

# VERMONT YANKEE NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION

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BVY 00-22

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
ATTN: Document Control Desk  
Washington, D.C. 20555

**Subject: Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station  
License No. DPR-28 (Docket No. 50-271)  
Vermont Yankee Cycle 21 Start-up Test Report**

The purpose of this letter is to submit the Vermont Yankee (VY) Cycle 21 Start-up Test Report in accordance with the requirements of section 6.7.A.1 of the VY Technical Requirements Manual.

We trust that the information provided is adequate; however, should you have questions or require additional information, please contact Mr. Jim DeVincentis at (802) 258-4236.

Sincerely,

VERMONT YANKEE NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION

Gautam Sen  
Licensing Manager

Attachment

cc: USNRC Region 1 Administrator  
USNRC Resident Inspector – VYNPS  
USNRC Project Manager – VYNPS  
Vermont Department of Public Service

IE26



# STARTUP TEST REPORT VERMONT YANKEE CYCLE 21

## Introduction:

Vermont Yankee Cycle 21 initial startup commenced on December 1, 1999 following a 34 day outage for refueling and maintenance activities.

The core loading for Cycle 21 consists of:

20 GE9B-P8DWB335-10GZ-80M-150-T reinserts from Cycle 18  
8 GE9B-P8DWB335-11GZ-80M-150-T reinserts from Cycle 18  
120 GE9B-P8DWB354-12GZ-80M-150-T reinserts from Cycle 19  
72 GE13-P9HTB380-12GZ-100T-146-T reinserts from Cycle 20  
40 GE13-P9HTB379-13GZ-100T-146-T reinserts from Cycle 20  
24 GE13-P9HTB388-13GZ1-100T-146-T non-irradiated assemblies  
84 GE13-P9HTB388-13GZ-100T-146-T non-irradiated assemblies

An as-loaded Cycle 21 core map is included as Figure 1. Details of the Cycle 21 core loading are contained in the GE Nuclear document J11-03546CMR, "Cycle Management Report for Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station, Cycle 21", October 1999.

The final as-loaded core loading was verified correct by Vermont Yankee personnel on November 19, 1999 in accordance with procedure OP1411. Three separate criteria were checked:

1. Proper bundle seating was verified.
2. Proper bundle orientation, channel fastener integrity and upper tie plate cleanliness were verified.
3. Proper core loading was verified by checking the serial number of each bundle through the use of a video camera. This verification was recorded on video tape and was later independently reviewed and re-verified to agree with the licensed core loading of Figure 1.

After independent review of core verification was completed, a strongest worth control rod subcritical check was performed on November 19, 1999 in accordance with OP1411.

Control rod coupling and withdrawal speed verification was satisfactorily completed for all 89 control rods on November 29, 1999

Startup commenced December 1, 1999 and steady state full power conditions were reached December 5, 1999.

### Process Computer Data Checks:

Process computer data shuffling checks were completed on November 24, 1999. These checks included various manual and computer checks of the new data constants.

### In-Sequence Critical:

The in-sequence critical test was performed on December 1, 1999 as part of the reactor startup. Control rod sequence 21-A-2(1) was used to perform the in-sequence critical test. Criticality was achieved on the 7th rod in group 2 (26-31) at notch position 16. The moderator temperature was 141°F.

The actual critical rod pattern and the prediction agreed within +/- 1%  $\Delta k/k$ .

### Cold Shutdown Margin Testing:

The cold shutdown margin calculation was performed using data collected during the in-sequence critical and information provided in GE Nuclear document J11-03546CMR, "Cycle Management Report for Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station, Cycle 21", October 1999. The minimum shutdown margin required was 0.38%  $\Delta k/k$ . The actual shutdown margin was shown to be 1.12%  $\Delta k/k$ , as determined in accordance with OP4426.

### Control Rod Scram Testing:

Single rod scram testing of all 89 control rods was completed on November 29, 1999. All insertion times were within the limits defined in the Vermont Yankee Technical Specifications. Results of the testing are presented in Table 1.

In accordance with Technical Specifications Section 4.3.C.2, scram time information available for scrams occurring since the transmittal of the previous startup test report is included in Table 2.

### Thermal Hydraulic Limits and Power Distribution:

The core maximum fraction of limiting critical power ratio (MFLCPR), the core maximum fraction of limiting power density (CMFLPD), the maximum average planar linear heat generation rate ratio to its limit (MAPRAT) and the ratio of CMFLPD to the fraction of rated power (FRP) were all checked daily during the startup using the process computer. All checks of core thermal limits were within the limits specified in the Technical Specifications.

The process computer power distribution was updated three times using the traversing incore probe (TIP) system as part of the ascent to full power. The results of these updates are presented in Table 3.

The local power range monitors (LPRMs) were manually calibrated once in conjunction with the TIP system. The LPRM high and low trip alarm set points were verified correct prior to startup on November 29, 1999. The TIPs and the LPRMs were both functionally tested and found to operate satisfactorily. A total of 7 APRM gain adjustments were done as required during the startup from December 1 through December 5, 1999.

The process computer power distribution update performed after reaching steady state conditions on December 7, 1999 was used as a basis for comparison with an off line calculation performed using Duke Engineering & Services nodal code SIMULATE-3. For that power distribution, the SIMULATE-3 core average axial power distribution was compared to that calculated by the plant process computer. Comparisons are shown in Table 4. A comparison was also performed between SIMULATE-3 and process computer peak radial powers. These values show reasonable agreement and are presented in Table 5.

At approximately 25, 50, 75 and 100 percent power levels the process computer heat balance was compared with an off-line computer calculation. The values of core thermal power from each method were found to be in excellent agreement (within 6 Megawatts thermal).

A core flow calibration was completed on December 28, 1999 to ensure that the core flow calculation by the process computer is accurate over the entire operating range.

#### TIP Reproducibility and TIP Symmetry:

TIP system reproducibility was checked in conjunction with the power distribution update performed on January 25, 2000. All three TIP system traces were reproducible to within 1.6%. A TIP intermachine calibration was successfully completed on February 3, 2000. A check of tip axial alignment was completed on January 26, 2000 and found to be acceptable.

The total TIP uncertainty was calculated using TIP set 1651. Since the rod pattern was symmetric, the actual plant TIP readings were used in the calculation. The resulting total TIP uncertainty for this case was 1.00%. The results of the TIP uncertainty test as shown in Figure 2 are well below the 8.7% acceptance criteria.

TABLE 1  
CONTROL ROD SCRAM TESTING RESULTS  
VERMONT YANKEE BEGINNING OF CYCLE 21

Single Rod Scrams – November 27, 1999 through November 29 1999

Maximum 92.01% insertion time of rods measured (seconds) = 3.053  
Tech. Spec. Limit for slowest 90% insertion time (seconds) = 7.000

<u>Average time for % insertion</u>	<u>4.51%</u>	<u>25.34%</u>	<u>46.18%</u>	<u>87.84%</u>
Measured time (sec)	0.283	0.801	1.337	2.457
Tech. Spec. limit (sec)	0.358	0.912	1.468	2.686
<u>Slowest 2x2 array for % insertion</u>	<u>4.51%</u>	<u>25.34%</u>	<u>46.18%</u>	<u>87.84%</u>
Measured time (sec)	0.289	0.828	1.372	2.520
Tech. Spec. limit (sec)	0.379	0.967	1.556	2.848

TABLE 2  
CONTROL ROD SCRAM TESTING RESULTS  
VERMONT YANKEE CYCLE 20

Full Scram – June 9, 1998  
Scram #188 – 73 rods

Maximum 92.01% insertion time of rods measured (seconds) = 3.169  
Tech. Spec. Limit for slowest 90% insertion time (seconds) = 7.000

<u>Mean time for % insertion</u>	<u>4.51%</u>	<u>25.34%</u>	<u>46.18%</u>	<u>87.84%</u>
Measured time (sec) – 73 rods	0.282	0.796	1.318	2.443
Measured time (sec) – all rods	0.281	0.796	1.321	2.443
Tech. Spec. limit (sec)	0.358	0.912	1.468	2.686
<u>Slowest 2x2 array for % insertion</u>	<u>4.51%</u>	<u>25.34%</u>	<u>46.18%</u>	<u>87.84%</u>
Measured time (sec)	0.288	0.813	1.345	2.502
Tech. Spec. limit (sec)	0.379	0.967	1.556	2.848

Single Rod Scrams - January 6, 1999  
Scram #189 – 46 rods

Maximum 92.01% insertion time of rods measured (seconds) = 2.950  
Tech. Spec. Limit for slowest 90% insertion time (seconds) = 7.000

<u>Mean time for % insertion</u>	<u>4.51%</u>	<u>25.34%</u>	<u>46.18%</u>	<u>87.84%</u>
Measured time (sec) – 46 rods	0.285	0.806	1.338	2.470
Measured time (sec) – all rods	0.282	0.799	1.327	2.449
Tech. Spec. limit (sec)	0.358	0.912	1.468	2.686
<u>Slowest 2x2 array for % insertion</u>	<u>4.51%</u>	<u>25.34%</u>	<u>46.18%</u>	<u>87.84%</u>
Measured time (sec)	0.289	0.813	1.349	2.492
Tech. Spec. limit (sec)	0.379	0.967	1.556	2.848

Single Rod Scram - March 16, 1999  
Scram #190 – 1 rod

Maximum 92.01% insertion time of rods measured (seconds) = 2.821  
Tech. Spec. Limit for slowest 90% insertion time (seconds) = 7.000

<u>Mean time for % insertion</u>	<u>4.51%</u>	<u>25.34%</u>	<u>46.18%</u>	<u>87.84%</u>
Measured time (sec) – all rods	0.289	0.800	1.328	2.452
Tech. Spec. limit (sec)	0.358	0.912	1.468	2.686

<u>Slowest 2x2 array for % insertion</u>	<u>4.51%</u>	<u>25.34%</u>	<u>46.18%</u>	<u>87.84%</u>
Measured time (sec)	0.289	0.813	1.349	2.492
Tech. Spec. limit (sec)	0.379	0.967	1.556	2.848

Single Rod Scrams - May 25, 1999  
Scram #191 – 45 rods

Maximum 92.01% insertion time of rods measured (seconds) = 2.876  
Tech. Spec. Limit for slowest 90% insertion time (seconds) = 7.000

<u>Mean time for % insertion</u>	<u>4.51%</u>	<u>25.34%</u>	<u>46.18%</u>	<u>87.84%</u>
Measured time (sec) – 45 rods	0.287	0.818	1.358	2.492
Measured time (sec) – all rods	0.282	0.803	1.334	2.455
Tech. Spec. limit (sec)	0.358	0.912	1.468	2.686

<u>Slowest 2x2 array for % insertion</u>	<u>4.51%</u>	<u>25.34%</u>	<u>46.18%</u>	<u>87.84%</u>
Measured time (sec)	0.290	0.820	1.363	2.530
Tech. Spec. limit (sec)	0.379	0.967	1.556	2.848

TABLE 3

Vermont Yankee  
 Power Distribution Measurements  
 Cycle 21 Start-Up

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Power(%)</u>	Core <u>Flow(%)</u>	<u>CMFLPD</u>	<u>MFLCPR</u>	<u>MAPRAT</u>
12/3/99	22:05	76.8	69.9	0.714	0.791	0.763
12/4/99	01:18	74.6	70.4	0.682	0.770	0.754
12/7/99	15:19	100.0	97.9	0.797	0.850	0.931

The Tech. Spec. limit for the three thermal limits above is less than or equal to 1.0.

TABLE 4

Core Average Axial Power Distributions  
 Comparison of Process Computer and SIMULATE-3  
 Vermont Yankee Beginning of Cycle 21

Node	SIMULATE-3	Process Computer
-----	-----	-----
25	0.086	0.078
24	0.226	0.224
23	0.602	0.575
22	0.745	0.752
21	0.865	0.892
20	0.934	0.974
19	1.004	1.031
18	1.067	1.088
17	1.059	1.072
16	1.083	1.081
15	1.084	1.080
14	1.075	1.063
13	1.112	1.091
12	1.134	1.113
11	1.147	1.121
10	1.176	1.137
9	1.207	1.181
8	1.242	1.225
7	1.274	1.252
6	1.332	1.347
5	1.365	1.413
4	1.337	1.406
3	1.229	1.317
2	0.956	1.016
1	0.260	0.471

TABLE 5

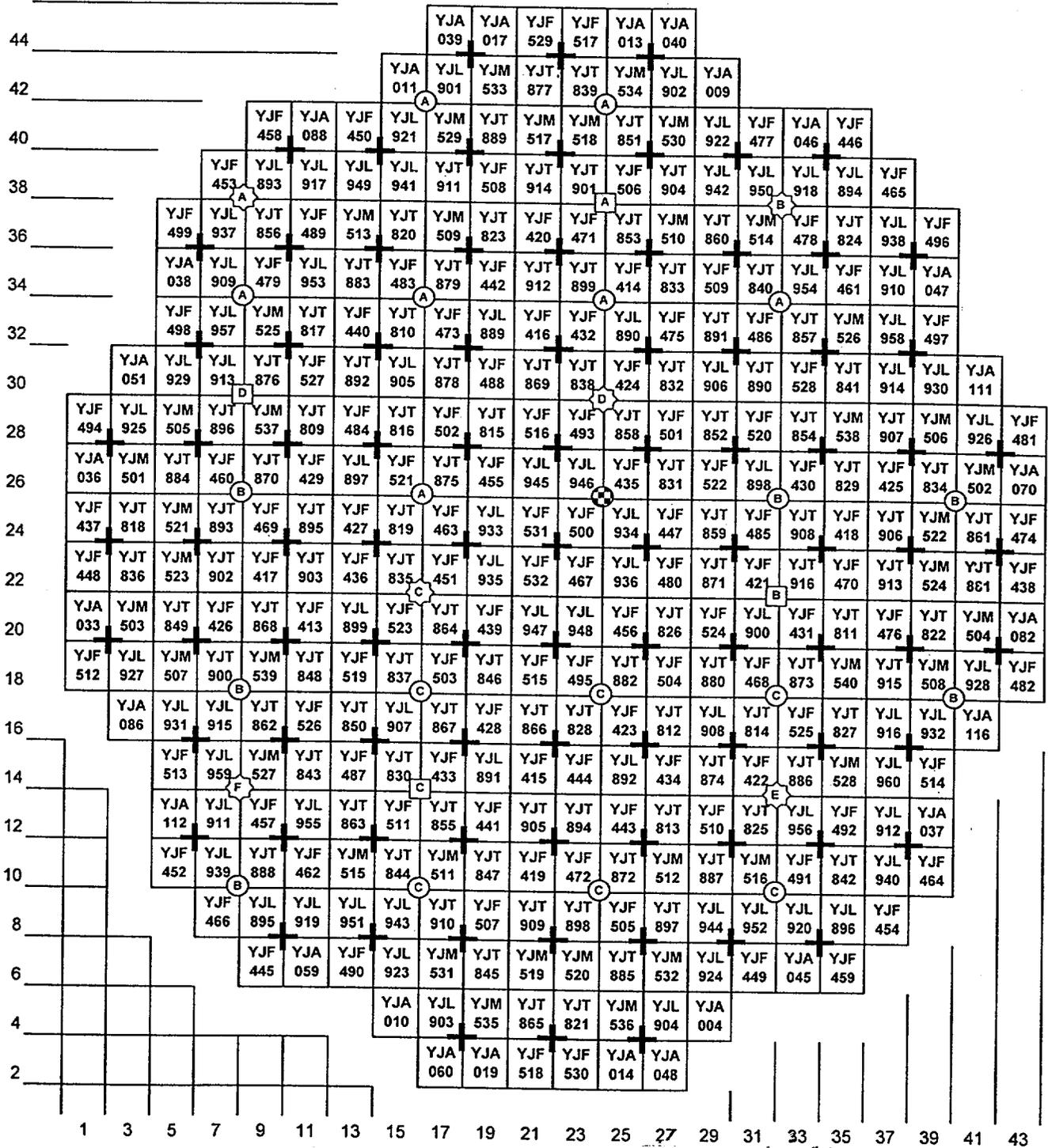
Comparison of 10 Highest Relative Radial Powers  
 Vermont Yankee Beginning of Cycle 21

Location	Process Computer	SIMULATE-3
23-22	1.305	1.286
25-22	1.463	1.420
23-20	1.467	1.417
25-20	1.253	1.234
27-20	1.249	1.235
35-20	1.253	1.199
25-18	1.260	1.234
35-18	1.254	1.268
35-14	1.245	1.215
27-10	1.246	1.263

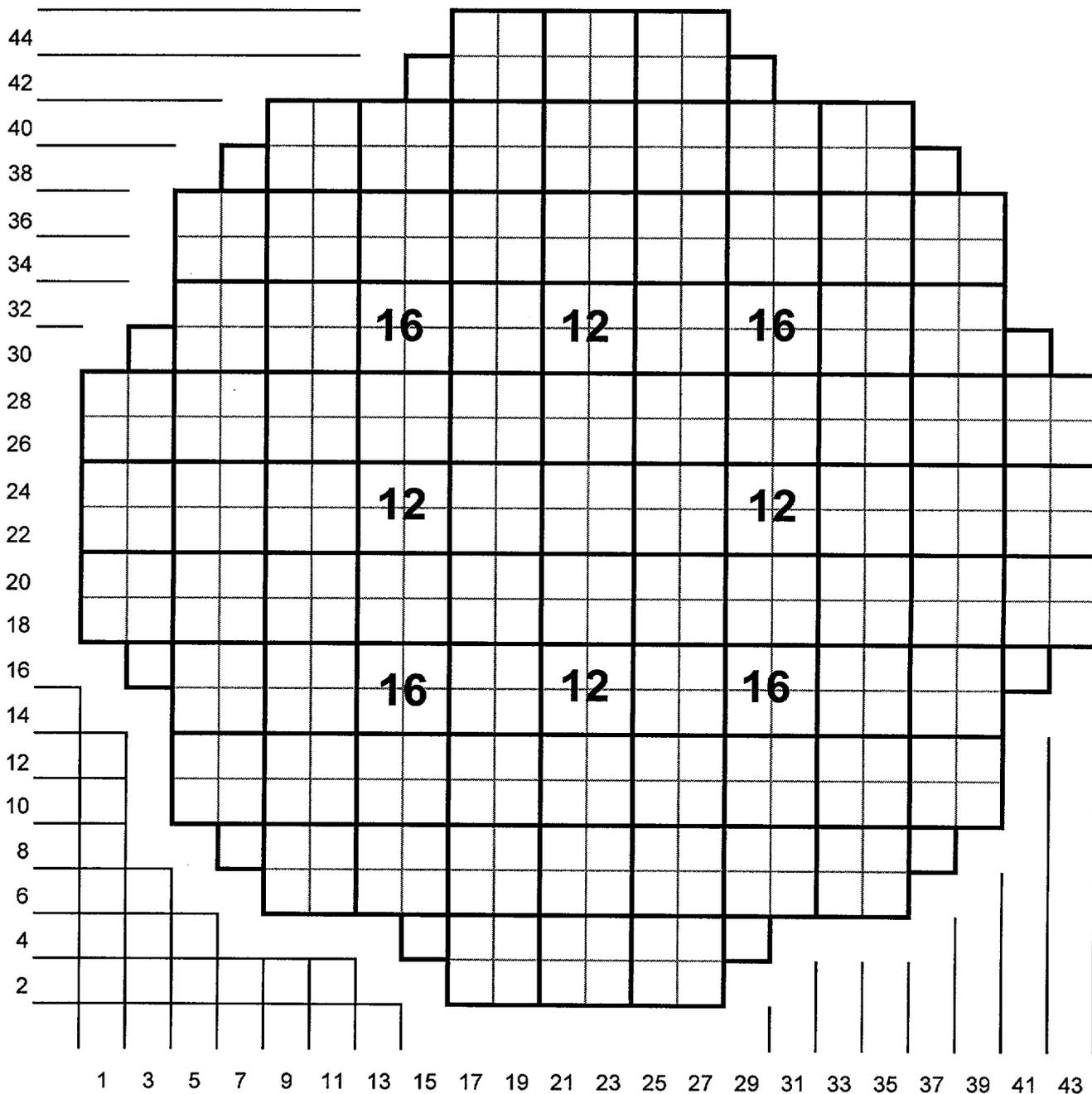
# Vermont Yankee

## Cycle 21

### Figure 1



**Figure 2**  
**Vermont Yankee**  
**Cycle 21 Startup Total TIP Uncertainty**



**TIP #1651    Date: 7-Dec-1999**  
**CTP = 99.0%    WT = 97.9%**  
**Uncertainty: 1.00%**