公差是根據「沸水式反應器爐心佈局優質設計自動搜尋系統之開發與應用」及「核二廠中幅度功率提昇技術服務案」兩個計畫的規劃,而派員赴美國亞瑞華核能公司(AREVA NP Inc.,以下簡稱 AREVA)執行相關工作項目,歷時共14天。

AREVA公司目前為國內沸水式反應器核一廠及核二廠的燃料供應商,並協助台電公司進行爐心佈局設計及相關安全分析。台電公司為確保其分析及作業之品質,亦須至該公司進行稽查作業,故本所人員將協助台電公司對爐心佈局設計相關技術進行驗證。

臨界熱功率比安全限值(safety limit minimum critical power ratio, SLMCPR)的訂定是為了確保電廠運轉期間的燃料棒完整性,本組目前所用的分析方法論和廠家仍不盡相同,故須透過本次參訪進一步瞭解;尤其是在分析燃料匣彎曲(channel bow)對 SLMCPR 所造成的影響這部份,更需要廠家的經驗分享。此外,據廠家所言,使用 Zr-4 channel 可避免燃料匣發生彎曲,目前核一、二廠的燃料幾乎已全部使用 Zr-4 channel,卻仍有燃料匣彎曲的現象出現,故須深入瞭解廠家的後續相關因應策略。

AREVA 公司在 2011 年即針對臨界功率關係式提出修正及驗證,並送交 USNRC 審查。不過,直至 2012 年稽查結束為止,USNRC 仍未有所回覆,故須持續追蹤瞭解臨界功率關係式之後續處理狀況。

因為 CASMO-4 程式所製作的中子截面資料庫提供爐心設計分析及驗證所需之最上游資料,而冷爐目標 K-eff (cold target K-eff)則直接關係到冷爐停機餘裕,其重要性不言可喻,故有必要藉由稽查這個機會,而與廠家面對面溝通、釐清,以瞭解 CASMO-4 程式的演進歷程、主要差異、影響程度與冷爐目標 K-eff 的制訂方式。

由於核二廠兩部機組均將陸續實施中幅度功率提升(SPU),故可藉此稽查機會而與 相關議題之專家討論,進而確認廠家有無變更慢速暫態安全分析之方法論或相關作法, 以利日後進行專題報告審查回覆。

二、過程

(一)行程

此次公差自 102 年 8 月 19 日起至 102 年 9 月 1 日止,共計 14 天,詳細行程如下:

月日	星期	地點	工作內容			
			上午	下午		
8	19~20	→~ <u></u>	台北-李奇蘭	去程		
8	21	111	李奇蘭	稽查前會議,熟悉設備 與工程師 Dang 討論		
8	22	四	李奇蘭	與工程師 Ali 討論 稽查及研究相關問		
8	23	五.	李奇蘭	與工程師 Sean 及 Michael 討論 稽查及研究相關問		
8	24~25	六~日	李奇蘭	資料整理		
8	26		李奇蘭	稽查及研究相關問題		
8	27	1 1	李奇蘭	稽查及研究相關問題	與工程師 Dang 討論	
8	28	111	李奇蘭	參訪燃料製造廠	稽查及研究相關問題	
8	29	四	李奇蘭	整理稽查結果	總結會議	
8 9	30~1	五~日	李奇蘭-台北	回程		

(二)出國紀要

本次參訪 AREVA 公司主要任務為稽查核二廠二號機第二十三週期(KS2CY23)及核 二廠一號機第二十四週期(KS1CY24)爐心佈局設計,本所指派代表熱流分析分組的研究 助理許耕獻及代表爐心分組的副工程師黃耀南等兩員進行協助,而同行的台電公司人員 則為這趟行程的領隊林正忠課長及負責主要稽查業務的何紹傑先生。 以下說明此次稽查工作紀要:

1. 稽查前會議

在稽查前會議中,AREVA公司參與人員包括專案經理 Kris Mitchell 及 Bob Follett、中子分析工程師主管 Dang Patchana、安全分析工程師主管 Sean Mellinger、安全分析工程師 Stone Luo 等人。其中專案經理 Bob 是由燃料製造工廠調升,熟稔整體製造流程。稽查前會議互相介紹雙方人員,並針對稽查相關議題、行程與時程進行討論及溝通。

2. 審閱資料

AREVA 公司提供 KS2CY23 MUR 計算書共 10 本,KS2CY23 MOC SPU 計算書共 24 本,KS1CY24 計算書共 5 本,後又追加 KS2R22、KS1R23 及 KS2R23 cross-section library generation 計算書 3 本、multi-cycle fuel management analysis 計算書 2 本、core follow 報告 1 本及 task plan 報告 1 本。其中,由於 KS1CY24 目前還未完成完整安全分析階段,因此無法提供完整安全分析計算書(全部計算書陳列如表 1)。此外,AREVA 公司還提供中子分析指引共 30 本、安全分析指引共 13 本、程式使用手冊 5 本、COLR 報告 2 本、機械設計報告 7 本、其他報告 8 本、operability assessment 報告 2 本、PPD 報告 2 本、reload licensing 報告 3 本、topical report 8 本及 work plan 報告 2 本,最後還有訓練及工程師工作經驗相關文件共 6 本、WORK_PRACTICES 資料 4 項。

3. 議題探討

AREVA 公司針對本次稽查行前提出的十三項議題與要求,由機械分析方面的專家 Ali Zbib 說明燃料匣彎曲的相關議題,由安全分析工程師主管 Sean Mellinger 說明 臨界功率關係式之後續處理情形及相關議題,由負責臨界功率關係式後續修正方法 論申照案之工程師 Michael Bunker 說明 ACE/ATRIUM-10 critical power correlation report 之 revision 0 及 revision 1 兩者間的差異,其他剩餘議題則由中子工程師主管

Dang Patchana 進行回覆。完整議題與回覆內容見表 2。

4. 問題回覆

針對臨界功率關係式方法論、臨界熱功率比安全限值計算、熱限值計算書、修正後的 K-factor 計算方法、KS2C23 MOC SPU 爐心設計之平行驗證作法、radial RMS error 的接受標準、KS1C23 的 MAPRAT 最大誤差過大以及前述某些議題,另行提出數項相關問題。AREVA 公司於稽查期間,委請工程師 Michael Bunker、Stone Luo、Sean Mellinger 及 Dang Patchana 等人進行回答。完整問題與回覆內容請見表 3。

5. 參訪燃料製造廠

AREVA 公司排定於 8/28(三)上午參訪燃料製造工廠,由專案經理 Bob Follett 帶領大家參觀。因 Bob Follett 先前任職於工廠,故對工廠的生產動線與工作人員都非常熟稔。由於核二廠已兩次發生新燃料 spacer 受損,故本次參訪將只著眼於燃料束組裝及運輸之上,參訪前須先穿上防護鞋,並戴上護目鏡後,才能進入工廠內。燃料束製造組裝廠負責將燃料丸裝填至燃料護套中,再將燃料護套集結成燃料束。由於本過程須確保燃料丸及燃料束的排列不能出錯,故十分重視燃料丸裝填的部份及燃料丸裝填完畢後的檢測部份。燃料丸裝填時,只有通過考核的工作人員才可以進入地上有紅線圍繞的紅線區(foreign material exclusion zone, FMEZ),常人不得進入。而燃料丸裝填完畢後的燃料棒檢測用 scanner 是由資深工程師負責操作,藉由中子及加馬射線來分辨燃料棒軸向的濃縮度,藉以驗證燃料棒軸向裝填的正確性。燃料束製造組裝廠整體環境清潔明亮,材料、器具也都陳列整齊。廠內所有動線皆有FMEZ的設置,以防止異物侵入,此外,地上還繪有開門區、警戒區(黃線)等標示,管理良好。最後,Bob Follett 還約略講解燃料束的裝箱過程。

在參訪燃料束製造組裝廠的過程中,稽查領隊林正忠課長發現,燃料束吹氣及檢驗區的導孔(the guide hole at bundle blow down and bundle inspection area)內部並無防護措施,一旦發生碰撞時,極有可能造成 spacer 受損,故建議 AREVA 公司應在導

孔內加裝軟墊(softer material)。此外,林正忠課長進一步建議,AREVA 公司可以針對燃料束吹氣及檢驗過程進行攝影記錄,日後若再遇到 spacer 受損的情況發生,將較方便追查受損的原因所在。

6. 稽查總結會議

總結會議時,我方會將所有在稽查中發現之各項計算書或報告的缺失或建議向AREVA公司提出,並由AREVA公司回應且提出改善辦法。由於中子分析工程師主管 Dang Patchana 有事而不克與會,故 AREVA公司由專案經理 Bob Follett、安全分析工程師主管 Sean Mellinger 及安全分析工程師 Stone Luo 代表出席。本次稽查並未發現 AREVA公司的爐心設計分析流程及方法有重大缺失,故僅提出 8 項建議及 2 項要求,以供廠家參考。針對這些建議及要求,AREVA公司除了提出回應之外,並承諾將在稽查之後完成或改善,相關建議、要求及回應請詳見表 4。

表 1AREVA 公司所提供之計算書資料

KS2CY23 MUR 計算書 (Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Reload Licensing Analysis for MUR Power Uprate Program)				
32-9187369-000	Kuosheng KS1R23 (KSH1-24) Exposure-Dependent Heatup Analysis			
32-9190397-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Turbine Trip Without Bypass Analysis			
32-9190398-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Feedwater Controller Failure Without Bypass			
32-9190399-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 ASME Overpressurization Analyses			
32-9190400-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 LOCA Limiting Power History			
32-9190402-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 MCPRf Analysis			
32-9190406-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 MCPR Safety Limit Analysis			
32-9190408-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Thermal Limits			
32-9191157-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Fuel Cycle Design for Measurement Uncertainty Recapture (MUR) Power Uprate			
	Program			
32-9192550-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Disposition of Events			

KS2CY23 MOC SPU 計算書 (Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Reload Licensing Analysis for Stretch Power Uprate (SPU) Program)				
32-9191070-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 22 Core Follow and Projection			
32-9197028-001	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU Disposition of Events			
32-9197029-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU Heat Balance Analysis			
32-9197030-001	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU Pellet to Cladding Gap Heat Transfer Coefficient			
32-9197031-001	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU Transient Inputs			
32-9197032-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU Turbine Trip Without Bypass Analysis			
32-9197033-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU Load Rejection Without Bypass Analysis			
32-9197034-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU Feed Water Controller Failure Without Bypass			
32-9197035-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU ASME Overpressurization			
32-9197036-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU LOCA Power History Analysis			
32-9197037-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU MCPRf Analysis			
32-9197038-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU MCPR Safety Limit Analysis			
32-9197039-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU Thermal Limits			
32-9197190-000	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Stretch Power Uprate (SPU) Thermal Hydraulic Data for Mechanical Design			
FS1-0009995 Rev 1	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Fuel Cycle Design for Stretch Power Uprate (SPU) Program			
FS1-0010187 Rev 1	Kuosheng Multicycle Step-Through to Support SPU Generic Licensing Analyses			
FS1-0010617 Rev 1	Kuosheng Cycle Independent Loss of Feedwater Heating Analysis for SPU			
FS1-0010619 Rev 1	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Control Rod Drop Accident Analysis for SPU			
FS1-0010620 Rev 1	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Stability Analysis for SPU			
FS1-0010741 Rev 1	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Cycle Independent Control Rod Withdrawal Error Analysis for SPU			
FS1-0010921 Rev 1	Kuosheng Cycle Independent Mislocation Analysis for SPU			

續前表

FS1-0010975 Rev 1	Kuosheng Cycle Independent Flow Runup and LHGRFACf Analysis for SPU		
FS1-0011337 Rev 1	Kuosheng Cycle Independent Misorientation Analysis for SPU		
FS1-0011636 Rev 1	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Neutronics Disposition of Events for SPU		

KS1CY24 計算書 (Kuosheng Unit 1 Cycle 24 Reload Licensing Analysis for Stretch Power Uprate (SPU) Program)			
FS1-0011967 Rev 1 Kuosheng Unit 1 Cycle 23 Core Follow and Projection			
FS1-0012042 Rev 1	Kuosheng Unit 1 Cycle 24 Fuel Cycle Design		
FS1-0012161 Rev 1 Kuosheng Unit 1 Cycle 24 Stability Analysis			
FS1-0012227 Rev 1	Kuosheng Unit 1 Cycle 24 Control Rod Drop Accident Analysis		
FS1-0012316 Rev 1	Kuosheng Unit 1 Cycle 24 Disposition of Events		

表 2 行前 13 項議題與回覆

1. Please provide necessary office space and office equipments for TPC's auditors to conduct the audit work.

Answer:

共提供兩間房間、四台電腦及其他稽查所需之器材。

2. For review of the KS2C23 MOC SPU reload licensing analysis and KS1C24 reload core design, please provide the relative calculation notebooks and the electronic I/O files.

Answer:

共提供 24 本 KS2C23 MOC SPU 的 calculation notebooks、5 本 KS1C24 的 calculation notebooks 及相關電子 I/O 檔。

3. Please introduce the team members for KS core design and related analyses work and provide their personal training record and work experiences.

Answer:

共提供分組成員清單及相關 training /qualification 記錄表。

4. Please clarify the follow-up modification and verification of the ACE correlation after revising the K-factor, the current review status and comments of NRC, and the response from AREVA NP Inc.

Answer:

關於修訂 K-factor 方法報告「ANP-10249PA Revision Supplement 1P Revision 0」, 已於 2011 年 12 月送交 USNRC, USNRC 本來預期在 2013 年 9 月以前會提供 SER 初稿, 不

過至今仍未有任何回覆,也沒有對該報告提出問題。AREVA 公司允諾,一旦 USNRC 核可報告後,即會提供相關文件給台電公司。

在還沒取得 USNRC 的核可之前,AREVA 公司會持續在每個週期提供可用性評估報告 (operability assessment),以確保目前所用的 ACE correlation 不會對運轉安全造成影響。廠家回覆之原文摘要如下:ANP-10249PA Revision Supplement 1P Revision 0 was sent to the USNRC for review and approval in December 2011. At the time of submittal, the USNRC indicated they wanted to have a Draft SER to AREVA by September 2013. To date, AREVA has not received any official notification from the USNRC as to where in the review process they are. AREVA has not received any questions on ANP-10249PA Revision Supplement 1P Revision 0. Once the USNRC approved ANP-10249PA Revision Supplement 1P Revision 0, AREVA will provide the document to Taipower. Because the Supplement has yet to be approved, AREVA will continue to provide an operability assessment for each cycle licensed with the ACE critical power correlation.

5. Please describe the evolution of the version of CASMO-4 and CAZAM, and the major differences or influences (such as hot and cold Keff) between the different versions. Is CASMO-4 used by AREVA a general version published by SSP? Does the version of CASMO-4 used by AREVA contain some special options or functions?

Answer:

中子分析工程師主管 Dang Patchana 於 8/21(三)下午表示,關於 CASMO-4 程式從專題報告(topical report)至今所用之版本的主要改變,是由 Studsvik 公司所提供之 1.14 版演進至 2.05 版。雖然這些版次變更均是相當基本的,而非重大改版,但 AREVA 公司仍進行相關影響評估,並確認改版所致之影響是在專題報告所允許的變動範圍之內。

此外,Dang Patchana 亦表示,AREVA 公司所用之 CASMO-4 程式均為 Studsvik 公司所提供之一般版本,其方法論從未隨著程式版次而有所變動,不過模擬方式或輸入方式可能會有所更改,而這些版次變更對控制棒棒值(rod worth)所造成之影響則在 1.0%以下(專題報告「EMF-2158(P) Revision 0, Siemens Power Corporation Methodology for Boiling Water Reactors: Evaluation and Validation of CASMO-4/MICROBURN-B2」所允許的 control rod worth deviation 為 3.0%)。經查文件「51-9046529-004, BWR-N USE Code Version List」之後,可知 CASMO-4 程式由 1.14 版改至 2.05 版對冷、熱爐 K-eff 所造成之差異均在 1 mk 以内。

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下: The primary change in CASMO-4 between the topical report and current practice is the change from V1.14 from Studsvik to 2.05 from Studsvik. Even though this change is fairly basic, AREVA has assessed the impact and determined that it is within the changes allowed by the topical report.

6. Please provide the latest calculation notebook or benchmarking report for Chinshan and Kuosheng cold critical calculations, and clarify the formulation of the cold target K-eff for Chinshan and Kuosheng, especially the conservatism of the MOC cold target K-eff.

Answer:

中子分析工程師主管 Dang Patchana 於 8/21(三)下午表示,核一、二廠的冷爐臨界計算基準驗證報告(benchmarking report)皆被記載於各廠的"CASMO-4/MICROBURN-B2 Benchmarking Reports"之內,並已於 2006 年提供給台電公司,此後,該公司並未再針對冷爐臨界計算而發行新版的基準驗證報告。以核二廠為例,相關文件為「ANP-2530(P) Revision 0, CASMO-4/MICROBURN-B2 Benchmarking Report for Kuosheng Unit 1 and 2」。

在 2006 年時,AREVA 公司的核一、二廠冷爐臨界計算基準驗證,是以該廠兩部機組中最鄰近之五、六個週期的冷爐停機餘裕測試(shutdown margin test)結果為依據,然後利用涵蓋(bounding)的方式,訂出一個可以涵蓋大部分冷爐停機餘裕測試結果的下限值,此一下限值即為各廠的冷爐目標 K-eff (cold target K-eff)。對於 2006 年之後的各週期,該公司會根據預測值與冷爐停機餘裕測試結果之間的非保守(non-conservative)差異,而定期更新各廠的冷爐目標 K-eff。也就是說,惟有預測值與冷爐停機餘裕測試結果之間出現非保守差異時,該公司才可能更新週期初(BOC)、週期中(MOC)或全週期的冷爐目標 K-eff。

綜上所述,AREVA 公司會檢視各週期的預測值及冷爐停機餘裕測試結果,當出現單一週期的非保守差異過大(超過 2 mk)或連續兩週期的非保守差異同向偏離等等現象時,將會立即修正冷爐目標 K-eff。目前,核二廠最近幾個週期的 BOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff (cold critical K-eff)已低於既有的最小 MOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff, 故依 bounding 的概念,可僅用一最小定值當作全週期的冷爐目標 K-eff,也就是說,除非日後出現更小的 MOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff 可以更有的表示 MOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff 以回復到高於最小 MOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff 的狀態下,否則毋須另行訂定 MOC 冷爐目標 K-eff。此外,由於初始設計階段的冷爐停機餘裕估算皆於 short window 基準之下執行,不過爐心卻幾乎皆於 nominal window 才進行實際運轉,因此這樣的設計方式亦在無形中為冷爐目標 K-eff 加入不少保守度,故 AREVA公司確信現在所採用的冷爐目標 K-eff 制訂方式具有足夠的保守度。

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下:The Chinshan and Kuosheng CASMO-4/MICROBURN-B2 Benchmarking Reports were provided to Taipower in 2006. The reported cold targets were selected to bound majority of all the recent cycles shutdown margin tests results up to the time of the benchmarking. For subsequent cycles after 2006, the cold target k-effectives for both plants were periodically updated to account for the non-conservative differences between the predictions and the shutdown margin tests results.

The cold target, either at the beginning-of-cycle (BOC) only or the middle-of-cycle (MOC) only, or both at BOC and MOC, will be updated whenever there are data (non-conservative differences between the predictions and the shutdown margin tests results) to support such changes.

7. To audit the safety analyses of KS1C24 SPU slow transients including RWE, SBLC, RFRO, LFWH, please provide the related calculation notebooks or procedures, and describe changes or differences of the analysis methods due to SPU.

Answer:

中子分析工程師主管 Dang Patchana 表示,由於 KS1C24 中子分析計算書的最終版本尚未完成品保審查程序,故目前僅能提供相關計算書的初版紙本。針對核二廠中幅度功率提昇(SPU)的相關分析需求,AREVA 公司完成了核二廠兩部機組的多週期設計報告,以做為下游慢速暫態通用性分析(generic analysis)結果的可用性評估基礎,亦做為臨界功率關係式 K-factor 計算方法修訂後中幅度功率提升之可用性評估報告(operability assessment)的基礎。由於中幅度功率提昇的所有中子暫態分析皆屬於通用性分析範疇,或與週期無關,故 KS2C23 MOC SPU 的中子暫態分析結果可應用於 KS1C24 SPU。綜上所述,雖然核二廠兩部機組將陸續實施中幅度功率提升(SPU),但因額定功率實際上的增加幅度不大,故無須變更本題所述之四項慢速暫態安全分析方法論及程序,僅須更改相關分析輸入檔內容,即可執行相關分析。相關作法可見「FS1-0010741 Rev 1, Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Cycle Independent Control Rod Withdrawal Error Analysis for SPU」、「EMF- 2000(P) Guideline 4.3 Revision 6, Guidelines for BWR Neutronics Analysis Evaluation of the Standby Liquid Control System」、「FS1-0010975 Rev 1, Kuosheng Cycle Independent Flow Runup and LHGRFACf Analysis for SPU」及「FS1-0010617 Rev 1,

Kuosheng Cycle Independent Loss of Feedwater Heating Analysis for SPU _ °

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下:Hard copies of preliminary KS1C24 neutronic notebooks have been provided. Final versions are not ready because the notebooks are in the process of being QA reviewed. Since all neutronics transient analyses for SPU were analyzed generically or through cycle-independent, KS2C23 SPU neutronic transient results apply to KS1C24 SPU.

8. About ACE/ATRIUM-10 Critical Power Correlation:

(1) When did AREVA start to use Revision 1 instead of Revision 0 for Chinshan and Kuosheng? Please specify which version was used in each cycle/unit recently for Chinshan and Kuosheng, respectively.

Answer:

AREVA 公司在 2006 年 5 月 2 日把「ANP-10249P Revision 0」報告送交 USNRC,在 2007年8月20日拿到 USNRC 的許可(approval),在這個時候,AREVA 公司發現 KATHY實驗設備在計算半長棒功率部份會出現問題,台電公司亦曾對此提出質疑,內容為當時應用於 ATRIUM-10 燃料的 SPCB 臨界功率關係式,因此在 2007年8月至 2008年7月中,AREVA 公司致力於修正該問題,於 2008年7月31日提供 USNRC 修訂報告,名為「ANP-10249P Revision 0 Supplement 1 Revision 0」,並在 2009年9月23日獲得核可。另外,ROCAEC於 2009年10月30日核可「ANP-10249PA Revision 0」以及「ANP-10249PA Revision 0 Supplement 1 Revision 0」。

「ANP-10249PA Revision 1」所修訂的內容乃根據「ANP-10249PA Revision 0 Supplement 1 Revision 0」。

ACE 關係式的分析應用分別於核一廠二號機週期 25、一號機週期 26 及核二廠一號機週期 22、二號機週期 22 開始,所有的分析週期皆使用「ANP-10249PA Revision 1」,從未使用「ANP-10249PA Revision 0」。

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下:Revision 0 of ANP-10249P was submitted to the USNRC on May 2, 2006. The USNRC approved ANP-10249P Revision 0 on August 20, 2007 at which time the document was issued as ANP-10249PA Revision 0. In August 2007, AREVA discovered a problem with the evaluation of the KATHY critical power test results for the part-length fuel rods. Taipower was originally notified (KAM:07:084/FAB07-2394 [August 20, 2007] with follow-up KAM:07:107/FAB07-2502 [October 8, 2007]) about this problem in relation to the SPCB critical power correlation as this was the correlation being used to license the Kuosheng and Chinshan units at the time. However, this same problem affected the ACE/ATRIUM-10 critical power correlation. Between August 2007 and July 2008, AREVA worked to revise both the SPCB and ACE topical reports. On July 31, 2008 AREVA submitted ANP-10249P Revision 0 Supplement 1 Revision 0 to the USNRC for review and approval for addressing the KATHY error. Shortly after submitting the Supplement to the USNRC, both ANP-10249PA Revision 0 and ANP-10249P Revision 0 Supplement 1 Revision 0 were submitted to Taipower for forwarding to the ROCAEC for review and approval (KAM:08:104/FAB08-2470 [August 29, 2008]). The USNRC approved the Supplement on September 23, 2009 at which point ANP-10249PA Revision 1 was issued. One month later on October 30, 2009 the ROCAEC approved both ANP-10249PA Revision 0 and ANP-10249PA Revision 0 Supplement 1 Revision 0. ANP-10249PA Revision 1 is identical to what the ROCAEC approved.

AREVA has not used ACE/ATRIUM-10 Revision 0 to perform any licensing analyses in either the US or Taiwan. ACE/ATRIUM-10 is only being used for licensing analyses in Taiwan for Kuosheng and Chinshan. ACE was introduced for Kuosheng beginning in Unit 1 Cycle 22 and Unit 2 Cycle 22 and Unit 2 Cycle 25 and Unit 1 Cycle 26. All cycles for Kuosheng and Chinshan licensed with the ACE critical power correlation utilize

Revision 1.

(2) Why the Revision 1(P)(A) is earlier than Revision 1(P)? Does the Revision 1 approve by N.R.C.? If the Answer is "Yes", and why there is no QA in Revision 1(P)(A)?

Answer:

「ANP-10249P Revision 1」報告乃根據「ANP-10249PA Revision 0 Supplement 1 Revision 0」內容做修訂。AREVA 公司發行「ANP-10249PA Revision 1」的日期為 2009 年 12 月,所以報告"裡面"(inside)的紀錄日期為 December 2009,然而根據 USNRC 審定的「ANP-10249PA Revision 0 Supplement 1 Revision 0」,為 2009 年 9 月 23 日獲得核可,因此「ANP-10249PA Revision 1」報告的"封面"(cover)日期為 September 2009。

因為 KATHY 的誤差同時對 SPCB 和 ACE 關係式造成影響,而 USNRC 僅對 SPCB 關係式的修訂報告提出兩個問題,這部份記載於 SPCB 報告「EMF-2209(P)(A) Revision 3 [September 2009]」,所以 ACE 報告「ANP-10249PA Revision 1」沒有 QA 部份。

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下:ANP-10249P Revision 1 was issued as a result of USNRC approval of ANP-10249PA Revision 0 Supplement 1 Revision 0. ANP-10249PA Revision 1 was issued by AREVA in December 2009. Therefore, the date on the inside of the document reflects December 2009. However, based upon discussions with the USNRC, the effective date of ANP-10249PA Revision 1 is the date of the USNRC approval of the topical report which is September 23, 2009. Therefore, the date on the exterior cover of ANP-10249PA Revision 1 is September 2009.

As discussed here and in Response 9.1, Revision 1 of ANP-10249PA is approved by the USNRC and the ROCAEC.

Because the KATHY error affected both the SPCB and ACE critical power correlations, the

USNRC did ask two questions about this error and the subsequent correction. However, the questions were asked specifically on the SPCB correlation and not on the ACE correlation even though the questions were applicable to both SPCB and ACE. Because the questions were only asked specifically for the SPCB correlation, the questions and responses to those questions were only published in the SPCB document (EMF-2209(P)(A) Revision 3 [September 2009]) not the ACE document. The two questions asked had to deal with the power adjustment necessary for the part-length rods not about the form or impact on the correlation itself.

- 9. For the ACE/ATRIUM-10 Critical Power Correlation Report, please specify the difference between Revision 0 and Revision 1.
 - (1) The additive constant is based on the difference between experiments and the ACE prediction. In Revision 1, both experiments and the ACE prediction are the same as Revision 0. What is the reason for changing the additive constants?

Answer:

ACE 報告之 revision 0 和 revision 1 的差異已在問題 9 的回覆提到,主要是半長棒內部的銅導體(inner copper conductor, ICC)所產生的熱能沒有被計算到,導致所有的功率分布(包括軸向和徑向)皆有些微的影響,將此半長棒的功率效應回饋到整個燃料束來看,歸納如下:

- a. 燃料東功率改變率:約 0.000754
- b. 燃料束軸向功率:可忽略
- c. 燃料束徑向功率:很小但仍有反應在計算上

K-factor 主要受徑向功率影響,而這變化造成 additive constants 也因此改變,因此需要重新計算 additive constants。

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下: The power in the PLR inner copper conductor (ICC) was not being accounted for. As the result, the power distributions, both axial and radial, and the total power generated in the bundle required modification to properly account for the thermal power generated in the ICC in the part length rods. Properly accounting for the power in the ICC changes the power in the PLRs and, due to normalization effects, impacts the radial pin peaking factors of all the rods.

Fractional bundle power change ~ 0.000754

Axial power change - negligible

Radial power change - small but present

The main impact is on the K-factor due to the small changes in the radial peaking. This results in small changes to the computed K-factors. These small changes then propagated into small differences in the re-computed Additive Constants.

(2) As shown in Fig. 7-1 and Fig. 7-2, the additive constant of Rod 1 has increased by 0.0007, but why the K-factor is still constant for test data STS-17.1?

Answer:

一般而言,ICC 會造成半長棒(PLR)之 RPF 上升,但卻使得全長棒(FLR)之 RPF 下降。已知"整體 K-factor" (overall K-factor)為"理論 K-factor" (theoretical K-factor)加上 additive constant,以這個案例來說,rod 1 之 additive constant 由-0.0095 上升到-0.0088,不過 theoretical K-factor 也因為 RPF 在 rod 1、2、11 下降而跟著變小,造成 rod 1 之 overall K-factor 數值在 revision 0 改版到 revision 1 時沒有改變。

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下: In general, the RPF of the PLRs went up (due to ICC power) and the RPF of the full length rods went down (due to normalization). Tables 3.4 shows the computed limiting K-factor for each test series based on the updated pin power distribution

and the new additive constant. The overall K-factor is the sum of the Theoretical K-factor and the additive constant. In this case, the additive constant went up (-0.0095 to -0.0088) but this was offset by a decrease in the theoretical K-factor due to the RPF for rods 1, 2 and 11 going down (1.220 to 1.218, see figures 3.1 and 3.2 of ANP-10249, Rev 0, Supplement 1).

(3) In Fig. 7-2, the most significant change in K-factor is for STS-17.11, it has increased by 0.0055, but why the analysis results(as shown in Fig. 7-3) didn't change anything?

Answer:

在「ANP-10249 Revision 1」報告中並未更新 Table 6.4 之計算結果, revision 1 僅包含「ANP-10249, Rev 0, Supplement 1」報告中的更新部分。

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下:Table 6.4 in ANP-10249-001 was not updated. This document only contains the update material present in ANP-10249, Rev 0, Supplement 1.

- 10. Here are the questions about ACELIB.geom and ACELIB.corr:
- (1) For TPC, we received the file which is annotated Revision 0 October 2, 2005, could AREVA provide all the versions of the ACELIB.corr and ACELIB.geom? Answer:

AREVA 公司允諾,在稽查之後的每個週期,若 ACELIB.geom 和 ACELIB.corr 檔案被修訂時會提供給台電公司。

(2) Does the ACE correlation code need to be modified while the version of ACELIB changed?

Answer:

(3) Will POWERPLEX-3 update the ACE correlation while the version of ACE changed?

Answer:

根據安全分析工程師主管 Sean Mellinger 表示,當 ACELIB.geom 和 ACELIB.corr 被更動時,將在新的週期運轉前,把資料植入電廠所用的 POWERPLEX-3 裡面。

- 11. Please introduce the methodology of MCPR Safety Limit.
 - (1) For the Reload Report of KS2C23, ANP-3169, it has mentioned that SLMCPR has decreased by 0.03, please clarify the difference of ACE between KS1C23 and KS2C23?

Answer:

SLMCPR 在 KS1C23 和 KS2C23 之計算方法並無變動,使用同樣的 ACE 版本,唯一不同的是爐心燃料裝填不同造成燃耗和功率的分布有改變。在 KS1C23 的可用性評估報告(OA)中,採用 modified K-factor (nodal K-factor)方式計算會得到 SLMCPR=1.13 的結果,因此 reload 報告之 SLMCPR 為 1.13。

後來 AREVA 公司發現,使用 nodal K-factor 時,程式(code)會出現誤差且導致 K-factor 失準,造成比較多燃料發生 BT (boiling transition)的情況,而使 SLMCPR 較大,因而在 KS2C23 時,更正此誤差。

KS2C23 用 nodal K-factor 和 approved K-factor 之 SLMCPR 都是 1.10, 所以在 reload 報

告中計載的 SLMCPR 為 1.10。

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下: The safety limit calculations between KSH1-23 and KSH2-23 are identical. They use the same version of the ACE correlation and all of the same computer codes. The only difference lies in the core loading and how this impacts exposure distributions and power distributions. The safety limit calculations performed for the Reload report for KSH1-23 and KSH2-23 both support the use of the same safety limit of 1.10. However, during the operability assessment for the K-factor error in KSH1-23 indicated when using the nodal K-factors (rod-by-rod method), the safety limit increased to 1.13. Therefore, the reported safety limit for KSH1-23 was raised to 1.13 to address this issue. However, when the safety limit code used for the operability assessment in KSH1-23 was finally reviewed and released an error was found in the code. This error essentially boils down to the wrong K-factor being used for the MCPR limiting assembly. Instead of using the K-factor array corresponding to the MCPR limiting assembly, the K-factor array used for the MCPR limiting assembly was actually for an assembly with a radial peaking factor of 0.8. The use of this K-factor resulted in a much larger pushed power being calculated to put the limiting assembly on the safety limit; therefore, the number of rods in boiling transition increased significantly. This implementation problem was fixed between KSH1-23 and KSH2-23. Therefore, the safety limit in the operability assessment for KSH2-23 resulted in a lower operability safety limit being calculated and thus eliminated the need to artificially increase the reported safety limit in the Reload Report.

(2) Please introduce how to calculate the uncertainty of local power caused by channel bow. There is a statement in a reload report that the Zr-4 have not experienced any unusual channel bow. Is there any evidence for this

statement? And what is the unusual channel bow?

Answer:

AREVA 公司在 SLMCPR 計算時,為了處理燃料匣彎曲(channel bow)對局部功率的影響而所採用之方法如下:

由 CASMO-4 程式提供 2×2 的燃料模型,改變 water gap 大小來模擬燃料匣彎曲的影響, 分別建立兩組模型,一為考慮 bow 的影響,一為沒有 bow 的影響,計算結果反應在燃料束中每根燃料棒的局部功率,接著透過下式計算出燃料匣彎曲對局部功率的影響:

$$SBOW = f(LPF, LPF_b, X_1, X_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2) = f(\Delta LPF, LPF_b, FMULT)$$

其中

LPF = Unbowed local peaking factor

LPF_b = Bowed local peaking factor

 $\triangle LPF$ = Change in local peaking due to bow

 X_1 = Mean bow for channel of interest at exposure of interest

 X_2 = Mean bow for surrounding channels at surrounding exposure

 σ_1 = Standard deviation of data for channel of interest

 σ_2 = Standard deviation of data for surrounding channels

FMULT = Composite statistical scaling factor

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下: There are two different local peaking factors used in the safety limit calculation: the nominal unbowed local peaking factor and the bowed local peaking factor. The nominal unbowed local peaking factor is calculated by CASMO4 and is generated during the generation of the cross-section libraries used in the MICROBURN-B2 design-basis step-through. The bowed local peaking factor is also calculated by CASMO4; however, the water gaps between fuel assemblies in the four bundle cell are increased or decreased (depending on whether bow-out or bow-in channel bow is being considered).

Based upon the unbowed and bowed local peaking factors and the channel bow statistics, the local peaking factor uncertainty due to channel bow is calculated as:

$$SBOW = f(LPF, LPF_b, X_1, X_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2) = f(\Delta LPF, LPF_b, FMULT)$$

where

LPF = Unbowed local peaking factor LPF_b = Bowed local peaking factor

 $\triangle LPF$ = Change in local peaking due to bow

 X_1 = Mean bow for channel of interest at exposure of interest

 X_2 = Mean bow for surrounding channels at surrounding exposure

 σ_1 = Standard deviation of data for channel of interest σ_2 = Standard deviation of data for surrounding channels

FMULT = Composite statistical scaling factor

(3) For KS2C23, why the modified K-factor makes SLMCPR decreasing? (1.10 to 1.07, recorded at No.32-9197038-000, Table 6.17)

Answer:

目前 USNRC 尚未通過 modified K-factor (nodal K-factor)之方法論,因此現階段 AREVA 公司在每個週期都會進行兩種 K-factor 方式計算評估 SLMCPR,關於 nodal K-factor 的影響評估皆會被紀錄於可用性評估報告(OA)裡面,不過 reload 報告的 SLMCPR 數據將會取較保守的結果作為電廠運轉數據。

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下: The notebook is question is the safety limit notebook for the stretch power uprate. For this calculation notebook, the goal was to support the same safety limit results as for the measurement uncertainty recapture licensing for KSH2-23. As can been seen from the information presented in the referenced Table 6.17, the lowest supportable safety limit for the SPU is 1.07 with the reported value being 1.10. For the operability assessment the safety limit reported is 1.07 which is the same as the lowest supportable safety limit. Therefore, the use of the nodal K-factors does not result in a real reduction in the safety limit. It is just a difference between what is reported in the reload report and what can be supported for the operability assessment.

12. The response from AREVA to AEC (August, 2006) has mentioned that "The corresponding rod exposure for the PLFR at the same rod pressure level is 67.2 MWd/kgU" and "The PLFR does not exceed the pressure limit up to 71.1 MWd/kgU rod average exposure". Which one is the rod exposure limit for the PLFR, 67.2 MWd/kgU or 71.1 MWd/kgU? Why?

Answer:

中子分析工程師主管 Dang Patchana 表示,67.2 及 71.1 MWd/kgU 均非半長棒(PLFR)的 燃耗限值,這兩個數據均為 RODEX2A 程式的計算結果。當半長棒具有等同於全長棒 (FLFR)之最大燃料棒內壓時,其所對應之燃耗為 67.2 MWd/kgU,一旦半長棒的內壓開始超出燃料棒內壓限值時,則所對應之燃耗為 71.1 MWd/kgU。全長棒的燃耗限值為 58.7 MWd/kgU,而半長棒的最大燃耗則受此燃耗限值規範,也就是說,只要遵守全長棒的燃耗限值 58.7 MWd/kgU 及已被許可的 LHGR 限值,則所有燃料棒皆會符合熱—機械設計準則(thermal-mechanical design criteria)的要求。

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下: The 67.2 and 71.1 MWd/kgU exposures are not exposure limits for the PLFR. The two numbers are calculation results from RODEX2A. The 67.2 MWd/kgU value is the exposure at which the PLFR has the same maximum rod internal pressure as for the full length rod. The 71.1 MWd/kgU value is the rod exposure at which the PLFR starts to exceed the rod internal pressure limit. The exposure limit for the full length rod is 58.7 MWd/kgU. The maximum exposure of the PLFR is controlled by the rod exposure limit on the full length rod. The thermal-mechanical design criteria for all rods are satisfied by observance of the 58.7 MWd/kgU full length rod exposure limit along with the approved LHGR limits.

13. Could you provide these reports:

- (1) 51-9067232-026, "BWR-S Code Version List," May 2013
- (2) 51-9046529-004,"BWR-N Use Code Version List," August 2013
- (3) FS1-0006911, Revision 4.0, FSQA-01-MICROBURN-B2-USEP12-0,SRD-1
- (4) 2A4,MICROBURN-B2-USEP09-0-0, Software Release Authorization, June 2010

Answer:

中子分析工程師主管 Dang Patchana 表示,已提供項目(1)及(2)的電子檔,不過,項目(3)及(4)僅為程式版次說明,與核二廠中幅度功率提升無技術上之關連,故無法提供之。廠家回覆之原文摘要如下:Electronics copies of Items (1) and (2) have been provided for review. Items (3) and (4) have not been provided because they are not technically related to Kuosheng SPU.

表 3 其他相關問題與回覆

1. Please explain why the dryout location of ACE correlation are always at the same height?

Answer:

對於此問題,安全分析工程師主管 Sean Mellinger 請到 ACE 關係式的負責人 Michael Bunker 來為我們解釋。

根據經驗,當流體通過 spacer 之後,會減緩紊流的情況,因此 dryout 的現象往往發生在流體流入 spacer 之前,所以進行實驗時,將 thermocouple 安裝在 spacer 之前一小段,以觀察溫度是否有遽增的現象,來判定 dryout 發生。為了要和實驗進行校驗,ACE 關係式將發生 dryout 的節點(node)轉為相對於 thermocouple 的位置,因此在報告中會看到,ACE 關係式所輸出的 dryout 位置和實驗設置 thermocouple 的高度一樣。

2. In SLMCPR calculation, how to determine the core flow?

Answer:

關於此問題,AREVA 公司安全分析工程師 Stone Luo 說明如下:

在 SLMCPR 計算時,需先透過 push power 的方式決定分析狀態點,而爐心流量則是根據 power/flow map(可參考 reload licensing analysis 報告 Figure 1.1),如核二廠的爐心流量在額定功率情狀下為 79.48%~105%(參考 KS2C23 MOC SPU 之 RLA 報告),因此 SLMCPR 計算時,分別選用最低流量(79.48%)和最高流量(105%)進行計算,取兩者中較保守的計算結果。

3. In SLMCPR calculation, please explain the iteration process of push power?

Answer:

本問題為延續上一題之討論,同樣由 Stone Luo 工程師說明:

在計算 SLMCPR 時,會先假設一個 assumed SLMCPR,接著調高爐心功率,分別在最低爐心流量和最高爐心流量的條件下,觀察整個爐心的燃料 MCPR(爐心中最小的 CPR值)有無頂到 assumed SLMCPR,若 MCPR大於 assumed SLMCPR 則調高功率,當 MCPR等於 assumed SLMCPR 時,此狀態點則為 reload 報告中 Table 3.1 的數據,如下所示。

Table 3.1 Safety Limit Nominal Input
Parameters

Parameter	Value
Reference pressure, psia	1,040
Core power, MWt	4,308
Core flow, Mlbm/hr	88.73
Core inlet enthalpy, Btu/lbm	517
Feedwater temperature, °F	420
Feedwater flow rate, Mlbm/hr	18.51
Ratio of predicted to actual rods in BT	1.639

4. According to Chinshan calculation notebook, MCPRp and LHGRFACp are separated by two calculation notebooks. Why the Kuosheng combined these instead of two books?

Answer:

安全分析工程師主管 Sean Mellinger 表示,MCPRp 和 LHGRFACp 兩者都屬於 thermal limits,故核二廠以一本名為"Thermal Limits"的計算書來敘述 MCPRp 和 LHGRFACp。往後核一廠也有可能比照辦理。

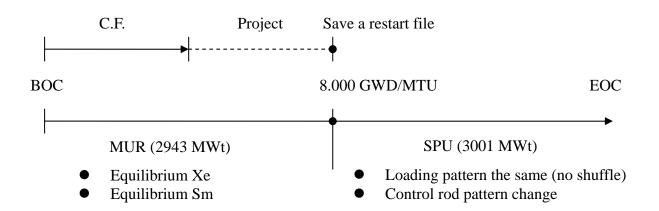
5. In operability assessment, which modified K-factor method AREVA used?
Answer:

目前 modified K-factor 有兩種計算方式,一種是根據每根燃料棒的軸向 K-factor 組成去計算每根燃料棒的 CPR,是較費時的計算方式;另一種為:燃料東中,將各軸向平面中最大的 K-factor 選出,接著計算該燃料束的 CPR,該方式可節省計算時間並得到較保守的結果。目前可用性評估報告(OA)在計算 CPR 時,選用第一種較費時的計算方式來分析 modified K-factor 和 approved K-factor 之差異。

6. Please introduce the calculation method of independent review for KS2C23 MOC SPU core design.

Answer:

中子分析工程師主管 Dang Patchana 表示, 仿照 MB2 程式分析 KS2C23 於 MOC (8.000 GWd/MTU)提升功率至 3001 MW_t之平行驗證計算方法,可如下圖所示而加以說明:



因電廠運轉至 MOC 才將功率提升至 3001 MW_t,故在 MOC 之前的驗證,是由 BOC 爐心追隨計算(core follow)至某一個燃耗點,再接續以原先設計的控制棒佈局及流量計算至燃耗值為 8.000 GWd/MTU 處,並將計算結果儲存為一個再起始檔(restart file),以供進行 SPU 之爐心模擬計算時讀取爐心之初始狀態。

提升功率之後(SPU), OLMCPR 及冷、熱爐目標 K-eff 皆與提升功率前(MUR)相同, 三個熱限值餘裕仍符合台電公司之 8%要求; 因燃料佈局(loading pattern)沒有異動,故冷爐停機餘裕(SDM)沒有明顯的變化;額定功率提升後,因產生較多的毒物而導致熱爐

K-eff 降低,為了將熱爐 K-eff 提高至熱爐目標 K-eff,故需調整控制棒佈局以符合熱爐目標 K-eff。

7. About the check list of Taipower, what is the criterion of the radial RMS error for CASMO-4/MICROBURN-B2 code system?

Answer:

在台電公司的 check list 中,radial RMS error 是採用來自於 CASMO-3/MICROBURN-B code system 之接受標準,這項標準不見得適用於現今的 CASMO-4/MICROBURN-B2 code system,故須加以釐清。

洽詢中子分析工程師主管 Dang Patchana 之後可知,根據專題報告「EMF-2158(P)(A) Rev 0, Siemens Power Corporation Methodology for Boiling Water Reactors: Evaluation and Validation of CASMO-4/MICROBURN-B2」,CASMO-4/MICROBURN-B2 code system 的 radial bundle power uncertainty 接受標準應為 2.9% (C-Lattice)或是 4.10% (D-Lattice)。

8. The difference between MB and POWERPLEX in margin to APLHGR Limit is 5.4% for KS1C23, is it reasonable?

Answer:

中子分析工程師主管 Dang Patchana 表示,KS1C23 的 MAPRAT 最大誤差 5.4%僅稍微超出接受標準(5%),其超出幅度仍在可接受範圍內,類似的情形也曾出現在 KS2C21。此外,在這段週期長度中,最小 MAPRAT 餘裕超過 14.4%,遠大於台電公司要求的8%,故 MAPRAT 最大誤差稍微過大並不會對電廠運轉產生任何衝擊。基於前述理由,毋須對 MAPRAT 最大誤差稍微過大而太在意。

廠家回覆之原文摘要如下: The difference between MB and POWERPLEX in margin to APLHGR Limit (5.4%) is larger than commonly encountered in Taipower plants (typically

less than 5%). However, the differences are only slightly higher than those previously encountered recently for KS plants*. In addition, the minimum margin to the APLHGR limit during the effected exposure ranges was more than 14.4%. Therefore, the relative large differences had no impact on plant operations. For these reasons, the deviation between MB and POWERPLEX is considered insignificant.

*KS2C21 encountered under-prediction in margin to LHGR and APLHGR limits up to 5.6% and 5.3%, respectively. (see 47-9173629-000)

表 4 總結會議建議事項

Suggestions

1. We suggest AREVA should provide detailed Training /Qualification records.

(Attachment A of EMF-2034(P) Revision 5 and EMF-2044(P) Revision 4)

Response: AREVA can easily supply the more detailed training records for any individuals requested by TPC auditors. As a first summary, AREVA has been providing a single summary sheet for both neutronics and safety analysis to assist in reviewing analyst/reviewer training qualifications. However, AREVA does have the full, more detailed training records available to provide TPC auditors on a specific engineer basis. As a note, not all engineers will have documentation in their training records which follows the format of Attachment A of the referenced documents. These are relatively new forms. Training qualifications that were met prior to these forms being introduced will be documented in a variety of different formats. However, all training qualifications are documented and can be provided when requested.

2. We found some calculation notebooks followed the FSOP-07 Revision 3 procedure, but other notebooks still followed the Work Practice EMF-1928(P) P104, 119 Revision 16 (Engineering Work Practices Calculation Packages). We think this is a significant change. So we recommend AREVA should inform Taipower's auditors of such significant changes prior to the audit.

Response: As discussed in the audit exit meeting, AREVA will make an effort to inform TPC auditors at the entrance meeting of an audit of any major changes to AREVA quality procedures used by neutronics and safety analysis. This is likely to be an on-going issue and will require some patience on the part of both TPC and AREVA to reach a state where both parties are in agreement.

3. For future audit, Taipower strongly recommends AREVA provide a check list for ease of audit due to Taipower's limitation on auditing time. Please see example below:

Neutronics and Safety Documents Supporting _____ Unit __ Cycle __ Licensing

Notebook	Description	Analyst	QA Reviewer	Guideline
FS1-0009995, Rev 1	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Fuel Cycle Design for Stretch Power	Garrett Grove	Paul Smith	BWR-N 2.1 and 2.2
	Uprate (SPU) Program			
FS1-0010187, Rev 1	Kuosheng Multicycle Step-Through to Support SPU	Garrett Grove	Paul Smith	BWR-N 2.2
Rev I	Generic Licensing Analyses			
FS1-0010619, Rev 1	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Control Rod Drop Accident Analysis for SPU	Adrian Constantinescu	Paul Smith	BWR-N 2.2
FS1-0010620, Rev 1	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Stability Analysis for SPU	Paul Smith	Adrian Constantinescu	BWR-N 2.2
FS1-0011636, Rev 1	Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Neutronics Disposition of Events for SPU	Garrett Grove	Paul Smith	BWR-N 2.2

Response: The above example is already available for safety analysis calculations in the master task plan written to address relevant information for each of the tasks performed by safety analysis for each reload. A copy of the Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU task plan was provided to the auditors in support of this audit.

4. The title of notebook 32-9197039-000 is Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 SPU Thermal Limits, but this notebook only establish the MCPR_p limits and LHGRFAC_f multipliers.

As we checked the notebooks for Chinshan NPP, we found there are two notebooks to establish MCPR_p limits and LHGRFAC_f multipliers individually. And we think the separate notebook titles will be consistent with their contents. So we suggest AREVA to separate the notebook of Thermal Limits into two notebooks in the future cycles.

Response: AREVA agrees for future cycles to include in the title of the thermal limits notebooks either MCPRp or LHGRFACp in order to make it more clear what is contained in the specific thermal limits notebooks. AREVA will continue to combine the MCPRp and LHGRFACp documentation in a single notebooks for Kuosheng and keep them separate for Chinshan because of the differences in the amount of documentation and calculations necessary between the two plants.

5. The peak assembly exposure and peak rod exposure are the criteria in Work Plan, and Taipower's auditor has to check these calculations results. We will appreciate if AREVA can include the explicit value and the ratios of the two parameters (similar to Table 2.1 of KS2C23 Fuel Cycle Design notebook) so that the auditors can review these parameters from Table 2.1 directly.

Response: The explicit values can be added to the table.

6. The pages 21 and 23 of notebook FS1-0009995_R1-DS (Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle 23 Fuel Cycle Design for Stretch Power Uprate Program) references Appendix H, but we could not find Appendix H in this document. We think it's a typo. Please modify it.

Response: The notebook will be modified.

7. The row 3 in the page 9-2 of notebook 32-9197190-000 (Kuosheng Unit 2 Cycle23 Stretch Power Uprate Thermal Hydraulic Data for Mechanical Design) addresses the LTP loss coefficients are the same for KS2F18 and KS1R12, but we think the batch name of KS1R12 should be modified to KS1R21. Please modify it.

Response: AREVA will not perform a revision to the listed notebook. The

typographical error listed only occurs in a QA comment written by the reviewer and does not have any impact on taking data from this notebook and using it in other places. This typographical error does not present an error likely situation because the summary section of the notebook is fully correct and accurate and this is where downstream notebooks would reference any information. Additionally, going through the whole process to revise this notebook does not increase the quality of the notebook and does not add value.

8. After the tour of the fuel manufacturing facility, we suggest AREVA place a softer material around the inside of the guide hole at bundle blow down and bundle inspection area. The reason is that, without the inside protection, the guide hole could cause bundle spacer damage that had occurred twice at Kuosheng NPP. In addition, it would be better if AREVA could have videoed this process for records so that events similar to Kuosheng damaged spacer can be reviewed.

Requests

1. The Zr-4 channel is not the final solution against channel distortion in the industry. Even though AREVA has EFID criteria for Zr-2 channel only, Taipower suggests that for core with all Zr-4 channels AREVA should continue to provide EFID map (suspect cells, e.g., high exposure peripheral control cell) that the stations could follow to perform CRD settling time test.

Response: To support operations, we can provide EFID map until EFID is no longer maintained.

2. For the purpose of consistency during Taipower's independent review/calculation, please provide the same version of ACE correlation, including the source code (if applicable), ACELIB.corr and ACELIB.geom that AREVA uses during the core design.

Response: AREVA agrees to include the ACELIB.corr and ACELIB.geom files among

the data provided each cycle for Taipower independent verification calculations. The first cycle where this data will be provided is for Kuosheng Unit 1 Cycle 24. These two files will be provided each cycle for both the Kuosheng and Chinshan units.

三、 心得

(一)參訪心得

往年對於燃料稽查部份,皆由爐心分組的同仁參與,這次能有熱流分組同仁參加燃料稽查的經驗實屬難得,因此行前準備了一些問題想透過這次行程來釐清,主要為臨界功率關係式以及臨界熱功率比安全限值(SLMCPR)的計算方法。由於稽核的時程實際上不到 10 天,在這說長不長的時間內,要協助台電公司完成核二廠二號機週期 23 及一號機週期 24 之各項參數檢核表,並釐清相關問題,可說是一項頗具挑戰性的任務。

這趟 AREVA 公司之行,認識了很多當地的工程師,像是專案經理 Bob,中子分析小組的 Dang、Garrett、Paul,安全分析小組的 Sean、Stone Luo,以及負責臨界功率關係式的 Michael Bunker,在其各自領域皆是具有多年工作經驗的專家。稽查結束的兩天前,恰逢何博士的退休聚會,看到一位華人在美國發光,成功打入西方社會,現在可以功成身退,深感佩服。

除了在辦公室看計算書以及相關報告進行稽查以外,透過 Bob 的介紹前往燃料製造工廠參觀。由於同行的台電林課長對運轉部份相當有經驗,因此 Bob 在介紹燃料抽換的測試時,課長對此提出測試材料性質是否能確保燃料不會磨損的質疑,讓我們瞭解到很多電廠方面著重的實務細節,希望往後能有更多機會和電廠以及廠家接觸,得到更多不同於模擬的實際經驗。

(二)技術討論心得

1. AREVA 公司在進行每個週期的爐心設計時,均須執行大量的分析及計算,然而在這些分析資料的產生,皆在工作站執行完成,過程中需要使用到的程式以及相關鏈結,都由程式負責人管理維護,如此可防止使用者為了要進行一些測試計算而去修改程式,導致最後版本錯亂以及程式出錯的狀況。例如在計算 CPR 時需要使用 ACE 臨界功率關係式,而 ACE 臨界功率關係式的負責人就將執行檔和資料庫存放在只

有他能寫入的資料夾,使用者只需連結至此即可進行 CPR 計算,當燃料幾何資料或者 additive constant 有修改時,ACE 負責人僅需更新該資料夾,如此不會有使用者使用到不同的版本問題,在品管的部份可以維持一定的水準。

- 2. 關於核一、二廠控制棒插入時出現摩擦力過大的現象,目前並無證據顯示是由燃料 匣彎曲所引起,不過美國已有三個電廠因 Zr-4 燃料匣彎曲而發生控制棒停妥時間過 慢的事件,進而迫使 AREVA 公司不得不積極處理這個議題。目前,該公司一方面 蒐集 Zr-4 燃料匣彎曲的量測數據,來發展新版預測程式,以期建立一套能充分取代 SIL-320 supplement 3 guideline 的新指引;另一方面也努力找尋可以取代 Zr-4 的新 燃料,現在正積極針對一項名為 Zry-BWR BQ 的材料進行研究,以期能杜絕燃料匣 彎曲的發生。由於前述的這些因應策略仍在研發階段,所以 AREVA 公司現在僅能 繼續針對爐心外圍的高燃耗燃料監測其控制棒停妥時間。
- 3. AREVA 公司在制訂冷爐目標 K-eff 時,會檢視各週期的預測值及冷爐停機餘裕測試結果,當出現單一週期的非保守差異過大(超過 2 mk)或連續兩週期的非保守差異同向偏離等等現象時,將會立即修正冷爐目標 K-eff。根據 AREVA 公司計算的冷爐停機餘裕測試結果,核二廠目前的 BOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff (cold critical K-eff)早已低於既有的 MOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff,故依 bounding 的概念,可僅用一最小定值當作全週期的冷爐目標 K-eff。由於核二廠兩部機組最近數個週期皆無 MOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff 可供參考,廠家將最小的 BOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff 當作全週期冷爐目標 K-eff 之制訂方式所具有的保守度,尚待更多的 MOC 冷爐停機餘裕測試結果才能得以證實,故此議題應被繼續關注與驗證。
- 4. 據中子分析工程師主管 Dang Patchana 表示,在設計最後週期的爐心佈局時,為了能將舊燃料剩餘的能量盡量用掉,須將一次燃耗燃料盡量往爐心內部擺放,主要作用是提供最後週期所需之大部分能量,如此一來,新燃料的主要功能是藉由組成的調整而使爐心佈局設計符合要求,於是新燃料的鈾濃縮度無須再像以往那麼高,甚

至可大幅地降低,進而燃料成本也可隨著減少。本所以前雖曾執行過核一、二廠數個週期爐心佈局設計之平行設計工作,但本所對於因應除役之最後週期爐心佈局並無相關設計經驗,因此對於提升本所的爐心佈局設計能力來說,這是一個相當值得深入研究的課題。

- 5. 大致上來說,中子分析工程師主管 Dang Patchana 針對 KS2C23 MOC SPU 爐心設計所提出之平行驗證方法,與在執行"初始爐心設計平行驗證"時的作法相仿,均是先執行爐心追隨計算至某一個燃耗點,再接續原先設計的 step through 計算至最後一個燃耗點,並將計算結果儲存為一個再起始檔(restart file),然後即可針對另一個爐心設計執行相關驗證作業。不過,這兩種驗證方式之間仍有一項差異存在,亦即在執行初始爐心設計平行驗證時,爐心是處於歷經停機大修之後的 BOC 階段,但對 KS2C23 MOC SPU 爐心設計平行驗證來說,爐心並無歷經停機大修,而是處於建續運轉時的 MOC 階段。因此,若欲藉由 core shuffle 計算來調整 KS2C23 MOC 開始 SPU 時的額定功率,須特別小心輸入檔中的 fission product option,不可像初始爐心設計平行驗證時的作法而設成 8 (I and Xe set to 0.0, peak Sm),必須改成 0 (use preexisting concentrations, I, Xe, Pm, Sm remain unchanged),才能真正符合當時的爐心狀態。此外,亦可跳過 KS2C23 MOC SPU 的 core shuffle 計算,然後直接在 step through 計算輸入檔中加入額外的 COR.MWT 卡片設定,同樣可達到調整額定功率之目的。
- 6. 在查看 AREVA 公司的計算書時可以發現,安全分析小組所用的自動化程式版本幾乎皆會在"USE Code Version List"報告之中列出,而中子分析小組所採用之某些較重要的自動化程式版本卻不見得會列於 USE Code Version List 裡面,像 CAZAM 程式就是一個很明顯的例子。這個問題主要是由於兩個小組的任務需求來源不同所導致,因為許多中子分析計算項目皆是依據預定交貨日期(EDD)而在數年前執行多週期分析時即已完成,故其後續相關計算所使用之自動化程式亦必須是當初的版本,

倘若中子分析計算的所有自動化程式版本皆列入 USE Code Version List 裡面,則日後執行相關計算時就必須使用當下最新版本的自動化程式,這樣可能就會與當初多週期分析所用的版本不同,甚或可能使計算結果因含有額外的差異而失真。至於安全分析計算,有不少項目是針對當下的個別週期而執行,故可使用最新版本的自動化程式。

四、 建議事項

本次赴美國 AREVA 核能公司出國公差建議事項如下:

(一) 加強與台電公司交流以同步更新廠家資訊

目前,關於 AREVA 公司提供的資訊,大多需要透過台電公司來取得。本次稽查發現,該公司會在每個週期將許多與電廠營運相關的資訊提供給台電公司,不過這些資訊可能是分散在各單位,如核發處、核安處、燃料處及電廠等等。本所同仁平時雖然常與台電公司保持聯繫,但因工作任務屬性及計畫需求的不同,大都只是跟台電公司的某單位接觸,是以僅能取得 AREVA 公司提供的部分資訊,再加上各功能分組同仁取得之資訊不見得會被加以整合,以致所內擁有的廠家資訊常是不夠完整或未能及時更新而存在落差。因此,希望本所同仁以後能加強和台電公司的訊息交流部分。

(二)繼續追蹤臨界功率關係式(ACE correlation)之後續發展

目前 K-factor 修正後的相關報告已經送往 USNRC,就 AREVA 公司安全分析工程師 主管 Sean Mellinger 所言,USNRC 完全沒有針對報告進行任何回覆以及提問,造成 他們無法拿到安全評估報告。因此,這個問題仍需持續追蹤,一旦廠家取得 USNRC 之 SER 後,需透過台電公司瞭解臨界功率關係式的更新以及相關安全計算,以便同仁進行平行驗證及其他安全分析。

(三) 持續關注核二廠冷爐目標 K-eff 之後續發展

根據 AREVA 公司計算的冷爐停機餘裕測試結果,核二廠目前的 BOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff (cold critical K-eff)早已低於既有的 MOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff,故依 bounding 的概念,可僅用一最小定值當作全週期的冷爐目標 K-eff。由於核二廠兩部機組最近數個週期皆無 MOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff 可供參考,所以無法確認廠家將最小的 BOC 冷爐臨界 K-eff 當作全週期冷爐目標 K-eff 之制訂方式所具有的保守度,故本所應持續關注核

- 二廠冷爐目標 K-eff 之後續發展,才能善盡為電廠運轉安全把關之責。
- (四) 持續研究核二廠因應除役之最後週期爐心佈局設計策略

本所以前曾數度執行核一、二廠的爐心佈局設計平行設計工作,進而累積了不少爐心佈局設計經驗與能力,不過本所對於因應除役之最後週期爐心佈局設計卻仍毫無實務經驗。目前,本所已有同仁根據 AREVA 公司工程師之前的建議,開始著手核二廠因應除役之最後週期爐心佈局設計的相關研究,亦也有些許成果,本欲藉此次稽查機會而與廠家進行經驗交流,來進一步確認相關研究的正確性,但礙於稽查時間過於短暫急迫,最後還是未能得償所願。因此,建議本所同仁多多把握機會,與廠家進行研究及探討,持續針對因應除役之最後週期爐心佈局設計發展相關技術,以提昇國內爐心佈局的設計能力。