



Fig. 24. Oscillation termination procedure: Schematic.

- A As flux approaches equilibrium value, increase the flux.
- B As the flux again approaches the equilibrium value, increase the flux.
- C This corresponds to the time at which the flux would have reached a minimum. The flux should level off and require very little rod motion to maintain level operation.

Gang I—the central group of control clusters that can be operated as a unit. There are three concentric gangs, numbered outward from the center.

N-unit—the control unit for axial positioning of an entire gang of full-length control rods.

N values—twenty points on a curve fitted by the process computer to the seven sensor values on a given APM rod.

O unit—the control unit for axial positioning of an entire gang of partial-length control rods.

Radial oscillation—characterized by an axial power distribution that remains constant while the power distribution measured along a diameter alternates between high on one side of the reactor to high on the diametrically opposite side, the overall reactor power being constant.

Septifoil—a long aluminum housing with seven longitudinal compartments, one for each of the seven control rods.

Stable oscillation—a small departure from an equilibrium flux that results in a spatial flux oscillation with constant amplitude.

Staggered control rods—half the controlling full-rod tips are in the top portion and half in the bottom portion of the reactor.

Tilt—condition of the radial flux shape when the flux is higher on one side of the reactor than on the opposite side. Tilt is measured and controlled by monitoring the fuel coolant ΔT and moving appropriate control rods.

Trim—a differential control unit used to add to the N or O unit positions for an individual full or partial rod. This individual insertion of control rod provides localized control and improved overall flux shape control.

Traveling wire flux monitor (TWFM)—used for determining axial flux distribution by inserting a wire fully into the reactor in an APM location. The irradiated wire is then scanned by a crystal-photomultiplier detector. A trace which is proportional to the axial flux is drawn on a recorder chart.

Veeder unit—a counter used for indicating the axial position of control rods. The reactor height is graduated in veeder units from 0 to 1000. The counter is graduated in units from 0 to 5000. A veeder unit reading of 5000 indicates that the five full-length control rods in the septifoil of a control cluster are fully inserted. One inch = 5.631 veeder units.

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Corrigenda

T. GOZANI and G. D. TRIMBLE, "Neutron Spectrum Measurements in a Homogeneous Erbium System and Erbium Cross Sections," *Nucl. Sci. Eng.*, **41**, 164 (1970).

A typographical error exists in this paper as a result of some rearrangement of the text in the final proof. The parenthetic statement in the second line, left-hand column, page 171 should read (Table II). The Editorial Staff regrets this incorrect citation and apologizes to the authors.

T. WATANABE and S. D. REEDER, "Total Neutron Cross Section of Technetium-99 from 0.01 to 1000 eV," *Nucl. Sci. Eng.*, **41**, 188 (1970).

The units assigned to the numerics describing certain resonance parameters reported for ^{99}Tc should be meV instead of MeV in almost innumerable instances throughout the paper. The Editorial Staff apologizes to the authors for the error in composition which was not detected when proofs were corrected.