



NBS TECHNICAL NOTE 748

An Adjoint Gamma-Ray Moments Computer Code, ADJMOM-I

U.S.
DEPARTMENT
OF
COMMERCE

National

QC 1U
100 of
5753 Is

o.748

1973

C. 2

The National Bureau of Standards¹ was established by an act of Congress March 3, 1901. The Bureau's overall goal is to strengthen and advance the Nation's science and technology and facilitate their effective application for public benefit. To this end, the Bureau conducts research and provides: (1) a basis for the Nation's physical measurement system, (2) scientific and technological services for industry and government, (3) a technical basis for equity in trade, and (4) technical services to promote public safety. The Bureau consists of the Institute for Basic Standards, the Institute for Materials Research, the Institute for Applied Technology, the Center for Computer Sciences and Technology, and the Office for Information Programs.

THE INSTITUTE FOR BASIC STANDARDS provides the central basis within the United States of a complete and consistent system of physical measurement; coordinates that system with measurement systems of other nations; and furnishes essential services leading to accurate and uniform physical measurements throughout the Nation's scientific community, industry, and commerce. The Institute consists of a Center for Radiation Research, an Office of Measurement Services and the following divisions:

Applied Mathematics — Electricity — Mechanics — Heat — Optical Physics — Linac Radiation² — Nuclear Radiation² — Applied Radiation² — Quantum Electronics³ — Electromagnetics³ — Time and Frequency³ — Laboratory Astrophysics³ — Cryogenics³.

THE INSTITUTE FOR MATERIALS RESEARCH conducts materials research leading to improved methods of measurement, standards, and data on the properties of well-characterized materials needed by industry, commerce, educational institutions, and Government; provides advisory and research services to other Government agencies; and develops, produces, and distributes standard reference materials. The Institute consists of the Office of Standard Reference Materials and the following divisions:

Analytical Chemistry—Polymers—Metallurgy—Inorganic Materials—Reactor Radiation—Physical Chemistry.

THE INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED TECHNOLOGY provides technical services to promote the use of available technology and to facilitate technological innovation in industry and Government; cooperates with public and private organizations leading to the development of technological standards (including mandatory safety standards), codes and methods of test; and provides technical advice and services to Government agencies upon request. The Institute also monitors NBS engineering standards activities and provides liaison between NBS and national and international engineering standards bodies. The Institute consists of a Center for Building Technology and the following divisions and offices:

Engineering and Product Standards—Weights and Measures—Invention and Innovation—Product Evaluation Technology—Electronic Technology—Technical Analysis—Measurement Engineering—Building Standards and Code Services⁴—Housing Technology⁴—Federal Building Technology⁴—Structures, Materials and Life Safety⁴—Building Environment⁴—Technical Evaluation and Application⁴—Fire Technology.

THE INSTITUTE FOR COMPUTER SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY conducts research and provides technical services designed to aid Government agencies in improving cost effectiveness in the conduct of their programs through the selection, acquisition, and effective utilization of automatic data processing equipment; and serves as the principal focus within the executive branch for the development of Federal standards for automatic data processing equipment, techniques, and computer languages. The Center consists of the following offices and divisions:

Information Processing Standards—Computer Information—Computer Services—Systems Development—Information Processing Technology.

THE OFFICE FOR INFORMATION PROGRAMS promotes optimum dissemination and accessibility of scientific information generated within NBS and other agencies of the Federal Government; promotes the development of the National Standard Reference Data System and a system of information analysis centers dealing with the broader aspects of the National Measurement System; provides appropriate services to ensure that the NBS staff has optimum accessibility to the scientific information of the world, and directs the public information activities of the Bureau. The Office consists of the following organizational units:

Office of Standard Reference Data—Office of Technical Information and Publications—Library—Office of International Relations.

¹ Headquarters and Laboratories at Gaithersburg, Maryland, unless otherwise noted; mailing address Washington, D.C. 20234.

² Part of the Center for Radiation Research.

³ Located at Boulder, Colorado 80302.

⁴ Part of the Center for Building Technology.

OR 9 1973
 EC120
 1-453
 748.
 1972
 C.2.

An Adjoint Gamma-Ray Moments Computer Code, ADJMOM-I

George L. Simmons

Center for Radiation Research
 Institute for Basic Standards
 U.S. National Bureau of Standards
 Washington, D.C. 20234

Technical note no. 748

NBS Technical Notes are designed to supplement the Bureau's regular publications program. They provide a means for making available scientific data that are of transient or limited interest. Technical Notes may be listed or referred to in the open literature.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Frederick B. Dent, Secretary
 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Richard W. Roberts, Director

Issued February 1973

National Bureau of Standards Technical Note 748

Nat. Bur. Stand. (U.S.), Tech. Note 748, 23 pages (Feb. 1973)

CODEN: NBTNAE

Table of Contents

| | Page |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1. Introduction and Theory | 1 |
| 2. Description of Input. | 8 |
| 3. Input | 8 |
| 4. Sample Input and Output | 12 |
| 5. References. | 17 |

George L. Simmons**

In this paper we discuss a computer code for generating spatial-angular moments of the adjoint gamma-ray flux in an infinite medium. The equation for the flux moments is given and techniques used for the solution are described. Details of the input data and a sample problem are also supplied.

Key words: Adjoint; buildup factor; dosimetry; gamma-ray transport; moments method; shielding.

1. Introduction and Theory

This note describes a computer code, ADJMOM-I, which can be used to calculate the moments (spatial and angular) of the adjoint gamma-ray flux distribution in an infinite homogeneous medium. These moments can then be used to calculate dose distributions for monoenergetic point isotropic, plane isotropic, plane oblique, and point conical sources. The adjoint moments method is simply the application of the moments method [1]¹ to the adjoint gamma-ray transport equation. A particular feature of the adjoint formulation is that the contribution of annihilating electron pairs and fluorescent gamma-rays to the gamma-ray transport is quite simple to include. Additionally the adjoint source may have delta function angular characteristics thereby allowing the calculation of the dose angular distribution.

The adjoint moments method for gamma-rays has been applied by several authors [2,3,4,5] but only a limited amount of results have been

*Work supported by Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Washington, D.C. 20310 and Office of Naval Research, Washington, D.C. 20390.

**Present address: Babcock and Wilcox, Lynchburg, Virginia 24505

¹ Figures in brackets indicate the literature references at the end of this paper.

obtained. In the formulation of the adjoint equation, we begin with the one dimensional gamma-ray transport equation for a plane monoenergetic source located at $z = 0$ with angular characteristics $S(\vec{\omega})$,

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\theta \frac{\partial N}{\partial z}(E, z, \vec{\omega}) + \mu(E)N(E, z, \vec{\omega}) &= \int_E^{E_0} dE' \int_{4\pi} \frac{d\Omega'}{2\pi} K(E, E', \cos\theta) N(E', z, \vec{\omega}) + \\ &+ S(\vec{\omega}) \frac{\delta(E-E_0)\delta(z)}{4\pi} + \frac{\delta(E-1)}{2\pi} \int_2^{E_0} dE' \int_{4\pi} d\Omega' \mu_{pp}(E') N(E', z, \vec{\omega}') + \\ &+ \omega_k \frac{\delta(E-E_k)}{4\pi} \int_{E'_k}^{E_0} dE' \int d\Omega' \mu_{ph}(E') N(E', z, \vec{\omega}'). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where the last two terms in the equation represent the contribution of annihilating electron pairs and fluorescent gamma-rays, respectively.

Note that electron motion is not considered. In Equation (1)

$N(E, z, \vec{\omega})$ is the photon flux (gammas/sr-sec-cm²),

E is the photon energy ($m_0 c^2$ units),

$\vec{\omega}$ is the photon direction with $\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{k} = \cos\theta$, when \vec{k} is a unit vector in the positive z direction.

E_0 is the source energy,

$\mu(E)$ is the total attenuation coefficient in Thomson units per electron (TU/el), $\mu(\text{cm}^2/\text{g}) \approx 0.400594 (Z/A) \mu(\text{TU/el})$,

$\cos\theta = 1 - \frac{1}{E} + \frac{1}{E'}$,

E' is the initial energy of the gamma ray,

E is the final energy after scattering,

$\mu_{pp}(E)$ is the pair production cross section (TU/electron),

$\mu_{ph}(E)$ is the photoelectric absorption cross section (TU/el),

E_k is the fluorescent yield for K X-rays of energy E_k ,

E'_k is the minimum energy for ionizing K electrons,

$$K(E, E') = 0.375 E \left\{ \frac{E}{E'} + \frac{E'}{E} + \cos^2 \Theta - 1 \right\} / (E')^3.$$

In developing the equation adjoint to Equation (1), i.e. the forward equation, we note that the forward equation may be simply written as

$H N = S$, where H is the forward transport operator, N is the flux and S is the source term. The adjoint equation can be represented as

$H^\dagger N^\dagger = S^\dagger$, where we use the dagger to indicate the adjoint analogues to the forward equation. If these two equations are to be adjoint, then in operation notation we require

$$(N, H^\dagger N^\dagger) \equiv (N^\dagger, HN). \quad (2a)$$

Clearly, a consequence of this relation is the requirement that

$$(N, S^\dagger) = (N^\dagger, S). \quad (2b)$$

It is this property of the adjoint flux which makes it useful in calculating dose distributions for many types of sources. That is to say, if we use the product of the energy deposition coefficient, $\mu_{ed}(E)$ [8], and photon energy, E , as the adjoint source, the energy deposition distribution for the forward problem may be obtained by performing the integrals indicated in Equation (2b). Particularly if

$$S(E, \vec{\omega}, z) = \frac{\delta(E - E_0) \delta(z)}{4\pi}$$

and

$$S^\dagger(E, \vec{\omega}, z) = \frac{E \mu_{ed}(E) \delta(z)}{4\pi}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} D(z) &= \int_0^{E_0} dE' E' \mu_{ed}(E') \int_{4\pi} d\Omega' N(E', z, \vec{\omega}') \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} dE' \delta(E' - E_0) \int_{4\pi} d\Omega' N^\dagger(E', z, \vec{\omega}') \end{aligned} \quad (2c)$$

It is the property of the adjoint flux which allows the computation of dose distributions for many monoenergetic types.

The derivation of the adjoint transport equation is well known and will not be given here. The reader is referred to Reference [6] for a detailed discussion of the formulation of this equation as well as for an extensive bibliography on the subject. The equation for the adjoint flux for a detector with angular response $R(\vec{m})$ is

$$\begin{aligned} -\cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial z} N^\dagger(E, z, \vec{\omega}) + \mu(E) N^\dagger(E, z, \vec{\omega}) &= \int_0^E dE' \int \frac{d\Omega'}{2\pi} K(E', E, -\cos\theta) \times \\ &\times N^\dagger(E', z, \vec{\omega}') + E \mu_{ed}(E) \delta(z) R(\vec{\omega}) + \frac{\mu_{pp}(E)}{2\pi} \int_{4\pi} d\Omega' N^\dagger(1, z, \vec{\omega}') + \\ &+ \frac{\omega \mu_{ph}(E)}{2\pi} \int_{4\pi} d\Omega' N^\dagger(E_k, z, \vec{\omega}'). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where E_c is the minimum final energy attained by a gamma ray of energy E undergoing a single Compton scattering.

Note that Equation (2c) may be obtained by applying Equation (2a) to Equations (1) and (3), with $R(\vec{m}) = S(\vec{m}) = 1$.

If we define adjoint moments as

$$N_{n,\ell,m}^{\dagger}(E) = \frac{\mu(E)^n}{4\pi E n!} \left(\frac{4\pi}{2\ell+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \, z^n \int_{4\pi} d\Omega' \, Y_{\ell}^{m*}(\theta, \varphi) N^{\dagger}(E, z, -\vec{\omega}), \quad (4)$$

then Equation (3) can be transformed into the following adjoint moments equation

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(E) N_{n,\ell,m}^{\dagger}(E) &= \int_{E_c}^E dE' \frac{E'}{E} K(E', E) P_{\ell} \left(1 + \frac{1}{E} - \frac{1}{E'} \right) \left[\frac{\mu(E)}{\mu(E')} \right]^n N_{n,\ell,m}^{\dagger}(E') + \\ &+ \delta_{no} R_{\ell,m}^{\mu_{ed}}(E) + \frac{(1-\delta_{no})\mu(E)}{2\ell+1} \left\{ \left[(\ell+1)^2 - m^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} N_{n-1,\ell+1,m}^{\dagger}(E) + \right. \\ &+ \left. (\ell^2 - m^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} N_{n-1,\ell-1,m}^{\dagger}(E) \right\} + 2\delta_{\ell o} \frac{\mu_{pp}(E)}{E} \left[\frac{\mu(E)}{\mu(1)} \right]^n N_{n,o,o}^{\dagger}(1) + \\ &+ \omega_k \delta_{\ell o} \frac{\mu_{ph}(E)}{E} \left[\frac{\mu(E)}{\mu(E_k)} \right]^n N_{n,o,o}^{\dagger}(E_k). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where $R_{\ell,m}$ is the spherical harmonic coefficient of the angular response function $R(\vec{\omega})$.

The adjoint moments code ADJMOM-I calculates solutions to equation (5). Whereas in the forward moments solution, the solution procedure starts at $E = E_{\max}$ and proceeds downward to some minimum solution energy E_{\min} , in the adjoint moments solution, the solution procedure starts with E_{\min} (typically 10 keV) and goes upward in energy to some maximum energy E_{\max} (typically 15 MeV). The technique used in ADJMOM-I to solve Equation (5) is similar to the one that is used in the neutron moments code, MOMENT-I[7]. It involves the use of Gaussian Quadrature. We want to obtain solutions at N energies logarithmically spaced between

E_{\max} and E_{\min} ,

$$E_{\min} = E_1 < E_2 < E_3 < \dots < E_{N-1} < E_N = E_{\max},$$

where we require that $E_i > \frac{E_{i+1}}{2E_{i+1} + 1}$. To illustrate the use of Gaussian Quadrature, we consider Equation (5), for the $m = 0$ case and an isotropic detector:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(E) N_{n,\ell}^{\dagger}(E) &= \int_{E_{i-1}}^E dE' \frac{E'}{E} K(E', E) P_{\ell} \left(1 + \frac{1}{E} - \frac{1}{E'} \right) \left[\frac{\mu(E)}{\mu(E')} \right]^n N_{n,\ell}^{\dagger}(E') = \\ &= \delta_{no} \delta_{\ell o} \mu_{ed}(E) + \int_{E_c}^{E_{i-1}} dE' \frac{E'}{E} K(E', E) P_{\ell} \left(1 + \frac{1}{E} - \frac{1}{E'} \right) \left[\frac{\mu(E)}{\mu(E')} \right]^n N_{n,\ell}^{\dagger}(E') + \\ &+ 2\delta_{\ell o} \frac{\mu_{pp}(E)}{E} \left[\frac{\mu(E)}{\mu(1)} \right]^n N_{n,o}^{\dagger}(1) + \omega_k \delta_{\ell o} \frac{\mu_{ph}(E)}{E} \left[\frac{\mu(E)}{\mu(E_1)} \right]^n N_{n,o}^{\dagger}(E_k) + \\ &+ \frac{(1-\delta_{no})}{2\ell+1} \mu(E) \left[(\ell+1) N_{n-1,\ell+1}^{\dagger}(E) + \ell N_{n-1,\ell-1}^{\dagger}(E) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Since the right hand side of equation (6) does not contain $N_{n,\ell}^{\dagger}(E)$, we set it equal to some known quantity R . We can then rewrite Equation (6) in a more compact form,

$$\frac{R}{\mu(E)} = \int_{E_{i-1}}^E \left[\delta(E'-E) - \frac{E'}{E} \frac{K(E', E)}{\mu(E)} P_{\ell} \left(1 + \frac{1}{E} - \frac{1}{E'} \right) \left\{ \frac{\mu(E)}{\mu(E')} \right\}^n \right] N_{n,\ell}^{\dagger}(E') dE' \quad (7)$$

The integral is evaluated by writing the term in square brackets as a sum of two delta functions, namely

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(E'-E) - \frac{E'}{E} \frac{K(E', E)}{\mu(E)} P_{\ell} \left(1 + \frac{1}{E} - \frac{1}{E'} \right) \left[\frac{\mu(E)}{\mu(E')} \right]^n &= \alpha_{n\ell} \delta(E'-E_{i-1}) + \\ &+ \beta_{n\ell} \delta(E'-E_{n,\ell}^*) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Equation (7) then becomes

$$\alpha_{nl} N_{n,l}^{\dagger}(E_{i-1}) + \beta_{n,l} N_{n,l}^{\dagger}(E_{n,l}^*) = \frac{R}{\mu(E)} \quad (9)$$

This procedure is somewhat different from that of Reference [7] in that a dependence on \underline{n} has been included. The three parameters $\alpha_{n,l}$, $\beta_{n,l}$, and $E_{n,l}^*$ may be determined by requiring that the first three moments of the scattering integral be given correctly,

$$I_{n,l}^j = \int_0^{E-E_{i-1}} (E-E')^j \frac{E'}{E} \frac{K(E',E)}{\mu(E)} p_l \left(1 + \frac{1}{E} - \frac{1}{E'}\right) \left[\frac{\mu(E)}{\mu(E')}\right]^n d(E-E') \quad (10)$$

Calculation of the first three moments of the functions on each side of equation (8) yields a system of equations:

$$\delta_{j0} - I_{n,l}^j = \alpha_{n,l} (E-E_{i-1})^j + \beta_{n,l} (E-E_{n,l}^*)^j, \quad j = 0, 1, 2 \quad (11)$$

After obtaining $\alpha_{n,l}$, $\beta_{n,l}$ and $E_{n,l}^*$, Equation (9) can be solved for $N_{n,l}^{\dagger}(E_{n,l}^*)$. Generally $E_{n,l}^*$ is not precisely equal to E and an interpolation must be performed to obtain the solution at E .

An interesting feature of Equation (5) has been pointed out by Morris in Reference [5] for the $n = l = 0$ case. If an energy deposition coefficient is defined as

$$\mu_{ed}(E) \equiv \mu(E) - \frac{2}{E} \mu_{pp}(E) - \frac{\omega_k}{E} \mu_{pH}(E) - \int_{E_c}^E dE' \frac{E'}{E} K(E',E), \quad (12)$$

then $N_{0,0}^{\dagger}(E) = 1.0$, for all E . This definition of $\mu_{ed}(E)$ is equivalent to the $\mu_K(E)$ defined by Hubbell [8]. By using this form for $\mu_{ed}(E)$ we

have an energy absorption coefficient which is consistent with the energy losses that are contained in the solution of the moments equations.

2. Description of Input

ADJMOM-I is written in FORTRAN-IV and is operational on the UNIVAC-1108, CDC-3600, and IBM-360/75 and 360/91. It requires 40K decimal words and two tape drives, one of which may be a scratch tape or disk. Several cases may be processed at one time with the output from each case being saved on the remaining tape.

The following are the input instructions for ADMOM-I for the UNIVAC-1108 version. The only difference between the three versions of the code is in the assignment of the input and output units--which may be different at each installation.

3. Input

Card 1 (I5)*

NOUTI Number of energies at which adjoint moments will be punched out.

Card 2 (16F5.0)

(EOUTI(I), I = 1, NOUTI) Energy list for which adjoint moments will be punched out on cards. (MeV)

Card 3 (I1,15A4)

IPROB Problem type, IPROB = 1, Complete case; IPROB = 2, Use previous solution grid; IPROB = 3, Read new solution grid.

(TITLE(I), I = 1, 15) Title card for case.

* This is the format for the card or cards.

Card 4 (8I5)

NMUS Number of total cross sections.

NSORS Number of energies for energy deposition coefficient.

LS Maximum angular expansion coefficient used, $LS-1 = \ell_{\max}$.

MINNO Number of integration points for Equation (11).

MAXNO Number of integration points for scattering integral.

NPXS Number of partial cross sections. Pair production and each fluorescent X-ray are considered to be partial cross section reactions.

KEYIND Normally = 0, KEYIND = 1 causes the calculation of adjoint moments for the energy deposition coefficient in Equation (12) to be bypassed.

NEDI Number of energies for specifying the solution mesh.

Card 5 (3E10.0)

ETOP Maximum energy in the calculation. (MeV)

EBOTM Minimum energy in the calculation. (MeV)

XO Coefficient for converting input cross sections to units of TU/el. (Thomson units per electron)

Card 6 (8E10.0)

(EMUS(I), TABMU(I), I = 1, NMUS) EMUS(I) is the energy in MeV, TABMU(I) is the corresponding total cross section. TABMU usually has units of cm^2/g . The EMUS list must be in descending order.

Card 7 (8E10.0)

(ESORS(I), I = 1, NSORS) Energy list for tabulation of energy deposition coefficients (MeV).

Cards 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are required for NPXS > 0.

Card 8 (12I5)

(NPART(I), I = 1, NPXS) Number of energies for tabulating the
I-th partial cross section.

Card 9 (8E10.0)

(YIELD(I), I = 1, NPXS) Photon yield for each partial cross
section. Fluorescent yield for μ_{ph} and 2 for μ_{pp} .

Card 10 (8E10.0)

(ECUT(I), I = 1, NPXS) Lowest energy for each partial cross
section, MeV. 1.022 MeV for pair production and edge
energy for fluorescent gamma-rays.

Card 11 (8E10.0)

(ESTART(I), I = 1, NPXS) Energy for the gamma-ray produced by
I-th partial cross section interaction, MeV.

Card 12 (8E10.0) NPXS of these card sets are required. (I = 1, NPXS)

(EPART(J,I), SIGMA(J,I), J = 1, NPART(I)) EPART is the energy
in MeV and SIGMA is the corresponding partial cross
section. SIGMA has the same units as TABMU in Card 6.

Card 13 (4I5)

NLO Number of harmonic coefficients of the source angular
distribution. 1 for isotropic detector.

LZRO Index of source harmonic when NLO = 1. Otherwise
arbitrary.

MZRO Index of azimuthal harmonic. Usually MZRO = 0.

NNL Number of (n,l) combination for which solutions are
to be obtained.

Card 14 (4I3,4(I6,3I3))

(N(I), L(I), LINKH(I), LINKL(I), I = 1, NNL) where

N(I) n-index for the I-th moment.

L(I) ℓ -index for the I-th moment.

LINKH(I) I-index for the higher ℓ linkage moment.

LINKL(I) I-index for the lower ℓ linkage moment.

Card 15 (8E10.0)

(CNL(I), I = 1, NLO) Harmonic coefficients of the source angular distribution. For an isotropic source, CNL(1) = 1.0.

Card 16 (4(E10.0,I10))

(ED(I), NED(I), I = 1, NED1)

ED(I) Energy at which the grid of solution energies changes.

NED(I) Number of equally spaced intervals (logarithmically) between ED(I) and ED(I+1).

Cards 1 thru 15 are required for the calculation of adjoint moments for the energy deposition coefficient given by Equation (12). The following cards are required in order to do calculations for additional energy deposition coefficients.

Card 17 (15A4)

(TITLE(I), I = 1, 15) Title card for additional calculation.

Card 18 (I5,E10.0)

NSXXX Number of cross sections to be read. If NSXXX < 0, then card 19 must be supplied. Otherwise the cross sections for energy deposition will be assumed to be tabulated at the energy grid of the previous case.

DEN Changes cross sections to units of TU/el.

Card 19 (8E10.0) Not required for NSXXX > 0.

(ESORS(I), I = 1, ABS(NSXXX)) Energly list for tabulation of
energy deposition cross section, MeV.

Card 20 (8E10.0)

(STSORS(I), I = 1, ABS(NSXXX)) Energy deposition cross section
corresponding to the energy list, ESORS.

If NSXXX = 0, then the code assumes that the next card is a new
problem card, i.e. Card 3. When the calculation is completed with the
energy deposition coefficients given on Card 20, then the code expects
a title card (Card 15) and continues on with Card 16, etc. The code will
terminate when it encounters an end of file or the end of a data set,
whichever is appropriate for the machine being used.

4. Sample Input and Output

Input data for the calculation of adjoint moments for concrete
using μ_K for air taken from Reference [8].

| Card Type | CARD | COLUMNS |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| | 11111111122222222233333333334444444445555555556666666667777777778 | |
| | 123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 | |
| 1 | 12 | |
| 2 | 1.0 0.80 .662 0.60 0.40 .279 0.20 0.10 0.08 0.06 0.04 0.02 | |
| 3 | 1 ADJOINT TEST PROBLEM--ALUMINUM--SKIP CONSISTENT PORTION | |
| 4 | 17 17 4 40 40 0 3 | |
| 5 | 1.0 0.01 5.181057 | |
| 6 | 1.0 0.0614 0.8 0.0683 0.6 0.0777 0.5 0.0841 | |
| 6 | 0.4 0.0922 0.3 0.1030 0.2 0.0120 0.15 0.1340 | |
| 6 | 0.1 0.162 0.08 0.189 0.06 0.255 0.05 0.334 | |
| 6 | 0.04 0.514 0.03 1.03 0.02 3.24 0.015 7.66 | |
| 6 | 0.01 25.8 | |
| 7 | 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.15 | |
| 7 | 0.1 0.08 0.06 0.05 0.04 0.03 0.02 0.015 | |
| 7 | 0.01 | |
| 13 | 1 0 0 10 | |
| 14 | 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 2 0 2 3 1 4 3 | |
| 14 | 4 0 5 0 3 3 0 4 4 2 7 5 5 1 8 6 6 0 9 0 | |
| 15 | 1.00 | |
| 16 | 1.0 45 0.10 70 0.01 | |
| 17 | ALUMINUM WITH MU-K (AIR) DETECTOR AS ADJOINT SOURCE | |
| 18 | 17 5.0012 | |
| 20 | 0.02797 0.02890 0.02958 0.02971 0.02952 0.02876 0.02677 0.02502 | |
| 20 | 0.02338 0.02427 0.03053 0.04062 0.06689 0.1480 0.51200 1.27100 | |
| 20 | 4.631 | |

IPR08= 1

ADJOINT TEST PROBLEM--ALUMINUM--SKIP CONSISTENT PORTION

| NWJS | NSORS | LS | INVO | MAXNO | NWJS | KEYINO | NE01 | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 17 | 17 | 4 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| 1.00000 | | .01000 | | 5.18106 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL CROSS SECTIONS ENERGY--SIGMA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .100+01 | .614-01 | .900+00 | .693-01 | .600+00 | .777-01 | .500+00 | .841-01 | .400+00 | .922-01 | | |
| .300+00 | .103+00 | .200+00 | .120+00 | .150+00 | .134+00 | .100+00 | .162+00 | .900-01 | .189+00 | | |
| .600-01 | .255+00 | .500-01 | .334+00 | .400-01 | .514+00 | .300-01 | .103+01 | .200-01 | .324+01 | | |
| .150-01 | .766+01 | .100-01 | .259+02 | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL CROSS SECTIONS ENERGY--SIGMA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .196+01 | .318+00 | .157+01 | .354+00 | .117+01 | .403+00 | .978+00 | .436+00 | .793+00 | .478+00 | | |
| .587+00 | .534+00 | .391+00 | .622+00 | .294+00 | .694+00 | .196+00 | .839+00 | .157+00 | .979+00 | | |
| .117+00 | .132+01 | .978-01 | .173+01 | .783-01 | .266+01 | .587-01 | .534+01 | .391-01 | .168+02 | | |
| .294-01 | .397+02 | .196-01 | .134+03 | | | | | | | | |
| ENERGIES FOR ENTERING DO E DATA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .100+01 | .800+00 | .00+00 | .500+00 | .400+00 | .300+00 | .200+00 | .150+00 | .100+00 | .900-01 | | |
| .600-01 | .500-01 | .400-01 | .300-01 | .200-01 | .150-01 | .100-01 | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .00000 | .00000 | .10000+01 | | | | |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .00000 | .33333+00 | .33333+00 | | | | |
| 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | .00000 | .00000 | .33333+00 | | | | |
| 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .00000 | .00000 | .13333+00 | | | | |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .66667+00 | .33333+00 | .20000+00 | | | | |
| 6 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | .10000+01 | .00000 | .20000+00 | | | | |
| 7 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | .00000 | .42857+00 | .57143-01 | | | | |
| 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 2 | .60000+00 | .40000+00 | .11429+00 | | | | |
| 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 1 | .66667+00 | .33333+00 | .14286+00 | | | | |
| 10 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 | .10000+01 | .00000 | .14286+00 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .1000+01 | 45 | | | | | | | | | | |
| .1000+00 | 70 | | | | | | | | | | |
| .1000-01 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | ENERGY(I) | TOTAL(I) | WU-ED(I) | I | ENERGY(I) | TOTAL(I) | WU-ED(I) | I | ENERGY(I) | TOTAL(I) | WU-ED(I) |
| | (MC*2) | (TU/EL) | (TU/EL) | | (VC*2) | (TU/EL) | (TU/EL) | | (VC*2) | (TU/EL) | (TU/EL) |
| 1 | 1.956926 | .3181 7 | .140335 | 2 | 1.859311 | .325981 | .141793 | 3 | 1.766566 | .334040 | .142456 |
| 4 | 1.678447 | .342298 | .143528 | 5 | 1.594724 | .350761 | .144612 | 6 | 1.515176 | .350991 | .145372 |
| 7 | 1.439597 | .367422 | .145940 | 8 | 1.367788 | .375946 | .146507 | 9 | 1.299561 | .384664 | .147078 |
| 10 | 1.234737 | .393592 | .147659 | 11 | 1.173146 | .402718 | .148247 | 12 | 1.114628 | .411764 | .148563 |
| 13 | 1.059028 | .421014 | .149890 | 14 | 1.006203 | .430471 | .149235 | 15 | .956012 | .439915 | .149378 |
| 16 | .908324 | .449289 | .149264 | 17 | .863016 | .458863 | .149166 | 18 | .819967 | .468642 | .149091 |
| 19 | .779066 | .478567 | .149986 | 20 | .740205 | .488089 | .148704 | 21 | .718283 | .497801 | .148768 |
| 22 | .668202 | .5077 5 | .147009 | 23 | .634471 | .517807 | .146616 | 24 | .603203 | .528110 | .148472 |
| 25 | .573114 | .5385 1 | .145281 | 26 | .548526 | .548993 | .144635 | 27 | .517364 | .559679 | .148065 |
| 28 | .491557 | .5705 4 | .143584 | 29 | .467038 | .581680 | .143205 | 30 | .443741 | .593003 | .142943 |
| 31 | .421607 | .604546 | .142814 | 32 | .400576 | .616313 | .142833 | 33 | .380595 | .628430 | .143136 |
| 34 | .361610 | .640886 | .143729 | 35 | .343573 | .653589 | .144530 | 36 | .326435 | .666543 | .144558 |
| 37 | .310152 | .679755 | .146832 | 38 | .298681 | .693228 | .148371 | 39 | .279982 | .709797 | .153024 |
| 40 | .266016 | .726999 | .158342 | 41 | .252747 | .744618 | .164125 | 42 | .240139 | .762665 | .170395 |
| 43 | .228161 | .781149 | .177178 | 44 | .216740 | .800080 | .184497 | 45 | .205966 | .819471 | .199370 |
| 46 | .195693 | .839331 | .200846 | 47 | .189306 | .858622 | .212801 | 48 | .183233 | .878357 | .225415 |
| 49 | .177303 | .898585 | .228462 | 50 | .171566 | .919197 | .252036 | 51 | .166014 | .940324 | .266151 |
| 52 | .160642 | .961936 | .280818 | 53 | .155444 | .966501 | .298512 | 54 | .150414 | 1.020471 | .326082 |
| 55 | .145547 | 1.056439 | .354926 | 56 | .140437 | 1.093245 | .385090 | 57 | .136280 | 1.131335 | .416616 |
| 58 | .131870 | 1.170751 | .449550 | 59 | .127603 | 1.211540 | .443945 | 60 | .123474 | 1.253751 | .519845 |
| 61 | .119878 | 1.297432 | .557305 | 62 | .115612 | 1.351792 | .605532 | 63 | .111871 | 1.419241 | .666904 |
| 64 | .108251 | 1.490055 | .731805 | 65 | .109748 | 1.564402 | .800299 | 66 | .101358 | 1.642459 | .872594 |
| 67 | .098079 | 1.724410 | .948880 | 68 | .094905 | 1.835581 | 1.054479 | 69 | .091834 | 1.956012 | 1.169436 |
| 70 | .088862 | 2.084345 | 1.292397 | 71 | .085987 | 2.221097 | 1.423865 | 72 | .083204 | 2.366822 | 1.560415 |
| 73 | .080512 | 2.522108 | 1.714607 | 74 | .077907 | 2.693764 | 1.841274 | 75 | .075386 | 2.916506 | 2.009224 |
| 76 | .072946 | 3.157862 | 2.335696 | 77 | .070586 | 3.419086 | 2.592236 | 78 | .068302 | 3.701918 | 2.870462 |
| 79 | .066091 | 4.008147 | 3.172193 | 80 | .063953 | 4.330707 | 3.499329 | 81 | .061883 | 4.598595 | 3.850110 |
| 82 | .059881 | 5.087379 | 4.234472 | 83 | .057943 | 5.537917 | 4.644091 | 84 | .056069 | 6.077485 | 5.220427 |
| 85 | .054254 | 6.669623 | 5.808616 | 86 | .052498 | 7.719455 | 6.454608 | 87 | .050800 | 8.032601 | 7.163905 |
| 88 | .049156 | 8.815229 | 7.942965 | 89 | .047565 | 9.674111 | 8.798707 | 90 | .046026 | 10.616675 | 9.737305 |
| 91 | .044537 | 11.651073 | 10.768286 | 92 | .043095 | 12.786255 | 11.900105 | 93 | .041701 | 14.032040 | 11.142680 |
| 94 | .040351 | 15.399203 | 14.506628 | 95 | .039046 | 16.906170 | 14.010516 | 96 | .037782 | 18.654040 | 17.755429 |
| 97 | .036560 | 20.582615 | 19.641100 | 98 | .035377 | 22.710574 | 21.806987 | 99 | .034230 | 25.058544 | 20.151394 |
| 100 | .033124 | 27.649263 | 26.730476 | 101 | .032052 | 30.507823 | 29.595175 | 102 | .031015 | 33.661923 | 32.749491 |
| 103 | .030012 | 37.142109 | 36.224645 | 104 | .029040 | 40.943886 | 40.063935 | 105 | .028101 | 45.227091 | 44.308793 |
| 106 | .027191 | 49.909615 | 48.985024 | 107 | .026311 | 55.076927 | 54.150141 | 108 | .025460 | 60.779277 | 59.850277 |
| 109 | .024636 | 57.071924 | 66.140837 | 110 | .023839 | 74.016123 | 73.082260 | 111 | .023068 | 81.679272 | 80.743315 |
| 112 | .022321 | 90.135813 | 89.198835 | 113 | .021599 | 99.467899 | 98.528371 | 114 | .020900 | 109.766150 | 108.825530 |
| 115 | .020224 | 121.130632 | 120.385306 | 116 | .019569 | 133.671711 | 133.671711 | | | | |

ALUMINUM WITH MU-K (AIR) DETECTOR AS ADJOINT SOURCE

17 5.0012000+00

ENERGIES FOR NEW SOURCE FUNCTIONS

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| .196+01 | .157+01 | .117+01 | .978+00 | .783+00 | .587+00 | .391+00 | .294+00 |
| .196+00 | .157+00 | .117+00 | .978-01 | .783-01 | .587-01 | .391-01 | .294-01 |
| .196-01 | | | | | | | |

DOSE COEFFICIENTS FOR ADJOINT SOURCE

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| .280-01 | .289-01 | .296-01 | .297-01 | .295-01 | .289-01 | .268-01 | .250-01 |
| .234-01 | .243-01 | .305-01 | .406-01 | .669-01 | .149+00 | .512+00 | .127+01 |
| .463+01 | | | | | | | |

| I | ENERGY(I) (MC*2) | TOTAL(I) (TU/EL) | MU-ED(I) (TU/EL) | I | ENERGY(I) (MC*2) | TOTAL(I) (TU/EL) | MU-ED(I) (TU/EL) | I | ENERGY(I) (MC*2) | TOTAL(I) (TU/EL) | MU-ED(I) (TU/EL) |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 1.956926 | .318117 | .139884 | 2 | 1.859311 | .325981 | .140937 | 3 | 1.766566 | .334040 | .141994 |
| 4 | 1.678447 | .342298 | .143067 | 5 | 1.594724 | .350761 | .144144 | 6 | 1.515176 | .359091 | .146917 |
| 7 | 1.439597 | .367422 | .145514 | 8 | 1.367788 | .375946 | .146121 | 9 | 1.299561 | .384668 | .146727 |
| 10 | 1.234737 | .393592 | .147335 | 11 | 1.173146 | .402718 | .147039 | 12 | 1.114624 | .411764 | .148121 |
| 13 | 1.059028 | .421014 | .148303 | 14 | 1.006203 | .430471 | .148486 | 15 | .956012 | .439915 | .149487 |
| 16 | .908324 | .442889 | .148268 | 17 | .863016 | .458863 | .148050 | 18 | .819967 | .468642 | .147833 |
| 19 | .779066 | .478567 | .147572 | 20 | .740205 | .480089 | .146889 | 21 | .703283 | .497801 | .146209 |
| 22 | .668202 | .507705 | .145532 | 23 | .634871 | .517807 | .144859 | 24 | .603203 | .528110 | .144184 |
| 25 | .573114 | .538511 | .143223 | 26 | .544526 | .548993 | .141933 | 27 | .517364 | .559679 | .140655 |
| 28 | .491957 | .570574 | .139388 | 29 | .467038 | .581680 | .138138 | 30 | .443741 | .593003 | .136884 |
| 31 | .421607 | .604546 | .135655 | 32 | .400576 | .616313 | .134433 | 33 | .380595 | .628430 | .133005 |
| 34 | .361610 | .640886 | .131416 | 35 | .343573 | .635589 | .129845 | 36 | .326435 | .666543 | .128293 |
| 37 | .310152 | .679755 | .126759 | 38 | .294681 | .693228 | .125244 | 39 | .279982 | .709797 | .124145 |
| 40 | .266016 | .726999 | .123087 | 41 | .252747 | .744618 | .122038 | 42 | .240139 | .762665 | .120999 |
| 43 | .228161 | .781149 | .119968 | 44 | .216780 | .800080 | .118946 | 45 | .205966 | .819471 | .117933 |
| 46 | .195693 | .839331 | .116928 | 47 | .189360 | .858622 | .117574 | 48 | .183233 | .878357 | .116223 |
| 49 | .177303 | .898545 | .114876 | 50 | .171566 | .919197 | .119532 | 51 | .166014 | .940324 | .120193 |
| 52 | .160642 | .961936 | .120855 | 53 | .154444 | .986501 | .122070 | 54 | .150414 | 1.020871 | .125315 |
| 55 | .145547 | 1.056439 | .128647 | 56 | .140837 | 1.093245 | .132067 | 57 | .136280 | 1.131335 | .135578 |
| 58 | .131870 | 1.170751 | .139182 | 59 | .127603 | 1.211540 | .142882 | 60 | .123474 | 1.253751 | .146681 |
| 61 | .119478 | 1.297432 | .150580 | 62 | .115612 | 1.331792 | .156434 | 63 | .111871 | 1.419241 | .164704 |
| 64 | .108251 | 1.490055 | .173412 | 65 | .104748 | 1.564402 | .182580 | 66 | .101358 | 1.642459 | .192233 |
| 67 | .098079 | 1.724410 | .202396 | 68 | .094905 | 1.835581 | .217493 | 69 | .091834 | 1.956012 | .234087 |
| 70 | .088862 | 2.084345 | .251948 | 71 | .085947 | 2.221097 | .271171 | 72 | .083204 | 2.366822 | .291861 |
| 73 | .080512 | 2.522108 | .314129 | 74 | .077907 | 2.693764 | .338940 | 75 | .075386 | 2.916596 | .371159 |
| 76 | .072946 | 3.157862 | .406440 | 77 | .070586 | 3.419086 | .445074 | 78 | .068302 | 3.701914 | .487382 |
| 79 | .066091 | 4.008147 | .533710 | 80 | .063953 | 4.339707 | .594443 | 81 | .061883 | 4.699695 | .639998 |
| 82 | .059881 | 5.008379 | .700834 | 83 | .057943 | 5.537917 | .770481 | 84 | .056068 | 6.077485 | .852099 |
| 85 | .054254 | 6.669623 | .942363 | 86 | .052498 | 7.319455 | 1.042188 | 87 | .050800 | 8.032601 | 1.152584 |
| 88 | .049156 | 8.815229 | 1.274683 | 89 | .047565 | 9.674111 | 1.409711 | 90 | .046026 | 10.616675 | 1.559043 |
| 91 | .044537 | 11.651073 | 1.724194 | 92 | .043095 | 12.786255 | 1.906839 | 93 | .041701 | 14.032040 | 2.108833 |
| 94 | .040351 | 15.399203 | 2.332224 | 95 | .039046 | 16.906170 | 2.579888 | 96 | .037782 | 18.654040 | 2.862540 |
| 97 | .036560 | 20.582615 | 3.176160 | 98 | .035377 | 22.710578 | 3.524140 | 99 | .034232 | 25.058544 | 3.910245 |
| 100 | .033124 | 27.649263 | 4.338651 | 101 | .032052 | 30.507823 | 4.813993 | 102 | .031015 | 33.661923 | 5.341414 |
| 103 | .030012 | 37.142109 | 5.926620 | 104 | .029040 | 40.983886 | 6.577038 | 105 | .028101 | 45.257091 | 7.805414 |
| 106 | .027191 | 49.909615 | 8.113345 | 107 | .026311 | 55.076927 | 9.010626 | 108 | .025460 | 60.779237 | 10.007142 |
| 109 | .024636 | 67.071924 | 11.113864 | 110 | .023839 | 74.016123 | 12.342084 | 111 | .023068 | 81.679272 | 13.708036 |
| 112 | .022331 | 90.135813 | 15.224053 | 113 | .021599 | 99.467899 | 16.907733 | 114 | .020900 | 109.766159 | 18.777615 |
| 115 | .020224 | 121.130632 | 20.854295 | 116 | .019569 | 133.671711 | 23.160440 | | | | |

[illegible][illegible][illegible]15

INTERPOLATED MOMENTS AT MONOENERGETIC SOURCES
ALUMINUM WITH MU-K (AIR) DETECTOR AS ADJOINT SOURCE

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------|-------------|---------|---------|
| E(MEV)= | 1.000 | E(MC**2)= | 1.957 | TOTAL= | .318117+00 | D0SE= | .139884+00 | DIRECT= | .439724 |
| 0 0 | .9301593+00 | 1 1 | .4464763+00 | 2 0 | .7454428+00 | 2 2 | .2203788+00 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .78444774+00 | 3 3 | .1072226+00 | 4 2 | .3388688+00 | 5 1 | .6322624+00 | | 6 0 |
| E(MEV)= | .800 | E(MC**2)= | 1.566 | TOTAL= | .353745+00 | D0SE= | .144423+00 | DIRECT= | .408269 |
| 0 0 | .9134349+00 | 1 1 | .4397546+00 | 2 0 | .7732403+00 | 2 2 | .2156511+00 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .8433346+00 | 3 3 | .1038927+00 | 4 2 | .3433221+00 | 5 1 | .6729090+00 | | 6 0 |
| E(MEV)= | .662 | E(MC**2)= | 1.295 | TOTAL= | .385210+00 | D0SE= | .146764+00 | DIRECT= | .380999 |
| 0 0 | .8962830+00 | 1 1 | .4310A00+00 | 2 0 | .7923109+00 | 2 2 | .2097657+00 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .8876797+00 | 3 3 | .1000873+00 | 4 2 | .3426243+00 | 5 1 | .6996735+00 | | 6 0 |
| E(MEV)= | .600 | E(MC**2)= | 1.174 | TOTAL= | .402563+00 | D0SE= | .147928+00 | DIRECT= | .367466 |
| 0 0 | .8860015+00 | 1 1 | .4253234+00 | 2 0 | .8003863+00 | 2 2 | .2060183+00 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .9095753+00 | 3 3 | .9778213-01 | 4 2 | .3409076+00 | 5 1 | .7118044+00 | | 6 0 |
| E(MEV)= | .400 | E(MC**2)= | .783 | TOTAL= | .477638+00 | D0SE= | .147596+00 | DIRECT= | .309013 |
| 0 0 | .8290155+00 | 1 1 | .3916825+00 | 2 0 | .8101221+00 | 2 2 | .1857453+00 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .9667153+00 | 3 3 | .8625194-01 | 4 2 | .3211525+00 | 5 1 | .7296182+00 | | 6 0 |
| E(MEV)= | .279 | E(MC**2)= | .546 | TOTAL= | .548441+00 | D0SE= | .142000+00 | DIRECT= | .258916 |
| 0 0 | .7574802+00 | 1 1 | .3482946+00 | 2 0 | .7688676+00 | 2 2 | .1616742+00 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .9331244+00 | 3 3 | .7376906-01 | 4 2 | .2837232+00 | 5 1 | .6773000+00 | | 6 0 |
| E(MEV)= | .200 | E(MC**2)= | .391 | TOTAL= | .621781+00 | D0SE= | .133783+00 | DIRECT= | .215162 |
| 0 0 | .6652652+00 | 1 1 | .2956628+00 | 2 0 | .6740279+00 | 2 2 | .1346295+00 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .8091902+00 | 3 3 | .6054551-01 | 4 2 | .2337241+00 | 5 1 | .5670974+00 | | 6 0 |
| E(MEV)= | .100 | E(MC**2)= | .196 | TOTAL= | .839331+00 | D0SE= | .116928+00 | DIRECT= | .139311 |
| 0 0 | .4080004+00 | 1 1 | .1655111+00 | 2 0 | .3408293+00 | 2 2 | .7251487-01 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .3503448+00 | 3 3 | .3200693-01 | 4 2 | .1092809+00 | 5 1 | .2362071+00 | | 6 0 |
| E(MEV)= | .080 | E(MC**2)= | .157 | TOTAL= | .981135+00 | D0SE= | .121806+00 | DIRECT= | .120149 |
| 0 0 | .3233917+00 | 1 1 | .1260858+00 | 2 0 | .2355980+00 | 2 2 | .5460314-01 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .2200268+00 | 3 3 | .2396956-01 | 4 2 | .7516022-01 | 5 1 | .1481498+00 | | 6 0 |
| E(MEV)= | .060 | E(MC**2)= | .117 | TOTAL= | .132593+01 | D0SE= | .153651+00 | DIRECT= | .115882 |
| 0 0 | .2389711+00 | 1 1 | .8842998-01 | 2 0 | .1420861+00 | 2 2 | .3747006-01 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .1172337+00 | 3 3 | .1632625-01 | 4 2 | .4525368-01 | 5 1 | .7921132-01 | | 6 0 |
| E(MEV)= | .040 | E(MC**2)= | .078 | TOTAL= | .266830+01 | D0SE= | .335244+00 | DIRECT= | .125639 |
| 0 0 | .1784045+00 | 1 1 | .6207335-01 | 2 0 | .7882836-01 | 2 2 | .2554569-01 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .5490350-01 | 3 3 | .1102768-01 | 4 2 | .2570492-01 | 5 1 | .3777836-01 | | 6 0 |
| E(MEV)= | .020 | E(MC**2)= | .039 | TOTAL= | .167927+02 | D0SE= | .256118+01 | DIRECT= | .152517 |
| 0 0 | .1611192+00 | 1 1 | .5393671-01 | 2 0 | .5637190-01 | 2 2 | .2167714-01 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .3471667-01 | 3 3 | .9297572-02 | 4 2 | .1905338-01 | 5 1 | .2448446-01 | | 6 0 |
| E(MEV)= | .000 | E(MC**2)= | .000 | TOTAL= | .000000+00 | D0SE= | .000000+00 | DIRECT= | .000000 |
| 0 0 | .0000000+00 | 1 1 | .0000000+00 | 2 0 | .0000000+00 | 2 2 | .0000000+00 | | 3 1 |
| 4 0 | .0000000+00 | 3 3 | .0000000+00 | 4 2 | .0000000+00 | 5 1 | .0000000+00 | | 6 0 |

The author would like to thank C. Eisenhower for many helpful discussions concerning this work.

5. References

- [1] J. Res. NBS 46, 6 (1951) RP2213.
- [2] E. B. Breshenkova and V. V. Orlov, Atomnaya Energiya, 10, 173, (Feb. 1961).
- [3] F. W. Krueger, Kernenergie, 13, 47 (1970).
- [4] G. L. Simmons, Unpublished Project Report, Catholic University of America, Nuclear Science and Engineering Dept., (April 1970).
- [5] E. E. Morris and A. B. Chilton, Trans. Am. Nucl. Soc. 1, 405 (1970).
- [6] J. Lewins, "Importance, the Adjoint Function," (Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1965).
- [7] Nat. Bur. Stand. (U.S.), Tech. Note 725, 34 pages (May 1972).
- [8] Nat. Stand. Ref. Data Ser., Nat. Bur. Stand. (U.S.), 29, 80 pages (August 1969).

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET | | 1. PUBLICATION OR REPORT NO. NBS Tech. Note 748 | 2. Gov't Accession No. | 3. Recipient's Accession No. |
| 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE An Adjoint Gamma-Ray Moments Computer Code, ADJMOM-I | | | | 5. Publication Date February 1973 |
| | | | | 6. Performing Organization Code |
| 7. AUTHOR(S) George L. Simmons | | | | 8. Performing Organization |
| 9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20234 | | | | 10. Project/Task/Work Unit No. 2400434 2400439 |
| | | | | 11. Contract/Grant No. |
| 12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Washington, D.C. 20310 Office of Naval Research, Washington, D. C. 20390 | | | | 13. Type of Report & Period Covered Final |
| | | | | 14. Sponsoring Agency Code |
| 15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES | | | | |
| 16. ABSTRACT (A 200-word or less factual summary of most significant information. If document includes a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here.) In this paper we discuss a computer code for generating spatial-angular moments of the adjoint gamma-ray flux in an infinite medium. The equation for the flux moments is given and techniques used for the solution are described. Details of the input data and a sample problem are also supplied. | | | | |
| 17. KEY WORDS (Alphabetical order, separated by semicolons) Adjoint; buildup factor; dosimetry; gamma-ray transport; moment methods; shielding. | | | | |
| 18. AVAILABILITY STATEMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNLIMITED. <input type="checkbox"/> FOR OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTION. DO NOT RELEASE TO NTIS. | | 19. SECURITY CLASS (THIS REPORT) UNCLASSIFIED | 21. NO. OF PAGES 23 | |
| | | 20. SECURITY CLASS (THIS PAGE) UNCLASSIFIED | 22. Price \$.30 Domestic Postpaid \$.20 GPO Bookstore | |

PERIODICALS

JOURNAL OF RESEARCH reports National Bureau of Standards research and development in physics, mathematics, and chemistry. Comprehensive scientific papers give complete details of the work, including laboratory data, experimental procedures, and theoretical and mathematical analyses. Illustrated with photographs, drawings, and charts. Includes listings of other NBS papers as issued.

Published in two sections, available separately:

• **Physics and Chemistry (Section A)**

Papers of interest primarily to scientists working in these fields. This section covers a broad range of physical and chemical research, with major emphasis on standards of physical measurement, fundamental constants, and properties of matter. Issued six times a year. Annual subscription: Domestic, \$17.00; Foreign, \$21.25.

• **Mathematical Sciences (Section B)**

Studies and compilations designed mainly for the mathematician and theoretical physicist. Topics in mathematical statistics, theory of experiment design, numerical analysis, theoretical physics and chemistry, logical design and programming of computers and computer systems. Short numerical tables. Issued quarterly. Annual subscription: Domestic, \$9.00; Foreign, \$11.25.

TECHNICAL NEWS BULLETIN

The best single source of information concerning the Bureau's measurement, research, developmental, cooperative, and publication activities, this monthly publication is designed for the industry-oriented individual whose daily work involves intimate contact with science and technology—for *engineers, chemists, physicists, research managers, product-development managers, and company executives*. Includes listing of all NBS papers as issued. Annual subscription: Domestic, \$6.50; Foreign, \$8.25.

NONPERIODICALS

Applied Mathematics Series. Mathematical tables, manuals, and studies.

Building Science Series. Research results, test methods, and performance criteria of building materials, components, systems, and structures.

Handbooks. Recommended codes of engineering and industrial practice (including safety codes) developed in cooperation with interested industries, professional organizations, and regulatory bodies.

Special Publications. Proceedings of NBS conferences, bibliographies, annual reports, wall charts, pamphlets, etc.

Monographs. Major contributions to the technical literature on various subjects related to the Bureau's scientific and technical activities.

National Standard Reference Data Series. NSRDS provides quantitative data on the physical and chemical properties of materials, compiled from the world's literature and critically evaluated.

Product Standards. Provide requirements for sizes, types, quality, and methods for testing various industrial products. These standards are developed cooperatively with interested Government and industry groups and provide the basis for common understanding of product characteristics for both buyers and sellers. Their use is voluntary.

Technical Notes. This series consists of communications and reports (covering both other-agency and NBS-sponsored work) of limited or transitory interest.

Federal Information Processing Standards Publications. This series is the official publication within the Federal Government for information on standards adopted and promulgated under the Public Law 89-306, and Bureau of the Budget Circular A-86 entitled, Standardization of Data Elements and Codes in Data Systems.

Consumer Information Series. Practical information, based on NBS research and experience, covering areas of interest to the consumer. Easily understandable language and illustrations provide useful background knowledge for shopping in today's technological marketplace.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES

The following current-awareness and literature-survey bibliographies are issued periodically by the Bureau:

Cryogenic Data Center Current Awareness Service (Publications and Reports of Interest in Cryogenics).

A literature survey issued weekly. Annual subscription: Domestic, \$20.00; foreign, \$25.00.

Liquefied Natural Gas. A literature survey issued quarterly. Annual subscription: \$20.00.

Superconducting Devices and Materials. A literature survey issued quarterly. Annual subscription: \$20.00.

Send subscription orders and remittances for the preceding bibliographic services to the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151.

Electromagnetic Metrology Current Awareness Service (Abstracts of Selected Articles on Measurement Techniques and Standards of Electromagnetic Quantities from D-C to Millimeter-Wave Frequencies). Issued monthly. Annual subscription: \$100.00 (Special rates for multi-subscriptions). Send subscription order and remittance to the Electromagnetic Metrology Information Center, Electromagnetics Division, National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo. 80302.

Order NBS publications (except Bibliographic Subscription Services) from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D.C. 20234

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
215

