

2.2 Control and Instrument Systems

The information in this section of the reference ABWR DCD, including all subsections, tables, and figures, is incorporated by reference with the following departures.

STD DEP T1 2.2-1 ([Figure 2.2.1](#), ~~Figure 2.2.7a~~, ~~Table 2.2.7~~, [Table 2.2.1](#))

~~STD DEP T1 2.2-2 (Figure 2.2.1, Table 2.2.1)~~

~~STD DEP T1 2.2-3~~

~~STD DEP T1 2.2-4 (Table 2.2.1)~~

STD DEP T1 2.14-1 ([Figure 2.2.6](#))

STD DEP T1 3.4-1 ([Figure 2.2.1](#), Figure 2.2.5, Figure 2.2.7b, [Table 2.2.11](#))

2.2.1 Rod Control and Information System

STD DEP T1 2.2-1 (~~Figure 2.2.1—RPS~~, ~~Table 2.2-12.2.1—Item 811~~)

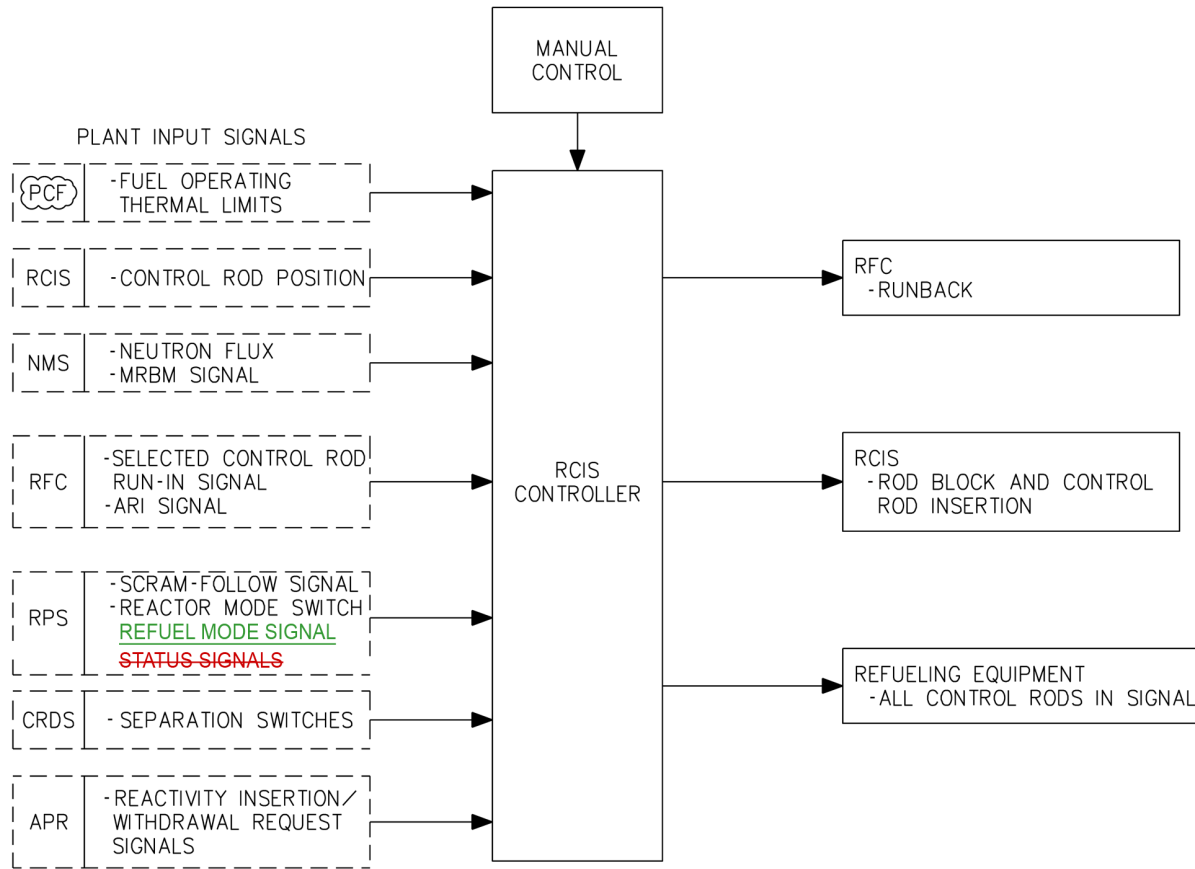
~~STD DEP T1 2.2-4 (Table 2.2.1—Item 11)~~

STD DEP T1 3.4-1 (Figure 2.2.1—PCF)

~~The RCIS provides the following:~~

~~(6) An automatic control rod withdrawal block in response to:~~

~~(b) A signal from the CRD System FMCRD hollow piston/ball nut separation switches (withdrawal block applies only to separated control rod if the associated control rod is selected for movement when the RPS Mode Switch is in the Startup Mode or Run Mode), or~~



NOTE:
1. INTERCONNECTIONS MAY BE FIBER-OPTIC OR METALLIC.

Figure 2.2.1 Rod Control and Information System Control Interface Diagram

Table 2.2.1 Rod Control and Information System

Inspections, Tests, Analyses and Acceptance Criteria		
Design Commitment	Inspection, Tests, Analyses	Acceptance Criteria
<p>8. The RCIS provides an automatic control rod withdrawal block in response to:</p> <p>a. A signal from the NMS MRBM at above the low power setpoint.</p> <p>b. A signal from the CRD System FMGRD hollow piston/ball nut separation switches (withdrawal block applies only to separated control rod if selected with the RPS mode switch in Startup Mode or Run Mode).</p> <p>c. A signal from the RPS Mode Switch when in Refuel Mode that only permits the two control rods associated with the same HCU being withdrawn from the core at anytime.</p>	<p>8. Tests will be conducted on the RCIS using simulated signals from the NMS MRBM at above low power setpoint; and from the FMGRD separation switches and Startup and Run Mode positions of RPS Mode Switch; and from control rods of the same HCU and Refuel Mode position of RPS Mode Switch.</p>	<p>8. A control rod withdrawal block signal occurs upon receipt of simulated signals from:</p> <p>a. NMS MRBM at above the low power setpoint;</p> <p>b. FMGRD separation switches (withdrawal block is only applicable to separated control rod if selected with the RPS mode switch in Startup Mode or Run Mode);</p> <p>c. An attempt to withdraw a control rod, when the RPS mode switch is in Refuel Mode and the two control rods associated with the same HCU are withdrawn.</p>
<p>11. The RCIS is powered by two non-Class 1E uninterruptible supplies.</p>	<p>11. Tests will be performed on the as-built RCIS by providing a test signal in only one non-Class 1E uninterruptible power supply at a time.</p>	<p>11. The test signal exists in only one control channel at a time in only the one power supply.</p>

2.2.3 Feedwater Control System

STD DEP T1 3.4-1

~~STD DEP T1 2.2-3~~

Design Description

The FDWC digital controllers determine narrow range level signal using three reactor level measurement inputs from the NBS. ~~Sensor signals are transmitted to the FDWC digital controllers by the Non-Essential Multiplexing System (NEMS).~~

The steam flow in each of four main steamlines is sensed at the RPV nozzle venturis. ~~Sensor signals are transmitted to the FDWC System digital controllers by the NEMS.~~ These measurements are processed in the digital controllers to calculate the total steam flow out of the vessel.

Feedwater flow is sensed at a flow element in each of the two feedwater lines. ~~Sensor signals are transmitted to the FDWC digital controllers by the NEMS.~~ These measurements are processed in the digital controllers to calculate the total feedwater flow into the vessel.

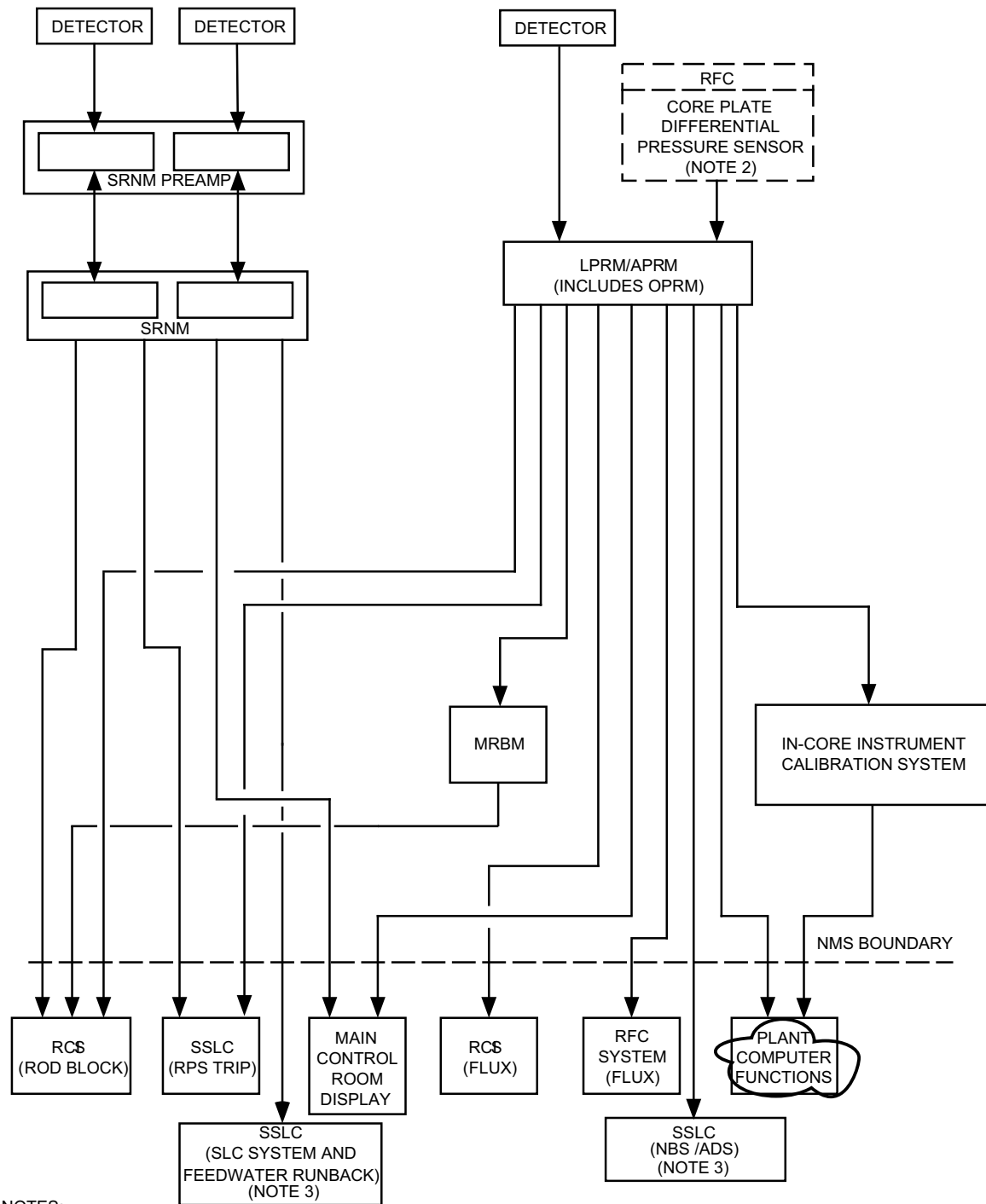
~~*The total feedwater flow is displayed on the main control panel. The FDWC System operating mode is selectable from the main control room. The FDWC System microprocessors are located in the Control Building.*~~

2.2.5 Neutron Monitoring System

STD DEP 3.4-1 (Figure 2.2.5)

Design Description

The automated in-core instrument calibration system provides local power information at various core locations that correspond to LPRM locations. The automated in-core instrument calibration system uses its own set of in-core detectors for local power measurement and provides local power information for three-dimension core power determination and for the calibration of the LPRMs. The measured data are sent to the ~~Process Computer System~~ Plant Computer Functions for such calculation and LPRM calibration.



NOTES:

1. DIAGRAM REPRESENTS ONE OF FOUR NMS DIVISIONS (MRBM IS A DUAL CHANNEL SYSTEM. THERE IS ONLY ONE IN-CORE INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION SYSTEM).
2. USED FOR RAPID CORE FLOW DECREASE TRIP.
3. SRNM AND APRM ATWS PERMISSIVE SIGNALS TO SSLC.
4. INTERCONNECTIONS MAY BE FIBER-OPTIC OR METALLIC.

Figure 2.2.5 Neutron Monitoring System

2.2.6 Remote Shutdown System

STD DEP T1 2.14-1 (Figure 2.2.6)

Design Description

The RSS has two divisional panels and associated controls and indicators for interfacing with the following systems:

(10) ~~Flammability Control System (FCS)~~ Not used

~~Licensing Topical Report NEDO-33330P, "Hydrogen Recombiner Requirements Elimination," pages B-3 and B-4 are incorporated by reference.~~

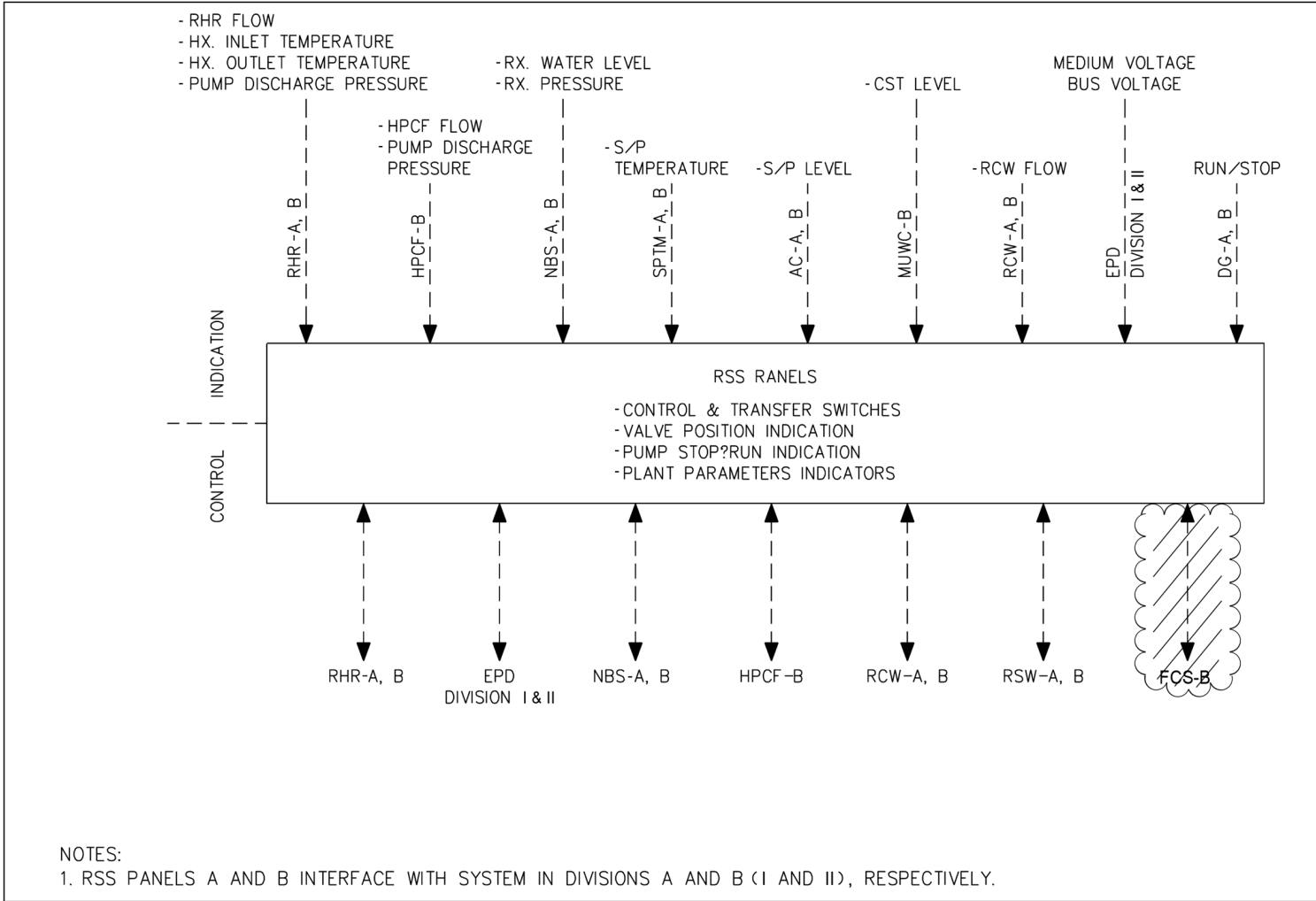


Figure 2.2.6 Remote Shutdown System

2.2.7 Reactor Protection System

STD DEP T1 2.2-1 (~~Figure 2.2.7a, Table 2.2.7~~)

STD DEP T1 3.4-1 (Figure 2.2.7b)

Design Description

As shown in Figure 2.2.7a, the RPS interfaces with the Neutron Monitoring System (NMS), Nuclear Boiler System (NBS), Control Rod Drive (CRD) System, Rod Control and Information System (RCIS), Recirculation Flow Control (RFC) System, and the ~~Suppression Pool Temperature Monitoring System (SPTM), and the Essential Multiplexing System (EMS).~~ Figure 2.2.7a also depicts the primary implementation of RPS logic within the Safety System Logic and Control (SSLC).

The RPS has four divisions. Figure 2.2.6a shows the RPS divisional aspects and the signal flow paths from sensors to scram pilot valve solenoids. Functions ~~Equipment~~ within an RPS division ~~consists of~~ include sensors (transducers or switches), ~~I/O multiplexers,~~ data communication, ~~digital trip modules~~ functions (DTM DTF), trip logic ~~unit function~~ (TLU TLF), output logic unit (OLU), and load drivers (LD). The LDs are only in Divisions II and III. The (DTF) and (TLF) are performed in digital control processors configurable logic devices. The data communication functions are described in Section 2.7.5.

The RPS consists of logic and circuitry for initiation of both automatic and manual scrams. The automatic scram function is ~~comprised of~~ accomplished redundantly in four independent divisions of sensor ~~instrument channels, hardware/software based logic and logic processing,~~ and two independent divisions of actuating devices. Automatic scram is initiated whenever a scram condition is detected by two or more automatic divisions of RPS logic. ~~For automatic scram, the sensor input signals to the RPS originate either from the RPS's own sensors or other systems' sensors. For determination of the existence of an automatic scram condition, within each automatic scram channel division of the RPS, the DTM DTF of a given RPS channel division compares the monitored process variable with the a stored setpoint stored in its memory and issues a trip signal if the monitored process variable exceeds the setpoint. The DTM DTF then sends the trip signal to the TLU TLF of its own channel division and the TLU TLFs of the other three channels divisions of RPS, where two out of four voting is performed (see Figure 2.2.6a). The TLF in each division performs an independent two-out-of-four vote on each RPS DTF input.~~

~~In the case of high suppression pool average temperature trip and inboard/outboard MSIV closure signals, the SPTM module of SSLC and NBS provide their divisional trip signals directly to the corresponding divisional RPS DTM. However, Each of In the case of the NMS, the four channels divisions of the NMS each provide their trip and Simulated Thermal Power (STP) signals to each the corresponding RPS divisional TLU TLF independent of the DTF for all other RPS automatic trip input parameters.~~ A list of conditions that can cause automatic reactor scram is provided below. The name of the system that provides the sensor input signal or the trip signal is shown in brackets.

- (3) NMS Trips [~~Discrete trip signals to RPS TLUs~~NMS]
- (7) Main Steamline Isolation [~~NBS discrete signals to RPS DTMs~~]
- (9) High Suppression Pool Average Temperature [~~SPTM Module of SSLC trip signals to RPS DTMs~~]

The ~~TLU~~ TLFs provide their trip signals to their divisional OLUs which ~~are used to~~ control the solid-state LDs that control the Class 1E AC power to the scram solenoids, and relays that control DC power to back-up scram valves. For automatic scram initiation, the ~~TLU~~ TLF trip signals cause the LDs to interrupt Class 1E AC power to the scram solenoids (fail-safe logic), cause the back-up scram relays to supply DC power to back-up scram solenoids, and provide scram follow signals to the RCIS. Each division of RPS controls eight LDs. The LDs are arranged to switch AC power to the scram solenoids in a two-out-of-four ~~format~~ arrangement. That is, reactor scram will occur only if two or more divisions of the RPS provide trip signals to their associated LDs and both scram solenoids are de-energized.

Manual scram function, which is separate and independent from automatic scram logic, is implemented in Divisions II and III of the RPS. For manual scram initiation, two manual scram push buttons ~~of the RPS~~ must be simultaneously depressed. When manual scram is initiated, the RPS, ~~through manual scram switches,~~ interrupts Class 1E AC power to the scram solenoids, connects divisional Class 1E DC power to back-up scram solenoids, and provides scram follow signals to RCIS. The RPS logic seals in the scram signals and permits reset of scram logic only after a time delay of at least 10 seconds.

RPS initiates a reactor internal pump (RIP) trip on receipt of either a turbine stop valve closure or a low turbine control valve oil pressure signal when the reactor power is above 40% (from a turbine first stage pressure ~~NMS-STP~~ signal).

The RPS design is single-failure-proof and redundant. Also, the RPS design is fail-safe in the event of loss of electrical power to one division of RPS logic.

The OLU and LDs are implemented with non-microprocessor-based equipment. The remaining RPS functions are primarily implemented with microprocessor-based equipmentconfigurable logic devices.

Each of the four RPS divisional logic and associated sensors are powered from their respective divisional Class 1E power supply. In the RPS, independence is provided between Class 1E divisions, and also between the Class 1E divisions and non-Class 1E equipment.

~~As shown on Figure 2.2.7a, the RPS has manual divisional trip switches, reactor mode switch, manual scram switches, and scram reset switches for manual controls. Divisional trip displays, and scram solenoids electrical power status lights are also provided. These RPS controls and displays are provided in the main control room. Fail safe RPS sensors are turbine control valve oil pressure switches, sensors and turbine~~

~~stop valve position switches, and turbine first stage pressure sensors. These sensors are located in the Turbine Building.~~

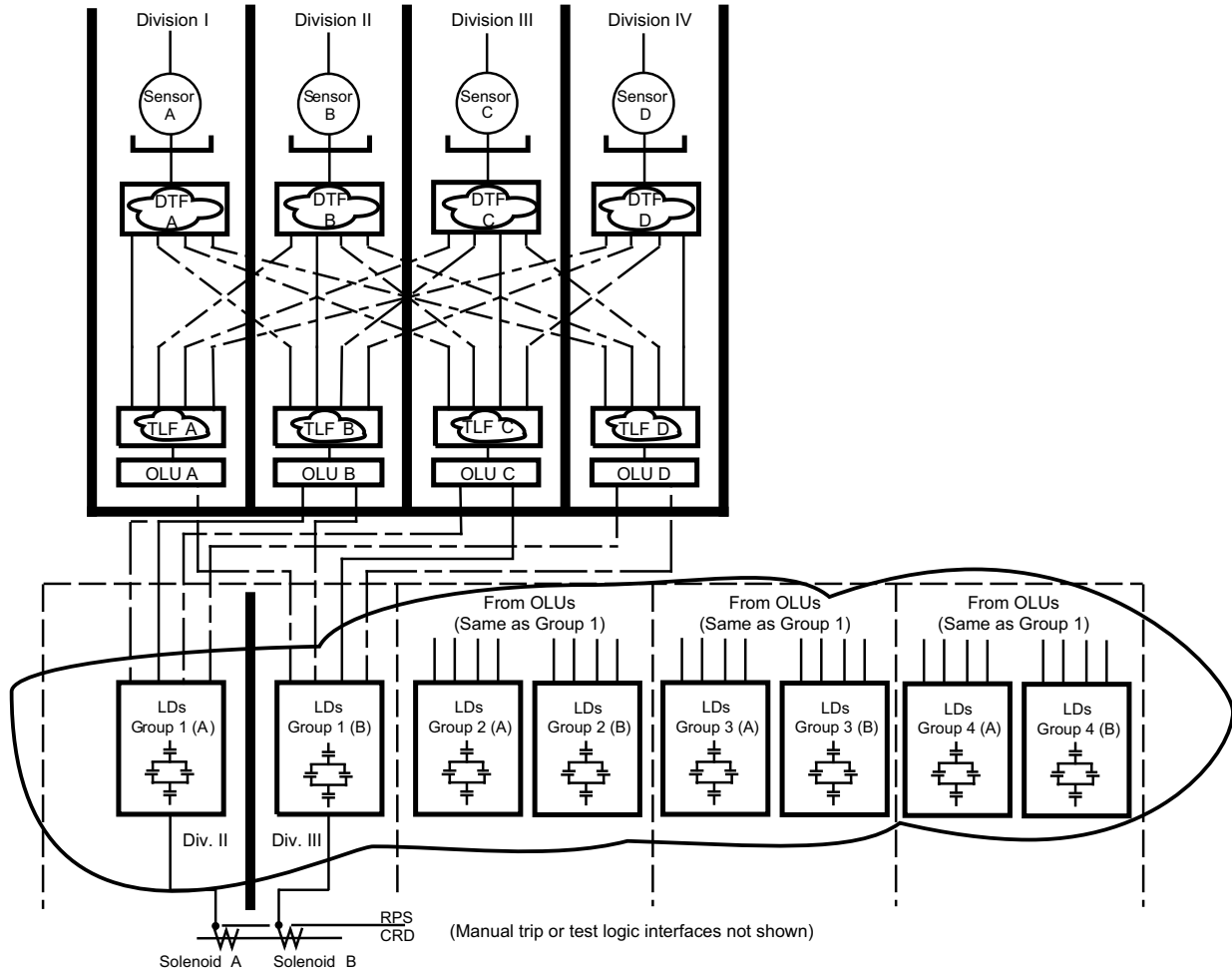


Figure 2.2.7b Reactor Protection System

2.2.9 Automatic Power Regulator System

STD DEP T1 3.4-1

Design Description

The APR System operates in either manual or automatic control mode. The system control logic is performed by redundant, digital controllers. The digital ~~controller~~ controllers ~~receives~~ receive inputs from and send outputs to interfacing system systems via the non-essential ~~multiplexing system (NEMS)~~ data communication function (NECF). # The APR System performs power control calculations and provides system outputs to ~~the NEMS~~ interfacing systems to allow coordinated control.

2.2.11 ~~Process Computer System~~ Plant Computer Functions (PCFs)

STD DEP T1 3.4-1

Design Description

The ~~Process~~ Plant Computer System Functions (PCS PCFs) ~~consists of~~ are a set of control, monitoring and data calculation functions that are implemented on ~~redundant~~ digital central processing units and associated peripheral equipment provided by the Plant Information and Control System (PICS). Redundant processors are used for functions that are important to plant operation. The PCFs ~~and is~~ are classified as a non-safety-related system.

The PCS PCFs ~~performs~~ perform local power range monitor (LPRM) calibrations and calculations of fuel operating thermal limits data, which ~~# is~~ ~~provides~~ provided to the automated thermal limit monitor (ATLM) function of the Rod Control & Information System (RCIS) for the purpose of updating rod block setpoints.

The ~~PCS functions also as a~~ PCFs also include top-level controller functions which ~~monitors~~ monitor the overall plant conditions, ~~issues~~ issue control commands and ~~adjusts~~ adjust setpoints of lower level controllers to support automation of the normal plant startup, shutdown and power range operations. In the event that abnormal conditions develop in the plant during operations in the automatic mode, ~~the PCS~~ these functions automatically ~~reverts~~ revert to the manual mode of operation.

Inspections, Tests, Analyses and Acceptance Criteria

Table 2.2.11 provides a definition of the inspections, tests and/or analyses, together with associated acceptance criteria, which will be undertaken for the PCS PCFs.

Table 2.2.11 ~~Process Computer System~~ Plant Computer Functions

Inspections, Tests, Analyses and Acceptance Criteria		
Design Commitment	Inspections, Tests, Analyses	Acceptance Criteria
1. The PICS equipment comprising performing the PCS PCFs is defined in Section 2.2.11.	1. Inspections of the as-built system will be conducted.	1. The as-built PCS PICS equipment implementing the PCFs conforms with the description in Section 2.2.11.
2. The PCS PCFs provides provide LPRM calibration and fuel operating thermal limits data to the ATLM function of the RCIS.	2. Tests of the as-built PCS PCFs will be conducted using simulated plant input signals.	2. LPRM calibration and fuel thermal limits data are received by the ATLM function of the RCIS.
3. In the event that abnormal conditions develop in the plant during operations in the automatic mode, the PCS PCFs automatically reverts revert to the manual operating mode.	3. Tests of the as-built PCS PCFs will be conducted using simulated abnormal plant input signals, while the PCS PCFs is are in the automatic operating mode.	3. Upon receipt of the abnormal plant input signals, the PCS PCFs automatically reverts revert to the manual operating mode.

