An experiment was performed in the glovebox attached to TMI Unit-2 penetration R-626 to determine the krypton diffusion potential through the material of construction of the Viking Drysuit and the Bio-pack 60 breathing system. The drysuit has been selected for Unit-2 containment entry for its krypton-85 beta particle shielding characteristics. The Bio-pack 60 has been tested as the respiratory protection system for the entry team members.

Beta particle shielding experiments were performed for the drysuit and for "Beta-Guard" suit material. For the 0.670 MeV krypton-85 beta particles, both materials indicated 100% attenuation.

The Biopack 60 hose and face mask material indicated no measurable krypton diffusion for a 30 min. exposure time. The Viking drysuit material indicated a diffusion rate of approximately 2% for a one hour exposure period, assuming a concentration of .5μCi/cc krypton-85 in the glove box.
Krypton Response of the Containment
Entry Suit and Breathing Air System
Utilizing Penetration R-626

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The initial entry into TMI Unit-2 containment has been planned on the basis that the containment atmosphere will not have been cleansed either chemically or radiologically. Beta Guard, a 307 mg/cm² hydrocarbon compound and the Viking Drysuit, a 250 mg/cm² rubber coated tricot were selected to provide shielding from the krypton-85 beta radiation for the reentry team members. The Bio-pack 60 oxygen regeneration breathing air system has been considered to provide respiratory protection for the entry.

A series of experiments were performed using the facilities at penetration R-626 of the reactor building to determine the beta shielding effectiveness of the drysuit, and to determine krypton diffusion behavior through the protective suits and breathing apparatus materials.

The experiments were performed utilizing the services of the following individuals:
B&W - Lee Porter
Rad Services - Mike Pavelek,
        Ralph Jacobs
Gen. Dynamics - Mark Bryer
NSS - Chip Chretien
Bechtel - Ed Walker

2.0 TEST RESULTS

2.1 Beta Shielding Factor for Protective Suits

The krypton-85 beta shielding factor for the protective
suit materials was established by inserting a series of Harshaw TLD
dbadges encased within the material into the Unit-2 containment
through penetration R-626\(^{(1)}\). These badges were mounted to a
wire frame at distances ranging from 32 inches to 72 inches from
the operating deck - elevation 347 ft. The beta doses measured
through the suit materials is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Beta Shielding of Protective Suit Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suit Material</th>
<th>Vertical Distance from Floor (in.)</th>
<th>Beta Dose Rate thru Material (Rad/Hr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beta Guard</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viking Drysuit</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta Guard</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta Guard</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These results imply a beta shielding effectiveness of 100%.

2.2 Krypton Diffusion through Protective Materials.

Samples of the Viking drysuit and Bio-pack 60 materials were
sealed in the lid of a special gas sample chamber. This config-
uration permitted the atmosphere outside the sample chamber to dif-
fuse through the material into the chamber. The atmosphere inside
the chamber was then analyzed at the end of a preselected exposure
time to determine the krypton diffusion rate through the material.

The gas sample chambers were placed inside the glovebox
connected to penetration R-626. Containment atmosphere was
introduced into the glovebox by opening a gate valve. The containment environment then diffused into the glovebox. Since this process was a time dependent variable, it was necessary to measure the krypton concentration at various times. This was accomplished by taking 5 ml atmosphere grab samples and measuring the krypton-85 concentration by analyzing the gamma spectrum in the sample vial. The time variation of the krypton-85 concentration inside the glovebox is shown on Figure 1.

The krypton diffusion rates through the various materials tested were based upon the time varying concentration in the glovebox.

The results of the krypton-85 diffusion measurements for the various materials are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Krypton Concentration thru Drysuit and Biopack Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Material</th>
<th>Exposure Time To Krypton-85</th>
<th>krypton-85 Concentration thru Test Material (a)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drysuit</td>
<td>10 min.</td>
<td>&lt; LLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drysuit</td>
<td>22 min.</td>
<td>2.99x10^{-3} μCi/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drysuit</td>
<td>32.5 min.</td>
<td>&lt; LLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bio-pack Mask</td>
<td>32.5 min.</td>
<td>&lt; LLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bio-pack Hose</td>
<td>32.5 min.</td>
<td>&lt; LLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drysuit</td>
<td>64.5 min.</td>
<td>1.38x10^{-2} μCi/cm³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) LLD - Lower Limit of Detection
The Biopack-60 hose and facemask indicated no measurable krypton diffusion for a 30 minute exposure. The krypton diffusion for the drysuit is shown on Figure 1. At the end of a 22 minute exposure test, from the 22 minute to 64 minute point, the krypton-85 concentration through the drysuit material was approximately 2% of concentration in the glovebox based upon the glovebox concentration of \( \sim 0.5 \mu \text{Ci/cm}^3 \) krypton-85.

3.0 DISCUSSION

The results of the beta shielding test indicated that either the beta guard \((\varphi = 307 \text{ mg/cm}^2\) or the drysuit \((\varphi = 250 \text{ mg/cm}^2\) would provide effective shielding for krypton-85 beta particles. For both materials, the indicated shielding effectiveness was 100%. This is consistent with the maximum range for beta particles with endpoint energy of 0.670 MeV of \( \varphi = 240 \text{ mg/cm}^2 \) \(^{(2)}\).

The drysuit was chosen as the protective suit for re-entry based upon the following additional considerations:

(a) The drysuit is lighter (compare thickness)
(b) The drysuit is more flexible
(c) The drysuit is sealable for water which will minimize krypton in-leakage.

The krypton diffusion experiments indicate that beta radiation exposure to the face should not be a factor to containment re-entry personnel so long as positive pressure is maintained inside the breathing mask. No significant krypton exposure through the mask would be expected for a 20 minute stay time inside the containment building. Krypton diffusion through the drysuit should be less than 2% for the 20 minute exposure
period. A dose assessment performed assuming krypton in leakage between the drysuit and the skin resulted in a skin exposure rate of:

\[ D_{\text{q}} (\text{skin}) = 8.0 \text{ Rad/HR} \]

If the concentration between the suit and skin is assumed to be 2% of the concentration outside the suit the resulting dose rate would be:

\[ D_{\text{q}} (\text{skin}) = 0.160 \text{ Rads/HR} \]

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The beta shielding tests showed that either the Beta Guard material or the Viking Drysuit would be 100% effective for attenuating the 0.670 MeV krypton-85 betas.

For a 20 minute containment entry, the krypton diffusion through the Bio-pack 60 material would be negligible. The beta exposure to the skin of the face would be negligible so long as positive pressure were maintained inside the mask.

For a 20 minute containment entry, the krypton diffusion through the Viking drysuit would be approximately 2%. This would result in a maximum beta dose rate to the skin of 160 mRad/Hr during the entry program.

5.0 REFERENCES
