

Callaway Cycle 6
Core Operating Limits Report

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NRC NUCLEAR FUEL REVIEW & APPROVAL	
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1.0 CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT

This Core Operating Limits Report (COLR) for Callaway Plant Cycle 6 has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Technical Specification 6.9.1.9.

The Core Operating Limits affecting the following Technical Specifications are included in this report.

- 3.1.1.3 Moderator Temperature Coefficient
- 3.1.3.5 Shutdown Rod Insertion Limit
- 3.1.3.6 Control Rod Insertion Limits
- 3.2.1 Axial Flux Difference
- 3.2.2 Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor
- 3.2.3 Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor
- 3.9.1 Refueling Boron Concentration

2.0 OPERATING LIMITS

The cycle-specific parameter limits for the specifications listed in Section 1.0 are presented in the subsections which follow. These limits have been developed using the NRC-approved methodologies specified in Technical Specification 6.9.1.9.

2.1 Moderator Temperature Coefficient (Specification 3.1.1.3)

2.1.1 The Moderator Temperature Coefficient shall be less positive than the limits shown in Figure 1. These limits shall be referred to as the Beginning of Cycle Life (BOL) Limit.

The Moderator Temperature Coefficient shall be less negative than $-41 \text{ pcm}/^{\circ}\text{F}$. This limit shall be referred to as the End of Cycle Life (EOL) Limit.

2.1.2 The MTC 300 ppm surveillance limit is $-32 \text{ pcm}/^{\circ}\text{F}$ (all rods withdrawn, Rated Thermal Power condition).

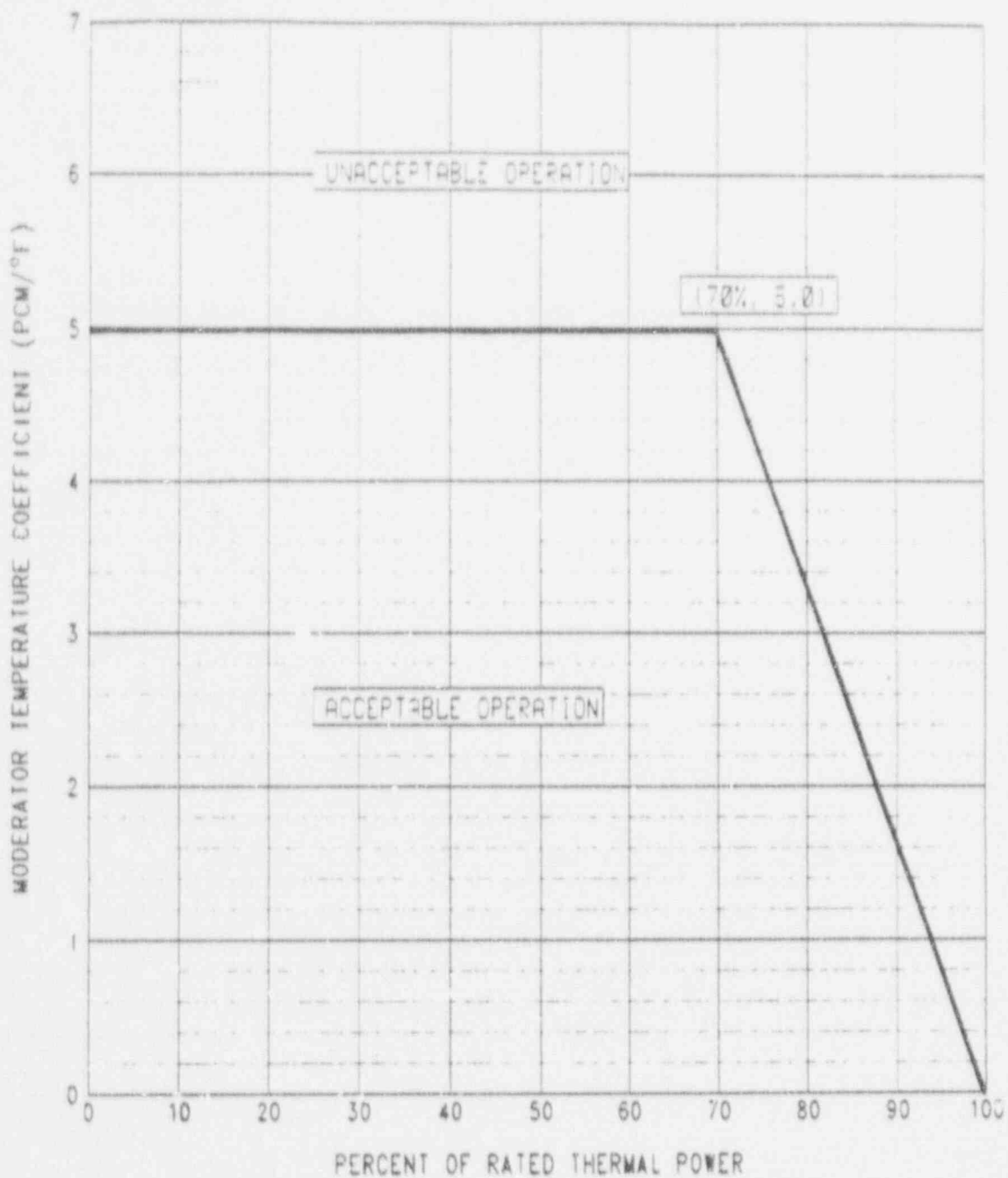


FIGURE 1

CALLAWAY UNIT 1 CYCLE 6
MODERATOR TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT VS POWER LEVEL

2.2 Shutdown Rod Insertion Limits (Specification 3.1.3.5)

The shutdown rods shall be withdrawn to at least 225 steps.

2.3 Control Rod Insertion Limits (Specification 3.1.3.6)

The Control Bank Insertion Limits are specified by Figure 2.

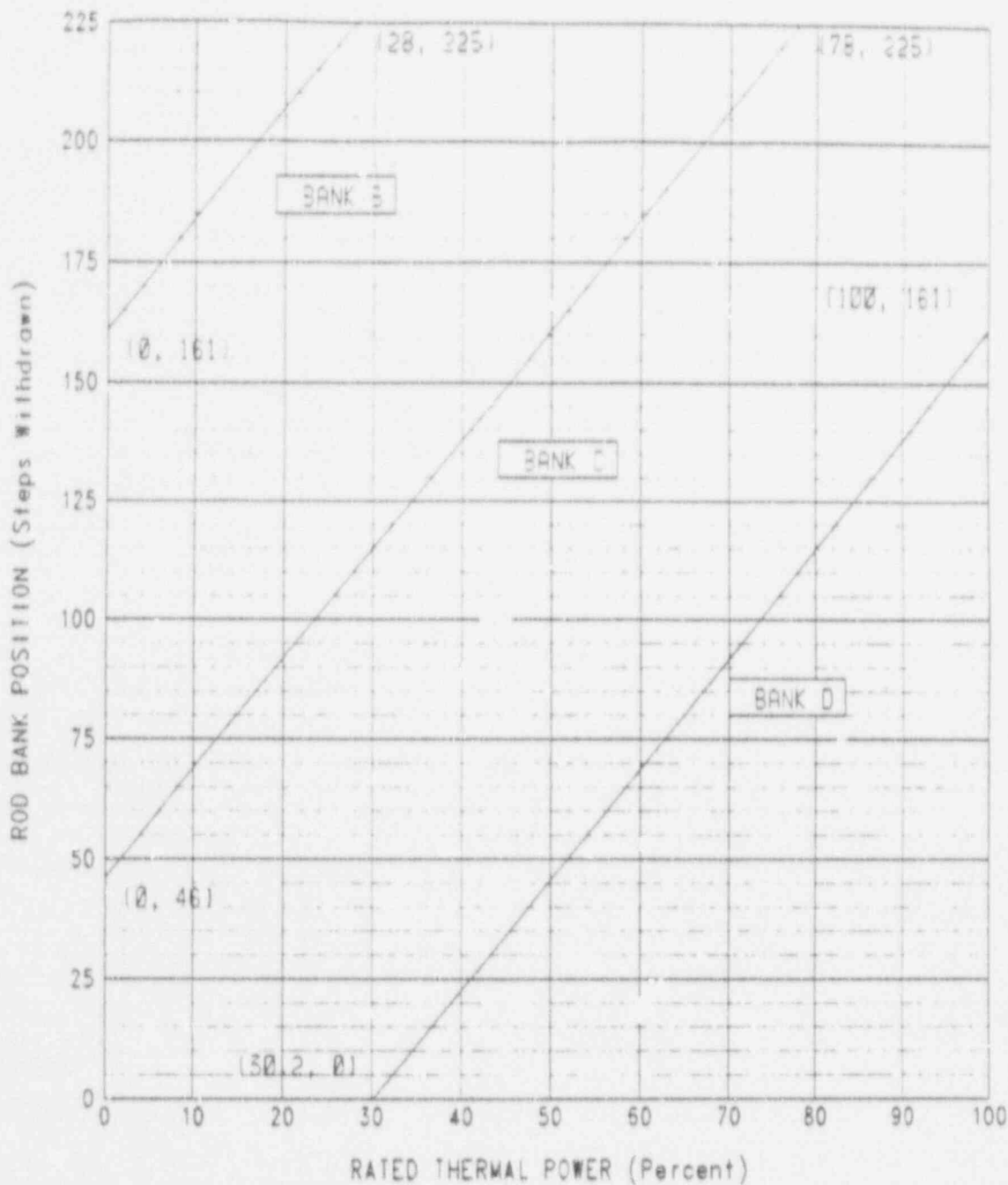


FIGURE 2

CALLAWAY UNIT 1 CYCLE 6
 ROD BANK INSERTION LIMITS VERSUS
 RATED THERMAL POWER - FOUR LOOP OPERATION

2.4 Axial Flux Difference (Specification 3.2.1)

2.4.1 The Axial Flux Difference (AFD) Limits are provided in Figure 3.

2.4.2 The target band during Restricted AFD Operation is $\pm 3\%$.

2.4.3 The minimum allowable power level for Restricted AFD Operation, APL^{ND} , is 90% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

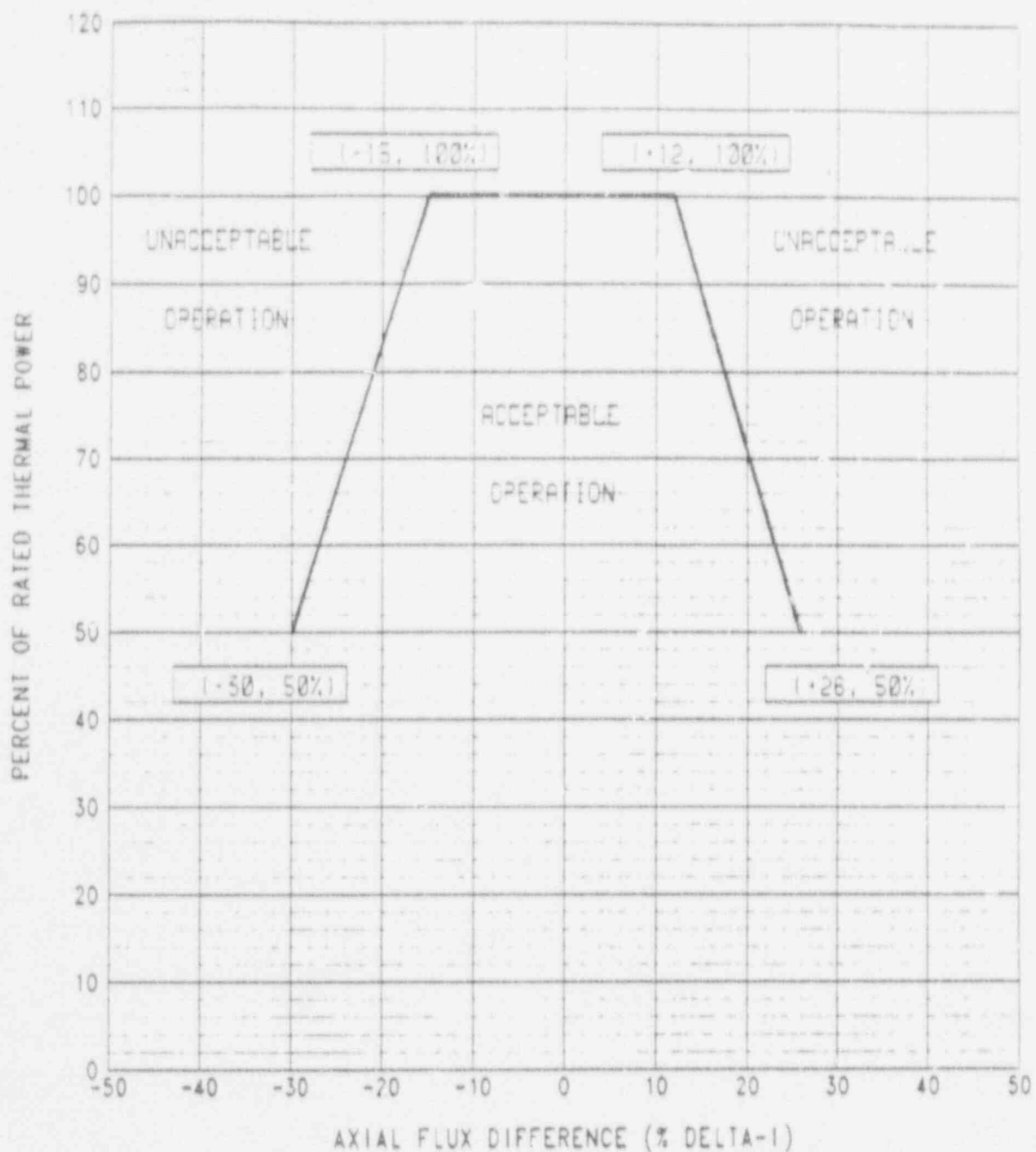


FIGURE 3

CALLAWAY UNIT 1 CYCLE 6
AXIAL FLUX DIFFERENCE LIMITS AS A FUNCTION OF
RATED THERMAL POWER FOR RAOC

2.5 Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor - $F_Q(Z)$
(Specification 3.2.2)

$$F_Q(Z) \leq \frac{F_Q^{RTP}}{P} * K(Z) \quad \text{for } P > 0.5$$

$$F_Q(Z) \leq \frac{F_Q^{RTP}}{0.5} * K(Z) \quad \text{for } P \leq 0.5$$

where: $P = \frac{\text{THERMAL POWER}}{\text{RATED THERMAL POWER}}$

2.5.1 $F_Q^{RTP} = 2.50$

2.5.2 $K(Z)$ is provided in Figure 4.

2.5.3 The $W(z)$ functions that are to be used in Technical Specifications 4.2.2.2, 4.2.2.3, and 4.2.2.4 for F_Q surveillance are shown in Figures 5 through 10.

Because significant margin exists between the analytically determined maximum $F_Q(z) * P_{rel}$ values and their limit, Restricted Axial Flux Difference (RAFD) operation is not expected to be required for Cycle 6. For this reason, no $W(z)_{RAFD}$ values are supplied for Cycle 6.

The Normal Operation $W(z)$ values have been determined for several burnups up to 16000 MWD/MTU in Cycle 6. This permits determination of $W(z)$ at any cycle burnup up to 16000 MWD/MTU through the use of three point interpolation. For cycle burnups greater than 16000 MWD/MTU, use of the 16000 MWD/MTU $W(z)$ values without interpolation or extrapolation is conservative. The $W(z)_{NO}$ values were determined assuming Cycle 6 operates with the RAOC strategy. Also included is a $W(z)_{NO}$ function that bounds the $W(z)_{NO}$ curve for all Cycle 6 burnups. Use of the bounding $W(z)_{NO}$ curve will be conservative for any Cycle 6 burnup; however, additional margin may be gained by using the burnup dependent $W(z)_{NO}$ values.

The $W(z)$ values are provided for 73 axial points assuming the core height boundaries of 0 and 12 feet and intervals of .167 feet between the core boundaries.

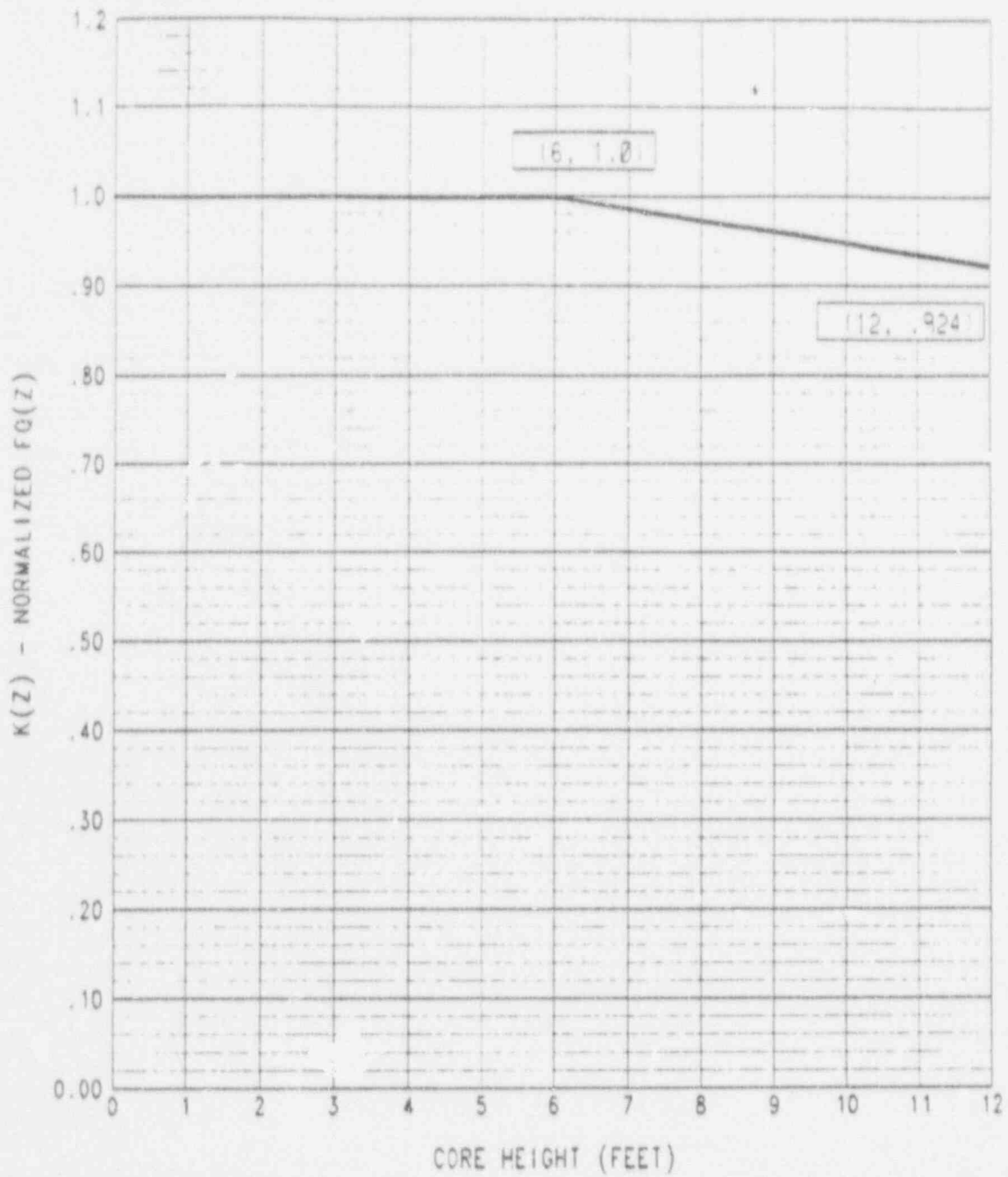


FIGURE 4

CALLAWAY UNIT 1 CYCLE 6

$K(Z) - \text{NORMALIZED } FQ(Z)$ AS A FUNCTION OF CORE HEIGHT

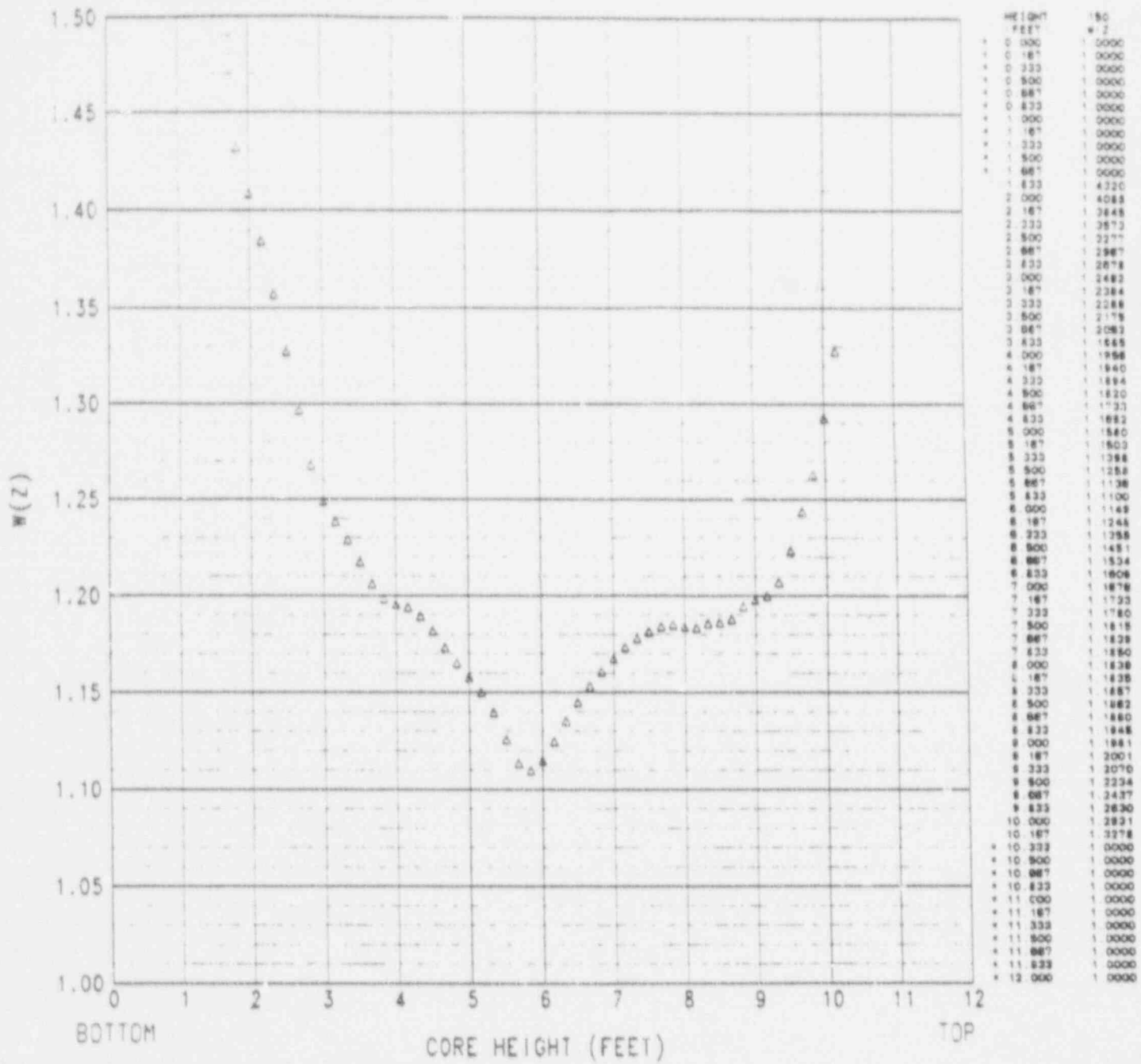


FIGURE 5

CALLAWAY UNIT 1 CYCLE 6

W(Z)_{NO} AT 150 MWd/MTU

* Top and bottom 15% excluded as per Tech Spec 4.2.2.2G

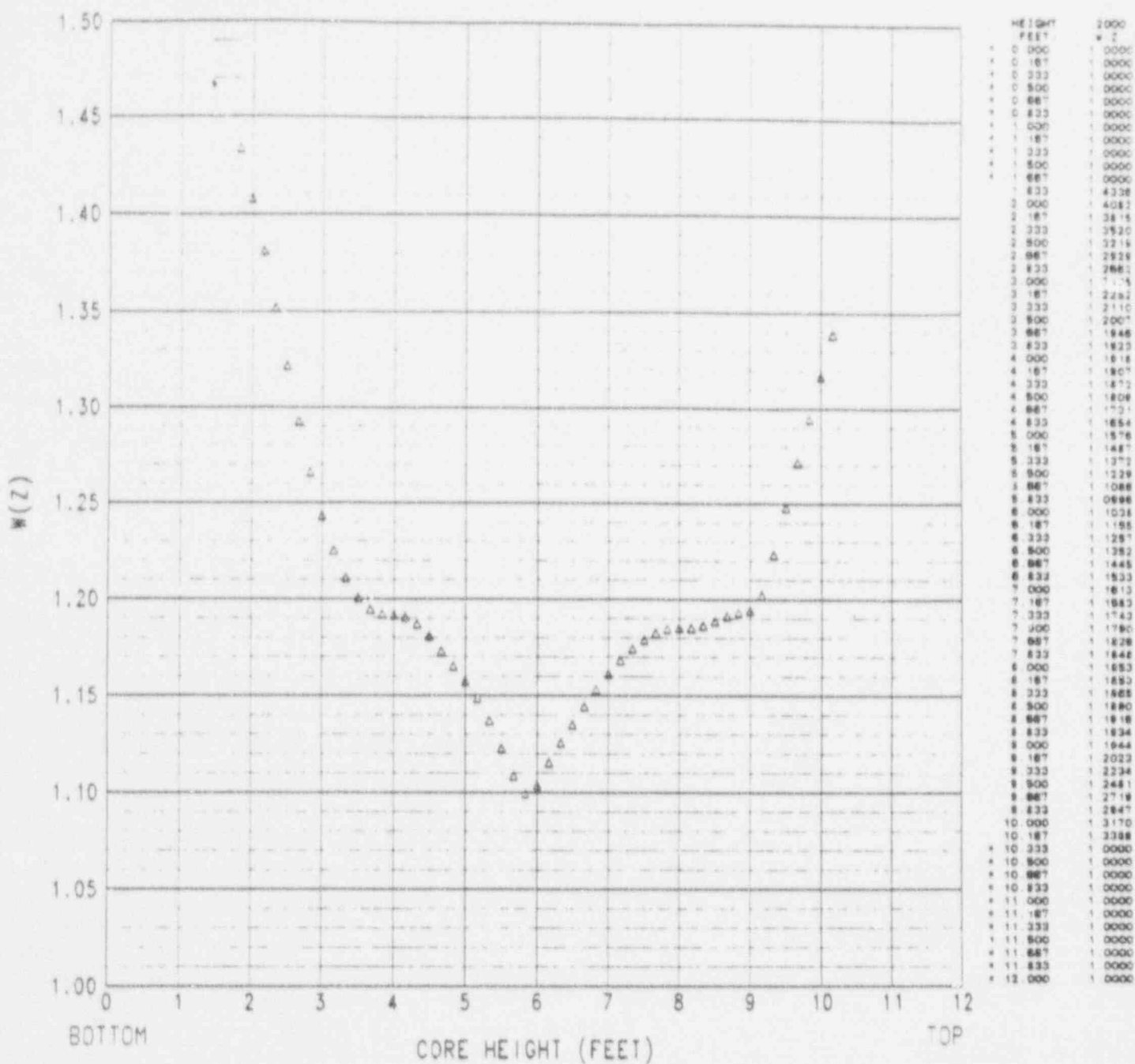


FIGURE 6

CALLAWAY UNIT 1 CYCLE 6

W(Z)_{NO} AT 2000 MWD/MTU

* Top and bottom 15% excluded as per Tech Spec 4.2.2.2G

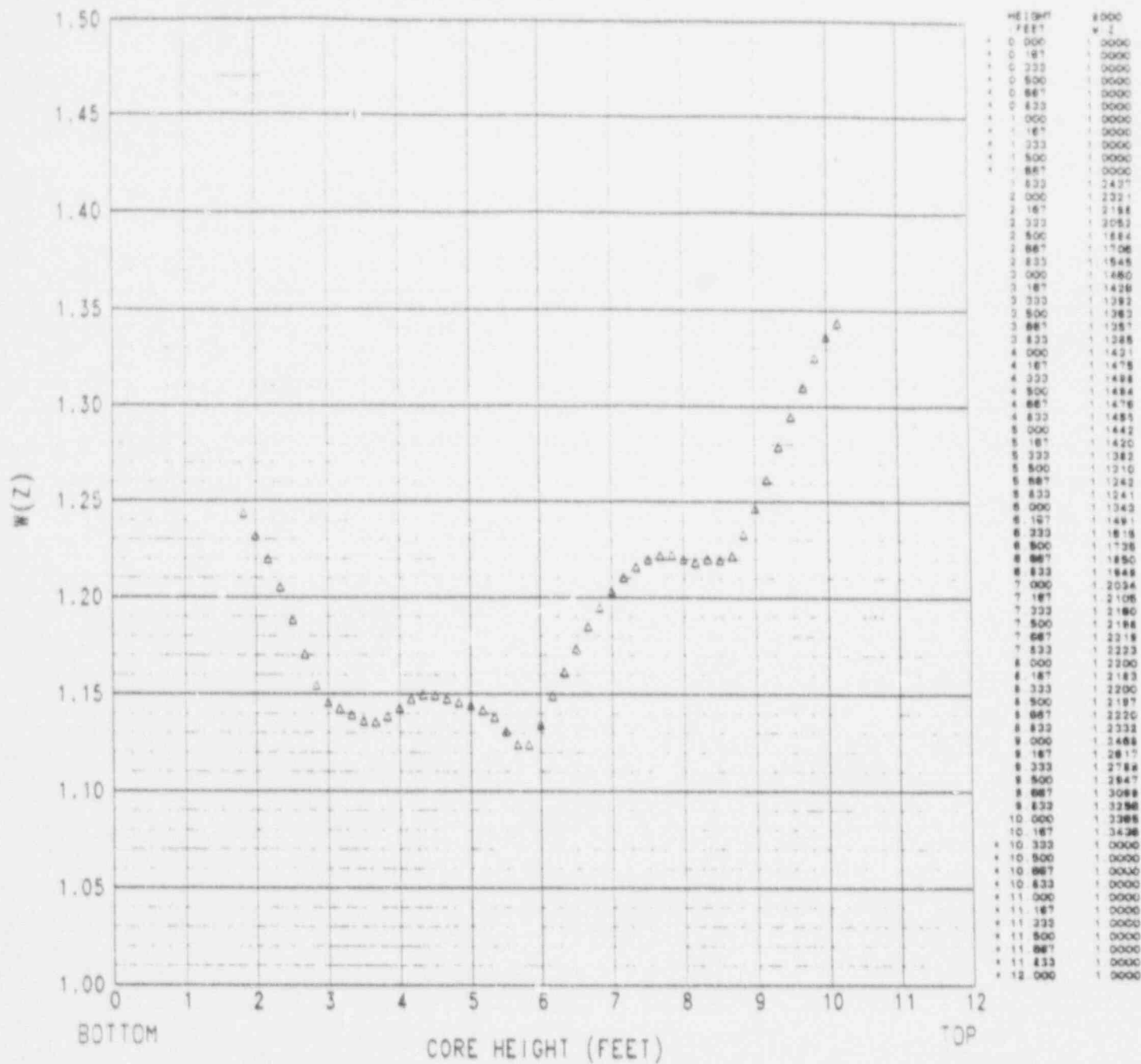


FIGURE 7

CALLAWAY UNIT 1 CYCLE 6

W(Z)_{NO} AT 8000 MWD/MTU

* Top and bottom 15% excluded as per Tech Spec 4.2.2.2G

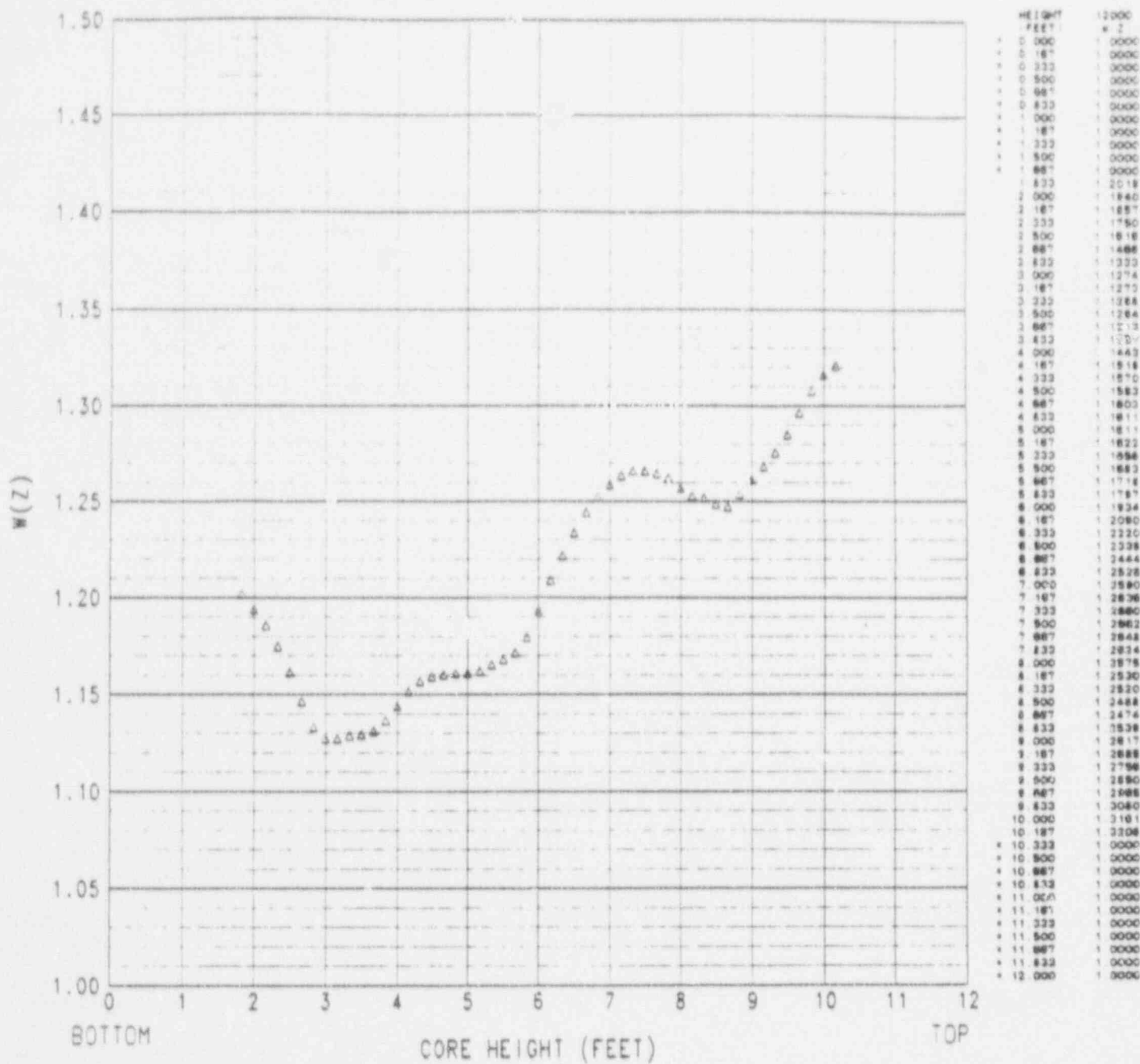


FIGURE 8

CALLAWAY UNIT 1 CYCLE 6

W(Z)_{NO} AT 12000 MWD/MTU

* Top and bottom 15% excluded as per Tech Spec 4.2.2.2G

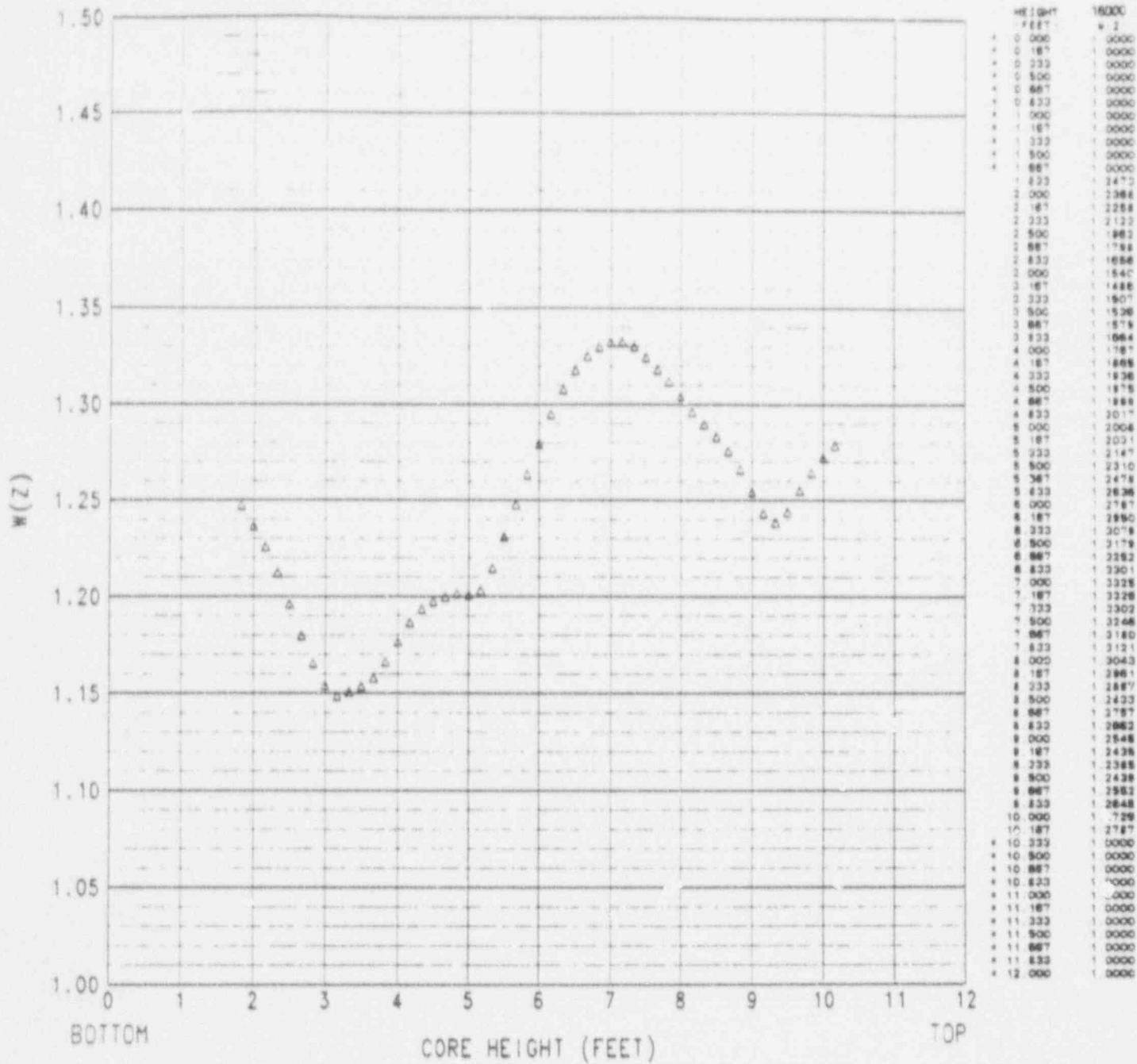


FIGURE 9

CALLAWAY UNIT 1 CYCLE 6

W(Z)_{NO} AT 18000 MWD/MTU

* Top and bottom 15% excluded as per Tech Spec 4.2.2.2G

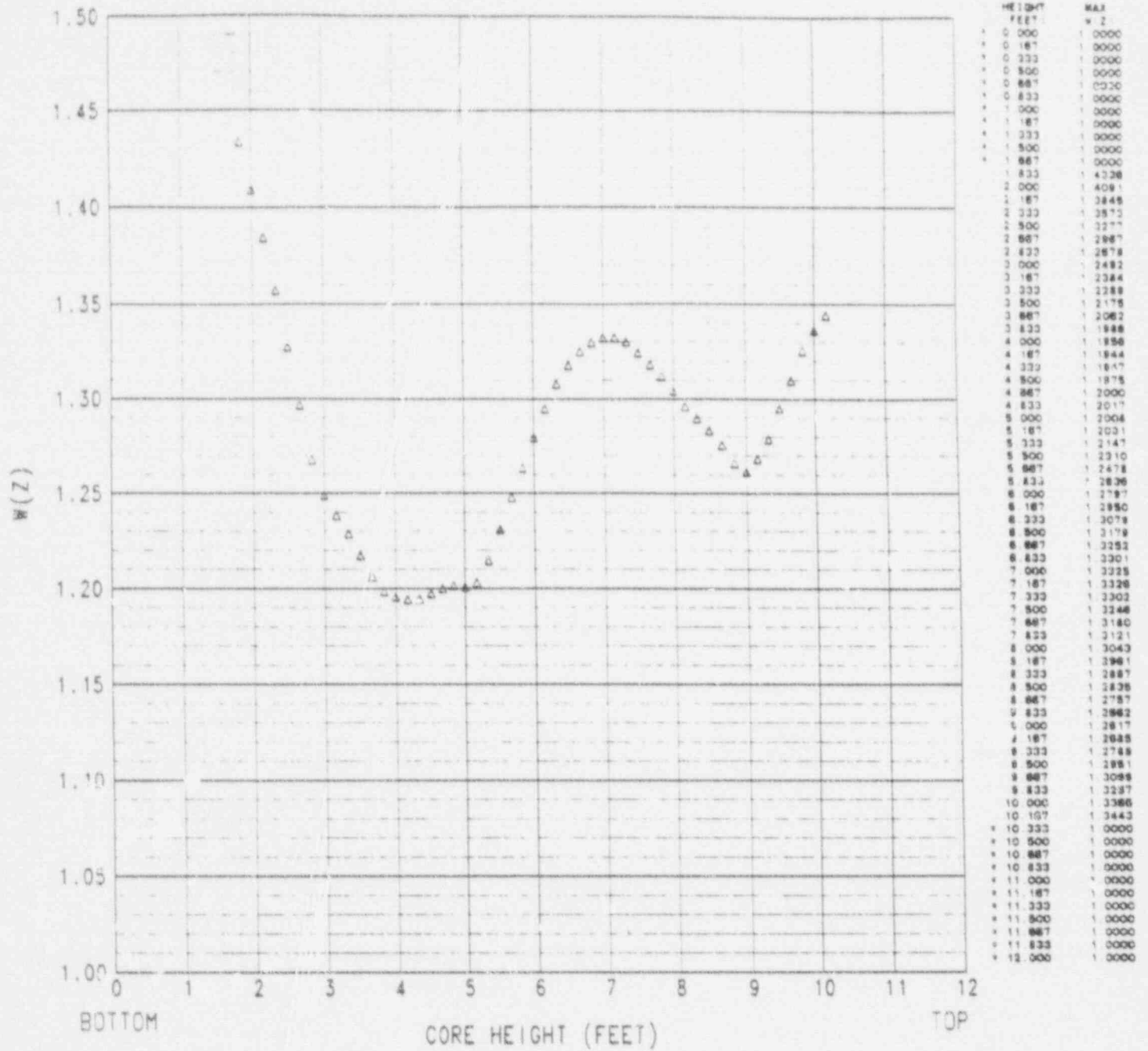


FIGURE 10

CALLAWAY UNIT 1 CYCLE 6
 BOUNDING $W(Z)_{NO}$ FOR CYCLE 6

* Top and bottom 15% excluded as per Tech Spec 4.2.2.2G

2.6 Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor - $F_{\Delta H}^N$
(Specification 3.2.3)

$$F_{\Delta H}^N \leq F_{\Delta H}^{RTP} [1 + PF_{\Delta H}(1-P)]$$

where: $P = \frac{\text{THERMAL POWER}}{\text{RATED THERMAL POWER}}$

2.6.1 $F_{\Delta H}^{RTP} = 1.59$

2.6.2 $PF_{\Delta H} = 0.3$

2.7 Refueling boron Concentration
(Specification 3.9.1)

2.7.1 The refueling boron concentration to maintain $K_{eff} \leq 0.95$ shall be ≥ 2000 ppm.