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Docket No. 50-346

Toledo Edison Company ATTN: Mr. Lowell E. Roe Vice President, Facilities Development Edison Plaza 300 Nadison Avenue

DISTRIBUTION Docket File	
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LWR-1 File	
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Gentlemen:

bcc: JRBuchanan, NSIC, TBAbernathy, TIC EFFECTS OF FUEL ROD BOWING ON DEPARTURE FROM NUCLEATE BOILING

On August 9, 1976, Westinghouse Electric Corporation presented data to the MRC staff which showed that previously developed methods for accounting for the effect of fuel rod howing on departure from nucleate toiling may not contain adequate thermal margin when unheated rods (such as thimble tubes) are present. We have evaluated the immact of the Westinghouse data on all operating pressurized water reactors (PWR's). Models for treating the effects of fuel rod bowing on thermalhydraulic performance have been derived for all PVR's. The models are based on the propensity of the ind. idual fuel designs to how and on the thermal analysis methods used to predict the coolant conditions for both normal operation and anticipated transients.

The staff has reviewed the extent of rod bowing which occurs with Babcock & Wilcox (B&W) fuel. Based on this review, an equation was derived for the clearance reduction between fuel rods due to fuel rod being as a function of burnup:

 $\frac{\Delta C}{Co} = a + b \sqrt{EU}$

where ΔC is the fractional amount of closure Co

Bu is the bundle average bullup, and a, b are empirical constants fitted to Baw rod bow data.

The reduction in depature from nucleate boiling ratio (DNSP) due to fuel rod bowing is assumed to vary linearly with the reluction in clearance between the fuel rods (or fuel rod and thimble rod) but can

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never be lower than that due to the pitch reduction factor used by the manufacturers of reactor cores to account for the reduction in DNBR due to pitch reduction from fabrication tolerances and initial rod bow.

You are requested to consider a rod bow penally for the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Unit No. 1 as described in Section 3.2 of our "Interim Safety Evaluation Peport on Effects of Fuel Rod Bowing on Thermal Margin Calculations for Light Water Reactors", a ropy of which is enclosed. As discussed in Section 3.2 of that report, the should use the rod bow versus burnup curve appropriate to your fuel in conjunction with the Westinghouse curve of DNBR reduction versus rod bow to determine the reduction in DNBR as a function of burnup. In determining a rod bow penalty, you may propose appropriate thermal margins as discussed in Section 2.5 of that report to help offset the DNBR reduction. You are also requested to provide us with your plans for accommodating any resulting rod bow penalty in your proposed tecnnical specification operating limits.

Please provide the information requested above for our review by February 1, 1977.

Sincerely,

Original Signed by John F. Stolz

John F. Stolz, Chief Light Mater Reactors Branch No. 1 Division of Project Management

Enclosure: As stated

cc: Mr. Donald H. Hauser, Esc. The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company P.O. Box 5000 Cleveland, Ohio 44101

> Gerald Charnoff, Esg. Shaw, Pittman, Potts and Troubridge 1800 II Street, M.H. Washington, D.C. 20036

Leslie Henry, Isc. Fuller, Sensey. Henry and Hodge 306 Madison Avenue Toledo, Obio 43604



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Form AEC-318 (Rev. 9-53) AECM 0240

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