

A HYBRID COMPUTER FILTER FOR
UNFOLDING GAMMA-RAY SPECTRA

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The author wishes to express his appreciation to his major professor, Dr. M. H. Young, for the valuable guidance and counsel given during the course of this work.

A Thesis

The author is indebted to Dr. R. E. Miller for his helpful assistance.

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the
Louisiana State University and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Master of Science

in

The Department of Nuclear Engineering

by

James A. Paulsen
B.S., Louisiana State University 1967,
August, 1970

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

ACKNOWLEDGMENT..... 11

LIST The author wishes to express his appreciation to his major professor, Dr. M. H. Young, for the valuable guidance and counsel given during the course of this work.

CHAPTER The author is indebted to Dr. R. C. McIlhenny for his help and assistance.

1	INTRODUCTION	11
2	CHAPTER TWO	11
3	CHAPTER THREE	11
	CHAPTER FOUR	11
	CHAPTER FIVE	11
	CHAPTER SIX	11
	CHAPTER SEVEN	11
	CHAPTER EIGHT	11
	CHAPTER NINE	11
	CHAPTER TEN	11
	CHAPTER ELEVEN	11
	CHAPTER TWELVE	11
	CHAPTER THIRTEEN	11
	CHAPTER FOURTEEN	11
	CHAPTER FIFTEEN	11
	CHAPTER SIXTEEN	11
	CHAPTER SEVENTEEN	11
	CHAPTER EIGHTEEN	11
	CHAPTER NINETEEN	11
	CHAPTER TWENTY	11
	CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE	11
	CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO	11
	CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE	11
	CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR	11
	CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE	11
	CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX	11
	CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN	11
	CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT	11
	CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE	11
	CHAPTER THIRTY	11
	CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE	11
	CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO	11
	CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE	11
	CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR	11
	CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE	11
	CHAPTER THIRTY-SIX	11
	CHAPTER THIRTY-SEVEN	11
	CHAPTER THIRTY-EIGHT	11
	CHAPTER THIRTY-NINE	11
	CHAPTER FORTY	11
	CHAPTER FORTY-ONE	11
	CHAPTER FORTY-TWO	11
	CHAPTER FORTY-THREE	11
	CHAPTER FORTY-FOUR	11
	CHAPTER FORTY-FIVE	11
	CHAPTER FORTY-SIX	11
	CHAPTER FORTY-SEVEN	11
	CHAPTER FORTY-EIGHT	11
	CHAPTER FORTY-NINE	11
	CHAPTER FIFTY	11

BIBLIOGRAPHY..... 11

APPENDIX..... 11

A..... 11

B..... 11

VITA..... 11



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
INTRODUCTION.....	1
CHAPTER	
1 MODEL.....	3
Triangular Matrix.....	3
Hyodo Response Function.....	7
2 COMPUTER PROGRAM.....	11
Generating U Matrix Coefficients.....	11
Unfolding.....	12
3 RESULTS.....	14
Response Function.....	14
Filter.....	17
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	38
APPENDIX.....	39
A. COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING.....	40
B. SELECTED PULSE-HEIGHT DISTRIBUTIONS.....	53
VITA.....	67



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ABSTRACT

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		Page
1	Response Function Surface.....	6
2	Hyodo Response Model.....	9
3	Response Parameters.....	15
4	Response Parameters.....	16
5	Unfolded Cs-137 Spectrum.....	18
5a	Folded Cs-137 Spectrum.....	21
6	Unfolded Na-24 Spectrum.....	24
6a	Folded Na-24 Spectrum.....	31



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ABSTRACT

Interpretation of raw gamma spectra from NaI(Tl) scintillation systems is difficult because of complications introduced by a multiplicity of gamma interactions and light-emission processes within the detector. The application of computers to interpretation permits sophisticated spectral analysis through spectrum stripping or unfolding techniques. Although digital systems have been utilized previously, an analog-digital hybrid system offers the possibility of avoiding laborious and time-consuming parameter selection required for the purely digital approach. The hybrid system was applied to the Hyodo response function procedure by using the analog computer for empirical selection of fifth-order polynomial coefficients for seven required fitting functions; once fitted, the polynomials are employed by the digital system for actual spectrum unfolding. Two calibration spectra were employed for coefficient selection; the procedure was then applied to several "catalog" spectra to illustrate its generality. Unfolded spectra show the expected residual full-energy peaks, with only small Bremsstrahlung, non-rectangular Compton components, and adjacent-peak overlap components as interferences. It is possible that the general approach could be accomplished with a purely digital system by applying analog simulation language.



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INTRODUCTION

Pulse-height distributions obtained from gamma radiation interactions in scintillation spectrometers are complicated representations of monoenergetic, line width, gamma rays (1). Thallium-activated sodium-iodide scintillators have the advantage of high interaction efficiencies in the range of 0 to 5 Mev (approximately 30% at 1 Mev); however, they suffer from spectrum distortion because of limited energy resolution (approximately 7% full-width-half-maximum at 1 Mev). The spectra are further complicated by the statistical nature of the counts in each channel as recorded by a multichannel analyzer.

The several complications, Compton areas, escape peaks, etc., of scintillation gamma-ray spectrometry make the interpretation of complex gamma spectra difficult. Analysis of such spectra has been approached through several computer techniques (2) known as "unfolding", which is an operational process on the measured pulse height distribution to obtain a better approximation of the incident gamma-ray spectrum. Of the various unfolding procedures, a number of them involve analytical and matrix inversion techniques for describing a monoenergetic gamma-ray spectrum with subsequent identification of the troublesome interactions generated within the spectrometer.

The approach presented in this thesis utilizes the digital computer less like a traditional numerical computational device and more like a "digital filter" (3). An analog computer generates the response parametric functions associated with the spectrometer and communicates this information to the filter. These parametric func-

tions can be readily tuned up for any given experimental set-up with a minimal effort of potentiometer adjustments. Unfolding is performed in the order of milliseconds, and output is in graphical or numerical form, or displayed via digital-to-analog oscilloscope.



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related to the incident gamma-ray spectrum by the equation:

$$A_1(E) = A_2(E) \left(\frac{E}{E_0} \right)^{2n} + \dots$$

in which:

$A_1(E)$ = the observed number of counts recorded by the n^{th} channel of a multichannel analyzer, the channel of response equal to E or E_0 .

$A_2(E)$ = the number of incident counting events.

E_0 = the energy of the incident gamma-ray, the probability that a gamma-ray photon of energy E_0 will interact in the detector.

n = the order of physical interaction of the gamma-ray with the detector.

Pulse height distributions are obtained by the interactions of the gamma-rays with the detector. The distributions of pulse heights are obtained by the spectrum resulting from the interactions of gamma-rays, etc., in the detector. The detector response is the subsequent...

It is difficult to obtain the response of a multichannel analyzer...

Triangular Matrix

The pulse-height distribution of a scintillation spectrometer is related to the incident gamma-ray spectrum by the equation:

$$\int_0^{\infty} A_i(E')P(E')dE' = b_i + e_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (1)$$

in which:

b_i = the observed number of counts recorded in the i^{th} channel of a multichannel analyzer, (the channel responds to pulses from V_i to V_{i+1} in height);

e_i = the random statistical counting error;

$A_i(E')$ = the response function of the spectrometer (the probability that a monoenergetic photon source with energy E' and unit intensity will result in a count in the i^{th} channel); and,

$P(E')dE'$ = the number of photons in the incident spectrum between an energy of E' and $E' + dE'$.

Pulse height distributions are, in truth, a representation of the interactions of the incident gamma flux with the detector. These distributions include distortion and degradation of the true gamma spectrum resulting from Compton scattering, escape peaks, smearing, etc., in the detector itself, and by signal-handling characteristics of the subsequent electronic system.

It is difficult to unfold the response of a spectrometer exactly



without introducing spurious features in the desired resulting spectrum. The major problem of the gamma scintillation spectrometer is not one of instrumental smearing, but rather derives from the fact that the monoenergetic response $A_i(E')$ has spurious peaks resulting from escape processes (pair-production annihilation photons, iodine X-rays, etc.), and a low-energy tail arising from internal and external Compton scattered photons. One approach is to accept the finite instrumental line width (produced by statistical broadening in the crystal and photomultiplier), and then try to remove the tails and spurious escape peaks from the result. The final estimated spectrum obtained will be denoted by $\bar{P}(E)$; this estimated spectrum is related to the true spectrum $P(E')$ by:

$$\bar{P}(E) = \int_0^\infty S(E, E') P(E') dE', \tag{2}$$

in which $S(E, E')$ is the inherent smearing function. In other words, $\bar{P}(E)$ is the spectrum with some Gaussian smearing, and $P(E')$ is the true unbroadened spectrum.

The principal problem in obtaining the desired solution, in a discrete formulation, is finding a set of coefficients U_{ik} , $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, for each of the n response functions $A_i(E')$ such that

$$A_i(E') = \sum_{k=1}^n U_{ik} S(E_k, E'). \tag{3}$$

A significant simplification can be achieved without obtaining numerical values for $A_i(E')$, if one accepts the restriction that a



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linear relation holds for E_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, to be the energies at which the main peaks of $A_i(E')$ vs E' are centered in channel k . A two dimensional sketch of $A_i(E')$ is given in Figure 1. Note that slices through this response surface parallel to the discrete channel number axis, $A_i(E')$ vs i , are the conventional pulse-height distributions for monoenergetic sources, but that slices through the response surface parallel to the energy axis, $A_i(E')$ vs E' for fixed i , are "efficiency functions" which give the efficiency of a single channel of a gamma photon.

In order to obtain a relation between the observed pulse height distribution, b_i , and the estimated spectrum, $\bar{P}(E)$, a finite set of simultaneous algebraic equations may be derived by substituting Eq. (3) into Eq. (1);

$$\int_0^{\infty} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n U_{ik} S(E_k, E') \right] P(E') dE' = b_i + e_i. \quad (4)$$

By interchanging the order of integration and summation, the following results:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n U_{ik} \left[\int_0^{\infty} S(E_k, E') P(E') dE' \right] = b_i + e_i, \quad (5)$$

and making use of the definition of $\bar{P}(E)$ given by Eq. (2), the final form is obtained:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n U_{ik} \bar{P}(E_k) = b_i + e_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (6)$$



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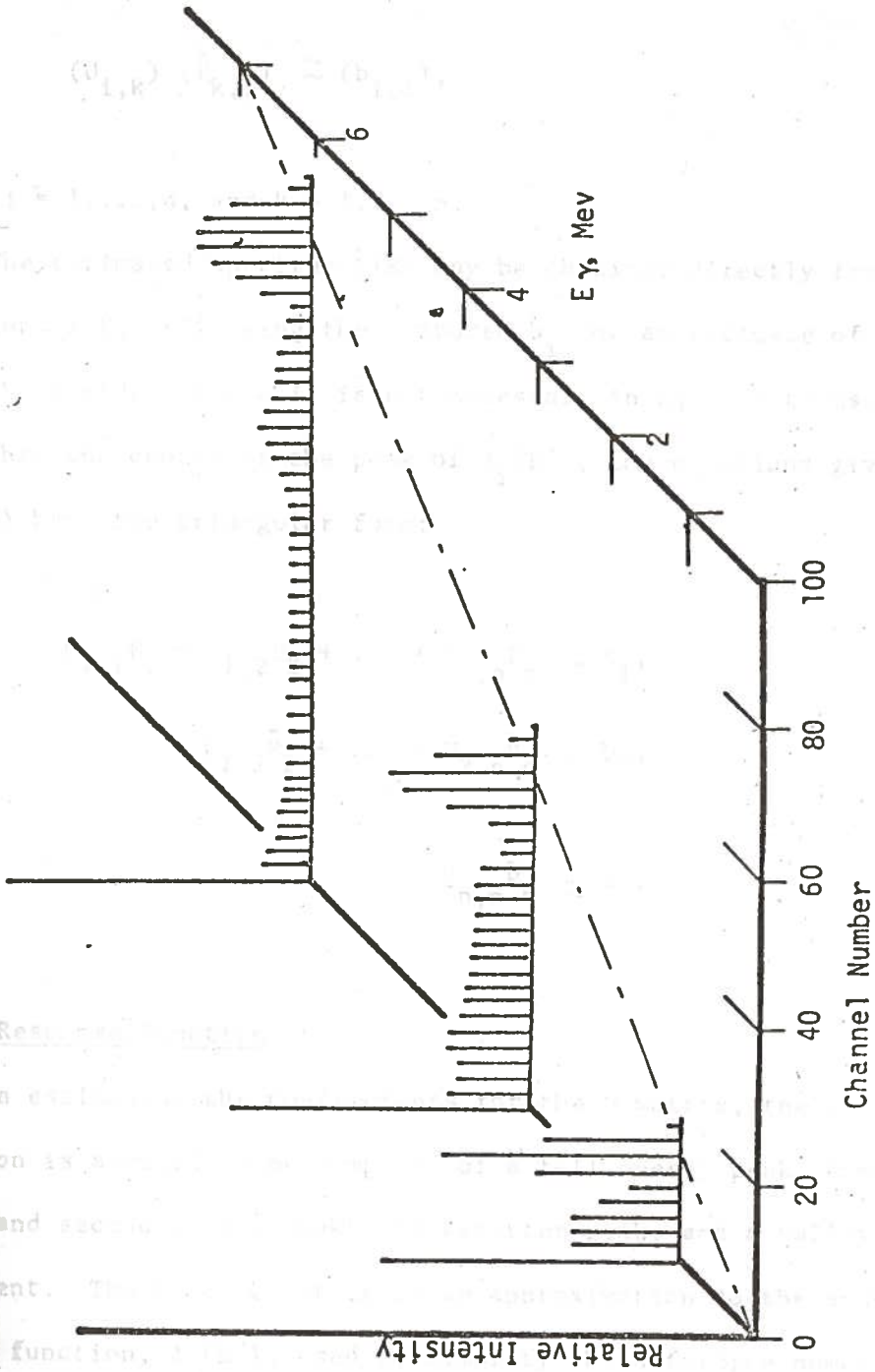


Figure 1
Response Function Surface



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Finally, expressing Eq. (6) in matrix form and neglecting e_i :

$$(U_{i,k}) (\bar{P}_{k,1}) \approx (b_{i,1}), \quad (7)$$

where $i = 1, \dots, n$, and $k = 1, \dots, n$.

The estimated spectrum $\bar{P}(E)$ may be obtained directly from a solution of Eq. (7) using the measured b_i for an estimate of the right hand side. Since it is not necessary in Eq. (7) to use any E_k less than the center of the peak of $A_i(E')$, the equations given by Eq. (7) have the triangular form;

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{1,1} \bar{P}_1 + U_{1,2} \bar{P}_2 + \dots + U_{1,n} \bar{P}_n &\approx b_1, \\
 U_{2,2} \bar{P}_2 + \dots + U_{2,n} \bar{P}_n &\approx b_2, \\
 &\vdots \\
 U_{n,n} \bar{P}_n &\approx b_n.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hyodo Response Function

(A) In estimating the coefficients for the U matrix, the response function is assumed to be composed of a full energy peak, Compton, first and second escape peaks, backscatter peak, and a valley fill component. The Hyodo U matrix is an approximation to the actual response function, $A_i(E')$, used to simplify the unfolding numerically. This model replaces the total energy peaks by isolated components on the diagonal of the matrix. This procedure can also be extended to other peaks in the response function. For instance, the broad escape



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peaks are replaced by a sharp ridge of components in the U coefficient matrix. A more complete analysis shows that the backscatter peak must be replaced by several components because its position does not vary much with the energy of the incident photons, as can be seen from the Compton equation for 180° backscatter:

$$E_s = \frac{0.51 E_i}{0.51 + 2E_i}$$

in which E_s is the scattered photon energy and E_i is the incident photon energy. The continuum can be approximated by flat rectangular sections extending up to the pulse height of the Compton edge for the Compton area, and one small rectangle below the total energy peak for a valley fill function. The location of the escape peaks, the backscatter peak and the Compton edge are treated as being functionally related to the photopeak location. These approximations are represented schematically in Figure 2.

The resulting U matrix is composed of five components: (1) Compton fraction, (2) backscatter fraction, (3) first escape fraction, (4) second escape fraction, and (5) valley-fill fraction as follows:

- 1. Compton
- 2. First escape peak
- 3. Second escape peak
- 4. Backscatter peak
- 5. Valley-fill function
- 6. Full-energy peak

$$\begin{matrix}
 U_{1,1} & U_{1,2} & \dots & U_{1,n} \\
 U_{2,2} & \dots & U_{2,n} \\
 \vdots & & \\
 U_{n,n}
 \end{matrix}$$

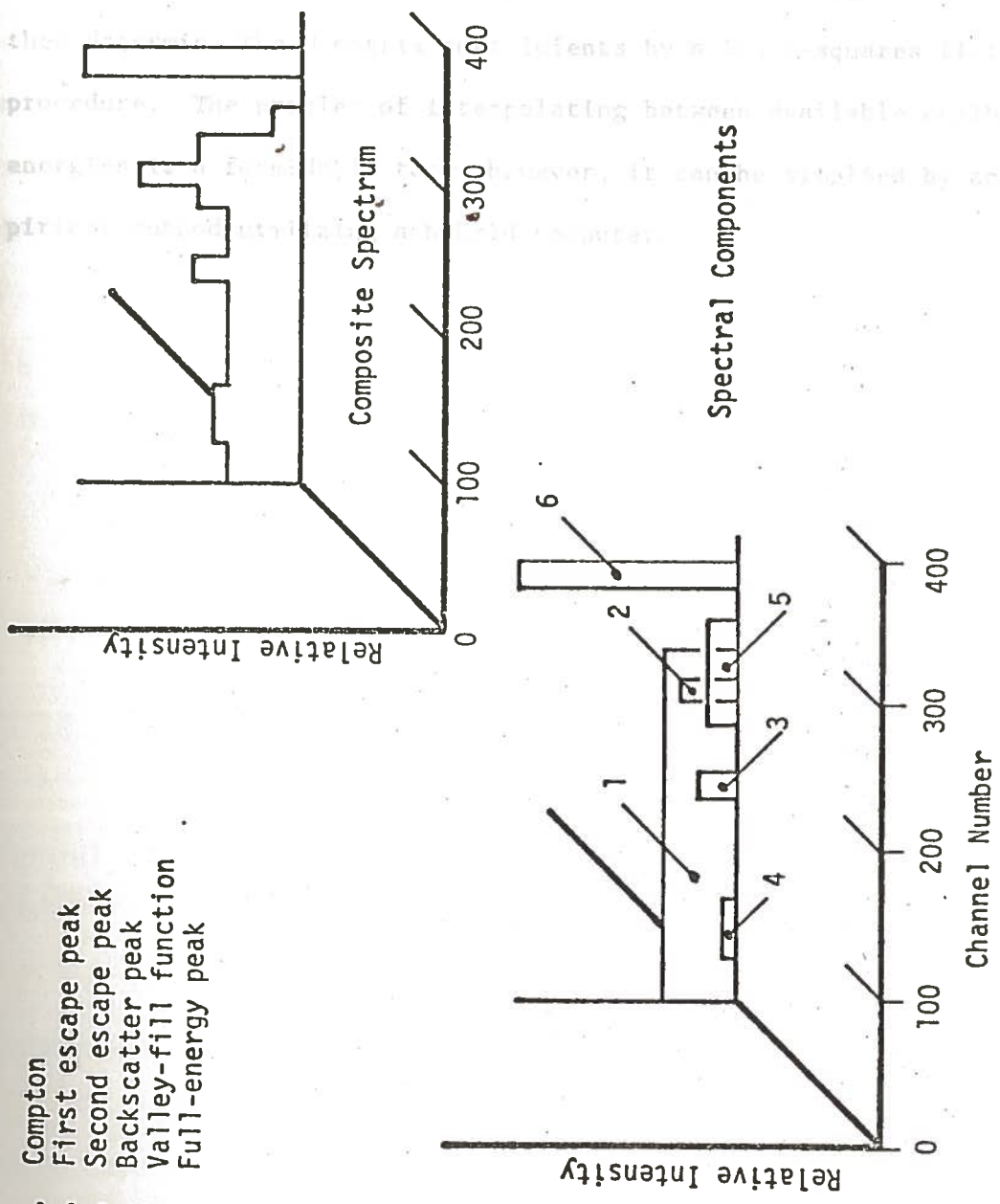
where each column is composed of a combination of the components (above) depending upon the position of $U_{diagonal}$. The diagonal is



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represented by the peak-to-valley ratio.

If many monoenergetic calibration sources are available, one may interpolate by suitable functions between the calibration sources and the detector response curve. The method of least squares fitting procedure. The process of interpolating between available calibration energy sources is, however, it can be replaced by an empirical method.



- 1. Compton
- 2. First escape peak
- 3. Second escape peak
- 4. Backscatter peak
- 5. Valley-fill function
- 6. Full-energy peak

Figure 2
Hyodo Response Model



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represented by the peak-to-total ratio.

If many monoenergetic calibration sources are available, one may interpolate by suitable functions between the calibration sources and then determine the U matrix coefficients by a least-squares fitting procedure. The problem of interpolating between available calibration energies is a formidable task, however, it can be simplified by an empirical method utilizing a hybrid computer.

Overall program listing is available upon request. The program (listing is appended) consists of a main program and several subprograms.

- (1) Main program: digital plot, peak search, etc.
- (2) Subprogram: peak search, peak search, etc.
- (3) Subprogram: peak search, peak search, etc.
- (4) Subprogram: peak search, peak search, etc.
- (5) Subprogram: peak search, peak search, etc.

Several lists of peak data are available for use in the program.

Generating U matrix coefficients

To calibrate the system, a series of monoenergetic calibration sources are used. Sample spectra from the sources are obtained and stored in the digital memory. One of the sources is selected for use as a reference. The reference source is placed in a black box with a variable attenuator. The detector is placed behind a tuning adjuster. The peak-to-total ratio is measured for the



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CHAPTER 2 COMPUTER PROGRAM

height distribution which is to be "tuned out". The analog computer

is patched (wired) to generate a fifth order polynomial with variable coefficients. Control is shifted to the digital computer and the polynomial matrix coefficients from calibration spectra obtained with a particular filter is displayed. The filter coefficients simulated by potential-energetic spectrometer; (2) unfold pulse-height distributions once the filter is calibrated; (3) output the unfolded spectra via digital plot, numerically, and/or digital-to-analog oscilloscope; and (4) provide overall control between the analog and digital computers. The program

(listing in Appendix) consists of a main program plus the following

subprograms:

- A) Plot - provides digital plot routine, Fortran IV;
- B) Scope - provides oscilloscope display of an array stored in the digital computer, Fortran IV and Assembly language;
- C) Hybrid- digitizes analog function and stores as an array, Fortran and Assembly language.

Several library (hybrid) routines were utilized for operational control.

Generating U Matrix Coefficients

To calibrate the filter to unfold 4 Mev maximum distributions, sample spectra from the spectrometer (Cs-137,Na-24) are read in and stored in the digital computer. One of the sample spectra is then selected for initial trial. If one considers the hybrid filter as a black box with variable "knobs", the philosophy of design is to provide a tuning adjustment for each objectionable feature of the pulse-



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height distribution which is to be "tuned out". The analog computer is patched (wired) to generate a fifth order polynomial with variable coefficients. Control is shifted to the analog computer and the polynomial is displayed. The five coefficients simulated by potentiometers on the analog computer, can be varied while the resulting Compton function is displayed, and an empirical trial array is digitized and stored in the digital computer. Another five coefficients are obtained for the backscatter function, etc. After all the arrays (Compton, backscatter, first and second escape, valley-fill) are produced, control is transferred to the digital computer for unfolding. The resulting spectrum is filtered by the digitized empirical polynomial function, and displayed on the oscilloscope. Imperfections are then corrected by adjustments of the polynomial coefficients, and the filtering process repeated. After several trials, a nearly perfect filtered spectrum can be displayed. A second calibration spectrum is then selected, and the coefficients for the polynomial are further refined to obtain the spectral components relationship as a function of energy. The ultimate set of coefficients is thus generated by successive trials on several calibration spectra.

Unfolding

Once the response function parameters, in the form of a 5th order polynomial coefficients, are obtained and stored, general unfolding can be initiated for any distribution obtained from the same spectrometer from which the calibration spectra were obtained. Unfolding is accomplished entirely within the digital computer.

After a pulse-height distribution has been read in and stored, and following matrix equation exists:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 U_{1,1} & U_{1,2} & \dots & U_{1,n-1} & U_{1,n} \\
 & U_{2,2} & \dots & & U_{2,n} \\
 & & \dots & & \vdots \\
 & & & U_{n-1,n-1} & U_{n-1,n} \\
 & & & & U_{n,n}
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 \bar{P}_1 \\
 \bar{P}_2 \\
 \vdots \\
 \bar{P}_{n-1} \\
 \bar{P}_n
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 b_1 \\
 b_2 \\
 \vdots \\
 b_{n-1} \\
 b_n
 \end{bmatrix}$$

By solving first for \bar{P}_n , and then working backwards toward \bar{P}_1 , the triangular matrix can be reduced to the solution. The results of the unfolding procedure will then be related to the true incident gamma spectrum by Eq. (2). Thus the effect of the Hyodo model is to produce a smeared approximation to the desired spectrum, with the degree of smearing given essentially by the resolution of the detector.

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CHAPTER 3 RESULTS

Response Function

Of the nine required functions, the first two (peak-to-total and intrinsic efficiency) were simulated from data obtained from Heath (1) for a 3" x 3" scintillation crystal. The remaining seven functions (Compton, first escape, second escape, backscatter, and three valley-fill functions) were generated as fifth-order polynomials by an empirical selection of potentiometer settings for the five necessary coefficients. Cesium-137 and Na-24 spectra were employed for progressive trial and error refinements of the necessary potentiometer settings. These spectra were chosen because they provide a wide energy range and relatively uncomplicated distributions.

The general shapes of the seven empirically fitted polynomials are presented in Figures 3 and 4. The functional coefficients (potentiometer settings) can be selected within 30 minutes utilizing a hybrid computer.

Unfiltered and filtered (Cs-137 and Na-24) spectra are illustrated in Figures 5 and 6, respectively, to present a measure of "goodness" for the technique. As apparent from the figures, the unfolded spectra fulfill the objectives of removal of the complicating features, except for Bremsstrahlung in the Na-24 distribution. The criteria for setting an individual channel to zero was plus or minus the reciprocal of the plotting scale height (e.g., = 0.01 for a scale height of 100) times the maximum count.

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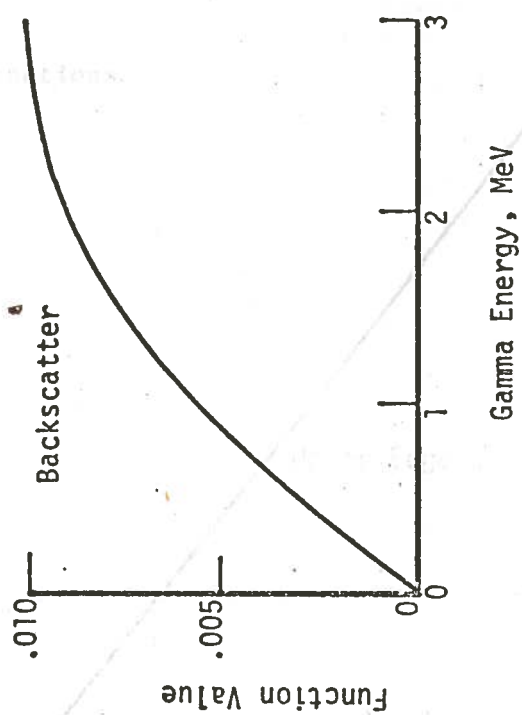
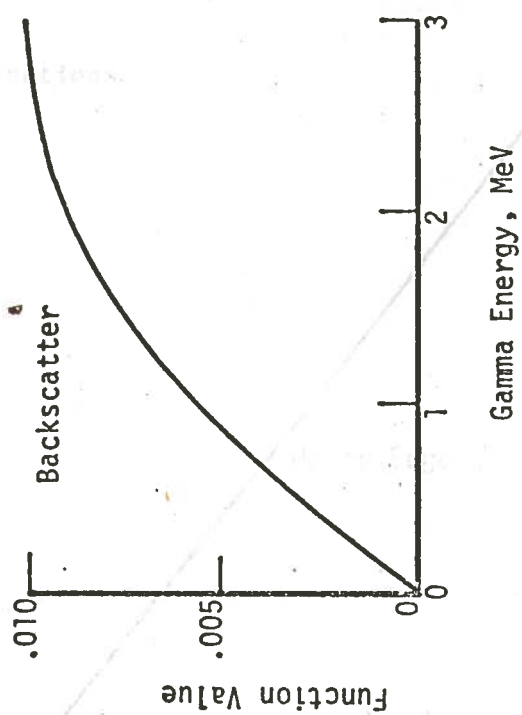
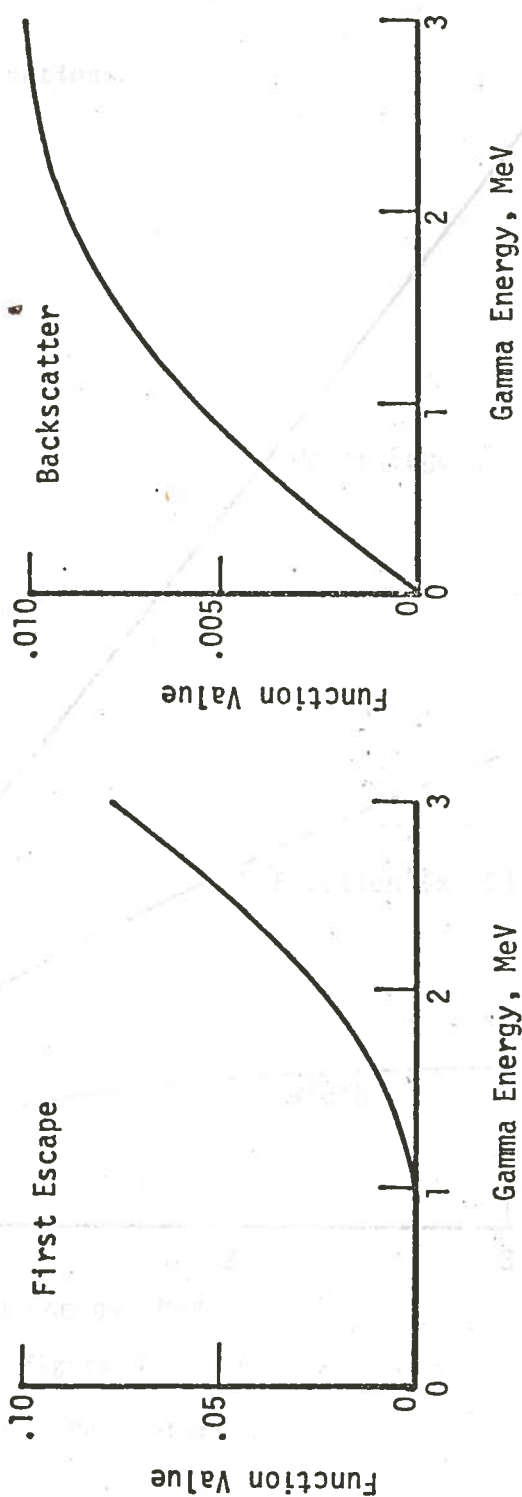
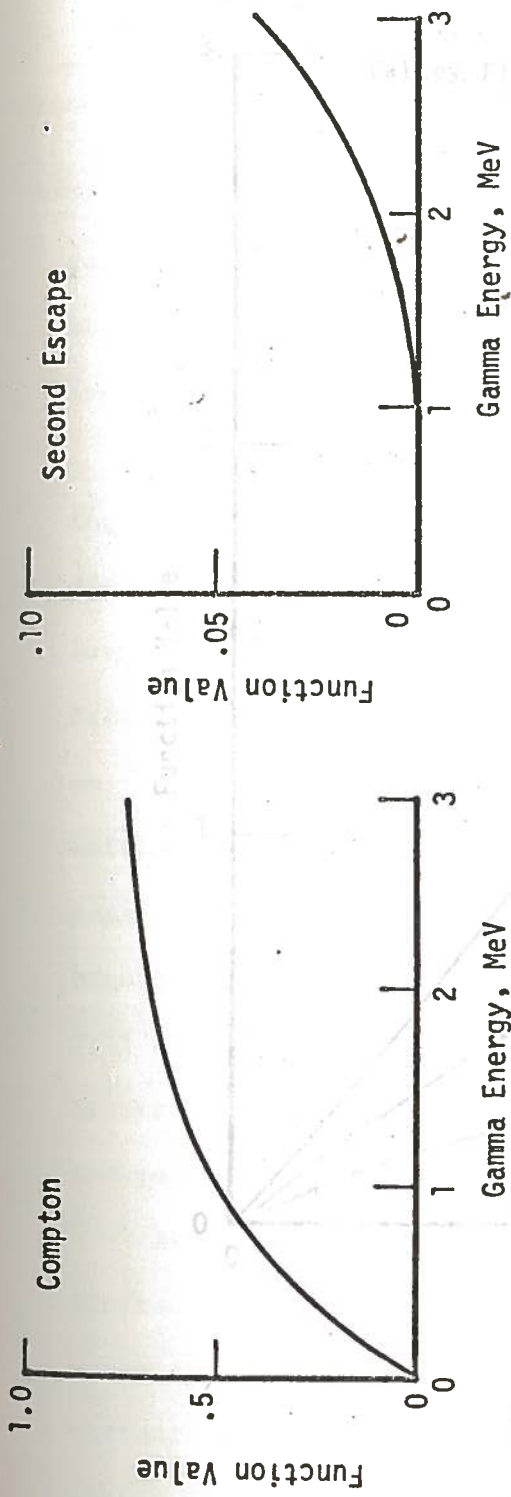


Figure 3
Response Parameters

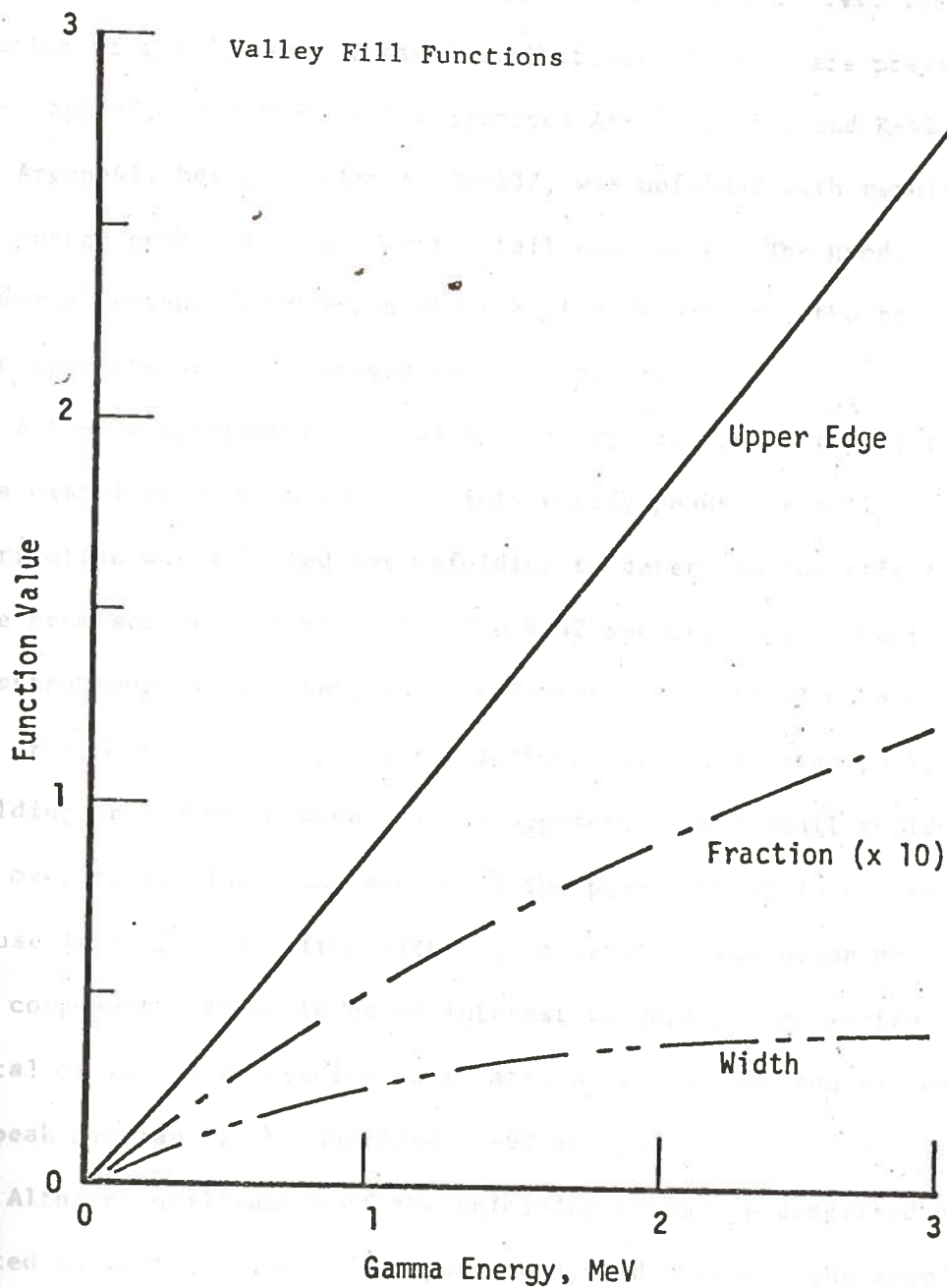


Figure 4

Response Parameters

Filter

Additional spectra from East (1) were unfolded to test the operation of the filter. These distributions (folded) are presented in the Appendix and include the isotopes Ar-41, Co-60, and K-42.

Argon-41, being similar to Cs-137, was unfolded with resulting full energy peak and upper Compton tail remaining. The Hyodo model assumes a rectangular Compton distribution; therefore, the true Compton components are not removed from the spectrum.

A Co-60 spectrum was tried to test the applicability of filtering a distribution with adjacent full energy peaks. Finally, a K-42 distribution was selected for unfolding to determine the effect of a large Bremsstrahlung component. The K-42 spectrum shows the residual Bremsstrahlung as expected, and demonstrates the effect of a continuum. For Co-60, the complicating features were well removed by the unfolding procedure; however, it is apparent that a small residual peak overlap remains. The source of the peak overlap is not known because it could arise from either poor crystal resolution or valley fill component. It would be of interest to employ spectra from a crystal of very high resolution to attempt to isolate the source of the peak overlap of the unfolded Co-60 spectrum.

Although utilization of the unfolding procedure described here is limited to installations of comparable hybrid systems, the speed with which the response functions can be fitted makes this operation attractive. It is possible that the procedure could be applied to purely digital systems by introduction of an analog simulation language.

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Figure 5
Unfolded Cs-137 Spectrum
Pages 19 and 20

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CHAN SPECT

CS-137

.....

1	0.0
2	1483.
3	25821.
4	39892.
5	1746.
6	0.0
7	0.0
8	0.0
9	0.0
10	0.0
11	0.0
12	0.0
13	0.0
14	0.0
15	0.0
16	0.0
17	0.0
18	0.0
19	0.0
20	0.0
21	0.0
22	0.0
23	0.0
24	0.0
25	0.0
26	0.0
27	0.0
28	0.0
29	0.0
30	0.0
31	0.0
32	0.0
33	0.0
34	0.0
35	0.0
36	0.0
37	0.0
38	0.0
39	0.0
40	0.0
41	0.0
42	0.0
43	0.0
44	0.0
45	0.0
46	0.0
47	0.0
48	0.0
49	0.0
50	0.0
51	0.0
52	0.0



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55	0.0
56	0.0
57	0.0
58	0.0
59	1005.0
60	3201.*
61	6077.*
62	11844.*
63	22252.*
64	35252.*
65	46973.*
66	53404.*
67	49923.*
68	39055.*
69	25915.*
70	14483.*
71	6973.*
72	2942.*
73	1210.*
74	0.0
75	0.0
76	0.0
77	0.0
78	0.0
79	0.0
80	0.0
81	0.0
82	0.0
83	0.0
84	0.0
85	0.0
86	0.0
87	0.0
88	0.0
89	0.0
90	0.0
91	0.0
92	0.0
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98	0.0
99	0.0
100	0.0

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Figure 5a
 Folded Cs-137 Spectrum
 Pages 22 and 23



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CHAN SPECT

CS-137

Chan	Energy	Count
1	6042.	0
2	7506.	*
3	31921.	*
4	45999.	*
5	7778.	*
6	6031.	*
7	6009.	*
8	5955.	*
9	5643.	*
10	5721.	*
11	5849.	*
12	5750.	*
13	5694.	*
14	5933.	*
15	5950.	*
16	5920.	*
17	6509.	*
18	6884.	*
19	7071.	*
20	6773.	*
21	6499.	*
22	6205.	*
23	6081.	*
24	6096.	*
25	6267.	*
26	6247.	*
27	6234.	*
28	6124.	*
29	6103.	*
30	6086.	*
31	6010.	*
32	6003.	*
33	5879.	*
34	5951.	*
35	5904.	*
36	5935.	*
37	5871.	*
38	5977.	*
39	5947.	*
40	5979.	*
41	6172.	*
42	6271.	*
43	6534.	*
44	6416.	*
45	6129.	*
46	5893.	*
47	4837.	*
48	3877.	*
49	2959.	*
50	2330.	*
51	1957.	*
52	1622.	*

NS

NUCLEAR SCIENCE CENTER
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55	1219.	.
56	1301.	.
57	1287.	.
58	1498.	.
59	1938.	.
60	3201.	.*
61	6077.	.
62	11844.	.
63	22252.	.
64	35252.	.
65	46976.	.
66	53404.	.
67	49923.	.
68	39055.	.
69	25915.	.
70	14483.	.
71	6979.	.
72	2942.	.*
73	1210.	.
74	451.	0
75	211.	0
76	89.	0
77	32.	0
78	63.	0
79	38.	0
80	0.	0
81	0.	0
82	0.	0
83	0.	0
84	0.	0
85	0.	0
86	0.	0
87	0.	0
88	0.	0
89	0.	0
90	0.	0
91	0.	0
92	0.	0
93	0.	0
94	0.	0
95	0.	0
96	0.	0
97	0.	0
98	0.	0
99	0.	0
100	0.	0

STOP 0



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CHART 9-17

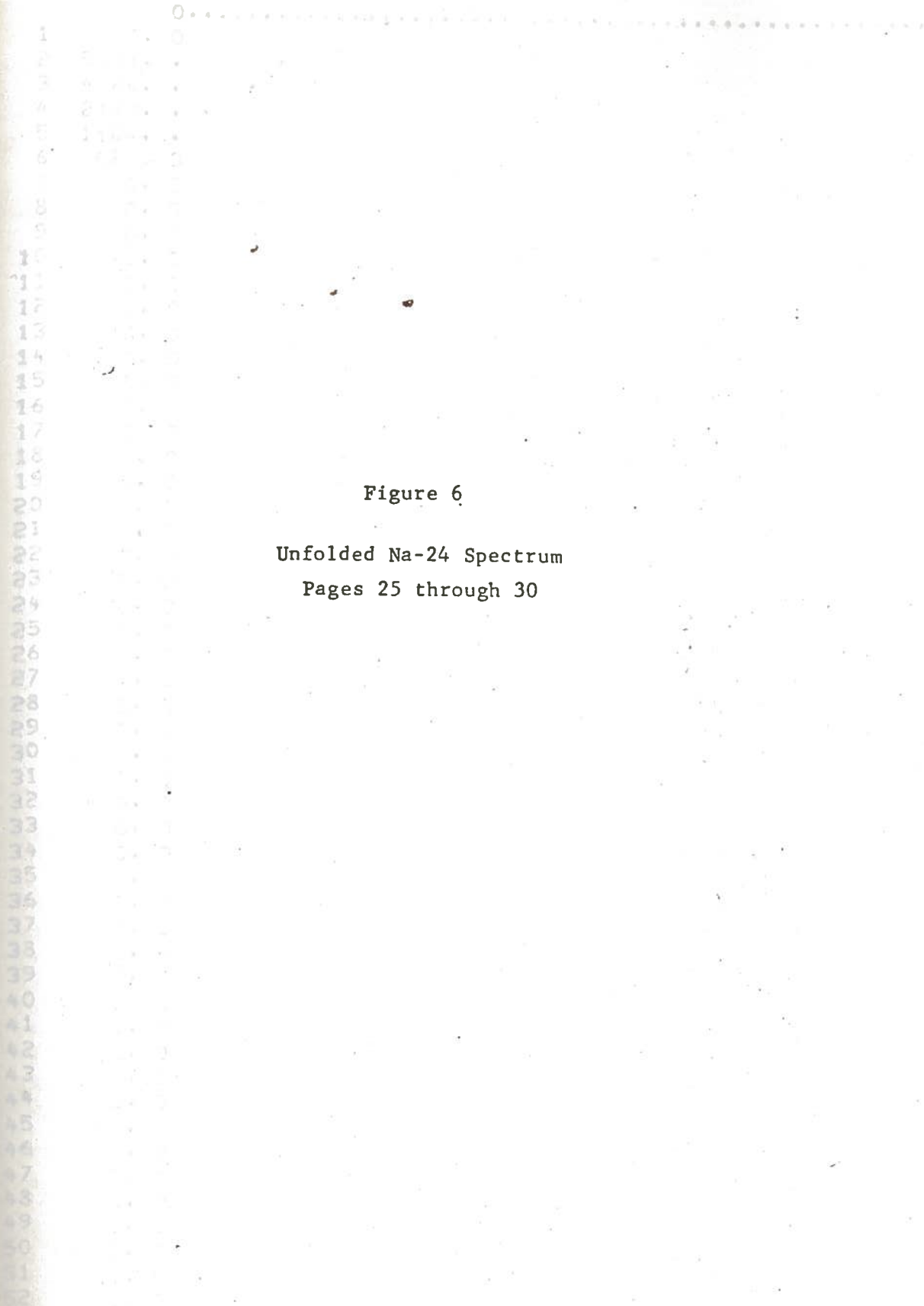


Figure 6

Unfolded Na-24 Spectrum
Pages 25 through 30

(NS)

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CHAN SPECT

NA-24

.....

1	0.0	
2	5421.	*
3	4024.	*
4	2173.	*
5	1104.	
6	521.	
7	0.0	
8	0.0	
9	0.0	
10	0.0	
11	0.0	
12	0.0	
13	0.0	
14	0.0	
15	0.0	
16	0.0	
17	0.0	
18	0.0	
19	0.0	
20	0.0	
21	0.0	
22	0.0	
23	0.0	
24	0.0	
25	0.0	
26	0.0	
27	0.0	
28	0.0	
29	0.0	
30	0.0	
31	0.0	
32	0.0	
33	0.0	
34	0.0	
35	0.0	
36	0.0	
37	0.0	
38	0.0	
39	0.0	
40	0.0	
41	0.0	
42	0.0	
43	0.0	
44	0.0	
45	0.0	
46	0.0	
47	0.0	
48	0.0	
49	0.0	
50	0.0	
51	0.0	
52	0.0	



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55	0.	0
56	0.	0
57	0.	0
58	0.	0
59	0.	0
60	0.	0
61	0.	0
62	0.	0
63	0.	0
64	0.	0
65	0.	0
66	0.	0
67	0.	0
68	0.	0
69	0.	0
70	0.	0
71	0.	0
72	0.	0
73	0.	0
74	0.	0
75	0.	0
76	0.	0
77	0.	0
78	0.	0
79	0.	0
80	0.	0
81	0.	0
82	0.	0
83	0.	0
84	0.	0
85	0.	0
86	0.	0
87	0.	0
88	0.	0
89	0.	0
90	0.	0
91	0.	0
92	0.	0
93	0.	0
94	0.	0
95	0.	0
96	0.	0
97	0.	0
98	0.	0
99	0.	0
100	0.	0
101	0.	0
102	0.	0
103	0.	0
104	0.	0
105	0.	0
106	0.	0
107	0.	0
108	0.	0



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111	0. 0
112	0. 0
113	0. 0
114	0. 0
115	0. 0
116	0. 0
117	0. 0
118	0. 0
119	0. 0
120	0. 0
121	0. 0
122	0. 0
123	0. 0
124	1732. . *
125	2352. . *
126	4001. . *
127	6675. . *
128	9283. . *
129	13451. . *
130	17937. . *
131	23765. . *
132	28817. . *
133	30642. . *
134	30489. . *
135	28392. . *
136	24323. . *
137	20082. . *
138	15035. . *
139	10719. . *
140	7305. . *
141	4559. . *
142	2535. . *
143	1329. . *
144	0. 0
145	0. 0
146	0. 0
147	0. 0
148	0. 0
149	0. 0
150	0. 0
151	0. 0
152	0. 0
153	0. 0
154	0. 0
155	0. 0
156	0. 0
157	0. 0
158	0. 0
159	0. 0
160	0. 0
161	0. 0
162	0. 0
163	0. 0
164	0. 0



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167 0. 0
168 0. 0
169 0. 0
170 0. 0
171 0. 0
172 0. 0
173 0. 0
174 0. 0
175 0. 0
176 0. 0
177 0. 0
178 0. 0
179 0. 0
180 0. 0
181 0. 0
182 0. 0
183 0. 0
184 0. 0
185 0. 0
186 0. 0
187 0. 0
188 0. 0
189 0. 0
190 0. 0
191 0. 0
192 0. 0
193 0. 0
194 0. 0
195 0. 0
196 0. 0
197 0. 0
198 0. 0
199 0. 0
200 0. 0
201 0. 0
202 0. 0
203 0. 0
204 0. 0
205 0. 0
206 0. 0
207 0. 0
208 0. 0
209 0. 0
210 0. 0
211 0. 0
212 0. 0
213 0. 0
214 0. 0
215 0. 0
216 0. 0
217 0. 0
218 0. 0
219 0. 0
220 0. 0

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PROGRESS SCIENCE CENTER
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

223	0. 0
224	0. 0
225	0. 0
226	0. 0
227	0. 0
228	0. 0
229	0. 0
230	0. 0
231	0. 0
232	0. 0
233	0. 0
234	0. 0
235	0. 0
236	0. 0
237	0. 0
238	0. 0
239	0. 0
240	0. 0
241	0. 0
242	0. 0
243	0. 0
244	0. 0
245	0. 0
246	0. 0
247	0. 0
248	0. 0
249	0. 0
250	0. 0
251	321. 0
252	1002. .
253	2216. . *
254	3013. . *
255	3679. . *
256	4516. . *
257	5483. . *
258	6593. . *
259	7715. . *
260	8693. . *
261	9679. . *
262	10165. . *
263	10653. . *
264	10392. . *
265	10248. . *
266	9735. . *
267	8953. . *
268	7832. . *
269	6852. . *
270	5882. . *
271	5024. . *
272	4225. . *
273	3366. . *
274	2662. . *
275	2122. . *
276	1685. . *



PHYSICAL SCIENCE CENTER
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

279	782. .
280	0. 0
281	0. 0
282	0. 0
283	0. 0
284	0. 0
285	0. 0
286	0. 0
287	0. 0
288	0. 0
289	0. 0
290	0. 0
291	0. 0
292	0. 0
293	0. 0
294	0. 0
295	0. 0
296	0. 0
297	0. 0
298	0. 0
299	0. 0
300	0. 0

STOP 0



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

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Figure 6a

Folded Na-24 Spectrum

Pages 32 through 37

CAI

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CHAN: SPECT

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1	8960.	.	*
2	13493.	.	.
3	12200.	.	.
4	10384.	.	*
5	9339.	.	*
6	8793.	.	*
7	8337.	.	*
8	8207.	.	*
9	7998.	.	*
10	7799.	.	*
11	7510.	.	*
12	7463.	.	*
13	7364.	.	*
14	7279.	.	*
15	7200.	.	*
16	7227.	.	*
17	7104.	.	*
18	7285.	.	*
19	7531.	.	*
20	7613.	.	*
21	8332.	.	*
22	8712.	.	*
23	9109.	.	*
24	8702.	.	*
25	8431.	.	*
26	7650.	.	*
27	7407.	.	*
28	7145.	.	*
29	7044.	.	*
30	7009.	.	*
31	6985.	.	*
32	7019.	.	*
33	7067.	.	*
34	7025.	.	*
35	7055.	.	*
36	6983.	.	*
37	6791.	.	*
38	6613.	.	*
39	6521.	.	*
40	6497.	.	*
41	6497.	.	*
42	6417.	.	*
43	6387.	.	*
44	6472.	.	*
45	6349.	.	*
46	6410.	.	*
47	6511.	.	*
48	6614.	.	*
49	6953.	.	*
50	7347.	.	*
51	7534.	.	*
52	7400.	.	*



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

55	6353.	.	*
56	6233.	.	*
57	6219.	.	*
58	6089.	.	*
59	6136.	.	*
60	6162.	.	*
61	5970.	.	*
62	5999.	.	*
63	6144.	.	*
64	6169.	.	*
65	6226.	.	*
66	6153.	.	*
67	6220.	.	*
68	6203.	.	*
69	6165.	.	*
70	6219.	.	*
71	6243.	.	*
72	6011.	.	*
73	6343.	.	*
74	6443.	.	*
75	6433.	.	*
76	6469.	.	*
77	6591.	.	*
78	6475.	.	*
79	6615.	.	*
80	6690.	.	*
81	6783.	.	*
82	6843.	.	*
83	7142.	.	*
84	7266.	.	*
85	7403.	.	*
86	7353.	.	*
87	7483.	.	*
88	7481.	.	*
89	7410.	.	*
90	7383.	.	*
91	7522.	.	*
92	7609.	.	*
93	7745.	.	*
94	7697.	.	*
95	7646.	.	*
96	7683.	.	*
97	7697.	.	*
98	8017.	.	*
99	8005.	.	*
100	8032.	.	*
101	8115.	.	*
102	8233.	.	*
103	8161.	.	*
104	8227.	.	*
105	8273.	.	*
106	8404.	.	*
107	8175.	.	*
108	8306.	.	*



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

111	7323.	.	*
112	6659.	.	*
113	6084.	.	*
114	5444.	.	*
115	4967.	.	*
116	4479.	.	*
117	3962.	.	*
118	3634.	.	*
119	3444.	.	*
120	3337.	.	*
121	3252.	.	*
122	3226.	.	*
123	3462.	.	*
124	3767.	.	*
125	4620.	.	*
126	6111.	.	*
127	8173.	.	*
128	11513.	.	*
129	15896.	.	*
130	20255.	.	*
131	25959.	.	*
132	30283.	.	*
133	32949.	.	*
134	32855.	.	*
135	30699.	.	*
136	26741.	.	*
137	22299.	.	*
138	17296.	.	*
139	13085.	.	*
140	9573.	.	*
141	6824.	.	*
142	4886.	.	*
143	3803.	.	*
144	2985.	.	*
145	2585.	.	*
146	2349.	.	*
147	2239.	.	*
148	2153.	.	*
149	2016.	.	*
150	2100.	.	*
151	2121.	.	*
152	1963.	.	*
153	2057.	.	*
154	2049.	.	*
155	2071.	.	*
156	2141.	.	*
157	2182.	.	*
158	2271.	.	*
159	2280.	.	*
160	2397.	.	*
161	2631.	.	*
162	2941.	.	*
163	3093.	.	*
164	3391.	.	*

167 3745. . . *
 168 3741. . . *
 169 3713. . . *
 170 3682. . . *
 171 3526. . . *
 172 3388. . . *
 173 3418. . . *
 174 3259. . . *
 175 3211. . . *
 176 2992. . . *
 177 3055. . . *
 178 3043. . . *
 179 2975. . . *
 180 2882. . . *
 181 3025. . . *
 182 2952. . . *
 183 2939. . . *
 184 3022. . . *
 185 3000. . . *
 186 3074. . . *
 187 3028. . . *
 188 3104. . . *
 189 3059. . . *
 190 3147. . . *
 191 3063. . . *
 192 3117. . . *
 193 3141. . . *
 194 3114. . . *
 195 3207. . . *
 196 3145. . . *
 197 3183. . . *
 198 3105. . . *
 199 3138. . . *
 200 3146. . . *
 201 3214. . . *
 202 3072. . . *
 203 3122. . . *
 204 3116. . . *
 205 3209. . . *
 206 3263. . . *
 207 3301. . . *
 208 3524. . . *
 209 3628. . . *
 210 4149. . . *
 211 4339. . . *
 212 4737. . . *
 213 5307. . . *
 214 5517. . . *
 215 5908. . . *
 216 6247. . . *
 217 6462. . . *
 218 6585. . . *
 219 6433. . . *
 220 6202. . . *



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

223 5298. . . *
 224 5153. . . *
 225 5103. . . *
 226 4700. . . *
 227 4602. . . *
 228 4437. . . *
 229 4259. . . *
 230 4187. . . *
 231 4150. . . *
 232 4111. . . *
 233 4126. . . *
 234 4067. . . *
 235 4128. . . *
 236 3938. . . *
 237 3769. . . *
 238 3767. . . *
 239 3579. . . *
 240 3373. . . *
 241 3252. . . *
 242 2969. . . *
 243 2867. . . *
 244 2641. . . *
 245 2435. . . *
 246 2225. . . *
 247 2056. . . *
 248 1999. . . *
 249 1864. . . *
 250 1923. . . *
 251 1979. . . *
 252 2167. . . *
 253 2515. . . *
 254 3012. . . *
 255 3679. . . *
 256 4516. . . *
 257 5483. . . *
 258 6593. . . *
 259 7715. . . *
 260 8693. . . *
 261 9679. . . *
 262 10165. . . *
 263 10653. . . *
 264 10392. . . *
 265 10243. . . *
 266 9735. . . *
 267 8953. . . *
 268 7832. . . *
 269 6852. . . *
 270 5382. . . *
 271 5024. . . *
 272 4225. . . *
 273 3366. . . *
 274 2662. . . *
 275 2122. . . *
 276 1685. . . *



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279 782. .
 280 580. 0
 281 443. 0
 282 344. 0
 283 267. 0
 284 260. 0
 285 205. 0
 286 182. 0
 287 163. 0
 288 142. 0
 289 130. 0
 290 154. 0
 291 123. 0
 292 97. 0
 293 97. 0
 294 99. 0
 295 105. 0
 296 90. 0
 297 86. 0
 298 88. 0
 299 99. 0
 300 103. 0

STOP C

BIBLIOTECA

L. A. B. S. L. T. A. T. I. O. N. F. O. R. T. H. E. A. F. F. R. E. S. H. A. N. D.
 C. O. M. M. U. N. I. T. Y. I. N. T. H. E. T. H. I. R. D. E. D. I. T. I. O. N.
 L. A. S. A. N. G. E. L. 1964

L. A. B. S. L. T. A. T. I. O. N. F. O. R. T. H. E. A. F. F. R. E. S. H. A. N. D.
 C. O. M. M. U. N. I. T. Y. I. N. T. H. E. T. H. I. R. D. E. D. I. T. I. O. N.
 L. A. S. A. N. G. E. L. 1964

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 C. O. M. M. U. N. I. T. Y. I. N. T. H. E. T. H. I. R. D. E. D. I. T. I. O. N.
 L. A. S. A. N. G. E. L. 1964

L. A. B. S. L. T. A. T. I. O. N. F. O. R. T. H. E. A. F. F. R. E. S. H. A. N. D.
 C. O. M. M. U. N. I. T. Y. I. N. T. H. E. T. H. I. R. D. E. D. I. T. I. O. N.
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1941

APPENDIX

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF...
UNIVERSITY OF...
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APPENDIX A
COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING
Pages 41 through 52

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

```

DIMENSION X(400), ISPECT(400), ID(5)
DIMENSION EFF(400), PT(400), COM(400), BSP(400),
1VFP(400), VFW(400), VFED(400), FESC(400), SESC(400)
DIMENSION E(6), P(6), C(6), R(6),
1VP(6), VW(6), VE(6), F(6), S(6)
DIMENSION IPOLY(4), POLYVL(4), IRES(6)
LOGICAL TRSL
DATA IPOLY/64, 60, 65, 70/
DATA POLYVL/.25, .50, .75, .125/
DATA IRES/62, 67, 72, 77, 82, 100/
K=0
NRESP=400
D8500I=1,4

```

```

C
C   SETS UP POLYNOMIAL
C
500 CALL SP9T(IPOLY(I),POLYVL(I))
C
C   READ IN POLYNOMIAL COEFFICIENTS
C
READ(5,508)(E(I),I=1,6)
READ(5,508)(P(I),I=1,6)
READ(5,508)(C(I),I=1,6)
READ(5,508)(R(I),I=1,6)
READ(5,508)(VP(I),I=1,6)
READ(5,508)(VE(I),I=1,6)
READ(5,508)(VW(I),I=1,6)
READ(5,508)(F(I),I=1,6)
READ(5,508)(S(I),I=1,6)
508 FORMAT(6F10.4)
C
C   READ IN SPECTRUM ID AND CALIBRATION
C
100 READ(5,105)ID,NCHAN,CHANW
105 FORMAT(5A4,I10,F10.5)
IF(NCHAN.EQ.0)GOTO999
C
C   READ IN SPECTRUM
C
READ(5,110)(ISPECT(I),I=1,NCHAN)

```

```

110  FORMAT(12X,10I6)
C
C  WRITE SPECTRUM
C
    WRITE(6,111)ID
111  FORMAT(11',35X,5A4,/)
    WRITE(6,112)(ISPECT(I),I=1,NCHAN)
112  FORMAT(10I12)
    DO120I=1,NCHAN
120  X(I)=ISPECT(I)
C
C  DIGITAL PLOT OF INPUT SPECTRUM
C
    CALL PLOT(NCHAN,ID,X)
    CALL SAM9('IC')
    WRITE(102,125)
125  FORMAT(//)
    READ(101,126)K
126  FORMAT(I1)
C
C  DISPLAY INPUT SPECTRUM VIA OSCILLOSCOPE
C
    CALL SCOPE(NCHAN,X)
    IF(K.EQ.2)GOTO300
C
C
C  RESPONSE FUNCTION ROUTINE
C
C
510  WRITE(6,511)
511  FORMAT('1EFF',/)
    CALL SSRM(64)
    CALL HYBRID(K,NRESP,IRFS,E,ISPECT,EFF)
    DO513I=1,NRESP
513  EFF(I)=EFF(I)/20.
    WRITE(6,509)(EFF(I),I=1,NRESP)
509  FORMAT(10F10.4)
515  WRITE(6,516)
516  FORMAT('1PT',/)
    CALL HYBRID(K,NRESP,IRFS,P,ISPECT,PT)

```

```

WRITE(6,509)(PT(I),I=1,NRESP)
IF(K.EQ.1)GOTO580
520 WRITE(6,521)
521 FORMAT('1C9M',//)
CALL SSRP(64)
CALL HYBRID(K,NRESP,IRFS,C,ISPECT,C9M)
WRITE(6,509)(C9M(I),I=1,NRESP)
IF(K.EQ.1)GOTO580
525 WRITE(6,526)
526 FORMAT('1BSP',//)
CALL SSRP(64)
CALL HYBRID(K,NRESP,IRFS,B,ISPECT,BSP)
D9527I=1,NRESP
527 BSP(I)=BSP(I)/10.
WRITE(6,509)(BSP(I),I=1,NRESP)
IF(K.EQ.1)GOTO580
530 WRITE(6,531)
531 FORMAT('1VFP',//)
CALL SSRP(64)
CALL HYBRID(K,NRESP,IRFS,VP,ISPECT,VFP)
WRITE(6,509)(VFP(I),I=1,NRESP)
535 WRITE(6,536)
536 FORMAT('1VFED',//)
CALL HYBRID(K,NRESP,IRFS,VE,ISPECT,VFED)
D9538I=1,NRESP
538 VFED(I)=VFED(I)*10.
WRITE(6,509)(VFED(I),I=1,NRESP)
540 WRITE(6,541)
541 FORMAT('1VFWH',//)
CALL HYBRID(K,NRESP,IRFS,VW,ISPECT,VFWH)
WRITE(6,509)(VFWH(I),I=1,NRESP)
IF(K.EQ.1)GOTO580
545 WRITE(6,546)
546 FORMAT('1FESC',//)
CALL SSRP(64)
CALL HYBRID(K,NRESP,IRFS,F,ISPECT,FESC)
WRITE(6,509)(FESC(I),I=1,NRESP)
550 WRITE(6,551)
551 FORMAT('1SESC',//)
CALL HYBRID(K,NRESP,IRFS,S,ISPECT,SESC)

```



```

WRITE(6,509)(SESC(I),I=1,NRESP)
580 CALL SAM8('IC')
D9E9DI=1,NCHAN
590 ISPECT(I)=K(I)
C
C
C UNFOLDING ROUTINE
C
C
C DIAGONAL CALCULATION
C
800 D990DI=1,NCHAN
KT=NCHAN-I
CHAN=KT
C
C
C ESCAPE PEAK CALCULATION
C
ESC=.511/CHANWH
KESC1=CHAN-ESC
KESC2=CHAN-.29*ESC
C
C
C COMPTON EDGE CALCULATION
C
ENERGY=CHAN*CHANWH
EDGE=ENERGY/(1+.2555/ENERGY)
EDGECH=EDGE/CHANWH
KEDCH=EDGECH
COMHT=COM(KT)/EDGECH
C
C
C VALLEY FILL CALCULATION
C
IFILED=VFED(KT)/CHANWH
IFILWH=VFWH(KT)/CHANWH
IFILBE=IFILED-IFILWH
VFHC=VFH(KT)/CHANWH
VFHT=VFP(KT)/VFWC
C
C
C BACKSCATTER CALCULATION
C
KB=KT-KEDCH

```

```
KBEND=KB+3
KBSE=KB-3
C
C   NORMALIZATION WITH PEAK-TO-TOTAL RATIO
C
XPT=X(KT)/PT(KT)
IF(KT-1)900,900,305
C
C   COMPTON FILTER
C
805 IF(KEDCH)850,850,810
810 D9815L=1,KEDCH
815 X(L)=X(L)-XPT*COMHT
C
C   ESCAPE PEAKS FILTER
C
IF(KESC1)840,840,820
820 X(L)=X(L)-XPT*FESC(KT)
IF(KESC2)840,840,825
825 X(L)=X(L)-XPT*SESC(KT)
C
C   BACKSCATTER FILTER
C
840 IF(KB)850,850,845
845 D9346L=KBSE,KBEND
845 X(L)=X(L)-XPT*BSP(KT)
C
C   VALLEY FILL FILTER
C
850 IF(IFILED)900,900,855
855 D9860L=IFILRE,IFILED
860 X(L)=X(L)-XPT*VFHT
900 CONTINUE
CALL SCOPE(NCHAN,X)
C
C
C   CONTROL ROUTINE
C
C
IF(TRSL(0).AND.TRSL(1))GAT9906
```

```
906  IF (TRSL(0) .AND. TRSL(1)) GBT9990
      K=1
      D0907I=1, NCHAN
907  X(I)=ISPECT(I)
      IF (TRSL(0)) GBT9910
910  IF (TRSL(0)) GBT9510
      IF (TRSL(1)) GBT9911
911  IF (TRSL(1)) GBT9520
      IF (TRSL(2)) GBT9912
912  IF (TRSL(2)) GBT9525
      IF (TRSL(3)) GBT9913
913  IF (TRSL(3)) GBT9530
      IF (TRSL(4)) GBT9914
914  IF (TRSL(4)) GBT9545
      GBT8800
990  CALL PLOT(NCHAN, ID, X)
      K=2
      GBT8100
999  CALL RELECE
      END
```

```
SUBROUTINE PLOT(NCHAN, ID, Z)
DIMENSION Z(400)
DIMENSION Y(111)
DIMENSION ID(5)
DATA BLANK, DBT, STAR, ZERO / ' ', '1.', '1*', '0' /
700 CTMAX=0.0
    DB705I=1, NCHAN
    TERM=Z(I)
    IF (TERM.GT.CTMAX) CTMAX=TERM
705 CONTINUE
    WRITE(6, 710) ID
710 FORMAT('1CHAN', 1X, 'SPECT', 1X, 'COUNT', 20X, 5A4)
    DB715I=1, 111
715 Y(I)=DBT
    Y(11)=ZERO
    WRITE(6, 720) (Y(J), J=1, 111)
720 FORMAT(19X, 111A1)
    DB730I=1, 111
730 Y(I)=BLANK
    DB750I=1, NCHAN
    L=(Z(I)*100.)/(CTMAX)
    Y(L+11)=STAR
    Y(11)=DBT
    IF (L.EQ.0) Y(11)=ZERO
    WRITE(6, 740) I, Z(I), L, (Y(J), J=1, 111)
740 FORMAT(I4, 1X, F6.0, 1X, I4, 3X, 111A1)
750 Y(L+11)=BLANK
    RETURN
    END
```

```

SUBROUTINE SCOPE(NCHAN,Z)
DIMENSION Z(400)
LOGICAL TRSL
DISMAX=0.0
DO401I=1,NCHAN
ANS=Z(I)
IF(ANS.GT.DISMAX)DISMAX=ANS
401 CONTINUE
DO405I=1,NCHAN
FRACT=Z(I)/DISMAX
IDAMS=FRACT*32767.
S      WD,0      X'E131'
S      LW,1      I
S      LW,2      *NCHAN
S      CI,1      1
S      BNE      810
S      LI,10     X'0400'
S      WD,10     X'E121'
S10    LCW,5     IDAMS
S      WD,5      X'E065'
S      CW,2      1
S      BNE      8405
S      LI,10     X'0400'
S      WD,10     X'E123'
405    CONTINUE
IF(TRSL(5))GOTO410
410    IF(.NOT.TRSL(5))GOTO400
RETURN
END

```

```
SUBROUTINE HYBRID(K,NRESP,IRES,A,ISPECT,Z)
DIMENSION IRES(6),A(6),ISPECT(400),Z(400)
LOGICAL TRSL
K1=0
300 D0310I=1,6
310 CALL SP0T(IRES(I),A(I))
    IF(K.EQ.1)G0T0328
312 CALL PARA
    CALL HYAIT(5,NRESP,ISPECT,KH)
315 IF(KH.LT.NRESP)G0T0315
    CALL SAM0('IC')
    D0320I=1,NRESP
320 Z(I)=FLOAT(ISPECT(I))/32767.
    IF(K.EQ.0)RETURN
    IF(K1.EQ.5)RETURN
328 CALL ST00('NM')
    CALL SAM0('PF')
    IF(TRSL(5))G0T0330
330 IF(.NOT.TRSL(5))G0T0330
    CALL SAM5('PC')
    D0335I=1,6
    CALL SAC0('PI',IRES(I))
335 CALL DVMR(A(I))
    WRITE(6,325)(IRES(I),A(I),I=1,6)
325 FORMAT(I10,F10.4)
    K1=5
    G0T0312
END
```

HYAIT

```

DEF
WD,3 X'0037'
LI,3 X'FE00'
WD,3 X'1102'
LW,3 XPSD
XW,3 -X'60'
STW,3 SAVE
LW,3 *15
LW,3 *3
WD,3 X'E134'
MTW,1 15
LW,3 *15
BCR,1 $+2
LW,3 *3
LW,3 *3
STW,3 COUNT
MTW,1 15
LW,3 *15
BCR,1 $+2
LW,3 *3
AND,3 WORD
OR,3 ST3
STW,3 ST3RE
MTW,1 15
LW,3 *15
STW,3 ADDR
LI,3 0
STW,3 *ADDR
RD,3 X'E226'
CW,3 MASK
BANZ G8
MTW,1 15
LI,3 X'8000'
WD,3 X'1202'
WD,3 X'0021'
LW,3 *ONE
WD,3 X'E121'
B *15
GEN,8,7,17 X'CF',0,TRANS
BOUND 2

```

G8

XPSD

```
TRANS DATA C,0,INT,0
STD DATA X'35300000'
WORD DATA X'0001FFFF'
CBUNT DATA 0
MASK DATA X'0004'
SAVE DATA 0
REG DATA 0
ADDR DATA 0
WONE DATA X'0001'
INT STW,3 REG
WD,3 X'E135'
MTW,1 *ADDR
TEST RD,3 X'E226'
C,3 MASK
BANZ TEST
RD,3 X'E235'
STORE DATA C
MTW,1 STORE
MTW,-1 CBUNT
BE XIT
RETURN LW,3 REG
GEN,12,3,17 X'0E3',0,TRANS
XIT LI,3 X'7E00'
WD,3 X'1302'
LW,3 WONE
WD,3 X'E123'
LW,3 SAVE
STW,3 X'60'
WD,3 X'0027'
LW,3 INHBT
AND,3 TRANS+1
STW,3 TRANS+1
B RETURN
INHBT DATA X'F8FFFFFF'
END
```


PARA	DEF	PARA
	LI,6	X'0300'
	WD,6	X'E02A'
	LI,6	0
	WD,6	X'E023'
	WD,6	X'E029'
	LI,6	X'0200'
	WD,6	X'E023'
	LI,6	X'0100'
	WD,6	X'E02A'
	B	*15
	END	

CHAL. DIRECT

1 12001.
 2 12071.
 3 12071.
 4 12071.
 5 12071.
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 64 12071.
 65 12071.
 66 12071.

APPENDIX B.
 SELECTED PULSE-HEIGHT DISTRIBUTIONS
 Pages 54 through 66

CHAN SPECT

A-41

Chan	Spect	0
1	12000.	*
2	12735.	*
3	15079.	*
4	14793.	*
5	16386.	*
6	14047.	*
7	12447.	*
8	11130.	*
9	10432.	*
10	9673.	*
11	9274.	*
12	9093.	*
13	9080.	*
14	8782.	*
15	8802.	*
16	8933.	*
17	8946.	*
18	9266.	*
19	9547.	*
20	10457.	*
21	11296.	*
22	11077.	*
23	10329.	*
24	9442.	*
25	9013.	*
26	8942.	*
27	8785.	*
28	8598.	*
29	8375.	*
30	8314.	*
31	8213.	*
32	8190.	*
33	8161.	*
34	8133.	*
35	8085.	*
36	8193.	*
37	8011.	*
38	7963.	*
39	7969.	*
40	8193.	*
41	8150.	*
42	7911.	*
43	8013.	*
44	8011.	*
45	8053.	*
46	8043.	*
47	7959.	*
48	7917.	*
49	7900.	*
50	8027.	*
51	8105.	*
52	8143.	*

55	7991.	*
56	8005.	*
57	8341.	*
58	8010.	*
59	8087.	*
60	8240.	*
61	8278.	*
62	8270.	*
63	8335.	*
64	8523.	*
65	8516.	*
66	8444.	*
67	8414.	*
68	8540.	*
69	8684.	*
70	8538.	*
71	8725.	*
72	8870.	*
73	8813.	*
74	9205.	*
75	9277.	*
76	9351.	*
77	9647.	*
78	9685.	*
79	9879.	*
80	9903.	*
81	9985.	*
82	9933.	*
83	10002.	*
84	10059.	*
85	10361.	*
86	10357.	*
87	10621.	*
88	10432.	*
89	10651.	*
90	10814.	*
91	10829.	*
92	10985.	*
93	11185.	*
94	11232.	*
95	11523.	*
96	11526.	*
97	11932.	*
98	11962.	*
99	11833.	*
100	11743.	*
101	11489.	*
102	10894.	*
103	10006.	*
104	9138.	*
105	8019.	*
106	6972.	*
107	6031.	*
108	5024.	*

111	3030.	..
112	2932.	..
113	2543.	..
114	2456.	..
115	2603.	..
116	3005.	..
117	3210.	..
118	5127.	..
119	8212.	..
120	12630.	..
121	19207.	..
122	28111.	..
123	38032.	..
124	47623.	..
125	54148.	..
126	56900.	..
127	55161.	..
128	49739.	..
129	41269.	..
130	31509.	..
131	22749.	..
132	15573.	..
133	10108.	..
134	6310.	..
135	3899.	..
136	2473.	..
137	1545.	..
138	1025.	0
139	711.	0
140	505.	0
141	394.	0
142	322.	0
143	269.	0
144	227.	0
145	193.	0
146	161.	0
147	103.	0
148	130.	0
149	119.	0
150	99.	0
151	111.	0
152	121.	0
153	87.	0
154	101.	0
155	100.	0
156	107.	0
157	107.	0
158	106.	0
159	80.	0
160	100.	0
161	102.	0
162	98.	0
163	82.	0
164	109.	0

167	87.	0
168	84.	0
169	77.	0
170	92.	0
171	71.	0
172	84.	0
173	90.	0
174	75.	0
175	97.	0
176	84.	0
177	77.	0
178	69.	0
179	62.	0
180	59.	0
181	63.	0
182	61.	0
183	76.	0
184	63.	0
185	47.	0
186	53.	0
187	60.	0
188	50.	0
189	61.	0
190	59.	0
191	44.	0
192	66.	0
193	59.	0
194	71.	0
195	40.	0
196	66.	0
197	0.	0
198	0.	0
199	0.	0
200	0.	0

STOP 0

CHAN SPECT

CG-60

Chan	Spect	
1	16300.	*
2	16400.	*
3	16912.	*
4	16378.	*
5	16285.	*
6	15760.	*
7	16040.	*
8	16056.	*
9	15671.	*
10	15563.	*
11	15495.	*
12	15480.	*
13	15492.	*
14	15681.	*
15	15814.	*
16	15823.	*
17	16191.	*
18	16464.	*
19	17165.	*
20	19137.	*
21	20645.	*
22	21034.	*
23	19904.	*
24	18353.	*
25	17505.	*
26	17053.	*
27	17033.	*
28	17066.	*
29	16853.	*
30	17328.	*
31	17137.	*
32	16807.	*
33	16643.	*
34	16391.	*
35	16316.	*
36	16273.	*
37	16231.	*
38	16004.	*
39	15931.	*
40	15991.	*
41	16035.	*
42	16002.	*
43	16081.	*
44	16166.	*
45	16001.	*
46	16397.	*
47	16484.	*
48	16622.	*
49	16300.	*
50	16833.	*
51	16741.	*
52	17093.	*

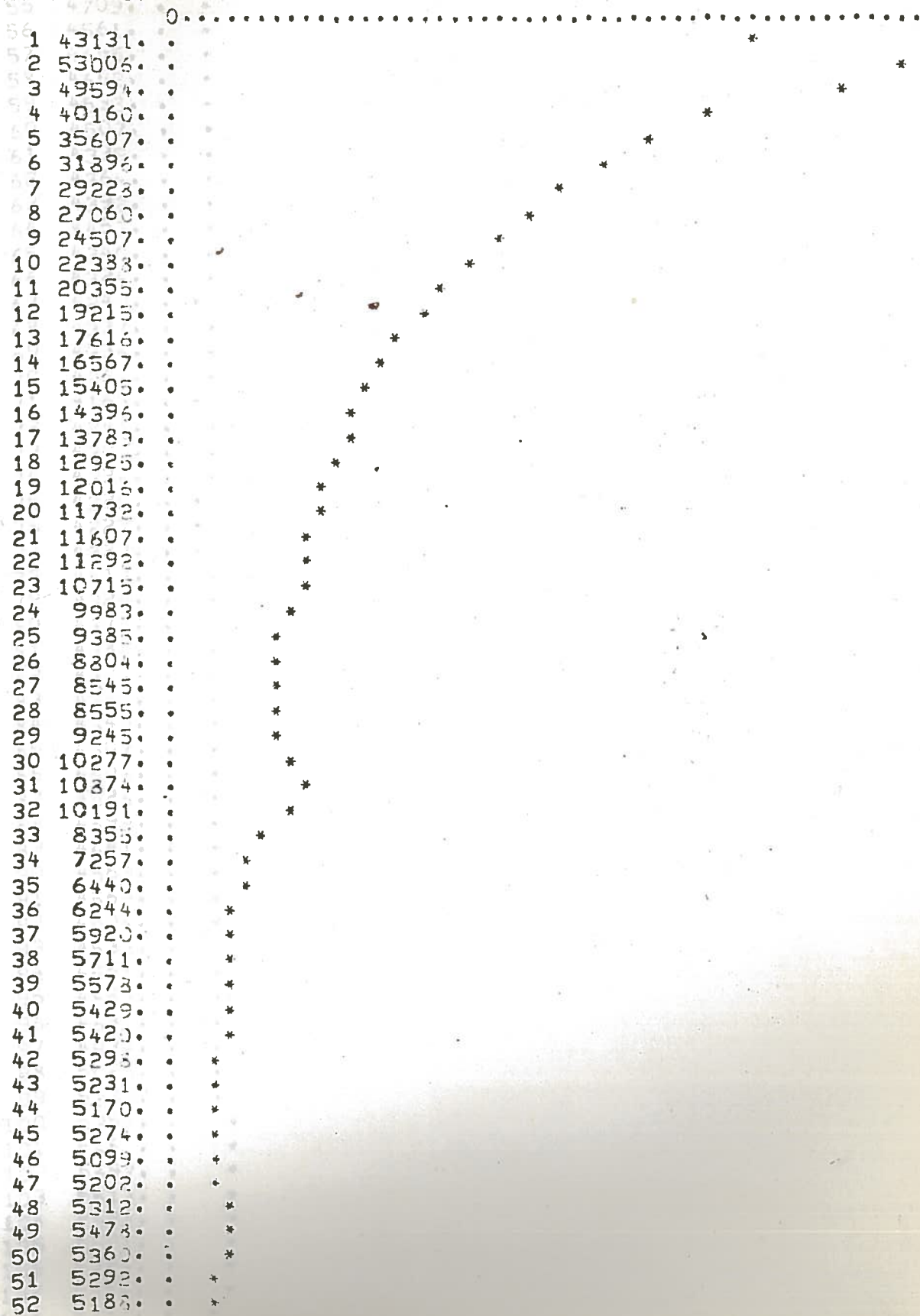
55	17027.	*
56	17142.	*
57	17019.	*
58	17449.	*
59	17269.	*
60	17476.	*
61	17605.	*
62	17800.	*
63	18177.	*
64	18277.	*
65	18329.	*
66	18707.	*
67	19033.	*
68	18869.	*
69	18890.	*
70	18999.	*
71	19395.	*
72	19737.	*
73	19922.	*
74	20114.	*
75	20507.	*
76	20675.	*
77	21032.	*
78	20996.	*
79	21140.	*
80	22030.	*
81	21965.	*
82	22886.	*
83	23300.	*
84	23386.	*
85	23747.	*
86	23709.	*
87	24021.	*
88	24225.	*
89	24216.	*
90	24086.	*
91	23536.	*
92	22756.	*
93	22009.	*
94	20521.	*
95	19252.	*
96	18180.	*
97	17254.	*
98	16303.	*
99	15754.	*
100	15206.	*
101	14883.	*
102	14979.	*
103	14935.	*
104	14282.	*
105	14765.	*
106	14224.	*
107	16080.	*
108	18319.	*

111 41486.0.
112 53931.0.
113 65896.0.
114 73234.0.
115 75932.0.
116 71762.0.
117 61383.0.
118 49003.0.
119 36471.0.
120 25877.0.
121 18613.0.
122 14390.0.
123 14182.0.
124 17087.0.
125 23443.0.
126 32190.0.
127 42603.0.
128 51209.0.
129 58744.0.
130 60310.0.
131 57082.0.
132 51182.0.
133 42199.0.
134 32521.0.
135 23620.0.
136 16118.0.
137 10545.0.
138 6394.0.
139 4043.0.
140 2562.0.
141 1607.0.
142 1082.0.
143 710.0.
144 591.0.
145 434.0.
146 388.0.
147 354.0.
148 300.0.
149 278.0.
150 253.0.
151 217.0.
152 242.0.
153 181.0.
154 213.0.
155 213.0.
156 201.0.
157 197.0.
158 200.0.
159 230.0.
160 203.0.
161 206.0.
162 215.0.
163 200.0.
164 165.0.

167	209.0
168	153.0
169	196.0
170	213.0
171	172.0
172	185.0
173	203.0
174	183.0
175	185.0
176	186.0
177	184.0
178	203.0
179	186.0
180	193.0
181	185.0
182	157.0
183	193.0
184	172.0
185	189.0
186	193.0
187	167.0
188	190.0
189	175.0
190	175.0
191	187.0
192	191.0
193	169.0
194	199.0
195	166.0
196	187.0
197	181.0
198	187.0
199	206.0
200	176.0
STOP	0

CHAN SPECT

K-42



55	4709.	.	*
56	4561.	.	*
57	4655.	.	*
58	4663.	.	*
59	4533.	.	*
60	4507.	.	*
61	4339.	.	*
62	4364.	.	*
63	4392.	.	*
64	4453.	.	*
65	4340.	.	*
66	4324.	.	*
67	4240.	.	*
68	4337.	.	*
69	4335.	.	*
70	4262.	.	*
71	4163.	.	*
72	4241.	.	*
73	4305.	.	*
74	4334.	.	*
75	4225.	.	*
76	4227.	.	*
77	4223.	.	*
78	4413.	.	*
79	4325.	.	*
80	4370.	.	*
81	4382.	.	*
82	4377.	.	*
83	4380.	.	*
84	4349.	.	*
85	4507.	.	*
86	4503.	.	*
87	4526.	.	*
88	4599.	.	*
89	4641.	.	*
90	4569.	.	*
91	4569.	.	*
92	4504.	.	*
93	4533.	.	*
94	4551.	.	*
95	4683.	.	*
96	4631.	.	*
97	4939.	.	*
98	5025.	.	*
99	5232.	.	*
100	5359.	.	*
101	5461.	.	*
102	5597.	.	*
103	5513.	.	*
104	5586.	.	*
105	5501.	.	*
106	5394.	.	*
107	5351.	.	*
108	5295.	.	*

111	5354.	.	*
112	5325.	.	*
113	5500.	.	*
114	5436.	.	*
115	5539.	.	*
116	5713.	.	*
117	5680.	.	*
118	5632.	.	*
119	5820.	.	*
120	5842.	.	*
121	5666.	.	*
122	5541.	.	*
123	5592.	.	*
124	5275.	.	*
125	4930.	.	*
126	4393.	.	*
127	4006.	.	*
128	3673.	.	*
129	3226.	.	*
130	2950.	.	*
131	2524.	.	*
132	2335.	.	*
133	2067.	.	
134	1913.	.	
135	1774.	.	
136	1765.	.	
137	1703.	.	
138	1915.	.	
139	2232.	.	*
140	2773.	.	*
141	4002.	.	*
142	5989.	.	*
143	8722.	.	*
144	11852.	.	*
145	15456.	.	*
146	19193.	.	*
147	21810.	.	*
148	23562.	.	*
149	23859.	.	*
150	22509.	.	*
151	19674.	.	*
152	16449.	.	*
153	13103.	.	*
154	9673.	.	*
155	7002.	.	*
156	4300.	.	*
157	3223.	.	*
158	2103.	.	
159	1396.	.	
160	933.	0	
161	575.	0	
162	420.	0	
163	296.	0	
164	213.	0	

167	122. 0
168	91. 0
169	101. 0
170	87. 0
171	75. 0
172	66. 0
173	53. 0
174	60. 0
175	74. 0
176	55. 0
177	61. 0
178	54. 0
179	72. 0
180	74. 0
181	73. 0
182	57. 0
183	57. 0
184	103. 0
185	95. 0
186	95. 0
187	94. 0
188	74. 0
189	72. 0
190	61. 0
191	51. 0
192	57. 0
193	53. 0
194	43. 0
195	45. 0
196	52. 0
197	36. 0
198	29. 0
199	43. 0
200	24. 0
201	41. 0
202	30. 0
203	22. 0
204	46. 0
205	31. 0
206	35. 0
207	35. 0
208	47. 0
209	45. 0
210	44. 0
211	44. 0
212	37. 0
213	40. 0
214	45. 0
215	50. 0
216	40. 0
217	33. 0
218	50. 0
219	38. 0
220	38. 0

223 29. 0
 224 39. 0
 225 51. 0
 226 41. 0
 227 36. 0
 228 35. 0
 229 31. 0
 230 41. 0
 231 36. 0
 232 36. 0
 233 42. 0
 234 42. 0
 235 28. 0
 236 32. 0
 237 26. 0
 238 32. 0
 239 45. 0
 240 31. 0
 241 32. 0
 242 26. 0
 243 17. 0
 244 21. 0
 245 26. 0
 246 26. 0
 247 18. 0
 248 13. 0
 249 15. 0
 250 0. 0
 STOP 0

VITA

James Polson was born in Chicago, Illinois, on June 17, 1936. He

completed his secondary education at Franklin Park School, Franklin Park,

Illinois, in May, 1954, and received his Bachelor's Degree from Illinois State University at 11

months after graduation. He was discharged in November, 1954.

He was employed by the Illinois State Police from February, 1955,

at which time he was promoted to the position of Instructor of Criminal

Justice. He was employed by the Illinois State Police until August, 1957.

He was employed by the Illinois State Police from August, 1957, and is at present a

member of the Illinois State Police Reserve Force. He is currently employed as

an Instructor of Criminal Justice at the Illinois State Police Training Center.

EXAMINATION AND THESIS REPORT

VITA

James Paulsen was born in Pampa, Texas, on June 17, 1936. He completed his secondary education at Franklin High School, Franklin, Louisiana, in May, 1954, and attended Louisiana State University until 1958. He entered the U.S. Navy in 1958 and was discharged in November 1964. He attended Louisiana State University from February, 1965, until May, 1967, at which time he received his Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering. He entered the Louisiana State University Graduate School in September, 1967, and is at present a candidate for the Master of Science degree in Nuclear Engineering.

EXAMINATION AND THESIS REPORT

Candidate: James A. Paulsen

Major Field: Nuclear Engineering

Title of Thesis: A Hybrid Computer Filter For Unfolding Gamma-Ray Spectra

Approved:

Myron H. Young

Major Professor and Chairman

Max Goodrich

Dean of the Graduate School

EXAMINING COMMITTEE:

Best Wilkin

Frank A. Sledge

Sam B. Shenberg

Robert C. McManis

Date of Examination:

July 22, 1970
