



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

February 15, 1985

Docket No. 50-244
LS05-85-02-011

Mr. Roger W. Kober, Vice President
Electric and Steam Production
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation
89 East Avenue
Rochester, New York 14649

Dear Mr. Kober:

SUBJECT: TRANSMITTAL OF TEST DATA ON UPPER PLENUM INJECTION (UPI) AND
A 2 DAY UPI MEETING ABOUT MARCH 12-14, 1985

Re: R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant

At the January 10, 1985 meeting at NRC to discuss upper plenum injection (UPI), NRC was asked to provide additional UPI test data as soon as it could be made available. Accordingly, we are providing herewith three copies of

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peps"* ← JAERI-M-84-221, Effects of Upper Plenum Injection on Thermal-Hydrodynamic Behavior Under Refill and Reflood Phases, December 1984.

This report describes the effects of UPI as measured on the Slab Core Test Facility (SCTF) operated by the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (JAERI). It contains SCTF test data which show that (1) adding UPI to a cold leg injection (CLI) system caused the post-LOCA maximum core temperature to decrease from 1195°K to 1158°K and (2) subcooling of the UPI water caused a further decrease to 1119°K (per pages 24-27). However, (3) the corresponding time to bottom of core recovery (BOCREC) (equivalent to the beginning of reflood) increased substantially from 19 seconds to 80 and 81 seconds (per pages 47 and 30) and (4) downward flow of subcooled UPI liquid into the core was apparently intermittent (per pages 6, 37 and 47).

The SCTF-UPI data is not directly applicable to the existing Westinghouse two loop UPI plants because the SCTF-UPI test used both accumulators and pumps to provide both UPI and CLI, with the UPI flow about equal to the CLI flow (per page 24). Additionally, the UPI nozzle was at the bottom of the upper plenum (per page 24) rather than the level of the hot legs. Nevertheless, the SCTF tests had important features representative of a full size 1100 MWe Westinghouse PWR, e.g., full height heater rods and full radial width of a core. Also, the tests document phenomena which can be used to develop and/or test a UPI model, e.g., hot leg flow reversal (pages 15 and 53-54), fluid temperature variations in the upper plenum and upper core (pages 38-40) and horizontal pressure variations at three heights inside the core (pages 42-43).

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Besides providing JAERI-M-84-221, we will provide proprietary "Quick Look" Reports (QLRs) on UPI tests at JAERI's Cylindrical Core Test Facility (CCTF) as follows: (1) QLRs on CCTF UPI tests 57 and 59 were provided previously; (2) a QLR on the no-single failure UPI test 72 will probably be available in February or March; and (3) draft QLRs on asymmetric UPI tests 76 and 78 will probably be available in March. We suggest you provide copies of the enclosure and of the QLRs to those fuel vendors assisting you in UPI model development.

An NRC-JAERI discussion of the UPI tests will be held in the Bethesda, Md. area for 2 days about March 12-14, 1985. The NRC Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research (RES) expects to arrange for UPI licensees and their designated fuel vendor representatives to observe those discussions and to participate with JAERI representatives in round-table technical discussions of UPI phenomena. We anticipate that we will be able to keep the discussions from becoming unwieldy if we limit each UPI licensee to designating one employee observer, one employee participant, one vendor observer and one vendor participant, with a maximum of one observer and one participant present from any given fuel vendor.

Please let NRC know if you intend to send an employee observer, an employee technical participant, a vendor observer and/or a vendor technical participant so that we can set up the meeting with JAERI and the NRC. Please respond by phone by February 20, 1985 to your NRC Project Manager, Charles Miller, (301) 492-9503.

Sincerely,

Original Signed by

John A. Zwolinski, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch #5
Division of Licensing

Enclosures:
JAERI-M-84-221 (3)

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Mr. Roger W. Kober

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cc

Harry H. Voigt, Esquire
LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby and MacRae
1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20036

Ezra Bialik
Assistant Attorney General
Environmental Protection Bureau
New York State Department of Law
2 World Trade Center
New York, New York 10047

Resident Inspector
R.E. Ginna Plant
c/o U.S. NRC
1503 Lake Road
Ontario, New York 14519

Stanley B. Klimberg, Esquire
General Counsel
New York State Energy Office
Agency Building 2
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12223

Dr. Thomas E. Murley
Regional Administrator
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region I Office
631 Park Avenue
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406

Supervisor of the Town of Ontario
1850 Ridge Road
Ontario, New York 14519

Jay Dunkleberger
Division of Policy Analysis & Planning
New York State Energy Office
Agency Building 2
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12223

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region II Office
ATTN: Regional Radiation Representative
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007