

122515

BRAVO FALL-OUT
ANALYSIS

SEMI-ANALYTICAL ATTEMPT

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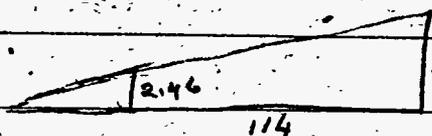
RG 326 US ATOMIC ENERGY
COMMISSION F-23
Location LANL B-195
Collection Records Center
Folder Bravo 1st Semi-
Analytic Distant

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Assume that "a" is 25 mi at 32.5 kft.

at $h = 32.5$ kft, $s = 17.4$ knots

$$a_0 = D_0/5.2 = 2.46 \text{ from sketch} \quad a_0 = 6.05$$



$$\frac{25}{2.46} = \frac{30+114}{s_0}$$

$$\frac{22.54}{2.46} = \frac{114}{s_0}$$

$$s_0 = \frac{2.46}{22.5} \times 114 = 12.45$$

$$s_0/D_0 = \frac{12.45}{12.8} = 1$$

h (kft)	c_n	$D_0 = s_0$	s	$s_0 + s$	a_0	c	a mi	Plot alt RCO ft	
90	1	12	454	466	2.3	.0007	90	5.4	
80	2	24	374	398	4.6	.007	76	42	1
70	5	30	314	344	5.8	.038	67	168	8
60	8	30	274	304	5.8	.078	59	269	16
50	10	30	243	273	5.8	.121	53	338	21
40	8	21	167	188	4.05	.100	36	131	21
30	5	12	97	109	2.3	.060	21	26	13
20	3	6	48	54	1.15	.037	10.4	4	8
10	1	3	19	22	.575	.019	4.2	.3	4
0	0	0	0	0	0				

.461

99

(deleted)
Much of the preceding is wrong. Probability integrals
is a one dimensional distrib. $\rightarrow \infty$ at 0 if interpreted

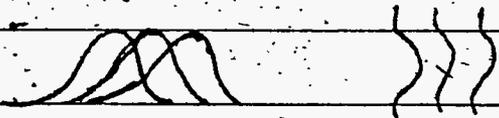
As 2-dimensional

Try $e^{-\frac{(x^2+y^2)}{a^2}} dx dy = e^{-\frac{r^2}{a^2}} r d\theta dr = e^{-\frac{r^2}{a^2}} d\theta \frac{dr^2}{2}$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^b e^{-\frac{r^2}{a^2}} r d\theta dr = \frac{2\pi a^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{b^2}{a^2}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{a^2}} \frac{dr^2}{a^2} = \pi a^2 (1 - e^{-\frac{b^2}{a^2}})$$

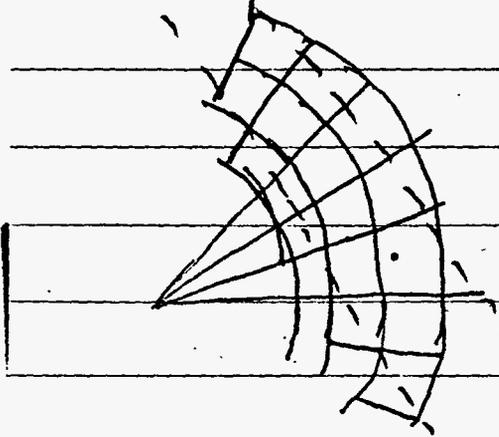
When $b \ll a$ $\frac{\int}{\pi a^2} \approx \frac{a^2}{b^2} (1 - 1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}) \approx 1$ ✓

consider the effect of pile-up



$e^{-\frac{b^2}{a^2}} = .9$. . . as far as overlapping,
or contributing fall at a particular point
is concerned, the 10% point of the one centered
concentration is reached at a distance $b = 1.5a$

Total pts at altitude $N_h = \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c e^{-\frac{r^2}{a^2}} dx dy = \pi c a^2$
 $= \pi c_0 \left(\frac{s_0}{s_0+s}\right)^2 \left(a_0 \frac{s_0+s}{s_0}\right)^2 = \pi c_0 a_0^2$



If a limited number of
 If only a partial zone is used,
 with $p =$ radial fractioning
 $q =$ directional "

then the number of points to be distributed is

$n_c N p q$ where n_c is the number of cells as

It is not necessary that the partial zone should be symmetrical.

But if one wants to include all permissible particle sizes then the partial zone must cover the limits set by radial lines from the borders of the initial cloud

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^b e^{-\frac{y^2}{2a}} dy &= a \int_0^{\frac{b}{a}} e^{-x^2} \frac{dy}{a} \\ &= a \int_0^{\frac{b}{a}} e^{-x^2} dx \\ &= a \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} P\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{y}{a} \\ y &= ax \\ dy &= a dx \\ \text{when } y &= b, x = \frac{b}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-b}^b e^{-\frac{y^2}{2a}} dy = a \sqrt{\pi} P\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\text{if } \frac{b}{a} = 1.16, P = .9$$

1/2 Pump-Ditch (mi)

	G	N	K	E	R
90	36.5(-21)	41			-34.2
80	55.2	47.5			52
70	69	52			60.5
60	78.5	55			66.5
50	73.5	48			60.5
40	44.5	29			36.5
30	13.5	4.8	4.1	5.1	8.9
20	4.1	6.9			5.8

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LANL RC

$$\int_0^b e^{-\frac{y^2}{2a}} dy = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} a P(ab)$$
$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2a}} dy = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} a P(a)$$

$$\pi a \phi_0 \left(\frac{g_0}{g+g_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{x}{R}\right)^3$$

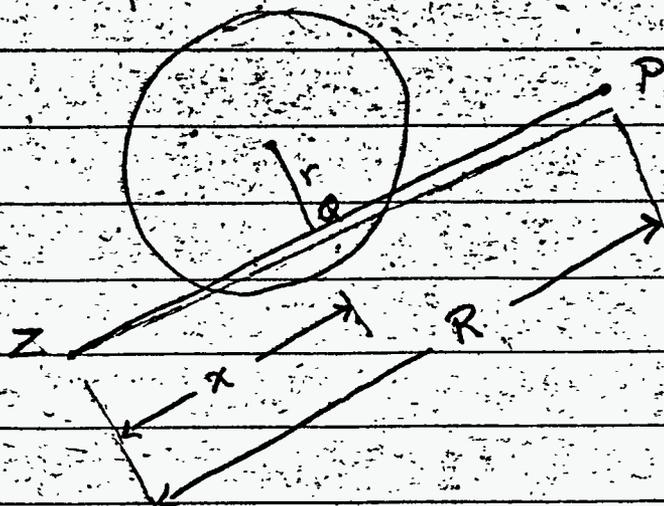
$\sqrt{\pi} a c$ per mile

1.95 1.386
1.163

$$1.95 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{1.163} e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\frac{1.95 \sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \int_{-1.163}^{+1.163} e^{-\frac{x^2}{a}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a}}$$

Distances in miles



a strip of unit width

Amount that can fall along ZP is

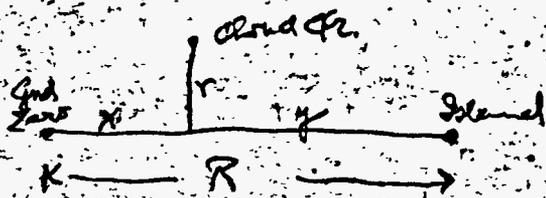
$$\begin{aligned}
 c e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a^2}} \int_x^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2a^2}} dy &= c e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a^2}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} a + \int_0^x e^{-\frac{y^2}{2a^2}} dy \right] \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} a c e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a^2}} \left[1 + P\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} a c e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a^2}} \text{ within } 5\% \text{ if} \\
 & \quad x > 1.5a
 \end{aligned}$$

To get an average concentration to assign to the point Q , we must divide by the measure of spread

$$\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2a^2}} dy}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2a^2}} dy} = \frac{a\sqrt{\pi} P\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}{a\sqrt{\pi}} = .9 \text{ if } \frac{b}{a} = 1.16$$

an appropriate length would be $2b = 2.32a$

We can say that the avg conc is $.765 c e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a^2}}$



Sif R = 35		Naem		Rongelap R = 52		
r	x	r	x	r	x	
90	36.5	-21	41	-7.8	39.2	-14
80	55.2	15	47.5	32	52	24.5
70	69	41.5	52	62	60.5	53
60	78.5	59	55	82	66.5	72
50	93.5	66	48	87	60.5	79
40	44.5	40.5	29	53	36.5	48
30	13.5	24.2	4.5	27.5	8.9	26.2
20	4.1	8.4	6.9	6.6	5.8	9.4

R

N 43

K 54.2

E 67.4

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LANL RC

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 1$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\int_0^b e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} P(b)$$

$$\int_0^{ab} e^{-\frac{y^2}{a^2}} \frac{dy}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} P(ab)$$

$x = \frac{y}{a}$
 $x^2 = \frac{y^2}{a^2}$, $adx = dy$
 $y = ab$

	SIFC R=70		NAEN R=86										
	r	x	$\frac{x}{a}$	$\frac{x}{a}$	$e^{-\frac{x^2}{a^2}}$	corr factor		x 1000 =	$(\frac{x}{R})^3$				
90	73	-42											
80	110	30	.40	1.45	.11	.72	.08	1.006	1/13	.000			
70	138	83	1.24	2.05	.015	.96	0.14	.05	1.2	.06			
60	157	118	2.00	2.65	-				5				
50	147	132	2.5	2.78	-								
40	89	81	2.25	2.48	-								
30	27	48	2.3	1.28	.17		.17	1.0	1/30	.03			
20	8.2	16.8	1.62	.79	.54		.54	2.0	1/70	.03			
NAEN R=86													
H										Obs			
										corr'd for 3+3 elem			
	r	x								NAEN	KABELLE	ENIAETA	
90	82	-15.6											
80	95	64	.84	1.25	.21	.88	.18	.13	2.45	.21	.11	.17	
70	104	124	1.85	1.55	.09		.09	.34	3.0	1.52	.8	5.3	
60	110	164	2.8	1.86	.03		.03	.53	7.0	3.5	1.8	12.5	
50	96	174	3.3	1.81	.04		.04	.50	8.4	4.2	2.3	14.1	
40	58	106	3.0	1.61	.08		.08	.80	1.9	1.03	.5	3.3	
30	9.6	55	2.6	.46	.81		.81	4.90	2.27	.13	.07	.1	
20	13.8	13.2	1.27	1.33	.17	.96	.16	.59	2.04	.002	.001	.0	
KABELLE R=108										80	.05	.03	.01
ENIAETAK R=135										90	1.0	.52	.27
										60	3.7	1.85	1.96
										50	4.2	2.1	1.2
										40	1.5	.8	.4
										30	1.3	.6	.3
										20	.00	.0	.0
RONGELAP R=105										11.7	5.9	3.1	
	r	x								14	6.0	11.5	
90	78	-28											
80	104	49	.64	1.37	.15	.82	.12	.08	.10	.0			
70	121	106	1.58	1.80	.04		.04	.15	1.0	.2			
60	133	144	2.45	2.25	.006		.006	.04	2.6	.1			
50	121	158	3.0	2.28	.005		.005	.06	3.4	.2			
40	73	96	2.7	2.03	.02		.02	.20	.8	.2			
30	17.8	52	2.5	.85	.48		.48	2.90	.12	.35			
20	11.6	14.8	1.42	1.11	.29	.98	.28	1.04	.003	.0			
											1.0		
											1.3		