FORM NRC-7 (7-78) 10 CFR 110

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

APPROVED BY GAO 8-180225(R0362)

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO EXPORT NUCLEAR MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT (See Instructions on Reverse)

APPLICANT'S . DATE OF	APPLICATION	APPLICANT'S REFER	ENCE 2. NAC	& LICENSE NO.		DOCKET NO.	
	6, 1980	ZE-60191	USE	- Alteria	4431	110021	21_
APPLICANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS RIS			4. SUPP	LIER'S NAME AND ADDRE	SS of material)	RIS	
NAME W. F. Poch				SAME AS #3			
STREET ADDRESS West		Corporation	a. NAME				
		Gov't. Tube Di					
CITY		STATE ZIP CODE	b. STRE	ET ADDRESS			
Hor	seheads,	N.Y. 14845			- 17	STATE ZIP CODE	
TELEPHONE NUMBER (Are	ea Code - Number -	- Extension)	c. CITY				
(607) 796-3221 FIRST SHIPMENT 6	EINAL SHIPME	NTT APPLICANT'S	ONTRACTUAL	8. PROPOSED LICENSE	9. U.S. D	EPARTMENT OF	ENERG
SCHEDULED	SCHEDULED	DELIVERY DA		EXPIRATION DATE	CONT	RACT NO. (If Know	wn)
1/30/81	1/30/81	1/30/81		8/26/81			
O. ULTIMATE CONSIGNEE		RIS		IMATE END USE	L		
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ligashi, Ibaraki-	Gun, Ibaral		_	T. DATE OF FIRST USE			
2. INTERMEDIATE CONSIG	NEE	RIS	13. INT	ERMEDIATE END USE	L		
a. NAME							
b. STREET ADDRESS							
	NONE						
C. CITY - STATE - COUNT							
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4. INTERMEDIATE CONSIG a. NAME b. STREET ADDRESS	NONE		15. INT	T. DATE OF FIRST USE			121
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a. NAME b. STREET ADDRESS c. CITY STATE COUNTING 16. NRC Include cheminuclear equipm	NONE 17. De lical and physical forment and componen	SCRIPTION m of nuclear material, give	15. INT	T. DATE OF FIRST USE	W 1900 AUG 28 PN 1		21. UNI
a. NAME b. STREET ADDRESS c. CITY STATE COUNTY 16. NRC USE (Include cheminuclear equipm 3 pcs.	NONE 17. De lical and physical forment and componen	In-Core Radia Detectors TOTAL COST:	15. INT	T. DATE OF FIRST USE 18. MAX. ELEMENT WEIGHT	W 1900 AUG 28 PH 1 5	US. NEC	
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JAPAN ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

OARAI RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT

NARITA-CHO, OARAI-MACHI, HIGASHI IBARAKI-GUN, IBARAKI-KEN, JAPAN

July 28, 1980

For What Purpose Is This Product Used

1. Comprehensive Study Subject

Equipping of Irradiation System

2. Purpose of Study

In order that Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (Oarai Lab.) may take measurement, on a continuous basis, of calorific fission of fuel samples being irradiated with capsule, they will measure temperature and burn-up characteristics of the sensitivity, in the hope that micro fission chamber, as an instrumentation for the above purpose, can be utilized on a practical basis.

They now find that calorific value of fuel samples irradiated with JMTR's capsule by the method whereby fluence monitor, such as Co and Fe is measured and also measurement is taken through thermal calculation from indicating temperature of thermoelectric couple. In the former case, data-taking is impossible while at an irradiation and an effect upon neutron spectra will have to be considered. In the latter case, due to the necessity of its having to be assumed through thermal calculation, there is a wide descrepancy arising from variation in capsule-making dimension and also assumed descrepancy in gamma calorific volume is substantial.

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Due to the foregoing reason, fission chamber that is capable of continuously measuring calorific volume will be installed in capsule instrumentation.

Incidentally, as for JMTR's capsule, an internal cylinder, 40 x 35 x 29mm in dia., is put in as external cylinder and capsule is irradiated, with fission samples built into internal cylinder. Moreover, the fission chamber, in terms of temperature characteristic, must be inserted into the portion whose temperature is 300°C or below, so there is an extreme limit to the insertion position, and it must be as small as possible in diameter. Thermoelectric couple now being used for measuring temperature is 1.0mm to 1.6mm in dia. and the diameter of the fission chamber must be close to that of the thermoelectric couple.

3. Use of data taken and advantage of use

Capsule instrumentation will be disposed after irradiation of the capsule. Further, as the fission chamber cannot be calibrated outside the reactor, calibration is not possible before the chamber is mounted on the capsule. Therefore, when a fission chamber is available on a practical basis, data taken at this experiment are to be utilized.

4. Instruction for use of the system

In addition to JMTR, Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (Oarai Lab.) now has critical experiment system that is almost equal in reactor core to that of JMTR.

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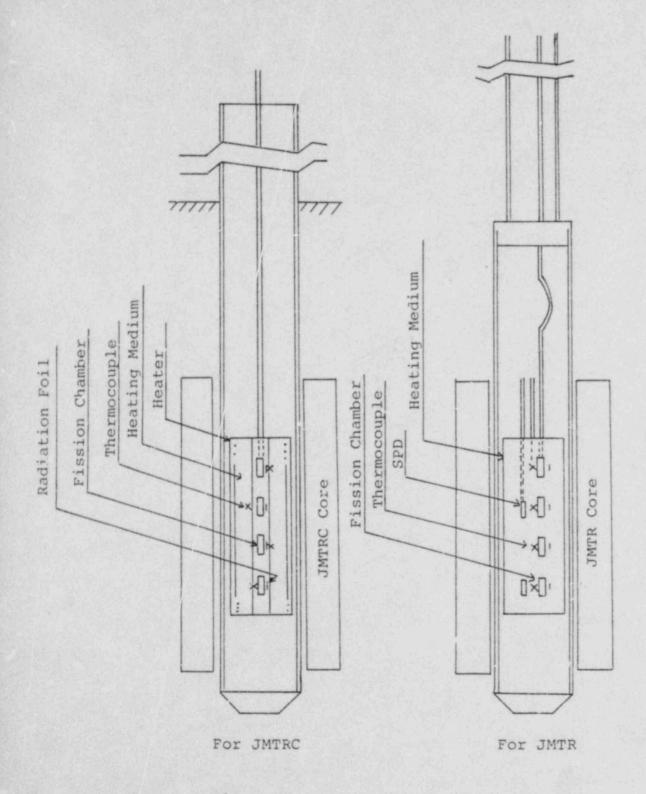
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Capsule for Calibration of Fission Chamber

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They take measurement of temperature characteristic of the fission of chamber by using JMTR and measurement of burn-in characteristics, which cannot be measured with JMTRC, is taken by use of JMTR.

In the light of the foregoing, two capsules for both JMTR and JMTRC as in the accompanying sheet (diagram), will be made. Moreover, heaters for temperature characteristic test is expected to be built into capsule for JMTRC. For the calibrating of fission chambers, radioactive lamination such as fission foil, Co, etc. are to be used.

* JMTR = Japan Material Testing Reactor

PWR, 90% enriched Uranium fuel.

Located in Oarai Research Establishment of J.A.E.R.I.

T. Tshii

Member of the 1st Irradiation Section of J.M.T.R.

Oarai Lab. of J.A.E.R.I.

T. Ishii

Encl: