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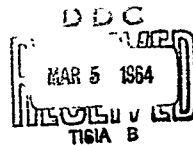
NDL-TR-43

ATTENUATION OF FALLOUT RADIATION AS A FUNCTION  
OF CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSE WALL THICKNESS

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Nuclear Testing Division

October 1963



U. S. ARMY  
**NUCLEAR DEFENSE LABORATORY**  
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by

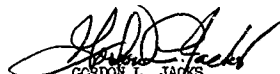
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#### FOREWORD

This experiment was conducted to verify theoretical calculations of wall thickness effect on the shielding characteristics of a concrete blockhouse in a uniformly contaminated fallout field. The work was within the scope of Task Number LA022601A089-01, "Studies and Investigations, Atomic Defense Techniques."

#### Acknowledgement

The authors wish to express their appreciation to Dr. L. V. Spencer of the National Bureau of Standards for the opportunity of using his monograph, "Structure Shielding Against Fallout Radiation", prior to its formal publication, and to Dr. H. J. Tiller for his technical assistance and careful judgment of the subject matter.

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### DIGEST

This experiment was conducted to verify theoretical calculations of wall thickness effect on the shielding characteristics of a concrete blockhouse in a uniformly contaminated fallout field.

Two gamma emitters, cobalt 60 and cesium 137, were used to simulate uniform planes of contamination. The dose rates at various locations within blockhouses with wall thickness of 48 psf, 93.7 psf, and 139 psf were measured with ionization-chamber dosimeters. Reduction factors were calculated from the data taken at the center detector positions and compared with reduction factors computed from the theoretical calculations of Dr. L. V. Spencer, National Bureau of Standards.

1. Experimental and theoretical reduction factors 3 feet and 6 feet above the center of the concrete blockhouse agreed within  $\pm 15$  percent for a uniformly contaminated plane of cobalt 60, and within  $\pm 20$  percent for cesium 137.

2. Cobalt 60 and cesium 137 radiation show approximately exponential attenuation of dose rate as a function of wall thickness ranging from 48 to 139 psf for detector heights of 0 (ground level), 3, and 6 feet.

### MILITARY APPLICATION

Radiation hazards caused by fallout from nuclear explosions require the military to take advantage of all possible means of shielding to protect both the field armies and personnel in fixed military installations. One means of obtaining protection is to utilize available above-ground structures; however, the military commander must be furnished with quantitative estimates of the protection afforded by available structures. Spencer's method gives the means of obtaining this quantitative estimate of protection capabilities of structures. An experimental check on the accuracy of this method is essential.

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ATTENUATION OF FALLOUT RADIATION AS A FUNCTION  
OF CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSE WALL THICKNESS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OBJECTIVES

This report presents one phase of a shielding program designed to test the validity of theoretical calculations for predicting the shielding afforded by structures against fallout radiation.

The specific objective of this experiment was to verify theoretical calculations of the effect of wall thickness on the shielding characteristics of a concrete blockhouse in a uniformly contaminated fallout field.

1.2 BACKGROUND

An atomic or thermonuclear weapon detonated on or near the surface of the ground produces radioactive fallout. This fallout is taken into the atmosphere and distributed over the surrounding area in a pattern determined by the prevailing meteorological conditions. This radioactive fallout, covering roofs of buildings and the surrounding ground, constitutes a major hazard to the surviving population. Because of this, judicious use must be made of all remaining above-ground structures for protection from the radiation hazard caused by the fallout. It is essential, therefore, to know just how much protection can be expected from these structures in a fallout field. This information is obtained by direct measurement or calculation.

Some experimental work on structure shielding has been done on typical residential structures<sup>1</sup> and on relatively simple structures<sup>2</sup> in simulated fallout field. Because of geometric differences between one building and another, however, these results could only be applied directly to similar structures. Recently, a prediction method developed by Dr. L. V. Spencer at the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) became available. This work, contained in Dr. Spencer's monograph on structure shielding<sup>3</sup>, formed the basis of the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) Engineering Manual<sup>4</sup> used by engineers and architects to predict the protection afforded by existing and proposed structures against fallout radiation. Although some of the assumptions and calculations made by Dr. Spencer were based on experimental work, a need existed for a full scale experimental check of the entire prediction method. The most logical approach to such an experiment was to begin with a

simple type of structure, and then proceed to more complex structures. Therefore, a simple blockhouse was chosen as the experimental structure. The results of experiments conducted to determine the effect of roof thickness on the gamma dose rate inside the blockhouse have been reported previously<sup>5</sup>. The present report concerns the gamma radiation penetration through the walls of the blockhouse.

### 1.3 THEORY

Details of the calculations involved in developing Spencer's prediction method are reported in his monograph on structure shielding against fallout radiation. The monograph was designed to predict the shielding characteristics of any structure if certain physical parameters (dimensions, construction materials, wall thickness, etc.) are known.

Spencer accomplished this by reducing as much as possible the number of independent parameters characterizing a fallout radiation shielding problem. Fallout distribution was assumed to be of uniform density and of infinite extent. The changing energy spectrum that occurs after the detonation of a weapon was resolved by calculating data for three different energy spectra, namely (1) 1.12-hour fission products, (2) cobalt 60, and (3) cesium 137. The differences in the density and the shielding characteristics of construction materials of various buildings were simplified by converting to a parameter called effective mass thickness ( $X$ ) with the dimensions of weight per unit area. The expression for this parameter is

$$X = 2(Z/A) \rho \Delta \quad (1.1)$$

Where:  $(Z/A)$  is the ratio of atomic charge,  $Z$ , to atomic mass number,  $A$ , averaged over the constituent elements of the material.

$\rho$  is the density of the material

$\Delta$  is the barrier thickness

The dimensionless factor  $2(Z/A)$  is very nearly unity for most important construction materials, such as wood, brick, and concrete; consequently, the effective mass thickness for these materials nearly equals the true mass thickness, defined as weight per unit area.

Structure shielding analysis may be visualized by examining Figure 1.1, taken directly from Figure 20.1 of Reference 3. Figure 1.1 shows a blockhouse, similar to the structure studied in the present experiment, with fallout on the roof and on the surrounding ground. It is desired that the dose rate be determined at detector position  $A$  at the center of the building, so that at that point the shielding effectiveness of the structure can be determined.

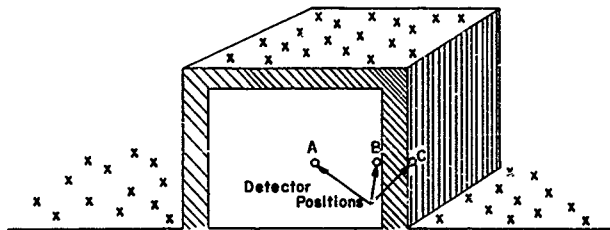


Figure 1.1 Blockhouse, with fallout on roof and ground  
(Figure 20.1, L. V. Spencer).

A convenient measure for the shielding effectiveness is the (dose) reduction factor  $R_A$  for the center point inside the structure. This reduction factor is defined as the ratio of the dose rate,  $D_A$ , measured at the detector point A inside the structure to the free field dose rate,  $D_0$ , measured by an unshielded detector 3 feet above the infinite and uniformly contaminated plane source, i.e.:

$$R_A = \frac{D_A}{D_0} \quad (1.2)$$

The dose rate at detector  $D_A$  is due to radiation from all directions. Because of the low density of air, most radiation will travel in straight lines from the points of emergence from the walls. Thus, the radiation penetrating the roof is due primarily to fallout laying on the roof, plus skyshine (from ground contamination), which is significant for relatively thin roofs. The radiation penetrating the walls originates from fallout on the ground surrounding the building. Since, as pointed out by Spencer, the radiation penetrating the roof will have little semblance in intensity or directional distribution to radiation penetrating the walls, it is appropriate to separate the detector response accordingly.

In Figure 1.1, detector positions B and C, just inside and outside the wall, represent points at the same height as detector position A. Radiation from ground contamination that contributes to the detector response at position A must first pass through the wall material and then travel through the distance between the wall and the detector. The total reduction of detector response at A can be represented as the product of two factors. The barrier reduction factor accounts for the attenuation of radiation by interactions with the wall material; clearly, this factor is a function of the mass thickness  $X$  of the wall. It should be noted that the ratio of the response of detectors placed at positions B and C provides a very good estimate of the magnitude of the barrier reduction factor. The geometry reduction factor allows for further reduction of the radiation intensity due to the finite distance between detector positions B and A; obviously, this factor is a function of the solid angle  $\omega$  subtended by the wall as seen from the detector position A. A more detailed analysis reveals that the geometry reduction factor depends also on the mass thickness  $X$  of the wall as an additional variable.

The procedures, using Spencer's method, for calculating the reduction factors for the blockhouse are shown later in Section 3.4. Certain basic parameters, such as effective mass thickness,  $X$ , and the solid angle fractions, are easily calculated. From these, other factors are obtained directly from charts and graphs in Spencer's monograph.

## CHAPTER 2

### EXPERIMENTAL EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

#### 2.1 BLOCKHOUSE

The blockhouse is shown in Figure 2.1. The inside dimensions of the square structure were 12 by 12 by 8 feet. The floor and the basic 4-inch-thick walls were poured concrete. Wall thicknesses were added in increments of  $3 \frac{13}{16}$  inches, or 45.7 psf, to a total thickness of  $11 \frac{5}{8}$  inches, or 139 psf.

TABLE 2.1 WALL THICKNESS OF CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSE

Wall Number	Thickness of Concrete inches	Mass Thickness psf
1	4	48
2	$7 \frac{13}{16}$	93.7
3	$11 \frac{5}{8}$	139

For convenience, the mass thickness (psf) will be used to indicate the appropriate wall thickness in subsequent sections of this report.

The 2-by-2-foot windows, centered in three of the walls, were filled with concrete blocks to the same thickness as the walls. The fourth wall contained a 2-by-6-foot doorway. A 48-psf sliding door (Figure 2.2) was installed to shield out the contribution of scattered radiation through this opening.

Supporting the roof materials was a 10-inch wide flange beam (Figure 2.1) that spanned the top of the structure at the midpoints of the walls having opposing windows. The roof for the 48-psf and 93.7-psf walls consisted of  $1 \frac{1}{32}$  inches of steel supported by a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch layer of plywood extending from the flange beam to the tops of the opposing walls. The mass



Figure 2.1 Experimental blockhouse showing 48-sq wall and 50.2-sq roof

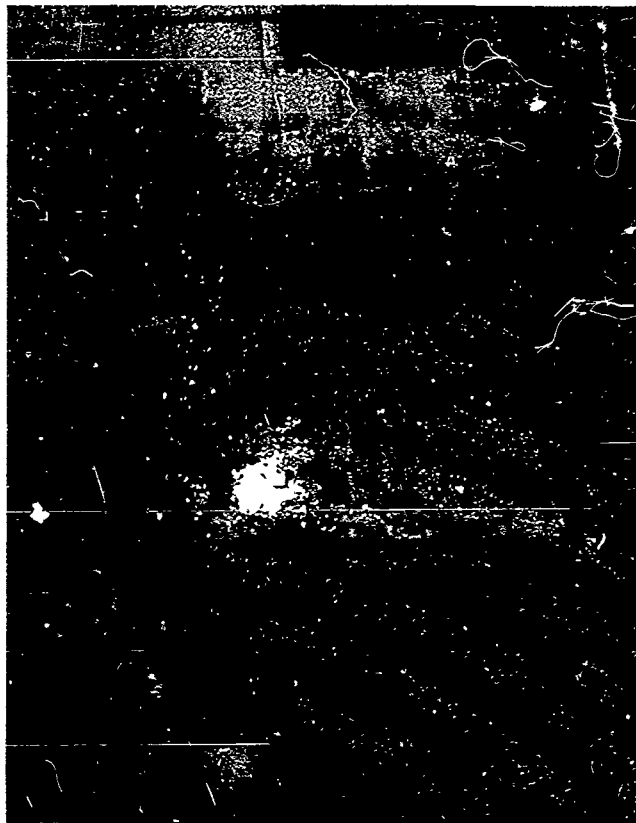


Figure 2.2 Experimental blockhouse showing 139-psf wall, sliding door, and 91.5-psf roof.

thickness value of this roof was 50.2 psf. The roof for the 139-psf wall, however, was increased to 91.5 psf by replacing the steel with two layers of 3 13/16-inch thick concrete block supported by 4-inch steel channels extending from the flange beam to the tops of the opposing walls. The thickness of the roof was increased to eliminate the contribution of scattered radiation through the roof. Thus, the dose rates at the detector positions were considered to represent only radiation penetrating the walls.

## 2.2 FALLOUT SIMULATION

2.2.1 Source Positions. A continuous distribution of fallout radiation was simulated by dividing the field about the test structure into an array of squares and by placing a point isotropic source at the center of each. Instead of having sources at each of the points simultaneously, a single source was moved over the successive centers until the total area represented was covered. Because of the symmetry of the experimental structure, only one-eighth of the surrounding fallout field required simulation. Image detector positions were placed within the structure to obtain the dose contribution for the entire field.

Figures 2.3 through 2.5 show the source positions in relationship to the blockhouse. These figures show that the contaminated area is bounded by two straight lines intersecting at an angle of  $45^\circ$  at the center of the structure.

The grid spacing was chosen so that the outside dimension of the structure was a multiple of the grid spacing adjacent to the structure. The overall size of the 48-psf wall building was 152 by 152 inches. Thus, the individual grid spacing for the 48-psf wall was  $25 \frac{1}{3}$  by  $25 \frac{1}{3}$  inches, or  $4.46 \text{ ft}^2$ . To reduce the number of dose-rate measurements, the grid area was increased by a factor of 4 after every third row.

A similar pattern was followed in determining the source positions for the 93.7-psf wall. The overall size of the building increased to 160 by 160 inches; therefore, the size of the grid adjacent to the blockhouse was  $26 \frac{2}{3}$  by  $26 \frac{2}{3}$  inches, or  $4.93 \text{ ft}^2$ . Likewise, the grid area was increased by a factor of 4 after every third row.



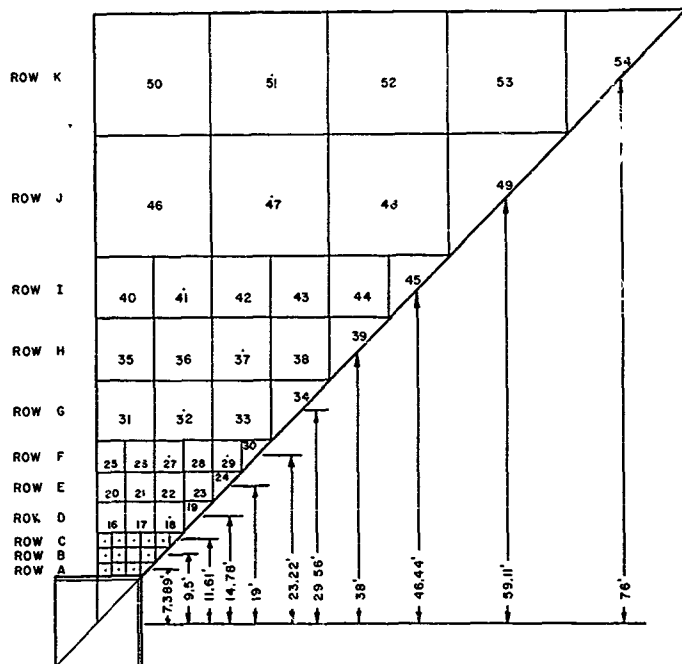


Figure 2.3 48-psf wall grid pattern, rows A-K, point source positions 1-54.

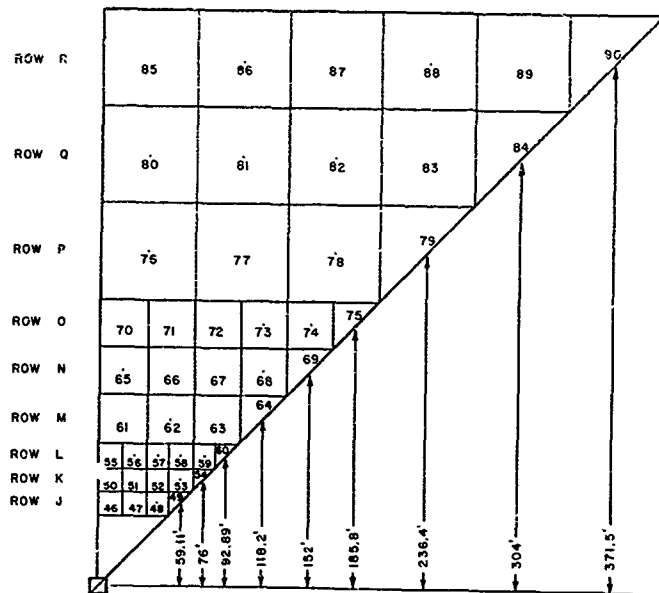


Figure 2.3a 48-psf wall grid pattern, rows J-R,  
point source positions 46-90.

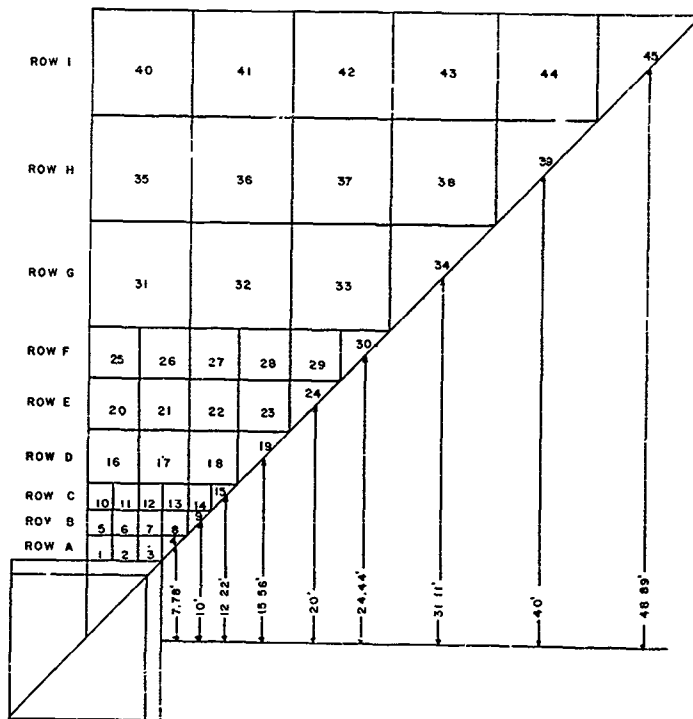


Figure 2.4 93.7-psf wall grid pattern, rows A-I, point source positions 1-45.

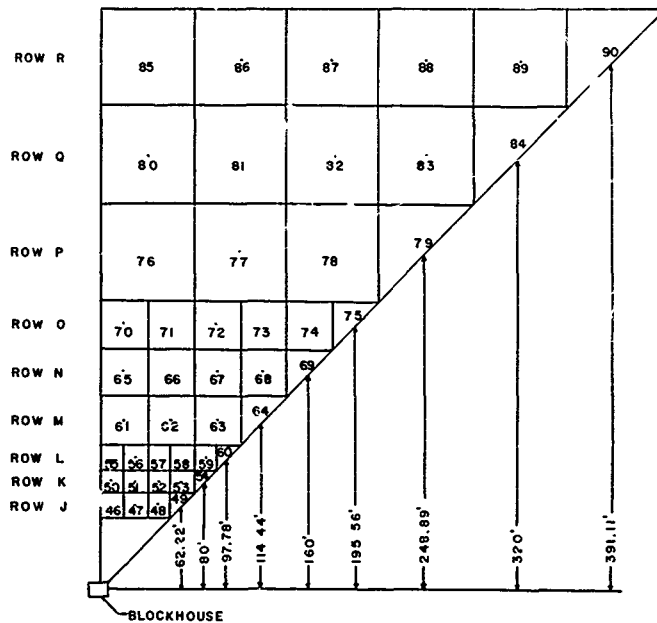


Figure 2.4a. 93.7-psf wall grid pattern, rows J-R, point source positions 46-90.

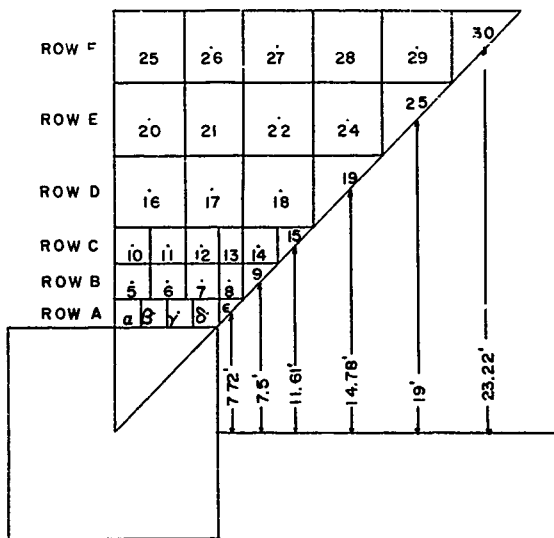


Figure 2.5 139-psf wall grid pattern, rows A-F, point source positions  $\alpha$ - $\epsilon$  and 5-30. Remaining rows are the same as those for 48-psf wall grid pattern (Figure 2.3a).

Except for Row A, the same grid size used for the 139-psf wall was used for the 48-psf wall. Row A was divided into five grid areas (see Figure 2.5) rather than the four used for the 48-psf wall to facilitate area representation by the single point source. The grid size in Row A was  $17 \frac{1}{3}$  by 21 inches.

2.2.2 Detector Positions. The detector layout is shown in Figures 2.6 and 2.7. Figure 2.6a is a plan of the building showing the position of the primary detectors with respect to the walls of the building, and Figure 2.6b shows the detector positions with respect to the floor. This information is summarized in Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.2 POSITION OF DETECTORS INSIDE BLOCKHOUSE

Detector Position	Perpendicular Distance to Wall I feet	Perpendicular Distance to Wall II feet	Height Above Floor feet
A	1	1	3
B	$3 \frac{1}{2}$	$3 \frac{1}{2}$	3
C 6'	6	6	6
C 3'	6	6	3
* C 0'	6	6	0
D	$3 \frac{1}{2}$	6	3
E 4'	1	6	4
E 3'	1	6	3
E 2'	1	6	2

\* Note: This detector position was at ground level directly above the center of a 16 by 16 by 16-inch hole in the center of the blockhouse.

Primary detectors (capital letters) and image detectors (small letters) were placed within the building as shown in Figure 2.7. Figure 2.8 illustrates the method employed to determine the dose rate at the primary positions using only one-eighth of the field about the structure. In Figure 2.8a, it was desired to measure the dose rate within the structure, at position A, from radiation originating from contaminant in the four shaded squares and in the four unshaded squares. Because of symmetry, the source-barrier-detector arrangement could be represented by three image detector positions so as to obviate placing a source in three of the four shaded areas of Figure 2.8a. Furthermore, for each of the detector positions, there was an unshaded square contributing the same radiation field as a shaded area. Therefore, the unshaded area

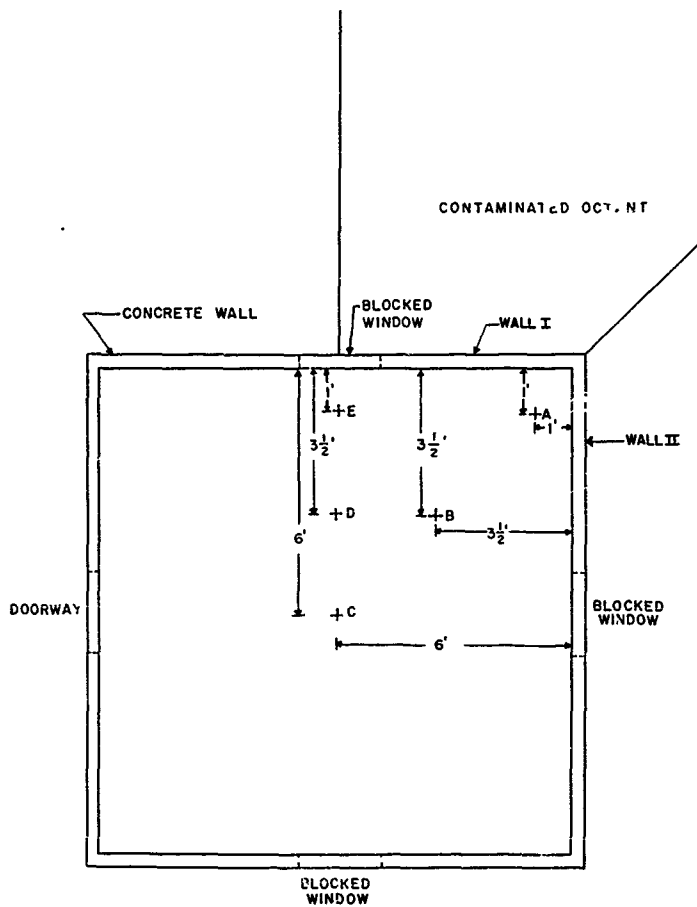


Figure 2.6a Plan of primary detector positions within blockhouse.

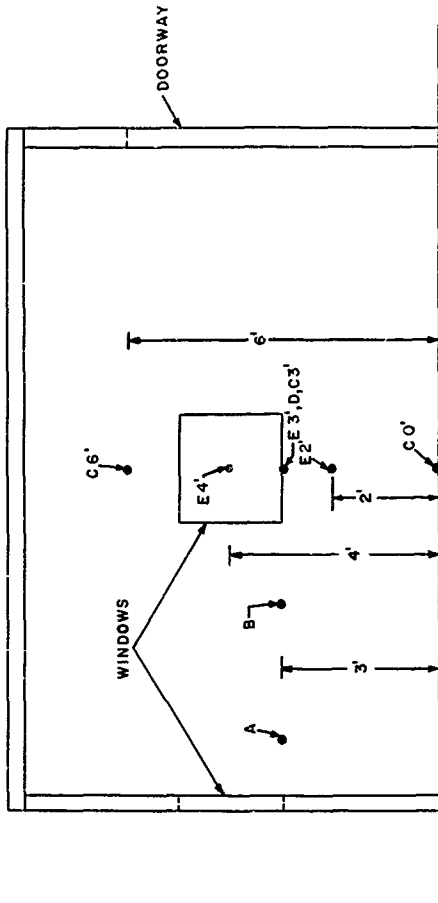


Figure 2.6b Section showing elevations of detector positions



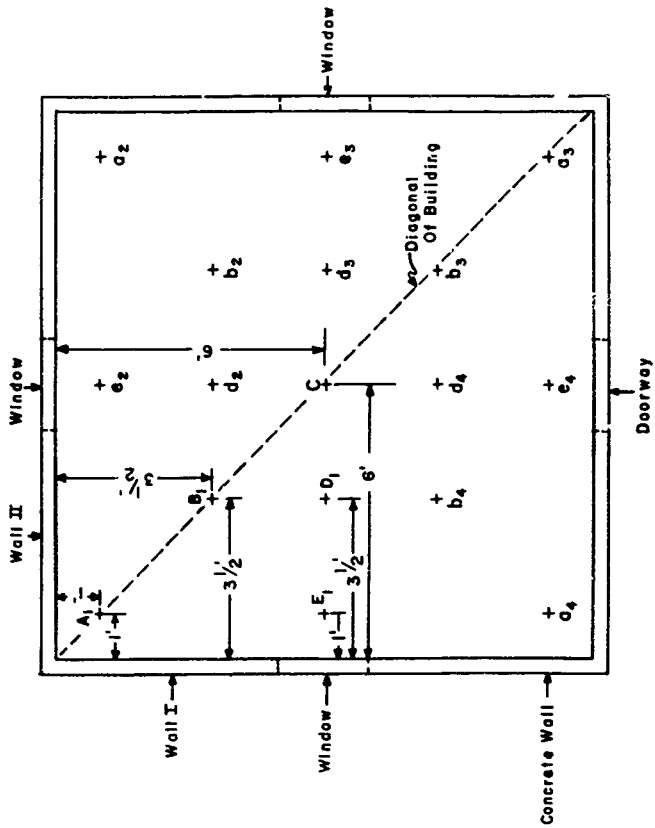
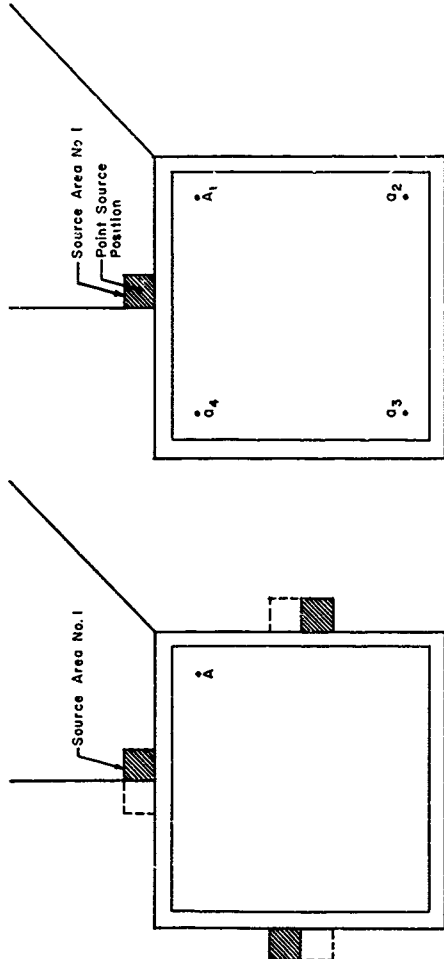


Figure 2.7 Plan of primary and image detector positions.



b. Actual Experimental Arrangement To Determine Dose Rate At Primary Position  $A_1$ .

a. Distributed Source And Detector Plan To Determine Dose Rate At Corner of Structure For Source Area No. 1 Only.

Figure 2.8 Illustration of experimental detector arrangement.

contribution could be accounted for by doubling the contribution indicated by a source at the center of a shaded area. As an example, the dose rate,  $D_A$ , at position A for the eight contaminated areas shown in Figure 2.6a was

$$D_A = 2(D_{A_1} + D_{A_2} + D_{A_3} + D_{A_4}) \quad (2..)$$

For the center detector positions, the three image detector positions were superimposed upon the primary position. Therefore, the dose rate at a center position for the above-mentioned contaminated areas was eight times the single dose-rate measurement.

As shown in Figures 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5, the diagonal areas were treated as right triangles and the source was placed at the midpoint of the hypotenuse of the triangular area. In determining the continuous distribution dose rates it was necessary to halve the single dose-rate measurements to properly weight this area.

### 2.3 RADIOACTIVE SOURCES

The gamma radiation sources used in these experiments were cobalt 60 and cesium 137, (Figures 2.9 and 2.10). Cobalt 60, emitting 2 gamma photons of 1.17 and 1.33 MeV, was used in source strengths of 0.346 curies, 3.25 curies, 98.7 curies, and 395 curies. Cesium 137, emitting a single gamma photon of 0.661 MeV, was used in source strengths of 1.32 curies, 8.69 curies, and 100 curies.

### 2.4 SOURCE HANDLING EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

In simulating fallout contamination with point sources, the high intensity radioactive sources were exposed remotely to insure personnel safety, and were exposed close to the ground to simulate ground contamination. The following methods were used to accomplish this:

1. Direct placement of source on the ground
2. Airlift system alone
3. Airlift system with tilter
4. Airlift system with tilter and reverse-airflow system

The first method involved removing the source from the shield with a permanent magnet and quickly placing it in a plastic holder resting on the source position. This procedure was used only with the 1.32-curie cesium 137 source and the

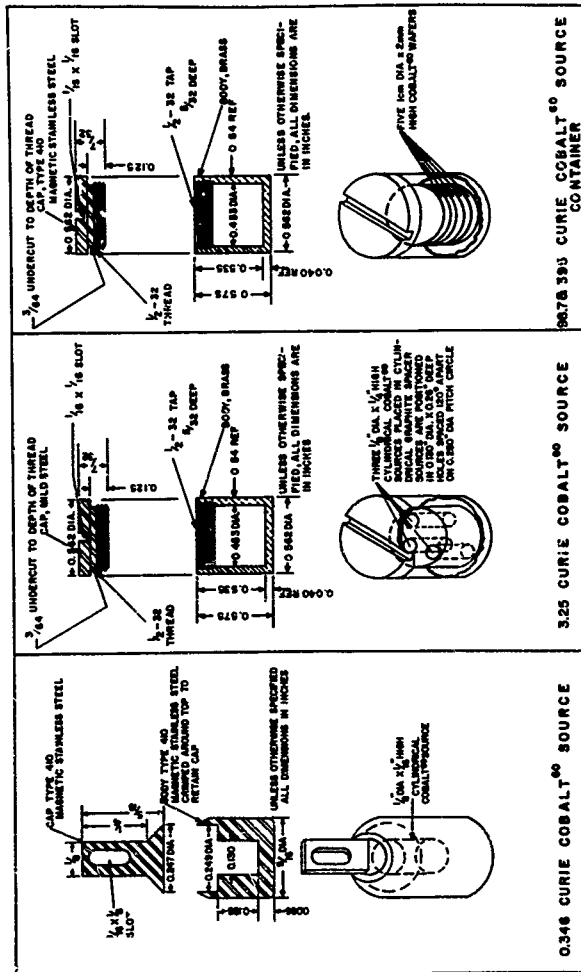
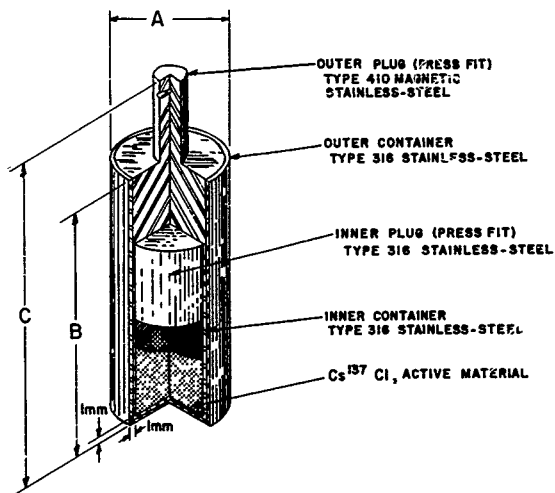


Figure 2.9 Detail of construction of cobalt 60 sources.



Strength of Source curies	Dimension			Dimensions of Active Material	
	A	B	C	Diameter	Height
	inches			inches	
1.32	0.252	0.925	1.181	0.157	0.157
8.69	0.329	1.38	1.754	0.236	0.224
100	0.492	1.575	1.950	0.394	0.905

Figure 2.10 Detail of construction of cesium 137 sources.

0.346-curie cobalt 60 source for the positions of Rows A, B, and C with the 48-psf wall.

A section drawing of the airlift system is shown in Figure 2.11. Briefly, the system consisted of the source, the shield, and a riser-tube assembly. To lift the source from its lead shield, a lead plug was removed and a stainless steel riser plug, containing two concentric aluminum tubes, was inserted into the cavity of the shield. An air hose near the base of the aluminum tubes was connected to an electrically operated air compressor that forced air down the outer aluminum tube and under the source, pushing the source upward into the aluminum tube. A preset stop rod in the riser tube controlled the height to which the source would move. The source remained suspended in the aluminum tube until the power to the air compressor was turned off.

The airlift system alone was used only for Row P through Row R (Figure 2.4) where it was not required that the source be positioned near the ground. At these points the source-to-detector distances were large; therefore, the difference in slant thickness through the blockhouse walls was insignificant whether the source was near the ground or as much as 2 feet above the ground.

Beginning at Row D, where it was necessary to position a high-activity source near the ground (source could not be handled manually), the airlift system was used in conjunction with the tilting mechanism, Figure 2.12. This device consisted of a two-wheeled trailer with mounted supports holding two trunnions. A face plate was welded to the adjacent ends of each trunnion. Adapter plates with bolt holes were welded to opposite sides of each shield to match the plates on the trunnion. The shield was placed between the plates and bolted in place. With the riser tube clamped in place, the shield was tilted by remotely activating a 110-volt AC ratio motor. This motor drove a system of pulleys and V-belts that reduced the rotation speed and caused the shield to tilt to about  $110^\circ$  from the vertical. The source was then ejected from the shield with the air compressor. Source height above the ground was adjusted, prior to exposure, by means of a positioning rod of the same length as the riser tube. At source positions near the building (Rows D and E), the height of the source above the ground was approximately 3 1/2 inches. At source positions farther from the blockhouse it was sometimes necessary to place the source as much as 8 inches above the ground so that the source would "see" the entire building. The source was returned to the shield by uprighting the riser tube and shield. An average detector response was determined for the dose contribution during

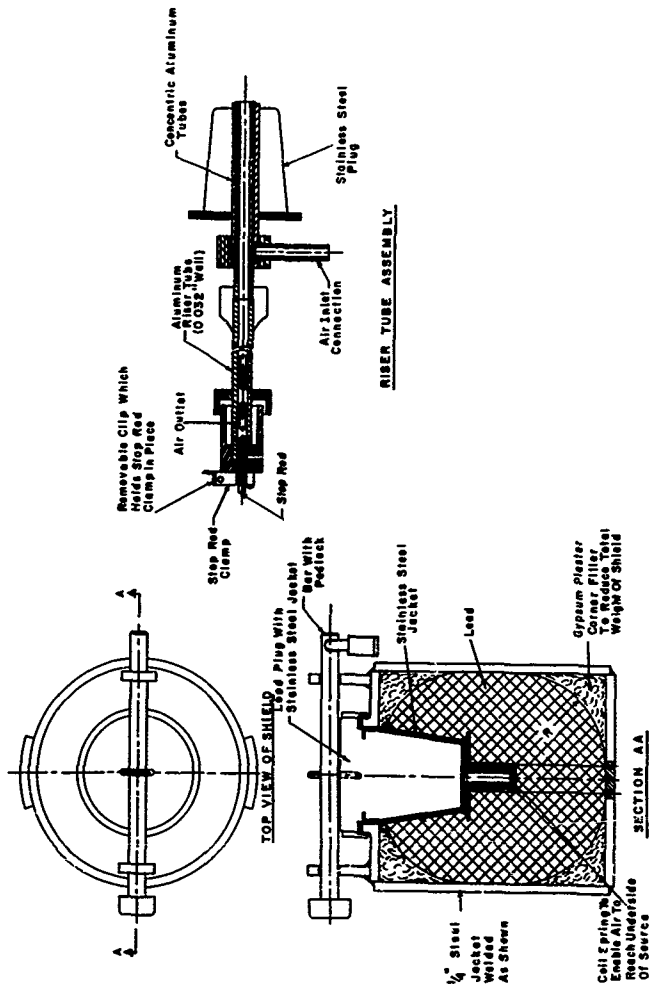


Figure 2.11 Sectional view of source shield with riser tube and plug.

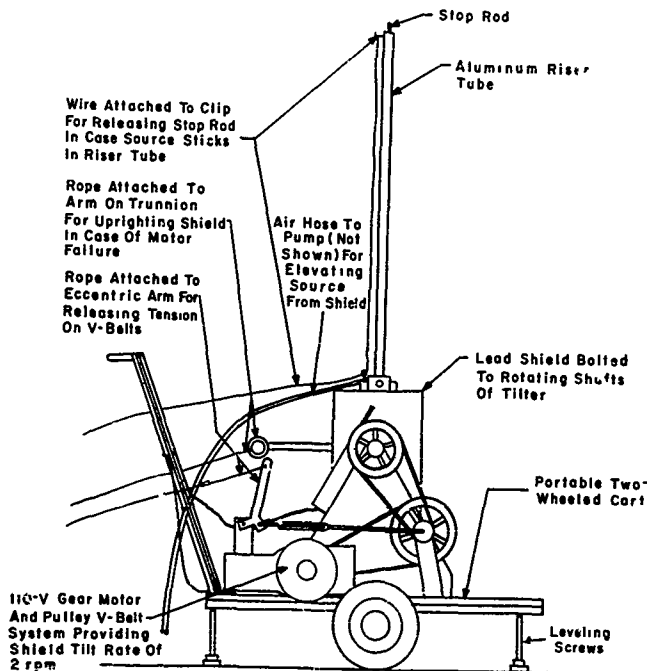


Figure 2.12 Shield tilter.



K O D A K S A F E I Y A F I L M

the time that the source traveled from the ground position to nearly above the shield. This contribution was subtracted to give the detector response while the source was at ground level.

The fourth and final source-exposure method, the airlift system and tilter with the reverse air-flow system, was employed for source positions near the blockhouse where the wall thickness under study was too great to permit use of a low activity source. Since the dose contributed while the source was being returned from the ground position to the shield would be a significant part of the total dose reaching the detector, it was undesirable to use the tilter mechanism with the normal air-lift system. This system, shown in Figure 2.13, entailed the use of an adapter (an aluminum tube the same inside diameter and wall thickness as the riser tube) which was threaded on the upper end of the riser tube. A rubber hose was attached to a small aluminum tube extending from the cap of the adapter. This tube and the air inlet at the base of the riser tube were connected to opposing outlets of two, remotely operated, three-way solenoid valves which controlled the direction of the flow of air. With air pressure being supplied by a compressor pump, air could either be made to flow through the shield, pushing the source to the end of the adapter, or to flow through the adapter, thus, pushing the source back into the shield. This method was used to expose a high-intensity source to a height of 1/2 inch above the ground at all source positions of Rows A, B, and C with the 93.7-psf and 139-psf walls.

To reduce the number of source-position measurements, a method was devised for estimating the dose rate at as many source positions as possible. Sufficient radial lines were drawn from the center of the building to the boundary of the experimental radiation field so as to pass through each source position. Results of the dose-rate measurements for the 90 source positions for the 48-psf wall thickness indicated that, for the center detector positions, a plot of the dose rate versus horizontal distance from source to detector for the source positions on a given radial line yielded a straight line on log-log paper. Therefore, for the greater wall thickness, the dose rate at many source positions could be estimated by obtaining sufficient points to construct the dose-rate distance curve. The source positions for which this procedure was used are indicated in the tables of the appendix.

## 2.5 INSTRUMENTATION

**2.5.1 Radiation Detectors.** Quantitative measurements of the dose inside the blockhouse were obtained with the following

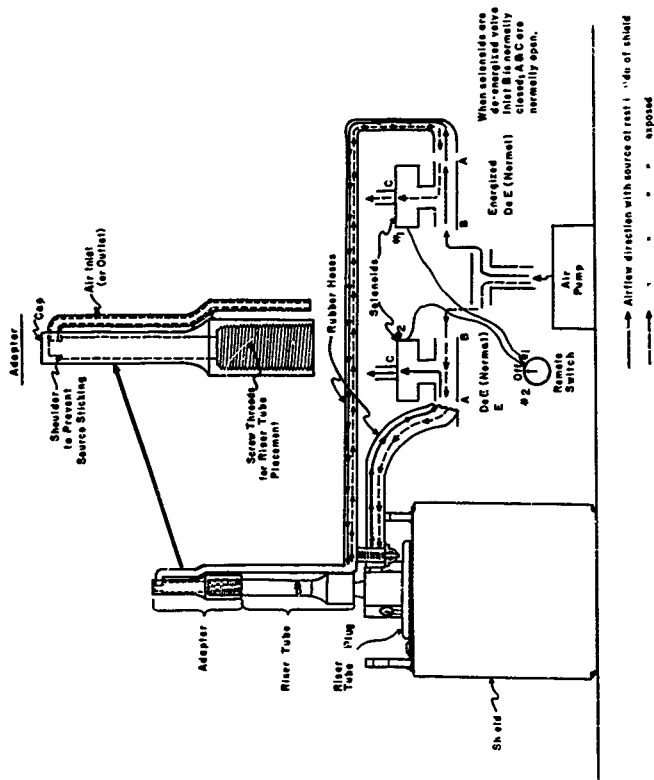


Figure 2.13 Reverse-airflow system.

air-equivalent ionization chamber dosimeters and charger-reader  
(Figure 2.14)

Dosimeters: Victoreen Model 239, Range: 0-10 mr  
Victoreen Model 208, Range: 0-1 mr

Charger-Reader: Victoreen Model 287 Minimeter

These detectors were calibrated against a Victoreen Model 130 dosimeter, range 0 to 0.25r, charged and read on a Victoreen condenser r-meter model 70, which had been calibrated by the National Bureau of Standards (NBS)<sup>8</sup>. The calibration was made at two energy levels, 215 keV and 1,250 keV. The correction factor for cesium 137 was obtained by linear interpolation for 661 keV photon energy level between the two measured energies. It was estimated that the correction factors were accurate within  $\pm 3$  percent.

When taking dose measurements, the dosimeters were exposed for a time sufficient to give a reading of not less than 50 percent of full scale. Readings could be reproduced within  $\pm 1$  percent of full scale. The total dose received by a dosimeter was recorded with the time required for the exposure. This information was converted to dose rate in milliroentgens per hour.

2.5.2 Survey and Detection Instruments. Survey and detection instruments included the following:

Tracerlab Model SU3 Laboratory Monitor  
Nuclear-Chicago-Model 2586 Survey Meter (Cutie-Pie)  
Victoreen Model 389 Survey Meter (Thyac)

The Tracerlab Model SU3 laboratory monitor was used to indicate the exit and return of the source to the shield. This system, in conjunction with an electric timer, was also used to determine the length of the exposure time.

The survey meters were used to estimate the dose rate within the blockhouse at the various detector positions.

2.5.3 Miscellaneous Instrumentation. Correction factors were necessary to correct the responses of the dosimeters to standard atmospheric conditions ( $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 760 mm Hg).

Atmospheric pressure was measured by a U. S. Army Signal Corps. mercury barometer. The instrument could be read to  $\pm 0.1$  mm Hg.

Air temperatures were measured by a Yellow Springs Instrument Co. Model 44 Telethermometer equipped with a Model 405 thermistor air probe.

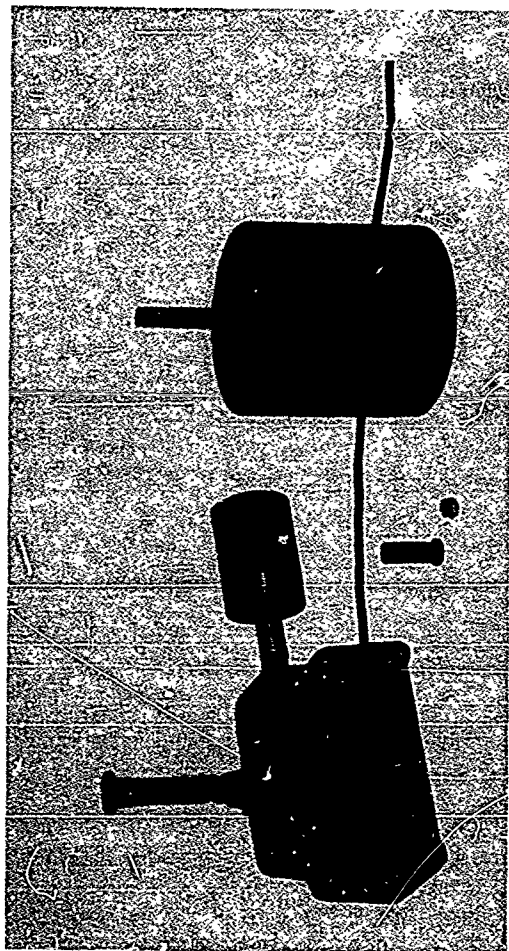


Figure 2.14 Dosimeters and charger-reader.

2.5.4 Field Laboratory Facility. A 16-foot-square wooden building near the edge of the test area provided a reasonably dust-free place to charge and read the dosimeters. A 32-inch thick concrete-block shielding wall was erected along two sides of the building to reduce the radiation level sufficiently to allow continued occupancy by test personnel and to permit dosimeters to be read while the field test was in progress.

## CHAPTER 3

### EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 DATA TREATMENT

Table 3.1 is a sample data sheet showing the treatment of the radiation measurements for the 48-psf wall from one source position. The radiation dose measurements were corrected for atmospheric conditions, radioactive decay, and dosimeter calibration, and normalized to yield the dose rate for a source strength of 1 curie. The normalized dose rates were recorded on analysis sheets as shown in Appendix A, Tables A1 through A6. The point-source data were then integrated to obtain the dose rate from a square radiation source field with uniform contamination density. For example, in Table A-1, the sum of the dose rates 3 feet above the center of the floor of the blockhouse from the source positions of Row A (source positions 1-4), multiplied by 8 and by the area simulated by each source position, shows the dose rate at this location, if Row A completely surrounded the building.

#### 3.2 INFINITE FIELD DOSE RATES

In these experiments the radiation field could be constructed only to a finite distance from the blockhouse; whereas, in an actual fallout field, the dose rate at a detector location within the building is due to an effective infinite field of contamination. The infinite field dose rates within the blockhouse were determined by extrapolation based on experimental open field dose rates given in Reference 7.

From data provided in Reference 7, the dose rate 3 feet above the open field was determined for the same source geometry and source strength per unit area as that used for the blockhouse wall and roof penetration measurements. Contaminant located on the roof for the blockhouse measurements was located on the ground for the open field measurements. Tables 3.2 and 3.3 show the dose rate 3 feet above the open field for cobalt 60 and cesium 137, respectively. The physical size of the source area is indicated by the distance,  $d$ , which is the minimum distance from the center of the field to the outer boundary of the square simulated fallout field, or, as indicated in Tables 3.2 and 3.3, half the length of the contaminated field.

Tables 3.4 through 3.9 show the experimental dose rates within the blockhouse in  $(\text{mr/hr})/(\text{curie/ft}^2)$  totaled through each square radiation area for the center detector positions at the 6-foot and 3-foot heights and at ground level.

TABLE 3.1 SAMPLE DATA SHEET

Wall Thickness: 48 psf (4 inches concrete)  
 Source Position #1  
 Source: 0.346-Curie Cobalt 60  
 Atmospheric Correction Factor: 0.996  
 Radioactive Decay Correction Factor: 1.093  
 Curie Normalization Factor (to 1 curie): 2.89

Detector Position	Dose Reading	Exposure Time	Dosimeter Calibration Correction Factor	Corrected Dose Rate
	mr	min		(mr/hr)/curie
A <sub>1</sub>	7.95	23.0	1.11	72.4
a <sub>2</sub>	6.9	33.09	1.10	43.3
a <sub>3</sub>	0.96	5.60	1.17	37.9
a <sub>4</sub>	0.97	5.60	1.21	39.
B <sub>1</sub>	8.6	9.73	1.09	182
b <sub>2</sub>	7.55	23.0	1.10	68.3
b <sub>3</sub>	9.05	33.09	1.11	57.5
b <sub>4</sub>	9.2	17.16	1.10	111
C6'	7.35	23.0	1.07	64.5
C3'	9.2	17.16	1.09	110
CO'	10.0	17.16	1.15	126
D <sub>1</sub>	8.8	9.73	1.10	188
d <sub>2</sub>	8.9	17.16	1.09	107
d <sub>3</sub>	7.0	17.16	1.08	82.8
d <sub>4</sub>	7.6	23.0	1.25	71.6
E4' <sub>1</sub>	6.7	9.73	1.11	144
e4' <sub>2</sub>	8.1	23:00	1.14	75.8
e4' <sub>3</sub>	7.3	33.09	1.10	45.7
e4' <sub>4</sub>	7.7	33.09	1.11	48.8
E2' <sub>1</sub>	7.25	2.76	1.10	547
e2' <sub>2</sub>	9.8	23.0	1.11	89.2
e2' <sub>3</sub>	7.55	33.09	1.09	47.1
e2' <sub>4</sub>	8.6	33.09	1.10	53.7

TABLE 3.2 CUMULATIVE DOSE RATES 3 FEET ABOVE AN OPEN FIELD  
CONTAMINATED WITH COPALM 60

Row	$\frac{d}{2}$ Length of Field feet	Cumulative Dose Rate (mr/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )
AA*	2.12	28,100
BB*	4.24	69,300
CC*	6.36	101,000
A	8.44	126,000
B	10.6	147,000
C	12.7	163,000
D	16.9	191,000
E	21.1	212,000
F	25.3	229,000
G	33.8	256,000
H	42.2	277,000
I	50.7	294,000
J	67.6	319,000
K	84.4	339,000
L	101	355,000
M	135	380,000
N	169	397,000
O	202	411,000
P	270	432,000
Q	338	446,000
R	405	456,000

\*This portion of the radiation field would be occupied by the experimental blockhouse.



TABLE 3.3 CUMULATIVE DOSE RATES 3 FEET ABOVE AN OPEN FIELD  
CONTAMINATED WITH CESIUM 137

Row	$\frac{d}{2}$ Length of Field feet	Cumulative Dose Rate (mr/hr)/(curie ft <sup>2</sup> )
AA*	2.12	7,490
BB*	4.24	18,300
CC*	6.36	27,000
A	8.44	34,100
B	10.6	39,600
C	12.7	44,200
D	16.9	51,700
E	21.1	57,500
F	25.3	62,100
G	33.8	69,100
H	42.2	74,700
I	50.7	79,000
J	67.6	85,700
K	84.4	90,800
L	101	95,200
M	135	101,000
N	169	105,000
O	202	109,000
P	270	114,000
Q	338	117,000
R	405	119,000

\*This portion of the radiation field would be occupied by the experimental blockhouse.

TABLE 3.4 CUMULATIVE EXPERIMENTAL DOSE RATES AT CENTER DETECTOR POSITIONS, COBALT 60, 48-PSF WALL THICKNESS

Source Row	d Length of Field 2	Cumulative Dose Rates		
		Center - 6 ft	Center - 3 ft	Center-Ground Level
	feet	(mr/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )		
A	8.44	6,670	9,420	10,300
B	10.6	13,200	17,700	18,300
C	12.7	19,400	24,900	24,900
D	16.9	28,800	34,700	33,500
E	21.1	35,900	42,600	39,600
F	25.3	41,700	48,100	44,200
G	33.8	51,500	58,000	52,100
H	42.2	59,200	66,000	57,800
I	50.7	64,600	72,100	61,900
J	67.6	73,500	81,400	67,600
K	84.4	80,200	88,900	72,100
L	101	85,500	94,600	76,100
M	135	93,400	103,000	82,400
N	169	99,500	110,600	87,100
O	203	104,000	114,000	90,700
P	270	110,000	121,000	95,700
Q	338	115,000	126,000	99,400
R	405	117,000	128,000	101,000

TABLE 3.5 CUMULATIVE EXPERIMENTAL DOSE RATE AT CENTER DETECTOR POSITIONS, COBALT 60, 93.7-PSP WALL THICKNESS

Source Row	Length of Field $\frac{d}{2}$ feet	Cumulative Dose Rates		
		Center - 6 ft	Center - 3 ft	Center-Ground Level
		(mr/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )		
A	8.89	2,120	3,880	3,910
B	11.1	4,170	6,510	6,350
C	13.3	6,170	8,810	8,310
D	17.8	9,440	12,400	11,200
E	22.2	12,200	15,300	13,400
F	26.0	14,500	17,600	14,900
G	35.6	17,800	20,900	16,800
H	44.4	20,700	23,600	18,000
I	53.3	23,300	26,100	19,200
J	71.1	26,700	29,500	20,900
K	88.9	29,400	32,300	22,600
L	107	31,600	34,500	24,100
M	142	34,700	32,300	25,900
N	178	37,000	40,100	27,500
O	213	38,800	41,900	28,600
P	284	41,200	44,300	30,300
Q	356	43,000	46,200	31,700
R	427	44,300	47,600	32,800

TABLE 3.6 CUMULATIVE EXPERIMENTAL DOSE RATES AT CENTER DETECTOR POSITIONS, COBALT 60, 139-PSF WALL THICKNESS

Source Fov	d Length of Field 2	Cumulative Dose Rates		
		Center - 6 ft	Center - 3 ft	Center-Ground Level
feet		(mr/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )		
A	8.44	371	666	722
B	10.6	897	1,460	1,640
C	12.7	1,500	2,190	2,260
D	16.9	2,490	3,350	3,260
E	21.1	3,390	4,290	4,020
F	25.3	4,040	5,000	4,640
G	33.8	5,130	6,190	5,360
H	42.2	5,970	7,120	5,960
I	50.7	6,640	7,800	6,310
J	67.6	7,610	8,770	6,850
K	84.4	8,430	9,630	7,280
L	101	8,990	10,200	7,680
M	135	9,850	11,200	8,240
N	169	10,700	12,100	8,540
O	202	11,300	12,700	8,900
P	270	12,100	13,600	9,590
Q	338	12,900	14,500	9,860
R	405	13,400	14,900	10,200

TABLE 3.7 CUMULATIVE EXPERIMENTAL DOSE RATES AT CENTER DETECTOR POSITIONS, CESIUM 137, 48-PSF WALL THICKNESS

Source Row	d Length of Field z feet	Cumulative Dose Rates		
		Center - 6 ft	Center - 3 ft	Center-Ground Level
		(mr/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )		
A	8.45	1,010	1,660	1,110
B	10.6	2,190	3,210	2,520
C	12.7	3,310	4,500	3,670
D	16.9	5,350	6,540	5,360
E	21.1	6,930	8,290	6,480
F	25.7	8,200	9,520	7,410
G	33.8	10,100	11,400	8,250
H	42.2	11,600	12,800	8,940
I	50.7	12,700	13,900	9,420
J	67.6	14,200	15,500	10,200
K	84.4	15,400	16,800	10,800
L	101	16,400	17,700	11,300
M	135	17,700	19,100	12,100
N	169	18,700	20,100	12,800
O	203	19,500	20,900	13,200
P	270	20,600	22,000	14,100
Q	338	21,300	22,800	14,600
R	405	21,900	23,400	15,100

TABLE 3.8 CUMULATIVE EXPERIMENTAL DOSE RATES AT CENTER DETECTOR POSITIONS, CESIUM 137, 93.7-PSF WALL THICKNESS

Source Row	d Length of Field	Cumulative Dose Rates		
	2	Center - 6 ft	Center - 3 ft	Center-Ground Level <sup>1</sup>
	feet	(mr/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )		
A	8.89	259	475	475
B	11.1	569	911	871
C	13.3	869	1,280	1,180
D	17.8	1,250	1,680	1,510
E	22.2	1,620	2,060	1,780
F	26.7	1,930	2,370	2,010
G	35.6	2,350	2,790	2,270
H	44.4	2,720	3,160	2,500
I	53.3	3,020	3,470	2,670
J	71.1	3,410	3,870	2,860
K	88.9	3,760	4,220	3,070
L	107	4,040	4,510	3,220
M	142	4,440	4,920	3,470
N	178	4,770	5,240	3,690
O	213	5,020	5,510	3,860

TABLE 3.9 CUMULATIVE EXPERIMENTAL DOSE RATES AT CENTER DETECTOR POSITIONS, CESIUM 137, 139-PSF WALL THICKNESS

Source Row	d Length of Field 2	Cumulative Dose Rates		
		Center - 6 ft	Center - 3 ft	Center-Ground level
	feet	(mr/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )		
A	8.44	26.8	52.8	62.9
B	10.6	72.2	128	141
C	12.7	130	208	209
D	16.9	240	341	330
E	21.1	329	432	375
F	25.3	402	509	431
G	37.8	516	629	512
H	42.2	600	718	572
I	50.7	669	768	614
J	67.6	780	909	695
K	84.4	859	998	760
L	101	921	1,070	804

Figures 3.1 through 3.6 show the cumulative dose rates from Tables 3.4 through 3.9 plotted versus  $d$ , defined as half the length of the source field or the perpendicular distance from the boundary of the source field to the center of the blockhouse. The top curve of each figure is the 3 foot-high open-field dose rate obtained from data in Reference 7. For values of  $d$  greater than 100 feet, the resulting curves for the various wall thicknesses show a family of curves parallel to the open-field curve. It was assumed that the constant ratios between the open-field dose rate and the dose rates at the center of each of the three structures continued for an infinite distance. This made it possible to determine the infinite field doses within the structures based on the open-field dose rate reported in Reference 7.

The cobalt 60 source field extended to a distance,  $d$ , of 405 feet for the 48-psf and 139-psf walls, and to a distance,  $d$ , of 427 feet for the 93.7-psf wall. The data from Reference 7 indicate that 92 percent of the infinite field dose rate was obtained by the 405-foot field, and 92.5 percent of the infinite field dose rate was accounted for by the 427-foot field. The infinite field dose rate 3 feet above the floor at the center of the blockhouse (wall thickness, 48 psf), in the cobalt 60 radiation field was determined to be

$$D_{C_3} = \frac{\sum_{i=A}^R D_i}{0.92} \quad (3.1)$$

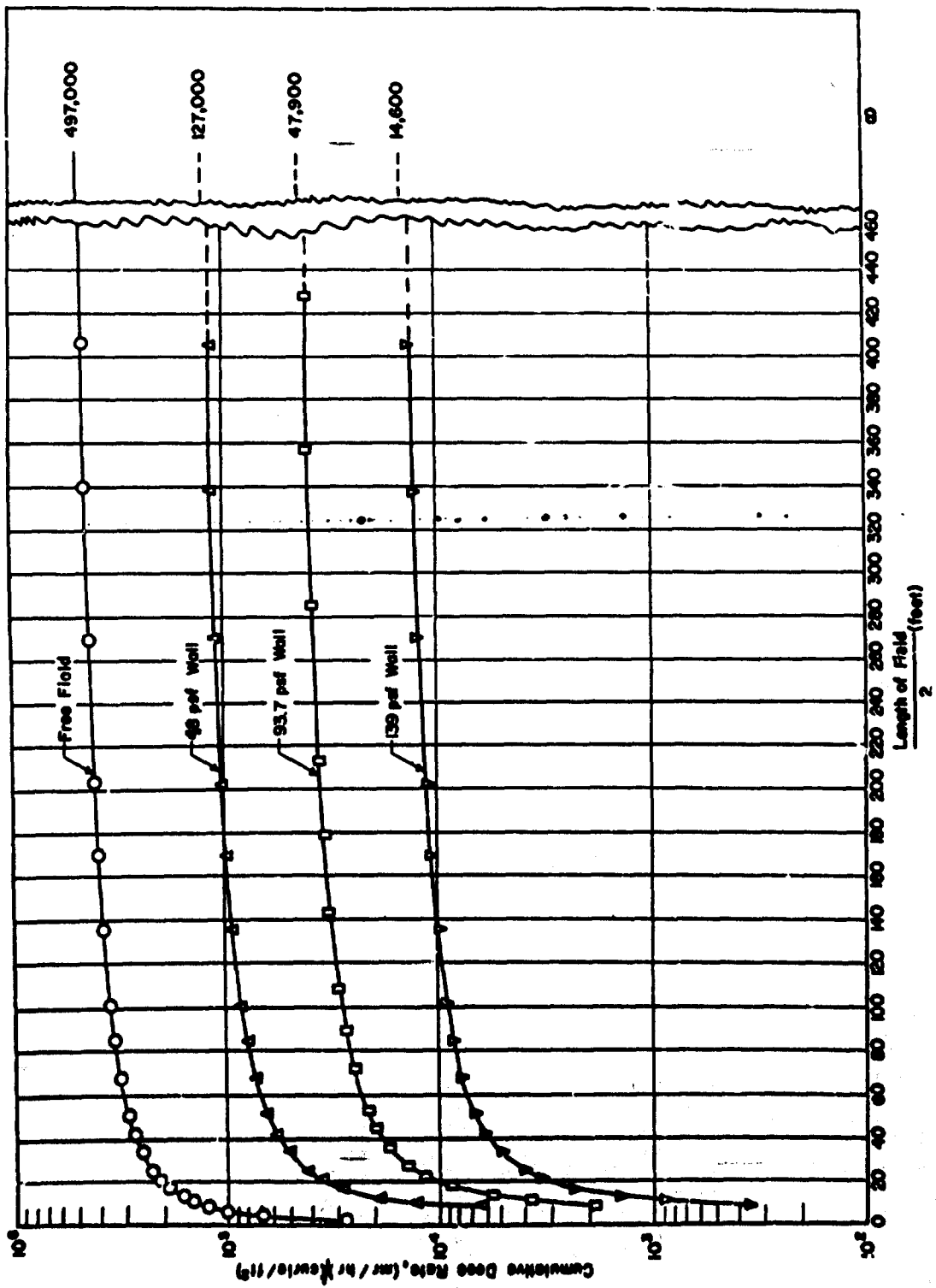
Where:  $\sum_{i=A}^R D_i$  indicates the sum of the dose rates from source rows A through R.

Similar calculations were made for the 6-foot and ground-level detector positions for all wall thicknesses.

Because of the limited strength of the cesium 137 source, it was not possible to obtain a radiation source field as extensive as that for cobalt 60. With the 48-psf wall, the cesium 137 radiation field extended to a distance,  $d$ , of 338 feet. A field of this size represented 92 percent of the infinite field dose. The source field for the 93.7-psf wall could be extended only to 213 feet which included only 87 percent of the infinite field dose. Finally, the cesium 137 source field for the 139-psf wall extended only to 101 feet which represents approximately 75 percent of the infinite field dose. The infinite field dose rates for the various wall thicknesses are summarized in Table 3.10.

Figures 3.7 and 3.8 show the infinite field dose rate versus wall thickness for cobalt 60 and cesium 137, respectively. The dose rate,  $D_1$ , at zero wall thickness was obtained by subtracting





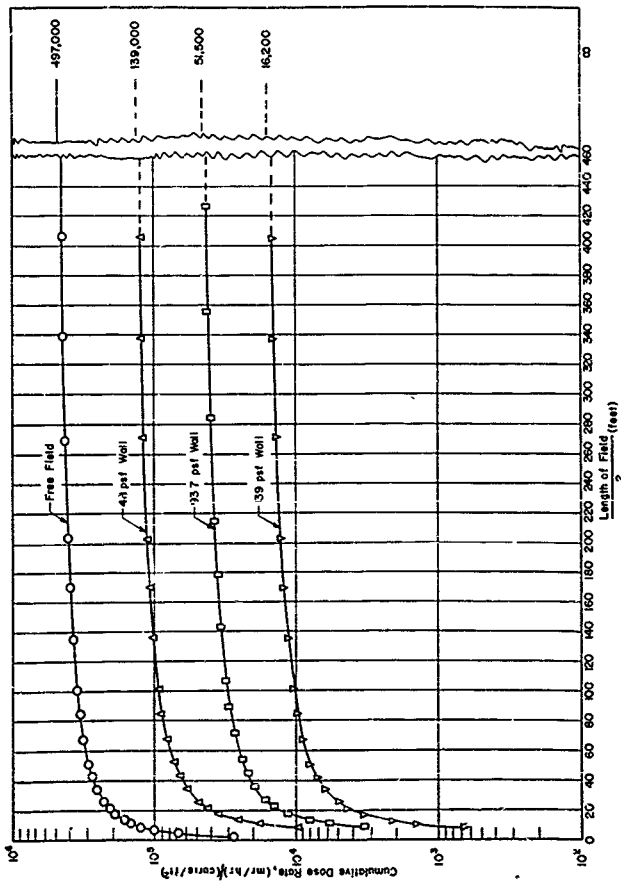


Figure 3.2 Cumulative dose rate versus size of field at the 3-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cobalt 60.

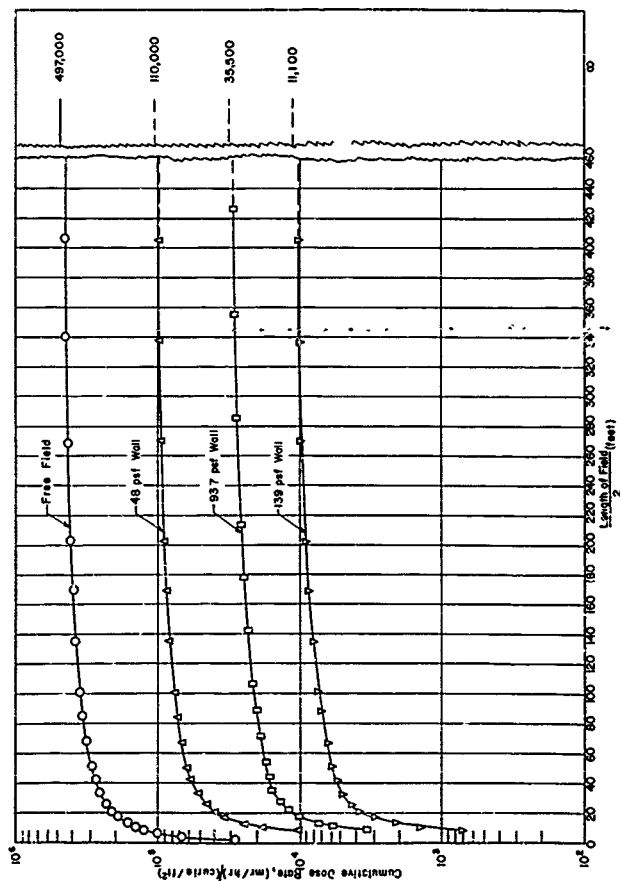


Figure 3.3 Cumulative dose rate versus size of field at ground level in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cobalt 60.

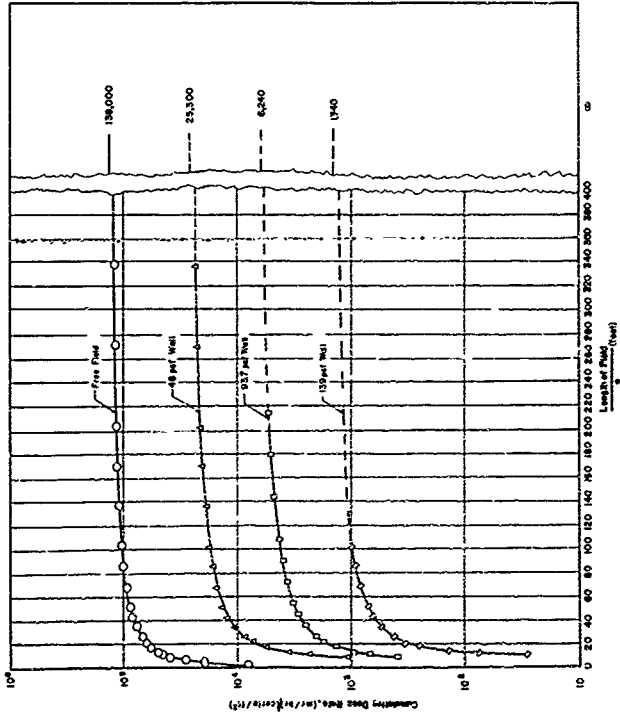


Figure 3.4 Cumulative dose rate versus size of field at the 6-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Centum 137.

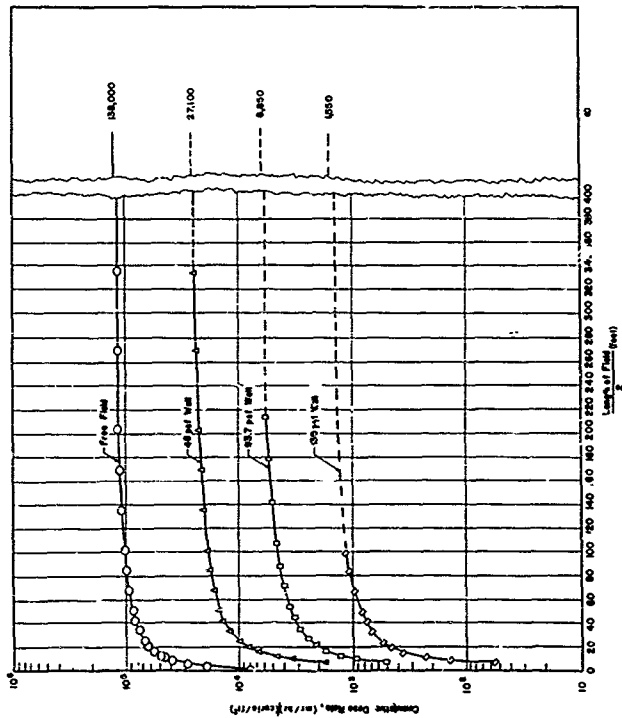


Figure 3.5 Cumulative dose rate versus size of field at the 3-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cesium 137.

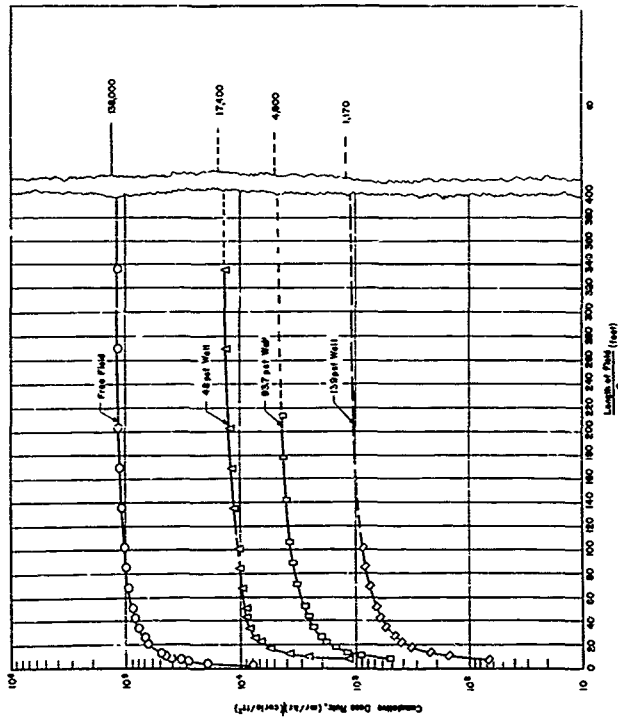


Figure 3.6 Cumulative dose rate versus size of field at ground level in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cesium 137.

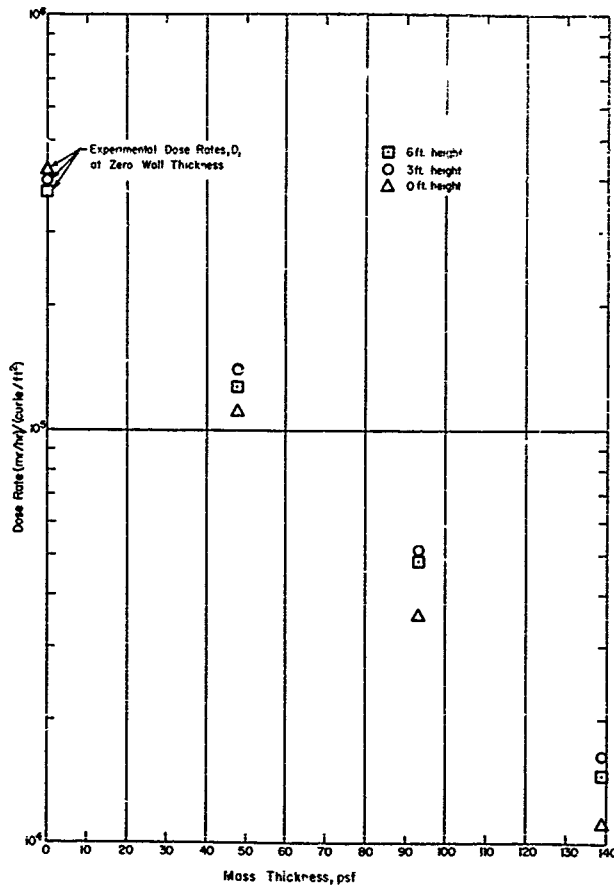


Figure 3.7 Infinite field dose rate versus wall thickness in the center of the blockhouse.  
Source: Cobalt 60.

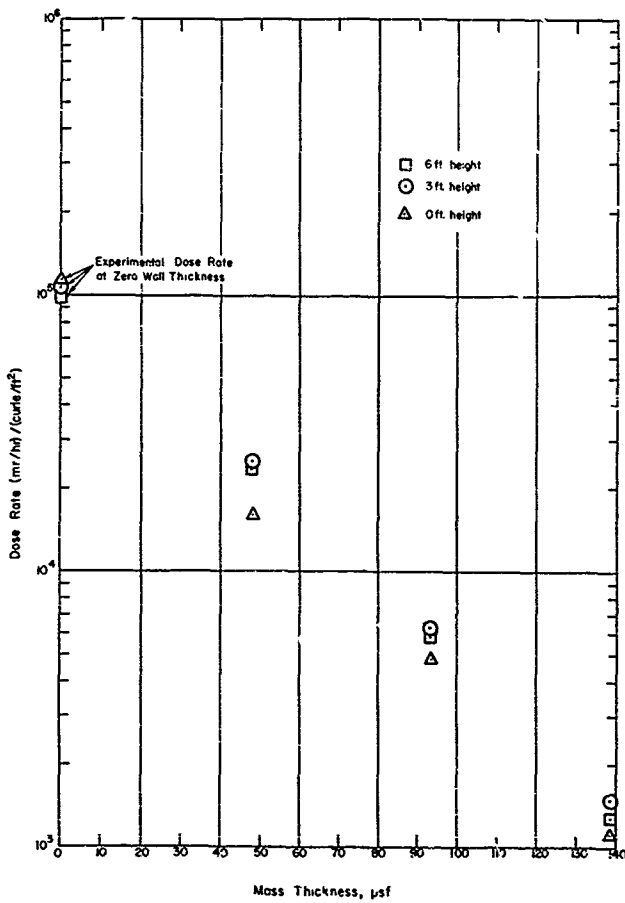


Figure 3.8 Infinite field dose rate versus wall thickness in the center of the blockhouse.  
 Source: Cesium 137.



TABLE 3.10 INFINITE FIELD DOSE RATES AT THE CENTER POSITIONS OF THE CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSE

Detector Height	48-psf Wall	93.7-psf Wall	139-psf Wall
feet	(mr/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )	(mr/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )	(mr/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )
Cobalt 60			
6	127,000	47,500	14,600
3	140,000	51,500	16,300
0	111,000	35,400	11,100
Cesium 137			
6	23,400	5,750	1,280
3	24,800	6,160	1,480
0	15,700	4,770	1,110

the contribution of sources within the area covered by the blockhouse from the infinite field dose rate. Both cobalt 60 and cesium 137 radiation show approximately exponential attenuation of dose rate as a function of wall thickness up to 139 psf for detector heights of 0 (ground level), 3, and 6 feet.

### 3.3 EXPERIMENTAL REDUCTION FACTORS

The experimental reduction factors, R, were determined by dividing the experimental infinite field dose rate, D, from Table 3.9, by the open-field dose rate, D<sub>0</sub>, determined from Reference 7. For example, the reduction factor 3 feet above the center of the blockhouse floor for the 48-psf wall in a cobalt 60 field is

$$R = D/D_0 = \frac{140,000 \text{ (mr/hr)/(curie/ft}^2\text{)}}{497,000 \text{ (mr/hr)/(curie/ft}^2\text{)}} = 0.282 \quad (3.2)$$

The reduction factor at the same position in a cesium 137 field is:

$$R = D/D_0 = \frac{24,800 \text{ (mr/hr)} / (\text{curie/ft}^2)}{128,000 \text{ (mr/hr)} / (\text{curie/ft}^2)} = 0.194 \quad (3.3)$$

The experimental reduction factors are listed in Table 3.11. Also shown are the theoretical reduction factors as calculated by Spencer's method and explained in Section 3.4.

### 3.4 THEORETICAL REDUCTION FACTORS

Details of Spencer's methods of obtaining the formulas used in the calculation of the reduction factors are given in Reference 3; therefore, no extensive discussion will be given in this report. The formulas used in calculating the theoretical reduction factors are as follows:

$$R_{\text{theoretical}} = D/D_0 = 4 [W(X,h) W_{a1}(X,h,w)] \quad (3.4)$$

Where:

the factor of 4 converts the contribution through one wall to account for the four walls of the blockhouse; the function  $W(X,h)$  is the barrier reduction and is dependent upon the effective mass thickness,  $X$ , of the wall and the height,  $h$ , of the detector above the ground.

The function  $W_{a1}(X,h,w)$  is the geometry reduction factor and is written as follows:

$$W_{a1}(X,h,w) = b(X) W_a(h,w) + 1.15 [1 - b(X)] P_a^{(s)}(w) \quad (3.4a)$$

Where:

$b(X)$  is the proportion of unscattered gamma rays estimated by the ratio

$$P^{(0)}(X)/P(X)$$

Where:

$P^{(0)}(X)$  is a function obtained by subtracting  $P^{(s)}(X)$ , the total detector response due to scattered radiation from a point source in an infinite homogeneous medium, from  $P(X)$ , the total detector response to radiation from a point source in an infinite homogeneous medium, or

$$P^{(0)}(X) = P(X) - P^{(s)}(X) \quad (3.4b)$$

$W_a(h,\omega)$  is a function describing detector response to radiation incident in a limited cone of directions about an axis parallel to the primary source plane at height,  $h$ , relative to the response of a 2x detector.

$P_a(s)(\omega,\omega)$  is the ratio of the detector response to scattered radiation from a point source incident within a cone of directions about the radial axis from detector to source to the total response of an isotropic detector to the scattered radiation, extrapolated for the limit of infinite distance from source to detector.

The factor 1.15 is introduced into the expression to normalize the point source data  $P_a(s)$  to the plane source data  $W_a$ .

In all cases,  $\omega$  is the solid angle fraction subtended by the wall at the detector and was calculated according to Section 41, Reference 3.

Values of all functions shown in Equations 3.4 and 3.5 were obtained from graphs shown in Reference 3. The theoretical results in Table 3.11 were obtained by substituting the appropriate  $\omega$  values in these equations.

### 3.5 COMPARISON OF EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL REDUCTION FACTORS

Figures 3.9 through 3.14 show the experimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness obtained from the data shown in Table 3.11. For cobalt 60 (except for the ground-level detector position) the maximum difference between experiment and theory was approximately 15 percent. For cesium 137 (except for the ground-level detector position) the maximum difference between experiment and theory was approximately 20 percent (maximum of 5 percent for the 3-foot height).

For the ground level detector position, the theoretical reduction factors were higher than the experimental. For cobalt 60, the difference between experiment and theory was as much as 45 percent; for cesium 137, as much as 30 percent. This greater difference at the ground level detector may be attributed in part to energy degradation caused by shielding of the detector by the ground and to the uncertainty of the values which were used in Equation 3.4 for calculating the theoretical reduction factors. These were obtained from graphs which were read either from the 3-foot height curve or extrapolated to zero height. Further, Spencer's monograph states that serious errors could result from using Equation 3.4 in situations where the detector is far removed from being directly opposite the center of the wall. Thus, it is possible that the theoretical reduction factors presented are too conservative.

TABLE 3.11 EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL REDUCTION FACTORS FOR CENTER DETECTOR POSITIONS

Detector Height (feet)	Wall Thickness					
	48 psf		93.7 psf		139 psf	
	Experimental	Theoretical	Experimental	Theoretical	Experimental	Theoretical
	COBALT 60					
6	0.26	0.24	0.096	0.084	0.029	0.030
3	0.28	0.30	0.10	0.11	0.033	0.036
0	0.22	0.26	0.071	0.096	0.022	0.032
	CESIUM 137					
6	0.16	0.15	0.046	0.039	0.0097	0.0088
3	0.20	0.19	0.050	0.048	0.011	0.011
0	0.13	0.16	0.035	0.044	0.0085	0.010

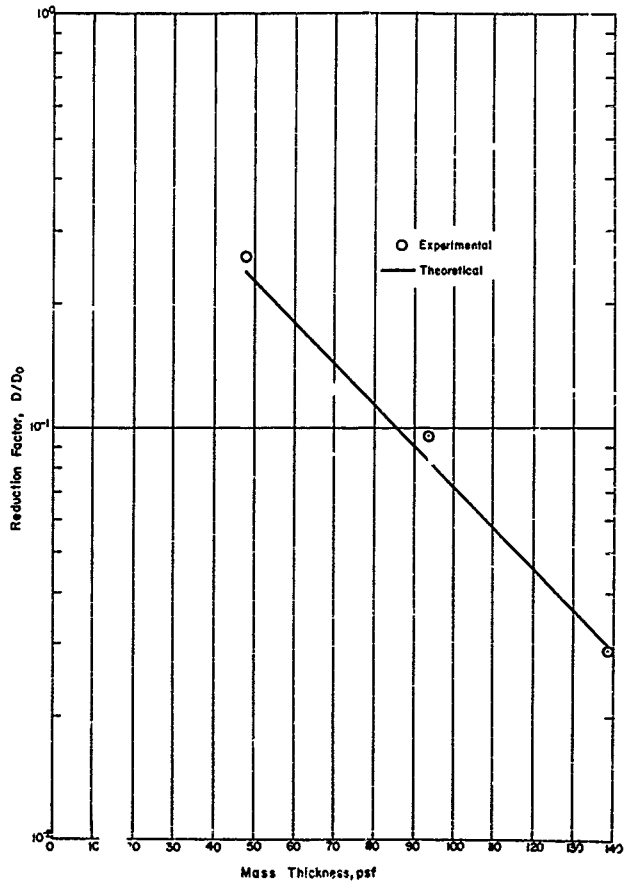


Figure 3.9 Experimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness at the 6-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cobalt 60

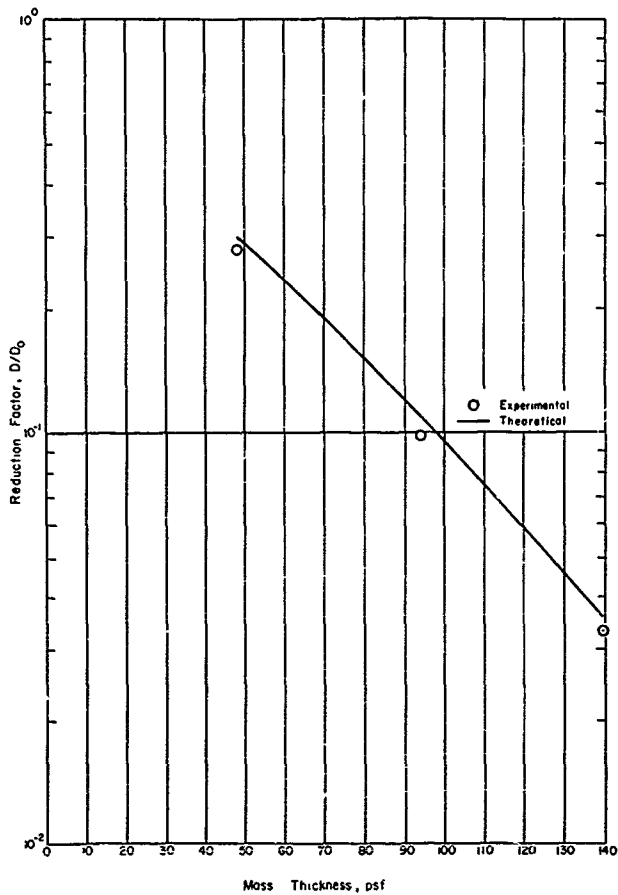


Figure 3.10 Experimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness at the 3-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cobalt 60.

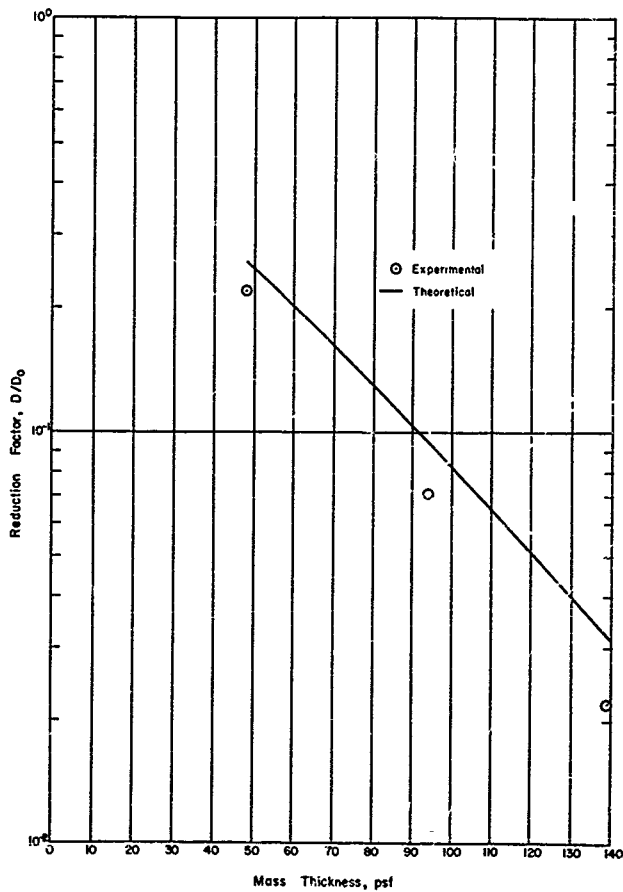


Figure 3.11 Experimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness at ground level in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cobalt 60.

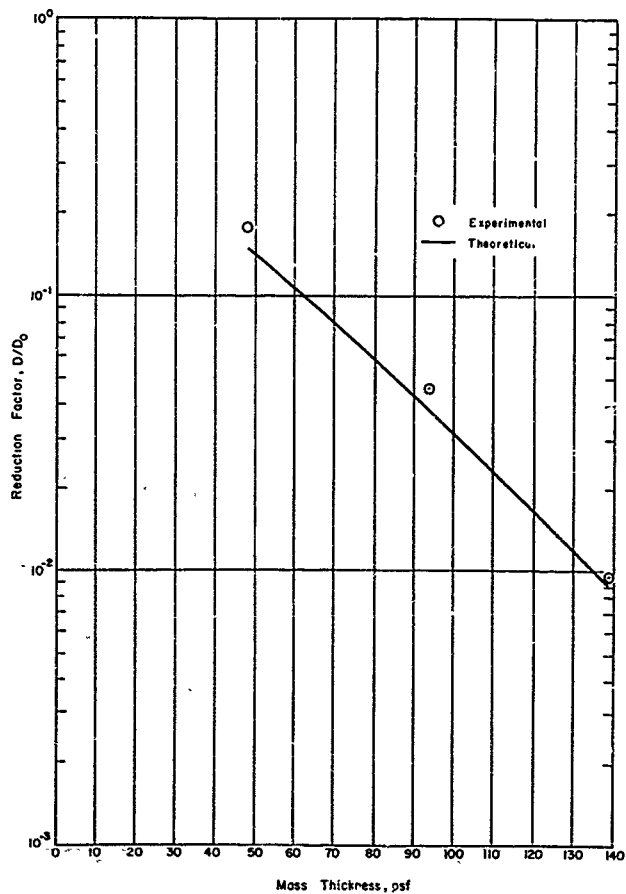


Figure 3.12 Experimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness at the 6-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cesium 137.



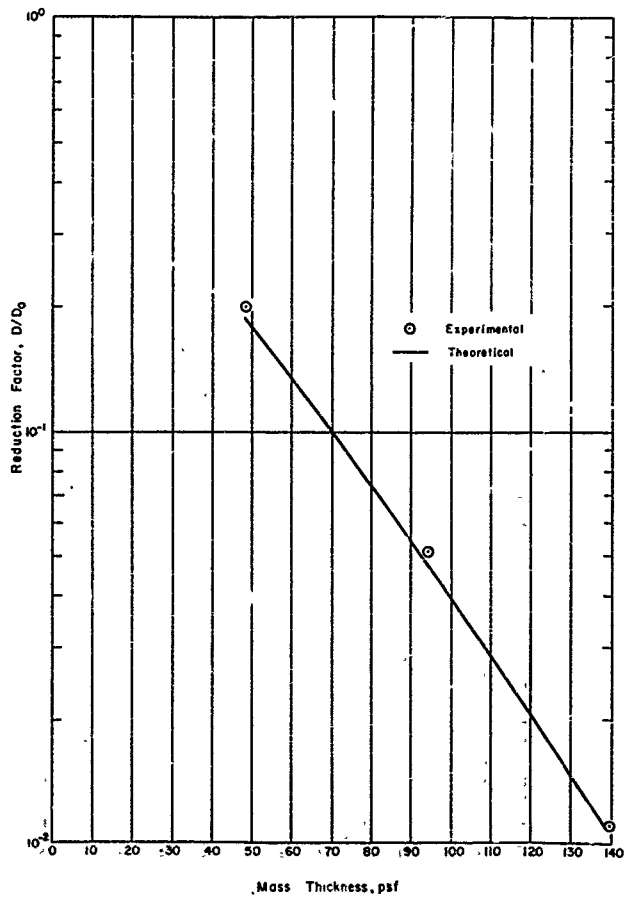


Figure 3.13 Experimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness at the 3-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cesium 137.

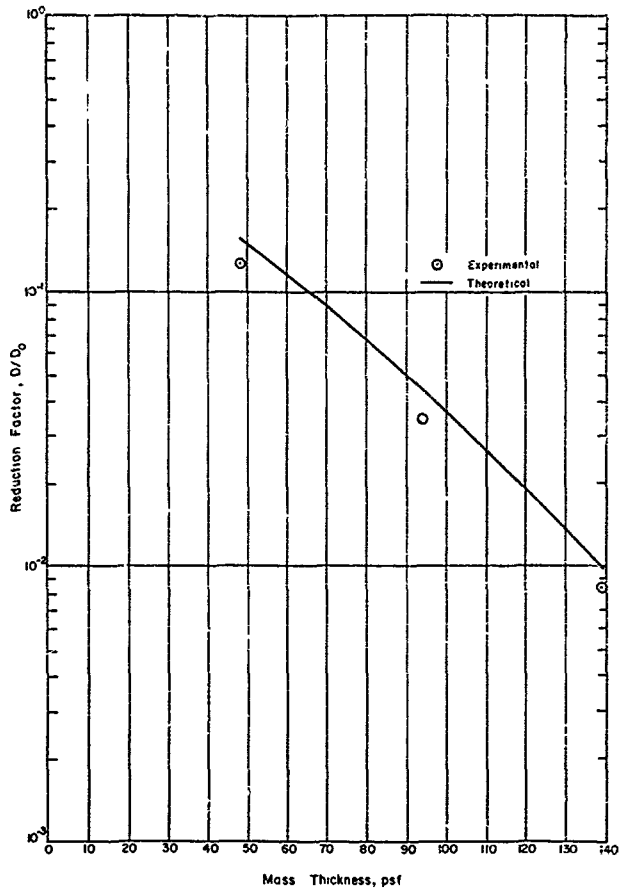


Figure 3.14 Experimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness at ground level in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cesium 137.

## CHAPTER 4

### CONCLUSIONS

#### 4.1 CONCLUSIONS

Experimental and theoretical reduction factors 3 feet and 6 feet above the center of the floor of the concrete blockhouse with wall thicknesses of 48, 93.7, and 139 psf agreed within  $\pm 5$  percent for a uniform plane source of cobalt 60 and within  $\pm 20$  percent for cesium 137.

Cobalt 60 and cesium 137 radiation show approximately exponential attenuation of dose rate as a function of wall thickness ranging from 48 to 139 psf for detector heights of 0, 3, and 6 feet.

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## APPENDIX

### Experimental Point Source Data

The following pages contain the point source data for each wall thickness for the source positions shown in Figures 2.3 to 2.5 of this report. Also shown is the dose rate contribution from each row, obtained by converting the point source data to uniformly contaminated area source.

Special attention is called to the notation on Tables A4 through A6, listing the data for cesium 137. All cesium 137 data must be multiplied by the factor 0.924. This change resulted from a recalculation of the specific gamma exposure rate of 1 curie of cesium 137 in air. This recalculation was made by Dr. A. Foderaro of Pennsylvania State University while working under Nuclear Defense Laboratory Contract No. DA 18-106-AMC-24-A\*.

The cesium 137 data shown on the tables were normalized on the basis of a specific dose rate of 0.39 (r/hr)/curie at one meter. The factor 0.924 is the ratio which converts the data to the recalculated value of 0.36 (r/hr)/curie, i.e.:

$$\frac{0.36 \text{ (r/hr)/curie}}{0.39 \text{ (r/hr)/curie}} = 0.924$$

Dr. Foderaro suggests that the value of 0.39 r/hr obtained from the National Bureau of Standards Handbook No. 54 does not take into account that only 92 percent of the cesium 137 disintegrations are accompanied by gamma rays; the remaining 8 percent are beta transitions to the ground state of the daughter.

All dose rates in the text of the report have been corrected by the above factor.

\* Foderaro, A., Private Communication to R. E. Rexroad, 17 January 1963.



TABLE A.1 (Continued)

Contaminant: Cobalt 60  
 Wall Thickness: 40 per  
 Area of Simulated Unit: 17.8 ft<sup>2</sup>

Inventor Position	Source Positions (mr/hr)/curie															Dose Rate Contribution Per Row (mr/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )		
	#17	#18	#20	#21	#22	#23	#25	#26	#27	#28	#29	#19	#24	#30	Row D	Row E	Row F	
1	69.4	46.7	34.6	34.7	27.2	20.0	21.1	21.3	18.5	14.8	11.0	26.8	14.1	7.94				
2	17.2	13.5	10.7	8.59	2.16	2.78	7.38	6.53	1.66	1.89	2.50	4.90	3.78	2.86				
3	14.0	10.2	7.45	9.59	5.99	4.30	6.87	5.82	4.65	3.92	2.87	4.71	3.18	2.38				
4	40.0	21.7	9.66	27.3	10.4	6.44	17.5	13.6	9.52	6.56	4.34	5.06	3.78	2.74				
5	136	67.0	68.3	68.3	45.7	33.5	52.9	47.3	34.3	27.2	20.7	41.5	24.8	15.9				
6	278	134	162	137	51.4	67.0	106	94.6	68.6	54.4	43.4				12,000	8,980	7,240	
7	46.1	39.0	24.6	21.7	17.1	12.1	15.7	14.6	12.5	9.74	7.12	14.8	8.01	5.24				
8	20.3	16.3	6.90	11.6	9.38	4.64	8.73	8.40	7.11	3.28	3.37	7.68	4.26	3.24				
9	37.4	24.0	12.8	10.2	7.64	5.19	8.73	7.91	6.72	4.73	3.72	6.59	4.21	2.88				
10	56.0	24.1	73.5	60.1	11.1	7.26	14.6	12.4	9.23	6.82	4.63	7.59	4.85	3.48				
11	192	102	147	120	90.4	58.4	95.6	86.2	70.2	49.2	37.6	36.7	22.0	15.1	10,000	7,800	6,300	
12	27.8	22.0	14.5	13.5	10.8	7.57	11.5	9.64	8.01	6.37	4.69	9.60	5.80	3.96				
13	176	116	132	108	86.4	60.6	92.0	76.9	64.1	51.0	37.5	36.4	23.2	15.8	9,490	7,050	5,800	
14	23.0	14.5	17.4	14.4	11.1	7.61	11.1	10.2	8.56	6.82	5.03	9.70	5.64	3.89				
15	104	116	139	115	88.8	60.9	90.4	81.6	68.5	44.6	40.2	38.8	22.6	15.6	9,840	7,130	6,040	
16	25.9	12.5	14.9	12.1	9.09	6.58	8.97	8.70	6.52	5.19	3.33	7.81	3.98	1.67				
17	163	100	119	96.8	78.7	52.6	71.8	69.6	52.2	41.5	28.6	31.2	15.9	6.68	8,680	6,140	4,610	
18	42.3	18.3	24.2	18.7	14.3	9.52	15.0	13.0	10.8	8.88	6.00	10.5	6.38	4.35				
19	30.1	16.5	17.5	15.1	12.2	6.52	11.5	10.5	9.35	7.45	4.56	10.9	6.37	4.11				
20	23.5	14.3	13.9	11.6	9.23	7.07	9.48	8.47	7.41	5.80	3.60	7.41	4.76	3.40				
21	182	112	15.7	12.7	9.13	6.43	10.2	9.28	7.35	5.56	4.14	7.03	4.35	3.16				
22	122	97.8	59.6	74.6	44.9	29.5	46.2	44.3	34.9	27.4	18.2	35.8	21.9	15.3	10,600	8,420	6,250	
23	196	119	143	159	80.8	59.0	92.4	82.6	69.8	54.2	36.4							
24	67.2	42.1	22.7	35.8	19.1	11.5	2.22	19.4	15.0	10.9	7.09	11.3	7.04	4.71				
25	30.4	25.9	17.7	15.1	5.00	6.35	11.2	10.1	3.58	3.92	4.73	9.71	6.94	5.05				
26	18.4	14.7	9.73	10.9	7.54	3.79	7.59	7.45	6.04	4.83	2.76	5.62	3.95	2.76				
27	23.4	14.9	8.80	11.5	8.04	5.38	10.0	8.68	6.87	5.19	3.53	5.60	3.79	2.84				
28	139	97.6	49.6	82.2	39.7	27.0	41.0	44.7	34.5	24.8	18.1	32.2	21.7	15.4	10,800	7,960	5,110	
29	192	128	162	128	79.4	54.0	82.0	71.4	63.0	49.6	36.2							
30	72.1	45.5	21.5	26.6	17.1	10.6	2.10	17.7	13.7	9.42	6.26	10.4	6.35	4.35				
31	24.3	24.8	7.54	16.2	4.52	5.61	10.3	9.86	4.02	3.52	4.04	10.5	6.28	4.24				
32	42.3	13.8	10.0	8.20	6.95	3.30	6.92	6.32	5.27	4.41	3.40	5.17	2.25	2.34				
33	21.8	14.7	8.26	14.0	7.33	4.95	8.91	8.06	6.03	4.39	3.24	4.92	3.04	2.35				
34	162	98.6	47.0	73.9	35.7	24.5	28.2	41.9	28.0	21.7	15.9	31.0	17.9	13.1	1,600	1,240	5,070	
35	192	128	152	117	74.4	49.0	56.4	81.8	56.0	43.4	31.8							
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TABLE A1 (Continued)

Contaminant: Cobalt 60  
 Wall Thickness: 40 per  
 Area of Simulated Unit: 285 ft<sup>2</sup>

Dose Rate Contribution:  
 Per Row  
 $(\mu r/hr)/(curie/ft^2)$

Detector Position	Source Positions ( $\mu r/hr$ )/curie										Dose Rate Contribution: Per Row ( $\mu r/hr$ )/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )							
	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15	#16	#17	#18	#19	#20	Row J	Row K	Row L
1	1.36	1.90	1.31	1.35	1.19	.859	.654	.801	.849	.658	.518	.370	.881	.455	.286			
2	1.17	1.36	.535	.646	.216	.258	.350	.356	.336	1.56	.212	.212	.582	.333	.220			
3	1.88	.864	.668	.728	.648	.456	.348	.499	.455	.374	.288	.200	.392	.280	.144			
4	2.30	1.01	1.35	1.08	1.35	.777	.861	.743	.743	.504	.454	.304	.586	.361	.284			
5	7.09	4.81	2.60	4.07	3.11	2.35	1.68	2.68	2.18	1.78	1.47	1.04	2.45	1.33	.084			
6 (11)	14.2	9.68	5.20	8.14	6.82	4.70	3.76	5.36	4.36	3.56	2.94	2.18			8,270	6,900	5,500	
7	1.98	1.60	1.14	1.14	1.04	.740	.530	.741	.701	.564	.441	.301	.686	.369	.240			
8	1.46	1.10	.521	.659	.783	.323	.347	.555	.500	.313	.223	.218	.565	.308	.207			
9	1.41	1.07	.746	.883	.707	.570	.389	.547	.515	.312	.333	.233	.444	.244	.163			
10	1.92	1.41	.865	1.17	.950	.743	.478	.740	.672	.530	.429	.282	.559	.277	.190			
11	6.77	5.18	3.80	4.05	3.48	2.38	1.75	2.58	2.39	1.82	1.43	1.03	2.25	1.22	.600			
12 (11)	13.5	10.4	6.40	8.10	6.96	4.76	3.50	5.16	4.78	3.64	2.86	2.06			9,290	6,980	5,500	
13	1.53	1.21	.868	.980	.818	.604	.443	.596	.541	.454	.360	.252	.596	.319	.208			
14 (11)	12.2	9.68	6.44	7.36	6.44	4.83	3.44	4.77	4.33	3.63	2.88	2.07	4,205	2.38	1.28	8,890	6,130	5,270
15	2.65	1.29	.870	.991	.885	.654	.494	.669	.594	.504	.375	.261	.554	.320	.205			
16 (11)	13.2	10.3	6.96	7.93	7.88	5.23	3.95	5.35	4.75	4.03	3.00	2.09	2.22	1.28	.880			
17	1.10	.753	.506	.642	.541	.372	.280	.482	.454	.306	.277	.186	.322	.191	.125			
18 (11)	8.80	6.01	4.05	5.14	4.50	2.98	2.24	3.94	3.63	2.45	2.22	1.59	3,601	.764	.500	5,760	4,450	3,050
19	1.93	1.49	.955	1.17	.984	.738	.485	.759	.676	.548	.432	.283	.640	.336	.230			
20	1.64	1.32	.700	.925	.817	.620	.395	.605	.594	.475	.276	.226	.650	.341	.221			
21	1.50	1.20	.806	.896	.781	.636	.342	.576	.550	.462	.352	.217	.558	.300	.194			
22	1.61	1.23	.773	.965	.758	.589	.425	.646	.568	.459	.358	.247	.518	.276	.199			
23	6.68	5.28	3.88	4.00	3.39	2.58	1.84	2.59	2.39	1.95	1.42	.973	2.37	1.25	.888			
24 (11)	13.4	10.5	6.56	8.00	6.78	5.16	3.28	5.18	4.78	3.90	2.84	1.95			9,350	6,980	5,560	
25	2.55	1.94	1.28	1.44	1.20	.980	.640	.916	.860	.686	.537	.364	.732	.346	.257			
26	1.63	.865	.653	.847	.389	.373	.480	.606	.520	.339	.270	.251	.780	.348	.261			
27	1.51	1.06	.816	.884	.716	.542	.317	.570	.497	.411	.244	.193	.488	.272	.173			
28	1.72	1.43	.823	1.00	.866	.606	.388	.672	.599	.488	.378	.243	.521	.287	.205			
29	1.20	1.80	1.27	1.11	1.11	2.41	1.76	2.76	2.17	1.84	1.39	1.05	2.46	1.34	.876			
30 (11)	14.4	9.60	6.54	8.12	6.28	4.82	3.52	5.52	4.34	3.68	2.78	2.10			9,380	6,210	4,970	
31	2.34	1.73	1.10	1.36	1.13	.789	.541	.871	.784	.684	.462	.311	.640	.357	.226			
32	1.44	.829	.630	.846	.346	.385	.363	.547	.486	.266	.242	.186	.647	.352	.233			
33	2.16	.817	.651	.735	.651	.485	.268	.488	.431	.312	.183	.143	.431	.244	.162			
34	1.43	1.10	.717	.883	.788	.530	.370	.580	.508	.436	.332	.217	.443	.245	.164			
35	6.47	4.23	2.91	3.80	2.80	2.13	1.54	2.19	1.98	1.62	1.22	.917	2.16	1.20	.781			
36 (11)	12.7	8.48	5.82	7.64	5.60	4.26	3.08	4.38	3.84	3.24	2.44	1.81						









TABLE A. (Continued)

Contaminant: Cobalt 60  
 Wall Thickness: 93.7 mil  
 Area of Contaminated Units: 79.0 ft<sup>2</sup>

SOURCE POSITIONS  
 (in/ft)/curie

Dose Rate Contribution  
 Per Row  
 (mr/hr)/(curie/ft<sup>2</sup>)

Source Position	31	32	33	35	36	37	38	40	41	42	43	44	34	39	45	Row G	Row H	Row I
1	3.57	3.70	1.92	2.22	2.17	1.61	1.13	1.37	1.59	1.24	1.03	.652	1.17	.662	.417			
2	1.41	1.00	1.39	1.07	.870	.228	.479	.594	2.40	1.89	.177	.209	.441	.298	.221			
3	1.42	1.96	1.59	1.06	.733	.559	.423	1.26	.737	.476	.364	.236	.428	.228	.154			
4	1.02	1.78	1.59	1.54	1.60	1.02	.633	1.31	1.23	.845	.599	.387	.454	.311	.222			
5	1.02	6.33	1.71	1.82	4.77	3.41	2.47	3.77	3.80	2.75	2.17	1.48	2.19	1.50	1.01			
6	1.02	18.7	7.42	11.6	9.54	6.82	4.94	7.54	7.60	5.50	4.34	2.96				3.270	2.720	2.390
7	3.13	2.43	1.35	1.79	1.80	1.19	.831	1.18	1.24	1.05	.651	.509	.868	.500	.334			
8	1.78	1.37	1.54	1.51	.980	.384	.794	1.02	1.02	.810	.680	.260	.548	.339	.236			
9	1.78	1.30	1.78	1.12	.933	.787	.458	.767	1.08	.621	.437	.300	.465	.300	.203			
10	2.78	1.77	1.69	1.74	1.19	1.04	.691	1.14	1.14	.842	.625	.395	.534	.338	.222			
11	2.10	6.87	3.66	6.16	5.22	3.35	2.36	3.84	4.48	3.32	2.39	1.46	2.36	1.48	.985			
12	1.02	13.7	6.92	12.3	10.4	6.70	4.72	7.68	8.96	6.64	4.78	2.92				3.300	2.810	2.530
13	2.10	1.04	.986	1.52	1.26	.921	.646	.884	1.32	.747	.558	.496	.612	.369	.250			
14	1.02	13.1	7.19	12.2	10.1	7.37	5.17	7.07	10.6	5.98	4.46	3.25	2.45	1.48	1.00			
15	2.78	1.64	1.80	1.30	1.13	.925	.638	.885	1.26	.768	.572	.376	.607	.366	.246			
16	1.02	13.7	7.38	10.4	9.04	7.96	5.10	7.08	10.1	6.14	4.58	3.01	2.43	1.46	.984			
17	1.02	10.2	11.4	16.9	13.0	9.95	7.13	10.2	1.78	1.12	.879	.220	.325	.196	.135			
18	1.02	6.50	3.31	5.93	3.51	3.08	2.52	3.41	3.82	3.30	2.13	1.76	1.30	.784	.540			
19	2.68	2.19	1.08	1.77	2.16	1.11	.754	1.16	.884	.914	.665	.499	.640	.386	.267			
20	2.67	1.64	1.74	1.33	1.30	.901	.516	.866	1.27	.949	.635	.443	.647	.388	.268			
21	1.02	1.46	1.84	1.15	1.03	.740	.445	.787	1.06	.660	.421	.268	.544	.340	.233			
22	2.81	1.47	1.82	1.27	1.12	.870	.564	.868	.904	.737	.480	.349	.511	.321	.216			
23	2.10	6.78	3.46	5.52	5.61	3.66	2.28	3.68	4.12	3.26	2.20	1.42	2.34	1.44	.984			
24	1.02	13.5	6.92	11.0	11.2	7.32	4.56	7.36	8.24	6.52	4.40	2.84				3.250	2.800	2.390
25	2.65	2.65	1.45	2.28	2.08	1.42	.875	1.46	1.48	1.16	.817	.525	.704	.429	.320			
26	2.36	1.78	1.65	1.39	1.57	.433	.479	.882	.694	.332	.313	.318	.712	.434	.316			
27	1.16	1.16	1.33	1.05	.915	.631	.381	.713	.913	.632	.292	.228	.439	.295	.205			
28	2.16	1.41	1.69	1.29	1.15	.791	.467	.806	1.19	.667	.276	.319	.436	.270	.206			
29	2.53	1.51	1.19	1.08	1.68	3.29	2.20	3.86	4.28	2.99	1.70	1.39	2.29	1.43	1.05			
30	1.02	12.4	6.38	12.0	9.28	6.58	4.40	7.72	8.56	5.98	3.40	2.78				3.180	2.660	2.330
31	2.69	2.79	1.38	2.23	2.09	1.39	.885	1.46	1.53	1.13	.779	.593	.652	.397	.296			
32	2.13	1.77	1.58	1.22	1.48	.411	.457	.799	.690	.411	.294	.314	.681	.410	.301			
33	1.57	1.17	1.58	.971	.884	.645	.311	.598	.919	.573	.254	.218	.416	.255	.180			
34	1.76	1.32	1.32	1.20	1.12	.721	.460	.806	.872	.680	.285	.293	.408	.249	.190			
35	2.38	6.22	3.08	5.62	4.58	3.17	2.05	3.66	4.01	2.80	1.61	1.33	2.16	1.31	.967			
36	1.02	12.0	6.02	11.2	9.16	6.34	4.10	7.32	8.02	5.60	3.22	2.66				3.030	2.540	2.200

















TABLE A 3 (Continued)

Contaminant: Cobalt 60  
 Wall Thickness: 139 mil  
 Area of Stimulated Unit: 1140 ft<sup>2</sup>

SOURCE POSITIONS  
 Determined Graphically (mr/hr)/curie

Dose Rate Contribution  
 Per Row  
 (mr/hr)/(curie/ft<sup>2</sup>)

Source Position	#61	#62	#63	#64	#65	#66	#67	#68	#70	#71	#72	#73	#74	#75	#69	Row M	Row N	Row O
1	.0728	.0111	.0660															
2	.0177	.0680	.0610															
3	.0113	.0147	.0147															
4	.0638	.0184	.0184															
5	.126	.180	.111															
6	.312	.280	.272															
7	.0523	.0934	.0216															
8	.0140	.0667	.0110															
9	.0107	.0655	.0110															
10	.0263	.0239	.0134															
11	.127	.127	.0554															
12	.370	.254	.131															
13	.0118	.0193	.0171	.0298	.0210	.0137	.0158	.0123	.0115	.00630	.00880	.00630	.00880	.00425	.00630	.00425	.00630	.00425
14	.324	.282	.127	.230	.168	.110	.126	.103	.0920	.0504	.0704	.0504	.0704	.0170	.0522	.0170	.0522	.0170
15	.0598	.0250	.0171	.0910	.0913	.0183	.0177	.0172	.0180	.0172	.0180	.0180	.0172	.0176	.00945	.0176	.00945	.0176
16	.338	.256	.137	.248	.146	.0904	.112	.119	.0980	.119	.0980	.0980	.119	.0176	.00945	.0176	.00945	.0176
17	.0636	.0175	.0107	.0145	.02940	.00340	.0189	.00880	.00880	.00880	.00880	.00880	.00880	.00880	.00880	.00880	.00880	.00880
18	.237	.140	.0846	.116	.0680	.0272	.108	.0784	.0559	.0784	.0559	.0558	.0276	.0119	.0176	.0119	.0176	.0119
19	.0532	.0171	.0211															
20	.0428	.0428	.0135															
21	.0660	.0270	.0140															
22	.0166	.0100	.0198															
23	.105	.125	.0547															
24	.170	.259	.149															
25	.0690	.0351	.0239															
26	.0373	.0147	.0112															
27	.0130	.0224	.00253															
28	.0157	.0225	.0132															
29	.122	.111	.0288															
30	.258	.222	.190															
31	.0714	.0144	.0209															
32	.0288	.111	.0107															
33	.0133	.0133	.00948															
34	.0136	.1275	.0162															
35	.127	.108	.0605															
36	.374	.215	.121															



TABLE A - POWER SOURCE DATA AND CONVERSION TO AREA SOURCE RADIATION

Isotope Position	SOURCE POSITIONS (m/hr)/curie																Dose Rate Contribution Per Row (m/hr)/(curie/ft. <sup>2</sup> )					
	f1	f2	f3	f4	f5	f6	f7	f8	f9	f10	f11	f12	f13	f14	f15	f16	f17	f18	Row A	Row B	Row C	
11-1	49.7	15.7	10.4	16.5	10.4	10.4	16.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	
11-2	9.30	8.60	1.00	7.49	1.50	5.34	5.36	4.53	1.55	9.99	2.80	1.11	1.02	1.11	1.02	1.11	1.02	1.11	1.02	1.11	1.02	
11-3	6.99	3.38	3.71	6.61	5.10	4.70	3.37	2.30	2.30	3.24	7.09	3.24	2.28	1.69	2.70	2.52	2.02	2.70	2.52	2.02	2.70	
11-4	4.09	1.99	1.09	10.1	5.83	2.36	1.37	12.1	11.2	14.5	15.2	12.2	22.5	29.6	23.4	14.5	23.4	14.5	23.4	14.5	23.4	
11-5	32.5	16.5	99.2	17.3	58.2	38.0	58.7	38.0	58.2	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	
11-6	61.0	58.0	110.4	90.0	116.4	76.0	117.4	76.0	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	
11-7	33.0	36.0	26.1	24.0	25.9	20.6	20.6	12.0	17.4	17.9	5.36	10.6	7.58	12.1	8.41	5.39	12.1	8.41	5.39	12.1	8.41	
11-8	13.2	13.5	11.5	10.0	9.98	8.68	5.89	7.57	6.53	6.06	5.12	1.98	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	
11-9	11.2	8.35	5.61	9.89	7.70	3.43	6.67	3.43	4.61	2.33	4.61	2.33	1.77	2.33	2.33	1.77	2.33	2.33	1.77	2.33	2.33	
11-10	20.7	10.3	4.73	19.2	12.1	7.12	3.76	15.1	10.8	7.08	4.19	3.07	20.7	15.0	11.3	20.7	15.0	11.3	20.7	15.0	11.3	
11-11	79.0	69.1	17.9	69.1	55.7	41.5	55.7	41.5	55.7	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	
11-12	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	
11-13	11.7	9.77	7.09	11.1	10.2	7.79	4.97	9.47	8.24	6.28	4.93	3.55	11.7	8.24	6.28	4.93	3.55	11.7	8.24	6.28	4.93	
11-14	54.6	79.2	56.7	69.9	61.6	62.3	39.4	75.8	65.9	50.2	39.4	28.4	4 x 09	39.4	28.4	11.1	39.4	28.4	11.1	39.4	28.4	
11-15	20.5	16.3	10.8	15.0	13.8	9.94	6.09	10.9	9.99	7.57	5.68	3.76	20.5	15.0	11.3	20.5	15.0	11.3	20.5	15.0	11.3	
11-16	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	130.	
11-17	12.6	11.6	7.41	13.5	13.2	8.72	5.52	9.91	8.67	6.63	4.88	3.19	12.6	8.67	6.63	4.88	3.19	12.6	8.67	6.63	4.88	
11-18	100.	98.8	59.3	108.	105.	69.8	44.2	79.4	71.0	51.0	39.0	29.5	4 x 09	39.0	29.5	11.1	39.0	29.5	11.1	39.0	29.5	
11-19	35.6	22.5	11.0	25.2	21.0	12.8	7.19	17.8	15.1	10.8	7.06	4.86	35.6	25.2	18.2	35.6	25.2	18.2	35.6	25.2	18.2	
11-20	21.0	21.3	14.9	15.9	14.9	13.7	8.68	11.2	10.4	9.69	6.82	3.63	21.0	15.9	11.2	21.0	15.9	11.2	21.0	15.9	11.2	
11-21	13.2	11.5	8.69	9.65	9.91	7.41	4.98	7.61	7.28	5.67	4.10	3.44	13.2	9.91	7.28	5.67	4.10	13.2	9.91	7.28	5.67	
11-22	16.7	16.6	6.69	11.2	10.1	6.65	4.85	19.0	7.98	5.93	3.68	2.86	16.7	10.1	7.28	5.93	3.68	2.86	16.7	10.1	7.28	
11-23	86.5	65.9	14.7	61.1	56.9	40.6	24.7	46.6	41.1	32.1	21.7	14.8	86.5	56.9	41.1	32.1	21.7	14.8	86.5	56.9	41.1	
11-24	172.	132.	89.4	122.	111.	81.2	49.4	91.2	82.2	64.2	43.4	29.6	172.	111.	82.2	64.2	43.4	29.6	172.	111.	82.2	
11-25	19.4	10.8	4.53	14.7	25.0	11.8	5.75	29.9	24.4	14.8	8.07	5.02	19.4	25.0	18.2	19.4	14.8	5.02	19.4	14.8	5.02	
11-26	13.3	17.1	12.0	11.4	14.4	12.4	3.68	8.73	10.2	9.07	3.20	2.60	13.3	12.0	9.07	3.20	2.60	13.3	12.0	9.07	3.20	
11-27	8.97	8.08	6.69	7.43	7.09	5.72	3.85	5.66	5.34	4.38	3.03	1.58	8.97	7.09	5.34	4.38	3.03	1.58	8.97	7.09	5.34	
11-28	9.95	4.87	2.88	4.61	5.97	2.83	7.43	5.33	3.67	2.64	1.82	1.47	9.95	5.97	4.38	3.03	1.58	1.47	9.95	5.97	4.38	
11-29	51.5	40.8	32.1	62.2	52.5	33.7	15.1	52.0	45.3	31.9	16.9	11.0	51.5	40.8	31.9	16.9	11.0	11.0	51.5	40.8	31.9	
11-30	109.	81.6	64.2	102.	105.	67.4	41.0	108.	90.6	61.8	33.8	22.0	109.	105.	79.2	66.8	39.2	21.6	109.	105.	79.2	
11-31	87.3	26.1	6.18	61.1	36.1	14.5	6.38	35.1	30.8	15.6	10.4	4.95	87.3	36.1	26.1	15.6	10.4	4.95	87.3	36.1	26.1	
11-32	16.6	22.3	24.8	12.8	16.3	15.1	4.16	8.79	10.5	9.85	3.38	2.57	16.6	16.3	15.1	9.85	3.38	2.57	16.6	16.3	15.1	
11-33	8.80	4.37	6.97	7.63	7.15	5.79	4.12	5.81	5.54	4.37	3.26	1.52	8.80	7.15	5.54	4.37	3.26	1.52	8.80	7.15	5.54	
11-34	8.61	5.67	3.15	9.38	6.98	3.89	2.83	7.28	5.57	3.61	2.58	1.74	8.61	6.98	5.57	3.61	2.58	1.74	8.61	6.98	5.57	
11-35	122.	64.1	41.4	90.9	66.1	39.3	16.9	57.6	52.4	33.4	19.6	10.8	122.	66.1	41.4	33.4	19.6	10.8	122.	66.1	41.4	
11-36	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.	125.

\* Note: Convert all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.724.  
See explanation on the first page of the Appendix.









TABLE A.1 (Continued)

Contaminant: Cesium 137  
 Wall Thickness: 48 mil  
 Area of Simulated Unit: 1140 ft<sup>2</sup>

SOURCE POSITIONS  
 (m/hr)/(curie)

Dose Rate Contribution  
 Per Row  
 (m/hr)/(curie/ft<sup>2</sup>)

Number Position	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	69	75	Row M	Row N	Row O
1	.046	.046	.057	.081	.042	.081	.042	.046	.046	.046	.046	.046	.046	.046	1,540	1,120	832
2	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
3	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
4	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
5	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
6	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
7	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
8	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
9	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
10	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
11	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
12	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
13	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
14	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
15	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
16	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
17	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
18	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
19	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
20	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
21	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
22	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
23	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
24	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
25	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
26	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
27	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
28	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
29	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			
30	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052	.052			

\*Note: Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.924

See explanation on first page of the Appendix.



TABLE A 5 POINT SOURCE DATA AND CONVERSION TO AREA SOURCE RADIATION

Isotope Position	SOURCE POSITIONS ( $\mu\text{r/hr}/\text{curie}$ )															Dose Rate Contribution Per Row ( $\mu\text{r/hr}/(\text{curie}/\text{ft}^2)$ )		
	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	4	9	15	Row A	Row B	Row C
1	2.61	8.96	13.8	5.19	9.75	18.3	9.16	4.66	7.59	7.65	5.99	3.83	4.69	4.18	2.11			
2	2.53	2.55	2.05	1.86	2.85	1.92	4.44	1.32	1.12	1.12	4.79	.82	.203	.182	1.62			
3	1.86	3.17	1.72	1.57	1.07	1.44	1.44	1.08	1.11	.683	4.77	.331	.313	.247	.219			
4	1.68	1.65	1.65	1.80	.957	1.33	1.75	2.30	1.51	.533	.357	.223	.186	.179	.166			
5	7.87	13.0	16.8	10.3	14.6	21.4	10.2	9.36	11.8	9.86	7.30	4.65	5.39	4.79	4.12			
6	15.3	26.0	33.6	20.6	29.2	42.6	20.4	18.7	23.6	19.7	14.6	9.30				397	583	445
7	9.63	8.93	5.31	6.58	7.09	6.23	2.71	4.33	5.31	3.86	2.58	1.60	1.66	1.30	.922			
8	3.53	3.49	2.75	2.63	2.77	3.23	1.28	1.81	2.13	1.63	1.08	.443	.405	.359	.307			
9	3.04	1.95	1.18	2.40	1.45	1.24	.736	1.67	1.75	1.09	.732	.422	.452	.360	.289			
10	5.33	3.85	1.87	4.33	2.63	1.09	6.18	3.36	3.12	4.47	.879	.597	.286	.375	.316			
11	21.8	16.2	10.1	16.0	13.9	11.8	5.34	11.2	12.3	11.05	5.27	2.96	2.91	2.39	1.83			
12	43.6	34.4	20.2	32.0	27.8	23.6	10.7	22.4	24.6	14.1	10.5	5.92				490	477	402
13	3.07	2.25	1.48	2.78	2.46	1.95	1.05	2.24	2.38	1.60	1.10	.673	.540	.550	.442			
14	24.6	18.0	11.8	22.2	19.7	15.6	8.40	17.9	19.0	14.8	8.80	5.38	4 x .06	2.20	1.77	280	336	325
15	6.19	3.99	2.30	4.11	3.42	2.93	1.26	2.76	2.96	1.89	1.29	.771	.874	.658	.486			
16	90.3	21.9	18.4	32.9	27.4	22.6	10.1	22.1	21.7	15.4	10.3	6.17	4 x .03	2.63	1.94	514	472	392
17	6.26	4.08	2.28	3.66	3.25	2.63	1.06	2.33	2.63	1.63	1.10	.659	.772	.538	.371			
18	90.1	32.6	18.2	29.3	26.0	21.0	8.48	18.6	21.0	13.0	8.80	5.27	4 x .02	2.15	1.48	514	429	337
19	10.0	5.08	2.80	6.93	4.89	3.46	1.27	4.46	4.60	2.55	1.60	.910	.917	.708	.534			
20	6.12	5.21	4.06	4.17	3.89	4.11	2.30	3.02	3.25	2.32	1.68	1.00	.851	.666	.528			
21	3.65	2.88	1.91	2.68	2.47	2.08	1.19	1.92	2.04	1.23	.919	.601	.459	.301	.309			
22	4.09	2.15	1.15	3.20	2.13	1.37	.661	2.36	2.17	1.22	.809	.508	.478	.395	.323			
23	24.1	15.3	9.32	17.0	13.4	11.0	5.42	11.8	12.1	7.4	5.01	3.02	2.60	2.16	1.69			
24	44.2	31.6	18.6	34.0	28.8	22.0	10.8	23.6	24.2	14.7	10.0	6.00				494	473	386
25	5.99	2.27	1.91	8.18	4.87	2.44	.895	6.71	5.84	2.75	1.56	.810	.491	.522	.463			
26	3.29	4.67	4.36	2.95	3.55	4.09	1.20	2.14	2.97	2.28	1.10	.596	.511	.543	.453			
27	2.63	2.09	1.56	2.08	1.82	1.49	.801	1.36	1.54	1.09	.799	.395	.268	.267	.231			
28	1.99	.991	1.57	1.93	1.28	.583	.379	1.73	1.48	.782	.491	.362	.281	.269	.229			
29	13.8	10.0	12.4	15.4	11.5	8.60	3.28	11.9	11.8	6.86	3.95	2.17	1.57	1.61	1.38			
30	27.6	20.0	24.8	30.8	23.0	17.2	6.56	23.8	23.6	13.7	7.90	4.34				366	321	369
31	12.2	3.43	1.13	11.8	6.06	3.01	1.01	7.99	5.58	3.05	1.68	.859	.560	.571	.486			
32	4.09	5.45	5.83	3.33	4.04	4.51	1.12	2.38	3.03	2.38	1.12	.621	.558	.572	.470			
33	2.66	2.08	1.61	2.01	1.78	1.67	.838	1.32	1.49	1.09	.785	.375	.297	.264	.227			
34	2.31	1.11	5.78	1.99	1.15	.665	.466	1.70	1.47	.772	.497	.365	.288	.258	.231			
35	21.3	12.1	13.0	19.1	13.0	9.66	3.37	13.4	11.6	7.59	4.08	2.22	1.70	1.67	1.41			
36	42.6	24.2	27.6	38.2	26.0	19.7	6.74	26.8	23.2	14.6	8.16	4.44				475	456	388

Note: Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.924  
See explanation on the first page of the Appendix.

TABLE A 5 (Continued)

Contaminant: Cesium 137  
 Max. Th. classess: 99.7 MC  
 Area of Contaminated Units: 19.7 ft<sup>2</sup>

SOURCE POSITIONS  
 (m/hr)/curie

Dose Rate Contribution  
 Per Row  
 (m/hr)/(curie/ft<sup>2</sup>)

Isotope Position	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	19	24	30	Row D	Row E	Row F
1	2.52	3.13	1.62	1.57	2.27	1.62	.907	3.01	1.30	1.56	.741	.901	.901	.266	.313			
2	.722	.520	.155	.439	.450	.184	.122	.331	.326	.146	.103	.082	.139	.102	.0852			
3	.587	.434	.124	.418	.406	.265	.162	.323	.331	.132	.158	.107	.122	.0901	.0799			
4	1.06	1.15	.224	1.08	.755	.412	.228	.831	.660	.405	.237	.132	.115	.111	.0844			
5	1.30	1.62	2.17	3.51	3.88	2.48	1.42	2.50	2.62	1.84	1.24		1.28	.669	.584			
6	21.6	8.24	4.34	7.02	7.76	4.56	.84	5.00	5.24	3.69	2.48					719	461	
7	2.16	1.64	.207	1.19	1.25	.938	.940	.781	.666	.703	.458	.312	.483	.352	.211			
8	.864	.776	.260	.526	.670	.577	.199	.413	.483	.337	.164	.133	.195	.153	.116			
9	.697	.560	.231	.424	.577	.220	.220	.440	.353	.298	.202	.138	.177	.118	.0984			
10	1.46	.856	.343	1.03	.871	.532	.224	.729	.826	.405	.228	.184	.196	.155	.118			
11	2.44	3.79	1.10	3.37	3.22	2.28	1.24	2.26	2.43	1.74	1.12	.767	1.05	.778	.541			
12	10.9	7.56	2.20	6.74	6.78	4.96	2.48	4.72	4.86	3.43	2.24	1.53				427	420	331
13	3.19	.873	.418	.776	.748	.551	.315	.623	.599	.499	.288	.203	.263	.207	.143			
14	9.52	6.98	3.24	6.21	5.98	4.42	2.52	4.98	4.79	3.27	2.30	1.62	4 x 10 <sup>-1</sup>	.828	.572	412	392	315
15	1.20	.296	.424	.602	.804	.565	.331	.552	.622	.444	.307	.205	.269	.208	.149			
16	10.4	7.57	3.47	6.42	6.43	4.52	.65	4.42	4.98	3.55	2.46	1.64	4 x 10 <sup>-1</sup>	.832	.598	443	406	347
17	1.03	.724	.343	.585	.672	.386	.223	.389	.446	.320	.191	.118	.201	.170	.101			
18	8.24	5.87	2.78	5.37	5.37	3.47	1.78	3.41	3.57	2.56	1.54	.944	4 x 10 <sup>-1</sup>	.680	.404	349	305	218
19	1.89	1.25	.140	1.14	1.14	.744	.420	.770	.770	.641	.371	.253	.315	.233	.161			
20	1.24	1.06	.187	.666	.665	.615	.308	.570	.663	.469	.334	.191	.317	.211	.127			
21	.971	.712	.324	.605	.656	.430	.259	.440	.475	.316	.231	.140	.189	.137	.104			
22	1.18	.703	.318	.756	.688	.445	.230	.541	.562	.367	.247	.164	.190	.149	.106			
23	5.28	3.73	.929	3.33	3.33	2.23	1.22	2.32	2.47	1.78	1.18	.748	1.01	.730	.523			
24	10.8	7.44	2.00	6.66	6.70	4.46	2.44	4.64	4.94	3.26	2.26	1.50				420	413	345
25	2.90	1.52	.147	1.62	1.54	.668	.494	1.09	1.11	.765	.444	.278	.283	.229	.161			
26	1.23	.981	.388	.739	.771	.372	.244	.519	.579	.422	.201	.173	.295	.224	.151			
27	.764	.574	.270	.522	.528	.361	.146	.380	.404	.262	.202	.106	.154	.0951	.0896			
28	.684	.529	.288	.585	.585	.357	.124	.489	.469	.309	.190	.136	.147	.109	.0809			
29	5.80	3.65	.973	3.51	3.42	2.06	1.09	2.48	2.56	1.76	1.04	.693	.879	.657	.493			
30	11.6	7.20	1.97	7.02	6.84	4.12	2.18	4.26	5.12	3.56	2.08	1.39				427	410	347
31	2.98	1.61	.251	1.70	1.65	.985	.455	1.13	1.16	.715	.442	.281	.290	.242	.154			
32	1.28	1.01	.314	.776	.774	.383	.240	.534	.587	.417	.195	.168	.298	.207	.152			
33	.774	.574	.284	.528	.528	.352	.149	.461	.461	.276	.164	.101	.146	.109	.0886			
34	.988	.575	.219	.617	.567	.343	.168	.470	.452	.293	.197	.166	.243	.112	.0870			
35	5.08	3.24	.271	3.49	1.98	1.03	2.50	2.90	2.57	1.76	.999	.427	.877	.670	.478			
36	11.8	7.42	4.68	7.43	6.98	3.96	2.06	5.00	5.14	3.52	2.00	1.45				489	410	343

\* Note: Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.924.  
 See explanation on the first page of the Appendix.

TABLE 4.5 (Continued)

Contaminant Cesium 137  
Wall Thickness: 59.7 mil  
Area of Contaminated Unit: 79 m<sup>2</sup>

SOURCE POSITIONS  
(m<sup>2</sup>/hr)/curie

Dose Rate Distributions  
Per Row  
(mr/hr)/(curie/ft<sup>2</sup>)

Row	31	32	33	35	36	37	38	40	41	42	43	44	34	39	45	Row G	Row F	Row I
1	1.57	1.35	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.26	1.69	1.93	2.81	1.89	1.37	0.962	1.76	1.00	0.620			
2	1.66	1.07	0.933	1.09	0.810	0.848	0.466	1.55	0.813	0.876	0.850	0.802	0.958	0.932	0.897			
3	1.75	1.07	0.787	1.15	1.27	0.765	0.785	0.785	0.655	0.724	0.653	0.724	0.654	0.812	0.805			
4	1.82	1.21	1.32	1.27	1.35	1.13	0.817	1.17	1.18	0.825	0.810	0.816	0.810	0.863	0.827			
5	1.33	1.19	0.982	1.22	1.22	1.39	1.39	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.50	1.52	1.51	1.41			
6	1.66	1.64	1.16	1.66	1.54	1.04	0.678	1.21	1.10	0.584	0.584	1.20	1.42	1.21	1.41			
7	1.07	1.26	1.10	1.28	1.29	1.27	1.19	1.55	1.19	1.14	1.02	0.724	1.24	0.735	0.890			
8	1.20	1.56	0.838	1.13	1.16	0.734	0.554	0.908	1.11	0.850	0.827	0.932	0.691	0.873	0.832			
9	1.39	1.39	1.18	1.58	1.37	0.985	0.660	1.01	1.07	0.801	0.558	0.810	0.634	0.831	0.828			
10	1.37	1.21	1.18	1.26	1.21	1.16	0.885	1.14	1.12	0.810	0.887	0.934	0.745	0.845	0.888			
11	1.25	1.32	1.50	1.29	1.21	1.33	1.30	1.53	1.50	1.50	1.283	1.205	1.31	1.209	1.143			
12	1.50	1.66	1.10	1.66	1.57	1.05	0.660	1.11	1.16	1.00	0.566	1.10	1.42	1.07	1.33			
13	1.34	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.18	1.12	0.883	1.28	1.19	1.02	0.730	0.532	0.856	0.533	0.852			
14	1.67	1.60	1.12	1.63	1.47	1.05	0.706	1.02	1.11	0.816	0.584	1.26	1.30	1.215	1.145			
15	1.26	1.26	1.17	1.21	1.21	1.13	0.912	1.27	1.12	1.05	0.759	0.529	1.10	0.945	0.857			
16	1.47	1.45	1.18	1.53	1.45	1.06	0.730	1.02	1.14	0.840	0.687	1.23	1.10	1.218	1.143			
17	1.19	1.63	0.868	1.22	1.28	0.724	0.451	0.700	0.805	0.683	0.812	0.810	0.490	0.825	0.820			
18	1.51	1.30	0.98	0.76	1.02	0.579	0.61	0.560	0.64	0.66	1.10	1.280	0.200	1.130	0.680			
19	1.19	1.21	1.74	1.27	1.18	1.31	1.05	1.73	1.51	1.16	0.947	0.639	0.996	0.988	0.899			
20	1.35	1.27	1.26	1.55	1.33	1.17	0.789	1.12	1.15	1.04	0.761	0.810	0.932	0.807	0.910			
21	1.28	1.21	1.15	1.52	1.52	1.07	0.686	1.03	1.13	0.890	0.685	0.896	0.648	0.832	0.824			
22	1.20	1.18	1.27	1.21	1.18	1.16	0.770	1.15	1.18	0.987	0.665	0.810	0.654	0.856	0.805			
23	1.28	1.17	1.32	1.25	1.21	1.61	1.30	1.51	1.57	1.28	0.86	1.200	1.32	1.208	1.140			
24	1.48	1.75	1.08	1.57	1.54	1.32	0.660	1.06	1.13	0.856	0.592	1.000	1.45	1.208	1.140			
25	1.31	1.32	1.09	1.31	1.19	1.27	1.18	1.210	1.24	1.17	1.14	0.731	0.276	0.672	0.849			
26	1.20	1.19	1.14	1.75	1.12	0.833	0.731	1.12	1.07	0.574	0.900	0.810	0.270	0.633	0.818			
27	1.28	1.32	0.700	1.12	1.11	0.923	0.463	0.963	0.966	0.764	0.421	0.338	0.557	0.960	0.871			
28	1.27	1.29	1.17	1.16	1.17	1.09	0.712	1.18	1.17	0.931	0.618	0.470	0.612	0.882	0.810			
29	1.27	1.23	1.10	1.24	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10			
30	1.48	1.48	1.52	1.67	1.47	0.94	0.620	1.09	1.13	1.06	0.534	1.06	1.12	1.200	1.145			
31	1.59	1.48	1.21	1.42	1.26	1.23	1.23	1.208	1.17	1.14	1.14	0.721	0.973	0.602	0.839			
32	1.25	1.16	1.01	1.12	1.09	0.797	0.728	1.08	1.07	0.959	0.476	0.487	0.937	0.959	0.805			
33	1.26	1.28	0.706	1.19	1.19	0.676	0.443	0.897	0.865	0.865	0.990	0.930	0.943	0.948	0.860			
34	1.29	1.24	1.07	1.58	1.62	1.08	0.671	1.12	1.21	0.917	0.633	0.432	0.988	0.962	0.872			
35	1.29	1.26	1.20	1.21	1.26	1.11	0.87	1.09	1.04	1.04	0.86	1.17	1.04	1.191	1.138			
36	1.49	1.49	0.980	1.62	1.45	0.94	0.614	1.02	1.13	1.00	0.528	1.04	1.23	1.191	1.138			

\* Note: Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.924.  
See explanation on the first page of the Appendix.





TABLE A 5 (Continued)

Contaminant: Cesium 137  
Wall Thickness: 99.7 mil  
Area of Contaminated Unit: 1260 ft<sup>2</sup>

SOURCE POSITIONS  
(μr/hr)/curie

Dose Rate Contribution  
Per Row  
(μr/hr)/(curie.ft<sup>2</sup>)

Direction Position	61	62	63	65	66	67	68	70	71	72	73	74	77	64	69	75	Row M	Row N	Row O
1	0.080	0.086	0.095	0.116	0.133	0.0925	0.0855	0.01	0.0883	0.0686	0.0949	0.0322	0.0404	0.0723	0.0283	0.0604			
2	0.079	0.083	0.091	0.076	0.0339	0.0418	0.0889	0.0458	0.0418	0.0190	0.0165	0.0235	0.0171	0.0400	0.0251	0.0171			
3	0.090	0.079	0.080	0.092	0.0680	0.0977	0.0908	0.0507	0.0507	0.0352	0.0220	0.0220	0.0090	0.0441	0.0252	0.0104			
4	0.097	0.087	0.074	0.071	0.052	0.085	0.0901	0.0972	0.0904	0.0620	0.0379	0.0242	0.001	0.0194	0.0252	0.001			
1(F)	0.139	0.136	0.139	0.179	0.160	0.185	0.174	0.185	0.185	0.185	0.185	0.185	0.185	0.185	0.185	0.185			
2(F)	0.186	0.182	0.184	0.198	0.170	0.180	0.188	0.190	0.192	0.170	0.182	0.186	0.186	0.184	0.186	0.186	576	330	248
1	0.069	0.059	0.0736	0.111	0.116	0.0768	0.0871	0.0895	0.0768	0.0810	0.0983	0.0287	0.0287	0.0789	0.0331	0.0298			
2	0.076	0.0831	0.0930	0.0901	0.0760	0.0918	0.0940	0.0917	0.0917	0.0900	0.0914	0.0189	0.0189	0.0410	0.0256	0.0338			
3	0.091	0.0970	0.0899	0.111	0.0856	0.0993	0.0940	0.0906	0.0906	0.0923	0.0880	0.0260	0.0260	0.0398	0.0282	0.0188			
4	0.096	0.053	0.0760	0.087	0.115	0.0918	0.09502	0.0910	0.0904	0.0918	0.0918	0.0260	0.0260	0.0470	0.0284	0.0189			
1(F)	0.086	0.093	0.076	0.089	0.093	0.061	0.078	0.112	0.079	0.085	0.126	0.0944	0.0944	0.0167	0.115	0.0287			
2(F)	0.170	0.066	0.052	0.170	0.086	0.082	0.0944	0.064	0.058	0.110	0.092	0.089	0.089	0.040	0.115	0.0287	145	347	256
6A	0.092	0.037	0.0993	0.119	0.01	0.0730	0.0940	0.0763	0.0704	0.0492	0.0338	0.0256	0.0256	0.0480	0.0133	0.0177			
8(C)	0.059	0.08	0.074	0.094	0.088	0.08	0.098	0.094	0.094	0.094	0.070	0.085	0.085	0.04	0.133	0.0708	113	362	265
11	0.022	0.035	0.0674	0.089	0.0973	0.0680	0.0857	0.0774	0.0694	0.0905	0.0346	0.0247	0.0247	0.0494	0.0280	0.0155			
1(F)	0.170	0.120	0.0339	0.09	0.070	0.08	0.066	0.089	0.089	0.084	0.070	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.112	0.0620	145	390	267
6	0.031	0.0726	0.0946	0.0795	0.0665	0.0945	0.0872	0.0933	0.0931	0.0322	0.0209	0.0230	0.0230	0.0308	0.0183	0.0128			
8(C)	0.05	0.081	0.037	0.086	0.038	0.056	0.0218	0.048	0.049	0.082	0.087	0.084	0.084	0.023	0.0732	0.0912	266	229	188
1	0.063	0.050	0.0777	0.048	0.113	0.0701	0.0919	0.0994	0.0768	0.0602	0.0971	0.0265	0.0265	0.0931	0.0314	0.0166			
13	0.084	0.045	0.0944	0.112	0.0941	0.0831	0.0916	0.0974	0.0667	0.0849	0.0672	0.027	0.027	0.0465	0.0666	0.0174			
43	0.031	0.010	0.0674	0.110	0.0799	0.0954	0.0961	0.0971	0.0951	0.0925	0.0981	0.0265	0.0265	0.0959	0.0250	0.0147			
4	0.016	0.022	0.0556	0.122	0.103	0.0693	0.0943	0.0974	0.0750	0.0605	0.0328	0.0237	0.0237	0.0420	0.0277	0.0188			
1(D)	0.080	0.037	0.0825	0.098	0.087	0.089	0.084	0.092	0.082	0.0210	0.0425	0.0984	0.0984	0.0163	0.111	0.0672			
1(F)	0.170	0.074	0.070	0.098	0.077	0.093	0.094	0.094	0.094	0.080	0.080	0.087	0.087	0.0163	0.111	0.0672	145	319	266
8A	0.083	0.06	0.0835	0.174	0.139	0.0931	0.0982	0.0910	0.0944	0.0780	0.0433	0.0290	0.0290	0.0944	0.0487	0.0163			
21	0.075	0.0571	0.0993	0.081	0.0935	0.0943	0.0978	0.0946	0.0910	0.0286	0.0230	0.0222	0.0222	0.0943	0.0317	0.0204			
1	0.074	0.0876	0.0993	0.0925	0.0775	0.0918	0.0900	0.0931	0.0950	0.0176	0.0882	0.0242	0.0242	0.0413	0.0215	0.0136			
13	0.086	0.07	0.0745	0.134	0.108	0.0753	0.0903	0.0872	0.0786	0.0954	0.0987	0.0273	0.0273	0.0958	0.0368	0.0169			
1(F)	0.170	0.066	0.087	0.095	0.070	0.085	0.077	0.092	0.085	0.033	0.085	0.03	0.03	0.080	0.115	0.0672			
2(F)	0.176	0.032	0.094	0.101	0.0756	0.0930	0.094	0.094	0.0930	0.066	0.090	0.0806	0.0806	0.094	0.0309	0.0164	147	345	248
1(F)	0.185	0.065	0.070	0.085	0.13	0.0961	0.0990	0.0919	0.0979	0.0735	0.0933	0.0286	0.0286	0.0934	0.0309	0.0164			
21	0.06	0.066	0.0863	0.0963	0.0935	0.0921	0.0972	0.0959	0.0936	0.0288	0.0221	0.0214	0.0214	0.0950	0.0288	0.0169			
21	0.077	0.0813	0.0989	0.0903	0.0706	0.0901	0.0901	0.0922	0.0945	0.0983	0.0910	0.0942	0.0942	0.0947	0.0210	0.0190			
1(F)	0.170	0.07	0.0748	0.130	0.105	0.0774	0.0901	0.0887	0.0738	0.0972	0.0987	0.0274	0.0274	0.0934	0.0304	0.0161			
1(F)	0.185	0.050	0.080	0.095	0.070	0.083	0.084	0.088	0.085	0.09	0.123	0.021	0.021	0.086	0.112	0.0644			
2(F)	0.179	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.096	0.094	0.096	0.096	0.096	0.096	0.096	0.096	0.096	0.096	0.096	126	313	276

\* Note: Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.924.  
See explanation on the first page of the Appendix.



TABLE A.6 (Continued)

\* Note: Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.924.  
See explanation on the first page of the Appendix.

Cesium Position	SOURCE POSITIONS (m/hr)/curie																	Determined Graphically			Dose Rate: Contribution Per Hour (m/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )		
	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	19	24	30	Row D	Row E	Row F					
1	1.06	1.19	.582		.352	.379	.196	.180	.115	.260	.0836												
2	.851	.800	.0950		.101	.091	.0440	.025	.0197	.0281													
3	.286	.185	.0952		.0939	.083	.0740	.031	.0202	.0289													
4	.519	.124	.0428		.257	.165	.0881	.085	.0870	.0301													
5	1.978	1.649	.756	.800	1.02	.540	.300	.803	.719	.402	.281	.182	.347	.200	.137	.162	.98.1	87.4					
6	1.32	1.30	1.51	1.60	2.04	1.08	.604	1.61	1.44	.804	.562	.364											
7	.801	.615	.268		.268	.265	.185	.105	.0656				.118		.0909								
8	.362	.270	.0863		.124	.131	.0908	.0408	.0287	.0284			.0498		.0264								
9	.207	.186	.0816		.170	.113	.0745	.0432	.0282	.0432			.0432		.0223								
10	.688	.181	.0945		.238	.187	.105	.0964	.0356	.0492			.0492		.0258								
11	2.10	1.25	.530	1.00	.700	.380	.230	.810	.696	.452	.245	.138	.861	.174	.125								
12	1.20	2.50	1.06	2.00	1.40	.760	.460	1.60	1.39	.910	.490	.316				143	85.3	86.3					
13	.386	.280	.120	.260	.230	.0980	.0450	.170	.154	.112	.0631	.0409	.0719	.0430	.0316								
14	1.42	2.24	1.84	2.08	1.84	.764	.520	1.36	1.23	.896	.505	.327	1.406	.172	.126								
15	.823	.328	.136	.267	.242	.100	.0620	.183	.165	.118	.0634	.0409	.0604	.0435	.0331								
16	1.16	2.62	1.09	2.14	1.42	.800	.486	1.46	1.32	.944	.507	.327	.242	.172	.132								
17	.327	.244	.188	.176	.0700	.0440	.133	.120	.0866	.0448	.0280		.0520	.0320	.0223								
18	1.18	1.95	.832	1.50	1.41	.860	.332	1.06	.960	.693	.338	.224	.268	.128	.089								
19	.760	.116	.168		.272	.225	.152	.0818	.0497				.0715		.0264								
20	.497	.414	.173		.183	.179	.121	.0734	.0421	.121	.0734	.0421	.0801		.0173								
21	.379	.250	.109		.140	.122	.0892	.0504	.0219				.0462		.0248								
22	.436	.222	.0866		.170	.143	.0824	.0484	.0321				.0484		.0258								
23	2.07	1.30	.537	1.16	.900	.470	.270	.764	.669	.448	.233	.166	.252	.160	.124								
24	1.14	2.60	1.07	2.32	1.80	.940	.540	1.52	1.33	.896	.506	.332				144	103	84.0					
25	1.12	.597	.169		.369	.261	.188	.0931	.0474				.0735		.0173								
26	.457	.361	.118		.162	.158	.0837	.0517	.0376				.0705		.0173								
27	.223	.200	.085		.116	.110	.0692	.0448	.0217				.0352		.0201								
28	.336	.124	.057		.142	.113	.0740	.0428	.0248				.0352		.0183								
29	2.106	1.156	.430	1.20	.780	.380	.225	.789	.668	.415	.294	.132	.215	.175	.113								
30	1.47	2.39	.860	2.40	1.56	.760	.450	1.58	1.33	.830	.468	.264				140	95.2	81.3					
31	1.29	.544	.181		.406	.327	.188	.0951	.0534				.0724		.0266								
32	.562	.483	.117		.160	.160	.0844	.0504	.0362				.0760		.0176								
33	.629	.189	.082		.113	.092	.159	.0488	.0217				.0488		.0191								
34	.306	.149	.056		.145	.113	.0658	.0373	.0243				.0442		.0185								
35	2.317	1.285	.437	1.30	.900	.330	.220	.824	.699	.501	.232	.138	.216	.175	.112								
36	1.67	2.57	.874	2.60	1.60	.700	.440	1.64	1.39	1.00	.464	.276				148	102	87.2					
37	.669	.329	.134	.277	.226	.140	.0760	.195	.168	.119	.0635	.0414	.0692	.0430	.0332								
38	1.75	2.63	1.07	2.22	1.61	.812	.608	1.56	1.34	.922	.508	.331	.277	.172	.133								
39	.401	.389	.126	.272	.216	.136	.0760	.177	.155	.104	.0644	.0385	.0660	.0430	.0298								
40	2.46	2.01	2.18	1.73	1.09	.608	.342	1.24	1.24	.832	.451	.308	.264	.172	.119								
41	.873	.297	.122	.245	.190	.115	.0650	.162	.140	.093	.0438	.0337	.0605	.0380	.0271								
42	1.78	2.38	.976	1.96	1.52	.920	.580	1.30	1.12	.750	.430	.270	.242	.152	.108								

TABLE A 6 (Continued)

Contaminant: Cesium 137  
Wall Thickness: 139 psi  
Area of Shaded Units: 71.3

\* Note: Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.924.  
See explanation on the first page of the Appendix.

X-Vector Position	SIX-FACE POSITIONS																		DIRECTIONAL GRAPHICALLY		Dose Rate Contribution Per Row	
	(m/hr)/curie																		GRAPHICALLY		(m/hr)/(curie/ft <sup>2</sup> )	
	31	32	33	35	36	37	38	40	41	42	43	44	44	34	39	45	Row C	Row E	Row I			
1	.140	.270	.130	.250	.191	.107	.0660	.189	.151	.0858	.0444	.0990	.0710	.0480	.0134							
2	.890	.540	.260	.500	.386	.214	.132	.302	.174	.130	.0890						125	91.3	72.1			
3								.0527	.0309	.0220	.0151					.0103						
4								.0328	.0283	.0187	.00853					.00787						
5								.0681	.0178	.0104	.00840					.00616						
6								.0565	.0272	.0171	.0109					.00650						
7								.176	.131	.0906	.0597	.0429		.0720	.0450	.0306						
8	.150	.215	.115	.322	.170	.0940	.0600	.282	.183	.119	.0858						116	94.8	74.9			
9	.900	.490	.290	.640	.340	.168	.120	.352	.183	.119	.0858											
10	.108	.0570	.0350	.2610	.0660	.0210	.0160	.0431	.0223	.0151	.0106		.0180	.0110	.00787							
11	.518	.536	.260	.488	.268	.248	.128	.345	.178	.121	.0848		.4206	.0440	.0307	123	91.3	74.9				
12	.110	.0720	.0380	.0660	.0490	.0210	.0161	.0431	.0236	.0161	.0107		.0180	.0120	.00774							
13	.680	.276	.304	.548	.382	.248	.128	.345	.189	.129	.0852		.4206	.0480	.0308	130	95.5	76.3				
14	.0750	.0490	.0290	.0490	.0340	.0210	.0161	.0431	.0228	.0161	.0107		.0134	.00800	.00596							
15	.600	.362	.188	.352	.272	.168	.0880	.248	.182	.119	.0800	.0592	.4206	.0520	.0222	87.7	65.0	45.6				
16								.0586	.0475	.0320	.0208	.0135				.00890						
17								.0432	.0370	.0287	.0155	.0101				.00888						
18								.0743	.0283	.0192	.0125	.00838				.00680						
19								.0434	.0440	.0310	.0143	.00664				.00670						
20	.450	.290	.130	.260	.200	.120	.0660	.178	.117	.0866	.0627	.0416	.0740	.0660	.0507	148	97.0	71.7				
21	.260	.340	.260	.520	.400	.240	.132	.358	.224	.1938	.1252	.0832										
22								.0752	.0519	.0395	.0242	.0147				.00886						
23								.0380	.0310	.0245	.0116	.0104				.0104						
24								.0346	.0411	.0168	.00988	.00745				.00806						
25								.0389	.0314	.0188	.0124	.00863				.00587						
26	.440	.230	.110	.260	.180	.0930	.0580	.149	.0806	.0574	.0499		.0690	.0420	.030	116	88.4	77.0				
27	.880	.460	.280	.580	.360	.194	.116	.370	.204	.141	.0818											
28								.0782	.0649	.0407	.0245	.0147				.00837						
29								.0577	.0481	.0156	.00870	.00687				.0102						
30								.0285	.0231	.0153	.00890	.00708				.00581						
31								.0270	.0224	.0166	.0104	.00832				.00572						
32	.590	.260	.105	.265	.190	.0980	.0580	.146	.0892	.0535	.0400		.0700	.0430	.0301	121	90.6	74.9				
33	.900	.490	.290	.640	.340	.168	.120	.302	.178	.107	.0800											
34								.0553	.0469	.0286	.0181	.0113				.0190						
35	.116	.0782	.0450	.0700	.0530	.0260	.0210	.0448	.0266	.0181	.0113		.0190	.0120	.00837							
36	.988	.524	.300	.560	.378	.208	.168	.358	.232	.158	.0906		.4206	.0440	.030	139	106	79.1				
37	.105	.0660	.0350	.0610	.0490	.0210	.0160	.0414	.0248	.0168	.0108		.0180	.0110	.00895							
38	.680	.288	.308	.488	.322	.248	.124	.331	.178	.118	.0895		.4206	.0440	.030	123	94.1	70.7				
39	.0750	.0490	.0290	.0490	.0340	.0210	.0161	.0431	.0228	.0161	.0107		.0134	.00800	.00596							
40	.760	.460	.256	.540	.352	.182	.128	.249	.151	.102	.0734		.4206	.0480	.030	111	84.8	69.2				

\* Note: Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.924.  
See explanation on the first page of the Appendix.

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Contaminant: Cesium 137  
Wall Thickness: 129 mic  
Area of Stimulated Unit: 895 sq

SOURCE POSITIONS  
( $\mu r/hr$ )/curie

DECREASING GRADIENTALLY

Dose Rate Contribution  
Per Row  
( $\mu r/hr$ )/(curie/r<sup>2</sup>)

	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66		
1	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	
2	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
3	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150
4	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
5	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250
6	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300
7	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350
8	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400
9	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450
10	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
11	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550
12	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600
13	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650
14	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700
15	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
16	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800
17	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850
18	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900
19	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950
20	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
21	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050
22	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100
23	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150
24	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200
25	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250
26	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300
27	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350
28	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400
29	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450
30	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500

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OF CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSE WALL THICKNESS

MURRY A. SCHMIDT, RALPH E. REZARD

NSA-78-43, October 1963  
Task Number 14022901A089-01  
UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

This experiment was conducted to verify theoretical calculations of wall thickness effect on the shielding characteristics of a concrete blockhouse located in a uniformly contaminated fallout field. Two gamma emitters, cobalt 60 and cesium 137, were used to simulate uniformly contaminated fallout fields. The dose rates at various locations within the blockhouse were measured through wall thicknesses of 43 pcf, 93.7 pcf, and 139 pcf with ionization-chamber dosimeters. Reduction factors were calculated from the data taken at the center detector positions and compared with reduction factors computed from the theoretical calculations of Dr. L. V. Spencer, National Bureau of Standards.

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