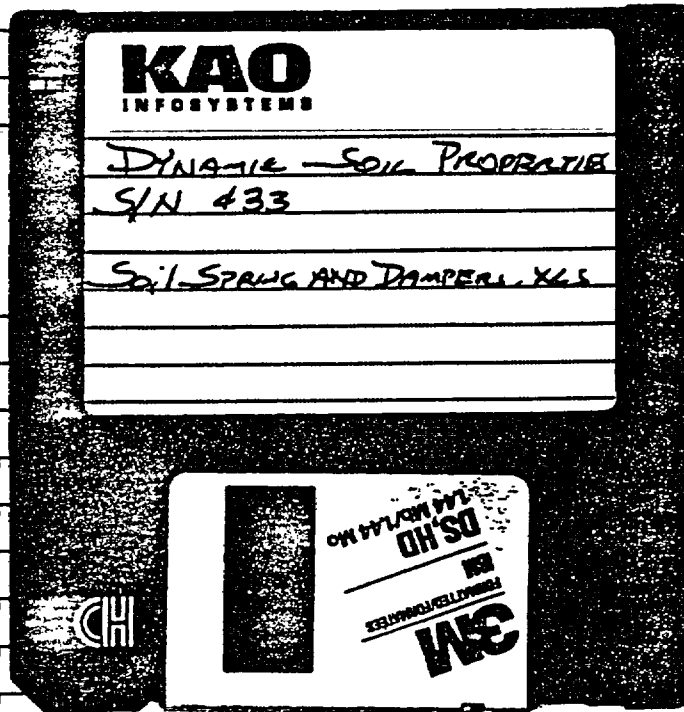


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11/17/01 Review of Dynamic soil properties from G(P018)-2

An Excel Spreadsheet was developed to verify the dynamic soil properties from Table 7 of G(P018)-2. This table was developed based on the equations identified in the SAR & supporting documentation.



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ENVIRONMENT

11/19/01
PRINTOUT IS FOR THE CTB AND STORAGE DATA ARE GIVEN ON PAGES 12 & 13 RESPECTIVELY.

THE RESULTS WERE FOUND TO BE CONSISTENT WITH THE DATA GIVEN IN G(P018)-2

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D. P. MERRICK

Soil Calculations for PFS
For CTBDynamic Soil Properties from G(PO18)-2 Table 7
Upper Range

Best Estimate

Lower Range

Vp	2205	1527	1157
Vs	1322	842	579
G (psf)	5015000	2027000	955000
beta S (%)	2.3	3.3	4.6
E (psf)	12236600	5193174	2546030
beta p (%)	2.3	3.3	4.6
Poisson's Ratio	0.220	0.281	0.333
Unit Wt. (pcf)	92.4	92.0	91.8

L = Width (ft)

B = Breadth (ft)

Depth (ft)

Area (ft²)I1 = L*B³/12I2 = B*L³/12J = L*B*(L²+B²)/12

Aspect Ratio

Cs

KappaT

KappaPhi

Vertical Mode

h = 0.27*(A)^{0.5}

M = A*h*rho

m = M/A

Kv = E*(A)^{0.5}*Cs/(1-mu²)

kv = Kv/A

C = 5.42*(Kv*rho*h³)^{0.5}

c = C/A

Horizontal Mode

h = 0.05*(A)^{0.5}

M = A*h*rho

m = M/A

KH = E*(A)^{0.5}*kT/(1-mu²)

kH = KH/A

C = 41.1*(KH*rho*h³)^{0.5}

c = C/A

Rocking Mode

h = 0.35*(A)^{0.5}

M = A*h*rho

m = M/A

KR = E*I*ko/(A^{0.5}*(1-mu²))

kR = KR/I

C = 0.97*(KR*rho*h⁵)^{0.5}

c = C/I

KR = E*I*ko/(A^{0.5}*(1-mu²))

kR = KR/I

C = 0.97*(KR*rho*h⁵)^{0.5}

c = C/I

Torsion

h = 0.25*(A)^{0.5}

M = A*h*rho

m = M/A

KT = 1.5*E*I*kT/(A^{0.5}*(1-mu²))

kT = KT/I

C = 3.76*(KT*rho*h⁵)^{0.5}

c = C/I

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Unit weight}}{g}$$

$$g = 32.16 \text{ ft/sec}^2$$

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Soil Calculations for PFS
For Storage Pads

Dynamic Soil Properties from G(PO18)-2 Table 7

	Upper Range	Best Estimate	Lower Range
Vp	2205	1527	1157
Vs	1322	842	579
G (psf)	5015000	2027000	955000
beta S (%)	2.3	3.3	4.6
E (psf)	12236600	5193174	2546030
beta p (%)	2.3	3.3	4.6
Poisson's Ratio	0.220	0.281	0.333
Unit Wt. (pcf)	92.4	92.0	91.8

L = Width (ft)	67.0
B = Breadth (ft)	30.0
Depth (ft)	3.0
Area (ft^2)	2010
I1 = L*B^3/12	150750
I2 = B*L^3/12	751908
J = L*B*(L^2+B^2)/12	902658
Aspect Ratio	2.23

Cs	1.099	1.099	1.099
KappaT	0.937	0.892	0.760
KappaPhi	2.614	2.614	2.614

Vertical Mode

$h = 0.27 \cdot (A)^{0.5}$	12.10	12.10	12.10 ft
$M = A \cdot h \cdot \rho$	69891	69588	69437 lb-sec^2/ft
$m = M/A$	34.77	34.82	34.55 lb-sec^2/ft^3
$K_v = E \cdot (A)^{0.5} \cdot C_s / (1 - \mu)^2$	633580863	277811728	141092281 lb/ft
$k_v = K_v/A$	315214.36	138214.79	70195.16 lb/ft^3
$C = 5.42 \cdot (K_v \cdot \rho \cdot h^3)^{0.5}$	9738088	6434368	4580466 lb-sec/ft
$c = C/A$	4844.82	3201.18	2278.84 lb-sec/ft^3

Horizontal Mode

$h = 0.05 \cdot (A)^{0.5}$	2.24	2.24	2.24 ft
$M = A \cdot h \cdot \rho$	12943	12887	12859 lb-sec^2/ft
$m = M/A$	6.44	6.41	6.40 lb-sec^2/ft^3
$K_H = E \cdot (A)^{0.5} \cdot k_T / (1 - \mu)^2$	540186778	225485042	97570640 lb/ft
$k_H = K_H/A$	268750	112182	48543 lb/ft^3
$C = 41.1 \cdot (K_H \cdot \rho \cdot h^3)^{0.5}$	5433711	3503010	2301810 lb-sec/ft
$c = C/A$	2703	1743	1145 lb-sec/ft^3

Rocking Mode

$h = 0.35 \cdot (A)^{0.5}$	15.69	15.69	15.69 ft
$M = A \cdot h \cdot \rho$	90599	90207	90011 lb-sec^2/ft
$m = M/A$	45.07	44.88	44.78 lb-sec^2/ft^3
$K_R = E \cdot I \cdot k_o / (A \cdot 0.5 \cdot (1 - \mu)^2)$	113024138569	49558679879	25169373684 lb-ft
$k_R = K_R/I$	749746	328747	166961 lb/ft^3
$C = 0.97 \cdot (K_R \cdot \rho \cdot h^5)^{0.5}$	539080008	356193029	253564927 lb-sec-ft
$c = C/I$	3575.99	2362.81	1682.02 lb-sec/ft^3
$K_R = E \cdot I \cdot k_o / (A \cdot 0.5 \cdot (1 - \mu)^2)$	563739286707	247187682194	125539242742 lb-ft
$k_R = K_R/I$	749746	328747	166961 lb/ft^3
$C = 0.97 \cdot (K_R \cdot \rho \cdot h^5)^{0.5}$	1203945350	795497765	566295004 lb-sec-ft
$c = C/I$	1601.19	1057.97	753.14 lb-sec/ft^3

Torsion

$h = 0.25 \cdot (A)^{0.5}$	11.21	11.21	11.21 ft
$M = A \cdot h \cdot \rho$	64714	64433	64293 lb-sec^2/ft
$m = M/A$	32.20	32.06	31.99 lb-sec^2/ft^3
$K_T = 1.5 \cdot E \cdot J \cdot k_T / (A \cdot 0.5 \cdot (1 - \mu)^2)$	363883318373	151892361306	65726022466 lb-ft
$k_T = K_T/J$	403124	168272	72814 lb/ft^3
$C = 3.76 \cdot (K_T \cdot \rho \cdot h^5)^{0.5}$	1616756880	1042292324	684885032 lb-sec-ft
$c = C/J$	1791.11	1154.69	758.74 lb-sec/ft^3

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REVIEW OF STORAGE PAD ANALYSIS

To support the conclusion drawn associated with the pad analysis presented in the SAR A series of calculations were performed

1) Determination of stress in soil under various load conditions

Dead & Live Load

$$\text{Weight of slab} = (150 \text{ lb/ft}^3)(67\text{ft} \times 30\text{ft} \times 3\text{ft})$$

$$= 904,500 \text{ lbs}$$

$$\text{Weight of Cask} = 360,000 \text{ lbs}$$

$$(1.4 \times \text{Dead}) + 1.7(8) \times 360,000 \text{ lbs} = 1,266,300 + 4,896,000 \text{ lbs}$$

$$(904,500) = 6,162,300 \text{ lbs}$$

$$\text{Soil Stress} = 6,162,300 / (67 \times 30)$$

$$= 3.07 \text{ Ksf}$$

For case of seven casks and one cask on transporter

$$(1.4 \times 904,500) + (1.7 \times 7) \times 360,000 + (1.7 \times 2) \times (360,000 + 145,000)$$

$$= 1,266,300 + 4,284,000 + 1,717,000 = 7,267,300 \text{ lbs}$$

$$\text{Soil Stress} = 7,267,300 / (67 \times 30)$$

$$= 3.61 \text{ Ksf}$$

This is the same as the 3.6 Ksf identified in the SAR

2) Calculation of Vertical Mode of Pad Storage Pad

Based on Table 11-4 Robert Blevins, Formulas for Natural Frequencies and Mode Shapes, 1979

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$$f_{ij} = \frac{\lambda_{ij}^2}{2\pi(G)^2} \left[\frac{E h^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$a = \frac{DIP \ 11/19/01}{30 \ 67} = 2.23 \Rightarrow \lambda_{ij} = 2164 \text{ to } 26 = 2.5$$

$$a = 67$$

$$DIP \ 11/19/01$$

$$E = 32,000,700,000 \text{ psi} = 23,694 \text{ psi}$$

$$DIP \ 11/19/01$$

$$h = 34$$

$$r = \left(\frac{150 \cdot 1544^3}{321694 \cdot 10^2} \right) (346) = 14.01$$

$$\nu = 0.17$$

$$f_{ij} = \frac{21,64}{(2\pi)(67)^2} \left[\frac{(23,694)(3)^3}{12(140)(1-.17^2)} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{21,64}{2\pi(67)^2} (7394)$$

$$= 7.21 \text{ Hz}$$

Two areas a free-free-free plate. The support of the soil will have an influence on the natural frequency of the system. In addition the loading of the storage pad will influence the natural frequency.

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3) Estimation of on load storage pad vertical mode on coil spring

Mass of storage pad:

$$\frac{(150 \text{ lb/ft}^3)(67 \text{ ft} \times 30 \text{ ft} \times 3 \text{ ft})}{32.17 \text{ ft/sec}^2}$$

$$= \frac{(150)(67)(30)(3)}{32.17} = 28,120 \text{ lb sec}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{277811720}{28,120}}$$

Post Ex page 13 of 120 BOOE

$$= 99.4 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$= 15.8 \text{ Hz}$$

4) Determination of important parameters for cask drop tip-over cups:

Review of NUREG/CR-6608

from NUREG/CR-6608

The test results were plotted using Microsoft Excel.

The resulting data indicates that the peak deceleration

is proportional to the square root of the drop height.

DJP
11/19/01
This corresponds to the fact that the deceleration is proportional to the energy at impact and the stiffness of the system.

$$\frac{1}{2} W D \propto \frac{1}{2} A V^2 \propto Hgh$$

$$V = \sqrt{2gh} \quad \text{and } V \propto \sqrt{h} / \sqrt{m}$$

A linear regression analysis of the data in NUREG/CR-6608 was performed and plotted (see page 17)

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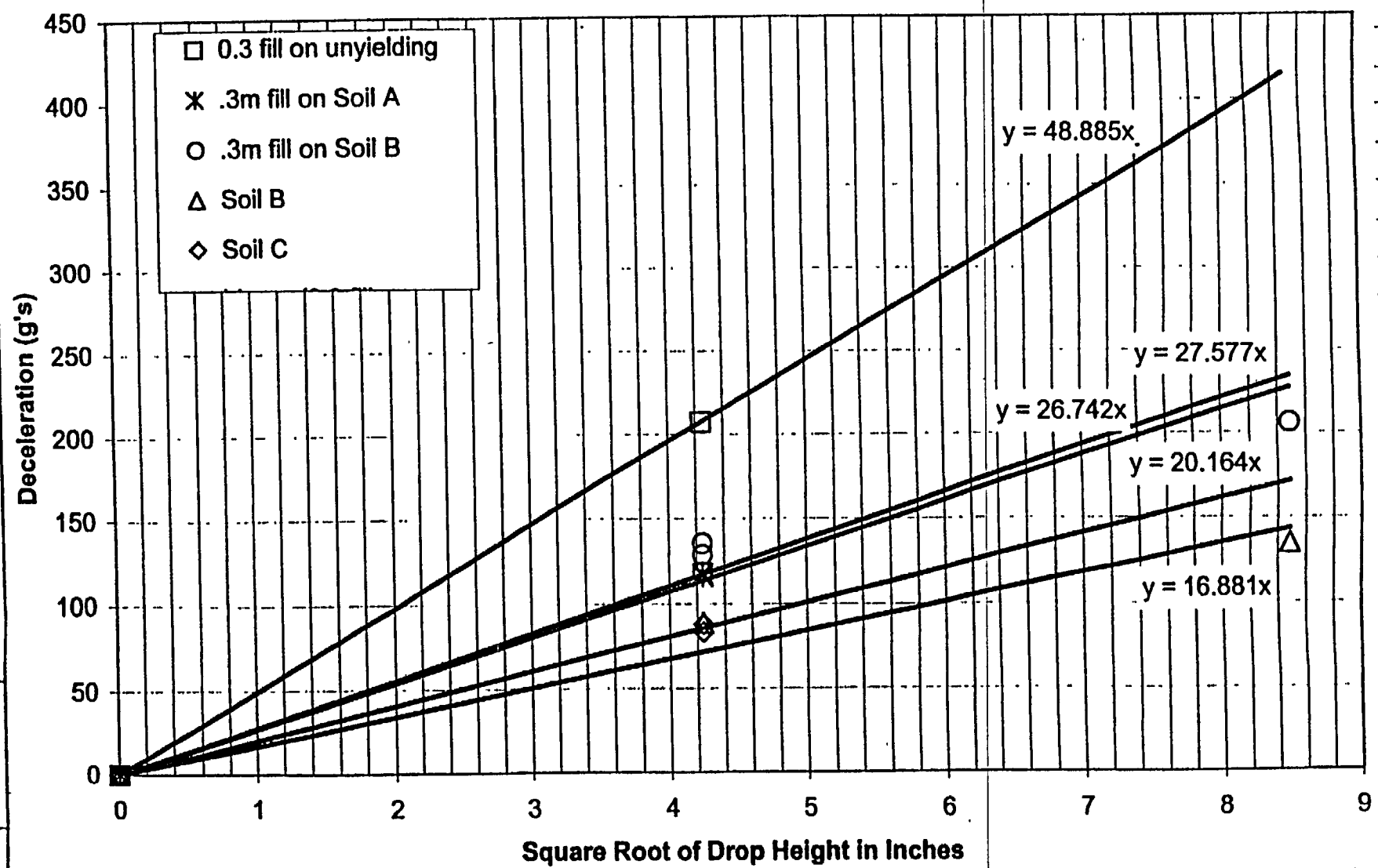
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Summary of Results from NUREG/CR-6608



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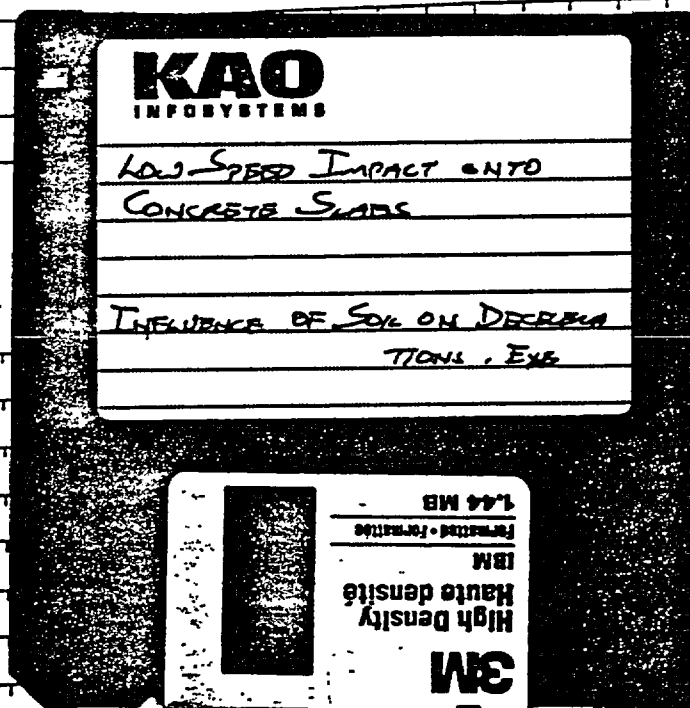
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The data indicates that the deceleration for a specific impact ^{on 11/19/01} condition ~~that the~~ is proportional to the square of the drop height. This correlates to the information provided on page 12 of Holtec HI-2012653 Revision 2.

There is a slight dependence on the type of soil.

There is more change due to the addition of engineered fill



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 Intervenor ☒ REJECTED _____
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 DATE 5/3/02 Witness _____
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