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 W/920123 ltr.

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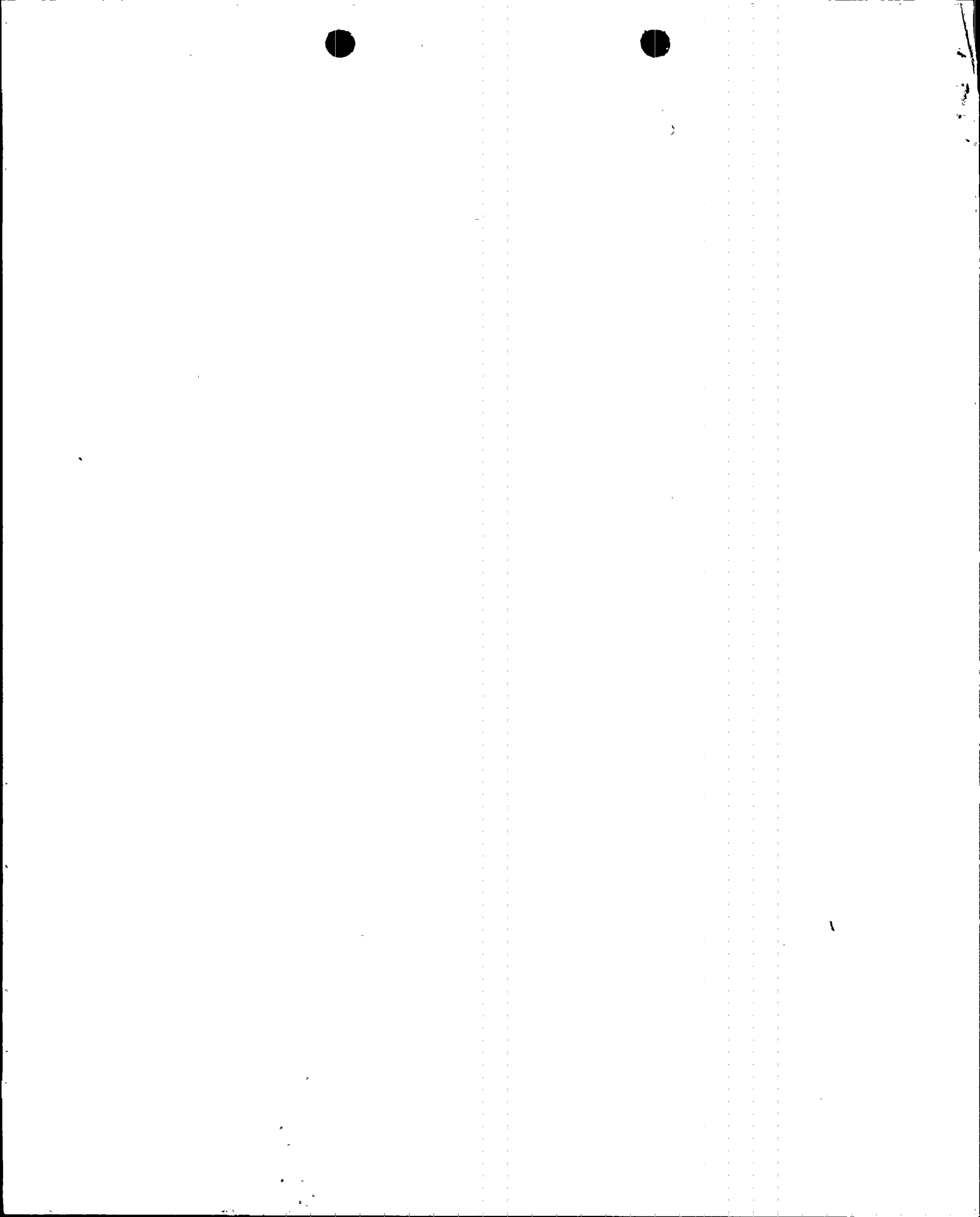
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U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attn: Document Control Desk
Washington, D.C. 20555

Gentlemen:

Re: Turkey Point Unit 4
Docket No. 50-251
Startup Report

The attached Startup Report is provided in accordance with Technical Specification 6.9.1.1. The Unit 4 Cycle XIII Startup Report documents the first use of the Debris Resistant Fuel Assembly (DRFA) design, modified bottom nozzle and snag-resistant intermediate spacer grids. In addition, Cycle XIII startup was performed without source assemblies.

If you have any questions, please contact us.

Very truly yours,

T. F. Plunkett
Vice President
Turkey Point Nuclear

TFP/RJT/rt

Attachment

cc: Stewart D. Ebner, Regional Administrator, Region II, USNRC
Senior Resident Inspector, USNRC, Turkey Point Plant

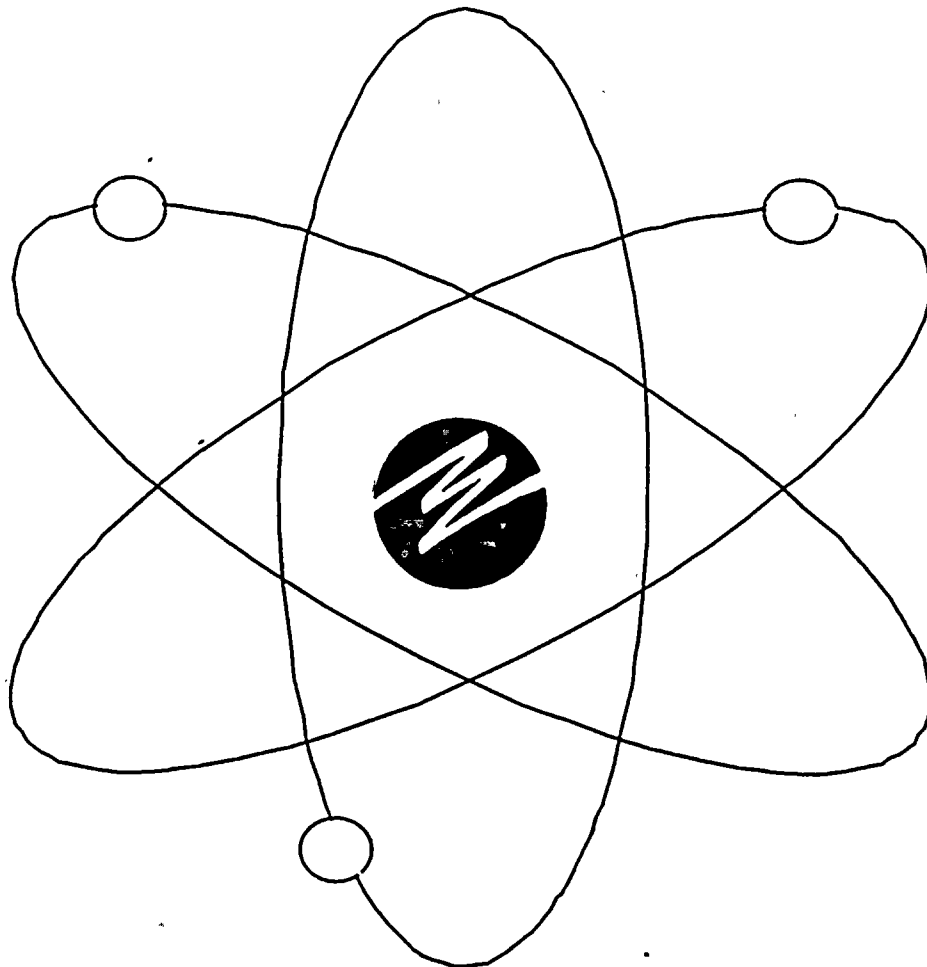


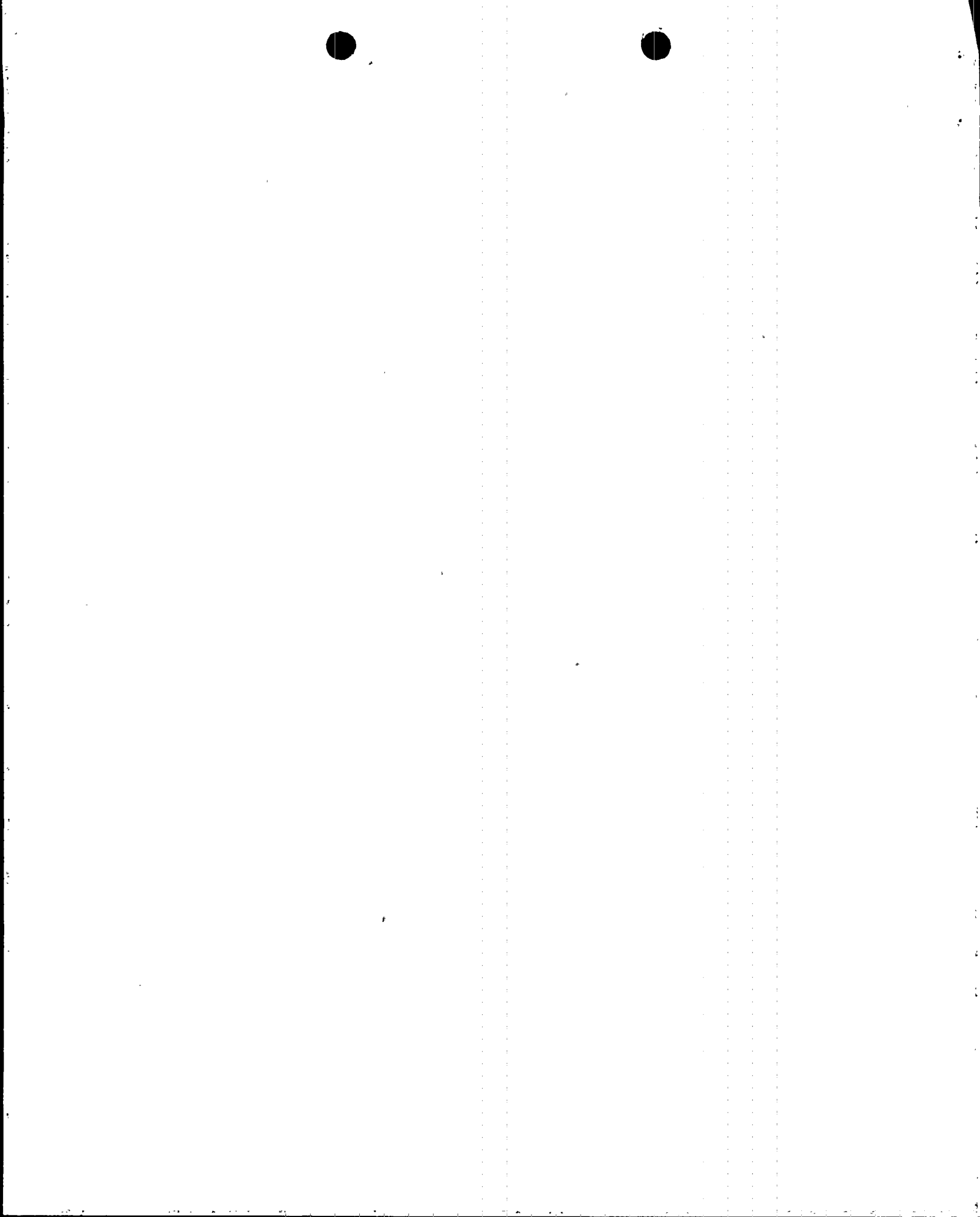
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR PLANT

UNIT 4 CYCLE XIII

STARTUP REPORT





INTRODUCTION

This report contains the official summary of the Startup Physics Tests performed on Turkey Point Unit 4 at the beginning of Cycle XIII. The testing program was conducted in accordance with Operating Procedure 0204.3, "Initial Criticality After Refueling", and Operating Procedure 0204.5, "Nuclear Design Check Tests During Startup Sequence After Refueling", and meets the minimum requirements of ANSI/ANS 19.6.1, Revision 0 (12/13/85), "Startup Physics Tests for Pressurized Water Reactors". Testing commenced on October 26, 1991 at 1953 and was completed on October 27, 1991 at 1452.

The Westinghouse Nuclear Design Report for Unit 4, Cycle XIII, (WCAP 13021) is the design data from which deviations were measured for the purpose of verifying that acceptance criteria were met. The acceptance criteria stated are the more conservative of ANSI/ANS 19.6.1, Revision 0 or Operating Procedure 0204.5.

All tests included in this report meet their acceptance criteria.

The contents of this report provide the documentation required by Technical Specification 6.9.1.1.

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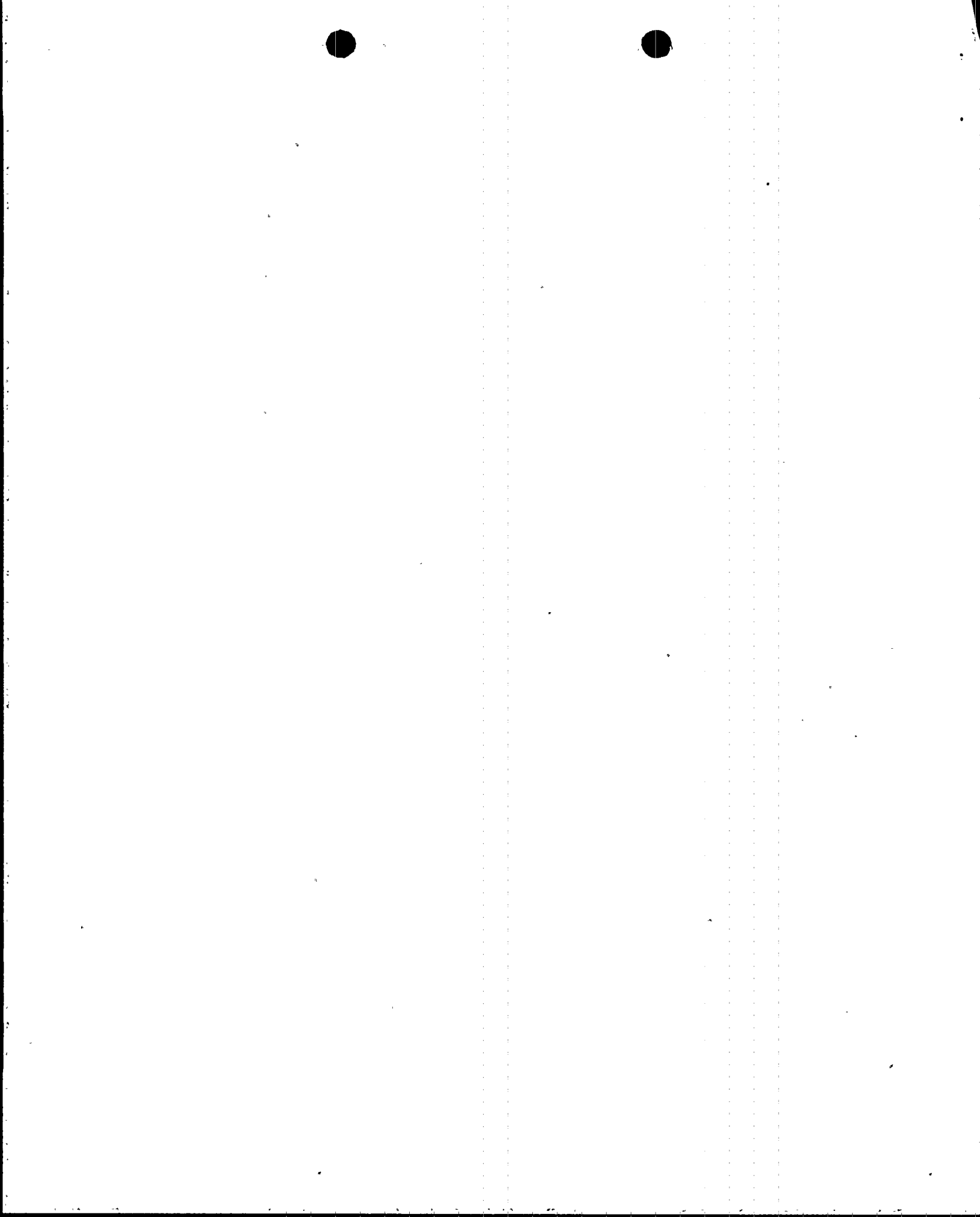
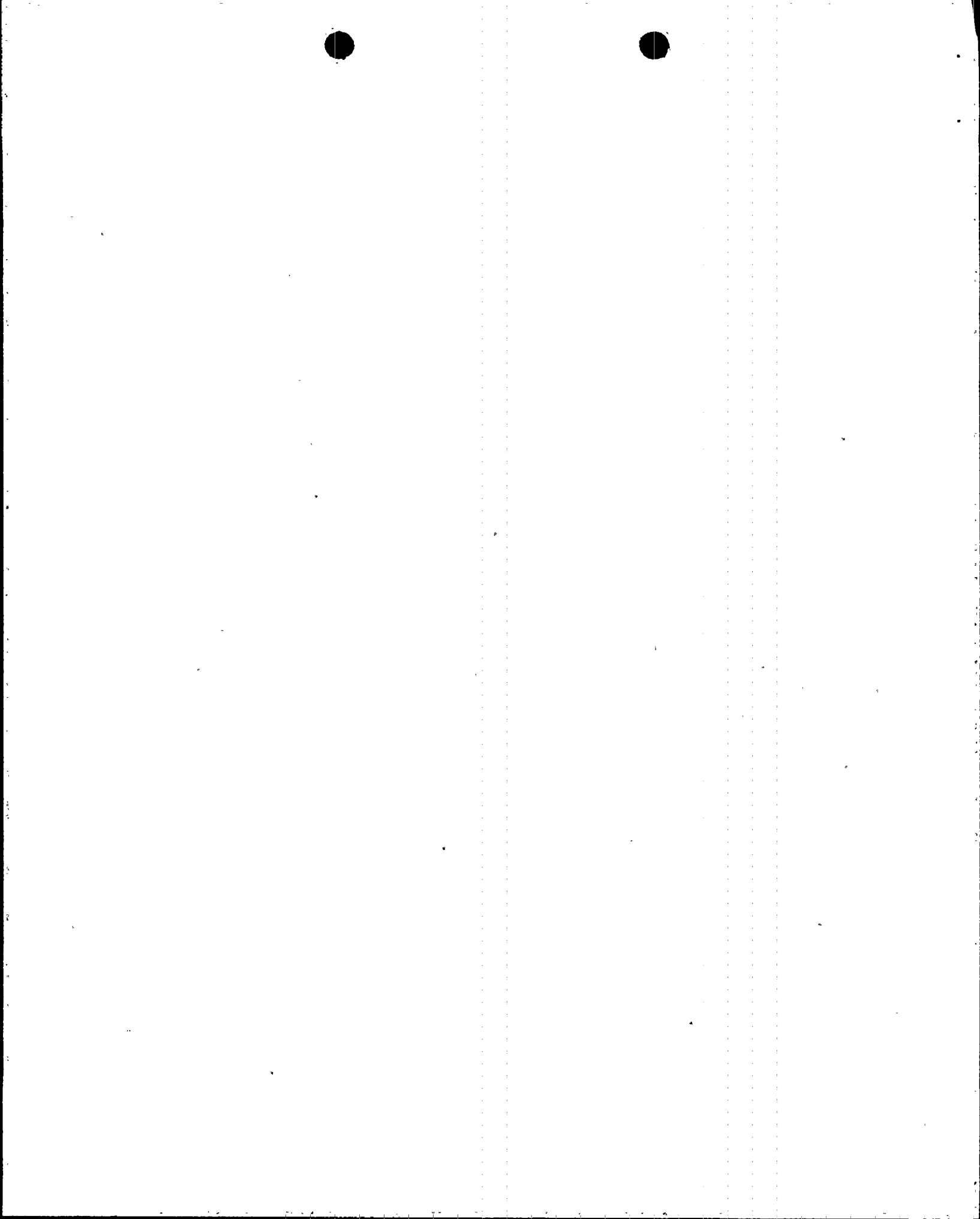


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1.0 UNIT 4 CYCLE XIII CORE

1.1 Fuel Design Changes

The Cycle 13 reload contains the same Westinghouse LOPAR and OFA Fuel Assembly design of Cycle 12 except for fresh fuel.

A variation of the OFA fuel assembly design to increase resistance to debris induced fuel failures was introduced with fresh fuel and includes the following modifications:

- Solid, longer end plug
- End plug radius change
- Modified axial grid positions
- Modified bottom nozzle
- Snag-resistant mid-grids

Cycle 13 uses one Region 13B assembly that has two stainless steel filler rods. This assembly was reconstituted during the Cycle 11/12 reload.

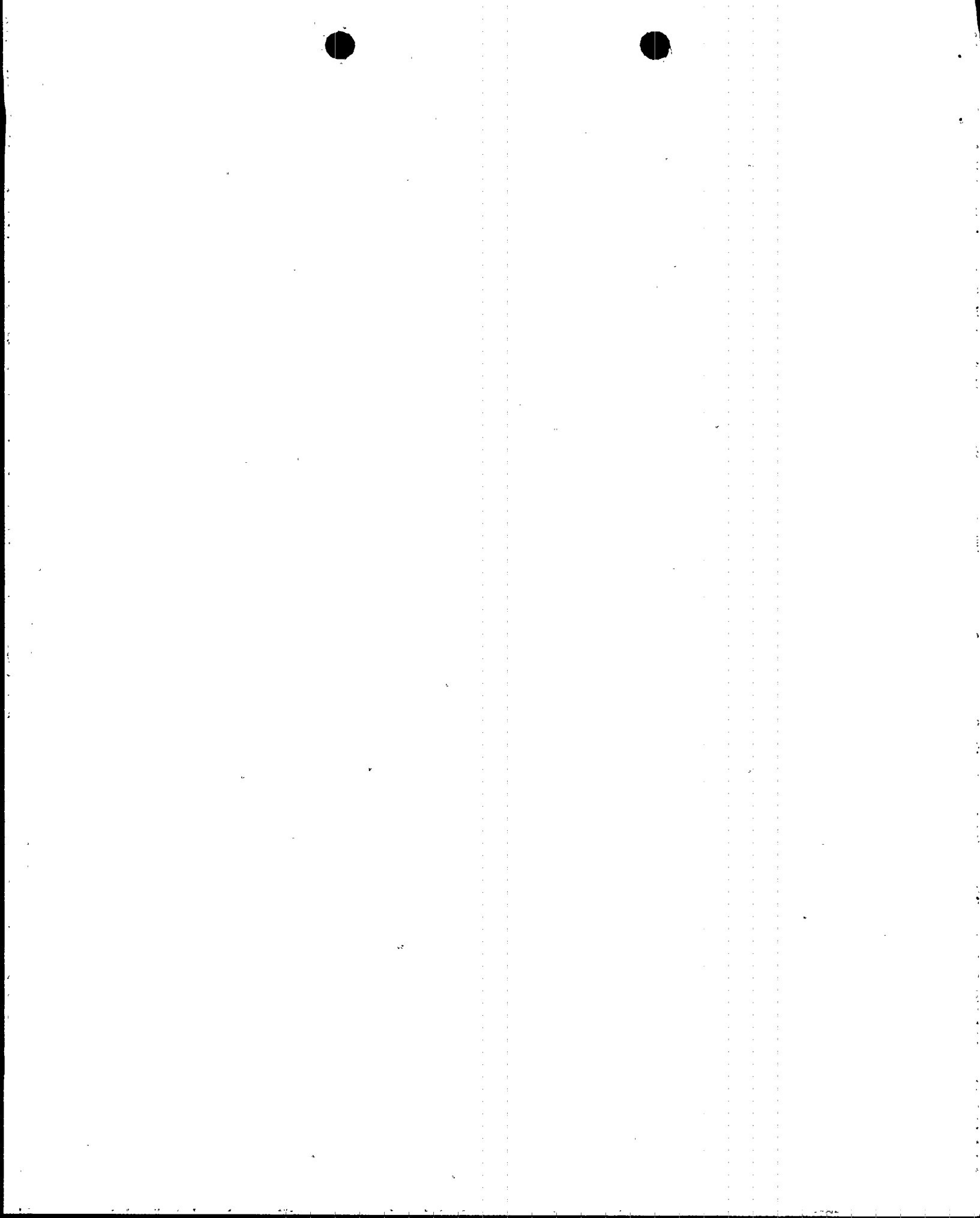
Source assemblies have been removed for Cycle 13.

1.2 Loading Pattern

This section presents the as-loaded core configuration (Figure 1, Page 2).

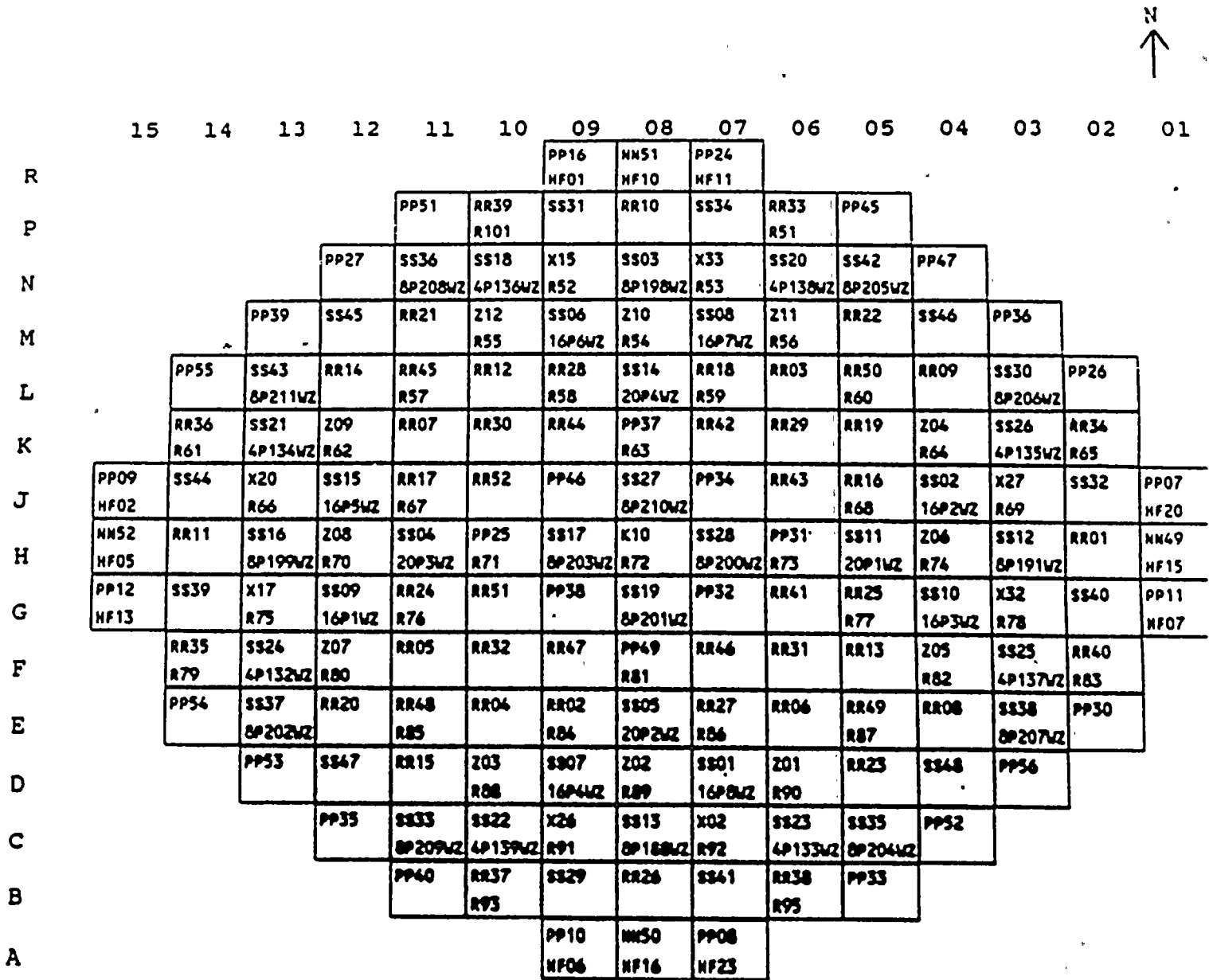
1.3 Rod Pattern and Rod Drop Times

This section presents the Rod Drop Times for all Rod Bank Locations as measured per Procedure 3-PMI-028.3 RPI Hot Calibration, CRDM Stepping Test, and Rod Drop Test (Figure 2, Page 3). All rods meet the drop time limit of 2.4 seconds as per Technical Specification 3.1.3.4.



**FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT
TURKEY POINT UNIT 4
CYCLE 13**

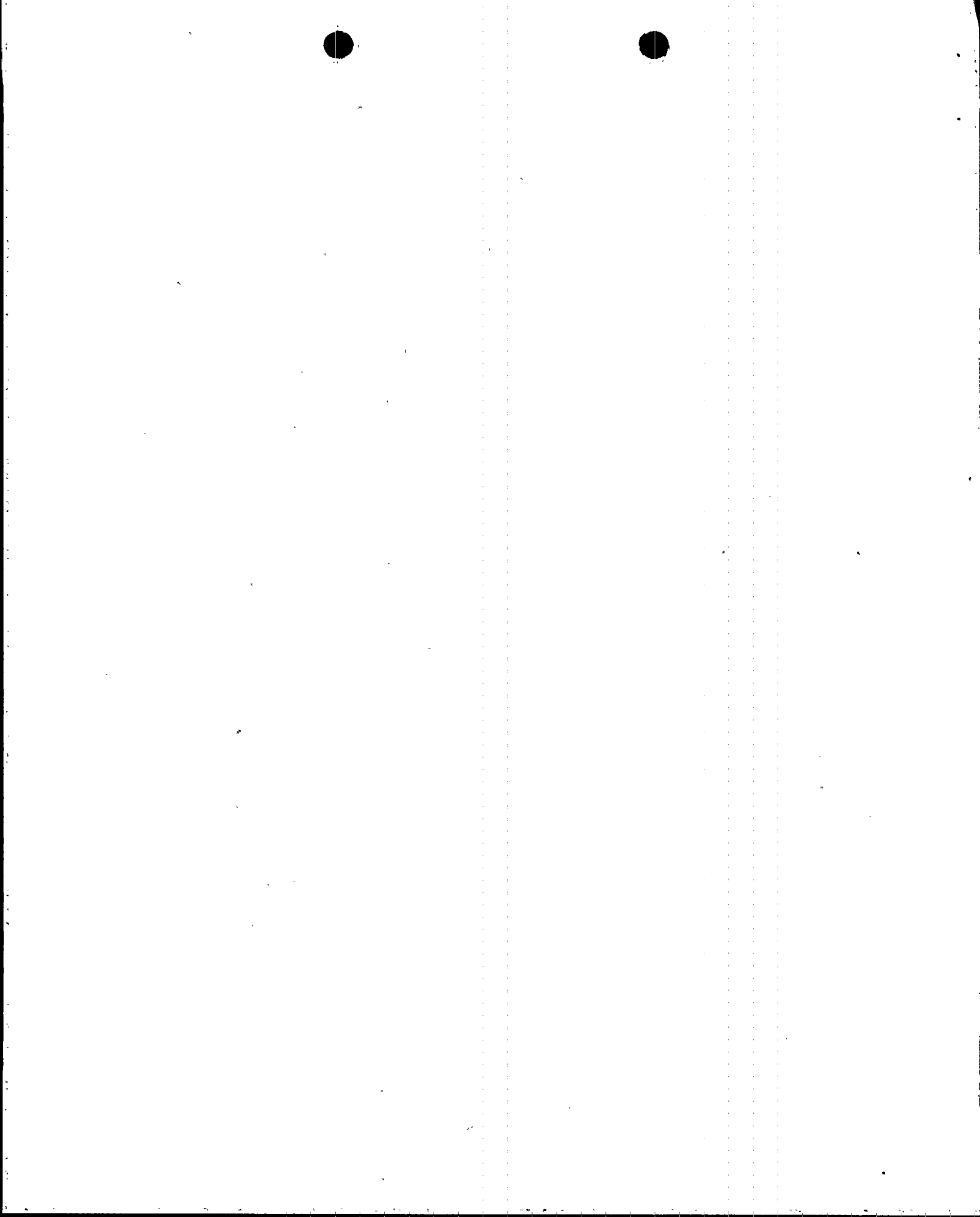
FIGURE 1: AS LOADED CORE CONGRURATION



Verified by: _____



Date: 11 DEC 91

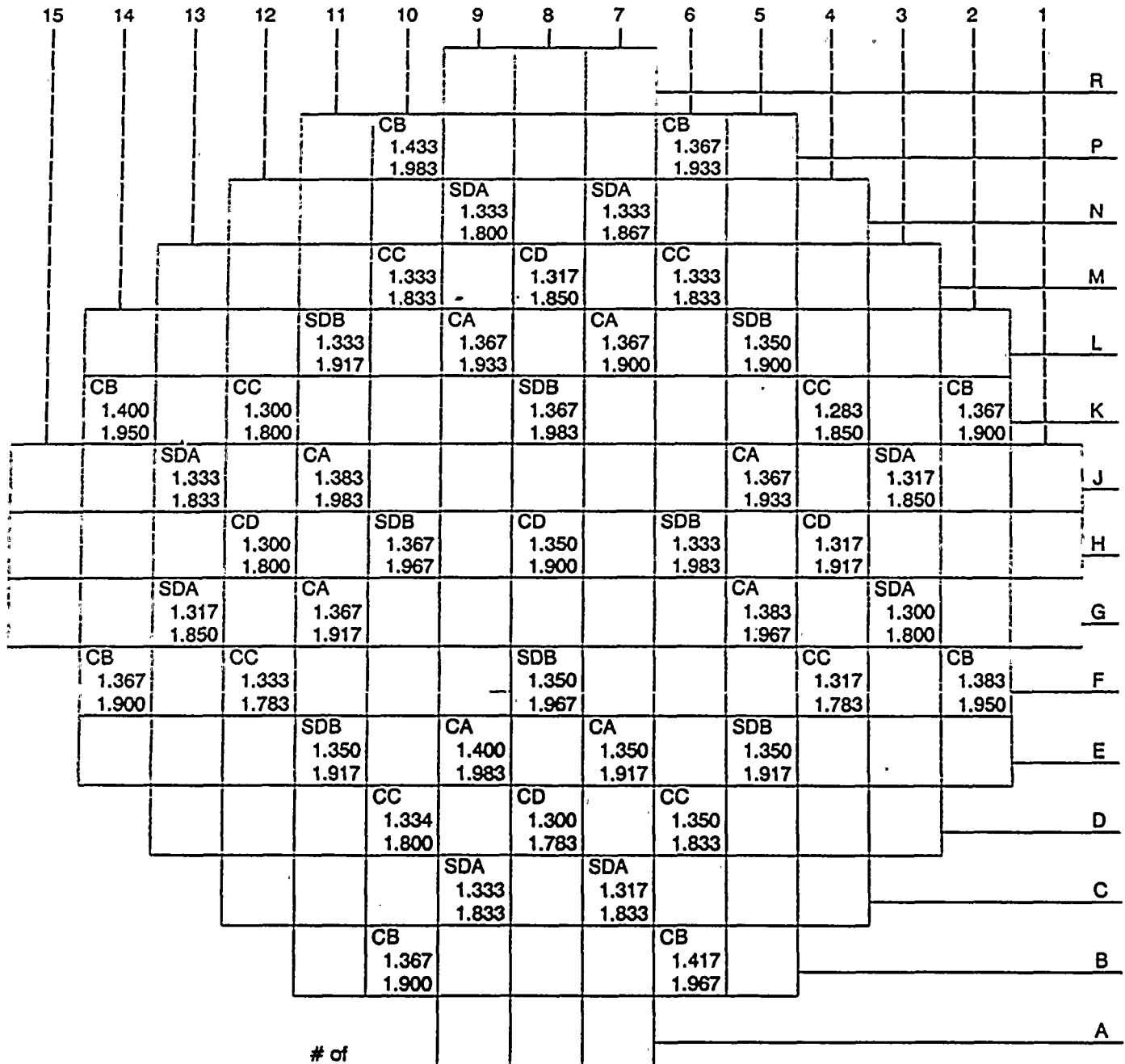


TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR PLANT

UNIT 4 – CYCLE 13

Figure 2: Control Rod Bank Location and Rod Drop Times

↑
N



Function:

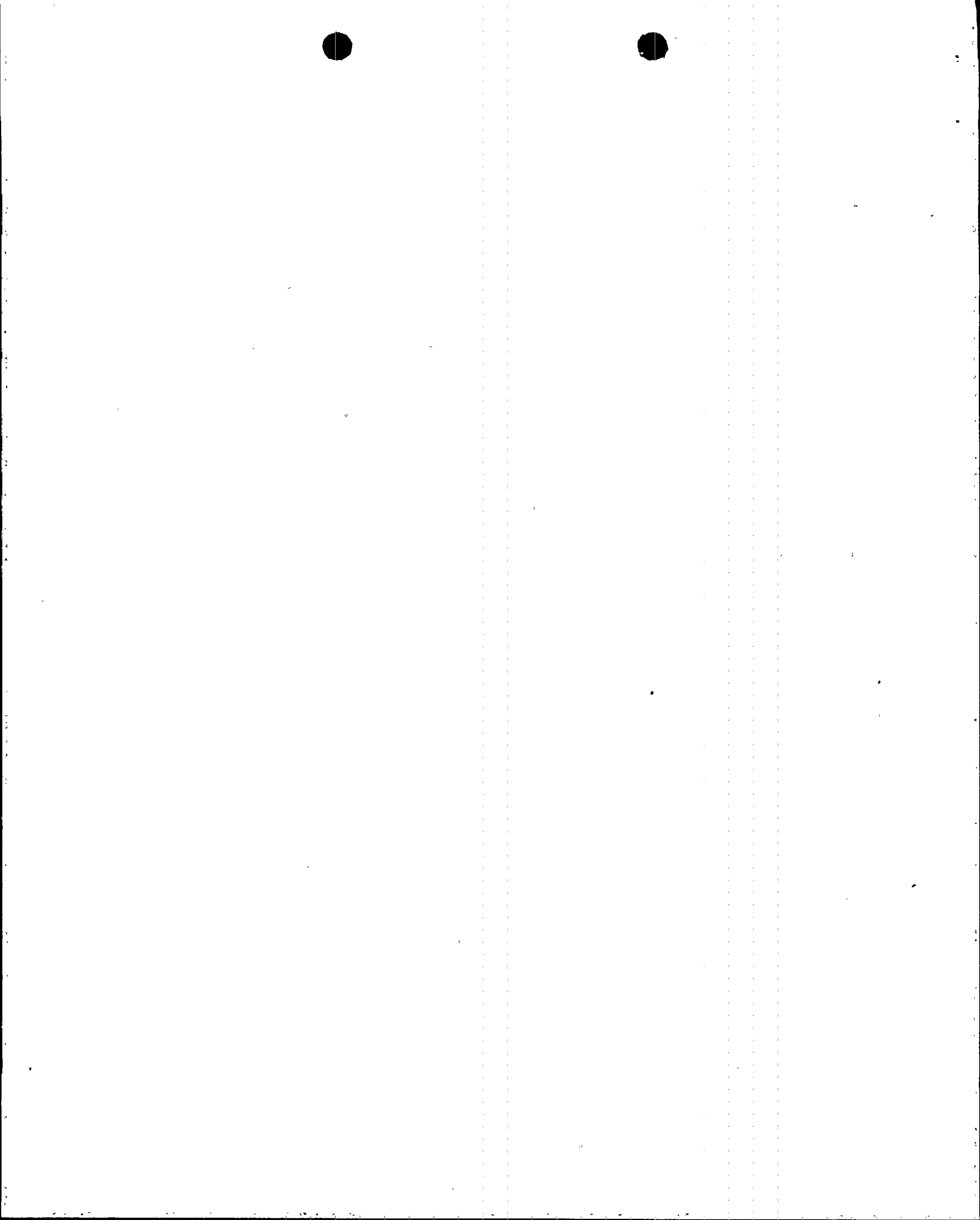
Control Bank D
Control Bank C
Control Bank B
Control Bank A
Shutdown Bank A
Shutdown Bank B

of
Clusters

5
8
8
8
8
8

LEGEND:

--- BANK
--- TIME TO DASHPOT (sec)
--- TIME TO BOTTOM (sec)



2.0 INITIAL CRITICALITY

The approach to criticality began October 26, 1991 at 1954 hours in accordance with Operating Procedure 0204.3, "Initial Criticality After Refueling". Criticality was achieved October 27, 1991 at 0101 hours by withdrawing control rods to 160 steps on Bank D and diluting the RCS with 16,340 gallons of water. Figure 3 (page 5) is a plot of the Inverse Count Rate Ratio (ICRR) during the approach to criticality.

Upon attaining criticality, the flux level was increased to 1×10^{-8} amps on the intermediate range to obtain critical data, as follows:

TABLE 2.1: CRITICAL DATA

Tavg	= 546.7°F
Control Bank D	= 174 Steps
RCS Boron	= 1520 ppm
Picoammeter Flux	= 0.6×10^{-8} A
N35 Flux	= 1.0×10^{-8} A
N36 Flux	= 1.0×10^{-8} A

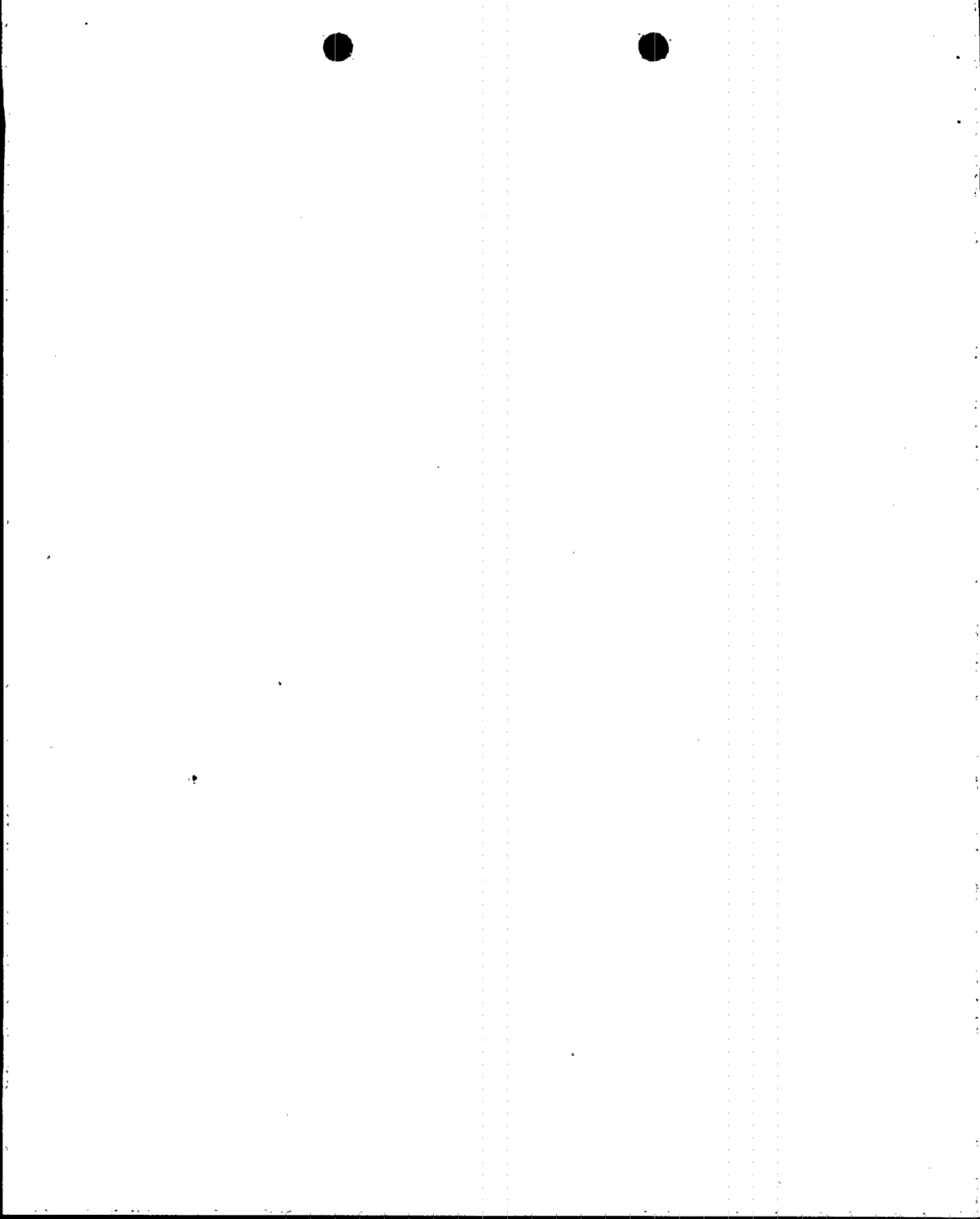
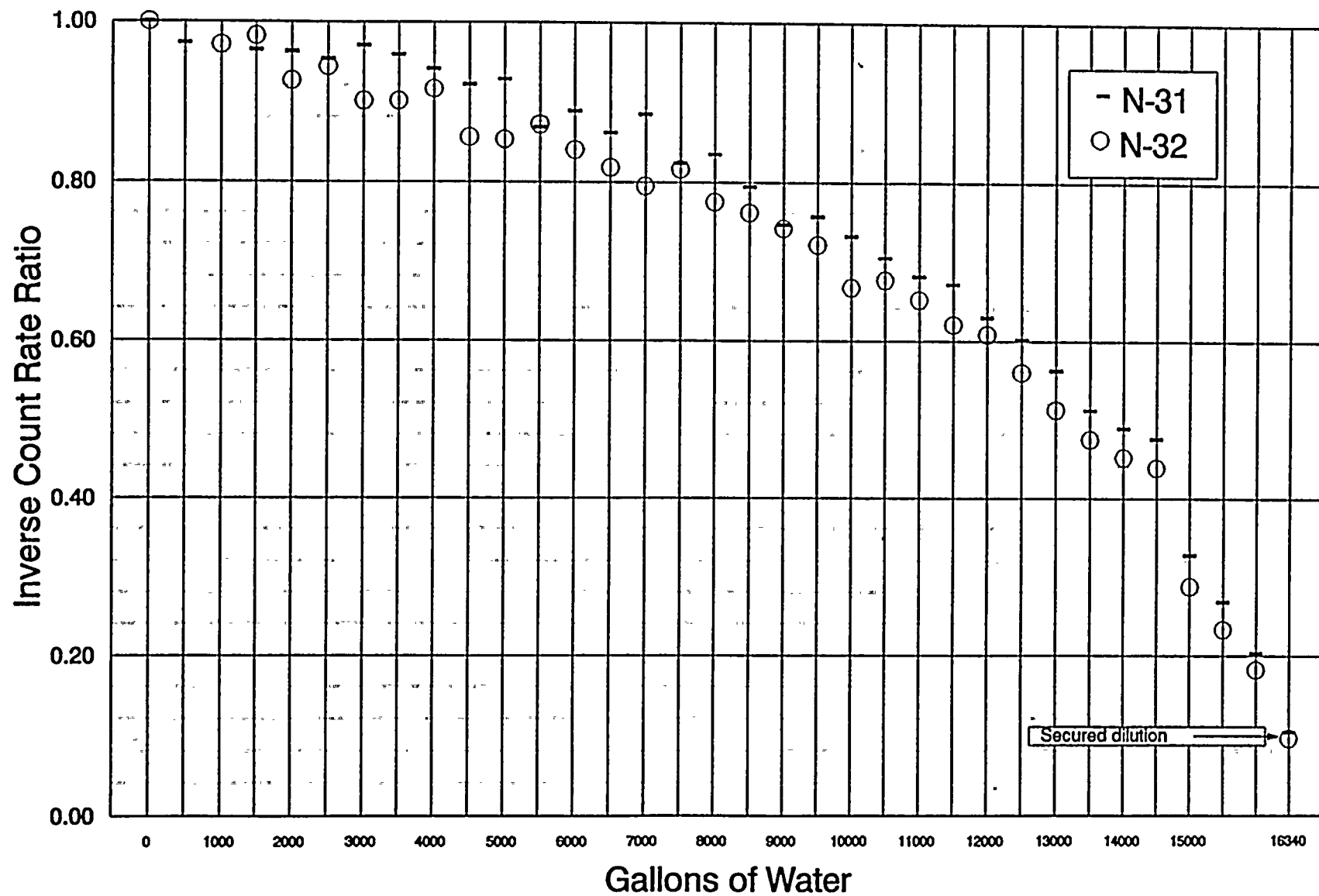


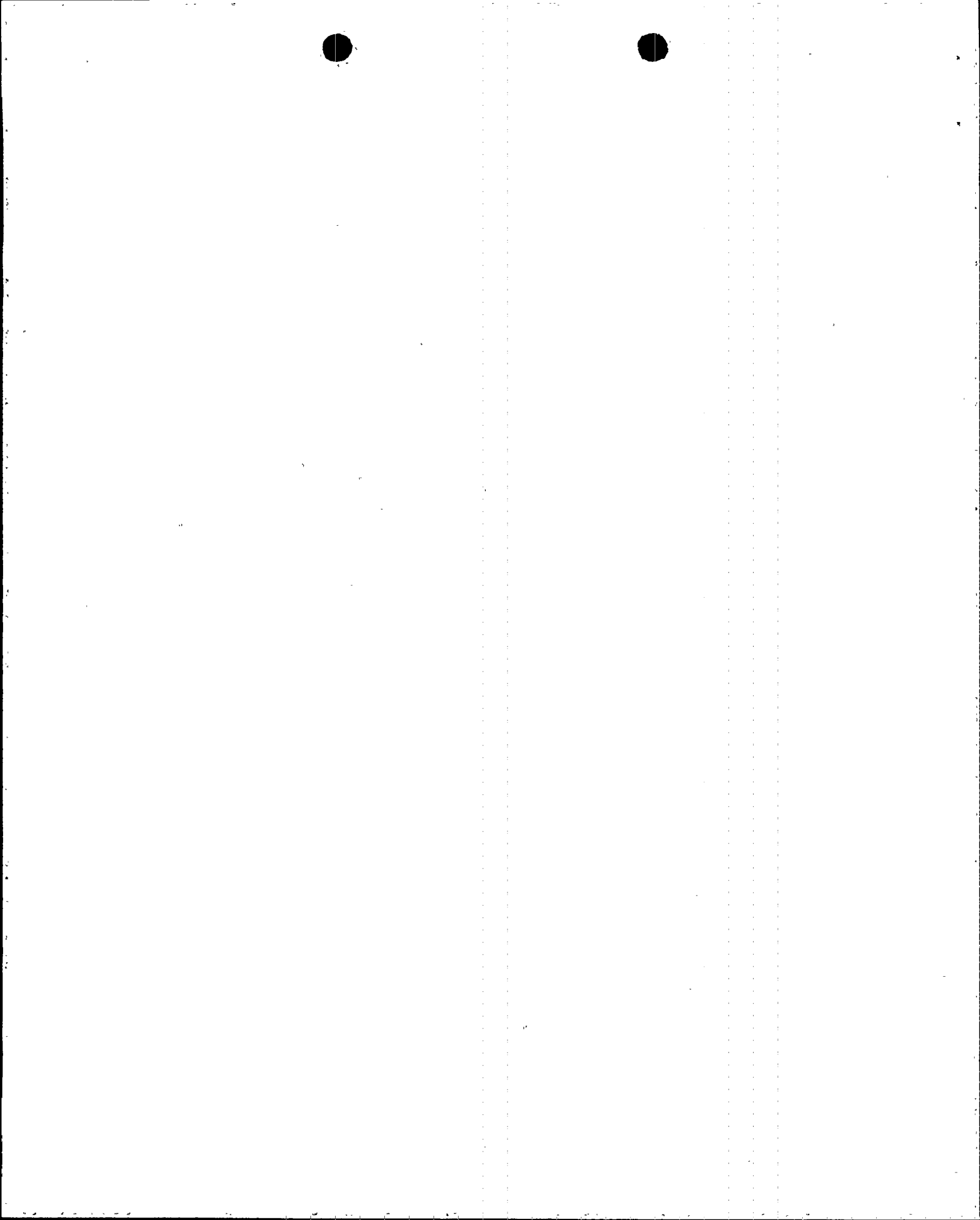
FIGURE 3

ICRR vs. DILUTION

UNIT 4 - CYCLE 13
26 OCT 91

OP.0204.3





3.0 SUMMARY OF TESTS

This section provides a summary of the results of the low power physics tests for Unit 4, Cycle XIII along with the Westinghouse design data. For each test, the acceptance criteria is listed at the bottom of the table. This report compares design and measured data using Difference and Percent Difference, as follows:

$$\text{Difference} = \text{Predicted} - \text{Measured}$$

For calculating Percent Difference, the equation is:

$$\% \text{Diff} = \left[\frac{\text{Predicted Value}}{\text{Measured Value}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

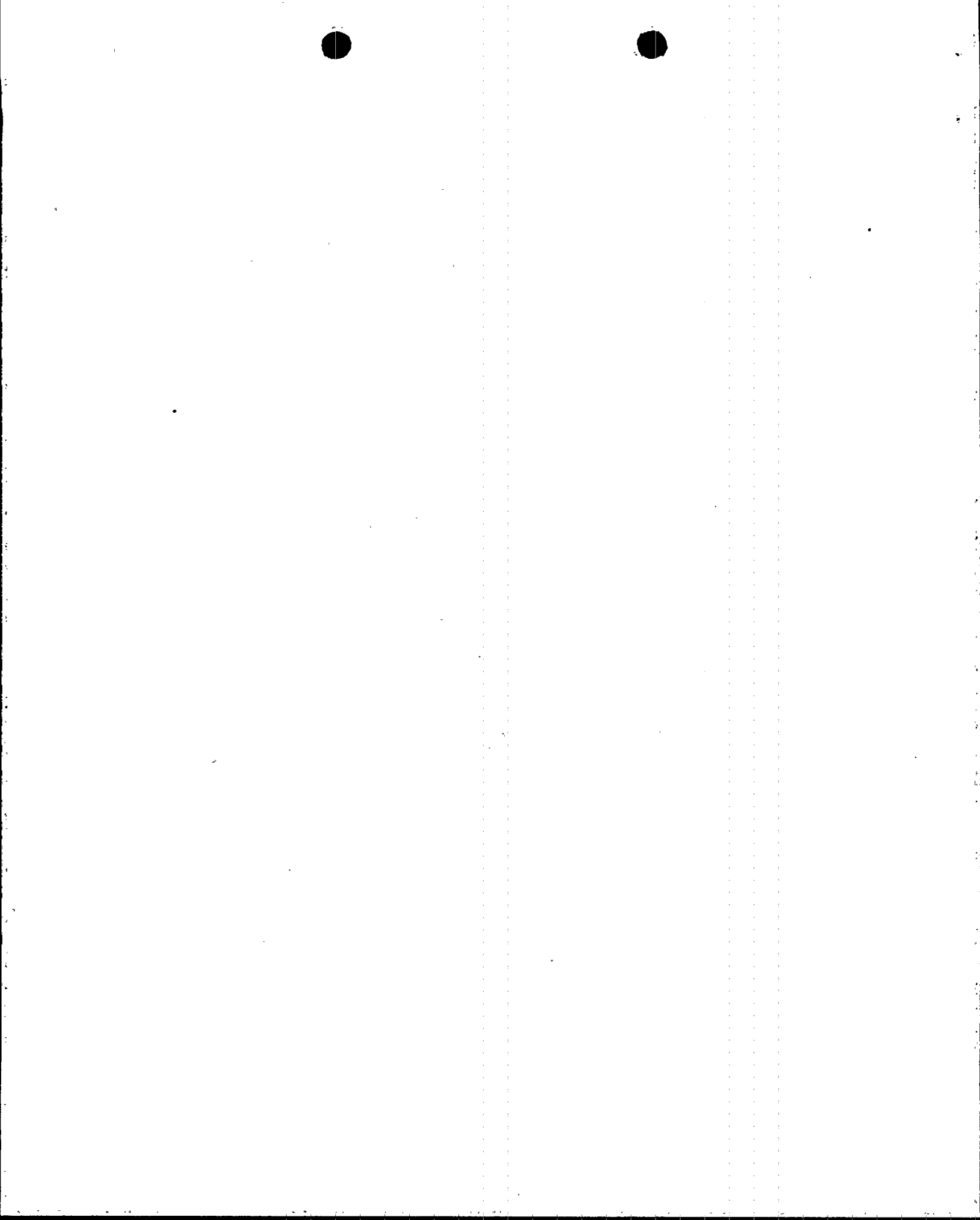
3.1 Nuclear Heating

The point of adding Nuclear Heat was determined in accordance with Operating Procedure 0204.3, "Initial Criticality After Refueling", Step 8.15 and Appendix A. This is performed by establishing a small positive startup rate and measuring the point (flux level) at which T_{avg} departs from its established steady value. Nuclear Heating was measured to first occur at values presented on Table 3.1.1.

TABLE 3.1.1: FLUX LEVEL (Amperes)

<u>Picoammeter</u>	<u>N-35</u>	<u>N-36</u>
2.6×10^{-7}	4.3×10^{-8}	4.3×10^{-8}

All physics tests were conducted at or below 1×10^{-7} amps on the picoammeter connected to N-44 to assure Nuclear Heating did not occur.



3.2 Reactivity vs. Period

Reactivity Computer checkout was done in accordance with Operating Procedure 0204.3, "Initial Criticality After Refueling, Step 8.17 and Appendix B. This checkout is performed by inserting small positive and negative reactivities using rod motion, measuring the period generated and the indicated worth, and then comparing design worths to measured worths for the given period.

TABLE 3.2.1: REACTIVITY VS. PERIOD

<u>PERIOD</u> (sec)	<u>MEASURED</u> <u>REACTIVITY</u> (pcm)	<u>DESIGN</u> <u>REACTIVITY</u> (pcm)	<u>%DIFF*</u>
+172.5	+34.5	+33.5	-2.9
-232.3	-36.0	-37.2	+3.3
+251.3	+24.5	+24.9	+1.6
-264.9	-31.0	-31.5	+1.6

*Acceptance Criteria is $\pm 4\%$ for positive period and $\pm 6\%$ for negative period.

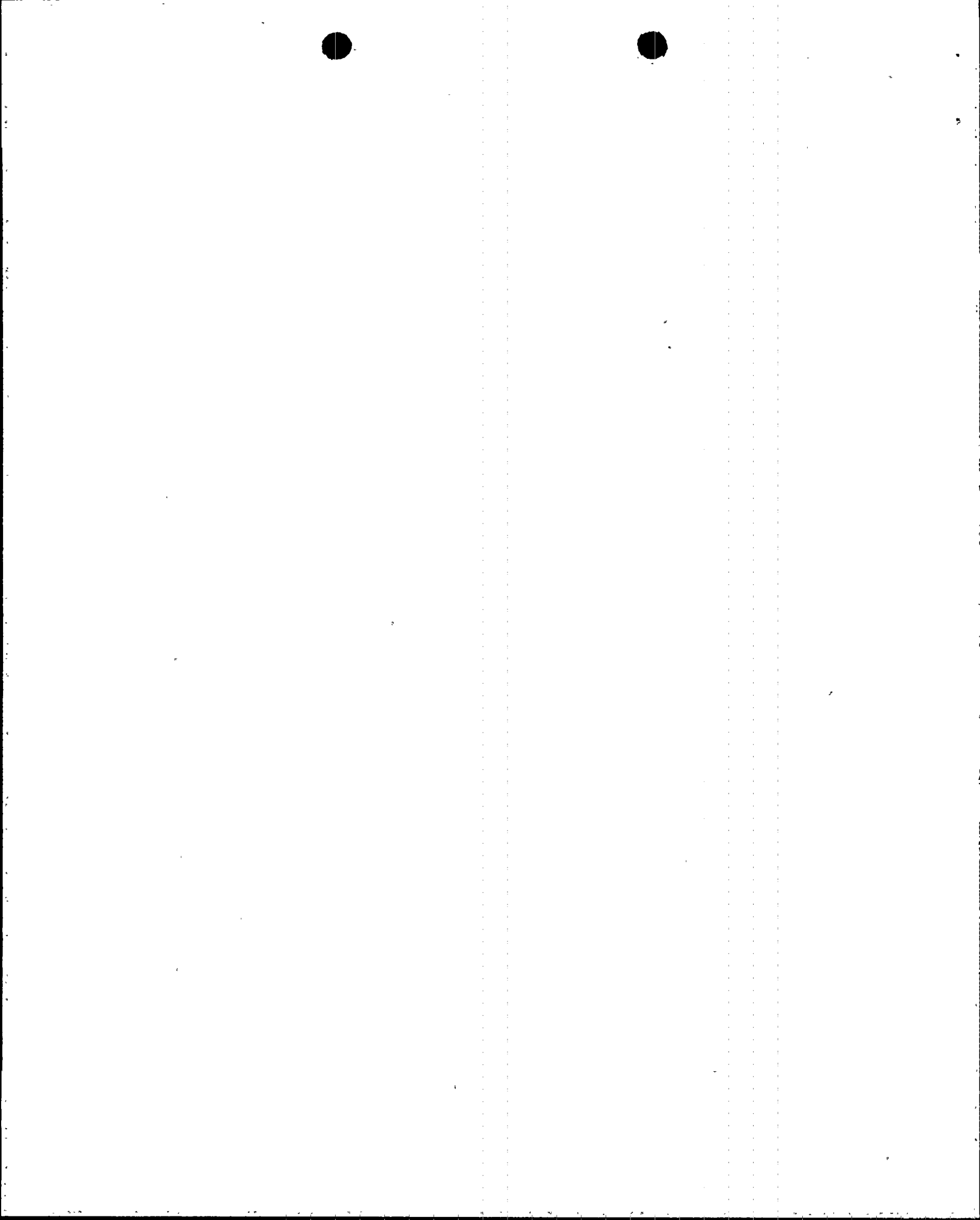
3.3 Boron Endpoints (ppm)

The Boron Endpoints noted below are determined as per Operating Procedure 0204.5, Appendix A. A just-critical condition is established as near as practicable to the required rod configuration (i.e., ARO and Control Bank A in). The RCS boron concentration was determined and then adjusted analytically for the ppm worth of the reactivity (measured in pcm) by which the actual critical state deviated from the design condition. Appendix A was performed for the ARO boron endpoint and later for the CBA in boron endpoint.

TABLE 3.3.1: BORON ENDPOINTS (ppm)

	<u>MEASURED</u> (ppm)	<u>WESTINGHOUSE</u> (ppm)	<u>DIFFERENCE**</u> (ppm)
ARO	1554	1571	+17
CBA	1401	1422	+21

**Acceptance Criteria is ± 50 ppm.



3.4 Rod Worth (ppm), Most Reactive Bank

Rod worths were measured as per Operating Procedure 0204.5, Appendices D and F. The Reference Bank (highest predicted worth) was diluted into the core. The boron concentration prior to and subsequent to this insertion was determined and the difference in the two boron concentrations is defined as the boron (Rod) worth of the Bank (Table 3.4.1). The differential and integral worth of Control Bank A was measured and plotted (Figure 4, Page 9).

TABLE 3.4.1: ROD WORTH (ppm)

	<u>MEASURED</u>	<u>WESTINGHOUSE</u>
CBA	153	149

3.5 Rod Worth (pcm)

The remaining rod bank worths were measured using the rod swap technique, "swapping" negative reactivity insertions on the bank being measured with positive reactivity insertions from the Reference Bank.

TABLE 3.5.1: ROD WORTH (pcm)

	<u>Measured</u>	<u>Westinghouse</u>	<u>Diff (pcm)</u>	<u>% Diff</u>
CBD ²	640.5	664	23.5	+3.7
CBC ²	1021.5	1035	13.5	+1.3
CBB ²	434.7	462	23.7	+6.3
CBA ¹	1231.5	1247	15.5	+1.3
SBA ²	826.2	843	16.8	+2.0
SBB ²	1183.3	1213	29.7	+2.5
Total ³	5338	5464	--	+2.4

The acceptance criteria for rod worth measurements are:

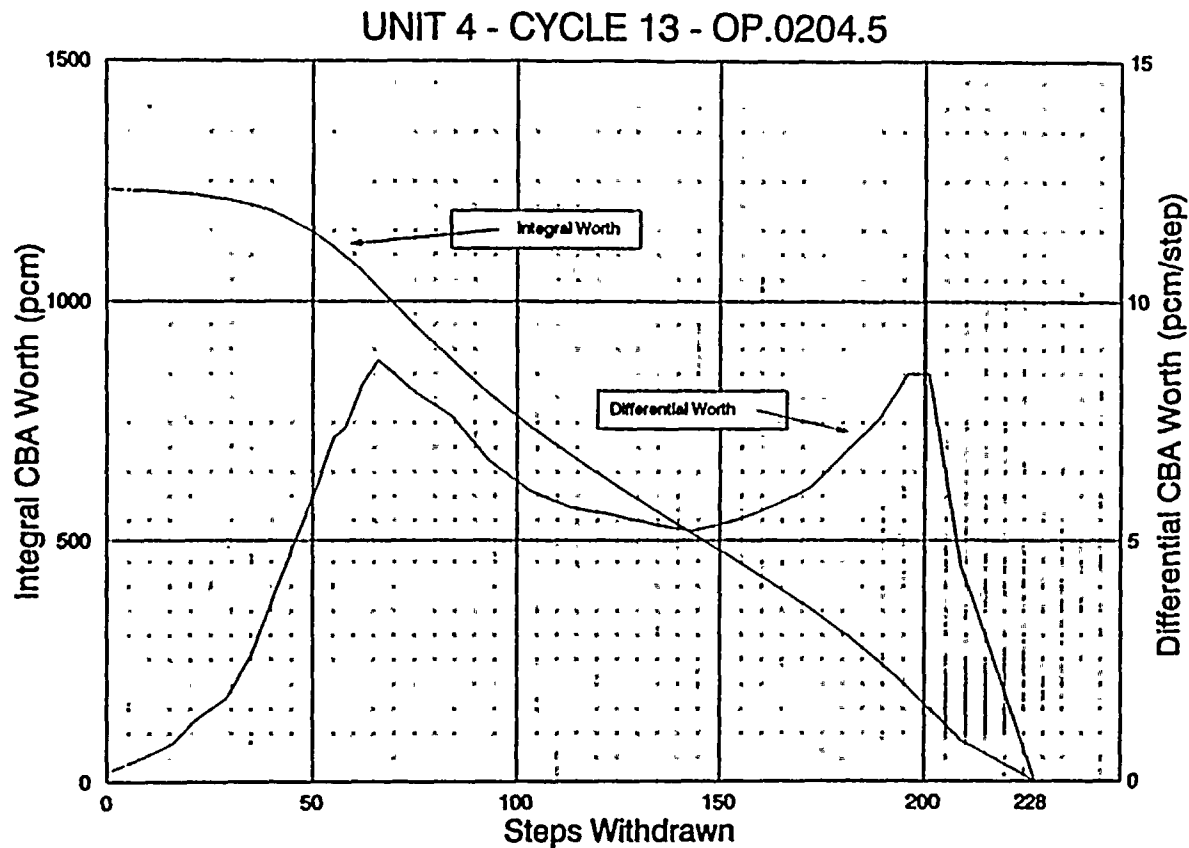
¹Reference bank within +/- 10% of design, and

²Individual banks within +/- 15% or +/- 100 pcm of design, whichever is greater, and

³Sum of all measured banks within +/- 7% of design.



FIGURE 4
HOT ZERO POWER
DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL BANK A WORTH
VS.
BANK POSITION



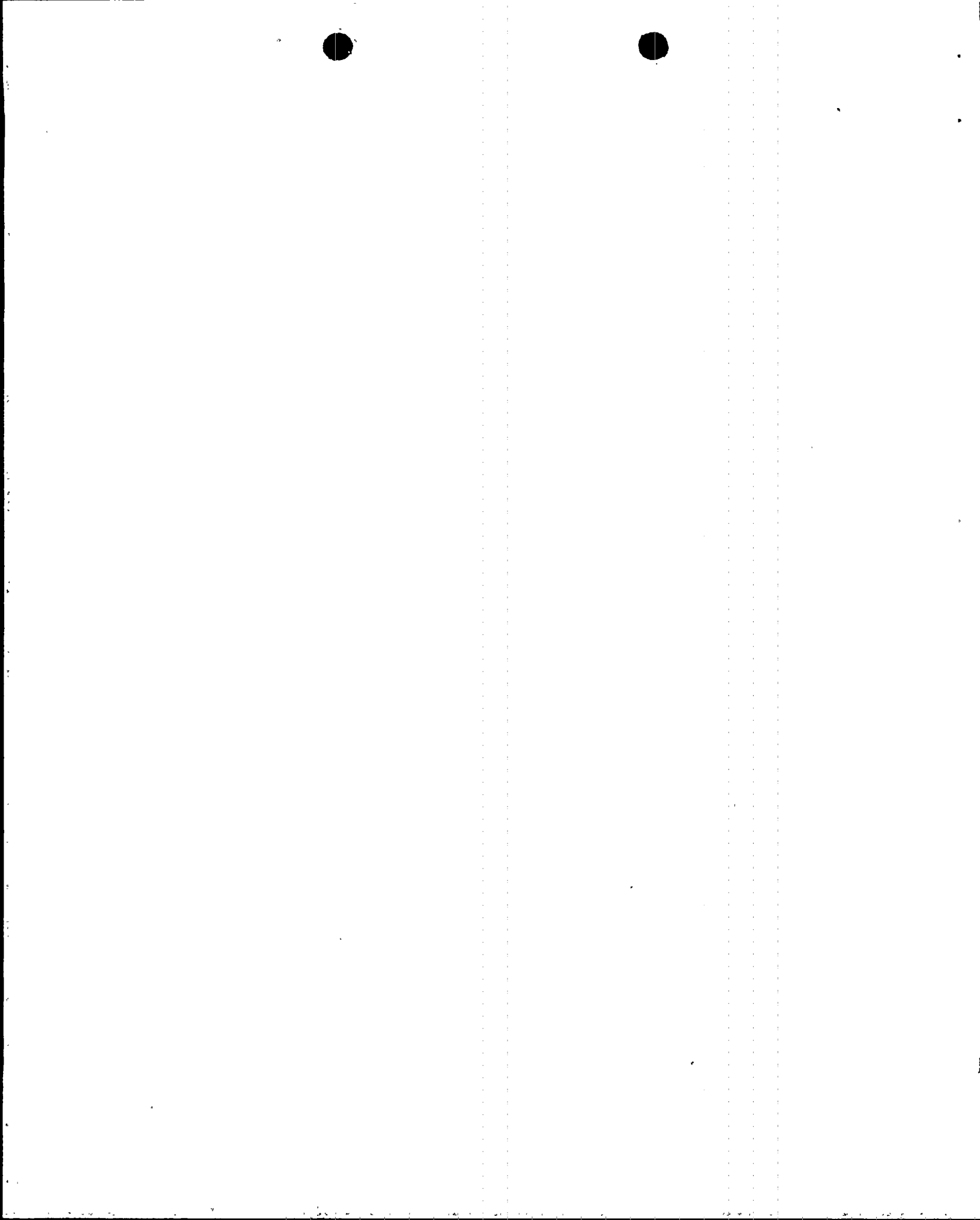
UNIT: 4
 CYCLE: XIII
 EXPOSURE: 0.0 MWD/MTU
 BANK: CBA

BANK POSITIONS

	<u>OUT</u>	<u>IN</u>	<u>MOVING</u>
SBA	■	□	□
SBB	■	□	□
CBA	□	□	■
CBB	■	□	□
CBC	■	□	□
CBD	■	□	□

TEST METHOD

DILUTION ■
 BORATION □



3.6 Temperature Coefficient

The isothermal and moderator temperature coefficients were determined using Appendix B in Operating Procedure 0204.5, "Nuclear Design Check Tests During Startup Sequence After Refueling". The values determined for this testing sequence are presented on Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2 below:

TABLE 3.6.1: ISOTHERMAL TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT (pcm/°F)

<u>RODS</u>	<u>MEASURED¹</u>	<u>WESTINGHOUSE</u>	<u>DIFF*</u>
D/200.5	-1.66	-2.04	-0.38

*Acceptance Criteria is +/-2pcm/°F of design.

TABLE 3.6.2: MODERATOR TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT (pcm/°F)

<u>RODS</u>	<u>MEASURED¹</u>	<u>WESTINGHOUSE²</u>	<u>DIFF**</u>
D/200.5	0.24	-0.14	+0.38

**Acceptance Criteria is $\leq + 5$ pcm/°F.

¹This is the average of one heat up and one cool down measurement.

²This value has been adjusted for boron and temperature sensitivity.

3.7 HZP Differential Boron Worth

The Hot Zero Power (HZP) Differential Boron worth was measured using Control Bank A, which had a bank worth of 1231.5 pcm. The value obtained for this test is presented on Table 3.7.1.

TABLE 3.7.1: HZP DIFFERENTIAL BORON WORTH (pcm/ppm)

<u>MEASURED</u>	<u>WESTINGHOUSE</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE***</u>
8.05	8.39	4.2%

***Acceptance Criteria $\leq +/- 15\%$.



4.0 SHUTDOWN MARGIN

The Shutdown Margin was calculated prior to power escalation to verify adequate shutdown capability. For this calculation, the total of the design rod worths (minus the most reactive stuck rod) were reduced by 7%. The results show adequate shutdown margin at BOL and EOL. The following is a summary of the data used*:

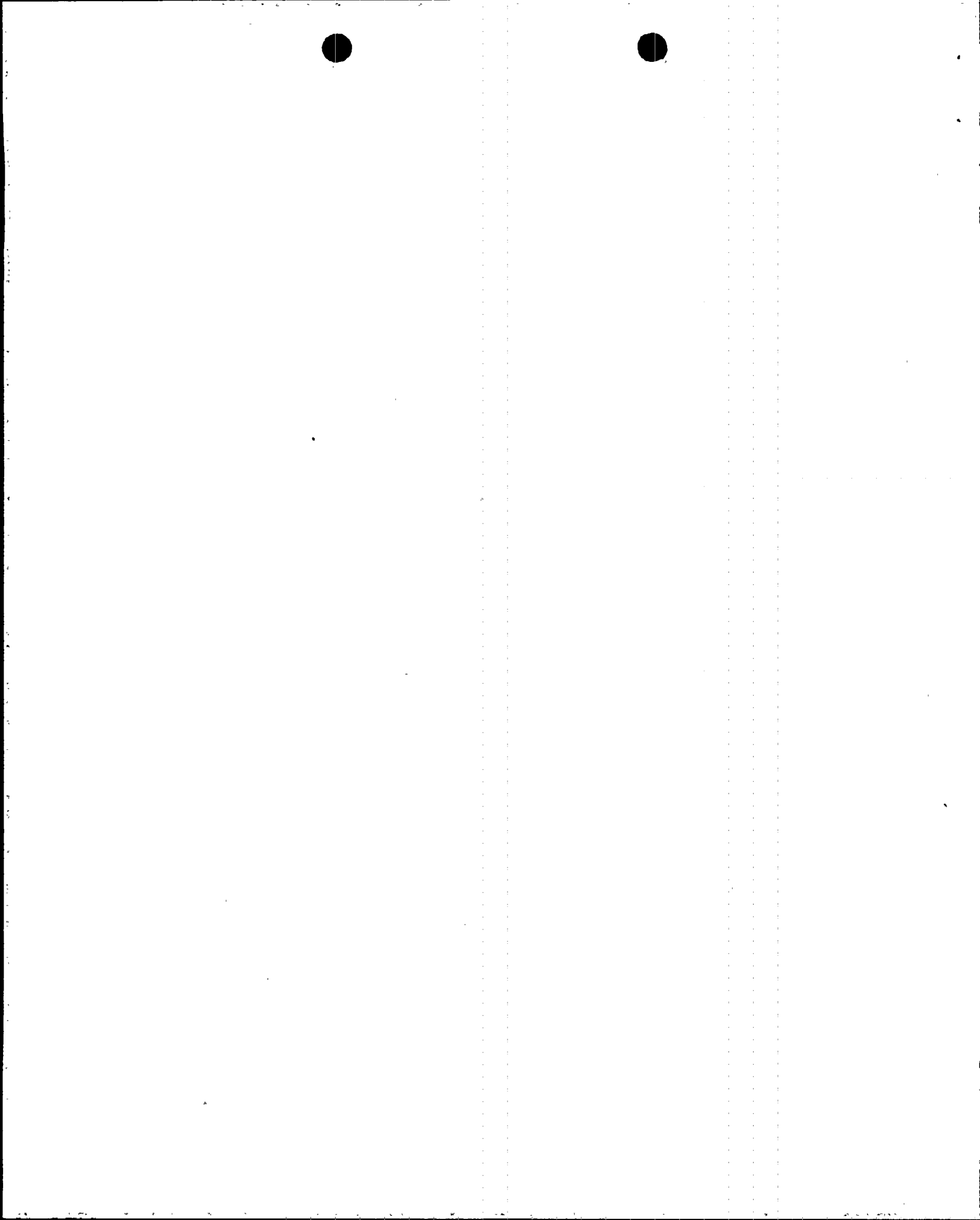
TABLE 4.1: UNIT 4, CYCLE XIII SHUTDOWN DATA

<u>HZP Control Rod Worth Requirement (%$\Delta\rho$)</u>		
	BOL	EOL
All Rods Inserted Less Most Reactive Stuck Rod	6.01	6.03
(1) Less 7%	5.59	5.61
<u>HFP to HZP Reactivity Insertion (%$\Delta\rho$)</u>		
Reactivity Defects (Doppler, T_{avg} , Void, Redistribution)	1.67	2.65
Rod Insertion Allowance	0.50	0.50
(2) Total Requirements	2.17	3.15
Shutdown Margin (1) - (2)% $\Delta\rho$	3.42	2.46
Required Shutdown Margin (% $\Delta\rho$)	1.00	1.77

*Source: WCAP 13021

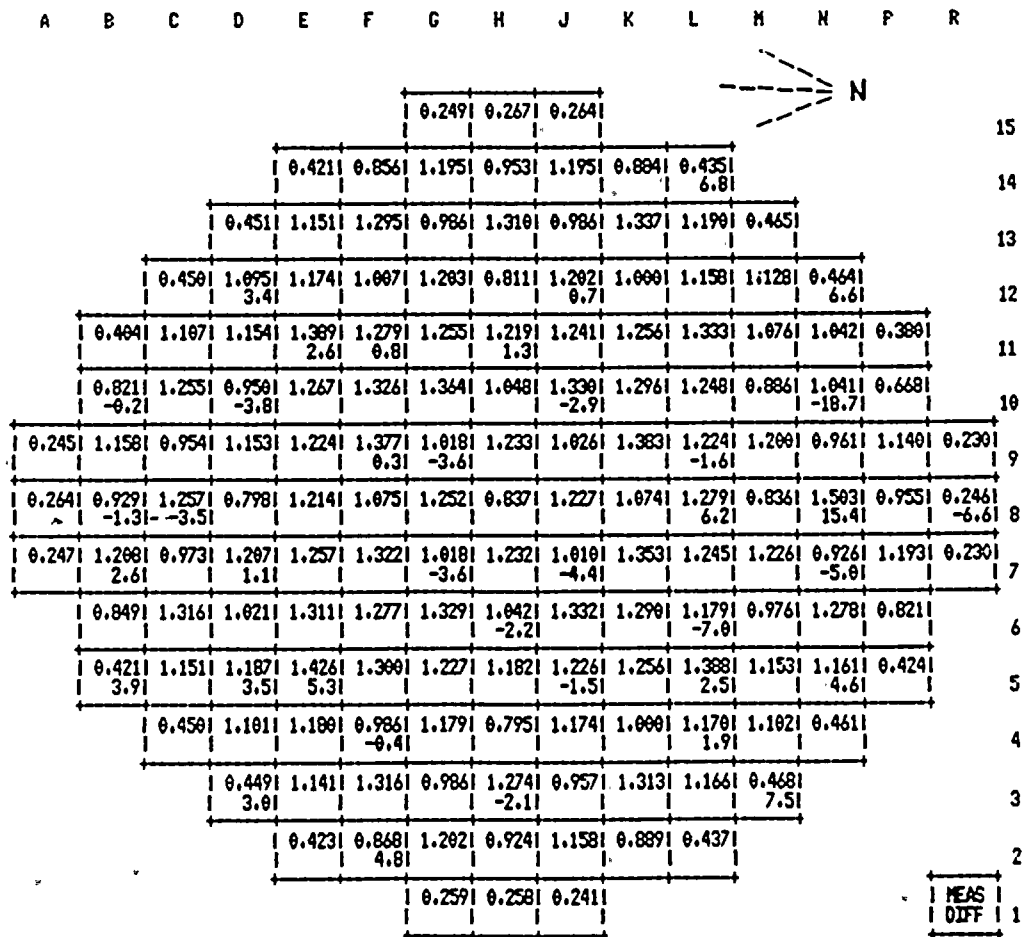
5.0 POWER DISTRIBUTION MAPS

The core was mapped using incore instrumentation for power levels of approximately 30%, 50% and 100%. A summary of the results are presented on Pages 12 through 14.



**FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
TURKEY POINT PLANT UNIT 4
FLUX MAP SUMMARY**

MEASURED ASSEMBLY POWER AND PERCENT DIFF. TO EXPECTED POWER - INSTR. LOC. ONLY



ROD POSITION

MAXIMUM INCORE TILT
N

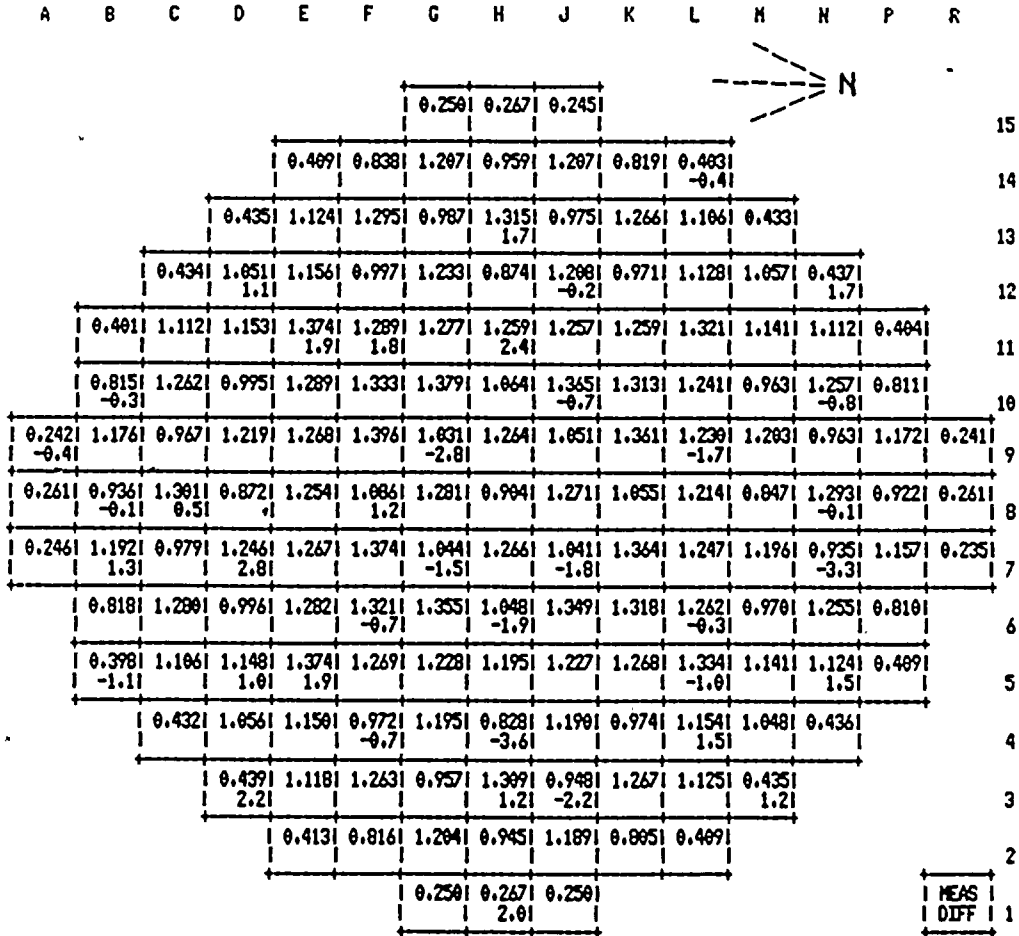
<u>Bank</u>	<u>Location in Steps</u>	<u>Classification</u>		
SBA	<u>228</u>	Map No. FM4XIII1	0.9899	0.9831
SBB	<u>228</u>	Power 28.91%		
CBA	<u>228</u>	Axial Offset . . -0.193%		
CBB	<u>228</u>	Max $F_{\Delta H}^N$ 1.6084		
CBC	<u>228</u>		1.0183	1.0087
CBD	<u>105</u>	Max F_Q^N 2.1497*		

* F_Q^N adjusted for $K(Z)$, F_Q^U and $L(Z)$.



**FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
TURKEY POINT PLANT UNIT 4
FLUX MAP SUMMARY**

MEASURED ASSEMBLY POWER AND PERCENT DIFF. TO EXPECTED POWER - INSTR. LOC. ONLY



ROD POSITION

MAXIMUM INCORE TILT

Bank	Location in Steps	Classification
SBA	<u>228</u>	Map No. FM4XII2
SBB	<u>228</u>	Power 48.79%
CBA	<u>228</u>	Axial Offset 2.366%
CBB	<u>228</u>	Max F_{AN}^N . . 1.5330
CBC	<u>228</u>	
CBD	<u>156</u>	Max F_Q^N . . 2.0761*

1.0142	0.9766
1.0181	0.9912

* F_Q^N adjusted for K(Z), F_Q^U and L(Z).



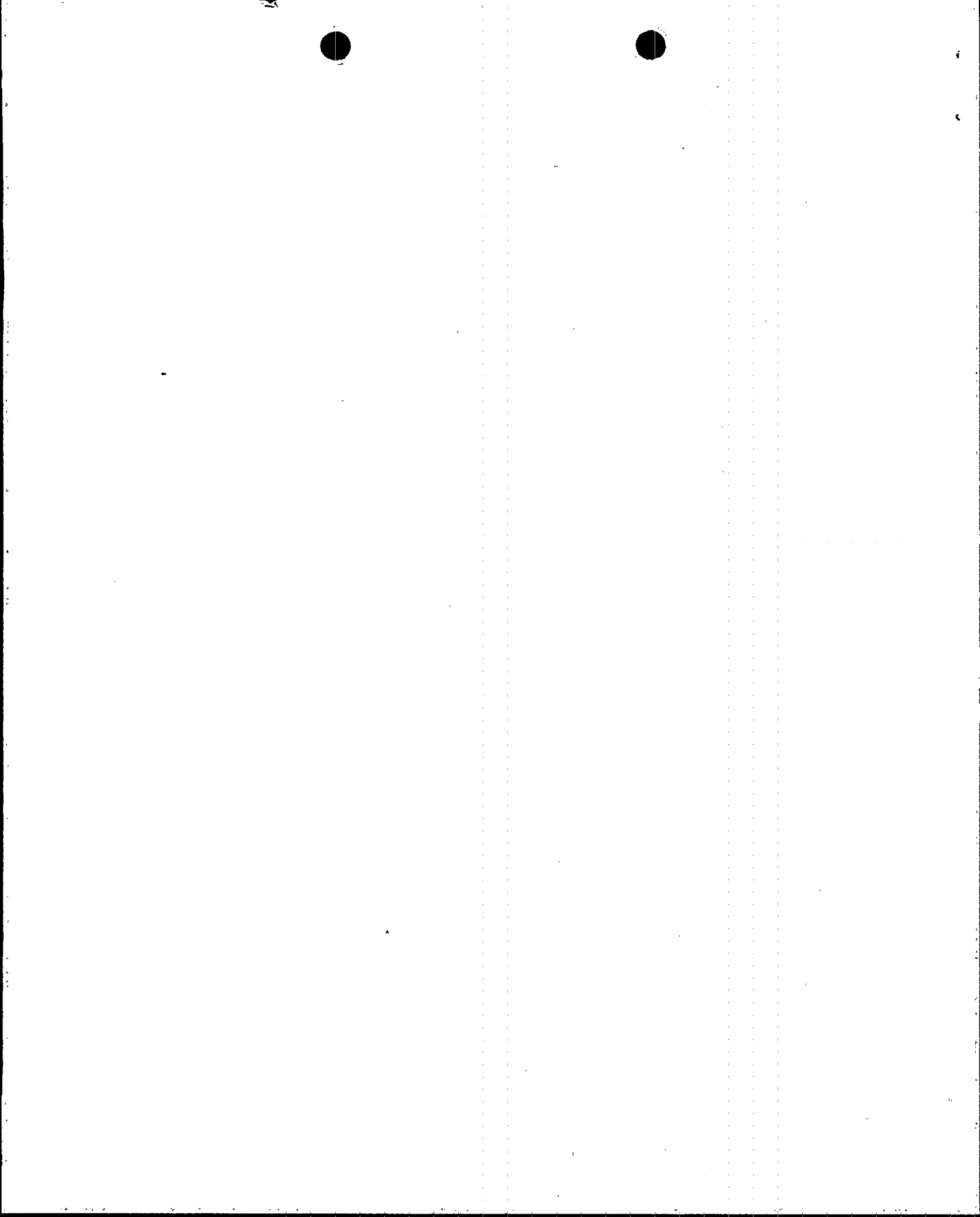
MEASURED ASSEMBLY POWER AND PERCENT DIFF. TO EXPECTED POWER - INSTR. LOC. ONLY



* F_Q^N adjusted for $K(Z)$, F_Q^U and $L(Z)$.

N

Page 14



6.0 CRITICAL BORON CONCENTRATION

The HZP critical boron concentration was calculated by adjusting a measured boron concentration to the equilibrium hot full power, all rods out condition, as per Operating Procedure 1009.6, "Critical Boron Concentration-Full Power". For Unit 4, Cycle XIII, this calculation was performed at 532 MWD/MTU. The following is a summary of the results.

TABLE 6.1: SUMMARY OF HZP CRITICAL BORON CONCENTRATION (ppm)

<u>MEASURED¹</u>	<u>WESTINGHOUSE</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE*</u>
1540	1534	-6

*Acceptance Criteria +/- 50 ppm.

¹Actual boron concentration (adjusted to equilibrium, HFP, ARO condition) + 17 ppm (Predicted HZP, ARO C_B - Measured HZP, ARO C_B).

