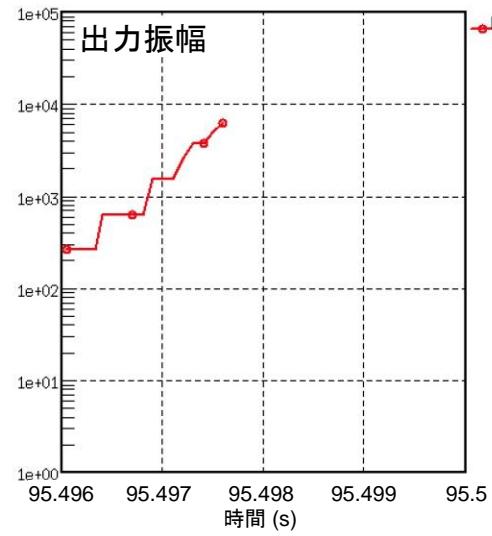


- 不確かさ影響評価ケース2について、即発臨界超過時の反応度低減メカニズムを明らかにする目的で、即発臨界超過による出力逸走の前後の極短時間（約2ms）にわたって、
 - 炉動特性物理量（出力振幅、反応度挿入率、反応度、積分出力）時間変化、
 - 炉心内の燃料とスチールの蒸気圧と温度分布、FPガス圧、全圧の分布
 - 単相領域（ボイド率 10^{-3} 以下を単相と見なした）分布
 - 物質分布をプロットした。

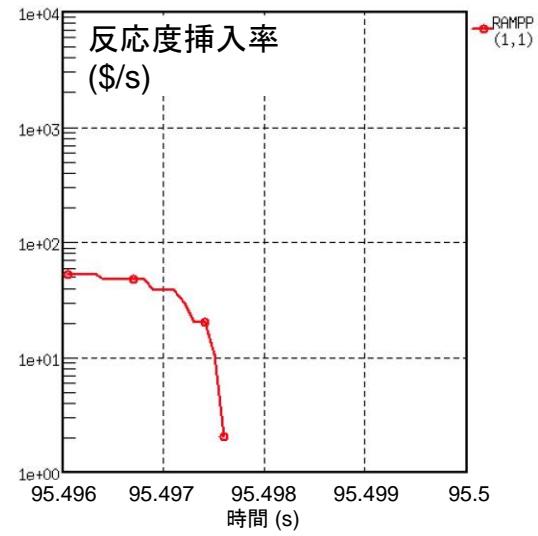
即発臨界の支配要因

t=95.4976 (s)

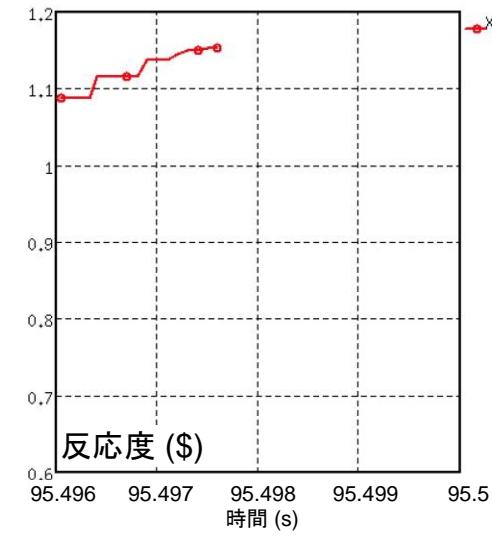
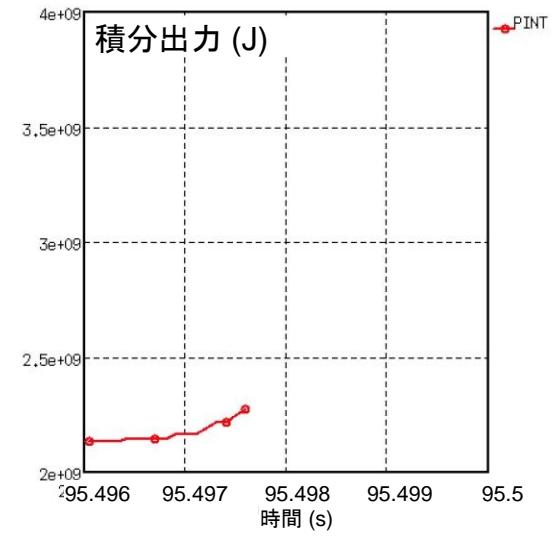
(2)F1



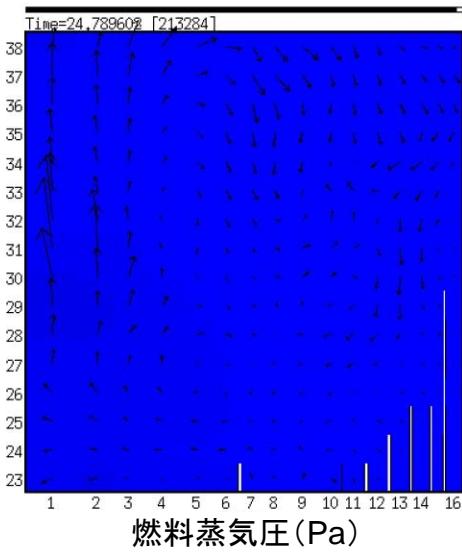
(3)F1



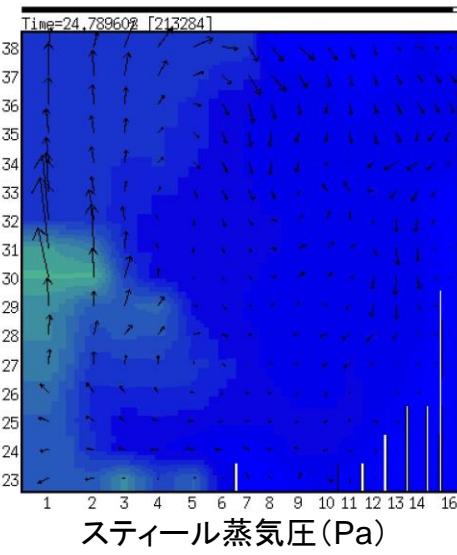
(4)F1



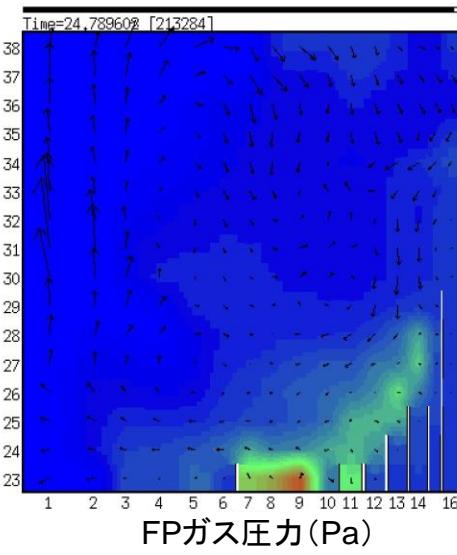
(6)F1



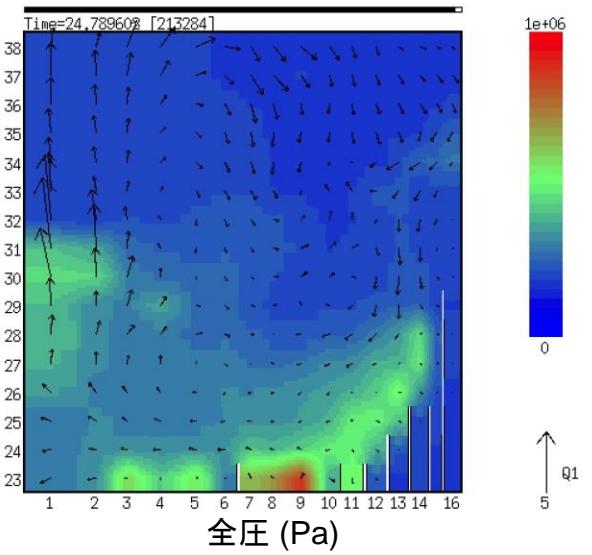
(7)F1



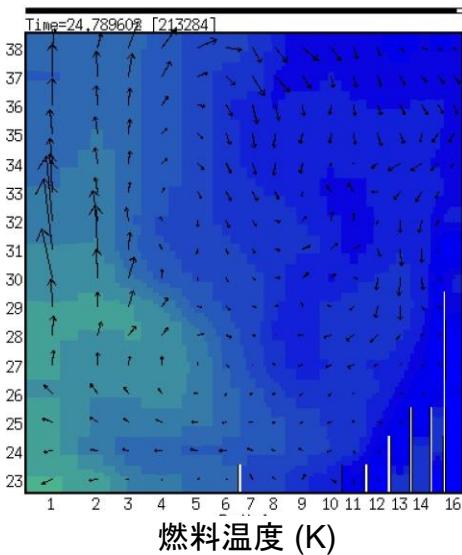
(8)F1



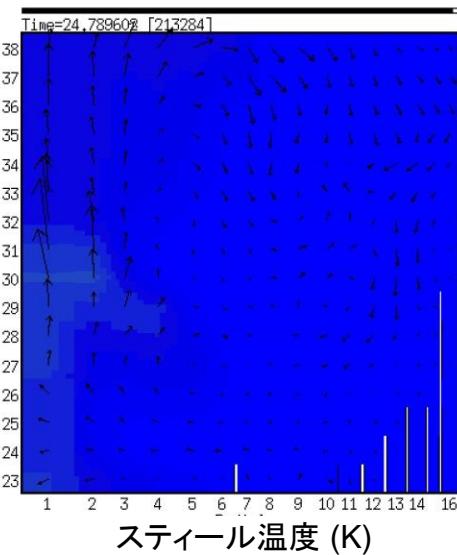
(9)F1



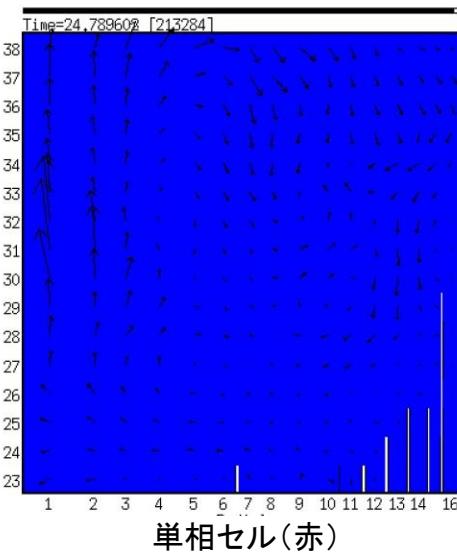
(11)F1



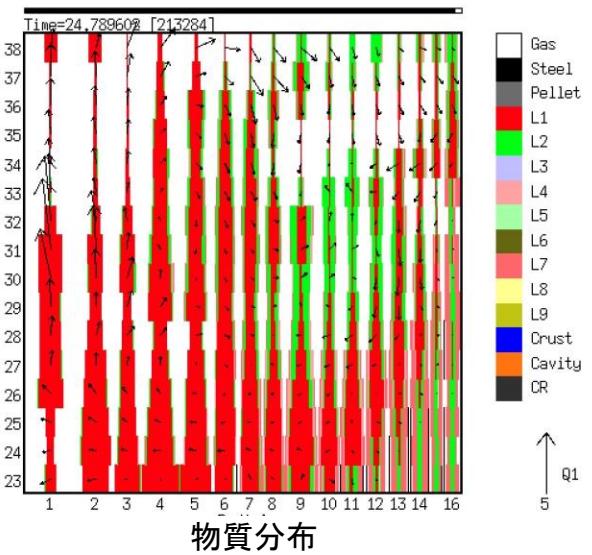
(12)F1



(13)F1



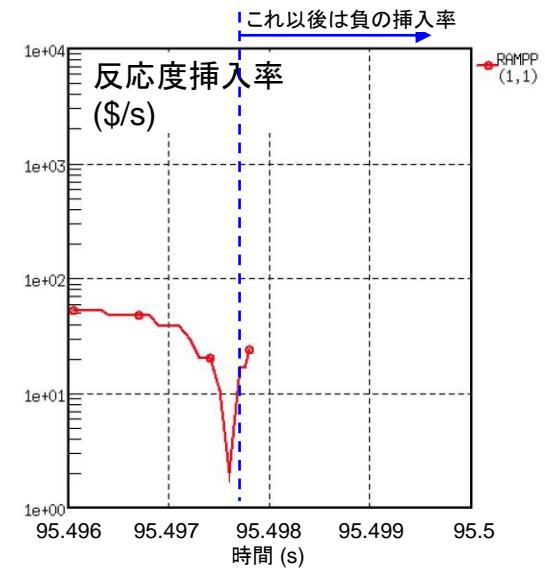
(14)F1



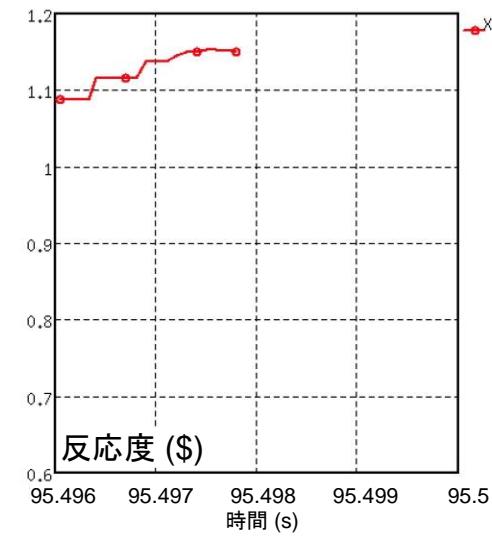
即発臨界の支配要因

t=95.4978 (s)

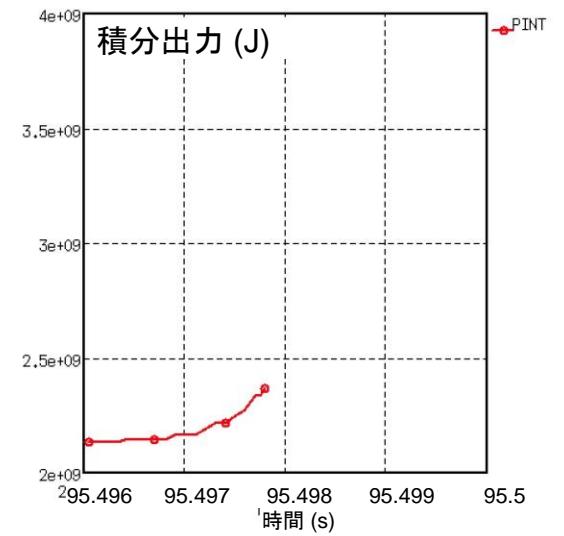
(2)F1



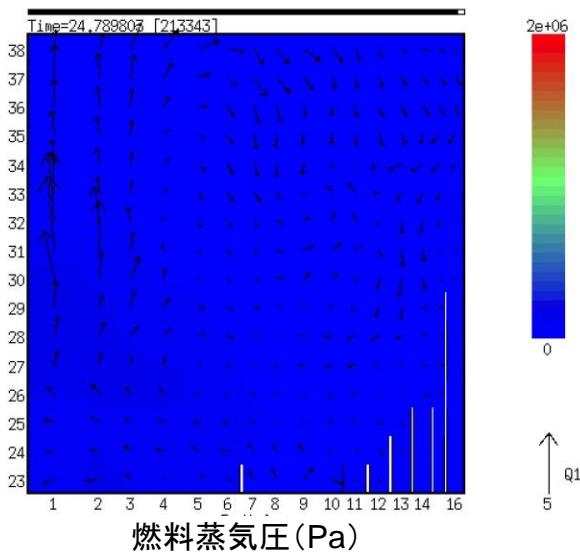
(3)F1



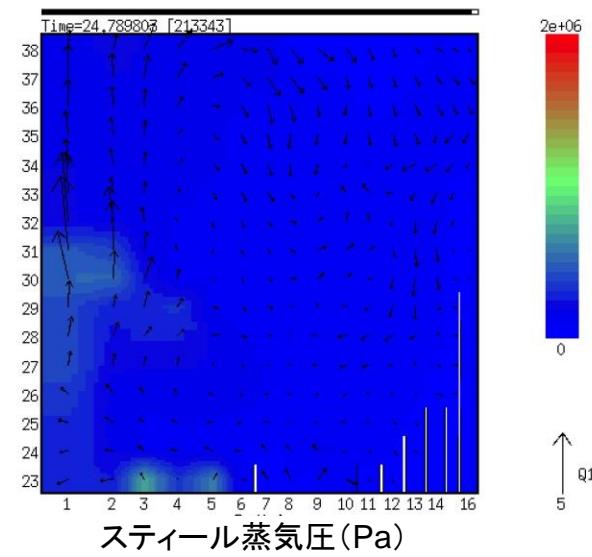
(4)F1



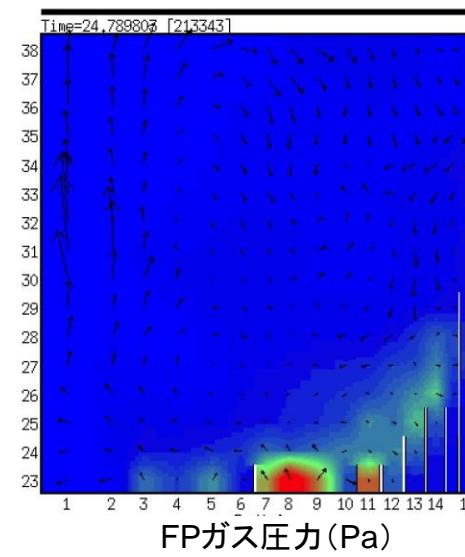
(6)F1



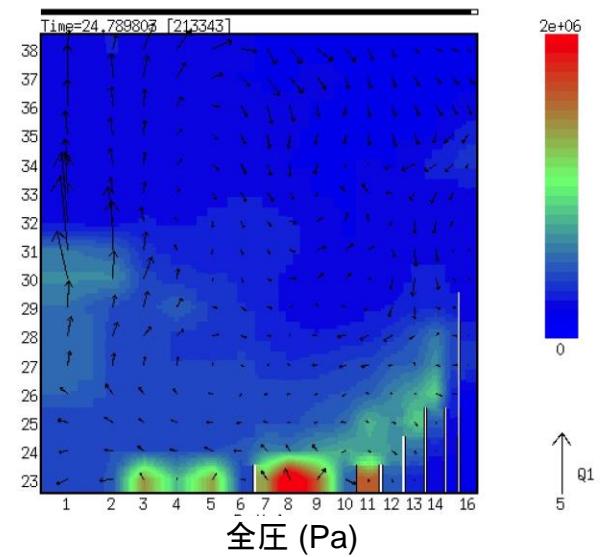
(7)F1



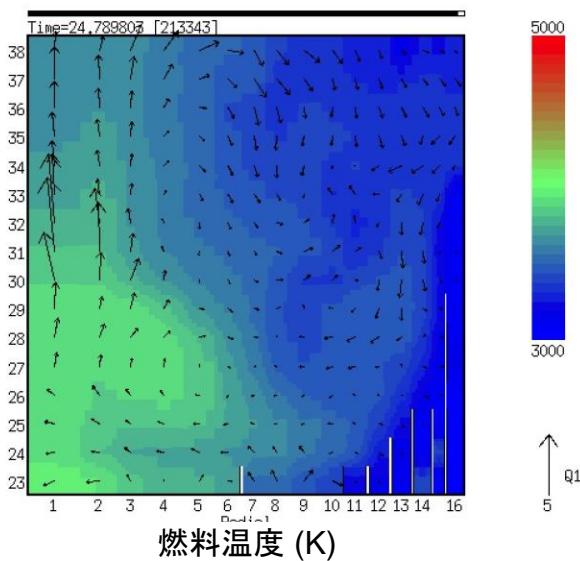
(8)F1



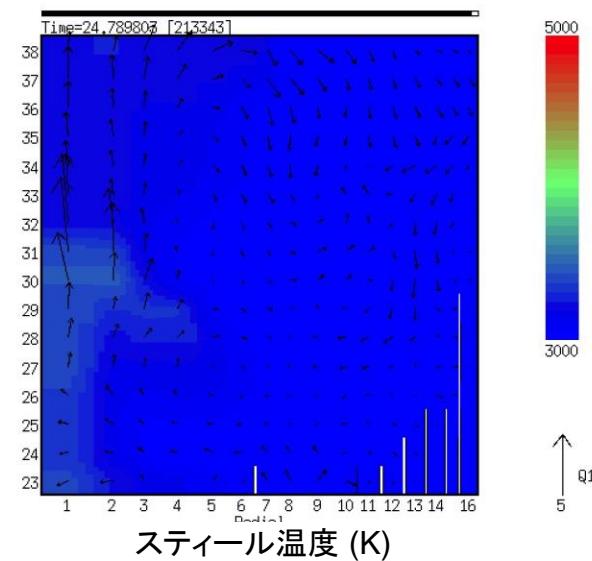
(9)F1



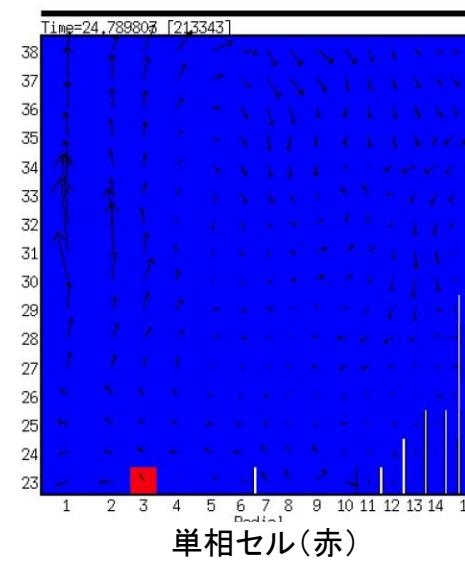
(11)F1



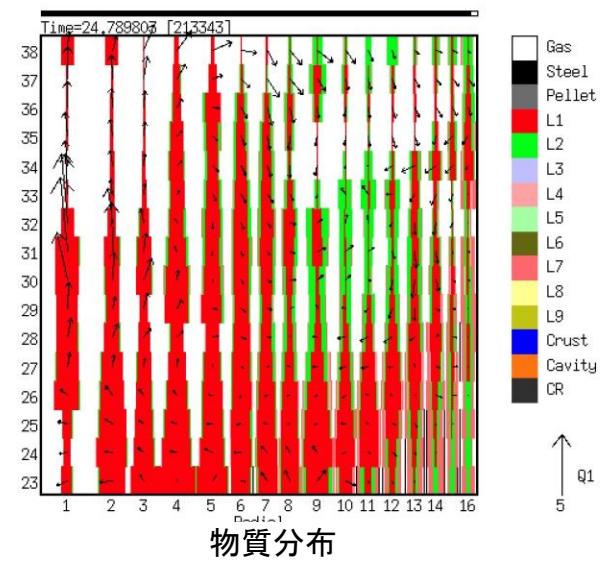
(12)F1



(13)F1



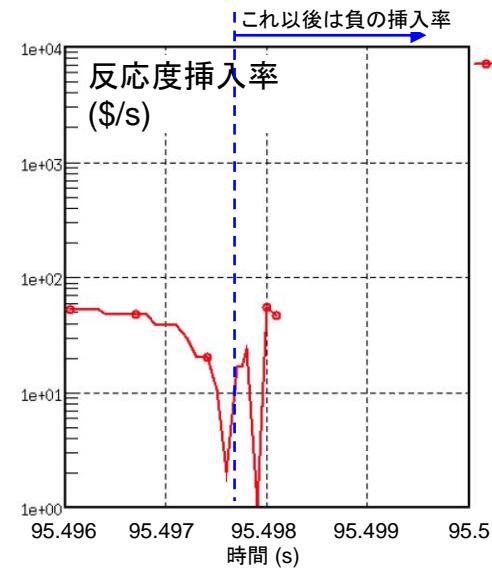
(14)F1



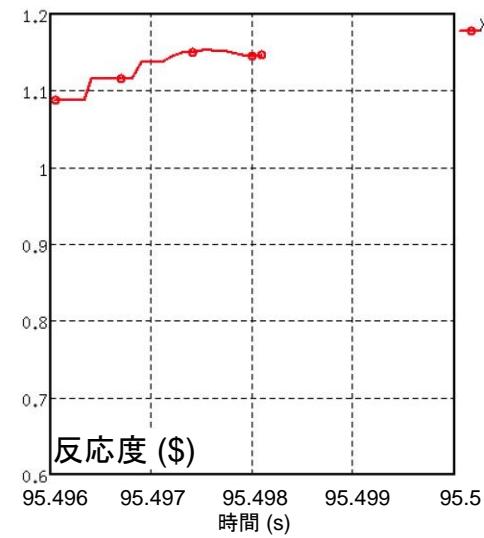
即発臨界の支配要因

t=95.4981 (s)

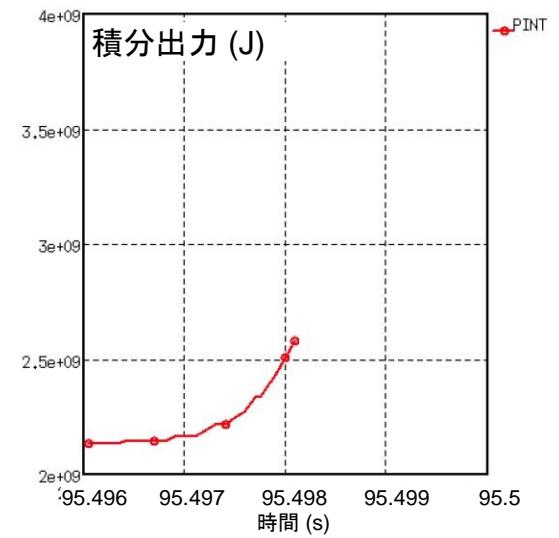
(2)F1



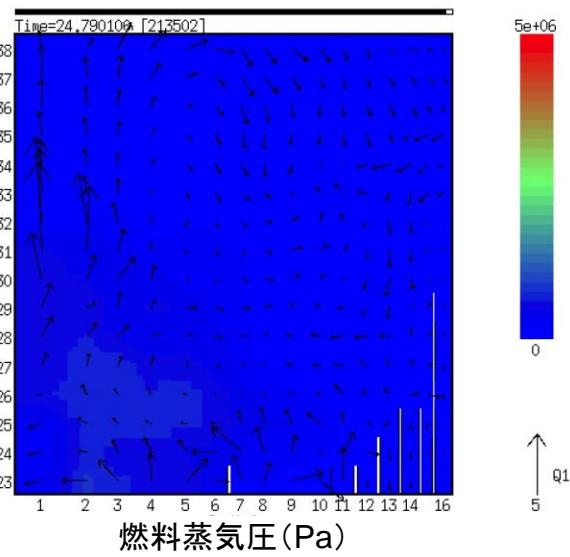
(3)F1



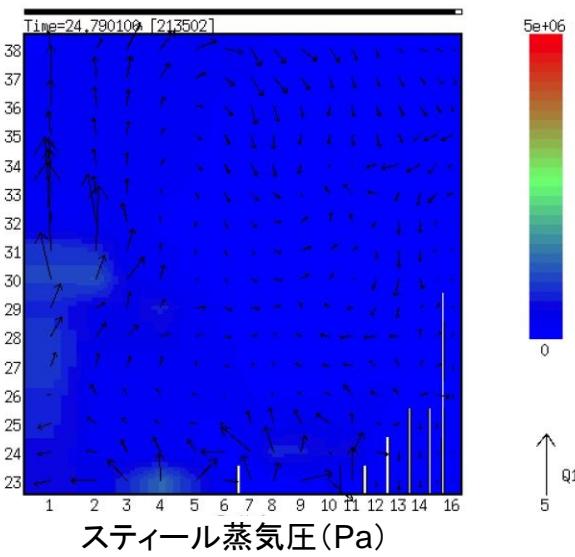
(4)F1



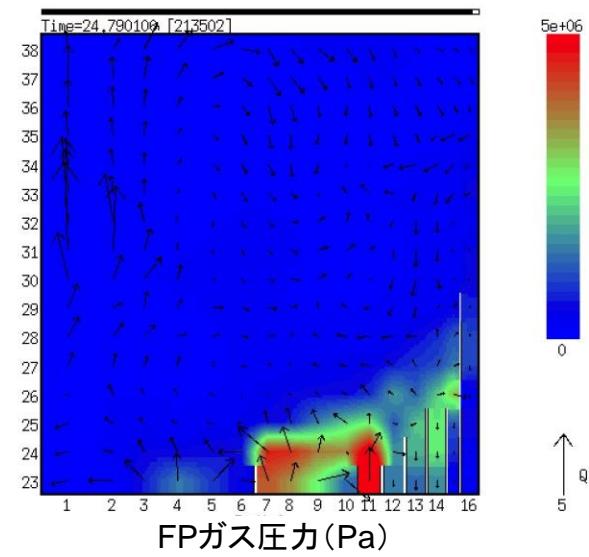
(6)F1



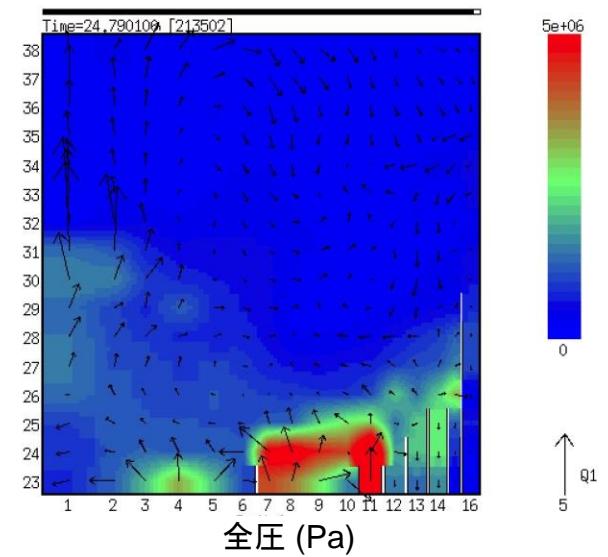
(7)F1



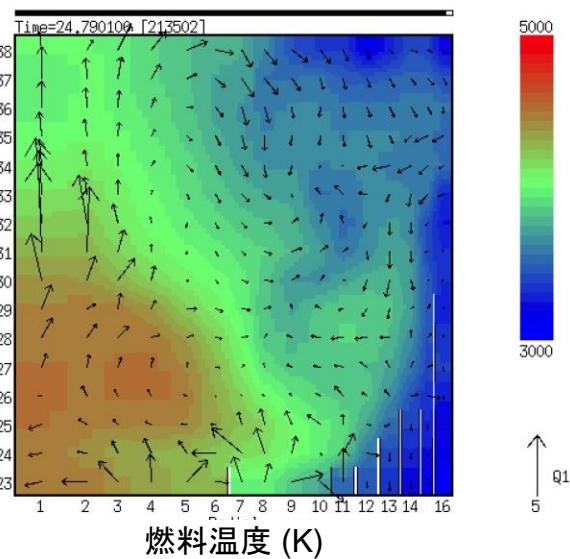
(8)F1



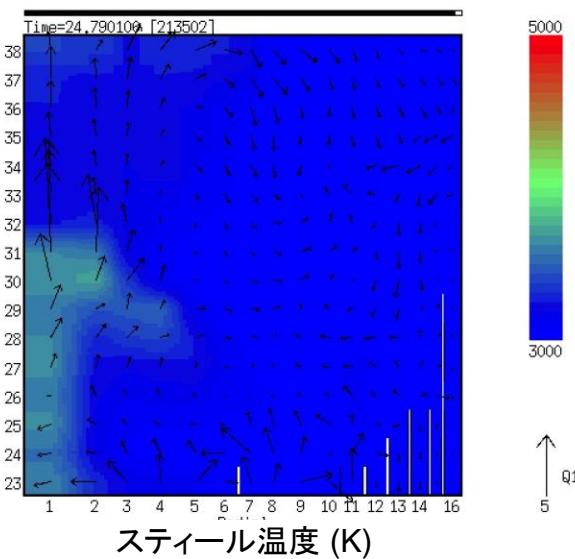
(9)F1



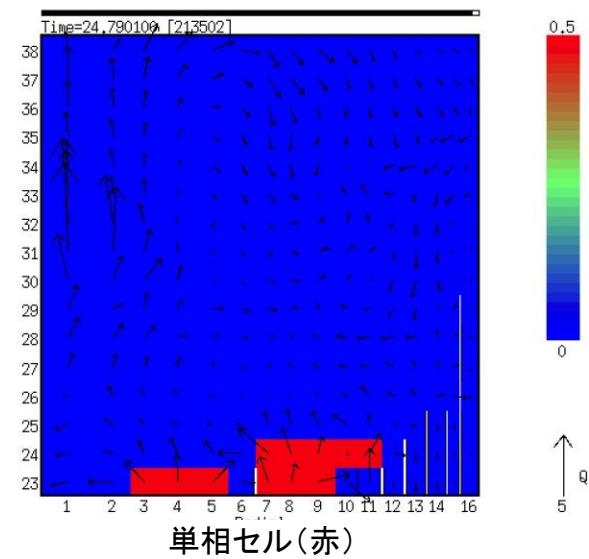
(11)F1



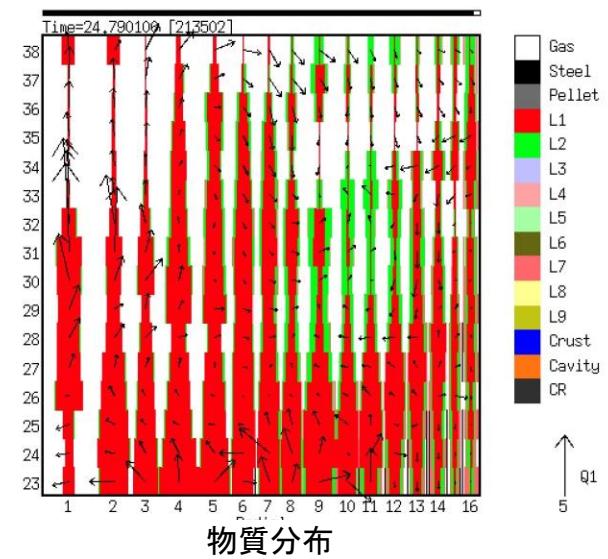
(12)F1



(13)F1



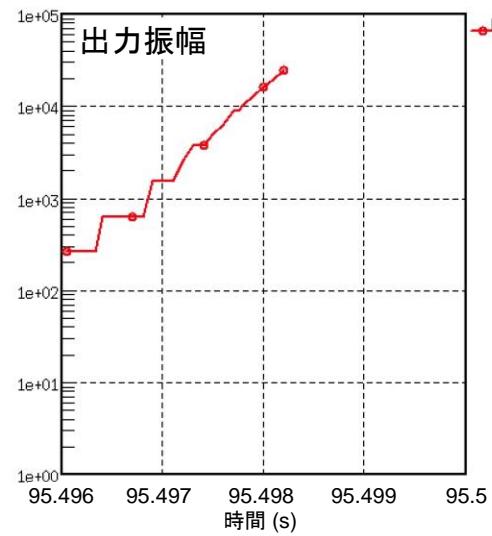
(14)F1



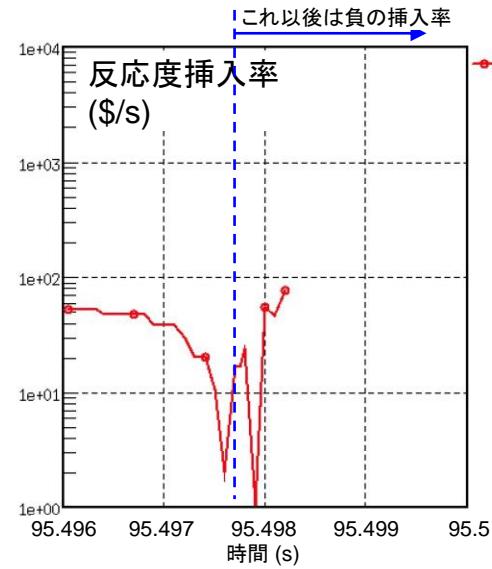
即発臨界の支配要因

t=95.4982 (s)

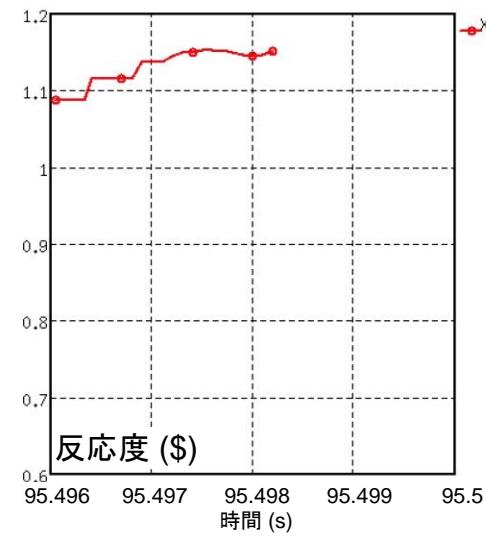
(2)F1



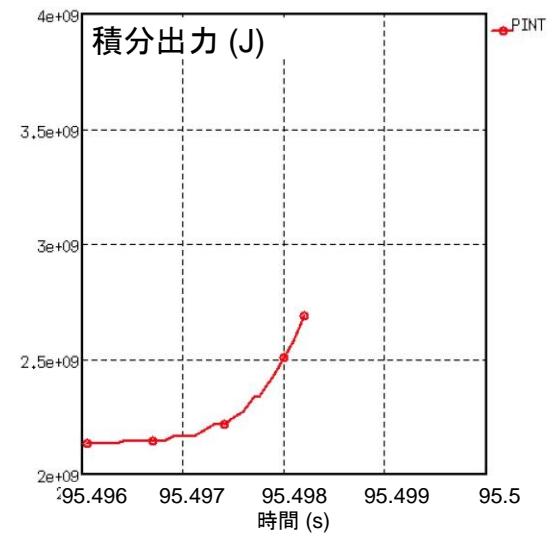
(2)F1



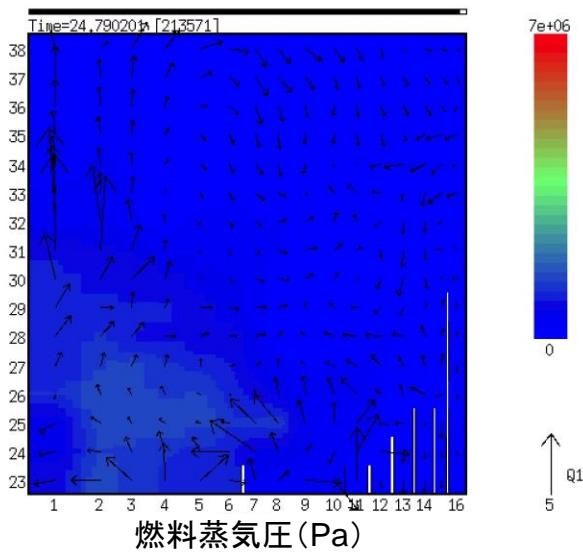
(3)F1



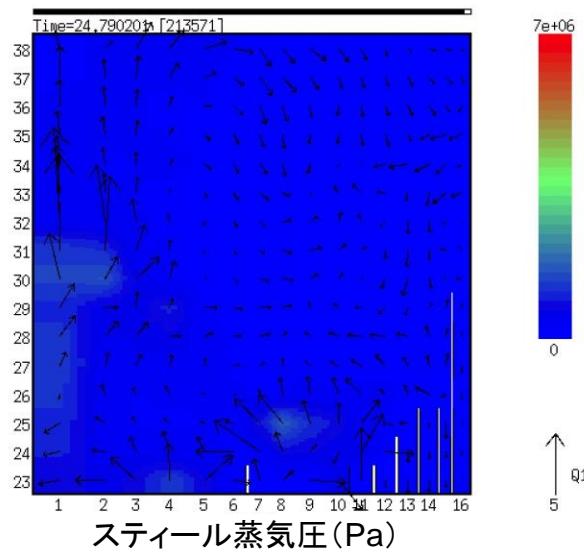
(4)F1



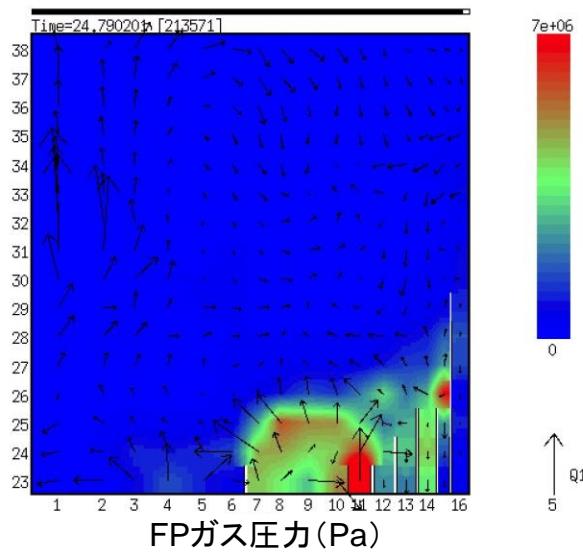
(6)F1



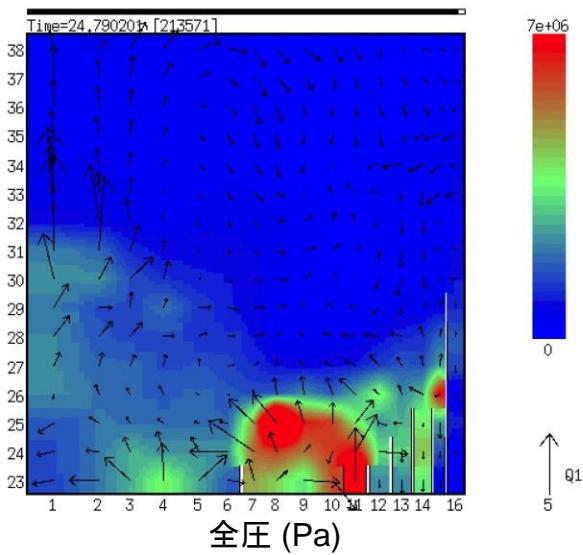
(7)F1



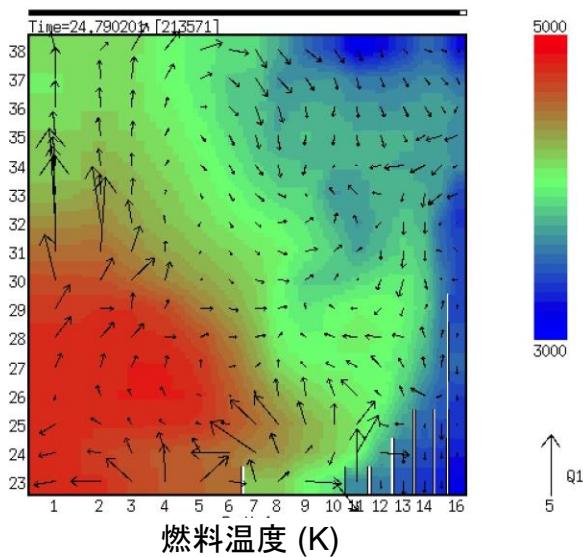
(8)F1



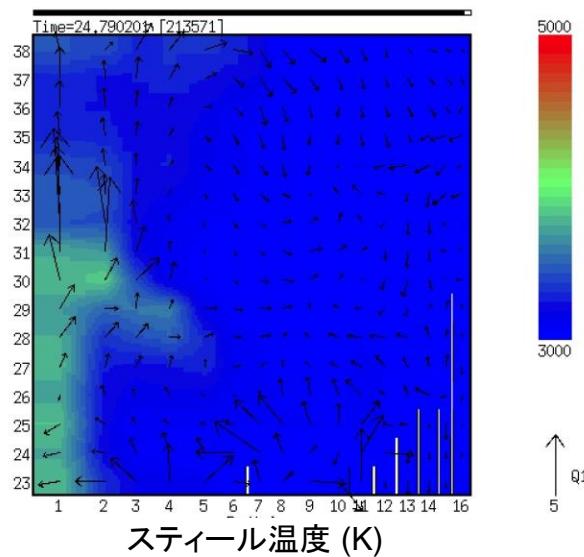
(9)F1



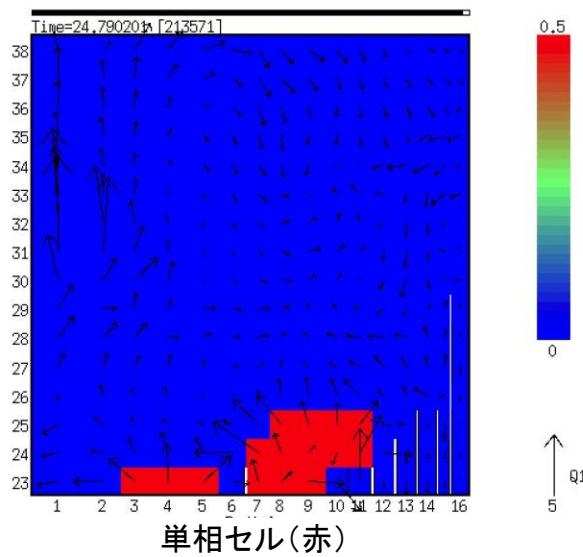
(11)F1



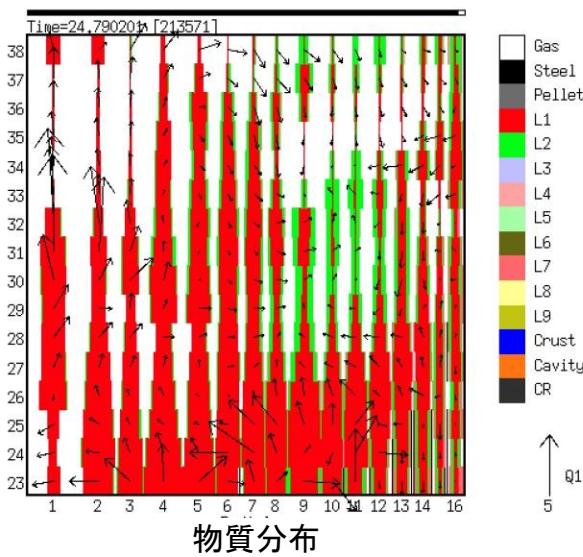
(12)F1



(13)F1



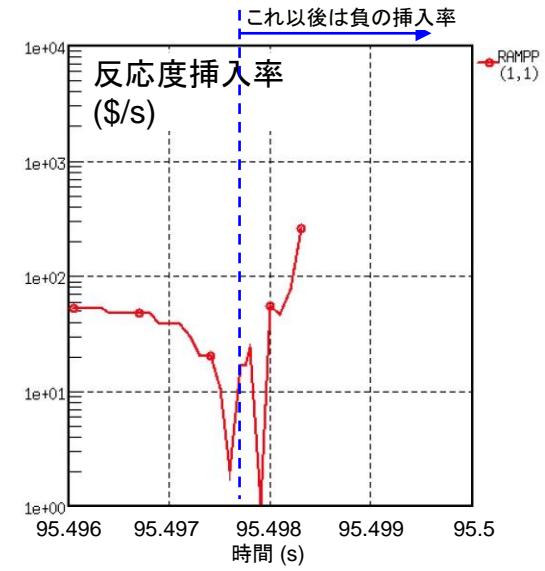
(14)F1



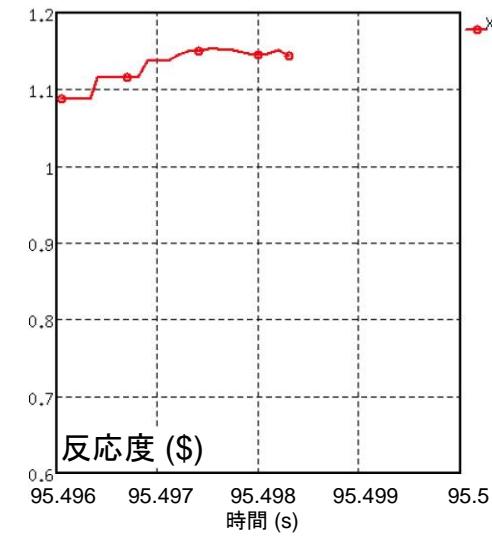
即発臨界の支配要因

t=95.4983 (s)

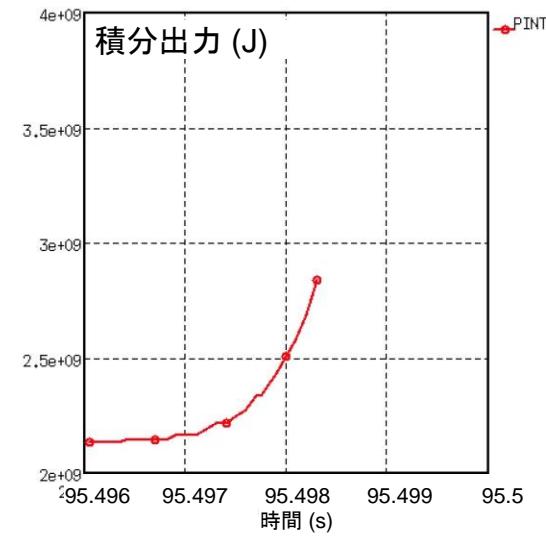
(2)F1



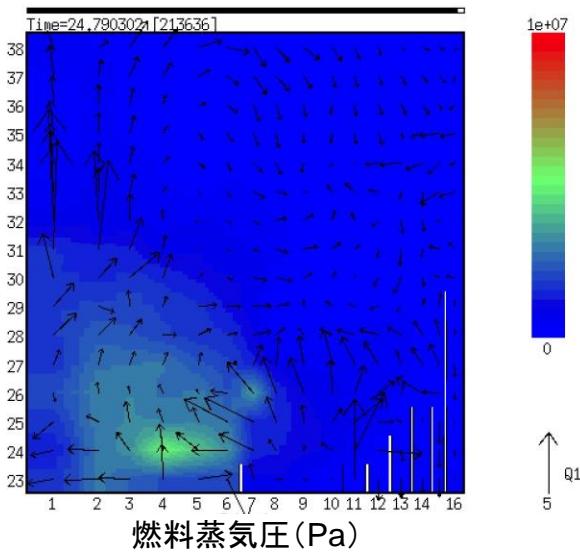
(3)F1



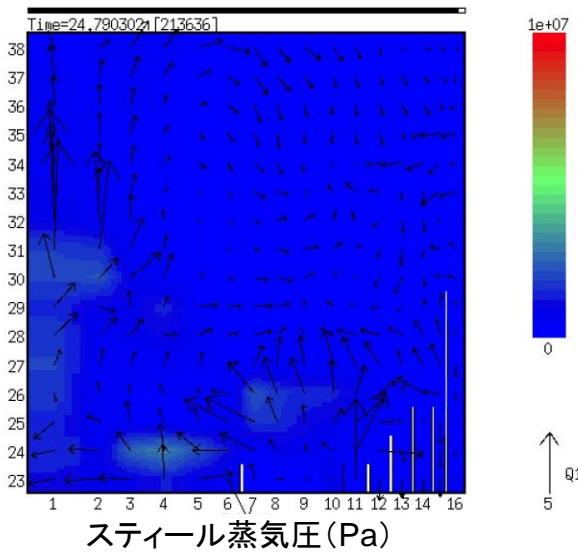
(4)F1



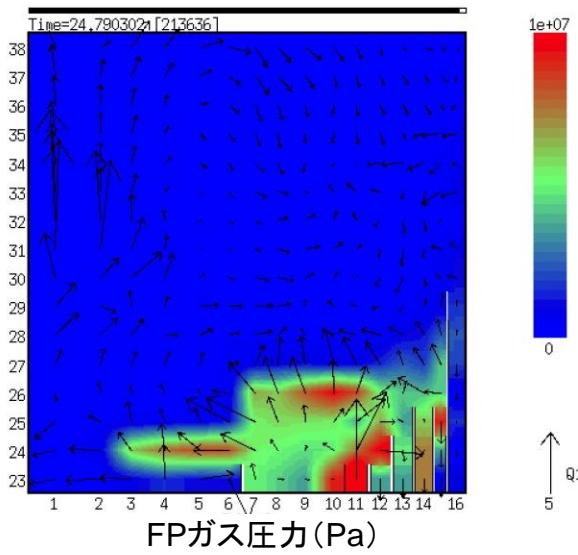
(6)F1



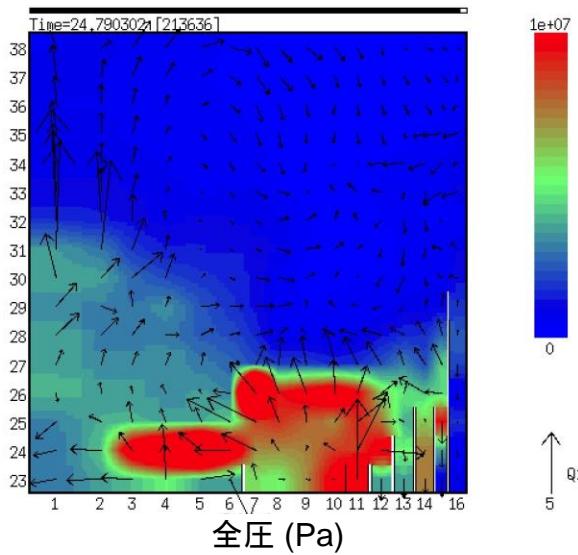
(7)F1



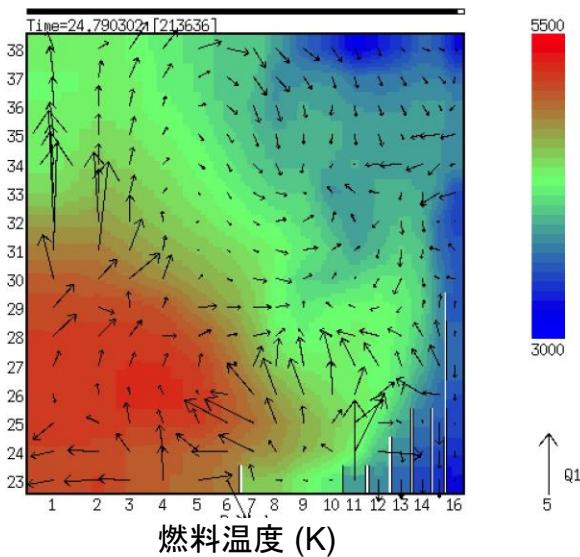
(8)F1



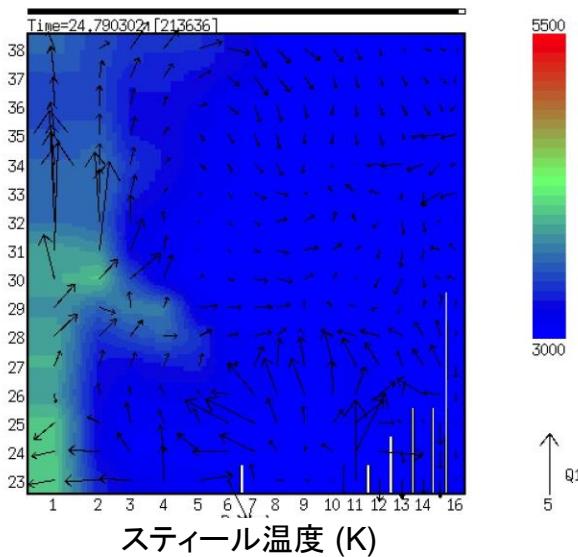
(9)F1



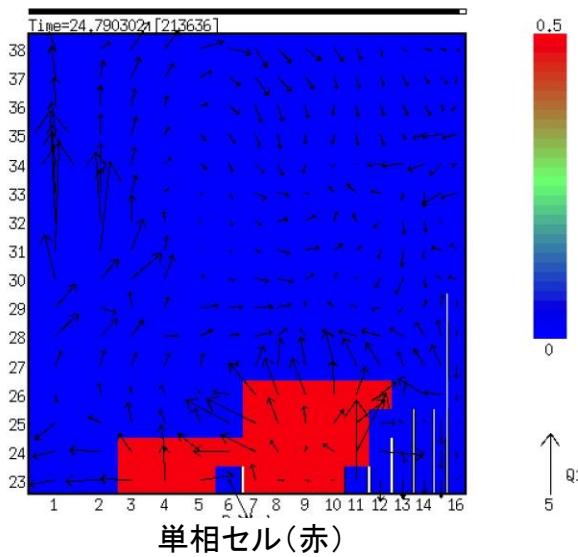
(11)F1



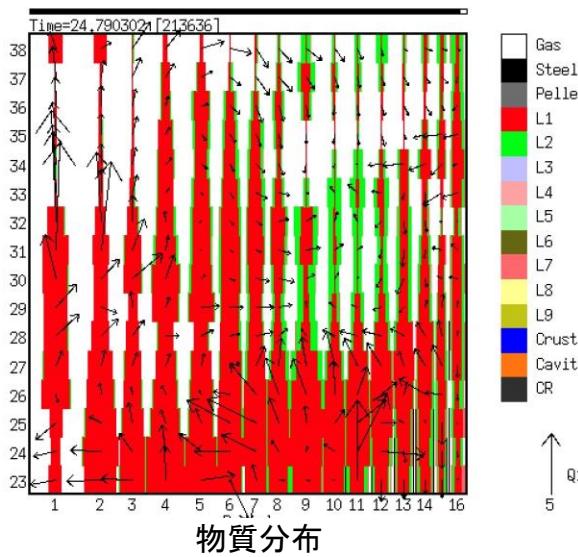
(12)F1



(13)F1



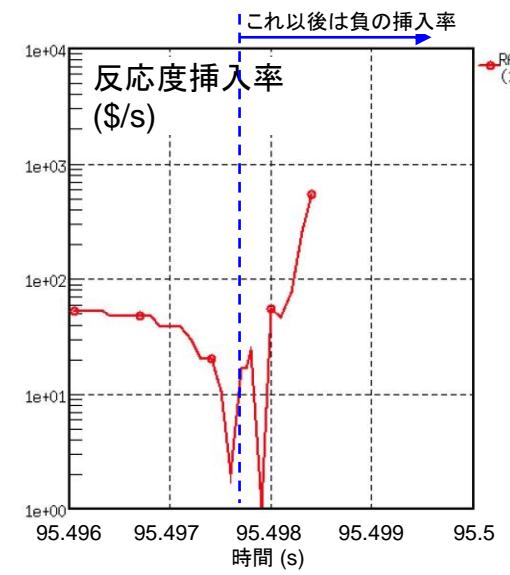
(14)F1



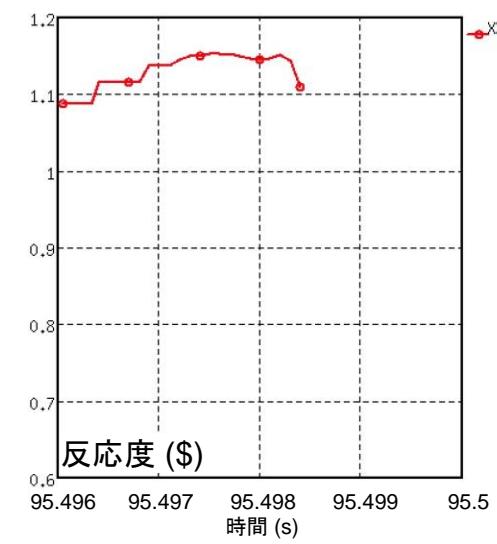
即発臨界の支配要因

t=95.4984 (s)

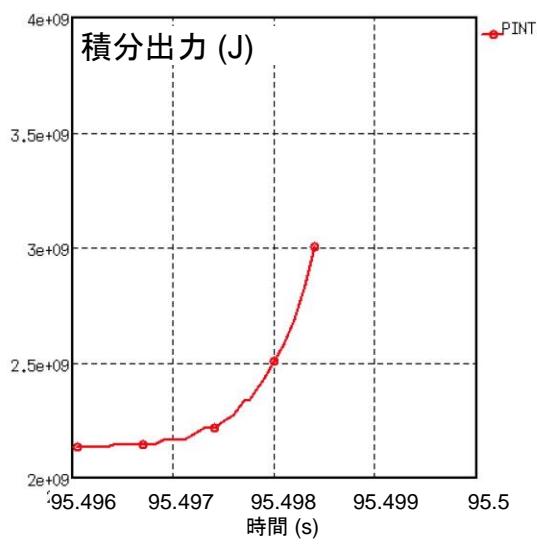
(2)F1



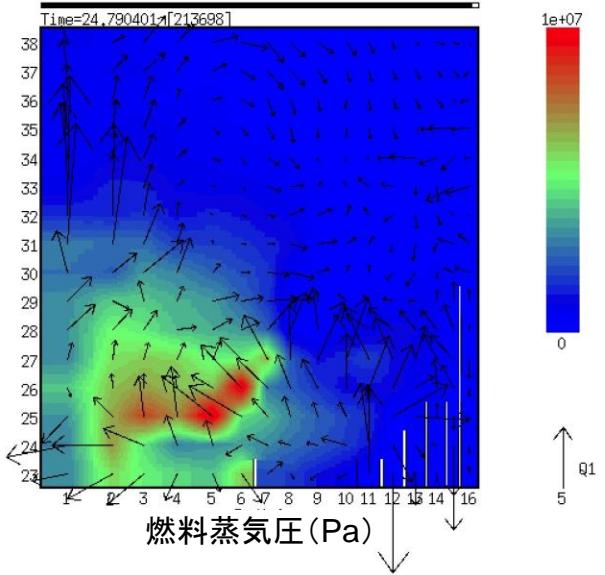
(3)F1



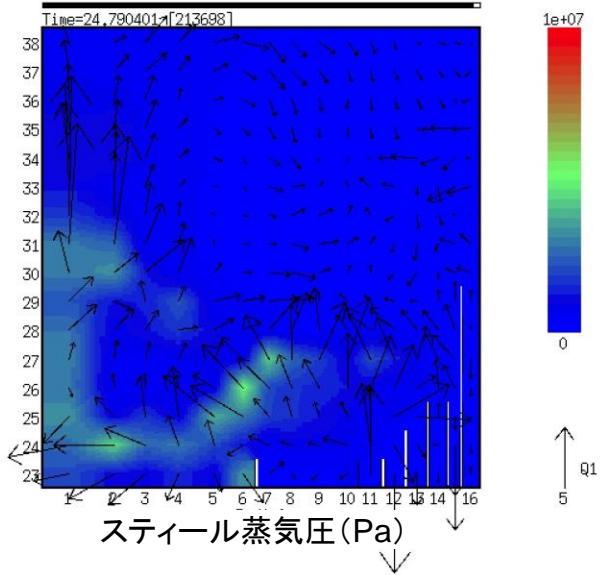
(4)F1



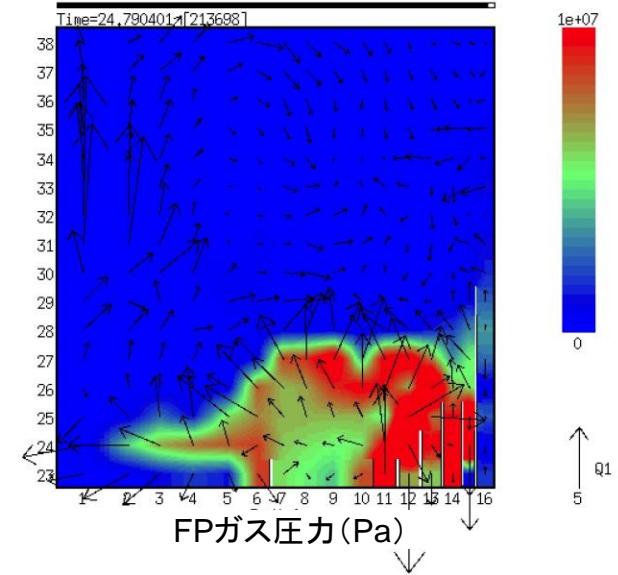
(6)F1



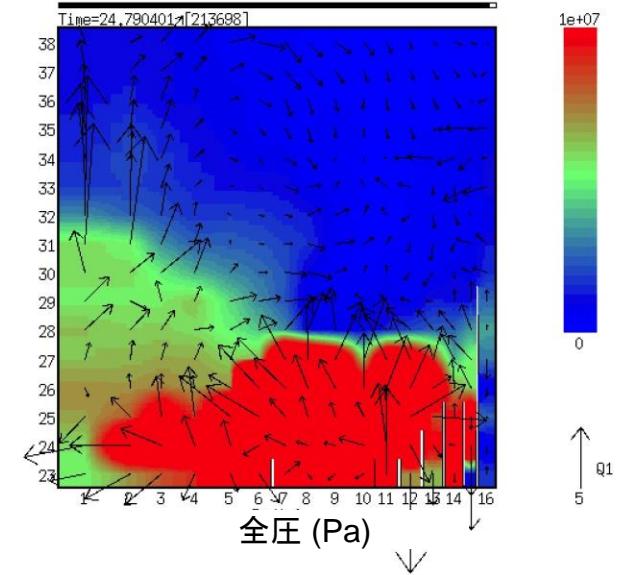
(7)F1



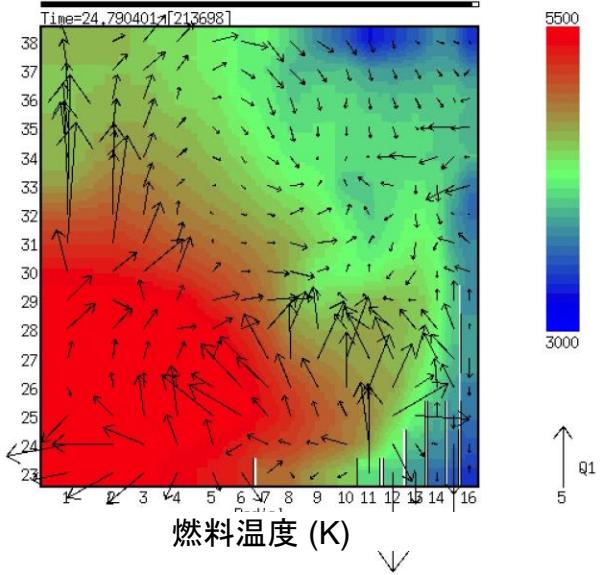
(8)F1



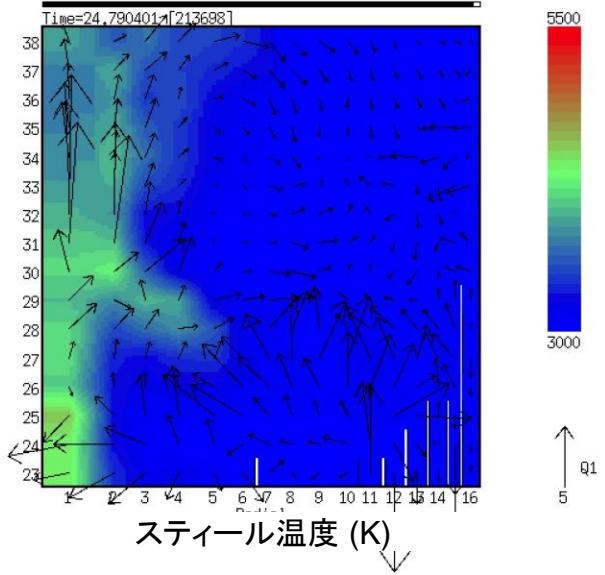
(9)F1



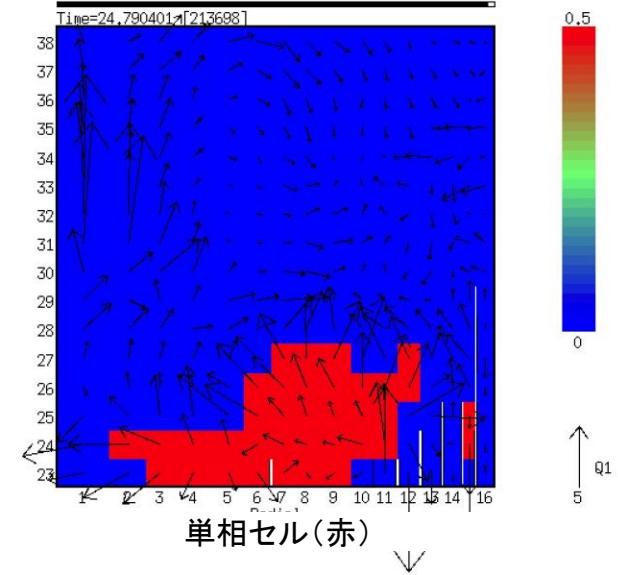
(11)F1



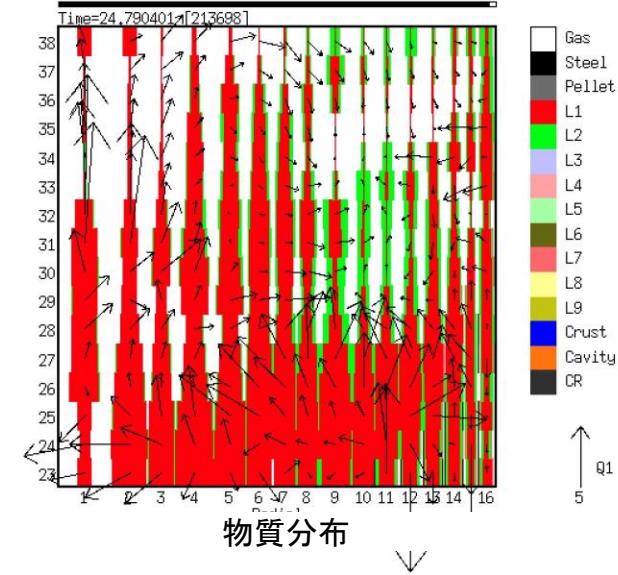
(12)F1



(13)F1



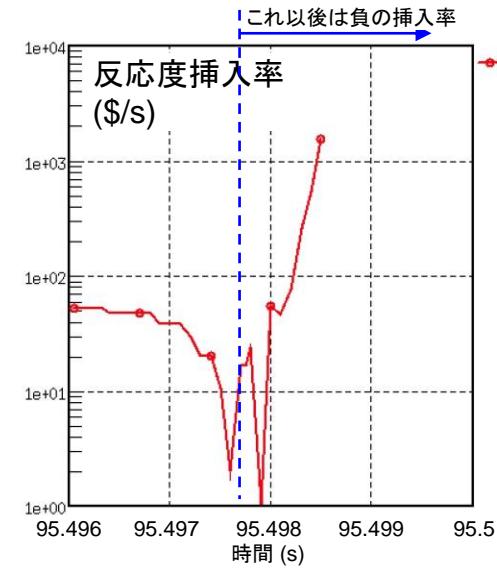
(14)F1



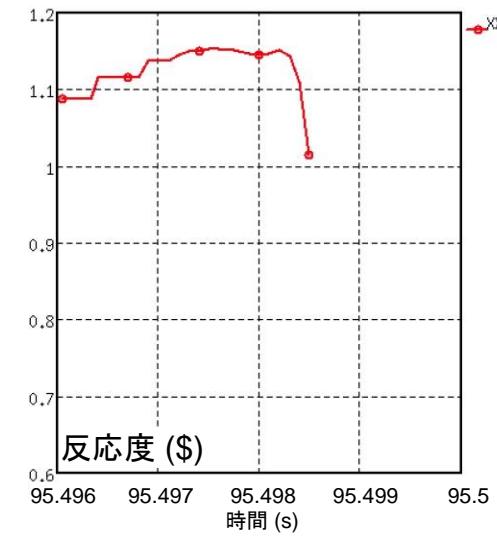
即発臨界の支配要因

t=95.4985 (s)

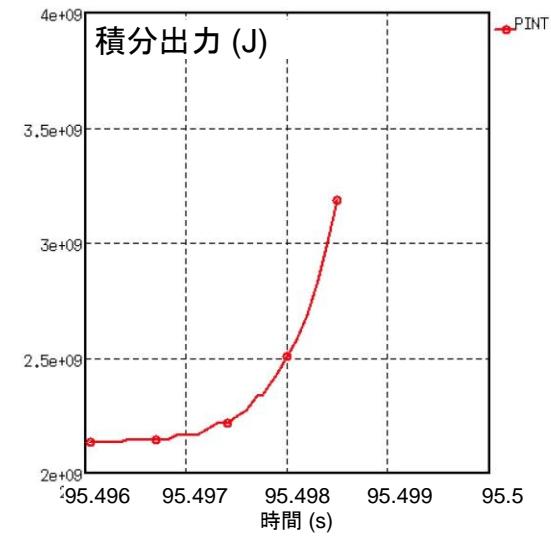
(2)F1



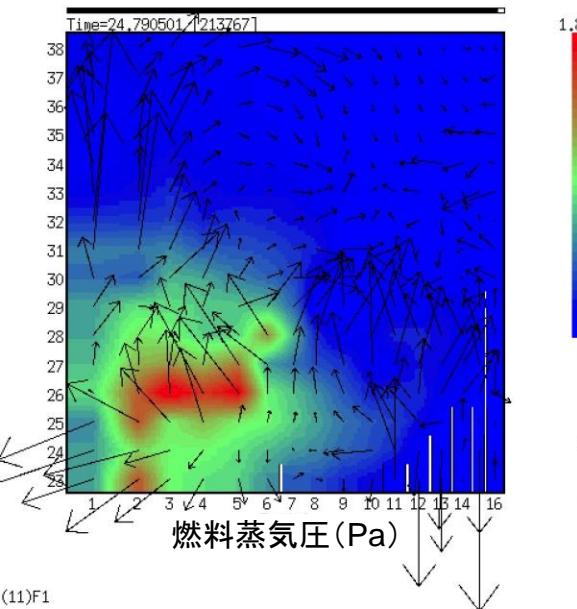
(3)F1



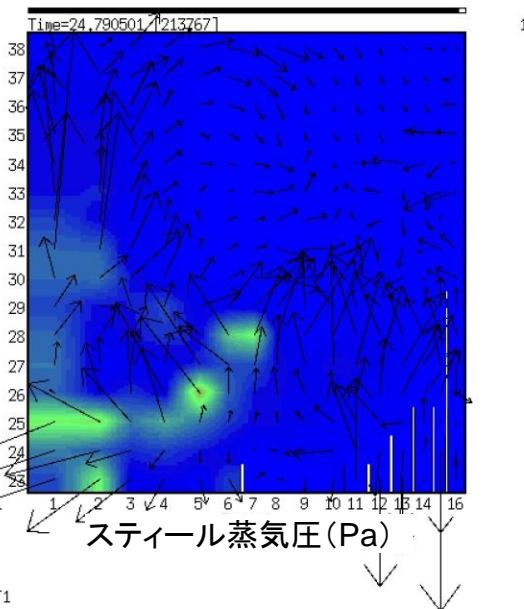
(4)F1



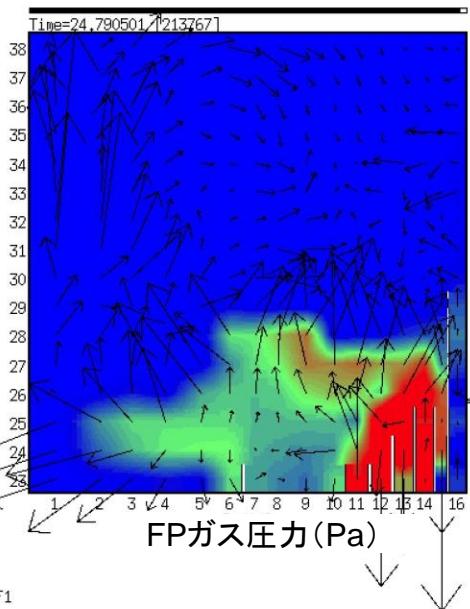
(6)F1



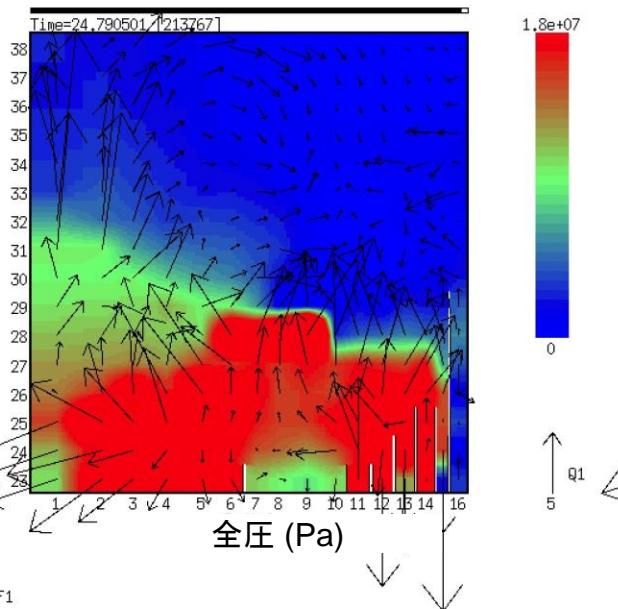
(7)F1



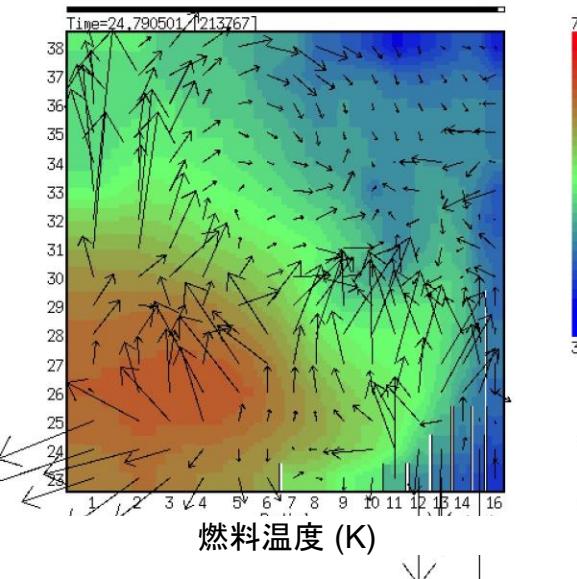
(8)F1



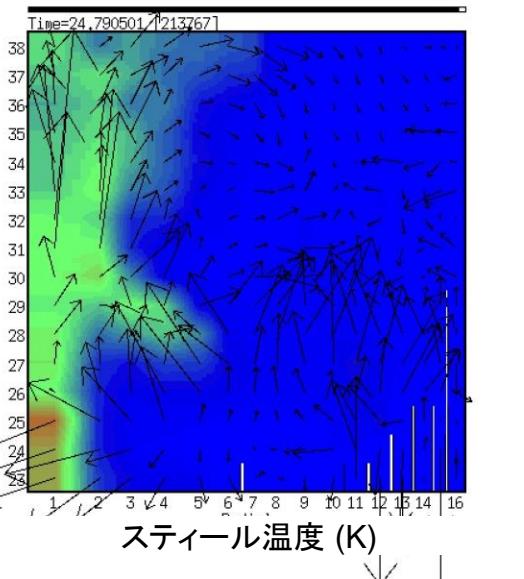
(9)F1



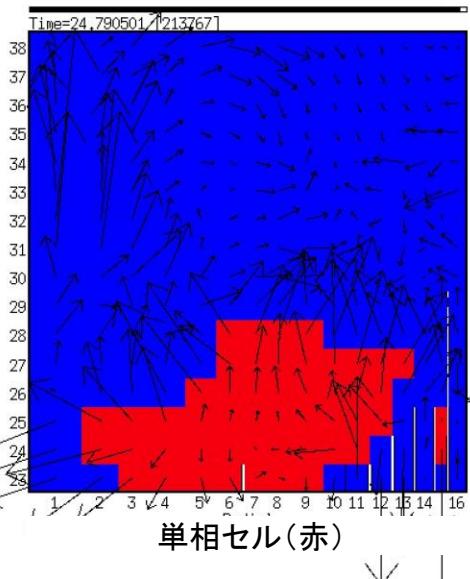
(11)F1



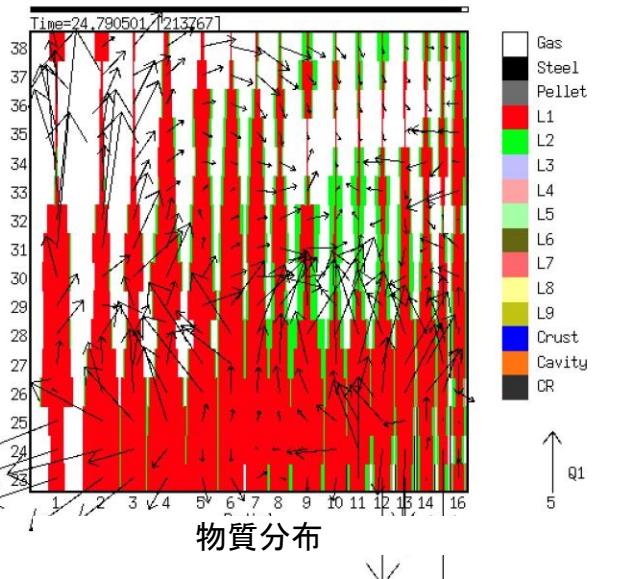
(12)F1



(13)F1



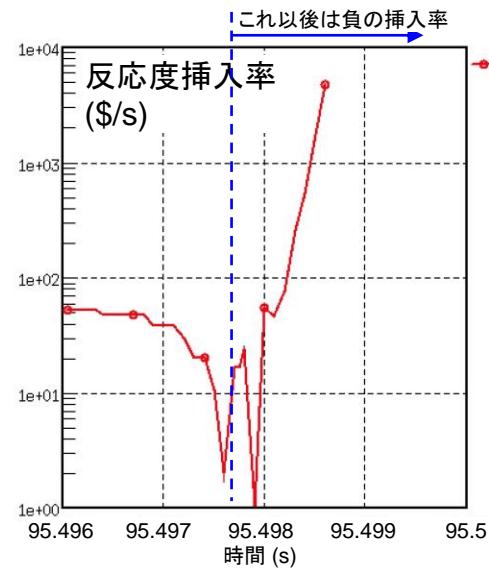
(14)F1



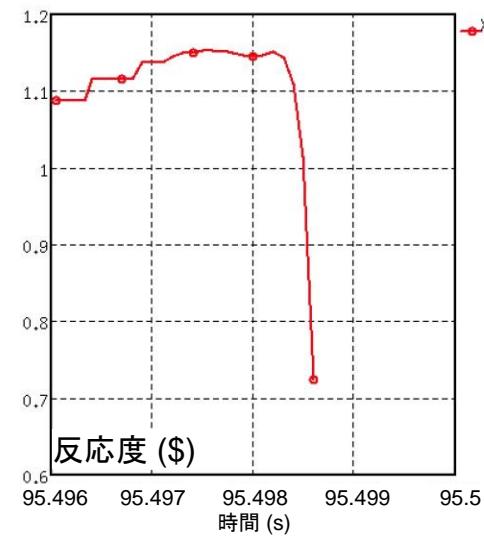
即発臨界の支配要因

t=95.4986 (s)

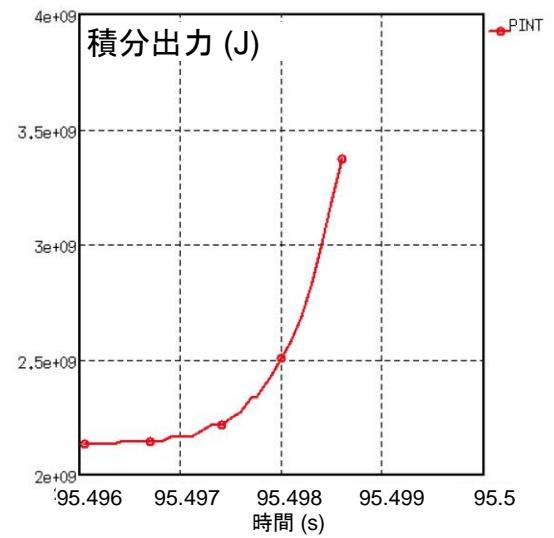
(2)F1



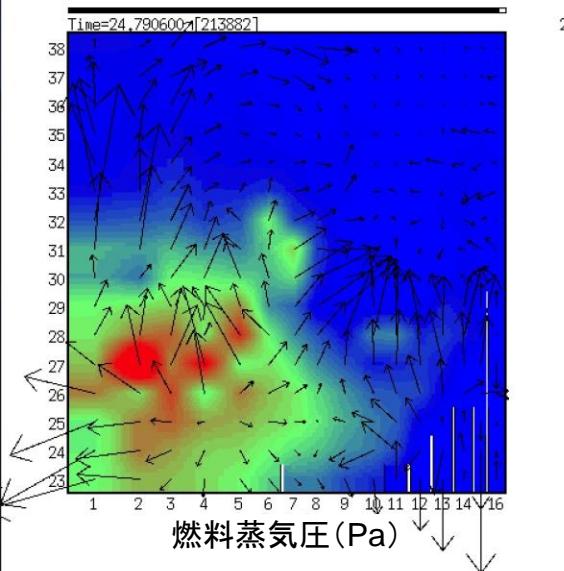
(3)F1



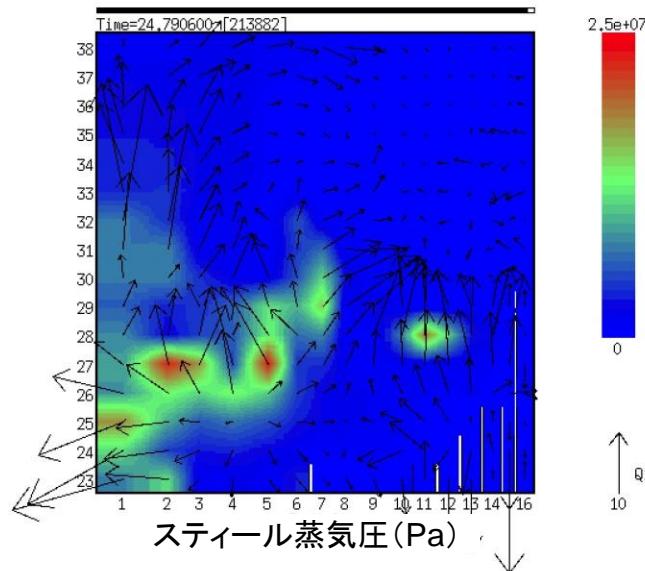
(4)F1



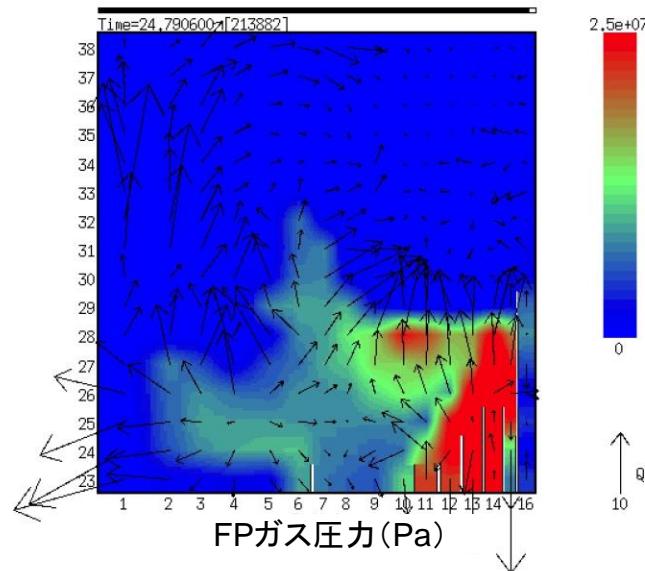
(6)F1



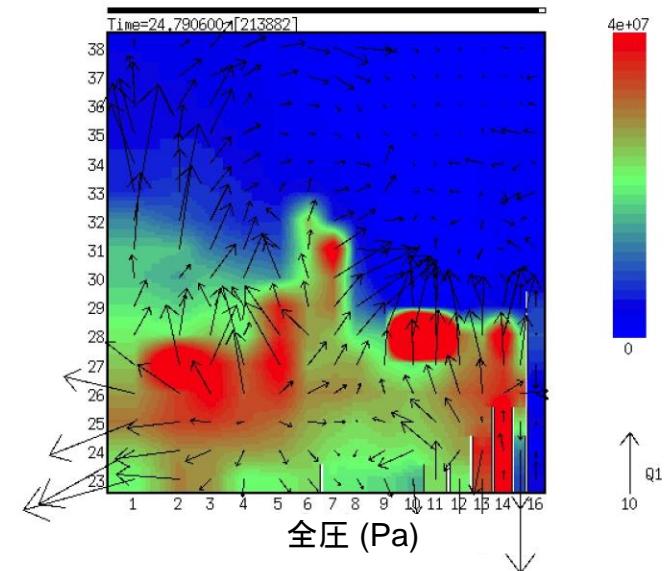
(7)F1



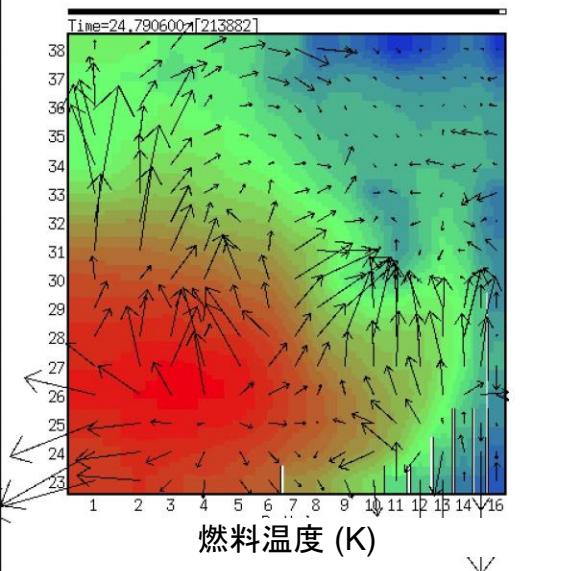
(8)F1



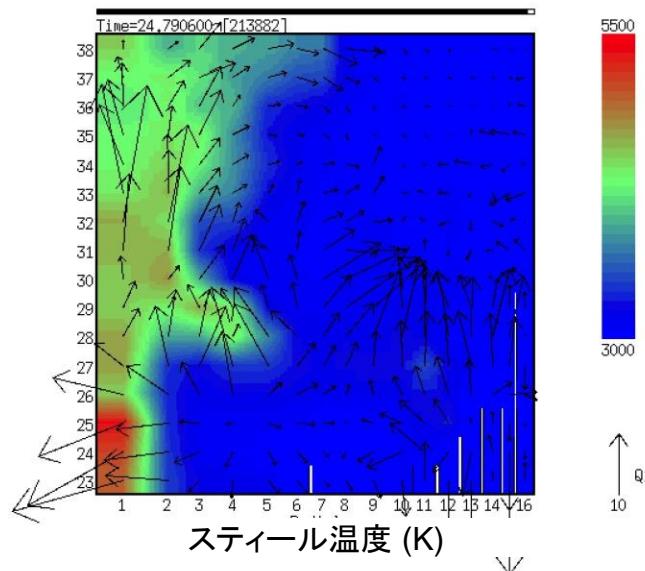
(9)F1



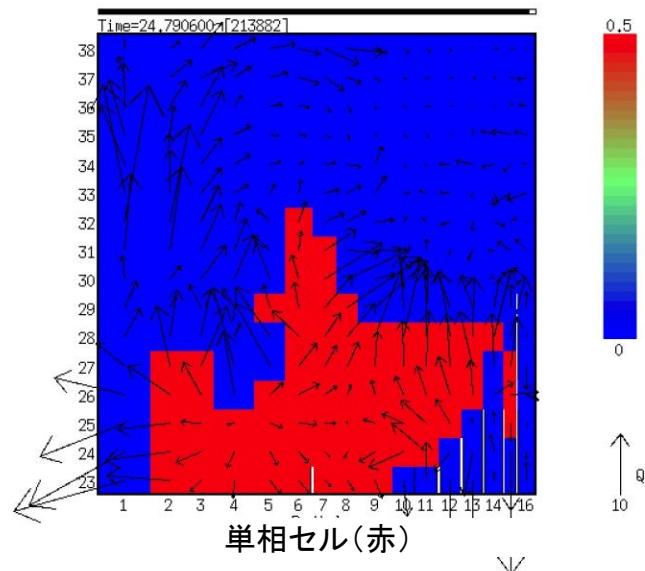
(11)F1



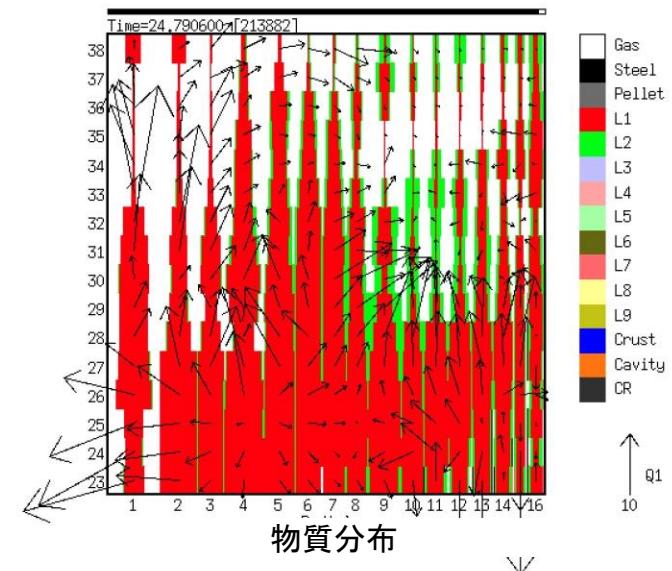
(12)F1



(13)F1



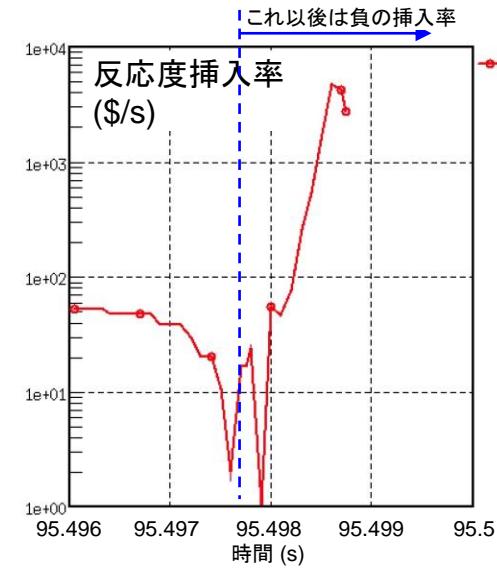
(14)F1



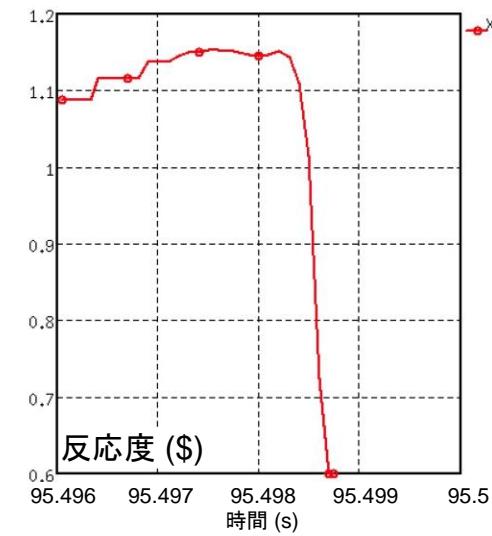
即発臨界の支配要因

t=95.4987 (s)

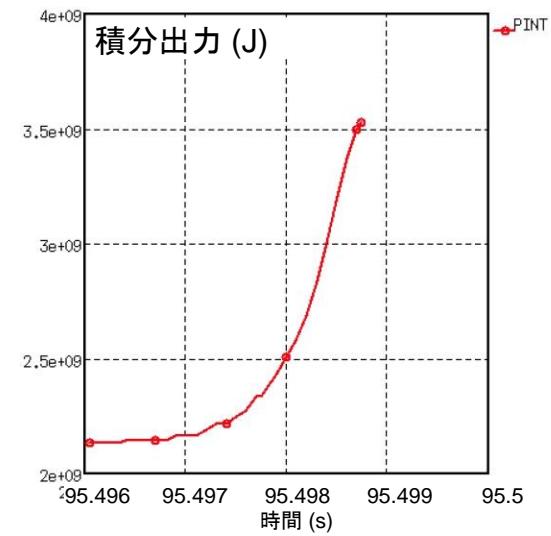
(2)F1



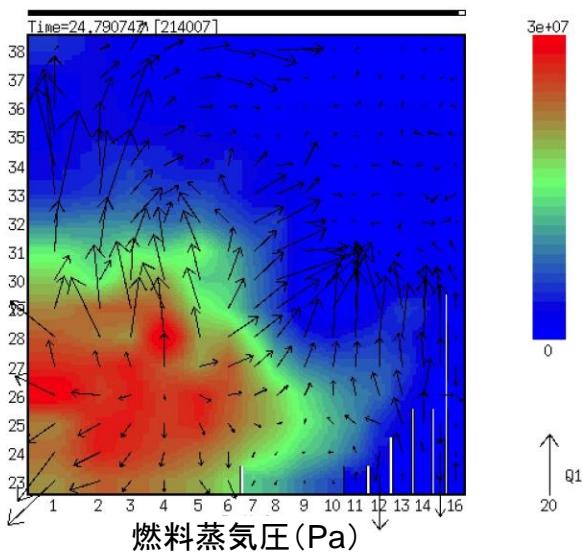
(3)F1



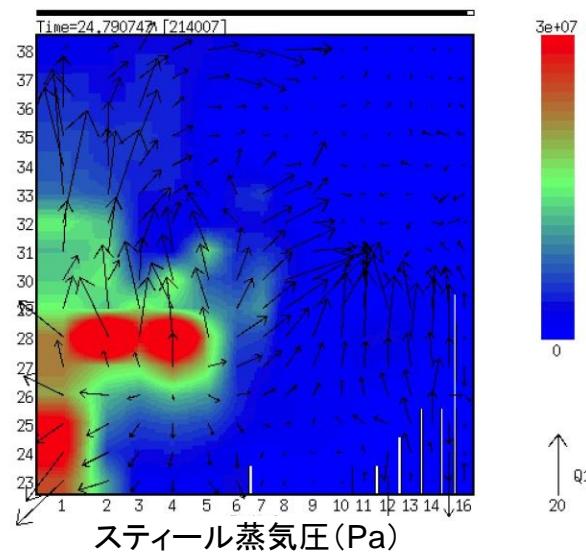
(4)F1



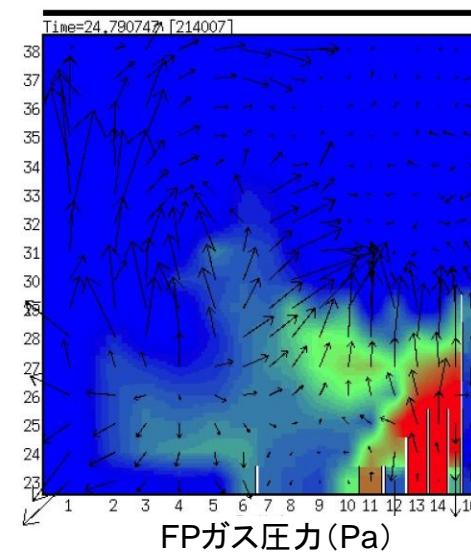
(6)F1



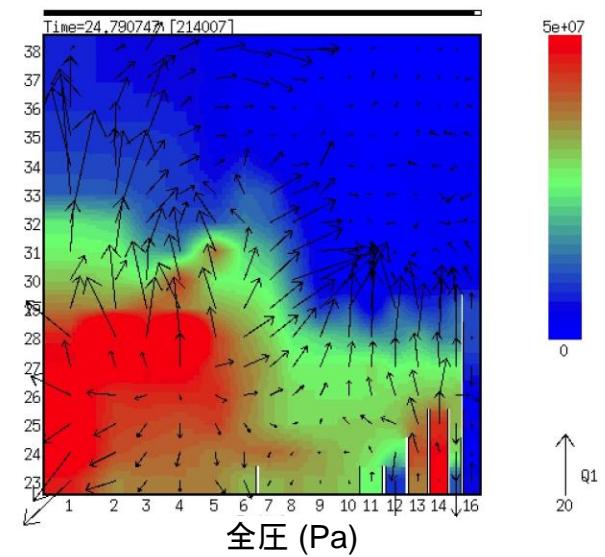
(7)F1



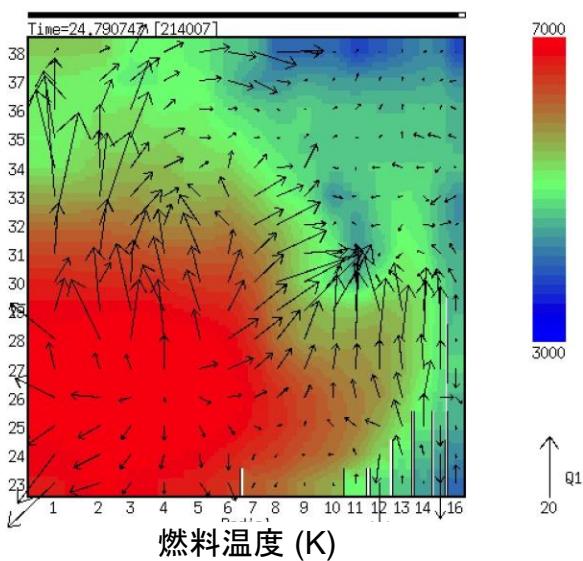
(8)F1



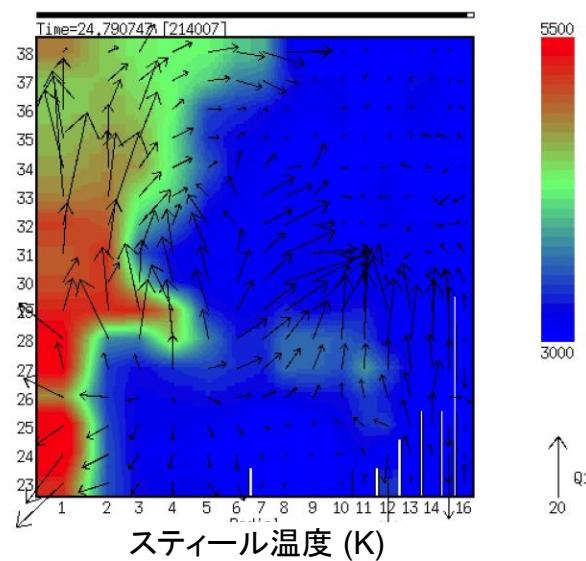
(9)F1



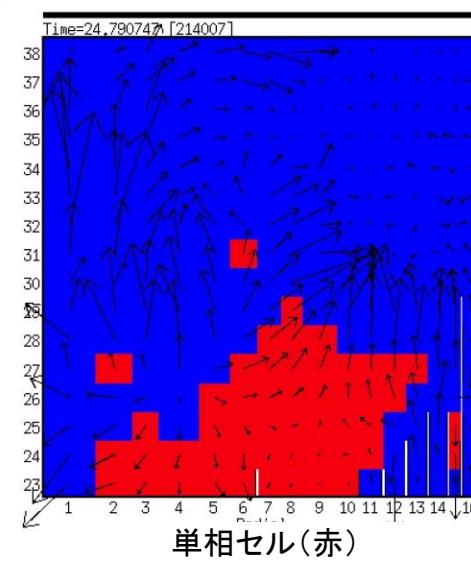
(11)F1



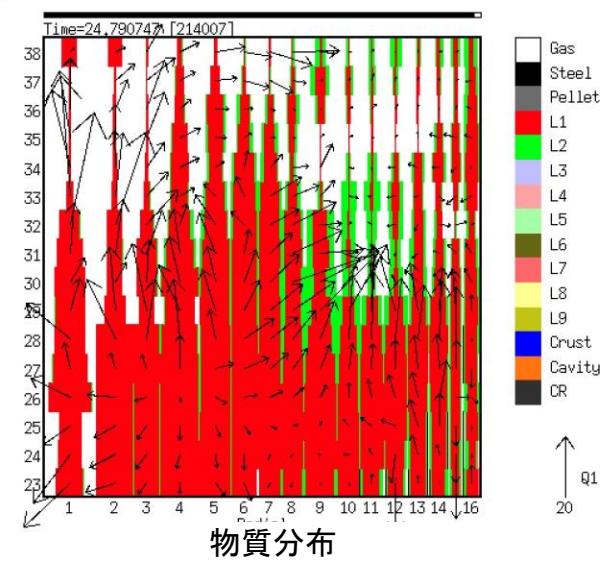
(12)F1



(13)F1



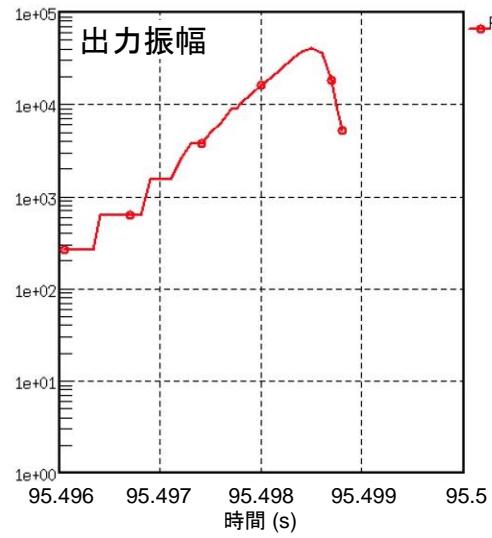
(14)F1



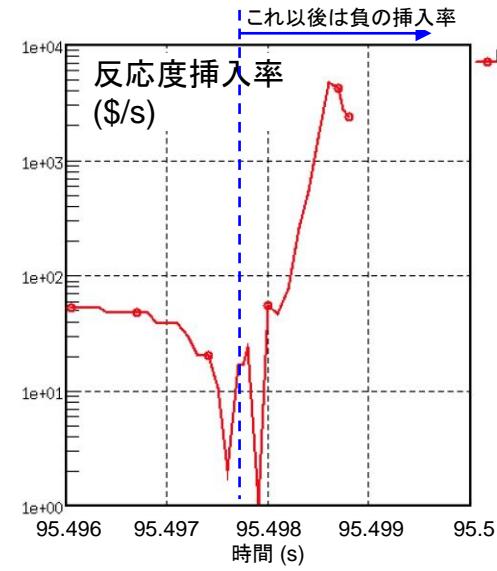
即発臨界の支配要因

t=95.4988 (s)

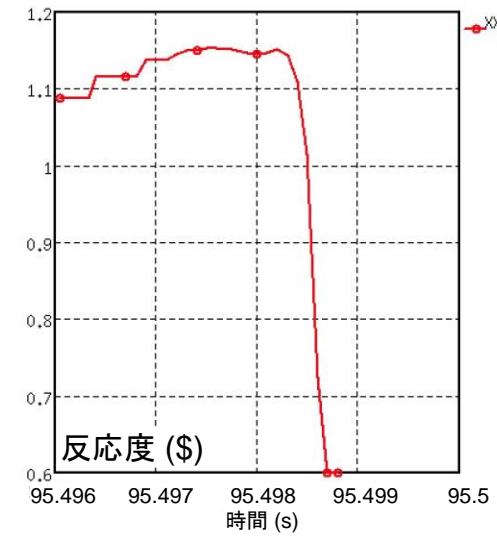
(2)F1



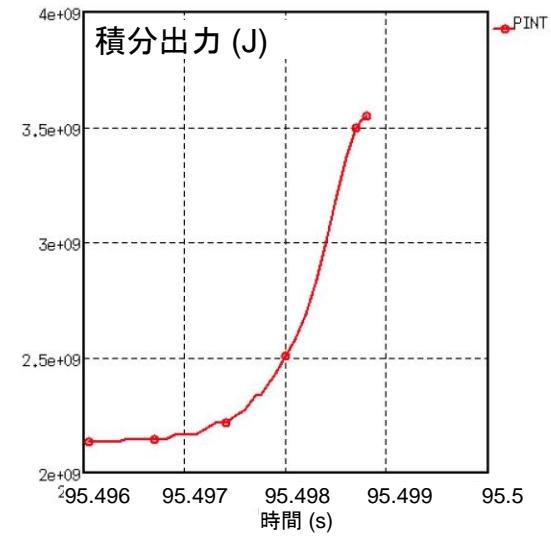
(3)F1



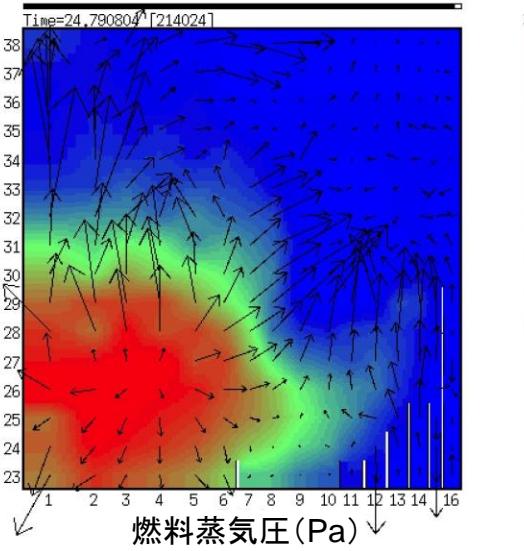
(3)F1



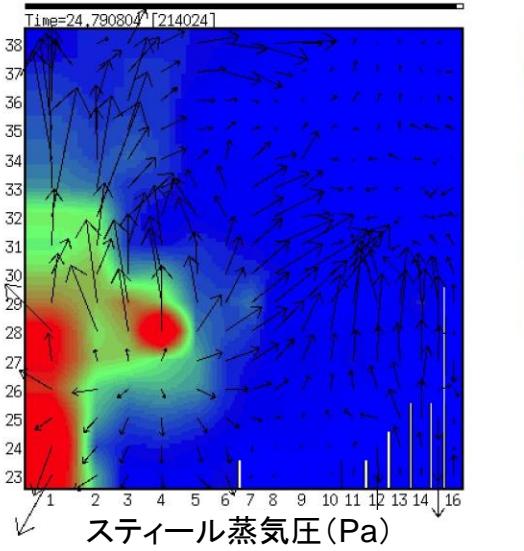
(4)F1



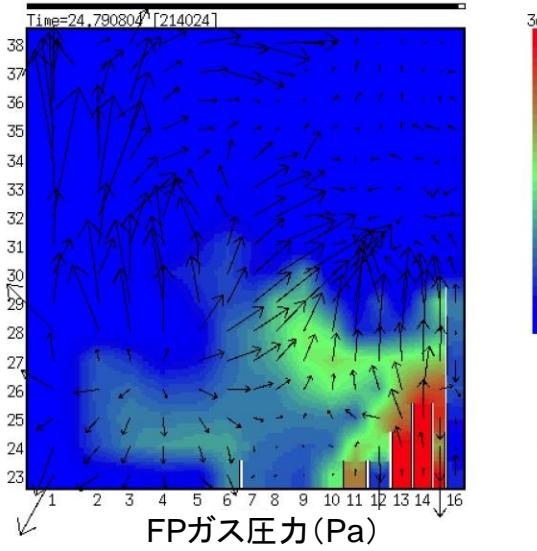
(6)F1



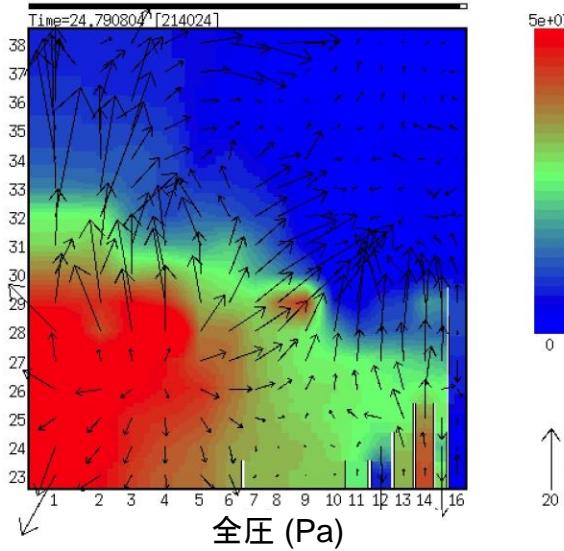
(7)F1



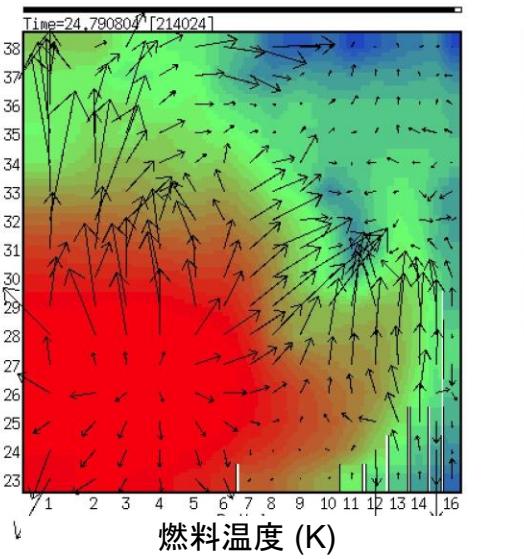
(8)F1



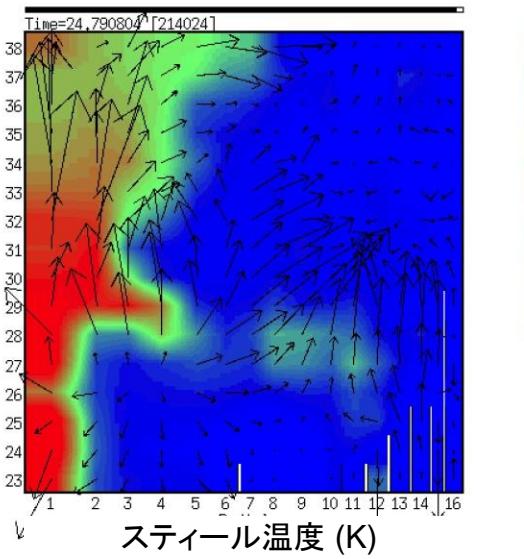
(9)F1



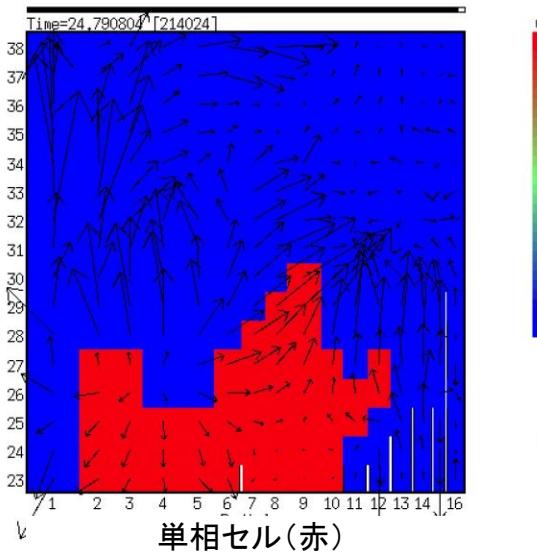
(11)F1



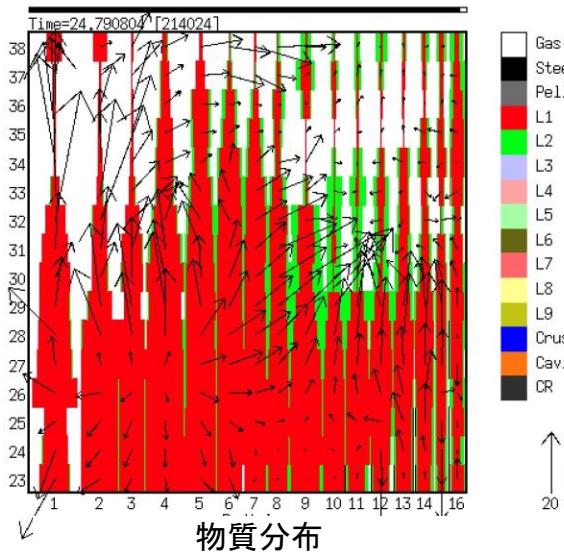
(12)F1



(13)F1



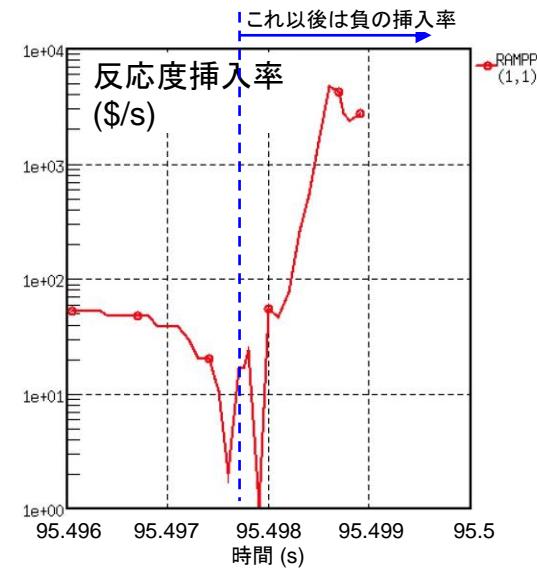
(14)F1



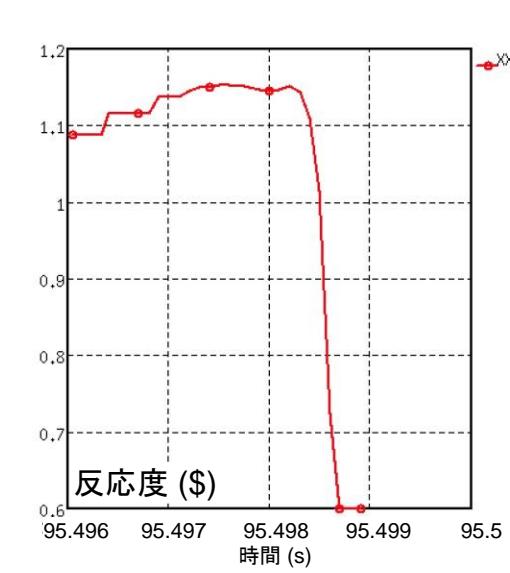
即発臨界の支配要因

t=95.4989 (s)

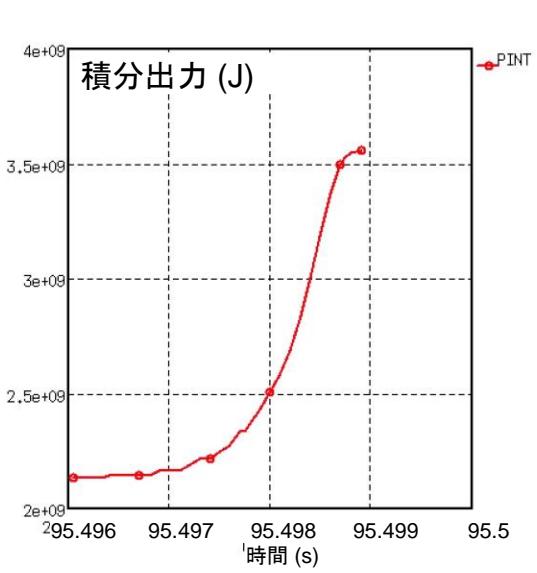
(2)F1



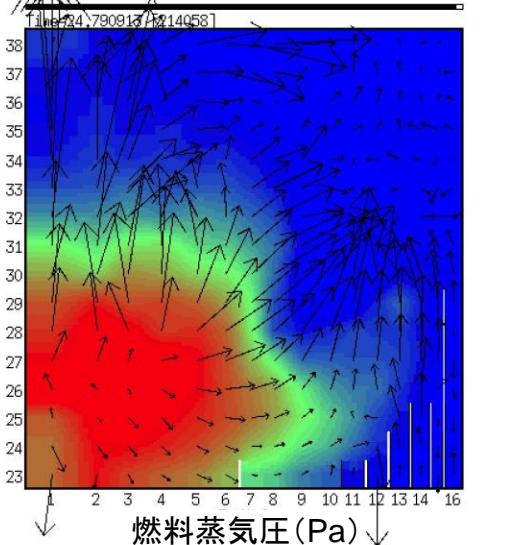
(3)F1



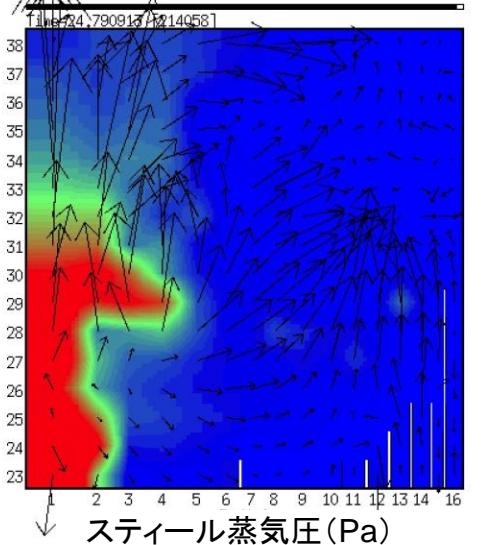
(4)F1



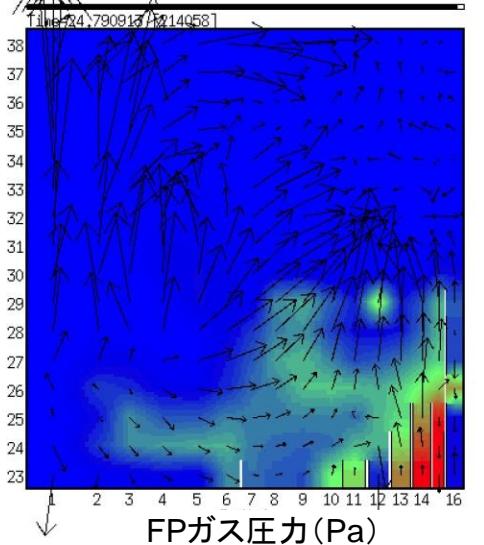
(6)F1



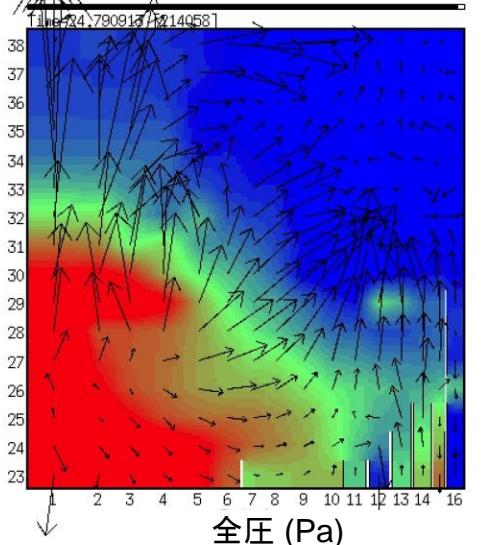
(7)F1



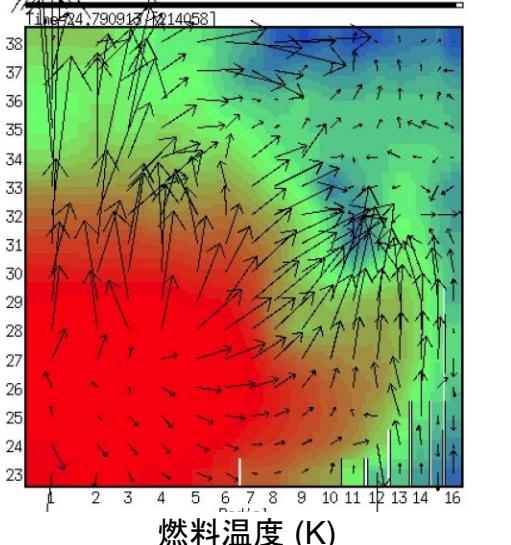
(8)F1



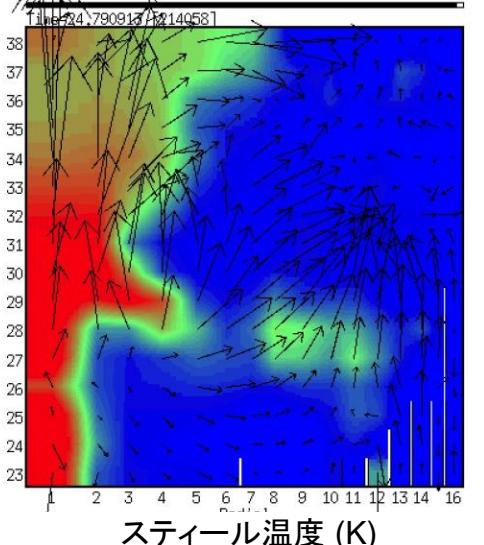
(9)F1



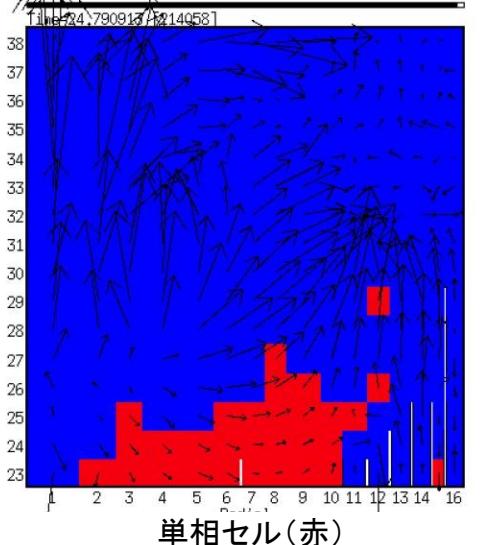
(11)F1



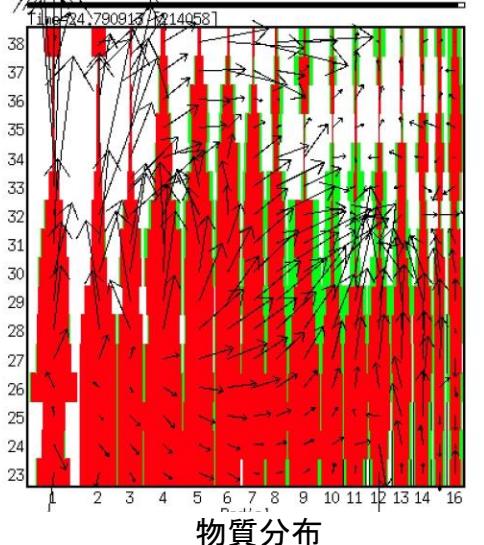
(12)F1



(13)F1



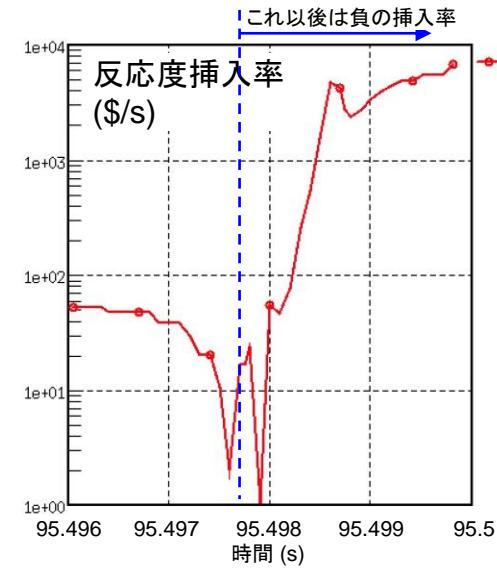
(14)F1



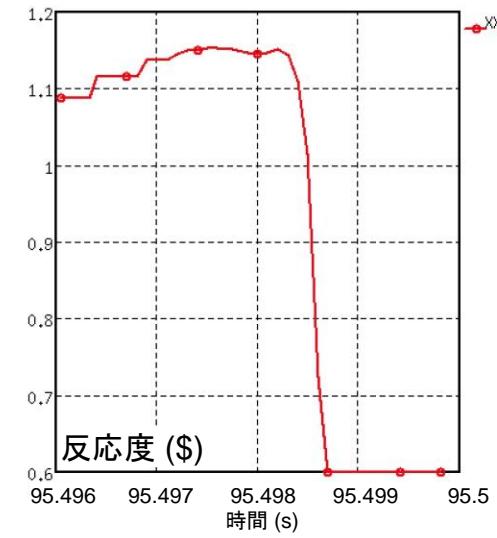
即発臨界の支配要因

t=95.4998 (s)

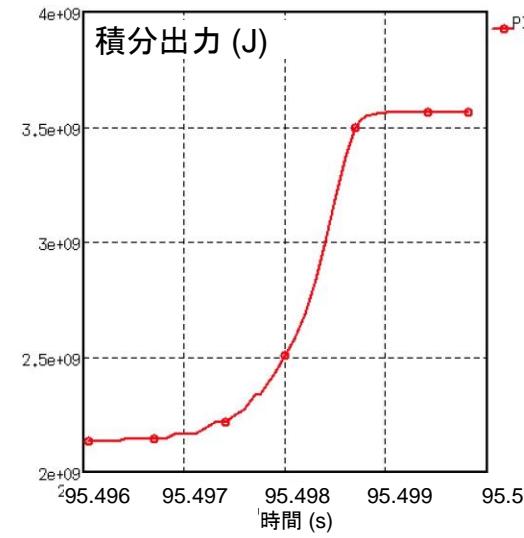
(2)F1



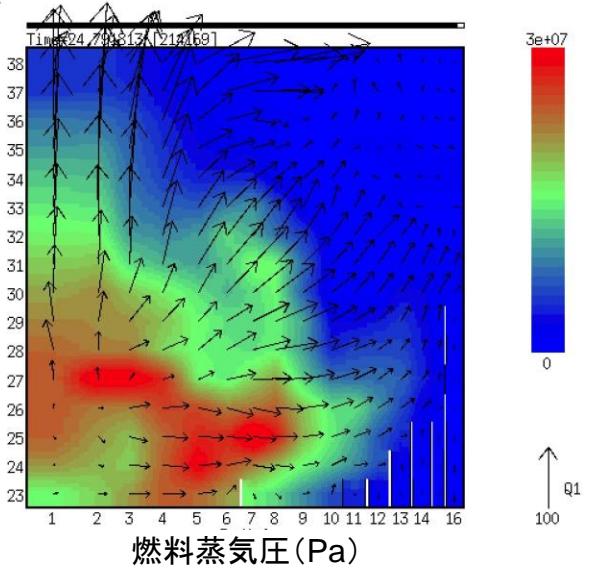
(3)F1



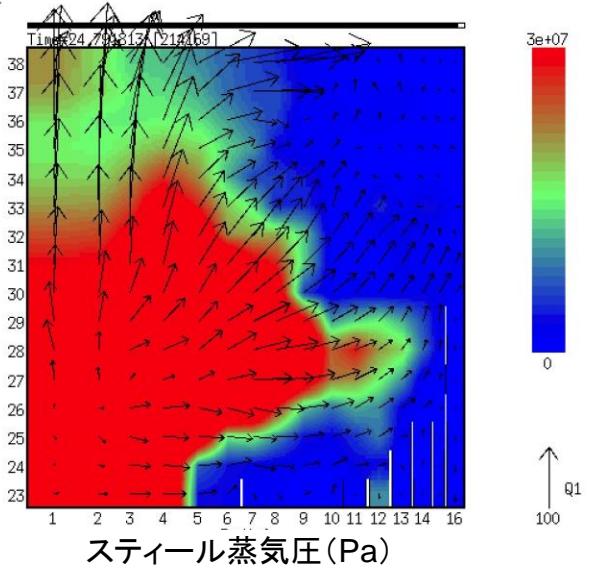
(4)F1



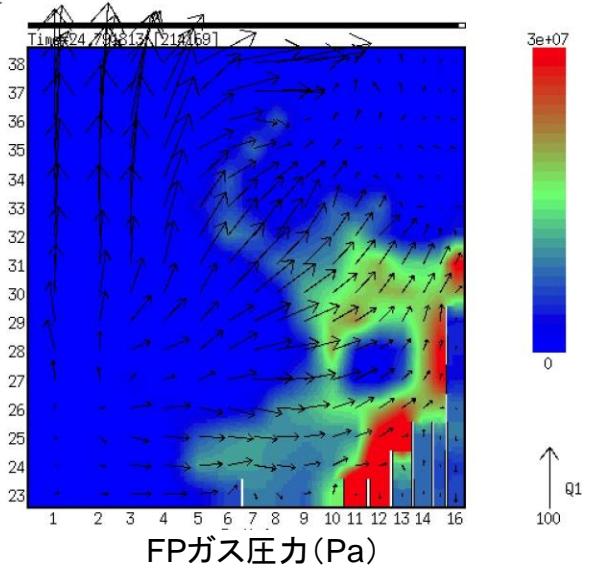
(6)F1



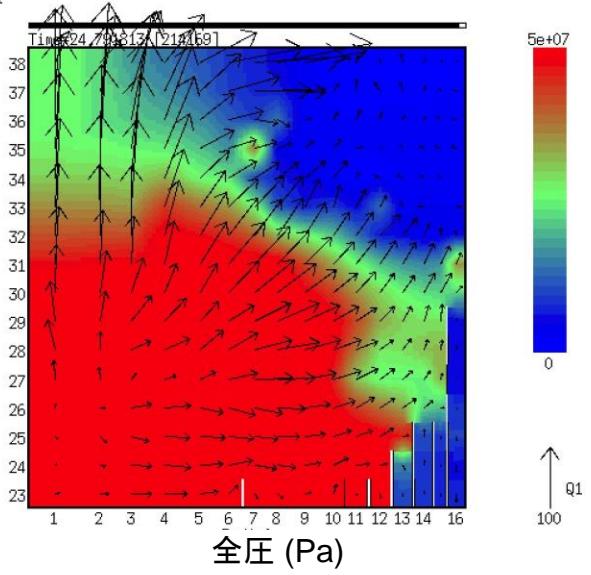
(7)F1



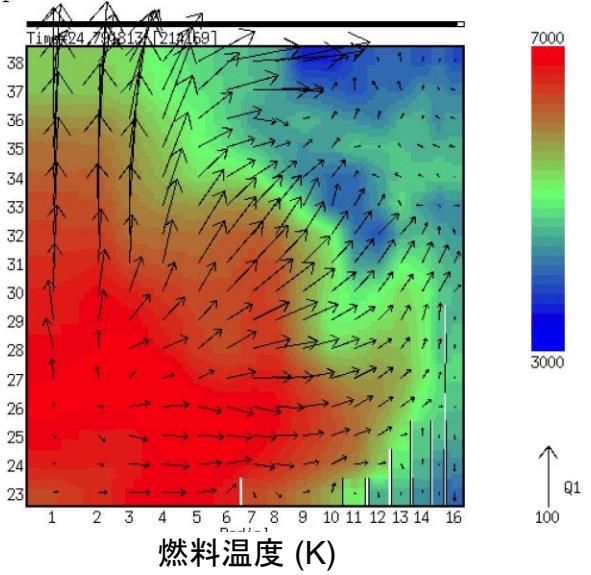
(8)F1



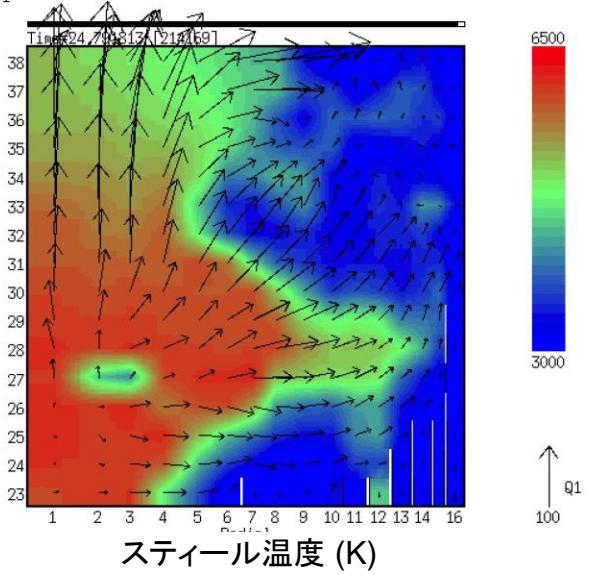
(9)F1



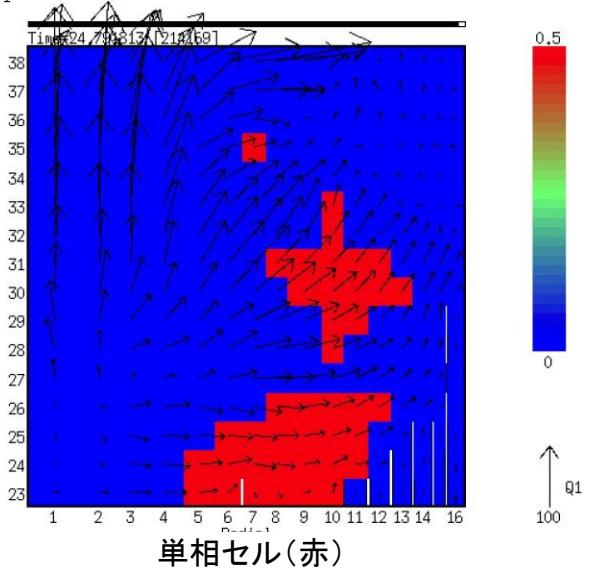
(11)F1



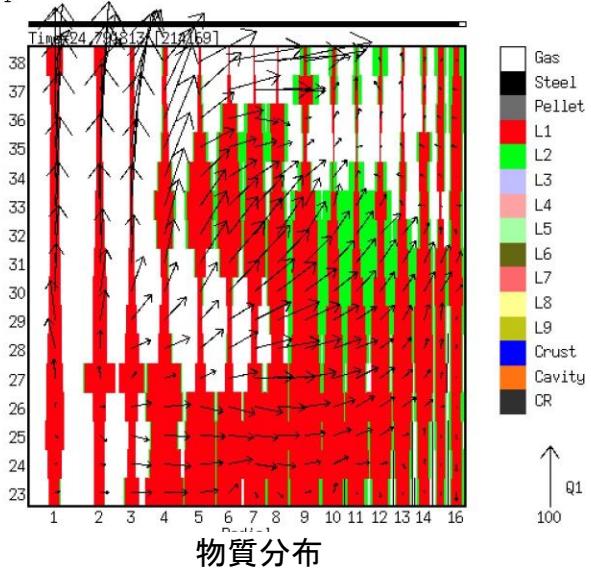
(12)F1



(13)F1



(14)F1



即発臨界の支配要因

まとめ

- 即発臨界超過による出力逸走において、発生エネルギー（積算出力）を支配している物理現象は燃料蒸気圧による燃料分散である。
- 燃料の单相領域もエネルギー発生過程で燃料発熱密度の高い領域に広がることから、反応度低下と発生エネルギーの低減に寄与していると考えられる。
- スティール蒸気圧は出力逸走後に遅れて発生するため、発生エネルギーに与える影響は小さい。