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A NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS PROCEDURE
DEVELOPED FOR USE AT THE MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR REACTOR LABORATORY

presented by

STEVEN A. LELEWER

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A NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS PROCEDURE
DEVELOPED FOR USE AT THE MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR REACTOR LABORATORY

By

Steven Arthur Lelewer

A THESIS

Submitted to
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ABSTRACT

A NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS PROCEDURE DEVELOPED FOR USE AT THE MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR REACTOR LABORATORY

By

Steven Arthur Lelewer

The purpose of this thesis is to describe the development of a method of performing neutron activation analysis at the Michigan State University Nuclear Reactor Laboratory. One requirement of the method was that it could be performed in a reasonable amount of time. Manual spectrum analysis is a long and tedious procedure. Philip A. Baedeker developed a spectral analysis computer program entitled SPECTRA. Part of the project described in this thesis entailed modifying SPECTRA to operate on the Michigan State University CDC 6500 computer. SPECTRA requires that the spectrum data be input via punched cards. An interface was designed to allow the interconnection of the Nuclear Data multichannel analyzer and the engineering building IBM 1800 computer. Program ND was created to control the transfer of data from the analyzer to the IBM 1800, and to handle the formatting and punching of the data onto cards for input to program SPECTRA. A 2048

Steven Arthur Lelewer

channel spectrum can be transferred from the Nuclear Data analyzer to the IBM 1800 in approximately 15 seconds. The spectral analysis can be performed by SPECTRA at a cost of \$1 to \$2 on the campus computer.

The final chapter of the thesis provides a detailed procedure for transferring the data from the Nuclear Data analyzer to the IBM 1800, including cable hook-ups and the operation of the IBM 1800 computer. The procedure also includes instructions for the usage of program SPECTRA.

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INTRODUCTION

Neutron activation analysis (NAA) is a powerful laboratory technique for determining the elemental content of an unknown sample. NAA is a particularly valuable tool in that it is often possible to identify trace amounts of elements in quantities of parts per million or even parts per billion. When the unknown sample is neutron irradiated, radioactive isotopes are formed. Many of the isotopes thus formed decay by gamma emission. Examination of the energy spectrum of the gamma rays emitted will identify the elements contained in the unknown sample. A multichannel analyzer coupled with a gamma ray radiation detector is used to collect the spectral data of the irradiated sample. Elemental identification is performed by analysis of the energies of the photopeaks observed in the collected spectrum. Analysis of the photopeak height, sample irradiation time, counting time, time between irradiation and data collection, sample weights or volumes, and detector efficiency will allow the determination of the quantity of each element present in the unknown sample. Another feature of NAA is its insensitivity to chemical form of the irradiated sample.

In order to more fully understand NAA, a few basic concepts will be discussed. An atomic nucleus is only stable when a specific number of protons and neutrons are present. The number of protons in the nucleus determines the element's identity and the number of neutrons usually determines whether that nucleus is radioactive or non-radioactive (stable). (It should be noted that there are some elements that have no stable nuclei. In some cases, there are other differences that make nuclei radioactive.)

As a sample case, all sodium atoms contain 11 protons, while only those sodium atoms containing 12 neutrons are stable. A sodium atom with fewer or with more neutrons will be radioactive. There are elements that have more than one number of neutrons that result in stability; for instance, tin has ten stable isotopes.

Nuclei can absorb additional neutrons, resulting in the conversion of stable nuclei to radioactive ones. The radioactive nuclei decay in unique ways and emit radiations that are often distinct and can be measured even in very small quantities. The measurement of the radiations can determine the kind and the number of radioactive atoms that are present.

The neutron bombardment of a sample is performed in a nuclear reactor where the neutrons that strike the target atoms have been slowed down so that they have very little energy of motion. These free neutrons react with

the target nuclei resulting in the capture of the neutron and thus creating nuclei with atomic weights one unit greater than the original atomic weight. These newly-created nuclei are typically radioactive.

Radioactive nuclei almost always decay by emitting negatively charged beta particles, usually accompanied by gamma rays. Each kind of radioactive atom decays with a unique pattern called a decay scheme. By measuring the radiation and identifying the pattern, the source of radiation can be determined. There are some problems in the measurement of gamma rays. These problems are due to the interaction of gamma rays with matter. Due to these interactions, the gamma rays measured by the detector no longer have the energy they started with at the time of emission. The most troublesome of the interactions is Compton scattering.

The Compton effect is a collision between a gamma ray and an electron. Compton scattering will generally involve the outer atomic electrons. When the gamma ray collides with the electron, it only transfers part of its energy. The gamma ray is degraded in energy and deflected from its original path. Compton scattering is the prevailing interference for measurement of gamma rays with energies greater than .5 MeV. Assuming that the radioactive isotope being detected has a 1 MeV gamma ray emission, due to the Compton effect, the detector will see gamma rays at 1 MeV

and a smear of gamma rays from 0 KeV to a value which is approximately 250 KeV less than the original gamma ray energy (for this case, 750 KeV). The end of the smear at 250 KeV less than the original gamma ray energy is called the Compton edge. This smear of gamma rays raises the background counts in the lower-energy gamma ray region. Therefore if low-energy gamma rays are being emitted from another radioactive isotope, the Compton effect from the 1 MeV gamma rays may mask them and make identification of the low-energy emitting isotope difficult. Interaction of gamma rays with matter may effect the sensitivity of the analysis, but the use of good gamma ray detectors can minimize the interference effects.

The applications for activation analysis seem unlimited. The only requirement for its use is that the element of interest must yield a gamma ray emitting isotope after irradiation. NAA has been used in the electronics industry to determine trace levels of impurities in semiconductors and the dopant levels in finished semiconductors. It has been useful in detecting trace amounts of oxygen in steel. NAA can be used to detect traces of catalyst residues in plastics. Determination of residual amounts of bromide in foodstuffs and on crops has assisted the agricultural industry.

NAA has provided a new tool for the forensic chemist. The results of activation analysis have been

admitted as evidence in a court of law. NAA can be used to trace a sample of paint, grease, tire rubber, etc. to its manufacturer by the quantities of trace elements present. It can provide a reliable method of identifying traces of gunpowder on a suspect's skin.

Another attractive use of NAA is the introduction of minor quantities of several easily activated elements as a secret coding to guard against counterfeiting of a product. This method of product identification is being considered for use in drugs, foodstuffs, cement and legal tender.

The topic of this paper will be the development and usage of a computerized method of neutron activation analysis utilizing the Michigan State University Triga Mark I nuclear reactor, a Nuclear Data multichannel analyzer, an IBM 1800 computer and the Michigan State University CDC 6500 computer. Prior to the development of this procedure, NAA was performed by manual techniques. A complex spectrum could take many hours to complete. Utilizing the methods described in this paper, spectrum analysis can be completed in a few minutes with a computer usage cost of a few dollars. Included in this paper will be a discussion of the electronic interface developed to allow data transfer from the Nuclear Data multichannel analyzer to the IBM 1800 computer, a discussion of the computer program developed to control the data transfer

and to present the data on computer punch cards, and a discussion of the spectral analysis computer program developed for the CDC 6500 computer. The final topic of this paper will be a user's manual giving instructions on performing NAA utilizing the facilities available at Michigan State University.

THE INTERFACE AND THE ND PROGRAM

Prior to the design of the interface and the development of the ND program, there were only two forms of data output for the Nuclear Data analyzer. The first, a pen plotter, provided rapid data output. Its disadvantage was that when peak height analysis was performed by calculating the area beneath the peak, the result was quite inaccurate. The second form of output available was through a Teletype with a paper tape punch. The Teletype output allowed peak height analysis with a high degree of accuracy, but to output a 2048 channel spectrum required approximately 30 minutes. Therefore, the first step necessary for a project that involved experiments using the Nuclear Data multichannel analyzer to count many samples was to find a method of data output that was both rapid and accurate. A bid request for an interface to connect the Nuclear Data analyzer to the IBM 1800 computer was sent to IBM and to Nuclear Data. The cost reported was in excess of the budget for the project. It was decided at this point that the interface design was to be performed in-house.

To develop the interface, the following information had to be ascertained:

(a) location of an output port on the Nuclear Data analyzer where memory bank data was available in some binary format;

(b) the binary format of the data at the output port (i.e.: is the data in pure binary (base 2) or in 1-2-4-8 binary coded decimal, where any four bits (on-off switches) represents one decimal digit. In four bits, "0" through "9" can be represented);

(c) voltages at the output port which represented 0 and 1;

(d) location of an input port on the Nuclear Data analyzer where the memory bank data at the output port could be advanced;

(e) voltage needed at the input port to trigger the data to advance as described in (d);

(f) location of an input port on the IBM 1800 where the data could be received;

(g) the voltages required at the input port to represent 0 and 1;

(h) the location of an output port on the IBM 1800 where an advance signal could be generated to trigger the data advance;

(i) voltages generated at the output port for 0 and 1 representation.

Many hours were spent researching the operation and maintenance manuals for both the Nuclear Data analyzer and the

IBM 1800. This research, coupled with extensive experimentation, yielded the necessary information.

It was found that at the connector labeled "Printer A" on the Nuclear Data analyzer, the memory bank data could be read in 1-2-4-8 binary coded decimal form with voltages pulled down to within 0.5 volts of ground for "zero" signals and up to +6 volts or floating for "one" signals. It was also discovered that the memory bank could be advanced by simulating a "complete" signal of +12 volts. This was the voltage that the plotter generated to indicate that data had been received and that the next channel of data should be prepared for transfer. The digital inputs or "DI's" on the IBM 1800 were determined to be the best port for data input and the digital outputs (called "DO's" or "ECO's") were found to be the source for generation of the trigger signal. It was determined that for the IBM 1800, a zero was represented by -12 volts (with a range of -6 to -30 volts), and a one by 0 volts (with a range of -1 to +30 volts).

An electronic interface was required to adjust the voltages to conform with the needs of the two devices being connected. The Michigan State University Department of Engineering Research Computer Laboratory developed an interface box powered by the Nuclear Data analyzer NIM bin that provided the required voltage conversions (see Figure 1). It is important to note here that the voltage

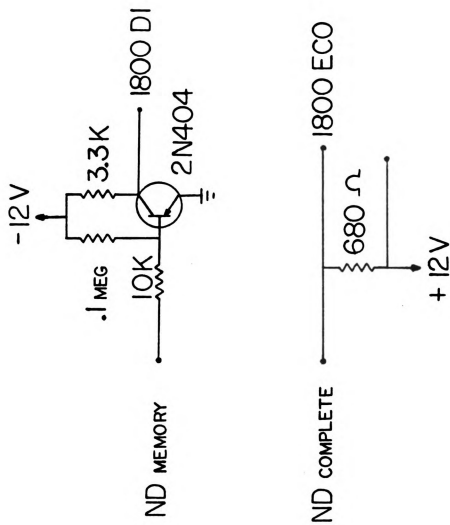


Figure 1.--Wiring Schematic for Interface.

conversions performed by the interface only shift the voltages; they are not reversed. Therefore a "1" generated by the ND analyzer, with voltage shifted by the interface, yields a "0" at the IBM 1800, and a "0" generated by the ND analyzer, with voltage shifted by the interface, yields a "1" at the IBM 1800. The correcting inversion is performed by program ND as the data is transferred.

Once the hardware was developed to enable the IBM 1800 and the Nuclear Data analyzer to communicate with each other, it was necessary to create a program to control the transfer of data from one device to the other. Program ND was written to perform this function. (A listing of ND is provided in Appendix A). Program ND is an interactive program written in Fortran IV. The program elicits information from the user, such as the number of data channels to be transferred and whether or not a line printer listing of the spectrum is desired. The program also instructs the user, with commands to load the card hopper when necessary and to make sure the ND analyzer is properly prepared for data transfer.

Program ND consists of seven parts. The first of these parts is the main program. The main program controls the operation of the rest of the code. The responses of the user to the questions asked by the computer control the title of the experiment, the run number and the form

of output. The main program calls upon the six subprograms listed below:

(1) Subroutine PRINT is called when the user requests a listing of the data transferred. This listing is outputted to the line printer. Subroutine PRINT converts the binary data to the equivalent character code and fills in leading blanks instead of zeros as needed (when the ND analyzer sends the data in a channel, six digits are transmitted. A count of 900 is sent as 000900). The program also prints the number of the first channel in each row of data listed.

(2) Subroutine PPUNC is called when the user requests a deck of cards containing the data transferred. The deck is punched in binary coded decimal form. A BCD deck contains ten channels of data on each card. Each column on the card contains either a blank or one numerical character. Subroutine PPUNC performs the same conversion from binary that subroutine PRINT performs, but no "first channel" is punched on the cards.

(3) Function MINO is called by the main program to calculate which of two numbers is the minimum.

(Note: The following three subroutines are written in IBM 1800 Assembly language. Because of the necessity to do bit manipulation, the use of Assembly language is more practical and efficient than the use of Fortran.)

(4) Subroutine DI is called by the main program to read the digital inputs from the ND analyzer and to send the "complete" signal to the ND analyzer to advance the memory stack. Subroutine DI also performs the conversion of the input bits from 0 to 1 and 1 to 0. This routine also loads the 1-2-4-8 BCD data into a special portion of the IBM 1800 computer memory called "COMMON," converts the 1-2-4-8 BCD data digits to binary and loads the binary data into "COMMON" also.

(5) Subroutine ECO is called by the main program to ensure that the digital output port is initialized prior to the ND analyzer being turned to the "Read in/out" mode. This is required so that the first channel of data is not missed.

(6) Subroutine CRUNC is called by the main program when the user requests a "crunch" deck. A crunch deck contains 40 channels per card. The data is in binary form. Each column on the card contains 12 bits of information. Since each word or channel of data requires a maximum of 16 bits when converted to binary, each word requires $1\frac{1}{3}$ columns. In other words, every four columns contains three data channels. This format is similar to the "crunch" format used in the MSU Cyclotron Laboratory. The CDC 6500 remote input station located in the engineering building is not capable of transmitting binary data to the computer. The spectrum analysis routine, SPECTRA,

available on the CDC 6500 is not provided with the ability to handle the "crunch" decks. The "crunch" feature is provided here in Program ND, but further development of Spectra would be necessary in order to make use of this feature.

SPECTRA

Program SPECTRA is used to analyze the data decks generated by the IBM 1800 and program ND. Spectra was originally created by Philip A. Baedeker. A description and listing of the program is provided in Appendix C. Spectra was then brought to the Michigan State University Cyclotron Laboratory and modified to operate on the Sigma 7 computer. This conversion was performed by Dr. Charles Spooner of the Geology department along with members of the cyclotron staff. The original Spectra was designed to accept tape input of the spectrum. The cyclotron version of Spectra utilized a compressed binary format ("crunch") deck of data cards for input. To allow use of Spectra with the data generated by the IBM 1800 computer and program ND, the computer code was modified with the assistance of Robert Morris, a computer science student at MSU. As a result of this modification, campus-wide use of Spectra through the CDC 6500 computer became possible. The CDC 6500 version of Spectra is designed to accept BCD decks of input data as provided by the IBM 1800 and program ND. A listing of the CDC 6500 version of Spectra is provided in Appendix B.

Spectra is a computer program that analyzes gamma ray spectrum by searching out photopeaks, calculating the area under the peaks, finding the centroid of each peak and providing the energy corresponding to each peak. In activation analysis runs, when quantitative information is required, the program provides either the concentrations or the quantity of the elements in the unknown samples. Control of the program is accomplished when the user places certain control cards in front of the data decks to be analyzed. A detailed set of instructions for use of Spectra can be found in Chapter 4, the User's Manual.

The following procedure outlines the method by which the program analyzes the data. After reading in the control cards, the program reads in a data deck. The data can be smoothed by a five-point convolution method. Since smoothing can cause undershoot of the baseline on either side of very narrow peaks, smoothing should be avoided for spectrum with 1024 channels or fewer, but for spectrum with 2048 channels or more, smoothing helps to eliminate statistical fluctuations that might be confused with actual photopeaks.

The program then performs a series of operations to locate peaks. The first of these operations is a five-point convolution method of calculating first derivatives for each channel. Then, by looking for sign changes in the first derivatives, the program locates possible peaks.

The program assigns the minimum on each side of the peak as the peak limits or boundaries. The program then checks to verify that the right hand boundary channel for the peak is not too far out. By comparing the left side derivatives to the right side derivatives, the right hand boundary channel is fixed. A baseline calculation is performed next, and then a few statistical tests of peak validity are done. The first test for a valid peak involves consideration of the following criterion:

$$\text{Peak Area} > (5.0 \times \text{SIGMA})$$

where peak area is total area minus base area, and SIGMA represents the standard deviation of the peak. The calculation of SIGMA is as follows:

$$\text{SIGMA} = \sqrt{\sum_{L}^R D_i + (D_L + D_R) \times \left[\left(\frac{R-L-1}{2} \right)^2 - 1 \right]}$$

where R represents the right hand boundary channel number, L represents the left hand boundary channel number, D_L represents the number of counts in the left hand boundary channel, D_R represents the number of counts in the right hand boundary channel, and D_i represents the number of counts in the i^{th} channel.

The next test is used to eliminate Compton edges. The slope of the left side of the peak is compared to the slope of the right side of the peak. If the absolute

values of the slopes are within a factor of 1.5, the peak is passed to the baseline calculator. By inspection of Figure 2, one can see that a Compton edge would not pass the aforementioned "1.5" test. Four channels to the outside of the peak boundaries are averaged, with those channels whose count is more than two standard deviations from the peak boundary channel count being disregarded. The right hand and left hand averages are taken as the counts in the boundary channels. The right hand and left hand boundary channels are straight-lined and a baseline is determined. The baseline is defined as the background level. Finally, the centroid of the peak is calculated.

The user has the option of two different methods of determining peak intensity. The "Total Peak Area" method yields a peak intensity equal to the sum of the counts in the channels bounding the peak as determined by the statistical tests described above. This method uses the redefined counts in the boundary channels for subtracting out background. The second peak intensity method available is the "Wasson" method. In this method, the user specifies the number of channels to either side of the center channel of the peak to be used as the limits of integration. A baseline is determined as described above, but with the boundary channels as defined by the user, and the background is then subtracted out.

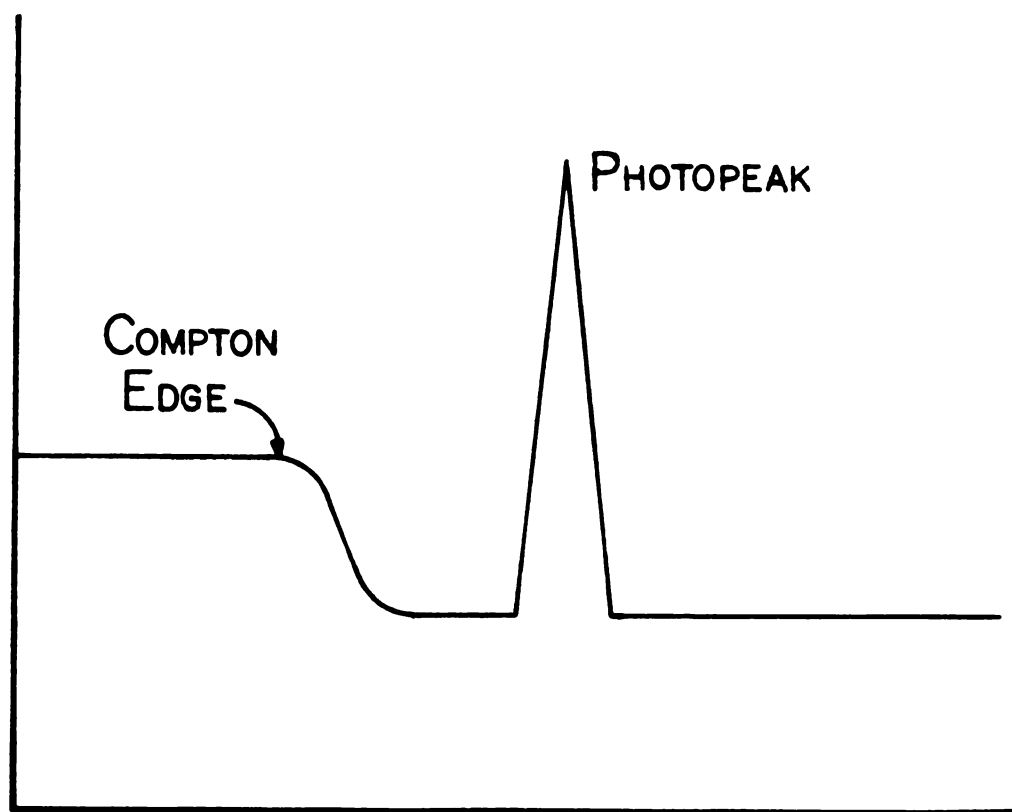


Figure 2.--Typical Photopeak and Compton Edge.

In order to calibrate the spectra (i.e.: assign energy values to each channel), reference and standard spectra must be provided to the program. First, a rough calibration is performed by using a ^{137}Cs spectrum. ^{137}Cs has a single peak located at 661.7 KeV. If photopeaks greater than 1836 KeV are to be located, a ^{88}Y spectrum is also necessary, to assist the program in compensating for possible nonlinearity in the spectrometer. The reference spectra addressed above may be deleted if the user supplies the program with the centermost channels for ^{137}Cs and ^{88}Y . Standard spectra are used next to give a precise calibration to the spectra. The user supplies the program with the energy levels of the gamma-rays in each standard spectrum. The program assigns the centroid of each peak located in the spectrum with the corresponding energy. Then the program determines energies for the photopeaks of the "unknown" sample spectra by interpolation assuming linearity between standard spectrum peaks. The program will not extrapolate energies above the highest standard peak supplied by the user. This completes the qualitative analysis portion of Spectra.

Spectra is also capable of performing activation analysis calculations (or quantitative analysis). A flux monitor (i.e.: sample containing a known quantity of the element of interest) must be irradiated in the reactor in the same batch as the "unknown" samples. The user must

provide the program with the gamma ray energy of the element of interest, the chemical symbol, the half life of the isotope and the weight or concentration of the flux monitor sample. The user must also supply name of sample, weight of sample, time of day sample was counted and live time duration of count for each spectrum used in the quantitative analysis, both "unknowns" and "flux monitors." The program then uses the flux monitor spectra to calibrate each peak of interest.

The "unknown" sample spectra are then analyzed for each peak of interest. Each peak is compared to the associated flux monitor peak and from sample weights the concentration of each element of interest is determined. In order to account for decay and live time the following formulae are used:

$$\text{Formula 1: } \text{SCF} = \frac{(\text{peak area}) \times \lambda e^{-\lambda t_1}}{(\text{flux monitor wt.}) \times (1 - e^{-\lambda t_2})}$$

where SCF is the standard comparator factor or the calibration of the flux monitor peak,

λ is the decay constant for the isotope of interest,
 t_1 is the time elapsed between some reference time (e.g.: time of irradiation or time of first count in this analysis) and the start time of the counting of this spectrum, and

t_2 is the duration of the count (live time).

$$\text{Formula 2: } \text{ACF} = \frac{(\text{peak area}) \times \lambda e^{-\lambda t_1}}{(\text{sample wt.}) \times (1 - e^{-\lambda t_2})}$$

where ACF is the analytical comparator factor, or the weighted intensity of the "unknown" sample peak of interest, and λ , t_1 and t_2 are as described above, but evaluated for the "unknown."

For a more detailed discussion of Spectra, see Appendix C.

USER'S MANUAL

This chapter describes the procedures for transferring data for the ND analyzer to the IBM 1800 and for operating program Spectra. To transfer data to the IBM 1800, the ND analyzer, the "interface" and the IBM 1800 must be connected. The IBM 1800 must be cold started and program ND must be run. Once the data has been collected on data decks, the controls for Spectra must be prepared and finally Spectra is run. The procedure for these operations follows.

Data Transfer Hook-Up (See Figure 3)

- (1) The following connections must be made:
 - (a) The interface must be in a nimbin;
 - (b) The cable from the back of the interface must be connected to the ND analyzer at "Printer A";
 - (c) The female single pin connection in the back of the interface must be connected to the ND analyzer at the point marked "complete";
 - (d) The cable from the IBM 1800 must be attached to the face of the interface;

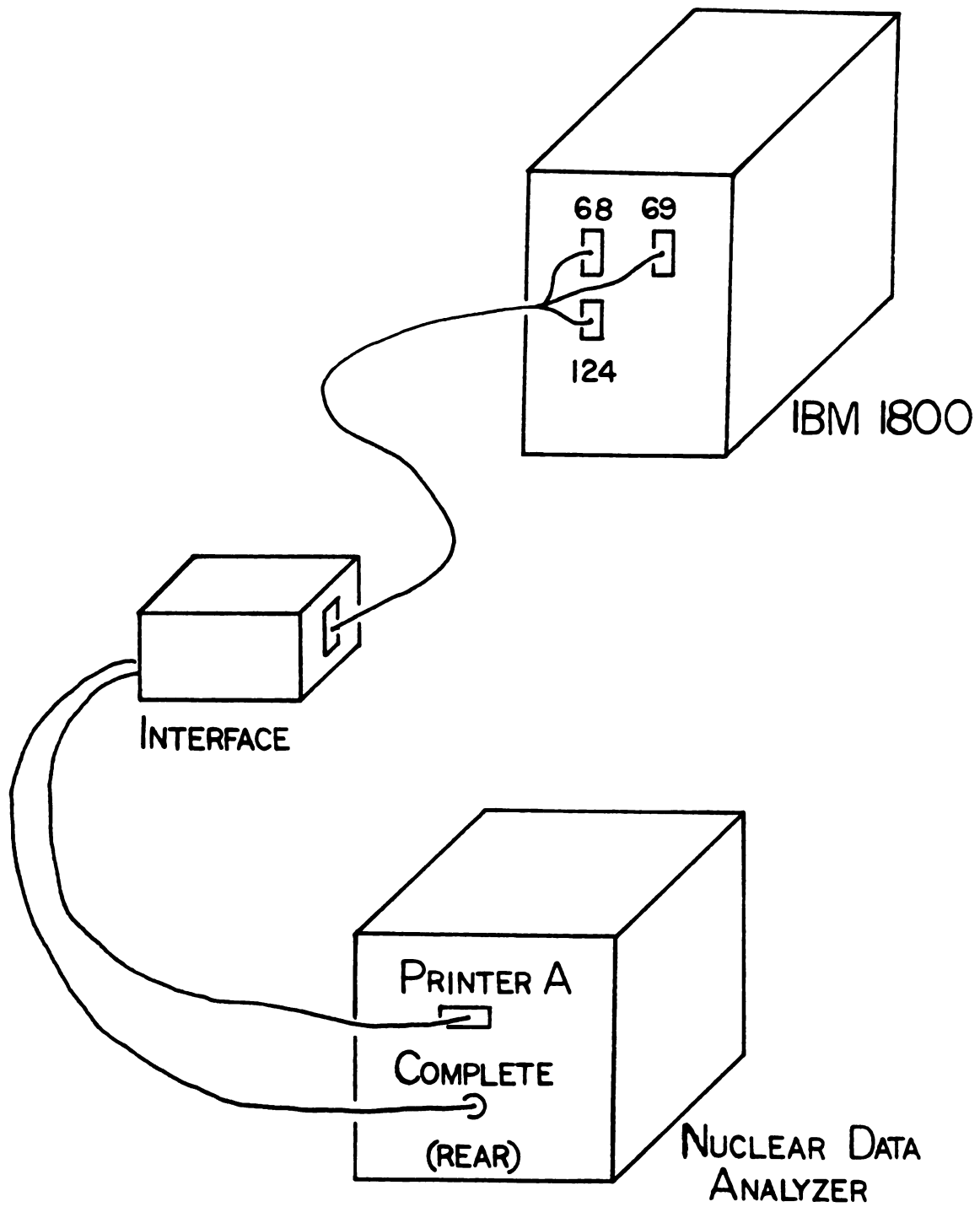


Figure 3.--ND Analyzer--Interface--IBM 1800 Cable Hook-Ups.

(Note: the following connections are in the IBM 1800 room.)

- (a) Connect cable connectors marked "ND-68" and "ND-69" to the IBM 1800 at the digital inputs marked "68" and "69";
- (b) Connect cable connector marked "ND-124" to the IBM 1800 at digital output "124".

Cold Start of the IBM 1800

- (1) On console--push POWER ON.
- (2) On printer--push START.
- (3) Place disk marked "Reactor Lab" in disk drive (middle slot).
- (4) On disk drive--push START.
- (5) Wait for READY light on disk drive.
- (6) Place cold start card in hopper.
- (7) On console--push IMMEDIATE STOP.
- (8) On console--push and hold CLEAR STOR.
- (9) On console--push START.
- (10) On console--release START and CLEAR STOR.
- (11) On console--push IMMEDIATE STOP.
- (12) On card reader--push START.
- (13) On console--push PROGRAM LOAD.
- (14) Wait for cold start pattern. The cold start pattern appears on the operating console.
Most of the small white lights will be lit except for four lights forming a square near

the center of the light panel. These are the lights corresponding to columns 9 and 10 in the address register and I register rows.

To Run ND

- (1) Prepare the following deck: (all cards begin in col. 1).

//JOB

/// XEQ ND FX (Note: FX begins in col. 16)

blank card

blank card

- (2) Place deck in hopper.
- (3) On card reader--push START.
- (4) ND is self-explanatory. The program will request information from the user on the IBM selectric terminal in the IBM 1800 room.

Preparing to Run Spectra

Note: For each "card" a format is prescribed. There are four types of formats, "A", "I", "F", and "X". Formats "A" and "I" have the following structure: nAm or nIm. The value of "n" gives the repetition number (e.g.: 3A2 is the same as A2, A2, A2). The value of "m" gives the number of characters allowed in the input field. The "A" format allows the input of alphanumeric characters (e.g.: A4 allows the input of TEST). The "I" format is used to input numeric data in integer form (whole numbers). Note that data in an "I" field must be right justified. If the data to be inputted in an I6 field is three digits

long, the three digits must be preceded by three blanks (e.g.: 126 in an I6 field must be bbb126, where b represents blank). Format "X" has the following structure: nX. The "X" indicates a blanking format, where "n" is the number of blanks. The "F" format has a structure of: nFm.p where "n" is the repetition number, "m" is the total number of characters allowed in the input field, and "p" is the maximum number of digits to the right of the decimal point. The "F" format is used to input numeric data that is not whole number data. Note that the data need not be right justified in the input field, and that "m" includes the decimal point (e.g.: 125.89 requires a format of F6.2).

In order to run Spectra, the following deck must be prepared:

Card 1--Format 4I6

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| columns 1-6 | (1) Number of standardizing spectra (including Cs and Y standards, if provided) |
| columns 7-12 | (2) Maximum energy of standard peaks (in Kev). |
| columns 13-18 | (3) Cs peak channel number (if spectrum provided, input "0"). |
| columns 19-24 | (4) Y peak channel number (if not used, input "0"). |

(Note: If max. energy of standards is greater than 1836.08 KeV, a Y spectrum or channel number is required.)

Card 2--Format 12I6 (Multiple cards using the same format may be required, depending on the number of standard spectra used.)

Cards with number of peaks in each standard.

(Sequence must correspond with order in which standard spectrum are run. Not needed for Cs or Y data).

Card 3--Format 8F9.3 (Multiple cards using the same format may be required, depending on the total number of peaks in the standard spectra used.)

Cards with energies of peaks in each standard.

(In the order in which they appear in the decks, i.e.: min. to max. for each spectrum in order.)

Card 4--Format 3I6 and then 13A4

column 6	(1) "0"
columns 7-12	(2) Number of channels in spectra
columns 13-18	(3) Number of spectra to be analyzed (including flux monitors, but not standards)
columns 19-70	(4) Labels (run name). A maximum of 52 alphanumeric characters are allowed.

Card 5--Format 4I1 and then 1I6

column 1	(1) 0--raw data printed out
	1--raw data not printed out

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| column 2 | (2) 0--smoothed data printed out
1--smoothed data not printed out
2--smoothing operation omitted |
| column 3 | (3) 0--peak area by Wasson's method
1--peak area by total peak area method |
| column 4 | (4) 0--activation analysis section used
1--activation analysis section not used |
| columns 5-10 | (5) Integer number of points on each side of the center channel, used for peak area. |

(Note: If card 5 col. 4 = 1, omit card 6 and those following.)

Card 6--Format 3I6 and then A4

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| columns 1-6 | (1) Number of flux monitor spectra. (Note: multiple flux monitors have to have identical concentrations or quantities, only in different locations in reactor core during irradiation. The program does not accommodate different concentration flux monitors. Spectra merely averages the peak areas in multiple flux monitors.) |
| columns 7-12 | (2) Number of peaks to be analyzed. |
| columns 13-18 | (3) Amount of error in peak find--approximately three KeV (as recommended in the Baedeker write-up, see Appendix C.) |

columns 19-22 (4) Four alphanumeric characters that identify the flux monitor spectra.

Card 7--One for each peak analyzed

columns 1-2 (1) Format A2--Chemical symbol being determined

columns 3-10 (2) Format 8X--Space 8

columns 11-20 (3) Format F10.3--Energy of peak in KeV.

columns 21-23 (4) Format 3X--Space 3

columns 24-30 (5) Format F7.3--Half-life

columns 31-34 (6) Format 4X--Space 4

column 35 (7) Format A1--Units of half-life (S,M,H,D,Y)

columns 36-40 (8) Format 5X--Space 5

columns 41-50 (9) Format F10.5--Flux monitor weight or concentration

columns 51-56 (10) Format 6X--Space 6

columns 57-60 (11) Format A4--Units of flux monitor weight or concentration (μ g, mg, etc.)

Card 8--One for each spectrum in deck (to be analyzed for activation analysis)

columns 1-16 (1) Format 4A4--Sample name (The program requires that the first four characters must be the same as in col. 19-22 if spectrum is to be treated as a flux monitor.)

columns 17-20 (2) Format 4X--Space 4

columns 21-30 (3) Format F10.5--Sample weight

columns 31-36	(4) Format 6X--Space 6
columns 37-40	(5) Format A4--Units of weight (μ g, mg, etc.)
columns 41-45	(6) Format 5X--Space 5
columns 46-48	(7) Format I3--hours, time of count, 2400 hour clock, if next day, add 2400
columns 49-50	(8) Format I2--Minutes
columns 51-53	(9) Format 3X--Space 3
columns 54-59	(10) Format I6--Live time duration of count
column 60	(11) Format A1--Units of time
columns 61-64	(12) Format 4X--Space 4
Column 70	(13) Format I6--"0"

Follow cards 1-8 with the data decks from the IBM 1800 as follows:

- (1) Cs spectrum if used;
- (2) Y spectrum if used;
- (3) Standard spectra;
- (4) Flux monitor spectra if doing activation analysis;
- (5) Unknown spectra.

(Note: Place 789 multipunch card at the end of each spectrum and place 6789 multipunch card at end of deck.)

Running Spectra

- (1) Prepare the following deck (each card begins in col. 1)

PNC

JOB CARD (Be sure to specify MT1 to mount tape)

PW=

HAL, BANNER, SPECTRA.

DISPOSE, **, V.

APLIB, TT1313, *SPECLAB.

MAP, OFF.

SPECLAB.

789

- (2) Follow this deck with the Spectra cards as described above.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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4. Grouthamel, C.E., Adams, F. and Dams, R. Applied Gamma-Ray Spectrometry. Second Edition, Pergamon Press. Oxford, England, 1970.

APPENDIX A

A LISTING OF PROGRAM ND

PAGE 01

```

313 FORMAT(,TURN NO 10 THE READ IN/OUT MOUNT AND POKT SURE THE MOUNT
1E4 MOUNT SWITCH,/,+ IS IN THE PLOTTER MOUNT, THEN TYPE-(N-1)
READ(6,312) DUMMY
K=1
L=1
DO 500 I=1,N
  CALL CRUNCH(I)
  WRITE(11K) MOUNT
  WRITE(211) MOUNT
500 CONTINUE
314 FORMAT(,MOUNT TRANSFER IS COMPLETE AND THE MOUNT CAN BE STOPPED,/,+
1E4 STARTING CRUNCHING AGAIN,/,+ WHEN READY TYPE-(N-1)
READ(6,312) DUMMY
WRITE(11K16)
316 FORMAT(,LIST THE RUN NUMBER IN 14 FORMATS)
317 READ(6,317) D1G1,D1G2,D1G3,D1G4
WRITE(11K30)
330 FORMAT(,INPUT FILE IN 2002 FORMAT--1E 40 SPACES)
331 READ(6,331) TITL(J),J=1,20)
331 FORMAT(20A2)
320 FORMAT(,PRINT OUT IN THE 1443 PLOTTER TYPE-Y- FOR YES OR -N- FOR
1E4 NO)
READ(6,321)PRIN
321 FORMAT(21)
1E-(PRIN-Y)101,102,101
102 WRITE(3,700)D1G1,D1G2,D1G3,D1G4,(TITL(J),J=1,20)
700 FORMAT(, RUN NUMBER,2X,41,6X,20A2)
L=1
501 I=1,N
  M=10*(NCHAN-(I-1)*160+160)
  READ(2,1)MOUNT
  CALL PRINTM
501 CONTINUE
101 WRITE(11,320)
322 FORMAT(,DATA PUNCHER FOR CARDS TYPE-Y- FOR YES OR -N- FOR NO,+)
READ(6,321)PUNC
1E-(PUNC-Y)103,104,103
103 PRU=1
GO TO 900
104 WRITE(11,324)
324 FORMAT(,DATA PUNCHED IN MOUNT OR CRUNCH TYPE-MC- FOR MOUNT OR -CR-
1E4 FOR CRUNCH,+)
READ(6,321)PUNC
1E-(PUNC-CR)105,106,105
106 PRU=2
107 CONTINUE
107 PRU=1
109 GO TO 109,109,1PRU
108 MC=10*(NCHAN/10+1)
326 FORMAT(,LOAD THE HOPPER-1442 CARD AFTER PUNCH= WITH APPROXIMATE
1E4,/,+ BLANK CARDS, THEN PUSH START AND TYPE-(N-1)
READ(6,312) DUMMY
CALL MKCK
WRITE(2,701)D1G1,D1G2,D1G3,D1G4,(TITL(J),J=1,20)
701 FORMAT(6C,26X,MUN,41,6X,20A2)
L=1
502 I=1,N
  M=10*(NCHAN-(I-1)*160+160)
  READ(2,1) MOUNT
  CALL PUNC(M)
502 CONTINUE
GO TO 900
109 GO TO 109,109,1PRU
328 FORMAT(,LOAD THE HOPPER-1442 CARD AFTER PUNCH= WITH APPROXIMATE
1E4,/,+ BLANK CARDS, THEN PUSH START AND TYPE-(N-1)
READ(6,312) DUMMY
CALL MKCK
WRITE(2,701)D1G1,D1G2,D1G3,D1G4,(TITL(J),J=1,20)
K=1
DO 503 I=1,N
  READ(1,1)MOUNT
  CALL CRUNCH(NCHAN,D1G1,D1G2,D1G3,D1G4)
  IF (M-NCHAN)503,900,900

```

PAGE 03

```

503 CONTINUE
900 WRITE(1,329)
329 FORMAT('EXECUTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED, THANK YOU.')
CALL EXIT
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
INATATIC3=FFFF-FFCO  MDATA(1C)=FFFF-FFFF  DIMMY(1)=000C
D1G(311)=0026  D1G(411)=0027  Y(1)=0028
NCHAN(1)=002C  N(1)=002D  T(1)=002E
IPRQ(1)=0032  IPRQ(1)=0033  NC1(11)=0034
STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
100 =0041 312 =0048 314 =004A 315 =00C7 313 =00C9 318 =0104 316 =013C 317 =014F 340 =015C 331 =016A
320 =016D 321 =018F 700 =0191 322 =01A0 324 =01B4 326 =01E3 701 =021B 328 =0227 329 =025F 500 =0260
102 =0309 501 =034D 101 =0356 103 =0366 104 =036C 106 =037C 105 =0382 107 =0396 108 =03AC 502 =03B1
109 =03F8 503 =0457 900 =046D
FEATURES SUPPORTED
NONPRICFSS
ONE WORD INTEGERS
IUCS
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
CALL ST MINSO PRINT BLKCK FOUNC
M101 SUBSC MIXED MOUNT MUCUM M101 M101 M101
INTEGER CONSTANTS
1=003A 6=0039 149=003A 140=003A
CURR REQUIREMENTS FOR NO
COMMON 640 INSKFL COMMON 0 VARIABLES 56 PROGRAM 1070
END OF COMPIATION

```

```

001 SUB FUNCTION COMPLETION
// FOR PRINT
NONPROCESS PROGRAM
TIME WORD INTEGERS
*LIST ALL
CALLIO SUBPROGRAMS
LAND LSHFT LSTIX HART MCOMP MTOIX MTOIX SUBSC SUBINM
INTEGER CONSTANTS
1=006H 11=0069 3=006A 10=006H 2=006C 4=006D 15=006E 7=006F 8=0070
CURE REQUIREMENTS FOR PRINT
CURE 640 INSRPL CUMULIN 0 VARTABLES 100 PRIOGRAM 230
END OF COMPILEATION

```



```

      END
      END FUNCTION COMPLETED
      // FOR MINO
      *MINPROGESS PROGRAM
      *LINE WORD INTEGERS
      *LIST
      *FUNCTION MINO(N,M)
      MINO=M
      IF (M-N)/2.2+1
      1 MINO=N
      2 RETURN
      END
      VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
      MINO(1)=0000
      STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
      1 =0015 2 =0019
      FEATURES SUPPORTED
      *MINPROGESS
      *LINE WORD INTEGERS
      *CALL TO SUBPROGRAMS
      *SUBIN
      *CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR MINO
      *COMMON 0 INSRPL COMMON
      END OF COMPILE

```

2H

2 PROGRAM

0 VARIABLES

0 INSRPL COMMON

```

MINO
DIP FUNCTION COMPLETE)
// ASM DI
*LIST ALL

```

2000

[illegible]

PAGE 2

```

001E 0 1800 RTF L VAL2 SAVE ROTTLE FOUR DIGITS
0022 0 1804 L VAL1 SET UP CONVERSION LOOP
0023 0 1804 RTF L VAL1
0024 0 180C RTF L VAL1
0026 0 1C00007H AND MASK PICK UP LOWER 4 BITS
0028 0 1C00007H STU STORE 6-0 REGISTERS
002A 0 1C00006H L VAL1 LOAD LOWER 6-0 REGISTERS
002C 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
002E 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0030 0 1C00007H L VAL1 STORE 6-0 REGISTERS
0032 0 1C00006H STU STORE 6-0 REGISTERS
0034 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0036 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0038 0 1C00007H L VAL1
003A 0 1C00006H STU STORE 6-0 REGISTERS
003C 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
003E 0 1C00006H L VAL1
0040 0 1C00007H STU STORE 6-0 REGISTERS
0042 0 1804 RTF L VAL1
0044 0 1804 RTF L VAL1
0046 0 1804 RTF L VAL1
0048 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
004A 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
004C 0 1C00007H L VAL1
004E 0 1C00006H STU STORE 6-0 REGISTERS
0050 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0052 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0054 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0056 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0058 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
005A 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
005C 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
005E 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0060 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0062 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0064 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0066 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0068 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
006A 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
006C 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
006E 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0070 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0072 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0074 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0076 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
0078 0 1800 RTF L VAL1
007C 0 1800 RTF L VAL1

```

```

// NO ERRORS IN ACTIVE ASSEMBLY.
// LOOP FUNCTION COMPLETED
// ASK FCU
// LIST ALL

```

PAGE 3

```

0000 0 0500A000      ECU      FMT      FCU
0001 0 00000000      STX      L 0 TEMP      SAVE A-U REGISTERS
0002 0 00000000      STX      L 1 X01E1      SAVE X01
0003 0 69000000      PDX      L FCU+0      SETS UP RETURN FOR ZERO PARS
0004 0 74000000      X10      L 1 UN      TEMP      RESET A-U REGISTERS
0005 0 08070000      L10      L 1 TEMP      RESET X01
0006 0 0C000000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
0007 0 0C000000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
0008 0 65000000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
0009 0 6C000000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
000A 0 00000000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
000B 1 00100000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
000C 1 00100000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
000D 1 00100000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
000E 1 00100000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
000F 1 00100000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
0010 0 617C0000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
0011 0 617C0000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
0012 0 617C0000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
0013 0 617C0000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN
0014 0 617C0000      L10      L 1 FCU      RETURN

```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```

FCU
DUP FUNCTION COMPLETED
// ASM CRING
*LIST ALL

```


000M	0001	RUN?	HSS	1
000C	0001	RUN!	HSS	/0000
0000	0000		HC	/0000
000F	0104		HC	/2041
000E	0		HC	/2012
0010	0011		HSS	49
0011	0000	PUNCH	HSS	/0000
0012	0000	FCHAN	HC	/0000
0013	0000		HC	/0000
0014	0000	CARD	HC	/0000
0015	0000			/0000
0114	0001	DIC1	HSS	1
0117	0001	DIC2	HSS	1
0118	0001	DIC3	HSS	1
0119	0001	DIC4	HSS	1
011A	0000	FCHAN	HC	/0000
011B	0001	KFE	HSS	1
011C	0		HSS	/3400
011D	0001	NCHAN	HSS	1
011E	0001		END	

APPENDIX B

A LISTING OF PROGRAM SPECTRA

235	436	CONTINUE	CFARAY(I,11)=SCFARAY(I,11)+CFARAY(I,J) SCFARAY(I,11)=SCFARAY(I,11)/(NRCF+2) NRCF=NRCF+1	235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000
235	436	CONTINUE	CFARAY(I,11)=SCFARAY(I,11)+CFARAY(I,J) SCFARAY(I,11)=SCFARAY(I,11)/(NRCF+2) NRCF=NRCF+1	235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249

LINE	CODE	TEXT
187	C	NR=1
188	C	DO 188 J=1,4
189	C	KRAV=KRG
190	C	KRAV=KRG
191	C	KRAV=KRG
192	C	KRAV=KRG
193	C	KRAV=KRG
194	C	KRAV=KRG
195	C	KRAV=KRG
196	C	KRAV=KRG
197	C	KRAV=KRG
198	C	KRAV=KRG
199	C	KRAV=KRG
200	C	KRAV=KRG
201	C	KRAV=KRG
202	C	KRAV=KRG
203	C	KRAV=KRG
204	C	KRAV=KRG
205	C	KRAV=KRG
206	C	KRAV=KRG
207	C	KRAV=KRG
208	C	KRAV=KRG
209	C	KRAV=KRG
210	C	KRAV=KRG
211	C	KRAV=KRG
212	C	KRAV=KRG
213	C	KRAV=KRG
214	C	KRAV=KRG
215	C	KRAV=KRG
216	C	KRAV=KRG
217	C	KRAV=KRG
218	C	KRAV=KRG
219	C	KRAV=KRG
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221	C	KRAV=KRG
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223	C	KRAV=KRG
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225	C	KRAV=KRG
226	C	KRAV=KRG
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292	C	KRAV=KRG
293	C	KRAV=KRG
294	C	KRAV=KRG
295	C	KRAV=KRG
296	C	KRAV=KRG
297	C	KRAV=KRG
298	C	KRAV=KRG
299	C	KRAV=KRG
300	C	KRAV=KRG

PROGRAM SPECTRA	7:77	CPI=1 TRACE	FTN 4.5+4.3	06/15/77 16.19.53	PAGE	9
314	CONTINUE					618
315	DO 100 I=1,N					619
316	DO 100 J=1,N					620
317	UNDO=1					621
318	SECTION FOR PROCESSING ACTIVATION ANALYSIS DATA					622
319	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					623
320	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					624
321	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					625
322	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					626
323	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					627
324	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					628
325	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					629
326	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					630
327	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					631
328	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					632
329	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					633
330	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					634
331	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					635
332	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					636
333	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					637
334	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					638
335	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					639
336	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					640
337	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					641
338	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					642
339	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					643
340	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					644
341	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					645
342	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					646
343	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					647
344	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					648
345	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					649
346	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					650
347	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					651
348	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					652
349	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					653
350	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					654
351	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					655
352	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					656
353	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					657
354	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					658
355	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					659
356	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					660
357	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					661
358	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					662
359	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					663
360	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					664
361	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					665
362	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					666
363	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					667
364	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					668
365	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					669
366	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					670
367	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					671
368	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					672
369	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					673
370	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					674
371	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					675
372	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					676
373	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					677
374	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					678
375	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					679
376	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					680
377	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					681
378	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					682
379	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					683
380	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					684
381	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					685
382	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					686
383	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					687
384	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					688
385	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					689
386	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					690
387	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					691
388	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					692
389	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					693
390	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					694
391	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					695
392	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					696
393	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					697
394	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					698
395	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					699
396	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					700
397	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					701
398	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					702
399	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					703
400	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					704
401	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					705
402	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					706
403	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					707
404	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					708
405	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					709
406	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					710
407	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					711
408	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					712
409	IF (UNDO) GO TO 410					713
410	CONTINUE					714

	C	C	SECTION FOR PRINTING OUT DATA AND RESULTS	
695				SP
700				SP
705				SP
710				SP
715				SP
720				SP
725				SP
730				SP
735				SP
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770				SP
775				SP
780				SP
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845				SP
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860				SP
865				SP
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970				SP
975				SP
980				SP
985				SP
990				SP
995				SP

VARIABLE	SM	TYPE	RELOCATION	555	557	570	572
10361	MEMR	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10362	MEMC	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10363	MEMD	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10364	MEME	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10365	MEMF	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10366	MEMG	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10367	MEMH	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10368	MEMI	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10369	MEMJ	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10370	MEMK	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10371	MEML	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10372	MEMM	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10373	MEMN	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10374	MEMO	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10375	MEMP	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10376	MEMQ	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10377	MEMR	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10378	MEMS	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10379	MEMT	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10380	MEMU	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10381	MEMV	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10382	MEMW	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10383	MEMX	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10384	MEMY	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10385	MEMZ	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10386	MEMA	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10387	MEMB	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10388	MEMC	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10389	MEMD	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10390	MEME	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10391	MEMF	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10392	MEMG	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10393	MEMH	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
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10395	MEMJ	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
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10397	MEML	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10398	MEMM	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10399	MEMN	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10400	MEMO	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10401	MEMP	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10402	MEMQ	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10403	MEMR	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10404	MEMS	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10405	MEMT	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10406	MEMU	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10407	MEMV	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10408	MEMW	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10409	MEMX	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10410	MEMY	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10411	MEMZ	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10412	MEMA	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10413	MEMB	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10414	MEMC	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10415	MEMD	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10416	MEME	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10417	MEMF	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10418	MEMG	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10419	MEMH	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10420	MEMI	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10421	MEMJ	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10422	MEMK	INTEGER		555	557	570	572
10423	MEML	INTEGER		555	557	57	

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.16-1R-53

0R/15/77

FTN 6.6-433

PROGRAM SPECTRA

75/73

OPT=1 TRACE

RELOCATION

SN TYPE

VARIABLES

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PROGRAM SPECTRA		73/73	OPT=1	TRACE	DEF LINE		REFERENCES	FTM 4.6+0.33		08/15/77	16.10.53	PAGE	16
STATEMENT	LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES										
472 0 60		100	257				253						
473 0 60		100	257				253						
474 0 60		100	257				253						
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617 0 60		100	257				253						

SUBROUTINE SMOOTH		73/73	OPT=1 TRACE	PTM 4.6.6.415	CR/15/77 .16.19.55	PAGE 1
1	C	SUBROUTINE TO SMOOTH SPECIAL DATA				
2	C	FIVE POINT CONVOLUTION TECHNIQUE				
3	C	SUBROUTINE SMOOTH (N,M1)				
		DIMENSION MDATA(100),AP(7)				
		COMMON MDATA,AP				
		M1 = N/2				
		DO 1 I = 2,4				
		J = I - 1				
		DO 2 K = 1,4				
		U = 1 - 2				
		DO 3 L = 1,4				
		V = 1 - 2				
		DO 4 M = 1,4				
		W = 1 - 2				
		DO 5 N = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 6 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				
		DO 7 P = 1,4				
		Q = 1 - 2				
		DO 8 R = 1,4				
		S = 1 - 2				
		DO 9 T = 1,4				
		U = 1 - 2				
		DO 10 V = 1,4				
		W = 1 - 2				
		DO 11 X = 1,4				
		Y = 1 - 2				
		DO 12 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 13 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				
		DO 14 X = 1,4				
		Y = 1 - 2				
		DO 15 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 16 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				
		DO 17 X = 1,4				
		Y = 1 - 2				
		DO 18 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 19 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				
		DO 20 X = 1,4				
		Y = 1 - 2				
		DO 21 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 22 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				
		DO 23 X = 1,4				
		Y = 1 - 2				
		DO 24 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 25 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				
		DO 26 X = 1,4				
		Y = 1 - 2				
		DO 27 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 28 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				
		DO 29 X = 1,4				
		Y = 1 - 2				
		DO 30 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 31 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				
		DO 32 X = 1,4				
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		DO 33 Z = 1,4				
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		DO 34 Y = 1,4				
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		DO 35 X = 1,4				
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		DO 36 Z = 1,4				
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		DO 41 X = 1,4				
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		DO 42 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 43 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				
		DO 44 X = 1,4				
		Y = 1 - 2				
		DO 45 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 46 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				
		DO 47 X = 1,4				
		Y = 1 - 2				
		DO 48 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 49 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				
		DO 50 X = 1,4				
		Y = 1 - 2				
		DO 51 Z = 1,4				
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		DO 52 Y = 1,4				
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		DO 53 X = 1,4				
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		DO 54 Z = 1,4				
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		DO 55 Y = 1,4				
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		DO 56 X = 1,4				
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		DO 57 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 58 Y = 1,4				
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		DO 59 X = 1,4				
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		DO 60 Z = 1,4				
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		DO 80 X = 1,4				
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		DO 81 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 82 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				
		DO 83 X = 1,4				
		Y = 1 - 2				
		DO 84 Z = 1,4				
		X = 1 - 2				
		DO 85 Y = 1,4				
		Z = 1 - 2				

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1  SUBROUTINE GETDATA('CHAM',NRP,'PER')
2  I=1; J=1; DATA(1:12)=0
3  READ VRUP FROM TITLE CARD
4  DO 10 I=1,NRP
5  READ VRUP FROM DATA(1:12)
6  IF (VRUP(12).NE.0) STOP
7  PER=VRUP(1)
8  DO 10 J=1,12
9  IF (J.EQ.1) DATA(4*J)=1010
10  IF (J.EQ.1) DATA(4*J)=1010
11  IF (J.EQ.1) DATA(4*J)=1010
12  IF (J.EQ.1) DATA(4*J)=1010
13  IF (J.EQ.1) DATA(4*J)=1010
14  IF (J.EQ.1) DATA(4*J)=1010
15  IF (J.EQ.1) DATA(4*J)=1010
16  IF (J.EQ.1) DATA(4*J)=1010
17  IF (J.EQ.1) DATA(4*J)=1010
18  IF (J.EQ.1) DATA(4*J)=1010
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100 IF (J.EQ.1) DATA(4*J)=1010

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SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=?)

[illegible]

INLINING	FUNCTIONS	TYPE	ARGS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES

STATEMENT LABELS	DEF	LINE	REFERENCES
101 S	2	4	
101 S	2	4	

LOOPS	LANGL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES	EXT DEFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
66	25	14	A 10	25R				
66	25	14	A 10	25R				
66	25	14	A 10	25R				

STATISTICS		1976	75
GROWTH LENGTH			
1	2		
3	4		
5	6		
7	8		
9	10		
11	12		
13	14		
15	16		
17	18		
19	20		
21	22		
23	24		
25	26		
27	28		
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31	32		
33	34		
35	36		
37	38		
39	40		
41	42		
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61	62		
63	64		
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67	68		
69	70		
71	72		
73	74		
75	76		
77	78		
79	80		
81	82		
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85	86		
87	88		
89	90		
91	92		
93	94		
95	96		
97	98		
99	100		

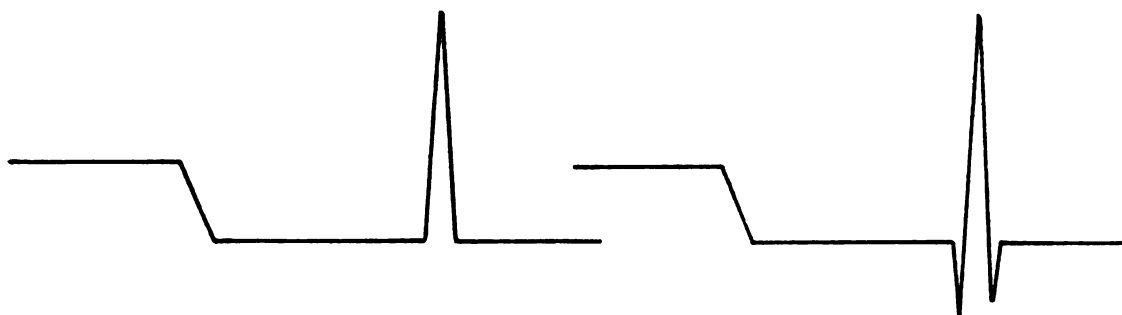
APPENDIX C

A DESCRIPTION AND LISTING OF THE PROGRAM SPECTRA

by Philip A. Baedeker

The program SPECTRA is a program for the analysis of gamma-ray spectra. The program searches out photopeaks, calculates the area under the photopeak, determines the centroid of the photopeak, and, when spectra of gamma-ray standards are included on the input tape, determines the energies of the photopeaks. In an activation analysis experiment, the program will calculate concentrations of the elements to be determined.

The basic program analyzes a spectrum in the following way. The spectral data are read into the computer from magnetic tape, and the data can then be smoothed by a five point convolution technique, using the method of Savitsky and Golay (Anal. Chem. 36, 1627 (1964)). This smoothing operation may be bypassed however, since, for very narrow peaks, the smoothing operation may cause the spectrum to undershoot the baseline on either side of the peak.



In general, for 1024 channel Ge(Li) spectra, it is best to avoid smoothing; for 4096 spectra smoothing is often desirable to help eliminate fluctuations that might be recognized as peaks by the program.

After smoothing the program uses a five-point convolution technique to determine the first derivative at each channel. The program then locates possible peaks by determining where the first derivative changes sign from positive to negative. The program, having located a possible peak, determines the minimum on each side of the peak as the peak limits. Since there is some danger that the right boundary may be too far out, the routine tests the first derivative of each channel on the right hand side of the peak against the first tangent with a negative slope on the left. If the left hand tangent has a slope X , the program locates the first channel on the right with a tangent which has slope $-X$. If this channel number is less than the previously fixed right boundary, the boundary is considered to be the newer lower channel number.

The program then draws a linear baseline between the boundary channels and checks the right side of the peak to see if any channel falls below the baseline. If this occurs, the boundary channel is decreased by one and the operation repeated until all channels of the right hand side are above the baseline. A similar process is then carried out on the left hand side of the peak.

The next section of the program tests the peak to decide whether or not it is a valid peak. The first test is a statistical test. The peak area and base area are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Base Area} = 0.5 \times (D_L + D_R) \times (R - L + 1)$$

where

D_L = counts in left hand boundary channel (L)

D_R = counts in right hand boundary channel (R)

$$\text{Peak Area} = \sum_1^R D_i - \text{base area}$$

A standard deviation of the peak is then calculated.

$$\text{SIGMA} = \sqrt{\sum_L^R D_i + (D_L + D_R) \times \left(\frac{R - L - 1}{2} \right)^2 - 1}$$

A statistical test is then applied to the peak. To be valid a peak must meet the following criterion:

$$\text{Peak Area} > (5.0 \times \text{SIGMA})$$

The primary purpose of the next test is to eliminate Compton edges, but it is also useful in eliminating spurious peaks which get by the first test. The maximum first derivative is located on the left side of the peak, the minimum derivative on the right. This gives a measure of the slope at the point of inflection on each side of

the peak. The absolute values of the slopes are then compared to see that they are the same within a factor of 1.5.

After a peak has passed the previous two tests, a linear baseline is defined for the photopeak. Several channels on each side of the peak are used to define the background. Four channels to the left of the left peak limit are examined. Those channels which have the same total accumulated counts as the left hand boundary channel (within two standard deviations) are averaged and this average is taken as a new value for the counts accumulated at the left hand peak limit and used to define the background. The process is repeated on the right hand side of the photopeak. The baseline is then a straight line drawn between the two boundary channels.

The centroid of the peak is determined next using seven channels (three on each side of the channel with the greatest number of counts) using the method of Savitzky and Golay.

Two methods for measuring the intensity of the peak are built into the program, to be selected by the user. These methods are discussed in Appendix A, where they are referred to as the "Total Peak Area Method" and the "Wasson Method." In the total peak area method, the area is calculated as for the statistical test above, but using the redefined values for the boundary channels. In

the Wasson method a number of channels, specified by the user, are taken as the limits of integration. The baseline is determined as above, and using that baseline, background is subtracted from the channels within the selected limits for integration. The peak area is calculated as:

$$\text{Base Area} = (B_l + B_r) \times (X + 0.5)$$

$$\text{Peak Area} = \sum_{l-X}^{l+X} D_i - \text{base area}$$

where

l = centermost channel

X = number of channels on each side of centermost channel to be included in peak area determination

D_i = number of counts in i th channel

B_l and B_r = calculated values for the background in channels $l-X$ and $l+X$ respectively, computed from a straight line drawn between the peak limits

$$\text{SIGMA} = \sqrt{\sum_{l-X}^{l+X} D_i + (B_l + B_r) \times (X + 0.5)^2}$$

The program will determine the energies of the photopeaks from their centroids, provided spectra of gamma-ray standards are included on the input tape. If the energies are to be determined, the first spectrum on the tape should be a ¹³⁷Cs spectrum. This spectrum serves as

a reference spectrum to provide an approximate energy calibration for locating peaks of known energy in the standard spectra. Due to possible nonlinearity in the spectrometer, ⁸⁸Y must be provided as a second reference spectrum if any of the photopeaks used as standards have energies greater than 1836 Kev (the Cs and Y reference spectra may be deleted providing the centermost channels for the Cs (and Y) peaks are included as input data on the first data card).

Following the reference spectra on the tape, up to 20 spectra of standards may be used to obtain the energy calibration of spectrometer. The energies of the gamma-rays in each standards spectrum are read in on data cards and the corresponding centroids are determined. Up to 50 lines may be used in the standards spectra.

The program determines the gamma-ray energies in all subsequent spectra by interpolation, assuming that the energy calibration is linear between standard lines. The program does not extrapolate beyond the highest energy of the gamma-ray standards.

When the program is used to process spectral data from an activation analysis experiment, the energies of the gamma-ray lines to be used in the analyses are read in on one set of data cards. Along with the gamma-ray energy, the chemical symbol of the element to be determined, the half-life of the radioisotope used and the weight (or

concentration) of the element in the flux monitor are included on the data card. A second set of data cards (one card for each spectrum on the tape) provides the following information: (1) the name of the sample; (2) the weight of the sample; (3) the units in which the sample weight is expressed; (4) the time of day the sample was counted; (5) the live-time duration of the count. If the weights of the elements in the flux monitors are constant from flux monitor to flux monitor, they may be entered in the appropriate field on the first set of data cards, and no sample weights entered for the flux monitors in the second set of data cards. If the flux monitors used are standard powders or solutions, the concentrations of the elements in the standard powder or solution may be placed on the first set of data cards, and the weights of the standard powders or solutions entered in the sample weight field on the second set of data cards.

The program first makes a pass through the spectra on the tape and analyzes the flux monitor spectra. It picks out the peaks of interest in each flux monitor spectrum and calculates the "standard comparator factor" for each peak. After all flux monitor spectra have been analyzed (the program can process up to ten), the standard comparator factors for each peak are averaged to yield an "average standard comparator factor" for each peak, which

is used to calculate concentrations when the sample spectra are analyzed.

The tape is now backspaced to the first spectrum for the activation analysis run under consideration (there may be more than one run on a given reel of tape). Each sample spectrum is then analyzed in turn, an "analytical comparator factor" calculated for each peak of interest, and, from the average standard comparator factors previously calculated, concentrations are calculated for the elements of interest in the sample. The standard deviation for the concentration is calculated based on counting statistics alone.

In an activation analysis experiment involving the counting of short-lived nuclides, one flux monitor may be irradiated and counted for each sample analyzed. The program will handle this as a special case, as follows: in an activation analysis run a card is provided which tells the computer how many flux monitor spectra are in a given run. If this number is put to less than zero, the program expects that every other spectrum will be a flux monitor spectrum, and that each sample spectrum will follow its corresponding flux monitor spectrum on the tape.

If, for some reason, no flux monitors were counting during an activation analysis run, the number of flux monitor spectra can be put equal to zero on the data card

and the program will process the spectra and calculate analytical comparator factors for each peak in each sample spectrum.

In calculating standard comparator factors and analytical comparator factors, the program corrects the counting data for decay during the count and corrects each count for decay back to the time of the start of the first count in the activation analysis run. That is:

$$SCF = \frac{(\text{peak area}) \times \lambda e^{\lambda t_1}}{(\text{flux monitor weight}) \times (1 - e^{-\lambda t_a})}$$

$$ACF = \frac{(\text{peak area}) \times \lambda e^{\lambda t_1}}{(\text{sample weight}) \times (1 - e^{-\lambda t_a})}$$

where

t_1 = the elapsed time between the start of the first count in the experiment and the start of the count being processed

t_a = duration of the count (live time)

The program operates on various different levels of complexity, determined by the input data cards. It can simply read spectra and analyze the spectral data. On another level the program will determine the energies of the photopeaks in the spectra, provided appropriate standard spectra are provided. Thirdly, the program can process spectral data from an activation analysis experiment and calculate element concentrations. Some output

Table 1.--Gamma Rays Used as Primary Energy Standards.

Source	Energy (keV)	Source	Energy (keV)
^{241}Am	59.536 ± 0.001	^{192}Ir	468.060 ± 0.010
^{109}Cd	88.034 ± 0.010	Annihilation	511.003 ± 0.002
^{182}Ta	100.106 ± 0.001	^{207}Bi	569.690 ± 0.030
^{57}Co	122.046 ± 0.020	^{208}Tl	583.139 ± 0.023
^{144}Ce	133.503 ± 0.020	^{192}Ir	604.378 ± 0.020
^{57}Co	136.465 ± 0.020	^{192}Ir	612.430 ± 0.020
^{141}Ce	145.442 ± 0.010	^{137}Cs	661.615 ± 0.030
^{182}Ta	152.435 ± 0.004	^{54}Mn	834.840 ± 0.050
^{139}Ce	165.852 ± 0.010	^{88}Y	898.023 ± 0.065
^{182}Ta	179.393 ± 0.003	^{207}Bi	1063.635 ± 0.040
^{182}Ta	222.110 ± 0.003	^{60}Co	1173.231 ± 0.030
^{212}Pb	238.624 ± 0.008	^{22}Na	1274.550 ± 0.040
^{203}Hg	279.179 ± 0.010	^{60}Co	1332.508 ± 0.015
^{192}Ir	295.938 ± 0.010	^{140}La	1596.200 ± 0.040
^{192}Ir	308.440 ± 0.010	^{124}Sb	1691.022 ± 0.040
^{192}Ir	316.490 ± 0.010	^{88}Y	1836.127 ± 0.050
^{131}I	364.491 ± 0.015	^{208}Tl	2614.708 ± 0.050
^{198}Au	411.792 ± 0.008	^{24}Na	2754.142 ± 0.060

options are included in the program in that the user can tell the program whether or not to print out the raw spectral data and whether or not to print out the smoothed data.

The following data cards must be provided by the user.

<u>Card</u>		<u>Format</u>
1	Card with number of reference and standards spectra on tape, and the maximum gamma-ray energy of standard lines. The centermost channels of the Cs (and Y) peaks may be included on this card if the gamma-ray energies are to be determined and the Cs (and Y) reference spectra are left off the input tape. IF THE NUMBER OF STANDARDS SPECTRA IS ZERO, OMIT CARDS 2 AND 3.	4I6
2	Cards with the number of photopeaks in each standards spectrum.	12I6
3	Cards with the energies of the photopeaks in each standards spectrum in the order that the spectra appear on the tape.	8Fg.3
4	Card with number of spectra to be skipped, size of spectra, number of spectra (not including reference and	3I6, 13A4

CardFormat

standard spectra or any spectra to be skipped following the first spectrum in an activation analysis run), and labels.

- 5 Card which controls various options built into program. The first four columns control the operation of the program.

Column 1--zero-raw data printed out

one-raw data not printed out

Column 2--zero-smoothed data printed out

one-smoothed data not printed out

two-smoothing operation deleted

Column 3--zero-peak area integrated by

Wasson's method

one-peak integrated to give

total peak area

Column 4--zero-program will calculate

elemental concentrations

from activation analysis

data

one-activation analysis program

bypassed

Column 5--10--integer number of points on

each side of center channel

to be included in peak area

determined by Wasson's method

CardFormat

Cards 4 and 5 may be repeated together any number of times. If there is more than one run per tape, place a card with a negative number (I6 format) between each set of data cards.

- 6 If column 4 of card 5 is 1, omit this and the following data cards:

Card with number of flux monitor spectra	2I6,5A1,
on tape and number of peaks in spectra	A4

which are to be analyzed. Columns 13-17 must have the letters SMHDY in that order. Columns 18-21 must have the first four characters to be used in the sample name field on cards described under 8 below, which identify the flux monitor spectra. The card for each flux monitor spectrum must have the first four characters in the sample name field, identical to the listed characters.

- 7 Set of cards, one for each peak to be analyzed. Each card must have:
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. chemical symbol for element being determined using given photopeak | A2,BX,
F10, 3,
3X, F7,
3, 4X,
A1, 5X
F10, 5,
6X, A4 |
| b. energy of photopeak in KeV | |
| c. radioisotope half-life | |
| d. units in which half-life is expressed
(S = seconds, M = minutes, H = hours,
D = days, Y = years) | |

CardFormat

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| e. | flux monitor weight or concentration | |
| f. | units in which flux monitor weight is expressed (μ g, mg, etc.) | μ g, mg |
| 8 | Set of cards, one for each spectrum on tape <u>in order of spectra appearance on tape.</u> Each card must have: | 4A4, 4X, F10.5, 6X, A4, 5X, I3, I2, 3X, I6, A1, 4X, I6 |
| a. | sample name | |
| b. | sample weight | |
| c. | sample weight units (GRAM, Mg, etc.) | |
| d. | time of day count started--8:30 PM would be represented as 2030. If an activation analysis experiment runs into another day, time of second day starts at 2400 (e.g., 1:00 AM would be 2500) | |
| e. | live time duration of count | |
| f. | live time units | |
| g. | spectra to be skipped after processing spectrum described by card. | |

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