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**Determination of Fission Product Yields of  $^{235}\text{U}$  Using  
Gamma Ray Spectroscopy**

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**Determination of Fission Product Yields of  $^{235}\text{U}$  Using  
Gamma Ray Spectroscopy**

**by**

**Christopher Hing Lu, B.S.Phy.**

**THESIS**

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This work is dedicated to the men and women of the United States Armed Forces who have given some or all of their lives to maintain the freedom that most take for granted.

The LORD bless you and keep you; the LORD make his face to shine on you and be gracious to you; the LORD turn his face toward you and give you peace.

- **Numbers 6:24-26**

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The LORD is righteous in all his ways and kind in all his works. The LORD is near to all who call on him, to all who call on him in truth. He fulfills the desire of those who fear him; he also hears their cry and saves them. The LORD preserves all who love him, but all the wicked he will destroy. My mouth will speak the praise of the LORD, and let all flesh bless his holy name forever and ever.

- Psalm 145: 17-21

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Christopher H. Lu

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Austin, Texas

*The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ be with all. Amen.*

# Determination of Fission Product Yields of $^{235}\text{U}$ Using Gamma Ray Spectroscopy

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It is important to have a method of experimentally calculating fission product yields. Statistical calculations and simulations produce very large uncertainties. Experimental calculations, depending on the methods used, tend to produce lower uncertainties. This work set up a method to calculate fission product yields using gamma ray spectroscopy. In order to produce a method that was theoretically sound, a simulation was set up using OrigenArp to calculate theoretical concentrations of fission products from the irradiation of natural uranium. From these concentrations, the fission product yields were calculated to verify that they would agree with expected values. Moving forward in the work, the total flux at the point of irradiation, in the pneumatic transfer system, was calculated and determined to be  $3.9070\text{E}+11 \pm 6.9570\text{E}+10 \frac{\text{n}}{\text{cm}^2\text{s}}$  at 100 kW. Once the flux was calculated, the method for calculating fission product yields was implemented and yields were calculated for 10 fission products. The yields calculated were in very good agreement (within 10.04%) with expected values taken from the ENDF-349 library. This method has strong potential in nuclear forensics as it can provide a means for developing a library of experimentally-determined fission product yields, as well as rapid post-nuclear detonation analysis.

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Background of Nuclear Terrorism

Terrorists have never been shy about revealing their ambitions to the world. After the attacks on September 11, 2001, the notion of nuclear terrorism has made its way into political debate, particularly when Osama bin Laden received a *fatwa* stating that the use of a nuclear weapon against American civilians would be permissible, nay mandatory, if it stopped United States actions against Muslims [1].

During the Cold War, there was a steady proliferation of fissile material throughout the world, particularly highly enriched uranium (HEU). Since the first critical mass quantities of HEU were created, there has been a theoretical risk of nuclear terrorism or clandestine attack. Terrorist organizations, or even nation states intending to proliferate, would require approximately 50 kilograms of HEU to be able to improvise a nuclear weapon [2]. HEU is of particular concern since many facilities containing HEU, mostly in former Soviet states, are believed to lack adequate security [3]. Since the 1950s, there have been warnings by U.S. national intelligence agencies that have considered the possibility of clandestine transfer of nuclear weapons by foreign nuclear states [2].

Former U.S. Defense Secretaries Robert Gates, Donald Rumsfeld, William Perry, and Robert McNamara, as well as former Vice President Dick Cheney have warned that the risk of a nuclear weapon detonation on U.S. targets is at

50% within the next decade [2]. Current U.S. policy is “to hold fully accountable any state, terrorist group, or other non-state actor that supports or enables terrorist efforts to obtain or use weapons of mass destruction, whether by facilitating, financing, or providing expertise or safe haven for such efforts” [4]. In the extremely unfortunate event that a nuclear device detonation does occur, it is important to swiftly and accurately determine the source of the weapon [5–7]. For this reason, Congress passed the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act and several U.S. agencies, national laboratories, and universities have been rapidly expanding their capacities to study and enhance the field of nuclear forensics and hasten the attribution process [2, 5, 8, 9].

## 1.2 Nuclear Forensics

Nuclear forensics dates back to at least 1949 when high-altitude, airborne debris collected off the coast of China was analyzed to determine that the Soviet Union had, in fact, detonated their first nuclear weapon [10]. This specialized subset of forensic science is the comprehensive analysis and characterization of pre- and post-detonation nuclear and radiological materials, devices, and debris, as well as prompt effects from nuclear detonation [11–13]. The analysis and characterization is used to determine the physical, chemical, elemental, and isotopic characteristics of the nuclear and radiological material in question [14]. The general process is to acquire samples, analyze them, and characterize the signatures by comparing analysis results against samples of known material from reactors, weapons, and enrichment facilities, as well as from medical, academic, commercial, and other facilities that contain such materials, throughout the world [8]. Acquisition and analysis of samples must be completed rapidly (within hours to

days) [11, 15]. Nuclear forensics provides the technical and scientific analysis that provides the basis for prevention, mitigation, and attribution of a nuclear or radiological incident [13, 16, 17]. Attribution is the identification of the nature, source, perpetrator, and pathway of a nuclear or radiological attack, whether attempted or realized [13, 18]. Attribution includes the rapid and comprehensive coordination of law enforcement, intelligence, and forensics, along with other relevant information, to evaluate a nuclear adversary’s capabilities, resources, supporters, and method of operation [13].

### 1.2.1 Acquisition

The first step in the nuclear forensics process is to acquire samples. In a pre-detonation interception of nuclear material, the acquisition process is done through the confiscation of the material itself. The process differs for post-detonation nuclear forensics. Under this constraint, acquisition involves collecting debris in the immediate and downwind regions of the detonation point, as well as samples from the radioactive cloud drifting with the prevailing winds [15]. It is important to note that isotopes will transport through the environment differently, whether they are solid, liquid, or gas [19]. These samples can then be moved through to the next step in the nuclear forensics process [15].

### 1.2.2 Analysis

When nuclear weapons were first introduced into the world almost 70 years ago, nuclear and radiochemistry techniques were used to characterize nuclear weapons developed by the United States and other countries [15, 20]. The characterization included weapon yield, materials used, and weapon design. These techniques of analyzing samples can still be used today, but those techniques,

primarily radiochemical techniques, take weeks to complete [15]. New techniques, such as gamma ray spectroscopy are required to reduce the analysis timeline down to hours or days [15, 21]. In the case of a post-detonation analysis, debris collected will contain fission products representative of the fuel used in the device. Analyzing the sample will provide signatures characteristic to the device that can be compared with those of known samples [15, 22, 23].

### 1.2.3 Characterization

Comparing the signatures of a device with those of known samples through databases, sample archives, and device modeling allows for the characterization of the device [15, 22]. Characterization of the material provides the material “fingerprint” that allows intelligence agencies to determine the material’s origin, production process, and weapon design [24]. The characterization leads to attribution which allows an explosion to be traced back to its originators [15, 25].

Assuming a nuclear device detonation event, following the acquisition, analysis, and characterization method, it should be possible to answer the following questions [15]:

What was the yield?

What was the isotopic composition of the fuel used?

Was the device crude or sophisticated?

Does the debris match that from known weapons tests?

What was the most probable device design, and does it match any existing designs?

What other materials were used in the construction of the device that may suggest a place of origin?

### 1.3 Importance of Determining Fission Product Yields

Fission products (FPs) are the stable and radioactive isotopes produced by the fission of heavy nuclides, e.g.,  $^{235}\text{U}$ ,  $^{239}\text{Pu}$ , etc. Each fissionable isotope contains a unique pattern of FP production that depends on the incident neutron energy, as Figures 1.1 and 1.2 demonstrate [18]. The FP yield is the probability of a particular isotope being formed per thermal neutron fission [26].

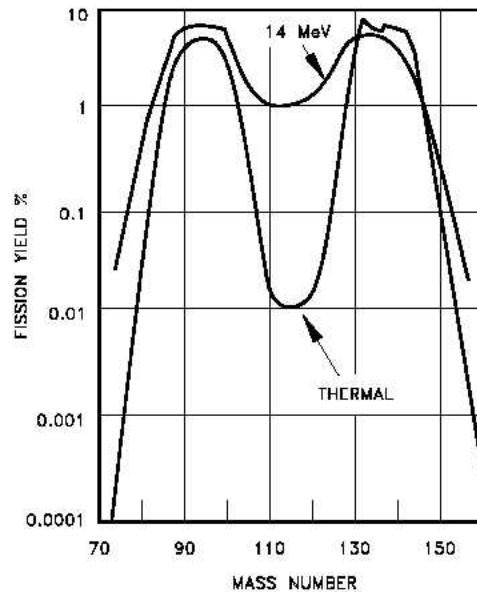


Figure 1.1: The fission product yield curve for  $^{235}\text{U}$  with thermal and 14 MeV incident neutrons. Adapted without permission [27].

While all fissile nuclides generally follow similar double-peak curves for thermal neutron-induced fission, yielding the same FPs, the concentrations will vary depending on the fuel used [29, 30]. Therefore, the concentration of a given FP within a sample of fissioned fuel is very unique to the composition of the fuel

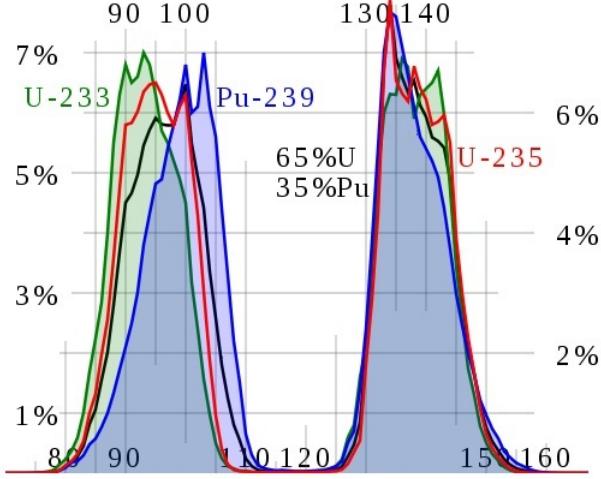


Figure 1.2: The fission product yield curve for various fissile isotopes. Adapted without permission [28].

itself [30]. In other words, determining what FPs and how much of each were produced can give the previously mentioned characteristic “fingerprint” for various properties of the fuel, i.e., age and composition [7, 31]. Previously, during the era of U.S. nuclear testing, it was considered a security concern that classified information could be revealed through the isotopic ratios of released fission products [32].

Many FPs that are produced are far from the line of stability (see Figure 1.3), and generally decay either through beta emission or delayed neutron emission [31]. Upon emission of a beta particle, the daughter nuclide is usually unstable and will emit a gamma ray unique to the particular isotope to stabilize itself [33–35]. Thus, by measuring the gamma rays from a sample, the bulk composition and relative abundances of FPs present can be determined [21]. As FPs undergo beta decay, they set up a decay chain of FPs that follow a general trend of increasing half lives as they approach stability [36]. Gamma ray spectroscopy following irradiation can determine which FPs are present in the sample [37].

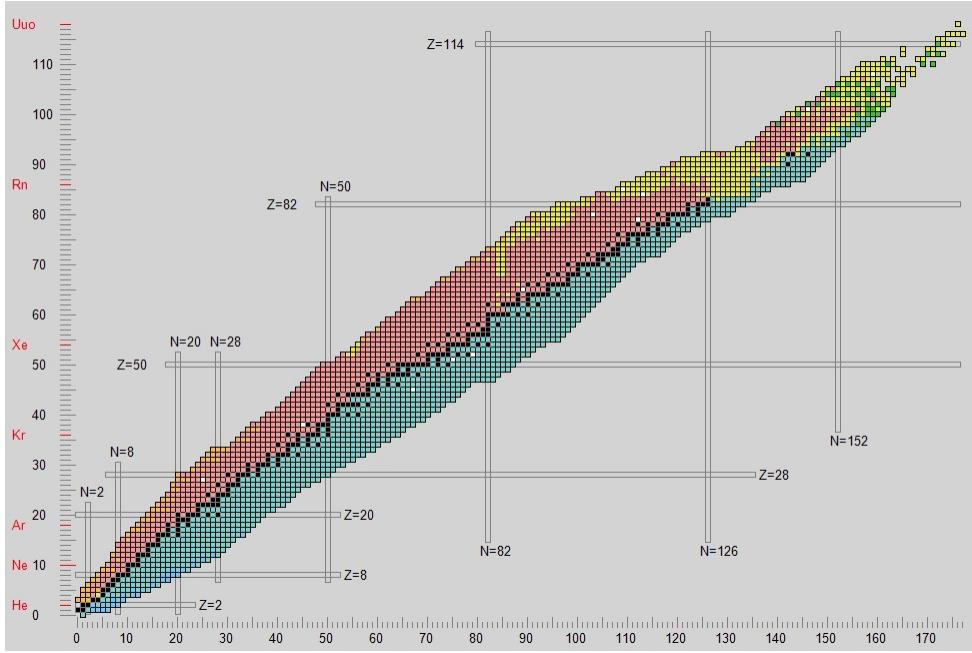


Figure 1.3: Black squares represent stable nuclides. The general trend line that follows the black squares up the chart of nuclides is known as the line of stability. Adapted without permission [38].

Through gamma ray spectroscopy and sample preparation and measurement techniques, a database of empirically-derived FP yields can be developed [10, 16]. Through coordination of databases, ensuring continuity of data, these can be important tools used to attribute the fuel [10, 16, 39]. If this database were to be used, it would be important to have the necessary sample preparation and measurement equipment functioning, calibrated, and ready to use [16]. This work is concerned with measuring the gamma rays associated with those FPs that decay through beta emission using gamma ray spectroscopy.

## 1.4 Goals of This Work

This work was conducted with the following three goals in mind:

1. To test the theoretical validity of this method of calculating FP yields using OrigenArp.
2. To determine the flux in the pneumatic transfer system of the TRIGA Mark II research reactor at The University of Texas J.J. Pickle Research Campus.
3. To set up a method of determining FP yields by using gamma ray spectroscopy. Calculated FP yields will be compared with the ENDF-349 FP yield library.

# Chapter 2

## Theory

### 2.1 Fission

#### 2.1.1 Process

Fission is a process by which a heavy nucleus splits into two or more smaller nuclei. The fission of interest in this work is the thermal fission of  $^{235}\text{U}$ . That is, fission induced by neutrons of thermal energy (0.0253 eV) [40].

$^{235}\text{U}$  is considered a fissile nuclide, which means a  $^{235}\text{U}$  nucleus can fission with any incident neutron energy [40].

#### 2.1.2 Cross-Section

The extent to which a specific reaction will occur when a neutron interacts with a nucleus is known as the cross-section. The cross-section can be thought of as the probability of interaction per effective cross-sectional area of the target nucleus. Thus, the cross-section has units of  $[\frac{1}{\text{cm}^2}]$  [40]. In the case of thermal fission of  $^{235}\text{U}$ , the target is a  $^{235}\text{U}$  nucleus.

#### 2.1.3 FP Yield

Upon fission of  $^{235}\text{U}$ , the remaining nuclei formed from the fission are called fission products (FPs). All FPs have a unique probability of being produced from the fission process [30].

Nearly all FPs produced are neutron-rich, and therefore undergo beta decay

in an effort to stabilize themselves [41]. That is, a down quark is converted to an up quark through via the weak interaction which results in an electron and electron antineutrino being ejected from the nucleus [33].

## 2.2 Gamma Ray Interactions

As the FPs undergo beta decay, it is likely that they will decay to an energetic state of the daughter nucleus. Therefore, they will emit one or more gamma rays to bring the daughter nucleus down to the ground state, as Figure 2.1 demonstrates [34, 42]. The energies of these gamma rays tend to be specific to the given nuclide emitting them. These gamma rays can be measured using a high-purity germanium (HPGe) detector [42].

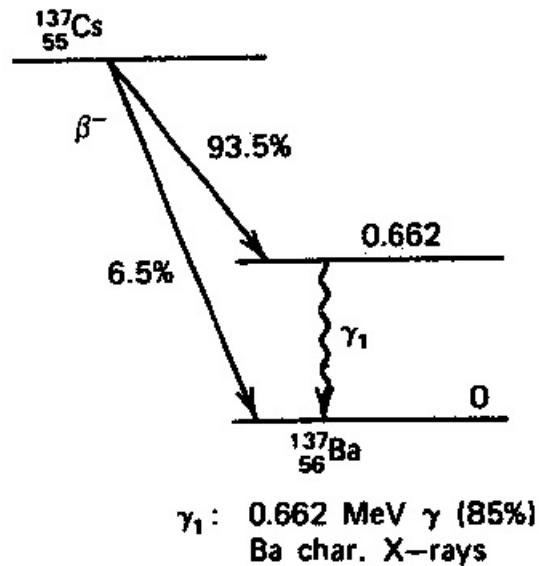


Figure 2.1: A decay scheme that shows the gamma ray emitted following the beta decay of the FP  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ . Adapted without permission [34].

### **2.2.1 Photoelectric Effect**

When a photon strikes an electron bound to an atom, that photon may impart all of its energy and momentum to the electron, thus releasing the electron from the atom. The ejected photoelectron has a kinetic energy equal to the energy of the incident photon less the binding energy of the electron. This is known as the photoelectric effect (PEE) [40]. Note that the PEE is dominant at low photon energy in high Z materials, as can be seen in Figure 2.2 [42].

### **2.2.2 Compton Scattering**

When a photon of higher energy strikes an unbound electron, it may undergo an elastic scattering event by which part of the photon energy and momentum is transferred to the electron. The lower energy photon may continue on to undergo another Compton scattering (CS) or PEE event [40]. CS is dominant for moderate energies [42].

### **2.2.3 Pair Production**

When a photon of sufficiently high energy ( $>1.022$  MeV) travels through a Coulomb field (usually that of a nucleus), there is a possibility that the photon will transform into an electron-positron pair, conserving energy and momentum. This is known as pair production (PP). The energy threshold is due to the mass-energy relationship, where the rest-mass energy of one electron or positron is 0.511 MeV [40]. PP is the dominant effect for high energy photons and high Z absorbing materials [42].

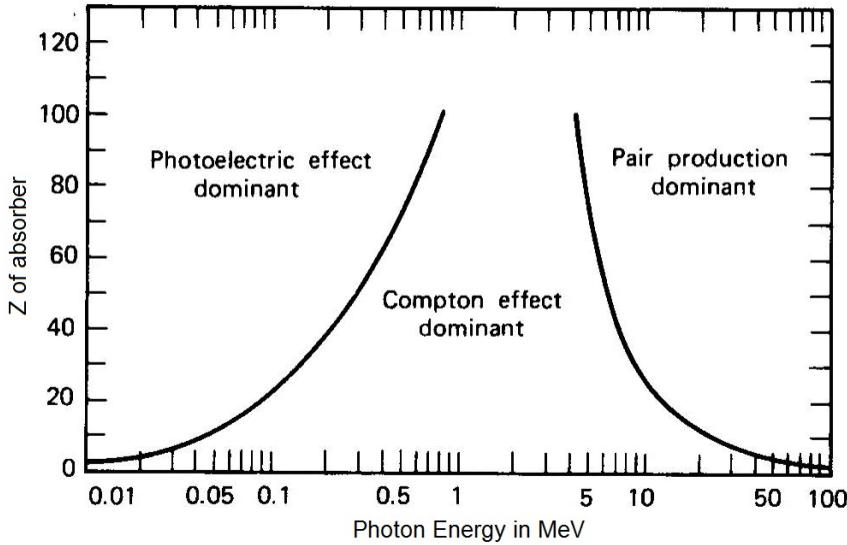


Figure 2.2: A graph that depicts PEE, CS, and PP regions in a material. Note that the energy is the photon energy and the  $Z$  is for the absorbing material. Adapted without permission [42].

### 2.3 High-Purity Germanium Detectors

For this experiment, semiconductor detectors were used, where the detection material is manufactured from ultrapure germanium crystals. These detectors, known as high-purity germanium (HPGe) detectors, have impurity levels as low as  $10^9 \frac{\text{atoms}}{\text{cm}^3}$ . The HPGe detector type was chosen because it has excellent energy resolution [42]. When photons (specifically gamma rays and X-rays) interact with the HPGe crystal, they will undergo PEE, CS, or PP. All of these interactions produce free electrons, also known as charge carriers. When a high voltage is applied across the coaxial configuration of the detector, as shown in Figure 2.3, the charge carriers are accelerated to the electronic system to be counted as a pulse at a given channel. The program used to count these pulses can be calibrated such that each channel will correspond to a particular energy [34, 42].

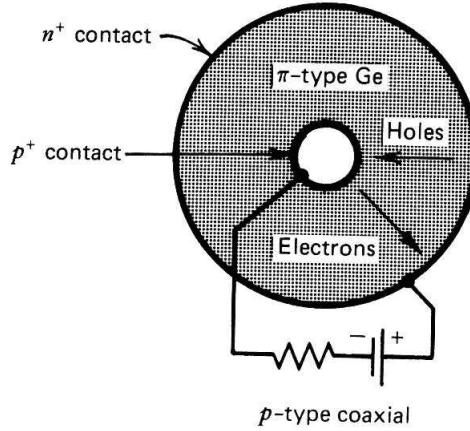


Figure 2.3: A cross-section of the HPGe detector. Adapted without permission [34].

### 2.3.1 Detector Efficiency

Since gamma rays are emitted from the source isotropically, only a fraction of those emitted will ever reach the detector (see Figure 2.4). The gamma rays that reach the detector must undergo PEE, CS, or PP with the detector before detection is possible. Some gamma rays must travel long distances before they interact. This fact, coupled with geometry restrictions, restrict detectors to often being less than 100% efficient. The absolute efficiency of the detector can be calculated using Equation 2.1. It is necessary to note that the solid angle subtended by the detector from the source position is an implicit factor in the calculation [34].

$$\varepsilon_{abs} = \frac{\text{number of pulses recorded by the detector}}{\text{number of radiation quanta emitted by the source}} \quad (2.1)$$

where  $\varepsilon_{abs}$  is the absolute efficiency of the detector.

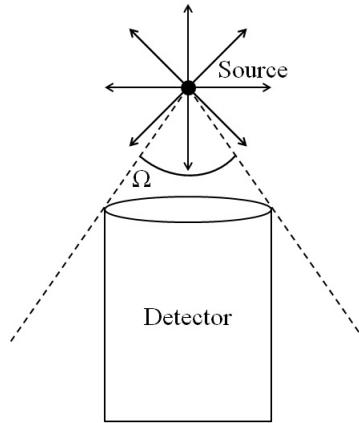


Figure 2.4: The solid angle subtended by the detector.

## 2.4 Setting up the Problem

### 2.4.1 Equations for Fission Product Yield Determination

Once spectra are collected, equations can be set up to calculate the FP yields. The following three assumptions and restrictions are used for these calculations:

1. An overwhelming majority of fissions were thermal neutron-induced fission of  $^{235}\text{U}$ .
2. Neutron absorption by FPs is negligible.
3. A series of three nuclides in the decay chain and, where appropriate, their respective metastable states are used in this model, as shown in Figure 2.5.

To describe the system during production, the following coupled differential equations are used:

$$\frac{dN_1(t)}{dt} = \phi\sigma_f N_{25}\chi_1 - \lambda_1 N_1(t) \quad (2.2)$$

$$\frac{dN_2(t)}{dt} = \phi\sigma_f N_{25}\chi_2 + \lambda_1 N_1(t) - \lambda_2 N_2(t) \quad (2.3)$$

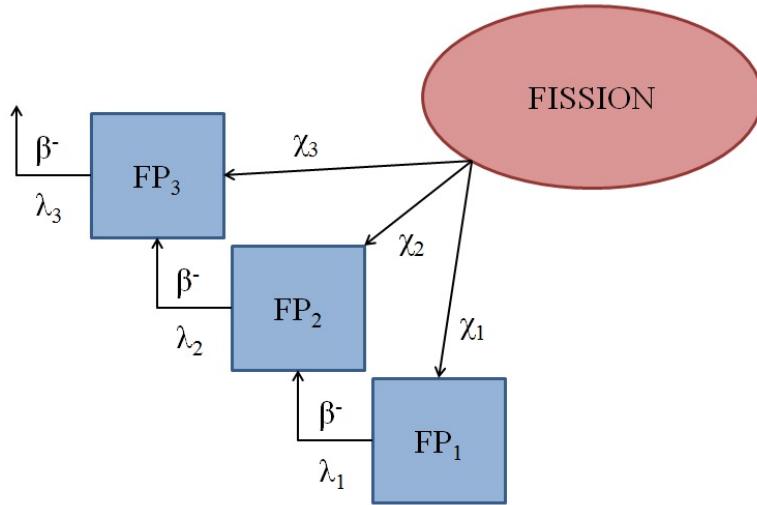


Figure 2.5: A model of the series of three nuclides in a decay chain produced from fission.

$$\frac{dN_3(t)}{dt} = \phi\sigma_f N_{25}\chi_3 + \lambda_2 N_2(t) - \lambda_3 N_3(t) \quad (2.4)$$

where the following apply:

$N_1, N_2, N_3$  refer to the fission product atom numbers

$\phi$  is the neutron flux  $[\frac{n}{cm^2 s}]$

$\sigma_f$  is the cross-section for the thermal fission of  $^{235}\text{U}$

$N_{25}$  is the atom number of  $^{235}\text{U}$  in the sample

$\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3$  are the cumulative FP yields

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$  are the decay constants for each FP  $[s^{-1}]$

Converting to the LaPlace domain and rearranging to solve for  $N_1, N_2, N_3$ , noting that initial concentrations of FPs are 0:

$$N_1(s) = \frac{\phi\sigma_f N_{25}\chi_1}{s(s + \lambda_1)} \quad (2.5)$$

$$N_2(s) = \frac{\phi\sigma_f N_{25}\chi_2}{s(s + \lambda_2)} + \frac{\lambda_1 N_1(s)}{(s + \lambda_2)} \quad (2.6)$$

$$N_3(s) = \frac{\phi\sigma_f N_{25}\chi_3}{s(s + \lambda_3)} + \frac{\lambda_2 N_2(s)}{(s + \lambda_3)} \quad (2.7)$$

Now converting back to the time domain:

$$N_1(t) = \frac{\phi\sigma_f N_{25}\chi_1 (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t})}{\lambda_1} \quad (2.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_2(t) &= \frac{\phi\sigma_f N_{25}}{\lambda_2(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} ((-\chi_2\lambda_1 + \chi_2\lambda_2 - \lambda_1\chi_1)e^{-\lambda_2 t} - \lambda_2(\chi_2 + \chi_1(1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t}))) \\ &\quad + \frac{\phi\sigma_f N_{25}}{\lambda_2(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} (\lambda_1(\chi_2 + \chi_1)) \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_3(t) &= \frac{\phi\sigma_f N_{25}}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)\lambda_3} (A + B + C) \\ A &= (-\chi_3\lambda_1\lambda_2 + \chi_3\lambda_1\lambda_3 - \chi_1\lambda_2\lambda_1 + \chi_3\lambda_3\lambda_2 + \chi_2\lambda_2\lambda_3 - \chi_3\lambda_3^2 - \chi_2\lambda_2\lambda_1) \\ &\quad e^{-\lambda_3 t} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \\ B &= \lambda_3 (\chi_1\lambda_2(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2)e^{-\lambda_1 t} + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)(\chi_1\lambda_1 - \chi_2\lambda_2 + \chi_2\lambda_1)e^{-\lambda_2 t}) \\ C &= (\chi_1 + \chi_2 + \chi_3)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

Similarly, after irradiation, the following equations describe the decay of the FPs that have been produced (note that  $t_i$  is the irradiation time):

$$\frac{dN_1(t)}{dt} = -\lambda_1 N_1(t) \quad (2.11)$$

$$\frac{dN_2(t)}{dt} = \lambda_1 N_1(t) - \lambda_2 N_2(t) \quad (2.12)$$

$$\frac{dN_3(t)}{dt} = \lambda_2 N_2(t) - \lambda_3 N_3(t) \quad (2.13)$$

Again, converting to the LaPlace domain, rearranging to solve for the concentrations, and converting back to the time domain, the following equations

give the FP concentrations as a function of time:

$$N_1(t) = \frac{\phi \sigma_f N_{25} (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t_i}) e^{-\lambda_1 t} \chi_1}{\lambda_1} \quad (2.14)$$

$$N_2(t) = \phi \sigma_f N_{25} \left( \frac{(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t_i}) e^{-\lambda_2 t} (\lambda_1 \chi_1 - \chi_2 \lambda_2 + \chi_2 \lambda_1)}{\lambda_2 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} + \frac{(1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t_i}) e^{-\lambda_1 t} \chi_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right) \quad (2.15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_3(t) &= \frac{\phi \sigma_f N_{25}}{\lambda_3} (A + B + C) \\ A &= \chi_3 e^{-\lambda_3 t} (1 - e^{-\lambda_3 t}) \\ B &= \frac{\lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_3 t} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) (\chi_2 \lambda_1 + \chi_1 \lambda_1 - \chi_2 \lambda_3) (1 - e^{-\lambda_3 t_i})}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3) (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)} \\ C &= \frac{\lambda_3 \lambda_2 (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3) \chi_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t_i})}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3) (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)} \\ &\quad + \frac{\lambda_3 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3) e^{-\lambda_2 t} (\chi_2 \lambda_2 - \chi_2 \lambda_1 - \chi_1 \lambda_1) (1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t_i})}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3) (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)} \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

It is assumed that FPs  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  are too short-lived to measure. Therefore, their FP yields ( $\chi_1$  and  $\chi_2$ ) are taken from the ENDF library, leaving FP  $N_3$  as the only one to be measured [43].

The number of decays during an acquisition period can be calculated by integrating the activity ( $A = \lambda N$ ) over the acquisition time (from the end of the decay time,  $t_d$ , to the end of the acquisition time,  $t_d + t_a$ ). The decay time is defined as the time after irradiation until the beginning of acquisition.

$$Decays_3(t) = \int_{t_d}^{t_d + t_a} \lambda_3 N_3(t) dt \quad (2.17)$$

The number of counts to be measured by the detector is determined by multiplying the decays by the detector efficiency and gamma ray yield at the particular energy being measured.

$$Counts_3(t) = \varepsilon_3 \gamma_3 Decays_3(t) \quad (2.18)$$

Note that the  $Decays_3(t)$  term contains the FP yield variable  $\chi_3$ . Therefore, inserting the detector efficiency ( $\varepsilon_3$ ), gamma ray yield  $\gamma_3$ , and counts at the measured peak energy, Equation 2.18 can be rearranged to solve for  $\chi_3$ .

#### 2.4.2 Equations for Activation and Neutron Flux Calculation

Knowing the neutron flux at the point of irradiation is vital to the FP yield calculations. In general, a neutron density monitor wire can be used to determine the flux. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) uses Standard Reference Material (SRM) 953 that is composed of  $^{27}\text{Al}$  and  $^{59}\text{C}$  [44]. Both of these nuclides, while under irradiation, will undergo radiative capture reactions to produce  $^{28}\text{Al}$  and  $^{60}\text{Co}$ , respectively. The gamma radiation emitted from both of these products can be measured to determine the neutron flux. The following procedure uses the Al component, but the same procedure can be used with Co to determine the flux.

During irradiation:

$$\frac{dN_{28}}{dt} = \phi\sigma_c N_{27} - \lambda_{28}N_{28}(t) \quad (2.19)$$

where:

$N_{27}$  is the original number of  $^{27}\text{Al}$  atoms

$N_{28}$  is the atom number of  $^{28}\text{Al}$

$\phi$  is the neutron flux  $\left[\frac{n}{cm^2 s}\right]$

$\sigma_c$  is the radiative capture cross-section of  $^{27}\text{Al}$  [ $cm^2$ ] weighted for the flux of the reactor used

$\lambda_{28}$  is the decay constant of  $^{28}\text{Al}$  [ $s^{-1}$ ]

Converting to the LaPlace domain, rearranging to solve for the  $N_{28}(s)$ , and then converting back to the time domain:

$$N_{28}(t) = \frac{\phi\sigma_c N_{27} (1 - e^{-\lambda_{28}t})}{\lambda_{28}} \quad (2.20)$$

After irradiation,  $t = t_i$ :

$$N_{28}(0) = \frac{\phi\sigma_c N_{27} (1 - e^{-\lambda_{28}t_i})}{\lambda_{28}} \quad (2.21)$$

$$\frac{dN_{28}(t)}{dt} = -\lambda_{28}N_{28}(t) \quad (2.22)$$

Therefore, at time  $t$ , the number of  $^{28}\text{Al}$  atoms in the sample are:

$$N_{28}(t) = \frac{\phi\sigma_c N_{27} (1 - e^{-\lambda_{28}t_i}) e^{-\lambda_{28}t}}{\lambda_{28}} \quad (2.23)$$

The decays can be calculated by integrating the activity over the acquisition period:

$$Decays_{28}(t) = \frac{\phi\sigma_c N_{27}}{\lambda_{28}} (1 - e^{-\lambda_{28}t_i}) (e^{-\lambda_{28}t_d}) (1 - e^{-\lambda_{28}t_a}) \quad (2.24)$$

The number of counts can then be calculated:

$$Counts_{28} = \frac{\varepsilon_{28}\gamma_{28}\phi\sigma_c N_{27}}{\lambda_{28}} (1 - e^{-\lambda_{28}t_i}) (e^{-\lambda_{28}t_d}) (1 - e^{-\lambda_{28}t_a}) \quad (2.25)$$

Rearranging and solving for the neutron flux:

$$\phi = \frac{\lambda_{28}Counts_{28}}{\varepsilon_{28}\gamma_{28}\sigma_c N_{27}} \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-\lambda_{28}t_i})(e^{-\lambda_{28}t_d})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{28}t_a})} \quad (2.26)$$

## 2.5 OrigenArp Analysis

To test the theoretical integrity of this method of experimentation, an analysis was conducted using OrigenArp. A sample pressurized water reactor (PWR) core was simulated in a 14x14 geometry using the composition given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Composition of uranium for analysis using OrigenArp.

Mass (g)	$^{234}\text{U}$ Concentration	$^{235}\text{U}$ Concentration	$^{238}\text{U}$ Concentration	Irradiation Time (s)
0.09988	5.4934E-06	7.1914E-04	9.9155E-02	10

The program was set to simulate irradiation for 10 seconds and decay for 3,000,000 seconds. FP concentrations were reported at the following intervals (in seconds) after irradiation: 0, 0.001, 0.003, 0.01, 0.03, 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, 150, 300, 750, 1000, 1250, 1500, 3000, 7500, 10000, 12500, 15000, 30000, 75000, 100000, 125000, 150000, 300000, 750000, 1000000, 1250000, 1500000, 3000000. The output of the code gives the mass of each FP nuclide at each given time step. The mass can then be converted to number of atoms using Equation 2.27. From here, the calculations given above can be used to determine the FP yield. This will be explained in more detail in Section 4.1. The OrigenArp code used for this analysis is given in Appendix B.

$$N = \frac{m}{A} N_A \quad (2.27)$$

where the following apply:

$N$  is the number of atoms of a particular nuclide

$m$  is the mass in grams of the nuclide within the sample as given in the output of OrigenArp

$A$  is the atomic mass of the nuclide

$N_A$  is Avogadro's number ( $6.022\text{E+23} \frac{\text{atoms}}{\text{mole}}$ ).

## 2.6 Evaluated Nuclear Data File Library

Calculated FP yields will be compared to those given in the Evaluated Nuclear Data File (ENDF)-349 library as compiled by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. Literature values for cumulative FP yields for nuclides calculated in this experiment are given in Table 2.2. Note that the uncertainties could not be found for these values [43].

Table 2.2: FP yields for nuclides calculated in this experiment [43].

Fission Product	Cumulative Yield
$^{95}\text{Zr}$	0.0650
$^{97}\text{Zr}$	0.0598
$^{99}\text{Mo}$	0.0611
$^{103}\text{Ru}$	0.0303
$^{131}\text{I}$	0.0289
$^{140}\text{Ba}$	0.0621
$^{143}\text{Ce}$	0.0596
$^{144}\text{Ce}$	0.0550
$^{145}\text{Pr}$	0.0393
$^{147}\text{Nd}$	0.0225

# Chapter 3

## Experiment

### 3.1 Sample Preparation

A small vial ( $0.20\text{ cm}^3$ ) was cut in half to hold the sample. Samples used were prepared from Certified Reference Material (CRM) 129-A, shown in Figure 3.1. CRM 129-A has a certified composition of  $0.72087 \pm 0.00039\%$   $^{235}\text{U}$  and  $99.27382 \pm 0.00039\%$   $^{238}\text{U}$  [45]. 0.1005 grams of CRM 129-A was placed in the small vial and the lid was heat-sealed on, as depicted in Figures 3.2 and 3.3, to prevent FP gases from escaping. The small vial containing the sample was then placed in the center of a medium vial ( $1.57\text{ cm}^3$ ) using halves of a small vial as spacers, shown in Figure 3.4, to center the sample and prevent movement within the vial. The medium vial's lid was then heat-sealed on.



Figure 3.1: CRM 129-A.



Figure 3.2: A small vial cut in half and filled with 0.1005 g of CRM 129-A.



Figure 3.3: Heat sealing the small vial with CRM 129-A inside.

After heat-sealing the medium vial, the NIST SRM 953 neutron density monitor wire, shown in Figure 3.5, was taped to the outside of the medium vial, shown in Figure 3.6. The composition of the wire was certified to be  $99.884 \pm 0.002\%$   $^{27}\text{Al}$  and  $0.116 \pm 0.002\%$   $^{59}\text{Co}$  [44]. Upon irradiation, the  $^{27}\text{Al}$  and  $^{59}\text{Co}$  will undergo radiative capture reactions to form  $^{28}\text{Al}$  and  $^{60}\text{Co}$  with half lives of 2.2414 minutes and 1925.1 days, respectively.  $^{27}\text{Al}$  can also undergo an



Figure 3.4: Small vial to be placed in the medium vial using halves of another small vial as spacers to center the sample.

(n, $\alpha$ ) reaction to produce  $^{24}\text{Na}$  with a half life of 14.959 hours [46]. The neutron flux at the point of irradiation can be determined by measuring the activity of to  $^{28}\text{Al}$ ,  $^{60}\text{Co}$ , or  $^{24}\text{Na}$ . The wire was measured to be the same length of the small vial containing the sample to be irradiated.

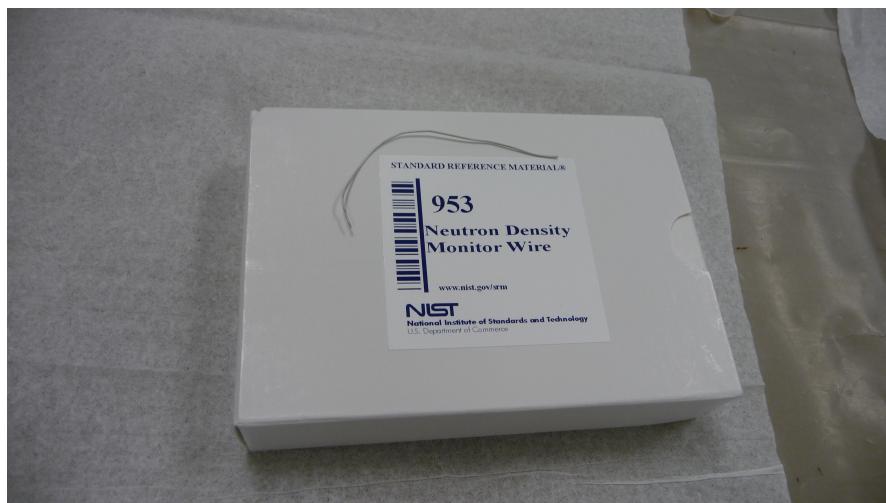


Figure 3.5: The NIST SRM 953 neutron density monitor wire.

The medium vial was then placed in the center of a large vial ( $8.84\text{ cm}^3$ ),

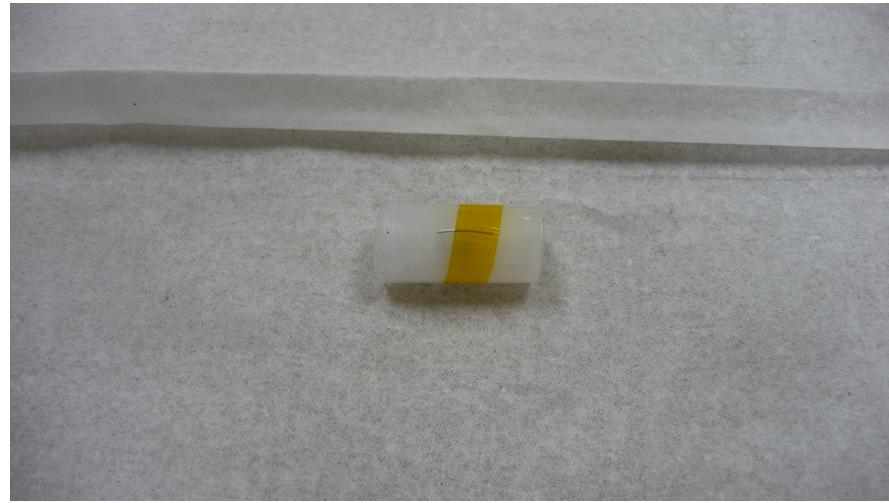


Figure 3.6: SRM 953 taped to the outside of the medium vial.

again using halves of a medium vial as spacers to center the sample and prevent movement inside the vial, shown in Figure 3.7. Table 3.1 gives the specifications for the sample used in this experiment.

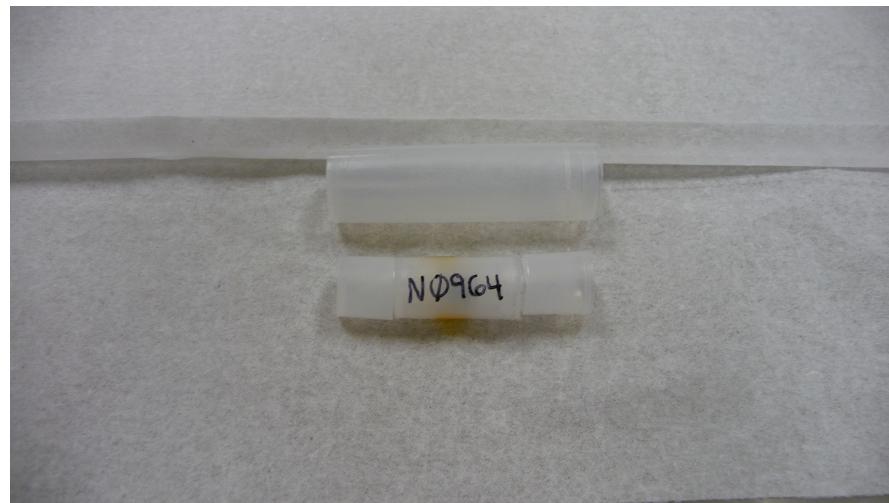


Figure 3.7: Medium vial to be placed in the large vial using halves of another medium vial as spacers to center the sample.

Table 3.1: The mass of CRM 129-A, the mass of  $^{235}\text{U}$ , the mass of the SRM 953 flux wire, the mass of  $^{27}\text{Al}$ , and the mass of  $^{59}\text{Co}$  for the sample [45].

Mass of CRM 129-A (g)	Mass of $^{235}\text{U}$ (g)	Mass of Flux Wire (g)	Mass of $^{27}\text{Al}$ (g)	Mass of $^{59}\text{Co}$ (g)
0.1005 $\pm 0.0001$	7.245E-04 $\pm 8.205\text{E-}07$	0.00371 $\pm 0.00001$	0.00371 $\pm 9.99\text{E-}06$	4.30E-06 $\pm 7.51\text{E-}08$

## 3.2 TRIGA Mark II Research Reactor

The TRIGA Mark II research reactor at The University of Texas at Austin J.J. Pickle Research Campus is a General Atomics-designed research reactor rated to 1 MW. The reactor was designed with in-core irradiation facilities as well as five beam ports [47]. For this experiment, the manual pneumatic transfer system (PNT) was used for in-core irradiation of the sample.

## 3.3 Counting

Following irradiation, the sample was allowed to decay for about 30 minutes and carried to the detector in a lead container to adhere to the principles of ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable). The sample was then placed on the detector shown in Figure 3.8 at position A (1.0 cm from the face of the detector, Figure 3.9), raised up into the shielding, and then counted in normal mode approximately one, five, and nine days after irradiation. Note that the shielding is present to minimize the background radiation interactions the detector. Table 3.2 shows the acquisition time for each count following irradiation.

The flux wire was counted at position D (9.0 cm from the face of the detector, Figure 3.10) on a separate HPGe detector for five minutes to determine the flux. At Position D, the wire appears as a point source to the detector.



Figure 3.8: The HPGe detector setup.



Figure 3.9: Position A on the detector is 1.0 cm from the face of the detector.

Table 3.2: The decay and acquisition times for sample counting.

Decay Time (s)	Acquisition Time (s)
86220	28800
435960	86400
775200	259200



Figure 3.10: Position D on the detector is 9.0 cm from the face of the detector.

The flux was also calculated by normalizing to  $^{131}\text{I}$ . The previous method of determining the yield of  $^{131}\text{I}$  was used while keeping the flux as an unknown variable, and then back-calculated using the expected FP yield of  $^{131}\text{I}$  to determine the flux. The values calculated using the flux wire were inconsistent with the values from normalizing to  $^{131}\text{I}$ . Therefore, for the rest of this work, the flux calculated by normalizing to  $^{131}\text{I}$  will be used.

### 3.4 Flux Analysis

To determine the weighted cross-sections of the reactions used in this experiment, a Monte Carlo N-Particle (MCNP) analysis of the PNT was conducted using the MCNP5 code shown in Appendix A. The code simulates the neutron transport in the TRIGA reactor using 1,000,000 neutrons per effective multiplication factor ( $k_{eff}$ ) cycle for 60 cycles, skipping 10 cycles to let the code converge and initialize the  $k_{eff}$  calculation. The output gives the flux per energy bin. The energy bin structure was chosen to match the CINDER'90 63-group cross-sections [48]. Dividing the flux by the width of the energy bin and graphing that against the energy, the flux profile at the point of irradiation in the PNT can be developed, as is demonstrated in Figure 3.11.

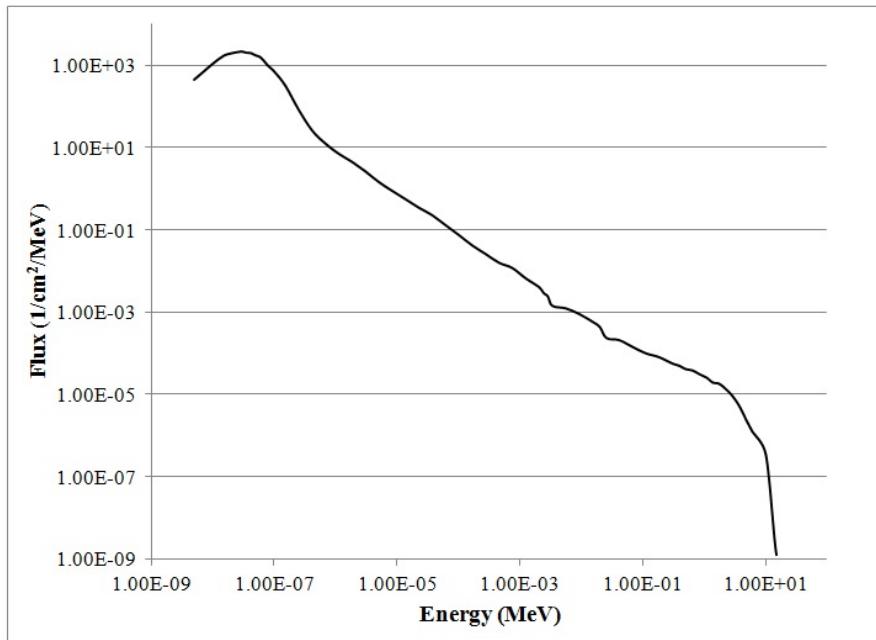


Figure 3.11: Flux profile of the PNT in the TRIGA Mark II reactor.

Once the flux profile has been determined, the weighted cross-section for each reaction can be calculated using Equation 3.1. Table 3.3 gives the weighted

cross-sections calculated for each reaction.

$$\bar{\sigma} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{63} \phi_i \sigma_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{63} \phi_i} \quad (3.1)$$

where the following apply:

$\bar{\sigma}$  refers to the weighted cross-section for a particular nuclear reaction

$\phi_i$  is the flux in energy bin  $i$

$\sigma_i$  is the cross-section in energy bin  $i$

The sums are indexed over the 63 neutron group energy bins given in the CINDER'90 cross-section library [48]

Both total and thermal cross-sections were included for  $^{235}\text{U}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  to prove the first assumption, given in Section 2.4.1, that an overwhelming majority of fissions were from thermal neutron-induced fissions of  $^{235}\text{U}$ . The results show that 95.9% of fissions were due to thermal neutron-induced fission of  $^{235}\text{U}$ . Note that the total cross-section is the sum of the thermal, epithermal, and fast fission cross-sections.

Table 3.3: The weighted cross-sections for the nuclear reactions used for this work.

Reaction	Weighted Cross-Section ( $\text{cm}^2$ )
$^{27}\text{Al}(n,\gamma)^{28}\text{Al}$	1.0109E-25
$^{59}\text{Co}(n,\gamma)^{60}\text{Co}$	1.7177E-23
$^{235}\text{U}(n,f)$ [Total]	2.7284E-22
$^{235}\text{U}(n,f)$ [Thermal]	2.6766E-22
$^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$ [Total]	4.75556E-26
$^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$ [Thermal]	9.50482E-30

## Chapter 4

# Results and Discussion

### 4.1 OrigenArp Analysis

The OrigenArp input, given in Appendix B, was used to analyze the theoretical integrity of this method for multiple nuclides using assumed decay and acquisition times. The analysis was conducted using a simplified mathematical model on the simulated burnup scenario given in Section 2.5 with activation parameters similar to those used in the sample (see Table 2.1). The yield of each nuclide was calculated without considering the effects of their parents and then compared to values given in ENDF-349. Because the model was simplified to only consider the nuclide for which the FP yield was being calculated, the same basic steps given in Section 2.4 were used considering only  $N_1$ . Therefore, Equation 4.1 was used to calculate the FP yield of each nuclide. Note that the counts were calculated by inserting Equation 4.2 into Equation 4.3, which simulated counting the sample on a detector. The results of the analysis are given in Appendix C.

$$\chi = \frac{\lambda Counts}{\varepsilon \gamma_1 \phi \sigma_f N_{25} (1 - e^{-\lambda t_i}) (e^{\lambda t_d}) (1 - e^{-\lambda t_a})} \quad (4.1)$$

where, again, the following apply:

$\chi$  is the FP yield

$\lambda$  is the decay constant

*Counts* is the number of counts simulated using Equation 4.3

$\varepsilon$  is the efficiency of the detector at the decay energy

$\gamma$  is the gamma ray yield at the decay energy

$\phi$  is the flux

$\sigma_f$  is the weighted fission cross-section

$N_{25}$  is the number of  $^{235}\text{U}$  atoms

$t_i$ ,  $t_d$ , and  $t_a$  are the irradiation, decay, and acquisition times, respectively

$$\text{Decays} = N (1 - e^{-\lambda t_a}) \quad (4.2)$$

where  $N$  is derived from Equation 2.27.

$$\text{Counts} = \varepsilon \gamma \text{Decays} \quad (4.3)$$

As can be seen from the results, the validity of the equations given in Chapter 2 hold for many FPs. In fact, since the rest of this work was completed using the more complex model given in Chapter 2, the accuracy of this method is increased for the analysis of the sample. Table 4.1 shows the results of the OrigenArp analysis on the nuclides given in Table 2.2.

There were some limitations in this analysis. When there is a metastable state that is shorter-lived than its ground state, this method of analysis fails for all nuclides further down in the chain. It is uncertain the reasons why other nuclides failed this test.

Table 4.1: Expected cumulative FP yield taken from ENDF library, cumulative yield calculated with OrigenArp results, and ratio of agreement for nuclides calculated in this work.

Nuclide	Expected Cumulative Yield	OrigenArp Cumulative Yield	Ratio Calculated/ Expected
<sup>95</sup> Zr	0.0650	0.0624	0.9600
<sup>97</sup> Zr	0.0598	0.0589	0.9849
<sup>99</sup> Mo	0.0611	0.0605	0.9902
<sup>103</sup> Ru	0.0303	0.0342	1.1287
<sup>131</sup> I	0.0289	0.0260	0.8997
<sup>140</sup> Ba	0.0621	0.0609	0.9807
<sup>143</sup> Ce	0.0596	0.0574	0.9631
<sup>145</sup> Pr	0.0393	0.0390	0.9913
<sup>147</sup> Nd	0.0225	0.0226	1.0044

## 4.2 Detector Efficiency

To determine the efficiency of the HPGe detectors used to count samples and flux wires, a multi-gamma source was placed on each detector and counted for two hours. The multi-gamma source is composed of 9 nuclides providing 11 distinct gamma ray peaks. The ratio of the count rate as measured by the detector at a given energy with the activity at the time of measurement gives the efficiency of the detector at that particular energy. Tables 4.2 and 4.3 show the gamma rays, their peak energies, their activities at the time of measurement, the number of counts measured, and the detector efficiency at that peak.

Once the efficiencies have been found at multiple energies, an efficiency curve can be created and fitted with a polynomial trendline to develop an equation to estimate the detector efficiency at any energy. Figures 4.1 and 4.3 give the spectra and Figures 4.2 and 4.4 give the efficiency curves for the two detectors used. Equations 4.4 and 4.5 give the efficiency ( $\varepsilon$ ) equations for the detectors used to

count the flux wires and FP samples, respectively. Note that  $E = \text{LOG}(Energy)$ .

Table 4.2: Peak energy, activity at time of measurement, counts measured, and detector efficiency for each nuclide in the multi-gamma source on the detector used to count at Position D.

Nuclide	Peak Energy (keV)	Activity at Measurement (Bq)	Counts Under Peak	Detector Efficiency %
$^{210}\text{Pb}$	46.5	$441.42 \pm 18.10$	$31605 \pm 200$	$0.99 \pm 0.04$
$^{241}\text{Am}$	59.5	$325.82 \pm 11.40$	$23929 \pm 176$	$1.02 \pm 0.04$
$^{109}\text{Cd}$	88.0	$216.56 \pm 10.39$	$14338 \pm 151$	$0.92 \pm 0.05$
$^{57}\text{Co}$	122.1	$70.97 \pm 2.98$	$4547 \pm 105$	$0.89 \pm 0.04$
$^{139}\text{Ce}$	165.9	$30.39 \pm 1.22$	$1169 \pm 62$	$0.53 \pm 0.04$
$^{113}\text{Sn}$	391.7	$26.56 \pm 1.06$	$774 \pm 53$	$0.41 \pm 0.03$
$^{137}\text{Cs}$	661.7	$285.42 \pm 11.70$	$6039 \pm 91$	$0.29 \pm 0.01$
$^{88}\text{Y}$	898.0	$51.62 \pm 2.06$	$688 \pm 41$	$0.19 \pm 0.01$
$^{60}\text{Co}$	1173.2	$474.44 \pm 18.98$	$6574 \pm 91$	$0.19 \pm 0.01$
$^{60}\text{Co}$	1332.5	$474.52 \pm 18.98$	$6013 \pm 84$	$0.18 \pm 0.01$
$^{88}\text{Y}$	1836.1	$54.69 \pm 2.19$	$503 \pm 30$	$0.13 \pm 0.01$

Table 4.3: Peak energy, activity at time of measurement, counts measured, and detector efficiency for each nuclide in the multi-gamma source on the detector used to count at Position A.

Nuclide	Peak Energy (keV)	Activity at Measurement (Bq)	Counts Under Peak	Detector Efficiency %
$^{210}\text{Pb}$	46.5	$441.09 \pm 18.08$	$310835 \pm 610$	$9.79 \pm 0.40$
$^{241}\text{Am}$	59.5	$325.81 \pm 11.40$	$237228 \pm 524$	$10.11 \pm 0.35$
$^{109}\text{Cd}$	88.0	$213.76 \pm 10.26$	$154747 \pm 419$	$10.05 \pm 0.48$
$^{57}\text{Co}$	122.1	$69.41 \pm 2.92$	$43516 \pm 228$	$8.71 \pm 0.37$
$^{139}\text{Ce}$	165.9	$29.09 \pm 1.16$	$13947 \pm 143$	$6.66 \pm 0.27$
$^{113}\text{Sn}$	391.7	$25.20 \pm 1.01$	$6094 \pm 102$	$3.36 \pm 0.15$
$^{137}\text{Cs}$	661.7	$285.27 \pm 11.70$	$43979 \pm 222$	$2.14 \pm 0.09$
$^{88}\text{Y}$	898.0	$48.79 \pm 1.95$	$5350 \pm 103$	$1.52 \pm 0.07$
$^{60}\text{Co}$	1173.2	$472.95 \pm 18.92$	$42390 \pm 215$	$1.24 \pm 0.05$
$^{60}\text{Co}$	1332.5	$473.04 \pm 18.92$	$38033 \pm 199$	$1.12 \pm 0.05$
$^{88}\text{Y}$	1836.1	$51.68 \pm 2.07$	$3179 \pm 60$	$0.85 \pm 0.04$

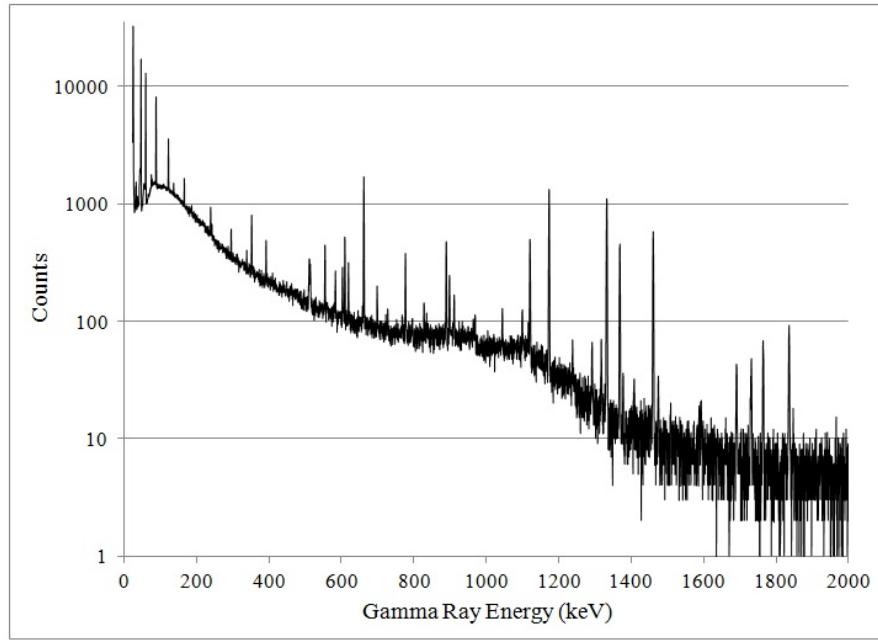


Figure 4.1: Multi-gamma source spectra used to calibrate the efficiency for the detector used to count flux wires at Position D.

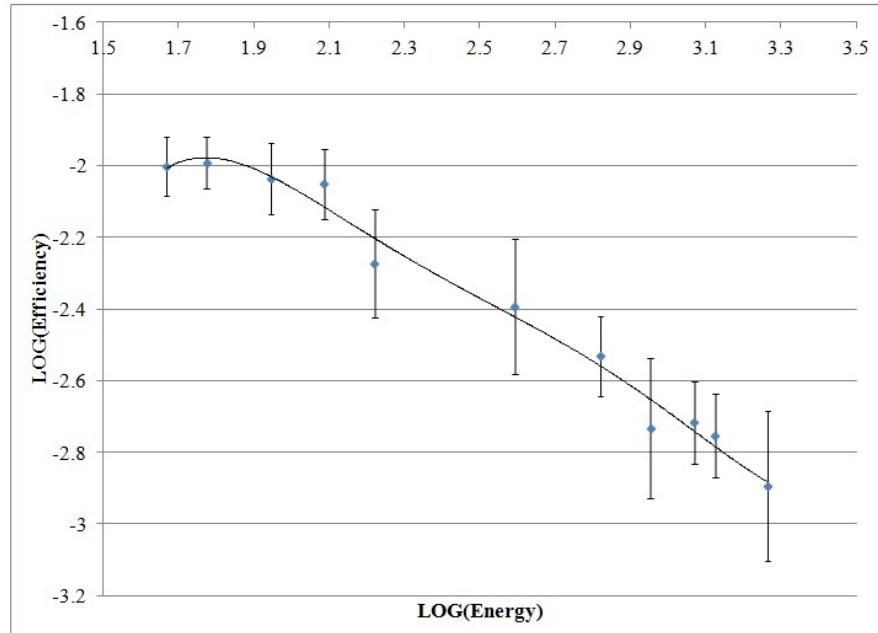


Figure 4.2: Efficiency curve for the detector used to count flux wires at Position D.

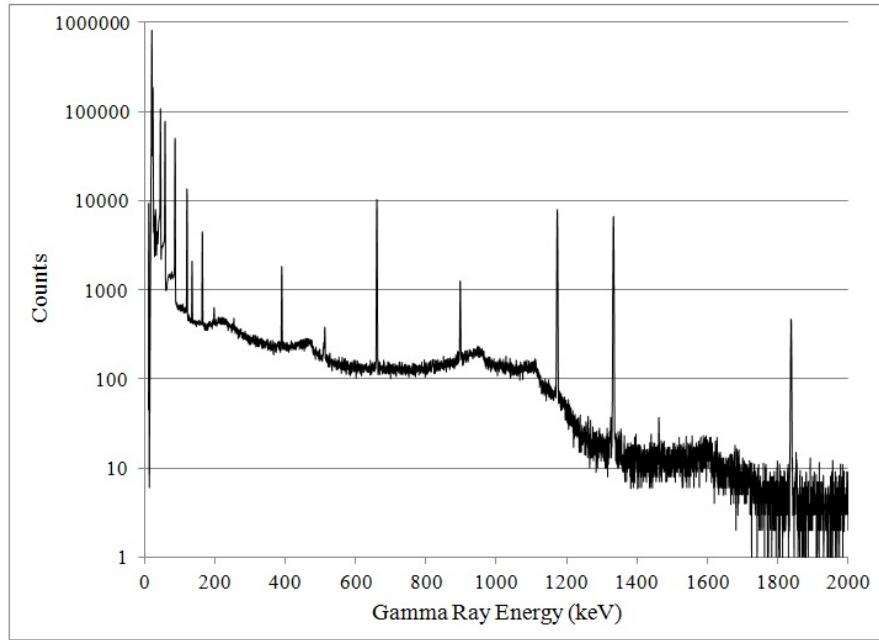


Figure 4.3: Multi-gamma source spectra used to calibrate the efficiency for the detector used to count FP samples at Position A.

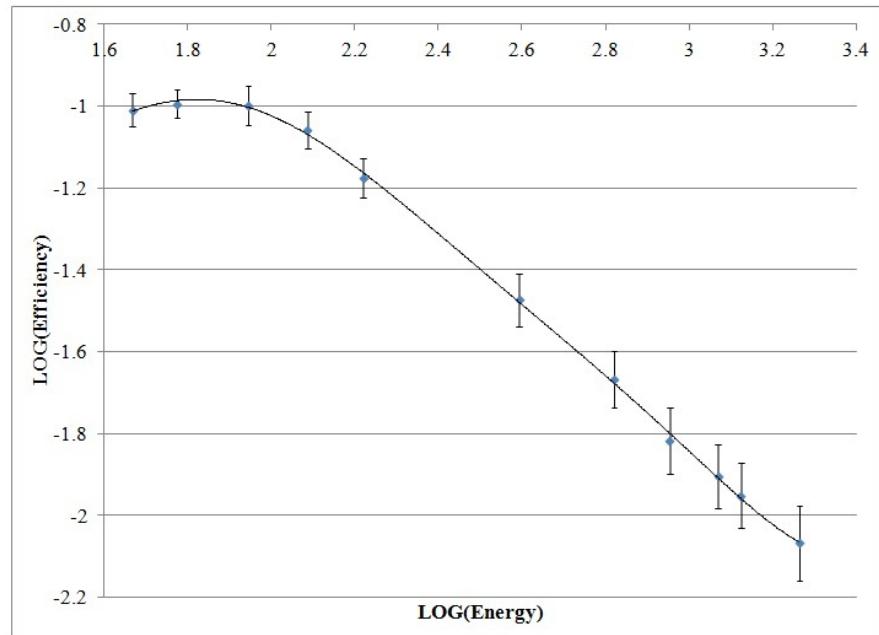


Figure 4.4: Efficiency curve for the detector used to count FP samples at Position A.

$$\varepsilon_{FluxWire} = 10^{1.1331E^5 - 14.219E^4 + 70.506E^3 - 172.73E^2 + 208.62E - 101.16} \quad (4.4)$$

$$\varepsilon_{FP} = 10^{0.5851E^5 - 8.2686E^4 + 46.236E^3 - 128.02E^2 + 174.97E - 96.187} \quad (4.5)$$

### 4.3 Flux Calculations

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the NIST SRM 953 neutron density monitor wire was used to calculate the neutron flux at the point of irradiation. The weighted cross-section for the radiative capture of  $^{27}\text{Al}$  was  $\sigma_c = 1.0310 \times 10^{-25} \text{ cm}^2$ . The gamma ray energy measured was 1778.85 keV, which has a gamma ray yield of  $\gamma_{28} = 1.00$ . The detector efficiency at this energy was  $\varepsilon_{28} = 0.0016674$ . Table 4.4 shows the flux calculated for the sample given the spectra in Figure 4.5.

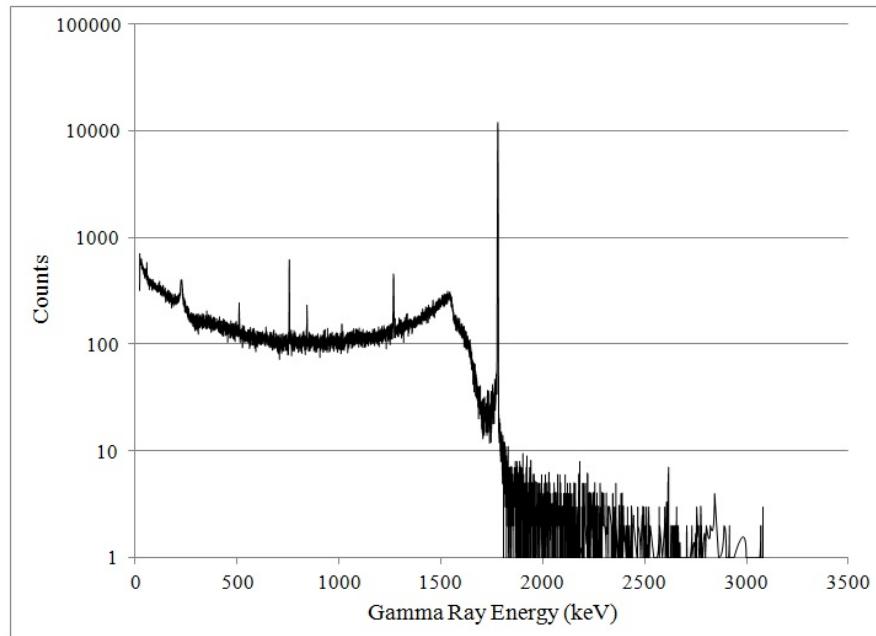


Figure 4.5:  $^{28}\text{Al}$  spectra used to calculate the flux at the point of irradiation for the sample.

Table 4.4: Reactor power, irradiation time, decay time, acquisition time, counts measured, and calculated flux for the sample.

Reactor Power (kW)	$t_i$ (s)	$t_d$ (s)	$t_a$ (s)	Counts Under Peak	Flux ( $\frac{n}{cm^2 s}$ )
100	10	109	300	78138 ± 285	1.6850E+12 ± 3.0746E+11

The flux to normalize to  $^{131}\text{I}$  was calculated to be  $3.9070\text{E}+11 \pm 6.9570\text{E}+10 \frac{n}{cm^2 s}$ . This is in line with expected values that were previously calculated for the PNT at the Nuclear Engineering Teaching Laboratory [47]. The Maple™15 worksheet used to perform this calculation can be found in Appendix D. As can be seen from the worksheet, all variables are given, including the FP yield of  $^{131}\text{I}$ , while keeping the flux unknown. The calculation was carried out in the same manner as shown in Section 2.4.1; however, rather than calculating the FP yield, the flux was calculated.

It is unclear at this time why the flux wire calculation was approximately four times greater than the normalizing calculation. For the rest of this work, the normalizing flux will be used.

## 4.4 Fission Product Yield

The normalized flux was inserted into the equations given in the Theory section and FP yields calculated. The spectra given in Figures 4.6, 4.7, and 4.8 were used to determine the counts and their uncertainties for each nuclide in Table 2.2 for decay times of 86220, 435960, and 775200 seconds, respectively. Probabilities of decay to and from a metastable state were taken from the JEFF 3.1.1 nuclear data library [49]. Data used for each FP in the calculations are given

in Table 4.5. These data were entered into Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 worksheets to calculate the FP yield of each nuclide using the method prescribed in Chapter 2. These worksheets are given in Appendix D. Table 4.6 gives the calculated cumulative FP yields and their ratio of agreement with expected values from the ENDF library.

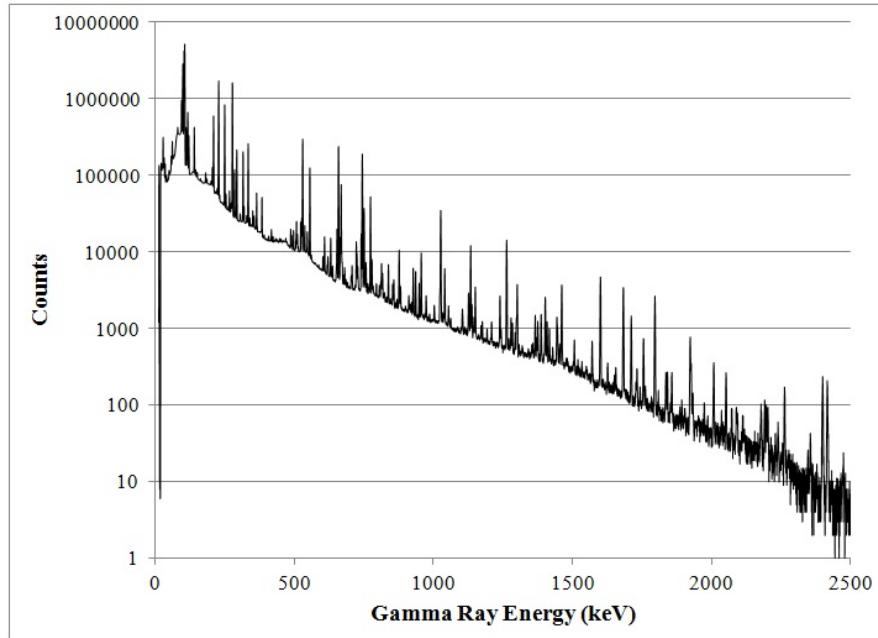


Figure 4.6: The spectra taken from the sample with decay and acquisition times of 86220 and 28800 seconds, respectively.

As can be seen from these data, the FP yields that were calculated align very well with the expected values from the ENDF library. Note that  $^{131}\text{I}$  fits the expected value exactly because that is the FP to which the flux was normalized.

## 4.5 Sources of Error

One of the largest sources of error originated from the MCNP5 analysis. Because of the relatively low number of particles used, errors in the weighted flux per energy bin ranged from 3.12% to 16.77%. The large range of error is due to

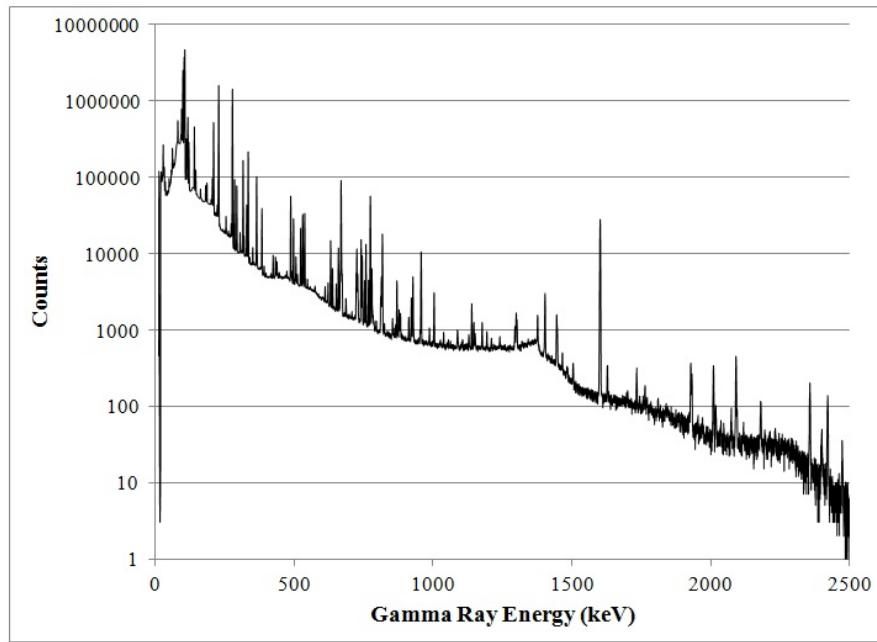


Figure 4.7: The spectra taken from the sample with decay and acquisition times of 435960 and 86400 seconds, respectively.

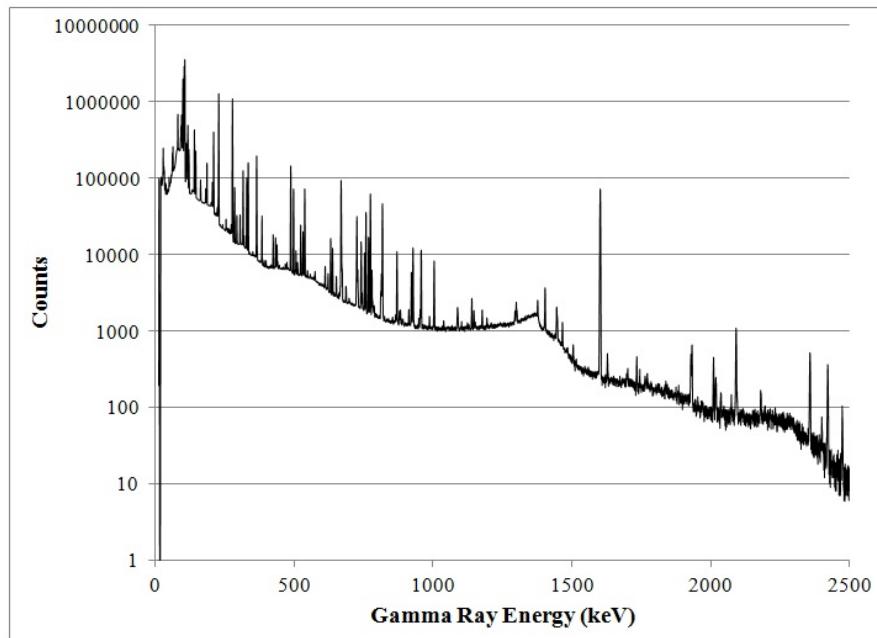


Figure 4.8: The spectra taken from the sample with decay and acquisition times of 775200 and 259200 seconds, respectively.

Table 4.5: Half-life, decay constant, peak energy, efficiency, gamma ray yield, and decay time for FP yield calculations. Note that the acquisition times for each nuclide can be inferred using Table 3.2.

Nuclide	Half-Life (s)	Decay Constant ( $s^{-1}$ )	Peak Energy (keV)	Efficiency at Peak (%)	Gamma Ray Yield (%)	Decay Time (s)
$^{95}\text{Zr}$	5531328	1.2531E-07	756.7	$2.62 \pm 0.13$	99.81	435960
$^{97}\text{Zr}$	60480	1.1461E-05	743.4	$2.68 \pm 0.13$	98.23	435960
$^{99}\text{Mo}$	237427	2.9194E-06	739.5	$2.69 \pm 0.13$	12.13	775200
$^{103}\text{Ru}$	3392928	2.0429E-07	497.1	$3.62 \pm 0.17$	91.00	435960
$^{131}\text{I}$	694656	9.9783E-07	364.5	$4.55 \pm 0.22$	81.70	86220
$^{140}\text{Ba}$	1101600	6.2922E-07	537.3	$3.42 \pm 0.16$	24.39	86220
$^{143}\text{Ce}$	119232	5.8134E-06	293.3	$5.35 \pm 0.26$	42.80	435960
$^{144}\text{Ce}$	24589440	2.8189E-08	133.5	$9.35 \pm 0.45$	11.09	775200
$^{145}\text{Pr}$	21528	3.2198E-05	121.2	$2.67 \pm 0.13$	52.50	86220
$^{147}\text{Nd}$	948672	7.3065E-07	531.0	$3.45 \pm 0.17$	13.09	775200

Table 4.6: Expected cumulative FP yield taken from ENDF library, calculated cumulative yield, and ratio of agreement for nuclides calculated in this work.

Nuclide	Expected Cumulative Yield	Calculated Cumulative Yield	Ratio Calculated/Expected
$^{95}\text{Zr}$	0.0650	$0.0674 \pm 0.0166$	1.0364
$^{97}\text{Zr}$	0.0598	$0.0637 \pm 0.0157$	1.0655
$^{99}\text{Mo}$	0.0611	$0.0577 \pm 0.0142$	0.9441
$^{103}\text{Ru}$	0.0303	$0.0295 \pm 0.0073$	0.9750
$^{131}\text{I}$	0.0289	$0.0289 \pm 0.0071$	1.0000
$^{140}\text{Ba}$	0.0621	$0.0600 \pm 0.0148$	0.9654
$^{143}\text{Ce}$	0.0596	$0.0574 \pm 0.0142$	0.9634
$^{144}\text{Ce}$	0.0550	$0.0502 \pm 0.0127$	0.9129
$^{145}\text{Pm}$	0.0393	$0.0365 \pm 0.0090$	0.8996
$^{147}\text{Nd}$	0.0225	$0.0365 \pm 0.0050$	0.9292

the energy bin structure that was chosen. Some energy bins were smaller than others. Therefore, when the MCNP5 code was run, it calculated fewer particles in the smaller energy bins, and, as a result, there is a higher standard error associated with those energy bins. Another source of error came from determining

the efficiencies of the detectors used in this work, which can be found in Tables 4.2 and 4.3. This was dependent on both the number of counts for each nuclide in the multi-gamma source and the uncertainty in initial activity given in the calibration of the source, both of which are also given in Tables 4.2 and 4.3. A third source of error stems from the uncertainty in the isotopic composition of the CRM 129-A uranium used in the sample, given in Section 3.1. Finally, there was uncertainty from the calculation of the flux from both the NIST SRM 953 neutron density monitor wire and the normalization to  $^{131}\text{I}$ , though it was necessary to produce these errors through propagating other sources of error.

#### 4.5.1 Reducing Error

In order to reduce the error created by the MCNP5 analysis, it would be necessary to increase one or more of the following: the range of the energy bins, the number of particles per cycle, and the number of  $k_{eff}$  cycles. This would increase the statistical accuracy of the simulation, thus reducing the error to which the MCNP5 analysis contributed. Increasing the count times for the flux wire and sample would increase the number of counts and reduce the error given by the counting statistics.

# Chapter 5

## Conclusion

### 5.1 Summary of Work

During the course of this work, three goals were to be accomplished.

The first goal was to assess the theoretical integrity of determining FP yields via the method given in Chapter 2. This method was validated through analyzing an output given by OrigenArp. A simulated irradiation for 10 seconds of 14x14 PWR fuel with composition similar to that of the physical sample was conducted by OrigenArp. The program output gave the masses of various FPs in grams. From there, the FP yields were calculated through a simplified model using the method provided in Section 4.1. Upon validating the method, the weighted flux of the TRIGA Mark II reactor at the point of irradiation needed to be determined.

Before the flux could be calculated for the point of irradiation, it was necessary to determine the weighted radiative capture cross-sections for  $^{27}\text{Al}$  and  $^{59}\text{Co}$ , as well as the total and thermal fission cross-sections for  $^{235}\text{U}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$ . This was done by developing the neutron flux profile using the MCNP5 code with an input deck that simulated the neutron flux at the PNT in the reactor. After the cross-sections were calculated, the total flux was calculated using a flux wire and also by normalizing to the FP yield of  $^{131}\text{I}$ . These values were inconsistent with one another; therefore, the rest of the work was completed using the flux normalized

to  $^{131}\text{I}$ . This accomplished the second goal. At that time, the FP yields could be calculated.

The normalized flux along with other parameters were used with the method given in Chapter 2, and FP yields were calculated after decay times of approximately 1, 5, and 9 days. Of the FPs used in this work, the yields were all within 10.04% of the expected values from the ENDF library. This completed the third goal of setting up a method of determining FP yields using gamma ray spectroscopy.

## 5.2 Suggestions for Further Work

It would be necessary to conduct an in-depth study to develop an empirical flux profile of the TRIGA Mark II reactor at the PNT. This would allow calculation of the flux at the point of sample irradiation without normalizing to a FP within the sample itself. With the newly determined flux, more FP yields can be calculated using this method. It is important to note that this work set up the method of determining FP yields using gamma ray spectroscopy and proved its viability. More studies must be done to determine the yields of more FPs, particularly those that are shorter-lived.

## **Appendices**

# Appendix A

## MCNP5 Input Deck

The following MCNP5 input deck was used to analyze the flux at the point of irradiation in the PNT to provide a means for determining the flux-weighted cross-sections for  $^{27}\text{Al}$ ,  $^{59}\text{Co}$ ,  $^{235}\text{U}$ , and  $^{238}\text{U}$ .

```
----- UT-TRIGA - Core Model - 12/16/2011 -----
c
c   Coordinate origin on core axis at core midplane
c   - Experiment tubes, empty beam ports, empty RSR
c   - Central thimble fixed and flooded with no sample
c   - Core fully fuelled
c   Edited on 10/01/2012 by Christopher Lu to analyze
c   flux at PNT
c
c -----
c       Beginning of Cell Card Specification
c -----
c -----
c Core region
c -----
1099 1 -1.0 -202 +206
      -231 +232 -233 +234 -235 +236
      -241 +242 -243 +244 -245 +246
      +5001 +5002 +5003 +5004 +5005 +5006 +5007 +5008 +5009
      +5010 +5011 +5012 +5013 +5014 +5015 +5016 +5017 +5018 +5019
      +5020 +5021 +5022 +5023 +5024 +5025 +5026 +5027 +5028 +5029
      +5030 +5031 +5032 +5033 +5034 +5035 +5036 +5037 +5038 +5039
      +5040 +5041 +5042 +5043 +5044 +5045 +5046           +5048 +5049
      +5050 +5051 +5052 +5053 +5054 +5055 +5056 +5057 +5058 +5059
      +5060 +5061 +5062 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5066 +5067 +5068 +5069
      +5070 +5071 +5072           +5075 +5076 +5077 +5078 +5079
      +5080 +5081 +5082 +5083 +5084 +5085 +5086 +5087 +5088 +5089
      +5090 +5091 +5092 +5093 +5094 +5095 +5096 +5097 +5098 +5099
      +5100           +5102 +5103 +5104 +5105 +5106 +5107 +5108 +5109
      +5110           +5112 +5113 +5114           +5117           +5119
      +5120
      +1963 +1964 +1965 +1966           $ Mapping experiment
      +1940           $ 3L
      +2000 +2001 +2002 +2003 +2004 +2005 +2006
      +5118           $ PNT
c
520 0 -201 +207 -1963 fill=101 (10) $          Flux mapping water cells
521 0 -201 +207 -1964 fill=101 (11)
522 0 -201 +207 -1965 fill=101 (12)
523 0 -201 +207 -1966 fill=101 (13)
c
600 0 -110 +120 -5000 fill=82 (100) $ A1 - CT
601 0 -110 +120 -5001 fill=8 (101) $ B1
602 0 -110 +120 -5002 fill=8 (102) $ B2
603 0 -110 +120 -5003 fill=8 (103) $ B3
604 0 -110 +120 -5004 fill=8 (104) $ B4
605 0 -110 +120 -5005 fill=8 (105) $ B5
606 0 -110 +120 -5006 fill=8 (106) $ B6
607 0 -110 +120 -5007 fill=7 (107) $ C1 - CR(T)
608 0 -110 +120 -5008 fill=8 (108) $ C2
609 0 -110 +120 -5009 fill=8 (109) $ C3
610 0 -110 +120 -5010 fill=8 (110) $ C4
611 0 -110 +120 -5011 fill=8 (111) $ C5
612 0 -110 +120 -5012 fill=8 (112) $ C6
613 0 -110 +120 -5013 fill=9 (113) $ C7 - CR(R)
```

```

614 0 -110 +120 -5014 fill=8 (114) $ C8
615 0 -110 +120 -5015 fill=8 (115) $ C9
616 0 -110 +120 -5016 fill=8 (116) $ C10
617 0 -110 +120 -5017 fill=8 (117) $ C11
618 0 -110 +120 -5018 fill=8 (118) $ C12
619 0 -110 +120 -5019 fill=8 (119) $ D1
620 0 -110 +120 -5020 fill=8 (120) $ D2
621 0 -110 +120 -5021 fill=8 (121) $ D3
622 0 -110 +120 -5022 fill=8 (122) $ D4
623 0 -110 +120 -5023 fill=8 (123) $ D5
624 0 -110 +120 -5024 fill=9 (124) $ D6 - CR(S1)
625 0 -110 +120 -5025 fill=8 (125) $ D7
626 0 -110 +120 -5026 fill=8 (126) $ D8
627 0 -110 +120 -5027 fill=8 (127) $ D9
628 0 -110 +120 -5028 fill=8 (128) $ D10
629 0 -110 +120 -5029 fill=8 (129) $ D11
630 0 -110 +120 -5030 fill=8 (130) $ D12
631 0 -110 +120 -5031 fill=8 (131) $ D13
632 0 -110 +120 -5032 fill=9 (132) $ D14 - CR(S2)
633 0 -110 +120 -5033 fill=8 (133) $ D15
634 0 -110 +120 -5034 fill=8 (134) $ D16
635 0 -110 +120 -5035 fill=8 (135) $ D17
636 0 -110 +120 -5036 fill=8 (136) $ D18
637 0 -110 +120 -5037 fill=8 (137) $ E1
638 0 -110 +120 -5038 fill=8 (138) $ E2
639 0 -110 +120 -5039 fill=8 (139) $ E3
640 0 -110 +120 -5040 fill=8 (140) $ E4
641 0 -110 +120 -5041 fill=8 (141) $ E5
642 0 -110 +120 -5042 fill=8 (142) $ E6
643 0 -110 +120 -5043 fill=8 (143) $ E7
644 0 -110 +120 -5044 fill=8 (144) $ E8
645 0 -110 +120 -5045 fill=8 (145) $ E9
646 0 -110 +120 -5046 fill=8 (146) $ E10
c 647 0 -110 +120 -5047 fill=8 (147) $ E11 - 3L
648 0 -110 +120 -5048 fill=8 (148) $ E12
649 0 -110 +120 -5049 fill=8 (149) $ E13
650 0 -110 +120 -5050 fill=8 (150) $ E14
651 0 -110 +120 -5051 fill=8 (151) $ E15
652 0 -110 +120 -5052 fill=8 (152) $ E16
653 0 -110 +120 -5053 fill=8 (153) $ E17
654 0 -110 +120 -5054 fill=8 (154) $ E18
655 0 -110 +120 -5055 fill=8 (155) $ E19
656 0 -110 +120 -5056 fill=8 (156) $ E20
657 0 -110 +120 -5057 fill=8 (157) $ E21
658 0 -110 +120 -5058 fill=8 (158) $ E22
659 0 -110 +120 -5059 fill=8 (159) $ E23
660 0 -110 +120 -5060 fill=8 (160) $ E24
661 0 -110 +120 -5061 fill=8 (161) $ F1
662 0 -110 +120 -5062 fill=8 (162) $ F2
663 0 -110 +120 -5063 fill=8 (163) $ F3
664 0 -110 +120 -5064 fill=8 (164) $ F4
665 0 -110 +120 -5065 fill=8 (165) $ F5
666 0 -110 +120 -5066 fill=8 (166) $ F6
667 0 -110 +120 -5067 fill=8 (167) $ F7
668 0 -110 +120 -5068 fill=8 (168) $ F8
669 0 -110 +120 -5069 fill=8 (169) $ F9
670 0 -110 +120 -5070 fill=8 (170) $ F10
671 0 -110 +120 -5071 fill=8 (171) $ F11
672 0 -110 +120 -5072 fill=8 (172) $ F12
c 673 0 -110 +120 -5073 fill=8 (173) $ F13 - 3L
c 674 0 -110 +120 -5074 fill=8 (174) $ F14 - 3L
675 0 -110 +120 -5075 fill=8 (175) $ F15
676 0 -110 +120 -5076 fill=8 (176) $ F16
677 0 -110 +120 -5077 fill=8 (177) $ F17
678 0 -110 +120 -5078 fill=8 (178) $ F18
679 0 -110 +120 -5079 fill=8 (179) $ F19
680 0 -110 +120 -5080 fill=8 (180) $ F20
681 0 -110 +120 -5081 fill=8 (181) $ F21
682 0 -110 +120 -5082 fill=8 (182) $ F22
683 0 -110 +120 -5083 fill=8 (183) $ F23
684 0 -110 +120 -5084 fill=8 (184) $ F24
685 0 -110 +120 -5085 fill=8 (185) $ F25
686 0 -110 +120 -5086 fill=8 (186) $ F26
687 0 -110 +120 -5087 fill=8 (187) $ F27
688 0 -110 +120 -5088 fill=8 (188) $ F28
689 0 -110 +120 -5089 fill=8 (189) $ F29
690 0 -110 +120 -5090 fill=8 (190) $ F30
691 0 -110 +120 -5091 fill=6 (191) $ G2 - Graphite
692 0 -110 +120 -5092 fill=8 (192) $ G3
693 0 -110 +120 -5093 fill=8 (193) $ G4
694 0 -110 +120 -5094 fill=8 (194) $ G5
695 0 -110 +120 -5095 fill=8 (195) $ G6
696 0 -110 +120 -5096 fill=8 (196) $ G8
697 0 -110 +120 -5097 fill=8 (197) $ G9

```

```

698 0 -110 +120 -5098 fill=8 (198) $ G10
699 0 -110 +120 -5099 fill=8 (199) $ G11
700 0 -110 +120 -5100 fill=8 (200) $ G12
c 701 0 -110 +120 -5101 fill=6 (201) $ G14
702 0 -110 +120 -5102 fill=8 (202) $ G15
703 0 -110 +120 -5103 fill=6 (203) $ G16 - Graphite
704 0 -110 +120 -5104 fill=8 (204) $ G17
705 0 -110 +120 -5105 fill=8 (205) $ G18
706 0 -110 +120 -5106 fill=6 (206) $ G20 - Graphite
707 0 -110 +120 -5107 fill=8 (207) $ G21
708 0 -110 +120 -5108 fill=8 (208) $ G22
709 0 -110 +120 -5109 fill=8 (209) $ G23
710 0 -110 +120 -5110 fill=6 (210) $ G24 - Graphite
c 711 0 -110 +120 -5111 fill=8 (211) $ G26
712 0 -110 +120 -5112 fill=8 (212) $ G27
713 0 -110 +120 -5113 fill=8 (213) $ G28
714 0 -110 +120 -5114 fill=8 (214) $ G29
c 715 0 -110 +120 -5115 fill=8 (215) $ G30
c 716 0 -110 +120 -5116 fill=8 (216) $ G32 - Source
717 0 -110 +120 -5117 fill=6 (217) $ G33 - Graphite
c 718 0 -110 +120 -5118 fill=8 (218) $ G34 - PNT
719 0 -110 +120 -5119 fill=6 (219) $ G35 - Graphite
720 0 -110 +120 -5120 fill=6 (220) $ G36 - Graphite
c
c 750 0 -110 +120 -1940 fill=96 (50) $ Sleeve irradiator
c
c 751 0 -110 +120 -961 fill=40 (20) $ 3L(Mat) irradiator
c
751 0 -110 +120 -1940 fill=45 (50) $ 3L(Cd) irradiator
c
752 0 -110 +120 -5118 fill=30 (218) $ tPNT irradiator
c
c 752 0 -110 +120 -5118 fill=35 (218) $ ePNT irradiator
c
c -----
c Lower grid plate region
c -----
1 2 -2.7 -206 +207
    -211 +212 -213 +214 -215 +216
    -221 +222 -223 +224 -225 +226
+5000 +5001 +5002 +5003 +5004 +5005 +5006 +5007 +5008 +5009
+5010 +5011 +5012 +5013 +5014 +5015 +5016 +5017 +5018 +5019
+5020 +5021 +5022 +5023 +5024 +5025 +5026 +5027 +5028 +5029
+5030 +5031 +5032 +5033 +5034 +5035 +5036 +5037 +5038 +5039
+5040 +5041 +5042 +5043 +5044 +5045 +5046 +5048 +5049
+5050 +5051 +5052 +5053 +5054 +5055 +5056 +5057 +5058 +5059
+5060 +5061 +5062 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5066 +5067 +5068 +5069
+5070 +5071 +5072 +5075 +5076 +5077 +5078 +5079
+5080 +5081 +5082 +5083 +5084 +5085 +5086 +5087 +5088 +5089
+5090 +5091 +5092 +5093 +5094 +5095 +5096 +5097 +5098 +5099
+5100      +5102 +5103 +5104 +5105 +5106 +5107 +5108 +5109
+5110      +5112 +5113 +5114      +5117      +5119
+5120
+1963 +1964 +1965 +1966          $ Mapping experiment
+1940          $ 3L
+5118          $ PNT
c      +5111 +5115
c      +5039 +5040 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5093 +5094 $ Elements in 6L
c      +961          $ 3L
c
c -----
c Upper grid plate region
c -----
2 2 -2.7 -203 -201 +202
+5000 +5001 +5002 +5003 +5004 +5005 +5006 +5007 +5008 +5009
+5010 +5011 +5012 +5013 +5014 +5015 +5016 +5017 +5018 +5019
+5020 +5021 +5022 +5023 +5024 +5025 +5026 +5027 +5028 +5029
+5030 +5031 +5032 +5033 +5034 +5035 +5036 +5037 +5038 +5039
+5040 +5041 +5042 +5043 +5044 +5045 +5046 +5048 +5049
+5050 +5051 +5052 +5053 +5054 +5055 +5056 +5057 +5058 +5059
+5060 +5061 +5062 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5066 +5067 +5068 +5069
+5070 +5071 +5072 +5075 +5076 +5077 +5078 +5079
+5080 +5081 +5082 +5083 +5084 +5085 +5086 +5087 +5088 +5089
+5090 +5091 +5092 +5093 +5094 +5095 +5096 +5097 +5098 +5099
+5100      +5102 +5103 +5104 +5105 +5106 +5107 +5108 +5109
+5110      +5112 +5113 +5114      +5117      +5119
+5120
+1963 +1964 +1965 +1966          $ Mapping experiment
+1940          $ 3L
+5118          $ PNT
c      +5111 +5115
c      +5039 +5040 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5093 +5094 $ Elements in 6L
c      +961          $ 3L
c

```

```

c -----
c Reactor core structure
c -----
c Inner core shroud
c -----
10 2 -2.7 -300 +302 -303 +202      $ Alignment ring
11 2 -2.7 -300 -202 +352      $ Alignment ring
(+231: -232: +241: -242:
+233: -234: +243: -244:
+235: -236: +245: -246)
12 2 -2.7 +305 -306 +307      $ Shroud load ring
(-311 +312 -321 +322
-313 +314 -323 +324
-315 +316 -325 +326)
13 2 -2.7 -301 -352 +304      $ Alignment ring
(+331: -332: +341: -342:
+333: -334: +343: -344:
+335: -336: +345: -346)
14 2 -2.7 +231 -331 -233 +236      $ Reflector plate
-352 +306
15 2 -2.7 -232 +332 +234 -235      $ Reflector plate
-352 +306
16 2 -2.7 +241 -341 -343 -345      $ Reflector, bp3
-352 +306 +363
17 2 -2.7 -242 +342 +344 +346      $ Reflector plate
-352 +306
18 2 -2.7 +233 -333 -331 -343      $ Reflector plate
-352 +306
19 2 -2.7 -234 +334 +332 +344      $ Reflector plate
-352 +306
20 2 -2.7 +235 -335 +332 -345      $ Reflector plate
-352 +306
21 2 -2.7 -236 +336 -331 +346      $ Reflector plate
-352 +306
22 2 -2.7 +243 -343 -241 -233      $ Reflector plate
-352 +306
23 2 -2.7 -244 +344 +242 +234      $ Reflector plate
-352 +306
24 2 -2.7 +245 -345 -241 -235      $ Reflector plate
-352 +306
25 2 -2.7 -246 +346 +242 +236      $ Reflector plate
-352 +306
26 2 -2.7 +241 -363 +364 -360      $ Reflector BP3
27 2 -2.7 -361 +362 -100      $ Reflector BP1&5
c
c -----
c Reflector outer shroud structure
c -----
30 2 -2.7 -355 +361      $ Reflector cylin
-350 +351 -352 +353
31 2 -2.7 +355 +363      $ Reflector cylin
-350 +351 -352 +353
32 2 -2.7 -370 +371 -372 +373      $ Cylinder, top
33 2 -2.7 -374 -375 +376      $ Cylinder, bot
(+331: -332: +341: -342:
+333: -334: +343: -344:
+335: -336: +345: -346)
34 2 -2.7 -370 +374 -375 +377      $ Reflector edge ring
35 2 -2.7 -352 -371 +380 +381      $ Reflector RSR unit
36 2 -2.7 -380 +300 +381 -382      $ Reflector RSR unit
37 2 -2.7 -352 +301 -300 +381      $ Reflector RSR unit
38 1 -1.0 +370 -351 -377 +120      $ Edge ring error
c
c -----
c Reflector graphite moderator
c -----
40 4 -2.25 -400 +401 -402 +403      $ Reflector graphite
41 4 -2.25 -400 -403 +375 -404 +361
(+411: -412: +421: -422:
+413: -414: +423: -424:
+415: -416: +425: -426)
#(-361 +405)      $ Graphite, bp1&5
42 4 -2.25 (-400 -403 +375 +404 +363
(+411: -412: +421: -422:
+413: -414: +423: -424:
+415: -416: +425: -426))
#(-406 +408) #(-407 +409)      $ Graphite, bp3
$ Graphite void?????
43 8 -1.15e-3 (+371 -351 -373 +403) #40
44 8 -1.15e-3 (-351 -403 +375 -404 +361
(+331: -332: +341: -342:
+333: -334: +343: -344:
+335: -336: +345: -346)) #41      $ graphite void
45 8 -1.15e-3 (-351 -403 +375 +404 +363
(+331: -332: +341: -342:

```

```

+333: -334: +343: -344: #42      $ graphite void
46 8 -1.15e-3 -304 +403 -301
(+331: -332: +341: -342:
+333: -334: +343: -344:
+335: -336: +345: -346)      $ graphite void
47 8 -1.15e-3 +301 -371 +403 -381      $ graphite void
c
c -----
c Pool coolant water
c -----
50 1 -1.0 -203 +201 -110           $ Above upper grid plate
+5000 +5001 +5002 +5003 +5004 +5005 +5006 +5007 +5008 +5009
+5010 +5011 +5012 +5013 +5014 +5015 +5016 +5017 +5018 +5019
+5020 +5021 +5022 +5023 +5024 +5025 +5026 +5027 +5028 +5029
+5030 +5031 +5032 +5033 +5034 +5035 +5036 +5037 +5038 +5039
+5040 +5041 +5042 +5043 +5044 +5045 +5046           +5048 +5049
+5050 +5051 +5052 +5053 +5054 +5055 +5056 +5057 +5058 +5059
+5060 +5061 +5062 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5066 +5067 +5068 +5069
+5070 +5071 +5072           +5075 +5076 +5077 +5078 +5079
+5080 +5081 +5082 +5083 +5084 +5085 +5086 +5087 +5088 +5089
+5090 +5091 +5092 +5093 +5094 +5095 +5096 +5097 +5098 +5099
+5100           +5102 +5103 +5104 +5105 +5106 +5107 +5108 +5109
+5110           +5112 +5113 +5114           +5117           +5119
+5120
+1940           $ 3L
+5118           $ PNT
c           +5111 +5115
c           +5039 +5040 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5093 +5094 $ Elements in 6L
c           +961           $ 3L
c
51 1 -1.0 +203 -302 +202 -110           $ Upper gridplate
52 1 -1.0 +302 -300 +303 -110           $ Upper gridplate
53 1 -1.0 -305 -306 +307           $ Lower gridplate
+5000 +5001 +5002 +5003 +5004 +5005 +5006 +5007 +5008 +5009
+5010 +5011 +5012 +5013 +5014 +5015 +5016 +5017 +5018 +5019
+5020 +5021 +5022 +5023 +5024 +5025 +5026 +5027 +5028 +5029
+5030 +5031 +5032 +5033 +5034 +5035 +5036 +5037 +5038 +5039
+5040 +5041 +5042 +5043 +5044 +5045 +5046           +5048 +5049
+5050 +5051 +5052 +5053 +5054 +5055 +5056 +5057 +5058 +5059
+5060 +5061 +5062 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5066 +5067 +5068 +5069
+5070 +5071 +5072           +5075 +5076 +5077 +5078 +5079
+5080 +5081 +5082 +5083 +5084 +5085 +5086 +5087 +5088 +5089
+5090 +5091 +5092 +5093 +5094 +5095 +5096 +5097 +5098 +5099
+5100           +5102 +5103 +5104 +5105 +5106 +5107 +5108 +5109
+5110           +5112 +5113 +5114           +5117           +5119
+5120
+1940           $ 3L
+5118           $ PNT
c           +5111 +5115
c           +5039 +5040 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5093 +5094 $ Elements in 6L
c           +961           $ 3L
c
54 1 -1.0 -307 +120           $ Lower gridplate
(-311 +312 -321 +322
-313 +314 -323 +324
-315 +316 -325 +326)
+5000 +5001 +5002 +5003 +5004 +5005 +5006 +5007 +5008 +5009
+5010 +5011 +5012 +5013 +5014 +5015 +5016 +5017 +5018 +5019
+5020 +5021 +5022 +5023 +5024 +5025 +5026 +5027 +5028 +5029
+5030 +5031 +5032 +5033 +5034 +5035 +5036 +5037 +5038 +5039
+5040 +5041 +5042 +5043 +5044 +5045 +5046           +5048 +5049
+5050 +5051 +5052 +5053 +5054 +5055 +5056 +5057 +5058 +5059
+5060 +5061 +5062 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5066 +5067 +5068 +5069
+5070 +5071 +5072           +5075 +5076 +5077 +5078 +5079
+5080 +5081 +5082 +5083 +5084 +5085 +5086 +5087 +5088 +5089
+5090 +5091 +5092 +5093 +5094 +5095 +5096 +5097 +5098 +5099
+5100           +5102 +5103 +5104 +5105 +5106 +5107 +5108 +5109
+5110           +5112 +5113 +5114           +5117           +5119
+5120
+1940           $ 3L
+5118           $ PNT
c           +5111 +5115
c           +5039 +5040 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5093 +5094 $ Elements in 6L
c           +961           $ 3L
c
55 1 -1.0 -207 +306           $ Lower gridplate
(-231 +232 -241 +242
-233 +234 -243 +244
-235 +236 -245 +246)
+5000 +5001 +5002 +5003 +5004 +5005 +5006 +5007 +5008 +5009
+5010 +5011 +5012 +5013 +5014 +5015 +5016 +5017 +5018 +5019
+5020 +5021 +5022 +5023 +5024 +5025 +5026 +5027 +5028 +5029
+5030 +5031 +5032 +5033 +5034 +5035 +5036 +5037 +5038 +5039

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+5040 +5041 +5042 +5043 +5044 +5045 +5046      +5048 +5049
+5050 +5051 +5052 +5053 +5054 +5055 +5056 +5057 +5058 +5059
+5060 +5061 +5062 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5066 +5067 +5068 +5069
+5070 +5071 +5072      +5075 +5076 +5077 +5078 +5079
+5080 +5081 +5082 +5083 +5084 +5085 +5086 +5087 +5088 +5089
+5090 +5091 +5092 +5093 +5094 +5095 +5096 +5097 +5098 +5099
+5100      +5102 +5103 +5104 +5105 +5106 +5107 +5108 +5109
+5110      +5112 +5113 +5114      +5117      +5119
+5120
+1940          $ 3L
+5118          $ PNT
c   +5111 +5115
c   +5039 +5040 +5063 +5064 +5065 +5093 +5094 $ Elements in 6L
c   +961          $ 3L
c
56 1 -1.0 -206 +207          $ Lower gridplate
(+211: -212: +221: -222:
+213: -214: +223: -224:
+215: -216: +225: -226)
(-231 +232 -241 +242
-233 +234 -243 +244
-235 +236 -245 +246)
57 1 -1.0 -351 +371 +372 -110      $ Upper reflector
58 1 -1.0 -374 -376 +120          $ Lower reflector
(+311: -312: +321: -322:
+313: -314: +323: -324:
+315: -316: +325: -326)
59 1 -1.0 +306 -376          $ Lower reflector
(+331: -332: +341: -342:
+333: -334: +343: -344:
+335: -336: +345: -346)
(-311 +312 -321 +322
-313 +314 -323 +324
-315 +316 -325 +326)
c
c -----
c Pool coolant water
c -----
950 8 -1.15e-3 -150 +160 -165
*TRCL (-60.00 00.00 00.00 00 90 90 90 00 90) $NP
951 8 -1.15e-3 -150 +160 -165
*TRCL ( 57.96 -15.53 00.00 00 90 90 90 00 90) $NPP
952 8 -1.15e-3 -150 +160 -165
*TRCL ( 42.43 42.43 00.00 00 90 90 90 00 90) $FC
60 1 -1.0 +350 -355 +361
(-100 -110 +120) #950 #951      $ Beam ports 1&5
61 1 -1.0 +350 +355 +363
(-100 -110 +120) #950 #952
#(-406 +408) #(-407 +409)      $ Beam ports 2&4
62 1 -1.0 -363 +364 +360 -100      $ Reflector BP3
63 1 -1.0 -350 +351 +352 -110      $ Reflector cylinder
64 1 -1.0 -350 +351 -353 +120      $ Reflector cylinder
65 1 -1.0 -370 +374 -377 +120      $ Reflector edgering
66 1 -1.0 +300 -371 +303 -110      $ RSR removal
67 2 -2.7 +370 -351 -375 +377      $ edge ring error
68 2 -2.7 -351 +370 -372 +373      $ edge ring error
c
c BP2, BP4 structure
c -----
71 2 -2.7 (-406 +430) +350 +355 -100      $ Reflector BP2
72 2 -2.7 (-407 +440) +350 +355 -100      $ Reflector BP4
c
c -----
c BP3 structure
c -----
73 2 -2.7 +461 -462 -464      $ Reflector BP3
74 2 -2.7 -463 +464 +461 -100      $ Reflector BP3
75 1 -1.0 +241 -364 -461      $ Reflector BP3
76 1 -1.0 +463 -364 +461 -100      $ Reflector BP3
c
c -----
c BP1, BP3, BP5 cavity
c -----
77 8 -1.15e-3 +450 -362 -451      $ Reflector BP1
78 8 -1.15e-3 +462 -464 -453      $ Reflector BP3
79 8 -1.15e-3 -450 -362 +455
c
c -----
c BP1, BP2, BP3, BP4, BP5 cavity
c -----
81 8 -1.15e-3 +451 -362 -100      #95 VOL=1 $ Reflector BP1
82 8 -1.15e-3 (-430 +408) +350 -100 #96 VOL=1 $ Reflector BP2
83 8 -1.15e-3 +453 -464 -100      #97 VOL=1 $ Reflector BP3
84 8 -1.15e-3 (-440 +409) +350 -100 #98 VOL=1 $ Reflector BP4

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85 8 -1.15e-3 -455 -362 -100      #99 VOL=1 $ Reflector BP5
c
95 8 -1.15e-3 -171
96 8 -1.15e-3 -172
97 8 -1.15e-3 -173
98 8 -1.15e-3 -174
99 8 -1.15e-3 -175
c
c -----
c Rotary specimen rack (RSR) unit
c -----
90 8 -1.15e-3 +300 -303 +352 -371      $ RSR unit
91 8 -1.15e-3 +300 +304 -352 -380      $ RSR unit
92 8 -1.15e-3 +300 -304 -380 +382      $ RSR unit
    vol=1
c
c -----
c Fill universe for reactor core grid
c -----
c Graphite reflector elements, U=6
c -----
100 1 -1.0   #101 #102 #103
        #104 #105 #106      u=6
101 2 -2.7   -623 -609 +206      u=6      $ lower fitting
102 2 -2.7   -605 -620 +621      u=6      $ end closure
103 4 -2.25   -605 -621 +622      u=6      $ graphite
104 2 -2.7   -605 -622 +623      u=6      $ end closure
105 2 -2.7   +620 -609 -201      u=6      $ upper fitting
106 2 -2.7   +605 -607 -620 +623      u=6      $ element clad
c
c -----
c Transient control rod, U=7
c -----
110 1 -1.0   #111 #112 #113 #114
        #115 #116 #117      u=7
111 2 -2.7   -500 -510 +511      u=7      $ end plug
112 2 -2.7   -500 -511 +512      u=7      $ spacer plug
113 6 -2.52   -500 -512 +513      u=7      $ absorber
114 2 -2.7   -500 -513 +514      u=7      $ spacer plug
115 8 -1.15e-3 -500 -514 +515      u=7      $ air follower
116 3 -7.8   -500 -515 +516      u=7      $ end plug
117 3 -7.8   +500 -502 -510 +516      u=7      $ element clad
c
c -----
c Standard triiga fuel element, U=8
c -----
c Temperature in fuel rod assumed 600 K at full power
120 1 -1.0   #121 #122 #123
        #124 #125 #126
        #127 #128 #129      u=8      $ element clad
121 3 -7.8   -615 -603 +206      u=8      $ lower fitting
122 3 -7.8   -600 -610 +611      u=8      $ end closure
123 4 -2.25   -600 -611 +612      u=8      $ graphite
124 5 -6.05   -600 -612 +613 +650      u=8      TMP1=5.1702E-8 $ fuel at 600K
125 7 -6.49   -650 -612 +613      u=8      $ Zr rod
126 4 -2.25   -600 -613 +614      u=8      $ graphite
127 3 -7.8   -600 -614 +615      u=8      $ end closure
128 3 -7.8   +610 -603 -201      u=8      $ upper fitting
129 3 -7.8   +600 -602 -610 +615      u=8      $ element clad
c
c -----
c Fuel follower control rods (reg, shimi, shim2), U=9
c -----
c Temperature assumed 300 C at full power
130 1 -1.0   #131 #132 #133 #134 #135
        #136 #137 #138 #139 #140
        #141 #142 #143      u=9
131 3 -7.8   -505 -520 +521      u=9      $ end plug
132 8 -1.15e-3 -505 -521 +522      u=9      $ top space
133 2 -2.7   -505 -522 +523      u=9      $ spacer plug
134 8 -1.15e-3 -505 -523 +524      u=9      $ void gap
135 6 -2.52   -505 -524 +525      u=9      $ absorber
136 2 -2.7   -505 -525 +526      u=9      $ spacer plug
137 8 -1.15e-3 -505 -526 +527      u=9      $ void gap
138 5 -6.05   -505 -527 +528 +550      u=9      TMP1=5.1702E-8 $ fuel follower
139 7 -6.49   -550 -527 +528      u=9      $ Zr rod
140 2 -2.7   -505 -528 +529      u=9      $ spacer plug
141 8 -1.15e-3 -505 -529 +530      u=9      $ bot space
142 3 -7.8   -505 -530 +531      u=9      $ end plug
143 3 -7.8   +505 -507 -520 +531      u=9      $ element clad
c
c -----
c Modifications and experiment components
c -----

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```

c Pneumatic transfer system (PTS) without Cd, U=30 - JDB - 4/13/2007
c -----
300 1 -1.0 #301 #302 #303
      #304 #305 #306
      #307 #308      U=30 $ Water surrounding PTS
301 2 -2.7 -910 +911 +933 U=30 $ Al transport tube
302 8 -1.15e-3 -911 +912 +933 U=30 $ Air gap
303 2 -2.7 -912 +913 +915 U=30 $ Al sample tube
304 8 -1.15e-3 -913      +915 #308 U=30 $ Sample location
305 2 -2.7 -910 +934 -933 U=30 $ Al transport tube bottom
306 2 -2.7 -912 +931 -915 U=30 $ Al sample tube bottom
307 8 -1.15e-3 +933 -931 -912 U=30 $ Air gap beneath sample tube
308 8 -1.15e-3 -908 +909 -907 U=30 $ Sample location for tally
c
c -----
c Pneumatic transfer system (PTS) with Cd, U=35 - JDB - 4/13/2007
c -----
c 350 1 -1.0 #351 #352 #353
c      #354 #355 #356
c      #357 #358 #359 #360      U=35 $ Water surrounding PTS
c 351 2 -2.7 -910 +911 +933 U=35 $ Al transport tube
c 352 8 -1.15e-3 -911 +914 +933 U=35 $ Air gap
c 353 10 -8.65 -914 +912 +931 U=35 $ Cd liner
c 354 2 -2.7 -912 +913 +915 U=35 $ Al sample tube
c 355 8 -1.15e-3 -913      +915 #360 U=35 $ Sample location
c 356 2 -2.7 -910 +934 -933 U=35 $ Al transport tube bottom
c 357 2 -2.7 -912 +931 -915 U=35 $ Al sample tube bottom
c 358 10 -8.65 -914 -931 +932 U=35 $ Cd liner beneath sample
c 359 8 -1.15e-3 +933 -932 -914 U=35 $ Air gap beneath sample tube
c 360 8 -1.15e-3 -908 +909 -907 U=35 $ Sample location for tally
c
c -----
c 3-element irradiator with Cd, U=40
c -----
400 1 -1.0 #401 #402 #403 #404
      #405 #406 #407 #408
      #409 #410      u=40 $ Water
401 2 -2.7 -920 +921 -958 +959 u=40 $ Al outer
402 8 -1.15e-3 -921 +924 -958 +959 u=40 $ Air gap
403 10 -8.65 -924 +922 -958 +959 u=40 $ Pb liner
404 2 -2.7 -922 +923 -958 +959 u=40 $ Al liner
405 8 -1.15e-3 -923      -963 +965 u=40 $ Air in sample location
406 8 -1.15e-3 -923      -958 +963 u=40 $ Air above sample location
407 2 -2.7 -962      -957 +958 u=40 $ Upper end cap
408 2 -2.7 -920      -959 +960 u=40 $ Lower end cap
409 2 -2.7 -923      -965 +966 u=40
410 10 -8.65 -923      -966 +959 u=40
c
c -----
c 3-element irradiator with Cd, U=45
c -----
c 450 1 -1.0 #451 #452 #453 #454      $ #461 #462 #463 #465
c      #455 #456 #457 #458
c      #459 #460      U=45 $ Water
c 451 1 -1.0 -920 +921 -958 +959 U=45 $ Al outer
c 452 1 -1.0 -922 +923 -958 +959 U=45 $ Al liner
c 453 1 -1.0 +922 -924 -958 +959 U=45 $ Cd liner
c 454 1 -1.0 -921 +924 -958 +959 U=45 $ Air gap
c 455 1 -1.0 -923      -963 +965 U=45 $ Air in sample location
c 456 1 -1.0 -923      -958 +963 u=45 $ Air above sample location
c 457 1 -1.0 -962      -957 +958 u=45 $ Upper end cap
c 458 1 -1.0 -920      -959 +960 u=45 $ Lower end cap
c 459 1 -1.0 -923      -965 +966 u=45
c 460 1 -1.0 -923      -966 +959 u=45
c
450 1 -1.0 #451 #452 #453 #454      $ #461 #462 #463 #465
      #455 #456 #457 #458
      #459 #460      U=45 $ Water
451 2 -2.7 -920 +921 -958 +959 U=45 $ Al outer
452 2 -2.7 -922 +923 -958 +959 U=45 $ Al liner
453 11 -11.34 +922 -924 -958 +959 U=45 $ Pb liner
454 8 -1.15e-3 -921 +924 -958 +959 U=45 $ Air gap
455 8 -1.15e-3 -923      -958 +959 U=45 $ Air in sample location
      vol=1452
456 8 -1.15e-3 -923      -958 +963 u=45 $ Air above sample location
457 2 -2.7 -962      -957 +958 u=45 $ Upper end cap
458 2 -2.7 -920      -959 +960 u=45 $ Lower end cap
459 2 -2.7 -923      -965 +966 u=45
460 11 -8.65 -923      -966 +959 u=45 $ Changed to Pb
c
c 461 2 -2.7      +1956 -957 -1941 +1942 U=45 $ Al outer
c 462 11 -11.4     +1955 -958 -1942 +1943 U=45 $ Pb in sleeve
c 463 2 -2.7      +1956 -957 -1943 +1944 u=45 $ Al inner
c 464 2 -2.7      +958 -957 -1942 +1943 u=45 $ Al donut top (lid)

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c 465 2 -2.7      +1956 -1955 -1942 +1943 u=45      $ Al donut bottom
c
c -----
c 3-element irradiator (unlined), U=50
c -----
490 8 -1.15e-3 #491 #492 #493 #494 U=50      $
491 2 -2.7      -922 +923 -950 +955 U=50      $ T3 can cylinder
492 2 -2.7      +922 -924 -950 +955 U=50      $ T3 can liner
493 2 -2.7      -923 +950 -951 U=50      $ T3 can upper
494 2 -2.7      -923 -955 +956 U=50      $ T3 can lower
c
c -----
c Water cells for mapping experiment, u=101
c -----
515 1 -1.0 #516          u=101
516 1 -1.0 -754 +782 -750          u=101
c
c -----
c Large irradiator with cadmium sleeve, u=96
c -----
811 1 -1.0      #812 #813 #814 #815
#816 #817 #818 #819
#820 #821          u=96      $ Water outside of 7L
812 2 -2.7      -1941 +1942 -1951 +1955 u=96      $ Al clad outer, sleeve
813 8 -1.15e-3 -1942 +1947 -1951 +1955 u=96      $ Air, sleeve
821 10 -8.65     -1947 +1943 -1951 +1955 u=96      $ Cadmium, sleeve
814 2 -2.7      -1943 +1944 -1951 +1955 u=96      $ Al clad inner, sleeve
815 2 -2.7      -1945 +1946 -1951 +1955 u=96      $ Al clad, can
816 8 -1.15e-3 -1946 -1951 +1955 u=96      $ Air inside can
817 2 -2.7      -1950 +1951 -1941 +1944 u=96      $ Al lid, sleeve, upper
818 2 -2.7      -1955 +1956 -1941 +1944 u=96      $ Al lid, sleeve, lower
819 2 -2.7      -1950 +1951 -1945 u=96      $ Al lid, can, upper
820 2 -2.7      -1955 +1956 -1945 u=96      $ Al lid, can, lower
c
c -----
c 1-inch detector
c -----
1740 1 -1.0      #1741 #1742          U=81      $ element clad
1741 8 -1.15e-3 -638 -639 +640 #1742          U=81
1742 8 -1.15e-3 -638 -641 +642          U=81      $ flux tally for 1" dia FC
c
c -----
c Central thimble (CT), u=82 - JDB
c -----
1750 1 -1.0      #1751 #1752          u=82
1751 2 -2.7      -442 +443 +207          u=82
1752 1 -1.0      -446 +447 -445          u=82
c
c
c -----
c Photon Radial Profile Holes
c -----
1800 1 -1.0      -2000
1801 1 -1.0      -2001
1802 1 -1.0      -2002
1803 1 -1.0      -2003
1804 1 -1.0      -2004
1805 1 -1.0      -2005
1806 1 -1.0      -2006
c
c -----
c Outside world
c -----
2999 0          +100: +110: -120
c
c -----
c           End of Cell Card Specification
c -----
c -----
c Beginning of Surface Card Specification
c -----
c Hexagonal cell lattice surfaces
c -----
101  PX      +2.17678      $ Fuel lattice hex-prism
102  PX      -2.17678      $ Fuel lattice hex-prism
103  P      +1  1.73205  0  +4.35356 $ Fuel lattice hex-prism
104  P      +1  1.73205  0  -4.35356 $ Fuel lattice hex-prism
105  P      -1  1.73205  0  +4.35356 $ Fuel lattice hex-prism
106  P      -1  1.73205  0  -4.35356 $ Fuel lattice hex-prism
107  CZ      +2.51353      $ Maximum lattice diagonal radius
c
108  PY      5.65531
109  PY      -5.65531

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c
c -----
c Axial and radial domain
c -----
100   CZ    +75
110   PZ    +100          $ Upper bound
120   PZ    -75          $ Lower bound
150   CZ    +5.08         $ Detector Cylinder
160   PZ    +10           $ Detector Lower
165   PZ    +30           $ Detector Upper
c
171   s     60.000 -36.000 -6.985 2.5   $ BP1
172   s     60.000 36.000 -6.985 2.5   $ BP2
173   s     0.000 70.000 -6.985 2.5   $ BP3
174   s    -60.000 36.000 -6.985 2.5   $ BP4
175   s    -60.000 -36.000 -6.985 2.5   $ BP5
c
c -----
c Reactor core grid plate surfaces
c -----
200   CZ    1.91135        $ Grid plate element holes
201   PZ    +32.3850       $ Upper grid plate region
202   PZ    +30.7975       $ Upper grid plate region
203   CZ    27.6225         $ Upper grid plate diameter - effective core diameter
205   CZ    1.5875          $ Grid plate coolant holes
206   PZ    -33.17875      $ Lower grid plate region
207   PZ    -36.35375      $ Lower grid plate region
211   PX    +26.1216       $ Lower grid plate edge
212   PX    -26.1216       $ Lower grid plate edge
213   P    +1  0.57735 0  +29.0240 $ Lower grid plate edge
214   P    +1  0.57735 0  -29.0240 $ Lower grid plate edge
215   P    -1  0.57735 0  +29.0240 $ Lower grid plate edge
216   P    -1  0.57735 0  -29.0240 $ Lower grid plate edge
221   PY    +25.1360       $ Lower grid plate edge
222   PY    -25.1360       $ Lower grid plate edge
223   P    +1  1.73205 0  +52.2432 $ Lower grid plate edge
224   P    +1  1.73205 0  -52.2432 $ Lower grid plate edge
225   P    -1  1.73205 0  +52.2432 $ Lower grid plate edge
226   P    -1  1.73205 0  -52.2432 $ Lower grid plate edge
231   PX    +26.6700       $ Core shroud inside surface
232   PX    -26.6700       $ Core shroud inside surface
233   P    +1  0.57735 0  +29.2100 $ Core shroud inside surface
234   P    +1  0.57735 0  -29.2100 $ Core shroud inside surface
235   P    -1  0.57735 0  +29.2100 $ Core shroud inside surface
236   P    -1  0.57735 0  -29.2100 $ Core shroud inside surface
241   PY    +25.4000       $ Core shroud inside surface
242   PY    -25.4000       $ Core shroud inside surface
243   P    +1  1.73205 0  +54.9275 $ Core shroud inside surface
244   P    +1  1.73205 0  -54.9275 $ Core shroud inside surface
245   P    -1  1.73205 0  +54.9275 $ Core shroud inside surface
246   P    -1  1.73205 0  -54.9275 $ Core shroud inside surface
c
c -----
c Core structure surfaces
c -----
c Reflector inner shroud
c -----
300   CZ    30.083125      $ Grid plate alignment ring
301   CZ    29.765625      $ Grid plate alignment ring
302   CZ    27.9400          $ Grid plate alignment ring
303   PZ    +33.9725       $ Grid plate alignment ring
304   PZ    +26.3525       $ Grid plate alignment ring
c
c -----
c Shroud load ring
c -----
305   CZ    27.9400          $ Reflector shroud load ring  $ 24.7650
306   PZ    -37.30625      $ Reflector shroud load ring
307   PZ    -39.52875      $ Reflector shroud load ring
c
311   PX    +29.2100       $ Reflector shroud support
312   PX    -29.2100       $ Reflector shroud support
313   P    +1  0.57735 0  +32.385 $ Reflector shroud support
314   P    +1  0.57735 0  -32.385 $ Reflector shroud support
315   P    -1  0.57735 0  +32.385 $ Reflector shroud support
316   P    -1  0.57735 0  -32.385 $ Reflector shroud support
321   PY    +27.9400       $ Reflector shroud support
322   PY    -27.9400       $ Reflector shroud support
323   P    +1  1.73205 0  +59.3725 $ Reflector shroud support
324   P    +1  1.73205 0  -59.3725 $ Reflector shroud support
325   P    -1  1.73205 0  +59.3725 $ Reflector shroud support
326   P    -1  1.73205 0  -59.3725 $ Reflector shroud support
c
331   PX    +27.3050       $ Core shroud plate exterior

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332    PX    -27.3050      $ Core shroud plate exterior
333    P    +1  0.57735  0  +29.8450 $ Core shroud plate exterior
334    P    +1  0.57735  0  -29.8450 $ Core shroud plate exterior
335    P    -1  0.57735  0  +29.8450 $ Core shroud plate exterior
336    P    -1  0.57735  0  -29.8450 $ Core shroud plate exterior
341    PY    +26.0350      $ Core shroud plate exterior
342    PY    -26.0350      $ Core shroud plate exterior
343    P    +1  1.73205  0  +56.5150 $ Core shroud plate exterior
344    P    +1  1.73205  0  -56.5150 $ Core shroud plate exterior
345    P    -1  1.73205  0  +56.5150 $ Core shroud plate exterior
346    P    -1  1.73205  0  -56.5150 $ Core shroud plate exterior
c
c -----
c Reflector outer shroud
c -----
350    CZ    +54.76875      $ Reflector outer shroud
351    CZ    +53.49875      $ Reflector outer shroud
352    PZ    +28.8925      $ Outer shroud upper edge
353    PZ    -32.0675      $ Outer shroud lower edge
355    PY    0.0            $ Core shroud section plane
c
c -----
c Reflector beam ports
c -----
360    PY    +55.5625      $ Radial penetrating beam port
361    C/X   -35.2552   -6.985  7.62  $ Tangential thru beam port
362    C/X   -35.2552   -6.985  6.9088 $ Tangential thru beam port
363    C/Y    0.0          -6.985 10.160 $ Radial penetrating beam port
364    C/Y    0.0          -6.985  9.525 $ Radial penetrating beam port
c
370    CZ    53.3400      $ Reflector top shroud
371    CZ    37.4650      $ Reflector top shroud
372    PZ    +29.5275      $ Reflector top shroud
373    PZ    +28.2575      $ Reflector top shroud
374    CZ    52.0700      $ Reflector inner shroud base
375    PZ    -27.9400      $ Reflector inner shroud base
376    PZ    -29.5275      $ Reflector inner shroud base
377    PZ    -36.8300      $ Reflector shroud edge ring
c
c -----
c RSR experiment system
c -----
380    CZ    +37.1475      $ RSR cavity outer ring
381    PZ    +6.9850      $ RSR cavity base
382    PZ    +7.3025      $ RSR cavity base
c
c -----
c Graphite reflector surfaces
c -----
400    CZ    53.0225      $ Graphite reflector outer radius
401    CZ    37.7825      $ Graphite reflector inner radius
402    PZ    27.6225      $ Graphite reflector upper section
403    PZ    6.3500       $ Graphite reflector section plane
404    PY    -20.32        $ Graphite reflector section plane
405    PY    -35.2552      $ Beam port penetration
c
406 2 CY    7.62          $ Radial penetrating beam port, bp3
c
407 4 CY    7.62          $ Tangential beam port, bp2
408 2 PY    0.0            $ Radial beam port, bp4
409 4 PY    0.0            $ Tangential beam port, bp2
411    PX    +27.78125     $ Graphite inner surface
412    PX    -27.78125     $ Graphite inner surface
413    P    +1  0.57735  0  +31.00875 $ Graphite inner surface +1
414    P    +1  0.57735  0  -31.00875 $ Graphite inner surface +1
415    P    -1  0.57735  0  +31.00875 $ Graphite inner surface +1
416    P    -1  0.57735  0  -31.00875 $ Graphite inner surface +1
421    PY    +26.431875     $ Graphite inner surface
422    PY    -26.431875     $ Graphite inner surface
423    P    +1  1.73205  0  +57.30875 $ Graphite inner surface +1
424    P    +1  1.73205  0  -57.30875 $ Graphite inner surface +1
425    P    -1  1.73205  0  +57.30875 $ Graphite inner surface +1
426    P    -1  1.73205  0  -57.30875 $ Graphite inner surface +1
c
430 2 CY    6.9088      $ Tangential beam port, bp2
440 4 CY    6.9088      $ Radial beam port, bp4
450    PX    0.0            $ BP1&5 origin
c
c -----
c Central thimble - JLP
c -----
442    CZ    1.50          $ Central thimble guide rod OD
443    CZ    1.415         $ Central thimble guid rod ID
444    CZ    1.25          $ Central thimble sample holder OD

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445    CZ      1.185      $ Central thimble sample holder ID
446    PZ      2.5        $ Central thimble upper sample holder
447    PZ     -2.5        $ Central thimble lower sample holder
c   beam port tally surfaces bp1&5 and bp3
451    PX     +10.16      $ BP1
453    PY     +40.90      $ BP3
455    PX     -10.16      $ BP5
c   pool structure pipe, bp3
461    PY     +25.600     $ Radial penetrating beam port, bp3
462    PY     +26.235     $ Radial penetrating beam port, bp3
463    C/Y     0.0  -6.985  7.62  $ Radial penetrating beam port, bp3
464    C/Y     0.0  -6.985  6.9088 $ Radial penetrating beam port, bp3
c
c -----
c Control element surfaces
c -----
500    CZ     1.5113     $ Control element - absorber surface, radius
502    CZ     1.5875     $ Control element - clad outer surface
505    CZ     1.6637     $ Control element - absorber surface, radius
507    CZ     1.7145     $ Control element - clad outer surface
c
510 7  PZ     +24.765    $ Control element - element plug, end
511 7  PZ     +24.13     $ Control element - magneform plug, upper
512 7  PZ     +19.05     $ Control element - absorber surface,length/2
513 7  PZ     -19.05     $ Control element - absorber surface,length/2
514 7  PZ     -21.59     $ Control element - magneform plug, lower
515 7  PZ     -70.8025   $ Control element - air follower section
516 7  PZ     -72.7075   $ Control element - element plug, end
c
517    pz     +75
518    pz     -75
519    cz     1.5875
532    cz     1.7145
c
520 7  PZ     +34.925    $ Control element - element plug, end
521 7  PZ     +31.115   $ Control element - void gap
522 7  PZ     +20.6375   $ Control element - magneform plug, upper
523 7  PZ     +19.3675   $ Control element - void gap
524 7  PZ     +19.05     $ Control element - absorber surface,length/2
525 7  PZ     -19.05     $ Control element - absorber surface,length/2
526 7  PZ     -20.32     $ Control element - magneform plug, lower
527 7  PZ     -20.955   $ Control element - void gap
528 7  PZ     -59.055   $ Control element - fuel follower section
529 7  PZ     -61.595   $ Control element - void gap
530 7  PZ     -74.93     $ Control element - magneform plug, bottom
531 7  PZ     -74.99     $ Control element - element plug, end
c
550    CZ     0.28575   $ Zirconium rod
c
c -----
c Fuel and moderator element surfaces
c -----
600    CZ     1.816      $ Fuel element - fuel region surface, radius
602    CZ     1.867      $ Fuel element - clad outer surface
603    CZ     1.5306     $ Fuel - adapter effective radius, lower
604    CZ     1.9426     $ Fuel - adapter effective radius, upper
605    CZ     1.816      $ Graphite element - element surface, radius
606    CZ     1.867      $ Graphite element - clad outer surface
607    CZ     1.867      $ Graphite element - clad outer surface
608    CZ     1.9426     $ Graphite - adapter effective radius, upper
609    CZ     1.5306     $ Graphite - adapter effective radius, lower
c
610    PZ     +28.5877   $ Fuel element - element end region, upper
611    PZ     +27.7368   $ Fuel element - graphite end region, upper
612    PZ     +19.05     $ Fuel element - fuel surface, length/2
613    PZ     -19.05     $ Fuel element - fuel surface, length/2
614    PZ     -27.7368   $ Fuel element - graphite end region, lower
615    PZ     -28.5877   $ Fuel element - element end region, lower
c
620    PZ     +28.5877   $ Graphite element - element end, upper
621    PZ     +27.7368   $ Graphite element - graphite end, upper
622    PZ     -27.7368   $ Graphite element - graphite end, lower
623    PZ     -28.5877   $ Graphite element - element end, lower
c
635    PZ     15.24      $ Flux Tally
636    PZ     -15.24      $ Flux Tally
637    CZ     0.4        $ Flux Tally hole for the KSU detector
638    CZ     1.27
639    PZ     7.7851
640    PZ     -7.7851
641    PZ     6.35
642    PZ     -6.35
c
650    CZ     0.28575   $ Zirconium rod

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c
660    CZ      1.5306      $ Element adapter effective radius
661    CZ      1.867       $ Element clad outer surface
662    PZ      +32.3850     $ Upper grid plate, top
663    PZ      +28.5877     $ Element end region, upper
664    PZ      -28.5877     $ Element end region, lower
665    PZ      -33.17875    $ Lower grid plate, top
666    cz      1.91135     $ Upper grid plate holes

c
c -----
c Boundaries for large irradiator
c -----
701    PX      +8.70712
703    PX      +10.8839
708    PX      +19.59102
710    PX      21.7678
712    PX      19.59102
717    PX      10.8839
702    P      -1  1.73205  0  -26.12136
704    P      -1  1.73205  0  -21.7678
705    P      1   1.73205  0   4.35356
706    P      -1  1.73205  0  -26.12136
707    P      1   1.73205  0   8.70712
709    P      1   1.73205  0   4.35356
711    P      -1  1.73205  0  -43.5356
713    P      -1  1.73205  0  -47.88916
714    P      1   1.73205  0  -13.06068
715    P      -1  1.73205  0  -43.5356
716    P      1   1.73205  0  -17.41424
718    P      1   1.73205  0  -13.06068

c
c -----
c Reactor core modifications
c -----
c Center tube irradiations
c -----
900    CZ      1.905       $ Center tube outer radius
901    CZ      1.69418     $ Center tube inner radius
905    CZ      1.5          $ Sample radius
907    PZ      +0.5        $ Sample length
908    CZ      0.5          $ Sample radius (PTS)
909    PZ      -0.5        $ Sample length

c
c -----
c PNT tube dimensions
c -----
910    CZ      +1.74625    $ Al transport tube outer radius
911    CZ      +1.53543    $ Al transport tube inner radius
912    CZ      +1.11125    $ Al sample tube outer radius
913    CZ      +0.86995    $ Al sample tube inner radius
914    CZ      +1.16205    $ Cd two layer liner
915    PZ      -2.07645    $ PTS sample stop
916    PZ      -18.89125   $ Cd absorber end
917    PZ      -21.1264591  $ Cd absorber disk, upper edge
918    PZ      -21.17725   $ Cd absorber disk, lower edge
919    PZ      -30.32125   $ PTS bottom section
931    PZ      -2.94775   $ Al sample tube bottom
932    PZ      -2.99855   $ Bottom of Cd liner
933    PZ      -3.37193   $ Top of Al transport tube
934    PZ      -3.58275   $ Bottom of Al transport tube

c
c -----
c 3-element irradiator with Cd or Pb
c -----
c Reference to lower grid plate -33.17875
920    c/z      0 0 +2.38125   $ Al can outer radius
921    c/z      0 0 +2.23393   $ Al can inner radius
922    c/z      0 0 +2.06375   $ Al sleeve outer radius
923    c/z      0 0 +1.93929   $ Al sleeve inner radius
924    c/z      0 0 +2.16535   $ Cd liner outer radius
c 930    c/z      0 -0 +0.47625  $ Al structure rod
c 940    PZ      -30.xxxx    $ Al bearing section
950    PZ      +2.54        $ Al upper end cap
951    PZ      +2.5908     $ Al upper end cap
955    PZ      -2.54        $ Al lower end cap
956    PZ      -2.5908     $ Al lower end cap

c
957    pz      +99.82125   $ Al upper end cap, top
958    pz      +96.82125   $ Al upper end cap, bottom
963    pz      +30.7975    $ Bottom of upper grid plate
959    pz      -26.19375   $ Al lower end cap, top
960    pz      -31.27385   $ Al lower end cap, bottom
962    c/z      -15.23746  -8.79856 +3.00000

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961    c/z     -15.23746 -8.79856 +3.0099
c
965    pz     -25.55875          $ Top of Al in Al sleeve
966    pz     -26.09215          $ Top of Cd liner in sleeve
967    pz     -26.19375          $ Top of lower end cap
c
c -----
c Large irradiator surfaces with cadmium sleeve
c -----
c 1940    c/z     15.23746 -11.31062 5.27939  $ Center of irradiator
c 1940    c/z     +10.8839 +8.79856 2.4        $ Center of 3L irradiator
1940    c/z     -15.24 -8.80 +2.4        $ Center of 3L irradiator
c
1941    cz      5.08
1942    cz      4.7625
1943    cz      3.81
1944    cz      3.4925
1945    cz      3.175
1946    cz      2.8575
1947    cz      2.0000
c
1950    pz     +32.3850          $ Al upper end cap
1951    pz     +32.22625         $ Al upper end cap
1955    pz     -33.02           $ Al lower end cap
1956    pz     -33.17875         $ Al lower end cap
c
c -----
c Surfaces for flux mapping with Ni wire - JDB
c -----
1963    c/z     2.17678 -1.2573  +0.16   $ A
1964    c/z     15.23746 -1.2573  +0.16   $ K
1965    c/z     19.59102 -1.2573  +0.16   $ L
1966    c/z     23.94458 -1.2573  +0.16   $ M
c
750    cz      0.15875
751    cz      0.16
754    pz      32.385
782    pz     -36.35375
c
c -----
c Photon Radial Profile Holes
c -----
2000   s     +0.0  +2.51353  +0.0  0.3175
2001   s     +0.0  +5.020706  +0.0  0.3175
2002   s     +0.0  +10.05412  +0.0  0.3175
2003   s     +0.0  +12.56765  +0.0  0.3175
2004   s     +0.0  +17.59470  +0.0  0.3175
2005   s     +0.0  +20.10823  +0.0  0.3175
2006   s     +0.0  +25.0     +0.0  0.3175
c
c
c -----
c Upper grid plate holes
c -----
5000   c/z  +0.00000  +0.00000  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, A1
5001   c/z  +4.35356  +0.00000  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, B1
5002   c/z  +2.17678  -3.76936  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, B2
5003   c/z  -2.17678  -3.76936  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, B3
5004   c/z  -4.35356  +0.00000  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, B4
5005   c/z  -2.17678  +3.76936  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, B5
5006   c/z  +2.17678  +3.76936  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, B6
5007   c/z  +8.70712  +0.00000  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, C1
5008   c/z  +6.53034  -3.76936  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, C2
5009   c/z  +4.35356  -7.54126  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, C3
5010   c/z  -0.00000  -7.54126  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, C4
5011   c/z  -4.35356  -7.54126  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, C5
5012   c/z  -6.53034  -3.76936  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, C6
5013   c/z  -8.70712  +0.00000  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, C7
5014   c/z  -6.53034  +3.76936  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, C8
5015   c/z  -4.35356  +7.54126  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, C9
5016   c/z  -0.00000  +7.54126  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, C10
5017   c/z  +4.35356  +7.54126  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, C11
5018   c/z  +6.53034  +3.76936  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, C12
5019   c/z  +13.06068 +0.00000  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, D1
5020   c/z  +10.88390 -3.76936  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, D2
5021   c/z  +8.70712  -7.54126  +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, D3
5022   c/z  +6.53034 -11.31062 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, D4
5023   c/z  +2.17678 -11.31062 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, D5
5024   c/z  -2.17678 -11.31062 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, D6
5025   c/z  -6.53034 -11.31062 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, D7
5026   c/z  -8.70712 -7.54126 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, D8
5027   c/z  -10.88390 -3.76936 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, D9
5028   c/z  -13.06068 +0.00000 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, D10
5029   c/z  -10.88390 +3.76936 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, D11

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5030 c/z -8.70712 +7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, D12  
 5031 c/z -6.53034 +11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, D13  
 5032 c/z -2.17678 +11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, D14  
 5033 c/z +2.17678 +11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, D15  
 5034 c/z +6.53034 +11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, D16  
 5035 c/z +8.70712 +7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, D17  
 5036 c/z +10.88390 +3.76936 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, D18  
 5037 c/z +17.41424 +0.00000 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E1  
 5038 c/z +15.23746 -3.76936 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E2  
 5039 c/z +13.06068 -7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E3  
 5040 c/z +10.88390 -11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E4  
 5041 c/z +8.70712 -15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E5  
 5042 c/z +4.35356 -15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E6  
 5043 c/z -0.00000 -15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E7  
 5044 c/z -4.35356 -15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E8  
 5045 c/z -8.70712 -15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E9  
 5046 c/z -10.88390 -11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E10  
 5047 c/z -13.06068 -7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E11  
 5048 c/z -15.23746 -3.76936 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E12  
 5049 c/z -17.41424 +0.00000 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E13  
 5050 c/z -15.23746 +3.76936 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E14  
 5051 c/z -13.06068 +7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E15  
 5052 c/z -10.88390 +11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E16  
 5053 c/z -8.70712 +15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E17  
 5054 c/z -4.35356 +15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E18  
 5055 c/z -0.00000 +15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E19  
 5056 c/z +4.35356 +15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E20  
 5057 c/z +8.70712 +15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E21  
 5058 c/z +10.88390 +11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E22  
 5059 c/z +13.06068 +7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E23  
 5060 c/z +15.23746 +3.76936 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, E24  
 5061 c/z +21.76780 +0.00000 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F1  
 5062 c/z +19.59102 -3.76936 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F2  
 5063 c/z +17.41424 -7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F3  
 5064 c/z +15.23746 -11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F4  
 5065 c/z +13.06068 -15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F5  
 5066 c/z +10.88390 -18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F6  
 5067 c/z +6.53034 -18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F7  
 5068 c/z +2.17678 -18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F8  
 5069 c/z -2.17678 -18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F9  
 5070 c/z -6.53034 -18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F10  
 5071 c/z -10.88390 -18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F11  
 5072 c/z -13.06068 -15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F12  
 5073 c/z -15.23746 -11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F13  
 5074 c/z -17.41424 -7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F14  
 5075 c/z -19.59102 -3.76936 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F15  
 5076 c/z -21.76780 +0.00000 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F16  
 5077 c/z -19.59102 +3.76936 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F17  
 5078 c/z -17.41424 +7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F18  
 5079 c/z -15.23746 +11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F19  
 5080 c/z -13.06068 +15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F20  
 5081 c/z -10.88390 +18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F21  
 5082 c/z -6.53034 +18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F22  
 5083 c/z -2.17678 +18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F23  
 5084 c/z +2.17678 +18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F24  
 5085 c/z +6.53034 +18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F25  
 5086 c/z +10.88390 +18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F26  
 5087 c/z +13.06068 +15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F27  
 5088 c/z +15.23746 +11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F28  
 5089 c/z +17.41424 +7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F29  
 5090 c/z +19.59102 +3.76936 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, F30  
 5091 c/z +23.94458 -3.76936 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G2  
 5092 c/z +21.76780 -7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G3  
 5093 c/z +19.59102 -11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G4  
 5094 c/z +17.41424 -15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G5  
 5095 c/z +15.23746 -18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G6  
 5096 c/z +8.70712 -22.62124 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G8  
 5097 c/z +4.35356 -22.62124 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G9  
 5098 c/z -0.00000 -22.62124 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G10  
 5099 c/z -4.35356 -22.62124 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G11  
 5100 c/z -8.70712 -22.62124 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G12  
 5101 c/z -15.23746 -18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G14  
 5102 c/z -17.41424 -15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G15  
 5103 c/z -19.59102 -11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G16  
 5104 c/z -21.76780 -7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G17  
 5105 c/z -23.94458 -3.76936 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G18  
 5106 c/z -23.94458 +3.76936 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G20  
 5107 c/z -21.76780 +7.54126 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G21  
 5108 c/z -19.59102 +11.31062 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G22  
 5109 c/z -17.41424 +15.08252 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G23  
 5110 c/z -15.23746 +18.85188 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G24  
 5111 c/z -8.70712 +22.62124 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G26  
 5112 c/z -4.35356 +22.62124 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G27  
 5113 c/z +4.35356 +22.62124 +1.91135 \$ Upper grid plate hole, G29

```

5114 c/z -0.00000 +22.62124 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, G28
5115 c/z +8.70712 +22.62124 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, G30
5116 c/z +15.23746 +18.85188 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, G32
5117 c/z +17.41424 +15.08252 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, G33
5118 c/z +19.59102 +11.31062 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, G34
5119 c/z +21.76780 +7.54126 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, G35
5120 c/z +23.94458 +3.76936 +1.91135 $ Upper grid plate hole, G36
c
c -----
c Cut planes for tallies
c -----
6000 pz +32
6001 pz +31
6002 pz +30
6003 pz +29
6004 pz +28
6005 pz +27
6006 pz +26
6007 pz +25
6008 pz +24
6009 pz +23
6010 pz +22
6011 pz +21
6012 pz +20
6013 pz +19
6014 pz +18
6015 pz +17
6016 pz +16
6017 pz +15
6018 pz +14
6019 pz +13
6020 pz +12
6021 pz +11
6022 pz +10
6023 pz +9
6024 pz +8
6025 pz +7
6026 pz +6
6027 pz +5
6028 pz +4
6029 pz +3
6030 pz +2
6031 pz +1
6032 pz +0
6033 pz -1
6034 pz -2
6035 pz -3
6036 pz -4
6037 pz -5
6038 pz -6
6039 pz -7
6040 pz -8
6041 pz -9
6042 pz -10
6043 pz -11
6044 pz -12
6045 pz -13
6046 pz -14
6047 pz -15
6048 pz -16
6049 pz -17
6050 pz -18
6051 pz -19
6052 pz -20
6053 pz -21
6054 pz -22
6055 pz -23
6056 pz -24
6057 pz -25
6058 pz -26
6059 pz -27
6060 pz -28
6061 pz -29
6062 pz -30
6063 pz -31
6064 pz -32
6065 pz -33
6066 pz -34
6067 pz -35
6068 pz -36
c
7000 pz +30.861
7001 pz +27.305
7002 pz +25.781

```

```

7003 pz +22.225
7004 pz +20.701
7005 pz +17.145
7006 pz +15.621
7007 pz +12.065
7008 pz +10.541
7009 pz +6.985
7010 pz +5.461
7011 pz +1.905
7012 pz +0.381
7013 pz -3.175
7014 pz -4.699
7015 pz -8.255
7016 pz -9.779
7017 pz -13.335
7018 pz -14.859
7019 pz -18.415
7020 pz -19.939
7021 pz -23.495
7022 pz -25.019
7023 pz -28.575
7024 pz -30.099
7025 pz -33.655
7026 pz -35.179
c
8000 pz +30.7975      $ Bottom of upper grid plate region
8001 pz +27.7368      $ Top of graphite region
8002 pz +19.05        $ Top of fuel region
8003 pz -19.05        $ Bottom of fuel region
8004 pz -27.7368      $ Bottom of graphite region
8005 pz -33.17875     $ Top of lower grid plate region
c
c -----
c           End of Surface Card Specification
c -----
c -----
c           Beginning of Material Card Specification
c -----
c -----
c Beam tube transformations
c -----
c tri: Through port, small, BP1
c tr2: Tangential port, small, BP2
c tr3: Radial port, large, BP3
c tr4: Radial port, small, BP4
c tr5: Through port, large, BP5
c
*tr1 0.0   -35.255 -6.985  00 90 90  90 00 90
*tr2 +35.255 -06.222 -6.985  30 120 90  60 30 90
*tr3 0.0   +25.600 -6.985  00 90 90  90 00 90
*tr4 -22.871 +13.216 -6.985  60 30 90  150 60 90
*tr5 0.0   -35.255 -6.985  00 90 90  90 00 90
c
c the '*' just makes the transformation in degrees
c
c -----
c Control rod transformations
c -----
c Shutdown condition - 000 units
c Low power critical - 525 units
c Design high power - 700 units
c Full out condition - 960 units
c
tr6 0 0 00.00   1 0 0 0 1 0
tr7 0 0 15.00   1 0 0 0 1 0      $ Formerly 19.05, 8.33, 12.37
tr8 0 0 27.78   1 0 0 0 1 0
tr9 0 0 38.10   1 0 0 0 1 0
c
c -----
c Mapping experiment transformations
c -----
tr10 +2.17678 -1.2573 0.0
tr11 +15.23746 -1.2573 0.0
tr12 +19.59102 -1.2573 0.0
tr13 +23.94458 -1.2573 0.0
c
c -----
c Irradiation facility transformations
c -----
tr20 -15.23746 -8.79856 0.0      $ Center of 3L irradiator
c tr50 +15.23746 -11.31062 0.0    $ Center of 6L irradiator
c tr50 +10.8839 +8.79856 0.0      $ Center of 3L irradiator
tr50 -15.24   -8.80   0.0          $ Center of 3L irradiator

```

```

c
c -----
c Grid plate hole transformations
c -----
tr100 -0.00000 +0.00000 0.0 $ A1
tr101 +4.35356 +0.00000 0.0 $ B1
tr102 +2.17678 -3.76936 0.0 $ B2
tr103 -2.17678 -3.76936 0.0 $ B3
tr104 -4.35356 +0.00000 0.0 $ B4
tr105 -2.17678 +3.76936 0.0 $ B5
tr106 +2.17678 +3.76936 0.0 $ B6
tr107 +8.70712 +0.00000 0.0 $ C1
tr108 +6.53034 -3.76936 0.0 $ C2
tr109 +4.35356 -7.54126 0.0 $ C3
tr110 -0.00000 -7.54126 0.0 $ C4
tr111 -4.35356 -7.54126 0.0 $ C5
tr112 -6.53034 -3.76936 0.0 $ C6
tr113 -8.70712 +0.00000 0.0 $ C7
tr114 -6.53034 +3.76936 0.0 $ C8
tr115 -4.35356 -7.54126 0.0 $ C9
tr116 -0.00000 +7.54126 0.0 $ C10
tr117 +4.35356 +7.54126 0.0 $ C11
tr118 +6.53034 +3.76936 0.0 $ C12
tr119 +13.06068 +0.00000 0.0 $ D1
tr120 +10.88390 -3.76936 0.0 $ D2
tr121 +8.70712 -7.54126 0.0 $ D3
tr122 +6.53034 -11.31062 0.0 $ D4
tr123 +2.17678 -11.31062 0.0 $ D5
tr124 -2.17678 -11.31062 0.0 $ D6
tr125 -6.53034 -11.31062 0.0 $ D7
tr126 -8.70712 -7.54126 0.0 $ D8
tr127 -10.88390 -3.76936 0.0 $ D9
tr128 -13.06068 +0.00000 0.0 $ D10
tr129 -10.88390 +3.76936 0.0 $ D11
tr130 -8.70712 +7.54126 0.0 $ D12
tr131 -6.53034 +11.31062 0.0 $ D13
tr132 -2.17678 +11.31062 0.0 $ D14
tr133 +2.17678 +11.31062 0.0 $ D15
tr134 +6.53034 +11.31062 0.0 $ D16
tr135 +8.70712 +7.54126 0.0 $ D17
tr136 +10.88390 +3.76936 0.0 $ D18
tr137 +17.41424 +0.00000 0.0 $ E1
tr138 +15.23746 -3.76936 0.0 $ E2
tr139 +13.06068 -7.54126 0.0 $ E3
tr140 +10.88390 -11.31062 0.0 $ E4
tr141 +8.70712 -15.08252 0.0 $ E5
tr142 +4.35356 -15.08252 0.0 $ E6
tr143 -0.00000 -15.08252 0.0 $ E7
tr144 -4.35356 -15.08252 0.0 $ E8
tr145 -8.70712 -15.08252 0.0 $ E9
tr146 -10.88390 -11.31062 0.0 $ E10
tr147 -13.06068 -7.54126 0.0 $ E11
tr148 -15.23746 -3.76936 0.0 $ E12
tr149 -17.41424 +0.00000 0.0 $ E13
tr150 -15.23746 +3.76936 0.0 $ E14
tr151 -13.06068 +7.54126 0.0 $ E15
tr152 -10.88390 +11.31062 0.0 $ E16
tr153 -8.70712 +15.08252 0.0 $ E17
tr154 -4.35356 +15.08252 0.0 $ E18
tr155 -0.00000 +15.08252 0.0 $ E19
tr156 +4.35356 +15.08252 0.0 $ E20
tr157 +8.70712 +15.08252 0.0 $ E21
tr158 +10.88390 +11.31062 0.0 $ E22
tr159 +13.06068 +7.54126 0.0 $ E23
tr160 +15.23746 +3.76936 0.0 $ E24
tr161 +21.76780 +0.00000 0.0 $ F1
tr162 +19.59102 -3.76936 0.0 $ F2
tr163 +17.41424 -7.54126 0.0 $ F3
tr164 +15.23746 -11.31062 0.0 $ F4
tr165 +13.06068 -15.08252 0.0 $ F5
tr166 +10.88390 -18.85188 0.0 $ F6
tr167 +6.53034 -18.85188 0.0 $ F7
tr168 +2.17678 -18.85188 0.0 $ F8
tr169 -2.17678 -18.85188 0.0 $ F9
tr170 -6.53034 -18.85188 0.0 $ F10
tr171 -10.88390 -18.85188 0.0 $ F11
tr172 -13.06068 -15.08252 0.0 $ F12
tr173 -15.23746 -11.31062 0.0 $ F13
tr174 -17.41424 -7.54126 0.0 $ F14
tr175 -19.59102 -3.76936 0.0 $ F15
tr176 -21.76780 +0.00000 0.0 $ F16
tr177 -19.59102 +3.76936 0.0 $ F17
tr178 -17.41424 +7.54126 0.0 $ F18
tr179 -15.23746 +11.31062 0.0 $ F19

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tr180 -13.06068 +15.08252 0.0   $ F20
tr181 -10.88390 +18.85188 0.0   $ F21
tr182 -6.53034 +18.85188 0.0   $ F22
tr183 -2.17678 +18.85188 0.0   $ F23
tr184 +2.17678 +18.85188 0.0   $ F24
tr185 +6.53034 +18.85188 0.0   $ F25
tr186 +10.88390 +18.85188 0.0   $ F26
tr187 +13.06068 +15.08252 0.0   $ F27
tr188 +15.23746 +11.31062 0.0   $ F28
tr189 +17.41424 +7.54126 0.0   $ F29
tr190 +19.59102 +3.76936 0.0   $ F30
tr191 +23.94458 -3.76936 0.0   $ G2
tr192 +21.76780 -7.54126 0.0   $ G3
tr193 +19.59102 -11.31062 0.0   $ G4
tr194 +17.41424 -15.08252 0.0   $ G5
tr195 +15.23746 -18.85188 0.0   $ G6
tr196 +8.70712 -22.62124 0.0   $ G8
tr197 +4.35356 -22.62124 0.0   $ G9
tr198 -0.00000 -22.62124 0.0   $ G10
tr199 -4.35356 -22.62124 0.0   $ G11
tr200 -8.70712 -22.62124 0.0   $ G12
tr201 -15.23746 -18.85188 0.0   $ G14
tr202 -17.41424 -15.08252 0.0   $ G15
tr203 -19.59102 -11.31062 0.0   $ G16
tr204 -21.76780 -7.54126 0.0   $ G17
tr205 -23.94458 -3.76936 0.0   $ G18
tr206 -23.94458 +3.76936 0.0   $ G20
tr207 -21.76780 +7.54126 0.0   $ G21
tr208 -19.59102 +11.31062 0.0   $ G22
tr209 -17.41424 +15.08252 0.0   $ G23
tr210 -15.23746 +18.85188 0.0   $ G24
tr211 -8.70712 +22.62124 0.0   $ G26
tr212 -4.35356 +22.62124 0.0   $ G27
tr213 +4.35356 +22.62124 0.0   $ G29
tr214 -0.00000 +22.62124 0.0   $ G28
tr215 +8.70712 +22.62124 0.0   $ G30
tr216 +15.23746 +18.85188 0.0   $ G32
tr217 +17.41424 +15.08252 0.0   $ G33
tr218 +19.59102 +11.31062 0.0   $ G34
tr219 +21.76780 +7.54126 0.0   $ G35
tr220 +23.94458 +3.76936 0.0   $ G36
c
c -----
c Reactor component materials
c -----
c m1 - water
c m2 - aluminum (structural) type 6061
c m3 - stainless steel (structural) type 304
c m4 - graphite (carbon)
c m5 - fresh U-ZrH fuel
c m6 - B4C (boron carbide)
c m7 - zirconium (rod)
c m8 - air
c m10 - cadmium (neutron absorber liner)
c m11 - lead (neutron absorber liner)
c m54 - ar cme
m1 1001      0.66667
          8016      0.33333
mt1 lwtr.60t           $294K cme
c mpn1 0 0
m2 13027      -0.9685
          26000.50c  -0.0070
          29000.50c  -0.0025
          14000.60c  -0.0060
          12000.66c  -0.0110
          24000.50c  -0.0035
          25055      -0.0015
c mpn2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
m3 26000.50c  -0.6785
          6000      -0.0080
          14000.60c  -0.0100
          24000.50c  -0.1800
          28000.50c  -0.0980
          25055      -0.0180
          15031      -0.0045
          16000.66c  -0.0030
c mpn3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
m4 6000      1.0
mt4 grph.60t           $ 294K cme
c mpn4 0
m5 40090.71c  -0.462589265
          40091.71c  -0.100879525
          40092.71c  -0.154196422
          40094.71c  -0.156264362

```

```

40096.71c      -0.025174926
1001.71c      -0.0158955
92238.71c      -0.068170
92235.71c      -0.016830
c mpn5 0 0 82208 82208
mt5 zr/h,.62t      $600K cme
          h/zr,.62t      $600K cme
m6   5010      0.1584
      5011      0.6416
      6000      0.2
c mpn6 0 0 0
m7   40090      51.45
        40091     11.22
        40092     17.15
        40094     17.38
        40096      2.8
c mpn7 0
m8   8016      -0.23
        7014      -0.77
c mpn8 0 0
m10  48000.42c     1.0
c mpn10 0
m11  82000.42c    -1.0
c mpn11 0
m12  28058      1      $ nickel (n,p) a/o 68.0
m13  28064      1      $ nickel (n,g) a/o 0.9
m14  79197      1      $ gold (n,g) a/o 100.0
m15  29063      1      $ copper (n,g) a/o 69.1
m16  26058      1      $ iron (n,g) a/o 0.2
m17  26054      1      $ iron (n,p) a/o 5.8
m18  42098      1      $ molybdenum (n,g) a/o 24.1
m19  27059      1      $ cobalt (n,g) a/o 100.0
m20  13027      1      $ aluminum (n,g) a/o 100.0
c m54   18036  0.003365      $cme
c   18038  0.000632
c   18040  0.996003
c   18037  1e-36
c   18039  1e-36
c   18041  1e-36
c   18042  1e-36
c   18043  1e-36
c   17037  1e-36
c   19039  1e-36
c   19041  1e-36
c
c -----
c Tallies
c -----
c
c f14:n  (1752<u=82)
c fc14  Flux tally for CT
c e14   0.50e-6 1.00e-2 1.50e+1 T
c
f24:n  (1752<u=82)
fc24  Flux tally for CT spectrum
e24   1.000E-11 5.000E-09 1.000E-08 1.500E-08 2.000E-08 2.500E-08
      3.000E-08 3.500E-08 4.200E-08 5.000E-08 5.800E-08 6.700E-08
      8.000E-08 1.000E-07 1.520E-07 2.510E-07 4.140E-07 6.830E-07
      1.125E-06 1.855E-06 3.059E-06 5.040E-06 8.315E-06 1.371E-05
      2.260E-05 3.727E-05 6.144E-05 1.013E-04 1.670E-04 2.754E-04
      4.540E-04 7.485E-04 1.234E-03 2.035E-03 2.404E-03 2.840E-03
      3.355E-03 5.531E-03 9.119E-03 1.503E-02 1.989E-02 2.554E-02
      4.087E-02 6.738E-02 1.111E-01 1.832E-01 3.020E-01 3.887E-01
      4.979E-01 6.392E-01 8.208E-01 1.108 1.353 1.737
      2.231 2.865 3.678 4.965 6.065 10.0
      14.91 16.90 20.00 25.00 T
c
c f74:n  455      $(455<u=45) this is old input
c fc74  Flux tally for 3L(Pb) profile
c fs74  6002 6007 6012 6017 6022 6027 6032 6037 6042 6047 6052 6057
c fq74  s f
c
f84:n  (308<u=30)      $PNT tally
fc84  Flux tally for PNT(Pb) spectrum
c fs84  6002 6007 6012 6017 6022 6027 6032 6037 6042 6047 6052 6057
e84   1.000E-11 5.000E-09 1.000E-08 1.500E-08 2.000E-08 2.500E-08
      3.000E-08 3.500E-08 4.200E-08 5.000E-08 5.800E-08 6.700E-08
      8.000E-08 1.000E-07 1.520E-07 2.510E-07 4.140E-07 6.830E-07
      1.125E-06 1.855E-06 3.059E-06 5.040E-06 8.315E-06 1.371E-05
      2.260E-05 3.727E-05 6.144E-05 1.013E-04 1.670E-04 2.754E-04
      4.540E-04 7.485E-04 1.234E-03 2.035E-03 2.404E-03 2.840E-03
      3.355E-03 5.531E-03 9.119E-03 1.503E-02 1.989E-02 2.554E-02
      4.087E-02 6.738E-02 1.111E-01 1.832E-01 3.020E-01 3.887E-01
      4.979E-01 6.392E-01 8.208E-01 1.108 1.353 1.737

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```

2.231 2.865 3.678 4.965 6.065 10.0
14.91 16.90 20.00 25.00 T
c
f15:n -15.24 -8.8 -22.0 0
fc15 Point detector at middle of 3L
e15   1.000E-11 5.000E-09 1.000E-08 1.500E-08 2.000E-08 2.500E-08
      3.000E-08 3.500E-08 4.200E-08 5.000E-08 5.800E-08 6.700E-08
      8.000E-08 1.000E-07 1.520E-07 2.510E-07 4.140E-07 6.830E-07
      1.125E-06 1.855E-06 3.059E-06 5.040E-06 8.315E-06 1.371E-05
      2.260E-05 3.727E-05 6.144E-05 1.013E-04 1.670E-04 2.754E-04
      4.540E-04 7.485E-04 1.234E-03 2.035E-03 2.404E-03 2.840E-03
      3.355E-03 5.531E-03 9.119E-03 1.503E-02 1.989E-02 2.554E-02
      4.087E-02 6.738E-02 1.111E-01 1.832E-01 3.020E-01 3.887E-01
      4.979E-01 6.392E-01 8.208E-01 1.108 1.353 1.737
      2.231 2.865 3.678 4.965 6.065 10.0
      14.91 16.90 20.00 25.00 T
c
c f25:n -15.24 -8.8 0 2.4
c fc25 Ring detector at middle of 3L
c e25   1.000E-11 5.000E-09 1.000E-08 1.500E-08 2.000E-08 2.500E-08
c      3.000E-08 3.500E-08 4.200E-08 5.000E-08 5.800E-08 6.700E-08
c      8.000E-08 1.000E-07 1.520E-07 2.510E-07 4.140E-07 6.830E-07
c      1.125E-06 1.855E-06 3.059E-06 5.040E-06 8.315E-06 1.371E-05
c      2.260E-05 3.727E-05 6.144E-05 1.013E-04 1.670E-04 2.754E-04
c      4.540E-04 7.485E-04 1.234E-03 2.035E-03 2.404E-03 2.840E-03
c      3.355E-03 5.531E-03 9.119E-03 1.503E-02 1.989E-02 2.554E-02
c      4.087E-02 6.738E-02 1.111E-01 1.832E-01 3.020E-01 3.887E-01
c      4.979E-01 6.392E-01 8.208E-01 1.108 1.353 1.737
c      2.231 2.865 3.678 4.965 6.065 10.0
c      14.91 16.90 20.00 25.00 T
c
c f35:n -15.24 -8.8 -26.19375 0
c fc35 Point Detector at bottom of 3L
c
c f45:n -15.24 -8.8 -19 0
c fc45 Point detector at bottom of fuel in 3L
c
c f55:n -15.24 -8.8 +19 0
c fc55 Point detector at top of fuel in 3L
c
c f65:n -15.24 -8.8 +30.7975 0
c fc65 Point detector at top of 3L
c f114:n 92
c fc114 Flux tally for RSR
c fs114 6022
c e114 0.50e-6 1.00e-2 1.50e+1 T
c
f124:n 92
fc124 Flux tally for RSR spectrum
fs124 6022 $ 2nd segment is approx. sample location
e124 1.000E-11 5.000E-09 1.000E-08 1.500E-08 2.000E-08 2.500E-08
      3.000E-08 3.500E-08 4.200E-08 5.000E-08 5.800E-08 6.700E-08
      8.000E-08 1.000E-07 1.520E-07 2.510E-07 4.140E-07 6.830E-07
      1.125E-06 1.855E-06 3.059E-06 5.040E-06 8.315E-06 1.371E-05
      2.260E-05 3.727E-05 6.144E-05 1.013E-04 1.670E-04 2.754E-04
      4.540E-04 7.485E-04 1.234E-03 2.035E-03 2.404E-03 2.840E-03
      3.355E-03 5.531E-03 9.119E-03 1.503E-02 1.989E-02 2.554E-02
      4.087E-02 6.738E-02 1.111E-01 1.832E-01 3.020E-01 3.887E-01
      4.979E-01 6.392E-01 8.208E-01 1.108 1.353 1.737
      2.231 2.865 3.678 4.965 6.065 10.0
      14.91 16.90 20.00 25.00 T
c
f184:n (124<u=8)
fc184 Flux tally for TRIGA Fuel spectrum
e184 1.000E-11 5.000E-09 1.000E-08 1.500E-08 2.000E-08 2.500E-08
      3.000E-08 3.500E-08 4.200E-08 5.000E-08 5.800E-08 6.700E-08
      8.000E-08 1.000E-07 1.520E-07 2.510E-07 4.140E-07 6.830E-07
      1.125E-06 1.855E-06 3.059E-06 5.040E-06 8.315E-06 1.371E-05
      2.260E-05 3.727E-05 6.144E-05 1.013E-04 1.670E-04 2.754E-04
      4.540E-04 7.485E-04 1.234E-03 2.035E-03 2.404E-03 2.840E-03
      3.355E-03 5.531E-03 9.119E-03 1.503E-02 1.989E-02 2.554E-02
      4.087E-02 6.738E-02 1.111E-01 1.832E-01 3.020E-01 3.887E-01
      4.979E-01 6.392E-01 8.208E-01 1.108 1.353 1.737
      2.231 2.865 3.678 4.965 6.065 10.0
      14.91 16.90 20.00 25.00 T
c f134:n (516<u=101)
c fc134 Flux tally for mapping experiment profile
c fs134 7001 7003 7005 7007 7009 7011 7013 7015 7017 7019 7021 7023 7025
c fq134 s f
c
c f204:n (124<u=8) T
c fc204 Total fission power tally for fuel elements
c fm204 -3.84962E+02 5 -6
c fq204 f s

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c
c f214:n (138<u=9) T
c fc214 Total fission power tally for fuel followers
c fm214 -3.21529E+02 5 -6
c fq214 f s
c
c f224:n (124<u=8) T
c fc224 Total flux for fuel elements
c fq224 f s
c
c f234:n (138<u=9) T
c fc234 Total flux for fuel followers
c fq234 f s
c
c f244:n (124<u=8) (138<u=9) T
c fc244 Total flux for fuel
c fq244 f s
c
c f314:n (1752<u=82)
c fc314 Reaction rate tally for CT
c fm314 (1 14 102)
c
c f394:n (455<u=45)
c fc394 Reaction rate tally for 3L(Cd) profile
c fs394 6002 6007 6012 6017 6022 6027 6032 6037 6042 6047 6052 6057
c fm394 (1 12 103)
c (1 13 102)
c (1 14 102)
c (1 15 102)
c (1 16 102)
c (1 17 103)
c (1 18 102)
c (1 19 102)
c (1 20 102)
c fq394 s f
c
c f414:n 92
c fc414 Reaction rate tally for RSR
c fs414 6022
c fm414 (1 12 103)
c (1 14 102)
c (1 19 102)
c fq414 s f
c
c f434:n (516<u=101)
c fc434 Reaction rate tally for mapping experiment
c fm434 (1 12 103)
c fs434 7001 7003 7005 7007 7009 7011 7013 7015 7017 7019 7021 7023 7025
c fq434 s f
c
c f504:n 95 96 97 98 99
c fc504 BP Neutron Flux Tally by Three Energy Groups
c e504 0.50e-6 1.00e-2 1.50e+1 T
c
c f624:p (455<u=45)
c fc624 Photon tally for 3L(Cd) profile
c fs624 6002 6007 6012 6017 6022 6027 6032 6037 6042 6047 6052 6057
c fq624 s f
c
c f644:n (455<u=45)
c fc644 Flux tally for 3L(Cd) profile
c fs644 6002 6007 6012 6017 6022 6027 6032 6037 6042 6047 6052 6057
c e644 0.50e-6 1.00e-2 1.50e+1 T
c
c f654:n (455<u=45)
c fc654 3L Neutron Tally for Calculation of Neutron Dose (Kerma)
c de654 2.50E-08 1.00E-07 1.00E-06 1.00E-05 1.00E-04 1.00E-03
c 1.00E-02 1.00E-01 5.00E-01 1 2 2.5 5 7 10 14 20
c df654 3.67E-06 3.67E-06 4.46E-06 4.54E-06 4.18E-06 3.76E-06
c 3.56E-06 2.17E-05 9.26E-05 1.32E-04 1.43E-04 1.25E-04
c 1.56E-04 1.47E-04 1.47E-04 2.08E-04 2.27E-04
c fs654 6002 6007 6012 6017 6022 6027 6032 6037 6042 6047 6052 6057
c fq654 s f
c
c f664:p (455<u=45)
c fc664 3L Photon Tally for Calculation of Photon Dose (Kerma)
c de664 1.00E-02 3.00E-02 5.00E-02 7.00E-02 1.00E-01 1.50E-01
c 2.00E-01 2.50E-01 3.00E-01 0.35 0.4 0.45 0.5 0.55 0.6
c 0.65 0.7 0.8 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.2 2.6 2.8 3.25 3.75 4.25 4.75
c 5.0 5.25 5.75 6.25 6.75 7.5 9.0 11.0 13.0 15.0
c df664 3.96E-06 5.82E-07 2.90E-07 2.58E-07 2.83E-07 3.79E-07
c 5.01E-07 6.31E-07 7.59E-07 8.78E-07 9.85E-07 1.08E-06
c 1.17E-06 1.27E-06 1.36E-06 1.44E-06 1.52E-06 1.68E-06
c 1.98E-06 2.51E-06 2.99E-06 3.42E-06 3.82E-06 4.01E-06

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c      4.41E-06 4.83E-06 5.23E-06 5.60E-06 5.80E-06 6.01E-06
c      6.37E-06 6.74E-06 7.11E-06 7.66E-06 8.77E-06 1.03E-05
c      1.18E-05 1.33E-05
c fs664   6002 6007 6012 6017 6022 6027 6032 6037 6042 6047 6052 6057
c fq664   s f
c
c f674:n (455<u=45)
c fc674  3L Neutron Tally for Calculation of Hardness Factor
c de674   1.03E-10 1.08E-10 1.13E-10 1.18E-10 1.24E-10 1.31E-10 1.39E-10
c      1.46E-10 1.55E-10 1.65E-10 1.75E-10 1.85E-10 1.95E-10 2.05E-10
c      2.15E-10 2.25E-10 2.35E-10 2.48E-10 2.63E-10 2.75E-10 2.90E-10
c      3.10E-10 3.30E-10 3.50E-10 3.70E-10 3.90E-10 4.13E-10 4.38E-10
c      4.63E-10 4.88E-10 5.13E-10 5.38E-10 5.63E-10 5.88E-10 6.15E-10
c      6.45E-10 6.75E-10 7.05E-10 7.40E-10 7.80E-10 8.20E-10 8.60E-10
c      9.00E-10 9.40E-10 9.80E-10 1.03E-09 1.08E-09 1.13E-09 1.18E-09
c      1.24E-09 1.31E-09 1.39E-09 1.46E-09 1.55E-09 1.65E-09 1.75E-09
c      1.85E-09 1.95E-09 2.05E-09 2.15E-09 2.25E-09 2.35E-09 2.48E-09
c      2.63E-09 2.75E-09 2.90E-09 3.10E-09 3.30E-09 3.50E-09 3.70E-09
c      3.90E-09 4.13E-09 4.38E-09 4.63E-09 4.88E-09 5.13E-09 5.38E-09
c      5.63E-09 5.88E-09 6.15E-09 6.45E-09 6.75E-09 7.05E-09 7.40E-09
c      7.80E-09 8.20E-09 8.60E-09 9.00E-09 9.40E-09 9.80E-09 1.03E-08
c      1.08E-08 1.13E-08 1.18E-08 1.24E-08 1.31E-08 1.39E-08 1.46E-08
c      1.55E-08 1.65E-08 1.75E-08 1.85E-08 1.95E-08 2.05E-08 2.15E-08
c      2.25E-08 2.35E-08 2.48E-08 2.63E-08 2.75E-08 2.90E-08 3.10E-08
c      3.30E-08 3.50E-08 3.70E-08 3.90E-08 4.13E-08 4.38E-08 4.63E-08
c      4.88E-08 5.13E-08 5.38E-08 5.63E-08 5.88E-08 6.15E-08 6.45E-08
c      6.75E-08 7.05E-08 7.40E-08 7.80E-08 8.20E-08 8.60E-08 9.00E-08
c      9.40E-08 9.80E-08 1.03E-07 1.08E-07 1.13E-07 1.18E-07 1.24E-07
c      1.31E-07 1.39E-07 1.46E-07 1.55E-07 1.65E-07 1.75E-07 1.85E-07
c      1.95E-07 2.05E-07 2.15E-07 2.25E-07 2.35E-07 2.48E-07 2.63E-07
c      2.75E-07 2.90E-07 3.10E-07 3.30E-07 3.50E-07 3.70E-07 3.90E-07
c      4.13E-07 4.38E-07 4.63E-07 4.88E-07 5.13E-07 5.38E-07 5.63E-07
c      5.88E-07 6.15E-07 6.45E-07 6.75E-07 7.05E-07 7.40E-07 7.80E-07
c      8.20E-07 8.60E-07 9.00E-07 9.40E-07 9.80E-07 1.03E-06 1.08E-06
c      1.13E-06 1.18E-06 1.24E-06 1.31E-06 1.39E-06 1.46E-06 1.55E-06
c      1.65E-06 1.75E-06 1.85E-06 1.95E-06 2.05E-06 2.15E-06 2.25E-06
c      2.35E-06 2.48E-06 2.63E-06 2.75E-06 2.90E-06 3.10E-06 3.30E-06
c      3.50E-06 3.70E-06 3.90E-06 4.13E-06 4.38E-06 4.63E-06 4.88E-06
c      5.13E-06 5.38E-06 5.63E-06 5.88E-06 6.15E-06 6.45E-06 6.75E-06
c      7.05E-06 7.40E-06 7.80E-06 8.20E-06 8.60E-06 9.00E-06 9.40E-06
c      9.80E-06 1.03E-05 1.08E-05 1.13E-05 1.18E-05 1.24E-05 1.31E-05
c      1.39E-05 1.46E-05 1.55E-05 1.65E-05 1.75E-05 1.85E-05 1.95E-05
c      2.05E-05 2.15E-05 2.25E-05 2.35E-05 2.48E-05 2.63E-05 2.75E-05
c      2.90E-05 3.10E-05 3.30E-05 3.50E-05 3.70E-05 3.90E-05 4.13E-05
c      4.38E-05 4.63E-05 4.88E-05 5.13E-05 5.38E-05 5.63E-05 5.88E-05
c      6.15E-05 6.45E-05 6.75E-05 7.05E-05 7.40E-05 7.80E-05 8.20E-05
c      8.60E-05 9.00E-05 9.40E-05 9.80E-05 1.03E-04 1.08E-04 1.13E-04
c      1.18E-04 1.24E-04 1.31E-04 1.39E-04 1.46E-04 1.55E-04 1.65E-04
c      1.75E-04 1.85E-04 1.95E-04 2.05E-04 2.15E-04 2.25E-04 2.35E-04
c      2.48E-04 2.63E-04 2.75E-04 2.90E-04 3.10E-04 3.30E-04 3.50E-04
c      3.70E-04 3.90E-04 4.13E-04 4.38E-04 4.63E-04 4.88E-04 5.13E-04
c      5.38E-04 5.63E-04 5.88E-04 6.15E-04 6.45E-04 6.75E-04 7.05E-04
c      7.40E-04 7.80E-04 8.20E-04 8.60E-04 9.00E-04 9.40E-04 9.80E-04
c      1.03E-03 1.08E-03 1.13E-03 1.18E-03 1.24E-03 1.31E-03 1.39E-03
c      1.46E-03 1.55E-03 1.65E-03 1.75E-03 1.85E-03 1.95E-03 2.05E-03
c      2.15E-03 2.25E-03 2.35E-03 2.48E-03 2.63E-03 2.75E-03 2.90E-03
c      3.10E-03 3.30E-03 3.50E-03 3.70E-03 3.90E-03 4.13E-03 4.38E-03
c      4.63E-03 4.88E-03 5.13E-03 5.37E-03 5.63E-03 5.88E-03 6.15E-03
c      6.45E-03 6.75E-03 7.05E-03 7.40E-03 7.80E-03 8.20E-03 8.60E-03
c      9.00E-03 9.40E-03 9.80E-03 1.03E-02 1.08E-02 1.13E-02 1.18E-02
c      1.24E-02 1.31E-02 1.39E-02 1.46E-02 1.55E-02 1.65E-02 1.75E-02
c      1.85E-02 1.95E-02 2.05E-02 2.15E-02 2.25E-02 2.35E-02 2.48E-02
c      2.63E-02 2.75E-02 2.90E-02 3.10E-02 3.30E-02 3.50E-02 3.70E-02
c      3.90E-02 4.13E-02 4.38E-02 4.63E-02 4.88E-02 5.13E-02 5.38E-02
c      5.63E-02 5.88E-02 6.15E-02 6.45E-02 6.75E-02 7.05E-02 7.40E-02
c      7.80E-02 8.20E-02 8.60E-02 9.00E-02 9.40E-02 9.80E-02 0.1025
c      0.1075 0.1125 0.1175 0.12375 0.13125 0.13875 0.14625
c      0.155 0.165 0.175 0.185 0.195 0.205 0.215
c      0.225 0.235 0.2475 0.2625 0.275 0.29 0.31
c      0.33 0.35 0.37 0.39 0.4125 0.4375 0.4625
c      0.4875 0.5125 0.5375 0.5625 0.5875 0.615 0.645
c      0.675 0.705 0.74 0.78 0.82 0.86 0.9
c      0.94 0.98 1.05 1.15 1.25 1.35 1.45
c      1.55 1.65 1.75 1.85 1.95 2.05 2.15
c      2.25 2.35 2.45 2.55 2.65 2.75 2.85
c      2.95 3.05 3.15 3.25 3.35 3.45 3.55
c      3.65 3.75 3.85 3.95 4.05 4.15 4.25
c      4.35 4.45 4.55 4.65 4.75 4.85 4.95
c      5.05 5.15 5.25 5.35 5.45 5.55 5.65
c      5.75 5.85 5.95 6.05 6.15 6.25 6.35
c      6.45 6.55 6.65 6.75 6.85 6.95 7.05
c      7.15 7.25 7.35 7.45 7.55 7.65 7.75
c      7.85 7.95 8.05 8.15 8.25 8.35 8.45
c      8.55 8.65 8.75 8.85 8.95 9.05 9.15

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c      69.524   115.13   108.84   134.34   131.64   108.71   164.41
c     134.86   140.92   138.38   158.64   185.61   160.67   145.5
c     149.16   170.31   145.7    120.15   116.98   145.6    152.07
c     180.05   164.7    137.1    153      127.71   175.38   150.09
c     139.27   119.27   150.92   162.25   146.89   141.77   161.1
c     139.16   169.27   168.43   167.05   162.91   170.31   174.8
c     175.34   186.4    165      154.43   158.42   162.02   166.61
c     165.83   163.86   146.75   160.22   177.57   174.58   153.88
c     150.69   166.21   169.82   164.41   156.1    161.96   164.06
c     164.49   166.21   168.63   163.36   164.67   154.76   154.6
c     155.51   159      162.91   160.05   158.75   155.61   159.52
c     166.03   165.38   168.62   165.79   166.62   165.46   165.66
c     168.17   167.95   167.71   167.47   167.22   167.27   167.6
c     167.94   168.28   168.62   168.66   168.39   168.11   167.83
c     167.53   167.16   166.73   166.29   165.88   165.4    165.54
c     166.34   167.14   167.94   168.73   169.21   169.37   169.52
c     169.66   169.79   169.93   170.09   170.25   170.4    170.56
c     170.72   170.86   171.32   173.63   176.3    177.74   177.89
c     178.03   178.18   178.32   178.27   178.01   177.76   177.5
c     177.24   177.49   178.28   179.08   179.88   180.67   181.24
c     181.58   181.91   182.24   182.59   182.94   183.28   183.62
c     183.97   184.31   184.45   184.37   184.28   184.2    184.11
c     184      183.88   183.75   183.63   183.51   183.38   183.25
c     183.12   183      182.87
c fs674   6002 6007 6012 6017 6022 6027 6032 6037 6042 6047 6052 6057
c fq674   s f
c
c *f694:n (455<u=45)
c fc694   3L Neutron Tally for Calculation of Average Neutron Energy
c fs694   6002 6007 6012 6017 6022 6027 6032 6037 6042 6047 6052 6057
c fq694   s f
c
c *f704:p (455<u=45)
c fc704   3L Photon Tally for Calculation of Average Photon Energy
c fs704   6002 6007 6012 6017 6022 6027 6032 6037 6042 6047 6052 6057
c fq704   s f
c
c f714:p (1752<u=82)
c fc714   CT Photon Tally
c
c f724:p (1752<u=82)
c fc724   CT Photon Tally for Calculation of Photon Dose (Kerma)
c de724   1.00E-02 3.00E-02 5.00E-02 7.00E-02 1.00E-01 1.50E-01
c          2.00E-01 2.50E-01 3.00E-01 0.35 0.4 0.45 0.5 0.55 0.6
c          0.65 0.7 0.8 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.2 2.6 2.8 3.25 3.75 4.25 4.75
c          5.0 5.25 5.75 6.25 6.75 7.5 9.0 11.0 13.0 15.0
c df724   3.96E-06 5.82E-07 2.90E-07 2.58E-07 2.83E-07 3.79E-07
c          5.01E-07 6.31E-07 7.59E-07 8.78E-07 9.85E-07 1.08E-06
c          1.17E-06 1.27E-06 1.36E-06 1.44E-06 1.52E-06 1.68E-06
c          1.98E-06 2.51E-06 2.99E-06 3.42E-06 3.82E-06 4.01E-06
c          4.41E-06 4.83E-06 5.23E-06 5.60E-06 5.80E-06 6.01E-06
c          6.37E-06 6.74E-06 7.11E-06 7.66E-06 8.77E-06 1.03E-05
c          1.18E-05 1.33E-05
c
c *f734:p (1752<u=82)
c fc734   CT Photon Tally for Calculation of Average Photon Energy
c
c f804:p 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806
c fc804   Photon Tally for Radial Profile
c
c f824:n (124<u=8)
c fc824   Neutron flux tally for peaking factors in fuel pins
c fs824   6015 6017 6019 6021 6023 6025 6027 6029 6031 6033 6035 6037
c          6039 6041 6043 6045 6047 6049 T
c fq824   s f
c
c f17:n (124<u=8)
c fc17   Fission energy deposition averaged over a cell [MeV/g]
c fs17   6015 6017 6019 6021 6023 6025 6027 6029 6031 6033 6035 6037
c          6039 6041 6043 6045 6047 6049 T
c fq17   s f
c
c -----
c Criticality calculation
c -----
c 100000 n/cycle, 1.000 as initial guess, skip 10, total of 60 keff cycles,
c automatic plotting of three combined keff tally
c
kcode 1000000 1.000 10 60 4500 0 6500 1
mplot freq 10 kcode 16 scales 2
ksrc   -4.5 21.8 13 0 21.8 13 4.5 21.8 13 -11 18 13
       -6.5 18.0 13 -2 18.0 13 2.0 18 13 6.5 18 13
       11 18 13 -17.5 14.3 13 -13 14.3 13 -9 14.3 13
       -4.5 14.3 13 0 14.3 13 4.5 14.3 13 9 14.3 13

```

```

13   14.3 13 -19.5 10.5 13 -15.5 10.5 13 -11   10.5 13
-6.5 10.5 13   2   10.5 13   6.5 10.5 13   11   10.5 13
15.5 10.5 13 19.5 10.5 13 -22    6.8 13 -17.5 6.8 13
-13   6.8 13 -9   6.8 13 -4.5 6.8 13   0   6.8 13
  4.5 6.8 13   9   6.8 13 13   6.8 13 17.5 6.8 13
-19.5 2.8 13 -15.5 2.8 13 -11   2.8 13 -6.5 2.8 13
-2   2.8 13   2   2.8 13 6.5 2.8 13 11   2.8 13
15.5 2.8 13 19.5 2.8 13 -22   -0.8 13 -17.5 -0.8 13
-13   -0.8 13 -4.5 -0.8 13 4.5 -0.8 13 13   -0.8 13
17.5 -0.8 13 22  -0.8 13 -24  -4.6 13 -19.5 -4.6 13
-15.5 -4.6 13 -11  -4.6 13 -6.5 -4.6 13 -2   -4.6 13
  2   -4.6 13 6.5 -4.6 13 11  -4.6 13 15.5 -4.6 13
19.5 -4.6 13 -22  -8.3 13 -9   -8.3 13 -4.5 -8.3 13
  0   -8.3 13 4.5 -8.3 13 9   -8.3 13 13   -8.3 13
17.5 -8.3 13 22  -8.3 13 -11  -12 13 -6.5 -12 13
  2   -12 13 6.5 -12 13 11   -12 13 15.5 -12 13
19.5 -12 13 -17.5 -15.9 13 -13  -15.9 13 -9   -15.9 13
-4.5 -15.9 13 0   -15.9 13 4.5 -15.9 13 9   -15.9 13
13   -15.9 13 17.5 -15.9 13 -15.5 -19.7 13 -11   -19.7 13
-6.5 -19.7 13 -2   -19.7 13 2   -19.7 13 6.5 -19.7 13
11   -19.7 13 -4.5 -23.5 13 0   -23.5 13 4.5 -23.5 13

c
c KCODE nsrck rkk ikz kct msrk knrm mrkp kc8
c nsrck - number of source histories per cycle (def=1000)
c rkk   - initial guess for keff (def=1.0)
c ikz   - number of cycles to be skipped before beginning tally accumulation
c kct   - number of cycles to be done (def=ikz+100)
c msrk - number of source points for which to allocate storage (def=4500)
c knrm  - controls normalization of tallies
c           knrm=0, normalization by weight (def)
c           knrm=1, normalization by number of histories
c mrkp  - maximum number of cycle values on MCTAL or RUNTPE (def=6500)
c kc8   - controls the number of cycles over which summary and tally info
c           are averaged
c           kc8=0, averaged over all cycles
c           kc8=1, averaged over all active cycles (def)
c
c PIKMT 1001 0 5010 0 5011 0 6000 0 7014 0 8016 0
c 12000 0 13027 0 14000 0 15031 0 16000 0 24000 0
c 25055 0 26000 0 26054 0 26058 0 27059 0 28000 0
c 28058 0 28064 0 29000 0 29063 0 30000 0 40090 0
c 40091 0 40092 0 40094 0 40096 0 42098 0 48000 -1
c 79197 0 82000 0 92235 0 92238 0
thtme 0      $ time in shakes (1e-8 sec) at which thermal temperatures...
mode n p
phys:p 100 0 0 0 1 -102      $ -102, Analog sampling, models only, multigroup + line emission
imp:n 1 301r 0
imp:p 1 301r 0
print
c
c BURN
c TIME=T1,T2,T3... - duration of burn step i (days)
c PFRAF=F1,F2,F3... - power fraction of each time step
c POWER=P           - power level (MW)
c MAT=M1,M2,M3...  - list of material numbers to include in the burn
c OMIT=J1,N1,I11,I12... J2,N2,I21,I22...
c AFMIN=A           - atom frac. min. below which the atom frac. is set to zero
c BOPT=B1,B2,B3...  - B1 - Q value multiplier
c           B2 - burn table output frequency, ordering, content flag
c
c tmesh
c cmesh1:n
c corai 0 44i 45
c corbi -45 59i 45
c corci 1 358i 360
c endmd

```

# Appendix B

## OrigenArp Input File

Below is the input file entered into OrigenArp to conduct the validity test. The example simulated 0.09988 grams of naturally-enriched actce14x14 fuel irradiated at a thermal flux of  $1.5266\text{E}+09 \frac{\text{n}}{\text{cm}^2\text{s}}$  and allowed to decay, providing output FP masses (in grams), at the following time steps (in seconds): 0, 0.001, 0.003, 0.01, 0.03, 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, 150, 300, 750, 1000, 1250, 1500, 3000, 7500, 10000, 12500, 15000, 30000, 75000, 100000, 125000, 150000, 300000, 750000, 1000000, 1250000, 1500000, 3000000.

```
'This SCALE input file was generated by
'OrigenArp Version 6.1 Compiled on Thu Oct 7 11:31:00 2010
=arp
actce14x14
1.0
1
0.0001157407
1.5266e+09
1
1.0
ft33f001
end
#origens
0$$ a4 33 a11 71 e t
actce14x14
3$$ 33 a3 1 0 a16 2 a33 0 e t
35$$ 0 t
56$$ 10 10 1 a6 1 a10 0 a13 3 a14 1 a15 3 a18 1 e
57** 0 a3 1e-05 1 e
95$$ 1 t
Case 1
0.09988 grams
59** 1.5266e+09 1.5266e+09 1.5266e+09 1.5266e+09 1.5266e+09
1.5266e+09 1.5266e+09 1.5266e+09 1.5266e+09
60** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
66$$ a1 2 a5 2 a9 2 e
73$$ 922350 922380 922340
74** 0.000719136 0.09915537 5.4934e-06
75$$ 2 2 2
t
56$$ 0 0 a10 1 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 2 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 3 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 4 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 5 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 6 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 7 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 8 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 9 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 10 e t
54$$ a8 1 a11 0 e
56$$ a2 10 a6 1 a10 10 a14 1 a15 3 a17 4 e
57** 0 a3 1e-05 e
95$$ 1 t
Case 2
0.09988 grams
60** 0 0.001 0.003 0.01 0.03 0.1 0.3 1 3 10
61** f5e-06
65$$
'Gram-Atoms    Grams    Curies    Watts-All    Watts-Gamma
3z   1   0   0   3z   3z   3z   6z
3z   1   0   0   3z   3z   3z   6z
3z   1   0   0   3z   3z   3z   6z
t
```

```

56$$ 0 0 a10 1 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 2 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 3 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 4 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 5 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 6 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 7 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 8 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 9 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 10 e t
54$ a8 1 a11 0 e
56$ a2 10 a6 1 a10 10 a14 1 a15 3 a17 4 e
57** 10 a3 1e-05 e
95$ 1 t
Case 3
0.09988 grams
60** 30 100 150 300 750 1000 1250 1500 3000 7500
61** fo.05
65$$
'Gram-Atoms    Grams    Curies    Watts-All    Watts-Gamma
3z   1   0   0   3z   3z   3z   6z
3z   1   0   0   3z   3z   3z   6z
3z   1   0   0   3z   3z   3z   6z
t
56$$ 0 0 a10 1 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 2 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 3 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 4 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 5 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 6 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 7 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 8 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 9 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 10 e t
54$ a8 1 a11 0 e
56$ a2 10 a6 1 a10 10 a14 1 a15 3 a17 4 e
57** 7500 a3 1e-05 e
95$ 1 t
Case 4
0.09988 grams
60** 10000 12500 15000 30000 75000 100000 125000 150000 300000 750000
61** fo.05
65$$
'Gram-Atoms    Grams    Curies    Watts-All    Watts-Gamma
3z   1   0   0   3z   3z   3z   6z
3z   1   0   0   3z   3z   3z   6z
3z   1   0   0   3z   3z   3z   6z
t
56$$ 0 0 a10 1 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 2 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 3 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 4 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 5 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 6 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 7 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 8 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 9 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 10 e t
54$ a8 1 a11 0 e
56$ a2 4 a6 1 a10 10 a14 1 a15 3 a17 4 e
57** 750000 a3 1e-05 e
95$ 1 t
Case 5
0.09988 grams
60** 1000000 1250000 1500000 3000000
61** fo.05
65$$
'Gram-Atoms    Grams    Curies    Watts-All    Watts-Gamma
3z   1   0   0   3z   3z   3z   6z
3z   1   0   0   3z   3z   3z   6z
3z   1   0   0   3z   3z   3z   6z
t
56$$ 0 0 a10 1 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 2 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 3 e t
56$$ 0 0 a10 4 e t
56$$ fo t
end
=opus
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Ag-111M Ag-112 Ag-113 Ag-113M Ag-114 Ag-115 Ag-115M Ag-116 Ag-116M

```

```

Ag-117 Ag-117M Ag-118 Ag-118M Ag-119 Ag-120 Ag-121 Ag-122 Ag-123 Ag-124
Ag-125 Ag-126 Ag-127 Ag-128 As-75 As-76 As-77 As-78 As-79 As-80 As-81
As-82 As-82M As-83 As-84 As-85 As-86 As-87 As-88 As-89 As-90 Ba-132
Ba-133 Ba-134 Ba-135 Ba-135M Ba-136 Ba-136M Ba-137 Ba-137M Ba-138
Ba-139 Ba-140 Ba-141 Ba-142 Ba-143 Ba-144 Ba-145 Ba-146 Ba-147 Ba-148
Ba-149 Ba-150 Ba-151 Ba-152 Be-10 Be-9 Br-79 Br-79M Br-80 Br-80M Br-81
Br-82 Br-82M Br-83 Br-84 Br-84M Br-85 Br-86 Br-86M Br-87 Br-88 Br-89
Br-90 Br-91 Br-92 Br-93 Br-94 Br-95 Br-96 C-14 Cd-108 Cd-109 Cd-110
Cd-111 Cd-111M Cd-112 Cd-113 Cd-113M Cd-114 Cd-115 Cd-115M Cd-116
Cd-117 Cd-117M Cd-118 Cd-119 Cd-119M Cd-120 Cd-121 Cd-122 Cd-123 Cd-124
Cd-125 Cd-126 Cd-127 Cd-128 Cd-129 Cd-130 Cd-131 Cd-132 Ce-139 Ce-140
Ce-141 Ce-142 Ce-143 Ce-144 Ce-145 Ce-146 Ce-147 Ce-148 Ce-149 Ce-150
Ce-151 Ce-152 Ce-153 Ce-154 Ce-155 Ce-156 Ce-157 Co-72 Co-73 Co-74
Co-75 Cs-132 Cs-133 Cs-134 Cs-134M Cs-135 Cs-135M Cs-136 Cs-137 Cs-138
Cs-138M Cs-139 Cs-140 Cs-141 Cs-142 Cs-143 Cs-144 Cs-145 Cs-146 Cs-147
Cs-148 Cs-149 Cs-150 Cu-66 Cu-67 Cu-72 Cu-73 Cu-74 Cu-75 Cu-76 Cu-77
Cu-78 Cu-79 Cu-80 Cu-81 Dy-160 Dy-161 Dy-162 Dy-163 Dy-164 Dy-165
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Eu-165 Ga-69 Ga-70 Ga-71 Ga-72 Ga-73 Ga-74 Ga-75 Ga-76 Ga-77 Ga-78
Ga-79 Ga-80 Ga-81 Ga-82 Ga-83 Ga-84 Ga-85 Gd-152 Gd-153 Gd-154 Gd-155
Gd-155M Gd-156 Gd-157 Gd-158 Gd-159 Gd-160 Gd-161 Gd-162 Gd-163 Gd-164
Gd-165 Ge-70 Ge-71 Ge-71M Ge-72 Ge-73 Ge-73M Ge-74 Ge-75 Ge-75M Ge-76
Ge-77 Ge-77M Ge-78 Ge-79 Ge-80 Ge-81 Ge-82 Ge-83 Ge-84 Ge-85 Ge-86
Ge-87 Ge-88 H-3 Ho-165 Ho-166 Ho-166M I-127 I-128 I-129 I-130 I-130M
I-131 I-132 I-133 I-133M I-134 I-134M I-135 I-136 I-136M I-137 I-138
I-139 I-140 I-141 I-142 I-143 I-144 I-145 In-113 In-113M In-114 In-114M
In-115 In-115M In-116 In-116M In-117 In-117M In-118 In-118M In-119
In-119M In-120 In-120M In-121 In-121M In-122 In-122M In-123 In-123M
In-124 In-125 In-125M In-126 In-127 In-127M In-128 In-129 In-130 In-131
In-132 In-133 In-134 Kr-79 Kr-80 Kr-81 Kr-81M Kr-82 Kr-83 Kr-83M Kr-84
Kr-85 Kr-85M Kr-86 Kr-87 Kr-88 Kr-89 Kr-90 Kr-91 Kr-92 Kr-93 Kr-94
Kr-95 Kr-96 Kr-97 Kr-98 La-138 La-139 La-140 La-141 La-142 La-143
La-144 La-145 La-146 La-147 La-148 La-149 La-150 La-151 La-152 La-153
La-154 La-155 Li-6 Li-7 Mo-100 Mo-101 Mo-102 Mo-103 Mo-104 Mo-105
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Mo-95 Mo-96 Mo-97 Mo-98 end

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Nb-94 Nb-94M Nb-95 Nb-95M Nb-96 Nb-97 Nb-97M Nb-98 Nb-98M Nb-99 Nb-99M
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Nd-151 Nd-152 Nd-153 Nd-154 Nd-155 Nd-156 Nd-157 Nd-158 Nd-159 Nd-160
Nd-161 Ni-66 Ni-72 Ni-73 Ni-74 Ni-75 Ni-76 Ni-77 Ni-78 Pd-102 Pd-104
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Pm-148M Pm-149 Pm-150 Pm-151 Pm-152 Pm-152M Pm-153 Pm-154 Pm-154M
Pm-155 Pm-156 Pm-157 Pm-158 Pm-159 Pm-160 Pm-161 Pm-162 Pr-139 Pr-140
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Pr-149 Pr-150 Pr-151 Pr-152 Pr-153 Pr-154 Pr-155 Pr-156 Pr-157 Pr-158
Pr-159 Rb-100 Rb-101 Rb-85 Rb-86 Rb-86M Rb-87 Rb-88 Rb-89 Rb-90 Rb-90M
Rb-91 Rb-92 Rb-93 Rb-94 Rb-95 Rb-96 Rb-97 Rb-98 Rb-99 Rb-102 Rh-103
Rh-103M Rh-104 Rh-104M Rh-105 Rh-105M Rh-106 Rh-106M Rh-107 Rh-108
Rh-108M Rh-109 Rh-109M Rh-110 Rh-110M Rh-111 Rh-112 Rh-113 Rh-114
Rh-115 Rh-116 Rh-117 Rh-118 Rh-119 Rh-120 Rh-121 Rh-122 Rh-123 Rh-100
Ru-101 Ru-102 Ru-103 Ru-104 Ru-105 Ru-106 Ru-107 Ru-108 Ru-109 Ru-110
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Sb-133 Sb-134 Sb-134M Sb-135 Sb-136 Sb-137 Sb-138 Sb-139 Se-76 Se-77
Se-77M Se-78 Se-79 Se-79M Se-80 Se-81 Se-81M Se-82 Se-83 Se-83M Se-84
Se-85 Se-85M Se-86 Se-87 Se-88 Se-89 Se-90 Se-91 Se-92 Se-93 Sm-145
Sm-146 Sm-147 Sm-148 Sm-149 Sm-150 Sm-151 Sm-152 Sm-153 Sm-154 Sm-155
Sm-156 Sm-157 Sm-158 Sm-159 Sm-160 Sm-161 Sm-162 Sm-163 Sm-164 Sm-165
Sm-114 Sn-115 Sn-116 Sn-117 Sn-117M Sn-118 Sn-119 Sn-119M Sn-120 Sn-121
Sn-121M Sn-122 Sn-123 Sn-123M Sn-124 Sn-125 Sn-125M Sn-126 Sn-127
Sn-127M Sn-128 Sn-129 Sn-129M Sn-130 Sn-131 Sn-132 Sn-133 Sn-134 Sn-135
Sn-136 Sr-100 Sr-101 Sr-102 Sr-103 Sr-104 Sr-86 Sr-87 Sr-87M Sr-88
Sr-89 Sr-90 Sr-91 Sr-92 Sr-93 Sr-94 Sr-95 Sr-96 Sr-97 Sr-98 Sr-99
Tb-159 Tb-160 Tb-161 Tb-162 Tb-162M Tb-163 Tb-163M Tb-164 Tb-165 Tc-100
Tc-101 Tc-102 Tc-102M Tc-103 Tc-104 Tc-105 Tc-106 Tc-107 Tc-108 Tc-109
Tc-110 Tc-111 Tc-112 Tc-113 Tc-114 Tc-115 Tc-116 Tc-117 Tc-118 Tc-98
Tc-99 Tc-99M Te-122 Te-123 Te-123M Te-124 Te-125 Te-125M Te-126 Te-127
Te-127M Te-128 Te-129 Te-129M Te-130 Te-131 Te-131M Te-132 Te-133
Te-133M Te-134 Te-135 Te-136 Te-137 Te-138 Te-139 Te-140 Te-141 Te-142
Tm-169 Tm-170 Tm-170M Tm-171 Tm-172 Xe-126 Xe-127 Xe-128 Xe-129 Xe-129M
Xe-130 Xe-131 Xe-131M Xe-132 Xe-133 Xe-133M Xe-134 Xe-134M Xe-135
Xe-135M Xe-136 end
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UNITS=GRAMS
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Xe-146 Xe-147 Y-100 Y-101 Y-102 Y-103 Y-104 Y-105 Y-106 Y-107 Y-89
Y-89M Y-90 Y-90M Y-91 Y-91M Y-92 Y-93 Y-94 Y-95 Y-96 Y-97 Y-98 Y-99
Yb-168 Yb-169 Yb-170 Yb-171 Yb-172 Zn-66 Zn-67 Zn-68 Zn-69 Zn-69M Zn-70
Zn-71 Zn-71M Zn-72 Zn-73 Zn-74 Zn-75 Zn-76 Zn-77 Zn-78 Zn-79 Zn-80
Zn-81 Zn-82 Zn-83 Zr-100 Zr-101 Zr-102 Zr-103 Zr-104 Zr-105 Zr-106
Zr-107 Zr-108 Zr-109 Zr-90 Zr-90M Zr-91 Zr-92 Zr-93 Zr-94 Zr-95 Zr-96
Zr-97 Zr-98 Zr-99 end
NRANK=79
LIBTYPE=FISS
TIME=SEC
NPOSITION=11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 end
end
=opus
LIBUNIT=33
TYPARAMS=NUCLIDES
UNITS=GRAMS
SYMNUC=Np-239 U-234 U-235 U-236 U-238 U-239 end
NRANK=6
LIBTYPE=ALL
TIME=SEC
NPOSITION=11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 end
end
#shell
copy ft71f001 "C:\Users\Christopher\Desktop\Christopher's Documents\University of Texas\Research\PIXIE\Analysis\OrigenArp Analysis\N0523.f71"
del ft71f001
end

```

## Appendix C

### Validity Analysis Using OrigenArp

The following tables show the results of the OrigenArp analysis on the validity of the method of determining FP yields used in this work. Note that the efficiency can be calculated using Equation 4.5, and the half lives and gamma ray yields were taken from the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute [46]. \* These values were taken from the OrigenArp output. \*\* These values were taken from the ENDF-349 library [43].



Nuclide	Half Life (s)	Gamma Energy (keV)	Efficiency at Peak	$\gamma_i$	Initial Mass (g)*	Decays From $t_d$ to $t_a$	Expected Counts	Cumulative $\chi_i$	Expected Cumulative $\chi_i$ **	Experimental/ Expected
90Rb	156	831.69	0.0252	0.399	3.990E-17	267228.28	2692.00	4.303E-02	4.500E-02	0.9963
90Y	230688	2186.24	0.00935	1.400E-06	2.052E-20	11.39	1.51E-07	1.141E-01	5.79E-02	1.9738
91Br	0.54	262.70	0.0792	1	3.800E-19	2516.51	199.23	3.267E-03	2.240E-03	1.4584
91Kr	8.6	506.59	0.0406	0.1914	3.390E-17	224524.94	1744.80	3.304E-02	3.550E-02	0.9307
91Rb	58	93.63	0.1770	0.338	5.580E-17	369600.10	22113.82	5.463E-02	5.580E-02	0.7999
91Sr	34200	1024.30	0.0209	0.335	8.150E-17	238712.96	1668.38	5.537E-02	5.830E-02	0.9497
91Y	5054400	1204.77	0.0180	0.0026	7.960E-17	24408.08	1.14	5.549E-02	5.830E-02	0.9519
92Br	0.34	769.0	0.0271	1	4.290E-20	280.99	7.63	5.798E-04	2.680E-04	2.1633
92Kr	1.84	142.31	0.1376	0.641	7.040E-18	46118.41	4068.54	1.798E-02	1.670E-02	1.0768
92Rb	4.48	184.98	0.0257	0.33	3.360E-17	220125.98	1868.71	4.390E-02	4.820E-02	0.9109
92Sr	9756	1383.93	0.0158	0.9	8.480E-17	483809.43	6860.27	5.654E-02	5.940E-02	0.9518
92Y	12744	934.47	0.0227	0.139	3.600E-17	186628.58	5388.55	5.388E-02	6.010E-02	0.8965
93Br	0.176	117.00	0.1575	1	4.549E-21	22.41	1.53	9.273E-05	3.000E-05	3.0009
93Kr	1.29	253.42	0.0821	0.4116	1.720E-18	11145.70	376.50	6.110E-03	4.890E-03	1.2494
93Rb	5.85	432.61	0.0476	0.202	3.090E-17	200253.69	1924.41	3.464E-02	3.550E-02	0.9759
93Sr	444	590.24	0.0349	0.68	8.630E-17	559332.80	13279.46	6.967E-02	6.240E-02	0.9962
93Y	36720	266.90	0.0779	0.0732	7.870E-17	238636.96	1361.18	5.781E-03	6.350E-02	0.9104
93Zr	4.73E+13	30.77	0.1540	1	9.276E-17	2.54E-04	3.91E-05	6.072E-02	6.350E-02	0.9563
94Kr	0.21	629.20	0.0328	0.871	1.081E-17	69307.26	1515.36	1.721E-03	1.721E-03	1.9779
94Rb	2.71	836.90	0.0251	0.942	7.942E-17	509253.48	7332.07	5.533E-02	6.600E-02	1.1793
94Sr	75	1427.70	0.0153	0.416	5.120E-20	20.14	0.85	6.510E-04	6.510E-04	0.9136
94Y	1122	918.74	0.0230	0.56	7.752E-17	499014.03	6439.20	6.085E-02	6.450E-02	0.9434
95Nb	0.377	352.00	0.0587	0.49	7.650E-19	4852.91	139.70	9.028E-03	7.700E-03	1.1725
95Sr	25.1	685.60	0.0302	0.226	6.970E-17	442200.00	3022.03	5.113E-02	5.270E-02	0.9702
95Y	5513.328	756.73	0.0276	0.2223	8.350E-17	529758.26	1863.54	6.020E-02	6.380E-02	0.9435
95Zr	311904	204.12	0.1012	0.5446	9.720E-17	2221.82	33.35	6.237E-02	6.500E-02	0.9595
95Nb-m	3021408	576.81	0.0276	0.9981	2.150E-20	20.14	0.85	3.833E-04	6.533E-02	0.5890
96Nb	0.199	815.09	0.0257	0.78	1.500E-19	941.58	18.89	3.324E-03	2.060E-03	1.6136
96Sr	1.06	122.28	0.1531	0.765	9.370E-18	58825.22	6890.74	3.893E-02	3.700E-02	1.0355
96Y	5.3	1750.40	0.0124	0.0235	3.490E-17	219116.75	63.76	4.522E-04	4.522E-04	4.522E-04
97Nb	0.169	167.10	0.1210	0.26	1.750E-20	108.20	3.42	6.510E-04	6.510E-04	1.0788
97Sr	0.42	1905.00	0.0112	0.25	1.820E-18	11307.62	31.80	1.888E-02	1.750E-02	1.2330
97Y	3.76	103.00	0.0195	0.0507	2.150E-17	132347.37	130.76	4.894E-02	5.980E-02	0.9846
97Zr	60480	743.36	0.0280	0.9306	9.370E-17	163685.24	4268.44	5.888E-02	5.980E-02	0.9553
97Nb-m	58.1	743.40	0.0280	1	8.700E-20	540.63	15.15	4.455E-01	5.630E-02	7.9121
98Nb	4428	657.94	0.1024	0.0235	3.490E-17	33125.17	1023.25	3.543E-02	6.000E-02	0.7536
98Rb	0.114	144.22	0.1362	0.2448	3.810E-21	23.43	0.78	1.447E-04	3.800E-04	1.1900
98Sr	0.65	119.35	0.1555	0.73	1.510E-18	9285.57	1054.17	1.001E-02	8.120E-03	1.2330
98Y	0.59	1223.00	0.1736	0.36	1.310E-18	1261.79	125.13	1.921E-02	1.710E-02	1.2138
98Nb-m	3060	787.36	0.0266	0.934	5.310E-18	32611.34	808.98	3.302E-03	3.800E-04	0.8553
98Nb	2.9	787.40	0.0266	0.13	6.310E-18	38809.82	134.00	1.126E-01	5.750E-02	0.9579
99Nb	0.269	125.12	0.161	0.161	1.528E-19	930.18	22.59	2.484E-02	3.543E-02	1.8675
99Nb-m	1.47	121.76	0.1535	0.469	8.188E-18	49844.14	3589.41	2.407E-02	3.900E-05	3.6275
99Zr	2.2	469.14	0.0438	0.552	2.591E-17	157739.11	3816.22	5.261E-02	5.630E-02	0.9344
99Nb-m	156	97.79	0.1736	0.0679	3.609E-17	219725.43	2589.99	2.372E-02	2.100E-02	1.1295
99Mo	15	137.72	0.1410	0.906	3.860E-17	235006.97	30025.57	3.405E-02	3.970E-02	0.8876
99Nb-m	237427	739.50	0.0282	0.1213	7.345E-17	36062.90	123.18	6.048E-02	6.110E-02	0.9899
99Nb-m	21636	322.40	0.0643	0.0262	6.130E-18	22488.61	37.88	9.283E-02	1.330E-03	1.7256
99Nb-m	6.623E+12	89.50	0.1803	6.500E-06	9.832E-17	1.80E-03	2.11E-09	6.046E-02	6.110E-02	0.9895
100Rb	0.053	129.20	0.1476	1	6.921E-21	41.70	6.15	5.261E-02	5.630E-02	0.9344
100Sr	0.201	963.85	0.0221	0.22	3.648E-20	219.82	1.07	7.683E-04	4.290E-04	1.7909
100Y	0.73	212.53	0.0974	0.73	1.653E-18	9961.56	708.36	9.563E-03	6.100E-03	1.5677
100Zr	7.1	504.25	0.0408	0.31	5.841E-17	352034.53	4449.32	5.570E-02	5.580E-02	0.9982
100Nb-m	3	535.67	0.0384	0.97	1.816E-18	10945.35	407.66	2.836E-03	3.110E-02	0.6912
100Nb-m	1.5	535.67	0.0384	0.457	1.153E-17	69493.30	1219.42	5.200E-02	3.110E-02	1.6720





Nuclide	Half Life (s)	Gamma Energy (keV)	Efficiency at Peak	$\gamma_i$	Initial Mass (g)*	Decays From $t_d$ to $t_a$	Expected Counts	Cumulative $\chi_i$	Expected Cumulative	$\chi_i * *$	Experimental/Expected
149Nd	6192	211.31	0.0979	0.259	2.560E-17	99400.81	2521.55	1.138E-02	1.080E-02	1.0535	
149Pm	191116.8	285.95	0.0727	0.031	2.483E-17	9958.74	22.44	1.131E-02	1.080E-02	0.0470	
150Pr	6.2	130.23	0.1468	0.32	7.426E-18	29827.43	1400.89	5.175E-03	6.210E-03	0.8333	
150Pm	9648	333.92	0.0020	0.68	6.427E-22	2.26	0.10	2.608E-07	3.000E-07	0.8695	
151Pr	18.9	484.50	0.0424	0.093	7.744E-18	30898.37	121.93	3.769E-03	3.390E-03	1.1118	
151Nd	744	116.80	0.1576	0.3897	1.012E-17	40379.73	2480.37	4.712E-03	4.180E-03	1.1273	
151Pm	102211.2	340.08	0.00509	0.225	1.099E-17	7780.14	106.54	4.660E-03	4.190E-03	1.1122	
152Ce	1.4	114.80	0.1593	1	7.013E-19	2779.60	442.77	1.401E-03	2.060E-04	6.7989	
152Pr	3.2	164.10	0.1229	0.418	2.222E-18	8807.18	452.27	2.177E-03	1.230E-03	1.7697	
152Nd	684	278.56	0.0746	0.29	6.919E-18	27425.58	593.54	2.870E-03	2.640E-03	1.0871	
152Pm-m	450	244.70	0.0850	0.785	4.021E-20	159.39	10.61	1.622E-05	1.390E-05	1.1671	
152Pm	246	121.80	0.1535	0.157	1.442E-18	5715.85	137.76	4.845E-03	2.660E-03	1.8214	
152Bu-m	33480	344.28	0.00601	0.684	3.896E-27	6.94E-06	2.86E-07	1.560E-12	1.360E-12	1.1473	
153Pr	4.3	194.70	0.1072	0.5	9.140E-19	3599.02	192.95	7.321E-04	3.850E-04	1.9016	
153Nd	32	418.34	0.0492	0.0685	3.813E-18	15014.86	50.63	2.095E-03	1.490E-03	1.4058	
153Pm	324	127.30	0.1491	0.18	3.102E-18	12215.37	327.80	1.719E-03	1.580E-03	1.0879	
153Sm	166605.6	103.18	0.1691	0.298	4.716E-18	2096.36	105.63	1.899E-03	1.580E-03	1.2021	
154Pr	2.3	162.40	0.1239	0.152	6.572E-20	257.10	4.84	8.232E-05	5.110E-05	1.6110	
154Nd	25.9	151.70	0.1310	0.13	1.832E-18	7167.12	122.04	8.317E-04	6.310E-04	1.3181	
154Pm-m	162	143.94	0.0552	0.1159	1.268E-19	496.07	0.87	5.119E-05	5.410E-05	0.9462	
154Pm	102	839.36	0.0250	0.088	1.182E-18	4624.29	10.19	9.532E-04	6.860E-04	1.3895	
154Eu	2.712E+08	723.31	0.0287	0.2011	4.224E-24	7.03E-06	7.03E-09	1.670E-09	1.940E-09	0.8606	
155Nd	8.9	180.57	0.1131	1	6.581E-19	2557.94	289.39	3.720E-04	1.820E-04	2.0438	
155Pm	42	778.60	0.0268	1	4.900E-19	1904.61	51.11	2.193E-04	3.080E-04	0.7119	
155Sm	1332	104.32	0.1681	0.746	1.028E-18	3995.89	501.14	3.210E-04	3.210E-04	1.4735	
155Eu	1.498E+08	86.55	0.1826	0.307	1.174E-18	0.61	3.41E-02	4.611E-04	3.210E-04	1.4364	

## Appendix D

### Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 Worksheets

#### D.1 Normalizing Flux to $^{131}\text{I}$

The following is the Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 worksheet used to calculate the flux normalized to  $^{131}\text{I}$ .

```
> restart;
> with(inttrans);
>
#Solve for FP yields (chi1, chi2, chi3). For FPs that are too short-lived to be determined, use values for chi from ENDF library;
> ti := 10;
> td := 86220;
> ta := 28800;
>
> NULL;
> sigma := 0.272841e-21;
> N25 := 1.856157129*10^18;
>
#131 Decay Chain (131Sb -> 131Te-m & 131Te -> 131I). chi_Sb, chi_Te-m, chi_Te taken from ENDF library;
> lambda1 := 0.502281e-3;
> '&lambda;2m' := 0.594262e-5;
> lambda2 := 0.462098e-3;
> lambda3 := 0.997828e-6;
>
#Probabilities taken from JEFF 3.1.1 (2007);
> P := 0.801e-1;
> Q := .21;
>
> chi1 := 0.256e-1;
> '&chi;2m' := 0.412e-2;
> chi2 := 0.255e-1;
> chi3 := 0.289e-1;
>
> epsilon3 := 0.45463803e-1;
> gamma3 := .817;
>
#During irradiation;
#P is the probability that FP3 will decay to the metastable state of FP4;
#Q is the probability that FP4m will decay to the ground state of FP4;
> ode1 := diff(N1i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi1-lambda1*N1i(t);
> ode2m := diff(N2mi(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*'&chi;2m'+P*lambda1*N1i(t)-'&lambda;2m'*N2mi(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi2+(1-P)*lambda1*N1i(t)+Q*'&lambda;2m'*N2mi(t)-lambda2*N2i(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi3+lambda2*N2i(t)+(1-Q)*'&lambda;2m'*N2mi(t)-lambda3*N3i(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1i(t), t, s) = N1i(s), L1);
> L2m := laplace(ode2m, t, s);
> Lp2m := subs(laplace(N2mi(t), t, s) = N2mi(s), L2m);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2i(t), t, s) = N2i(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3i(t), t, s) = N3i(s), L3);
>
> solve(Lp1, N1i(s));
> solve(Lp2m, N2mi(s));
> solve(Lp2, N2i(s));
> solve(Lp3, N3i(s));
>
#No FP present prior to irradiation;
> N1i(0) := 0;
> N2mi(0) := 0;
> N2i(0) := 0;
> N3i(0) := 0;
```

```

>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1i(s)),s,t);
> N2mi(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2m,N2mi(s)),s,t);
> N2i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2i(s)),s,t);
> N3i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3i(s)),s,t);
>
#After irradiation, t=ti;
> N1(0) := 0.2581175804e-1*phi*(1.-1.*exp(-0.5022810000e-3*t));
> N2m(0) := 1.754974371*10`(-22)*phi*(2.996402915*10`-21+1.192197520*10`-19*exp(-0.5022810000e-3*t)
-3.008324890*10`-21*exp(-0.5942620000e-5*t));
> N2(0) := 2.154839214*10`(-37)*phi*(2.560554231*10`-35-1.626411763*10`-36*exp(-0.4620980000e-3*t)
+1.377059276*10`-36*exp(-0.5022810000e-3*t)-6.702936365*10`-33*exp(-0.5942620000e-5*t));
> N3(0) := 1.886415335*10`(-63)*phi*(2.263240100*10`-64-2.301083977*10`-64*exp(-9.978280000e-10`(-7)*t)
+1.861859321*10`-62*exp(-0.4620980000e-3*t)-1.450147772*10`-62*exp(-0.5022810000e-3*t)+3.372676191*10`-62*exp(-0.5942620000e-5*t));
>
#Post irradiation FP decay & buildup;
> ode1 := diff(N1(t), t) = -lambda1*N1(t);
> ode2m := diff(N2m(t), t) = P*lambda1*N1(t)-`&lambda;2m`*N2m(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2(t), t) = (1-P)*lambda1*N1(t)+Q*`&lambda;2m`*N2m(t)-lambda2*N2(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3(t), t) = lambda2*N2(t)+(1-Q)*`&lambda;2m`*N2m(t)-lambda3*N3(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1(t), t, s) = N1(s), L1);
> L2m := laplace(ode2m, t, s);
> Lp2m := subs(laplace(N2m(t), t, s) = N2m(s), L2m);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2(t), t, s) = N2(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3(t), t, s) = N3(s), L3);
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1(s)),s,t);
> N2m(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2m,N2m(s)),s,t);
> N2(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2(s)),s,t);
> N3(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3(s)),s,t);
>
#Define Activity (A_i=lambda_i*N_i). Calculate for FP5 because that is the only one that can be seen in the spectra;
> A3 := lambda3*N3(t);

>
#Calculate decays during acquisition from td to (td+ta). Integrate activity over acquisition period;
> Decays3 := int(A3, t = td .. td+ta);
>
#Calculate counts (Counts_i=epsilon_i*gamma_i*Decays_i);
> Counts3 := epsilon3*gamma3*Decays3;

>
#Solve for chi_5 using counts from spectra;
> phi := 'phi';
> phi := solve(Counts3 = 157824, phi);

```

## D.2 $^{95}\text{Zr}$

The following is the Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 worksheet used to calculate the FP yield of  $^{95}\text{Zr}$ .

```

> restart;
> with(inttrans);
>
#Solve for FP yields (chi1, chi2, chi3). For FPs that are too short-lived to be determined, use values for chi from ENDF library;
#95 decaychain (95Sr -> 95Y -> 95Zr). chi_Sr, chi_Y taken from ENDF library;
> ti := 10;
> td := 435960;
> ta := 86400;
>
> phi := 3.985675764*10^11;
> sigma := 0.272841e-21;
> N25 := 1.856157129*10^-18;
>
> lambda1 := 0.27615426e-1;
> lambda2 := 0.1121597e-2;
> lambda3 := 0.125313e-6;
>
> chi1 := 0.527e-1;
> chi2 := 0.638e-1;
>
> epsilon3 := 0.26442698e-1;
> gamma3 := .5446;
>
#During irradiation
NULL;
> ode1 := diff(N1i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi1-lambda1*N1i(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi2+lambda1*N1i(t)-lambda2*N2i(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi3+lambda2*N2i(t)-lambda3*N3i(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1i(t), t, s) = N1i(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2i(t), t, s) = N2i(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3i(t), t, s) = N3i(s), L3);
>
#No FP present prior to irradiation;
> N1i(0) := 0;
> N2i(0) := 0;
> N3i(0) := 0;
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1i(s)),s,t);
> N2i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2i(s)),s,t);
> N3i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3i(s)),s,t);
>
#After irradiation, t=ti;
> N1(0) := 3.851990471*10^8-3.851990471*10^8*exp(-0.2761542600e-1*t);
> N2(0) := 4.015061689*10^8*exp(-0.2761542600e-1*t)-2.136749849*10^10*exp(-0.1121597000e-2*t)+2.096599232*10^10;
> N3(0) := 1.876532689*10^14+1.610757673*10^15*chi3-9.898827206*10^(-17)*exp(-0.2761542600e-1*t)*(4.891363918*10^15*chi3
+1.647386648*10^23)+1.500376049*10^(-14)*exp(-0.1121597000e-2*t)*(3.258638405*10^15*chi3+1.424302001*10^24)
-1.288355711*10^(-16)*exp(-1.253130000*10^(-7)*t)*(1.250242972*10^31*chi3+1.456698805*10^30);
>
#Post irradiation FP decay & buildup;
> ode1 := diff(N1(t), t) = -lambda1*N1(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2(t), t) = lambda1*N1(t)-lambda2*N2(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3(t), t) = lambda2*N2(t)-lambda3*N3(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1(t), t, s) = N1(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2(t), t, s) = N2(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3(t), t, s) = N3(s), L3);
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1(s)),s,t);
> N2(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2(s)),s,t);
> N3(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3(s)),s,t);
>
#Define Activity (A_i=lambda_i*N_i). Calculate only for FP5 because that is what is being measured;
> A3 := lambda3*N3(t);

>
#Calculate decays during acquisition from td to (td+ta). Integrate activity over acquisition period;

```

```
> Decays3 := int(A3, t = td .. td+ta);
>
#Calculate counts (Counts_i=epsilon_i*gamma_i*Decays_i);
> Counts3 := epsilon3*gamma3*Decays3;
>
> chi3 := 'chi3';
> chi3 := solve(Counts3 = 54493, chi3);
>
> Ratio3 := chi3/(0.65e-1);
```

### D.3 $^{97}\text{Zr}$

The following is the Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 worksheet used to calculate the FP yield of  $^{97}\text{Zr}$ .

```

> restart;
> with(inttrans);
>
#Solve for FP yields (chi1, chi2, chi3). For FPs that are too short-lived to be determined, use values for chi from ENDF library;
#97 decaychain (97Sr -> 97Y -> 97Zr). chi_Sr, chi_Y taken from ENDF library;
> ti := 10;
> td := 435960;
> ta := 86400;
>
> phi := 3.985675764*10^11;
> sigma := 0.272841e-21;
> N25 := 1.856157129*10^-18;
>
> lambda1 := 1.65035043;
> lambda2 := .184347654;
> lambda3 := 0.114608e-4;
>
> chi1 := 0.175e-1;
> chi2 := 0.489e-1;
>
> epsilon3 := 0.26805241e-1;
> gamma3 := .9306;
>
#During irradiation
NULL;
> ode1 := diff(N1i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi1-lambda1*N1i(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi2+lambda1*N1i(t)-lambda2*N2i(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi3+lambda2*N2i(t)-lambda3*N3i(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1i(t), t, s) = N1i(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2i(t), t, s) = N2i(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3i(t), t, s) = N3i(s), L3);
>
> solve(Lp1, N1i(s));
> solve(Lp2, N2i(s));
> solve(Lp3, N3i(s));
>
#No FP present prior to irradiation;
> N1i(0) := 0;
> N2i(0) := 0;
> N3i(0) := 0;
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1i(s)),s,t):
> N2i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2i(s)),s,t):
> N3i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3i(s)),s,t):
>
#After irradiation, t=ti;
> N1(0) := 2.140366840*10^-6-2.140366840*10^-6*exp(-1.650350430*t);
> N2(0) := 7.270374803*10^-7-7.511326280*10^-7*exp(-.1843476540*t)+2.409514766*10^-6*exp(-1.650350430*t);
> N3(0) := 1.169444139*10^-12+1.761211052*10^-13*chi3-2.003576222*10^-(-20)*exp(-1.650350430*t)*(3.476472078*10^-18*chi3
+1.343346919*10^-25)+6.423429413*10^-(-20)*exp(-.1843476540*t)*(4.942287523*10^-17*chi3+1.169436574*10^-27)
-5.873963578*10^-(-16)*exp(-0.114608000e-4*t)*(2.998334990*10^-28*chi3+1.991021858*10^-27);
>
#Post irradiation FP decay & buildup;
> ode1 := diff(N1(t), t) = -lambda1*N1(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2(t), t) = lambda1*N1(t)-lambda2*N2(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3(t), t) = lambda2*N2(t)-lambda3*N3(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1(t), t, s) = N1(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2(t), t, s) = N2(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3(t), t, s) = N3(s), L3);
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1(s)),s,t):
> N2(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2(s)),s,t):
> N3(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3(s)),s,t):
>
#Define Activity (A_i=lambda_i*N_i). Calculate only for FP5 because that is what is being measured;

```

```
> A3 := lambda3*N3(t);  
>  
#Calculate decays during acquisition from td to (td+ta). Integrate activity over acquisition period;  
> Decays3 := int(A3, t = td .. td+ta);  
>  
#Calculate counts (Counts_i=epsilon_i*gamma_i*Decays_i);  
> Counts3 := epsilon3*gamma3*Decays3;  
>  
> chi3 := 'chi3';  
> chi3 := solve(Counts3 = 27842, chi3);  
>  
> Ratio3 := chi3/(0.598e-1);
```

## D.4 $^{99}\text{Mo}$

The following is the Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 worksheet used to calculate the FP yield of  $^{99}\text{Mo}$ .

```

> restart;
> with(inttrans);
>
#Solve for FP yields (chi1, chi2, chi3). For FPs that are too short-lived to be determined, use values for chi from ENDF library;
> ti := 10;
> td := 775200;
> ta := 259200;
>
> phi := 3.985675764*10^11;
> sigma := 0.272841e-21;
> N25 := 1.856157129*10^-18;
>
#99 Decay Chain (99Zr -> 99Nb-m & 99Nb -> 99Mo). chi_Zr, chi_Nb-m, chi_Mo taken from ENDF library;
> lambda1 := .3150669;
> '&lambda;2m' := 0.4443251e-2;
> lambda2 := 0.46209812e-1;
> lambda3 := 0.291941e-5;
>
#P is the probability that FP1 will decay to the metastable state of FP2;
#Q is the probability that FP2m will decay to the ground state of FP2;
#Probabilities taken from JEFF 3.1.1 (2007);
> P := .368;
> Q := 0.2e-1;
>
> chi1 := 0.563e-1;
> '&chi;2m' := 0.21e-1;
> chi2 := 0.397e-1;
>
> epsilon3 := 0.26911889e-1;
> gamma3 := .1213;
>
#During irradiation;
> ode1 := diff(N1i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi1-lambda1*N1i(t);
> ode2m := diff(N2mi(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*'&chi;2m'+P*lambda1*N1i(t)-'&lambda;2m'*N2mi(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi2+(1-P)*lambda1*N1i(t)+Q*'&lambda;2m'*N2mi(t)-lambda2*N2i(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi3+lambda2*N2i(t)+(1-Q)*'&lambda;2m'*N2mi(t)-lambda3*N3i(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1i(t), t, s) = N1i(s), L1);
> L2m := laplace(ode2m, t, s);
> Lp2m := subs(laplace(N2mi(t), t, s) = N2mi(s), L2m);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2i(t), t, s) = N2i(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3i(t), t, s) = N3i(s), L3);
>
> solve(Lp1, N1i(s));
> solve(Lp2m, N2mi(s));
> solve(Lp2, N2i(s));
> solve(Lp3, N3i(s));
>
#No FP present prior to irradiation;
> N1i(0) := 0;
> N2mi(0) := 0;
> N2i(0) := 0;
> N3i(0) := 0;
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1i(s)),s,t):
> N2mi(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2m,N2mi(s)),s,t):
> N2i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2i(s)),s,t):
> N3i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3i(s)),s,t):
>
#After irradiation, t=ti;
> N1(0) := 3.606882138*10^-7-3.606882138*10^-7*exp(-.3150669000*t);
> N2m(0) := 1.895191643*10^-9-1.908654835*10^-9*exp(-0.4443251000e-2*t)+1.346319179*10^-7*exp(-.3150669000*t);
> N2(0) := 3.324818247*10^-8-4.060967623*10^-6*exp(-0.4443251000e-2*t)-3.551298779*10^-8*exp(-0.4620981200e-1*t)
+2.670902085*10^-7*exp(-.3150669000*t);
> N3(0) := 8.089414824*10^-12+6.914029763*10^-13*chi3+1.067698893*10^-23*exp(-0.4620981200e-1*t)*(7.657106684*10^-22*chi3
+3.326334024*10^-31)+1.562717610*10^-23*exp(-0.4443251000e-2*t)*(3.739192889*10^-23*chi3+1.224772380*10^-32)
-4.825056999*10^-(-22)*exp(-.3150669000*t)*(4.426814218*10^-20*chi3+8.504416198*10^-27)-2.119551523*10^-(-26)
*exp(-0.2919410000e-5*t)*(3.262024862*10^-39*chi3+3.17637721*10^-38);
>
#Post irradiation FP decay & buildup;
> ode1 := diff(N1(t), t) = -lambda1*N1(t);
> ode2m := diff(N2m(t), t) = P*lambda1*N1(t)-'&lambda;2m'*N2m(t);

```

```

> ode2 := diff(N2(t), t) = (1-P)*lambda1*N1(t)+Q*`&lambda;2m`*N2m(t)-lambda2*N2(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3(t), t) = lambda2*N2(t)+(1-Q)*`&lambda;2m`*N2m(t)-lambda3*N3(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1(t), t, s) = N1(s), L1);
> L2m := laplace(ode2m, t, s);
> Lp2m := subs(laplace(N2m(t), t, s) = N2m(s), L2m);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2(t), t, s) = N2(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3(t), t, s) = N3(s), L3);
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1(s)),s,t);
> N2m(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2m,N2m(s)),s,t);
> N2(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2(s)),s,t);
> N3(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3(s)),s,t);
>
#Define Activity (A_i=lambda_i*N_i). Calculate for FP5 because that is the only one that can be seen in the spectra;
> A3 := lambda3*N3(t);

>
#Calculate decays during acquisition from td to (td+ta). Integrate activity over acquisition period;
> Decays3 := int(A3, t = td .. td+ta);
>
#Calculate counts (Counts_i=epsilon_i*gamma_i*Decays_i);
> Counts3 := epsilon3*gamma3*Decays3;

>
#Solve for chi_3 using counts from spectra;
> chi3 := 'chi3';
> chi3 := solve(Counts3 = 63566, chi3);
>
> Ratio3 := chi3/(0.611e-1);

```

## D.5 $^{103}\text{Ru}$

The following is the Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 worksheet used to calculate the FP yield of  $^{103}\text{Ru}$ .

```

> restart;
> with(inttrans);
>
#Solve for FP yields (chi1, chi2, chi3). For FPs that are too short-lived to be determined, use values for chi from ENDF library;
#103 decaychain (103Mo -> 103Tc -> 103Ru). chi_Mo, chi_Tc taken from ENDF library;
> ti := 10;
> td := 435960;
> ta := 86400;
>
> phi := 3.985675764*10^11;
> sigma := 0.272841e-21;
> N25 := 1.856157129*10^-18;
>
> lambda1 := 0.1022341e-1;
> lambda2 := 0.12836059e-1;
> lambda3 := 0.204292e-6;
>
> chi1 := 0.295e-1;
> chi2 := 0.303e-1;
>
> epsilon3 := 0.36177727e-1;
> gamma3 := .91;
>
#During irradiation
NULL;
> ode1 := diff(N1i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi1-lambda1*N1i(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi2+lambda1*N1i(t)-lambda2*N2i(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi3+lambda2*N2i(t)-lambda3*N3i(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1i(t), t, s) = N1i(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2i(t), t, s) = N2i(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3i(t), t, s) = N3i(s), L3);
>
> solve(Lp1, N1i(s));
> solve(Lp2, N2i(s));
> solve(Lp3, N3i(s));
>
#No FP present prior to irradiation;
> N1i(0) := 0;
> N2i(0) := 0;
> N3i(0) := 0;
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1i(s)),s,t):
> N2i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2i(s)),s,t):
> N3i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3i(s)),s,t):
>
#After irradiation, t=ti;
> N1(0) := 5.824418517*10^-8-5.824418517*10^-8*exp(-0.1022341000e-1*t);
> N2(0) := -2.279120484*10^-9*exp(-0.1022341000e-1*t)+1.338756872*10^-9*exp(-0.1283605900e-1*t)+9.403636119*10^-8;
> N3(0) := 5.908485305*10^-13+9.880410212*10^-14*chi3+2.323070742*10^-13*exp(-0.1283605900e-1*t)*(4.329263219*10^-13*chi3
-5.762967761*10^-21)-3.662149373*10^-(-11)*exp(-0.1022341000e-1*t)*(3.609960976*10^-11*chi3-7.814043684*10^-19)
-5.968383627*10^-(-14)*exp(-2.042920000*10^-(-7)*t)*(1.655458300*10^-28*chi3+9.899895781*10^-26);
>
#Post irradiation FP decay & buildup;
> ode1 := diff(N1(t), t) = -lambda1*N1(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2(t), t) = lambda1*N1(t)-lambda2*N2(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3(t), t) = lambda2*N2(t)-lambda3*N3(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1(t), t, s) = N1(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2(t), t, s) = N2(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3(t), t, s) = N3(s), L3);
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1(s)),s,t):
> N2(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2(s)),s,t):
> N3(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3(s)),s,t):
>
#Define Activity (A_i=lambda_i*N_i). Calculate only for FP5 because that is what is being measured;

```

```
> A3 := lambda3*N3(t);  
>  
#Calculate decays during acquisition from td to (td+ta). Integrate activity over acquisition period;  
> Decays3 := int(A3, t = td .. td+ta);  
>  
#Calculate counts (Counts_i=epsilon_i*gamma_i*Decays_i);  
> Counts3 := epsilon3*gamma3*Decays3;  
>  
> chi3 := 'chi3';  
> chi3 := solve(Counts3 = 95026, chi3);  
>  
> Ratio3 := chi3/(0.303e-1);
```

## D.6 $^{131}\text{I}$

The following is the Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 worksheet used to calculate the FP yield of  $^{131}\text{I}$ .

```

> restart;
> with(inttrans);
>
#Solve for FP yields (chi1, chi2, chi3). For FPs that are too short-lived to be determined, use values for chi from ENDF library;
> ti := 10;
> td := 86220;
> ta := 28800;
>
> phi := 3.985675764*10^11;
> sigma := 0.272841e-21;
> N25 := 1.856157129*10^-18;
>
#131 Decay Chain (131Sb -> 131Te-m & 131Te -> 131I). chi_Sb, chi_Te-m, chi_Te taken from ENDF library;
> lambda1 := 0.502281e-3;
> `&lambda;2m` := 0.594262e-5;
> lambda2 := 0.462098e-3;
> lambda3 := 0.997828e-6;
>
#Probabilities taken from JEFF 3.1.1 (2007);
> P := 0.801e-1;
> Q := .21;
>
> chi1 := 0.256e-1;
> `&chi;2m` := 0.412e-2;
> chi2 := 0.255e-1;
>
> epsilon3 := 0.454463803e-1;
> gamma3 := .817;
>
#During irradiation;
#P is the probability that FP3 will decay to the metastable state of FP4;
#Q is the probability that FP4m will decay to the ground state of FP4;
> ode1 := diff(N1i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi1-lambda1*N1i(t)-`&lambda;2m`*N2mi(t);
> ode2m := diff(N2mi(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi1-`&lambda;2m`*P*lambda1*N1i(t)-`&lambda;2m`*N2mi(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi2+(1-P)*lambda1*N1i(t)+Q*`&lambda;2m`*N2mi(t)-lambda2*N2i(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi3+lambda2*N2i(t)+(1-Q)*`&lambda;2m`*N2mi(t)-lambda3*N3i(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1i(t), t, s) = N1i(s), L1);
> L2m := laplace(ode2m, t, s);
> Lp2m := subs(laplace(N2mi(t), t, s) = N2mi(s), L2m);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2i(t), t, s) = N2i(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3i(t), t, s) = N3i(s), L3);
>
> solve(Lp1, N1i(s));
> solve(Lp2m, N2mi(s));
> solve(Lp2, N2i(s));
> solve(Lp3, N3i(s));
>
#No FP present prior to irradiation;
> N1i(0) := 0;
> N2mi(0) := 0;
> N2i(0) := 0;
> N3i(0) := 0;
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1i(s)),s,t):
> N2mi(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2m,N2mi(s)),s,t):
> N2i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2i(s)),s,t):
> N3i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3i(s)),s,t):
>
#After irradiation, t=ti;
> N1(0) := 1.028772984*10^-10-1.028772984*10^-10*exp(-0.5022810000e-3*t);
> N2m(0) := 8.339134114*10^-8*exp(-0.5022810000e-3*t)-2.104250705*10^-11*exp(-0.5942620000e-5*t)+2.095911571*10^-11;
> N2(0) := -1.396842185*10^-11*exp(-0.4620980000e-3*t)+1.182686041*10^-11*exp(-0.5022810000e-3*t)
-5.756810532*10^-8*exp(-0.5942620000e-5*t)+2.199129551*10^-10;
> N3(0) := 1.117035697*10^-13+2.022882464*10^-14*chi3-1.991360590*10^-16*exp(-0.5022810000e-3*t)*(9.475213770*10^-18*chi3
+5.475220770*10^-26)+1.202467476*10^-18*(-16)*exp(-0.5022810000e-3*t)*(1.379600465*10^-22*chi3+2.108825274*10^-29)
-5.611743984*10^-(-20)*exp(-9.978280000*10^-(-7)*t)*(3.604730490*10^-33*chi3+2.041235574*10^-32)+2.048356079*10^-(-15)
*exp(-0.4620980000e-3*t)*(8.499638448*10^-17*chi3+6.834089963*10^-25);
>
#Post irradiation FP decay & buildup;
> ode1 := diff(N1(t), t) = -lambda1*N1(t);
> ode2m := diff(N2m(t), t) = P*lambda1*N1(t)-`&lambda;2m`*N2m(t);

```

```

> ode2 := diff(N2(t), t) = (1-P)*lambda1*N1(t)+Q*`&lambda;2m`*N2m(t)-lambda2*N2(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3(t), t) = lambda2*N2(t)+(1-Q)*`&lambda;2m`*N2m(t)-lambda3*N3(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1(t), t, s) = N1(s), L1);
> L2m := laplace(ode2m, t, s);
> Lp2m := subs(laplace(N2m(t), t, s) = N2m(s), L2m);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2(t), t, s) = N2(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3(t), t, s) = N3(s), L3);
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1(s)),s,t);
> N2m(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2m,N2m(s)),s,t);
> N2(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2(s)),s,t);
> N3(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3(s)),s,t);
>
#Define Activity (A_i=lambda_i*N_i). Calculate for FP5 because that is the only one that can be seen in the spectra;
> A3 := lambda3*N3(t);

>
#Calculate decays during acquisition from td to (td+ta). Integrate activity over acquisition period;
> Decays3 := int(A3, t = td .. td+ta);
>
#Calculate counts (Counts_i=epsilon_i*gamma_i*Decays_i);
> Counts3 := epsilon3*gamma3*Decays3;

>
#Solve for chi_5 using counts from spectra;
> chi3 := 'chi3';
> chi3 := solve(Counts3 = 157824, chi3);
>
> Ratio3 := chi3/(0.289e-1);

```

## D.7 $^{140}\text{Ba}$

The following is the Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 worksheet used to calculate the FP yield of  $^{140}\text{Ba}$ .

```

> restart;
> with(inttrans);
>
#Solve for FP yields (chi1, chi2, chi3). For FPs that are too short-lived to be determined, use values for chi from ENDF library;
#140 decaychain (140Xe -> 140Cs -> 140Ba). chi_Xe, chi_Cs taken from ENDF library;
> ti := 10;
> td := 86220;
> ta := 28800;
>
> phi := 3.985675764*10^11;
> sigma := 0.272841e-21;
> N25 := 1.856157129*10^-18;
>
> lambda1 := 0.50966704e-1;
> lambda2 := 0.10898541e-1;
> lambda3 := 0.629219e-6;
>
> chi1 := 0.365e-1;
> chi2 := 0.572e-1;
>
> epsilon3 := 0.3416916e-1;
> gamma3 := .2439;
>
#During irradiation
NULL;
> ode1 := diff(N1i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi1-lambda1*N1i(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi2+lambda1*N1i(t)-lambda2*N2i(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi3+lambda2*N2i(t)-lambda3*N3i(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1i(t), t, s) = N1i(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2i(t), t, s) = N2i(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3i(t), t, s) = N3i(s), L3);
>
#No FP present prior to irradiation;
> N1i(0) := 0;
> N2i(0) := 0;
> N3i(0) := 0;
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1i(s)),s,t);
> N2i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2i(s)),s,t);
> N3i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3i(s)),s,t);
>
#After irradiation, t=ti;
> N1(0) := 1.445548448*10^8-1.445548448*10^8*exp(-0.5096670400e-1*t);
> N2(0) := -1.919265659*10^9*exp(-0.1089854100e-1*t)+1.735391894*10^9+1.838737651*10^8*exp(-0.5096670400e-1*t);
> N3(0) := 3.005827814*10^13+3.207927229*10^14*chi3-1.681043319*10^(-15)*exp(-0.1089854100e-1*t)*(3.597688613*10^14*chi3
-1.141776926*10^24)-1.967717665*10^(-14)*exp(-0.5096670400e-1*t)*(1.642769315*10^13*chi3+1.998223949*10^21)
-2.289094299*10^(-17)*exp(-6.292190000*10^(-7)*t)*(1.401395840*10^31*chi3+1.313190034*10^30);
>
#Post irradiation FP decay & buildup;
> ode1 := diff(N1(t), t) = -lambda1*N1(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2(t), t) = lambda1*N1(t)-lambda2*N2(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3(t), t) = lambda2*N2(t)-lambda3*N3(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1(t), t, s) = N1(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2(t), t, s) = N2(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3(t), t, s) = N3(s), L3);
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1(s)),s,t);
> N2(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2(s)),s,t);
> N3(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3(s)),s,t);
>
#Define Activity (A_i=lambda_i*N_i). Calculate only for FP5 because that is what is being measured;
> A3 := lambda3*N3(t);

>
#Calculate decays during acquisition from td to (td+ta). Integrate activity over acquisition period;

```

```
> Decays3 := int(A3, t = td .. td+ta);
>
#Calculate counts (Counts_i=epsilon_i*gamma_i*Decays_i);
> Counts3 := epsilon3*gamma3*Decays3;
>
> chi3 := 'chi3';
> chi3 := solve(Counts3 = 43968, chi3);
>
> Ratio3 := chi3/(0.621e-1);
```

## D.8 $^{143}\text{Ce}$

The following is the Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 worksheet used to calculate the FP yield of  $^{143}\text{Ce}$ .

```

> restart;
> with(inttrans);
>
#Solve for FP yields (chi1, chi2, chi3). For FPs that are too short-lived to be determined, use values for chi from ENDF library;
#143 decaychain (14Ba -> 143La -> 143Ce). chi_Ba, chi_La taken from ENDF library;
> ti := 10;
> td := 435960;
> ta := 86400;
>
> phi := 3.985675764*10^11;
> sigma := 0.272841e-21;
> N25 := 1.856157129*10^-18;
>
> lambda1 := 0.48471831e-1;
> lambda2 := 0.819323e-3;
> lambda3 := 0.581343e-5;
>
> chi1 := 0.555e-1;
> chi2 := 0.592e-1;
>
> epsilon3 := 0.53494008e-1;
> gamma3 := .428;
>
#During irradiation
NULL;
> ode1 := diff(N1i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi1-lambda1*N1i(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi2+lambda1*N1i(t)-lambda2*N2i(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi3+lambda2*N2i(t)-lambda3*N3i(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1i(t), t, s) = N1i(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2i(t), t, s) = N2i(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3i(t), t, s) = N3i(s), L3);
>
#No FP present prior to irradiation;
> N1i(0) := 0;
> N2i(0) := 0;
> N3i(0) := 0;
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1i(s)),s,t);
> N2i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2i(s)),s,t);
> N3i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3i(s)),s,t);
>
#After irradiation, t=ti;
> N1(0) := 2.311159368*10^8-2.311159368*10^8*exp(-0.4847183100e-1*t);
> N2(0) := 2.825755668*10^10+2.350896753*10^8*exp(-0.4847183100e-1*t)-2.849264636*10^10*exp(-0.8193230000e-3*t);
> N3(0) := 3.982513956*10^12+3.472113301*10^13*chi3-1.786559448*10^(-17)*exp(-0.4847183100e-1*t)*(1.020428918*10^16*chi3
+2.224507606*10^23)-6.296894541*10^(-14)*exp(-0.8193230000e-3*t)*(4.696136915*10^13*chi3-4.557207968*10^23)
-8.725645133*10^(-16)*exp(-0.5813430000e-5*t)*(3.979205260*10^28*chi3+4.597031141*10^27);
>
#Post irradiation FP decay & buildup;
> ode1 := diff(N1(t), t) = -lambda1*N1(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2(t), t) = lambda1*N1(t)-lambda2*N2(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3(t), t) = lambda2*N2(t)-lambda3*N3(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1(t), t, s) = N1(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2(t), t, s) = N2(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3(t), t, s) = N3(s), L3);
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1(s)),s,t);
> N2(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2(s)),s,t);
> N3(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3(s)),s,t);
>
#Define Activity (A_i=lambda_i*N_i). Calculate only for FP5 because that is what is being measured;
> A3 := lambda3*N3(t);

>
#Calculate decays during acquisition from td to (td+ta). Integrate activity over acquisition period;

```

```
> Decays3 := int(A3, t = td .. td+ta);
>
#Calculate counts (Counts_i=epsilon_i*gamma_i*Decays_i);
> Counts3 := epsilon3*gamma3*Decays3;
>
> chi3 := 'chi3';
> chi3 := solve(Counts3 = 250275, chi3);
>
> Ratio3 := chi3/(0.596e-1);
```

## D.9 $^{144}\text{Ce}$

The following is the Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 worksheet used to calculate the FP yield of  $^{144}\text{Ce}$ .

```

> restart;
> with(inttrans);
>
#Solve for FP yields (chi1, chi2, chi3). For FPs that are too short-lived to be determined, use values for chi from ENDF library;
#144 decaychain (144Ba -> 144La -> 144Ce). chi_Ba, chi_La taken from ENDF library;
> ti := 10;
> td := 775200;
> ta := 259200;
>
> phi := 3.985675764*10^11;
> sigma := 0.272841e-21;
> N25 := 1.856157129*10^-18;
>
> lambda1 := 0.60802384e-1;
> lambda2 := 0.17030643e-1;
> lambda3 := 0.281888e-7;
>
> chi1 := 0.44e-1;
> chi2 := 0.547e-1;
>
> epsilon3 := 0.93516338e-1;
> gamma3 := .1109;
>
#During irradiation
NULL;
> ode1 := diff(N1i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi1-lambda1*N1i(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi2+lambda1*N1i(t)-lambda2*N2i(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi3+lambda2*N2i(t)-lambda3*N3i(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1i(t), t, s) = N1i(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2i(t), t, s) = N2i(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3i(t), t, s) = N3i(s), L3);
>
#No FP present prior to irradiation;
> N1i(0) := 0;
> N2i(0) := 0;
> N3i(0) := 0;
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1i(s)),s,t):
> N2i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2i(s)),s,t):
> N3i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3i(s)),s,t):
>
#After irradiation, t=ti;
> N1(0) := 1.460691172*10^8-1.460691172*10^8*exp(-0.6080238400e-1*t);
> N2(0) := -1.372703695*10^9*exp(-0.1703064300e-1*t)+2.029014691*10^8*exp(-0.6080238400e-1*t)+1.169802226*10^9;
> N3(0) := 7.067517630*10^14+7.160605498*10^15*chi3-3.150683647*10^(-16)*exp(-0.1703064300e-1*t)*(9.007657717*10^15*chi3
-4.356851151*10^24)-6.327980344*10^(-15)*exp(-0.6080238400e-1*t)*(5.604289280*10^13*chi3+8.981124340*10^21)
-1.403242167*10^(-15)*exp(-2.818880000*10^(-8)*t)*(5.102900743*10^30*chi3+5.036572413*10^29);
>
#Post irradiation FP decay & buildup;
> ode1 := diff(N1(t), t) = -lambda1*N1(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2(t), t) = lambda1*N1(t)-lambda2*N2(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3(t), t) = lambda2*N2(t)-lambda3*N3(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1(t), t, s) = N1(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2(t), t, s) = N2(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3(t), t, s) = N3(s), L3);
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1(s)),s,t):
> N2(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2(s)),s,t):
> N3(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3(s)),s,t):
>
#Define Activity (A_i=lambda_i*N_i). Calculate only for FP5 because that is what is being measured;
> A3 := lambda3*N3(t);

>
#Calculate decays during acquisition from td to (td+ta). Integrate activity over acquisition period;

```

```
> Decays3 := int(A3, t = td .. td+ta);
>
#Calculate counts (Counts_i=epsilon_i*gamma_i*Decays_i);
> Counts3 := epsilon3*gamma3*Decays3;
> chi3 := 'chi3';
> chi3 := solve(Counts3 = 22230, chi3);
>
> Ratio3 := chi3/(0.55e-1);
```

## D.10 $^{145}\text{Pr}$

The following is the Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 worksheet used to calculate the FP yield of  $^{145}\text{Pr}$ .

```

> restart;
> with(inttrans);
>
#Solve for FP yields (chi1, chi2, chi3). For FPs that are too short-lived to be determined, use values for chi from ENDF library;
#145 decaychain (145La -> 145Ce -> 145Pr). chi_La, chi_Ce taken from ENDF library;
> ti := 10;
> td := 86220;
> ta := 28800;
>
> phi := 3.985675764*10^11;
> sigma := 0.272841e-21;
> N25 := 1.856157129*10^-18;
>
> lambda1 := 0.28881133e-1;
> lambda2 := 0.3850818e-2;
> lambda3 := 0.321975e-4;
>
> chi1 := 0.385e-1;
> chi2 := 0.393e-1;
>
> epsilon3 := 0.26670653e-1;
> gamma3 := .525;
>
#During irradiation
NULL;
> ode1 := diff(N1i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi1-lambda1*N1i(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi2+lambda1*N1i(t)-lambda2*N2i(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi3+lambda2*N2i(t)-lambda3*N3i(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1i(t), t, s) = N1i(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2i(t), t, s) = N2i(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3i(t), t, s) = N3i(s), L3);
>
#No FP present prior to irradiation;
> N1i(0) := 0;
> N2i(0) := 0;
> N3i(0) := 0;
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1i(s)),s,t):
> N2i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2i(s)),s,t):
> N3i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3i(s)),s,t):
>
#After irradiation, t=ti;
> N1(0) := 2.690746841*10^8-2.690746841*10^8*exp(-0.2888113300e-1*t);
> N2(0) := -4.388524488*10^9*exp(-0.3850818000e-2*t)+4.078053695*10^9+3.104707925*10^8*exp(-0.2888113300e-1*t);
> N3(0) := 4.877348418*10^11+6.269085372*10^12*chi3-1.918004656*10^(-16)*exp(-0.2888113300e-1*t)*(2.275884930*10^16*chi3
+2.160699113*10^23)-4.347045387*10^(-14)*exp(-0.3850818000e-2*t)*(1.452552117*10^14*chi3-1.018054071*10^23)
-7.048254291*10^(-12)*exp(-0.3219750000e-4*t)*(8.894522123*10^23*chi3+6.982139215*10^22);
>
#Post irradiation FP decay & buildup;
> ode1 := diff(N1(t), t) = -lambda1*N1(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2(t), t) = lambda1*N1(t)-lambda2*N2(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3(t), t) = lambda2*N2(t)-lambda3*N3(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1(t), t, s) = N1(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2(t), t, s) = N2(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3(t), t, s) = N3(s), L3);
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1(s)),s,t):
> N2(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2(s)),s,t):
> N3(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3(s)),s,t):
>
#Define Activity (A_i=lambda_i*N_i). Calculate only for FP5 because that is what is being measured;
> A3 := lambda3*N3(t);

>
#Calculate decays during acquisition from td to (td+ta). Integrate activity over acquisition period;

```

```
> Decays3 := int(A3, t = td .. td+ta);
>
#Calculate counts (Counts_i=epsilon_i*gamma_i*Decays_i);
> Counts3 := epsilon3*gamma3*Decays3;
>
> chi3 := 'chi3';
> chi3 := solve(Counts3 = 122347, chi3);
> Ratio3 := chi3/(0.393e-1);
```

## D.11 $^{147}\text{Nd}$

The following is the Maple<sup>TM</sup>15 worksheet used to calculate the FP yield of  $^{147}\text{Nd}$ .

```

> restart;
> with(inttrans);
>
#Solve for FP yields (chi1, chi2, chi3). For FPs that are too short-lived to be determined, use values for chi from ENDF library;
#147 decaychain (147Ce -> 147Pr -> 147Nd). chi_Ce, chi_Pr taken from ENDF library;
> ti := 10;
> td := 775200;
> ta := 259200;
>
> phi := 3.985675764*10^11;
> sigma := 0.272841e-21;
> N25 := 1.856157129*10^-18;
>
> lambda1 := 0.12377628e-1;
> lambda2 := 0.862123e-3;
> lambda3 := 0.73065e-6;
>
> chi1 := 0.225e-1;
> chi2 := 0.225e-1;
>
> epsilon3 := 0.34464409e-1;
> gamma3 := .130851;
>
#During irradiation
NULL;
> ode1 := diff(N1i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi1-lambda1*N1i(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi2+lambda1*N1i(t)-lambda2*N2i(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3i(t), t) = phi*sigma*N25*chi3+lambda2*N2i(t)-lambda3*N3i(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1i(t), t, s) = N1i(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2i(t), t, s) = N2i(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3i(t), t, s) = N3i(s), L3);
>
> solve(Lp1, N1i(s));
> solve(Lp2, N2i(s));
> solve(Lp3, N3i(s));
>
#No FP present prior to irradiation;
> N1i(0) := 0;
> N2i(0) := 0;
> N3i(0) := 0;
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1i(s)),s,t):
> N2i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2i(s)),s,t):
> N3i(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3i(s)),s,t):
>
#After irradiation, t=ti;
> N1(0) := 3.669200365*10^-8-3.669200365*10^-8*exp(-0.1237762800e-1*t);
> N2(0) := 3.943899740*10^-8*exp(-0.1237762800e-1*t)+1.053585096*10^-10-1.093024093*10^-10*exp(-0.8621230000e-3*t);
> N3(0) := 1.243166966*10^-13+2.762593257*10^-14*chi3-7.618457782*10^-(-14)*exp(-0.1237762800e-1*t)*(7.451604125*10^-12*chi3
+3.605921295*10^-20)-4.677424231*10^-(-14)*exp(-0.8621230000e-3*t)*(5.650371538*10^-14*chi3-2.338789820*10^-23)
-3.851226547*10^-(-13)*exp(-7.306500000*10^-(-7)*t)*(7.173281611*10^-26*chi3+3.230810120*10^-25);
>
#Post irradiation FP decay & buildup;
> ode1 := diff(N1(t), t) = -lambda1*N1(t);
> ode2 := diff(N2(t), t) = lambda1*N1(t)-lambda2*N2(t);
> ode3 := diff(N3(t), t) = lambda2*N2(t)-lambda3*N3(t);
>
#Laplace transform;
> L1 := laplace(ode1, t, s);
> Lp1 := subs(laplace(N1(t), t, s) = N1(s), L1);
> L2 := laplace(ode2, t, s);
> Lp2 := subs(laplace(N2(t), t, s) = N2(s), L2);
> L3 := laplace(ode3, t, s);
> Lp3 := subs(laplace(N3(t), t, s) = N3(s), L3);
>
#Convert back to time domain;
> N1(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp1,N1(s)),s,t):
> N2(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp2,N2(s)),s,t):
> N3(t):=invlaplace(solve(Lp3,N3(s)),s,t):
>
#Define Activity (A_i=lambda_i*N_i). Calculate only for FP5 because that is what is being measured;
```

```
> A3 := lambda3*N3(t);  
>  
#Calculate decays during acquisition from td to (td+ta). Integrate activity over acquisition period;  
> Decays3 := int(A3, t = td .. td+ta);  
>  
#Calculate counts (Counts_i=epsilon_i*gamma_i*Decays_i);  
> Counts3 := epsilon3*gamma3*Decays3;  
>  
> chi3 := 'chi3';  
> chi3 := solve(Counts3 = 58193, chi3);  
> Ratio3 := chi3/(0.225e-1);
```

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## Vita

Christopher Hing Lu was born in Wheat Ridge, Colorado, the son of David Trunghuu Lu and Hazel Jean Lu and brother of Desiree Yun Alvarado (née Lu). He enlisted in the United States Navy after high school in the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program. Having been selected for the Seaman to Admiral-21 commissioning program, he received a Bachelor of Science in Physics with a concentration in Nuclear and Radiation Physics from The University of Texas at Austin (UT) in 2010, and subsequently received a commission as a U.S. Naval Officer. Christopher continued in the nuclear propulsion pipeline until he was honorably discharged from the Navy in 2011, at which point he went back to UT to pursue a graduate degree in Nuclear Engineering.

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