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## YANKEE ATOMIC ELECTRIC COMPANY



20 Turnpike Road Westborough, Massachusetts 01581

April 6, 1978

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

Attention: Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Reference: (a) License No. DPR-3 (Docket No. 50-29) (b) Proposed Change No. 155, Supplement No. 1,

Subject: Additional Information Incore Detector System TOTAL DOULT FILE COPY Technical Specification Changes Attachment I. The questions are answered in the same order in which they were asked.

The analysis in response to the first question has not been completed, but will be submitted on or before May 15, 1978.

Any further questions regarding the enclosure should be directed to Mr. Richard J. Cacciapouti at our Engineering Office, 20 Turnpike Road, Westborough, Massachusetts, 01581, (617) 366-9011, Extension 2807.

Very truly yours,

YANKEE ATOMIC ELECTRIC COMPANY

maon Johnson

Vice President

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) )ss.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER

Then personally appeared before me, W. P. Johnson, who being duly sworn did state that he is Vice President of Yankee Atomic Electric Company, that he is duly authorized to execute and file the foregoing request in the name and on the behalf of Yankee Atomic Electric Company and that the statements therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

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Notary Public My Commission Expires September 14, 1984 Additional Information Concerning Proposed Reduction of Incore Neutron Detector Thimbles //2 Yankee Rowe

- A-1. A study to demonstrate the ability to detector fuel misloading during startup tests with the reduced compliment of incore detector thimbles is in progress. Results of this analysis will be submitted by Mar 15, 1978.
- A-2. To varify the nimum of twelve neutron detector thimbles would be capable ( ) ing a meaningful power distribution, a number of cases were to the INCORE program. The base case was the flux map produce contractly 2800 MMD/MTU. Using all 17 available thimbles, a of power distributions were also produced for a reduced comp. It of thimbles. All but 12 thimbles were discarded in a random fashion with the only restriction being that each quadrant contain at least two operable thimbles.

The Yankee INCORE analysis procedure requires that the linear heat generation rate (LHGR) for the hottest fuel pins in each assembly be obtained from INCORE. Table 1 presents the maximum LHGR for the six hottest rods in the INCORE analysis both for the base case (17 thimbles) and for the cases with the reduced number of thimbles (12 thimbles). This analysis showed that in most instances , the reduced number of thimbles produced a higher measured LHGR. Since peak LHGR increased over the base case, it is concluded that it would not be necessary to place an additional uncertainty on the measured peak LHGR for Yankee Rowe with a reduced compliment of thimbles.

This conclusion is further substantiated by a comparison of the measured and calculated (PDQ) reaction rates. For the base case and the ten cases with a reduced number of thimbles, the measured and calculated reaction rates were compared. The comparison for all cases is shown in Figures 1 through 11. The results show that on the average, the difference between measured and calculated reaction rates is relatively stable. Thus, it appears that a reduced compliment of thimbles does not have a marked effect on the INCORE synthesis procedure. This can also be seen by a comparison of the full core assembly powers and pin powers shown in Figures 12 and 13.

A-3. It is Yankee's plan to monitor core tilt by means of the tilt algorithm in the INCORE computer program. From the cases run for 2 above, the core tilt as calculated by TLCORE was compared for all cases. As Table 2 shows, the quadrant tilt is not adversely affected by a reduction in the number of thimbles from 17 to 12. Thus, the use of the INCORE tilt algorithm to monitor core tilt still appears to be a reasonable appears to be a reasonable approach.

The following is in response to the other portions of question 3.

a. Yankee believes that core tilt can be monitored by means of loop flows; however, to demonstrate the validity of this approach would require some type of testing and calculational analysis. This testing and analysis has not been done and is not planned for the future.

- b. With the current compliment of thimbles, there is only one set of quadrant symmetric thimbles. To require this one set to remain operable is unreasonable and defeats the intent of the proposed Technical Specification change. As was shown from the analyses performed, quadrant tilt can effectively be monitored with a reduced number of thimbles.
- A-4. Based on the result of the studies performed, the Technical Specification changes presented in Proposed Change No. 155, Supplement No. 1 are still valid.

MAXIMUM	LINEAR HEAT	GENERATION	TABL RATE COMPA	e 1 Arison Betwe	en 17 and 1	2 Available	THIMBLES					
	ASSEMBLY CONTAING PIN WITH MAXIMUM LYGR											
CASE	<u>C-3</u>	D-9	<u>B-7</u>	Ç-3	<u>H-8</u>	B-4	Max. LHGR					
Base+	10.303*	10.211	16.129	10.086	10.022	9.999	-					
Case 1	10.170*	10.083	10.046	10.108	10.045	10.021	-1.29					
Case 2	10,163*	10.075	10.147	10.103	10.040	10.016	-1.36					
CASE 3	10.538*	10.447	10.163	10.083	10.019	9.996	+2.28					
Case 4	10.513*	10.410	10.244	10.163	10.099	10.075	+2.04					
Case 5	10.370	10.269	10.352	10.198	10.041	10.479*	+1.71					
Case 6	10.544*	10.454	10.170	10.089	10.006	10.002	+2.34					
Case 7	10.486*	10.395	10.113	10.206	10.001	10.118	+1.78					
Case 3	10.291	10.199	10.117	10.248	10.041	10.531*	+2.21					
Case 9	10.374*	10.273	10.109	10.029	10.244	9.942	+0.69					
Case 10	10.358*	10.265	10.183	10.139	10.124	10.052	+0.53					

\* Maximum value + Base contains 17 thimbles all other cases contain 12 thimbles

## Table 2 Comparison of Relative Quadrant Tilt Between 17 and 12 Available Thimbles

	and the second	
Case	Quadrant 1	Quadrant 2
Base*	1.0018	.9886
1	.9997	.9907
2	.9991	.9901
3	.9971	.9881
4	. 9995	.9912
5	1.0051	.9843
6	1.0023	.9876
7	1.0062	.9839
8	1.0074	.9830
9	.9965	.9785
10	1 0038	9866
	1.0050	. >000
	Quadrant 3	Quadrant 4
Base	Quadrant 3 1.0071	<u>Quadrant 4</u> 1.0024
Base 1	Quadrant 3 1.0071 1.0066	Quadrant 4 1.0024 1.0030
Base 1 2	Quadrant 3 1.0071 1.0066 1.0079	Quadrant 4 1.0024 1.0030 1.0028
Base 1 2 3	Quadrant 3 1.0071 1.0066 1.0079 1.0140	Quadrant 4 1.0024 1.0030 1.0028 1.0008
Base 1 2 3 4	Quadrant 3 1.0071 1.0066 1.0079 1.0140 1.0085	Quadrant 4 1.0024 1.0030 1.0028 1.0008 1.0009
Base 1 2 3 4 5	Quadrant 3 1.0071 1.0066 1.0079 1.0140 1.0085 1.0097	Quadrant 4 1.0024 1.0030 1.0028 1.0008 1.0009 1.0009
Base 1 2 3 4 5 6	Quadrant 3 1.0071 1.0066 1.0079 1.0140 1.0085 1.0097 1.0130	Quadrant 4 1.0024 1.0030 1.0028 1.0008 1.0009 1.0009 1.0009 .9971
Base 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Quadrant 3 1.0071 1.0066 1.0079 1.0140 1.0085 1.0097 1.0130 1.0094	Quadrant 4 1.0024 1.0030 1.0028 1.0008 1.0009 1.0009 .9971 1.0006
Base 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Quadrant 3 1.0071 1.0066 1.0079 1.0140 1.0085 1.0097 1.0130 1.0094 1.0073	Quadrant 4 1.0024 1.0030 1.0028 1.0008 1.0009 1.0009 1.0009 1.0009 1.0006 1.0022
Base 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Quadrant 3   1.0071   1.0066   1.0079   1.0140   1.0085   1.0097   1.0130   1.0094   1.0073	Quadrant 4 1.0024 1.0030 1.0028 1.0008 1.0009 1.0009 .9971 1.0006 1.0022 1.0204

\*Base contains 17 thimbles; all other cases contain 12 thimbles

				•					
A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	J	К
				.710 .731 -2.92			Measure Calcula Percent	d Reaction ted React Different	on Rate tion Rate nce
					1.009 1.050 -3.85				
						1.094 1.115 -1.88			
		1 107 1.115 68		1.092 1.068 2.28					
.745 .733 1.56			1.098 1.071 2.52	-	-		1.052 1.063 96		
						1.101 1.071 2.82			
	1.068 1.070 12				1.102 1.068 3.23		1.103 1.115 -1.07		
			1.113 1.115 16			1.099 1.111 -1.09	,		
		.733 .724 1.14		1.039 1.050 -1.07					
					.734 .731 .41				

Figure 1 Comparison of Measured and Calculated Reaction Rates BASL CASE

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	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	J	К
1								Measure Calcul Percent	ed Reacti ated Reac t Differe	on Rate tion Rate nce
2						.931 .968 -3.85				
3							1.009 1.028 -1.38			
4			1.021 1.028 68		1.007 .985 2.28					
5				1.013 .988 2.52			-	.971 .980 96	· ·	
6							1.016 .988 2.82			
7	N					1.016 .985 3.23		1.017 1.028 -1.07		
8				1.027 1.028 162			1.014 1.025 -1.09			
9					.958 .968 -1.07					
				1				1		

Comparison of Measured and Calculated Reaction kates Case 1

Average Absolute Porcent Differen 2 = 1.80

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Figure 3 Comparison of Measured and Calculated Reaction Rates

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B C D E F G H J K A Measured Reaction Rate Calculated Reaction Rate 1 Percent Difference .957 .997 2 -4.00 1.037 1.059 -2.03 1.050 1.035 1.059 1.014 4 -.83 2.12 1.041 .998 1.017 1.009 2.36 -1.11 1.044 1.017 2.66 1.013 1.045 1.046 1.016 1.014 1.059 -.28 3.07 -1.22 1.042 1.055 . -1.24 .694 .688 .98 10

Figure 4 Comparison of Measured and Calculated Reaction Rates Case 3

Average Absolute Percent Difference = 1.83

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8



Average Absolute Percent Difference = 1.11

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А	В	С	D	E	F	G	H J K
				.737 .757 -2.58			Measured Reaction Rate Calculated Reaction Ra Percent Difference
					1.049 1.087 -3.52		
						1.137 1.155 -1.54	
		1.151 1.155 34		1.135 1.106 2.63			
.774 .760 1.91			1.141 1.109 2.87				1.094 1.101 62
×	1.110 1.108 .22						1.147 1.155 73
		.761 .750 1.48			N		
					.763 .757 .76		

Figure 7 Comparison of Measured and Calculated Reaction Rates Case 6



Figure 8 Comparison of Measured and Calculated Reaction Rates



Figure 9 Comparison of Measured and Calculated Reaction Rates

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A B C D E F G H

K

J

				.738 .761 -2.96			Measured React Calculated Rea Percent Differ		on Rate tion Rate nce
	•				1.051 1.093 -3.90				
						1.139 1.161 -1.93			
•		1.153 1.161 73		1.136 1.112 2.23					
.775 .764 1.51			1.143 1.115 2.47						
	1.112 1.114 17				1.147 1.112 3.18				
									P-
	L	.762 .754 1.09		1.081 1.093 -1.12					-
					.764 .761 .36			-	•

OOR ORIGINAL Figure 11

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Comparison of Measured and Calculated Reaction Rates

Case 10 ·



Figure 12 Relative Assembly and Maximum Pin Power Base Case

A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	J	К
Relative Assemb Fxy, Max. Pin/C		elative Assembly Power Xy, Max. Pin/Core Power		.762	.762 .762 1.294 1.300	.600	]		
		.782	1.116 1.580	1.074	1.082	1.122	.774 1.494		
	.783	1.213 1.599	1.181 1.568	1.086	1.067	1.153	1.198 1.572	.772 1.499	]
.634 1.322	1.157	1.173 1.561	1.090 1.294	1.151 1.519	1.139 1.475	1.059	1.156 1.537	1.138	.615 1.290
.801 1.357	1.130 1.560	1.094	1.157 1.514	1.059	1.060	1.136	1.081	1.101	.773
.793 1.342	1.117 1.547	1.100 1.277	1.154 1.505	1.063 1.280	1.065	1.157 1.507	1.087 1.266	1.111 1.545	.781
.620 1.306	1.148 1.589	1.170 1.554	1.073 1.282	1.154	1.157	1.085	1.169	1.143 1.579	.617 1.296
	.790 1.530	1.225 1.613	1.176 1.551	1.088	1.093	1.163 1.555	1.208 1.593	.780	
		.797 1.537	1.155 1.599	1.113 1.537	1.106	1.144 1.574	.778		
			.624 1.308	.786	.788	.623 1.302		-	

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Figure 13 Relative Assembly and Maximum Pin Power Case 1

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	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	J	К
1	Relative Assembl Fxy, Max. Pin/Core		bly Power ore Power	.598 1.255	.757	.760	.601 1.270	]		
2			.783 1.521	1.108 1.584	1.071	1.084 1.499	1.125 1.561	.776 1.498	]	
3		.785	1.215 1.603	1.184 1.572	1.088	1.069	1.155 1.526	1.201 1.575	.774	]
4	.621 1.304	1.150	1.176 1.565	1.092 1.297	1.154	1.142	1.061	1.159 1.541	1.141	.616 1.293
5	.785	1.117 1.564	1.097 1.271	1.160 1.517	1.061	1.062	1.138	1.083	1.103	.780 1.326
6	.782 1.330	1.106 1.535	1.117 1.284	1.156 1.515	1.066	1.067	1.160	1.039	1.113	.782 1.332
7	.621 1.303	1.150	1.172 1.564	1.076 1.290	1.156	1.159 1.514	1.088	1.171 1.558	1.145 1.583	.619 1.299
8		.787	1.222 1.607	1.177 1.554	1.090	1.096 1.271	1.166	1.211 1.596	.782	
9			.789 1.529	1.151 1.593	1.114 1.537	1.102	1.139 1.577	.780		-
10				.619 1.303	.782	.779	.615 1.291			
								J		