# 核一廠1號機 EOC-27 大修燃料水棒連接桿斷開處理專案報告

# 之修訂2版修正內容對照表

104.04.14

					[				1.	04.04.14
項次	章 節	頁次	原 文	內	容	修	正	後	內	容
1	摘要	ii	根據目前證據分 論如下:	析,得到重	重要結	重要結論	命如下	:		
2	摘要	iii	本案主要的肇国 完結。 们CO) 可等各析, 了了 了 了 了 了 了 了 了 了 了 了 子 各 析 , 成 你 了 了 予 各 析 , 的 依 内 之 明 令 析 , 。 依 内 之 列 見 項 因 因 因 了 了 子 各 析 , 。 (JCO) 內 理 等 子 析 , の 、 の ( の ) 内 理 等 子 析 , の 、 の 、 の ( の ) の 一 理 者 所 の 、 の と の ) 内 理 写 月 可 因 日 不 の 、 の と の う 月 可 四 月 の 不 の 、 の 、 の 、 の に の う の 、 の の の 、 の 、 の の の 、 の の の の の の	步確突成話。 登行完成話。即 了 定 話 設 即 家 都 子 御 子 成 活 設 即 家 術 子 成 活 記 設 即 家 成 活 記 設 即 家 成 活 記 設 即 家 家 成 活 記 設 即 家 家 成 活 話 設 即 家 歌 の 家 の 席 書 一 書 之 の 常 の 二 書 一 令 の の 置 の 二 の 二 の 一 ( ) の の の の 二 ( ) の の の の ( ) の の の ( ) の の の の の の ( ) の の の の	因分金)尾集农斤CO)和研境估、件因變之	運事認全除確水其轉件均。上認棒後、等不 述,連界	丁子學 軍子 事會 早 影 等 會 程 影 等 。 等 會 是 影 》 等 。 等 。 等 。 等 。 等 。 等 。 等 。 等 。 等 。 等	運轉組 全燃開可R)第45.	、評及 ,中即之設估運 經發使最	计洁博 由主资冬準確安 估料,全
3	前言	1	本事件之肇因3 廠家持續進行中 續要求燃料廠家 已完成	,台電公司	同除持	台電公司	]已完;	成		
4	前言	1	針接杯依容轉轉於的安不安開 有一廠 CIF 時仍前個子子 時代 時代 時代 時代 時 時 時 行 時 行 時 行 時 行 時 行 時 の 前 術 所 の 前 術 所 の 前 術 所 の 前 術 所 の 前 所 の 前 所 の 前 所 の 前 所 の 前 所 の 前 所 の 前 所 の 前 所 の 前 所 の 前 所 の 前 所 の 前 の 前	,計成運準來改D)且LA象的行業率、件因時有起。 前進安、件因時有起。 LAF029 以下029 以下029 以下029 以下の29 以下の20 の の の の の の の の の の の の 見 の 等 の 等 の 等 の	奎中平頁各斤乙生之斗、因,估見項因不,運水統分但內運運有影亦轉棒性	運事認全除確水其轉件均。上認棒後、等不 述,連界	丁子》 軍軍響 事會桿影 等 子 等 子 等 子 等 令 年 等 子 等 子 等 一 等 一 等 一 等 一 等 一 等 一 等 一 等 一	(JCO)內律,一個人, (JCO)專, (), (), (), (), (), (), (), (), (), ()	、評及 ,中即之設估運 經發使最	计洁博 由主婆冬辈確安 估料,全
5	5.3	17				整節更亲	斤			
6	6.0	19	本事件之肇因5 廠家持續進行中 續要求燃料廠家 已完成	,台電公司	同除持	生機率相 所造成 自存在 国	亟低的 這些 無 納 本	開非預算 非預 期 期 期 期 助 次 数 奏 、 教 約 の 次 の 機 の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の	件同時	寺發生 苔為件 事發 子 勝 子 告 人 男 子 合 告 為 件 、 男 子 合 為 子 、 子 合 、 子 合 、 子 合 、 子 の 子 の 、 の 、 の 、 の 、 の 、 の 、 の 、 の 、

項次	章 節	頁次	原文	內	容	修	正	後	內	容
							守假設3 斷開事(		可能發生 已完成	水棒
7	8.2	26	本事件之肇因 廠家持續進行 續要求燃料廠 已完成	中,台電公司	除持	台電公	司已完)	成		
8	8.2	26				確認, 水棒連 分析報	不會在) 接桿斷 及影響 告(FSA)	燃料吊 開事件 可由現 R)第1	外,經 建中發生 。即使發 行之最終 5.1.30節 (新増說明	燃料 生 安全 -燃料
9	9.0	27	依(JCO) 可等未有(JCO) 見種肇改之起司異常, (JCO) 見種肇發之起司異常, (JCO) 再公棒у (JCO) 再公棒у 計。 電影因時效及計。 書, 一, 一, 一, 一, 一, 一, 一, 一, 一, 一, 一, 一, 一,	包括設置、 包、と 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、	轉事即據評影 29系爐、件使而估響 燃統心	運事認全除確水其分吊根水台轉件不。上認棒後析運據棒電、等影 述,連果報意以異公	可各響 運不接及告外上常司預項機 轉會桿影(F事論之已見運組 安在斷響AI);	運轉 A. 全然開可 R. 函,象訂轉狀 A. 評料事由第蓋此應運事況更 估吊件現 1.。次屬轉	,評估結 動及運轉 外,經由 運中發發 行之最終 5.1.30節 C1F029	基論的 評燃生安燃 燃,監準確安 估料,全料 料且测
10	附件八 1.0	1	瑕疵,是由; ● 本斷開連接 的應力狀態	次素正研本法燃導 桿料效般的,事獨將致 有件導家事務然有件導家事 的引引的	件說料許,致評件 表起預燃發並束多任本估發 面。期料	燃同無開存雨● ● ● 一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一	废或單這令 三斤之前 狀温的合起家本獨些正要開之開狀溫的合起研次獨因常因連獨連態度狀表始	<b>的事事素的素品的帮比發詳瑕,件致一燃如有表存應生述疵</b>	許子田連說中。	素素悍不其 陷 期源緊,造共均斷會中 所 的為下但成

項:	次	章 節	頁次	原	文	內	容	修	正	後	內	容
				八章	:)			斷開	為特殊	案例。		
11		附件八 1.0	2	成其桿失目同(A過東運開中2,桿,他斷效前 LC4.(1,身錄咋已); (1)為之+((,身錄咋已);	E根轉事的止进的方法主人束针9 肇據證件ener,連LC東燃來發超用燃燃轉9 因前,寫底用接燃轉4水生2相料集	熱顯為、與桿料經有棒之2,,同束室示非evHAL設有建為的水達檢本系的C 有且次桿。(i)建到	及接性到相計超每吊斷其已接	根轉件ev家桿已驗同達每運據證應tt設有,水到束紀	爆為)。用計超其棒七照錄,偶到與AL過中連CL射。 類發目HL 一接Fl過本	室本失前ALC 有桿22燃水事件。 (n止相C+HAL) (14,000 (14,000) (	案on,同C)束束之燃有接斷ege就之之運使燃耗多桿開的米達燃轉所料,次斷	事に廠接料經相束且吊
12		附件八 1.0	2	成之桿全查認常件估有轉時廠轉安作告析立多斷評一水可一假瑕期,在事全,附因一領開估號村可。該班下安一作一可件有	一個人人一個人一個人一個人一個人一個人一個人一個人一個人一個人一個人一個人一個人	安進盧廠他功如守內,接結態基,運未豦專行心目燃的主,燃甚桿論、準以轉來而家本運前料能報安料至桿確預事正,如肇有組連轉已,均告全已於斷認期故常主因所	成接安檢確正附評存運開電運下運報分改	他均附家件評桿期評般設可燃正件亦之估瑕問估運計以	料常一已盧假庇發之轉基正,,,)。完心設之生結狀準常確其但成運即燃連論態事運	查忍病基本轉使料接仍、故作件查水續於連安爐,桿確預下,九一一本使保連全爐基斷確期下安)。號連用只接部內至開認運安全。	接如,桿估存或時電轉全,一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個	的 日本 一年 一年 仍
13		附件八 2.1	3	果,本 事件之	目前現有 次不鏽鋼 過程為銀 人腐蝕龜	連接桿斷 開始階段	開是	鋼連為:周	接桿       	果顯示, 所開事( 役)機制,	件之過 a應力廢	程

項:	次	章 〔	節	頁	次	原	文	內	容	修	正	後	內	容
						腐為受示留環較 蝕本的,應境嚴	龜裂(IAS 連接極 た 動 加 上 車 (高 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二	轉SCC)進初條政為 生,件嚴 運初條嚴 一、件嚴 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、	。所果造運射因承顯殘轉、		促進	腐蝕龜	裂(IA	SCC)
14		附件ハ 2.1			3	大包製割	分來自」 凸緣部分 檢驗,將	E 要分析、 上半截本Ⅰ 透過相檢 及金相檢	接桿之面	刪除				
15		附件ハ 2.1			3	視本已此5x圍件得時連到已10內之知	均接達在1.38x1 20~2x102 , 貢裂位 20~2x102 , 貢裂位置 (1)	CC在SEI 沿晶中2 021 n/cm2 C 之子 C n/cm2 ASCC 是 人 GSCC 轉 GSCC 轉	,通〉門之本明在對量因檻範事確哪	本連接 到達1 在 IA 5x1020 內 顯	顯現 桿而 .38x1( ASCC )~2x1(	沿晶破 言,其 )21 n/ci 之 發	裂特 律子 m2, m2 m2 之	<b></b>
16		附件八 2.1		3	3	之能制IA成制始疵造IA破率鏽5x10成在,CL長。裂、成CQQ等銅10	長開當C再而具材。C特效可20~2x102	據機為通門為析是及果度高被CCI之願制IGSCI 為析是及失度裂被CCI之示, BCI II 小由外失增裂考 CCI 之示, BCI 積後CCI 認望環機、成。 村, 子	有了違裂;為造境制沿長而監且可機到紋機初瑕所是晶速不為本	IGSCC 達到 I 裂成 制。筆	機制 ASCC 長分 造	<b>受,公轉折假造在當之換小疵成開中發為組、。</b>	子通量 生門檻 IASC 認為初	累積, 後機裂 始裂

項	次	章 節	頁次	原	文	內	容	修正	後	內	容
				速率的	• • •	。裂縫成: 裂縫起始: 。	• -				
1	7	附件八 2.2	4	家是獻事造事至有燃 際連一23個14本經池使狀會。認非因件成件目關料 間接發個運00連驗及用況是結失前素件為系子,本係前製設除開桿生反轉9接,乾數及通論效的共用為系子,並不能有能。	豪本充均公事為為乍什七始没事應。表桿也守量皮案盲」登司現連性無須件非止過之之使計件器週使更有之和壞。出再據發有建失法是之系,程系外用後,環期用高貯經造機 事生示生證接效獲複發統未、統, ,運境,經燈存驗成制 件的必才	,蜀合生性發材弱在A本轉覺已驗然在。戈, 牛機公會素前自效,失現料點9CC事經及一,耗用基本本 非率有造勾述造應因效有供。3H件驗超有且之過於事事 系很許成會之成方此。任應 年AL是包遇超有使燃前件件 統。多本導	件貢本能本截何及 國心唯含55過較用料述之不 性目因事	認發無複發之現供點 始計器期驗之燃是●為失法合生偶有應。 使,環,,使料國以發據生本效獨效,發任及 民用運境已且用池際上失顯才連,自應因失何燃 國 A轉及有有經及間調效示會建前送、此效有於 (I 經7超較販軟唯查且必造	見接了走方亡文百料 93.C. 圣超過交会先主有桿述成能本。關設 年A 包過本,貯一證斷之本造事調製設 年A 包 14連也之發據斷主事造件查作計 起L 含 500化 解馬	事及,本機果程系 料連3個東更存,案事率因任件助必事率並、統 廠接個運使高在本例件低共單是因為 人名英格兰人姓氏	是因頁牛亟未才生 家旱反專用然用事。為。同獨偶均是之低發料弱 開設應週經耗過件 偶證發因
13	8	附件八 2.2	4	系管下· 唯行 ● 保見	大效。另 的經驗回 是程監管之		監如 執			製程紀	錄並
19	9	附件八 3.1	7~9	(GWd/M	ITU)		(	( <mark>M</mark> Wd/MT	U)		

項次	章 節	頁次	原	文	內	容	修	正	後	內	容
20	附件八 3.1	9	本次 (C1F02 共 2,99	燃料燃耗 水 棒 連 29)燃耗之 98 束(786 束 HALC)	接 桿 斷 燃料數量 5 束 ALC	開	43,724.	F029) 86(MW C1F029 表(786	然料 <i>之</i> Vd/MTU り之燃	2 燃 耗 J) , 燃 料數量	為耗共
21	附件八 5.1	15	偏業鋼列●離,材調已試經斷檢認調及查審設過方測	、組計查製:查備一向。行組計包程 棒和00% 100% 40 序。 村方的人人 40 序。	進開前檢。 程度測的靜理之前。 發所沒有一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個	;早之 、才儿雹雨作之下 测皆横流端	離查製● 設包程已備100% 37 測	規斷調查方的角範開查林法超和	行接界的所微了端。	6作業, 之鋼材 < ∶	調及 設過和檢
22	附件八 5.2	16	過程, 存在原	析小組」 以評估相 有的缺陷 下結論:	關製程是	と否		估相關	阁製程	是否存	在
23	附件八 5.2	17	之化學	5家正針對 成分進行 及鉛含量	~檢驗,重		燃 料 學 成 出 景 任 何	分進行 含量,	-檢驗,		鹵
24	附件八 5.3	20	桿的認	★析小組」 ★計是否 可能造成	存在潛在	的	的設計	十是否	存在济	暂在的	缺
25	附件八 5.3	20	有污染 致在無	、組正調 物質卡在 、螺紋區 」 而導致連	流徑,而 咸產生初	5導 1始	污染物 無螺紋	質卡在 區域 連接桿	流徑, 產生初 斷開。	始裂痕 經目視	在進檢
26	附件八 5.4	21		↑析小組1 運轉環境			肇因分 束之運	-		查該燃 如下:	
27	附件八 5.5	23		、組正針 、燃料廠 (							

項次	章 節	頁	次	原	文	內	容	修	正	後	內	容
					評估。初	歷史進行 步評估結		(Co		Reports	),並	未發現
				燃	料製造廠 肇因小組6	已針對連接		步解	瞭解,已 燃料吊運	進行兩	項測	試以瞭
				•	測件彎件或肇棒測件彎計各曲連之因上試各曲連之因上試各曲連之因上試各曲測施至處係組塞測施至調。〔等言加醫	牟式四斤彎 已牟式口斤彎組目壓裂曲 針組目側裂曲針件的缩,程 對件的向,程進在力以度 連進在力以度 接行對以找與 接行對以找與	测使出壓 桿一测使出试组各缩 及系试组各 水列组件组力	•	進在燃紋測結下進要接多負板生行行連料,試果,行使處大荷、塑PT側接廠需詳顯也偏連產的上連性人向桿家要述示不移接生負升接變檢	無狙;令在會內悍水守至和彡,螺裝大章在產壓和久。 1,800,並後操壓七理裂測水形試20棒荷未	區作編:只是刘捧彩記)的測顯域員翁、不紋試上和結 的測顯素發行(1)。,上失果磅組試示產發行(1)。」以端交顯時件完在	生現了,的 評塞久氣,皆成連可的相測狀 估之需,上未後接被裂關試況 若連要當繫發進桿
					日本雨古	4 74 1 141 Jul	NU 52 44		無螺紋區均試詳述於章	軍節七、	10.7 •	
28	附件八 5.5	23	3	•	置況修肇廠變前料輻低調之擊束此性在接在,燃因燃化為吊射和查負。A吊極連處燃肇料小料週止運照拉吊荷國TR運低接,料因吊組吊期,異射伸運對際UN2。 與然	曾乃、匡下重26克资金每遇連間4-1事 水設M發運組歷同步5未現會度程接已10事 水設加生期須史時驟至發象造增超接有吊件 棒計(燃間調。審之7)現。成加過桿超運之 上計製料斷查 查重。有不延,正告過經影 端算時	裂電 相量截任鏽展廠常成1驗響 塞扭之廠 關指至何鋼性家預的0,可 之矩情大 電示目燃經降正期衝00因能 連設	•	因在因運肇吊25吊運負連鏞紋能在處12滑由水為燃小歷因運至運過荷接鋼,性連,9劑上棒電料組史小步2異程正桿連因極接燃NN之述上廠吊已,組驟7)常若常。6接吊。9111(撥2213)	重调也亦之並見發負戈桿運,與設製祭定期查無審重並象生荷的桿運,水計造係計間電發查量未。生荷街不對,林計時數算斷,現了才發廠超的擊會本,体計時數算	f、廠包相旨現家過2.整一事 上算為沒出裂大任關示有另正5.測因件 端扭10為在之修了電變任已常倍式而之 塞矩 N 為連	青燃桌廠化何完預以確產影 之設 m 0.接沉料。燃週燃成期上認生響 連定,22桿筆吊 料期料吊之對不裂可 接為潤。與

項	次	章 節	頁	〔次	原	文	內	容	修	正	後	內	容
					•	為在接於轉M在與使伏分矩力成工冷最緣(fa硬全中受集上0.22接之4L度MPA爐製連限析及)長過加小之noto化新因輻中因。22接之4L度MPA爐裝值時運並效程工螺應h100分新因輻中因素。程應不度MP時桿,只轉未應、過牙 加和20分照應,由與力鎮下E運施產但考中包、和程根力str不。L249約	設轉加生燃慮熱已原製之部集 。為村等其高計產之不料連應錯始作殘至中 。 數生扭 J 廠接力合棒連留過效 C 和 鋼,後。連對 4 (金材接應渡應 C 和 鋼,後。連科 4 氣,若援則 6 (約)	算之,心1 應應之應緊脹幅令悍、之引ú脑 力接應量之出連小運55 力會降力扭應射加的由上子の射 集桿力以應		26.8 MPa。 第一次,每一次,每一次,每一次,每一次,每一次。 26.8 A在限。牙高異螺在la長程力可之近(nct 编,,量力限加加。。 一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一	重 L的速度下,明文足缝关累 stee受妥集素轉M 不结接長會因顯製以成慮處ss集和受效其( 鏞谷處 產此。) 導長	度AS 鋼金處度 結原所享受到之 中打幅應螺下ASME 刻金之較生結原所致。無應 co因照射將牙的E 熱此應短鬆金棒生縫而螺力 conc子射照增連降設 膨熱尤及弛的材的炭,紋集tut在前射大接	伏計 脹膨。鋯效輻製殘。在區中ata30約硬。處強數 速脹由合應射造留,設域因naL為化若之
2	9	附件八 6.0		25	初執個之水證未的	始 FMEA( 行任效料連結 資料連結 期 、 約 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	A 結對) 告對) 筆估與 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個	然百斤只見古文料9時有有並點	(F 鋼境敏上裂質發蝕部子	、MEA)之后。端,温生破不通有外人之子。 从EA)之子。他们是一个人们的一个人们的一个人们的一个人们的一个人们的一个人们的一个人们的一个人们的	確材考子。 小 中 男 不 子 性 輻 C 件 温 認 料 量 过 本 鎌 通 高 子 に 朝 の 子 に 朝 の 子 性 輻 C 件 温 の の 子 性 輻 の ら 件 温 の う 作 温 の う の 書 近 ら 所 二 一 告 記 の ら 所 二 の 告 一 二 的 ら の の の の の の の の の の の の の	相其量次鋼員,促在處較成材、失連較因進燃環化效接高此應料境,	不對化是悍,較力束之且鏽環學在斷水易腐底中受

項次	章 節	頁次	原文內	容	修	正	後	內	容
					連件熱IA則現點此鍊次效本促連接所效SA象發在上連位次進接了。生一量接置少應桿	之远感了告。HBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB	而鋼中點較不述障設發處械為破之評與荷子低低發8機計生。強為裂外估上重通,。發個率之故這度不,,如	傳量材其生可不荷障些考鏽除其輸及料它IA能高重點可量鋼了他	東、發祖SC夫。專為能, 區本組加生件CC效因輸本失但射次
30	附件八 7.0	45		質與裂縫	白色物 聯性。		裂縫起	始並無	無關
31	附件八 7.10	53			進行之料廠	新(非算 檢驗測 家的德	輻照後)	要是在	在燃 こ進
32	附件八 7.10	56~6 0			10.4 10.5 連 援 10.6 俱	F業的殘 1向負荷	上測試 小棒上 必留應力	評估	且件
33	附件八 8.0	61	目前有雨種理論。 可能的應力來源。	「以解釋		董有一利 う應力來	種理論 <sup>。</sup> 、源。	可以角	译释
34	附件八 8.1	61	理論 A		理論 A	1 說明了	全面補強	÷.	
35	附件八 8.2	61~6 2	理論 B		理論 E	3 說明全	全面補強		
36	附件八 8.2.2	64	81.2MPa		81.4M	Pa			
37	附件八 9.0	65~6 7	暫行強化措施		現行強	自化措施	ź.		

項	次	章 節	頁次	原	文	內	容	修	正	後	內	容
38	3	附件八 9.0	65	行客程失及及对分化之计 析失行續施因貢解行措錄 计户序交职可非材排材及炒小交强连排分属职强力	了\$P\$ \$P\$ \$P\$ \$P\$ \$P\$ \$P\$ \$P\$ \$P\$ \$P\$ \$P\$	10料補類能基因發行表於規定象斤,這內。這新,行於M4科充似在於子發建超親已目作,這行。夠檢這都然A4吊現荷燃上,行議,越要就前建因暫直失更視些將料E4運有重料述燃了的這了求其已議分行到效進及暫將版A	尊的傳吊的料白皙些豆。雀口登忻强曼贱一更行了则吊翰起肇廠肇行額本 因可行仍化终制步新强入家给運鍊前因家因强外設 分能暫持措肇與瞭暫化紀之	了戶序跡現因了現額設強錄暫,,象。,由行外計化,有用若,基燃筆強之及措可	<b>斤以有能於料因化檢製施於</b> 料補化燃过家分析查白的米	一充从紫芝芝析应作为執入軍現重吊肇其約如走範行家	導自傳起因製且表舀要形之 導的輸前及造所9越求將Web	給運失時能發議這原這入客程效發助行的些本些紀
39	)	附件八 10.0	68					第十章	重新編	角寫		
40	)	附件八 所有章節		Hv0	).5			HV0.5				
41	L	附件九 摘要	i	料司速一	资款款款 资款款 资款 资款 资款 资 新 新 新 新 第	分析現仍, 現行中 線 完 代 中 廠 元	台電公 家本「 棒	<mark>台電公</mark> 轉期 安全	若發生	三水棒	連接桿	-
42	2	附件九 1.0	1	續進爐	圭行中。 こ中有其	的肇因分; 目前必須 他燃料連; 紋而導致	假設, 接桿	<mark>本報告</mark> 他燃料 而導致	連接栏	旱因為;	起始裂	

項	次	章 節	頁	次	原	文	內	容	修	正	後	內	容
					的可能	0							
4	3	附件九 4.0		5	續進行爐心中	中。1 還有非 起始3	的肇因分析打 目前必須假言 其他燃料連打 裂紋而導致醫	没, 妾	他燃	告保守 料連接 致斷開	桿因為	為起始	

# 核一廠一號機 EOC-27 大修燃料水棒 連接桿斷開處理專案報告

(Rev.2)

# 中華民國 104 年 4 月

# 摘要

103年12月28日,核一廠一號機 EOC-27 大修第19天,於 Phase Ⅱ燃 料挪移作業期間,發現燃料重量指示異常後,經由水中攝影機目視檢查, 確認編號 C1F029 燃料的上繫板(upper tie plate, UTP),在爐心移出過程中 有抬升現象。

因應此異常現象,核一廠首先訂定「爐心燃料檢查計畫」於 104 年 1 月 4 日以吊升測試確認爐心其它燃料並無類似現象。其次訂定「燃料上繫 板異常之挪移計畫」於 104 年 1 月 11 日 04:52 安全順利將該 C1F029 燃料 從反應爐挪移至用過燃料池之東邊燃料準備機上,以進行後續檢查處理。 104 年 1 月 15 日移開上繫板後確認該燃料束中之水棒的連接桿(connecting bolt)斷開,斷開處位於該束燃料水棒連接桿及水棒上端塞(water channel upper end fitting)之間。慎重起見,台電公司再於 104 年 1 月 17 日以水底攝 影機完成全爐心目視檢驗,確認沒有發現其他燃料異常現象。在掌握了斷 開點及其狀況後,核一廠訂定「後續燃料吊運安全計畫」於 104 年 1 月 30 日順利執行完成後續 10 個燃料挪移吊運步驟,並於 104 年 2 月 2 日完成反 應爐回蓋及其他所有反應爐相關大修工作及測試。

本事件的肇因分析由燃料廠家執行,已對斷開之連接桿進行準直度測 量、破斷面 SEM 分析、金相分析與微硬度分析,也對材料組成進行化學分 析。重要結論如下:

在破斷面發現有表面瑕疵,是本事件最主要的肇因。此瑕疵肇因於原 材料(棒材)製造過程的夾雜物入侵所致,因其尺寸太小已經低於廠家設定的 超音波與渦電流檢測範圍以下,所以未於製造過程中發現。在製造連接桿 的過程當中,因為車削加工使這個夾雜物接近連接桿表面,但仍無法由目 視檢驗發現。

連接桿製造完成之後,因夾雜物使得有材料缺陷的連接桿產生表面瑕疵,再加上在反應爐內運轉時的高溫及數種可能微小應力,形成初始裂紋, 在開始階段為沿晶應力腐蝕龜裂(IGSCC)。而反應爐內富氧化性之環境和高 中子通量環境會加速裂紋成長,形成輻射促進應力腐蝕龜裂(IASCC),可由 SEM、金相分析發現為沿晶破裂,與連接桿材料微硬度上升現象得到證明。

由於必須有數個特定事件串連發生,才會導致本次失效事件,目前世

界上已有使用相同連接桿設計之 14,000 束燃料大量運轉經驗,因此本次 C1F029 燃料束之連接桿斷開事件係偶發失效事件。

台電公司已完成「核一廠運轉期間若發生水棒連接桿斷開安全評估報告」(JCO, justification for continuous operation),證明即使於燃料水棒連接桿斷開的情況下,並不會危害燃料完整性,不影響公眾健康和安全,機組仍可持續安全運轉。

已完成之安全評估報告(JCO),是以保守假設運轉期間爐心存在燃料水 棒連接桿斷開之狀況進行分析。安全評估報告顯示,在正常運轉或可預見 運轉事件狀況下,即使有燃料束水棒連接桿斷開之狀況,燃料匣並不會被 抬升。核一廠另已訂定爐心監測計畫,分別對機組起動、控制棒急停時間 測量或控制棒棒序交換、及機組穩定功率運轉等狀況訂定監測計畫,透過 核心探針系統(TIP, traversing incore probe)及局部能階偵測系統(LPRM, local power range monitoring)來進行監測。若有異常且判定有發生燃料匣被抬升 的可能性時,立即將機組先降載至適當功率,並通報電廠 SORC 及總處共 同複判,必要時安排降載停爐開蓋檢查。在設計基準地震伴隨喪失爐心冷 卻水事故,而發生燃料匣抬升狀況時,經評估也不會妨礙控制棒的插入, 機組可安全停機無虞。總結而言,經由相關之安全評估及爐心監測計畫, 可確保機組再起動及運轉安全無虞。

運轉安全評估(JCO)內容包括正常運轉、可預見運轉事件、設計基準事件等各項運轉狀況,評估結論確認不影響機組再起動及運轉的安全。

R2

除上述運轉安全評估外,經由評估確認,不會在燃料吊運中發生燃料 水棒連接桿斷開事件。即使發生,其後果及影響可由現行之最終安全分析 報告(FSAR)第15.1.30節-燃料吊運意外事件涵蓋。

台電公司評估,此次 C1F029 燃料水棒異常之現象屬偶發失效 (non-generic event),為慎重起見,台電公司已擬訂運轉期間爐心監測計畫, 可確保機組繼續安全運轉。

-iii-

# 章節目錄

1.0	前言	1
2.0	燃料簡介	2
	2.1 概述	
	2.2 燃料的組成	
3.0	發現暨處理經過	11
	3.1 發現過程	
	3.2 處理經過	
	3.3 爐心燃料檢查與 C1F029 挪移作業結果	
	3.4 使用 3 個週期且與 C1F029 同型且同批次燃料之清查結果	
4.0	後續燃料吊運作業	15
5.0	故障肇因分析	16
	5.1 國外類似案例說明	
	5.2 AREVA 燃料製造過程品管文件檢查	
	5.3 肇因分析報告	
6.0	運轉期間安全評估(JCO)	19
	6.1 本運轉安全評估之假設	
	6.2 運轉中連接桿斷開的可能性	
	6.3 正常運轉和可預見運轉事件期間,若發生連接桿斷開時,	
	燃料匣定位狀況評估	
	6.4 正常運轉和可預見運轉事件期間對電廠運轉的影響	
	6.5 事故期間對電廠運轉的影響	
	6.6 爐心監測計畫	
	6.7 結論	
7.0	爐心重設計	25
8.0	燃料與機組再起動、運轉安全性	25
	8.1 爐心燃料完整性安全無虞	
	8.2 完成安全評估報告(JCO),證明機組再起動與繼續	
	運轉的安全無虞	
	8.3 追查事件肇因	
9.0	結論	27

## 附件:

- 附件一 核一廠一號機燃料檢查計畫
- 附件二 燃料檢查結果紀錄
- 附件三 核一廠一號機 EOC-27 大修異常燃料移置計畫
- 附件四 燃料移置特殊程序書執行結果
- 附件五 後續燃料吊運安全計畫
- 附件六 後續燃料吊運結果紀錄
- 附件七 品質文件審查紀錄
- 附件八 肇因分析報告
- 附件九 核一廠運轉期間若發生水棒連接桿斷開安全評估報告
- 附件十 中子儀器(LPRM 及 TIP)相關配置與功能

## 核一廠一號機 EOC-27 大修燃料水棒連接桿斷開處理

## 專案報告

#### 1.0 前言

103 年12 月 28 日,核一廠一號機 EOC-27 大修第 19 天,於 Phase Ⅱ 燃 料挪移作業期間,發現燃料重量指示異常後,經由水中攝影機目視檢查, 確認編號 C1F029 燃料的上繫板(upper tie plate, UTP),在爐心移出過程 中有抬升現象。

因應此異常現象,核一廠訂定「爐心燃料檢查計畫」、「燃料上繫板異常 之挪移計畫」、「後續燃料吊運安全計畫」等,確認爐心其它燃料並無類 似上繫板抬升現象,且順利的將該 C1F029 燃料從反應爐挪移至用過燃 料池之東邊燃料準備機,及完成後續 10 個燃料挪移吊運步驟,並完成 反應爐回蓋及其他所有反應爐相關大修工作及測試。

台電公司已完成「核一廠運轉期間若發生水棒連接桿斷開安全評估報告」 (JCO, justification for continuous operation),證明即使於燃料水棒連接 桿斷開的情況下,並不會危害燃料完整性,不影響公眾健康和安全,機 組仍可持續安全運轉。核一廠亦已擬訂相關爐心監測計畫,於機組運轉 期間監控爐心狀況,確保機組繼續安全運轉。

運轉安全評估(JCO)內容包括正常運轉、可預見運轉事件、設計基準事件等各項運轉狀況,評估結論確認不影響機組再起動及運轉的安全。

除上述運轉安全評估外,經由評估確認,不會在燃料吊運中發生燃料水 棒連接桿斷開事件。即使發生,其後果及影響可由現行之最終安全分析 報告(FSAR)第15.1.30節-燃料吊運意外事件涵蓋。

本專案報告將就發現燃料水棒異常、處理經過、肇因判斷及證明機組可 繼續安全運轉之評估,做完整說明。 R2

2.0 燃料簡介

2.1 概述

爐心燃料之功能在提供核子分裂材料的完整組件,使爐心達到臨界,並 有效傳遞分裂熱能至循環水以產生蒸汽。整個爐心中共有408組燃料元 件及97支控制棒。

核一廠目前使用 Atrium-10 燃料,是由陶質氧化鈾製成小丸(燃料丸), 裝入鋯合金(Zr-2)護套中,成為一根燃料棒。由燃料棒及水棒(鋯護套中 不裝燃料丸)成 10×10 排列,固定裝置於上、下繫板間,即成為燃料束 (Fuel Bundle),Zr-4 燃料匣(Fuel Channel)沿燃料束外圍套入並插進下繫 板,成為一組燃料元件(Fuel Assembly)。

每組 Atrium-10 燃料元件有標準燃料棒 83 支、半長燃料棒 8 支、水棒 1 支。每一控制單元(稱 Control Cell),包括 4 組燃料元件及其間一支控制棒。

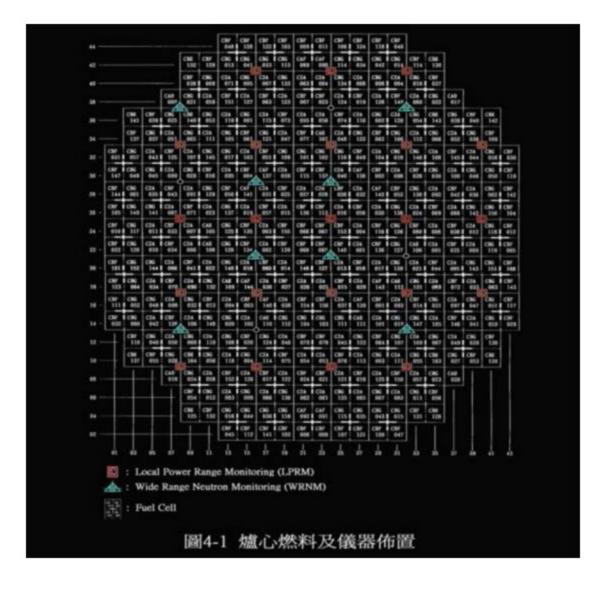


圖 爐心燃料及儀器佈置

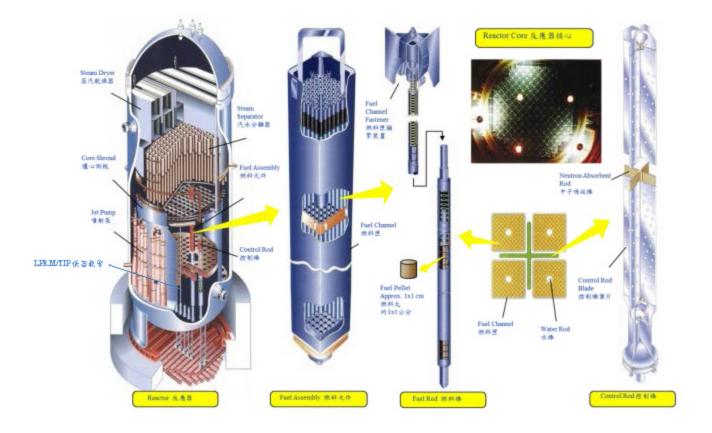
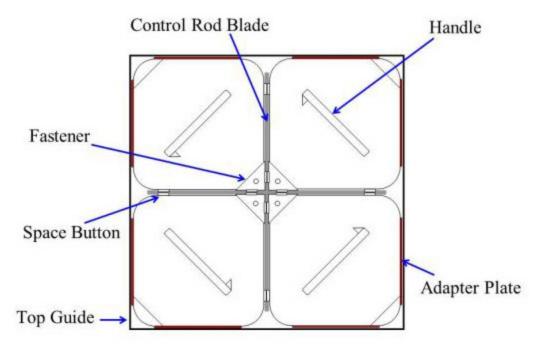


圖 燃料構成

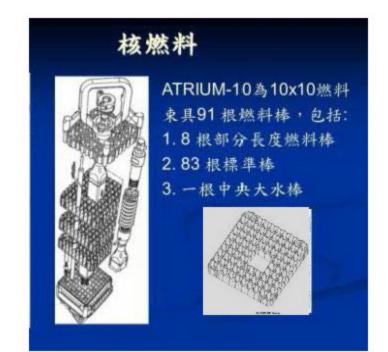


## 圖 控制單元

2.2 燃料的組成

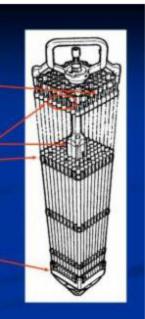
2.2.1 Atrium-10 燃料元件

燃料元件包括一組燃料束,即燃料棒及水棒(Water Channel)和外圍的 燃料匣。這些元件於爐內佈置成圓筒形,由燃料墊塊(Fuel Support Piece)和頂部格板(Top Guide)支持。





- ■<u>上幣板</u>(Upper Tie Plate)
- ■燃料棒全長棒/部分長度棒
- ■<u>水棒</u>\_\_\_\_\_
- ■間隔板(Spacer)-
- ■伸缩彈簧(Expansion spring或 Compression Spring)
- ■<u>下禁板</u>(Lower tie plate)



2.2.2 下繁板(LTP, Lower Tie Plate)

是一個 304 不鏽鋼鑄件,功用為承載燃料棒之底座及燃料棒、水棒 之固定,在沿繁板四邊設置密封彈簧(Seal Spring),作為燃料匣與下 繁板間之封密承面,對下繁板保持一定壓力。



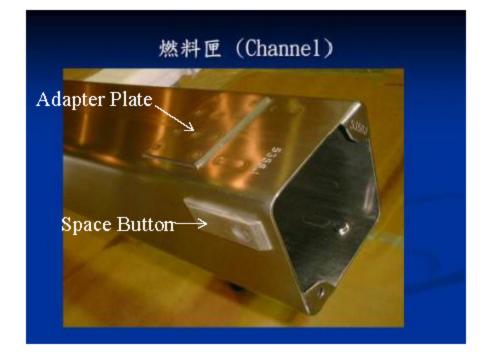
2.2.3 上繁板(UTP, Upper Tie Plate)(見圖)

是一個 304 不鏽鋼鑄件,功用為燃料棒上端徑向對準與燃料匣之固 定,上繁板與水棒是以快速鎖扣結合,以支撐燃料束重量。



2.2.4 燃料匣

材質是錯合金 Zircalloy-4,功用為引導爐心水流向上通過燃料束、控制棒葉片滾輪之承面、燃料移動操作時保護燃料、及阻止燃料元件因地震引起之橫向加速度負荷。安裝時是由燃料束上方套入插置於下繋板,使用燃料匣鎖緊裝置(Fastener)固定於上繋板。

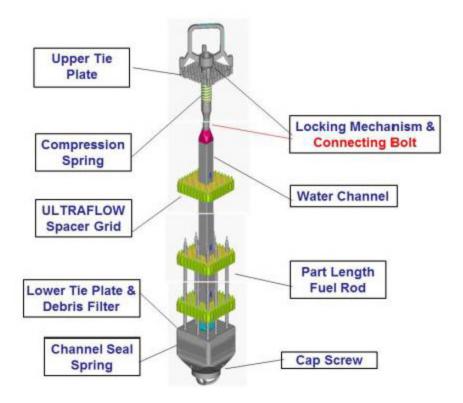




2.2.5 燃料棒間隔板(Spacers)(見圖)

材質是 Zr-4 附英高鎳彈簧片,功用為適當保持燃料棒橫向位置之安 定,並可減少燃料棒受震。沿著燃料棒直軸方向裝置一套間隔板, 故每一燃料束共有8套,藉水棒將間隔板固定於垂直位置。





2.2.6 燃料棒(Fuel Rod)

每一燃料束有 10x10 排列的燃料棒,其中分水棒,標準燃料棒 (Full-length Fuel Rods) 及半長燃料棒(Partial-length Fuel Rods)三種型 式。

a.水棒

每一束 Atrium-10 燃料僅一支水棒,係採用 Zr-4 之方形管,每邊外徑 1.378",位於燃料束中央偏一排,管內中空無燃料,佔據 9 根燃料棒位置。上下兩端鑽有許多小孔,便於冷卻水通過此中間,主要 用以改善爐心功率分佈。水棒中間固定 8 個間隔板,底端以螺牙固 定於下繁板,上端是以快速鎖扣與上繁板結合,本身亦當繁棒用以 支撑燃料束重量。

b.燃料棒

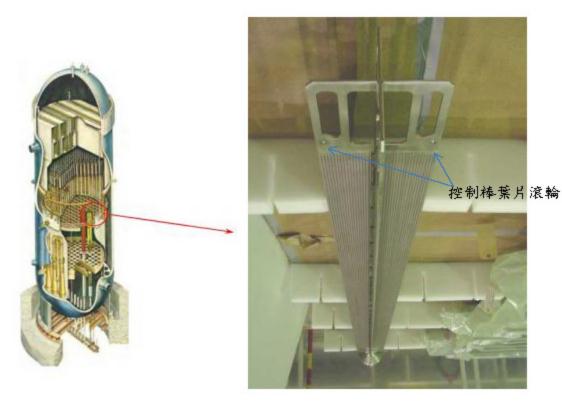
(1)標準燃料棒

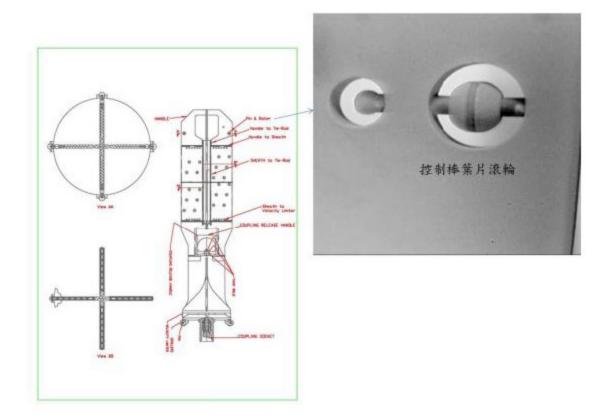
每一燃料束有83支標準棒,每支棒長163.48",底端輕座於下繋板, 上端插入上繋板並留有伸縮空間,提供燃料棒於上、下繋板間軸向 伸縮。 (2)半長燃料棒

每一燃料束有 8 支半長燃料棒,每支棒長 103.38",底端插頭有彈 簧,供裝入下繋板的孔中固定,頂端由間隔板做橫向支撐,而軸向 可自由伸縮。

2.2.7 控制棒(Control Rod 或 Control Rod Blade)

反應爐中每次核分裂釋放出的中子數量,幾乎與產生功率成正比。 在核子連鎖反應中,由於每次核分裂釋放出的中子數量大於一個, 因此若不加以控制,同時發生的核分裂數量將在極短時間內以幾何 級數形式增長,瞬間釋放大量的能量,反應爐可能會發生反應爐熔 毀的事故。在必要情況下,控制棒可用手動或自動方式插入或抽出 反應爐爐心。控制棒插入反應爐爐心可以降低功率,反之,控制棒 抽出反應爐爐心可以增加功率。調整控制棒與燃料束之間的相對距 離,即控制中子的吸收面積,便可控制反應爐功率的反應速率。控 制棒結構為十字形葉片,葉片上端裝置4個球形滾子可沿各燃料匣 表面上動,作為控制棒上下滑動之引導及橫向支持。





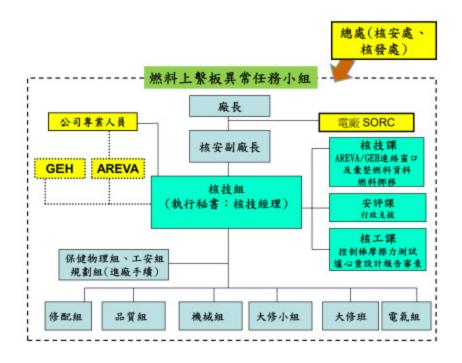
#### 3.0 發現暨處理經過

3.1 發現過程

103年12月28日一號機 EOC-27大修第19天,電廠於執行 Phase Ⅲ 燃料挪移作業之第427步時(將燃料束 C1F029由爐心座標31-30吊 到43-30),在座標 31-30 抓取燃料束上升過程中觀察到「HOIST LOADED」燈號消失及「tube hang up」警報出現時暫停提升作業。 立即依程序書進行檢查,並經由水中攝影機發現該束燃料上繁板異 常。

3.2 處理經過

事件發生後,本廠立即成立「燃料上繋板異常任務小組」(如下圖), 並開始24小時運作。同時要求燃料廠家(AREVA)立即動員人力及 工具至本廠進行處理。之後本廠另再成立工具圖面及作業程序書審 查小組,並由總處(核發處、核安處)審查。同時規劃處理 C1F029 所需爐心及燃料池空間(共預留9個空格)。



#### 3.2.1 爐心燃料檢查

依AREVA 燃料設計,上繁板相同者,水棒形式亦相同。故上 繁板檢查正常,即可驗證水棒正常。為確認爐心其它燃料是否 有類似上繁板抬升現象,先訂定爐心燃料檢查計畫,檢查重點 包括:清查 C1F029 燃料在前週期的上繁板與燃料棒間隙是否 正常、清查爐心中同型上繁板燃料的移動狀態、清查位置變動 之 84 束同型上繁板燃料的上繁板與燃料棒間隙是否正常、及 檢查位置未變動之5 束同型上繁板燃料的上繁板與燃料棒間隙 是否正常等,詳如附件一「核一廠一號機燃料檢查計畫」。

核一廠已於104年1月1日依上述計畫完成檢查,後於104年 1月3日經與總處(核發處及核安處)視訊會議討論,為慎重起 見,再針對本次大修未曾變動其爐心位置之19束燃料,追加 檢查以確認上繋板與燃料棒間隙正常,抽樣目視檢查爐心燃料 確認上繋板結果均正常。為了保守起見,核一廠並於1月17 日檢查所有爐心燃料上繋板與燃料間隙,檢查結果一切正常。 此次大修所有燃料檢查之結果,除C1F029 燃料外全爐心燃料 之上繁板均顯示正常,詳細內容如附件二。

3.2.2 C1F029 燃料之挪移作業

當 AREVA 工程師抵達本廠後,向電廠及總處人員進行簡報,

說明燃料相關結構、燃料移動機構異常之可能故障點,並提

涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權

:43

處理程序。本廠則召開 SORC 會議討論通 過 AREVA 所提出處理程序之可行性。同時間, AREVA 人員 在美國的工廠針對本維修工作進行相關模擬作業與工具調整, 並據以建立特殊操作程序送交電廠。

核一廠確認 AREVA 人員均依本廠品質規定完成人員資格審 查與相關訓練,廠家人員到廠完成訓練及取得劑量佩章後, 在正式工作前先在用過燃料池區域組裝相關設備並練習,並 由本廠人員協助其熟悉燃料填換平台上需使用之設備後,開 始進行現場實質作業。

本廠及公司專業人員組成之專案小組擬定挪移作業之計畫內 容(詳如附件三「核一廠一號機 EOC-27 大修異常燃料移置計 畫」),審查並編寫特殊程序書 SP-104-02『核燃料束繫棒安裝 及挪移程序』,並經電廠 SORC 會議審核通過,作為相關人員 執行本項工作之作業程序書。(如附件四)

3.3 爐心燃料檢查與 C1F029 挪移作業結果

依爐心燃料檢查計畫,各項檢查於104年1月4日完成,確認除 C1F029 燃料外全爐心燃料之上繋板均為正常;且依循特殊程序書

涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權	,於104年1月11日完
成	, <u>並</u> 於同日
將該束 C1F029 燃料成功移至用渦燃料池東	側之燃料準備機上,同

時經水底攝影機檢視確認燃料底部連結螺栓並未脫落(如下圖右)。



104年1月15日

涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權

確認該燃料束中之水棒的連接桿(connecting bolt)斷開(如下圖)。

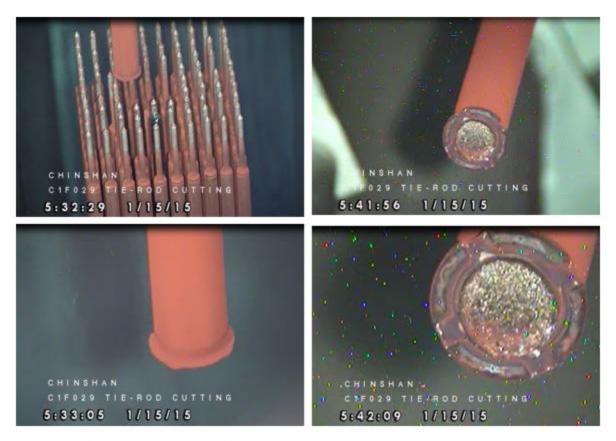


圖 燃料束中之水棒的連接桿(connecting bolt)斷開情形

3.4 使用3個週期且與C1F029 同型且同批次燃料之清查結果

核一廠目前所使用之核燃料中,包含數種不同型式及製造批次的上 繫板與骨架(Cage),且置於反應爐爐心中燃耗的時間長短也不盡相 同。C1F029 燃料已在爐心中使用3個運轉週期,之前運轉紀錄正 常,直到此次一號機大修中欲吊起挪移該燃料時才發生水棒連接桿 斷開的情形。C1F029 燃料水棒斷開後,無法繼續在反應爐爐心中 使用,已移至一號機燃料池中置放。故針對所有已在爐心中使用3 個運轉週期之核燃料,清查統計與C1F029 燃料上繁板同型且同批 次的數量,一/二號機使用的情形詳如下表:

一號機	82	爐心	81
		燃料池	1 (C1F029)
二號機	10	爐心	9
		燃料池	1
總數	92		

使用3個週期且與C1F029同型且同批次燃料之分佈狀況表

#### 4.0 後續燃料吊運作業

於104年1月11日04:52安全順利將該燃料從反應爐中挪移至用過燃 料池之東邊燃料準備機後,反應爐尚須完成10個燃料挪移吊運步驟, 方可進行後續反應爐回蓋之工作。本廠為求安全的完成後續之燃料吊運 工作,及相關反應爐回蓋作業,先評估製定「後續燃料吊運安全計畫」, 除經 SORC 及總處審查外,亦於104年1月28日向 大會報告說明。大 會於104年1月30日下午核備一號機EOC-27後續燃料吊運安全計畫(附 件五 後續燃料吊運安全計畫)後,廠長在17:30召集燃料吊運操作小組 人員,提醒作業期間須遵守本項吊運作業規定,設備操作必須完全遵守 吊運安全計畫、廠內相關規範及程序書(包括程序書216及610等),且 在燃料吊運期間,若發生任何燃料異常而暫停本項吊運操作時,待將燃 料安全放置定位後,除暫停本項燃料吊運操作,立即以電話通報原能會 駐廠視察員。

為了能順利達成此項任務,燃料吊運操作小組另於1月29日先以假燃 料依吊運安全計畫之操作步驟,採手動方式模擬演練一遍自燃料池吊運 至爐心,以及自爐心吊運至燃料池之吊運操作,其操作過程順利,確保 實際燃料吊運時能安全作業。

104年1月30日17:30 開始執行後續10個燃料挪移吊運步驟,全程皆 以錄影方式存證,過程中用過燃料束之吊運依規定停留2分鐘並記錄相 關數據(附件六後續燃料吊運結果紀錄),執行過程嚴謹,於當晚20:55 順利完成。

#### 5.0 故障肇因分析

在確認該燃料束中之水棒連接桿斷開點後,台電公司即成立 C1F029 燃 料水棒異常肇因小組(如下圖),以追查肇因



5.1 國外類似案例說明

AREVA 至今已製造之燃料束中,與C1F029 同型者超過14,000 束, 最大燃耗大於 51,000 MWd/MTU,歐洲 BWR 同型燃料束之燃耗大 於 58,000 MWd/MTU, C1F029 燃料水棒異常現象為 ATRIUM 型式 燃料設計的第一個案例。

5.2 AREVA 燃料製造過程品管文件檢查

台電公司已完成製程相關之品質紀錄文件審查,涵蓋連接桿斷開點 相關之重要組件「連接桿總成(Connecting Bolt Assembly)」之製程 品質文件、及此骨架(Cage Assembly 26367)之相關組件審查。結果 都符合要求,未發現有異常狀況。確認 AREVA 之 ATRIUM-10 設 計及認證報告均按廠家程序完成。

本次核一廠1號機燃料束 C1F029 骨架(Cage)之連接桿製造相關品 質文件審查紀錄如附件七。 5.3 肇因分析報告

燃料廠家小組成員最初認為下列項目可能為本次斷開連接桿助因,而這 些因素可能是單獨的或共同組合成的。但經進一步分析確認,下列任何 單一項目無法造成本次失效:

- a. (設計/材料/製造)本連接桿之殘留應力較高,可能是因為製造過程中拉直過程或加工步驟所造成,而且最小螺牙根部的半徑過渡區是一個可能的潛在應力集中處,應力或應力與腐蝕的共同作用下導致可能之初始裂痕。肇因小組研判本次斷開連接桿存有獨特的應力狀態,此應力可能導致初始裂紋的產生並使裂痕經由IGSCC和IASCC機制成長。
- b. (環境)依據熱室檢驗結果,在表面瑕疵處產生初始裂痕後,由環 境促進之 SCC 破裂可能與本次斷開事件有關。本次斷開處係處 於較高輻射通量和富氧化性之雙相流區域。
- c. (燃料吊運) 燃料在爐心中或燃料池移動及組裝時造成骨架螺牙 區域彎曲可能對燃料組件造成之衝擊。經調閱相關吊運紀錄後, 並未發現任何異常事項。
- d. (設計)連接桿與連接桿承接處之壓接處也可能是潛在因子,因為 開口可能無法適當清洗以防止不鏽鋼之間隙腐蝕。經目視檢視 後確認,並無堵塞現象。

依據本次斷開連接桿之熱室和庫存材料之目視及SEM分析結果,可歸納 出以下幾個重點:

- a. 在連接桿 180 度位置的無螺紋區域發現有表面瑕疵。
- b. 輻照後及庫存連接桿之螺牙根部只有輕微冷作加工現象,其深度小於 50µm。
- c. 輻照後及庫存連接桿之整體基材結構沒有明顯冷作加工跡象。
- d. 未經輻照的庫存連接桿硬度約 170 HV0.5。本斷開連接桿經輻照後,接近破斷面硬度約 320 HV0.5,而有效燃料區的上方(中子通量較低),輻照後之硬度約 190 HV0.5。
- e. 大多數裂紋是沿晶破裂(主要及二次),包括沿著雙晶界成長的, 有發現到二次穿晶裂縫的跡象,但因數量稀少,研判其影響是 無關緊要的。

- f. 從複製膜和積垢樣本的分析結果顯示在破斷面上沒有發現大量的雜質。
- g. 應力分析顯示正常情況下而環境為室溫下,其應力低於 30 MPa。
- h. 核一廠一號機爐心內與本次連接桿斷開之燃料使用同批次連接 桿材料,但燃耗更高且吊運正常的燃料有36束。而全世界已有 2,998束使用相同連接桿設計之燃料,其燃耗高於核一廠本次斷 開之燃料燃耗,皆未發生類似失效事件。

燃料廠家考量所有可能的因素,歸納出下述原因可能是引發本事件之因 素:

- 材料缺陷引起本次斷開連接桿特別的表面瑕疵。
- 本次斷開連接桿存有非預期的應力狀態。(此應力來源可能為燃料匣頂緊下繫板所衍生,詳述如附件八-第八章)

本次連接桿斷開事件,係由數個發生機率極低的非預期事件同時發生所 造成,這些非預期的事件若為獨自存在,無法導致本次失效事件,因此 可歸納本次失效事件為偶發失效,且再發生的機率低。上述之非預期事 件如下:

- 有獨特的表面條件和應力狀態造成裂縫起始。
- 裂縫起始之後,裂縫成長機制開始階段為IGSCC,再轉換成 IASCC,而表面積垢或其他腐蝕過程可能加速裂縫成長,最終導 致連接桿斷開。

再者,還有進一步的論述可支持此事件為偶發失效,包含製造過程的監 管與運轉經驗,詳列如下:

- 製造過程的監管機制為有效的,可確保正確的燃料組裝過程。在製造核一廠燃料的過程中,相關製程紀錄並未顯示有任何異常狀況。
- 目前世界上已有超過14,000束燃料使用與本次斷開連接桿相同設計 的運轉經驗,皆未發生類似之失效事件。
- 與本次斷開連接桿相同設計的連接桿在其它23個反應爐(同爐批次為7座)的運轉經驗,皆未發生類似之失效事件。

#### 6.0 運轉期間安全評估(JCO, justification for continuous operation)

本次連接桿斷開事件,係由數個發生機率極低的非預期事件同時發生所 造成,這些非預期的事件若為獨自存在,無法導致本次失效事件,因此 可歸納本次失效事件為偶發失效,且再發生的機率低。但台電公司仍保 守假設運轉中可能發生水棒連接桿斷開事件,並已完成「核一廠運轉期 間若發生水棒連接桿斷開安全評估報告」,以下簡稱安全評估報告,詳 附件九,證明即使於燃料水棒連接桿斷開的情況下,機組仍可持續安全 運轉。

安全評估報告在第4章評估運轉中水棒連接桿斷開的可能性。經評估, 水棒連接桿在機組運轉期間發生斷開的可能性極低。既使如此,報告仍 假設運轉期間爐心存在燃料水棒連接桿斷開之狀況並據以分析,並確認 在正常運轉或可預見運轉事件時(AOO),燃料匣不會被向上抬升,也不 會產生鬆脫物件(loose part)。

本報告第5章分析在水棒連接桿斷開狀況下,正常運轉和可預見運轉事 件期間,燃料匣定位狀況。報告首先在5.1節分析在正常運轉及可預見 運轉事件狀況下,由於流體抬升力(小於55lbf)低於斷開組件重量(70 lbf),因此,即使發生最嚴重的可預見運轉事件,也不會造成抬升的現 象。其次,在5.2節以靜力平衡分析法針對控制棒抽插及機組急停的狀 況下,對發生燃料匣抬升的可能性進行評估。分析結果顯示,控制棒插 入或急停時不會導致燃料匣抬升的情形,考慮即便燃料匣變形(包括燃 料匣彎曲及局部腫脹)時亦如此。在5.3節,則分析在地震發生時是否會 發生燃料匣抬升。評估結果顯示,在運轉基準地震(OBE)、安全停機地 震(SSE),及加計考慮山腳斷層新事證之影響,燃料匣在地震時均不會 抬升。但若考量運轉基準地震及最嚴重的可預見運轉事件同時發生,伴 隨控制棒插入,燃料匣是可能會被抬升。對此,電廠於機組再起動前, 會先開蓋執行爐心目視檢查及將每束燃料吊升,以確認水棒結構完整 性。

報告第6章評估對在水棒連接桿斷開狀況下,對符合中子、熱流設計及 機械設計要求的影響。評估顯示,連接桿斷開對中子與熱流設計不會造 成影響。在機械設計方面,經逐一檢討 AREVA 的 GENERIC

-19-

MECHANICAL DESIGN REPORT 的各項機械設計基礎要求,確認仍然 有效。報告中並評估確認,水棒連接桿若在運轉期間中斷開而發生之振 動或撓曲,並不會造成與鄰近燃料棒摩擦而導致燃料受損。

報告第7章針對在爐心有水棒連接桿斷開的燃料束存在狀況下,發生設計基準事故 DBA(DBE 加上 LOCA)時,爐心安全影響進行評估。若發生設計基準地震(DBE)伴隨喪失爐心冷卻水事故(LOCA),雖然地震本身不會造成燃料匣抬升,然而此時,結合 DBE 和 LOCA 的狀態,可能會因 LOCA 產生的壓力差而將燃料匣抬升。但此燃料匣的移動,不會妨礙控制棒的插入,機組仍可安全停機。

雖然在報告之相關章節已評估說明,在正常運轉或可預見運轉事件狀況 下,即使有燃料束水棒連接桿斷開之狀況,燃料匣並不會被抬升。然在 報告之第8章仍訂定爐心監測計畫,分別對機組起動、控制棒急停時間 測量或控制棒棒序交換、及機組穩定功率運轉等狀況訂定監測計畫,若 有異常且判定有發生燃料匣被抬升的可能性時,立即將機組先降載至適 當功率,並通報電廠 SORC 及總處共同複判,必要時安排降載停爐開蓋 檢修。

報告第10章結論。依本報告評估顯示,在正常運轉或可預見運轉事件時,機組不會因水棒連接桿斷開而發生燃料匣抬升事件。惟若在設計基準地震伴隨喪失爐心冷卻水事故,而發生燃料匣抬升狀況時,經評估也不會妨礙控制棒的插入,機組可安全停機。輔以新訂定之爐心監測計畫, 於機組運轉時監控爐心燃料匣抬升狀況。經由相關之評估及監測計畫, 可確保機組運轉安全。

「核一廠運轉期間若發生水棒連接桿斷開安全評估報告」, 重點內容說 明如下, 詳細計算資料請參考附件九;

6.1 本運轉安全評估之假設:

6.1.1 假設爐心內有一個或多個燃料元件之連接桿可能與損壞之燃 料元件有相同的潛在瑕疵。

6.1.2 於電廠運轉中或起動時連接桿可能斷開。

由於核一廠一號機爐心內所有的燃料元件皆已吊升過,重量指示皆 正常,沒有證據顯示現有燃料已有水棒連接桿斷開相同現象。假設 於起動時可能會有燃料水棒連接桿斷開現象是非常保守的做法。

-20-

6.2 運轉中連接桿斷開的可能性

正常運轉中,連接桿並未受到顯著的張力及導致連接桿斷開的外力。 連接桿斷開最可能發生在燃料吊運時,在運轉期間發生斷開的可能 性極低。既使如此,本分析報告將說明正常運轉或可預見運轉事件 時,若連接桿斷開燃料匣不會被向上抬升,也不會產生鬆脫物件 (loose part)。

- 6.3 正常運轉和可預見運轉事件期間,若發生連接桿斷開時,燃料匣 定位狀況評估
  - 6.3.1 流體抬升力評估

由於流體抬升力(小於 55 lbf)低於斷開組件重量(70 lbf),因此,即使發生最嚴重的可預見運轉事件,也不會造成抬升的現象。

6.3.2 控制棒抽插

靜態力學平衡分析結果顯示,控制棒插入或急停時不會導致 燃料匣抬升的情形,即便燃料匣變形(包括燃料匣彎曲及局部 腫脹)時亦如此。

- 6.3.3 地震發生時垂直負荷分析結果顯示,確保燃料匣在地震時將保持在原來位置。
- 6.4 正常運轉和可預見運轉事件期間對電廠運轉的影響
  - 6.4.1 中子及熱流影響評估

因連接桿斷開處在螺栓與水棒上部端塞的連結螺牙上方,不 會影響有效燃料區域的幾何形狀和水流特性,因此對中子與 熱流設計不會造成影響。

- 6.4.2 機械設計影響評估
  - a. 燃料匣鎖緊裝置的勁度與連接桿在壽命終期有
     力會將此連接桿穩定在跨距的中間,任何振動皆不會超過連接桿與鄰近燃料棒的 0.369 英吋的最小間距。
  - b. 燃料組件水平地震分析,主要的設計條件為燃料匣勁度(燃料 匣勁度是燃料束勁度的 倍以上)與燃料組件的質量,不會

受到連接桿斷開的影響。

- c.因為連接桿斷開不影響燃料束的幾何形狀和水流特性,壓降 及局部壓力分佈不會受到影響。
- d. 其他如軸向輻射增長,壓縮彈簧,下繫板密封彈簧,正常運 轉期間的燃料組件元件強度和疲勞,燃料匣與三角形板的強 度和疲勞都不受連接桿斷開的影響。

核一廠對於連接桿斷開的現況,逐一檢討 AREVA 的 GENERIC MECHANICAL DESIGN REPORT 的各項機械設計基礎要求, 確認仍然有效,所有機械設計都符合要求。

6.5 事故期間對電廠運轉的影響

在設計基準地震(DBE)的所有狀況下,下繫板都會坐在爐心支撐 座上,不會影響控制棒的插入。然而地震事件伴隨喪失爐心冷卻水 事故(LOCA)的設計基準事故狀況下,可合理假設連接桿斷開的 燃料組件,其燃料匣相對於下繫板和燃料束會有垂直方向移動。此 燃料匣的移動不會影響控制棒的插入或妨礙電廠安全停機。反應爐 應在 DBA (DBE 加上 LOCA)後再起動前執行爐心目視檢查及將 每束燃料吊升,以確認結構完整。

6.6 爐心監測計畫

經過相關安全評估後,核一廠不會因水棒連接桿斷開而發生燃料匣 抬升事件,惟若發生也不會影響控制棒的插入或妨礙電廠安全停機。 但為保守起見,本廠已訂定爐心監測計畫,可透過核心探針系統(TIP, traversing incore probe)及局部能階偵測系統(LPRM, local power range monitoring)來監控爐心的任何異常,若經判斷,燃料匣可能被 抬升時,則安排降載停爐,開蓋檢查。TIP及LPRM 相關配置與功 能詳如附件十「中子儀器(LPRM 及 TIP)相關配置與功能」。

相關監測計畫如下;

於局部異常狀況將使中子分布有較大變化時,可運用爐心監測儀器 TIP 及 LPRM 與爐心監測系統(POWERPLEX), 監測得知。

#### 機組起動:

- a.爐心功率上升至約45%、90%、及100%額定左右,執行全爐心 TIP 量測。
- b.檢查 TIP 量測讀數
  - (1)將 TIP 讀數和對稱位置之 TIP 讀數相比較。
  - (2)將滿載穩定運轉時爐心量測之TIP 讀數和預測之TIP 讀數相 比較。
  - 若發現對稱位置之 TIP 相對功率差異大或功率分布圖形不一致時, 初判排除儀器問題後,認定有發生燃料匣被抬升的可能性時,立 即將機組先降載至適當功率,並立即通報電廠 SORC 及總處共同 複判,必要時安排降載停爐開蓋檢修。

控制棒急停時間測量或爐心控制棒棒序交換:

- 1. 控制棒急停時間測量後,比較爐心監測系統(POWERPLEX)計算之 LPRM 讀數和實際 LPRM 讀數之比值,前後是否有差異。
- 2. 爐心控制棒棒序交換或控制棒急停時間測量後,執行 TIP 量測。
   2.1 將 TIP 讀數和對稱位置之 TIP 讀數相比較。
  - 2.2 將滿載穩定運轉時爐心量測之 TIP 讀數和預測之 TIP 讀數 相比較。

若發現對稱位置或測量與預測之TIP相對功率或功率分布圖形不一 致或LPRM 前後比值差異大時,初判排除儀器問題後,認定有發生 燃料匣被抬升的可能性時,立即將機組先降載至適當功率,並立即 通報電廠 SORC 及總處共同複判,必要時安排降載停爐開蓋檢修。

## 機組穩定運轉:

- a.機組穩定功率運轉期間,以爐心監測系統(POWERPLEX)或廠用 計算機(PPCRS)監測 LPRM 資料:監視 LPRM C 層(請參考附件 九之附錄 E,假設燃料匣抬升對 LPRM 讀數影響評估)之 24 小時 趨勢變化資料,若趨勢變化有每分鐘步階變化(step change)或 24 小時內有變化大於 1%指示值之現象,則:
- (1)比較該只LPRM 對稱位置之LPRM 資料。

(2)檢視該只LPRMA、 B、D 層之 24 小時趨勢變化之資料, 是 否亦有相同之情形。

(3) 若發生一串 LPRM 4 個偵測器全失效,電廠將停機檢修。

b.若該只LPRMA、B、D層之LPRM資料有相同之趨勢變化,且 對稱位置之LPRM沒有變化,表示可能發生燃料匣被抬升。若有 此現象,則執行全爐心TIP量測做進一步確認。

c.檢查 TIP 量測讀數

- (1)將 TIP 讀數和對稱位置之 TIP 讀數相比較。
- (2)將 TIP 讀數和預測之 TIP 讀數相比較。
- d.電腦程式監測

使用程式擷取廠用計算機 LPRM 資料加以即時監測,若有變化 大於 1%指示值之現象,則送出燃料匣可能被抬升警報。初判排 除儀器問題後,認定有發生燃料匣被抬升的可能性時,立即將機 組先降載至適當功率:大於 1%時降載至 98%功率,大於 3%時降 載至 90%功率。並立即通報電廠 SORC 及總處共同複判,必要時 安排降載停爐開蓋檢修。

6.7 結論

依據核一廠於大修中所採取的爐心燃料檢查計畫,已可確認本週期開始時,不會有燃料水棒連接桿斷開狀況。

本評估報告分析顯示,即使在機組週期運轉期間發生連接桿斷開事件,不論是正常運轉或可預見運轉事件時,不會造成燃料匣抬升。因此不會對機械、中子及熱流有任何安全影響。

若發生設計基準地震(DBE)伴隨喪失爐心冷卻水事故(LOCA),在 假設爐心有連接桿斷開的燃料元件存在狀況下,其燃料匣相對於下 繫板和燃料束會有垂直方向移動。經評估,此燃料匣的移動不會干 擾控制棒的插入或妨礙電廠安全停機。但電廠將停機針對爐心燃料 進行目視檢查,並對所有的爐心燃料進行吊升測試,來確認燃料機 構完整性。 同時,核一廠另已訂定爐心監測計畫,可透過TIP及LPRM系統來 監控爐心的燃料匣抬升狀況。若經判斷,燃料匣可能被抬升時,則 安排降載停爐,開蓋檢查。

依以上評估可確認核一廠若在運轉中發生水棒連接桿斷開事件,仍 可確保機組運轉安全無虞。

### 7.0 爐心重設計

編號 C1F029 燃料水棒斷開後,無法繼續在反應爐爐心中使用,本公司 即通知燃料廠家 AREVA 公司,請其針對 C1F029 燃料束不可用情形進 行爐心燃料布局重新設計

涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權

AREVA 已完成本次修訂後之爐心布局安全評估,對各項 執照分析項目逐項進行評估並提出評估報告,結果顯示本週期 RLA(燃 料再填換執照分析)及 COLR(爐心運轉限值報告)之燃料熱限值仍然適 用。

#### 8.0 燃料與機組再起動、運轉安全性

8.1 爐心燃料完整性安全無虞

燃料水棒連接桿主要功能為燃料吊運時承載燃料的重量,不屬於燃 料棒之機械結構完整邊界,故即使水棒連接桿斷開,燃料束之輻射 屏蔽功能仍然完整。且此C1F029燃料已移出反應爐不再使用,燃 料廠家AREVA公司已完成修訂後之再填換執照分析。確認相關燃 料再填換執照分析及爐心運轉限值報告之燃料熱限值等安全要求 事項均可符合。

核一廠此次 C1F029 燃料之水棒連接桿斷開是發生在機組停機大修 中,在連接桿斷開事件後,核一廠對於爐心其他燃料進行以下兩項 檢查與測試:(1)將爐心燃料吊升後,檢視重量指示,未發現有重量 異常,連接桿斷開的現象。(2)在完成爐心燃料移動後,以水底攝影 機檢查燃料定位高度均正常(註:如果發生連接桿斷開狀況,燃料將 無法定位於正常高度)。經過以上兩項檢查,可確認目前在爐心內 所有燃料的水棒連接桿都正常,沒有斷開的情況。

8.2 完成安全評估報告(JCO),證明機組再起動與繼續運轉的安全無虞 國際上使用與C1F029 燃料之水棒連接桿同型設計之燃料已有 14000 束以上,此次為唯一發生之案例。台電公司已完成安全評估 報告(JCO),詳附件九,證明即使於燃料水棒連接桿斷開的情況下, 機組仍可持續安全運轉。

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已完成之安全評估報告(JCO),是以保守假設運轉期間爐心存在燃 料水棒連接桿斷開之狀況進行分析。安全評估報告分析了在水棒連 接桿斷開狀況下,包括正常運轉、可預見運轉事件、設計基準事件 等各種狀況,亦分析在地震發生時之影響,確認機組均可安全運轉 無虞。

除上述運轉安全評估外,經由評估確認,不會在燃料吊運中發生燃 料水棒連接桿斷開事件。即使發生,其後果及影響可由現行之最終 安全分析報告(FSAR)第15.1.30節-燃料吊運意外事件涵蓋。

核一廠同時亦訂定爐心監測計畫,分別對機組起動、控制棒急停時 間測量或控制棒棒序交換、及機組穩定功率運轉等狀況訂定監測計 畫。經由相關之安全評估並輔以爐心監測計畫,可確保機組運轉安 全。

8.3 追查事件肇因

本案的肇因分析雖由燃料廠家執行,但台電公司也邀請國內專家組 成專案小組共同進行研判。根據肇因證據分析,得到重要結論如下: 在破斷面發現有表面瑕疵,是本事件最主要的肇因。此瑕疵肇因於 原材料(棒材)製造過程的夾雜物入侵所致,因其尺寸太小已經低於 廠家設定的超音波與渦電流檢測範圍以下,所以未於製造過程中發 現。在製造連接桿的過程當中,因為車削加工使這個夾雜物接近連 接桿表面,但仍無法由目視檢驗發現。

連接桿製造完成之後,因夾雜物使得有材料缺陷的連接桿產生

-26-

表面瑕疵,再加上在反應爐內運轉時的高溫及數種可能微小應力, 形為初始裂紋,在開始階段為沿晶應力腐蝕龜裂(IGSCC)。而反應 爐內富氧化性之環境和高中子通量環境會加速裂紋成長,形成輻射 促進應力腐蝕龜裂(IASCC),可由 SEM、金相分析發現為沿晶破裂, 與連接桿材料微硬度上升現象得到證明。

由於必須有數個特定事件串連發生,才會導致本次失效事件,目前 世界上已有使用相同連接桿設計之14,000 束燃料大量運轉經驗,因 此本次 C1F029 燃料束之連接桿斷開事件係偶發失效事件。

#### 9.0 結論

本案發生後,台電公司很審慎而安全順利的進行相關爐心其他燃料檢查、 C1F029 燃料自爐心移出及後續 10 個燃料挪移吊運步驟等。確認目前在 爐心內所有燃料的水棒連接桿都正常,也沒有任何燃料破損現象。

台電公司已完成「核一廠運轉期間若發生水棒連接桿斷開安全評估報告」 (JCO, justification for continuous operation),證明即使於燃料水棒連接 桿斷開的情況下,並不會危害燃料完整性,不影響公眾健康和安全,機 組仍可持續安全運轉。

安全評估報告結果顯示,在正常運轉或可預見運轉事件狀況下,即使有 燃料束水棒連接桿斷開之狀況,燃料匣並不會被抬升。且核一廠另訂定 爐心監測計畫,透過核心探針系統及局部能階偵測系統分別對機組起動、 控制棒急停時間測量或控制棒棒序交換、及機組穩定功率運轉等狀況訂 定監測計畫,可確保機組繼續安全運轉。即使在設計基準地震伴隨喪失 爐心冷卻水事故,而發生燃料匣抬升狀況時,經評估也不會妨礙控制棒 的插入,機組可安全停機。總結而言,經由相關之安全評估(JCO)及輔 以訂定之爐心監測計畫,可確保機組持續安全運轉。

運轉安全評估(JCO)內容包括正常運轉、可預見運轉事件、設計基準事件等各項運轉狀況,評估結論確認不影響機組再起動及運轉的安全。

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除上述運轉安全評估外,經由評估確認,不會在燃料吊運中發生燃料水 棒連接桿斷開事件。即使發生,其後果及影響可由現行之最終安全分析 報告(FSAR)第15.1.30節-燃料吊運意外事件涵蓋。 根據以上論述,此次 C1F029 燃料水棒異常之現象應屬偶發失效,且台 R2 電公司已擬訂運轉期間爐心監測計畫,可確保機組繼續安全運轉。

## 核一廠一號機燃料檢查計畫

一、目的

一號機 EOC-27 大修 Phase Ⅱ燃料挪移作業期間,發生 C1F029 燃料在 爐心發生移出困難的現象。經水中攝影機目視檢查發現燃料上繫板 (Upper Tie Plate; UTP) 有疑似抬升現象。

為確認爐心其它燃料是否有類似 UTP 疑似抬升現象,特訂定此爐心燃料檢查計畫,以作為現場作業之遵循依據。

二、檢查計畫

(一)清查 C1F029 燃料在前週期的 UTP 完整性

調閱 EOC-26 大修爐心查證 DVD,清查該束燃料的 UTP 在前週期的

完整性。(經清查,確認該束燃料的 UTP 無異常現象)

(二)清查爐心中同型 UTP 燃料的移動狀態

一號機週期 28 之爐心中與 C1F029 同型 UTP 燃料共有 89 束(含

C1F029 則為 90 束),其中 84 束在本次大修燃料挪移過程中歷經其在爐

心位置的變動,另5束(C1F031、C1F032、C1F034、C1F038、C1F039)

在本次大修未變動其爐心位置。

(三)清查位置變動之 84 束同型 UTP 燃料的 UTP 完整性

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該84 束在本次大修燃料挪移過程中歷經其在爐心位置的變動,在燃料挪移過程中皆未發現異常現象。惟為進一步確認該84 束燃料的

UTP 完整性,在爐心查證過程中,再利用水中攝影機目視檢查該84

R1

束燃料的 UTP 完整性。(經目視檢查,確認該 84 束燃料的 UTP 無異常現象)。

- (四) 檢查位置未變動之 5 束同型 UTP 燃料的 UTP 完整性
  - 針對位置未變動之5束同型 UTP 燃料執行燃料吊升測試,以驗證該5
     東燃料在燃料吊升過程中是否會發生 UTP 疑似抬升現象。
  - 2. 注意事項:
    - (1)吊升測試之行政管制依程序書 216 之規定辦理。
    - (2)吊升測試過程全程錄影,並進行逐步確認及品質查證。
    - (3)若吊升測試過程中出現異常現象(如高度或重量指示不正常,或出
      - 現異常警示)時,立即終止測試,並依程序書 216 規定,將燃料置 放定位。
  - 3.吊升测試方式:

吊升测試方式,如表一。

(五)抽樣目視檢查爐心燃料的 UTP 完整性

針對爐心中相關燃料之 UTP 執行抽樣目視檢查。

檢查方式:從水平方向或側面檢查鎖定機構(locking device)與 UTP 的相對位差。

若任一型式 UTP 的燃料抽樣目視檢查發現其鎖定機構與 UTP 的相對 位差有異常現象,該型 UTP 燃料將進行全部檢查。 R1

核一廠並於1月17日檢查所有爐心燃料上繫板與燃料間隙,檢查結果 R1 一切正常。此次大修所有燃料檢查之結果,除C1F029燃料外全爐心燃 料之上繫板均顯示正常。

表一、吊升測試方式

燃料编號:

\_\_抓取高度\_

////11 初明	<u> 派·</u> 派华问及					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
步驟	程序	重量指示	接受標準	執行者 (值班)	複查者 (核技)	品質查證 (品質)
1	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升約1" ,暫停,確認高度及重量指 示正常,無異常警示。若至 約6"未出現"HOIST LOADED"警報則暫停,放回 原位,討論決議後續行動		暫停時確認重 量大於 6001bs			
2	若步驟1無異常,則續吊升 至約15",暫停5分鐘,確 認高度及重量指示正常,無 異常警示		暫停時確認重 量大於 6001bs			
3	將燃料置放定位					

# 附件二 燃料檢查結果紀錄

	特種相	亥物料移轉與	存量之管制		版次:	
					頁次:	2-00/12
PAL also	1001.1					
附衣	1001.1		第一核	能發電	廠	
			核物	料 移 動	表	
	(1) 4	扁號:1-103-1	2-06			
			2-00 3 年 12 月 31 日	1		
			東 CIF 批次燃料			
			號機爐心(KMP			
	(5) 养	多動核物料內	容:			
Г		and a second			** **	本版共
	項次	编號	爐心位置	抓取角度	執行者	查證者
	1	C1F031	03-20	2	_	
	2	C1F034	03-26	3	涉	及個資法
	3	C1F039	25-04	3	_	
	4	C1F038	25-42	2		
	5	C1F032	41-20	3		
l						100
	.32		<b>法</b> 日	佃杏让		1
			iy K	個資法		

品質查證 (品質)		
渡查者 (核抜)	涉及個責	法
執行者 (值班)		1
接受標準	クムケ サムケノ (5001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs
重量指示	0	ク う 5 暫停時確 (51 代381) (51 代381) 6001bs
雄序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續吊升至約12",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量
步驟	1	2

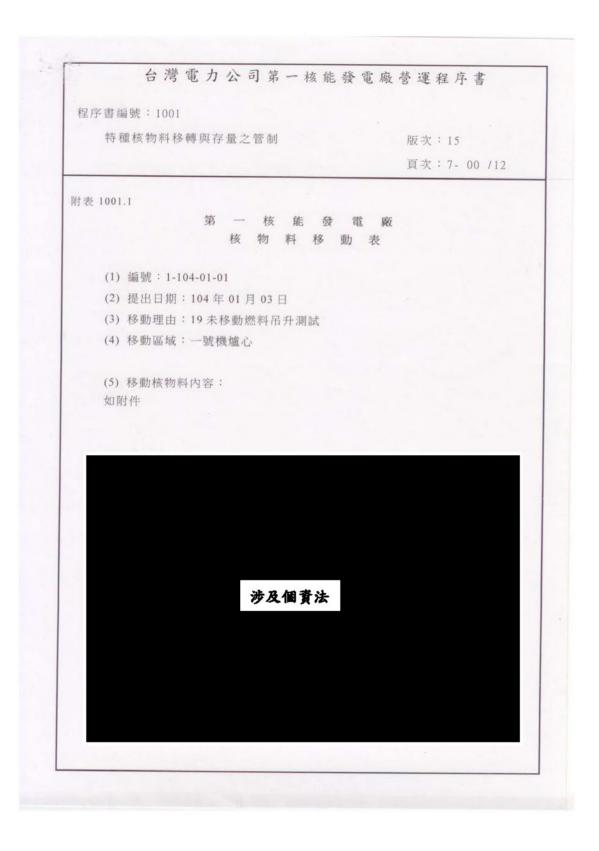
品質查證 (品質)			
複查者 (核技)	涉及個	資法	
執行者 (值班)			
接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
重量指示	126.24)	93万 曹停時確 (H 3,99) 6001bs	
旗序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	
李驟	-	2	

御 續 ()			
品質 合語 (品質)			
複查者 (核技)	涉及個了	łж	
執行者 (值班)			
重量指示接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
重量指示	76× (+2+44)	(1037/15) 7 El	36
程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
步驟	1	7	3

Elio1	品質查證 (品質)			
Elicol 1.1.201	<b>複查者</b> (核技)	涉及個	資法	
4	執行者 (值班)			
SIGGE/K	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
又高度: レダ、	重重指六	9.40 (122-61)	う355 暫停時 (上7 Kyul) 6001bs	32
CIFO	格序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 整報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	沙袋	1	N	0

附件二 -6-

44 -		-	_				CIF 525	C11 520							CIF	CII						
42 -		-	_	_	C1F 509	CH 534	CIF	-	I CIH	-	CIH	-	I CIF	511 C1F 538	CIH		CIF					
40 -			-		C1F 026	C10	CIH	CIL	CIH	CII	I C2K	C2F 044	Сін	C1F 503	CIH	004 C11 038	CIG	CI	Ε.			
38 -	_	_		C11 020	C1G 001	-	CIG	-	C2F	-	CIG	CIC	C1K 547	C2F 059	CIK	C1C 510	CIF	030 C1C 002	CIF			
36 -		C1F 541	C1F 002	C2E 562		C1H 501	C1K 565	C10	CIK	CIH 526	C2K	C2K 035	CIH	C1K	CIG	C1K	CIH	C11 020	I C2E	C11 003		1
34 -	_	C1F 009	C1H 509	CIF 517		C2K 542	C1H 027	CIK 018		C1K 554		C10 544	C1K 555	C1G 543	CIK	C1H 031	C2K	C11 559	I CIF	CI	I CIF	
32 -	C2E 560	C1F 552		CIC 517	C1K 561	C1H 018	CIK 001	C1G 524		C1G 017			C1G 018	C1H 011	C1G 549	C1K 004	CIH	C18 562	CIG	-	C1F	C21 564
30 -	C1F 027	CIH 541	C1H 510		CIG 534	C1K 017	C1G 551	C1H 518	C2K 549	C1G 554	C2K 554	C2K 555	C1G 555	C2K 550	C1H 519	C1F 029	CIK	C10 535	-	-	I CIH	-
28 -	C1F 536	CIH 533	572	C1F 505		C1G 533	C1H 009		CIH 557	C1G 013	C1H 037	C1H 032	C1G 014	C1H 560	C2K 544	C1H 012		C1K 570		C1F 574		CIF 537
26 -	CIF 518	CIF 034	583	C1K 541	525	C1K 553	C1G 028	C1G 557	025	C1K 002	C1G 525	C1G 526	C1K. 003	C1G 027	C1G 558	C1G 026	C1K 556	C1H 528		C1H 552		C1F 504
24 -	C1F 548	C1H 512	045	C1G 553	C2K 033	C1G 529	CIG 571	C2K 553	C1H 029	514	C1G 009	C1G 010	CIG 513	C1H 025	C2K 556	CIG	CIG 530	C2K 036	C1G 564	C2K 046	CIH	C1F 547
22 -	CIF 545	CIH 513	C2K 048	C1G 567	040	C1G 532	C1G 574		C1H 028	C1G 515	C1G 012		C1G 516		C2K 557		CIG 531	C2K 037	C1G 568	C2K 047		C1F 546
20 -	CIF 508		C1H 556	C1K 544	C1H 532	C1K 560	C1G 021	C1G 566	022	C1K 007	C1G 528	-	006	C1G 023	C1G 559	C1G 024	C1K 557	C1H 529	C1K 543	C1H 553	C1F 032	C1F 522
18 -	C1F 533	C1H 536	C1H 573	C2F 061		C1G 540	C1H 016	C2K 548	564	C1G 016	C1H 033		C1G 015	C1H 561	C2K 545	C1H 013	C1G 537	C1K 569	C1F 551	C1H 576	C1H 535	C1F 540
16 -	CIF 025	C1H 582	CIH 515	016	539	-	CIG 521	CIH 523	552	561	C2K 559	558		C2K 551	C1H 522	C1G 552	C1K 021	CIG 538	C1K 013	C1H 514		C1F 028
14 -	563	CIF 507 CIF	C1H 008	C1G 520		C1H 023	C1K 008	C1G 550	015		C1G 560	C1G 563	019	C1H 014	C1G 522	C1K 005	C1H 022	C1K 563	C1G 519	C1H 040	C1F 506	C2E 567
12 -		016	CIH 516	C1F 524 C2E	C1H 563 C1H	C2K 547	C1H 030	C1K 023	547	C1K 559	CIG 548	C1G 545	C1K 558	546	C1K 022	C1H 026	C2K 546	C1H 562	C1F 521	C1H 575	C1F 013	
10	+1		007	565 CIF		C1H 508	C1K 568	C1G 508	552	531	-	C2K 038	C1H 530	C1K 549	C1G 507	567		C1H 021	C2E 566	C1F 006	C1F 543	
08 -				021	004 CIF	C1F 523 C1G	CIG 512		062 CIH	551	C2H 502	C2H 503		064	CIK 014	511	C1F 549	C1G 003	C1F 024			
06					036 C1F	007	007 CIF	524	507 CIH	567	C2K 042 C1H	C2K 043	CIH 568	CIH 506	CIH 521	006	C1G 008	CIF 035				
)4 —						539	008 C1F	581	540 C1F	040	555 CIF	C1H 554 C1F	CIF 039	539	C1H 580 C1F	005	C1F 538	CIF 513				
12							532		515		015		022		530	C1F 529						
	01	03	05	07	09	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	.41	43



項次	编號	爐心位置	抓取角度	執行者	查證者
1	C1H576	39-18	3		
2	C1H574	39-28	2		
3	C1H013	31-18	3		
4	C1G559	29-20	3		
5	C1H503	27-40	2		
6	C1H011	27-32	2		
7	C1H014	27-14	3		
8	C1H506	27-06	3	2	6
9	C1G562	25-16	3	涉及	國資法
10	C1G554	19-30	3		
11	C1H502	17-40	3		
12	C1H010	17-32	3		
13	C1H507	17-06	2		
14	C1G566	15-20	2		
15	C1G557	15-26	3		
16	C1H009	13-28	3		
17	C1H016	13-18	2		
8	C1H572	05-28	3		
9	C1H573	05-18	2		

5.			e an		
Topa) whit	品質查證 (品質)				
	複查者 (核技)		涉及個	黄法	
1529.37	執行者 (值班)				
抓取高度: 529.48 /5	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs		暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
抓取高度	重量指示	155 525.38.		731 513 · 68	31.
號: CIH576(39-18)	程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未	出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	市場			2	3

	品質查證 (品質)			
2160				
	複查者 (核枝)	涉及個	黄法	
529.28	執行者 (值班)			
抓取高度: 529.44 / 52	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
抓取高度	重量指示	15.55	. bc.415	30.
CIH5	程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 表 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	步驟	1	2	3

-	品質查證 (品質)			
1200	1997年1997年1997年1997年1997年1997年1997年1997			
	複查者 (核技)	涉及個	黄法	
14	執行者 (值班)		I	1 1
表一、吊升测试方式 抓取高度: 529.44 / 529.41	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
表一抓取高度	重量指示	110× 525-555	or-+15	· 02
。 號:(31-18)	程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6"未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	赤縣	1	0	3

093 品質查證 (品質)			
複查者 (核技)	涉及個	黄法	
4.27 執行者 (值班)			
·····································	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
重量指示	156. 535.62	54.415	.80
なな	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
ng man Li vice	1	0	3

otbo	品質查證 (品質)			
60	複查者 (核技)	涉及個	青法	
9.23	執行者 (值班)		r	
表一、吊升测试方式 抓取高度: 521.40 / 529.33	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
表	重量指示	he-ses 1.56	5 6-515 8~2	15
统: C1H503(27-40)	程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST 比OADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	步驟	1	2	33

2147 品質查證 (品質)	4		
る資品で			
複查者 (核技)	涉及值	<b>  黄法</b>	
2001-2015 執行者 (値班)			
量指示 接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
重量指示	140 140	\$ 7>6 514.18	40
程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現" HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
步驟	1	7	3

6957	品質查證 (品質)			
	複查者 (核技)	涉及個	黄法	
18.3	執行者 (值班)			
秋一、中北湖湖の武 抓取高度: 529.36/529.3	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
抓取高度	重量指示	759 525.12	730	~ 9 ~
號: CIH014(27-14)	程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現" HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	步驟	1	5	3

4 品質 6 品質 ( 品質)			
複查者 (核技)	涉及個	<b> </b> 費法	
執行者(值班)			
	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
<u>你</u> 、你你回及 重量指示	155-39 52 <b>5</b> -39	728 513.88	. 91
程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
~ 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	1	0	3

1018 品質查證 (品価)			
<i>渡查者</i> (核抜)	涉及值	I黄法	
( 5.9, 20 執行者 (值班)			
524,21 接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
抓取高度: 重量指示	757 757	732 514.28	22
程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST 第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現" HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料署放定位
· 产骤	1	2	3

0	遊(			
9201	品質查證 (品質)			
	複查者 (核技)	涉及低	黄法	
8	執行者 (值班)			
表一、吊升测试方式 抓取高度: 5-19.4/529.39	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
表	重量指示	ersis Egli	15  5143	26
號: <u>C1G554(19-30</u> )	程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1"、暫停、確認高度 及重量指示正常、無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	步驟	H	2	3

1034	者 品質查證 支) (品質)			
	複查者 (核技)	涉及個	資法	
65	執行者 (值班)			
	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
新取高度:	重量指示	152 224.84	130	F d
CIHD(	释丹	第1 次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停、確認高度 及重量指示正常、無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現" HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料署放定位
燃料鍋號:	the for	1	2	0

<ul> <li>(047</li> <li>品質値磁</li> <li>(品質)</li> </ul>			
<i>複查者</i> (核抜)	涉及個	黄法	
역-4 執行者 (值班)			
称取高度: 529、28 / 529、41   量指示 接受標準 執利   (值	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
<b>称取尚皮</b> 重量指示	146 524.99	131 131	<u>ر</u> د
基	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,故回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料署放定位
~	r.	2	3

1050	品質查證 (品質)			
	複查者 (核技) (	涉及低	賣法	
9	執行者 (值班)			
秋取高度: 5-9-38/ 329.26	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
<b>抓取高度</b>	重量指示	151	123	4
號:	释	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	步驟	1	2	3

(058	品質查證 (品質)			
	複查者 (核技)	涉及低	資法	
9	執行者 (值班)			
抓取高度: 529.28/529.29	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
抓取高度	重量指示	146	13	22
號:	程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	将燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	中職	1	N	33

	5證			
1108	品質查證 (品質)			
	複查者 (核抜)	涉及個	黄法	
0	執行者(值班)		1	
表一、吊升测试方式 抓取高度: 529,23/529,19	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
表 抓取高度	重量指示	126 525.04	138	75
能: C1G557(15-26)	程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	步驟	1	5	e

111	品質查證 (品質)			
1	<b>渡查者</b> (核技)	涉及個	黄法	
	執行者 (值班)			
表一、吊升测试方式	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
表 抓取高度	重量指示	(voites) ach	(1174) 876	M
號: C1H009(13-28)	程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停、確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6"未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	步驟	1	2	3

28 品質查證 (品質)	4		
<ul> <li>(1/28</li> <li>複查者</li> <li>品質</li> <li>(括技)</li> <li>(品)</li> </ul>	* 7. //	1卷头	
(菜) (菜)	涉及個	J.K	
5 執行者 (值班)			
抓取高度: 5.01.42./59.05 量指示 接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
抓取高度 重量指示	158	(21175) (21175)	29
%. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	第1次吊升至"HOIST 定OADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料署放定位
怒祥觸號 步驟	1	2	3

5 (138) 5度:52944/Sugar	準 執行者 複查者 品質查證 (值班) (核技) (品質)	涉及個	Rep a	
抓取高度:529,41/529,29	示 接受標準	暫停時 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
抓取点	重量指示	(itrisics) 1151	131 ((213,31)	30
號:	程序	第1次吊井至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",暫停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,放回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	步驟	1	2	3

	總(	T		
9411	品質查證 (品質)			
	複查者 (核技)	涉及信	<b>日黄</b> 法	
	執行者 (值班)			
表一、吊升测试方式 抓取高度: 529.30/579.18	接受標準	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	暫停時確認 重量大於 6001bs	
表	重量指示	(Ar:525) 0711	126 (12,40)	38
號: <u>C1H573(05-18)</u>	程序	第1次吊升至"HOIST LOADED"出現後再提升 約1",對停,確認高度 及重量指示正常,無異 常警示。若至約6" 未 出現"HOIST LOADED" 警報則暫停,故回原位 ,討論決議後續行動	若步驟1無異常,則續 吊升至約15",暫停5 分鐘,確認高度及重量 指示正常,無異常警示	將燃料置放定位
燃料编號:	步驟	1	N	e

附件三

## 核一廠一號機 EOC-27 大修燃料上繫板異常之挪移計畫

1.0 目的

核一廠一號機 EOC-27 大修於 Phase II 燃料挪移作業期間,發 生編號 C1F029 之燃料在爐心移出過程中,經由水中攝影機目視 檢查,發現該燃料的上繫板(Upper Tie Plate, UTP) 有抬升現象。 為確保能安全順利將該 C1F029 燃料從反應爐挪移至用過燃料池 以進行後續檢查處理,乃訂定此爐心燃料上繫板異常之挪移計畫, 以作為現場作業之遵循依據。

#### 2.0 發現暨處理經過

2.1. 發現過程

103.12.28,一號機 EOC-27 大修第 19 天,電廠於執行 Phase Ⅲ燃料挪移作業之第 427 步時(將燃料束 C1F029 由爐心座標 31-30 吊到 43-30),在座標 31-30 抓取燃料束上升,在過程中 觀察到 HOIST LOADED 燈號消失及 tube hang up 警報出現 時暫停提升作業。立即依程序書進行檢查,並經由水中攝影 機發現該東燃料上繫板異常。

2.2 處理經過

事件發生後,本廠立即成立「燃料上繫板異常任務小組」 (如 3.0 附圖),並開始 24 小時運作。同時要求燃料廠家 (AREVA)立即動員人力及工具至本廠進行處理。之後本廠另 再成立工具圖面及作業程序書審查小組,並由總處(核發處、 核安處)審查。同時規劃處理 C1F029 所需爐心及燃料池空 間(共預留 9 個空格)。

為確認爐心其它燃料是否有類似上繫板抬升現象,本廠於 104年1月4日依『核一廠一號機燃料檢查計畫』執行爐內 燃料檢查,相關檢查計畫內容包括:

R1

a. 針對本次大修未曾變動其爐心位置之24 東燃料進行吊升
 測試以確認上繫板完整性,其中5 束為同型上繫板燃料。

b. 清查 C1F029 燃料在前週期的上繫板完整性。

c. 清查爐心中同型上繫板燃料的移動狀態。

d. 在爐心查證過程中目視檢查本次大修爐心位置變動之 84 束同型上繫板燃料的上繫板完整性。 R1

**R1** 

e. 抽樣目視檢查爐心燃料(10%)的上繫板完整性

本廠為求保守,再於104年1月17日檢查所有爐心燃料上 繫板完整性。

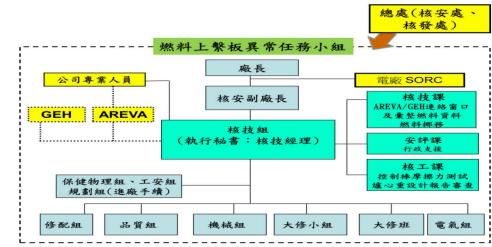
### 以上檢查結果顯示,除本束外全爐心燃料之上繫板均正常。

當 AREVA 工程師抵達本廠後,向電廠及總處人員進行簡報,說明燃料相關結構、燃料移動機構異常之可能故障點,

並提出 涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權
處理程序。本廠則召開 SORC 會議討論通過 AREVA
所提出處理程序之可行性。同時間, AREVA 人員在美國的工
廠針對本維修工作進行相關模擬作業與工具調整,並據以建
立特殊操作程序送交電廠。由本廠及總處、友廠人員組成之
專案小組 AREVA 審查、編寫特殊程序書
涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權,並經電廠 SORC 會議審核,以作為
相關人員執行本項工作之作業程序書。

### 3.0 任務小組編成

本項工作之任務小組編成如下圖:



4.0 作業準備

附件三 -2-

4.1 AREVA 人員資格審查與入廠訓練:

AREVA 人員入廠後,需依本廠規定完成人員資格審查與相關訓練後方可開始進行現場實質作業。相關管控要求如 7.1 節所述。

4.2 作業設備安裝與測試

為執行本項工作,AREVA 將另備妥專用工具運達電廠。為 配合相關工具現場之置放,本廠已將反應器5樓部分區域淨 空,以利擺放及組裝相關設備。廠家人員到廠完成訓練及取 得佩章後,會在正式工作前先在用過燃料池區域組裝相關設 備並練習,並由本廠人員協助其熟悉燃料填換平台上需用之 設備。

4.3 特殊程序書準備與審查

由本廠及公司專業人員組成之專案小組 AREVA 審查並編寫 特殊程序書 涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權 ,並 經電廠 SORC 會議審核,以作為相關人員執行本項工作之作 業程序書。

#### 5.0 作業程序

5.1 作業概述

本項作業		
	涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權	
經程序書審	查小組討論後,由 SC	RC 會議通過。其
示意圖如下:		

涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權	
	涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權
涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權	
涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權	
涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權	
0	

附件三 -4-



## 6.0 應變計畫與風險管控

作業過程中可能產生之風險,電廠均已考量並建立相關應變措施 與相對之風險管控且納入特殊程序書內。重要之風險考量事項如 下:



涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權
涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權
涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權

6.3. 燃料取出與移動過程之鬆脫附件與燃料吊卸意外防範

涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權	

- a.工作前須針對工作區域進行錄影查證是否有異物,工作完成需再以錄影方式查證工作區域有無異物,若有異物需移除。
- b. 要進行燃料吊升時,要注意重量指示並以水 底攝影機觀察下繫板及燃料匣底部區域以判斷燃料是否有 卡到的現象。
- c.吊升及移動燃料時必須以最慢速方式進行。
- d.吊升及移動燃料時須以攝影機拍攝以確定無鬆脫附件掉落 爐心。
- e.發現物品掉落時應以攝影機追蹤掉落物品,以利拾取掉落物品。

f.工作完成後需再以錄影方式查證工作區域有無異物,若有異物需移除。

6.4. 燃料移動路徑與可能風險

有關此部分已明定於程序書 之 Attachment 1 Step 4.0 節,其移動路徑風險較高處係在通過 Cattle Chute 處,其 操作方式如 Step 4.9 – 4.11 所述。

6.5. Cattle Chute 通過方式

因目前燃料坐定於爐心高度較高,其吊運過程最可能發生區 域為通過 Cattle Chute 區域時燃料底部擦撞,因此將以 OVERTRAVEL 將燃料高度提高以順利將 C1F029 運過 Cattle Chute,其操作步驟如 之 Attachment 1 Step 4.9 – 4.11。

6.6. 燃料台車故障處理

本廠大修時燃料挪移係以程序書 216「更換燃料」及程序書 1001「特種核物料移轉與存量之管制」管控,相關燃料填換 平台異常狀況處理亦可參考相關程序書,為配合本作業,特 將相關處理程序明定於附表。

6.7. 爐內、SFP 格架預留空間

本次作業只指涉及 C1F029 之檢修,因此 AREVA 在其工作計 畫中提出工作期間僅需淨空爐心座標 31-28 之格架就可進行 相關檢修活動。但本廠為保守起見,特保留較多之9 個格架 空間以應付未預期狀況,其中包含爐心3格、用過燃料池4 格及2 個燃料準備機。

### 7.0 其他作業管控

7.1. 人員作業資格:

a. AREVA 人員進入本廠後必須依電廠規定接受相關進廠訓練,其內容包含輻防、品質、保安及工安等

- b.為確保作業品質與設備安全,AREVA 參與本項操作之作業 人員須經實體模擬(mockup)訓練。AREVA 需提供書面 證明文件,送工程主辦組依電廠程序書 136「外籍承包商及 外籍技術人員管理辦法」辦理,經審查合格後再送品質組 複審合格。
- c.作業人員必須於施工前接受「施工前重點講習」,針對工作 環境、工作安全、作業程序、操作要領、品質要求、防止 異物入侵、配合措施等事項說明,徹底瞭解工作項目程序 書規定。
- 7.2. 輻射防護管理:

為確保燃料挪移作業符合輻防相關規定,訂定相關輻射防護 計畫,執行適切的工作環境輻射監測及管制,以及必要之人 員劑量及污染管制並提供輻射防護裝備和防護指引,以確保 本項工作之輻射安全。

7.3. 工安管制:

a.臨水作業有墜落風險之虞時,要配掛安全帶。

b.在工作中發現有干擾、分心、不舒暢、不確定或不清楚、 作業環境未如預期或燃料吊車異常(如纜線鬆脫或絞線) 時,應立即暫停作業,待問題澄清或解決後再繼續工作。

c.另訂有英文版之工作安全指引。

7.4. 異物入侵防範:

為避免作業期間發生異物入侵爐心或用過燃料池,所有作 業人員、手工具及設備機具等均需確實依電廠程序書 712.3 「燃料填換樓工具管制」執行防護措施及管制。

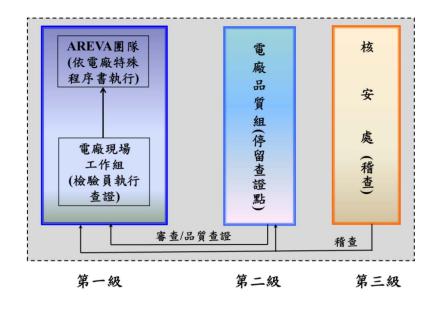
作業前須完成防止異物入侵管制區之設置,並派有經訓練 合格之FME管制員進行人員及物品機具進出管制區之管控。 作業期間需保持管制區之完整性,確實執行人員及物品進出 管制區之管控。

如發現有異物掉落爐心或用過燃料池之情事,應即依通報

程序通知相關檢驗員至電廠主管,並即刻將設備置於安全狀 態且停止作業。

### 8.0 品質計畫

本項作業由特殊程序書 執行相關工作,電廠主辦組(核 技組)檢驗員執行檢驗員複查,品質組依此品質計畫進行相關品質 管制與停留查證(作業過程中品質人員為全程查證),並由核安處負 責本計畫之稽查。本品質計畫之作業體系如下圖。



-	程序。影響:1111.01 附件四燃料移置特殊程序書執行結果 版次	. 06
	台灣電力公司 第一核能發電廠 第一核能發電廠 偵測試驗申請和審查表 執行抄件NO.18 執行單位 拉 組 程序畫編號 選更通知單編號	涉及個 資保護 法
	名稱_ 涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權 反應爐模式 □ 運轉中 □ 起動 □ 熱待機 □ 熱停機 □ 冷停機 □ 装填燃料 反應爐功率_ ()_% 發電機出力Mwe	實遵守程序書
a A	涉及個資保護法	長
÷	值班部門意見: □請如期進行 □請延期至年月日時分執行	
	涉及個資保護法	· 世
	執行情形:     多加42(1)       ※執行測試前上網確認程序書為最新版次     加42(1)       ※测試前完成 TBM 討論 104年 1月9日12時(15分//1     者       日期 104年 1月9日開始時間 13時 00分完成時間 10時 30分	
	涉及個資保護法	
2 2 2	執行後審查意見:(不足敘述請增加附頁)         異常狀況: 洪、         章節步驟       傷 差 或 不 符 合 事 項         章節步驟       傷 差 或 不 符 合 事 項         麦二	
	涉及個資保護法	
÷	- 39-	
	— 22 —	

版次:37		七、任務分派 □國隊作業 □採保守決策 1.主控室位置	2.現場位置	八、指導/查核人及 意見:	獎勵。 B. □不必執行
6 10	廠工具箱會議查對表 <sup>B期:</sup>	專業指引) 設備潛在危險嗎?(可複選) ]降載 □設備損壞 案件或經驗傳承:	針對上述顧慮、應做好防範措施: 針對上述顧慮、應做好防範措施: □1.確實邊守程序書(指示或程序書之疑點澄清) □2.掛卡(隔離、停電、跨接、拆線) □3.工具、端線等應注意絕緣及脱落 □4.三用電錶(注意使用正確檔) □4.三用電錶(注意使用正確檔) □5.以往絕驗/重點提示 □5.以往絕驗/重點提示 □5.以往絕驗/重點提示 □1.作業工具準備齊全 □1.作業工具準備齊全 □2.萬一發生暫態或異常狀況因應之道	四、大修期間工作/測試前須先確認 OPER-28A~H 程序書 內已拆/跨接線之 RPS、PCIS、或 BCCS 等系統是否會 影響後續進行之工作/測試。 □ 否。 □ 1 有。申請恢復 五、緊急處理:作業前要有緊急處理的準備、事情發生要 立即通知控制室 六、預期會出現的警報須事先告知運轉員:□是 □否 未 預期會出現的警報須事先告知運轉員:□是 □否 未 程序書不妥要暫停工作,先讓設備穩定, 待程序書修改後再做。	目決定呼喚內容)(含有人員及設備安全顧慮者) 建議事項,請簡述於下。本廠對虛驚事件或員工建議提報均有獎勵 異物入侵系統自我查證表(附表一)及防護蓋編號表(附表二) B. 用, □是、□否
程序書編號:104	核一	安全:(一般指引) 危險嗎?可複選) □隆落 □缺氧 □燙傷 □割傷 □火災 □碰(撞) ) 倒 □壓傷 □嗓音 □化學品 □灼傷	發、超限曝露 在、調節、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、 一、	<ul> <li>□5. 高架作業</li> <li>□安全帶、繩、菜 □欄杆設置 □安全帽扣帶 □工作染</li> <li>□6. 起重作業</li> <li>□6. 起車</li> <li>□6. 起車</li> <li>□1. 認備內部保護</li> <li>□7. 設備內部保道、槽內、密閉室內作業</li> <li>□7. 設備內部保道、槽內、密閉室內作業</li> <li>□7. 設備內部保道、槽內、密閉室內作業</li> <li>□7. 設備內部保護</li> <li>□7. 設備內部保護</li> <li>□1. 設備內部保護</li> <li>□1. 設備內部保護</li> <li>□1. 認備內部</li> <li>□1. 認得</li> <li>□1. 認備內部</li> <li>□1. 認得</li> <li>□1. 認得</li> <li>□1. 認信</li> <li>□2.44</li> <li>□1. 因為</li> <li>□1. 其一一</li> <li>□1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1</li></ul>	<ul> <li>※ 指認呼喚:</li> <li>(由帶班者視工作項目決定呼喚)</li> <li>※ 執行工作時,若有非預期設備動作,虛驚事件或建議事項, 本欄務必勾選</li> <li>註 1:防止異物入侵依 128 程序書規定 A.□執行防止異物入侵系</li> <li>註 2:是否攜帶相機或儀器以蒐集資料供筆因分析之用,□是、</li> </ul>

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- 109 --

- 程序書編號:120

		台湾重力公司 第一核能發電廠 營運手册	編號 版次 00 頁次 第1頁 共→9頁
		特殊程序書	日期104年01月07日
名	稱	涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權	
程序	亨書使用類別	A逐步確認類	法想要认
編	窝 者		
值场	班經理/值班主任	涉及個資保護法	
相	有關組經理		
刷	機械經理		
組	電氣經理		
	保健物理經理		
審	环保化学经注		
查	品質經理		
模中	概操作 心主任		
副 (	廠 長 運 轉 )		
廠 (;	、   長 SORC 主席)		

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附註:若不需上列人員審查時,請蓋「免會」章。

台湾電力公司	] 第一核能發電廠,	宫理柱丹青
涉及燃料廠家智慧財	產權	版
的程序書,使 二、執行本程序書!	修、校正、試驗 用需要分類分級:	、營運等工作 制度作業。 筆認類」,請遵
程序書使用類別	程序書使	〕用要求
A逐步確認類	<ol> <li>1.程序書需帶在</li> <li>2.依照程序書的 每一個步驟。</li> <li>3.步驟執行前先 讀出再執行。</li> <li>4.步驟執行完後</li> </ol>	的步驟順序執行 已把該步驟內容

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- 2 . 涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權

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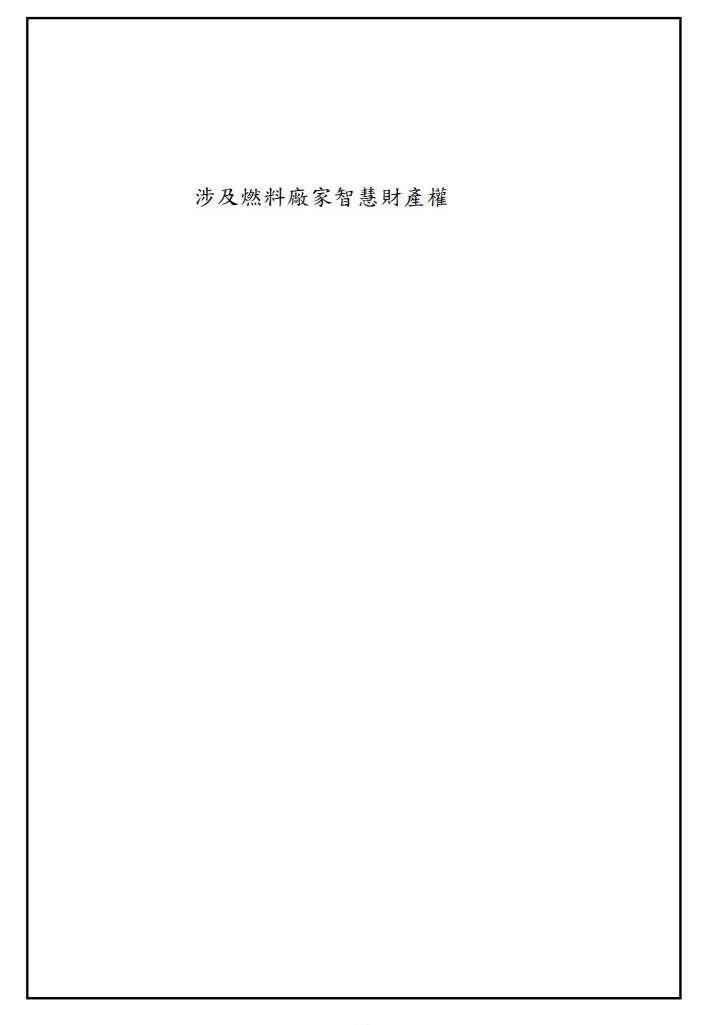
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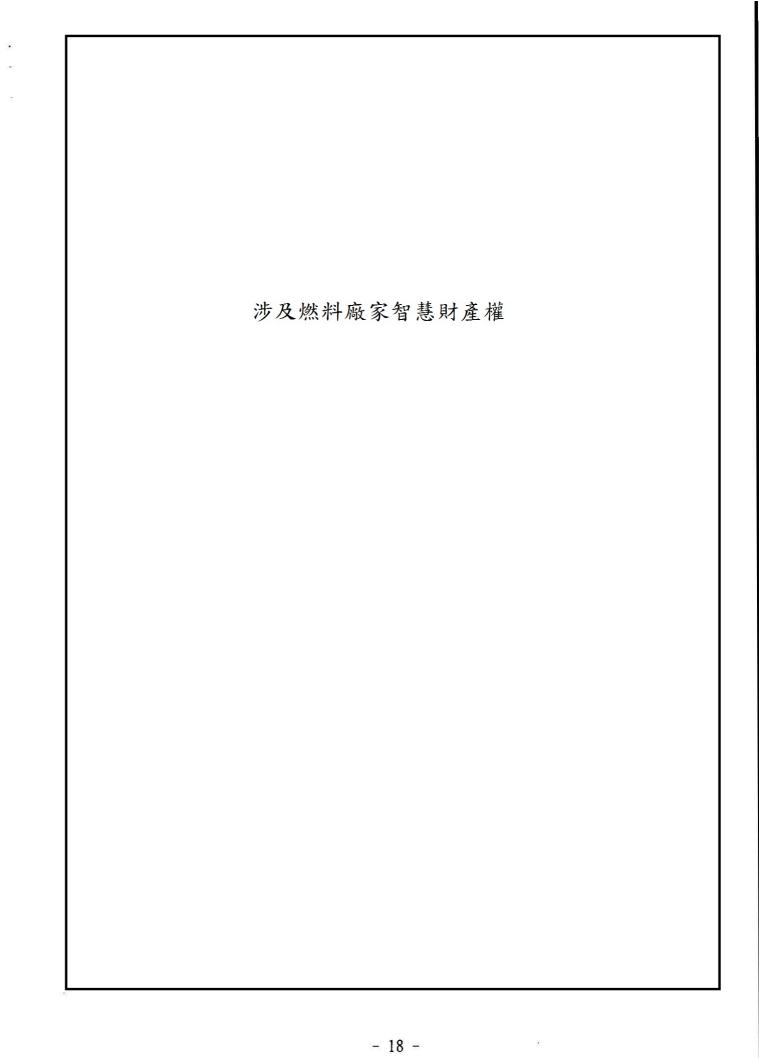


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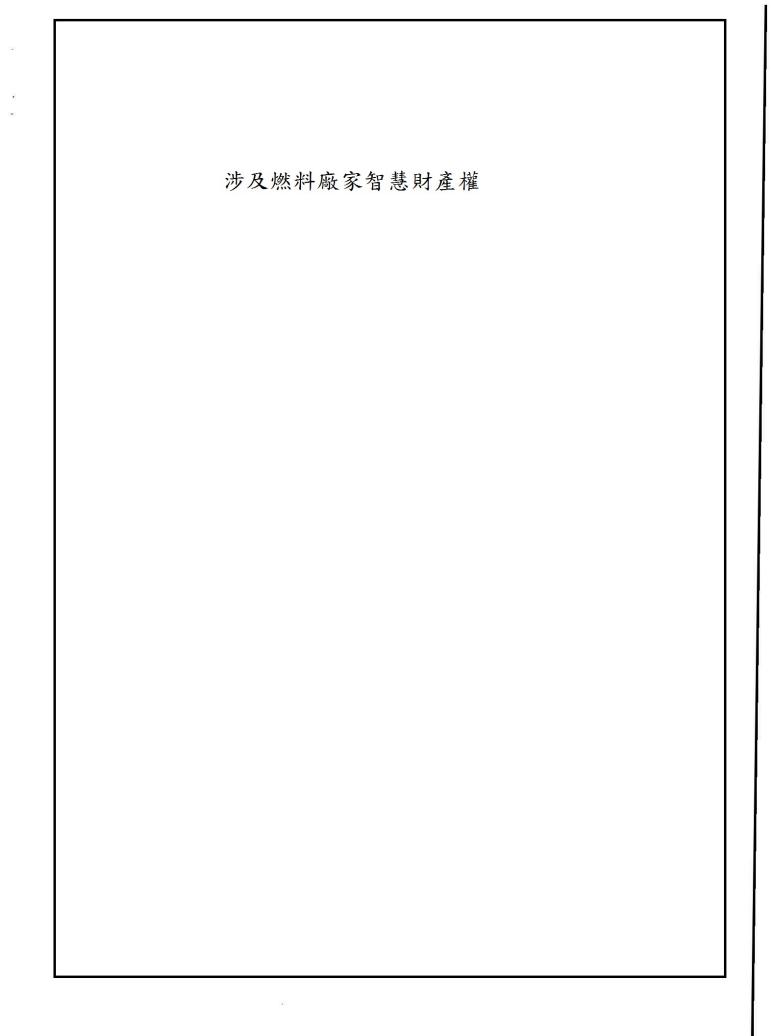
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Attachment 1

1.0 先備條件

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11 運轉限制條件:

	_ 1.1.1 依運轉	l範LCO 3.9.1 要求,在反應爐槽內移動燃料期	間,燃
	料更换設備	<b>镇公须可用。</b>	
涉	1.1.2 依運轉	••• LCO 3.9.2 要求,在 MODE-5,反應爐模式	開關置於
	"REFUEL"	且有任一控制棒抽出時,只允許一支控制棒抽出	(ONE-
及	ROD-OUT)∦	連鎮必須可用。	
個	_1.1.3 依運轉	見範LCO 3.9.3要求,燃料填入爐心時,所有招	£制棒须
資	在全入狀況	- 110	
保	_1.1.4 依運轉	見範 LCO 3.9.4 要求,在 MODE-5 時,所有控制	棒的全
護	入位置指示	4.須可用。	
	_1.1.5 依運轉	見範 LCO 3.9.5 要求,在 MODE-5 時,每一支相	出的控
法	/ 制棒須可用	,	
	_1.1.6 依運轉	見範 LCO 3.9.6 要求,在反應爐槽內移動照射並	• 燃料元
	件,或反應	<b>簋槽內有照射過燃料,而在反應爐槽內移動新燃</b>	料元件或
	控制棒時,	反應爐穴的水位必須高於反應爐凸緣(RPV FLAN	GE)上方
	6.8公尺(2	呎 4 吋)。	
	_1.1.7 依運轉	見範 LCO 3.9.7 要求,在 MODE-5 反應爐槽內有	照射過
	燃料,且反	<b>愿爐穴的水位高於反應爐凸緣上方 6.8 公尺時</b> ,	一串 RHR
	/ 停機冷卻支	<b>新须保持可用且在運轉中。</b>	
	_1.1.8 依運轉	見範 LCO 3.3.1.2 要求,在 MODE-5 且控制棒子	2入時,
		₩RNM 要保持可用。	
	$\underline{\checkmark}$ 1.1.8.1	心變動(CORE ALTERATIONS)期間,每12小時	執行一
		<code>+(SR 3.3.1.2.1) ∘</code>	
	<u> </u>	心變動期間,每12小時及爐心變動象限改變後	,核對
		控道在爐心變動象限內,另一個在相鄰象限內	, 且周圍
	· /	3.3.1.2.2) •	
		心變動期間,每12 小時確認 WRNM 的指示大於	
	9.774 877 7.78	的周圍少於四東燃料元件,且該爐心象限內沒。	有其他燃
		可不必執行(SR 3.3.1.2.3)。	
		爐心變動開始前24小時內及其後每7天,要素	1.行一次
	WRNM 信	虎雜訊比之查驗(SR3.3.1.2.4)。	
Da	te: 1-6-15	涉及個資保護法 Page 3	3 of 397

	PC	N-1
	9 依運轉規範 LCO 3.6.4.1 要求,在二次圍阻體內移動照射過燃料元	
	件時、或爐心變動期間、或運轉操作有反應器爐水被洩漏可能時	
	(OPDRVS)、或吊運重物(依NUREG 0612 定義)經用過核燃料上	
	方時,二次圍阻體須保持完整可用。	
	10 依運轉規範LCO 3.6.4.2要求,在二次圍阻體內移動照射過燃	5
	料元件時、或爐心變動期間、或運轉操作有反應器爐水被洩漏可能	時
	(OPDRVS)、或吊運重物(依NUREG 0612定義)經用過核燃料上	
涉	方時,二次圍阻體隔離閥須可用。	
及	.11 依運轉規範LCO 3.6.4.3要求,在二次圍阻體內移動照射過燃	ĸ
個	料元件時、或爐心變動期間、或運轉操作有反應器爐水被洩漏可能	時
資	(OPDRVS)、或吊運重物(依 NUREG 0612 定義)經用過核燃料上	
保	方時,兩串 SBGT 支系統須可用。	
護	.12 依運轉規範LCO 3.7.4要求,在二次圍阻體內移動照射過燃料	ŀ
	元件時、或爐心變動期間、或運轉操作有反應器爐水被洩漏可能時	
法	(OPDRVS)、或吊運重物(依 NUREG 0612 定義)經用過核燃料上	
	方時,主控制室兩串通風支系統須可用。	
	.13 依運轉規範LCO 3.7.3要求,在二次圍阻體內移動照射過燃料	ŀ
	元件時、或爐心變動期間、或運轉操作有反應器爐水被洩漏可能時	
	(OPDRVS)、或吊運重物(依 NUREG 0612 定義)經用過核燃料上	
	方時,主控制室兩串緊急過濾器(CREF)須可用。	
	14 依運轉規範LCO 3.7.7要求,在用過燃料池內移動照射過燃料	Q.
	元件時,用過燃料池的水位須高於用過燃料池底部11.6公尺(38呎	Ľ
	1 时)。	
	.15 依運轉規範LCO 3.8.2要求,在二次圍阻體內移動照射過燃料	
	元件時,下列諸 AC 電源必須可用:	
	1.15.1 一個由 345KV 或 69KV 經啟動變壓器 ST-B, ST-A(S)變	壓
	器的外來電源,能供電至 LCO 3.8.8 要求的緊要匯流排電力分配	配
	支系統。	
	1.15.2 一台需可用之 EDG 有能力供電至 LCO 3.8.8 要求的緊要	
	匯流排電力分配支系統。	
	16 依運轉規範LCO 3.8.5要求,在二次圍阻體內移動照射過燃料	9.3% C 194
	元件時,被LCO 3.8.8要求其相對的DC 電力系統需可用。	
	.17 依運轉規範LCO 3.8.8 要求,在二次圍阻體內移動照射過燃料	
Date: 1-6	5-15 Page 34 of 3 <u>9</u> 7	
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PCN-1

涉	元件時,被運轉規範要求於機組停機期間需可用的設備(如 RHR,
及	Core Spray,監測儀器,等),所需的 AC 或 DC 電力配電支
	系統需可用。
個	1.18 依運轉規範16.6.2.2.E,所有爐心改變必須由一名有執照之
資	SRO 直接監督,執行此項工作時該 SRO 不能有其他任務。任何位置有
保	燃料操作時,至少須有兩人在場。
護	1.19 依運轉規範16.6.8.E.6,二次圍阻體燃料更換樓各流程輻射偵
法	測器必須可用。
12	行政管制

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  √</u>2.1 依核工作業程序1001 "特殊核物料移轉與存量之管制",核物料移 動表(附表1001.1)
- \_ 2.2 燃料裝填人員須有相當的吊運燃料演練。
- \_ 2.3 燃料更換台與主控制室間之通訊業已建立。
- ✓2.4 核燃料吊運前,檢查燃料夾具是否正常運作,驗証燃料填換連鎖功能 正常,且定位系統也正常運作。
- ✓ 2.5 燃料吊車上有「行程超越」(travel override)、「連鎖超越」 (interlock override)及「錯誤超越」(fault override)等三類 超越開闢,其功能及管制機制詳程序書 216 之附錄 10.11。
- ─2.6 大修期間燃料吊車異常狀況處理原則詳程序書 216 之附錄 10.12。
- 2.7 燃料傾斜坐落,以人工方式將燃料台車吊掛燃料束放置定位,詳程序 書 216 之附錄 10.13。
- ✓ 2.8 燃料台車故障且吊掛燃料束,以人工方式將燃料束放置定位,詳程序 書 216 之附錄 10.14。
- \_\_\_\_2.9 作業期間,保健物理人員須全程監控輻射狀況。
- √2.10 在單軌副吊車及輔助吊車之鋼纜須加裝機械制止裝置使其吊掛勾 頭拉升高程不得超過用過燃料池邊護欄;燃料棒臨時提藍 (Temporary Storage Basket/TSB)吊掛鋼索應以有色膠帶標示以 確保燃料棒在水下至少7.88'移動,標示膠帶須加裝兩道,第一道 為距燃料棒頂端9'處(ALERT-黃色膠帶),第二道為距燃料棒頂端8' 處(ALARM-紅色膠帶),於單軌副吊車及輔助吊車吊掛勾頭提升至用 過燃料池邊護欄高度時,至少第二道警示膠帶標示均應保持於水面以 下。

Date: 1-6-15

Page 35 of 397

3.0 LOOSE PARTS 管控

· 3.1 工作前先將計畫工作區域控制棒單元 30-31 及 30-27

區域錄影查證,確認工作區無異物,如有異物必須先行移除。

- \_\_\_\_3.2 爐心座標 31-30(C1F029)旁淨空區域爐心座標 31-28 底部須由 GEH 在工作前加裝防止異物入侵蓋板。
- └ 3.3人員及設備進出爐心及用過燃料池區域需依程序書 712.3,並將工
- , 具設備登錄在工具管制簿內。
- \_\_\_\_3.4工作後在將計畫工作區域 30-31 及 30-27 區域錄影查證

工作匾無異物。如有異物必須先行移除。

- 4.0 步骤:
  - 1/4.1 確認 SFP、爐心及橋面上無妨礙燃料吊運設備存在。

執行者: 涉及個資保護法

▲ 4.2 確認爐心座標 31-28 底部或其他區域有裝攝影機以觀測 C1F029(31-30)之燃料匣底部。

- ✓執行者: 涉及個資保護法
- \_\_\_\_4.3 依程序書 216 之操作步驟及參考高度將燃料填換平台移至指定座標(如 31-30)上方。

· 兼行者: 涉及個資保護法

<u>→</u>4.4 因本束 C1F029 爐心坐定高度約為 527.18",因此先將 grapple 下降 到 510" 暫停,開始錄影。

, 執行者: 涉及個資保護法

✓4.5在水下攝影機輔助下,緩慢將 grapple 下降至爐心高度約 526"~527" 左右,在'slack cable'動作前停止。操作過程須以攝影機確認上繫 板(UTP)未接觸燃料棒狀況下將吊桿往下移動抓取燃料,之後 ENGAGE 且 確認'ENGAGED'燈亮

/ 執行者 涉及個資保護法

執行者:

涉及個資保護法

Date: 1-6-15

Page 36 of 397

PCN-1

PCN-1

 4.7若一切正常則繼續以慢速往上吊運約15"後,暫停約5分鐘,提升過程需密集監控重量變化及'HOIST LOADED'燈號,若有異常則暫停工作,再與AREVA研判狀況,若暫停共同討論後研判無安全顧慮則可繼續進行。
 4.8若一切正常則繼續以慢速往上吊運至NORMAL UP,提升過程需密集監控重量變化及'HOIST LOADED'燈號及觀察'TUBE HANG UP'警報是否有出現,若有異常則暫停工作,再與AREVA研判狀況,若暫停共同討論後 執行者:

▲4.9若一切正常則繼續以慢速將該東燃料運至 CATTLE CHUTE 前方。 執行者: 涉及個資保護法

4.10 以啟動乾貯模式方式(Dry Storage mode on)操作'OVERTRAVEL' SWITCH 之方式將 C1F029 提升至 3 「参考 step 4.6cc)値 後慢速將 燃料填換至公務注用温燃料法言至難問 CATTLE CHUTE。

執行者:涉及個資保護法

<u>↓</u>4.11 燃料填換平台離開 CATTLE CHUTE 至燃料池安全區時,將 C1F029 再
降回'NORMAL IIP' 終為後, 百移動至时表 1001 1 指定座標。 此 刀 (四 次 (口 於 ))

執行者: 涉及個資保護法

- 4.12 將 C1F029 以慢速放入指定座標直至'SLACK CABLE' 燈亮且安全座 定後打開抓鈎, 並確認'NOT ENGAGED' 燈亮。
- 執行者 涉及個資保護法
- ✓4.13 將 grapple 往上提升至'NORMAL UP'位置後將燃料填換平台移往 用過燃料 CASK PIT 停放。

執行者: 涉及個資保護法

5.0 以單軌副吊車及/或輔助副吊車吊運 TSB 或 RSC

5.1 第一次使用時前,應執行以下測試確保單軌副吊車及/或輔助副吊車 (以下均簡稱為副吊車)之氣動鈎頭及鋼索機械制止裝置功能正常

5.1.1 將氣動鈎頭安裝於副吊車鋼索下端,並連接至副吊車的空氣管, 執行鈎頭安全舌片"安全失誤"的測試:「在安全舌片開啟按鈕被按下 且開啟的狀態下,一個停電的條件發生時,即會將安全舌片閉合」。 執行者: \_\_\_\_\_查證者: \_\_\_\_\_(機械組)

Date: 1-6-15

Page 37 of 397

PCN-1

5.1.2 操作副吊車將鈎頭上升,直至機械制止裝置頂住副吊車之Limit Switch,確認鈎頭能立即停止上升,且其鈎頭高程不得超過用過燃料 池邊護欄,此時副吊車只能下降不能上升,將鈎頭下降約50公分,再 重複測試一次,確認Limit Switch功能正常且機械制止裝置無鬆脫滑動。

執行者:\_\_\_\_\_查證者:\_\_\_\_\_(機械組)

- 5.2 將鈎頭鈎掛於 TSB 或 RSC 吊掛鋼索頂端鈎環並將安全舌片閉合後,方 可將 TSB 或 RSC 吊掛鋼索頂端鈎掛於用過燃料池邊護欄之安全掛鈎解離。 執行者: \_\_\_\_\_查證者: \_\_\_\_\_\_(機械組)
- 5.3下降副吊車鈎頭至水面位置,方可移動至執行作業位置。
- 5.4 作業中如須移動 TSB 或 RSC 位置,應確定不會與他物發生碰撞並緩慢 移動,如須於用過燃料池及爐心間移動,為避免與燃料通道發生碰撞,須 將副吊車鈎頭上升至水面位置。

執行者:\_\_\_\_\_查證者:\_\_\_\_\_(機械組)

5.5 如須將 TSB 或 RSC 吊掛至用過燃料池邊護欄,應通知保健物理人員實施現場監測,於副吊車鈎頭上升期間亦應隨時注意 TSB 或 RSC 吊掛鋼索警示膠帶不得露出水面,如警示膠帶露出水面即應停止上升作業並將副吊車 鈎頭再降入水中,通知核技組現場負責人,確認 TSB 或 RSC 於水中之狀態 後方可重啟作業。

執行者:\_\_\_\_\_查證者:\_\_\_\_\_(機械組)

\_\_\_\_5.6TSB 或 RSC 吊掛回用過燃料池邊護欄時,應確定 TSB 或 RSC 吊掛鋼索 頂端安全掛鈎已確實牢固鈎掛於護欄後,方得解離副吊車鈎頭。

執行者:\_\_\_\_\_查證者:\_\_\_\_\_(機械組)

Date: 1-6-15

Page 38 of 397

### 6.0 應變方案:

### 應變方案處理表

項目	內容	應變計畫	風險管控
1	爐心 RHR 冷卻	1. 合理减低 RHR 流量	爐心及用過燃料池水溫可能上
	水流過大,影	2. 維持新增燃料池冷卻系統	升。當爐水溫度到達 55℃時且
	響燃料檢修工	及/或燃料池冷卻系統或爐	預期繼續上升,須暫停作業啟動
	作	水淨化系統已盡量增加冷	RHR,將池水降溫至可工作溫度
		卻能力	後方可在執行工作
		3. 若水流影響過大,則停止	
		RHR 運轉	
2	C1F029 座定高	因本束燃料座落高度約為	若無法順利於527"左右抓取燃
	度與正常燃料	527.18",因此必須在約	料,則必須在以攝影機確認上繁
	有差異,如何	526"~527" 左右抓取燃料	板(UTP)未接觸燃料棒狀況下將
	抓取		吊桿往下移動抓取燃料
3.	燃料運至用過	1. 過 Cattle Chute 時須以慢	移動過程需密集監控燃料填換平
	燃料池過程可	速通過	台上方顯示型劑量警報器,若無
	能與 Cattle	2. 若有摩擦風險,則比照乾	異常警報方可提升高度移動
	Chute 摩擦	貯模式以'OVERTRAVEL'	and the second sec
	1	往上移動數吋後(不得超過	
		10 吋)通過Cattle Chute	
	涉及	燃料廠家智慧財產權	
6	抓取燃料後上 升過程燃料 grapple 無法上 升	以手動模式將燃料放回安全位 置,鬆開抓鉤放開燃料後或依 程序進行檢修	本作業模式已述明在程序書 216 中附錄,且有多次操作經驗

Date: 1-6-15

Page 39 of 397

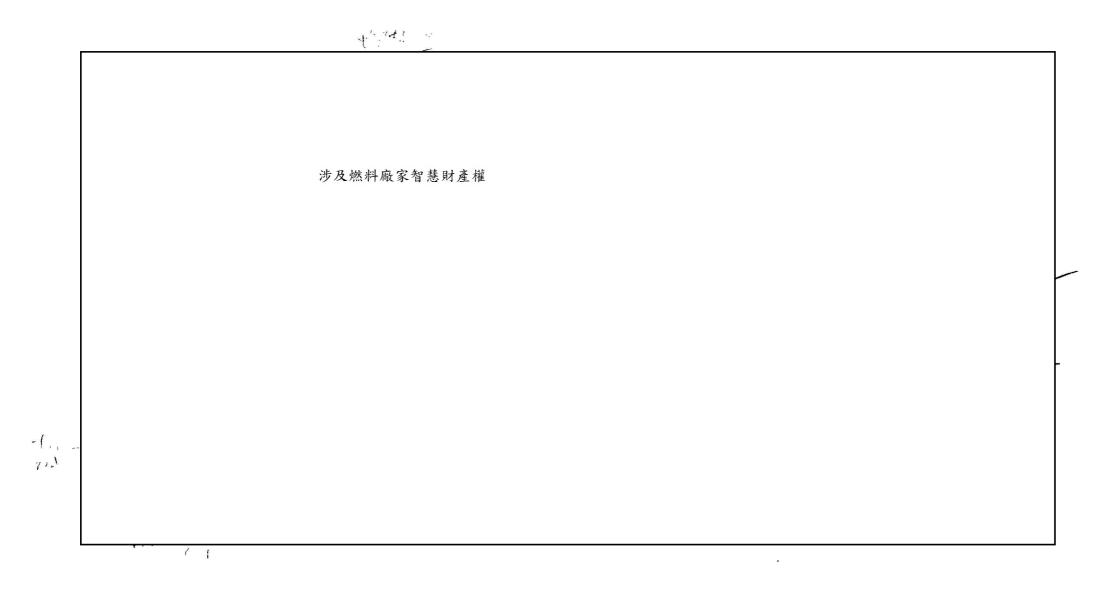
PCN-1

依程序書	120.4使用類	別 第一	计方	化成	雨 应		
A逐步	,確認刻	5		能發	-	第1頁共 <b>54</b> 頁	
程序書編號	虎:	版次:	0	變更通	知單編號: _		
名 科	爯: 涉及燃料腐	<b>返家智慧財產權</b>					
內容修訂類別	」:□敘述補強 □[	投落調整 □錯誤更	正 🗌 變	 更接受標準	□變更作業方:	式 其他 作業模式	再精進
					Constant in the second se	AR □RER □技術資	10 0.04
		诊〕极官/极音 化管理方案其				.)□DCR/EMR □NO 5他	ע
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100 Million 100 Mi	an a gua gua g	口阀门用脷时间或 1成重要安全事項		e www.essuer la	(c) 3.8 (b) 2 (5) 5 (c) 46005	受標準的維護程序約 日容) ■否	愛更
A. 相關文	件/資料庫配合作	冬訂: <b>■</b> NA □	要,執行	單位:	4	該組核章	·····································
	頁目:□MMCS ST/	/PM:					 
套	□程序書編	晶號:			]其他:		程
and and a second se	練: 🖬 NA 🗔				資料傳閲□其		丁書
施訓練組	別:	涉及個資保護法		東執行單位	:	執行單位核章	長
提案人(約	編寫者或審查					1	保
頁 次	段號		更	內	容	審查意見	へ 全
涉及個資	保護法	修改如附					
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	χ	步及個資保護法					

版次:31

— 37 —

涉及廠家智慧財產權



#### , 程序書编號:104

附表 104.29-A

ਗ਼核一廠工具箱會議查對表

涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權 日期: 104.1.10 時間: 20:50 工作名稱: 一、人員安全:( 一般指引 ) 機組設備安全:(專業指引) 七、任務分派: (有下列危險嗎?可複選) 會造成下列機組、設備潛在危險嗎?(可複選) □團隊作業 「一無 □咸電 □墬落 □缺氧 □燙傷 □割傷 □火災 □碰(撞)傷 □採保守決策 □有。□跳機 □降載 □設備損壞 一粉塵 1.主控室位置 □以往疏失案件或經驗傳承: □滑(跌)倒 □壓傷 □噪音 □化學品 □灼傷 NA □JIT 编號: 一污染擴散,超限曝露 針對上述顧慮,應做好防範措施: □人員精神、體能狀況不良 □氫氣漏 □其他 ▶ 1.確實導守程序書(指示或程序書之疑點澄清) 一無上述安全顧慮。 □2.掛卡(隔離、停電、跨接、拆線) □有。針對上述顧慮,應做好防範措施: □3.工具、端線等應注意絕緣及脫落 1. 洽商輻射防護及廢料處理或工安人員 □4.三用電錶(注意使用正確檔) □2. 遵守掛卡作業。 □5.以往經驗/重點提示 □3. 是否已申請 RWP 核准(須注意 ARM 警報) □6.其他 □4. 焊接、切割作業。 三、是否有工安及設備潛在性危險分析 □動火許可 □CO2 消防設備已掛卡 □易燃物移除 □石棉布 涉及個資保護法 11.作業工具準備齊全 □消防水解除自動噴灑功能 □接地線安裝適當 □滅火器 □2.萬一發生暫態或異常狀況因應之道 □乙炔瓶減壓閥橡皮管檢查 □氧氣乙炔瓶固定 □5. 高架作業 四、大修期間工作/測試前須先確認 OPER-28A~H 程序書 □安全帶、繩、索 □欄杆設置 □安全帽扣帶 □⊤作架 内已拆/跨接線之 RPS、PCIS、或 ECCS 等系統是否會 □6. 起重作業 影響後續進行之工作/測試。 □鋼索繩索吊環檢查 □作業路徑 □吊掛角度 □重量確認 M 否。 □ 有。申請恢復 □防滑舌片 □障礙物消除 □指揮配合 □合格起重機操作員 五、緊急處理:作業前要有緊急處理的準備、事情發生要 []重心位置 立即通知控制室 □7. 設備內部渠道、槽内、密閉室內作業 六、預期會出現的警報須事先告知運轉員:□是 М否 □ 消除地面積水、油 □ 爬梯設置 □ 人孔蓋固定牢固 \*拆接線要做好絕緣及標示。 □電線是否漏電 □24V 照明 □含氧量測定 · □通風設備 \*程序書不妥要暫停工作,先讓設備穩定, □CO₂自動噴灑逃生 待程序書修改後再做。 □8. 其 他 注意安全防止更物入侵,好! ※ 指認呼喚: (由帶班者視工作項目決定呼喚內容)(含有人員及設備安全顧慮者) ※ 執行工作時,若有非預期設備動作,虛驚事件或建議事項,請簡述於下。本廠對虛驚事件或員工建議提報均有趨勵。 本欄務必勾選 註 1:防止異物入侵依 128 程序書規定 A. □執行防止異物入侵系統自我查證表(附表一)及防護蓋編號表(附表二) B. M不必執行

<u>註 2:是否攜帶相機或儀器以蒐集資料供肇因分析之用, <br/>
一是、<br/>
□否</u>

#### , 版次:37

<b>)</b> 胞文:37	09:30	<ul> <li>七、任務分派:</li> <li>□」「国隊作業</li> <li>□採保守決策</li> <li>Ⅰ.主控室位置</li> </ul>	涉及個資保護法	獎勵。 B.□不必執行
_	具箱會議查對表 <sup>日期: 164</sup> 1, 10 時間	<ul> <li>二、機組設備安全:(專業指引)</li> <li>會造成下列機組、設備潛在危險嗎?(可複選)</li> <li>○無</li> <li>□有。□跳機 □降載 □設備損壞</li> <li>□以往疏失案件或經驗傳承:</li> <li>□117 編號:</li> </ul>	这算卡具用住 可有作识 期 极後 五 题 通 窗 錫 書 序	呼喚內容)(含有人員及設備安全顧慮者) 項,請簡述於下。本廠對虛驚事件或員工建議提報均有獎勵 侵糸統自我查證表(附表一)及防護蓋編號表(附表二) B.1 1是、山否
	H¥ 107 50 V N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	<ul> <li>一、人員安全:(一般指引)</li> <li>(有下列危險嗎?可複選)</li> <li>□咸電 □墜落 □缺氧 □燙傷 □割傷 □火災 □碰(撞)傷</li> <li>□粉塵</li> <li>□湯(跌)倒 □壓傷 □噪音 □化學品 □灼傷</li> <li>○&lt;</li> </ul>	不良 □氫氣漏 □其他 應做好防範措施: 	(由帶班者視工作項目決定呼喚下 有非預期設備動作、虛驚事件或建議事項、 ※ 128 程序書規定 A.□(執行防止異物人侵条 或儀器以蒐集資料供筆因分析之用、□是、 或儀器以蒐集資料供筆因分析之用、□是、

收失:37	22.50	七、任務分派: ☑團隊作業 □工採保守決策 1.主控室位置 2.現場位置	涉及個資保護法	獎勵。 B. □不必執行
_	箱會議查對表 例 時間:	<ul> <li>二、機組設備安全:(專業指引)</li> <li>會造成下列機組、設備潛在危險嗎?(可複選)</li> <li>○/無</li> <li>○/面</li> <li>○/白。□跳機</li> <li>○以往疏失案件或經驗傳承:</li> <li>○以往疏失案件或經驗傳承:</li> <li>○」117 编號:</li> <li>封對上述顧慮、應做好防範措施:</li> <li>封對上述顧慮、應做好防範措施:</li> <li>○1. 確實遵守程序書(指示或程序書之疑點澄清)</li> <li>○2. 掛卡(隔離、停電、跨接、拆線)</li> <li>○3. 工具、端線等應注意絕緣及脫落</li> <li>○4. 三用電錶(注意使用正確檔)</li> <li>○5. 以往經驗/重點提示</li> </ul>	· 一 及具生。 作線行 作制的故论 这多一一 及具生 《 综合》 常常为要求的	们\M
↓ 程序書編號:104	W# 104.59-Y Ltf-5#: 相 慧 客 家 智 慧 財 (第124)	人員安全:(一般指引) 下列危險嗎?可複選) 電 □隆洛 □缺绳 □燙傷 [ 健;) 倒 □壓傷 □噪音 □化 (跌) 倒 □壓傷 □噪音 □化 能擴散,超限曝露 □精神、體能狀況不良 □氫氣漸 上述安全顧慮。 正述安全顧慮。 正述安全顧慮。 一述的生成範處,應做好防範措施 。針對上述顧慮,應做好防範措施	核診療醫醫官□物槽□72本 准設功檢欄□□消相□142 (補能查杆作除、爬服 (資料化100~142~142~142~142~142~142~142~142~142~142	※ 指認呼喚: <u>小大小下象 PD노英和///Ng U/ V</u> ※ 執行工作時,若有非預期設備動作,虛驚事件或建議事項,請簡述於下。本廠對 本欄務必勾選 註1:防止異物人侵依 128 程序書規定 A.□執行防止異物人侵系統自我查證表(附表- 註2:是否攜帶相機或儀器以蒐集資料供肇因分析之用,□是、□否

ŝ	限火:31 [2: 45	· 任務分派: □摄黎行業 古格金位置 ·	涉及個資保護法	勵。 B.□不必執行
Ĩ	ゆ。 〜、・、 ・、 は 一 時間:   2		分析 因應之道 DBER-28A~H程序書 BCCS等系統是否會 時換復 時間:□是 卜否 <b>6</b> 先讓設備穩定,	)  員工建議提報均有獎  編號表(附表二)
	議査對表 <sup>田期:「</sup>	全幾 费玉編 息程離線():相 疏編 "思想", " 不是," " 不是," " 我是," " 我是," " 我是," " 我是," " 我是," " 是," " 我" " 我	□5.以往經驗/重點提示 □6.其他 三、是者有工安及設備潛在性危險分析 □2.萬一發生暫態或異常狀況困應之道 □2.萬一發生暫態或異常狀況困應之道 □2.萬一發生暫態或異常狀況困應之道 內已拆/跨接線之 RPS、PCIS、或 ECCS 等系統是否會 影響後續進行之工作/測試。 I 否。 □ 有。申請恢復 五、緊急處理:作業前要有緊急處理的準備、事情殺生要 立即通知控制室 六、預期會出現的警報須事先告知運轉員:□是 卜否 大、預期會出現的警報須事先告知運轉員:□是 卜否 未 <b>指控線要做好絕緣及標示。</b> 未 <b>相序書不安要暫停工作,先讓設備穩定,</b>	(含有人 <u>員</u> 並於下。 我 査 證 表
6	核一廠工具箱會		移 御送 御 御 御 四	
		員安全:(一般指引]) 列危險嗎?可複選) 一一墜落 □缺氧 □燙傷 □割傷 □ 跌)倒 □壓傷 □噪音 □化學品 □ 騰散,超限曝露 精神、體能狀況不良 □氫氣漏 □其他 述安全顧慮。 針對上述顧慮,應做好防範措施: 洽商輻射防護及廢料處理或工安人員	「 「 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二	小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小
	程序書編號 附表 104.29-A 〔作名稱: 〕〕	·、人員按单:(設計型)。(	[2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2]	※ 指認呼喚: ※ 執行工作時 本欄務心勾選 註 1:防止異物/ 註 2:是否攜帶

- 109 -

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# 台灣電力公司

# 第一核能發電廠

事由:吊運假燃料模擬演練及禁止區之保 護連鎖驗證說明

時間:104年1月29日下午 15:30~17:00

人員: 涉及個資保護法	地	點	:	 	機	控	制	室	10 10			
	人	員	3	涉	及個	資保	護法					

1. 吊運假燃料模擬演練

1

內容	查提路高度	檢驗項目	查证项目
自用遇燃料 池抓取假燃	『Hoist Loaded』 琥珀色指示 燈亮後再上升的2" 暫停 2 分變	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	峰貂燈亮
料量放於爐 心(爐心座標	(高度的194")	<b>11</b> 指示	確認重量大約 7801bs 並記錄:
由植技和提		高度	確認高度並記錄:
<del>供</del> )		上紫板奥燃料棒未分離	*#
檀心座标;	上升至约 180"	Hoist Loaded 燈虎	確認燈亮
		<b>扩</b> 指示	確認重量大約7801bs 並記錄:
		高度	確認高度並記錄;
		上景板奥燃料棒未分離	*#
	燃料脱糠格架(高度约24")	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮
		<b>重量</b> 指示	確認重量大約 10801bs 並記錄:
		高度	確認高度並記錄:
		上紫板奥燃料棒未分離	未分離
	将假燃料置放於爐心	通程有無异常	確認無異常
自然心抓取	「Hoist Loaded」 琥珀色指示	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮
假燃料吊運 至用過燃料	燈亮後再上升约2"暫停2分鐘 (高度約524")	<b>重量</b> 指示	確認重量無重大變化 並記錄:
淹	international entry in an and	高度	確認高度並記錄;

	上紫板與燃料棒未分離	未分離
上升至约514"	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮
	重量指示	確認重量無重大變化 並記錄:
	高度	確認高度並記錄:
	上紫板與燃料棒未分離	未分離
燃料脱離格案(高度約345")	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	矿铝橙亮
	重量指示	確認重量無重大變化 並記錄:
	高度	確認高度並記錄:
	上景板奥燃料棒未分離	未分離

註:上述重量指示於测试中兼具常即可触證重量指示感测元件可用

2. 禁止匪之保護建筑敞镫

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內容	驗證項目	查證項目
於燃料池 cask area 區往螢幕顯示東邊紅 線區移動	燃料吊车應於虹 鲸區內停止	<b>红鲸医内停</b> 止

版文:24

# 附表 216-3 吊運假燃料模擬演練及禁止區之保護連續驗證

# 1. 吊運假燃料模擬演体

内容	查證點高度	檢驗項目	查證項目	運轉值班	核技組	品質組
自用過燃		libist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮	2	۲ ۲	>
<b>群治药取</b> 假熊茸	料池抓取 色指示燈亮後再上升約 假燃料置 2"暫停 2 分鐘(高度約	重量指示	確認重量大約 8001bs 並 記錄: Pc f L h	>	7	>
教が違い、権い産	放於値に 192") (値に座	高度	確認高度並記錄:19-55	)	7	>
標由核技 組提供)		上紫板與燃料棒未分離	未分離	2	~	>
	上升至約 180" 暫停 2 分鐘	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認锃亮	>		>
35-15		重量指示	確認重量大約 8101bs 並 記錄: 813 Lb	>	7	>
		高度	確認高度並記錄:180.16	>	>	>
		上繁板奥燃料棒未分離	未分離	2	7	>
<u> </u>	燃料脱離格架(高度約 Hoist Loaded 燈亮 24") 暫停2分鐘	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮	>	7	>
		重量指示	確認重量大約 10951bs 並記錄: 1098 Lb	2	>	>
		高度	確認高度並記録:>>とい	D I		>
		上繁板與燃料棒未分離	未分離	>		>

- 48 -

程序書編號:216

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版次:24

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	將假燃料置放於違心	過程有無異常	確認無異常	ر		7	>
白植心折取假然料	『Hoist Loaded』 琥珀 色指示橙亮後再上升約	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮	ر 	2	7	)
吊運至用 過燃料池	2" 暫停 2 分鐘(高度約 524")	重量指示	確認重量大約 6001bs 並 記錄: といしくり	<i>bs ±</i> €	~	7	>
		南度	確認高度並記錄:上上、12	1 1 1 1		7	>
		上紫板與然料棒未分離	未分離	>		V	>
	上升至約 514" 暫停 2 分鐘	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認證亮	(	~	$\overline{)}$	$\mathbf{i}$
		重量指示	確認重量約 6101bs 並記 錄: セレン ( b	<b>並</b> 記	~	7	>
		南度	確認高度並記錄: (-140)		>	7	>
		上紫板與燃料棒未分離	未分離			7	>
	燃料脱離格架(高度約 345") 暫停2分鐘	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認健売		~	>	>
		重量指示	確認重量約 8001bs 並記錄: Sc KKb	<u></u> 並記		7	>
		高度	確認高度並記錄:シュレイ、	1 16:27		>	>
		上紫板與燃料棒未分離	未分離	د		7	>
	將假燃料置放於用過燃 料池	過程有無異常	確認無異常	>	/	$\overline{\ }$	>
註:上述]	註:上述重量指示於测试中無異常即可融證重量指示感测元件可用	<b>时铁橙重量指示感测元件</b>	生可用	法	頀	個資保	涉及
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		or test of a first three and the second s					

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程序書編號:216

2. 禁止區之保護連鎖驗證

備註	1. 正常時打勾並簽名 2. 異常時通知電氣組人員	
品質組	涉及個家	1
運轉值班	- 資保護法	
查證項目	幺娘医内停止	
驗證項目	<b>燃料吊車應於紅線</b> 區內停止	
内容	於燃料池南邊兩個FPN 燃料吊車應於紅線 間往螢幕顯示南邊紅 線區移動	

<sup>附件五</sup>核一廠一號機 EOC-27 後續燃料吊運安全計畫

1.0 目的

核一廠發生燃料水棒連接桿(connecting bolt)斷開之燃料(編號 C1F029) 於 104 年 1 月 11 日 04:52 安全順利將該燃料從反應爐中挪移至用過燃料 池之東邊燃料準備機後,反應爐尚須完成 10 個燃料挪移吊運步驟,方可 進行後續反應爐回蓋之工作。因此乃評估、擬定此「後續燃料吊運安全 計畫」,以安全的完成後續之燃料吊運工作,及相關反應爐回蓋作業。

### 2.0 後續燃料需吊運步驟狀況說明

後續剩餘回填燃料挪移尚餘10個步驟,其中有兩東照射過燃料(水棒型式與編號 C1F029 燃料相同,但不同製造批次)將自燃料池移回爐心。 有三東照射過燃料(水棒型式與編號 C1F029 燃料不同)將自爐心移出。另 有五束新燃料將移入反應爐內。上述照射過燃料在本次大修期間都已分 別挪移吊運過1至3次不等。詳細之剩餘回填燃料挪移步驟,請參考附 表一。

### 3.0 燃料吊運安全評估

涉及廠家智慧財產權

在燃料於爐心剛開始吊運

時,吊索會開始逐漸承受燃料荷重及摩擦力並伸張,抓鉤荷重亦逐漸增 加,但此時燃料底部尚未離開燃料墊塊。對正常燃料,此抓鉤荷重力會 在高度約526吋,燃料底部離開燃料墊塊之瞬間達到最大,此時最大拉 力約782磅,而作用在燃料水棒連接桿之拉力亦最大。之後,整個荷重 會逐漸降低至約730磅左右。

編號 C1F029 燃料在 103 年 12 月 28 日開始吊運過程 中,於燃料水棒連接桿斷開前,其抓鉤荷重與吊運高度之關係與正常燃 料有相同之關係模式。但 C1F029 燃料於拉力僅上升至 657 磅時,水棒連 接桿即斷開。

由於,在吊運一束燃料時,剛開始隨著吊運高度逐漸提升,整體拉力

會逐漸增加,若此燃料之水棒連接桿有瑕疵而無法承受782磅之最大拉 力時,此燃料水棒連接桿斷開的狀況會發生在高度約526 吋以前,就像 本次C1F029 燃料狀況一樣,是不會造成燃料損壞。反之,若此燃料之水 棒連接桿雖有瑕疵但仍可承受782磅之最大拉力時,則當高度提升高過 526 吋後,整體拉力會逐漸往下降低至約730磅左右,此時在燃料吊運過 程中就不會再發生燃料水棒連接桿斷開之情事。

因此,在後續吊運燃料之過程中,經評估,不致發生因燃料水棒連接 桿斷開造成燃料損壞之後果。

### 4.0 後續燃料吊運操作安全

為確保後續燃料吊運之安全性,核一廠組成吊運操作小組(吊運操作小組分工,如附表二),並參考 AREVA 公司提供之「燃料吊運指引」規劃 相關燃料吊運之操作安全要求如下:

### 4.1 管理要求

- 本項吊運作業其設備操作必須完全遵守廠內相關規範及程序書(包括程序書 216及610等)規定,並符合相關運轉限制參數。(遵循 AREVA 指引 2.1、2.2、3.1.1)
- 2.燃料吊運期間有任何異狀須立即暫停且將燃料安全放置定位,並記錄相 關資訊於附表三。且依程序書規定進行通報。(遵循 AREVA 指引 3.1.6、 3.2.3、3.2.5)
- 3.在燃料吊運期間,若發生任何燃料異常而暫停本項吊運操作時,待將燃料安全放置定位後,除暫停本項燃料吊運操作,立即以電話通報原能會 駐廠視察員,隨後並進行書面通報。
- 4.開始燃料吊運作業前,需再驗證吊車保護連鎖、重量感測系統之可用性 及禁止區之保護連鎖。
- 5.開始燃料吊運操作前,吊運操作小組需以假燃料依本吊運安全計畫之操 作步驟,以手動方式模擬演練一遍自燃料池吊運至爐心,以及自爐心吊 運至燃料池之吊運操作。
- 6.本項作業於燃料吊運操作期間需全程錄影,並保留紀錄,包含吊運重量

與高度等相關資料。

### 4.2 注意事項與操作步驟

- 1.在吊著燃料已離開爐心或燃料池格架而欲做橫向移動時,需注意不可撞 及周邊物件。(遵循 AREVA 指引 3.2.1)
- 2.在燃料仍由抓鉤抓住且仍在爐心或燃料池格架內時,燃料之吊運需注意保持垂直移動,若有需橫向調整位置時,此種調整必須以調整微調鈕方式執行(不超過3fpm),且需加以記錄於附表三。(遵循 AREVA 指引 3.2.3)
- 3.不論燃料在何位置,任何橫向異常碰撞須加以記錄於附表三,並依第4.1.2 點執行。(遵循 AREVA 指引 3.2.3)
- 4.當一開始提升燃料或吊運燃料下降過程中,需注意是否有顯著(減少超過100磅)、非預期失去重量之狀況。任何觀察到此狀況應加以記錄於附表三,並依第4.1.2點執行。(遵循 AREVA 指引 2.2.a、3.2.5)
- 5.在吊運燃料下降置入爐心或燃料池格架過程中,在燃料未達座定位置前,若因燃料卡住而發生吊車負載異常減輕之狀況,操作人員需立即停止下降之操作,並重新往上提升燃料至重量恢復正常狀況。
- 6.當自爐心或燃料池格架內吊起燃料時,全程以攝影機監視燃料上繫板 (upper tie plate)。當吊運燃料即將進入爐心或燃料池格架前,全程以攝 影機監視燃料下繫板(lower tie plate)。以避免對燃料表面之異常碰撞, 以及確保燃料在進入爐心或燃料池格架時均維持垂直狀態。(遵循 AREVA 指引 2.3、2.4、3.1.2、3.2.2)
- 7.自爐心抓取燃料吊運至用過燃料池(符合 AREVA 指引 3.1.3、3.1.4、 3.1.5、3.2.4)
  - a.爐心抓取燃料(約529"),緩慢提升至『Hoist Loaded』琥珀色指示燈 亮(鋼索負載大於650磅)後再上升約2"暫停2分鐘,查看重量穩定 於約730lb左右,另外有關之參數無異樣後再上升至約514",在此再 停留約2分鐘,再次查看重量穩定於約730lb左右,另外有關之參數 無異樣後,上升至燃料脫離格架(高度約345"),在此再停留約2分 鐘,再次查看重量穩定於約920lb左右,並以攝影機觀察上繫板之狀

況確認無異常,並記錄吊運高度及重量,另外有關之參數無異樣後升至 normal up(最高點)。

- b.手動開至用過燃料池放置座標後置入,接近180"時速度再減緩直至 定位(約196")。
- 8.自用過燃料池抓取燃料吊運至爐心(符合 AREVA 指引 3.1.3、3.1.4、 3.1.5、3.2.4)
  - a.用過燃料池抓取燃料(約196"),緩慢提升至『Hoist Loaded』琥珀色 指示燈亮(鋼索負載大於 650 磅)後再上升約2"暫停2分鐘,查看重 量穩定於約980lb左右,另外有關之參數無異樣後再上升至約180", 在此再停留約2分鐘,再次查看重量穩定於約980lb左右,上升至燃 料脫離格架(高度約24"),在此再停留約2分鐘,再次查看重量穩定 於約1180lb左右,並以攝影機觀察上繫板之狀況確認無異常,並記 錄吊運高度及重量,另外有關之參數無異樣後升至 normal up(最高 點)。
  - b.手動開至爐心放置座標後置入,接近340"時(接近洞口)速度減緩直至 365",另接近510"時速度再減緩直至定位(約529")。
- (註:燃料吊運鋼索 load cell 顯示之重量讀數,除燃料重量外,尚包括燃料吊具本身之重量,而吊具之重量在不同高度下有不同重量。因此,在 爐心抓取到燃料與在燃料池抓取到燃料,其顯示之重量讀數並不一樣。 也與 AREVA 公司提供之「燃料吊運指引」中,僅有燃料於水中之重量 (約 570-581lbs)不一樣。)
- 9.於上述燃料吊運期間發生有任何燃料異常須立即暫停吊運之事件時,需 依下述步驟將燃料安全放置定位。
  - a.燃料束未脫離格架前(含爐心及用過燃料池)
    - (1)以人工方式將燃料台車吊掛燃料束緩慢放置原位
    - (2)召集會議討論後續處理步驟
  - b.燃料束脫離格架後(含爐心及用過燃料池)
    - (1)由核技組提供用過燃料池存放位置或爐心原來位置,依修訂後的燃料那移步驟,將該燃料束移至存放位置。

(2)燃料置入期間,燃料吊車全程以手動模式緩慢操作,並在180英寸 /510英吋開始Jog方式減速下放,直至確認燃料束座落定位後再鬆 脫燃料吊車抓鉤。

(3)召集會議討論後續處理步驟

### 5.0 回填燃料挪移後,反應爐後續相關工作

在前述後續回填燃料挪移作業完成後,反應爐爐心有相關工作需完成,再進行反應爐爐蓋回裝等作業。

首先,對此燃料回填作業所涉及之7個控制單元,座標分別為06-31、 10-15、14-23、14-27、26-07、30-27、30-31等,進行爐心查證(core verification),及對回填至爐心中之7束燃料進行上繫板狀況檢查。其次, 對此7個控制單元進行摩擦力測試。一切正常後,則開始進行反應爐爐 蓋回裝作業。

反應爐爐蓋回裝完成後,則將進行一次系統壓力邊界洩漏測試及控制 棒急停時間測試。完成測試,反應爐洩壓後,最後再進行乾井至壓力抑 制槽真空破除閥洩漏測試。如此,NSSS系統相關工作將全數完成。

### 6.0 總結

核一廠1號機反應爐目前處於未回蓋狀態,經評估,在後續吊運燃料 之過程中,不致發生因燃料水棒連接桿斷開造成燃料損壞之後果。此吊 運計畫可安全的完成後續之燃料吊運工作,進而依序進行相關反應爐回 蓋作業。

# 附表一 剩餘回填燃料挪移步驟

項次	燃料 ID	水棒型式是否與 C1F029 同型式	EOC-27 期間已挪移紀錄	後續待執行步驟
1	C1G523	同型式	25-06(爐心)→J-36(燃料池)	→31-30(爐心)
2	C1H012	同型式	31-28(爐心)→AA-36(燃料池)→	→31-28(爐心)
	-		31-28(爐心)→L-40(燃料池)	
3	C1E014	不同型式	41-34(爐心)→P-33(燃料池)→	→P-33(燃料池)
			15-22(爐心)	
4	C1E044	不同型式	09-08(爐心)→P-34(燃料池)→	→P-34(燃料池)
			25-08(爐心)	
5	C1E033	不同型式	17-44(爐心)→P-35(燃料池)→	→P-35(燃料池)
			11-16(爐心)	
6	C2K541	同型式	新燃料	新燃料窖→燃料準備機→
				15-28(爐心)
7	C1K009	同型式	新燃料	新燃料窖→燃料準備機→
				07-30(爐心)
8	C2K560	同型式	新燃料	新燃料窖→燃料準備機→
				15-22(爐心)
9	C1K024	同型式	新燃料	新燃料窖→燃料準備機→
				11-16(爐心)
10	C1K550	同型式	新燃料	新燃料窖→燃料準備機→
				25-08(爐心)

涉及廢家智慧財產權

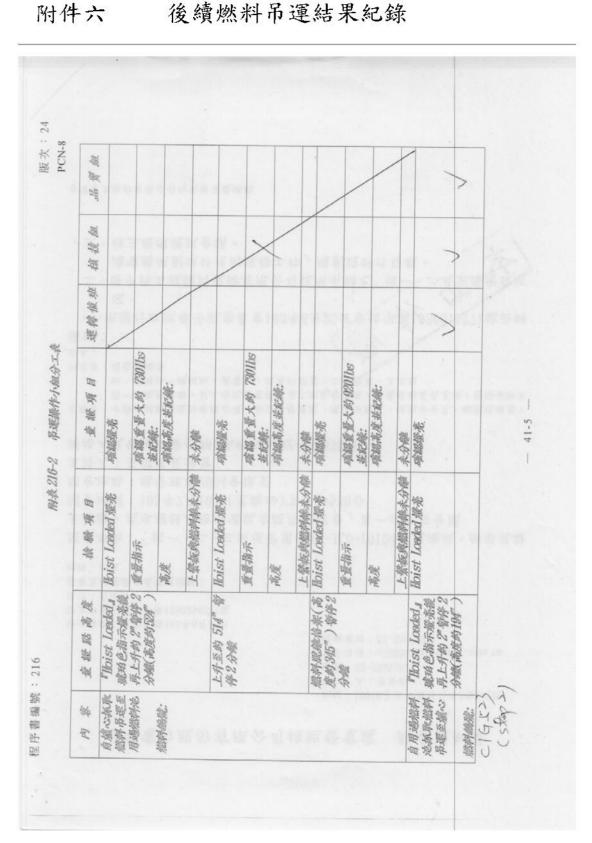
# 附表二 後續燃料吊運操作小組分工表

內容	查證點高度	檢驗項目	查證項目	運轉值班	核技組	品質組
自爐心抓 取燃料吊	『Hoist Loaded』 琥珀色指示燈亮後	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮			
運至用過	再上升約2"暫停2	重量指示	確認重量大約 7301bs 並記錄:			
燃料池	分鐘(高度約 524")	高度	確認高度並記錄:			
燃料编號:		上繫板與燃料棒未分離	未分離			
	上升至約 514"	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮			
		重量指示	確認重量大約 7301bs 並記錄:			
		高度	確認高度並記錄:			
		上繫板與燃料棒未分離	未分離			
	燃料脫離格架(高 度約345")	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮			
		重量指示	確認重量大約 9201bs 並記錄:			
		高度	確認高度並記錄:			
		上繫板與燃料棒未分離	未分離			
自用過燃 料池抓取	『Hoist Loaded』 琥珀色指示燈亮後	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮			

~				1
燃料吊運	再上升約2"暫停2	重量指示	確認重量大約 9801bs 並記	
至爐心	分鐘(高度約		錄:	
	194")	高度	確認高度並記錄:	
燃料编號:				
		上繫板與燃料棒未分離	未分離	
	上升至約180"	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮	
		重量指示	確認重量大約 9801bs	
			並記錄:	
		高度	確認高度並記錄:	
		上繫板與燃料棒未分離	未分離	
	燃料脫離格架(高 度約24")	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮	
		重量指示	確認重量大約 11801bs 並記錄:	
		高度	確認高度並記錄:	
		上繫板與燃料棒未分離	未分離	
吊燃料過	高度為 Normal Up	高度	確認 Normal Up	
水門時		行進路徑安全	確認水門東/西側無障礙	
其他燃料	高度為 Normal Up	Hoist Loaded 燈亮	確認燈亮	
吊運移動		高度	確認 Normal Up	
過程				

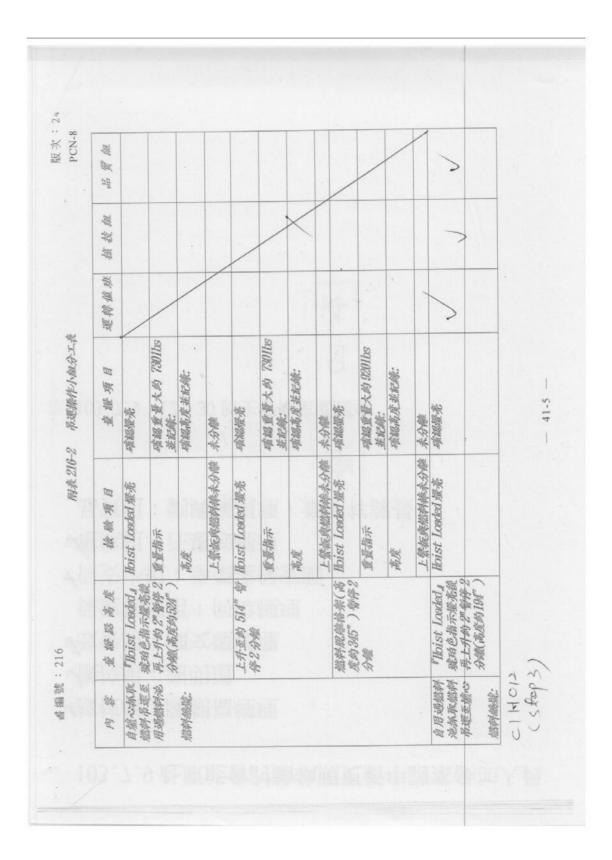
# 附表三 燃料吊運期間横向調整位置或異常狀況登錄表

時間	燃料编號	橫向調整位置或異常狀況敘述(是否橫向異常碰撞,非預期失去重量 之狀況,爐心或燃料池格架內橫向調整位置,當時高度/重量指示, 上/下繫板狀況)	備註



後續燃料吊運結果紀錄

PCN-8	品質量	5	-	5	> >		> >		> >	/1	>>	/	) ]	2	>	>			
	梳放血			1		7	7	1	, >	7	>			>	۷,	>			
	建棉值斑	2	>	>	)	)	>	>	)	2	>	>	>	>	>	>			
and the second sec	宜戰州日	· # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	確認高度並記録:	未分離 (1)	喻認證亮	確認重量大約98011bs 並記錄: 935	確認高度並配做。 1,28、31	未分離	磷酸量亮	確認重量大約 11801bs 並記錄: />>>	確認高度並記錄: 22.66	未分離	of I carried Up	確認水門泉/西側無障礙	確認優亮	of Themas Norman Up	Ż	<u>ታ</u>	
44 84 75 11	H M. We WI	重量指示	高度	上號板奧德納德未分驗	-	重量指示	高度	上紫板奧德得峰未分離	sded 愛亮	重量指示	-	上紫板奧燃料棒未分離			ILUIST LORGEd 准壳 .		1	步及调黄去	
雪條既處原			UII .		上升至约180° 缩 待2分绩	回いる			撤村服酿冶来 (高度約24") %将	2.分類			中無許利的大 高度為 Narmal Up	-	do rema	A THE			
2 2													中無料過水	1 Jug	Al Language	word when then the			



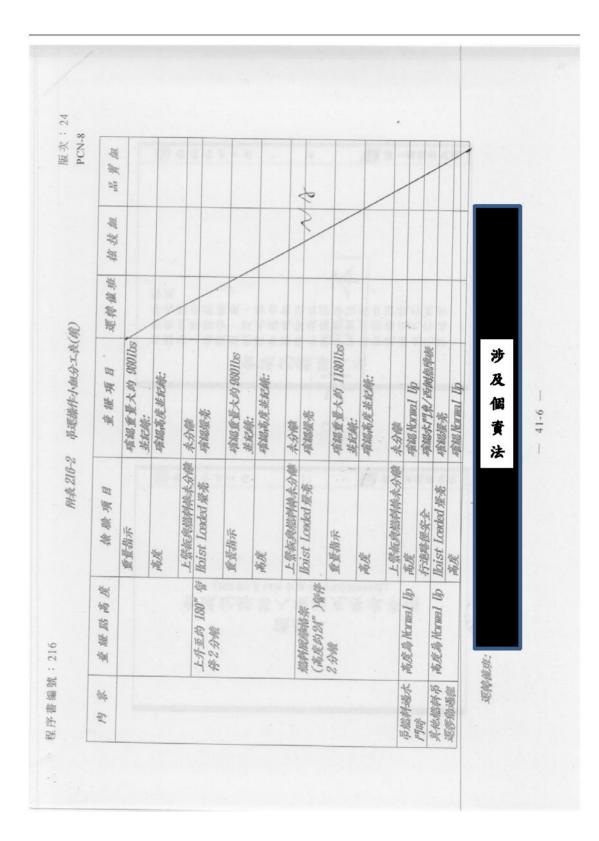
附件六 -3-

	IN ON WO 10 14	4.15、495、495、43	重戰項目	還轉值族	核拔鱼	品質量
		重量指示	確認重量大約 19801bs 並記錄: 928	>	>	>
		高度		>	7	1
		上號板奧腦科條未分離	未分離	N	7	>>
	上升至均180° 管 停2分缝	Boist Londed 派売	痛認證亮	>	2	22
		重量指示	確認重量大約9801bs 並記錄: 935	2	2	>
		南廃	端認高度並記錄: 179.15°	>	>	2
		上景振與維持條未分離	未分離	2	0	1
	他将用他和给来 (高度约20°)管侍		磷酸量亮	5	2	>>
	2.分號	童量指示	確認重量大約 11801bs 並記続: 1221	>	7	>
	A.22.0	商度	確認高度並記録: 24.07"	2	2	2
		上景板與描述峰未分離	未分離	2	>	>
日航河過水	高度為Kamel Up	高度	AND ROTHOL UP	>>	7	2
其他熊泽吊	高度為Normal Up	Hoist Londed 燈亮	·漢語の語・売	C.	0	>>
這等的過源		高度	AND AND THE AD		P	

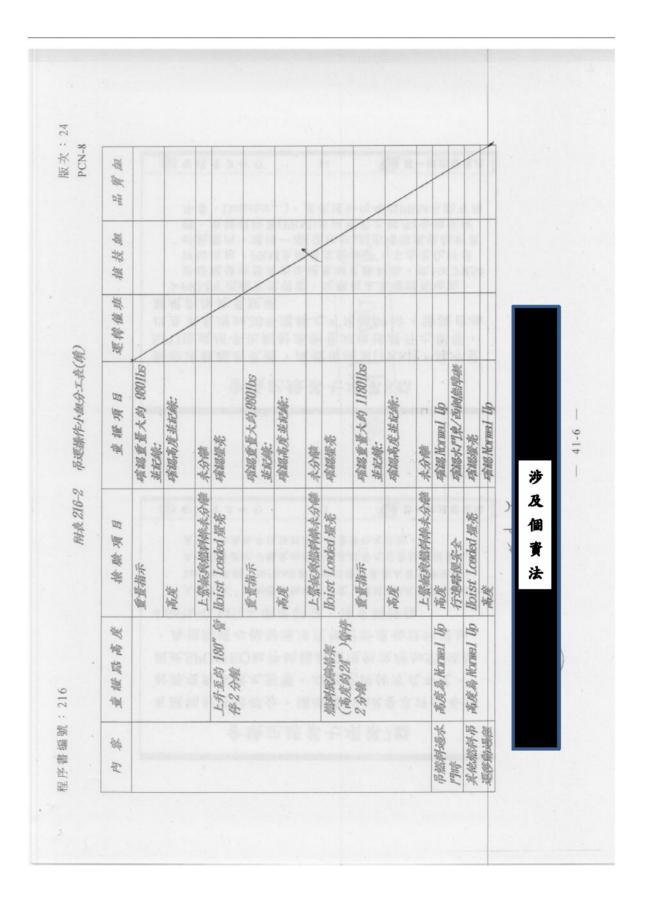
附件六 -4-

内容 自然之子を 整理学品での 一日日の して日の してもの してもの して	遊 総 認 高 . Thoist Loads 約6.指示派 分照(南原約524 分配(南原約524	准 14 14 14 15 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	並 従 項 日 確認優売 確認優売 フキ8 確認所更並記紙: ナンム, 6°" 赤分離 確認優売		様 様 様 で 、 、 、 、 、	
	17 4 X 194	重量指示 高度 上發放與鏈納總法分離	確認重量大的 7301hs 並記錄: 735 確認高度並記錄: 514.69"	> > >	>>>>	>>>
	指动机能将来(高 度约345") 指将2 计值	Boist Loaded 操充 重量指示 高度	所能認識 近在的 近年10年	>>>	>>>	>>>
	"Hoist Londed.a 就角色指示量亮鏡	上紫板嗅燃剂棒未分離 Ibist Londed 梁亮	543.26 未分離 確認優亮	>>	>	
市道を加い	再上升的 2" 输行 2 分继(高度的19f")			- KIN	NA	V.A

附件六 -5-

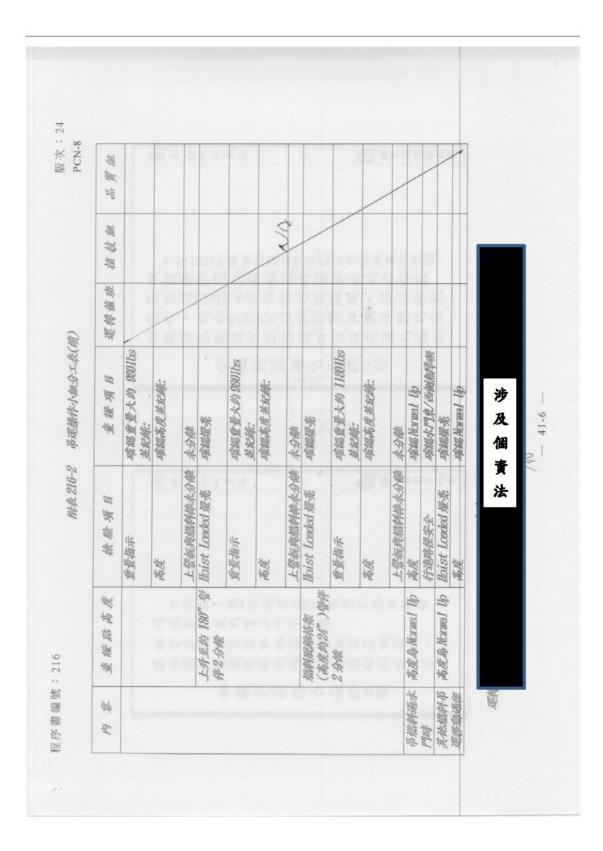


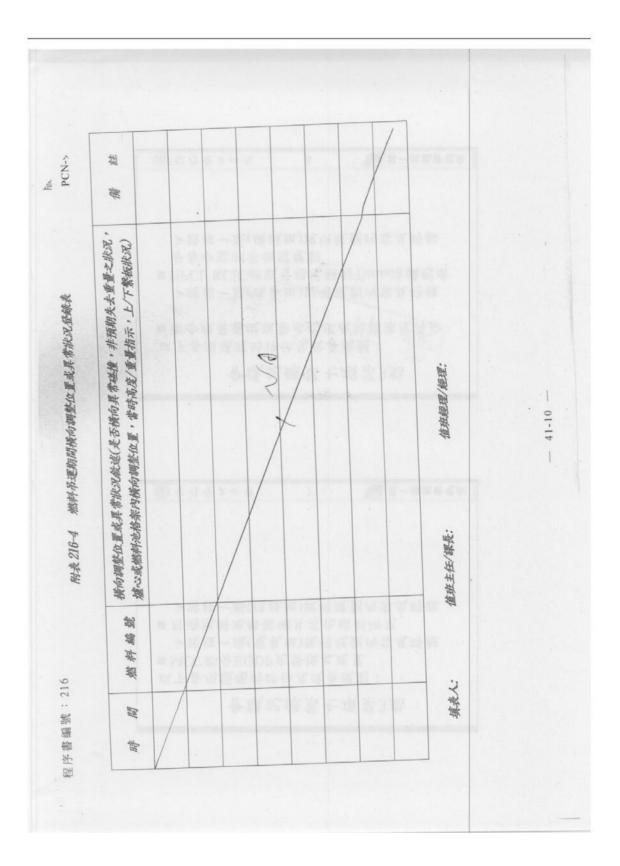
	微 账 項 目 重 並 縦 項 Hoist Loaded 燈 流 確認證売	摘示	高度 一般観光変紀後に / / / /	上號板與你將將林分離 未分離	上升変約 514° 督 Boist Loaded 擬亮 確認擬亮 // / /	情示	高度 確認高度並記録: V V V	上號板奧總將將條未分離 未分離	既職搭架(高) 355") 整件2	分戦 重量指示 磁線重量大約9201bs / / / /	- 一般認識度変紀論: / / / / / /	上發板奧納特線未分離 未分離	1 1 1	(高度約19%)
--	--	----	---------------------	----------------	---	----	-------------------	-----------------	----------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------	-------	----------



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附件六 -9-





附件七

核一廠#1號機燃料束C1F029 骨架(Cage)之連接桿(Connecting Bolt)

### 製造相關品質文件審查紀錄

# 一、C1F029 骨架之相關組件批號及編號追查結果

 1、此燃料束 C1F029 製造批次為 CS1R24, 骨架 ID 為 26367, 批次 為 261485 共有 101 支骨架。其中有 92 支屬於核一廠,其餘 9 支屬於其他客戶。

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- 2、此與燃料束 C1F029 同一製造批次(批次 CS1R24)屬於核一廠之 92 束核燃料,其中有 82 束在一號機(這之中 1 束 C1F029 燃料在 一號機用過燃料池),其餘 10 束在二號機(這之中 1 束燃料在二 號機用過燃料池)。
- 3、此骨架(26367)使用之連接桿總成批次為 250330(427 支)
- 4、此連接桿總成(250330)使用之連接桿批次為 239998
- 5、此連接桿(239998)使用之 304L 棒材批次為 215510
- 6、此批次棒材(215510)之材料供應廠批次為 45852402/86202
- 7、此材料批次(45852402/86202)之 Heat No. 為 329112(1524Kg)
- 二、連接桿製造廠家

1、棒材之供應廠為

2、連接桿之加工廠為

三、骨架相關設計文件

 1、設計測試評估報告 Upper and Lower Load Chain Modifications and Mechanical/Seismic Qualification 〔EMF-DTA-819(P) R/2及 Supplement 1、2、3〕

涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權

- 2 Mechanical Integrity of 304SS Bolt for Revised ATRIUM-10 Load Chain (RAP:04:004)
- 3 Component Qualification Report Upper and Lower Load Chain Modifications (EMF-CQR-310619 R/1)
- 四、骨架(26367)相關之製程管制文件及品質紀錄
  - 1、 骨架總成之製程及檢驗計畫
  - 2、骨架製造品質追踪紀錄
  - 3、骨架相關焊道及腐蝕檢查品質紀錄
  - 4、水棒 U 形片檢查證明
  - 5、水棒製造品質紀錄
  - 6、水棒材質證明

7、水棒上端塞材質證明
8、連接桿總成之製程及檢驗計畫
9、連接桿總成之製造品質紀錄
10、連接桿之品質證明
11、304L棒材(215510)之材質證明
12、連接桿清潔管控 304L棒材 UT 檢查紀錄
13、連接桿製造圖面尺寸檢查證明
14、水棒上端塞之製程及檢驗計畫

- 15、水棒上端塞製造檢查證明及紀錄
- 16、連接桿與上端塞組裝管控
- 17、連接桿安裝水棒上端塞之接合程序及扭力鎖磅管控
- 18、連接桿固鎖耳製造檢查證明及紀錄
- 19、連接桿固鎖環製造檢查證明及紀錄
- 20、 連接桿扣押螺帽製造檢查證明及紀錄
- 21、 組件水洗程序管控
- 22、水棒及與下端塞焊接之製程及檢驗計畫
- 五、完成審查之製程品質文件及結果(如審查紀錄表)
  - 完成前述骨架總成、水棒與下端塞、連接桿總成等項製程及檢驗計畫之審查,結果同意接受。
  - 2、完成審查骨架(26367)使用之連接桿總成(250330)目視檢查證
     明及 304L 棒材(215510)之材質證明,包括 UT 及熱處理(1060
     ℃ 2.5Hr Water Quench),僅會有稍許車削加工硬化,結果無
     異常狀況。
  - 3、完成審查骨架(26367)之品質紀錄,此紀錄顯示檢查結果接受此 101支骨架,無異常狀況,於水棒(Square Tube)之製造品質紀錄,有3種狀況(1支尺寸、4支外觀、5支焊接)之10支水棒, 依 Rework 程序書於作業後,再經重新檢查,都符合要求,此經 Rework 作業後之水棒符合品質要求,可接受。

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- 4、完成審查連接桿及水棒上端塞製造圖面尺寸檢查管制項目及接 受標準,此檢查係依 AQL 1.0 Level Ⅱ標準進行取樣,427支 連接桿抽樣 50支,其他清潔、外觀完整性及附著物檢查等係 100%檢查,結果同意接受。
- 5、完成審查連接桿之品質紀錄,結果無異常狀況。
- 6、完成審查連接桿安裝水棒上端塞之接合程序及扭力鎖磅管控, 此安裝扭力為 校正紀錄符合要求,審查校驗扭力板手之校驗機證明(安裝作業 前、後2年度),符合要求無異常狀況。

7、完成審查 Load Chain 軸向機械強度測試認證報告
 〔EMF-DTA-819(P) R/0 Supplement 1 R/0〕, AREVA 於 2003 年
 已完成此 Load Chain 拉力強度測試認證。

# 六、 其他相關管制文件紀錄

- AREVA 燃料組件設計變更之 NRC 核備需求 AREVA 說明依 Generic Mechanical Design Criteria for BWR Fuel Designs, ANF-89-98(P)Load Chain 設計變更不需經 NRC 核備。
- 2、NUPIC 2014 稽查 報告之 Cage 製程查證結果
  NUPIC 稽查規劃下列 5 項主要項目,以焊接為重點,未發現異常狀況,並未涵蓋連接桿總成檢驗及組裝項目。
  (1).水棒 U-Profiles 焊接
  (2).水棒端塞焊接及格架擋片(Spacer Stop)焊接
  (3).格架片及彈簧焊接
  - (4). 格架總成焊接
  - (5). 骨架總成檢查
- 七、 AREVA 重新審查製造紀錄

AREVA 已完成 CSH1R25(CS1R24) 骨架(Cage Assembly 26367) 之相關 組件審查,結果都符合要求,無異常發現。

八、結論

審查上述製程相關之品質紀錄文件,已涵蓋連接桿斷裂點相關之重 要組件「連接桿總成(Connecting Bolt, Assembly)」之製程品質 文件,及此骨架(Cage Assembly 26367)之相關組件審查,結果都 符合要求,發現有異常狀況。 燃料束 C1F029 骨架(Cage)製造相關品質文件審查紀錄表

- 一、CS1R24 批次分佈狀況及骨架資料
  - 1、與燃料束 C1F029 同一製造批次(批次 CS1R24)屬於核一廠之 92 束核燃料,其中有 82 束 在一號機(這之中 1 束 C1F029 燃料在一號機用過燃料池),其餘 10 束在二號機(這之中 1 束燃料在二號機用過燃料池)。
  - 2、骨架 ID 為 26367, 批次為 261485, 共有 101 支骨架。
- 二、C1F029 骨架之相關組件批號及編號
  - 1、骨架(26367)使用之連接桿總成批次為 250330(427 支)
  - 2、此連接桿總成(250330)使用之連接桿批次為 239998
  - 3、此連接桿(239998)使用之 304L 棒材批次為 215510
  - 4、此批次棒材(215510)之材料供應廠批次為 45852402/86202
  - 5、此材料批次(45852402/86202)之 Heat No. 為 329112(1524Kg)
- 三、審查製程相關之品質文件狀況如下表:

	組件	品質文件/紀錄	規範	審查結果
1	機械強度測試	設計測試評估報告 Upper and Lower		AREVA 依程序完
	認證	Load Chain Modifications and		成認證報告。
		Mechanical/Seismic Qualification		
		〔EMF-DTA-819(P) R/2 及		
		Supplement 1 · 2 · 3]		
2	連接桿使用	Mechanical Integrity of 304SS		AREVA 依程序完
	304L 機械完整	Bolt for Revised ATRIUM-10 Load		成認證報告。
	性評估	Chain (RAP:04:004)		
3	骨架組件認證	Component Qualification Report		AREVA 依程序完
	報告	Upper and Lower Load Chain		成認證報告。
		Modifications (EMF-CQR-310619		
		R/1)		
4	骨架總成之檢	Cage Assembly(TR-17)	MESP-3.0.169 R/0	可接受。
	驗計畫	Manufacturing and Examination		
	Sectors to an example	Sequence Plan		
5	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	Cage Assembly TR-17 101 支	A1C-1000950-1	紀錄符合,無異
	追蹤紀錄	骨架 ID:26367、連接桿總成:	A1C-1001761-0	常。
			A1C-1001764-0	
6	ENGI C EL NAVEL SI SI	Cage Assembly TR-17 101 支	A1C-1000950-1	紀錄符合,無異
		批次(Batch No.):261485	A1C-1001761-0	常。
	質紀錄		A1C-1001764-0	
			A1C-810306-2	
7	in the second product and the	Strip Transformed Zry4 141 支	A1C-1000873-1	紀錄符合,無異
		批次(Batch No.):247106		常。
8		Square Tube 198 支	A1C-1000950-1	紀錄符合,經
	紀錄	批次(Batch No.):250755		Rework 後重新檢
		Rework:	A1C-809900-0	查符合,無異
		Serial no. 13421 for Measuring		常。

R1

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	j <sub>e</sub>	0 1 10004 10045 10005		
		Serial no. 13304, 13345, 13367,		
		13461 for Visual		
		Serial no. 13380, 13382, 13412,		
		13418, 13453 for Welding		
9	水棒材質證明	Production Form Sheet Zry-4	CEZUS	紀錄符合,無異
		263 Strips		常。
		批次(Batch No.):197787		
		Heat: 811352 341,900Kg		
10	水棒與下端塞	Square Tube, Welded with Lower End	MESP 3.0.168 R/0	可接受。
	之製程及檢驗	Plug Manufacturing and		
	計畫	Examination Sequence Plan		
11		Production Form Bar Zry-4	CEZUS	紀錄符合,無異
	質證明	批次(Batch No.): 199305		常。
	X /	37X37mm 287, 460Kg		in.
19	連接桿總成之	Connecting Bolt, Complete	MESP 8.0.502	可接受。
		Manufacturing and Examination	A1C-1000950-1	* 12 ~
	畫	Sequence Plan	A1C-1001761-0	
	<u>∎</u>		RE-L 3627	
			RE-L 3585	
19	清拉田海よう	Connecting Polt Complete	A1C-1000950-1	40位称人,应用
10		Connecting Bolt, Complete	And the many of the second s	紀錄符合,無異 常。
	<b>发</b> 适 而 負 紀 琢	118 支批次(Batch No.):250330	A1C-1001761-0	币 °
1.4	·+ 14 111 、 + 66	0 (* D.1)	A1C-810509-2	小小花人上田
		Connecting Bolt	A1C-810304-1	紀錄符合,無異
-		批次(Batch No.):239998,427支		常。
	10 10 ANN 10 M	材質檢驗證明 70003160	EMF-S36015-00B	紀錄符合(包括
	材質證明	(Batch 215510)	EMF-S36015-00BS	UT),無異常。
		材質檢驗證明	UP B	
		Certificate 264419		
	10 Califor	AREVA 材質檢驗證明 70003160		母材材質檢驗證
	檢查紀錄	(Batch 215510)		明有UT 無缺陷之
		材質檢驗證明		證明。
	25 DM	Certificate 264419		未提供 UT 紀錄
17	and the second s	ANF70025410(239998)列有檢查項	此批次 427 支	檢查證明所列紀
	面尺寸檢查證	目、尺寸及公差		錄符合,無異
	明		依 AQL 1.0 Level	常。
			Ⅱ抽樣 50 支	
18	水棒上端塞之			AREVA 未提供檢
	製程及檢驗計			驗計畫,但依檢
	畫			查證明及紀錄,
				可接受製造品
				質。
19	水棒上端塞製	Upper End Plug Inspection	A1C-808801-0	紀錄符合,無異
		Certification	RE-L 3651a	常。
	紀錄	批次(Batch No.):232204	RE-LE 3651a	а. С
		306 只	依 AQL 1.0 Level	
			Ⅱ抽樣 50 支	
			山1四1水 JV 义	

	with the total days to a la	1 We and the top		
20	連接桿與上端	組浆程序書		AREVA 未提供組
	塞組裝管控			裝程序書,已提
				供連接桿與上端
				塞組裝作業簡
				報,可瞭解組裝
				管控程序。
21	連接桿安裝水	扭力板手於安裝作業前、後之校正紀	扭力為	扭力板手於安裝
	棒上端塞之接	錄	相當於	作業前、後之校
	合程序及扭力			正紀錄符合,無
	鎖磅管控			異常。
22	連接桿固鎖耳	Locking Lug 304L	A1C-808905-0	紀錄符合,無異
	製造檢查證明	批次(Batch No.):239979	RE-L3651a	常。
	及紀錄	740 只	RE-LE3651a	
	12		依AQL 1.0 Level	
			Ⅱ抽樣 80 支	
23	連接桿固鎖環	Locking Ring 304L	A1C-810453-0	紀錄符合,無異
	製造檢查證明	批次(Batch No.):239980	RE-L3651a	常。
		704 只	RE-LE3651a	
			依 AQL 1.0 Level	
			Ⅱ抽樣 80 支	
24	連接桿扣押螺	Compressing Nut 304L	A1C-810219-0	紀錄符合,無異
	201 2	批次(Batch No.):239978	RE-L3651a	常。
	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF AN ADDRESS OF ADDRES	708 只	RE-LE3651a	
	2		依 AQL 1.0 Level	
			Ⅱ抽樣 80 支	
25	組件水洗程序	Cleaning of Structural and Core		可接受。
	管控		R/1 & 4	
		P3 Upon 5801 and Synergic 9116 in	228451 0229 6469	
		the Cleaning Equipment of the		
		Company Erdmann		
26	AREVA 燃料組	Generic Mechanical Design		AREVA 說明 Load
	22	Criteria for BWR Fuel Designs,		Chain 設計變更
	NRC 核備需求	ANF-89-98(P)		不需經 NRC 核備。
27	NUPIC 2014	1. 水棒 U-Profiles 焊接	NUPIC 稽查前述 5	未發現異常狀
	稽查	2. 水棒端塞焊接及格架擋片(Spacer	項主要項目,以焊	况。
	Karlstein 報	Stop)焊接	接為重點查證。	
	告之 Cage 製	3. 格架片及彈簧焊接		
	程結果	4. 格架總成焊接		
		5. 骨架總成檢查		
<u></u>		nerve verte enformentation d'atom deuxe		

# AREVA進行Quality Review of CSH1-25 Cage Assembly 26367之結果

### **Cage Assembly**

### **File Name Description Result**

261485 Cage Assembly 26367 accept 261485 Cage Connecting Bolt, Complete 250330 accept 261485 Cage Lower End Plug 227573 accept 261485 Cage Square Tube 250755 accept **Connecting Bolt, Complete File Name Description Result** 250330 Connecting Bolt, Complete to Connecting Bolt accept 250330 Connecting Bolt, Complete to Compression Nut accept 250330 Connecting Bolt, Complete to Compression Spring accept 250330 Connecting Bolt, Complete to Locking Lug accept 250330 Connecting Bolt, Complete to Locking Ring accept 250330 Connecting Bolt, Complete to Locking Spring accept 250330 Connecting Bolt, Complete to Locking Ring accept 250330 Connecting Bolt, Complete to Locking Ring accept 250330 Connecting Bolt, Complete to Locking Ring accept 250330 Connecting Bolt, Complete to Locking Spring accept 250330 Connecting Bolt, Complete to Locking Spring accept

### File Name

239998 Connecting Bolt for Connecting Bolt, Complete accept

215510 Product Form Bar for Connecting Bolt accept

### **Compression Nut Description Result**

### **File Name**

239978 Compression Nut for Connecting Bolt, Complete accept

215509 Product Form Bar for Compression Nut accept

### **Compression Spring Description Result**

### **File Name**

234468 Compression Spring for Connecting Bolt, Complete accept 209929 Product Form Wire for Compression Spring accept

### Locking Lug Description Result

### **File Name**

239979 Locking Lug for Connecting Bolt, Complete accept

215509 Product Form Bar for Locking Lug accept

### Locking Ring Description Result

### **File Name**

\*239980 Locking Ring for Connecting Bolt, Complete accept

\*215509 Product Form Bar for Locking Ring accept

### Locking Spring Description Result

### **File Name**

207301 Locking Spring Connecting Bolt, Complete accept

148760H1 Product Form Wire for Locking Spring accept

### **Upper End Plug Description Result**

### File Name

232204 Upper End Plug for Connecting Bolt, Complete accept

199305 Product Form Bar for Upper End Plug accept

## Lower End Plug Description Result

### File Name

227573 Lower End Plug for Cage accept

199305 Product Form Bar for Lower End Plug accept

### **Square Tube Description Result**

### File Name

250755 Square Tube for Cage accept

247106 Strip Transformed Zry4 for Square Tube accept

197787 Product Form Sheet for Strip Transformed accept

### 附表 與 C1F029 裝設之同一批次骨架(Cage TR17)之燃料束

與此 C1F029 裝設之同一批次骨架(Cage TR17)之燃料束如附表,總共 101 束。其中 C1Fxxx 編號 屬於核一廠,共 92 束。其餘 FCDxxx 編號係其他客戶之核燃料編號,共 9 束。

Serial number	Bundle serial	Serial number	Bundle serial	Serial number	Bundle serial
25547	C1F040	26398	C1F009	26437	C1F542
25548	C1F037	26400	FCD229	26438	C1F555
25613	C1F501	26402	C1F035	26440	C1F505
26360	C1F532	26403	C1F014	26443	C1F504
26361	C1F528	26404	C1F034	26444	C1F039
26362	C1F503	26405	C1F019	26445	FCD227
26363	C1F038	26406	C1F545	26446	C1F010
26364	C1F526	26408	C1F540	26447	C1F509
26366	C1F554	26409	C1F032	26448	C1F508
26367	C1F029	26410	FCD222	26449	C1F011
26368	C1F557	26411	C1F036	26450	C1F012
26369	C1F537	26412	C1F502	26451	C1F513
26370	C1F525	26413	C1F527	26452	C1F510
26371	C1F517	26414	C1F518	26453	C1F026
26373	C1F515	26415	C1F529	26454	C1F514
26374	C1F017	26416	C1F533	26455	C1F522
26375	C1F018	26417	C1F552	26456	C1F530
26376	C1F021	26418	C1F516	26457	C1F546
26377	C1F028	26419	C1F547	26458	C1F531
26378	C1F536	26420	C1F523	26459	C1F521
26380	C1F534	26421	C1F013	26460	C1F559
26382	C1F553	26422	C1F031	26461	FCD224
26384	C1F550	26424	C1F539	26462	FCD225
26385	C1F538	26425	C1F524	26463	C1F519
26386	C1F558	26426	C1F506	26464	C1F512
26387	C1F535	26427	C1F022	26465	C1F033
26388	C1F544	26428	C1F027	26466	C1F025
26389	FCD228	26429	C1F015	26467	C1F507
26390	C1F511	26430	FCD226	26468	C1F543
26391	C1F549	26431	C1F520	26470	C1F556
26392	C1F024	26432	C1F030	26471	C1F551
26393	FCD221	26433	C1F016		
26395	C1F023	26434	FCD223		
26396	C1F020	26435	C1F548		
26397	C1F541	26436	C1F560		

### 附件八 肇因分析報告

### 一、 摘要

本文件為核一廠一號機燃料水棒連接桿失效之肇因調查報告。在 103年12月底,一束ATRIUM-10燃料在爐心吊起時,其水棒連接桿發 生斷開事件。本次失效事件並不影響燃料棒之完整性,也不會對公眾 健康及安全造成危害。因應本次失效事件,燃料廠家成立肇因分析小 組,該小組成員包含美國東、西岸、法國及德國等跨國跨領域專家。

此次失效事件的起源是因為一個初始事件造成連接桿表面產生 表面瑕疵。表面瑕疵產生之後,裂縫在應力及環境影響的促進下開始 往連接桿內部成長。連接桿的部分截面仍維持完整,直到本次燃料吊 運過程中試圖拉起該燃料束,在該燃料束還未離開爐心底部時,因燃 料束本身重量所產生的應力已超過連接桿剩餘截面所能承受之強 度,在此時發生最終斷開,造成燃料束荷重傳輸鍊(load chain)的上半 部分離。

燃料廠家研判,有許多因素共同造成本次事件,任一因素均無法 單獨導致本連接桿斷開,這些因素一般來說並不會存在於正常的燃料 束中。其中兩個主要因素如下:

- ●本斷開連接桿有由材料缺陷所引起之獨特的表面瑕疵。
- ◆本斷開連接桿存在有非預期的應力狀態,此應力之可能來源為運轉溫度下發生燃料匣頂緊下繫板的狀況(詳述如第八章),但需配合表面瑕疵才有可能造成裂縫起始。

R2

因此本次燃料束水棒連接桿斷開為特殊案例。

除前述主因之外,燃料廠家肇因分析小組認為還有下列對本次失 效事件有貢獻或加速其進行之助因,這些助因不會直接導致本事件之 發生:

●較為嚴苛的BWR水化學環境造成腐蝕加劇。

●不鏽鋼材料之輻射損傷。

●製造之殘留應力。

根據目前熱室檢驗及其他運轉證據,顯示本連接桿斷開事件應為 偶發失效(non-generic event)。到目前為止,燃料廠家採用與HALC相 同之連接桿設計(ALC+HALC)之燃料已有超過14,000束運轉經驗,其 中已有2,998束使用相同水棒連接桿設計之燃料束達到比C1F029高的 燃耗,且每束照射過燃料均有多次吊運紀錄。本次水棒連接桿斷開係 唯一發生之事件。

此次的調查範圍包含:詳細審視設計層面、製造過程及驗證測 試。並未發現有任何有關設計與製作過程之系統弱點,但為保守起 見,燃料廠家已經開始在燃料製造加工過程施行加強措施,額外增加 檢查程序並改善相關工具,來偵測或預防各別的助因。

核一廠已檢查一號機爐心其他燃料,確認水棒連接桿功能均正 常,可持續使用(如主報告附件一)。但基於保守,燃料廠家亦已完成 本連接桿斷開事件之爐心運轉安全評估,安全評估假設即使爐內存有 連接桿瑕疵之燃料,甚至或於運轉期間發生連接桿斷開時,安全評估 之結論仍確認電廠在一般運轉狀態、預期運轉事件和設計基準事故下 安全系統仍可以正常運作,安全運轉無虞(如主報告附件九)。

R2

R2

#### 二、 分析結果

1. 熱室檢驗

肇因分析結果顯示,本次不鏽鋼連接桿斷開事件之過程為:開始階段是沿晶應力腐蝕龜裂(IGSCC)機制,之後再轉為輻射促進腐蝕龜裂(IASCC)機制。

由斷開面複製膜之目視及SEM分析,初始裂痕是發生在 180°附近,最終在0°附近斷開。最終斷開點是穿晶破裂,但僅 在少數區域上發現穿晶破裂特徵

#### 涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權

。因此在本次

EOC-27大修期間吊運中,C1F029燃料之連接桿處無法負荷重 量而造成斷開。在本連接桿外表面之初始裂痕區域發現有表面 瑕疵現象。

IASCC及IGSCC在SEM檢視時均是顯現沿晶破裂特徵,對 本連接桿而言,其中子通量已到達1.38x10<sup>21</sup> n/cm<sup>2</sup>,因此已在 IASCC之發生門檻 是本事件之助因。

裂痕之成長在開始階段為IGSCC機制,當中子通量累積達 到IASCC之發生門檻後,裂紋成長再轉換為IASCC機制。肇因 分析小組認為初始裂痕是由製造瑕疵、材料缺陷及外部環境所 造成。

此外,對不鏽鋼加速腐蝕有影響之氯、硫及氟均未在熱室 檢驗中發現,但複製膜R2.X之輻射劑量相當高,無法進行EDX 分析,且前述物質均為水溶性物質,可能在本連接桿於爐心斷 開時即留在爐心內。

另外在連接桿壓接處並未發現水流被阻塞之證據,相反 地,在連接桿上半截斷開處之凸緣下端發現有水流痕跡(詳圖 19),顯示水流並未被阻塞,但可能使清洗效果變差,進而減 少水流清洗效果。 **R2** 

#### 2. 偶發失效

根據現有證據,燃料廠家認為本連接桿斷開事件是偶發失效,前述之主因及助因均無法獨自造成本事件,必須是複合效應方能造成本事件之發生,因此本事件係機率極低之偶發失效。調查結果並未發現有任何有關製作過程、材料供應及燃料 設計之系統性弱點。

民國93年起燃料廠家開始使用ALC/HALC連接桿設計,運 轉經驗包含23個反應器環境及超過55個運轉週期,已有超過 14,000束使用經驗,且有較本連接桿更高燃耗之使用經驗,也 有貯存在用過燃料池及乾貯之經驗,本事件是國際間唯一發生 之案例。

以上調查結論指出本事件為偶發失效且再發生的機率很低。證據顯示必須有許多因素共同發生才會造成本事件,任一 單獨因素均不會導致本事件。這些因素如下:

- 有獨特的表面條件和應力狀態造成裂縫起始。
- 裂縫起始之後,裂縫成長機制開始階段為IGSCC,再轉換成IASCC,而表面積垢或其他腐蝕過程可能加速裂縫成長,最終導致連接桿斷開。

在製程監管方面之重要查證摘要如下:

- 已查對核一廠燃料製程紀錄並無異常,製程監管之監督確 有執行。
- 殘留應力測試結果顯示正常製程下所產生之表面應力,不 足以導致水棒連接桿斷開。

使用相同水棒連接桿設計之燃料已有大量運轉經驗,如表 1和表2所列,已有超過14,000束使用經驗且並無其他失效例 子。

由於必須發生一連串事件之獨特狀況才會導致本次失效 事件,且世界上已有大量使用相同水棒連接桿設計之燃料運 轉經驗和製程監管可預防缺陷之發生,基於上述原因,燃料 廠家認為此為偶發失效事件,且不預期會再發生類似失效事 件。

## 三、 背景說明

1. 設計背景

燃料廠家之ATRIUM-10之荷重傳輸鍊(load chain)是在民國81年 由歐洲開始使用,美國之先導型燃料則在民國83年開始引進 ,並於民國86年開始使用。圖1顯示使用3種不同連接桿設 計。



圖1、ATRIUM-10不同連接桿

美國 從民國95年初開始使用HALC設計之燃料,核一廠 則自民國98年開始使用本型燃料,至目前為止,國際間已有超過 14,000束採用與HALC相同連接桿設計之燃料運轉經驗,且每束照射 過燃料均有多次吊運紀錄,本次水棒連接桿斷開係唯一發生之事件, 世界上使用相同連接桿設計之燃料運轉經驗如表1和表2。

Customers/Reloads	Delivered	In Operation	<b>B</b> U >	Max BU
			C1F029 <sup>(1)</sup>	(MWd/MTU)
	300	0	152	51,195
	280	0	26	45,107
	374	0	50	51,073
	296	0	144	51,276
	232	0	92	50,174
- 涉及燃料廠家 -	280	0	89	49,793
▲ 智慧財產權 ▲	304	0	92	51,531
- 书心州注作 -	200	0	76	50,883
	184	0	63	48,111
	4	0	0	NA <sup>(2)</sup>
	4	2	0	NA <sup>(2)</sup>
	4	0	2	44,116
TOTAL (ALC)	2,462	2	786	

表1、ALC 燃料設計使用經驗

Customers/Reload	Delivered	In Operation	BU>	Max BU
			C1F029 <sup>(1)</sup>	(MWd/MTU)
	280	279	0	42,143
	308	308	0	23,114
	284	145	49	50,083
	272	271	0	42,105
	316	316	0	22,716
	260	0	0	Not in Operation
	288	78	131	49,175
	302	147	31	49,218
	284	283	0	40,546
	288	288	0	22,780
	248	0	16	45,720
	242	104	192	49,180
	234	234	101	45,595
	222	222	0	25,107
	238	110	84	49,695
	226	224	127	46,396
涉及燃料廠家	226	226	0	25,345
智慧財產權	222	0	0	Not in Operation
	232	0	122	51,696
	324	148	140	49,875
	320	320	201	51,407
	320	153	268	50,197
	312	307	128	45,561
	216	0	65	50,137
	308	308	0	43,246
	292	292	0	23,102
	316	315	8	43,770
	300	300	0	24,290
	100	98 <sup>(3)</sup>	44 <sup>(3)</sup>	47.282
	102	102	0	41,079
	124	124	0	34,943
	104	0	0	Not in Operation
	94	94	48	50,545

表 2、HALC 燃料設計使用經驗

Customers/Reload	Delivered	In Operation	BU >	Max BU
			C1F029 <sup>(1)</sup>	(MWd/MTU)
	106	106	0	35,206
	132	72	0	18,148
	92	0	0	Not in Operation
	170	166	111	49,093
	176	175	0	35,639
	164	164	0	37,571
	189	17	0	17,023
- 涉及燃料廠家 -	176	175	0	37,317
- 智慧財產權 -	185	185	0	19,849
一日芯肉庄稚	200	0	0	Not in Operation
	136	132	4	57,816
	8	8	0	NA <sup>(2)</sup>
	276	226	68	48,276
	112	112	0	NA <sup>(2)</sup>
	246	240	8	54,400
	212	0	0	NA <sup>(2)</sup>
	412	230	248	56,156
	346	328	18	47,615
TOTAL (HALC)	11,542	8,132	2,212	

(1)註:核一廠本次水棒連接桿斷開(C1F029)燃料之燃耗為43,724.86(MWd/MTU),燃耗 大於C1F029之燃料數量共2,998束(786束ALC+2,212束HALC)。

(2)註:NA表示已使用燃料之燃耗未超過C1F029 (歐洲電廠燃料統計方式與台灣美國電廠不同)。

(3)註: BU>C1F029燃料共有44束,其中有36束在 ,8束在 ,8束在 (4)註:以上資料統計至104年2月28日。

燃料廠家的產品研發過程需要執行設計驗證。荷重傳輸鍊之設計 驗證包含了拉伸測試,整個荷重傳輸鍊將下繫板、骨架、上繫板等組 裝後增加拉力,如果過程中其中一個組件失效或是開始失效(或開始 拉伸),則將其移除後繼續拉伸測試。在測試中最先失效的是下繫板 之防止異物入侵濾網(FUELGUARD grid),接著是上繫板的把手和格 架平面,當拉力達到 時,最後失效的是鎖緊扣環(locking lug) (變形但功能正常),且連接桿(尤其是螺紋連接處)、水棒及上下端

塞並無失效的跡象。表3為測試結果總結,基於該測試,連接桿之荷 重傳輸鍊不預期會發生失效。



表3、ALC/HALC 水棒設計拉伸試驗結果

2. 事件描述

103年12月28日,電廠燃料吊運小組按計畫將C1F029移往規劃座標,在抬升燃料過程運轉員發現重量感測器偵測到有燃料重量瞬間減輕之現象,隨即立刻暫停作業,經檢視燃料填換平台及吊具重量感測 元件均正常後,電廠立即通知燃料廠家,並要求燃料廠家派員協助處 理後續事宜。圖2顯示該束燃料匣明顯高於相鄰新燃料之燃料匣。



圖2、C1F029燃料匣明顯高於相鄰新燃料之燃料匣

燃料廠家在未進行檢驗前,使用失效模式與效應分析(FMEA)初步分析可能有9個失效位置,經檢驗後綜合評估結果如下:

- 1. 底部連接螺栓遺失:經照射過檢驗(Post-irradiation examination, PIE)證明底部連接螺栓仍在定位。
- 水棒襯套銲接處失效:經照射過檢驗證明水棒襯套銲接處仍 完整未受損。
- 底部連接螺栓失效:經照射過檢驗證明底部連接螺栓定位正常並與下端塞完整結合。
- 下端塞失效:經照射過檢驗證明下端塞定位正常並與底部連 接螺栓完整結合。
- 下端塞至水棒銲接處失效:經照射過檢驗證明下端塞至水棒 銲接處正常且與水棒方管銲接處連接完整。
- 水棒方管失效:經照射過檢驗證明水棒方管未斷裂且沒有塑 變或彎曲之現象。
- 水棒銲接處至上端塞處失效:經照射過檢驗證明上端塞定位
   正常且與水棒方管銲接處連接完整。
- 上端塞處失效:經照射過檢驗證明上端塞定位正常且與水棒 方管銲接處連接完整。

 連接桿失效:連接桿的最小直徑處是在連接桿上方之壓縮螺 帽與連接桿之連接處,但此處並非本次之斷開處。經照射過 檢驗證明本次斷開事件是發生在連接桿與水棒上端塞連接螺 紋之最小直徑處附近。

在電廠及燃料廠家工作人員後續努力下,順利將 C1F029 燃料束 移至用過燃料池,並立即以目視檢查該束燃料,發現水棒連接桿確實 已斷開,斷開位置如圖 3。

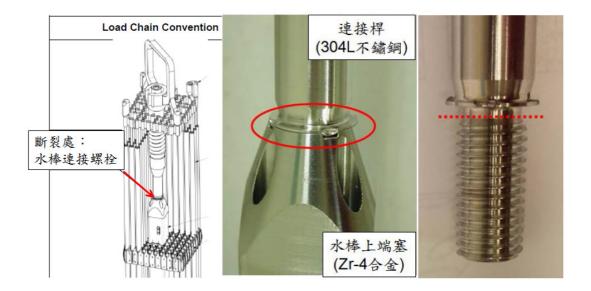


圖3、連接桿與水棒上端塞接合處與斷開位置

為了肇因分析之所需,核一廠將C1F029燃料內之91支燃料棒安 全移出,並重新組裝於新骨架(Cage)內,將重新組裝後之燃料東安全 移置燃料池貯放後,工作人員依計畫將此斷開連接桿組件移至國內專 業實驗室熱室進行後續檢驗。圖4和圖5為目視檢查照片,顯示連接桿 與連接桿承接處斷開處之相對位置關係圖。

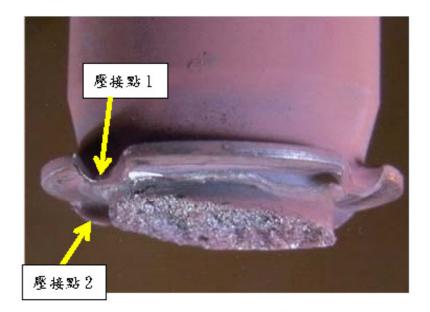


圖4、連接桿斷開處



圖5、連接桿承接處斷開處和積垢狀況

#### 四、 肇因分析程序及進展

燃料廠家係使用PACTS方法,利用有系統化的程序並依據事實的 陳述,去排除不合理之假設與偏差並尋找可能的肇因。PACTS方法包 含了以下5個過程:

- 問題描述 (Problem statement)
- 分析 (<u>A</u>nalysis)
- 肇因 (<u>C</u>auses)
- 測試 (<u>T</u>esting)
- 解決方案 (Solution & Implementation)

燃料廠家主導此肇因分析小組的經理人為全世界有名的燃料專 家,他的角色須對調查結果和改正方案負全責,除此之外此肇因分析 小組還須定期向管理審查小組報告。此管理審查小組須同意改正方案 的優先順序並確保其適當性。

肇因分析關注項目經肇因分析小組評估篩濾後,主要評估方向包含材料瑕疵、製造缺陷、設計缺失、環境因素和燃料吊運,共5大項目。這些項目可能是造成本事件發生之主因,肇因分析小組逐項進行評估作業,評估結果如第五章節。

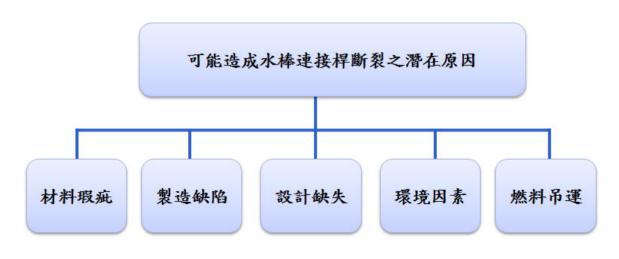


圖6、肇因分析關注項目

#### 五、 肇因分析關注項目

1.材料瑕疵

肇因小組已針對材料是否偏離設計規範進行評估作業,調查包含斷開連接桿之鋼材及製程,調查結果如下:

- 已審查棒材的檢驗過程、測試設備和方法。所有棒材皆經 過100%
   涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權
- 燃料廠家已檢驗過供應商的材料可追溯性,相關紀錄文件 顯示確實是使用304L不鏽鋼材料。熱室ICP-MASS分析結 果未發現有違反304L規範之狀況。
- 已檢驗棒材及連接桿製造過程,先執行固溶處理再進行棒 材拉直,連接桿螺紋加工及其準直度允許公差均可能產生 製造應力。
- 不同棒材爐號批次均會依ASTM A276/A479(材料之組成及 機械性質)及ASTM A262(抗腐蝕能力)進行相關測試。機械 性質包含降伏強度(yield strength)、最終拉伸強度(ultimate tensile strength)、伸長量(elongation)及面積縮小比率 (reduction of area)。本斷開連接桿為97年製造,廠家針對本 斷開連接桿之相同爐號批次之庫存棒材執行機械性質檢 查,並檢視93年至102年間不同爐號批次之庫存棒材機械性 質,檢查結果與前述斷開連接桿相同批次之庫存棒材並無 差異。

2. 製造缺陷

肇因分析小組已完成製程調查及評估相關製程是否存在原有的缺陷或偏差。有以下結論:

- 製造紀錄查核顯示在製造核一廠這批連接桿時並無設備故 障或程序不符。
- 在連接桿供應商利用數位控制車床(CNC)加工後之零件,
   均會由操作員進行100%目視檢查及測量尺寸。
- 供應商品管員則會依燃料廠家核准的檢驗計畫以 95/95 信
   心度之 1.0 AQL Level II 正常取樣頻率或 100%進行檢查。
- 本次斷開連接桿之製造批次為239998,該批次共有427個 連接桿,所以依抽檢計畫,必須抽測50個,並依檢驗計畫 之要求項目執行100%檢查。抽測的50個樣品結果全部符 合規範。依據檢驗計畫進行連接桿表面粗度的檢驗(圖7為 檢驗紀錄),結果無異常。

L	4U.	025	± U, I	AUL I,U FINILIN		12,13.13.19.01
	47	Rz 16	< Rz 16	AQL 1,0 PN II EN	Rubert-Test/RMG	LRe16
Γ	49	ontoratat	0.2	100%	vieuoll	11

圖 7、製造批次 239998 之檢測紀錄

該製造批次之連接桿表面狀況也需進行100%目視檢查。結果無異常。

3.4	Oberflächen- Beschaffenheit	Visuell Visual	100%	Gui
	Surface Condition			10-1.7

圖 8、製造批次 239998 之接受紀錄

- 燃料廠家品管員會進行雙重檢查。
- 在燃料廠家對連接桿與上端塞進行鎖磅和壓接作業前,操 作員需針對連接桿表面是否損壞或有異常進行目視檢查。

結果無異常。

燃料廠家已針對 之化學成分進行檢驗,重點在鹵素及鉛含量,檢驗結果並未發現任何異常。

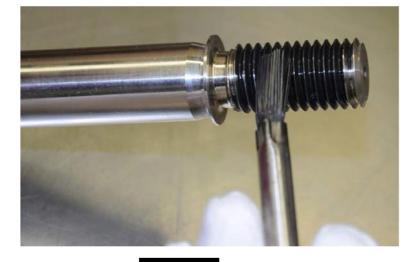


圖 9、 潤滑劑之塗裝

 鎖磅工具均須由有經驗之操作員校正,所有使用人員及校 正紀錄均須審查,如圖 10。結果無異常。



圖 10、校正之鎖磅工具

- 當 乾燥後,連接桿會用治具夾住,並將上端塞裝
   入上連接桿螺紋內並鎖磅,如圖 11。結果無異常。
- 為確保壓接過程設備方位正常且不會被旋轉,組件需以治
   具固定在定位,如圖 12。壓接完必須以厚薄規量測,如圖
   13,並須執行 100%目視檢查。結果無異常。

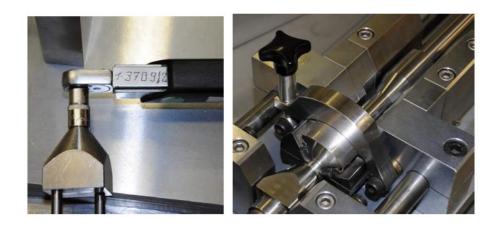


圖 11、壓接過程

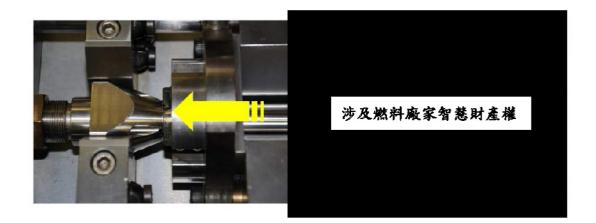


圖 12、壓接設備

- 當鎖磅完成後連接桿之螺牙過渡區域就無法用目視檢驗看
   到。
- 當把連接桿與上端塞結合後,螺牙及螺牙過渡區就無法再進行任何檢查工作。
- 當將上端塞與水棒方管銲接後,操作員必須執行100%目視 檢查並以厚薄規測量壓接處間隙。



圖 13、厚薄規測量壓接處間隙

 註:壓接過程是否會產生施力不均造成連接桿與上端塞準 直度不佳,或正常壓接位移(一一一)及異常壓接位移(一一一) 之狀況,經評估均不會對連接桿與上端塞準直度造成任何 影響。 3. 設計缺失

肇因分析小組已評估連接桿的設計是否存在潛在的缺失,可能 造成本連接桿的斷開。

- 經檢視後發現,裂痕的出現位置是在無螺牙部分的半徑過 渡區(Transition Radius)而不是在無螺牙部分的最小半徑 處。
- 如圖14所示,出牙處根部之曲率半徑約為
   ,並不是在無螺牙部分的半徑過渡區域。

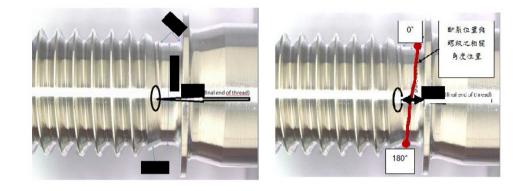


圖14、連接桿螺紋根部細部照片

- 在每個壓接處,因為廠家利用在連接桿凸緣區域根部加入 填充物及較小之凸緣厚度之設計,即使使用後有裂紋產 生,其成長路徑也只會發生在凸緣區域,而不會延伸進入 較厚之連接桿截面。
- 在每個壓接處均有2個可供水流過之通道(如此一個水棒 共有8個流徑),使連接桿和水棒上端塞連接後,清洗流程 能適當清洗無螺紋區域。肇因小組已調查是否可能有污染 物質卡在流徑,而導致在無螺紋區域產生初始裂痕進而導 致連接桿斷開。經目視檢視後確認,並無堵塞現象。

R2

4. 環境因素

肇因分析小組已調查該燃料束之運轉環境,結論如下:

•	電廠水化學資料顯示,
	涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權
	遠低於 EPRI 沸水式電廠水化學導則之行動標準值
	、及廠家要求之燃料保證規範限值,如圖
	15 •

R2

如圖 16 所示,爐水中 濃度比 EPRI 沸水式水化學導 則之建議值高,其季平均建議值為 EPRI 潮水式水化學導 NP-7458-S 指出有測試顯示 濃度高過 可能使 304L 不鏽鋼增加 IGSCC 之可能性,但其他大多數報告指 出,即使 濃度超過 其影響程度可忽略,甚至高 達 也不會有任何明顯影響。因此週期 27 爐水 濃度是否對本事件有影響亦無定論。

(註:國內專家與台電公司共同意見:依照 EPRI 建議此 標準適用於 Zn-addition 電廠,核一廠並不屬於此類並未 針對 和 制定 action plan。[Ref. EPRI 2014 BWR Water chemistry guideline, BWRVIP-190 Revision 1: BWR Vessel and Internals Project, Volume 1: BWR Water Chemistry Guidelines – Mandatory, Needed, and Good Practice Guidance])

- 另從破斷面複製膜的 EDX 分析顯示在連接桿斷面區域未 發現任何氯離子與硫化物蹤跡。
- 在螺牙連接區域,因清洗流徑堵塞造成間隙腐蝕之可能性 應列入考慮。



圖 15、核一廠一號機週期 26 及 27 爐水中

濃度



圖16、核一廠週期26及27爐水中 濃度

5. 燃料吊運

燃料製造廠:

肇因分析小組已檢視所有燃料廠家內部燃料束和組件的吊 運程序和狀況報告(Condition Reports),並未發現有異常負荷的 狀況。為了進一步瞭解,已進行兩項測試以瞭解燃料吊運時可 能發生的極端效應。

- 進行側向負荷測試,以評估若要在連接桿無螺紋區域產生 可被燃料廠家組裝操作員發現的裂紋,需要多大的壓縮負 荷。相關測試詳述於章節七、10.6,測試結果顯示在處理 不當的狀況下,也不會產生裂紋。
- 進行偏移的壓縮測試,以評估若要使連接桿和水棒上端塞 之連接處產生永久變形和失效,需要多大的負荷。測試結 果顯示,當負荷上升至1,800磅時,上繫板、連接桿和水 棒的組件皆未發生塑性變形。負荷測試完成後進行PT檢 測,並未顯示在連接桿無螺紋區域有產生裂紋。相關測試 詳述於章節七、10.7。

電廠吊運:

- 因為電廠曾發生燃料鎖緊裝置在燃料吊運期間斷裂之情況,肇因小組已調查電廠大修燃料吊運歷史,並無發現任何異常。
- 肇因小組亦審查相關電廠燃料吊運步驟之重量指示變化 (週期25至27),並未發現有任何燃料吊運異常現象。廠家 另已完成吊運過程若發生超過正常預期之負荷(正常負荷 的2.5倍以上)對連接桿造成的衝擊測試,確認不鏽鋼連接 桿不會因而產生裂紋,因此吊運對本事件之影響可能性極 低。
- 在連接桿與水棒上端塞之連接處,燃料設計計算扭矩設定

R2

為12.9 Nm (製造時為 Nm),潤滑劑之摩擦係數設定為 。由上述設定計算出在連接桿與水棒上端塞之連接 處之應力為26.8 MPa,小於304L不鏽鋼材料在爐心運轉溫 度下的降伏強度限值105 MPa(ASME設計數值)。

公牙的304L不鏽鋼之熱膨脹速率高於母牙的鋯合金,此
 熱膨脹差異會降低連接處之張應力。由於螺牙連接處長度
 較短及鋯合金在輻照下會產生鬆弛效應(relaxation),因此
 鋯合金的輻射成長量並不明顯。原始棒材製造過程及螺紋
 車製所產生的殘留應力,並不足以導致裂縫起始,但可促
 進裂縫成長。然而,在設計之初並未考慮到無螺紋區域接
 近第一螺牙處之應力集中因子(notch stress concentration factor)。此應力集中因子在304L不鏽鋼未受輻射照射前約
 為
 ,當連接桿受輻射照射硬化後,其應力集中效應將
 增大。若考量以上因素,其螺牙連接處之應力可能會高於
 材料的50%降伏限值。

#### 六、 失效模式影響分析(FMEA)之再確認

HALC的材料組成為不鏽鋼及鋯合金,考量其材質對環境(溫度、 快中子通量、水化學敏感性)之差異。本次失效是在上端塞內部不鏽 鋼連接桿斷裂,此位置中子通量較高,水質溫度及氧化性高,因此較 易發生不鏽鋼輻射促進應力腐蝕破裂(IASCC)。在燃料束底部不鏽鋼 組件所處環境之中子通量較低、溫度較低,且受到有效加氫水化學保 護,不易發生IASCC。而與上繫板直接連接之不鏽鋼荷重傳輸鍊組件 所處環境,中子通量及γ加熱效應較斷開點低,材料發生IASCC的機 率較低。其它組件則為鋯合金,不易發生IASCC現象。所以前述8個 可能失效點發生類似故障機率不高。因此在HALC設計之荷重傳輸鍊 上最可能發生故障點為本次連接桿斷開處。這些可能失效位置多以機 械強度考量,但本次失效原因為不鏽鋼輻射促進應力腐蝕破裂,除了 本次連接桿斷開處之外,其他可能失效點的個別評估如下:

- 底部連接螺栓遺失:壓接過程對該螺栓造成的應力非常小, 此處熱膨脹後處於壓縮狀態,不致受到拉伸應力,此區域位 於輻射影響較小區域。此部分組態也不易引發間隙腐蝕。
- 水棒襯套銲接處失效:在核能工業的應用上此種連接方式已 使用相當長的時間。此處熱膨脹後處於壓縮狀態,不致受到 拉伸應力,此區域位於輻射影響較小區域。此部分組態也不 易引發間隙腐蝕。
- 底部連接螺栓失效:經檢查後該螺栓仍鎖在定位上,並與下 端塞連接著。
- 下端塞失效:下端塞材料有較大的截面。短的螺牙長度在壓縮狀態時因為熱膨脹可提供較小應力。此區域位於輻射影響較小區域。此部分組態也不易引發間隙腐蝕。
- 5. 下端塞至水棒銲接處失效:在核能工業上鋯合金與鋯合金介面的銲接已有相當長時間的經驗,此處熱膨脹後處於壓縮狀態,不致受到拉伸應力。位於輻射影響較小區域的起始點。 此部分組態也不易引發間隙腐蝕。

- 6. 水棒方管失效:在核能結構組件的應用上已有相當長時間使用鋯合金方管和圓管的經驗,如PWR導管和BWR繫棒。此處位於有效燃料區域,因此其行為表現應類似於燃料棒之錯金屬護套。此部分組態也不易引發間隙腐蝕。
- 7. 水棒銲接處至上端塞處失效:在核能工業上鋯合金與鋯合金 介面的銲接已有相當長時間的經驗,此處熱膨脹後處於壓縮 狀態,不致受到拉伸應力,且位於有效燃料區域之末端。此 部分組態也不易引發間隙腐蝕。
- と端塞失效:上端塞材料有較大的截面。位於輻射影響較小 區域之頂端,其材料為鋯合金不易發生間隙腐蝕。
- 9. 連接桿失效:連接桿最小半徑處是在連接桿最上方之壓縮螺 帽與連接桿之連接處,此處為預期中第9個可能發生失效的 位置。但本次失效處是在連接桿最下方的位置,並不在初始 FMEA的考慮範圍內。但因當時 FMEA 分析時僅考慮機械強 度,連接桿最上方截面積相對較小,應會較先發生失效。但 綜合考慮其他方面,連接桿最上方離有效燃料區較遠,輻射 效應影響較低。

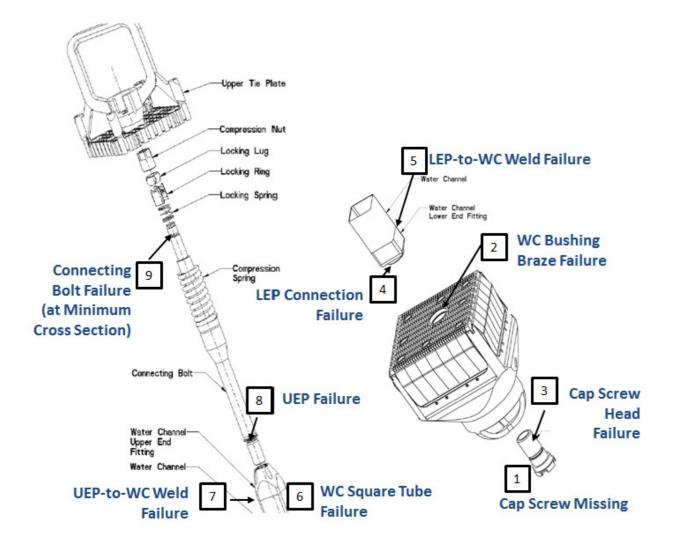


圖17、檢查前FMEA評估示意圖

### 七、 測試與檢驗

1. 斷開連接桿之熱室目視檢驗

1.1 上半截連接桿目視檢查

在國內專業研究室的熱室實驗中以數位攝影機進行 斷裂連接桿兩個破斷面的目視檢查。將連接桿(上半截)定 義為破斷面1,為了清楚瞭解破斷面上的相關位置,標示 了0°、90°、180°和270°,此角度與實際燃料的之相對位置 標示如圖18:

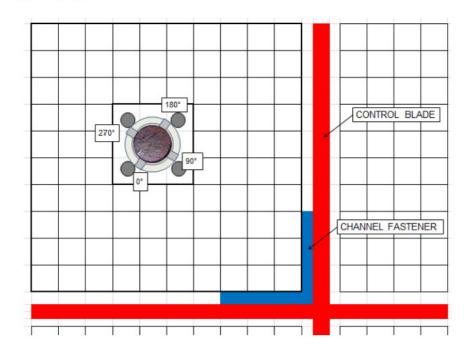


圖18、連接桿角度與燃料相對位置關係圖

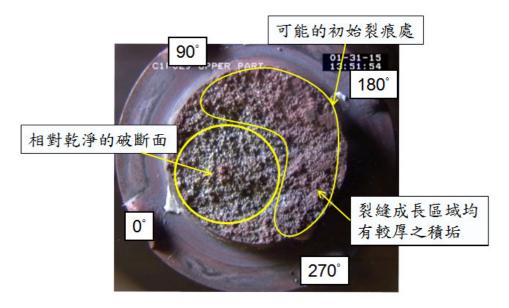


圖19、上半截連接桿破斷面(破斷面1)

整個破斷面為晶粒感的,在巨觀上並無顯示有塑性變 形的跡象。破斷面的平面有輕微的傾斜,在180°的位置最高,0°的位置最低。約有三分之一的破斷表面被大量的橋 紅色沉積物覆蓋(約從90°到270°的外圍部分),在180°位置 附近有一處較為平坦的區域,可能是這束燃料在最後吊運 時發生斷裂後所造成的機械損傷。其餘的破斷表面則為金 屬色。

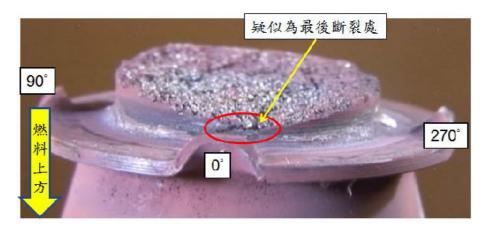


圖20、破斷面1:0°位置的照片



圖21、破斷面1:180°位置的照片

圖21中在180°位置的表面粗糙處不像是在加工製造時造成的缺陷,若是加工造成的缺陷會和車床的切削工具切 齊、形狀會是較長的橢圓形且缺陷的兩端會有銳利的邊緣。根據連接桿的圖面(A1C-810304-1)有要求其表面粗度。依據ISO 1302之規範,連接桿的無螺紋區域其表面粗度需符合Rz16之要求。

圖21的表面瑕疵不符合Rz16規範,若在製造過程中產 生可由目視發現的表面瑕疵,則應會被材料供應商的車削 加工作業員及品質查驗員、燃料廠家的物料管理員或是燃 料廠家工廠鎖磅和壓接作業之操作員目視發現。經檢視相 關製程紀錄後,組裝過程並沒有任何異常紀錄。但若是在 機械加工過程中產生機械變形或是夾雜物的移除,而造成 在表面形成很小的表面瑕疵,以往的目視檢視可能不足以 發現此表面瑕疵。因此為了增加發現表面瑕疵的靈敏度, 並提供較高的安全餘裕,將針對無螺紋區域與半徑過渡區 使用放大3~5倍的方式進行目視檢查。 1.2 連接桿承接處目視檢查

連接桿承接處的破斷面定義為破斷面2。破斷面2的分 析方法和破斷面1相同。在180°位置的破斷面約和第一個螺 牙處的底部接近。連接桿承接處和連接桿凸緣接觸的位置 為金屬色澤,如圖22。

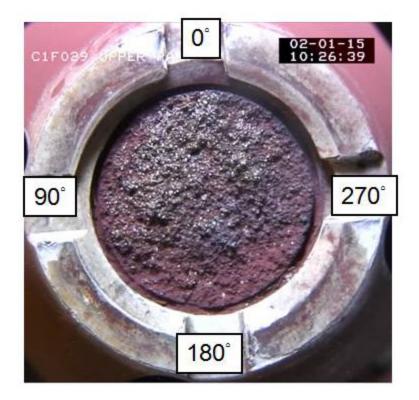


圖22、連接桿承接處(破斷面2)的上視照片

因為在拆除上繁板與上半截連接桿時,以及燃料重組 的過程中有大量的積垢漂出並沉積到水棒上端塞處。燃料 廠家工作人員為了拍攝該處清楚的照片,曾在核一廠的燃 料池中,用工具進行清潔,以移除沉積在上的積垢,如圖 23。此清潔的結果,不影響判斷水流阻塞的現象。

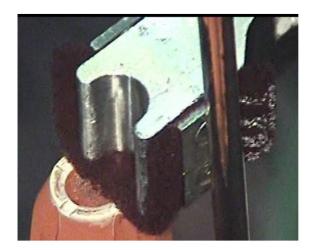
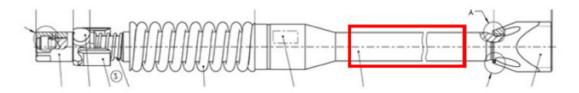


圖23、燃料廠家人員利用工具清潔連接桿承接處

2. 化學成分分析

燃料廠家人員取積垢樣品的位置,如圖24紅框處,積垢樣 品的化學成分分析結果如表4。



# 圖24、積垢的取樣位置(紅框處)

的化学分析結
Wt %
0.017
0.147
0.003
0.015
0.012
1.651
0.005
0.004
0.194
0.011
0.076
0.030

# 表4、積垢樣品的化學分析結果

附件八 -32-

Zr	0.003
S	0.093
Total	2.262

積垢樣品的分析結果,可幫助了解本束連接桿斷開之燃料 周圍之爐心水化學環境,並未發現特別狀況。即積垢化學分析 上並未發現有與本次連接桿斷開相關之助因。 3. 破斷面複製膜製備與熱室檢驗

從破斷面上製作複製膜皆按照標準程序,從破斷面1上取下的複製膜會標示成R1.X(製作的第一個複製膜為R1.1、第二個為R1.2、...),破斷面2則可依此類推。

3.1 複製膜R1.1的SEM分析

複製膜R1.1 (表面接觸劑量約80μSv/h)在經過鍍碳之 後放入SEM進行分析。幾乎所有的破斷面皆為沿晶破裂的 特徵。在90°至270°的外圍為橘紅色的破斷面上,顯示有相 對粗糙的表面,應是氧化物的沉積所造成的。

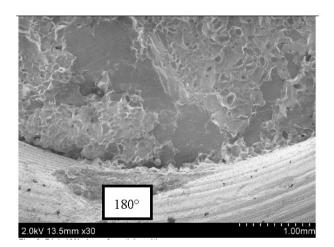


圖25、複製膜R1.1:180°位置的照片

在靠近0°的位置,破斷面的特徵顯示為沿晶破裂機制,且在可觀察到晶粒表面的區域發現有數個成長的痕跡。

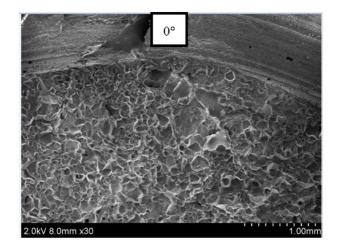


圖26、複製膜R1.1:0°位置的照片,破斷面上有微小裂痕

在靠近0°位置的破斷面上觀察到最後斷裂時的裂痕。 在圖26的上方黑灰色區域並不是真實破斷面的表面特 徵,是複製膜製備時產生的人工缺陷。

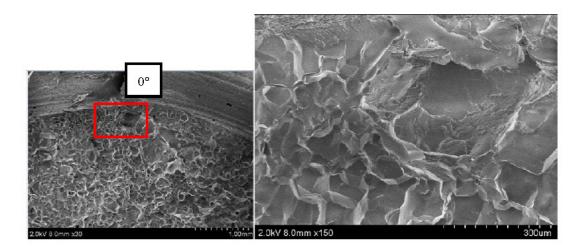


圖27、複製膜R1.1:0°位置的照片,局部發生穿晶破裂的區域

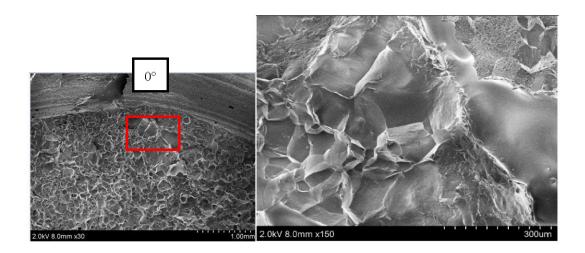
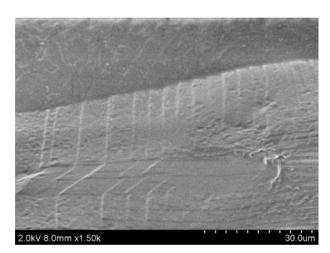


圖28、複製膜R1.1:0°位置的照片,局部發生穿晶破裂的區域



在圖27中發現小部分的破斷面顯示出穿晶破裂的特徵,最可能造成此現象的原因為在此區域發生最終斷裂。

圖29、複製膜R1.1:0°位置的照片,滑移痕跡跨過雙晶晶界

在靠近0°的位置的破斷面應是最終發生斷裂的區域, 因為在此區域沒有發現腐蝕產物的沉積且在微觀上有發現 滑移痕跡的存在。滑移痕跡的出現只會在材料發生大量塑 性變形的區域。這些直線的軌跡發生在晶粒當中,而不是 在各個晶粒之間延伸,顯示並不是疲勞破裂的特徵。此滑 移痕跡應為晶粒內單一滑移系統(single slip system) 移動 在晶面上產生的階梯痕跡(steps),而不是在週期性應力狀 況下, 裂縫尖端多個滑移系統(Multiple slip systems) 同時 動作產生的直線軌跡表面特徵, 此直線軌跡特徵連續性成 長, 可橫跨多顆晶粒。這些痕跡明顯地在晶界處發生方向 轉變, 此現象在材料學中稱做橫向滑移(cross slip), 如圖29。

4. 複製膜R1.1的熱室EDX分析

在複製膜R1.1的表面上隨機挑選了兩個位置進行EDX成 分分析,皆未發現如Cl、F和S等元素。此外在連接桿凸緣表面 的壓接痕跡處亦未發現任何裂縫的痕跡。針對連接桿螺紋和螺 栓本體的環形間隙區也進行了取樣和EDX分析,同樣未發現如 Cl、F和S等元素。

5. 連接桿準直度量測

該斷開連接桿之準直度熱室檢驗已完成,測量工具如圖 30。測量結果並未顯示該連接桿的軸有明顯的塑性變形,燃料 廠家在詳細分析測量數據後,確認連接桿的準直度符合設計圖 面所要求的公差範圍。

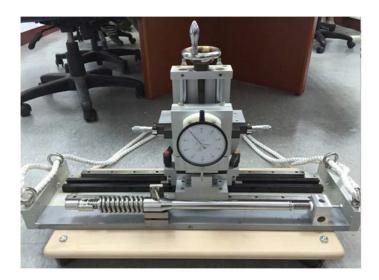


圖30、連接桿準直度量測工具

6. 上半截連接桿之熱室SEM分析

將上半截連接桿(破斷面1)切割成數個試片,以降低其輻射 劑量並進行SEM和EDX的後續分析,切割方式如圖31,分成I、 Ⅲ和Ⅲ3個試片。

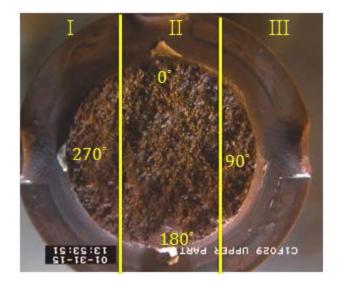


圖31、破斷面1的切割位置

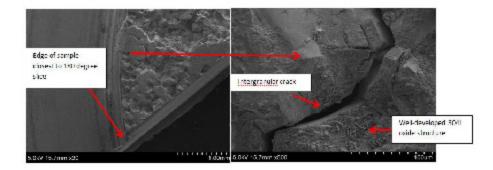


圖32、破斷面1、試片I上之沿晶破裂特徵

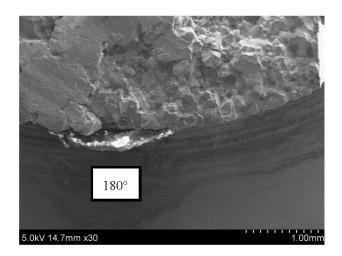


圖33、破斷面1、試片Ⅱ上180°位置之沿晶破裂特徵

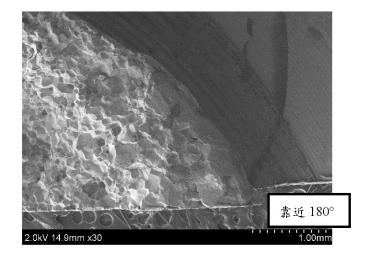


圖34、破斷面1、試片III上之沿晶破裂特徵

在破斷面1的試片I上,發現有沿晶破裂的特徵,且金屬晶 粒的表面上有大量的氧化物,如圖32、圖33和圖34。在靠近270° 的區域的破斷面上雖發現有穿晶裂紋(裂紋方向朝下),如圖 35,但沒有明顯的塑性變形特徵。

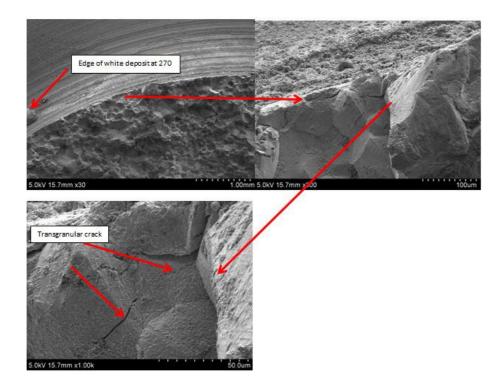


圖35、破斷面1、試片I上靠近270°的位置,觀察到有穿晶裂紋

在破斷面1上靠近180°位置進行較大倍率的SEM分析,顯示沿晶破裂為主要的特徵。發現有數個不同的裂紋,但仍無法確認是否為初始裂紋。而連接桿外側邊緣有表面瑕疵,與原始設計之邊緣不同(如圖36紅色虛線處)。此表面瑕疵處的材料缺損可能是由腐蝕機制或 是在製造過程中機械加工交互作用(夾雜物)的結果,如圖36。

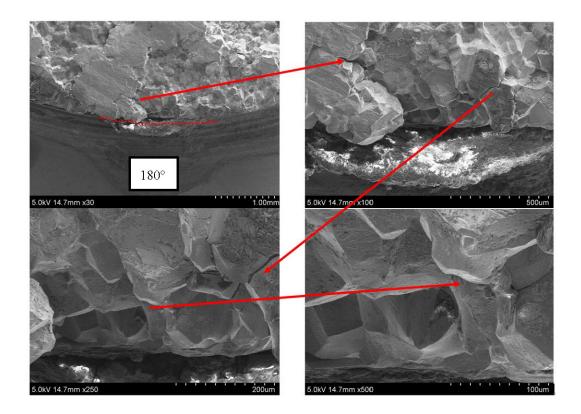


圖36、破斷面1、試片II上靠近180°的位置之沿晶破裂特徵

將試片II以檸檬酸進行清洗,移除試片上的積垢、腐蝕物和沉積 物後,如圖37和圖38,針對靠近180°位置進行詳細檢驗,結果顯示 表面瑕疵的來源是由於連接桿內的金屬或非金屬夾雜物在機械加工 後導致其曝露所形成(不是機械加工的缺陷而是機械加工導致材料 瑕疵的曝露)。換句話說,在機械加工過程中,材料內部的夾雜物曝 露出來或從連接桿表面上移除,此狀況造成連接桿表面的不規則 性,可能在局部位置上有不同的化學組成。

上述的解釋係基於在連接桿表面有很多機械加工的痕跡通過此 表面瑕疵處,如圖39上紅色圓圈處。SEM的分析照片上,紅色圓圈 處的顏色與鄰近處稍有不同,可能是夾雜物使得該處局部的化學組 成有所不同,會讓該處與鄰近處產生不同的氧化機制,此氧化現象 亦會造成顏色深淺的差異。

表面瑕疵處可能引發後續孔蝕現象,並導致穿晶裂紋的產生(如

圖40上的紅色箭頭所指)。圖39紅圈處的右半邊已發生明顯的孔蝕為 較早期的失效區域,為可能的主要裂紋起始區域。

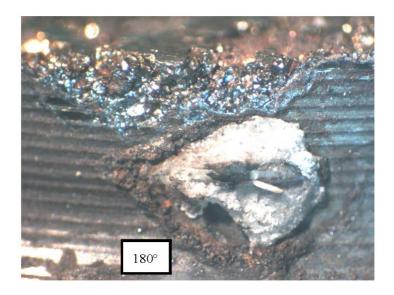


圖 37、破斷面 1、試片 II 上靠近 180°的位置的側面照片(經檸檬酸清洗前)

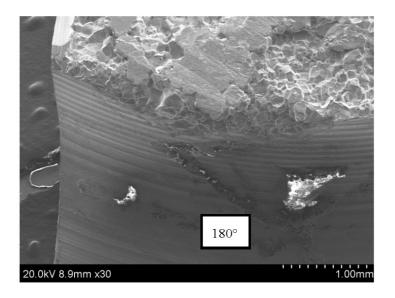


圖 38、破斷面 1、試片 II 上靠近 180°的位置的側面 30 倍放大照片(經 檸檬酸清洗後)

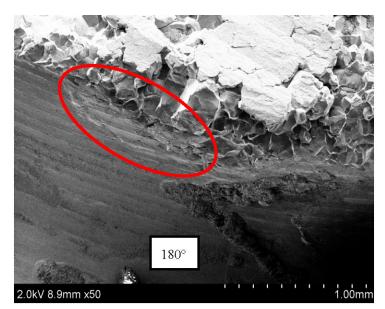


圖 39、破斷面 1、試片 II 上靠近 180°的位置的側面 50 倍放大照片(經 檸檬酸清洗後)

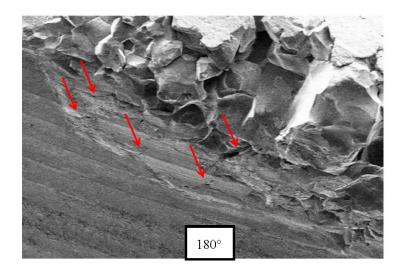


圖 40、破斷面 1、試片 II 上靠近 180°的位置的側面 130 倍放大照片(經 檸檬酸清洗後)

在180°位置的另一張照片顯示為另一個可能的夾雜物,如圖 41。這種尺寸大小的夾雜物為非預期中的,且在相同產品的歷史紀 錄上也不曾出現過。因此,若此確實是夾雜物,則不預期在其他的 連接桿表面上會看到類似的狀況。

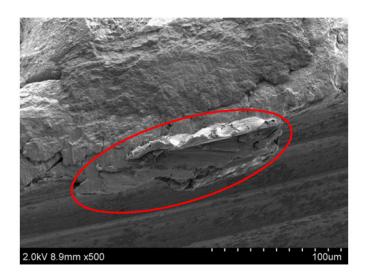


圖 41、破斷面 1、試片 II 上靠近 180°的位置的側面 500 倍放大照片(經 檸檬酸清洗後)

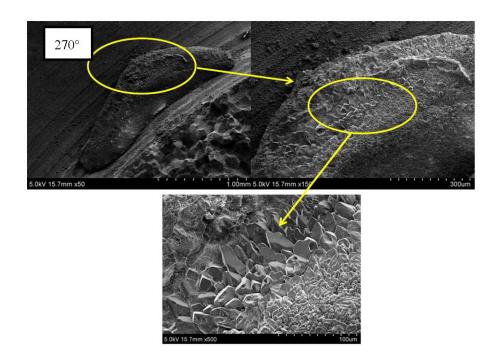


圖42、破斷面1、試片I上靠近270°位置外側的白色物質

靠近 270°位置的外側白色物質 SEM 照片,如圖 42,從形貌上看 起來與積垢(crud)不同。 7. 白色物質之熱室EDX分析

對180°位置的白色物質進行 EDX 分析,顯示有較高的鐵、矽、 銘、鉻和氧化物的訊號,如圖 43;而 270°位置的白色物質,則只有 較高的鐵訊號,如圖 44。根據核一廠一號機的運轉水質狀況,此為 預期中的且沒有異常的現象。白色物質的沉積量多寡與水流有關,此 現象與典型的積垢在燃料束上沉積狀況不同。白色物質可能由積垢、 腐蝕產物或爐水冷卻系統中的可溶物質所形成,由許多不同的物質共 同組成,造成 EDX 分析結果差異較大。經檢視相關的熱流條件後, 在連接桿處可能會產生由 gamma 加熱效果所造成的沸騰現象(註:較 易造成白色物質沉積)。白色物質中有明顯的矽含量,在製程上使用 的清洗液或潤滑劑並不含矽,因此矽的來源可能是自爐心冷卻系統。 然而,白色物質與裂縫起始並無關聯性。

在圖 21 靠近 180°位置,粗糙的表面瑕疵處位在白色物質的旁邊。表面瑕疵係在製造過程中產生,然而白色物質與裂縫起始並無關聯性,白色物質僅能代表失效位置的局部環境狀況。因此白色物質有助於協助判斷表面瑕疵處是如何引發局部孔蝕,進而導致裂縫的起始。但對正常表面而言,白色物質與裂縫起始無關。

Spectrum processing : No peaks omitted

Processing option : All elements analyzed (Normalised) Number of iterations = 3

 Standard :

 O SiO2 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 Mg MgO 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 Al Al2O3 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 SiO2 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 P GaP 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 S FeS2 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 Ca Wollsstonire 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 Ca Wollsstonire 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 Ca Wollsstonire 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 Cr Cr 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 Mn Mn 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 Ni Ni 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

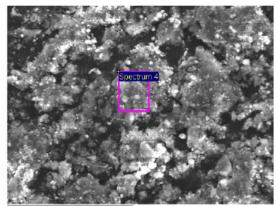
 Ni Ni 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 Zu Cu 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

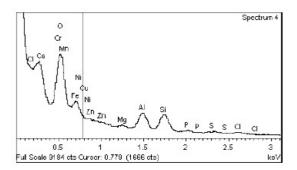
 Zu 7. 1-Jun-1999 12:00 AM

 Element Weight% Atomic%

OK	35.85	60.78
Mg K	1.06	1.18
Al K	6.60	6.64
Si K	6.70	6.47
PK	0.82	0.72
SK	0.57	0.48
CIK	0.89	0.68
CaK	0.72	0.49
Cr K	5.12	2.67
Mn K	1.06	0.52
Fe K	33.10	16.08
Ni K	3.26	1.51
CuK	2.16	0.92
Zn K	2.10	0.87
Totals	100.00	



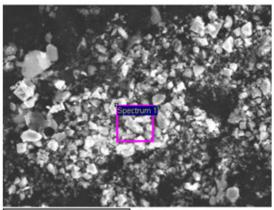
Electron Image 1



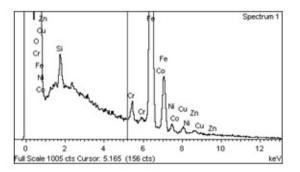
Comment:

圖 43、靠近 180°位置的白色物質 EDX 分析

	gtion.; All el terations = 3	ements analyzed ( <u>Normalized</u> )
Si SiO2 1 Cr Cr 1-J Fe Ee 1-J Co Co 1- Ni Ni 1-J Cu Ca 1-	-Jun-1999 12 1-Jun-1999 12:0 un-1999 12:0 Jun-1999 12:0 Jun-1999 12:0 Jun-1999 12:0 Jun-1999 12:0	1:00 AM 0 AM 00 AM 00 AM 00 AM 00 AM
Element	Weight%	Atomic%
OK	28.07	57.52
S K	0.94	1.10
Cr K	1.30	0.82
Fe K	64.07	37.61
Co K	0.00	0.00
Ni K	1.91	1.06
Co K	2.27	1.17
Zn K	1.45	0.72
Totals	100.00	



20µm Electron Image



Comment:

圖44、靠近270°位置的白色物質EDX分析

8. 熱室微硬度分析

8.1 破斷面1之微硬度分析

為了進行金相分析和微硬度量測,已對破斷面1的試片I進 行了橫切、鑲埋、研磨和拋光。圖45為試片I從連接桿上取樣 的位置和微硬度的量測位置。在試片做蝕刻(金相分析樣品製 備的最後一道手續)之前已先完成了微硬度的量測。表5為試片 I上不同位置的微硬度量測結果,相關量測位置對應如圖46, 結果顯示其硬度較同一批次的庫存材料(未受輻射照射)高。

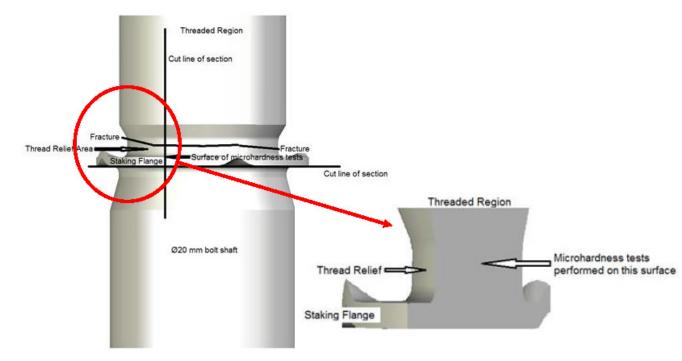


圖 45、試片 I 從連接桿上取樣的位置和微硬度的量測位置

表5、破斷面1、試片I上不同位置的維氏微硬度量測結果(位置

参考圖46)

Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hardness (HV0.5)	338	335	329	341	321	338	324	332	302
Location	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hardness (HV0.5)	338	321	341	345	335	348	327	341	351
Location	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Hardness (HV0.5)	347	335	313	321	338	324	331	317	335

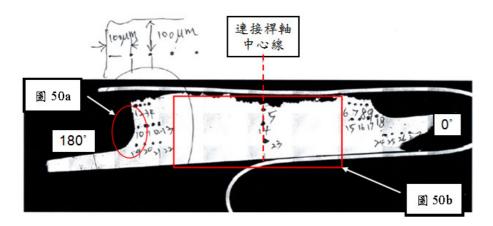


圖46、在破斷面1、試片I上不同位置量測維氏微硬度

同樣地,已將破斷面1的試片II再進行切割,分成試片IIa和IIb, 如圖47。試片IIa進行了鑲埋、研磨和拋光,並完成了金相分析與微 硬度量測。與試片I的作法相同,在試片做蝕刻之前已先完成了微硬 度的量測,表6為試片IIa上不同位置的微硬度量測結果,相關量測 位置對應如圖48。試片IIa的硬度亦較同一批次的庫存材料(未受輻 射照射)高,與試片I的結果相同。

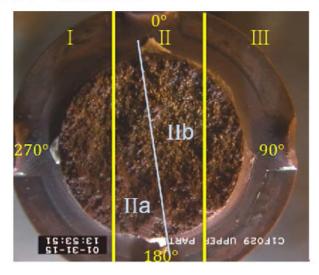


圖 47、破斷面 1 的試片 IIa 和 IIb 位置

受輻射照射後之材料硬度的上升,可對應到材料強度的上升 和延展性的下降。不論材料硬度的上升是受到輻射照射或冷作效 應,或是兩者的共同效應,材料機械性質的改變是可預期的。

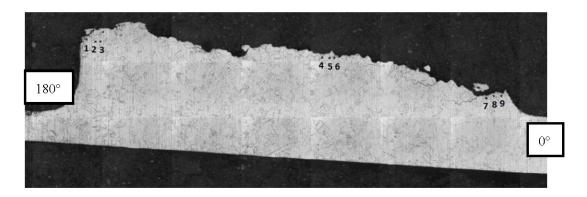


圖 48、破斷面 1、試片 IIa 上不同位置量測維氏微硬度

表 6、破斷面 1、試片 IIa 上不同位置的維氏微硬度量測結果(位置參

考	啬	48)
1	<u></u>	101

Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hardness	338	320	323	318	335	326	318	344	329
(HV0.5)	338	520	525	518	555	520	518	344	529

8.2 連接桿軸之微硬度分析

為了更進一步瞭解中子通量對材料微硬度的影響,對本次斷開的連 接桿軸上不同位置進行量測,測量位置如圖 49 上的 ④,共測量了 5 個點的微硬度,結果整理如表 7。其結果與預期相符,④的位置位在 有效燃料區上方不遠處,中子通量較低,材料硬化的效應不如連接桿 斷開處來的高。

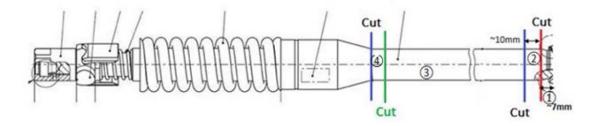


圖 49、連接桿軸上量測微硬度之位置

Location	1	2	3	4	5
Hardness (HV0.5)	195	187	185	178	203

表7、從連接桿軸上位置④進行微硬度量測結果

9. 破斷面1之熱室金相分析

試片 I 的橫截面經過拋光和蝕刻後進行金相分析,如七、 10.2 中討論的,同樣可清楚觀察到晶界輪廓,如圖 50。此外 在表面可明顯觀察到因機械加工造成的冷作效應,如圖 50a; 在基材則沒有冷作效應的痕跡,如圖 50b。此現象符合庫存材 料的殘留應力分析結果,如七、10.3。試片 IIb 同樣也經過鑲 埋、拋光和蝕刻後,可清楚觀察到晶界輪廓,如圖 51。

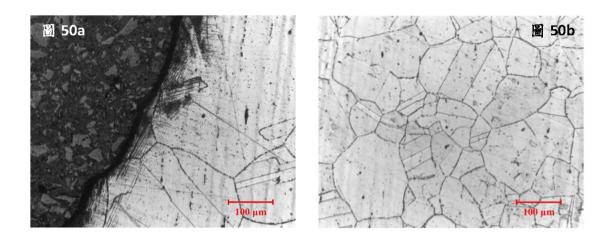


圖 50、破斷面 1、試片 I 經拋光與蝕刻後的金相照片,顯示詳細的晶

粒分布

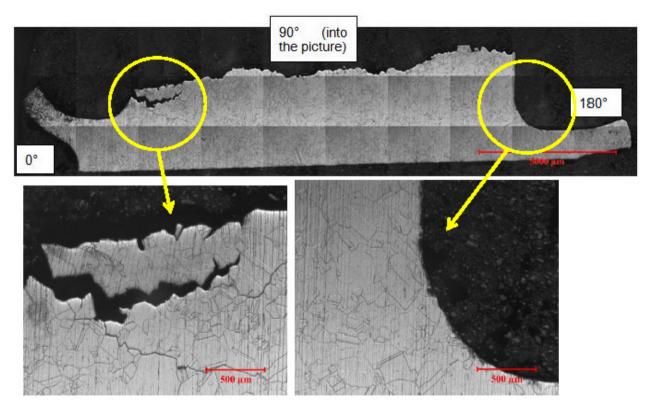


圖51、破斷面1、試片IIb經鑲埋、拋光與蝕刻後的金相照片

使用全新(非輻照後)庫存材料進行之檢驗測試,主要是在燃 R2 料廠家的德國技術中心進行,測試項目及結果如下:

10.1硬度量测

檢驗一支與本次斷開的連接桿相同棒材批次的庫存 材料,在連接桿的上端進行切片,切片位置如圖52,並針 對不同位置進行微硬度量測。因為測試時庫存連接桿下端 與水棒上端塞仍壓接結合著,因此選擇在連接桿的上端進 行硬度量測。測量位置和微硬度數值如圖53所示。

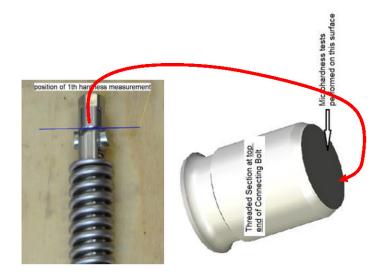


圖 52、庫存連接桿最上端微硬度量測位置示意圖

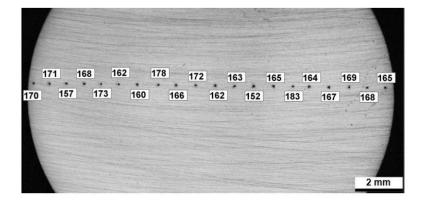


圖 53、庫存連接桿最上端微硬度量測位置與結果

在如圖 53 橫截面上的平均硬度為 167±7 (HV0.5),此 R2 硬度值與組裝後的 304L 不鏽鋼預期值相符合,但遠低於本 次斷開連接桿的硬度(如表 5)。

在連接桿下端無螺紋區域(如圖54)以及靠近與本次連 接桿斷開處相同區域(如圖46),在靠近表面機械冷作區域 進行微硬度的量測,平均結果為160-180 (HV0.5)。在連接 桿的中心點也進行硬度量測,平均結果為150 (HV0.5)。

R2

10.2金相分析

將切片後剩餘的連接螺桿從水棒上端塞中取出,針對 螺紋區域進行目視檢查,並未發現有不可接受的表面瑕 疵。另外在無螺紋區域進行切片和金相分析,如圖54。

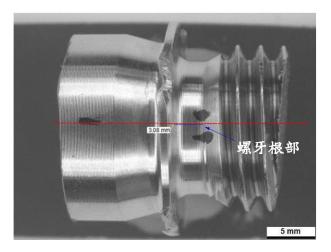


圖54、紅色虛線為切片方向,針對藍色線位置進行金相分析

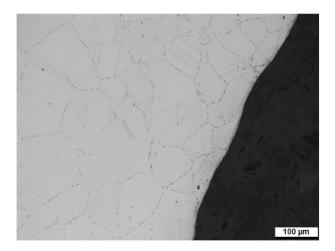


圖55、無螺紋區域靠近螺牙根部的金相分析照片(經蝕刻後可

## 顯現出晶界)

在無螺紋區域靠近螺牙根部的金相照片中,只有顯示 晶界輪廓但並無冷作的證據,如圖55。此外依照ASTM 262A標準進行晶界腐蝕測試和依照德國標準DIN EN ISO 12732(類似ASTM G108標準)進行電化學動電位再活化 (electrochemical potentiokinetic reactivation, EPR)測試,測 試結果顯示庫存材料皆符合性能要求。

10.3殘留應力量測

已利用X光繞射方法對庫存連接桿材料進行殘留應力 的量測,測量結果如圖56。在五、1.中提到:製作連接桿 之不鏽鋼棒材在製程中有經過固溶處理,但在加工車削後 並沒有額外的退火熱處理步驟。

分別在以下兩個位置上進行殘留應力的量測:(1)無螺 紋區域鄰近螺牙根部的位置;(2)無螺紋區域鄰近連接桿凸 緣的位置。結果顯示在鄰近螺牙根部的材料表面有較高的 殘留應力。



圖56、庫存連接桿材料樣品之殘留應力分布

10.4衝擊韌性測試

依據DIN EN ISO 148-1:2011標準,測試溫度為21°C(如圖57 左邊3個)及300°C(如圖57右邊3個)。針對庫存連接桿進行 Charpy-V衝擊韌性測試,測試結果並無異常現象(如圖57, 並未出現完全破斷)。



圖57、經Charpy-V衝擊韌性測試後的試片

10.5連接桿和水棒上端塞組件壓接作業的殘留應力評估

依照燃料廠家內部程序(ASTMG36),使用氯化鎂進行SCC 行為測試,在不同潤滑和鎖磅扭力條件下,共進行了7組 304L不鏽鋼連接桿和鋯合金水棒上端塞的測試。每組皆進 行3個循環的測試,1個循環為16小時,測試完成後進行PT

檢測,並未在接近第一螺牙處發現裂紋,代表壓接作業不 致加速裂紋起始。

10.6 侧向負荷測試

進行側向負荷測試的目的是為了瞭解需要多大的彎曲程度 才會在連接桿無螺紋區域產生可被燃料廠家組裝操作員發 現的裂紋,因此操作員才不會將其組裝至燃料骨架上。

此測試是將連接桿旋入MTS的負荷框架夾具上,並從距離 夾具6英吋處施加負荷。按照正常的規範要求以適當扭力鎖 緊連接桿,將螺牙末端朝向上方,使其受到最大的應力強 度。

再以穩定的速度增加負荷,分別在300和600磅停止測試將 連接桿拆下,進行PT檢測以判定是否有裂紋。測試安裝如 圖58所示。

在兩個不同負荷測試下,進行PT檢測,其結果顯示連接桿 無螺紋區皆未發現裂紋(如圖59)。且測試後連接桿的彎曲 程度很容易被燃料廠家操作員發現,所以不會繼續進行燃 料的組裝作業。圖59為測試後的組件狀況。

測試結論顯示,在燃料廠家的製造過程中,即使發生處理 不當的狀況,也不會在連接桿上產生裂縫。

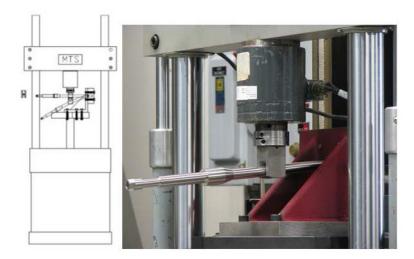


圖58、側向負荷測試之安裝



圖59、連接桿經測試後之狀況

10.7偏移的壓縮測試

進行偏移的壓縮測試的目的是為了評估需要多大的負荷才 會使連接桿在水棒上端塞之連接處產生裂紋或永久變形。 測試組件包含了完成組裝的上繫板、HALC鎖固裝置、連 接桿、水棒上端塞、一段水棒和一段燃料匣,組成最上方 間隔板以上的部分模擬燃料。此測試的假設情境為一束吊 運中燃料在要放入格架前,接觸到鄰近已座定燃料束的上 繫板把手。

測試的進行是將模擬燃料安裝至MTS設備的負荷框架夾具 上,在上繫板把手一側施加負荷。按照正常的規範要求以 適當扭力將鎖緊連接桿,並使螺牙末端朝向負荷施加的反 方向,以得到最大的應力強度。測試安裝如圖60所示。 再以穩定的速度增加負荷,停在600、1000、1400和1800 磅,在每個測試階段完成後,將連接桿拆下針對連接處進 行runout量測,以判定降伏點。當負荷大於降伏點後,對連

接桿進行PT檢測,判定是否有裂紋存在於無螺紋區域。 測試結果顯示,當負荷大於1,800磅(大於2.5倍的吊運規範) 時,上繫板、連接桿和水棒皆未發生塑性變形。經PT檢測 後,未在連接桿無螺紋區域發現裂紋。

接下來繼續增加壓縮負荷至3,600磅時,連接桿發生嚴重變 形且鋯合金水棒發生破裂(如圖61),上繫板把手有輕微受 損(如圖62)。經PT檢測後,未在連接桿無螺紋區域發現裂 紋。

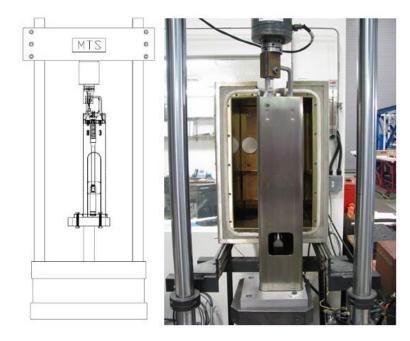


圖60、偏移的壓縮測試安裝



圖61、經測試後的連接桿和水棒



圖62、經測試後的上繫板

八、 裂缝成長的長期應力來源

要發生IGSCC和IASCC機制,運轉中必須在連接桿無螺紋區 域存在某些應力,才會造成裂縫成長。運轉中連接桿區域的正常 應力狀態應相當低,與本事件之失效機制不相符合。

因此雖然有許多燃料束使用相同設計、相同材料、相同製程 且在相同的運轉環境內,但只在本次斷開之連接桿上存在有一個 非預期的應力狀態。肇因分析小組分析過許多種可能性,最終僅 有一種理論可以解釋可能的應力來源。

1. 理論A:未進行鎖磅步驟(連接桿與上端塞未鎖緊)

在第一版的肇因分析報告提及,組裝時若未進行鎖磅步 驟,可能造成連接桿與上端塞未鎖緊。但在進一步評估後,肇 因分析小組認為此理論A不可能成立。說明如下:

在適當的鎖磅和壓接作業後,於運轉溫度下在連接桿和水棒 上端塞的連接處只會有微小的間隙,在極小的彎矩負荷下即 可將此間隙密合。此極小負荷所產生之應力並不足以在兩個 週期內導致裂縫起始和成長。

除非是因為未進行鎖磅步驟才會在壓接凸緣和水棒上端塞之間產生足夠大的間隙,才能使理論A成立。

從本次斷開連接桿之連接桿凸緣及水棒上端塞之目視檢查結 果,未發現凸緣與水棒上端塞間有明顯間隙存在,亦未發現 大彎矩力造成之局部金屬接觸痕跡。

基於前述進一步評估,燃料廠家認為理論A不是造成本次斷開 事件之初始裂紋形成與裂紋成長的因素。

2. 理論B:燃料匣頂緊下繫板

過去在國外電廠運轉期間曾發生過燃料匣頂緊下繫板之狀

況。當時燃料廠家已針對該狀況採行改正行動,防止類似狀況再發生。核一廠燃料連接桿斷開事件後,燃料廠家重新審視過去的改正行動作法,不排除C1F029該型的下繫板仍有發生頂緊的可能,但C1F029之後的下繫板廠家已再做改善,可防止類似燃料匣頂緊下繫板之狀況再發生。

2.1 下繫板和燃料匣密合性評估

詳細檢視C1F029燃料的下繫板產品編號,此批燃料為最後 一批使用較大尺寸 的下繫板,後續的燃料皆使用較小 尺寸 的下繫板。

用室溫下,下繫板的(LTP)最大外圍尺寸和燃料匣(FC)的最小內圍尺寸,計算出LTP-FC間隙為0.005吋,在角落處之間隙為0.0104吋,如圖63。

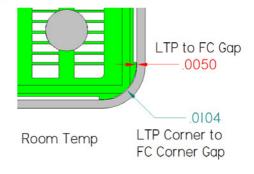


圖63、室溫下之LTP-FC尺寸計算

在運轉溫度下,不鏽鋼之熱膨脹係數較鋯合金高,因此有 熱膨脹差異效應,此時計算出LTP-FC間隙(0.002724吋)可能發 生干涉(interference),在角落處只剩下很小的間隙(0.000011 吋),如圖64。

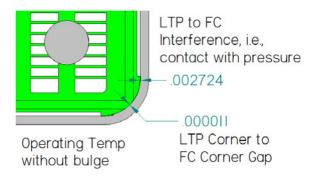


圖64、運轉溫度下之LTP-FC尺寸計算

當考慮燃料匣的腫脹(elastic bulge)時,會在燃料匣角落產 生向內的變形。同樣考慮運轉溫度下熱膨脹差異效應,假設此 時的腫脹量為 ,造成LTP-FC間可能發生干涉(0.0026 吋),在角落處亦可能發生干涉(0.000069吋),如圖65。

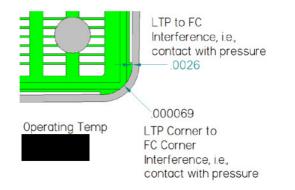


圖65、考慮腫脹時,運轉溫度下之LTP-FC尺寸計算

除了熱膨脹差異和燃料匣腫脹(elastic bulge)兩個效應外, 還可能在燃料匣底部因未預期的吊運狀況造成損傷,造成燃料 匣與下繫板間的頂緊,誇張的示意圖,如圖66,但經查閱燃料 廠家與核一廠的燃料吊運紀錄,確認未發生此現象。



R2

圖66、燃料匣損傷示意圖

2.2 長期應力評估

透過CAD/ANSYS模型,分析在較嚴重之尺寸差異、熱膨 脹、鋯合金之輻射成長和304L不鏽鋼材料之輻射照射效應下之 影響。在頂緊的狀態下,因燃料匣比水棒有較高的輻射成長率, 而產生拉伸應力。在運轉期間會發生兩種機制:

(1)在燃料匣底部有不同的熱膨脹效應和腫脹效應(由於燃

料匣壁內外壓差所造成),造成燃料匣幾何形狀改變,從 圓角方形管變成對角收縮的四面腫脹管。

(2)下繋板304L材料和燃料匣鋯合金有不同的熱膨脹係數, 減少兩者角落的介面間隙。

上述兩種機制的合併效應,會導致燃料匣內側角落和下繁板外 側角落無間隙,造成燃料匣無法因輻射成長而自由向下移動。 因為燃料匣頂部被固定在上繁板上,而燃料匣底部因理論B頂 緊下繁板。304L和鋯合金材料的熱膨脹差異使荷重傳輸鍊上產 生拉伸應力。

在第一個運轉週期時,燃料匣成長較快,所產生的局部拉 伸應力約81.4MPa(此數值包含考慮了在無螺紋區域之螺紋根部 的半徑過渡區應力集中因子。)。此因子若在有起始裂紋的狀況 下為則為4~10。



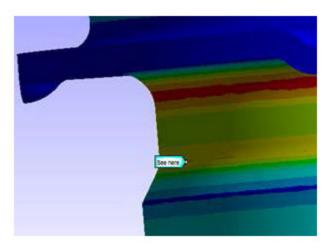


圖67、無螺紋區域之有限元素分析模型

在爐心運轉溫度下304L不鏽鋼材料的最低降伏強度為 117MPa(依據材料測試和0.2%偏移量的代表值),此應力程度 (81.4MPa)若併同攀因分析報告中之其他助因時,則IGSCC機制 可能發生,導致裂縫的起始。當燃料運轉至第2週期後,累積中 子通量可能達到IASCC之發生門檻,IASCC機制會轉變為主導 機制。

## 九、 現行強化措施

燃料廠家在104年2月初發行了暫行燃料吊運導則給客戶, 用以補充現有的吊運程序,若有類似荷重傳輸鍊失效跡象,能在 燃料吊起前及時發現。基於上述的肇因及可能助因,燃料廠家對 其製造廠發行了由肇因分析小組所建議的現行強化措施,如表 9,這些額外之檢查作業超越了原本設計及製造的規範要求,這 些強化措施的執行都將列入紀錄,可於燃料廠家之 WebCAP 或 MAEVA 追踪查詢。

檢測與製程變更	變更原因
1.於連接桿下端螺牙及無螺紋區域	肇因分析小組認為本次事件是
至連接桿凸緣上方 25mm 處執行	因為有表面瑕疵導致初始事件
PT 檢測,此項檢測僅於連接桿組裝	發生,又正好發生在高應力集
前執行,做完連接桿 PT 檢測後,	中、高中子通量及機械加工之高
會依照最終清洗程序再清洗一次。	風險區。與目視檢視相比,液滲
	檢測偵測表面缺陷或曝露於表
	面之夾雜物的靈敏度更高。
2. 於連接桿下端螺牙塗抹潤滑劑	肇因分析小組對於無螺紋區域
時,由品質人員進行	的環境污染物有顧慮。即使
100%目視檢查,確認未塗抹至無螺	已被允許使用,但應只
紋區域,此項檢查只可能在連接桿	能用在螺紋區域。
組裝前執行。	
3. 於無螺紋區域由燃料廠家工廠	肇因分析小組認為表面瑕疵是
品質人員進行 100%目視檢查,確	造成裂縫起始的主因。而無螺紋
認表面無異常,此項檢查只可能在	區域是潛在的應力升高區域。
連接桿組裝前執行。	

### 表 9、現行強化措施

R2

4. 以每一爐號(heat treat lot)為基礎	額外進行 304L 母材材質化學分
抽檢一支進行化學組成分析,以確	析確認是否正確。
認 304L 母材材質。此項檢查在連	
接桿組裝前後都可執行,但依目前	
所知此項檢測為破壞性檢測,若有	
非破壞性檢測能達到同等可鑑別的	
效果亦可接受。	
5. 為防範壓接前之鎖磅作業產生	肇因分析小組認為本事件有非
過度扭力,已改用自動解脫(Clutch	預期應力存在,所以改善扭力扳
Release) 扭力扳手取代原舊式扭力	手來防範過度鎖磅事件發生。
扳手(Click Type)。	
6. 於燃料廠家工廠加工過程所使	肇因分析小組認為環境效應,如
用之潤滑劑 額外進行化	外界污染物對表面瑕疵可能也
學分析,將針對氯、氟、硫及鉛之	有貢獻,此化學分析可再確認有
含量進行分析,確認其成分不得超	害物質含量仍在規範限值內。
過 A1C-1002258-1 規範之濃度限	
值。	
7. 於使用潤滑劑 之前需	肇因分析小組認為本事件有非
搖晃潤滑劑瓶,使座底之膠狀石墨	預期應力存在,正確使用潤滑劑
能重新混合均匀。	可防止非預期應力作用在連接
	桿上。
8. 對燃料廠家工廠相關作業人員	肇因分析小組認為不正確的作
加強訓練,使能有充分之認知,並	業會對連接桿造成額外之應
留下訓練紀錄。	力。因此加強人員操作訓練對於
	製造品質和強化製造廠燃料處
	理是必要的。

現行強化措施之第5項及圖 68a 提及的扭力扳手(clutch type),具 有彈簧跳脫機構,當施加扭力超過設定點後會自動解脫。將來會遵照 強化措施採用此型的扭力扳手。圖 68b 表示扭力可調整的範圍是 5~ 20Nm。當使用在組裝連接桿及上端塞時,扭力會設定為 \_\_\_\_\_,扭 力設定調整螺絲將被鎖住並貼上校正日期,如圖 68c。



圖 68、自動解脫(Clutch Release) 扭力扳手

除了前述強化措施之外,燃料廠家肇因分析小組已重新檢視材料 棒材供應商的超音波檢測和渦電流檢測之流程與設備,評估其對偵測 材料夾雜物的類型和尺寸之能力,強化偵測類似本事件之夾雜物或其 他瑕疵之措施。

#### 十、 肇因分析過程與結論

燃料廠家小組成員最初認為下列項目可能為本次斷開連接桿 助因,而這些因素可能是單獨的或共同組合成的。但經進一步分 析確認,下列任何單一項目無法造成本次失效:

- (設計/材料/製造)本連接桿之殘留應力較高,可能是因為 製造過程中拉直過程或加工步驟所造成,而且最小螺牙根 部的半徑過渡區是一個可能的潛在應力集中處,應力或應 力與腐蝕的共同作用下導致可能之初始裂痕。肇因小組研 判本次斷開連接桿存有獨特的應力狀態,此應力可能導致 初始裂紋的產生並使裂痕經由 IGSCC 和 IASCC 機制成 長。
- (環境)依據熱室檢驗結果,在表面瑕疵處產生初始裂痕後,由環境促進之 SCC 破裂可能與本次斷開事件有關。
   本次斷開處係處於較高輻射通量和富氧化性之雙相流區域。
- (燃料吊運)燃料在爐心中或燃料池移動及組裝時造成骨 架螺牙區域彎曲可能對燃料組件造成之衝擊。經調閱相關 吊運紀錄後,並未發現任何異常事項。
- (設計)連接桿與連接桿承接處之壓接處也可能是潛在因子,因為開口可能無法適當清洗以防止不鏽鋼之間隙腐蝕。經目視檢視後確認,並無堵塞現象。

依據本次斷開連接桿之熱室和庫存材料之目視及SEM分析結果, 可歸納出以下幾個重點:

- a. 在連接桿180度位置的無螺紋區域發現有表面瑕疵。
- b. 輻照後及庫存連接桿之螺牙根部只有輕微冷作加工現象,其深度小於 50µm。
- c. 輻照後及庫存連接桿之整體基材結構沒有明顯冷作加工 跡象。

- d. 未經輻照的庫存連接桿硬度約 170 HV0.5。本斷開連接桿 經輻照後,接近破斷面硬度約 320 HV0.5,而有效燃料區 的上方(中子通量較低),輻照後之硬度約 190 HV0.5。
- e. 大多數裂紋是沿晶破裂(主要及二次),包括沿著雙晶界成長的,有發現到二次穿晶裂縫的跡象,但因數量稀少,研 判其影響是無關緊要的。
- f. 從複製膜和積垢樣本的分析結果顯示在破斷面上沒有發現大量的雜質。
- g. 應力分析顯示正常情況下而環境為室溫下,其應力低於 30 MPa,如章節五、5.。
- h. 核一廠一號機爐心內與本次連接桿斷開之燃料使用同批 次連接桿材料,但燃耗更高且吊運正常的燃料有36束, 如表2註(3)之說明。而全世界已有2,998束使用相同連接 桿設計之燃料,其燃耗高於核一廠本次斷開之燃料燃耗, 皆未發生類似失效事件。

燃料廠家考量所有可能的因素,歸納出下述原因可能是引發本 事件之因素:

- 材料缺陷引起本次斷開連接桿特別的表面瑕疵。
- 本次斷開連接桿存有非預期的應力狀態。(此應力來源可 能為燃料匣頂緊下繫板所衍生,詳述如第八章)

本次連接桿斷開事件,係由數個發生機率極低的非預期事件 同時發生所造成,這些非預期的事件若為獨自存在,無法導致本 次失效事件,因此可歸納本次失效事件為偶發失效,且再發生的 機率低。上述之非預期事件如下:

- 有獨特的表面條件和應力狀態造成裂縫起始。
- 裂縫起始之後,裂縫成長機制開始階段為IGSCC,再轉換成IASCC,而表面積垢或其他腐蝕過程可能加速裂縫成長,最終導致連接桿斷開。

再者,還有進一步的論述可支持此事件為偶發失效,包含製造過 程的監管與運轉經驗,詳列如下:

- 製造過程的監管機制為有效的,可確保正確的燃料組裝過程。在製造核一廠燃料的過程中,相關製程紀錄並未顯示有任何異常狀況。
- 目前世界上已有超過14,000束燃料使用與本次斷開連接桿相
   同設計的運轉經驗,皆未發生類似之失效事件。
- 與本次斷開連接桿相同設計的連接桿在其它23個反應爐(同爐 批次為7座)的運轉經驗,皆未發生類似之失效事件。

核一廠已檢查一號機爐心其他燃料,確認水棒連接桿功能均 正常,可持續使用(如主報告附件一)。但基於保守,燃料廠家亦 已完成本連接桿斷開事件之爐心運轉安全評估,安全評估假設即 使爐內存有連接桿瑕疵之燃料,甚至於運轉期間發生連接桿斷開 時,安全評估之結論仍確認電廠在一般運轉狀態、預期運轉事件 和設計基準事故下,安全系統仍可以正常運作,安全運轉無虞。

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١	I° FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
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Report on Root Cause Investigation of the Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version



# REVISIONS

REVISION	DATE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
3.0	See 1 <sup>st</sup> page	Modified Note at bottom of Revision Table.
	release date	Updated Reference 1 (JCO) to Revision 4 and associated date.
		Re-arranged Section 10 to provide a more structured and logical flow.
2.0	4/9/2015	Added References:         • FS1-0021065 and cross-reference in §2.1         • D02-ARV-01-075-976 and cross-reference in §2.1         • FS1-0020504 and cross-reference in §5.1.5.2         • D02-ARV-01-077-684 and cross-reference in §7.10         • FS1-0021325 and cross-reference in §8.2         • 02-5052191-002 and cross-reference in §8.2         • 02-9107389-000 and cross-reference in §8.2         • 02-9107389-000 and cross-reference in §8.2         • 02-9107389-000 and cross-reference in §8.2         §5.1.1, changed "40 degree" to "37°"         §5.1.4, corrected text errors that exist in pdf version         §5.1.5.1, changed title and rewrote entire section         §5.1.5.2, added "a yield stress limit of"; changed notch factor from "approximately []" to "[]]"         §7.6, changed text to read " indicates boiling is likely occurring in the annulus."         Added §7.10.4-7.10.7 and removed §9.         §8.1, completely rewritten to explain Theory A as unlikely to occur; removed references to missed torqueing step in §1 and §10.         §8.2, Added sub-section headings, included response to RAI III-2 and added Figures 57-60; updated former Figure 57 (now 66)         §8.2.2, changed 81.2 MPa to 81.4 MPa to agree with [11]
		Minor editing throughout to remove text indicating ongoing investigations or tasks.
1.0	3/8/2015	New document

## NOTE

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N° FS1-0021080

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Page 3/67

Report on Root Cause Investigation of the Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	EXE	CUTIVE SUMMARY	7
2.	INTERPRETATION		
	2.1. 2.2.	HOT CELL RESULTS NON-GENERIC EVENT	
3.	DES	CRIPTION OF PROBLEM	10
	3.1. 3.2.	BACKGROUND OF THE DESIGN	
4.	APPI	ROACH/ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS PROCESS	18
5.	SUM	MARY OF RCA FOCUS AREAS	19
		5.1.1.       MATERIAL DEFECT	20 23 24 26 26
6.	REV	EW OF PRE-INSPECTION FMEA	27
7.	TEST	S AND EXAMINATIONS	28
	7.1.	HOT CELL (INER) VISUAL EXAMINATION OF FAILED CONNECTING BOLT	28
		7.1.1.       VISUAL EXAMINATION OF FRACTURE FACE 1         7.1.2.       VISUAL EXAMINATION OF FRACTURE FACE 2	
	7.2. 7.3.	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	
		7.3.1. SEM EXAMINATION OF REPLICA R1.1	
	7.4. 7.5. 7.6. 7.7. 7.8.	HOT CELL (INER) EDX EXAMINATION OF REPLICA R1.1	37 37 45
		7.8.1.       MICROHARDNESS MEASUREMENTS OF FRACTURE FACE 1	
	7.9. 7.10.	HOT CELL (INER) METALLOGRAPHY EVALUATION OF FRACTURE FACE 1 ARCHIVE COMPONENT EXAMINATIONS	51 52
		<ul> <li>7.10.1. HARDNESS MEASUREMENTS</li></ul>	53 54 55 56 56
8.	SOU	RCES OF SUSTAINING LOADS FOR CRACK PROPAGATION	59

N° FS1-0021080	N°	FS1-0021080
----------------	----	-------------

Handling: None

Page 4/67



10	MAJ	OR OR	<b>BSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS</b>	65
9.	COU	NTERN	MEASURES TO PREVENT RECURRENCE	62
			ASSESSMENT OF LTP AND FC FITUP ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINED STRESS	
	8.1. 8.2.	MISSE FUEL (	ED TORQUEING STEP (THEORY A) CHANNEL LOCKED TO LOWER TIE PLATE (THEORY B)	59 60

# LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Deliveries of ALC design to US customers	12
Table 2. Deliveries of HALC design to US customers	13
Table 3. Deliveries of ALC & HALC to European customers	14
Table 4. ALC/HALC tensile testing results.	15
Table 5. Chemical analysis of crud sample	34
Table 6. Vickers microhardness measurements of FF1, Specimen I (reference Figure 46)	48
Table 7. Vickers microhardness measurements of FF1, Specimen IIa	50
Table 8. Vickers microhardness measurements of Specimen	50
Table 9. Interim Countermeasures	64

# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. ATRIUM 10 Load Chain Design Variants.	. 11
Figure 2. Raised fuel channel (in the background) in comparison to a fresh fuel assembly	. 16
Figure 3. Location of threaded joint of broken Connecting Bolt.	. 17
Figure 4. Upper part of stainless steel Connecting Bolt	. 17
Figure 5. Lower receiving connection at the top of the central water channel	. 18
Figure 6. Items of interest for Root Cause Analysis.	. 19
Figure 7. Inspection Test Report for Connecting Bolt Certificate of Compliance 87630/0 for manufacturing batch number 239998.	. 20
Figure 8. Inspection Test Report for Connecting Bolt Certificate 87630/0 for batch manufacturing batch number 239998 shows passing results.	. 20
Figure 9. Typical application of [ ] thread lubricant.	. 21
Figure 10. Qualified and calibrated torque wrench	. 21
Figure 11. Fixtures used for mounting of WC UEP and staking (crimping)	. 22
Figure 12. Staking (crimping) the connection	. 22
Figure 13. Inspection of finished connection using a feeler gauge.	. 23
Figure 14. Close-up view of lower end Connecting Bolt threads showing minor thread	. 24
Figure 15. Chinshan Unit 1 Cycles 26 and 27 [ ] Concentrations in Reactor Water	. 25
Figure 16. Chinshan Unit 1 Cycles 26 and 27 [ ] concentrations in Reactor Water.	. 25

N°	FS1-0021080	

Handling: None

Page 5/67

## Report on Root Cause Investigation of the Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version



Figure 17. Schematic of Pre-Inspection FMEA.	28
Figure 18. Orientation of Fracture Face in fuel bundle.	29
Figure 19. Close-up image of FF1.	29
Figure 20. Close-up of FF1 at 0° position	30
Figure 21. Close-up of FF1 at 180° position showing rough surface indications	30
Figure 22. Close-up of FF2 contained within the WC UEP	32
Figure 23. Close-up of FF2, WC UEP and Fuel Services tool used to remove crud of the upper face of the WC UEP with Scotchbrite.	
Figure 24. Location of crud sampling by AREVA Fuel Services.	33
Figure 25. R1.1, 180°	
Figure 26. R1.1, 0° position, showing trace of small crack	35
Figure 27. R1.1, 0° position, local transgranular area attributed to final fracture.	36
Figure 28. R1.1, 0° position, local transgranular area of the final overload failure	36
Figure 29. R1.1, 0° position, slip lines crossing a twin boundary	36
Figure 30. Straightness measurement setup.	37
Figure 31. FF1 layout for sectioning	38
Figure 32. FF1, Specimen I showing evidence of intergranular cracking	38
Figure 33: FF1, Specimen II, 180 °Position, showing evidence of intergranular cracking	39
Figure 34: FF1, Specimen III, showing evidence of intergranular cracking	39
Figure 35. FF1, 270° Position - Images of cracking, including evidence of transgranular cracks	40
Figure 36. FF1, Specimen II, 180° Position shows intergranular cracking	41
Figure 37. Side view of FF1, Specimen II at 180° Position before citric acid cleaning	42
Figure 38. Side view (30x) of FF1, Specimen II at 180° Position after citric acid cleaning	42
Figure 39. Side view (50x) of FF1, Specimen II at 180° Position (after cleaning)	43
Figure 40. Side view (~130x) of FF1, Specimen II at 180° Position (after cleaning)	43
Figure 41. Side view (500x) of FF1, Specimen II at 180° Position (after cleaning)	44
Figure 42. FF1. Specimen I close-up of White Spot near 270° Position	44
Figure 43. EDX of White Spot near 180° Position.	46
Figure 44. EDX of White Spot near 270° Position	47
Figure 45. Location of Specimen I microhardness tests within the Connecting Bolt	48
Figure 46. Location of microhardness measurements of FF1, Specimen I	49
Figure 47. Location of Specimens IIa and IIb within FF1	49
Figure 48. Location of microhardness measurements taken on Specimen IIa.	50
Figure 49. Location of microhardness measurements on Connecting Bolt shaft.	50
Figure 50. Polished and etched micrograph of FF1, Specimen I, showing detail of grains	51
Figure 51. Specimen IIb after mounting, polishing and etching	52
Figure 52. Location of microhardness measurements on top end of archive Connecting Bolt	53
Figure 53. Microhardness measurements of top end of archive Connecting Bolt	53

N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 6/67



Figure 54. Position of section S2, thread runout labeled.	54
Figure 55. S2, detail etched, decorated grain boundaries.	54
Figure 56. Archive sample residual stress distribution.	55
Figure 57. Charpy-V Impact Test Specimens after Testing	56
Figure 58. Lateral Load Test Setup	57
Figure 59. Connecting Bolt Condition after Testing	57
Figure 60. Offset Compression Test Depiction	58
Figure 61. Connecting Bolt and WC after Testing.	58
Figure 62. UTP after Testing	59
Figure 63. C1F029 LTP and FC Fit-up at Room Temperature.	60
Figure 64. C1F029 LTP and FC Fit-up at Operating Temperature without FC Bulge	60
Figure 65. C1F029 LTP and FC Fit-up at Operating Temperature with FC Bulge	61
Figure 66. Possible Effects of FC Damage (exaggerated for understanding)	61
Figure 67. Finite Element Model of thread relief	62
Figure 68. Click torque wrench with clutch release mechanism.	64

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Handling: None

Page 7/67

Report on Root Cause Investigation of the Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version



# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document reports the findings of the investigation of the mechanisms that occurred in the Chinshan Unit 1 failed Load Chain Connecting Bolt. The Connecting Bolt completely separated at the end of December 2014 during a normal lift of fuel assembly C1F029 during a refueling outage. This failure of the Connecting Bolt had no impact on the integrity of fuel rods, and it did not affect the health and safety of the public.

In response to the failure, AREVA established a team of international experts to perform a Root Cause Analysis (RCA). The RCA team consists of international experts from Richland, Washington, USA; Lynchburg, Virginia, USA; Erlangen, Germany; Lyon, France; and Paris, France.

Based on the information available to date, AREVA concludes that the failure started from an initiating event that created a surface imperfection in the side of the Connecting Bolt. After event initiation, a fracture propagated through the bolt with assistance from residual stresses in the bolt and environmental influences. A portion of the Connecting Bolt remained intact until the final attempted lift of the fuel assembly. During the attempted lift, but before the assembly lifted off of the core plate, the mass of the fuel assembly exceeded the strength of the remaining material. At that point, the final fracture occurred, and the upper part of the load chain separated from the fuel assembly.

AREVA concludes that there were two main causal factors that initiated the failure event, and these factors would not normally exist in a fuel assembly. No individual item is expected to trigger this type of fracture if acting independently. In other words, it took multiple factors to cause the failure. The initiating events are determined to be as follows:

- there was a unique surface imperfection possibly arising from a material defect, and
- the Connecting Bolt had an unexpected stress state, unique to this fuel assembly. The stress was possibly caused by the Fuel Channel locked to the Lower Tie Plate as described in Section 8).

In addition, the root cause investigation has identified several other factors that contributed to the failure or accelerated the propagation of the fracture across the bolt. These contributing factors are not expected to cause this kind of failure by themselves. They are as follows:

- Enhancement of corrosion by an aggressive chemical environment often found in BWRs
- Irradiation damage to austenitic stainless steel
- Residual stresses from manufacturing

AREVA has determined that this failure is not a generic event and is limited to the unique condition of C1F029. AREVA performed an exhaustive review of worldwide operating experience of this Connecting Bolt design and determined that the failure of the Connecting Bolt at Chinshan was the only one of its kind. Over 14,000 fuel assemblies with this Connecting Bolt design have been delivered to customers worldwide without a failure. Of those, more than 2500 fuel assemblies with the same load chain design achieved a higher level of irradiation exposure in comparison with C1F029.

The investigations included a detailed review of design and manufacturing processes, and the team has determined that there is no systematic weakness in the design or manufacturing of the fuel assembly load chain. Even though this investigation determined that the event is non-generic and possibility of recurrence is low, AREVA is implementing measures to detect or prevent the individual causal factors. These measures include additional inspections and changes in manufacturing tooling.

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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0	Report
Hand	lling: None	Page 8/67	Load Chinsh



In addition to the root cause investigation, AREVA established a multi-disciplinary team of nuclear safety experts to analyze reactor operations in the event of a Connecting Bolt load chain failure (Reference [1]). It is important to note that Taipower has already verified continuity of the load chain for every fuel assembly in the Chinshan Unit 1 core. However, this analysis considered reactor operations using a conservative assumption that one or multiple load chain failures are present during the cycle. This detailed analysis determined that the fuel, the plant, and its safety systems can operate as designed even in the unlikely event of a load chain failure. This analysis included normal operations, anticipated operational occurrences, and design-based accidents. This analysis remains valid regardless of the causes noted in the root cause investigation. If any additional information should change the root cause determination, this plant safety analysis will still remain valid.

# 2. INTERPRETATION

The following interpretations are made based on descriptions of the load chain failure event and the detailed investigations documented in Sections 3.2, 5 and 7. See Sections 7.1.1, 7.3.1 and Figure 19 for more information related to the orientation references contained in Section 2.1.

# 2.1. HOT CELL RESULTS

Based on the currently available results, the fracture of the Chinshan Connecting Bolt can be attributed to intergranular stress corrosion cracking (IGSCC) initially, followed by irradiation assisted stress corrosion cracking (IASCC). Since the stress in the Connecting Bolt during normal operation is quite low, the preliminary explanation is residual manufacturing stresses and some unexpected stress state, unique to this fuel assembly, contributed to the fracture mechanism, which was also assisted by the challenging operating environment (combination of high temperature, high radiation, challenging chemistry, two-phase oxygen-rich coolant with the possibility of localized boiling due to gamma heating).

According to the visual and SEM-investigation of the replicas of the fracture face, the primary crack initiated at or close to the 180° circumferential position (see Figure 19). The final rupture can be located close to the 0° circumferential position. The final rupture seems to have occurred by a transgranular forced fracture, but only on a negligible area [

]. It is concluded that the Connecting Bolt was not able to bear any significant load during the first lifting attempt of the fuel assembly at EOC 27. Surface indications were detected at the position of crack initiation on the outer surface of the Connecting Bolt.

SEM images at different magnifications in the 180° location show multiple locations of cracking. Identification of the exact primary crack initiation location is still inconclusive.

Both IASCC and IGSCC propagation would appear as intergranular under SEM. At the fracture location, the calculated fluence is  $1.38 \times 10^{21}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup> [7] (calculated using a representative model that accounts for the actual detailed operating history of bundle C1F029 over three cycles) therefore, the fluence at this location is within the range of the threshold necessary for IASCC [ ] [2]. The reported fluence threshold for IASCC can vary based on test conditions and is not considered an absolute value. Rather, it demonstrates that the calculated fluence is in the range for IASCC to have contributed to the failure but does not conclusively show at which point the crack growth mechanism transitioned to IASCC from IGSCC.

At this time, it is evident that the crack propagated through an intergranular SCC mechanism, most likely initially IGSCC, followed by IASCC once the bolt reached a sufficient fluence threshold. Crack initiation is contemplated with possible contamination or surface damage events, whether from a manufacturing

AREVA – Fuel BU
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	lling: None	Page 9/67



process, material defect, or from an external environment. But if the operating failure mechanism is IASCC, the increased hardness, intergranular characteristic of the failure face and high crack growth rate can all be accounted for since, as stated above, the neutron fluence threshold for IASCC of austenitic stainless steel in normal water chemistry in BWRs is in the range of [\_\_\_\_\_\_]. Conclusive determination can only be made through tests on irradiated material.

Elements causing or promoting corrosion of austenitic steel (e.g., CI, S or F) have not been observed, however, analysis of replica R2.X by EDX was not possible because due to high dose rates. Additionally, these detrimental elements are strongly soluble in the RCS and may have been removed from the fracture region after final fracture of the Connecting Bolt while still in the core.

An indication of a blocking of the water channels on both sides of the staking could not be found. It should be noted that this could be due to removal of deposits at the NPP Chinshan plant when a Scotchbrite pad was used on the component. To the contrary, there was evidence observed of flow through the slot passage on the underside of the Connecting Bolts. Markings of flowing fluid can be seen in the pictures of the lower side of the staking flange (see Figure 19 and Figure 20). Because of these markings, the passage slots were not blocked, but could have been reduced in area such that the rinsing effect was also reduced. A reduction in the rinsing effect could have influenced the exchange of fluid in the thread relief area. This is not to say that the use of Scotchbrite would have not removed crud build up in the slots. However, Scotchbrite was not used on the bottom of the staking flange where evidence of fluid flow is present (see Figure 19).

## 2.2. NON-GENERIC EVENT

As stated earlier, and based on the data available to date, AREVA considers the Chinshan Connecting Bolt failure to be a non-generic event. None of the expected contributing causes identified herein would be expected to individually produce a failure of the Connecting Bolt. As a result, AREVA concludes that the failure of the Chinshan Connecting Bolt was caused by a combination of factors that jointly contributed to this failure. Based on the data provided to date, there is no evidence that the failure extends beyond the single Chinshan failure, and there is no evidence to suggest a systematic breakdown of manufacturing processes, material supplies, or fuel assembly designs.

In addition, the uniqueness of the Chinshan event is further supported by the fact in that no other occurrence of a broken Connecting Bolt has been reported since the introduction of the ALC/HALC design in 2004. The operating experience and manufacturing process for this design spans 23 different reactor environments and more than 55 cycles of operation. Many of the 14,000+ fuel assemblies delivered to reactor sites have been handled more frequently and been irradiated to higher burnups than the failed Chinshan bundle (C1F029), and many of these are now in spent fuel pools or above ground storage. Based on the above numbers of delivered fuel assemblies, the conditions or mechanisms that caused this fracture in C1F029 cannot be described as universally leading to failure of any noticeable frequency. There is no data to suggest a failure mechanism generic to this fuel design.

Finally, AREVA is confident that the fuel, the plant, and its safety systems can operate as designed even in the highly unlikely event of a load chain failure. This safe operation includes normal, anticipated operational occurrences, and design-based accidents.

The conclusion indicates this failure is a non-generic event and possibility of recurrence is low. This conclusion is supported by the evidence that a combination of factors jointly contributed to this failure. A chain of events occurred that would not normally cause a failure by themselves. These are as follows:

• There was a unique surface condition and stress state that initiated the crack

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• After the initiation of the crack, crack propagation (by IGSCC and eventually transitioning to IASCC) ultimately drove the connecting bolt to failure with potential enhancement by crud deposition and other corrosion processes.

The operating experience shows that the event is non-generic (only one failure on a worldwide experience feedback basis). Also regarding manufacturing oversight in relation to experience feedback, it is noted:

- Manufacturing oversight is in place to ensure proper fabrication, and the manufacturing records show no anomalies during production of the Chinshan fuel
- Specific tests showed that normal manufacturing cannot induce residual stresses that would result in the failure seen in fuel assembly C1F029
- The large operating experience of the connecting bolt as shown in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 demonstrates that over 14,000 bundles have been built without any indication of failure.

Because a unique chain of events occurred to cause this failure, and because there is significant operating experience and manufacturing verification to prevent a defect, the fracture in fuel assembly C1F029 cannot be described as universally leading to a failure of any noticeable frequency. Based on the interim examination results and the large, successful operating experience, AREVA considers this failure is a non-generic event. As a result, recurrence of a similar event is not expected.

# 3. DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM

# 3.1. BACKGROUND OF THE DESIGN

AREVA's ATRIUM 10 featuring a Central Load Chain was introduced in reload quantities in Europe in 1992. Lead Test Assemblies of the design were introduced in the US in 1994 [ ] followed by reloads in 1997. Three variants of the load chain (see Figure 1) have been supplied: the original Standard Load Chain (SLC), the Advanced Load Chain (ALC) and the Harmonized Advanced Load Chain (HALC). The ALC was introduced in reloads in 2004 at [ ] and was supplied only to US reactors. The upper connection of the ALC is essentially a larger version of a proven guide tube quick disconnect design used in PWR fuel assembly designs. With the ALC, the Zircaloy Connecting Bolt was replaced with a 304L stainless steel Connecting Bolt that is threaded into the Water Channel (WC) Upper End Plug (UEP).

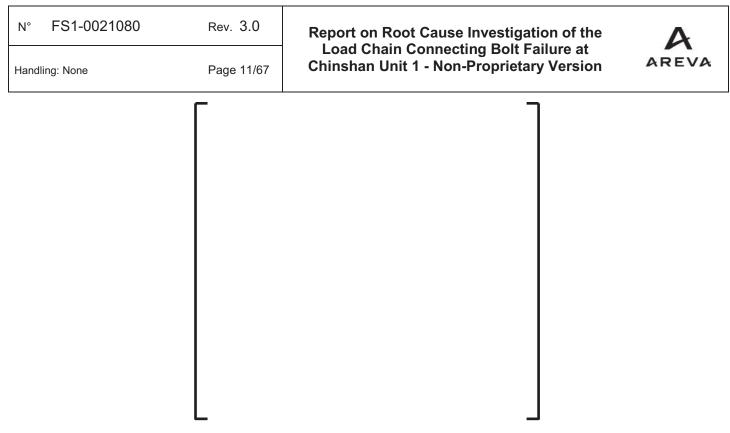


Figure 1. ATRIUM 10 Load Chain Design Variants.

The HALC was introduced beginning in 2007, [ ] took the first US reload of HALC designed fuel and has been used in US, Taiwan and European applications. Compared to the ALC, the HALC features a redesigned locking lug and locking ring to address a desire to have a more robust control of the locked condition when the Upper Tie Plate (UTP) was depressed. The Connecting Bolt attachment to the water channel was unchanged. The one-piece Connecting Bolt fabricated from 304L stainless steel round bar used in the ALC and HALC spans the approximately 12 inch distance between the WC UEP and the UTP.

(Note: Chinshan has only taken delivery of bundles with the HALC design. Nevertheless, the ALC and HALC operating experience is taken together as both the ALC and HALC feature the same Connecting Bolt lower end connection which failed at Chinshan. The difference between the ALC and the HALC is only in the interface mechanism with the upper tie plate, which is not a concern in this investigation.)

To date, over 14,000 fuel assemblies of ALC/HALC-design have been delivered to nuclear power plants worldwide (see Table 1 and Table 2 for ALC and HALC deliveries to US customers and Table 3 for deliveries to European customers). An operating experience review shows that the event at Chinshan is the first and only failure of a load chain Connecting Bolt. This Operating Experience includes reactors built by GE, ABB and Siemens, and cycle lengths of 12, 18 and 24 months to a maximum burnup of 58 GWd/MTU. Each irradiated fuel bundle is handled multiple times throughout its life.

	Customers/Reloads	Delivered	In Operation	BU > C1F029	Max BU (GWd/MTU)
]	]	300	0	152	51,195
]	]	280	0	26	45,107
]	]	374	0	50	51,073
]	]	296	0	144	51,276
]	]	232	0	92	50,174
]	]	280	0	89	49,793
]	1	304	0	92	51,531
]	]	200	0	76	50,883



<u>[</u> ]	184	0	63	48,111
TOTAL	2,450	0	784	

 Table 1. Deliveries of ALC design to US customers.

Customers/Reload	Delivered	In Operation	BU > C1F029	Max BU (GWd/MTU) <sup>(1)</sup>
[ ]	280	279	0	42,143
L 1	308	308	0	23,114
[ ]	284	145	49	50,083
<u> </u>	272	271	0	42,105
[ ]	316	316	0	22,716
[ ]	260	0	0	Not in Operation
[ ]	288	78	131	49,175
[ <u>]</u>	302	147	31	49,218
[ ]	284	283	0	40,546
[ ]	288	288	0	22,780
[ ]	248	0	16	45,720
[ ]	242	104	192	49,180
<u> </u>	234	234	101	45,595
	222	222	0	25,107
[ ]	238	110	84	49,695
[ ]	226	224	127	46,396
[]	226	226	0	25,345
[ ]	222	0	0	Not in Operation
[ ]	232	0	122	51,696
[ ]	324	148	140	49,875
[1	320	320	201	51,407
[ ]	320	153	268	50,197
<u>[</u> ]	312	307	128	45,561
[ ]	216	0	65	50,137
<u> </u>	308	308	0	43,246
<u>[</u> ]	292	292	0	23,102
<u>[</u> ]	316	315	8	43,770
<u> </u>	300	300	0	24,290
[ <u>]</u> ]	100	98 <sup>(5)</sup>	44 <sup>(5)</sup>	47.282
[ ]]	102	102	0	41,079
[ ]	124	124	0	34,943
[ ]	104	0	0	Not in Operation
	94	94	48	50,545
	106	106	0	35,206
<u> </u>	132	72	0	18,148
	92	0	0	Not in Operation
	170	166	111	49,093
	176	175	0	35,639
	164	164	0	37,571
	189	17	0	17,023
	176	175	0	
<u> </u>	170	175	0	37,317

80

Handling: None

Page 13/67

#### **Report on Root Cause Investigation of the** Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at **Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version**



	Customers/Reload	Delivered	In Operation	BU > C1F029	Max BU (GWd/MTU) <sup>(1)</sup>
]	]	185	185	0	19,849
]	1	200	0	0	Not in Operation
	TOTAL	9,793	6,856	1,866	

(1)	) For fuel assemblies from a particular reload that are currently in operation, the burnup is the proje	cted burnup at the end of
	the operating cycle. For reloads where all assemblies are no longer in operation, the burnup is the	actual discharge burnup.
(0)	\ <b>I</b> has just ended and is in a pativalian systems. Values for <b>I</b>	1 and [ 1

] has just ended and is in a refueling outage. Values for [ (2) [ ], [ ], and [ 1 are reflective of assemblies in Cycle 21.

(3) recently completed a refueling outage where assemblies from ] and possibly [ ] were discharged. ] has not provided the loading of specific assemblies to date but 192 total assemblies will be in the core for cycle that recently started.

] has ended but the plant has not restarted. Values for [ (4) ] are reflective of in Cycle 27.

(5) Splitting delivered reload batches between individual plant units is a common practice for Taipower units. For example, assemblies delivered as part of have operated in both 1. Of those assemblies reaching the burnup of C1F029, 36 were from [ ] while an additional 8 are in operation at [

]. This practice is applicable to all delivered Taipower reloads.

\* Current Cycle of Operation

Table 2. Deliveries of HALC design to US customers.

						max. assembly burnup		
						of the	# of	# of
						reload in	assemblies	assemblies
					# of	case at	discharged	in core
				# of	assemblie	least one	with EOC-	with BOC-
	Plant	Reload		assemblies	s currently	is	burnup	burnup
Design	Code	Name	Туре	delivered	in core	> 43725	> 43725	> 43725
ALC	C12	23XP/04-20	10-9QXP	2	-	-	_	-
ALC	C12	23XP/04-21	10-9QXP	2	-	-	-	-
ALC	C13	21VL/06-02	10-9QXM	1	-	-	-	-
ALC	C13	21VL/06-03	10-9QXM	1	-	-	-	-
ALC	C13	21VL/06-05	10-9QXM	1	1	-	-	-
ALC	C13	21VL/06-06	10-9QXM	1	1	-	-	-
ALC	C24	25VL/06-01	10-9QXM	4	-	44116	2	-
HALC	C04	29/08-265	10-9QXP	4	4	57816	-	4
HALC	C04	33/12-271	10-9QXP	8	8	-	-	-
HALC	C04	33/12-272	10-9QA	80	76	-	-	-
HALC	C04	34/14-273	10-9QA	40	40	-	-	-
HALC	C04	14-229	10-9QXP	4	4	-	-	-
HALC	C05	A1/12-349	11-9Q	8	8	-	-	-
HALC	C12	28/09-27	10-9QXM	146	104	48276	38	30
HALC	C12	28IFG/09-26	10-9QXM	4	4	-	-	-
HALC	C12	29/10-28	10-9QXM	126	118	-	-	-

N° FS	61-0021	080	Rev. 3.0	Report on Root Cause Investigation of the Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at			۵	ĸ	
landling: I	ndling: None		Page 14/67		Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version			ARE	VA
HALC	C16	30VL/08-16	10-9QXM	8	8	-	-	-	
HALC	C16	32/10-21	10-9QXM	104	104	-	-	-	
HALC	C17	F25VL/09- 40	10-9QXM	8	2	54400	6	2	
HALC	C17	F28/12-41	10-9QXM	110	110	-	-	-	
HALC	C17	F29/13-42	10-9QXM	28	28	-	-	-	
HALC	C17	F29/13-43	10-9QXM	54	54	-	-	-	
HALC	C17	F30/14-45	10-9QXM	38	38	-	-	-	
HALC	C17	F30VL/14- 44	11-9Q	8	8	-	-	-	
HALC	C21	21/09-28	10-9QXP	120	-	-	-	-	
HALC	C21	22/10-29	10-9QXP	92	-	-	-	-	
HALC	C22	24/08-06	10-9QXM	108	6	55976	102	6	
HALC	C22	24/08-07	10-9QXM	20	3	56156	17	3	
HALC	C22	25/09-08	10-9QXM	48	34	55534	14	18	
HALC	C22	25/09-09	10-9QXM	32	16	56062	16	16	
HALC	C22	25/09-10	10-9QXM	60	27	56102	33	23	
HALC	C22	26/10-11	10-9QXM	64	64	-	-	-	
HALC	C22	26/10-12	10-9QXM	72	72	-	-	-	
HALC	C22	28VL/12- 14A	11-9Q	2	2	-	-	-	
HALC	C22	28VL/12- 14B	11-9Q	2	2	-	-	-	
HALC	C22	28VL/12-15	11-9Q	2	2	-	-	-	
HALC	C22	28VL/12-16	11-9Q	2	2	-	-	-	
HALC	C24	28/09-05	10-9QXM	180	164	47615	16	2	
HALC	C24	29/10-06	10-9QXM	120	120	-	-	-	
HALC	C24	29B/10-07	10-9QXM	46	44	-	-	-	

Table 3. Deliveries of ALC & HALC to European customers.

AREVA's product development process requires design verification testing. The design verification testing of the load chain included tensile testing. The entire load chain, which includes the LTP, cage assembly and UTP, were put under increasing tensile loading. As a component of the load chain failed (or started to yield), it was removed from the test system, and the tensile testing continued. The first component to fail in tensile loading was the LTP FUELGUARD grid, then the UTP's handle and grid flatness failed, then the locking lug failed (deformed but still functional) at a final tensile loading of ]. The Connecting Bolt (specifically the threaded connections), WC and upper and [ lower end plugs did not show any evidence of failing. See Table 4 for a summary of the test results. Based on this testing, a failure of the load chain would not have been expected to occur in the Connecting Bolt.

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N° FS1-0021080 Handling: None	Rev. 3.0 Page 15/67	Report on Root Cause Investigation of the Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version	AREVA

 Table 4. ALC/HALC tensile testing results.

## 3.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

On December 28, 2014 during fuel outage at end of cycle 27, Chinshan's fuel handlers attempted to lift C1F029 fuel assembly to move it to a new location in the core for a fourth cycle of operation. During the lift, the load cell on the fuel handling crane indicated an immediate drop in mass below the load cell trip point. This indication meant that the entire weight of the fuel assembly was not registering on the load cell. In order to confirm the function of load cell is normal, the crew stopped and reversed the crane. The fuel handlers then moved the crane to the next fuel assembly location and proceeded to lift the fuel assembly as normal. This movement confirmed that the crane was working as designed.

FS1-0021080 N°

Handling: None

Page 16/67

Report on Root Cause Investigation of the Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version





Figure 2. Raised fuel channel (in the background) in comparison to a fresh fuel assembly.

The fuel handlers moved back to C1F029 and attempted to lift it again. The crane again indicated less than the load cell trip point, so the fuel handlers reversed the crane and lowered it again. Chinshan contacted AREVA to report the problem, and AREVA Fuel Services deployed to help remove the failed assembly. Figure 2 shows the fuel assembly and its relative height next to a fresh fuel assembly.

When Taipower notified AREVA of the event, AREVA created an initial Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) to identify possible failure zones. This was done prior to any examination of the fuel at the Chinshan site. The initial FMEA identified 9 possible locations supporting a possible load chain failure (see Figure 17).

- 1. Cap Screw Missing: Post-irradiation examination (PIE) of the failed bundle showed the Cap Screw to be in place inside the bushing.
- 2. WC Bushing Braze Failure: PIE of the failed bundle showed the Lower Tie Plate (LTP) Grid was intact and undamaged.
- 3. Cap Screw Head Failure: PIE of the failed bundle showed the Cap Screw to be in place and attached to Lower End Plug (LEP).
- 4. LEP Connection Failure: PIE of the failed bundle showed LEP to be in place and connected to Cap Screw.
- 5. LEP-to-WC Weld Failure: PIE of the failed bundle showed the LEP was observed to be in place and the weld to the WC was intact.
- 6. WC Square Tube Failure: PIE of the failed bundle showed the WC was unbroken with no evidence of yielding or bowing.
- 7. UEP-to-WC Weld Failure: PIE of the failed bundle showed the UEP was observed to be in place and the weld to the WC was intact.
- 8. UEP Failure: PIE of the failed bundle showed the UEP was observed to be unbroken and the weld to the WC was intact.
- 9. Connecting Bolt Failure: The overall most limiting minimum cross section of the Connecting Bolt is at its <u>upper</u> end at the threaded connection to the Compression Nut; however, this location is not

AREVA – Fuel BU
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 17/67



where the Connecting Bolt failed. PIE of the failed bundle showed the Connecting Bolt failed at the minimum cross section on the <u>lower</u> end at the UEP-to-Connecting Bolt threaded connection.

Following removal of the fuel assembly from the core, the fuel services team proceeded to remove the fuel rods. Visual examination of the central load chain identified the broken Connecting Bolt (Figure 3).

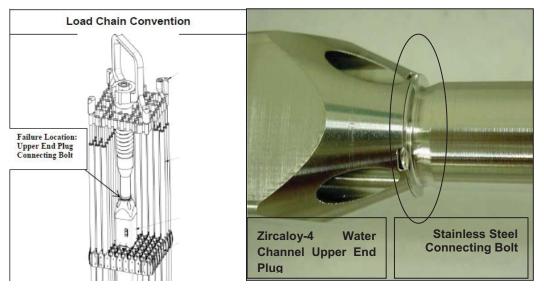


Figure 3. Location of threaded joint of broken Connecting Bolt.

The fuel assembly cage was disassembled, and the Connecting Bolt upper piece was sent to the Institute of Nuclear Energy Research (INER) hot cell for examination. Later, the upper part of the central water channel was removed from the bundle and also sent to INER. The separation appears to be a fracture with environment assisted cracking around the edges. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the broken bolt and the receiving connection. Figure 5also shows reddish crud deposits on the fracture surface.

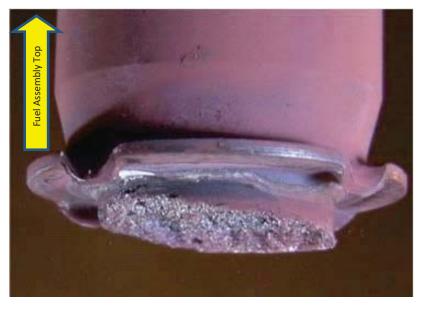


Figure 4. Upper part of stainless steel Connecting Bolt.

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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 18/67



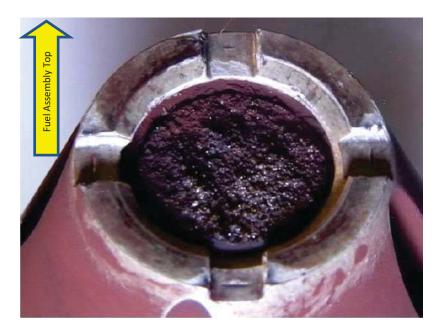


Figure 5. Lower receiving connection at the top of the central water channel.

# 4. APPROACH/ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS PROCESS

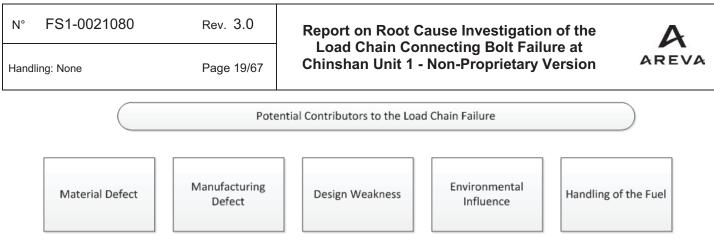
The AREVA root cause analysis team uses a systematic process to evaluate the event and identify the underlying causes that resulted in the event. The RCA uses the PACTS process to help discover the facts. PACTS is an acronym for the "graduated" problem solving process common to the RCA and basic problem solving methodology. PACTS provides a flexible foundation for problem solving methodology. PACTS stands for the following:

- Problem Statement
- Analysis
- Causes
- Testing
- Solution & Implementation

The Issue Owner of the RCA team is the World Wide Engineering Manager for Fuel Mechanics. In this role, he is accountable for investigating and correcting the issue. In addition, the RCA team periodically reports to a world-wide management review team. The management review team ensures senior management awareness, and provides concurrence on prioritization and appropriateness of corrective actions.

Major focus areas (see Figure 6) include the evaluation of potential items of interest including materialrelated defects, manufacturing defects, design weaknesses, environmental influences, and handling of the fuel bundles. The items of interest may identify potential causes or influencers, and the RCA team may consider potential multiple contributors.

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The descriptions below are a summary of initial approaches and findings and should not be construed as an exhaustive list.

# 5. SUMMARY OF RCA FOCUS AREAS

1

# 5.1.1. MATERIAL DEFECT

The RCA team investigated the potential for material deviation from original specifications. The investigation encompasses processing and inspection of the bar stock used to fabricate the load chain Connecting Bolt, which is the specific subcomponent of the load chain that was discovered to be failed. Specific investigations completed include the following:

- Bar stock inspection processes, test equipment and technique were reviewed. All bars are 100% [ ] using both [ ] angles and [ ] inspected. [
- Material traceability at the supplier was reviewed and AREVA maintains control of 304L material in its own inventories. (The hot cell examination has confirmed the material type satisfied 304L specification by ICP-MS analysis.)
- Bar stock and Connecting Bolt manufacturing processes were reviewed. While a solution anneal heat treatment is performed, subsequent straightening operations in the bar (2 steps) and an allowance for straightening of the final-machined bolt can induce manufacturing stresses that could be retained in the final part.
- Each heat lot of bar stock material is subjected to a variety of tests performed per ASTM A276/A479 (for composition and mechanical properties) and per ASTM A262 (for corrosion resistance) on the finished size of bar stock material. The mechanical property tests specifically include requirements to measure yield strength, ultimate tensile strength, elongation, and reduction of area. The results of the mechanical property tests on heat lots from 2004 2013 have been evaluated and compared to the heat lot of the failed Connecting Bolt. The results reflect a consistent product manufactured during this time frame with no deviations in the mechanical properties.



# 5.1.2. MANUFACTURING DEFECT

The RCA team investigated manufacturing processes to determine if there are inherent weaknesses or deviations. Key findings to date are as follows:

- Review of records determined that there were no equipment or process upsets during the production of the Chinshan lot of Connecting Bolts.
- During the fabrication of the Connecting Bolt at the supplier, as each part is removed from the Computer Numerical Control (CNC) turning machine, it is dimensionally inspected and visually inspected by the operator at 100%. This in-process inspection does not fulfill the Quality Inspection required by the AREVA approved Inspection Plan. It is used to determine process feedback for the operator as to the machine operating conditions (i.e., tool wear, feeds and speeds).
- Quality Inspectors performed an overcheck to either 1.0 AQL Level II Normal sampling frequency quantities, which provides a 95/95 confidence level, or 100%, as directed by AREVA-approved Inspection Plans for certification of conformance to the specifications.
- The failed Connecting Bolt was fabricated in manufacturing lot 239998 which was comprised of 427 pieces. So, the Inspection Plan required that 50 pieces be randomly selected for 100% inspection of all features identified in the Inspection Plan for a 1.0 AQL Level II Normal frequency. The inspection results of 50 pieces fully meet the specification. The Connecting Bolt surface finish is inspected according to the Inspection Plan (see Figure 7 for actual inspection record for surface finish of the failed Connecting Bolt). No abnormal conditions were noted.

чυ.	020	± 0, 1	AUC IN FINILIN	DDING	66,53-65,06
47	Rz 16	< Rz 16	AQL 1,0 PN II EN	Rubert-Test/RMG	LRe16
49	ontoratot	0.2	100%	vieual	111

Figure 7. Inspection Test Report for Connecting Bolt Certificate of Compliance 87630/0 for manufacturing batch number 239998.

• The Inspection Plan for the Connecting Bolt also has a requirement for 100% visual inspection of the manufacturing lot for surface condition (see Figure 8 for actual inspection record for surface finish of the failed Connecting Bolt). No abnormal conditions were noted.

3.4 Oberflächen- Beschaffenheit Surface Condition	Visuell Visual	100%	Gut
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Figure 8. Inspection Test Report for Connecting Bolt Certificate 87630/0 for batch manufacturing batch number 239998 shows passing results.

• AREVA ANF-Karlstein Source Quality Inspectors also perform an overcheck. Following

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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 21/67



component machining (and assembly), no additional mechanical property testing is performed.

- At AREVA's ANF-Karlstein facility, prior to assembling with the Connecting Bolt to the WC UEP for torqueing and staking, the operator visually inspects the Connecting Bolt for damage and unusual appearances. No abnormal conditions were noted.
- The chemical specification for [ ] thread lubricant is available. Reviews of solutions in inventory and the application process (see Figure 9) have been performed. Aslo, the [ ] lubricant from a Connecting Bolt archive sample coated from the same time period the failed bolt was coated was reviewed. In all cases, no unacceptable results have been identified.



Figure 9. Typical application of [] thread lubricant.

- After the **[** ] is dried, the Connecting Bolt is clamped into the torqueing fixture (see Figure 11) and the WC UEP is screwed onto the threads and torqued into place. All manufacturing processes associated with the clamping and torqueing have been reviewed. No abnormal conditions were noted.
- Torque and crimp operations were qualified and controlled using calibrated tools (see Figure 10) by experienced operators. All calibration records for tools and qualifications for assembly personnel have been reviewed. No abnormal conditions were noted.

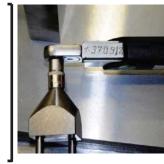


Figure 10. Qualified and calibrated torque wrench

• Reviews confirm that fixtures are used to ensure proper orientation of parts during the assembly and staking (crimping) operation used to mechanically lock the Connecting Bolt to the WC UEP (see Figure 11); preventing rotation of parts during operation. AREVA



N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 22/67



controls the staking process with a [

] as shown in Figure 12. A

100% visual inspection was performed and compared against visual standards of staking results. No abnormal conditions were noted.



Figure 11. Fixtures used for mounting of WC UEP and staking (crimping).

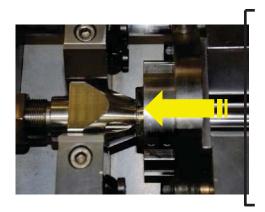


Figure 12. Staking (crimping) the connection.

- After the torqueing is performed the thread relief area of the Connecting Bolt is no longer visible or accessible to be inspected.
- After staking has taken place the staking gap is checked using a feeler gauge (see Figure 13) and the remainder of the locking hardware is installed on the Connecting Bolt/UEP which then becomes the Connecting Bolt Complete (assembly).
- When assembling the Connecting Bolt Complete to the WC by welding, operators perform a 100% visual inspection of each part of the cage.

N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Handling: None		Page 23/67





Figure 13. Inspection of finished connection using a feeler gauge.

Note: The staking process was evaluated for susceptibility of uneven stressing of the threaded joint that would result in a condition of non-alignment of the Connecting Bolt and WC UEP. Parts (Connecting Bolts and WC UEPs) subjected to normal staking ([]] mm displacement) and abnormal staking ([]] mm displacement) were processed and the alignment of the Connecting Bolt to WC UEP was found to be unaffected. Staking was evaluated earlier in the design process to understand the effect of crack propagation due to the staking operation and to confirm any cracking due to staking was limited to the staking flange.

## 5.1.3. DESIGN WEAKNESSES

The RCA team evaluated the design of the Connecting Bolt to identify any features that could contribute to the load chain failure in the location of the Connecting Bolt lower connection.

- Inspection of the minor thread roots show that they are present in the transition radius of the thread relief diameter, but they are not in the minimum diameter of the thread relief itself.
- As shown in Figure 14, a review of the thread design shows the end of the minor diameter thread root is in the [ ] mm radius and [ ] angle area, not in the thread relief region ([ ] mm diameter).
- For each staking site, any crack propagation path should stay with the rim and not move into the thicker bolt cross section. This functionality is accomplished by the [ ] mm fillet radius features at the base of the rim and the thin thickness of the rim itself compared with the volume of material in the bolt connection.
- For each of the four staking sites, there are two small passages (for a total of 8) to allow flow into the thread relief area after connection to the WC UEP. As part of its study, the RCA team investigated the propensity of this configuration to trap contaminants which may further lead to an initiating event that could result in a failure.

N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0	R
Hand	ling: None	Page 24/67	CI



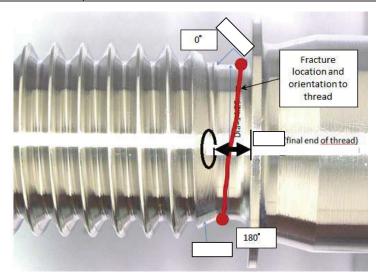


Figure 14. Close-up view of lower end Connecting Bolt threads showing minor thread.

# 5.1.4. ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCE

The RCA team has reviewed the operating environmental condition of the bundle with the failed load chain.

• Reactor coolant water chemistry indicates [

and very far below the chloride "Action Level 1" limit of [ ] stated in the *EPRI BWR Water Chemistry Guidelines* [5]. The Cycle 27 reactor coolant chemistry is also well within the Fuel Warranty Specifications. The reason the [ ] level was investigated was because the trend is uncharacteristic in comparison to the three preceding cycles at Unit 1 (see Figure 15). The chemistry impact on corrosion of certain materials will be considered in the RCA evaluation, however, it should be noted the Cycle 27 RCS [ ] level is not considered to be related to the failure mechanism at this time.

- Reactor coolant water chemistry shown in Figure 16 indicates [ levels higher than recommended level in EPRI BWR Water Chemistry Guidelines. According to the guidelines, it is recommended that reactor water be controlled to maintain the quarterly average concentration [ ]. EPRI report NP-7458-S [6] discusses test results where [ levels ] resulted in an increased susceptibility to IGSCC in 304 stainless steel. above [ However, BWRVIP-190 Revision 1 states "... The majority of evidence indicates that [ has a negligible effect on IGSCC at concentrations below [ (2-60) and perhaps has no detrimental effect up to **]**." So, considering the conflicting guidance, it is inconclusive at this time whether or not Cycle 27 RCS level is a contributing factor.
- The preliminary EDS evaluation of fracture surface indicated no presence of chloride or sulfur traces.

N° FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0	Report on Root Cause Investigation of the	A
Handling: None	Page 25/67	Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version	AREVA
Figure 15. Chinshar	n Unit 1 Cycles 26 a	nd 27 [ ] Concentrations in Re	actor Water.

Figure 16. Chinshan Unit 1 Cycles 26 and 27 [ ] concentrations in Reactor Water.

AREVA – Fuel BU
This document is subject to the restrictions set forth on the first or title page

Handling: None

Page 26/67



## 5.1.5. HANDLING OF THE FUEL

The RCA team investigated if normal handling of the bundle could contribute to the failure of the load chain. The focus of handling is on both manufacturing operations at AREVA sites, and normal operations at the reactor site.

# 5.1.5.1. INVESTIGATIVE TESTING

The RCA team reviewed all AREVA internal fuel assembly and component handling procedures and Condition Reports and found no indication of unacceptable loading.

Two tests were developed and performed to investigate extreme effects of fuel handing operations for better understanding.

- A Lateral Load test was performed to determine if the amount of compressive loading required to generate a crack in the Connecting Bolt thread relief could be noticeable to AREVA Operations personnel during fuel assembly fabrication. The test is described in Section 7.10.6 and concluded it is not possible to for a crack to have been generated due to mishandling.
- An Offset Compression test was performed to determine the loads necessary to result in permanent deformation and failure of the Connecting Bolt at the WC UEP threaded connection. Test results show for loads up to 1,800 lbs., there was no plastic deformation in the UTP, Connecting Bolt and WC segment. The dye penetrant test performed at this load did not indicate cracks in the thread relief area of the Connecting Bolt. The test is described in Section 7.10.7.

## 5.1.5.2. BUNDLE HANDLING AT THE REACTOR SITE

- The RCA team reviewed the handling of bundles at the reactor site. Broken channel fasteners or other possible upset may be informative in determining if unacceptable loading of the Connecting Bolt could occur.
- The team reviewed crane load files for the failed bundle and surrounding bundles over the operating history for which data is available (i.e. End of Cycles (EOC) 25 through 27) and has not identified evidence of abnormal handling [9]. Irradiation of stainless steel is well-known to reduce ductility and increase tensile strength and so, the RCA Team investigated potential credible loads in excess of normal handling expectations and their impact on the Connecting Bolt. The successful operating experience of over 14,000 assemblies with this type of connection indicates this type of handling upset is unlikely.
- During product development, design calculations supporting the Connecting Bolt-to-WC UEP threaded connection consider stresses due to torqueing at 12.9 Nm (requirement is []] Nm) and a lubrication friction factor of []]. The resulting stress level was 26.8 MPa compared to a yield stress limit of 105 MPa at reactor operating temperatures for 304L material (ASME Design Value). Differential thermal expansion was reasoned to effectively reduce the stress since the male part of the connection (304L) has a higher expansion rate than the female part of the connection (Zircaloy). Radiation growth of Zircaloy is not considered significant due to the small gage length and relaxation of the zirconium alloy under irradiation. Residual stresses in the part from coldworking of the starting material bar stock and subsequent coldworking of the Connecting Bolt during machining are not considered to be significant to initiate cracking alone but can assist crack propagation. And lastly, a notch stress concentration factor for the presence of the minor

AREVA – Fuel BU
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	lling: None	Page 27/67



thread diameter runout into the upper portion of the thread relief radius was not considered in the design. This notch factor is [ ] when the 304L material is new (i.e., prior to irradiation) and as the Connecting Bolt undergoes irradiation hardening, the notch factor increases in its effect. Considering all of these factors combined, the stresses at the threaded joint could potentially be increased above 50% of the yield limit.

# 6. **REVIEW OF PRE-INSPECTION FMEA**

The initial FMEA (performed before any examination of the damaged fuel assembly took place) identified 9 possible locations supporting a possible load chain failure (see section 3.2 and Figure 17). Through the information collected during the root cause investigation, only the Connecting Bolt continues to be a failure location fitting to the current scenarios. The leading causal factors do not indicate increased failure risk for any of the other locations. The 9 originally suspected failure modes and their associated dispositions are as follows:

- 1. Cap Screw Missing: Staking imparts very little stress to the Cap Screw. Not subject to stresses due to differential thermal expansion in a compressive state. Located below the active zone for reduced irradiation effects. Configuration not conducive to crevice corrosion.
- 2. WC Bushing Braze Failure: AREVA has a long history of the successful use of brazed connections in nuclear applications. Not subject to stresses due to differential thermal expansion in a compressive state. Located below the active zone for reduced irradiation effects. Configuration not conducive to crevice corrosion.
- 3. Cap Screw Head Failure: PIE of the failed bundle showed the Cap Screw to be in place and attached to LEP.
- 4. LEP Connection Failure: The LEP is fabricated from a relatively large cross section of material. Short threaded length offers minor stresses due to differential thermal expansion in a compressive state. LEP is located below the active zone for reduced irradiation effects. Configuration not conducive to crevice corrosion.
- 5. LEP-to-WC Weld Failure: AREVA has a long history of Zircaloy-to-Zircaloy welds used successfully in nuclear applications. Not subject to stresses due to differential thermal expansion in a compressive state. This weld is located at the start of the active zone for reduced irradiation effects. Configuration not conducive to crevice corrosion.
- 6. WC Square Tube Failure: AREVA has a long history of large square and round Zircaloy components used successfully in structural nuclear applications (PWR guide tubes and BWR tie rods). The WC is not subject to stresses due to differential thermal expansion. Location is in the active zone, expected performance similar to fuel rods. Configuration not conducive to crevice corrosion.
- 7. UEP-to-WC Weld Failure: AREVA has a long history of Zircaloy-to-Zircaloy welds used successfully in nuclear applications. Not subject to stresses due to differential thermal expansion in a compressive state. Located near the end of the active zone for reduced irradiation effects. Configuration not conducive to crevice corrosion.
- 8. UEP Failure: The UEP is fabricated from a relatively large cross section of material. Located just below the top of the active zone for reduced irradiation effects. Material less conducive to crevice corrosion than 304L mating component material.
- 9. Connecting Bolt Failure: The overall most limiting minimum cross section of the Connecting Bolt is at its upper end at the threaded connection to the Compression Nut, which was the expected 9th possible failure point. Failure of the Connecting Bolt at the lower end was not considered in the initial FMEA as likely since the upper end has a comparatively lower cross-sectional area and from

AREVA – Fuel BU
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Han	dling: None	Page 28/67



purely mechanical considerations would have failed before the lower end. Considering the causal factors discussed in this report, the upper end of the Connecting Bolt is well above the active zone and the irradiation effects are reduced.

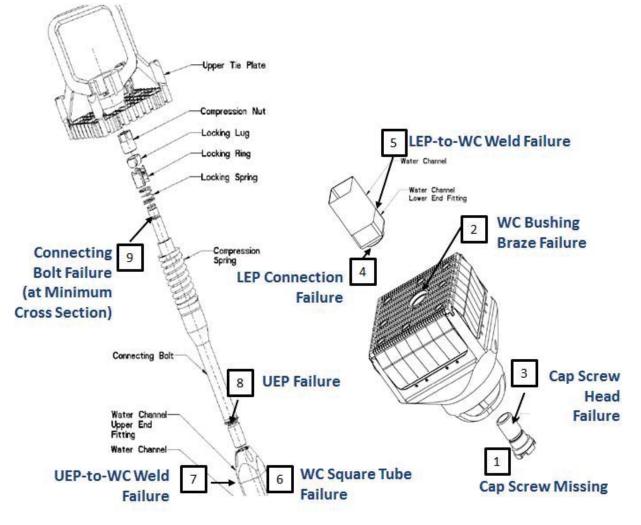


Figure 17. Schematic of Pre-Inspection FMEA.

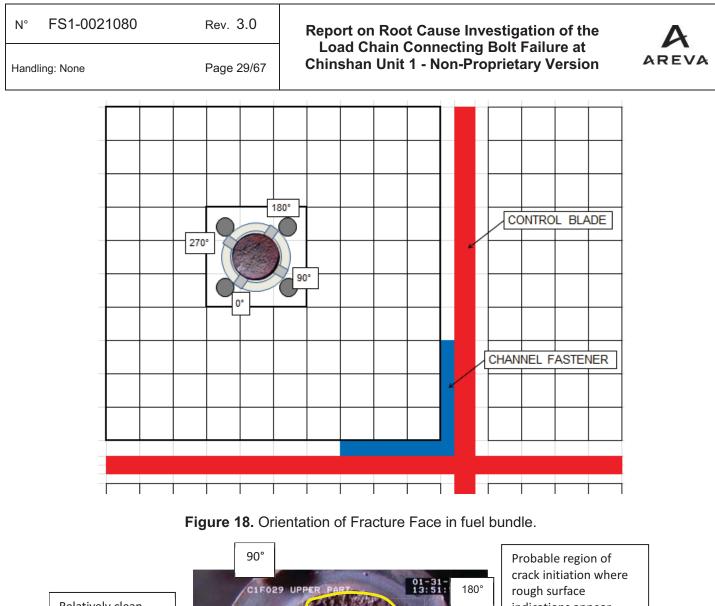
# 7. TESTS AND EXAMINATIONS

# 7.1. HOT CELL (INER) VISUAL EXAMINATION OF FAILED CONNECTING BOLT

# 7.1.1. VISUAL EXAMINATION OF FRACTURE FACE 1

The visual examination of both fracture faces was carried out in the Hot Cell Laboratory of INER with a digital camera. The fracture face of the rod segment containing the flange is furthermore referred to as Fracture Face 1 (FF1), Figure 19 through Figure 21. The circumferential positions shown in Figure 19 are arbitrarily chosen. Their relation to the actual orientation within the fuel bundle is shown in Figure 18.

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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Grayish oxidized, mainly triangular spots at 0°, 180° and 270° (white spots)

0

 01-31-13:51:
 180°

 rough surface indications appear between white spot and edge of fracture surface

 Approximate region of crack\_propagation and

270

heavily covered with reddish deposits

Figure 19. Close-up image of FF1.

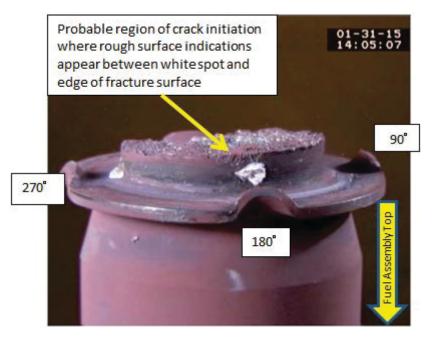
N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 30/67

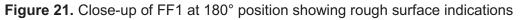


Referring to Figure 19, the general appearance of FF1 is grainy with no indication of macroscopic plastic deformation. The fracture surface is slightly tilted to the axis of the bolt having its highest elevation at 180° and its lowest at 0°. About 1/3 of the surface extending from approximately 90° to approximately 270° is covered by reddish deposits (close to the outer surface) and a flat surface close to the 180° position (most probably post-fracture mechanical deformation introduced during the handling of the fuel assembly) can be observed. The remaining part of the fracture surface appears grayish in color.



Figure 20. Close-up of FF1 at 0° position





AREVA – Fuel BU	
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 31/67



On initial observation, the surface indications shown in Figure 21 in the machined thread relief transition area of the fractured end of the Connecting Bolt is not a surface that would have been created by a sharp cutting tool used in a normal machining operation in unblemished material during manufacturing of the Connecting Bolt. The surface indications can be further described as shallow rounded profile depressions. A defect caused by machining of unblemished material (e.g., from a worn cutting tool) would have a shape that would be in line with the cutting tool used during turning on a lathe and thus would be shaped more like a long oval with sharp angled ends. The Connecting Bolt manufacturing drawing, A1C-810304-1, has a surface finish requirement just below the General Notes (Zone E9). The surface finish callout is for a default finish of Rz16 (which applies to the thread relief features) in accordance with ISO 1302.

The surface indications shown in Figure 21 would <u>not</u> have been acceptable to a Rz16 finish and if present to the extent seen in the figure during manufacturing would have been observed by the machine operator or quality inspector (at the supplier), or AREVA source inspector or AREVA ANF-Karlstein torqueing and staking operator before assembly of the Connecting Bolt to the WC UEP. As the review of records determined, no abnormality was found during fabrication. If a much smaller surface defect caused either by a mechanical deformation or removal of a non-metallic inclusion during manufacturing was present, visual inspection may not be sufficient to identify this kind of surface indication. In order to increase the sensitivity to reveal a surface indication and provide a higher safety margin, an inspection using dye penetrant will be done in the interim until an improved ultrasonic methodology is approved.

## 7.1.2. VISUAL EXAMINATION OF FRACTURE FACE 2

The lower surface of the fracture face contained within the upper end plug will be referred to as Fracture Face 2 (FF2). The examination of FF2 is in agreement with the observations of FF1; Figure 22. The fracture face meets the outer surface in the 180° circumferential position near the thread runout. The mating surface of the end fitting appears metallic bright, but it must be considered that it was treated with Scotchbrite prior to packaging at Chinshan for transportation to INER.

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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N	° FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
На	ndling: None	Page 32/67





Figure 22. Close-up of FF2 contained within the WC UEP.

The Scotchbrite was used in an attempt to remove the accumulated crud that filled the area where the end of the Connecting Bolt was (see Figure 23). During the handling of the UTP/Connecting Bolt segment, crud from the UTP, Connecting Bolt, and fuel rods drifted down into the depression of the WC UEP. There was strong interest to obtain pictures/video of the fracture surfaces while the fuel assembly was still in the reactor and the services crew was instructed to use Scotchbrite to attempt to clear out as much of the crud so video/pictures could be taken of FF2 which was still contained within the WC UEP.

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 33/67





Figure 23. Close-up of FF2, WC UEP and Fuel Services tool used to remove crud of the upper face of the WC UEP with Scotchbrite.

## 7.2. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A chemical analysis of the crud removed from the bolt well above the fracture location (see red box in Figure 24) was reported by INER and is presented in Table 5.

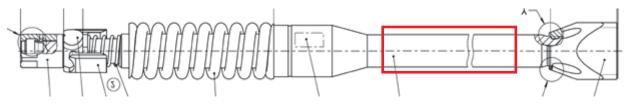


Figure 24. Location of crud sampling by AREVA Fuel Services.

N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 34/67



Element	Wt %
AI	0.017
Са	0.147
Со	0.003
Cr	0.015
Cu	0.012
Fe	1.651
Mg	0.005
Mn	0.004
Na	0.194
Ni	0.011
Zn	0.076
Si	0.030
Zr	0.003
S	0.093
Total	2.262

**Table 5.** Chemical analysis of crud sample.

Crud sampling was performed to gain insight to the water chemistry in the vicinity of the impacted fuel assembly. Most values are typical of what is seen in BWR crud and correspond well to the reported chemistry data. The reported values for sodium and sulfur were unexpected as they are typically from soluble species and the reported levels do not correlate with the reported RCS conductivity. Despite the discrepancies, nothing in the crud analysis indicates a contributing mechanism to the bolt failure.

## 7.3. HOT CELL (INER) FF1/FF2 REPLICA PREPARATION AND EXAMINATION

Replicas were taken from FF1 and FF2 using standard practices. These will be furthermore denoted as R1.X and R2.X, respectively. The second digit denotes the order the replicas were obtained. For instance, R1.1 was made of the FF1 surface first, followed by R1.2.

### 7.3.1. SEM EXAMINATION OF REPLICA R1.1

Replica R1.1 (with a dose rate in contact about 80  $\mu$ Sv/h) was carbon coated and examined in the scanning electron microscope (SEM). Almost the whole fracture face shows an intergranular crack characteristic.

The majority of the fracture face in the reddish areas (90° to 270°) shows rather rough grain surfaces caused by an extracted oxide deposit and a surface with a higher degree of oxidation (see Figure 25 taken at 180°).

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Handling: None		Page 35/67



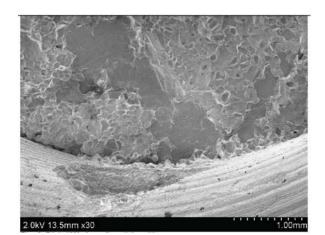


Figure 25. R1.1, 180°.

Upon approaching the 0°-circumferential position, these features decrease and a well-defined intergranular fracture face with local steps on the grain surface becomes visible.

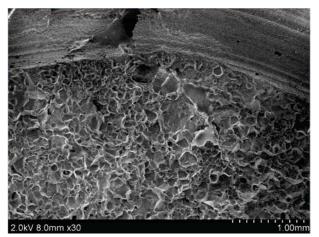


Figure 26. R1.1, 0° position, showing trace of small crack.

At the 0°circumferential position on the fracture face a, crack can be seen (see Figure 26). The large feature seen near the top of the figure is an artifact of the replica and not from the actual fracture surface.

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Handling: None		Page 36/67



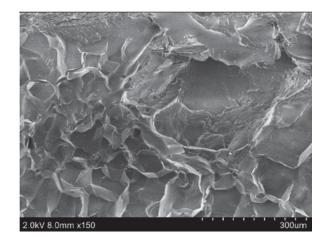


Figure 27. R1.1, 0° position, local transgranular area attributed to final fracture.

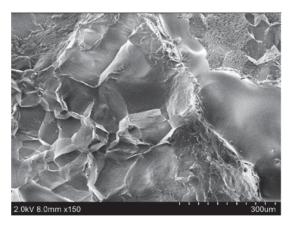


Figure 28. R1.1, 0° position, local transgranular area of the final overload failure.

Only a small fraction of the fracture face seems to possess a transgranular fracture characteristic (see Figure 27 and Figure 28). This area can most probably be attributed to the final ruptured area.

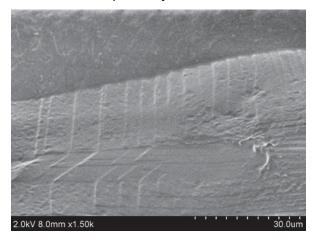


Figure 29. R1.1, 0° position, slip lines crossing a twin boundary.

AREVA – Fuel BU
This document is subject to the restrictions set forth on the first or title page

N° FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0	Report on Root Cause Investigation of the Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Versior
Handling: None	Page 37/67	



The region near 0° shows little corrosion product with evidence of slip bands that likely represent the fresh fracture surfaces formed at the latest stage of failure. The slip bands indicate significant plastic deformation. The linear steps clearly represent slip bands and not fatigue marks as they do not run through grains, but rather remain associated with individual grains. Any movement over grain boundaries typically showed cross-slip, evidenced by a complete shift in the direction of the striation (see Figure 29).

# 7.4. HOT CELL (INER) EDX EXAMINATION OF REPLICA R1.1

EDX measurements on the fracture face of R1.1 at two arbitrary positions were carried out and detrimental elements, such as CI, F and S were not found. Finally the flange surface in the deformed area of the stakings gave no indications for any further cracking.

Analyses of extracted deposits from the annular gap between thread and bolt were carried out by means of EDX and no detrimental elements, such as CI, F and S were found.

## 7.5. HOT CELL (INER) CONNECTING BOLT STRAIGHTNESS MEASUREMENTS

An inspection of the straightness of the failed Connecting Bolt was performed by INER. Figure 30 shows the setup used for the dimensional inspection. Inspection of the bolt did not indicate any significant plastic deformation in the bolt shaft. Subsequent detailed analysis of the results by AREVA concludes the Connecting Bolt is within the permissible drawing tolerances [4].

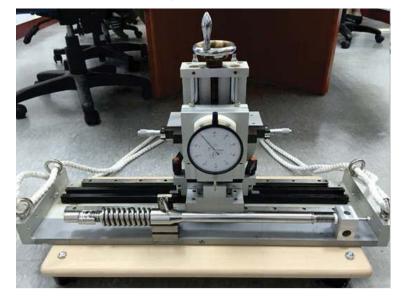


Figure 30. Straightness measurement setup.

## 7.6. HOT CELL (INER) SEM EXAMINATION OF FRACTURE FACE 1

Once INER developed tooling to perform cutting within the hot cell, efforts were focused on sectioning FF1 in order to reduce the dose rate of individual sections to permit removal of the sections from the hot cell for SEM and EDX examination. The initial sectioning performed is shown in Figure 31.

AREVA – Fuel BU
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Handling: None		Page 38/67



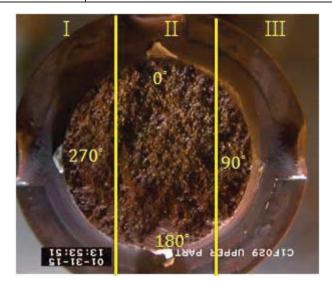


Figure 31. FF1 layout for sectioning.

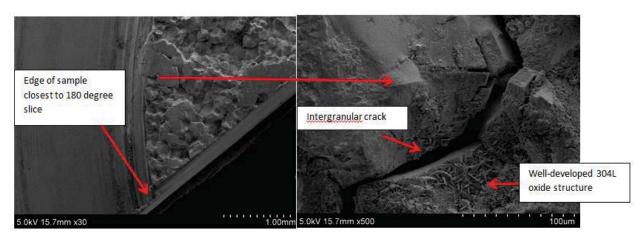


Figure 32. FF1, Specimen I showing evidence of intergranular cracking.

N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Handling: None		Page 39/67



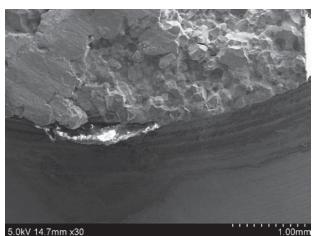


Figure 33: FF1, Specimen II, 180 °Position, showing evidence of intergranular cracking.

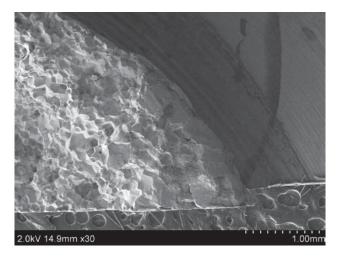


Figure 34: FF1, Specimen III, showing evidence of intergranular cracking.

Most of the surfaces of all three Specimens of FF1 shown in Figure 32, Figure 33, and Figure 34 exhibit intergranular cracking. Grain faces appear covered with heavy oxides. In areas from the 270° Position around to the 0° Position and continuing to the 90° Position transgranular cracks are observed (see Figure 35). The transgranular cracks represent a much smaller proportion of the fracture surface than the intergranular cracks. There is no apparent plastic deformation in the material at the 180° Position determined to be most likely site of crack initiation.

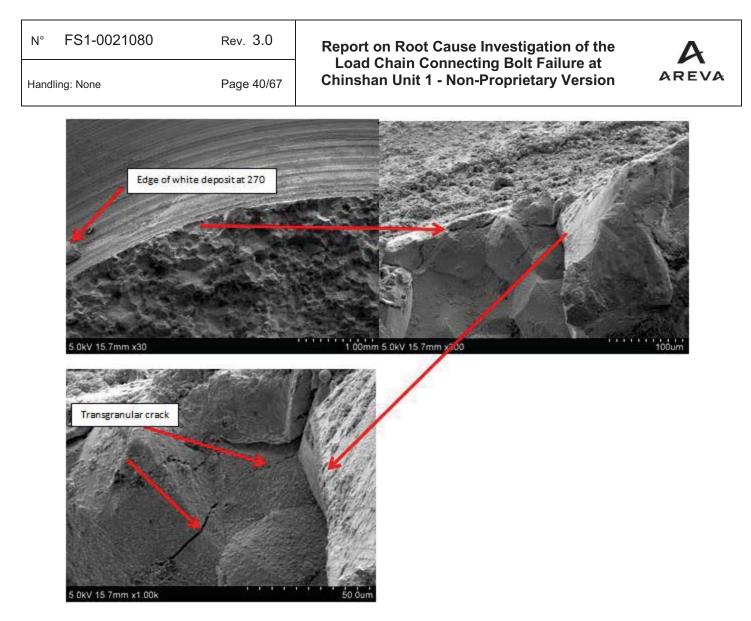


Figure 35. FF1, 270° Position - Images of cracking, including evidence of transgranular cracks.

A close examination of the fracture surface at 180° confirms the primarily intergranular nature of the fracture. Several distinct cracks are visible, but none can yet be clearly defined as the initiating crack. It is evident that the outer surface of the bolt at this location does not demonstrate the designed edge of the bolt (see dashed red line in Figure 36). Rather, material has been removed either by a corrosion mechanism or a mechanical interaction during manufacturing. This region is shown in Figure 36.

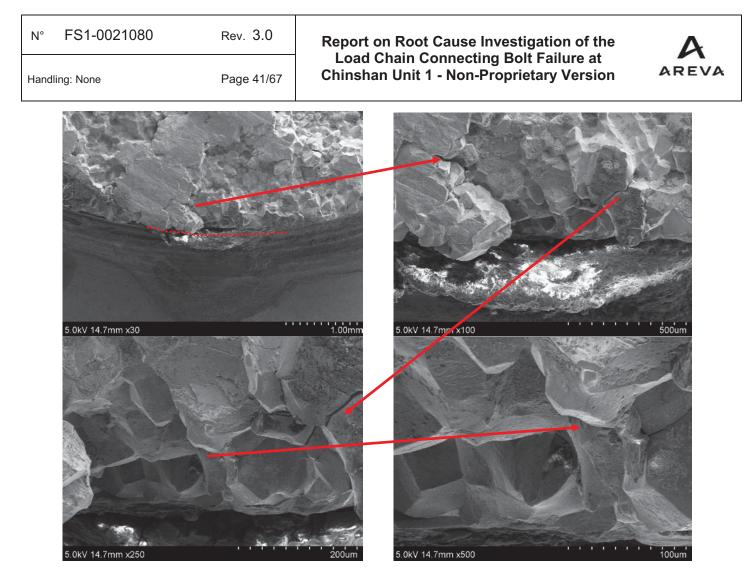


Figure 36. FF1, Specimen II, 180° Position shows intergranular cracking.

After cleaning and examining Specimen II with citric acid (to remove the crud, corrosion, and deposits, see SEM micrographs in Figure 37 and Figure 38), it is possible that the surface indications at the 180° Position originated as metallic or non-metallic inclusions which were uncovered by the machining operation (i.e., not a machining defect but a material defect exposed by machining). Stated differently, it is possible that during machining, an inclusion was exposed and likely removed from the bolt. This led to a surface irregularity, potentially with edges of a differing local chemistry.

This interpretation is based on the appearance of the material within the red circle below in Figure 39, and multiple machining passes running through the surface imperfection area. The color appearance of the local area as shown in the SEM images could be driven by differences in overall orientation, angle, and distance/focal length compared to the rest of the surface. Additionally, if an inclusion resulted in a local difference in chemistry, this area could have experienced different oxidation kinetics from the rest of the surface, once again leading to color differences.

These surface defects could have subsequently initiated corrosion pits which led to transgranular crack initiations (examples of which are indicated by red arrows in Figure 40). The region to the right of the red circle is the more advanced failure region, where significant pitting has already occurred and likely where the primary cracks initiated.

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 42/67



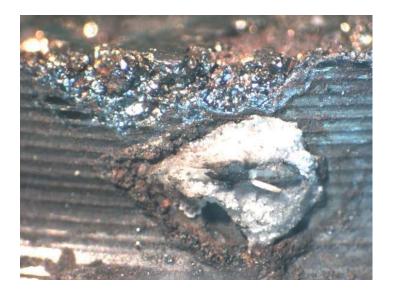


Figure 37. Side view of FF1, Specimen II at 180° Position before citric acid cleaning.

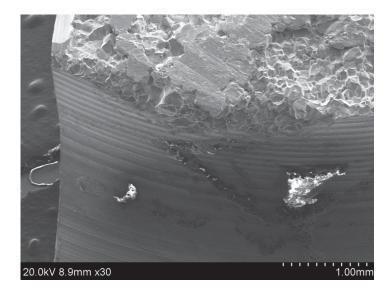


Figure 38. Side view (30x) of FF1, Specimen II at 180° Position after citric acid cleaning.

N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 43/67



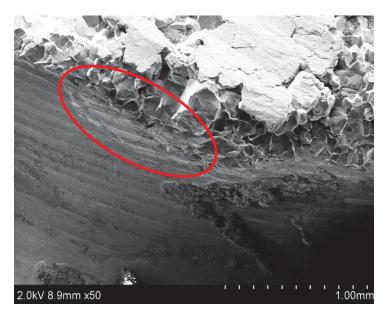


Figure 39. Side view (50x) of FF1, Specimen II at 180° Position (after cleaning).

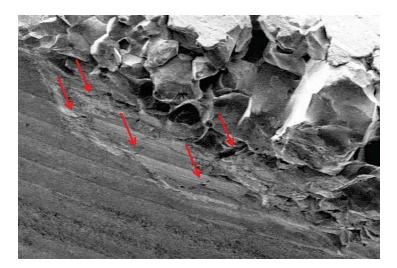


Figure 40. Side view (~130x) of FF1, Specimen II at 180° Position (after cleaning).

Figure 40 highlights various instances of transgranular crack initiation sites within this region associated with more recent crack initiations. An additional image at the 180° Position (Figure 41) shows another potential inclusion (within the oval), similarly oriented to the site already discussed. Inclusions of this size are not expected, nor are a history of their occurrence in this product documented. Therefore, if these images are the result of inclusions, it would be unexpected to see others elsewhere on the surface of the bolt.

AREVA – Fuel BU
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	dling: None	Page 44/67



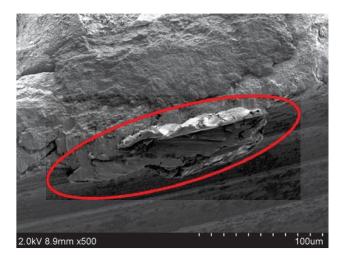


Figure 41. Side view (500x) of FF1, Specimen II at 180° Position (after cleaning).

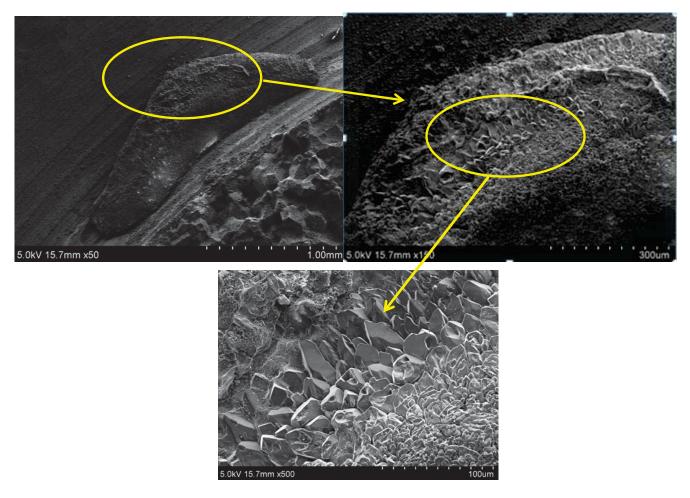


Figure 42. FF1. Specimen I close-up of White Spot near 270° Position.

AREVA – Fuel BU
This document is subject to the restrictions set forth on the first or title page

N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0	
Hand	ling: None	Page 45/67	



An SEM examination of the White Spot near the 270° Position (see Figure 42) displays a morphology that indicates boiling is likely occurring in the annulus.

#### 7.7. HOT CELL (INER) EDX EXAMINATION OF WHITE DEPOSIT

SEM-EDX of the white deposit at the 180° Position indicates elevated levels of Fe, Si, Al, Cr and oxides (see Figure 43) whereas the 270° Position only indicates elevated Fe, Si and oxides (see Figure 44). These results are expected and not unusual given the water chemistry of Chinshan Unit 1. It was also noted that the deposit was not conductive. The amount of the deposit suggests involvement of water flow rather than the typical crud deposits seen on fuel assemblies. These variations are believed to indicate that the white deposits consist of many various components, likely deriving from crud, corrosion products, and soluble species of the RCS. A review of thermal-hydraulic conditions at the connection indicates that boiling due to gamma heating could occur. The significant presence of silica in the white deposit, which is not an elemental component of any of the cleaning fluids or lubricants used during manufacturing, suggests some contribution of the RCS to formation of these deposits. However, at this time, no direct link between the white deposit and crack initiation exists.

In Figure 21, at the 180° location, the rough surface indications are located next to the white spot. It is believed that the surface indications were created during manufacturing. While the white spot is not believed to have caused the crack initiation, it is an indication of the local environment of the failure (chemical species present). Therefore, the white spot may help determine how the surface indication initiated local pitting which eventually led to crack initiation. However, the relation between the white spots and crack initiation on a normal surface is determined to be low.

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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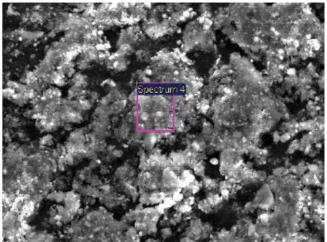
N° FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0	Report on Root Cause Investigation of the
Handling: None	Page 46/67	Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version

Spectrum processing : No peaks omitted

Processing option : All elements analyzed (Normalised) Number of iterations = 3

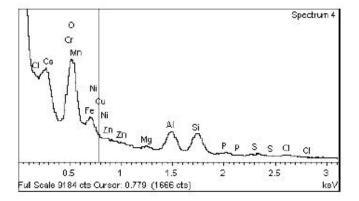
s	ta	n	d	AL	d	

Element	Weight%	Atomic%	
OK	35.85	60.78	
MgK	1.06	1.18	
AIK	6.60	6.64	
Si K	6.70	6.47	
PK	0.82	0.72	
SK	0.57	0.48	
C1 K	0.89	0.68	
CaK	0.72	0.49	
Cr K	5.12	2.67	
Mn K	1.06	0.52	
Fe K	33.10	16.08	
Ni K	3.26	1.51	
CuK	2.16	0.92	
ZnK	2.10	0.87	
Totals	100.00		



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20µm Electron Image 1



Comment:

Figure 43. EDX of White Spot near 180° Position.

	S1-002	080		Rev. 3.0	Report on Root Cause Investigation of the Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at	A
lling:	None			Page 47/67	Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version	AREVA
	Number of Standard ;	option ; All et iterations = 3		zed (Normalized)		<b>.</b>
	Si SiO2 Cr Cr 1-1 Fe Ee 1-1 Co Co 1-	1-Jun-1999 12:0 hun-1999 12:0 hun-1999 12:0 Jun-1999 12:0 hun-1999 12:0	2:00 AM 00 AM 00 AM 00 AM			
	Co Ca 1-	Jun-1999 12: Jun-1999 12:	MA 00		Spectrum II	
	Element	Weight%	Atomic%	0		343
	OK	28.07	57.52			
	Sik	0.94	1.10			
	Fe K	64.07	37.61			
	Co K	0.00	0.00			
	NiK	1.91	1.06			1. Sec.
	Co K Zo K	2.27	1.17 0.72		20um Electron Image 1	
	Zuk		10 M		zogen Electroniningen	
	Totals	100.00				
					Gu Si Fe Co	iectrum 1
					Con N CU Zn	
	Comment	8			0 2 4 6 8 10 Full Scale 1005 cts Cursor: 5.165 (156 cts)	12 keV

Figure 44. EDX of White Spot near 270° Position.

#### 7.8. HOT CELL (INER) MICROHARDNESS MEASUREMENTS

#### 7.8.1. MICROHARDNESS MEASUREMENTS OF FRACTURE FACE 1

Specimen I of FF1 was cross-sectioned, mounted, ground and polished in preparation for metallography and microhardness measurements. Figure 45 shows the orientation of Specimen I in the Connecting Bolt and where the microhardness measurements were taken. The microhardness tests have been done prior to etching (the last step of metallography sample preparation). The hardness of different points is shown in Table 6 according to the optical microscope picture shown in Figure 46. Hardness measurements provided by INER are much higher than measurements of archived material from the same bar stock (see Section 7.10.1).

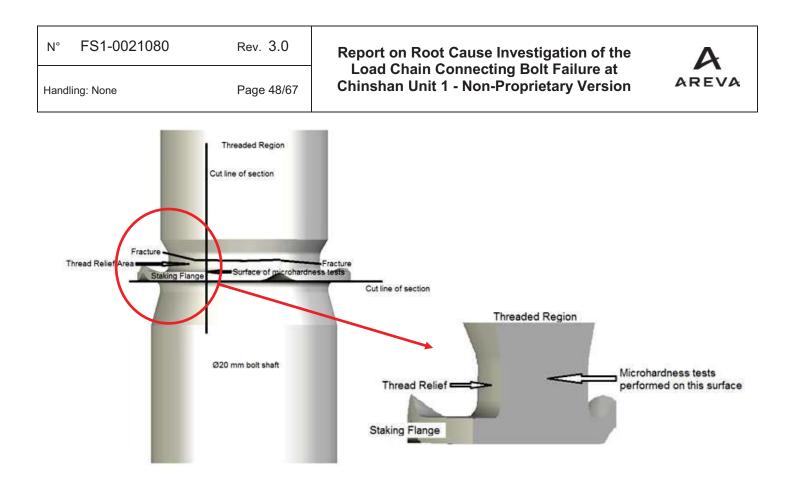


Figure 45. Location of Specimen I microhardness tests within the Connecting Bolt.

Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hardness (HV0.5)	338	335	329	341	321	338	324	332	302
Location	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hardness (HV0.5)	338	321	341	345	335	348	327	341	351
Location	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Hardness (HV0.5)	347	335	313	321	338	324	331	317	335

**Table 6.** Vickers microhardness measurements of FF1, Specimen I (reference Figure 46).

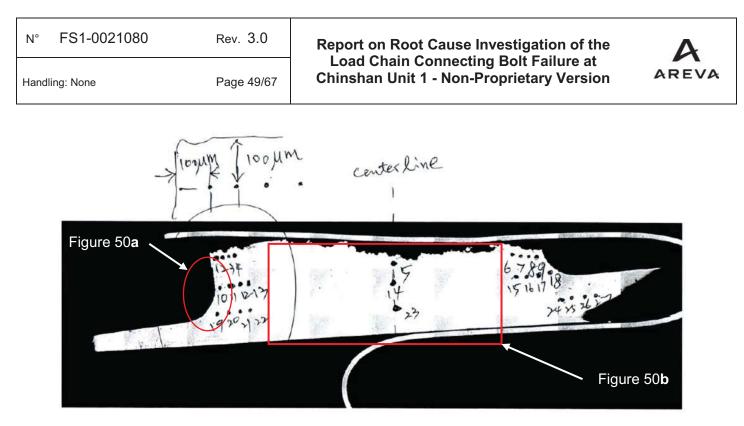


Figure 46. Location of microhardness measurements of FF1, Specimen I

Similarly, Specimen II of FF1 was cross-sectioned into two Specimens IIa and IIb as shown in Figure 47. Specimen IIa was mounted, ground and polished in preparation for metallography and microhardness measurements. As with Specimen I, the microhardness tests have been done prior to etching and the hardness measurements at different points are shown in Table 7 according to the optical microscope picture shown in Figure 48. As with Specimen I, the hardness measurements of Specimen IIa, are much higher than measurements of archived material from the same bar stock (see Section 7.10.1).

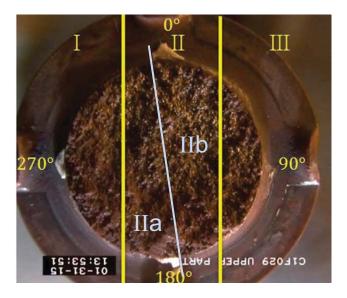


Figure 47. Location of Specimens IIa and IIb within FF1.

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	lling: None	Page 50/67



Increased hardness values, such as seen in the irradiated samples, will correspond to increased strength levels and decreased ductility of the material. This change in mechanical properties is expected whether the increased hardness is attributed to irradiation, coldwork, or a combination of both.

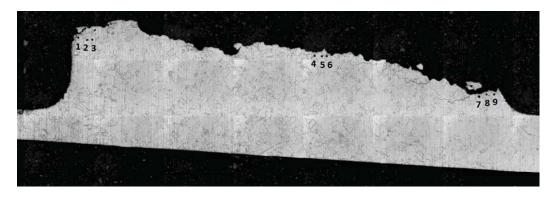


Figure 48. Location of microhardness measurements taken on Specimen IIa.

Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hardness (HV0.5)	338	320	323	318	335	326	318	344	329

Table 7. Vickers microhardness measurements of FF1, Specimen IIa.

## 7.8.2. MICROHARDNESS MEASUREMENTS OF CONNECTING BOLT SHAFT

To better understand the influence irradiation on microhardness, measurements were also taken across the diameter of a specimen removed from the Connecting Bolt shaft at location ④ shown in Figure 49. The five measurements taken are shown in Table 8 and are consistent with what would be expected at a short distance above the active fuel zone with reduced fluence.

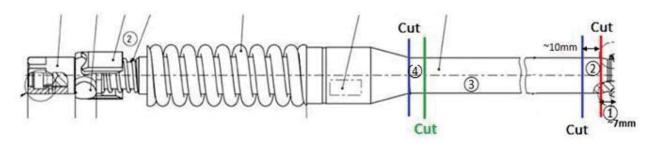


Figure 49. Location of microhardness measurements on Connecting Bolt shaft.

Location	1	2	3	4	5
Hardness (HV0.5)	195	187	185	178	203

 Table 8. Vickers microhardness measurements of Specimen ④ from Connect Bolt shaft.

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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Handling: None

Page 51/67

Report on Root Cause Investigation of the Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version



#### 7.9. HOT CELL (INER) METALLOGRAPHY EVALUATION OF FRACTURE FACE 1

Metallographic examination of the cross-section of Specimen I, shown above in Figure 46, was completed after polishing and etching the sample. Similar to the archive material discussed in Section 7.10.1, the grain boundaries are heavily decorated (Figure 50). Additionally, while coldwork at the surface resulting from the machining operations is evident, no signs of coldwork through the bulk of the material exist. This result corresponds well with the residual stress measurements performed on archive samples discussed in 7.10.3.

Referring to Figure 47, Specimen IIb was similarly mounted, polished and etched. Photomicrographs shown in Figure 51 reveal a similar microstructure with heavily decorated grain boundaries.

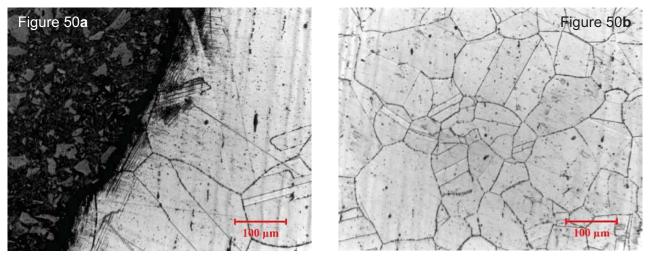


Figure 50. Polished and etched micrograph of FF1, Specimen I, showing detail of grains.

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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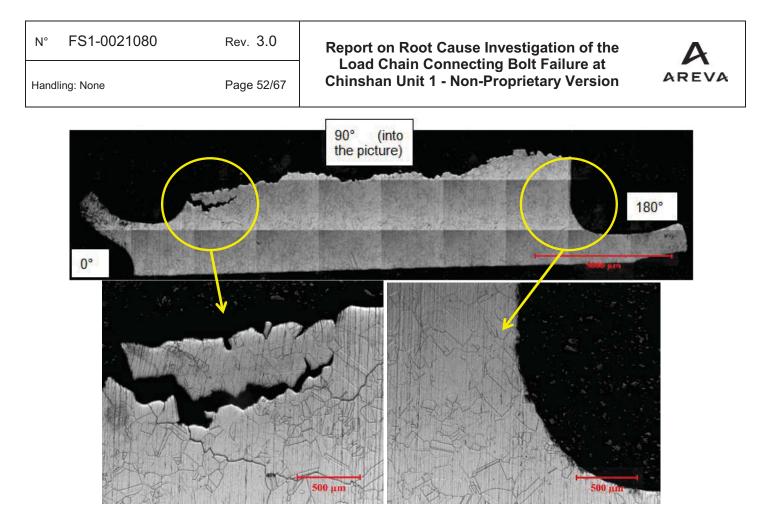


Figure 51. Specimen IIb after mounting, polishing and etching.

## 7.10. ARCHIVE COMPONENT EXAMINATIONS

All examinations performed by AREVA's Erlangen Technical Center on archive components and materials are recorded in Reference [10].

#### 7.10.1. HARDNESS MEASUREMENTS

An unirradiated, archive Connecting Bolt from the same material bar stock lot of the failed bolt at Chinshan was examined. The first section taken at the top end of the archive Connecting Bolt is shown in Figure 52. This location was selected because the Connecting Bolt lower end was still attached and staked to the WC UEP at the time and testing at the top end would provide an expedited set of hardness values to compare against the micro-hardness values of the fractured Connecting Bolt. The locations and values of each measurement are shown in Figure 53.

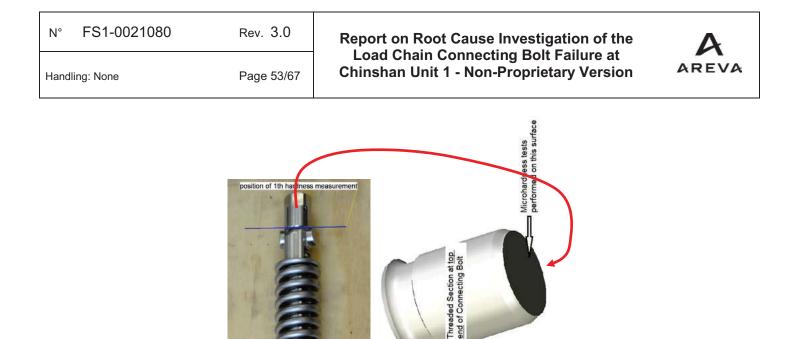
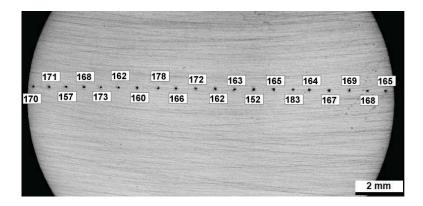


Figure 52. Location of microhardness measurements on top end of archive Connecting Bolt.





The mean hardness along the cross-section is  $167HV0.5 (\pm 7)$ . These values are expected for an asfabricated alloy 304L component, and they are much lower than the measured microhardness values of the irradiated fracture face (see Table 6).

Microhardness measurements in the region of the thread runout as shown in Figure 54 and close to the region measured on the failed bolt (see Figure 46) near to the surface (in area where coldwork due to machining is expected) show values of approximately 160 -180 HV0.5, on average.

Microhardness measurements taken in the middle of the archive bolt on the shaft show a mean hardness value of approximately 150 HV0.5.

#### 7.10.2. METALLOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION

The Connecting Bolt was disassembled from the WC UEP and a visual examination of the threaded region showed no unacceptable surface indications. A section through the lower end thread relief area was prepared as shown in Figure 54.

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Han	dling: None	Page 54/67



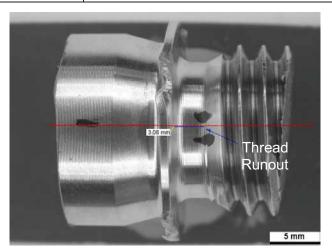


Figure 54. Position of section S2, thread runout labeled.

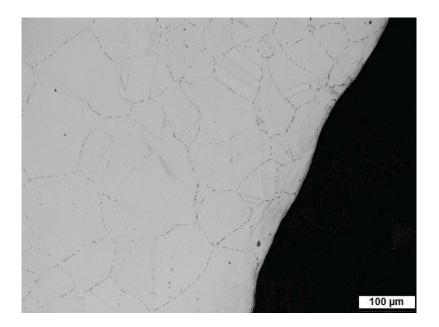


Figure 55. S2, detail etched, decorated grain boundaries.

A photo micrograph of the section near the thread runout (see Figure 55) shows decorated grain boundaries with no evidence of coldworking.

Intergranular corrosion tests were performed according to ASTM 262A and electrochemical potentiokinetic reactivation (EPR) tests were done according to German standard DIN EN ISO 12732 (similar to ASTM G108). All tests showed passing performance for the archive specimens tested.

#### 7.10.3. RESIDUAL STRESS MEASUREMENT

A Connecting Bolt of a similar design and manufactured using a similar processes was measured for residual stress distribution using an X-ray diffraction technique (see Figure 56). As described in Section

	AREVA – Fuel B	3U
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N° FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0	Report on Root Cause Investigation of the	A
Handling: None	Page 55/67	Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version	AREVA

5.1.1, the manufacturing process for the Connecting Bolt involves an annealing treatment on the barstock with no additional heat treatment following machining.

Sub-surface measurements were collected at two locations: 1) in the thread relief area adjacent to the thread root and 2) in the thread relief area adjacent to the flange. Results indicate a high level of residual tensile stresses near the thread root immediately below the surface which transition to compressive stresses away from the surface region. These results are being evaluated in the stress calculations which are ongoing.

Figure 56. Archive sample residual stress distribution.

#### 7.10.4. IMPACT TOUGHNESS TESTING

Charpy-V Impact Toughness tests on specimens taken from archive Connecting Bolts were performed and no unexpected results (no complete fractures as shown in Figure 57) were found.

AREVA – Fuel BU
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Handling: None

Page 56/67





Figure 57. Charpy-V Impact Test Specimens after Testing.

# 7.10.5. EVALUATION OF RESIDUAL FORCES FROM THE CONNECTING BOLT-TO-WC UEP ASSEMBLY AND STAKING OPERATION

Seven 304L Connecting Bolts with Zircaloy 4 WC UEPs were tested under various lubricant and torque conditions for stress corrosion cracking behavior using magnesium chloride in accordance with ASTM G36 as well as AREVA internal procedures. All of the Connecting Bolts were examined using liquid penetrant after 3 cycles of testing with each cycle lasting 16 hours. No evidence of systematic cracks in the area of the thread runout was detected.

The test matrix and results for all tests are summarized in Reference [10].

#### 7.10.6. LATERAL LOAD TEST

The purpose of the lateral load test is to determine if the magnitude of bending required to generate a crack in the Connecting Bolt thread relief is sufficient to be noticeable by AREVA Operations personnel and prevent fixturing of the cage assembly during fuel assembly fabrication.

This test was performed by threading the Connecting Bolt into a MTS load frame fixture and applying a load to the Connecting Bolt a distance of six inches from the fixture. The Connecting Bolt was torqued to the nominal specification requirement and oriented such that the thread runout into the thread relief is located toward the top to maximize the stress intensity.

The load was applied at a static rate, stopping at 300 lbs. and 600 lbs. to remove the Connecting Bolt from the fixture and perform a liquid dye penetrant test to identify cracks. Figure 58 shows a depiction of the test set up.

The results of the test showed that for both test loads, there were no indications of a crack in the thread relief area of the Connecting Bolt (see Figure 59). Also, the magnitude of the Connecting Bolt bending after testing would be noticed by AREVA Operations personnel, and the installation of the cage assembly into the fuel assembly fabrication fixture would not be possible. Figure 59 also shows the fit-up of components following testing (Note: WC UEP not used to restrain Connecting Bolt during testing).

In conclusion, it is not possible for a crack to have been generated in the connecting bolt as a result of mishandling in the AREVA manufacturing process.

N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 57/67



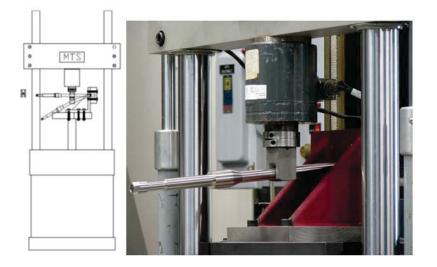


Figure 58. Lateral Load Test Setup.





## 7.10.7. OFFSET COMPRESSION TEST

The purpose of the offset compression test is to determine the loads necessary to result in permanent deformation and failure (cracking) of the Connecting Bolt at the WC UEP threaded connection on a simulated fuel assembly. The test pieces consist of an assembled UTP, HALC locking hardware, Connecting Bolt, WC UEP, a WC segment and a FC segment, simulating the portion of the fuel assembly above the top spacer grid. This test evaluates a condition where a fuel assembly being moved contacts a seated fuel assembly on the UTP bale handle while it is being inserted into an adjacent cell.

The test was performed by assembling the UTP, Connecting Bolt, WC segment and FC segment into the MTS load frame fixture and applying a load to one side of the UTP bale handle. The Connecting Bolt was torqued to the nominal specification requirement and oriented such that the thread runout into the thread

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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	№ FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0	Report on Root Cause Investigation of the	A
Handling: None		Page 58/67	Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version	AREVA

relief is located on the side of the assembly opposite to where the load is applied such that the stress intensity is maximized. Figure 60 shows a depiction of the test set up.

The load was applied at a static rate, stopping at 600 lbs., 1000 lbs., 1,400 lbs. and 1,800 lbs. At each increment, the Connecting Bolt was removed to measure runout of the threaded connection on the lower end to identify the yield point. At loads greater than the yield point, the Connecting Bolt was liquid dye penetrant tested to identify any cracks in the thread relief area.

The test results showed that for a load up to 1,800 lbs. (>2.5g handling criteria), there was no plastic deformation in the UTP, Connecting Bolt and WC segment. The dye penetrant test performed at this load did not indicate cracks in the thread relief area of the Connecting Bolt.

The offset compressive load test was reset and loaded until the load chain buckled. At a load of 3,600 lbs., there was significant bending in the connecting bolt and the water channel was collapsed (see Figure 61). The UTP bale handle showed minor damage (see Figure 62). The dye penetrant test performed at this load did not indicate cracks in the thread relief area of the Connecting Bolt.

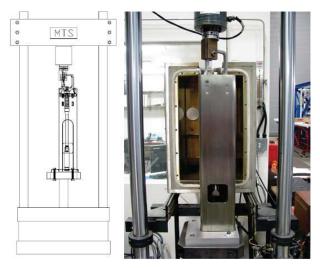


Figure 60. Offset Compression Test Depiction.



Figure 61. Connecting Bolt and WC after Testing.

N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 59/67





Figure 62. UTP after Testing.

## 8. SOURCES OF SUSTAINING LOADS FOR CRACK PROPAGATION

Both IGSCC and IASCC failure mechanisms assume some amount of stress is present in the Connecting Bolt in the region of the thread relief during operation in order for the crack to propagate. The normal stress state for this region of the bolt during operation is quite low and not compatible with the failure mechanism. Therefore, an unexpected stress state is considered to have occurred since only one bolt actually failed even though many more parts were fabricated from the same material, of the same design and subjected to the same operating environment. Though the RCA Team considered many possibilities, only one theory remains that may explain the possible sources of the sustaining stress.

#### 8.1. MISSED TORQUEING STEP (THEORY A)

Revision 1.0 indicated a missed torque step in assembly of the Connecting Bolt to the WC UEP would present a very low level of compression to the threaded connection. After further evaluation, the RCA investigation team concluded Theory A is unlikely to exist.

A properly torqued and staked connection can have a small gap at operating temperature but this small gap would only allow for a small bending load. This small load is not sufficient to provide the stress level in the first two cycles needed for crack initiation and propagation. For Theory A to be valid, a reasonably large gap between the staking flange and the WC UEP must be demonstrated. The possibility of a missed torqueing step is the only possible explanation for a larger than normal gap for the failed bundle. A missed torqueing step would have provided an explanation for a larger gap as differential thermal expansion of WC UEP and Connecting Bolt.

Even if a large gap can be theorized as possible, no cause can be identified that would produce an initially large bending load at operating temperature necessary to show the theory to be valid. In addition, visual evidence of the staking flange (as shown in Figure 19) and the WC UEP upper surface (as noted in a review of the video taken during the post-irradiation examination before the use of scotch-brite) does not show evidence of either of the following:

- a large gap existing at operating temperature (to the contrary, evidence of close contact seems apparent)
- metal-to-metal contact indicative of a large bending moment.

Based on this evaluation, we have determined that Theory A is not credible and could not produce stresses required for crack initiation and propagation.

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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Handling: None

Page 60/67

Report on Root Cause Investigation of the Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version



### 8.2. FUEL CHANNEL LOCKED TO LOWER TIE PLATE (THEORY B)

It is possible to consider that a Fuel Channel (FC) could become locked to the Lower Tie Plate (LTP) interface during operation as this event was known to have occurred at least once in the past. (Corrective actions were implemented to prevent recurrence. However, a review of the corrective actions shows that recurrence could be possible.)

#### 8.2.1. ASSESSMENT OF LTP AND FC FITUP

A more detailed review of the LTP part number used for C1F029 (and the Chinshan 1-25 reload) confirms this reload was the last supplied to Unit 1 using the LTP with the larger envelope dimension of [\_\_\_] inches [12]. Subsequent reloads used LTPs with an envelope dimension of [\_\_\_] inches [13].

At room temperature, the limiting LTP to FC gap (using the largest LTP exterior envelope and the smallest FC interior envelope) is 0.0050 inch and an LTP Corner to FC Corner Gap of 0.0104 inch as shown in Figure 63.

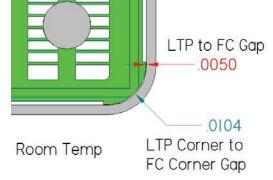


Figure 63. C1F029 LTP and FC Fit-up at Room Temperature.

At operating temperature and with the effect of differential thermal expansion, the limiting LTP to FC gap (using the largest LTP exterior envelope and the smallest FC interior envelope) shows a possible interference of 0.002724 inch while at the corner there remains a very slight gap as shown in Figure 64.

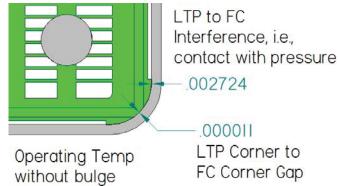


Figure 64. C1F029 LTP and FC Fit-up at Operating Temperature without FC Bulge.

AREVA – Fuel BU
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N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 61/6



When the effect of elastic fuel channel bulge is considered, there is an inwards deformation of the FC corners. Assuming an elastic bulge of [ ] inch combined with the effect of differential thermal expansion, the limiting LTP to FC gap (using the largest LTP exterior envelope and the smallest FC interior envelope) shows a possible interference of 0.0026 inch and, at the corner, there can also be an interference of 0.000069 inch as shown in Figure 65.

/67

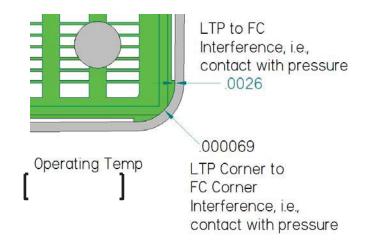


Figure 65. C1F029 LTP and FC Fit-up at Operating Temperature with FC Bulge.

In addition to the effect of differential thermal expansion and elastic channel bulge, there can be the possibility of damage to the lower end of the FC due to an undetected handling event. Examples are shown in Figure 66 with exaggeration to aid understanding.





#### 8.2.2. ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINED STRESS

Through the use of CAD/ANSYS Modeling with effects of worse case dimensions, thermal expansion, irradiation growth of Zircaloy 4, and irradiation effects on 304L material [11], a differential growth between the FC and load chain in a locked condition would result in a tensile stress condition if the FC experienced a higher growth rate than the water channel. Because the fuel channel has a higher amount of cross-sectional area ], the reaction from the load chain would be a tensile force. During heat up for operation, two mechanisms occur: 1) the differential thermal expansion and bulging at the bottom of the FC (due to hot coolant in a differential pressure condition between inside of the fuel assembly and outside of the fuel assembly) changes the geometry from a square box with radius corners to a bulge-sided box with reduced diagonal dimensions (i.e., diagonally across, corner to corner); and 2) differential thermal expansion of the LTP (304L) and FC (Zircaloy 4) reduces the interface gap at the corners. The possible combination of these two mechanisms would

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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N°		FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
	Hand	ling: None	Page 62/67



reduce the gap between the FC inner corner and the LTP outer corner to zero, (i.e., the mating parts make contact with each other). This could create such a tight contact that the FC is not able to freely grow downward as allowed by design.

Since the top of the FC is fixed to the UTP and with the lower interface with the LTP fixed under Theory B, in a condition where the FC has a greater growth rate than the WC (also Zircaloy 4), the differential growth as well as the contribution of differential thermal expansion of the SST connecting bolt and Zircaloy material, will result in creating a tensile stress in the load chain during operation.

The uniform force from the higher growing FC causes a tensile stress of 81.4 MPa (on the circumferential surface of the thread relief) during the first cycle (includes consideration of a notch factor of [ ] for the minor thread diameter runout into the thread relief transition). The notch factor can be approximately 4 to 10 for a geometry with an initial crack. See Figure 67 below.

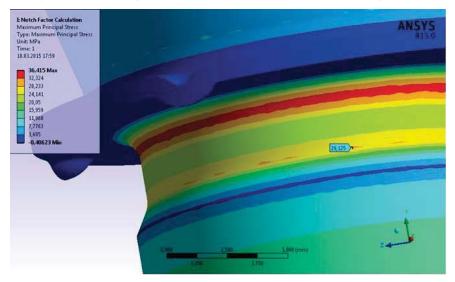


Figure 67. Finite Element Model of thread relief.

Compared to a 304L material minimum yield value of 117 MPa (representative value based on material testing and 0.2% offset, at operating temperature), this stress level suggests IGSCC can be considered as a crack initiation mechanism together with the other contributing factors considered in the RCA. As the threshold irradiation level for IASCC is reached during the 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle, the IASCC mechanism becomes more pronounced during the remaining time in the reactor.

## 9. COUNTERMEASURES TO PREVENT RECURRENCE

Shortly after the Chinshan failure occurred, AREVA developed an interim fuel handling guideline [3] to supplement existing fuel handling procedures for use by fuel handlers. This supplement is designed to detect a similar load chain failure before lifting the fuel out of the core. The guideline was distributed to AREVA's customers in early February.

In addition, based on the evaluation of causal factors and potential contributing factors described herein, AREVA issued the interim measures in its manufacturing facilities as listed in Table 9 (temporary

AREVA – Fuel BU	
This document is subject to the restrictions set forth on the first or title page	

N° FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0	Report on Root Cause Investigation of the	A
Handling: None	Page 63/67	Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version	AREVA

reinforced actions) as recommended by the RCA Team. These extra inspections are beyond those required by design and manufacturing specifications.

Since AREVA has not completed its internal, formal RCA process, these measures are in effect until final and formal preventative and corrective actions are established. As a fuel designer, AREVA's internal RCA process seeks a deeper understanding of the causal factors in order to better define appropriate countermeasures fitting to all BWR reactors served by AREVA. The Theories of Sources of Sustaining Loads as described in Section 8 are still under review by AREVA to assign appropriate interim and long term corrective actions. Implementation of these interim measures are recorded and tracked through AREVA's WebCAP or MAEVA systems.

Insp	ection/Fabrication Change	Reasoning
1.	Perform dye penetrant inspection of Connecting Bolt lower end at the threads and thread relief up to 25 mm above the staking flange. This is only possible on unassembled Connecting Bolts. The dye penetrant tested Connecting Bolt will require re-cleaning; however, this step will use the same cleaning processes used for final cleaning.	The root cause team determined there was a surface imperfection that served as an initiating event for the failure. This is the region of concern for high residual stresses, high fluence and greatest risk of a machining anomaly creating a surface indication. Compared to visual inspection, dye penetrant inspection will greatly increase the sensitivity to reveal a surface indication or exposed inclusion which could become a contributing factor to crack initiation.
2.	Perform 100% visual inspection of the [ ] application by the Quality Assurance group prior to assembly of a Connecting Bolt to UEP. This step will assure [ ] is not applied to the thread relief of the lower threaded region of the Connecting Bolt. This will only be possible on unassembled Connecting Bolt/UEP combinations.	The root cause team had a concern about environmental contaminants in the thread relief region. Although [ ] is approved for use, it is prudent to ensure application only on the threads.
3.	Perform 100% visual inspection of the thread relief area for any surface anomalies by Quality Assurance group prior to assembly of Connecting Bolts to UEPs. This will only be possible on unassembled Connection Bolt/UEP combinations.	The root cause team determined there was a surface imperfection that served as an initiating event for the failure. The thread relief is a potential stress riser.
4.	Perform an independent chemistry test on one part per heat treat lot as a basis for assurance of 304L starting material. This test may be performed on an unassembled Connecting Bolt or assembled Connecting Bolt/UEP combination.	Independent verification of 304L material will ensure proper starting material.
5.	Implement use of a click torque wrench (see Figure 68) with a clutch release that cannot over-torque the UEP prior to staking. This step can only be performed on a Connecting Bolt during the torqueing process.	The root cause team determined that there was an unexpected stress. The change in torque wrench is a preventative measure to ensure against inadvertent over-torqueing.

AREVA – Fuel BU This document is subject to the restrictions set forth on the first or title page

N° Handi	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0 Page 64/67	Report on Root Cause Investigation of the Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version	
6.	Perform a chemistry ] lubricant used assembly at Karlstein at Richland and Ling include bottles alrea opened bottles prior limited to CI, F, S and to the ppm limits spec	d for both and final fue jen. This ove ady opened to use. The d Pb to verify	load chain el assembly ercheck will and newly analysis is adherence	The root cause team determined that an environmental effect, such as an external contaminant, could have contributed to the surface imperfection. This overcheck will independently verify that detrimental elements remain within specified limits.
7.	Shake (agitate) the bo to use on threads. colloidal graphite that	This will		The root cause team determined that there was an unexpected stress. Proper application of lubricant will help prevent unintended stresses on the connecting bolt.
8.	respect to handling o Karlstein, Lingen and	pperations of d Richland, a ngen and	the cage in nd the fuel Richland.	The root cause team determined that improper handling stress is a mechanism to induce addition stress on the connecting bolt. Properly trained and sensitized personnel are vital to quality manufacturing and to reinforce proper handling of the fuel assemblies

Table 9. Interim Countermeasures.

As of the date of this report, assembly of Connecting Bolts has stopped pending preparation of a new work instruction to implement the above interim measures. The torque wrench formerly used to attach the Connecting Bolt to the WC UEP is no longer referenced in the new work instruction. When production is restarted, the new work instruction will be applied and use of the click torque wrench with a clutch release will be required as mentioned in item 5 of Table 9.

The click torque wrench with clutch release is shown in Figure 68a. This wrench has a spring release mechanism that disengages the clutch if a torque exceeding the setting is applied. Figure 68b shows the range of adjustment for this wrench is from 5 to 20 Nm. For use in the assembly of Connecting Bolts to WC UEPs, the wrench is set to [ ] (as shown in Figure 68b) and the adjustment screw is sealed and tagged with a calibration date as shown in Figure 68c.





Figure 68. Click torque wrench with clutch release mechanism.

AREVA – Fuel BU
This document is subject to the restrictions set forth on the first or title page

N°	FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 65/67



In addition to the above countermeasures, AREVA's RCA Team is re-checking the Ultrasonic and Eddy Current inspection processes and equipment used by the Connecting Bolt material (barstock) supplier to assess the capability to detect an inclusion of the type and size which could have led to the failure at Chinshan.

The RCA Team has also performed a review to determine if other non-destructive inspection processes or techniques could be used on the final-machined Connecting Bolt to supplement the interim measures to better detect an inclusion or other flaw that could lead to the type of failure the occurred at Chinshan.

## 10. MAJOR OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

In addition to the RCA, AREVA established a multi-disciplinary team of nuclear safety experts to provide an engineering analysis of reactor operations in the event of a Connecting Bolt load chain failure. AREVA provided this Justification for Continued Operation (JCO) in engineering document number FS1-0020308 [1]. This engineering analysis is a separate activity from the root cause analysis.

The following items are possible contributing factors individually or in combination. However, it should be noted that none of the following items are today considered to be individually a root cause.

- (Design/Material/Manufacturing) The residual stress level of the Connecting Bolt is elevated due to straightening and machining steps in the material and component manufacturing processes. Also, the design of the minor thread diameter root in the transition radius of the thread relief is a potential stress riser and possible crack initiation site from an abnormal stress load or in conjunction with corrosion. It is believed that a unique stress state existed for this bolt, which enabled crack initiation and crack propagation through IGSCC and IASCC mechanisms.
- (Environment) As stated earlier, the data from the hot cell suggests that the failure appears to be SCC assisted by the environment, starting at an initiation point where surface indications were observed. The environment is nominally harsh due to the axial elevation of the threaded connection within the high fluence and oxygen-rich two-phase region of the core.
- 3. (Handling induced damage) Impact to the fuel assembly during its usage at the reactor, such as fuel shuffling or spent fuel pool moves, or bending of the cage at the threaded connection prior to bundle assembly, are under consideration as possible mechanisms to induce additional coldworking in the thread relief area. No confirmed occurrences of such abnormal handling are known at this time.
- 4. (**Design**) Slots and stakes are potential causal factors because openings may not have protected Stainless Steel material in a configuration to adequately support rinsing needed for prevention against crevice corrosion.

By consolidating the data presented in this document to a known or understood set of information, AREVA is able to conclude upon certain causal factors.

Taking into account the following observations of the failed Connecting Bolt in the hot cell and considering the confirmed visual and SEM observations of irradiated material in the hot cell and on the archive sample:

- a. There are surface indications at the 180° position of the thread relief outer diameter
- b. The surface of the thread runout (both irradiated and archive bolts) is slightly coldworked at the surface to a depth of less than 50 μm (for the irradiated case, see Figure 50)

AREVA – Fuel BU
This document is subject to the restrictions set forth on the first or title page

Handling: None

Page 66/67



- c. The structure of the cross sections (both irradiated and archive bolts) do not show indication of significant coldwork across the bar's diameter (for the irradiated case, see Figure 46 and Figure 48)
- d. The hardness of the bar material in the unirradiated state is about 170 HV0.5 and in the range of about 320 HV0.5 in irradiated condition in the fracture location. At an elevation above the active zone of the fuel assembly (and therefore much lower fluence), the measured hardness of the irradiated bar material is about 190 HV0.5.
- e. Most observed cracks are intergranular (primary and secondary), including those which propagate along twin boundaries. Some instances of transgranular secondary cracks are evident, but are so few in number as to be believed inconsequential.
- f. The analyses for impurities show (performed on replicas and crud samples) no hints of high amounts of impurities at the fracture surface.
- g. The stress analyses show for normal conditions low values < 30 MPa (at room temperature, see Section 0)
- h. There are 36 fuel assemblies with the same design (see Table 2, Note 5), equipped with the same Connecting Bolt from the same material lot as the failed bolt that reached a higher level of irradiation without handling failures in Chinshan 1. Worldwide, more than 2500 fuel assemblies with the same load chain design reached a higher level of irradiation without failure.

AREVA concludes the following are the most probable causal factors that initiated the event:

- a surface imperfection possibly arising from a material defect, and
- an unexpected stress state, unique to this fuel assembly (the stress was possibly caused by the FC locked to the LTP as described in Section 8).

The chain of events occurred that would not normally cause a failure by themselves. These are as follows:

- There was a unique surface condition and stress state that initiated the crack
- After initiation of the crack, crack propagation ultimately drove the Connecting Bolt to failure initially by IGSCC until the bolt accumulated sufficient fluence for the failure mechanism to transition to IASCC with potential enhancement of crud deposition and other corrosion processes.

Secondly, there is additional data that supports the non-generic event including manufacturing oversight and operating experience. These include the following:

- Manufacturing oversight is in place to ensure proper fabrication, and the manufacturing records show no anomalies during production of the Chinshan fuel
- The large operating experience of the Connecting Bolt as shown in Table 1, Table 2 Table 3 demonstrates that over 14,000 bundles have been built without any indication of failure.
- Connecting Bolts fabricated from the same material heat lot as the Chinshan 1 failed bolt continue to operate or have completed their operating life in 7 other reactor operating environments. None of these bolts has shown a failure.

The conclusion that this failure is a non-generic event with low possibility of recurrence is supported by several unintended events occurring together, and because there is significant operating experience and manufacturing verification to prevent a defect, the fracture in bundle C1F029 cannot be described as universally leading to a failure of any noticeable frequency. Based on the examination results and the

AREVA – Fuel BU
This document is subject to the restrictions set forth on the first or title page

N° FS1-0021080	Rev. 3.0	Report on Root Cause Investigation of the	A
Handling: None	Page 67/67	Load Chain Connecting Bolt Failure at Chinshan Unit 1 - Non-Proprietary Version	AREVA

large, successful operating experience, AREVA considers this failure is a non-generic event with low possibility of recurrence. As a result, a similar event is not expected.

Taipower has verified continuity of the load chain for every fuel assembly in the Unit 1 core. AREVA's engineering analysis supporting the safe startup and continued operations considers reactor operations with the conservative assumption that one or multiple load chain failures are present during the cycle (see reference [1]). Based on this engineering analysis, AREVA is confident that the fuel, the plant, and its safety systems can operate as designed even in the unlikely event of a load chain failure. This safe operation includes normal, anticipated operational occurrences, and design-based accidents.

It should be noted that the content of this report is valid based on current status of AREVA's internal Root Cause Analysis. As mentioned previously, as a fuel designer, AREVA seeks a deeper understanding of the causal factors and further investigations on the microstructure of the material are desired to understand the needed stress level to drive IGSCC and IASCC mechanisms. The conclusions in this document are subject to change if more information becomes available. However, the root cause conclusions are not expected to impact the JCO.

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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#### 摘要

103年12月28日,核一廠一號機EOC-27大修第19天,於Phase □燃料挪移作業期間,發現燃料重量指示異常後,經由水底攝影機目 視檢查後,確認編號CIF029燃料的上繫板(Upper Tie Plate, UTP), 在爐心移出過程中有抬升現象。104年1月15日經進一步檢查,確 認該燃料束中之水棒的連接桿(connecting bolt)斷開,斷開處位於 該束燃料水棒連接桿及水棒上端塞(water channel upper end fitting)之間。

台電公司已完成本「核一廠運轉期間若發生水棒連接桿斷開安全 評估報告」,以下簡稱安全評估報告。本報告目的在證明即使於燃料 水棒連接桿斷開的情況下,機組仍可持續安全運轉。

本報告第4章評估運轉中水棒連接桿斷開的可能性。經評估,水 棒連接桿在機組運轉期間發生斷開的可能性極低。既使如此,本報告 仍假設運轉期間爐心存在水棒連接桿斷開之狀況並據以分析,並確認 在正常運轉或可預見運轉事件時(A00),燃料匣不會被向上抬升,也 不會產生鬆脫物件(loose part)。

本報告第5章分析在水棒連接桿斷開狀況下,正常運轉和可預見 運轉事件期間,燃料匣定位狀況。報告首先在5.1節分析在正常運轉 及可預見運轉事件狀況下,由於流體抬升力(小於55 lbf)低於斷開 組件重量(70 lbf),因此,即使發生最嚴重的可預見運轉事件,也不 會造成抬升的現象。其次,在5.2節以靜力平衡分析法針對控制棒抽 插及機組急停的狀況下,對發生燃料匣抬升的可能性進行評估。分析 結果顯示,控制棒插入或急停時不會導致燃料匣抬升的情形,考慮即 便燃料匣變形(包括燃料匣彎曲及局部腫脹)時亦如此。在5.3節,則 分析在地震發生時是否會發生燃料匣抬升。評估結果顯示,在運轉基 準地震(OBE)、安全停機地震(SSE),及加計考慮山腳斷層新事證之影 響,燃料匣在地震時均不會抬升。但若考量運轉基準地震及最嚴重的 可預見運轉事件同時發生,伴隨控制棒插入,燃料匣是可能會被抬升。 R2

對此,電廠於機組再起動前,會先開蓋執行爐心目視檢查及將每束燃 料吊升,以確認水棒結構完整性。

報告第6章評估對在水棒連接桿斷開狀況下,對符合中子、熱流 設計及機械設計要求的影響。評估顯示,連接桿斷開對中子與熱流設 計不會造成影響。在機械設計方面,經逐一檢討 AREVA 的 GENERIC MECHANICAL DESIGN REPORT 的各項機械設計基礎要求,確認仍然有 效。報告中並評估確認,水棒連接桿若在運轉期間中斷開而發生之振 動或撓曲,並不會造成與鄰近燃料棒摩擦而導致燃料受損。

報告第7章針對在爐心有水棒連接桿斷開的燃料元件存在狀況 下,發生設計基準事故 DBA(DBE 加上 LOCA)時,爐心安全影響進行 評估。若發生設計基準地震(DBE)伴隨喪失爐心冷卻水事故(LOCA), 雖然地震本身不會造成燃料匣抬升,然而此時可能會因 LOCA 產生的 壓力差而將燃料匣抬升,但不會妨礙控制棒的插入,機組仍可安全停 機。

雖然在本報告之相關章節已評估說明,在正常運轉或可預見運轉 事件狀況下,即使有燃料束水棒連接桿斷開之狀況,燃料匣並不會被 抬升。但仍在報告第8章訂定爐心監測計畫,分別對機組起動、控制 棒急停時間測量或控制棒棒序交換、及機組穩定功率運轉等狀況訂定 監測計畫,若有異常且判定有發生燃料匣被抬升的可能性時,立即將 機組先降載至適當功率,並通報電廠 SORC 及總處共同複判,必要時 安排降載停爐開蓋檢修。

報告第10章之結論,確認核一廠若在運轉中發生水棒連接桿斷 開事件,仍可確保機組運轉安全無虞。

## 章節目錄

1. 前言 1
2. 設計描述 2
2.1 燃料元件(FUEL ASSEMBLY) 2
2.2 燃料匣及組件(FUEL CHANNEL AND COMPONENTS) 4
3. 假設
4. 運轉中連接桿斷開的可能性 5
5. 正常運轉和可預見運轉事件期間,若發生連接桿斷開時,燃
料匣定位狀況評估6
5.1 流體抬升力評估 6
5.2 控制棒抽插6
5.3 地震發生時垂直負荷分析 13
6. 正常運轉和可預見運轉事件期間對電廠運轉的影響 14
6.1 對中子及熱流設計的影響。
6.2 對機械設計的影響。14
7. 事故期間對電廠運轉的影響 17
8. 爐心監測計畫 18
9. 暫行燃料吊運指引 19
10. 結論
附錄 A:燃料元件和燃料匣結構圖 21
附錄 B 流體抬升力 29
附錄 C 斷開部分組件之維持向下力 32
附錄 D 燃料機械設計逐項比對結果
附錄 E 假設燃料匣抬升對 LPRM 讀數影響評估
参考文件

## 圖目錄

圖 1-1	燃料 C1F029 水棒連接桿斷開處目視圖	1
圖 1-2	燃料水棒連接桿斷開處位置示意圖	2
圖 5-1	連接桿斷開之燃料匣單體示意圖	7
圖 6-1	基於允差和幾何時上繫板的最大傾斜1	6

## 1. 前言

核一廠一號機 EOC-27 大修期間,於 103 年 12 月 28 日將一束 ATRIUM-10 燃料(編號 C1F029)從爐心中拉起時,發現重量指示異常。 經由目視檢查發現,在該束燃料水棒連接桿(connecting bolt)及水 棒上端塞(water channel upper end fitting)接合處有一斷開處。

目視檢查確認斷開處位於不銹鋼連接桿螺紋的上方處(如圖 1-1 所示)。圖 1-2 簡要顯示該水棒連接桿斷開處的位置。

本報告保守假設,爐心中有其他燃料連接桿因為起始裂紋而導致 斷開的可能。本報告目的在說明核一廠於水棒連接桿假設斷開的情況 下,仍可持續安全運轉。

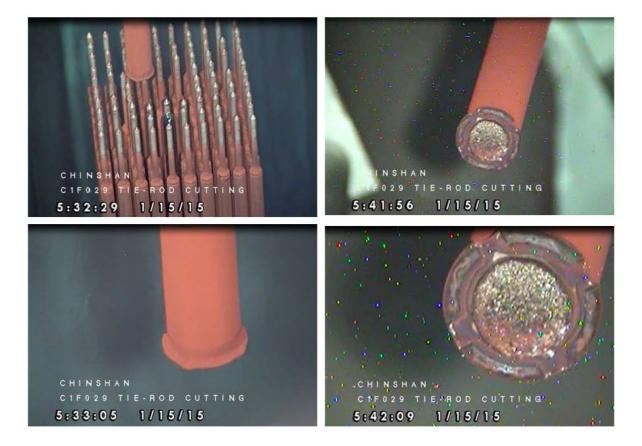
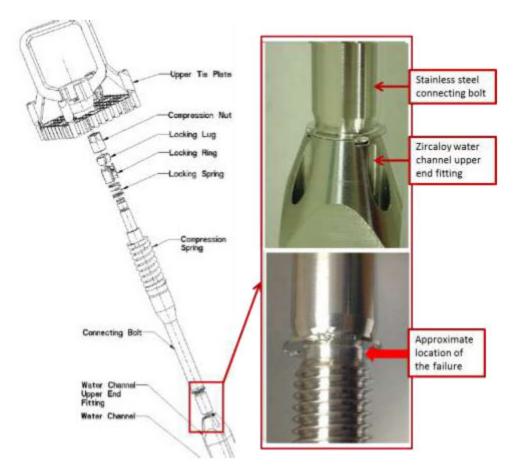


圖 1-1 燃料 C1F029 水棒連接桿斷開處目視圖

R2



#### 圖 1-2 燃料水棒連接桿斷閉處位置示意圖

## 2. 設計描述

以下章節敍明受損燃料束(C1F029)之燃料(ATRIUM-10/HALC)及 燃料匣設計:

## 2.1 燃料元件(FUEL ASSEMBLY)

ATRIUM-10 燃料元件包括上繁板、下繁板、91 根燃料棒、8 個間 格板、1 個水棒及相關組件。91 根燃料棒中包括8 根半長棒。燃料元 件上、下繁板由水棒連接,燃料束軸向有8 個間格板。燃料元件外部 套上燃料匣,詳如本章節後面內容說明。燃料元件和主要燃料元件組 件結構圖詳如附錄A。 2.1.1 間格板(SPACER GRID)



2.1.2 水棒(WATER CHANNEL)



2.1.3 下繋板(LOWER TIE PLATE)

	涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權	
	涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權	

2.1.4 上繁板及連接結構(UPPER TIE PLATE AND CONNECTING HARDWARE)





#### 2.1.5 燃料棒(FUEL ROD)

	涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權	
76.5		
	涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權	

## 2.2 燃料匣及組件(FUEL CHANNEL AND COMPONENTS)

燃料匣是一個帶有圓角的方形通道,其通道兩端為開口的設計。 燃料匣包覆燃料束的每一側,並作為有效水流及旁通水流之間的流體 邊界。燃料匣另提供燃料組件以及控制棒葉片移動過程中的導引功能。 二片三角形板(Gussets)焊接於燃料匣上端兩個相對的角落,用於支 撐並連接燃料束。燃料匣外部幾何形狀設計已考量控制棒葉片之相容 性。

燃料匣組件包括燃料匣間隔板和鎖緊裝置。燃料匣間隔板和鎖緊 裝置設計功能為保持燃料束於反應爐中維持適當的間隔。燃料匣間隔 板和鎖緊裝置結構圖如附錄 A 所示。 3. 假設

本運轉安全評估有下列幾項保守假設:

- 假設爐心內有一個或多個燃料元件之連接桿可能與損壞之燃料 元件有相同的潛在瑕疵。
- 於電廠運轉中或起動時連接桿可能斷開。

由於核一廠一號機爐心內所有的燃料元件皆已吊升過,重量指示 皆正常,沒有證據顯示現有燃料已有水棒連接桿斷開相同現象。假設 於起動時可能會有燃料水棒連接桿斷開現象是非常保守的做法。

## 4. 運轉中連接桿斷開的可能性

發生燃料吊運異常,連接桿斷開事件後。本廠對於爐心燃料進行 以下兩項測試:1、將爐心燃料吊升後,檢視重量指示,未發現重量 突然下降,連接桿斷開的現象。2、完成爐心燃料移動後,以水底攝 影機檢查燃料定位正常(註:在燃料吊升後,如果發生連接桿斷開, 燃料將無法定位於正常定位高度)。經過以上兩項檢查,可確認在機 組起動時,爐心燃料的連接桿都正常,沒有斷開的情況。

本報告保守假設,爐心中還有其他燃料連接桿因為起始裂紋而導 致斷開的可能。但正常運轉中,連接桿並未受到顯著的張力及導致連 接桿斷開的外力。連接桿斷開最可能發生在燃料吊運時,在運轉期間 發生斷開的可能性極低。既使如此,本分析報告將說明正常運轉或可 預見運轉事件時,若連接桿斷開燃料匣不會被向上抬升,也不會產生 鬆脫物件(loose part)。 R2

# 5. 正常運轉和可預見運轉事件期間,若發生連接桿斷

# **開時,燃料匣定位狀況評估**

本章節的目的在說明燃料匣於機組正常運轉及可預見運轉事件 狀況下,皆不會發生燃料匣抬升(liftoff)的現象,內容包括在機組 正常運轉及可預見運轉事件狀況下,對燃料匣可能造成抬升力量的設 計負荷分析。這些設計負荷包括加諸於燃料束內部壓差以及水流引發 的摩擦力、控制棒抽插、機組急停,以及垂直向地震負荷。

美國相關電廠及本廠均未曾在爐心運轉期間發生燃料匣鎖緊裝 置螺栓斷裂之情形,而核一廠以往經驗僅發生在燃料吊運過程中,因 此本報告不考慮運轉期間發生燃料匣鎖緊裝置螺栓斷裂現象。

### 5.1 流體抬升力評估

利用中幅度功率提升狀態之計算結果,提供燃料匣抬升計算所需 的數據(參考文件[4])。依本 JCO 附錄 B 之計算可知,在正常運轉及 可預見運轉事件狀況下,作用於燃料匣及上繫板間之差壓所產生之流 體抬升力小於 55 lbf(詳細計算整理於附錄 B)。而當連接桿斷開時可 能抬升的組件包括燃料匣、上繫板以及連接桿剩餘部份,這些組件在 水中的重量為 70 lbf(詳細的計算整理於附錄 C)。由於流體抬升力(小 於 55 lbf)低於斷開組件重量(70 lbf),因此,即使發生最嚴重 的可預見運轉事件,也不會造成抬升的現象。

## 5.2 控制棒抽插

使用靜力平衡分析法針對控制棒抽插及機組急停的狀況下,對發 生燃料匣抬升的可能性進行評估。圖 5-1 為連接桿斷開之燃料匣單體 示意圖。

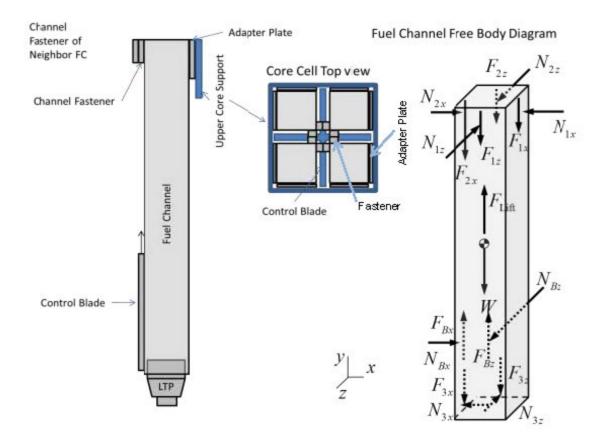


圖 5-1 連接桿斷開之燃料匣單體示意圖

其中 $^{N_{1x}}$ 與 $^{N_{1x}}$ 及 $^{F_{1x}}$ 與 $^{F_{1x}}$ 分別為作用於燃料匣鄰接側面的承接板 (adapter plates)之正壓力及摩擦力; $^{N_{2x}}$ 與 $^{N_{2x}}$ ,及 $^{F_{2x}}$ 與 $^{F_{2x}}$ 分別為作 用於燃料匣鄰接側面的燃料鎖緊裝置(fasteners)之正壓力及摩擦力;  $^{N_{3x}}$ 與 $^{N_{3x}}$ ,及 $^{F_{3x}}$ 與 $^{F_{3x}}$ 則分別為作用於燃料匣鄰接側面的下繋板之正 壓力及摩擦力; $^{N_{3x}}$ 與 $^{N_{3x}}$ ,及 $^{F_{3x}}$ 與 $^{N_{3x}}$ ,

而 W 為燃料匣、上繁板和連接桿的總重量; FLin 為水流對燃料匣壁 (內表面及外表面)造成黏性摩擦力,以及對上繁板之截面壓力之總 合。

當連接桿斷開之燃料匣没有被抬升時,在垂直方向(y方向)之靜力合 力應小於 0,如下列公式所示。

 $F_{\rm Bx} + F_{\rm Bz} - F_{\rm 1x} - F_{\rm 1z} - F_{\rm 2x} - F_{\rm 2z} - F_{\rm 3x} - F_{\rm 3z} - W + F_{\rm Lift} < 0$ 

#### 附件九 -7-

為簡化符號,將承接板、燃料鎖緊裝置、下繫板及控制棒的摩擦力做 如下之符號合併:

- $F_1 \coloneqq F_{1x} + F_{1z}$
- $F_2 \coloneqq F_{2x} + F_{2z}$
- $F_3 := F_{3x} + F_{3z}$
- $F_{\scriptscriptstyle B} \coloneqq F_{\scriptscriptstyle Bx} + F_{\scriptscriptstyle Bz}$

因此燃料上述之靜力合力可簡化如下:

$$F_B - W + F_{\text{Liff}} < F_1 + F_2 + F_3$$
 - 方程式(1)

而在水平方向(X及Z方向)之靜力平衡方程式分別為:

 $N_{Bx} + N_{2x} - N_{1x} - N_{3x} = 0$  及  $N_{Bz} + N_{2z} - N_{1z} - N_{3z} = 0$ 同樣為簡化符號,將作用於承接板、燃料鎖緊裝置、下繫板及控制棒 的正壓力做如下之符號合併:

 $N_{1} := N_{1x} + N_{1z}$  $N_{2} := N_{2x} + N_{2z}$  $N_{3} := N_{3x} + N_{3z}$  $N_{B} := N_{Bx} + N_{Bz}$ 

合併上述水平方向之靜力平衡方程式為:

#### 附件九 -8-

$$N_{B} = N_{1} + N_{3} - N_{2}$$
 -方程式(2)

控制棒葉片與燃料匣之間相對運動造成的摩擦力 FB 以下式表示:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F_{\scriptscriptstyle Bx} = \mu_{\scriptscriptstyle BC} N_{\scriptscriptstyle Bx} \\ F_{\scriptscriptstyle Bz} = \mu_{\scriptscriptstyle BC} N_{\scriptscriptstyle Bz} \end{array} \right\} \Longrightarrow F_{\scriptscriptstyle B} = \mu_{\scriptscriptstyle BC} N_{\scriptscriptstyle B}$$

其中 μ<sub>nc</sub> 為控制棒葉片滾輪與燃料匣間的動摩擦係數(滾動摩擦)。

假設燃料鎖緊裝置及承接板與上格架(upper core grid) 間之摩 擦係數、及下繫板與燃料匣內表面之靜態摩擦係數均相同,都等於 μ。

當燃料匣靜止不動時,摩擦力 F1, F2, F3依平衡方程式表示如下

$$\begin{split} F_{1x} &= \mu N_{1x}; \quad F_{1z} &= \mu N_{1z} \quad \Longrightarrow F_1 &= \mu N_1 \\ F_{2x} &= \mu N_{2x}; \quad F_{2z} &= \mu N_{2z} \quad \Longrightarrow F_2 &= \mu N_2 \\ F_{3x} &= \mu N_{3x}; \quad F_{3z} &= \mu N_{3z} \quad \Longrightarrow F_3 &= \mu N_3 \end{split}$$

在燃料匣正要開始移動時與控制棒摩擦力 FB 相抗衡的所有摩擦 力為

$$\mu N_1 + \mu N_2 + \mu N_3$$

由方程式(1)可知,欲使燃料匣不會抬升必須滿足

$$\mu_{BC}N_{B} - W + F_{\text{Liff}} < F_{2} + F_{1} + F_{3} = \mu(N_{1} + N_{2} + N_{3})$$

因此

$$\mu_{\rm BC} N_{\rm B} - W + F_{\rm Lift} < \mu (N_1 + N_2 + N_3)$$

將方程式(2)代入

$$\mu_{BC} (N_1 + N_3 - N_2) - W + F_{\text{Liff}} < \mu (N_1 + N_2 + N_3)$$

#### 附件九 -9-

$$\mu_{BC} (N_1 + N_3 + N_2) - 2\mu_{BC}N_2 - W + F_{\text{Lift}} < \mu (N_1 + N_2 + N_3)$$

最後得到

$$\mu_{BC} - \left(\frac{2N_2\mu_{BC} + W - F_{\text{Lift}}}{(N_1 + N_2 + N_3)}\right) < \mu$$
-方程式(3)

將方程式(2)代入方程式(3)的分母:

$$\left| \mu_{BC} - \left( \frac{2N_2 \mu_{BC} + W - F_{\text{Liff}}}{N_B + 2N_2} \right) < \mu \right| \qquad - 5 \mathcal{R} \mathfrak{I}(4)$$

方程式(3) 和(4)代表摩擦係數之關係。因為 NB及 N2是接觸力量, 其數值在有接觸時為正值,當無接觸時就是零。5.1 節已證明抬升力 FLift小於重量 W。

當反應爐急停或有控制棒插入時,控制棒葉片滾輪會和燃料匣表 面產生摩擦。控制棒葉片滾輪和燃料匣表面之動摩擦係數(滾動摩擦) 為 $\mu_{BC}$ 。當燃料匣處在靜態平衡時,燃料匣與上格架與下繫板之間並 無相對運動,因此燃料匣與上格架之間,及燃料匣與下繫板之間靜摩 擦係數均為 $\mu$ 。不銹鋼材質組件和鋯材質組件表面產生接觸。對於類 似的摩擦接觸,動摩擦係數永遠小於靜摩擦係數,因控制棒葉片係以 滾輪與燃料匣表面接觸,其摩擦係數遠較以滑動方式移動的摩擦係數 來的小。基於以上的討論,可以預期  $\mu_{BC} \leq \mu$ 。保守考慮最嚴重的狀 況,亦即當 $\mu_{BC}=\mu$ 。在方程式(4)成立下可以得到

$$-\left(\frac{2N_2\mu_{BC}+W-F_{\text{Lift}}}{N_B+2N_2}\right)<0 \qquad -5\,\mathcal{R}\,\mathfrak{I}(5)$$

當方程式(4)成立時,代表燃料匣不會被控制棒插入時增加的向 上摩擦力被抬升,保守考慮當 µBC=µ時,方程式(4)將改為方程式(5), 檢視方程式(5)中的各項參數,無論 NB及 N2的值大小,因W大於FLift,

#### 附件九 -10-

所以方程式(5)括弧內永遠為正值,因此方程式(5)永遠成立,代表即 使控制棒滾輪與燃料匣表面的動摩擦係數增大至與靜摩擦係數相同 時(µBC=µ),燃料匣亦不會被控制棒插入時增加的向上摩擦力抬升。

如果發生燃料匣彎曲變形導致控制棒葉片和燃料匣之間的摩擦 力變得很大,NB會變大而N2會變小。方程式(5)左邊括弧內的數值會 變小,但在任何情況下都不會等於零。

下列之計算式討論控制棒作用在彎曲燃料匣之垂直分力。此計算 式中,保守假設控制棒插入力大小和燃料匣彎曲程度,並保守假設燃 料匣彎曲發生在由底部算起 1/3 處。計算結果顯示,由於控制棒葉片 與彎曲燃料匣之間的傾斜角很小,僅有很小的向上垂直分力作用於燃 料匣上。這麼小的向上垂直摩擦分力,不會影響原本的控制棒摩擦力 分析模式,因此控制棒在彎曲燃料匣之間的動作不會造成燃料匣抬 升。

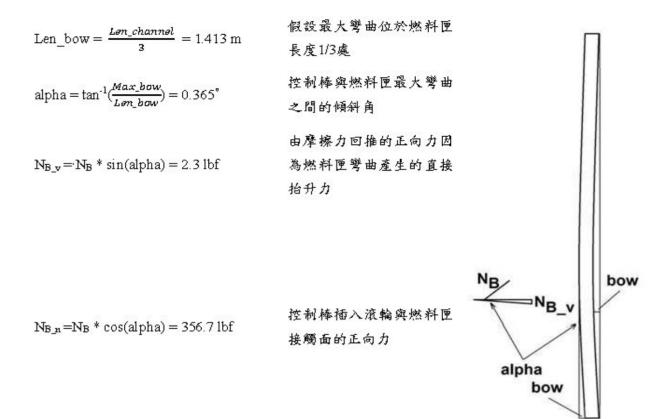
依核一廠程序書 604.3「控制棒停妥時間測試」要求,核一廠的 控制棒有2種型式: Marathon C+及 D-215,其控制棒推升力的上限, 分別為 353 lbf 及 335 lbf。Marathon C+控制棒葉片濕重為 174 lbs, D-215 控制棒葉片濕重為 192 lbs,驅動機構(分度管)濕重為 72 lbs, 保守假設所有的摩擦力來源為控制棒葉片滾輪與燃料匣間的阻力(不 考量控制棒驅動機構內部的摩擦力)。

F<sub>B</sub> = 353-(174+72) = 107 (Marathon C+型式)

F<sub>B</sub> = 335-(192+72) = 71 (D-215 型式)

取其大者做為計算依據,因此FB = 107 lbf

$F_B = 107  lbf$	假設大的控制棒插入力
$\mu = 0.3$	假設摩擦係數
$N_{\rm B} = \frac{F_B}{\mu} = 356.7  \rm lbf$	由摩擦力回推的正向力
Len_channel $\Rightarrow$ 166.91 in = 4.24 m	燃料匣長度
Max_bow $\Rightarrow 0.354 \text{ in} = 9 \text{ mm}$	燃料匣最大彎曲程度(量 測最大值7mm)



假設燃料鎖緊裝置及承接板與上格架
 (upper core grid) 間之摩擦係數、及下
 繁板與燃料匣內表面之靜態摩擦係數
 均相同,都等於 0.3。
 依方程式(2) N<sub>B</sub>=N<sub>1</sub>+N<sub>3</sub>-N<sub>2</sub>
 N<sub>2</sub>因為N<sub>B</sub>往右施力,燃料

 $N_1+N_3 = N_B = N_{B:n} = 356.7 \text{ lbf}$  $F_1+F_2+F_3 = 0.3*356.7 = 107.11 \text{ bf}$ 

 $F_B-(F_1+F_2+F_3)-W+F_{M}+N_Bv$ 

=107-107.1-70+55+2.3= -12.8 lbf <0

匣鎖緊裝置與上格架的正 向力№可忽略不計

向上抬升合力 因為合力<0,所以燃料匣

不會抬升

靜態力學平衡分析結果顯示,控制棒插入或急停時不會導致燃料 匣抬升的情形,即便燃料匣變形(包括燃料匣彎曲及局部腫脹)時亦如 此。

附圖5-2 燃料匣彎曲示意圖

# 5.3 地震發生時垂直負荷分析

在運轉期間可預見運轉事件狀況係引用運轉基準地震(OBE),假 設連接桿已斷開,在地震發生時不會導致燃料匣抬升。燃料匣可能會 在原處上下震動,但不會使間格架(Spacer Grids)往上移動。重力 負荷會使燃料匣向下移動,也就是說,地震的簡諧運動包括向上及向 下兩方向相似的加速度,而向下加速度會受到重力因素而增大。此外, 對於垂直向地震,燃料束在垂直向是非常剛性的,而零週期的加速度 值可從 3%阻尼(damping)的頻譜查到。

即使考量安全停機地震(SSE),核一廠反應爐內燃料頂部之地震 反應頻譜水平方向加速度為 0.641g,FSAR 第三章規範垂直方向的值 為水平方向的 2/3。由於最大垂直加速度 0.427g 遠小於 1g,加上重 力的作用帶動燃料匣向下移動的結果,燃料匣在地震時將保持在原來 位置。

若加計考慮山腳斷層新事證之影響,以 SMA 的 0.51g 為本案評估 基準,計算最大垂直加速度為 0.641g\*(0.51/0.3)\*(2/3)=0.73g,仍 小於 1g,確保燃料匣在地震時將保持在原來位置。

5.1節考量流體抬升力在正常運轉中及發生最嚴重的可預見運轉 事件,也不會造成燃料匣抬升的現象,5.2節除考量流體抬升力外, 並加入控制棒插入時提供的向上摩擦力,經評估計算結果,即使有燃 料匣嚴重彎曲加上流體抬升力,也不會造成燃料匣抬升的現象。

考量發生運轉基準地震(OBE)及最嚴重的可預見運轉事件同時發 生時,控制棒插入是否會造成燃料匣抬升之評估如下:

OBE 時的垂直加速度為 0.214g (SSE 的 1/2),斷開之組件(含燃料匣)在水中的重量為 70 lbf,地震的簡諧運動中,當加速度向下時, 組件重量提供向下的力量為 70\*(1-0.214)=55.2 lbf,仍大於流體抬 升力。上述計算係保守假設不加計燃料匣與 8 只間隔板的摩擦力及燃 料匣與下繫板密封彈簧間之摩擦力。

如加計 5.2 節考量嚴重燃料匣彎曲提供的向上分力為 2.3 lbf, 不加計燃料匣與 8 只間隔板的摩擦力及燃料匣與下繫板密封彈簧間 之摩擦力的保守考量時,燃料匣有可能被抬升。但因為地震為簡諧運 動,進入下半週期時,組件重量提供向下的力量為 70\*(1+0.214)=84.98 lbf,大於向上抬升力(55+2.3=57.3 lbf),不 致有提升的問題產生。為保守考量,運轉基準地震(OBE)及最嚴重的 可預見運轉事件同時發生時,再起動前,會先開蓋執行爐心目視檢查 及將每東燃料吊升,以確認結構完整。

# 6. 正常運轉和可預見運轉事件期間對電廠運轉的影響

如第5章所述,燃料匣在正常運轉期間與可預見運轉事件狀態下 不會被抬升。本章說明連接桿斷開對中子、熱流及機械設計要求上的 影響。

### 6.1對中子及熱流設計的影響。

因連接桿斷開處在螺栓與水棒上部端塞的連結螺牙上方,不會影響有效燃料區域的幾何形狀和水流特性,因此對中子與熱流設計不會 造成影響。

### 6.2 對機械設計的影響。

已核准專題報告(參考文件[1],[2])中的一般機械設計要求經再 審查,用以評估連接桿斷開在正常運轉及預期運轉事件狀況下對燃料 組件設計準則的影響。

針對連接桿斷開在運轉期間振動且撓曲與鄰近燃料棒摩擦而導 致失效的可能性進行評估。其結論為燃料匣鎖緊裝置的勁度與連接桿 在壽命終期(參考文件[4])有 1bf 的彈力會將此不銹鋼連接桿穩 定在跨距的中間。任何振動皆不會跨過連接桿與鄰近燃料棒的 0.369 英吋的最小間距。另外,斷開處在連接桿的螺牙上方剩餘部份,燃料 匣、燃料匣鎖緊裝置、上繫板及連接桿的重量會提供一個向下的力量 使斷開面相接合。斷開部份會被水棒上部端塞的凸緣及捲邊限制住, 因此排除側向撓曲的可能性。

即使連接桿鬆脫,連接桿的位移不足以跨過連接桿與鄰近燃料棒的 0.369 英吋的最小間距。在此狀況下,上繫板會在燃料匣傾斜(圖

6-1),連接桿在凸緣上會在任一方向有 0.194 英吋的位移。因為連接上繫板的螺牙端及對角端有高度差( 涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權 ),可能會發生傾斜。另外,燃料匣的兩個三角形板須與燃料匣邊垂直而有 英吋允差。依三角函數,最大的傾斜角度為水平向 0.671 度 (或垂直向 89.329 度)如圖 6-1a。此傾斜會轉移到連接桿,如圖 6-1c。利用三角函數可以算出凸緣的水平向撓曲(從固定接頭至凸緣的連接桿長度保守定為 )。將取得水平撓曲為 4.919mm (或 0.194 英吋)。一旦在此狀態,上繫板壓縮彈簧的力量會排除上部繫板內連接桿的任何側向移動。因此連接桿不會跨過連接桿與鄰近燃料棒的 0.369 英吋(9.373mm)的最小間距。

考量燃料匣彎曲的效應,以附圖 5-2 的數值計算如下:

因為燃料匣彎曲造成連接桿斷開處增加的水平位移量(X)為

 $X = 420.1 \times 9/(4240 \times 2/3) = 1.338$ mm

加計原來的水平撓曲 4.919mm,總水平側向移動最大間距為 6.257mm,連接桿亦不會跨過連接桿與鄰近燃料棒的 0.369 英吋 (9.373mm)的最小間距。

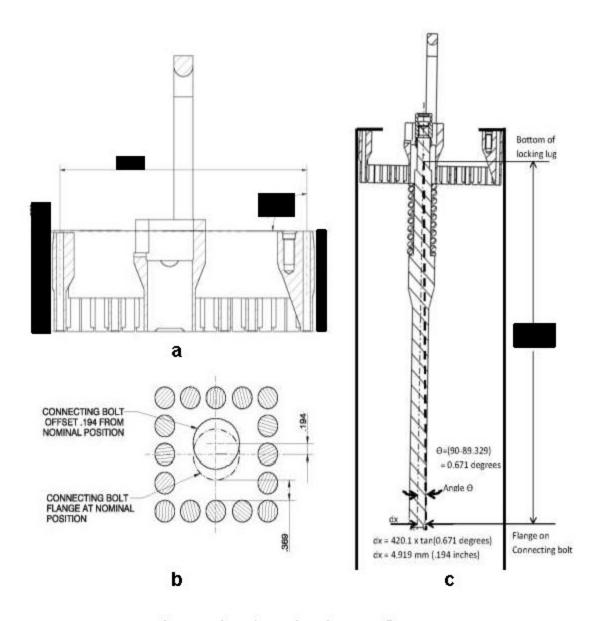


圖 6-1 基於允差和幾何時上餐板的最大倾斜

受差壓影響的機械設計要求不會受到影響(水棒強度與燃料匣潛 變),因為連接桿斷開不影響燃料束的幾何形狀和水流特性,壓降及 局部壓力分佈不會受到影響(5.1節)。未述及的其他機械設計要求 (軸向輻射增長,壓縮彈簧,下繫板密封彈簧,正常運轉期間的燃料 組件元件強度和疲勞,燃料匣與三角形板的強度和疲勞)都不受連接 桿斷開的影響。所有機械設計都持續符合要求。

本廠並對連接桿斷開的現況,逐一檢討 AREVA 的 GENERIC MECHANICAL DESIGN REPORT 的各項機械設計基礎要求,確認仍然有效,有關燃料機械設計逐項比對結果詳如附錄 D。

# 7. 事故期間對電廠運轉的影響

設計基準地震(DBE)和設計基準事故 DBA(DBE 加上 LOCA)水平 向分析與 6.2節的 OBE 分析一致,且連接桿斷開不會改變在燃料匣報 告 EMF 93-177 (參考文件[2])所述方法論中(燃料匣勁度和燃料組 件質量)的分析設計條件。

垂直向事故狀況的評估包括連接桿斷開情況下發生 OBE、DBE、 及DBA (DBE 加上 LOCA)。控制棒插入不受連接桿斷開之影響,因為 燃料組件與爐心支撐限流孔都能保持嚙合。在所有狀況下,下繫板都 會坐在爐心支撐座上,不會干擾控制棒的插入。地震事故本身不會抬 升燃料匣,簡諧效應和重力結合將使燃料匣向下振動。然而,結合 DBE 和 LOCA 的 DBA 狀態可能會因 LOCA 產生的壓力差而將燃料匣抬 升。

然而地震事件伴隨喪失爐心冷卻水事故(LOCA)的設計基準事故 狀況下,可合理假設連接桿斷開的燃料組件,其燃料匣相對於下繫板 和燃料束會有垂直方向移動。此燃料匣的移動不會干擾控制棒的插入 或妨礙電廠安全停機。反應爐應在DBA(DBE 加上 LOCA)後再起動前 執行爐心目視檢查及將每束燃料吊升,以確認結構完整。

# 8. 爐心監測計畫

前述第5章已說明電廠在正常運轉或可預見運轉事件狀況下,若 發生燃料束之水棒連接桿斷開,燃料匣不會被抬升,為因應任何局部 異常狀況,本廠已訂定爐心監測計畫,監測機組起動及運轉中狀況。

於局部異常狀況將使中子分布有較大變化時,可運用爐心監測儀器 TIP 及 LPRM 與爐心監測系統(POWERPLEX),監測得知。

一、機組起動:

- / 爐心功率上升至約 45%、90%、及 100%額定左右,執行全爐心 TIP 量測。
- 2. 檢查 TIP 量測讀數
  - 2.1 將 TIP 讀數和對稱位置之 TIP 讀數相比較。
  - 2.2 將滿載穩定運轉時爐心量測之 TIP 讀數和預測之 TIP 讀 數相比較。

若發現對稱位置之 TIP 相對功率差異大或功率分布圖形不一致時, 初判排除儀器問題後,認定有發生燃料匣被抬升的可能性時,立 即將機組先降載至適當功率,並立即通報電廠 SORC 及總處共同複 判,必要時安排降載停爐開蓋檢修。

- 二、控制棒急停時間測量或爐心控制棒棒序交換:
  - 控制棒急停時間測量後,比較爐心監測系統(POWERPLEX)計算 之LPRM 讀數和實際 LPRM 讀數之比值,前後是否有差異。
  - 爐心控制棒棒序交換或控制棒急停時間測量後,執行 TIP 量 測。
    - 2.1 將 TIP 讀數和對稱位置之 TIP 讀數相比較。
    - 2.2 將滿載穩定運轉時爐心量測之 TIP 讀數和預測之 TIP 讀數 相比較。

若發現對稱位置或測量與預測之 TIP 相對功率或功率分布圖形不 一致或 LPRM 前後比值差異大時,初判排除儀器問題後,認定有發 生燃料匣被抬升的可能性時,立即將機組先降載至適當功率,並 立即通報電廠 SORC 及總處共同複判,必要時安排降載停爐開蓋檢修。

- 三、機組穩定運轉:
  - 機組穩定功率運轉期間,以爐心監測系統(POWERPLEX)或廠用計 算機(PPCRS)監測LPRM 資料:監視LPRMC層(請參考附錄E,假 設燃料匣抬升對LPRM 讀數影響評估)之24小時趨勢變化資料, 若趨勢變化有每分鐘步階變化(step change)或24小時內有變 化大於1%指示值之現象,則:
    - 1.1 比較該只 LPRM 對稱位置之 LPRM 資料。
    - 1.2 檢視該只 LPRM A、 B、D 層之 24 小時趨勢變化之資料,是 否亦有相同之情形。
    - 1.3 若發生一串 LPRM 4 個偵測器全失效,電廠將停機檢修。
  - 2. 若該只LPRM A、B、D 層之LPRM 資料有相同之趨勢變化,且對稱 位置之LPRM 沒有變化,表示可能發生燃料匣被抬升。若有此現 象,則執行全爐心TIP 量測做進一步確認。
  - 3. 檢查 TIP 量測讀數
    - 3.1 將 TIP 讀數和對稱位置之 TIP 讀數相比較。
    - 3.2 將 TIP 讀數和預測之 TIP 讀數相比較。
  - 4. 電腦程式監測

使用程式擷取廠用計算機 LPRM 資料加以即時監測,若有變化大於 1%指示值之現象,則送出燃料匣可能被抬升警報。初判排除儀器問題後,認定有發生燃料匣被抬升的可能性時,立即將機組先降載至適當功率:大於 1%時降載至 98%功率,大於 3%時降載至 90%功率。並立即通報電廠 SORC 及總處共同複判,必要時安排降載停爐開蓋檢修。

## 9. 暫行燃料吊運指引

有關燃料吊運的指引 AREVA 已另外提供(參考文件[3])。核一廠已 依該指引,訂定「後續燃料吊運安全計畫」陳報大會。並於 104 年 1 月 30 日順利執行完成後續 10 個燃料挪移吊運步驟。

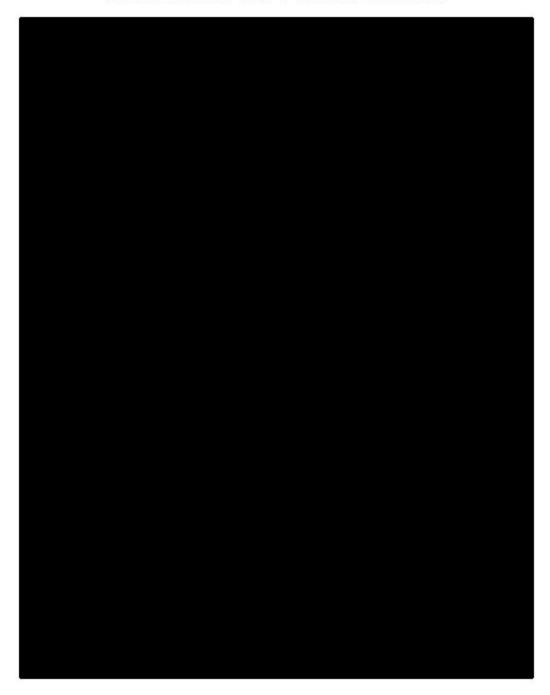
# 10. 結論

依據核一廠於大修中所採取的爐心燃料檢查計畫,已可確認本週 期開始時,不會有燃料連接桿斷開狀況。本評估報告分析顯示,即使 在機組週期運轉期間發生連接桿斷開事件,則不論是正常運轉或可預 見運轉事件時,作用於燃料匣上的力量並不會造成燃料匣抬升。因此 不會對機械、中子及熱流有任何安全影響。

若發生設計基準地震(DBE)伴隨喪失爐心冷卻水事故(LOCA), 在假設爐心有連接桿斷開的燃料元件存在狀況下,其燃料匣相對於下 繫板和燃料束會有垂直方向移動。經評估,此燃料匣的移動不會干擾 控制棒的插入或妨礙電廠安全停機。但電廠將停機針對爐心燃料進行 目視檢查,並對所有的爐心燃料進行吊升測試,來確認燃料機構完整 性。

同時,核一廠另已訂定爐心監測計畫,可透過 TIP 及 LPRM 系統 來監控爐心的燃料匣抬升狀況。若經判斷,燃料匣可能被抬升時,則 安排降載停爐,開蓋檢查。

依本報告評估,在正常運轉或可預見運轉事件時,核一廠不會因 水棒連接桿斷開而發生燃料匣抬升事件。惟若在設計基準地震伴隨喪 失爐心冷卻水事故,而發生燃料匣抬升狀況時,經評估也不會妨礙控 制棒的插入,機組可安全停機無虞。再輔以新訂定之爐心監測計畫, 於機組運轉時監控爐心燃料匣抬升狀況。經由相關之評估及監測計畫, 可確保機組再起動及滿載功率運轉安全無虞。



附錄 A:燃料元件和燃料匣結構圖

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涉及燃料庭家智慧财產權

涉及燃料康家智能财產權

涉及燃料廠家智慧財產權

涉及燃料康家智能财產權

涉及燃料康家智能财產權

涉及堆料庭家有港时基础

# 附錄 B 流體抬升力

若上繫板被抬升,造成相對於下繫板距離改變,則熱流特性亦會改變,進而降 低燃料匣內冷卻燃料之水流量,以及變態沸騰餘裕。本附錄以此案例分析燃料匣 及下繫板之潛在流體作用力。

若燃料匣及上繫板被抬升離開下繫板,因為密封彈簧喪失限制旁通流量(詳如 圖 B.1 labeled 3)之設計功能,更多的水將因此流入旁通區域(燃料匣外側)。 且因燃料匣內之流量下降,導致此燃料束功率降低,但 MCPR 也會因此降低。

依 BWR 特性,當燃料束流量上升時造成功率上升,但燃料束之差壓亦會上升。 燃料束流量取決於相對的流阻,燃料束功率越高時因空泡增加,流阻亦會增加。

AREVA 以 XCOBRA 計算壓力分佈及對應熱流垂直推力,以及抬升燃料匣及上 繫板之作用力。計算參數詳如核一廠一號機周期 28 爐心參數文件(CS1 CY28 PPD), 正常運轉最大的差壓發生於最大功率(RTP) 1840 Mwt 及最大額定爐心流量 53.0 Mlb/hr 時,計算上保守以底部尖峰軸向功率分佈進行計算。而於可預見運轉事件 時,爐心功率可高達 119%爐心熱功率(對應於 122%中子通率功率),故可預見運 轉事件之差壓保守以 122% 穩態額定功率,及 102.5%額定爐心流量進行計算。

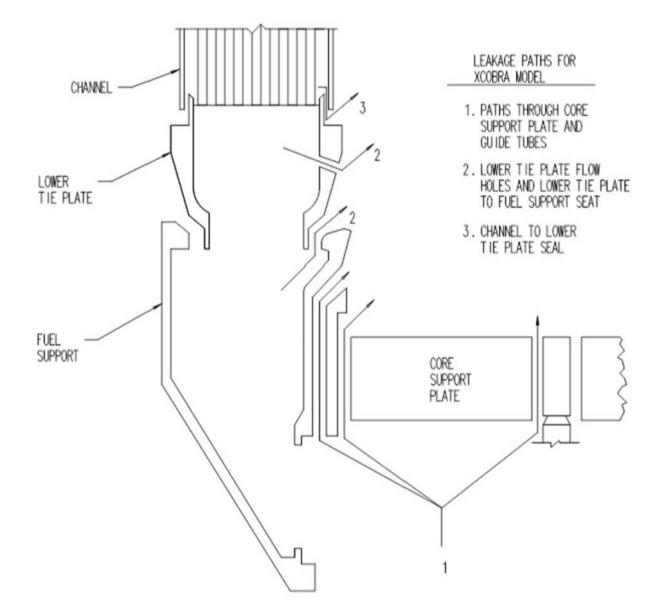
由於將燃料匣及上繫板抬升之流體作用力,與下繫板頂端至燃料匣出口之壓 力分佈有關。對於相同爐壓(相同功率)時,每束燃料產生的功率雖不盡相同,但燃 料束之差壓(進口到出口)皆相同。燃料束之差壓包括燃料束本身及限流孔兩個部分, 爐心內圍高功率區的限流孔大,差壓較低,爐心外圍低功率區的限流孔小,差壓較 高。另外保守上以 徑 徑向尖峰因素(Assembly Peaking Factor)進行計算(此值 較 CS1CY28 設計值高)。綜上假設及評估,在可預見運轉事件下燃料束最高功率 為

水流垂直推力是由水於燃料匣內流動之阻力所造成。而作用在燃料匣上的摩擦差壓,正比於燃料匣內側的濕半徑(Wet perimeter;WP)除以燃料元件所有組件之濕半徑(含燃料匣內側及其他內部組件)。於圖 B.2 燃料匣之濕半徑為 20.425 in,有半長棒區域之濕半徑為 138.859 in(其中燃料匣濕半徑佔 0.15),無半長棒區域之濕半徑為 128.914 in(其中燃料匣濕半徑佔 0.16)。

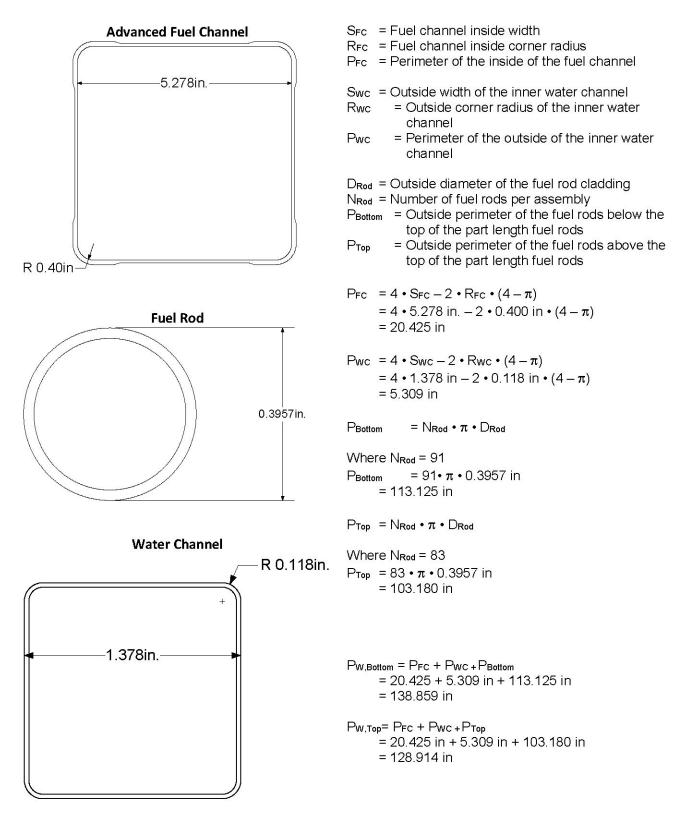
而由於間隔板會造成較大的壓力降,依照 CFD 計算結果,

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其相當的流體抬升力小於40 lbf。由於在燃料匣內側 位於有效燃料區域頂部至燃料元件出口(含上繁板)之摩擦力所產生之壓降小於1 psi,其相當的流體抬升力小於15 lbf。因此,在正常運轉及可預見運轉事件之情 況下,提升燃料匣及上繁板之流體抬升力小於55 lbf。由於抬升斷開組件需要70 lbf,不會造成燃料匣位置改變,因此對中子及熱流無影響。



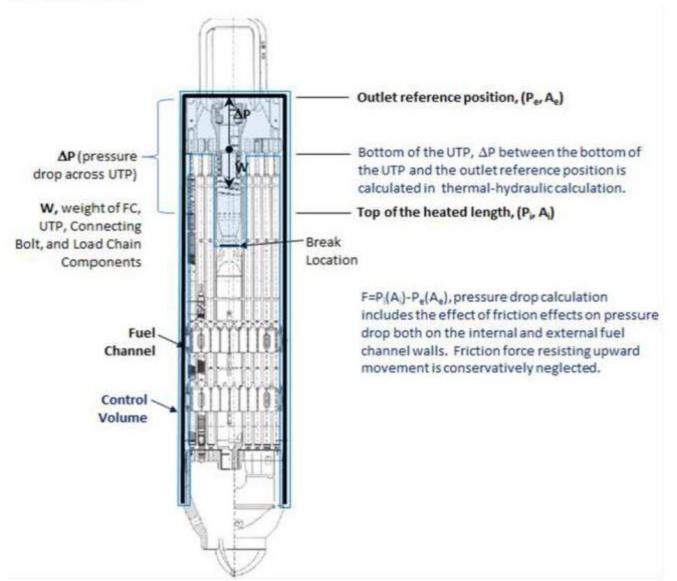






# 附錄C斷開部分組件之維持向下力

本附錄的目的為計算在連接桿斷開的情況下,斷開部分組件重量為多少。斷開部分組件如圖所示包含了上繋板、斷開連接桿之上半部、燃料匣以及鎖緊裝置 相關零件。本分析係以一束 ATRIUM-10 燃料元件搭配進步型燃料匣 (AFC 100/75 - mil)為分析基礎。



水中斷開組件重量: 燃料匣乾重 WFC\_d = 71.31 lbf 燃料匣體積 VFC = 299.3 in<sup>3</sup> 燃料匣區域水的比重 SW\_FC = 47.15 lbf/ft<sup>3</sup> 燃料匣濕重 WFC\_w = WFC\_d - VFC \* SW\_FC = 63.14 lbf 上繫板乾重 WUTP\_d = 3.671bf

上繫板體積 VUTP = 13.107 in<sup>3</sup>

上繫板區域水的比重 SW UTP = 7.58 lbf/ft<sup>3</sup>

上繫板濕重 WUTP\_w = WUTP\_d - VUTP \* SW\_UTP = 3.61 lbf

鎖緊裝置相關零件包含了: compression nut(壓縮螺帽), locking lug(鎖定片), locking ring (鎖緊環), locking spring (鎖緊彈簧), compression spring (壓縮彈簧), and connecting bolt (連接桿)。保守假設水的密度為室溫下密度,來計算鎖緊裝置相關零件重量。

鎖緊裝置相關零件濕重 WUTP\_comp\_w = (0.08 + 0.04 + 0.03 + 0.01 + 0.48 + 2.59)=3.23 lbf

加總上述各部分重量,得到斷開部分組件之濕重。 FFC\_total = WFC\_w + WUTP\_w + WUTP\_comp\_w = 70.0 lbf

考量在非額定功率運轉時,因為各區域的空泡分布不同,將造成該區域流體的密度不同,進而影響斷開部分組件的濕重,以最保守計算,假設斷開組件周圍皆為液體狀態,水的比重 SW\_UTP = 62.42 lbf/ft3,重新計算各組件的濕重如下: 燃料匣濕重 WFC\_w' = WFC\_d - VFC \* SW\_FC = 60.50 lbf上繫板濕重 WUTP\_w' = WUTP\_d - VUTP \* SW\_UTP = 3.20 lbfFFC\_total = WFC\_w' + WUTP\_w' + WUTP\_comp\_w = 66.93 lbf即使以最保守的狀況下計算,斷開部分組件的濕重(66.93 lbf)仍大於在正常滿 載運轉及可預見運轉事件之情況下,提升燃料匣及上繫板之流體抬升力,因此燃 料匣不會有抬升的情形發生。

# 附錄 D 燃料機械設計逐項比對結果

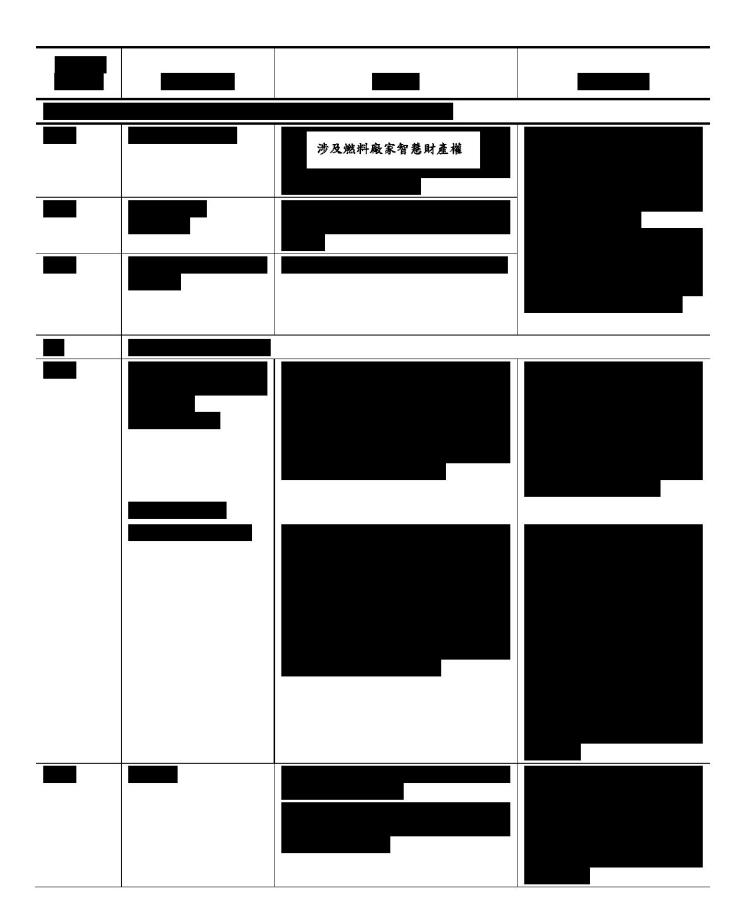


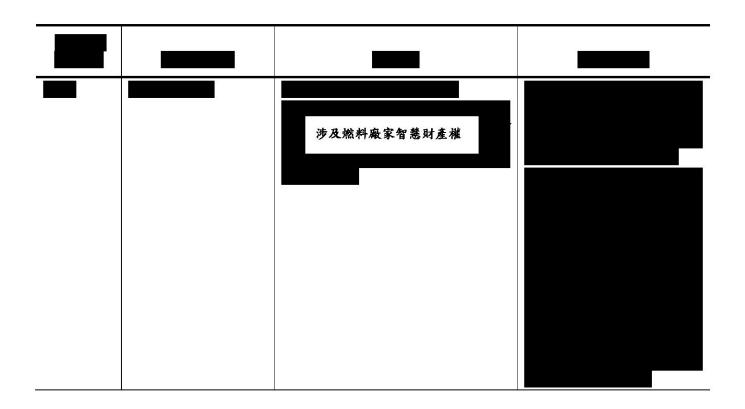
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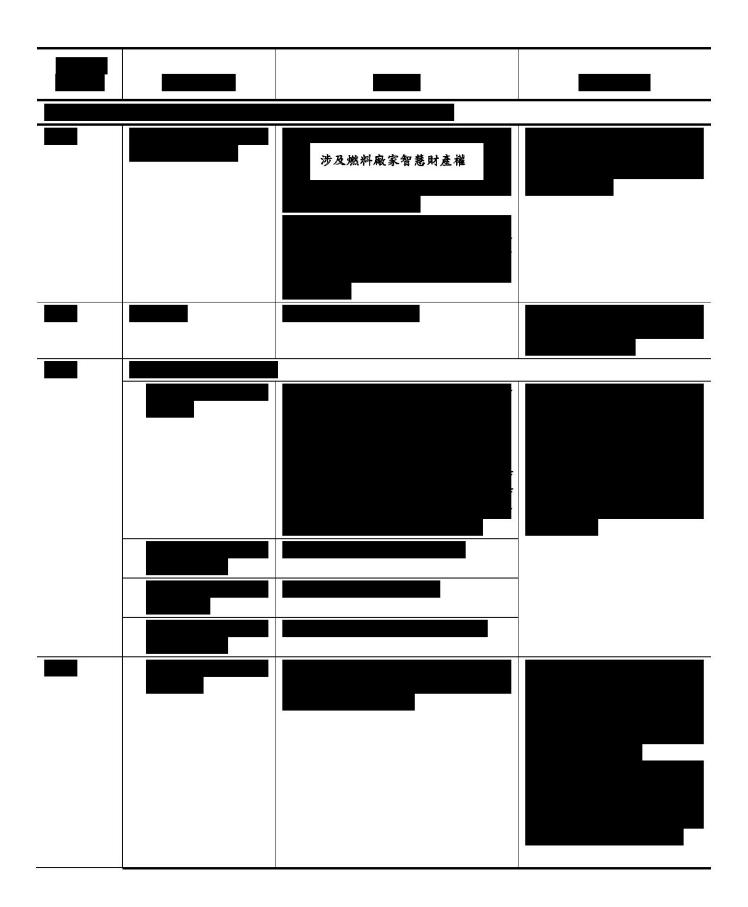


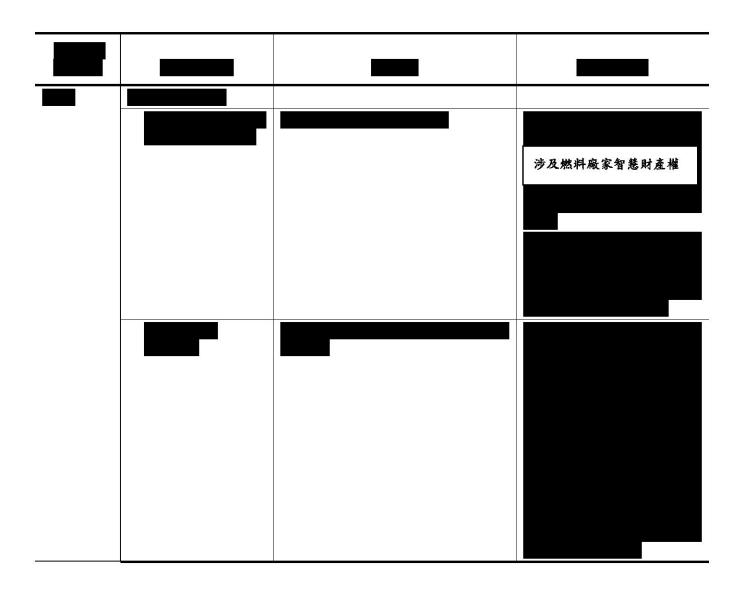
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Amended by Supplement 2 of Reference 0.

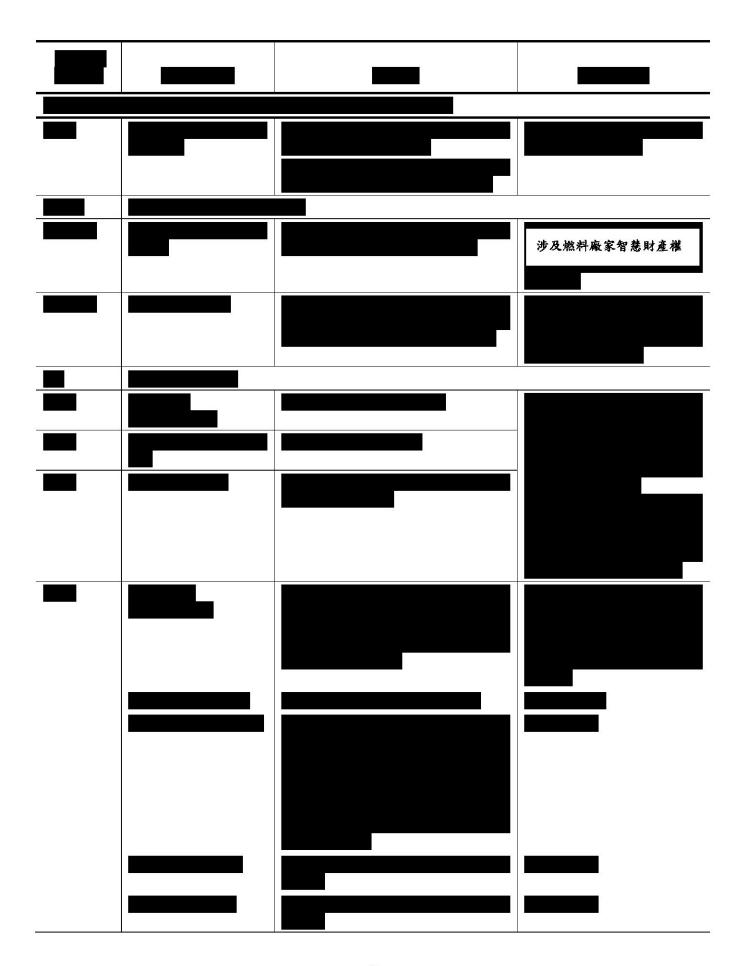
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Reference December 2010 Errata Sheet.

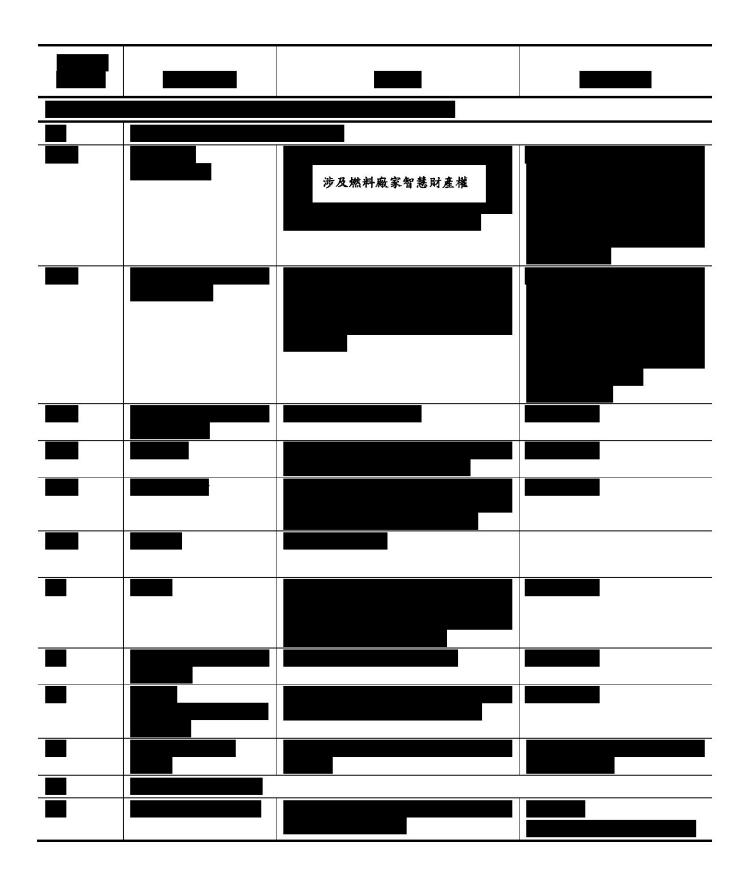


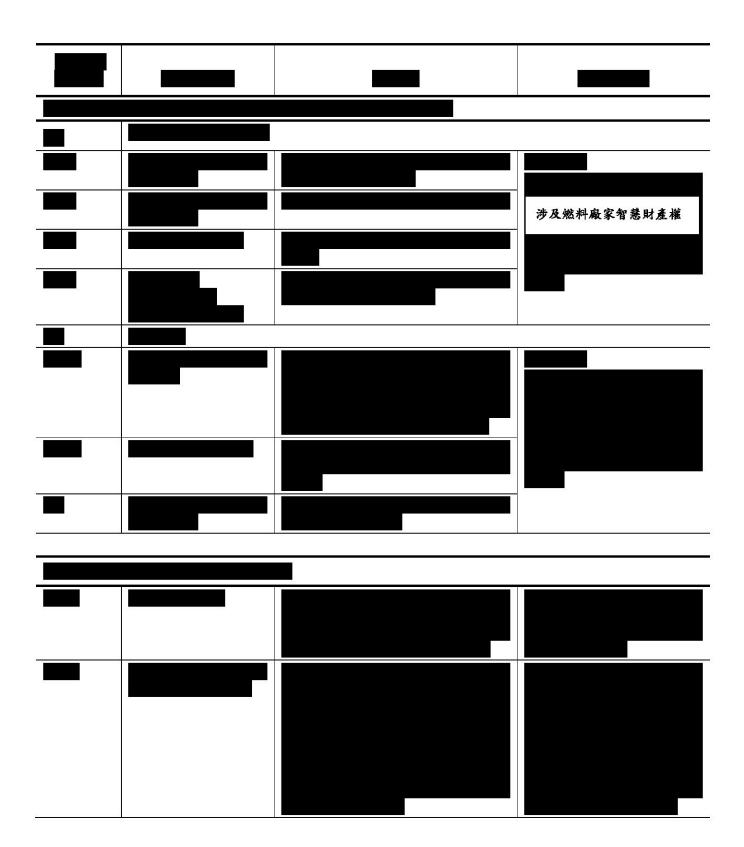




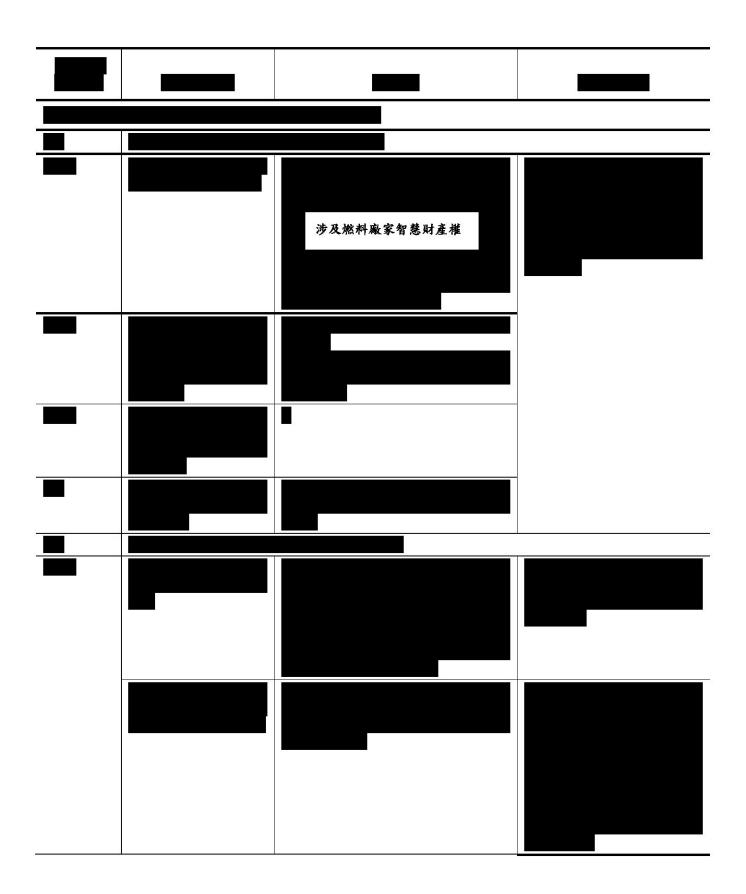








<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Augmented by EMF-1928, P104,134.



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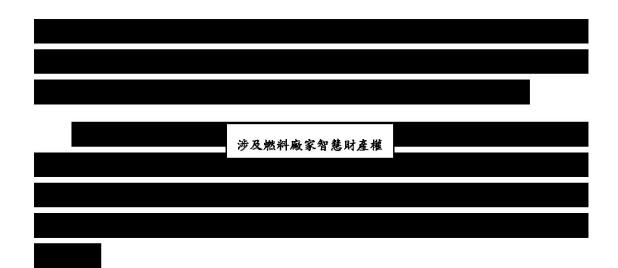
附錄 E 假設燃料匣抬升對 LPRM 讀數影響評估 <sup>緣起</sup>

假設在滿載穩定運轉中有一束燃料發生燃料匣抬升(fuel channel lift)現象,會導致該燃料束洩漏流量(leakage flow)上升,而燃料 匣內有效冷卻水流(active flow)下降,將使軸向功率產生變化。本 評估針對上述現象發生時之燃料束附近 LPRM 讀數變動幅度進行靈 敏度分析,作為選擇 LPRM A, B, C, D 層監測的依據。

1.0 分析假設

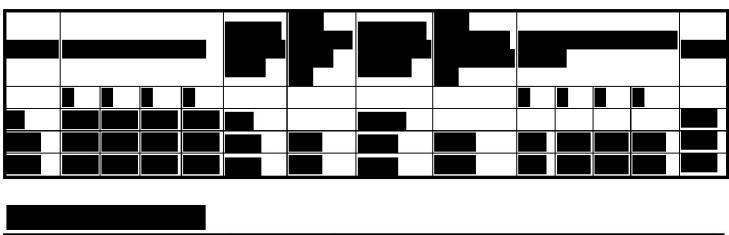
- 1. 一號機週期 28 爐心
- 2. 發生一燃料匣抬升
- 3. 燃料束選定: C1F517(舊燃料,位置07-34,最接近LPRM08-33) 及C1K003(新燃料,位置25-26,最接近LPRM24-25)





4.0 結論

假設燃料匣抬升對 LPRM 讀數影響靈敏度分析結果顯示,由於 燃料匣抬升會造成該燃料束 active flow 減少,燃料束功率下降,最近 該燃料束之 LPRM B, C, D 讀數都有明顯降低,因此選擇中間 C 層作 為監測指引。



# 表1 C1F517 分析結果

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EMF-2001(P), *Guidelines for BWR Safety Analysis*, P110,2010, Revision 1, "Fuel Assembly Hydraulic Characteristics," AREVA NP Inc., May 2009.

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[1] : ANF-89-98(P)(A) REVISION 1 AND SUPPLEMENT 1, GENERIC MECHANICAL DESIGN CRITERIA FOR BWR FUEL DESIGNS, ADVANCED NUCLEAR FUELS CORPORATION, MAY 1995.

[2] : EMF-93-177(P)(A) REVISION 1, MECHANICAL DESIGN FOR BWR FUEL CHANNELS, FRAMATOME ANP INC., AUGUST 2005.

[3]: FS1-0020234-2, INTERIM BWR HANDLING GUIDELINE, AREVA INC., JANUARY 2015.

[4] : ANP-2963 REVISION 4, MECHANICAL DESIGN REPORT FOR CHINSHAN UNIT 1 & 2 STRETCH POWER UPRATE (SPU) ATRIUM-10 FUEL ASSEMBLIES, AREVA, JANUARY 2014.

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Page 2/35

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### REVISIONS

REVISION	DATE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
5.0	See 1 <sup>st</sup> page release date	Updated section 5.3 via customer feedback. The information provided by the customer concerning the earthquake loading required updating.
4.0	3/11/2015	No changes to the content of the document. Revised to correct a PDF rendition issue that occurred in Section 5.2.2, p. 16. Changed handling status classification to none.
3.0	3/9/2015	Section 5.2 was converted into subsection 5.2.1. The contents were slightly modified to include more details of the derivation per customer request. A new equation, Equation (3), was introduced and therefore, the numbers of the following equations were adjusted, as well as the references within the text.
		Added Section 5.2.2 to describe impact of fuel channel bow.
		Section 5.3 is updated to define SSE and OBE loads and address combined loads.
		Section 6.2 is updated to include the impact of channel bow on the evaluation.
		Revised Section 8 per customer request.
2.0	3/6/2015	Placeholder
1.0	3/6/2015	Placeholder

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N°	FS1-0020965
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Page 3/35



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTR	RODUCTION/ ISSUE DESCRIPTION	6			
2.	DESI	GN DESCRIPTION	7			
	2.1.	FUEL ASSEMBLY	8			
		<ul> <li>2.1.1. SPACER GRID</li> <li>2.1.2. WATER CHANNEL</li></ul>	8 8 9			
	2.2.	FUEL CHANNEL AND COMPONENTS	10			
3.	ASSU	JMPTIONS	10			
4.	POSS	SIBILITY OF OPERATING WITH A BROKEN CONNECTING BOLT	10			
5.	DEMONSTRATION THAT THE FUEL CHANNEL REMAINS SEATED WITH A BROKEN CONNECTING BOLT11					
	5.1. 5.2.	ASSESSMENT OF HYDRAULIC LIFTOFF CONTROL BLADE MOVEMENT				
		<ul><li>5.2.1. FUEL CHANNEL AND CONTROL BLADE INTERACTION</li><li>5.2.2. EFFECT OF FUEL CHANNEL BOW ON CONTROL BLADE INTERACTION</li></ul>				
	5.3.	VERTICAL LOADS DURING A SEISMIC EVENT	16			
6.		ACT ON PLANT OPERATION DURING NORMAL OPERATION AND ANTICIPATED RATIONAL OCCURRENCES	17			
	6.1. 6.2.	IMPACT ON NEUTRONICS AND THERMAL-HYRDAULICS REQUIREMENTS IMPACT ON MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS				
7.	IMPA	ACT ON PLANT OPERATION DURING ACCIDENT CONDITIONS	19			
8.	COR	E MONITORING GUIDELINES	20			
9.	INTE	ERIM FUEL HANDLING GUIDELINE	20			
10.	CON	CLUSION	20			

# LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Fuel Assembly and Fuel Channel Illustrations	. 22
Appendix B: Thermal-Hydraulic Analyses, Hydraulic Lifting Forces	. 29
Appendix C: Hold Down Force Due to Weight of Broken Assembly	. 34

AREVA – Fuel BU	
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N°	FS1-0020965
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Page 4/35



# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1 Visuals showing the location of the failure on the Chinshan bundle C1F029	6
Figure 1-2 Illustration of the approximate location of the failure	7
Figure 5-1 Free body diagram of fuel channel on a fuel assembly with a broken connecting bolt	12
Figure 5-2 Bow geometry between fuel channel and control blade	16
Figure 6-1 UTP showing maximum tilt based on tolerance and geometry	18

# REFERENCES

- [1] ANF-89-98(P)(A) Revision 1 and Supplement 1, Generic Mechanical Design Criteria for BWR Fuel Designs, Advanced Nuclear Fuels Corporation, May 1995.
- [2] EMF-93-177(P)(A) Revision 1, Mechanical Design for BWR Fuel Channels, Framatome ANP, August 2005.
- [3] FS1-0020234-2, Interim BWR Handling Guideline, AREVA, January 2015.
- [4] ANP-2963P Revision 4, Mechanical Design Report for Chinshan Unit 1 & 2 Stretch Power Uprate (SPU) ATRIUM-10 Fuel Assemblies, AREVA, January 2014.
- [5] Chinshan FSAR Revision 20.

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# NOMENCLATURE

Acronym	Definition
AOO	Anticipated Operational Occurences
BOL	Beginning of Life
BWR	Boiling Water Reactor
CFD	Computational Fuel Dynamics
DBA	Design Basis Accident
DBE	Design Basis Earthquake
EOL	End of Life
FSAR	Final Safety Analysis Review
HALC	Harmonized Advanced Load Chain
JCO	Justifitcation for Continued Operation
LOCA	Loss-of-Coolant Accident
LPRM	Local Power Range Monitor
LTP	Lower Tie Plate
MCPR	Minimum Critical Power Ratio
OBE	Operating Basis Earthquake
PLFR	Part-Length Fuel Rod
RSA	Response Spectrum Analysis
SPU	Stretch Power Uprate
TIP	Transverse in-core Probe
USW	Upset Shape Welding
UTP	Upper Tie Plate

Page 6/35

Justification for Continued Operation at Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) -Nonproprietary Version



# 1. INTRODUCTION/ ISSUE DESCRIPTION

When attempting to raise an ATRIUM<sup>™</sup>-10<sup>1</sup> bundle (assembly ID C1F029) from the core during a refueling outage at the Chinshan Unit 1 BWR in Taiwan, the load sensor units showed a sudden loss of load. Visual examinations revealed evidence of a failure in the load chain at the joint between the connecting bolt and the water channel upper end fitting.

At the time of this report, examination of the load chain failure is ongoing and the root cause is not final. Visuals confirmed that the failure is located in the stainless steel connecting bolt just above the threads (Figure 1-1). Figure 1-2 illustrates the approximate location of the failure in the harmonized advanced load chain (HALC).

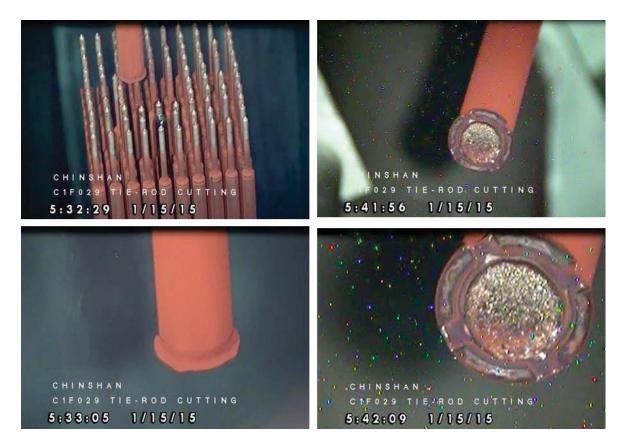


Figure 1-1 Visuals showing the location of the failure on the Chinshan bundle C1F029

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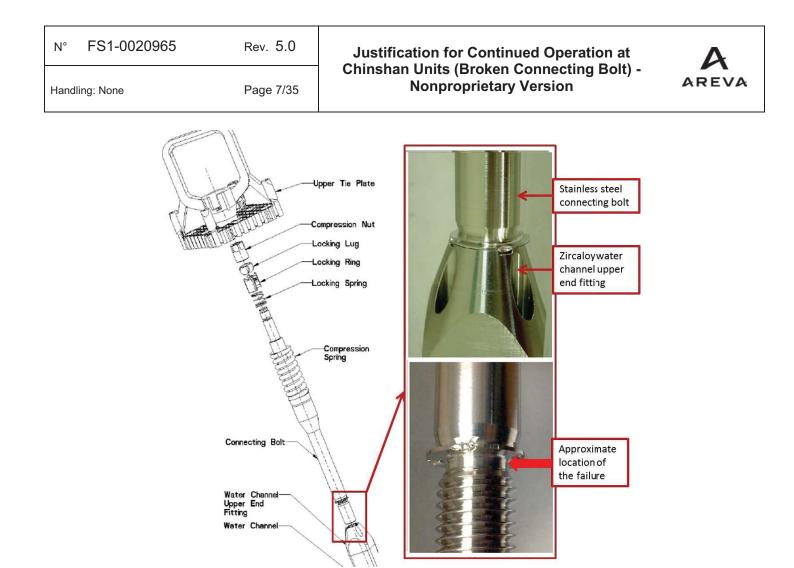


Figure 1-2 Illustration of the approximate location of the failure

A detailed design description will be provided in Section 2.

The purpose of this document is to provide the basis for the justification for continued operation (JCO) for the Chinshan units. The major assumptions of the analyses are listed in Section 3. The possibility of operating with a broken connecting bolt is discussed in Section 4. A justification that the fuel channel remains seated with a broken connecting bolt during operation is provided in Section 5. The impact on plant operation during normal operation and anticipated operational occurrences is discussed in Section 6 and the impact on plant operation during accident conditions is discussed in Section 7. Core monitoring guidance is provided in Section 8 to monitor for fuel channel lifting during operation, although it has been determined that the channel will not lift during normal and anticipated operational occurrences (AOOs). Finally the fuel handling guideline is briefly discussed and referenced in Section 9.

# 2. DESIGN DESCRIPTION

The following sections describe the fuel assembly and fuel channel design of the damaged bundle C1F029.

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#### 2.1. FUEL ASSEMBLY

The ATRIUM-10 fuel assembly consists of a lower tie plate (LTP) and an upper tie plate (UTP), 91 fuel rods, 8 spacer grids, a central water channel, and miscellaneous assembly hardware. Of the 91 fuel rods, 8 are part-length fuel rods (PLFRs). The structural members of the fuel assembly include the tie plates, spacer grids, water channel, and connecting hardware. The structural connection between the LTP and UTP is provided by the water channel. Seven spacers occupy the normal axial locations, while an eighth spacer is located just above the LTP to restrain the lower ends of the fuel rods.

The fuel assembly is accompanied by a fuel channel, as described later in this section. Appendix A provides outline drawings of the fuel assembly and major fuel assembly components.

#### 2.1.1. SPACER GRID

[ ]. 2.1.2. WATER CHANNEL [ ]. 2.1.3. LOWER TIE PLATE

[

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> FUELGUARD is a trademark of AREVA Inc.

№ FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0	Justification for Continued Operation at	A
Handling: None	Page 9/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA

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### 2.1.4. UPPER TIE PLATE AND CONNECTING HARDWARE

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### 2.1.5. FUEL ROD

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N° FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0	Justification for Continued Operation at	A
Handling: None	Page 10/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA

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#### 2.2. FUEL CHANNEL AND COMPONENTS

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#### 3. ASSUMPTIONS

The JCO is being performed under the following assumptions:

- The plant is operating with one or more fuel assemblies that have a connecting bolt with the same potential deviation as in the failed assembly.
- The connecting bolt could fail during plant operation or at cycle startup.
- A fuel assembly could have a broken connecting bolt at cycle startup. This is a very conservative assumption since all the fuel assemblies presently loaded in the Chinshan Unit 1 core have been lifted and set back down with no record of anomalies in the load sensor readings.

# 4. POSSIBILITY OF OPERATING WITH A BROKEN CONNECTING BOLT

Taipower has performed testing to ensure that Chinshan Unit 1 will not start with a broken connecting bolt. First, all fuel assemblies in the core have been lifted to validate that the load chain is intact. Second, a visual inspection at the completion of the core shuffling confirmed that all assemblies and fuel channels were seated correctly: if a connecting bolt had broken during handling, the UTP may not return to its fully seated position. The actions above provide assurance that there are no broken connecting bolts at the startup of the plant.

The root cause analysis of the broken connecting bolt is still in progress and therefore, at this time it must be assumed that other ATRIUM-10 assemblies in the Chinshan core could have a connecting bolt that is susceptible to fracture or with an initial crack. However, the connecting bolt is not under significant tensile

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N°	FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0
Hand	lling: None	Page 11/35

#### Justification for Continued Operation at Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) -Nonproprietary Version



stress during normal operating conditions, and therefore there are no forces during normal operation that would result in complete fracture of the bolt. Initial assessment of the broken connecting bolt accident suggests that the connecting bolt broke during handling. In the unlikely event that the connecting bolt does break after plant startup, the analysis in this document demonstrates that the forces applied to the fuel channel cannot lift the channel during normal operation or an anticipated operational occurrence. There will also be no loose parts as a result of a broken connecting bolt.

# 5. DEMONSTRATION THAT THE FUEL CHANNEL REMAINS SEATED WITH A BROKEN CONNECTING BOLT

The purpose of this section is to demonstrate that the fuel channel will not lift from the fuel bundle during normal operation and AOOs. This section includes design loads that may cause a lifting force on the fuel channel during normal and AOOs conditions. These design loads include hydraulic loads due to differential pressure within the fuel bundle combined with flow induced friction forces, control blade movement and scram, and vertical earthquake loads. The thermal-hydraulic performance of a fuel assembly would be impacted if the fuel channel lifted relative to the lower tie plate seal springs. Specifically, this would reduce the amount of water that was available to cool the fuel rods, reducing the margin to boiling transition.

#### 5.1. ASSESSMENT OF HYDRAULIC LIFTOFF

Thermal hydraulic calculations were performed to provide input for liftoff calculations at Stretch Power Uprate (SPU) conditions (Reference [4]). The differential pressure acting to lift the fuel channel and UTP results in a hydraulic lifting force less than 55 lbf for normal operation and AOOs. More details on the basis for this result is summarized in Appendix B.

The parts of the bundle that would be lifted if the connecting bolt was broken are the fuel channel, the UTP, and the remainder of the connecting bolt. The weight of these components in water is 70 lbf. More details on the basis for this result are summarized in Appendix C.

Since the hydraulic lifting force (55 lbf) is less than the weight of the broken portion of the assembly (70 lbf), the assembly will not be lifted by hydraulic forces during the limiting AOO.

Refer to Section 7 for a discussion of liftoff under accident conditions.

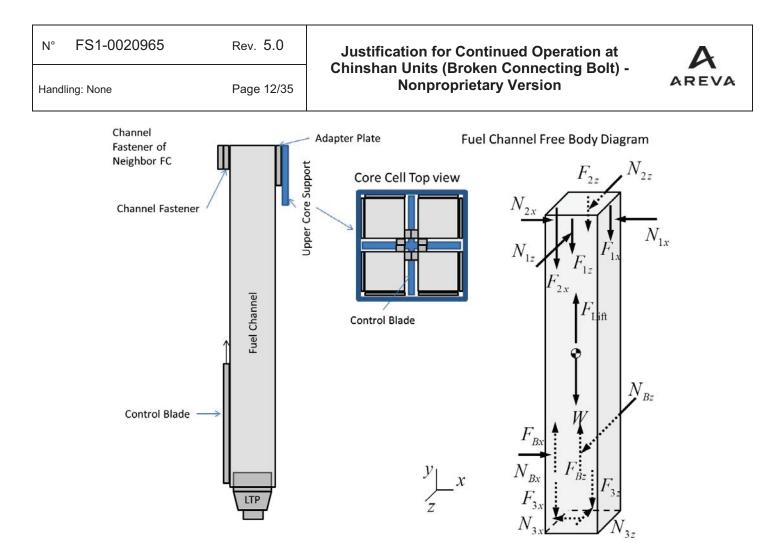
#### 5.2. CONTROL BLADE MOVEMENT

The possibility of fuel channel lifting during control blade movement or a scram is evaluated here.

### 5.2.1. FUEL CHANNEL AND CONTROL BLADE INTERACTION

Figure 5-1 is a free body diagram of the fuel channel on a fuel assembly with a broken connecting bolt.

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# Figure 5-1 Free body diagram of fuel channel on a fuel assembly with a broken connecting bolt

In the free body diagram,  $N_{1x}$  and  $N_{1z}$ , and  $F_{1x}$  and  $F_{1z}$  are the normal contact forces and friction forces, respectively, acting on the adapter plates on two sides of the fuel channel;  $N_{2x}$  and  $N_{2z}$ , and  $F_{2x}$  and  $F_{2z}$  are the normal contact forces and frictions forces, respectively, due to channel fasteners;  $N_{3x}$  and  $N_{3z}$ , and  $F_{3x}$  and  $F_{3z}$  are the normal contact forces and friction forces and friction forces, respectively due to the lower tie plate;  $N_{Bx}$  and  $N_{Bz}$ , and  $F_{Bx}$  and  $F_{Bz}$  are the normal contact forces and friction forces, respectively due to the lower tie to two control blades, W is the combined weight of the upper tie plate, connecting bolt and channel fastener; and  $F_{\text{Lift}}$  is the resultant flow lift force generated by viscous friction on the fuel channel walls (internal and external surfaces) and by pressure on the cross-section of the UTP opposing the coolant flow.

The present analysis is intended to show or determine under which conditions the fuel channel will lift as a consequence of the control blade insertion. Starting with the fuel channel at static equilibrium, we will determine under which condition the equilibrium of forces is no longer valid (and the fuel channel starts to lift).

When the control blades are inserted and the friction forces  $F_{Bx}$  and  $F_{Bz}$  are produced (action), the friction forces  $F_{1x}$ ,  $F_{1z}$ ,  $F_{2x}$ ,  $F_{2z}$  and  $F_{3x}$ ,  $F_{3z}$  are developed (reaction). If the forces  $F_{Bx}$  and  $F_{Bz}$  are small enough

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N° FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0	Justification for Continued Operation at	A
Handling: None	Page 13/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA

such that they cannot overcome the reaction friction forces, then forces  $F_{1x}$ ,  $F_{1z}$ ,  $F_{2x}$ ,  $F_{2z}$ ,  $F_{3x}$ , and  $F_{3z}$  are such that they guarantee the equilibrium of forces in the vertical direction.

Therefore, before the fuel channel lift, it is in static equilibrium state, and the equilibrium equation along the vertical (y) direction is given by:

$$F_{Bx} + F_{Bz} - F_{1x} - F_{1z} - F_{2x} - F_{2z} - F_{3x} - F_{3z} - W + F_{\text{Lift}} = 0$$

For notational simplicity the friction forces at the adapter plate, channel fastener, lower tie plate and control blade are combined as follows

$$F_1 \coloneqq F_{1x} + F_{1z}$$

$$F_2 \coloneqq F_{2x} + F_{2z}$$

$$F_3 \coloneqq F_{3x} + F_{3z}$$

$$F_B \coloneqq F_{Bx} + F_{Bz}$$

Therefore, combining the previous expressions we write

$$F_B - W + F_{\text{Lift}} = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 \tag{1}$$

$$N_{Bx} + N_{2x} - N_{1x} - N_{3x} = 0$$

and

Again, for notational simplicity the normal contact forces at the adapter plate, channel fastener, lower tie plate and control blade are combined as follows

 $N_{Bz} + N_{2z} - N_{1z} - N_{3z} = 0$ 

$$N_{1} \coloneqq N_{1x} + N_{1z}$$
$$N_{2} \coloneqq N_{2x} + N_{2z}$$
$$N_{3} \coloneqq N_{3x} + N_{3z}$$
$$N_{R} \coloneqq N_{Rx} + N_{Rz}$$

Combining (adding) the two horizontal equilibrium equations together, we obtain

$$N_B = N_1 + N_3 - N_2$$
 (2)

The friction forces  $F_{Bx}$  and  $F_{Bz}$  due to the relative motion of the control blade are given by:

$$F_{Bx} = \mu_{BC} N_{Bx}$$

$$F_{Bz} = \mu_{BC} N_{Bz}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{B} = \mu_{BC} N_{B}$$

Where  $\mu_{\scriptscriptstyle BC}$  is the coefficient of friction between the control blade and the fuel channel.

It is assumed that the friction coefficients between channel fasteners, the adapter plate against the upper core grid and the LTP against the interior surface of the fuel channel are the same and equal to  $\mu$ .

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N° FS1-00209	65 Rev. 5.0	Justification for Continued Operation at	A
Handling: None	Page 14/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA

As stated before, when the fuel channel is not moving, the friction forces are such that they hold the fuel channel at equilibrium. Equation (1) implies that if  $F_B$  increases, then  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  and  $F_3$  will increase in order to keep the equilibrium. However, the friction forces cannot grow indefinitely. At the very moment that the fuel channel starts to lift, the friction forces attain their maximum values. We can then write the following inequalities for the frictions forces:

$$\begin{split} F_{1x} &\leq F_{1x\max} = \mu N_{1x}; \qquad F_{1z} \leq F_{1z\max} = \mu N_{1z} \quad \Longrightarrow F_{1\max} \leq \mu N_1 \\ F_{2x} &\leq F_{2x\max} = \mu N_{2x}; \qquad F_{2z} \leq F_{2z\max} = \mu N_{2z} \quad \Longrightarrow F_{2\max} \leq \mu N_2 \\ F_{3x} &\leq F_{3x\max} = \mu N_{3x}; \qquad F_{3z} \leq F_{3z\max} = \mu N_{3z} \quad \Longrightarrow F_{3\max} \leq \mu N_3 \end{split}$$

After the friction forces have reached their maximum, any further increase in  $F_B$  will not be balanced by  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  and  $F_3$ , and the equilibrium will be lost. Therefore, in order to avoid the fuel channel motion, we require that

$$F_{B} - W + F_{\text{Lift}} < F_{1\text{max}} + F_{2\text{max}} + F_{3\text{max}}$$
(3)

Replacing the maximum values of the friction forces into Equation (2), the condition for fuel channel <u>not to</u> <u>move upwards</u> is given by:

$$\mu_{BC}N_B - W + F_{\text{Lift}} < \mu (N_1 + N_2 + N_3)$$

Substituting  $N_{B}$  from Equation (2) we get

$$\mu_{BC} (N_1 + N_3 - N_2) - W + F_{\text{Lift}} < \mu (N_1 + N_2 + N_3)$$

After algebraic manipulations we obtain:

$$\mu_{BC} (N_1 + N_3 + N_2) - 2\mu_{BC} N_2 - W + F_{\text{Lift}} < \mu (N_1 + N_2 + N_3)$$

Finally,

$$\mu_{BC} - \left(\frac{2N_2\mu_{BC} + W - F_{\text{Lift}}}{(N_1 + N_2 + N_3)}\right) < \mu$$
(4)

Using Equation (2) in the denominator, Equation (4) can be equivalently expressed in the following form:

$$\mu_{BC} - \left(\frac{2N_2\mu_{BC} + W - F_{\text{Lift}}}{N_B + 2N_2}\right) < \mu$$
(5)

Equations (4) or (5) represent a condition on the coefficients of friction. Since  $N_B$  and  $N_2$  are contact forces, they are either positive (when there is contact) or zero (when there is no contact). The liftoff force  $F_{\text{Lift}}$  has been shown to be smaller than the weight *W* in Section 5.1.

During either a scram or a control blade insertion, the control blade moves relative to the fuel channel. Therefore the friction force between the control blade and the fuel channel is described through the dynamic coefficient of friction  $\mu_{BC}$ . When the fuel channel is in static equilibrium, it does not move relative to the upper core grid or to LTP. Therefore, the friction force between the fuel channel and the upper core grid interface and between the fuel channel and the LTP is described through the static coefficient of

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№ FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0	Justification for Continued Operation at	A
Handling: None	Page 15/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA

friction  $\mu$ . The surfaces in contact involve stainless steel and Zircaloy materials. For the same type of materials in contact, the dynamic coefficient of friction is always smaller than the static coefficient of friction. Based on the previous discussion, it is expected that  $\mu_{BC} \leq \mu$ . The worst case, which is conservative, is obtained when  $\mu_{BC} = \mu$ . If  $\mu_{BC}$  and  $\mu$  are assumed to be the same, then condition (5) is trivially satisfied since it yields:

$$-\left(\frac{2N_{2}\mu_{BC} + W - F_{\text{Lift}}}{N_{B} + 2N_{2}}\right) < 0$$
(6)

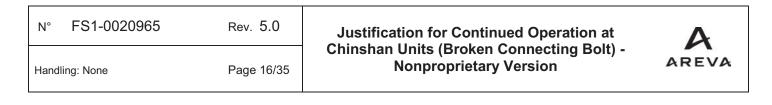
Which is always true since, as already discussed, the term in the left hand side is always negative regardless of the values of  $N_B$  and  $N_2$  since  $W > F_{\text{Lift}}$  as shown in Section 5.1.

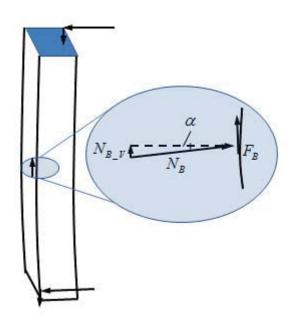
If the interference between the control blade and the fuel channel becomes very large due to fuel channel deformation such as bow, then  $N_B$  will increase, and  $N_2$  will decrease (the channel fastener spring is unloaded). The term of the left hand side of (6) will decrease in magnitude but will never be zero under any physically possible situation.

The static equilibrium approach therefore shows that the fuel channel will not lift under control blade movement or scram, regardless of the amount of interference that could result from fuel channel deformation (fuel channel bow + fuel channel bulge).

#### 5.2.2. EFFECT OF FUEL CHANNEL BOW ON CONTROL BLADE INTERACTION

There is a potential direct vertical force transferred from the control blade tot the fuel channel caused by a bowed fuel channel. A conservative evaluation was performed to demonstrate that the small angle created between the fuel channel and the control blade does not create a significant vertical force. The maximum incident angle between the control blade and the bowed fuel channel is only 0.2 degrees ( $\alpha$  in Figure 5-2). This angle could cause a possible vertical force of a maximum of 3.5 pounds-forces (NB\_V in Figure 5-2). The control blade to fuel channel interaction would straighten the fuel channel. Straightening the fuel channel, would decrease the incident angle between the fuel channel and the control blade and decrease the vertical force. The vertical component of the force is small compared to the large assumed insertion force of 550 pounds-force (FB in Figure 5-2). The majority of the insertion force from the control blade is transferred to the fuel channel through friction as described in Section 5.2.1. The insertion force caused by the incident angle is negligible and does not need to be considered in the model described in Section 5.2.1.





#### Figure 5-2 Bow geometry between fuel channel and control blade

#### 5.3. VERTICAL LOADS DURING A SEISMIC EVENT

An operating basis earthquake (OBE) is treated as an AOO/upset condition. The fuel channel will not lift off the fuel bundle with a postulated broken connecting bolt during a seismic event. The fuel channel may move up and down in place but it will not move up the spacer grids. The fuel channel will move down under gravitational loading, that is, the harmonic motion of the earthquake contains similar acceleration in the upward direction as in the downward direction and the downward direction is further assisted by gravitational forces. Furthermore, for vertical seismic, the fuel assembly is very stiff in the vertical direction and the zero period acceleration values (essentially zero period since the values are in the higher frequency range) can be obtained from the acceleration response spectra at 3% damping. Value for the horizontal direction at top of the fuel is 0.641g, which is less than 1g. Referring to chapter 3 of the FSAR, vertical excitation is assessed much less (2/3rd) of horizontal and is 0.427g (Section 3.7.2.1.5.3 of Reference [5]).

At the request of Taipower, the SMA method is used in the seismic hazard analysis for the newly identified Shanchiao fault. Input for the assessment is provided by Taipower. The resulted peak ground acceleration (PGA) is 0.51g. Therefore, the vertical acceleration is 0.641g (TAF horizontal) \* (0.51/0.3)\*(2/3) = 0.73g for a Design Bases Earthquake (DBE). Since the maximum vertical acceleration is much less than 1g and any random movement will move the channel downward under gravity, the fuel channel will not lift during a seismic event. The fuel channel does not lift even if the hydraulic lift during normal operation and AOO, the rod insertion, and the earthquake (OBE) vertical accelerations are combined. A combined accident LOCA plus SSE is discussed in Section 7.

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#### Page 17/35

#### IMPACT ON PLANT OPERATION DURING NORMAL OPERATION AND 6. ANTICIPATED OPERATIONAL OCCURRENCES

As discussed in Section 5, the fuel channel will not lift under normal operation and AOO conditions. This section addresses the impact a broken connecting bolt has on Neutronics, Thermal-Hydraulics, and Mechanical design requirements.

#### 6.1. IMPACT ON NEUTRONICS AND THERMAL-HYRDAULICS REQUIREMENTS

There will be no impact on Neutronics and Thermal-Hydraulics requirements because the load chain failure is in the connecting bolt above the threaded connection with the water channel upper end plug. The load chain failure would have no Neutronics and Thermal-Hydraulics impact because the geometry and flow characteristics would not be impacted.

#### 6.2. IMPACT ON MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

The generic mechanical design requirements in the approved topical reports (References [1] and [2]) were reviewed to assess the impact of a broken connecting bolt on the design criteria of the fuel assembly under normal operation and AOO conditions. The fuel handling requirement (3.3.9) in Reference [1] is not addressed in this section of the JCO, but a separate handling section is provided (Section 9).

The possibility of a broken connecting bolt vibrating during operation and deflecting enough to rub against neighboring fuel rods and cause a failure was evaluated. It was concluded that the stiffness of the channel fastener connection and locked connecting bolt with a spring exerting [ 1 lb. at EOL (Reference [4]) will hold the stainless steel connecting bolt steady in the middle of the span. Any vibration would not be enough to overcome the minimum gap of 0.369 inches between the connecting bolt and the neighboring fuel rods. In addition, given that the connecting bolt failed at the relief section above the threads of the connecting bolt, the weight of the fuel channel, channel fastener, UTP, and connecting bolt will exert a downward force that will keep the broken sections in contact. The broken section will be laterally restrained in the water channel upper end fitting by the flange and crimps, therefore removing the possibility of lateral deflection.

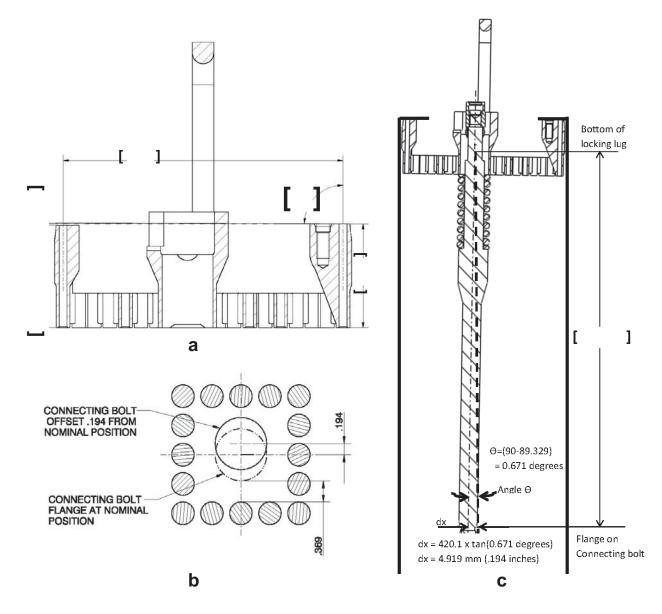
In the unlikely event that the connecting bolt did come loose, the connecting bolt would not displace enough to overcome the minimum gap between the connecting bolt and fuel rods. In the case of the UTP becoming cocked in the fuel channel (Figure 6-1), the worst case movement of the connecting bolt would be 0.194 inches at the connecting bolt flange in any direction. This cocking (tilting) can happen because the threaded post and the opposite corner post on the UTP are different heights [

]. In addition, both Fuel Channel gussets must be perpendicular with the side of the channel by [ inches. Using trigonometry, this results in a maximum tilt of 0.671 degrees from horizontal (or 89.329 degrees from vertical) as shown in Figure 6-1a. This tilt will also translate to the connecting bolt, as presented in Figure 6-1c. Using trigonometry, the horizontal deflection at the flange can then be determined (by conservatively using the length of the connecting bolt from the seat of the locking lug to the flange being [ ]). The resultant horizontal deflection is 4.919 mm (or 0.194 inches), which will not overcome the minimum connecting bolt to fuel rod gap, as shown in Figure 6-1b. Once in this

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№ FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0	Justification for Continued Operation at	A
Handling: None	Page 18/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA

position, the force of the compression spring on the UTP precludes any lateral movement of the connecting bolt inside the UTP. Therefore the connecting bolt would not overcome the minimum connecting bolt to fuel rod gap of 0.369 inches.



#### Figure 6-1 UTP showing maximum tilt based on tolerance and geometry

Channel bow will not distort the fuel rod spacing and will not change how the upper tie plate interacts with the fuel channel and fuel channel fastener. The analysis shown in Figure 6-1 already takes into account worst case variable tolerances allowed in manufacturing, in order to calculate the maximum possible tilt angle. Therefore the conclusions remain valid under excessive channel bow conditions.

Regarding fuel assembly horizontal seismic analysis specific to this section (OBE is considered an AOO), the primary design inputs are the fuel channel stiffness and the fuel assembly mass. These parameters

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N°	FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0
Hand	ling: None	Page 19/35



are not affected by a postulated connecting bolt break. Therefore, the fuel assembly seismic analysis calculations and requirements are not impacted. The fuel channel seismic analysis utilizes the response spectrum analysis (RSA) method (Reference [2]). The fuel channel dominates the channeled fuel assembly dynamic response because the fuel channel is more than [ ] times stiffer than the fuel bundle. A maximum bending moment based on the natural frequency of the fuel channel is calculated and only the fuel bundle mass is considered in the analyses. The break condition has no effect on the primary design inputs: fuel assembly mass, fuel channel length and damping values. Vertical seismic impact on plant operation is addressed in Section 7 and is applicable to OBE.

Mechanical design requirements that are affected by differential pressure would not be impacted (water channel strength and fuel channel creep) because a broken connecting bolt would not impact the geometry and flow characteristics of the bundle, and the pressure drop and localized pressure distribution would not be affected (Section 5.1). All other mechanical design requirements not addressed above (axial irradiation growth, compression spring, lower tie plate seal spring, fuel assembly component strength and fatigue during normal operation and fuel channel and gusset strength and fatigue) are not affected by a broken connecting bolt.

All the mechanical design requirements will continue to be met.

# 7. IMPACT ON PLANT OPERATION DURING ACCIDENT CONDITIONS

DBE and DBA (DBE plus LOCA) horizontal analysis is identical to the OBE analysis described in Section 6.2 and a broken connecting bolt does not alter the design inputs that dominate the analysis (fuel channel stiffness and channeled fuel assembly mass) based on the analytical methodology described in fuel channel topical report EMF 93-177 (Reference [2]).

Vertical accident condition assessments include DBE, and DBA (DBE plus LOCA) considering a broken connecting bolt. Control blade insertion is not affected by a broken connecting bolt because it has no effect on fuel assembly's ability to maintain engagement with the core support orifice. For all conditions the LTP will remain seated in the core support and will not interfere with control blade insertion. A seismic accident alone will not lift a fuel channel, as the harmonic effect and gravitational forces will combine to vibrate the channel in the downward direction. However, the combination of DBE plus LOCA DBA may lift the fuel channel due to the LOCA pressure differential.

During a design basis accident condition (DBA) that consists of a seismic event combined with a Loss of Coolant Accident (LOCA), it is appropriate to assume that the fuel channel of an assembly with a broken load chain will move vertically relative to the lower tie plate and fuel rods. This fuel channel movement will not interfere with control blade insertion or prevent a safe shutdown of the plant. The core should be inspected before restarting the reactor after the DBA by performing a visual inspection of the core and lifting each fuel assembly to verify structural integrity.

Page 20/35



# 8. CORE MONITORING GUIDELINES

Section 5 demonstrated that a fuel channel on fuel bundle with a broken connecting bolt will not lift during normal and AOO conditions. However, at the request of Taipower, guidelines to monitor the plant for any local anomaly are being provided.

The in-core instrumentation systems such as the TIP (Traverse In-core Probe) and LPRM (Local Power Range Monitor) are systems that provide actual 3-dimensional neutron density of the core region in addition to the POWERPLEX core monitoring system. Any local anomaly in the core, if sufficiently large, could be potentially detected.

#### Startup

- 1. Preform a full core TIP measurement when power at 45%, 90% and 100% power.
- 2. Inspect TIP readings,
  - 2.1 Compare the inspected TIP reading set to the symmetric location.
  - 2.2 Compare the inspected TIP reading set at 100% power to the predicted TIP readings set.

#### Scram Time Testing or Control Rod Sequence Exchange

- 1. Perform TIP measurement after a control rod sequence exchange or scram time testing,
  - 1.1 Compare the inspected TIP reading set to the symmetric location.
  - 1.2 Compare the inspected TIP reading set at 100% power to the predicted TIP readings set.

# 9. INTERIM FUEL HANDLING GUIDELINE

An interim fuel handling guideline to support utilities with handling ATRIUM fuel has been prepared and was shared with Taipower (Reference [3]).

### 10. CONCLUSION

Based on the actions taken by Taipower prior to cycle startup, there is assurance that the cycle is not starting up with a broken connecting bolt. However, in the unlikely event that the connecting bolt does break after plant startup, the forces applied to the fuel channel cannot lift the channel during normal operation or an AOO. Therefore, there will be no impact on Mechanical, Neutronics, and Thermal-Hydraulics requirements during normal operation or an AOO.

In the event of a DBA (DBE plus LOCA), Taipower should perform a visual inspection of the core and lift each fuel assembly to verify structural integrity following shutdown.

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№ FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0	Justification for Continued Operation at	A
Handling: None	Page 21/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA

AREVA provided Taipower with monitoring guidance to assist them in monitoring for any anomalies in the core using the TIP and LPRM systems.

In addition, AREVA provided Taipower with an interim handling guideline (Reference [3]) to support them with handling ATRIUM-10 fuel until the root cause analysis is completed.

N° FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0	Justification for Continued Operation at	A
Handling: None	Page 22/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA

# Appendix A:Fuel Assembly and Fuel Channel Illustrations

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Handling: None	Page 23/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA
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N° FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0	Justification for Continued Operation at	A
Handling: None	Page 24/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA
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Handling: None	Page 25/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA
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Handling: None	Page 26/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA
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N° FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0	Justification for Continued Operation at	A
Handling: None	Page 27/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA
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N° FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0	Justification for Continued Operation at	A
Handling: None	Page 28/35	Chinshan Units (Broken Connecting Bolt) - Nonproprietary Version	AREVA
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#### Appendix B: Thermal-Hydraulic Analyses, Hydraulic Lifting Forces

The thermal-hydraulic performance of a fuel assembly would be impacted if the fuel channel and upper tie plate (UTP) lifted relative to the lower tie plate (LTP). Specifically, this would reduce the amount of water that was available to cool the fuel rods, reducing the margin to boiling transition. This appendix evaluates the potential for hydraulic forces in an assembly operating with a broken connecting bolt to lift the fuel channel and UTP relative to the LTP.

If the fuel channel and UTP lifted relative to the LTP, the seal spring between the LTP and the fuel channel would not perform its design function to limit the flow through this leakage path. More of the coolant which flows through the inlet orifice and LTP would flow between the LTP and the fuel channel into the bypass region; thus, reducing the amount of coolant flowing past the fuel rods, the flow path labeled 3 in Figure B.1. As a result, the affected fuel assembly would experience a reduction in assembly power, a reduction in the flow past the fuel rods and a reduction in the minimum critical power ratio (MCPR).

The pressure drop in a BWR core increases as the core power increases and as the core flow increases. All assemblies in the core experience the same pressure drop between the lower plenum and upper plenum. The core flow is distributed between the assemblies depending on their relative hydraulic resistance. An assembly with high power will receive less flow than an assembly with low power because the resulting higher voiding increases the hydraulic resistance.

Thermal-hydraulic calculations were performed to provide input for mechanical calculations at SPU conditions, Reference B.1. These calculations established limiting pressure drops for steady state operating conditions and for anticipated operational occurrences (AOOs).

AREVA uses the XCOBRA computer code to calculate the pressure distributions within a BWR assembly. These pressure distributions are used to calculate the hydraulic forces that act against the weight of the assembly. The same XCOBRA results that were used to calculate the hydraulic forces that would act to lift an unbroken Chinshan fuel assembly were used to calculate the hydraulic forces that would act to lift the fuel channel and UTP in an assembly operating with a broken connecting bolt.

Plant parameters that are important for licensing Chinshan Unit 1 Cycle 28 are summarized in Reference B.2. The maximum licensing core power (rated core power) is 1840 MWt, and the maximum licensing core flow (rated core flow) is 53.0 Mlbm/hr, Reference B.2 Items 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and Figure 2.1. The highest core pressure drop during normal operation will occur when the core is operating at these rated conditions. The core pressure drop also depends on the axial power profile. The pressure drop in a BWR core increases as the axial power profile is more strongly peaked toward the bottom of the core. Therefore, a conservatively bottom peaked axial power profile is used to calculate a conservatively high pressure drop.

Larger core pressure drops are possible during AOOs. The analytical value for high thermal power scram is 119% of rated core thermal power and the analytical value for high neutron flux scram is 122% of rated core neutron flux, Section 5.1 of Reference B.2. Although the reactor protection system would initiate a scram before the thermal power reached 119% of rated, the maximum core pressure drop during AOOs is calculated assuming the core reaches steady state conditions at 122% of rated core power and 102.5% of

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N°	FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0
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rated core flow. The core pressure drop at these steady state conditions is conservative for the core pressure drop that would be experienced during AOOs.

The hydraulic forces that would act to lift the fuel channel and UTP are associated with the pressure distribution between the top of the LTP and the exit of the assembly. A significant fraction of the total core pressure drop occurs at the inlet orifice. Since a high power assembly receives less flow than a low power assembly, the pressure drop at the inlet office is lower and the pressure drop in the assembly is higher for a high power assembly than a low power assembly. The calculations use a conservative assumption that a high power assembly is operating with an assembly power peaking factor of 1.6. This is higher than the highest assembly power peaking factor in the design step-through for Chinshan Unit 1 Cycle 28.

When operating at rated core power, the average assembly power is 4.51 MWt (1840 MWt / 408 assemblies). The maximum pressure drop for normal and AOOs is calculated based on steady state operation at 122% of SPU rated power, 102.5% of rated core flow, a bottom peaked axial power profile and an assembly peaking factor of [ ]. The power in the high power assembly at these conditions is 4.51 MWt X 1.22 X [ ] MWt. The assembly pressure drop at these steady state conditions is conservative for the assembly pressure drop that would be experienced during AOOs.

XCOBRA prints the components of pressure drop for each axial node used to model the active fuel length. The pressure drop associated with the fuel rods and spacers will result in a vertical force that is carried by the portion of the load chain that remains attached to the LTP. The friction from the water flowing adjacent to the inside of the fuel channel will result in a vertical force on the fuel channel which will act to lift the fuel channel and UTP in an assembly with a broken connecting bolt. The pressure drop from the friction resulting from all of the wetted surfaces inside the assembly is output by XCOBRA. The frictional pressure drop exerted on fuel channel is proportional to the wetted perimeter of the inside of the fuel channel is not pressure to the assembly.

The wetted perimeter for the inside of the fuel channel is 20.425 inch, Figure B.2. The total wetted perimeter *below* the top of the part-length fuel rods is 138.859 inch and the total wetted perimeter *above* the top of the part-length fuel rods is 128.914 inch, Figure B.2. The ratio of the wetted perimeter of the fuel channel to the total wetter perimeter is 0.15 *below* the top of the part-length fuel rods and 0.16 *above* the top of the part-length fuel rods.

The presence of a spacer will increase the flow velocity adjacent to the inside of the fuel channel, which will result in an increase in the friction pressure drop on the fuel channel. Guided by results from a computational fuel dynamics (CFD) model,

]. The corresponding hydraulic lifting force is

less than 40 lbf.

The friction on the inside of the fuel channel and form pressure drop between the top of the active fuel and the exit of the assembly, which includes the UTP, is less than [ ]. The corresponding hydraulic lifting force is less than 15 lbf. Therefore, the hydraulic lifting force acting to lift the fuel channel and UTP will be less than 55 lbf during normal operation and AOOs.

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N°	FS1-0020965	Rev. 5.0	
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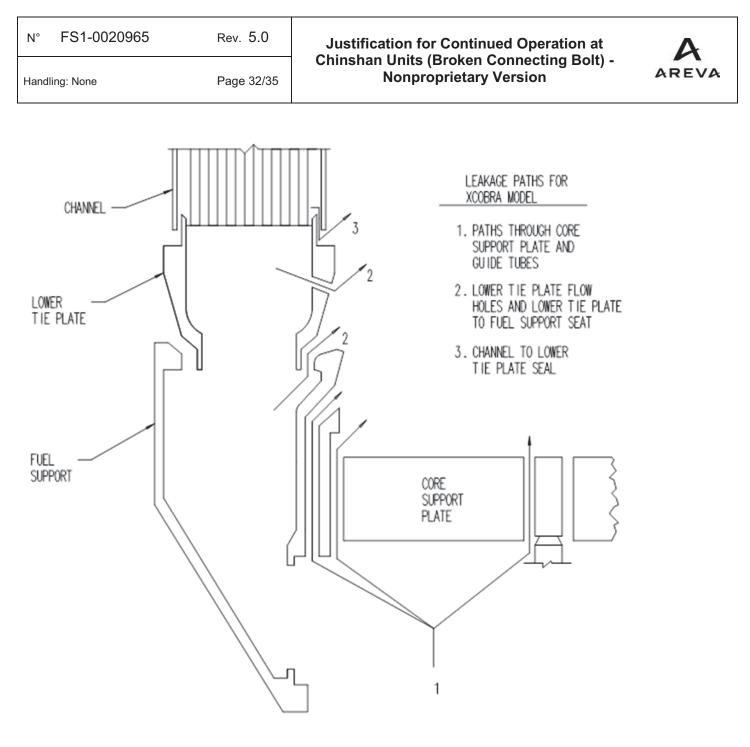
Since the hydraulic lifting force (55 lbf) is less than the weight of the broken portion of the assembly (70 lbf, Appendix C), the broken portion of the assembly will not be lifted by hydraulic forces during the limiting AOO.

Since the fuel channel will not lift, a load chain failure would have no neutronic or thermal-hydraulic impact because the geometry and flow characteristics within the active fuel region would not be impacted.

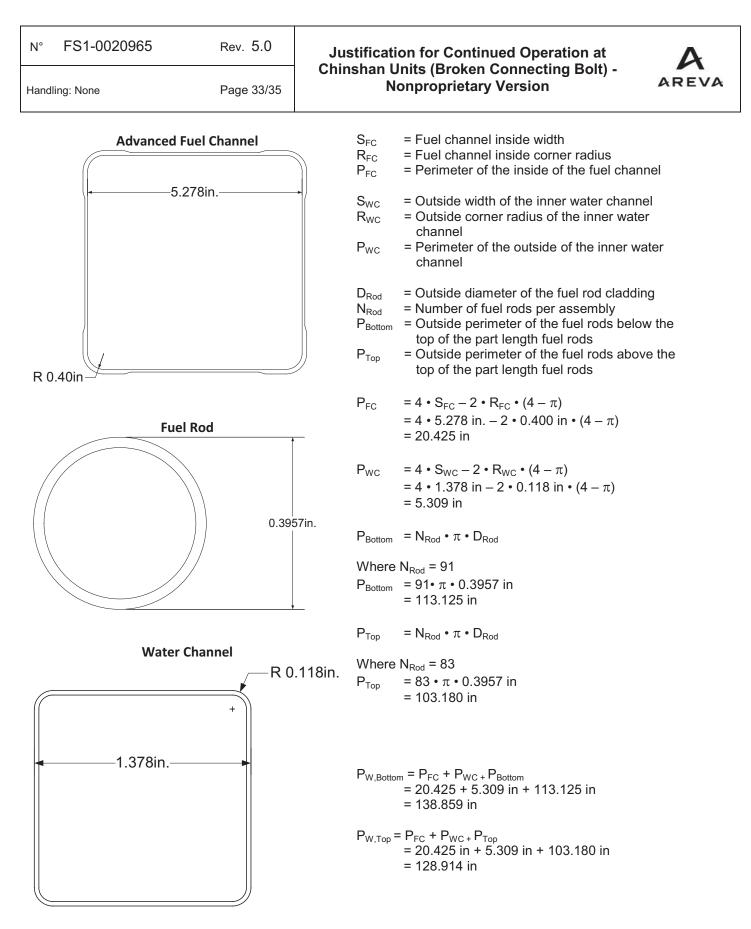
#### References

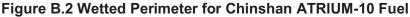
- B.1 ANP-2963P Revision 4, *Mechanical Design Report for Chinshan Unit 1 & 2 Stretch Power Uprate* (SPU) ATRIUM-10 Fuel Assemblies, AREVA, January 2014.
- B.2 ANP-3292P Revision 0, Chinshan Unit 1 Cycle 28 Principal Plant Parameters, AREVA, May 2014.

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Page 34/35

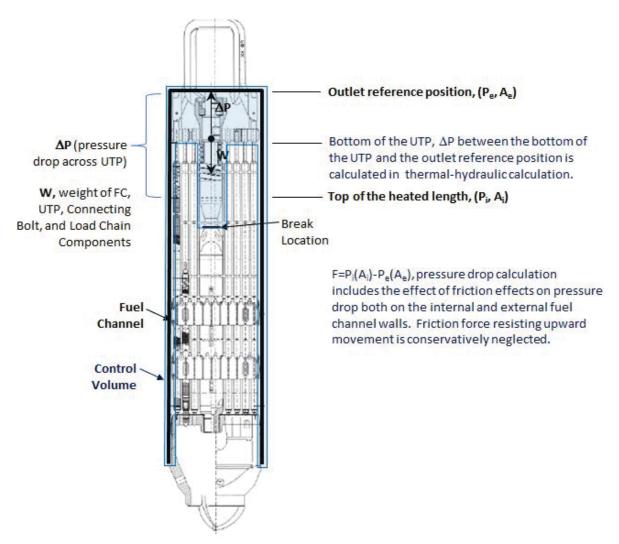


#### Appendix C: Hold Down Force Due to Weight of Broken Assembly

#### FUEL CHANNEL LIFT DIFFERENCIAL PRESSURE LIMIT WITH SEPERATED LOAD CHAIN AT CONNECTING BOLT

The purpose of this calculation is to calculate design inputs for Hydraulics required to calculate lift forces acting on the fuel channel (FC) based on an assumption that the load chain has separated at the connecting bolt.

Analysis based on an ATRIUM-10 fuel assembly with an Advanced Fuel Channel (AFC 100/75-mil).







#### 1. DOWNWARD HOLD DOWN FORCE DUE TO WEIGHT OF FUEL CHANNEL

Fuel Channel (FC) and Upper Tie Plate (UTP),

 $\begin{array}{c|cccc} \underline{Dry\ Weight} & \underline{Volume} & \underline{Specific\ Weight} & \underline{Wet\ Weight} \\ W_{FC\_d} \coloneqq 71.311bf & V_{FC} \coloneqq 299.3in^3 & S_{W\_FC} \coloneqq 47.15 \frac{1bf}{ft^3} & W_{FC\_w} \coloneqq W_{FC\_d} - V_{FC} \cdot S_{W\_FC} = 63.141bf \\ W_{UTP\_d} \coloneqq 3.671bf & V_{UTP} \coloneqq 13.107in^3 & S_{W\_UTP} \coloneqq 7.58 \cdot \frac{1bf}{ft^3} & W_{UTP\_w} \coloneqq W_{UTP\_d} - V_{UTP} \cdot S_{W\_UTP} = 3.611bf \end{array}$ 

Connecting Bolt and Load Chain Components,

 $W_{UTP\_comp\_W} \coloneqq (0.08 + 0.04 + 0.03 + 0.01 + 0.48 + 2.59) lbf$ Conservatively taken at a water density at room temperature

WUTP\_comp\_w = 3.23 lbf Upper load chain components, compression nut, locking lug, locking ring, locking spring, compression spring, and connecting bolt

Total Component Downward Acting Force,

 $F_{FC total} := W_{FC w} + W_{UTP w} + W_{UTP comp w} = 70.0 \cdot lbf$ 

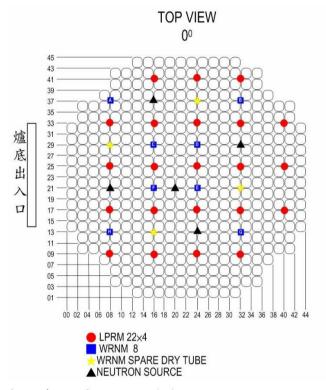
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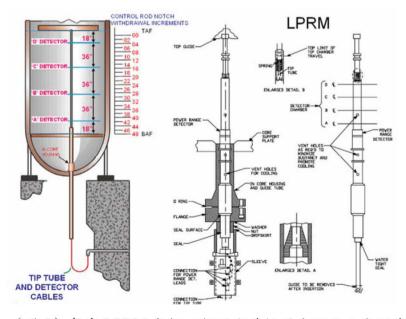
# 中子儀器(LPRM及TIP)相關配置與功能

一、局部能階偵測系統(Local Power Range Monitoring; LPRM)

(一) 概述:22 串 LPRM, 遍佈核心平面各部位(圖1),每串包括四個固定偵 檢器由下至上分別為 A-B-C-D, 彼此相距 36 吋(圖2)。利用不對核心平面中 心線對稱之安排,如果核心中子通量分佈對稱的話,藉一 LPRM 偵檢器,可知 其對稱位置之中子通量。



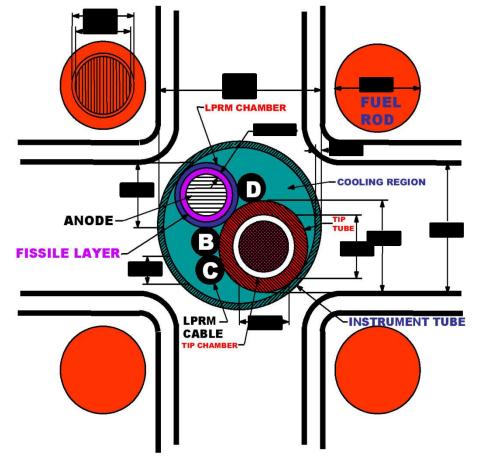
(圖1)22 串 LPRM 遍佈於核心平面各部位



(圖2)每串 LPRM 包括四個固定偵檢器由下至上分別為 A-B-C-D

(二) 元件敘述

1.偵檢器組(LPRM 偵檢器串)每串包括四個迷你分裂腔型偵檢器,計有22串 偵檢器,總計有偵檢器88只。儀器管係不鏽鋼管,偵檢器及連結同軸電纜皆固 定於管內,另有TIP 校正管(乾管),用來容納TIP 偵檢器。(圖3)



(圖 3) LPRM/TIP 儀器管

2.債檢器由兩個同心圓筒組成,內層圓筒為正極,又稱集極,固定在絕緣體上,和外層圓筒相距極小空隙,充有氫氣,外層塗有濃縮鈾化物。當U235 吸收中子產生分裂,釋出帶電粒子使電極間氫氣游離,負離子奔向集極,因而偵檢器電路輸出電流和中子通量成比例。

(三) 校正

1. 滿載運轉時,約每月校正 LPRM 一次。

2.利用 TIP 繪出曲線,確定偵檢讀數。

3.計算 LPRM 放大器正確增益。

4.校正電流(Current Source)提供重新設定增益。

(四)特性

LPRM 偵檢器是一個密封的游離腔,其中一個電極塗覆 U-234 與 U-235 的混合物,因此對局部熱中子通量可迅速產生反應,達到偵測局部中子通量的目的。 LPRM 之中子靈敏度直接與腔內的 U-235 含量成正比,亦即將隨著 U-235 之燃 耗而改變。 短期而言,目前電廠對 LPRM 隨著 U-235 燃耗增加導致靈敏度降低的校正作業 (校正其因中子通量靈敏度降低而造成的 LPRM 讀數偏差或漂移),依廠家技 術手冊約 45 天執行一次校正即可,亦即 24 小時內靈敏度降低及漂移量不大。 長期而言,當該 LPRM 預期於下一個週期末時之中子通量靈敏度會降低至小於 LPRM 壽命評估標準時,即予更新。

當機組正常滿載穩定運轉時,因為爐心空泡的微量變動造成反應爐功率的小幅 度變化(擺動),LPRM 讀數一分鐘平均值之變動值達 0.7%,電廠針對此次燃料 異常事件保守採 LPRM 變動值 1%作為判斷燃料匣可能被抬升之行動基準。

二、核心探針系統(Traversing In-Core Probe, TIP)

(一) 概要說明

1. 核心內 LPRM 偵檢器,長期遭受中子照射,U235 燃耗,靈敏度漸低,賴 TIP 在爐心導管內驅動至 LPRM 旁測量爐心軸向中子通量分佈,其輸出信號至程序 計算機及X Y記錄器,這些資料可提供為 LPRM 之校正信號以及分析核心功率 之評估之用。

2. LPRM 共有 22 串,分為三組,每組各可由一支爐心探針掃瞄其對應位置之中 子通量,其中各組有一共同位置之 LPRM,俾相互校正。

3. 共有三套 TIP 系統,共用一個 X-Y 記錄器。

4. TIP 系統運用時偵檢器方插入核心之儀器導管(和 LPRM 共用)。