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Duke Energy DOCUMENT TRANSMITTAL FORM

Facility: **MCGUIRE NUCLEAR STATION**
SUBJECT
Issue MNS Tech Spec 3.3.1

Date: **8/23/2016**
Document Transmittal #: **TR-NUC-MC-003925**
Purpose: **Issue**

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Document ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
LICN - MC - MNS-TS-3.3.1 - 002 - ISSUED	FYI E	FYI E	FYI E	FYI E	R&A E	FYI E	FYI E	FYI E	R&A E	FYI E	PRINT E	FYI E	R&A E	R&A E	R&A E

Remarks: **Remove/Replace TS 3.3.1**

APCD
8/23/16

3.3 INSTRUMENTATION

3.3.1 Reactor Trip System (RTS) Instrumentation

LCO 3.3.1 The RTS instrumentation for each Function in Table 3.3.1-1 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: According to Table 3.3.1-1.

ACTIONS

-----NOTE-----

Separate Condition entry is allowed for each Function.

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
A. One or more Functions with one or more required channels inoperable.	A.1 Enter the Condition referenced in Table 3.3.1-1 for the channel(s).	Immediately
B. One Manual Reactor Trip channel inoperable.	B.1 Restore channel to OPERABLE status.	48 hours
	<u>OR</u> B.2 Be in MODE 3.	54 hours
C. One channel or train inoperable.	C.1 Restore channel or train to OPERABLE status.	48 hours
	<u>OR</u> C.2 Open reactor trip breakers (RTBs).	49 hours

(continued)

ACTIONS (continued)

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
<p>D. One channel inoperable.</p>	<p>-----NOTE----- One channel may be bypassed for up to 12 hours for surveillance testing and setpoint adjustment. -----</p>	
	<p>D.1.1 -----NOTE----- Only required to be performed when the Power Range Neutron Flux input to QPTR is inoperable -----</p>	
	<p>Perform SR 3.2.4.2</p> <p><u>AND</u></p>	<p>12 hours from discovery of THERMAL POWER > 75% RTP</p> <p><u>AND</u></p> <p>Once per 12 hours thereafter</p>
	<p>D.1.2 Place channel in trip.</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>D.2 Be in MODE 3.</p>	<p>72 hours</p> <p>78 hours</p>

(continued)

ACTIONS (continued)

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
E. One channel inoperable.	<p>-----NOTE----- One channel may be bypassed for up to 12 hours for surveillance testing. -----</p> <p>E.1 Place channel in trip.</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>E.2 Be in MODE 3.</p>	<p>72 hours</p> <p>78 hours</p>
F. THERMAL POWER > P-6 and < P-10, one Intermediate Range Neutron Flux channel inoperable.	<p>F.1 Reduce THERMAL POWER to < P-6.</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>F.2 Increase THERMAL POWER to > P-10.</p>	<p>24 hours</p> <p>24 hours</p>
G. THERMAL POWER > P-6 and < P-10, two Intermediate Range Neutron Flux channels inoperable.	<p>-----NOTE----- Limited boron concentration changes associated with RCS inventory control or limited plant temperature changes are allowed. -----</p> <p>G.1 Suspend operations involving positive reactivity additions.</p> <p><u>AND</u></p> <p>G.2 Reduce THERMAL POWER to < P-6.</p>	<p>Immediately</p> <p>2 hours</p>
H. THERMAL POWER < P-6, one or two Intermediate Range Neutron Flux channels inoperable.	<p>H.1 Restore channel(s) to OPERABLE status.</p>	<p>Prior to increasing THERMAL POWER to > P-6</p>

(continued)

ACTIONS (continued)

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME	
I. One Source Range Neutron Flux channel inoperable.	<p align="center">-----NOTE-----</p> <p>Limited boron concentration changes associated with RCS inventory control or limited plant temperature changes are allowed.</p>	Immediately	
	I.1 Suspend operations involving positive reactivity additions.		
J. Two Source Range Neutron Flux channels inoperable.	J.1 Open RTBs.	Immediately	
K. One Source Range Neutron Flux channel inoperable.	K.1 Restore channel to OPERABLE status.	48 hours	
	<p align="center"><u>OR</u></p> <p>K.2 Open RTBs.</p>	49 hours	
L. Required Source Range Neutron Flux channel inoperable.	<p align="center">-----NOTE-----</p> <p>Plant temperature changes are allowed provided that SDM is maintained and Keff remains < 0.99.</p>	Immediately	
	L.1 Suspend operations involving positive reactivity additions.		
	<p align="center"><u>AND</u></p> <p>L.2 Close unborated water source isolation valves.</p>		1 hour
	<p align="center"><u>AND</u></p> <p>L.3 Perform SR 3.1.1.1.</p>		<p>1 hour</p> <p align="center"><u>AND</u></p> <p>Once per 12 hours thereafter</p>

(continued)

ACTIONS (continued)

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
<p>O. One Turbine Trip - Low Fluid Oil Pressure channel inoperable.</p>	<p>-----NOTE----- One channel may be bypassed for up to 12 hours for surveillance testing. -----</p> <p>O.1 Place channel in trip.</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>O.2 Reduce THERMAL POWER to < P-8.</p>	<p>72 hours</p> <p>76 hours</p>
<p>P. One or more Turbine Trip - Turbine Stop Valve Closure channels inoperable.</p>	<p>P.1 Place channel(s) in trip.</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>P.2 Reduce THERMAL POWER to < P-8.</p>	<p>72 hours</p> <p>76 hours</p>
<p>Q. One train inoperable.</p>	<p>-----NOTE----- One train may be bypassed for up to 4 hours for surveillance testing provided the other train is OPERABLE. -----</p> <p>Q.1 Restore train to OPERABLE status.</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>Q.2 Be in MODE 3.</p>	<p>24 hours</p> <p>30 hours</p>

(continued)

ACTIONS (continued)

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
<p>R. One RTB train inoperable.</p>	<p>-----NOTE----- One train may be bypassed for up to 4 hours for surveillance testing, provided the other train is OPERABLE.</p>	
	<p>R.1 Restore train to OPERABLE status.</p>	24 hours
	<p><u>OR</u> R.2 Be in MODE 3.</p>	30 hours
<p>S. One or more channel(s) inoperable.</p>	<p>S.1 Verify interlock is in required state for existing unit conditions.</p>	1 hour
	<p><u>OR</u> S.2 Be in MODE 3.</p>	7 hours

(continued)

ACTIONS (continued)

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
<p>T. One or more channel(s) inoperable.</p>	<p>T.1 Verify interlock is in required state for existing unit conditions.</p>	<p>1 hour</p>
	<p><u>OR</u></p> <p>T.2 Be in MODE 2.</p>	<p>7 hours</p>
<p>U. One trip mechanism inoperable for one RTB.</p>	<p>U.1 Restore inoperable trip mechanism to OPERABLE status.</p>	<p>48 hours</p>
	<p><u>OR</u></p> <p>U.2 Be in MODE 3.</p>	<p>54 hours</p>
<p>V. Two RTS trains inoperable.</p>	<p>V.1 Enter LCO 3.0.3.</p>	<p>Immediately</p>

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

-----NOTE-----
Refer to Table 3.3.1-1 to determine which SRs apply for each RTS Function.

SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY
SR 3.3.1.1 Perform CHANNEL CHECK.	In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program
SR 3.3.1.2 -----NOTES----- 1. Adjust NIS channel if absolute difference is > 2% RTP. 2. Not required to be performed until 12 hours after THERMAL POWER is \geq 15% RTP. ----- Compare results of calorimetric heat balance calculation to Nuclear Instrumentation System (NIS) channel output.	In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program
SR 3.3.1.3 -----NOTES----- 1. Adjust NIS channel if absolute difference is \geq 3% AFD. 2. Not required to be performed until 24 hours after THERMAL POWER is \geq 15% RTP. ----- Compare results of the incore detector measurements to NIS AFD.	In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program

(continued)

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY
<p>SR 3.3.1.4 -----NOTES----- This Surveillance must be performed on the reactor trip bypass breaker prior to placing the bypass breaker in service. ----- Perform TADOT.</p>	<p>In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program</p>
<p>SR 3.3.1.5 Perform ACTUATION LOGIC TEST.</p>	<p>In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program</p>
<p>SR 3.3.1.6 -----NOTES----- Not required to be performed until 24 hours after THERMAL POWER is \geq 75% RTP. ----- Calibrate excore channels to agree with incore detector measurements.</p>	<p>In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program</p>
<p>SR 3.3.1.7 -----NOTES----- Not required to be performed for source range instrumentation prior to entering MODE 3 from MODE 2 until 4 hours after entry into MODE 3. ----- Perform COT.</p>	<p>In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program</p>

(continued)

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY
<p>SR 3.3.1.8 -----NOTES----- This Surveillance shall include verification that interlocks P-6 (for the Intermediate Range channels) and P-10 (for the Power Range channels) are in their required state for existing unit conditions. ----- Perform COT.</p>	<p>-----NOTE----- Only required when not performed within the Frequency specified in the Surveillance Frequency Control Program or previous 184 days ----- Prior to reactor startup <u>AND</u> Four hours after reducing power below P-10 for power and intermediate range instrumentation <u>AND</u> Four hours after reducing power below P-6 for source range instrumentation <u>AND</u> In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program</p>

(continued)

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY
<p>SR 3.3.1.9 -----NOTES----- Verification of setpoint is not required. ----- Perform TADOT.</p>	<p>In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program</p>
<p>SR 3.3.1.10 -----NOTES----- This Surveillance shall include verification that the time constants are adjusted to the prescribed values. ----- Perform CHANNEL CALIBRATION.</p>	<p>In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program</p>
<p>SR 3.3.1.11 -----NOTES----- 1. Neutron detectors are excluded from CHANNEL CALIBRATION. 2. Power Range Neutron Flux high voltage detector saturation curve verification is not required to be performed prior to entry into MODE 1 or 2. ----- Perform CHANNEL CALIBRATION.</p>	<p>In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program</p>
<p>SR 3.3.1.12 Perform CHANNEL CALIBRATION.</p>	<p>In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program</p>

(continued)

SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY
SR 3.3.1.13 Perform COT.	In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program
SR 3.3.1.14 -----NOTES----- Verification of setpoint is not required. ----- Perform TADOT.	In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program
SR 3.3.1.15 -----NOTES----- Verification of setpoint is not required. ----- Perform TADOT.	-----NOTE----- Only required when not performed within previous 31 days ----- Prior to reactor startup
SR 3.3.1.16 -----NOTES----- Neutron detectors are excluded from response time testing. ----- Verify RTS RESPONSE TIME is within limits.	In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program
SR 3.3.1.17 Verify RTS RESPONSE TIME for RTDs is within limits.	In accordance with the Surveillance Frequency Control Program

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 1 of 7)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

FUNCTION	APPLICABLE MODES OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS	REQUIRED CHANNELS	CONDITIONS	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE VALUE	NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT
1. Manual Reactor Trip	1,2	2	B	SR 3.3.1.14	NA	NA
	3(a), 4(a), 5(a)	2	C	SR 3.3.1.14	NA	NA
2. Power Range Neutron Flux						
a. High	1,2	4	D	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.2 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.11 SR 3.3.1.16	≤ 110% RTP	109% RTP
b. Low	1(b),2	4	E	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.8 SR 3.3.1.11 SR 3.3.1.16	≤ 26% RTP	25% RTP
3. Power Range Neutron Flux Rate						
High Positive Rate	1,2	4	D	SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.11	≤ 5.5% RTP with time constant ≥ 2 sec	5% RTP with time constant ≥ 2 sec
4. Intermediate Range Neutron Flux	1(b), 2(c)	2	F,G	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.8(i)(k) SR 3.3.1.11(i)(k)	≤ 38% RTP	25% RTP
	2(d)	2	H	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.8(i)(k) SR 3.3.1.11(i)(k)	≤ 38% RTP	25% RTP

(continued)

- (a) With Reactor Trip Breakers (RTBs) closed and Rod Control System capable of rod withdrawal.
- (b) Below the P-10 (Power Range Neutron Flux) interlocks.
- (c) Above the P-6 (Intermediate Range Neutron Flux) interlocks.
- (d) Below the P-6 (Intermediate Range Neutron Flux) interlocks.
- (j) If the as-found channel setpoint is outside its predefined as-found tolerance, then the channel shall be evaluated to verify that it is functioning as required before returning the channel to service.
- (k) The instrument channel setpoint shall be reset to a value that is within the as-left tolerance around the Nominal Trip Setpoint (NTSP) at the completion of the surveillance; otherwise, the channel shall be declared inoperable. Setpoints more conservative than the NTSP are acceptable provided that the as-found and as-left tolerances apply to the actual setpoint implemented in the Surveillance procedures (field setting) to confirm channel performance. The methodologies used to determine the as-found and the as-left tolerances are specified in the UFSAR.

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 2 of 7)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

FUNCTION	APPLICABLE MODES OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS	REQUIRED CHANNELS	CONDITIONS	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE VALUE	NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT
5. Source Range Neutron Flux	2(d)	2	I,J	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.8(j)(k) SR 3.3.1.11(i)(k)	≤ 1.44 E5 cps	1.0 E5 cps
	3(a), 4(a), 5(a)	2	J,K	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7(j)(k) SR 3.3.1.11(i)(k)	≤ 1.44 E5 cps	1.0 E5 cps
	3(e), 4(e), 5(e)	1	L	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.11	N/A	N/A
6. Overtemperature ΔT	1,2	4	E	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.3 SR 3.3.1.6 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.12 SR 3.3.1.16 SR 3.3.1.17	Refer to Note 1 (Page 3.3.1-18)	Refer to Note 1 (Page 3.3.1-18)
7. Overpower ΔT	1,2	4	E	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.3 SR 3.3.1.6 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.12 SR 3.3.1.16 SR 3.3.1.17	Refer to Note 2 (Page 3.3.1-19)	Refer to Note 2 (Page 3.3.1-19)
8. Pressurizer Pressure						
a. Low	1(f)	4	M	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.16	≥ 1935 psig	1945 psig
b. High	1,2	4	E	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.16	≤ 2395 psig	2385 psig

(continued)

- (a) With Reactor Trip Breakers (RTBs) closed and Rod Control System capable of rod withdrawal.
- (d) Below the P-6 (Intermediate Range Neutron Flux) interlocks.
- (e) With the RTBs open. In this condition, source range Function does not provide reactor trip but does provide indication.
- (f) Above the P-7 (Low Power Reactor Trips Block) interlock.
- (j) If the as-found channel setpoint is outside its predefined as-found tolerance, then the channel shall be evaluated to verify that it is functioning as required before returning the channel to service.
- (k) The instrument channel setpoint shall be reset to a value that is within the as-left tolerance around the Nominal Trip Setpoint (NTSP) at the completion of the surveillance; otherwise, the channel shall be declared inoperable. Setpoints more conservative than the NTSP are acceptable provided that the as-found and as-left tolerances apply to the actual setpoint implemented in the Surveillance procedures (field setting) to confirm channel performance. The methodologies used to determine the as-found and the as-left tolerances are specified in the UFSAR.

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 3 of 7)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

FUNCTION	APPLICABLE MODES OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS	REQUIRED CHANNELS	CONDITIONS	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE VALUE	NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT
9. Pressurizer Water Level - High	1(f)	3	M	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10	≤ 93%	92%
10. Reactor Coolant Flow - Low						
a. Single Loop	1(g)	3 per loop	N	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.16	≥ 87%	88%
b. Two Loops	1(h)	3 per loop	M	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.16	≥ 87%	88%
11. Undervoltage RCPs	1(f)	1 per bus	M	SR 3.3.1.9 SR 3.3.1.10(j)(k) SR 3.3.1.16	≥ 4870 V	5082 V
12. Underfrequency RCPs	1(f)	1 per bus	M	SR 3.3.1.9 SR 3.3.1.10(j)(k) SR 3.3.1.16	≥ 55.9 Hz	56.4 Hz
13. Steam Generator (SG) Water Level - Low Low	1,2	4 per SG	E	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.16	≥ 15%	16.7%
14. Turbine Trip						
a. Low Fluid Oil Pressure	1(g)	3	O	SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.15	≥ 42 psig	45 psig
b. Turbine Stop Valve Closure	1(g)	4	P	SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.15	≥ 1% open	≥ 1% open
15. Safety Injection (SI) Input from Engineered Safety Feature Actuation System (ESFAS)	1,2	2 trains	Q	SR 3.3.1.5 SR 3.3.1.14	NA	NA

(continued)

- (f) Above the P-7 (Low Power Reactor Trips Block) interlock.
- (g) Above the P-8 (Power Range Neutron Flux) interlock.
- (h) Above the P-7 (Low Power Reactor Trips Block) interlock and below the P-8 (Power Range Neutron Flux) interlock.
- (j) If the as-found channel setpoint is outside its predefined as-found tolerance, then the channel shall be evaluated to verify that it is functioning as required before returning the channel to service.
- (k) The instrument channel setpoint shall be reset to a value that is within the as-left tolerance around the Nominal Trip Setpoint (NTSP) at the completion of the surveillance; otherwise, the channel shall be declared inoperable. Setpoints more conservative than the NTSP are acceptable provided that the as-found and as-left tolerances apply to the actual setpoint implemented in the Surveillance procedures (field setting) to confirm channel performance. The methodologies used to determine the as-found and the as-left tolerances are specified in the UFSAR.

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 4 of 7)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

FUNCTION	APPLICABLE MODES OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS	REQUIRED CHANNELS	CONDITIONS	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE VALUE	NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT
16. Reactor Trip System Interlocks						
a. Intermediate Range Neutron Flux, P-6	2(d)	2	S	SR 3.3.1.11 SR 3.3.1.13	≥ 6.6E-6% RTP	1E-5% RTP
b. Low Power Reactor Trips Block, P-7	1	1 per train	T	SR 3.3.1.5	NA	NA
c. Power Range Neutron Flux, P-8	1	4	T	SR 3.3.1.11 SR 3.3.1.13	≤ 49% RTP	48% RTP
d. Power Range Neutron Flux, P-10	1,2	4	S	SR 3.3.1.11 SR 3.3.1.13	≥ 7% RTP and ≤ 11% RTP	10% RTP
e. Turbine Inlet Pressure, P-13	1	2	T	SR 3.3.1.12 SR 3.3.1.13	≤ 11% turbine inlet pressure equivalent	10% turbine inlet pressure equivalent
17. Reactor Trip Breakers ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,2	2 trains	R, V	SR 3.3.1.4	NA	NA
	3(a), 4(a), 5(a)	2 trains	C	SR 3.3.1.4	NA	NA
18. Reactor Trip Breaker Undervoltage and Shunt Trip Mechanisms	1,2	1 each per RTB	U	SR 3.3.1.4	NA	NA
	3(a), 4(a), 5(a)	1 each per RTB	C	SR 3.3.1.4	NA	NA
19. Automatic Trip Logic	1,2	2 trains	Q, V	SR 3.3.1.5	NA	NA
	3(a), 4(a), 5(a)	2 trains	C	SR 3.3.1.5	NA	NA

- (a) With RTBs closed and Rod Control System capable of rod withdrawal.
- (d) Below the P-6 (Intermediate Range Neutron Flux) interlocks.
- (i) Including any reactor trip bypass breakers that are racked in and closed for bypassing on RTP.

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 5 of 7)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

Note 1: Overtemperature ΔT

The Overtemperature ΔT Function Allowable Value shall not exceed the following NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT by more than 4.3 % of RTP.

$$\Delta T \frac{(1 + \tau_1 s)}{(1 + \tau_2 s)} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \tau_3 s} \right) \leq \Delta T_0 \left\{ K_1 - K_2 \frac{(1 + \tau_4 s)}{(1 + \tau_5 s)} \left[T \frac{1}{(1 + \tau_6 s)} - T' \right] + K_3 (P - P') - f_1(\Delta I) \right\}$$

Where: ΔT is measured RCS ΔT by loop narrow range RTDs, °F.

ΔT_0 is the indicated ΔT at RTP, °F.

s is the Laplace transform operator, sec-1.

T is the measured RCS average temperature, °F.

T' is the nominal T_{avg} at RTP, \leq the value specified in the COLR.

P is the measured pressurizer pressure, psig

P' is the nominal RCS operating pressure, = the value specified in the COLR.

K_1 = Overtemperature ΔT reactor NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT, as presented in the COLR,

K_2 = Overtemperature ΔT reactor trip heatup setpoint penalty coefficient, as presented in the COLR,

K_3 = Overtemperature ΔT reactor trip depressurization setpoint penalty coefficient, as presented in the COLR,

τ_1, τ_2 = Time constants utilized in the lead-lag controller for ΔT , as presented in the COLR,

τ_3 = Time constants utilized in the lag compensator for ΔT , as presented in the COLR,

τ_4, τ_5 = Time constants utilized in the lead-lag controller for T_{avg} , as presented in the COLR,

τ_6 = Time constants utilized in the measured T_{avg} lag compensator, as presented in the COLR, and,

$f_1(\Delta I)$ = a function of the indicated difference between top and bottom detectors of the power-range nuclear ion chambers; with gains to be selected based on measured instrument response during plant startup tests such that:

- (i) for $q_t - q_b$ between the "positive" and "negative" $f_1(\Delta I)$ breakpoints as presented in the COLR; $f_1(\Delta I) = 0$, where q_t and q_b are percent RATED THERMAL POWER in the top and bottom halves of the core respectively, and $q_t + q_b$ is total THERMAL POWER in percent of RATED THERMAL POWER;

(continued)

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 6 of 7)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

- (ii) for each percent imbalance that the magnitude of $q_t - q_b$ is more negative than the $f_1(\Delta I)$ "negative" breakpoint presented in the COLR, the ΔT Trip Setpoint shall be automatically reduced by the $f_1(\Delta I)$ "negative" slope presented in the COLR; and
- (iii) for each percent imbalance that the magnitude of $q_t - q_b$ is more positive than the $f_1(\Delta I)$ "positive" breakpoint presented in the COLR, the ΔT Trip Setpoint shall be automatically reduced by the $f_1(\Delta I)$ "positive" slope presented in the COLR.

Note 2: Overpower ΔT

The Overpower ΔT Function Allowable Value shall not exceed the following NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT by more than 2.6% of RTP.

$$\Delta T \frac{(1 + \tau_1 s)}{(1 + \tau_2 s)} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \tau_3 s} \right) \leq \Delta T_0 \left\{ K_4 - K_5 \frac{\tau_7 s}{1 + \tau_7 s} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \tau_6 s} \right) T - K_6 \left[T \frac{1}{1 + \tau_6 s} - T'' \right] - f_2(\Delta I) \right\}$$

Where: ΔT is measured RCS ΔT by loop narrow range RTDs, °F.

ΔT_0 is the indicated ΔT at RTP, °F.

s is the Laplace transform operator, sec^{-1} .

T is the measured RCS average temperature, °F.

T'' is the nominal T_{avg} at RTP, \leq the value specified in the COLR.

- K_4 = Overpower ΔT reactor NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT as presented in the COLR,
- K_5 = The value specified in the COLR for increasing average temperature and the value specified in the COLR for decreasing average temperature,
- K_6 = Overpower ΔT reactor trip heatup setpoint penalty coefficient as presented in the COLR for $T > T''$ and $K_6 =$ the value specified in the COLR for $T \leq T''$;
- τ_1, τ_2 = Time constants utilized in the lead-lag controller for ΔT , as presented in the COLR,
- τ_3 = Time constants utilized in the lag compensator for ΔT , as presented in the COLR,
- τ_6 = Time constants utilized in the measured T_{avg} lag compensator, as presented in the COLR,
- τ_7 = Time constant utilized in the rate-lag controller for T_{avg} , as presented in the COLR, and
- $f_2(\Delta I)$ = a function of the indicated difference between top and bottom detectors of the power-range nuclear ion chambers; with gains to be selected based on measured instrument response during plant startup tests such that:

(continued)

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 7 of 7)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

- (i) for $q_t - q_b$ between the "positive" and "negative" $f_2(\Delta I)$ breakpoints as presented in the COLR; $f_2(\Delta I) = 0$, where q_t and q_b are percent RATED THERMAL POWER in the top and bottom halves of the core respectively, and $q_t + q_b$ is total THERMAL POWER in percent of RATED THERMAL POWER;
 - (ii) for each percent imbalance that the magnitude of $q_t - q_b$ is more negative than the $f_2(\Delta I)$ "negative" breakpoint presented in the COLR, the ΔT Trip Setpoint shall be automatically reduced by the $f_2(\Delta I)$ "negative" slope presented in the COLR; and
 - (iii) for each percent imbalance that the magnitude of $q_t - q_b$ is more positive than the $f_2(\Delta I)$ "positive" breakpoint presented in the COLR, the ΔT Trip Setpoint shall be automatically reduced by the $f_2(\Delta I)$ "positive" slope presented in the COLR.
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