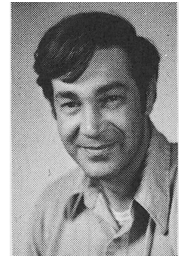


### DETERMINATION BY NEUTRON RADIOGRAPHY OF THE LOCATION OF POLYMERIC RESINS INJECTED IN ROCK FISSURES

R. V. Subramanian  
David Burkhart

R. V. Subramanian (left) (PhD, polymer chemistry, University of Madras, India, 1957), associate chemist, materials science and engineering, has been with Washington State University since 1969. His teaching and research experience has been mainly in polymer science. His current interests are in the mechanical behavior of polymers and polymer composites. David Burkhart (BS, physics, Washington State University, Pullman, 1971) is currently working for his MS in nuclear engineering.



### A HIGH RESOLUTION THERMAL-NEUTRON RADIOGRAPHY FACILITY

D. M. Alger  
S. R. Bull

Don M. Alger (left) (MS, nuclear engineering, University of Missouri, 1970) is reactor supervisor at the University of Missouri Research Reactor Facility. His main interest is in promoting use of university reactors to solve current technical problems. Stanley R. Bull (PhD, nuclear engineering, Stanford University) is an associate professor in the Nuclear Engineering Program at the University of Missouri-Columbia. His current research interests include neutron radiography development and the use of radiation in biomedical application.



## Corrigenda

W. G. WOLFER, J. P. FOSTER, and F. A. GARNER, "The Interrelationship Between Swelling and Irradiation Creep," *Nucl. Technol.*, **16**, 55 (1972).

1. The last sentence of p. 59 was not continued on p. 60. See Corrigendum, *Nucl. Technol.*, **16**, 577 (1972).

2. On p. 60, (a) the right side of Eq. (24) should be divided by a factor of 10, and (b) the right side of Eq. (25) should be multiplied by a factor of 2. The corrected equations should read

$$\frac{\sigma \pi R_0^2 b}{kT} \cong 0.5 \times 10^{-4} \sigma(\text{psi}) \quad (24)$$

and

$$\frac{\dot{\epsilon}}{I_0 \pi R^2 b} = 0.4 \frac{\sigma \pi R_0^2 b}{kT} \quad (25)$$

3. On p. 61, because of the previous changes, the right side of Eq. (26) should be divided by a factor of 5. The corrected equation should read

$$\dot{\epsilon}(\text{hr}^{-1}) = 0.4 \frac{I_0 \pi R^2 b t}{\phi t} [0.5 \times 10^{-4} \sigma(\text{psi})] 3600 \phi = B \sigma \phi \quad (26)$$

4. On p. 62, similarly, all  $B$  values in Table III should be divided by a factor of 5.