Appendix L – Atlas Railcar Cask and Cradle Dynamic Modeling Inputs (CALC-3015934)

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AFS EN FRM 002 Rev. 06 (Effective January 31, 2016)
Reference: AFS-EN-FRC-002

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1.0 **PURPOSE**

1.1 **Project Background**

The United States Department of Energy (DOE) is laying the groundwork for implementing an integrated nuclear waste management system. This includes preparing for future large-scale transport of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and high-level waste (HLW); since transport will be a necessary component of any integrated nuclear waste management system. With this project the DOE will provide for the transportation of SNF and HLW by means of a specific railcar (named by the DOE as the Atlas railcar) to carry SNF and HLW casks.

As part of this project, the DOE has contracted AREVA Federal Services (AFS) to design the Atlas railcar, including a single set of standardized attachment components (railcar tie-down interface) and transport package conceptual cradle designs for the 17 SNF transportation casks (herein referred to as "packages") listed in Attachment A of the Statement of Work (SOW) [1]. The DOE Atlas railcar (and by extension to subsystems, the package cradles) must be designed and built to satisfy the requirements of Association of American Railroads (AAR) Standard S-2043 [2] and the AFS Design Basis Requirements Document (DBRD) [3]. The standardized attachment components are part of the railcar and must also meet the AAR S-2043 requirements.

AFS has chosen to divide the 17 packages into 4 families based on the package tie-down methods. The packages contained in each of these four families are listed below:

- Family 1 TN-32B, TN-40, TN-40HT, HI-STAR 60, HI-STAR 100, HI-STAR 100HB (also referred to as HI-STAR HB), HI-STAR 180, HI-STAR 190SL, and HI-STAR 190XL.
- Family 2 MAGNATRAN®, NAC-STCTM, NAC-UMS UTCTM, and the TN-68.
- Family 3 MP-197, MP-197HB, and the TS125.
- Family 4 MP-187.

As part of the work to be completed to design the Atlas railcar to the AAR S-2043 requirements, dynamic modeling will be performed by Transportation Technology Center, Inc. (TTCI).

Calculation Purpose 1.2

This calculation generates the Atlas Railcar cask and cradle inputs required for the dynamic modeling to be performed by TTCI. Additional dynamic modeling inputs for railcar permanent attachment hardware and railcar ballast are generated in Appendix B.

1.3 **Atlas Railcar Cradles**

The Atlas Railcar has been designed to transport the 17 packages listed in Section 1.1. Each package is secured to the railcar using a cradle and the standardized attachment components discussed in Section 1.4. An example of a cradle for Family 1 is shown in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1: Atlas Railcar Family 1 Cradle

1.4 **Atlas Railcar Standardized Attachment Components**

The Atlas Railcar standardized attachment components are depicted in AFS Drawing DWG-3015278 [4] and are shown in Figure 1-2 below. There are four center pin attachment blocks welded to the railcar that are used for all cradle designs. The cradles are secured laterally and vertically using four attachment pins inserted through the center pin attachment blocks. Longitudinal support for cradle Families 2 through 4 is provided by shear blocks welded to the railcar. Family 1 cradles use end stop assemblies to support the cask longitudinally. The end stop assemblies are attached to the railcar using pins through the eight end stop attachment blocks.

Figure 1-2: Atlas Railcar Standardized Attachment Components

2.0 **METHODOLOGY**

The inputs required for TTCI dynamic modeling include the cradle, cask, and end stop weights, centers of gravity, and mass moments of inertia. Previously hand-calculated values for cradle and end stop weights and centers of gravity are used with SolidWorks models to determine cradle and end stop mass moments of inertia. Additional

hand calculations are performed to integrate cask weights, centers of gravity, and mass moments of inertia with their associated cradles to determine combined system properties for use by TTCI.

2.1 **Acceptance Criteria**

This calculation is used as an input for further analysis and does not have acceptance criteria.

3.0 **ASSUMPTIONS**

 3.1 **Unverified Inputs/Assumptions**

None.

3.2 **Justified Assumptions**

- 1. Personnel barriers are not included within SolidWorks models since they are less than 2% of the total cask and cradle weight. If a personnel barrier is less than 2% of total cask and cradle weight, it can be considered to have a negligible effect on mass moments of inertia [17].
- 2. Casks are treated as right cylinders for calculation of mass moments of inertia. The cask center of gravity is not assumed to be at the symmetric center and thus must be accounted for in each calculation. Impact limiter geometry is ignored but impact limiter weight is included in each calculation.

DESIGN INPUTS 4.0

Transportation Package Design Inputs 4.1

Weight and center of gravity (cg) inputs are taken from the following calculations and are listed in the tables below

- 1. Atlas Railear Family 1 Conceptual Cradle Structural Calculation [5]
- 2. Atlas Railcar Family 2 Conceptual Cradle Structural Calculation [6]
- 3. Atlas Railcar Family 3 Conceptual Cradle Structural Calculation [7]
- 4. Atlas Railear Family 4 Conceptual Cradle Structural Calculation [8]

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Notes:

- 1. Values are taken from Section B-1 of [6].
- 2. Values are taken from Table 4-1 of [8].
- 3. Values are taken from Table 5.3-1 of [7]
- 4. Values are taken from Table B-3 of [6].
- 5. The MP187 cradle is symmetric and is centered on the attachment pins locations.
- 6. Per Section 5.2 of [7], the family 3 cradles are symmetrically designed and the longitudinal cradle cg is at the cradle geometric center. The cradle is centered on the attachment pin locations.
- 7. Cradle bottom is 0.5" above railcar deck due to standardized attachment components shim plate.
- 8. Determined by inspection.

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Casks in family 1 require an axial support (end stops) to support the cask. The total cradle system includes a central cradle and two sets of axial end stops. Weights for the cradles and corresponding end stops are listed separately.

Table 4-2: Cradle Design Inputs - Family 1 Central Cradles

Notes:

1. Values are taken from Tables 5.1 and 6.1 of [5]. Masses are nominalized from reported maximums by dividing by 1.1.

2. Determined by inspection.

3. Cradle bottom is 0.5" above railcar deck due to standardized attachment components shim plate.

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Table 4-3: Cradle Design Inputs - Family 1 End Stops

Notes:

- 4. Value taken from "CALC 3015133_Hi-Star 100HB_Railcar Loads.2.9.17xlsx" [5].
- 5. Value taken from "CALC 3015133_Hi-Star 180_Railcar Loads.2.9.17.xlsx" [5].
- 6. Value taken from "CALC 3015133_Hi-Star 60_Railcar Loads.2.9.17xlsx" [5].
- 7. Value taken from "CALC 3015133_TN-32B_Railcar Loads 2.9.17.xlsx" [5].
- 8. Value taken from "CALC 3015133_TN-40_Railcar Loads.2.9.17 xlsx" [5].
- 9. Value taken from "CALC 3015133_TN-40HT_Railcar Loads.2.9.17.xlsx" [5].
- 10. Value taken from "CALC 3015133_Hi-Star 190SL_Railcar Loads 2.2.17.xlsx" [5].
- 11. Value taken from "CALC 3015133_Hi-Star 190XL_Railcar Loads.2.1.17.xlsx" [5].
- 12. Determined by inspection for each set of end stops.

^{1.} Values are taken from Table 6.1 of [5]. Masses are nominalized from reported maximums by dividing by 1.1.

^{2.} The ends stop weight listed in Table 6.1 of [5] is for one of four end stops, two are used on each end of the railcar. The weight listed here is for one end (2 times the values listed in Table 6.1).

^{3.} Value taken from "CALC 3015133_Hi-Star 100_Railcar Loads.2.17.17.xlsx" [5].

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5.0 **CALCULATIONS**

5.1 **TTCI Modeling Inputs**

Inputs required for dynamic modeling to be performed by the TTCI are generated in the following sections. Values are taken from other calculations (with references provided in each table) or are calculated as noted.

Transportation Cask TTCI Dynamic Modeling Inputs $5.1.1$

The mass moments of inertia for the transportation casks are not listed in the publically available SARs. The mass moments of inertia (MMI) are calculated using equations from [10] for a right circular cylinder using the cask mass, eask length, and eask radius.

Rotational MMI Longitudinal Axis = $\frac{1}{2}$ (Cask mass)(Cask radius)²

Rotational MMI Lateral Axis = Rotational MMI Vertical Axis

 $=\frac{1}{12}(\textit{Cash mass})(3(\textit{Cash radius})^2+(\textit{Cash length})^2)+(\textit{Cash mass})(\textit{Longitudinal cg})^2$

The diameter of the cylinder is taken to be the diameter of the cask. All mass moments of inertia are calculated at the cask center of gravity (thus the longitudinal center of gravity must be accounted for since it is different than the symmetric center of gravity). The cask weights and center of gravity locations are shown in Table 5-1. The mass moments of inertia for the casks using the loaded weights are shown in Table 5-2 and the mass moments of inertia using the empty cask weights are in Table 5-3.

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Notes:

- 1. The loaded cask weight is taken from the DOE SOW Attachment A [1].
- 2. The empty cask weights are taken from the DOE SOW Attachment A [1] except where noted. Some empty weights are not available.
- 3. The cask vertical cg is taken from AFS Calculation CALC-315276-002 [9]. Revised values taken from [5] and [8] for families 1 and 4. Values from [5] and [8] are increased 0.5" due to standardized attachment components shim plate.
- 4. Per the DOE SOW Attachment A [1], the HI-STAR 100HB cask is already loaded and will not be shipped empty.
- 5. The DOE SOW Attachment A [1] lists an empty weight of less than the loaded weight. An empty weight is provided in the public information; however, this is not a bounding empty condition weight and will not be listed here.
- 6. The DOE SOW Attachment A [1] lists an empty weight of <164,000 pounds. An empty weight of 142,530 pounds is listed in Section 1.2.1.3 of the HI-STAR 60 SAR, Rev 2 (Docket 71-9336) [16].
- 7. Per the DOE SOW Attachment A [1], the TN-40 is authorized for a single use shipment and would not be shipped empty. Per [1] this is also assumed to be the case for the TN-32B and TN40HT.

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- 8. Value calculated using values derived from "Minimum/Maximum Combined CG distance from rear cradle pins, X (in)" in Tables B-2 and B-4 of CALC-3015134 [6] and the distance between attachment pins of 125 inches per [4]. Cask cg is the bounding value farthest from railcar center.
- 9. Value calculated using "Cask CG from pin near cask bottom (P1) (in) (dc_hcg)" from CALC-3015133 Table 5.1 [5] and the distance between attachment pins of 125 inches per [4].
- 10. The MP187 cask cg is at the center of the attachment points [8].
- 11. Value calculated using "Cask Length (in)" and Cask Longitudinal CG (in)" from Table 4.1-1 of CALC-3015135 [7]. Where available, bounding values were used. Casks are geometrically centered on their respective cradles.
- 12. Loaded cask weight adjusted from DOE SOW Attachment A per AFS-RFI-00225-0015-00 [22]

Table 5-2: Cask Modeling Inputs - Loaded Mass Moment of Inertia

Notes:

1. The cask length is taken as the "Length without Impact Limiters" from the DOE SOW Attachment A [1].

2. The cask radius is taken as half of the "Diameter without Impact Limiters" from the DOE SOW Attachment A [1].

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Table 5-3: Cask Modeling Inputs - Empty Mass Moment of Inertia

Notes:

1. The cask length is taken as the "Length without Impact Limiters" from the DOE SOW Attachment A [1].

^{2.} The cask radius is taken as half of the "Diameter without Impact Limiters" from the DOE SOW Attachment A [1].

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$5.1.2$ **Cradle TTCI Dynamic Modeling Inputs**

Weight and cg

The cradle TTCI dynamic modeling inputs are calculated in the following tables. Cradle nominal weights and cg locations are listed in Table 5-4 for Families 2-4. Values for this table are taken from Table 4-1. Cradle and end stop nominal weights and cg locations are listed in Table 5-5 and Table 5-6 for Family 1. Values for these tables are taken from Table 4-2 and Table 4-3.

Mass Moment of Inertia

The mass moments of inertia for the cradles are not currently provided in the cradle structural calculations. The mass moments of inertia for each cradle are calculated using SolidWorks. All mass moments of inertia calculations are done using models built in accordance with drawings [11], [12], [13], [14], and [15]. Handcalculated cradle masses and center of gravities are used, overriding those calculated by SolidWorks. SolidWorks model materials are defined using densities taken from reference [19]. Each model is composed mostly of carbon steel (0.28 lb/in³), with some components constructed of stainless steel (0.29 lb/in³), bronze (0.32 lb/in³), aluminum (0.10 lb/in³), and rubber (assumed 0.04 lb/in³). Although cradle masses are overridden within SolidWorks, materials (specifically, material densities) must be defined to establish relative weight distribution within each model.

Results from Solidworks are listed in Appendix A and shown in Table 5-7 through Table 5-9 below.

Notes:

1. Nominal weight values rather than maximum or minimum weight values are used in each SolidWorks calculation.

2. The cg is taken from Table 4-1 and increased by 0.5 inches due to the standardized attachment components.

3. The cradle longitudinal cg is adjusted to the center of the railcar by taking the value from Table 4-1 and adjusting using the distance between the pins (125 inches per [4]), $x = abs(125/2-d).$

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Table 5-5: Cradle Modeling Inputs - Weight and cg - Family 1 Central Cradle

Notes:

- 1. Nominal weight values rather than maximum or minimum weight values are used in each SolidWorks calculation.
- 2. The cg is taken from Table 4-2 and increased by 0.5 inches due to the standardized attachment components.
- 3. The cg is adjusted to the center of the railcar by taking the value from Table 4-2 and adjusting using the distance between the pins (125 inches per [4]), $x = abs(125/2-d)$.

Table 5-6: Cradle Modeling Inputs - Weight and cg - Family 1 End Stops

Notes:

- 1. Nominal weight values rather than maximum or minimum weight values are used in each SolidWorks calculation.
- 2. The cg is adjusted to the center of the railcar by taking the value from Table 4-3 and adjusting using the distance between the outer pins (125+148.5+148.5+48+48 inches per [4]), x = abs((125+148.5+148.5+48+48)/2-d).

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Table 5-7: Cradle Modeling Results - Families 2-4

Table 5-8: Cradle Modeling Results - Family 1 Central Cradle

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Table 5-9: Cradle Modeling Results - Family 1 End Stops

$5.1.3$ **Combined Cask and Cradle System TTCI Dynamic Modeling Inputs**

The mass moments of inertia dynamic modeling inputs are to be reported to TTCI for each combined cask and cradle system. System mass moments of inertia are found using hand calculation and evaluated around the combined system center of gravity. The combined system center of gravity is a function of the mass and center of gravity of each cask and cradle and is calculated using the follow equations [10]:

$$
cg_x = \frac{m_{\text{CASE}} * cg_{x,\text{Task}} + m_{\text{Cradle}} * cg_{x,\text{Cradle}}}{m_{\text{Task}} + m_{\text{Cradle}} * cg_{y,\text{Cradle}}}
$$

$$
cg_y = \frac{m_{\text{Task}} * cg_{y,\text{Cash}} + m_{\text{Cradle}} * cg_{y,\text{Cradle}}}{m_{\text{Task}} + m_{\text{Cradle}} * cg_{z,\text{Cradle}}}
$$

$$
cg_z = \frac{m_{\text{Task}} * cg_{z,\text{Cash}} + m_{\text{Cradle}} * cg_{z,\text{Cradle}}}{m_{\text{Cast}} + m_{\text{Cradle}}}
$$

Mass moments of inertia for each combined system are calculated using the individual cask and cradle mass moments of inertia and application of the parallel axis theorem. The combined system mass moments of inertia are calculated using the following equations [10]:

Rotational MMI Longitudinal (x) Axis

$$
= [MM_{x,Cask} + m_{\text{cast}} ((cg_{y, \text{system}} - cg_{y, \text{cast}})^{2} + (cg_{z, \text{system}} - cg_{z, \text{cast}})^{2})]
$$

+
$$
[MM_{x, \text{cradle}} + m_{\text{cradle}} ((cg_{y, \text{system}} - cg_{y, \text{cradle}})^{2} + (cg_{z, \text{System}} - cg_{z, \text{cradle}})^{2})]
$$

Rotational MMI Lateral (y) Axis

$$
= \left[MMI_{y,Cask} + m_{\text{Task}} \left(\left(cg_{x, \text{System}} - cg_{x, \text{Task}} \right)^2 + \left(cg_{x, \text{System}} - cg_{x, \text{Task}} \right)^2 \right) \right] + \left[MMI_{y, \text{Cradle}} + m_{\text{Cradle}} \left(\left(cg_{x, \text{System}} - cg_{x, \text{Craddle}} \right)^2 + \left(cg_{x, \text{System}} - cg_{x, \text{Craddle}} \right)^2 \right) \right]
$$

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Rotational MMI Vertical (z) Axis

$$
= [MM_{z,Cask} + m_{Cask} ((cg_{x,System} - cg_{x,Cask})^{2} + (cg_{y,System} - cg_{y,Cask})^{2})]
$$

+
$$
[MM_{z,Cradle} + m_{Cradle} ((cg_{x,System} - cg_{x,Cradle})^{2} + (cg_{y,System} - cg_{y,Cradle})^{2})]
$$

Combined system mass moments of inertia are calculated for both loaded and empty casks.

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Table 5-11: Combined Cask and Cradle Dynamic Modeling Inputs, Empty Cask

5.2 **Cradle to Railcar Clearances**

The interface clearances between the cradle and the railcar are shown in Table 5-12 and are calculated below using the following drawing references:

DWG-3015278-002 [4]

DWG-3015137-001 [11]

DWG-3015138-000 [12]

DWG-3015277-000 [13]

DWG-3015139-000 [14]

DWG-3015140-001 [15]

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Table 5-12: Maximum Cradle to Railcar Clearances

$5.2.1$ **Longitudinal Clearance**

The conceptual cradle designs for Families 2-4 are supported longitudinally by the shear blocks welded to the railcar. The conceptual cradle designs for Family l are supported longitudinally by the end stop assemblies which are shimmed to remove any gap. Therefore, there is no clearance in the longitudinal direction for the Fam conceptual cradle designs.

For the cradles in Families 2-4, the longitudinal interface is shown in Figure 5-1 and evaluated in the table below:

DWG-3015278-002	DWG-3015138-000, DWG-3015139-000,	
(Cradle Attachment Components)	DWG-3015140-001, DWG-3015277-000	
	(Conceptual Cradle Families 2-4 Drawings)	
Distance between shear blocks	Distance between shear blocks	
$= 36.00 + 12$	$=(80.25\pm.12)-(44.75\pm.12)=35.5\pm.24$	DWG-3015138-000
	$=35.5+12$	DWG-3015139-000
	$=35.5\pm125$	DWG-3015140-001
	$=(80.25\pm.12)-(44.75\pm.12)=35.5\pm.24$	DWG-3015277-000

Table 5-13: Cradle to Rail Longitudinal Clearance

The minimum gap is:

min clearance = $(36.00 - .12) - (35.5 + .24) = .14$ inches

The maximum gap is

 max clearance = $(36.00 + .12) - (35.5 - .24) = .86$ inches

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Figure 5-1: Attachment Components Interface

$5.2.2$ **Lateral Clearance**

All of the conceptual cradle designs are supported laterally by the center pin attachment blocks. The structural evaluation of the attachment components is performed in CALC-3015276 [9]. From Section 5.2.7 of [9], the conceptual cradle I-beam width is 11.265 inches. The lateral interface is shown in Figure 5-1 and evaluated in the table below:

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Table 5-14: Cradle to Railcar Lateral Clearance

At the inboard center pin attachment to cradle I-beam interface:

The minimum gap is:

 $min \, classes = (93.50 - .25) - (93.00 + .06) = .19 \, inches$

The maximum gap is

 max clearance = $(93.50 + .25) - (93.00 - .06) = .81$ inches

At the outboard center pin attachment to cradle I-beam interface:

The minimum gap is:

 min clearance = $(116.50 - .06) - (116.03 + .25) = .16$ inches

The maximum gap is

 max clearance = $(116.50 + .06) - (116.03 - .25) = .78$ inches

The cradle will contact the outboard edge of the center pin attachment blocks first. The maximum, worst-case clearance (cradle pushed to one side laterally) is 0.78 inches.

$5.2.3$ **Vertical Clearance**

All of the conceptual cradle designs are supported vertically by the center pin attachment blocks. Revised dimensions are per reference [18]. A pinned connection is used with an 04.000±.002 pin. The 04.13±.06 hole on the cradle is round while the cradle connection is a 4.37+.06/-.00 slotted hole. The maximum clearance can be calculated using the minimum of the slot and hole maximum conditions and the smallest pin diameter. This assumes the hole/slot size is not reduced from misalignment which would reduce the clearance.

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The maximum vertical clearance is

 max clearance = $(4.37 + .06) - (4.000 - .002) = .432$ inches

The minimum vertical clearance can be calculated using the minimum condition hole and slot sizes, with the maximum sized pin, and the maximum misalignment per the hole locations.

The minimum cradle hole size is: 4.13-.06=4.07

The minimum center pin attachment block slot height is: $4.37 - .00 = 4.37$

The maximum misalignment comes from the tolerance on the cradle and pin block hole/slot vertical locations.

The center pin attachment block tolerance height from base plate = $9.50 \pm .03$

The cradle hole height from base plate (bottom of cradle) = $9.50 \pm .06$

The maximum misalignment = $.03 + .06 = .09$

This half difference in slot height - cradle hole = $(4.37-4.07)/2 = .15$

The minimum through hole due to misalignment = $4.07 - (.09 - .15) = 4.130$ inches

The maximum pin diameter is 4.002 inches.

 min clearance = $4.130 - 4.002 = .128$ inches

COMPUTER SOFTWARE USAGE 6.0

File listings are generated using the "Get-ChildItem" command in PowerShell. File listings include date and time of most recent save, file size in bytes, and file name. Each SolidWorks calculation model consists of a large number of part models as well as associated assembly models and drawings. The results of each SolidWorks mass moments of inertia calculation are saved both as a .pdf text output as well as a .jpeg screen capture. The screen captures are included in Appendix A.

Due to the large size of the SolidWorks model file listing (~800 lines), the file listing is contained in "SolidWorks Model Listing.txt". The mass moments of inertia calculation output files are listed below.

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7.0 **RESULTS/CONCLUSIONS**

Results of this calculation are shown in Section 5.

7.1 **Literature Search and other Background Data**

A formal literature search was not applicable to this scope of work. All required background information is given under Section 1.1, Project Background.

REFERENCES 8.0

- 1. Department of Energy Contract DE-NE0008390 (Conformed through Mod 5), Part 1, Section C, Statement of Work.
- Association of American Railroads, Manual of Standards and Recommended Practices, Section C Car $2.$ Construction Fundamentals and Details, Standard S-2043, Performance Specification for Trains Used to Carry High-Level Radioactive Material, 2008
- $3.$ AREVA Federal Services Engineering Information Record, EIR-3014611, Design Basis Requirements Document (DBRD) for the DOE Atlas Railcar, Rev. 8.
- AREVA Federal Services Drawing, DWG-3015278, Atlas Railcar Cradle Attachment Components 4. Drawing, Rev. 2.
- 5. AREVA Federal Services Calculation, CALC-3015133, Atlas Railcar Family 1 Conceptual Cradle **Structural Calculation, Rev. 2**
- AREVA Federal Services Calculation, CALC-3015134, Atlas Railcar Family 2 Conceptual Cradle 6. Structural Calculation, Rev. 0
- 7. AREVA Federal Services Calculation, CALC-3015135, Atlas Railcar Family 3 Conceptual Cradle Structural Calculation, Rev. 0
- $\bf{8}$ AREVA Federal Services Calculation, CALC-3015136, Atlas Railcar Family 4 Conceptual Cradle Structural Calculation, Rev. 1

APPENDIX A: SOLIDWORKS CALCULATION OUTPUTS

The mass moment of inertia for each cradle design is calculated within SolidWorks. The personnel barrier geometries are not included in each model but are included in the assembly masses. The mass moments of inertia are taken at the center of gravity of each model and aligned with the output coordinate system. The cradle masses and center of gravities are overridden within SolidWorks using hand-calculated values (overriding the center of gravity does not change the output of interest).

 $A.1.1$ TN-40, TN-40HT and TN-32B

$A.1.2$ **HI-STAR 180**

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А **AREVA**

AREVA Federal Services LLC

Title: Atlas Railcar Cask and Cradle Dynamic Modeling Inputs

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Project: 00225.03.0050 - DOE Atlas Railcar

$A.1.3$ **HI-STAR 100**

31791741.615

41822971.537

40285038.568

HI-STAR 100

23,273

A.1.4 HI-STAR 100HB

1

37918666.428

78764968.934

78321040.538

HI-STAR 100HB

29,091

38475171.497

72009557.099

70568374.259

HI-STAR 60

34,182

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$A.2.3$ **NAC-UMS UTC**

NAC-UMS UTC

42,000

108344606.230

215505186.896

283962578.070

53452253.91

53944950.14

83293680.32

MP197

26,000

APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL DYNAMIC MODELING INPUTS

$B.1$ Attachment Hardware Permanently Attached to the Railcar Deck

Permanently attached railcar hardware must be accounted for in TTCI's cask and cradle dynamic models. The mass moments of inertia for the permanently attached railcar hardware are calculated in SolidWorks. The hardware models are built in accordance with drawing [4]. Hand-calculated hardware mass and center of gravity from Table 9-1 in [9] are used, overriding values calculated by SolidWorks. The hardware mass is 28,331.6 pounds with a vertical center of gravity of 7.99 inches from the railcar deck (hardware is symmetrical along longitudinal and lateral axes). The model is composed of carbon steel (0.28 lb/in³) and stainless steel (0.29 lb/in³) to establish the model weight distribution. Mass moments of inertia are evaluated around the railcar deck center and are shown below.

$B.2$ **Ballast Load**

The Atlas railcar will require additional mass, a ballast load, to be able to be transported without a cask and cradle loading. The mass moments of inertia for the ballast load are calculated in SolidWorks. The hardware is built in accordance with drawing [21]. Hand-calculated load mass and center of gravity from Table 4-2 in [20] are used, overriding values calculated by SolidWorks. The load mass is 200,500 pounds for a ballast load pair (one assembly at each end of the railcar). The vertical center of gravity is 32.42 inches from the bottom of the ballast assembly (each ballast load is symmetrical along the longitudinal axis; a pair is symmetrical along the lateral axis). The ballast load pin hole center is 7.5 inches from the bottom of the ballast assembly [21], while the attachment hardware pin hole center is 10 inches from the railcar deck [4]. Thus, the vertical center of gravity of the ballast assembly is $(32.42 - 7.5 + 10) = 34.92$ inches from the railcar deck. The model is composed of carbon steel (0.28 lb/in³) and stainless steel (0.29 lb/in³) to establish the model weight distribution. Mass moments of inertia are evaluated around the railcar deck center and are shown below.

