

SHROUD REPAIRS PROGRAM
FOR
DRESDEN UNITS 2 & 3

Back-up Calculations for RPV Stress Report No. 25A5691

May, 1995

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Subsection No.	Description	Page
1	Load path to RPV	4
	Summary of Loads on RPV	9
2	RPV Stabilizer Brackets Analysis	10
3	Tie-Rod Loads Calculations	13
	Tie-Rod Loads Summary	14
4	Shroud Support System Analysis	17
	Shroud Support System Stress Summary	24
5	RPV Skirt Analysis	25
	RPV Skirt Stress Summary	27
6	Evaluation for Lateral Spring Loads on RPV	28
	Summary of RPV Shell Stresses due to Lateral Loads	31
7	Evaluation of RPV Shell Stresses due to Tie-Rod Loads	32
	Summary of RPV Shell Stresses due to Tie-Rod Loads	34
8	Evaluation of RPV Shell/Baffle Plate Junction for Tie-Rod Loads	35
	Summary of RPV Shell/Baffle Plate Junction Stresses	40
9	Baffle Plate Deflection due to Tie-Rod Loads	42
10	References	44
	ATTACHMENTS (Total 7 pages)	46-52

Enclosure 13

GENE-771-95-0195, Revision 1

Dresden Units 2 & 3 - Top Ring Plate and Star Truss Stress Analysis



GE Nuclear Energy

GENE-771-95-0195

REV 1

DRF #B13-01749

DRESDEN UNITS 2 & 3 TOP RING PLATE AND STAR TRUSS STRESS ANALYSIS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The installation of the proposed shroud modification in Dresden 2 & 3 will result in an increase in the seismic force transmitted to the reactor pressure vessel (RPV) and support structure. The members of the support structure, specifically the RPV stabilizer, top ring plate and star truss, are analyzed to determine if the design is sufficient to withstand the increased load. This report presents the detailed stress analysis performed for the top ring plate, RPV stabilizer and star truss.

The results of the stress analysis show that the RPV stabilizer, top ring plate and star truss are capable of withstanding the increased loads resulting from the installation of the shroud modification hardware.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0 TOP RING PLATE STRESS ANALYSIS AND RESULTS	2
2.1 ASSUMPTIONS.	2
2.2 FINITE ELEMENT MODEL	2
2.3 STRESS EVALUATION METHODOLOGY	3
2.4 STRESS EVALUATION RESULTS	3
3.0 STAR TRUSS AND RPV STABILIZER STRESS ANALYSIS AND RESULTS	6
3.1 ASSUMPTIONS.....	6
3.2 STRESS CALCULATIONS	6
3.3 STRESS EVALUATION METHODOLOGY	7
3.4 STRESS EVALUATION RESULTS	7
3.5 STRESS EVALUATION RESULTS FOR OTHER COMPONENTS[8].....	7
4.0 CONCLUSIONS	9
5.0 REFERENCES.....	10

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 2-1: FINITE ELEMENT MODEL FOR TOP RING PLATE STRESS ANALYSIS.....	4
FIGURE 2-2: VON-MISES STRESS DISTRIBUTION IN TOP RING PLATE.....	5

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 2-1: MATERIAL PROPERTIES.....	3
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The installation of the proposed shroud modification in Dresden 2 & 3 will result in an increase in the seismic force transmitted to the reactor pressure vessel (RPV) and support structure. The members of the support structure, specifically the RPV stabilizer, top ring plate and star truss, are analyzed to determine if the design is sufficient to withstand the increased load. This report presents the detailed stress analysis performed for the RPV stabilizer, top ring plate and star truss.

2.0 TOP RING PLATE STRESS ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Stress analysis of the Dresden 2 & 3 reactor pressure vessel (RPV) support structure was performed to evaluate the effects of the increased seismic loads on the RPV stabilizer, top ring plate and star truss. The details and results of the stress analysis for the top ring plate are presented in this section.

2.1 Assumptions

In the top ring plate stress analysis it was assumed that the RPV stabilizers behave like truss members. This assumption is conservative because the stabilizers actually behave like beams. A beam structure increases the stiffness and resistance of the structure more than a truss.

2.2 Finite Element Model

The purpose of this model was to perform a stress analysis of the top ring plate when subjected to increased seismic loads due to the addition of the shroud modification hardware. Dimensions for the model were obtained from the drawings specified in Ref. [1]. The complete finite element model is shown in Fig. 2-1.

The finite element model of the Dresden 2 & 3 top ring plate structure was developed using the COSMOS/M, version 1.70 finite element program [2]. COSMOS/M is verified for accuracy by using sample problems and comparing the results with alternate calculations. The sample problems included static analysis problems with similar elements.

A finite element analysis was performed on the top ring plate to evaluate the local effects of the axial and bending loads induced by the RPV stabilizer connection. The model consisted of a quarter section of the structure because of the symmetry of the geometry and loading. The top ring plate was modeled with shell elements. An equivalent moment was distributed among nodes representing the stabilizer bracket. Forces representing the axial load were also applied. The long edges of the plate were fixed and vertical motion was constrained at the locations where the biological shield concrete would act to inhibit the downward vertical motion.

The maximum SSE global forces in the RPV stabilizers were determined in Ref. [3]. These SSE loads were used to produce the maximum, and therefore most conservative, stress results for the top ring plate. The jet force from a main steam line break (MSLB) was shown to yield a greater resultant force than a reactor recirculation line break (RRLB) at the location of the support structure [7]. Thus, the appropriate MSLB jet force was applied to the support

structure to yield the most conservative results. The axial load in the RPV stabilizer was taken as half of the faulted condition global force given for the RPV stabilizer, 1120 kips, in addition to half of the main steam line break (MSLB) jet force of 184 kips [7], resulting in a load of 652 kips. The stabilizer pretension load of 260 kips was subtracted as this load is taken by the sleeve. To determine the effects of the stabilizer eccentric loading, the maximum stabilizer load acting on each stabilizer bracket, 392 kips [6], was converted into an equivalent moment by using the appropriate lever length, 7 inches. The equivalent moment was effectively represented by distributing vertical forces among nodes representing the stabilizer bracket.

Constant material properties evaluated at an operating temperature of 150°F, as shown in Table 2-1, [5], were utilized in the stress analysis.

Table 2-1 Material Properties

Symbol	Description	-Top Ring Plate -SA 36
ρ	Density	0.283 lb/in ³
E	Modulus of Elasticity	29.65 x 10 ⁶ psi
ν	Poisson's Ratio	0.326
α	Mean Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	6.57x10 ⁻⁶ in/in-°F

2.3 Stress Evaluation Methodology

The loads described in Section 2.2 were applied as specified. The stress in the top ring plate was obtained by taking the maximum average stress of the elements in the area of the stabilizer bracket.

2.4 Stress Evaluation Results

The primary finite element analysis indicated the maximum average stress in the top ring plate for the SSE + JET loading condition is 16,052 psi. This stress is below the seismic allowable stress, $0.95 \cdot F_y$, of 34,200 psi. The stress distribution in the top ring plate is depicted in Fig. 2-2.

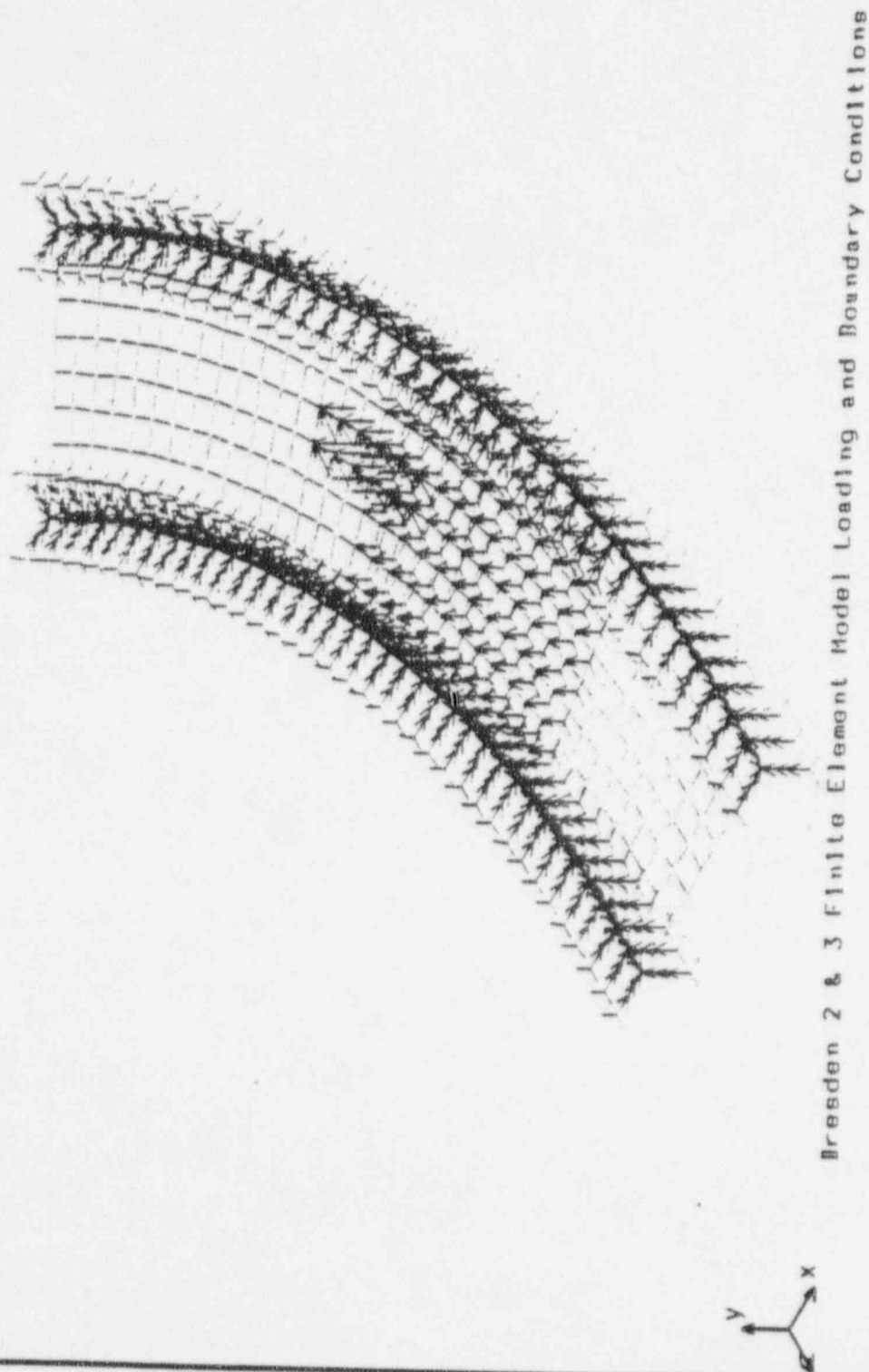


Figure 2-1 Finite Element Model for Top Ring Plate Stress Analysis

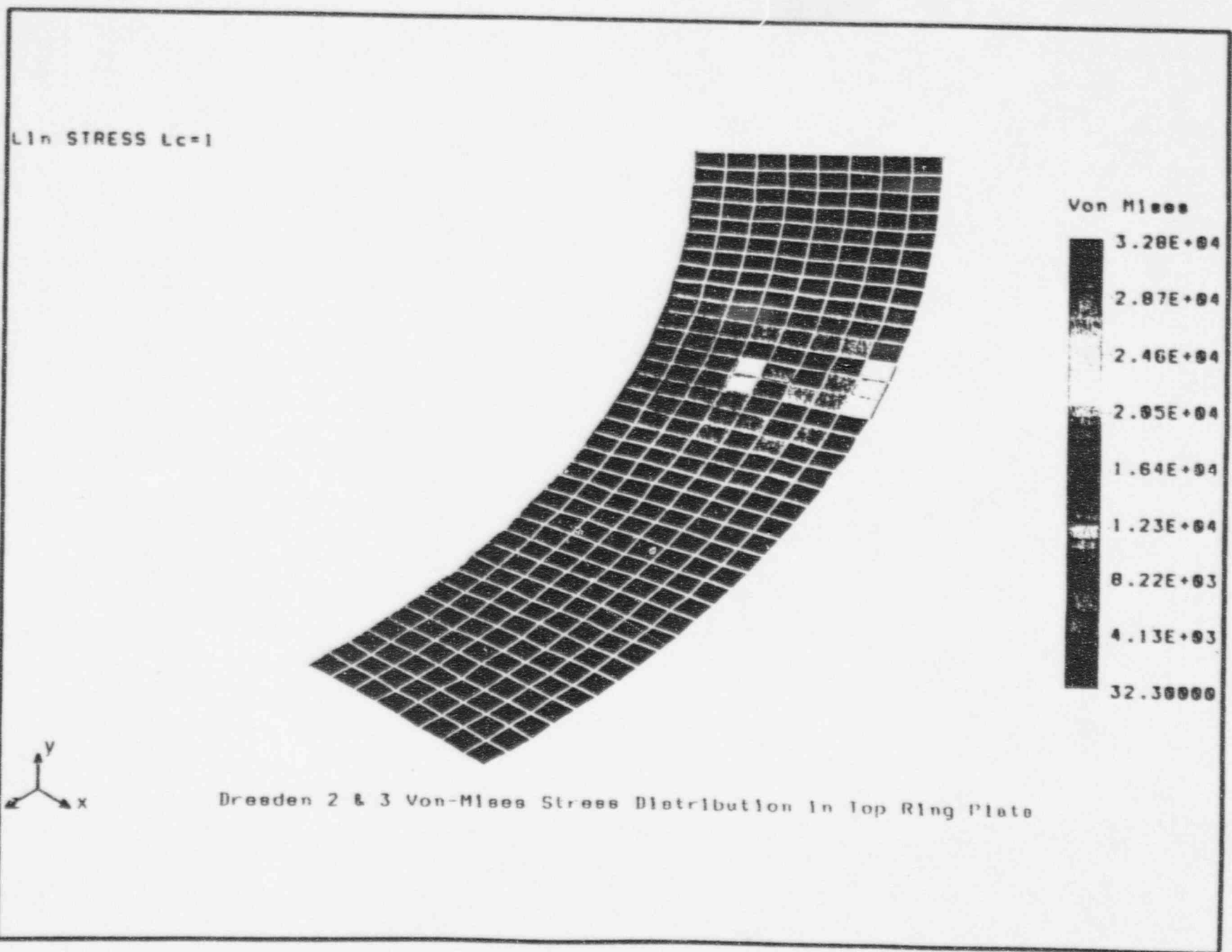


Figure 2-2 Von-Mises Stress Distribution in Top Ring Plate

3.0 STAR TRUSS AND RPV STABILIZER STRESS ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Stress analysis of the Dresden 2 & 3 reactor pressure vessel (RPV) support structure was performed to evaluate the effects of the increased seismic loads on the RPV stabilizer, top ring plate and star truss. The details and results of the stress analysis for the star truss members, RPV stabilizer and RPV stabilizer bracket welds are presented in this section.

3.1 Assumptions

In the star truss, RPV stabilizer and bracket weld stress analysis, it was assumed that the RPV stabilizers and star truss members behave like truss elements. This assumption is conservative.

3.2 Stress Calculations

The purpose of this calculation was to perform a stress analysis of the star truss, RPV stabilizer and RPV stabilizer bracket welds when subjected to increased seismic loads due to the addition of the shroud modification hardware. Member properties for the analysis were obtained from drawings specified in Ref. [1]. The complete calculation is given in Ref. [6].

The maximum SSE global force in the star truss was determined in Ref. [3]. This SSE load was distributed according to Ref. [7] to determine the most severely loaded member. This member was analyzed to produce the maximum, and therefore most conservative, stress results for the star truss members. The global force for the star truss was taken as the global force for the faulted condition given in Ref. [3], 1610 kips, in addition to the MSLB jet force of 229 kips [7] resulting in a load of 1839 kips. This load was then distributed in accordance with Ref. [7] to obtain the maximum star truss member axial load of 382.6 kips.

The maximum SSE global forces in the RPV stabilizer were determined in Ref. [3]. These SSE loads were used to produce the maximum, and therefore most conservative, stress results for the stabilizer. The maximum axial load in the RPV stabilizer was taken as half of the global force given for the RPV stabilizer, 1120 kips, in addition to half of the MSLB jet force of 184 kips [7], resulting in a load of 652 kips. The pretension load of 260 kips was subtracted from the seismic + jet load to yield a total stabilizer load of 392 kips [6].

The maximum SSE global forces in the RPV stabilizer brackets were determined in Ref. [3]. These SSE loads were used to produce the maximum, and therefore most conservative, stress results for the bracket welds. The maximum axial load in one RPV stabilizer bracket was 392 kips [6]. The moment induced by the eccentric axial load was

calculated by using the appropriate lever length, 7 inches, resulting in a moment of 2744 kips-in.

3.3 Stress Evaluation Methodology

The loads described in Section 3.2 were applied as specified. The stress in the star truss was evaluated by dividing the maximum axial load by the area of the member.

The stress in the stabilizer was conservatively calculated by dividing the maximum force in the stabilizer by the area of the tension rod.

The stress transmitted to the bracket plate and weld was determined from the bending moment, axial load, and the section properties of the plate and weld. The maximum stress in the weld was then calculated from the resulting shear and bending stresses as detailed in Ref. [6].

3.4 Stress Evaluation Results

The stress analysis indicated the maximum stress in the star truss for the SSE + JET loading condition is 12,491 psi. This stress is below both the seismic allowable tensile stress of 34,200 psi and the seismic allowable compressive stress of 33,954 psi.

The stress analysis indicated the maximum stress in the RPV stabilizer for the SSE + JET loading condition is 47.2 ksi. This stress is below the AISC seismic allowable stress of 90.0 ksi.

The stress analysis indicated the maximum stress in the stabilizer bracket plate for the SSE + JET loading condition is 15,796 psi. This stress is below the seismic allowable stress of 34,200 psi. The stress analysis indicated the maximum stress in the stabilizer bracket weld for the SSE + JET loading condition is 13,816 psi. This stress is below the AISC seismic allowable stress of 28,800 psi.

3.5 Stress Evaluation Results for Other Components[8]

The connection of the star truss members to the drywell shear lug was also evaluated in a supplementary calculation.

The results indicated that the stresses in the stiffener bolting are below the allowable stress limits for the bolting. Thus the stiffener bolts are acceptable.

The weld and base metal stresses in the stabilizer female shear lug are less than the allowable values and therefore they are acceptable.

The stresses in the stabilizer embedment reinforcement bars are less than the allowable values and thus are acceptable.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of the stress analysis show that the RPV stabilizer, top ring plate and star truss are capable of withstanding the increased loads resulting from the installation of the shroud modification hardware.

5.0 REFERENCES

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Enclosure 14

GENE-771-96-0195, Revision 1

Dresden Units 2 & 3, Top Ring Plate and Star Truss Analysis Backup
Calculations

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