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Savannah River Site



**Results from the SILENE Criticality Accident Dosimetry
Exercise, October 2009 (U)**

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Introduction

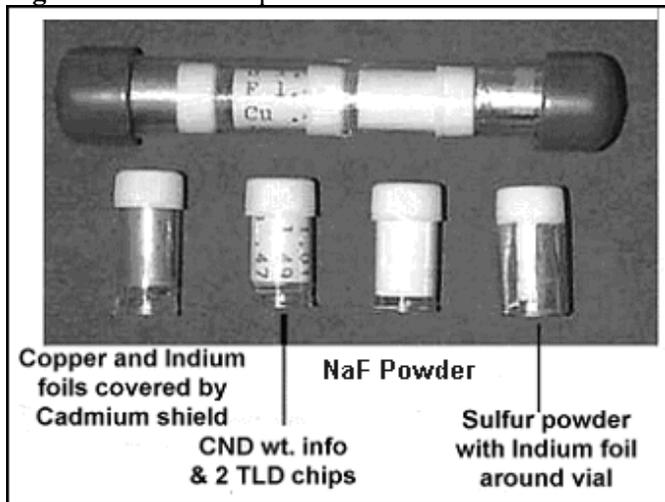
October 9-20, 2009, Savannah River Site (SRS) participated in a criticality accident dosimetry exercise at Commissariat À L'énergie Atomique Et Aux Énergies Alternatives (CEA) Valduc, France. The exercise was funded by the U.S. Department of Energy Nuclear Criticality Safety Program and coordinated through Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). Other facilities represented included LLNL, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Y-12, Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), and Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL).

The exercise was conducted using the SILENE reactor, which is a liquid solution assembly, operated in the pulse mode. Three exposures were performed consisting of a pulse with the assembly shielded by 10 cm lead, an unshielded (bare) low-power pulse, and a bare high-power pulse.

Background

The SRS Criticality Neutron Dosimeter (CND) contains four vials containing activation foils, activation powders, listing of weights, and two Harshaw TLD-700 LiF chips (Figure 1).

Figure 1. CND Components



The SRS CND design has been modified over the years. The components of the original CND were placed inside a plastic tube 3-5/8 inches long and 1/2 inch in diameter. Four 3/4 inch long by 3/8 inch diameter vials containing various materials to measure gamma and neutron exposures were placed inside the outer tube. To protect against breakage, vials and their contents were arranged in a specific order to identify these materials.

The CNDs were modified in 1993. The CND's components are assembled in a 3-5/8 inch long by 1/2 inch diameter mylar tube. A clip is attached so it can be placed on the wearer's pocket. Indium and copper foils were shaped into hollow cylinders to lessen directional effects. These foils, along with specific amounts of sodium fluoride powder, sulfur powder and TLD-700 chips, are contained in four small polystyrene vials. Exact weights of all the activation materials are listed in the dosimeter during assembly. These materials are pre-weighed to expedite processing after an accident. The two TLD-700 chips are contained in one of the polyethylene vials.

The cylinder tube design was modified in 2002. The mylar tube was replaced with a polycarbonate tube which is stronger and is UV resistant. The CND components are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. CND Components:

Vial No.	Material Contained	~Size (in.) or Weight (g)
1	Cadmium shield*	1 piece of 1 x 5/8 x 1/32 in. 2 pieces of 3/8 dia. x 1/32 in.
	Indium foil* (Cd-covered)	15/16 x 5/8 x 0.005 in.
	Copper foil* (Cd-covered)	15/16 x 5/8 x 0.005 in.
2	Sodium fluoride powder	1.50 gram ± .20 gm
3	Indium foil (bare foil around outside of vial)	1 7/16 x 5/8 x 0.005 in.
	Sulfur powder	1.00 gram ± .20 gm
4	Paper with weight data (not shown)	~1.2 x 5/8 in.
	Harshaw TLD-700 chips	2 chips

SRS participated in DOE intercomparisons at the Health Physics Research Reactor (HPRR) at ORNL until the unit was shut down in 1986. The SRS CND performed well in these exercises. After the HPRR was shut down the number of exercises were greatly reduced. In 1993 and again in 2003, SRS participated an international intercomparison in Valduc, France. In 1995, SRS participated in a DOE intercomparison at LANL. The basic fluence and dose conversion factors developed in 1986 have been adjusted to improve response to various spectra; however the basic methodology and algorithm has remained the same.

Methods

In the first exposure, SRS Criticality Neutron Dosimeters (CNDs) were placed on the front and rear of a water filled phantom placed two meters from the source. The purpose was to compare the neutron dose algorithm for front and rear exposures from a lead shielded pulse.

The second exposure was the same as the first except the pulse was bare (unshielded). Again, the purpose was to compare the neutron dose algorithm for front and rear exposures from a bare (unshielded) pulse.

In the third exposure, SRS CNDs were placed for a side exposure, one CND was centered on the phantom torso, one CND was placed slightly forward of center, and one CND was placed slightly to the rear of center. The purpose was to determine how much affect this directional variation had on the dose algorithm.

After each exposure the CNDs were disassembled and activated materials were placed in planchets for beta counting. NaF powder, NaHCO₃ powder, Copper foil, and Indium foils were beta counted using a ThermoEberline HandECount alpha beta scintillation detector. Beta counting was also performed using LLNL's gas flow proportional counter. The Copper foil and Indium foils were counted using LLNL's Falcon 5000 electronically cooled high purity germanium (HPGe) detector. The Harshaw TLD-700 chips were counted at SRS using a Panasonic UD-513A gas heated thermoluminescence reader.

The activation results, weights, and time since criticality for each CND are entered into the CND CALC (Microsoft Access) program. This program determines neutron dose results as well as CND orientation.

Sodium fluoride (NaF) powder is used to determine the direction of exposure. Since the CND is normally worn on the front of the person and its activation is affected by the body's shielding and moderation, it is critically important to know the direction from which the person was exposed. If a correction for direction of exposure is not made, the dose estimate may be low in cases where the exposure was received from the back of the individual. By comparing the activation of the ²⁴Na in the individual's blood with the activity of the ²⁴Na produced in the sodium fluoride powder in the dosimeter, the direction of exposure can be correctly predicted.

In the first exposure, NaF activation and NaHCO₃ activation were compared. As NaF is a hazard if ingested, NaHCO₃ was investigated as a possible substitute. A longer tube was used and a vial of NaHCO₃ was added to each CND.

Neutron doses are corrected for orientation using the correction factors listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Neutron Dose Orientation Correction Factors

Orientation	Front	Side	Rear
Thermal (0.0 eV to 0.4 eV)	0.23	1	0.64
Epithermal (0.4 eV to 2 eV)	0.35	1	1.60
Resonance (2 eV to 1 MeV)	0.45	1	2.00
Medium Energy (1 MeV to 3 MeV)	0.79	1	5.40
Fast (3.0 MeV to 10 MeV)	0.72	1	6.70

Gamma doses from TLD-700 chip measurements were corrected for orientation using the correction factors listed in Table 3.

Table 3 Gamma Dose Orientation Correction Factors

Gamma Corrections	
Direction of Exposure	Correction Factor
Front	0.7
Side	1.0
Back	2.1

Results:

The averaged dose results for each exposure are provided in Table 4. Detailed dose and neutron fluence results are provided in Appendix A and gamma dose results are provided in Appendix B. Appendix C contains data on the CND material weights. Appendix D contains the beta counting data results and Appendix E contains HPGe counting results for the cadmium shielded indium foil.

Table 4 CND Dose Results Summary

Run	Location	SRS		Valduc Reported Dose		% Difference	
		Neutron Dose (rad)	Gamma Dose (rad)	Neutron Dose (rad)	Gamma Dose (rad)	Neutron	Gamma
1	2 m Phantom (Front)	546	262	690	50	-20.9	424.0
	2 m Phantom (Rear)	365	313	690	50	-47.1	526.0
2	2 m Phantom (Front)	425	494	320	380	32.8	30.0
	2 m Phantom (Rear)	483	642	320	380	50.9	68.9
3	6 m Phantom (Side)	154	295	150	150	2.7	96.7

The neutron dose results of the first exposure were significantly lower than the reported delivered neutron dose. Evaluation of the data shows the difference was due to low fluence calculation in the 1 to 3 MeV range. The fluence in this range is derived from activation of the cadmium shielded ^{115m}In foil. A count of the unshielded ^{115m}In foils yielded essentially the same results. The reason for this low fluence is being evaluated. The gamma results for the first exposure were much higher than the reported delivered dose but were consistent with other participants.

The neutron dose results for the second exposure were higher than the reported delivered dose. The #9 CND was significantly higher (75.6%) due to a high result from the cadmium shielded ^{115m}In foil. Due to high activity, the #9 cadmium shielded ^{115m}In foil was reduced in size prior to counting. This could have affected the geometry or the foil may have been weighed incorrectly.

The neutron dose from the third exposure revealed the importance of orientation. CND # 11 was supposed to be placed on the phantom slightly to the left of the phantom's vertical centerline. Pictures indicate it was placed on the vertical centerline. CND # 12 was placed on the phantoms vertical centerline and CND #13 was placed to the right of the phantoms vertical centerline. The oval shaped phantom was rotated 90 degrees resulting in CNDs # 11 and #12 being on the vertical centerline and CND # 13 more towards the front. The neutron dose algorithm for a side exposure worked well with CNDs #11 and # 12. With the #13 CND being more towards the front of the phantom, the side exposure algorithm over predicted the neutron dose (+33%) while the front exposure algorithm under predicted (-31%) the neutron dose.

Because SRS did not bring a HPGe detector to the exercise, gamma activity in the foils was calculated by LLNL personnel using their equipment and software. This was a disadvantage as some counting times were reduced and only one count of each sample was performed. In future exercises SRS should bring all needed equipment. Due to time limitations, beta counting of the SRS samples on the first exposure were only performed once on the HandECount.

On the second and third exposures, samples were counted twice on the HandECount. In addition, all samples were beta counted with LLNLs gas flow proportional counter. The dose results from these counts are shown in Table 5. Differences in calibration between the HandECount and LLNL's gas flow proportional counter resulted in a lower prediction of dose by LLNLs gas flow proportional counter.

Table 5 Comparison of neutron dose results from recounts on SRS and LLNL beta counting equipment.

	SRS 1st Count	SRS 2nd Count	% Difference	LLNL β Count	% Difference
CND # 1	598	--	--	513	-14.2%
CND # 2	494	--	--	427	-13.5%
CND # 3	363	--	--	299	-17.8%
CND # 4	368	--	--	276	-24.9%
CND # 6	402	393	-2.4%	339	-7.4%
CND # 7	452	452	0.2%	431	-2.3%
CND # 8	403	405	0.5%	402	-0.3%
CND # 9	595	529	-11.1%	494	-6.1%
CND # 11	139	138	-0.8%	120	-6.4%
CND # 12	141	132	-6.2%	120	-6.1%
CND # 13	215	183	-15.1%	160	-9.7%

Due to health hazards associated with NaF, NaHCO₃ was evaluated as a possible substitute. For this test, a box of baking soda was purchased from a local grocery store. The purity of the NaHCO₃ is unknown. The mass fraction of Na in NaF is 0.561 and in NaHCO₃ is 0.274 or roughly half (0.488) of NaF. The results in Table 6 show the relative differences in the response in the 5 CNDs that had both NaF and NaHCO₃. The results show that NaHCO₃ can be a good replacement for NaF but will require a small change to the orientation algorithm.

Table 6 NaF and NaHCO₃

CND #	NaF DPG (disintegrations/gram)	NaHCO₃ DP $\frac{1}{2}$G (disintegrations/ $\frac{1}{2}$ gram)	Difference
1	1.16E+06	1.01E+06	-12.9%
2	1.58E+05	1.62E+05	2.5%
3	4.26E+04	4.39E+04	3.1%
4	3.29E+04	3.45E+04	4.9%
5	6.04E+04	5.92E+04	-2.0%

Discussion:

The results of this exercise provided many opportunities for improvement. The CNDs did not perform as well in this exercise as they have in the past. While the neutron dose algorithm under predicted neutron dose in the first exposure, it over predicted the neutron dose in the second exposure. The activation cross sections used in the algorithm need further refinement for better accuracy in multiple spectra. There is an overlap in activation of sulfur powder and the indium foil. The cross section for the inelastic scattering of fast neutrons by ¹¹⁵In remains significant to values above 5 MeV. Thus, the fluence of neutrons above 3 MeV, as determined from the activation of sulfur, must be subtracted from the fluence calculated using the indium foil activation.

The difference represents the neutron fluence from 1 to 3 MeV. The CND CALC program subtracts the fluence of the sulfur from the fluence of the indium foil to obtain the fluence for 1 to 3 MeV. In several instances this resulted in negative fluence in the 1 to 3 MeV range.

As evidence in Exposure 3, small variations in orientation can result in large variations in activation. Further study is needed to determine if orientation neutron dose correction factors can be improved.

Gamma dose data may have been elevated. After each exposure the CNDs were stored with other activated dosimetry and material until distribution to personnel for disassembly and counting. It is not known how much additional dose was accumulated during this time. This would not be an issue in a real event; however, for future exercises, it may be beneficial to retrieve gamma dosimetry early.

Appendix A CND Fluence and Neutron Dose Details; 1st Exposure

1st Exposure; Lead Shielded Pulse @ 2 meters		
CND #1 Front Exposure (Lead)	Fluence	Dose
Thermal (0.0 eV to 0.4 eV)	1.74E+09	0.01
Epithermal (0.4 eV to 2 eV)	1.01E+10	0.78
Resonance (2 eV to 1 MeV)	7.55E+11	424.88
Medium Energy (1 MeV to 3 MeV)	1.96E+10	44.51
Fast (3.0 MeV to 10 MeV)	3.70E+10	128.02
Total	8.24E+11	598.20
CND #2 Front Exposure (Lead)		
CND #2 Front Exposure (Lead)	Fluence	Dose
Thermal (0.0 eV to 0.4 eV)	5.09E+10	0.37
Epithermal (0.4 eV to 2 eV)	8.47E+09	0.65
Resonance (2 eV to 1 MeV)	6.14E+11	345.20
Medium Energy (1 MeV to 3 MeV)	1.64E+10	37.22
Fast (3.0 MeV to 10 MeV)	3.20E+10	110.46
Total	7.21E+11	493.90
CND #3 Rear Exposure (Lead)		
CND #3 Rear Exposure (Lead)	Fluence	Dose
Thermal (0.0 eV to 0.4 eV)	1.01E+10	0.21
Epithermal (0.4 eV to 2 eV)	1.35E+09	0.48
Resonance (2 eV to 1 MeV)	1.03E+11	257.75
Medium Energy (1 MeV to 3 MeV)	-5.62E+07	-0.87
Fast (3.0 MeV to 10 MeV)	3.28E+09	105.54
Total	1.18E+11	363.10
CND #4 Rear Exposure (Lead)		
CND #4 Rear Exposure (Lead)	Fluence	Dose
Thermal (0.0 eV to 0.4 eV)	1.20E+10	0.25
Epithermal (0.4 eV to 2 eV)	1.35E+09	0.47
Resonance (2 eV to 1 MeV)	1.10E+11	275.15
Medium Energy (1 MeV to 3 MeV)	No Data	No Data
Fast (3.0 MeV to 10 MeV)	2.86E+09	91.96
Total	1.26E+11	367.83

Appendix A CND Fluence and Neutron Dose Details; 2nd Exposure

2nd Exposure; Unshielded Pulse @ 2 meters		
CND #6 Front Exposure	Fluence	Dose
Thermal (0.0 eV to 0.4 eV)	7.28E+11	5.36
Epithermal (0.4 eV to 2 eV)	3.14E+09	0.24
Resonance (2 eV to 1 MeV)	2.43E+11	136.51
Medium Energy (1 MeV to 3 MeV)	7.16E+10	162.23
Fast (3.0 MeV to 10 MeV)	2.83E+10	97.75
Total	1.07E+12	402.09
CND #7 Front Exposure		
CND #7 Front Exposure	Fluence	Dose
Thermal (0.0 eV to 0.4 eV)	8.69E+11	6.39
Epithermal (0.4 eV to 2 eV)	3.70E+09	0.29
Resonance (2 eV to 1 MeV)	2.57E+11	144.61
Medium Energy (1 MeV to 3 MeV)	6.67E+10	151.16
Fast (3.0 MeV to 10 MeV)	4.32E+10	149.18
Total	1.24E+12	451.63
CND #8 Rear Exposure		
CND #8 Rear Exposure	Fluence	Dose
Thermal (0.0 eV to 0.4 eV)	1.69E+11	3.46
Epithermal (0.4 eV to 2 eV)	7.78E+08	0.27
Resonance (2 eV to 1 MeV)	5.33E+10	133.30
Medium Energy (1 MeV to 3 MeV)	9.14E+09	141.71
Fast (3.0 MeV to 10 MeV)	3.87E+09	124.47
Total	2.36E+11	403.22
CND #9 Rear Exposure		
CND #9 Rear Exposure	Fluence	Dose
Thermal (0.0 eV to 0.4 eV)	1.56E+09	0.03
Epithermal (0.4 eV to 2 eV)	4.29E+04	0.00
Resonance (2 eV to 1 MeV)	6.30E+10	157.45
Medium Energy (1 MeV to 3 MeV)	1.86E+10	288.07
Fast (3.0 MeV to 10 MeV)	4.66E+09	149.83
Total	8.78E+10	595.38

Appendix A CND Fluence and Neutron Dose Details; 3rd Exposure

3rd Exposure; Unshielded pulse @ 6 meters		
CND # 11 Side Exposure	Fluence	Dose
Thermal (0.0 eV to 0.4 eV)	6.25E+10	2.00
Epithermal (0.4 eV to 2 eV)	2.96E+08	0.07
Resonance (2 eV to 1 MeV)	7.82E+10	97.71
Medium Energy (1 MeV to 3 MeV)	8.92E+08	2.56
Fast (3.0 MeV to 10 MeV)	7.59E+09	36.46
Total	1.49E+11	138.79
CND # 12 Side Exposure		
CND # 12 Side Exposure	Fluence	Dose
Thermal (0.0 eV to 0.4 eV)	6.41E+10	2.05
Epithermal (0.4 eV to 2 eV)	2.78E+08	0.06
Resonance (2 eV to 1 MeV)	8.14E+10	101.76
Medium Energy (1 MeV to 3 MeV)	-4.55E+08	-1.30
Fast (3.0 MeV to 10 MeV)	7.94E+09	38.10
Total	1.53E+11	140.67
CND # 13 Side Exposure		
CND # 13 Side Exposure	Fluence	Dose
Thermal (0.0 eV to 0.4 eV)	9.17E+09	0.29
Epithermal (0.4 eV to 2 eV)	1.59E+09	0.35
Resonance (2 eV to 1 MeV)	1.13E+11	141.65
Medium Energy (1 MeV to 3 MeV)	1.23E+09	3.53
Fast (3.0 MeV to 10 MeV)	7.69E+09	36.89
Total	1.33E+11	182.71

Appendix B TLD Gamma Dose Results

Exposure 1	Chip #1	Chip #2	Ave.	Orientation	Oreintation C/F	γ Dose (Rad)
CND #1	365	339	352	Front	0.7	246
CND #2	401	392	397	Front	0.7	278
CND #3	167	130	149	Rear	2.1	312
CND #4	144	155	150	Rear	2.1	314
Exposure 2						
CND #6	765	664	715	Front	0.7	500
CND #7	730	664	697	Front	0.7	488
CND #8	329	277	303	Rear	2.1	636
CND #9	311	306	309	Rear	2.1	648
Exposure 3						
CND # 11	281	275	278	Side	1	278
CND # 12	315	283	299	Side	1	299
CND # 13	290	325	308	Side	1	308

Appendix C Material Weight Data

Mass in grams (weighed @ SRS)							
CND#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NaF	1.390	1.500	1.540	1.600	1.480	1.570	1.600
S	1.130	1.150	1.090	1.180	1.060	1.150	0.910
Cu	0.446	0.420	0.420	0.433	0.445	0.415	0.445
In-Cd	0.247	0.248	0.262	0.256	0.253	0.237	0.258
In-B	0.447	0.451	0.471	0.467	0.444	0.443	0.456
NaB	1.919	1.652	1.752	1.757	1.781	1.779	1.767
Mass in grams (weighed @ SRS)							
CND#	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NaF	1.640	1.650	1.460	1.540	1.620	1.500	1.620
S	1.090	1.020	1.170	1.150	1.190	1.130	1.120
Cu	0.397	0.433	0.471	0.448	0.452	0.445	0.458
In-Cd	0.240	0.231	0.254	0.252	0.268	0.251	0.250
In-B	0.424	0.456	0.450	0.443	0.460	0.445	0.480
NaB	1.766	1.842	1.860	1.692	1.730	1.838	1.787
Foil Reductions for beta counts*							
CND#	6	7	8	9	10		
InCd	0.0745	0.0668	0.0603	0.0602	Unknown		
In-B	0.0792	0.0793	0.0891	No Change	Unknown		
Foil Reductions for beta counts*							
CND#	11	12	13	14			
InCd	0.0773	0.0774	0.0905	0.0531			
In-B	0.0843	0.0844	0.1009	0.0456			
S				1.03			
*Also for gamma spec counting on 6 thru 9							
Foil Reductions specifically for gamma spec counts							
CND#	11 HPGe	12 HPGe	13 HPGe	14 HPGe			
InCd	0.1745	0.1902	0.1596	0.1965			
In-B	0.3409	0.3177	0.2817	0.4387			

Appendix D: Beta Counting Data

Exposure 1		SRS 1st Count		SRS 2nd Count		LLNL Count	
Sample ID	Wt(g)	net DPM	DeltaT	net DPM	DeltaT	net DPM	DeltaT
#01 S	1.13	5968	339	--	--	4677.1	353
#01 Cu	0.45	33467	352	--	--	28101.8	330
#01 Cd In	0.25	3845	1420	--	--	2858.4	1592
#01 Bare In	0.45	7978	1544	--	--	620747	402
#02 S	1.15	5024	1592	--	--	4160.6	1431
#02 Cu	0.42	8315	1589	--	--	6700.8	1620
#02 Cd In	0.25	3226	1618	--	--	--	--
#02 Bare In	0.45	7493	1624	--	--	--	--
#03 S	1.09	509	398	--	--	340.5	378
#03 Cu	0.42	4028	415	--	--	3351.6	399
#03 Cd In	0.26	536	1461	--	--	399	1639
#03 Bare In	0.47	1282	1538	--	--	1002	1639
#04 S	1.18	461	1605	--	--	268.2	1581
#04 Cu	0.43	1449	1647	--	--	1242.1	1581
#04 Cd In	0.26	533	1663	--	--	1057.7	1627
#04 Bare In	0.47	1309	1660	--	--	451.5	1627

Appendix D: Beta Counting Data

Exposure 2		SRS 1st Count		SRS 2nd Count		LLNL Count	
Sample ID	Wt(g)	net DPM	DeltaT	net DPM	DeltaT	net DPM	DeltaT
#06 S	1.15	4652	246	3797	1410	3309.9	1632
#06 Cu	0.42	10027	353	--	--	7883	391
#06 Cd In	0.07	485967	332	144705	345	538	1477
#06 Bare In	0.08	2798799	335	539176	348	368	1477

#07 S	0.91	5614	267	3030	1421	2667	1632
#07 Cu	0.45	11117	379	--	--	8867.7	391
#07 Cd In	0.07	603187	328	127452	350	347.8	1429
#07 Bare In	0.08	4247472	316	533296	352	551.5	1444

#08 S	1.09	603	265	229	1501	388	1645
#08 Cu	0.4	2025	384	--	--	1663.1	384
#08 Cd In	0.06	131574	324	20602	365	53	1429
#08 Bare In	0.09	956612	315	96645	368	131	1444

#09 S	1.02	680	231	126	1550	338.6	1645
#09 Cu	0.43	2586	386	--	--	1555.6	384
#09 Cd In	0.06	371	1445	--	--	64	1470
#09 Bare In	0.46	16828	374	--	--	498	1470

Exposure 3		SRS 1st Count		SRS 2nd Count		LLNL Count	
Sample ID	Wt(g)	net DPM	DeltaT	net DPM	DeltaT	net DPM	DeltaT
#11 S	1.15	1244	370	1039	1703	992	382
#11 Cu	0.45	3451	356	1076	1668	1089	2879
#11 Cd In	0.08	57596	317	100	1581	19049	379
#11 Bare In	0.08	300146	324	191	1569	114693	379

#12 S	1.19	1345	376	1168	1705	1133.4	382
#12 Cu	0.45	3495	387	1063	1640	1113.9	1438
#12 Cd In	0.08	43545	334	105	1603	20874	376
#12 Bare In	0.08	228350	346	188	1591	120572	376

#13 S	1.13	1339	382	1182	1717	1135	394
#13 Cu	0.45	5188	390	1607	1615	1602	1426
#13 Cd In	0.09	50601	363	220	1473	35673	372
#13 Bare In	0.1	289646	364	315	1487	192631	372

Appendix E: Cadmium Shielded Indium Foil Data; HPGe Counting Data

Cd Shielded Indium Foil	Foil wt (g)	Activity (pCi)	Delta T (Hrs)	Activity @ Time Zero (pCi)
CND1 (front)	0.247	19,400	5.98	48,896
CND2 (front)	0.248	1,045	23.87	41,738
CND3 (rear)	0.262	1,020	6.75	2,894
CND4 (rear)	0.256	---	---	---
CND6 (front)	0.075	13,800	4.02	25,668
CND7 (front)	0.067	14,800	4.18	28,246
CND8 (rear)	0.060	1,690	4.33	3,301
CND9 (rear)	0.060	1,676	6.85	4,829
CND11 (side)	0.175	1,931	6.33	5,137
CND12 (side)	0.190	1,870	6.25	4,911
CND13 (side)	0.160	1,899	6.15	4,911