FORMATION OF INTIMATE OXIDE-CARBON MIXTURES OF FUEL MATERIALS AS AN INTERMEDIATE FOR CARBIDE AND NITRIDE FUELS

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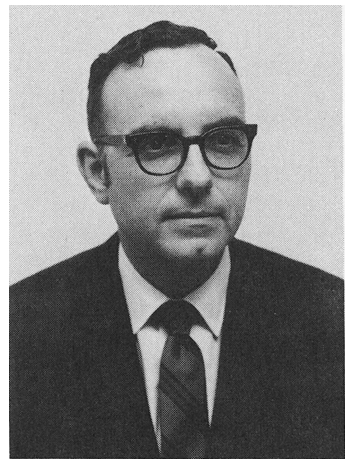

E. A. Coppinger (not shown) (chemical engineering, University of Idaho, 1951) was a senior engineer with Battelle-Northwest (and formerly General Electric Hanford Laboratories) for 18 years before his death in November 1969. He had extensive experience in many aspects of chemical separation and fuel preparation processes in the nuclear field, including conceptual and pilot plant development, and economic evaluation. B. M. Johnson (PhD, University of Wisconsin, 1956) is manager of the Fluid and Energy Systems Section and has been involved in problems of heat mass and momentum transfer since 1956. He was responsible for this work as manager of the Engineering Analysis Unit at Battelle-Northwest. His recent work has been principally in the areas of reactor heat transfer and safety.

Corrigenda

The author is grateful to A. B. Chilton and A. Vetter for locating the typographical errors in the paper "Gamma-Ray Buildup Factor Coefficients for Concrete and Other Materials," *Nucl. Appl. Technol.*, **9**, 439-441 (September 1970), by D. K. Trubey. In Table I, the values of the coefficient D should be:

Material	Type	E (MeV)	D
Ordinary concrete	Exposure	1.0	0.04566
Ordinary concrete	Energy deposition[a]	3.0	0.00825
Magnetite concrete	Tissue kerma	8.0	0.01153
Magnetite concrete	Tissue kerma	10.0	0.01199
Air	Tissue kerma	3.0	0.01017

[a]Chilton data.

Also, the right half of Table I is based on Refs. 5 and 6, rather than Ref. 4 as erroneously indicated in footnote b.

On November 20, F. de Waegh brought to our attention that in the October 1970 issue of *Nuclear Applications and Technology* the photographs were interchanged in Fig. 6 of the articles entitled "Burst Strength of EBR-II Irradiated Fuel Pin Sections," by R. L. Fish et al., and "Plutonium Recycle Studies for the SENA Reactor," by J. Debrue et al. The captions are correct in their present positions (pp. 526 and 535).

On November 2, Peter C. Jurs and Thomas L. Isenhour requested that we publish the following explanatory addition to their article, "An Analog Computer Controlled Gamma-Ray Spectrometer for Comparative Activation Analysis," which begins on p. 584 in the October 1970 issue of *Nuclear Applications & Technology*.

Add the following:

Equation (5), as written, was derived for the case where R_B, the interfering background count rate, is all due to a single radioactive species. If this is not the case, i.e., if R_B comes from several species, then Eq. (5) can be written more generally as

$$S = -\left(\frac{\frac{dR_B}{dt} + \lambda_S R_S - \alpha\lambda_S R_S^{\dagger}}{R_B + R_S - \alpha R_S^{\dagger}} - \frac{\frac{dR_B'}{dt} + \lambda_S R_S - \alpha\lambda_S R_S^{\dagger\prime}}{R_B' + R_S' - \alpha R_S^{\dagger\prime}}\right) . \quad (5a)$$

The two trivial solutions discussed are exhibited by Eq. (5a). One other trivial solution is obtained if all the background species have identical half-lives and spectra. In general, however, experimental use of the method described in this paper depends on the degree to which Eq. (5a) approximates Eq. (5). The two determinations reported were performed with only one background interference, and they thus conformed to the assumption built into Eq. (5).

Due to an error on our part an incorrect version of a Letter-to-the-Editor from P. Goldschmidt was published on pp. 450-451 of the October 1970 issue of *Nuclear Applications and Technology*. The correct version is published in this month's Letter-to-the-Editor.