

U. S. AIR FORCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

MAP 70-1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, AIR FORCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]
BY: [Illegible]

The purpose of this report is to describe the results of an investigation of the behavior of a [illegible] system under various conditions. The system consists of a [illegible] and a [illegible] which are connected by a [illegible]. The results show that the system is very sensitive to changes in [illegible] and [illegible]. It is concluded that the system should be designed to operate under conditions of [illegible] and [illegible].

The results of the investigation show that the system is very sensitive to changes in [illegible] and [illegible]. It is concluded that the system should be designed to operate under conditions of [illegible] and [illegible]. The investigation also shows that the system is very sensitive to changes in [illegible] and [illegible]. It is concluded that the system should be designed to operate under conditions of [illegible] and [illegible].

In the case of the [illegible] system, which still contains [illegible] gas, it is concluded that the gas is not expected to exist in large quantities. The gas is very small, but [illegible] bubbles. Large [illegible] bubbles may move to the grain boundaries during rapid heating as a result of migration of small bubbles at high temperature or stress gradients. During this process the bubbles may coalesce, but will not relax to equilibrium with the lattice if the flux of vacancies from grain boundaries is insufficient. The flux of vacancies is driven by the bubble excess pressure but it is concluded that even for transients with a timescale of one or a few seconds equilibrium may not be attained.^{3,4} In such cases large overpressures will be available

the temperature profile at the axial end of the pellet, which is not shown, will be of the same order of magnitude as the temperature profile at the radial end. The maximum temperature will be at the center of the pellet, and will be about 2700K.

The temperature profile at the radial end of the pellet is shown in Figure 1. The temperature is highest at the center of the pellet, and decreases towards the surface. The maximum temperature is about 2700K at the center, and about 2000K at the surface.

The temperature profile at the axial end of the pellet is shown in Figure 2. The temperature is highest at the center of the pellet, and decreases towards the surface. The maximum temperature is about 2700K at the center, and about 2000K at the surface. The temperature profile at the axial end is similar to the temperature profile at the radial end.

CONCLUSIONS

The temperature profile at the axial end of the pellet is shown in Figure 2. The temperature is highest at the center of the pellet, and decreases towards the surface. The maximum temperature is about 2700K at the center, and about 2000K at the surface. The temperature profile at the axial end is similar to the temperature profile at the radial end.

The temperature profile at the axial end of the pellet is shown in Figure 2. The temperature is highest at the center of the pellet, and decreases towards the surface. The maximum temperature is about 2700K at the center, and about 2000K at the surface. The temperature profile at the axial end is similar to the temperature profile at the radial end.

The temperature profile at the axial end of the pellet is shown in Figure 2. The temperature is highest at the center of the pellet, and decreases towards the surface. The maximum temperature is about 2700K at the center, and about 2000K at the surface. The temperature profile at the axial end is similar to the temperature profile at the radial end.

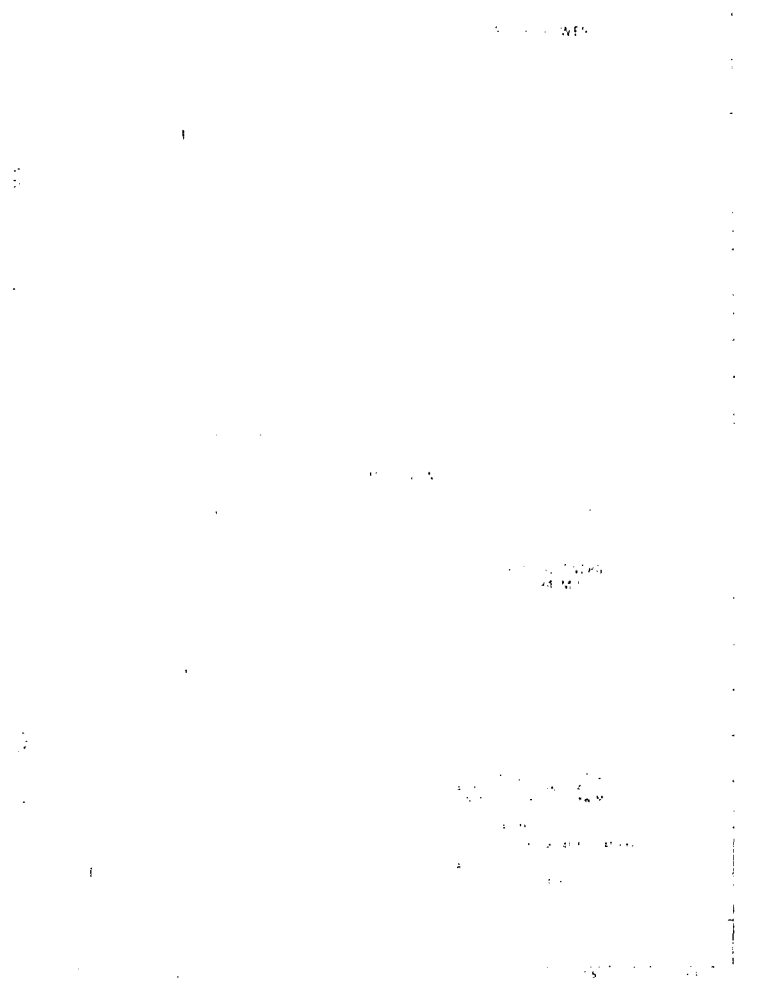


FIG. 1. Reactor power and energy density history in FD 1.6.

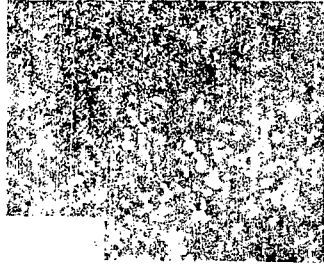
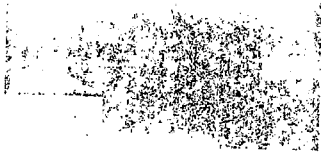
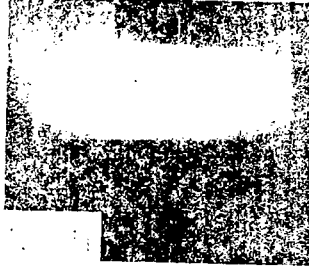
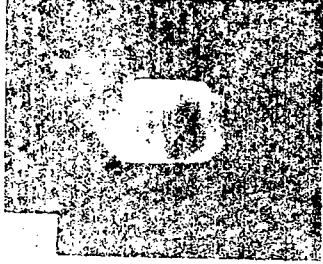


Figure 1. The structure of the paper was examined by SEM. The surface of the paper was smooth and uniform. The structure of the paper was examined by SEM. The surface of the paper was smooth and uniform.

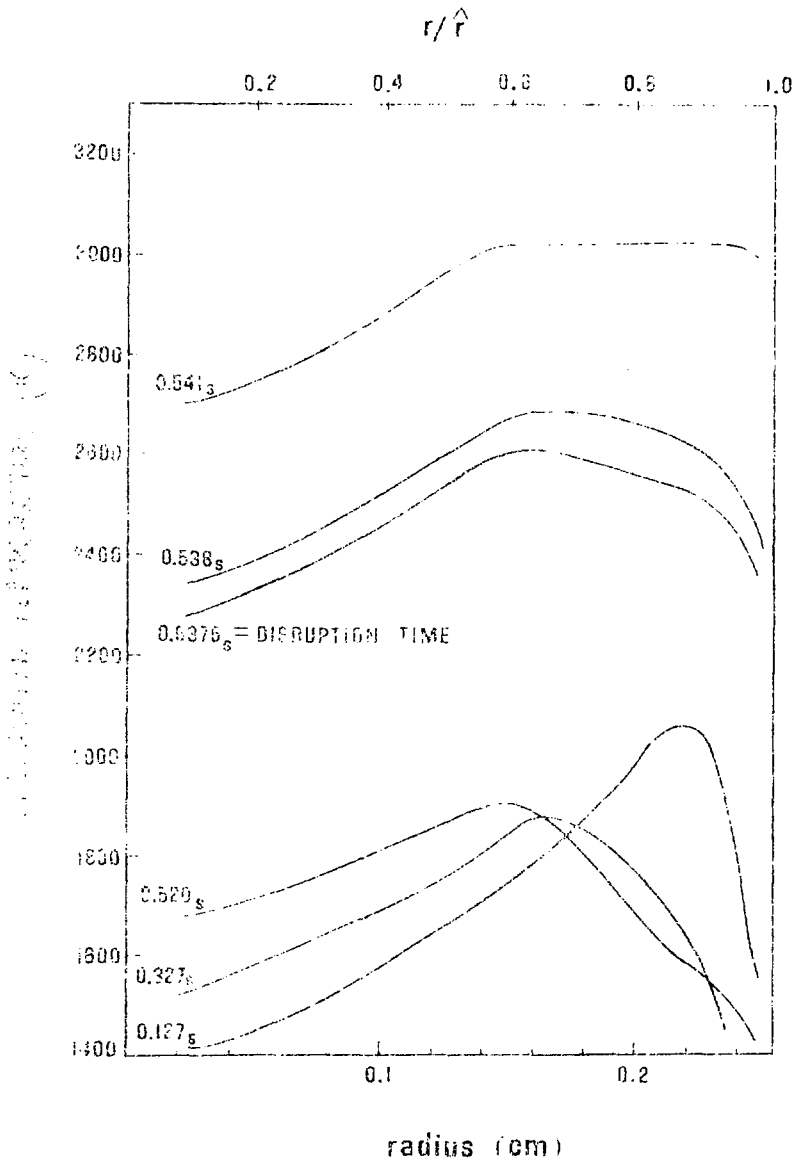


Fig. 1. Axial temperature history at the axial extremity of the fuel pellet.

It is noted that since the rate of creep is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process, the rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process.

Discussion

It is noted that the grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process.

It is noted that the grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process.

It is noted that the grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process.

It is noted that the grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process.

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{4\pi r^2 D \Delta C}{\lambda}$$

It is noted that the grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process.

It is noted that the grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process. The rate of grain boundary migration is about 1/4 that of the grain boundary diffusion process.

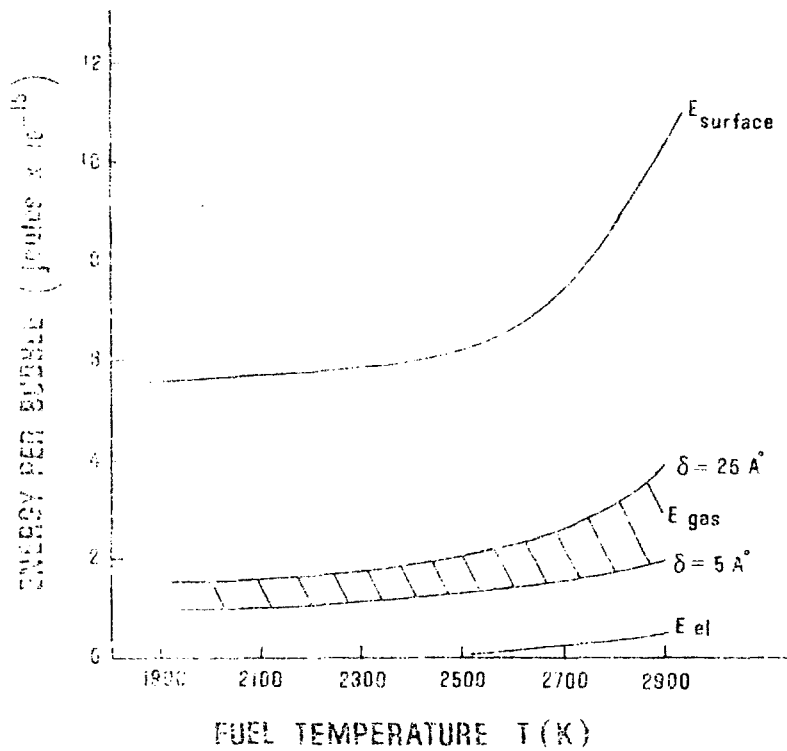


Fig. 4. Energy per bubble requirements and availability for bubble formation preparation in 1.3.1.6.

