Response Time Analysis of Safety I&C System

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ABSTRACT

This technical report provides the response time analysis of safety instrumentation and control (I&C) system which is intended to be used for Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Design Certification application of the APR1400.

The safety function of safety I&C system regarding response time analysis is divided into reactor trip (RT) function and engineered safety features (ESF) actuation function. The response time of RT function is defined as the time interval from when the monitored parameter exceeds the trip setpoint value at the input to the sensor until electrical power is interrupted to the control element assembly (CEA) drive mechanism. The response time of ESF actuation function is defined as the time interval from when the monitored parameter exceeds the trip setpoint value at the input to the sensor until the final component such as pump, valve, damper or fan actuates. This report demonstrates that the total response time allocated to the individual components of the safety I&C system such as sensor, signal processing module, digital computer, actuation device does not exceed the corresponding RT or ESF response time requirement assumed in the safety analysis.

This technical report also demonstrates in Appendix A that the APR1400 safety I&C system conforms to NUREG-0800 Branch Technical Position (BTP) 7-21.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Purpose	1
1.2	Scope	1
2	CODES AND STANDARD	2
3	SAFETY I&C SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	3
3.1	Safety Functions	3
3.2	Assumptions	4
4	RESPONSE TIME REQUIREMENTS	5
4.1	Response Time Requirements for RT Functions	5
4.2	Response Time Requirements for ESF Actuation Functions	
5	SIGNAL PATHS	8
5.1	Response time of the RT system	8
5.2	Response time of the ESF actuation system	9
6	RESPONSE TIME ALLOCATION	10
6.1	LPP for Reactor Trip	10
6.2	HPP for Reactor Trip	10
6.3	LSGL for Reactor Trip	10
6.4	HSGL for Reactor Trip	11
6.5	LSGP for Reactor Trip	11
6.6	HCP for Reactor Trip	11
6.7	LRCF for Reactor Trip	11
6.8	HVOPT for Reactor Trip	12
6.9	HLPL for Reactor Trip	12
6.10	HLPD FOR REACTOR TRIP	12
6.10.1	ENFMS Detectors	12
6.10.2	CEA Positions	13
6.10.3	CEAC Penalty Factor	13
6.11	LDNBR for Reactor Trip	
6.11.1	ENFMS Detectors	
6.11.2	CEA Positions	
6.11.3	Cold Leg Temperature	
6.11.4	Hot Leg Temperature	
6.11.5	Primary Coolant Pump Shaft Speed	14

6.11.6	Reactor Coolant Pressure from Pressurizer	15
6.11.7	CEAC Penalty Factor	15
6.12	LPP for ESF Actuation	15
6.12.1	Safety Injection	15
6.12.2	Containment Isolation	16
6.13	HCP for ESF Actuation	16
6.13.1	Safety Injection	16
6.13.2	Containment Isolation	17
6.13.3	Main Steam Isolation	17
6.14	HHCP for ESF Actuation	18
6.14.1	Containment Spray Pump	18
6.14.2	Containment Isolation Valves Closed on CSAS	18
6.15	LSGP FOR ESF ACTUATION	18
6.15.1	Main Steam Isolation	18
6.16	LSGL FOR ESF ACTUATION	19
6.16.1	Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (motor driven)	19
6.16.2	Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (turbine driven)	19
6.17	HSGL for ESF Actuation	20
6.17.1	Main Steam Isolation	20
6.18	CREVAS	20
6.19	FHEVAS	21
6.19.1	Spent Fuel Pool Area Radiation – High	21
6.20	CPIAS	21
6.20.1	Containment Upper Operating Area / Operating Area Radiation – High	21
7	RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS	22
7.1	LPP for Reactor Trip	22
7.2	HPP for Reactor Trip	23
7.3	LSGL for Reactor Trip	24
7.4	HSGL for Reactor Trip	26
7.5	LSGP FOR REACTOR TRIP	27
7.6	HCP for Reactor Trip	28
7.7	LRCF for Reactor Trip	29
7.8	HVOPT for Reactor Trip	31
7.9	HLPL for Reactor Trip	32
7.10	HLPD FOR REACTOR TRIP	33
7.10.1	ENFMS Detector	33

APPEN	NDIX A CONFORMANCE TO BTP 7-21	A1
9	DEFINATIONS	99
8	REFERENCES	98
7.20.1	Containment upper operating area / operating area radiation – High	
7.20	CPIAS	
7.19.1	Spent fuel pool area radiation – High	
7.19	FHEVAS	
7.18.1	Control room air intake radiation – High	89
7.18	CREVAS	89
7.17.1	Main Steam Isolation	86
7.17	HSGL FOR ESF-ACTUATION	85
7.16.2	Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (turbine driven)	84
7.16.1	Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (motor driven)	81
7.16	LSGL FOR ESF-ACTUATION	81
7.15.1	Main Steam Isolation	77
7.15	LSGP for ESF Actuation	77
7.14.2	Containment isolation valves closed on CSAS	75
7.14.1	Containment spray pump	71
7.14	HHCP for ESF Actuation	71
7.13.3	Main Steam Isolation	68
7.13.2	Containment Isolation	64
7.13.1	Safety Injection	61
7.13	HCP for ESF Actuation	61
7.12.2	Containment Isolation	57
7.12.1	Safety Injection	55
7.12	LPP FOR ESF ACTUATION	54
7.11.7	CEAC Penalty Factor	52
7.11.6	Reactor Coolant Pressure from Pressurizer	50
7.11.5	Primary Coolant Pump Shaft Speed	48
7.11.4	Hot Leg Temperature	46
7.11.3	Cold Leg Temperature	45
7.11.2	CEA Positions	42
7.11.1	ENFMS Detectors	40
7.11	LDNBR FOR REACTOR TRIP	40
7.10.3	CEAC Penalty Factor	38
7.10.2	CEA Positions	36

LIST OF TABLES

l able 4.1-1	Response Times for RT Functions	5
Table 4.2-1	Response Times for ESF Actuation Functions	6
Table 5.1-1	Signal Path for RT Functions	8
Table 5.2-1	Signal Path for ESF Actuation Functions	9
Table 6.1-1	Response Time Allocation for LPP	. 10
Table 6.2-1	Response Time Allocation for HPP	. 10
Table 6.3-1	Response Time Allocation for LSGL	. 10
Table 6.4-1	Response Time Allocation for HSGL	. 11
Table 6.5-1	Response Time Allocation for LSGP	. 11
Table 6.6-1	Response Time Allocation for HCP	. 11
Table 6.7-1	Response Time Allocation for LRCF	. 11
Table 6.8-1	Response Time Allocation for HVOPT	. 12
Table 6.9-1	Response Time Allocation for HLOGP	. 12
Table 6.10-1	Response Time Allocation for ENFMS Detector (HLPD)	. 12
Table 6.10-2	Response Time Allocation for CEA Positions (HLPD)	. 13
Table 6.10-3	Response Time Allocation for CEAC Penalty Factor (HLPD)	. 13
Table 6.11-1	Response Time Allocation for ENFMS Detector (LDNBR)	. 13
Table 6.11-2	Response Time Allocation for CEA Positions (LDNBR)	. 14
Table 6.11-3	Response Time Allocation for Cold Leg Temperature (LDNBR)	. 14
Table 6.11-4	Response Time Allocation for Hot Leg Temperature (LDNBR)	. 14
Table 6.11-5	Response Time Allocation for Primary Coolant Pump Shaft Speed (LDNBR)	. 14
Table 6.11-6	Response Time Allocation for Reactor Coolant Pressure (LDNBR)	. 15
Table 6.11-7	Response Time Allocation for CEAC Penalty Factor (LDNBR)	. 15
Table 6.12-1	Response Time Allocation for LPP for ESF actuation - SIAS	. 15
Table 6.12-2	Response Time Allocation for LPP for ESF actuation – CIAS actuated low volume purge valves	
Table 6.12-3	Response Time Allocation for LPP for ESF actuation – Other CIAS actuated valves	. 16
Table 6.13-1	Response Time Allocation for HCP for ESF actuation - SIAS	. 16
Table 6.13-2	Response Time Allocation for HCP for ESF actuation – CIAS actuated low volume purge valves	
Table 6.13-3	Response Time Allocation for HCP for ESF actuation – CIAS actuated low volume purge valves) . 17
Table 6.13-4	Response Time Allocation for HCP for ESF actuation – MSIS actuated MSIVs	. 17
Table 6.13-5	Response Time Allocation for HCP for ESF actuation – MSIS actuated MFIVs	. 17
Table 6.14-1	Response Time Allocation for HHCP for ESF actuation – Containment Spray Pump	. 18

KEPCO & KHNP vii

Table 6.14-2	Response Time Allocation for HHCP for ESF actuation – Containment Isolation Valves Closed on CSAS
Table 6.15-1	Response Time Allocation for LSGP for ESF actuation – MSIS actuated MSIVs1
Table 6.15-2	Response Time Allocation for LSGP for ESF actuation – MSIS actuated MFIVs1
Table 6.16-1	Response Time Allocation for LSGL for ESF actuation – Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (motor driven)
Table 6.16-2	Response Time Allocation for LSGL for ESF actuation – Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (turbin driven)
Table 6.17-1	Response Time Allocation for HSGL for ESF actuation – MSIS actuated MSIVs2
Table 6.17-2	Response Time Allocation for HSGL for ESF actuation – MSIS actuated MFIVs2
Table 6.18-1	Response Time Allocation for CREVAS for ESF actuation – CREVAS actuated isolation dampers
Table 6.18-2	Response Time Allocation for CREVAS for ESF actuation – Emergency makeup ACU fan
Table 6.19-1	Response Time Allocation for FHEVAS for ESF actuation – FHEVAS actuated isolation dampers
Table 6.19-2	Response Time Allocation for FHEVAS for ESF actuation – Emergency makeup ACU fan
Table 6.20-1	Response Time Allocation for CPIAS for ESF actuation – CPIAS actuated isolation valves

KEPCO & KHNP viii

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 7.1-1	LPP Reactor Trip Function	22
Figure 7.1-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	22
Figure 7.2-1	HPP Reactor Trip Function	23
Figure 7.2-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	24
Figure 7.3-1	LSGL Reactor Trip Function	25
Figure 7.3-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	25
Figure 7.4-1	HSGL Reactor Trip Function	26
Figure 7.4-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	26
Figure 7.5-1	LSGP Reactor Trip Function	27
Figure 7.5-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	28
Figure 7.6-1	HCP Reactor Trip Function	28
Figure 7.6-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	29
Figure 7.7-1	LRCF Reactor Trip Function	30
Figure 7.7-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	30
Figure 7.8-1	HVOPT Reactor Trip Function	31
Figure 7.8-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	31
Figure 7.9-1	HLPL Reactor Trip Function	32
Figure 7.9-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	33
Figure 7.10-1	Response Time Analysis for ENFMS Detector	34
Figure 7.10-2	Response Time Analysis for CPCS	34
Figure 7.10-3	Response Time Analysis for PPS	35
Figure 7.10-4	Response Time Analysis for CEA Positions	36
Figure 7.10-5	Response Time Analysis for CPCS	36
Figure 7.10-6	Response Time Analysis for PPS	37
Figure 7.10-7	Response Time Analysis for CEAC Penalty Factor	38
Figure 7.10-8	Response Time Analysis for CPCS	39
Figure 7.10-9	Response Time Analysis for PPS	40
Figure 7.11-1	Response Time Analysis for ENFMS Detector	41
Figure 7.11-2	Response Time Analysis for CPCS	41
Figure 7.11-3	Response Time Analysis for PPS	42
Figure 7.11-4	Response Time Analysis for CEA Positions	43
Figure 7.11-5	Response Time Analysis for CPCS	43
Figure 7.11-6	Response Time Analysis for PPS	44
Figure 7.11-7	Response Time Analysis for Cold Leg Temperature	45

Figure 7.11-8	Response Time Analysis for CPCS	45
Figure 7.11-9	Response Time Analysis for PPS	
Figure 7.11-10	Response Time Analysis for Hot Leg Temperature	
Figure 7.11-11	Response Time Analysis for CPCS	
Figure 7.11-12	Response Time Analysis for PPS	48
Figure 7.11-13	Response Time Analysis for Primary Coolant Pump Shaft Speed	49
Figure 7.11-14	Response Time Analysis for CPCS	49
Figure 7.11-15	Response Time Analysis for PPS	50
Figure 7.11-16	Response Time Analysis for Reactor Coolant Pressure	51
Figure 7.11-17	Response Time Analysis for CPCS	51
Figure 7.11-18	Response Time Analysis for PPS	52
Figure 7.11-19	Response Time Analysis for CEAC Penalty Factor	53
Figure 7.11-20	Response Time Analysis for CPCS	53
Figure 7.11-21	Response Time Analysis for PPS	54
Figure 7.12-1	Response Time Analysis for Safety Injection	55
Figure 7.12-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	55
Figure 7.12-3	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	56
Figure 7.12-4	Response Time Analysis for CIAS actuated low volume purge valves	57
Figure 7.12-5	Response Time Analysis for PPS	57
Figure 7.12-6	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	58
Figure 7.12-7	Response Time Analysis for Other CIAS actuated Valves	59
Figure 7.12-8	Response Time Analysis for PPS	59
Figure 7.12-9	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when loss of offsite power	60
Figure 7.12-10	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when offsite power is available	61
Figure 7.13-1	Response Time Analysis for Safety Injection	62
Figure 7.13-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	62
Figure 7.13-3	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	63
Figure 7.13-4	Response Time Analysis for CIAS actuated low volume purge valves	64
Figure 7.13-5	Response Time Analysis for PPS	64
Figure 7.13-6	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	65
Figure 7.13-7	Response Time Analysis for Other CIAS actuated valves	66
Figure 7.13-8	Response Time Analysis for PPS	66
Figure 7.13-9	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when loss of offsite power	67
Figure 7.13-10	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when offsite power is available	68
Figure 7.13-11	Response Time Analysis for MSIS actuated MSIVs	68
Figure 7.13-12	Response Time Analysis for PPS	69

Figure 7.13-13	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	69
Figure 7.13-14	Response Time Analysis for MSIS actuated MFIVs	70
Figure 7.13-15	Response Time Analysis for PPS	70
Figure 7.13-16	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	71
Figure 7.14-1	Response Time Analysis for Containment Spray Pump	72
Figure 7.14-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	72
Figure 7.14-3	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when loss of offsite power	73
Figure 7.14-4	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when offsite power is available	74
Figure 7.14-5	Response Time Analysis for Containment isolation valves closed on CSAS	75
Figure 7.14-6	Response Time Analysis for PPS	75
Figure 7.14-7	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when loss of offsite power	76
Figure 7.14-8	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when offsite power is available	77
Figure 7.15-1	Response Time Analysis for MSIS actuated MSIVs	78
Figure 7.15-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	78
Figure 7.15-3	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	79
Figure 7.15-4	Response Time Analysis for MSIS actuated MFIVs	80
Figure 7.15-5	Response Time Analysis for PPS	80
Figure 7.15-6	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	81
Figure 7.16-1	Response Time Analysis for Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (motor driven)	82
Figure 7.16-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	82
Figure 7.16-3	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when loss of offsite power	83
Figure 7.16-4	Response Time Analysis for Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (turbine driven)	84
Figure 7.16-5	Response Time Analysis for PPS	84
Figure 7.16-6	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	85
Figure 7.17-1	Response Time Analysis for MSIS actuated MSIVs	86
Figure 7.17-2	Response Time Analysis for PPS	86
Figure 7.17-3	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	87
Figure 7.17-4	Response Time Analysis for MSIS actuated MFIVs	88
Figure 7.17-5	Response Time Analysis for PPS	88
Figure 7.17-6	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	89
Figure 7.18-1	Response Time Analysis for CREVAS actuated isolation dampers	90
Figure 7.18-2	Response Time Analysis for RMS	90
Figure 7.18-3	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	91
Figure 7.18-4	Response Time Analysis for Emergency makeup ACU fan	91
Figure 7.18-5	Response Time Analysis for RMS	92
Figure 7.18-6	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	92

KEPCO & KHNP xi

Non-Proprietary

Response Time Analysis of Safety I&C System

APR1400-Z-J-NR-14013-NP, Rev.0

Figure 7.19-1	Response Time Analysis for FHEVAS actuated isolation dampers	. 93
Figure 7.19-2	Response Time Analysis for RMS	. 93
Figure 7.19-3	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	. 94
Figure 7.19-4	Response Time Analysis for Emergency ACU fan	. 94
Figure 7.19-5	Response Time Analysis for RMS	. 95
Figure 7.19-6	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	. 95
Figure 7.20-1	Response Time Analysis for CPIAS actuated isolation valves	. 96
Figure 7.20-2	Response Time Analysis for RMS	. 96
Figure 7.20-3	Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS	. 97

KEPCO & KHNP xii

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACU air cleaning unit

AFAS auxiliary feedwater actuation signal

AIM analog input module

APC-S auxiliary process cabinet – safety

BP bistable processor

BTP branch technical position CEA control element assembly

CEAC control element assembly calculator
CIAS containment isolation actuation signal
CPCS core protection calculator system

CPIAS containment purge isolation actuation signal

CPU central processing unit

CREVAS control room emergency ventilation actuation signal

CSAS containment spray actuation signal

CTRLM control module

DCD design control document
DOM digital output module

EDG emergency diesel generator

ENFMS ex-core neutron flux monitoring system

ESF engineered safety features

ESF-CCS engineered safety feature – component control system FHEVAS fuel handling area emergency ventilation actuation signal

HCP high containment pressure
HHCP high-high containment pressure

HLPD high local power density
HLPL high logarithmic power level
HPP high pressurizer pressure
HSGL high steam generator level
HVOPT high variable overpower trip
I&C instrumentation and control

IR interposing relay

ITAAC Inspections, tests, analyses, and acceptance criteria

LCL local coincidence logic

LDNBR low departure from nucleate boiling ratio

LPP low pressurizer pressure
LRCF low reactor coolant flow
LSGL low steam generator level
LSGP low steam generator pressure
MFIV main feedwater isolation valve
MSIS main steam isolation signal
MSIV main steam isolation valve

NRC U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

KEPCO & KHNP xiii

APR1400-Z-J-NR-14013-NP, Rev.0

PPS plant protection system

RCPSSSS reactor coolant pump shaft speed sensing system

RSPT reed switch position transmitter

RT reactor trip

RTD resistance temperature detector RTSS reactor trip switchgear system

SDL serial data link

SIAS safety injection actuation signal

SRP standard review plan

TD time delay

KEPCO & KHNP xiv

APR1400-Z-J-NR-14013-NP, Rev.0

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this technical report is to demonstrate that the sum of individual response time allocated to each component on the critical path of safety I&C system functions does not exceed the response time assumed in the APR1400 safety analysis.

This technical report also demonstrates that the safety I&C system for APR1400 conforms to NUREG-0800 branch technical position (BTP) 7-21.

1.2 Scope

This technical report provides the response time analysis of APR1400 safety I&C system, which includes the response times of the reactor trip (RT) system and the engineered safety features (ESF) actuation system.

The response time analysis of safety I&C system consists of defining the response time requirement for each safety I&C system function, determining the safety system signal path for each trip function, allocating individual response time to each component on the signal path, and analyzing safety system response time for each trip function.

This document also provides conformance of the safety I&C system of APR1400 to the seven acceptance criteria of NUREG-0800 BTP 7-21.

2 CODES AND STANDARD

This section describes the applicable or reference codes, regulations and standard used for the basis of response time analysis for APR1400 safety I&C system. The general design criteria (GDC) is described to identify the overall requirements for the response time, while these criteria are also addressed in the APR1400 design control document (DCD) (Reference 1) and the Safety I&C System TeR (Reference 2) as the compliance commitment for the response time.

- 2.1. "GDC 10, Reactor Design", 10CFR50 Appendix A.
- 2.2. "GDC 13, Instrumentation and Control", 10CFR50 Appendix A.
- 2.3. "GDC 20, Protection System Functions", 10CFR50 Appendix A.
- 2.4. "GDC 29, Protection Against Anticipated Operational Occurrences", 10CFR50 Appendix A.
- 2.5. "Guidance on Digital Computer Real-Time Performance", NUREG-0800 BTP 7-21, Revision 5.
- 2.6. "Setpoints for Nuclear Safety-Related Instrumentation", ANSI/ISA-67.04, Part I, 1994.

3 SAFETY I&C SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

3.1 Safety Functions

The safety functions of safety I&C system regarding response time analysis consist of RT functions and ESF actuation functions. The safety I&C system is designed in accordance with Sections 2.1 through 2.6. All trip parameters of RT functions and ESF actuation functions are as follows:

(1) RT functions

- Low Pressurizer Pressure (LPP)
- High Pressurizer Pressure (HPP)
- Low Steam Generator Level (LSGL)
- High Steam Generator Level (HSGL)
- Low Steam Generator Pressure (LSGP)
- High Containment Pressure (HCP)
- Low Reactor Coolant Flow (LRCF)
- High Local Power Density (HLPD)
- Low Departure from Nucleate Boiling Ratio (LDNBR)
- High Variable Overpower Trip (HVOPT)
- High Logarithmic Power Level (HLPL)

(2) ESF actuation functions

- Low Pressurizer Pressure
 - Safety Injection
 - Containment Isolation
- High Containment Pressure
 - Safety injection
 - Containment isolation
 - Main steam isolation
- High-High Containment Pressure (HHCP)
 - Containment spray pump
 - Containment isolation valves closed on containment spray actuation signal (CSAS)
- Low Steam Generator Pressure
 - Main steam isolation
- Low Steam Generator Level
 - Auxiliary feedwater pump (motor driven)
 - Auxiliary feedwater pump (turbine driven)
- High Steam Generator Level
 - Main steam isolation
- Control Room Emergency Ventilation Actuation Signal (CREVAS)
 - CREVAS actuated isolation dampers
 - Emergency makeup air cleaning unit (ACU) fan

- Fuel Handling Area Emergency Ventilation Actuation Signal (FHEVAS)
 - FHEVAS actuated isolation dampers
 - emergency makeup ACU fan
- Containment Purge Isolation Actuation Signal (CPIAS)
 - CPIAS actuated isolation dampers

3.2 Assumptions

- 3.2.1 If a total allocated response time is the same as its response time requirement, it is assumed that sufficient margin between an individual component response time and its allocated response time is maintained.
- 3.2.2 Response time requirements for RT function do not include CEDM release time and rod drop time that are assumed in the safety analysis.
- 3.2.3 Response time allocations for transmitters, auxiliary process cabinet safety (APC-S), plant protection system (PPS), core protection calculator system (CPCS), engineered safety feature component control system (ESF-CCS), reactor trip switchgear system (RTSS), radiation monitoring system (RMS), damper, fan, pump and valve are based on actual response time from Shin-Kori Nuclear Power Plant Units 3 and 4. These will be confirmed for as-built APR1400 components through APR1400 design certification inspections, tests, analyses, and acceptance criteria (ITAAC).
- 3.2.4 In order to ensure 75% maximum central processing unit (CPU) load, configuration restrictions and tests required by Reference 5 will be incorporated into the CPCS design. The PPS and ESF-CCS will be designed not to exceed 70% of CPU full load.

4 RESPONSE TIME REQUIREMENTS

The response time requirements for safety I&C system trip parameters are described in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 below and based on Tables 7.2-5 and 7.3-7 of the DCD (Reference 1). The safety analysis establishes an analytical limit in terms of a measured or calculated variable and a specific time after that value is reached to begin protective action. According to section 2.6 of this TeR, satisfying these two constraints will ensure that the safety limit will not be exceeded during anticipated operational occurrences and postulated accidents. The response times assumed in the safety analysis are established as the response time requirements for RT function and ESF actuation function.

4.1 Response Time Requirements for RT Functions

Table 4.1-1 Response Times for RT Functions

No.		Response Time(s)		
1		LPP		
2		HPP		
3		LSGL		
4		HSGL		
5		LSGP	≤1.15	
6		HCP		
7		LRCF		
	HLPD	Ex-core neutron flux monitoring system (ENFMS) Detectors	0.65 ¹⁾	
8		CEA positions	≤1.45 ²⁾	
		CEA calculator (CEAC) penalty factor	≤0.85 ²⁾	
	LDNBR	ENFMS detectors	≤0.65 ¹⁾	
		CEA positions	≤1.45 ²⁾	
		Cold leg temperature	≤8.65 ³⁾	
9		Hot leg temperature	≤8.65 ³⁾	
		Primary coolant pump shaft speed	≤0.45 ⁴⁾	
		Reactor coolant pressure from pressurizer	≤0.95 ⁵⁾	
		CEAC penalty factor	≤0.85 ²⁾	
10		HVOPT	≤0.55 ¹⁾	
11		≤0.55 ¹⁾		

- 1) Neutron detectors are exempt from response time testing. The response time of neutron flux signal portion of the channel is measured from the detector output or from the input of first electronic component in channel.
- 2) Response time is measured from the output of the sensor.
- 3) Response time is measured from the output of the resistance temperature detector (RTD). RTD response time is measured at least once per 18 months. The measured response time of the slowest RTD is less than or equal to 8.0 seconds.
- 4) The pulse transmitters measuring pump speed are exempt from response time testing. The response time is measured from the pulse shaper input.
- 5) Response time is measured from the output of the pressure transmitter. The transmitter response time is less than or equal to 0.3 second.

4.2 Response Time Requirements for ESF Actuation Functions

Table 4.2-1 Response Times for ESF Actuation Functions

No.	Function	Initiating Signal		Response Time(s) ⁽¹⁾	
1	LPP	Safety Injection		≤40	
		LPP	Containment	Containment isolation actuation signal (CIAS) actuated low volume purge valves	≤5
		Isolation	Other CIAS actuated valves	$\leq 83.5^{2)} / 62.0^{3)}$	
		Safety Injection	n	≤40	
	НСР	Containment	CIAS actuated low volume purge valves	≤5	
				Other CIAS actuated valves	$\leq 83.5^{2)} / 62.0^{3)}$
2		Main Steam	Main steam isolation signal (MSIS) actuated main steam isolation valves (MSIVs)	≤6.35	
			isolation	MSIS actuated main feedwater isolation valves (MFIVs)	≤11.35
3	HHCP -	Containment s	pray pump	$\leq 50.4^{4),(6)}/28.5^{5),(6)}$	
3		Containment is	solation valves closed on CSAS	≤73.5 ²⁾ / 52.0 ³⁾	
4	LSGP	Main Steam	MSIS actuated MSIVs	≤6.35	
4	LSGP	Isolation	MSIS actuated MFIVs	≤11.35	
5	LSGL	Auxiliary feedw	vater pump (motor driven)	≤61.45 ⁴⁾	
ວ 		Auxiliary feedv	vater pump (turbine driven)	≤61.45	

6	HSGL	Isolation		S actuated MSIVs	≤6.35
	HOOL			Sactuated MFIVs	≤11.35
7	CREVAS	Control room air intake radiation -		CREVAS actuated isolation dampers	≤8.4 ^{7),8)}
		High		Emergency makeup ACU fan	≤5.0 ^{7),8),9)}
		Spent fuel pool		FHEVAS actuated isolation dampers	≤8.4 ^{7),8),9)}
8 FHEVAS		area radiation - High		Emergency makeup ACU fan	≤5.0 ^{7),8)}
9	CPIAS	Containment upper operating area / operating area radiation - High		CPIAS actuated isolation valves	≤9.9 ^{7),8)}

Notes

- 1) PPS cabinet delays are included.
- 2) A loss of offsite power. Emergency diesel generator (EDG) starting delay is included. Response time includes movement of valves and attainment of pump or blower discharge pressure.
- 3) Offsite power is available. EDG starting delay is not included. Response time includes movement of valves and attainment of pump or blower discharge pressure.
- 4) Same as No. 2. In addition, delays of load-sequencing are included.
- 5) Same as No. 3. In addition, delays of load-sequencing are included.
- 6) Spray line fill time is not included.
- 7) EDG starting delay is not included.
- 8) The response time of the radiation detectors is not included. The response time of the radiation signal portion of the channel is measured from the detector output or from the input of the first electronic component in channel to closure of dampers / valves or start fans.
- 9) Fan motor run-up time is not included since the building volume is too large to make a substantial change to pressure compared to the isolation functions.

5 SIGNAL PATHS

This section describes the signal path of the safety I&C system. The safety I&C system configuration required to determine signal paths of RT system and ESF actuation system is delineated in Sections 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3 of DCD (Reference 1) and Section 4 of the safety I&C system TeR (Reference 2). The APC—S is to perform the distribution of a transmitter's output signal. If the output signal has another destination in addition to the PPS, the APC-S is located between the transmitter and the PPS to split and distribute the signal.

5.1 Response time of the RT system

The signal path for each trip parameter of RT functions is provided in Table 5.1-1.

No. Parameter Signal Path LPP 1 HPP 2 Transmitter → APC-S → PPS → RTSS 3 LSGL Transmitter → PPS → RTSS 4 **HSGL** 5 Transmitter → APC-S → PPS → RTSS LSGP 6 HCP Transmitter $\rightarrow PPS \rightarrow RTSS$ 7 **LRCF** Neutron Detectors → ENFMS → CPCS → PPS → **ENFMS Detectors RTSS** 8 **HLPD CEA Positions** Reed Switch Position Transmitter (RSPT) → CPCS → **CEAC Penalty Factor** PPS → RTSS Neutron Detectors \rightarrow ENFMS \rightarrow CPCS \rightarrow PPS \rightarrow **ENFMS Detectors RTSS** Cold Leg Temperature Temperature Sensor \rightarrow CPCS \rightarrow PPS \rightarrow RTSS Hot Leg Temperature **Primary Coolant** Reactor coolant pump shaft speed sensing system 9 **LDNBR** Pump Shaft Speed $(RCPSSSS) \rightarrow CPCS \rightarrow PPS \rightarrow RTSS$ Reactor Coolant Transmitter \rightarrow APC-S \rightarrow CPCS \rightarrow PPS \rightarrow RTSS Pressure **CEA Positions** $RSPT \rightarrow CPCS \rightarrow PPS \rightarrow RTSS$ **CEAC Penalty Factor** 10 **HVOPT** Neutron Detectors → ENFMS → PPS → RTSS HLPL 11

Table 5.1-1 Signal Path for RT Functions

5.2 Response time of the ESF actuation system

The signal path for each trip parameter of ESF actuation system is provided in Table 5.2-1.

Table 5.2-1 Signal Path for ESF Actuation Functions

No.	Function	lı	nitiati	ng Signal	Signal Path	
		Safety Injection				
			CIAS actuated low volume		Transmitter \rightarrow APC-S \rightarrow PPS \rightarrow ESF-CCS \rightarrow Pump/Valve	
1	LPP	Containment	purge valves			
		Isolation		er CIAS actuated Valves		
		Safety Injection				
		Containment	CIA	S actuated low volume		
2	НСР	Isolation	-	ge valves		
_	1101			er CIAS actuated valves	Transmitter → PPS	
		Main Steam	MS	IS actuated MSIVs	→ ESF-CCS → Pump/Valve	
		Isolation	_	IS actuated MFIVs		
3	HHCP	Containment spray pump				
		Containment isolation				
4	LSGP	Main Steam		MSIS actuated MSIVs		
		Isolation		MSIS actuated MFIVs	Transmitter \rightarrow APC-S \rightarrow PPS \rightarrow ESF-CCS \rightarrow Pump/Valve	
5	LSGL	Auxiliary feedwater pump (motor driven)		· · · /		
		Auxiliary feedwater pu				
6	HSGL	Main Steam		MSIS actuated MSIVs	Transmitter → PPS	
		Isolation		MSIS actuated MFIVs	→ ESF-CCS → Pump/Valve	
		Control room air		CREVAS actuated		
7	CREVAS			isolation dampers		
		High		Emergency makeup		
		9		ACU fan		
		Spent fuel pool area		FHEVAS actuated		
8	FHEVAS			isolation dampers	RMS → ESF-CCS →	
	11127710	radiation - High		3 , ,		Damper/Fan/Valve
				ACU fan		
		Containment upp	er			
9	CPIAS	operating area			CPIAS actuated	
					isolation valves	
		radiation - High				

6 RESPONSE TIME ALLOCATION

This section describes the allocation of individual response time to each component on the critical signal path of the safety I&C system.

6.1 LPP for Reactor Trip

Table 6.1-1 Response Time Allocation for LPP

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	APC-S	
3	PPS	
4	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		1.150

6.2 HPP for Reactor Trip

Table 6.2-1 Response Time Allocation for HPP

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	APC-S	
3	PPS	
4	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		0.850

6.3 LSGL for Reactor Trip

Table 6.3-1 Response Time Allocation for LSGL

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	APC-S	
3	PPS	
4	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		1.250

6.4 HSGL for Reactor Trip

Table 6.4-1 Response Time Allocation for HSGL

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	PPS	
3	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		1.150

6.5 LSGP for Reactor Trip

Table 6.5-1 Response Time Allocation for LSGP

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	
2	APC-S	
3	PPS	
4	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		1.150

6.6 HCP for Reactor Trip

Table 6.6-1 Response Time Allocation for HCP

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	PPS	
3	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		1.150

6.7 LRCF for Reactor Trip

Table 6.7-1 Response Time Allocation for LRCF

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	PPS	
3	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		0.7

6.8 HVOPT for Reactor Trip

Table 6.8-1 Response Time Allocation for HVOPT

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Neutron	тѕ
'	Detector	
2	ENFMS	
3	PPS	
4	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		0.550

6.9 HLPL for Reactor Trip

Table 6.9-1 Response Time Allocation for HLPL

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Neutron	тѕ
'	Detector	
2	ENFMS	
3	PPS	
4	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		0.550

6.10 HLPD FOR REACTOR TRIP

6.10.1 ENFMS Detectors

Table 6.10-1 Response Time Allocation for ENFMS Detector (HLPD)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Neutron	TS
1	Detector	13
2	ENFMS	
3	CPCS	
4	PPS	
5	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		0.650

^{*}The allocated response time of ENFMS is included in that of CPCS.

6.10.2 CEA Positions

Table 6.10-2 Response Time Allocation for CEA Positions (HLPD)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	RSPT	тѕ
2	CPCS	
3	PPS	
4	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		1.450

6.10.3 CEAC Penalty Factor

Table 6.10-3 Response Time Allocation for CEAC Penalty Factor (HLPD)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	RSPT	TS
2	CPCS	
3	PPS	
4	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		0.850

6.11 LDNBR for Reactor Trip

6.11.1 ENFMS Detectors

Table 6.11-1 Response Time Allocation for ENFMS Detector (LDNBR)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Neutron	тѕ
•	Detector	
2	ENFMS	
3	CPCS	
4	PPS	
5	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		0.650

^{*}The allocated response time of ENFMS is included in that of CPCS.

6.11.2 CEA Positions

Table 6.11-2 Response Time Allocation for CEA Positions (LDNBR)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	RSPT	TS
2	CPCS	
3	PPS	
4	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		1.450

6.11.3 Cold Leg Temperature

Table 6.11-3 Response Time Allocation for Cold Leg Temperature (LDNBR)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Temperature	TS
'	Sensor	
2	CPCS	
3	PPS	
4	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		8.650

6.11.4 Hot Leg Temperature

Table 6.11-4 Response Time Allocation for Hot Leg Temperature (LDNBR)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
4	Temperature	TS
'	Sensor	
2	CPCS	
3	PPS	
4	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		8.650

6.11.5 Primary Coolant Pump Shaft Speed

Table 6.11-5 Response Time Allocation for Primary Coolant Pump Shaft Speed (LDNBR)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	RCPSSSS	TS
2	CPCS	
3	PPS	

4	RTSS		TS
Total			
Requirement		0.450	

6.11.6 Reactor Coolant Pressure from Pressurizer

Table 6.11-6 Response Time Allocation for Reactor Coolant Pressure (LDNBR)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	APC-S	
3	CPCS	
4	PPS	
5	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		0.950

6.11.7 CEAC Penalty Factor

Table 6.11-7 Response Time Allocation for CEAC Penalty Factor (LDNBR)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	RSPT	TS
2	CPCS	
3	PPS	
4	RTSS	
Total		
Requirement		0.850

6.12 LPP for ESF Actuation

6.12.1 Safety Injection

Table 6.12-1 Response Time Allocation for LPP for ESF actuation – Safety Injection Actuation Signal (SIAS)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	APC-S	
3	PPS	
4	ESF-CCS	
5	SI Pump	
Total		
Requirement		40.000

6.12.2 Containment Isolation

Table 6.12-2 Response Time Allocation for LPP for ESF actuation – CIAS actuated low volume purge valves

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	APC-S	
3	PPS	
4	ESF-CCS	
5	Valve	
Total		
Requirement		5.000

Table 6.12-3 Response Time Allocation for LPP for ESF actuation – Other CIAS actuated valves

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)	
1	Transmitter	TS	
2	APC-S		
3	PPS		
4	ESF-CCS		
5	Valve		
Total			
Requirement		83.500 / 62.000	

6.13 HCP for ESF Actuation

6.13.1 Safety Injection

Table 6.13-1 Response Time Allocation for HCP for ESF actuation - SIAS

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	PPS	
3	ESF-CCS	
4	SI Pump	
Total		
Requirement		40.000

6.13.2 Containment Isolation

Table 6.13-2 Response Time Allocation for HCP for ESF actuation – CIAS actuated low volume purge valves

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	PPS	
3	ESF-CCS	
4	Valve	
Total		
Requirement		5.000

Table 6.13-3 Response Time Allocation for HCP for ESF actuation – CIAS actuated low volume purge valves

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)	
1	Transmitter	TS	
2	PPS		
3	ESF-CCS		
4	Valve		
Total			
Requirement		83.500 / 62.000	

6.13.3 Main Steam Isolation

Table 6.13-4 Response Time Allocation for HCP for ESF actuation – MSIS actuated MSIVs

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	PPS	
3	ESF-CCS	
4	Valve	
Total		
Requirement		6.350

Table 6.13-5 Response Time Allocation for HCP for ESF actuation – MSIS actuated MFIVs

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	PPS	
3	ESF-CCS	
4	Valve	
Total		

Requirement	11.350

6.14 HHCP for ESF Actuation

6.14.1 Containment Spray Pump

Table 6.14-1 Response Time Allocation for HHCP for ESF actuation – Containment Spray Pump

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)	
1	Transmitter	TS	
2	PPS		
3	ESF-CCS		
4	Pump		
Total			
Requirement		50.400 / 28.500	

6.14.2 Containment Isolation Valves Closed on CSAS

Table 6.14-2 Response Time Allocation for HHCP for ESF actuation – Containment Isolation Valves Closed on CSAS

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)	
1	Transmitter	TS	
2	PPS		
3	ESF-CCS		
4	Valve		
Total			
Requirement		73.500 / 52.000	

6.15 LSGP FOR ESF ACTUATION

6.15.1 Main Steam Isolation

Table 6.15-1 Response Time Allocation for LSGP for ESF actuation – MSIS actuated MSIVs

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	APC-S	
3	PPS	
4	ESF-CCS	
5	Valve	

Total			TS
Requirement		6.350	

Table 6.15-2 Response Time Allocation for LSGP for ESF actuation – MSIS actuated MFIVs

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	APC-S	
3	PPS	
4	ESF-CCS	
5	Valve	
Total		
Requirement		11.350

6.16 LSGL FOR ESF ACTUATION

6.16.1 Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (motor driven)

Table 6.16-1 Response Time Allocation for LSGL for ESF actuation – Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (motor driven)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	APC-S	
3	PPS	
4	ESF-CCS	
5	Pump	
Total		
Requirement		61.450

6.16.2 Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (turbine driven)

Table 6.16-2 Response Time Allocation for LSGL for ESF actuation – Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (turbine driven)

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	тѕ
2	APC-S	
3	PPS	
4	ESF-CCS	
5	Pump	
Total		
Requirement		61.450

6.17 HSGL for ESF Actuation

6.17.1 Main Steam Isolation

Table 6.17-1 Response Time Allocation for HSGL for ESF actuation – MSIS actuated MSIVs

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	PPS	
3	ESF-CCS	
4	Valve	
Total		
Requirement		6.350

Table 6.17-2 Response Time Allocation for HSGL for ESF actuation – MSIS actuated MFIVs

No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	Transmitter	TS
2	PPS	
3	ESF-CCS	
4	Valve	
Total		
Requirement		11.350

6.18 CREVAS

6.18.1 Control Room Air Intake Radiation - High

Table 6.18-1 Response Time Allocation for CREVAS for ESF actuation – CREVAS actuated isolation dampers

Propagation No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	RMS	TS
2	ESF-CCS	
3	Damper	
Total		
Requirement		8.400

Table 6.18-2 Response Time Allocation for CREVAS for ESF actuation – Emergency makeup ACU fan

Propagation No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	RMS	TS
2	ESF-CCS	
3	Fan	
Total		

Requirement	5.000

6.19 FHEVAS

6.19.1 Spent Fuel Pool Area Radiation - High

Table 6.19-1 Response Time Allocation for FHEVAS for ESF actuation – FHEVAS actuated isolation dampers

Propagation No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	RMS	TS
2	ESF-CCS	
3	Damper	
Total		
Requirement		8.400

Table 6.19-2 Response Time Allocation for FHEVAS for ESF actuation – Emergency makeup ACU fan

Propagation No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	RMS	TS
2	ESF-CCS	
3	Fan	
Total		
Requirement		5.000

6.20 CPIAS

6.20.1 Containment Upper Operating Area / Operating Area Radiation – High

Table 6.20-1 Response Time Allocation for CPIAS for ESF actuation – CPIAS actuated isolation valves

Propagation No.	Equipment	Allocated Response Time (s)
1	RMS	TS
2	ESF-CCS	
3	Valves	
Total		
Requirement		9.900

7 RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS

This section provides the results of the safety I&C system response time analysis for each trip function. The allocated response times are verified by the vendor specifications or the worst case response time analysis.

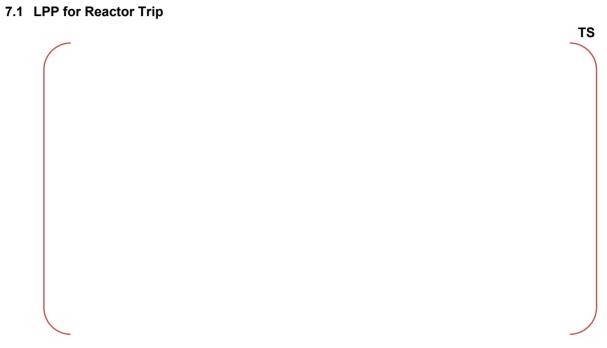
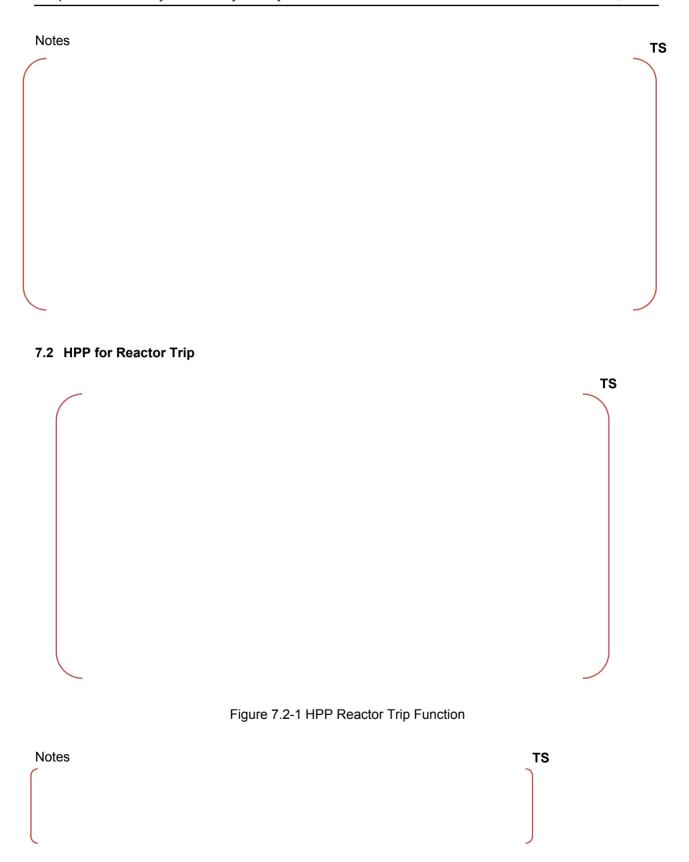
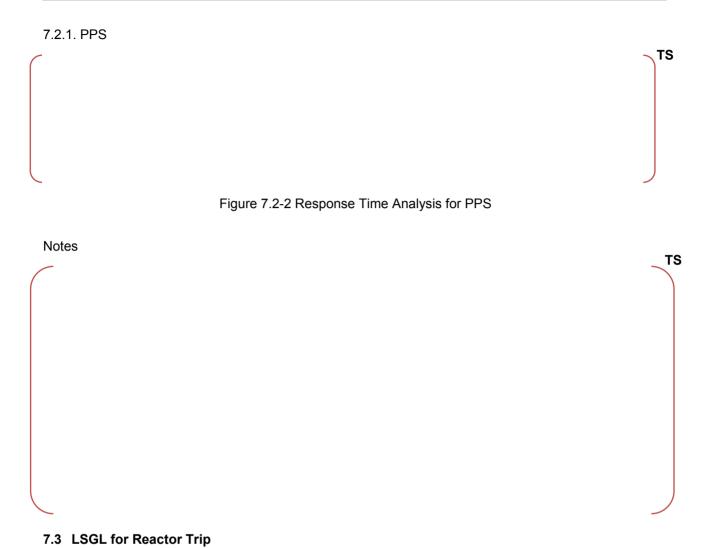


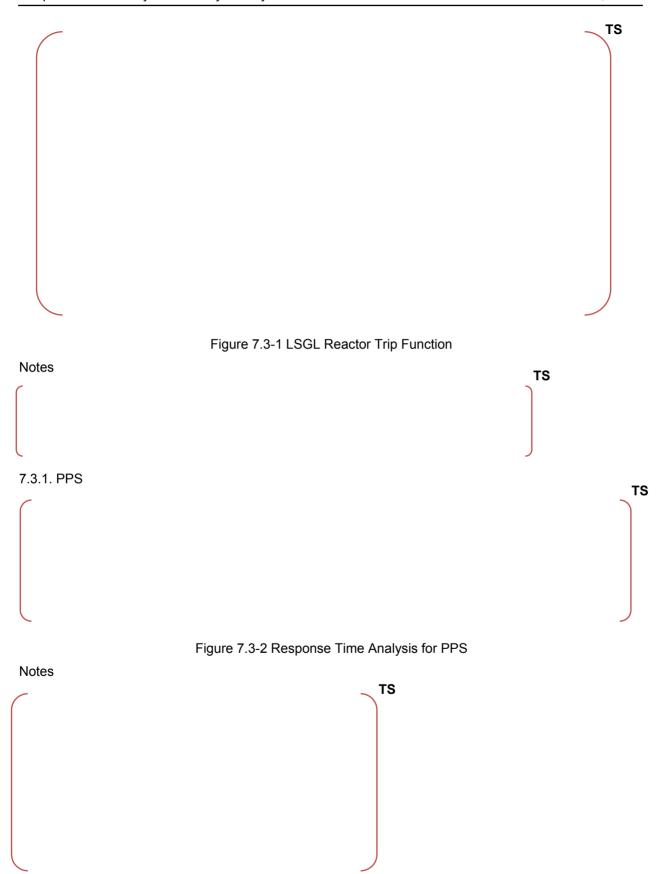
Figure 7.1-1 LPP Reactor Trip Function

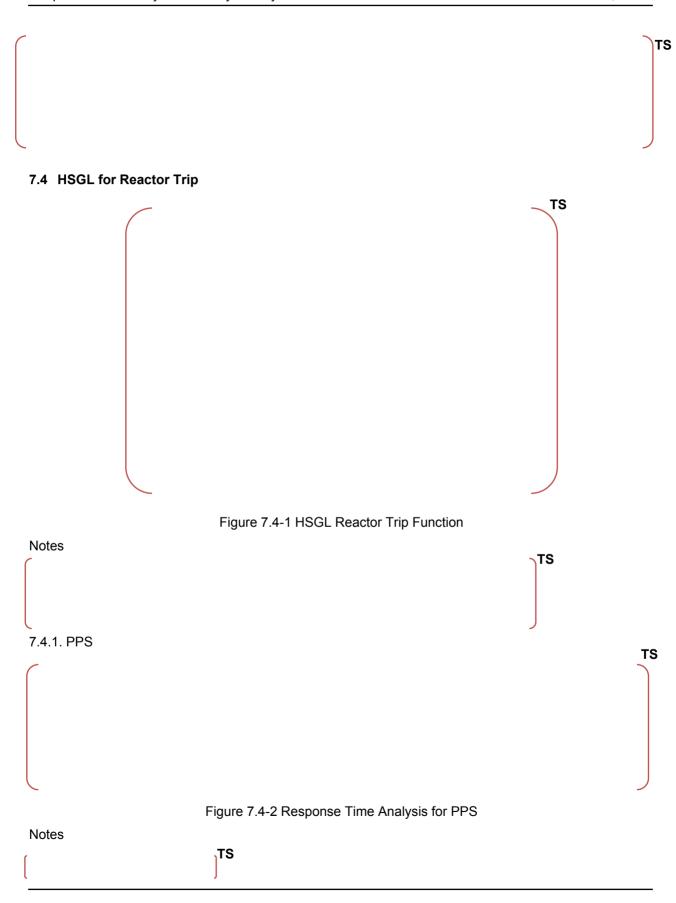


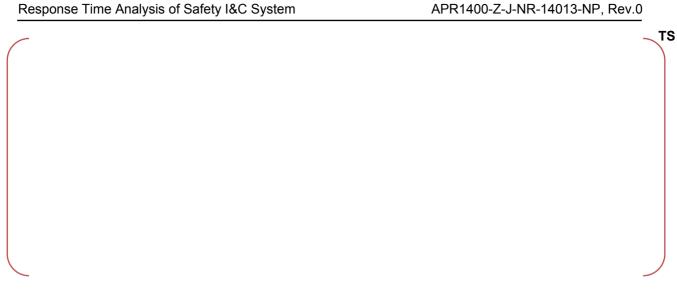
Figure 7.1-2 Response Time Analysis for PPS











7.5 LSGP FOR REACTOR TRIP

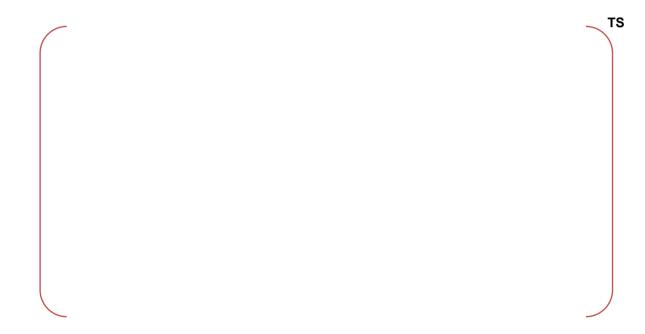


Figure 7.5-1 LSGP Reactor Trip Function



TS

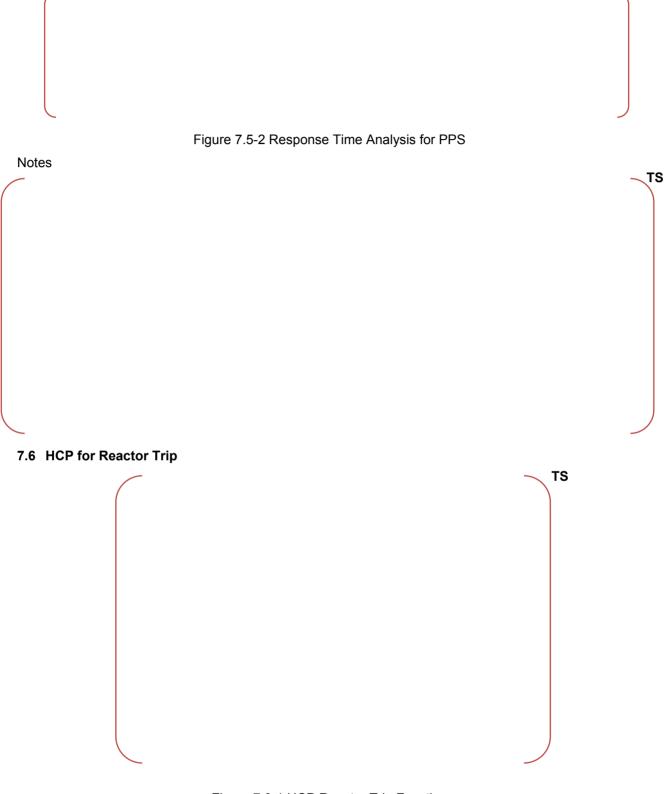
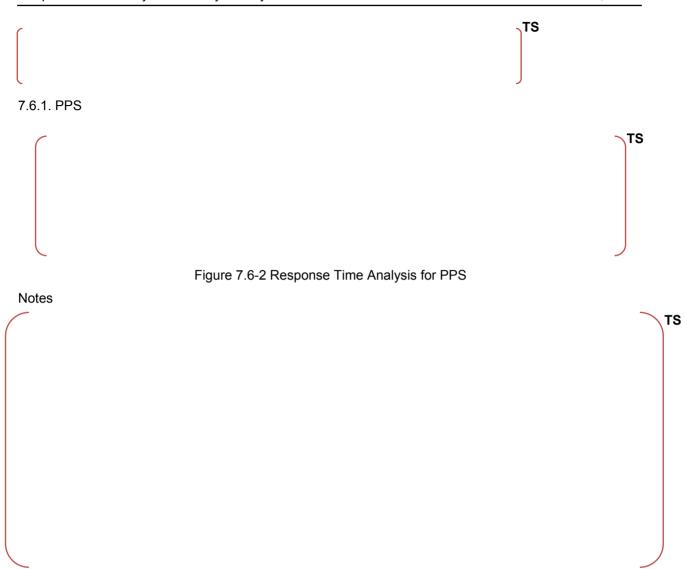


Figure 7.6-1 HCP Reactor Trip Function

Notes



7.7 LRCF for Reactor Trip

TS

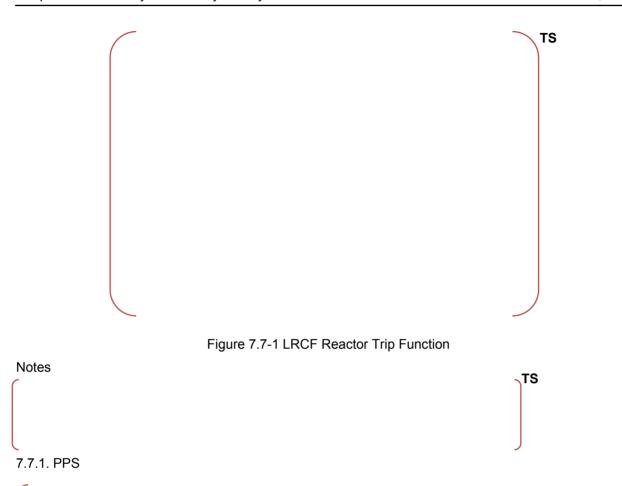
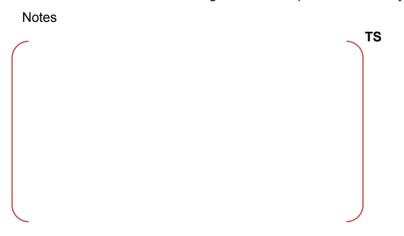
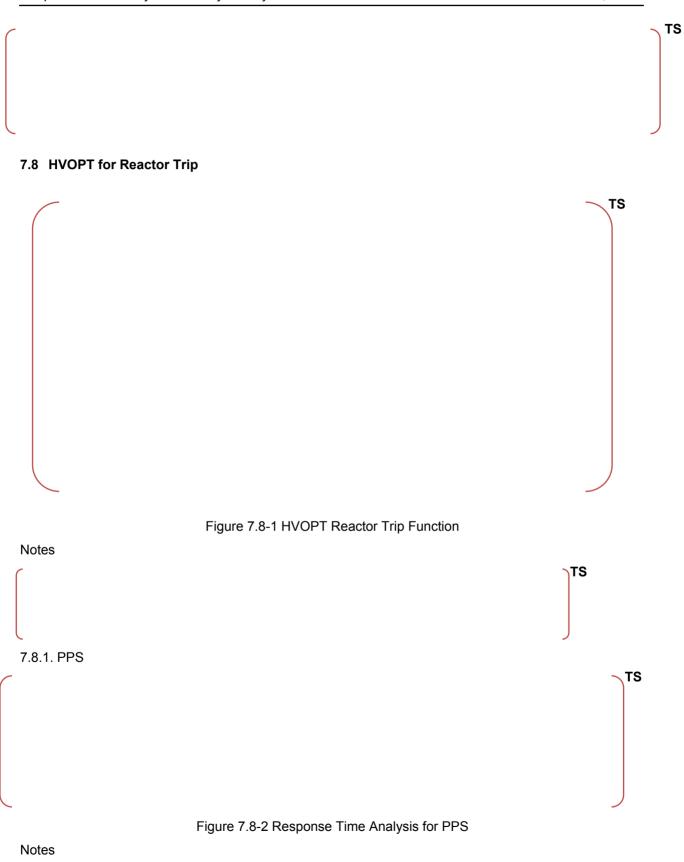
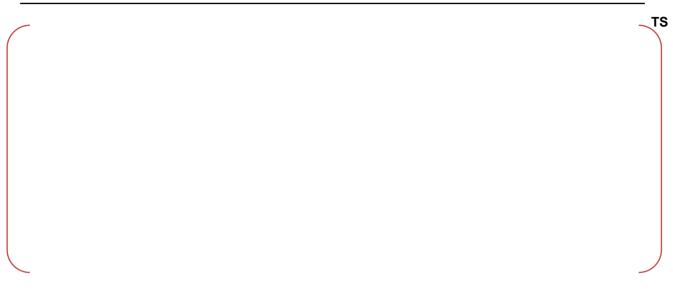


Figure 7.7-2 Response Time Analysis for PPS





APR1400-Z-J-NR-14013-NP, Rev.0

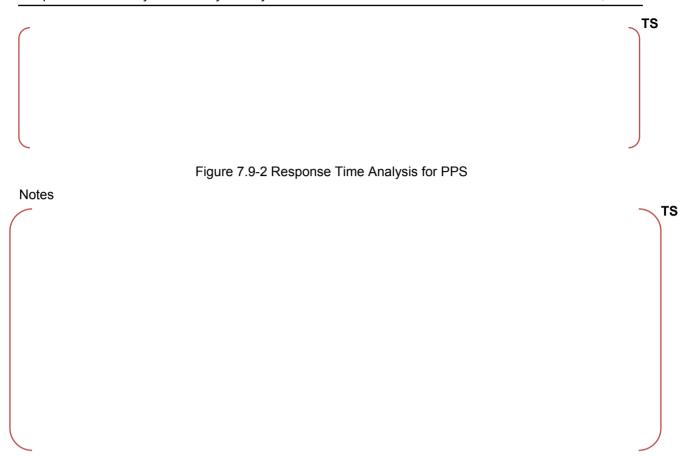


7.9 HLPL for Reactor Trip



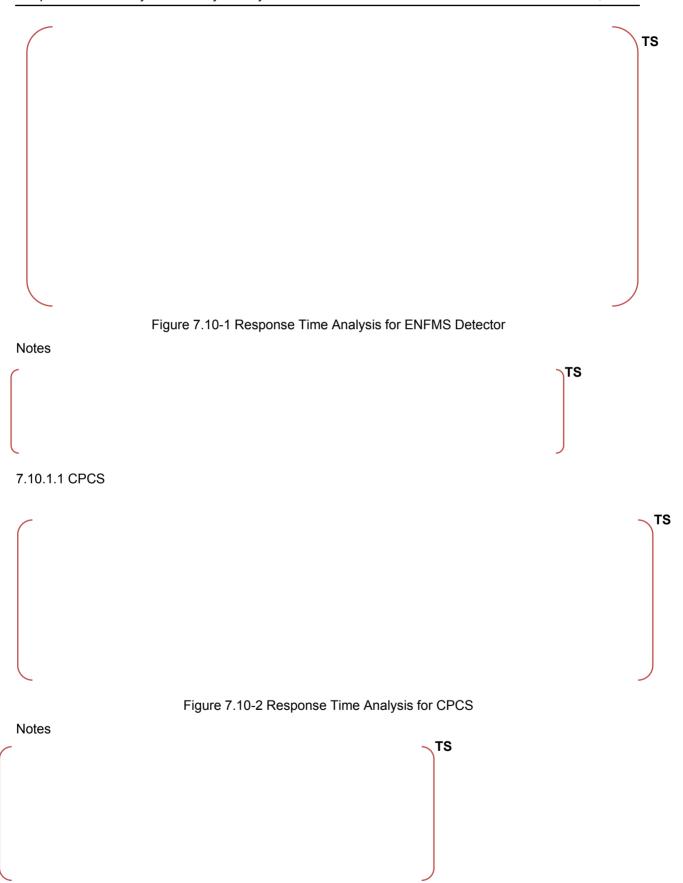
Figure 7.9-1 HLPL Reactor Trip Function

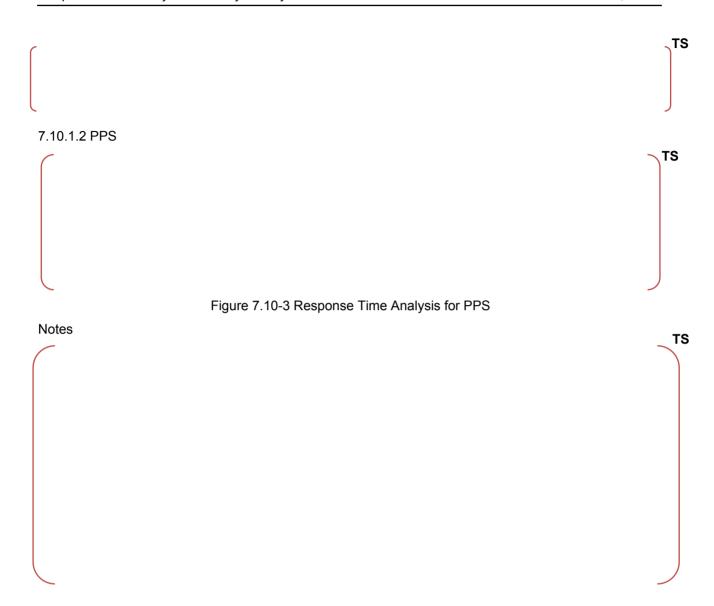


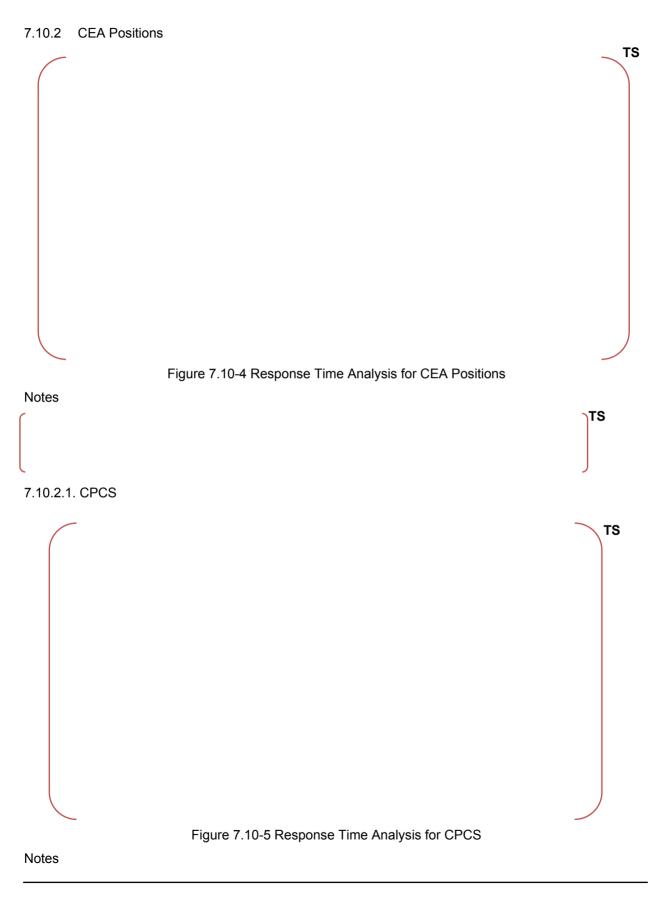


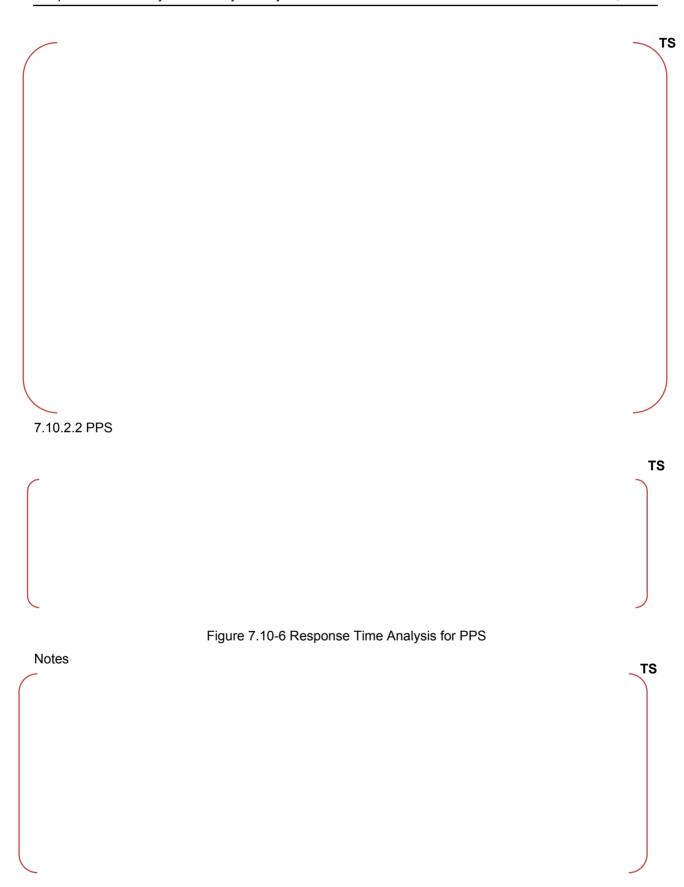
7.10 HLPD FOR REACTOR TRIP

7.10.1 ENFMS Detector

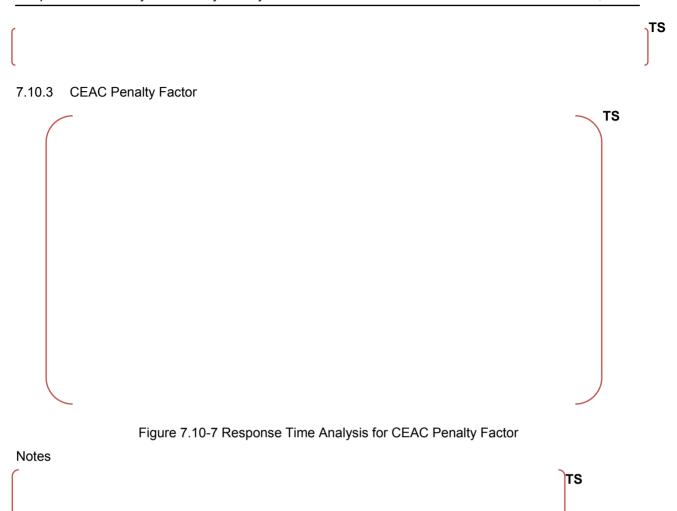


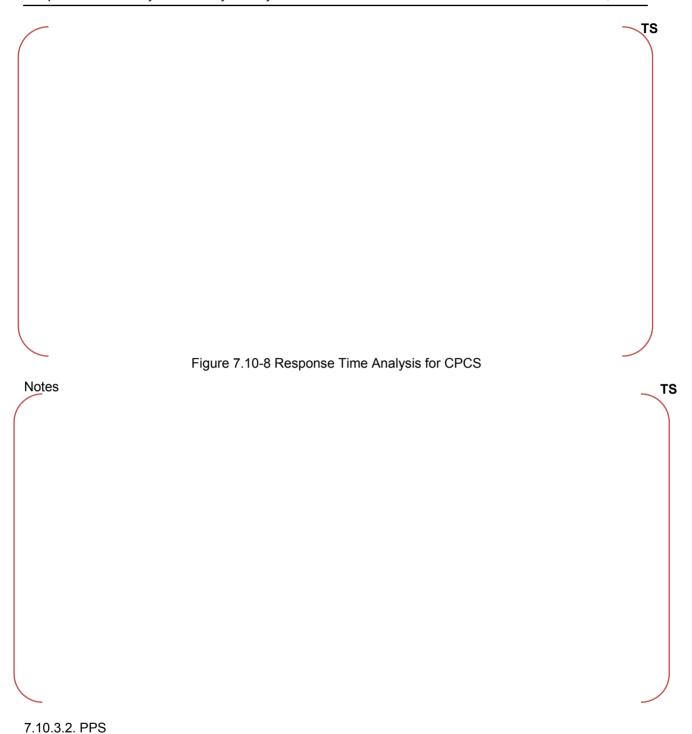


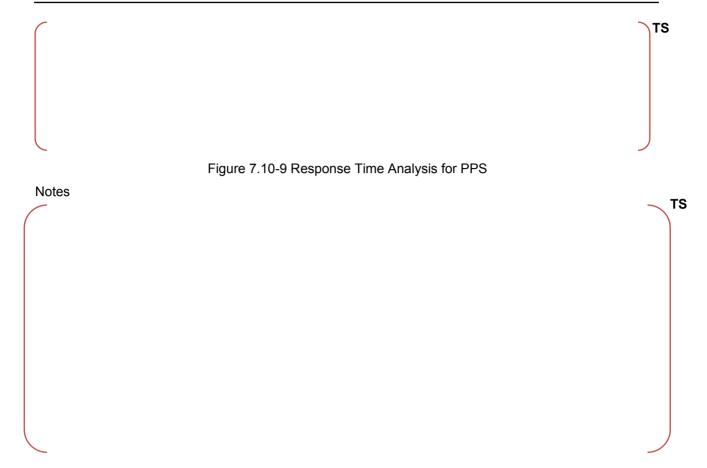




7.10.3.1 CPCS

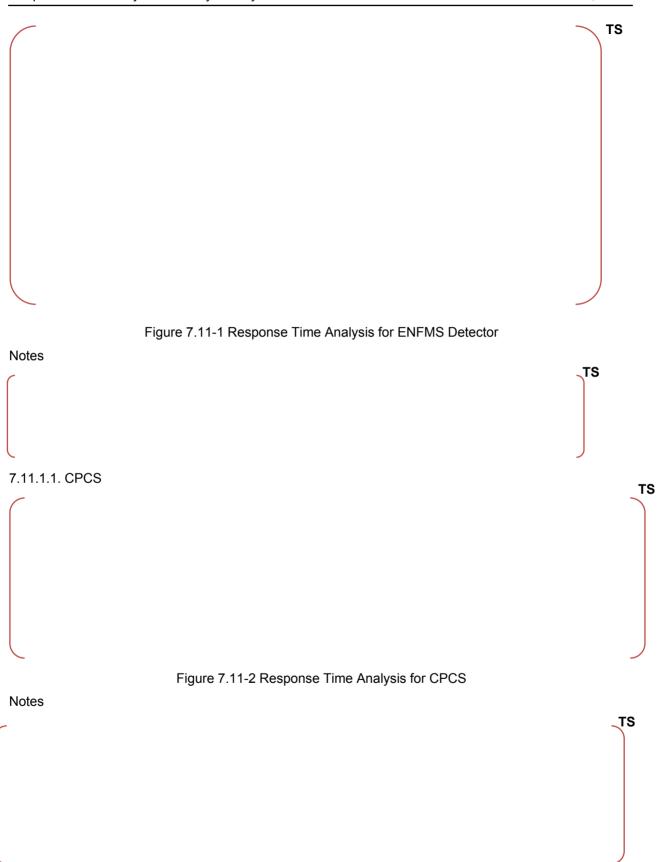


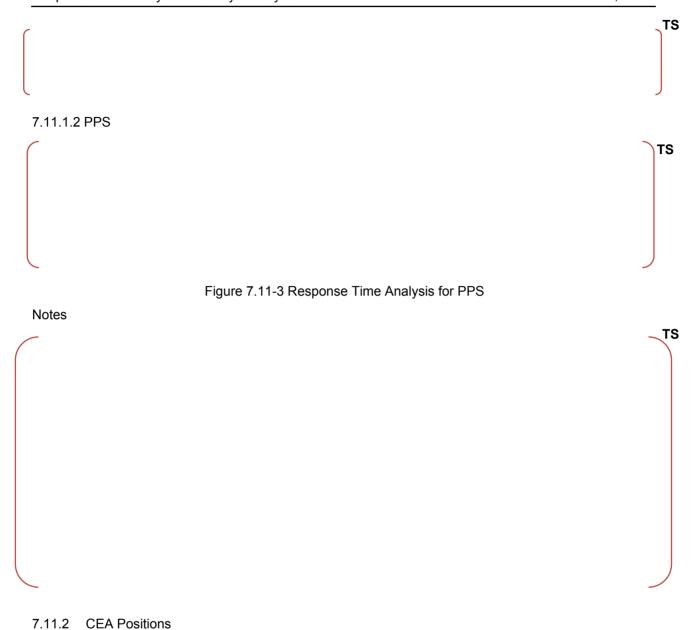


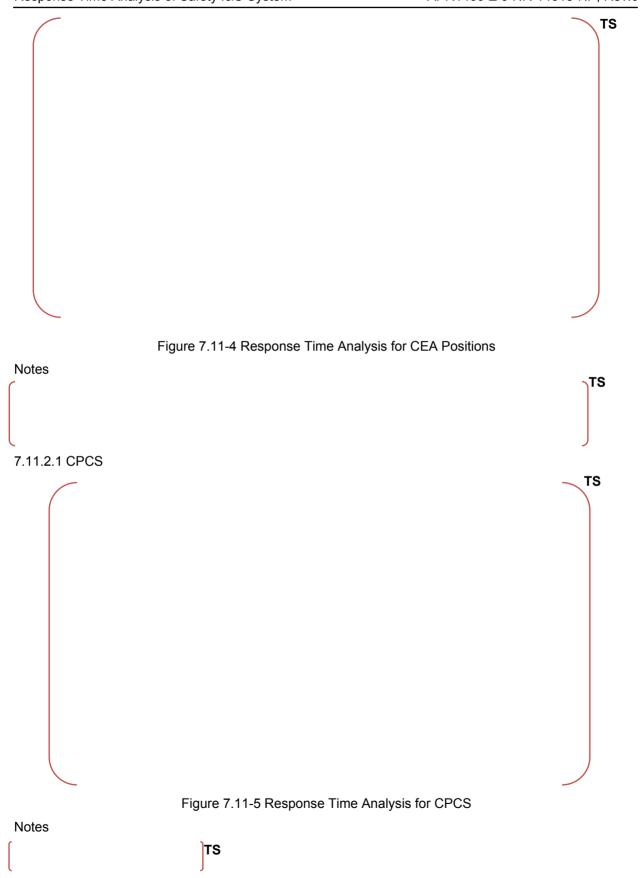


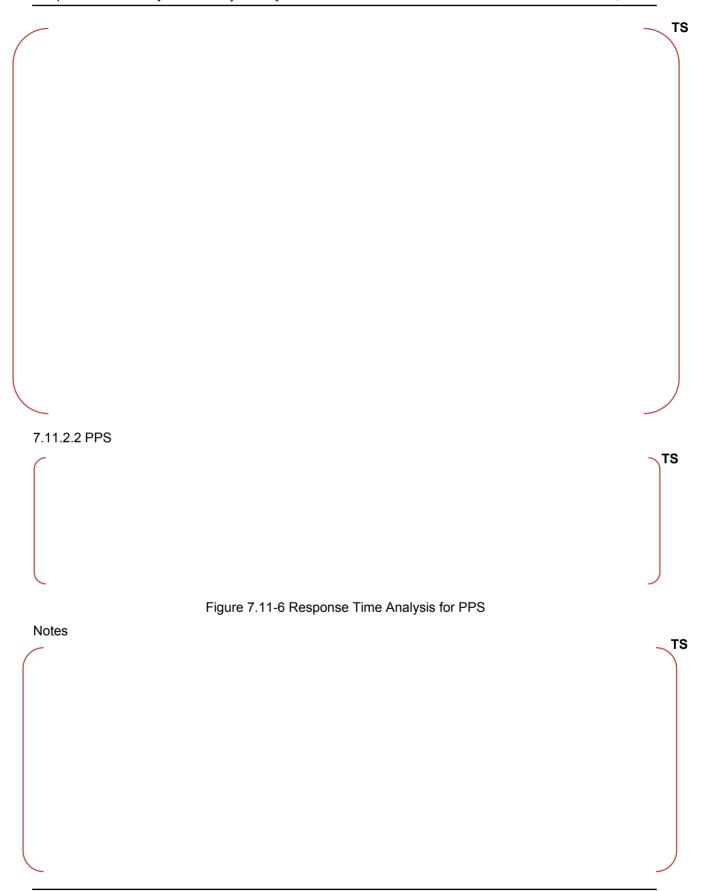
7.11 LDNBR FOR REACTOR TRIP

7.11.1 ENFMS Detectors

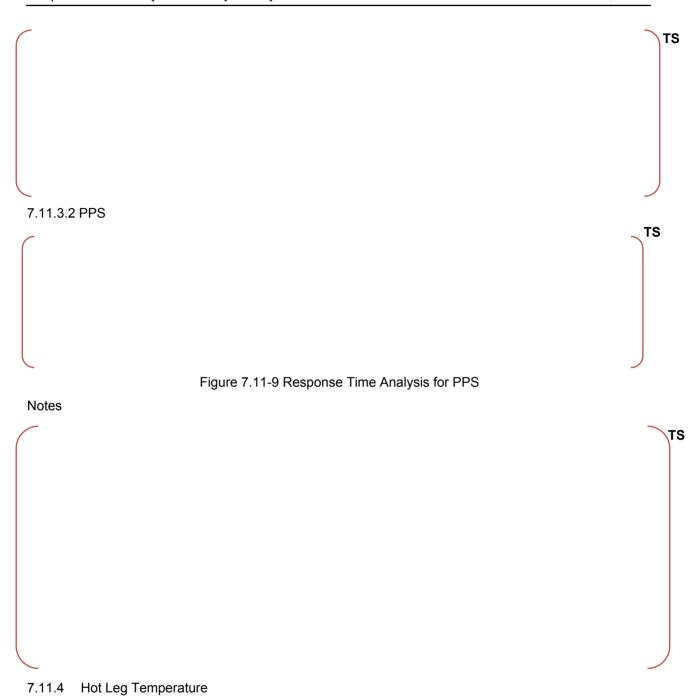


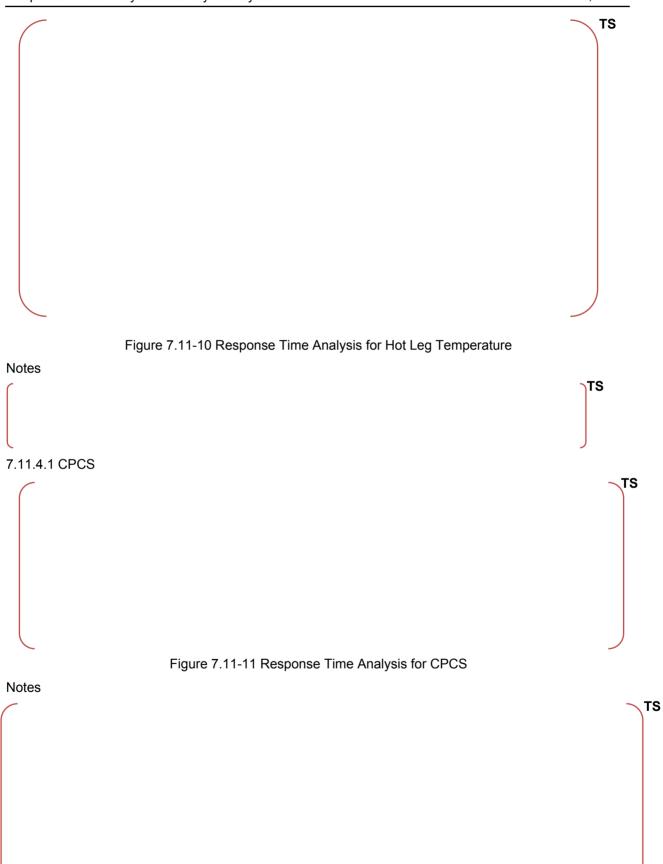






7.11.3 Cold Leg Temperature TS Figure 7.11-7 Response Time Analysis for Cold Leg Temperature Notes TS 7.11.3.1 CPCS TS Figure 7.11-8 Response Time Analysis for CPCS Notes TS







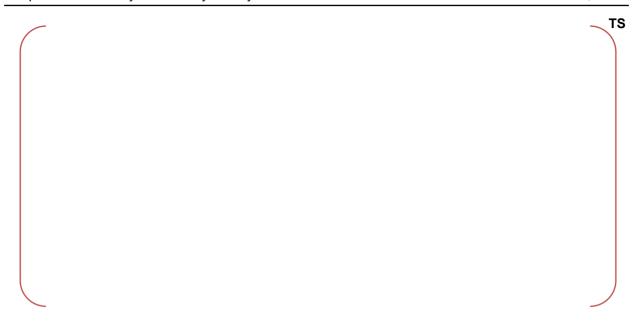
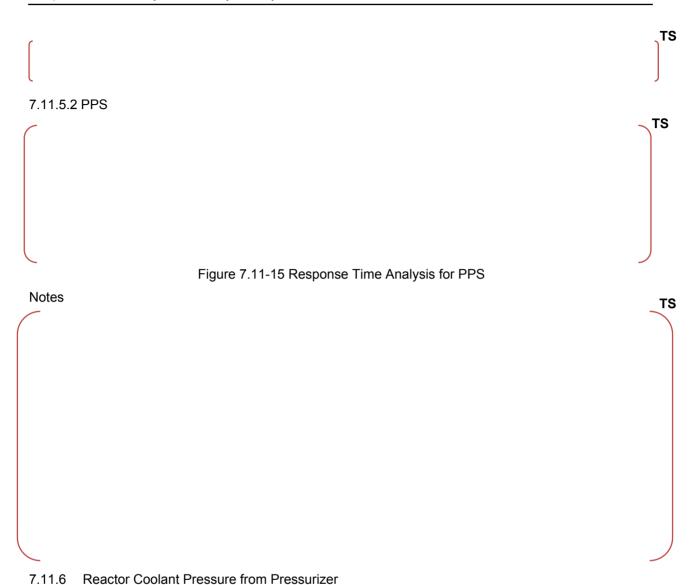


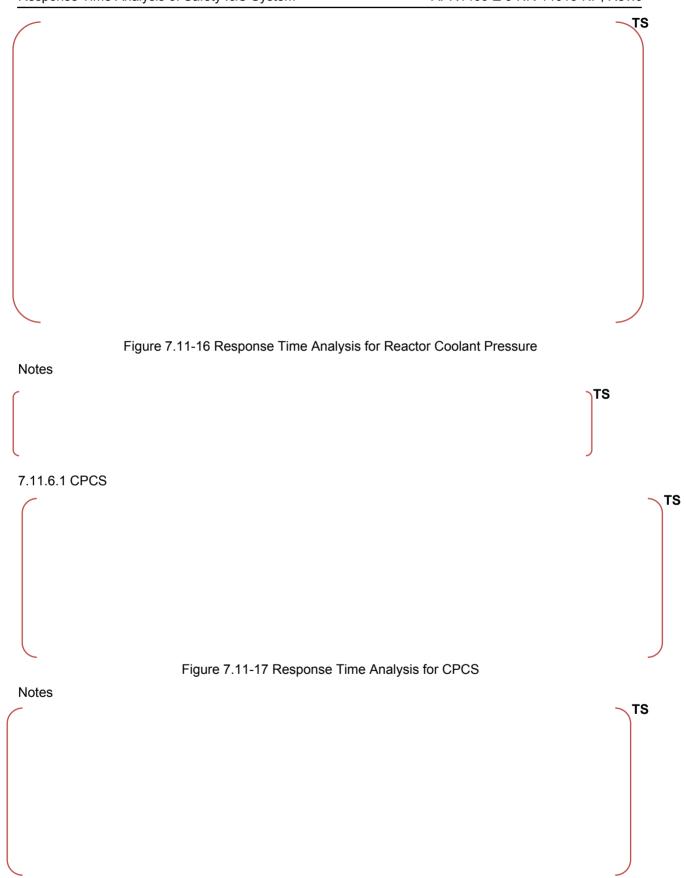
Figure 7.11-13 Response Time Analysis for Primary Coolant Pump Shaft Speed

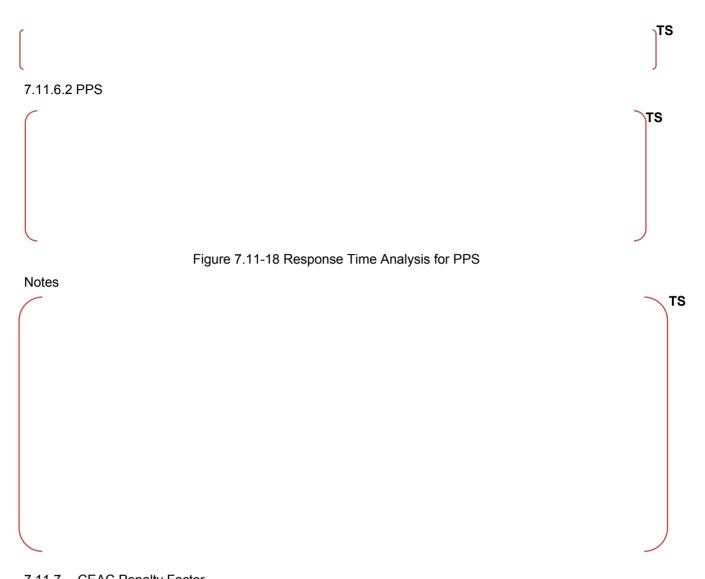


Figure 7.11-14 Response Time Analysis for CPCS

Notes TS







7.11.7 CEAC Penalty Factor

APR1400-Z-J-NR-14013-NP, Rev.0



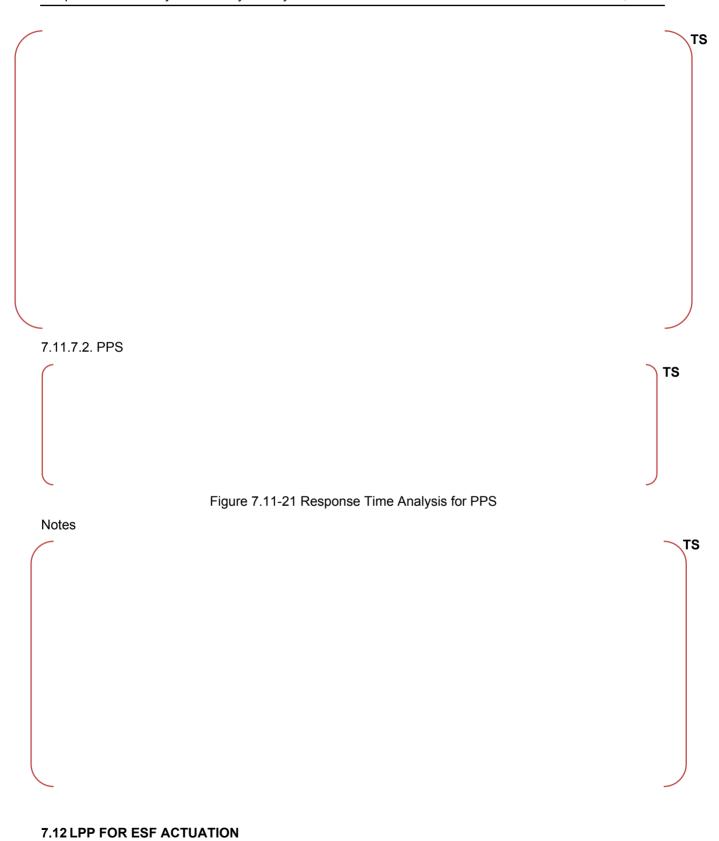
Figure 7.11-19 Response Time Analysis for CEAC Penalty Factor

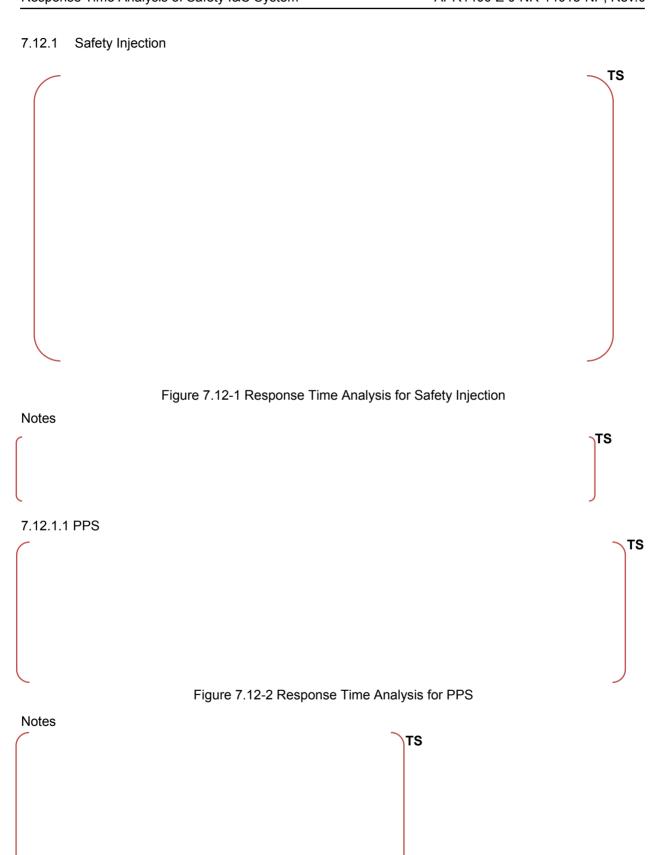


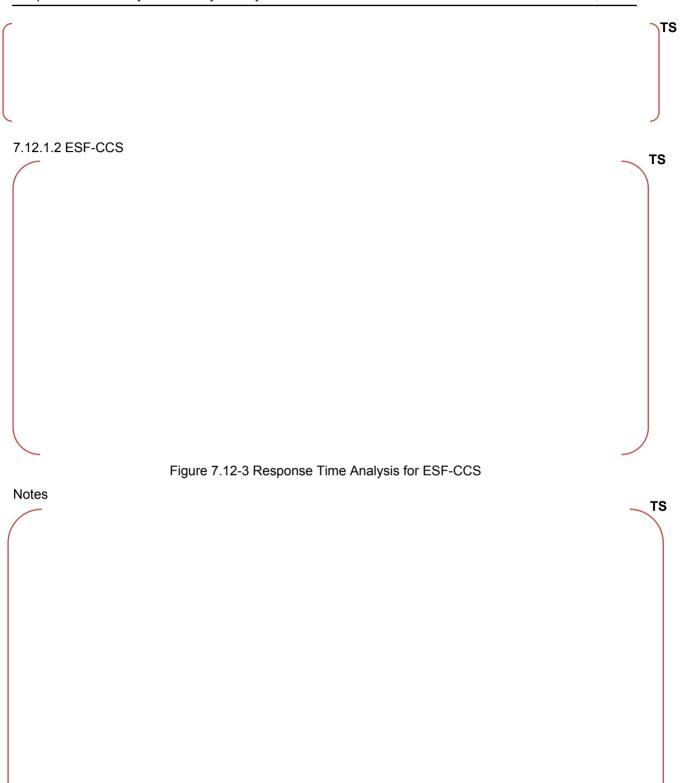
Figure 7.11-20 Response Time Analysis for CPCS

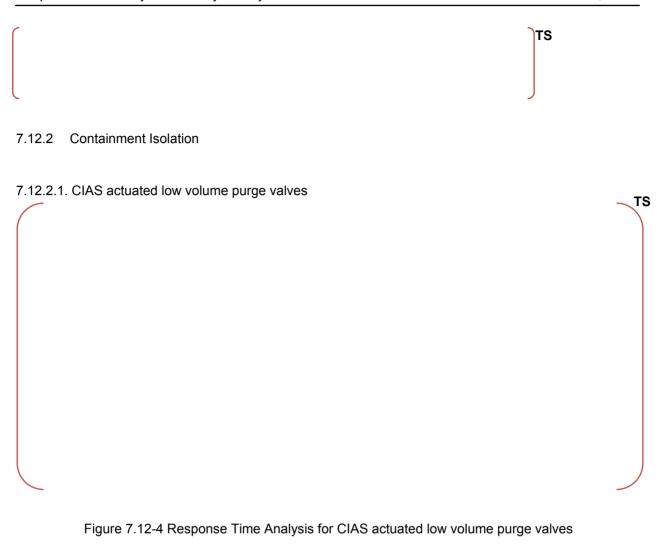
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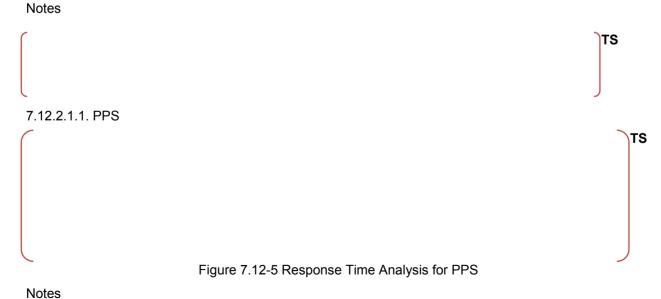
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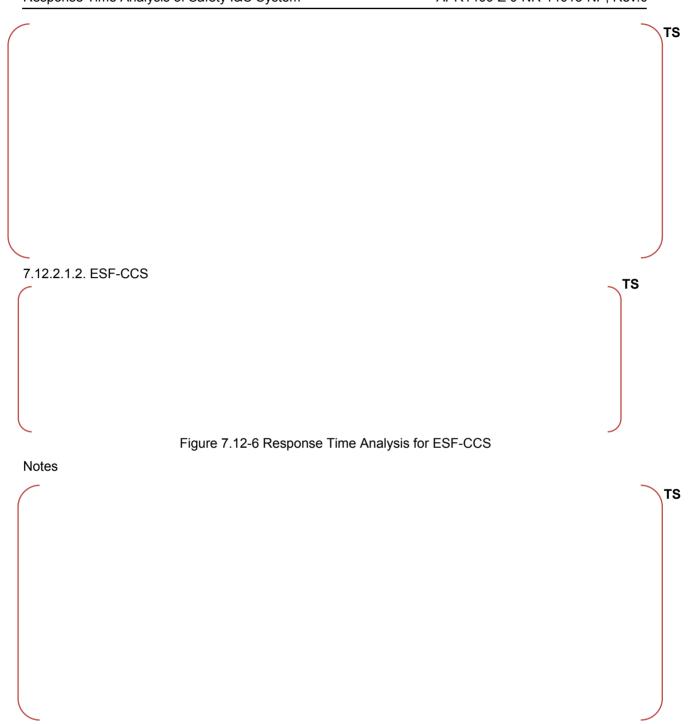












7.12.2.2. Other CIAS actuated Valves



Figure 7.12-7 Response Time Analysis for Other CIAS actuated Valves

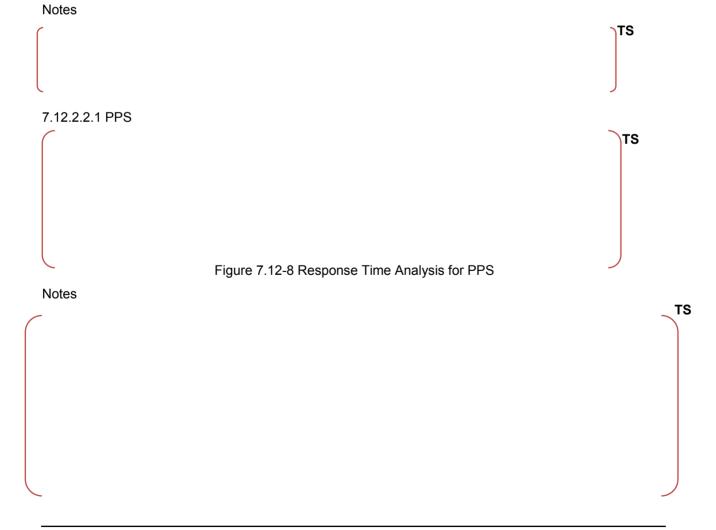




Figure 7.12-9 Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when loss of offsite power



Figure 7.12-10 Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when offsite power is available

Notes

TS

7.13 HCP for ESF Actuation

7.13.1 Safety Injection



Figure 7.13-1 Response Time Analysis for Safety Injection

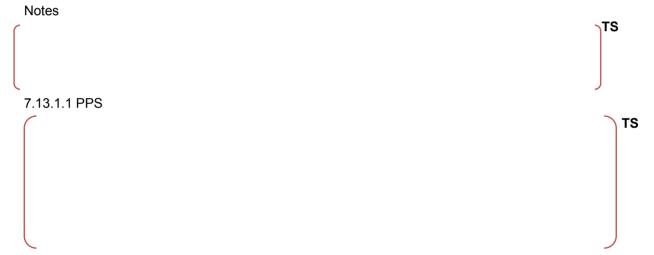


Figure 7.13-2 Response Time Analysis for PPS





Figure 7.13-3 Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS



7.13.2 Containment Isolation

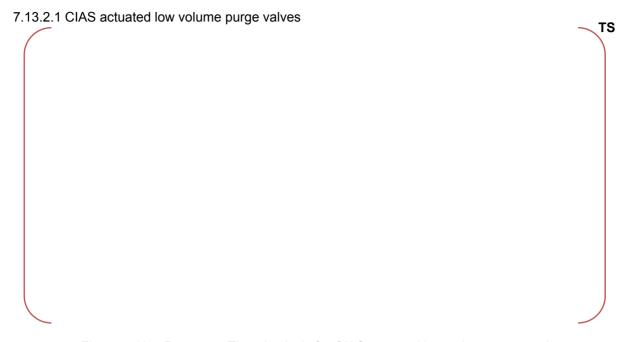


Figure 7.13-4 Response Time Analysis for CIAS actuated low volume purge valves

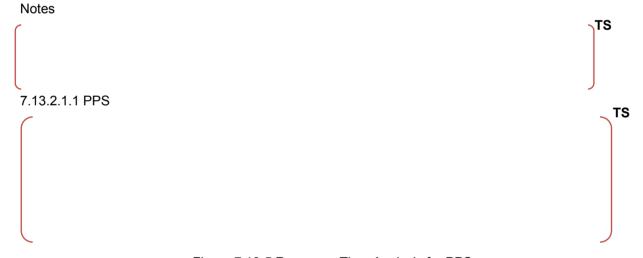
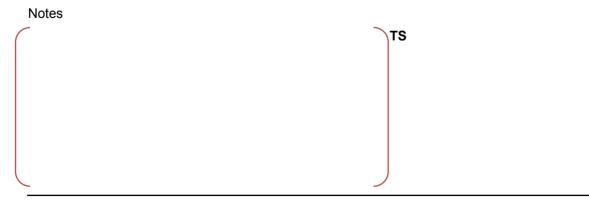
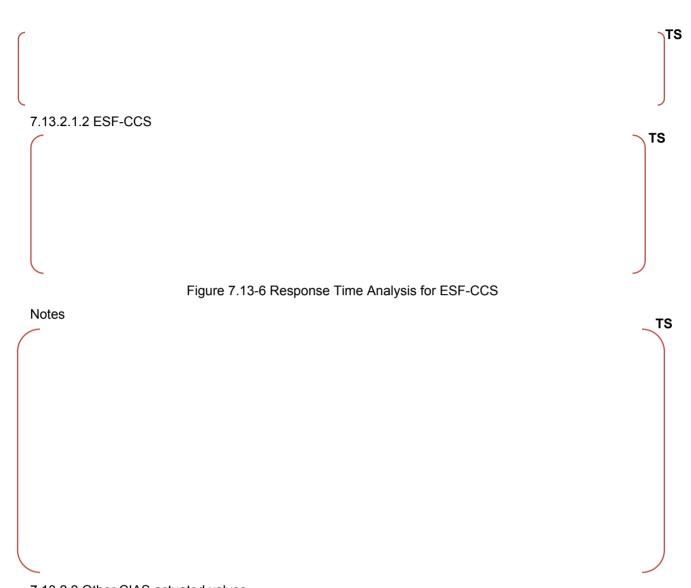


Figure 7.13-5 Response Time Analysis for PPS





7.13.2.2 Other CIAS actuated valves

APR1400-Z-J-NR-14013-NP, Rev.0

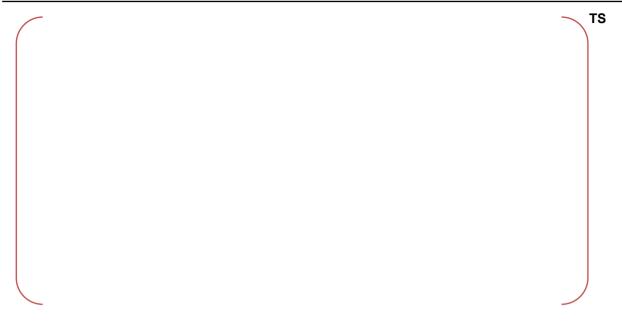


Figure 7.13-7 Response Time Analysis for Other CIAS actuated valves



Figure 7.13-8 Response Time Analysis for PPS

Notes TS

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TS

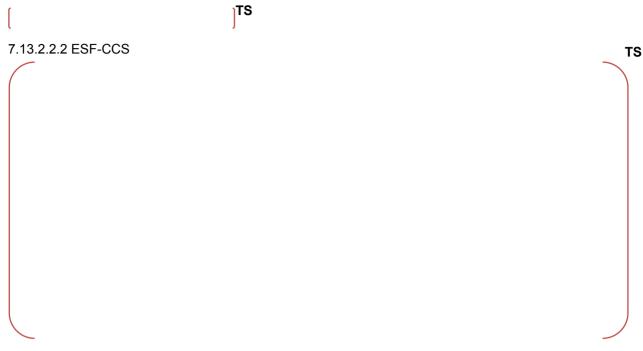


Figure 7.13-9 Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when loss of offsite power

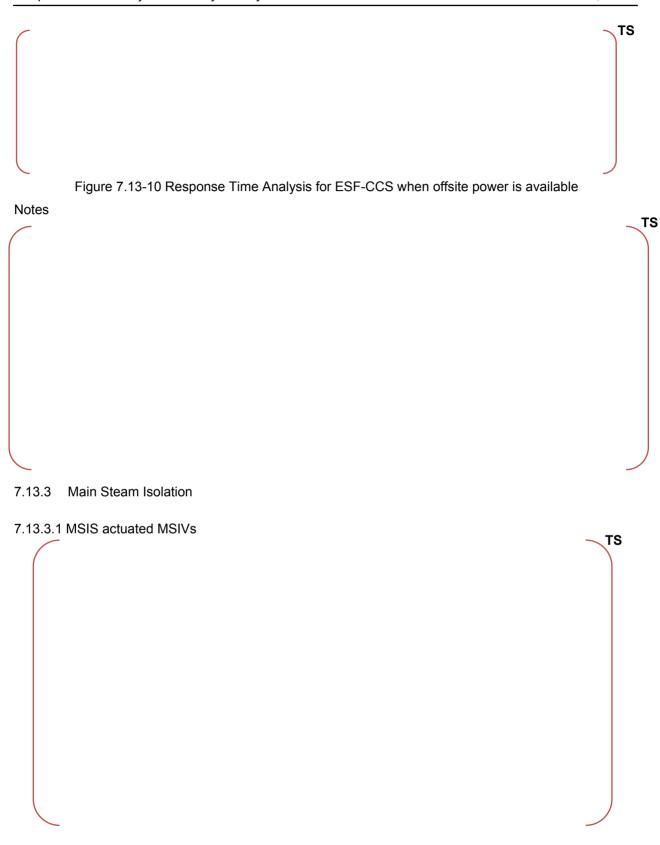
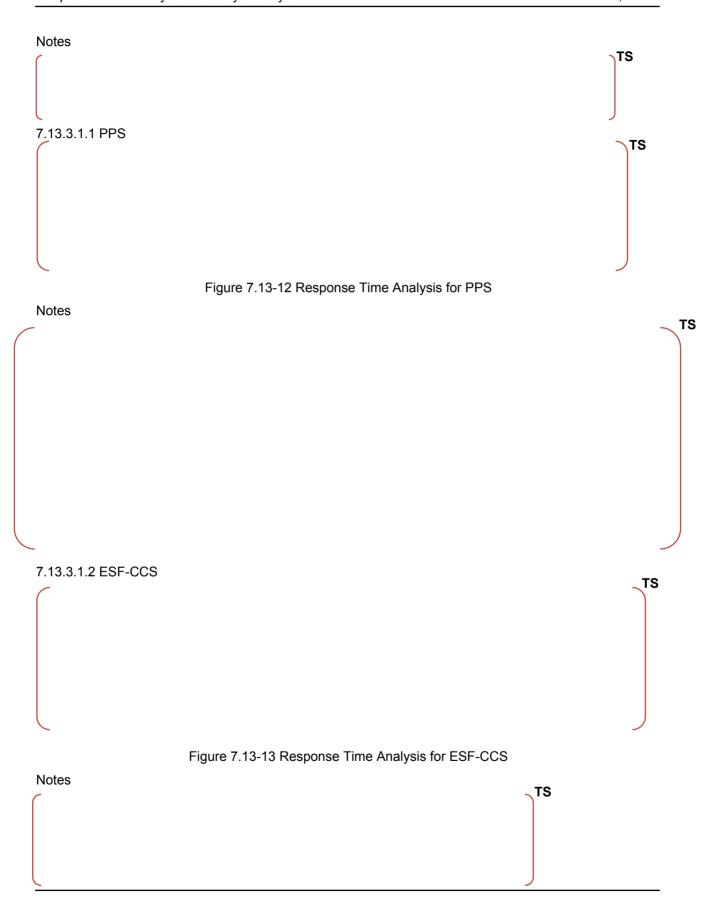
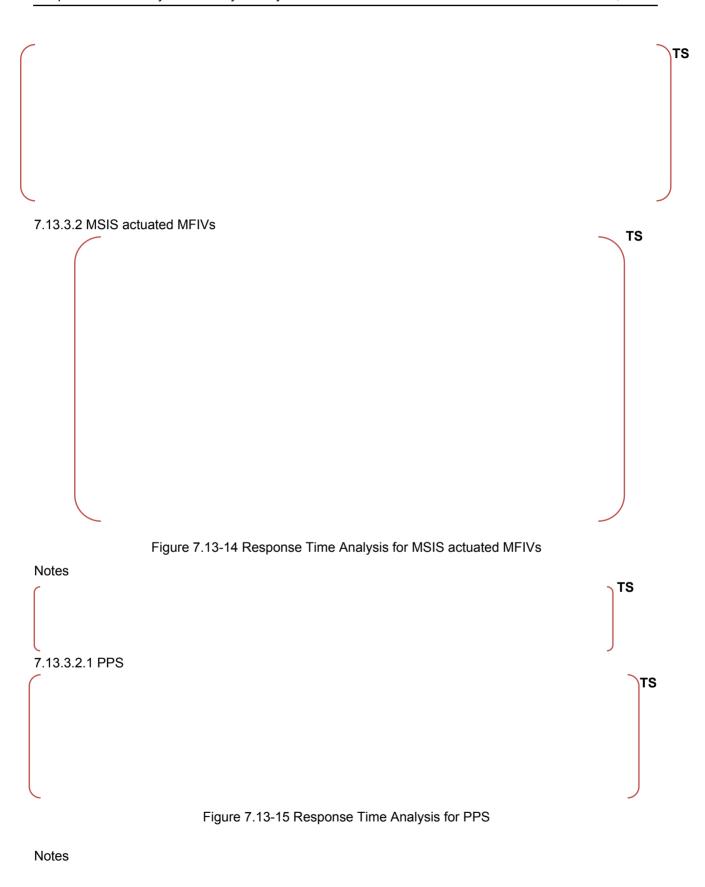


Figure 7.13-11 Response Time Analysis for MSIS actuated MSIVs





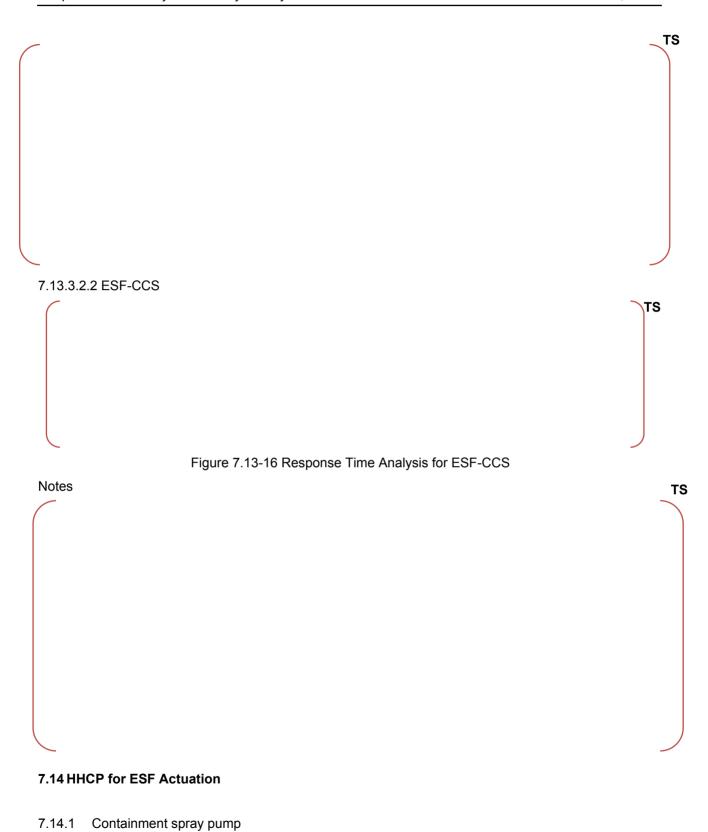




Figure 7.14-1 Response Time Analysis for Containment Spray Pump



Figure 7.14-2 Response Time Analysis for PPS

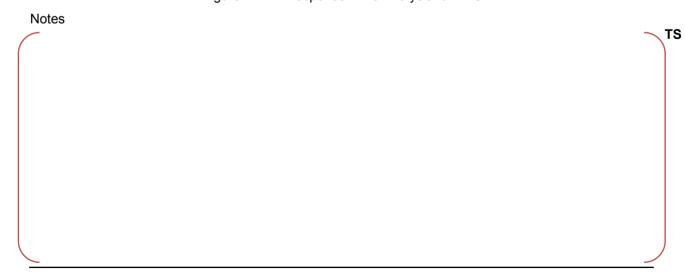
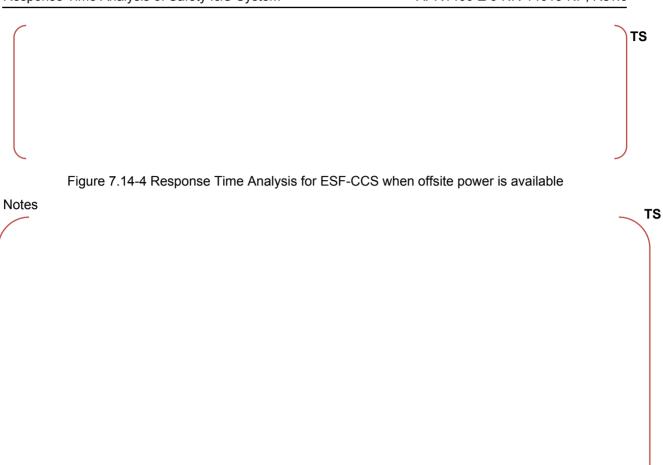
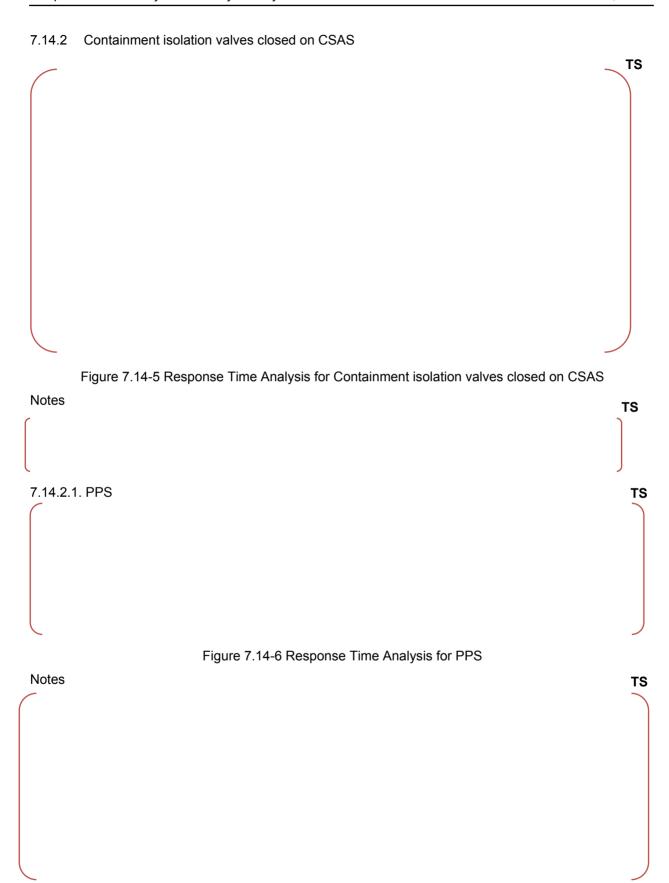




Figure 7.14-3 Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when loss of offsite power







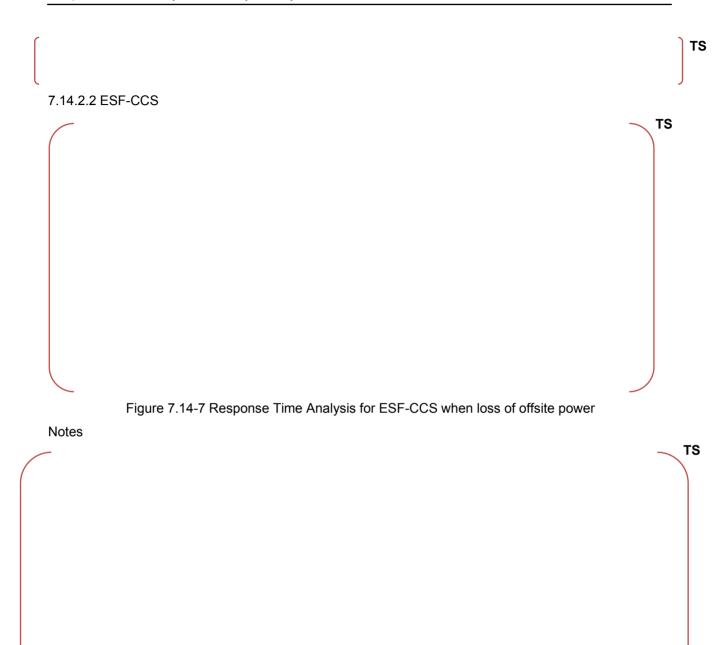


Figure 7.14-8 Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when offsite power is available

Notes

TS

7.15 LSGP for ESF Actuation

7.15.1 Main Steam Isolation

7.15.1.1 MSIS actuated MSIVs

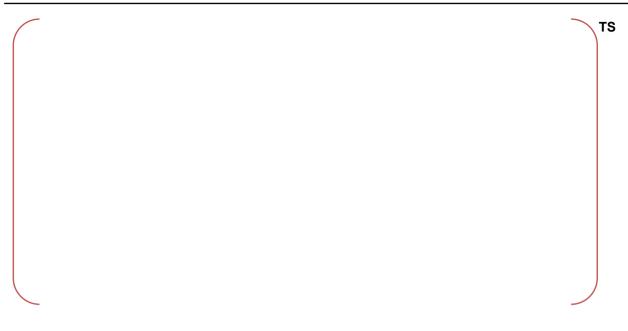
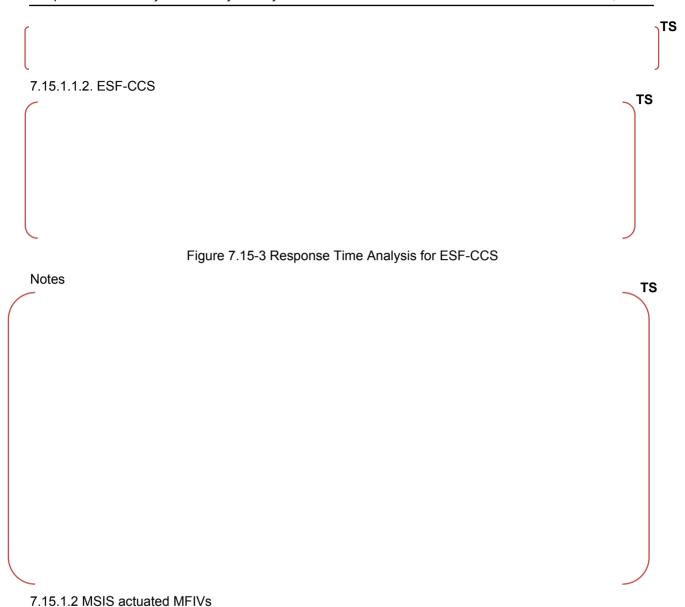


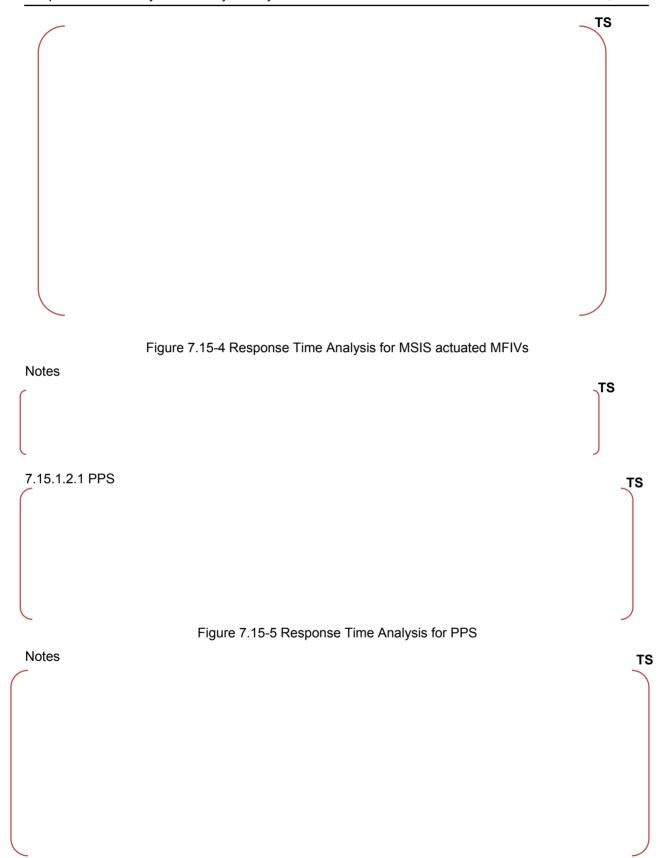
Figure 7.15-1 Response Time Analysis for MSIS actuated MSIVs

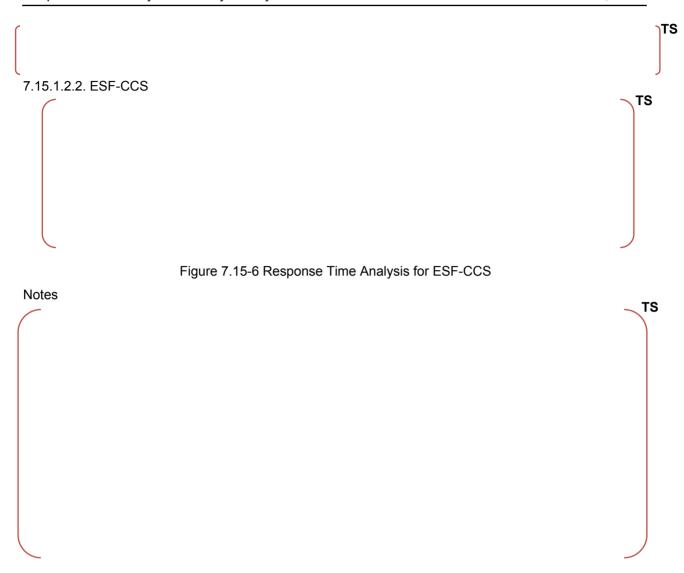


Figure 7.15-2 Response Time Analysis for PPS









7.16 LSGL FOR ESF-ACTUATION

7.16.1 Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (motor driven)

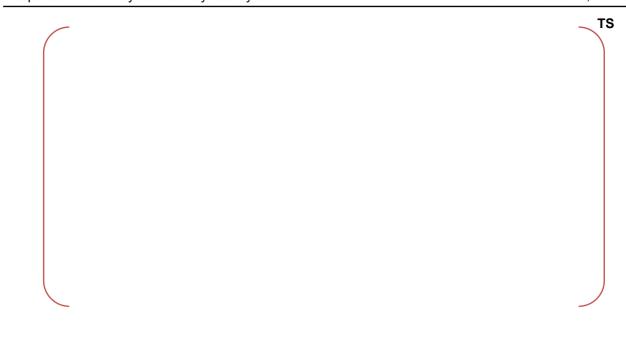
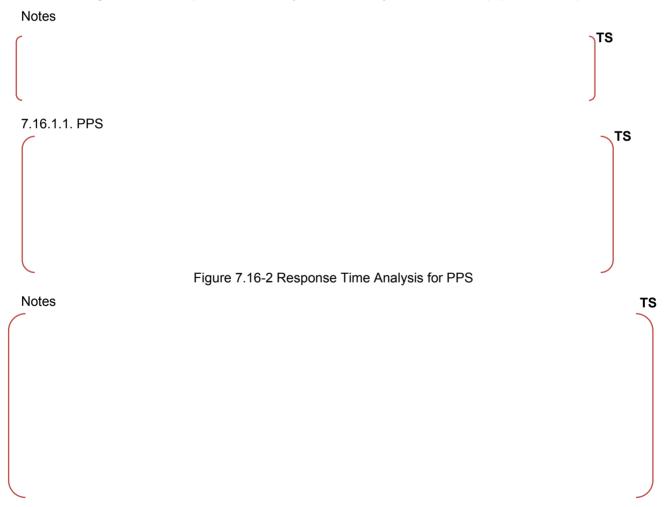


Figure 7.16-1 Response Time Analysis for Auxiliary Feedwater Pump (motor driven)



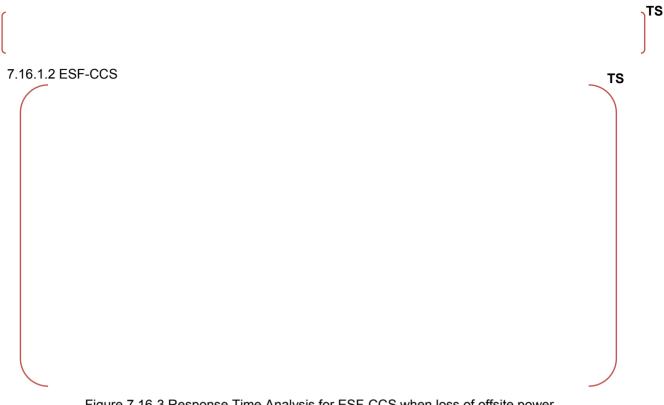
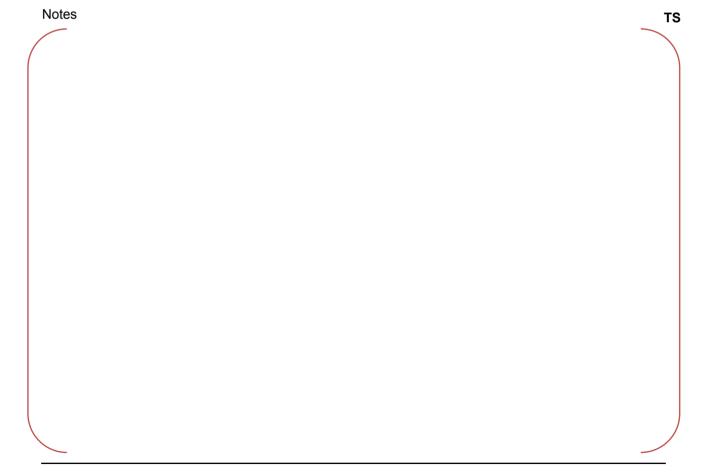
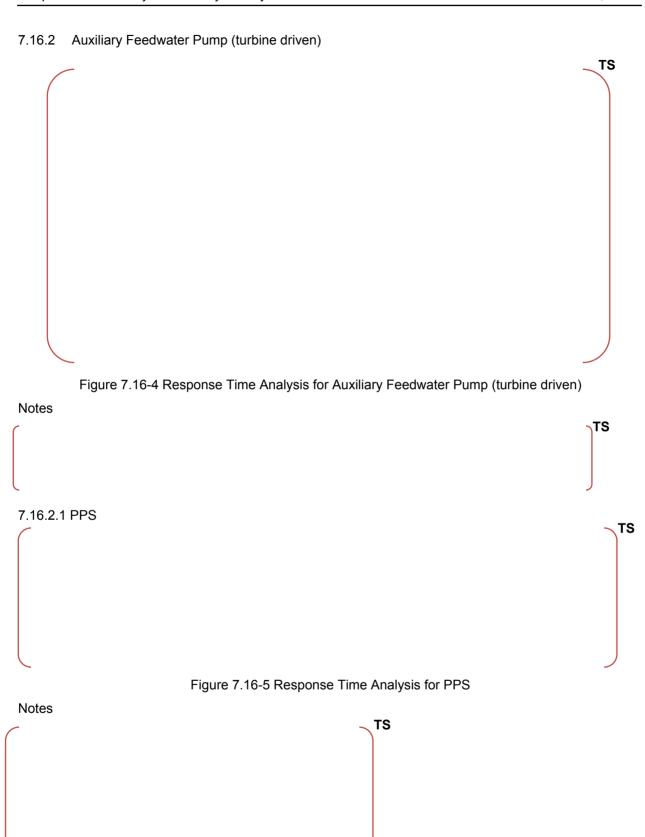
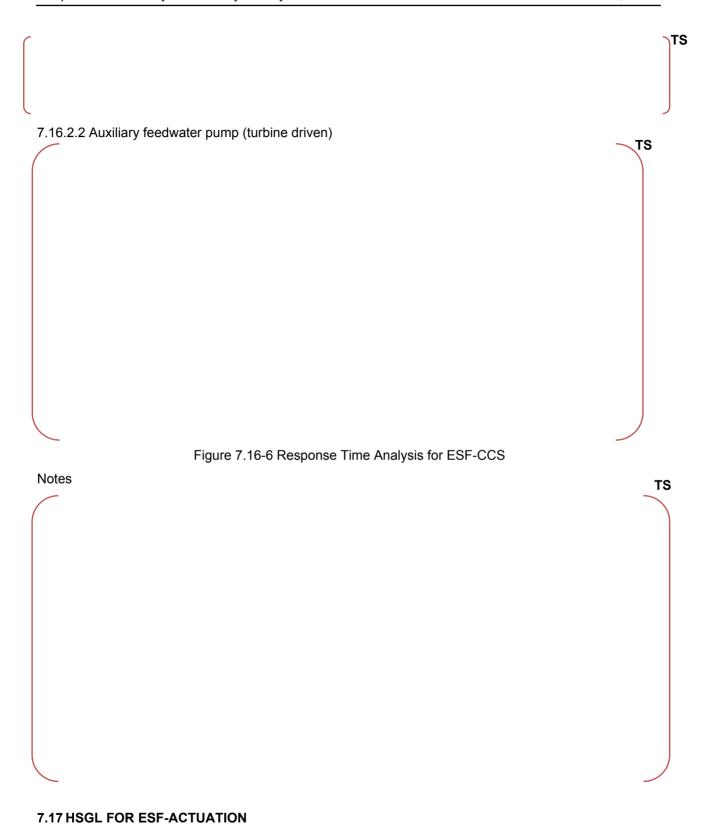
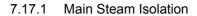


Figure 7.16-3 Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS when loss of offsite power









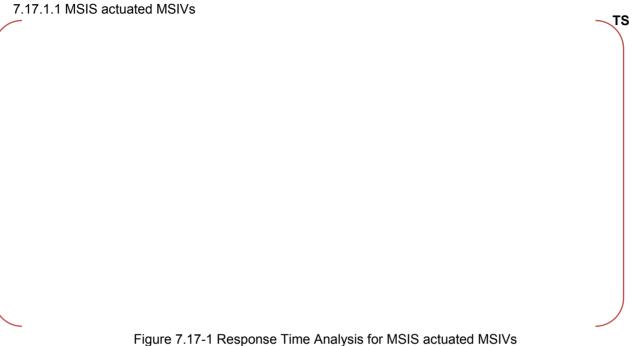




Figure 7.17-2 Response Time Analysis for PPS



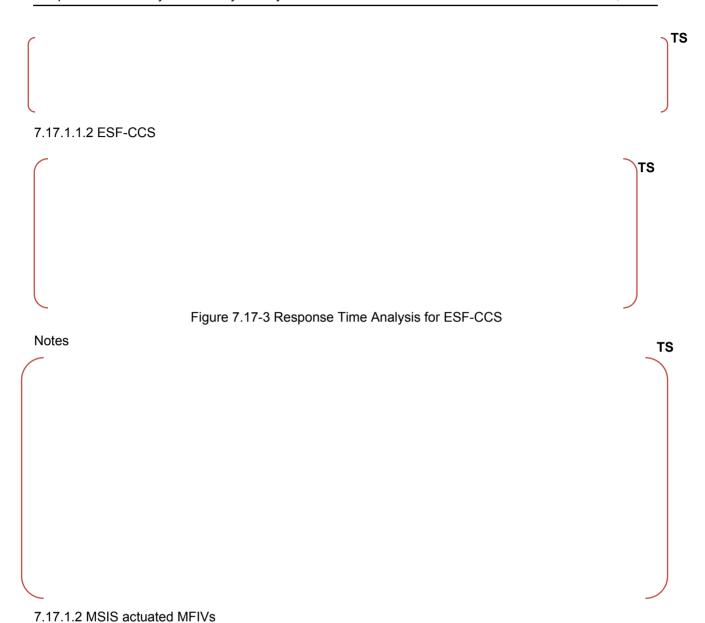
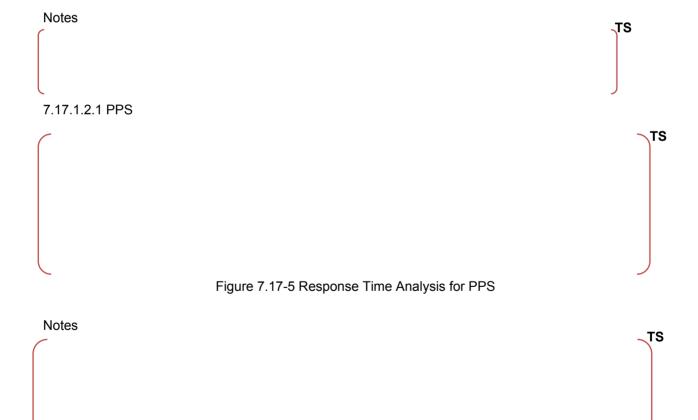
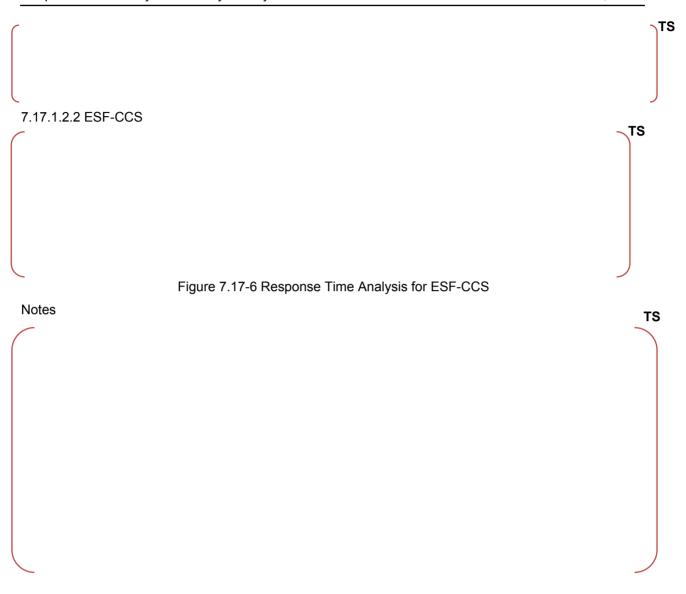




Figure 7.17-4 Response Time Analysis for MSIS actuated MFIVs





7.18 CREVAS

7.18.1 Control room air intake radiation – High

7.18.1.1 CREVAS actuated isolation dampers



Figure 7.18-1 Response Time Analysis for CREVAS actuated isolation dampers



Figure 7.18-2 Response Time Analysis for RMS



Figure 7.18-3 Response Time Analysis for ESF-CCS

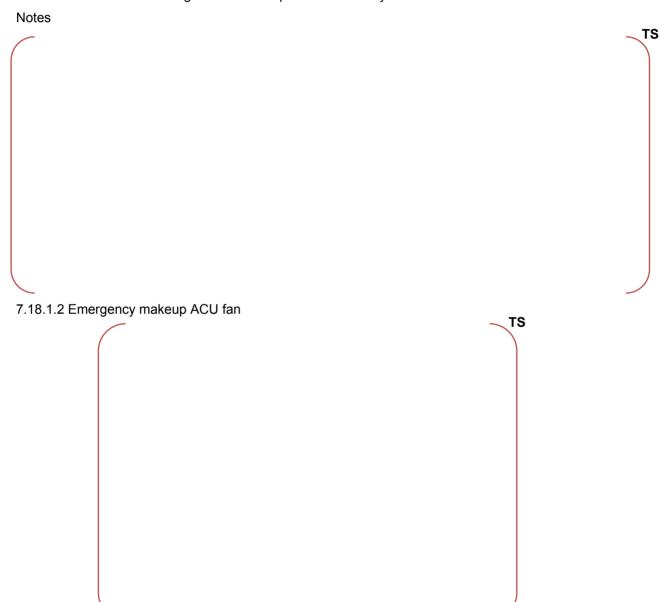
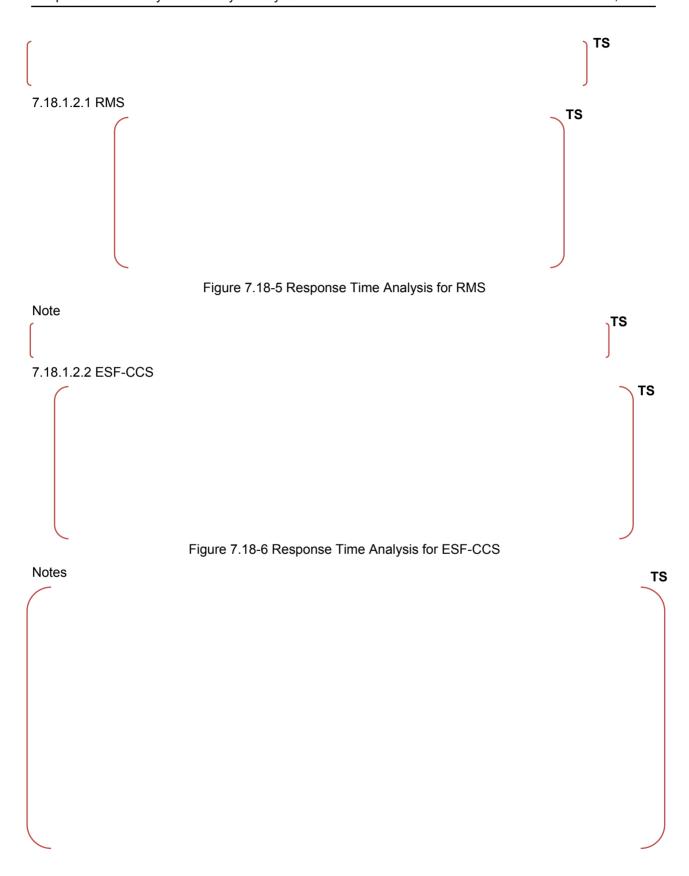


Figure 7.18-4 Response Time Analysis for Emergency makeup ACU fan

Notes



7.19 FHEVAS

7.19.1 Spent fuel pool area radiation – High

7.19.1.1 FHEVAS actuated isolation dampers



Figure 7.19-1 Response Time Analysis for FHEVAS actuated isolation dampers



Figure 7.19-2 Response Time Analysis for RMS

Note [

7.19.1.1.2 ESF-CCS

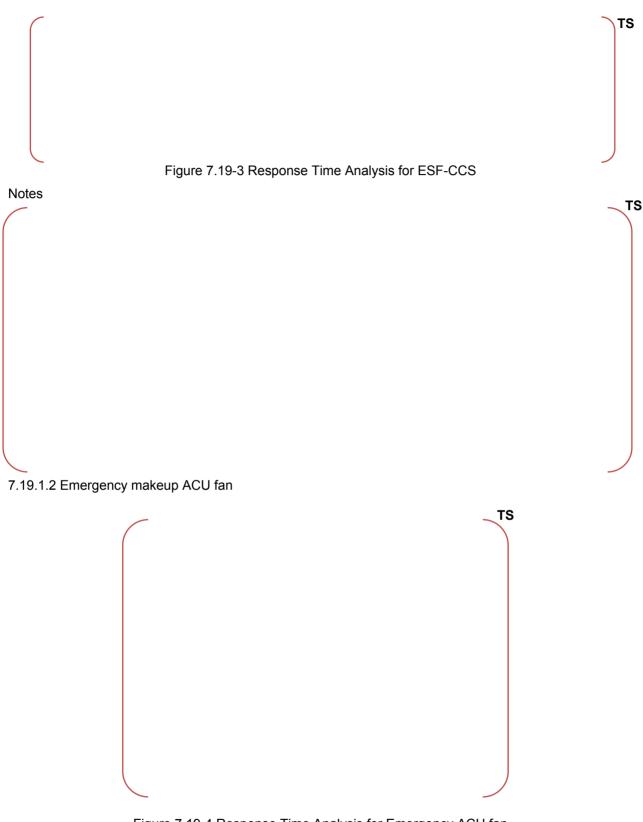
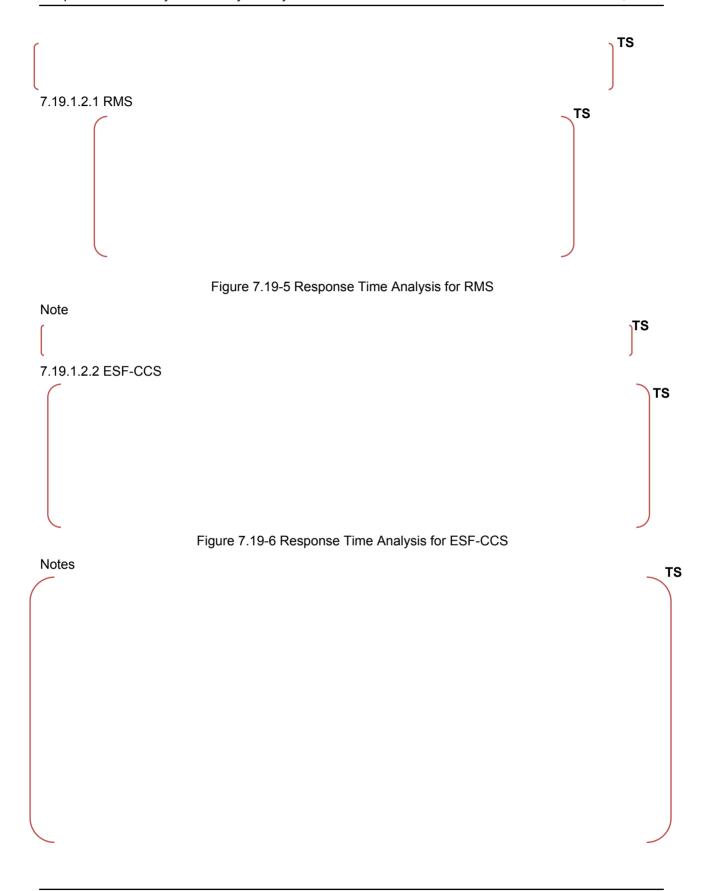


Figure 7.19-4 Response Time Analysis for Emergency ACU fan

Notes



7.20 CPIAS

7.20.1 Containment upper operating area / operating area radiation – High

7.20.1.1 CPIAS actuated isolation valves



Figure 7.20-1 Response Time Analysis for CPIAS actuated isolation valves

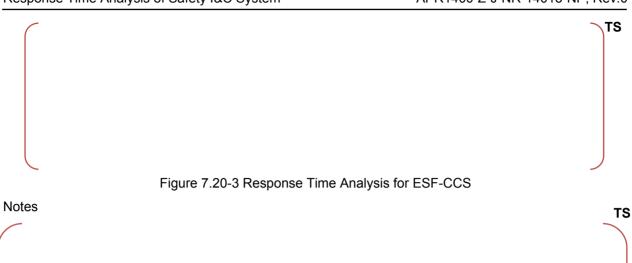


Figure 7.20-2 Response Time Analysis for RMS

Note TS

7.20.1.1.2 ESF-CCS

APR1400-Z-J-NR-14013-NP, Rev.0



8 REFERENCES

- [1] DCD for the APR1400.
- [2] APR1400-Z-J-NR-14001-P, "Safety I&C System", Rev. 0, November 2014.
- [3] APR1400-Z-J-NR-14005-P, "Setpoint Methodology for Plant Protection System", Rev. 0, November 2014.
- [4] WCAP-16097-P-A, "Common Qualified Platform Topical Report", Rev. 3, February 2013.
- [5] APR1400-A-J-NR-14004-P(WCAP-17922-P), "Common Q Platform Supplemental Information in Support of the APR1400 Design Certification", Rev.0, November 2014.
- [6] BTP 7-21, "Guidance on Digital Computer Real-Time Performance", Rev. 5, March 2007.
- [7] BTP 7-14, "Guidance on Software Reviews for Digital Computer-based Instrumentation and Control Systems", Rev. 5, March 2007.

9 **DEFINATIONS**

setpoint value at the input to the sensor until electrical power is interrupted to the CEA drive mechanism through the actuation of the

RTSS.

setpoint value at the input to the sensor until the final actuator for the final plant component, such as the motor starter for a pump, valve, damper or fan, repositions to energize or de-energize that plant

component.

APPENDIX A CONFORMANCE TO BTP 7-21

A.1. LIMITING RESPONSE TIMES

A.1.1 Acceptance Criteria

Limiting response times should be shown to be consistent with safety requirements (e.g., suppress power oscillations, prevent fuel design limits from being exceeded, prevent a non-coolable core geometry). Setpoint analyses and limiting response times should also be shown to be consistent. The reviewer should verify that limiting response times are acceptable to the organizations responsible for reactor systems, electrical systems, and plant systems before accepting the limiting response times as a basis for timing requirements.



A.2. DIGITAL COMPUTER TIMING REQUIREMENTS

A.2.1 Acceptance Criteria

Digital computer timing should be shown to be consistent with the limiting response times and characteristics of the computer hardware, software, and data communications systems. Computer system timing requirements that should be addressed in software requirements specifications are described in standard review plan (SRP) BTP 7-14(Reference 7).



A.3. ARCHITECTURE

A.3.1 Acceptance Criteria

The level of detail in the architectural description should be sufficient that the Staff can determine the number of message delays and computational delays interposed between the sensor and the actuator. An allocation of time delays to elements of the system and software architecture should be available. In initial design phases (e.g., at the point of design certification application), an estimated allocation of time delays to elements of the proposed architecture should be available. Subsequent detailed design and implementation should develop refined timing allocations down to unit levels in the software architecture.

A design should be feasible with currently known methods and representative equipment. Design timing feasibility may be demonstrated by allocating a timing budget to components of the system architecture so that the entire system meets its timing requirements. See NUREG/CR-6083, Sections 2.2, 2.3.1, and 2.3.2, and NUREG/CR-6082. The timing budget should include internal and external communication delays, with adequate margins.

Any non-deterministic delays should be noted and a basis provided that such delays are not part of any safety functions, nor can the delays impede any protective action.

Software architectural timing requirements should be addressed in a software architectural description as described in SRP BTP 7-14. Databases, disk drives, printers, or other equipment or architectural elements subject to halting or failure should not be able to impede protective system action.

A.3.2 Conformance

TS .

TS

A.4. DESIGN COMMITMENTS

A.4.1 Acceptance Criteria

Design basis documents should describe system timing goals.

Timing requirements should be satisfied by design commitments.

A design should consider data rates, data bandwidths, and data precision requirements for normal and off-normal operation, including the impact of environmental extremes. There should be sufficient excess capacity margins to accommodate likely future increases in demands or software or hardware changes to equipment.

Design basis documents should identify design practices that the applicant/licensee will use to avoid timing problems. Risky design practices such as non-deterministic data communications, nondeterministic computation, use of interrupts, multitasking, dynamic scheduling, and event-driven design should be avoided. When such practices are allowed, the applicant/licensee should describe methods for control of the associated risk. NUREG/CR-6082 and NUREG/CR-6083 describe risky design practices in more detail.

A.4.2 Conformance TS

TS

A.5. PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION

A.5.1 Acceptance Criteria

The means proposed, or used, for verifying a system's timing should be consistent with the design. Testing and/or analytic justification should show that the system meets limiting response times for a reasonable, randomly selected subset of system loads, conditions, and design basis events. The subset should include some limiting load conditions and be chosen by persons independent of the persons who designed the system.

Both analytical and test techniques of timing analysis have drawbacks. It is difficult to demonstrate completeness of timing tests. Completeness is easier to demonstrate for analyses, but analyses predict extreme times that are not actually possible. Therefore, analysis and testing are often combined in a complementary manner to confirm that a system can meet the limiting response times.

Measurement methods should be appropriate to the resolution and detail required.

Timing measurements should meet projections or the anomalies should be satisfactorily explained (NUREG/CR-6083, Sections 2.1, 2.3.3, and 2.3.4).

A.5.2 Conformance

TS

A.6. USE OF CYCLIC REAL-TIME EXECUTIVE

A.6.1 Acceptance Criteria

In systems that include a cyclic real-time executive (operating system), a typical cycle includes application modules, diagnostic modules, and other support modules. A watch-dog timer is normally set at the beginning of each cycle and reset at the end. If the cycle is not completed before the watch-dog timer period is complete, an error is generated.

A basis should be provided that describes the cycle and demonstrates that the watch-dog timer is correctly implemented, the time required for the application modules does not exceed the allotted time given in the architecture timing budget, and diagnostic and other support modules will not cause the allotted time to be exceeded.

Examples of solutions acceptable to the Staff may be found in the Safety Evaluation Reports for the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station, Units 1, 2, and 3, "Issuance of Amendments on the Core Protection Calculator System Upgrade," dated October 24, 2003, and the Siemens Power Corporation, Topical Report EMF-2110(NP), "Teleperm XS: A Digital Reactor Protection System," dated May 5, 2000.



A.7. USE OF PART-SCALE PROTOYPES

A.7.1 Acceptance Criteria

A.6.2 Conformance

In systems that have not been implemented and tested on a full scale, expected system delays on scaleup should be calculated and shown to be less than limiting system response times (NUREG/CR-6083, Sections 2.1.3 and 2.1.4).

A basis should be provided that describes the effects of adding sensors, divisions, communication links, controllers, computer nodes, or actuation devices required to scale the test system to full scale.

Test data should confirm scaling as well as performance projections. Exceptions are considered anomalies or abnormal events.

Prototypes designed to demonstrate scaling should include all significant architectural elements plus enough additional elements to show the scaling effects to be measured.

APR1400-Z-J-NR-14013-NP, Rev.0

A.7.2 Conformance

TS