



Commonwealth Edison
1400 Opus Place
Downers Grove, Illinois 60515

September 21, 1990

Dr. Thomas E. Murley, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Attn: Document Control Desk

Subject: Dresden Nuclear Power Station Unit 2
Fuel Channel Evaluation for
Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 13
NRC Docket No. 50-237

- References:
- (a) NRC Bulletin 90-02, Loss of Thermal Margin Caused by Channel Box Bow, dated March 20, 1990.
 - (b) M. Richter (CECo) letter to U.S. NRC, dated April 26, 1990.
 - (c) P. Eng (NRC) letter to T. Kovach (CECo), dated June 5, 1990.
 - (d) NRC (L. Phillips) and CECo (M. Richter) conference call on August 16, 1990.

Dr. Murley:

Reference (a) requested that all Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) licensees address the effect of fuel channel bow on thermal margins in BWRs, particularly the bow of channels that are being reused for a second bundle lifetime. Reference (b), which provided Commonwealth Edison Company's (CECo) response for Dresden, Quad Cities, and LaSalle County Stations, outlined CECo's current channel management practices and plans to account for the effect of high channel exposures on thermal margins for the current operating cycles and all future reloads. The NRC found these actions acceptable as detailed in Reference (c).

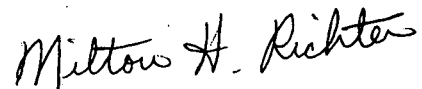
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Reference (b) indicated that previous channel management practices included the reuse of channels. Consequently, Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 13 (presently scheduled to begin on December 2, 1990) will have some fuel channels which were previously installed on another fuel bundle. In a recent teleconference with the NRR Reactor Systems Branch (Reference (d)), CECO was requested to provide additional information regarding the actions that are being taken to account for the impact of these reused channels during Cycle 13. Attachment 'A' to this letter presents the requested information.

Please direct any questions or comments on this letter to this office.

Respectfully,



M. H. Richter
Nuclear Licensing Administrator

Attachment A - Effect of Channel Reuse on Thermal
Margins - Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 13

B - Advanced Nuclear Fuels Corporation letter
regarding Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 13

cc: A.B. Davis - Regional Administrator, Region III
B.L. Siegel - Project Manager, NRR
L.E. Phillips - Reactor Systems Branch, NRR
S. DuPont - Senior Resident Inspector, Dresden

MH:lmw
ZNLD256-9

ATTACHMENT A

Effect of Channel Reuse on Thermal Margins Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 13

Background

NRC Bulletin 90-02 requested that all Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) licensees address the effect of channel bow on thermal margins in BWRs, particularly the bow of channels that are being reused for a second bundle lifetime. Commonwealth Edison's (Edison) response to NRC Bulletin 90-02 (Reference 1) outlined Edison's current channel management practices and plans to account for the effect of high channel exposures on thermal margins for the current operating cycles and all future reloads. Edison received NRC approval of the Bulletin 90-02 response via the letter in Reference 2.

As was discussed in the Reference 1 response, Dresden Unit 2 has reused channels resident in the core as a result of previous channel management practices. Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 12 has 303 fuel assemblies with reused channels; 183 of these fuel assemblies are scheduled for use in Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 13. Edison will be placing new channels on sixteen (16) of these 183 fuel assemblies during the Fall 1990 refueling outage (D2R12, scheduled to begin on September 23, 1990); therefore, there will be 167 assemblies with reused channels in Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 13. The 16 fuel assemblies which will receive new channels will be loaded into interior, relatively high power core locations. Replacement of these channels will minimize the effect of channel bow on thermal margins for Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 13 since all other assemblies with reused channels will be loaded into low power core locations, which are on or near the core periphery.

Technical Evaluation

All assemblies with reused channels will be located on or near the core periphery in Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 13. For the purpose of this discussion, peripheral channels are those located within three rows of the periphery. This distinction is based on the low assembly power and resulting large degree of Minimum Critical Power Ratio (MCPR) operating limit margin in these core locations.

Figure A-1 shows the assembly serial numbers and the projected end of Cycle 13 channel exposures for those locations with reused channels in Cycle 13. The maximum projected end of Cycle 13 channel exposure is 53.8 GWd/MTU at Position (10,28) in Figure A-1.

Figure A-1 also illustrates control blade locations to indicate in which direction the channels will tend to bow. It should be noted that those channels with a water face will tend to bow away from the water face due to the flux gradients across the channel. Therefore, unrestricted bow is not likely.

Bowing of a channel causes an increase in the wide-wide water gap between assemblies which are adjacent to one another on either side of a control blade. For this reason, the assemblies most affected by channel bow are; the assembly with the channel having the high exposure, and the adjacent assemblies across the wide-wide water gap. For Cycle 13, the assemblies with the reused channels are not limiting due to their low power, as these assemblies are located near the core periphery and are typically on their fourth cycle of irradiation.

Assemblies loaded adjacent to reused channels were evaluated to determine the most limiting location. This evaluation showed that assemblies loaded at Position (13,4) and the octant symmetric partners of this location are the most limiting of all assemblies affected by the peripheral reused channels. These assemblies are once-burned and are located closest to the core center (relative to all other assemblies which are loaded adjacent to assemblies with reused channels).

The MCPR margin on the most limiting assemblies which would be affected by the peripheral reused channels shows a minimum of 27% margin to the operating limit. This minimum occurs during the middle of the cycle at peak reactivity. For Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 12, an analysis was performed by Advanced Nuclear Fuels (ANF), the fuel vendor for Dresden, to quantify the CPR effect caused by large magnitudes of channel bowing. For this analysis, a cell configuration which contained three (3) highly exposed channels and a new assembly was utilized in order to provide a bounding condition. The Unit 2 Cycle 12 analysis determined that when closure of the narrow-narrow gap is assumed, a net MCPR penalty of 0.06 occurs. This corresponds to approximately 4% loss in MCPR margin. The MCPR penalty credited the conservatism of the XN-3 MCPR correlation, which will be used for Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 13, relative to ANFB, the fuel vendor's most recently approved correlation. This conservatism was discussed in Edison's response to NRC Bulletin 90-02, Reference 1. Details of ANF's evaluation of the conservatism of XN-3 relative to ANFB were transmitted to the NRC by ANF in Reference 3.

Therefore, the reuse of channels on or near the periphery will not have a MCPR safety margin impact because the degree of margin to the operating limit these areas exhibit, a minimum of 27%, is significantly greater than the maximum degradation of margin due to extreme channel bow, which is approximately 4%. ANF has concurred with this analysis, as indicated in Attachment B.

Summary and Conclusions

Edison has evaluated the impact on thermal margin resulting from bowing of reused channels for Dresden Unit 2 Cycle 13 and has concluded that the degradation in CPR which results from the high channel exposures on the periphery is small relative to the degree of margin inherent in these cells. These cells cannot become limiting even for the maximum amount of channel bow possible.

The steps taken to account for the effects of channel bow are adequate and conservative; therefore, there is no impact on fuel rod integrity or safe plant operation.

References

1. Letter, M.H. Richter (CECo) to U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Dresden Station Units 2 and 3; Quad Cities Station Units 1 and 2; LaSalle County Station Units 1 and 2; Response to NRC Bulletin 90-02; NRC Docket Nos. 50-237/249, 50-254/265, and 50-373/374", dated April 26, 1990.
2. Letter, P.L. Eng (U.S. NRC) to T.J. Kovach (CECo), "Commonwealth Edison Response to NRC Bulletin 90-02, Loss of Thermal Margin Caused by Channel Box Bow", dated June 5, 1990.
3. Letter RAC:030:90, R.A. Copeland (ANF) to R.C. Jones (U.S. NRC), "Loss of Thermal Margin Caused by Channel Box Bow", dated April 9, 1990.

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Figure A-1

Assemblies with Reused Channels and the Projected EOC13 Channel Exposures (GWD/MTU)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1											X2B014	X2B038	X2B105	X2B168	X2A009
											51.5	51.2	44.8	51.3	40.2
												+			+
2										X2B041	X2B013	X2B121	X2B152		
										52.3	51.8	40.5	46.3		
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															
13															
14															
15															

Figure A-1, Continued

Assemblies with Reused Channels and the Projected EOC13 Channel Exposures (GWD/MTU)

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1		X2B089 35.8	X2B085 38.1	X2B039 50.7	X2B027 51.6										
		+		+											
2			X2B151 45.0	X2B087 43.2	X2B185 38.4	X2B064 52.3									
3			X2B176 52.4	X2B135 44.0	X2B044 51.9	X2B159 42.8	X2B081 43.7	X2B163 45.1							
4						X2B090 42.5	X2B156 45.0	X2B032 51.5							
5							X2B160 42.2	X2B171 42.8	X2B031 50.7						
6								X2B042 52.5	X2B026 51.6	X2B033 51.8					
7								X2B139 41.2	X2B075 41.3						
8									X2B100 42.7	X2B093 40.9					
9									X2B192 43.0	X2B145 51.8					
10										X2B079 36.8	X2B017 52.5				
11										X2B146 51.6	X2B053 52.0	X2B084 38.3			
12											X2B007 49.5	X2B043 52.0			
13										X2B140 45.7	X2B177 52.8	X2B076 44.7			
14													X2B020 52.0		
15														X2A199 40.3	

Figure A-1, Continued

Assemblies with Reused Channels and the Projected EOC13 Channel Exposures (GWD/MTU)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	X2A159 41.0														
17	X2B070 40.5														
18	X2B183 42.1	X2B158 41.9	QC1001 52.0												
19	X2B059 51.4	X2B069 38.9													
20	X2B128 41.0	X2B050 51.6	X2B103 43.4												
21	X2B067 45.4	X2B037 52.8													
22	X2B104 38.1	X2B191 46.7													
23	X2B182 43.0	X2B126 41.5													
24	X2B174 42.7	QC1002 51.3													
25	X2B071 42.8	X2B055 51.8	X2B060 52.9												
26	X2B004 51.7	X2B072 42.2	QC1004 44.8												
27	X2B184 43.4	X2B120 38.5	X2B173 43.6												
28	X2B148 44.8	X2B125 42.5	QC1003 42.7	X2B049 53.8	X2B124 41.9	X2B130 42.8									
29	X2B051 53.1	X2B016 51.9	X2B122 41.2	X2B179 44.9											
30	X2B015 51.6	X2B061 51.1	X2B116 44.9	X2B080 37.7	X2A218 40.0										

Figure A-1, Continued

Assemblies with Reused Channels and the Projected EOC13 Channel Exposures (GWD/MTU)

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
16	+			+				+				+			
															X2A174
															40.3
17		+													
															X2B074
															44.8
18			+			+		+		+					
															X2B162 X2B178 X2B092
															44.4 44.4 38.1
19				+											
															X2B073 X2B056
															43.8 51.3
20					+				+						
															X2B131 X2B057 X2B117
															41.4 52.3 40.9
21															
															X2B036 X2B065
															51.7 42.5
22															
															X2B011 X2B144
															52.6 38.9
23															
															X2B127 X2B082
															41.5 36.1
24															
															X2B161 X2B095
															42.4 38.8
25															
															X2B019 X2B186 X2B078
															52.2 37.8 36.5
26															
															X2B188 X2B077 X2B030
															42.1 42.2 53.1
27															
															X2B096 X2B134 X2B012
															42.1 46.3 51.8
28															
															X2B166 X2B143 X2B045 X2B187 X2B118 X2B189
															45.7 41.9 51.8 41.7 45.7 44.3
29															
															X2B180 X2B088 X2B022 X2B063
															46.2 39.1 51.8 52.0
30															
															X2A181 X2B091 X2B113 X2B062 X2B023
															40.5 43.3 44.9 51.3 52.0

ADVANCED NUCLEAR FUELS CORPORATION

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September 4, 1990
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Mr. D. F. Ketter
Fuel Buyer
Commonwealth Edison Company
P. O. Box 767
Chicago, IL 60690

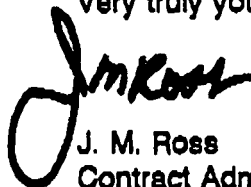
Dear Mr. Ketter:

Subject: Justification for Placing Used Fuel Channels on the Core Periphery of D2C13.

ANF has performed analyses to quantify the CPR effect caused by large magnitudes of channel bowing. These analyses consider geometries expected to bound all possible in-reactor channel configurations. The most limiting case considered for Dresden 2 is a full closure of the nominal narrow-narrow water gap (nominal gap is 374 mils) with an associated 374 mil increase in the wide-wide water gap, plus an additional 100 mil increase in the wide-wide gap. The result of calculations for this limiting case is that the CPR penalty is less than 0.15. This very conservative geometry is expected to bound any possible in-reactor configuration for Dresden 2, Cycle 13.

CPR monitoring for Dresden 2, Cycle 13 will be performed with the XN-3 correlation. Based on previous calculations, credit can be taken for 0.09 excess conservatism in CPR predictions with XN-3. The 0.15 penalty is then reduced to 0.06. This 0.06 CPR penalty can be neglected for peripheral assemblies in core monitoring because they are at very low relative power and will remain bounded by the limiting central region fuel assemblies.

Very truly yours,



J. M. Ross
Contract Administrator

slg

c: T. L. Kryszinski
G. N. Ward