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## **1.0 OBJECTIVE**

The purpose of this calculation is to perform a revised fatigue analysis for the feedwater nozzle. Two locations will be analyzed for fatigue acceptance: the safe end (SA508 Class 1) and the blend radius (SA508 Class 2). Both locations are chosen based on the highest overall stress of the analysis performed in Reference [1]. A revised cumulative fatigue factor (CUF) will be determined for both locations, the nozzle forging and safe end, respectively. In the end, the environmental fatigue usage factors will be determined for both locations.

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

In order to provide an overall approach and strategy for evaluating the feedwater nozzle, the Green's Function methodology and associated ASME Code stress and fatigue analyses are described in this section.

Revised stress and fatigue analyses are being performed for the feedwater nozzle using ASME Code, Section III methodology. These analyses are being performed to address license renewal requirements to evaluate environmental fatigue for this component in response to Generic Aging Lessons Learned (GALL) Report [11] requirements. The revised analysis is being performed to refine the fatigue usage so that an environmental fatigue factor can be determined for subsequent license renewal efforts.

Two sets of rules are available under ASME Code, Section III, Class 1 [10]. Subparagraph NB-3600 of Section III provides simplified rules for analysis of piping components, and NB-3200 allows for more detailed analysis of vessel components. The NB-3600 piping equations combine by absolute sum the stresses due to pressure, moments and through wall thermal gradient effects, regardless of where within the pipe cross-section the maximum value of the components of stress are located. By considering stress signs, affected surface (inside or outside) and azimuthal position, the stress ranges may be significantly reduced. In addition, NB-3600 assigns stress indices by which the stresses are multiplied to conservatively incorporate the effects of geometric discontinuities. In NB-3200, stress indices are not required, as the stresses are calculated by finite element analysis and consider applicable stress concentration factors. In addition, NB-3200 methodology accounts for the different locations within a component where stresses due to thermal, pressure or other mechanical loading are a maximum. This generally results in a net reduction of the stress ranges and consequently, in the calculated fatigue usage. Article 4 [12] methodology was originally used to evaluate the feedwater nozzle. NB-3200 methodology, which is the modern day equivalent to Article 4, is used in this analysis to be consistent with the Section III design bases for this component, as well as to allow a more detailed analysis of this component. In addition, several of the conservatisms originally used in the original feedwater nozzle evaluation (such as grouping of transients) are removed in the current evaluation so as to achieve a more accurate CUF.

For the feedwater nozzle evaluated as a part of this work, stress histories will be computed by a time integration of the product of a pre-determined Green's Function and the transient data. This Green's

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Function integration scheme is similar in concept to the well-known Duhamel theory used in structural dynamics. A detailed derivation of this approach and examples of its application to specific plant locations is contained in Reference [2]. A general outline is provided in this section.

The steps involved in the evaluation are as follows:

- Develop finite element model
- Develop heat transfer coefficients and boundary conditions for the finite element model
- Develop Green's Functions
- Develop thermal transient definitions
- Perform stress analysis to determine stresses for thermal transients
- Perform fatigue analysis

A Green's Function is derived by using finite-element methods to determine the transient stress response of the component to a step change in loading (usually a thermal shock). The critical location in the component is identified based on the maximum stress, and the thermal stress response over time is extracted for this location. This response to the input thermal step is the "Green's Function." Figure 1 shows a typical set of two Green's Functions, each for a different set of heat transfer coefficients (representing different flow rate conditions).

To compute the thermal stress response for an arbitrary transient, the loading parameter (usually local fluid temperature) is deconstructed into a series of step-loadings. By using the Green's Function, the response to each step can be quickly determined. By the principle of superposition, these can be added (algebraically) to determine the response to the original load history. The result is demonstrated in Figure 2. The input transient temperature history contains five step-changes of varying size, as shown in the upper plot in Figure 2. These five step changes produce the five successive stress responses in the second plot shown in Figure 2. By adding all five response curves, the real-time stress response for the input thermal transient is computed.

The Green's Function methodology produces identical results compared to running the input transient through the finite element model. The advantage of using Green's Functions is that many individual transients can be run with a significant reduction of effort compared to running all transients through the finite element model. The trade-off in this process is that the Green's Functions are based on constant material properties and heat transfer coefficients. Therefore, these parameters are chosen to bound all transients that constitute the majority of fatigue usage, i.e., the heat transfer coefficients at 300°F bound the cold water injection transient. In addition, the instantaneous value for the coefficient of thermal expansion is used instead of the mean value for the coefficient of thermal expansion. This conservatism is more than offset by the benefit of not having to analyze every transient, which was done in the VY reactor feedwater nozzle evaluation.

Once the stress history is obtained for all transients using the Green's Function approach, the remainder of the fatigue analysis is carried out using traditional methodologies in accordance with ASME Code, Section III requirements.



Fatigue calculations are performed in accordance with ASME Code, Section III, Subsection NB-3200 methodology. Fatigue analysis is performed for the two limiting locations (one in the safe end and one in the nozzle forging, representing the two materials of the nozzle assembly) using the Green's Functions developed for the three feedwater flow conditions and 60-year projected cycle counts.

Three Structural Integrity utility programs will be used to perform the fatigue analysis. The first two calculate stresses in response to transients. The transients analyzed are those described in the thermal cycle diagrams [3] for the feedwater nozzle. These transients are shown in Figures 4 – 20. The temperatures and pressures for these transients have been modified to account for power uprate [4]. The power uprate pressures and temperatures were used for this analysis. The last program calculates fatigue based on the stress output. The three programs are STRESS.EXE, P-V.EXE, and FATIGUE.EXE. The first program, STRESS.EXE, calculates a stress history in response to a thermal transient using a Green's Function. The second program, P-V.EXE, reduces the stress history to peaks and valleys, as required by ASME Code fatigue evaluation methods. The third program, FATIGUE.EXE, calculates fatigue from the reduced peak and valley history using ASME Code, Section III range-pair methodology. All three programs are explained in detail and have been independently verified for generic use in the Reference [5] calculation.

In order to perform the fatigue analysis, Green's Functions are developed using the finite element model. Then, input files with the necessary data are prepared and the three utility computer programs are run. The first program (STRESS.EXE) requires the following three input files:

- Input file "GREEN.DAT": This file contains the Green's Function for the location being evaluated. For each flow condition, two Green's Functions are determined: a membrane plus bending stress intensity Green's Function and a total stress intensity Green's Function. This allows computation of total stress, as well as membrane plus bending stress, which is necessary to compute  $K_e$  per ASME Code, Section III requirements.
- Input file "GREEN.CFG": This file is a configuration file containing parameters that define the Green's Function (i.e., number of points, temperature drop analyzed, etc.).
- Input file "TRANSNT.INP": This file contains the input transient history for all thermal transients to be analyzed for the location being evaluated.

Pressure and piping stress intensities are also included for each transient case, based on pressure stress results from finite element analysis and attached piping load calculations.

The second program (P-V.EXE) simply extracts only the maxima and minima stress (i.e., the peaks and valleys) from the stress histories generated by program STRESS.EXE.

The third program (FATIGUE.EXE) performs the ASME Code peak event-pairing required to calculate a fatigue usage value. The input data consists of the output peak and valley history from program P-V.EXE and a configuration input file that provides ASME Code configuration data relevant to the fatigue analysis (i.e.,  $K_e$  parameters,  $S_m$ , Young's modulus, etc.). The output is the final fatigue calculation for the location being evaluated.



The Green's Function methodology described above uses standard industry stress and fatigue analysis practices, and is the same as the methodology used in typical stress reports. Special approval for the use of this methodology is therefore not required.

### **3.0 ANALYSIS**

The fatigue analysis involves the preparing of input files for, and running of three programs verified and described in Reference [5]. The programs STRESS.EXE and P-V.EXE are run together through the use of a batch file. The program FATIGUE.EXE is run after processing the output from P\_V.EXE. The steps associated with this process are described in the following sub-sections.

#### **3.1 Transient Definitions (for program STRESS.EXE)**

The program STRESS.EXE requires the following three input files for analyzing an individual transient:

- Green.dat. There are 12 stress history functions obtained from Reference [1]. They represent the membrane plus bending and total stress intensities at the blend radius and safe end locations. Both of the blend radius and the safe end have two stress history functions for each of the following flow conditions; 100%, 40%, and 25% flow.
- Green.cfg is configured as described in Reference [5].
- Transnt.inp. These files are created to represent the transients shown on the thermal cycle diagrams and redefined by power uprate. Note that transients 12, 13, and 15 are nearly identical on the thermal cycle diagram [3] and the results from running transient 12 will be used for all three transients. Transient 16, 17 and 18 will not be considered since there is no temperature change. Tables 1 and 2 show the thermal history used to represent each transient. Based upon the thermal cycle diagram for the feedwater nozzle [3], the transients are split into the following groups based upon flow rate:
  - Transients 3, 20, 20A, and 21-23 are run at 25% flow. Although Reference [3] shows 15% flow rate, it is conservative to use 25% flow rate for these transients. Transient 20, Hot Standby, is split up into two parts. The first portion is "Heatup portion" and the second portion is "Feedwater Injection portion" that are defined from Reference [3].
  - Transient 11 is run at 40% flow. Transient 11 starts off and ends at 100% flow.
  - Transients 5, 6, 9, 10, and 19 are run at 100% flow.
  - Transient 4 is run at 100% flow only to obtain the last stress point. The remainder of the stress points for transient 4 is obtained from the 25% flow stress results. The results are pulled from the two flow case results based upon the flow rates defined in the thermal cycle diagram [3].
  - Transients 12, 13, 14 and 15 were run at 100% flow. Heat transfer coefficients were not re-calculated for the 1 minute intervals each of these transients is at 110% flow. The effect of this small flow rate increase for such a relatively short duration should be minor.
  - Transients 1, 2, 24, and 25 are set as no thermal stress due to very small temperature changes (70°F to 100°F) at these transients.

### 3.2 Peak and Valley Points of the Stress History (for program P-V.EXE)

The program P-V.exe is then run to extract the peaks and valleys from the STRESS.OUT file produced by the STRESS.EXE program. The only input required for this program is STRESS.OUT and it outputs all the peaks and valleys to P-V.OUT. Columns 2 through 5 of Tables 4 (for the blend radius) and 5 (for the safe end) show the final peak and valley output. The pressure for column 6 is then filled in using the thermal cycle diagrams. Pressure and piping loads have to be added to the peak and valley points to calculate the final stress values used for fatigue analysis.

### 3.3 Pressure Load

The pressure stress associated with a 1000 psi internal pressure was determined in Reference [1]. These values are as follows:

Pressure stress for the safe end:

- 8693 psi membrane plus bending stress intensity.
- 8891 psi total linearized stress intensity.

Pressure stress for the blend radius:

- 36653 psi membrane plus bending stress intensity.
- 37733 psi total linearized stress intensity.

These pressure stress values for each location were linearly scaled with pressure. The actual pressure for column 6 of Tables 4 and 5 is obtained from Tables 1 and 2. The scaled pressure stress values are shown in columns 7 and 8 of Tables 4 and 5.

The pressure stress is combined with the thermal and piping loads to calculate the final stress values used for fatigue analysis.

### 3.4 Attached Piping Loads

Additionally, the piping stress intensity (stress caused by the attached piping) was determined. These piping forces and moments are determined as shown in Figure 3.

The following formulas are used to determine the maximum stress intensity in the nozzle at the two locations of interest. From engineering statics, the piping loads at the end of the model can be translated to the first and second cut locations using the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For Cut I:} \quad (M_x)_1 &= M_x - F_y L_1 \\ (M_y)_1 &= M_y + F_x L_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For Cut II:} \quad (M_x)_2 &= M_x - F_y L_2 \\ (M_y)_2 &= M_y + F_x L_2 \end{aligned}$$



The total bending moment and shear loads are obtained using the equations below:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For Cut I:} \quad M_{xy} &= \sqrt{(M_x)_1^2 + (M_y)_1^2} \\ F_{xy} &= \sqrt{(F_x)_1^2 + (F_y)_1^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For Cut II:} \quad M_{xy} &= \sqrt{(M_x)_2^2 + (M_y)_2^2} \\ F_{xy} &= \sqrt{(F_x)_2^2 + (F_y)_2^2} \end{aligned}$$

The distributed loads for a thin-walled cylinder are obtained using the equations below:

$$\begin{aligned} N_z &= \frac{1}{\pi R_N} \left[ \frac{1}{2} F_z + \frac{M_{xy}}{R_N} \right] \\ q_N &= \frac{1}{\pi R_N} \left[ F_{xy} - \frac{M_z}{2R_N} \right] \end{aligned}$$

To determine the primary stresses,  $P_M$ , due to internal pressure and piping loads, the following equations are used.

For Cut I, using thin-walled equations:

$$(P_M)_z = \frac{Pa_N}{2t_N} + \frac{Nz}{t_N}$$

$$(P_M)_\theta = \frac{Pa_N}{t_N}$$

$$(P_M)_R = -P$$

$$\tau_M = \frac{q_N}{t_N}$$

$$SI_{MAX} = 2 \sqrt{\left( \frac{(P_M)_\theta - (P_M)_R}{2} \right)^2 + (\tau_M)_{z\theta}^2}$$

or

$$SI_{MAX} = 2 \sqrt{\left( \frac{(P_M)_z - (P_M)_R}{2} \right)^2 + (\tau_M)_{z\theta}^2}$$

Because pressure was considered separately in this analysis, the equations used for Cut I are valid for Cut II.



- where:
- $L_1$  = The length from the end of the nozzle where the piping loads are applied to the location of interest in the safe end.
  - $L_2$  = The length from the end of the nozzle where the piping loads are applied to the location of interest in the blend radius.
  - $M_{xy}$  = The maximum bending moment in the xy plane.
  - $F_{yx}$  = The maximum shear force in the xy plane.
  - $N_z$  = The normal force per inch of circumference applied to the end of the nozzle in the z direction.
  - $q_N$  = The shear force per inch of circumference applied to the nozzle.
  - $R_N$  = The mid-wall nozzle radius.

Since the pressure was considered separately in this analysis, the equations can be simplified as follows:

$$(P_M)_z = \frac{Nz}{t_N}$$

$$(P_M)_\theta = 0$$

$$(P_M)_R = 0$$

$$\tau_M = \frac{q_N}{t_N}$$

$$SI_{MAX} = 2(\tau_M)_{z\theta}$$

or

$$SI_{MAX} = 2\sqrt{\left(\frac{Nz}{2t_N}\right)^2 + (\tau_M)_{z\theta}^2}$$

Per Reference [6], the feedwater nozzle piping loads are as follows:

$$F_x = 3,000 \text{ lbs}$$

$$F_y = 15,000 \text{ lbs}$$

$$F_z = 3,200 \text{ lbs}$$

$$M_x = 28,000 \text{ ft-lb} = 336,000 \text{ in-lb}$$

$$M_y = 13,000 \text{ ft-lb} = 156,000 \text{ in-lb}$$

$$M_z = 40,000 \text{ ft-lb} = 480,000 \text{ in-lb}$$

The loads are applied at the connection of the piping and safe end. Therefore, the  $L_1$  is equal to 12.0871 inches and the  $L_2$  is equal to 27.572 inches. The calculations for the safe end and blend radius are shown in Table 3. The first cut location is the same as the Green's Function cross section per [1] at the safe end, and the second cut is from Node 645 (outside) to Node 501 (inside). The maximum stress intensities due to piping loads are 5707.97 psi at the safe end and 265.47 psi at the blend radius, respectively. The piping load sign is set as the same as the thermal stress sign.

These piping stress values are scaled assuming no stress occurs at an ambient temperature of 70°F and the full values are reached at reactor design temperature, 575°F. The scaled piping stress values

are shown in columns 9 and 10 of Tables 4 and 5. Columns 11 and 12 of Tables 4 and 5 show the summation of all stresses for each thermal peak and valley stress point.

### 3.5 Fatigue Analysis (for program FATIGUE.EXE)

The number of cycles projected for the 60-year operating life is used for each transient [3]:

Column 13 in Tables 4 and 5 shows the number of cycles associated with each transient. The number of cycles for 60 years was obtained from Reference [3].

The program FATIGUE.EXE performs the “ASME Code style” peak event pairing required to calculate a fatigue usage value. The input data for FATIGUE.CFG is as follows:

	Blend Radius	Safe End
Parameters $m$ and $n$ for Computing $K_e$	2.0 & 0.2 (low alloy steel) [10]	3.0 & 0.2 (carbon steel) [10]
Design Stress Intensity Values, $S_m$	26700 psi [8] @ 600°F	17800 psi [8] @ 600°F
Elastic Modulus from Applicable Fatigue Curve	$30.0 \times 10^6$ psi [10]	$30.0 \times 10^6$ psi [10]
Elastic Modulus Used in Finite Element Model	$26.7 \times 10^6$ psi	$28.1 \times 10^6$ psi
The Geometric Stress Concentration Factor $K_t$	1.0	1.34 [7, page 35 of S4]

The results of the fatigue analyses are presented in Tables 6 and 7 for the blend radius and safe end for 60 years, respectively.

The results described are contained in EXCEL files *BRresults.xls* and *SEresults.xls*, which are contained in the computer files.

## 4.0 FATIGUE USAGE RESULTS

The blend radius cumulative usage factor (CUF) from system cycling is 0.0636 for 60 years. The safe end CUF is 0.1471 for 60 years.

## 5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FATIGUE ANALYSIS

In the response to NRC request for additional information (RAI) 4.3-H-02, VYNPS states that they have conservatively assumed that fatigue cracks may be present in the clad. VYNPS manages this cracking by performing periodic inspections that were implemented in response to Generic Letters 80-095 and

81-11, and NUREG-0619. The inspection frequency is based on the calculated fatigue crack growth of a postulated flaw in the nozzle inner blend radius. The VYNPS fatigue crack growth calculation uses methods in compliance with GE BWR Owners Group Topical Report "Alternate BWR Feedwater Nozzle Inspection Requirements", GE-NE-523-A71-0594, Revision 1, August 1999 and the associated NRC Final Safety Evaluation (TAC No. MA6787) dated March 10, 2000. The NRC has reviewed and approved this approach to handling FW nozzle inner blend radius cracking (Letter D.H. Dorman (USNRC) to D.A. Reid (VYNPC), Subject: Evaluation of Request for Relief from NUREG-0619 for VYNPS dated 2/6/95, (TAC No. M88803)).

The analysis performed for the feedwater nozzle calculated fatigue in the blend radius base metal, not the clad. This is consistent with the VYNPS position stated in the response to RAI 4.3-H-02, and is also consistent with ASME Code methodology since cladding is structurally neglected in fatigue analyses, per ASME Code, Section III, NB-3122.3.

Per Reference [9], the dissolved Oxygen (DO) calculation shows the overall HWC availability is 47%. This means the time ratio under NWC (pre-HWC) is 53%.

For the safe end location, the environmental fatigue factors for post-HWC and pre-HWC are all 1.74 from Table 3 of Reference [9]. It results in an EAF adjusted CUF of  $1.74 \times 0.1471 = 0.2560$  for 60 years, which is acceptable (i.e., less than the allowable value of 1.0). The overall environmental multiplier is 1.74.

For the blend radius location, the environmental fatigue factors for post-HWC and pre-HWC are 11.14 and 8.82 from Table 4 of Reference [9]. These results in an EAF adjusted CUF of  $(11.14 \times 53\% + 8.82 \times 47\%) \times 0.0636 = 0.6392$  for 60 years, which is acceptable (i.e., less than the allowable value of 1.0). The overall environmental multiplier is 10.0496.

## 6.0 REFERENCES

1. SI Calculation No. VY-16Q-301, Revision 0, "Feedwater Nozzle Stress History Development for Green Functions."
2. Kuo, A. Y., Tang, S. S., and Riccardella, P. C., "An On-Line Fatigue Monitoring System for Power Plants, Part I - Direct Calculation of Transient Peak Stress Through Transfer Matrices and Green's Functions," ASME PVP Conference, Chicago, 1986.
3. Entergy Design Input Record (DIR) EC No. 1773, Revision 0, "Environmental Fatigue Analysis for Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station," 7/3/07, SI File No. VY-16Q-209.
4. GE Certified Design Specification No. 26A6019, Revision 1, "Reactor Vessel - Extended Power Uprate," SI File No. VY-05Q-236.
5. Structural Integrity Associates Calculation (Generic) No. SW-SPVF-01Q-301, Revision 0, "STRESS.EXE, P-V.EXE, and FATIGUE.EXE Software Verification."
6. GE Drawing No. 919D294, Revision 11, Sht. No. 7, "Reactor Vessel," SI File No. VY-05Q-241.
7. Chicago Bridge & Iron Company Contractor 9-6201, Revision 2, "Section S4, Stress Analysis Feedwater Nozzle Vermont Yankee Reactor Vessel," SI File No. VY-05Q-238.



8. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section II, Part D, 1998 Edition, 2000 Addenda.
9. SI Calculation No. VY-16Q-303, Revision 0, "Environmental Fatigue Evaluation of Reactor Recirculation Inlet Nozzle and Vessel Shell Bottom Head."
10. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section III Subsection NB, 1998 Edition, 2000 Addenda.
11. NUREG-1801, Revision 1, "Generic Aging Lessons Learned (GALL) Report," U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, September 2005.
12. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section III, Subsection A, Article 4, 1965 Edition with Winter 1966 Addenda.



**Table 3: Maximum Piping Stress Intensity Calculations**

<b>Safe End External Piping Loads</b>			<b>Blend Radius External Piping Loads</b>		
<b>Parameters</b>			<b>Parameters</b>		
$F_x =$	3.00	kips	$F_x =$	3.00	kips
$F_y =$	15.00	kips	$F_y =$	15.00	kips
$F_z =$	3.20	kips	$F_z =$	3.20	kips
$M_x =$	336.00	in-kips	$M_x =$	336.00	in-kips
$M_y =$	156.00	in-kips	$M_y =$	156.00	in-kips
$M_z =$	480.00	in-kips	$M_z =$	480.00	in-kips
OD=	11.86	in	OD=	22.67	in
ID=	10.409	in	ID=	10.750	in
$R_N =$	5.57	in	$R_N =$	8.35	in
L =	12.09	in	L =	27.57	in
$t_N =$	0.72	in	$t_N =$	5.96	in
$(M_x)_1 =$	154.69	in-kips	$(M_x)_2 =$	-77.58	in-kips
$(M_y)_1 =$	192.26	in-kips	$(M_y)_2 =$	238.72	in-kips
$M_{xy} =$	246.77	in-kips	$M_{xy} =$	251.01	in-kips
$F_{xy} =$	15.30	kips	$F_{xy} =$	15.30	kips
$N_z =$	2.63	kips/in	$N_z =$	1.21	kips/in
$q_N =$	-1.59	kips/in	$q_N =$	-0.51	kips/in
<b>Primary Membrane Stress Intensity</b>			<b>Primary Membrane Stress Intensity</b>		
$PM_z =$	3.63	ksi	$PM_z =$	0.20	ksi
$\tau =$	-2.20	ksi	$\tau =$	-0.09	ksi
$SI_{max} =$	5.71	ksi	$SI_{max} =$	0.27	ksi
$SI_{max} =$	5707.97	psi	$SI_{max} =$	265.47	psi

Note: The locations for Cut I and Cut II were defined in Reference [1] for safe end and blend radius paths, respectively.

**Table 4: Blend Radius Stress Summary**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Transient Number	Time (s)	Total Stress (psi)	M+B Stress (psi)	Temperature F.	Pressure (psig)	Total Pressure Stress (psi)	M+B Pressure Stress (psi)	Total Piping Stress (psi)	M+B Piping Stress (psi)	Total Total Stress (psi)	Total M+B Stress (psi)	Number of Cycles (60 years)
1	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	123
	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	120
2	1680	0	0	100	1100	41506.3	40318.3	15.77042	15.77042	41522.07	40334.07	120
	10880	0	0	100	50	1886.65	1832.65	15.77042	15.77042	1902.42	1848.42	120
	0	29166	23676	100	50	1886.65	1832.65	15.77042	15.77042	31068.42	25524.42	300
3	16782.8	-3577	-3138	549	1010	38110.33	37019.53	-251.801	-251.801	34281.53	33629.73	300
	21164	-3532	-3138	549	1010	38110.33	37019.53	-251.801	-251.801	34326.53	33629.73	300
	0	-3530	-3158	549	1010	38110.33	37019.53	-251.801	-251.801	34328.53	33609.73	300
4	1801.9	29465	22266	244.004	1010	38110.33	37019.53	91.47053	91.47053	67666.80	59377.00	300
	8602	7720	6749	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43937.80	300
	0	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	10000
5	2229.8	13598	11941	311.002	1010	38110.33	37019.53	126.6901	126.6901	51835.02	49087.22	10000
	8600	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	10000
	0	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	2000
6	2820.3	15742	13892	280.691	1010	38110.33	37019.53	110.7562	110.7562	53963.09	51022.29	2000
	10400	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	2000
	0	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	10
9	2524	29006	23417	118.311	1010	38110.33	37019.53	25.39616	25.39616	67141.73	60641.93	10
	10400	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	10
	0	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	70
10	1632.4	16828	14701	267.399	1010	38110.33	37019.53	103.7688	103.7688	55042.10	51824.30	70
	7070	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	70
	0	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	10
	3.5	6620	6632	565	1190	44902.27	43617.07	260.2119	260.2119	51782.48	50509.28	10
	4.5	6190	6608	50	1185	44713.61	43433.81	10.51361	10.51361	50914.12	50052.32	10
	194.5	31720	21067	109.348	1135	42826.96	41601.16	20.68448	20.68448	74567.64	62688.84	10
11	2166.3	-4761	-1859	513.483	972	36676.48	35626.72	-233.1304	-233.1304	31682.35	33534.59	10
	2362.5	31268	22070	102.255	1010	38110.33	37019.53	16.95583	16.95583	69395.29	59106.49	10
	6728.3	-4913	-3149	513.448	1010	38110.33	37019.53	-233.112	-233.112	32964.22	33637.42	10
	7149.9	32114	21472	83.333	1010	38110.33	37019.53	7.0089	7.0089	70231.34	58498.54	10
	18213.3	-3565	-3162	503.978	1010	38110.33	37019.53	-228.1338	-228.1338	34317.20	33629.40	10
	19122.6	29156	23083	100.048	1010	38110.33	37019.53	15.79565	15.79565	67282.13	60118.33	10
	26814.5	7720	6410	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43598.80	10
	0	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	60
12	10	7720	6752	392	1135	42826.96	41601.16	169.2692	169.2692	50716.22	48522.42	60
	30	7720	6752	392	940	35469.02	34453.82	169.2692	169.2692	43358.29	41375.09	60
	2033.7	28648	25301	132.007	940	35469.02	34453.82	32.59588	32.59588	64149.62	59787.42	60
	9591	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	60
	0	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	1
13	10	7720	6752	392	1375	51882.88	50397.88	169.2692	169.2692	59772.14	57319.14	1
	30	7720	6752	392	940	35469.02	34453.82	169.2692	169.2692	43358.29	41375.09	1
	2033.7	28648	25301	132.007	1010	38110.33	37019.53	32.59588	32.59588	66790.93	62353.13	1
	9591	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	1
14	0	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	1
	5960	28487	25650	100	50	1886.65	1832.65	15.77042	15.77042	30389.42	27498.42	1
	0	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	228
15	10	7720	6752	392	1135	42826.96	41601.16	169.2692	169.2692	50716.22	48522.42	228
	30	7720	6752	392	940	35469.02	34453.82	169.2692	169.2692	43358.29	41375.09	228
	2033.7	28648	25301	132.007	1010	38110.33	37019.53	32.59588	32.59588	66790.93	62353.13	228
	9591	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	228
19	0	7720	6752	392	1010	38110.33	37019.53	169.2692	169.2692	45999.60	43940.80	300
	6800	16752	14971	265	1010	38110.33	37019.53	102.5077	102.5077	54964.84	52093.04	300
	0	17151	13815	265	1010	38110.33	37019.53	102.5077	102.5077	55363.84	50937.04	300
20	8925	-3531	-3146	549	1010	38110.33	37019.53	-251.801	-251.801	34327.53	33621.73	300
	0	-3530	-3158	549	1010	38110.33	37019.53	-251.801	-251.801	34328.53	33609.73	300
20A	183	28102	12153	233	1010	38110.33	37019.53	85.68595	85.68595	66298.02	49258.22	300
	5451	-3530	-3158	549	1010	38110.33	37019.53	-251.801	-251.801	34328.53	33609.73	300
	0	-3530	-3158	549	1010	38110.33	37019.53	-251.801	-251.801	34328.53	33609.73	300
21-23	20144	29168	23656	100	50	1886.65	1832.65	15.77042	15.77042	31070.42	25504.42	300
	0	0	0	100	50	1886.65	1832.65	15.77042	15.77042	1902.42	1848.42	1
24	600	0	0	100	1563	58976.68	57288.64	15.77042	15.77042	58992.45	57304.41	1
	2400	0	0	100	50	1886.65	1832.65	15.77042	15.77042	1902.42	1848.42	1
	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	15.77042	15.77042	15.77	15.77	123
25	1580	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	123





**Table 4: Blend Radius Stress Summary (Continue)**

- NOTES: Column 1: Transient number identification.  
Column 2: Time during transient where a maxima or minima stress intensity occurs from P-V.OUT output file.  
Column 3: Maxima or minima total stress intensity from P-V.OUT output file.  
Column 4: Maxima or minima membrane plus bending stress intensity from P-V.OUT output file.  
Column 5: Temperature per total stress intensity.  
Column 6: Pressure per Table 1.  
Column 7: Total pressure stress intensity from the quantity (Column 6 x 37733)/1000 [Table3, 1].  
Column 8: Membrane plus bending pressure stress intensity from the quantity (Column 6 x 36653)/1000 [Table 3, 1].  
Column 9: Total external stress from calculation in Table 3,  $265.47 \text{ psi} * (\text{Column 5} - 70^\circ\text{F}) / (575^\circ\text{F} - 70^\circ\text{F})$ .  
Column 10: Same as Column 9, but for M+B stress.  
Column 11: Sum of total stresses (Columns 3, 7, and 9).  
Column 12: Sum of membrane plus bending stresses (Columns 4, 8, and 10).  
Column 13: Number of cycles for the transient (60 years).

**Table 5: Safe End Stress Summary**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Transient Number	Time (s)	Total Stress (psi)	M+B Stress (psi)	Temperature F	Pressure (psig)	Total Pressure Stress (psi)	M+B Pressure Stress (psi)	Total Piping Stress (psi)	M+B Piping Stress (psi)	Total Total Stress (psi)	Total M+B Stress (psi)	Number of Cycles (60 years)
1	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	123
2	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	120
	1680	0	0	100	1100	9780.1	9562.3	339.0875	339.0875	10119.19	9901.39	120
3	6960	0	0	100	50	444.55	434.65	339.0875	339.0875	783.64	773.74	120
	0	-170	-165	100	50	444.55	434.65	-339.0875	-339.0875	-64.54	-69.44	300
	153.2	-235	-212	104.256	50	444.55	434.65	-387.1927	-387.1927	-177.64	-164.54	300
4	16328.2	2	3	549	1010	8979.91	8779.93	5414.097	5414.097	14396.01	14197.03	300
	16664	-1	0	549	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-5414.097	-5414.097	3564.81	14194.03	300
	0	-3	-2	549	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-5414.097	-5414.097	3562.81	3363.83	300
5	3.6	44060	30988	100	1010	8979.91	8779.93	339.0875	339.0875	53379.00	40107.02	300
	1804.6	-15889	-11224	260.286	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-2150.787	-2150.787	-9059.88	-4594.86	300
	4102	21	23	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12640.45	12442.47	300
6	0	22	23	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12641.45	12442.47	10000
	900.1	244	189	310	1010	8979.91	8779.93	2712.7	2712.7	11936.61	11681.63	10000
	3600	-169	-110	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-3639.539	-3639.539	5171.37	5030.39	10000
	3684.4	33	35	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12652.45	12454.47	10000
7	4100	22	23	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12641.45	12442.47	10000
	0	22	23	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12641.45	12442.47	2000
	1800.1	196	159	280	1010	8979.91	8779.93	2373.612	2373.612	11549.52	11312.54	2000
	5400.2	-108	-68	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-3639.539	-3639.539	5232.37	5072.39	2000
8	5496.6	29	31	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12648.45	12450.47	2000
	5900	22	23	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12641.45	12442.47	2000
	0	22	23	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12641.45	12442.47	10
	97.3	180	137	385.135	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3561.945	3561.945	12721.85	12478.87	10
9	1884.1	63	65	265	1010	8979.91	8779.93	2204.069	2204.069	11246.98	11049.00	10
	2059.2	1161	859	226.597	1010	8979.91	8779.93	1770.003	1770.003	11910.91	11408.93	10
	3420.1	-334	-211	265	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-2204.069	-2204.069	6441.84	6364.86	10
	3490.2	97	98	265	1010	8979.91	8779.93	2204.069	2204.069	11280.98	11082.00	10
	5400.1	-126	-80	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-3639.539	-3639.539	5214.37	5060.39	10
	5470.6	31	32	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12650.45	12451.47	10
	5900	22	23	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12641.45	12442.47	10
10	0	23	22	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12642.45	12441.47	70
	77.1	2308	3188	285.461	1010	8979.91	8779.93	2435.338	2435.338	13723.25	14403.27	70
	169.4	-12	-13	265	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-2204.069	-2204.069	6763.84	6562.86	70
	1890	74	72	265	1010	8979.91	8779.93	2204.069	2204.069	11257.98	11056.00	70
	1968.2	-1069	-1511	322.362	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-2852.427	-2852.427	5058.48	4416.50	70
	2147.2	91	90	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12710.45	12509.47	70
11	2570	23	22	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12642.45	12441.47	70
	0	-29	-27	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-3639.539	-3639.539	5311.37	5113.39	10
	2.9	-20317	-13859	565	1147	10197.98	9970.871	-5594.944	-5594.944	-15713.97	-9483.07	10
	6.8	42852	29563	565	1172	10420.25	10188.2	5594.944	5594.944	58867.20	45346.14	10
	1567.4	-15216	-10526	565	1135	10091.29	9866.555	-5594.944	-5594.944	-10719.66	-6254.39	10
	2168.4	60377	41773	50	1134	10082.39	9857.862	-226.0583	-226.0583	70233.34	51404.80	10
	5409.4	-14924	-10329	565	1054	9371.114	9162.422	-5594.944	-5594.944	-11147.83	-6761.52	10
	6730.4	60377	41773	50	1133	10073.5	9849.169	-226.0583	-226.0583	70224.44	51396.11	10
	7243.2	-1965	-1434	128.917	675	6001.425	5867.775	-665.9339	-665.9339	3370.49	3767.84	10
	18215.4	52636	36417	100	1010	8979.91	8779.93	339.0875	339.0875	61955.00	45536.02	10
12	20015.5	-24511	-16189	260.183	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-2149.623	-2149.623	-17680.71	-9558.69	10
	22314.5	22	23	392	937	8330.867	8145.341	3639.539	3639.539	11992.41	11807.88	10
	0	23	22	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12642.45	12441.47	60
	10	23	22	392	1135	10091.29	9866.555	3639.539	3639.539	13753.82	13528.09	60
	30	23	22	392	940	8357.54	8171.42	3639.539	3639.539	12020.08	11832.96	60
	90	3174	4383	275	940	8357.54	8171.42	2317.098	2317.098	13848.64	14871.52	60
13	2793.5	-16189	-24511	260.183	941	8366.431	8180.113	-2149.623	-2149.623	-9972.19	-18480.51	60
	5091	23	22	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12642.45	12441.47	60
	0	23	22	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12642.45	12441.47	1
	10	23	22	392	1375	12225.13	11952.88	3639.539	3639.539	15887.66	15614.41	1
	30	23	22	392	940	8357.54	8171.42	3639.539	3639.539	12020.08	11832.96	1
14	90	3174	4383	275	940	8357.54	8171.42	2317.098	2317.098	13848.64	14871.52	1
	2793.5	-16189	-24511	260.183	941	8366.431	8180.113	-2149.623	-2149.623	-9972.19	-18480.51	1
	5091	23	22	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12642.45	12441.47	1

**Table 5: Safe End Stress Summary (continue)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Transient Number	Time (s)	Total Stress (psi)	M+B Stress (psi)	Temperature F	Pressure (psig)	Total Pressure Stress (psi)	M+B Pressure Stress (psi)	Total Piping Stress (psi)	M+B Piping Stress (psi)	Total Total Stress (psi)	Total M+B Stress (psi)	Number of Cycles (60 years)
14	0	22	23	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12641.45	12442.47	1
	60	4383	3174	275	885	7868.535	7693.305	2317.098	2317.098	14568.63	13184.40	1
	148	420	300	258.492	803	7139.473	6980.479	2130.509	2130.509	9689.98	9410.99	1
	960	544	424	100	50	444.55	434.65	339.0875	339.0875	1327.64	1197.74	1
	1460	137	139	100	50	444.55	434.65	339.0875	339.0875	920.64	912.74	1
15	0	23	22	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12642.45	12441.47	228
	10	23	22	392	1135	10091.29	9866.555	3639.539	3639.539	13753.82	13528.09	228
	30	23	22	392	940	8357.54	8171.42	3639.539	3639.539	12020.08	11832.96	228
	90	3174	4383	275	940	8357.54	8171.42	2317.098	2317.098	13848.64	14871.52	228
	2793.5	-16189	-24511	260.183	941	8366.431	8180.113	-2149.623	-2149.623	-9972.19	-18480.51	228
	5091	23	22	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12642.45	12441.47	228
19	0	22	23	392	1010	8979.91	8779.93	3639.539	3639.539	12641.45	12442.47	300
	1800	219	177	265	1010	8979.91	8779.93	2204.069	2204.069	11402.98	11161.00	300
	2300	72	74	265	1010	8979.91	8779.93	2204.069	2204.069	11255.98	11058.00	300
20	0	-109	-105	265	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-2204.069	-2204.069	6666.84	6470.86	300
	4	-17288	-12189	440.106	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-4183.277	-4183.277	-12491.37	-7592.35	300
	4425	-2	-1	549	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-5414.097	-5414.097	3563.81	3363.83	300
20A	0	-3	-2	549	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-5414.097	-5414.097	3562.81	3363.83	300
	4	44060	30988	100	1010	8979.91	8779.93	339.0875	339.0875	53379.00	40107.02	300
	241	-7461	-5525	290.247	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-2489.433	-2489.433	-970.52	765.50	300
	572	128	132	549	1010	8979.91	8779.93	5414.097	5414.097	14522.01	14326.03	300
	951	-3	-2	549	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-5414.097	-5414.097	3562.81	3363.83	300
21-23	0	-3	-2	549	1010	8979.91	8779.93	-5414.097	-5414.097	3562.81	3363.83	300
	138	62	45	545.167	989	8793.199	8597.377	5370.773	5370.773	14225.97	14013.15	300
	6264	-5	-20	374.97	50	444.55	434.65	-3447.05	-3447.05	-3007.50	-3032.40	300
	6390	104	59	366.172	50	444.55	434.65	3347.607	3347.607	3896.16	3841.26	300
24	15644	-173	-167	100	50	444.55	434.65	-339.0875	-339.0875	-67.54	-71.44	300
	0	0	0	100	50	444.55	434.65	339.0875	339.0875	783.64	773.74	1
	600	0	0	100	1563	13896.63	13587.16	339.0875	339.0875	14235.72	13926.25	1
25	2400	0	0	100	50	444.55	434.65	339.0875	339.0875	783.64	773.74	1
	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	339.0875	339.0875	339.09	339.09	123
	1580	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	123

NOTES: Column 1: Transient number identification.  
 Column 2: Time during transient where a maxima or minima stress intensity occurs from P-V.OUT output file.  
 Column 3: Maxima or minima total stress intensity from P-V.OUT output file.  
 Column 4: Maxima or minima membrane plus bending stress intensity from P-V.OUT output file.  
 Column 5: Temperature per total stress intensity.  
 Column 6: Pressure per Table 2.  
 Column 7: Total pressure stress intensity from the quantity (Column 6 x 8891)/1000 [Table 3, 1].  
 Column 8: Membrane plus bending pressure stress intensity from the quantity (Column 6 x 8693)/1000 [Table3, 1].  
 Column 9: Total external stress from calculation in Table 3, 5707.97 psi\*(Column 5-70°F)/(575°F -70°F).  
 Column 10: Same as Column 9, but for M+B stress.  
 Column 11: Sum of total stresses (Columns 3, 7, and 9).  
 Column 12: Sum of membrane plus bending stresses (Columns 4, 8, and 10).  
 Column 13: Number of cycles for the transient (60 years).



Table 6: Fatigue Results for Blend Radius (60 Years)

LOCATION = LOCATION NO. 2 -- BLEND RADIUS
FATIGUE CURVE = 1 (1 = CARBON/LOW ALLOY, 2 = STAINLESS STEEL)

m = 2.0

n = .2

Sm = 26700. psi

Ecurve = 3.000E+07 psi

Eanalysis = 2.670E+07 psi

Kt = 1.00

Table with 9 columns: MAX, MIN, RANGE, MEM+BEND, Ke, Salt, NApplied, Nallowed, U. It contains multiple rows of numerical data representing fatigue analysis results.

50914.	46000.	4915.	6112.	1.000	2761.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
50716.	46000.	4717.	4582.	1.000	2650.	6.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
50716.	46000.	4717.	4582.	1.000	2650.	2.280E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	1.320E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	1.000E+04	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	2.000E+03	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	2.000E+03	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	7.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	7.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	6.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	6.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	1.000E+00	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	1.000E+00	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	1.000E+00	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	2.280E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
46000.	46000.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	2.280E+02	1.000E+20	.0000

=====  
TOTAL USAGE FACTOR = .0636



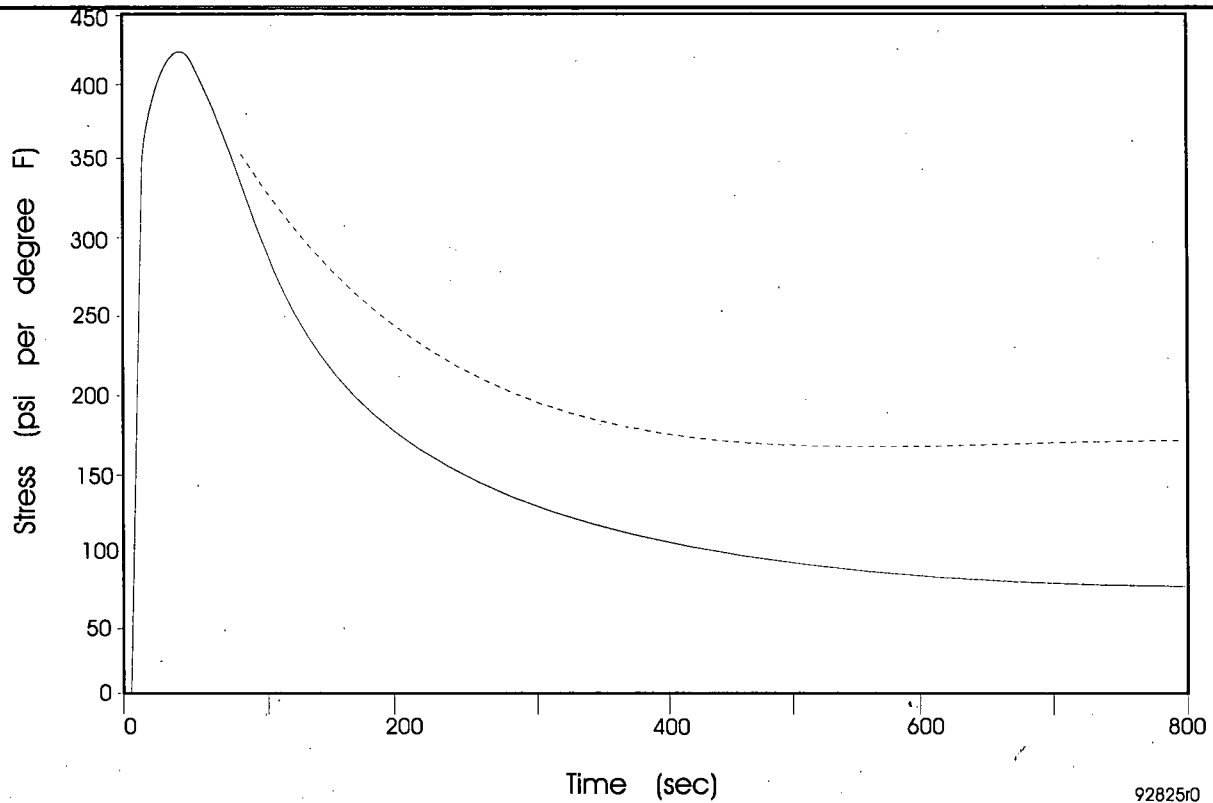
Table 7: Fatigue Results for Safe End (60 Years)

LOCATION = LOCATION NO. 1 -- SAFE END
FATIGUE CURVE = 1 (1 = CARBON/LOW ALLOY, 2 = STAINLESS STEEL)
m = 3.0
n = .2
Sm = 17800. psi
Ecurve = 3.000E+07 psi
Eanalysis = 2.810E+07 psi
Kt = 1.34

Table with 9 columns: MAX, MIN, RANGE, MEM+BEND, Ke, Salt, NApplied, Nallowed, U. It contains multiple rows of numerical data representing fatigue test results.

12652.	3563.	9090.	9091.	1.000	6502.	3.000E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12652.	3563.	9090.	9091.	1.000	6502.	3.000E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12652.	3564.	9089.	9090.	1.000	6501.	3.000E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12652.	3565.	9088.	-1740.	1.000	4535.	3.000E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12652.	3896.	8756.	8613.	1.000	6237.	3.000E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12652.	5058.	7594.	8038.	1.000	5513.	7.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12652.	5171.	7481.	7424.	1.000	5341.	7.048E+03	1.000E+20	.0000
12650.	5171.	7479.	7421.	1.000	5339.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12648.	5171.	7477.	7420.	1.000	5338.	2.000E+03	1.000E+20	.0000
12642.	5171.	7471.	7411.	1.000	5333.	7.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12642.	5171.	7471.	7411.	1.000	5333.	7.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12642.	5171.	7471.	7411.	1.000	5333.	6.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12642.	5171.	7471.	7411.	1.000	5333.	6.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12642.	5171.	7471.	7411.	1.000	5333.	1.000E+00	1.000E+20	.0000
12642.	5171.	7471.	7411.	1.000	5333.	1.000E+00	1.000E+20	.0000
12642.	5171.	7471.	7411.	1.000	5333.	2.280E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12642.	5171.	7471.	7411.	1.000	5333.	2.280E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	5171.	7470.	7412.	1.000	5333.	2.240E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	5214.	7427.	7382.	1.000	5304.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	5232.	7409.	7370.	1.000	5293.	2.000E+03	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	5311.	7330.	7329.	1.000	5243.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	6442.	6200.	6078.	1.000	4412.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	6667.	5975.	5972.	1.000	4273.	3.000E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	6764.	5878.	5880.	1.000	4205.	7.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	9690.	2951.	3031.	1.000	2126.	1.000E+00	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	10119.	2522.	2541.	1.000	1808.	1.200E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	11247.	1394.	1393.	1.000	997.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	11256.	1385.	1384.	1.000	991.	3.000E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	11258.	1383.	1386.	1.000	990.	7.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	11281.	1360.	1360.	1.000	973.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	11403.	1238.	1281.	1.000	894.	3.000E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	11550.	1092.	1130.	1.000	788.	2.000E+03	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	11911.	731.	1034.	1.000	578.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	11937.	705.	761.	1.000	514.	4.555E+03	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	11937.	705.	761.	1.000	514.	5.445E+03	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	11992.	649.	635.	1.000	462.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	12020.	621.	610.	1.000	442.	6.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	12020.	621.	610.	1.000	442.	1.000E+00	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	12020.	621.	610.	1.000	442.	2.280E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	12640.	1.	0.	1.000	1.	3.000E+02	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	12641.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	3.956E+03	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	12641.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	2.000E+03	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	12641.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	2.000E+03	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	12641.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	12641.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	1.000E+01	1.000E+20	.0000
12641.	12641.	0.	0.	1.000	0.	1.000E+00	1.000E+20	.0000

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TOTAL USAGE FACTOR = .1471



Note: A typical set of two Green's Functions is shown, each for a different set of heat transfer coefficients (representing different flow rate conditions).

**Figure 1: Typical Green's Functions for Thermal Transient Stress**



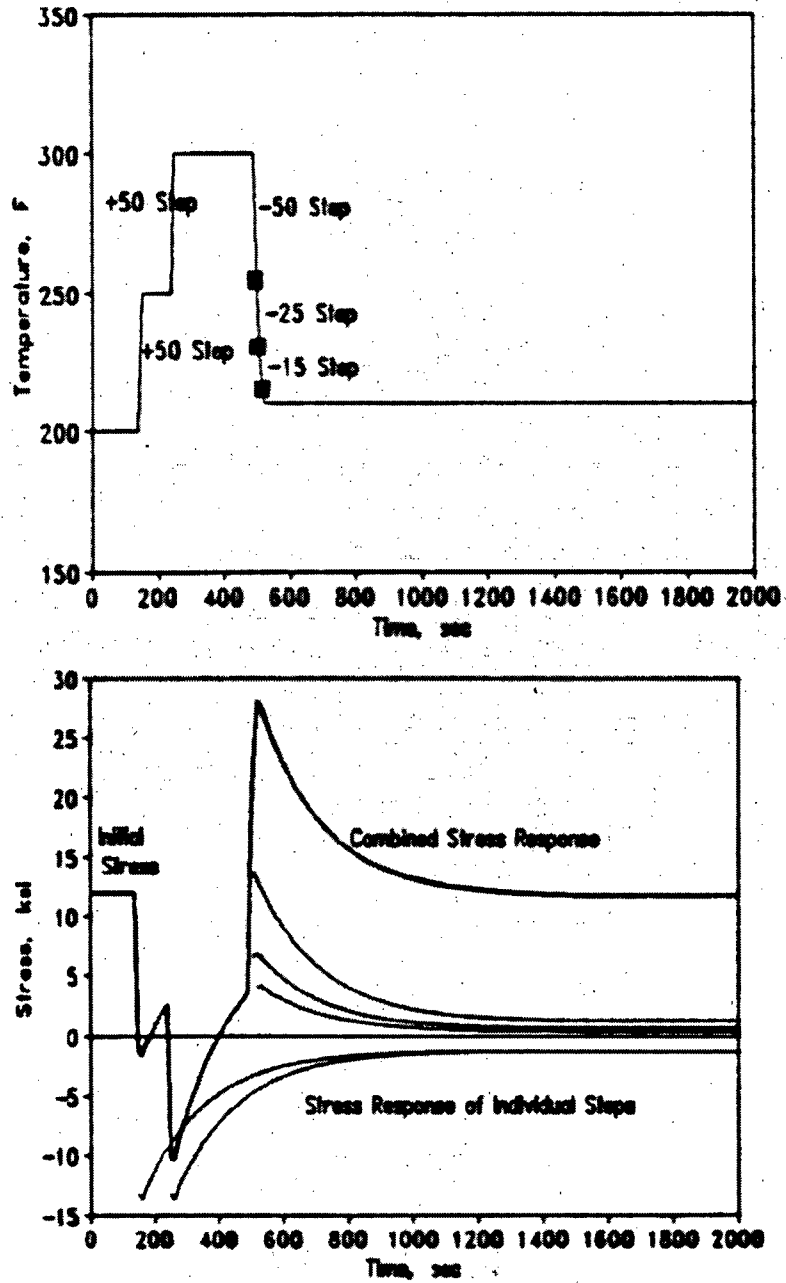
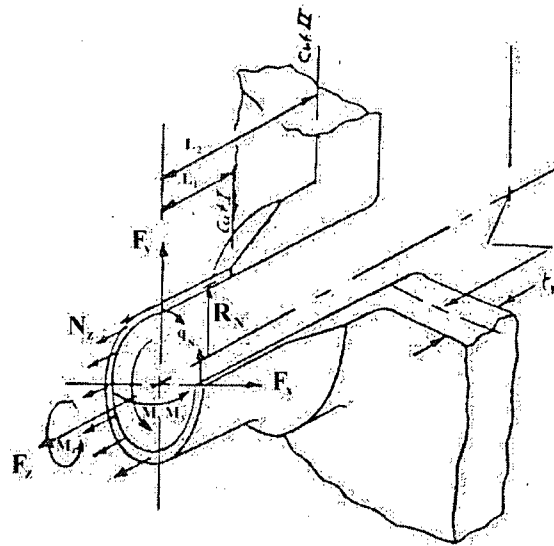
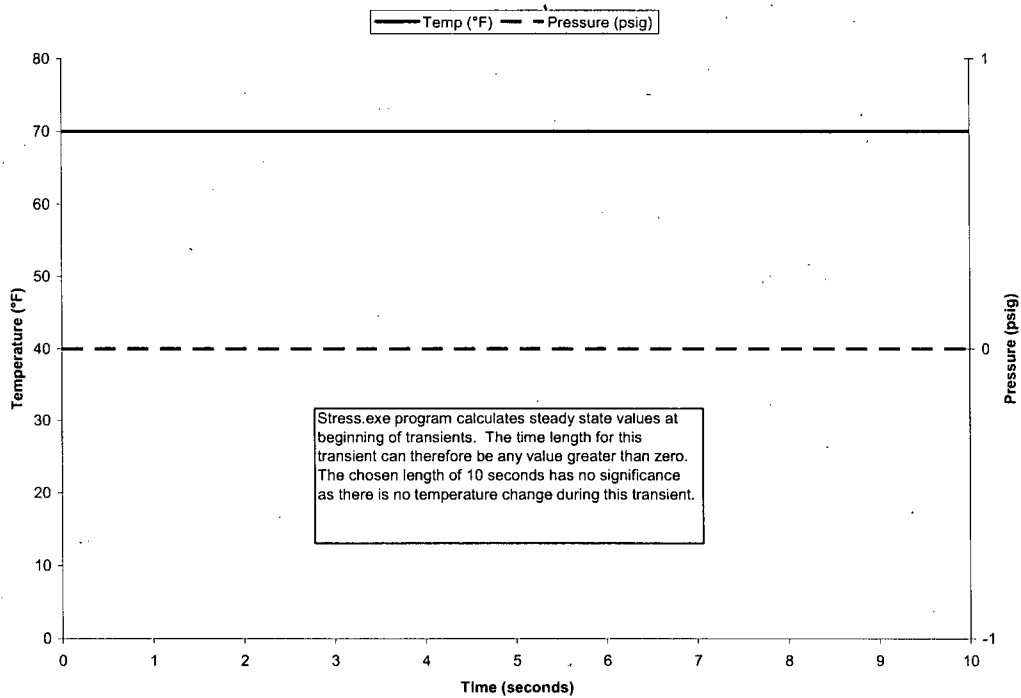


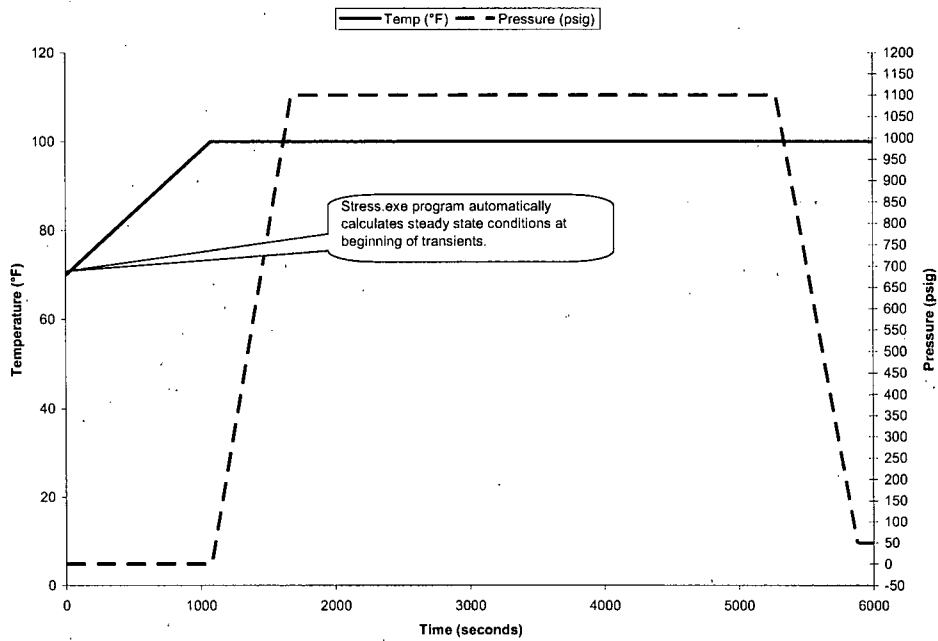
Figure 2: Typical Stress Response Using Green's Functions



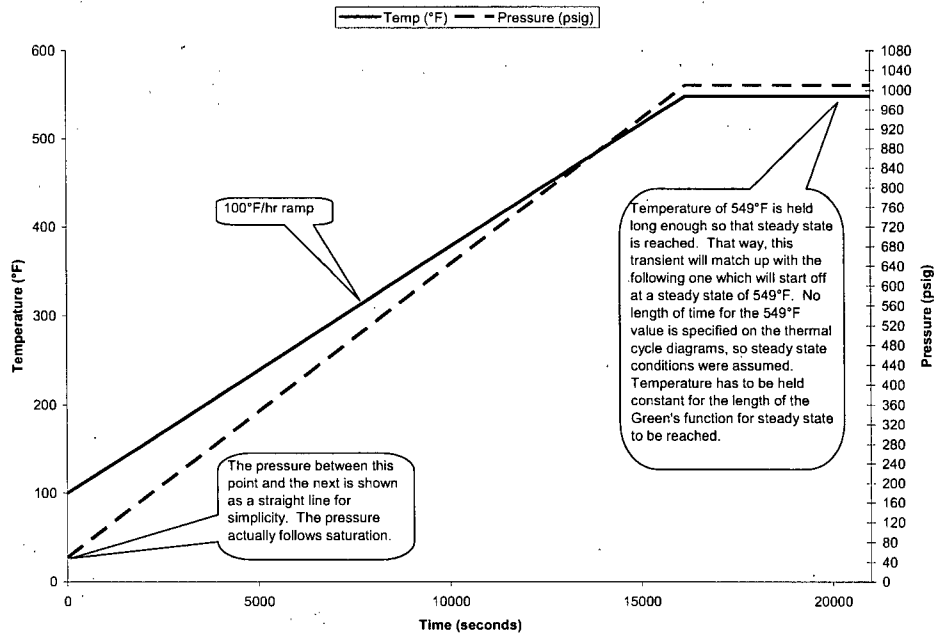
**Figure 3: External Forces and Moments on the Feedwater Nozzle**



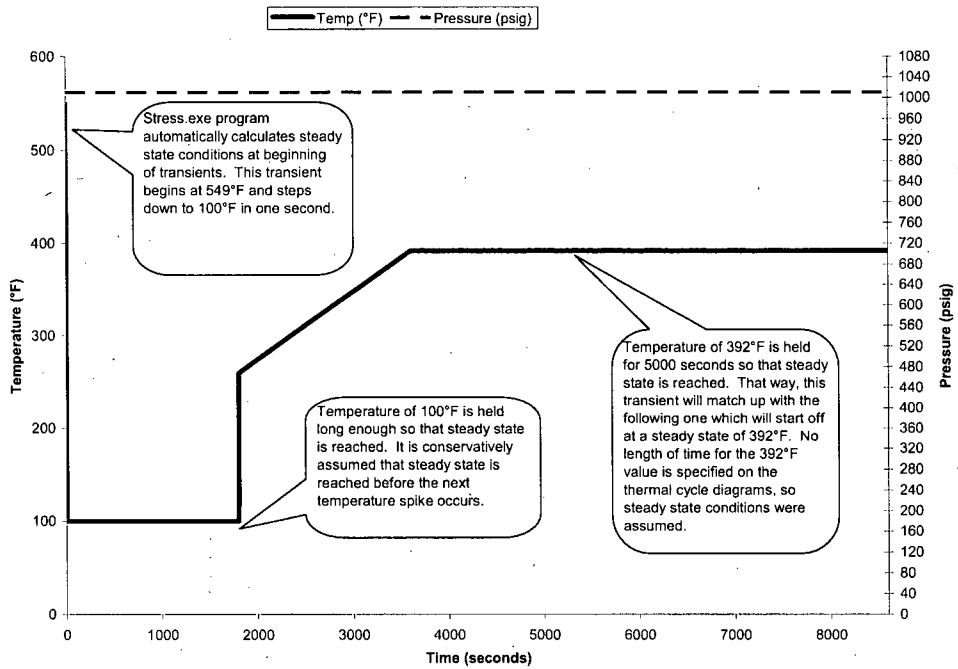
**Figure 4: Transient 1, Bolt-up**



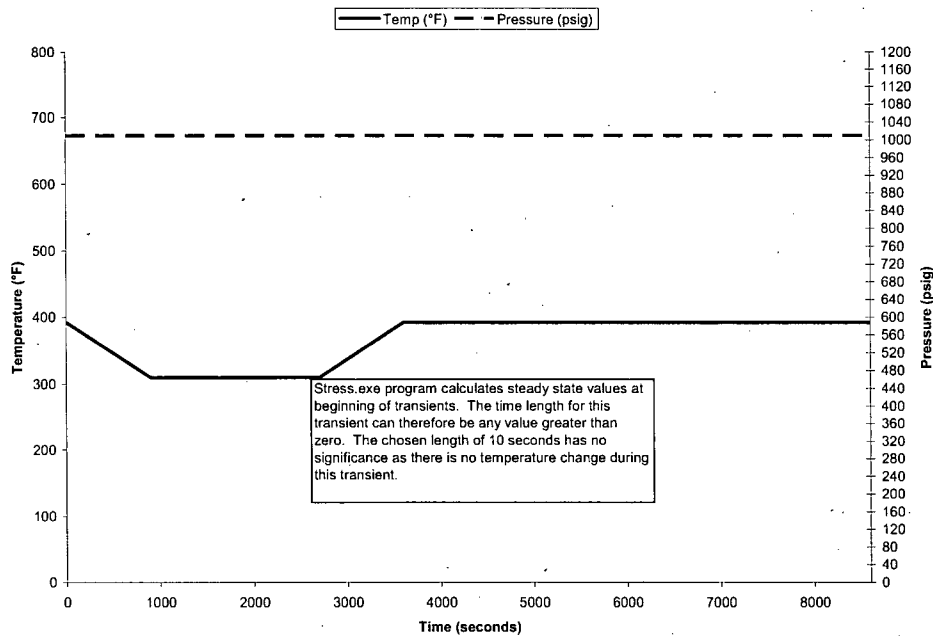
**Figure 5: Transient 2, Design HYD Test**



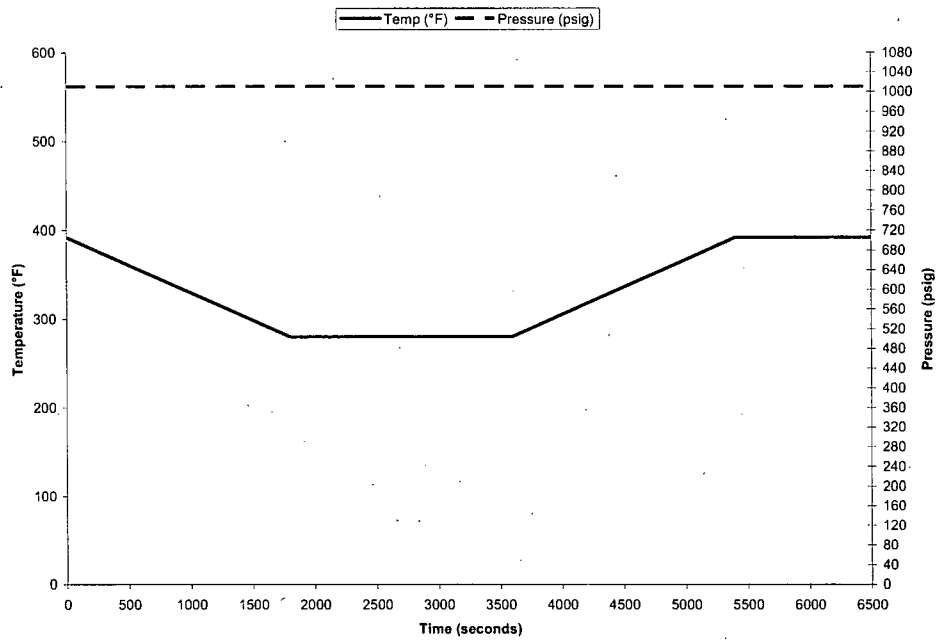
**Figure 6: Transient 3, Startup**



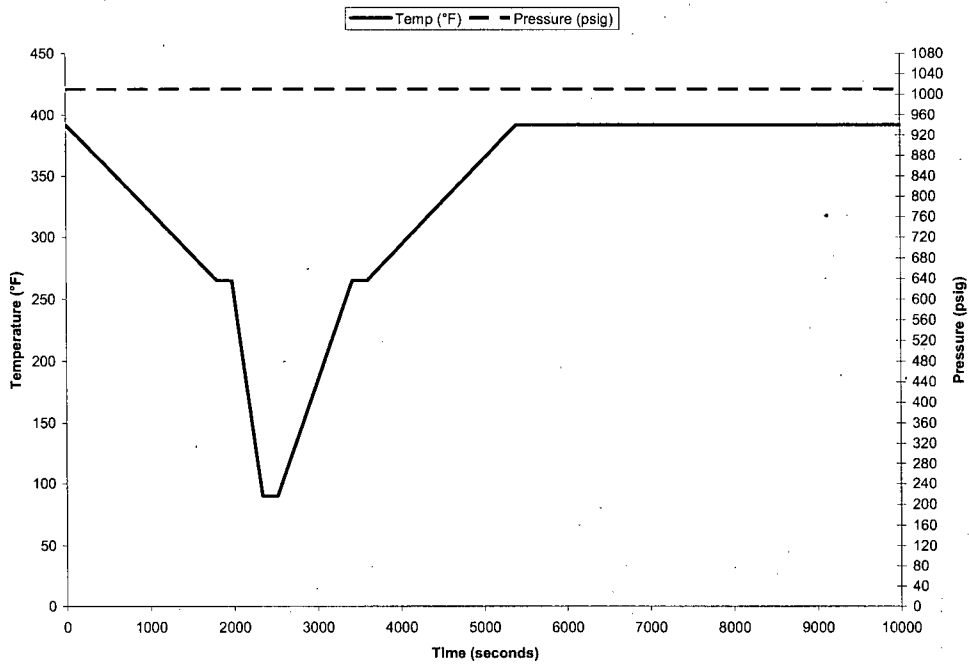
**Figure 7: Transient 4, Turbine Roll and Increased to Rated Power**



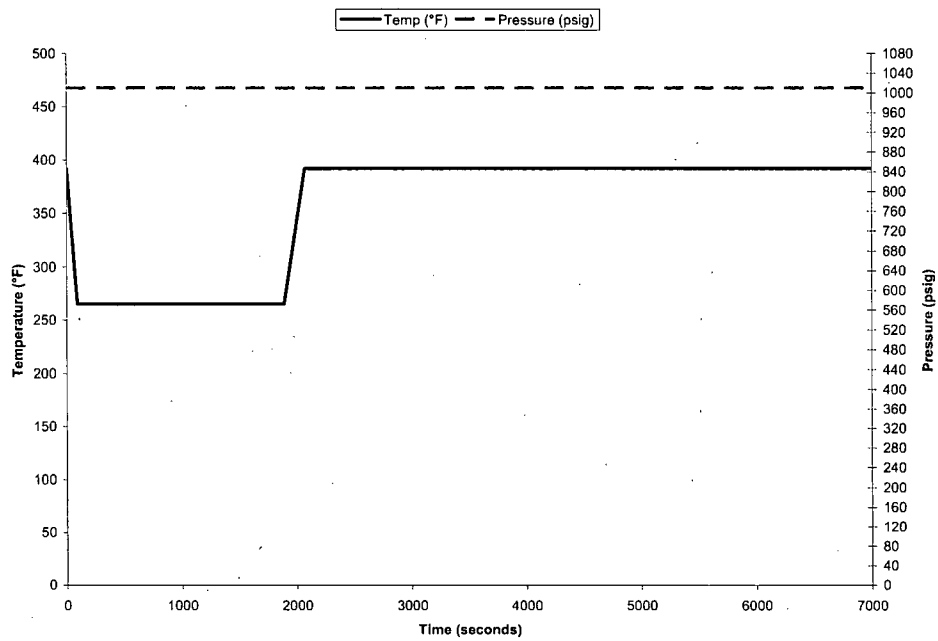
**Figure 8: Transient 5, Daily Reduction 75% Power**



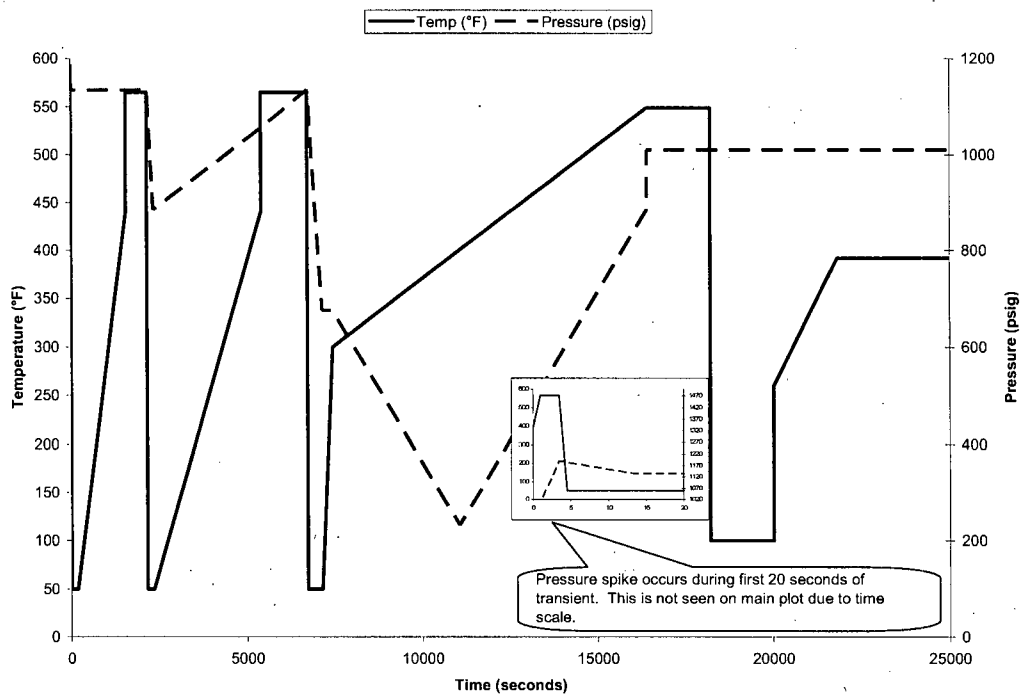
**Figure 9: Transient 6, Weekly Reduction 50% Power**



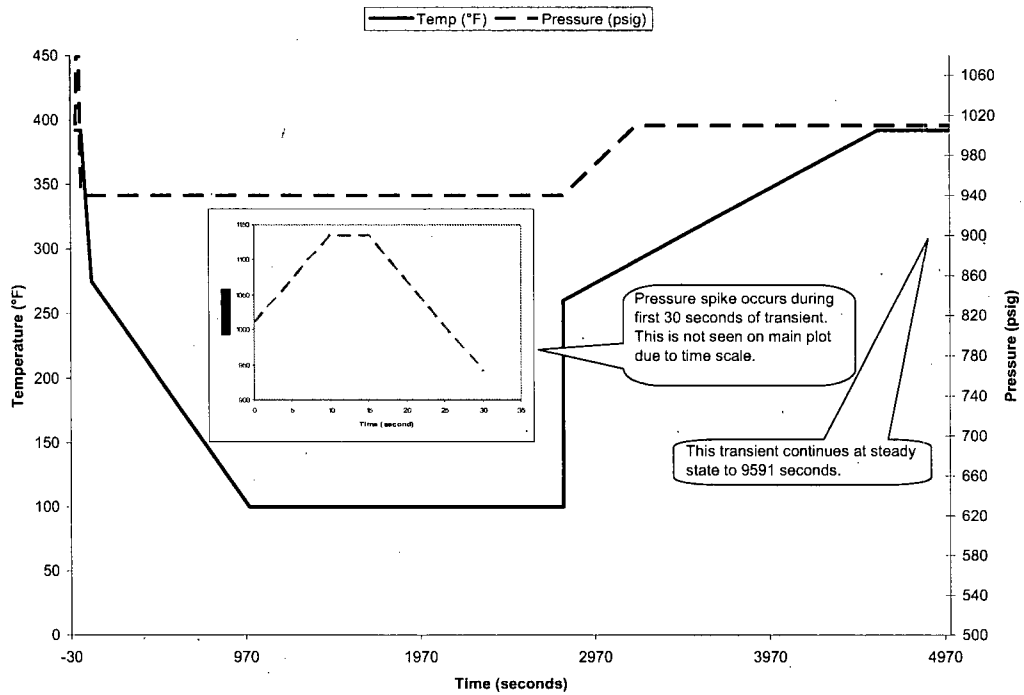
**Figure 10: Transient 9, Turbine Trip at 25% Power**



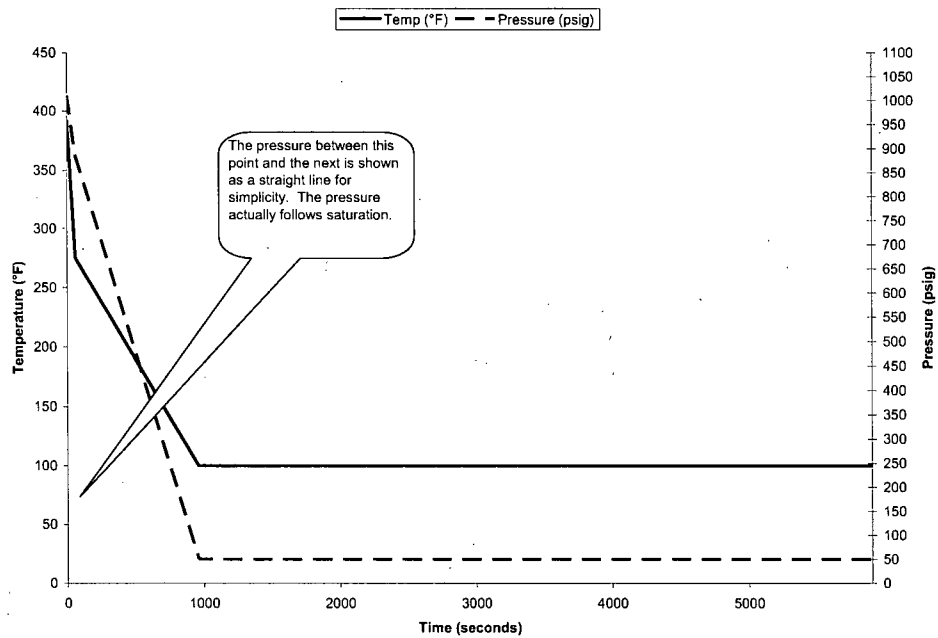
**Figure 11: Transient 10, Feedwater Bypass**



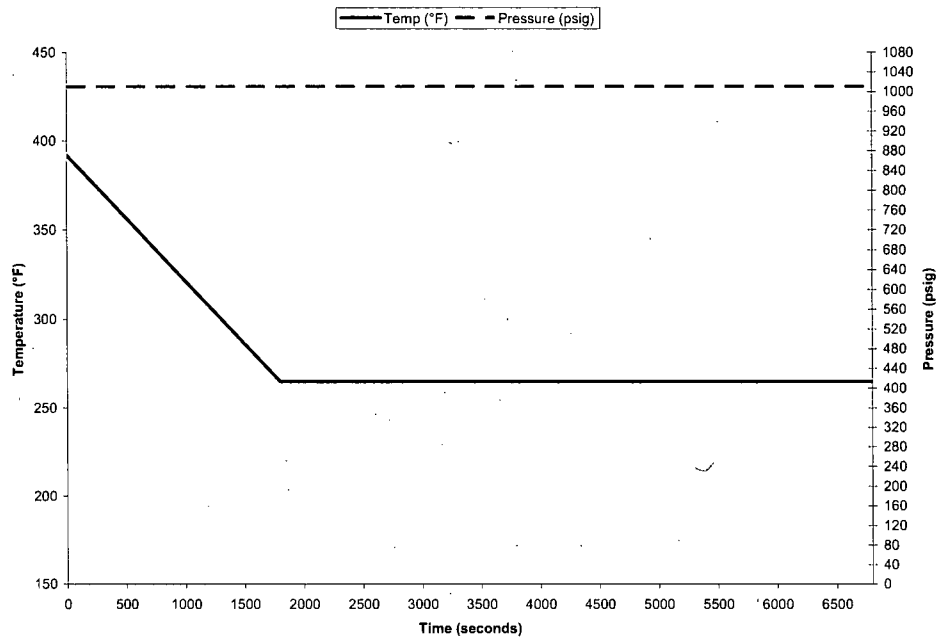
**Figure 12: Transient 11, Loss of Feedwater Pumps**



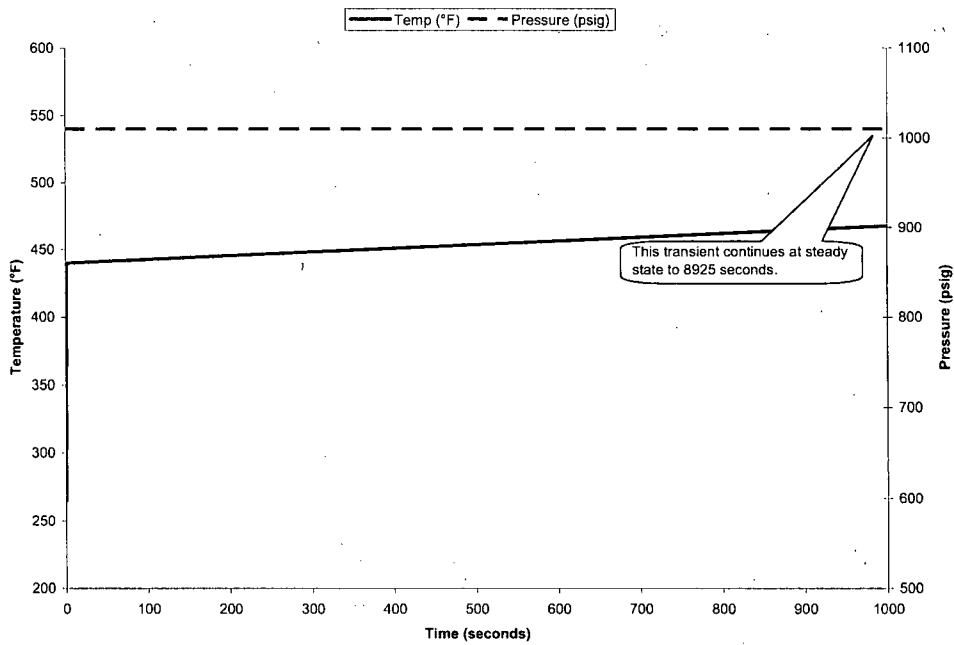
**Figure 13: Transient 12, Turbine Generator Trip**



**Figure 14: Transient 14, SRV Blowdown**

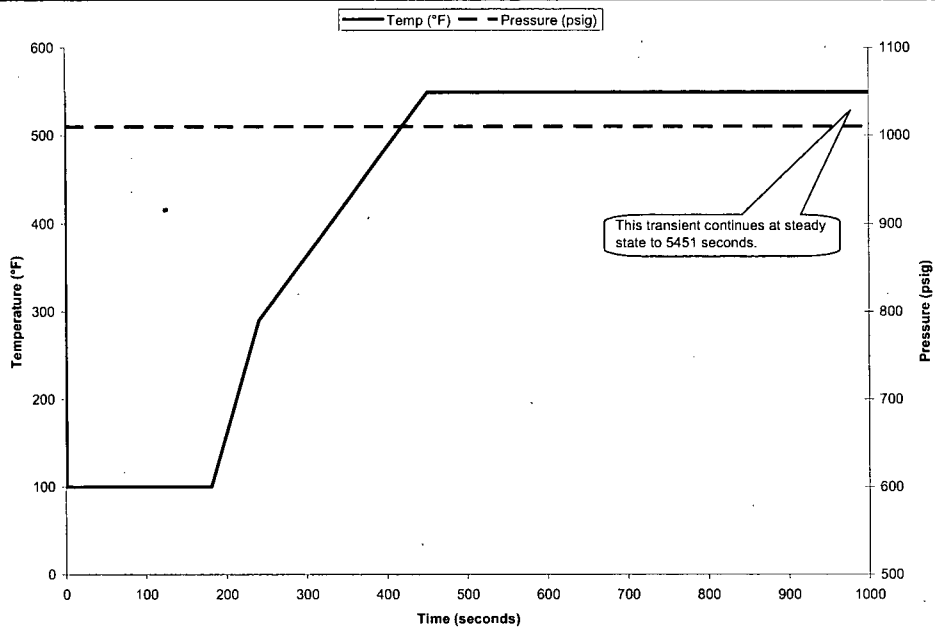


**Figure 15: Transient 19, Reduction to 0% Power**

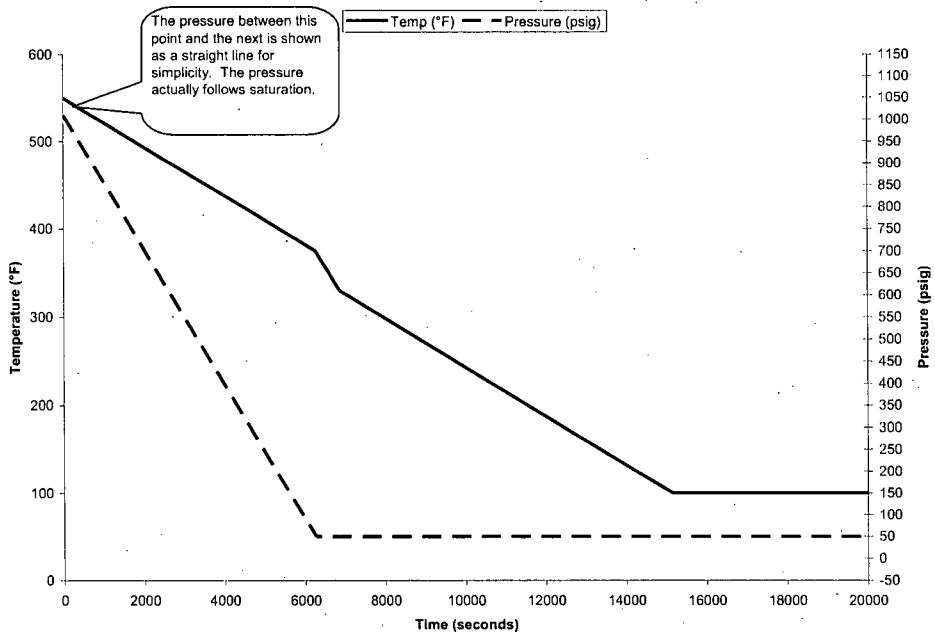


**Figure 16: Transient 20, Hot Standby (Heatup Portion)**

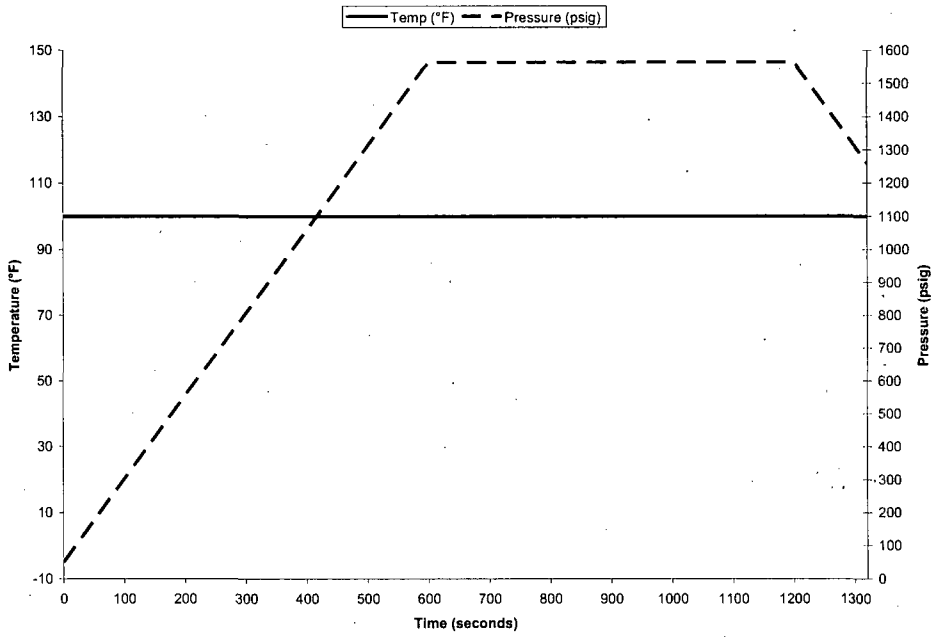




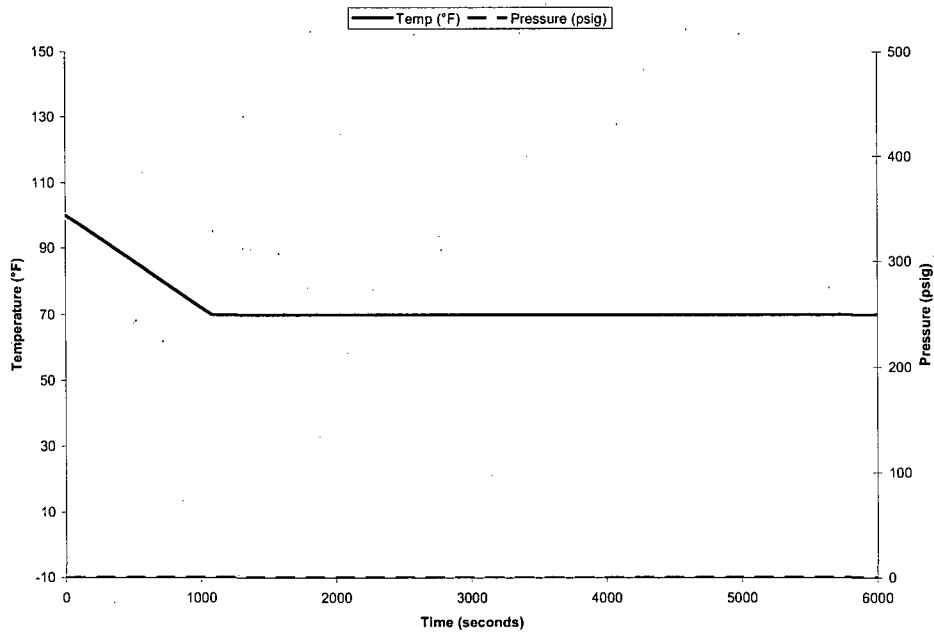
**Figure 17: Transient 20A, Hot Standby (Feedwater Injection Portion)**



**Figure 18: Transient 21-23, Shutdown**



**Figure 19: Transient 24, Hydrostatic Test**



**Figure 20: Transient 25, Unbolt**

**APPENDIX A**  
**SUMMARY OF OUTPUT FILES**



Transient Table.xls	Definition of Transients	In Computer files
BRresults.xls	Blend Radius Stress Summary	In Computer files
SEresults.xls	Safe End Stress Summary	In Computer files
TRANSNT XX.INP	Input File for Each Transient	In Computer files
Green.dat	Input File for Green Functions	In Computer files
P-V XX.OUT	Output File for Stress Analysis	In Computer files
GREEN.CFG	Input File for Defining Green Function	In Computer files
FATIGUE.CFG	Input File for Defining Fatigue Analysis	In Computer files
FATIGUE.DAT	Input File for Fatigue Curves	In Computer files
FATIGUE.inp	Input file for Fatigue Analysis from BRresults.xls or SEresults.xls	In Computer files
FATIGUE.OUT	Fatigue Output File	In Computer files

Where XX is defined for each transient.