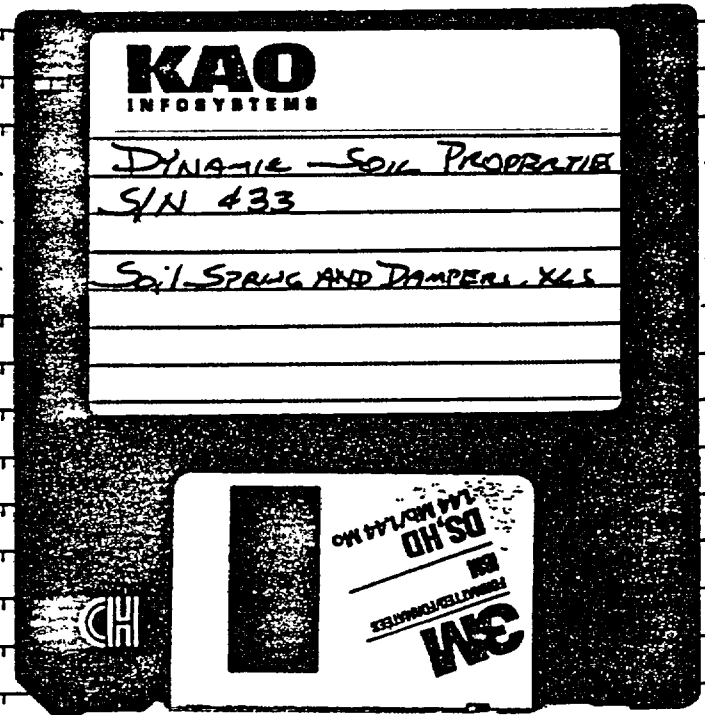


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11/17/01 Review of Dynamic soil properties from G(P018)-2

An Excel Spreadsheet was developed to verify the dynamic soil properties from Table 7 of G(P018)-2. This table was developed based on the equations identified in the SAR & supporting documentation.



FEB 4 2002
ENVIRONMENT

11/19/01
PRINTOUT IS FOR THE CTB AND STORAGE PARTS ARE GIVEN ON PAGES 12 & 13 RESPECTIVELY.

THE RESULTS WERE FOUND TO BE CONSISTENT WITH THE DATA GIVEN IN G(P018)-2

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Date 11/19/01

Recorded by D. POMERENK

Soil Calculations for PFS
For CTB

Dynamic Soil Properties from G(PO18)-2 Table 7
Upper Range Best Estimate Lower Range

Vp	2205	1527	1157
Vs	1322	842	579
G (psf)	5015000	2027000	955000
beta S (%)	2.3	3.3	4.6
E (psf)	12236600	5193174	2546030
beta p (%)	2.3	3.3	4.6
Poisson's Ratio	0.220	0.281	0.333
Unit Wt. (pcf)	92.4	92.0	91.8

L = Width (ft)	279.5
B = Breadth (ft)	240.0
Depth (ft)	5.0
Area (ft^2)	67080
I1 = L*B^3/12	321984000
I2 = B*L^3/12	436692198
J = L*B*(L^2+B^2)/12	758676198
Aspect Ratio	1.16

Cs	1.060	1.060	1.060
KappaT	0.936	0.881	0.840
KappaPhi	2.070	2.070	2.070

Vertical Mode			
h = 0.27*(A)^0.5	69.93	69.93	69.93 ft
M = A*h*rho	13474565	13416234	13387068 lb-sec^2/ft
m = M/A	200.87	200.00	199.57 lb-sec^2/ft^3
Kv = E*(A)^0.5*Cs/(1-mu^2)	3530276507	1547951132	786158158 lb/ft
kv = Kv/A	52627.85	23076.19	11719.71 lb/ft^3
C = 5.42*(Kv*rho*h^3)^0.5	319172004	210890483	150127671 lb-sec/ft
c = C/A	4758.08	3143.87	2238.04 lb-sec/ft^3

Horizontal Mode			
h = 0.05*(A)^0.5	12.95	12.95	12.95 ft
M = A*h*rho	2495290	2484488	2479087 lb-sec^2/ft
m = M/A	37.20	37.04	36.96 lb-sec^2/ft^3
KH = E*(A)^0.5*KT/(1-mu^2)	3117300764	1286551837	622993257 lb/ft
kH = KH/A	46471	19179	9287 lb/ft^3
C = 41.1*(KH*rho*h^3)^0.5	181243182	116183351	80760566 lb-sec/ft
c = C/A	2702	1732	1204 lb-sec/ft^3

Rocking Mode			
h = 0.35*(A)^0.5	90.65	90.65	90.65 ft
M = A*h*rho	17467029	17391414	17353607 lb-sec^2/ft
m = M/A	260.39	259.26	258.70 lb-sec^2/ft^3
KR = E*I*ka/(A^0.5*(1-mu^2))	33091346575855	14509851368626	7369120244769 lb-ft
kR = KR/I	102773	45064	22887 lb/ft^3
C = 0.97*(KR*rho*h^5)^0.5	739896697217	488881134556	348022277842 lb-sec-ft
c = C/I	2297.93	1518.34	1080.87 lb-sec/ft^3
KR = E*I*ka/(A^0.5*(1-mu^2))	44880282419140	19679048895485	9994401315997 lb-ft
kR = KR/I	102773	45064	22887 lb/ft^3
C = 0.97*(KR*rho*h^5)^0.5	861671361967	569342821284	405300944404 lb-sec-ft
c = C/I	1973.18	1303.76	928.12 lb-sec/ft^3

Torsion			
h = 0.25*(A)^0.5	64.75	64.75	64.75 ft
M = A*h*rho	12476449	12422439	12395433 lb-sec^2/ft
m = M/A	185.99	185.19	184.79 lb-sec^2/ft^3
KT = 1.5*E*J*kt/(A^0.5*(1-mu^2))	52885104883562	21826392125132	10569100080467 lb-ft
kT = KT/J	69707	28769	13931 lb/ft^3
C = 3.76*(kT*rho*h^5)^0.5	1563423282214	1002210145451	696649372493 lb-sec-ft
c = C/J	2060.73	1321.00	918.24 lb-sec/ft^3

JJP $\rho = \frac{\text{Unit Wt}}{g}$
 $g = 32.16 \text{ ft/sec}^2$

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From Page 1	Soil Calculations for PFS For Storage Pads		
Dynamic Soil Properties from G(PO18)-2 Table 7			
	Upper Range	Best Estimate	Lower Range
Vp	2205	1527	1157
Vs	1322	842	579
G (psf)	5015000	2027000	955000
beta S (%)	2.3	3.3	4.6
E (psf)	12236600	5193174	2546030
beta p (%)	2.3	3.3	4.6
Poisson's Ratio	0.220	0.281	0.333
Unit Wt. (pcf)	92.4	92.0	91.8
L = Width (ft)	67.0		
B = Breadth (ft)	30.0		
Depth (ft)	3.0		
Area (ft^2)	2010		
I1 = L*B^3/12	150750		
I2 = B*L^3/12	751908		
J = L*B*(L^2+B^2)/12	902658		
Aspect Ratio	2.23		
Cs	1.099	1.099	1.099
KappaT	0.937	0.892	0.760
KappaPhi	2.614	2.614	2.614
Vertical Mode			
h = 0.27*(A)^0.5	12.10	12.10	12.10 ft
M = A*h*rho	69891	69588	69437 lb-sec^2/ft
m = M/A	34.77	34.82	34.55 lb-sec^2/ft^3
Kv = E*(A)^0.5*Cs/(1-mu^2)	633580863	277811728	141092281 lb/ft
kv = Kv/A	315214.36	138214.79	70195.16 lb/ft^3
C = 5.42 *(Kv*rho*h^3)^0.5	9738088	6434368	4580466 lb-sec/ft
c = C/A	4844.82	3201.18	2278.84 lb-sec/ft^3
Horizontal Mode			
h = 0.05*(A)^0.5	2.24	2.24	2.24 ft
M = A*h*rho	12943	12887	12859 lb-sec^2/ft
m = M/A	6.44	6.41	6.40 lb-sec^2/ft^3
KH = E*(A)^0.5*kT/(1-mu^2)	540186778	225485042	97570640 lb/ft
kH = KH/A	268750	112182	48543 lb/ft^3
C = 41.1 *(KH*rho*h^3)^0.5	5433711	3503010	2301810 lb-sec/ft
c = C/A	2703	1743	1145 lb-sec/ft^3
Rocking Mode			
h = 0.35*(A)^0.5	15.69	15.69	15.69 ft
M = A*h*rho	90599	90207	90011 lb-sec^2/ft
m = M/A	45.07	44.88	44.78 lb-sec^2/ft^3
KR = E*I*ko/(A^0.5*(1-mu^2))	113024138569	49558679879	25169373684 lb-ft
kR = KR/I	749746	328747	166961 lb/ft^3
C = 0.97 *(KR*rho*h^5)^0.5	539080008	356193029	253564927 lb-sec-ft
c = C/I	3575.99	2362.81	1682.02 lb-sec/ft^3
KR = E*I*ko/(A^0.5*(1-mu^2))	563739286707	247187682194	125539242742 lb-ft
kR = KR/I	749746	328747	166961 lb/ft^3
C = 0.97 *(KR*rho*h^5)^0.5	1203945350	795497765	566295004 lb-sec-ft
c = C/I	1601.19	1057.97	753.14 lb-sec/ft^3
Torsion			
h = 0.25*(A)^0.5	11.21	11.21	11.21 ft
M = A*h*rho	64714	64433	64293 lb-sec^2/ft
m = M/A	32.20	32.06	31.99 lb-sec^2/ft^3
KT = 1.5*E*J*kT/(A^0.5*(1-mu^2))	363883318373	151892361306	65726022466 lb-ft
kT = KT/J	403124	168272	72814 lb/ft^3
C = 3.76 *(KT*rho*h^5)^0.5	1616756880	1042292324	684885032 lb-sec-ft
c = C/J	1791.11	1154.69	758.74 lb-sec/ft^3

DJP 12/05/01

rho = Unit Weight
g = 32.16 ft/sec^2
DJP 12/05/01

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		Recorded by D Pomeroy	11/14/01

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11/19/01REVIEW OF STORAGE PAD ANALYSIS

To support the conclusion drawn associated with the pad analysis presented in the SAR a series of calculations were performed

1) Determination of stress in soil under various load conditions

Dead & Live load

$$\text{Weight of slab} = (150 \text{ lb/ft}^3)(67\text{ft} \times 30\text{ft} \times 3\text{ft})$$

$$= 904,500 \text{ lbs}$$

$$\text{Weight of Cask} = 360,000 \text{ lbs}$$

$$(1.4)(\text{Dead}) + 1.7(0)(360,000) \text{ lbs} = 1,266,300 + 4896,000 \text{ lbs}$$

$$(904,500) \quad \quad \quad = 6,162,300 \text{ lbs}$$

$$\text{Soil Stress} = 6,162,300 / (67 \times 30)$$

$$= 3.07 \text{ Ksf}$$

For case of seven casks and one cask on transporter

$$(1.4 \times 904,500) + (1.7 \times 7)(360,000) + (1.7 \times 2)(360,000 + 145,000)$$

$$= 1,266,300 + 4,284,000 + 1,719,000 = 7,267,300 \text{ lbs}$$

$$\text{Soil Stress} = 7,267,300 / (67 \times 30)$$

$$= 3.61 \text{ Ksf}$$

The value same as the 3.6 Ksf identified in the SAR

2) Calculation of Vertical Mode of Pad Storage Pad
Based on Table 11-4 Robert Blaisins, Formulas for
Natural Frequencies and Mode Shapes, 1979

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$$A_{ij} = \frac{\lambda_{ij}}{2\pi(G)^2} \left[\frac{E h^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \right]^{1/2}$$

DIP 11/19/01

$$a = \frac{57.67}{30} = 2.23 \Rightarrow \lambda_{ij} = 2164 \text{ to } \% = 2.5$$

$$b = 67$$

DIP 11/19/01

$$E = 37,000,700,000 \text{ psi} = 25,694 \text{ pcf}$$

DIP 11/19/01

$$h = \frac{34}{2} = 34$$

$$r = \left(\frac{150 \cdot 1540^3}{321974 \text{ lb/ft}^2} \right) (34)^3 = 14.01$$

$$\nu = 0.17$$

$$A_{ij} = \frac{2164}{2\pi(67)^2} \left[\frac{(25,694)(34)^3}{12(1400)(1-.17^2)} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{2164}{2\pi(67)^2} (9394)$$

$$= 7.21 \text{ Hz}$$

TRD shows a free-free-free plate. The support of the soil will have an influence on the natural frequency of the system. In addition, the loading of the strings and will influence the natural frequency.

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3) Estimation of on load storage pad vertical mode on coil spring

Mass of storage pad:

$$\frac{(150 \text{ lb/ft}^3)(67 \text{ ft} + 30 \text{ ft} + 3 \text{ ft})}{32.169 \text{ ft/sec}^2}$$

$$= \frac{(150)(67)(30)(3)}{32.169} = 28,120 \text{ lb sec}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{277811720}{28,120}}$$

Post Ex page 13 of rev 300E

= 99.4 rad/sec

= 15.8 Hz

4) Determination of important parameters for cask drop tip-over event:

Review of NUREG/CR-6608

from NUREG/CR-6608

The test results were plotted using Microsoft Excel. The resulting data indicates that the peak deceleration is proportional to the square root of the drop height.

DJP 11/19/01 This corresponds to the fact that the deceleration is proportional to the energy of impact and the stiffness of the system.

$\frac{1}{2} W D \propto \frac{1}{2} A V^2 = k \Delta h$

$V = \sqrt{2gh}$ $a_n \propto V \propto \sqrt{h} / \sqrt{m}$

A linear regression analysis of the data in NUREG/CR-6608 was performed and plotted (see page 17)

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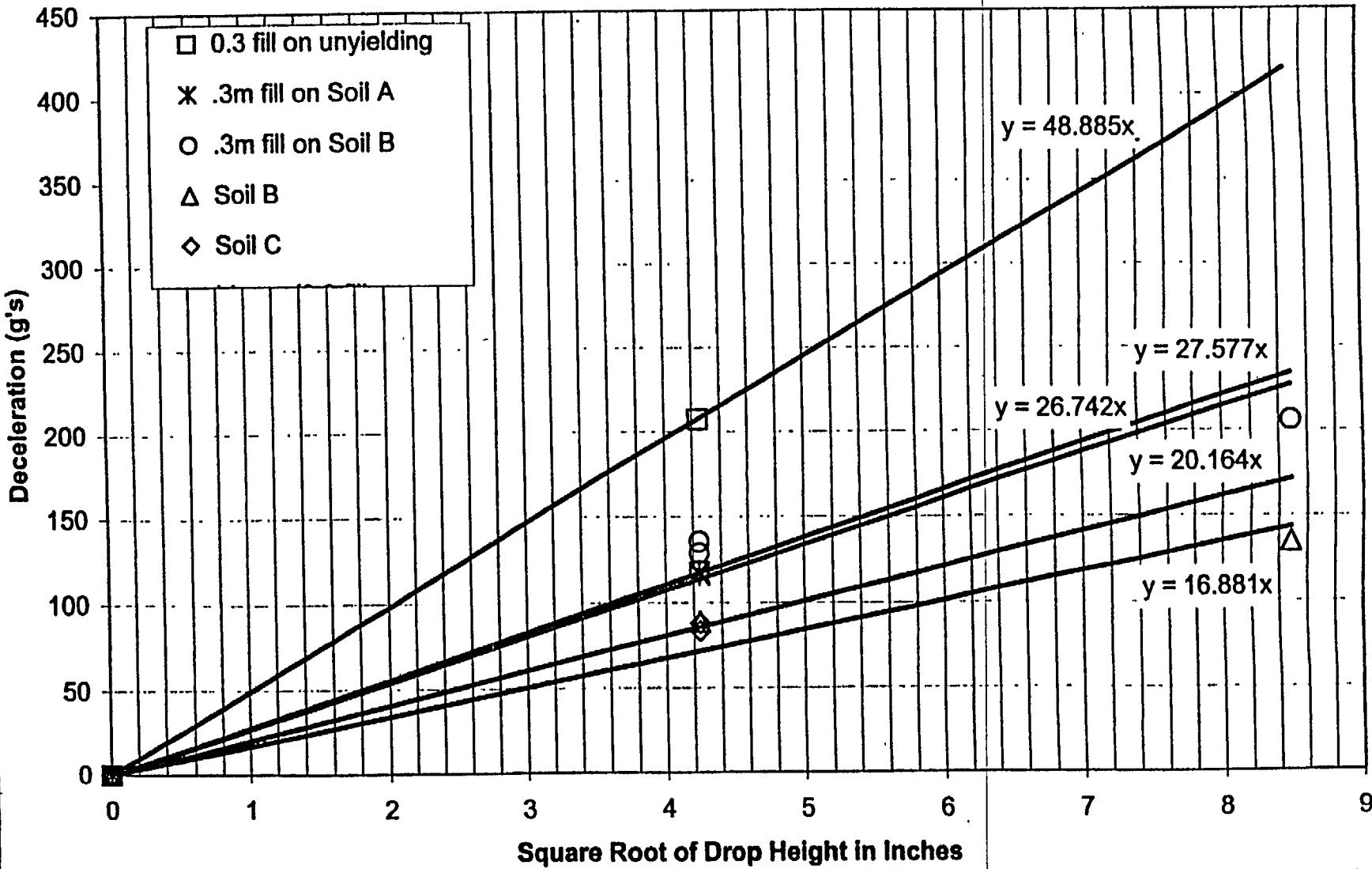
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Summary of Results from NUREG/CR-6608



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11/19/01

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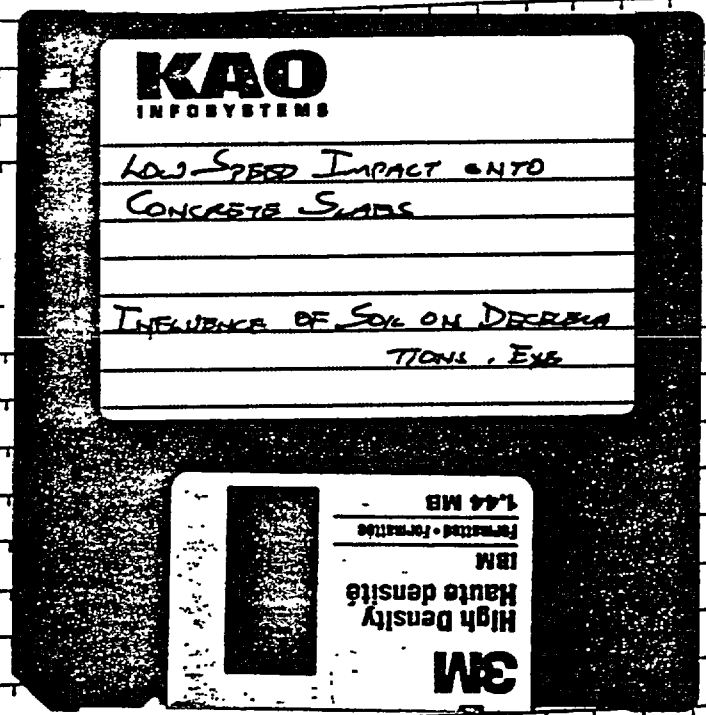
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The data indicates that the deceleration for a specific impact ^{DIP 11/19/01} condition ~~that~~ is proportional to the square of the drop height. This correlates to the information provided on page 12 of Hottel HI-2012663 Revision 2.

There is a slight dependence on the type of soil.

There is more change due to the addition of engineered fill



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Date

Invented by

Date 11/19/01

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D. P. [Signature]

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