ABB CRITICAL HEAT FLUX CORRELATIONS FOR PWR FUEL

ABB Combustion Engineering Nuclear Power



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ABB Combustion Engineering Nuclear Power Windsor, Connecticut

Abstract

This report describes the development of PWR Critical Heat Flux correlations for ABB 14x14 and 16x16 non-mixing vane fuel and for ABB 14x14 Turbo mixing vane fuel. The ABB-NV correlation is for non-mixing vane fuel and ABB-TV correlation is for Turbo mixing vane fuel. Both correlations utilize the same form but with different constants for a portion of the correlation. The correlations were developed based on ABB Critical Heat Flux (CHF) test data obtained from the Heat Transfer Research facility of Columbia University. The tests simulated 5x5 and 6x6 arrays of the fuel assembly geometry, non-mixing and Turbo mixing vane grids, uniform and non-uniform axial power shapes, uniform and non-uniform radial power distributions, with and without guide tubes, heated lengths from 48 to 150 inches and grid spacings from 8 to 18.25 inches. The functional form of the CHF correlation is empirical and is based solely on experimental observations of the relationship between the measured CHF and the correlation variables. The correlation includes the following variables: pressure, local mass velocity, local quality, distance from grid to CHF location, heated length and the heated hydraulic diameter of the CHF subchannel. Special geometry terms are used in the correlation to correct CHF for grid, heated length, cold wall and guide tube effects. The Tong Fc shape factor was also optimized and applied to the correlation to account for the effects of non-uniform axial power shapes. The 95/95 DNBR limit for both the ABB-NV and ABB-TV CHF correlations is 1.13. The correlations are valid for use with ABB thermal hydraulic codes TORC and CETOP. The range of applicability for the correlations:

Parameter	ABB-NV Range	ABB-TV Range
Pressure (psia)	1750 to 2415	1500 to 2415
Local mass velocity (Mlbm/hr-ft²)	0.8 to 3.16	0.90 to 3.40
Local quality	-0.14 to 0.22	-0.10 to 0.225
Heated length, inlet to CHF location (in)	48 to 150	48 to 136.7
Grid spacing (in)	8 to 18.86	8 to 18.86
Heated hydraulic diameter ratio, Dhm/Dh	0.679 to 1.08	0.679 to 1.00

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Nomenclature:

C	Coefficient for F _C shape factor, ft ⁻¹
CC	Coefficient for F _{GT} , [
DG	Distance from upstream grid to CHF location, inches
Dh	Heated hydraulic diameter of subchannel, inches
Dhm	Heated hydraulic diameter of a matrix subchannel, inches
F_c	Tong's non-uniform shape factor
F _{CW}	Guide Tube heated hydraulic diameter term in correlation
F_{GR}	Distance from grid term in correlation
F _{HL}	Heated length term in correlation
F _{GT}	Guide Tube proximity term in correlation
GL	Local mass velocity, Mlbm/hr-ft ²
Gl	Local mass velocity, lbm/hr-ft ²
HL	Distance from BOHL to CHF location, inches
hfg	Latent Heat of Vaporization, Btu/lbm
l _{crit}	Distance from BOHL to CHF location, inches
N	Number of data points
Pe	Non-dimensional inverse Peclet Number
Pr	Pressure, psia
S	Sample standard deviation
q" _{CHF}	Critical heat flux, MBtu/hr-ft²
q" _{local}	Local heat flux, MBtu/hr-ft ²
XL	Local quality, fraction
μ	Sample mean

Abbreviations:

ABB Combustion Engineering Nuclear Power

ANOVA Analysis of Variance

BOHL Beginning of Heated Length

B. P. Bottom Peaked

CES Standard ABB Non-mixing Grid

CES-R Reinforced Standard ABB Non-mixing Grid

CHF Critical Heat Flux

DNB Departure from Nucleate Boiling

DNBR Departure from Nucleate Boiling Ratio

DNBR ₉₅ 95/95 DNBR Limit

NRC U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

MDNBR Minimum Departure from Nucleate Boiling Ratio

M/P Measured over Correlation Predicted

NV No Mixing Vane
O. D. Outside Diameter

PWR Pressurized Water Reactor

T. P. Top Peaked

TV Turbo Mixing Vane Grid

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1.0 Introduction

This report describes the development of PWR CHF correlations for ABB 14x14 and 16x16 non-mixing vane fuel and for ABB 14x14 Turbo mixing vane fuel. The ABB-NV correlation is for non-mixing vane fuel and the ABB-TV correlation is for Turbo mixing vane fuel. Both correlations utilize the same form but with different constants for a portion of the correlation. The correlations were developed based on ABB CHF test data obtained from the Heat Transfer Research facility of Columbia University. The tests simulated 5x5 and 6x6 arrays of the fuel assembly geometry, non-mixing and Turbo mixing vane grids, uniform and non-uniform axial power shapes, uniform and non-uniform radial power distributions, with and without guide tubes, heated lengths from 48 to 150 inches and grid spacings from 8 to 18.25 inches.

The following sections describe the existing ABB CHF correlations used in design analyses, why new correlations were developed and brief summary of the contents of this report.

1.1 Existing ABB CHF Correlations

ABB currently uses the CE-1 correlation for 14x14 and 16x16 non-mixing vane fuel as described in Reserences 1 and 2. The form of the CE-1 correlation is one that was proposed by Barnett (Reference 3) for uniformly heated tubes based on the assumption that CHF depends on local coolant conditions and is linearly dependent with quality and inlet subcooling. The 95/95 DNBR limits for CE-1, approved by NRC in Reference 2, are 1.15 for the 14x14 geometry and 1.19 for 16x16 geometry. The CE-1 correlation was approved for use in ABB's TORC and CETOP thermal hydraulic codes defined in References 4-6.

ABB has also developed CHF correlations for 15x15 and 17x17 Westinghouse R-grid fuel in Reference 7 (CE-X1 correlation) and for the ABB 17x17 and 16x16 split-vane mixing grid fuel in Reference 8 (ABB-X2 correlation). These correlations have been submitted to licensing authorities in Europe to support the implementation of ABB split-vane mixing grid fuel in Westinghouse type plants for the European fuel market. These correlations have not been submitted to the NRC. Both CE-X1 and ABB-X2 correlations have a 95/95 DNBR limit of 1.17.

1.2 Need for a New Correlation

A new correlation form was developed for ABB non-mixing and mixing vane grid fuel for the following reasons:

- A new correlation was needed to fit the ABB 6x6 CHF test data that supports the 14x14
 Turbo spacer grid for Turbo fuel. Further details on a description of Turbo fuel is given in
 Reference 9.
- 2. Incorporate the following improvements in the correlation for non-mixing vane fuel:
 - a. Special geometry effects for the grid, heated length and guide tube were needed in the correlation to improve the fit and poolability of CHF data.
 - b. The Tong F_C shape factor, Reference 10, used with the CE-1 correlation in Reference 2 for non-uniform axial power shapes conservatively overestimates the measured to predicted CHF. To improve the fit, the constants of the F_C shape factor can be optimized to ABB's non-uniform CHF data.
 - c. CE-1 was developed with multiple CHF indications for each test run. For the purpose of calculating the 95/95 DNBR limit, it is more appropriate to use primary CHF indications.

As a result of the above reasons it was decided to develop a new correlation form which would fit both the ABB 14x14 and 16x16 non-mixing vane and the 14x14 Turbo mixing vane CHF databases. Two correlations were developed, ABB-NV and ABB-TV, utilizing the same form but with different constants for a portion of the correlation. This new DNB correlation form also includes the optimized F_C shape factor constants. The new ABB-NV correlation will not supercede the CE-1 correlation. The CE-1 correlation will still be available to clients who choose not to use the new ABB-NV correlation.

1.3 The New ABB PWR CHF Correlations

The new form of the correlation is similar to the ABB-X2 correlation developed for ABB 17x17 and 16x16 split-vane mixing grid fuel in Reference 8. The form is empirical and is based solely on experimental observations of the relationship between the measured CHF and the correlation variables. The form assumes that there is a linear relationship between CHF and local quality. This relationship has been observed in many rod bundle CHF tests, and it applies well to the

ABB CHF tests. The correlation includes the following variables: pressure, local mass velocity, local quality, distance from grid to CHF location, heated length from inlet to CHF location and heated hydraulic diameter of the CHF channel. Special geometry terms are applied to the correlation to correct CHF for grid, heated length, cold wall and guide tube effects. The F_C shape factor was also optimized and applied to the correlation to account for the effects of non-uniform axial power shapes.

The form of the ABB-X2 correlation was initially developed with the primary variables: pressure, local mass velocity, and local quality. [] terms of the correlation, described in Section 3, use these primary variables. This [] expression is based on a partial expansion of pressure and local mass velocity to the second order and local quality to the first order. A full expansion would include 17 terms. The selection of these terms were based on examining approximately 50 CHF tests which covered different spacer grid designs from ABB and Westinghouse data bases, a wide range of heated lengths, grid spacings, hydraulic diameters, radial and axial power distributions and guide or thimble tube geometries.

A description of the ABB CHF tests supporting the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations is summarized in Section 2 of this report. Several tests were added to the non-mixing vane database to support the special geometry terms for the correlation form and for validation. Sections 3 and 4 describe the test data evaluation, and the development and validation of the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations, respectively. The test data were evaluated by using the ABB thermal hydraulic code, TORC (Reference 4). TORC was used to predict local coolant conditions for the CHF test sections. A TORC model was prepared for each test section and appropriate empirical grid mixing factors for the ABB mixing grid design were input into the model. Section 5 summarizes the optimization of the F_c shape factor constants, preserving the Tong F_c shape factor form, to fit the ABB non-uniform axial power shape CHF data.

Section 6 summarizes the statistical evaluation for the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations. A statistical evaluation was performed with the correlation for each test section and test subsets (groups of tests). Tests for normality were performed to check the hypothesis that the data are normally distributed. Statistical tests were performed to determine if all or selected data groups belong to the same population, in order to be combined for the evaluation of the 95/95 DNBR

tolerance limit. For normally distributed groups, homogeneity of variance was examined using Bartlett's test and homogeneity of the means was examined with the t-test or an analysis of variance test (an F-test). The t-test was applied to test for equality of means for two groups and the F-test was applied to multiple groups. For groups that did not pass the normality test, the Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance by Ranks test is used to test the null hypotheses that the medians, or averages, of the tests or groups are the same. For normally distributed groups, Owen's one-sided tolerance limit factor, Reference 11, is used to compute the 95/95 DNBR limit. For groups that are not normally distributed, a distribution-free or nonparametric limit, from Chapter 2 of Reference 12, is established. The highest 95/95 DNBR limit from the test subsets is determined for the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlation. The 95/95 DNBR limit for both correlations was determined to be 1.13. Scatter plots of the ratio of measured to predicted (M/P) CHF versus correlation variables were also made to illustrate that the ratio does not show any trends relative to correlation variables.

Section 7 discusses how the new CHF correlations are applied in reload analyses.

A detailed summary of the correlation databases and the statistical output of the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations are given in the Appendices A-D. A detailed summary of the Test section radial and axial power distributions are given in Appendix E.

2.0 Description of Test Facility and Operation

The CHF experiments were conducted at Columbia University's Heat Transfer Research Facility. The ABB-NV correlation is based upon a re-evaluation of CHF data from tests that spanned the period from 1971 to 1977. The tests for the ABB-TV correlation spanned the period 1993 to 1997. A detailed description of the facility for the ABB-NV tests can be found in Reference 1. Since a number of modifications to the loop and data acquisition system have occurred since the release of Reference 1, a brief summary description of the loop and test procedure for the ABB-TV tests is provided below.

2.1 Facility Description

2.1.1 Heat Transfer Loop

The major components of the loop are the circulating pumps, the flow control and measuring spool piping section, the test section housing, the heat exchangers and mixing tee, the water purification system, and the feed water supply, make-up and bleed systems. The loop is filled with deionized de-aerated water from intermediate holding tanks. Vents located about the loop are activated to remove any trapped air.

2.1.2 Primary Flow Loop

The loop is constructed of 300 series stainless steel with the main piping of 3 and 4 inch nominal diameter. Water flow in the loop is provided by two 100 HP centrifugal pumps connected in parallel. The total flow supplied by the pumps is split with the main part going through the measuring spool piping and test section housing and the remainder through a series of heat exchangers. The flow through the measuring spool is varied by means of flow control valve electrically operated from the control room. The secondary flow through the heat exchangers, which is controlled by a series of valves operated from the control room, provides additional flow control capability. The test section flow is measured by a Venturi flow meter (primary) and a turbine flow meter (secondary) prior to the entrance to the test section housing. In the test section housing, the coolant removes the heat from the test section and exits the opposite end of the housing where it merges with the flow from the heat exchanger system in a mixing tee. The mixing tee provides a stable coolant temperature at the pump inlet and hence at the test section inlet.

The heat exchangers are of the shell and tube type and have 500 ft² total heat transfer area. These units can be operated singly or in any combination, providing a wide range of achievable subcoolings. The secondary side of the heat exchangers is a once through open loop with approximately 800 gpm of cooling water obtained from wells on site.

2.1.3 Test Section Flow Housing

The flow housing consists of five major components: a pressure housing, grid plate, top adapter, shroud box, and bottom adapter. Water from the measuring spool pipe enters at the top of the pressure housing, flows down in the annulus formed by the shroud and the pressure housing inner wall, passes through the bottom adapter holes and turns upward into the flow channel containing the rod bundle test section. The resulting steam-water mixture flows through the enlarged top adapter and through the grid plate into the mixing tee. The grid plate, machined from a nickel plate, positions the rod bundle, transfers the DC power to the individual rods, and holds the shroud box in place. The top adapter locates the shrou box with reference to the heated rod geometry and offers the transition between the heated rods and the unheated length. The shroud box is constructed of 17-4PH stainless steel bolted together to form a rigid square housing to fit the ceramic flow liners. This type of stainless steel material is chosen to closely match the expansion coefficient of the ceramic, thereby eliminating potential bypass flow. The ceramic flow liners are made 99.5% dense Aluminum Oxide (Al₂O₃) in 15 inch long sections. The ceramic channel extends beyond the rod bundle heated length, both upstream and downstream, ensuring a constant geometry to prevent adverse flow effects. Several pressure tap holes are drilled at selected locations along the axial length of the shroud box and flow liners to monitor the bundle performance during actual operation. The pressure tap lines are brought outside of the pressure housing through an instrument flange and connected to pressure transducers. The bottom adapter locates the inlet end of the flow channel with respect to the heated rods and has eight one-inch diameter holes equally spaced circumferentially to evenly distripute the inlet flow.

2.1.4 Electrical System

Heating of the test section is obtained from a D.C. power system. The complete power system consists of six D.C. generators and the motors that drive them, motor generator protective system, control panel in the control room for remote operation and the protective and interlocking system. The A.C. power system includes two 13.2 KV, 7 MW feeders with special

interlocks to prevent feedback from one to the other feeder in the event of a fault or ground. The entire system functions at an overall maximum voltage of 240 volts, which is generated by all six D.C. generators, two of which are boosted by two 3-phase full-wave bridge rectifiers. The output voltage from the six generators is controlled from two potentiometers, which provides a continuously variable output from two SCR power supplies. The system voltage can be varied continuously from zero to full power at 240 volts.

2.1.5 Instrumentation

The instrumentation required to successfully perform CHF experiments, as well as the instrumentation needed to operate the Heat Transfer Loop are:

- · test section inlet mass flow rate.
- · water temperature at the inlet and outlet of the test section,
- . total pressure at the inlet and outlet of the test section,
- · differential pressures between axial points in the test section,
- · temperature in different sections of the loop,
- . total D. C. power to the test section,
- · heater rod wall temperature.

2.1.6 Data Acquisition System

The computer controlled data acquisition system is comprised of the following components.

- Model 382 HP BASIC/UX controller with 16 MB RAM
- 16" VGA graphics monitor
- · 400 MB hard drive and 2 GB DAT tape drive
- HP 3852A Data acquisition/control unit

The software consists of a main program, which controls the use of a number of a data acquisition and reduction to engineering units subroutines. The main program is an on-line contact with the operator at the loop control area through one of its terminals. Depending on the option selected, the computer initiates a scanning procedure and performs a pre- or post-test reduction of certain variables. During the data reduction sequence, the computer picks up the appropriate scan from the magnetic tape, reduces the data to engineering units, and performs various checks on loop parameters.

2.2 Description of Typical Test Sections

2.2.1 ABB-NV Test Sections

The data used for the development and evaluation of the ABB-NV correlation were obtained from eighteen test bundles, thirteen with a uniform axial power shape and five with non-uniform axial power shapes. The test sections, described in Table 2-1, simulate a 5x5 array of the ABB fuel assembly geometry without mixing vanes. Nine of these test sections are representative of the ABB 14x14 fuel assembly geometry (0.440 inch O.D. heated rods and 0.580 inch rod pitch) and nine test sections are representative of the ABB 16x16 fuel assembly geometry (0.382 inch O.D. heated rods and 0.506 inch rod pitch).

Sixteen of the tests were conducted with a simulated guide tube. Typical radial geometries for the 14x14 test sections and 16x16 test sections, with and without a guide tube, are shown in Figures 2-1 through 2-4, respectively. The power split between the hot rods and cold rods ranged from [

The radial power distributions for the individual tests are given in Appendix E. The non-uniform tests were conducted with four axial power shapes, as shown in Figure 2-5. The typical axial geometry for the uniform axial power shape tests is shown in Figure 2-6 for the 14x14 geometry and Figure 2-7 for the 16x16 geometry. The typical axial geometry for the non-uniform axial power shape tests is shown in Figure 2-8 for the 14x14 geometry and Figure 2-9 for the 16x16 geometry. The range of rod thermocouple locations for the different axial power shapes is noted in the figures. The axial locations of rod thermocouples for the individual non-uniform tests are given in Appendix E. A summary of the test section geometry for the eighteen tests is shown in Table 2-1. The data from the source or "correlation" test sections were used to develop the coefficients for the ABB-NV correlation. The data from the "validation" test sections were used in the evaluation of the correlation.

The test grids for all the ABB-NV tests are similar to the reactor design. The standard grids, CES, were manufactured with Zircaloy-4 material for the early tests. The stronger Inconel 625 material was used in later tests to provide improved support for the heater rods. To provide additional support for the 150" heated length tests, the test grid springs were reinforced, CES-R. The use of the reinforced spacer grids was justified in Appendix D of Reference 1. By making these changes to the grid, the amount of rod deflection due to electromagnetic forces was minimized. Therefore, no intermediate support grids were necessary for minimizing rod bow and deflection.

2.2.2 ABB-TV Test Sections

The data used for the determination of the primary coefficients of the correlation and the evaluation of the ABB-TV correlation were obtained from three test bundles, two with a uniform axial power shape and one with a non-uniform axial power shape. The test sections, described in Table 2-2, simulate a 6x6 array of the ABB 14x14 Turbo mixing vane (TV) fuel assembly geometry (0.440 inch O.D. heated rods and 0.580 inch rod pitch). The 6x6 test array size was selected for this experimental program instead of a 5x5 array to reduce the thermal hydraulic impact of the cold wall on CHF measurements and to minimize the occurrence of CHF on peripheral rods. A spacer grid, which produces strong crossflow mixing and swirling flow patterns downstream of the grid, flattens the enthalpy profile in the test section and increases the probability of CHF occurring on peripheral rods. Peripheral rod CHF indications in the test section are not prototypical of in-core performance since the mixing vane orientation is not properly modeled in the peripheral region of the test section and there is a shroud wall. Therefore, by increasing the array size it was expected that the number of primary peripheral rod CHF indications would be reduced and the CHF test would better simulate in-core performance. In addition, the geometry around the simulated guide tube is a better representation of the reactor geometry.

Two of the tests were conducted with a simulated guide tube. Typical radial geometry's for the test sections with and without a guide tube are shown in Figures 2-10 and 2-11. The power split between the hot rods and cold rods for the ABB-TV tests was approximately [] The radial power distributions for the individual tests are given in Appendix E. The non-uniform test was conducted with a 1.47 peaked axial power shape, as shown in Figure 2-12. The typical axial geometry for the uniform axial power shape tests is shown in Figure 2-13. The axial geometry for the non-uniform axial power shape test is shown in Figure 2-14. The placements of the rod thermocouples for the uniform and non-uniform axial power shapes are noted in Figures 2-13 and 2-14. A summary of the test section geometry for the three tests is shown in Table 2-2. The correlation coefficients were based upon a subset of the test data. This "correlation" database represents 80% of the CHF test points. The remaining 20% of the test data were used as a "validation" database for the evaluation of the correlation. The division of the data into correlation and validation databases was accomplished by sorting the data from each test as follows:

 The data from the Columbia University data file were sorted by pressure, then inlet temperature and then mass velocity in descending order. 2.) Every fifth point was then sorted out for use as a validation database.

The test grids are similar to the reactor design except they were fabricated from Inconel 600. Each spring on the Turbo grids has an integral backup arch to prevent damage to the grid cell spring. The use of the stronger Inconel material minimizes the amount of permanent deflection of the grid springs that occur due to electromagnetic forces being generated in the test section and the spring backup arch assures that there is no permanent spring deflection. By making these changes to the grid, the amount of rod deflection due to electromagnetic forces was minimized. The amount of rod bowing was also minimized by designing for the maximum wall thickness of the tubing and utilizing a tight clearance between rods ceramic cylinders and tube ID to increase rod stiffness. Therefore, no intermediate support grids were necessary for minimizing rod bow and deflection.

2.2.3 Demonstration Test Sections

In addition to the correlation and validation data sets, data from two special test sections are evaluated, one with a uniform axial power shape and one with a non-uniform axial power shape. The data from the special tests are used to demonstrate the correlation is valid or conservative when applied for those conditions. Test 72 is a special test that simulates the corner of four assemblies in contact with perimeter strips. [

] The

radial geometry for this test is shown in Appendix E and the axial geometry is shown in Figure 2-7. Test 64 is a non-uniform test with a 23% power spike in the three high powered rods for a length of 4 inches at the elevation where CHF was anticipated. The results from this test are compared with the results from Test 59 to demonstrate there is no detrimental impact on the prediction of CHF performance due to the power spike. The radial and axial geometry for this test are shown in Appendix E. A summary of the test section geometry for the two demonstration tests is shown in Table 2-3.

2.3. Test Procedure and Operation

A description of the test procedures used for the ABB-NV tests is provided in section 3.0 of Reference 1. Although the general test procedure is the same, a brief description of the test procedures and operation for the more recent tests with the ABB Turbo mixing vane grid is provided below:

At the beginning of each test, cold flow pressure drop points were obtained over a range of flow conditions. At the start of each day of testing, a repeat pressure drop point is taken for comparison with earlier data. These data provide isothermal grid span pressure drop values to compare with prediction and establish a base for comparison in case of a malfunction of the rod bundle during the tests. Pressure drop measurements were obtained for each test at the following conditions:

Pressure: 1000 psia
Isothermal Temperature: 130 °F

Mass Velocity: 1.0 to 4.0 Mlbm/hr-ft²

Several high temperature zero power points were also obtained a few times during testing by switching the power off and taking measurements as the test section temperature dropped. These points produced pressure drop measurements at higher Reynolds numbers and zero power (near isothermal) calibrations for subchannel thermocouples.

Heat balances were performed on the test section to check all loop and bundle instrumentation at high temperature and power and to check heat losses. These runs were accomplished at subcooled conditions before mixing or CHF data were obtained at the beginning of each day of operation. Mixing or CHF testing was not started until a test section heat loss was less than 2%. Heat loss is defined as the fraction of heat generated by the rods that is lost to the test section shroud walls.

Subchannel mixing data were obtained at non-boiling conditions for each test with a uniform axial power shape. Subchannel thermocouple data were recorded for each mixing test run after steady-state conditions were achieved for a constant pressure, inlet temperature, mass velocity and power. Power was determined for each test condition so the calculated outlet temperature in the hottest subchannel is close to the value specified in the mixing test matrix.

Critical Heat Flux experiments are performed by maintaining the following system conditions constant: test section outlet pressure, inlet temperature, and mass flow rate. The total power to the test section is then increased until a temperature excursion is observed by one or more thermocouples positioned inside the heater rods. The amount of the excursion is approximately 10 to 30°F and varies depending on system conditions. When the excursion is judged to be sufficient, the power to the test section is reduced. When the temperature excursion is minimal, confirmation of the validity of a CHF point is obtained by observing the temperature decay with power reduction. There is a characteristic temperature decay with time as the CHF zone is rewetted. This evidence is considered confirming in cases where the temperature decay pattern is typical. Otherwise, the experiment is repeated. When a CHF point is observed, the following measurements are recorded, while holding the test section power constant:

1. Recorded manually:

- test section outlet pressure
- pressure drop across the Venturi flow meter from a manometer
- test section pressure drop from a manometer
- rod(s) experiencing CHF.

Recorded by the data acquisition system:

- test section voltage
- · bus to bus voltage
- generator amperages
- inlet temperature
- outlet temperature
- outlet pressure transducers
- . turbine flow meter
- · Venturi flow meter transducer
- test section pressure drop transducers
- subchannel temperatures
- heater rod temperatures.

The test matrices were designed to cover a wide range of operating conditions. Most of the points cover a local hot subchannel quality range from -10% to 22.5%.

TABLE 2-1

GEOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ABB-NV CORRELATION AND VALIDATION TESTS

d Grid					P Inc. 625				Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	The state of	R Inc. 625		Zire 4						R Inc. 625
Grid e Type	г	CEC	CES	CES	CECD	CES	CES	CECD	CEC D	CEC D	CEC D	CEC D	CES-R		CES		г	CEC	CES D	CES-	CES-R
Shroud Clearance ~ in.																					
Radial Split Hot/Cold	L																				
Axial		Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	1.68 TP	1.46 Cosine	1 68 RP	1.47 TP	Uniform	Uniform		_	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	1.68 TP
GT Diam.	on Data	1.135		1.115	1.115	0.970		0.970	0.980	1.115	0.970	1.115	0.970	1115	1.115	Date.	n Data	0.970	0.970	0.970	1.115
Guide	Correlation Data	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ves	Yes	Validatio	valuation para	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grid Spacing ~ in.		16.0	16.0	18.25	17.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	15.7	17.4	14.2	17.4	14.2	18.25	8.0			17.4	14.3	14.3	17.4
Heated Length		48	84	84	150	150	84	84	150	150	150	150	150	84	84			84	84	84	150
Rod Pitch		0.580	0.580	0.580	0.580	0.506	0.506	0.506	0.506	0.580	0.506	0.580	0.506	0.580	0.580			0.506	0.506	0.506	0.580
Rod Diam.		0.440	0.440	0.440	0.440	0.382	0.382	0.382	0.382	0.440	0.382	0.440	0.382	0.440	0.440			0.382	0.382	0.382	0.440
Bundle		14x14	14x14	14x14	14x14	16x16	16x16	91x91	16x16	14x14	16x16	14x14	16x16	14x14	14x14			16x16	16x16	16x16	14x14
Test No.		00	21	36	38	47	48	52	73	58	65	09	99	28	29			41	43	51	69

3P - Bottom Peaked

TP - Top Peaked

* Test includes 3 Rods at zero power

TABLE 2-2

GEOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ABB-TV CORRELATION AND VALIDATION TESTS

Grid		Inc. 600 Inc. 600 Inc. 600	Inc. 600 Inc. 600 Inc. 600
Grid		T. Mix * T. Mix T. Mix & T. Mix &	T. Mix T. Mix & T. Non- Mix
Shroud Clearance ~ in.	Г		
Radial Split Hot/Cold			
Axial	-	Uniform Uniform 1.47 Cosine	Uniform Uniform 1.47 Cosine
Diam.	Correlation Data	1.115	Validation Data No Yes 1.115 Yes 1.115
Guide	Correla	No Yes Yes	Valida No Yes Yes
Grid Spacing ~ in.		18.86 18.86 18.86	18.86
Heated Length		136.7	136.7
Rod Pitch		0.580	0.580
Rod Diam. ~ in.		0.440	0.440
Bundle		14x14 14x14 14x14	14x14 14x14 14x14
Test No.		91 C 92 C 93 C	91 V 92 V 93 V

* Turbo Mixing Vane Grid

TABLE 2-3

0

GEOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ABB-NV SPECIAL TESTS

-		
Grid	CES-R Inc. 625 HID-1** Inc. 625	
Grid	CES-R HID-1**	
Shroud Clearance ~ in.		1
Radial Split Hot/Cold		ı
Axial	0.980 1.46 Cosine * Uniform	
GT Diam.	0.980	
Guide	Yes	
Heated Grid Guide Length Spacing Tube	14.2	
Heated Length ~ in.	150	
Rod Pitch	0.506 .506 & 0.540	
Rod Diam.	0.382	4
Bundle	16x16 16x16	
Test No.	72	

* 23% Fower Spike - See Appendix E

^{**} Grid Simulates the Corner of Four Adjacent 16x16 Assemblies with High Impact Design (HID-1) Non-mixing Grid Perimeter Strip

FIGURE 2-1

TYPICAL RADIAL GEOMETRY, ABB-NV TEST FOR 21 ROD, 14x14 GEOMETRY

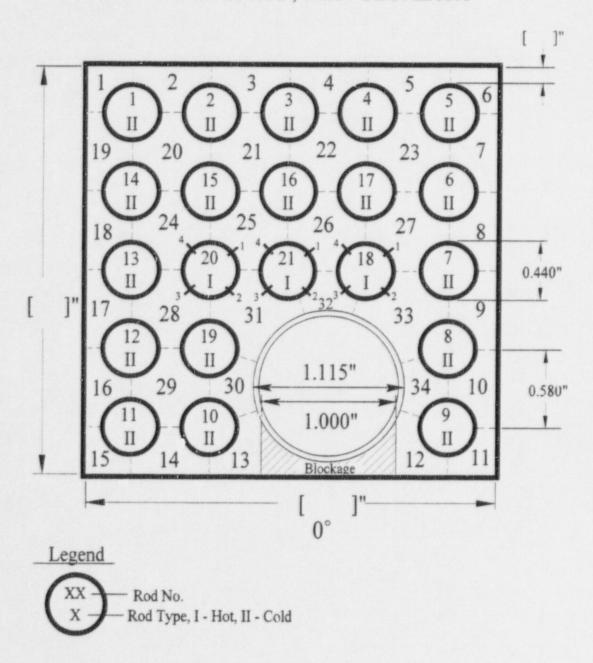
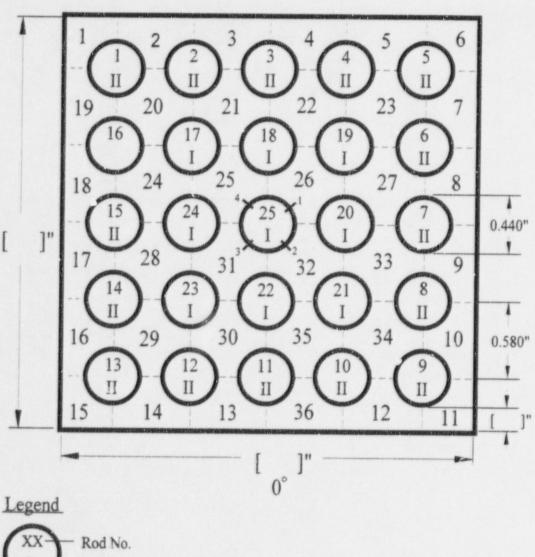


FIGURE 2-2

TYPICAL RADIAL GEOMETRY, ABB-NV TEST FOR 25 ROD, 14x14 GEOMETRY



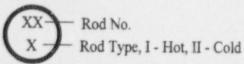


FIGURE 2-3

TYPICAL RADIAL GEOMETRY, ABB-NV TEST FOR 21 ROD, 16x16 GEOMETRY

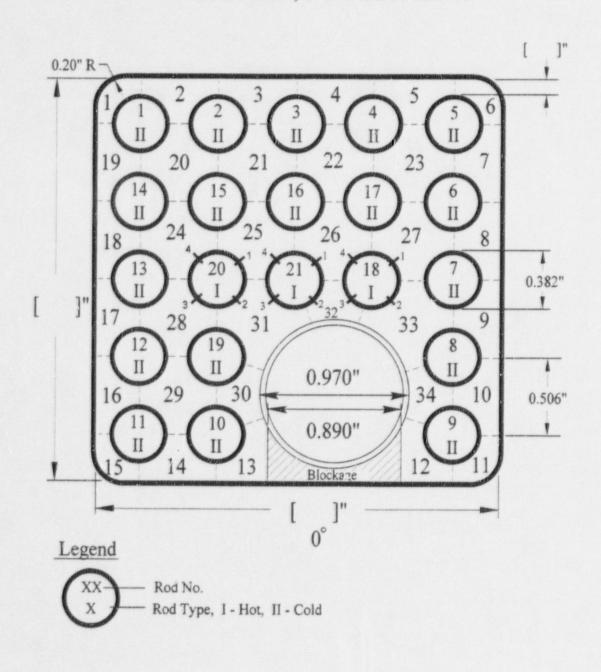
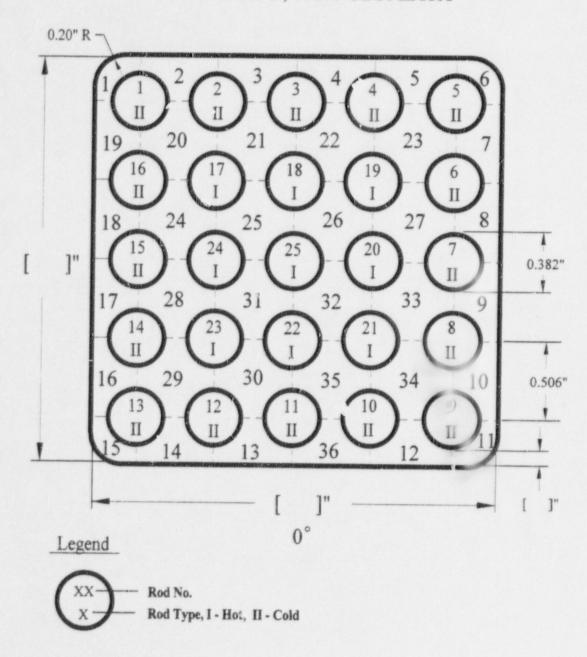


FIGURE 2-4

TYPICAL RADIAL GEOMETRY, ABB-NV TEST FOR 25 ROD, 16x16 GEOMETRY



AXIAL HEAT FLUX DISTRIBUTION ABB NON-MIXING VANE TESTS

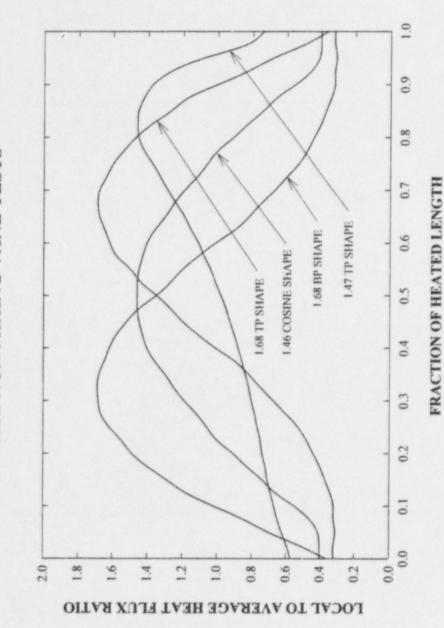


FIGURE 2-6

TYPICAL AXIAL GEOMETRY, ABB-NV TEST WITH UNIFORM AXIAL POWER SHAPE 14x14 GEOMETRY

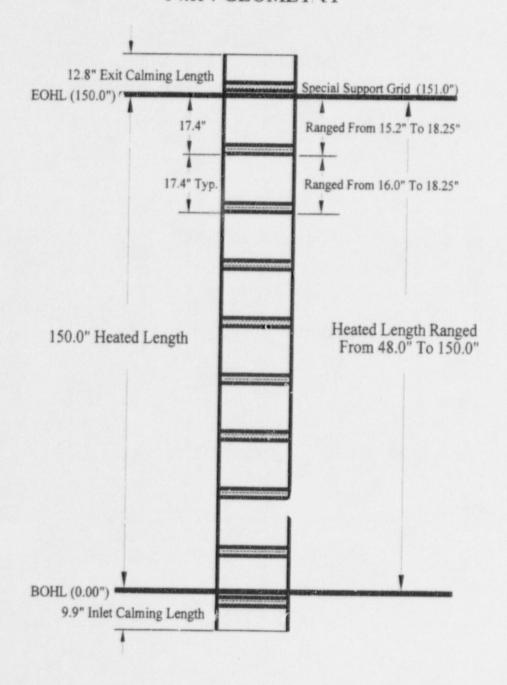


FIGURE 2-7

TYPICAL AXIAL GEOMETRY, ABB-NV TEST WITH UNIFORM AXIAL POWER SHAPE 16x16 GEOMETRY

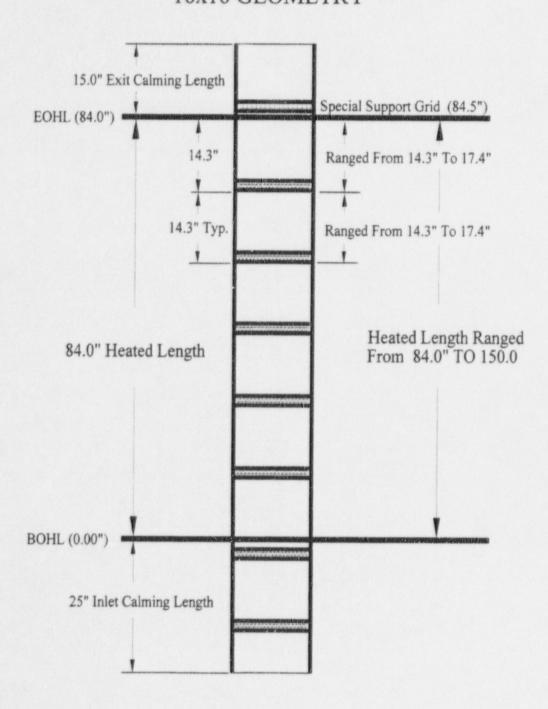


FIGURE 2-8

TYPICAL AXIAL GEOMETRY, ABB-NV TEST WITH NON-UNIFORM AXIAL POWER SHAPE 14x14 GEOMETRY

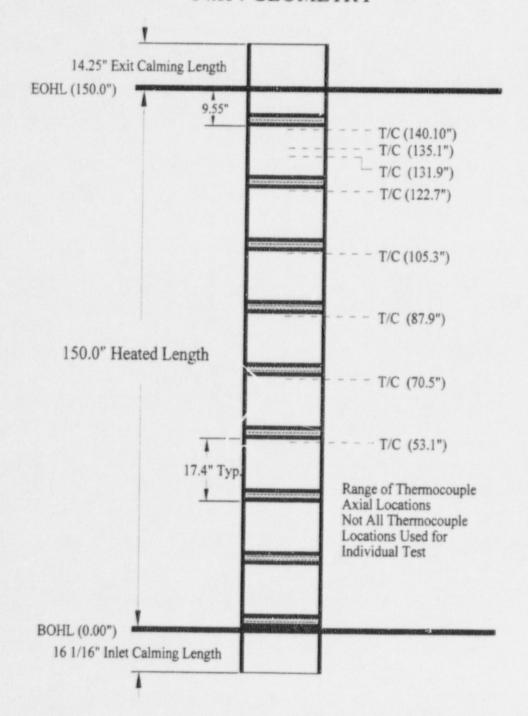


FIGURE 2-9

TYPICAL AXIAL GEOMETRY, ABB-NV TEST WITH NON-UNIFORM AXIAL POWER SHAPE 16x16 GEOMETRY

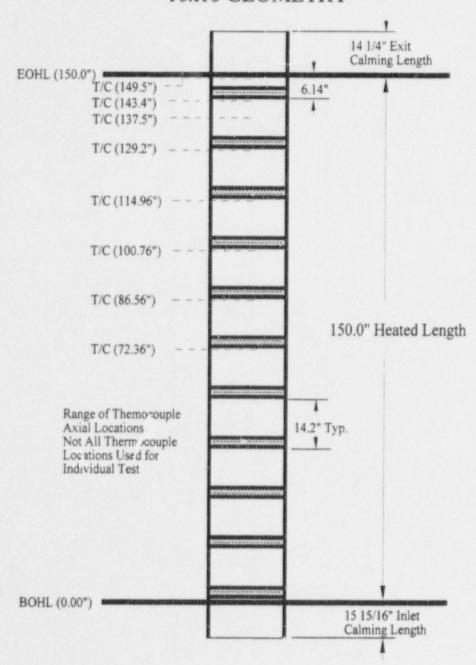


FIGURE 2-10

TYPICAL RADIAL GEOMETRY, ABB-TV TEST FOR 32 ROD, 14x14 GEOMETRY

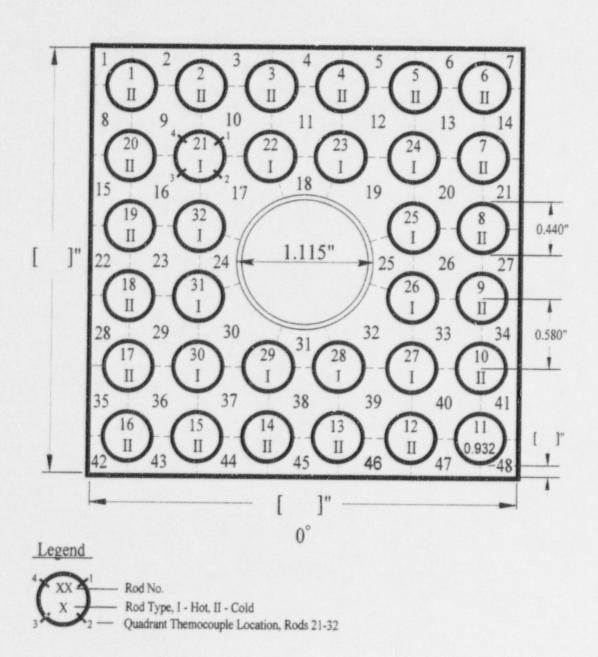
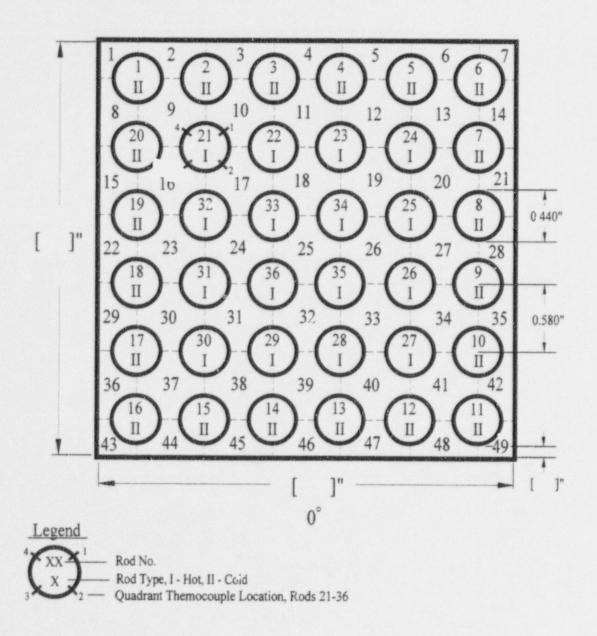
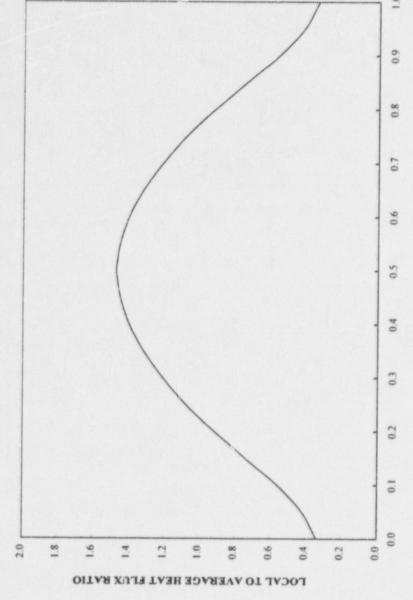


FIGURE 2-11

TYPICAL RADIAL GEOMETRY, ABB-TV TEST FOR 36 ROD, 14x14 GEOMETRY



AXIAL HEAT FLUX DISTRIBUTION ABB TURBO MIXING VANE TEST



FRACTION OF HEATED LENGTH

FIGURE 2-13

TYPICAL AXIAL GEOMETRY ABB-TV TEST WITH UNIFORM AXIAL POWER SHAPE 14x14 GEOMETRY



FIGURE 2-14

TYPICAL AXIAL GEOMETRY ABB-TV TEST WITH NON-UNIFORM AXIAL POWER SHAPE 14x14 GEOMETRY

EOHL (136.7")	
BOHL (0.00")	

3.0 Development of ABB-NV Correlation for Non-mixing Grids

The ABB-NV correlation was developed based on ABB Critical Heat Flux (CHF) test data obtained from the Heat Transfer Research Facility of Columbia University. The tests were performed with simulated 5x5 arrays of the 14x14 and 16x16 fuel assembly geometry for non-mixing grids. The correlation database includes tests with uniform and non-uniform axial power shapes, uniform and non-uniform radial power distributions, with and without guide tubes, heated lengths from 48 to 150 inches and grid spacings from 8 to 18.25 inches.

The functional form of the CHF correlation is empirical and is based solely on experimental observations of the relationship between the measured CHF and the correlation variables. The new form of the correlation is similar to the ABB-X2 correlation developed for ABB 17x17 and 16x16 split-vane mixing grid fuel in Reference 8. The form assumes that there is a linear relationship between CHF and local quality. This relationship has been observed in many rod bundle CHF tests, and it applies well to the ABB CHF tests. The correlation includes the following variables: pressure, local mass velocity, local quality, distance from grid to CHF location, heated length from inlet to CHF location and the heated hydraulic diameter of the CHF subchannel. Special geometry terms are used in the correlation to correct CHF calculations for grid, heated length, heated diameter (cold wall) and guide tube effects. The Tong F_C shape factor for non-uniform axial power distribution, Reference 10, was optimized and applied to the correlation.

3.1 Description of Tests Supporting Correlation

A summary description of the ABB CHF tests supporting the ABB-NV correlation is provided in Section 2 of this report. The majority of tests in the ABB-NV correlation database are the same tests used to develop and support the CE-1 correlation in References 1 and 2. Included in this group are Tests 21, 36, 38, 47, 48, 52, 58, 59, 60 and 66. Several tests were added to the CE-1 non-mixing vane database to support the special geometry terms for the correlation form and for validation of the correlation.

Similar to the CE-1 correlation, the ABB-NV correlation is based upon a series of tests that provide a good representation of the thermal performance of ABB fuel assemblies. Selection of the test sections for the correlation database followed the selection process used for References 1 and 2. As stated in Appendix C of Reference 1, some early tests for the 14x14 fuel assembly geometry were performed with grids made of Zircaloy-4 and a large clearance, [between the test section shroud and the peripheral heater rods. Later tests were performed with grids made with the stronger Inconel 625 material since some the data obtained with rod bundles using the Zircaloy-4 grids suffered from the effects of larger rod displacements due to electromagnetic attractive forces. The later tests were also run with a tighter shroud clearance, in., to reduce the enthalpy difference between the normally colder peripheral subchannels and the hotter interior subchannels and to reduce the excessively large bypass flow. Both of these changes provided a better representation of the thermal performance of ABB fuel assembly in the reactor. Therefore, when available, tests performed with Inconel 625 grids and tighter shroud clearance were chosen for both the ABB-NV database and CE-1 database in References 1 and 2. The inclusion of the tests with the larger shroud clearance provides conservative estimates of the CHF improvements due to the excessive bypass flow in the peripheral subchannels.

Tests 28 and 29 were selected to determine the coefficients for the [] distance from grid term in the ABB-NV correlation. The [] form was selected based upon the development of the ABB-X2 correlation, Reference 8, as discussed in Section 3.2. Tests 28 and 29 had essentially the same geometry except the grid spacing was 18.25 in. for Test 28 and 8.0 inches for Test 29, see Appendix E. Since the grid spacing is the only parameter change between Tests 28 and 29, the difference in performance between these tests is considered to be the most valid ABB data available for the determination of the grid spacing term for non-mixing grids.

Test 73 was performed with three zero power rods, as shown in Appendix E. This test was added to the ABB-NV database to provide a basis for use of the correlation with a single cold rod adjacent to the subchannel.

To develop a separate validation database for the ABB-NV correlation, data from four test bundles were selected. These test bundles were similar to tests in the correlation database with one geometric modification. Test 41 was a 16x16 test performed with 17.4 inch grid spacing.

Test 43 was an 84 inch heated length test performed with reinforced spacer grids to demonstrate the reinforced grid design had no impact on CHF performance. Tests 51 and 69 were tests performed to demonstrate moderately bowed rods, less than 50% gap closure, had no impact on CHF performance. The validation database accounted for approximately 26% of the data in the combined correlation and validation database.

In addition to the validation database, data from two special tests were reduced with the ABB-NV correlation. Test 72 is a special test that simulates the corner of four assemblies in contact with perimeter strips, Appendix E. [

Test 64 is a non-uniform test with a 23% power spike in the high powered rods for a length of 4 inches, Appendix E. The results from this test are compared with the results from Test 59 to demonstrate there is no detrimental impact on the prediction of CHF performance due to the power spike.

A summary of the geometric characteristics for the tests in the ABB-NV database are given in Tables 2-1 and 2-3. Figures showing the geometry for typical test sections are also shown in Section 2. Figures and Tables showing the specific test radial and axial power distributions are provided in Appendix E. The 5x5 array of rods was placed in a square metal shroud lined with unheated ceramic walls. The radial power split was created by using tubes with different wall thickness. The tubing was heated by passing D.C. current through the tube walls. Inconel 750 was used in the construction of the heaters in the early tests, prior to Test 38. Stainless steel 347 was used for Test 38 and Inconel 625 tubing was used for the later tests, after Test 38. The heaters were filled with alumina ceramic cylinders to maintain rod geometry, prevent deformation during testing, and to isolate the CHF detecting instrumentation from the tubing inner wall. For the uniform tests, every heater rod in each of the test bundles was instrumented approximately one-half inch from the end of the heated length for the detection of heater wall temperature excursions. The instrumentation used in each rod consisted of either a single thermocouple designed to respond to a temperature rise at any azimuthal location or four (quadrant) thermocouples positioned to permit identification of the particular subchannel(s) associated with the temperature excursion. For the non-uniform tests, every heater rod was

instrumented with single thermocouples at multiple axial locations for the detection of CHF, as discussed in Section 2. The location of the rods with quadrant thermocouple instrumentation and the axial locations of thermocouples for the specific tests are shown in Appendix E.

3.2 Development of Correlation Form

As stated earlier, the form for the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations is similar to the ABB-X2 correlation developed for the ABB 17x17 and 16x16 split-vane mixing grid fuel in Reference 8. For comparison with the existing CE-1 correlation, the basis and form for the CE-1 correlation, Reference 1, is summarized below. The existing CE-1 correlation used the CHF correlation form proposed by Barnett (Reference 3) for uniformly heated tubes, as described in section 5.3 of Reference 1. The correlation form proposed by Barnett is based upon:

- 1.) Assumption that CHF depends on local coolant conditions.
- 2.) Observation that CHF is linearly dependent on inlet subcooling.

Written in terms of local coolant conditions, the CHF correlation form proposed by Barnett is given below:

$$q''_{CHF} = \frac{A' - 1/4 (Dh) (Gl) (XL) (hfg)}{C'}$$

where: $q''_{CHF} = \text{critical heat flux, Btu/hr-ft}^2$

Dh = heated diameter of subchannel, inches

Gl = local mass velocity at CHF location, lbm/ hr-ft²

XL = local coolant quality at CHF location, decimal fraction

hfg = latent heat of vaporization, Btu/lbm A' = unknown function of Pr, GL, Dh

C' = unknown function of Pr, GL, Dh

Pr = pressure, psia

Based upon an evaluation of the ABB CHF data used in Reference 1, the CE-1 Correlation had the following form:

CE-1 Expression:

$$q''_{CHF,U} = \frac{b1 (Dh/Dhm)^{b2} [(b3 + b4Pr) (GL)^{(b5 + b6Pr)} - (GL) (XL) (hfg)]}{(GL)^{(b7Pr + b8(GL))}}$$

where $q''_{CHF,U}$ = critical heat flux for uniform axial power, MBtu/hr-ft²

Pr = Pressure, psia

Dh = heated diameter of subchannel, inches

Dhm = heated diameter of matrix subchannel, inches

GL = local mass velocity at CHF location, Mlbm/hr-ft²

XL = local coolant quality at CHF location, decimal fraction

= latent heat of vaporization, Btu/lbm

The form of the ABB-NV correlation was initially developed with the primary variables: pressure, local mass velocity, and local quality. [] terms of the correlation use the primary variables. This [] expression is based on a partial expansion of pressure and local mass velocity to the second order and local quality to the first order. A full expansion would include 17 terms. The selection of these terms were based on examining approximately 50 CHF tests which covered different spacer grid designs from ABB and Westinghouse data bases, a wide range of heated lengths, grid spacing, hydraulic diameters, radial and axial power distributions and guide or thimble tube geometries. The [] expression is given below:

$$q''_{CHF,U} = [$$

1

hfg

This expression can be used to correlate the data from any test section. The correlation form is then multiplied by additional terms to account for geometry effects among tests for the ABB 14x14 and 16x16 non-mixing grid fuel assembly designs. These geometric parameters include the heated hydraulic diameters of the CHF subchannel, the distance from grid to CHF location, DG, the heated length from beginning of heated length (BOHL) to CHF location, and the proximity of matrix subchannels to large guide tubes in the ABB fuel designs. A description of the geometric terms for the ABB-NV correlation is provided below.

3.2.1 Heated Hydraulic Diameter of CHF Subchannel

For the ABB fuel assembly design, there is a difference in performance for the matrix subchannels near the guide tube and the guide side and corner subchannels. Channel 26 in Figure 2-1 is representative of a matrix subchannel near the guide tube, channel 32 is representative of the guide tube side subchannel and channel 31 is representative of the guide tube corner subchannel. For the ABB-NV correlation, the heated hydraulic diameter term, or also referred to as the "cold wall" term, is:

[

where: Dhm = Heated hydraulic diameter of a matrix subchannel with the same rod diameter and pitch, inches.

Dh = Heated hydraulic diameter of the subchannel, inches

The term is [

The range of the test data for the ratio of heated hydraulic diameters is 0.679 - 1.08, so the lower limit for the ratio is set to 0.679.

3.2.2 Distance from Grid, DG

Following the development for the ABB-X2 correlation, Reference 8, an [] grid term was used in the correlation to correct CHF for different grid spacing. The tests used in the development of the CE-1 correlation were conducted with grid spacing that varied from 14.3 inches to 18.25 inches and it was concluded in Reference 1, page F-2, that there is no significant

effect on CHF of axial grid spacing in the range considered. To evaluate the grid term, the data from Tests 28 and 29, were used. The purpose of this term is to account for the presence of the grid on CHF. This term results in lower CHF just upstream of a spacer grid, which produces better agreement with test results. It is noted that several tests in both the ABB-NV and ABB-TV databases had thermocouples placed below the spacer grid in multiple spans and one or more mid-span elevations, see figures in Section 2. The measured primary CHF point was always at the end of the span. The primary point would switch spans, depending on flow conditions, but would never go to the mid-span region, due to the increased CHF performance just downstream of the grid. The form of the distance from grid term is:

where: DG = Distance from upstream edge of adjacent upstream grid to CHF axial location, inches

The grid multiplier is constrained to be constant, DG equals 8.00, below distances of 8.00 inches since there is no CHF data available in this region.

3.2.3 Heated Length, HL

A review of the 84-inch and 150 inch data in Appendix F of Reference 1 indicated a weak dependence on heated length. Test 18 was added to determine the form of a heated length term. Based upon an examination of the data for 48 inch, 84 inch and 150 inch heated lengths, the heated length term was determined to have an [

] The form of the distance from grid term is:

where: HL = Distance from beginning of heated length (BOHL) to axial location of CHF.

The heated length multiplier is constrained to be constant, HL equals 48 inches, when the heated length is less than 48 inches since there are no CHF data available in this region. [

]

3.2.4 Proximity of Matrix Subchannel to Guide Tube

An examination of the CHF data for the matrix subchannels from both the ABB-NV and ABB-TV databases indicated an improvement in performance in the matrix subchannels for tests without the guide tube compared to data with the guide tube. This performance difference was a function of the three primary variables: pressure, local mass velocity and local quality. To account for this improvement in performance for matrix subchannels [

], a group of terms were added with the form:

Therefore, there are [] that use the primary variables in the correlation when the coefficient CC []. For the CHF tests, the constant CC is [] For the fuel assembly, CC is [] Since there are few negative quality test points for the matrix tests, the multiplier is []

The terms are then combined to produce the final ABB-NV correlation form:

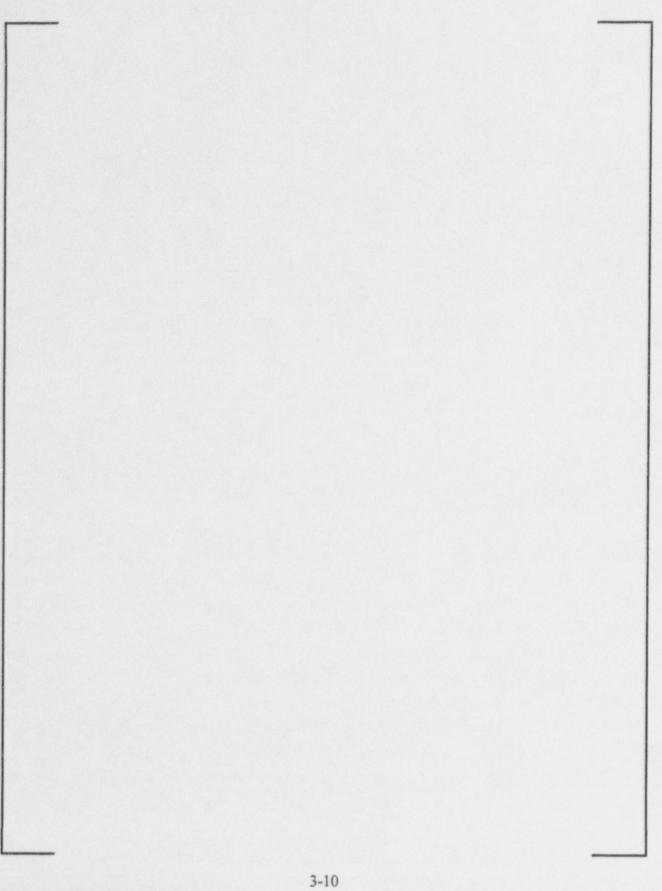
 $q''_{\text{CHF,U}} = [$ $] * F_{\text{CW}} * F_{\text{GR}} * F_{\text{HL}} * F_{\text{GT}}$ and $F_{\text{CW}} = [$ $F_{\text{GR}} = [$ $F_{\text{HL}} = [$ $F_{\text{GT}} = [$] Guide tube heated hydraulic diameter factor] Distance from grid factor [Heated length factor] [GT proximity factor]

The Departure from Nucleate Boiling Ratio (DNBR) is defined as:

$$DNBR = q''_{CHF, U} / q''_{local} * F_C$$

where q"CHF.U = Critical Heat Flux based on uniform axial power shapes, MBtu/hr-ft2 Pr = Pressure, psia GL = Local mass velocity at CHF, Mlbm/hr-ft2 XL = Local coolant quality at CHF, decimal fraction Dh = Heated diameter of subchannel, inches = Heated diameter of matrix subchannel, inches Dhm DG = Distance from bottom of grid to CHF location, inches HL = Heated length from beginning of heated length to CHF location, inches CC = Constant is 0 for subchannels near guide tube & 1 for subchannels[= Local heat flux, MBtu/hr-ft2 = Optimized F-factor to correct q"CHF.U for NU shapes Fc

3.3 Data Evaluation and Statistics



A nonlinear regression analysis code was also used to sort and fit the test data. The optimization of the constants was performed on data within the following parameter ranges:

System Pressure - Pr = 1725 to 2450 psia Local Quality - $XL \le 0.225$ Local Mass Velocity - GL = 0.8 to 3.3 Mlbm/hr-ft²

The code was also used to weed out repeat runs and the small number of primary peripheral rod indications (only one identified). The repeat runs were identified using the Columbia database. To eliminate potential bias due to changes in performance during the test, the duplicate points were selected from test runs at different points in the test on an alternating basis. [

The primary peripheral rod indications were weeded out based on the same rationale applied in Reference 1. After the initial runs, the code was also used to weed out outliers, following the procedure described in Section 6. [

It is noted that all rejected points had values of measured to predicted (M/P) CHF ratio above the mean by [

The data from Tests 28 and 29 were fit to the basic [] expression, based upon test section average conditions, multiplied by an [] distance from grid term. The resultant expression for the [] DG term is given below:

$$F_{GR} = [$$

A plot of F_{GR} versus distance from grid is shown in Figure 3-1, along with a plot of the same term developed for the ABB-X2 correlation for grids with the split vane mixing vane design, Reference 8. [

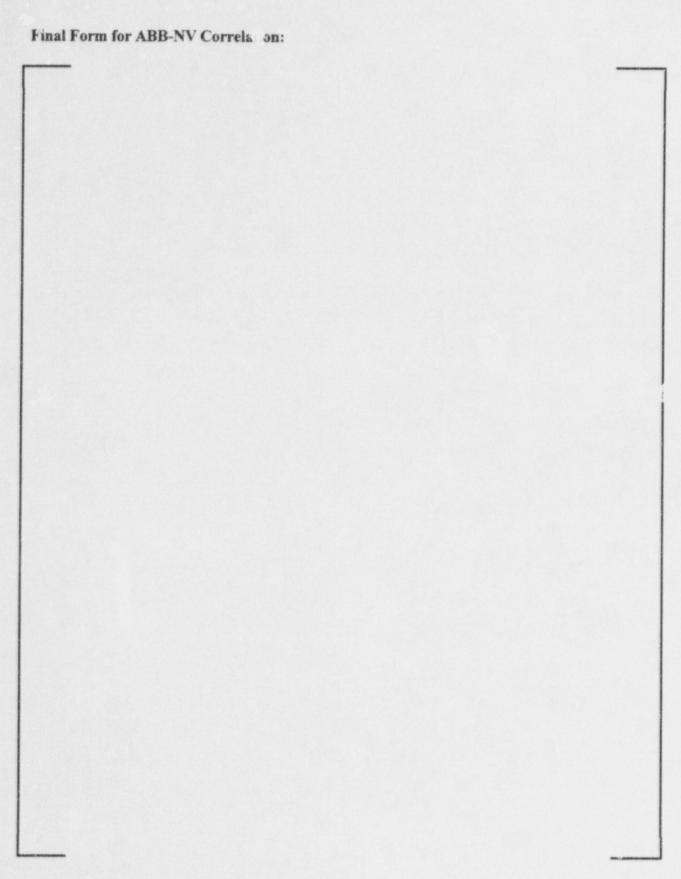
].

It was determined that the uniform axial shape with heated lengths ranging from 48 inches to 150 inches provided the best data for the oution of the coefficients for the heated length term. The form of the term was determined fitting the uniform data to the correlation form without the heated length term and plotting the results as a function of heated length. The uniform data in the correlation database were then fit to the correlation form with the distance from grid term coefficient fixed. The resultant expression for the [] heated length term is given below:

$$F_{HL} = [$$

A plot of F_{HL} ve.sus heated length is shown in Figure 3-2. Since there is no data available for heated length of less than 48.0 inches, the correlation is constrained to be constant, HL equals 48.0 inches, for HL less than 48.0 inches.

The "final" coefficients were then determined following steps four and five using the optimized constants for the axial shape factor from Section 5. The ABB-NV correlation with the final coefficients is shown on the following page.



3.4 Validation of Correlation

An independent validation database was generated from tests excluded from the correlation database to verify performance of the ABB-NV correlation, as described in Section 3.1. The geometric characteristics for these tests are summarized in Table 2-1. In addition, data from two special tests were reduced to demonstrate conservative performance in peripheral cells and similar performance with a 23% power spike. The validation database was generated in a manner similar to the process used to generate the correlation database for the non-uniform tests.

A TORC mode was prepared for each validation test section based on the test section axial and radial geometry and test section axial and radial power distributions. The TORC calculation used the observed values of pressure, inlet temperature, bundle average mass valocity and bundle average heat flux at CHF, as given in Appendix A. [

] For non-uniform tests, the calculated DNB ratio is modified with the optimized constants for the axial shape factor, $F_{\rm C}$.

The means and standard deviations for the M/P CHF ratio for the validation database and individual test sections are presented in Table 3-3, along with the range of the primary variables. The statistical output for the individual test points in the ABB-NV validation database are provided in Appendix B. Further discussion of the statistical evaluation of the ABB-NV correlation is given in Section 6.

Test 72 is a special test that simulates the corner of four assemblies in contact with perimeter strips, Appendix F. [

] The data for Test 72 were generated for two subchannels. One data set was generated in the same manner as the validation database. For Test 72, the MDNBR location occurred in a matrix subchannel for all test runs. Due to the heated diameter term,

[], the smallest ratio of M/P CHF is expected for the subchannel at the corner of the four assemblies. The local conditions in the corner subchannel adjacent to the primary rod were also used to confirm that the mean of the M/P CHF ratio for this subchannel is greater than 1. The Test 72 data were reduced with CC [] in the ABB-NV correlation. The results from the two cases are presented below:

Data Set	Subchannel	No. Points	Mean	Std. Dev.
Test 72	Assembly Corner	63	Γ	-
Test 72	Matrix	58	L	

The averages are [], indicating that the improvement on CHF performance due to increased turbulence with the peripheral tabs and increased flow area is greater than the improvement in the matrix subchannels away from the guide tube.

Test 64 is a non-uniform test with a 23% power spike in the high powered rods over a four inch length in the region where CHF was anticipated, Appendix E. The results from this test are compared with the results from Test 59 to demonstrate there is no detrimental impact on the prediction of CHF performance due to the power spike. The data for Test 64 were generated in the same procedure used for Test 69 of the validation data set. The presence of the power spike was not modeled. The M/P CHF ratio results are compared with the results from Test 59 below:

Data Set	No. Points	Mean	Std. Dev.	
Test 64	70	Γ		7
Test 59	73			

Overall, it is apparent there is no detrimental (non-conservative) effect of the power spike on the predicted CHF with the ABB-NV correlation. The results are checked graphically in Figures 3-3 through 3-5, where the M/P CHF ratio values for Tests 59 and 64 are plotted as a function of pressure, local mass velocity and local quality, respectively. Based upon an examination of those graphs, there are no regions that have an identifiable difference, or any significant trends. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no detrimental change in the correlation CHF performance due to local power spikes.

TABLE 3-1

INPUT SPECIFICATIONS FOR ABB-NV TEST TORC MODEL

- 1. Supplementary output file selected: N7=1 in Card Group 1.
- 2. Single phase friction factor: $f = 0.184*Re^{-0.2}$ (approximation of Moody)
- 3. Two-phase pressure drop predicted by the modified Martinelli-Nelson model.
- 4. There is no forced flow diversion.
- Uniform Test, uniform axial power distribution
 Non-uniform Test, non-uniform axial power distribution specific to test
- Average grid loss coefficient used:

- 7. The COBRA III-C crossflow resistance relationship is used.
- 8. The diversion crossflow resistance factor (Kij)=0.1
- 9. The turbulent momentum factor: 1.0
- 10. The traverse momentum parameter (S/L)=0.5
- 11. The number of axial nodes: 40 for L=150 inch tests, 23 for L<150 inch tests
- 12. The allowable fractional error in flow convergence: 0.005
- 13. Interchannel energy transfer due to turbulent interchange and flow scattering is described by an inverse Peclet number. This applies to both single and two-phase conditions.

Pe = [] - All non-mixing grid tests

- 14. Thermal conduction in the coolant is neglected.
- 15. Homogenous model was used for two-phase flow.
- Uniform mass velocity was used as the inlet flow option.
- 17. Variable axial nodes used to set node just below each grid for non-uniform tests.

TABLE 3-2

CHF TEST STATISTICS FOR ABB-NV CORRELATION DATABASE

Test No.	Bundle Array	Rod Diam. ~ in.	Heated Length ~ in.	Grid Spacing ~ in.	Guide Tube	Axial Shape	N	ABB-NV M/P Mean, μ	M/P
									-
18	14x14	0.440	48	16.0	Yes	Uniform	52		
21	14x14	0.440	84	16.0	No	Uniform	34		
36	14x14	0.440	84	18.25	Yes	Uniform	45		
38	14x14	0.440	150	17.4	Yes	Uniform	38		
47	16x16	0.382	150	14.3	Yes	Uniform	57		
48	16x16	0.382	84	14.3	No	Uniform	55		
52	16x16	0.382	84	14.3	Yes	Uniform	49		
73	16x16	0.382	150	15.7	Yes	Uniform	68		
58	14x14	0.440	150	17.4	Yes	1.68 TP*	57		
59	16x16	0.382	150	14.2	Yes	1.46 Cosine	73		
60	14x14	0.440	150	17.4	Yes	1.68 BP*	67		
66	16x16	0.382	150	14.2	Yes	1.47 TP	67		
	14x14	0.440					226	1.0044	0.0604
	16x16	0.382					302	1.0046	0.0624
	ALL						528	1.0045	0.0615

^{*} TP - Top Peaked, BP - Bottom Peaked

Primary Variable Range for Correlation Database, Minimum of Five Points

Pressure		GL, Lo	cal mass Velocity	XL, Local Quality		
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
1	1	1]	1	1	

Notes:

N - Number of Data Points

s - Standard Deviation of M/P

Tests [] are biased conservatively high and were not included in optimization of correlation coefficients and are not included in statistics for grid type or correlation database

TABLE 3-3

CHF TEST STATISTICS FOR ABB-NV VALIDATION DATABASE

Test No.	Bundle Array	Rod Diam. ~ in.	Heated Length ~ in.	Grid Spacing ~ in.	Guide Tube	Axial Shape	N	ABB-NV M/P Mean, μ	M/P s
								Г	7
41	16x16	0.382	84	17.4	Yes	Uniform	40		
43	16x16	0.382	84	14.3	Yes	Uniform	50		
51	16x16	0.382	84	14.3	Yes	Uniform	49	1	
69	14x14	0.440	150	17.4	Yes	1.68 TP	48		
								L	٦
	ALL						187	1.0040	0.0570

Primary Variable Range for Correlation Database, Minimum of Three Points

Pressure		GL, Lo	XL, Local Quality		
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	1	- 1	1	1	1

Notes:

N - Number of Data Points

s - Standard Deviation of M/P

Test 41 performed with 17.4 inch grid spacing for 16x16 fuel assembly design Test 43 performed with CES-R grid Tests 51 and 69 performed with moderately bowed rods, < 50% Gap Closure

FIGURE 3-1

RATIO OF CHF AS A FUNCTION OF DISTANCE FROM GRID

FIGURE 3-2

RATIO OF CHF AS A FUNCTION OF HEATED LENGTH

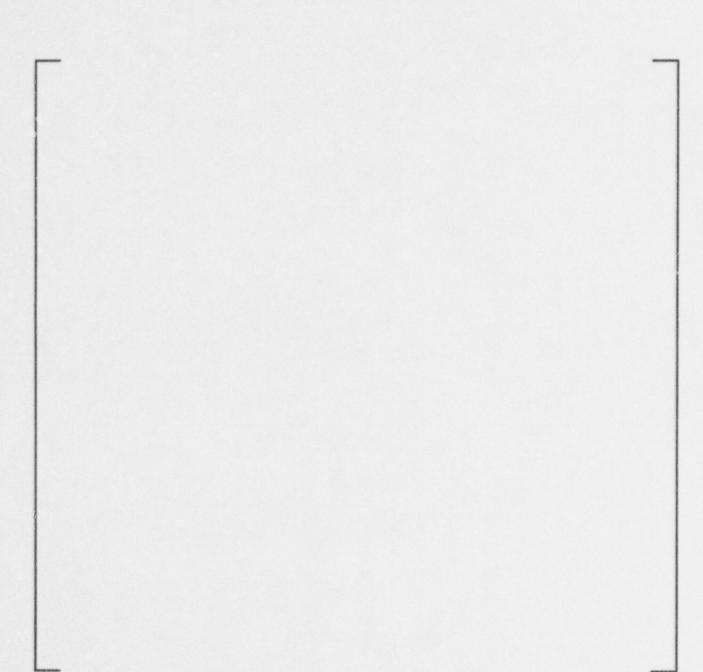
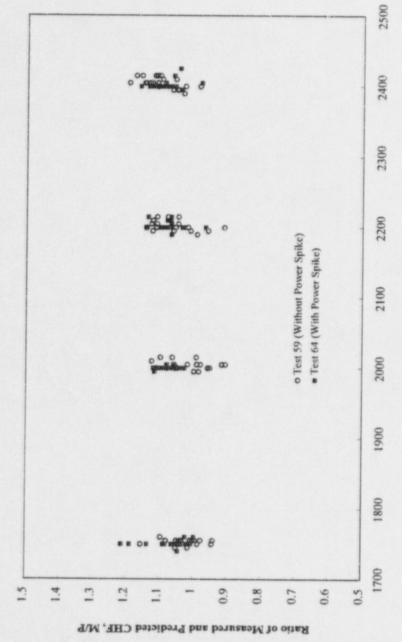


FIGURE 3-3

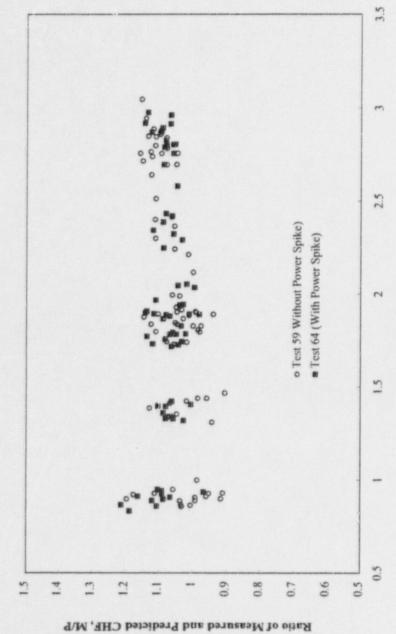
VARIATION OF THE M/P CHF RATIO WITH PRESSURE FOR TESTS 59 AND 64



Pressure, psia

FIGURE 3-4

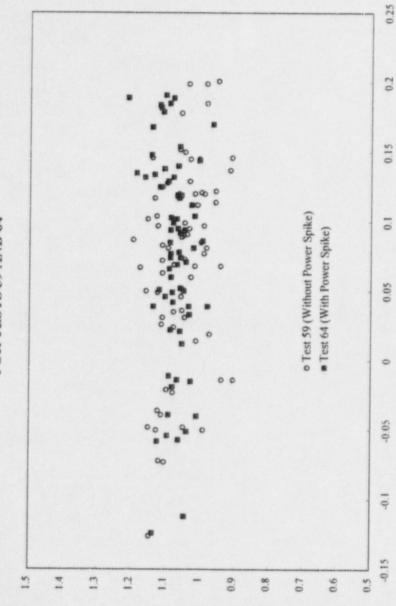
VARIATION OF THE M/P CHF RATIO WITH MASS VELOCITY FOR TESTS 59 AND 64



18

FIGURE 3-5





Local Quality, XL

Ratio of Measured and Predicted CHF, M/P

4.0 Development of ABB-TV Correlation for 14x14 Turbo Mixing Grids

The ABB-TV correlation was developed based on ABB Critical Heat Flux (CHF) test data obtained from the Heat Transfer Research Facility of Columbia University. The tests simulated a 6x6 array of the 14x14 fuel assembly geometry for Turbo mixing grids. The correlation database includes tests with uniform and non-uniform axial power shapes, a non-uniform radial power distribution, with and without guide tubes.

The functional form of the ABB-TV correlation is the same as the ABB-NV correlation with coefficients [

] The Tong F_C shape factor for non-uniform axial power distributions was optimized with data from the non-uniform Turbo mixing grid test combined with non-uniform data with non-mixing grids, as described in Section 5.

4.1 Description of Tests Supporting Correlation

A summary of the ABB CHF tests supporting the ABB-TV correlation is provided in Section 2 of this report. The ABB Turbo mixing grid tests used a 6x6 array of electrically heated rods with uniform and non-uniform axial power shapes, which simulated the geometry of the reactor assembly. A 6x6 array was selected for the mixing grid tests to minimize the number of peripheral rod primary indications, as described in Section 2. Figures showing the geometry for typical test sections are also shown in Section 2. The 6x6 array of rods was placed in a square metal shroud lined with unheated ceramic walls. The rod to wall gap for these tests was sized to assure that CHF did not occur on peripheral rods while maintaining similar hydraulic resistance in the grid region for peripheral and interior subchannels. A relative radial power split of approximately [] between hot and cold rods was used in the CHF tests to assure that primary CHF indications occurred on interior rods. The radial power split was created by using tubes with different wall thickness. The tubing was heated by passing D.C. current through the tube walls. Inconel 600 and 625 tubing was used in the construction of the heaters. The heaters were filled with alumina ceramic cylinders to maintain rod geometry, prevent deformation during testing, and to isolate the CHF detecting instrumentation from the tubing inner wall.

For uniform axial power shape tests, cold rods (relative power factor 1.00) had a single thermocouple positioned 0.5 inches upstream of the end of heated length. Hot rods (relative power factor []) had quadrant thermocouple instrumentation located 0.5 inches upstream of the end of heated length and a single thermocouple located near mid-span of the last grid span. For the non-uniform axial power shape test, non-directional type thermocouples were used in cold and hot rods at various axial levels, as shown in Section 2. The location of the rods with quadrant thermocouple instrumentation and the axial locations of thermocouples for the specific tests are shown in Appendix E.

Mixing tests were also performed for test sections with a uniform axial power shape to determine the empirical mixing factors (inverse Peclet numbers) for the Turbo mixing grid. To evaluate the subcooled subchannel mixing, a thermocouple was installed in each subchannel at the end of the heated length to measure subchannel outlet temperature. A thermocouple support grid was used to locate these thermocouples in the center of the subchannels.

A summary of the geometric characteristics for the tests in the ABB-TV database is given in Table 2-2. The Columbia data from the three Turbo vane tests were sorted prior to development of the correlation to form separate correlation and validation databases. The sorting technique is described in Section 2.2.2. Approximately 20% of the raw data were set aside for the validation of the correlation. The database for both the correlation and validation data sets are given in Appendix C.

4.2 Development of Correlation Form

The functional form of the ABB-TV correlation is the same as the ABB-NV correlation, described in Section 3. The coefficients for the [] distance from grid, DG, term from the ABB-NV correlation is applied to the ABB-TV correlation. Based on Figure 3-1, one would expect the decay of CHF performance for Lie Turbo mixing grid to be similar to the expression for the mixing grids from the ABB-Y2 correlation, Reference 8. However, the mixing vane design is different, resulting in different mixing factors and, likely, a different curve for [

[

]

]

A brief description of the remaining geometric terms for the ABB-TV correlation is provided below.

4.2.1 Heated Hydraulic Diameter of CHF Subchannel

The ABB-TV correlation has the same form for the heated hydraulic diameter (cold wall) term as the ABB-NV correlation. The coefficient is expected to differ due to the location of the mixing vanes and increased mixing. For the ABB 14x14 Turbo fuel assembly tests, channel 26 in Figure 2-10 is representative of a matrix subchannel near the guide tube, channel 31 is representative of the guide tube side subchannel and channel 32 is representative of the guide tube corner subchannel. For the ABB-TV correlation, the heated hydraulic diameter term is the same as the ABB-NV correlation in Section 3:

where: Dhm = Heated hydraulic diameter of a matrix subchannel with the same rod diameter and pitch, inches

Dh = Heated hydraulic diameter of the subchannel, inches

The range of the test data for the ratio of heated hydraulic diameters is 0.680 - 1.00. Since this is essentially the same range as the ABB-NV correlation, the lower limit for the ratio is kept as 0.679.

4.2.2 Proximity of Matrix Channel to Guide Tube

As stated in Section 3, an examination of the CHF data for the matrix subchannels from both the ABB-NV and ABB-TV databases indicated an improvement in performance in the matrix subchannels for tests without the guide tube compared to data with the guide tube. To account for this improvement in performance for matrix subchannels [

], a group of terms were added with the form:

For the CHF tests, the constant CC is [

] As for the ABB-NV correlation, the multiplier is [

The terms are then combined to produce the final ABB-TV correlation form:

 $q''_{CHF,U} = [$ $]*F_{CW}*F_{GR}*F_{HI}*F_{GT}$

and $F_{CW} = [$ Guide tube heated hydraulic diameter factor

 $F_{GR} = [$] Distance from grid factor

 $F_{HL} = [$ Heated length factor

 $F_{GT} = [$] GT proximity factor

where q"_{CHF.U} = Critical Heat Flux based on uniform axial power shapes, MBtu/hr-ft²

Pr = Pressure, psia

GL = Local mass velocity at CHF, Mlbm/hr-ft²

XL = Local coolant quality at CHF, decimal fraction

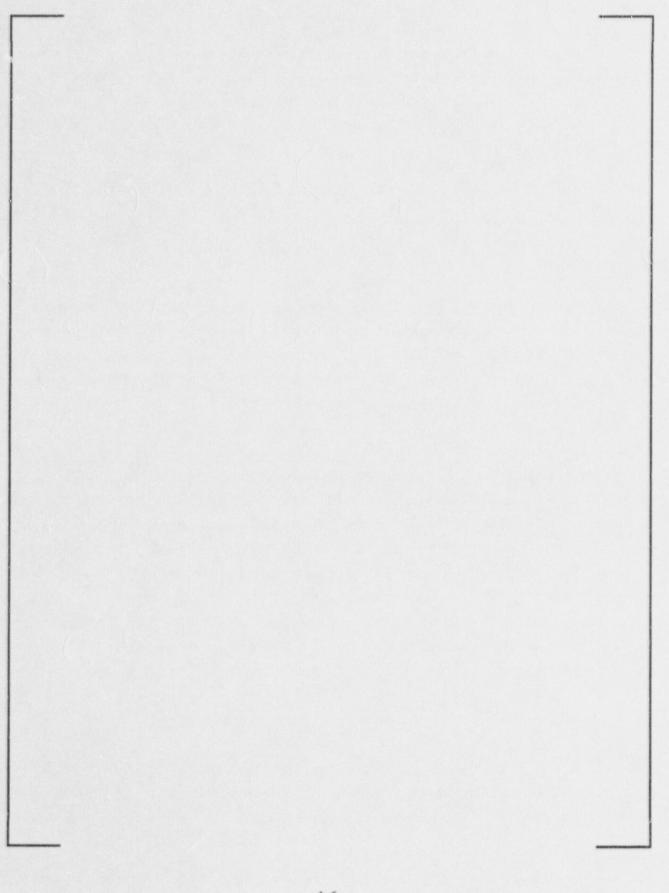
Dh = Heated diameter of subchannel, inches

Dhm	= Heated diameter of matrix subchannel, inches
DG	= Distance from bottom of grid to CHF location, inches
HL	= Heated length from beginning of heated length to CHF location, inches
CC	= Constant is 0 for channels near guide tube & 1 for suchannels [
	,

4.3 Data Evaluation and Statistics

The test data from Columbia were evaluated by using the ABB thermal hydraulic code, TORC, (Reference 4), to predict local coolant conditions in each subchannel for the CHF test sections at multiple axial nodes. A TORC model was prepared for each test section in the database based on the test section axial and radial geometry and test section axial and radial power distributions. The TORC calculation used the observed values of pressure, inlet temperature, bundle average mass velocity and bundle average heat flux at CHF, as given in Appendix C.

]. The input specifications for the TORC model for the Turbo mixing grid tests are summarized in Table 4-1. The following steps were performed for the optimization of the coefficients with the correlation database:



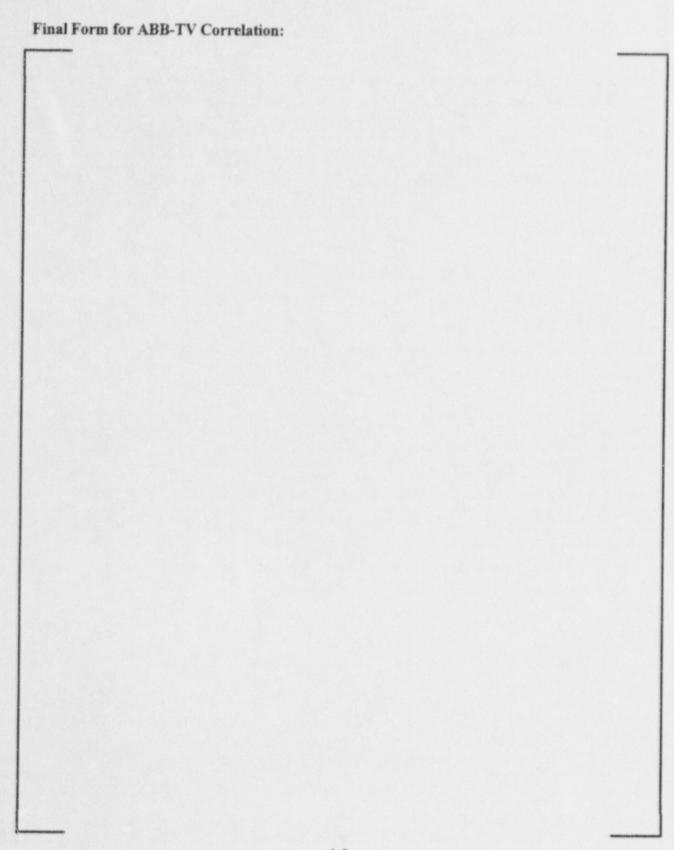
A nonlinear regression analysis code was also used to sort and fit the test data. The optimization of the constants was performed on data within the following parameter ranges:

System Pressure - Pr = 1440 psia to 2500 psia Local Quality - $XL \le 0.25$ Local Mass Velocity - GL = 0.8 to 3.7 Mlbm/hr-ft²

As stated above, all available data points were used to optimize the coefficients. The coefficients were optimized using the actual test section geometry for the heated hydraulic diarneter in the matrix and guide tube channels. The initial correlation, the coefficients optimized with the uniform data, was then used to evaluate the non-uniform axial power shape data and the constants for the coefficient C in the Tong expression for the axial shape factor, F_C , as described in Section 5.

The "final" coefficients were then determined following steps three and four using the optimized constants for the axial shape factor from Section 5. The ABB-TV correlation with the final coefficients is shown on the following page:

The means and standard deviations for the M/P CHF ratio for the correlation database and individual test sections are presented in Table 4-2, along with the range of the primary variables As stated earlier, the statistics for the correlation database are based upon the primary CHF subchannel data only. The statistical output for the individual test points in the ABB-TV correlation database are provided in Appendix D. Further discussion of the statistical evaluation of the ABB-TV correlation is given in Section 6.



4.4 Validation of Correlation

An independent validation database was generated from data excluded from the correlation database to verify performance of the ABB-TV correlation, as described in Sections 2.2.2 and 4.1. Since the data were extracted from the Columbia data for Tests 91, 92 and 93 prior to the development of the correlation constants, the geometric characteristics for these data are identical to the correlation database, as summarized in Table 2-2. The validation database was generated in a manner similar to the process used to generate the correlation database for the non-uniform tests.

A TORC model was prepared for each validation test section based on the test section axial and radial geometry and test section axial and radial power distributions. The TORC calculation used the observed values of pressure, inlet temperature, bundle average mass velocity and bundle average heat flux at CHF, as given in Appendix C. The appropriate mixing factor was selected for the test geometry, from Table 4-1. [

]. For non-uniform tests, the calculated DNB ratio is modified with the optimized constants for the axial shape factor, $F_{\rm C}$.

The means and standard deviations for the M/P CHF ratio for the validation database and individual test sections are presented in Table 4-3, along with the range of the primary variables. The statistical output for the individual test points in the ABB-TV validation database are provided in Appendix D. Further discussion of the statistical evaluation of the ABB-TV correlation is given in Section 6.

TABLE 4-1

INPUT SPECIFICATIONS FOR ABB-TV TEST TORC MODEL

- 1. Supplementary output file selected: N7=1 in Card Group 1.
- 2. Single phase friction factor: $f = 0.184*Re^{-0.2}$ (approximation of Moody)
- 3. Two-phase pressure drop predicted by the modified Martinelli-Nelson model.
- 4. There is no forced flow diversion.
- Uniform Test, uniform axial power distribution
 Non-uniform Test, non-uniform axial power distribution specific to test
- 6. Average grid loss coefficient used:

Parameter .			-
1			
1			
1			
1			
			-
harran			
			-

- 7. The COBRA III-C crossflow resistance relationship is used.
- 8. The diversion crossflow resistance factor (Kij)=0.1
- 9. The turbulent momentum factor: 0.0
- 10. The traverse momentum parameter (S/L)=0.5
- 11. The number of axial nodes: 40
- 12. The allowable fractional error in flow convergence: 0.002
- 13. Interchannel energy transfer due to turbulent interchange and flow scattering is described by an inverse Peclet number. This applies to both single and two-phase conditions.

- 14. Thermal conduction in the coolant is neglected.
- 15. Homogenous model was used for two-phase flow.
- 16. Uniform mass velocity was used as the inlet flow option.
- 17. Variable axial nodes used to set node just below each grid for non-uniform tests.

TABLE 4-2

CHF TEST STATISTICS FOR ABB-TV CORRELATION DATABASE

Test No.	Bundle Array	Rod Diam. ~ in.	Heated Length ~ in.	Grid Spacing ~ in.	Guide Tube	Axial Shape	N	ABB-NV M/P Mean, μ	M/P s	
								Г		-
91 C	14x14	0.440	136.7	18.86	No	Uniform	73			
92 C	14x14	0.440	136.7	18.86	Yes	Uniform	79			
93 C	14x14	0.440	136.7	18.86	Yes	1.47 Cosine	82			
								L		
	ALL						234	1.0002	0.0486	

Primary Variable Range for Correlation Database, Minimum of Five Points

Pres	ssure	GL, Local m	ass Velocity	XL, Local	Quality
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
]	1	1	1]

Notes:

N - Number of Data Points

s - Standard Deviation of M/P

TABLE 4-3

CHF TEST STATISTICS FOR ABB-TV VALIDATION DATABASE

Test No.	Bundle Array	Rod Diam. ~ in.	Heated Length ~ in.	Grid Spacing ~ in.	Guide Tube	Axial Shape	N	ABB-NV M/P Mean, μ	M/P s	
91 V	14x14	0.440	136.7	18.86	No	Uniform	20	-		7
92 V 93 V	14x14 14x14	0.440 0.440	136.7 136.7	18.86 18.86	Yes Yes	Uniform 1.47 Cosine	22 20			
	ALL						62	0.9974	0.0477	_

Primary Variable Range for Correlation Database, Minimum of Three Points

Pres	sure	GL, Lo	cal mass Velocity	XL, Loca	Quality
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
]	1	1	1	1

Notes:

N - Number of Data Points

s - Standard Deviation of M/P

5.0 Optimization of Tong F_C Shape Factor for Non-uniform Axial Power Shapes

The optimization of the Tong shape factor, F_C , for non-uniform axial power shapes was performed with the combined ABB non-uniform test data from the ABB-NV correlation database, Appendix A, and the ABB-TV correlation database, Appendix C. The basic approach was to preserve the Tong form for F_C , Reference 10, and to re-fit the constants (a), (b), and (c), in the expression for the coefficient C, shown below.

$$C = (a) * (1 - XL_{crit})^{(b)} / (GL)^{(c)}$$
 ft⁻¹

The non-uniform test data from the correlation and validation databases were then evaluated to ensure the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations, combined with the modified values of F_c, conservatively covered all regions of the correlation parameter range.

5.1 Description of Non-uniform Axial Power Shape Tests

Correlation data were obtained with five test bundles with a non-uniform axial power shape, four for the ABB-NV correlation and one for the ABB-TV correlation. For the ABB-NV correlation, two test sections are representative of the ABB 14x14 fuel assembly geometry (0.440 inch O.D. heated rods and 0.580 inch rod pitch) and two test sections are representative of the ABB 16x16 fuel assembly geometry (0.382 inch O.D. heated rods and 0.506 inch rod pitch). The non-uniform correlation data for the ABB-TV correlation were obtained with a test section that is representative of the ABB 14x14 Turbo fuel assembly geometry. In addition, data from a non-uniform test were included in the validation database for the evaluation of the ABB-NV correlation and data from a special non-uniform test with a 23% power spike were included to determine the effect, if any, of the power spike on the CHF performance. In all, data from seven non-uniform axial power shape tests were examined in eight data sets during the development and evaluation of the ABB-NV and ABR-TV correlations. The seven non-uniform tests were performed with five axial power distributions, as shown in Figures 2-5 and 2-12. Summaries of the characteristics of the seven test bundles are provided in Tables 2-1 through 2-3.

5.2 Optimization of F_C Shape Factor Coefficients

The process used to determine the coefficients for the non-uniform axial shape correction factor for the ABB standard non-mixing grids (ABB-NV) and Turbo mixing grids (ABB-TV) is described below.

5.2.1 Summary of Evaluation of Non-uniform Data with CE-1 Correlation

The data from the four ABB-NV non-uniform tests in the correlation database were analyzed with CE-1 correlation and the TORC thermal hydraulic code in Reference 2 using the Tong constants for the F_c shape factor, Reference 10. The F_c shape factor is incorporated into the TORC code and the CHF was calculated with the expression:

$$q''_{CHF, NU} = q''_{CHF, U} / F_C$$

and

$$DNBR = q''_{CHF, NU} / q''_{local}$$

where:

ς"_{CHF, U} - local critical heat flux in subchannel predicted by the CE-1 correlation.

q" local - maximum local heat flux in corresponding subchannel.

F_c - Tong non-uniform heat flux factor.

F_C - Shape Factor, defined as:

$$F_{C} = \frac{C}{q''_{CHF, NU} * (1 - e^{-C / crit})} \int_{0}^{l_{crit}} q''_{(z)} e^{-C / (crit - z)} dz$$

The Tong empirically determined coefficient, C, is evaluated with the expression:

$$C = 1.8 * (1 - XL_{crit})^{4.31} / (GL)^{0.478} ft^{-1}$$

where:

q"CHF, NU - non-uniform heat flux at CHF location lcrit, MBtu/hr-ft2

q"(z) - local heat flux versus axial length, MBtu/hr-ft²

lcrit - distance from inlet to CHF location, ft

z - axial length, ft

XL_{crit} - equilibrium quality at CHF locations

GL - mass velocity, Mlbm/hr-ft²

The mean of the M/P CHF ratio following this approach ranged from 1.119 to 1.287, as shown on page 5-4 of Reference 2. The predicted CHF values used in Reference 2 were based on the local conditions at the location of the MDNBR for a channel adjacent to the rod with the primary CHF indication. A summary of the staff evaluation of the non-uniform data with the CE-1 data, provided in Reference 2, states the following:

Although CE-1 correlation predicts the measured CHF for uniform axial heat flux, it underpredicts the CHF for non-uniform axial heat flux distribution when it is combined with the F factor.

Study at Georgia Institute of Technology concluded that although the F factor could possibly be optimized, it is not the only source of error, there was bias from another source.

Since the CE-1 correlation combined with the F factor underpredicts CHF for non-uniform shapes, the MDNBR limits applicable to uniform shapes is applicable to non-uniform shapes.

5.2.2 Evaluation of Non-uniform Data with F_C Shape Factor Varied

The need for a non-uniform axial shape factor for the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations was re-examined using the non-uniform database for the non-mixing grids and the non-uniform test with the Turbo mixing grids. Initially, the data from the five test sections in the correlation databases were reduced with the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations with [

] The data were reduced in a manner similar to the procedure described in

Reference 2 with the coefficient C in the expression for F_C calculated with the empirical constants from Reference 10. The results, given in Table 5-1 and Figure 5-1, are very similar to the results obtained with the CE-1 correlation, reported in Reference 2.

The TORC code was run with the F_C shape factor [] This process was [

] Since the results had little variation, only the final results are presented here. The TORC calculation for each data set used the observed values of pressure, inlet temperature, bundle average mass velocity and bundle average heat flux at CHF, as given in Appendices A and C. A TORC input deck was created for each data set in the database based on the axial and radial geometry and axial power shapes. A summary of additional input specifications used for the TORC calculation is given in Tables 3-1 and 4-1. [

]. All points outside the parameter limits of the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations were excluded. The results for the eight data sets are given in Table 5-2 and Figure 5-2.

The mean of the ratio of measured to predicted CHF for all of the non-uniform data, for F_c [] and the standard deviation is []. Based upon individual tests, the mean ranged from [] and the standard deviation ranged from []. The results from all ABB non-uniform tests were improved []. To examine trends in the data with F_c set to [], plots of the M/P CHF ratio were generated as a function of mass velocity and quality, the two terms in the expression for the coefficient C. While no trend was apparent in the plot as a function of quality, there was an observed trend in the plot of the M/P CHF ratio as a function of local mass velocity, Figure 5-3. The plot indicated the average M/P CHF ratio would [

] A plot of [], as a function of quality, Figure 5-4, shows a trend in that data, indicating a [] An examination of all data sets indicate the trend, or slope, in the data is similar for all tests and all axial power shapes although the average M/P CHF ratio is [] This is not surprising since these tests had [], Table 5-2.

If these tests are removed, the mean value of the M/P CHF ratio [

] to adequately cover this region.

5.2.3 Optimization of Constants in Coefficient C

Based upon the evaluation of the non-uniform data [

], it was concluded that the expression for F_C should be optimized using the ABB non-uniform data. The basic approach was to preserve the Tong form for F_C and to re-fit the constants (a), (b), and (c), in the expression for the coefficient C, shown below. The constants were re-fit with the non-uniform data from the five correlation data sets, so the validation data would be independent of the process.

$$C = (a) * (1 - XL_{crit})^{(b)} / (GL)^{(c)} ft^{-1}$$

The optimum set of constants was determined using an iterative process similar to the process used to evaluate the non-uniform data for F_c [

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The data for the five test sections in the correlation databases were evaluated using the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations with coefficients from the uniform tests only. Following the determination of the constants (a), (b) and (c), the final correlation coefficients were determined, as described in Sections 3 and 4. The evaluation process with the TORC code was then repeated to confirm these constants for the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations with the final coefficients.

Based upon this procedure, the optimum set of constants for the coefficient C for the ABB non-uniform data are:

$$C = [] * (1 - XL_{crit})^{1}$$
 1/ (GL)¹ ft⁻¹.

5.3 Data Evaluation and Statistics

The data from all eight non-uniform data sets were evaluated with the TORC thermal hydraulic code using the Tong F_c shape factor with the optimized constants for the coefficient C. The F_c shape factor is incorporated into the TORC code and the CHF was calculated with the expression:

$$q''_{CHF, NU} = q''_{CHF, U} / F_C$$

and DNBR = $q''_{CHF, NU} / q''_{local}$

where: q"_{CHF, U} - local critical heat flux in channel predicted by the ABB-NV or ABB-TV correlation.

q"local - local heat flux in corresponding channel.

F_c - Re-fit Tong non-uniform heat flux factor (F factor)

F_C - Shape Factor, is still defined as:

$$F_{C} = \frac{C}{q''_{CHF, NU} * (1 - e^{-C / lcrit})} \int_{0}^{I_{crit}} q''_{(z)} e^{-C / lcrit - z)} dz$$

The coefficient C is evaluated with the ABB empirical constants in the expression:

$$C = [] * (1 - XL_{crit})^{[]} / (GL)^{[]} ft^{-1}.$$

The results for all eight data sets of ABB non-uniform data are shown in Table 5-3 and Figure 5-5.

A plot of the M/P CHF ratio as a function of local mass velocity with $F_{\rm C}$ calculated with the ABB empirical constants for the coefficient C is shown in Figure 5-6. [

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Based upon the evaluation performed with all ABB non-uniform data, it is concluded the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations, combined with the modified constants for the coefficient C, adequately cover all regions of the correlation parameter range.

TABLE 5-1

SUMMARY OF ABB-NV AND ABB-TV CORRELATION PREDICTIONS FOR NON-UNIFORM AXIAL POWER CHF CORRELATION DATA

Fc Shape Factor Determined From Tong Empirical Expression for Coefficient C in Reference 10

Test Section	Test Section Grid Design	Axial Power Shape Data Mean, u	No. of Data	M/P Mean, II	M/P	GL Min	GL	XL	XL
									VIII
Test 58	14x14 NV	1.68 Top Peak	54						
Test 59	16x16 NV	1.46 Cosine	70						
Test 60	14x14 NV	1.68 Bottom Peak	64						
Test 66	16x16 NV	1.47 Top Peak	99						
Test 93C	14x14 TV	1.47 Cosine	18						
ALL			335						

s - Standard Deviation of M/P CHF Ratio

SUMMARY OF ABB-NV AND ABB-TV CORRELATION PREDICTIONS FOR NON-UNIFORM AXIAL POWER CHF DATA

Fc Shape Factor

SERVICE AND PERSONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER,	Test Section Grid Design	Axial Power Shape	No. of Data	M/P Mean, µ	M/P s	Min.	GL Max.	XL	XL
Test 58	14x14 NV	1.68 Top Peak	57						
Test 59	16x16 NV	1.46 Cosine	73						
Test 60	14x14 NV	1.68 Bottom Peak	69						
Test 66	16x16 NV	1.47 Top Peak	89						
Test 93C	14x14 TV	1.47 Cosine	82						
Test 69 V	14x14 NV	1.68 Top Peak	48						
Test 93 V	14x14 TV	1.47 Cosine	17						
Test 64	16x16 NV	1.46 Cosine with 23% Power Spike	70						
ALL			483						

s - Standard Deviation of M/P CHF Ratio

TABLE 5-3

SUMMARY OF ABB-NV AND ABB-TV CORRELATION PREDICTIONS FOR NON-UNIFORM AXIAL POWER CHF DATA

F_c Shape Factor Determined From ABB Empirical Expression for Coefficient C

est Section	Test Section Grid Design	Axial Power Shape	No. of Data	Mean II	M/P	GL Min	GL	XL	XL
				4 6			May.	TALLIE.	IVIdA.
	;								Γ
Test 58	14x14 NV	1.68 Top Peak	57						
Test 59	16x16 NV	1.46 Cosine	73						
Test 60	14x14 NV	1.68 Bottom Peak	19						
Test 66	16x16 NV	1.47 Top Peak	19	MARKET STATEMENT AND					
Test 93C	14x14 TV	1.47 Cosine	82						
Test 69 V	14x14 NV	1.68 Top Peak	48						
Test 93 V	14x14 TV	1.47 Cosine	17	-					
Test 64	16x16 NV	1.46 Cosine with 23% Power Spike	70						
ALL			481						

s - Standard Deviation of M/P CHF Ratio

MEASURED AND PREDICTED CRITICAL HEAT FLUXES FOR THE ABB NON-UNIFORM DATA AND ABB-NV OR ABB-TV CORRELATION

F_C Determined with Tong Empirical Constants for Coefficient C

MEASURED AND PREDICTED CRITICAL HEAT FLUXES FOR THE ABB CORRELATION NON-UNIFORM DATA AND ABB-NV OR ABB-TV CORRELATION

F_c[]

VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH MASS VELOCITY

VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH LOCAL QUALITY, [

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Э	*	-	4

MEASURED AND PREDICTED CRITICAL HEAT FLUXES FOR THE ABB NON-UNIFORM DATA AND ABB-NV OR ABB-TV CORRELATION

F_C Determined with ABB Empirical Constants for Coefficient C

VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH MASS VELOCITY

Fc Determined with ABB Empirical Constants for Coefficient C

VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH LOCAL QUALITY

F_c Determined with ABB Empirical Constants for Coefficient C

6.0 Statistical Evaluation

The mean and standard deviation for the ratio of measured to ABB-NV predicted CHF are shown in Table 3-2 for the correlation database and the individual test sections and Table 3-3 for the validation database and individual test sections. Similarly, the mean and standard deviation for the ratio of measured to ABB-TV predicted CHF are given in Table 4-2 for the correlation database and individual test sections and Table 4-3 for the validation database and individual test sections. A statistical evaluation is performed with the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations for each test section, bundle array, the correlation database, the validation database and the combined correlation and validation database to determine the one-sided 95/95 DNBR limit applicable to each correlation. As stated in Section 3, [

Per the procedure given in Chapter 17 of Reference 12, a more rigorous test than the often-used Chauvenet's Criterion, Reference 13. Tests for normality at the 95% confidence level were performed on the above data sets to determine the proper statistical methods to be used for the data. The W and D' tests, Reference 14, were used to evaluate normality. The W test is applied to tests with less than 50 test points and the D' test is applied to all other test groups.

Statistical tests were performed to determine if all or selected data groups belong to the same population, in order to be combined for the evaluation of the 95/95 DNBR tolerance limit. For normally distributed groups, homogeneity of variance was examined using Bartlett's test and homogeneity of the means was examined with the t-test or One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) F-test. The t-test was applied to test for equality of means for two groups and the F-test was applied to multiple groups. For groups that did not pass the normality test, the Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance by Ranks test is used to test the null hypotheses that the medians, or averages, of the tests or groups are the same. Since the groups that failed the D' normality test, passed other normality tests, such as the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the Bartlett and F-tests were initially applied to check for poolability of these groups. Data that did not pass any of these tests were not combined. Since it is proper to utilize all data in the evaluation of the correlation, the one-sided 95/95 are calculated for the combined correlation and validation database, if the data are poolable or for each subset of data if not all of the data are poolable. For normally distributed groups, Owen's one-sided tolerance limit factor, Reference 11, is used to compute the 95/95 DNBR limit. For groups that are not normally distributed, a

distribution-free or nonparametric limit, from Chapter 2 of Reference 12, is established. To cover all regions with the 95/95 limit, the most conservative limit for any subset is applied to the entire set of data.

Scatter plots were then generated for each of the variables in the correlation to examine the correlation for trends or regions of non-conservatism. The measured to correlation predicted CHF ratio is plotted as a function of pressure, local mass velocity, local quality, heated hydraulic diarneter, distance from bottom of adjacent upstream grid, and heated length from BOHL to location of CHF. The 95/95 DNBR limit is also shown on these plots to show the number of test points that fall below the limit and the location of those points. The total number of test points that fall below the limit are also identified.

6.1 Statistical Tests

6.1.1 Treatment of Outliers

Each database is examined for outliers by the following method:

The probability of rejecting an observation when all data belong to the same group, α , was selected to be 0.05. The term $\alpha' = 1 - (1-\alpha)^{1/n}$ is computed. The value of $(1 - \alpha'/2)$ is the normal cumulative distribution value, P, and the value of $z_{1-\alpha'/2}$ is calculated or taken from cumulative normal distribution tables. For a mean value of m, the values of a and b are computed where:

$$a = m - \sigma * z_{1-\alpha'/2}$$

 $b = m + \sigma * z_{1-\alpha'/2}$

Any observation that does not lie in the interval a to b is rejected. The method does assume a normal distribution and the values of μ , mean of the data, and s, standard deviation of the data, are reasonable estimates of m and σ . Therefore, care must be taken to ensure the elimination of outliers is justifiable. As stated in Sections 3 and 4, [

] the standard deviation

away from the mean.

6.1.2 Normality Tests

The W and D' tests, Reference 14, were used to evaluate the assumption of a normal distribution For individual tests with less than 50 test points, the W test is applied. The test statistic W is computed as:

$$W = b^2/S^2$$

where:

$$S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2$$

$$b = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_{n-i+1} (x_{n-i+1} - x_i) x_i \text{ in ascending order}$$

$$a_i \text{ from Table 1. Reference 14}$$

k = n/2 if n is even and k = (n-1)/2 if n is odd.

The value of W is compared with percentage points of the distribution of W for the P value set to 0.05 from Table 2 of Reference 14. Small values of W indicate non-normality. For combined tests or individual tests with $n \ge 50$, the D' normality test is applied. The test statistic D' is computed as:

$$D' = T/S$$

where:

$$S = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2 \right]^{0.5}$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{i - (n+1)/2\} x_i \quad x_i \text{ in ascending order}$$

The calculated value of D' is compared with the percentage points of the distribution of D' from Table 5 of Reference 14. The D' test indicates non-normality if the calculated value of D' falls outside of the range established from Table 5 for P value set to 0.025 and 0.975. These tests were selected since they are considered to be more rigorous compared to other normality tests, such as the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

6.1.3 Statistical Tests for Comparison of Data Groups

Statistical tests were performed to determine whether data groups could be considered to come from one population. The Bartlett test for homogeneity of variances and the t-test, for 2 groups, or the F-test, for multiple groups are applied to determine if data groups can be combined. For the groups that pass the analysis of variance tests, the normality tests are applied to check the assumption of normality. If the combined group pass the normality test, Owen's one-sided tolerance limit factor, Reference 11, is used to compute the 95/95 DNBR limit. If the data in the combined group fail the normality test, the Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance by Ranks test is used to check the null hypotheses that the medians, or averages, of the tests or groups are the same. If the combined group fails the normality test, a distribution-free one-sided 95/95 limit is determined, Chapter 2 of Reference 12. A brief description of the comparison tests is given below:

6.1.3.1 Homogeneity of Variances

One of the most used tests for examining the homogeneity of a set of variances is Bartlett's test (Reference 15). Bartlett showed that for a set of variances estimated from K independent samples from normal distributions having a common variance σ^2 , a quantity M/C would have a distribution satisfactorily approximated by the χ^2 distribution. Specifically:

$$M = N \ln \{ N^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^{K} v_t s_t^2 \} - \sum_{t=1}^{K} v_t \ln s_t^2$$

$$C = 1 + \frac{1}{3(K-1)} \left\{ \sum_{t=1}^{K} \frac{1}{v_t} - \frac{1}{N} \right\}, \text{ where}$$

 s^2 , is an estimate of variance for test section t based on degrees of freedom ν_t , K is the number of test sections,

$$N = \sum_{t=1}^{K} v_t ,$$

and the quantity M/C is distributed approximately as χ^2 with K-1 degrees of freedom.

6.1.3.2 Test for Equality of Means for Two Data Groups - Unpaired t-Test

When data from two groups passed the test for homogeneity of variances, the t-Test was employed to test the hypothesis that $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0.0$ or that $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ where μ_1 is the mean from data group 1 and μ_2 is the mean from data group 2. From Reference 16, the test statistic t is calculated with the expression:

$$t = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{s_o (1/n1 + 1/n2)^{0.5}}$$

where
$$s_o^2 = \frac{\sum\limits_{j=1}^{n1} (x_{1j} - \mu_1)^2 + \sum\limits_{j=1}^{n2} (x_{2j} - \mu_2)^2}{n1 + n2 - 2}$$
 is a "pooled" estimate

The computed value of t is compared with the value t $_{\alpha/2, \, n1+n2-2}$ in a table of percentiles of the t distribution for α set to 0.05. The hypothesis that $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ is rejected if the computed value of t is larger then the value of t $_{\alpha/2, \, n1+n2-2}$.

6.1.3.3 Test for Equality of Means for Multiple Data Groups - ANOVA F-Test

An analysis of variance test was performed to test the equality of means and determine whether the data from multiple tests or groups could be pooled. One of the usual techniques for examining the equality of means determined in an experimental study is a particular form of the F-test. In this technique, two mean squares are found, call them S_1 , the between test section mean square and S_2 , the within test section mean square. If K is the number of test sections, n_1 the number of data for test section t and N is the total number of data,

$$S_1 = \frac{\sum\limits_{t=1}^{K} n_t (\overline{X}_t - \overline{\overline{X}})^2}{K-1}$$
, and

$$S_{2} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{K} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n_{t}} (X_{ti} - \overline{X}_{t})^{2} \right\}}{N - K}$$

In these expressions X_n is an individual datum for test section t, X_t is the mean value of X for test section t, and \overline{X} is the grand mean for all data. Under the hypotheses of normality, homogeneity of variance and equality of means, S_1 and S_2 are independent estimates of the variance, σ^2 , due to random deviation from the true grand mean. Therefore the ratio:

$$F = S_1 / S_2$$
 should follow the F distribution with degrees of freedom, $v_1 = K-1$ and $v_2 = N-K$.

The calculated value of F is compared with the value of $F_{1-\alpha}(v_1, v_2)$ for α set to 0.05. Should the test section means not be equal, S_1 will contain additional components of variance. Therefore, large values of F require the rejection of the hypothesis of equality among the means of the tests or groups.

6.1.3.4 Distribution Free Comparison of Average Performance

For comparison of tests or multiple groups that failed the Bartlett test for equal variance or the D' test for normality, the Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance by Ranks test, References 12 and 17 is used. The level of significance of the test, α , is selected to be 0.05. The $\chi^2_{1-\alpha}$ value for K-1 = degrees of freedom is taken from a Table of the percentiles of the χ^2 distribution. The 'ta from all tests or groups are ranked from lowest to highest. The H statistic is then calculated with the equation:

$$H = \frac{12}{N(N+1)} * \sum_{i=1}^{K} \frac{R_i^2}{n_i} - 3*(N+1)$$

where R_i is the sum of the ranks for the ith test, n_i is the number of points in test i and N is the total number of points. If $H > \chi^2_{1-\alpha}$, one rejects the hypothesis that the averages are the same.

6 1.4 One-sided 95/95 DNBR Limit

data from the correlation and validation databases should be considered in the establishment of the one-sided 95/95 DNBR tolerance limit. Therefore, the comparison tests are performed on the combined data sets prior to the determination of the 95/95 DNBR limit. If not all of the data passed the analysis of variance tests, the data were grouped into subsets or classes of tests and the 95/95 DNBR limit was established for each class. The computed 95/95 DNBR limit for the class of data provides 95% probability at the 95% confidence level that a rod in that class having that DNBR will not experience CHF. The most conservative limit determined for any class is then applied to the entire correlation data set. For normally distributed groups, Owen's one-sided tolerance limit factor, Reference 11, is used to compute the 95/95 DNBR limit For groups that are not normally distributed, a distribution-free or nonparametric limit, from Chapter 2 of Reference 12, is established.

6.1.4.1 Normally Distributed 95/95 DNBR Limit

The mean and standard deviation of the ratio of measured to ABB-NV or ABB-TV predicted CHF are computed for each data group or class of data that pass the comparison tests and D' normality test. This group can include all data from the correlation database and validation database or a subset of that data. A 95/95 DNBR limit is evaluated for each group based on the following formulas:

$$DNBR_{95/95} = \frac{1}{\overline{X} - KS}$$

$$K = \frac{1.645 + 1.645[1 - (1 - \frac{2.706}{2(N-1)}) \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{N})]\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{2.706}{2(N-1)}}$$

where: \overline{X} = mean of ratio of measured to predicted CHF

S = standard deviation of measured to predicted CHF

K = 95/95 confidence multiplier (Expression given in Ref. 16, Practically equivalent to

Owen's tables in Ref. 11)

N = number of data points

6.1.4.2 Distribution Free 95/95 Limit

For data groups that do not pass the D' normality test, a distribution free one-sided 95/95 limit is established. Table A-31 of Reference 12 gives the largest value of m such that one can assert with 95% confidence that 95% of the population lies above the mth smallest value of X_i where X_i is an individual test run value of the ratio of measured to ABB-NV or ABB-TV predicted CHF in the non-normally distributed group.

As stated earlier, if all of the data in the combined correlation and validation database could not be pooled, the most conservative 95/95 limit for any subset of that data is the specified limit for the correlation. As a check on the limit, the total number of test points that fall below the limit are also identified.

6.1.5 Graphical Verification

After the determination of the 95/95 DNBR limit for the correlation, scatter plots are then generated for each of the variables in the correlation to examine the correlation for trends or regions of non-conservatism. The M/P CHF ratio is plotted as a function of pressure, local mass velocity, local quality, heated hydraulic diameter, distance from bottom of adjacent upstream grid, and heated length from BOHL to location of CHF. The DNBR limit is also shown on these plots to show the number of test points that fall below the limit and the location of those points.

6.2 ABB-NV Correlation Statistical Evaluation and 95/95 DNBR Limit

The W and D' normality tests and comparison tests were performed to determine if the ABB-NV correlation and validation data were random samples from one or more populations and whether the data from individual tests and the combination of tests were normally distributed. As stated in Section 6.1, parametric comparison tests were performed to determine if data from the different test sections were poolable, then normality tests were performed on the pooled data. If the pooled data failed the normality test, nonparametric tests were performed to check the hypothesis that the averages for the pooled tests are the same. The data were examined in the following order:

] The mean and standard deviation for the ratio of measured to ABB-NV predicted CHF are shown in Table 3-2 for the correlation database and Table 3-3 for the validation database. The correlation database has 528 points and the validation database has 187 points or 26% of the total points within the range of applicability. The Bartlett test and t-Test was applied to the data in the correlation database and validation database to verify that these data came from the same population(s). [

] The results from the tests are summarized in Table 6.2-1.

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2.) The second comparison made on the data was performed to examine if there is a bias in the correlation for bundle array. [

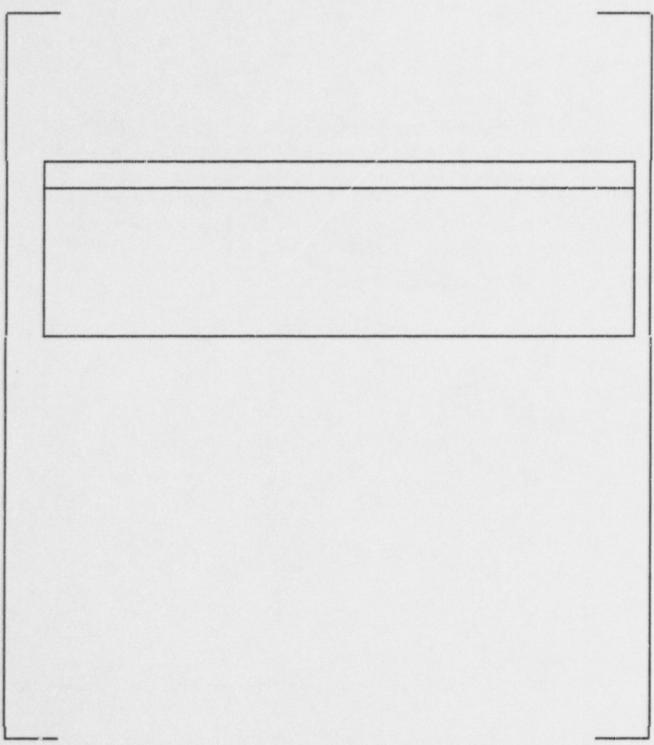
] These results of the comparison tests are summarized in Table

6.2-1. [

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3.) Since no bias is observed between the correlation database and verification database or due to bundle array geometry, a multiple data analysis was performed on all of the test section data, [] The results of the parametric comparison tests are given in Table 6.2-2. Based upon these results, it is concluded that not all test sections have the same variance or mean, although the data barely failed the Bartlett test. This is not a surprising result for a large, 14 test sections, and diverse database with a small standard deviation. [

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A typical distribution for the combined data is illustrated in Figures 6.2-1 and 6.2-2. Figure 6.2-1 presents a histogram of the combined correlation and validation data with the normal distribution for the data mean and standard deviation. Figure 6.2-2 is the probability plot of the data

compared to the line representing the area of the gaussian distribution. [

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5.) [

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The DNBR limit of 1.13 for the most non-conservative data is applicable for the entire database. A plot of the measured CHF versus the ABB-NV predicted CHF for all the test data is given in Figure 6.2-3, along with the DNBR limit curve. The DNBR limit of 1.13 is equivalent to a value of 0.885 for the M/P CHF ratio. It is noted that for the entire database, eighteen test points, or 2.5% of the data fall below the M/P_{95/95} limit of 0.885. [

].

The data are then examined graphically in order to check for any deviation as a function of the correlation variables. The plots of the M/P CHF ratio as a function of pressure, local mass velocity, local quality, heated hydraulic diameter, distance from bottom of adjacent upstream grid, DG, and heated length from BOHL to location of CHF, HL, are shown in Figures 6.2-4 through 6.2-9. The DNBR limit is also shown on these plots to show the number of test points that fall below the limit and the location of those points. For information, the correlation, or source, data and validation data are identified in the plots even though the data were combined in the determination of the one-sided DNBR limit. There are no observed adverse trends on any of the plots.

Based upon the results of the statistical tests applied to the ABB-NV database and the scatter plot analysis, the one-sided 95/95 DNBR limit is determined to be 1.13. The applicable parameter ranges for the ABB-NV correlation are given in Table 6.2-6.

TABLE 6.2-1
COMPARISON TESTS

ABB-NV CORRELATION AND VALIDATION DATABASE FUEL BUNDLE ARRAY FOR CORRELATION DATA

		Ba	ırtlett Te	st Results	- ABB-N	V Data			
Database	N	Mean	s	K	M	С	M/C	$\gamma^2.95$	Pass Test
Correlation	528	1.0045	0.0615						
Validation	187	1.0040	0.0570						
Combined	715	1.0044	0.0603	2	1.637	1.002	1.6337	3.84	Yes
14x14 C	226	1.0044	0.0604						
16x16 C	302	1.0046	0.0624						
Correlation	528	1.0045	0.0615	2	0.252	1.002	0.2515	3.84	Yes
		t-T	est Resul	ts - ABB-	NV Data				
		1-A	est Resul	is - ADD-	NV Data			Pass	
Database	N	Mean, μ	8	μ1 - μ2	s_0	t	t.975,713	Test	
Correlation	528	1.0045	0.0615						
Validation	187	1.0040	0.0570						
Combined	715	1.0044	0.0603	0.00053	0.0604	0.103	1.9600	Yes	
14x14 C	226	1.0044	0.0604				t.975,526		
16x16 C	302	1.0046	0.0624				15.2,020		
Correlation	528	1.0045	0.0615	0.00015	0.0616	0.028	1.9600	Yes	
	Krusk	al-Wallis V	ariance I	By Ranks	Test Resu	lts - AB	B-NV		
Database	N	Mean, μ	5	K	Н	γ ² .95	Test		
Correlation	528	1.0045	0.0615						
Validation	187	1.0040	0.0570						
Combined	715	1.0044	0.0603	2	0.00822	3.84	Yes		
14x14 C	226	1.0044	0.0604						
16x16 C	302	1.0046	0.0624						
Correlation	528	1.0045	0.0615	2	0.0649	3.84	Yes		

TABLE 6.2-2

PARAMETRIC COMPARISON TESTS COMBINED CORRELATION AND VALIDATION DATABASE

Test No.	Bundle Array	Rod Diam. ~ in.	Heated Length ~ in.	Grid Spacing ~ in.	Guide Tube	Axial Shape	N	ABB-NV M/P Mean, μ	M/P s	
18	14x14	0.440	48	16.0	Yes	Uniform	52			400000
21	14x14	0.440	84	16.0	No	Uniform	34			
36	14x14	0.440	84	18.25	Yes	Uniform	45			
38	14x14	0.440	150	17.4	Yes	Uniform	38			
41	16x16	0.382	84	17.4	Yes	Uniform	40			
43	16x16	0.382	84	14.3	Yes	Uniform	50			
47	16x16	0.382	150	14.3	Yes	Uniform	57			
48	16x16	0.382	84	14.3	No	Uniform	55			
51	16x16	0.382	84	14.3	Yes	Uniform	49			
52	16x16	0.382	84	14.3	Yes	Uniform	49			
58	14x14	0.440	150	17.4	Yes	1.68 TP	57			
59	16x16	0.382	150	14.2	Yes	1.46 Cosine	73			
69	14x14	0.440	150	17.4	Yes	1.68 TP	48			
73	16x16	0.382	150	15.7	Yes	Yes	68			
ALL							715	1.0044	0.0603	

Bartlett Test Results - ABB-NV Data

Database	N	Mean, μ	s	К	M	С	M/C	$\gamma^2.95$	Pass Test
ALL	715	1.0044	0.0603	14	22.658	1.0074	22.4916	22.36	No

F-Test Results - ABB-NV Data

Database	n ₁	n ₂	s_1	S ₂	S ₁ / S ₂	F.95(n ₁ , n ₂)	Pass Test
ALL	13	701	0.03724	0.00302	12.3458	1.64	No

TABLE 6.2-3

ABB-NV DATABASE

Bartlett Test Results - ABB-NV Data

Database	N	Mean, μ		s	K	М	С	M/C	γ ² .95
		F-Test Re	esults - ABB	NV Data					
Database	n ₁	n ₂		s_1	S ₂	S ₁ / S ₂	F.95(n ₁ , n ₂)	Pass Test	
		t-Test Results	- ABB-NV	Data			Pass		•
Database	N	μ1 - μ2		s _O	t	t.975,132			
Krns	kol-W	allis Variance	Ry Danke Te	et Reculte -	Subcets	1.6.2			
	Mai- VV		by Kanks 10		Pass				
Database	K	Н		$\gamma^2.95$	Test				
								:	
]			1]					
]]]						

TABLE 6.2-4

W AND D' NORMALITY TESTS – ABB-NV DATA

Data	N	Mean, μ	D' Calculated	D' P=.025	D' P=.975	Pass Test	
Test 18	52	Γ					-
Test 47	57						
Test 48	55						
Test 51	50						
Test 58	57						
Test 59	73						
Test 60	67						
Test 66	67						
Test 73	68						
Test 43	50						
14x14	226						-
16x16	302						- 1
Correlation	528						
Validation	187						
All	715						
	258						
[]	399						
[]	166						
[]	134	L					
			W	W		Pass	
Data	N	Mean, μ	Calculated	P=.05		Test	
Test 21	34	Г					7
Test 36	45						
Test 38	38						
Test 41	40						-
Test 51	49						
Test 52	49						
Test 69	48	L					
l r]					
L]				
l]					
[]					

TABLE 6.2-5

DETERMINATION OF DNBR₉₅ LIMIT FOR POOLED DATA ABB-NV DATABASE

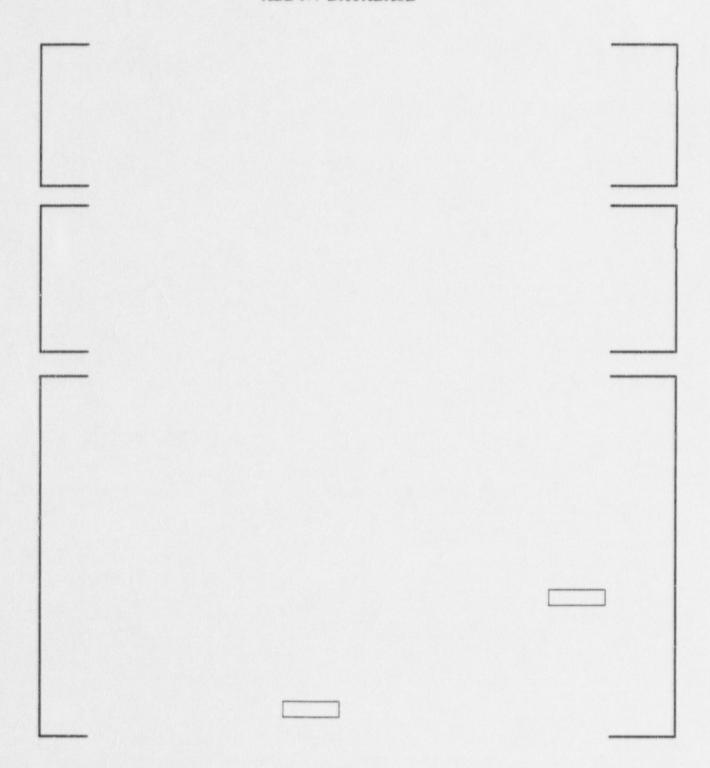
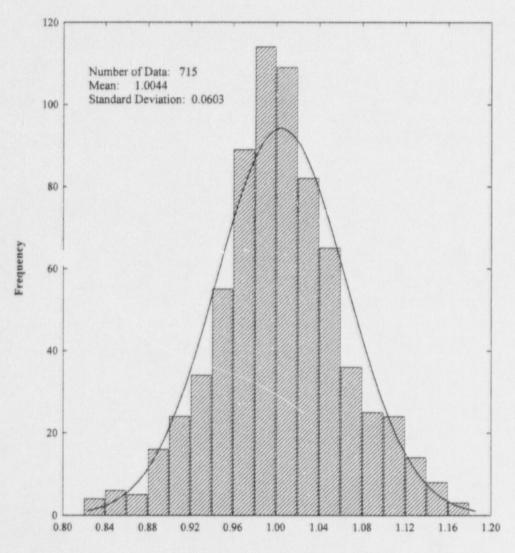


TABLE 6.2-6
PARAMETER RANGES FOR THE ABB-NV CORRELATION

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
Pressure (psia)	1750	2415
Local Coolant Quality	-0.14	0.22
Local Mass velocity (Mlbm/hr-ft ²)	0.86	3.16
Heated Hydraulic Diameter Ratio, Dhm/Dh	0.679	1.08
Heated Length, HL (inches)	48	150
Distance From Grid, DG (inches)	8	18.86

FIGURE 6.2-1

DISTRIBUTION OF M/P CHF RATIO FOR ABB-NV CORRELATION COMBINED CORRELATION AND VALIDATION DATABASE



Ratio of Measured to ABB-NV Predicted CHF

FIGURE 6.2-2

NORMAL PROBABILITY PLOT OF M/P CHF RATIO FOR ABB-NV CORRELATION COMBINED CORRELATION AND VALIDATION DATABASE

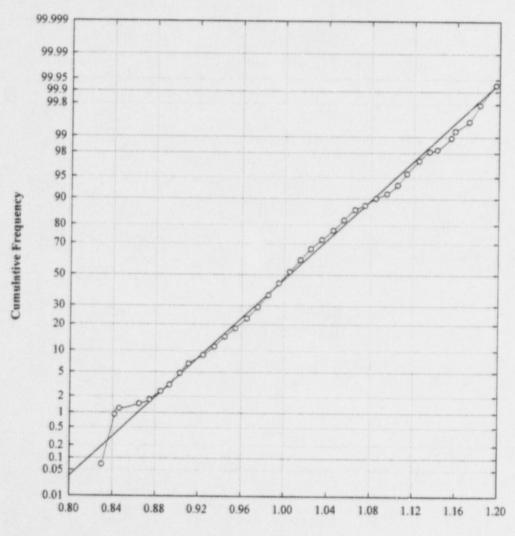


FIGURE 6.2-3

MEASURED AND PREDICTED CRITICAL HEAT FLUXES ABB-NV CORRELATION

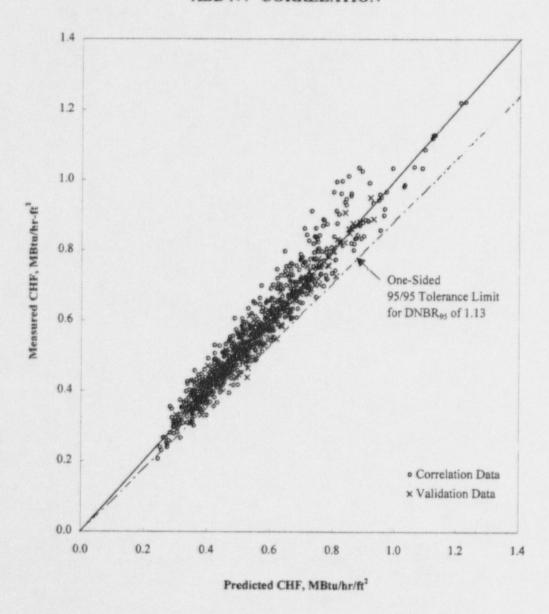
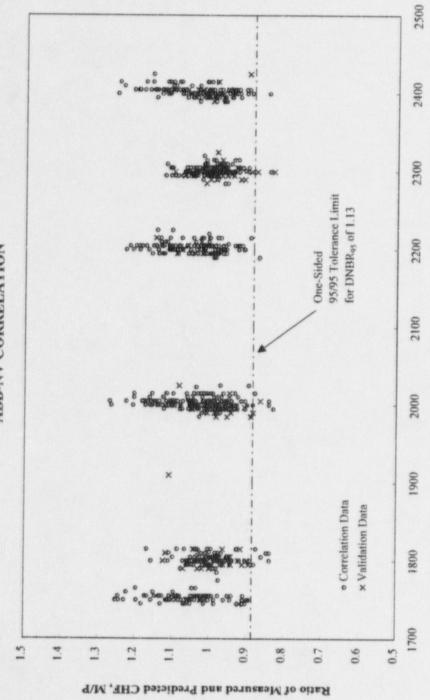


FIGURE 6.2-4

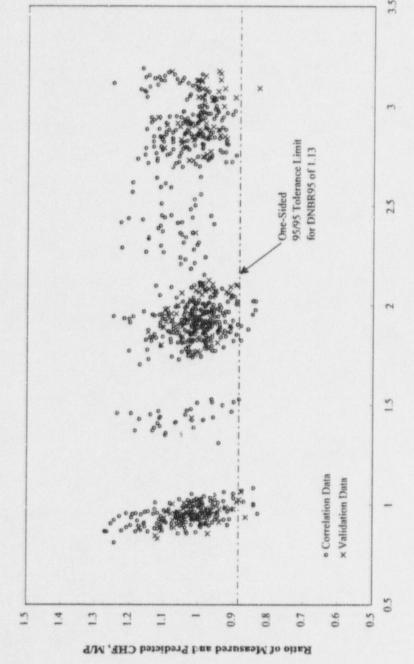
VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH PRESSURE ABB-NV CORRELATION



Pressure, psia

FIGURE 5.2-5

VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH MASS VELOCITY
ABB-NV CORRELATION



Local Mass Velocity, GL, Mlb/hr/ft2

FIGURE 6.2-6

VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH LOCAL QUALITY ABB-NV CORRELATION

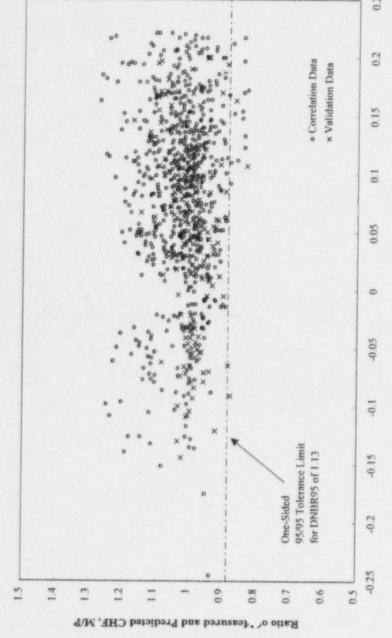
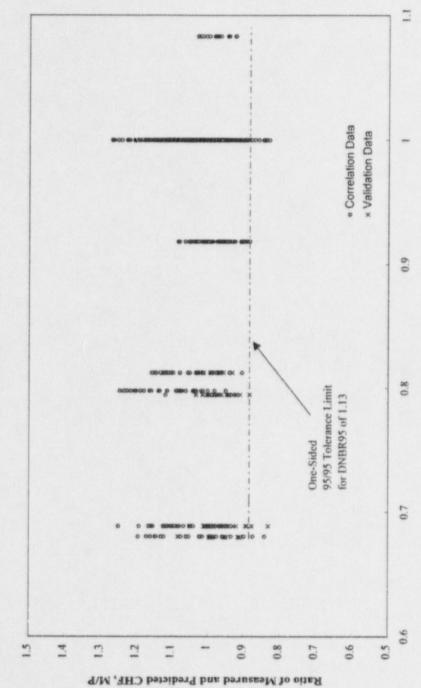


FIGURE 6.2-7

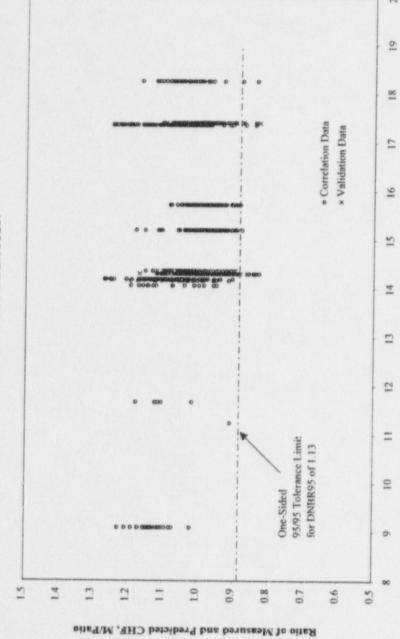
VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH HEATED HYDRAULIC DIAMETER RATIO ABB-NV CORRELATION



Heated Hydraulic Diameter Ratio, Dhm/Dh

FIGURE 6.2-8

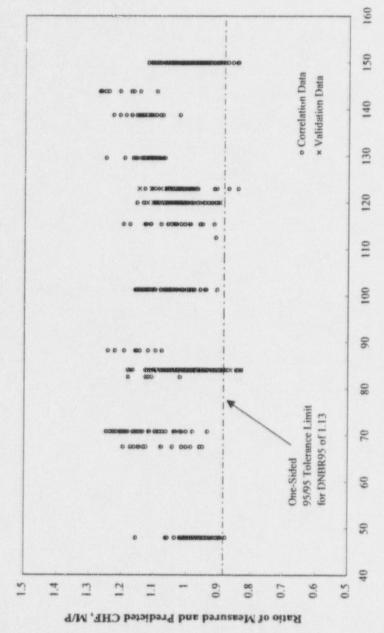
VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH DISTANCE FROM GRID ABB-NV CORRELATION



Distance From Grid, DG ~ inches

FIGURE 6.2-9

VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH HEATED LENGTH ABB-NV CORRELATION



Heated Length, HL ~ inches

6.3 ABB-TV Correlation Statistical Evaluation and 95/95 DNBR Limit

Following the methods applied to the ABB-NV data in Section 6.2, [

The mean and standard deviation for the ratio of measured to ABB-TV predicted CHF are shown in Table 4-2 for the correlation database and Table 4-3 for the validation database. The correlation database has 234 points and the validation database has 62 points or 21% of the total points within the range of applicability. The Bartlett test and t-Test were applied to the data in the correlation database and validation database to verify that these data came from the same population(s). The results from the tests are summarized in Table 6.3-1. [

1

Since no bias is observed between the correlation database and verification database, a multiple data analysis was performed on all of the test section data. The results of the comparison tests are given in Table 6.3-2. Based upon the results of the parametric tests, one would conclude that all test sections have the same variance and mean. The W and D' normality tests were then applied to the data from each test section and each set of data, as shown in Table 6.3.3. [

] Based upon the results from all tests, it is concluded all the data for the ABB-TV correlation came from the same population and the data are combined to determine the one-sided 95/95 DNBR tolerance limit.

] A typical distribution for the combined

data is illustrated in Figures 6.3-1 and 6.3-2. Figure 6.3-1 presents a histogram of the combined correlation and validation data with the normal distribution for the data mean and standard deviation. Figure 6.3-2 is a probability plot of the data compared to the line representing the area of the gaussian distribution.

1

], the 95/95 DNBR limit for the

ABB-TV correlation is set to 1.13, the value determined for the ABB-NV correlation in Section 6.2. A plot of the measured CHF versus the ABB-TV predicted CHF for all the test data is given in Figure 6.3-3, along with the DNBR limit curve. The DNBR limit of 1.13 is equivalent to a value of 0.885 for the M/P CHF ratio. It is noted that for the entire database, five test points, or 1.7% of the data fall below the M/P_{95/95} limit of 0.885.

The data are then examined graphically in order to check for any deviation as a function of the correlation variables. The plots of the M/P CHF ratio as a function of pressure, local mass velocity, local quality, heated hydraulic diameter, distance from bottom of adjacent upstream grid, and heated length from BOHL to location of CHF are shown in Figures 6.3-4 through 6.3-9. The DNBR limit is also shown on these plots to show the number of test points that fall below

the limit and the location of those points. For information, the correlation, or source, data and validation data are identified in the plots even though the data were combined based upon the results of the analysis of variance test results. There are no observed adverse trends on any of the plots.

Based voon the results of the statistical tests applied to the ABB-TV database and the scatter plot analysis, the one-sided 95/95 DNBR limit is set to be the same as the ABB-NV correlation, 1.13. The applicable parameter ranges for the ABB-TV correlation are given in Table 6.3-5.

TABLE 6.3-1 COMPARISON TESTS

ABB-TV CORRELATION AND VALIDATION DATABASE

Bartlett	Test	Results	- ABB-	TV	Data
----------	------	---------	--------	----	------

Database	N	Mean, μ	s	К	М	С	M/C	γ ² .∌5	Pass Test
Correlation Validation	234 62	1.0002 0.9974	0.0486 0.0477						
Combined	296	0.9996	0.0483	2	0.033	1.0046	0.0328	3.84	Yes

t-Test Results - ABB-TV Data

Database	N	Mean, μ	5	μ1 - μ2	s _o	t	t.975,294	Pass Test
Correlation	234	1.0002	0.0486					
Validation	62	0.9974	0.0477					
Combined	296	0.9996	0.0483	0.00272	0.0484	0.394	1.9600	Yes

Kruskal-Wallis Variance By Ranks Test Results - ABB-TV

Database	N	Меап. µ	s	K	н	$\gamma^2.95$	Pass Test
Correlation	234	1.0002	0.0486				
Validation	62	0.9974	0.0477				
Combined	296	0.9996	0.0483	2	0.298	3.84	Yes

TABLE 6.3-2

PARAMETRIC COMPARISON TESTS COMBINED CORRELATION AND VALIDATION DATABASE

Test No.	Bundle Array	Rod Diam. ~ in.	Heated Length ~ in.	Grid Spacing ~ in.	Guide Tube	Axial Shape	N	ABB-NV M/P Mean, μ	ABB-NV M/P s
91 C	14x14	0.440	136.7	18.86	No	Uniform	73	Г	
92 C	14x14	0.440	136.7	18.86	Yes	Uniform	79		
93 C	14x14	0.440	136.7	18.86	Yes	1.47 Cosine	82		
91 V	14x14	0.440	136.7	18.86	No	Uniform	20		
92 V	14x14	0.440	136.7	18.86	Yes	Uniform	22	1	
93 V	14x14	0.440	136.7	18.86	Yes	1.47 Cosine	20	L	
ALL.							296	0.9996	0.0483

Bartlett Test Results - ABB-TV Data

Database	N	Mean. μ	s	K	M	С	M/C	γ ² .95	Pass Test
ALL	296	0.9996	0.0483	5	3.8026	1.01257	3.7555	11.07	Yes

F-Test Results - ABB-TV Data

Database	n ₁	n ₂	s_1	S_2	S ₁ / S ₂	F.95(n ₁ , n ₂)	Pass Test
ALL	5	290	0.00321	0.00232	1.3837	2.21	Yes

Kruskal-Wallis Variance By Ranks Test Results - ABB-TV Data

Database	K	н	γ ² .95	Pass Test
ALL	5	6.837	11.07	Yes

TABLE 6.3-3

W AND D' NORMALITY TESTS – ABB-TV DATA

			D'	D'	D'	Pass	
Data	N	Mean, µ	Calculated	P=.025	P=.975	Test	
		_					
Test 91C	73						
Test 92 C	79						
Test 93 C	82	1					
Correlation	234	1					
Validation	62	1					
Test 91 All	93						
Test 92 All	101						
Test 93 All	102	1					
All	296	1					
		_					
			W	W		Pass	
Data	N	Moon	Calculated	P=.05		Test	
17ata	N	Mean, µ	Carculated	102		rest	
T 01	20	_					-
Test 91	20						1
Test 92	22						1
Test 93	20						
							1

TABLE 6.3-4

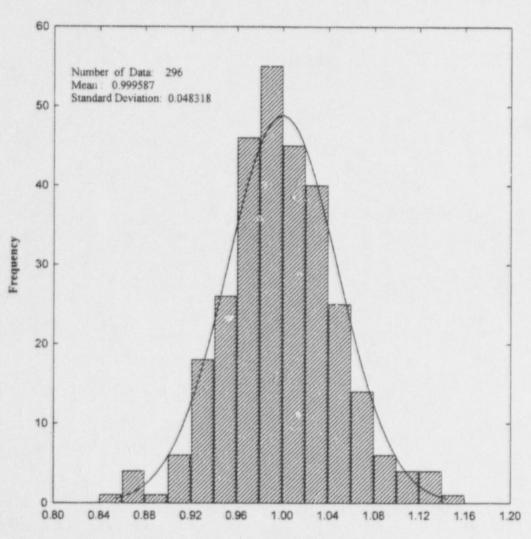
DETERMINATION OF DNBR₉₅ LIMIT FOR POOLED DATA ABB-TV DATABASE

TABLE 6.3-5
PARAMETER RANGES FOR THE ABB-TV CORRELATION

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
Pressure (psia)	1500	2415
Local Coolant Quality	-0.10	0.225
Local Mass velocity (Mlbm/hr-ft ²)	0.90	3.40
Heated Hydraulic Diameter Ratio, Dhm/Dh	0.679	1.00
Heated Length, HL (inches)	48	136.7
Distance From Grid, DG (inches)	8	18.86

FIGURE 6.3-1

DISTRIBUTION OF M/P CHF RATIO FOR ABB-TV CORRELATION COMBINED CORRELATION AND VALIDATION DATABASE



Ratio of Measured to ABB-TV Predicted CHF

FIGURE 6.3-2

NORMAL PROBABILITY PLOT OF M/P CHF RATIO FOR ABB-TV CORRELATION COMBINED CORRELATION AND VALIDATION DATABASE

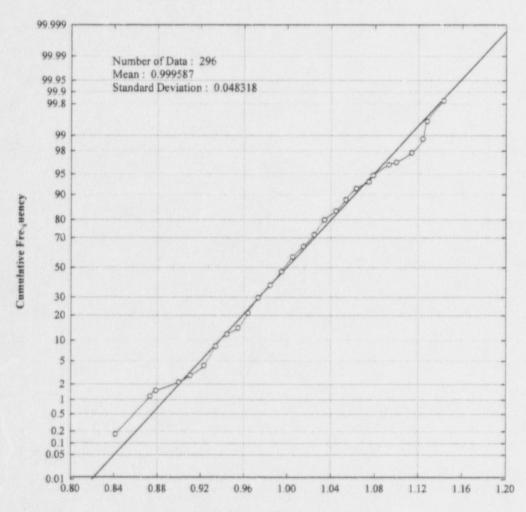


FIGURE 6.3-3

MEASURED AND PREDICTED CRITICAL HEAT FLUXES ABB-TV CORRELATION

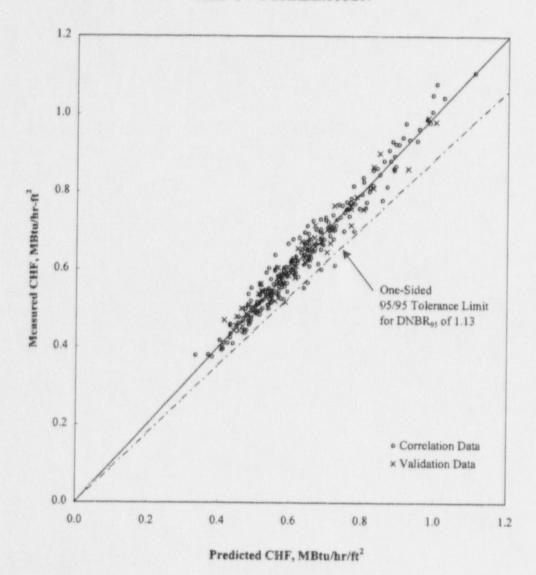


FIGURE 6.3-4

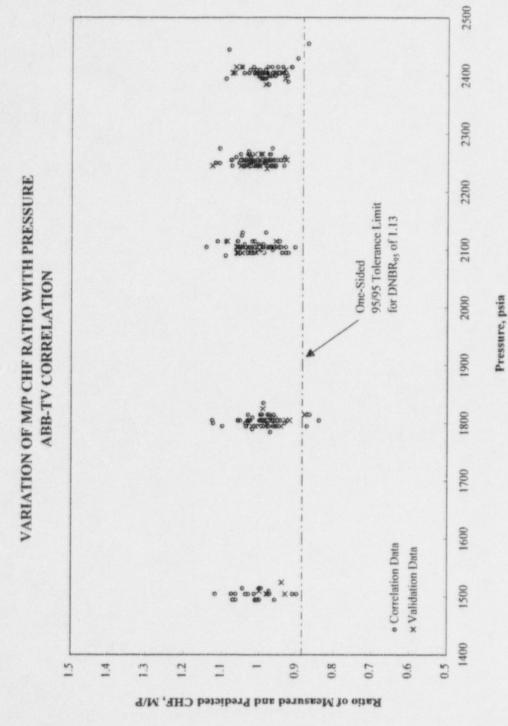
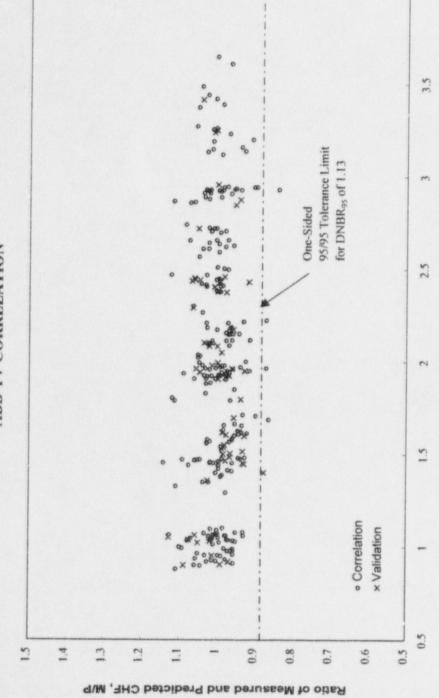


FIGURE 6.3-5

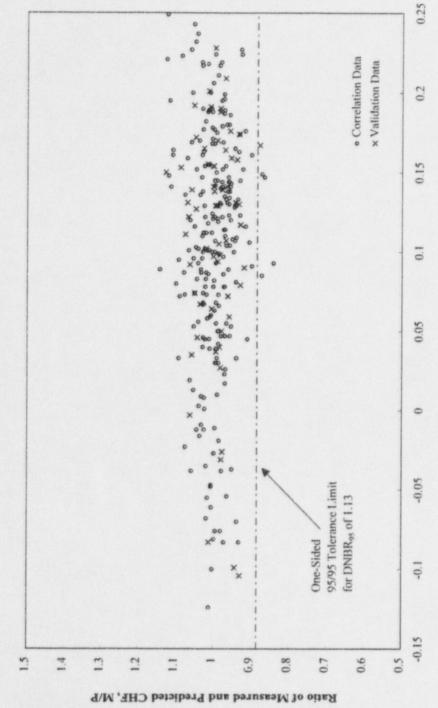




Local Mass Velocity, GL, Mlb/hr/ft2

FIGURE 6.3-6

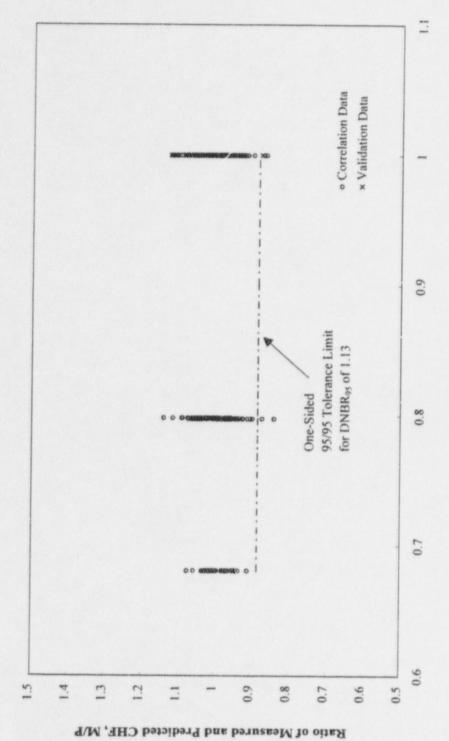
VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH LOCAL QUALITY ABB-TV CORRELATION



Local Quality, XL

FIGURE 6.3-7

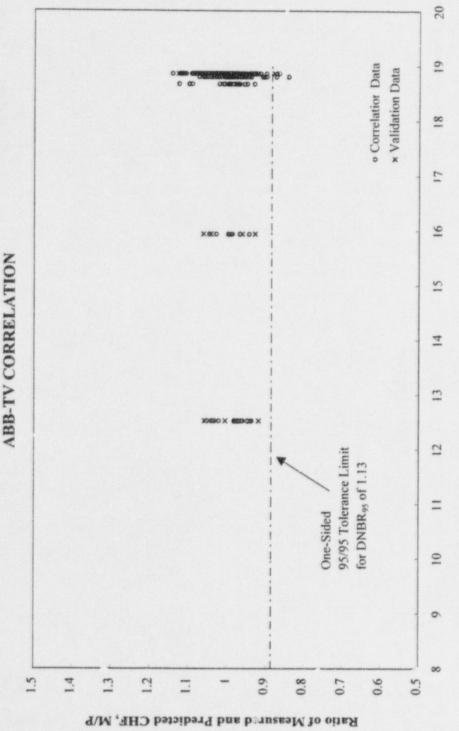
VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH HEATED HYDRAULIC DIAMETER RATIO ABB-TV CORRELATION



Heated Hydraulic Diameter Ratio, Dhm/Dh

FIGURE 6.3-8

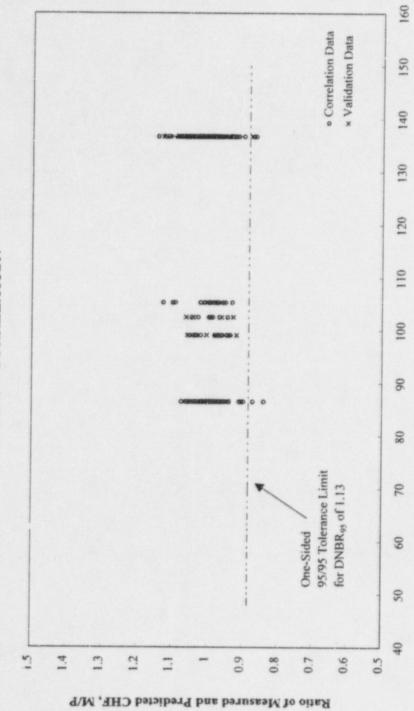
VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH DISTANCE FROM GRID



Distance From Grid, DG ~ inches

FIGURE 6.3-9

VARIATION OF M/P CHF RATIO WITH HEATED LENGTH ABB-TV CORRELATION



Hested Length, HL ~ inches

7.0 Application of Correlations in Reloads

The CE-1 CHF correlation (References 1 and 2) is included in the TORC code (References 4 and 5) and the CETOP-D code (Reference 6) for use in thermal hydraulic calculations for reload analysis. Methods for reload application using the CE-1 CHF correlation in TORC and CETOP-D are discussed in various NRC approved topical reports, including the setpoints topical (Reference 18) and the ESCU topical (Reference 19) for plants with analog protection systems, the MSCU topical for plants with digital protection systems (Reference 20), the rod bow topical reports (References 21, 22, and 23), the loss of flow topical for treatment of statistical convolution (Reference 24), and the inert rod topical (Reference 25).

The impact of using either the ABB-NV and/or the ABB-TV CHF correlations instead of the CE-1 CHF correlation in reload analysis is discussed in Section 7.1. The approach for using ABB-NV along with ABB-TV in transition cores where Turbo mixing vane fuel is implemented is discussed in Section 7.2.

7.1 Impact of ABB-YV and ABB-TV on Existing Topical Reports

A summary of the impact of the ABB-NV and ABB-TV CHF correlations on existing topical reports is given in the following Sections.

7.1.1 Application, of New CHF Correlations with TORC and CETOP-D Codes

Options to the TORC and CETOP-D codes will allow TORC and CETOP-D to use the ABB-NV and/or ABB-TV CHF correlations in DNBR calculations. The topical reports described in References 4 to 6 for the TORC and CETOP-D codes will remain valid with the application of the new CHF correlations. The approvals for the use of the CETOP-D codes, defined in Reference 6, are given in safety evaluation reports, Reference 28. The TORC code is used in reloads to perform detailed modeling of the core and the hot assembly and to determine minimum DNBR in the hot assembly. The CETOP-D code is a fast running tool, which is used in reload analysis to calculate the minimum DNBR in the hot subchannel.

While the TORC code can be applied directly in the reload analyses (Reference 18), typically the TORC code is used to benchmark the CETOP-D DNBR results so the CETOP-D code can be used in analyses for setpoints and transient evaluations over state parameter operating space. This benchmarking methodology, which is described in Reference 6, will not change due to the application of the ABB-NV and/or ABB-TV CHF correlations. [

].

7.1.2 Impact on Setpoints Report

The setpoints topical described in Reference 18 remains valid with the application of the new CHF correlations.

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[

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7.1.3 Impact on ESCU and MSCU Reports

TORC-generated system parameter uncertainties using the ABB-NV and/or ABB-TV CHF correlations will be incorporated in the overall uncertainty analysis according to the methods of References 19 (ESCU for plants with analog protection systems) or Reference 20 (MSCU for plants with digital protection systems). Reference 26 provides further detail on the SCU methodology supporting the ESCU and MSCU reports.

]

The use of the probability density function for the new CHF correlations will result in a SCU 95/95 DNBR SAFDL which is smaller compared to the SAFDL calculated using CE-1 values due to the improvement in CHF statistics for the new CHF correlations. Uncertainties associated with system parameters will be calculated using the new CHF correlations and incorporated into the overall SCU analysis according to the methods described in References 19 and 20. Initially Utilities may elect to not take credit for a calculated improvement in the SCU 95/95 DNBR SAFDL in order to simplify the reload analysis.

7.1.4 Impact on Rod Bow Reports

In the rod bow reports (References 21 to 23), the CHF statistics for the CE-1 correlation are used to convolute with the probability density function for the rod bow closure data and with the rod bow effect model based on rod bow CHF tests, to determine rod bow DNB penalty versus

burnup. The mean and variance for subset 1, defined in Section 7.1.3, which supports the 95/95 DNBR limit for the new CHF correlations will be applied instead of the CE-1 CHF statistics in the rod bow DNB penalty evaluation. The methodology defined in References 21 to 23 for evaluating the rod bow DNB penalty shall remain applicable.

]

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7.1.5 Impact on Inert Replacement Rod Report

The methodology defined in Reference 25 for using inert replacement rods as amended by the NRC safety evaluation will be applied in the same manner for the new CHF correlations. The form of the cold wall term for the new CHF correlations is the same as the CE-1 cold wall term. The addition of the special cold wall test (Test 73) to the ABB-NV database demonstrated that the cold wall term was not needed to correct the cold wall effect for subchannels with unheated replacement rods (See Section 3). However, to utilize the same methodology defined in

Reference 25, ABB will continue to conservatively apply the cold wall term for the new CHF correlations for a subchannel with an unheated replacement rod.

7.1.6 Impact on Loss of Flow Report

The Loss of Flow analysis will apply the new CHF correlations according to the same methodology defined in Reference 24. In this case, the fuel damage probability distribution at the 95% confidence level will be based on the new CHF correlations instead of CE-1. The probability of fuel damage will be based on the mean and increased variance for subset 1, defined in Section 7.1.3, which supports the 95/95 DNBR limit for the new CHF correlations.

7.1.7 HID-1 Grid Spacing DNB Penalty

In Reference 27, the NRC imposed a 0.01 penalty on the DNBR limit for ABB CE 16x16 fuel due to a difference in grid spacing between the reactor fuel (15.7 inches) and the DNB test section (14.2 inches). This penalty was applied since the CE-1 correlation did not contain a term to adjust for grid spacing effects on CHF. The new CHF correlations now include a grid term to correct for grid spacing effects therefore no DNB penalty is required, so none will be applied to the 1.13 DNBR limit for the new CHF correlations.

7.2 Application of ABB-NV and ABB-TV CHF Correlations in Transition Cores

This section will treat application of the ABB-NV CHF correlation and the ABB-TV CHF correlation in transition core situations.

7.2.1 Application of ABB-NV Cerrelation in Non-Mixing Vane Grid Transition Cores
Sections in Supplement 2-P-A of Reference 18 describe ABB CE's approach to analysis of
transition cores containing non-mixing grid fuel assemblies. These methods remain applicable
with application of the ABB-NV CHF correlation in DNBR reload analysis as described in
Section 7.1. The ABB-NV CHF correlation may be applied in DNBR reload analysis provided
the conditions for fuel assembly and grid compatibility discussed in Reference 18 are met. In
particular, it is noted that the ABB-NV CHF correlation was developed from a series of CHF
tests that included non-mixing vane grids with grid loss coefficients covering the range of grid
loss coefficients used in developing the CE-1 correlation. Furthermore, as Reference 18 shows,

TORC is acceptable for predicting the hydraulic conditions in adjacent assemblies with significantly different grids.

The application of the ABB-NV CHF correlation and codes, setpoints and uncertainty analyses, as described in Sections 7.1.1 to 7.1.3, will be the same for transition cores containing non-mixing grid fuel assemblies.

7.2.2 Application of New CHF Correlations in Transition to Turbo Fuel Cores

As Turbo fuel is introduced to reactor, transition cores will exist in which ABB Turbo mixing vane grid fuel assemblies are co-resident with ABB non-mixing vane grid fuel assemblies.

14x14 dual bundle test results, described in Section A.4 of Reference 18 Supplement 2-P, demonstrate the accurate prediction of axial flow redistribution by the TORC code. The dual bundle test model consisted of two full scale fuel assemblies of the same basic geometry but containing grids with different hydraulic characteristics located in the upper portions of the assemblies. One of the fuel assemblies is a Turbo fuel assembly, [

The other fuel assembly was an ABB non-mixing vane grid fuel assembly. Comparison of the flow split between assemblies showed good agreement between TORC predictions and measurements. It was concluded that TORC accurately predicts the flow conditions in adjacent fuel bundles that contain grids with significantly different designs and loss coefficients.

TORC is capable of accurately predicting hydraulic conditions in a transition core composed of both Turbo fuel assemblies and non-mixing vane grid fuel assemblies. Consequently, the TORC thermal hydraulic reload analysis methods as described in Section 7.1 will be used with the ABB-TV and ABB-NV CHF correlations for Turbo and non-mixing grid fuel assemblies.

1

In the transition cores where Turbo fuel is implemented, ABB and its utility partners may elect to forego crediting the DNBR margin gains associated with Turbo to simplify the reload analyses in transition cores. A margin neutral approach may be adopted in which a TORC analysis would be performed to show that improvements in CHF due to the mixing vane grids more than compensates for any decrease in predicted DNBR due to flow diversion from Turbo to adjacent non-mixing vane grid fuel assemblies. For a full core of Turbo fuel assemblies, the entire DNBR margin benefit would then be credited in the reload analysis. If the margin neutral approach is not used for the transition cores, then a detailed TORC analysis will be performed each cycle to credit the full benefit of the Turbo grids minus the transition core penalty due to flow diversion.

The application of the ABB-NV and ABB-TV CHF correlations and codes, setpoints and uncertainty analyses, as described in Sections 7.1.1 to 7.1.3, will be the same for transition cores containing Turbo and non-mixing grid fuel assemblies.

8.0 Conclusions

The following conclusions and restrictions apply for the ABB-NV and ABB-TV CHF correlations:

- Analysis of the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations and the source and validation data indicates that a minimum DNBR limit of 1.13 will provide a 95% probability with 95% confidence of not experiencing CHF on a rod showing the limiting value.
- Statistical tests support the evaluation of the 95/95 DNBR limit of the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations.
- 3. The ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations must be used in conjunction with the TORC code since the correlations were developed based on TORC and the associated TORC input specifications. The correlations may also be used in the CETOP-D code in support of reload design calculations.
- The ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations must also be used with the ABB optimized F_c shape factor to correct for non-uniform axial power shapes.
- 5. The range of applicability of the ABB-NV and ABB-TV correlations:

Parameter	ABB-NV Range	ABB-TV Range
Pressure (psia)	1750 to 2415	1500 to 2415
Local mass velocity (Mlbm/hr-ft²)	0.8 to 3.16	0.90 to 3.40
Local quality	-0.14 to 0.22	-0.10 to 0.225
Heated length, inlet to CHF location (in)	48 to 150	48 to 136.7
Grid spacing (in)	8 to 18.86	8 to 18.86
Heated hydraulic diameter ratio, Dhm/Dh	0.679 to 1.08	0.679 to 1.00

9.0 References

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28. Approval of CETOP-D Reports:

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- b.) Safety Evaluation Report, NUREG-0712 Supplement 4 for San Onofre Generating Station Units 2 and 3, Docket Nos. 50-361 and 50-362, Section 4.4.6.1.
- c.) Safety Evaluation Report Supporting Ammendment No. 26 to License No. NPF-6 for Arkansas Nuclear One Unit 2, Docket 50-368, Section 2-3.

Appendix A ABB-NV DATABASE

A detailed summary of the ABB-NV Correlation Database is shown in Table A-1 and the Validation Database is shown in Table A-2. The tables in this appendix summarize the raw data from Columbia data files, the test geometry information needed for the correlation development, and the predicted local coolant conditions taken from the TORC runs. The tabulation presented here gives the data from all CHF experiments with test sections described in Table 2-1 for which the system pressure was greater than 1740 psia and the test section average mass velocity was greater than 0.80 Mlbm/hr-ft². Repeat runs in the correlation database, identified in bold Italics, were eliminated in the correlation codes along with points outside the correlation parameter limits. Nomenclature for heading abbreviations in Appendices A and C are defined below:

TS = Test Section Number

TD = Test Section Type (UN is Uniform Shape without Guide Tube, UT is Uniform Shape with Guide Tube, NT is Non-Uniform Shape with Guide Tube)

Pr = Test Section Pressure (psia)

Tin = Test Section Inlet Temperature (°F)

Gavg = Average Test Section Mass Velocity (Mlbm/hr-ft²)

Qavg = Test Section Critical Bundle Average Heat Flux (MBtu/hr-ft²)

DROD = Primary DNB Rod Thermocouple Number

DCH = TORC Subchannel Number Where Local Coolant Conditions are Selected

GL = Local Mass Velocity in CHF Channel (Mlbm/hr-ft²)

XL = Local Quality in CHF Channel

hfg = Latent Heat of Vaporization (Btu/lbm)

CHFM = Measured CHF (MBtu/hr-ft²)

F_C = Non-uniform Shape Factor = 1.00 for Uniform Axial Power Shape Based on C_{OPT} for Non-uniform Axial Power Shape

GS = Nominal Grid Spacing (in)

HL = Heated Length to CHF Site (in)

DG = Distance from Bottom of Grid to CHF Site (in)

De = Wetted Hydraulic Diameter of CHF Channel (in)

Dh = Heated Hydraulic Diameter of CHF Channel (in)

Dhm = Heated Hydraulic Diameter of Matrix Channel (in)

TABLE A-1

ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

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TABLE A-1 Continued

ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data



TABLE A-1 Continued

ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

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TABLE A-1 Continued

ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data



TABLE A-1 Continued

ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

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TABLE A-1 Continued

ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data



TABLE A-1 Continued

ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

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ABB-NV Cerrelation Database - Primary Point Data



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ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

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ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data



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ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data



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ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

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TABLE A-1 Continued

ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data



TABLE A-1 Continued

ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data



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ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data



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ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

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ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

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TABLE A-1 Continued

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TABLE A-1 Continued

ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

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TABLE A-1 Continued

ABB-NV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

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Bold & Italic Test Runs are Repeat Points Dropped From Correlation Development

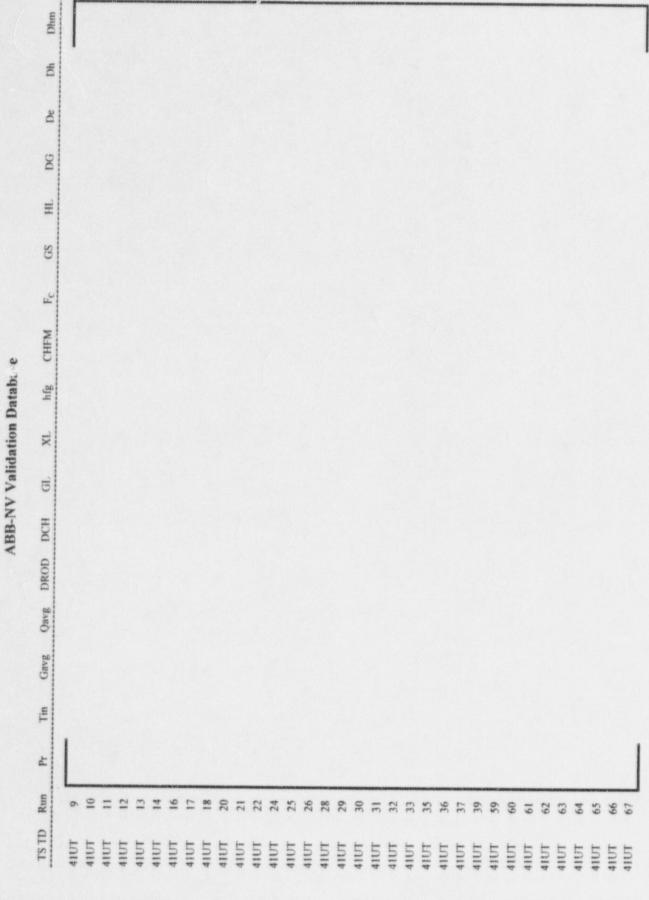


TABLE A-2 Continued

ABB-NV Validation Database

1	_	*******		-	******	APPENS OF		*****	nocurans.	-	ere or a new	-	-		***	-	-	NAME OF THE OWNER, OWNE	-	-		CHISTRANIA I		HVINKELA	mr.mtsta	MATERIAL S		*******	-	-	OCCUPATION OF	resonane.	-	norman.
Dhm																																		
Dh																																		
De																																		
DG																																		
GS Ht. DG De Dh																																		
GS																																		
Fc																																		
CHIFM																																		
hfg																																		
XI																																		
GL																																		
DCH																																		
DROD DCH																																		
Qavg																																		
Gavg																																		
Tin																																		
Pr																																		-
Run	71	72	73	74	75	92	11	78	79	08	100	82	83	84	500	61	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	56	30	31	33	32	34	35	36	37
TSTD	4IUT	41UT	41UT	41UT	41UT	41UT	41UT	AIUT	41UT	4IUT	4IUT	41UT	4IUT	4IUT	4IUT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT	43UT

TABLE A-2 Continued

ABB-NV Validation Database



TABLE A-2 Continued

ABB-NV Validation Database



TABLE A-2 Continued

B

ABB-NV Validation Database



TABLE A-2 Continued

ABB-NV Validation Database

SIUT	SIUT	SIUT	SHUT	SHUT	IN69	TN69	TN69	LN69	LN69	TN69	IN69	LN69	IN69	LN69	IN69	TN69	IN69	LN69	TN69													
	73	74	75	76	00	6	10	=	12	13	14	15	91	17	18	61	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	56	30	31	32	33	34	35
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5																																
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0																																
'																																

TABLE A-2 Continued

ABB-NV Validation Database

1											
	Γ										

Appendix B ABB-NV STATISTICAL OUTPUT

A detailed summary of the statistical output of the ABB-NV correlation is given in Table B-1. For each test run in Table B-1, the values for the correlation variables, the measured CHF and ABB-NV predicted CHF are given, along with the valued for the M/P CHF ratio. For Table B-1, CHFM is multiplied by F_c. The repeat test runs and any test runs with variables outside the correlation parameter range are removed from Table B-1. The individual test section, database, Subset, and overall statistics are given at the end of the output in Table B-1. Nomenclature for heading abbreviations in Appendices B and D are defined below:

- TS = Test Section Number
- TD = Test Section Type (UN is Uniform Shape without Guide Tube, UT is Uniform Shape with Guide Tube, NT is Non-Uniform Shape with Guide Tube)
- Pr = Test Section Pressure (psia)
- GL = Local Mass Velocity in CHF Channel (Mlbm/hr-ft²)
- XL = Local Quality in CHF Channel
- GS = Nominal Grid Spacing (in)
- HL = Heated Length to CHF Site (in)
- DG = Distance from Bottom of Grid to CHF Site (in)
- Dh = Heated Hydraulic Diameter of CHF Channel (in)
- Dhrn = Heated Hydraulic Diameter of Matrix Channel (in)
- CHFM = Measured CHF multiplied by F_C (MBtu/hr-ft²),
- F_C = Non-uniform Shape Factor = 1.00 for Uniform Axial Power Shape Based on C_{OPT} for Non-uniform Axial Power Shape
- CHFP = ABB-NV Predicted CHF, Appendix B (MBtu/hr-ft²)
 ABB-TV Predicted CHF, Appendix D (MBtu/hr-ft²)

TABLE B-1

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

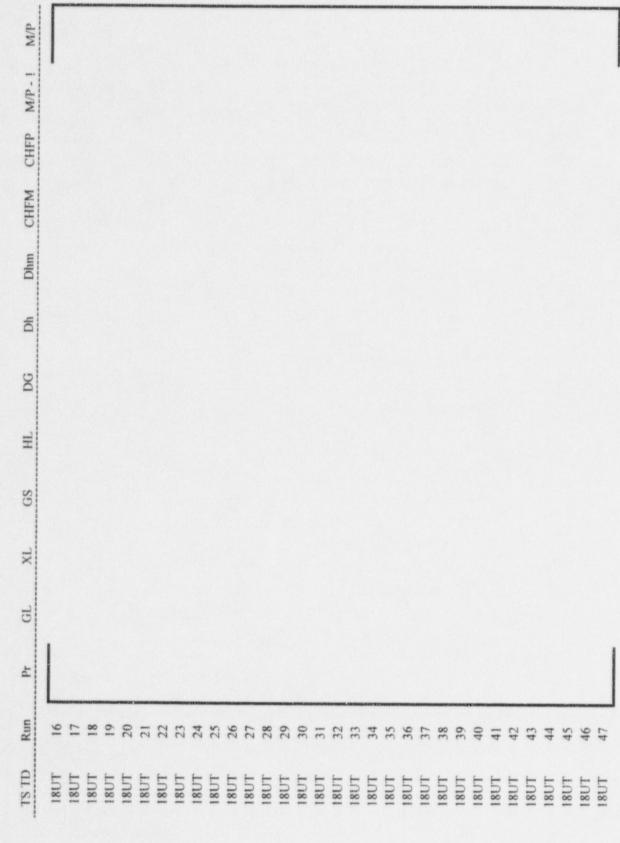


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

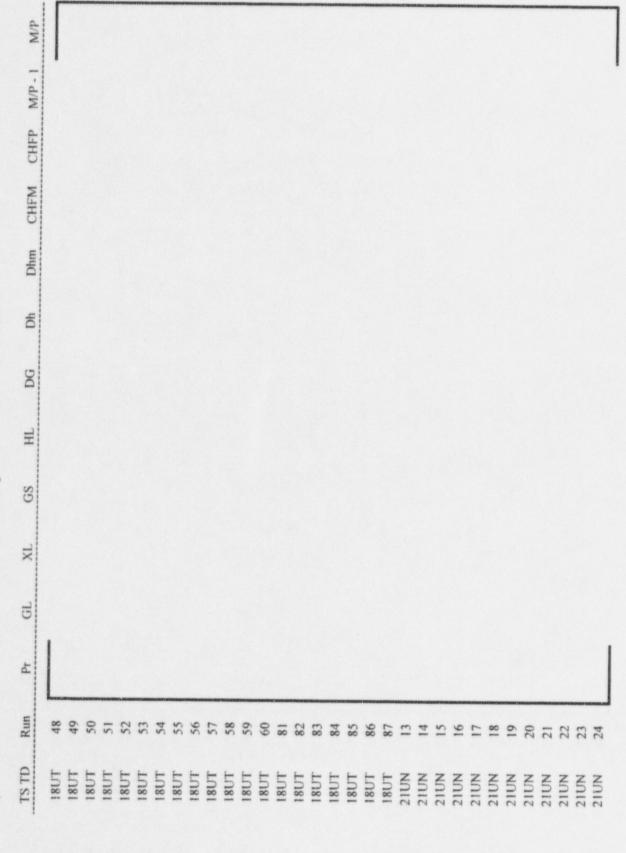


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

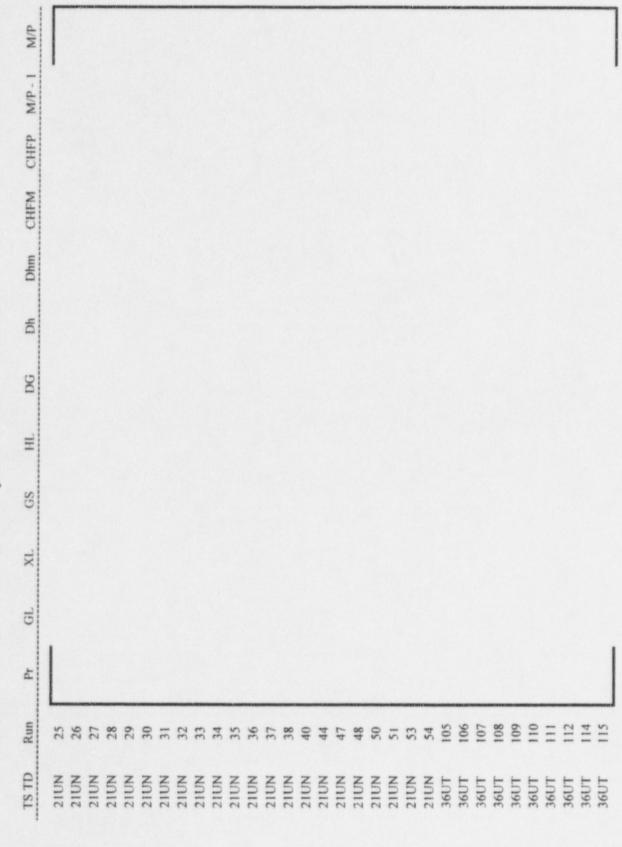


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

M/P	-																															
M/P - 1	•																															
CHFP																																
CHFM																																
Dhm																																
Dh																																
DQ.																																
H																																
GS																																
XL																																
GL																																
P.																																
Run	911	117	811	119	120	124	125	129	134	135	136	138	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	220	223	227	228	230	232	233	262	263	266
TS TD	36UT	HOPE TO SECUL	TU98	HOPE TOPE	B6UT	HO98	HOT.	HOPE TO SECUL	36UT	TU98	36UT	FUT.	TU98	TU9	FUT.	FUT																

TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

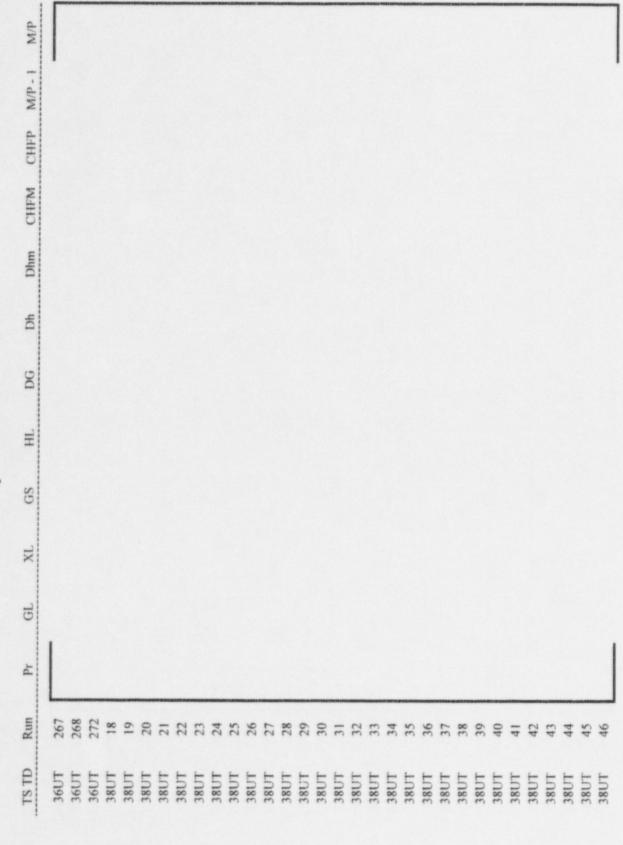


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

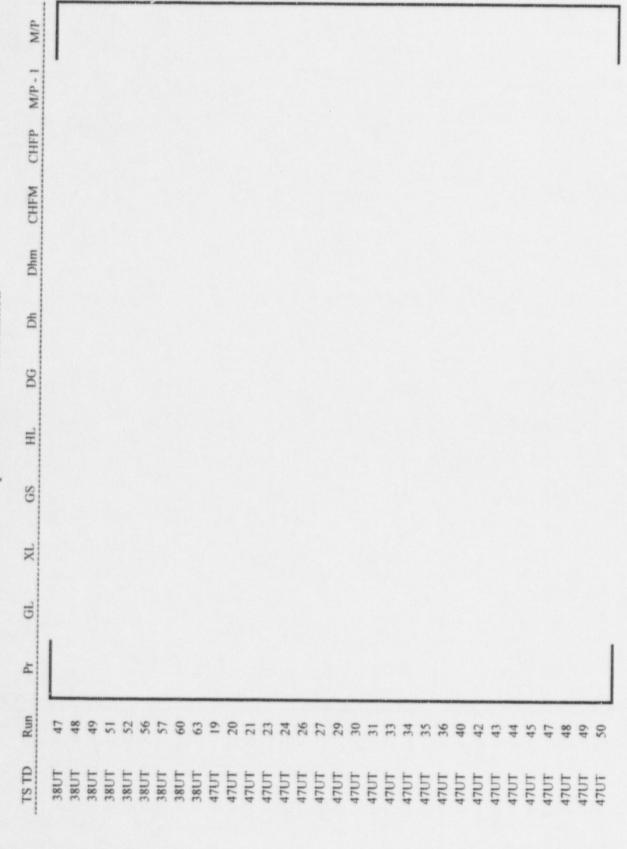


TABLE B-1 Continued

L	52	53	54	62	63	64	19	69	7(7	-	7	000	00																
1		-							-		3	2	2	13	85	68	06	35	95	96	16	86	102	184	185	186	187	88	681	190
2																														
9																														
3																														
5																														
M/F - I																														

TABLE B-1 Continued

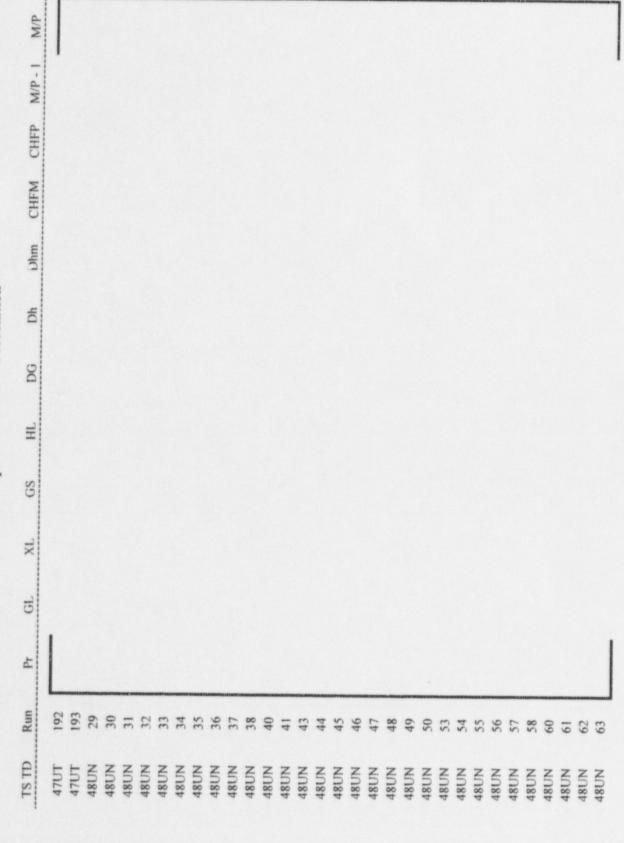


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

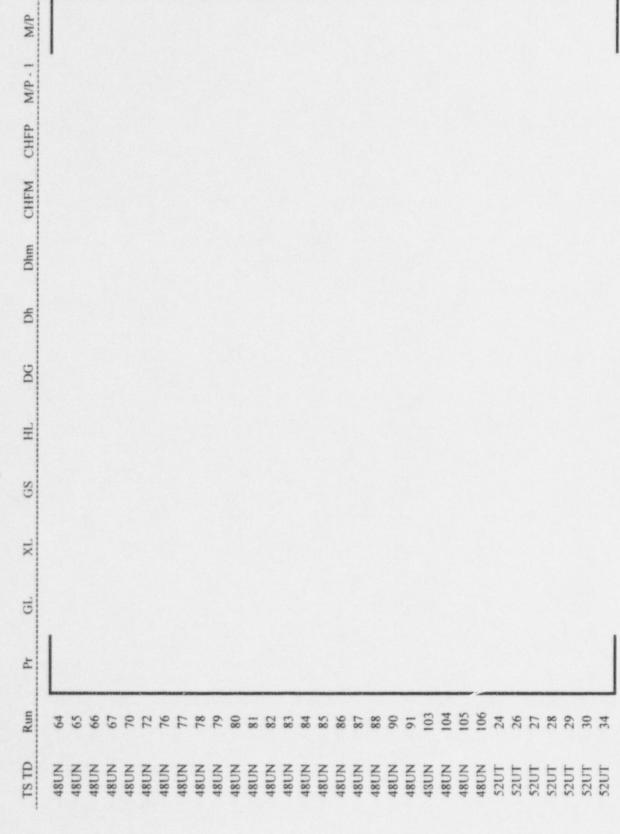


TABLE B-1 Continued

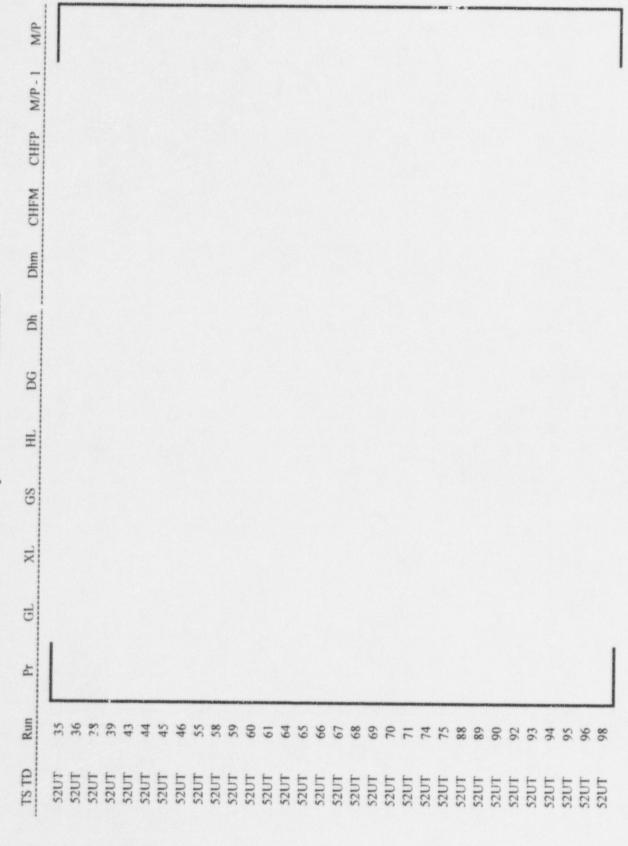


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

107 119 1119 121 122 123 130 18 19 20 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 31 33 34 40	TS TD	Run	Pr	GL	XL	GS	H	DC	Dh	Dhm	CHEM	CHED	CHEP M/P.1	M/D
	THES	107		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1										
	SZUT	109												
	SZUT	112												
	SZUT	113												
	SZUT	1117												
	52UT	119												
	SZUT	121												
	52UT	122												
	52UT	125												
	SZUT	130												
	73UT	81												
	73UT	16												
	73UT	20												
	73UT	21												
	73UT	23												
	73UT	24												
	73UT	25												
	73UT	26												
	73UT	27												
	73UT	28												
	73UT	29												
	73UT	30												
	7307	31												
	73UT	32												
	73UT	33												
	73UT	34												
	73UT	35												
	73UT	36												
	73UT	37												
	73UT	39												
	73UT	40												
	73UT	41												

TABLE B-1 Continued

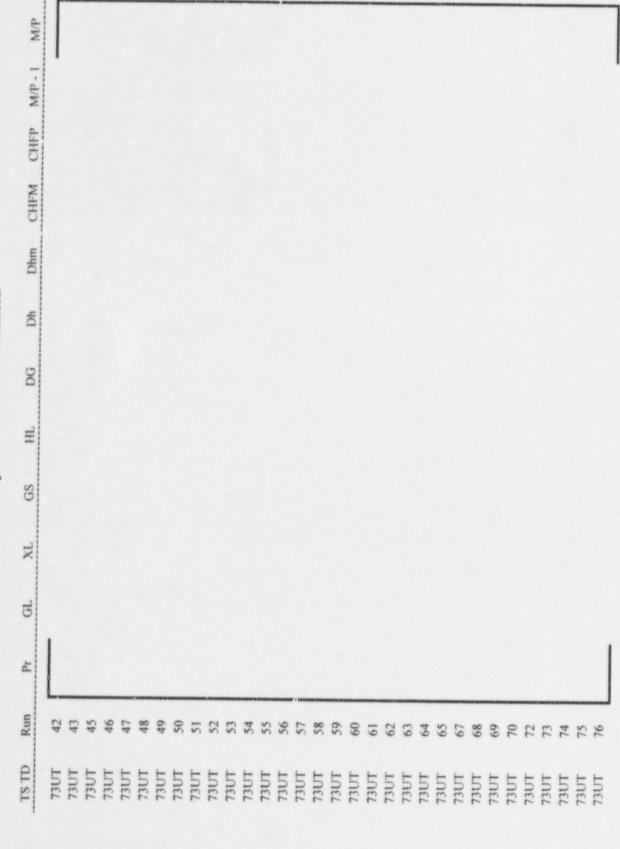


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

MVF																															
Diff. Corried Corried MyP - I																															
Thur.																															
Dis																															
3																															
1										-					THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF	THE REAL PROPERTY.	-	T.Pushesi	ALC: UNK	and the same	THE PERSON NAMED IN		-	- Contract	-	THE REAL PROPERTY.		THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE	NAME AND	-	CONT. NAME
L	1 .	0/	79	80	150	82	83	84	85	98	87	88	68	06	****	2	3	4	5	9	7	80	6	10	-	12	13	14	15	91	17

TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

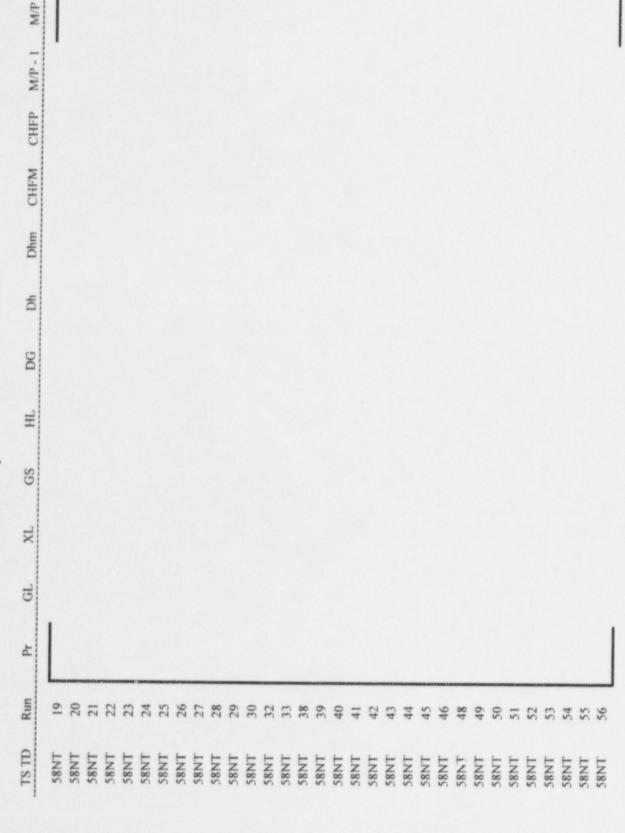


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

Num PT GL AL	64	65	99	89	71	15	91	17	81	61	20	21	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
15																													
VE.																													
3																													
H																													
20																													
E I																													
mun D																													
CHFM																													
CHFP M/P-1 M/P																													
M/P																													
-																													

TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

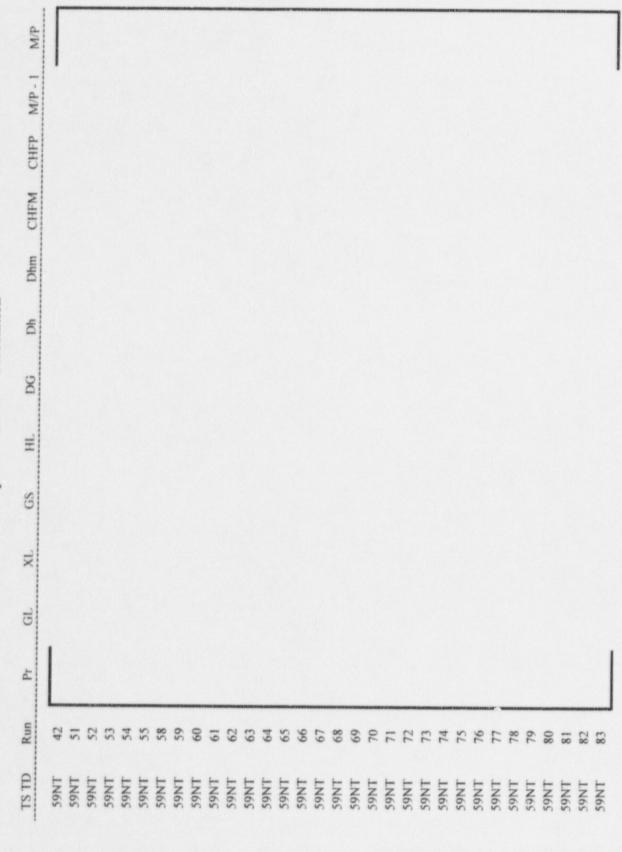


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

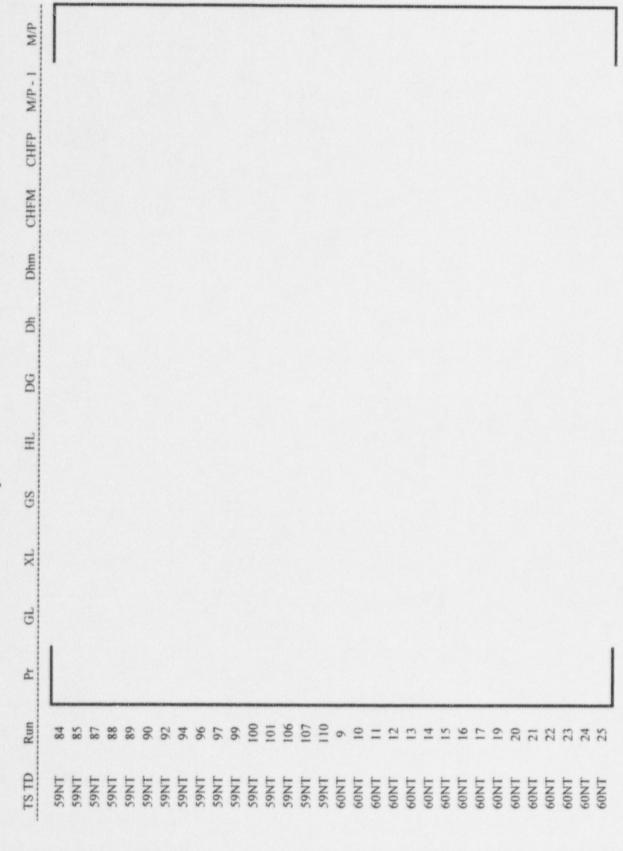


TABLE B-1 Continued

M/P	-																															
M/P - 1																																
CHFM CHFP M/P-1																																
Dhm																																
HQ.																																
DG																																
HL																																
GS																																
XL																																
TID I																																
Pr																																
Run	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	37	38	39	40	47	48	50	51	52	53	54	55	99	57	58	59	09	19	62	63	64	99
TSTD	LN09	1N09	LN09	LN09	TN09	LN09	TN09	TN09	LN09	TN09	LN09	LN09	TN09	LN09	TN09	LN09	TN09	LN09	LN09	LN09	TN09	LN09										

TABLE B-1 Continued

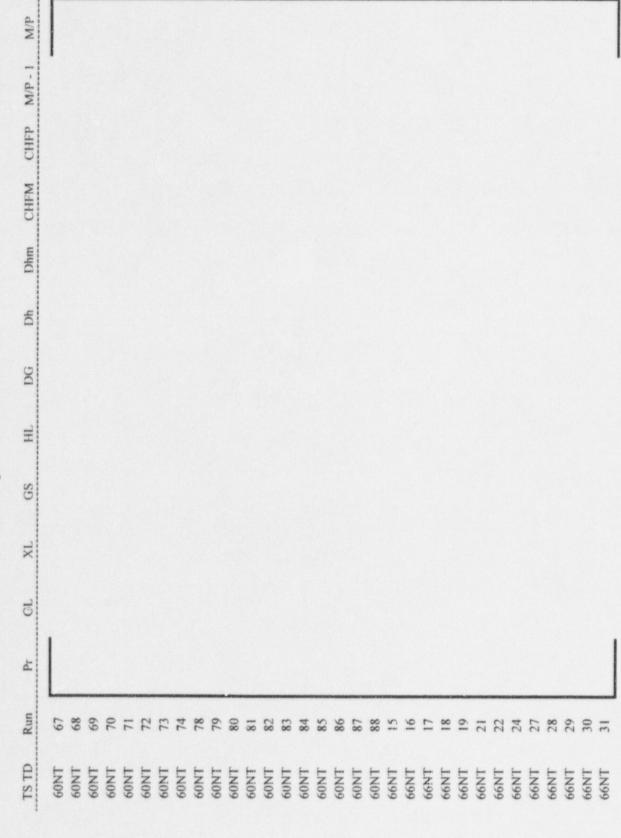


TABLE B-1 Continued

H																
1																
DG Dh																
Dhm																
CHFM																
CHFP M/P-1																
- 1 M/P																

TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

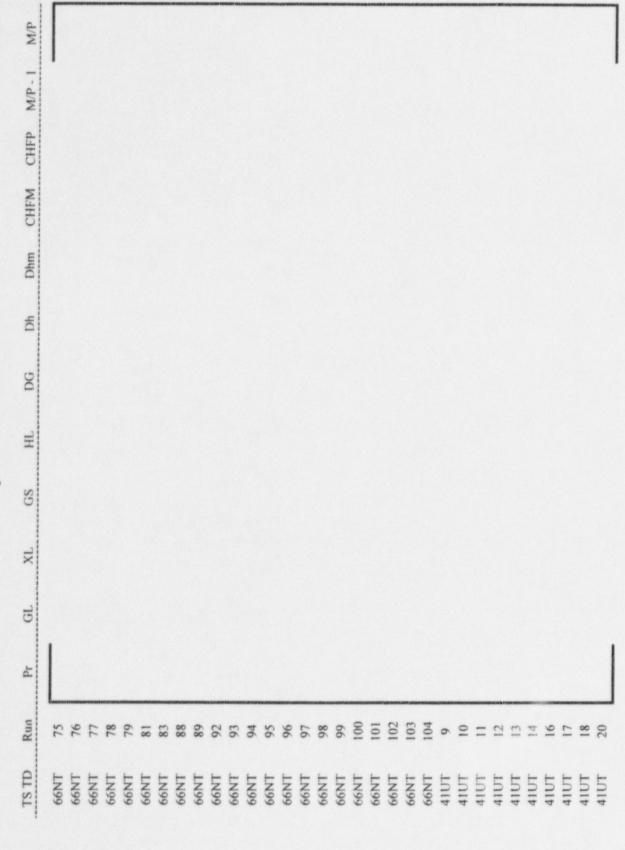


TABLE B-1 Continued

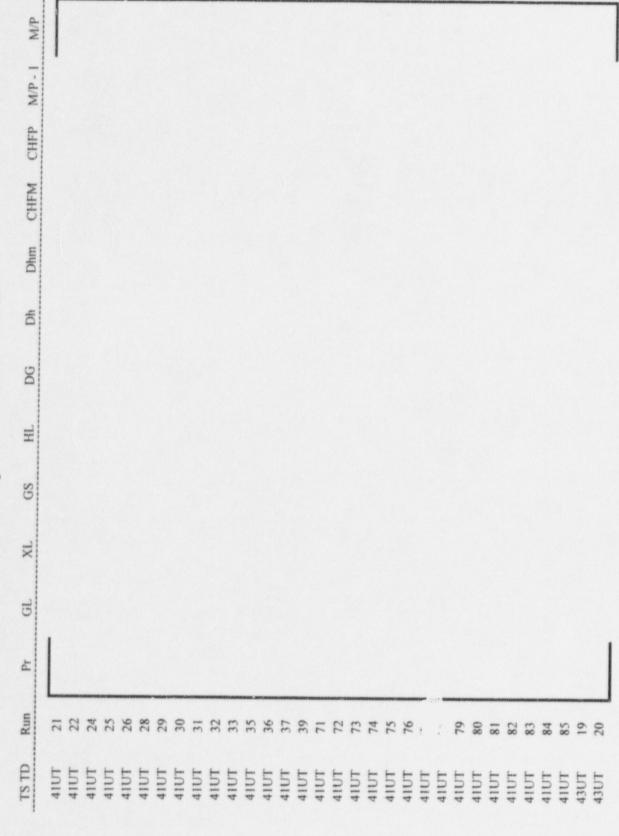


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

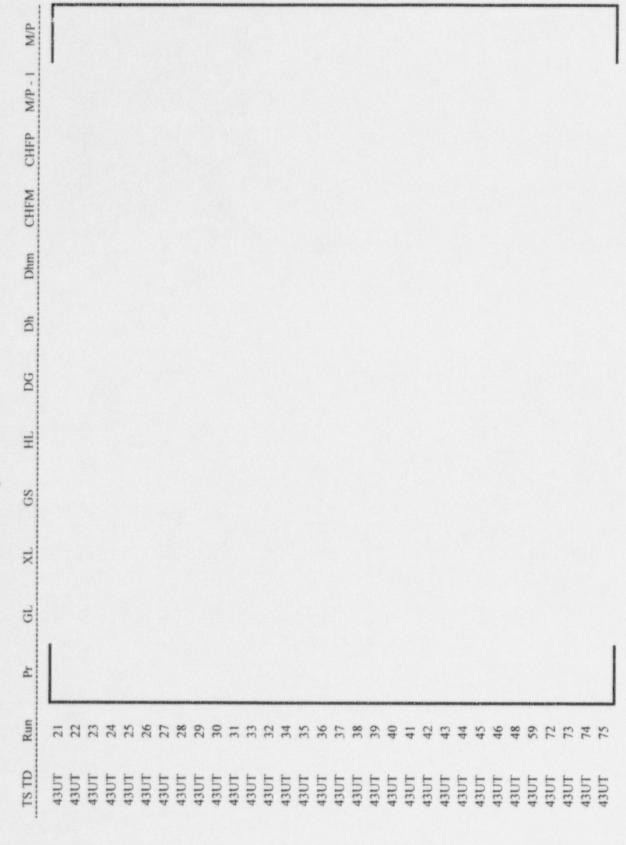


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

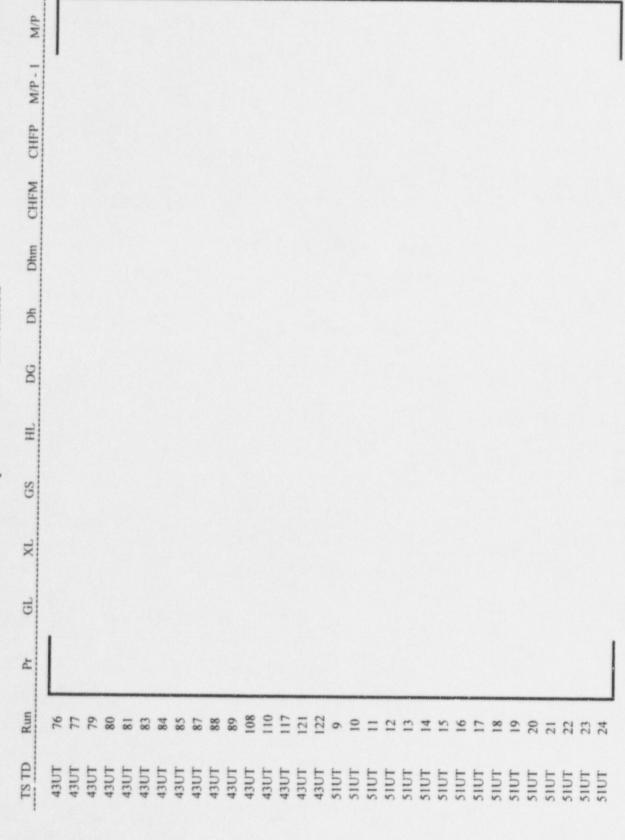


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

N N																											
M																											
CHE																											
Dhm CHFM CHFP M/P-1 M/P																											
Offin																											
ā																											
DG																											
H																											
1																											
3																											
XL GS																											
XE																											
T AL OF AL	26	27	28	67	30	 32	33	34	35	36	38	39	40	41	42	45	45	58	09	68	69	02	71	72	73	74	-

TABLE B-1 Continued

M/P																																
CHFP M/P-1																																,
CHFP	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0																															
CHFM																																
Dhm																																
ď																																
DG																																
Ħ																																
GS																																
XL																																
GL																																
Pr																																
Run	92	00	6	10	==	12	13	14	15	91	17	90	61	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
TSTD	SIUT	LN69	TN69	TN69	LN69	LN69	LN69	LN69	TN69	LN69	TN69	LN69	LN69	LN69	LN69	TN69	LN69	LN69	LN69	1N69	LN69	IN69										

TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation

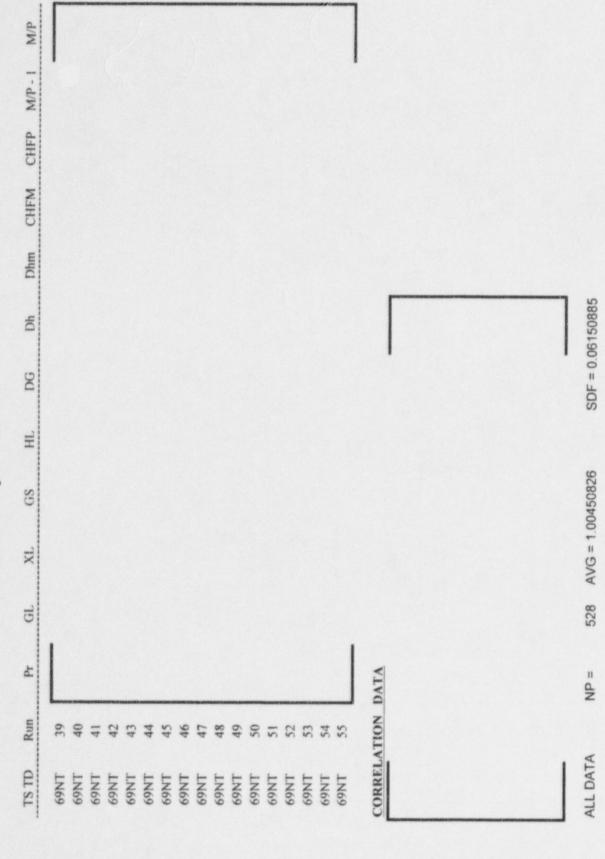
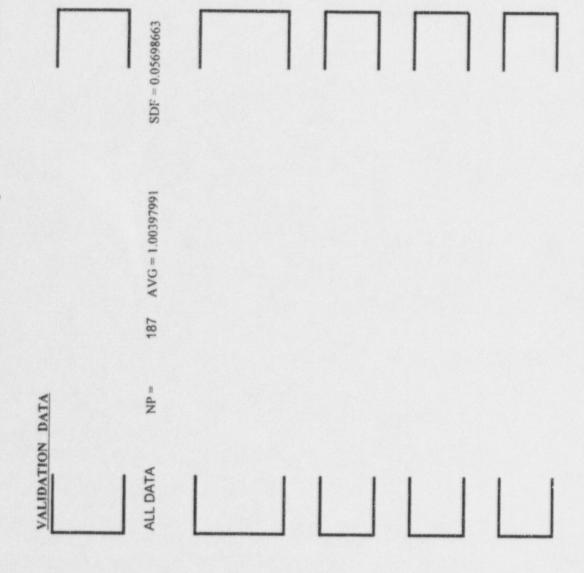


TABLE B-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-NV Correlation



NON-PROPRIETARY INFORMATION ABB COMBUSTION ENGINEERING, INC.

Appendix C ABB-TV DATABASE

A detailed summary of the ABB-TV Correlation Database is shown in Table C-1 and the Validation Database is shown in Table C-2. The tables in this appendix summarize the raw data from Columbia data files, the test geometry information needed for the correlation development, and the predicted local coolant conditions taken from the TORC runs. The tabulation presented here gives the data from all CHF experiments with test sections described in Table 2-2 for which the system pressure was greater than 1490 psia and the test section average mass velocity was greater than 0.80 Mlbm/hr-ft². Repeat runs in the correlation database, identified in bold Italics, were eliminated in the correlation codes along with points outside the correlation parameter limits.

TABLE C-1

ABB-TV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

	graces	reasons.	OR SHADOW	CAPACION.	LOS COLUMNS COLUMNS CO.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	STATE OF THE PERSON	-	Decision.	CONTRACTOR .	SAME OF THE PERSON	-	-	-	-	-	Maran	-	-		-	-			-		_	-		-			-	
Dhm																																		
E E																																		
De																																		
DG																																		
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SS																																		
Fc																																		
hfg CHFM																																		
hfg																																		
XL																																		
GL																																		
DCH																																		
DROD DCH																																		
Qavg																																		
Gavg																																		
Tin																																		
4	-																																	1
Run	38	39	40	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	50	51	54	78	79	80	68	06	16	92	93	94	95	96	66	100	101	104	901	107	801	601	110	112
TSTD	NO16	NO16	NO16	NOIG	NO16	NOIG	NO16	NO 16	NO16	NO16	NOIG	NOIC	NOIC	NOIG	NASON	NOIL	NO16	NOIL	NO16	NO16	91UN	NO16	NO 16	NO16	N. D.									
,	3	5	5	•	5	•	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	9	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0

TABLE C-1 - Continued

ABB-TV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data



TABLE C-1 - Continued

ABB-TV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data



TABLE C-1 - Continued

ABB-TV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data



TABLE C-1 - Continued

ABB-TV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

1	P	STATE OF	PROCEEDINGS	MARKET STATE	BPROMETURE	THE REAL PROPERTY.	THERMOSES		******	MINNESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	PERMIT	ORCHOR	REAL PROPERTY.	ECHAPH.	OFFICE AND	Shakaran res	E SERVICION SE	MANUFACTURE.	BUNGSON	economi	ненсан	annece man	-	nonese.	COMME	NOME OF THE PERSON	PREFERENCE	PERCENT	POPER, NAME	INCHES POR	With the Owner,	NAMES AND ADDRESS OF	-
Dhm																																	
D																																	
De																																	
DG																																	
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GS																																	
Fc																																	
hfg CHFM																																	
hfg																																	
XL																																	
GL																																	
ВСН																																	
DROD																																	
Qavg DROD DCH																																	
Gavg																																	
重																																	
Pr	1																																1
Run	152	153	154	158	091	162	163	164	165	991	167	168	170	171	172	173	174	177	178	179	180	781	183	184	501	001	187	000	681	190	161	192	194
TS TD	ZUT	ZUT	207	107	ZUT	ZUT	2UT	ZUT	ZUT	ZUT	ZUT	ZUT	ZUT	ZUT	ZUT	TUL	ZUT	ZUT	ZUT	ZUT	92UT	107	107	107	107	107	ZUT	92UT	92UT	92UT	92UT	92UT	TUZ
-1	6	6	6	2 0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	6	6	6	6	6	20 00	5 6	2	, 6		6	6	6	6	6	92	6

TABLE C-1 - Continued

ABB-TV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

TSTD	Run	Pr	Tin	Gavg	Oavg	DROD	DCH	GL	XL	hfg	CHFM	Fc	SS	HI	DG	De	Dh	Dhm
-	195	1												-				
1	961																	
-	197																	
- 1	200																	
1	201																	
-	202																	
1	37																	
-	38																	
1	39																	
1	40																	
1	4																	
1	42																	
T	43																	
Sees	45																	
Second	46																	
Sens	47																	
_	46																	
-	50																	
_	57																	
_	58																	
	86																	
-	09																	
_	19																	
_	62																	
_	65																	
_	99																	
_	19																	
_	69																	
-	72																	
_	74																	
L	75																	
	76																	
	77																	

TABLE C-1 - Continued

ABB-TV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

Oppu																																
6																																
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90																																
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3																																
r _C																																
THE CLEAN OF THE PARTY OF THE P																																
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3																																
Yarg Drop Den de																																
48.00																																
200																																
1																																
L	82	83	85	98	87	90	68	06	16	92	93	94	95	96	16	110	=	1112	113	114	115	911	117	00	611	120	121	122	123	124	125	132 1
93NT	93NT	93NT 93NT	93NT	93NT	93NT	jan	1	93NT	-	-	1	T								93NT												

ABB-TV Correlation Database - Primary Point Data

Run Pr	133	134	135	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	150	154	155	156	157	158	159	091	164	165	991
Tim	1																									
Gavg																										
Qavg																										
DROD																										
DCH																										
GL																										
XL																										
hfg																										
CHFM																										
Fc																										
GS																										
H																										
DG																										
De																										
AG .																										
Dhm																										

Bold & Italic Test Runs are Repeat Points Dropped From Correlation Development

Appendix D ABB-TV STATISTICAL OUTPUT

A detailed summary of the statistical output of the ABB-TV correlation is given in Table D-1. For each test run in Table D-1, the values for the correlation variables, the measured CHF and ABB-TV predicted CHF are given, along with the valued for the M/P CHF ratio. For Table D-1, CHFM is multiplied by F_c. Data from the correlation database are identified with the letter C and data from the validation database are identified with the letter V. The repeat test runs and any test runs with variables outside the correlation parameter range are removed from Table D-1. The individual test section, database and overall statistics are given at the end of the output in Table D-1.

TABLE D-1

Statistical Output of ABB-TV Correlation

Pr GL	6	42	43	45	46	47	48	50	51	54	78	08	68	06	16	95	96	66	001	101	104	901	107	108	601	110	112	113	114	115
XL																														
GS																														
HL D																														
DG Dh																														
Dhm																														
CHFM																														
CHFP M/P - 1 M/P																														
M/P - 1																														
Σ																														

TABLE D-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-TV Correlation

M/P																																
CHFP M/P-1																																
CHFM																																
Dhm																																
Dh																																
DQ																																
H																																
GS																																
XL																																
TD OT																																
Pr																																
Run	1117	118	611	120	121	123	124	127	128	129	130	131	133	136	141	144	145	146	149	151	155	156	157	158	159	160	191	162	165	991	167	891
TSTD	91UNC	MINC	91UNC	91UNC	91UNC	9IUNC	91UNC	SIUNC	91UNC	9,UNC	91UN C	91UNC	91UNC	91UNC	91UNC	91UNC	91UNC															

TABLE D-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-TV Correlation

MVF																														
M/P - 1																														
Um CHFM CHFP MF-1																														
min in																														
5																														
3																														
E																														
65																														
Ž.																														
5																														
169	171	172	173	174	176	177	178	179	41	49	52	53	76	86	102	103	105	111	122	125	134	135	150	152	163	164	170	175	19	62
	91UNC	91UNC	0	91UNC	91UNC	91UNC	91UNC	91UNC	A NOTE	> 2	> 7	V NUI	NOI6	NOI6	NO16	NO16	V NUI	> 7	> N	VNU19	> N	V NUI	VNU19	V NUI	> X	V NUI	N	> 2	92UTC	92UTC

TABLE D-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-TV Correlation

Dhm CHFM CHFP M/P-1																	•
CHFM																	
Dhm																	
4D																	
ĐQ																	
呈																	
CS																	
XL																	
B																	
£																	-
Run 69 70 71	74 75 75 82	83 85 87	88	93	94	96	99	100	102	103	901	801	110	113	1115	911	×
92UTC 92UTC 92UTC	92UTC 92UTC 92UTC	92UTC 92UTC 92'ITC	92UTC 92UTC	92UTC	2 1026												

TABLE D-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-TV Correlation

CS														
- 1														
H														
DG Dh														
Dhm														
CHFM														
CHFP														
M/P - 1														

TABLE D-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-TV Correlation

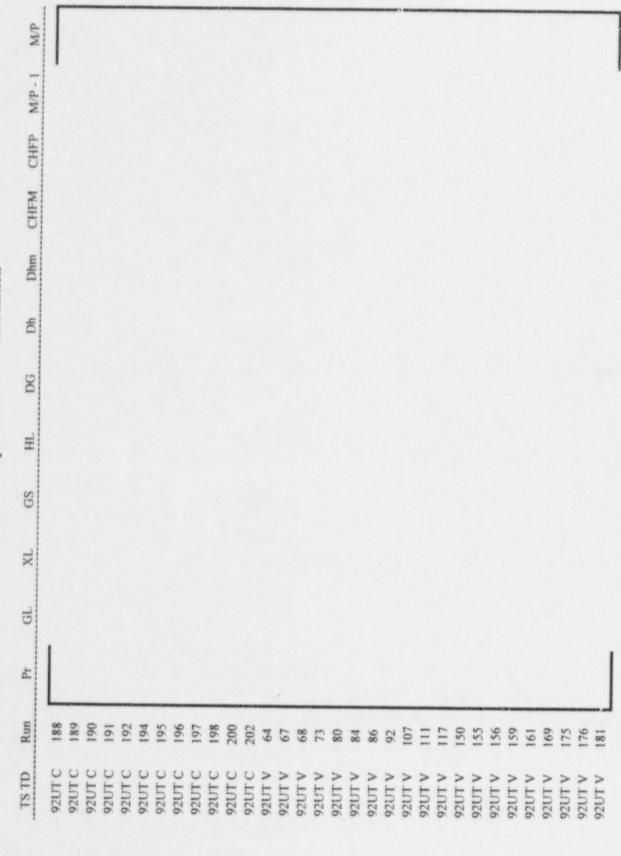


TABLE D-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-TV Correlation

13.10	92UTV	92UTV	93NTC	TC																											
TION .	193	199	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	45	46	47	61	50	58	59	09	19	62	65	99	19	69	72	74	75	92	77	81	82	83
30																															
VF.																															
3								,																							
HE																															
20																															
5																															
Dum																															
Dam CHFM CHFF MP-1																															
CHEL																															
M/F-1																															
M/P																															

TABLE D-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-TV Cerrelation

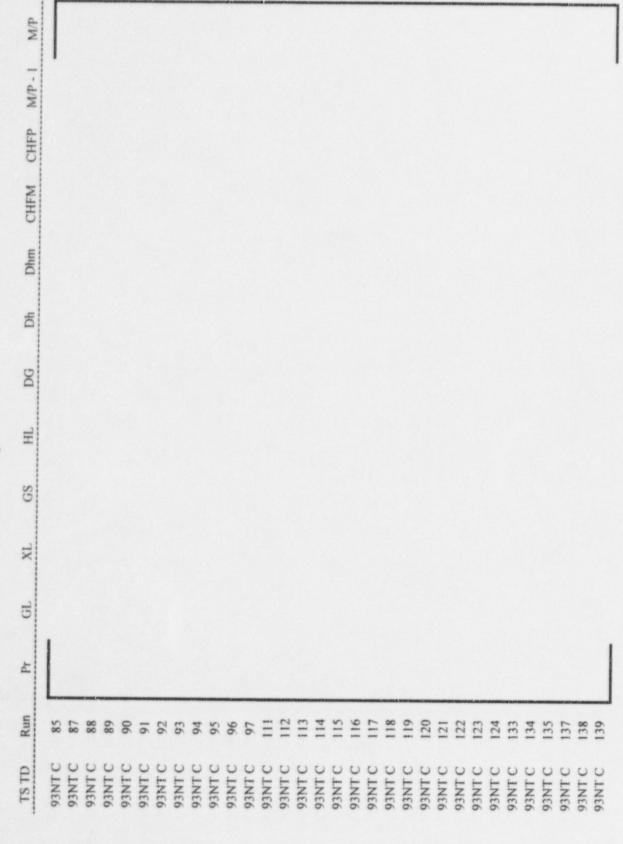


TABLE D-1 Continued

Statistical Output of ABB-TV Correlation

Dh Dhm CHFM CHFP MP-1													
	1												
	1												

TABLE D-1 Continued

	CHFM CHFP M/P-1		
	O HAM		
i	5	04856979	4768478
-		SDF = 0.04856979	SDF = 0.04768478
00	6	AVG = 1.00015667	AVG = 0.99743881
5		AVG = 1	AVG = 0
5		ASE 234	966
å		ALL DATA NP=	ALL DATA NP= COMBINED DATABASE ALL DATA NP=
Dun	80 149 151 152 153 153 161 163 163	TION	ED DAY
TETA	93NT V 93NT V 93NT V 93NT V 93NT V 93NT V	ALL DATA VALIBATIC	ALL DATA ALL DATA

Appendix E ABB CHF TEST GEOMETRIES

The test section radial and axial geometries for the tests used in the development and validation of the ABB-NV correlation are shown in Figures E-1 through E-32. The axial relative power input into the TOR—sode for the non-uniform tests are shown in Table E-1. The test section radial and axial geometries for the tests used in the development and validation of the ABB-TV correlation are shown in Figures E-33 through E-37. The axial relative power input into the TORC code for the non-uniform test is shown in Table E-2. The test section radial and axial geometries for the special ABB-NV tests are shown in Figures E-14 and E-38 through E-41.

TABLE E-1

TORC Axial Power Distribution Input For ABB-NV Non-uniform Tests

Test 58	Test 59	Test 60	Test 66
		x/L Rel. Power	
and the second s	Self-seller State Self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-s	School Residential Control of the Co	All Address of the Control of the Co
F			-
			i
Balances Arthur Strong			Management of the Contract of

TABLE E-2

TORC Axial Power Distribution Input For ABB-TV Non-uniform Test

	lest 93		
x/L		Rel. Power	

Appendix E Figures

Page #	Figure #	Figure Tiltle	
E-4	E-1	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 18	Entire Figure Proprietary
E-5	E-2	Axial Geometry ABB Test No. 18	"
E-6	E-3	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 21	11
E-7	E-4	Axial Geometry ABB Test No. 21	"
E-8	E-5	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 36	"
E-9	E-6	Axial Geometry ABB Tests 28 and 36	"
E-10	E-7	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 38	"
E-11	E-8	Axial Geometry ABB Test No. 38	"
E-12	E-9	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 47	"
F-13	E-10	Axial Geometry ABB Test No. 47	"
E-14	E-11	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 48	"
E-15	E-12	Axial Geometry ABB Test No. 48	"
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E-17	E-14	Axial Geometry ABB Tests 52,51,43,72	"
E-18	E-15	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 73	"
E-19	E-16	Axial Geometry ABB Test No. 73	
E-20	E-17	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 58	*
E-21	E-18	Axial Geometry ABB Test No. 58	"
E-22	E-19	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 59	
E-23	E-20	Axial Geometry ABB Test No. 59	
E-24	E-21	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 60	n
E-25	E-22	Axial Geometry ABB Test No. 60	"
E-26	E-23	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 66	"
E-27	E-24	Axial Geometry ABB Test No. 66	"
E-28	E-25	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 28	"
E-29	E-26	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 29	n
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E-31	E-28	Radial Geometry ABB Tests 41 and 43	"
E-32	E-29	Axial Geometry ABB Test No. 41	"
E-33	E-30	Radial Geometry ABB Test No. 51	*
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		ABB Test 64 Axial Heat Flux Distribution	

ABB

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