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W. V. Johnston
Fuel Behavior Research

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Prepared for
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

INTERIM REPORT

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TFBP-TR-288
for U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

**CLOSEOUT REPORT
OF THE
PBF RELOAD CORE PROJECT**

R.W. MARSHALL JR.

August 1978

NRC Research and Technical
Assistance Report



EG&G Idaho, Inc.



IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

IDAHO OPERATIONS OFFICE UNDER CONTRACT EY-76-C-07-1570

TFBP-TR-288

CLOSEOUT REPORT
OF THE
PBF RELOAD CORE PROJECT

Approved:

R. W. Marshall / R2B

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TFBP-TR-288

for U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

CLOSEOUT REPORT

OF THE

PBF RELOAD CORE PROJECT

by

R. W. Marshall, Jr.

August 1978

Thermal Fuels Behavior Program
EG&G Idaho, Inc.
Idaho National Engineering Laboratory

ABSTRACT

The PBF Reload Core was to produce, under continuous steady state conditions 50 MW of power in the driver core. This would provide sufficient neutron flux to permit testing of moderate sized clusters (-25 rods) of low enriched rods in the PBF reactor. Critical heat flux tests on electrically heated simulated core rods showed that this performance could not be achieved. Primarily, because of this, the project was terminated. This report presents a short history of the Reload Core project and identifies where the records and documentation from this effort are located and how they can be retrieved.

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CLOSEOUT REPORT OF THE PBF RELOAD CORE PROJECT

1. HISTORY

Agreement was reached in the December 1975 - January 1976 time period between NRC, ERDA [a] and Aerojet Nuclear Co. [b] to proceed with the design and construction of what was to be known as the Reload Core for the Power Burst Facility (PBF). This core was to use fuel rods of the same outside diameter, rod spacing, and canister configuration as used in PBF's present burst core. Fuel was to be uranium dioxide and no thermal insulators were to be used on the inside of the cladding. The steady state power output of the Reload Core was to be 50 MW. This increased core power would permit testing larger fuel rod bundles with lower enrichments in the PBF reactor, while the use of an identical mechanical configuration in the core would reduce turnaround time from the burst core to the steady state core. Use of the same mechanical configuration also minimized project costs and shortened schedules.

Aerojet Nuclear Co. proceeded with the Title I and Title II designs of the Reload Core and in June 1976 issued the PBF Reload Core Preliminary Proposal, TR-854, which set forth a preliminary definition of the reload core. This report defined the scope of the project with preliminary estimates of cost and schedule. The report also summarized the engineering work that had been done up to this point.

Two potential problems had been identified in the spring of 1976: Galvanic corrosion between the zircaloy-4 fuel rod cladding and

[a] Energy Research and Development Administration was the Predecessor to the Department of Energy.

[b] Predecessor to EG&G Idaho, Inc. as the principal Idaho National Engineering Laboratory operating contractor.

the aluminum canister with possible deleterious hydriding of the zircaloy; and the possibility that because of the close fuel rod spacing and low water pressure, the critical heat flux (CHF) might be significantly lower than predicted by existing correlations developed for pressurized and boiling water reactors. Two studies were undertaken to resolve these potential problems. The results of the zircaloy corrosion study, which showed that hydriding of the zircaloy was negligible, are set forth in An Aluminum-Zircaloy Galvanic Couple In Reactor Water, NUREG/CR-0284, TREE-1169 (August 1978). The results from the CHF tests are set forth in Critical Heat Flux Tests of a Simulated Power Burst Facility Rod Bundle, NUREG/CR-0260, TREE-1170 (August 1978). The tests showed that CHF would occur in the Reload Core at significantly lower power levels than predicted by existing CHF correlations. The impact of this finding is discussed later in this report.

The specification for the fuel rods was released in July 1976 and the request for proposal was sent to five prospective bidders on August 20. Four of the five potential bidders dropped out of the bidding, leaving Exxon Nuclear Co. as the sole bidder. Their proposal was transmitted to EG&G Idaho, Inc. on December 4, 1976 and was between 1.5 and 2 million dollars higher than had been budgeted by the project. This impact will also be discussed later.

As part of the overall Reload Core project, two one-quarter-inch thick wall in-pile tubes were to be fabricated. A contract was let on April 20, 1976 to the Wyman Gordon Co. for three Inconel 718 forgings (the third forging was a spare) from which these tubes were to be machined. The first of the forgings was delivered to EG&G Idaho on January 26, 1978.

In September of 1976, the project management started a detailed cost and scheduling effort in parallel with the ongoing detailed design work. It was felt that the Preliminary Proposal figures for both cost and schedule were overly optimistic and that realistic

numbers based on the experience gained during detailed design work should be developed as rapidly as practical. This effort was completed in January 1977. However, during the fall of 1976, as a result of the engineering effort that was underway, several problems surfaced; they were (a) the inadequacy of the control rod cooling system, (b) inadequate control rod reactivity worth, and (c) inadequacy of the poison injection system.

The inadequacy of the control rod cooling system could be resolved by rebuilding the control rod cooling air system to provide increased air flow, or by the use of water cooled control rods. No technical problems were identified in resolving this deficiency; however, its resolution would increase costs significantly. The cost increase was estimated at between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

Resolution of the control rod worth problem presented both technical and cost problems. Two materials were considered to be suitable for the control rod poison sections, titanium hydride and boron carbide. If titanium hydride were used, its potential disassociation had to be addressed in addition to the fact that there was no literature or uses similar to the proposed use of the material. If enriched boron carbide were used, there would be a significant cost and schedule impact. Work to resolve this problem and to investigate the use of such materials as hafnium was underway in December 1976 and January 1977.

A review of the poison injection system showed that it was undersized and would have to be enlarged to meet the needs of the Reload Core. Cost and schedule impact of this change, which had not been included in the Preliminary Proposal, was never determined.

On December 8 and 9, 1976, a major status review of the Reload Core was held with NRC and ERDA. EG&G presented information on the project status. The minutes and findings of the review, as seen by D. A. Hoatson of NRC Washington, are set forth in Appendix A.

At the NRC midyear review (January 25, 1977) in Washington, a summary of the status of the Reload Core was presented. Key points were:

1. Power from the core would be significantly less than the specified 50 MW, probably about 37 MW. This was because of the low CHF determined in the Columbia University tests.
2. A need to increase the control rod worth. While presenting technical problems, the main problems would be an increase in cost and a probable extension of the schedule.
3. High fuel costs and a long delivery schedule. A review of the Exxon Nuclear Co. proposal indicated that some cost reductions could be made, but the total costs would still be approximately one million dollars higher than budgeted. Additionally, the delivery schedule would push availability of the Reload Core out well beyond the desired date.
4. Identification of significant additional engineering tasks that were identified in the Preliminary Proposal Report. Typical of these new tasks were the need for additional cooling air for the control rods and the need for a larger poison injection system.
5. A large increase in estimated engineering costs to perform the work based upon the September to January 1977 planning effort. An audit of these cost estimates was proposed but was not undertaken because of the termination of the project. The estimated costs and schedules developed are filed in the project manager's file (See Appendix C).

On February 11, 1977, NRC requested ERDA to terminate the Reload Core project. The overriding reason was the inability of the proposed core to achieve the 50 MW output needed for testing large bundles of

low enriched rods. Solution of the identified problems and possibly the expenditure of additional funds (Table I) could not be justified by the small increase in driver core performance.

2. TERMINATION

As finally negotiated, the termination included publication of topical reports on the Aluminum-Zircaloy corrosion problem and the results of the CHF tests, documentation of the status of ongoing work and fabrication of one thick walled in-pile tube, a flow tube and a catch basket for same, and an EG&G internal report closing out the project which identifies where the documentation is filed.

3. DOCUMENTATION

The engineering work performed for the project was documented by drawings and Engineering Design Files (EDFs). All drawings have been released for record and can be retrieved from the Control Data Service Section of EG&G Idaho, Inc. Copies of the applicable drawing lists are filed in the project manager's file (See Appendix C). That status of the engineering analyses at termination was documented in EDFs. The EDFs for the Reload Core are being maintained as part of the PBF Design and Fabrication Division's active Engineering Design File. A copy of the Reload Core EDF log and of each Reload Core EDF cover sheet constitutes Appendix B. Appendix C lists the items in the project manager's file which has been transferred to record storage. The applicable Records Storage Receipt is included in this Appendix. Appendix D lists the Record Storage Receipts and the listing of items to be found in the D. J. Langford file which has also been transferred to record storage. The topical reports on the aluminum-zircaloy corrosion problem and the CHF tests have been published as set forth previously. The thick walled in-pile tube is being fabricated as part of the current Thermal Fuels Behavior Program under cost account 42213100. Publication and transmittal of this report closes out all Reload Core activities.

T A B L E I

FY'77 MIDYEAR REVIEW - JANUARY 25, 1977

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TR-717</u> <u>NOV. 1975</u>	<u>WED-76-76</u> <u>FEB. 11,1976</u>	<u>TR-854</u> <u>JUN. 1976</u>	<u>REBUDGET</u> <u>JAN. 7,1977</u>
MATERIAL EST.	2980	3750	2982	4787
LABOR EST.	739	739	2938	5004
OTHER COSTS	370	370	770	2185
ESCALATION	1086	1086		
CONTINGENCY	1295	1295	810	2004
PERF. ASS. STUDY		260		
TOTAL EST. COST	6470	7500	7500	13980

EG&G-S-975

APPENDIX A

LETTER, D. A. HOATSON TO L. S. TONG,
SUBMITTAL OF TRIP REPORT TO IDAHO FALLS
ON PBF RELOAD CORE,
DECEMBER 23, 1976



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

DEC 28 1976

RECEIVED
DEC 30 AM 10:33
EG & G
IDAHO, INC.

Mr. C. Williams, Manager
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Energy Research and Development
Administration
550 2nd Street
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

Dear Mr. Williams:

Subject: PBF Reload Core Project

A meeting on the status of the PBF Reload Core Project was held on December 8-9, 1976, at the EG&G offices in Idaho Falls. A trip report of this meeting is enclosed and the agreements and commitments (attachment 2) are transmitted for implementation.

The trip report indicates that there are significant problems associated with the PBF Reload Core Project. NRC is very concerned that performance, cost, and schedules on this project could be compromised if EG&G management attention is not immediately applied to this effort. I would appreciate your personal attention to the problems of this project over the next few months to be sure that information necessary for their resolution will be prepared in a comprehensive and timely way. We will be happy to assist in any way to help make the reload core project a viable one.

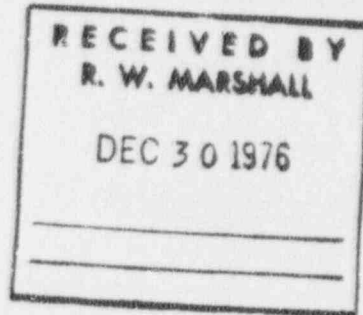
Sincerely,

L. S. Tong

L. S. Tong, Assistant Director
for Water Reactor Safety Research
Division of Reactor Safety Research

Enclosure: Memo, 12/21/76, D. Hoatson
to L. S. Tong w/3 attachments

cc w/encl: See attached page



EG & G
IDAHO, INC.
DEC 30 AM 11:20

76-4-11
RD-PBF-302

C. Williams, Manager, ID

-2-

DEC 23 1976

cc w/encl:

W. G. Lussie, EG&G

R. E. Wood, ERDA-ID

R. Marshall, EG&G

J. Wallace, ERDA-ID

R. W. Barber, ERDA-RSRC

J. Haines, ERDA-RSRC

S. Matovich, ERDA-RSRC

W. V. Johnston, FBRB-NRC

D. A. Hoatson, FBRB-NRC

T. E. Murley, RSR-NRC



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

DEC 23 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: L. S. Tong, Assistant Director
for Water Reactor Safety Research, RSR

THRU: W. V. Johnston, Chief
Fuel Behavior Research Branch, RSR

FROM: D. A. Hoatson
Fuel Behavior Research Branch, RSR

SUBJECT: SUBMITTAL OF TRIP REPORT TO IDAHO FALLS, ON PBF RELOAD
CORE

The writer attended a meeting at the EG&G offices in Idaho Falls, Idaho, on the PBF Reload Core on December 8-9, 1976. A brief discussion of results is provided as Enclosure 1 (to this memo). The meeting raised a number of important issues and produced a list of agreements and commitments, a copy of which is provided as Enclosure 2. In Enclosure 3 provided are some specific areas of concern generated by the meeting discussions to which EG&G should respond prior to the next reload core meeting in March. Some of the issues raised at the meeting could be crucial to the success of the reload core project. The following appear to be the most important.

1. DNB - The results of DNB testing at Columbia are not favorable and could lead to limitations on core power or adoption of a less conservative DNB margin, or both. The tests are continuing and EG&G is committed to provide an evaluation of DNB results with recommendations prior to a reload core meeting tentatively scheduled for March 9-10, 1977.
2. Engineering Costs - Since the project was transferred from Engineering to Technical Support, EG&G has been reviewing cost and schedule estimates. The original estimate of engineering man-hours was about \$750K (Ref TR-717). The Preliminary Proposal (TR-854) estimate of engineering man-hours increased this to \$2,048K. The latest 189a on the project indicates man-hour

DEC 23 1976

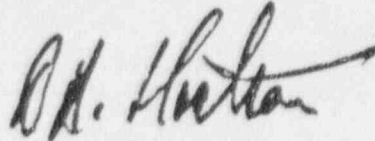
costs of \$3,224K. NRC has not accepted either of the later two estimates and EG&G is committed to respond to our request for a detailed comparison of these cost estimates with justification of any substantive changes. EG&G has agreed to provide this by February 1, 1977 and to reflect additional costs which may be associated with fuel pin procurement and control rod cooling.

3. Control Rod Cooling - EG&G recently made a calculation of control rod heating in the reload core. An exit temperature of 1600°F with existing airflow rate was predicted. While the calculations appear to be overly conservative, there may be changes needed to the control rod cooling air system or the rods themselves which could interfere with scheduled completion and increase costs. EG&G will provide a recommended resolution prior to the March meeting.
4. Contingency - The contingency and escalation funds provided in original estimates will probably be much too small after the increased cost of man-hours and hardware are reflected. Inadequate contingency and escalation funds make project cost overruns probable. Immediate strong actions by EG&G management are essential if project costs are to be brought into control. EG&G management must be made to understand that this project must be completed without sacrifice of performance and within the \$7.5 million budget provided.
5. Fuel Pin Costs - EG&G is receiving fuel pin proposals at this time. Rumored prices are substantially more than double the original \$1.21M estimate. EG&G plans some negotiating measures which may bring down fuel pin procurement costs but it is doubtful that a price near the estimated cost can be achieved.
6. Control Rod Worth - Shutdown requirements can be met but appear to require the use of titanium hydride control rod inserts. There may be some technology surprises in the use of this uncommon material, particularly in view of control rod cooling problems. EG&G has also agreed to investigate Hafnium. Control problems appear at this time to be soluble and EG&G will provide recommendations prior to the March meeting.

DEC 23 1976

7. Schedule - A very detailed PERT type schedule in preparation for putting the project on the PMS-4 project control system is available in draft form. This draft schedule provides for a slip of 7 months or more beyond the originally scheduled July 1978 hardware availability completion date. Problems discussed above could cause further slips.

The reload core project faces some difficult decisions in the next few months. If EG&G management does not take immediate action to assure that technical, financial, and schedule problems are promptly resolved, the project will be in jeopardy.



D. A. Hoatson
Fuel Behavior Research Branch
Division of Reactor Safety Research

Enclosures:

- (1) Discussion of Results of 12/8-9/76
Meeting
- (2) Agreements and Commitments
- (3) Specific Areas of Concern Generated
by Meeting

ENCLOSURE 1

Traveler: Don Hoatson, Fuel Behavior Research Branch, RSR

Date and Place: December 8-9, 1976, Idaho Falls

Subject: Reload Core

Brief of Results:

Ralph Marshall provided background information on the project. When Dave Langford, the former manager of the reload core project left ANC, the project was transferred from Engineering to PBF Technical Support (Lussie). New schedules and cost estimates were the initial efforts of the new project management and these are to be discussed at this meeting.

1. Requirements

Marshall provided the Reload Core requirements as EDF #304 of December 7, 1976, which resulted from his review of existing documentation originally from Core II and reflecting correspondence and meeting agreements on the reload core. These requirements were transmitted in WGL-143-76 (response to comments on preliminary proposal). In addition, EDF #304 provides a statement of Core II requirements from Cro-287-74 and their applicability to the reload core.

EG&G should seek formal approval of EDF #304 from ERDA and NRC to provide a firm basis for the reload core project. Some questionable areas:

- . The design reactor power is listed as "greater than the present core up to 50 MW". Our understanding is that the design power is 50 MW, period. If the core falls short of 50 MW, it has not met one of the major project objectives.
- . Core II criteria call for a DNBR of 2.0. Recent Columbia DNB test results have not been favorable and EG&G now wants "DNB criteria will be based on industry safety standards" as the reload core design requirement. Resolution of this issue awaits completion of the Columbia tests and an EG&G recommendation to be furnished prior to the meeting tentatively scheduled for March 9-10, 1977. The EG&G resolution may involve a statistical statement of DNB probability.

2. Physics

Floyd Wheeler discussed the status of physics calculations on the reload core. He presented EDF #278 which covers the assessment of test performance as of 11/15/76. Table 1 of this EDF indicates presently expected test performance of the reload core is down about 10% from that reported in TR-717 (performance assessment report). The reduction is due to tying down enrichment zones and shim pin design to reduce core peaking. Enrichments presently are 3 1/2% inner zone (72 rods) and 7 1/2% outer zone (1712 rods). Predicted test performance is a factor of 2 to 2.1 over that of Core I.

Total control requirement is \$16.7 of which \$8.6 is in movable rods. Plain B₄C rods provide a margin of \$0.1 or a margin of \$3.9 if 96% B₁₀ is used. The B₄C sleeve with a TiHx core type rod provides a shutdown margin of \$3.9 if $x = 2.0$, 1.5 if $x = 1.75$, and 1.1 if $x = 1.50$. Choice of poison rod type is dependent on control rod cooling assessment. Lower values of x are less temperature sensitive and $x = 1.25$ is also being considered now.

Wheeler also provided data available from critical experiments which validate their calculational methods. They expect the calculated K_{eff} to be about 0.985 times the experimental K_{eff} for the reload core. Calculations of Core I rod worth are 4% high using the present model. They are allowing 10% rather than 4% in their calculations for this calculational uncertainty. The experimental data being used for validation however also has an uncertainty of about 10%.

3. Thermal Performance

Bob Wadkins discussed the thermal design aspects of the reload core. The cannisters will have orifices (presently at bottom end) for a fixed power distribution. There is a 12% change in pin power from the largest experiment to a water filled IPT. The hottest pins will be in the inside row. Orifices will be selected based on the worst case peaking factors from physics calculations. The solid wall cannisters have been confirmed as a good design and water gaps between cannisters are adequate to assure no voiding by boiling will occur.

Columbia tests indicate that core will be limited by DNB, not centerline temperature. The critical heat flux using the Bernath correlation was called into question by the more recent work of Lund. The Columbia tests were conducted to define the critical heat flux for the reload core geometry and operating conditions. The critical heat flux presently appears to be much lower than had been anticipated.

a set of data for run 18 give the flavor of the results - Bernath prediction: 3.96 MW/m^2 , Lund: 1.63 MW/m^2 , Columbia test result: 1.10 MW/m^2 . There have been problems in Columbia loop operation, particularly failed electrically heated rods and cavitation of the loop pump at higher flows, and the tests are continuing. If a statistical basis for the DNB criterion is used, additional Columbia runs may be required.

Wadkins has reviewed fuel rod tolerances and their effect on centerline temperature uncertainty. The conclusion was that DNB, not uncertainties in centerline temperature, would control core power.

In response to a question, Wadkins estimated that core power might be held to 40 MW or so if a DNBR of 2.0 is a firm requirement.

4. Control System

Joe Selensky discussed the Control, PPS, and Instrument requirements for the reload core. The control system is being designed for interchangeability with Core I. Major changes from Core I are: 8CR + 4TR become 10CR + 2TR; power increase to 50 MW; a power scheduler will be added for slow PCM ramps; some additional scrams will be added; and interchange requirements are added. Power change requirements of experimental programs have been reviewed to establish design requirements for the control system. Per agreement, the design requirement section of the SDD will be provided to programs for concurrence in the near future. There was some discussion of whether the power peaking which could occur with 2 control rods in servo had been reflected in physics and DNB calculations (see agreement #4).

5. Al-Zr Corrosion

Walt Reuter provided some preliminary results from the Alcoa test program. They show that an anodized Al film is very effective in reducing corrosion currents. Autoclaving of Zr has little effect, spacing has little effect, and external resistance has little effect until it exceeds 100 K ohms. The corrosion currents stabilized in 2-3 hours and no film breakdown is apparent after 24 days.

6. Graves Letter of August 18, 1976

The portions of this letter which had not already been covered were discussed and satisfactory responses provided.

7. Control Rod Cooling

Ralph Marshall discussed the control rod cooling problem. This problem arose mid-November when calculations were made to check whether cooling of control rods was adequate. The calculations indicated that the present 1200 scfm airflow would result in an air outlet temperature of 1600°F. They are requesting measurements of air temperature be made in Core I to confirm calculations, but they believe that they are fairly good. The higher power density of the reload core and considerable energy due to boron n, alpha reaction lead to roughly 3 to 4 times the rod heating of Core I. EG&G is going to do some parametric analyses of delta T across the poison sections. At the temperatures they are calculating, the stability of TiH is in question. They would like to hold temperatures to less than 600°F for this material to be sure it does not release hydrogen. Preliminary calculations indicate 4400 scfm is required to reduce outlet temperature to 400°F. This will require additional compressors and new air supply and discharge piping which could cost 350-500K additional. They are also looking at water cooling of the outer rods, cruxiform rods, and agreed to look at Hafnium rods as a possibility. Discussion indicated that substantial hardware changes would be needed if water cooled rods are adopted.

Their current calculations are based on the assumption that rods are fully inserted during full power operation - an overly conservative assumption that has to be evaluated. It is possible that resolution of this problem could entail a schedule slip of completion date. EG&G is to provide a program for resolution of this problem within two weeks.

8. Fuel Pin Bid

The fuel pin bid from Exxon has been delayed. EG&G has received the QA portion, the technical portion has been mailed and the cost portion is expected next week. Marshall has arranged for LOFT fuel people to assist in bid review. Unofficially, the price will be \$3M vs. the \$1.25M estimate for the fuel pins. This price is very high on a \$/kg basis and undoubtedly has a large allowance in it. EG&G feels that modification of some specified requirements to be more consistent with Exxon production methods without sacrifice of quality is possible and should result in a lower price. Substitution of LOFT QA for present reload core QA requirements may also help. EG&G will also explore CPFF procurement as a possibility although there was negative ERDA and NRC sentiment to CPFF procurement. Negotiations with Exxon over the next few weeks will establish the seriousness of this cost problem.

9. IPT

Forgings are on order but delivery will slip from January 1, 1977, to April 4, 1977. A problem of cracking of billets during "potting" has occurred and a new "potting" contractor has to be used. Late delivery of these rough forgings went beyond the scheduled maintenance shutdown of the Wyman-Gordon forge. EG&G is also planning change orders to Wyman-Gordon for additional material for weld qualification and additional ultrasonic testing. EG&G hopes to trade this argument to the schedule slip for a no cost change order. IPT delivery is not a critical path item.

10. Cannisters

EG&G has changed from an Al base plate in the cannister to stainless to reduce the possibility of Al-Zr corrosion. They are re-evaluating the method of locating fuel pins in the lower grid to reduce the tolerance in response to the DNB results they have been getting. They are also considering going to Zr cannister walls rather than Al and would expect the higher cost to be more than compensated by elimination of additional inspections of hot rods due to Al-Zr corrosion. It is possible that DNB studies may require top orificing of cannisters and that would require additional cannister changes.

11. Cables

EG&G had proposed procurement of additional reactor buildings to control building cables under the reload core. They are currently thinking in terms of a GPP item to cover this in FY 1977. An 18-month lead time is apparently required and this will mean they will not be available till mid to late FY 1979. Cost and delivery are dictated by the 5/8 mile length of cables required for this service. Possibly not all cables have to be one piece. Problem is still being discussed between ID and EG&G.

12. Scheduling

EG&G has prepared a very detailed schedule of Reload Core activities. It is presently in the preliminary stage and is being prepared as input to the site wide PMS-4 scheduling system EG&G is adopting. Completion date presently shown is January 30, 1977 (a 7-month slip from the present schedule).

13. Costs

Marshall is preparing the table of costs presently anticipated with those in the performance assessment report. They do show a substantial increase in EG&G man-hours from about \$750K to over \$2000K and ID pointed out that the recent 189 indicates over \$3000K in EG&G man-hours. EG&G agreed to provide their revised cost estimates including fuel pin bid prices and cost of control rod cooling changes by February 1, 1977.

14. SDD's

PSDD's are all in work and Marshall's schedule for their completion is January 31, 1977. This represents a slip of 8 months from the original design schedule.

ENCLOSURE 2

RELOAD CORE MEETING DECEMBER 8 AND 9, 1976
AGREEMENTS & COMMITMENTS

1. EG&G will formally submit the proposed reload core schedule prior to January 1, 1977.
2. EG&G will check to confirm that LOCA programs do not require delays between blowdown and scram or other program requirements that cannot be accommodated by the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wall IPT.
3. It is EG&G's understanding that LOCA heatup tests will not be performed in the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wall IPT.
4. The asymmetry in power resulting from 2 control rods in automatic control will be considered in establishing peak-to-average power ratio used in DNB calculations.
5. The functional and design requirements portion of the reload core control system SDD will be concurred in by the program personnel as soon as necessary to avoid last minute delays in SDD submission.
6. A prompt solution of the control rod cooling problem is essential to prevent delays in reload core availability. EG&G will provide within 2 weeks a program leading to resolution of this problem before the meeting on March 9-10, 1977.
7. Unfavorable DNB results from Columbia tests could impose limitations on core power and test performance. EG&G will provide evaluated DNB results with recommendations prior to the March 9-10 meeting. EG&G will also provide a statement of core power limit if the DNBR of 2.0 is retained as a design requirement.
8. Available rod worth may be marginal on the reload core. EG&G will evaluate required vs. available rod worth reflecting uncertainties and provide recommendations prior to the meeting on March 9-10, 1977, and identify any operational restrictions that may be imposed.

9. Unofficial fuel rod cost estimates are on the order of twice estimated cost. An additional \$350-500 K may be required to resolve control rod cooling problems. EG&G estimates considerable increases in design engineering will be required over earlier estimates. In view of these serious cost problems, EG&G will provide their assessment of cost impacts as soon as possible but no later than February 1, 1977.

10. No contract commitment for fuel rod procurement will be made without authorization to proceed from NRC. EG&G will provide target date schedule by December 22nd.

11. A preliminary evaluation of Hafnium as a PBF control rod material should be carried out as early as possible. The following items should be evaluated:

- a. Availability of material, and cost of fabrication into either cylindrical sleeves (in current moderator rod) or solid cylinder
- b. Worth relative to current design.
- c. Heat production and temperatures relative to current design.

12. The current design basis for the reload core is 36 PWR rods. EG&G will review the pertinent analysis to determine if they are adequate to accommodate 37 rods.


13. Presently it is the intent that axial flux shaping be done inside the IPT.

14. The preliminary proposal (TR-854) will not have to be rewritten.

W.G. Lussie
EG&G

J. J. Harris
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ENCLOSURE 3

Specific Areas of Concern on Reload Core Resulting from Presentations at the December 8, 9, 1976 meeting.

1. Control Rod Worth

Uncertainties in control rod worth calculations are such that there is a risk that the stuck rod criterion might not be met. EG&G should make a qualitative evaluation of options that might reduce the reactivity requirement in the event that happens. The following options should be among those evaluated:

- (a) Operation with transient rods partially or fully inserted
- (b) Reduced operating power level (shim rod addition)
- (c) Withdrawal limits on high worth control rods
- (d) Preferential location of reactivity shim rods around the high worth control rod locations

Restrictions that these options might impose on planned experiments should be identified and the recommended option chosen for use if required.

2. Control Rod Heating

EG&G should investigate heating which would occur with the more probable case of a withdrawn rod bank rather than the assumed fully inserted rods at full power. A curve of power level limit (due to rod heating) vs. rod position should be developed assuming the existing CRCA system and minor improvements to it.

EG&G, before concluding that a major investment in CRCA modifications is needed, should consider an experimental run at reduced power in Core I with a rod fully inserted to measure the heating experienced.

3. DNBR Limits

FBRB would prefer to retain the present minimum DNBR criterion of 2.0 for an experimental facility like PBF. If EG&G concludes that the ratio must be lowered to values used by commercial reactors, then an investigation of the sensitivity of DNB to many design and operating parameters must be made, and extreme values for these parameters assumed. Examples are the following:

- (a) Reactor overpower requirements
- (b) Power range channel drift and instrument uncertainties
- (c) Fabrication tolerances and their effect on peak heat flux and coolant channel enthalpy rise.

3. DNBR Limits (continued)

- (d) Circumferential variation of heat flux around rod
- (e) Variation of coolant pressure
- (f) Effect of control rod position on peak to average power density and PPS power calibration
- (g) Effect of coolant inlet temperature variation on PPS power calibration
- (h) Fuel cannister orificing uncertainties.

Although all of these should be reviewed, even with a DNBR of 2.0, they need not be quantitatively considered if their effect on DNBR is small (1-3%). In view of the cost problems the project appears to be facing, incurring additional engineering analysis upon reducing the DNB margin is an undesirable tradeoff.

4. Local DNB Conditions

The Columbia DNB test observation of a stable local DNB condition at a point of minimum spacing between rods suggests that the following be investigated:

- (a) If local DNB exists on a nuclear fuel rod, how will surface temperature and heat flux redistribute around the rod?
- (b) How does the redistribution around a nuclear rod compare with that of a sheath heated rod used at Columbia?
- (c) Is the sheath heater a conservative representation of the nuclear rod?
- (d) Are there surface corrosion/erosion problems in the vicinity of a local, stable DNB region?

5. Transient Rod Movement

Some experiments require rather rapid power ramps obtained by transient rod movement which causes misalignment of transient rods and control rods. EG&G should confirm that this misalignment will not adversely affect power calibration of the PPS detector or the peak/average power density.

One requirement calls for a 17 kw/ft to 1 kw/ft power reduction on voiding of the IPT. EG&G should evaluate the coupled effects on reactivity due to IPT voiding, change in IPT power shape due to voiding (if axial power shapers in the IPT are used), and available total transient rod worth.

6. Axial Power Shaping

In the event of confirmation of unfavorable DNB results, EG&G should reevaluate the option of axial power shaping by using non-uniform B4C loading in shim rods near the IPT. This could provide lower peak heat flux and centerline temperature in the driver core and could reduce the change in flux shape in IPT voiding in the IPT.

APPENDIX B

LOG AND COVER SHEETS
OF THE PBF RELOAD CORE
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILES

PBF ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NO.	PROJECT FILE NO.	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
175		R. W. Marshall, Jr.	1-7-77	Preliminary Core II Fuel Trade-Off Study
176		R. W. Marshall, Jr.	8-18-76	PBF Reload Core Program Cro-204-75
177		G. S. Gill	6-22-76	Rod, Cladding and Enrichment Reactivity Studies for the PBF Reload Core
178		R. W. Marshall, Jr.	11-22-76	Functional Requirements for Core II - CRO-287-74
179		J. W. Bacon	7-19-76	Design of Poison Sections in Reload Core Control and Transient Roc
180		R. L. Chapman	11-30-76	Effect of Fission Gas Release on Fuel Rod Internal Pressure
181		W. G. Reuter		Experimental Evaluation of Exposing Heat Treated Inconel 718 to 1089K (1500°F) for 20 Minutes
182		R. M. Horton	7-2-76	Hydrogen Analysis of Zircaloy
183		W. G. Reuter	7-6-76	Potential Problems Associated with Zircaloy Galvanically Coupled to Inconel
184		R. M. Horton	7-7-76	Potential Laboratories to Conduct Short Term Tests on Aluminum-Zircaloy Galvanic Couples
185		J. L. Plum	7-12-76	Cost of Close Tolerance Zr-4 Cladding
186		E. F. Taylor	7-19-76	Preliminary Design of the Catch Basket for the Reload Core
187		H. Fielding	7-19-76	Modification of Pneumatic Tubing to Control Rods for Scramming

PBF ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NO.	PROJECT FILE NO.	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
188		J. W. Bacon	7-19-76	Design of Storage Racks to Safely Hold PBF Reload Core Canisters
189		E. F. Taylor	7-19-76	10-2 Configuration Rod Drive, Control Bridge Equipment and Super Structure Drawings and DCN's
190		J. W. Bacon	7-19-76	Modifications of PBF Core I Design for PBF Reload Core
191		G. A. Reimann	7-20-76	phi Control in PWR's
192		G. A. Reimann	7-20-76	Availability of 5454 Aluminum Alloy for PBF Canisters
193 194		EDF NOT COMPLETED AND/OR RELEASED H. A. Traue	7-20-76	Conceptual Design Report and the Environmental Assessment for the Crane Upgrade Study at the PBF and SPERT IV Buildings
195		R. M. Horton	7-21-76	Proposed Short Term Test Program to Evaluate Aluminum - Zircaloy-4 Galvanic Corrosion in PBF Reload Core
196		G. A. Reimann	7-22-76	Galvanic Attack on Aluminum Due to Coupling With Stainless Steel at Three-Mile Island Facility
197		R. M. Horton	7-22-76	Discussions with Rockwell Int. and Alcoa of Scope, Schedule, and Cost of Proposed Corrosion Tests of Aluminum-Zircaloy Galvanic Couple
198		R. M. Horton	7-23-76	Visual Examination of 6061 Aluminum Orifice Plates Which had Been in Contact with Stainless Steel in PBF
199		J. F. Mendoza	7-27-76	Design Criteria for IPT Hardware
END OF BOOK I				

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
200		R. W. Marshall, Jr.	07/29/76	Basis for Number of Fuel Rods to be Ordered
201		H. W. Spaletta	07/30/76	Final Comments from the PRODUCIBILITY Section on Specification ANC 50105 - PBF Reload Core In-Pile Tube Pressure Tube
202		H. W. Spaletta	07/30/76	Comments on Tensile Tests and Impact Blank Fabrication for the PBF Inconel 718 Alloy IPT Forging
203		J. Klein	07/28/76	Fuel Rod, PBF Reload Core
204		J. Klein	07/27/76	Canister Design Criteria
205		H. Fielding	07/19/76	Modification of Orifice Plates for Reload Core
206		R. L. Greenleaf	07/29/76	Document Tree, PBF Reload Reactor Core
207		J. F. Mendoza	07/19/76	Some Flow Tube Design Analysis
208		J. F. Mendoza	07/26/76	Guide Strut, 304 Stainless Steel
209		J. F. Mendoza	08/02/76	Bolt Sizing
210		W. O. Olson	07/28/76	Selection of Shim Pin B ₄ C Content

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
211		J. Klein	08/03/76	Filler and Reflector Rod
212		F. J. Wheeler	08/05/76	Fuel Rod Design Specification - Enrichment and Cladding OD Tolerance
213		R. G. Ambrosek	08/10/76	Check on PBF Secondary Heat Rejection Capacity
214		R. W. Marshall	08/11/76	Pellet Dishing and Radial Gap Recommendations for PBF Reload Core
215		R. K. Malik	08/09/76	Thermal Conductivity of Titanium Hydride
216		R. T. McCracken	08/19/76	Differential and Integral Boron-Carbide, Titanium-Hydride Rod Worths
217		R. P. Wadkins	07/20/76	PBF Catch Basket Requirements (Located in Record Storage - Box 25929, Space 29c)
218		R. P. Wadkins	08/25/76	PBF Reload Core Accidents for Catch Basket Criteria
219		R. T. McCracken	08/16/77	Plutonium Production
220		R. W. Marshall	08/16/76	Procedure for Handling Future Drawing Changes While Maintaining Existing Drawings in the As-Built Condition Applicable to Proposed Changes or Those Not for Immediate Execution
221		J. W. Bacon	08/17/76	Design of Poison Sections of Transient and Control Rods

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
222		J. W. Bacon	08/17/76	Stress Analysis of Canister Design
223		J. W. Bacon	08/17/76	Updated Stress Analysis of Canister Design
224		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
Rev. 1 225		R. G. Ambrosek	09/23/76 08/27/76	Reactivity Insertion Accidents for PBF Reload Core
226		R. W. Marshall	08/25/76	Comments on PBF Reload Core Fuel Rod Assembly Specification ANC-50106
227		J. Klein	09/01/76	In-Pile Tube Fabrication Specification Meeting
228		R. P. Wadkins	09/03/76	PBF PPS Requirements for LOCE
229		R. W. Marshall	09/03/76	Elimination of Strain Gaging of Thin Walled IPT During Hydrotest
230		R. P. Wadkins	09/03/76	PBF Fast Speed Transient Rod Withdrawal
231		J. Klein	09/17/76	IPT Wall Thickness Measurement
232		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
233		L. G. Johnston	09/15/76	Comparison Costs for Aluminum and Stainless Steel Versus Zirconium for PBF Reactor Reload Core Canister Assemblies (ANC Dwg. 406806-1)
234		R. P. Wadkins	09/17/76	PBF Reload Core Control Rod Positions for Control Rod Temperature Calculations
235		E. F. Taylor	09/30/76	PBF Reload Core Control Bridge Deflection Analysis, Preliminary
236		A. G. Work	09/20/76	Comparative Costs for Fabrication Canisters From Aluminum or Zircalloy
237		R. A. Freeman	09/27/76	Response to Question 10, R. E. Simonds (ERDA) Letter of 09/09/76
238		V. Strickholm	09/24/76	Recommended Changes to PBF Inconel 718 IPT Forging Drawing and Requirements for In-Service Inspection
239		S. C. Madden	09/24/76	Power and Group 3 Flux Distributions in PBF Reload Core
240		T. S. Bohn	10/12/76	Test-Energy Optimization and Calculation of Kinetics Parameters
241		H. R. Hilker R. A. Freeman	09/27/76	Response to Exxon Nuclear Co. Prebid Questions on Specification 50106 and Drawing 406263, 406800, 406801
242		EDF NOT COMPLETED AND/OR RELEASED		
243		H. W. Spaletta	09/27/76	Logic Network for the PBF Inconel 718 IPT

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
244		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
245		L. G. Johnston	09/27/76	Industry Specification for Boron Carbide for Nuclear Application
246		R. A. Freeman	09/28/76	Telecon to Beloit Power Systems Co. Mr. John Henthorn
247		T. C. Yen	10/01/76	Fuel Rod Bowing in the PBF Reload Core
248		H. R. Hilker	09/30/76	Response to Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc. Prebid Questions
249		J. W. Bacon	09/30/76	Handling of In-Pile Pressure Tube During Manufacture and Assembly
250		L. G. Johnston	10/01/76	Review of Potential Zirconium Tube Suppliers for PBF Reactor Reload Core Fuel Rods (ANC Drwg 406263)
END OF BOOK II				

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
251		L. G. Johnston	10/05/76	Review of Canister Assembly Drawings 406803, 406804, 406805, 406806, 406807, and 406808 and Purchase Specification ANC 50110 LGJ-7-76
252		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
253		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
254		G. A. Reimann	10/07/76	Plan for Uninstrumented Al-Zr Galvanic Corrosion Tests
255		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
256		R. T. McCracken	10/11/76	Average Fast Flux in the In-Pile Tube Wall
257		R. T. McCracken	10/11/76	Gamma Heating in the Fuel Canisters and In-Pile Tube Wall
258		R. T. McCracken	10/12/76	Tolerances on Boron-Carbide Particle Size, Density, and Homogeneity in the Reload Core Shim Pins
259		J. Klein	10/12/76	IPT Nozzle Loads
260		R. W. Marshall, Jr	10/02/76	Proposed Changes to IPT Forging Contract at Wyman Gordon Subcontract S-2660
261		J. W. Bacon	10/29/76	Radiation Safety Evaluation, PBF Expanded Core Storage Basin Shielding Analysis - Storage of PBF Reload Core in Proposed PBF Canal Extension

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
262		G. S. Gill	11/05/76	Physics Parameter Calculations for Use in RELAP-4 Model of PBF Reload Core
263		R. G. Ambrosek	11/12/76	Meeting to Discuss PBF Reload Core Control Rod Design
264		G. S. Gill	10/27/76	Reactivity Change Due to Boron Impurities in PBF Fuel
265		J. W. Bacon	10/27/76	Poison Rod Cooling Air Flow
266		J. Klein	10/28/76	In-Pile Pressure Tube Cost Comparison of Trepanned Method Versus Boring Main ID
267		J. Klein	10/23/76	49 Rod Canister Assembly Cost Estimate - Aluminum Versus Zirconium
268		H. G. Kraus	10/08/76	Preliminary Analyses of Reload Core Catch Basket and IPT for 36 and 49 Rod Meltdowns
269		L. G. Johnston	11/02/76	Time to Complete Estimate PBF In-Pile Tube P/N 400230 (LGJ-10-76)
270		L. G. Johnston	11/02/76	Time to Complete Estimate PBF Canister Assembly P/N 406806-1 (LGJ-9-76)
271		E. F. Taylor	11/02/76	PBF Reload Core Control and Transient Rod Drives Velocities During Normal and Accident Case Operations
272		R. G. Ambrosek	11/12/76	Meeting II to Discuss PBF Reload Core Control Rod Design

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
273		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
274		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
275		G. A. Reimann	11/8/76	Sources and Capabilities for Producing B_4C and TiH_x Sections for Transient Rods
276		H. W. Spaletta	11/12/76	Status Report for PBF Inconel 718 IPT Forgings Wyman Gordon Contract S-2660
277		J. W. Bacon	11/10/76	Proposed Configurations for Maximum Sized Fuel Arrays to be Tested in Reload Core
278		R. T. McCracken	11/15/76	PBF Reload Core Test Performance Assessment
279		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
280		R. A. Freeman	11/11/76	Preliminary Proposal for Installing Additional Air Compressors for CRCA System
280A		R. A. Freeman	12/20/76	Further Comments on Proposed 5000 SCFM Compressor Building-
281		E. F. Taylor	11/11/76	Examination of the Design Temperatures of the Core I Items of Control and Transient Rod Air Shrouds and Part of the Low Pressure Air System
282		J. Klein	11/12/76	Estimate of UO_2 Required for Reload Core
283		D. E. Wessel	11/13/76	The Effect of the Wigner-Seitz Approximation on S_n Transport Theory Calculations of an 8% Enriched PBF Reload Core Fuel Pin Cell

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
284		R. W. Marshall, Jr	11/16/76	Location of Flux Shapers for Experiments to be Run in the Reload Core
285		G. S. Gill	11/17/76	Reactivity Change due to Re-Distribution of the Test
286		R. A. Freeman	11/18/76	Control Rod Cooling Air Modification
287		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
288		R. L. Chapman	11/22/76	Fuel Rod Internal Gas Pressure
289		R. A. Goodell	11/19/76	Seismic Analysis of PBF Core 1
290		R. W. Marshall	11/19/76	Probable Use of Enriched B ₄ C for the Poison Sections
291		F. J. Wheeler	11/19/76	Reference Documentation for Physics Methods and Partial Validation of Reload Core Model
292		R. W. Marshall, Jr	11/22/76	Action on Exxons Request for Relaxation of the Fuel Stability Test Acceptance Criterion
293		R. W. Marshall, Jr	11/23/76	Processing Information From Exxon
294		R. G. Ambrosek	11/23/76	PBF Control Rod Cooling Air Temperature Comparisons Between Present Core and Reload Core

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
295		R. S. Marsden	12/01/76	Meeting to Consider Effects of Titanium Hydride Properties on PBF Reload Core Control Rod Design
296		W. G. Reuter	11/23/76	Evaluation of NDT Requirements for Alloy 718 Forgings for Use in the 1/4-Inch In-Pile Tube
297		E. L. Willis	11/30/76	PBF Reload Core Project Files (Langford Files) Through Mid-1976
298		R. W. Marshall, Jr	11/30/76	Actual Data on Densification in Commercial Fuel Pellets Based on a Pellet Stabilization Test
299		T. Watanabe	12/06/76	Comparison of Uniform & Non-Uniform Void Distribution Models for Reactivity - Feedback Calculations
300		R. W. Marshall, Jr	12/03/76	Titanium-Hydride Density to be Used for Analysis (Preliminary)
				END OF BOOK III

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
301		J. G. Collett	12/03/76	HEAT TREATING OF THIN WALL INCONEL 718 IPT
302		R. W. Marshall, Jr	12/06/76	SYSTEM/COMPONENT APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS
303		R. S. Marsden	12/06/76	MEETING TO DISCUSS OPERATION OF PBF RELOAD CORE WITH RESTRICTIONS ON CONTROL-ROD WITHDRAWALS
304		R. W. Marshall, Jr	12/07/76	RELOAD CORE REQUIREMENTS - A Presentation For The December 8 and 9, 1976 Review Meeting
305		H. W. Spaletta	12/08/76	PROPOSED CHANGES TO IPT FORGING CONTRACT AT WYMAN GORDON - Subcontract 5-2660
306		B. R. Adams	12/08/76	STATUS REPORT FOR PBF 718 IPT FORGINGS WYMAN GORDON CONTRACT 5-2660
307		H. W. Spaletta	12/08/76	ROM MILESTONE SCHEDULE FOR FABRICATION OF THE INCONEL 718 PBF IPT DESIGN
308		J. W. Bacon	12/09/76	CRITICALITY SAFETY EVALUATION FOR STORAGE OF THE PBF RELOAD CORE
309		R. A. Freeman	12/13/76	INVESTIGATION OF 5000 SCFM CRCA COMPRESSOR
310		R. L. Gump	12/10/76	ENRICHED BORON CARBIDE - PROCUREMENT AND FABRICATION COST
311		R. T. McCracken	12/15/76	AVERAGE FAST-NEUTRON ENERGY IN THE IN-PILE-TUBE WALL, SUPPLEMENT TO EDF-256

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
312		R. A. Dimenna	12/16/76	PRELIMINARY REACTIVITY INSERTION ACCIDENT LIST - Attachment To RAD-10-76
313		R. W. Marshall, Jr	12/20/76	POTENTIAL PROBLEM WITH FUEL CONTRACT A Telecon With Owen Kruger, Exxon Nuclear
314		R. W. Marshall, Jr	12/20/76	INQUIRY FROM EXXON NUCLEAR ON PBF's PULSE CAPABILITY A Telecon From Owen Kruger, Exxon Nuclear
315		J. Klein	12/20/76	FEASIBILITY CALCULATION OF POISON ROD INSERTION IN WATER
316		J. Klein	12/20/76	CANISTER INSTALLATION CLEARANCE
317		J. G. Collett	12/17/76	HAFNIUM CORED CYLINDERS
318		B. R. Adams	12/17/76	STATUS REPORT FOR PBF IPT FORGINGS WYMAN GORDON CONTRACT S-2660
319		J. W. Bacon	12/21/76	Proposed Design for Mounting Fuel Rods in Fuel Canisters
320		R. G. Ambrosek	12/17/76	PRELIMINARY CALCULATIONS TO DETERMINE FEASIBILITY FOR COOLING THE CONTROL RODS WITH REACTOR COOLANT
321		R. S. Marsden	12/20/76	SAFEGUARD OF PLUTONIUM PRODUCED DURING OPERATION OF PBF RELOAD CORE
322		R. L. Gump	12/22/76	HAFNIUM PROPERTIES

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
323		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
324		J. Klein	12/27/76	MINIMUM WALL THICKNESS OF IN-PILE PRESSURE TUBE
325		R. L. Gump	12/16/76	FUEL ROD - CANNISTER BOLTING - RLG-18-76
326		R. W. Marshall, Jr.	12/22/76	IDENTIFICATION AND DISCUSSION OF RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FUEL FABRICATION AND OPERATION - Report of Dec. 20, 1976 Meeting
327		J. G. Collett	12/29/76	TRANSIENT AND CONTROL ROD POISON SUB-ASSEMBLY Fabrication Cost Estimate - JGC-15-76
328		M. W. Young	12/30/76	PRESSURE DROP ANALYSIS OF AIR COOLED B_4C-TiH_2 CONTROL RODS PROPOSED FOR PBF RELOAD CORE
329		R. W. Marshall, Jr.	12/30/76	REVIEW TO DETERMINE IF CAPABILITY OF PERFORMING LOCA HEAT-UP TESTS IS A REQUIREMENTS OF THE RELOAD CORE
330		W. O. Olson	1/3/77	EFFECT OF WATER COOLING ON CONTROL ROD WORTH A Preliminary Analysis
331		R.W.Marshall, Jr.	01/04/77	REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW "THIN WALL IPT HEAD" CRO-244-76
332		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
333		R. P. Wadkins	1/7/77	RELOAD CORE BOWING CALCULATIONS

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
334		R. P. Wadkins	1/7/77	PBF FUEL ROD THERMAL ANALYSIS OF END CAPS
335		F. J. Wheeler	1/10/77	WATER FOLLOWERS FOR THE OUTER CONTROL ROD GUIDE TUBES
336		R. G. Ambrosek	1/12/77	PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF COOLANT MIXING
337		J. Klein	1/12/77	PROPOSAL TO INCREASE C.R.D. SCRAM AIR PRESSURE
338		H. K. Peterson	1/14/77	RELOAD CORE PLUTONIUM HAZARD ASSESSMENT
339		R. P. Wadkins	1/19/77	PBF RELOAD FRAP ANALYSIS
340		F. J. Wheeler	1/20/77	PARTIAL FOLLOWERS FOR THE OUTER-ROD GUIDE TUBES
341		M. L. Russell	1/20/77	DISCUSSIONS WITH EXXON ON METHODS FOR REDUCING COSTS OF FUEL Report of January 13, 1977 Meeting
342		S. C. Chang	1/10/77	Review of NRC Model and Rolstad Model for Reactor Fuel Densification
343		R. E. Locke	1/24/77	HYDRO TEST AT NATIONAL FORGE AND AUTOCLAVE ENGR., OF THICK WALLED IPT - July 1972
344		W. O. Olson	1/24/77	WORTH OF HAFNIUM AS THE CONTROL ROD POISON

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
345		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
346		R. T. McCracken	1/25/77	BORON-10 DENSITY FOR BORATED STAINLESS STEEL SHIM RODS
347		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
348		E. F. Taylor	1/31/77	INSPECTION OF THE SPARE PROTOTYPE CONTROL ROD DRIVE AND LISTING THE ACCEPTABLE PARTS
349		J. Klein	1/31/77	POISON SECTION SPIDER DESIGN CONCEPT
350		R. A. Goode11	2/4/77	PBF SEISMIC ANALYSIS INFORMATION
END OF BOOK IV				

END OF BOOK IV

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
351		R. A. Freeman	2/3/77	5000 SCFM CRCA COMPRESSOR COST ESTIMATE AND SCHEDULE
352		L. G. Johnston	2/8/77	ROM COSTS TO FABRICATE ONE EACH 406587-1 In-Pile PRESSURE TUBE ASSEMBLY
353		R. A. Freeman	2/10/77	CONTROL AND TRANSIENT ROD SHROUD REMOVAL PROCEDURE
354		D. K. Morton	2/11/77	Fatigue Life Evaluation of PBF Reload Core Fuel Rod End Piece
355		C. Kido	2/15/77	IN-PILE TUBE STRESS ANALYSIS
356		W. O. Olson	2/15/77	WORTH OF PWR-TYPE POISON RODS IN THE OUTER POSITIONS
357		F. J. Wheeler	2/16/77	UTILIZATION OF CORE -1 POISON SECTIONS IN THE RELOAD CORE
358		R. G. Ambrosek	2/15/77	PBF RELOAD CORE ACCIDENT LIST
359		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
360		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
361		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
362		G. A. Reimann	2/16/77	Fabrication of PBF Poison Rods from Enriched Boron Carbide
363		G. S. Gill	2/17/77	Review of the Worth of Gadolinium Nitrate Hexahydrate Poison in the Poison Injection System
364		L. G. Johnston	2/17/77	COST ESTIMATE PBF IPT ASSEMBLY WITH HEAD AND INTERNALS
365		W. O. Olsen	2/22/77	Energy Deposition in $B_4C - TiH_2$ Poison Sections
366		EDF NOT COMPLETED AND/OR RELEASED		
367		L. L. Chi	2/23/77	Temperature Distribution for Rod Bowing Analysis
368		R. G. Ambrosek	2/24/77	FLOW-3 Evaluation of Fuel Canister Design Alternatives
369		EDF NOT COMPLETED AND/OR RELEASED		
370		T. Watanabe	3/1/77	Initial Enrichment of Test Pins for PWR Irradiated 36-Pin High Enrichment Test
371		D. W. Nigg	3/7/77	PBF Reload Core Three-Dimensional Neutronics Model Development
372		EDF NOT COMPLETED AND/OR RELEASED		

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE LOG

EDF SERIAL NUMBER	PROJECT FILE NUMBER	AUTHOR	DATE	SUBJECT
373		R. W. Marshall	3/8/77	Analyses & Recommendations For Added Torquing of the IPT (Pulled - Not Reload Core Related) Locking Tube - A Recovery Plan For Removing the IPT
374		R. L. Gump	3/9/77	IPT Forging - Status Report
375		R. T. McCracken	3/15/77	Reactivity Insertion due to Voiding the In-Pile Tube
376		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
377		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
378		T. B. McLaughlin		Irradiated Data for Experiments to be Haddled in the TFBP Experiment Assembly & Checkout Facility (Pulled - Not Reload Core Related)
379		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
380		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	
381		R. A. Dimenna W. R. Carpenter	3/24/77	Relap 4 Kinetics Model for the PBF Reload Core
382		W. R. Carpenter	3/24/77	Comparison of the PBF Reload Core RELAP and HYDRAX Kinetics Models
383		EDF NOT COMPLETED	AND/OR RELEASED	

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PROJECT FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-175

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. _____

DATE January 7, 1977

EDF PAGE NO. 1 OF 186

PROJECT/TASK _____

SUBTASK _____

SUBJECT

PRELIMINARY CORE II FUEL TRADE-OFF STUDY

ABSTRACT

This EDF places in the file an undated study with the subject title (Title shown on black pasteboard binder in J. Klein's file). Table of contents gives a title of Core II FUEL TRADE-OFF STUDY.

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File

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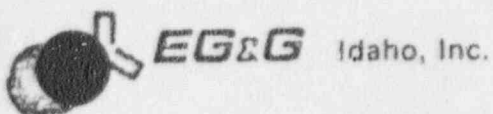
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DATE

R. W. Marshall, Jr.

R. W. Marshall, Jr. 2/7/77



ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PROJECT/TASK PBF RELOAD CORE/SYSTEMS ENGINEERING
SUBTASK Requirements

PROJECT FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-276

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. _____

DATE August 18, 1974

EDF PAGE NO. 1 OF 4

SUBJECT

PBF RELOAD CORE PROGRAM
Cro-204-75

ABSTRACT

This EDF places the subject letter in the engineering file.

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W. G. Lussie, M. K. Shane

AUTHOR

R. W. Marshall, Jr. 5520

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R. W. Marsden 11/4/77

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)PBF Reload Core
Physics

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-177

GWA NO. _____

DATE June 22, 1976

TASK _____

SUBJECT

ROD, CLADDING AND ENRICHMENT REACTIVITY STUDIES
FOR THE PBF RELOAD CORE
GSG-2-76 Dated June 22, 1976

ABSTRACT

This EDF places the subject letter report in the engineering file.

The main purpose of this study is to determine reactivity worths for two types of control rods. B_4C poison is used as the neutron absorbing material for the first type of rod (core 1 design), and the second type of rod has TiH_2 poison in the center with a surrounding B_4C poison outer layer. Most of the calculations were for a driver-core fuel of Zircaloy-cladding UO_2 fuel pins at a U-235 enrichment of 8% operating at 50 MW. Using the first type of rod combined with a voided IPT, reactivity worths were calculated for the four inner rods, the six outer control rods, the stuck rod and the 10-2 rod configurations. Since it is advantageous to compare the results of the two types of rods, a stuck rod study was made using the second type of poison rod and a voided IPT. The 10-2 rod case, all-rods-in case and 2 outer transient rods-in case were also studied with 611 K (640°F) water in the IPT using the second type of poison rods.

The results indicate that, for the stuck rod study, the TiH_2 and B_4C poison increases the control capability by about 20%. Indications are that the B_4C poison rods alone may not provide adequate control.

Results indicate that compared to Zircaloy cladding at 8% enrichment, using stainless steel cladding at an enrichment of 10% resulted in an 8.9% loss in the TiH_2 + B_4C rod worth.

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W. G. Lussie, R. W. Marshall, R. T. McCracken, W. O. Olsen, D. E. Wessol, F. J. Wheeler

AUTHOR original ltr signed by
G. S. Gill

DEPT. _____

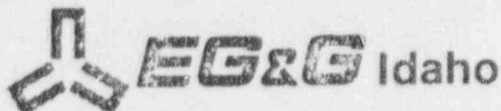
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Rumiansky 12/6/78

PAGE NO. 1 OF 20

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)PBF Reload Core
System Engineering

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-178

GWA NO. _____

DATE November 22, 1976

SUBJECT

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CORE II
CRO-287-74

ABSTRACT

This EDF places the subject letter in the engineering file.

Also included in this file are three other documents relating to the criteria for the second core. They are:

1. PBF SECOND CORE PERFORMANCE CRITERIA, WED-551-73, Letter W. E. Durkee to W. D. Ennis, dated September 21, 1973.
2. Draft of draft letter, PBF SECOND CORE CRITERIA - COMMENTS ON WED-551-73, Layman to Manager, ID, dated 10/12/73.
3. A two page undated document entitled PBF CORE II which categorizes the information presented as: (1) The functional requirements for the PBF second core, and (2) The design constraints for PBF second core.

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W. G. Lussie

AUTHOR

R. W. Marshall, Jr.

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R. W. Marshall 12/3/76

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AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-179
QWA NO. 45073-330-021
DATE July 19, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Poison Rods

SUBJECT DESIGN OF POISON SECTIONS IN RELOAD CORE CONTROL AND TRANSIENT RODS

ABSTRACT

A preliminary study was made on the preload spring required to hold the poison sections together within the poison rods during the maximum acceleration of the rods by their associated drives. Also a proposal has been put forward to make the poison sections out of a cylindrical shell of B_4C with another cylindrical shell of TiH_2 inside. This would apply to both the new transient and new control rods. ² Proposals have been submitted to thermal analysis.

Calculations attached are preliminary spring values awaiting august tests for transient rod drives at 1/2 hydraulic pressure which may reduce spring sizes. (Ref. JWSielinsky).

This configuration superceded by configuration set forth in EDF 279.

Two sketches included.

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>J.M. Bacon</i>	<i>PBF-DESIGN ENGINEERING</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>7-20-76</i>	<i>Ramona Lally</i>	<i>11/18/76</i>

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-180GWA NO. 11-30-76

DATE _____

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)TASK PBF Reload Core
Core Design/Fuel Design

SUBJECT

EFFECT OF FISSION GAS RELEASE ON FUEL ROD INTERNAL PRESSURE

ABSTRACT

This EDF places the subject memo in the project file. This work has been superceded by a FRAP analysis, the details and results which are set forth in EDF 288.

This simplified analysis was based upon extrapolation from a Westinghouse PWR analysis. It estimates a rod gas pressure of 36 psia at full power at end of life for the Reload Core fuel rods.

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J. Klein, W. G. Lussie, M. K. Shane

AUTHOR

R. L. Chapman

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R. W. Marshall 11/30/76

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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-181
GWA NO. 45071-330-106
DATE _____TASK PBF IPT

SUBJECT

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF EXPOSING HEAT TREATED INCONEL 718
TO 1089K (1500°F) FOR 20 MINUTES.

ABSTRACT

The present IPT for PBF fabricated from Inconel 718 may be exposed to temperatures ranging from 977K (1300°F) to 1089K (1500°F) for times from 2 to 20 minutes. The purpose of these tests, was to evaluate the effect of exposing heat treated Inconel 718 to 1089K (1500°F) for 20 minutes.

The thermal excursion to 1089K resulted in a reduction of 10 to 20% of the yield strength and tensile strength and a substantial (30 - 45%) increase in ductility and fracture toughness.

Exposing heat treated Inconel 718 for 20 minutes to 1089K (1500°F) and then water quenching resulted in changes in mechanical properties as shown below:

Test Temperature		Ultimate Tensile Strength		Yield Strength		% E1	% RA
K	(F)	MPa	(ksi)	MPa	(ksi)		
616 (a)(c)	(650)	1269	(183.9)	901	(130.6)	24.1	30.3
616 (b)(c)	(650)	1116	(161.7)	703	(101.9)	31.3	41.8
294 (a)(d)	(70)	1366	(198)	952	(138)	27.9	30.0
294 (b)(d)	(70)	1318	(174)	821	(108)	36.2	41.4
(a)	Heat treated Inconel 718						
(b)	Heat treated Inconel 718 plus exposure to 1089K for 20 minutes.						
(c)	Actual test results						
(d)	Extrapolated test results						

The instrumented precracked Charpy specimens when tested at room temperature showed an increase in dynamic fracture toughness from $MNm^{3/2}$ (189 ksi-in.^{1/2}) for heat treated Inconel 718 to 289 $MNm^{3/2}$ (263 ksi-in.^{1/2}) for those thermally cycled to 1089K for 20 minutes.

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AUTHOR <u>WG Reuter</u>	DEPT. <u>3350</u>	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED <u>RH Marshall</u>	DATE
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-182
QWA NO. _____
DATE July 2, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Galvanic Corrosion

SUBJECT

HYDROGEN ANALYSIS OF ZIRCALOY

ABSTRACT

Call to Tom Naylor, Sandvik, Kennewick, WA.

Asked for names of companies who could do good hydrogen analyses on zircaloy. He said any firm that manufactures or processes zircaloy probably could. He named:

Sandvik, Wah Chang, Exxon (Richland), Zirtech (Albany, Ore.), and Pittsburgh Testing Lab (referee tests).

Tom recommended Wah Chang of Albany, OR. as the lab probably most capable of giving the best routine results. Jim Schlewitz (phonetic) is person to contact. He said all labs seem to use LECO vacuum fusion equipment. He also reported the normal H content of as-received zircaloy tubing to be about 10 - 15 ppm H.

DISTRIBUTION RWMarshall HWSchutz
JKlein RLMiller JLWallace, ERDA-ID
FJKriz GAReimann
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AUTHOR R. M. Horton	DEPT. Materials Technology	REVIEWED <i>R. E. Schmitt</i>	DATE <i>7/15/76</i>	APPROVED <i>RWMarshall</i>	DATE <i>7/6/76</i>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-183

GWA NO. _____

DATE July 6, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - Galvanic Corrosion

SUBJECT

POTENTIAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH ZIRCALOY
GALVANICALLY COUPLED TO INCONEL

ABSTRACT

Dr. R. A. Proebstle of General Electric, San Jose, was one of those in attendance at a meeting held on June 24, 1976, concerning the potential of hydride embrittlement on the PBF reload core. The specific topic of discussion was the potential problem of hydride embrittlement, due to the galvanic cell created by 5454 aluminum in contact with zircaloy. During the course of the meeting Dr. Proebstle identified a hydride problem he had encountered when inconel was smeared on zircaloy.

I have since contacted Dr. Proebstle in order to obtain specific information concerning his observations. The specifics of the ^{CP}conservation are as follows:

1. Tests were conducted by smearing inconel on zircaloy. Originally the inconel was smeared on the zircaloy by co-drilling an inconel piece on top of zircaloy. Burnishing is a more severe method of smearing inconel on zircaloy.
2. The extent of hydriding was determined metallographically.
3. Tests were conducted at temperatures ranging from 350 to 550°F. Considerable problems were encountered at test temperatures ranging from 350 to 450°F but no problems were observed at 550°F.
4. No test data are available for temperatures ranging from RT to 350°F. At this time it is not possible to predict the behavior for temperatures less than 350°F.
5. Reports indicating test procedures, result, etc. were not available.
6. Hanford may be an additional source of information since they had some experience with zircaloy - inconel thermo couples.

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	RMHorton	RLMiller	HWSchutz
	RWMarshall	GAREimann	JLWallace, ERDA-ID

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W. G. Reuter-Materials Tech.

RWMarshall 7/8/76

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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-184
GWA NO. _____
DATE July 7, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Galvanic Corrosion

SUBJECT

POTENTIAL LABORATORIES TO CONDUCT SHORT TERM TESTS
ON ALUMINUM-ZIRCALOY GALVANIC COUPLES

ABSTRACT

Seven laboratories with the potential capability of conducting short term tests on Al-zircaloy galvanic couples were contacted. They were:

1. Rockwell Int., Science Center, Thousand Oaks, CA.
2. Battelle N. W., Richland, WA.
3. Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., Pleasanton, CA.
4. Texas Instruments, Attleboro, MA.
5. Reynolds Aluminum, Richmond, VA.
6. Alcoa, New Kensington, PA.
7. HARCO, Los Angeles, CA.

Only two of these, Rockwell and Alcoa, indicated the interest and ability to meet our critical schedule needs. Detailed work scope discussions will be pursued with these two organizations.

The discussions with the eight laboratories constitute the body of this EDF.

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JKlein RLMiller JLWallace, ERDA-ID
FJKriz GAREimann

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR R. M. Horto: <i>RMH</i>	DEPT. Materials Technology	REVIEWED <i>R. C. Schumaker</i> 7/15/76	APPROVED <i>R. M. Horto</i>	DATE 7/8/76
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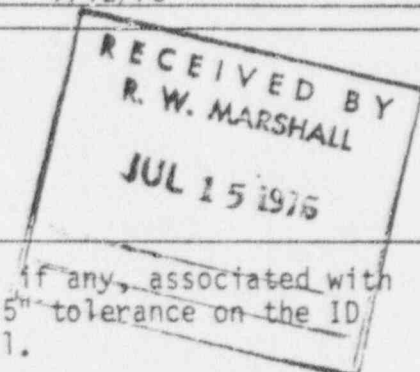
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FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-185
GWA NO. 45073-540-006
DATE 7/12/76

TASK PBF Reload Core - Fuel Procurement

SUBJECT

COST OF CLOSE TOLERANCE Zr-4 CLADDING



ABSTRACT

Question: What are the cost and schedule penalties, if any, associated with the purchase of Zr-4 tubing with a $\pm .0015$ " tolerance on the ID and a $\pm .0015$ " or $.0025$ " tolerance on wall.

Mr. Tom Naylor, Sandvik, indicated it would be quite costly. Feels tolerance of $.0015$ to $.0025$ would be out of the question on cost. The lower tolerance would increase cost by about a factor of four. The $\pm .0025$ " tolerance would increase cost by a factor of two to three.

Bud Cook, Thermal Electron, indicated that labor cost would be about \$4.50 per foot for tubing with an ID of $\pm .0015$ " and wall of $\pm .001$ ". As a materials cost had not been received from Wah Chang, the author estimated \$33 per rod. Therefore, the total estimated cost per rod is \$51. Total estimated delivery lead time of about 34 weeks after the award of a tubing contract.

7/14/76

The estimate for the material cost is \$100,000 per Mr. Cook this date. This is about \$33.50/rod and, for all practical purposes, does not change the above estimate. However, because Thermal Electron may have some difficulty buying the starting billet to the tolerances required we should add a 15% contingency to the material cost. This will increase the material cost to about \$38 per rod for material plus \$18 per rod for labor, or \$56/rod total for tubing. This is still within 10% of the \$51 estimated originally.

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J. L. Plum

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R. Marshall
R. Ringer

AUTHOR

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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-186

GWA NO. _____

DATE July 19, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - Catch Basket DesignSUBJECT
PRELIMINARY DESIGN OF THE CATCH BASKET FOR THE RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

Three designs for a catch basket were designed and examined based on the following initial design requirements:

1. A constant decay power of 108 kW for the fuel rod bundle.
2. Basket must contain 240 cubic inches of fuel and its cladding.
3. Initially, coolant temperature is 500°F at 2250 psig on both sides of the catch basket.
4. The IPT temperature shall be kept below 1300°F.
5. Molten uranium in the basket is at 5300°F initially.

The first design was a single .25 in. thick Ta-10W wall catch basket with a 600°F steam gap between it and the IPT wall. Computer calculations showed that the IPT wall temperature rose above 1300°F in less than 2 minutes and the uranium boiled.

The second design consisted of two .25 in. thick Ta-10W walls with a TaC insulator between the walls and a 600°F steam gap between the outer Ta-10W wall and the IPT. Computer calculations showed IPT wall temperature exceeded 1300°F in less than 5 minutes and the uranium boils.

The third proposed design consisted of a single outer .25 in. thick Ta-10W wall with an inner wall .50 in. thick of pyrolytic graphite. A 600°F steam gap exists between the IPT and the outer Ta-10W wall. No computer calculations have been run yet.

Design work on the catch basket was stopped on 7/8/76, and will continue when R.P. Wadkins states the new design requirements.

Enclosed calculations are based on the initial design requirements listed above.

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RWMarshall RPWadkins
MKShane SAWilliams
COVER SHEET ONLY WGLussie
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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
E. F. Taylor	PBF Design Eng	<i>[Signature]</i>	7/11/76	RWMarshall	7/22/76

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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-187

GWA NO. _____

DATE July 19, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Pneumatic Tubing

SUBJECT

MODIFICATION OF PNEUMATIC TUBING TO CONTROL RODS FOR SCRAMMING

ABSTRACT

Each control rod has an assembly containing a pressure gage, a regulating and back pressure relief valve, and other piping. Two new assemblies were installed on the south side of the bridge. A 1/2 in. schedule 40 pipe was run between the north and south sides of the control bridge through the I-beams. The pipe center line is 2.5 in. above the bottom of the I-beams, over a foot from the structure housing the rods going into the core and at least 6 in. from the bridge support structure on the ends. The tubing from the control rod air accumulators to the assemblies above were rerouted to include the new control rods.

See Dwgs. 407120 PBF Reactor Reload Core Tubing Installation
Pneumatic Supply Control Rod Drives

407167 PBF Reload Core Control Rod Drive Hydraulic
and Pneumatic Control Assembly

DISTRIBUTION JKlein MKShane
RWMarshall RPWadkins

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
H. FIELDING	PBF-Design Eng.	J. W. Adams	7-20-76	RWMarshall	7/26/76

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AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-188
GWA NO. _____
DATE July 19, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - Canister Storage RacksSUBJECT DESIGN OF STORAGE RACKS TO SAFELY HOLD PBF RELOAD CORE CANISTERS

ABSTRACT

Extension of PBF canal proposed to hold storage of Reload Core and still allow for storage of Core I in existing storage racks. Analysis being performed on the use of existing design for storage racks only with stainless steel being substituted for aluminum. Analysis to include:

1. Criticality of stored canisters and/or amount of shielding required.
2. If and how many canisters alone constitute a criticality.
3. Amount of shielding required to reduce radiation dose in first basement to safe level for continuous occupancy.

Ref: Storage rack dwg. 402158

DISTRIBUTION JWBacon MKShane
JKlein FBSimpson
RWMarshall
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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
J. W. Bacon	PBF-DESIGN ENGINEERING	<i>[Signature]</i>	7-10-76	RW Marshall	7/23/76

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AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-189
GWA NO. _____
DATE July 19, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - 10-2 Configuration Drawings

SUBJECT

10-2 CONFIGURATION ROD DRIVE, CONTROL BRIDGE EQUIPMENT AND SUPER STRUCTURE
DRAWINGS AND DCN's

ABSTRACT

Use of the 1/2 scale 10-2 configuration rod drive model revealed modifications to the rod drives and other bridge equipment and therefore, new drawings to show the needed modifications. Drawings drawn were as follows:

- 407076 PBF Reactor Reload Core 10-2 Rod Drives Installation
- 407044 PBF Reload Core Control Rod Drives 4 & 8 Control System Wiring Boxes Installation
- 407047 PBF Reload Core Control Rod Drives 9 & 10 Control System Wiring Boxes Installation
- 406765 PBF Reactor Reload Core Transient Rod Drive Assembly

DCN's were prepared on drawings of the control bridge super structure, and piping and equipment on the control bridge.

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RWMarshall RPWadkins
MKShane SAWilliams
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AUTHOR <i>E. F. Taylor</i>	DEPT. <i>PBF Design Eng.</i>	REVIEWED <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE <i>7-11-76</i>	APPROVED <i>RWMarshall</i>	DATE <i>7/22/76</i>
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FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. _____ PBF-190
GWA NO. _____
DATE July 19, 1976

DATE July 19, 1976

ABSTRACT

1. Superstructure supports changed so as not to interfere with repositioned transient rod drives. Ref. Dwg. 402437. Structural analysis required.
2. Control rod hydraulic latch supply modified to supply new control rod drive configuration, and expanded to supply two new control rod drives. Ref: Dwg. 403428
3. Transient rod hydraulic drain, supply and return piping moved out of the way of repositioned transient rod drives. Now supplies two instead of four drives. Ref: Dwg. SPT-E-8577
4. LVDT limit switch (lower) repositioned due to shortening of transient rod stroke. Also LVDT assembly repositioned 45° CW (looking down). Ref: Dwg. SPT-E-8840
5. Scram air switch on relocated control rod drives was repositioned due to interference. Ref: Dwg. 407046
6. New flow and filler shrouds for new core configuration. Ref: Dwgs. 406809, and 406810

AUTHOR J. W. Bacon	DEPT. PBF-DESIGN ENGINEERING	REVIEWED H. C. H. 5/7/6	DATE 7/26/6	APPROVED R. W. Marshall	DATE 7/23/6
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EROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - GALVANIC CORROSION

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-191

GWA NO. _____

DATE July 20, 1976

PAGE NO. 1 OF 1

SUBJECT

pH CONTROL IN PWR's

ABSTRACT

PWR pH is adjusted to 9-10.5 (Rm. Temp) for general corrosion control (to reduce overall corrosion rate). No real problems with Zr-4 when PWR out of optimum pH range unless pH is very far from desired value for a long period. LiOH or NH₄OH is used for pH control. LiOH tends to leave deposits in crevices and "dead spots" while NH₄OH tends to dissociate and produce gas pockets. A resin bed is used which does not remove LiOH or NH₄OH, so these chem. additions are not continually removed from system.

If pH not controlled, Zr-4 cladding will endure for a considerable period of time. (This is in untreated water, pH 6-6.5.) pH control in PWR minimizes the amount of irradiated corrosion products being circulated.

Info from: [d] Kalakay, ext 1984

From the foregoing it appears that the major benefit of pH control in the PWR's is the avoidance of an accumulation of "hot" corrosion products, and that corrosion of Zr-4 cladding due to prolonged immersion in untreated deionized water under PBF operating conditions would be negligible.

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JKlein
WGreuter

FJKriz
HWSchutz

RWMarshall
JLWallace

WGLussie

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AUTHOR <i>[Signature]</i>	DEPT. Materials Tech	REVIEWED <i>W.C. Francis</i>	DATE <i>7/27/76</i>	APPROVED <i>R.W. Marshall</i>	DATE <i>7/22/76</i>
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IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-192

QWA NO. _____

DATE July 20, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - FUEL CANISTERS

SUBJECT

AVAILABILITY OF 5454 ALUMINUM ALLOY FOR PBF CANISTERS

ABSTRACT

The 5454 alloy was selected by Jack Klein because:

- (1) It has proven to be very satisfactory as the present core canister material.
- (2) It is compatible with characteristics of coolant.
- (3) It is easily welded and machined.

There was no known problem obtaining this alloy for the canisters presently in use. However, this material was procured by the contractor and if he had any difficulty, it was not disclosed.

We will require 1600 lb of 3/16 in. stock for side plates and 275 lb of 1 1/4 in. mounting plates.

The 5454 alloy is not normally stocked by distributors--users of large quantities purchase directly from the factory. Minimum order is 6000 lb for 3/16 in. sheet and 8000 lb for 1 1/4 in. plate. Delivery on these quantities is from 8 weeks (Reynolds) to 10-12 weeks (Alcoa). Quantities we desire may be obtained with longer lead times. This will require a high degree of coordination between buyer and vendor to assure timely availability of the 5454 alloy.

Alloys 5083, 5086, and 5456 may be substituted for 5454, but higher Mg contents may result in susceptibility to intergranular corrosion (Ref TR855, p. 8).

NOTE: 5454 aluminum alloy will be used for the canisters. (RWMJr.)

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WGReuter	RMHorton	JLWallace	RLMiller	

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AUTHOR <i>[Signature]</i>	DEPT. Materials Tech	REVIEWED <i>WC Jones</i>	DATE <i>7/22/76</i>	APPROVED <i>RW Marshall</i>	DATE <i>7/22/76</i>
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PAGE NO. 1 OF 106

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-194
GWA NO. 45070-820-008
DATE July 20, 1976

TASK Architect Engineering & Construction

SUBJECT

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN REPORT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE CRANE
UPGRADE STUDY AT THE PBF AND SPERT IV BUILDINGS

ABSTRACT

1. Additional experiments were proposed in PBF Reactor Building and the SPERT IV Building requiring larger capacity cranes than are presently in these buildings.
2. A comparison study was made to determine which type of four alternates should be used.
3. Based on economics it was recommended that 50/5 ton modified commercial cranes should be used which includes some of the intent of RDT Standards without the high cost. Crane rails and runway girders should be replaced. Columns and bracing should be revised to support the heavier loads.
4. Project and funds were canceled after the Preliminary Conceptual Design Report was issued; therefore, the report was never completed.
5. Attached are Preliminary Conceptual Design Report and Environmental Assessment.
6. Original located at Central Facility Engineering,

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AUTHOR H. A. Traue	DEPT. 8200	REVIEWED <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 7/23/76	APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 7/23/76
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IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-195
GWA NO. 45070-330-007
DATE July 21, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - GALVANIC CORROSION

SUBJECT

PROPOSED SHORT TERM TEST PROGRAM TO EVALUATE ALUMINUM - ZIRCALOY-4 GALVANIC
CORROSION IN PBF RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

The body of this EDF describes a test program which is proposed to evaluate potential problems resulting from galvanic corrosion between 5454 aluminum and zircaloy-4 in pure water. The test schedule and the predictions which will result from the proposed tests are also described.

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AUTHOR

R M Houten

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FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-196
DWA NO. 45070-330-007
DATE July 22, 1976
PAGE NO. 1 OF 1

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - GALVANIC CORROSION

SUBJECT

GALVANIC ATTACK ON ALUMINUM DUE TO COUPLING WITH STAINLESS STEEL AT THREE-MILE ISLAND FACILITY

ABSTRACT

The Three-Mile Island (Met. Ed.) Facility has experienced considerable difficulty with corrosion of aluminum racks fastened to the 304 SS tank linings in the fuel pools. Met. Ed. is presently experimenting with insulators to separate the Al racks from the SS. DI water plus 1.2% boric acid (pH 4-5) is used in the storage pools and the problems with aluminum corrosion is attributed to the use of borated water.

Since we are unaware of any plans for use of borated water, or other deliberate water additions to the PBF coolant, the Met. Ed. experience with the Al-SS couple is not applicable to PBF.

Some orifice plates were removed from the PBF water circuit and examined. These plates had seen actual service in the PBF system in direct contact with stainless steel for about four years. Very little corrosion was evident. A small amount of pitting was observed on the Al, but no attack occurred at the contact between Al and SS.

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	RLMiller	WGREuter	HWSchutz	JLWallace	

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AUTHOR <i>E. J. Pinn</i>	DEPT. Materials Tech	REVIEWED <i>W. C. Lauer</i>	DATE 7/23/76	APPROVED <i>R. W. Marshall</i>	DATE 7/26/76
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FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-197
GWA NO. 45070-330-007
DATE July 22, 1976

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - GALVANIC CORROSION

SUBJECT

DISCUSSIONS WITH ROCKWELL INT. AND ALCOA OF SCOPE, SCHEDULE, AND COST
OF PROPOSED CORROSION TESTS OF ALUMINUM-ZIRCALOY GALVANIC COUPLE

ABSTRACT

A visit was made to F. Mansfield of Rockwell International at Thousand Oaks, CA to discuss the proposed tests. They can do all the proposed tests in four months at an estimated cost of 15 K. If only one anodized layer thickness on Al is tested, the test duration can be reduced to three months and the cost to about \$12.5 K.

Telephone discussions were held with Bob Bonewitz at the Alcoa Center, PA. They can conduct the proposed tests except that intermittent rather than continuous current measurements would be made. The interval they would use between the current measurements is sufficiently short that intermittent measurements should be acceptable. They can do these tests in about six weeks for an estimated cost of \$5K.

Since Alcoa can do the work faster and at a lower cost, and since they are capable of performing the work they would appear to be our major contender for this work.

Details of the discussion with Rockwell Int. and with Alcoa form the body of this EDF.

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DATE

7/24/76

APPROVED

R M Marshall

DATE

7/26/76

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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-198

GWA NO. 45070-330-007

DATE July 23, 1976

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - GALVANIC CORROSION

SUBJECT

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF 6061 ALUMINUM ORIFICE PLATES
WHICH HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH STAINLESS STEEL IN PBF

ABSTRACT

The results of the examination of three 6061 Al orifice plates which had been in contact with stainless steel in PBF is described.

Conclusion: No serious corrosion problems were detected which would preclude the use of these coupled together in PBF.

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AUTHOR

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R.E. Schumaker

DATE

7/26/76

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R.M. Marshall

DATE

7/26/76

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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-199

GWA NO. _____

DATE July 27, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core In-Pile Tube (RCIPT)

SUBJECT

DESIGN CRITERIA FOR IPT HARDWARE

ABSTRACT

The RCIPT assembly is located in the Reload Core test space and is positioned coaxially with the vertical axis of the core. Its external dimensions, support configuration and interface requirements are the same as the Core I IPT, thus allows for the removal and replacement of the entire assembly as a unit.

This new design for IPT has a complete interface compatibility with Core I IPT. The pressure tube material is also Inconel 718. There are no external changes to gas jacket. To accomplish above criteria the following changes were made,

- 1) Steady-state testing. The increase in the inside diameter of the pressure tube made possible by reducing its wall thickness to 0.25 inches.
- 2) Changed head bolt circle diameter and bolt size due to lower loads and space requirements.
- 3) Changed pressure tube collar (See dwg. 407199) to save cost and to eliminate welding to nozzles.
- 4) Eliminated option on - 2 assembly, item 7, for Dwg. 406587, for optional method of fabrication (2 halves).
- 5) Increase outside diameter of pressure tube in nozzle area to 8.125 from 8.00 inches.
- 6) Decrease tab dimensions therefore, .062 to match changes in #5.

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RWMarshall MKShane SAWilliams

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FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-200
GWA NO. _____
DATE July 29, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Fuel Procurement

SUBJECT
BASIS FOR NUMBER OF FUEL RODS TO BE ORDERED

ABSTRACT
The requisition for ordering the reload core fuel has specified 1800 high enriched rods and 205 low enriched rods with an option to buy an additional 500 rods (enrichment to be specified at time of exercising option). The basis for the quantities selected is as follows:

Per present physics calculations -

Maximum no. of fuel rods required	1876
No. of rods with low enrichment	100 - 200
Therefore, no. of rods with high enrichment	1676 - 1776

My decision to buy 1800 high enrichment rods allows for some spares (1.3%) for assembly problems. On this basis, we need 203 low enrichment rods - buy 205.

DISTRIBUTION JKlein RWMarshall, Jr. JLP1um EDF File ERDA/ID: JLWallace
WGLussie WColson FJWheeler

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AUTHOR R. W. Marshall, Jr.	DEPT. 5520	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED <i>RWM</i>	DATE 7/29/76
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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 201

GWA NO. _____

DATE July 30, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - In-Pile Tube

SUBJECT

FINAL COMMENTS FROM THE PRODUCIBILITY SECTION
ON SPECIFICATION ANC 50105

PBF Reload Core In-Pile Tube Pressure Tube

ABSTRACT

The body of this EDF consists of the final comments by the Producibility Section on Specification ANC 50105. The changes set forth should be incorporated prior to release of this specification.

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W. G. LUSSIE		
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WGLussie MKShane

AUTHOR

H.W. Spalitta

DEPT.

Materials Tech

REVIEWED

W G Kuntz

DATE

7-30-76

APPROVED

RWMarshall

DATE

7/30/76

WGR

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FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 202
GWA NO. _____
DATE July 30, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - IPT Forging

SUBJECT

COMMENTS ON TENSILE TESTS AND IMPACT BLANK FABRICATION
FOR THE PBF INCONEL 718 ALLOY IPT FORGING

ABSTRACT

The body of this EDF, written by the Producibility Section, recommends tensile test and impact blank locations for the Inconel 718 IPT forgings.

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WGLussie MKShane

AUTHOR H.W. Spaletta	DEPT. Materials Tech	REVIEWED W.G. Renteria	DATE 7-31-76	APPROVED RWMarshall	DATE 7/30/76
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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 203

GWA NO. _____

DATE July 28, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Fuel Rod Design

SUBJECT

FUEL ROD, PBF RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

The following criteria applied for the fuel rod design.

- 1) Interchangeability with Core I canisters
- 2) UO_2 fuel pellets
- 3) Ceramic insulators on either side of fuel stack
- 4) Low and high enriched pellets
- 5) Zircaloy cladding and end plugs
- 6) Tight cladding control is required internally for gap dimensions and externally for small moderator variations.

Dwg. 406263 shows all above requirements in detail. Fuel rod specification ANC 50106 describes in detail all fabrication processes and their control.

At the present time enrichment values are not as yet rigidly determined. The specification will be updated when final calculations are completed.

The fuel rod dwg also shows the shim rod assembly. The only difference between shim and fuel rod assemblies is the pellet material. The $.15 \text{ gr/cm}^3$ B_4C content for the shim rod pellets is tentative and will be updated in time and also a tolerance will be placed on the B_4C content.

TR-788 specifies the pellet dishing and radial gap dimensions and the pellets are dimensionally in agreement with TR788.

TR-788 is filed under Reload Core EDF 214.

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JKlein JLPium RPWadkins

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>WGLussie</i>	<i>EDF Design</i>	<i>JL</i>	<i>7-30-76</i>	<i>RWMarshall</i>	<i>10/8/76</i>

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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 204

GWA NO. _____

DATE July 27, 1976TASK Reload Core Canister Design

SUBJECT

CANISTER DESIGN CRITERIA

ABSTRACT Design criteria for the Reload Core Canister Assemblies are:

- 1) Complete interchangeability with present canisters. This means maintaining the inside and outside envelope.
 - 2) Eliminate all crossflow capability. This means eliminating all slots as per the present design.
- The 2 criteria generate quite a departure from the present design.
- a) Fuel rods must be located by holding bolt to mounting plate hole tolerances instead of by removable spacer blades.
 - b) Mounting plate is matched drilled with the canister side plates and light press pins provide the holding mechanism.
 - c) Fuel pin spacer grids are pinned in position and the pins welded into the canister walls.
 - d) Outer periphery spacer pins are provided to eliminate contact of the fuel pin with the canister walls in the grid areas.
 - e) Since no RIA testing is planned for the Reload Core the mounting plate is substantially thinner, still having a rod jump capability of ± 75 lbs. per rod, for the 62 rod canister assembly, increasing to 95 lbs. per rod for the 28 rod canister assembly.
 - f) The Zircaloy fuel rod-Aluminum canister galvanic coupling has been minimized by anodizing all interior surfaces of the canister and changing the mounting plate and grid plates to SS 304L.
 - g) As a precaution against canister installation problems the present canister to canister clearance gap of .027 has been increased to .047. This will give some power peaking in the gap (on the order of 3%) which is no problem according to F. J. Wheeler. The gap between the 28 canister assemblies and the central filler piece has been maintained at .027 since no additional power peaking can be tolerated there. The .147 canister wall has been identified with a slot to facilitate installation.

Reference Dwg. 406803 through 406808, 406816, 407007.

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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 205-4

GWA NO. _____

DATE July 19, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Orifice Plates

SUBJECT

MODIFICATION OF ORIFICE PLATES FOR RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

Orifice plates are 0.125 in. thick aluminum plates in three shapes. Four of each shape are placed between a support grid and the canisters. New hole sizes, determined by thermal analysis, were put in the plates and spaced to miss the edges of the holes in the support grid underneath. The two holes for the 34 rod canisters will not fit into the hole into its hole in the support grid. This problem has not been solved as of this date.

See Drawing 407275 PBF Reactor Reload Core Lower Orifice Plates and Assembly

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AUTHOR H. FIELDING	DEPT. PBF Design Div	REVIEWED J. C. L. 7-20-76	DATE 7-20-76	APPROVED RWMarshall	DATE 7/27/76
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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 206

GWA NO. _____

DATE July 29, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Document Tree

SUBJECT

DOCUMENT TREE, PBF RELOAD REACTOR CORE

ABSTRACT

The Power Burst Facility (PBF) Reload Reactor Core will utilize much of the existing Core I equipment. Major changes will be made in the Reload Reactor Core System and the Reload Reactor Core Control and Protective System and their system design descriptions (SDD's) will be completely rewritten. These SDD's will carry the original number with the addition of an "A", i.e., SDD 4.2 for Core I will become SDD 4.2A for the Reload Core. SDD's for other systems requiring lesser revisions will be updated by addenda.

The major new components of the Reload Reactor Core System and the In-Pile Tube System will be shown separately on the document tree charts for greater clarity.

DISTRIBUTION RLGreenleaf RWMarshall
JKlein BKPope

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
R.L. Greenleaf	PBF	<i>[Signature]</i>	7/30/76	RWMarshall	8/10/76

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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 207

GWA NO. _____

DATE July 19, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - In-Pile Tube (RCIPT)

SUBJECT

SOME FLOW TUBE DESIGN ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT Designing of flow tube for the proposed experiment of fuel rods (uranium oxide, UO_2 , .422 inches Dia. X 36 inches long, 36 pieces) for the PBF Reload Core In-Pile Tube (RCIPT).

The flow tube is coaxial with the pressure tube. It serves as a separator for the bidirectional flow within the pressure tube. The test fuel (UO_2) will be placed inside this flow tube. The maximum experiment diameter of the test fuel is determined by the inside diameter of the flow tube.

1. The flow tube is designed in three sections; the upper, center and lower flow tube and are 6.300 in. ID and 6.550 in. OD with a total length of 159.25 inches.
2. The upper flow tube is made of three parts, all welded together. The top and lower parts are made of type 321 stainless steel. The center part is made of an Inconel 718 forging and lies at an elevation between the inlet-outlet nozzle on the pressure tube.
3. The center flow tube is made from Zircaloy 2 with an overall length of 43.50 in. It has a coupling hub on each end which are joined to the coupling hubs of the top flow tube and lower flow tube.
4. The lower flow tube is made from type 321 stainless steel. It has twenty longitudinal slots, .5 in. wide X 4 in. long equally spaced around the circumference. At its lower end it has twelve .25 in. diameter hole equally spaced used to support the catch basket by means of screws.

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
JMendoza	PBF Design Eng	WGLussie	7-21-76	RWMarshall	7/27/76

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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 208

DWA NO. _____

DATE July 26, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core In-Pile Tube (RCIPT)

SUBJECT

GUIDE STRUT, 304 STAINLESS STEEL

ABSTRACT

The guide strut connects to the pressure tube by means of an integral internal spline that mates with an externally splined collar on the pressure tube. The strut is held captive to this collar by means of tabs that are welded to both sides of the collar and extend over the splines on the strut.

The strut, collar, tabs and tubular extensions are all made of 304 stainless steel rather than Inconel material.

1. The 304 stainless steel is cheaper than Inconel 718 material. It is much better and easier to machine thereby saving material cost, time and labor in fabrication.
2. The 304 stainless steel has more expansion than Inconel 718 material but by giving more clearance or opening to the strut internal spline the clearance remaining is bigger than the expected expansion rate, thus the design will be safe.
3. Strut will be at reactor coolant temperature.

For calculation it was assumed that the pressure tube is at 800°F (extremely conservative).

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
J. Mendoza	PBF	W. G. Lussie	7-26-76	R. W. Marshall	7/27/76

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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 209

GWA NO. _____

DATE August 2, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core In-Pile Tube (RCIPT)

SUBJECT

BOLT SIZING

ABSTRACT A Different size of bolt was designed for bolting the closure head into the flange at the top end of the pressure tube due to the following:

1. Closure head major dia. is 10 inches, the same size as in Core 1 IPT.
2. Bolt circle dia. was increased from 8.500 to 9.000 inches.
3. Enlargement of pressure tube inside dia. from 6.1 to 7.375 inches.
4. Lower pressure in the IPT for Reload Core.

A smaller bolt size was selected at 9/16 inches dia . 20 pieces as used in Core 1 IPT.

Attached calculations show the adjustment of bolt size and material.
This size selected as the basis for the Section III stress analysis.

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JFMendoza

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WGLussie 8-2-76 *RWMarshall* 8/10/76

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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 210
QWA NO. 45073-320-020
DATE July 28, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - Physics

SUBJECT

SELECTION OF SHIM PIN B_4C CONTENT

ABSTRACT

An estimate of B_4C content has been requested⁽¹⁾ for use in the procurement package for shim pins for the PBF reload core. These pins use B_4C -alumina pellets in standard fuel rod cladding.

Physics studies have been made with 0.15 g/cm^3 natural B_4C content shim pins in an 8% enriched, zirc clad core^(2,3). These establish a "salt and pepper" pattern as useful in controlling power peaking (radial power shaping) and also determine a relative worth for these shim pins in a representative configuration.

Because of the limited extent of these calculations, a rather broad range of possible B_4C content is suggested (0.10 to 0.20 g/cm^3). In particular, studies at different enrichments and studies which incorporate shim pins in a core having two enrichment zones are needed for refinement of this estimate.

1. Verbal request, Ralph Marshall, July 26, 1976
2. PBF Reload Core Preliminary Proposal, TR-854, Aerojet Nuclear Company, June 7, 1976
3. Rod, Cladding and Enrichment Reactivity Studies for the PBF Reload Core, G. S. Gill, letter to D. J. Langford, GSG-2-76, June 22, 1976

DISTRIBUTION J. Klein, W. G. Lussie, R. W. Marshall, W. O. Olson, J. L. Plum, F. J. Wheeler
G. K. Wachs *GW*

COVER SHEET ONLY

EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>Willard Olson</i>	<i>Reactor Physics</i>			<i>R Marshall</i>	<i>8/12/76</i>

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. 211
EDF SERIAL NO. 4
GWA NO. August 3, 1976
DATE August 3, 1976

TASK Filler and Reflector Rod Design

SUBJECT

FILLER AND REFLECTOR ROD



ABSTRACT

The filler and reflector rod design are identical with the present PBF-1 designs. Drawings were updated only. Reference: 406800, 406801.

DISTRIBUTION	JWBacon	JLPlum	FJWheeler
	JKlein	MKShane	WGLussie (Cover sheet only)
	RWMarshall	RPWadkins	

COVER SHEET ONLY

EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>Fuller</i>	<i>Wadkins</i>	<i>JK</i>	<i>8-3-76</i>	<i>RWMarshall</i>	<i>8/10/76</i>

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
PBF RC PROJECT
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 213

GWA NO. _____

DATE August 10, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core-Systems Engineering

SUBJECT

CHECK ON PBF SECONDARY HEAT REJECTION CAPACITY

ABSTRACT

Data taken on June 11, 1976 at 17:45 with the reactor at 25 MW was used to check the PBF secondary heat rejection capacity.

A heat balance was made using the inlet-outlet temperatures and the primary and secondary coolant flow rates. This heat balance indicated the temperature differentials should have been 11.4°F for the primary coolant and 11.8°F for the secondary coolant. These compare to measured values of 14°F and 13°F , respectively.

Weather conditions at the time were obtained from NOAA, and a wet bulb temperature was obtained from a psychrometric chart.

Transferring the primary inlet temperature and calculated wet bulb temperature to the curves calculated by R. A. Wells for an overall heat transfer coefficient of $365 \text{ Btu/hr-ft}^2\text{-}^{\circ}\text{F}$ results in a reactor power capability of $\sim 25 \text{ MW}$.

It is concluded that the indicated secondary coolant system performance is still as projected and reported in Wells-8-75.

DISTRIBUTION JLLiebenthal, RWMarshall, RPWadkins, RGAmbrosek
WGLussie, RLPierce, CRTtoole

COVER SHEET ONLY

EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>J. A. Ambrosek</i>	<i>Thermal Hydraulics</i>	<i>R. A. Wells</i>		<i>JA</i>	<i>8-11-76</i>

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 214 (*Revised 8-11-76*)

GWA NO. _____

DATE February 27, 1976FORM EGAG-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

PBF Reload Core

TASK Core Design/Fuel Design

SUBJECT

PELLET DISHING AND RADIAL GAP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PBF RELOAD CORE
Technical Report No. 788

ABSTRACT

This EDF places TR 788, title as above, in the project file. This report was originally issued February 27, 1976.

Oxide fuel pellets stacked in a column inside a tubular metal can (cladding) have proved very satisfactory for many reactor applications. Bowing forces can be reduced by dishing out the ends of the fuel pellets slightly so that the thermal expansion found at the higher temperature pellet centerline will not cause a dome shape at the ends of the pellet. It is also necessary to provide a gap between the pellets and the cladding to accommodate pellet growth and radial thermal expansion of the pellets. Thermal analyses were performed to determine requirements for the pellet dishing and radial gaps. The results were then compared with values used in other reactors to provide a greater level of confidence.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the fuel rods be fabricated with a relatively small radial gap sufficient to permit ease of assembly and avoid unnecessary stress in the cladding wall. A nominal plenum should be provided to accommodate the gaseous fission products. The pellets should be dished concavely at the ends to allow for the differential thermal expansion caused by the higher temperature at the fuel pellet centerline. Recommended values for pellet design are:

1. Radial dish depth = .015 in. on each end of pellet
2. Undished shoulder width .048" (same as PWR)
3. Radial gas gap .008" at room temp
4. Dish radius = 2.83 in.

DISTRIBUTION R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall(3)

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OF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

R. G. Ambrosek, J. Klein, W. G. Lussie, R. P. Wadkins

AUTHOR <u>R. L. Chapman by RLM</u>	DEPT. _____	REVIEWED _____	DATE _____	APPROVED <u>Rumars hall</u>	DATE <u>11/24/76</u>
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IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 215
GWA NO. 45070-330-007
DATE Aug 9, 1976

TASK PBF-Reload Core

SUBJECT

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF TITANIUM HYDRIDE

ABSTRACT

Thermal Conductivity (k) values for the different titanium hydrides are believed to be contained in GE report⁽¹⁾ and are reportedly⁽²⁾ very close to those of zirconium hydrides and Type 316 SS. The k values for titanium hydrides are expected to be in the range of 0.2 ± 0.03 Watts $\text{cm}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$. The dissociation temperature of titanium hydride is 950K (1250°F). Titanium hydride powders with a surface oxide layer are stable in air to 750K (900°F) for thousands of hours⁽³⁾. Massive or bulk titanium hydride can be stored in air to 750K (900°F).

REFERENCES:

- (1) "High Temperature Materials and Reactor Component Development Program-Materials" G.E.-NMPO (Nuclear Materials and Propulsion Operation) Various GEMP reports from 1961 to 1966. Like GEMP-334B, 334A, 334C, 400B, 475B, 177B, 277B, etc.
- (2) Y.S. Touloukian and C.Y. Ho "Thermal Conductivity - Non metallic solids" Thermo-physical Properties Research Center, Purdue University. Indiana. 1970.
- (3) Telephone conversations with Bob Van Houtin of NRC, Washington, D.C. Tel. 21 - 427-4266.

DISTRIBUTION

RGAmbrosek RWMarshall, Jr. WGLussie WGreuter RKMalik
COVER SHEET ONLY RPWadkins
EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR <i>R.K. Malik</i>	DEPT. Materials Tech	REVIEWED <i>W.G. Reuter</i>	DATE 8-12-76	APPROVED <i>R.W. Marshall</i>	DATE 8/12/76
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IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 216
GWA NO. 45073-320-020
DATE August 19, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core Physics

SUBJECT

Differential and Integral Boron-Carbide, Titanium-Hydride Rod Worths

ABSTRACT

The differential and integral worths of the titanium-hydride, boron-carbide transient and control rods in the 10-2 configuration have been determined. The "window shade" method was employed using the PDQ code in conjunction with a one-dimensional axial model of the reload core. The differential and integral worth data were normalized such that the 10 control rod cluster worth and the 2 transient rod cluster worth agreed with the respective cluster worths computed in earlier X-Y PDQ calculations. The results of the calculations were used to construct differential and integral rod worth curves.

The attached report, RE-N-76-010, includes a description of the techniques used and presents the final results of this study.

DISTRIBUTION RG Ambrosek, TS Bohn, WR Carpenter, RL Chapman, GS Gill, JW Henscheid, JK Klein, SC Madden, DW Nigg, JW Sielinsky, WO Olson, GK Wachs, DE Wessol, FJ Wheeler, *FW* MK Shane, RW Marshall, RT McCracken
COVER SHEET ONLY W. G. Lussie
EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR R. T. McCracken	DEPT. Reactor Technology	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED <i>RW Marshall</i>	DATE <i>9/19/76</i>
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IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
FEFPL PROJECT
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. E-218
GWA NO. _____
DATE 25 August 1976

TASK PBF Reload IPT

SUBJECT

PBF RELOAD CORE ACCIDENTS FOR CATCH BASKET CRITERIA

ABSTRACT

The PBF Reload Core Preliminary Safety Assessment (1) report stated that a LOCE with no reactor trip is an anticipated accident, i.e., no damage to the IPT can be tolerated. Under normal conditions the reactor will trip, however, it is not a PPS (RDT C 16-1T) system so failure is thus anticipated. The anticipated event should consider water around the catch basket at 12 psia. The other conditions were specified in EDF 217.

If the quench valves fail to open along with a LOCE and no trip we would have an unlikely accident where IPT integrity must be retained. This condition, for the catch basket, should be analyzed under the criteria set forth in EDF 217 with the exception that 12 psia should be used for saturated steam pressure.

The pressure stated in EDF 217 should be reduced to 12 psia. After analysis of the catch basket unlikely accident, i.e., no reactor trip with LOCE and failure of quench valves, if the analysis shows that failure of the IPT is possible we will consider opening the loop isolation valves.

However, opening the loop isolation valves could cause a pressure pulse in the IPT. Analysis of the IPT for a pressure pulse of the resultant magnitude, if such a pulse did occur, is extremely difficult. Careful evaluation of the possible consequences need to be considered.

DISTRIBUTION RGAmbrosek, JKlein, RMarshall, NE Pace, ETaylor, RPWadkins

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR <u>R.P. Wadkins</u>	DEPT.	REVIEWED <u>No</u>	DATE	APPROVED <u>John L. Stewart</u>	DATE
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PAGE NO. 1 OF 8

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 219GWA NO. 45300-322-100DATE August 16, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core Physics

SUBJECT

PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION

ABSTRACT

The plutonium inventory in the Reload Core as a function of time of operation at 50 MW was estimated. A PDQ radial depletion calculation with cross-section data from the LEOPARD code was used to determine the isotopic concentrations of Pu-239, 240, and 241 from 0 to 4000 hr. of operation at 50 MW (i.e., 0 to 200,000 MWh). It was found that the core would contain about 2.6 kg of plutonium after 5,000 MWD of steady, full power operation. The rate of plutonium production was found to be roughly constant at 0.022 kg/1000 MWh over the range of fuel burn-up investigated. A report numbered RE-N-76-013 contains details of the calculation.

DISTRIBUTION

R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall, G. K. Wachs, F. J. Wheeler *fw*

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AUTHOR

R. T. McCracken RTM Reactor Tech.

DEPT.

REVIEWED

DATE

APPROVED

DATE

L N Wachs 2/10/77 *R W Marshall 2/4/77*

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AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 220

GWA NO. _____

DATE August 16, 1976

TASK RRCS - Management

SUBJECT Procedure for Handling Future Drawing Changes While Maintaining Existing Drawings in the As-Built Condition Applicable to Proposed Changes or Those Not for Immediate Execution

ABSTRACT

On 12 August, Kirk Lemon and Jim McBride presented to PBF personnel a procedure for handling the subject changes. The procedure is designed to solve the problem of the need to have detailed construction drawings while at the same time maintaining drawings for day-to-day use in the as-built configuration.

The body of this EDF consists of the material presented by Messrs. Lemon and McBride.

It is the opinion of this writer that the Reload Core is an ideal application for this procedure and its use will be instigated shortly.

DISTRIBUTION	REHeffner	WGLussie	BKPope	EDF File	ERDA-ID	JLWallace
	JKlein	RWMarshall	RWRohweder			
	KDLemon	JNMcBride	MKShane			

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
R. W. Marshall	5520			<i>RW Marshall</i>	8/16/76

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 221

GWA NO. _____

DATE August 17, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Poison Roos

SUBJECT

DESIGN OF POISON SECTIONS OF TRANSIENT AND CONTROL RODS

ABSTRACT

Proposals (sketches 1 and 2) for poison sections sent to R. G. Ambrosek for thermal analysis.

DISTRIBUTION JWBacon MKShane
JKlein RPWadkins
RWMarshall FJWheeler
COVER SHEET ONLY RGAmbrosek WGLussie
EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>JWBacon</i>	PBF-DESIGN ENGINEERING	<i>Paul Bacon</i>	<i>8-17-76</i>	<i>R. Marshall</i>	<i>8/24/76</i>

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 222

GWA NO. _____

DATE August 17, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Canister Design

SUBJECT

STRESS ANALYSIS OF CANISTER DESIGN

ABSTRACT

Initial analysis of canister design.

DISTRIBUTION	JWBacon	RWMarshall	FJWheeler
	RAGoodell	MKShane	
	JKlein	RPWadkins	

COVER SHEET ONLY WGLussie
EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
J. Al Bacon	PBF - DESIGN ENGINEERING	M. J. Allen	8-17-76	R. W. Marshall	8/24/76

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 223
GWA NO. _____
DATE August 17, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Canister Design

SUBJECT

UPDATED STRESS ANALYSIS OF CANISTER DESIGN

ABSTRACT

Updated analysis of canister design to be submitted with canister specification for detailed stress analysis.

DISTRIBUTION JWBacon RWMarshall FJWheeler
RAGoodell MKShane
JKlein RPWadkins
COVER SHEET ONLY WGLussie
EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>J. M. Bacon</i>	<i>PBF - DESIGN ENGINEERING</i>	<i>J. M. Bacon</i>	<i>8/17/76</i>	<i>RWMarshall</i>	<i>8/24/76</i>

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
FEFPL PROJECT
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. E225 Rev. 1
GWA NO. _____
DATE September 23, 1976

TASK _____

SUBJECT

REACTIVITY INSERTION ACCIDENTS FOR PBF RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

A meeting was held on August 13, 1976 at 8:15 AM in the Broadway Conference Room to discuss accidents which could result in reactivity insertions in the PBF. Those in attendance were: E. C. Anderson, R. P. Wadkins, F. J. Wheeler, W. R. Carpenter, R. A. Dimenna and R. G. Ambrosek. Based on the discussions and notes taken during the meeting, a list of accidents was prepared. Comments received on the initial list have been incorporated and the revised list makes up the body of this EDF. It is intended that this list will be used for reactivity accidents to be included in the PBF Reload Core safety analysis.

DISTRIBUTION RLChapman, JLLiebenthal, RPWadkins, RGAmbrosek, File-PBF Reload Core, MKShane, JWSielinsky, BKPope, WGLussie, CRTtoole, JGCrocker, WRCarpenter

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
R.G. Ambrosek <i>RGA</i>	3380	<i>R.P.W.</i>		<i>Rumms Raley</i>	9/24/76

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 226
GVA NO. _____
DATE August 25, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Core Design

SUBJECT

COMMENTS ON PBF RELOAD CORE FUEL ROD ASSEMBLY SPECIFICATION ANC-50106
Telecons with John Haines, Jack Wallace, and ERDA-ID's Written Comments

ABSTRACT

The body of this EDF covers comments by John Haines of ERDA-Washington, D. A. Hoatson of NRC-Washington, Harvey Graves, Consultant to NRC, and Jack Wallace of ERDA-ID who have been reviewing the subject specification. It also includes the written comments from ERDA-ID as set forth in a letter dated September 9, 1976 from R. E. Simonds to L. H. Kent.

It is planned that ANC's response to these comments will be discussed with ID informally (for concurrence) and will be presented to the bidders at the prebid bidders conference. This writer's responses to the questions are included.

ACTION: Ron Hilker shall prepare ANC's response to these questions with assistance from others in the project.

DISTRIBUTION	HRHilker	WGLussie	REWilliams
	JKlein	RWMarshall	JLWallace, ERDA-ID
	LHKent	MKShane	

COVER SHEET ONLY

EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	R. W. Marshall <i>RWMarshall</i>	DEPT.	5520	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
						<i>RWMarshall</i>	<i>10/4/76</i>

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 227
GWA NO. _____
DATE September 1, 1976

TASK PBF RRCS - IPT Design

SUBJECT

IN-PILE TUBE FABRICATION SPECIFICATION MEETING

ABSTRACT

The following items were discussed and agreed upon. Action is assigned to the person shown in parentheses.

1. Define the size of the forging for qualification of the 8" weld on the primary tube (R. Y. Creer). Include in the IPT Specification as the contractor supplied.
2. Sketch the locations of the specimens for material testing. The sketch is to be part of the IPT Specification (V. Strickholm and W. G. Reuter).
3. Make sketches on all specimens. These sketches are to be part of the IPT Specification (V. Strickholm and W. G. Reuter).
4. Show trepanned section sizes including the sections available for material testing and weld qualification. This sketch is to be part of the IPT Specification (A. G. Work) or a statement shall be put in the specification giving the dimensions of the three pieces (two nozzle pieces and one weld material piece).
5. Investigate the differences between the LP and ultrasonic specifications called out on forging drawing versus those called out on IPT pressure tube drawing (V. Strickholm). Publish an EDF identifying these differences.
6. The yoke material is 304 Stainless Steel series as shown on the IPT pressure tube drawing. A weld qualification is needed and must be included in the IPT Specification (R. Y. Creer).

DISTRIBUTION RYCreer JKlein RWMarshall RBRinger VStrickholm
DKFischer WGLussie WGreuter HWSpaletta AGWork

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR J. Klein <i>RMM</i>	DEPT. 3320	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED <i>RMM</i>	DATE 9/9/76
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IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 228
QWA NO. _____
DATE September 3, 1976

TASK PBF

SUBJECT

PBF PPS REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCE

ABSTRACT

Preliminary Thermal Analysis of the catch basket for LOCE analysis indicates unacceptable IPT temperature when the criteria of EDF 217 are used.

Because of the extreme conditions, upgrading two systems is required.

It is suggested that the reactor trip on closing the isolation valves be upgraded to a PPS level. It is also suggested that a backup quench system be available to supply water to the experiment and IPT.

Comments on the proposed upgrading are requested.

DISTRIBUTION

JKlein, JRLarson, JLLiebenthal, RWMarshall, MKShane, RPWadkins, PBF File

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR

R. P. Wadkins

DEPT.

Thermal Analysis

REVIEWED

DATE

APPROVED

DATE

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AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 229

GWA NO. _____

DATE September 3, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - IPT Design

SUBJECT

Elimination of Strain Gaging of Thin Walled IPT During Hydrotest

ABSTRACT

Based on the strain gaging of the thick walled IPT during hydrotest, it was planned to place strain gages on the thin walled IPT for the hydrotest. Bob Goodell has pointed out that this should not be necessary since the thin walled IPT is an ASME Code stressed vessel and expected stresses will be much lower. The thick walled IPT was stressed to 0.9 of yield during the hydrotest.

Ken Shane pointed out that the strain gages were a check on the analysis and possible material anomalies as terminal pressures were reached. The test would have been stopped if an unexpected increase in strain rate had occurred.

Since the thin walled IPT, Dwg. 407564, will be a code stressed vessel, the strain gaging during hydrotest is hereby deleted. Action should be taken to delete all callouts for strain gaging from ANC 50105 and Dwg. 407564.

DISTRIBUTION DKFischer JKlein RWMarshall RBSilliman AGWork
RAGoodell WGLussie MKShane VStrickholm

COVER SHEET ONLY

EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR R. W. Marshall <i>RW Marshall</i>	DEPT. 5520	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED <i>R. W. Marshall</i>	DATE 9/13/76
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IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 230

GWA NO. _____

DATE September 3, 1976

TASK PBF Reloa' Core - Safety Analysis

SUBJECT

PBF FAST SPEED TRANSIENT ROD WITHDRAWAL.

ABSTRACT

Attached is work preformed by KDBulmahm before his leaving the company on the possibility of fast speed (approximately 160 in/sec) withdrawal of the transient rods.

Larry Chi and Mike Young have reviewed the attached study. Their comments are also enclosed. From Larry's comments the fast withdrawal would be an anticipated event for one transient rod. For two transient rods withdrawing at high speed the event is unlikely.

DISTRIBUTION

LLChi, RWMarshall, JLLiebenthal, JWSielinsky, RPWadkins, MWYoung, PBF File

COVER SHEET ONLY WGLussie

EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR R. P. Wadkins <i>RPW</i>	DEPT. 3380	REVIEWED <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 9/16/76	APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 9/16/76
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IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. -231
GWA NO. _____
DATE September 17, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core In-Pile Tube Design

SUBJECT

IPT WALL THICKNESS MEASUREMENT

ABSTRACT

Per the requirements of RDT Standard F2-2, Amendment 1, December 1973, Section 5.3 the IPT wall thickness will be checked in 10 places as will be described in the purchase specification for the IPT. The check will be performed after final machining but prior to hydraulic testing. Per the IPT specification ANC 50105 Section 3.4.1 the suggested method of testing is ultrasonic inspection per NB5330 of the Code. Any procedure suggested by the Subcontractor must be submitted to the Contractor for approval.

DISTRIBUTION RAGoodell JKlein RWMarshall MKShane RLSouthon DKFischer

COVER SHEET ONLY WGLussie
EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR <i>WGLussie</i>	DEPT.	REVIEWED <i>1/1</i>	DATE	APPROVED <i>RWMarshall</i>	DATE <i>10/4/76</i>
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IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 233
GWA NO. 45070-330-006
DATE September 15, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Core Design

SUBJECT
COMPARISON COSTS FOR ALUMINUM AND STAINLESS STEEL VERSES ZIRCONIUM FOR PBF
REACTOR RELOAD CORE CANISTER ASSEMBLIES (ANC DWG. 406806-1) - LGJ-5-76

ABSTRACT

Per the Project's request, the Producibility Section has completed a cost comparison of 406806-1 PBF Reactor Reload Core 49 Rod Canister Assembly based on the following attachments:

Attachment No. 1 is a detailed cost breakdown for (30) 406806-1 PBF Reactor Reload Core 49 Rod Canister Assembly. This estimate is for the assembly being fabricated from Aluminum and 304L Stainless Steel.

Attachment No. 2 is a detailed cost breakdown for (30) 406806-1 PBF Reactor Reload Core 49 Rod Canister Assembly. This estimate is for the assembly being fabricated from Zirconium alloy.

Attachment No. 3 is a comparative summary of Attachments No. 1 and No. 2.

The end item cost estimate of Attachment No. 1 is:

\$80,695.50; in quantity of thirty units is \$2,700 each.

End item cost estimate of Attachment No. 2 is:

\$179,442.50; in quantity of thirty units is \$6,000 each.

This is a fabrication cost ratio of 2.2 to 1; Zirconium vs Aluminum/Stainless Steel.

Material cost by weight is 25 to 1; Zirconium vs Aluminum and Stainless Steel.

Machining cost ratio is 3 to 1; Zirconium vs Aluminum.

DISTRIBUTION (complete package)

R. W. Marshall

L. G. Johnston

COVER SHEET ONLY

EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

D. D. Keiser

H. W. Spaletta

W. G. Lussie

AUTHOR

DEPT.

REVIEWED

DATE

APPROVED

DATE

L. G. Johnston

Materials Tech.

H. W. Spaletta

9/15/76

R. W. Marshall

9/16/76

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
FEFPL PROJECT
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 234
GWA NO. 45073-330-008
DATE September 17, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE CONTROL ROD POSITIONSSUBJECT PBF RELOAD CORE CONTROL ROD POSITIONS FOR CONTROL ROD TEMPERATURE CALCULATIONS

ABSTRACT

This EDF is intended to give the worst case condition for control rod heating. It is not intended to give the planned operating procedure. If subsequent thermal analysis shows that there is adequate air flow to cool the rods, no restriction on rod movement will be required from a thermal standpoint. If, however, excessive control rod and transient rod temperatures or air temperatures are calculated, then administrative controls or even more restrictive controls will be required.

Throughout this EDF, and hopefully other EDF's, the transient rods will refer to the two outer rods that are hydraulically actuated.

the values for control rod and transient rod worths were obtained from an EDF to be published by Rich McCracken.

DISTRIBUTION RChapman, JLLiebenthal, RMarshall, JSielinsky, KShane, CToole, WGLussieRPWadkins, FWheeler

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
R. P. Wadkins <i>RPW</i>	3380			<i>RMarshall</i>	9/24/76



ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 235
GWA NO. 45300-332-330
DATE September 30, 1976

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 6-76)

TASK PBF Reload Core Control System Modification

SUBJECT

PBF RELOAD CORE CONTROL BRIDGE DEFLECTION ANALYSIS, PRELIMINARY

ABSTRACT

For the reload core, the control system configuration is being changed from an 8-4 configuration (8 outer control rods and 4 inner transient rods) to a 10-2 configuration (6 outer control rods and 2 outer transient rods and 4 inner control rods). See pages 32 and 33 for location.

This EDF covers a preliminary analysis for the bridge deflection under the scram condition (10 CR's).

The deflection was found to be 0.057 inches or well within the design value of ± 0.1 inch deflection per PBF FSAR Appendix B/VII Section 2.2.

DISTRIBUTION J. Klein, E. F. Taylor

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>E. F. Taylor</i>	<i>PBF Design Eng.</i>	<i>Willow</i>	<i>10/8/76</i>	<i>R. Marshall</i>	<i>2/6/76</i>

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 236
GWA NO. 45071-330-103
DATE September 20, 1976

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - Canister Design

SUBJECT COMPARATIVE COSTS FOR FABRICATION CANISTERS FROM ALUMINUM OR ZIRCALLOY

ABSTRACT

1. Attachment I:

Cost estimate for 16 of the 60 canisters to be manufactured from aluminum material. Factor the total dollars for 16 aluminum canisters by 3.75 for total dollars to manufacture 60 aluminum canisters.

2. Attachment II:

Cost estimate for 16 of the 60 canisters to be manufactured from Zircalloy 4 material. Factor the total dollars for 16 zircalloy canisters by 3.75 for total dollars to manufacture 60 zircalloy canisters.

3. Comparison:

The comparison dollar estimate of zircalloy canisters will cost about 6.25 times the aluminum canisters.

DISTRIBUTION SCohen RWMarshall RBRinger AGWork
JKlein JNMcbride MKShane

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AUTHOR A. G. Work	DEPT. 3320	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED <i>RBRinger</i>	DATE
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 237

GWA NO. _____

DATE September 27, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - CORE DESIGN

SUBJECT

RESPONSE TO QUESTION 10, R. E. SIMONDS (ERDA) LETTER OF 9/9/76

ABSTRACT

All fuel pins in the PBF reactor are accounted for by serial number and location in the core. The same practice will be followed in the Reload Core. Since the serial numbers of Reload Core fuel rods will be quite different from Core I rods, it will be immediately apparent to any reactor operator whether a fuel pin is from Core I or Reload Core.

Secondly, the orientation of the handling pin at the top of the rod will be at 90° to the wrenching lugs on the bottom of the rod. Core I rods are aligned with the wrench lugs, since this causes all of the handling pins in a canister to line up, it will again be apparent to the operator or to any observer that if one or more of the handling pins is crosswise to all the others, that pin is from the wrong core. The handle of the fuel pin handling tool is also aligned with the handling pin in the top of the fuel pin, so the operator should realize very quickly from the orientation of the handle if he has installed a fuel pin from the wrong core.

DISTRIBUTION HRHilker LHKent MKShane REWilliams
JKlein RWMarshall JWallace ERDA-ID

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
R. A. Freeman	PDE			RWMarshall	11/22/76

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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 238

GWA NO. 45075-330-007

DATE September 24, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - IPT Design

SUBJECT

RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO PBF INCONEL 718 IPT FORGING DRAWING
AND REQUIREMENTS FOR IN-SERVICE INSPECTION

ABSTRACT

1. Single First Melt Provision

- a. Recommend deletion of general note 3 of drawing 401566 which requires all forgings to be from a single first melt. The requirement is not considered realistic as the required electro slag remelt (ESR) process will introduce a chemical variance to the vacuum induction master melt (VIM). It is suggested that the stress level for the nozzles be examined to confirm that the stress level is low enough to allow for heat to heat variations.
- b. Recommend concurrent deletion of item 4 in special provisions of purchase requisition F186690.

2. In-Service Inspection

The current PBF Inservice Inspection Plan requires visual examination only of the Inpile tube: Therefore inclusion of ultrasonic shear wave examination as a baseline for inservice inspection is not required.

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RWMarshall, HWSpaletta, DDKeiser, DWHood, JKlein, WGreuter, AGWork,
WGLussie

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
V. Strickland	3350	Spalett	Sept 24, 76	RWMarshall	9/24/76

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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. 239
EDF SERIAL NO. _____
GWA NO. 45073-320-020
DATE September 24, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core Physics

SUBJECT

Power And Group 3 Flux Distributions In PBF Reload Core

ABSTRACT

Two dimensional four group R-Z PDQ calculations have been performed to estimate power and epithermal neutron flux distributions for an approximate critical rod bank position in the PBF reload core. Calculations were performed assuming an 8% enriched oxide fuel reload core with 4% enriched fuel in the inner zone. Results are normalized to a total core power of 1 MW.

DISTRIBUTION WRCarpenter, GSGill, JKlein, RWMarshall, RTMcCracken, DWNigg, WOOlson, KShane, GKWachs, RPWadkins, DEWessol, FJWheeler, EDF File, RSMarsden

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<p>AUTHOR S. C. Madden</p>	<p>DEPT. Reactor Design</p>	<p>REVIEWED <i>[Signature]</i></p>	<p>DATE 11/4/76</p>	<p>APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i></p>	<p>DATE 11/5/76</p>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 3-76)

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 240
GWA NO. D2103
DATE October 12, 1976

TAG PBF Converter Conceptual Design

SUBJECT

TEST-ENERGY OPTIMIZATION AND CALCULATION OF KINETICS PARAMETERS

ABSTRACT

Additional calculations have been made to verify the capability of a modified PBF reactor as a fast-flux transient test reactor.

With a 7-pin (naturally enriched) fuel bundle as the test and by flattening the converter and driver-core radial fission source density profiles, the peak specific energy deposition was predicted to be 2300 J/g at the center test pin. Higher values can be expected through continued refinement of the model.

The results of reactivity calculations for a PBF converter reactor with no hodoscope and a 19-pin (fully enriched) mixed-oxide fuel bundle of FTR-type fuel rods indicate that the reactivity insertion for a maximum burst would be 0.020 $\Delta\rho$ (\$2.78) where the temperature defect was determined to be 0.013 $\Delta\rho$ (\$1.81). A transient analysis predicted the prompt-neutron generation time to be 15.7 μ sec and a minimum reactor period of 1.19 msec.

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 RM Marshall, GK Wachs, FJ Wheeler, TS Bohn, SM Madden, GS Gill, RT McCracken,
 WO Olson, DE Wessol, MK Shane, EDF File, RS Marsden

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
T. S. Bohn	Reactor Tech.				



ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 241

GWA NO. _____

DATE 09/27/76TASK PBF Reload Core
Fuel Procurement

SUBJECT

RESPONSE TO EXXON NUCLEAR CO. PREBID QUESTIONS ON
SPECIFICATION 50106 AND DRAWING 406263, 406800, 406801

ABSTRACT

See attached.

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M. K. Shane, R. E. Williams, J. L. Wallace ERDA-IDCOVER SHEET ONLY W. G. Lussie
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AUTHOR

R. A. Freeman/ H. R. Hilker PBF

DPT.

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DATE

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DATE

R. W. Marshall 9/27/76

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AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 243
GWA NO. 45075-330-007
DATE September 27, 1976

TASK Inconel 718 IPT

SUBJECT

LOGIC NETWORK FOR THE PBF INCONEL 718 IPT

ABSTRACT

Attached is the logic network for design, procurement and fabrication of the PBF Inconel 718 1/4-inch wall IPT.

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RWMarshall, JKlein, VStrickholm, WGLussie, DWHood, DDKeiser, LGJohnston

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AUTHOR <i>Paul Spallitta</i>	DEPT. <i>3550</i>	REVIEWED <i>DD Keiser</i>	DATE <i>9/28/76</i>	APPROVED <i>RW Marshall</i>	DATE <i>9/28/76</i>
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IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 245
GWA NO. 45075-330-007
DATE September 27, 1976TASK Reload Core - Core Design

SUBJECT

INDUSTRY SPECIFICATION FOR BORON CARBIDE FOR NUCLEAR APPLICATION

ABSTRACT

Contacted Mr. Ed Hainel of the Norton Co., Worcester, Mass. Re: Industries Specifications for B_4C Nuclear Grade Powder.

He stated Norton Co. uses the following specifications:

1) ASTM C-750

2) Norton Product Information Bulletin #N-T-1

HE has forwarded a copy of N-T-1 to writer.

NOTE: FTS 21-8365251

Norton Co., 8531000

Enclosed is a copy of ASTM C-750 and #N-T-1.

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HRHilker RWMarshall
JKlien MKShane

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RAFreeman, HWSpaletta, DDKeiser, WCFrancis

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>Paul Johnston</i>	3350	<i>Spalett</i>	27 Sep 1976	<i>RWM Marshall</i>	9/27/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 246

GWA NO. _____

DATE September 28, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - CRCA**SUBJECT**

TELECON TO BELOIT POWER SYSTEMS CO. MR. JOHN HENTHORN

ABSTRACT

Beloit PSC has taken over Fairbanks/Morse Compressor Business. Same people. Same plant. F/M retains diesel business.

Mr. Henthorn stated speed of our 2 stage helical lobe compressor (10,290 rpm) is at top of capability and that system capacity cannot be increased in this manner.

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J. Klein M. K. Shane

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
R. A. Freeman	PBF Design Eng	<i>[Signature]</i>	9/23/76	R. W. Marshall	9/30/76

FILE NO. _____
 EDF SERIAL NO. 247
 GWA NO. 45071-330-104
 DATE October 1, 1976

FORM EGAG-2631
 (Rev. 8-76)

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

TASK PBF Reload Core - Core Design

SUBJECT

FUEL ROD BOWING IN THE PBF RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

This EDF places the subject calculations in the Reload Core Engineering File. Bowing of the PBF reload core fuel rods was investigated and maximum deflections determined. This bowing is due to a non-symmetric temperature distribution in the fuel-rod clad. Stresses due to rod bowing and internal pressure were also determined.

The following assumptions were made:

1. The fuel rod is fixed at the lower end
2. Fuel pellets do not contribute to fuel-rod stiffness
3. Clad temperature varies linearly through the clad thickness (temperatures obtained from Thermal Branch were for inner and outer surfaces of the clad).

The following results were obtained:

1. $\delta = 0.0042"$ (maximum deflection of rod due to bowing)
2. $\sigma = 2070$ psi (maximum clad stress due to rod bowing)
3. $\sigma = 1330$ psi (maximum clad stress due to pressure)

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W. G. Lussie

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>W. G. Lussie</i>	3390	<i>R. A. Goodell</i>	10/1/76	<i>R. W. Marshall</i>	10/1/76

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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 248

GWA NO. _____

DATE 9/30/76

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - FUEL PROCUREMENT

SUBJECT

RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR FUEL SERVICES, INC. PREBID QUESTIONS.

ABSTRACT

SEE ATTACHED

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 HRHilker RWMarshall JWallace - ERDA-ID
 LHKent MKShane REWilliams

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR <i>H. R. Hilker</i> H. R. Hilker	DEPT. TRTSD	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED <i>RWMarshall</i>	DATE 9/27/76
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 249

GWA NO. 45500-332-100

DATE September 30, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - In-Pile Tube

SUBJECT

HANDLING OF IN-PILE PRESSURE TUBE DURING MANUFACTURE AND ASSEMBLY

ABSTRACT

A stress analysis was performed on the In-Pile Pressure Tube to determine the maximum stresses and deflections produced by supporting the tube in various manners. The analysis was performed in an attempt to determine the highest stress and largest deflection for each supporting condition. The results obtained will serve as a guide for handling of the pressure tube during manufacture, shipment to PBF and final installation.

Summary of results:

- A. Pressure tube clamped at head end in a horizontal position.
 1. Downward deflection of breech end = .26 in.
 2. Maximum stress in tube = 6300 psi.
- B. Pressure tube held in a vertical position with nozzles unsupported.
 1. Downward deflection of nozzle end = .0013 in.
 2. Maximum stress in nozzle = 263 psi.
- C. Pressure tube supported at both ends in a horizontal position.
 1. Maximum downward deflection of tube = .041 in..
 2. Maximum stress in tube = 1476 psi.
 3. Maximum downward deflection with gas jacket attached = .057 in.
- D. Pressure tube supported at two points: One point 35 in. from head end and another point 61 in. from breech end.
 1. Maximum stress in tube = 1016 psi.
 2. Maximum stress in tube with gas jacket = 1017 psi.
 3. Load to yield pressure tube > 79g's.

DISTRIBUTION JWBacon DKFischer RAGoodell JKlein RWMarshall MKShane EFTaylor

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR

JWBacon

DEPT.

PBF DESIGN ENGINEERING

REVIEWED

JWBacon

DATE

10/5/76

APPROVED

RWMarshall

DATE

10/6/76

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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 250GWA NO. 45075-330-007DATE October 1, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core Inconel 718 IPT

SUBJECT

REVIEW OF POTENTIAL ZIRCONIUM TUBE SUPPLIERS FOR PBF

REACTOR RELOAD CORE FUEL RODS (ANC Drwg 406263) - LGJ-6-76

ABSTRACT

Per the Project's request, a submitted list (Attachment 1) of potential zirconium tube suppliers was reviewed to verify capabilities and interest for producing close tolerance zirconium tubes for the PBF Reactor Reload Core Fuel Rods.

The five listed suppliers were contacted (Attachments 2-6) and only one, Thermo Electron Corporation, Woburn, Massachusetts, was capable and interested in producing close tolerance zirconium tubing.

Additional suppliers were contacted by the Producibility Section (Attachments 7-11) and the following suppliers were determined capable and interested:

- (1) Sandvik Special Metals Corporation, Kennewick, Washington
- (2) Wolverine Tube, Special Metals Division, Dearborn Heights, Michigan
- (3) Zirconium Technology Division of KBI, Albany, Oregon
- (4) Thermo Electron Corporation, Woburn, Massachusetts

Wah Chang Albany, Albany, Oregon (Attachment 12) is capable of supplying starting stock.

Attachment #13 is definitions of various methods of producing tubing.

It will be noted on Attachment #2 that the requirement of O.D. $\pm .001$ I.D. would produce 50% fallout using standard methods of producing tubing. Writer submits the following approach to producing the subject tube to blueprint with a low percentage of fallout at a reasonable cost.

- (1) Starting Material: .765/.770 Dia $\pm .005$ I.D. x .630/.625 Dia x 45.50 long tube, produced by standard methods.
- (2) Face ends to 45.437 long, gun drill I.D. to .640/.637. Mount tube on mandrel, mount tube and mandrel on grinder between centers, finish grind O.D. to .752/.749 $\pm .001$ I.D.

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R.W. Marshall, L.G. Johnston, EDF File

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D.D. Keiser, W.G. Lussie, J. Klein, H.R. Hilker, H.W. Spaletta, V.J. Furio

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>L.G. Johnston</i>	3350	<i>H.W. Spaletta</i>	10-1-76	<i>R.W. Marshall</i>	10/1/76

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PROJECT NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 251

45300-335-302

GWA NO. _____

DATE October 5, 1976

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - CORE DESIGN

SUBJECT

REVIEW OF CANISTER ASSEMBLY DRAWINGS 406803, 406804, 406805, 406806, 406807,
AND 406808 AND PURCHASE SPECIFICATION ANC 50110 - LGJ-7-76

ABSTRACT

Per the Project's request, the Producibility Section has reviewed the PBF Reload Core Canister Assembly Purchase Specification ANC 50110 and related drawings. It is recommended that ANC Specification 50110 be discontinued, the engineering requirements be incorporated on the face of the engineering drawings and quality requirements of the specification be reflected on Q.C. Form 1097.

The specific changes recommended are set forth in the body of this EDF.

A copy of the specification and Dwg. 406808 are attached for filing.

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H. W. Spaletta, W. G. Lussie, V. Strickholm, D. D. Keiser, M. K. Shane, L. G. Johnston

AUTHOR

DEPT.

REVIEWED

DATE

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H. W. Spaletta 3350

113
Spaletta 80776

R. W. Marshall 10/11/76

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FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 254
GWA NO. 45300-335-400
DATE October 7, 1976

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - CORE DESIGN

SUBJECT

PLAN FOR UNINSTRUMENTED Al-Zr GALVANIC CORROSION TESTS

ABSTRACT

The uninstrumented galvanic corrosion tests will be conducted at INEL in conjunction with the instrumented tests conducted by Alcoa. The uninstrumented tests will concentrate on coupons coupled through aluminum or stainless steel mounting plates where measurement of potential and current is not possible. It is anticipated that metallography and hydrogen analyses will permit correlation between instrumented and uninstrumented tests of similar coupon pairs.

The uninstrumented tests will employ selected combinations of anodized and bare aluminum coupons with autoclaved and bare Zr-4 tubing. These tests will include several duplicate coupon assemblies to ascertain the degree of reproducibility, as well as assemblies containing Zr-4 weldments and scratched anodized and autoclaved surface films.

The tests will be conducted in PBF deionized water using a simulated PBF temperature cycle that employs 2 days at 185±5F and 1 day at RT. The tests will run for 30 days (10 cycles). Maintenance of water purity will be ascertained by periodic measurement of water conductivity at RT.

The specific specimens and combinations are detailed in Table II, which is a part of this EDF.

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R. M. Horton, R. L. Miller, J. Klein, W. G. Reuter, G. A. Reimann, H. W. Schutz,
R. W. Marshall, J. L. Wallace, W. G. Lussie, M.K. Shane

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DATE

R. W. Marshall

Materials Technology

R. W. Marshall 10/13/76



ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 256GWA NO. 45300-322-100DATE October 11, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core Physics

SUBJECT

Average Fast Flux in the In-Pile-Tube Wall

ABSTRACT

The average fast (damage) flux in the IPT wall was obtained from a four-group, radial PDQ calculation. Four-group constants were coalesced from 33-group data with the SCAMP code. The three fast-energy group-average fluxes calculated by the PDQ code were averaged over energy by hand to obtain a single average fast neutron flux over the 0.532 eV to 10 Mev energy range.

The average fast flux in the IPT wall was found to be 2.1×10^{17} neut./cm²-MWd. For 5000 MWd fuel burn-up this flux results in an average fast neutron fluence of 1.05×10^{21} nvt.

DISTRIBUTION R. W. Marshall, F. J. Wheeler, ⁴ W Reactor Design Group, G. K. Wachs, J. W. Henscheid, M. K. Shane, R. P. Wadkins, W. G. Reuter

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR
R. T. McCrackenDEPT.
Reactor Tech.REVIEWED
G. K. Wachs 10/15/76

DATE

APPROVED

DATE

R. W. Marshall 10/18/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 257
GWA NO. 45300-322-100
DATE October 11, 1976

FORM 1-64 (Rev. 11-76)

TASK PBF Reload Core Physics

SUBJECT

Gamma Heating in the Fuel Canisters and In-Pile-Tube Wall

ABSTRACT

The rate of gamma-energy deposition in the reload-core aluminum fuel canisters and Inconel in-pile-tube was estimated. The methods used were based on several simplifying assumptions and the results must be considered approximate. The average gamma energy deposition rates were found to be $0.41 \frac{\text{watts}}{\text{gm}}$ and $0.43 \frac{\text{watts}}{\text{gm}}$ for the canisters and IPT, respectively, with the core at 50MW. These translate into average absorbed dose rates of $7.0 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{Gy}}{\text{MWd}}$ and $7.4 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{Gy}}{\text{MWd}}$, respectively.

DISTRIBUTION R. W. Marshall, G. K. Wachs, F. J. Wheeler, Reactor Design Group,
M. K. Shane, J. W. Henscheid, R. P. Wadkins, J. Klein, R. S. Marsden,
R. G. Ambrosek
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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR R. T. McCracken	DEPT. Reactor Tech.	REVIEWED <i>G. Wachs</i>	DATE <i>11/15/76</i>	APPROVED <i>R. W. Marshall</i>	DATE <i>11/22/76</i>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 258
GWA NO. 45300-322-100
DATE October 12, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core PhysicsSUBJECT TOLERANCES ON BORON-CARBIDE PARTICLE SIZE, DENSITY,
AND HOMOGENEITY IN THE RELOAD CORE SHIM PINS

ABSTRACT

Estimates have been made based on core-physics constraints of the allowable tolerances on B_4C particle size, density, and homogeneity of dispersion in the Al_2O_3 - B_4C shim material mixture. These estimates were made using 33 group, transport calculations and some simple one-dimensional models. The recommended tolerances to be specified are:

- (1) A maximum B_4C particle size of .05 mm (2 mils),
- (2) A B_4C density range from $0.147 \frac{gm}{cm^3}$ to $0.153 \frac{gm}{cm^3}$ on a pellet basis,
- (3) Sufficient homogenization to restrict B_4C density variations to no more than 5% in 95% of all samples ranging in mass from 20 mg to 30 mg.

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J. W. Henscheid R. W. Marshall F. J. Wheeler
R. H. Hilker M. K. Shane Reactor Design Group
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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

W. G. Lussie

AUTHOR R. T. McCracken	DEPT. Reactor Tech.	REVIEWED <i>J. K. Wachs</i>	DATE <i>11/3/76</i>	APPROVED <i>R. W. Marshall</i>	DATE <i>10/28/76</i>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2531
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 259GWA NO. 45500-332-100DATE October 12, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - IPT Design

SUBJECT

IPT NOZZLE LOADS

ABSTRACT

The following loads are applicable to the IPT nozzles on the Reload Core:

Top Nozzle:

Axial: 1031 lbs.

Torque: - 20,000 lbs. in.

Vertical Moment: - 14,000 lbs. in.

Horizontal Moment: - 104,000 lbs. in.

Lower Nozzle:

Axial: 675 lbs.

Torque: - 10,000 lbs. in.

Vertical Moment: + 55,000 lbs. in.

Horizontal Moment: + 47,000 lbs. in.

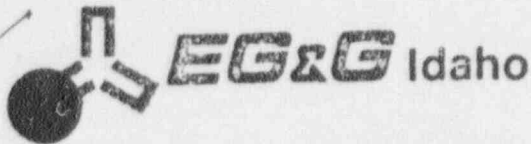
The assumption for the loads is that movement of the acoustic filters is zero during a loop heatup cycle (normally filters are free to move). This is based on the loop configuration after the installation of the LOCA Modification.

This is a conservative assumption. An effort is underway to install an alarm which would signal restriction in the movement of the acoustic filters. The above data shows the loads on the nozzles that result from the loop heatup cycle. These loads remain on the nozzles during normal operation of the loop, and are in addition to any other loads due to operating conditions. The above data will be published by Applied Mechanics in a stress report covering the LCSM piping. Source: T. Rahl - Applied Mechanics Department, Ext. 1281.

DISTRIBUTION D. K. Fischer, R. A. Goodell, J. Klein, R. W. Marshall, T. Rahl
M. K. Shane

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>10-14-76</i>	<i>R. Marshall</i>	<i>10/14/76</i>

PAGE NO. 1 OF 16

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 260GWA NO. 45500-335-103DATE October 2,, 1976FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)TASK PBF Reload Core - IPT Design

SUBJECT

PROPOSED CHANGES TO IPT FORGING CONTRACT
AT WYMAN GORDON
Subcontract S-2660

ABSTRACT

Changes to IPT forging contract at Wyman Gordon (Subcontract S-2660) are proposed. These changes will update the contract to reflect:

Agreements between Wyman Gordon and EG&G based upon the meetings of September 7 and 8, 1976.

The proposed configuration of the forging as set forth in Wyman Gordon Dwg 39594 A.

Correction of deficiencies in the ultrasonic inspection of the forgings.

The projects current need date for the forgings.

The body of this EDF identifies how these changes will affect the subcontract and gives background information on the proposed changes. A revised copy of the Special Provisions - 048 to Subcontract S-2660, and the revised Form 1097 are included.

DISTRIBUTION F. P. Blair, D. D. Keiser, J. Klein, E. W. Lyon, R. W. Marshall,
M. K. Shane, H. W. Spaletta, J. L. Wallace

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W. G. Lussie

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AUTHOR R W Marshall

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DATE

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R W Marshall 10/9/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G 2631
(Rev. 8-76)FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 261
GWA NO. 45073-320-022
DATE October 29, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - Canal Extension**SUBJECT****RADIATION SAFETY EVALUATION, PBF EXPANDED CORE STORAGE BASIN SHIELDING ANALYSIS****Storage of PBF Reload Core In Proposed PBF Canal Extension****ABSTRACT**

A proposal has been made to extend the present PBF canal to provide room for storage of both Core 1 and the Reload Core (Ref. EDF #188). An analysis has been performed to determine the shielding required to allow people to work safely at the outside wall of the canal. Wall dimensions used in the analysis were the same as the existing canal wall. If the concrete used has a density equal to or greater than 3.5 g/cm^3 (218 lbs/ft^3), then the dose rate at the outside of the wall would be reduced below the safe level of 0.25 mR/hr . Wall dimensions and canister placement were taken from EDF #188. Safety Analysis Report #RE-N-76-016 constitutes the body of this EDF.

DISTRIBUTION JWBacon JKlein RWMarshall RSMarsden MKShane FBSimpson

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>JWBacon</i>	PBF DESIGN ENGINEERING	<i>WGLussie</i>	<i>11/1/76</i>	<i>RWMarshall</i>	<i>11/19/76</i>

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 262
DWA NO. 45300-322-100
DATE November 5, 1976

FORM EG&G-2531
(Rev. 10-75)

TASK PDF Reload Core - Physics

SUBJECT

Physics Parameter Calculations for Use in RELAP-4
Model of PDF Reload Core

ABSTRACT

Physics calculations were performed to estimate β -effective, prompt neutron lifetime, core averaged void coefficients and core averaged doppler coefficients. The methods described in IDO-16983 were employed. Calculations for the PDF Reload Core were performed for a core using 8% enriched uranium oxide fuel with Zircaloy-II cladding operating at 50 MW power. For standardization purposes the impile tube was filled with 611 K (640°F) water. Material cross sections were generated using the BOBBY-PHROG program; and eigenvalue problems were solved using a one-dimensional radial PDQ model. PDQ7 code version 2 modification 3 was used.

The attached report, RE-N-76-022, describes the methods used and the final results of the physics calculations.

DISTRIBUTION JWHenscheid, GKWachs, FJWheeler, TSBohn, DWNigg, RTMcCracken, WOOlson, WRCarpenter, JWSielinsky, SCMadden, DEWessol, RWMarshall, RPWadkins, MKShane, GSGill, RSMarsden

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR G. S. Gill	DEPT. Reactor Tech.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED R. Marshall	DATE 11/17/76
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EGAG-2031
(Rev. 6-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 263

GWA NO. _____

DATE November 12, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - Safety Analysis**SUBJECT**

MEETING TO DISCUSS PBF RELOAD CORE CONTROL ROD DESIGN

ABSTRACT

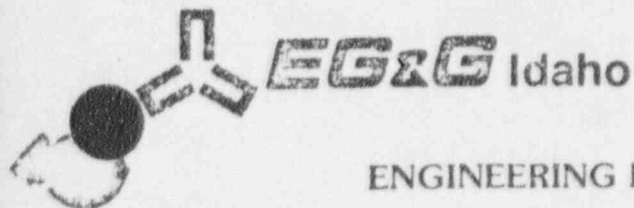
Minutes of the meeting held on October 21, 1976 to discuss design of the PBF control rods are attached. They note temperatures calculated with present input, physics deficiencies, possible operating configurations, and control rod cooling capabilities.

Also recorded are assignments for getting data and information required before a design requirement can be prepared.

DISTRIBUTION R. G. Ambrosek, C. H. Cooper, R. A. Freeman, J. Klein, R. W. Marshall, W. O. Olson, R. L. Pierce, M. K. Shane, J. W. Sielinsky, R. P. Wadkins, J. L. Wallace, F. J. Wheeler
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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
R. G. Ambrosek <i>R. G. Ambrosek</i>	3380	<i>R. P. Wadkins</i>	11/12/76		

PAGE NO. 1 OF 1

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 264
GWA NO. 45300-322-100
DATE October 27, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - Physics

SUBJECT

Reactivity Change Due to Boron Impurities in PBF Fuel

ABSTRACT

The reactivity change due to an 8 ppm boron impurity mixed with the 8% UO_2 fuel was determined. The Bobby-PHROG computer code was used to calculate four group cross sections, and the PDQ-7 version 2 computer code was used in a radial model to calculate the reactivity insertion. Since the Bobby-PHROG library contained boron-10 and not natural boron, the boron atom density was corrected by the relative abundance of boron-10, 19.8%. Results were obtained with the PBF Reload Core in the following configuration: 611 K (640°F) H_2O was in the IPT; the reactor was operating at 50 MW power; all poison rods were removed; and 8% UO_2 - Zircaloy II fuel rods were used. A -.001922 change in reactivity was calculated when the boron impurities were introduced.

JKW
DISTRIBUTION F. J. Wheeler, G. K. Wachs, R. W. Marshall, R. P. Wadkins, W. R. Carpenter, J. W. Sielinsky, M. K. Shane, T. S. Bohn, D. W. Nigg, R. T. McCracken, W. O. Olson, D. E. Wessol, G. S. Gill, R. S. Marsden
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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR G. S. Gill <i>G. S. Gill</i>	DEPT. Reactor Tech.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED <i>R. Marsden</i>	DATE 11/1/76
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 265GWA NO. 45400-332-110DATE October 27, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - Core Design and Fabrication

SUBJECT

POISON ROD COOLING AIR FLOW

ABSTRACT

The velocity of cooling air through the poison sections is limited to that of the speed of sound in air. Preliminary calculations show that the minimum area in the poison section, between the two poison pieces, should be greater than .28 in² in order to have a flow rate of 200 cfm/rod. Any cooling holes through the poison would also be included in this area figure.

DISTRIBUTION RGAmbrosek JWBacon LGJohnston JKlein RWMarshall WOolson RPWadkins
FJWheeler

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>J.W. Bacon</i>	PBF DESIGN ENGINEERING	<i>W. Lussie</i>	<i>9/10/76</i>	<i>R.W. Marshall</i>	<i>11/19/76</i>

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

PBF Reload Core

TASK In-Pile Tube Design and Fabrication

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 266QWA NO. 45500-332-100DATE October 28, 1976

SUBJECT

IN-PILE PRESSURE TUBE COST COMPARISON OF TREPPANNED
METHOD VERSUS BORING MAIN ID

ABSTRACT

A cost comparison of two means of fabricating the In-Pile Tube (by boring, or trepanning and welding the main ID) has been made by V. J. Furio, Cost Estimator, Procurement Support Section. A significant saving results if the part is trepanned. The first piece comparison is as follows:

Boring main ID	\$17,820.00
Trepanning and welding	<u>7,800.00</u>
First piece savings	\$10,020.00

An additional saving (\$2,500) would be realized on a second In-Pile Tube fabricated at the same time.

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W. G. Lussie, J. L. Wallace

AUTHOR

Jack Klein by R.W.M.

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DATE

R. W. Marshall 11/2/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)TASK PBF Reload Core
Core Design and FabricationFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 267
GWA NO. 45300-332-300
DATE October 28, 1976

SUBJECT

49 ROD CANISTER ASSEMBLY COST ESTIMATE - ALUMINUM VERSUS ZIRCONIUM

ABSTRACT

The total cost of fabricating 30 each of the 49 rod canister assembly (Dwg. No. 406806 NC) from aluminum, and from zircaloy-4 has been estimated by V. J. Furio, Cost Estimator, Procurement Support Section. A comparison of these estimates is:

Cost to fabricate 30 ea. P/4 406806 from zircaloy-4	\$122,161
Cost to fabricate 30 ea. P/4 406806 from aluminum	70,814

Cost ratio: $\frac{\text{zircaloy-4}}{\text{aluminum}} = 1.73$

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W. G. Lussie, J. L. Wallace

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
J W Klein by RMM				RMM as Lell	11/2/76

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IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
FEFPL PROJECT
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 268

GWA NO. 45071-330-105

DATE 10-8-76

TASK PB RELOAD CORE

SUBJECT

PRELIMINARY ANALYSES OF RELOAD CORE CATCH BASKET AND IPT FOR 36 and 49
ROD MELTDOWNS

ABSTRACT

Simplified 1-D models were made of several PBF thin wall IPT catch basket design concepts using the two-dimensional heat conduction code, SIMIR/4. Four cases of fuel meltdown without water cooling to the catch basket (hypothetical accident conditions occurring during LOCE testing) were analyzed. They included three different catch basket designs. Complete fuel meltdown of either 36 or 49 rods of a test bundle inside the IPT was assumed in all cases. In addition, all this fuel was assumed to reach the inside of the fuel catch basket within one second of the initial fuel meltdown (i.e. within one second of reactor scram).

Results of all four transients are included in the body of this report. Only the last transient simulated reflects the latest catch basket design criteria. As such, only analysis conditions and results for this last transient are summarized below.

Analysis Conditions:

1. Complete fuel meltdown of 49 PWR rods.
2. Catch basket - $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick Tungsten wall with an I.D. = 6.38 inches.
3. Decay heat curve in conformance with Reference 1.
4. Initial fuel temperature of 5300°F.
5. Inlet IPT downcomer annulus gap - $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.
6. Complete steam environment at 12.5 psia surrounding catch basket.
7. Fuel vaporization temperature - 6100°F.
8. Initial temperature of non-fuel materials - 600°F.

Results of 240 second transient:

1. Wall of IPT exceeds 1800°F design limitation near 115 seconds into the transient.
2. Wall of IPT reaches 2300°F melting temperature near 160 seconds into the transient.
3. Maximum catch basket wall temperature is near 3700°F.

DISTRIBUTION Earl Taylor, N. E. Pace, H. G. Kraus, R. W. Marshall, R. P. Wadkins, J. Klein, M. K. Shane, E. V. Mobley, J. K. Rawlins, B. K. Pope, R. S. Marsden

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR

H. G. Kraus *H. G. Kraus* 3380

DEPT.

REVIEWED 11/2/76 DATE

N. E. Pace *N. E. Pace*

APPROVED

R. W. Marshall

DATE

11/2/76

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 269
GWA NO. 45300-335-302
DATE November 2, 1976

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE -IPT DESIGN

SUBJECT

TIME TO COMPLETE ESTIMATE
PBF IN-PILE TUBE P/N 400230
(LGJ-10-76)

ABSTRACT

Per the projects request, the Producibility Section has completed a time to complete estimate for subject in-pile tube assembly.

It will be noted on page 2 that the machining subcontractor will receive a trepanned forging from the forging supplier.

As noted on page 3, the time span to complete is estimated at 18.5 months. This is predicated on the following contingencies:

1. Five eight hour day work week.
2. Forging delivered to machining subcontractor no later than 3.5 months after award of machining and assembly subcontract.
3. No scrap of 207612-4 forging.

The Producibility Section will recommend qualified suppliers prior to requisition preparation; however cursory evaluations indicate the following are capable of meeting the estimated schedule:

1. Standard Tool and Die Co., Los Angeles, CA.
2. Allied Mechanical Co., Los Angeles, CA.
3. Monarch Machine Co., Los Angeles, CA.
4. Nuclear Automation Co., N. Huntington, PA.
5. VOTAW Precision Co., Los Angeles, CA.
6. Standard Pressed Steel Co., Jenkinstown, PA.
7. North American Aviation Co., Los Angeles, CA.
8. Permutit Co., Lancaster, PA.
9. Martin Marietta Co., Baltimore, MD.
10. XLO, Lima, OH.
11. Amatek Straza, El Cajon, CA.

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V. Furio, L. G. Johnston, D. D. Keiser, J. Klein, W. G. Lussie, R. W. Marshall,
M. K. Shane, H. W. Spaletta

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>H. H. Johnston</i>	Materials Technology	<i>Spaletta</i>	Nov 8, 76	<i>R. W. Marshall</i>	11/9/76

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING
AEROJET NUCLEAR COMPANY
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 270
GWA NO. 45300-335-302
DATE November 2, 1976

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - CORE DESIGN

SUBJECT

TIME TO COMPLETE ESTIMATE
PBF CANISTER ASSEMBLY P/N 406806-1
(LGJ-9-76)

ABSTRACT

Per the projects request, the Producibility Section has completed a time to complete estimate for subject canister assembly.

It will be noted on page 2 the time span to complete 30 assemblies is 9.5 months. This estimate is based on an eight hour day, five days a week.

This estimate is typical for the following canister configurations in quantities noted:

406803 (4 each)	406807 (8 each)
406804 (8 each)	406808 (8 each)
406805 (4 each)	

In the event the complete requirement is placed in one subcontractor facility, the time span to complete all 62 assemblies will increase to 17.0 months.

The Producibility Section will recommend qualified suppliers prior to requisition preparation; however cursory evaluations indicate the following are capable of meeting the estimated schedules:

1. Acro-Tech Co., Los Angeles, CA (EB Weld capability)
2. Allied Mechanical Co., Los Angeles, CA.
3. Fansteel, Los Angeles, CA. (EB Weld Capability)
4. Mechanical Specialities, Los Angeles, CA.
5. Rocket Research Co., Redmond, Wash. (EB Weld Capability)
6. Exxon Nuclear Co.Inc., Richland, WA.

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M. K. Shane, H. W. Spaletta

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L. G. Johnston

Materials Tech.

Spaletta

Nov 8, 76

R. W. Marshall

11/10/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 271
GWA NO. 45300-332-300
DATE November 2, 1976

TASK Control System Modification

SUBJECT

PBF RELOAD CORE CONTROL AND TRANSIENT ROD DRIVES VELOCITIES
DURING NORMAL AND ACCIDENT CASE OPERATIONS

ABSTRACT

CRD Normal Operation

During normal continuous withdrawal and insertion CRD velocity is 7.2 inches/minute or 0.12 inch/second. However, each CRD can be operated in discrete stops or steps for withdrawal and insertion and thus have an average velocity ranging from just greater than 0 inch/second to just less than 0.12 inch/second. Final scram insertion velocity over the 28 inches acceleration distance is 431.37 inches/second and 431.37 inches/second initial deceleration velocity over the 8 inches deceleration distance.

TRD Normal Operation

Normal continuous withdrawal and insertion velocity during set up and testing is 0.5 inch/second and is 0.1 inch/second during normal operation for positioning each rod. For experiment purposes maximum withdrawal velocities between 20 inches/second and 175 inches/second can be obtained by adjusting the mechanical stop on the servo valve. Maximum insertion velocity is ~ 175 inches/second.

CRD Accident Case Operation

A variation in each CRD drive rate as mentioned in EDF 225, Rev. 1, could result by a power frequency change from 60 cycles per second to the permanent-magnet drive motor on each CRD. However, the probability of this happening is extremely unlikely.

TRD Accident Case Operation

A preliminary study (EDF 230) has listed the following withdrawal accidents which could cause a withdrawal speed of 160 inches/second: actuator temporarily jams and then surges, misadjustment of TR velocity limit, and hydraulic leaks. Also, a variation in each TRD drive rate, as mentioned in EDF 225, rev. 1, could result by a power frequency change to the power supply in the servo control system of each TRD. Finally, a failure in the control system could cause the TRD to withdraw at the velocity limit set (between 20 and 175 inches/second) by the mechanical stop on the servo valve.

DISTRIBUTION RG Ambrosek JWBacon RCChapman RAGoodell JKlein RWMarshall
WCOlson MKShane JWSielinsky EFTaylor RPWadkins FJWheeler

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR <i>Earl F. Taylor</i>	DEPT. <i>PBF Design Eng.</i>	REVIEWED <i>J. W. Wadkins</i>	DATE <i>11/3/76</i>	APPROVED <i>R. W. Marshall</i>	DATE <i>11/10/76</i>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G 2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 272

GWA NO. _____

DATE November 12, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Safety Analysis

SUBJECT

MEETING II TO DISCUSS PBF RELOAD CORE CONTROL ROD DESIGN

ABSTRACT

Minutes of the meeting held on November 4, 1976 to discuss design of the PBF control rods are attached. They note reports on previous assignments and record further assignments. They also note the need for definition of desired operating limitations for material and air temperatures.

DISTRIBUTION R. G. Ambrosek, C. H. Cooper, R. A. Freeman, J. Klein, R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall, W. O. Olsen, R. P. Wadkins, F. J. Wheeler

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AUTHOR	<u>R. G. Ambrosek</u>	DEPT.	<u>3380</u>	REVIEWED	<u>R. P. Wadkins</u>	DATE	<u>11/17/76</u>	APPROVED	<u>R. W. Marshall</u>	DATE	<u>11/18/76</u>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 275
GWA NO. 45300-335-400
DATE November 8, 1976TASK PBF - TRANSIENT ROD COMPONENTS

SUBJECT

SOURCES AND CAPABILITIES FOR PRODUCING
 B_4C AND TiH_x SECTIONS FOR TRANSIENT RODS

ABSTRACT

Several vendors were contacted regarding their capabilities for producing B_4C and TiH_x in configurations suitable for the PBF transient rods. Suppliers of B_4C compacts were located without difficulty and it is likely that a fair number of other capable vendors exist in addition to the three listed. Suppliers for sintered compacts of TiH_x were more difficult to find since the demand for this compound has declined. More searching will certainly discover more vendors for TiH_x also.

Cost estimates for compacts of B_4C and TiH_x in configurations suitable for the transient rods are given. Since we could not be specific regarding chemistry, density, and mechanical property requirements, vendors were able to provide only rough cost estimates. It is possible that lower prices can be obtained when this information is available and when the search for suppliers is expanded.

DISTRIBUTION R. W. Marshall, Jr.

R. G. Ambrosek, W. G. Reuter, R. P. Wadkins, W. O. Olsen, F. Wheeler

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W. G. Lussie

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>George A. Rasmussen</i>	Materials Technology	<i>W. G. Reuter</i>	4/18/77		

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 276

GWA NO. _____

DATE November 12, 1976

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev 8-76)

TASK PBF Reload Core Inconel 718 IPT

SUBJECT

STATUS REPORT FOR PBF INCONEL 718 IPT FORGINGS

WYMAN GORDON CONTRACT S-2660
(Spal-22-76)

ABSTRACT

Recent reports from Wyman Gordon indicate problems at Cameron Iron during conversion of the Inconel 718 ingots to the billet form. The billets supplied by Cameron will be used by Wyman Gordon as forging stock for the PBF Inconel 718 in-pile tube (IPT). A summary of the conversion problems are as follows:

1. Four billets were lost during the conversion.
2. During the upsetting operation of the ingot from 25 inch to 30 inch diameter incomplete filling of the die cavity was observed on four ingots. Surface cracks on one end were observed on one of these ingots.
3. Extrusion of a 30 inch diameter by 40 inch long billet to a 24 inch diameter resulted in surface cracks and inadequate material to meet the minimum weight required by Wyman Gordon.
4. The other two billets revealed cracks after being removed from the furnace and allowed to cool.
5. Trans-axial forging will be performed in lieu of extrusion.
6. Cameron Iron will not perform a trans-axial forge operation of the 30 inch diameter by 40 inch long billet because they consider their press capacity marginal.

Wyman Gordon's recovery plan is as follows:

- A. Cameron Iron will process three additional Cabot Industries supplied 20 inch diameter ingots using an interim upsetting operation between the 25 inch diameter and the 30 inch diameter.
- B. Cabot Industries has contacted Ladish, Inc., of Cudahy, Wisconsin, to trans-axial forge the 30 inch diameter billets to the Wyman Gordon's required 18 inch square configuration.

A history of Cameron Iron Works reported difficulties is included on page 2 and 3 of this EDF.

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B. R. Adams, D. D. Keiser, R. W. Marshall, M. K. Shane, H. W. Spaletta,
F. P. Blair, J. O. Brigleb, E. W. Lyon

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W. G. Lussie

AUTHOR <u>W. G. Lussie</u>	DEPT. <u>3350</u>	REVIEWED <u>RM</u>	DATE _____	APPROVED <u>RM Marshall</u>	DATE <u>11/17/76</u>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EGAG-2631
(Rev. 8-76)FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. PBF-277
GWA NO. 45300-332-300
DATE November 10, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - Systems Engineering

SUBJECT

PROPOSED CONFIGURATIONS FOR MAXIMUM SIZED FUEL ARRAYS
TO BE TESTED IN RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

Various arrays of commercial power reactor fuel rods will be placed inside the In-Pile Tube for testing in the PBF Reactor. The enclosed layouts show a cross section of the Reload Core In-Pile Tube with proposed arrays of BWR/6, PWR/15x15, and PWR/17x17 fuel pins.

For test program information, see letter: PBF Reload Core Program - Cro-204-75.

DISTRIBUTION RG Ambrosek, JWBacon, EEBurdick, JKlein, RSMarsden, RWMarshall, RKMCardell,
MKShane, RPWadkins, FJWheeler

COVER SHEET ONLY WGLussie

EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR

J. W. Bacon

DEPT.

PBF
DESIGN ENGINEERING

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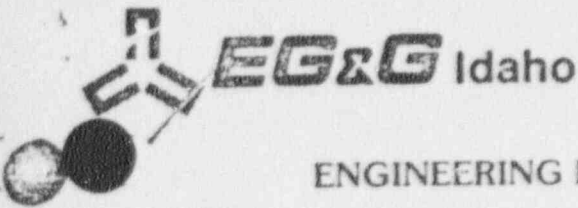
DATE

APPROVED

RWMarsden

DATE

11/30/76



ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 278

GWA NO. 45300-322-100

DATE November 15, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core Physics

SUBJECT

PBF Reload Core Test Performance Assessment

ABSTRACT

A study was made to examine the test performance capabilities of the Reload Core with respect to the maximum linear power which can be generated in a given test configuration. The study included PWR/17x17 and BWR/6 test fuel bundles of various sizes, enrichments, and irradiation histories. In general, it was found that the Reload Core will provide a gain in test performance over the PBF Core I of about 2.4 for PWR/17x17 tests and 2.1 for BWR/6 tests.

The attached report, RE-N-76-034, transmits the results of this study.

DISTRIBUTION J. W. Henscheid, R. W. Marshall, Reactor Design Group, G. K. Wachs, F. J. Wheeler, R. S. Marsden

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
R. T. McCracken	Reactor Tech.			<i>R. W. Marshall</i>	11/18/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 6-76)FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 280
GWA NO. 4. 00-332-300
DATE November 11, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - Control System Modification**SUBJECT**

PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL FOR INSTALLING ADDITIONAL AIR COMPRESSORS
FOR CRCA SYSTEM

ABSTRACT

Attached is a proposal for increasing the air flow for the control rod cooling air system. The proposal was prepared by the Facilities Engineering Branch.

The proposal includes the cost of installing the existing Fairbanks-Morse CRCA Compressor in the proposed building, but not the cost of removing the Fairbanks-Morse Compressor from the reactor building first basement.

The cost of providing 2400-Volt electrical power from the SPERT substation to the proposed building is not included.

DISTRIBUTION R. A. Freeman, J. Klein, R. W. Marshall, M. K. Shane, C. R. Toole
B. K. Pope, R. G. Ambrosek, R. S. Marsden

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>R. A. Freeman</i>	<i>PBF Design</i>	<i>W. G. Lussie</i>	<i>11/17/76</i>	<i>R. W. Marshall</i>	<i>11/17/76</i>

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PROJECT FILE NO. _____
 EDF SERIAL NO. 280A
 FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. 45300-332-300
 DATE December 20, 1976
 EDF PAGE NO. 1 OF 3

PROJECT/TASK PBF Reload Core
 SUBTASK Control System Modification
 SUBJECT _____

FURTHER COMMENTS ON PROPOSED 5000 SCFM COMPRESSOR BUILDING

A response to comments by B. K. Pope and D. C. Hendrickson

ABSTRACT

EDF 280 included a preliminary proposal for a new compressor building to be located east of the PBF reactor building. The proposed building would house an enlarged control rod cooling air capability as required for Reload Core.

Taking the last comment first: "Why is more CRCA capacity needed?" The Reload Core will require 400 scfm of cooling air per rod, as presently calculated, or 4800 scfm total, versus Core I's 1000 scfm total. The requirement has enlarged since EDF 280 was issued.

Should the preliminary proposal be developed into a construction project, the corrosive waste line may have to be relocated. The new air line would indeed have to cross the corrosive waste line, either above or below.

In the vicinity of the proposed building the drainage ditch would have to be narrowed and located closer to the road. The proposed building must be located as near to the PBF-620 perimeter road as possible to minimize the amount of blasting required. The nearest outcrop of lava is 30 feet from the road at the proposed site. The nearest core drills, taken before the reactor was built, shows eight feet of soil above the first rock. Since the proposed building does not require a basement, there is a reasonable chance that blasting will not be required. As is customary, if construction is planned, core drilling of each column location will be done and the presence or absence of lava in the foundation will be confirmed.

It now appears that a single 4160 volt compressor will be installed.

Please keep in mind that the proposal presented in EDF 280 is preliminary. Many considerations will affect the decision on whether to proceed.

The comments of D. C. Hendrickson and B. K. Pope, which elicited this EDF, are given on Page 2. A revised plot plan, which is attached, accounts for some of the above comments.

DISTRIBUTION (COMPLETE PACKAGE): J. Klein R. S. Marsden B. K. Pope C. R. Toole
 R. A. Freeman R. W. Marshall M. K. Shane

DISTRIBUTION (COVER SHEET ONLY): PROJECT EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG
 W. G. Lussie

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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-75)

TASK PBF Reload Core - Control System Modification

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 281
GWA NO. 45300-332-300
DATE November 11, 1976

SUBJECT

EXAMINATION OF THE DESIGN TEMPERATURES OF THE CORE 1 ITEMS OF CONTROL AND TRANSIENT ROD AIR SHROUDS AND PART OF THE LOW PRESSURE AIR SYSTEM

ABSTRACT

Heat transfer analysis on the poison sections show that elevated outlet cooling air temperatures on the order of 800°F are anticipated.

The subsequent pages of this EDF examine the low pressure air system lines from the air shrouds in the core area to the exhaust stack with reference to allowable design temperatures.

Assuming a cooling air exhaust temperature of 800°F, it can be seen readily that redesign of the entire low pressure system is in order, including the installation of variable support hangers to react against the loads generated by the thermal expansion.

An estimate of the cost to accomplish this task is \$104,084.00 and is detailed on page 5.

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	JWBacon	RAGoodell	RWMarshall	EFTaylor	FJWheeler
	RAFreeman	RS Marsden			
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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL					

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>Earl F. Taylor</i>	<i>PBF Design Eng</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>RWMarshall</i>	<i>11/30/76</i>

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 282GWA NO. 45300-332-300DATE November 12, 1976FORM EG&G-2531
(Rev. 8-75)

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

TASK PBF Reload Core - Core Design and Fabrication

SUBJECT

ESTIMATE OF UO_2 REQUIRED FOR RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

To determine the UO_2 required for the Reload Core the following has been assumed:

Total Number of Fuel Rods = 2500

UO_2 Density = 10.97 gr/cm³

Pellet Diameter .626 in. = 1.59 cm

Theoretical Density = 93%

Stack Length = 91.74 cm

Dish Factor = .98

Total weight = $2500 \times \pi/4 \times 1.59^2 \times 91.74 \times .93 \times .98 \times 10.97 = 45.53 \times 10^5$ grams

Notes:

Production losses have not been included in this estimate.

Current RFP asks subcontractor to supply: 1800 fuel rods 8% enriched
205 fuel rods 4% enriched

The additional 500 rods referenced above remains an option for EG&G to buy later.

DISTRIBUTION RHHilker, JKlein, RWMarshall, MK Shane, RP Wadkins, RE Wheeler, RE Williams

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR <i>WGLussie</i>	DEPT. <i>11/12/76</i>	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED <i>R. Wadkins</i>	DATE <i>11/28/76</i>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-202
(Rev. 9-75)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 283

DMA NO. 45073-320-020

DATE November 13, 1976

TASA PBF Reload Core Physics

SUBJECT

The effect of the Wigner-Seitz approximation on S_n transport theory calculations of an 8% enriched PBF reload core fuel pin cell.

ABSTRACT

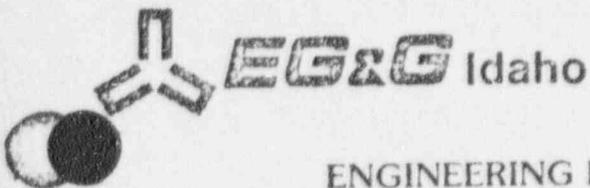
In order to simplify the one-dimensional S_n transport calculation, it is necessary to replace the square cell outer boundary by an equivalent cylindrical outer boundary with a zero current boundary condition. This method is referred to as the Wigner-Seitz approximation and is a commonly used and acceptable technique for reactor physics calculations. Last year S_n transport calculations of the infinite cell model of the then proposed PBF reload core were found to underpredict k_{eff} by ~1% and the thermal group moderator-to-fuel flux ratio by 14% when compared against Monte Carlo results and this discrepancy is mainly attributed to the Wigner-Seitz approximation. It is believed that these errors are symptomatic of a tightly packed lattice and will therefore be present in the current reload core design. Allowances for this effect on k_{eff} have been factored into the current reload core model. Since the 'fat oxide' fuel pins present a rather unique neutronics situation, further studies are required to fully understand these results and their impact on core design.

DISTRIBUTION JWHenscheid, RMMarshall, GKWachs, FJWheeler, RSMarsden, MKShane

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
D. E. Wessol	Reactor Tech.	GKWachs	11/23/76	RMMarshall	1/24/77



ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 6-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 284

GWA NO. _____

DATE November 16, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

SUBJECT

LOCATION OF FLUX SHAPERS FOR EXPERIMENTS TO BE RUN IN THE RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

Because of the possibility of overheating the control rods if fully inserted while the reactor is operating at 50 MW, it is desirable to operate with the 4 inner control rods completely out of the core. A meeting was therefore held on October 29 with TFBP personnel to confirm the Reload Core projects understanding, that there was no requirement for flux shapers to be installed in the Reload Core. Attendees were:

Representing TFBP: E. E. Burdick
R. K. McCardell

Representing the project: R. S. Marsden
R. W. Marshall
R. P. Wadkins

Mr. Burdick stated that TFBP does not have any plans for axial flux shaping using core rods. They plan to install flux shapers in the IPT when required as part of a specific experiment.

TFBP, per Mr. Burdick, has two objectives: one, to have a fixed flux profile, and, two, to have as high an FOM as possible.

CONCLUSION: Axial flux shaping will not be required of the Reload Core. Axial flux shapers will be part of specific experimental requirements and will be installed in the in-pile tube.

This is an EG&G position and has not as of this date been approved by ERDA/NRC. *AL 12-4-76*

DISTRIBUTION E. E. Burdick, J. G. Crocker, W. G. Lussie, R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall,
M. K. Shane, R. P. Wadkins, F. J. Wheeler

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AUTHOR R. W. Marshall *RWM*

DEPT. 5520

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DATE

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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EGAG-2631
(Rev. 8-75)TASK PBF Reload Core - Physics

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 285GWA NO. 45300-322-100DATE November 17, 1976

SUBJECT

REACTIVITY CHANGE DUE TO RE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEST

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the reactivity change for a given re-distribution of the fuel in the test. Very conservative model approximations were made to overestimate the reactivity effect. Cross sections for the various test arrangements were calculated by the LEOPARD code using ENDF-B Version IV data on the CDC-7600 computer. Eigenvalues were calculated using PDQ 7V2/003, 10/09/75, ANC on the CDC 7600 computer. A PDQ one-dimensional radial model (as described in RTMc-1-76) was employed. All calculations were made using 8% enriched uranium oxide fuel with Zircaloy-II cladding for the core, and all shim rods were removed.

A 36-rod PWR 17 x 17 test was used with test rods having an O.D. of 9.5 mm. Eighteen separate cases were studied under PCM conditions. Uranium oxide enriched to 3%, 50%, and 93% with Zircaloy IV cladding was used as the test. Fifteen cases were accident cases of varying magnitude. Mass was always conserved. A very conservative PDQ model was employed in the studies. In the worst case the maximum positive gain in reactivity was calculated to be 0.034134 (\sim \$4.70). This value of $\Delta\rho$ was calculated for a 93% enriched melted test uniformly smeared throughout the IPT. However, it is not likely that the total test will be enriched to 93%, but that there will probably exist an enrichment gradient in the test. The average enrichment could be approximately 50%. For a 50% enriched melted test smeared throughout the IPT, a maximum positive change in reactivity was calculated to be 0.021865 (\sim \$3.00). See the attachments for further details of the calculation.

DISTRIBUTION R. W. Marshall, R. S. Marsden, R. P. Wadkins, M. K. Shane, W. R. Carpenter, J. W. Henscheid, G. K. Wachs, J. W. Sielinsky, Reactor Physics Group *W*

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR G. S. Gillette

DEPT.

Reactor Tech.

REVIEWED

GK Wachs

DATE

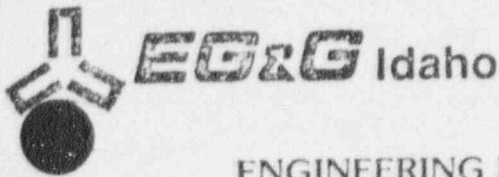
11/18/76

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RW Marshall

DATE

11/18/76



FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PAGE NO. 1 OF 1

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 286

GWA NO. 45300-332-300

TASK PBF Reload Core - Control System Modification DATE November 18, 1976

SUBJECT

CONTROL ROD COOLING AIR MODIFICATION

ABSTRACT

This EDF sums up the studies of the existing CRCA System. EDF 280 presented a preliminary proposal to install additional compressors, together with the existing compressor in a new building east of the PBF Reactor building.

The air requirement of the present CRCA System per SDD 5.2 is:

Compressor discharge pressure: 55 psig
Compressor discharge temperature: 85°F
Flow Requirement: 1000 SCFM

The capabilities of the compressor from the Fairbanks Morse literature are:

1390 cfm at 95°F, 12.0 psia inlet conditions.

58 psig discharge based on inlet condition above.

Drawing 1205-PER/PBF-620-P-8 is the CRCA P&I diagram.

Drawing 1205-PER/PBF-620-P-27 contains the CRCA piping details. The above drawings are attached.

Pressure drop for the compressed air between the compressor and the control bridge in the present three inch piping is 0.2 psi per 100 feet of pipe. Counting the effect of elbows and instrument taps there is approximately 1 psi lost from the compressor to the control bridge. The calculation is attached.

The revised compressor installation as shown in EDF 280 will fulfill CRCA needs for Reload Core if the air requirement is in the vicinity of 2000 SCFM. If this plan is approved, Acoustic advice should be sought before installing the three compressors, so that pressure oscillations may be eliminated or minimized.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Drawing 1205-PER/PBF-620-P-8
2. Drawing 1205-PER/PBF-620-P-27
3. Calculations from 11-17-76

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CRTtoole

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>Richard A. Freeman</i>	<i>Reactor</i>	<i>Jim Hines</i>	<i>11/27/76</i>	<i>RWMarsden</i>	<i>12/1/76</i>

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM 50-2031
(Rev. 11-75)

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 288
GWA NO. 45200-338-002
DATE November 22, 1976

TASK PDF Refuel Core-Thermal Analysis

SUBJECT

FUEL ROD INTERNAL GAS PRESSURE

ABSTRACT

Fuel rod pressure for the hot pin has been estimated to be 49.0 psia at the end of core life. This value is based on a core life of 5000 MWD, and occurs after 2400 hours of operating time. The fuel rods are initially pressurized with helium to a pressure of 14.7 psia. Conservative values of core life and power peaking were used. A radial core power peak to average factor of 1.8 was assumed for this study. This gives a core life equivalence of 2720 MWD/MTU for the hot rod. The total fuel weight in the core is 3695 kg (1788 rods). Of this weight 261 kg is U-235*, 3000 kg is U-238 and the balance is oxygen. The resulting hoop stress is 89.3 psi and the axial stress is 25.4 psi. These values are considerably less severe than those usually experienced with commercial fuel rods.

*NOTE: This analysis was performed in late May and utilized only one enrichment in making these calculations, namely 8%. Based on current core configuration (1712 - 8% enriched, 72 - 4%) the U-235 would decrease by 2.3% while U-238 decreased by 0.1%. Reanalysis is not considered necessary.

DISTRIBUTION

R. G. Ambrosek, R. L. Chapman(2), R. A. Goodell, R. W. Marshall,
R. W. Wadkins, T. C. Yen

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AUTHOR	R. L. Chapman	DEPT.	3380	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
						<i>R. W. Marshall</i>	11/22/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G 2631
(Rev. 8-76)TASK PBF Reload Core - Core Design

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 289

QWA NO. _____

DATE November 19, 1976

SUBJECT

Seismic Analysis of PBF Core 1

ABSTRACT

SDD 4.2, "Reactor Core System", pages 1-46, states the following under subparagraph (c) Seismic Loading: "the RCS is designed to withstand at least a 0.134g lateral load."

Project has asked Applied Mechanics to determine what was performed in the way of seismic stress analysis for Core 1 and, in particular, for the fuel canisters. The following is submitted in response to that request:

Stress analysis of the fuel canisters for Core 1 was performed by Paul Wilterdink. A search of his files failed to reveal any calculations or reports having to do with a seismic analysis of these components. The only seismic analysis noted was for the Core Support Structure.

DISTRIBUTION R. W. Marshall, J. Klein, M. K. Shane, R. C. Guenzler, J. G. Arendts,
R. A. Goodell, C. A. Moore, R. S. Marsden

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W. G. Lussie

AUTHOR

R. A. Goodell

DEPT.

Applied Mech.

REVIEWED

DATE

R.A. Goodell 11/19/76

APPROVED

DATE

R.W. Marshall 11/19/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 290

GWA NO. _____

DATE November 19, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core Control System Modifications

SUBJECT

PROBABLE USE OF ENRICHED B_4C FOR THE POISON SECTIONS

ABSTRACT

Red Johnston has gotten some preliminary prices for enriched boron carbide that indicates costs that will be acceptable. Based on this information and the discussions with Reactor Physics, the decision is made that, for the present, we will proceed with physicist's calculations based on the poison sections being made completely of boron carbide - no titanium hydride.

Calculations should be based on the use of 96% enriched boron carbide and should be completed as soon as practicable.

The materials department shall continue their accumulation and development of the titanium hydride data that is currently under way.

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AUTHOR

R. W. Marshall *RWM*DEPT.
5520

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RW Mars hall

DATE

11/19/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 291
GWA NO. 45300-322-100
DATE November 19, 1976

JHM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

TASK PBF Reload Core - Physics

SUBJECT

Reference Documentation for Physics Methods and Partial Validation
of Reload Core Model

ABSTRACT

The enclosed documentation (Whlr-20-75) describes some of the methods and the data base used for Reload Core calculations and is being entered into the EDF file as partial validation of the physics design work. The enclosure also gives comparisons with critical experiments and with calculations performed at BAPL, BNL, CRNL, GGA and SRL. The comparisons most pertinent to the Reload Core are the TRX lattices which are aluminum-clad uranium metal fuel rods in light water with a very tight lattice spacing.

This work was not funded by the Reload Core project but it is felt that it should be included in physics documentation. Anyone desiring a copy of the report can obtain one from the Reactor Physics Section or from the project - EDF Serial No. 291.

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
F. J. Wheeler <i>fjw</i>		<i>GKWachs</i>	<i>11/19/76</i>	<i>RWMarshall</i>	<i>11/22/76</i>

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G 2631

(Rev. 6-76) PBF Reload Core

TASK Core Design/Fuel Fabrication

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 292

GWA NO. _____

DATE November 22, 1976**SUBJECT**

ACTION ON EXXONS REQUEST FOR RELAXATION OF
THE FUEL STABILITY TEST ACCEPTANCE CRITERION

ABSTRACT

Paragraph 5.9.4E of the fuel procurement specification (ANC 50106 A) limits the fuel pellet shrinkage during the pellet stability test to .003-in. Exxon, at the meeting of November 4, requested that .006-in. shrinkage be allowed. This EDF discusses the ramifications of this request and recommends the following action:

1. Give Exxon written approval for the .006-in. shrinkage. This will permit them to bid.
2. Perform a FRAP analysis that includes all available data to either confirm (or refute) the action taken above.
3. Continue attempts to determine where the .003-in. limit came from.
4. Attempt to secure additional information on shrinkage in commercial fuels when they are subjected to the stability test.

DISTRIBUTION R. G. Ambrosek, G. A. Berna, M. P. Bohn, C. H. Cooper, D. L. Hagrman,
W. G. Lussie, R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall, M. R. Martin, R. E. Mason, R. P. Wadkins,
R. F. Williams, H. R. Hilker, J. Klein, M. K. Shane

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AUTHOR <i>RW Marshall</i>	DEPT. <i>5520</i>	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED <i>RW Marshall</i>	DATE <i>11/22/76</i>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

TASK PBF Reload Core
Core Design - Fuel Design

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 293
GWA NO. _____
DATE November 23, 1976

SUBJECT

PROCESSING INFORMATION FROM EXXON

ABSTRACT

At the meeting on November 16 with the FRAP personnel (Mike Bohn, et. al.) they asked the following questions about the Exxon fuel:

1. What is the minimum diametral clearance that will still permit production assembly?
2. What is the fuel sintering temperature?
3. Are they using pore stabilizers?
4. What is the average size of the pores in the pellet?

Exxon's answers are as follows:

1. Present 0.010-in. clearance is the minimum that they accept without a small development program to determine if they could live with less. Per Owen Kruger.
2. Sintering temperature will vary depending upon whether the powder is dead or active. Will sinter from 1650°C to 1790°C. Dead powder sinters well and does not have much compaction on resintering (stability test) or in operation; active powder is the opposite. Per Phil Farnsworth.
3. Exxon is not using pore stabilizers though they may be using them within a year. Farnsworth.
4. Pore size is mostly in the 50 micron range or greater. A small % will be 1/2 micron or less (These are ones that give trouble.) Farnsworth. Kruger in a later conversation indicated that Exxon does not know their pore size. They do have a bimodal distribution. Have two in-house programs to characterize pore size. Data will not be available for several months.

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AUTHOR <i>R W Marshall</i>	DEPT. <i>5520</i>	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED <i>R W Marshall</i>	DATE <i>11/23/76</i>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 6-76)

PBF Reload Core

TASK Core Design and Fabrications

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 294

GWA NO. _____

DATE November 23, 1976

SUBJECT

PBF CONTROL ROD COOLING AIR TEMPERATURE
COMPARISONS BETWEEN PRESENT CORE AND RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

Heat generation rates presented in You-5-66A-N for B_4C and TiH_2-B_4C control rods in the present core for partial rod insertion were sealed for full rod insertion. Calculated heat loads per rod for a reactor power of 20 MW were 4.13×10^4 Btu/hr-rod for the B_4C-TiH_2 and 2.54×10^4 Btu/hr-rod for the B_4C . Calculated heat load for the B_4C-TiH_2 rod in the outer position of the reload core at 50 MW is 1.68×10^5 Btu/hr-rod. Based on a reactor power ratio, the heat load in the reload core is 62 percent higher. For the present core with a control rod inserted and a reactor power of 40 MW the calculated bulk rise in the coolant air would be 438°F.

R. Pierce had some data on discharge air temperature for a reactor power of 23 MW and the control rods inserted ~ 9.5 inches. Air temperature at the aftercooler was ~ 55°F, with outlet temperatures of 110-115°F with a flow rate of 100 SCFM. Outlet temperatures were calculated based on the data of You-5-66A-N. Calculated discharge air temperatures were 102-107°F. However, they neglect heat added to the air by the reactor coolant prior to entering the core region.

Based on these results it is concluded that power generation reported in You-5-66A-N are near the reactor conditions and calculated heating rates for the reload core can be assumed to be reasonable.

It is recommended that inlet and outlet air temperatures be measured as close to the core region as possible to allow a better comparison of measured to calculated air temperatures.

DISTRIBUTION R. G. Ambrosek, R. W. Marshall, EDF File

COVER SHEET ONLY J. W. Bacon, J. Klein, W. G. Lussie, W. O. Olsen, R. P. Wadkins, J. L. Wallace
EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL F. J. Sheeler

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
R. G. Ambrosek	3380	R. P. Wadkins	11/24/76	R. W. Marshall	11/24/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)TASK PBF Reload Core
System Engineering

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 295

GWA NO. _____

DATE December 1, 1976**SUBJECT**

MEETING TO CONSIDER EFFECTS OF TITANIUM HYDRIDE
PROPERTIES ON PBF RELOAD CORE CONTROL ROD DESIGN

ABSTRACT

Minutes of the November 16, 1976 meeting to consider the effects of titanium hydride properties on the PBF Reload Core control-rod design are attached. The decrease in the decomposition temperature of titanium hydride as its hydrogen content increases may present a problem for simultaneously achieving adequate cooling and adequate worth for the control rods. Calculations are being made to determine the effect of the titanium hydride composition on rod worth, and the use of enriched boron to increase the rod worth will be investigated.

DISTRIBUTION R. G. Ambrosek, G. S. Gill, R. K. Malik, R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall,
W. O. Olson, W. G. Reuter, R. P. Wadkins, J. L. Wallace, F. J. Wheeler

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
R. S. Marsden <i>R. S. Marsden</i>				<i>R. W. Marshall</i>	12/3/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 296GWA NO. 45500-335-106DATE November 23, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE IPT DESIGN

SUBJECT

EVALUATION OF NDT REQUIREMENTS FOR ALLOY 718 FORGINGS
For Use In The 1/4-Inch In-Pile Tube

ABSTRACT

The existing inspection requirements identify that a 0.2 cm (5/64 in.) diameter calibration defect size be used for ultrasonic inspecting (UT) of three forgings of Alloy 718 procured for fabricating three in-pile tubes (IPT) for PBF. The adequacy of this inspection requirement was questioned for the 0.6 cm (1/4 in.) thick IPT. The question of adequacy was based on the possibility that a substantial defect might be missed which would result in the following:

1. The defect would be of sufficient size to penetrate the wall thickness and result in a leak.
2. That the defect would be of sufficient size for catastrophic failure to occur, especially for that portion of the IPT exposed to irradiation sufficient to cause significant embrittlement.

The purpose of this analysis was to calculate the critical defect size for comparison with defect sizes possibly missed by UT using the existing inspection requirements.

A fracture mechanics analysis was conducted based on Appendix A, Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code. The following values were used in this analysis:

1. $K_{1C} = 103.4 \text{ MPa} \cdot \text{m}^{1/2}$ (94 ksi-in^{1/2}) for unirradiated base metal.
2. $K_{1C} = 51.7 \text{ MPa} \cdot \text{m}^{1/2}$ (47 ksi-in^{1/2}) for base metal irradiated to a fluence of $1 \times 10^{21} \text{ n/cm}^2$ ($E > .6 \text{ MeV}$).

The calculations indicated that no problems exist for that portion of the Alloy 718 forging exposed to irradiation less than a total fluence of $1 \times 10^{19} \text{ n/cm}^2$ ($E > .6 \text{ MeV}$). But, for that portion of the Alloy 718 forging irradiated to $1 \times 10^{21} \text{ n/cm}^2$ ($E > .6 \text{ MeV}$) the structural integrity could be in jeopardy. This was based on calculations which indicated possible catastrophic failure. In addition, the possibility exists that a significant defect could be missed, due to existing UT requirements, which would result in a leak.

Based on the above it is recommended that a 0.04 cm (1/64 in.) diameter calibration defect size be used for inspecting the 0.6 cm (1/4 in.) thick IPT after completion of rough machining.

DISTRIBUTION J. F. Cook, D. K. Fischer, R. A. Goodell, J. Klein, T. B. McLaughlin,
R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall (2), W. G. Reuter, M. K. Shane, H. W. Spaletta

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W. G. Lussie

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
WG Reuter	Materials Tech.	J. Hood	12-2-76	R. W. Marsden	12/3/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EGAG-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 297GWA NO. 45000-552-500DATE November 30, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - Project Management**SUBJECT**

PBF RELOAD CORE PROJECT FILES
(LANGFORD FILES) THROUGH MID-1976

ABSTRACT

PBF Design Engineering files compiled primarily by D. J. Langford are available for reference use in the CSC Technical Support Building. The files, in custody of the PBF Reload Core Branch of the PBF Technical Support Division, are a record of project activities associated with the PBF reload core, new in-pile tube, canal extension, etc., through mid-1976.

Indexes to the three main groups of files are attached herewith. One group consists of project functional categories with each file folder bearing an alpha-numeric designation (A-1 through H-11). A second group of files is arranged by hardware-function categories and employs a number (1 through 31) to identify hardware and an alphabetical letter (K through Q) to indicate the associated function. The number 1 designates fuel rods, "M" indicates the function of design, and the file folder marked "1-M" covers fuel rod design. The third group of files contains early versions of various engineering documents (specifications, procedures, SDD's, etc.) associated with the PBF reload core.

DISTRIBUTION R. G. Ambrosek, J. A. Clayton, D. W. Fischer, J. Klein, C. M. Krivanec,
R. S. Marsden, R. P. Wadkins, F. L. Wheeler

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AUTHOR

E. J. Wills
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(Rev. 5-76)

PBF Reload Core

TASK Core Design and Fabrication

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 298

GWA NO. _____

DATE November 30, 1976**SUBJECT**

ACTUAL DATA ON DENSIFICATION IN
COMMERCIAL FUEL PELLETS
Based On A Pellet Stabilization Test

ABSTRACT

The fuel specification for the reload core (ANC 50106 A, section 5.9.4 E) calls for the fuel fabricator to perform a stability test on each lot of fuel that is fabricated. The EG&G specification permits a maximum decrease in diameter of .003 inch* as a result of this test. This is a change in theoretical density of 1.3%. Exxon has taken exception to this requirement and requests a .006 inch diametral shrinkage be allowed (2.7% change in theoretical density). In support of this request Exxon has submitted data on the shrinkage of current production fuel as a result of the proposed stability test. This data is set forth on page 2.

*As of this writing the justification for .003-inch is not known.

DISTRIBUTION R. G. Ambrosek, G. A. Berna, M. P. Bohn, C. H. Cooper, D. L. Hagerman, R. R. Hobbins, Jr., J. Klein, W. G. Lussie, R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall, M. R. Martin, R. E. Mason, D. E. Owen, M. L. Russell, M. K. Shane, R. P. Wadkins

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AUTHOR <i>R. H. Lally</i>	DEPT. 5520	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED <i>R. H. Lally</i>	DATE 12/1/76
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)PBF Reload Core
Physics

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 299GWA NO. 45300-322-100DATE December 6, 1976**SUBJECT**COMPARISON OF UNIFORM AND NON-UNIFORM VOID DISTRIBUTION MODELS FOR REACTIVITY -
FEEDBACK CALCULATIONS**ABSTRACT**

Present RELAP models for Reload-Core analysis use space-independent void coefficients provided by the Reactor Design Group. The attachment describes a study of the importance of the spatial distribution of voids in the determination of reactivity feedback.

The overall reactivity feedback from the reactor, due to moderator voiding, was computed for both the spatially-uniform and spatially-distributed cases. The range of investigation corresponds to an average void fraction of zero to twenty percent.

The conclusion reached for this study is that, for the range of investigation, no significant error is introduced into reactivity feedback models if uniform or space independent void coefficients are employed.

DISTRIBUTION R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall, M. K. Shane, W. R. Carpenter, EDF File,
G. K. Wachsmuth, J. Wheeler, R. P. WadkinsCOVER SHEET ONLY W. G. Lussie
EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROLAUTHOR
T. WatanabeDEPT.
Reactor Physics

REVIEWED

DATE

APPROVED

DATE

R. W. Marshall 12/4/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EGAG-2631
(Rev 8-76)

TASK PBF Reload Core
Control Rod Modifications/Poison Design

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 300
GWA NO. _____

DATE December 3, 1976
SUBJECT

TITANIUM-HYDRIDE DENSITY
TO BE USED FOR ANALYSIS
(PRELIMINARY)

ABSTRACT

To provide a reference base for ongoing analyses, calculations have been made to determine the apparent density of titanium hydride. In determining the density it is assumed that the hydride composition is $TiH_{1.5}$, and that the parts are fabricated from powdered titanium hydride that is compacted to 85% of theoretical density.

Apparent density $TiH_{1.5} = 3.26 \text{ g/cm}^3$ X-ray density $TiH_2 = 3.78 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Weight % of hydrogen = 3.06%

For additional information see EDF 295.

NOTE: It is expected that the above information will be superceded by more accurate data which is currently being developed by the Materials Technology Branch.

DISTRIBUTION R. G. Ambrosek, J. G. Collett, R. A. Freeman, G. S. Gill, J. Klein,
R. K. Malik, R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall, W. O. Olson, W. G. Reuter, M. K. Shane,
H. W. Spaletta, R. P. Wadkins, F. J. Wheeler, E. L. Wills

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W. G. Lussie

AUTHOR

R. W. Marshall

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DATE
RW Marshall L 12/3/76

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FORM EGAG-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 301 5

GWA NO. _____

DATE December 3, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE IPT DESIGN

SUBJECT

HEAT TREATING OF THIN WALL
INCONEL 718 IPT

ABSTRACT

A furnace was located at General Electric (Cincinnati). The furnace is a new electrically heated pit furnace with an 8 feet diameter x 22.5 feet long hot zone. Mr. Jim Hurst is the contact at G.E. He can be contacted by calling FTS No. 684-2200, then ask the FTS operator for 243-2000, then ask the switch board operator for ext. 3739 (shop) or 2287 (office). Mr. Hurst stated that there would be no problem in achieving a temperature of 2000°F and a cooling rate of 150°F/hour \pm 50°F.

DISTRIBUTION F. Blair, J. O. Brigleb, J. Klein, W. G. Lussie, R. W. Marshall, M. K. Shane, H. W. Spaletta, J. G. Collett

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AUTHOR

J. G. Collett

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R. W. Marshall

DATE

12/3/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G 2631
(Rev. 8-76)TASK PBF Reload Core
System EngineeringFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 302
GWA NO. _____
DATE December 6, 1976**SUBJECT**

SYSTEM/COMPONENT APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS

ABSTRACT

This EDF identifies the design and quality assurance standards to be used for the Reload Core systems and components.
Also, see EDF 206, DOCUMENT TREE, PBF RELOAD REACTOR CORE.

DISTRIBUTION J. Klein, W. G. Lussie, R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall, Jr., E. L. Wills**COVER SHEET ONLY**

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AUTHOR

R. W. Marshall, Jr. REPT. 5520

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DATE

R. W. Marshall, Jr. 12/6/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EGAG-2631
(Rev. 8-76)PBF Reload Core
System Engineering

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 303

GWA NO. _____

DATE December 6, 1976

TASK _____

SUBJECT

MEETING TO DISCUSS OPERATION OF PBF RELOAD
CORE WITH RESTRICTIONS ON CONTROL-ROD WITHDRAWALS

ABSTRACT

Minutes of the meeting held on December 2, 1976 to discuss operation of the PBF Reload Core with restrictions on the control-rod positions are attached. These restrictions arise because of the limited amount of air-flow capacity for cooling the control rods.

Operation with restrictions on the control-rod positions to prevent overheating them appears feasible. However, removal of these restrictions would increase operating flexibility and reduce the analyses required. Therefore, increase of the air supply to remove the restrictions will be investigated.

DISTRIBUTION R. G. Ambrosek, J. Klein, R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall, M. K. Shane,
J. W. Sielinsky, C. R. Toole, R. P. Wadkins, F. J. Wheeler

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W. G. Lussie

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
R. S. Marsden					

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EGAG-2631
(Rev. 8-76)TASK PBF Reload Core
Systems EngineeringFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 304
GWA NO. _____
DATE December 7, 1976**SUBJECT**

RELOAD CORE REQUIREMENTS
A Presentation For The December 8 and 9, 1976
Review Meeting

ABSTRACT

The Reload Core requirements as understood by the Project are set forth in this EDF. They will form the basis for discussions with NRC and ERDA as to the difference in the requirements between Core II and the Reload Core.

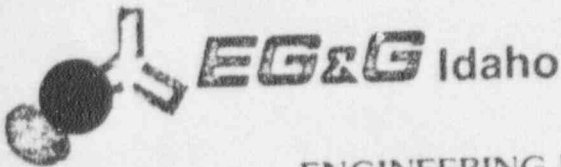
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J. Klein, M. K. Shane, Review Mtg. Attendees

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
R. W. Marshall, JR. <i>RW</i>	5520			<i>RW</i>	12/7/76



ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

EG&G-2631
(Rev. 5-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. F-305 AGWA NO. 45500-335-103DATE December 8, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - IPT DESIGN

SUBJECT

PROPOSED CHANGES TO IPT FORGING CONTRACT
AT WYMAN GORDON
Subcontract S-2660

Spa1-23-76

ABSTRACT

Proposed changes to the IPT forging contract (S-2660) were submitted to Wyman Gordon by EG&G Materiel Division to determine cost and schedule impact. On November 24, 1975, Bob Donahue, Wyman Gordon Sales Engineer, contacted the writer to determine what specific technical requirements were proposed. Information was needed to determine the cost and schedule changes requested by Ed Lyon's letter, "Request for Quotation F18 6690-3-PBF, Proposed Changes to Subcontract S-2660 PBF IPT Forging", Lyon-130-76. Bob Donahue was informed that the changes were made to incorporate prior verbal agreements, to reflect dimension shown in Wyman Gordon drawings and to incorporate the special provisions into the basic contract. The proposed technical changes as defined in EDF Serial No. 260 dated October 2, 1976, were reviewed with Mr. Donahue. A copy of this EDF was hand carried to F. P. Blair for transmittal to Wyman Gordon.

The verbal agreement on September 7 and 8, 1976, between Arlie Work and Wyman Gordon Gordon personnel to supply additional weld qualification material was on a "best effort" basis and not a firm commitment and will be quoted as such. It should be noted that it is possible that weld qualification material may not be available for those billets presently being fabricated. A set of IPT drawings is being sent to Howard Dearborn Inc., Fryeburg, Maine to determine deep hole drilling tolerances.

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M. K. Shane, H. W. Spaletta

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AUTHOR

H. W. Spaletta

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REVIEWED

Spaletta 12-14-76

DATE

APPROVED

R. W. Marshall 12/15/76

DATE

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 306GWA NO. 45500-335-103DATE December 8, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - IPT DESIGN**SUBJECT**

STATUS REPORT FOR PBF 718 IPT FORGINGS

WYMAN GORDON CONTRACT S-2660

A Telecon With Cabot Ind.

BRA-5-76

ABSTRACT

Per telephone conversation to Dennis Acuncius, Cabot Ind., on December 8, 1976, the following status was reported:

November 22, 1976 - Four Forgings were successfully upset at Cameron Iron Works.

December 7, 1976 - Forgings were shipped from Cameron to Stellite (Cabot).

Cabot will inspect the forgings and then ship them to Ladish on December 20, 1976.

If Ladish works thru Christmas Holidays the trans-axial forging operation should be completed by January 3, 1977.

If they do not work they should be completed by January 12, 1977.

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H. W. Spaletta, J. O. Brigleb

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AUTHOR

*B. R. Adams*DEPT.
3350

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Spaletta

DATE

Dec 8-76

APPROVED

R. W. Marshall

DATE

12/13/76

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 307GWA NO. 45500-335-103DATE December 8, 1976FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)TASK PBF RELOAD CORE - IPT DESIGN

SUBJECT

ROM MILESTONE SCHEDULE FOR FABRICATION OF THE INCONEL 718

PBF IPT DESIGN

Spa1- 24-76

ABSTRACT

Ametek Straza, the supplier of the SLSF IPT's, has reviewed the Inconel 718 PBF IPT drawings and determined a ROM Milestone for fabrication of 45 weeks after receipt of the forging. Attached is Ametek's letter and milestone schedule.

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Kline, M. K. Shane, H. W. Spaletta

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>H. W. Spaletta</i>	3350	<i>J. Kline</i>	12-14-76	<i>R. W. Marshall</i>	12/13/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 308GWA NO. 45200-322-003DATE December 9, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core - Safety Analysis

SUBJECT

CRITICALITY SAFETY EVALUATION FOR STORAGE OF THE PBF RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

A criticality analysis has been performed to determine if the PBF Reload Core canisters can be safely stored in racks similar to those used for Core I (see Drawing #402158). The storage racks will be located in an extension to PBF canal (Reference: EDF #261). The results of the analysis show that the Reload Core canisters can be safely stored in the Core I storage racks or in stainless steel racks of the same design as long as there are no missing fuel rods within the canisters. The analysis also shows that in handling the canisters, no two canisters should be allowed to come near each other outside of the racks. Safety Analysis Report #RE-N-76-040 constitutes the body of this EDF.

DISTRIBUTIONJ. W. Bacon
R. S. MarsdenR. A. Freeman
M. K. ShaneJ. Klein
R. P. WadkinsR. W. Marshall
F. J. Wheeler

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PBF - DESIGN ENGINEERING

FORM EGAG-2631
(Rev. 6-76)

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 309

GWA NO. 45300-332-330

DATE December 13, 1976

TASK PBF Reload Core - Control System Modification

SUBJECT

INVESTIGATION OF 5000 SCFM CRCA COMPRESSOR

ABSTRACT

Potential vendors have been queried for information on 5000 scfm compressors for use in a proposed modification to the CRCA System. This information is summarized in Attachment 1.

Calculations, Attachment 2, indicate that six inch pipe will carry the 5000 scfm with acceptable pressure drop.

Attachments

- (1) Compressor Summary
- (2) Calculations, December 9, 1976

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	R. S. Marsden	B. K. Pope	M. K. Shane	C. R. Toole

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>R. A. Freeman</i>	<i>Reload Des.</i>	<i>W. G. Lussie</i>	<i>12/13/76</i>	<i>R. W. Marshall</i>	<i>2/5/77</i>

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 9-76)

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 310
GWA NO. 45500-335-100
DATE December 10, 1976

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE

SUBJECT

ENRICHED BORON CARBIDE - PROCUREMENT
AND FABRICATION COST

RLG-16-76

ABSTRACT

1. Various concentrations of B^{10} are available for purchase from Isotope Sales Div. of ORNL. The maximum concentration available is 96.5% B^{10} , and the minimum is 92% B^{10} . The material is elemental boron, and the product form is powder, 200 mesh.

There is no loan program or agreement available between ORNL and government subcontractors for use of government owned and stockpiled B^{10} . For EG&G to use B^{10} from the government stockpiled material would require approval through the two ERDA offices involved.

The following prices for B^{10} are in effect at the present time. 96.5% B^{10} - \$52.00/gm, 96.19% B^{10} - \$17.75/gm, 94.89% B^{10} - \$11.00/gm, and 92.90% B^{10} - \$9.00/gm.

The amount of boron required for 5 assemblies of B_4C , 2-7/8" OD x 3/4" ID x 36" long and 9 assemblies 4" OD x 3/4" ID x 36" long is 370#. This is based on a B_4C density of .09#/in³ which is 80% of the theoretical density. This gives a cost of $\$8.76 \times 10^6$ for the highest enrichment, and $\$1.5 \times 10^6$ for the lowest, and is the cost of boron only. ORNL pricing policy is such that orders over \$1,000 are based on funded costs, and these can be higher or lower than the established ones.

2. Telecon with Dynamet Technology, December 3, 1976.

A phone call was placed to Mr. Stan Abkowitz of Dynamet Technology regarding their recent quotation for B_4C in sizes required for PBF. Their quote of November 19, 1976, does not consider the B_4C as enriched, all items quoted are natural boron.

In discussing this problem with Mr. Abkowitz, if enriched boron were required, it would have to be furnished by EG&G. Their process would permit fabrication of the tubes using B^{10} as 200 mesh powder with a minimum of waste. Also, they can press to 85% of theoretical density if we require it. Dynamet has considerable experience in fabricating nuclear shields for various reactor applications, but all to date has been with natural boron. (Dynamet's letter of November 19, 1976, is included as page 2 of this EDF.)

3. Telecon with Norton Company - B_4C - PBF, December 3, 1976.

A call was placed to Mr. Ed Hamel of Norton Co. regarding their quotation for enriched B_4C cylinders for PBF. He referred me to Dr. Neal Ault, the research director who is coordinating all the efforts in putting the quote together. According to Dr. Ault, all the work done with B^{10} previously has been using customer furnished material. He indicated that the B^{10} costs alone associated with this quote is on the order of \$2 million.

Dr. Ault indicated that all enriched boron is made by Eagle Picher Corp. and is dispensed by ORNL. They are in charge of establishing priorities also in the event of supply shortages.

DISTRIBUTION R. W. Marshall, R. L. Gump

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J. G. Collett, J. Klein, W. G. Lussie, M. K. Shane, H. W. Spaletta

AUTHOR <u>R L Gump</u>	DEPT. <u>3350</u>	REVIEWED <u>Spaletta</u>	DATE <u>14 Dec 76</u>	APPROVED <u>R W Marshall</u>	DATE <u>12/14/76</u>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 311CWA NO. 45300-322-100DATE December 15, 1976TASK PBF Reload Core Physics

SUBJECT

Average Fast-Neutron Energy in the In-Pile-Tube Wall, Supplement to EDF-256

ABSTRACT

In response to a request from W. G. Reuter and for supplementary information to EDF-256, Average Fast Flux in the In-Pile-Tube Wall, the average fast neutron energy was estimated. This was done by flux-weighting the mean group energy of groups 1 through 26 of the 33-group SCAMP reactor calculation mentioned in EDF-256. Groups 1 through 26 represent the energy range from 10 MeV to 0.532 eV. The average neutron energy over this range was found to be 0.6 MeV.

DISTRIBUTION ^{43W} F. J. Wheeler, G. K. Wachs, ^{JKW} W. G. Reuter, R. W. Marshall, R. S. Marsden, R. T. McCracken, J. Klein, M. K. Shane

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR

R. T. McCracken

DEPT.

Reactor Technology

REVIEWED

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DATE

R. T. McCracken 11/6/77

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 6-76)

PBF Reload Core
Safety Analysis

TASK

FILE NO.

EDF SERIAL NO. 312

GWA NO.

DATE December 16, 1976

SUBJECT

PRELIMINARY REACTIVITY INSERTION ACCIDENT LIST Attachment To RAD-10-76

ABSTRACT

This EDF places the subject memorandum in the engineering file.

This preliminary reactivity insertion accident list for the PBF Reload Core was compiled by the Reactor Experiments Section from the references listed in the attachment. The intent in preparing this list was to collect in one document all the identified accidents for the PBF Reload Core.

The preliminary accident list is written in three parts:

- (1) The majority of the accidents listed are from a "PRELIMINARY PBF CORE II ACCIDENT LIST" received from R. G. Ambrosek in June, 1976. Accidents in brackets are those added by this section.
- (2) The questions typed on the right are associated with the corresponding accidents. Answers to the questions may result in deleting some accidents or identifying others.
- (3) The footnotes are amplifying comments. They are subject to change if better or more recent information becomes available.

Three specifications required for all the listed accidents are:

- (1) Total reactivity insertion.
- (2) Rate of reactivity insertion (reactivity vs. time for the entire event or sequence of events).
- (3) Fault category.

It must be emphasized that this is a preliminary list. The entire list is subject to change and is intended to be primarily a guide for the proposed accident analysis.

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Original signed by R. A. Dimenna

R. W. Marshall 12/16/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2531
(Rev. 5-75)

TASK PBF Reload Core
Core Design/ Fuel Procurement

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 313

GWA NO. _____

DATE December 20, 1976

SUBJECT

POTENTIAL PROBLEM WITH FUEL CONTRACT.
A Telecon With Owen Kruger, Exxon Nuclear

ABSTRACT

On Friday, December 17, 1976, I received a phone call from Owen Kruger, Manager Government Contracts, at Exxon Nuclear. He was interested in how EG&G planned to operate the Exxon fuel if they were awarded a contract. Mr. Kruger indicated that R. L. Dickeman, President, Exxon Nuclear, had stated that, prior to signing a contract, Exxon would want to analyze their fuel's performance under its expected operating modes in PBF. Exxon is worried about possible fuel rod failures due to pellet cladding interaction and feel that this contract, if awarded, could pose a general risk to the company. To date Exxon has had no fuel rod failures with their commercial fuel and they wish to protect this image. This position of Exxon's flags a potential problem, albeit downstream, with the Reload Core fuel procurement.

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R. E. Williams.

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RW Marshall 12/24/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631

(Rev. 6-76)

PBF Reload Core

TASK Management

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 314

GWA NO. _____

DATE December 20, 1976

SUBJECT

INQUIRY FROM EXXON NUCLEAR ON PBF's PULSE CAPABILITY
A Telecon From Owen Kruger, Exxon Nuclear

ABSTRACT

On Friday, December 17, 1976, I discussed with Owen Kruger the capabilities of PBF as a pulse reactor. Mr. Kruger is Manager Government Contracts and is in charge of Exxon's bid to EG&G on the Reload Core fuel.

Exxon, Battelle Northwest, and Consumer Power (who will manage this program) are proposing to ERDA a project to study new forms of fuel under power cycling conditions. The goal of this effort is to develop fuel that would reduce, or eliminate the pellet cladding interaction problem.

They plan to fabricate different forms of fuel that would be built into segmented rods. These rods would be operated in a commercial reactor at different power ramps for several cycles. They would then be pulse tested (not defined to me) in a test reactor to study their performance. Mr. Kruger said that Battelle Northwest would be responsible for selecting the reactor; he was just gathering information.

On Monday, December 20, 1976, I called Mr. Kruger and told him that if he needed more information on test reactor capability at INEL, he should contact Dr. Richard E. Wood of ERDA.

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AUTHOR	R. W. Marshall, Jr. <i>RW</i>	DEPT.	5520	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
						<i>RW Marshall</i>	<i>12/20/76</i>

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 315

GWA NO. 45400-332-110

DATE December 20, 1976

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

TASK Core Design and Fabrication

SUBJECT

FEASIBILITY CALCULATION OF POISON ROD INSERTION IN WATER

ABSTRACT

To approach a solution to the poison rod cooling problem the possibility of operating the poison sections in water is under investigation. Part of this effort is to determine what pressures are required in the control rod drive accumulator to obtain an adequate scram. For this analysis the PBF I scram time of .150 second was assumed and an accumulator pressure of 125 psi. The analysis is conservative since for the mass to be accelerated a water column acceleration is assumed. This adds an average of 8 percent to the mass to be accelerated. The analysis shows that water insertion is feasible for the reload core.

It should be noted that since the reload core will be for steady state operation the .150 second scram time assumption is extremely conservative and the requirement may most likely be on the order of the LOFT scram time of 2 seconds.

This EDF will be updated if necessary as soon as a final design of the poison sections has been approved.

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R. P. Wadkins

COVER SHEET ONLY R. A. Freeman, W. G. Lussie, M. K. Shane, F. J. Wheeler, J. W. Sielinsky
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AUTHOR <i>J. W. Sielinsky</i>	DEPT <i>12/20/76</i>	REVIEWED <i>J. W. Sielinsky</i>	DATE <i>12/21/76</i>	APPROVED <i>R. W. Marshall</i>	DATE <i>12/27/76</i>
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PAGE NO. 1 OF 1

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 316GWA NO. 45300-332-300DATE December 20, 1976TASK Core Design and Fabrication

SUBJECT

CANISTER INSTALLATION CLEARANCE

ABSTRACT

To facilitate the installation of the reload core canisters it was proposed to increase the canister to canister gap by 0.020 inches. On the basis of existing drawings the gap appears to be a variable and is some value between 0.014 and 0.035 inches depending on location. To eliminate confusion and since the validity of increasing the gap by 0.020 inches to facilitate assembly is debatable the reload core canisters will be sized to exactly the same overall dimensions as the present canisters.

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	R. G. Ambrosek			

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AUTHOR <i>Jan Allen</i>	DEPT <i>12/20/76</i>	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 1317

GWA NO. _____

DATE December 17, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE FUEL ELEMENTS

SUBJECT

HAFNIUM CORED CYLINDERS

JGC-13-76

ABSTRACT

Joe Loe of Wah Chang, Albany, Oregon, FTS No. 420-5811, Albany No. 926-4211, stated that cylinders to the tolerances given on the attached work sheets could be supplied for \$225 per pound.

Tolerances will probably be tightened so allowances should be made for additional costs associated with more precise parts.

Loe's estimate was not a quotation, merely an engineering estimate. Total weight of the 14 cylinders is about 1230 pounds with an associated cost, of \$225 per pound, for an approximate cost of \$277,000. His estimate of time for delivery was 6 to 8 months after receipt of approved p.o.

EG&G Material Specification No. 80001 E was used for estimating, which allows up to 4 percent Zirconium.

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J. G. Collett, J. Klein, W. G. Lussie, M. K. Shane, H. W. Spaletta

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>J. G. Collett</i>	3350	<i>Spaletta</i>	12-17-76	<i>R. W. Marshall</i>	12/21/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G 2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 318 4

GWA NO. _____

DATE December 17, 1976

TASK PDF RELOAD CORE - IPT DESIGN

SUBJECT

STATUS REPORT FOR PBF IPT FORGINGS
WYMAN GORDON CONTRACT S-2660

BRA-7-76

ABSTRACT

Per telephone conversation with Dennis Acuncius, Cabot Ind., on December 17, 1976, the following status was reported:

Eight forgings were shipped from Cameron to Stellite. Four of these were good according to Cameron and four were unacceptable.

As of December 17, only four forgings have been received by Cabot, two good and two unacceptable ones.

Cabot is tracing the other four.

Cabot will inspect the forgings and ship them to Ladish before December 25. Ladish is not expected to start the transaxial forge operation before January 3, as they will be closed down for the next two weeks.

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B. R. Allison

Spaletta

12-17-76

R. W. Marshall

12/21/76

174

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

EDF FORM 101
(Rev. 4-76)
TASK For Peloid Core - Core Design and Fabrication
FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 319
GWA NO. 15300-3 2-300
DATE December 21, 1976
SUBJECT
PROPOSED DESIGN FOR MOUNTING FUEL RODS IN FUEL CANISTERS
ABSTRACT

The current design for mounting fuel rods in the fuel canisters involves a tolerance of $\pm .006$ in. on the location of two adjacent fuel rods. The proposed design has reduced this value to $\pm .0035$ in., through the use of a tapered locating hole. Use of a tapered hole will minimize the chances of a nick in either surface preventing the assembly or disassembly of the system. Undercuts on the side of the fuel rod seat against the top of the mounting plate before the tapered surfaces jam together and lock. However, tight manufacturing tolerances will have to be held in order to prevent the tapered surfaces from locking together while still allowing for accurate positioning of the fuel rods.

12/29/76

*Ken -
OK for me to sign?*

Ralph

*Original Not in file
m 2/6/77*

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<i>J. W. Bacon</i>	<i>EDF SERIAL NO. LOG</i>				

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM E&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 320

GWA NO. _____

TASK PBF Reload Core - Core Design and Fabrications DATE 12-17-76

SUBJECT

Preliminary Calculations to Determine Feasibility for Cooling the Control Rods with Reactor Coolant

ABSTRACT

Based on heat loads as calculated in EDF 294, an inlet temperature of 130°F, and a discharge temperature of 200°F, calculations indicate a flow requirement of 5 gpm.

Based on flow areas equivalent to those in the last proposed design for the core region, an 8 foot channel, and a 67 psid driving force, the calculated limiting rod velocity was 4 ft/sec or an insertion time of about 583 milliseconds for 28 inches of rod travel.

These calculations are very preliminary and were done to ascertain feasibility only.

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>R. G. Ambrosek</i>	3380	<i>R. P. Wadkins</i>	12/22/76		

EG&G Idaho

ENGINEERING DESIGN 1

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 321

GWA NO. _____

DATE December 20, 1976PROJECT NO. _____
DRAWING NO. _____PBF Reload Core
Safety Analysis

TASK _____

SUBJECT _____

SAFEGUARD OF PLUTONIUM PRODUCED DURING OPERATION OF PBF RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

At the suggestion of Ray Fielding, I called D. E. Six of EG&G Nuclear Materials to determine if there are any safeguard requirements, other than those presented by potential irradiation hazards, for the plutonium that would be produced during operation of the PBF Reload Core. D. E. Six did not know of any such requirements as long as the plutonium was produced as a by-product during reactor operation.

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F. J. Wheeler, R. S. Marsden

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AUTHOR	R. S. Marsden	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	D. E.
					<i>R. W. Marshall</i>	<i>12/27/76</i>

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G 2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 322GWA NO. 45500-335-103DATE December 22, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE

SUBJECT

HAFNIUM PROPERTIES

RLG-17-76

ABSTRACT Hafnium is closely related to zirconium in chemical and physical properties, but in nuclear properties, hafnium is a neutron absorber. Hafnium occurs naturally associated with zirconium, and hafnium is produced as a by product of zirconium purification.

Hafnium is fabricated by techniques similar to those used for zirconium. It can be cast, hot rolled, forged, cold rolled, extruded, and drawn. Certain precautions are necessary in heating and some forming operations.

Joining of hafnium to itself by welding can be done by TIG process in a manner similar to welding zirconium. Welded joints between hafnium and alloy steels are very difficult - very brittle.

Corrosion resistance of hafnium is better than that of zirconium in water and steam up to 750°F. Resistance is due to a buildup of an adherent oxide layer.

Radiation damage effects on hafnium are basically the same as those on structural materials - increase of tensile strength, and a reduction of ductility, and impact strength.

In control rod applications, hafnium has high effectiveness, resists radiation damage, and does not burn out at excessive rates. It is primarily used in the elemental form, and not as a soluble burnable poison.

Hafnium is available as reactor grade sponge, vacuum melted ingot, hot rolled rod, wire, plate, strip, and powder. Ingots are available to 8" diameter x 1000 lbs. Hot rolled rod is available up to 1.75" OD in random lengths (20'). Plate is available up to 1/2" in thickness, widths to 14", and lengths to 120". Strip is available to 0.10" thick x 18" wide x 10' lengths. Sizes stated above are "standard", other sizes and shapes are available on a product development basis. Both oxides, and carbides are available. All reactor grade hafnium metal is 95% hafnium, minimum.

Refer to EDF 317 for current end item prices and delivery schedules on hafnium.

Physical, chemical, and nuclear data pertaining to hafnium are included in pages 2 through 7 of this EDF.

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W. G. Lussie

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R L Gump	3350	Spaletta	21 Dec 76	R W Marshall	12/29/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

 FILE NO. _____
 EDF SERIAL NO. r 324
 GWA NO. 45500-332-100
 DATE December 27, 1976

 FORM EG&G-2631
 (Rev. 8-76)

 TASK PBF Reload Core
In-Pile Tube Design and Fabrication
SUBJECT

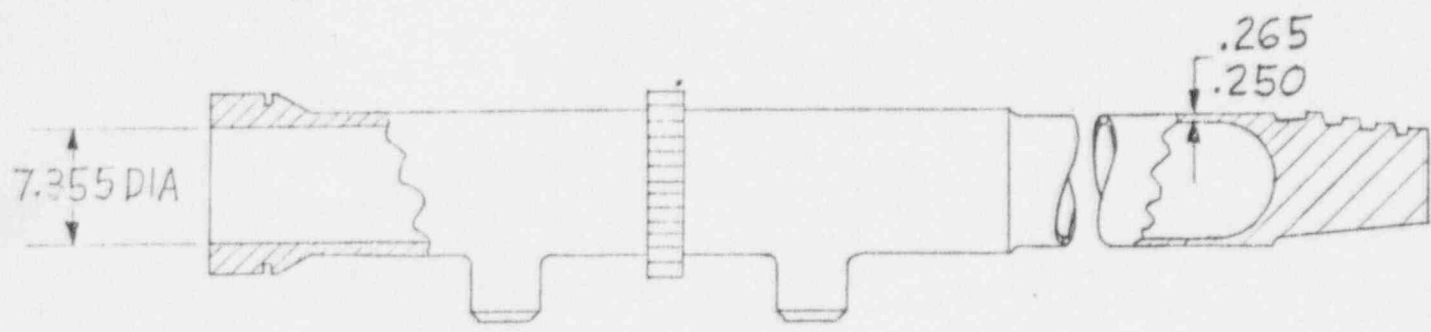
MINIMUM WALL THICKNESS OF IN-PILE PRESSURE TUBE

ABSTRACT

On the pressure tube machining drawing (#407564, not released) the tolerance buildup allows for a minimum wall thickness of 0.250 inch.

The ASME Code (Section III) requires that a value be specified for the maximum amount of corrosion expected on the wall surfaces. As stated in the in-pile tube design specification (ES 50130, not released), the maximum corrosion values are 0.010 inch on the tube O.D. and .010 inch on the tube I.D. This will reduce the minimum wall thickness to 0.230 inch.

NOTE: The sketch shows the two dimensions relating to the wall thickness as presently dimensioned on drawing "407564 - PBF Reload Core in-pile pressure tube."



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 EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR <u>W. G. Lussie</u>	DEPT. <u>MT-100</u>	REVIEWED <u>McLaughlin</u>	DATE <u>1-25-77</u>	APPROVED <u>R. W. Marsden</u>	DATE <u>2/2/77</u>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 325GWA NO. 45300-335-302DATE December 16, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE

SUBJECT

FUEL ROD - CANNISTER BOLTING**RLG-18-76****ABSTRACT**

Materials used for the bolting of the fuel rods to the cannister assembly for PBF have been reviewed per request by R. W. Marshall's notegram to H. W. Spaletta, December 10, 1976.

Materials and configurations are defined on the following drawings: 406263, Fuel Rod Assemblies; 406806, Cannister Assembly; 407008, Rod Mounting Bolt. The main area of concern is the bolt itself. As described on the drawing, the bolt is machined from hex. bar stock, 17-4 pH material, and then heat treated to the H 1100 condition. This material in this condition meets the requirements of ASME, Section III for Class I components. No information could be located that prohibits the use of 17-4 bolts in reactor applications, although the minimum aging temperature specified is 1085°F.

An alternate bolting material for this application is A-286, which is also approved by ASME, Section III as SA-453, grade 660. This material offers 2 advantages over that required by drawing 407008: (1) Commercially manufactured bolts with rolled threads are available, and (2) The thermal coefficient of expansion of A-286 is closer to that of the stainless steel mounting plate than is 17-4pH.

A commercial bolt that could be altered to drawing requirements by machining the head as required should offer cost advantages over machining the bolt from hex stock, and then heat treating. Also, in many instances, a rolled thread has proven more reliable than a cut thread. If the coefficients of thermal expansion of the material combinations are close, less bolt stress occurs at elevated temperatures.

Properties of the two materials are summarized on page 2 of this EDF.

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AUTHOR <u>R L Gump</u>	DEPT. <u>3350</u>	REVIEWED <u>Spaletta</u>	DATE <u>28 Dec 76</u>	APPROVED <u>R W Marshall</u>	DATE <u>12/30/76</u>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEPROJECT/TASK PBF RELOAD CORE/CORE DESIGN AND FAB.
SUBTASK FUEL ROD DESIGN AND FABRICATION

PROJECT FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 326

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. _____

DATE December 22, 1976EDF PAGE NO. 1 OF 2

SUBJECT

IDENTIFICATION AND DISCUSSION OF RISKS
ASSOCIATED WITH FUEL FABRICATION AND OPERATION
Report of December 20, 1976 Meeting

ABSTRACT

Purpose of Meeting: Identify and discuss risks associated with PBF reload core fabrication and operation.

Participants:

PBF Reload Core	Eng. Div.	LFPS	Nucl. Tech.	Material
R. W. Marshall, Jr.	S. Cohen	M. L. Russell	F. J. Wheeler	R. E. Williams
	R. P. Wadkins	T. E. Howell		

The group judged that reload core fabrication contract award was an unacceptable management risk because of technical (thermal-hydraulic test results, incomplete fuel rod design evaluations, control rod heating) and administrative (vendor proposal exceeds budget by 1.5 to 2 million dollars) problems. The specific risks, or problems and planned corrective actions are provided in the table on page 2.

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EDF FORM 100-1 (Rev. 10-76)

TASK PDR RELEASED CORE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 327

GWA NO. 45300-335-302

DATE December 29, 1976

SUBJECT

TRANSMITT AND CONTROL ROD POISON SUB-ASSEMBLY
Fabrication Cost Estimate

JGC-15-76

ABSTRACT

The estimated fabrication cost breakdown shown on page 2 was prepared for the configurations shown on unreleased Drawing No. 406396, dated November 8, 1976. The two configurations shown are quite similar, and will probably end up costing essentially the same per unit. The design requires some change, in order for fabrication to be practicable. An example of this is in the B₄C and TiH₂ enclosures. The drawing makes no provision for getting the material inside the cladding. The estimate assumed the necessary changes and allowed for them. The estimate only allowed for dimensional inspection. Any other inspection, deemed necessary at a later date, should be added as an additional expense.

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28 Dec 76

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R. W. Marshall 12/30/76

DATE

Idaho
ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EGAG-2431
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 328

GWA NO. _____

DATE 12-30-76TASK PBF Reload Core Design and Fabrications

SUBJECT

Pressure Drop Analysis of Air Cooled $B_4C - TiH_2$ Control Rods Proposed for PBF Reload Core

ABSTRACT

An analysis has been performed to determine the pressure drop through the inner and outer control rods proposed for the PBF reload core. The initial conditions used in this analysis include a control rod inlet pressure of 60 psi and a temperature distribution which is 100°F from inlet to poison, 240°F over the poison region, and 400°F from poison to end of control rod. Volume flow rates of 200 SCFM and 400 SCFM were considered in the pressure drop analysis of each control rod.

The pertinent equations which were used in the analysis and the raw calculations are given in Appendix A. The methods and figures which were used to obtain pressure loss coefficients are provided in Reference 1. Control rod geometry and air flow channels are illustrated in drawings 406396 (inner) and 407211 (outer).

The pressure drop results are given in Figures 1 and 2. Figure 1 presents pressure drop versus SCFM for an inner control rod. In Figure 2, ΔP versus SCFM for an outer control rod is plotted. Shown in Figure 2 are two plots which reflect a different bearing-shroud gap width. It is apparent that the bearing-shroud gap is an influencing factor in the overall ΔP through a control rod.

Reference: J. L. Hobbs, Pressure Loss Computations in Incompressible Fluid Flow, APEX-754, July 25, 1961.

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
M. W. Young <i>MW Young</i>	3380	<i>R. G. Ambrosek</i>	<i>Jan 3 1977</i>	<i>R. P. Wadkins</i>	

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PROJECT/TASK PBF RELOAD CORE/SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

SUBTASK REQUIREMENTS

PROJECT FILE NO

EDF SERIAL NO 329

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO

DATE December 30, 1976

EDF PAGE NO 1 OF 4

SUBJECT

REVIEW TO DETERMINE IF CAPABILITY OF PERFORMING
LOCA HEAT-UP TESTS IS A REQUIREMENT OF THE RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

R. Van Houten questioned J. G. Crocker as to why Agreement 3 from the Reload Core review meeting of December 8-9, 1976 stated:

"It is EG&G's understanding that LOCA heatup tests will
not be performed in the 1/4 inch wall IPT."

The question has been reviewed by the Reload Core Project with the following results:

1. The reference to the 1/4" wall IPT is in error, caused by haste in preparing the Agreements and Commitments (see pages 2 and 3 of this EDF). It should have stated:

" . . . will not be performed in the Reload Core."

NOTE: This does not rule out performing LOCA Heat-up tests in the 1/4" wall IPT in the present core.

2. The Preliminary Proposal, TR-854 states in paragraph 1.3, Planned Test Requirements, Table 1-I, page 1-12:

"The PBF Reload Core will not be designed to handle the RIA tests nor the LOCA Heat-up Tests." (Page 4, this EDF)

3. A review of Preliminary PBF Reload Core Test Program, TR-815 (summarized in Tables VI and VII) does not show any plans to perform LOCA Heat-up Tests in the reload core.

In summary, the capability of performing LOCA Heat-up tests is not a requirement for the Reload Core, is not being evaluated by the Project, and is not part of the project's work scope.

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M. K. Shane, J. W. Sielinsky

AUTHOR

R. W. Marshall, Jr. 5520

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DATE

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RWM Marshall Jr 12/30/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 330
GWA NO. 45300-322-100
DATE January 3, 1977

TASK PBF Reload Core - Physics

SUBJECT

EFFECT OF WATER COOLING ON CONTROL ROD WORTH
A Preliminary Analysis

ABSTRACT

A preliminary examination has been made of water cooling for moderated poison sections.

33-group S_6 transport calculations were made for a super cell which is composed of the poison section surrounded by an annulus of fuel and an outer reflective boundary. The comparative worths of the various rods are implied from the approximate proportionality between the worth of a given rod and the fraction of the cell absorption which takes place in the poison rod.

For both the inner and outer rods, water-cooled models are demonstrated, using $TiH_{1.5}$ (S.G. = 3.26) as a moderator, with worths comparable to the TiH_2 (S.G. = 3.76) reference models (W00-2-75). These worths can be further increased by about 3% by replacing the $TiH_{1.5}$ moderator with water.

These results are preliminary pending thermal and structural analysis of the models. Also, the worths must be confirmed by two-dimensional reactor calculations and will also depend on the rod followers which are used.

DISTRIBUTION *JSW* R. T. McCracken, W. O. Olson, F. J. Wheeler, D. W. Nigg, R. G. Ambrosek, J. Klein, R. S. Marsden, J. W. Sielinsky, R. P. Wadkins, G. K. Wachs, M. K. Shane, R. W. Marshall

COVER SHEET ONLY W. G. Lussie

EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
W. O. Olson <i>W. O. Olson</i>				<i>R. W. Marshall</i>	<i>1/19/77</i>

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEPROJECT/TASK PBF RELOAD CORE/SYSTEM ENGINEERINGSUBTASK Requirements

PROJECT FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 331

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. _____

DATE January 4, 1977EDF PAGE NO. 1 OF 5

SUBJECT

REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW "THIN WALL IPT HEAD"

CRO-244-76

ABSTRACT

The Thermal Fuel Behavior Program has defined their requirements for the closure head for the thin wall IPT in the memorandum CRO-244-76. This EDF places the subject memorandum in the Engineering file.

The Reload Core Project considers this definition of requirements to be inadequate. However, pending receipt of further information from the TFB Program this data will be used as needed. It will not be used for design of the IPT head.

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R. A. Goodell, J. Klein, R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall, Jr., M. K. Shane

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J. G. Crocker, W. G. Lussie, R. W. Miller, B. K. Pope

AUTHOR

R. W. Marshall *RW Marshall* 5520

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RW Marshall 1/4/76

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 333

GWA NO. _____

DATE January 7, 1977

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

TASK PBF Reload Core
SUBJECT

RELOAD CORE BOWING CALCULATIONS

ABSTRACT

This EDF is to provide a cover sheet for the initial Thermal Calculations on PBF Fuel rod bowing. These calculations provided input to EDF 247, Tom Yen, "Fuel Rod Bowing in PBF Reload Core" Oct. 1, 1976. The analysis included only the azimuthal power variations given in Wess-2-76 "PBF Reload Core-Rod Bowing Study", Feb. 10, 1976. This analysis is to be redone using values in Wess-3-76, "PBF Reload Core Power Distribution of Inner Fuel Rod". Wess-3 includes the core linear power gradient.

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AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<u>R. P. Wadkins</u>		<u>R. P. Wadkins</u>	<u>1/8/77</u>		

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EGAG-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 334

GRA NO. _____

DATE January 7, 1977TASK PBF Reload Core

SUBJECT

PBF FUEL ROD THERMAL ANALYSIS OF END CAPS

ABSTRACT

This EDF is to document the work done to determine the thermal gradients in the ends of the PBF reload fuel rods. The analysis was done by R. Chapman and the calculations are contained with the original of this EDF.

The analysis was done for the hot fuel rod with a radial peak to average of 1.6, 40 mil cladding, $G = 2.24 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/hr} \cdot \text{FT}^2$. This work should be adequate for determining the stresses in the upper and lower fuel regions. The computer run is to be filed in thermal analysis file, R. P. Wadkins.

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>R. P. Wadkins</i>		<i>R. P. Wadkins</i>	<i>1/8/77</i>		



ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 335GWA NO. 45300-322-100DATE January 10, 1977TASK PBF Reload Core - Physics

SUBJECT

WATER FOLLOWERS FOR THE OUTER CONTROL ROD GUIDE TUBES

ABSTRACT

Calculations were performed to determine the effect of water followers for the outer control positions.

Primary observations from preliminary PDQ 1/4-core calculations are:

1. Reactivity, in the rods out configuration, is increased by 2.3% $\Delta\rho$. Primarily because of this effect overall control would be increased by about one fourth for water-cooled B₄C rods with air or metal followers for the inner rods.
2. The core peak-to-average power increased from 1.75 to 2.05 for the worst case and shifted from the A canisters to those pins near the flooded outer guide tubes. Conceivably these peaks could be reduced by using low-enrichment fuel or shim rods near the outer guide tubes.
3. Test power (36 pin PWR) is reduced by about 18% with the control rods fully withdrawn. Little difference is seen when the outer rods are inserted well into the core. The results of this would be to increase the enrichment requirements for the larger tests. For small tests (1-4) rods commercial enrichments, would still be adequate since reactor power could be increased without exceeding 50-MW capability.
4. Enrichment of the primary fuel would be reduced; probably to less than 7%.

The three attached figures give the core configuration and the calculated power distributions for the two cases.

YKW

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AUTHOR F. J. Wheeler ffw DEPT. Reactor Tech.

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RWM and Lally 1/15/77

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)TASK PBF Reload Core - Core Design & Fabrication

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 336

GWA NO. _____

DATE January 12, 1977**SUBJECT**

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF COOLANT MIXING

ABSTRACT

TOODEE was used to evaluate the temperature in a cooling channel with PBF conditions if the gap between rods acted as a hot stripe. Gap spacings of 0.020, 0.040, 0.060, and 0.080 inches were evaluated.

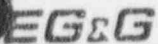
Heat flux for the PBF cases was calculated from physics parameters in run 51-G. The DNB cases used heat fluxes near the CHF as determined from the raw data taken at Columbia University.

The results are tabulated in Table 1.

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R. G. Ambrosek	3380	<i>R. P. Wadkins</i>	1/17/77		



Idaho, Inc.

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PROJECT/TASK PBF Reload Core

SUBTASK Control System Modification

PROJECT FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 337

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. 45300-332-300

DATE January 12, 1977

EDF PAGE NO. 1 OF 5

SUBJECT

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE C.R.D. SCRAM AIR PRESSURE

ABSTRACT

The PBF high pressure air system has been studied for the purpose of raising control rod drive scram air pressure from the existing 80 psi to 125.

The only component which requires replacement to accomplish this change is the regulating spring in a bypass valve, of which there is one for each drive. These springs are readily available from the valve manufacturer.

The high pressure air supply to each of the eight control rod drives has, in series, a pressure regulator, a bypass valve, and a rupture disc assembly. The regulator manufactured by Cash-Acme Valve Company and requires only adjustment with a wrench to reach 125 psi.

The bypass valve, a Cash-Acme "Automatic" valve looks and acts like a regulator, except that on opening at set pressure, it bypasses air to atmosphere through a muffler. The action of the bypass valve is similar to that of a safe-relief valve, except that the bypass valve is designed for frequent opening service, whereas a safety valve is intended for only occasional opening.

The bypass valve may be modified for a higher rating without removing the valve from the piping. The modification is made by unbolting the top bell, removing the existing spring, installing the new spring, and refastening the top bell. The bypass valve may then be reset to the new pressure, using gages existing in the line, by adjusting the regulator to the new bypass pressure and adjusting the bypass valve to open at that pressure. A detail of the Cash-Acme bypass valve is attached.

A rupture disc assembly, set to 200 psi is installed in the air line after the bypass valve.

There is a separate assembly of regulator, bypass valve, rupture disc, and pressure gauge for each of the eight control rod drives.

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R. A. Freeman R. S. Marsden M. K. Shane

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W. G. Lussie

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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PROJECT/TASK PBF Reload Core

SUBTASK Safety Analysis

SUBJECT

RELOAD CORE PLUTONIUM HAZARD ASSESSMENT

ABSTRACT

The project requested the Safety Division to determine whether the plutonium generated in the Reload Core, during its operating life, would exceed the allowable release for an accident. H. K. Peterson has responded in memorandum HKP-43-76 dated December 30, 1976. This memorandum is filed with the original of this EDF. The next paragraphs set forth the body of the memorandum.

As requested, an assessment of the potential hazard presented by the plutonium bred into the PBF driver core fuel at the end of a 5000 Mwd life has been evaluated. Section XIII, K, of the PBF FSAR limits the amount of plutonium within the IPT to a 147 gram limit because it has been conservatively hypothesized that a fuel vaporization experiment could potentially puff the entire IPT contents into a cloud which could be transported to the nearest site boundary (neglecting fallout) to give a receptor the limiting lung dose of 100 rem.

With the PBF driver core fuel contained in a water environment, 10 CFR 100 criteria for the 1% released solids would apply. One percent of the projected 2.6 kg of plutonium contained in the fuel at the end of 5000 Mwd of operation is below the 147 gram release limit by a factor of 5.65.

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R. G. Ambrosek, J. Klein, W. G. Lussie, R. S. Marsden, R. W. Marshall, Jr.,
M. K. Shane, R. P. Wadkins, F. W. Wheeler

AUTHOR

H. K. Peterson by *Rmg*

DEPT

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DATE

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RW Marshall Jr

DATE

1/17/77

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

TASK PBF Reload Core

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 339

GWA NO. _____

DATE January 19, 1977
SUBJECT

PBF Reload FRAP Analysis

ABSTRACT

This EDF is proposed as a cover sheet for Nieb-1-77 to conform to official PBF Reload documentation requirements.

A more complete table is also attached to this EDF showing additional fuel rod information for the six cases investigated.

Two problem area exist in this analysis. Run ".007 inch Den." shows 0.0 contact pressure with a closed gap, likewise Run ".015 inch no Den.".

Additional FRAP analysis will be performed when the final physics numbers are obtained.

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COVER SHEET ONLY J. L. Liebenthal, W. G. Lussie, M. K. Shane

EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR

R. P. Wadkins

DEPT.

3380

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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 340
GWA NO. 45300-322-100
DATE January 20, 1977TASK PBF Reload Core - Physics

SUBJECT

PARTIAL FOLLOWERS FOR THE OUTER-ROD GUIDE TUBES

ABSTRACT

PDQ 1/4-core calculations were performed to assess the effect of partial followers in the outer control locations in conjunction with water-cooled poison sections. The results were compared to calculations for a case with no solid followers (EDF 335) and it is concluded that very little benefit would be gained by incorporating the partial followers into the reload core design.

For the water-cooled system partial followers would have the effect of slightly increasing overall control, slightly decreasing peak-to-average power in the core and slightly decreasing test performance. None of these effects were found to be large enough to be significant, however.

The attached figure gives the calculated power distributions for this case.

gkw
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W. G. Lussie, R. P. Wadkins, M. K. Shane, J. Klein, R. G. Ambrosek

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
F. J. Wheeler <i>F. J. Wheeler</i>	Reactor Tech			<i>RWM</i>	<i>2/2/77</i>

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEPROJECT/TASK PBF Reload Core/Core Design and Fab.SUBTASK Fuel Rod Design and Fabrication

PROJECT FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 341

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. _____

DATE January 20, 1977EDF PAGE NO. 1 OF 4

SUBJECT

DISCUSSIONS WITH EXXON ON METHODS FOR REDUCING COSTS OF FUEL

Report of January 13, 1977 Meeting

ABSTRACT

RESULTS:

1. Likely Cost Reductions:

(Exxon proposal (Items 1 thru 6)	\$ 3,228,500)
a) Delete unnecessary QC requirements	288,746
b) Simplify shim rod design (use B-SS)	81,200
c) Reflector and filler rod supply by others	53,050
Adjusted cost (likely)	\$ 2,805,504

2. Potential Cost Reductions:

a) Delete "fat" in project management support	200,000
b) Simplify fuel rod design	100,000
c) Adjust processing rate assumption	300,000
Adjusted cost (potential)	\$ 2,205,504

3. Unanticipated (1) Cost Items

a) Facilitization	545,072
b) Quality assurance support	23,773

Adjusted cost for comparison
to requisition work scope (2) \$ 1,636,659

(1) These costs not included in EG&G estimate

(2) FY1976 requisition estimate is \$1,272,430

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R. G. Ambrosek, S. Cohen, T. E. Howell, J. Klein, W. G. Lussie,
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AUTHOR M. L. Russell DEPT _____

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FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

TASK PBF Reload Core - Fuel Design

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 8342 342
GWA NO. 45200-330-002
DATE January 10, 1977

SUBJECT

REVIEW OF NRC MODEL AND ROLSTAD MODEL FOR REACTOR FUEL DENSIFICATION

ABSTRACT

A review of the NRC (Meyers) model and the Rolstad model for reactor fuel densification was completed. Comparisons between results of the two models and pertinent data were performed. Conclusions based on a critical appraisal of the models are presented.

Conclusions

The following conclusions are supported by this study:


1. The NRC (Meyers) fuel densification model is a conservative model developed for the purpose of licensing. The Rolstad fuel densification model is a best guess model if fuel pellet characteristics under resintering anneal are unknown.
2. The data base of the Rolstad model contains only Halden data and is much narrower than that of NRC model. This fact casts some doubt about the reliability of the Rolstad model as a tool to predict the densification behavior of new fuels.
3. As far as the calculation involving individual pellet effects (e.g. reduction of radial gap conductance and increase of linear heat generation) is concerned, the Rolstad model is not very useful due to its lack of statistical considerations. The Rolstad model is more suitable for the calculation involving cooperative pellet effects (such as power spikes resulting from axial gaps).
4. The assumption, as made in the Rolstad model, that in-reactor densification is isotropic is still in dispute. Westinghouse data is in conflict with this assumption.
5. The Rolstad model has the advantage that its prediction involves no resintering anneal.

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R. P. Wadkins, S. C. Chang

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S. C. Chang/		<i>R.P. Wadkins</i>	<i>2/15/77</i>		

 **EG&G** Idaho, Inc.

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PROJECT/TASK PBF Reload Core

SUBTASK IPT Design/Reference Material

PROJECT FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 343

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. _____

DATE January 24, 1977

EDF PAGE NO. 1 OF 3

SUBJECT

HYDRO TEST AT NATIONAL FORGE AND AUTOCLAVE ENGR., OF THICK WALLED IPT
July 1972

ABSTRACT

R. A. Goodell, of Applied Mechanics, who is analyzing the present thick walled IPT, requested the subject information from the files of R. E. Locke. The requested information makes up the body of this EDF.

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AUTHOR

R. E. Locke

DEPT

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R. W. Marshall, Jr.

DATE

1-24-77

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEFORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 344GWA NO. 45300-322-100DATE January 24, 1977TASK PBF Reload Core - Physics**SUBJECT**

WORTH OF HAFNIUM AS THE CONTROL ROD POISON

ABSTRACT

A study has been made to determine the effectiveness of hafnium in the control rod poison sections of the PBF Reload Core.

33-group S_6 transport calculations were made for a super cell which is composed of the poison section surrounded by an annulus of fuel and an outer reflective boundary. The comparative worths of the various rods are implied from the approximate proportionality between the worth of a given rod and the fraction of the cell absorption which takes place in the poison rod. The same 8% oxide fuel and fuel dimensions are used here as in EDF-330. Thus a direct comparison with B_4C poison sections is possible.

The air-cooled B_4C rods of ANCR-1008* (essentially the Core I rods) in 8% oxide fuel are used as the base cases. A solid hafnium inner rod has considerably less worth. For the inner rods, use of an optimal water-moderated annulus of hafnium yields 12% more worth than the base case. This compares to a 30% increase in worth for an optimal water cooled and moderated B_4C annulus (Case 7, EDF-330). The comparison for the outer rods shows a 13% increase for the water-moderated hafnium rod above the base case vs a 26% increase for the water-moderated B_4C rod.

It should also be noted that hafnium has a specific gravity of 13.3 and thus is subject to considerably greater gamma heating than B_4C . Thus, the heating effects in the two materials in the moderated rods are comparable.

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T. B. McLaughlin F. J. Wheeler *FW*

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EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
W. O. Olson <i>W. O. Olson</i>		<i>W. O. Olson</i>	<i>1/31/77</i>	<i>R. W. Marshall</i>	<i>2/2/77</i>

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 346

GWA NO. 45300-322-100

DATE January 25, 1977

TASK

SUB

PBF Reload Core Physics

REQ

TO DENSITY FOR BORATED STAINLESS STEEL SHIM RODS

ABSTRACT

Current designs call for the Reload Core shim rods to be constructed of a mixture of B_4C and Al_2O_3 . Due to the high cost of these rods consideration is given to the use of borated 304L stainless steel shim rods. The weight-density of B^{10} required to give a borated stainless steel shim rod the reactivity worth equal to that of a $B_4C-Al_2O_3$ rod has been calculated. This was done with the SCAMP transport code and a supercell model of a 5-by-5 array of Reload Core fuel rods. The central rod was replaced with a shim rod, and the supercell was assumed to be at 293°K for all calculations. An initial calculation was done with a $B_4C-Al_2O_3$ rod in place. The ratio of the absorption in the shim pin cell to the absorption in the entire supercell was noted. The $B_4C-Al_2O_3$ rod was then replaced with a borated stainless steel rod with a diameter equal to the outside diameter of a Reload Core fuel rod (0.953 cm). The B^{10} density in the stainless steel was varied until the absorption fraction agreed with that of the $B_4C-Al_2O_3$ calculation. It was found that a B^{10} density of 0.01173 g/cm³ in 304L pins will provide reactivity worth equivalent to the 6 vol % B_4C - 94 vol % Al_2O_3 shim rod currently specified. Assuming an uncertainty in shim pin worth of 0.0004 $\Delta\rho$, the B^{10} density should be confined within the range of 0.0115 g/cm³ to 0.0120 g/cm³.

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BY J. Klein, R. W. Marshall, R. T. McCracken, M. L. Russell, M. K. Shane, Wachs, F. J. Wheeler

BY W. G. Lussie

FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

ADVISOR
R. T.

McCracken

Reactor Techn.

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RW Marshall 2/2/77

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PROJECT FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 348

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. _____

DATE January 31, 1977

EDF PAGE NO. 3 OF 21

PROJECT/TASK PBF Reload Core

SUBTASK Control System Modification

SUBJECT _____

INSPECTION OF THE SPARE PROTOTYPE CONTROL ROD DRIVE AND LISTING THE ACCEPTABLE PARTS

ABSTRACT

The spare prototype PBF control rod drive was removed from bonded storage, disassembled and the parts were inspected by a Quality Division inspector. The inspector's QDR's on the parts were dispositioned by Jack Klein, Richard Freeman and Earl Taylor and a list of acceptable parts to be used in the spare CRD for reload core was prepared.

The Quality Inspector's QDR's are attached to this EDF. Rejected parts shown on the QDR's will be scrapped. •

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	R. A. Freeman	R. S. Marsden	M. L. Russell	E. L. Wills
	T. E. Howell	R. W. Marshall	M. K. Shane	

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AUTHOR <u>Earl F. Taylor</u>	DEPT <u>Design Engr.</u>	REVIEWED <u>[Signature]</u>	DATE <u>2-1-77</u>	APPROVED <u>R. W. Marshall</u>	DATE <u>2/5/77</u>
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EG&G Idaho, Inc.

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PROJECT/TASK PBF Reload Core/Core Design and Fabrication
 SUBTASK Poison Section Design and Fabrication
 SUBJECT

PROJECT FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 1349.1

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. _____

DATE January 31, 1977

EDF PAGE NO. 1 OF 2

POISON SECTION SPIDER DESIGN CONCEPT

ABSTRACT

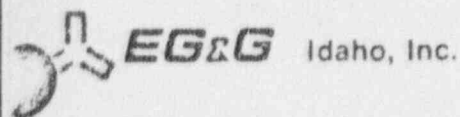
As part of the poison cooling and worth assessment the possibility of a poison spider arrangement was investigated. The poison rods should be detachable from the spider arms since the holddown quadrants prevent a continuous spider arm--poison rod assembly. The poison rods have a diameter equal to or smaller than the fuel rods and are placed within existing grid patterns of the canisters. The poison rods move up or down with the drive units and can have rod followers if and where required.

Page 2 shows the possible arrangement on how detachable poison rods can be achieved. The captive bolt arrangement is similar to the arrangement used for the holddown quadrant tie down studs presently used on PBF.

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 J. Klein R. W. Marshall M. K. Shane
 W. G. Lussie T. B. McLaughlin F. J. Wheeler

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AUTHOR <i>W. L. Lewis</i>	DEPT <i>2-2-77</i>	REVIEWED <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE <i>2-1-77</i>	APPROVED <i>RW Marshall</i>	DATE <i>2/3/76</i>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PROJECT/TASK PBF Reload Core
SUBTASK Stress Analysis

PROJECT FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 350
FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. _____
DATE February 4, 1977

EDF PAGE NO. 1 OF 9

SUBJECT

PBF SEISMIC ANALYSIS INFORMATION

ABSTRACT

PBF seismic analysis information is reported as follows:

- (a) seismic analyses performed to date for PBF
- (b) standards used as a basis for establishing structural adequacy for the above analyses
- (c) guidelines for future seismic investigations

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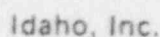
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PBF Reload Core

Control System Modification

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45300-332-300

February 3, 1977

EDF PAGE NO 1 OF

5000 SCFM CRCA COMPRESSOR COST ESTIMATE AND SCHEDULE

ABSTRACT

A cost estimate, drawing and a schedule for the proposed 5000 SCFM control rod cooling air compressor installation are attached.

The compressor has a 900 horsepower motor requiring 4160 volt, three phase electrical power. The PBF-620 electrical plant will have to be modified with a large 13,800 volt to 4160 volt transformer with associated switchgear, wire, and fittings. The electrical modification is estimated to cost \$400,000 of which the amount assignable to the compressor installation is \$75,000. The remainder of the \$400,000 will provide power to other plant modifications and upgrade the existing electrical plant.

\$500,000 total includes a considerable contingency allowing for escalation of rates for a year or more as well as for uncertainties in the estimating process.

Engineering costs shown in the estimate cover preparation of a design data package, seismic analysis, preparation of compressor bid package, evaluation of Title I design and engineering overview and coordination of the project.

During Title I design drill probes will be made to ascertain the amount of lava involvement.

As now proposed, the compressor building construction would not affect the existing corrosive waste line.

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PBI

Th. A. Lewis

2/10-71

Rumex L.

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FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 352
GWA NO. 45300-335-302
DATE 2/8/77

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE

SUBJECT

ROM COSTS TO FABRICATE
ONE EACH 406587-1 IN-PILE
PRESSURE TUBE ASSEMBLY

LGJ-1-77

ABSTRACT

Per telecon with Dale Shannon of Ametek Straza Industries, 2/8/77 and author, the following ROM costs to fabricate subject assembly was verbally submitted:

Fabrication as defined in 406587	163.0 K each
Non reoccurring costs, planning, tooling, etc.	169.0 K lot
Total	332.0 K

Note: These costs are valid if contract is awarded during second quarter of 1977 and work is completed during 1977/1978.

Mr. Shannon is submitting above in letter form to author with a copy to R. W. Marshall.

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R. W. Marshall, J. Klein, L. G. Johnston, H. W. Spaletta

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AUTHOR

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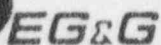
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Idaho, Inc.

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PROJECT/TASK PBF Reload Core
SUBTASK Control System Modification
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PROJECT FILE NO.

EDF SERIAL NO.

353

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO.

45300-332-300

FEB 14 1977

DATE

February 10, 1977

EDF PAGE NO 1 OF 6

CONTROL AND TRANSIENT ROD SHROUD REMOVAL PROCEDURE

ABSTRACT

A proposed procedure for removing a control rod or transient rod shroud is attached, together with sketches of two tools. The procedure includes two emergency operations to stop leakage. The first covers the possibility of leakage into the subpile room while the shroud is still in place. In this case liquid nitrogen is used to freeze seal the bottom head-shroud joint.

One attached sketch depicts a liquid nitrogen lance which will convey the liquid nitrogen to the area to be sealed.

The second emergency is the possibility of leakage when the shroud has been removed. This emergency is covered by an expandable plug tool which is placed alongside a shroud before any work is done on the shroud-bottom head interface.

The procedure and sketches will be furnished to R. M. Brown, PBF Operational Documentation for use in case shroud removal becomes necessary.

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PBF Reload Core

PROJECT FILE NO

EDF SERIAL NO

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO

DATE

354

February 11, 1977

EDF PAGE NO

1 of 5

FATIGUE LIFE EVALUATION OF PBF RELOAD CORE FUEL ROD END PIECE

Fatigue life evaluation of the Reload Core fuel rod end piece indicates that the fuel rod end piece will be suitable for approximately 600 stress cycles (600 reactor heatup-cooldown cycles) based upon published fatigue data for zircaloy-4. This fatigue life prediction is not an ASME code evaluation.

J. G. Arendis, J. W. Bacon, R. A. Goodell, J. Klein, C. A. Moore, D. R. Morton

R. W. Marshall, R. S. Marsden, E. L. Willis

D. R. Morton

Applied Mech

R. A. Goodell

2/11/77

R. W. Marshall 2/11/77

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PROJECT/TASK PBF Reload Core

SUBTASK _____

SUBJECT

IN-PILE TUBE STRESS ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT

This EDF documents the analysis performed to determine primary stresses for the PBF "Reload Core" IPT. Four regions of the pressure tube were modeled: (1) lower head, (2) experiment region, (3) lateral support region, & (4) nozzle region. The only load considered was design pressure of $p = 3400$ psi, except in the nozzle region where stresses due to piping loads were investigated. Results indicate that primary stresses will not exceed allowable values as established per ASME code rules for Class 1 Components. Note that local primary stresses in the nozzle region (that may be produced by piping loads) were not included in making the above evaluation. Also note that the corrosion allowance of 0.010" for tube O.D. & I.D. was not included since this information was not provided prior to preparation of the models.

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DATE 2/11/77

APPROVED R. W. Marshall DATE 2/17/77

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(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 356GWA NO. 45300-322-100DATE February 15, 1977TASK PBF Reload Core - Physics**SUBJECT****WORTH OF PWR-TYPE POISON RODS IN THE OUTER POSITIONS****ABSTRACT**

A preliminary examination has been made of the use of PWR-type poison rods in the outer rod positions.

A preliminary PWR-type poison rod design using B_4C as the poison was adopted. An array of these rods was placed in the fuel matrix at approximately the present outer rod positions. PDQ quarter core diffusion theory calculations were made for rods-in and rods-out (using water followers) cases. These yield reactivities, rod worths and power distributions. Similar results are also provided for an air-cooled B_4C -TiH₂ rod. All calculations were made for 8% oxide fuel at 977 K (1300°F) with no shims and shaper and with 611 K (640°F) water in the IPT.

Summarizing the results:

1. The k_{eff} values with the outer rods in are about the same for the PWR-type and B_4C -TiH₂ rods.
2. The k_{eff} values for the PWR rods-out case with water followers is considerably larger than for the B_4C -TiH₂ case with air followers. This yields reactivities and rod worths which are 3.1% $\Delta\rho$ greater for the PWR-type rods than for the B_4C -TiH₂ rod.
3. The power peaking for the PWR-type case is not excessive and can be further controlled by low enrichment zones.

These results indicate that the PWR-type pins warrant further study. A negative factor which must be considered is the degradation of test power similar to that seen for water followers in EDF-335.

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AUTHOR W. O. Olson *W. O. Olson* DEPT. Reactor Tech.

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PBF RELOAD CORE - PHYSICS

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 357GWA NO. 45300-322-100DATE February 16, 1977

SUBJECT

UTILIZATION OF CORE-1 POISON SECTIONS IN THE RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

Control-rod reactivity-worth calculations were performed to reassess the effectiveness of the B_4C poison sections (core-1 design) in the PBF Reload Core. This study was necessary because of changes in core design since the last study and because of the small shutdown margin that exists with the air-cooled B_4C poison sections in the oxide core.

Also considered, during this study, was the effect of water coolant for the B_4C poison sections.

Main conclusions that were reached during this study are listed below.

The air-cooled B_4C poison sections, in conjunction with fixed shimming, are capable of controlling the reactor during normal operation. The shutdown margin during the stuck-rod, voided IPT case is very marginal however, and it is foreseeable that core power may be restricted below 50 MW for some tests.

The water-cooled B_4C poison sections, in conjunction with fixed shimming, provide adequate control for both normal operation and the unanticipated stuck-rod, voided IPT case. This system has a very significant impact on power distribution, test performance, and enrichment, however, and these considerations have not been fully assessed at the present time.

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AUTHOR

F. J. Wheeler *FJW*

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Reactor Techn.

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GK Wachs

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2/14/77

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RW Marshall

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2/14/77

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FILE NO. 358
EDF SERIAL NO. _____
QWA NO. _____
DATE February 15, 1977

TASK PBF Reload Core - Safety Analysis

SUBJECT PBF Reload Core Accident List

ABSTRACT Attached is the accident list which has been generated for the PBF Reload Core.

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R. G. Ambrosek	3380	R. P. Wadkins	2/18/77		

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FORM EG&G 2631
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 362

GWA NO. 45300-335-501

DATE February 16, 1977

TASK PBF - Transient Rod Components

SUBJECT

FABRICATION OF PBF POISON RODS
FROM ENRICHED BORON CARBIDE

ABSTRACT

Several vendors were contacted regarding their capabilities to procure B^{10} , convert it to B_4C , and produce poison rods for PBF. The B^{10} is quite expensive and Isotope Sales Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, is the only domestic supplier. The B^{10} must be converted to B_4C powder suitable for hot pressing. It is difficult to produce B_4C from elemental boron. The cost of producing the inner and outer rods will be nearly \$400,000, and if solid rods are to be used, the cost will be \$1,250,000.

Material must be provided for excess stock which will cost between \$27,000 and \$123,000 in addition to the above figures. Most of this cost can be recovered during salvage, however.

The vendors contacted were quite reluctant to offer quotations on components fabricated from B^{10} , as they have little or no experience in dealing with large pieces fabricated from this material. In each case, the need for some development work was indicated.

This EDF supplements EDF 275 and 310 on the same subject.

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W. G. Lussie

AUTHOR	DEPT.	REVIEWED	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
<i>W. G. Lussie</i>	Materials Technology	<i>W. G. Reuter</i>	4/18/77		

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FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 7363
GWA NO. 45300-322-100
DATE February 17, 1977

FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 8-76)

TASK PBF Reload Core - Physics

SUBJECT

REVIEW OF THE WORTH OF GADOLINIUM NITRATE HEXAHYDRATE POISON IN THE POISON INJECTION SYSTEM

ABSTRACT

A study was made to determine the worth of the present concentration of Gadolinium Nitrate Hexahydrate $[Gd(NO_3)_3 \cdot 6H_2O]$ in the PBF Reload Core. A conservative model of the Reload Core was chosen to make this study. The core configuration was as follows: 293 K (68°F) UO_2 fuel at 8% enrichment; 20.1168 mm (0.792 in) pitch; 611 K (640°F) water in the IPT; and all rods were out. The thin film of water that normally exists around the rod annulus was not represented in this study; therefore, the rod annuli were worth less in the model than in reality. Results indicate that the present concentration of $Gd(NO_3)_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ $[3.9988 \times 10^{-6}$ atom/b-cm] is inadequate for the Reload Core. Per ANCR-1011 a 5\$ subcritical requirement is imposed on the poison in the Poison Injection System. To meet the requirement the poison should be worth about -20\$ or about -14.54% $\Delta\rho$. However, the results show that the poison is worth only -4.47% $\Delta\rho$ or -6.15\$ in the Reload Core.

Another case was studied in which the Gadolinium concentration was increased by a factor of 5 to 2.0×10^{-5} atoms/b-cm. Results show that the concentration is worth about -14.76% $\Delta\rho$ or -20.31\$. Previous calculations have shown that the Reload Core will have about -10.8% excess reactivity in the core and about -0.68% in voiding the IPT (worst case). Therefore, the Gadolinium poison will have to be able to "counter-act" the -11.48% excess reactivity and maintain the reactor at 5\$ subcritical. Using 2.0×10^{-5} atom/b-cm concentration of Gadolinium, only about -3.28% $\Delta\rho$ or -4.51\$ remains to maintain the reactor subcritical. So at the present pitch, a concentration of 5 to 6 times the present Gadolinium concentration would be necessary.

Another aspect of the requirements in ANCR-1011 is that the poison in the Poison Injection System "will render the PBF at least 5\$ subcritical for any core and poison rod configuration". A study varying the pitch of the fuel cell and the concentration of the Gadolinium has not been made; but based on the results using a pitch of 20.1168 mm (0.792 in), an educated guess of 7 to 8 times the present concentration of Gadolinium may be required to fully satisfy the requirements of ANCR-1011.

Further information is contained in the attached pages.

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F. J. Wheeler *FJW*

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FORM EGAG-2831
(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 364

GWA NO. _____

DATE February 17, 1977

TASK PBF HEAVY WALL IPT ASSEMBLY

SUBJECT

COST ESTIMATE PBF IPT ASSEMBLY
WITH HEAD AND INTERNALS

LGJ-2-77

ABSTRACT

This cost estimate was compiled using the following drawings:

1. 400230 Pressure Tube Assembly	484.0 K
2. 406683 Closure Head Assembly	25.0 K
3. 402043 Upper Flowtube Internal	15.0 K
4. 402044 Center Flowtube Internal	6.0 K
5. 402045 Lower Flowtube Internal	2.0 K
6. 402046 Catch Basket	20.0 K

TOTAL 552.0 K

The above costs are for subcontractor work only, which includes material, labor, and processing.

Page 2 itemizes detail costs of items 1 thru 6.

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C. Krivanic

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(Rev. 8-76)TASK PBF Reload Core - PhysicsFILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 365GWA NO. 45700-030-400DATE February 22, 1977

SUBJECT

ENERGY DEPOSITION IN B_4C - TiH_2 POISON SECTIONS

ABSTRACT

An estimate has been made of the heat generation rates in air-cooled, titanium hydride moderated boron carbide poison rods in the PBF Reload Core. The calculational method combines a transport calculation of supercells, composed of a poison rod and a surrounding annulus of fuel, with two-dimensional diffusion calculations for the reactor with various rod configurations. Thus, it combines detailed power distributions within the poison rods with the overall power distributions due to differing rod patterns.

Results for the two types of calculations are presented in tabular form. A simple formula is provided for combining these results to yield heating rates for each material in each rod for a given rod configuration.

This study is incomplete since it applies only to cases in which individual rods are either completely in or out. Further analysis is required to treat partial insertions.

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W. O. Olson	Reactor Techn.	<i>[Signature]</i>	3/1/77	<i>[Signature]</i>	3/3/77

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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 367

GWA NO. _____

DATE February 23, 1977

TASK PBF RELOAD CORE

SUBJECT

TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION FOR ROD BOWING ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT

COUPLE code was used to obtain a planar steady-state temperature distribution for an inner PBF reload core fuel rod adjacent to the filler for the case of unborated canister walls. The planar power distribution in the fuel was obtained from Reference 1. The temperature distribution reported here was for the rod hot plane with a normalized power of 1.366, (Reference 2). Axial temperature profile may be obtained by performing similar analysis at different axial locations. The temperature distribution was required for the PBF reload fuel rod bowing study.

In this study, COUPLE showed that the maximum fuel temperature was 5311.9°F. The maximum fuel temperature difference was 531°F between nodes 40 and 52 and the maximum cladding temperature difference was 22.92°F between nodes 79 and 91.

Note: This work was stopped when the reload core effort was cancelled. The maximum fuel temperatures reported herein are too large. This correction was not attempted due to the cancellation of the reload core work.

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FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 368
GWA NO. _____
DATE February 24, 1977

TASK PDF Reload Core - Core Design

SUBJECT

FLOW-3 Evaluation of Fuel Canister Design Alternatives

ABSTRACT

SUMMARY

Modifications to the PBF fuel canisters and possible removal of the flow skirt were evaluated using the computer code FLOW-3. The code was used to calculate the cooling flow between canisters with the grid spacer slots removed and with 0.25 inch and 0.188 inch tooling holes. Flow was also calculated with the flow skirt removed. The final calculation was made with gamma heating in the canister wall equivalent to 2 watts/gm. There was an error in unheated perimeter for some nodes. Corrections were to be made when final calculations were made with final physics parameters. Due to cancellation of the Reload Core project these corrections were not made.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Review of the results lead to the following conclusions:

- 1) The flow skirt is required to prevent possible stagnation at the upper end of the fuel canisters as flow is shown to reverse when the flow skirt is removed.
- 2) Tooling hole size of 0.188 inch is acceptable. Therefore, there is no reason to increase the hole size to 0.250 inch.
- 3) The fuel canisters can be reorificed with acceptable flow distribution between the canisters if the spacer blade slots are removed.

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(Rev. 8-76)

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 370GWA NO. 45300-322-100DATE March 1, 1977TASK PBF Reload Core - Physics**SUBJECT**

INITIAL ENRICHMENT OF TEST PINS FOR PWR IRRADIATED 36-PIN HIGH ENRICHMENT TEST

ABSTRACT

A study was made to determine the initial enrichments of fuel pins for a PWR irradiated 36-pin high enrichment test such that after irradiation of 40,000 MWD/MTU, the pins would meet the following requirements: (1) Peak linear power of 21 kW/ft can be attained by the pins in the 36-pin test; (2) The radial power distribution over the 36-pin test should be relatively flat.

It was determined that the initial enrichments of the test pins in the two outer rows that met the requirements were 50% and 20%, respectively if the inner-most row contained 93% enrichment pins.

For the conditions defined in this report, it was found that the test power degradation, attributable to 40,000 MWD/MTU burnup in the test rods, was about 33% for a low enriched test and about 12% for a high-enriched test.

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F. J. Wheeler *fw*

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FORM EG&G-2631
(Rev. 6-76)

FILE NO. _____
EDF SERIAL NO. 371
GWA NO. 45300-322-100
DATE March 7, 1977

TASK PBF Reload Core Physics

SUBJECT

PBF RELOAD CORE THREE-DIMENSIONAL NEUTRONICS MODEL DEVELOPMENT

ABSTRACT

A three-dimensional PDQ-7-II neutron diffusion theory model of the proposed PBF Reload Core has been developed and is available for use. The model includes capabilities for analysis of thermal-hydraulic reactivity feedback, fuel depletion, transuranic element production, and fission-product poisoning. The model has been extensively verified and has been applied to some preliminary Reload Core design calculations.

The attached report, RE-N-77-014, transmits the results of the above efforts.

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EDF SERIAL NO. 374-2

GWA NO. _____

DATE March 9, 1977FORM EG&G-2621
(Rev. 8-76)TASK PBF RELOAD CORE

SUBJECT

IPT Forging - Status Report

(RLG-2-77)

ABSTRACT

Revisions are required to Requisition 186690-2, Special Provisions, Revision D to assure compatability of Wyman Gordon's capabilities, and EG&G requirements.

The present status of the forgings and necessary revisions are attached to this EDF.

DISTRIBUTION F. P. Blair, D. D. Keiser, J. Klein, C. Krivanec, E. W. Lyon, R. W. Marshall, H. W. Spaletta, ERDA-ID: J. L. Wallace, P. E. Litteneker

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*R L Hump*DEPT.
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Spaletta 8/11/77

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(Rev. 8-76)

TASK PBF Reload Core Physics

FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 1375

GWA NO. 45700-030-400

DATE March 15, 1977

SUBJECT

REACTIVITY INSERTION DUE TO VOIDING THE IN-PILE-TUBE

ABSTRACT

A study was done to determine the effect on the Reload Core of voiding the In-Pile-Tube (IPT).

33-group S_4 transport calculations were made for the Reload Core radial model. Several calculations were done with the IPT completely voided as has been the usual practice in the past. The large central void region representing the IPT was treated using the methods outlined in ANCR-1337, Approximate Calculations for the Reactivity Effects of Voids in Nuclear Reactors. Several calculations were also done with the test cooling water removed but leaving dry test fuel pins in place. Calculations of this type have not been reported in the past.

The results of these calculations are summarized in the attached report.

DISTRIBUTION R. W. Marshall, R. S. Marsden, G. K. Wachs, F. J. Wheeler *FW*

COVER SHEET ONLY W. G. Lussie
EDF FILE LOG, EDF SERIAL NO. LOG, PROJECT CONTROL

AUTHOR R. T. McCracken <i>ROM</i>	DEPT. Reactor Tech.	REVIEWED <i>ELK Wachs</i>	DATE <i>3/16/77</i>	APPROVED <i>RW Marshall</i>	DATE <i>3/17/77</i>
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ENGINEERING DESIGN FILE

PROJECT/TASK PBF Reload Core Safety Analysis

SUBTASK Kinetics Analysis

SUBJECT

RELAP4 KINETICS MODEL FOR THE PBF RELOAD CORE

ABSTRACT

A RELAP4 model of the PBF Reload Core was prepared to perform the kinetics safety analysis for the core. This report discusses the procedure and parameters used to develop the model.

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R. G. Ambrosek, W. R. Carpenter, R. A. Dimenna, W. G. Lussie, R. P. Wadkins

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W.R. Carpenter, R.A. Dimenna		W. Servano	3-25-77	R.W. Marshall	3/28/77

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EDF SERIAL NO. 381

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. _____

DATE March 24, 1977

EDF PAGE NO. 1 OF 22

ENGINEERING DESIGN FILEPROJECT/TASK PBF Reload Core Safety Analysis
SUBTASK Kinetics Analysis

PROJECT FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 382724

FUNCTIONAL FILE NO. _____

DATE March 24, 1977EDF PAGE NO. 1 OF 14

SUBJECT

Comparison of the PBF Reload Core RELAP and HYDRAX Kinetics Models

ABSTRACT

Because the PBF Reload Core HYDRAX kinetics model could not account for heat transfer and thermohydraulic effects in its reactivity feed-back calculations, it was replaced with a RELAP model. The first task of the new model was to assess the validity of the previous HYDRAX work via a RELAP/HYDRAX calculational series. The results of this series are contained here and show the comparison as favorable, however, sufficient time was not available for a detailed analysis.

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FILE NO. _____

EDF SERIAL NO. 212GWA NO. 45073-320-020DATE August 5, 1976TASK PBF RELOAD CORE-PHYSICS

SUBJECT

FUEL ROD DESIGN SPECIFICATION - Enrichment and Cladding OD Tolerance

ABSTRACT

The Reactor Physics Section has the responsibility of specifying the enrichment of the UO_2 for the driver-core fuel. The attachment summarizes the basis for selection of the required enrichment and discusses the impact, on the physics design, of the tolerance on the cladding outer dimension.

It is estimated that the U-235 enrichment of the primary fuel will lie between 6.6% and 9% with 7.7% as the expected value based on present information. The low-enrichment fuel (to be used as a core power shaper) is estimated to have a U-235 enrichment of approximately 3% to 4%.

It is recommended that the tolerance on the cladding outer dimension be relatively tight since the neutronics of the reactor are very sensitive to this dimension. A tolerance of ± 2 mils should be adequate for purposes of the physics design.

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FJWheeler <i>fjw</i>	NTD			<i>RWMarshall</i>	<i>8/12/76</i>

APPENDIX C

PROJECT MANAGER'S FILE INDEX
OF THE PBF RELOAD CORE PROJECT

PROJECT MANAGER'S FILE

- 1.0 Backup Costs for PPS and Control System
- 2.0 Reload Core Closeout
- 3.0 Letters - ERDA-ID
- 4.0 Langford Letter File
- 5.0 Al/Zirc Corrosion
- 6.0 PBF Management Schedule Technical Support Program
- 7.0 IPT Fabrication
- 8.0 Requirements
- 9.0 Monthly Project Management Meeting
- 10.0 Canisters
- 11.0 PSDDs
- 12.0 Control and Transient Rod Mods
- 13.0 Safety Analyses
- 14.0 Fuel Procurement
- 15.0 Fuel Assembly Design Specifications
- 16.0 Drawing Lists
- 17.0 Cost Estimate of January 1977
- 18.0 Cost Estimate of Langford's before 7-1-76
- 19.0 Schedules of January 1977
- 20.0 Aeroject/EG&G Responses to ERDA Comments
- 21.0 J. Klien and D. J. Langford, PBF Reload Core Performance Assessment Study, TR-717
- 22.0 R. L. Greenleaf, PBF Reload Core Preliminary Proposal, TR-854, June 7, 1976
- 23.0 R. W. Marshall, Jr., Closeout Report of the PBF Reload Core Project, TFBP-TR-288, August 1978
- 24.0 Reload Core 9.4 PBF Design and Fabrication Division File, Correspondence from January 1974 thru December 1976
- 25.0 Miscellaneous Reload Core Information
- 26.0 PBF Reload Core FY'77 GWAs

1. Record Storage Receipt

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Review 3 yrs
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2. RELOAD CORE - Project Manager's File - 18.0 to 26.0

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3. RELOAD CORE - Langford Files - A-1 to K-5

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4. RELOAD CORE - Langford Files - K-6 to N-31

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APPENDIX D

D. J. LANGFORD PBF RELOAD
CORE PROJECT ENGINEERING FILE

LANGFORD INDEX

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A-2 Program Information
A-3 Design Requirements/Considerations

C-1 ERDA/NRC Correspondence
C-2 Power Reactors Correspondence
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D-1 DNB Columbia
D-2 Materials Information

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E-3 Schedules
E-4 Budget

G-1 Project Design Rigor Matrix
G-2 GWA Reporting
G-3 Project Management Meeting

H-1 Reactor Physics
H-2 Thermal Analysis - Reactor Systems
H-3 Thermal Analysis - Components
H-4 Stress Analysis
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H-10 Kinetics
H-11 Safety

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K-25 Fuel Handling Design Spec/Requirements

K-30 Loop-Design Specification/Requirements

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M-21 Core Design

M-23 Control Electronic System Design

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M-26 C.S. Switch - Design

M-30 Loop Design

M-31 Core I IPT - Design

Ma-2 Zirconium Based Alloys for IPT

N-1 Fuel Rod Analysis

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3. RELOAD CORE - Langford Files - A-1 to K-5

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1. BOX 1 Blue line Drawings 407565, 406587, 407612

6 years

13-11-c

12-31-83

25885

1C

2. Reload Core RMI'S Log & Notes & Action Items

3. Control Rod Cooling 4. EDF's 213, 278, 307, 310,

315, 317, 322, 326, 330, 335, 341 5. AGENDA for PBF

Reload Core Dec. 8. 1976 6. Tech. Report RE-E-76-038

12-29-76 PBF Thin Wall IPT Components Normal Operating

Transient Thermal Analyses for LOCE Testing 7. Reload

Core Requirements 8. Axial Power Distribution Studies for

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10. Tech. Report-854 6-7-76 11. PBF Reload Core Project

Schedule W. G. Lussie 5-77 12. Final Forms 189a for FY-1977

Crocker-252-1976 13. Diagram on PBF Reload Core-Fuel

Canisters from Core 1 Canisters

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1. BOX 2 Reload Core	6 years	13-11-C	12-31-83		25886	1C
1. PBF reload core closeout						
2/ Reload core williams/Kiehn letter						
3. Preliminary - PBF system design description in-pile						
tube assy reload core SDD 3.5R 4) Preliminary PBF system						
design description reload core reactor control and						
protective system SDD 7.5R 5) Preliminary PBF system						
design description reload core reactor core system SDD 4.2R						
6) Literature review on Titanium hydride RE-E-77-110						
7) Literature review on Boron Carbide RE-E-77-111						
8) PBF reload core preliminary proposal						
9) PBF reload core performance assessment study						

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1. BOX 2 (cont) Relcod Core

6 years

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44-38861-33

25836

10

10) Reload core preliminary SDD

11) Reload core preliminary proposal TR-854

12) Requirements references from preliminary proposal

TR-854 13) Preliminary PBF reload core test program

TR-015 14) Letter - Assessment of cost and

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15) Proposal program to obtain critical heat flux data

for PBF 16) PBF DNB test specification PBF reload core

17) Oversights not included in 1-7-77 estimate

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1. BOX 3 Reload Core	6 years	13-11-c	12-31-83		25887	1F
1. R. W. Marshall Jr. letter log 1-7-76 - 3-15-77						
2. PBF reload core complete listing of reload core drawings at time of shutdown of reload core project EDF-359						
3. PBF reload core unreleased designs and calculations at time of shutdown of reload core project EDF-361						
4. PBF reload core fuel rod assy spec ANC-50106A						
5. Letter PBF reload core : Physics status report						
Whlr-7-76 6. PBF reload core fuel rod MKS-41-76						
PBF reload core fuel rod assy (INS 10-M-100) spec						
ANC-50106 7. Reload core GMA report for March 1976						

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1. BOX 3 (cont) Reload Core

6 years

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8. PBF reload core preliminary design review & project
managment meetings MKS-43-76 9. Letter PBF reload core

fuel rod spec and drawing WED-184-76 Drawing #406263

10. Technical report safety assessment report PBF

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13. Barksdale pressure switches (information)

14. 10-2 configuration work necessary to change

mechanical drawing 15. PBF reload core physics status

report Whlr-8-76 16. Letter PBF reload core safety

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17. Letter PBF reload core physics status report						
Whlr-9-76 18. Progress report PBF reload core						
hardware Wlms-11-76 19. Final design review of as						
built drawings & DCN's EFT-2-76 20. Engineering						
documents transmittal report of final design review PBF						
reload core fuel rod. 21. PBF core storage DJL-10-76						
22. Letter Reactor fuel storage requirements DJL-11-76						
23. Letter transmittal of canister drawings for						
evaluation COC-86-76 24. PBF reload core in-pile						
tube INS #10-M-103 ANC 50105 25. Drawing #406546 1-3						
26 LTR- PBF core storage CRT-55-76 & RM-15-76						

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BOX 3 (cont) Reload Core

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27. Ltr PBF reload core in-pile tube spec AMC 50105 MKS-63-

76 28. Ltr proposed PBF reactor canal extension WED-21-76

JEL-21-76 29. Ltr fuel rod clad material impact on

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pressure tube IPT drawing 406546 reload core

32. Ltr May project management meeting PBF reload core

DJL-12-76 33. Ltr PBF design change DJL-13-76

34. Ltr PBF reload core project management meeting
minutes WGL-10-76.I CERTIFY THAT NO CLASSIFIED MATTER
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LIST BOXES NUMERICALLY: 1. BOX 3 (cont) Reload Core	6 years	13-11-c	12-31-83		25887	1F
35. Ltr PBF reload core fuel rod assy. spec. ANC 50106						
and drawing 406263 36. PBF preliminary design descript-						
ion PSDD 4.2A reload reactor core system 37. LTR PBF						
second core reactor physics calculations for an enlarged						
test space with the ETR type driver core Whlr-1-75						
38. Ltr justification for objecting to use of 440 SS						
inside PBF in-pile tube HWSc-1-75 39. Ltr Core II						
Zircaloy 4 PBF-RR-4-75 40. Meeting report on core II						
IPT size flow through tube and LOCA requirements						
41. PBF core II IPT design pressure analysis. 42.Ltr						
PBF core II conceptual design meeting 1-14-75 Coh-1-75						

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6 years

13-11-c

12-31-83

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1F

43. General work authorization core II IPT design pressure

44. Ltr cost estimate for PBF core II reactor vessel assy

RR-16-75 45. Work description second core PBF

46. Ltr program plan WED-29-75 47. Materials

technology laboratory report and data transmittal

#LR-75-2-1 48. Ltr PBF core II IPT design pressure

WED-40-75 49. Ltr PBF core II reactor physics status

report GWA Wh'r-2-75 50. Ltr Project status meeting

PBF core II DIL-1-75 51. Ltr Zirconium 2.5% niobium

test program to determine 700°F strength and ductility

as a function of engineering strain rate Dix 2-75

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LIST BOXES NUMERICALLY	OFFICIAL RETENTION PERIOD	ERDA MANUAL APPENDIX 0230 "ANNEX "C"	RETENTION PERIOD EXPIRES	DATE OF DESTRUCTION	LOCATION	
					BOX NO.	SPACE
1. BOX 4 RELOAD CORE SEE ATTACHMENT	6 years	13-11-c	12-31-83		25888	1F
Spec. P-8 -PBF Erection & Installation of General Piping						
April 3, 1968. 2) Spec. P-10 PBF & PW Loop For Nondestructive						
Testing 8/31/65 3) Spec. P-3-PBF Welding-Stainless Steel						
9/27/65. 4) Spec. P-4-PBF Welding-Carbon Steel 10/17/65.						
5)Spec. P-5-PBF & PW Loop Welding Materials-Stainless Steel						
6/19/67. 6) Spec. P-6-Welding-Stainless Steel to Carbon						
Steel 6/7/67. 7) IPT Thermal & Stress Reports Book 1-4 1975.						
8)PBF-IPT Catch Basket-1973. 9) Core II Engineering Support						
Task M-1. 10) Fission Heating-1975. 11)Design Studys						
12) Core II Sketches. 13)Canal Enlargement March 11, 1975						
14)RELOAD CORE 1976-1977						

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OFFICIAL RETENTION PERIOD	ERDA MANUAL APPENDIX D230 ANNEX "C"	RETENTION PERIOD EXPIRES	DATE OF DESTRUCTION	LOCATION	
				BOX NO.	SPACE
		Review			
6 years	13-11-c	12-31-83		25889	2F
LIST BOXES NUMERICALLY:					
BOX 5 RELOAD CORE					
1) 11.25-Trading Stamp Collection or Cash rebates 6/8/77					
2) 11.26 Direct Labor & Overhead Cost Budget 3/77					
3) 12.0 LOFT 1976 4) 13.0 GRIST 1976 5) 14.1 SPERT 1975					
6) 14.2 TRA 1976 7) 14.3 TSB Bldg. 1976 8) 15.15 Job Bidding					
Procedure 1976 9) 15.16 Labor Distribution 1977 10) 15.17					
Req. for Extended Work Week 11) 15.18 Employment Plan					
12) 15.19 Personnel General 13) 15.20 AAP Monthly Report					
14) 16.0 Argonne 15) Major Organization Monthly Actions					
16) Action Items Closed 1976-1977 17) Action Items from					
176 to 400 1976 18) Action Items Closed 1975 from					
15 to 175 - 1975					

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DATE 9-7-78

DATE 4-12-78

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LIST BOXES NUMERICALLY	OFFICIAL RETENTION PERIOD	ERDA MANUAL APPENDIX 0230 ANNEX "C"	RETENTION PERIOD EXPIRES Review	DATE OF DESTRUCTION	LOCATION	
					BOX NO.	SPACE
1. BOX 6 SEE ATTACHMENT RELOAD CORE	6 years	13-11-c	12-31-83		25890	4F
1) Buff Book-1976 2) Accounting Calendar						
3) Overall Program-1976 4) Budget Review-1976						
5) Procurement-1977 6) Communication Rate-1976						
7) Government Surplus Disbursement 1976						
8) Five Year Calendar Capital Plan -1974						
9) Construction Cost Estimate Report -1975						

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OFFICIAL
RETENTION
PERIOD

ERDA MANUAL
APPENDIX
0230
ANNEX "C"

RETENTION
PERIOD
EXPIRES
Review

DATE
OF
DESTRUCTION

LOCATION

BOX NO.

SPACE

LIST BOXES NUMERICALLY

1. Box 7 RELOAD CORE SEE ATTACHMENT

6 years

13-11-c

12-31-83

25891

4F

1) Fuel Port PBF to other Facility

2) Reposi ng PBF Drives-1976

3) Core Changeover Procedure (DRAFT) Jerry Flynn & D. Fischer

4) Reload Core Changeover Procedure (First Draft)

Jerry Flynn 5) SDD 7.5A RCCPS Parts A & B Reload

Core Control & Protective System

8) Study for Onsite PBF Fuel Storage

I CERTIFY THAT NO CLASSIFIED MATTER
IS CONTAINED IN THIS SHIPMENT

Jim Alt
SECTION SUPERVISOR

DATE 4-7-76

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2. File Folder Cover Sheets

File A-1 Subject Functional Requirements

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	11/4/75	PBF Release Core Meeting		
2	11/5/75	PBF Release Core (draft)	D.A. Heaton	
3	12/5/75	Release Core meeting nov. 4-5 commitments & agreements	R.E. Swanson RSD/1122-75	
4	12/8/75	Att. Supplement to RES Program letter #6 for AHC	Herbert J.C. Trout	
5		agreements & commitments - Release Core		
6	11/22/74	25 October to R.E. Swanson Functional Requirements for PBF Core II		
7	4/29/75	25 Pearson to RW Barber PBF Release Core	QSR:EO:RE:033	
8	5/2/75	TRX - RW Barber to R. Glenn Bradley		
9	5/7/75	25 R.E. Swanson to W. D. Drake PBF Release Core	R.E. Swanson RSD/521-75	
10	6/9/75	Same as 9	R.E. Swanson RSD/1635-75	

File A-1 Subject: Functional Requirements

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
11	7/18/75	Lt. J. Crocker to W. Barker Re: R. B. Barker Requirements for Core II	J. Crocker (CRO-184-75)	
12	7/28/75	Lt. : Same as above		
13	7/30/75	Commitments and Agreements - PBF Relad Core		
14	8/1/75	R. W. Barker to R. Glenn Bradley - Same title as above	R. W. Barker (RSRC:TS128)	
15	8/18/75	Lt. J. Crocker to W. Barker PBF Relad Core program	J. Crocker (CRO-383-75)	
16	11/5/75	R. W. Barker to R. Glenn Bradley PBF Relad Core Meeting Nov 4-5 75, Commitments and Agreements	R. W. Barker (RSRC-75230)	
17	 11/5/75	R. B. Jaulds to R. W. Barker Rep. Report of T. Walker to ANC on Sept. 16-19 1975	R. B. Jaulds (RSR:EO:REO20)	

File A-1 Subject Functional Requirements

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
18	11/4-5/75	Agreements & Commitments PBF Inland Cove ERDA Hg. Guernsey		

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	-	LOCA MOD RELAP 4 STUDIES		
2	-	PLANNED TESTS	-	
3	-	ADDITIONAL INFO ON FUTURE TEBP PROG		
4	-	PHASE 1 OF THE PROPOSED PBF-PCM TEST PROGRAM		
5	-	TEST REQ. AND OBJECT FOR PHASE 3		
6	4-16-73	LTR: OFFICE SIZING FOR THE PCM, PWR SINGLE ROD HARDWARE - GALE-373	L. G. GALE	
7	5-16-74	SCOPING & SENSITIVITY STUDY OF FUEL ROD BEHAVIOR DURING A VARIETY OF LOCA COND	THERMAL REACTOR SAFETY PROG DIV.	
8	8-11-75	REF: PBF RELOAD CORE COMMITMENTS & AGREEMENTS, ERDA HEADQUARTERS DISC.	D. J. LANGFORD	
9	10-11-75	NOTES ON MEETING ON TEST REQUIREMENTS	CROCKER, BURDICK, COHEN, MCKARDLELL, DURKEE, LANGFORD	
10	11-13-75	PROGRAM INFO. NEEDED FOR IMPILE TUBE GAMMA HEATING & ASME CLASS 1 ANALYSES	EE, BURDICK	
11	4-1-76	LTR: LOCA HEATUP TEST SAFETY CONCERN	J. R. LARSON	
12	4-6-76	LTR: PRELIMINARY FRAP T ANALYSIS OF FUEL ROD'S RESPONSE DURING PROPOSED PBF LOCA BLOWDOWN TEST USING RELAP COMPUTED BOUNDARY CONDITIONS TOL-5-76 EER-3-76	E. L. TOLMAN EE, ROSS	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
13	4-6-76	LTR. COOLANT TEMPERATURE VS. AXIAL TEST POSITION - RPW-476	R.P. WADKINS	
14	4-12-76	LTR. LOCA BLOW- DOWN TEST, LOC II REQUIREMENTS.	JR LARSON	
15	4-15-76	LTR. DOCUMENTATION FOR TEST PCM 2,3 AND 4	RE. SWANSON	
16	4-21-76	LTR. LOCA BLOW DOWN MEASUREMENT SPILL FLOW RESISTANCE	J.R. LARSON	
17	4-29-76	LTR. PBF RELOAD CORE PROGRAM.	J.G. CROCKER,	
18	6-15-76	LTR. TRANSMITTAL OF PBF RELOAD CORE PRELIMINARY PRO- POSAL	J.R. CROCKER,	
19	6-11-76	Ltr. J.G. Crocker to J.R. Larson PRELIMINARY PBF RELOAD CORE PROGRAM PLAN	J.G. CROCKER (CRO-119-76)	
20	—	Tained Reviews of the proposed PBF-PCM test program		
21	1/9/79	Ltr. J.G. Crocker to RE Swanson Functional Requirements for Flow Storage media.	J.G. Crocker CRO-9-76	

File A-2 Subject Program Information

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
22	1/15/75	Str 2 A Cuckee to W. L. Larkins LOAC and J. L. Larkins Blockage Functional Requirements	2 A Cuckee (CRC-16-75)	
23	4/29/76	J. L. Larkins to W. L. Larkins PBF Bureau Core Program	2 A Cuckee (CRC-16-76)	
24	5-76	Spencer Core VST Core Interim Summary Description		

File A-2

Subject

Program Information

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
25	9/14/70	Design Criteria for PBF IFT Internals		
26	6/26/74	Joca meeting notes AEC/H8		
27	1 1/15/75	Yth. JH Crocker to WE Swiree LOCA also & JH Swiree Functional Requirement	JH Crocker (CRO-16-75)	
28	2/25/75	Yth. JH Crocker to RE Swanson PBF Joca Swanson Prop ECC Pump	JH Crocker (CRO-67-75)	
29	3/12/75	Yth. JH Crocker to WE Swiree JH Prop Med Functional Requirement Priorities	JH Crocker (CRO 87-75)	
30	8/30/75	JH Crocker to WE TFBP Experiment Coolant Condition Requirements	JH Crocker (CRO-197-75)	
31	8/31/75	FH Ungay to VA Walker Revised PBF Test Program Requirements	FH Ungay (T-358-75)	

File A-2 Subject Program Information

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
32	10/23/75	Unit 2b Blockage Behavior		
33	10/22/75	tech Report PSDD - 10P - LOCA Bleeddown Modifications		

File A-3Subject Design Requirements/Considerations

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1		Report Area Blowdown Test Train Design Status		
2	9/5/76	Ltr: ER Maffaux to WR Bird PBF Agreements	ER Maffaux (ERG-77-75)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	12/12/75	ACTION ITEM CORE II SAFETY ASSESSMENT		
2	1/14/76	TWX - R.W. Barber to R.G. Bradley	R.W. Barber	
3	1/20/76	LTR. H. J.C. KROUTS to R.W. Barber PBF EXPERIMENT ASSEMBLY and CHECKOUT 100P PROJECT	Herbert J.C. KROUTS	
4	1/28/76	LTR. R.W. Barber to R.G. Bradley Clarification of WORK SCOPE FOR 187A RD. A-6056	R.W. Barber R.W. Barber (BSRC: PM22)	
5	2/20/76	NOTEGRAM W.G. SWETT TO RIST.		
6	3/9/76	LTR. R.W. Barber to R.G. Bradley PBF loop coolant SYSTEM HYDROSTATIC TEST	R.W. Barber (BSRC: TS46)	
7	4/20/76	LTR. RESWAINSON TO WEDRKEE. PBF loop coolant PUMP-EXTERNAL PURGE.	R.E. Swanson (RSC/294-76)	
8	4/29/76	TWX LS TONG TO R.W. Barber	LS Tong	
9	5/3/76	LTR. R.E. Swanson TO F.H. TINGEY PBF management meeting 244	R.E. Swanson RSC/337-76	

File C-1Subject ERDA/NRC Correspondence

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
10	5/5/76	LTR, RS Goldberg TO RSL	RS Goldberg	
11	5/12/76	TWX W.V. Johnston TO RW Barber	W V Johnston	
12	5-14-76	PROGRAM GUIDANCE PROCEDURES FOR BUDGET DEVELOPMENT	C.E. WILLIAMS.	
13	5-14-76	LTR: PREPARATION OF PROPOSAL FOR 60ST-2 FACILITY	R. R. WRIGHT.	
14	6-8-76	LTR: DISTRIBUTION OF PBF RELATED DOCUMENTS	R.E. WOOD	
15	6-9-76	LTR PBF NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE REPORT	RE WOOD	
16	3-30-76	LTR: ANC/TFBP AGREEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS MARCH 3-12, 1976, VISIT	R. W. BARBER.	
17	5-27-76	LTR: COMMUNICATIONS RELATIVE TO ID. REACTOR PROGRAMS	C.E. WILLIAMS.	
18	6/8/76	LRR: RE WOOD TO JO LICKER Schedule for Summer Shut- down		
19	6/14/76	TWX - WV Johnston to RW Barber Potential Conversion in PBF Reactor Core	W V Johnston	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
20	6/15/76	Attn. RE Wood to W.A. Jussie PBF Head Civil Eng. Division Problems and Consultants meeting	RE Wood	
21		Reports Required by AECM 6101		
22	4/30/75	Tax R.W. Barber to R. Glenn Bradley PBF Head's letter	R.W. Barber	
23	6/11/75	Tax R.W. Barber to R. Glenn Bradley Visit of B. Rich		
24	6/12/75	YD: R.E. Swenson to for hand Visit of Barry AEC to CNEC	250/635/75	
25	6/23/75	R. Glenn Bradley to C.K. Jumper Review of RSR and R.E. Jussie Personnel work at CNEC	R.J. Bradley	
25	7/1/75	Tax R.W. Barber to R.C. Bradley PBF Design Review meeting	R.W. Barber	
26	8/7/75	Tax R.W. Barber to R. Glenn Bradley J. Jussie visit		

File C-1 Subject ERDA-NRC Correspondence

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
27	10/8/75	St: RE Swanson to W.E. <u>Swick</u> overdue PBF commitments	RE Swanson 0250/480:75	
28	10/20/75	Twx R.W. Barber to R. Glenn Bradley		
29	10/28/75	St: RE Swanson to W.E. <u>Swick</u> Visit of W.A. Watson to PBF		
30	10/29/75	St: R.B. <u>Sandoz</u> to R.W. Barber Dep Report of T.J. Walker to ANC on September 16-19, 1975	R.B. Sandoz RSR:EO:REOTC	
31	12/2/75	St: L.S. <u>Tong</u> German + French Reports	L.S. Tong	
32	1/2/76	St: RE Swanson to G.A. <u>Creever</u> PBF midyear Review	RE Swanson R50/6-76	
33	3/10/76	St: R. Glenn Bradley to C.K. <u>Jesper</u> Approval of the Power Plant Facility Planning & Reporting	R. Glenn Bradley	

File C-1 Subject ERDA-NRC Correspondence

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
34	6/22/76	Str. C.E. Williams Box Super Guidelines for Computer Priorities	C.E. Williams (CKL-142-76)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	12/30/75	ACTION ITEM PROJECT MANAGEMENT PIAN-PBF RELOAD CORE-TO-BKP	B.E. Swanson (RSO\1205-75)	
2	2/17/76	ACTION ITEM DESIGN RIGOR MATRICES-TO-DJL	B.W. Mangulio (BWM-26-76)	
3	2/19/76	action item PBF Loop Coolant System TO DJL	B.E. Swanson (RSO\97-76)	
4	2/19/76	action item PBF Experiment assembly and checkout facility TO DJL	B.E. Swanson (RSO\84-76)	
5	2/19/76	Action item Review of some Annual non- personnel personnel central factors - DJL	B.D. Yates (BDY-12-76)	
6	2/23/76	action item Request for PBF Decs Departure cards	B.E. Swanson (RSO\98-76)	
7	2/24/76	LTR TRACER Expense Reduction	GE MARK (mex-26-76)	
8	2/27/76	action item FCF-549 PBF CATCH BASKET 4X Hardware	B.E. Swanson (RSO\113-76)	
9	3/2/76	action item Foreign objects in PBF Reactor vessel	V.A. Walker (RSO\133-76)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
10	3/4/76	Attn. B.K. Pope to J.D. Lemon + J.C. Giffith <u>Indented Drawing List</u>	T.E. Curry (Pope-33-76)	
11	3/12/76	<u>Action Item</u> PBF Thermal Swell Accumulators Design Variations	R.E. Swanson (RSC\165-76)	
12	3/18/76	<u>Action Item</u> PBF Loop Coolant System Hydrostatic test	R.E. Swanson (RSC\170-76)	
13	3/18/76	<u>Action Item</u> PBF Loop Coolant System agreements + commitments	R.E. Swanson (RSC\176-76)	
14	3/22/76	<u>Action Item</u> Funding priorities Account # 44072	R.E. Swanson (RSC\179-76)	
15	3/22/76	<u>Action Item</u> minutes from monthly management meeting - acquisition + production system	R.E. Swanson (RSC\187-76)	
16	3/23/76	<u>Action Item</u> Review of REP # 5-2710 Remote operated shut valves	R.E. Swanson (RSC\185-76)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
17	3/23/76	Action Item Late preparation of PRA ESA's and EOP's	R.E. Swanson (RSC\209-76)	
18	3/30/76	Ltr. J.A. Turner to R.E. Swanson Revised Fiscal Year 1977 GPP Priority List.	J.A. Turner (JAT-185-76)	
19	4/1/76	Action Item FCF-544 Removal of Blowdown function on Overpressure and mod. to slow rate-of- change on the PBF pressurizer	R.E. Swanson (RSC\230-76)	
20	4/1/76	Action Item PBF Loop Pump	R.E. Swanson (RSC\242-76)	
21	4/7/76	Action Item PBF SDD 31 Loop Coolant System	R.E. Swanson (RSC\259-76)	
22	4/7/76	Action Item FCF-493 PBF Gas collection Word Handling	R.E. Swanson (RSC\240-76)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
23	4/18/76	Action Item FCF-540 Jorp No Detection System	R. E. Swanson (RSC/258-76)	
24	4/13/76	Action Item FCF-568 TR Servo Control Using Supplemental Linear #1 Neutron Power Signal (Temporary)	R. E. Swanson (RSC/282-76)	
25	4/13/76	Action Item FCF-549 PBF Catch Basket 4x Hardware	R. E. Swanson (RSC/285-76)	
26	4/19/76	Action Item PBF Program Plans	R. E. Swanson A Marx	
27	4/20/76	Action Item Planning for PBF outage during July and Aug. 76	R. E. Swanson (RSC/304-76)	
28	4/23/76	Action Item PBF Corrosion Waste Disposal	R. E. Swanson (RSC/315-76)	
29	4/28/76	Tr. H.B. Barkley to J.H. Rengey PBF Test Recommendation Schedule	H.B. Barkley (HBB 86-76)	

File C-2 Subject POWER REACTORS CORRESPONDENCE

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
30	5/9/76	<u>Action Item</u> FCF-567 Red Mike Speakers in Office Trailers	R.E. Swanson (RSC\323-76)	
31	5/14/76	ITA WCDURKEE TO RE SANSON Fuel Red Clad Material Impact on Schedule	D. J. Langford (WCD-238-76)	
32	5/28/76	ITA HBBarkley to CK Jumper Power Reactors Proposed Business plan Objectives for FY 77	HB Barkley (HBB-108-76)	
33	6/4/76	ITA WGLASSIE TO REWOOD PBF Reload Core prelim. Safety assess assessment update	D. J. Langford (WGL 23-76)	
34	6/3/76	<u>TAQ ITEM</u> PBF Reload Core fuel Red assy.		
35	6/10/76	ITA WGLASSIE to JOT CRENSHAW PBF Reload Core Program plan		

File C-2Subject Power Reactors Correspondence

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
36		Just of open SWA'S	DW Mecham	
37		memo of understanding interface between Power Reactors and facilities development for APP and Jine item construction		
38	5/12/75	Mr. WE Dierker to RE Swanson PBF Reactor Core performance assessment study	WE Dierker (WER-225-75)	
39	5/30/75	Mr. WE Dierker to RE Swanson Funding Requirement for PBF Reactor Core First Quarter FY-76	DJ Langford (WER-259-75)	
40	7/28/75	Mr. WE Dierker to RE Swanson PBF Reactor Core performance assessment study Recommendations	WE Dierker (WER-353-75)	
41	10/1/75	WE Dierker to RE Swanson Leak Blowing & RC Piping materials	Jack Klein (WER-426-75)	

File C-2

Subject

Power Reactors Correspondence

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
42	10/30/75	Jt. WE Durkee ORE Schanzen PBF Release Core Recommendation	W E Durkee (WED-521-75)	
43	10/31/75	Outgoing Recommunication message PBF Release Core Performance Assessment Study Drafts	W E Durkee (WED-525-75)	
44	12/2/75	Jt. HEMARX to HBB Locality PBF TECH. SUPPORT and OPERATIONS Mid-year Review Information	HEMARX (MARX-138-75)	
45	1/6/76	Monthly Highlight Report		
46	5/28/76	Jt. HBBarkley TACKLEPER Power Reactors Proposed Business Plan objectives for TQ and FY-77	HBBarkley (HBB-108-76)	
47	2/3/76	Jt. HBBarkley to Schanzen PBF	HBBarkley (HBB-2-76)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	9-18-75	LTR: PRELIMINARY PBF RELOAD CORE ACCIDENT LIST AND DAMAGE CRITERIA.	D.J. LANGFORD.	
2	9-25-75	LTR: MEETING - PBF RE- LOAD CORE ACCIDENT LIST	D.J. LANGFORD.	
3	2-4-76	LTR: REQUISITION F213573 FOR SERVICES OF FRANK PETREE FRANK PETREE RESUME	B.K. POPE	
4	4-20-76	LTR: ASSIGNMENT OF PROJECT COORDINATOR FOR PBF - TFBD LOC - EXPERIMENTS.	R.W. MILLER.	
5	5-11-76	LTR: SPECIAL USE OF GOVERN- MENT VEHICLE MC-BR-8-76	J.N. MCBRIDE	
6.	5-25-76	LTR: BUSINESS PLAN OBJECTIVES FOR TQ AND FV-17 HBBARKLEY LTR TO WE BURKE ET. AL.	W.G. LUSSIE	
7	6-7-76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL	D.J. LANGFORD	
8.	6-17-76	PBF REACTOR BUILDING, SPERTIN STUDY - HAT-2-76	H.A. TRAU	
9.	6-7-76			
10	10/9/77	It to H.W. Campen from Nuclear Service & Construction & Introduction of NRC Co. 256		

File C-3 Subject ANC Correspondence

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
17	11/12/75	St. DK Sorensen Assistant General manager Division and Branch manager Compliance with Davis Barnett.	DK Sorensen (DKS-344-75)	
18	10-30-75	St. MF Howes TO Assistant General manager, Division manager, Controller approval of Cost Data	MF Howes (Howes-825-75)	
19	11-24-75	St. H E Marx To W. H. H. H. Continuing Resolution Funding problems	H E Marx (Marx-133-75)	
20	1-20-76	St. E F Eales to ANC employees ONEL code Configuration Management	E F Eales (EFE-8-76)	
21	5-19-76	St. D J Langford to ANC Administrations for PBF Documents	D J Langford (D2J-16-76)	

File C-3Subject ANC Correspondence

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
22	5/28/76	Memo: FL PETREE To: D3 IAN, Ford Summary of work	FL PETREE	

File D-1 Subject DNB COLUMBIA

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1		DNB CORRELATION OF PBF CONDITIONS		
2		Phone No. OF JOE CASTERLINE	Rich GATTULA	
3	12/10/76	LTR. R.P. WADKINS TO DJL - PBF DNB TESTS LITERATURE REVIEW	R.P. WADKINS (RPW-25-75)	
4	1/2/76	LTR. R.G. Ambrosek TO DJL - TRANS- MITTAL OF PBF DNB TEST SPEC.	R.G. Ambrosek (AMB-1-76)	
5	"	"	"	
6	1/2/76	LTR. R.G. Ambrosek TO W.I. Schindler SOLE SOURCE JUSTIFICATION FOR PBF DNB TEST	R.G. Ambrosek (AMB-2-76)	
7	1/14/76	LTR. R.G. Ambrosek TO R.P. WADKINS - Tubing Spec FOR PBF DNB TESTS	R.G. Ambrosek (AMB-3-76)	
8	1/19/76	LTR. R.B. Ringer TO E.W. Lyon - PBF DNB TESTS	R.B. Ringer (RRR-7-76)	
9	1/21/76	LTR. W.I. Schindler TO CHU W. Meyer Request for proposal FOR PERFORMING PBF DEPARTURE FROM NUCLEAR BEHAVIOR TESTS (DNB)	W.I. Schindler (WIS-3-76)	
10	1/25/76	LTR. F.S. KRIZ TO R.E. SIMMONS - Request for proposal to conduct letter specific Research Support Agree- ment (SRA) UO 5 2613 TO COLUMBIA UNIV. on their early presence		

File D-1Subject DNB - Columbia

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
10 (CONT.)	1/28/76	TIME ITEMS AND PERFORMANCE OF ENGINEERING SERVICES RELATED TO PBF DNB TESTS	FJ KRIZ (KRIZ-14-76)	
11	1/30/76	LTR. W.E. DUNKEE TO R.E. SWANSON PBF COLUMBIA DNB TEST SPEC.	W.E. DUNKEE D.J. LANGFORD (WED-54-76)	
12	4/2/76	LTR. F.J. KRIZ TO R.E. SIMONDS - REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF MOD. #1 TO LETTER SPECIAL RESEARCH SUPPORT AGREEMENT (SRSA) #2-2613 WITH COLUMBIA U. (CU) FOR PERFORMING ENGINEERING SERVICES AND PROCUREMENT OF MATERIAL IN PREPARATION FOR PBF EXPERIMENT DNB TEST.	F.J. KRIZ W.I. SCHINDLER (KRIZ-52-76)	
13	5-14-76	LTR: PBF DNB TESTS RPW-6-76	R.P. WADKINS.	
14	5/14/76	Ltr. R. P. Wadkins to <u>W.I. Schindler</u> PBF DNB TEST	R. P. Wadkins (RPW-6-76)	
15	6/14/76	Ltr. J.E. Costerline to <u>R. P. Wadkins</u> Columbia U.	J.E. Costerline	
16		Appendix C Columbia Study prepared		

File A-1 Subject ONB- Columbia

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
17	11/26/75	St. R. Perkins Dy. King Sole Source PBF CHF Test	R. Perkins (lead-23-75)	
18	11/19/75	R. Ambrose W. J. Langford PBF Release Core ONB Test Specif- ications	Ambrose (Amb-29-75)	

File D-2Subject Materials Information

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1		Report		
2		Reuter's Metall Test		
3	Aug, 1961	Report The Galvanic Behavior of Materials in Reactor Coolants	D.G. Sammarone	
4		Report Thermal Prop- erty Data for 62 ZrO ₂ -30UO ₂ - 8CaO at High Temperatures		
5	Aug, 1964	Power Burst Facility Loop Conceptual Design Study No. S-1		
6	Apr 10, 1972	Ltr. Sensitization of Stainless Steels - When is it Dangerous? HWS-110-72	H.W. Schutz	
7	July 1975	Report Investigation of Cause of Cracking in Austenitic Stainless Steel Piping		
8	Aug 6, 1975	Telegram 316 Stainless AS 263 204	Howard Schutz	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
9	Dec 24, 1975	Ltr. Commitment from Materials Technology Branch to Supply Mechanical Property Data to PBF-Kai- 158-75-	D.D. Keiser	
10	Feb 27, 1976	Ltr. Review of Local Blowdown and Reload core Piping Material - Spal 23-76	H.W. Spalletta	
11	Feb 27, 1976	Ltr. Recommended Solution Heat Treatments for PBF Valve Stubs HWS-1-76	H.W. Schutz	
12	Apr. 7, 1976	Report Transmittal of Fatigue and Elevated Temp- erature Design Values for Heat Treated Inconel 718	W.G. Reuter	
13	Apr. 19, 1976	Ltr. Valve Fabrica- tion. DKS 91-76	D.K. Sorensen	
14	4/21/76	301. Advised Materials Div. to H. Schutz		
15	11/76	Technical Bulletin Boral Metall of Metallurgy 2101-2		

File D-2 Subject materials information

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
16	4/19/76	Ltr. A. K. Jensen to H. Campen Welds Fabrication	A. K. Jensen (DKS-91-76)	
17	6/15/76	Ltr. A. K. Jensen to H. Jensen PSP Release Cor Fuel Cladding Corrosion problem Consultants Meeting		
18		Ltr. WU Johnston to West Potential Corrosion Reaction in PSP Release Cor	WU Johnston	
19	6/31/76	Ltr. J. K. King to R. L. Summers		

File E-1 Subject MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS / PROJECT

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	R —	RAWI COST ES. ARES FOR PBF RELL 2 CORE 10 CONTROL RODS 1/2 TRANSIENT ROD CONTROL CONCEPT		
2	—	RELOAD CORE, PHYSICS TASKS		
3	—	PBF CORE FABRICATION FY 77 TOTAL DIRECT MANPOWER BY 1848.		
4	—	THERMAL FUEL BEHAVIOR PROGRAM/ PBF		
5	—	CORE II SUMMARY		
6	—	FY-76 + 3MTHS		
7	—	JUSTIFICATION FOR OPERATING COSTS + EQUIPMENT OBLIGATION		
8	—	CONFIGURATION - WORK NECESSARY TO CHANGE/MECHANICAL DRAWING		
9	—	A. 6044 OPERATIONAL SUPPORT		
10	—	RELOAD CORE, TOTAL MAN-MONTS NECESSARY		
11	—	FUNCTIONAL BUDGET CODING SHEET.		
12	—	RELOAD CORE ADMINISTRATION + SAFETY ANALYSIS.		
13	8-6-74	LTR. ESTIMATED MANHOURS AND WORK SCOPE FOR PBF CORE II WAD-23-24	R.P. WADKINS	
14	10-24-74	ANNUAL FORECAST SUMMARY	DWM.	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
15	11-21-74	ANNUAL FORE- CAST SUMMARY	DWM	
16	12-31-74	ANNUAL FORE- CAST SUMMARY	DWM.	
17	3- 75	CALCULATION WORK SHEET: CORE II, INSTR- ELECTRICAL (189 INPUT)	B.J. NORMAN.	
18.	3-5-75	LTR: FY-76 PBF CORE II PHYSICS PROGRAM	G.K. WACHS.	
19	3-6-75	PBF CORE II COMPONENT/COMPUTER MAN HOURS.		
20	7-15-75	PBF PROJECTS - THERMAL - PBF LOCE ANALY- SIS ESTIMATE FOR IPT AND PIPING.		
21	8-21-75	LTR: SCHEDULE FOR PBF CORE II SCOPING	R.G. AMBROSEK	
22.	8-27-75	ANNUAL FORE- CAST SUMMARY, RELOAD CORE ADMINI- STRATION AND SAFETY ANALYSIS.	D.J. LANGFORD.	
23	8-27-75	"	"	
24.	9-11-75	COMMENTS ON 189B A6056, PBF CORE FABRICATION DATED 9-1-75		
25	9-16-75	ANNUAL FORECAST SUMMARY: RELOAD CORE ADMINI- STRATION AND SAFETY ANALYSIS.	D.J. LANGFORD	
26	9-28-75	BUDGET REVIEW	D.J. LANGFORD	
27.	9-24-75	LTR REVISED PBF CORE FABRICATION 189B - CRU-220-75	J.G. CROCKER.	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
27	12-1-76 → 4-1-76	PBF RELOAD CORE TASKS (THERMAL ANALYSIS)		
29	1-14-76	LYNN TO DJL MAN - DEPARTMENT BREAK DOWN		
30	2-6-76	LTR. PRELIMINARY 1893'S AND CAPITAL PLANNING	J.G. CROCKER.	
31	3-1-76	LTR. NRC TO RW BARBER. FY 76 MIDYEAR NUCLEAR NUCLEAR REG- ULATORY RESEARCH ORDER NO. 60-76-04 FY 77 PROGRAM ASSUMPTIONS FOR AECJET NUC. CO.	D.F. KNUTH.	
32	3-17-76	FUNCTIONAL BUDGET CODING SHEET.		
33	3-24-76	LTR. REQUESTS FOR APPROVAL OF BODY SHOP PERSONNEL	F.J. KRIZ	
34	3-76	SCHEDULE 1893 JUSTIFICATION FOR OPERATING COSTS AND EQUIPMENT OBLIGATIONS		
35		A 6056 RELOAD CORE FY 1976 (MARCH → JUNE)	DJ LANGFORD.	
36	—	PBF Reload CORE Proposed Schedule FOR FIRST QUARTER FY-76		
37	5/28/76	PBF Reload CORE PROGRAM 7/100 FOR TQ.		

File E-1 Subject manpower Requirements/Projects

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
38	5/13/76	manpower Research: Support Organizations		
39	6/24/76	Yt.: F J Kriz to RE Simondo Request for approval of Body Shop Personnel	D J Kriz (Kriz-109-76)	
40	1/29/76	Yt.: E W Mecham to D J Kriz Body Shopper Personnel	E W Mecham (E.W.M-5-76)	
41		Changed Organizational Ledger Numbers		
42	12/19/75	New management Branch Policy		

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1		Pert Chart Core Hardware		
2		Schedule Two year Project Management and Safety Analysis		
3	Nov. 25, 1975	Pert Chart Rev. 15		
4		PBF Reload Core Schedule		
5		PBF Reload Core Schedule		
6	Aug. 22, 1975	Ltr. PBF Reload Core: Revised Performance Assessment Study Schedule - WED. 400-75-	W. E. Dierke	
7		Ltr. Reload Core Design Schedule - WED. 613-75-	W. E. Dierke	
8	Feb 26, 1976	Pert Chart		
9	Mar. 16, 1976	Ltr. Management Schedule for PBF Facility and Technical Support Programs - Mary- 35-76	G. E. Mary	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
10	Apr 21, 1976	Ltr Management Schedule for PBF Facility And Technical Support Programs- Marx - 58-76	G. E. Marx	
11	Apr 21, 1976	Ltr. Management Schedule for PBF Facility and Technical Support Programs- Marx - 58-76	G. E. Marx	
12		Schedule Two year Project Manage- ment and Safety Analysis		
13	Apr 30, 1976	Pert Chart Rev. 16		
14	5-17-76	TFBP/PBF COORDINATION MEETING MINUTES		
15	5-18-76	LTR: MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE FOR PBF FACILITY AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT PROGRAMS.	G. E. MARX	
16	6-18-76	LTR. COMMENTS ON PBF MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE	G. E. MARX	
17	— 6/18/76	QAC Administration and Safety Analysis		
18	6/20/76	ITA: WORKSHEET TO RE SILANSON Schedule of PBF RELAY CORE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT Study	DJ Langford (Wed - 241-76)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
19	8/22/75	LTR: WEDURKEE Re SWANSON PBF Reload CORE; REVISED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT STUDY SCHEDULE	D. J. LANGFORD (WED-400-75)	
20	10/22/75	PERT CHART PBF FACILITY TECHNICAL SUPPORT PROGRAMS		
21	4/30/76	PERT CHART PBF FACILITY TECH SUPPORT PROGRAM		
22	6/9/76	Lt. B.K. POPE TO DIST. UPDATE PERT CHART	F. M. MICCHIE (BKP-103-76)	
23	6/14/76	Lt. GEMARX TO WOLFESSIE & CR TOOLE Management Schedule for PBF Facility and Support Programs	Lt. E. Marx (Marx-77-76)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	6/30/75	MAN HOURS, COMPUTER HRS. FOR FISCAL YR.	P. P.	
2.	4/76	RELOAD CORE GWA. REPORT FOR APRIL '76		
3	4/76	BUDGET REVIEW	D.J. LANGFORD	
4	5/76	MAY 'QUICK LOOK'	D.J. LANGFORD	
5	5/25/76	PBF. OVERALL PROGRAM		
6	6-15-76	LTR. TRANSFER OF COSTS ME-13-76	D.W. MECHAN	
7	_____	RSR 189A INFO 75 mid year guidance fy 76 program assumptions		
8	_____	Schedule 189A justification for operating costs + equipment obligations.		
9		Mr. W.E. Dinkens to SE Mark PBF TS operations mid year Review	D.W. Mechan (WED-590-75)	
10		Final Submitted Schedule 189A justification for operating costs + Equipment obligations		

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
11	11/21/75	Budget Variance Report for Oct-75		
12	12/15/75	Ltr: W.C. Surbee to SE more PBF Long-Range Projections	DW Mecham (W&R - 604-75)	
13	4/76	Schedule 189A		
14	5/30/76	Cost Data		
15	6/22/76	Five year Forecast Summary	DW MECHAM	

File G-1Subject PROJECT DESIGN RIGOR MATRIX

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	—	DESIGN REPORT RELOAD CORE		
2	—	DRM II RELOAD CORE		
3	—	TWO-YEAR SCHEDULE RELOAD CORE	D.W. Meoham	
4	—	TABLES MODIFICATION RIGOR MATRIX (2)		
5	—	11		
6	1/7/75	JOE. W. E. DURKEE TO RESWANSON PBF RELOAD CORE PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN	COPIED D J LANGFORD (WED-8-76)	
7	1/30/76	JOE. W. E. DURKEE TO RESWANSON PBF RELOAD CORE PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN	D J Langford (WED-53-76)	
8	2/4/76	JOE. W. E. DURKEE TO H B BARKLEY DESIGN RIGOR MATRICES	D. C. Hendrickson (WED 101-76)	
9	4/8/76	JOE. RESWANSON TO H B BARKLEY PBF REACTOR SAFETY APPRAISAL	RESWANSON (RSC\271-76)	

File C-1 Subject Project Design Design Matrix

File 6-2 Subject GWA's REPORTING

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	-	PRELIMINARY FEBRUARY COSTS.		
2	-	ANC / ENGINEERING DIVISION APPLIED MECHANICS BRANCH		
3	-	INEL / REQUESTS FOR SERVICES.		
4	2-/75	BUDGET REVIEW	DJ. LANGFORD.	
5	3/75	BUDGET REVIEW		
6.	5-13-75	PBF RELOAD CORE STRESS ANALYSIS.	DJ. LANGFORD	
7.	5-18-75	REFERENCE TO GWA # 45071-330-105		
8.	5-31-75	BUDGET REVIEW		
9	6-10-75	LTR. REQUISITION FIRO 348-BE-21.25	J. M. BEESTON.	
10.	7-15-75.	PBF PROJECTS. TABLE		
11.	10-8-75	LTR: BIWEEKLY REPORT OF MANTIME AND COMPUTER TIME	S. J. SEIBER.	
12	12-16-75	MEMO: MAN HOURS LEFT AT THIS TIME	J. HILL	
13.	12-17-75	LTR: BIWEEKLY REPORT OF MANTIME AND COMPUTER TIME	S. J. SEIBER.	
14	12-29-75.	"	S. J. SEIBER	
15.	12-29-75	MEMO: MAN HOURS LEFT AT THIS TIME	J. HILL	
16	1-1-76	BIWEEKLY TEL. REPORT	H. G. KROUS.	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
17.	1-11-76.	PBF RELOAD CORE STRESS ANALYSIS		
18.	1-12-76	MEMO: MANHOURS LEFT AT THIS TIME	J. HILL	
19.	1-16-76	ANC/ ENGINEERING DIVISION APPLIED MECHANICS BRANCH		
20.	1-26-76.	MEMO: MANHOURS LEFT AT THIS TIME	J. HILL	
21	2/76	RELOAD CORE GWA. REPORT F		
22	12-22-75	MEMO. MANHRS LEFT	J. HILL	
23	2/76.	BUDGET REVIEW	D. J. LANGFORD	
24	2-10-76.	LTR: JANUARY COST/ BUDGET COMMENTS	D W MECHAN	
25.	3-/76	BUDGET REVIEW	D. J. LANGFORD	
26	3-11-76.	CHART OF MEN VS TIME (MONTHS)		
27.	3-18-76.	ANC/ENGINEERING DIVISION APPLIED MECHANICS DIVISION.		
28	3-18-76	"	"	
29	4-6-76.	LTR: MARCH COST/ BUDGET COMMENTS	DW. MECHAN	
30.	4-19-76	CHART: MEN VS. START TO FINISH.	LANGFORD	
31.	4-20-76	LTR: BIWEEKLY REPORT OF MAINTIME AND COMPUTER TIME	S. J. SEIBER.	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
32	4-21-76	TRANSFER OF COSTS	D.W. MECHAM.	
33	4-26-76	PUBLICATIONS + REP. DEV. REQUEST FOR SERVICES	D.J. LANGFORD	
34	5-4-76	LTR. BIWEEKLY REPORT OF MAN HOURS AND COMPUTER TIME	S.J. SEIBER.	
35	10-30-75	LTR: SJ Seiber To D.J. Langford BIWEEKLY REPORT OF MAN TIME + COMPUTER TIME	S.J. SEIBER (SEI-10-75)	
36	11-5-75	SAME AS ABOVE	SEI-12-75	
37	11-10-75	Request for update for GWA'S To Mat. Tech. Branch PBF Zircaloy Alloy Material Program.		
38	11-10-75	Request for UPDATE FOR GWA'S To MAT. TECH. BRANCH PBF Y4 INCONEL IPT Mat. Study		
39	12-2-75	BIWEEKLY REPORT OF MAN TIME + COMPUTER TIME		
40	1-11-76	TASK SHEET PBF ECLAD CORE STRESS ANALYSIS		
41	5/18/76	BIWEEKLY REPORT OF COMPUTER TIME + MAN TIME	S.J. SEIBER	
42	6/2/76	Same as above		
43	6/15/76	Same as above		

File C-3Subject Project management meeting

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	2/15/76	LTR. W.E. DUCKER To R.E. Swanson PBF Reload Core Monthly Management Meetings	J. Klein (WED-112-76)	
2	3/31/76	LTR. MK SHANE To dist. PBF Reload Core Preliminary Design Review and Project Management Meetings	J. Klein (MKS-43-76)	
3	5-11-76	LTR: MAY PROJECT MANAGEMENT MEETING - PBF, RELOAD CORE	D.J. LANAFORD	
4	5-21-76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE PROJECT MANAGEMENT MEETING MINUTES.	WA. LUSSELL	
5	6-17-75	Meeting - PBF Reload Core		
6	10-21-75	TIUX: RW BARBER To R. Glenn Bradley and arrange presentation at GERMANTOWN TO PRESENT RESULTS OF PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AND CONCEPTUAL DESIGN STATUS OF PBF RELOAD CORE.		
7	10-22-75	LTR. RE SWANSON TO W.E. DUCKER FOR R.E. Design Review Meeting	RSX/1019-75	
8	11-4-75	ATTENDEES OF GERMANTOWN MEETING		

File G-3Subject PROJECT MANAGEMENT-MEETING

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
9	4-6-75	LTR. S. Langford TO DIST. RELOAD CORE MODIFICATIONS REQUIRED.	EF TAYLOR (DJI-15-75)	
10	11-24-75	SE. S. Langford TO DIST. RELOAD CORE MOD. STATUS REVIEW MEETING	JACK Klein (DJI-18-75)	
11	6-21-76	W. G. Lussie TO REWOOD BPA RELOAD CORE PROJECT MANAGE- MENT MEETING	J. Klein (WGL-10-76)	
12	7/23/76	Aug. Proj. Mngmt. Meeting	J Klein (MARSH-9-76)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	-	LTR. TO DILLANE FORD. - PHYSICS ANALYSIS FOR THE RELOAD CORE WITH STAIN- LESS STEEL CLAD- DING.		
2	12-2-74	LTR: PHYSICS CALCULATIONS FOR PBF 16-ROD LOCA TEST IN PBF	A. J. SCOTT	
3	10-1-75	LTR. PBF RELOAD CORE - PHYSICS STATUS REPORT	F. J. WHEELER.	
4	12-3-75	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE; REACTOR PHYSICS STATUS REPORT	F. J. WHEELER.	
5	12-16-75	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE; ALTERNATE CONTROL ROD DESIGN.	W. O. OLSON.	
6	1-15-76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE PHYSICS STATUS REPORT AWA, H5073-320 M	F. J. WHEELER.	
7	1-22-76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CONTROL ROD AND TRANSIENT ROD CONSTANTS.	W. O. OLSON	
8	2-3-76	LTR. PBF RELOAD CORE; PHYSICS STATUS REPORT	F. J. WHEELER.	
9	2-10-76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE - ROD BOWING STUDY	D. E. WESSOL	
10	2-17-76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE; PHYSICS STATUS REPORT	F. J. WHEELER.	
11	3-17-76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE - POWER DISTRIBUTION OF INNER FUEL ROD	D. E. WESSOL	
12	4-2-76	LTR. PBF RELOAD CORE; PHYSICS STATUS REPORT	F. J. WHEELER.	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
13.	4- 18 -76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE REACTIVITY STUDY	R.T. McCracken	
14	4-22-76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE; PHYSICS STATUS REPORT	R.J. WHEELER	
15	6-3-76	LTR: FEASIBILITY STUDY - PBF RELOAD CORE WITH STAINLESS STEEL CLADDING	F.J. WHEELER	
16	4-17-76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE; PHYSICS STATUS REPORT	F.J. WHEELER	
17	—	Physics and Analysis for the PBF Reload Core with SS Cladding	W. Olsen	
18	6/3/76	Str. J. Wheeler to <u>DJ Langford</u> Feasibility Study - PBF Reload Core with SS Cladding	F.J. Wheeler (Whe-11-76)	
19	—	TABLE DESCRIPTION OF CORES FOR WHICH COMPARISON PERFORMED (1)		
20	5/8/75	LTR: TS Bohn TO <u>DJ LANGFORD</u> Gamma Heating in PBF CORE 1.5 ZIRCONIUM IPT	TS Bohn (TSB-1-75)	

File H-1 Subject Reactor Physics

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
21	6/6/75	LTR: FS Wheeler to S. Cohen PBF Release Core Reactor Physics Status	Wheeler (Whe-9-75)	
22	6/17/75	STATUS REVIEW SUMMARY PBF Release Core Reactor Physics	D. J. Wheeler	
23	6/19/75	Ltr: D. J. Wheeler to S. Cohen PBF Release Core Estimate of Reactivity Effect to LTR Banding	D. J. Wheeler (Whe-10-75)	
24	8/5/75	Ltr: D. J. Wheeler to D. J. Langford PBF Release Core Reactor Physics Report	D. J. Wheeler (Whe-16-75)	
25	8/15/75	Ltr: D. J. Wheeler to D. J. Langford PBF Release Core Reactor Physics Status Report	D. J. Wheeler (Whe-17-75)	
26	9/9/75	Ltr: D. J. Wheeler to D. J. Langford Same title as above	D. J. Wheeler (Whe-21-75)	
27	9/23/75	Same T	D. J. Wheeler (Whe-22-75)	

File H-1 Subject Reactor Physics

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
28	9/30/75	LTR: W.O. OLSEN TO FJ WHEELER PBF RELOAD CORE VOID EFFECTS AND TEST PERFORMANCE	WOOLSEN (WOO-1-75)	
29	10/1/75	LTR: D W Nigg TO FJ Wheeler PBF RELOAD CORE PDR AND SCAMP 1-D PHYSICS CALCULATIONS	D W Nigg (DWN-1-75)	
30	10/16/75	LTR: D W Nigg TO FJ Wheeler PBF RELOAD CORE ENRICHED AND DEPLETED TEST PERFORMANCE	D W Nigg (DWN-2-75)	
31	10/31/75	LTR: FJ WHEELER TO R J LANGFORD PBF RLC REACTOR PHYSICS REPORT	FJ Wheeler (WHIR-2.6-75)	
32	11/17/75	LTR: SAME AS ABOVE	FJ Wheeler (WHIR-31-75)	
33	11/11/75	LTR: D W Nigg TO R J LANGFORD FISSION SOURCE DIST. IN PBF OXIDE ROD	D W Nigg (DWN-4-75)	
34	6/22/76	LTR: GSGILL TO R J LANGFORD AXIAL POWER DIST. STUDIES FOR THE PBF RELOAD CORE	GSGILL (GSG-1-76)	

File H-1 Subject Specter & Physics

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
3.	6/22/76	412: G's Gail To D. S. Langford Red. Chidding and Enrichment Res. in. by Feb. etc. etc. etc. cont	M. E. C. H. (G's - 2-76)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	12-24-75	LTR: THERMAL EVALUATION OF PBF CORE II ACCIDENTS	R. L. CHAPMAN	
2	2-27-76	TECHNICAL REPT. THERMAL ANALYSIS PELLET DISHING AND RADIAL GAP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PBF RELOAD CORE	R. L. CHAPMAN	
3	4-8-75	LTR: THERMAL ANALYSIS OF LOCA EXPERIMENT IN PBF FOR A FLOW BLOCKAGE ACCIDENT	R. L. CHAPMAN	
4	4-20-76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE SAFETY ASSESSMENT REPORT.	R. W. BARBER	
5	6-1-72	LTR: EFFECT OF FISSION GAS RELEASE ON FUELED INTERNAL PRESSURE	R. L. CHAPMAN	
6	6-8-76	LTR: PBF BLOWDOWN TION "B".	SHANE	
7	3/3/75	<p>It is</p> <p>to R. L. Chapman</p> <p>Re: Thermal Analysis of LOCA Experiment in PBF for a Central Rod Withdrawal Accident</p>		
8	4/5/75	<p>It is R. L. Chapman to R. L. Chapman</p> <p>Thermal Analysis of LOCA Experiment in PBF for a Flow Blockage Accident</p>	R. L. Chapman (R. L. 5-75)	
9	4/21/76	<p>It is R. L. Chapman to R. L. Chapman</p> <p>PBF Reload Core Dual Rod Withdrawal Accident</p>		

File H-2 Subject Thermal Analysis - Reactor Systems

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
9	9/11/74	Mr. J. L. Beathel To Mr. Langford PBF Core II	J. J. Ishantano (JIL-67-74)	
10	9/13/75	Mr. R. P. Wadkins to Mr. Langford PBF System Kinetics Analysis	R. P. Wadkins (WAD-19-75)	
11	10/1/75	Mr. J. L. Beathel To Mr. Langford PBF activities in Thermal Kinetics Analysis	J. J. Ishantano (JIL-34-75)	
12	10/28/75	Mr. R. P. Wadkins to Mr. Langford PBF Core II - Thermal Analysis STATUS REPORT	R. P. Wadkins (RPW-22-75)	
13	6/2/76	Mr. R. L. Chapman to Mr. Langford THERMODYNAMIC EFFECTS OF USING STAINLESS STEEL CLADDING RLC-7-76		
14	6/21/76	Mr. R. L. Chapman to Mr. Langford PBF Reactor Core Fuel Rod Design Consideration		

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	6-26-75	TECHNICAL REPORT (THERMAL ANALYSIS) HYDROX FLUID REACTION LOAD CALCULATIONS AND BEMISALE PSS TEST DATA - PRELIMINARY COMPARISONS	E.C. LEMON, C.F. CARMICHAEL, K.M. PERRY	
2	3-22-76	LTR: PBF - IPT LOCE WHAM MODEL - CFC-3-76	C.F. CARMICHAEL	
3	4-19-76	LTR: PBF-IPT ISOLATION VALVE CLOSURE WATER HAMMER PRESSURES	C.F. CARMICHAEL	
4	2/4/76	<u>Rech. Report</u> LOCA Temp. Responses of PBF Im-pulse Tubes #2 Nozzle	W. C. Kettnerocher	

File H-4 Subject Stress Analysis

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
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1	6/17/76	MF 6/17/76 7/1/76		
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File H-6 Subject Materials Technology

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	8/27/75	Memo. H.W. Spalletta TO DTL - ESTIMATE FOR IPT design	H.W. Spalletta	
2	9/5/75	Ltr: H.W. Schutz To: J. Klein Relative Corrosion Resistance of 30 Series Stainless Steel in PBF furnace and Jap Contact System	H.W. Schutz (HWS-7-75)	

File H-8 Subject DESIGN ENGINEERING

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	5-27-76	LTR: PROGRESS REPORT- PBF RELOAD CODE HARDWARE	SA WILLIAMS	

File H-9 Subject COMPUTER SCIENCE

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	4/16/76	LTR. J.V. Christiano To D3L — Progress Report	J.V. Christiano (JVC-2-76)	
2	—	Schematic of PBF Loop		
3	—	charts		
4	—	Les m System Flow Element Description		
5	—	Original Backup Input	Mary Johnson	
6	6/20/76	Mr. J. Christiano to Mr. Langford Transmittal of a Brief & Calculation of WIT System Behavior During a Bleeddown Case Condition	J.C. Christiano	
7	8/10/74	LTR. L.D. Schlenker TO RT CHARITON GWA-4160-810-201 Support INFO.	L.D. SCHLENKER (SCHL-11-74)	

File H-10 Subject KINETICS

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	11/3/75	LTR. BOB CARPENTER TO DJL	BOB CARPENTER	
2	1/9/76	ROUGH DRAFT RELAP/4 MODEL OF PBF CORE 1	R.A. DiMenna	
3	3/29/76	LTR. W.R. CARPENTER TO DJL — PBF CORE 1 RELAP/4 KINETICS MODEL	W.R. CARPENTER (CARP-3-76)	
4	—	PLANT PROTECTION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS MODIFICATIONS FOR PBF R.C.		
5	—	BRIEF DISCUSSION OF Reload CORE	JW SIELINSKY	
6	—	SECTION 2A TEST SERIES CONTROL REQUIRE- MENTS FOR THE RELOAD CORE ASSESSMENT STUDY	JW SIELINSKY	
7	7/22/75	PBF RELOAD CORE 10 CONTROL ROD 2 TRANSIENT ROD CONTROL CONCEPT		
8	7/28/75	LTR: JW SIELINSKY TO DJL AND FORD PBF RELOAD CORE BI-WEEKLY REPORT	JW SIELINSKY (SIEL-74-75)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
9	9/30/75	PBF HYDRAX CORE II RUNS MADE TO DATE	Bob CARPENTER	
10	11/3/75	Ltr: Bob CARPENTER TO W 3 LAGS FOR Relap-4 Reactivity Equation change info	Bob Carpenter	
11	11/7/75	Ltr: Bob Carpenter to Wain Sanford A summary of the PBF Hydrax Computer Runs July, August, September 75	W & Carpenter (Carp-2-75)	
12	11/14/75	Ltr: Bob Carpenter to W Reting Request for Relap-4 programming changes	W Carpenter (Carp-3-75)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	-	LIST: PBF CORE II ACCIDENT LIST (PRELIMINARY)		
2	-	LIST: PBF ACCIDENT LIST		
3	-	PBF DAMAGE CRITERIA		
4	-	ACCIDENTS FOR EVALUATION OF PBF RELOAD CORE (ROUGH DRAFT)	R. CHAPMAN	
5	-	SAFETY ASSESSMENT REPORT		
6	-	OPERATING HISTORY		
	12-19-74	INTERNAL REPORT N. PRESSURE PULSATION ANALYSIS OF CORE II IN-PILE TUBE	D. J. LANGFORD,	
8	3-3-75	LTR: THERMAL ANALYSIS OF LOA EXPERIMENT IN PBF DURING A CONTROL ROD WITH- DRAWAL ACCIDENT	R. L. CHAPMAN	
9	7-16-75	LTR: MAXIMUM PRESSURE PULSE ANALYSIS FOR 1 AND 4 PWE RUP DIS- PERSION INSIDE 6.1 INCH RELOAD CORE IN-PILE TUBE	H. G. KRAUS,	
10	9-5-75	MESSAGE: 1 PBF ACCIDENT LIST	R. G. AMBROSEK	
11	9-12-75	LTR: PRELIMINARY PBF CORE II ACC IDENT LIST AND DAMAGE CRITERIA	R. G. AMBROSEK	
12	9-18-76	LTR: PRELIMINARY PBF RELOAD CORE ACCIDENT LIST AND DAMAGE CRITERIA	D. J. LANGFORD	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
13.	9-18-75	LTR: PRELIMINARY PBF RELOAD CORE	D.J. LANGFORD	
14	10-1-75	LTR: ACCIDENT TO BE EVALUATED FOR PBF RELOAD CORE SCORING,	R.E. AMBROSEK.	
15	8-26-75	LTR: PRESSURE GENERATION FROM SINGLE TEST ROD FAILURE	Z.R. MARTINSON	
16.	11-7-75	LTR: PRESSURE GENERATION FROM SINGLE TEST ROD FAILURE	Z.R. MARTINSON.	
17	11-25-75	LTR: PBF CORE II SAFETY ASSESSMENT	R.W. BARBER.	
18	1-14-76	LTR: RADIAL PULSE LOADING ON PBF - IPT CATCH BASKET	C.F. CARMICHAEL.	
19	3-31-76	LTR: ACCIDENT LIST FOR PBF LOOP SYSTEM	R.E. AMBROSEK.	
20	4-2-76	TECHNICAL REPORT (PRELIMINARY) THERMAL ANALYSIS, SAFETY ASSESSMENT REPORT - PBF RELOAD CORE	R.L. CHAPMAN	
21.	4-2-76	"	"	
22.	5-17-76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE SAFETY ASSESSMENT REPORT	RE. SWANSON.	
23	5-18-76	LTR: DOWNWIND DOSE CALCULATIONS PBF 50MW OPERATION	J.R. FIELDING.	
24.	5-18-76	"	"	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
25	5/25/76	Tech. Report SAR-25-1000000 1976-10-01 PUBLISHED PUBLISHED	S. J. COOK	
26	6/25/76	Ltr: J. R. Fielding To: W. Langford Re: SAR-25-1000000 PUBLISHED PUBLISHED	J. R. Fielding (FIET-55-76)	
27	---	Ltr: DRAFT U.S. Defense to PC-1000000 PUBLISHED SAFETY ANALYSIS	E. V. Moliney	
28	---	Report PBF Release Case - Use of Uranium for Safety Study PUBLISHED	J. W. Snelinsky	

File 3-K Subject IPT FABRICATION design Specification/Requirements

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	5/5/76	Ltr. W.E. DURKEE To R.E. SWANSON PBF IPT design Spec.	M.K. SHANG CWED-239-76	

File 25-15 Subject Fuel Handling Design Spec/Requirements

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	4/30/76	ltr. DJL to Noyd Barker Reactor Fuel Storage Requirements	Jack Klein (DJL-11-76)	
2	5/5/76	ltr. E.S. Goldberg to DJL. Pigua Elk River Spent Fuel Shipping Cask.	E.S. Goldberg	
3	—	AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD ADMIN- ISTRATIVE GUIDE FOR PACKAGING AND TRANSPORTING RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS		
4	—	AEC. MANUAL— TRANSMITTAL NOTICE SAFETY STANDARDS FOR THE PACKAGING OF FISSION AND OTHER RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS.		
5	—	DRAWINGS & PARTIAL SPEC ON Fuel Handling System		
6	—	TRANSMITTAL NOTICE SAFETY STANDARDS FOR THE PACKAGING OF FISSION AND OTHER RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS		
7	—	CASK INFO		
8	—	Partial spec		

File 25 K Subject Gas Handling Design Spec / Requirements

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
9	—	Sketches Shipping crate for spent reactor fuel elements		
10	5/18/76	5th. g n Rans to R. J. Stanford POF CMC Storage	g n Rans (g n R-113-76)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	3/10/76	<p>Mr. W.E. Durkee TO R.E. Swanson PBF IPT DESIGN SPEC.</p>	D J Langford (WED-135-76)	
2	3/10/76	<p>Mr. R.W. Barber TO R.G. Bradley PBF Loop Coolant System Agreements and Commitments</p>	R.W. Barber (RSRC: TS68)	
3	4/9/76	<p>Design Analysis Spec. PBF IPT</p>	D.K. Fischer D.J. Langford	
4	4/9/76	<p>Mr. R.E. Swanson to G.J. Cracker Agreements & Commitments March 3-12, 76 Visit of R.L. R. Van Houten</p>	R.E. Swanson RSC 281-76	
5	5-17-76	<p>LTR AGREEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS FROM MANAGERIAL MEETING</p>	RE. SWANSON.	
6	3-31-76	<p>LTR. ACCIDENT LIST FOR PBF LOOP SYSTEM</p>	RG AMBROSE.	
7	—	<p>TABLE: FAILURE MODE AND EFFECTS ANALYSIS REPORT</p>		
8	—	<p>PARTIAL DRAFT Design Spec PBF LSC 302</p>		

File 30-K Subject Loop - Design Specification / Requirements

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
9	12/5/75	TWX PBF Project	RB Barber	
16	1/12/76	TWX		

File 31-K Subject CORE I IPT - DESIGN REQUIREMENT/SPECIFICATIONS

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	5-5-76	LTR: PBF IPT DESIGN SPEC.	ALE. DORKEE	

File 2-MSubject IPT Forging - Design

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1		Report Monolithic Forging	R. B. Ringer	
2		4.0 Exceptions, Administrative, Terms, Comments And Clarifications		
3	Aug. 8, 1975	Cost Estimate PBF In. Pile Tube	Y. K. Shane	
4	Sept. 8, 1975	Ltr. Technical Requirements and Detailed Cost Estimates PBF 0.250 Inch Wall Inconel 718 In-Pile Tube - LGS-13-75	L. G. Johnston	
5	Oct. 31, 1975	Ltr. Technical Re- quirements and Detailed Cost Estimates PBF 0.250 Inch wall Inconel 718 In-Pile Tube - Spal-12-75	H. W. Spalletta	
6	Nov 5, 1975	Ltr. In-Pile Tube PBF Program Subcontract S-2431	Victor J. Furio	
7	Nov. 13, 1975	Forgings Quotation		
8	Nov 18, 1975	Procurement Evaluation for Thin Walled PBF IPT - DJL-17-75	D. J. Langford	

File 2-77 Subject IPT Forging - Design

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
9	Nov 24, 1975	Ltr. Request for Pre- posal No. S-2431- PBF In-Pile Tube	R. E. Swanson	
10	Nov 25, 1975	Ltr. PBF In-Pile Tube - FPB-11675	F. P. Blair	
11	Nov 25, 1975	.25 Inch Wall IPT - DJL-19-75	DJ. Langford	
12	Dec 1, 1975	Ltr. Request for Proposal No. S-2431-PBF In-Pile Tube	R. E. Swanson	
13	Dec 5, 1975	Ltr. Recommendation on Procurement of 1/4" Inconel IPT for PBF - WED-603-75	W. E. Dorkee	
14	Dec 9, 1975	Ltr. PBF - IPT Forging And Fabrication Proposal - RR - 203-75	R. B. Ringer	
15	Mar 15, 1976	Ltr. PBF Inconel 7/8 IPT - Kei - 23-76	D. D. Keiser	
16	Mar 1, 1976	Ltr. Qualification of 7/8 Inconel PBF In-Pile Tube Assy Weldments - Ryc. - 2-76	R. Y. Greer	
17	Mar 16, 1976	Ltr. PBF Inconel 7/8 IPT - Spal - 5-76	H. W. Spalletta	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
18	Mar 16, 1976	PBF Inconel 718 IPT-Spal- 5-76	H.W. Spalletta	
19	Apr 1, 1976	PBF Reload Core IPT Forging Pro- curement - WED-185-76	W.E. Durkee	
20	Apr 1, 1976	PBF Inconel 718 IPT-Spal- 8-76 (Revision to Spal-5-76, Mar 16, 1976)	H.W. Spalletta	
21		Drawing PBF CORE I IPT #2		
22	5/23/75	Lt. W.E. Durkee to RE SWANSON Backup IPT for CORE I	MK Shana (WED-848-75)	
23	6/25/75	Lt. W.E. Durkee to RE SWANSON PBF CORE Reload CORE IPT Zirconium Alloy MATERIAL PROGRAM Draft		
24	8/13/75	Lt. R.J. Langford To Rust. PBF Reload Core 1/4" Inconel IPT	R.J. Langford (RJT-5-75)	

File 2-m Subject VPT Design - Design

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
25	8/13/75	W. J. Langford to R. E. Haizer Zirconium 2 1/2" Niobium IPT Program	W. J. Langford (WJ-6-75)	
26	8/21/75	VPT meeting minutes		
27	9/8/75	St. J. J. J. J. to W. J. Langford Technical Requirements & Detailed Cost Estimates PBF 0.250 Lincon 7/18 IPT	St. J. J. J. J. (SJ-13-75)	
28	9/23/75	St. J. J. J. J. to W. J. Langford and Mr. Swane PBF 1/4 inch wall IPT Lincon 7/18 also WJ's	Ralph Ringer (RR-142-75)	
29	10/24/75	Cost Estimate 1/4" wall PBF IPT		

File 3-m Subject IPT Fabrication Design

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	1/27/76	Tr. DSL Dist. PBF Release Core IPT	D. J. Langford (DSL-2-76)	
2	2/12/76	Tr. WGL & RSO Fabrication Investigation PBF Thin Wax IPT	W. A. Fursie (WCD-83-76)	
3	2/20/76	Tr. WGL To RSO Investigation into the Fabrication of the 1/4" Inconel IPT for the PBF Release Core	W. A. Fursie (WED-94-76)	
4	10/22/75	Tech. Report Selection of material and Fabrication method for 0.25 inch thick Wax IPT	H. B. Brown, W. H. Reuter J. D. Johnston	

File 7-m Subject CR Drive Design

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	2 2/12/76	LTR S.A. Williams to DGL Weekly Progress Report - CR Drive Mech.	S.A. Williams (ulms-2-76)	
2	2/23/76	Ltr S.A. Williams to DGL - Weekly Progress Report CR 4 TR Drive Mech	S.A. Williams (ulms-3-76)	
3	4/26/76	Ltr. E.F. Taylor to DGL. Final Design Drawing of as Built Drawings & WCN'S	E.F. Taylor (EFT-2-76)	
4	4/26/76	Ltr Ltr. S.A. Williams to DGL Progress Report PBF Release Core Hardware	S.A. Williams (ulms-11-76)	
5	3 4-76.	LTR WEEKLY PRO- GRESS REPORT - CONTROL ROD DRIVE MODIFICATIONS	S.A. WILLIAMS.	

File 12-11 Subject CATCH - BASKETS - DESIGN

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
* 1	2-26	REPORT ON DESIGN OF CATCH BASKET.	L. WILTERMOOD	

File 21-m Subject Core Design

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	6/10/76	Mr. McKShane to Dist Belish was King's and Dep's Information Presentation	E.F. Taylor (MKS 77-76)	
2		3000 Guel Pino	RT McClacken	

File 21-m Subject Core - Design

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1		Figure - BOL Uniform T		
2		Aug. PBT Rekind CORE Load 36 Red 1251 TRIN		

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	Feb 18, 1976	Q3 Auditors on Numbering System		
2	Feb 19, 1976	Ltr. Request for Approval of Consultant Agreement No. S-6856 for Consultant Services of Mr. Frank Petree - Kriz-22-76	F. J. Kriz	
3	Mar 1, 1976	Ltr. Services and Equipment for the PBF Reload Core modifications (ORNL)	L. E. Oakes	
4	Mar 5, 1976	Modifications for PBF Reload Core Reactor Control and Protective System	F. Petree	
5	Mar 12, 1976	Ltr Extension of PO 55921 with ORNL - Pope - 31-76	B. K. Pope	
6	Mar 22, 1976	Memo Phone call to John Anderson at ORNL	F. Petree	
7	Mar 24, 1976	Memo PBF Control Red Connections		
8	Mar 29, 1976	Memo Express Experimental Reactor, 214	F. Petree	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
9	Mar 30, 1976	Memo Phone call to John Anderson	F. Petree	
10		Title ?	DJL - -76	
11	Apr 2, 1976	Ltr. PBF Design Change	John L. Anderson	
12	Apr 13, 1976	Memo PBF Reload Core Thermal Time Constant	F. Petree	
13	Apr 30, 1976	Memo Summary of RCPs Mod- ifications for PBF Reload Core	F. Petree	
14	-	LTR FROM F PETREE TO JOHN ANDERSON	F. PETREE	
15	-	" INSTALLATION SUM- MARY RELOAD CORE CONTROL SYSTEM.	"	
17	5/28/76	Memo. Ft Petree to Lt Janyard Summary of work	F. J. Petree	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1		Storage Evaluation Report for Core II Storage		
2		PBF Fuel Handling Storage Preliminary		
3		Spent II storage Option 1A Utilizing the south tank Option 1B Sharing the north tank		
4	Jan 3, 1976	Ltr. Request for use of PWR Charger - Pope - 2-76	Pope - 2-76	
5	Jan 9, 1976	Ltr. Request for use of PWR charger - Pope - 9-76	Pope - 9-76	
6	Apr 20, 1976	Ltr. USS SAVANNAH Equipment Availability	William H. Hannum	
7	Apr 29, 1976	Letter on Shipping Costs from Nuclear Engineering Co., Inc.	Robert A. Snyder	
8	Apr 30, 1976	Ltr. PBF Core Storage DJL-10-76	D.J. Langford	
9	May 3, 1976	Ltr. Proposed PBF Reactor Canal Extension - Jel - 21-76	J.E. Langford	
10	May 3, 1976	Ltr. PBF Core Storage CRT-55-76 & RWIM-15-76	R.W. Miller C.R. Teele	
11	May 5, 1976	Ltr. P. 200/ELK River Spent Fuel Shipping Back	E.S. Goldberg	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
12	4-23-76	LTR: PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF FUEL TRANSFER CASE ANALYSIS (N)	D. J. LANGFORD	
13	5-13-76	LTR: REACTOR MODIFICATION FUNDING REQUEST FOR FY '77	V. A. WALKER	
14	5-17-76	LTR: PBF REACTOR BUILDING, SPERT IV CRANE STUDY STATUS REPORT	J. E. LANGFORD	
15	5-17-76	LTR: PBF CASE MODIFICATION AND QUALIFICATION COST ESTIMATE	D. R. SWOPE	
16	6-1-76	LTR: PBF REACTOR BUILDING, SPERT IV CRANE STUDY STATUS REPORT	J. E. LANGFORD	
17	6-1-76	LTR: PBF RELOAD CORE FUEL STORAGE	W. G. LUSGIE	
18	—	PROPOSED CANAL EXPANSION - (DRAWINGS)		
19	—	CANISTER DIMENSIONS (TABLE 1)	—	
20	—	List of Subcontracts & memo.		
21	—	cash info	W. C. Smith	
22	—	"		
23	—	PBF Reactor Core Study		
24	—	Report for SLSP Fuel Transfer System	J. E. Langford T. J. Hill	
25	—	Preliminary description of TRP transfer		

Number Date Document Originator Action

26 Fig. 2 Present
canal configuration

27 Section 8
Initial Core
Installation +
check-out

28 Preliminary
for storage of
2nd PBF core
in PBF canal

29 Section 7
Core reexamined

30 Core loading and
transportation
to Eber SPERT II
in SPERT II

31 Using SPERT II
for storage of a
PBF Core

32 Using SPERT II
for storage of 2
PBF Cores

33 Replacement of Core
I with Core II
plus + canisters for
storage of both
in PBF canal

34 5/3/76
3rd Run main
CR tools to fig 2
PBF Core storage

- BR Dabell
Carton 4 Run main
(CRT-55 76 RWH-15-76)

File 25-m Subject Fuel Handling Design

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
26	---	RT SP 5469		
27	---	Park charges	Elmer Carby (L.A.)	
28	---	Shipping cost Inventory		
29	---	Homogeneous cans arrangements		
30	---	Transport costs info		
31	---	PBF costs		
32	---	Safety standards for the packaging of fissile and other radioactive materials		
33	---	Cost info transport equipment fuel accident		
34	---	Study for on-site PBF fuel storage		
35	July 73	RT standards S-GT costs & the cost of making of of custom components		

Subject: Flow Handling & Leaks

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
36	12/8/75	RET Standards Transmittal		
37	4/27/76	Mr. R. J. Langford to L. M. ...	W.C. Slaughter (W.C. 7-76)	
38	5/3/76	Mr. J.E. Langford to L. J. Langford Proposed PBF Reactor Control Extension	J.E. Langford (JEL-27-76)	
39	5/17/76	Mr. R. J. Slaughter to L. J. Langford PBF Control Mod. and Qualification Cost Estimate	R. J. Slaughter (SWS-5-76)	
40	5/18/76	Mr. J. M. ... to L. J. Langford PBF Core Storage	J. M. ... (JMD-113-76)	
41	6/15/76	Mr. J.E. Langford to R. J. Langford PBF Reactor Bldg. SPERT IV Core Study Status Report	J.E. Langford (JEL-31-76)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1		Zirconium based alloy for IPT		
2		Zr based alloy		
3		"		
4	4/18/75	Commitment		
5	5/23/75	Backup IPT for core I	W.E. Durkin (WED-200-75)	
6	6/8/75	use of a Zr alloy IPT for PBF	W.B. Reuter	
7	6/10/75	PBF Release Core IPT material Selection	J. G. Pearson	
8	"	"	"	
9	6/11/75	PBF Release Core Zr alloy material		
10	6/11/75	Development plan PBF Release Core IPT material sele.		
11	6/19/75	PBF Release Core IPT material Selection Implementation of CREA Correspondence	R.E. Swanson RSC/645-75	
12	6/1/75	Data necessary for deciding on material & fabrication Requirements for an IPT		
13	6/23/75	use of a Zirconium alloy On-file Tube for PBF	W.B. Reuter	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
14	6/23/75	TO, and TORSC PBF Release Core IPT 2R-Alloy material program	DSL for WED	
15	6/26/75	ATR WEC & RSC PBF Release Core IPT 2R- alloy material program	DSL for WED (WED-304-75)	
16	10/14/75	release of a 2R- Alloy IPT for PBF		
17	"	"		
18	"	"		
19	4/13/76	TO, RSC to Cro Documentation for test PCM 2, 3, 44	G.E. Swanson CRSC/284-76	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1		Report Switching Positions of Control Rod Drive 4 And Transient Rod Drive 2		
2	12/19/75	Telephone Conversation	E.F. Taylor	
3		Model Evaluation		
4	1/7/76	IA E.F. Taylor to E. F. Taylor Switching Positions of Control Rod Drive 4 and Transient Rod Drive 2	E.F. Taylor (EFT-1-76)	
5	3/22/74	He D. N. Macker meets with equipment Lab - to DSC also photos	D. N. Macker	
6		Core Exchange Option 1		
7		use of TR Drives to compensate for the fusion product penetration for the IBF and RC		
8		Temporary Switching of CR Drive #3 and TR Drive #2		
9		Red Drive made		
10		102 configuration		

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
18	3/4/76	AGREEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS		
19	3/10/76	LTR. NE FACE TO E.V. Mobley PBF mixing TEE conceptual Design for Flow Blockage Experiment	NE FACE (NEP-2-76)	
20	3/11/76	Partial draft Design Spec. Loop coolant SYSTEM.		
21		James made and update analysis report		
22		Same as above		
23		accident list for PBF loop System		
24	3/31/76	Ltr. Accommodate to MK share accident list for PBF loop System	R. J. Accommodate (AMB-6-76)	
25	5/19/76	Ltr. RE Haffner to what loop system control study	R. E. Haffner (HE-52-71)	

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	JUNE 11, 75	Ltr. Backup IPT for CORE I PBF (Iconel 718)	R.B. Ringer (RR-80-75)	
2	June 20, 1975	Ltr. Backup Ipt for PBF	J.E. Pearson, Jr.	
3	Mar 29, 1976	Ltr. PBF "Heavy-Wall" IPT - Comparison of Code vs Ane Stress limits - GC-2-76	R.A. Goodell	
4	Apr 30, 1976	Ltr. Backup In-Pile Tube for Core I - W&D - 200-75	W.E. Dorkee	

File 1-M Subject Fuel Rod Analysis

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
• 1	4/1/76	Mr. R. J. Chapman to J. M. Sulinsky Average fuel Temp. in PBF Release Core	R. J. Chapman CRG-7-76	

File 3-n Subject IPT Fabrication Analysis

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1		PBF IPT Gamma Heating		
2	12/19/74	Tech. Report Max. Pressure pulse Analysis of core II IPT		
3	3/12/75	Tech. Report max. Pressure pulse Analysis Core II IPT		
4	2/18/76	TR T.E. Young to T.E. Pad - Heating of PBF IPT after Shutdown (Yng 2-76)	T.E. Young	
5	5/11/76	Dr. G.H. Thues to R.D. Ambrose PBF Loop Coolant System Failure modes and Effect Analysis, Component failure fault tree	G.H. Thues GHT-7-76	
6	1/30/75	Dr. Du Barker R. Glenn Barclay PBF Gamma Heating of the IPT		

File 21-n Subject Core Analysis

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1		Xy PDQ model of the PBF Release Core		
2	2/27/76	tech. Report Pellet Distorting and radial gap recomm- endations for PBF Release Core		
3	3/26/76	He. WED to RSD PBF Head Rod test to centerline meeting	W. A. Dussie for WED. WED-171-76	
4	4/15/76	Calculation work sheet - PBF Core pressure drop		
5	1-5-76	LTR: TOODEE CALCULATIONS OF FUEL DENSIFICATION INFLUENCE ON THE PBF FUEL PIN MELT RADIUS.		

File 25-N Subject FUEL HANDLING - ANALYSIS

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
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1	6 16 76	LTR. PDE BELOW CORE FUEL HAND LING. SHIELDING - LAI 8-76	L. K. POPPE	
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Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1		Calles Failure mode & Effects Analysis Report		
2	3/2/76	Tech. Report PBF IPT Flow Pulse Spider Clamp Pull Test Report	W B Baerlinghorn	
3	4/6/76	LOCA Figures	BJ Norman B J Norman	

File 31-NSubject CORE I - INPILE TUBE

Number	Date	Document	Originator	Action
1	3/17/76	Tech Report PBF IPT flow tube assembly failed Condition Analysis	S. J. Look	
2	3-23-76	LTR: PBF IPT LOCE/ECC TESTS UPDATE OF STRESS REPORT TR-343- 90-1-76	R.A. Goodell	
3	2-13-73	TECHNICAL REPORT FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR PBF IPT LOCE/ECC TESTS		