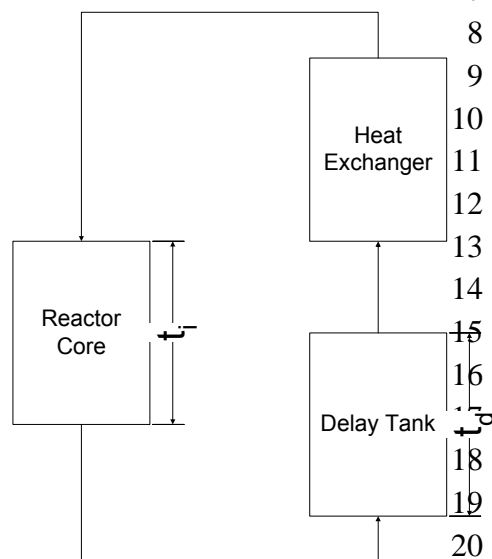


## Appendix A

### Nitrogen-16

The Nitrogen-16 activity acquired by the coolant depends upon the flow pattern of the coolant and its residence times within and without the neutron flux. The figure shows a



simplified coolant flow loop. The residence time within the neutron flux is denoted as  $t_i$ . The residence time without the neutron flux is dominated by the stay time in the delay tank and is denoted  $t_d$ .

Consider a unit volume of water leaving the reactor. If its Nitrogen-16 activity at this point is  $\alpha$ , then at time  $t_d$  later, when it re-enters the reactor, its activity will have decayed to  $\alpha e^{-\lambda t}$  where  $\lambda$  is the radionuclide's decay constant and  $t$  is equal to  $t_d$ . In passing through the reactor, the Nitrogen-16 continues to decay, (i.e.  $\alpha e^{-\lambda t}$ ) where  $\lambda$  is the radionuclide's decay constant and  $t$  is equal to  $t_i$ .

In the reactor, the unit volume is exposed to an average flux  $\Phi_{av}$  and acquires in the time  $t_i$  the additional activity  $\Sigma_{act} \Phi_{av}(1 - e^{-\lambda t_i})$ , where  $\Sigma_{act}$  is the average macroscopic activation cross section in the flux  $\Phi_{av}$ . If  $T$  is the total of  $t_i$  and  $t_d$ , the total activity leaving the reactor is  $\alpha e^{-\lambda T} + \Sigma_{act} \Phi_{av}(1 - e^{-\lambda t_i})$ .

At equilibrium, after the coolant has made many passes around the circuit, the total activity is equal to  $\alpha$  or  $\alpha = \alpha e^{-\lambda T} + \Sigma_{act} \Phi_{av}(1 - e^{-\lambda t_i})$ .

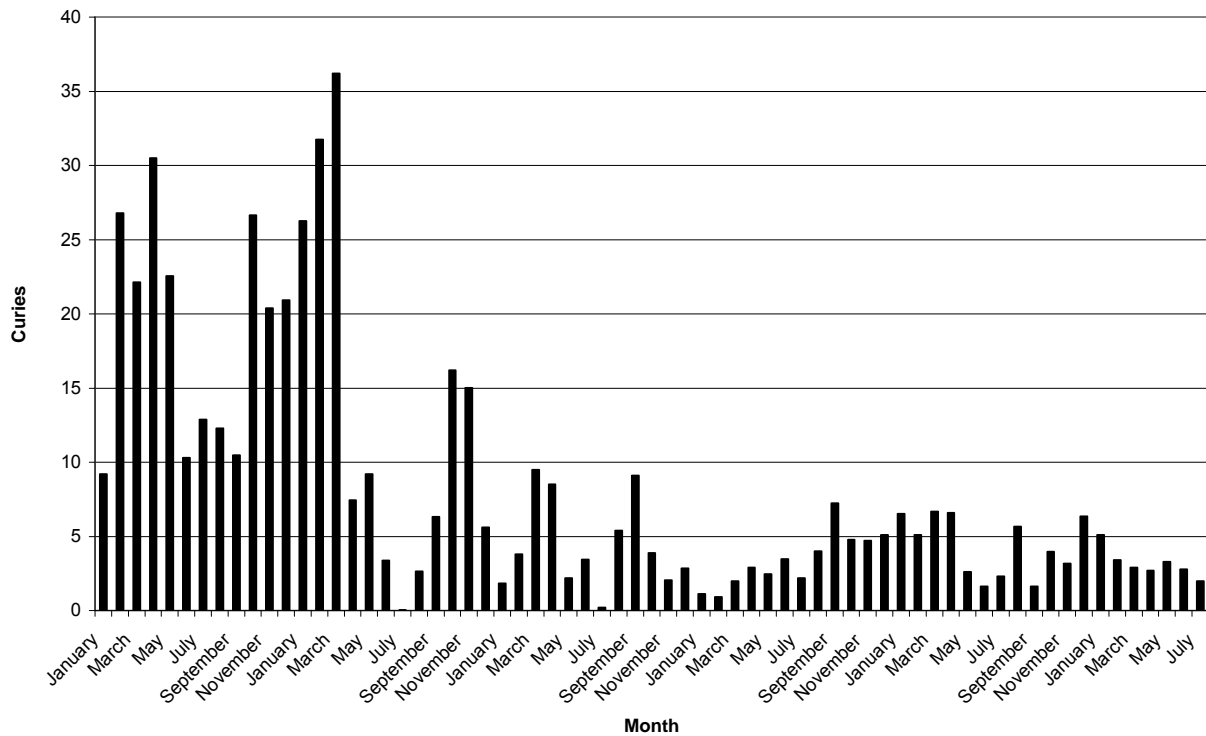
### Argon-41

Argon-41 is produced by activation of natural argon (a normal trace element in atmospheric air). Argon-41 decays to Potassium-41 with a half-life of 100 minutes (0.076 days) by the emission of a 1.2-MeV beta particle and a 1.3-MeV gamma ray.

Argon-41 production is dependent upon the dissolved air in the reactor coolant. Since the amount of dissolved air in the coolant is variable depending upon the air influx from the various beam tubes, empirical data was selected over calculations. We used historic Argon-41 release rates and the Comply Code to determine off-site dose equivalents associated with its release.

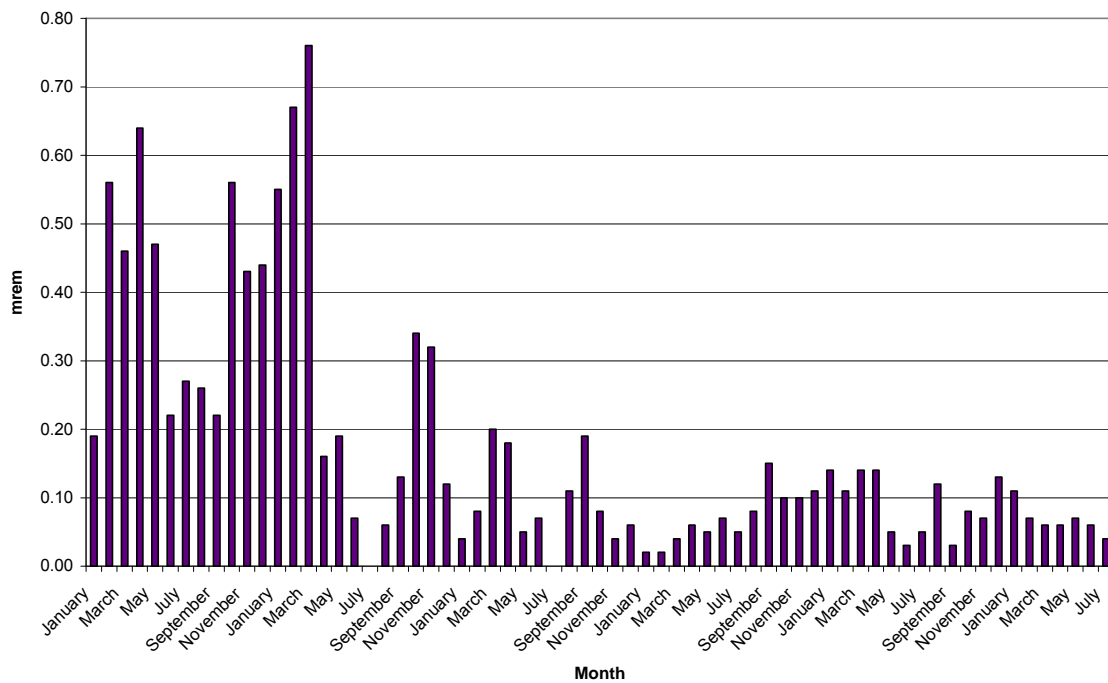
1

Argon-41 Releases - 1997-2002



2  
3

Estimated Offsite Argon-41 Dose Equivalents - 1997-2002



4