

Fracture Analysis of Vessels – Oak Ridge FAVOR, v06.1, Computer Code: User's Guide

Prepared by
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Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Prepared for
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

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Fracture Analysis of Vessels – Oak Ridge

FAVOR, v06.1: Computer Code:

User's Guide

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FOREWORD

During plant operation, the walls of reactor pressure vessels (RPV) are exposed to neutron radiation, resulting in a localized embrittlement of the vessel steel and weld materials in the core area. If an embrittled RPV had an existing flaw of critical size and certain severe system transients were to occur, this flaw could very rapidly propagate through the vessel, resulting in a through-wall crack and challenging the integrity of the RPV. The severe transients of concern, known as pressurized thermal shock (PTS), are characterized by a rapid cooling (i.e., thermal shock) of the internal reactor pressure vessel surface in combination with re-pressurization of the RPV. The coincident occurrence of critical size flaws, embrittled vessel steel and weld material, and a severe PTS transient is a very low probability event. In fact, only a few of the currently operating pressurized water reactors are projected to closely approach the current statutory limit on embrittlement level during their planned operational life.

Advancements in our understanding and knowledge of materials behavior, our ability to realistically model plant systems and operational characteristics, and our ability to better evaluate PTS transients to estimate loads on vessel walls led to the realization that the earlier analysis, conducted as part of development of the PTS rule in the 1980s, contained significant conservatisms in several aspects. Consistent with the NRC's Strategic Plan and the strategy to use realistically conservative, safety-focused research programs to resolve safety-related issues, the NRC Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research undertook a project in 1999 to develop a technical basis to support a risk-informed revision of current PTS Rule. Two central features of the research approach were a focus on the use of realistic input values and models and an explicit treatment of uncertainties (using currently available uncertainty analysis tools and techniques). This approach improved significantly upon that employed to establish the 10CFR50.61 embrittlement limits, wherein intentional and unquantified conservatisms were included in many aspects of the analysis and uncertainties were treated implicitly by incorporating them into the models. The work reported herein combined the probabilities of through-wall cracking and the frequency with which the PTS transient can occur. This combination established an estimate of the yearly frequency of through-wall cracking that can be expected due to PTS-significant events.

This report is one of a number of reports that document the details of these analyses. This report is the user's guide for the probabilistic fracture mechanics code Fracture Analysis of Vessels, Oak Ridge (FAVOR). The FAVOR code is used to assess structural integrity of pressurized-water reactor pressure vessels during postulated pressurized thermal shock transients.

This report and other supporting reports documenting the details of the analyses and the results have been forwarded to the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation for its consideration for a potential revision of 10CFR50.61.

Brian W. Sheron, Director
Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research

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**Fracture Analysis of Vessels – Oak Ridge
FAVOR, v06.1, Computer Code: USER’S GUIDE**

T. L. Dickson, P. T. Williams, and S. Yin

ABSTRACT

The current regulations to insure that nuclear reactor pressure vessels (RPVs) maintain structural integrity when subjected to transients such as pressurized thermal shock (PTS) events were derived from computational models developed in the early-to-mid 1980s. Since that time, advancements and refinements in relevant technologies that impact RPV integrity assessment have led to an effort by the NRC to re-evaluate its PTS regulations. Updated computational methodologies have evolved through interactions between experts in the relevant disciplines of thermal hydraulics, probabilistic risk assessment, materials embrittlement, fracture mechanics, and inspection (flaw characterization). Contributors to the development of these methodologies include the NRC staff, their contractors, and representatives from the nuclear industry. These updated methodologies have been integrated into the **Fracture Analysis of Vessels – Oak Ridge (FAVOR, v06.1)** computer code developed for the NRC by the Heavy Section Steel Technology (HSST) program at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). The FAVOR, v06.1, code represents the baseline NRC-selected applications tool for re-assessing the current PTS regulations. Intended as a user’s guide to the computer system requirements, installation, input data-deck preparation, and execution of the FAVOR, v06.1, deterministic and probabilistic fracture mechanics code, this report is one of a series of software quality assurance documentation deliverables being prepared according to the guidance provided in IEEE Std. 730.1-1995, *IEEE Guide for Software Quality Assurance Planning* and IEEE Std. 1063-1987, *IEEE Standard for Software User Documentation*. Additional documents in this series include (1) *FAVOR, v01.1, Computer Code: Software Requirements Specification*, (2) *FAVOR, v01.1, Computer Code: Software Design Description*, and (3) *FAVOR, v06.1, Computer Code: Theory and Implementation of Algorithms, Methods, and Correlations*.

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ACRONYMS

BNL	Brookhaven National Laboratory
EFPY	effective full-power years
EOL	end-of-licensing
IPTS	Integrated Pressurized Thermal Shock Program
LEFM	linear-elastic fracture mechanics
LOCA	loss-of-coolant accident
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
NRC	United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
PFM	probabilistic fracture mechanics
PNNL	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
PRA	Probabilistic Risk Assessment
PTS	pressurized thermal shock
PWR	pressurized water reactor
RPV	reactor pressure vessel
T-E	thermo-elastic
T-H	thermal-hydraulic

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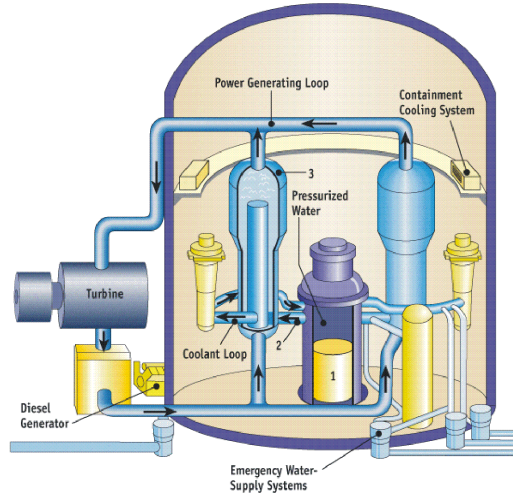
The development of the new methodologies and models incorporated into FAVOR, v06.1, has been the result of a long and fruitful collaboration with many colleagues. The contributions of the NRC staff including Dr. L. Abramson, D. Bessette, Dr. N. Chokshi, Dr. E. Hackett, D. Jackson, W. Jones, D. Kalinousky, Dr. M. T. EricksonKirk, Dr. S. Malik, M. Mayfield, T. Santos, Dr. N. Siu, and R. Woods are gratefully acknowledged. The new approaches to conditional probability of initiation and failure and the treatment of multiple flaws were developed in collaboration with Professors M. Modarres, A. Mosleh, and Dr. F. Li of the University of Maryland Center for Technology Risk Studies. The new flaw-characterization distributions were developed by D. Jackson of the NRC and Drs. F. Simonen, S. Doctor, and G. Schuster at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, and the new detailed fluence maps were developed by W. Jones and T. Santos of the NRC and Dr. J. Carew of Brookhaven National Laboratory. Dr. K. Bowman of the Computer Science and Mathematics Division at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) developed the statistical procedures that were applied in the development of the Weibull fracture-toughness model for FAVOR. Drs. M. Sokolov and S. K. Iskander of the Metals and Ceramics Division at ORNL carried out the survey of fracture-toughness data that produced the ORNL 99/27 extended fracture-toughness database. Dr. B. R. Bass, head of the Heavy Section Steel Technology Program at ORNL, provided the survey of fracture-arrest data from the Large-Specimen experiments carried out in the 1980s. Dr. R. K. Nanstad of ORNL, Drs. E. Eason and J. Wright of Modeling and Computing Services, Boulder, Colorado, and Prof. G. R. Odette of the University of California at Santa Barbara developed the new irradiation-shift model implemented in FAVOR, v06.1. In addition to developing the ductile-tearing model implemented in this version of FAVOR, Dr. M. T. EricksonKirk of the NRC led a Working Group in the development of the new fracture-toughness models in FAVOR. Other members of this Working Group included, in addition to the authors, Dr. R. K. Nanstad and J. G. Merkle of the Metals and Ceramics Division at ORNL, Professor Modarres and Dr. F. Li of the University of Maryland Center for Technology Risk Studies, Dr. M. EricksonKirk of PEA, and Dr. B. R. Bass. J. G. Merkle with Dr. Nanstad developed the lower-bounding reference temperature approach that was adopted in the uncertainty analysis of the reference-nil-ductility transition temperature. Several conversations with Prof. R. Dodds of the University of Illinois, Prof. K. Wallin of VTT, Finland, and Dr. C. Faigy of Electricité de France were most helpful in the course of this effort. There were also contributions from many members of the nuclear industry.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The **Fracture Analysis of Vessels – Oak Ridge** (FAVOR, v06.1) computer program has been developed to perform a risk-informed probabilistic analysis of the structural integrity of a nuclear reactor pressure vessel (RPV) when subjected to an overcooling event. The focus of this analysis is the *beltline* region of the RPV wall as shown in Fig. 1. *Overcooling events*, where the temperature of the coolant in contact with the inner surface of the RPV wall rapidly decreases with time, produce temporally-dependent temperature gradients that induce biaxial stress states varying in magnitude through the vessel wall. Near the inner surface and through most of the wall thickness, the stresses are tensile thus generating Mode I opening driving forces that can act on possible surface-breaking or embedded flaws. If the internal pressure of the coolant is sufficiently high, then the combined thermal plus mechanical loading results in a transient condition known as a pressurized-thermal shock (PTS) event.

In 1999, Dickson et al. [1] illustrated that the application of fracture-related technology developed since the derivation of the current PTS regulations (established in the early-mid 1980s) had the potential for providing a technical basis for a re-evaluation of these regulations. Based on these results, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) began the *PTS Re-Evaluation Project* to establish a technical basis rule within the framework established by modern probabilistic risk assessment techniques and advances in the technologies associated with the physics of PTS events. An updated computational methodology has evolved through interactions between experts in the relevant disciplines of thermal-hydraulics, probabilistic risk assessment (PRA), materials embrittlement, probabilistic fracture mechanics (PFM), and inspection (flaw characterization). This updated methodology has been implemented into the **Fracture Analysis of Vessels – Oak Ridge** (FAVOR, v06.1) computer code developed for the NRC by the Heavy Section Steel Technology (HSST) program at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). The FAVOR, v06.1, code represents the baseline NRC-selected applications tool for re-assessing the current PTS regulations. This report is intended as a user's guide to the computer system requirements, installation, and execution of the FAVOR, v06.1, deterministic and probabilistic fracture mechanics code. Detailed instructions on input data deck preparation are presented along with a description of all output files. Example input and output cases are included. A detailed review of these advancements as implemented into the current release of FAVOR is presented in the companion report *FAVOR (v06.1): Theory and Implementation of Algorithms, Methods, and Correlations* [2].



Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

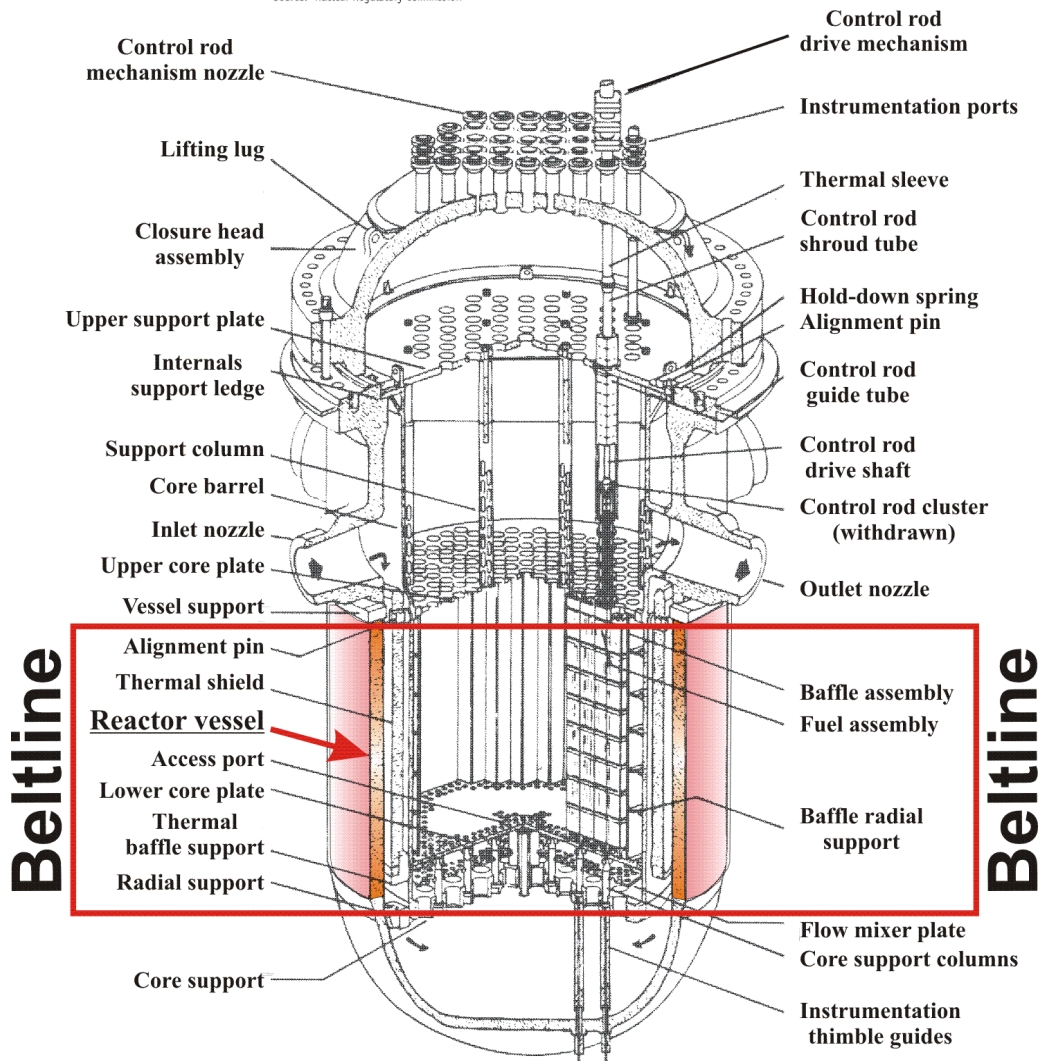


Fig. 1. The beltline region of the reactor pressure vessel wall extends from approximately one foot above the active reactor core to one foot below the core (adapted from [3]) for a pressurized water reactor (PWR).

Concern with PTS results from the combined effects of (1) simultaneous pressure and thermal-shock loadings, (2) embrittlement of the vessel due to cumulative irradiation exposure over the operating life of the vessel, and (3) the possible existence of crack-like defects at the inner surface of or embedded within the RPV heavy-section wall. The decrease in vessel temperature associated with a thermal shock also reduces the fracture toughness of the vessel and introduces the possibility of flaw propagation. Inner surface-breaking flaws and embedded flaws near the inner surface are particularly vulnerable, because at the inner surface the temperature is at its minimum and the stress and radiation-induced embrittlement are at their maximum.

The PTS issue has been under investigation for many years. Most of the early PTS analyses were of a deterministic nature. In an effort to establish more realistic limiting values of vessel embrittlement, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) funded during the 1980s the Integrated Pressurized Thermal Shock (IPTS) Program [4-6] which developed a comprehensive probabilistic approach to risk assessment. Current regulatory requirements are based on the resulting *risk-informed* probabilistic methodology. In the early 1980s, extensive analyses were performed by the NRC and others to estimate the likelihood of vessel failure due to PTS events in PWRs. Though a large number of parameters governing vessel failure were identified, the single most significant parameter was a correlative index of the material that also serves as a measure of embrittlement. This material index is the reference nil-ductility transition temperature, RT_{NDT} . The NRC staff and others performed analyses of PTS risks on a conservative and generic basis to bound the risk of vessel failure for any PWR reactor. These analyses led to the establishment of the *PTS rule* [7], promulgated in Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Chapter I, Part 50, Section 50.61 (10CFR50.61), and the issuance of the NRC Regulatory Guide 1.154 (RG1.154) [8].

The *PTS rule* specifies *screening criteria* in the form of limiting irradiated values of RT_{NDT} (designated by the rule as RT_{PTS}) of 270 °F for axially-oriented welds, plates, and forgings and 300 °F for circumferentially-oriented welds. The PTS rule also prescribes a method to estimate RT_{PTS} for materials in an RPV in Regulatory Guide 1.99, Revision 2 [9]. For nuclear power plants to operate beyond the time that they exceed the screening criteria, the licensees must submit a plant-specific safety analysis to the NRC three years before the screening limit is anticipated to be reached. Regulatory Guide 1.154 recommends the content and format for these plant-specific integrated PTS analyses with the objective of calculating an estimate for the frequency of vessel failure caused by pressurized thermal-shock events. Regulatory Guide 1.154 also presents the *primary PTS acceptance criterion* for acceptable failure risk to be a mean frequency of less than 5×10^{-6} vessel failures per reactor-operating year.

An important element of the PTS plant-specific analysis is the calculation of the conditional probability of failure of the vessel by performing probabilistic fracture mechanics (PFM) analyses. The term *conditional* refers here to the assumption that the specific PTS event under study has in fact occurred. Combined with an estimate of the frequency of occurrence for the event, a predicted frequency of vessel failure can then be calculated. OCA-P [10] and VISA-II [11] are PTS PFM computer programs, independently developed with NRC funding at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), respectively, in the 1980s that are currently referenced in Regulatory Guide 1.154 as acceptable codes for performing plant-specific analyses. There have also been other proprietary PTS PFM codes independently developed in the US and internationally by reactor vendors and laboratories. These codes perform PFM analyses, using Monte Carlo techniques, to estimate the increase in failure probability as the vessel accumulates radiation damage over its operating life. The results of such analyses, when compared with the limit of acceptable failure probability, provide an estimate of the residual life of a reactor pressure vessel. Also results of such analyses can be used to evaluate the potential benefits of plant-specific mitigating actions designed to reduce the probability of reactor vessel failure, thus potentially extending the operating life of the vessel [12].

Previous efforts at obtaining the same probabilistic solutions to a specified PTS problem using different PFM codes have met with varying degrees of success [13-15]. Experience with the application of OCA-P and VISA-II as well as advancements in the science of probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) over the past 15 years have provided insights into areas where the PTS PFM methodology could be improved. The FAVOR (Fracture Analysis of Vessels – Oak Ridge) computer code was initially developed in the early 1990s [16] (see Fig. 2) in an effort to combine the best attributes of OCA-P and VISA-II. In the ensuing years, the NRC-funded FAVOR code has continued its advancement with the goal of providing a computational platform for incorporating additional capabilities and new developments in the fields of thermal hydraulics (as an input source to FAVOR), deterministic and probabilistic fracture mechanics, and probabilistic risk assessment (PRA).

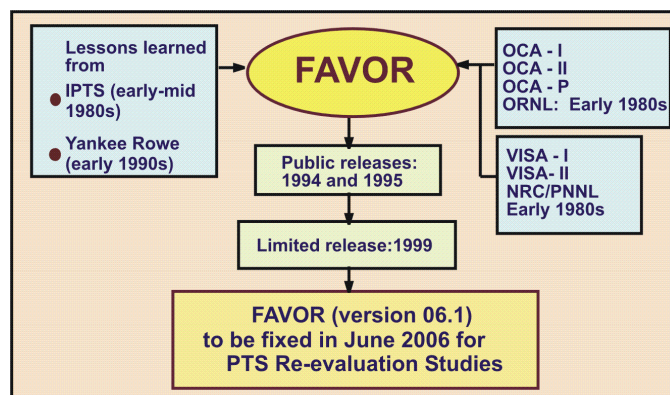


Fig. 2. Depiction of the development history of the FAVOR PFM code

1.2 PTS Re-Evaluation Project

The NRC began the *PTS Re-Evaluation Project* in 1999 to develop a technical basis for a revised PTS rule within the framework established by modern probabilistic risk assessment techniques and advances in the technologies associated with the physics of PTS events. An updated computational methodology has evolved through interactions between experts in the relevant disciplines (see Fig. 3) of thermal hydraulics, PRA, materials embrittlement, PFM, and inspection (flaw characterization). This updated methodology has been implemented into the FAVOR code which represents the NRC-selected applications tool for re-assessing the current PTS regulations.

As depicted in Fig. 3, the current release of FAVOR (version control code 06.1) implements the results of the PTS Re-evaluation Project in an improved PFM model for calculating the conditional probability of fracture (by plane-strain cleavage initiation) and the conditional probability of vessel failure. Although the analysis of PTS has been the primary motivation in the development of FAVOR, it should also be noted that the problem class for which FAVOR is applicable encompasses a broad range of events that include normal operational transients (such as start-up and shut-down) as well as additional upset conditions beyond PTS. Essentially any event in which the RPV wall is exposed to time-varying thermal-hydraulic boundary conditions could be an appropriate candidate for a FAVOR analysis of the vessel's structural integrity.

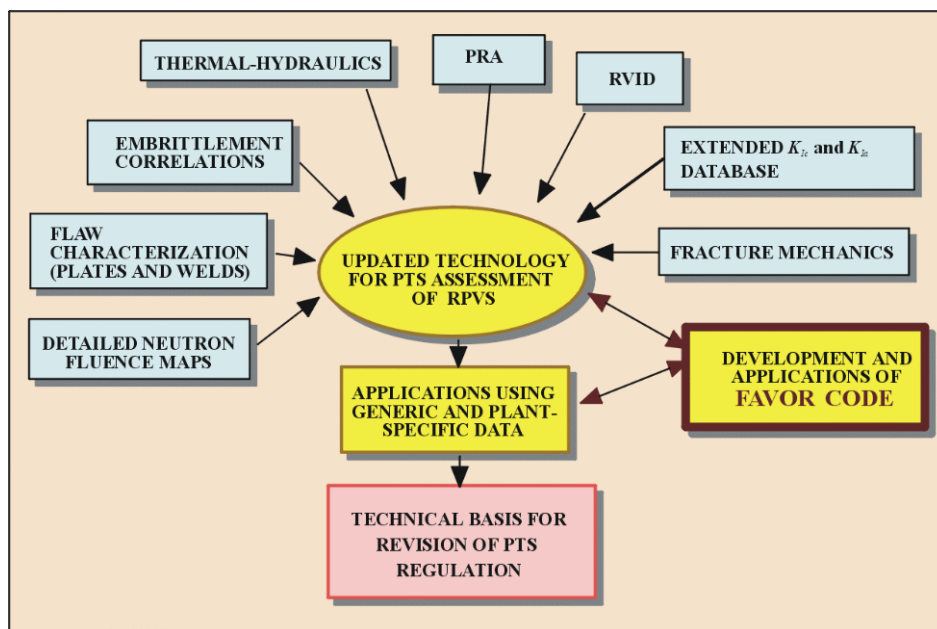


Fig. 3. The PTS Re-Evaluation Project incorporates advancements across a range of technical disciplines relevant to PTS assessment methodologies.

In support of the PTS Re-Evaluation Project, the following advanced technologies have been incorporated into the current release of FAVOR, 06.1:

- the ability to incorporate new detailed flaw-characterization distributions from NRC research (with Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, PNNL),
- the ability to incorporate detailed neutron fluence regions – detailed fluence maps from Brookhaven National Laboratory, BNL,
- the ability to incorporate warm-prestressing effects into the analysis,
- the ability to include temperature-dependencies in the thermo-elastic properties of base and cladding,
- the ability to include crack-face pressure loading for surface-breaking flaws,
- a new ductile-fracture model simulating stable and unstable ductile tearing,
- a new embrittlement correlation,
- the ability to include multiple transients in one execution of FAVOR,
- input from the *Reactor Vessel Integrity Database, Revision 2*, (RVID2) of relevant RPV material properties,
- fracture-toughness models based on extended databases and improved statistical distributions,
- a variable failure criterion, i.e., how far must a flaw propagate into the RPV wall for the vessel simulation to be considered as “failed” ?
- semi-elliptic surface-breaking and embedded-flaw models,
- through-wall weld residual stresses, and an
- improved PFM methodology that incorporates modern PRA procedures for the classification and propagation of input uncertainties and the characterization of output uncertainties as statistical distributions.

1.3 Overview – Structure and Organization of the FAVOR Code

As shown in Fig. 4, FAVOR is composed of three computational modules: (1) a deterministic load generator (**FAVLoad**), (2) a Monte Carlo PFM module (**FAVPFM**), and (3) a post-processor (**FAVPost**). Figure 4 also indicates the nature of the data streams that flow through these modules.

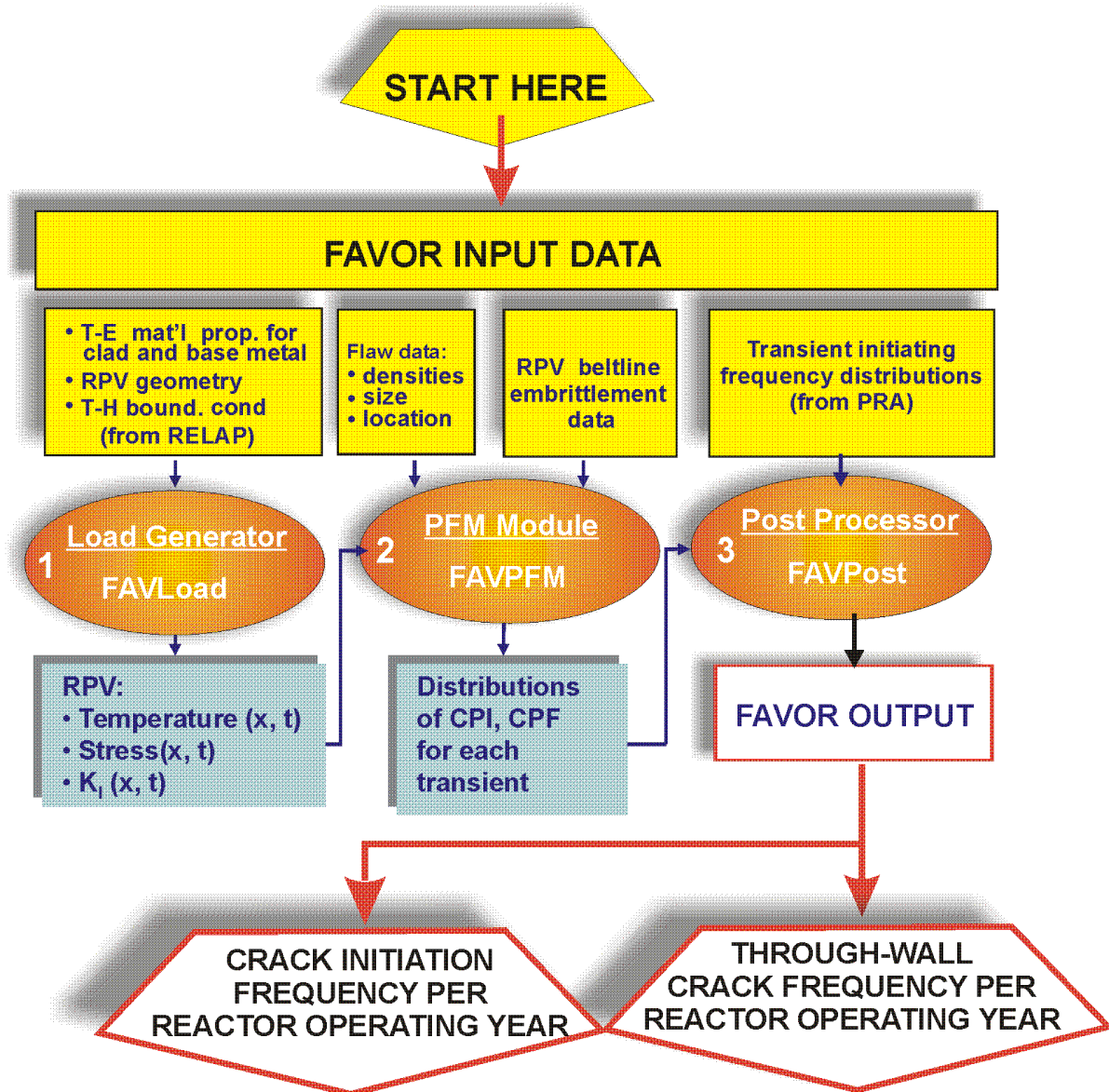


Fig. 4. FAVOR data streams flow through three modules: (1) FAVLoad, (2) FAVPFM, and (3) FAVPost.

The PFM model in FAVOR is based on the application of Monte Carlo techniques in which deterministic fracture analyses are performed on a large number of stochastically-generated RPV

trials or *realizations*. Each vessel realization, containing a specified number of flaws, is analyzed to determine the conditional probability of initiation (*CPI*) and the conditional probability of failure (*CPF*) for an RPV challenged by a postulated thermal-hydraulic transient at a selected time in the vessel's operating history. The fracture-initiation mechanism is stress-controlled cleavage (in the lower transition-temperature region of the vessel material) modeled under the assumptions of linear-elastic fracture mechanics (LEFM), and the associated failure modes are sufficient flaw growth either to produce a net-section plastic collapse of the remaining ligament or to advance the crack tip to a user-specified fractional distance of the wall thickness. The potential for plane-strain crack arrest is also simulated. The time-dependent load path is assumed to be quasi-static.

A new ductile-fracture capability has been implemented into the *Initiation-Growth-Arrest* (IGA) submodel to allow the simulation of flaw growth by stable ductile tearing in combination with cleavage propagation. When this user-selected option is turned on, an additional failure mode of *unstable ductile tearing* is included in the determination of *CPF*.

The Monte Carlo method involves sampling from appropriate probability distributions to simulate many possible combinations of flaw geometry and RPV material embrittlement, all exposed to the same transient loading conditions. The PFM analysis is performed for the *beltline* of the RPV, usually assumed to extend from one foot below the active length of the reactor core to one foot above the core. As shown in Fig. 5, the RPV beltline can be divided into major regions such as axial welds, circumferential welds, and plates or forgings that may have their own embrittlement-sensitive chemistries. These major regions may be further divided into subregions to accommodate detailed mappings of azimuthal and axial variations in fast-neutron fluence.

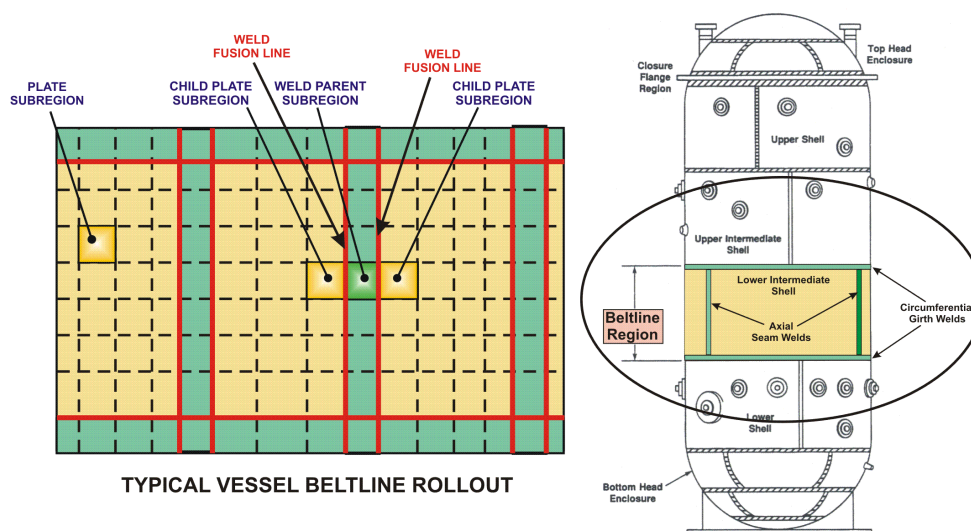


Fig. 5. The global modeling approach in FAVOR allows the entire beltline to be simulated in one model definition.

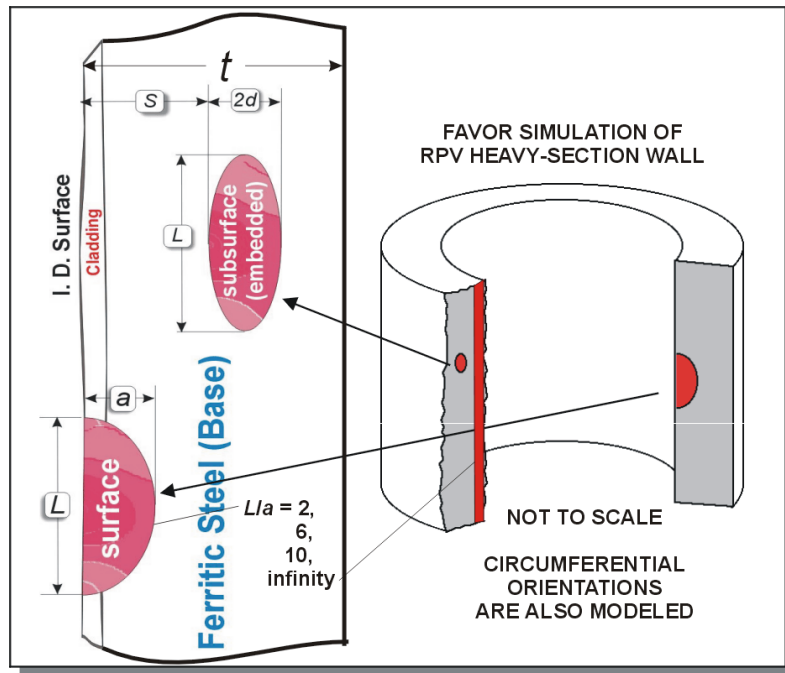


Fig. 6. Flaw models available in FAVOR include infinite-length surface-breaking flaws, finite-length semi-elliptic surface flaws (with aspect ratios $L / a = 2, 6$, and 10), and fully-elliptic embedded flaws. All flaw models can be oriented in either the axial or circumferential directions.

Figure 6 shows the three categories of flaws that are available in FAVOR:

- **Category 1 – surface-breaking flaws**
infinite length – aspect ratio $L/a = \infty$
semi-elliptic – aspect ratio $L/a = 2$
semi-elliptic – aspect ratio $L/a = 6$
semi-elliptic – aspect ratio $L/a = 10$
- **Category 2 – embedded flaws – fully-elliptic geometry with inner crack tip located between the clad/base interface and $1/8t$ from the inner surface (t = thickness of the RPV wall)**
- **Category 3 – embedded flaws – fully-elliptic geometry with inner crack tip located between $1/8t$ and $3/8t$ from the inner surface**

Away from nozzles and other geometric discontinuities in the vessel, the RPV wall experiences a biaxial stress state during an overcooling event in which the principal stresses are oriented in both the longitudinal (axial stresses) and azimuthal (hoop stresses) directions. FAVOR, therefore, provides the capability for the crack face to be oriented normal to either of the two opening-mode principal directions, i.e., axial stresses opening circumferential flaws and hoop stresses opening axial flaws. In addition to the combined states of mechanical loading due to internal pressure, thermal loading due to differential expansion between the cladding and base, crack-face pressure loading on surface-breaking flaws, and through-wall thermal stress loading due to temperature gradients in the cladding

and base, FAVOR also provides the option to include the effects of residual stresses in axial and circumferential welds for all of the flaw models.

The format of the required user-input data files will be discussed in detail in the following sections. In summary, the input files along with the resulting output files for the three modules are:

- **FAVLoad Data Streams (see Fig. 7)**

- 1) Input file that includes: vessel geometry, thermo-mechanical material properties for the cladding and base (either constant or temperature dependent), user-selected loading options, and thermal-hydraulic definitions of all transients to be analyzed
- 2) Output file that provides an echo of the user input
- 3) Output file that is used as a load-definition input file for FAVPFM

- **FAVPFM Data Streams (see Fig. 8)**

- 4) Input file that provides user-selected case options, major region and subregion definitions with weld/plate embrittlement data, and the number of RPV realizations/trials to be simulated
- 5) Input file from the FAVLoad module [data stream file 3)] that contains load-definition data for each thermal-hydraulic transient
- 6) Input file that provides characterization data for surface-breaking flaws in plates, forgings, and welds
- 7) Input file that provides characterization data for flaws embedded in welds
- 8) Input file that provides characterization data for flaws embedded in plates and forgings
- 9) Input file for restart cases (required only if the current execution is a restart from a previous run)
- 10) Output file that provides an echo of the user input
- 11) Output/Input binary restart file, created at user-selected checkpoints during the FAVPFM run
- 12) Output file that contains summary reports of the PFM analysis
- 13) Output files that can be used for Quality Assurance checks of PFM calculations
- 14) Output file with the conditional probability of crack initiation matrix for input to FAVPost
- 15) Output file with the conditional probability of through-wall cracking matrix for input to FAVPost

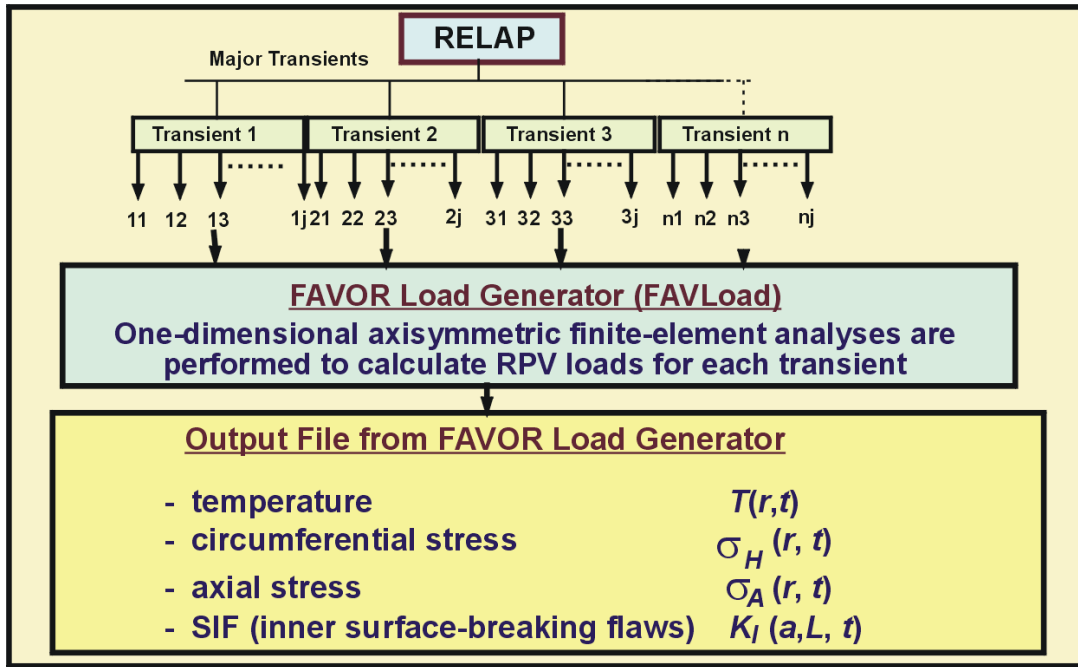


Fig. 7. The FAVOR load generator module FAVLoad performs deterministic analyses for a range of thermal-hydraulic transients.

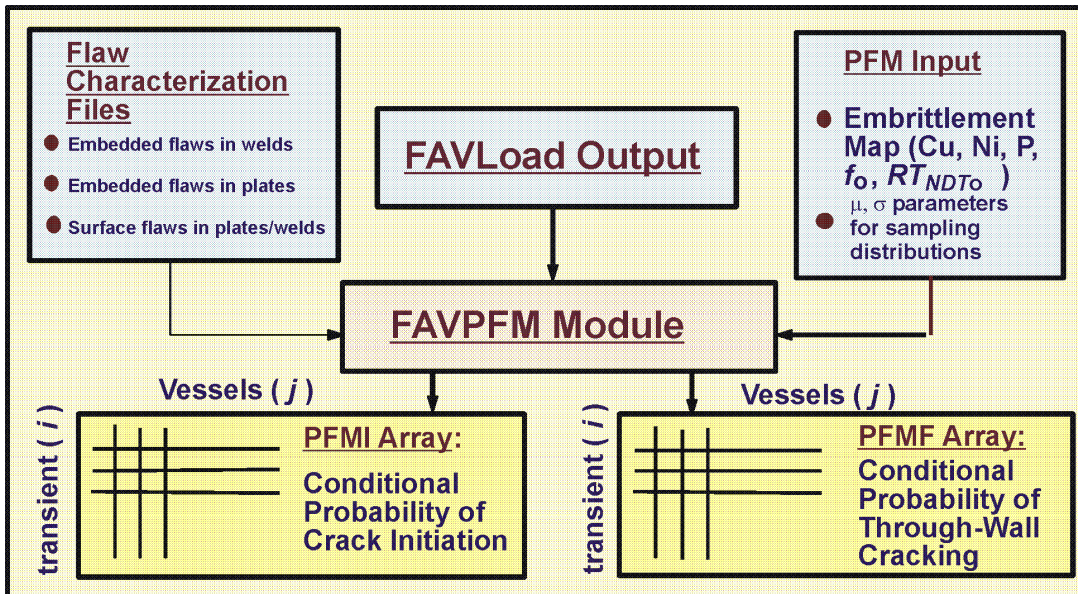


Fig. 8. The FAVPFM module takes output from FAVLoad and user-supplied data on flaw distributions and embrittlement of the RPV beltline and generates PFMI (INITIATE.DAT) and PFMF (FAILURE.DAT) arrays.

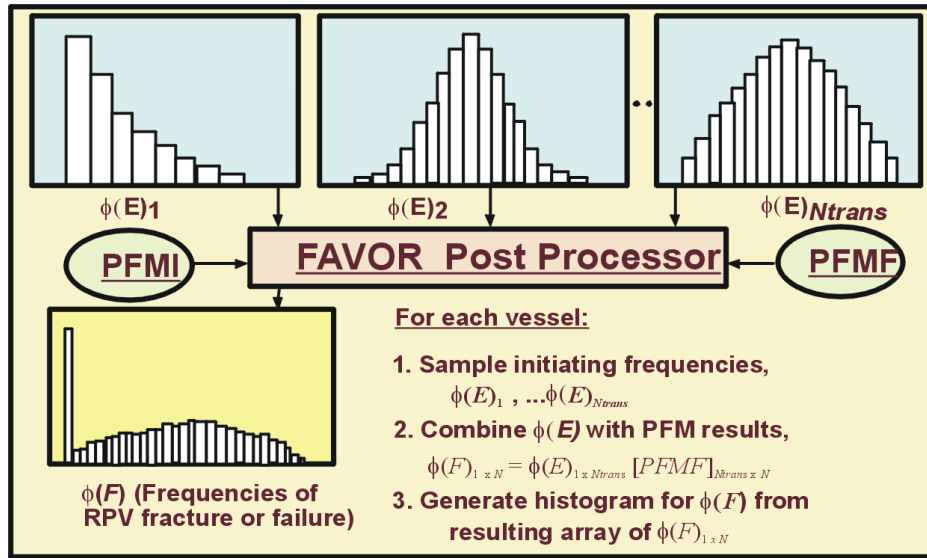


Fig. 9. The FAVOR post-processor FAVPost combines the distributions of conditional probability of initiation and failure calculated by FAVPFM with initiating frequency distributions for all of the transients under study to create distributions of frequencies of RPV fracture and failure.

- **FAVPost Data Streams (see Fig. 9)**

- 16) Input file that provides initiating frequency distributions for each transient defined in 1) above.
- 17) Input file from FAVPFM containing the conditional probability of initiation matrix
- 18) Input file from FAVPFM containing the conditional probability of failure matrix
- 19) Output file that, in addition to an echo of the user input, contains histograms describing the distributions for the frequency of crack initiation and frequency of failure (also known as the through-wall crack frequency) with the units of cracked vessels per reactor operating year and failed vessels per reactor operating year, respectively.

1.4 Hardware Requirements

The three FAVOR modules have been successfully compiled and executed on the following computers, operating systems, and compilers:

- Pentium II and III with Windows NT 4.0 (SP6) – Lahey/Fujitsu Fortran 95 compiler
- Pentium II and III with Windows NT 4.0 (SP6) – Compaq 6.1 Fortran 95 compiler
- 80486DX with Windows 98 (DOS 7.1) – Compaq 6.1 Fortran 95 compiler
- Power Macintosh 9600/200MP with OS 8.6 – Absoft Pro Fortran 90 compiler
- Compaq XP1000 with TRU64 UNIX 4.0F – Compaq Fortran 90 v5.3-1120 compiler

- Dell Precision™ Workstation 330 Pentium IV with Windows 2000 Professional – Compaq 6.1 Fortran 95 compiler
- Dell Precision™ Workstation 330 Pentium IV with Windows 2000 Professional – Lahey/Fujitsu Fortran 95 compiler
- Dell Precision™ Workstation 340 Pentium IV with Windows XP Professional – Compaq 6.1 Fortran 95 compiler
- Dell Precision™ Workstation 340 Pentium IV with Windows XP Professional – Lahey/Fujitsu Fortran 95 compiler
- Hewlett-Packard Pavilion Workstation a574n with Windows XP Professional – Compaq 6.1 Fortran 95 compiler
- Hewlett-Packard Pavilion Workstation a574n with Windows XP Professional – Lahey/Fujitsu Fortran 95 compiler

The recommended computer for execution of FAVOR, v06.1, is a Pentium III or IV (or equivalent) with the Windows XP Professional operating system and a minimum of 2 Gbytes of RAM. The installation requires approximately 280 Mbytes of free disk space for executables, documentation, source code, and example input files.

All three FAVOR modules make use of *dynamic memory management* where the required internal memory is calculated based on the size of the problem and then allocated from the global *heap*¹ at run time; therefore, the only limitation on the number of thermal hydraulic transients, the number of RPV trials, the number of simulated flaws, or the number of subregions (employed in defining the model of the RPV beltline) is the memory capacity of the computer being used. For all of the models tested by the developers to date, 2 Gbytes of RAM was sufficient to run FAVOR; however, be advised that larger models in the future may require more memory. In addition, some problems have been encountered when running large cases (e.g., 60,000 subregions with 30 transients) on a PC with Windows 2000 Professional and 512 Mbytes of RAM. Windows XP (with the latest Service Pack installed) is the recommended operating system.

1.5 Installation

Copy all of the files on the distribution CD (with the exception of the setup subfolder) to the user's hard drive. These files may be copied manually by using Windows® Explorer or by running the "SETUP.EXE" application created by Microsoft's Windows® Installer and available in the .\FAVOR6.1\setup subfolder on the CD. If the "autorun" feature on the user's computer is enabled,

¹ The *heap* is an internal memory pool, controlled by the computer's operating system, and available for dynamic allocation during run time.

then the Windows® Installer application will automatically run when the FAVOR distribution CD is loaded into the drive. The Windows® installer will prompt the user for the target installation folder (See Fig. 10).

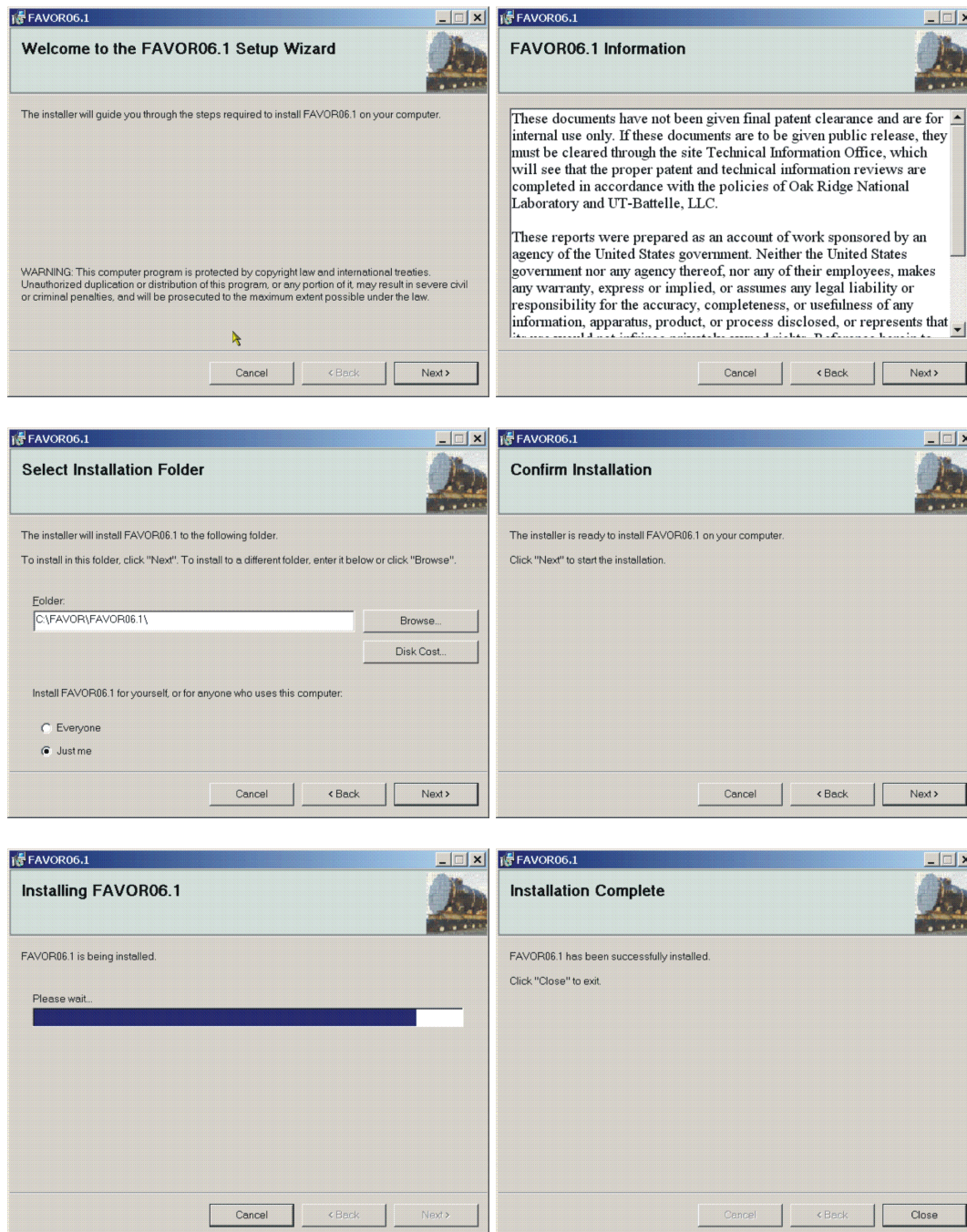


Fig. 10. The Windows® Installer application can be used to copy the FAVOR, v06.1, executables, source code, documentation, and example files to the user's computer.

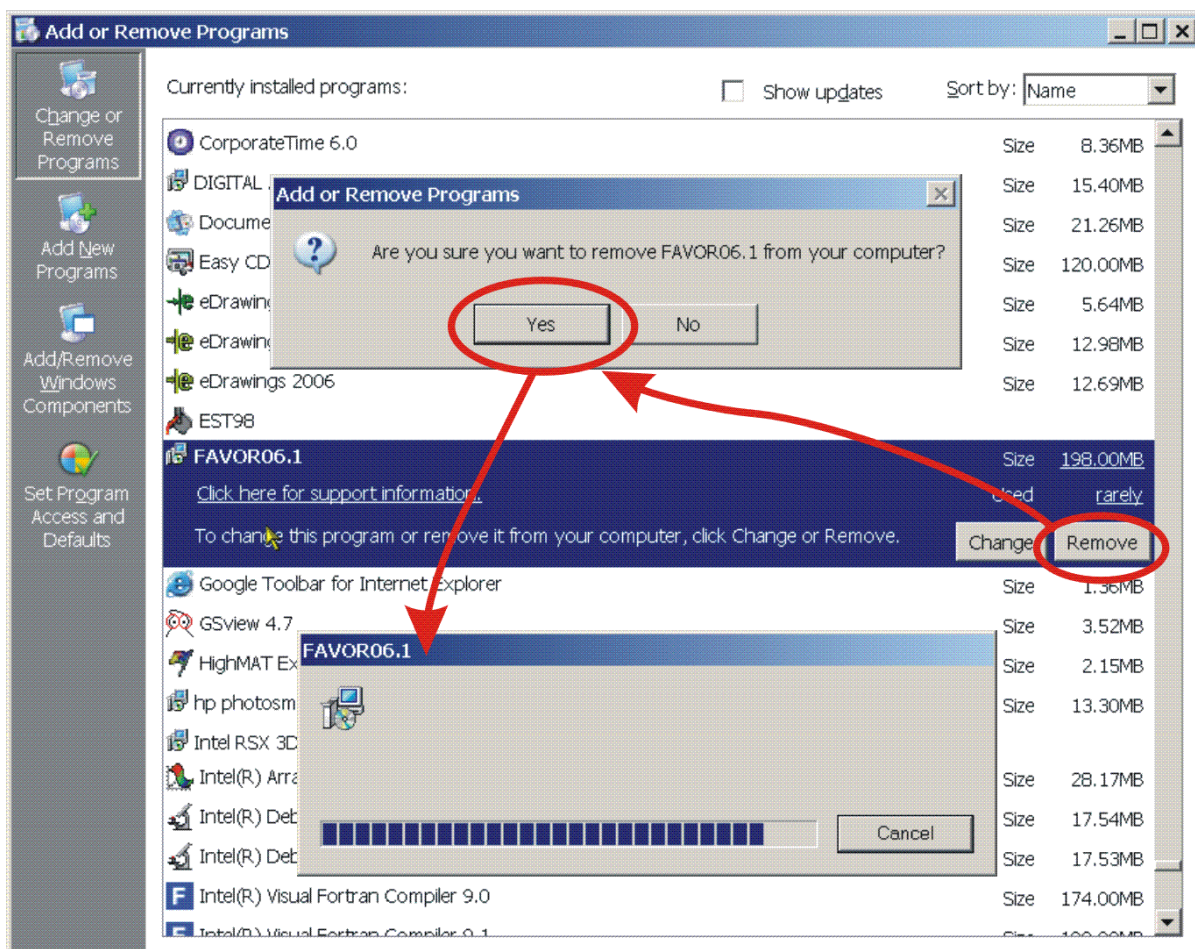


Fig. 10 (continued) FAVOR, v06.1, can be removed from the user's computer using the Windows utility "Add or Remove Programs" available from the Control Panel.

The User's Guide and Theory Manual files are in Adobe Acrobat PDF format. The installer for the free Adobe Reader 7.0.0 is included on the distribution CD. Execute "**AdbeRdr70_enu_full.exe**" from the CD to install the Acrobat Reader on the user's computer, if it is not already installed.

Installation on Windows 2000\NT\98 Operating Systems – If the contents of "FAVOR 06.1" folder and its subfolders were manually copied from the distribution CD to the user's hard-drive, it will be necessary to remove the "Read Only" attribute on the data files in the ".\FAVOR 06.1\Flaw Data\",".\FAVOR 06.1\Examples\"," and ".\FAVOR 06.1\Examples\Installation Examples\" folders. The "Read Only" attribute is set automatically by the Windows 2000\NT\ME\98 operating systems for files copied from a CD². One way to change the attributes for a file or collection of files is through the Windows Explorer utility. Here is the procedure:

1. Bring up Windows Explorer (e.g., right-click³ on the "Start" button at the lower left-hand corner of the main window and select⁴ "Explore")
2. Navigate to the ".\FAVOR 06.1\Examples" folder
3. On the Explorer menu bar at the top of the window, select View>Details
4. Click⁴ on the "Type" bar at the top of the file window to sort the files by their file extension, if not already sorted this way.
5. Select the file "FAVLoad.in" by left-clicking once on the filename.
6. Hold down the <Shift> key and select the data file at the bottom of the list. This procedure will select all of the data files at one time. It is not necessary to change the attributes of the application files: FAVLoad.exe, FAVPFM.exe, and FAVPost.exe.
7. Continue holding down the <Shift> key and with the cursor positioned over the selected files right-click to bring up a *pop-up menu*.
8. Select "Properties" at the bottom of the pop-up menu.
9. Deselect the "Read-only" attribute by left-clicking on its check box, if it is checked.
10. Select the "OK" button, and release the <Shift> key.

All of the data files in this folder should now be ready for execution with FAVOR. Repeat Steps 3 through 10 for all of the data files in the ".\FAVOR 06.1\Flaw Data\" and ".\FAVOR 06.1\Examples\Installation Examples\" folders.

² The "Read Only" attribute is not assigned automatically when running under the Windows XP operating system, or if the Windows® Installer setup.exe application is used to carry out the transfer of files from the CD.

³ "right-click" → click once with the right mouse button

⁴ "select" → "left-click" → click once with the left mouse button

1.6 Execution

On Microsoft Windows operating systems (Windows XP\2000\NT\ME\98), the three FAVOR modules can be started either by double clicking on the executables' icon (named FAVLoad.exe, FAVPFM.exe, and FAVPost.exe) in Windows Explorer or by opening an Command Prompt window (Start > Programs > Command Prompt on Windows 2000\NT\ME\98 or Start > All Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt on Windows XP) and typing in the name of the executable at the line prompt as shown in Fig. 11a for FAVLoad execution. All input files and executables must reside in the same current working directory. For details on the creation of FAVOR input files see Chapter 2. In Fig. 11b, the code prompts for the names of the FAVLoad input and FAVLoad output files. The FAVLoad output file will be used as the load-definition input file for the FAVPFM module. Figure 12 shows the messages written to the screen as FAVLoad performs its calculations.

Upon creation of the load-definition file by FAVLoad, FAVPFM execution can be started by typing "FAVPFM" at the line prompt (see Fig. 13). FAVPFM will then prompt the user for the names of six files (see Fig. 14a): (1) the FAVPFM input file, (2) load-definition file output from FAVLoad, (3) a name for the output file to be created by FAVPFM, (4) the name of the input flaw-characterization file for surface-breaking flaws in weld and plate regions (DEFAULT=S.DAT), (5) the name of the flaw-characterization file for embedded flaws in weld regions (DEFAULT=W.DAT), and (6) the name of the flaw-characterization file for embedded flaws in plate regions (DEFAULT=P.DAT). The user can accept the default file names for input files (4)-(6) by typing the ENTER key at the prompt. If FAVPFM cannot find the named input files in the current execution directory, it will prompt the user for new file names. If the FAVPFM output file to be created already exists in the current directory, the code will query the user if it should overwrite the file. For RESTART cases, the user will be prompted for the name of a binary restart file created during a previous execution (see Fig. 14b). See Sect. 2.2, Record 1 – CNT1, for detailed information on the execution of restart cases.

The user may abort the execution at any time by typing a <ctrl>c. FAVPFM provides monitoring information during execution by writing the running averages of conditional probabilities of initiation and vessel failure for all of the transients defined in the load file for each RPV trial as shown in Fig. 15.

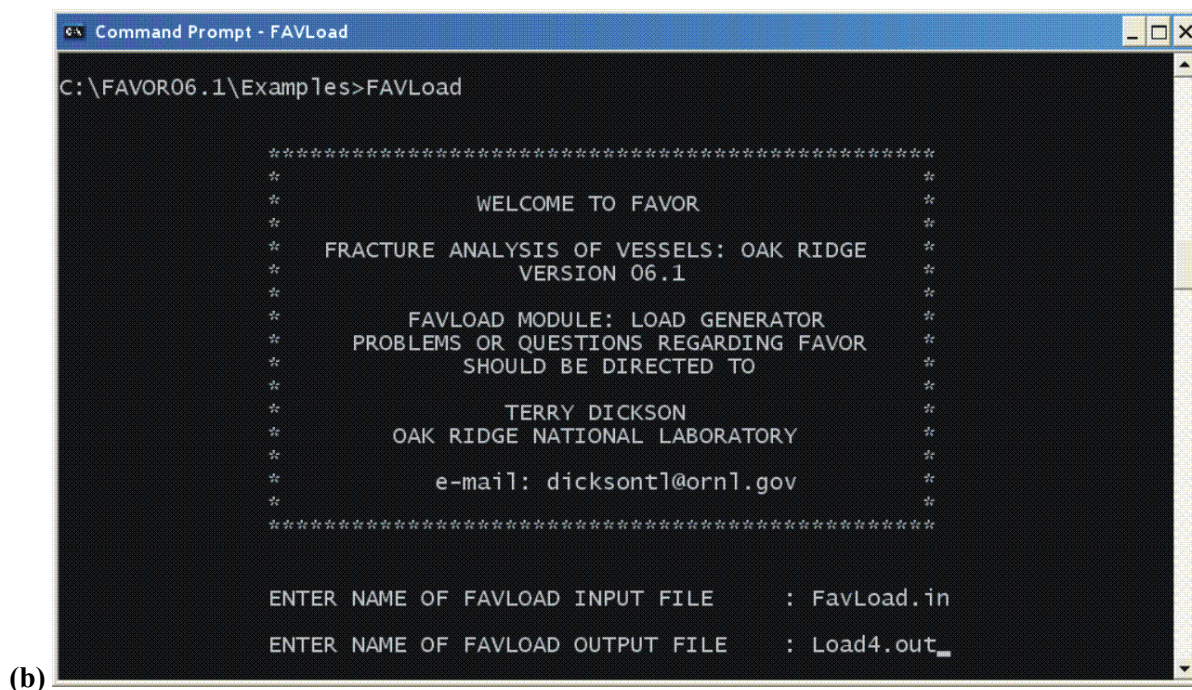
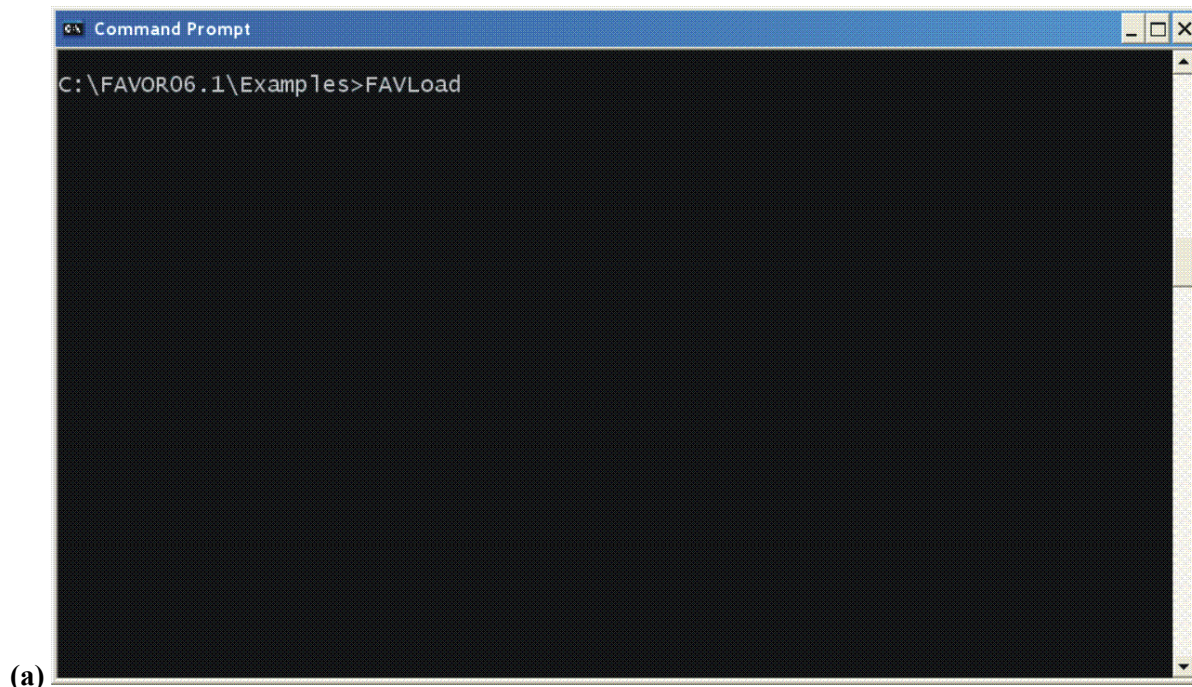


Fig. 11. Execution of the FAVLOAD module: (a) type in FAVLOAD at the line prompt and (b) respond to prompts for the input and output file names.


```
Command Prompt

ENTER NAME OF FAVLOAD OUTPUT FILE      : Load4.out

SEE FILE:Load4.echo FOR CHECK OF INPUT DATA

*****
***** ALLOCATING HEAP MEMORY *****
*****
***** NUMBER OF TRANSIENTS = 4 *****
*****

PERFORMING THERMAL/STRESS/KI ANALYSIS

TRANSIENT NUMBER      1
TRANSIENT NUMBER      2
TRANSIENT NUMBER      3
TRANSIENT NUMBER      4

PERFORMING STRESS/KI ANALYSIS INCLUDING THRU-WALL WELD RESIDUAL STRESS

TRANSIENT NUMBER      1
TRANSIENT NUMBER      2
TRANSIENT NUMBER      3
TRANSIENT NUMBER      4

C:\FAVOR06.1\Examples>
```

Fig. 12. FAVLOAD calculates thermal, stress, and applied KI loading for all of the transients defined in the input file.

```
Command Prompt

ENTER NAME OF FAVLOAD OUTPUT FILE      : Load4.out

SEE FILE:Load4.echo FOR CHECK OF INPUT DATA

*****
***** ALLOCATING HEAP MEMORY *****
*****
***** NUMBER OF TRANSIENTS = 4 *****
*****

PERFORMING THERMAL/STRESS/KI ANALYSIS

TRANSIENT NUMBER      1
TRANSIENT NUMBER      2
TRANSIENT NUMBER      3
TRANSIENT NUMBER      4

PERFORMING STRESS/KI ANALYSIS INCLUDING THRU-WALL WELD RESIDUAL STRESS

TRANSIENT NUMBER      1
TRANSIENT NUMBER      2
TRANSIENT NUMBER      3
TRANSIENT NUMBER      4

C:\FAVOR06.1\Examples>FAVPFM
```

Fig. 13. Type FAVPFM at the Command Prompt to begin execution of the FAVPFM module.

```

Command Prompt - FAVPFM

*****
ENTER NAME OF FAVPFM INPUT FILE      : FAVPFM.in
ENTER NAME FOR FAVLOAD OUTPUT FILE   : Load4.out
ENTER NAME OF FAVPFM OUTPUT FILE     : PFML.out

READING LOAD FILE

*****
***** ALLOCATING HEAP MEMORY *****
*****
NUMBER OF TRANSIENTS = 4
*****

READING FAVPFM INPUT FILE

*****
*****
Binary restart files will be created using
a checkpoint interval of 200 trials.
*****

*****
***** ALLOCATING HEAP MEMORY *****
*****
NUMBER OF SUBREGIONS = 15280
*****

ENTER NAME OF FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILE
FOR SURFACE-BREAKING FLAWS
APPLICABLE TO WELD AND PLATE REGIONS
(DEFAULT=S.DAT)      :

ENTER NAME OF FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILE
FOR EMBEDDED FLAWS IN WELD REGIONS
(DEFAULT=W.DAT)      :

ENTER NAME OF FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILE
FOR EMBEDDED FLAWS IN PLATE REGIONS
(DEFAULT=P.DAT)      : _

```

Fig. 14. (a) FAVPFM prompts for the names of the (1) FAVPFM input file, (2) FAVLoad-generated load-definition file, (3) FAVPFM output file, (4) flaw-characterization file for surface-breaking flaws in welds and plates, (5) flaw-characterization file for embedded flaws in welds, and (6) flaw-characterization file for embedded flaws in plates.

```

Command Prompt - FAVPFM

*****
READING FAVPFM INPUT FILE

*****
*****
Binary restart files will be created using
a checkpoint interval of 200 trials.
*****

*****
***** ALLOCATING HEAP MEMORY *****
*****
NUMBER OF SUBREGIONS = 15280
*****

ENTER NAME OF FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILE
FOR SURFACE-BREAKING FLAWS
APPLICABLE TO WELD AND PLATE REGIONS
(DEFAULT=S.DAT)      :

ENTER NAME OF FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILE
FOR EMBEDDED FLAWS IN WELD REGIONS
(DEFAULT=W.DAT)      :

ENTER NAME OF FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILE
FOR EMBEDDED FLAWS IN PLATE REGIONS
(DEFAULT=P.DAT)      :

READING AND PROCESSING SURFACE-BREAKING FLAW DATABASE
READING AND PROCESSING WELD EMBEDDED-FLAW DATABASE
READING AND PROCESSING PLATE EMBEDDED-FLAW DATABASE
CREATING PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS FOR FLAWS

*****
* BEGINNING PFM ANALYSIS *
*****

*****
* Results for running averages of cpi and cpf *
* See cpi_history.out and cpf_history.out *
* for the same data in a text file. *
*****

ENTER NAME OF FAVPFM RESTART FILE      : REST10.BIN_

```

Fig. 14. (b) For a restart case, FAVPFM will also prompt for the binary restart file created in a previous execution (see Record 1 – CNT 1 for details regarding restart cases).


```
Command Prompt - FAVPFM

(DEFAULT=S.DAT)      :

ENTER NAME OF FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILE
FOR EMBEDDED FLAWS IN WELD REGIONS
(DEFAULT=W.DAT)      :

ENTER NAME OF FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILE
FOR EMBEDDED FLAWS IN PLATE REGIONS
(DEFAULT=P.DAT)      :

READING AND PROCESSING SURFACE-BREAKING FLAW DATABASE
READING AND PROCESSING WELD EMBEDDED-FLAW DATABASE
READING AND PROCESSING PLATE EMBEDDED-FLAW DATABASE
CREATING PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS FOR FLAWS

*****
* BEGINNING PFM ANALYSIS *
*****

*****
* Results for running averages of cpi and cpf *
* See cpi_history.out and cpf_history.out *
* for the same data in a text file. *
*****

RUNNING AVERAGE CPI FOR RPV TRIAL NUMBER 1
1  9.1385E-04  1.1684E-03  1.0209E-04  5.3598E-08

RUNNING AVERAGE CPF FOR RPV TRIAL NUMBER 1
1  9.2267E-07  4.2016E-06  1.3013E-06  5.3598E-08

RUNNING AVERAGE CPI FOR RPV TRIAL NUMBER 2
2  5.1335E-04  7.0045E-04  7.8533E-05  1.1006E-07

RUNNING AVERAGE CPF FOR RPV TRIAL NUMBER 2
2  4.6133E-07  2.1008E-06  9.4509E-07  1.1005E-07

RUNNING AVERAGE CPI FOR RPV TRIAL NUMBER 3
3  3.4243E-04  4.6910E-04  5.2355E-05  2.4254E-07

RUNNING AVERAGE CPF FOR RPV TRIAL NUMBER 3
3  3.2714E-07  1.8439E-06  6.3006E-07  2.4200E-07
```

Fig. 15. FAVPFM continually writes out progress reports in terms of running average CPI/CPF values for each transient as the code proceeds through the required number of RPV trials.

FAVPost Execution – The FAVPost module may be run while FAVPFM is still executing. This feature is particularly helpful when FAVPFM is executing a run that could take hours or possibly days. Here is the procedure:

1. While FAVPFM is running in one Command Prompt Window, bring up a second Command Prompt Window and navigate to a directory that is not the FAVOR working directory.
2. Copy the FAVPost.exe executable and the current files INITIATE.DAT, FAILURE.DAT, and NSIM.DAT from the current FAVOR working directory to the directory selected in Step 1.
3. Start the copied FAVPost executable in the directory selected in Step 1 by typing FAVPost and then <Enter> at the prompt.
4. Respond to the prompt for the FAVPost input filename.
5. Take the defaults for the INITIATE.DAT and FAILURE.DAT file names by hitting the <Enter> key twice.
6. Respond to the prompt for the FAVPost output file name.
7. Respond to the prompt for the number of RPV trials to be processed.
8. FAVPost will interrogate the INITIATE.DAT file to determine the current number of completed RPV trials.
9. FAVPost reports the number of RPV trials completed and asks how many trials the user wishes to process.
10. Respond to the query with either a number (less than the total completed) or take the default “ALL” by hitting the <Enter> key.

The above capability is also convenient for calculating convergence statistics as a function of RPV trials, even when the FAVPFM run has completed. For example, the analyst might wish to calculate the 99th percentile of the failure frequency vs RPV trials as a check for convergence. Just run FAVPost several times asking for 1000, 2000, 3000, ...NSIM RPV trials, and then plot the relevant statistics.

In Fig. 16, FAVOR’s post-processing module is executed by typing FAVPost at the line prompt. The code will then prompt the user for the names of four files (see Fig. 16): (1) a FAVPost input file, (2) the file created by the FAVPFM execution that contains the conditional probability of initiation matrix (DEFAULT=INITIATE.DAT), (3) the file created by the FAVPFM execution that contains the conditional probability of failure matrix (DEFAULT=FAILURE.DAT), and (4) the name of the output file to be created by FAVPost that will have the histograms for vessel fracture and failure frequencies. Again, for files (2) and (3), the user may accept the defaults by typing the RETURN/ENTER key.


```
Command Prompt
C:\FAVOR06.1\Examples>FAVPost

*****
*
*               WELCOME TO FAVOR
*
*   FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF VESSELS: OAK RIDGE
*               VERSION 06.1
*
*   FAVPOST MODULE: POSTPROCESSOR MODULE
*   COMBINES TRANSIENT INITIATING FREQUENCIES
*   WITH RESULTS OF PFM ANALYSIS
*
*   PROBLEMS OR QUESTIONS REGARDING FAVOR
*   SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO
*
*               TERRY DICKSON
*   OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
*
*   e-mail: dickson1@ornl.gov
*
*****

ENTER NAME OF FAVPOST INPUT FILE      : FAVPost.in

ENTER NAME OF FAVPFM OUTPUT FILE WITH PFMI ARRAY
(DEFAULT=INITIATE.DAT)                : INITIATE_10K.DAT

ENTER NAME OF FAVPFM OUTPUT FILE WITH PFMF ARRAY
(DEFAULT=FAILURE.DAT)                 : FAILURE_10K.DAT

ENTER NAME OF FAVPOST OUTPUT FILE     : Post10K.out

*****
***** ALLOCATING HEAP MEMORY *****
*****
***** NUMBER OF TRANSIENTS      =      3
*****

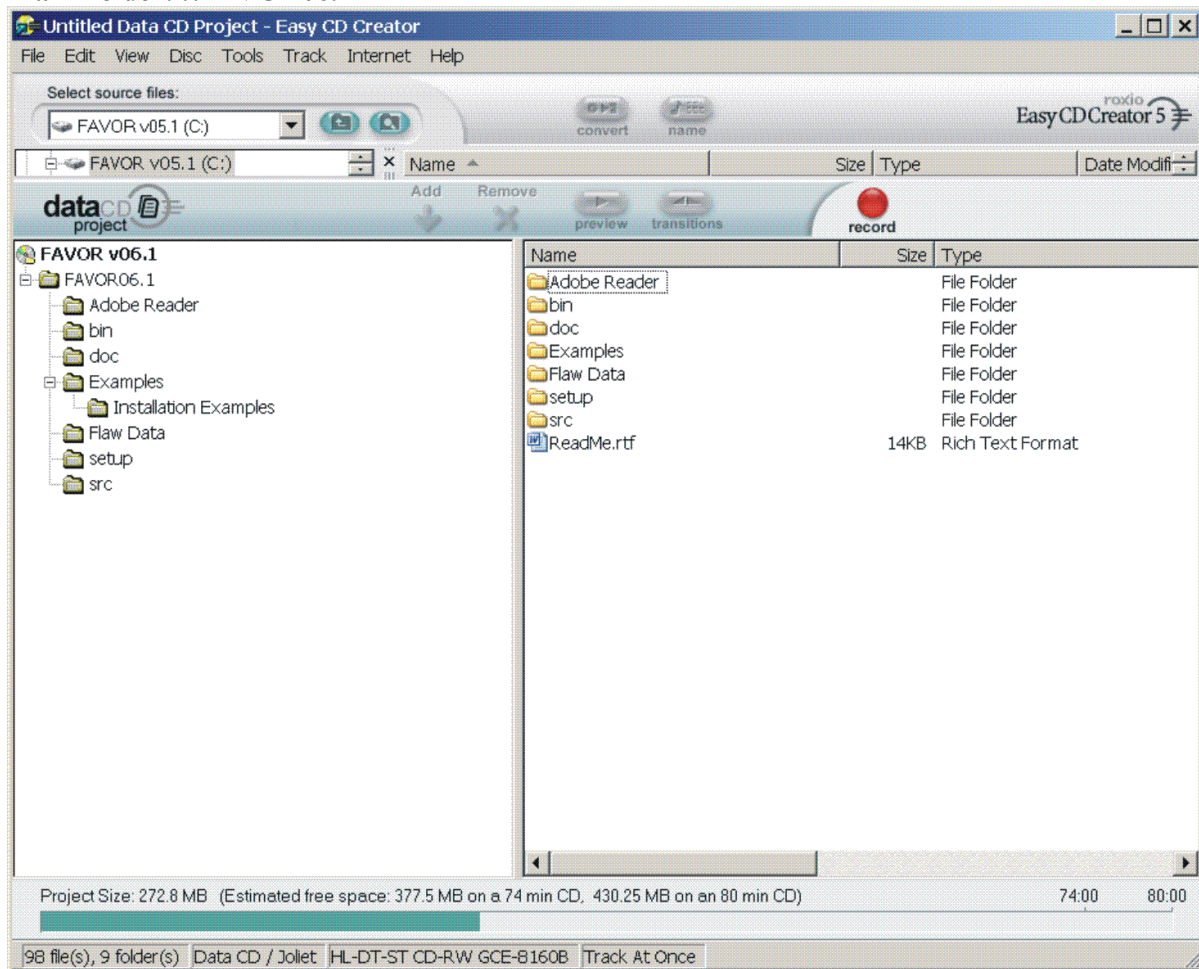
THERE ARE 10000 SIMULATIONS AVAILABLE
HOW MANY DO YOU WISH TO PROCESS?(DEFAULT=ALL)
```

Fig. 16. Type in FAVPost at the Command Prompt to execute the FAVPost module. FAVPost prompts for the (1) FAVPost input file, (2) CPI matrix file generated by FAVPFM, (3) CPF matrix file generated by FAVPFM, and (4) the FAVPost output file.

1.7 Distribution CD – What’s on the CD

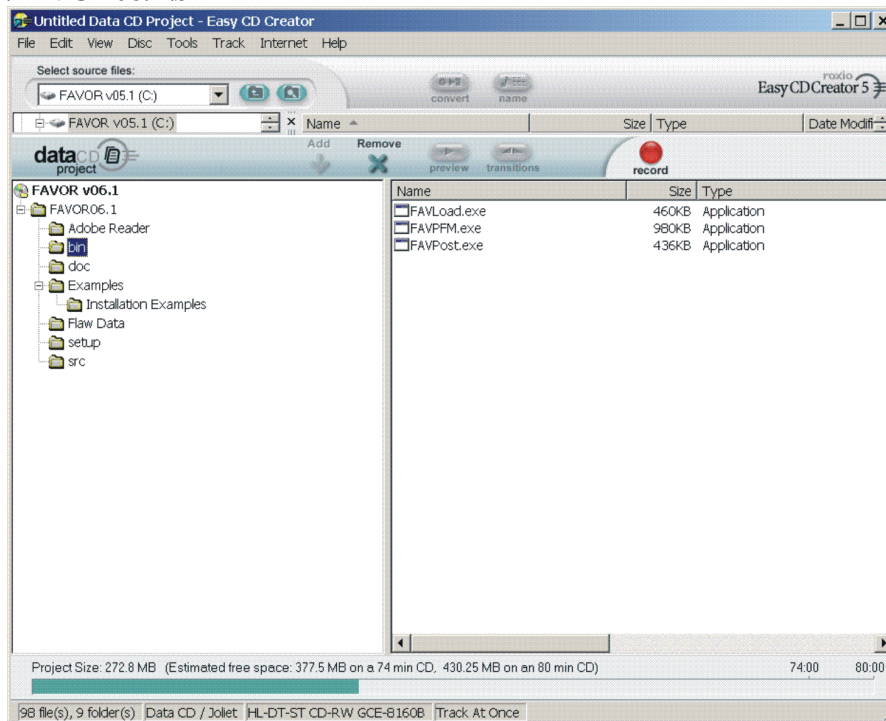
The distribution CD contains the following folders and files:

Main Folder: \FAVOR06.1



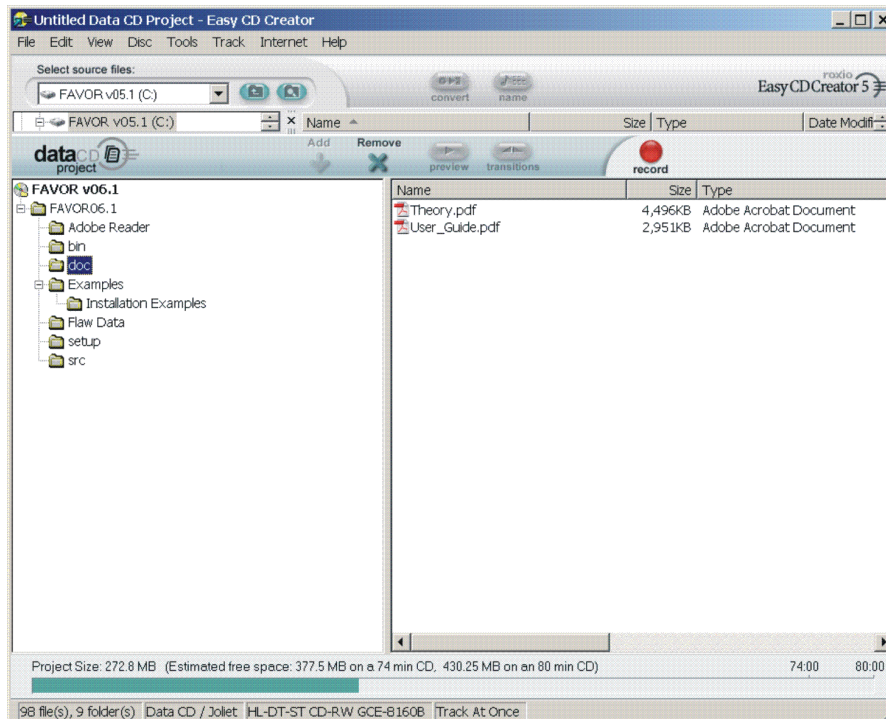
The main folder \FAVOR06.1 contains seven subfolders. The file “AdbeRdr70_enu_full.exe” in the Adobe Reader folder is the Adobe Reader 7.0.0 installer application. If the free Acrobat Reader does not exist on the user’s PC, just double-click on the installer, and Acrobat Reader will be installed and the “.pdf” extension will be associated with the Reader application. The installer may require the user to restart the PC to complete the installation. After installation, the FAVOR, 06.1, documentation may be viewed by double-clicking on the individual “.pdf” files.

Subfolder: .\FAVOR06.1\bin



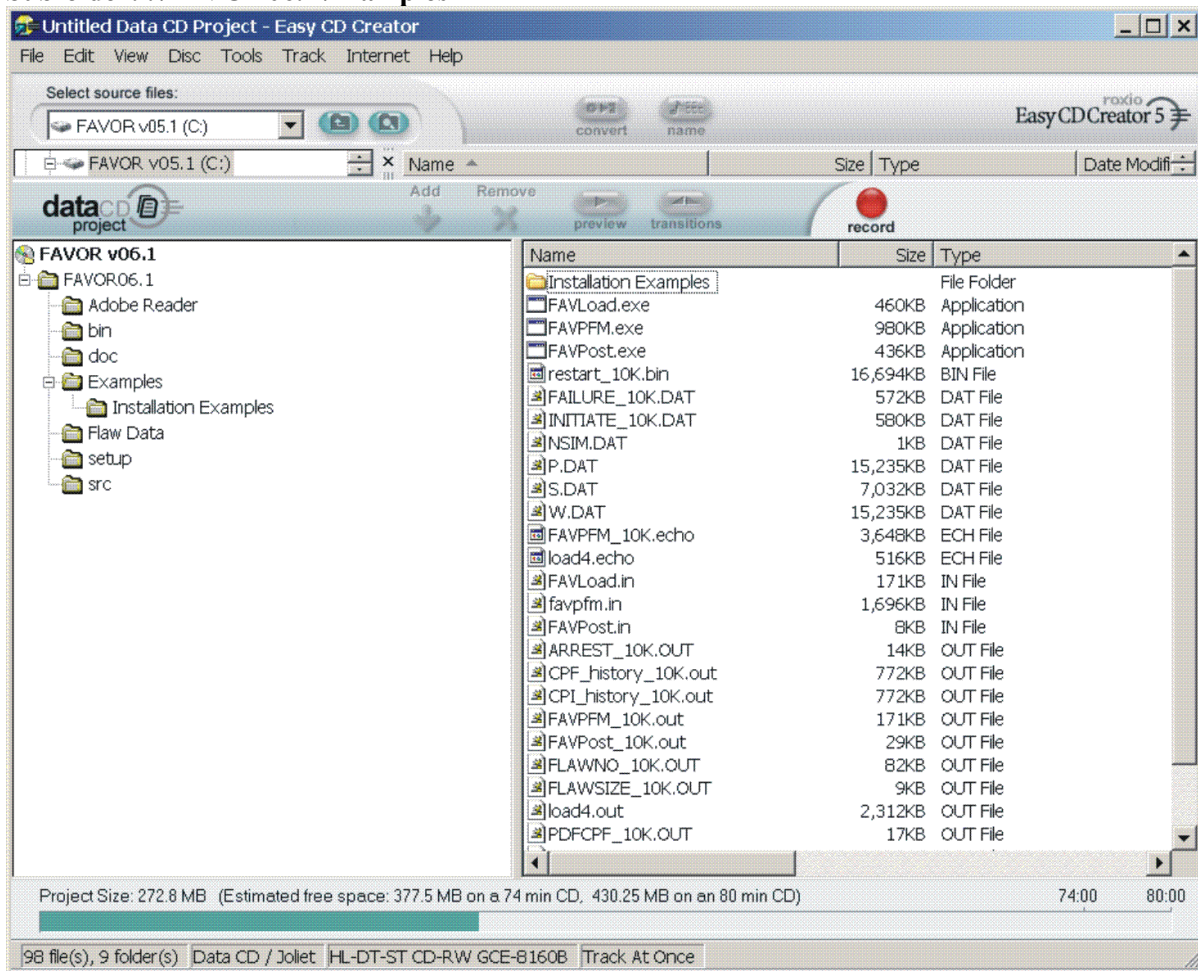
.\FAVOR06.1\bin contains the executables for a PC running under the Microsoft Windows operating system.

Subfolder: .\FAVOR06.1\doc



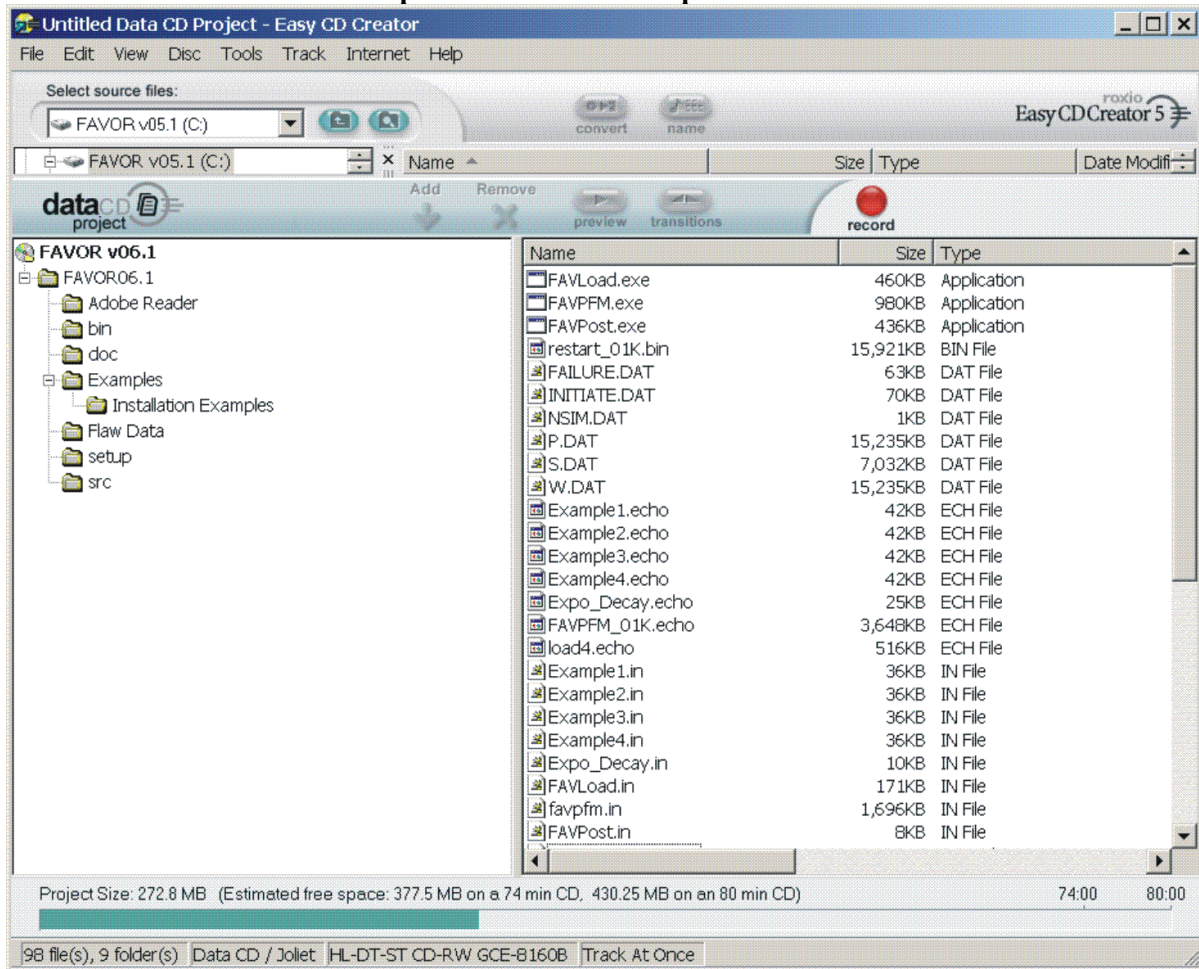
.\FAVOR06.1\doc contains the Theory and User's Guides in Adobe Acrobat PDF format. The free Adobe Reader 7.0.0 installation file is included in the Adobe Reader directory.

Subfolder: .\FAVOR06.1\Examples



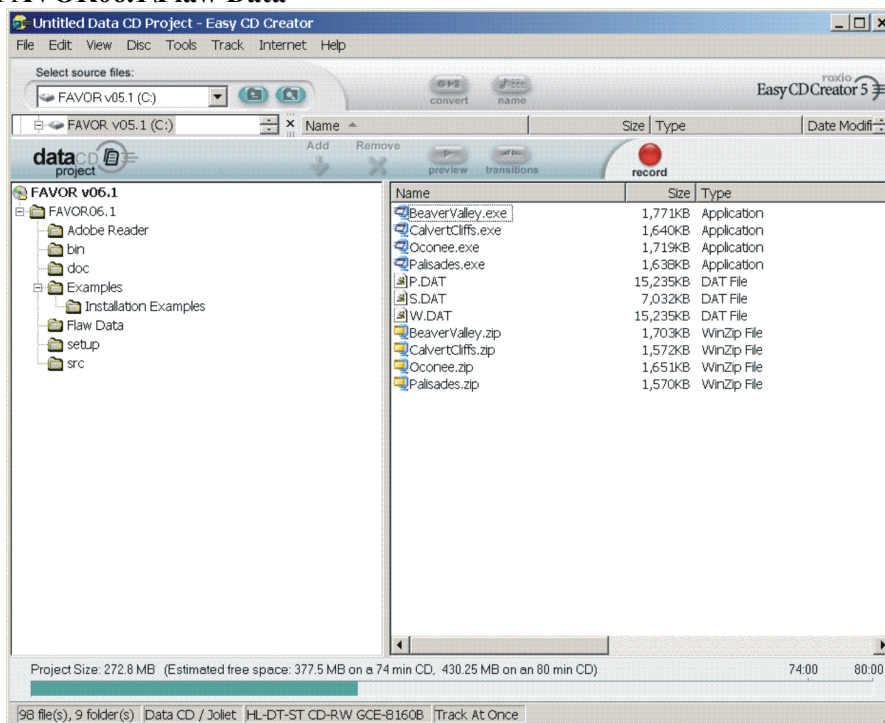
These are the input and output files for the example case discussed in Chapter 3 of this User's Guide. Several of the files, e.g., ARREST.OUT, created automatically by FAVOR have been renamed to save them for comparison checks by the user.

Subfolder: .\FAVOR06.1\Examples\Installation Examples



The files in this subfolder exercise the deterministic capabilities of FAVOR. The file “bflaws.in” is a FAVLoad input file for all of the “EmbedA?.in, EmbedB?.in, and EmbedC?.in” input files that calculate time-histories for embedded flaws using the case matrix developed for the Embedded Flaw Verification Study. The “FAVLoad.in, FAVPFM.in, and FAVPost.in” files are input files for the same example case in Chapter 3, except that the number of RPV simulations have been reduced to 1000.

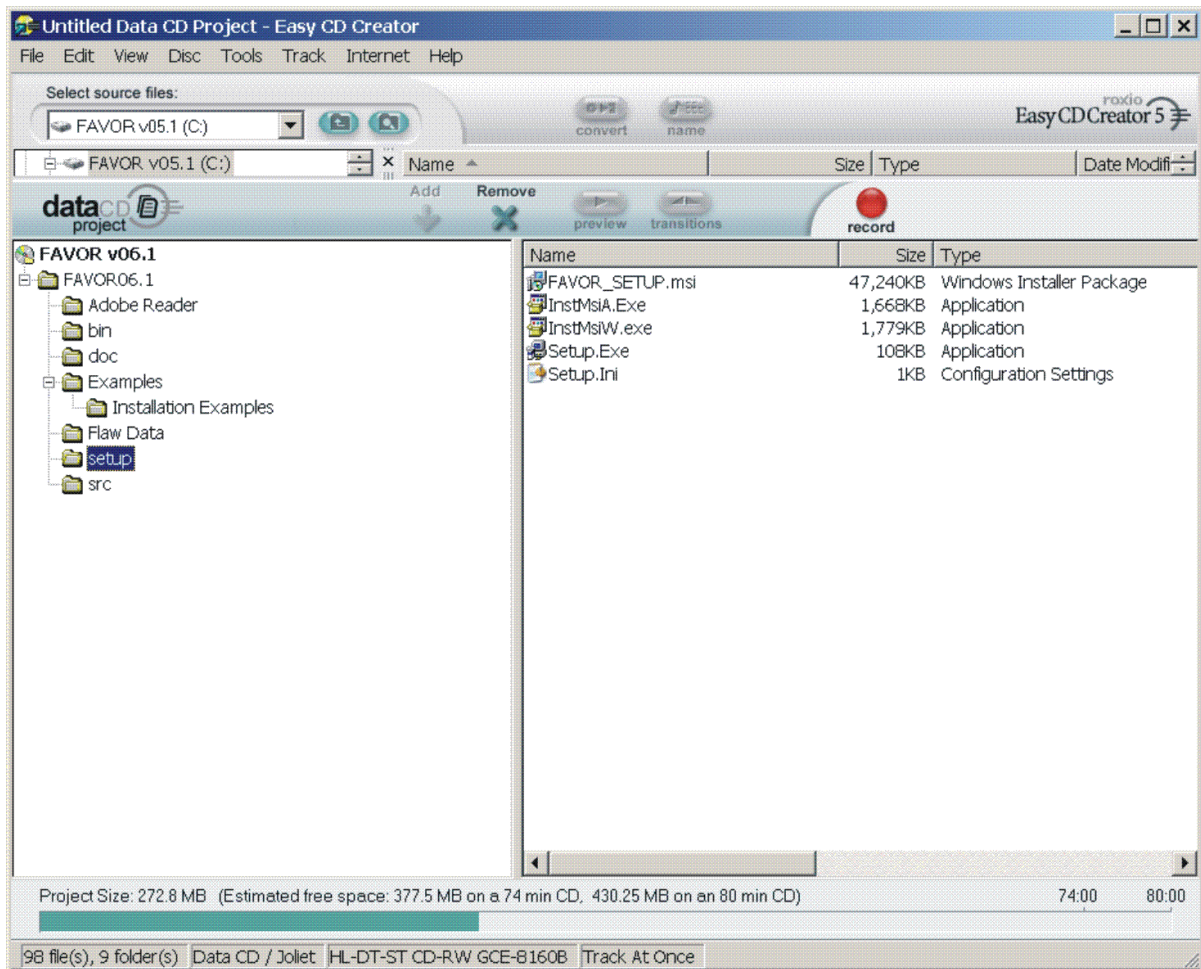
Subfolder: FAVOR06.1\Flaw Data



The four flaw-characterization files developed for the PTS Re-Evaluation Project are included in this subfolder for each of four nuclear power plants. The files “Palisades.exe” (Palisades NPP, South Haven, MI), “Oconee.exe” (Oconee NPP, Greenville, SC), “CalvertCliffs.exe” (Calvert Cliffs NPP, Annapolis, MD), and “BeaverValley.exe” (Beaver Valley NPP, McCandless, PA) are self-extracting WINZIP archives containing the four plant-specific flaw-characterization files. Just execute the self-extracting archive file on the PC, and the user will be prompted for the files’ current FAVOR working directory. The files “W.dat”, “S.dat”, and “P.dat” are the example files used in the installation examples.

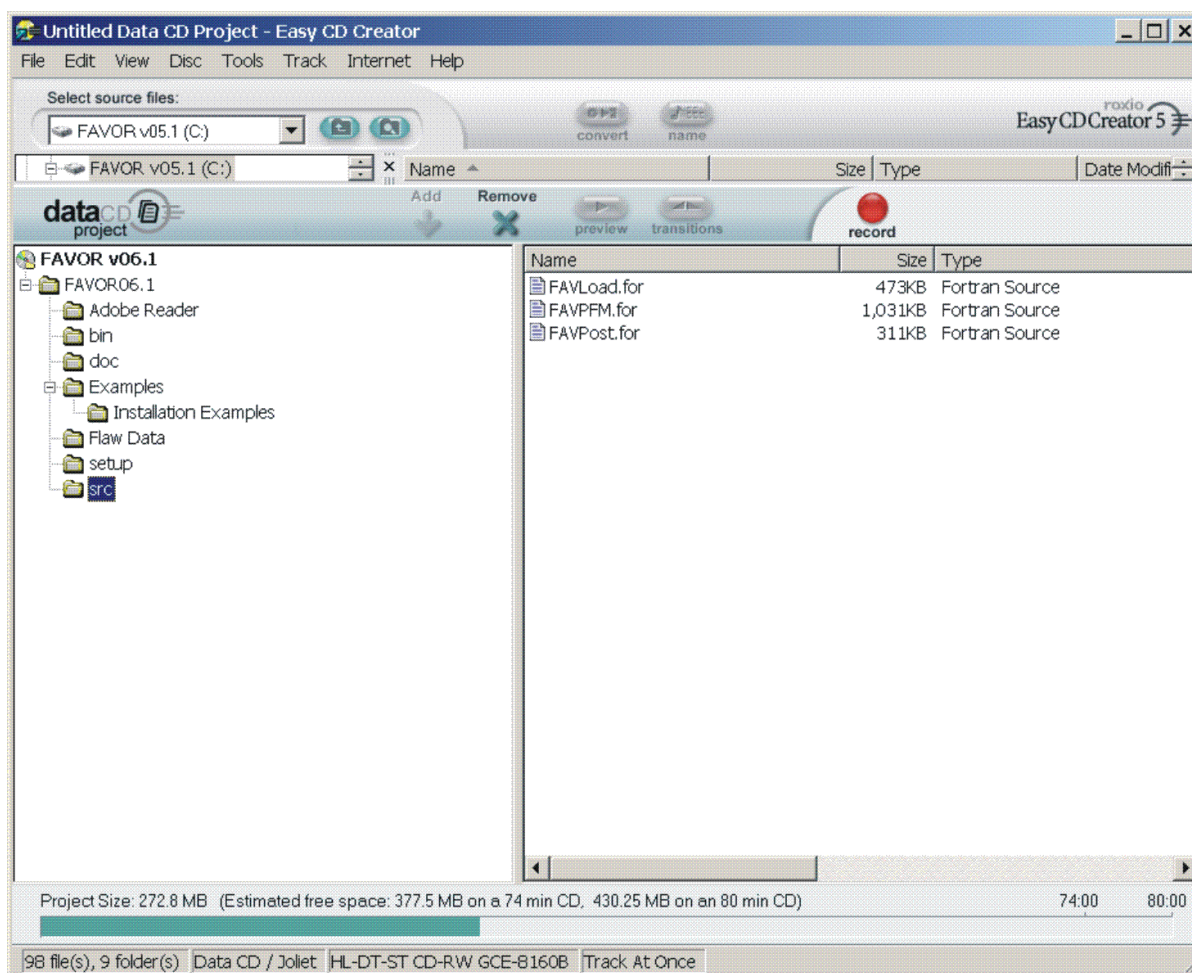


Subfolder: FAVOR06.1\setup



An automated procedure for installing FAVOR on the user's computer is provided in the .\FAVOR06.1\setup subfolder. The user may execute the "SETUP.EXE" application in this folder, and the necessary files will be copied to a user-selected installation folder on the user's hard drive. If the "autorun" feature on the user's computer is enabled, then the Windows® Installer application will automatically run when the FAVOR distribution CD is loaded into the CD drive. The Windows® installer will prompt the user for the target installation folder.

Subfolder: FAVOR06.1\SRC



The Fortran source code for the three FAVOR modules is included in this subfolder.

2. FAVOR Input Requirements

FAVOR employs ASCII files either created by the user or created by previous executions of the FAVOR modules. User-created input files are organized by a sequence of keyword records with *free-field format* for the placement of parameter data located on the same line record as the keyword or on data lines following the keyword record. The data must be input exactly in the sequence and order prescribed in the sections below. Omission of data fields is not allowed. The 4-letter keywords always begin in column 1.

Comment lines are designated by an asterisk, “*”, in column 1. The user is encouraged to take full advantage of including comments in the input files as a method for internal documentation of the model. It has proven beneficial by the developers of FAVOR to use the input files (included in the example cases on the distribution CD) as templates for the creation of new input datasets.

In developing input datasets, the user should pay careful attention to the required units for each data record. FAVOR carries out conversions internally to insure a consistent set of units for all analyses; however, the input data must be entered in the units specified in the sections below.

2.1 FAVOR Load Module – FAVLoad

A total of 12 data records, listed in Table 1, are required in the FAVLoad input file, where each record may involve more than one line of data. A detailed description of each data record is given below.

Table 1. Record Keywords and Parameter Fields for FAVLoad Input File

1	GEOM	IRAD=[in]	W=[in]	CLTH=[in]					
2	BASE	K=[Btu/hr-ft-°F]	C=[Btu/lbm-°F]	RHO=[lbm/ft³]	E=[ksi]	ALPHA=[°F ⁻¹]	NU=[-]	NTE=[0 1]	
2a	NBK	NK=[-]	if NTE=1						
	input NK data lines with {T, K(T)} [°F, Btu/h-ft-°F] pairs - one pair per line								
2b	NBC	NC=[-]	if NTE=1						
	input NC data lines with {T, C(T)} [°F, Btu/lbm-°F] pairs - one pair per line								
2c	NBE	NE=[-]	if NTE=1						
	input NE data lines with {T, E(T)} [°F, ksi] pairs - one pair per line								
2d	NALF	NA=[-]	Tref0=[°F]	if NTE=1					
	input NA data lines with {T, ALPHA(T)} [°F, °F ⁻¹] pairs - one pair per line								
2e	NNU	NU=[-]	if NTE=1						
	input NU data lines with {T, NU(T)} [°F, -] pairs - one pair per line								
3	CLAD	K=[Btu/hr-ft-°F]	C=[Btu/lbm-°F]	RHO=[lbm/ft³]	E=[ksi]	ALPHA=[°F ⁻¹]	NU=[-]	NTE=[0 1]	
3a	NCK	NK=[-]	if NTE=1						
	input NK data lines with {T, K(T)} [°F, Btu/h-ft-°F] pairs - one pair per line								
3b	NCC	NC=[-]	if NTE=1						
	input NC data lines with {T, C(T)} [°F, Btu/lbm-°F] pairs - one pair per line								
3c	NCE	NE=[-]	if NTE=1						
	input NE data lines with {T, E(T)} [°F, ksi] pairs - one pair per line								
3d	NALF	NA=[-]	Tref0=[°F]	if NTE=1					
	input NA data lines with {T, ALPHA(T)} [°F, °F ⁻¹] pairs - one pair per line								
3e	NNU	NU=[-]	if NTE=1						
	input NU data lines with {T, NU(T)} [°F, -] pairs - one pair per line								
4	SFRE	T=[°F]	CFP=[0 1]						
5	RESA	NRAX=[-]							
6	RESC	NRRC=[-]							
7	TIME	TOTAL=[min]	DT=[min]						
8	NPRA	NTRAN=[-]							
Repeat data records 9 through 12 for each NTRAN transients									
9	TRAN	ITRAN=[-]	ISEQ=[-]						
10	NHTH	NC=[-]							
	input NC data lines with { t, h(t) } [min, Btu/hr-ft ² -°F] pairs - one pair per line								
11	NTTH	NT=[-]							
	input NT data lines with (t, T(t)) [min, °F] pairs - one pair per line								
or									
11	NTTH	NT=101							
	STYL	TINIT=[°F]	TFINAL=[°F]	BETA=[min ⁻¹]					
12	NPTH	NP=[-]							
	input NP data lines with (t, P(t)) [min, ksi] pairs - one pair per line								

Record 1 – GEOM

Record No. 1 inputs vessel geometry data, specifically the internal radius, **IRAD**, in inches, the wall thickness (inclusive of cladding), **W**, in inches, and the cladding thickness, **CLTH**, in inches. The thickness of the base metal is, therefore, $W - CLTH$.

EXAMPLE

```
*****
* =====
*      Record GEOM
* =====
* -----
*  IRAD = INTERNAL RADIUS OF PRESSURE VESSEL      [IN]
*   W   = THICKNESS OF PRESSURE VESSEL WALL (INCLUDING CLADDING) [IN]
*  CLTH = CLADDING THICKNESS                      [IN]
* -----
*****
GEOM  IRAD=78.5   W=8.031   CLTH=0.156
*****
```

Records 2 and 3– BASE and CLAD

Records 2 and 3 input thermo-elastic property data for the base (typically a ferritic steel) and cladding (typically an austenitic stainless steel), respectively: thermal conductivity, **K**, in Btu/hr-ft-°F, **C**, mass-specific heat capacity in Btu/lbm-°F, mass density, **RHO**, in lbm/ft³, Young's modulus of elasticity, **E**, in ksi, coefficient of thermal expansion, **ALPHA**, in °F⁻¹, and Poisson's ratio, **NU**. All property data are assumed to be independent of temperature if **NTE** = 0.

EXAMPLE

```
*****
* =====
*      Records BASE and CLAD
* =====
* -----
*  THERMO-ELASTIC MATERIAL PROPERTIES FOR BASE AND CLADDING
* -----
*   K   = THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY      [BTU/HR-FT-F]
*   C   = SPECIFIC HEAT              [BTU/LBM-F]
*   RHO = DENSITY                    [LBM/FT**3]
*   E   = YOUNG'S ELASTIC MODULUS   [KSI]
*   ALPHA = THERMAL EXPANSION COEFFICIENT [F**-1]
*   NU  = POISSON'S RATIO           [-]
*   NTE = TEMPERATURE DEPENDANCY FLAG
*   NTE = 0 ==> PROPERTIES ARE TEMPERATURE INDEPENDENT (CONSTANT)
*   NTE = 1 ==> PROPERTIES ARE TEMPERATURE DEPENDENT
*   IF NTE EQUAL TO 1, THEN ADDITIONAL DATA RECORDS ARE REQUIRED
* -----
*****
BASE  K=24.0  C=0.120  RHO=489.00  E=28000  ALPHA=.00000777  NU=0.3  NTE=0
CLAD  K=10.0  C=0.120  RHO=489.00  E=22800  ALPHA=.00000945  NU=0.3  NTE=0
*****
```


If NTE = 1 on Records 2 or 3, then tables of temperature-dependent properties will be input.

EXAMPLE

```
*****
* =====
* Records BASE and CLAD
* =====
* THERMO-ELASTIC MATERIAL PROPERTIES FOR BASE AND CLADDING
* -----
* K = THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY [BTU/HR-FT-F]
* C = SPECIFIC HEAT [BTU/LBM-F]
* RHO = DENSITY [LBM/FT**3]
* E = YOUNG'S ELASTIC MODULUS [KSI]
* ALPHA = THERMAL EXPANSION COEFFICIENT [F**-1]
* NU = POISSON'S RATIO [-]
* NTE = TEMPERATURE DEPENDANCY FLAG
* NTE = 0 ==> PROPERTIES ARE TEMPERATURE INDEPENDENT (CONSTANT)
* NTE = 1 ==> PROPERTIES ARE TEMPERATURE DEPENDENT
* IF NTE EQUAL TO 1, THEN ADDITIONAL DATA RECORDS ARE REQUIRED
* -----
*****
BASE K=24.0 C=0.120 RHO=489.00 E=28000 ALPHA=.00000777 NU=0.3 NTE=1
*****
* THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY TABLE
* -----
NBK NK=16
* -----
70 24.8
100 25.0
150 25.1
200 25.2
250 25.2
300 25.1
350 25.0
400 25.1
450 24.6
500 24.3
550 24.0
600 23.7
650 23.4
700 23.0
750 22.6
800 22.2
* -----
* SPECIFIC HEAT TABLE
* -----
NBC NC=16
* -----
70 0.1052
100 0.1072
150 0.1101
200 0.1135
250 0.1166
300 0.1194
350 0.1223
400 0.1267
450 0.1277
500 0.1304
550 0.1326
600 0.1350
650 0.1375
700 0.1404
750 0.1435
800 0.1474
* -----
* YOUNG'S MODULUS TABLE
* -----
NBE NE=8
* -----
70 29200
```

200	28500
300	28000
400	27400
500	27000
600	26400
700	25300
800	23900

*-----
 * COEFF. OF THERMAL EXPANSION
 * ASME Sect. II, Table TE-1
 * Material Group D, pp. 580-581
 *-----

NALF NA=15 Tref0=70
 *-----

100	0.00000706
150	0.00000716
200	0.00000725
250	0.00000734
300	0.00000743
350	0.00000750
400	0.00000758
450	0.00000763
500	0.00000770
550	0.00000777
600	0.00000783
650	0.00000790
700	0.00000794
750	0.00000800
800	0.00000805

*-----
 * POISSON'S RATIO
 *-----

NBNU NU=2
 *-----

0.	0.3
1000.	0.3

 CLAD K=10.0 C=0.120 RHO=489.00 E=22800 ALPHA=.00000945 NU=0.3 NTE=1

*-----
 * THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY TABLE
 *-----

NK N=16
 *-----

70	8.1
100	8.4
150	8.6
200	8.8
250	9.1
300	9.4
350	9.6
400	9.9
450	10.1
500	10.4
550	10.6
600	10.9
650	11.1
700	11.4
750	11.6
800	11.9

*-----
 * SPECIFIC HEAT TABLE
 *-----

NC N=16
 *-----

70	0.1158
100	0.1185
150	0.1196
200	0.1208
250	0.1232
300	0.1256
350	0.1258
400	0.1281
450	0.1291
500	0.1305
550	0.1306
600	0.1327
650	0.1335
700	0.1348
750	0.1356
800	0.1367

```

*-----
* YOUNG'S MODULUS TABLE
*-----
NE      N=3
*-----
  68      22045.7
 302      20160.2
 482      18419.8
*-----
* COEFF. OF THERMAL EXPANSION
* ASME Sect. II, Table TE-1
* Material Group - 18Cr-8Ni pp. 582-583
*-----
NALF     N=15  Tref0=70
*-----
 100      0.00000855
 150      0.00000867
 200      0.00000879
 250      0.00000890
 300      0.00000900
 350      0.00000910
 400      0.00000919
 450      0.00000928
 500      0.00000937
 550      0.00000945
 600      0.00000953
 650      0.00000961
 700      0.00000969
 750      0.00000976
 800      0.00000982
*-----
*      POISSON'S RATIO
*-----
NNU      N=2
*-----
  0.      0.3
1000.    0.3

```

The following sources were consulted to develop the temperature-dependent tables shown above:

Base Steel

ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code – Sect. II., Part D: Properties (1998) [17]
thermal conductivity – Table TCD – Material Group A – p. 592
thermal diffusivity – Table TCD – Material Group A – p. 592
Young's Modulus of Elasticity – Table TM-1 – Material Group A – p. 606
Coefficient of Expansion – Table TE-1 – Material Group D – p. 580-581
Density = 489 lbm/ft³

Cladding

ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code – Sect. II., Part D: Properties (1998) [17]
thermal conductivity – Table TCD – High Alloy Steels – p. 598
thermal diffusivity – Table TCD – High Alloy Steels – p. 598
Young's Modulus of Elasticity – NESC II Project – Final Report – p. 35 [18]
Coefficient of Expansion – Table TE-1 – High Chrome Steels – p. 582-583
Density = 489 lbm/ft³

FAVLoad constructs monotone piecewise cubic-Hermite interpolants [19,20] for interpolation within the temperature-dependant property look-up tables.

As discussed in ref. [2], the thermal expansion coefficient data available in the ASME BPV Code, Sect. II, Part D, include both the *instantaneous* coefficient of linear thermal expansion, α_T , (or *thermal expansivity*) at a specified temperature T and the *mean* coefficient of linear thermal expansion, $\bar{\alpha}_{(T_{ref}, T)}$, where the two are related by:

$$\bar{\alpha}_{(T_{ref0}, T)} = \frac{1}{(T - T_{ref})} \int_{T_{ref0}}^T \alpha_T dT \quad (1)$$

For the implementation in FAVLoad, the correct data input should be the mean coefficient of linear thermal expansion. Values for $\bar{\alpha}_{(T_{ref0}, T)}$ were obtained from Table TE-1 of the ASME Code, Sect. II, Part D, Material Group D (includes A533B) and High Alloy Steels (includes SS304). When temperature-dependency is included in the thermal stress analysis, FAVLoad requires expansion coefficient data to be input that define the total thermal expansion from a specified reference temperature, T_{ref0} . With $\bar{\alpha}_{(T_{ref0}, T)}$ data from handbook sources, this reference temperature is typically at room temperature and must be input in °F on the NALF data card, for example, Tref0=70.

Record 4 – SFRE

Record 4 inputs the thermal stress-free temperature for both the base and cladding in °F. In addition, crack-face pressure loading on surface-breaking flaws can be applied with **CFP = 1**. If **CFP = 0**, then no crack-face pressure loading will be applied. The derivation of the recommended value of 488 °F is discussed in ref. [2].

EXAMPLE

```
*****
*****
* ===== *
* Record SFRE *
* ===== *
* T = BASE AND CLADDING STRESS-FREE TEMPERATURE [F] *
* CFP = crack-face pressure loading flag *
* CFP = 0 ==> no crack-face pressure loading *
* CFP = 1 ==> crack-face pressure loading applied *
*****
SFRE T=488 CFP=1
*****
```

Records 5 and 6 – RESA and RESC

Records 5 and 6 set weld residual stress flags, NRAX and NRCR, for axial and circumferential welds, respectively. If NRAX or NRCR are set to a value of 101, then weld residual stresses will be included in the FAVLoad output file. If NRAX or NRCR are set to a value of 0, then weld residual stresses will not be included in the FAVLoad output file.

EXAMPLE

```
*****
* =====*
* Records RESA AND RESC*
* =====*
* SET FLAGS FOR RESIDUAL STRESSES IN WELDS*
* -----*
* NRAX = 0      AXIAL      WELD RESIDUAL STRESSES OFF*
* NRAX = 101    AXIAL      WELD RESIDUAL STRESSES ON*
* NRCR = 0      CIRCUMFERENTIAL WELD RESIDUAL STRESSES OFF*
* NRCR = 101    CIRCUMFERENTIAL WELD RESIDUAL STRESSES ON*
* -----*
*****
RESA NRAX=101
RESC NRCR=101
*****
```

Record 7 – TIME

Record 7 inputs the total elapsed time, **TIME**, in minutes for which the transient analysis is to be performed and the time increment, **DT**, also in minutes, to be used in the time integration in FAVPFM. Internally, the FAVLoad module uses a constant time step of 1.0 second to perform finite-element through-wall heat-conduction analyses (1D axisymmetric).

EXAMPLE

```
*****
* =====*
* Record TIME*
* =====*
* -----*
* TOTAL = TIME PERIOD FOR WHICH TRANSIENT ANALYSIS IS TO BE PERFORMED [MIN]*
* DT = TIME INCREMENT [MIN]*
* -----*
*****
TIME TOTAL=80.0 DT=0.5
*****
```

DT is the time-step size for which load results (temperatures, stresses, etc.) are saved during execution of the FAVLoad module; therefore, **DT** is the time-step size that will be used for all fracture analyses in subsequent FAVPFM executions. Some testing with different values of **DT** is typically necessary to insure that a sufficiently small value is used that will capture the critical characteristics of the transients under study. Note that there is no internal limit to the size of the time step; however, the computational time required to perform a PFM analysis is inversely proportional to **DT**.

Record 8 – NPRA

Record 8 inputs the number of thermal-hydraulic transients, **NTRAN**, to be defined for this case. The following Records 9 through 12 should be repeated for each of the **NTRAN** transients to be defined.

EXAMPLE

```
*****
* =====*
* Record NPRA*
* =====*
* NTRAN = NUMBER OF TRANSIENTS TO BE INPUT [-]*
*****
NPRA NTRAN=4
*****
```

Record 9 – TRAN

Record 9 provides a mechanism for cross-indexing the internal FAVOR transient numbering system with the initiating-event sequence numbering system used in the thermal-hydraulic analyses that were performed to develop input to FAVOR. The internal FAVOR transient number, **ITRAN**, is linked with the thermal-hydraulic initiating-event sequence number, **ISEQ**, with this record. Whereas, the value of **ITRAN** will depend upon the arbitrary ordering of transients in the FAVLoad transient input stack, the value of **ISEQ** is a unique identifier for each transient. **ITRAN** begins with 1 and is incremented by 1 up to **NTRAN** transients.

EXAMPLE

```
*****
* =====*
* Record TRAN*
* =====*
*-----*
* ITRAN = PFM TRANSIENT NUMBER*
* ISEQ = THERMAL-HYDRAULIC SEQUENCE NUMBER*
*-----*
*****
TRAN ITRAN= 1 ISEQ=7
      :
TRAN ITRAN= 2 ISEQ=9
      :
TRAN ITRAN= 3 ISEQ=56
      :
TRAN ITRAN= 4 ISEQ=97
      :
*****
```

Record 10 – NHTH

Record 10 inputs the time history table for the convective film coefficient boundary conditions. There are **NC** data pairs of time, t , in minutes and film coefficient, h , in Btu/hr-ft²-°F entered following the **NHTH** keyword record line. The number of data pairs is limited only by the memory capacity of the

computer. The film coefficient, $h(t)$, is used in imposing a Robin forced-convection boundary condition at the inner vessel wall, R_i , defined by,

$$q(R,t) = h(t)[T_{\infty}(t) - T_{wall}(R,t)] \text{ for } R = R_i, t \geq 0$$

where $q(R,t)$ is the heat flux in Btu/hr-ft², $T_{\infty}(t)$ is the coolant temperature near the RPV wall in °F, and $T_{wall}(R,t)$ is the wall temperature in °F.

EXAMPLE

```
*****
* =====*
* Record NHTH*
* =====*
* CONVECTIVE HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT TIME HISTORY*
* NC = NUMBER OF (TIME,h) RECORD PAIRS FOLLOWING THIS LINE*
* (CAN INPUT UP TO 1000 PAIRS OF t,h(t) data records)*
*****
NHTH NC=2
* =====*
* TIME [MIN] h[BTU/HR-FT**2-F]*
* =====*
* 0. 500.*
* 120. 500.*
*****
```

Record 11 – NTTH

Record 11 inputs the time history definition for the coolant temperature, $T_{\infty}(t)$, which is applied in the Robin boundary condition discussed above. The time history can take two forms depending on the value of the **NT** parameter. If **NT** is equal to an integer other than 101, then an ordered table with **NT** lines of time, t , in minutes and temperature, T , in °F data pairs will follow the **NTTH** keyword record. The number of data pairs is limited only by the memory capacity of the computer. If **NT** = 101, then a stylized exponentially decaying time history will be used where the parameters are the initial coolant temperature, **TINIT**, in °F, the asymptote for the coolant temperature, **TFINAL**, decay curve in °F, and the decay time constant, **BETA**, in minutes⁻¹. These parameters define the time history of the coolant temperature by the following equation:

$$T_{\infty}(t) = T_{\infty-FINAL} + (T_{\infty-INIT} - T_{\infty-FINAL}) \exp(-\beta t)$$

EXAMPLES

```
*****
* =====
* Record NTTH
* =====
* THERMAL TRANSIENT: COOLANT TEMPERATURE TIME HISTORY
* NT = NUMBER OF (TIME,TEMPERATURE) DATA PAIRS
* (CAN INPUT UP TO 1000 PAIRS OF t,T∞(t) data records
*****
NTTH NT=12
* =====
* TIME[MIN]  T∞(t)[F]
* =====
*      0.0      550.0
*      2.0      469.0
*      5.0      412.0
*      7.0      361.0
*     11.0      331.0
*     16.0      300.0
*     29.0      260.0
*     45.0      235.0
*     63.0      217.0
*     87.0      205.0
*    109.0      199.0
*    120.0      190.0
*****
```

OR

```
*****
* =====
* Record NTTH
* =====
* THERMAL TRANSIENT: COOLANT TEMPERATURE TIME HISTORY
* NT = 101 ==> STYLIZED EXPONENTIAL DECAYING COOLANT TEMPERATURE
*
* TINIT = INITIAL COOLANT TEMPERATURE (at time=0) (F)
* TFINAL = LOWEST TEMPERATURE IN TRANSIENT (F)
* BETA = DECAY CONSTANT (MIN**-1)
*
* FAVLoad CALCULATES AND STORES THE COOLANT TEMPERATURE AT
* 100 EQUALLY-SPACED TIME STEPS ACCORDING TO THE RELATION
*
* T∞(t) = T∞-FINAL + (T∞INIT - T∞FINAL) * EXP( -BETA*TIME(min)
*****
NTTH NT=101
STYL TINIT=550 TFINAL=190 BETA=0.15
*****
```


Record 12 – NPTH

Record 12 inputs the time history table for the internal coolant pressure boundary condition. There are **NP** data pairs of time, t , in minutes and internal coolant pressure, p , in kilo-pounds force per square inch (ksi) entered following the **NPTH** keyword record line. The number of data pairs is limited only by the memory capacity of the computer.

EXAMPLE

```
*****
* =====*
* Record NPTH*
* =====*
* PRESSURE TRANSIENT: PRESSURE vs TIME HISTORY*
* NP = NUMBER OF (TIME,PRESSURE) DATA PAIRS*
* (CAN INPUT UP TO 1000 PAIRS OF t,P(t) data records)*
*****
NPTH NP=2
* =====*
* TIME[MIN] P(t)[ksi]*
* =====*
* 0.0 1.0*
* 120.0 1.0*
*****
```

2.2 FAVOR PFM Module – FAVPFM

A total of $11 + NT + NWSUB + NPSUB$ data records (the value of NT is defined in Record 9, $NWSUB$ is defined in Record 10 + NT , and $NPSUB$ is defined in Record 11 + NT), listed in Table 2, are required in the FAVPFM input file, where each record may involve more than one line of data. A detailed description of each data record is given below.

Record 1 – CNT1

Record No. 1 inputs the number of simulations, **NSIM**, for the plant-specific analysis of this RPV, the number of trials, **IGATR** (where **IGATR** is bounded from 100 to 1000, i.e., $100 \leq \text{IGATR} \leq 1000$), applied per flaw in the *Initiation-Growth-Arrest* (IGA) model, and sets the warm-prestressing option (**WPS_OPT=1**) on or off (**WPS_OPT=0**).

The **PC3_OPT** flag sets the Category 3-flaws-in-plate-material option (**PC3_OPT = 0** don't perform or **= 1** do perform analysis). In a typical PFM analysis, a substantial fraction of the total flaws are Category 3 flaws in plate regions. Based on experience and some deterministic fracture analyses, these flaws rarely contribute to the *CPI* or *CPF* with the plate flaw size distributions typically used. Therefore, setting **PC3_OPT = 0** can result in significantly shorter execution times without affecting the solution, unless there are unusual circumstances such as using a new flaw-size distribution for plate flaws. In either case, the Category 3 plate flaws are included in the bookkeeping reports.

The **CHILD_OPT** flag sets the child reports option (**CHILD_OPT = 0** don't include child subregion reports or **= 1** include child subregion reports in the FAVPFM output file). The discretization and organization of major regions and subregions in the beltline includes a special treatment of *weld-fusion lines*. These fusion lines can be visualized as approximate boundaries between the weld subregion and its neighboring plate or forging subregions. FAVOR checks for the possibility that the plate subregions adjacent to a weld subregion (termed *parent* subregions) could have a higher degree of radiation-induced embrittlement than the weld. The irradiated value of RT_{NDT} for the weld parent subregion of interest is compared to the corresponding values of the adjacent (i.e., nearest-neighbor) plate subregions. Each parent weld subregion will have at most two adjacent child plate subregions. The embrittlement-related properties of the most-limiting (either the weld or the adjacent plate subregion with the highest value of irradiated RT_{NDT}) material are used when evaluating the fracture toughness of the weld subregion. A given *parent* weld subregion will have either itself or an adjacent plate subregion as its *child* subregion from which it will draw its chemistry.

Table 2. Record Keywords and Parameter Fields for FAVPFM Input File

Record	Keyword	Field 1	Field 2	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5	Field 6	Field 7	Field 8
1	CNT1	NSIM=[-]	IGATR=[-]	WPS_OPT=[0 1]	PC3_OPT=[0 1]	CHILD_OPT=[0 1]	RESTART_OPTION=[≤0≥1]		
2	CNT2	IRTNDT=[992 2000 2006]	TC=[°F]	EFY=[yr]	IDT_OPT=[0 1 2]	IDT_INI=[0 1]	ILONG_OUT=[0 1]		
3	CNT3	FLWSTR=[ksi]	USKIA=[ksi√in]	K _{ic} Model=[1 2]	LAYER_OPT=[0 1]	FAILCR=[-]			
4	GENR	SIGFGL=[-]	SIGFGLC=[-]						
5	SIGW	WSIGCU=[wt%]	WSIGNI=[wt%]	WSIGP=[wt%]					
6	SIGP	PSIGCU=[wt%]	PSIGNI=[wt%]	PSIGP=[wt%]					
7	TRAC	ITRAN=[-]	IRPV=[-]	KFLAW=[-]	LOG_OPT=[0 1]				
8	LDQA	IQA=[0 1]	IOPT=[1 2]	IFLOR=[1 2]	IWELD=[0 1]	IKIND=[1 2]	XIN=[in]	XVAR=[in min]	ASPECT=[-]
9	DTRF	NT=[-]							
10	ISO	ITRAN=[-]	ISEQ=[-]	TSTART=[min]	TEND=[min]				
11	ISO	ITRAN=[-]	ISEQ=[-]	TSTART=[min]	TEND=[min]				
...									
9+NT	ISO	ITRAN=[-]	ISEQ=[-]	TSTART=[min]	TEND=[min]				
10+NT	WELD	NWSUB=[-]	NWMAJ=[-]						
11+NT	PLAT	NPSUB=[-]	NPMAJ=[-]						

Record	Embrittlement and Flaw-Distribution Map Records																			
	Input NWSUB records for all weld subregions followed by NPSUB records for all plate subregions																			
	11+NT+NWSUB+NPSUB records: Each record has 20 fields with one line per record																			
Fields	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Field	Description																			Units
1	RPV Subregion Number (parent)																			[-]
2	adjacent subregion number (1st child)																			[-]
3	adjacent subregion number (2nd child)																			[-]
4	RPV Major Region Number																			[-]
5	best-estimate fast-neutron fluence at RPV inside surface																			[10 ¹⁹ n/cm ²]
6	heat-estimate copper content																			[wt% Cu]
7	heat-estimate nickel content																			[wt% Ni]
8	heat-estimate phosphorous content																			[wt% P]
9	heat-estimate manganese content																			[wt% Mn]
10	product-form flags for ΔT_{30} shift correlation																			
	Welds: set distribution for sampling for standard deviation for Ni content in welds																			
	1 = normal distribution																			[-]
	2 = Weibull distribution																			[-]
	Plates: set flag for Combustion Engineering (CE) vessel																			
	1 = CE vessel (if IRTNDT=2000 then B will be set to 206)																			[-]
	2 = not a CE vessel (if IRTNDT=2000 then B will be to 156)																			[-]
11	Cu saturation flag =																			
	0 for plates and forgings																			[-]
	1 for Linde 80 and Linde 0091 weld fluxes																			[-]
	2 for all weld fluxes other than L80, L0091, and L1092																			[-]
	3 for L1092 weld flux																			[-]
12	best-estimate (mean) for unirradiated RT_{NDT0}																			[°F]
13	best-estimate for standard deviation for unirradiated RT_{NDT0}																			[°F]
14	product-form flag for chemistry-factor (CF) override																			
	11 = weld with no CF override																			[-]
	12 = weld with CF override																			[-]
	21 = plate with no CF override																			[-]
	22 = plate with CF override																			[-]
	31 = forging																			[-]
15	angle of subregion element																			[degrees]
16	axial height of subregion element																			[in]
17	weld fusion area																			[in ²]
18	flaw orientation: 1 = axial; 2 = circumferential																			[-]
19	chemistry-factor override																			[-]
20	best-estimate for unirradiated upper-shelf CVN energy																			[ft-lbf]

The flaw orientation, location, size, fast-neutron fluence, and category are not linked. A *parent* plate subregion always has no *child* subregion dependency. For each transient, the basic major region and flaw-distribution reports are given in terms of the *parent* weld subregions. By setting CHILD_OPT = 1, in addition to the *parent* reports, major region and flaw-distribution reports will also be output in terms of the *child* subregions (i.e., the subregions that control the allocation of embrittlement properties to weld subregions). If this option is set, additional data will be passed onto FAVPost where *child* subregion reports will also be generated.

With the older ductile-tearing model (see Record 2 – CNT2 for details on the ductile-tearing models) turned on (IDT_OPTION=2), a second independent set of parent/child relationships are established to determine the source for ductile-tearing property data including chemistry content and USE_i . For ductile tearing the controlling property is the relative magnitude of the irradiated upper-shelf CVN energy, USE_i . FAVOR checks for the possibility that the plate subregions adjacent to a weld subregion (termed *parent* subregions) could have a lower level of ductility than the parent weld subregion. The irradiated value of the upper-shelf CVN energy (USE_i) for the weld parent subregion of interest is compared to the corresponding values of the adjacent (i.e., nearest-neighbor) plate subregions. Each weld subregion will have at most two adjacent plate subregions. The embrittlement-related properties of the most-limiting (either the weld or the adjacent plate subregion with the lowest value of USE_i) material are used when evaluating the ductile-fracture properties of the weld subregion. A given *parent* weld subregion will have either itself or an adjacent plate subregion as its *child* subregion from which it will inherit its chemistry and USE_i . This model has been superseded by a newer ductile-tearing model (IDT_OPTION=1) which is not based on the USE_i , and does not require a second parent/child dependency structure.

A restart option has been included in this version of FAVPFM. If **RESTART_OPTION** ≤ 0 , the current execution is not based on a restart of a previous run. At user-selected checkpoints during FAVPFM execution, a binary restart file will be created (RESTART.BIN) which during a subsequent execution can be used to restart FAVPFM from the point in the solution at which the restart file was created. By default, this restart file is created at intervals of 200 RPV trials. The user can change this checkpoint interval by setting **RESTART_OPTION** to a negative integer. For example, if **RESTART_OPTION** = -500, then the effect will be the same as **RESTART_OPTION** = 0, except that the restart checkpoint interval will be 500 RPV trials. If **RESTART_OPTION** ≥ 1 , then this execution will be treated as a restart case, and the user will be prompted for the name of a binary restart file created during a previous execution. For this restart case, new restart files will be created at user-selected checkpoint intervals where, for **RESTART_OPTION** = 1, the default checkpoint

interval is 200. For **RESTART_OPTION** > 1, then the checkpoint interval is equal to the value of the flag setting, (e.g., **RESTART_OPTION** = **500** indicates a checkpoint interval of 500 RPV trials).

EXAMPLE

```

*****
* Control Record CNT1
*
*-----*
* NSIM          = NUMBER OF RPV SIMULATIONS                      [-] *
*-----*
* IGATR         = NUMBER OF INITIATION-GROWTH-ARREST (IGA) TRIALS PER FLAW [-] *
*-----*
* WPS_OPTION    = 0 DO NOT INCLUDE WARM-PRESTRESSING IN ANALYSIS      [-] *
* WPS_OPTION    = 1          INCLUDE WARM-PRESTRESSING IN ANALYSIS      *
*-----*
* PC3_OPTION    = 0 DO NOT PERFORM FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN PLATES [-] *
* PC3_OPTION    = 1          PERFORM FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN PLATES *
*-----*
* CHILD_OPTION  = 0 DO NOT INCLUDE CHILD SUBREGION REPORTS          [-] *
* CHILD_OPTION  = 1          INCLUDE CHILD SUBREGION REPORTS          *
*-----*
* RESTART_OPTION = 0 THIS IS NOT A RESTART CASE                      [-] *
* RESTART_OPTION = 1 THIS IS A RESTART CASE                          *
*-----*
* Notes for Control Record CNT1
*
* IN A TYPICAL PFM ANALYSIS, A SUBSTANTIAL FRACTION OF THE TOTAL FLAWS ARE CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN
* PLATE REGIONS. BASED ON EXPERIENCE AND SOME DETERMINISTIC FRACTURE ANALYSES, THESE FLAWS VERY
* RARELY CONTRIBUTE TO THE CPI OR CPF WITH THE PLATE FLAW SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS TYPICALLY USED.
* THEREFORE, INVOKING IP3OPT = 0 CAN RESULT IN A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN EXECUTION TIME WITHOUT
* AFFECTING THE SOLUTION, UNLESS THERE ARE UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES SUCH AS A NEW FLAW-SIZE
* DISTRIBUTION FOR PLATE FLAWS. IN EITHER CASE, CATEGORY 3 PLATE FLAWS ARE INCLUDED IN ALL REPORTS.
*
* Notes on Restart Option:
*
* The restart option flag can also be used to control the frequency with which restart files are
* created. If RESTART_OPTION is given a value other than 0 or 1, then the absolute value of this flag
* sets the checkpoint interval at which the restart file will be created during the run. For example,
*
* 1.RESTART_OPTION = -200 ==> This is not a restart case; restart files will be created every 200 trials
* 2.RESTART_OPTION = 0 ==> Same as example No. 1.
* 3.RESTART_OPTION = 200 ==> This is a restart case; restart files will be created every 200 trials.*
* 4.RESTART_OPTION = 1 ==> Same as example No. 3.
* 5.RESTART_OPTION = -50 ==? This is not a restart case; restart files will be created every 50 trials.*
*
*****
CNT1 NSIM=10000 IGATR=100 WPS_OPTION=1 PC3_OPTION=0 CHILD_OPTION=1 RESTART_OPTION=-50
*****

```

Record 2 – CNT2

Record No. 2 inputs a flag, **IRTNDT**, that designates the correlation to be used for irradiation shift calculations, where

IRTNDT = 992 → use Regulatory Guide 1.99, Rev. 2, for irradiation shift in RT_{NDT}

IRTNDT = 2000 → use Eason 2000 [21, 22] correlation for irradiation shift in RT_{NDT}

IRTNDT = 2006 → use the Eason 2006 [23] correlation for irradiation shift in RT_{NDT}

the normal operating coolant temperature, **TC**, in °F, the plant operating time, **EFPY**, to be assumed for this case in effective full-power years, and a flag **IDT_OPTION** to turn on (**IDT_OPTION** ≥ 1) or off (**IDT_OPTION**=0) the ductile-tearing model in the *IGA* submodel. If **IDT_OPTION**=2, the ductile-tearing model introduced in v03.1 can be activated; however, this model is no longer

supported and is maintained in v06.1 for backward compatibility with v03.1 executions only. The newer ductile-tearing model (**IDT_OPTION=1**) is recommended when investigating the effects of ductile tearing. The flag **IDT_INI** provides additional reporting concerning flaw initiation due to ductile tearing. Currently, there is no model in FAVOR to determine the probability of flaw initiation by ductile tearing. The ductile-tearing model simulates reinitiation by tearing only after a flaw has arrested. The additional reporting when **IDT_INI=1** provides a log of the number of potential ductile-tearing flaw initiations (when $J_{applied} > J_{lc}$) that occurred during the analysis. It should be noted that setting **IDT_INI=1** has the potential of significantly increasing the computational time for a given run. When **IDT_INI=0**, the checks for ductile-tearing initiation are not carried out. When the ductile-tearing option is activated, however, checks for ductile-tearing reinitiation of an arrested flaw will always be performed. The flag **ILONG_OUT** provides additional reporting concerning the contribution to the CPI and CPF from the major regions in the belt line for transient. When **ILONG_OUT=1**, a series of files named *History_itran_iseq.out* (where **itran** is the FAVOR transient number and **iseq** is the associated thermal-hydraulic transient sequence from the RELAP5 cases) will be created during the execution that will contain results data for all of the RPV trials. The user should note that for long FAVPFM executions, these files could become quite large and their creation may have an impact on run times. When **ILONG_OUT=0**, these files are not created.

EXAMPLE

```

*****
* =====*
* Control Record CNT2*
* =====*
*-----*
* IRTNDT   = 992 ==> USE RG 1.99, REV 2,  FOR ESTIMATING RADIATION-INDUCED SHIFT IN RTNDT*
* IRTNDT   = 2000 ==> USE E2000 CORRELATION FOR ESTIMATING RADIATION-INDUCED SHIFT IN RTNDT*
* IRTNDT   = 2006 ==> USE E2006 CORRELATION FOR ESTIMATING RADIATION-INDUCED SHIFT IN RTNDT*
*-----*
* TC       = INITIAL RPV COOLANT TEMPERATURE (applicable only when IRTNDT=2000 or 2006) [F]*
*-----*
* EFPY     = EFFECTIVE FULL-POWER YEARS OF OPERATION [YEARS]*
*-----*
* IDT_OPTION = 0 DO NOT INCLUDE DUCTILE TEARING AS A POTENTIAL FRACTURE MODE [-]*
* IDT_OPTION = 1 INCLUDE DUCTILE TEARING AS A POTENTIAL FRACTURE MODE [-]*
*-----*
* IDT_INI   = 0 DO NOT CREATE A LOG OF POTENTIAL DUCTILE TEARING INITIATIONS [-]*
* IDT_INI   = 1 CREATE A LOG OF POTENTIAL DUCTILE TEARING INITIATIONS [-]*
*-----*
* ILONG_OUT = 0 DO NOT CREATE Major-Region ITRAN Files [-]*
* ILONG_OUT = 1 CREATE Major-Region ITRAN Files [-]*
*****
CNT2 IRTNDT=2006 TC=556 EFPY=60 IDT_OPTION=1 IDT_INI=0 ILONG_OUT=1
*****

```

Record 3 – CNT3

Record No. 3 inputs values for the flow stress, **FLWSTR**, in ksi to be used in the failure model of plastic collapse (ligament instability), the upper bound for K_{Ic} and K_{Ia} , **USKIA**, in $\text{ksi}\sqrt{\text{in.}}$, a flag **KIa_Model** to designate which arrest model (1 or 2) to use in checking for stable arrest, the weld layer resampling option, **LAYER_OPT**, (on or off), and the fraction of the total wall thickness, **FAILCR**, used in the vessel failure criterion. If a flaw, propagating from the inner surface of the vessel, grows to this depth into the wall (relative to the inner surface), then the event will be designated as a *vessel failure*, where $0.25 \leq \text{FAILCR} \leq 0.95$.

EXAMPLE

```
*****
* =====
* Control Record CNT3
* =====
*-----
* FLWSTR = UNIRRADIATED FLOW STRESS USED IN PREDICTING FAILURE BY REMAINING LIGAMENT INSTABILITY [ksi] *
*-----
* USKIA = MAXIMUM VALUE ALLOWED FOR KIc or KIa [ksi-in1/2] *
*-----
* KIa_Model = 1 Use high-constraint KIa model based on CCA specimens [-] *
* KIa_Model = 2 Use KIa model based on CCA + large specimen data [-] *
*-----
* LAYER_OPTION = 0 DONOT RESAMPLE PF WHEN ADVANCING INTO NEW WELD LAYER [-] *
* LAYER_OPTION = 1 RESAMPLE PF WHEN ADVANCING INTO NEW WELD LAYER [-] *
*-----
* FAILCR = FRACTION OF WALL THICKNESS FOR VESSEL FAILURE BY THROUGH-WALL CRACK PROPAGATION [-] *
*-----
* Notes for Control Record CNT3
*=====
* If ductile tearing model is included, then the values for USKIA and KIa_Model are ignored.
* They are automatically set internally to KIa_Model=2 and there is no upper limit on USKIA.
* If ductile tearing is not included in the analysis (IDT_OPTION = 0 on CNT1), both the KIa_Model
* and USKIA are user-specified on CNT3.
*=====
*****
CNT3 FLWSTR=80. USKIA=200. KIa_Model=1 LAYER_OPTION=1 FAILCR=0.9
*****
```

Record 4 – GENR

Record No. 4 inputs the value of two multipliers, **SIGFGL** and **SIGFLC**, used to obtain the standard deviations of a global and local normal distribution for fluence sampling, where the fluence at the inner surface, $\bar{f}(0)$ ⁵, is sampled from two normal distributions such that

$$\sigma_{global} = SIGFGL \times fluence_{subregion}$$

$$\widehat{f} \leftarrow N(fluence_{subregion}, \sigma_{global})$$

$$\sigma_{local} = SIGFLC \times \widehat{f}$$

$$\bar{f}(0) \leftarrow N(\widehat{f}, \sigma_{local})$$

where $fluence_{subregion}$ is the best-estimate for the subregion neutron fluence as input in the embrittlement map (to be described below).

EXAMPLE

```
*****
*                                     *
*      Record GENR                  *
*      =====                     *
*                                     *
*      SIGFGL = A MULTIPLIER ON THE BEST ESTIMATE OF FLUENCE FOR A GIVEN SUBREGION      [-] *
*      PRODUCES THE STANDARD DEVIATION FOR THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION USED TO SAMPLE THE MEAN *
*      OF THE LOCAL FLUENCE DISTRIBUTION.                                           *
*      -----                           *
*      SIGFLC = A MULTIPLIER ON THE SAMPLED MEAN OF THE LOCAL FLUENCE FOR A GIVEN SUBREGION  [-] *
*      PRODUCES THE STANDARD DEVIATION FOR THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION USED TO SAMPLE THE LOCAL FLUENCE*
*      -----                           *
*      Notes for Record GENR                *
*      =====                     *
*      Let "flue" be the best estimate for the subregion neutron fluence at inside surface of the RPV wall. *
*      flue_STDEV_global = SIGFGL*flue *
*      flue_MEAN_local << Normal(flue, flue_STDEV_global) *
*      flue_STDEV_local = SIGFLC*flue_MEAN_local *
*      flue_local << Normal(flue_MEAN_local, flue_STDEV_local) *
*      -----                           *
*****
GENR SIGFGL=0.01 SIGFLC=0.01
*****
```

Records 5 and 6 – SIGW AND SIGP

Records No. 5 and 6 input the values of the standard deviations of the initial normal sampling distributions for the weld and plate chemistries, respectively. On Record 5, the three data fields include the standard deviations for the weight % of copper, Cu, **WSIGCU**, nickel, Ni, **WSIGNI**, and phosphorous, P, **WSIGP** in welds. On Record 6, the three data fields include the standard deviations for the weight % of Cu, **PSIGCU**, Ni, **PSIGNI**, and P, **PSIGP** in plates and forgings. The heat

⁵ A curved overbar indicates a sampled random variate, e.g., $\widehat{f} \leftarrow N(\mu, \sigma)$ means the random variate f has been sampled from a normal distribution with mean μ and standard deviation σ .

estimates for Cu, Ni, and P given in the embrittlement map described below are used as the means of the normal sampling distributions for the weld and plate chemistries.

The **weld** chemistries are sampled using the following protocols:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{Cu} &= Cu_{Heat} \times WSIGCU \\ \sigma_{Cu}^* &= \min(0.0718 \times Cu_{Heat}, 0.0185) \\ \sigma_{Cu} &\leftarrow N(\overline{Cu}, \sigma_{Cu}^*) \\ Cu &\leftarrow N(Cu_{Heat}, \sigma_{Cu}) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{For Ni-addition welds} \\ &\text{Heats 34B009 \& W5214} \\ Ni &\leftarrow N(Ni_{Heat}, WSIGNI) \\ &; WSIGNI = 0.162 \quad ; \hat{P} \leftarrow N(P_{Heat}, WSIGP) \\ &\text{For other heats} \\ \sigma_{Ni} &\leftarrow N(0.029, 0.0165) \\ Ni &\leftarrow N(Ni_{Heat}, \sigma_{Ni}) \end{aligned}$$

The **plate** chemistries are sampled using the following protocols:

$$Cu \leftarrow N(Cu_{Heat}, PSIGCU) \quad ; \quad Ni \leftarrow N(Ni_{Heat}, PSIGNI) \quad ; \quad \hat{P} \leftarrow N(P_{Heat}, PSIGP)$$

EXAMPLE

```
*****
*
* Record SIGW
*
* STANDARD DEVIATIONS (STDEV) OF NORMAL DISTRIBUTIONS FOR WELD CHEMISTRY SAMPLING:
* WSIGCU = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR COPPER CHEMISTRY SAMPLING IN WELDS [wt%]
* WSIGNI = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR NICKEL CHEMISTRY SAMPLING IN WELDS [wt%]
* WSIGP = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR PHOSPHOROUS CHEMISTRY SAMPLING IN WELDS [wt%]
*-----
*
* Notes for Record SIGW
*
* FOR NICKEL IN WELDS THERE ARE TWO POSSIBILITIES.
* (1) FOR HEATS 34B009 AND W5214 (Ni - addition welds)
*     WSIGNI = 0.162 wt% using a normal distribution.
* (2) For other heats, the standard deviation (WSIGNI) shall be sampled from a normal distribution
*     with mean equal to 0.029 wt% and standard deviation = 0.0165 wt%
*****
SIGW WSIGCU=0.167 WSIGNI=0.162 WSIGP=0.0013
*****
*
* Record SIGP
*
* STANDARD DEVIATIONS (STDEV) OF NORMAL DISTRIBUTIONS FOR PLATE CHEMISTRY SAMPLING:
* PSIGCU = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR COPPER CHEMISTRY SAMPLING IN PLATES [wt%]
* PSIGNI = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR NICKEL CHEMISTRY SAMPLING IN PLATES [wt%]
* PSIGP = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR PHOSPHOROUS CHEMISTRY SAMPLING IN PLATES [wt%]
*-----
*
* Notes for Record SIGP
*
* RECOMMENDED VALUES ARE: 0.0073, 0.0244, 0.0013 for Cu, Ni, and P, respectively.
*****
SIGP PSIGCU=0.0073 PSIGNI=0.0244 PSIGP=0.0013
*****
*
* Notes for Records SIGW and SIGP
*
* THE ABOVE DISTRIBUTIONS ARE FOR THE 1ST FLAW POSITIONED IN A PARTICULAR SUBREGION.
* IF THE CURRENT FLAW IS THE 2ND OR MORE FLAW FOR THIS SUBREGION, THEN FAVPFM WILL USE
* THE LOCAL VARIABILITY SAMPLING PROTOCOLS PRESENTED IN THE THEORY MANUAL.
*****
```

Record 7 – TRAC

Record No. 7 provides a mechanism for the user to put a trace on a particular flaw, **KFLAW**, in a specific simulation, **IRPV**, and for a specific transient, **ITRAN**. This facility provides a Quality Assurance tool to verify the computational models(s) used to calculate values of *CPI* and *CPF*. Data describing the initiation, crack growth, and arrest check calculations are written to the files TRACE.OUT and ARREST.OUT. The variable **ITRACK=1** creates flaw-tracking log tables to help identify values for (**ITRAN**, **IRPV**, **KFLAW**) to specify in later executions. These tables can be found in the file TRACE.OUT. An additional file is created called FLAW_TRACK.LOG which provides data for the first 10,000 flaws sampled during the execution.

EXAMPLE

```
*****
*                                     *
*      =====                     *
*      Record TRAC                  *
*      =====                     *
*      ITRAN      = TRANSIENT NUMBER *
*      RPV        = RPV SIMULATION   *
*      KFLAW      = FLAW NUMBER       *
*      FLAW_LOG_OPTION = 0 DO NOT CREATE FLAW LOG TABLES *
*      FLAW_LOG_OPTION = 1 DO      CREATE FLAW LOG TABLES *
*      -----                     *
*      =====                     *
*      Notes for Record TRAC         *
*      =====                     *
*      THE ABOVE FLAGS IDENTIFY A SPECIFIC TRANSIENT, RPV SIMULATION, AND FLAW NUMBER WHOSE COMPLETE *
*      HISTORY WILL BE GIVEN IN THE FILES: "TRACE.OUT" AND "ARREST.OUT" *
*      SEE THE USER'S GUIDE FOR DETAILS ON THE CONTENTS OF THESE FILES *
*      =====                     *
*****
TRAC ITRAN=3 IRPV=5 KFLAW=2652 FLAW_LOG_OPTION=1
*****
```

Record 8 – LDQA

Record No. 8 provides a mechanism for the user to carry out, as a Quality Assurance (QA) or diagnostic exercise, deterministic calculations for the transients received from the FAVLoad module. This utility allows the user to tailor output reports containing (1) time histories of load-related variables at a specific location in the RPV wall or (2) through-wall profiles of load-related variables at a specific transient time. There are eight parameters associated with this record appearing on a single data line.

- (1) IQA = 1 activates the QA analysis module; no PFM analysis will be performed
IQA = 0 ignore the rest of the data on this data line and proceed with a PFM analysis
- (2) IOPT = 1 → generate time history results at a specific location in the RPV wall
IOPT = 2 → generate through-wall profiles of stress and applied K_I at a specific time
- (3) IFLOR = 1 → flaw orientation is axial
IFLOR = 2 → flaw orientation is circumferential
- (4) IWELD = 0 → do not include weld residual stresses
IWELD = 1 → include weld residual stresses
- (5) IKIND = 1 → inner surface-breaking flaw

- IKIND = 2 → embedded flaw
- (6) XIN – only used if IKIND = 2 (otherwise ignored)
 if IOPT = 1; XIN = location of inner crack tip from inner surface (in.)
 if IOPT = 2; XIN = $2d$ = flaw depth (see Fig. 6)
- (7) XVAR – meaning depends on the value of IOPT
 if IOPT = 1; XVAR = flaw depth (in.) (a for IKIND = 1; $2d$ for IKIND = 2 in Fig. 6)
 if IOPT = 2; XVAR = elapsed time in minutes
- (8) ASPECT → aspect ratio = L / a for IKIND = 1; aspect ratio = $L / 2d$ for IKIND = 2
 if IKIND = 1; ASPECT = 2, 6, 10, or 999
 if IKIND = 2; ASPECT > 0.0

EXAMPLE

```
*****
* =====
* Record LDQA
* =====
* THE LDQA RECORD PROVIDES THE OPPORTUNITY TO CHECK LOAD-RELATED SOLUTIONS
* SUCH AS TEMPERATURE, STRESSES, AND KI.
*
* IQA = 0 ==> THIS EXECUTION IS NOT FOR LOAD QA [-]
* IQA = 1 ==> THIS EXECUTION IS FOR LOAD QA [-]
*
* IOPT = 1 ==> GENERATE TIME HISTORY AT SPECIFIC THROUGH WALL LOCATION [-]
* IOPT = 2 ==> GENERATE THROUGH WALL DISTRIBUTION AT SPECIFIC TIME [-]
*
* IFLOR = 1 ==> FLAW ORIENTATION IS AXIAL [-]
* IFLOR = 2 ==> FLAW ORIENTATION IS CIRCUMFERENTIAL [-]
*
* IWELD = 0 ==> DOES NOT INCLUDE THRU-WALL WELD RESIDUAL STRESS [-]
* IWELD = 1 ==> DOES INCLUDE THRU-WALL WELD RESIDUAL STRESS [-]
*
* IKIND = 1 ==> INNER-SURFACE BREAKING FLAW [-]
* IKIND = 2 ==> EMBEDDED FLAW [-]
*
* XIN IS ONLY USED IF IKIND=2 (EMBEDDED FLAWS)
* XIN = IF IOPT=1; LOCATION OF INNER CRACK TIP FROM INNER SURF. [IN]
* XIN = IF IOPT=2; FLAW DEPTH [IN]
*
* XVAR: IF IOPT=1; XVAR=FLAW DEPTH [IN]
* IF IOPT=2; XVAR=TIME [MIN]
*
* ASPECT = ASPECT RATIO; FOR SURFACE BREAKING FLAWS: 2,6,10,999 (infin) [-]
* FOR EMBEDDED FLAWS: ANY VALUE > 0
*
* =====
* Notes for Record LDQA
* =====
* IQA = 0 NO VALIDATION REPORTS WILL BE GENERATED, PFM ANALYSIS WILL BE PERFORMED
* IQA = 1 LOAD PARAMETERS WILL BE GENERATED FOR VERIFICATION PURPOSES, PFM ANALYSIS WILL NOT BE PERFORMED
*****
LDQA IQA=0 IOPT=2 IFLOR=2 IWELD=0 IKIND=1 XIN=0.53 XVAR=70 ASPECT=99
*****
```

Record 9 – DTRF

In some cases, the PFM solution(s) can be sensitive to the time-step size (specified as **DT** on Record 7 in FAVLoad input as discussed in Sect. 2.1) used in the analysis. Some preliminary analysis is useful in determining a suitable **DT** that provides a converged PFM solution, i.e., converged in the sense that a decrease in **DT** does not result in a significant change in the solution. Decreasing **DT** resolves the load and fracture toughness variables better; however, smaller values of **DT** increase the number of discrete time steps to cover the transient, thus increasing the amount of computational

effort required to perform the PFM analysis. Ideally, one would like to use a relatively small time step in the PFM analysis for better accuracy, yet to perform the PFM analysis for only the time period during which all of the crack initiations and failures are predicted to occur.

Record 9 provides a mechanism to specify the starting and ending times for specific transients supplied in the FAVLoad output file. The variable **NT** sets the number of **ISQ** records that follow the **DTRF** record. The following **NT** records contain values for **ITRAN** (= the transient number in the transient stack supplied in the FAVLoad output file), **ISEQ** (= the corresponding identifying thermal-hydraulic sequence number), **TSTART** (= starting time in minutes), and **TEND** (= ending time in minutes). Only those transients in the FAVLoad transient stack for which the user wishes to set special values of **TSTART** and **TEND** need be identified by the DTRF records. All other transients in the stack, not explicitly specified in the DTRF records, will use the global transient start (always = 0.0) and ending times set by the execution of the FAVLoad module.

During preliminary analyses to determine a suitable **DT** that provides a converged solution, one may also determine for each transient the time period during which postulated cracks are predicted to initiate and propagate through-the-wall since this information is reported for each transient in the *Transient Time Distribution Report* (See example FAVPFM output in Sect. 2.6). Limiting the time period during which the PFM analysis is performed for each transient will reduce the computational effort.

EXAMPLE No. 1

```
*****
* =====
*      Record DTRF
*      =====
*
* NT = number of ISQ records that follow                      [-]
* NT = 0 no ISQ records follow
*
* FOLLOWING THE DTRF RECORD, THERE SHOULD BE "NT" SUBRECORDS
*
* ISQ ITRAN= ISEQ= TSTART= TEND=
*
* ITRAN = sequential number in FAVLoad transient stack        [-]
* ISEQ  = Thermal Hydraulic transient sequence number         [-]
* TSTART = starting time for FAVPFM analysis                  [MIN]
* TEND   = ending time for FAVPFM analysis                    [MIN]
*****
DTRF NT=4
-----
ISQ ITRAN=1 ISEQ=7 TSTART=2 TEND=35
ISQ ITRAN=2 ISEQ=9 TSTART=1 TEND=29
ISQ ITRAN=3 ISEQ=56 TSTART=9 TEND=56
ISQ ITRAN=4 ISEQ=97 TSTART=11 TEND=85
*****
```

To use the global starting and ending times for all transients, set in FAVLoad Input Record 7, input the following:

EXAMPLE No. 2

```

*****
*          Record DTRF          *
*          =====          *
*          -----          *
*   NT = number of ISQ records that follow          [-] *
*   NT = 0 no ISQ records follow                    *
*          -----          *
*   FOLLOWING THE DTRF RECORD, THERE SHOULD BE "NT" SUBRECORDS          *
*          -----          *
*   ISQ ITRAN= ISEQ= TSTART= TEND=                    *
*          -----          *
*   ITRAN = sequential number in FAVLoad transient stack          [-] *
*   ISEQ  = Thermal Hydraulic trasient sequence number          [-] *
*   TSTART = starting time for FAVPPM analysis          [MIN] *
*   TEND   = ending time for FAVPPM analysis          [MIN] *
*****
DTRF NT=0
*****

```

Records 10+NT and 11+NT

Records 10+NT and 11+NT give the number of major regions and subregions for welds and plates, respectively. The sum of the number of weld subregions, **NWSUB**, and the number of plate subregions, **NPSUB**, gives the total number of embrittlement map records to follow this keyword line. **NWMAJ** is the number of major weld regions, and **NPMAJ** is the number of major plate regions.

EXAMPLE

```

*****
*          Record WELD          *
*          =====          *
*   NWSUB = NUMBER OF WELD SUBREGIONS          [-] *
*   NWMAJ = NUMBER OF WELD MAJOR REGIONS          [-] *
*****
WELD NWSUB=838 NWMAJ=5
*****
*          Record PLAT          *
*          =====          *
*   NPSUB = NUMBER OF PLATE SUBREGIONS          [-] *
*   NPMAJ = NUMBER OF PLATE MAJOR REGIONS          [-] *
*****
PLAT NPSUB=14442 NPMAJ=4
*****

```

Records 12+NT through 11+NT+NWSUB+NPSUB

Following **Record 11+NT**, there will be **NWSUB + NPSUB** data lines (one record per subregion and one data line per record) that contain the embrittlement map for all of the weld and plate subregions. Note that the data records for the weld subregions must precede the data records for the plate subregions. There are 20 fields in each record.

- (1) subregion number – subregion numbers should start with 1 and then increment by 1 for the complete embrittlement map.

Flaws in welds have been observed to reside along the fusion line between the weld and adjacent plate; therefore, it is possible that the adjacent plate(s) could have a higher degree of embrittlement and/or less ductility than the weld. The embrittlement/ductility-related properties of the most limiting (of the weld or the adjacent plate) material shall be used when evaluating flaw advancement by cleavage propagation or ductile tearing. If this subregion is a weld region, FAVOR will determine if one of the adjacent plate(s), located in adjacent-plate subregions, is more limiting, i.e., has a higher RT_{NDT} for cleavage propagation and a lower value of USE_i for flaw advancement by ductile tearing (**IDT_OPTION=2** only). If so, FAVOR will use the embrittlement/ductility properties of the more limiting subregion, where separate sets of parent/child relationships are determined for cleavage propagation and ductile tearing. The next two fields are valid only if the subregion designated in field 1 is a weld subregion. From a roll-out map of the RPV beltline, select the plate subregions that are adjacent to the weld subregion in field 1. If field 1 refers to a plate subregion, just repeat the subregion number from field 1 in fields 2 and 3.

(2) left-adjacent plate subregion number

(3) right-adjacent plate subregion

(4) major region number

(5) best estimate for fast-neutron fluence at inside surface of RPV wall (10^{19} neutrons/cm²)

(6) heat estimate for copper content (wt% Cu), Cu_{Heat}

(7) heat estimate for nickel content (wt% Ni), Ni_{Heat}

(8) heat estimate for phosphorous content (wt% P), P_{Heat}

(9) heat estimate for manganese content (wt% Mn), Mn_{Heat}

(10) if field 1 is a weld subregion → select the method for determining the standard deviation for the normal distribution used to simulate the Ni content

= 1 → use the constant value given in the WSIGNI field on Record 5. (These are Ni-addition welds from heats 34B009 and W5214 in the RVID2 database.)

= 2 → sample from a normal distribution with $\sigma_{Ni} \leftarrow N(0.029, 0.0165)$ (all other heats)

(10) if field 1 is a plate subregion with IRTNDT=2000 or 2006 on Record 2 (ignored if IRTNDT=992)

= 1 → Combustion Engineering (CE) plate

= 2 → all other plates and forgings

- (11) copper saturation flag when IRTNDT = 2000 or 2006 on Record 2 (ignored if IRTNDT=992)
- = 0 for plates and forgings
 - = 1 for Linde 80 and Linde 0091 weld fluxes
 - = 2 for all weld fluxes other than Linde 80, Linde 0091, or Linde 1092
 - = 3 for Linde 1092 weld flux
- (12) RVID2 heat estimate for unirradiated value of RT_{NDT} (RT_{NDT0}) (°F) (see Appendix A)
- (13) standard deviation for RT_{NDT0} (°F). If the $RT_{NDT(u)}$ Method in Appendix A is either MTEB 5-2 or ASME NB-2331, enter a 0.0. If the $RT_{NDT(u)}$ Method in Appendix A is *Generic*, enter a best-estimate for the standard deviation.
- (14) Irradiation-shift-correlation flag when IRTNDT=2000 or 2006 on Record 2
- = 11 → weld major region
 - = 21 → plate major region
 - = 31 → forging major region
- (14) Irradiation-shift-correlation flag when IRTNDT = 992 on Record 2
- = 11 → weld major region; no chemistry-factor override
 - = 12 → weld major region; with chemistry-factor override
 - = 21 → plate major region; no chemistry-factor override
 - = 22 → plate major region; with chemistry-factor override
 - = 31 → forging major region
- (15) Angle of subregion element, $d\theta$ (degrees) (see Fig. 17 on the following page)
- (16) Axial height of subregion element, dz (inches) (see Fig. 17 on the following page)
- (17) Weld fusion area (=0.0 for plate subregions) (in²) (see Figs. 17a and b)
- (18) Weld orientation; =1 → axial; =2 → circumferential (ignored if Plate subregion)
- (19) Chemistry-factor override; (if IRTNDT=992 on Record 2 and irradiation shift correlation flag (field 13) = 12 or 22), otherwise set to 0.
- (20) Unirradiated upper-shelf CVN energy (USE0) in [ft-lbf] from RVID2, (used only if IDT_OPTION=2)

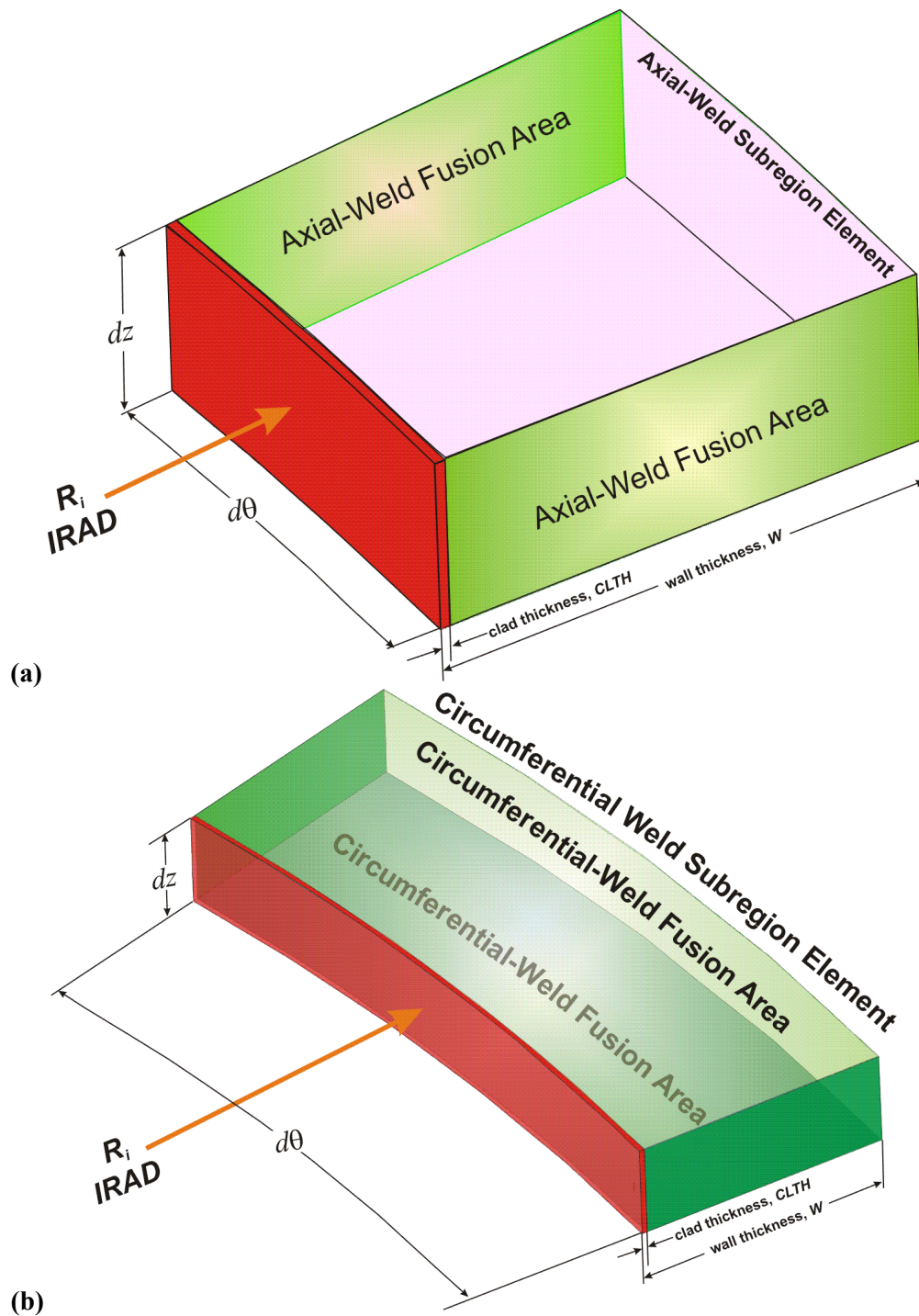


Fig. 17. Weld fusion area definitions for (a) axial-weld subregion elements and (b) circumferential-weld subregion elements.

Plate Subregion Element

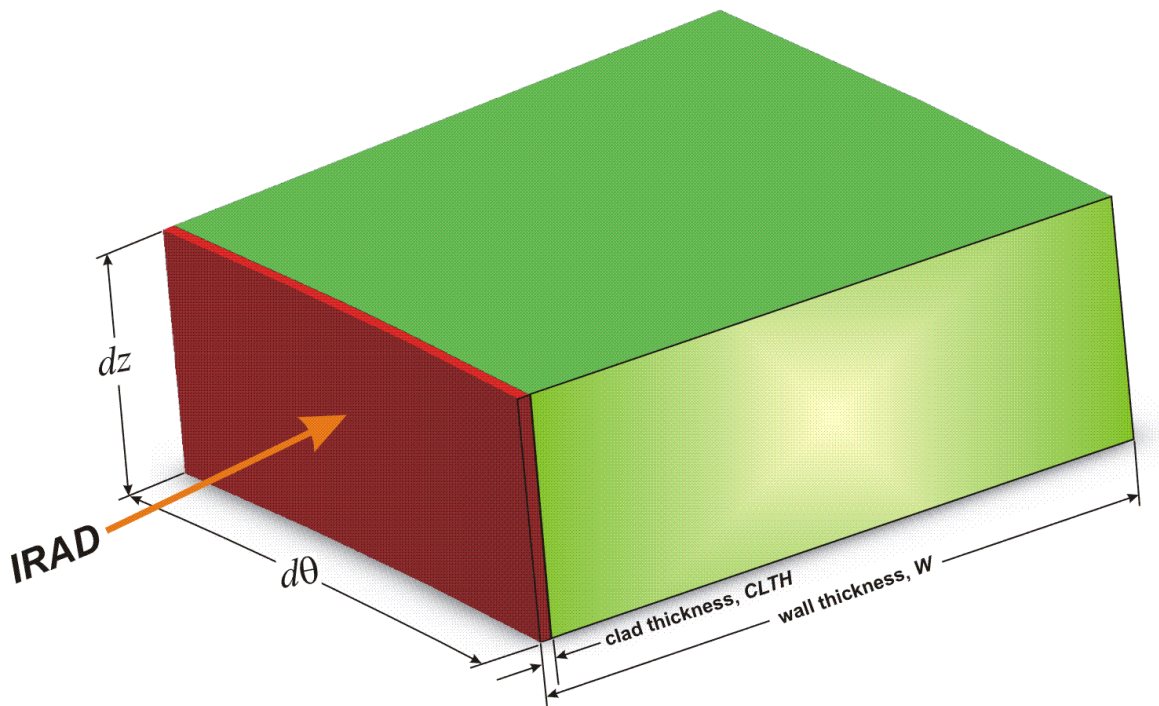


Fig. 17. (continued) (c) Plate subregion element.

EXAMPLE

```

*****
*                               EMBRITTLEMENT / FLAW DISTRIBUTION MAP RECORDS                               *
*****
*=====
* Field          DESCRIPTION                                           [UNITS] *
*=====
* (1) RPV subregion number - parent                                   [-] *
* (2) adjacent RPV subregion - 1st child                             [-] *
* (3) adjacent RPV subregion - 2nd child                             [-] *
* (4) RPV major region number                                         [-] *
* (5) best estimate neutron fluence at RPV inside surface             [10^19 neutrons/cm^2] *
* (6) heat estimate copper content                                    [wt% Cu] *
* (7) heat estimate nickel content                                    [wt% Ni] *
* (8) heat estimate phosphorus content                               [wt% P] *
* (8) best estimate phosphorus (P) content                           [wt% P] *
* (9) best estimate manganese (Mn) content                           [wt% Mn] *
* (10) product form flags for DT30 shift correlation                  *
*      welds : set distribution for sampling standard                 *
*               deviation for Ni content in welds                    *
*               = 1 use normal distribution                            *
*               = 2 use Weibull distribution                           *
*      Plates:                                                         *
*      CE = 1 (if IRTNDT=2000 then set B = 206)                       *
*      Not CE = 2 (if IRTNDT=2000 then set B = 156)                   *
*      where CE is a Combustion Engineering vessel                     *
* (11) copper saturation flag = 0 for plates and forgings              [-] *
*      = 1 for Linde 80 and Linde 0091 weld fluxes                    *
*      = 2 for all weld fluxes other than L80, L0091, and L1092      *
*      = 3 for Linde 1092 weld flux                                    *
*      N.B.:                                                            *
*      for IRTNDT = 2000                                                *
*      maximum value of copper content (copper saturation)            *
*      = 0.25 for Linde 80 and = 0.305 for all others                  *
*      for IRTNDT = 2006                                                *
*      maximum value of copper content (copper saturation)            *
*      = 0.37 for Ni < 0.5 wt%                                         *
*      = 0.2435 for 0.5 <= Ni <= 0.75 wt%                             *
*      = 0.301 for Ni > 0.75 wt% (all welds with Linde 1092 weld flux) *
* (12) unirradiated best estimate (mean) for RTNDT0                  [F] *
* (13) unirradiated standard deviation for RTNDT0                    [F] *
* (14) PF flag      Product Form      CF Override                     *
*      = 11         weld              no                               [-] *
*      = 12         weld              yes                              [-] *
*      = 21         plate             no                               [-] *
*      = 22         plate             yes                              [-] *
*      = 31         forging           NA                               [-] *
* (15) angle of subregion element                                     [degrees] *
* (16) axial height of subregion element:                             [inches] *
* (17) weld fusion area:                                             [inches^2] *
* (18) weld orientation: 1 ==> axial; 2==> circumferential           [-] *
* (19) chemistry factor override                                     [-] *
* (20) unirradiated upper shelf CVN energy                           [ft-lbf] *
*=====
* Notes:
* 1. Fields 1-4 : contain RPV beltline discretization and connectivity data for weld fusion line
* 2. Fields 5-20 : contain RPV beltline embrittlement-related data
* 3. Field 13 : PF means Product Form
* 4. Field 13 : CF means chemistry factor override
* 5. Field 18 : only applies to weld subregions. For plates set to 0.
* 6. Field 20 : applicable only if IRTNDT=2000 on CNT2 and Field 13 = 12 or 22
*=====
*****

```

```

* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
*****
001 3593 3661 1 .0675 .337 .609 .012 1.44 2 3 -56. 17. 11 1. 1.2 9.45 1 0 98
002 3594 3662 1 .1173 .337 .609 .012 1.44 2 3 -56. 17. 11 1. 1.1996 9.4469 1 0 98
003 3595 3663 1 .1682 .337 .609 .012 1.44 2 3 -56. 17. 11 1. 2.3996 18.8969 1 0 98
004 3596 3664 1 .2317 .337 .609 .012 1.44 2 3 -56. 17. 11 1. 2.2047 17.3622 1 0 98
005 3597 3665 1 .3100 .337 .609 .012 1.44 2 3 -56. 17. 11 1. 2.3996 18.8969 1 0 98
:
*****

```

Note that fields 6 through 14 are major-region variables and should be the same for all subregions in a given major region. As FAVPFM reads in the embrittlement/flaw distribution map records, it checks to make sure that the data in fields in 6 through 14 are the same within each major region. If any differences are found, the code flags the error and stops the execution of FAVPFM.

2.3 FAVOR Post-Processing Module – FAVPost

$(2 \times \text{NTRAN}) + 1$ data records, listed in Table 3, are required in the FAVPost input file, where each record may involve more than one line of data. A detailed description of each data record is given below.

Table 3. Record Keywords and Parameters for FAVPost Input File

Record	Keyword	Field 1	Field 2	Field 3
1	CNTL	NTRAN=[-]		
Repeat data records 2 through 3 for each of the NTRAN transients				
2	ITRN	ITRAN=[-]	NHIST=[-]	ISEQ=[-]
3	input NHIST data lines with (<i>initiating frequency</i> , probability density)			
	data pairs – one pair per line			
	f_{init}	Density		
	[events/yr]	[%]		

Record 1 – CNTL

Record No. 1 inputs the number of transients, **NTRAN**, for which initiating frequency probability density distributions (histograms) are being input.

Records 2 and 3 are repeated for each of the **NTRAN** transients.

Record 2 – ITRN

Record 2 inputs the FAVOR transient number, **ITRAN**, the number of lines, **NHIST**, in Record 3 which contains the initiating frequency histogram (in terms of relative frequency), and the initiating-

sequence event number, **ISEQ**, from the thermal-hydraulic studies that supplied the transient for input to FAVOR.

Record 3 – Initiating Event Sequence Probability Density Functions (Histograms)

Input **NHIST** lines containing one histogram data pair per line, where the first field is the value of the transient initiating frequency in *events per reactor-operating year* and the second field is the probability density (as a relative frequency in percent).

EXAMPLE

```
*****
*      ALL RECORDS WITH AN ASTERISK (*) IN COLUMN 1 ARE COMMENT ONLY      *
*****
*      EXAMPLE INPUT DATASET FOR FAVPost, v06.1                          [UNITS]*
*****
*      =====
*      Record CNTL
*      =====
*
*      NTRAN = NUMBER OF T-H TRANSIENTS                                     [-] *
*      -----
*
*      CNTL NTRAN=6
*      =====
*      Record ITRN
*      =====
*
*      ITRAN = TRANSIENT NUMBER                                           [-] *
*      NHIST = NUMBER OF DATA PAIRS IN DISCRETE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION   [-] *
*      ISEQ  = THERMAL-HYDRAULIC SEQUENCE NUMBER                         [-] *
*      -----
*
*      ITRN ITRAN=1 NHIST=19 ISEQ=3
*      =====
*
*      * freq[events/year] Density [%]
*      -----
*
*      0.000005730      0.50
*      0.000007380      0.50
*      0.000008760      1.50
*      0.000010100      2.50
*      0.000012300      5.00
*      0.000016100     10.00
*      0.000017700      5.00
*      0.000019400      5.00
*      0.000022700     10.00
*      0.000026100     10.00
*      0.000030000     10.00
*      0.000035100     10.00
*      0.000038100      5.00
*      0.000040800      5.00
*      0.000054300     10.00
*      0.000068700      5.00
*      0.000085300      2.50
*      0.000112000      1.50
*      0.000124000      1.00
*
*      =====
*      Record ITRN
*      =====
*
*      ITRAN = PFM TRANSIENT NUMBER                                       [-] *
*      ITRAN = TRANSIENT NUMBER                                           [-] *
*      NHIST = NUMBER OF DATA PAIRS IN DISCRETE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION   [-] *
*      ISEQ  = THERMAL-HYDRAULIC SEQUENCE NUMBER                         [-] *
*      -----
*
*      ITRN ITRAN=2 NHIST=19 ISEQ=4
*      =====
*
*      * freq[events/year] Density [%]
*      -----
```

*-----	
0.000000016	0.50
0.000000020	0.50
0.000000030	1.50
0.000000042	2.50

2.4 Content and Format for Flaw Distribution Databases

By convention, flaws have been defined as Categories 1, 2, or 3 using the following designations:

- (1) *Category 1* – inner-surface breaking flaws
- (2) *Category 2* – embedded flaws in which the inner tip of the flaw is located between the clad-base interface and $t/8$ where t is the RPV wall thickness
- (3) *Category 3* – embedded flaws in which the inner tip of the flaw is located between $t/8$ and $3t/8$.

When executing the FAVPFM module, the user is prompted for three flaw-characterization files as follows: (1) inner surface-breaking flaws (2) embedded flaws in welds, and (3) embedded flaws in plates or forgings. The flaw-characterization file for inner-surface breaking flaws is applicable to both welds and plates/forgings.

The format is the following:

Each of the flaw-characterization files consists of 1000 file records, where each file record has 100 rows and several columns. The first and second columns in each row are:

Column (1) – the integer row number

Column (2) – the flaw density corresponding to a flaw depth equal to $(\text{row number}/100) * \text{vessel wall thickness}$.

For example, the flaw density in the 1st row corresponds to flaw depths of $1/100^{\text{th}}$ of the RPV wall thickness, the flaw density in the 19th row corresponds to flaw depths of $(0.19)(\text{wall thickness})$, etc.

The remaining columns are a probability distribution function (histogram) of aspect ratios (ratio of flaw length to flaw depth); i.e., each flaw depth has its own probability distribution of flaw length as will be discussed in more detail below.

2.4.1 Method of Quantifying Uncertainty in Flaw Characterization

The method used to quantify the uncertainty in the flaw characterization is to include 1000 flaw-characterization file records for each of the three flaw data files (surface-breaking, weld embedded, and plate embedded) discussed above. Each of these file records contains separate flaw-density, flaw-

size, and aspect-ratio distributions with the format as discussed above. The format for the three characterization files is discussed in more detail below.

During the Monte Carlo PFM analysis, the RPV flaw-characterization data for the 1st stochastically-generated RPV trial are taken from the 1st group of file records, i.e., the first inner-surface breaking file record, the first embedded-flaw weld material file record, and the first embedded-flaw plate material file record. The RPV flaw characterization for the 2nd stochastically generated RPV trial is determined from the 2nd group of file records, etc. The RPV trials cycle through the flaw-characterization file records sequentially up to 1000, and then restarts at the first file record.

2.4.2 Flaw-Characterization File Names and Sizes

The flaw-characterization file for inner-surface-breaking flaws is 100,000 rows with 5 columns. The name of the example ASCII text file on the distribution CD is "S.DAT" with a size of 7.0 MBytes. The flaw-characterization file for embedded flaws in welded regions is 100,000 rows with 13 columns. The name of this ASCII text file on the distribution disk is "W.DAT" with a size of 15.2 MBytes. The flaw-characterization file for embedded flaws in plate regions is 100,000 rows with 13 columns. The name of this ASCII text file on the distribution disk is "P.DAT", and its size is 15.2 MBytes. The distribution CD also includes flaw-characterization files that are specific to the four plants under study in the PTS Re-evaluation Program, specifically BVsurf.DAT, BVweld.DAT, and BVplate.DAT for Beaver Valley, S_CC.DAT, W_CC.DAT, and P_CC.DAT for Calvert Cliffs, OCsurf.DAT, OCweld.DAT, and OCplate.DAT for Oconee, and PLsurf.DAT, PLweld.DAT, and PLplate.DAT for Palisades.

2.4.3 Inner-surface Breaking Flaws (Flaw Category 1)

A more detailed explanation of the format of the inner-surface breaking flaw data is given by way of example:

					Histogram of Aspect ratio (AR) (%)			
					AR=2	AR=6	AR=10	AR=infinite
1	density of flaw depths 1/100 RPV thickness	35.0	30.0	20.0	15.0			
2	density of flaw depths 2/100 RPV thickness	40.0	30.0	25.0	5.0			
3	density of flaw depths 3/100 RPV thickness							
:					:			
:					:			
:	density of flaw depths = RPV thickness				:			
1	density of flaw depths 1/100 RPV thickness				:			
2	density of flaw depths 2/100 RPV thickness				:			
3	density of flaw depths 3/100 RPV thickness				:			
:					:			
:					:			
100	density of flaw depths = RPV thickness				:			


```

:
: through the 1000th file
:
:
:

```

As illustrated above, for each flaw depth, there is a histogram for the aspect ratio (flaw depth / length) where the bins are aspect ratios of 2, 6, 10, and infinity. The reason for these specific aspect ratios is that they correspond to the flaw geometries for which stress intensity factor influence coefficients were generated and implemented into the FAVLoad module. The histograms will be sampled during the PFM analysis to stochastically determine the aspect ratio for the corresponding sampled flaw depth.

The FORTRAN subroutine in the FAVPFM module that reads the file containing flaw characterization data for inner-surface breaking flaws is:

```

      SUBROUTINE RDSURF(ISMAX)
C+++++
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C*****
C***
C*** Revisions:
C***
C*** Date      |      Modification
C*** =====|=====
C***
C***
C***
C*****
C*****
C SUBROUTINE RDSURF READS DATA FROM THE FILE THAT CHARACTERIZES
C SURFACE-BREAKING FLAWS (CATEGORY 1 FLAWS) AND IS APPLICABLE TO
C BOTH WELD AND PLATE REGIONS.
C
C THE UNITS OF THE CATEGORY 1 SURFACE-BREAKING FLAWS ARE FLAWS PER
C SQUARE FOOT OF AREA ON THE INNER SURFACE OF THE RPV.
C
C THE (I,J) ENTRY READ INTO ARRAY WDEPTH(100,1,IFILE) IS THE FLAW
C DENSITY OF INNER-SURFACE BREAKING FLAWS (CATEGORY 1 FLAWS) THAT
C HAVE A DEPTH OF (i/100)*WALL THICKNESS.
C
C SINCE THE DATA IS ALSO APPLICABLE TO PLATE MATERIAL, THE SAME DATA
C IS READ INTO PDEPTH(100,1,IFILE)
C*****
      INTEGER :: IVER, IERR
C=====
      COMMON /PROG/WDEPTH (100, 3,1000),WELDCAT(3,1000),PLATCAT(3,1000),
& WCATCDF(100, 3,1000),WSUM(3,1000), PSUM (3,1000),
& PCATPDF(100, 3,1000),PDEPTH (100, 3,1000),
& PCATCDF(100, 3,1000),PCATPDF (100, 3,1000),
& WFLASPT(100,12,1000),PFLASPT (100,12,1000),
& WASPCDF(100,12,1000),PASPCDF (100,12,1000),
& SFLASPT(100, 4,1000),SASPCDF (100, 4,1000)
C=====
      REAL*8, PARAMETER :: ZERO=0.
C=====
      WRITE (*,1004)
      WRITE (*,8769)
1004  FORMAT (' ')
8769  FORMAT (11X,' READING AND PROCESSING SURFACE-BREAKING',
&          ' FLAW DATABASE')
C*****
C READ THE SURFACE-BREAKING FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILE. THE FORMAT OF
C THIS FILE IS:
C
C K, FLAW DENSITY, FOLLOWED BY 4 NUMBERS THAT ARE A HISTOGRAM OF
C ASPECT RATIOS FOR FLAWS OF THIS DEPTH WHERE THE HISTOGRAM IS
C EXPRESSED IN PERCENT. A CDF WILL BE CONSTRUCTED FOR EACH OF THE
C HISTOGRAMS THAT CAN BE SAMPLED DURING THE PFM ANALYSIS TO

```

```

C APPROPRIATELY POSTULATE ASPECT RATIO FOR SURFACE BREAKING          *
C (CATEGORY 1) FLAWS.                                                *
C                                                                      *
C THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE POSITION (OUT OF THE 4 BINS) AND THE *
C ASPECT RATIO IS AS FOLLOWS:                                       *
C                                                                      *
C BIN NUMBER      ASPECT      ARRAY                                *
C                  RATIO      LOCATION                            *
C                                                                      *
C    1              2          SFLASPT(J,1,IFILE)                  *
C    2              6          SFLASPT(J,2,IFILE)                  *
C    3             10          SFLASPT(J,3,IFILE)                  *
C    4            INFINITE      SFLASPT(J,4,IFILE)                  *
C                                                                      *
C J VARIES FROM 1==>100 TO COVER THE ENTIRE RANGE OF POSSIBLE FLAW  *
C DEPTHS                                                             *
C                                                                      *
C IFILE VARIES FROM 1==> 1000 TO COVER THE ENTIRE RANGE OF WELD     *
C SURFACE BREAKING FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILES USED TO INCLUDE THE  *
C QUANTIFICATION OF UNCERTAINTY.                                     *
C*****                                                                *
      READ (48,*) IVER
      if (IVER.NE. 41) then
        call xerrmsg ('FAVPFM','RDSURF',
&      'SURFACE-BREAKING FLAW FILE NOT VERSION 06.1',17,1)
        call xerdmpr
        call xerabt('xerror -- invalid input',23)
      endif
      ISMAX = 0
      DO 10 IFILE=1,1000
        DO 20 J=1,100
          READ (48,*,IOSTAT=IERR) K,WDEPTH(J,1,IFILE),
&      SFLASPT(J,1,IFILE),SFLASPT(J,2,IFILE),
&      SFLASPT(J,3,IFILE),SFLASPT(J,4,IFILE)
          IF (IERR.NE. 0) GOTO 998
          PDEPTH(J,1,IFILE) = WDEPTH(J,1,IFILE)
          IF (WDEPTH(J,1,IFILE) .GT. ZERO) THEN
            IF (J.GT.ISMAX) ISMAX = J
          endif
20      CONTINUE
10      CONTINUE
      GOTO 999
C=====
998  CONTINUE
      write(*,1000) IFILE, J, IFILE*K, IERR
1000 FORMAT(/'IFILE=',I4,' K=',I4,' LINE NUMBER=',I5,' IERR=',I4/)
      call xerrmsg ('FAVPFM','RDSURF',
&      'ERROR READING SURFACE-BREAKING FLAW DATA',18,1)
      call xerdmpr
      call xerabt('xerror -- invalid input',23)
C=====
999  CONTINUE
C
      RETURN
      END

```

where **WDEPTH** (1:100,1:3,1:1000) is an array in FAVPFM in which the (J,1,IFILE) address contains flaw densities of Category 1 (inner-surface breaking flaws) for welds and **PDEPTH** (1:100,1:3,1:1000) is a three-dimensional array in which the (J,1,IFILE) address contains flaw densities of Category 1 (inner-surface breaking flaws) for plates/forgings.

SFLASPT (1:100,1:4,1:1000) is an array in FAVPFM in which the (J,1,IFILE) address contains the percentage of flaws with an aspect ratio of 2, the (J,2,IFILE) address contains the percentage of flaws with an aspect ratio of 6, the (J,3,IFILE) address contains the percentage of flaws with an aspect ratio of 10, and the (J,4,IFILE) address contains the percentage of flaws with an aspect ratio of infinity.

Inner-surface breaking flaws with a depth less than the clad thickness are not considered as candidates for cleavage initiation since the austenitic stainless steel cladding plane-strain cleavage fracture toughness is considerably more ductile than the ferritic base metal. Also, all inner-surface breaking flaws are assumed to be circumferentially oriented (even if the flaw is located in an axially oriented weld or plate) since all inner-surface breaking flaws are assumed to be a result of the process in which the cladding was applied.

2.4.4 Embedded flaw Characterization for Welds (Categories 2 and 3 flaws)

As with Category 1 inner-surface breaking flaws, the first and second columns in each row are (1) the integer row number and (2) the flaw density corresponding to a flaw depth equal to (row number/100) * vessel wall thickness, and the remaining columns are a probability distribution function (histogram) of aspect ratios (ratio of flaw length to flaw depth). Again, a more detailed explanation of the format of the inner-surface breaking flaw data is given by way of example as follows:

		Histogram of Aspect ratio (AR) (11 bins) (%)
1	density of flaw depths t/100	
2	density of flaw depths 2t/100 RPV thickness	
3	density of flaw depths 3t/100 RPV thickness	:
:		:
:		:
:	density of flaw depths = RPV thickness	:
1	density of flaw depths t/100 RPV thickness	:
2	density of flaw depths 2t/100 RPV thickness	:
:	density of flaw depths 3t/100 RPV thickness	:
:		:
:	density of flaw depths = RPV thickness	:
:		:
:		:
:	through 1000 th file	:
:		:

The FORTRAN subroutine in the FAVPFM module that reads the file containing flaw characterization data for embedded flaws in welds is as follows:

```

C+++++
      SUBROUTINE RDWELD(IWMAX)
C+++++
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C*****
C***                                     ***
C*** Revisions:                         ***
C***                                     ***
C*** Date           | Modification      ***
C*** =====|=====                  ***
C***                                     ***
C***                                     ***
C***                                     ***
C*****
C*****
C SUBROUTINE RDWELD READS DATA FROM THE FILE THAT CHARACTERIZES
C EMBEDDED FLAWS POSTULATED TO RESIDE IN WELD REGIONS.
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS THE FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FLAW DATA FOR
C EMBEDDED FLAWS IN WELD MATERIAL INTO ARRAYS THAT WILL BE SAMPLED
C DURING THE PFM ANALYSIS TO STOCHASTICALLY POSTULATE FLAWS
C IN THE RPV A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH THE FLAW CHARACTERIZATION.

```

```

C
C THE (I,J) ENTRY READ INTO ARRAY WDEPTH(100,1,IFILE) IS THE FLAW
C DENSITY OF INNER-SURFACE BREAKING FLAWS (CATEGORY 1 FLAWS) THAT
C HAVE A DEPTH OF (i/100)*WALL THICKNESS. THIS READ IS PERFORMED IN
C SUBROUTINE RDSURF. THE UNITS OF THIS FLAW DENSITY ARE FLAWS PER
C SQUARE FOOT OF AREA ON THE INNER SURFACE OF THE RPV.
C
C THE (I,J) ENTRY READ INTO ARRAY WDEPTH(100,2,IFILE) IS THE FLAW
C DENSITY OF CATEGORY 2 EMBEDDED FLAWS (EMBEDDED FLAWS SUCH THAT
C THE INNER FLAW TIP RESIDES IN THE FIRST 1/8 OF THE WALL THICKNESS)
C THAT HAVE A THROUGH-WALL DEPTH OF (i/100)*WALL THICKNESS. THE
C UNITS OF THIS FLAW DENSITY ARE FLAWS PER SQUARE FOOT OF WELD
C FUSION LINE AREA (ON ONE SIDE OF THE WELD).
C
C THE (I,J) ENTRY READ INTO ARRAY WDEPTH(100,3,IFILE) IS THE FLAW
C DENSITY OF CATEGORY 3 EMBEDDED FLAWS (EMBEDDED FLAWS SUCH THAT
C THE INNER FLAW TIP RESIDES IN BETWEEN 1/8 T AND 3/8 T) THAT HAVE
C A THROUGH-WALL DEPTH OF (i/100)*WALL THICKNESS. THE UNITS OF THIS
C FLAW DENSITY ARE FLAWS PER SQUARE FOOT OF WELD FUSION LINE AREA
C (ON ONE SIDE OF THE WELD).
C
C THE EMBEDDED FLAW DENSITY FOR WELD MATERIAL IS ASSUMED TO BE
C UNIFORM THROUGH THE WALL THICKNESS; THEREFORE THE DENSITY FOR
C CATEGORY 3 EMBEDDED FLAWS WOULD BE IDENTICAL TO THE DENSITY FOR
C CATEGORY 2 EMBEDDED FLAWS.
C
C THE METHOD TO INCLUDE THE UNCERTAINTY IN THE WELD FLAW
C CHARACTERIZATION IS TO INCLUDE MULTIPLE (1000) FILES, EACH WITH
C THE FORMAT DESCRIBED ABOVE, EACH WITH DIFFERENT DENSITIES, SIZE
C AND ASPECT DISTRIBUTIONS, AND FLAW SIZE TRUNCATIONS.
C*****
COMMON /PROG/WDEPTH (100, 3,1000),WELDCAT(3,1000),PLATCAT(3,1000),
& WCATCDF(100, 3,1000), WSUM(3,1000), PSUM(3,1000),
& WCATPDF(100, 3,1000), PDEPTH (100, 3,1000),
& PCATCDF(100, 3,1000), PCATPDF(100, 3,1000),
& WFLASPT(100,12,1000), PFLASPT(100,12,1000),
& WASPCDF(100,12,1000), PASPCDF(100,12,1000),
& SFLASPT(100, 4,1000), SASPCDF(100, 4,1000)
C=====
C DIMENSION NDIV(1000)
C*****
INTEGER :: IVER, IERR, IFILE, J, IWMAX
C*****
REAL*8, PARAMETER :: ZERO=0.
C*****
WRITE (*,8769)
8769 FORMAT (12X,' READING AND PROCESSING WELD',
& EMBEDDED-FLAW DATABASE')
C*****
C READ THE WELD FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILE, THE FORMAT OF THIS FILE IS:
C
C K, FLAW DENSITY, FOLLOWED BY 11 NUMBERS THAT ARE ASPECT RATIOS
C THE 11 NUMBERS ARE A HISTOGRAM OF ASPECT RATIO FOR FLAWS OF THIS
C DEPTH
C
C WHERE:
C
C FLAW DENSITY IS EXPRESSED IN FLAWS PER CUBIC FOOT OF RPV MATERIAL
C
C THE HISTOGRAM IS EXPRESSED IN PERCENT. A CDF WILL BE CONSTRUCTED
C FOR EACH OF THE HISTOGRAMS THAT CAN BE SAMPLED TO DETERMINE ASPECT
C RATIO.
C
C THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE POSITION (OUT OF THE 11 BINS) AND THE
C ASPECT RATIO (1/2a) IS AS FOLLOWS:
C
C BIN NUMBER RANGE OF ARRAY
C ASPECT RATIO LOCATION
C
C 1 1.00 - 1.25 WFLASPT(J,1,IFILE)
C 2 1.25 - 1.50 WFLASPT(J,2,IFILE)
C 3 1.50 - 2.00 WFLASPT(J,3,IFILE)
C 4 2.00 - 3.00 WFLASPT(J,4,IFILE)
C 5 3.00 - 4.00 WFLASPT(J,5,IFILE)
C 6 4.00 - 5.00 WFLASPT(J,6,IFILE)
C 7 5.00 - 6.00 WFLASPT(J,7,IFILE)
C 8 6.00 - 8.00 WFLASPT(J,8,IFILE)
C 9 8.00 - 10.0 WFLASPT(J,9,IFILE)
C 10 10.0 - 15.0 WFLASPT(J,10,IFILE)
C 11 > 15.0 WFLASPT(J,11,IFILE)
C

```

```

C      J VARIES FROM 1==>100 TO COVER THE ENTIRE RANGE OF POSSIBLE      *
C      FLAW DEPTHS                                                         *
C                                                                           *
C      IFILE VARIES FROM 1==> 1000 TO COVER THE ENTIRE RANGE OF WELD      *
C      FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILES USED TO INCLUDE THE QUANTIFICATION      *
C      OF UNCERTAINTY.                                                     *
C*****
      READ (49,*) IVER
      if (IVER.NE. 41) then
        call xerrmsg ('FAVPFM','RDWELD',
&      'EMBEDDED-FLAW WELD FILE NOT VERSION 06.1',19,1)
        call xerdmp
        call xerabt('xerror -- invalid input',23)
      endif
      IWMAX = 0
      DO 210 IFILE=1,1000
        DO 220 J=1,100
          READ (49,*,IOSTAT=IERR) K,
&      WDEPTH (J, 2,IFILE),WFLASPT(J, 1,IFILE),
&      WFLASPT(J, 2,IFILE),WFLASPT(J, 3,IFILE),
&      WFLASPT(J, 4,IFILE),WFLASPT(J, 5,IFILE),
&      WFLASPT(J, 6,IFILE),WFLASPT(J, 7,IFILE),
&      WFLASPT(J, 8,IFILE),WFLASPT(J, 9,IFILE),
&      WFLASPT(J,10,IFILE),WFLASPT(J,11,IFILE)
          IF (IERR.NE. 0) GOTO 998
          WDEPTH(J,3,IFILE) = WDEPTH(J,2,IFILE)
          IF (WDEPTH (J,2,IFILE) .GT. ZERO) THEN
            IF (J.GT.IWMAX) IWMAX = J
          ENDIF
220      CONTINUE
210      CONTINUE
        GOTO 999
998      CONTINUE
        write(*,1000) IFILE, J, IFILE*J, IERR
        call xerrmsg ('FAVPFM','RDWELD',
&      'ERROR READING WELD EMB. FLAW DATA',20,1)
        call xerdmp
        call xerabt('xerror -- invalid input',23)
C
999      CONTINUE
        RETURN
1000     FORMAT(/'IFILE=',I4,' K=',I4,' LINE NUMBER=',I5,' IERR=',I4/)
        END

```

where **WDEPTH** (1:100,1:3,1:1000) is an array in FAVPFM in which the (*J*,2,*IFILE*) and the (*J*,3,*IFILE*) addresses contain flaw densities for Category 2 and Category 3 flaws, respectively, for welds.

WFLASPT(1:100,1:11,1:1000) is an array in FAVPFM in which the (*J*,1,*IFILE*) address contains the percentage of flaws with an aspect ratio between 1.00 and 1.25, and the (*J*,2,*IFILE*) address contains the percentage of flaws with an aspect ratio between 1.25 and 1.50. The range of aspect ratios corresponding to each of the 11 bins used to develop the histogram that will be sampled for each flaw depth is given in the following table.

Bin Number	Range of flaw aspect ratio
1	1.00 – 1.25
2	1.25 - 1.50
3	1.50 – 2.00
4	2.00 – 3.00
5	3.00 – 4.00

6	4.00 – 5.00
7	5.00 – 6.00
8	6.00 – 8.00
9	8.00 – 10.0
10	10.0 – 15.0
11	> 15

2.4.5 Embedded-Flaw Characterization for Plates

The data format for embedded flaws in plates/forgings is identical to that described above for embedded flaws in welds. The following subroutine reads in the characterization file for embedded flaws in plates.

```

C+++++
C      SUBROUTINE RDPLAT(THICK,IPMAX,RO,RI)
C+++++
C      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C*****
C***
C***   Revisions:
C***
C***   Date       | Modification
C***   =====|=====
C***
C***
C***
C*****
C*****
C      DEFINITION OF ARRAYS:
C      PDEPTH(100,3,1000) - HOLDS DATA AS READ FROM EXTERNAL FILE
C                           CONTAINING FLAW DATA FOR PLATE
C      PLATCAT(3,1000) -CDF FROM WHICH FLAW CATEGORY IS SAMPLED FOR FLAW
C                       LOCATED IN PLATE MATERIAL
C      PCATPDF(100,3) HISTOGRAM EXPRESSING RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF PLATE
C                     FLAW DENSITIES FOR EACH FLAW CATEGORY
C      PCATCDF(100,3) CDF FOR EACH OF THE 3 FLAW CATEGORIES FOR PLATE
C                     EACH COLUMN IS OBTAINED BY INTEGRATING PCATPDF
C*****
C      COMMON /PROG/WDEPTH (100, 3,1000),WELDCAT(3,1000),PLATCAT(3,1000),
C      &      WCATCDF(100, 3,1000), WSUM(3,1000), PSUM(3,1000),
C      &      WCATPDF(100, 3,1000), PDEPTH (100, 3,1000),
C      &      PCATCDF(100, 3,1000), PCATPDF(100, 3,1000),
C      &      WFLASPT(100,12,1000), PFLASPT(100,12,1000),
C      &      WASPCDF(100,12,1000), PASPCDF(100,12,1000),
C      &      SFLASPT(100, 4,1000), SASPCDF(100, 4,1000)
C*****
C      INTEGER      :: IVER, IERR
C*****
C      REAL*8, PARAMETER :: ZERO=0.
C*****
C      WRITE (*,9835)
9835  FORMAT (12X,' READING AND PROCESSING PLATE EMBEDDED-FLAW',
C      &      ' DATABASE')
C*****
C      READ THE PLATE FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILE
C*****
C      THE DATA PROVIDED BY PNL ASSUME THAT THE DENSITY OF PLATE EMBEDDED
C      FLAWS ARE UNIFORM THROUGH THE WALL; THEREFORE, THE FLAW DENSITY
C      FOR CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IS IDENTICAL TO THAT FOR CATEGORY 2 FLAWS.
C*****
C      READ (39,*) IVER
C      if (IVER.NE. 41) then
C      call xerrmsg ('FAVPM','RDPLAT',
C      &      'EMBEDDED-FLAW PLATE FILE NOT VERSION 06.1',21,1)
C      call xerdmp
C      call xerabt('xerror -- invalid input',23)
C      endif

```

```

      IPMAX = 0
      DO 110 IFILE=1,1000
        DO 120 J=1,100
          READ (39,*,IOSTAT=IERR) K,
&      PDEPTH(J, 2,IFILE),PFLASPT(J, 1,IFILE),
&      PFLASPT(J, 2,IFILE),PFLASPT(J, 3,IFILE),
&      PFLASPT(J, 4,IFILE),PFLASPT(J, 5,IFILE),
&      PFLASPT(J, 6,IFILE),PFLASPT(J, 7,IFILE),
&      PFLASPT(J, 8,IFILE),PFLASPT(J, 9,IFILE),
&      PFLASPT(J,10,IFILE),PFLASPT(J,11,IFILE)
          PDEPTH(J,3,IFILE) = PDEPTH(J,2,IFILE)
          IF (IERR.NE. 0) GOTO 998
          IF (PDEPTH(J,2,IFILE).GT. ZERO ) THEN
            IF (J.GT.IPMAX) IPMAX=J
          ENDIF
120      CONTINUE
110      CONTINUE
      GOTO 999
998      CONTINUE
      write(*,1000) IFILE, J, IFILE*J, IERR
1000     FORMAT(/'IFILE=',I4,' K=',I4,' LINE NUMBER=',I5,' IERR=',I4/)
      call xerrmsg('FAVPFM','RDPLAT',
&      'ERROR READING PLATE EMB. FLAW DATA',22,1)
      call xerdmpr
      call xerabt('xerror -- invalid input',23)
999      CONTINUE
C*****
C DETERMINE THE TOTAL FLAW DENSITY FOR EACH OF THE 3 FLAW CATEGORIES: *
C *
C PSUM(1,IFILE) = TOTAL FLAW DENSITY FOR CATEGORY 1 FLAWS IN PLATES *
C PSUM(2,IFILE) = TOTAL FLAW DENSITY FOR CATEGORY 2 FLAWS IN PLATES *
C PSUM(3,IFILE) = TOTAL FLAW DENSITY FOR CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN PLATES *
C*****
      DO 15 IFILE=1,1000
        DO 20 J=1,100
          PSUM(1,IFILE) = PSUM(1,IFILE) + PDEPTH(J,1,IFILE)
          PSUM(2,IFILE) = PSUM(2,IFILE) + PDEPTH(J,2,IFILE)
          PSUM(3,IFILE) = PSUM(3,IFILE) + PDEPTH(J,3,IFILE)
20      CONTINUE
15      CONTINUE
C*****
C GENERATE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION (PCATCDF), IN THIS CASE *
C A RELATIVE FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM OF PLATE FLAW DENSITIES FOR EACH *
C OF THE 3 FLAW CATEGORIES. *
C *
C COLUMN 1 OF ARRAY PCATPDF IS A RELATIVE FREQ HIST FOR CAT 1 FLAWS *
C COLUMN 2 OF ARRAY PCATPDF IS A RELATIVE FREQ HIST FOR CAT 2 FLAWS *
C COLUMN 3 OF ARRAY PCATPDF IS A RELATIVE FREQ HIST FOR CAT 3 FLAWS *
C*****
      DO 80 K=1,3
        DO 91 IFILE=1,1000
          DO 90 J=1,100
            IF (PSUM(K,IFILE).NE.ZERO) THEN
              PCATPDF(J,K,IFILE) = PDEPTH(J,K,IFILE)/PSUM(K,IFILE)
            ENDIF
90      CONTINUE
91      CONTINUE
C*****
C GENERATE CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION (PCATCDF)FOR EACH OF *
C THE 3 FLAW CATEGORIES BY INTEGRATING THE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION *
C FUNCTION (PCATPDF).EACH OF THESE CDFs CAN BE SAMPLED TO DETERMINE *
C THE FLAW SIZE OF A FLAW IN ITS RESPECTIVE CATEGORY *
C *
C COLUMN 1 OF ARRAY PCATCDF CONTAINS THE CDF FOR CATEGORY 1 FLAWS *
C COLUMN 2 OF ARRAY PCATCDF CONTAINS THE CDF FOR CATEGORY 2 FLAWS *
C COLUMN 3 OF ARRAY PCATCDF CONTAINS THE CDF FOR CATEGORY 3 FLAWS *
C*****
      DO 95 IFILE=1,1000
        PCATCDF(1,K,IFILE) = PCATPDF(1,K,IFILE)
        DO 97 J=2,100
          PCATCDF(J,K,IFILE) = PCATCDF(J-1,K,IFILE) +
&      PCATPDF(J,K,IFILE)
97      CONTINUE
95      CONTINUE
80      CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

2.4.6 Total Number of Flaws

Inner-surface breaking flaw density data are expressed in flaws per unit RPV-inner-surface area and weld subregion embedded flaws are flaws per unit area on the fusion line between the weld and adjacent plate subregions. These conventions are consistent with the physical model utilized by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory to derive the flaw characterization data input to FAVOR. Embedded flaws in plate regions are expressed on a volumetric basis.

Figure 17a and 17b illustrate axial and circumferential weld subregion elements, respectively. The number of flaws in each of these weld elements is calculated (internally by FAVOR) as the sum of the number of inner-surface breaking flaws and the number of embedded flaws as follows:

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of Flaws} \\ \text{in Weld Subregions} \end{array} \right) = \rho_{SB} \left[\left(\frac{2\pi}{360} \right) R_i dz d\theta \right] + \rho_{EW} \left[2 \left(\frac{3}{8} \right) dA \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{SB} &= \text{inner-surface breaking flaw density (per unit surface area - flaws/in}^2\text{)} \\ \rho_{EW} &= \text{weld embbed-flaw density (per unit weld-fusion area - flaws/in}^2\text{)} \\ dA &= \text{user-input weld-fusion area (for one side of weld) (in}^2\text{ - input by user)} \\ R_i &= \text{inner radius of RPV (in. - input by user)} \\ dz &= \text{height of subregion element (in. - input by user)} \\ d\theta &= \text{subtended angle of subregion element (degrees - input by user)} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where ρ_{SB} and ρ_{EW} are summed over all flaw depths.

For axial welds, the fusion lines are on the sides of the weld, whereas for circumferential welds, the fusion lines are on the top and bottom of the welds (see Figs. 17a and 17b). In the term $\{ 2 (3/8) dA \}$, the factor of 2 accounts for the fact that the user input data is the area on one side of the fusion line whereas flaws reside in fusion lines on both sides of the welds. The (3/8) accounts for the fact that embedded flaws that reside beyond the first 3/8 of the base metal are not included in a PTS analysis. All flaw densities are assumed to be uniform through the RPV wall thickness.

Figure 17c illustrates a plate subregion element. The number of flaws in each of these plate elements is calculated (internally by FAVOR) as the sum of the number of inner-surface-breaking flaws and the number of embedded flaws as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of Flaws} \\ \text{in Plate Subregions} \end{array} \right) &= \rho_{SB} \left[\left(\frac{2\pi}{360} \right) R_i dz d\theta \right] + \rho_{EP} \left[\left(\frac{3}{8} \right) \pi \left(R_o^2 - (R_i - CLTH)^2 \right) dz \left(\frac{d\theta}{360} \right) \right] \\
\rho_{SB} &= \text{inner-surface breaking flaw density (per unit surface area - flaws/in}^2\text{)} \\
\rho_{EP} &= \text{plate embbed-flaw density summed over all flaw depths} \\
&\quad \text{(flaws per unit volume - flaws/in}^3\text{)} \\
R_o &= \text{outer radius of RPV wall (in. - input by user)} \\
R_i &= \text{inner radius of RPV wall (in. - input by user)} \\
CLTH &= \text{cladding thickness (in. - input by user)} \\
dz &= \text{height of subregion element (in. - input by user)} \\
d\theta &= \text{subtended angle of subregion element} \\
&\quad \text{(degrees - input by user)}
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

where ρ_{SB} and ρ_{EP} are summed over all flaw depths.

2.5 FAVOR Load Module – FAVLoad Output

FAVLoad creates two output files – (1) the load definition file (user-defined filename at time of execution) that will be input to FAVPFM (*.out) and (2) *.echo which provides a date and time stamp of the execution and an echo of the FAVLoad input file. The following page gives a partial listing of a typical FAVLOAD *.echo file. The name of the FAVLOAD *.echo is constructed from the root of the FAVLOAD output file with .echo extension added, e.g., LOAD4.out \Rightarrow LOAD4.echo.

LOAD4.echo

```

*****
*
*                               *
*      WELCOME TO FAVOR        *
*                               *
*      FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF VESSELS: OAK RIDGE *
*      VERSION 06.1           *
*                               *
*      FAVLOAD MODULE: LOAD GENERATOR          *
*      PROBLEMS OR QUESTIONS REGARDING FAVOR     *
*      SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO                  *
*                               *
*      TERRY DICKSON              *
*      OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY          *
*                               *
*      e-mail: dickson1@ornl.gov              *
*                               *
*****

*****
* This computer program was prepared as an account of *
* work sponsored by the United States Government    *
* Neither the United States, nor the United States  *
* Department of Energy, nor the United States Nuclear *
* Regulatory Commission, nor any of their employees, *
* nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their *
* employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or *
* assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the *
* accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any *
* information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, *
* or represents that its use would not infringe *
* privately-owned rights. *
*****

DATE: 18-Mar-2006  TIME: 11:55:24

FAVLOAD INPUT DATASET NAME = favload.in
FAVLOAD OUTPUT DATASET NAME = load4.out
FAVLOAD ECHO INPUT FILE NAME = load4.echo

*****
*                               *
*      ECHO OF FAVLOAD INPUT FILE *
*                               *
*****

*****
* ALL RECORDS WITH AN ASTERISK (*) IN COLUMN 1 ARE COMMENT ONLY *
*****
*      EXAMPLE INPUT DATASET FOR FAVLoad, v06.1 [UNITS]*
*****
*      ===== *
*      Record GEOM *
*      ===== *
*      ----- *
*      IRAD = INTERNAL RADIUS OF PRESSURE VESSEL [IN] *
*      W = THICKNESS OF PRESSURE VESSEL WALL (INCLUDING CLADDING) [IN] *
*      CLTH = CLADDING THICKNESS [IN] *
*      ----- *
*****
GEOM IRAD=78.5 W=8.036 CLTH=0.156
*****
*      ===== *
*      Records BASE and CLAD *
*      ===== *
*      THERMO-ELASTIC MATERIAL PROPERTIES FOR BASE AND CLADDING *
*      ----- *
*      K = THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY [BTU/HR-FT-F] *
*      C = SPECIFIC HEAT [BTU/LBM-F] *
*      RHO = DENSITY [LBM/FT**3] *
*      E = YOUNG'S ELASTIC MODULUS [KSI] *
*      ALPHA = THERMAL EXPANSION COEFFICIENT [F**-1] *
*      NU = POISSON'S RATIO [-] *
*      NTE = TEMPERATURE DEPENDANCY FLAG *
*      NTE = 0 ==> PROPERTIES ARE TEMPERATURE INDEPENDENT (CONSTANT) *
*      NTE = 1 ==> PROPERTIES ARE TEMPERATURE DEPENDENT *
*      IF NTE EQUAL TO 1, THEN ADDITIONAL DATA RECORDS ARE REQUIRED *
*      ----- *
*****
BASE K=24.0 C=0.120 RHO=489.00 E=28000 ALPHA=.00000777 NU=0.3 NTE=1
*****
*      THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY TABLE *
*      ----- *
NK N=16
*      ----- *
70 24 0

```

2.6 FAVOR PFM Module – FAVPFM Output

FAVPFM produces the following files:

General Output Files

- (1) Filename defined by user at execution (e.g., FAVPFM.OUT)
- (2) Echo of input file with filename defined by user at execution (e.g., FAVPFM.echo)
- (3) Binary restart file – restart.bin

Input files for FAVPost

- (4) FAILURE.DAT
- (5) INITIATE.DAT

QA Verification Files

- (6) ARREST.OUT
- (7) FLAWNO.OUT
- (8) FLAWSIZE.OUT
- (9) TRACE.OUT
- (10) FLAW_TRACK.LOG
- (11) History_ **itrans** **iseq**.out (NTRAN files where **itrans** is the FAVOR transient number and **iseq** is its associated and unique thermal-hydraulic initiating-event sequence number)

The following pages present partial listings of example files: (1) FAVPFM.OUT, (2) FAVPFM.echo, (6) ARREST.OUT, (7) FLAWNO.OUT, (8) FLAWSIZE.OUT, (9) TRACE.OUT, (10) FLAW_TRACK.LOG, and (11) History_ **itrans** **iseq**.out.

FAVPFM.echo includes two sections:

- (1) Echo of all input data from FAVPFM.IN file.
- (2) Summary of structure of Major Regions and Subregions

FAVPFM.out includes results for all transients in this case definition including:

- Mean value of conditional probability of initiation (CPI)
- Mean value of conditional probability of failure (CPF)
- Mean value of RT_{NDT} at crack tip
- Flaw distribution report by material and category
- Weld Flaw-Size Distribution Report
- Plate Flaw-Size Distribution Report
- Transient Time Distribution Report
- Multiple Flaw Statistics

FAVPFM.echo

```

*****
*
*          WELCOME TO FAVOR
*
* FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF VESSELS: OAK RIDGE
*          VERSION 06.1
*
* FAVPFM MODULE: PERFORMS PROBABILISTIC
*          FRACTURE MECHANICS ANALYSES
*
* PROBLEMS OR QUESTIONS REGARDING FAVOR
*          SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO
*
*          TERRY DICKSON
*          HEAVY SECTION STEEL TECHNOLOGY
*          OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
*
*          e-mail: dickson1@ornl.gov
*
*****

*****
* This computer program was prepared as an account of
* work sponsored by the United States Government
* Neither the United States, nor the United States
* Department of Energy, nor the United States Nuclear
* Regulatory Commission, nor any of their employees,
* nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their
* employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or
* assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the
* accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any
* information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed,
* or represents that its use would not infringe
* privately-owned rights.
*
*****

DATE: 24-May-2006   TIME: 12:07:26

FAVPFM INPUT FILE NAME      = FAVPFM.in
FAVLOAD OUTPUT FILE NAME    = load4.out
FAVPFM OUTPUT FILE NAME     = FAVPFM_10K.out
FAVPFM INPUT ECHO FILE NAME  = FAVPFM_10K.echo

Begin echo of FAVPFM input data deck           12:07:26   24-May-2006

no./col.
1.....10.....20.....30.....40.....50.....60.....70.....80.....90.....100.....110.....120
1 *****
2 ALL RECORDS WITH AN ASTERISK(*) IN COLUMN 1 ARE COMMENT ONLY
3 *****
4 EXAMPLE INPUT DATASET FOR FAVPFM, v06.1 [UNITS]
5 *****
6 Control Record CNT1
7 *****
8
9
10
11 NSIM = NUMBER OF RPV SIMULATIONS [-]
12
13 IGATR = NUMBER OF INITIATION-GROWTH-ARREST (IGA) TRIALS PER FLAW [-]
14
15 WPS_OPTION = 0 DO NOT INCLUDE WARM-PRESTRESSING IN ANALYSIS [-]
16 WPS_OPTION = 1 INCLUDE WARM-PRESTRESSING IN ANALYSIS [-]
17
18 PC3_OPTION = 0 DO NOT PERFORM FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN PLATES [-]
19 PC3_OPTION = 1 PERFORM FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN PLATES [-]
20
21 CHILD_OPTION = 0 DO NOT INCLUDE CHILD SUBREGION REPORTS [-]
22 CHILD_OPTION = 1 INCLUDE CHILD SUBREGION REPORTS [-]
23
24 RESTART_OPTION = 0 THIS IS NOT A RESTART CASE [-]
25 RESTART_OPTION = 1 THIS IS A RESTART CASE [-]
26
27
28 Notes for Control Record CNT1
29
30 IN A TYPICAL PFM ANALYSIS, A SUBSTANTIAL FRACTION OF THE TOTAL FLAWS ARE CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN
31 PLATE REGIONS. BASED ON EXPERIENCE AND SOME DETERMINISTIC FRACTURE ANALYSES, THESE FLAWS VERY
32 RARELY CONTRIBUTE TO THE CPI OR CPF WITH THE PLATE FLAW SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS TYPICALLY USED.
33 THEREFORE, INVOKING IP3OPT = 0 CAN RESULT IN A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN EXECUTION TIME WITHOUT
34 AFFECTING THE SOLUTION, UNLESS THERE ARE UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES SUCH AS A NEW FLAW-SIZE
35 DISTRIBUTION FOR PLATE FLAWS. IN EITHER CASE, CATEGORY 3 PLATE FLAWS ARE INCLUDED IN ALL REPORTS.
36
37 Notes on Restart Option:
38
39 The restart option flag can also be used to control the frequency with which restart files are
40 created. If RESTART_OPTION is given a value other than 0 or 1, then the absolute value of this flag
41 sets the checkpoint interval at which the restart file will be created during the run. For example,
42
43 1.RESTART_OPTION = -200 ==> This is not a restart case; restart files will be created every 200 trials
44 2.RESTART_OPTION = 0 ==> Same as example No. 1.
45 3.RESTART_OPTION = 200 ==> This is a restart case; restart files will be created every 200 trials.
46 4.RESTART_OPTION = 1 ==> Same as example No. 3.
47 5.RESTART_OPTION = -50 ==> This is not a restart case; restart files will be created every 50 trials.
48
49
50 *****
51 CNT1 NSIM=10000 IGATR=100 WPS_OPTION=0 PC3_OPTION=0 CHILD_OPTION=1 RESTART_OPTION=0
52 *****
53
54

```

FAVPFM.out

```

*****
*
*          WELCOME TO FAVOR
*
* FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF VESSELS: OAK RIDGE
*          VERSION 06.1
*
* FAVPFM MODULE: PERFORMS PROBABILISTIC
*          FRACTURE MECHANICS ANALYSES
*
* PROBLEMS OR QUESTIONS REGARDING FAVOR
*          SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO
*
*          TERRY DICKSON
*          HEAVY SECTION STEEL TECHNOLOGY
*          OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
*
*          e-mail: dickson1@ornl.gov
*
*****

*****
* This computer program was prepared as an account of
* work sponsored by the United States Government
* Neither the United States, nor the United States
* Department of Energy, nor the United States Nuclear
* Regulatory Commission, nor any of their employees,
* nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their
* employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or
* assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the
* accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any
* information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed,
* or represents that its use would not infringe
* privately-owned rights.
*
*****

DATE: 24-May-2006   TIME: 12:07:26

FAVPFM INPUT FILE NAME      = FAVPFM.in
FAVLOAD OUTPUT FILE NAME    = load4.out
FAVPFM OUTPUT FILE NAME     = FAVPFM_10K.out
FAVPFM INPUT ECHO FILE NAME  = FAVPFM_10K.echo

Begin echo of FAVPFM input data deck           12:07:26   24-May-2006

no./col.
1.....10.....20.....30.....40.....50.....60.....70.....80.....90.....100.....110.....120
1
2 *
3 *          ALL RECORDS WITH AN ASTERISK(*) IN COLUMN 1 ARE COMMENT ONLY
4 *
5 *          EXAMPLE INPUT DATASET FOR FAVPFM, v06.1 [UNITS]*
6 *
7 * Control Record CNT1
8 *
9 *
10 * NSIM          = NUMBER OF RPV SIMULATIONS [-] *
11 *
12 * IGATR         = NUMBER OF INITIATION-GROWTH-ARREST (IGA) TRIALS PER FLAW [-] *
13 *
14 * WPS_OPTION    = 0 DO NOT INCLUDE WARM-PRESTRESSING IN ANALYSIS [-] *
15 * WPS_OPTION    = 1 INCLUDE WARM-PRESTRESSING IN ANALYSIS [-] *
16 *
17 * PC3_OPTION    = 0 DO NOT PERFORM FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN PLATES [-] *
18 * PC3_OPTION    = 1 PERFORM FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN PLATES [-] *
19 *
20 * CHILD_OPTION  = 0 DO NOT INCLUDE CHILD SUBREGION REPORTS [-] *
21 * CHILD_OPTION  = 1 INCLUDE CHILD SUBREGION REPORTS [-] *
22 *
23 * RESTART_OPTION = 0 THIS IS NOT A RESTART CASE [-] *
24 * RESTART_OPTION = 1 THIS IS A RESTART CASE [-] *
25 *
26 *
27 * Notes for Control Record CNT1
28 *
29 * IN A TYPICAL PFM ANALYSIS, A SUBSTANTIAL FRACTION OF THE TOTAL FLAWS ARE CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN
30 * PLATE REGIONS. BASED ON EXPERIENCE AND SOME DETERMINISTIC FRACTURE ANALYSES, THESE FLAWS VERY
31 * RARELY CONTRIBUTE TO THE CPI OR CPF WITH THE PLATE FLAW SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS TYPICALLY USED.
32 * THEREFORE, INVOKING IP3OPT = 0 CAN RESULT IN A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN EXECUTION TIME WITHOUT
33 * AFFECTING THE SOLUTION, UNLESS THERE ARE UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES SUCH AS A NEW FLAW-SIZE
34 * DISTRIBUTION FOR PLATE FLAWS. IN EITHER CASE, CATEGORY 3 PLATE FLAWS ARE INCLUDED IN ALL REPORTS.
35 *
36 * Notes on Restart Option:
37 *
38 * The restart option flag can also be used to control the frequency with which restart files are
39 * created. If RESTART_OPTION is given a value other than 0 or 1, then the absolute value of this flag
40 * sets the checkpoint interval at which the restart file will be created during the run. For example,
41 *
42 * 1.RESTART_OPTION = -200 ==> This is not a restart case; restart files will be created every 200 trials
43 * 2.RESTART_OPTION = 0 ==> Same as example No. 1.
44 * 3.RESTART_OPTION = 200 ==> This is a restart case; restart files will be created every 200 trials.
45 * 4.RESTART_OPTION = 1 ==> Same as example No. 3.
46 * 5.RESTART_OPTION = -50 ==> This is not a restart case; restart files will be created every 50 trials.
47 *
48 *
49 *
50 *
51 CNT1 NSIM=10000 IGATR=100 WPS_OPTION=0 PC3_OPTION=0 CHILD_OPTION=1 RESTART_OPTION=0
52 *****
53 *
54 * Control Record CNT2
55 *
56 *

```

FAVPFM.OUT (continued)

```

11254 * 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
11255 *****
15655 ***** END OF EMBRITTLEMENT MAP *****
no./col.
1.....10.....20.....30.....40.....50.....60.....70.....80.....90.....100.....110.....120

```

End echo of FAVPFM input data deck 12:07:26 24-May-2006

 Binary restart files will be created using
 a checkpoint interval of 200 trials.

```

NUMBER OF TIME STEPS IN FAVload FILE = 161
NUMBER OF CONTRACTED TIME WINDOWS = 4
ITRAN = 1 ISEQ = 7 TIME_FIRST( 5)= 2.0 TIME_LAST( 71)= 35.0
ITRAN = 2 ISEQ = 9 TIME_FIRST( 3)= 1.0 TIME_LAST( 59)= 29.0
ITRAN = 3 ISEQ = 56 TIME_FIRST(25)= 12.0 TIME_LAST(109)= 54.0
ITRAN = 4 ISEQ = 97 TIME_FIRST(61)= 30.0 TIME_LAST(161)= 82.0

```

```

NUMBER OF IGA TRIALS PER FLAW = 100
FLOW STRESS - USED IN FAILURE ANALYSIS = 80.0 ksi
MAXIMUM VALUE USED FOR KIC and KIA = 800.0 ksi-in1/2
KIC/KIA cap not used if ductile-tearing model is invoked.

```

```

Stochastic Model for crack arrest KIA = 2
WHERE
1 = model based on high-constraint CCA specimens
2 = model based on CCA and large-specimen data
Kia model set to 2 if ductile-tearing model is invoked.

```

DEFINITION OF STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR SIMULATING
 THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS

```

SURFACE NEUTRON FLUENCE - GLOBAL = 0.010* BEST ESTIMATE VALUE
SURFACE NEUTRON FLUENCE - LOCAL = 0.010* BEST ESTIMATE VALUE
COPPER - WELD = 0.167 wt %
COPPER - PLATE = 0.0073 wt %
NICKEL - WELD = 0.1620 wt %
NICKEL - PLATE = 0.0244 wt %
PHOSPHORUS - WELD = 0.0013 wt %
PHOSPHORUS - PLATE = 0.0013 wt %

```

```

NUMBER OF VESSEL SUBREGIONS: WELD= 838 PLATE=14442 TOTAL=15280
NUMBER OF VESSEL MAJOR REGIONS: WELD= 5 PLATE= 4 TOTAL= 9

```

```

SURF-BREAKING FLAW CHARACTERIZATION DATASET FILE NAME = S.DAT
EMBEDDED WELD FLAW CHARACTERIZATION DATASET FILE NAME = W.DAT
EMBEDDED PLATE FLAW CHARACTERIZATION DATASET FILE NAME = P.DAT

```

```

*****
*
* PFM ANALYSIS RESULTS
*
*****

```

```

*****
* INITIAL RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR SEEDS : 1234567890 123456789 *
*****

```

```

*****
** WELD LAYER RESAMPLING TURNED OFF **
** WARM-PRESTRESSING TURNED OFF **
** DO NOT ANALYZE CATEGORY 3 PLATE FLAWS **
** DUCTILE TEARING MODEL TURNED ON **
** FAILURE CRITERIA a/t = 0.90 **
*****

```

```

*****
** PFM RESULTS FOR TRANSIENT NUMBER 7 **
*****

```

```

*****
**
** NUMBER OF COMPLETED TRIALS = 10000 **
**
*****

```

```

MEAN VALUE OF CPI = 3.698E-03
MEAN VALUE OF CPF = 5.254E-05

```

```

*****
* RPV BELTLINE MAJOR REGION REPORT *
* BY PARENT SUBREGION *
*****

```

MAJOR REGION	RTndt (MAX)	% OF FLAWS	SIMULATED FLAWS	---Initiation---		---Cleavage---		-----Ductile-----	
				# of FLAWS CPI > 0	% of CPI	# of FLAWS CPF > 0	% of CPF	# of FLAWS CPF > 0	% of CPF
1	164.7	2.29	1114596	607	0.36	555	1.23	48	0.50
2	164.7	2.29	1114748	594	0.27	542	0.72	47	0.34
3	154.8	3.70	1796966	5449	4.27	5280	32.96	149	7.89
4	154.8	3.70	1797738	5390	4.76	5232	32.61	140	9.29
5	69.2	19.30	9378983	50197	52.88	6720	3.91	80	0.02
6	198.0	13.15	6368166	964	3.30	277	0.34	0	0.02
7	168.1	13.15	6365621	212	0.15	23	0.00	0	0.00
8	228.0	21.21	10263706	6294	29.40	2802	9.64	3	0.29
9	198.0	21.21	10269086	1428	4.60	333	0.23	0	0.02
TOTALS				71135	100.00	21764	81.63	467	18.37

NOTE: MEAN VALUE OF RTNDT AT CRACK TIP= 135.20

FAVPFM.OUT (continued)

* RPV BELTLINE MAJOR REGION REPORT *										
* BY CHILD SUBREGION *										

MAJOR REGION	RTndt (MAX)	% OF FLAWS	SIMULATED FLAWS	---Initiation--- # of FLAWS % of CPI > 0 CPI		---Cleavage--- # of FLAWS % of CPF > 0 CPF		---Ductile--- # of FLAWS % of CPF > 0 CPF		
1	164.7	2.29	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
2	164.7	2.29	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
3	154.8	3.70	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
4	154.8	3.70	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
5	69.2	19.30	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
6	198.0	13.15	10956158	7641	7.84	1528	2.29	98	0.86	
7	168.1	13.15	6365621	212	0.15	23	0.00	0	0.00	
8	228.0	21.21	18532697	56546	82.94	19786	79.09	367	17.49	
9	198.0	21.21	12615134	6736	9.06	427	0.24	2	0.02	
=====										
TOTALS	100.00		48469610	71135	100.00	21764	81.63	467	18.37	

* FLAW DISTRIBUTION BY MATERIAL AND CATEGORY *										
* BY PARENT SUBREGION *										

WELD MATERIAL										
			number of simulated flaws	number with CPI>0	% of total CPI	number with CPF>0	% of total CPF			
FLAW CATEGORY 1	1	248	121	2.97	34	0.06				
FLAW CATEGORY 2	2	5068971	62113	59.56	18758	89.40				
FLAW CATEGORY 3	3	10133812	3	0.00	1	0.00				
TOTALS		15203031	62237	62.54	18793	89.46				
=====										
PLATE MATERIAL										
			number of simulated flaws	number with CPI>0	% of total CPI	number with CPF>0	% of total CPF			
FLAW CATEGORY 1	1	19999	4077	36.95	665	2.45				
FLAW CATEGORY 2	2	11086556	4821	0.52	2773	8.08				
FLAW CATEGORY 3	3	22160024	0	0.00	0	0.00				
TOTALS		33266579	8898	37.46	3438	10.54				

* FLAW DISTRIBUTION BY MATERIAL AND CATEGORY *										
* BY CHILD SUBREGION *										

WELD MATERIAL										
			number of simulated flaws	number with CPI>0	% of total CPI	number with CPF>0	% of total CPF			
FLAW CATEGORY 1	1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00				
FLAW CATEGORY 2	2	0	0	0.00	0	0.00				
FLAW CATEGORY 3	3	0	0	0.00	0	0.00				
TOTALS		0	0	0.00	0	0.00				
=====										
PLATE MATERIAL										
			number of simulated flaws	number with CPI>0	% of total CPI	number with CPF>0	% of total CPF			
FLAW CATEGORY 1	1	20247	4198	39.92	699	2.52				
FLAW CATEGORY 2	2	16155527	66934	60.08	21531	97.48				
FLAW CATEGORY 3	3	32293836	3	0.00	1	0.00				
TOTALS		48469610	71135	100.00	22231	100.00				

CHILD SUBREGION REPORTS SHOW LOCATIONS OF CONTROLLING
RTNDTO AND CHEMISTRY CONTENT FOR WELD FUSION LINES

FAVPFM.OUT (continued)

 * FLAW DISTRIBUTION BY MATERIAL, CATEGORY, & ORIENTATION *
 * BY PARENT SUBREGION *

WELD MATERIAL					
	number of simulated flaws	number with CPI>0	% of total CPI	number with CPF>0	% of total CPF
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 2	1941264	12009	9.32	11986	85.52
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 3	3882698	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL SUBTOTALS	5823962	12009	9.32	11986	85.52
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 1	248	121	2.97	34	0.06
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 2	3127707	50104	50.25	6772	3.88
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 3	6251114	3	0.00	1	0.00
CIRC. SUBTOTALS	9379069	50228	53.22	6807	3.94
WELD TOTALS	15203031	62237	62.54	18793	89.46

PLATE MATERIAL					
	number of simulated flaws	number with CPI>0	% of total CPI	number with CPF>0	% of total CPF
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 2	5542752	2489	0.28	2485	8.06
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 3	11080538	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL SUBTOTALS	16623290	2489	0.28	2485	8.06
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 1	19999	4077	36.95	665	2.45
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 2	5543804	2332	0.24	288	0.02
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 3	11079486	0	0.00	0	0.00
CIRC. SUBTOTALS	16643289	6409	37.18	953	2.47
PLATE TOTALS	33266579	8898	37.46	3438	10.54

 * FLAW DISTRIBUTION BY MATERIAL, CATEGORY, & ORIENTATION *
 * BY CHILD SUBREGION *

WELD MATERIAL					
	number of simulated flaws	number with CPI>0	% of total CPI	number with CPF>0	% of total CPF
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 2	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 3	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL SUBTOTALS	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 2	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 3	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CIRC. SUBTOTALS	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
WELD TOTALS	0	0	0.00	0	0.00

PLATE MATERIAL					
	number of simulated flaws	number with CPI>0	% of total CPI	number with CPF>0	% of total CPF
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 2	7484016	14498	9.59	14471	93.58
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 3	14963236	0	0.00	0	0.00

FAVPFM.OUT (continued)

 * FLAW DISTRIBUTION BY MATERIAL, CATEGORY, & ORIENTATION *
 * BY CHILD SUBREGION *

WELD MATERIAL

	number of simulated flaws	number with CPI>0	% of total CPI	number with CPF>0	% of total CPF
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 2	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 3	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL SUBTOTALS	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 2	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 3	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CIRC. SUBTOTALS	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
WELD TOTALS	0	0	0.00	0	0.00

PLATE MATERIAL

	number of simulated flaws	number with CPI>0	% of total CPI	number with CPF>0	% of total CPF
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 2	7484016	14498	9.59	14471	93.58
AXIAL FLAW CATEGORY 3	14963236	0	0.00	0	0.00
AXIAL SUBTOTALS	22447252	14498	9.59	14471	93.58
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 1	20247	4198	39.92	699	2.52
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 2	8671511	52436	50.48	7060	3.90
CIRC. FLAW CATEGORY 3	17330600	3	0.00	1	0.00
CIRC. SUBTOTALS	26022358	56637	90.41	7760	6.42
PLATE TOTALS	48469610	71135	100.00	22231	100.00

CHILD SUBREGION REPORTS SHOW LOCATIONS OF CONTROLLING
 RTNDDT AND CHEMISTRY CONTENT FOR WELD FUSION LINES

 * WELD FLAW-SIZE DISTRIBUTION REPORT *
 * FOR CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY OF INITIATION *

flaw depth (in)	simulated catgy 1 with flaws	# CPI>0	% of total CPI	simulated catgy 2 with flaws	# CPI>0	% of total CPI	simulated catgy 3 with flaws	# CPI>0	% of total CPI
0.080	0	0	0.00	4143826	18912	0.45	8283480	0	0.00
0.161	0	0	0.00	836005	34615	22.82	1672608	0	0.00
0.241	248	121	2.97	63609	5057	11.62	126790	0	0.00
0.321	0	0	0.00	15322	1760	6.62	30730	0	0.00
0.402	0	0	0.00	5692	842	4.46	11371	0	0.00
0.482	0	0	0.00	2245	405	3.90	4464	1	0.00
0.563	0	0	0.00	1051	194	1.70	1951	0	0.00
0.643	0	0	0.00	526	129	2.98	997	0	0.00
0.723	0	0	0.00	249	60	0.72	486	0	0.00
0.804	0	0	0.00	146	46	1.81	347	2	0.00
0.884	0	0	0.00	99	26	0.60	204	0	0.00
0.964	0	0	0.00	68	20	0.31	113	0	0.00
1.045	0	0	0.00	31	9	0.13	79	0	0.00
1.125	0	0	0.00	28	9	0.10	51	0	0.00
1.205	0	0	0.00	20	7	0.76	46	0	0.00
1.286	0	0	0.00	21	6	0.35	31	0	0.00
1.366	0	0	0.00	12	5	0.15	24	0	0.00
1.446	0	0	0.00	4	2	0.01	14	0	0.00
1.527	0	0	0.00	3	1	0.00	9	0	0.00
1.607	0	0	0.00	8	4	0.04	5	0	0.00
1.688	0	0	0.00	6	4	0.02	5	0	0.00
1.768	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2	0	0.00
1.848	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
TOTALS	248	121	2.97	5068971	62113	59.56	10133812	3	0.00

FAVPFM.OUT (continued)

 * PLATE FLAW-SIZE DISTRIBUTION REPORT *
 * FOR CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY OF INITIATION *

flaw depth (in)	simulated catgy 1 flaws	# with total CPI>0	% of total CPI	simulated catgy 2 flaws	# with total CPI>0	% of total CPI	simulated catgy 3 flaws	# with total CPI>0	% of total CPI
0.080	0	0	0.00	7405145	327	0.00	14798641	0	0.00
0.161	0	0	0.00	3329209	2298	0.12	6656835	0	0.00
0.241	19999	4077	36.95	340979	1945	0.22	682032	0	0.00
0.321	0	0	0.00	11223	251	0.17	22516	0	0.00
TOTALS	19999	4077	36.95	11086556	4821	0.52	22160024	0	0.00

 * WELD FLAW-SIZE DISTRIBUTION REPORT *
 * FOR CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY OF FAILURE *

flaw depth (in)	simulated catgy 1 flaws	# with total CPF>0	% of total CPF	simulated catgy 2 flaws	# with total CPF>0	% of total CPF	simulated catgy 3 flaws	# with total CPF>0	% of total CPF
0.080	0	0	0.00	4143826	5286	0.36	8283480	0	0.00
0.161	0	0	0.00	836005	10475	29.35	1672608	0	0.00
0.241	248	34	0.06	63609	1666	15.52	126790	0	0.00
0.321	0	0	0.00	15322	616	13.94	30730	0	0.00
0.402	0	0	0.00	5692	303	6.30	11371	0	0.00
0.482	0	0	0.00	2245	174	6.92	4464	0	0.00
0.563	0	0	0.00	1051	83	2.84	1951	0	0.00
0.643	0	0	0.00	526	55	4.58	997	0	0.00
0.723	0	0	0.00	249	29	1.10	486	0	0.00
0.804	0	0	0.00	146	24	3.69	347	1	0.00
0.884	0	0	0.00	99	10	0.27	204	0	0.00
0.964	0	0	0.00	68	8	1.86	113	0	0.00
1.045	0	0	0.00	31	6	0.55	79	0	0.00
1.125	0	0	0.00	28	3	0.71	51	0	0.00
1.205	0	0	0.00	20	5	0.81	46	0	0.00
1.286	0	0	0.00	21	4	0.03	31	0	0.00
1.366	0	0	0.00	12	5	0.10	24	0	0.00
1.446	0	0	0.00	4	2	0.04	14	0	0.00
1.527	0	0	0.00	3	1	0.06	9	0	0.00
1.607	0	0	0.00	8	1	0.36	5	0	0.00
1.688	0	0	0.00	6	2	0.00	5	0	0.00
1.768	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2	0	0.00
1.848	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
TOTALS	248	34	0.06	5068971	18758	89.40	10133812	1	0.00

 * PLATE FLAW-SIZE DISTRIBUTION REPORT *
 * FOR CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY OF FAILURE *

flaw depth (in)	simulated catgy 1 flaws	# with total CPF>0	% of total CPF	simulated catgy 2 flaws	# with total CPF>0	% of total CPF	simulated catgy 3 flaws	# with total CPF>0	% of total CPF
0.080	0	0	0.00	7405145	217	0.01	14798641	0	0.00
0.161	0	0	0.00	3329209	1321	1.84	6656835	0	0.00
0.241	19999	665	2.45	340979	1094	3.93	682032	0	0.00
0.321	0	0	0.00	11223	141	2.30	22516	0	0.00
TOTALS	19999	665	2.45	11086556	2773	8.08	22160024	0	0.00

FAVPFM.OUT (continued)

 * TRANSIENT TIME DISTRIBUTION REPORT *
 * for transient sequence 7 *

TIME STEP	TIME (min)	% of total CDCPI	CDF of total CDCPI	% of total CDCPF	CDF of total CDCPF
14	6.5	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000
15	7.0	0.0047	0.0048	0.0023	0.0023
16	7.5	0.0022	0.0070	0.0015	0.0038
17	8.0	0.0131	0.0201	0.0000	0.0038
18	8.5	0.0361	0.0561	0.0173	0.0211
19	9.0	0.0418	0.0980	0.0207	0.0418
20	9.5	0.1517	0.2496	0.0849	0.1267
21	10.0	0.3333	0.5830	0.2658	0.3925
22	10.5	0.8894	1.4723	0.9496	1.3420
23	11.0	2.1715	3.6439	2.8230	4.1650
24	11.5	4.1961	7.8400	5.5229	9.6879
25	12.0	4.8910	12.7310	5.6027	15.2906
26	12.5	4.7107	17.4417	4.4987	19.7893
27	13.0	6.8691	24.3108	5.1715	24.9607
28	13.5	4.7044	29.0152	2.7433	27.7040
29	14.0	1.6894	30.7046	0.5444	28.2485
30	14.5	4.3511	35.0557	2.1283	30.3768
31	15.0	5.2595	40.3153	2.6278	33.0046
32	15.5	3.9732	44.2884	2.0214	35.0260
33	16.0	5.2277	49.5161	3.1486	38.1747
34	16.5	3.0055	52.5215	1.8374	40.0121
35	17.0	0.2703	52.7919	0.1358	40.1478
36	17.5	3.0728	55.8646	1.8672	42.0150
37	18.0	0.9776	56.8423	0.6819	42.6969
38	18.5	28.1276	84.9698	38.7828	81.4798
39	19.0	0.0243	84.9941	0.0174	81.4971
40	19.5	14.0124	99.0065	17.8860	99.3831
41	20.0	0.0483	99.0548	0.0785	99.4616
49	24.0	0.0000	99.0548	0.0000	99.4616
50	24.5	0.3624	99.4171	0.0960	99.5576
51	25.0	0.0276	99.4448	0.1381	99.6957
54	26.5	0.0426	99.4874	0.0034	99.6991
55	27.0	0.0001	99.4875	0.0006	99.6997
57	28.0	0.0206	99.5081	0.0039	99.7035
58	28.5	0.0025	99.5106	0.0041	99.7076
59	29.0	0.4878	99.9984	0.2798	99.9874
60	29.5	0.0010	99.9994	0.0124	99.9998
65	32.0	0.0000	99.9994	0.0000	99.9998
66	32.5	0.0000	99.9994	0.0000	99.9998
68	33.5	0.0001	99.9995	0.0000	99.9999
69	34.0	0.0005	100.0000	0.0001	100.0000

 * PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION (HISTOGRAM) *
 * FOR THE INITIATING DRIVING FORCES *

KI(ksi-in ^{1/2}) (bin midpoint)	RELATIVE DENSITY (%)	CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION (%)
21.00	0.1788	0.1788
23.00	6.9769	7.1557
25.00	19.9240	27.0797
27.00	13.2202	40.2999
29.00	11.2827	51.5827
31.00	14.3495	65.9321
33.00	12.4444	78.3765
35.00	9.7409	88.1174
37.00	4.3199	92.4373
39.00	1.4954	93.9327
41.00	2.4683	96.4010
43.00	1.5601	97.9611
45.00	0.3576	98.3188
47.00	0.2098	98.5286
49.00	0.7378	99.2664
51.00	0.0704	99.3368
53.00	0.5534	99.8902
55.00	0.0436	99.9338
57.00	0.0211	99.9549
59.00	0.0225	99.9775
61.00	0.0042	99.9817
63.00	0.0113	99.9930
65.00	0.0042	99.9972
67.00	0.0014	99.9986
69.00	0.0014	100.0000

FAVPFM.OUT (continued)

FAILURE MECHANISM REPORT FOR TRANSIENT SEQUENCE 7

	NUMBER OF FAILURE TRIALS	% OF TOTAL FAILURE TRIALS
UNSTABLE DUCTILE TEARING	73897	6.23
STABLE DUCTILE TEAR TO PLASTIC INSTABILITY	0	0.00
CLEAVAGE PROPAGATION TO PLASTIC INSTABILITY	0	0.00
STABLE DUCTILE TEAR EXCEEDS WALL DEPTH FAILURE CRITERIA	0	0.00
CLEAVAGE PROPAGATION EXCEEDS WALL DEPTH FAILURE CRITERIA	1111447	93.77

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* MULTIPLE FLAW STATISTICS *

NUMBER OF OCCASIONS WHEN SIMULATED RPV HAD

X FLAWS	X FLAWS WITH CPI > 0	% OF TOTAL CPI	X FLAWS WITH CPF > 0	% OF TOTAL CPF
1	6359	20.75	8010	33.97
2	4315	14.08	4442	18.84
3	3291	10.74	2574	10.92
4	2559	8.35	1774	7.52
5	1959	6.39	1315	5.58
6	1637	5.34	972	4.12
7	1326	4.33	802	3.40
8	1076	3.51	613	2.60
9	944	3.08	559	2.37
10	775	2.53	406	1.72
11	695	2.27	365	1.55
12	615	2.01	312	1.32
13	537	1.75	248	1.05
14	487	1.59	226	0.96
15	403	1.32	187	0.79
16	357	1.17	177	0.75
17	371	1.21	121	0.51
18	293	0.96	115	0.49
19	279	0.91	99	0.42
20	261	0.85	66	0.28
21	233	0.76	53	0.22
22	203	0.66	37	0.16
23	202	0.66	27	0.11
24	171	0.56	24	0.10
25	165	0.54	15	0.06
26	139	0.45	11	0.05
27	122	0.40	8	0.03
28	114	0.37	5	0.02
29	105	0.34	9	0.04
30	87	0.28	3	0.01
31	93	0.30	2	0.01
32	83	0.27	1	0.00
33	62	0.20	1	0.00
34	52	0.17	0	0.00
35	45	0.15	0	0.00
36	43	0.14	0	0.00
37	31	0.10	0	0.00
38	27	0.09	0	0.00
39	20	0.07	0	0.00
40	25	0.08	1	0.00
41	21	0.07	0	0.00
42	16	0.05	0	0.00
43	13	0.04	0	0.00
44	4	0.01	0	0.00
45	4	0.01	0	0.00
46	3	0.01	0	0.00
47	3	0.01	0	0.00
48	2	0.01	0	0.00
49	4	0.01	0	0.00
50	1	0.00	0	0.00
51	4	0.01	0	0.00
52	1	0.00	0	0.00
54	1	0.00	0	0.00
64	1	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	30639	100.00	23580	100.00

Note: One Occasion is 1 simulated RPV subjected to 1 transient

DATE: 25-May-2006 TIME: 13:07:55

TRACE.OUT file

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=====
ITRAN = 1 IRPV = 1 FLAW = 429
=====
PARENT SUBREGION = 648
CHILD SUBREGION - CLEAVAGE = 9557
CHILD SUBREGION - DUCTILE = 9557
IPASS PARENT SUBREGION = 1
=====
SIMULATED CHEMISTRY FOR CLEAVAGE FRACTURE:
SIMULATED COPPER = 0.145 wt %
SIMULATED NICKEL = 0.610 wt %
SIMULATED PHOSPHORUS = 0.016 wt %
SIMULATED MANGANESE = 1.452 wt %
SIMULATED FLUENCE @ RPV ID = 4.281E+19 n/cm^2
=====
SIMULATED CHEMISTRY FOR DUCTILE FRACTURE:
SIMULATED COPPER = 0.145 wt %
SIMULATED NICKEL = 0.610 wt %
SIMULATED PHOSPHORUS = 0.016 wt %
SIMULATED MANGANESE = 1.452 wt %
=====
The variables DT30, SDRTNDT, and RTNDT are evaluated at XINNER in the RPV wall.
=====
RTNDT0 = 73.00 DRTEPI = 0.81 P_DRTEPI = 0.1770 DT30 = 142.33 SDRTNDT = 156.56 RTNDT=228.75
USE0 = 79.14 USE1 = 64.72
FLAW CAT= 2 DEPTH = 0.161 XINNER= 0.190 ASPECT = 1.44 IORIENT = 2
=====

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The variables KI and TEMP are evaluated at the position XINNER in the RPV wall.

I	TIME	KI	TEMP	cpi	cdcpi	FAIL CL	FAIL DT	cdcpf	CPFTOT
36	17.5	27.1	225.1	0.2597E-12	0.2597E-12	0.	0.	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
38	18.5	27.2	218.1	0.1749E-06	0.1749E-06	0.	0.	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
39	19.0	26.3	217.9	0.1477E-08	0.0000E+00	0.	0.	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
40	19.5	26.8	213.0	0.4891E-06	0.3142E-06	0.	0.	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
41	20.0	25.8	213.1	0.7487E-08	0.0000E+00	0.	0.	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00

:
 :
 :

Flaws that Produce Vessel Failures

Parent Flaw Orientation	Category 1					Category 2					Category 3				
	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child
axial weld						1	1	1375	79	6493	4	98	2858	155	6516
circ. weld	3	52	392	372	1926	1	1	1001	696	9610	0	0	0	0	0
circ. plate	3	4	515	8907	8907	2	44	1817	10683	10683	0	0	0	0	0
axial plate						1	2	285	14936	14936	0	0	0	0	0

Flaws that Experience Stable Arrests

Parent Flaw Orientation	Category 1					Category 2					Category 3				
	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child
axial weld						1	1	1375	79	6493	0	0	0	0	0
circ. weld	1	52	392	372	1926	1	1	429	648	9557	0	0	0	0	0
circ. plate	1	4	515	8907	8907	1	2	837	9087	9087	0	0	0	0	0
axial plate						1	2	285	14936	14936	0	0	0	0	0

Flaws that Reinitiate

Parent Flaw Orientation	Category 1					Category 2					Category 3				
	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child
axial weld						1	1	1375	79	6493	4	98	2858	155	6516
circ. weld	1	52	392	372	1926	1	1	429	648	9557	0	0	0	0	0
circ. plate	1	4	515	8907	8907	1	2	837	9087	9087	0	0	0	0	0
axial plate						1	2	285	14936	14936	0	0	0	0	0

Flaws that Experience Stable Ductile Tearing

Parent Flaw Orientation	Category 1					Category 2					Category 3				
	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child
axial weld						1	1	1375	79	6493	4	98	2858	155	6516
circ. weld	1	52	392	372	1926	1	1	429	648	9557	0	0	0	0	0
circ. plate	1	4	515	8907	8907	1	2	837	9087	9087	0	0	0	0	0
axial plate						1	2	285	14936	14936	0	0	0	0	0

Flaws that Experience Unstable Ductile Tearing

Parent Flaw Orientation	Category 1					Category 2					Category 3				
	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child	itrans	irpv	kflaw	parent	child
axial weld						1	1	1375	79	6493	0	0	0	0	0
circ. weld	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	3411	680	10458	0	0	0	0	0
circ. plate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
axial plate						1	2	285	14936	14936	0	0	0	0	0

The flaw log tables are created only when ITRACK=1 on the TRAC record. These logged flaws are the first flaws sampled that meet the different criteria in the tables.

ITRAN =	transient number
IRPV =	RPV simulation
FLAW =	flaw number
SUBREGION =	subregion number
SCU =	sampled \bar{C}_u content wt%
SNI =	sampled \bar{N}_i content wt%
SPHOS =	sampled \bar{P} content wt%
SMN =	sampled \bar{M}_n content wt%
SFID =	sampled/attenuated fluence $\bar{f}_0(r) \times 10^{19}$ neutrons/cm ² at the crack tip
RTNDT0 =	sampled unirradiated $\bar{R}T_{NDT0}$ [°F]
DRTEPI =	sampled $\bar{\Delta}RT_{epistemic}$ [°F] epistemic uncertainty term in $\bar{R}T_{NDT0}$
DRTNDT =	sampled $\bar{\Delta}T_{30}$ [°F] CVN shift term from Eason and Wright model
SDRTNDT =	sampled $\bar{\Delta}RT_{NDT}$ irradiation shift [°F]
RTNDT =	sampled irradiated $\bar{R}T_{NDT}$ [°F] at crack tip
FLAW CAT =	flaw category
DEPTH =	flaw depth, a [inches]
XINNER =	inner crack tip position for embedded flaws [inches]
ASPECT =	flaw aspect ratio
I =	time increment counter
TIME =	elapsed time in transient [minutes]
KI =	applied K_I [ksi√in.]
TEMP =	temperature at crack tip [°F]
CPI =	current conditional probability of initiation
CDCPI =	current Δcpi
FAIL =	number of trials failing the vessel at this time increment
CDCPF =	current Δcpf at this time station
CPFTOT =	CPF —conditional probability of failure

FLAW_TRACK.LOG file

The file "FLAW_TRACK.LOG" is created only when ITRACK=1 on TRAC record.

STABLE ARREST :parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 1 kflaw= 751	parent sub= 124 child sub= 6485
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. plate category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 1 kflaw= 814	parent sub= 9921 child sub= 9921
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 1 kflaw= 1155	parent sub= 477 child sub= 13691
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 1 kflaw= 1643	parent sub= 837 child sub= 10776
REINITIATION :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 1 kflaw= 1744	parent sub= 180 child sub= 10564
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 1 kflaw= 2702	parent sub= 669 child sub= 10670
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 133	parent sub= 153 child sub= 6514
STABLE TEARING:parent axial plate category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 415	parent sub= 10860 child sub= 10860
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 749	parent sub= 205 child sub= 9239
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 933	parent sub= 178 child sub= 10670
REINITIATION :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 979	parent sub= 506 child sub= 15228
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. plate category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 1026	parent sub= 10829 child sub= 10829
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 1198	parent sub= 680 child sub= 10458
STABLE TEARING:parent axial plate category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 1481	parent sub= 9385 child sub= 9385
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 1605	parent sub= 192 child sub= 9928
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 1969	parent sub= 729 child sub= 7861
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 2704	parent sub= 141 child sub= 6502
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 2725	parent sub= 186 child sub= 10246
REINITIATION :parent circ. plate category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 2 kflaw= 3488	parent sub= 10617 child sub= 10617
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 3556	parent sub= 206 child sub= 9186
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 3969	parent sub= 511 child sub= 15016
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 2 kflaw= 4102	parent sub= 66 child sub= 3624
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 4146	parent sub= 669 child sub= 10670
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 4388	parent sub= 708 child sub= 8974
STABLE TEARING:parent axial plate category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 4407	parent sub= 10846 child sub= 10846
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 2 kflaw= 4539	parent sub= 291 child sub= 2538
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 3 kflaw= 130	parent sub= 642 child sub= 9239
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 3 kflaw= 416	parent sub= 107 child sub= 6521
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 3 kflaw= 722	parent sub= 423 child sub= 3660
STABLE TEARING:parent axial plate category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 3 kflaw= 834	parent sub= 10534 child sub= 10534
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. plate category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 3 kflaw= 1363	parent sub= 9156 child sub= 9156
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 3 kflaw= 1882	parent sub= 145 child sub= 6506
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 3 kflaw= 1929	parent sub= 145 child sub= 6506
REINITIATION :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 3 kflaw= 2318	parent sub= 677 child sub= 10617
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 3 kflaw= 2875	parent sub= 811 child sub= 9398
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 3 kflaw= 3359	parent sub= 668 child sub= 10617
REINITIATION :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 3 kflaw= 3907	parent sub= 176 child sub= 10776
STABLE TEARING:parent axial plate category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 190	parent sub= 10708 child sub= 10708
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 4 kflaw= 273	parent sub= 700 child sub= 9398
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 293	parent sub= 812 child sub= 9451
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 449	parent sub= 672 child sub= 10829
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 1352	parent sub= 669 child sub= 10670
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 1602	parent sub= 270 child sub= 3252
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 2438	parent sub= 138 child sub= 6499
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 2784	parent sub= 189 child sub= 10087
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 3003	parent sub= 162 child sub= 6523
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 3117	parent sub= 836 child sub= 10723
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 3299	parent sub= 816 child sub= 9663
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 4 kflaw= 3409	parent sub= 272 child sub= 3184
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 3505	parent sub= 508 child sub= 15175
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 3821	parent sub= 188 child sub= 10140
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 3995	parent sub= 153 child sub= 6514
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. plate category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 4003	parent sub= 10486 child sub= 10486
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 4277	parent sub= 249 child sub= 6907
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 4419	parent sub= 176 child sub= 10776
REINITIATION :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 4 kflaw= 4478	parent sub= 673 child sub= 10829
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. plate category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 5 kflaw= 46	parent sub= 1054 child sub= 1054
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 5 kflaw= 284	parent sub= 156 child sub= 6517
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 5 kflaw= 704	parent sub= 349 child sub= 14804
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 5 kflaw= 1185	parent sub= 688 child sub= 10034
REINITIATION :parent circ. plate category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 5 kflaw= 1634	parent sub= 10630 child sub= 10630
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 5 kflaw= 1845	parent sub= 229 child sub= 7967
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 5 kflaw= 2105	parent sub= 83 child sub= 6497
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 5 kflaw= 2211	parent sub= 177 child sub= 10723
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 5 kflaw= 2614	parent sub= 657 child sub= 10034
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 5 kflaw= 3039	parent sub= 209 child sub= 9027
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 5 kflaw= 3519	parent sub= 249 child sub= 6907
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 5 kflaw= 3568	parent sub= 241 child sub= 7331
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 5 kflaw= 3868	parent sub= 198 child sub= 9610
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 5 kflaw= 3962	parent sub= 340 child sub= 15228
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 6 kflaw= 70	parent sub= 88 child sub= 6502
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 6 kflaw= 446	parent sub= 311 child sub= 1858
STABLE TEARING:parent axial plate category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 6 kflaw= 763	parent sub= 971 child sub= 971
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 6 kflaw= 1084	parent sub= 91 child sub= 6505
STABLE TEARING:parent axial weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 6 kflaw= 1138	parent sub= 153 child sub= 6514
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 6 kflaw= 1307	parent sub= 176 child sub= 10776
STABLE TEARING:parent circ. plate category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 6 kflaw= 1452	parent sub= 10650 child sub= 10650
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 6 kflaw= 1567	parent sub= 603 child sub= 7172
STABLE TEARING:parent axial plate category 2	flaw: itran= 2 irpv= 6 kflaw= 1787	parent sub= 9353 child sub= 9353
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 6 kflaw= 2269	parent sub= 674 child sub= 10776
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 6 kflaw= 2403	parent sub= 344 child sub= 15069
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 6 kflaw= 2805	parent sub= 680 child sub= 10458
STABLE ARREST :parent circ. weld category 2	flaw: itran= 1 irpv= 6 kflaw= 3351	parent sub= 578 child sub= 11465

ARREST.OUT file (warm-prestress option turned off)

ARREST TRIAL = 1 PF = 0.56551 PARENT = 104 CHILD = 6518 XDEPTH = 0.1607 XINNER = 0.1618 IFLCAT = 2 ASPECT = 2.53																			
N.B. The variables DT30, DRTNDX, RTNDTA, RTNDT, TADJA, TADJI, KI, KIC, KIA, AND KJIC are evaluated at position ZSURF in the RPV wall.																			
	NFLAW	TIME	L	ZSURF	TEMP	P	DT30	RTNDTO	-DTEPA	DTARR	DRTNDX	RTNDTA	RTNDT	TADJA	TADJI	KI	KIC	KIA	KJIC
INITIA	2652	17.0	4	0.321	272.94		165.29	73.00					227.53			76.14			
PROPA	2652	17.0	6	0.482	279.44	4.4E-01	164.62	73.00	13.83	59.00	181.08	326.91	226.79	-47.47	52.65	89.89		65.81	
PROPA	2652	17.0	8	0.643	289.73	4.4E-01	163.95	73.00	13.83	59.00	180.34	326.18	226.05	-36.45	63.68	101.13		70.12	
PROPA	2652	17.0	10	0.804	303.25	4.4E-01	163.28	73.00	13.83	59.00	179.61	325.44	225.32	-22.19	77.93	109.88		76.36	
PROPA	2652	17.0	12	0.964	315.94	4.4E-01	162.61	73.00	13.83	59.00	178.87	324.71	224.58	-8.76	91.36	117.52		83.02	
PROPA	2652	17.0	14	1.125	327.22	4.4E-01	161.95	73.00	13.83	59.00	178.14	323.98	223.85	3.24	103.36	124.41		89.70	
PROPA	2652	17.0	16	1.286	337.43	4.4E-01	161.28	73.00	13.83	59.00	177.41	323.25	223.12	14.18	114.31	130.62		96.44	
PROPA	2652	17.0	18	1.446	346.95	4.4E-01	160.62	73.00	13.83	59.00	176.68	322.52	222.39	24.43	124.56	136.20		103.39	
PROPA	2652	17.0	20	1.607	356.15	4.4E-01	159.96	73.00	13.83	59.00	175.95	321.79	221.66	34.36	134.49	141.23		110.76	
PROPA	2652	17.0	22	1.768	365.32	4.4E-01	159.29	73.00	13.83	59.00	175.22	321.06	220.93	44.26	144.39	145.78		118.80	
PROPA	2652	17.0	24	1.929	374.43	4.4E-01	158.63	73.00	13.83	59.00	174.49	320.33	220.20	54.11	154.23	149.98		127.53	

RECHM	SCU =	0.172	SNI =	0.644	SPHOS =	0.014	SMN =	1.381	RESAMPLE NEXT WELD LAYER CHEMISTRY										
ARRES	2652	17.0	26	2.259	392.59	4.4E-01	126.30	73.00	13.83	59.00	138.93	284.77	184.64	107.82	207.95	158.17		191.51	
TREINI	2652	17.5	27	2.509	399.48	4.4E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	115.79	207.95	159.63	1064.57		134.70
ARRES	2652	17.5	27	2.509	399.48	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	115.79	215.91	166.17		227.13	
STABLE	2652	18.0	27	2.509	393.67	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	109.98	109.98	165.40	1241.32		134.30
STABLE	2652	18.5	27	2.509	387.98	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	104.29	104.29	164.41	1115.50		134.75
STABLE	2652	19.0	27	2.509	382.72	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	99.03	99.03	162.61	1011.90		135.17
STABLE	2652	19.5	27	2.509	378.14	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	94.45	94.45	159.78	930.79		135.55
STABLE	2652	20.0	27	2.509	373.98	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	90.29	90.29	159.65	863.39		135.90
STABLE	2652	20.5	27	2.509	369.77	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	86.08	86.08	164.64	800.91		136.26
STABLE	2652	21.0	27	2.509	365.55	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	81.86	81.86	159.45	743.59		136.62
STABLE	2652	21.5	27	2.509	361.71	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	78.02	78.02	160.25	695.59		136.96
STABLE	2652	22.0	27	2.509	358.29	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	74.60	74.60	157.22	655.90		137.27
STABLE	2652	22.5	27	2.509	355.12	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	71.43	71.43	155.14	621.60		137.55
STABLE	2652	23.0	27	2.509	352.18	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	68.49	68.49	155.28	591.63		137.83
STABLE	2652	23.5	27	2.509	349.14	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	65.45	65.45	154.81	562.51		138.11
STABLE	2652	24.0	27	2.509	346.10	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	62.41	62.41	151.44	535.10		138.39
STABLE	2652	24.5	27	2.509	343.38	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	59.69	59.69	149.40	512.04		138.65
STABLE	2652	25.0	27	2.509	340.82	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	57.13	57.13	148.66	491.41		138.90
STABLE	2652	25.5	27	2.509	338.05	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	54.36	54.36	148.07	470.25		139.17
STABLE	2652	26.0	27	2.509	335.10	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	51.41	51.41	145.78	448.92		139.46
STABLE	2652	26.5	27	2.509	332.33	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	48.64	48.64	144.47	430.05		139.74
STABLE	2652	27.0	27	2.509	329.67	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	45.98	45.98	144.27	412.86		140.01
STABLE	2652	27.5	27	2.509	326.74	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	43.05	43.05	143.56	394.96		140.31
STABLE	2652	28.0	27	2.509	323.66	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	39.97	39.97	141.90	377.22		140.63
STABLE	2652	28.5	27	2.509	320.73	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	37.04	37.04	140.75	361.27		140.93

STABLE	2652	80.0	27	2.509	179.20	5.7E-01	125.32	73.00	13.83	59.00	137.86	283.69	183.57	-104.49	-104.49	42.60	88.08		157.50
STABLE ARREST																			

NTEST = trial number in IGA model
 PF = P_f value for this trial
 PROPA = the flaw is propagating by cleavage fracture
 STEAR= the flaw is extending by stable ductile tearing
 UTEAR= the flaw has experienced an unstable ductile tearing event
 REINI= the flaw has re-initiated by cleavage
 TREINI= the flaw has re-initiated by ductile tearing
 ARRES = the flaw is arrested
 STABLE= the flaw has arrested or stopped tearing and is stable for this time step
 RECHM = resample weld chemistry content; the flaw had advanced into the next weld layer
 SCU = sampled Cu content wt%
 SNI = sampled Ni content wt%
 SPHOS = sampled P content wt%
 SMN= sample Mn content wt%
 NFLAW = flaw number
 TIME = elapsed time in transient [minutes]
 L = node number in IGA model mesh
 ZSURF = position of crack tip relative to inner surface [inches]
 TEMP = temperature at crack tip [°F]
 P = scaled quantile in K_{Ia} statistical model

DT30=	sampled ΔT_{30} shift due to irradiation [°F]
RTNDTO =	sampled unirradiated value of RT_{NDT0} [°F]
-DTEPA =	sampled $-\Delta RT_{epistemic-arrest}$ [°F] epistemic uncertainty term in RT_{Arrest}
DTARR =	sampled ΔRT_{Arrest} [°F]
DRTNDX =	ΔRT_{NDT} [°F] irradiation shift
RTNDTA =	RT_{Arrest} [°F] arrest reference temperature used in K_{Ia} lognormal model
RTNDT =	RT_{NDT} [°F] irradiated reference temperature used in K_{Ic} Weibull model
TADJA =	$\Delta T_{RELATIVE}$ [°F] temperature used in K_{Ia} lognormal model
TADJ =	$\Delta T_{RELATIVE}$ [°F] temperature used in K_{Ic} Weibull model
KI =	applied K_I [ksi $\sqrt{\text{in.}}$] driving force for crack
KIC =	current value of K_{Ic} [ksi $\sqrt{\text{in.}}$]
KIA =	current value of K_{Ia} [ksi $\sqrt{\text{in.}}$]
KJlc=	current value of J_{Ic} converted to K_{Jlc} [ksi $\sqrt{\text{in.}}$]
KJR*=	current value of J_R^* converted to K_{JR^*} [ksi $\sqrt{\text{in.}}$]
USEI=	current value of irradiated upper-shelf CVN energy [ft-lbf]
C_DT=	coefficient for sampled J_R curve where $J_R = C_{DT} (\Delta a^{m_{DT}})$ [in-kips/in ²]
m_DT=	exponent for sampled J_R curve where $J_R = C_{DT} (\Delta a^{m_{DT}})$ [-]
da0=	accumulated flaw advancement under stable ductile tearing [in]
P_T0=	cumulative probability used in sampling for T0 (IDT_OPTION=1)
P_Jlc=	cumulative probability used in sampling for Jlc (IDT_OPTION=1)
P_m=	cumulative probability used in sampling for m_DT (IDT_OPTION=1)
sflow=	sampled flow stress [ksi]

ARREST.OUT file (continued) statistics at end of file

 * STABLE ARREST STATISTICS *

NUMBER OF OCCASIONS
 WHEN SIMULATED RPV HAD

X STABLE CRACK ARRESTS	No. of RPVs
1	6536
2	4178
3	3112
4	2395
5	1782
6	1505
7	1220
8	999
9	886
10	750
11	684
12	605
13	532
14	484
15	399
16	355
17	370
18	293
19	279
20	261
21	233
22	203
23	202
24	171
25	165
26	139
27	122
28	114
29	105
30	87
31	93
32	83
33	62
34	52
35	45
36	43
37	31
38	27
39	20
40	25
41	21
42	16
43	13
44	4
45	4
46	3
47	3
48	2
49	4
50	1
51	4
52	1
54	1
64	1

Note: One Occasion is 1 simulated RPV subjected to 1 transient

 * HISTOGRAM OF CRACK DEPTHS AT WHICH STABLE ARRESTS *
 * PREDICTED TO OCCUR FOR EACH TRANSIENT *

TRANSIENT NUMBER = 1 TRANSIENT SEQUENCE NUMBER= 7

DEPTH % OF STABLE ARRESTS

FLAWNO.OUT

FAVPFM INPUT FILE NAME = FAVPFM.in
 FAVLOAD OUTPUT FILE NAME = load4.out
 SURF-BREAKING FLAW CHARACTERIZATION DATASET FILE NAME = S.DAT
 EMBEDDED WELD FLAW CHARACTERIZATION DATASET FILE NAME = W.DAT
 EMBEDDED PLATE FLAW CHARACTERIZATION DATASET FILE NAME = P.DAT
 FAVPFM OUTPUT FILE NAME = FAVPFM_10K.out

REPORTING FROM SUBROUTINE GEOMQA:

 REPORT CLAD SURFACE AREA WHICH IS USED IN THE
 DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF SURFACE BREAKING
 CATEGORY 1 FLAWS

MAJOR REGION	AREA ON RPV INSIDE SURFACE (SQUARE FEET)
1	0.587
2	0.587
3	0.946
4	0.946
5	4.282
6	105.038
7	105.038
8	169.372
9	169.372

 REPORT WELD FUSION LINE AREA WHICH IS USED IN
 THE DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF EMBEDDED FLAWS
 IN WELDED REGIONS

MAJOR REGION	USER-INPUT WELD FUSION LINE AREA (SQUARE FEET)	CAT 2 FLAW WELD FUSION LINE AREA (SQUARE FEET)	CAT3 FLAW WELD FUSION LINE AREA (SQUARE FEET)
1	3.373	0.843	1.686
2	3.373	0.843	1.686
3	5.439	1.360	2.719
4	5.439	1.360	2.719
5	28.380	7.095	14.190

NOTES:

- (1) USER-INPUT FUSION LINE AREA IS FOR ONE SIDE OF WELD
- (2) CATEGORY 2 FUSION LINE AREA IS IN THE FIRST 1/8th OF RPV WALL - ACCOUNTS FOR BOTH SIDES OF WELD
- (3) CATEGORY 3 FUSION LINE AREA IS BETWEEN 1/8 AND 3/8 OF RPV WALL - ACCOUNTS FOR BOTH SIDES OF WELD

THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH DEFINITIONS OF CATEGORIES 2 AND 3 EMBEDDED FLAWS

 REPORT PLATE VOLUME WHICH IS USED IN THE
 DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF EMBEDDED FLAWS
 IN PLATE REGIONS

MAJOR REGION	PLATE VOLUME (CUBIC FEET)
6	72.574
7	72.574
8	117.024
9	117.024

REPORTING FROM SUBROUTINE FLWDIS:

 REPORT NUMBER OF FLAWS IN EACH MAJOR REGION
 FRACTIONALIZED BY FLAW CATEGORY

FLAWSIZE.OUT

FAVPFM INPUT FILE NAME = FAVPFM.in
 FAVLOAD OUTPUT FILE NAME = load4.out
 SURF-BREAKING FLAW CHARACTERIZATION DATASET FILE NAME = S.DAT
 EMBEDDED WELD FLAW CHARACTERIZATION DATASET FILE NAME = W.DAT
 EMBEDDED PLATE FLAW CHARACTERIZATION DATASET FILE NAME = P.DAT
 FAVPFM OUTPUT FILE NAME = FAVPFM_10K.out

FLAW SIZE-DISTRIBUTION HISTOGRAMS FOR CATEGORIES 1-3 FOR FLAW FILE 1
 DERIVED FROM INPUT FLAW CHARACTERIZATION FILES

DEPTH	CATEGORY 1		CATEGORY 2		CATEGORY 3	
	WELD %	PLATE %	WELD %	PLATE %	WELD %	PLATE %
0.0804	0.0000	0.0000	91.9564	75.7314	91.9564	75.7314
0.1607	0.0000	0.0000	7.0583	23.3408	7.0583	23.3408
0.2411	100.0000	100.0000	0.6743	0.8302	0.6743	0.8302
0.3214	0.0000	0.0000	0.1906	0.0976	0.1906	0.0976
0.4018	0.0000	0.0000	0.0557	0.0000	0.0557	0.0000
0.4822	0.0000	0.0000	0.0238	0.0000	0.0238	0.0000
0.5625	0.0000	0.0000	0.0135	0.0000	0.0135	0.0000
0.6429	0.0000	0.0000	0.0087	0.0000	0.0087	0.0000
0.7232	0.0000	0.0000	0.0059	0.0000	0.0059	0.0000
0.8036	0.0000	0.0000	0.0040	0.0000	0.0040	0.0000
0.8840	0.0000	0.0000	0.0028	0.0000	0.0028	0.0000
0.9643	0.0000	0.0000	0.0019	0.0000	0.0019	0.0000
1.0447	0.0000	0.0000	0.0013	0.0000	0.0013	0.0000
1.1250	0.0000	0.0000	0.0009	0.0000	0.0009	0.0000
1.2054	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006	0.0000	0.0006	0.0000
1.2858	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000
1.3661	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000
1.4465	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000
1.5268	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000
1.6072	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000
1.6876	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000
1.7679	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.8483	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.9286	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.0090	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.0894	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.1697	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.2501	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.3304	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.4108	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.4912	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.5715	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.6519	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.7322	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.8126	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.8930	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.9733	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.0537	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.1340	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.2144	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.2948	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.3751	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.4555	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.5358	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.6162	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.6966	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.7769	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.8573	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.9376	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.0180	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.0984	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.1787	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.2591	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.3394	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.4198	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.5002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.5805	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.6609	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.7412	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.8216	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.9020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.9823	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5.0627	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5.1430	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5.2234	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

History_001_007.out

Plant ID = Example @ 60. EFPY
 Transient No. = 001
 TH Sequence No. = 007
 PFM model consists of 9 major regions.

Major Region	Product Form	Mean Value of RTNDT(u)
1	axial weld	-56.00
2	axial weld	-56.00
3	axial weld	-56.00
4	axial weld	-56.00
5	circ. weld	-56.00
6	plate	27.00
7	plate	20.00
8	plate	73.00
9	plate	43.00

```

*****
*                               Data Format                               *
*****
* 1st column = RPV trial number                                         *
* 2nd column = major region number                                     *
* 3rd column = sampled value of unirradiated RTNDT                     *
* 4th column = sampled value of DRTEpistemic                           *
* 5th column = number of axial flaws for which CPI > 0                 *
* 6th column = CPI for axial cracks in this region                     *
* 7th column = CPF for axial cracks in this region                     *
* 8th column = number of circ. flaws for which CPI > 0                 *
* 9th column = CPI for circ. cracks in this region                     *
* 10th column = CPF for circ. cracks in this region                    *
*****

```

*	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1	-43.28	18.74	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1	2	-41.09	17.46	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1	3	-104.02	-21.05	2	1.0737E-06	1.7107E-07	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1	4	-66.52	19.37	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1	5	-64.54	22.95	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	9	1.1897E-04	1.6948E-07	
1	6	27.00	65.11	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1	7	20.00	-10.29	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1	8	73.00	0.81	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1	9	43.00	30.85	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
2	1	-59.17	8.56	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
2	2	-42.02	2.08	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
				:						
1000	1	-54.73	96.64	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1000	2	-60.23	19.76	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1000	3	-45.84	53.14	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1000	4	-64.06	53.85	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1000	5	-89.29	62.68	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	1	4.0794E-05	0.0000E+00	
1000	6	27.00	13.31	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	1	7.3904E-05	3.3090E-07	
1000	7	20.00	12.20	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1000	8	73.00	43.09	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
1000	9	43.00	11.76	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	

```

*****
*                               Summary Data Format                       *
*****
* 1st column = major region number                                     *
* 2nd column = mean CPI for all axial flaws                           *
* 3rd column = mean CPF for all axial flaws                           *
* 4th column = mean CPI for all circ. flaws                           *
* 5th column = mean CPF for all circ. flaws                           *
*****

```

*	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1.5498E-05	1.1330E-06	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
2	8.7198E-06	7.6404E-07	8.5876E-11	0.0000E+00	
3	1.6401E-04	2.4947E-05	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	
4	3.5581E-04	4.3306E-05	1.1011E-05	8.9606E-13	
5	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	1.4937E-03	1.1670E-06	
6	3.1883E-08	1.0749E-08	1.2749E-04	1.9839E-08	
7	1.0505E-09	2.1869E-10	1.0002E-05	8.5797E-11	
8	1.1481E-05	6.1303E-06	1.0967E-03	1.8300E-06	
9	6.6030E-08	2.0305E-08	2.3156E-04	6.8274E-09	

2.7 FAVOR Post-Processing Module – FAVPost Output

FAVPost reads in three files: (1) FAVPOST.IN containing PRA transient-initiating frequency histogram data, (2) INITIATE.DAT (or another filename determined by user) that contains the conditional probability of initiation matrix for all transients and all vessel simulations, and (3) FAILURE.DAT (or another filename determined by user) that contains the conditional probability of failure matrix for all transients and all vessel simulations. The following pages present a partial listing of an example of the FAVPost output file. Two additional files, called PDFCPI.OUT and PDFCPF.OUT, are automatically generated containing histograms of the discrete distributions for *CPI* and *CPF* for each transient.

FAVPOST.OUT contains first a summary of the (1) mean conditional probability of initiation and the 95th and 99th percentiles for all transients and (2) the mean conditional probability of vessel failure and the 95th and 99th percentiles for all transients. The next section in FAVPOST.OUT contains a histogram (probability density distribution function) for the frequency of crack initiation. Both the relative density and cumulative distribution are given in this section along with several descriptive statistics including the 5th percentile, the median, 95th percentile, 99th percentile, 99.9th percentile, the mean, the standard deviation, the standard error, the unbiased and biased variance, two measures of skewness, and the kurtosis. A histogram and descriptive statistics are then presented for the frequency of through-wall cracking (designated as vessel failure). Finally, a fractionalization of the frequencies of crack initiation and vessel failure are given as function of transient, material, flaw category, flaw orientation, and major beltline regions.

Percentiles for the various discrete distributions calculated by FAVOR are estimated both by binning procedures and through the use of order statistics. The specific order statistic used in FAVPost is the median-rank estimate

$$P_{(i)} = \frac{i - 0.3}{n + 0.4} \quad (4)$$

where $P_{(i)}$ is the estimated cumulative probability for the i^{th} data point in a rank-ordered sample of size n .

The following *descriptive statistics* are calculated and reported in the FAVPost output:

$$m_1 - 1^{\text{st}} \text{ crude moment of the sample (sample mean)} = \bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

$$\text{unbiased variance } s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

$$\text{biased variance} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$$

$$\text{standard deviation, } s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$\text{standard error} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

$$\text{moment coefficient of skewness, } \sqrt{\beta_1} = \frac{m_3}{\sqrt{(m_2)^3}}; \quad m_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}; \quad m_3 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^3}{n}$$

$$\text{Pearson's second coefficient of skewness} = 3 \left(\frac{\bar{x} - \text{median}}{s} \right)$$

$$\text{moment coefficient of kurtosis, } \beta_2 = \frac{m_4}{(m_2)^2}; \quad m_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}; \quad m_4 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^4}{n}$$

FAVPOST.OUT

```

*****
*
*          WELCOME TO FAVOR
*
* FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF VESSELS: OAK RIDGE
*   VERSION 06.1
*
* FAVPOST MODULE: POSTPROCESSOR MODULE
* COMBINES TRANSIENT INITIATING FREQUENCIES
* WITH RESULTS OF PFM ANALYSIS
*
* PROBLEMS OR QUESTIONS REGARDING FAVOR
* SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO
*
*          TERRY DICKSON
* OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
*
* e-mail: dickson1@ornl.gov
*
*****

*****
* This computer program was prepared as an account of
* work sponsored by the United States Government
* Neither the United States, nor the United States
* Department of Energy, nor the United States Nuclear
* Regulatory Commission, nor any of their employees,
* nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their
* employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or
* assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the
* accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any
* information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed,
* or represents that its use would not infringe
* privately-owned rights.
*****
DATE: 25-May-2006  TIME: 13:27:19

Begin echo of FAVPost input data deck          13:27:19  25-May-2006

no./col. 1.....10.....20.....30.....40.....50.....60.....70.....80
1 *****
2 * ALL RECORDS WITH AN ASTERISK (*) IN COLUMN 1 ARE COMMENT ONLY *
3 *****
4 * EXAMPLE INPUT DATASET FOR FAVPost, v06.1 *
5 *****
6 * ===== *
7 * Record CNTL *
8 * ===== *
9 * ----- *
10 * NTRAN = NUMBER OF T-H TRANSIENTS *
11 * ----- *
12 *****
13 CNTL NTRAN=4
14 *****
15 * ===== *
16 * Record ITRN *
17 * ===== *
18 * ----- *
19 * ITRAN = PFM TRANSIENT NUMBER *
20 * ITRAN = TRANSIENT NUMBER *
21 * NHIST = NUMBER OF DATA PAIRS IN DISCRETE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION *
22 * ISEQ = THERMAL-HYDRAULIC SEQUENCE NUMBER *
23 * ----- *
24 *****
25 ITRN ITRAN=1 NHIST=20 ISEQ=7
26 *****
27 * ----- *
28 * freq[events/year] Density [%] *
29 * ----- *
30 2.11E-07 0.50
31 3.01E-07 0.50
32 5.19E-07 1.50
33 7.92E-07 2.50
34 1.32E-06 5.00
35 2.43E-06 10.00
36 3.08E-06 5.00
37 3.79E-06 5.00
38 5.55E-06 10.00
39 7.90E-06 10.00
40 1.12E-05 10.00
41 1.64E-05 10.00
42 2.03E-05 5.00
43 2.57E-05 5.00
44 4.74E-05 10.00
45 7.82E-05 5.00
46 1.24E-04 2.50 47 2.12E-04 1.50

```


FAVPOST.OUT (continued)

```

151      2.90E-05      1.50
152      3.56E-05      0.50
153      8.62E-05      0.50
no./col. 1.....10.....20.....30.....40.....50.....60.....70.....80

```

End echo of FAVPost input data deck 13:27:19 25-May-2006

```

FAVPOST INPUT FILE NAME      = FAVPost.in
FAVPFM OUTPUT FILE CONTAINING PFMI ARRAY = INITIATE_10K.DAT
FAVPFM OUTPUT FILE CONTAINING PFMF ARRAY = FAILURE_10K.DAT
FAVPOST OUTPUT FILE NAME     = FAVPost_10K.out

```

```

*****
* NUMBER OF SIMULATIONS = 10000 *
*****

```

TRANSIENT NUMBER	CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY OF INITIATION CPI=P(I E)			CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY OF FAILURE CPF=P(F E)			RATIO CPFmn/CPImn
	MEAN CPI	95th % CPI	99th % CPI	MEAN CPF	95th % CPF	99th % CPF	
7	3.6980E-03	8.8040E-03	4.4839E-02	5.2538E-05	9.9041E-05	7.7582E-04	0.0142
9	4.9439E-03	1.1952E-02	5.7208E-02	7.3539E-05	1.4137E-04	1.0757E-03	0.0149
56	1.4925E-03	3.6295E-03	2.0292E-02	7.4099E-05	1.2845E-04	1.3787E-03	0.0496
97	2.8939E-04	5.1442E-04	5.0928E-03	2.5683E-04	5.0122E-04	4.4308E-03	0.8875

NOTES: CPI IS CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY OF CRACK INITIATION, P(I|E)
 CPF IS CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY OF TWC FAILURE, P(F|E)

```

*****
* PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION (HISTOGRAM) *
* FOR THE FREQUENCY OF CRACK INITIATION *
*****

```

FREQUENCY OF CRACK INITIATION (PER REACTOR-OPERATING YEAR)	RELATIVE DENSITY (%)	CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION (%)
0.0000E+00	10.8400	10.8400
7.8395E-07	84.1500	94.9900
2.3518E-06	2.4600	97.4500
3.9197E-06	1.1800	98.6300
5.4876E-06	0.4500	99.0800
7.0555E-06	0.2400	99.3200
8.6234E-06	0.1300	99.4500
1.0191E-05	0.1100	99.5600
1.1759E-05	0.1200	99.6800
1.3327E-05	0.0800	99.7600
1.4895E-05	0.0100	99.7700
1.6463E-05	0.0400	99.8100
1.8031E-05	0.0300	99.8400
2.1167E-05	0.0100	99.8500
2.2734E-05	0.0200	99.8700
2.4302E-05	0.0200	99.8900
2.5870E-05	0.0200	99.9100
2.7438E-05	0.0100	99.9200
3.0574E-05	0.0100	99.9300
3.2142E-05	0.0100	99.9400
3.6845E-05	0.0200	99.9600
4.6253E-05	0.0100	99.9700
4.7821E-05	0.0100	99.9800
4.9389E-05	0.0100	99.9900
1.2465E-04	0.0100	100.0000

==== Summary Descriptive Statistics ====

```

Minimum      = 0.0000E+00
Maximum      = 1.2527E-04
Range        = 1.2527E-04

Number of Simulations = 10000

5th Percentile = 0.0000E+00
Median         = 1.1133E-08
95.0th Percentile = 7.8395E-07
99.0th Percentile = 5.2089E-06
99.9th Percentile = 2.5086E-05

Mean          = 3.7788E-07
Standard Deviation = 2.0990E-06
Standard Error = 2.0990E-08
Variance (unbiased) = 4.4057E-12
Variance (biased)   = 4.4053E-12
Moment Coeff. of Skewness = 2.8506E+01
Pearson's 2nd Coeff. of Skewness = 4.8979E-01
Kurtosis       = 1.3785E+03

```

FAVPOST.OUT (continued)

```
*****
*   PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION (HISTOGRAM)   *
*   FOR THROUGH-WALL CRACKING FREQUENCY (FAILURE)   *
*****
```

FREQUENCY OF TWC FAILURES (PER REACTOR-OPERATING YEAR)	RELATIVE DENSITY (%)	CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION (%)
0.0000E+00	24.8800	24.8800
2.2966E-08	70.1100	94.9900
6.8897E-08	2.2200	97.2100
1.1483E-07	0.9400	98.1500
1.6076E-07	0.5000	98.6500
2.0669E-07	0.2400	98.8900
2.5262E-07	0.2200	99.1100
2.9855E-07	0.1100	99.2200
3.4449E-07	0.0900	99.3100
3.9042E-07	0.1100	99.4200
4.3635E-07	0.0300	99.4500
4.8228E-07	0.0800	99.5300
5.2821E-07	0.0600	99.5900
5.7414E-07	0.0400	99.6300
6.2008E-07	0.0400	99.6700
6.6601E-07	0.0100	99.6800
7.1194E-07	0.0400	99.7200
7.5787E-07	0.0300	99.7500
8.4973E-07	0.0300	99.7800
8.9566E-07	0.0400	99.8200
9.4160E-07	0.0300	99.8500
1.0794E-06	0.0100	99.8600
1.1253E-06	0.0200	99.8800
1.3090E-06	0.0300	99.9100
1.6765E-06	0.0100	99.9200
1.8602E-06	0.0100	99.9300
1.9980E-06	0.0200	99.9500
2.0899E-06	0.0100	99.9600
2.5951E-06	0.0100	99.9700
2.9167E-06	0.0100	99.9800
3.2382E-06	0.0100	99.9900
3.9731E-06	0.0100	100.0000

=====

Summary Descriptive Statistics

=====

Minimum	= 0.0000E+00
Maximum	= 3.9819E-06
Range	= 3.9819E-06
Number of Simulations	= 10000
5th Percentile	= 0.0000E+00
Median	= 5.0498E-11
95.0th Percentile	= 2.2966E-08
99.0th Percentile	= 2.2966E-07
99.9th Percentile	= 1.2478E-06
Mean	= 1.3497E-08
Standard Deviation	= 9.8094E-08
Standard Error	= 9.8094E-10
Variance (unbiased)	= 9.6224E-15
Variance (biased)	= 9.6214E-15
Moment Coeff. of Skewness	= 2.1011E+01
Pearson's 2nd Coeff. of Skewness	= 7.2291E-02
Kurtosis	= 6.0672E+02

```
*****
*   FRACTIONALIZATION OF FREQUENCY OF CRACK INITIATION   *
*   AND THROUGH-WALL CRACKING FREQUENCY (FAILURE) -   *
*   WEIGHTED BY TRANSIENT INITIATING FREQUENCIES   *
*****
```

	% of total frequency of crack initiation	% of total frequency of of TWC failure
7	30.25	12.84
9	13.36	5.53
56	56.06	73.09
97	0.34	8.55
TOTALS	100.00	100.00

FAVPOST.OUT (continued)

```
*****
*   FRACTIONALIZATION OF FREQUENCY OF CRACK INITIATION   *
*   AND THROUGH-WALL CRACKING FREQUENCY (FAILURE) -     *
*   BY                                                    *
*   RPV BELTLINE MAJOR REGION                             *
*   BY PARENT SUBREGION                                   *
*   WEIGHTED BY % CONTRIBUTION OF EACH TRANSIENT         *
*   TO FREQUENCY OF CRACK INITIATION AND                 *
*   THROUGH-WALL CRACKING FREQUENCY (FAILURE)           *
*****
```

MAJOR REGION	RTndt (MAX)	% of total flaws	% of total frequency of crack initiation	% of total through-wall crack frequency		
				cleavage	ductile	total
1	164.67	2.29	0.32	1.21	0.14	1.36
2	164.67	2.29	0.25	0.68	0.09	0.76
3	154.76	3.70	3.85	25.49	1.94	27.43
4	154.76	3.70	4.35	25.09	2.49	27.58
5	69.18	19.30	51.59	20.55	0.00	20.56
6	198.01	13.15	3.60	0.54	0.00	0.54
7	168.13	13.15	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.01
8	227.98	21.21	30.86	20.83	0.08	20.90
9	197.98	21.21	5.00	0.86	0.01	0.86
TOTALS	100.00	100.00	95.26	4.74	100.00	

```
*****
*   FRACTIONALIZATION OF FREQUENCY OF CRACK INITIATION   *
*   AND THROUGH-WALL CRACKING FREQUENCY (FAILURE) -     *
*   BY                                                    *
*   RPV BELTLINE MAJOR REGION                             *
*   BY CHILD SUBREGION                                    *
*   WEIGHTED BY % CONTRIBUTION OF EACH TRANSIENT         *
*   TO FREQUENCY OF CRACK INITIATION AND                 *
*   THROUGH-WALL CRACKING FREQUENCY (FAILURE)           *
*****
```

MAJOR REGION	RTndt (MAX)	% of total flaws	% of total frequency of crack initiation	% of total through-wall crack frequency		
				cleavage	ductile	total
1	164.67	2.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	164.67	2.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	154.76	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	154.76	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	69.18	19.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	198.01	13.15	7.43	2.78	0.23	3.02
7	168.13	13.15	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.01
8	227.98	21.21	83.46	91.15	4.51	95.67
9	197.98	21.21	8.92	1.30	0.01	1.31
TOTALS	100.00	100.00	95.25	4.75	100.00	

```
*****
*   FRACTIONALIZATION OF FREQUENCY OF CRACK INITIATION   *
*   AND THROUGH-WALL CRACKING FREQUENCY (FAILURE) -     *
*   MATERIAL, FLAW CATEGORY, AND FLAW DEPTH              *
*   WEIGHTED BY % CONTRIBUTION OF EACH TRANSIENT         *
*   TO FREQUENCY OF CRACK INITIATION AND                 *
*   THROUGH-WALL CRACKING FREQUENCY (FAILURE)           *
*****
```

* WELD MATERIAL *

FLAW DEPTH (in)	% of total frequency of crack initiation			% of total through-wall crack frequency		
	CAT 1 flaws	CAT 2 flaws	CAT 3 flaws	CAT 1 flaws	CAT 2 flaws	CAT 3 flaws
0.080	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00
0.161	0.00	20.82	0.00	0.00	21.95	0.00
0.241	3.67	11.22	0.00	1.15	12.65	0.00
0.321	0.00	5.98	0.00	0.00	11.13	0.00
0.402	0.00	4.23	0.00	0.00	5.73	0.00
0.482	0.00	3.74	0.00	0.00	5.86	0.00
0.563	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.00	2.65	0.01
0.643	0.00	3.08	0.00	0.00	4.21	0.00
0.723	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	1.14	0.00
0.804	0.00	1.91	0.00	0.00	4.09	0.00
0.884	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.01
0.964	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00
1.045	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.02
1.125	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.01
1.205	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.00
1.286	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
1.366	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00

FAVPOST.OUT (continued)

```
*****
*   FRACTIONALIZATION OF FREQUENCY OF CRACK INITIATION   *
*   AND THROUGH-WALL CRACKING FREQUENCY (FAILURE) -     *
*   MATERIAL, FLAW CATEGORY, AND FLAW DEPTH             *
*   WEIGHTED BY % CONTRIBUTION OF EACH TRANSIENT        *
*   TO FREQUENCY OF CRACK INITIATION AND                *
*   THROUGH-WALL CRACKING FREQUENCY (FAILURE)           *
*****
```

```
*****
* WELD MATERIAL *
*****
```

FLAW DEPTH (in)	% of total frequency of crack initiation			% of total through-wall crack frequency		
	CAT 1 flaws	CAT 2 flaws	CAT 3 flaws	CAT 1 flaws	CAT 2 flaws	CAT 3 flaws
0.080	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00
0.161	0.00	20.82	0.00	0.00	21.95	0.00
0.241	3.67	11.22	0.00	1.15	12.65	0.00
0.321	0.00	5.98	0.00	0.00	11.13	0.00
0.402	0.00	4.23	0.00	0.00	5.73	0.00
0.482	0.00	3.74	0.00	0.00	5.86	0.00
0.563	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.00	2.65	0.01
0.643	0.00	3.08	0.00	0.00	4.21	0.00
0.723	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	1.14	0.00
0.804	0.00	1.91	0.00	0.00	4.09	0.00
0.884	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.01
0.964	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00
1.045	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.02
1.125	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.01
1.205	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.00
1.286	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
1.366	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00
1.446	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
1.527	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00
1.607	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00
1.688	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
1.768	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.848	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTALS	3.67	56.68	0.00	1.15	76.48	0.05

```
*****
* PLATE MATERIAL *
*****
```

FLAW DEPTH (in)	% of total frequency of crack initiation			% of total through-wall crack frequency		
	CAT 1 flaws	CAT 2 flaws	CAT 3 flaws	CAT 1 flaws	CAT 2 flaws	CAT 3 flaws
0.080	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.161	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00
0.241	39.26	0.17	0.00	19.35	1.51	0.00
0.321	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00
TOTALS	39.26	0.38	0.00	19.35	2.96	0.00

DATE: 25-May-2006 TIME: 13:27:24

3. Example Case

The example case included on the distribution CD was developed for the RPV beltline description shown in Fig. 18. Partial input listings for the three FAVOR modules are given on the following pages. The complete output listings are included on the distribution CD.

Example Case FAVLoad input file (partial listing)

```

*****
*   ALL RECORDS WITH AN ASTERISK (*) IN COLUMN 1 ARE COMMENT ONLY   *
*****
*   EXAMPLE INPUT DATASET FOR FAVLoad, v06.1                         [UNITS]*
*****
*   =====
*   Record GEOM
*   =====
*
*   IRAD = INTERNAL RADIUS OF PRESSURE VESSEL                        [IN]
*   W    = THICKNESS OF PRESSURE VESSEL WALL (INCLUDING CLADDING)  [IN]
*   CLTH = CLADDING THICKNESS                                     [IN]
*
*****
GEOM  IRAD=78.5  W=8.036  CLTH=0.156
*****
*   =====
*   Records BASE and CLAD
*   =====
*   THERMO-ELASTIC MATERIAL PROPERTIES FOR BASE AND CLADDING
*
*   K    = THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY                                     [BTU/HR-FT-F]
*   C    = SPECIFIC HEAT                                           [BTU/LBM-F]
*   RHO  = DENSITY                                                  [LBM/FT**3]
*   E    = YOUNG'S ELASTIC MODULUS                                 [KSI]
*   ALPHA = THERMAL EXPANSION COEFFICIENT                         [F**-1]
*   NU   = POISSON'S RATIO                                         [-]
*   NTE  = TEMPERATURE DEPENDANCY FLAG
*   NTE = 0 ==> PROPERTIES ARE TEMPERATURE INDEPENDENT (CONSTANT)
*   NTE = 1 ==> PROPERTIES ARE TEMPERATURE DEPENDENT
*   IF NTE EQUAL TO 1, THEN ADDITIONAL DATA RECORDS ARE REQUIRED
*
*****
BASE  K=24.0  C=0.120  RHO=489.00  E=28000  ALPHA=.00000777  NU=0.3  NTE=1
*****
*   THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY TABLE
*
NBK  NK=16
*
70   24.8
100  25.0
150  25.1
200  25.2
250  25.2
300  25.1
350  25.0
400  25.1
450  24.6
500  24.3
550  24.0
600  23.7
650  23.4
700  23.0
750  22.6
800  22.2
*
*   SPECIFIC HEAT TABLE
*
NBC  NC=16
*
70   0.1052
100  0.1072
150  0.1101
200  0.1135
250  0.1166
300  0.1194
350  0.1223
400  0.1267
450  0.1277
500  0.1304

```

Example Case FAVLoad input file (partial listing) (continued)

```

*-----
* COEFF. OF THERMAL EXPANSION
* ASME Sect. II, Table TE-1
* Material Group - 18Cr-8Ni pp. 582-583
*-----
NALF  N=15  Tref0=70
*-----
100    0.00000855
150    0.00000867
200    0.00000879
250    0.00000890
300    0.00000900
350    0.00000910
400    0.00000919
450    0.00000928
500    0.00000937
550    0.00000945
600    0.00000953
650    0.00000961
700    0.00000969
750    0.00000976
800    0.00000982
*-----
*      POISSON'S RATIO
*-----
NNU    N=2
*-----
0.    0.3
1000. 0.3
*****
*-----
*      Record SFRE
*-----
*      T = BASE AND CLADDING STRESS-FREE TEMPERATURE [F]
*      CFP = crack-face pressure loading flag
*      CFP = 0 ==> no crack-face pressure loading
*      CFP = 1 ==> crack-face pressure loading applied
*****
SFRE  T=488  CFP=1
*****
*-----
*      Records RESA AND RESC
*-----
*      SET FLAGS FOR RESIDUAL STRESSES IN WELDS
*-----
*      NRAX = 0      AXIAL      WELD RESIDUAL STRESSES OFF
*      NRAX = 101    AXIAL      WELD RESIDUAL STRESSES ON
*      NRCR = 0      CIRCUMFERENTIAL WELD RESIDUAL STRESSES OFF
*      NRCR = 101    CIRCUMFERENTIAL WELD RESIDUAL STRESSES ON
*-----
*****
RESA  NRAX=101
RESC  NRCR=101
*****
*-----
*      Record TIME
*-----
*-----
*      TOTAL = TIME PERIOD FOR WHICH TRANSIENT ANALYSIS IS TO BE PERFORMED [MIN]
*      DT = TIME INCREMENT [MIN]
*-----
*****
TIME  TOTAL=80.0  DT=0.5
*****
*-----
*      Record NPRA
*-----
*      NTRAN = NUMBER OF TRANSIENTS TO BE INPUT [-]
*****
NPRA  NTRAN=4
*****
*-----
*      Record TRAN
*-----
*-----
*      ITRAN = PFM TRANSIENT NUMBER
*      ISEQ = THERMAL-HYDRAULIC SEQUENCE NUMBER
*-----
*****
TRAN  ITRAN=1  ISEQ=7
*****
*-----
*      Record NHTH
*-----
*-----
*      CONVECTIVE HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT TIME HISTORY
*      NC = NUMBER OF (TIME,h) RECORD PAIRS FOLLOWING THIS LINE
*****
NHTH  NC=500

```

Example Case FAVPFM input file (partial listing)

```

*****
* ALL RECORDS WITH AN ASTERISK(*) IN COLUMN 1 ARE COMMENT ONLY *
*****
* EXAMPLE INPUT DATASET FOR FAVPFM, v06.1 [UNITS]*
*****
*
* Control Record CNT1
*
*-----
* NSIM          = NUMBER OF RPV SIMULATIONS [~] *
* IGATR         = NUMBER OF INITIATION-GROWTH-ARREST (IGA) TRIALS PER FLAW [~] *
* WPS_OPTION    = 0 DO NOT INCLUDE WARM-PRESTRESSING IN ANALYSIS [~] *
* WPS_OPTION    = 1 INCLUDE WARM-PRESTRESSING IN ANALYSIS [~] *
* PC3_OPTION    = 0 DO NOT PERFORM FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN PLATES [~] *
* PC3_OPTION    = 1 PERFORM FRACTURE ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN PLATES [~] *
* CHILD_OPTION  = 0 DO NOT INCLUDE CHILD SUBREGION REPORTS [~] *
* CHILD_OPTION  = 1 INCLUDE CHILD SUBREGION REPORTS [~] *
* RESTART_OPTION = 0 THIS IS NOT A RESTART CASE [~] *
* RESTART_OPTION = 1 THIS IS A RESTART CASE [~] *
*-----
* Notes for Control Record CNT1
*
* IN A TYPICAL PFM ANALYSIS, A SUBSTANTIAL FRACTION OF THE TOTAL FLAWS ARE CATEGORY 3 FLAWS IN
* PLATE REGIONS. BASED ON EXPERIENCE AND SOME DETERMINISTIC FRACTURE ANALYSES, THESE FLAWS VERY
* RARELY CONTRIBUTE TO THE CPI OR CPF WITH THE PLATE FLAW SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS TYPICALLY USED.
* THEREFORE, INVOKING IP3OPT = 0 CAN RESULT IN A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN EXECUTION TIME WITHOUT
* AFFECTING THE SOLUTION, UNLESS THERE ARE UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES SUCH AS A NEW FLAW-SIZE
* DISTRIBUTION FOR PLATE FLAWS. IN EITHER CASE, CATEGORY 3 PLATE FLAWS ARE INCLUDED IN ALL REPORTS.
*
* Notes on Restart Option:
*
* The restart option flag can also be used to control the frequency with which restart files are
* created. If RESTART_OPTION is given a value other than 0 or 1, then the absolute value of this flag
* sets the checkpoint interval at which the restart file will be created during the run. For example,
*
* 1.RESTART_OPTION = -200 ==> This is not a restart case; restart files will be created every 200 trials
* 2.RESTART_OPTION = 0 ==> Same as example No. 1.
* 3.RESTART_OPTION = 200 ==> This is a restart case; restart files will be created every 200 trials.*
* 4.RESTART_OPTION = 1 ==> Same as example No. 3.
* 5.RESTART_OPTION = -50 ==> This is not a restart case; restart files will be created every 50 trials.
*
*-----
* CNT1 NSIM=10000 IGATR=100 WPS_OPTION=0 PC3_OPTION=0 CHILD_OPTION=1 RESTART_OPTION=0
*-----
* Control Record CNT2
*
*-----
* IRTNDT        = 992 ==> USE RG 1.99, REV 2, FOR ESTIMATING RADIATION-INDUCED SHIFT IN RTNDT *
* IRTNDT        = 2000 ==> USE E2000 CORRELATION FOR ESTIMATING RADIATION-INDUCED SHIFT IN RTNDT *
* IRTNDT        = 2006 ==> USE E2006 CORRELATION FOR ESTIMATING RADIATION-INDUCED SHIFT IN RTNDT *
* TC            = INITIAL RPV COOLANT TEMPERATURE (applicable only when IRTNDT=2000 or 2006) [r] *
* EFPY          = EFFECTIVE FULL-POWER YEARS OF OPERATION [YEARS] *
* IDT_OPTION    = 0 DO NOT INCLUDE DUCTILE TEARING AS A POTENTIAL FRACTURE MODE [~] *
* IDT_OPTION    = 1 INCLUDE DUCTILE TEARING AS A POTENTIAL FRACTURE MODE [~] *
* IDT_INI       = 0 DO NOT CREATE A LOG OF POTENTIAL DUCTILE TEARING INITIATIONS [~] *
* IDT_INI       = 1 CREATE A LOG OF POTENTIAL DUCTILE TEARING INITIATIONS [~] *
* ILONG_OUT     = 0 DO NOT CREATE Major-Region ITRAN Files [~] *
* ILONG_OUT     = 1 CREATE Major-Region ITRAN Files [~] *
*-----
* CNT2 IRTNDT=2006 TC=556 EFPY=60 IDT_OPTION=1 IDT_INI=0 ILONG_OUT=0
*-----
* Control Record CNT3
*
*-----
* FLWSTR = UNIRRADIATED FLOW STRESS USED IN PREDICTING FAILURE BY REMAINING LIGAMENT INSTABILITY [ksi] *
* USKIA = MAXIMUM VALUE ALLOWED FOR KIC or KIA [ksi-in1/2] *
* KIA_Model = 1 Use high-constraint KIA model based on CCA specimens [~] *
* KIA_Model = 2 Use KIA model based on CCA + large specimen data [~] *
* LAYER_OPTION = 0 DONOT RESAMPLE PF WHEN ADVANCING INTO NEW WELD LAYER [~] *
* LAYER_OPTION = 1 RESAMPLE PF WHEN ADVANCING INTO NEW WELD LAYER [~] *
* FAILCR = FRACTION OF WALL THICKNESS FOR VESSEL FAILURE BY THROUGH-WALL CRACK PROPAGATION [~] *
*-----
* Notes for Control Record CNT3
*
* If ductile tearing model is included, then the values for USKIA and KIA_Model are ignored.
* They are automatically set internally to KIA_Model=2 and there is no upper limit on USKIA.
* If ductile tearing is not included in the analysis (IDT_OPTION = 0 on CNT1), both the KIA_Model
* and USKIA are user-specified on CNT3.
*

```

Example Case FAVPFM input file (continued)

```

*****
*
* Control Record CNT3
*
*-----
* FLWSTR = UNIRRADIATED FLOW STRESS USED IN PREDICTING FAILURE BY REMAINING LIGAMENT INSTABILITY [ksi]
*
* USKIA = MAXIMUM VALUE ALLOWED FOR KIC or KIA [ksi-in1/2]
*
* KIA_Model = 1 Use high-constraint KIA model based on CCA specimens [-]
* KIA_Model = 2 Use KIA model based on CCA + large specimen data [-]
*
* LAYER_OPTION = 0 DONOT RESAMPLE PF WHEN ADVANCING INTO NEW WELD LAYER [-]
* LAYER_OPTION = 1 RESAMPLE PF WHEN ADVANCING INTO NEW WELD LAYER [-]
*
* FAILCR = FRACTION OF WALL THICKNESS FOR VESSEL FAILURE BY THROUGH-WALL CRACK PROPAGATION [-]
*
*-----
* Notes for Control Record CNT3
*
* If ductile tearing model is included, then the values for USKIA and KIA_Model are ignored.
* They are automatically set internally to KIA_Model=2 and there is no upper limit on USKIA.
* If ductile tearing is not included in the analysis (IDT_OPTION = 0 on CNT1), both the KIA_Model
* and USKIA are user-specified on CNT3.
*
*****
CNT3 FLWSTR=80. USKIA=800. KIA_Model=2 LAYER_OPTION=0 FAILCR=0.9
*****
*
* Record GENR
*
*-----
* SIGFGL = A MULTIPLIER ON THE BEST ESTIMATE OF FLUENCE FOR A GIVEN SUBREGION [-]
* PRODUCES THE STANDARD DEVIATION FOR THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION USED TO SAMPLE THE MEAN
* OF THE LOCAL FLUENCE DISTRIBUTION.
*
* SIGFLC = A MULTIPLIER ON THE SAMPLED MEAN OF THE LOCAL FLUENCE FOR A GIVEN SUBREGION [-]
* PRODUCES THE STANDARD DEVIATION FOR THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION USED TO SAMPLE THE LOCAL FLUENCE
*
*-----
* Notes for Record GENR
*
* Let "Flue" be the best estimate for the subregion neutron fluence at inside surface of the RPV wall.
* Flue_STDEV_global = SIGFGL*Flue
* Flue_MEAN_local << Normal(Flue,Flue_STDEV_global)
* Flue_STDEV_local = SIGFLC*Flue_MEAN_local
* Flue_local << Normal(Flue_MEAN_local,Flue_STDEV_local)
*
*****
GENR SIGFGL=0.01 SIGFLC=0.01
*****
*
* Record SIGW
*
*-----
* STANDARD DEVIATIONS (STDEV) OF NORMAL DISTRIBUTIONS FOR WELD CHEMISTRY SAMPLING:
* WSIGCU = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR COPPER CHEMISTRY SAMPLING IN WELDS [wt%]
* WSIGNI = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR NICKEL CHEMISTRY SAMPLING IN WELDS [wt%]
* WSIGP = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR PHOSPHOROUS CHEMISTRY SAMPLING IN WELDS [wt%]
*
*-----
* Notes for Record SIGW
*
* FOR NICKEL IN WELDS THERE ARE TWO POSSIBILITIES.
* (1) FOR HEATS 348009 AND W5214 (Ni - addition welds)
* WSIGNI = 0.162 wt% using a normal distribution.
* (2) For other heats, the standard deviation (WSIGNI) shall be sampled from a normal distribution
* with mean equal to 0.029 wt% and standard deviation = 0.0165 wt%
*
*****
SIGW WSIGCU=0.167 WSIGNI=0.162 WSIGP=0.0013
*****
*
* Record SIGP
*
*-----
* STANDARD DEVIATIONS (STDEV) OF NORMAL DISTRIBUTIONS FOR PLATE CHEMISTRY SAMPLING:
* PSIGCU = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR COPPER CHEMISTRY SAMPLING IN PLATES [wt%]
* PSIGNI = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR NICKEL CHEMISTRY SAMPLING IN PLATES [wt%]
* PSIGP = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR PHOSPHOROUS CHEMISTRY SAMPLING IN PLATES [wt%]
*
*-----
* Notes for Record SIGP
*
* RECOMMENDED VALUES ARE: 0.0073, 0.0244, 0.0013 for Cu, Ni, and P, respectively.
*
*****
SIGP PSIGCU=0.0073 PSIGNI=0.0244 PSIGP=0.0013
*****
*
* Notes for Records SIGW and SIGP
*
* THE ABOVE DISTRIBUTIONS ARE FOR THE 1ST FLAW POSITIONED IN A PARTICULAR SUBREGION.
* IF THE CURRENT FLAW IS THE 2ND OR MORE FLAW FOR THIS SUBREGION, THEN FAVPFM WILL USE
* THE LOCAL VARIABILITY SAMPLING PROTOCOLS PRESENTED IN THE THEORY MANUAL.
*
*****
*
* Record TRAC
*
*-----
* ITRAN = TRANSIENT NUMBER [-]
* RPV = RPV SIMULATION [-]
* KFLAW = FLAW NUMBER [-]
* FLAW_LOG_OPTION = 0 DO NOT CREATE FLAW LOG TABLES [-]
* FLAW_LOG_OPTION = 1 DO CREATE FLAW LOG TABLES [-]
*
*-----
* Notes for Record TRAC
*

```


Example Case FAVPFM input file (partial listing) (continued)

```

*****
*
* Record TRAC
*
* ITRAN      = TRANSIENT NUMBER          [-]
* RPV        = RPV SIMULATION            [-]
* KFLAW      = FLAW NUMBER                [-]
* FLAW_LOG_OPTION = 0 DO NOT CREATE FLAW LOG TABLES
* FLAW_LOG_OPTION = 1 DO CREATE FLAW LOG TABLES
*
* Notes for Record TRAC
*
* THE ABOVE FLAGS IDENTIFY A SPECIFIC TRANSIENT, RPV SIMULATION, AND FLAW NUMBER WHOSE COMPLETE
* HISTORY WILL BE GIVEN IN THE FILES: "TRACE.OUT" AND "ARREST.OUT"
* SEE THE USER'S GUIDE FOR DETAILS ON THE CONTENTS OF THESE FILES
*
*****
* TRAC ITRAN=1 IRPV=1 KFLAW=1 FLAW_LOG_OPTION=0
*****
*
* Record LDQA
*
* THE LDQA RECORD PROVIDES THE OPPORTUNITY TO CHECK LOAD-RELATED SOLUTIONS
* SUCH AS TEMPERATURE, STRESSES, AND KI.
*
* IQA = 0 ==> THIS EXECUTION IS NOT FOR LOAD QA          [-]
* IQA = 1 ==> THIS EXECUTION IS FOR LOAD QA
*
* IOPT = 1 ==> GENERATE TIME HISTORY AT SPECIFIC THROUGH WALL LOCATION          [-]
* IOPT = 2 ==> GENERATE THROUGH WALL DISTRIBUTION AT SPECIFIC TIME
*
* IFLOR = 1 ==> FLAW ORIENTATION IS AXIAL          [-]
* IFLOR = 2 ==> FLAW ORIENTATION IS CIRCUMFERENTIAL
*
* IWELD = 0 ==> DOES NOT INCLUDE THRU-WALL WELD RESIDUAL STRESS          [-]
* IWELD = 1 ==> DOES INCLUDE THRU-WALL WELD RESIDUAL STRESS
*
* IKIND = 1 ==> INNER-SURFACE BREAKING FLAW          [-]
* IKIND = 2 ==> EMBEDDED FLAW
*
* XIN IS ONLY USED IF IKIND=2 (EMBEDDED FLAWS)
* XIN = IF IOPT=1; LOCATION OF INNER CRACK TIP FROM INNER SURF.          [IN]
* XIN = IF IOPT=2; FLAW DEPTH          [IN]
*
* XVAR: IF IOPT=1; XVAR=FLAW DEPTH          [IN]
* IF IOPT=2; XVAR=TIME          [MIN]
*
* ASPECT = ASPECT RATIO; FOR SURFACE BREAKING FLAWS: 2,6,10,999 (infin)          [-]
* FOR EMBEDDED FLAWS: ANY VALUE > 0
*
* Notes for Record LDQA
*
* IQA = 0 NO VALIDATION REPORTS WILL BE GENERATED, PFM ANALYSIS WILL BE PERFORMED
* IQA = 1 LOAD PARAMETERS WILL BE GENERATED FOR VERIFICATION PURPOSES, PFM ANALYSIS WILL NOT BE PERFORMED*
*****
* LDQA IQA=0 IOPT=2 IFLOR=1 IWELD=1 IKIND=1 XIN=2.0 XVAR=50 ASPECT=999
*****
*
* Record DTRF
*
* NT = number of ISQ records that follow          [-]
* NT = 0 no ISQ records follow
*
* FOLLOWING THE DTRF RECORD, THERE SHOULD BE "NT" SUBRECORDS
*
* ISQ ITRAN= ISEQ= TSTART= TEND=
*
* ITRAN = sequential number in FAVLoad transient stack          [-]
* ISEQ = Thermal Hydraulic transient sequence number          [MIN]
* TSTART = starting time for FAVPFM analysis          [MIN]
* TEND = ending time for FAVPFM analysis          [MIN]
*****
* DTRF NT=0
* DTRF NT=4
* ISQ ITRAN=1 ISEQ=7 TSTART=2 TEND=35
* ISQ ITRAN=2 ISEQ=9 TSTART=1 TEND=29
* ISQ ITRAN=3 ISEQ=56 TSTART=12 TEND=54
* ISQ ITRAN=4 ISEQ=97 TSTART=30 TEND=82
*****
*
* Record WELD
*
* NWSUB = NUMBER OF WELD SUBREGIONS          [-]
* NWMAJ = NUMBER OF WELD MAJOR REGIONS
*****
* WELD NWSUB=838 NWMAJ=5
*****
*
* Record PLAT
*
* NPSUB = NUMBER OF PLATE SUBREGIONS          [-]
* NPMAJ = NUMBER OF PLATE MAJOR REGIONS
*****
* PLAT NPSUB=14442 NPMAJ=4

```

Example Case FAVPFM input file (partial listing) (continued)

***** PLATE/WELD EMBRITTLEMENT / FLAW DISTRIBUTION MAP RECORDS *****																			
Field		DESCRIPTION																[UNITS]	
(1)		RPV subregion number - parent																[-]	
(2)		adjacent RPV subregion - 1st child																[-]	
(3)		adjacent RPV subregion - 2nd child																[-]	
(4)		RPV major region number																[-]	
(5)		best estimate neutron fluence at RPV inside surface																[10^19 neutrons/cm^2]	
(6)		best estimate copper (Cu) content																[wt% Cu]	
(7)		best estimate nickel (Ni) content																[wt% Ni]	
(8)		best estimate phosphorus (P) content																[wt% P]	
(9)		best estimate manganese (Mn) content																[wt% Mn]	
(10)		product form flags for DT30 shift correlation																	
		welds : set distribution for sampling standard																	
		deviation for Ni content in welds																	
		= 1 use normal distribution																[-]	
		= 2 use Weibull distribution																	
		Plates:																	
		CE = 1 (if IRTNDT=2000 then set B = 206)																[-]	
		Not CE = 2 (if IRTNDT=2000 then set B = 156)																[-]	
		where CE is a Combustion Engineering vessel																	
(11)		copper saturation flag = 0 for plates and forgings																[-]	
		= 1 for Linde 80 and Linde 0091 weld fluxes																	
		= 2 for all weld fluxes other than L80, L0091, and L1092																	
		= 3 for Linde 1092 weld flux																	
		N.B.:																	
		for IRTNDT = 2000																	
		maximum value of copper content (copper saturation)																	
		= 0.25 for Linde 80 and = 0.305 for all others																	
		for IRTNDT = 2006																	
		maximum value of copper content (copper saturation)																	
		= 0.37 for Ni < 0.5 wt%																	
		= 0.2435 for 0.5 <= Ni <= 0.75 wt%																	
		= 0.301 for Ni > 0.75 wt% (all welds with Linde 1092 weld flux)																	
(12)		unirradiated best estimate (mean) for RTNDT0																[F]	
(13)		unirradiated standard deviation for RTNDT0																[F]	
(14)		PF flag	Product Form										CF Override						
		= 11	weld										no					[-]	
		= 12	weld										yes					[-]	
		= 21	plate										no					[-]	
		= 22	plate										yes					[-]	
		= 31	forging										NA					[-]	
(15)		angle of subregion element																[degrees]	
(16)		axial height of subregion element:																[inches]	
(17)		weld fusion area:																[inches^2]	
(18)		weld orientation: 1 ==> axial; 2==> circumferential																[-]	
(19)		chemistry factor override																[-]	
(20)		unirradiated upper shelf CVN energy																[ft-lbf]	
Notes:																			
1. Fields 1-4 : contain RPV beltline discretization and connectivity data for weld fusion line																			
2. Fields 5-20 : contain RPV beltline embrittlement-related data																			
3. Field 13 : PF means Product Form																			
4. Field 13 : CF means chemistry factor override																			
5. Field 18 : only applies to weld subregions. For plates set to 0.																			
6. Field 20 : applicable only if IRTNDT=2000 on CNT2 and Field 13 = 12 or 22																			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
00001	03593	03661	1	0.0675	0.337	0.609	0.012	1.440	2	3	-56.0	17.0	11	1.0000	1.2000	9.4500	1	0	98
00002	03594	03662	1	0.1173	0.337	0.609	0.012	1.440	2	3	-56.0	17.0	11	1.0000	1.1996	9.4469	1	0	98
00003	03595	03663	1	0.1682	0.337	0.609	0.012	1.440	2	3	-56.0	17.0	11	1.0000	2.3996	18.8969	1	0	98
00004	03596	03664	1	0.2317	0.337	0.609	0.012	1.440	2	3	-56.0	17.0	11	1.0000	2.2047	17.3622	1	0	98
00005	03597	03665	1	0.3100	0.337	0.609	0.012	1.440	2	3	-56.0	17.0	11	1.0000	2.3996	18.8969	1	0	98
00006	03598	03666	1	0.4193	0.337	0.609	0.012	1.440	2	3	-56.0	17.0	11	1.0000	2.3760	18.7109	1	0	98
00007	03599	03667	1	0.5191	0.337	0.609	0.012	1.440	2	3	-56.0	17.0	11	1.0000	1.6043	12.6341	1	0	98
00008	03600	03668	1	0.6065	0.337	0.609	0.012	1.440	2	3	-56.0	17.0	11	1.0000	1.2500	9.8438	1	0	98
00009	03601	03669	1	0.7145	0.337	0.609	0.012	1.440	2	3	-56.0	17.0	11	1.0000	1.5728	12.3861	1	0	98
00010	03602	03670	1	0.8412	0.337	0.609	0.012	1.440	2	3	-56.0	17.0	11	1.0000	1.8720	14.7424	1	0	98
:																			
15277	15277	15277	9	1.4176	0.140	0.620	0.015	1.400	1	0	43.0	0.0	21	8.7511	2.3543	0.0000	2	0	90
15278	15278	15278	9	1.1209	0.140	0.620	0.015	1.400	1	0	43.0	0.0	21	8.7511	1.9724	0.0000	2	0	90
15279	15279	15279	9	0.9166	0.140	0.620	0.015	1.400	1	0	43.0	0.0	21	8.7511	1.2500	0.0000	2	0	90
15280	15280	15280	9	0.7084	0.140	0.620	0.015	1.400	1	0	43.0	0.0	21	8.7511	0.9931	0.0000	2	0	90
***** END OF EMBRITTLEMENT MAP *****																			

Example Case FAVPost input file

```

*****
*   ALL RECORDS WITH AN ASTERISK (*) IN COLUMN 1 ARE COMMENT ONLY   *
*****
*   EXAMPLE INPUT DATASET FOR FAVPost, v06.1                         *
*****
*   =====                                                         *
*   Record CNTL                                                         *
*   =====                                                         *
*   -----                                                         *
*   NTRAN = NUMBER OF T-H TRANSIENTS                                  *
*   -----                                                         *
*****
CNTL  NTRAN=4
*****
*   =====                                                         *
*   Record ITRN                                                         *
*   =====                                                         *
*   -----                                                         *
*   ITRAN = PFM TRANSIENT NUMBER                                       *
*   ITRAN = TRANSIENT NUMBER                                           *
*   NHIST = NUMBER OF DATA PAIRS IN DISCRETE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION  *
*   ISEQ  = THERMAL-HYDRAULIC SEQUENCE NUMBER                         *
*   -----                                                         *
*****
ITRN ITRAN=1  NHIST=20  ISEQ=7
*****
*   -----                                                         *
*   freq[events/year] Density [%]                                     *
*   -----                                                         *
      2.11E-07      0.50
      3.01E-07      0.50
      5.19E-07      1.50
      7.92E-07      2.50
      1.32E-06      5.00
      2.43E-06     10.00
      3.08E-06      5.00
      3.79E-06      5.00
      5.55E-06     10.00
      7.90E-06     10.00
      1.12E-05     10.00
      1.64E-05     10.00
      2.03E-05      5.00
      2.57E-05      5.00
      4.74E-05     10.00
      7.82E-05      5.00
      1.24E-04      2.50
      2.12E-04      1.50
      3.09E-04      0.50
      1.02E-03      0.50
*****
*   =====                                                         *
*   Record ITRN                                                         *
*   =====                                                         *
*   -----                                                         *
*   ITRAN = TRANSIENT NUMBER                                       *
*   NHIST = NUMBER OF DATA PAIRS IN DISCRETE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION  *
*   ISEQ  = THERMAL-HYDRAULIC SEQUENCE NUMBER                         *
*   -----                                                         *
*****
ITRN ITRAN=2  NHIST=20  ISEQ=9
*****
*   -----                                                         *
*   freq[events/year] Density [%]                                     *
*   -----                                                         *
      6.48E-08      0.50
      1.01E-07      0.50
      1.71E-07      1.50
      2.64E-07      2.50
      4.40E-07      5.00
      8.10E-07     10.00
      1.02E-06      5.00
      1.26E-06      5.00
      1.85E-06     10.00
      2.63E-06     10.00
      3.76E-06     10.00
      5.46E-06     10.00
      6.78E-06      5.00
      8.54E-06      5.00
      1.57E-05     10.00
      2.60E-05      5.00
      4.12E-05      2.50

```

Example Case FAVPost input file (continued)

```

*****
* =====
*      Record ITRN
* =====
* -----
* ITRAN = TRANSIENT NUMBER
* NHIST = NUMBER OF DATA PAIRS IN DISCRETE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
* ISEQ  = THERMAL-HYDRAULIC SEQUENCE NUMBER
* -----
*****
ITRN ITRAN=3  NHIST=20  ISEQ=56
*****
* -----
* freq[events/year] Density [%]
* -----
      1.70E-05      0.50
      1.96E-05      0.50
      2.68E-05      1.50
      3.29E-05      2.50
      4.24E-05      5.00
      5.58E-05     10.00
      6.17E-05      5.00
      6.89E-05      5.00
      8.35E-05     10.00
      9.89E-05     10.00
      1.17E-04     10.00
      1.41E-04     10.00
      1.54E-04      5.00
      1.72E-04      5.00
      2.33E-04     10.00
      2.97E-04      5.00
      3.56E-04      2.50
      4.55E-04      1.50
      6.00E-04      0.50
      1.21E-03      0.50
*****
* =====
*      Record ITRN
* =====
* -----
* ITRAN = TRANSIENT NUMBER
* NHIST = NUMBER OF DATA PAIRS IN DISCRETE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
* ISEQ  = THERMAL-HYDRAULIC SEQUENCE NUMBER
* -----
*****
ITRN ITRAN=4  NHIST=20  ISEQ=97
*****
* -----
* freq[events/year] Density [%]
* -----
      3.97E-08      0.50
      8.40E-08      0.50
      1.33E-07      1.50
      1.92E-07      2.50
      3.10E-07      5.00
      5.57E-07     10.00
      7.38E-07      5.00
      9.21E-07      5.00
      1.36E-06     10.00
      1.81E-06     10.00
      2.49E-06     10.00
      3.55E-06     10.00
      4.26E-06      5.00
      5.30E-06      5.00
      8.53E-06     10.00
      1.29E-05      5.00
      1.96E-05      2.50
      2.90E-05      1.50
      3.56E-05      0.50
      8.62E-05      0.50

```

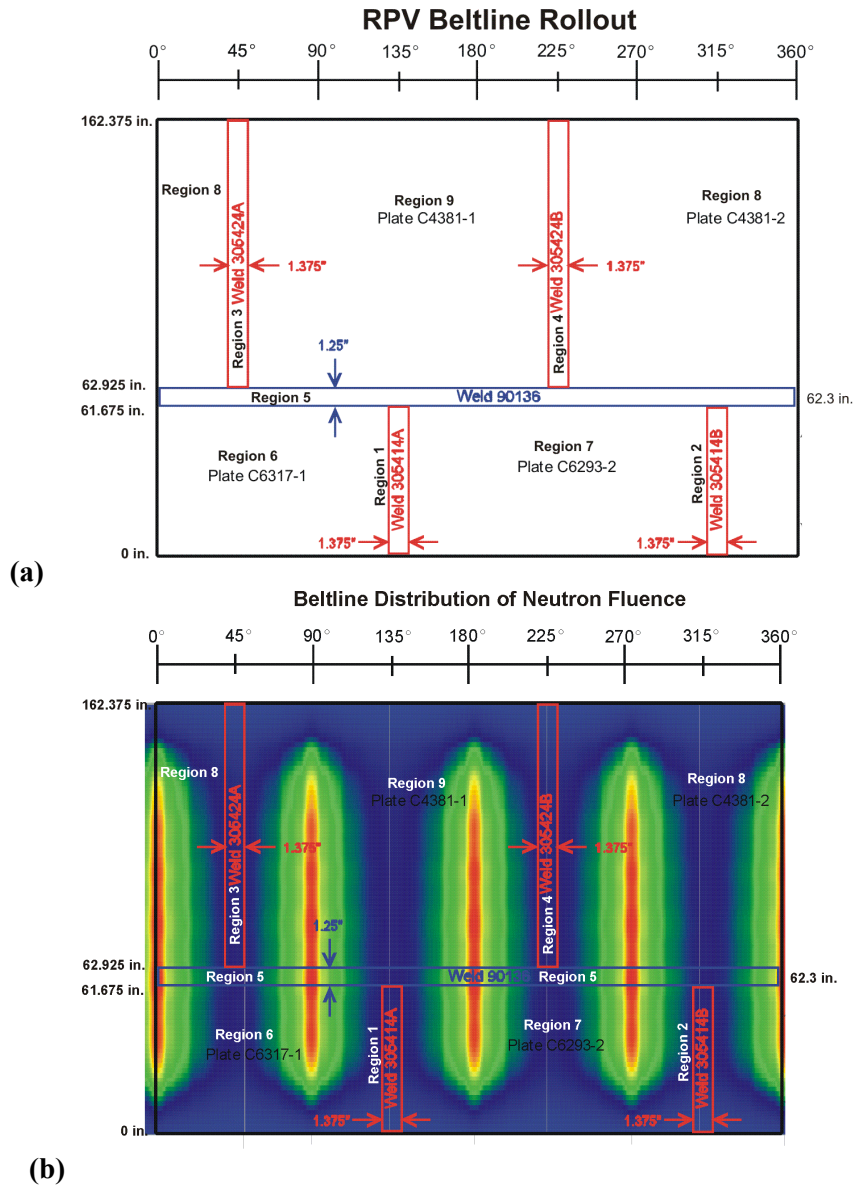


Fig. 18. Example case – (a) rollout of beltline region of vessel showing layout of plates and welds and (b) axial and circumferential distribution of fast-neutron fluence across the beltline.

Figures 19, 20, and 21 present the time histories for the coolant temperature, convection coefficient, and internal pressure, respectively, that are included for all four transients in the input data for FAVLoad. Figure 22 shows the initiating-event frequency histograms for the four transients that are used as input to FAVPost for this example.

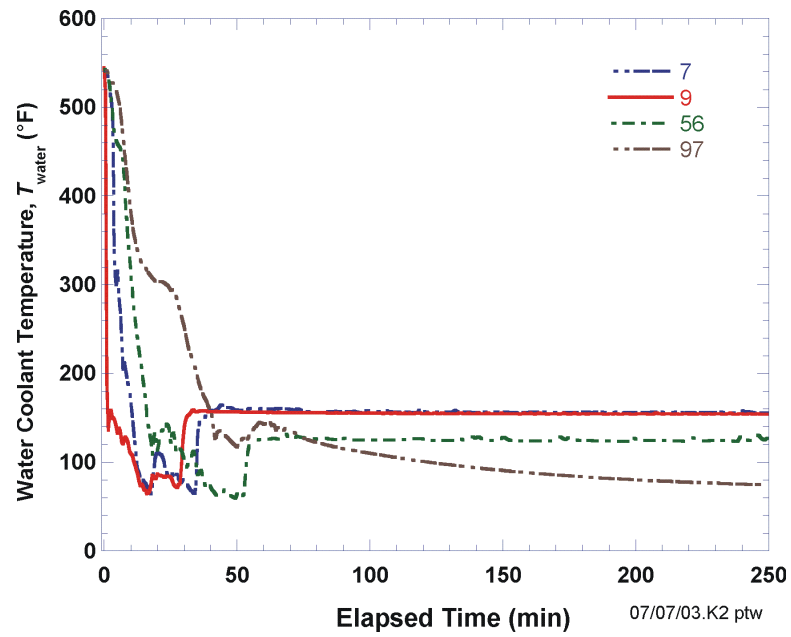


Fig. 19. Time histories of coolant temperature for four PTS transients.

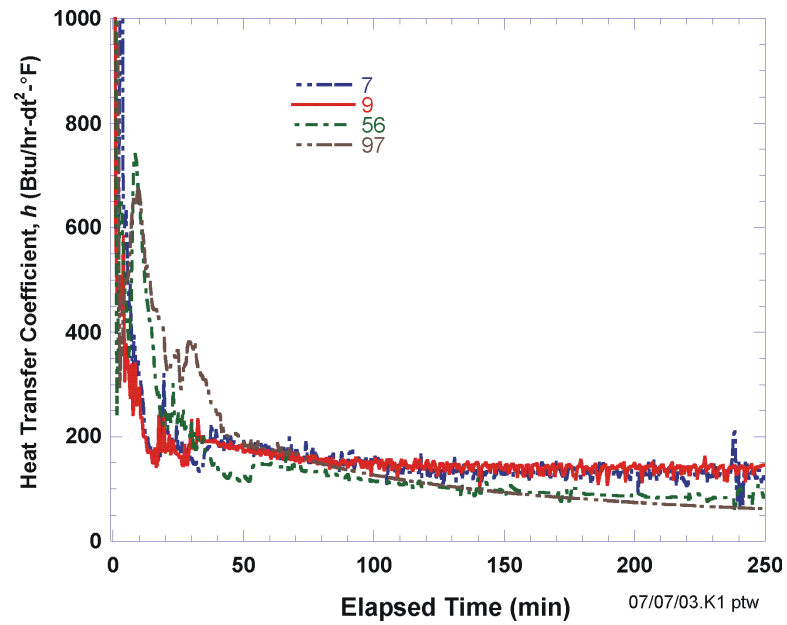


Fig. 20. Time histories of convection heat transfer coefficient four PTS transients.

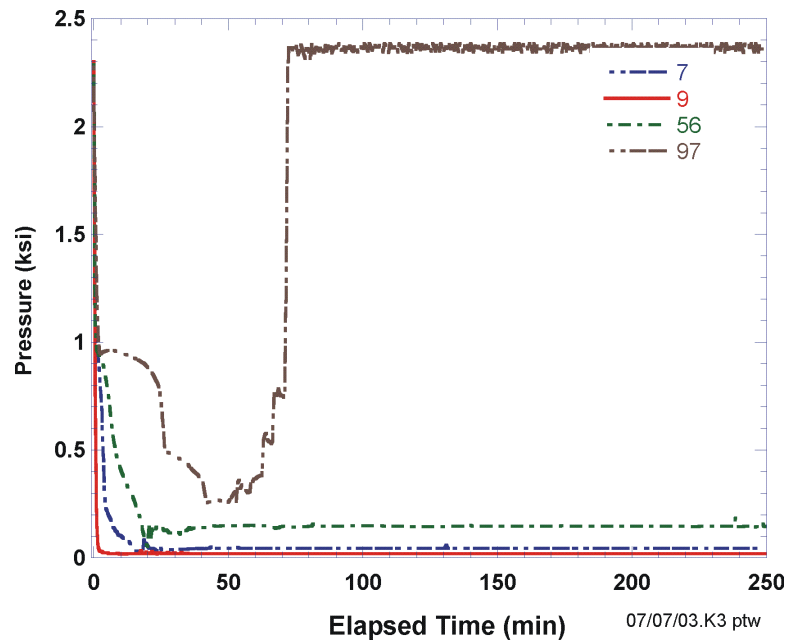


Fig. 21. Time histories for internal pressure for four PTS transients.

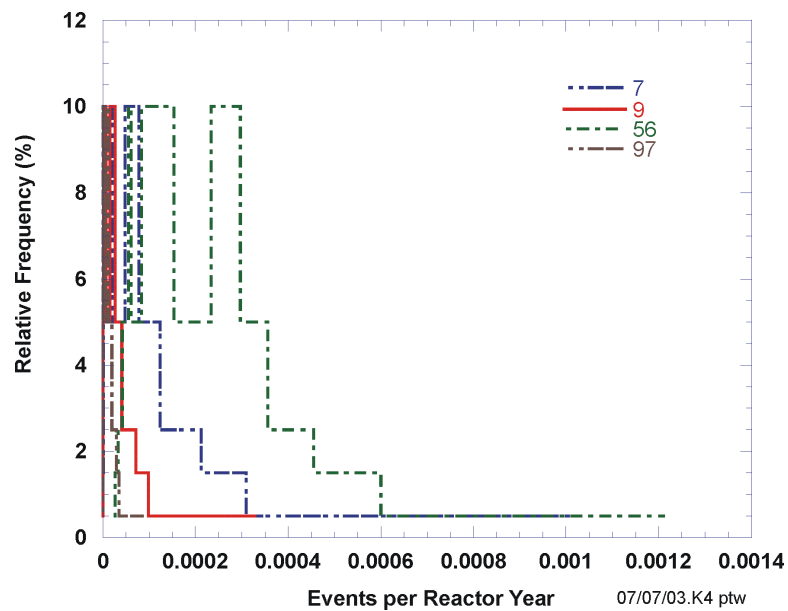
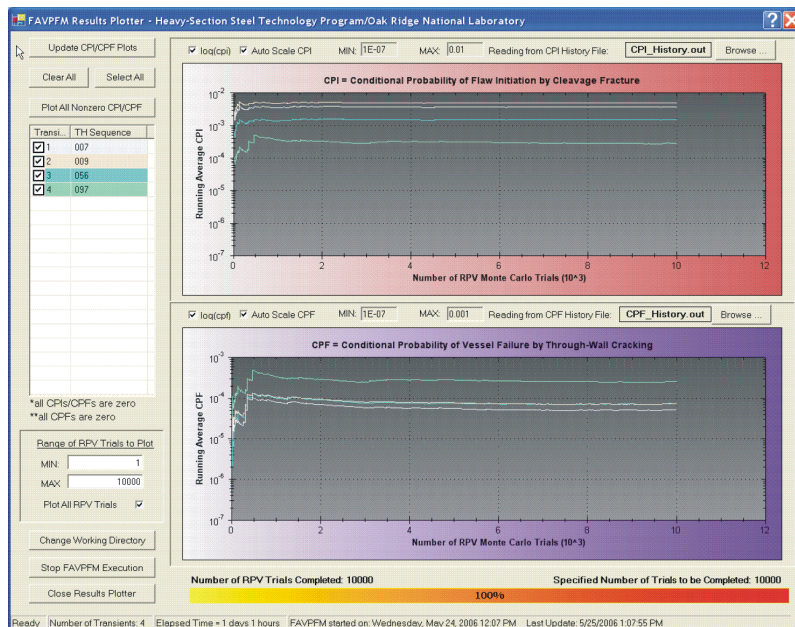
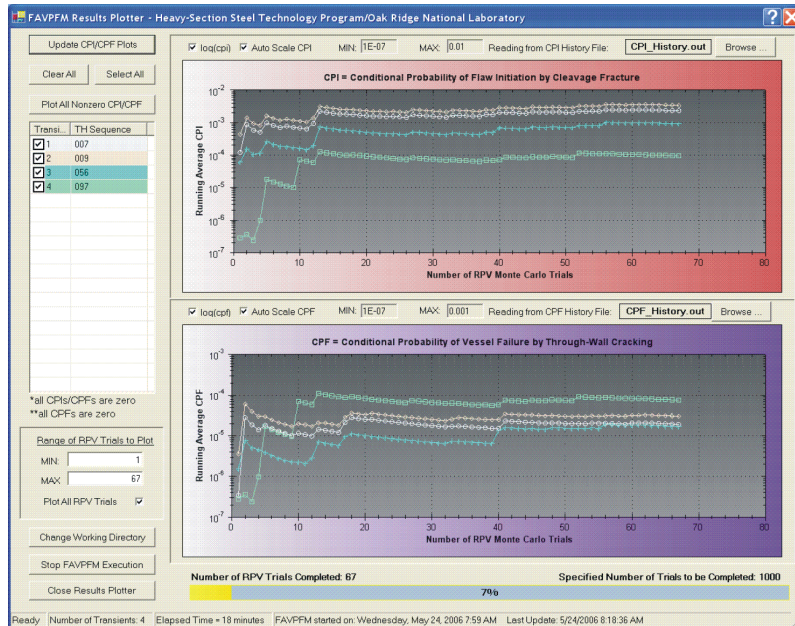


Fig. 22. Initiation event frequency distribution for PTS Transients 7, 9, 56, and 97.

The output files for this case are listed in Section 3 of this report as examples of output files and are included on the distribution CD. The 10,000-RPV-trial simulation example case on the distribution CD required 48,469,610 flaws to be analyzed and took approximately 25 hours on a FAVOR-dedicated Pentium IV computer (Windows XP Professional, SP2, operating system) with 2048 MB of memory and a clock speed of 3.4 GHz. See the figures below for a demonstration of the convergence history for this example problem.



4. Summary and Conclusions

The FAVOR, v06.1, computer code has been developed under NRC funding to perform probabilistic fracture mechanics analyses of nuclear reactor pressure vessels subjected to pressurized thermal shock and other pressure-thermal events. In support of the PTS Re-Evaluation Project, the following advanced technologies and new capabilities have been incorporated into FAVOR, v06.1:

- **the ability to incorporate new detailed flaw-characterization distributions from NRC research (with Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, PNNL),**
- **the ability to incorporate detailed neutron fluence regions – detailed fluence maps from Brookhaven National Laboratory, BNL,**
- **the ability to incorporate warm-prestressing effects into the analysis,**
- **the ability to include temperature-dependencies in the thermo-elastic properties of base and cladding,**
- **the ability to include crack-face pressure loading for surface-breaking flaws,**
- **a new embrittlement correlation,**
- **a new ductile-tearing model simulating stable and unstable ductile fracture,**
- **the ability to handle multiple transients in one execution of FAVOR,**
- **RVID2 database of relevant material properties,**
- **fracture-toughness models based on extended databases and improved statistical distributions,**
- **a variable failure criterion, i.e., how far must a flaw propagate into the RPV wall for the vessel simulation to be considered as “failed” ?**
- **semi-elliptic surface-breaking and embedded-flaw models,**
- **through-wall weld residual stresses, and an**
- **improved PFM methodology that incorporates modern PRA procedures for the classification and propagation of input uncertainties and the characterization of output uncertainties as statistical distributions.**

This report has provided a detailed description of the computer system requirements, installation, and execution of the FAVOR, v06.1, deterministic and probabilistic fracture mechanics code. Detailed instructions on input data deck preparation have been presented along with descriptions of all output files. Example input and output cases were included. The companion report *Fracture Analysis of Vessels – Oak Ridge, FAVOR, v06.1 Computer Code: Theory and Implementation of Algorithms, Methods, and Correlations* [2] gives a detailed review of the computational methodologies implemented into this version of FAVOR, v06.1.

5. References

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4. D. L. Selby, et al., *Pressurized Thermal Shock Evaluation of the Calvert Cliffs Unit 1 Nuclear Power Plant*, NUREG/CR-4022 (ORNL/TM-9408), Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, September 1985.
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20. F. N. Fritsch and J. Butland, “A Method for Constructing Local Monotone Piecewise Cubic Interpolants,” *SIAM J. Sci. Stat. Comput.* **5**(2), (1984) 300-304.
21. E. D. Eason, J. E. Wright, and G. R. Odette, “Improved Embrittlement Correlations for Reactor Pressure Vessel Steels,” NUREG/CR-6551, U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC, 1998.
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6. Appendix A – Summary of RVID2 Data for Use in FAVOR Calculations

Product Form	Heat	Beltline	$\sigma_{flow(u)}$ [ksi]	RT _{NDT(u)} [°F]			Composition ⁽²⁾				USE _(u) [ft-lb]
				RT _{NDT(u)} Method	RT _{NDT(u)} Value	$\sigma_{(u)}$ Value	Cu	Ni	P	Mn	
Beaver Valley 1, (Designer: Westinghouse, Manufacturer: CE)											
Coolant Temperature = 547°F, Vessel Thickness = 7-7/8 in.											
PLATE	C4381-1	INTERMEDIATE SHELL B6607-1	83.8	MTEB 5-2	43	0	0.14	0.62	0.015	1.4	90
	C4381-2	INTERMEDIATE SHELL B6607-2	84.3	MTEB 5-2	73	0	0.14	0.62	0.015	1.4	84
	C6293-2	LOWER SHELL B7203-2	78.8	MTEB 5-2	20	0	0.14	0.57	0.015	1.3	84
	C6317-1	LOWER SHELL B6903-1	72.7	MTEB 5-2	27	0	0.2	0.54	0.01	1.31	80
LINDE 1092 WELD	305414	LOWER SHELL AXIAL WELD 20-714	75.3	Generic	-56	17	0.337	0.609	0.012	1.44	98
	305424	INTER SHELL AXIAL WELD 19-714	79.9	Generic	-56	17	0.273	0.629	0.013	1.44	112
LINDE 0091 WELD	90136	CIRC WELD 11-714	76.1	Generic	-56	17	0.269	0.07	0.013	0.964	144
Oconee 1, (Designer and Manufacturer: B&W)											
Coolant Temperature = 556°F, Vessel Thickness = 8.44-in.											
FORGING	AHR54 (ZV2861)	LOWER NOZZLE BELT	(4)	B&W Generic	3	31	0.16	0.65	0.006	(5)	109
PLATE	C2197-2	INTERMEDIATE SHELL	(4)	B&W Generic	1	26.9	0.15	0.5	0.008	1.28	81
	C2800-1	LOWER SHELL	(4)	B&W Generic	1	26.9	0.11	0.63	0.012	1.4	81
	C2800-2	LOWER SHELL	69.9	B&W Generic	1	26.9	0.11	0.63	0.012	1.4	119
	C3265-1	UPPER SHELL	75.8	B&W Generic	1	26.9	0.1	0.5	0.015	1.42	108
	C3278-1	UPPER SHELL	(4)	B&W Generic	1	26.9	0.12	0.6	0.01	1.26	81
LINDE 80 WELD	1P0962	INTERMEDIATE SHELL AXIAL WELDS SA-1073	79.4	B&W Generic	-5	19.7	0.21	0.64	0.025	1.38	70
	299L44	INT./UPPER SHL CIRC WELD (OUTSIDE 39%) WF-25	(4)	B&W Generic	-7	20.6	0.34	0.68	(3)	1.573	81
	61782	NOZZLE BELT/INT. SHELL CIRC WELD SA-1135	(4)	B&W Generic	-5	19.7	0.23	0.52	0.011	1.404	80
	71249	INT./UPPER SHL CIRC WELD (INSIDE 61%) SA-1229	76.4	ASME NB-2331	10	0	0.23	0.59	0.021	1.488	67
	72445	UPPER/LOWER SHELL CIRC WELD SA-1585	(4)	B&W Generic	-5	19.7	0.22	0.54	0.016	1.436	65
	8T1762	LOWER SHELL AXIAL WELDS SA-1430	75.5	B&W Generic	-5	19.7	0.19	0.57	0.017	1.48	70
	8T1762	UPPER SHELL AXIAL WELDS SA-1493	(4)	B&W Generic	-5	19.7	0.19	0.57	0.017	1.48	70
	8T1762	LOWER SHELL AXIAL WELDS SA-1426	75.5	B&W Generic	-5	19.7	0.19	0.57	0.017	1.48	70
Pallisades, (Designer and Manufacturer: CE)											
Coolant Temperature = 532°F, Vessel Thickness = 8½ in.											
PLATE	A-0313	D-3803-2	(4)	MTEB 5-2	-30	0	0.24	0.52	0.01	1.35	87
	B-5294	D-3804-3	(4)	MTEB 5-2	-25	0	0.12	0.55	0.01	1.27	73
	C-1279	D-3803-3	(4)	ASME NB-2331	-5	0	0.24	0.5	0.011	1.293	102

Product Form	Heat	Beltline	$\sigma_{\text{flow}(u)}$ [ksi]	RT _{NDT(u)} [°F]			Composition ⁽²⁾				USE _(u) [ft-lb]
				RT _{NDT(u)} Method	RT _{NDT(u)} Value	$\sigma_{(u)}$ Value	Cu	Ni	P	Mn	
	C-1279	D-3803-1	74.7	ASME NB-2331	-5	0	0.24	0.51	0.009	1.293	102
	C-1308A	D-3804-1	(4)	ASME NB-2331	0	0	0.19	0.48	0.016	1.235	72
	C-1308B	D-3804-2	(4)	MTEB 5-2	-30	0	0.19	0.5	0.015	1.235	76
LINDE 0124 WELD	27204	CIRC. WELD 9-112	76.9	Generic	-56	17	0.203	1.018	0.013	1.147	98
LINDE 1092 WELD	34B009	LOWER SHELL AXIAL WELD 3-112A/C	76.1	Generic	-56	17	0.192	0.98	(3)	1.34	111
	W5214	LOWER SHELL AXIAL WELDS 3-112A/C	72.9	Generic	-56	17	0.213	1.01	0.019	1.315	118
	W5214	INTERMEDIATE SHELL AXIAL WELDS 2-112 A/C	72.9	Generic	-56	17	0.213	1.01	0.019	1.315	118

Notes:

- (1) Information taken from the July 2000 release of the NRCs Reactor Vessel Integrity (RVID2) database.
- (2) These composition values are as reported in RVID2 for Cu, Ni, and P and as in RPVDATA for Mn. In FAVOR calculations these values should be treated as the central tendency of the Cu, Ni, P, and Mn distributions.
- (3) No values of phosphorus are recorded in RVID2 for these heats. A generic value of 0.012 should be used, which is the mean of 826 phosphorus values taken from the surveillance database used by Eason et al. to calibrate the embrittlement trend curve.
- (4) No strength measurements are available in PREP4 for these heats [PREP]. A value of 77 ksi should be used, which is the mean of other flow strength values reported in this Appendix.
- (5) No values of manganese strength in RPVDATA for these heats [ref]. A generic value of 0.80 should be used, which is the mean value of manganese for forgings taken from the surveillance database used by Eason et al. to calibrate the embrittlement trend curve.

References:

RVID2 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Reactor Vessel Integrity Database, Version 2.1.1, July 6, 2000.
PREP PREP4: Power Reactor Embrittlement Program, Version 1.0," EPRI, Palo Alto, CA: 1996. SW-106276
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7. Appendix B – FAVOR Error Codes

Error Code	Description	Subroutine	User's Guide Section
FAVLOAD Error Codes			
1	Error in data Record 1 - Keyword GEOM: Data required IRAD= W= CLTH=	RD79	2.1
2	Error in data Record 2 - Keyword BASE: Data required K= C= RHO= E= ALPHA= V=	RD79	2.1
3	Error in data Record 3 - Keyword CLAD: Data required K= C= RHO= E= ALPHA= V=	RD79	2.1
4	Error in data Record 4 - Keyword SFRE: Data required T=	RD79	2.1
5	Error in data Record 5 - Keyword RESA: Data required NRAX=	RD79	2.1
6	Error in data Record 6 - Keyword RESC: Data required NRCR=	RD79	2.1
7	Error in data Record 7 - Keyword TIME: TOTAL= DT=	RD79	2.1
8	Error in data Record 7 - Input Time step too small	RD79	2.1
9	Error in data Record 8 - Keyword NPRA: Data required NTRAN=	RD79	2.1
10	Error in data Record 9 - Keyword TRAN: Data required ITRAN= ISEQ=	RD79	2.1
11	Error in data Record 9 - ITRAN numbers must be in ascending order with no omissions	RD79	2.1
101	Memory allocation error - insufficient memory available for this execution	CHECK_ALLOC	(-)
102	Singular matrix found in axial stress calculation	SYMSL3	(-)
103	Elliptical angle out of bounds during linear interpolation of surface-breaking flaw SIFICs	ANGINTBS2	(-)
104	Elliptical angle out of bounds during linear interpolation of surface-breaking flaw SIFICs	ANGINTBS6	(-)
105	Elliptical angle out of bounds during linear interpolation of surface-breaking flaw SIFICs	ANGINTBS10	(-)
106	Elliptical angle out of bounds during linear interpolation of surface-breaking flaw SIFICs	ANGINTCL1562	(-)
107	Elliptical angle out of bounds during linear interpolation of surface-breaking flaw SIFICs	ANGINTCL1566	(-)
FAVPFM Error Codes			
1	Error in data Record 1 - Keyword CNT1: Data required NSIM= IGATR= WPS_OPT=	RD17	2.2
2	Error in data Record 2 - Keyword CNT2: Data required IRTNDT= TC= EFPY=	RD17	2.2
3	Error in data Record 3 - Keyword CNT3: Data required FLWSTR= USKIA= ILAYER_OPT= FAILCR=	RD17	2.2
4	Error in data Record 4 - Keyword GENR: Data required SIGFGL= SIGFLC=	RD17	2.2
5	Error in data Record 5 - Keyword SIGW: Data required WSIGCU= WSIGNI= WSIGP=	RD17	2.2
6	Error in data Record 6 - Keyword SIGP: Data required PSIGCU= PSIGNI= PSIGP=	RD17	2.2
7	Error in data Record 7 - Keyword TRAC: ITRAN= IRPV= IFLAW=	RD17	2.2
8	Error in data Record 8 - Keyword LDQA: Data required IQA= IOPT= IWELD= IKIND= XIN= XVAR= ASPI	RD17	2.2
9	Error in data Record 9 - Keyword WELD: Data required NWSUB= NWMJ=	RD17	2.2
10	Error in data Record 10 - Keyword PLAT: Data required NPSUB= NPMJ=	RD17	2.2
11	Error in data Record 8 - Keyword LDQA: IQA must be = 0 or 1	RD17	2.2
12	Load file not generated by FAVLoad 02.3: Rerun load module	RDDET	(-)
13	INVALID FLAW ORIENTATION	PROP	(-)
14	ISQ? CARD NEEDS FOUR VARS - SEE USER GUIDE	RD17	2.2
15	DTRF Record: ITRAN ISEQ mismatch	RD17	2.2
16	DTRF Record: ITRAN greater than MTRAN	RD17	2.2
17	SURFACE-BREAKING FLAW FILE NOT VERSION 04.1	RDSURF	(-)
18	ERROR READING SURFACE-BREAKING FLAW DATA	RDSURF	(-)
19	EMBEDDED-FLAW WELD FILE NOT VERSION 04.1	RDWELD	(-)
20	ERROR READING WELD EMB. FLAW DATA	RDWELD	(-)
21	EMBEDDED-FLAW PLATE FILE NOT VERSION 04.1	RDPLAT	(-)
22	ERROR READING PLATE EMB. FLAW DATA	RDPLAT	(-)
23	INVALID ICORR(NSBR)	EWO1998	(-)
24	ERROR IN WELD SUBREGION DEFINITIONS	RD17	2.2
25	ERROR IN PLATE SUBREGION DEFINITIONS: NSUBR(1,1)≠NSUBR(1,2)	RD17	2.2
101	Memory allocation error - insufficient memory available for this execution	CHECK_ALLOC	(-)
FAVPost Error Codes			
1	PFM input files not generated by version 02.3: Rerun with FAVPFM 02.3	Main	(-)
2	Inconsistent input data. Incorrect number of transients specified	Main	(-)
3	Inconsistent input data. Transient sequence numbers do not match.	Main	(-)
4	Inconsistent input data. Incorrect number of transients specified	PRA	(-)
5	Error in construction of Histogram	PRA	(-)
6	Inconsistent input data. Transient sequence numbers do not match.	PRA	(-)
101	Memory allocation error - insufficient memory available for this execution	CHECK_ALLOC	(-)

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11. ABSTRACT <i>(200 words or less)</i> The current regulations to insure that nuclear reactor pressure vessels (RPVs) maintain their structural integrity when subjected to transients such as pressurized thermal shock (PTS) events were derived from computational models developed in the early-to-mid 1980s. Since that time, advancements and refinements in relevant technologies that impact RPV integrity assessment have led to an effort by the NRC to re-evaluate its PTS regulations. Updated computational methodologies have been developed through interactions between experts in the relevant disciplines of thermal hydraulics, probabilistic risk assessment, materials embrittlement, fracture mechanics, and inspection (flaw characterization). Contributors to the development of these methodologies include the NRC staff, their contractors, and representatives from the nuclear industry. These updated methodologies have been integrated into the Fracture Analysis of Vessels – Oak Ridge (FAVOR, v06.1) computer code developed for the NRC by the Heavy Section Steel Technology (HSST) program at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). The FAVOR, v06.1, code represents the baseline NRC-selected applications tool for re-assessing the current PTS regulations. This report provides a user's guide to the computer system requirements, installation, input data-deck preparation, and execution of the FAVOR, v06.1, deterministic and probabilistic fracture mechanics computer code.			
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