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PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR CENTER

"The Problem of Xenon Buildup in Operating Reactors"

Angel Sanchez del Ro

and

Aviva E. Gileadi

January 1967

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"The Problem of Xenon Buildup in Operating Reactors"

Angel Sanchez del Rio*

and

Aviva E. Gileadi

January 1967

* submitted to the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez in

partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree

Of Master in Science (Nuclear Engineering)

Work performed at the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center, Mayaguez

(NO, AT (40-1/-1839 FOR U, 5. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

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UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

THE PROBLEM OF XENON BUILDUP IN OPERATING REACTORS

by

ANGEL SANCHEZ DEL RIO

A thesis submitted in

partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

HOVENEER 1966

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Apstaact

A computer program was written on the IEM-1620 to determine ^{135}I and ^{135}Xe concentrations and negative reactivities associated with the buildup of ^{135}Xe under various operating conditions of a nuclear reactor. The one velocity point reactor model was used. The program provides operating options for: (a) continuous operation, (b) eight hours a day and (c) 16 hours a day. The results are presented graphically in such a way that negative reactiv-

Steps due to Xe-135 buildup in operations of the same time-pattern but various power levels can be compared. Negative reactivity values due to xenon buildup computed by the program for the PRNO research reactor agree with measured values within 16 of A,

The problem of minimizing the after shutdown xenon peak: with respect to the pattern of shutdown is treated using a method described by Ash, In this method a finite number of flux changes are allowed prior to complete shutdown, "The sequence of flux steps within a certain "control period" is determined in such a way that the resulting after shutdown xenon peak should be minimum. A computer program -? HOKE ? has been written on the TEK-1620 computer to perform this optimization.

Minimizing the after shutdown xenon peak, with the aid of the KINEE code has been carried out for a number of operating fluxes, control times and stepsizes. The results are presented in tabular and graphical form,

MINEL-computed flux values seen to be corroborated by results obtained by

---Page Break---

Other investigators using the Pontryagin Maximum Principle,

An important advantage of the MINK method is its versatility, which permits extension of its use to a rather broad class of optimization problems with only minor modifications,

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Accom,

wish to express my gratitude to the many persons who collaborated in

this work, but especially to Dr. Sylvia B. Gillett for suggesting the
problem, for supervising the work, for her advice, help and continuous

encouragement.

Telco

15 thank Mr. Victor Davila, Director of the Coupsiar Gexter,

CAMA, Sor hie Instruction on procescing methods end for his Liberality

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Yrs. Anne Esy's moet volvable advice on preparing the ¥DiKt-prorram made

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?The generors epersoreistp of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority ?

which mage 45 poradble for the writer of this thesis to complete his

studies toxes? the Master's degree ? te herewith gratefully askmoviedzec.

---Page Break---

List of Tables. 2...

List of Figures

L

3

MROWTION

be

Le.

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Ld. Scope

?SURVEY OF THE RELEVAMT LITERATURE

Basic Equations of Xenon Buildup

Rquilibrium Xenon Poisoning

After Shutdown Xenon Buildup . .

PREL, A DIGITAL METHOD TO COMPUTE NEGATIVE REACTIVITIES DUE
?TO XENON BUILDUP UNDER GIVEN OPERATING CONDITONS.

ea, Mathematical Model of the PREX Code

Be.

dee

Comparison with the Experiment

Xenon Associated Reactivity Requirements in Various

Operating Modes Computed with the Aid of PHEK

?THE SOLUTION OF THE OPERATIONAL SHUTDOWN PROBLEM... see

Method of Solution

MIME Code.

Application of the

Pre

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

TABLES 1 THROUGH 25.

FIGURES 2 THROUGH 23.

MINEX Method to

Numerical Results Obtained with the Aid of the

Optimisation

cone wnn add

a

w

as

wv

---Page Break---

APPENDIX 1.

flow chart and program Listing for PREX -? a FORTRAN

program, written for the IBM-1620 computer, to determine

?the xenon-135 and iodine-135 number densities as a function

of time, for arbitrary operating fluxes. +--+ ee ++

Flow chart of the PREM-program ss ee ese renee

Listing of the PREE-program 6. ss eee ee

?APPENDIX 2

Flow chart and program Listing for MINEX ? a FORTRAN

prograa, written for the IEN-1620 computer to minimize

the after shutdown xenon peak as « functional of the

control flux pattern see ee ee eee eee

Flow chart of the MINEI-program ss see eee eee

Listing of the MINEX-program 6. eee ee eee eee

APPENDIX 3

?the Fontryagin Maxmm Principle and its application to

?the problem of minimising the after shutdown xenon peak

Page

ng

126

az

us

---Page Break---

?Table

?LIST OF TABLES

Comparison of PRE computed and measured reactivity values in the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center Research Reactor

?Thermal flux (ϕ), iodine number density (I), xenon number density (X) and negative reactivity due to xenon buildup vs. time under 1 megawatt steady state operation, and after shutdown series of settings

Thermal flux (ϕ), iodine number density (I), xenon number density (X) and negative reactivity due to xenon buildup vs. time under 2 megawatt steady state operation,

?Thermal flux (ϕ), iodine number density (I), xenon number density (X) and negative reactivity due to xenon buildup vs. time under 5 megawatt steady state operation,

Thermal flux (ϕ), iodine number density (I), xenon number density (X) and negative reactivity due to xenon buildup vs. time under 1 megawatt 8 hours on ? 16 hours off operation during a 5 day week and after terminal shutdown series

?Thermal flux (ϕ), iodine number density (I), xenon
number density (X) and negative reactivity due to xenon
Buildup vs. time under 2 megawatt 8 hours on ? ~ 16 hours
off operation during a 5 day week and after terminal

Thermal flux (ϕ), iodine number density (I), xenon
number density (X) and negative reactivity due to xenon
?buildup vs. time under 5 megawatt & hours on ? - 16 hours
off operation during a 5 day week and after terminal

shutdown see ee ee ween eee een e eee

?Thermal flux (ϕ), iodine number density (I), xenon
number density (X) and negative reactivity due to xenon
?buildup vs. time under 1 megawatt 16 hours on ? @ hours
off operation during a 5 day week and after terminal

---Page Break---

?Table

vit

Page

?Thermal flux (4), iodine number density (I), xenon
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 number density (1) and negative reactivity die to xenon
 buildup va, tine under 5 megawatt 16 heure on ? 8 heure
 off operation durine a 5 day week and after terminal
 shutdown

A sumory of MINEI-runs: characteristic paranetors and
 results of the problems sclved with the MINEK code... 56

Iodine number density (I), xenon number density (X),

control flux (ϕ) and negative reactivity due to xenon

buildup vs. time under the following conditions: operating

thermal flux = $10^{15} \text{ n/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$, $\beta = 2$ hours, $\lambda = 0.5$ hour and ?

max = 6!

Iodine number density (I), xenon number density (X),

control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon

Buildup vs. time under the following conditions: operating

thermal flux = $7 \times 10^{14} \text{ n/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$, $\beta = 2$ hours and a

maximum reactivity = 6

Iodine number density (I), xenon number density (X),

control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon

buildup vs. time under the following conditions: operating

thermal flux = $10^{14} \text{ n/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$, $\beta = 4$ hours, $\lambda = 0.5$ hour and ?

@ max = 6

Iodine number density (I), xenon number density (X),

control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon

buildup vs. time ?the following conditions: operating
thermal flux = 10^{16} n/cm²s, $\beta = 2$ hours, $\lambda = 0.5$ hour and 6
Gm eee tee cee tree teens

---Page Break---

?Table

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a

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2

wilt

Page

Jodine number density (I), xenon number density (X),

control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon

butldup vs. time under the following conditions: operating

thermal flux = 10^{14} n/cm²s, $\beta = 4$ hours, $\lambda = 1$ hour and $\rho = 0$

Find the equilibrium values of the neutron density and the xenon concentration

Iodine number density (I), xenon number density (X),

control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon

buildup vs. time under the following conditions: operating

thermal flux = 10^{14} n/cm²s, $\beta = 7$ hours, $\lambda = 1$ hour and $\rho = 0$

er

Iodine number density (I), xenon number density (X),

control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon

buildup vs. time under the following conditions: operating

thermal flux = 2×10^{14} n/cm²s, $\beta = 8$ hours, $\lambda = 1$ hour and $\rho = 0$

Iodine number density (I), xenon number density (X),

control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon

buildup vs. time under the following conditions: operating

thermal flux = 10^{14} n/cm²s, $\beta = 2$ hours, $\lambda = 0.5$ hour and $\rho = 0$

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Iodine number density (I), xenon number density (x),

control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon

buildup vs. time under the following conditions? operating

thermal flux $\phi = 10^{15} \text{ n/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$, $\beta = 4 \text{ hours}$, $\lambda = 0.5 \text{ hour}$ and

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Iodine number density (I), xenon number density (X),

control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon

buildup vs. time under the following conditions: operating

thermal flux $\phi = 10^{15} \text{ n/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$, $\beta = 4 \text{ hours}$, $\lambda = 1 \text{ hour}$ and

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control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon

buildup ve. tine under the following conditions: operating

?thermal flux 2 105m, b = 6 hours, 6t = 1 hour and

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---Page Break---

Table

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control flux and negative reactivity due to xeron

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?thermal flux = 10'nv, b= 7 hours, St = 1 hour and

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Iodine number density (I), xenon number density (x),
control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon,

buildup vs, time ?the following conditions: operating
?thermal flux = $10^{15} \text{ n/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$, $\beta = 8$ hours, $\lambda = 1$ hour and

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Iodine number density (I), xenon number density (x),

control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon the
buildup vs, time ?the following conditions: operating
thermal flux = $10^{15} \text{ n/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$, $\beta = 8$ hours, $\lambda = 1$ hour and

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Iodine number density (I), xenon number density (x),

control flux and negative reactivity due to xenon

buildup vs, time under the following conditions: operating
thermal flux = $10^{15} \text{ n/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$, $t = 6$ hours after termination of
full power operation, At $t = 1$ hours ϕ mag's goes here eee «Th

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---Page Break---

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Figure Page

Negative reactivity due to after shutdown xenon buildup
for various operating {x00 eee ee B

Compariscn of PAEX-computed and measured negative reactivity
Gue to xenon buildup in the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center
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tine ? continuous operation se seve eee eee ee

Negative reactivity due to xenon buildup versus operating
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Negative reactivity due to xenon buildup versus operating

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Ratio of the optimized after shutdown xenon peak to thio

peak obtained with immediate shutdown for several different

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Ratio of the optimized after shutdown xenon peak to the

peak obtained with immediate shutdown for several different

Operating fluxes fort O.5 BOOP ee ee ee ee ee eo BF

Ratio of the optimized after shutdom xenon peak to the

peak obtained with imediate shutdown versus steady state

Operating flux, for several different contre) periods (b) . «

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to the xenon buildup flowing shutdown in a single step

rom, $b = 2$ hours, $t = 0.5$

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Contre) parameters: 0

hour, max +

YINEK-optimized after shutdown xenon buildup as compared
to the xenon buildup following shutdown, in a single step

Control parameters: $\rho = 10\text{m}$, $\gg 4$ hours, $t \sim 1$ hour,

---Page Break---

Figure

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MINEK-optimized after shutdown xenon buildup as compared
to the xenon buildup following shutdown, in a single step

Control parameters: $\phi_0 = 10\% \text{nv}$, $b = 4 \text{ hours}$, $A_t = 0.5$

hour, $p_{\max} = 9^\circ + +$

MMEL-optimized after shutdown xenon buildup

to the xenon buildup following shutdown, in

?compared

single step

Control parameters: $\phi_0 = 103\text{nv}$, $b = 2 \text{ hours}$, $A_t = 0.5$

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after shutdown xenon buildup ss compared

to the xenon buildup following shutdown, ina single step

control parameters: $\phi_0 = 10\text{M}$, $b = 4 \text{ hours}$, $a_t = 1 \text{ hour}$,

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MINEX-optimized after shutdown xenon buildup as compared

to the xenon buildup following shutdown, in a single step

Control parameters: $\phi_0 = 10^{-5}$, $b = 7$ hours, $A_t = 1$ hour,

MINEX-optimized after shutdown xenon buildup as compared

to the xenon buildup following shutdown, in a single step

Control parameters: $\phi_0 = 10^{-5}$, $b = 6$ hours, A_t

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1 hour,

MnimX-optimized after shutdown xenon buildup as compared

to the xenon buildup following shutdown, in a single step

Control parameters: $\phi_0 = 10^{-5}$, $b = 2$ hours, $St = 0.5$

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MINEX-optimized after shutdown xenon buildup as compared
to the xenon buildup following shutdown, in a single step

Control parameters: $\beta_0 = 10^{-5}$, $b = 4$ hours, $st = 0.5$

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---Page Break---

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MINEK-optimized after shutdown xenon buildup as compared
to the xenon buildup following shutdown, in a single step

Control parameters: $\beta_0 = 10^{-5}$, $b = 4$ hours, $t = 1$ hour,

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MINEX-optimized after shutdown xenon buildup as compared to the xenon buildup following shutdown, in a single step

Control parameters: $\phi_0 = 105m$, be 6 hours, $\phi_t \ll 1$ hour,

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MDX-optimized after shutdown xenon buildup as compared to the xenon buildup following shutdown, in a single step

control parameters: $\phi_0 = 105nr$, Da 7 Pours, St = 1 hour,

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MINEX-optimized after shutdown xenon buildup as compared to the xenon buildup following shutdown, in a single step

Control parameters: 40

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nv, $\phi = 8$ hours, Ot = 1 hour,

Amized after shutdown xenon buildup as compared

?to the xenon buildup following shutdown, ina single step

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MaNex-optintzed xenon buildup for minimizing the xenon con-
contration six hours after completing full power operation.

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Flow chart of MIMDK-program see ee eee

Page

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Bagio Equations of Kenon Suildup

The operation of thermal reactors is unavoidably accompanied by the production of various fission fragments. Among these fission fragments xenon-135 has a special significance, because of its enormous thermal absorption cross section (about 3×10^6 bare). Due to this huge thermal absorption cross section, xenon-135 unavoidably produced during operation, tends to shut down the reactor and, as will be seen later, leads to a number of problems closely related to the operability of the system.

In order to gain some insight into these problems one has to consider

the mechanisms by which xenon-135 is produced in the operating core, as well as those by which it is removed from there.

Some of the xenon-135 is produced directly in fission but the major part of it, some 95%, is created as a decay product in the following radioactive chain:

WIS PI, rel, cal 5 wI

The mechanisms of removal are: radioactive decay and formation of Xe-

by neutron absorption (xenon burn out).

Using the one velocity, point reactor model, the dynamic equations describing the time behavior of xenon-135 and Iodine-135 concentration are

given as:

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Bare Reactor + APT - WHXO-a, x a)

$B = \beta - \rho - \lambda$

where

X is the number density of xenon-135

I is the number density of Iodine-135

Σ_{f4} the macroscopic fission cross section of the reactor under consideration

β the fractional yield of xenon-135

β the fractional yield of iodine-135

λ_x the decay constant of xenon-135

λ_i the decay constant of iodine-135

$\Sigma_{a,x}$ the microscopic absorption cross section of xenon-135

$\Sigma_{a,i}$ the microscopic cross section of iodine-135

to the neutron flux which, in the case of the one velocity

@)

city point reactor model, is given as the function

of time,

The above system of differential equations determines $X(t)$ and $I(t)$.

the xenon and iodine number density as a function of time, provided that

the time pattern of the flux, $Q(t)$ and a set of initial conditions $X(0)$

and $I(0)$ are given

The analytic expression of the general solution is given by: (See Ref, 12)

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xt) = MOM ro yrKa QE MMerxe} ?

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Lt) = Ap GE OU 3)

WOE) a Ay + TSO) m

?The negative reactivity associated with the presence of the xenon-135

to given by

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Y= EP Xt o

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is called "the poisoning" and Z is a parameter given by

Z= E/E Qo)

Ig? of and EqMbeing the macroscopic absorption cross sections of

?the poison, fuel and aoderator respectively, The value of negative

reactivity due to the presence of xenon-135 is an important piece of

information for the reactor operator, since adequate amounts of excess

reactivity to coupensate for xenon poisoning have to be included in the

---Page Break---

reactivity inventory -- If the reactor is to be operated for any appreciable length of time,

1+, Equilibrium Xenon Poisoning

If a reactor is operated for a long enough time at a constant power level

(as is normally the case with power reactors), the xenon buildup reaches equilibrium, i,

At a point when the rate of xenon-production from direct fissioning and from the decay of iodine exactly matches the rate of destruction by decay and by neutron capture, This value, the equilibrium xenon concentration, can be computed at once from equations (1) and (2) by setting

qa)

a2)

Mais "equilibrium xenon poisoning" is a significant figure that has to be included into the inventory of the excess reactivity required for the continuous operation of the reactor, as can be seen from equation (12). The equilibrium xenon poisoning depends upon the value of the constant operating flux; it increases as flux increases to a limiting value of $\rho_{\text{eq}} = \beta \lambda_6 / \Lambda$

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If the reactor has to be operated on a continuous time schedule appropriate compensation in terms of excess reactivity has to be made in order to overcome equilibrium poisoning.

Lie, After Shutdown Xenon Buildup

While the value of the equilibrium xenon poisoning is limited to $\beta \lambda_6 / \Lambda$, the xenon buildup after shutdown may be one or more orders of magnitude greater and the problem associated with overriding Λ may become very severe, as not unsurmountable.

Shutting down the reactor i.e., dropping its operating Λ instantly from

?the constant operating value to

entially zero, causes a shift to a

Acceleration in xenon production due to the vanishing of the large flux dependent negative term $\lambda_{Xe} X(t)$ in equation 1. Thus the xenon concentration begins to build up swiftly after shutdown, and it comes to a peak value where xenon production is exactly compensated by xenon decay.

Since in the shutdown condition the iodine supply is not replenished, further decay of iodine into xenon reduces xenon production below xenon destruction and a slow decay of xenon sets in that is completed within 40-50 hours after shutdown. The value of the after shutdown xenon peak is sensitively dependent upon the operating flux prior to shutdown, The value may be computed from equations (1) and (2) as

»

$$Y_{Xe} = \left\{ T_0 + (1 - \lambda_{Xe} X_0) \frac{\lambda_{Iodine}}{\lambda_{Xe} - \lambda_{Iodine}} \right\} e^{-\lambda_{Xe} t}$$

$$\left\{ T_0 + \lambda_{Iodine} X_0 \right\} (1 - e^{-\lambda_{Xe} t})$$

where λ_{Iodine} and λ_{Xe} are the terminal iodine and xenon number density, respectively

parameters in the operating equations can be

12 from equations

(22) and (22); β that K_{eff} , λ s also dependent upon the operating flux,

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prior to shutdown, A family of curves representing after shutdown xenon poisoning as a function of time for various operating fluxes (Fig. 1)

gives an idea about the magnitude of negative reactivities involved

The

fact that there are a number of high flux reactors operating at a flux

Level 10^{18} n/cm² and higher makes the optimization of the after shutdown

xenon peak an actual problem,

1-4. Scope

The magnitude value of the negative reactivity due to the presence of

xenon-135 in the core is an important piece of data, It indicates the

amount of excess reactivity that has to be included into the reactivity

Inventory in order to compensate for xenon buildup, For equilibria

conditions this value can be computed simply from equations (8) and (12); for time variable flux patterns one has to integrate equations (4) and (5). A computer program, MBL, to perform this integration has been written for the JEM-1620 computer, using the FORTRAN computer language,

In an attempt to test the validity of these computations, a 52 hour long xenon buildup experiment was performed on the PRNC research reactor, and the measured negative reactivities due to xenon buildup were compared with the values computed with the aid of the PHEK program. The agreement is very satisfactory, the deviation being within $\pm 1\%$, (Fig. 2)

---Page Break---

After the validity of the PRX program was thus tested, PREX was used to compute negative reactivities due to xenon buildup during operation and after shutdown, for a variety of operating schedules and power levels of practical interest.

The second part of the work is devoted to the optimization of the after shutdown xenon peak, As stated in Section 1-c the after shutdown xenon poisoning may reach several hundred dollars.

Restarting such a reactor any time after shutdown may be very difficult if not impossible. Loading the required amount of excess reactivity

In the form of additional fuel may be unsafe or at least very disadvantageous from the point of view of neutron economy, cost, etc.

In order to overcome the above described difficulties it has been proposed by several authors to minimize the after shutdown xenon peak, by allowing a certain time interval, called "control period", between the termination of full power operation and the time of complete shutdown. During this control period the flux should be varied in such a way that it should result in a minimized peak after complete shutdown. The problem then consists in optimizing the flux in the control period with the intention of minimizing the after shutdown peak as a performance index, i.e. determining the flux pattern during the prescribed control period in such a fashion that it should lead to a minimized xenon peak after complete shutdown.

In an attempt to solve this problem a FORTRAN-program HINEX was written (Appendix 2)

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for the IEH-1620, using the basic principles described in a paper of Ash, BeLimann and Kaluba (Ref. 9). As will be seen, further, HINEX not only furnishes a numerical solution to the minimization of the after shutdown xenon peak, but with very slight modifications can also be used to solve a number of related problems such as minimizing the xenon poisoning at a given time after complete shutdown or minimizing the control period nec-

cessary to reach a certain given minimum peak, etc, Besides its flexibility and versatility this

solution has the advantage of supplying an actual

optimal shutdown program, using not all too long computing times on the TBN-1620 which is the only readily available computing facility for students or for PRIC staff, It is estimated that the running time of this Program on an IHNW7090, or a similar size computer, would not exceed a few minutes,

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2. SURVEY OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

The problem of optimizing or at least reducing the after shutdown xenon peak by means of varying the preshutdown operating flux in a suitable manner has been the object of many investigations. In order to gain a better understanding of the background of our optimization solution, &

a brief survey of the relevant literature is included herewith:

dal and Babb (See Ref. 4) proposed various time varying shutdown methods to improve the after shutdown xenon situation without obtaining an optimum solution,

Rosetécay and Weaver (See Ref. 1) optimized the after shutdown xenon peak using the Pontryagin maximum principle. The Pontryagin maximum principle is outlined in Appendix 3 of this report. Since the Hamiltonian of the system contains the control flux as a linear variable, it follows that optimum control leading to the minimization of the after shutdown xenon peak consists of a number of switchings of the flux between zero and its maximum value, Q_0 . The type of control referred to as a pulsed control or "bang-bang" control. To determine the optimum number of switchings the authors used a trial and error method.

Kohes Sato (

buildup after shutdown as well as after power reduction, assuming that

In Ref. 3) considered the problem of optimization of xenon

when the power level after reduction will remain constant. His treatment is

also based on the Pontryagin maximum principle. He obtained solutions

for six problems; using the flux rate and the inverse

period as control.

variables and the after shutdown xenon peak and a minimum xenon value

---Page Break---

20

at a given time as performance indices. The flux after reduction was

kept steady in four cases, in the remaining two cases flux reduction

amounted to complete shutdown.

In a later paper Ash (See Ref, 12) presented a method to solve the minimization of xenon poisoning at a given time using the method of dynamic programming, The results of his computations -- carried out on a Philco=

2000 computer with an ALGOL-code called DINPROG ? verify the results

obtained with the Pontryagin minimum principle, namely, that the optimal

flux pattern for a minimum after shutdown xenon peak consists of pulse of

"bang-bang" control, An empirical formula correlating the magnitude of

the control period to the magnitude of the after shutdown xenon peak is

given, In this paper (See Ref, 12) Ash points out that dynamic program

sing and the Pontryagin maximum principle are complementary methods of investigating optimally controlled processes, The DINPROG program is described in detail in a report of Ash (See Ref, 16).

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3. PREX, A DIGITAL METHOD TO COMPUTE NEGATIVE REACTIVITIES DUE TO XENON BUILDUP UNDER GIVEN OPERATING CONDITIONS

3-a, Mathematical Node) of the PREX Code

Numerical integration of equations (1) and (2), furnishing the iodine and xenon concentration as functions of time, were performed with the aid of the PREX code, written in the FORTRAN language for the IBM-1620 computer.

In order to make the problem amenable to digital solution, a suitably

small time interval Δt is chosen and the differential equations (1) and

(2) are converted into difference equations as follows:

$$dx = (\lambda - \beta - NT - W) x \Delta t$$

Ax 0 [ded «eZ -ax - WE xolar a6)

?The numberdensities st tine t+ t are determined as:

$$X_{te}(t) = T(t) + O_r(a)$$

$$x(ty At) = x(t) + ax aa)$$

Using this step by step approximation PREX permits evaluating the values of the Lodine and xenon numberdensities as well as the negative reactivities associated with xenon-135 as functions of time, for any given β and for a given set of initial conditions $X_{oa}(0)$

? Tool(0), The flow diagram of PRX aç well as a Listing of the program

---Page Break---

a

?are given in Appendix 1 of this paper. (See also Ref. 10.)

Bed. Comparison with the Experiment

As mentioned before, the validity and the accuracy of calculations, performed with the aid of PRX, were tested against experimental data. The testing experiment was performed at the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center Research Reactor with the participation of the 1964 Advanced Reactor Laboratory Class under the supervision of Dr. A. Gileads, Reactivities in this experiment were measured with the aid of a calibrated relative

rod. The regulating rod was calibrated with the stable period method immediately before the performance of the 52 hour long experiment, No changes were made in the core configuration after the calibration was

completed. At the beginning of the experiment the core was xenon-free,

After the control rod had been calibrated, the reactor was brought to high power, about 1 MW, and was put in automatic mode, The rod positions were recorded at regular time intervals and with the aid of the cali-

bration curve the reactivity changes were evaluated and plotted. After 42 hours of high power operation the reactor was shutdown and immediately after that brought to a very low power level of about 30 watt

This power level, being several orders of magnitude smaller than the

operating power, corresponds to zero power from the point of view of xenon-135 production or burn out. The buildup of the after shutdown xenon peak was observed and followed through several hours after the

peak was reached, Simultaneously the xenon-135-caused negative re-

---Page Break---

activities were computed with the aid of the PHEX code using parameters appropriate to the materials composition of the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center Research Reactor, Measured and PHEX-computed values are com

pared in Table) and represented graphically in Figure 2, As can be seen

from the table, as well as from the diagram, the agreement is within 1%

of x.

5

It may be concluded from here, then, that the previously-computed values of the negative reactivities due to xenon buildup can be reasonably trusted, and that PREX-computed values have good enough accuracy to determine xenon caused reactivity requirements to be included into the reactivity safety-

margin of a reactor, This establishes the value of PRE as a design tool.

Xenon Associated Reactivity Requirements in Various Operating Modes Computed with the Aid of PREX

PREX was used to determine xenon associated reactivity requirements under various operating modes, The operating modes considered were chosen with actual operating schedules and power levels in mind, including:

1. Steady-state operation, at 11
2. Steady-state operation, at 2 i!
3. steady-state operation, at 5 6!

4k, Gue-shife operation, at 116!

5. Ono-ahift operation, at 2 18

6, Onevshise operation, at 5 14

7 Twonshift operation, at 1 101

---Page Break---

?Two-shitt operation, at 220i

9. To-shift operation, at 5 HW

Jiegative reactivity due to Xg-135 buildup, as a function of operating time, under the atove umentioned operating conditions, is presented graphically in such a way that nerative reactivits

?up in operations of the sane type, but at various power levels, can be compared, (See Figures 3 through 5), Tables 2 through 10 contain the computed concentrations of 1-135 and X?-135, as woll as the negative reactivity due to the buildup of X-135, The xenon concentrations are siven at each hour, but the coupotation is carried out with $A_t = 5$ nin,

?due to xenon build

in order to minimize tho error due to replacing differential equations

with difference equations.

From the above diagrams and data one can see that the negative reactiv-

ty due to the xenon buildup will remain well under 33%; only if the power level does not exceed two megawatts. For five-megawatt operation a reactivity allowance of about 5% has to be made,

---Page Break---

as

4» THE SOLUTION OF THE OPTIMAL SHUTDOWN PROBLEM:

2. Method of Solution

The problem of minimizing the after shutdown xenon peak is treated in this report with the aid of the concepts developed by Ash, Hellmann and

Kaaba. (See Ref. 9) First, the problem is reformulated in a somewhat more explicit manner, as follows

Te 4s asuned that a high flux reactor is operated for a lonz enough

?time, 90 that xenon and iodine are present in equilibriun concentration
(given by equations 4 and 5), At a certain tine St is decided to shut
down the reactor. liowever, instead of shutting it down by reducing the
value of flux from to zero in one otep, a certain tine interval, the
control peried b, is allowed between termination of the operation and
complete shutdown and in this control poried the flux will. be varied in
each a way as to result in a minimum xenon peak, after complet

shutdown.

?The problea is to determine the flux as function of tine in the control
period in such a way, that the after shutdown xenon peak -- which is ob-
viously dependent upon the operating history in the control period ?-
should be minim with respect to the choice of $Q(t)$ in b, In order to
determine the optimal flux pattern in the control period, let us note that,

the magnitude (and also tine of cecurrence) of the after ehutdoyn xenon
peak is determined by X_p , I_p , the terminal values of xenon and iodine
numberdensities at the nonent of complet

shutdown. Further, the values

---Page Break---

6

of X_p and I_p are determined by the flux pattern in the control period, b , and by the initial values X_0 , I_0 and J_0 ; in other words

$$S_{ue} = H_{oax} C_{te} T_p$$

$$K_{aa} = F_{uax} X_{\xi}(\%0, 10, 00); 210\%, 26, Q_0$$

After shutdown xenon peak value $T_{yge} 18$ @ functional of the flux pattern in the control period, b , Our purpose is to determine $O(t)$ in bin such a way that A_t should minimize $X_{,,}$. This we shall do by using an approximation that makes our method amenable for digital computation, to achieve this we shall divide the time interval b into m subintervals each A_t long, #0 that

nxde ed

and then we shall determine the value of $Q(t)$ in each of these subintervals, considering (X_t) constant in each subinterval. This step digitalizes the problem: instead of having to determine $Q(t)$ in b , we must determine Q_y , Q_{peseen} a set of constant values A_n each A_t time interval, R_y making A_t small enough that O_y and O_{y++} are

sequence thus determined will approximate the optimal (t) ind, Beside

the parameters b , A , α , X_p and I_p the value of Lug , is dependent upon

the choice of the , Opeese On sequence; therefore, to achieve

at the set O_y , Qyeeve ay ona can calculate the stable ge Velie

ety sang woe of the PEEK computer state described in Chapter 3

of this paper.

+ On

with this in mind our problem of Hinting the opti \odot , \odot

sequence is reduced to the following steps:

---Page Break---

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under a piven \otimes , At, Qo.

. Te each adatattte set of, Qevee Qa ealente fase

CO, Opes Qa) uotng the FRE code.

x dnorg all ras thus ealeulated, chowe the anaest.

tre Q, @, On set Leading to tds minimal Xyyy valve Ss

the optinal flue pattern we wero sooking.

Step (ay th press of emartine al} tho aatattte sete of,

On can be significantly simplified by observing that since the

Wanittenian of the aysten contains the control flux at the first desree

only, the optinal flux pattern ?- according to the Pontryasin Kaxtmus

Principle ?- can only take on one of two values: zero and pay ?

at maximum values Q_{max} and Q_{min} , the optimizing flux pattern consists of a switch
back and forth between 0 and Q_{max} . The value of Q_{max} may be equal to
the operating flux Q_0 or, in certain cases, may be greater than Q_0 .

This type of control is referred to as pulse control, or "bang-bang"

control. Since in each subinterval there are only two admissible choices
of the flux value, namely, 0 and Q_{max} , the total number of subintervals
acts is 2^n , n being the number of subintervals. Thus our method of op-

timization can be further reduced to the following step

a. Enumerate all admissible

flux values,

the choices of the set S ,

b. Using the RRB code compute J for each possible choice of Q and store.

Repeat step (b), with the next admissible choice, compare

---Page Break---

the two values of T_{ag} discard the bigger, store the

smaller of the two, also store the pertaining θ , θ_0 ,

see On sete

Repeat step (c) until all the admissible choices are

used up and the Last set of Q_{yee++} Q_n stored is the required

optimizing flux pattern, with a given b , A_t and h_0 .

A computer code ? KINEX ? that will execute the above outlined optim

ization has been written in FORTRAN on the 15-1620, The program listing

and the flow chart are given in Appendix 2.

Us, uerical Results Obtained with the the

optimization calculations using the MINEE code were performed on the

TEA1620 computer at the Yaguier campus of the University of Puerto Rico

for a large number of cases, The operating flux level varied from

3.10% av to 104 n_v , control periods ran from .5 hour to 8 hours,

sizes of the subintervals varied between .5 hour and 1 hour, In certain

problems the control flux was raised to twice as high as the steady op-

erating flux, under the assumption that operating the reactor at this

higher power-level will not be a safety hazard if continued for a short

time-interval only. Our results indicate that using 2 Q_0 instead of

o (for naz) does not improve optimization results significantly.

Characteristic of the problems solved with the aid of the KINEE code,

together with the resulting control flux sequences, are presented in

Table 11.

---Page Break---

w

Figure 6 shows the ratio of the optimized after shutdown xenon peak to

the untreated xenon peak vs the magnitude of the control interval b for

various fluxes. As can be seen, the results improve as the operating

flux increases; with an @ hour control interval we get a peak reduction

0.00% at 3×10^{19} mux but with a 10^{15} sux, The subinterval

$A_t = L$ hour,

Figure 7 shows the same values for $A_t = .5$ hour.

Figure 8 shows $P(b)/P(0)$ vs.

control periods

only stat

?this family of curves also shows a very definite in

operating flux, for various

Provenient in optimteation with the increase of the operating flux as well

?a9 with the inerease of control tine.

Figures 9 throwh 22 show the diagrans of MINK optimized after shutdown
xenon buildups compared to the xenon buildup for the sane operating ?ue
following a shutdown in a single step. The optimizing control flux pat=
?torn is also Sncclud

?re, Application of the LINX Kethod te other Optimization Problems

Tt can be shoun that with very slight modifications the 2I"RX method can
be applied to perform other optimizations besides the mintnization of the

after shutdown xenon peak, described in the previous sections. Optimization problems that can be solved with the MILG method include the

so-called xenon minimum and the xenon time optimal problem. The xenon

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Minimum probes can be formulated as follows:

A reactor operated at rated power level for a long enough time to permit the development of equilibrium xenon concentration, it then decided to shut down the reactor, allowing a certain given control period $t > t_b$. The xenon minimum problem consists in determining the control flux pattern in the control period that will lead to a minimum xenon concentration at a given time $T > t_b$. Using the same argument as in section 1.1.1,

Page 17, the optimal control pattern will be of the "bang-bang" type and the steps of optimization will be the following:

a. Enumerate all admissible choices of the control flux set

Pr Oper On, all together 2 in number,

Using the PREX code compute $X(T)$ pertaining to the first

admissible set and store,

©. Repeat step (b) with the next admissible choice

compare

?the two values of $X(7)$, discard the bigger, store the

?aller of the two and also store the pertatnine $i, 2$

seve On set.

Gd, Repeat step (c) ?- until all the admissible choices are

sed up and the Last set of Ors Qyreee Gn stored 4s the

required optimising flux pattern for a given b, A_t and Q_o .

4s can be seen, the only modification consists in using $X(7)$ instead of

Yuax #9 8 performance index, A sample problen for minintaing $X(2)$ vith

?the above described modification of MIMEK has been run for an operating

fix of Gon 104 nr, bw i hours and T_a 6 hours, and the optimization

Results in a reduction of xenon-caused negative reactivity to 52 of ite

---Page Break---

?uncptinized value, The detailed results of this run are included in

?Table 12 and represented in prapbical form in Ficare 23.

The tine optimal xenon problen consists tn deterninine the cininal eontrel

tine necessary to reduce the after shutdown xenon peak below @

given value, The solution of this problen requires tho following modifi-

cation:

a, find 8 KINGX problem with $b=0$ and compare the results?

after shutdown xenon peak. With the given value of the problem. If

stoppage is smaller than the given value, we have the solution;

As not,

go to step by

b. Increase Δt and repeat step a.

The required minimal b is the first b which will lead to a smaller after

shutdown xenon peak than the value specified in the problem.

This problem has not been run on the Tii-1620 because it would require too

much time; however, it can be run with no difficulty on a bigger and quicker

computer e.g. the IS7090 or TBATOPA.

---Page Break---

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

So, a computer code -- PUK ? has been written for the Tii-1620 in the

FORTTRAN Lenquate that Wil] furnish mmerieal values of xenon-135 and iodine
135 matberdensities, and of negative reactivities tied up in xenon-135

for any piven operating, flux and schedule,

Seb. PREX has been used to compute xenon-235 associated reactivities in
?the Puerto Rico nuclear Center Research Reactor for several. actual oper-
ating modes and power lovele, thus determining reactivity requirenents
for 1, 2 and § megawatt operations ini, 2 and 3 shifts, Asong other
?things, {t has been determined that the present fuel loading in the

PRNC Research Reactor ie ineufficlont for § meganatt operation.

5c, The validity and accuracy of PREC has been checked against reasured

values in the PAC Research Reactor, and the agreewont has been found to be
within 3% of Ak/g for the case considered.

Sed. A computer code MINEX has been written for the liM-1620 in the FCR-
?TAU Language to perform the optinteation of the after shutdown xenon peak.
this computer code is very versatile and flexible and with minor modifi-

cations. It can also achieve the xenon minimum and the time optimal xenon
profile. A further advantage of this method consists in the fact that its
output supplies the actual operating data for the control flux program

Leading to the prescribed value of the performance index.

---Page Break---

5-0. After running a large number of MINEX problems, it can be con-
cluded that the optimization of the after shutdown xenon peak leads to
increasingly better results as the operating flux and the control period
increase (See Figures 6, 7 and 8). However, the increase of the control
flux range to $2 Q_0$ does not seem to affect the λ_{eff} values signifi-
cantly (See Figure 22).

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TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF PREX COMPUTED AND MEASURED REACTIVITY VALUES IN
THE PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR CENTER RESEARCH REACTOR

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TABLE 2, THERMAL FLUX (CD), IODINE NUMBER DBNSITY (1), XHVON MOMEER
[DENSITY (X) AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUB TO XEWON BUILDUP VS.
?TIME UNDER 1 MEGAWATT STEADY STATE OPERATION, AND AFTER SHUT-

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TABLE 3. THERMAL FLUX (ϕ), TENDING WIMBER OENSITT (I), XENON NUMBER
?DRNSITY (X) AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE TO XENON BUILDUP VS.
?TIME CORR 2 MECANATT STEADY STATE OPERATION, AND APTER SHUTDOWN

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TABLE 4. THERMAL FLUX (ϕ), TOOT MUMERR OENSITY (1), TENON NUMBER
DENSITY (X) AND MBGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE TO XENON BUILDUP VS.
?TIME UNDER 5 MEGANATT STEADY STATE OPERATION, AND AFTER

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TABLE 5. THERMAL FLUX (>), IODINE NUMBER DENSITY (1), TENON NUMBER
[DENSITY (1) AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE TO XEWON BUILDUP V3,
?TIME UNDER 2 MEGAWATT @ HOURS ON ? 16 HOURS OFF OPERATION DURING
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?TABLE 6, THERMAL FLux (l), TOOINE NUMBER UENSIFY (1), KENON NUMBER
DENSITY (X) AND NBGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE 70 XENON BUILIUP VS.
?TDG UNLER 2 MECAMATT HOURS ON ? 16 HOURS OFF OPERATION
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TABLE 7, THERMAL FLUX (ϕ), IODINE NUMBER DENSITY (I), XENON NUMBER

DENSITY (X) AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE TO XENON BUILDUP VS.

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DURING A 5 DAY WEEK AND AFTER PERIODICAL SHUTDOWN

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TALE 8, THROU, FLUX (ϕ), JODDWE HUNGER OENSTTY (1), XENON MNGHER

DENSITY (X) AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE TO XENON BUILDUP VS.

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TABLE 9, THERMAL FLUX (0p), IODINE WUMBER ORNSITY (1), XENON NUMER
?DBNSITY (x) AND NEGATIVE NEACTIVITY DUE TO XENON BUILDUP VS.

?TIME UNDER 2 MEGAKATT 16 HOURS ON -- & HOURS OFF OPERATION
DURING A 5 DAY WEEK, AND AFTER TERMINAL SHUTDOWN

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XENON BUILOUP, 2 MW, 16 HRS, ON-8 HRS. OFF.

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XENON BUILOUP, 2 HY, 16 HRS. ON-@ HRS. OFF.

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TABLE 10, THERMAL FLUE (()), IODINE NUMBER DENSITY (1), XENON NUMBER
DENSITY (xX) AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE TO XENON BUILDUP VS.
PERCENT TIME UNDER 5 MEGAWATT 16 HOURS ON AND 8 HOURS OFF OPERATION

DURING A 5 DAY WEEK AND AFTER TERMINAL SHUTDOWN

TABLE 7 a

Figure 55

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ENON BUILOUP, 5 MW, 16 HRS. ON-B HRS. OFF

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XENON BUILDUP, 5 MW, 16 HRS, ON-

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TABLE 12

A SURMARY CP MINEX-RUNS:

CUARACTERISTIC PARAYZTERS AND

RESULTS OF THE PRCELENS SOLVED

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TODINE MUGER DENSITY (1), XENON NUMBER DENSITY (Xx), CONTROL

FLUX (>) AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE 7 XENON BUTLIUP VS.

?IMG UNUER THE FOLLOWING CONDIFIONS: OPERATING THERMAL FLUE

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7227013809516

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+ 25090 S65E+1 5

21257 5727691 3

1233204 5961.6

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6997226416

S266 OBE +1 6

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?TABLE 19, IODINE NUMBER DENSITY (1), TENON NUMBER DENSITY (x), CONTROL

PLIK AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUB TO XENON BUILOUP VS. TDM

?UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: OPERATING THERMAL FLUX =

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412,00. ¥,109822 57E+16

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419200 +, 52617400E+15,

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423,00 +.34591924E+15

#2i200 131184236415

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427200 +122 741 557E+15

#28200 1204777208 +1

429200 +,18439239E-15

80.00. +.156036826+15

431.00 +. 14950BK0E-15

32,00 4113462 5496015

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?TABLE 14, IODINE NUMBER DENSITY (I), XENON NUMER DENSITY (Xx), CONTROL

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12568

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#3100

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+h260

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#13200

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+15,00

416.00

+1700

#18200

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#21200,

922.00

423.09

+2400

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426.00

727200

328.00

429200

+30-00

\$31.00

+3200

FLIK AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE TO XENON BUILDUP VS, TIME

?UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: OPERATING THERMAL FLUX =

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TABLE 15, IODINE MIMGER DENSITY (1), XEVON MOMBER DENSITY (2),

CONMRL FLAK AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY QUE 70 XENON BUTLD-
UP VS, TIME UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: OPERATING
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T7160 +1 5032 55+16 577603126415

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720250 +:12307370E116 + .34BOLOSHESTS

420250 F11V0BS7HOEKG +133442382E+15

150 998678606215 +.320634398+16

\$2358.89 SIZTHEFTS +130500038E-15

424250 +181033831E+15 ~129302903E+16

325.80 +172993923E+15 =127940973E~15

426.50 165751700E+15 ~126601 579E+15,

\$2725) ri s92200K7E+1§ +!25290682E+15

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?TABLE 16, IODINE NUMBER DENSITY (I), KENON NUMBER DENSITY (1x), CONTROL
FU AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY OWE TO ZENON SUTLOUP VS. 16
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ros +9850 54E916 =. 7971 339415

a¥ito TERB8o72 808-16 +:157987708-16

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TIAZgS7es1 6 3133175 94KE+18 + .0000U00E-99 +11. 4837

TigsouatTTerte T3agh8E77Er16 ?Lovvv0v0E-99 12.1112

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[112636857616 +1323239W9E-16 -.CuUOvO0UE.

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SIT5OS5VUNER1S 1263 57698E 1 5

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Tigeniuadiesy \$ -.184458316-16 +. vov09000E~-39

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?TABLE 17, IODINE NUMBER DENSITY (1), KENOW MIMBER DENSITY (2),

?CONTROL FLUX AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE TO XENOW BUILD

UP VS, TDS UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: OPERATING

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bao 72

T3891 16E1 5

591 7E*16

nga 57ae-15

218266842 76-15.

157303701 E15

518822 7E16

i549 Si SES

18 35936~15

377200526015

A1ZLuv__ #13390 W8 E16

13.00 +1306) 29756165

siklou #12757 56700+16

312W3397276-15,

SEBMBBENG

THI 635h22 96615

#110731 639-15

2132700366018

42220u FL1T953N SHES

323.00 | 1107674326415

£296 991 9598-15

\$187 3007226-15

si 7b700Rb2EH §

+2 7091S O5E%1 5

Si Ggugnaae tS

S752 24u2E~1 5

215181 52 556-15

56733061 5

sazons726-1 5

378720736 +15

1B SNES

323072982 76-15

27600935615

x

=e 797033 96641 5

7987 70E+15

1 wi22B0E-1 4

[23921290816

34 5107 5E~16

2:52 36-1

1072 S04E=16

136 52 326-16

eG 31h 38E AS

21907 5506-15

L2UT4ERSLE-TS

=12593U8K0E+16

TIZBSTAGUNENTG

#1297347 78E+1 8

T30KGN77E-1 6

130897537615

#13101 Su22E1 6

2 130ugdb0Es1s

TBosb2472E-16

=130057629E-16

*129i 3701 E16

1285975726415

127872 SBKE-16.

12696211 515

1 260U33 9861 6

"125071 1626 +18

226077973818

#1230 74KSiE+16

22068 SPOEW1 6

"12 V0708u7E+18

2200843708 18

T1911 5361E 16

116167915615,

SINJRAS32 IE 5

£163 50167615

115481 3026715

SVi6Ag3UDE HTS

thy OLE

Te 33008E-99

Toesr000C08 -83

Taudsusgue~y9

sTro000008 +15

aligOUUOGE 99)

P20000098 89

+ luuscou0e -93,

Tucu00008-33

?ouuvde~99

Tuccuuuane 93

yOUGDDUE-39

(oududdoUE~95

OGUUBUE 93

FloueuboOUe 99

Tu00U0L00E 38

+ouuoUdovE-93

TuubuouudE-35

uyocoso0E~39

= {uu000L00E-98

4 os00UCLUE-99

#i0yudud0VE~99

?TUgD004U0E-99

wbOULE--BS

JOU E-95

J:00U00E~33

TOS000UGNE 39

Tivu0 0006-39

Lavooou0ve-99,

?onuuooe 39

?Ov OUDGUOE

Patras a

se nononue 33

+Tocuousno0e-9g

+7 vO00000E-39

be 7 HOURS, At = 2 HOUR AND

?Ye

?2.7592

#526134

18.3221

39.3572

?VSB

13.2521

lait

4 798

+6. 3408

#75032

825650

313288,

ign

?19.2926

410.9535

219.6331

710.7360

71016926,

#10.5791

410.6078

#1021895

9.9336

9.6480

49.3336

3.2143

+8 26783

O13 345

---Page Break---

?TABLE 18, IODINE NUMBER DENSITY (I),

?XENON NUMBER DENSITY (X),

CONTROL FLUX AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE TO XENON BUILD-

UP VS, ?TIME UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: OPERATING

POWER FLUX 2×10^{14} n/cm²-s, BY 6 HOURS, $\lambda_t = 2$ HOUR AND

$\lambda_x = 2$

λ_i

Bere

2.9×10^{15}

299212!

a SRahB seri 6

+362.04 5236416

271072 304E+1 6

1431039926416

1409421 0E+16_

SEY BoBl e=1

+.212B861 236416

Sz ahoe17 6016

22573672 16-1

TAREBIE

4128162793641

Sdbpsitabests

S29 o7atyerts

+.29161876E+16

21389962 70818

28Rubgo0ENS

161909696E+16

sr gahgas7ucete

S6B427E+16

74428 S2E+1 6

ae

SagGrTeer te

B41 SBE~16

Ziplo0. 2 Sucauyyse-18

\$1300 +.311932226+16

21800 +1280983 50?=16

Sloss oshoes 6

_ 416.00 412279933261

~ 17,00 ?+, 205372 796 +16

#18.00_ +, 18493664E-16

713-09 "E.veGeng Lobet§ "-26ouba60br1 §

__#20100_+71 50108 65E+1 6 _ ?507208

421.00 +.13521 560416 ~-27531630Er15

322200 +11278001BEr16 +1261 5579816

10 FIT0971SHZEX16 +.26023730E+16

\$19BB303S2ET§ 725174302619

Slbg0RK726E+1 \$= 12K2b292KE+16

The 8 srovaigueests:1239629G3s16

se ee iperls dghesiTiei6

228.00. +. 6506i629E=15.+214002S1E+1 6

7300

#10,00,

+11 200

429.00 +. 58612 7HOE+15 +. 20536 2 7E+16

?# sete 7 28Ee 3 a 1gep9sh eel e

+3100 ?+. 7 apaON Tse + 6752006 +1 6

eee

+33.00 +3! pad 2 389E+1 6

ee

437.00 +.; 25071 S7ECIS + HBAS

¢

-pagnn9ane 99

?ovo000UE~

+, yy0000008

FLuv0v0000E-\$9

+f ooayago0e-99

+1090000001

Stoovoo0e=99 14,2171

STrooo0000E+1 5 414.9203

310000000E-99.=l.8706

?10D000000E-99° +6.2 598

Q0000000E-39.. +7-3681

+oo0000008-39 ° +8:2h04

*La0qu0u09E-38 +8-9094

To00000008-39 +9.4036

2a oQq00Q06=38._ 19.7488,

100000000E~99 +9:9660

??Joug0u90E 99-10-0756

+1 000000008 39° +10.0943 -

+=, O00900006-93 +10,0379,

?J0000000E-59

\vaQVOOYE~99._+9+ Fu

00000004 7915300

{O00U000VE~99 +9.2821

sT000u0000E-33 +3.0080

+T0u900000?-39

++100000000E-39

200gBo0008-39

?=: 00000000E -99

?Tovoo0u008-33 +6:4643

99,

tbbgoo008 "38° 33:2582

+r0p000000E-39. ~4.9766

?ovooo000E-33° +4.7072

---Page Break---

?TABLE 19.

JODNE MOGER VEASITY (7), XENON NUMBER DENSITE (1),

?CONTROL FLUE AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUS TO XENON BUTLD-

?UP VS, ?TIMG UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: OPERATING

THBOUL FU 2 105ny, b= 2 HOURS, At = 0.5 HOUR AND

Snax * 0

1 x

+. 98UB2476E*1 7

1 gRNS93R SE

4188711 363E+16

#18419 5602E+17

718496004517

+.83872872E+15

3110171 683E+17

*114219909E+17

SAB Isgeaee ts

4176537793E+17 +-87368367E+16

\$2 689039706417 +11 5449378E+17

2103 9806s 17 +: 20300193E~17

3959418766417 +.2530138KE+17

\$520391 S1BE+17 1267901 66E+17

Slas3ardsiess 7 +.315030336+17

\$NGGBG234E+17 +.33537630E17

136831453617 sBeaiy

SUT PENT ?*.5595806 55717

FI2QBBSHSREHI 7 +.36502944E+17

126920302617 +.36694137E+17

7 +13658861 08-17

1B43492E+17 +.362360068-17

4135679 592E+17

+3%956990E+17

3730100023E+17

Bissaeel7 1331392078017

Bese? 7132096700817

gaguaErT7 | 7.30993099E217

T6INES 7

3290490176417

?seat acest d

5292455416

76830021E15

99207201 +16

62 34069KE+15,

12 7490920E+17

+126301625E+17

1251182606417

3125948398E+17

2227982726417

HID YG7ZGUZESVT

\$1205764526+17

FI19S11976E+17

B01 9328217

7488086 E+17

\$2055651 S5E+16

FINTOWNSHZE+1 6

+136972073E+16 +.1

3133303456416 3.1

+7572 08552 E+15 ~

867701 3E+17?

ax,

g *

+090000006-99 03

\$.00000000E=33

+ duoyoo006-99 235.209,

+ Toooooa0ess 43-221

Trbopoo000E-99 "27553

1000000006239 30:

200000096-99 53:4

ooBoeoeaeE=33- 278-366

pong 90008 59 27580

Troog00000-33 +99:870,

\$1090000006-99 +109.047

+260000000E-99° +116.089

\$.00000000E-99 +121 .132

{OOO00000E-89 4124-468

\$7000000006-39 +1

ovovo000E-33 +1

To0000000E-39 +126.650

S00000000E-39 +125.430

3100000000E-93 +123.504

F!0000G000E=35°+121 «

19 +118.039

Eboooooooooe=95-11 Tas 71

+ loovoo00vE-99 +111.102

+200000000E-39 +107°285

(QVOOUOOUE-39._+103.321

?ODDOOOODE=99~ +99-264

+00000000E-99 _+35.159_

+1 00000000E-39 ~ +91-082

+100000000E-99_+86.946

Froavo00d0e-39 +82.896

300 3

+{00000000E=35? aa é

+L00000000£-99

00000000 -35,

*.900000008-99

}.00000000E-99

---Page Break---

?TABLE 20, IODINE NUMBER DENSITY (1), XENON NUMBER DENSITY (x),
CONTROL, FLUX AND NECATIVE REACTIVITY DUE TO XENON BUILD~

UP VS. TMG UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDIEIONS: OPRRATING

adlSnv, b 24 HOURS, At = 0.5 HOUR AND

THEOL FLUC =

Ona = Oo

1

500. +, 98482476617,

150" +19 346932 5E+17

41100 +.88711363E+17

1550 -n.B41 956026417

Oo +27 9909712E17

150 +1 75061992617

BG Sct ge ag 7e7

#3230 ts aa 1205617

G0. + 6xBg8ORGEHT7

+5200" +1 629630346417

+6,00. +, 56716060E+17

oo +151 0088 90E+17

0+ h6020034E +17

9200 261 SWO9SE TT

419,00 +137341170E+17

F1T.00 +.3363631 76417

H12I00 +1302 90516417

413200 +127292898E+17

_?kioo _+12h5850026+17

15:00 +1221457796+17

416,00. #21 9948555617

417,00 +,4 73693 568-17

18.00 "\$.181865216+17

419200 +114 580570E+17

#20200. ¥113133956E+17

21209 +.1 18308 76617

222200 +,10657079E+17

423.00 ,95997334E+15

~ #2h.00 ?4.86472 730E 15

425.00 +17 78932 WHE 16,

#28200 +1701 64938E+16,

27.00 +. 532031 1E+1 6

423.00 +. \$5932 5B5E+15

#29200 +1512839308+15

¥30.00. +1h6195719E+16

431100 HN 6IZ3K3E+16.

132.00. +13 74837208 +16

133.00" #33764 7296-16

up #130814 72NE+16

SB8ioo? H27337090E 8

x

+030728726615
= 572086526 +18
2101716836017

ny

a

2

421.9908E+17

7892 5B6E+17

421512 5617

421 14ORE+1 7

6503855E+17

09H) 5E=1 5

2460751 E+) 3

2724059E+17

7207033?+17

08256286 +17

"12 3699004E17

"12 5926566E+17

7127599 504E +17

4128797163617

129589226417

7130035820617

4130193 S20E+17

+;30106173E+17

+2981 56126017

+4293 5742.66 +17

*128762 SS7E17

1260573406417

71272 664B 06-17

526408470617

+.2550101 7617

2655001 7EH17

1235341 DE+17

\$122546420617

+12163982 66417

120665123617

71197035N5E=17

11875721 5E+17

A 7BBB0T ENN 7

+1159291256+17

21605529 7617

oh

315205803617

1163600996417

o

+.900000008-99

00000000E-39

+,00000000E~39

*200000000E-99

+5090000008-33

?ooo00000E-39,

[00000000E-99

10000000 +16

d0009000E-99

?10000000E-\$3

+00000000E-33

+T00000000E-33

+190000000E-39

+T000000008-39

+00000000E-39

+200000000E-39

+Louo00000E-39

+loouo00008-33

+2000000008-39

+1000000008-85

+Lo00000008-33

AK

42.903

+19:802

425.082

?hie: Ou

4591561

721091

4821033

93:538

+95.

+99. 680

#1021422

41032971

1062 514

Showi2i1

++2600000000£-99° +103.206

+ .00000000E -99

:00000000E-99

++100000000E-33

+2000000006-39

+,00000000E-99

00000000E-93

+,00000000?=39

00000000E-33

+200000000E-99

,00000000E-99

+1o00000008-39

+Tovoo00008-39

+S000000008-39

+!000000008 -39

+, 0OU00000E~39

r:0vov0000E~99

=100000000E-33

Fova000008-33

+104 620

+99. 561

#972121

U2 362

91st?

88.371

285,009

281°671

\$782253

---Page Break---

?TABLE 22, IODINE WMGER DENSITY (1), XENON NUMEER DENSITY (x),

t

00

42.00

"3-00

?.+hi00

5.00

+6.00

47.00

~ 39

iso

?+12100_+

413-00)

kio0

+1500

415200

417-00

? #1800

+19,00

420,00

421-00

422.00

+2300

?#2h 200.

427.00

#28200.

#29200

?#3.0.00

#31200

432.00,

733.00

\$300

435.00

+36..00_.

#37200

+ 90N0247 65°17 +, .83872472E+15 +, 09000000E-99.._

41,00 +, 80711363017 +101

COMMREL, FLEX AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE TO XENON BUILD.

[UP V5, TIME UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: OPERATING

THERMAL FLUX = 10nv, b= 6 HOURS, At = 1 HOUR AND

Snax 0

I x 6

16836 +17 +.00000000E-99

925HKE+17 ?+, 00000000E-99

8

017)

\$,79909712E+17 ?4.178

Buaituage17 + ,0000008-39

333,

HOM BIE

\$1G4D39594EH17 +.2931356UE17 +. 0000000E-95

423840603 56+17 41333627668+17 +110000000E+1

S62K7I230E+17 +254561208+15 +200000000E-99

Sr 5BTBOWDENT + Se6uB7s¥E-VC = -cu0Un0ODE- 35

BUE+17 +.11361637E+17 +,00000000E-89

fSososciert? sctsscporsest7 +/a00000008-\$9

SUNTSORSTENT) tr1deotPstest} . z:oCoo000E- 39

HBTOWDKOLETT F.2117ESELE*17 =.00000000E-39

SBBTISMESLZ <2 1240635617 + -pogugn9ue \$3

+2300823808-17 +!2ho5: 47 -149000000?-99

H2go7sT08e-A} L25750733eN 7 =\o0u0ov0NE- 9

124392 968E+17 3125439121617 =!ovco0000E~39
#121972 7982517 146039612217 + !s00o0000E-39
SIQ7S27S1E17 ¥.2o9Bo070E+17 +199000900E-99
\$1178290036017 1 26}02401E 37 v ood909Ge-99
=11608008' H2CMMSO7KE=17 =! C0000000E-33

sliigeseze 17 +1 NoORODUGE-99
413031 369F-17 5 Lau 300006 -93
S111736465E17 +.28073003E417 +, v0v0u000E-99
110573830417 +1243069088+17 + !CO0UUOUDE-39
1952h7523:+16 +123599417E+17 +. yvoguugve-99
+85797373E-16 2278605417 +, c0u00000E-99
ST72bAG MEG «219467206417 +! v0000000E-38
G61 Sba7Ee16 <.21OU4aR E17 =-00000000E-99
LG27097HRE+16 +1202120BKE=17 +, 00000000E-99
BuGzbene Tligaseuséect) ?oouvovNe 3B
+150803365E+16 +118460343E+17 _ +l0v000000E-38
SRSOSIGIEES§ <1 768i giE+17 +" o0u0g000E- 98
\$UT207322 E16 > S51E+17 +.20000000E-89
SIS71Q09N7EIE + ?oo0v0000E-39

Bee

Sosa

+1335009966+16 =15126939E+17 +; 00000000E-99

HBO 7A55E+16 +116346278E+17 +!ov000000E-99,

+:271930366+16 90000000E-93

SI2MRGOSBEHT +.12858205E-17 +100000008-99

---Page Break---

n

?ABLE 23, IODINE MIMEER UBGITY (1), KEWN MIMBER DENSITY (1)

cove, FLUX AND RECATIVE REACTIVITY DIE 70 XENON BUILD

?Up WS. TID UNORR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: OPERATING

TMEOAL PLUK 2 10S, b= 7 HOURS, At = 1 HOUR AND

ane #0

t l x 9 ed

+ .00 #.98482476E+17 +,83872872E+15 +.v0000000E-99 +2903

21500. \$18B711363E+17 110171583417 +, 00000000E~33

2100 +179909712E-17 +117092 SBBE+17

#3100 5191981337617 1242} 1h02e +17

TUICO FeOMBS9SGNENIT +12931350UE+17 +.)

\$5.00 +158406435E+17 +133392766E-17 +.00000000E~-99

36100 4152611552417 +:3650330SE+17 +11 00000006 +16

F7loo. F1s72svktgee17 2503190476415 | +100000000E-99

8200 +251571129E+17 +.59276369E18 +-000000008-99

fanaa salenesuizzeen7 =. 104130376417 +-09009000E-38

F10200 +241045302E+17 + :14087406E+17 +: 00000000E-99

H1L00 ¥137693636E+17 +117052568E+17 +,00000000E-99

312.00 +133953016E+17 +119405663E+17 +;00000000E-99

#13100. +130585048E+17 +121230585E+17 +, 00000000E-99

Hglo0 +127550516E+17 +1226012108+17 +:00000000E-99

7

A1\$L00_+2248170656+17. +123582513E+17_+. 00000000E-39

\$16,090 +12235NS11EH17 +22423158SE+17 +: 00000000E~99

317.00. +1203 36860E+17 +124596501E+17 +:00000000E-99

HAlo0 +118130970E+17 | +124727111E417 +,00000000E-39

319100. +116339301E+17+124555831E+17 +: 00000000E-39

Y2ol00 S2147181 908-17 +!244180R3E+17 +1 00000000E-99

421200. \$1132579226+17 _ +:24043020E+17. + 00000000E-33

i

SIVigi2 s42E+17 112355590417 +100000000E-99

+.10757668E+17 +.2297B HOE +17 }OO0DOU0E-39

SibapaghaGEN6 °122330983E-17 +1000000008 ~

+.B7289003E+15 1625381E+17 +.00000000E-!

7862847 6E+16 OBB 52 S9E+17 +. VOOOD00E-99

_+1J0827224E+16. +.20113673E+17 _+.00000000E-39 .+69.623

6379998BE+16G +,19323684E+17 }0000000E-99 +66.839

Sphaso7ieris +110526608E+17 +L00000000E-98 64.122

1 768002E+16 +.17723181E+17_+.00000000E-99 +61 .348

4G6317G3E+16 +.169257S4E+17 OO0OVQ00E=99 +58. 588

TH2005126E+16 +116137431Er17 +:00000000E-93 +55.859

F3p0_+°37837 296016. 1-1 59240217 _+-YOQ00000E-39._+53.176

+3200 +. 340830206416 +11 7 Sooooo000?-39 +50: 551

335l00._+130701799E+16 +113855228E+17 -L00000U00E-95 | +47.994

736,00 +,27655085E+16 +113147933Er17 ,00000U00E-99 +45. 511

437.00 +,2h9tT50fE+16 =112453843E+17 +. 00000000E-99 +43. 708

438. ST7BWIUIEH7 +100000000E-33 +40:790

0 122k 01 S5E+16

---Page Break---

cs

TABLE 24. IODINE MIMGER DENSITY (1), XENON MUMGEER DESITY (x),

?13.00

sthtoo

15.00

+1620

+1 7,00

200

319200

20.00

#21200

22:00

+2300

28,00

25.10

28.0

+2700

428100

329.00

+30.

31.

32)

333.00

Bison,

\$35.00

238.00

\$37.00

43800

+3920

(CONTROL FLUX AND NEGATIVE REACTIVITY DUE TO XENON BUTLD-

?UP VS, TIME UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: OPERATING

?THERMAL PLUK

eax 20°

I

98h M247 66-17

#108701353E917

¥279909792E+17

#271961 3376917

hi 39594617

053517

Susseest?

4739161791

cee b

HTB B7IIEH17

2426392326017

=. 38400722601 7

*1345276536-17

WB 11652 736-17

1280731 756-17

2125287666717

#122 7783036+17

212051263617

211949309317

Shy 669283617

wi Vago 7ND ENT

HIV 35Q90UHE=17

+ii2igortye-17

4110961 7556-17

#196701 33315

Pi BagNlgg3E TS

+1601 201 636-18

HLTBITOIORE 6

316501 0349615

#1 5836024hE-15

FL 52 7501 O1E=15

IATSHSH20E 5

T1280201 16-15

<1gS5S34NE-15

+15930030E+15

13 12bb3E-15

12818034 56-16

Ti253auho8E+15

4122865870615

31205972 18E15

x

=.838 728726415

*110N71 5636417

6117892 5988+17

Talay Vhoze-17

+12931 3568 E+17

33362766E-17

=136503305E +17

1336622706417

sThoug77bveH §

71 Sly 3996E+1 5

956235316416

ri1293292 06017

S11 55543776417

S217 14D50E+17

9388417

2074684BE-17

el2n5u7h27Es17

=122243070E+1 7

©: 22579734417

122697636017

122632162617

2241 385uE+17

"12208051 SEAT

21622012617

2109271 5-17

204978656417

+1198 5291 0E+1 7

HI1gIJO76NEsl 7

#11 8652h93E417

NT

a

73731717

POI30 EN?

hie281h6e17

15536211EH17

VaR 2 59617

Wert f9 SE=17

T13hOS13KE 17

1272691KE+17

312058 \$036°17

2111631 390E+17

110816673617

13ne, b= 8 HOURS, At = 2 HOUR AND

4

~.000000008-99

+1a90000008 -98

+Tovado0008-39

+Tovo00u008 -99,

71000000008 -39

+1000000008-99

600000008 -99

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UP VS, TIME UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: OPERATING

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TABLE 26, IODINE MGR UEISITY (1), ENON MGR DEUSIFY (x),
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Figure 2

Negative reactivity due to after
shutdown xenon buildup for various

operating fluxes

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CONTROL PERIOD (HOURS)

Figure 7. Ratio of the optimized after shutdown xenon peak to the

peak obtained with immediate shutdown for several different

operating fluxes for $t = 0.5$ hour

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Figure 8

Ratio of the optimized after

shutdown xenon peak to the

peak obtained with immediate

shutdown versus steady state

operating flux, for several

different control periods (b)

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Figure

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xenon buildup followine shetéow

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4 _~ Xenon buildup after immediate shutdown

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Control parameters: $Q_0 = 10av$,

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Figure 14

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xenon buildyp following shutdown,
tn a single stop

Control paransters: $\sigma = 10M$,

ba 7 hours, $Mt = 1$ hour, $Oma = Po$

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Figure 15

MINEX-optimized after shutdown

xenon buildup Δv compared to the

xenon buildup following shutdown,

in a single step

Control parameters: $\sigma = 10^{-4}$,

$\beta = 6$ hours, $\lambda = 1$ hour, $D_{na} = Y_0$

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Figure 26

MINEX-optimized after shutdown

xenon buildup as compared to the

xenon buildup following shutdown,

in a single step

Control parameters: $Q_0 = 10 \text{ Fnv}$,

$\Delta t = 2 \text{ hours}$, $\Delta t_c = 0.5 \text{ hour}$, $\lambda_{\text{ax}} = Q_0$

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Figure 27.

YOMEL-optimized after shutdown

xenon buildup as compared to the

xenon buildup following shutdown,

in a single step

control parameters: $do = 10\%m$,

behaviors, $Dt = 0.5$ hour, $Onax \ll bo$

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Binoptintsed after shutdown

xenon buildup as compared to the

enon buildup following shutdown,

in a sine step

control parameters: $Qo = 10\%a$,

behaviors, $Mt = 21$ hour, $One = Do$

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Figure 19

MMWEX-optimized after shutdown

xenon buildup ay comparad to the

xenon buildup following shutdown,

in a sine step

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Figure 20

HIMEL-optimized after shutdown

xenon buildup as compared to the
xenon buildup following shutdown,
in a single step

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be 6 hours, At = 1 hour, max = 20

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Figure 23

MOI-optimized xenon buildup for minimizing

the xenon concentration six hours after

completing full power operation

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APPENDTE 2

Flow chart and program Listing for

PREX ?? a FORTRAN progras, written for
the 1B4.1620 computer, to determine the
xenon-135 and iodine-135 musber densities
445 a function of tine, for arbitrary
operating fluxes

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Listing of the PREX-program

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Listing of the #X-prozram (cont smved)

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Flow chart and program Listing

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Flow chart of MINEE-progran (continued)

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low chart of #INEX-prorax (cont inued)

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Flew chart of MINET-program (cont inued)

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Flow chart of MINEX-proeran (cont iried)

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Flow chart, of MINEX-program (cont inued)

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Fide chart of MINEX-propran (cont inued)

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Flow chart of rpurt-progran (continued)

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Flow chart of MIXEX-proeran (continued)

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Flow chart of MINEX-prorarr: (continued)

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Listing of the KIN@~progran (continued)

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Listing of the MDNEI-progre (continued)

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YLeVL+0E |

(mC (YX"FESEMFL EDI MYL=XL*(DX-ACX*EL))

1E(XL)125, \$0, 50

50 1F (T=0T)49, \$4 51

51 GO TO(52, 56,123), Loon

52 GO 10(6,4,14, 18, 47,20,23,26,29, 32,35, 38 1 ,44,47), KOUT

53 T1T.o.

00. SH" Jat, NO

TrtetTsD6T(J)/3600.

Shh CONTL WE

55 TPImIPI+.

NTP =TPI

YAS(NTP] JY

XAS (TPE =XL

Feo.

LcONe2

60 TO 48

* 56 VEC TTTATKV) 57,

Sy tet t-0et i 875600.

G0. 70.55

58 PEAKaxt

GO T0(52,60),1

60 IF (PEAK-PH) 61, 61,76

41 PitmPEAK

00-62 Jat ,uTPE

op, XASG(.))@XAS (1)

?62 YASG(:)=YAS(0

FLUXI=F(AT)

XEMAXZ

¥

Ti 2=TP]

63 HGISERD§ 57 3

XENB=xG2

yoo3=¥G2

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as.

?ating of the MINEY-progran (cont.Amued)

1F(W0~3)75.76, 64

6s FUUIXbat (Ki

XEN =XG3

YODA,

TE (ND=HI75, 75, 65

65 FLUXS0F (3

XENSeXGL

YOvSaYGh

1E(0-5)75, 75, 66

66 FLUKG=F(73)

KEN eXGS

YOD5=YG

HED)

67 FUIKj=F

XEN7axKG

youre

4ECNO=7)7:

66 ELM x oF (

XE NiaXG

Yom es

IF (iD 7 5,76, 50

6 FLUXD=E (S03

XEW=xGE

YOosmrGi

1?CW=975,75,70

70 ELUX=F (40)

KEHO=XG!

YODO=Yi

1F(N0=10)75, 76,71

Th FLUTE CATS

xEi012xG10

YODIT=YGI0,

LFCWU=11975,76, 72

72 FLUIZ=F (c4z5

0" xen aman

yoizevary

1F(W0=12175,75,73

73 FA 3aF (43)

XEN Gms 02

Yoo 3=¥612

1F(WO-13) 75,75, 75

Th Fltitet (485

XEN beXt1 3

YODT m4 3

5 UFCW 175

95 FLAN Sa C\$

XENI 5a

YOO Seycinis

75 Ucolet

75,67

)

Be

spo

BLS aw

76.75

87 ,85,85,8%,83,82,81,0,7%, 78,77), LAN

0

f

(140,80,60

¢)37,81,81

(aida)3h 2.42

{i

10-31, 6383,

KomuF)26 64,84

KEW IZ U565

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SaResSe

Listing of the MINEX-program (continued)

£5 VEC muh y22.85,86

8 TE CRG=HE 1267.07

bp et csmur \$88, 8

GB VE CRbaWE) 13,65 580

Be 1FCS=HE}10,90;90

So IECRE=UEIZ AA

OT UPC SD=HE) 5,22, 52

2 VkexEul

vi=vo01

VR=FAL

auUTet

60 0 120

83 VxexEU2

vimvoD2

VE oF

SOU faa,

Go 10720

pa VE CWD=21124 121,05

15 VxeXEn3

vy=¥003

VeaPLUKS

OiT=3,

GO T0120

66 VE(ND=3)121,121,97

97 UXexEnih

vi=voou

VP=FLUXS

OUT a4

G0 70 120

08 TE(MOM 21, 121,08

OP VKRXENS,

VievOD 3

Ve=PLURS

KouT=5

G0_T0 120

100 1F(ub=5)121,121, 101

VOT VxeXENS

visvoos

VEmFLUXS

KONT=6

GO To 120

Yoo TF (NO=5)121,121, 103

103 VXeXENZ

vi=Yob7

VraPLuK?

KOUT=7

GO 10 120

10h TF(ND=7)421,121,105

105 VXaxENT

Vi¥OD6

VE=PLINAE

?OUT at

60 70 120

105 1F(uD-#)121,121, 107

107 Vxexen

vi=voo.

VFeFLUK:

---Page Break---

a

a

a

zn

21:

a

tn

a

a

a

a

a

z

z

z

ar

Listing of the MINE-progren (continued)

xouTa9

GO 70 120

108 1F(NO~9)121,121, 100

105 Vx=XENO

VF=FLUXO

Vi=YODO

KOUT=I0,

GO 70 120

140 1F(WO-10)121, 121,017

TID VX=XENTT

visyoort

VESELUN

xOUT=11

Go 10 120

VF(HD=11 121,121,193

ViteXENI2

vievoot2

VeaFLUI2

KoUT=12

60 70 120

TE(WD?12)124, 121,115

VXeXENT

vieyoo13

VFsFLUT3

KOUT= 13)

60 70 120

116 TF (HO=13)120,121, 117

AV] VXeXENT

vievoots

Ve eFLUT

Surat

60 101

118 TFC WO=1 15121, 121,119

Me) VXeXENT 5

vi=¥oo1 3

wer 5

Kou

120 LiDeLios1

ROm((VX"ACK"Z)/(ACSF* (1 SYD BOO

PRINT 125,UND, TINE, VL, VX, VF, RO

TIME®TINELOGTELND) 73.600.

LEC ROUT=15)1465, 121, 121 .

146 GO T0(73,94,96,96, 100,102, 104,106, 108,110,112, 114,116,118), KOUT

121 NTPL=TPI2

LND=0

VF=o.

20122 oat ,NTPL

ROm((XASG (<1) *ACK*Z) /(ACSF*(1.+Z))) *100-

XL=XASG (J)

YL=YASG(J)

PRINT 125)LND, TIME, YASG(J), XASG(.1),VF,RO

TIME@TI HE+0GT(16) 3600.

122 CONTINUE

DT=DGT(16)

Leones

con

123°ROLE (RL*ACK*Z) /(ACSF(1 .4Z))) *100.

---Page Break---

n728

2812

72050

Breve

Rese

2380

72484

22992

Bioko

Listing of the KINEX-program (continued)

PRUNT 120, LND, TIME, YL, XL, FL, RO

TIME=TINESDT/3600.

TE CTIME=TOT) 48, 48,1

124 TPlao.

GO TO? 53

125 PRINT 728

60 TOY

126 FORMAT(EDS.£, 1.6, £15 .8, E146, 614.8)

127 FORMAT(VS, 6) £14.68, £1! 6,614.6 (618.8)

126 FoRHAT(2oftweGATI VE" xEuon? VALUES

425 FORHATCIX, 13, 5%, F6.2,2%,£1.8,2%, £148, 2X,E14.6, 1X, F682)

130 FORMAT(EHDECI SION, 2x, 1TIME, 1OX, TH, 14%, TX, 1 5X, 4HPLUK,OX,2HRO, /)

131 FORMAT HSH)

132 FORMATO ¥//)

133 LAM

80 19 12%

13h Laitea

Go To 124

135 LANe3

60 TO 124

136 LAtsis

Go 70 12m

137 LAMe3,

G0 To 128

138 Lavies,

GO 70 12%

135 Laney

O70 12

140 Latte

10 126

Vat bas

Gero 128

tia tA%a10

50 TO" 12H

193 Lied

Go To 128

tale Latte

50 70 124

15 Lari

Go 1 124

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spre 3

?The Pontryagin Maximin Principle

and Ste application to the problem

of minimizing the after shutdam

xenon peak

us

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250

A statement of the Pontryagin maximum principle and its application to minimizing the after shutdown xenon peak is presented here.

In order to state the maximum principle in its simplest form, the system

is described by a set of state variables: x_1 , x_2 , x_3 , x_4 , and x_5 and is subject to

control variables: u_1, u_2 such that satisfy a set of ordinary dif-

ferential equations and initial conditions given in the following form

$$\dot{y} = YG \text{ mys sees mys } U_1 \text{ } U_2$$

zr

$$Oy = f \text{ abs } Xp$$

e

$$w(t) (0) = xX$$

$$oo \text{ at } W_1 \text{ } z_2 \text{ } v_1 \text{ } Mgt) , (0) = 299$$

$$y_1 \text{ } Xap \text{ } v_1 \text{ } \%$$

and by the control vector:

T (yy ty voy oy)

? and the optimization problem may be stated as follows

It is required to

Find a control policy, i.e., the vector T (uyy tgy cesy ty) which will

transfer the above described system from its initial state $(0, x_0)$ into a final state, within a duration T in such a fashion that

---Page Break---

as.

a certain criterion functional

J

3 fl f Fy he Hayes Xi Oy py ones Ut) at,

is minimized, with respect to the choice of

Let us now define an additional state variable in the form of:

ϕ

At $t = 0$, $\phi = \phi_0$

which satisfies the differential equation

$\dot{\phi} + \lambda\phi = 0$

where $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$

$\lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)$

$\lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$

the initial condition:

$\phi(0) = \phi_0$

and the final condition:

$\phi(T) = \phi_f$

Further, let us define a set of auxiliary variables of the system

Pap gy see9 By With the ald of the folloving set of ordinary differen

?tial equations and final conditions:

4 = 2, Ofe arr .

ma OP By Pet BET Paes PMTM=O

-%, = fe fon =

a BaP? 2x, Pet *Oe Pasi Pa(T)=O

4 = Qh, Ob an .

ae Ont By Pete. + Se Poet pa(T)=O

---Page Break---

<1 By, eo, Shs

ROO yar Digs, PALE PraIT)=

Now define a function it as

Werte P2 faeces Pati foe,

H ip called the Hamiltonian of the system, From the cefinition of it i

Is evident that the state variables x and y and the auxiliary

variables satisfy the following equations:

$\dot{x} = -y$ and

$\dot{y} = x$

$\dot{z} = -z$ for $z = 0$, $z = 1$

Ba

variables p_y, p_z

These equations are called the Hamilton canonical equations of the system.

From the canonical equations it follows that p_x is constant in time

since H does not depend explicitly upon x ,

With regard to the control functions u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m , the maximum principle

requires that they should be bounded, i.e., $|u_i| \leq u_i^*$ for $i =$

$1, 2, \dots, m$, otherwise the optimization problem is meaningless.

With the above definitions and relationships in mind the maximum principle

may then be stated as follows: The required optimal control vector $u^*(t)$,

which will transfer the system from a given initial state (x_0, y_0, z_0)

to a final state, minimizing the criterion functional $J[u]$, while

state variables is

satisfying the differential equations of the system'

---Page Break---

153.

the same control vector that will maximize the Hamiltonian of the system,
constructed as explained above, Thus H^* satisfies the following equation:

$\text{vec}\{F, x_0, H\} -$

$u\{p(x, w(H))\}$

H is constant in time as can be seen from differentiating it with respect
to time:

$e^{-S} \text{fae} + a$

$2p;$

and applying the canonical equations, leading to:

$+E \text{fib} \& 8\}$

H is const.

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ee

3

a4

In order to apply the Pontryagin maximum principle to the problem of minimizing the after shutdown xenon peak, the number densities of xenon and iodine (X and I) are considered as state variables, x and x_3

the flux during the control period b as control variable; the magnitude of the after shutdown xenon peak \lnge as the criterion functional x_5 .

x_5 is computed from the terminal values of xenon and iodine number densities as given in equation (14), page 5 of this paper, so that using x for the iodine number density and x_3 for the xenon number density one gets for the criterion functional: »

NK

b

x_5 does not contain t explicitly; it depends upon ϕ and t only

through x and x_3 , therefore

-> r Ax) Ax X;

dM -

it 1 Be xg (1 Perde Sal

3 * Oks 4 5 =

& Ox | Ox,

x: Ox,

Bn HEP ~ Ne XI4 FE (YEH + UX eXe~ OE Xe0)

te a Linear fimetion of ϕ , therefore the feni2tonian

Ws ph + Paka + Ply

4s also a Linear fimetion of 6, 0 that St can be written ast

He Bo +terms not dependent pon #, ware Bids nat depen

won #

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355

Since @ 4s bounded, 1. 0,

05 © £ Ono

the only two choices that will maximize H will be

0H

20 OH

° for $3G < 0$

020 me OF OH,

max BE 0

Consequently, the control flux pattern that will minimise x, (which is

the same that will maximize H [0]), is a switching function between the

two admissible extreme values of the flux 0 and Onae-

For obvious reason this type of control is referred to as pulse type

or "bang-bang" control).

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