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**PHOTON SOURCE SGEMP
SPECTRUM EVALUATIONS**

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20. ABSTRACT (Continued)

→ instructions for programmable calculator codes to compute the parameters for arbitrary photon spectra are given.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. INTRODUCTION	7
2. SPECTRUM EVALUATION PARAMETERS	9
3. SATELLITE LOCATIONS	14
4. EXCITATION PARAMETER CALCULATIONS	16
4.1 Monoenergetic Spectra	17
4.2 Blackbody Spectra	18
5. RESPONSE PARAMETER CALCULATIONS	19
6. EXAMPLE USES OF THE PARAMETERS	21
6.1 Sample Computation	21
6.2 Bremsstrahlung Spectrum Evaluations	23
REFERENCES	28

APPENDIX

A EXCITATION PARAMETER RESULTS FOR MONOENERGETIC SPECTRA	29
B EXCITATION PARAMETER RESULTS FOR BLACKBOD' SPECTRA	49
C RESPONSE PARAMETER RESULTS FOR BLACKBODY SPECTRA	67
D PROGRAMMABLE CALCULATOR CODES FOR ARBITRARY SPECTRUM COMPUTATIONS	73

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LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Parameters Employed in Comparing SGEMP Effects of Different Photon Spectra	10
2	Summary of Parameters Describing Each SGEMP Regime Treated here	12
3	Potentially Interesting Spectrum Evaluation Parameters Not Treated Here Due Either to Weak Energy Dependence or to Similar Sensitivity to Those Quantities Listed in Table 1	13
4	Satellite Locations	15
5	SGEMP Excitation Term Algorithms for Arbitrary Spectra of Energy Fluence ϕ_i versus Photon Energy i	17
D-1	TI-59 Memory Allocation for Computation of Spectrum Evaluation Parameters	74
D-2	Summary of Program Setup and Execution, ARBSPC	77
D-3	Summary of Input/Output Routine TLBSET Instructions	78
D-4	Spectrum Evaluation Program Symbols and Units	79

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Sample calculation of electron yield due to an 8-keV blackbody incident on a solar array	18
2	Bremsstrahlung photon spectra	20
3	Ratios of bremsstrahlung spectrum excitation parameters to corresponding values for a 10-keV blackbody. The bremsstrahlung voltage V is indicated in each figure.	21
4	Diode potential and scaled current due to incident bremsstrahlung spectra of voltage V (keV)	26
5	Dipole moment and scaled electric field at the front face of a diode due to incident bremsstrahlung spectra of voltage V (keV)	27
A-1	Interface dose at the surface of dielectric materials due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm ²	30
A-2	Reverse-emitted electron yield at the surface of quartz due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm ²	31
A-3	Interface dose behind thermal blanket due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm ²	32
A-4	Electron yield behind thermal blanket due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm ²	33
A-5	Forward-emitted electron yield from aluminum after penetration of 3 and 20 mils aluminum by monoenergetic photons	34
A-6	Average velocity and energy of electrons emitted from aluminum due to monoenergetic photons incident.	35
A-7	Electron yields from fiberglass behind solar array due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm ²	36
A-8	Reverse-emitted electron yields from gold and fiberglass behind solar array due to monoenergetic photons incident.	37
A-9	Electron emission ratios for monoenergetic photons. The high-to-low-Z ratio is for reverse emission from gold compared to fiberglass, and the forward-to-reverse ratio is for aluminum	38
A-10	Electron yield inside cables of shield thicknesses 3 and 20 mils due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm ²	39

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Continued)

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
A-11	Dipole moment inside cable dielectric due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm ² . Copper shield thicknesses are indicated beside the curves.	40
A-12	Bulk dose inside box due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm ²	41
A-13	Bulk dose ratio in gold compared to silicon for monoenergetic photons	42
A-14	Electron yields forward-emitted from materials inside box due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm ²	43
A-15	Electron emission from aluminum behind box wall due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm ²	44
A-16	Electron emission ratios due to monoenergetic photons. The high-to-low-Z ratio is for forward emission from gold compared to carbon. The forward-to-reverse ratio is for aluminum	45
A-17	Bulk dose inside device housing due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm ² . The ratio of the two curves is shown in Figure A-13.	46
A-18	Dose inside shielded box due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm ²	47
B-1	Blackbody photon spectra.	50
B-2	Interface dose at the surface of dielectric materials due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm ²	51
B-5	Electron yield at the surface of quartz due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm ²	52
B-4	Interface dose behind thermal blanket due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm ²	53
B-5	Electron yield behind thermal blanket due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm ²	54
B-6	Electron yield forward-emitted from aluminum after penetration of 3 and 20 mils aluminum by blackbody photon spectra.	55
B-7	Average velocity and energy of electrons emitted from 3 mils aluminum due to blackbody photon spectra incident.	56

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Continued)

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
B-8	Electron yield behind solar array due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm ²	57
B-9	Electron emission ratios behind solar array due to blackbody photon spectra incident	58
B-10	Electron yield inside cables of shield thicknesses 3 and 20 mils due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm ²	59
B-11	Dipole moment inside cable dielectric due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm ² . Copper shield thicknesses are indicated beside the curves.	60
B-12	Bulk dose and dose ratio inside box due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm ²	61
B-13	Forward-emitted electron yield inside box due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm ²	62
B-14	Electron emission ratios inside box due to blackbody photon spectra. The high-to-low-Z emission ratio is for forward emission from gold compared to carbon. The forward-to-reverse ratio is for aluminum	63
B-15	Bulk dose and dose ratio inside device housing due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm ²	64
B-16	Dose inside shielded box due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm ²	65
C-1	Diode potential and scaled current due to incident blackbody spectra of temperature T (keV).	68
C-2	Dipole moment and scaled electric field at the front face of a diode due to the incident blackbody spectra of temperature T (keV).	69
C-3	Diode potential and scaled current due to blackbody combination spectra. Equal fluxes of temperature T (indicated in keV) are incident	70
C-4	Dipole moment and scaled electric field at the front face of a diode due to blackbody combination spectra. Equal fluxes of temperature T (indicated in keV) are incident.	71

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this effort is to provide quantitative information to aid in evaluating the effects of x-ray spectral variations on the SGEMP response of satellite systems. The problem is approached by defining a number of excitation parameters such as electron yield and velocity, dose, dipole moment, etc., which are the driving functions for the various SGEMP effects. The driving functions are evaluated at various locations in a representative satellite structure ranging from the external surface through various structural elements to heavily shielded equipment boxes.

The excitation parameters chosen are basically linear and can, therefore, be computed as a function of incident x-ray energy. Coefficients are computed which relate the various excitation parameters to incident x rays such that the excitation parameters can be obtained for an arbitrary spectrum. The effects of various x-ray spectra can be evaluated by comparing the excitation parameters produced by candidate sources with those produced by blackbodies or weapon spectra of interest. All excitation parameters are computed for blackbody spectra ranging from 1 to 15 keV.

While most of the excitation parameters chosen are linear with x-ray fluence, it should be noted that many of the x-ray responses are nonlinear. It is of some interest to evaluate certain "response" parameters to determine the range in which responses become nonlinear. However, the nonlinear response parameters are not the most suitable for evaluating x-ray spectra because the effects tend to become less sensitive to spectral variations in the nonlinear regime (Ref. 1). Because the responses are more sensitive to spectral variations in the linear regime, and because linear responses occur at numerous locations on spacecraft over virtually the entire range of interest, the linear response parameters give a better indication of the maximum response variations caused by spectral variations.

The nonlinear responses can be somewhat artificially divided into two categories of problems — the internal response of internal cavities and the external response of convex objects where a certain fraction of the electrons can escape from the object. Spectral effects on the nonlinear internal cavity response are evaluated with a quasistatic 1-D solution with emission

from one face of a diode. The potential, transmitted current, and dipole moment are used as response parameters. The external response evaluation in the nonlinear regime is not treated here.

Because of the potentially tedious calculations required to evaluate an arbitrary spectrum and compare excitation parameters with those of blackbody spectra or weapons, a set of magnetic cards for the TI-59 calculator has been prepared. These cards are available and can readily be used to compute each of the parameters considered in this effort.

2. SPECTRUM EVALUATION PARAMETERS

There exists a myriad of parameters that could be chosen to evaluate SGEMP response sensitivities to x-ray spectrum variations. One approach consists of identifying all important known effects and defining responses (e.g., fields, currents, potentials, etc.) for representative configurations or geometries of possible interest. Such an approach tends to depend upon the configuration or model chosen and might also result in an excessive list of evaluation parameters.

A second approach is to define the quantities responsible for producing each of the known effects. Presumably, if each of the driving functions or excitation parameters is specified, the responses resulting from these excitation sources will also be uniquely specified. Implicit in this treatment is the assumption that an x-ray spectrum which produces excitation terms comparable to a second spectrum will also produce similar SGEMP responses. This approach precludes the need for defining complex geometries and performing complicated time-dependent calculations, and was chosen for this effort.

A distinction between excitation and response terms may be helpful at this point. Parameters which are linear with fluence and independent of x-ray pulse time history are termed "excitation" parameters. Parameters that become nonlinear as space-charge-limiting becomes appreciable, and are dependent on pulse time history, are called "response" parameters. Furthermore, source terms are dependent only upon attenuation and emission materials, whereas response terms are also dependent on geometry.

Primary emphasis in this effort is on defining a pertinent set of excitation parameters and evaluating them at suitable points on a representative spacecraft. A limited set of response parameters is considered to obtain a first-order characterization of spectral response to space-charge-limiting. Solutions are kept as general as possible, and lend themselves to analytic treatment.

Variations in x-ray time history are not specifically considered in this exercise. Effects due to different pulse widths of spectra can be readily estimated in the linear regime. Evaluations of simultaneous spectral

and temporal variations in the nonlinear regime are very complex and beyond the scope of this simple treatment.

The parameters chosen for evaluating spectra are summarized in Table 1. The list is not exhaustive but is representative of the terms thought to be important in producing x-ray responses. The parameters can be conceptually divided into four categories: the electron yield which is the basic x-ray interaction with the materials; the dipole moment in a dielectric which is descriptive of the charge deposition profile; the energy deposition in dielectrics and semiconductors; and finally, several quantities such as average velocity and energy and dipole moment which are descriptive of the location and motion of charge in a vacuum.

Table 1. Parameters Employed in Comparing SGEMP Effects of Different Photon Spectra

Electron Yield
Primary yield
Forward-to-reverse ratio
High-to-low-Z ratio
Dielectric Charge Profile
Dipole moment
Dose
Bulk dose
Interface dose
Dose ratio (Au/Si)
Vacuum Charge Profile
Mean electron velocity
Average electron energy
Diode potential
Diode current
Dipole moment

In terms of our definitions of excitation and response terms, we may categorize electron yield, dose, mean velocity and energy, and dielectric dipole moment as excitation terms. These quantities are not dependent on

flux rates, and are linear with fluence over the ranges of interest here. Diode potential, current, and dipole moment are classified as response terms. These require a specification of photon source flux and some minimal system geometry, and also may become nonlinear with fluence.

Four basic categories of x-ray response are being described by the parameters of Table 1. They are the external SGEMP response, internal cavity SGEMP response, shielded cable excitation, and TREE effects caused by energy deposition in electronics, as indicated in Table 2. The electron yield is important in every category in that it provides the basic coupling of photons into the system. Primary electron yield, as defined here, is the total number of electrons produced by an irradiated surface in the energy range above 100 eV (generally speaking). This yield is distinguished from secondary-electron yield (electrons of energy 100 eV and below) because analytic multiple-scattering cross sections are considered to be inaccurate below 1 keV (Ref. 2). Recent analytical work in the regime below 1 keV (Ref. 3) has not been incorporated here.

The external response in the linear regime is determined by the primary-electron yield in the reverse direction and by the average electron velocity. Under certain circumstances, forward-directed emission may be important also. Generally speaking, electron emission will occur from low-Z materials on the outside. Stored charge release of abundant low-energy electrons may also be an important SGEMP driver in the low-fluence regime. This secondary-electron yield has been shown to be proportional to interface dose (Ref. 4). The spectrum energy becomes important in the nonlinear regime, but the response in this regime is less sensitive to spectrum than in the linear regime and has not been treated.

The internal cavity response is highly dependent on electron yield ratios as well as on electron velocity. Cavities may be large (~ 2 m) with emission from either low-Z or high-Z materials. The net forward-to-backward emission ratio may be important in determining net current in cavities. The larger cavities may produce considerable space-charge-limiting at the higher fluence levels, and the average energy, diode potential and current, and dipole moment may be used to characterize the response (Ref. 5). Small cavities such as equipment boxes may contain higher-Z materials in sizeable proportions. High-to-low-Z electron emission ratios may be important in these cases.

Table 2. Summary of Parameters Describing
Each SGEMP Regime Treated Here

External Response

Linear regime

Electron yield
Average velocity
Interface dose

Internal Cavity Response

Large cavities, linear regime

Electron yield from low-Z materials
Forward-to-reverse ratio
Average velocity
Interface dose

Large cavities, nonlinear regime

Diode potential, current
Dipole moment
Average energy

Small cavities

High-to-low-Z emission ratio

Cable Excitation

Electron yield
Dipole moment
Dose

Energy Deposition in Electronics

Bulk dose
Interface dose
Dose ratio (Au/Si)

The excitation of shielded cables by direct x-ray penetration is generally proportional to electron yield from cable shields for cables with large gaps, and proportional to the electron dipole moment resulting from penetration of electrons emitted from shielding material into the dielectrics for cables without gaps (Refs. 6,7,8). At the higher fluence levels, dielectric relaxation times may become comparable to response times of interest. These have been shown to depend upon dose and dose rate (Ref. 9).

Transient radiation effects in electronics (TREE) are dependent upon energy deposition due to photo-Compton electrons. The process is important both in the bulk (greater than an electron range from the surface) and at material interfaces. In the latter case, dissimilar materials can greatly affect energy deposition within an electron range of the interface (Ref. 10). This effect is represented well to first order by the ratio of the bulk dose in each material.

SGEMP parameters considered in this exercise but not directly employed in the spectral sensitivity studies are listed in Table 3. Certain of these quantities are not strong functions of photon or electron energy over the range of 1 to 1000 keV. For example, electron backscatter yield is a weak function of energy spectrum in this range (Ref. 11). Other quantities of interest may be well represented by a different parameter type as far as spectral sensitivity is concerned. Interface dose enhancement due to dissimilar materials falls into this category. The energy sensitivity of the interface-to-bulk dose ratio in a medium behaves similarly to the bulk dose ratio of the two mediums. Therefore, only the latter ratio has been included in the list. Secondary-electron yield has been shown to be proportional to surface dose [energy deposition with an electron range of the surface (Ref. 4)], and so has not been computed separately.

Table 3. Potentially Interesting Spectrum Evaluation Parameters
Not Treated Here Due Either to Weak Energy Dependence or
to Similar Sensitivity to Those Quantities Listed in Table 1

Secondary-electron emission efficiency
Electron backscatter yield
Interface dose enhancement due to dissimilar materials
Electron angular distribution

3. SATELLITE LOCATIONS

Representative satellite materials and thicknesses have been chosen with assistance from TRW (Ref. 12), as shown in Table 4. The intervening materials are listed as well as the energy at which the photon attenuation is $1/e$. Also indicated is the blackbody temperature for which the attenuation is $1/e$. The locations have been chosen to range from the very thinnest (thermal blanket) to the very thickest (heavily shielded box), with a good sample of intervening thicknesses.

The materials on the external surface of the satellite tend to be low-Z such as quartz coverglass, fiberglass, and aluminum. Large internal cavity walls are also characterized by low-Z materials, although a significant amount of lead-tin solder is found on solar cells. The Faraday cage, thermal blanket, and solar cell models represent these types of wall materials. The thin mylar or thinnest Faraday cage (3 mils aluminum) is apt to produce the largest internal cavity response due to maximum electron emission. The thicker Faraday cage model and solar cell give a measure of the hardness of a spectrum required to penetrate thick wall materials.

A minimum-thickness equipment box wall (20 mils aluminum) is also modeled to produce the worst-case response driver in regions where vulnerable electronics are found. Various emission and dose ratios are obtained for this minimal attenuation. Addition of 10 mils Kovar represents a typical attenuation through the semiconductor case into the interior, and maximum spectrum attenuation is represented by the heavily shielded box model.

Minimum photon attenuations into cable interiors are represented by a shield model consisting of 3 mils copper; 20 mils copper is used to represent penetration by photons to a cable deep in the interior of a cable bundle.

Table 4. Satellite Locations

Satellite Location	Intervening Material	Energy [e-fold attenuation] (keV)	Blackbody Temperature [e-fold attenuation] (keV)
Surface	-	-	-
Thermal blanket	10 mils mylar	5	1-2
Faraday cage	3 mils aluminum (minimum)	8	2
	20 mils aluminum (maximum)	15	4
Solar cell	5 mils quartz	22	7
	10 mils silicon		
	1 mil lead-tin solder		
	5 mils fiberglass		
	2 mils aluminum		
Cable shield	5 mils fiberglass	28	8
	3 mils copper (min. shield thickness)		
Cable shield	20 mils copper (behind bundle)	53	15
	Box wall	20 mils aluminum (minimum)	15
Box & semi-conductor device housing	20 mils aluminum	40	11
	10 mils Kovar		
Heavily shielded box	20 mils aluminum	135	~35
	10 mils Kovar		
	12 mils tantalum		

4. EXCITATION PARAMETER CALCULATIONS

Satellite excitation parameters have been evaluated for selected satellite positions and materials. Unit fluence is assumed to be incident for all configurations. Results are valid at all fluence levels, including the nonlinear response regime. A modified version of the QUICKE2 electron emission code was used in the computations (Ref. 13).

The results presented here are questionable in the very low energy limit (below several keV) because of inaccuracies in the QUICKE2 cross sections. The low-order Legendre polynomial representation of angular distributions used in the formulation results in anomalies at high energies for low-atomic number materials for quantities dependent on backward-emitted electrons. For example, the QUICKE2 code gives negative values for interface dose at the surface of mylar for photon energies of 600 keV and up. An upgraded QUICKE code version would solve the angular distribution problem and extend cross section accuracy down to 1 keV (Ref. 2). The analytical developments of Strickland (Ref. 3) for electron energies below 1 keV could also be employed to improve accuracy in the low-energy range.

The dipole moment computation employed here for cable effects is the sum over energy of the product of the charge in each energy bin and its mean penetration distance into a dielectric material. The material used here is carbon, although electron ranges are relatively insensitive to material for low atomic numbers (Ref. 14). Electrons are assumed to be emitted normal to the surface for this computation. A better assumption would be to use a distribution proportional to $\cos \theta$ measured from the surface normal (Ref. 15). This simplification introduces factor-of-two inaccuracies in the absolute magnitude of the dipole moment; these inaccuracies are quite uniform with photon energy and should not impair spectrum sensitivity comparisons.

Algorithms for calculating the excitation parameters are given in Table 5. Values for arbitrary spectra can be obtained by the expressions once the terms for monoenergetic spectra are known. These are tabulated for representative configurations below; ϕ_i represents the energy fluence

Table 5. SGEMP Excitation Term Algorithms for Arbitrary Spectra of Energy Fluence ϕ_i versus Photon Energy i .
 (Lower-case symbols represent the parameter value computed for monoenergetic spectra of unit fluence.)

Dose	$D = \sum_i \phi_i d_i$
------	-------------------------

Electron Yield	$Y = \sum_i \phi_i y_i$
----------------	-------------------------

Average Velocity	$\langle v \rangle = \frac{\sum_i \phi_i y_i}{\sum_i \phi_i y_i / \langle v \rangle_i}$
------------------	---

Average Energy	$\langle \ell \rangle = \frac{\sum_i \phi_i y_i \langle e \rangle_i}{\sum_i \phi_i y_i}$
----------------	--

Dipole Moment	$P = \sum_i \phi_i p_i$
---------------	-------------------------

of the spectrum in bin i . The nonlinear cavity response algorithm is not so simple, and is presently in computer code form (see Section 5).

4.1 MONOENERGETIC SPECTRA

Excitation parameters are presented for monoenergetic photon spectra in Appendix A. Results are given in both graphic and tabular form. The tables may be used with the algorithms of Table 5 to obtain excitation parameter values for arbitrary spectra. A linear combination of contributions over all energies in the spectrum using the monoenergetic spectrum parameters as weighting factors gives the value corresponding to the arbitrary spectrum. An example employing the tables is treated in Section 6, and automated calculations employing them are described in Appendix D.

4.2 BLACKBODY SPECTRA

Excitation parameters are given here for blackbody spectra. The spectra and parameters are displayed as functions of blackbody temperature in Appendix B. Results for arbitrary combinations of blackbodies may be obtained by direct superposition of the parameter values in the same proportion as the fluences of the incident spectra.

5. RESPONSE PARAMETER CALCULATIONS

Satellite excitation parameters have been described above and tabulated in the appendices. The results are valid at all fluence levels, and are dependent only upon attenuation and emission materials for a given spectrum. The parameters chosen to meter satellite response to the excitations are described here. These differ from the excitation parameters in that they require additional geometry specification, and they depend upon photon flux rather than on total fluence. They also may become nonlinear at higher fluence levels due to space-charge-limiting. Thus, the response parameters are less general than excitation parameters, and they are not derivable from simple linear combinations of monoenergetic results in the space-charge-limited regime.

A first-order measure of satellite response variations due to varying photon spectrum may be achieved with a self-consistent solution of electron emission between grounded parallel plates. This solution resembles interior cavity response while remaining general and relatively simple to compute. In addition, results scale with the parameter Fd^2 , where F is the photon flux and d is the diode spacing. Results are generalized in that they apply to a continuous range of spacings rather than to one specific case (see Ref. 1).

Response parameters employed here are the electric field at the front plate, the peak cavity potential, the transmitted current, and the electron charge dipole moment. The dipole moment presented here is the integral over the entire charge cloud of the product of the charge density times its distance from the emission face. Electron energy spectra are obtained from the QUICKE2 code. Angular variation of the electron number intensity is proportional to $\cos \theta$ where θ is measured from the surface normal. Charge is emitted from the forward plate. The treatment is equivalent to that in Reference 16, extended to arbitrary emission energy spectra between parallel plates.

Results for blackbody and blackbody combination spectra incident on aluminum plates are shown in Appendix C. The combination spectra plotted

were chosen from a larger set of combinations in the range 2 to 15 keV; the ones chosen bracket the responses at virtually all levels.

Magnetic field estimates can be immediately made from the results using the simple expression:

$$H_{\phi} = \frac{JR}{2} ,$$

where

H_{ϕ} = magnetic field (amp/m) ,

J = transmitted current density (amp/m²) ,

R = diode radius (m) .

6. EXAMPLE USES OF THE PARAMETERS

Representative satellite excitation parameters for SGEMP have been determined and evaluated in previous sections of this report. Example uses of the parameters are discussed here. Excitation and response parameters for several bremsstrahlung photon spectra are computed and compared with values for a nominal spectrum. First, a sample illustration of the numerics is given.

6.1 SAMPLE COMPUTATION

A sample computation illustrating the use of the monoenergetic excitation parameters is shown in Figure 1. The electron yield from fiberglass behind a solar array is obtained for the spectrum shown by dividing it into energy bins of width 20 keV (the large bin width is used for illustrative purposes only, to reduce the numerical computation effort). The fluence in each energy bin and the electron yield corresponding to that energy are obtained (indicated by dots on the curves). The product of the two gives the electron yield due to photons in that energy bin. The sum over all bins gives the electron yield for the entire spectrum. These steps are illustrated mathematically by the relation:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \sum_{i=1}^N \phi_{\epsilon_i} \Delta\epsilon_i y_i \\ &\approx 20 \text{ keV} \times (2.7 \times 10^{-2} \times 2.0 \times 10^{-8} + 1.6 \times 10^{-2} \times 1.2 \times 10^{-8} + 4.5 \times 10^{-3} \\ &\quad \times 6.8 \times 10^{-9} + 8.7 \times 10^{-4} \times 4.5 \times 10^{-9}) \\ &\approx 1.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C/cal} \quad (\text{QUICKE} \dots 1.4 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C/cal}) . \end{aligned}$$

In this particular case, the results obtained with the large-energy bins correspond very well to results obtained with QUICKE2 using much finer bins. This approach applies to every parameter type using the corresponding algorithms of Table 5. Notice that we have assumed unit fluence to obtain the

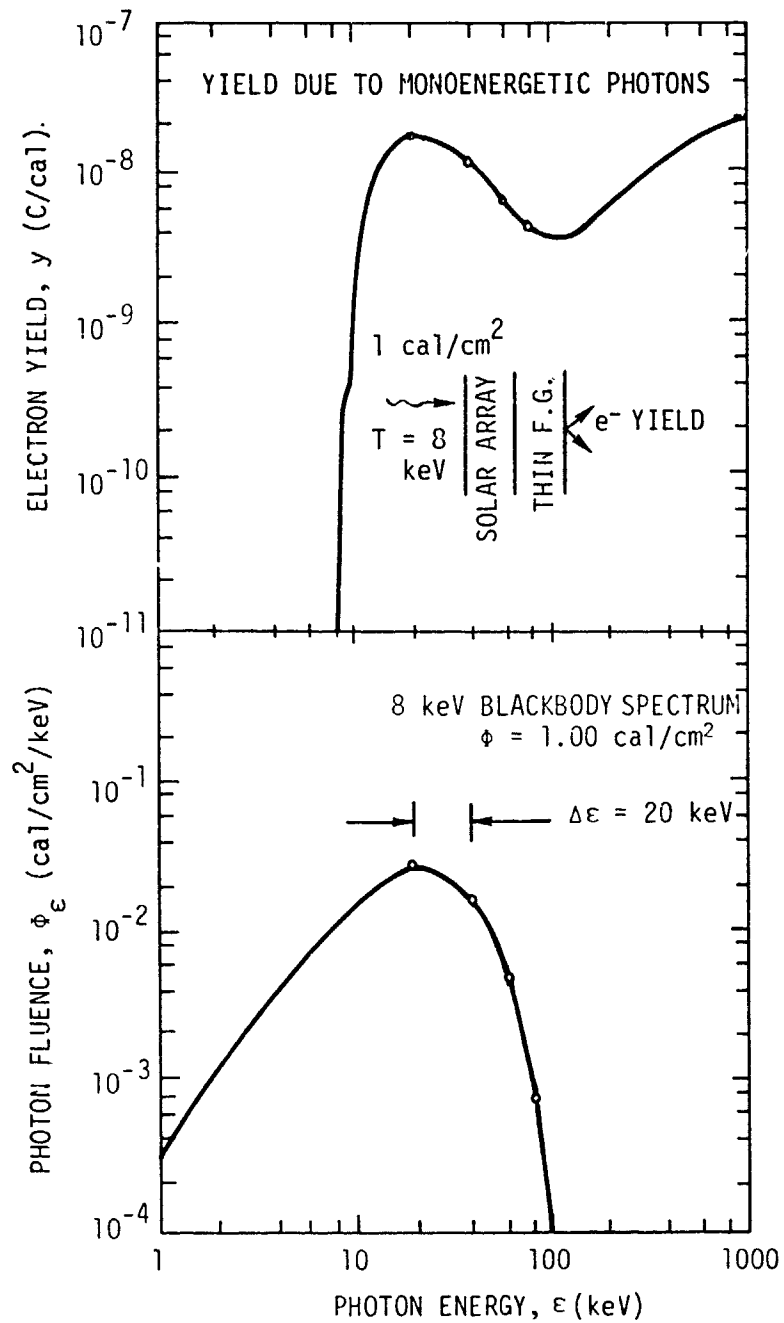


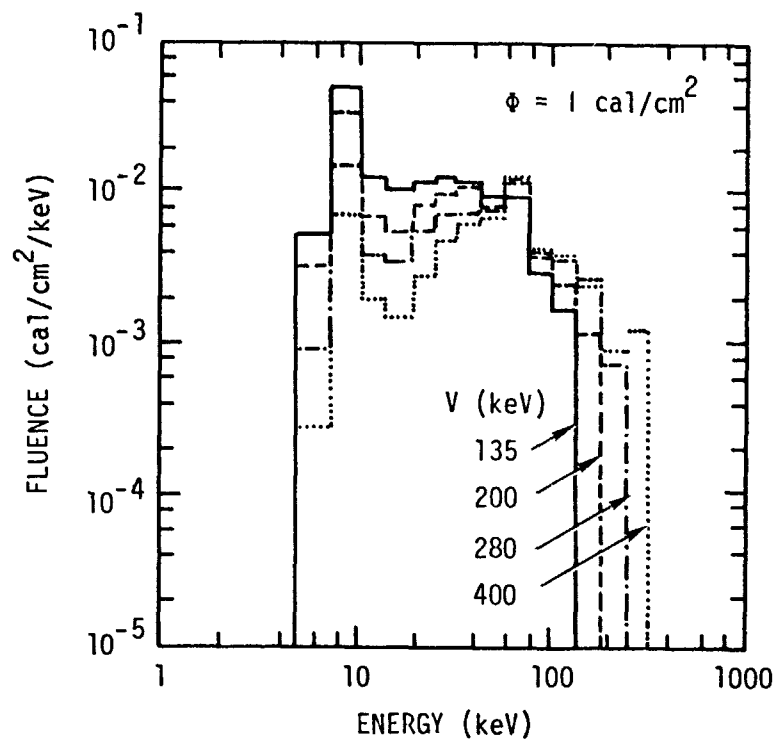
Figure 1. Sample calculation of electron yield due to an 8-keV blackbody incident on a solar array. Monoenergetic photon results are employed.

units C/cal for purposes of comparing spectra (see Figure 1). This normalization is employed for all excitation parameter results in this report.

6.2 BREMSSTRAHLUNG SPECTRUM EVALUATIONS

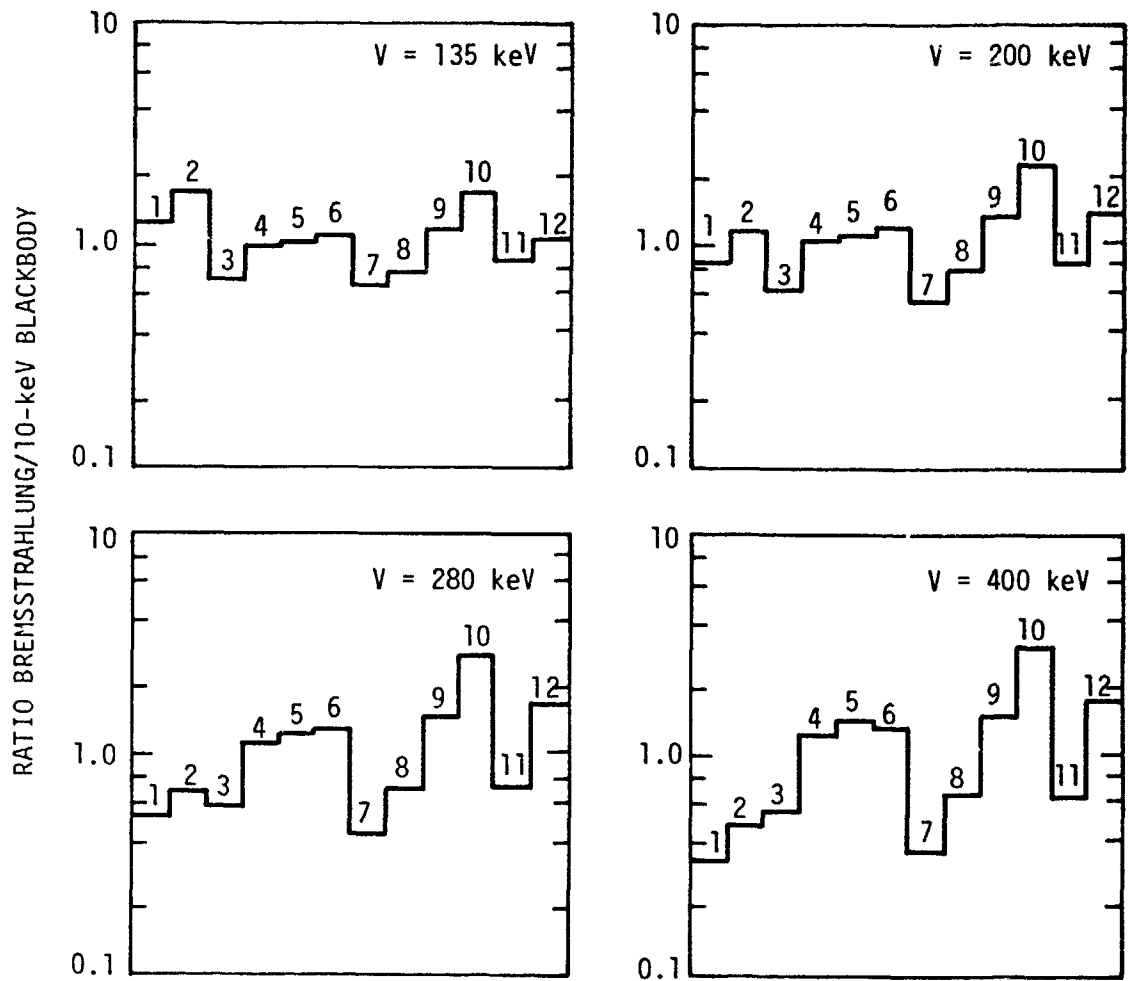
A subset of the parameters defined in previous sections has been evaluated for bremsstrahlung photon spectra in the range from 135 to 400 keV. The spectra are shown in Figure 2. The parameters used are indicated in Figure 3, below the spectrum profiles presented as ratios of the corresponding values for a 10-keV blackbody. The profiles diverge from unity as the bremsstrahlung energy increases. Examination of the 10-keV blackbody spectrum (see Appendix B) and the bremsstrahlungs corroborates this behavior. The lower-energy bremsstrahlung spectra are more similar in energy content to the 10-keV blackbody than the higher-energy bremsstrahlungs.

The cavity response to the incident bremsstrahlungs as a function of incident flux is shown in Figures 4 and 5. The spectra penetrate 3 mils of aluminum, emitting electrons to the interior from the first plate. Some space-charge-limiting is evident from the curve nonlinearities. For a diode spacing of 0.5 m and a pulse width of 30 nsec, space-charge-limiting begins at about 5×10^{-4} cal/cm².



RE-01450

Figure 2. Bremsstrahlung photon spectra

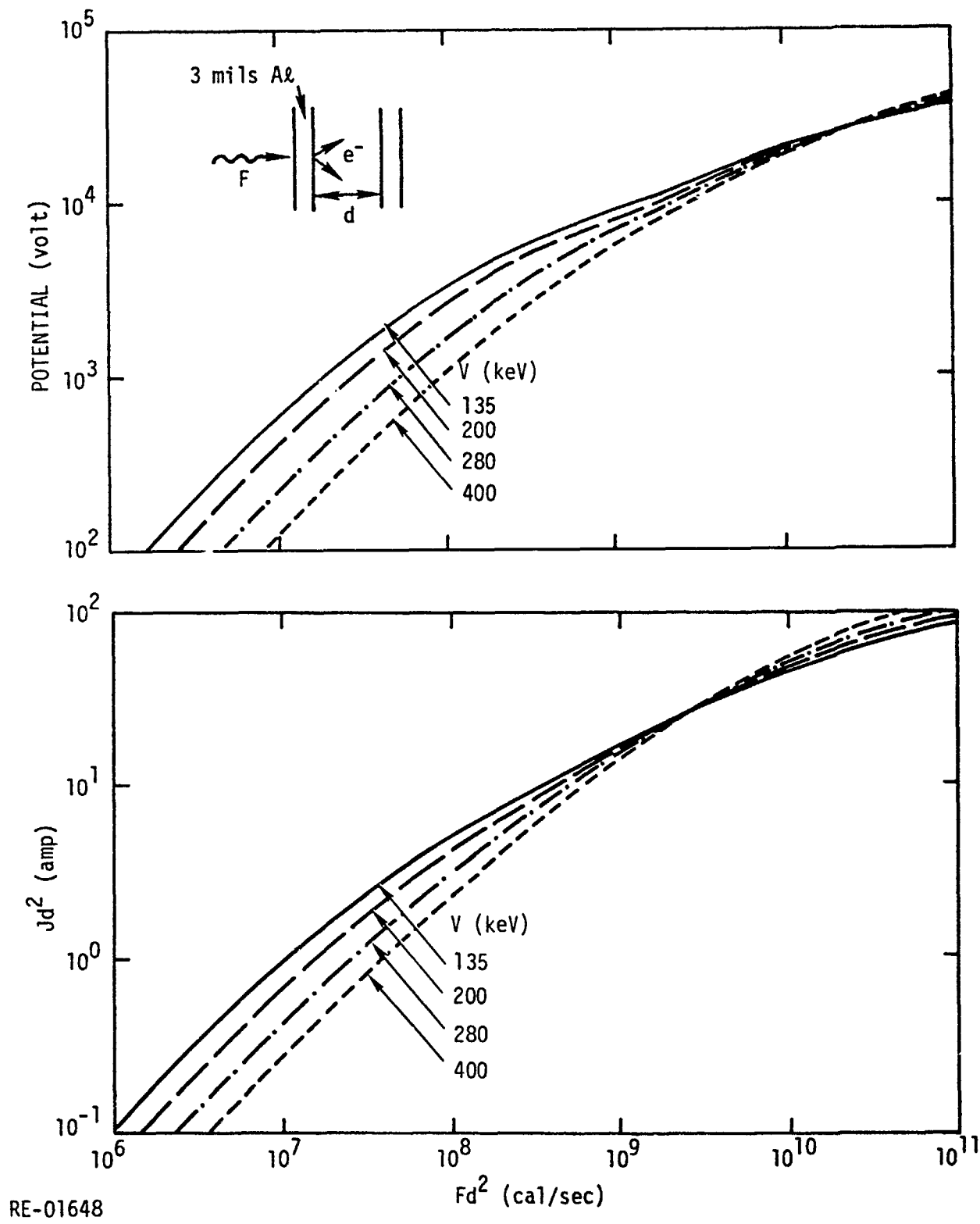


RE-01451

RESPONSE PARAMETERS

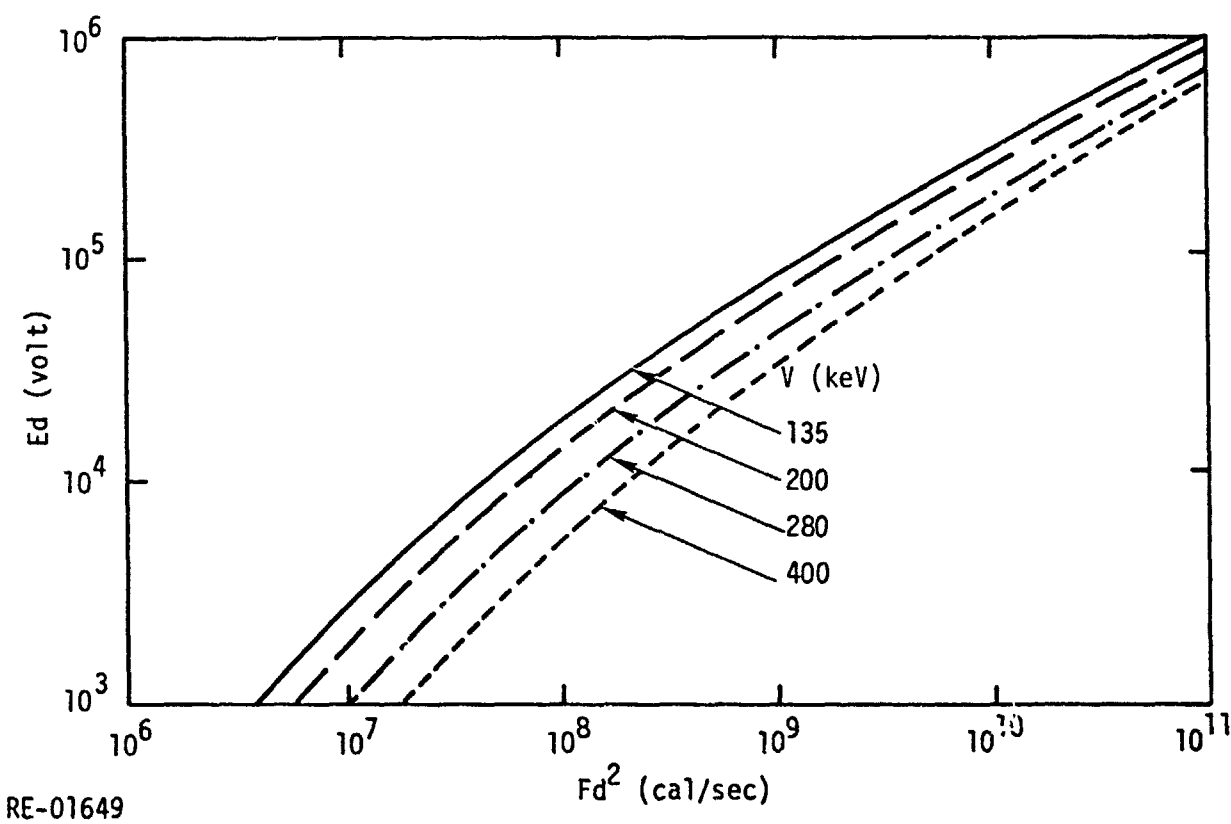
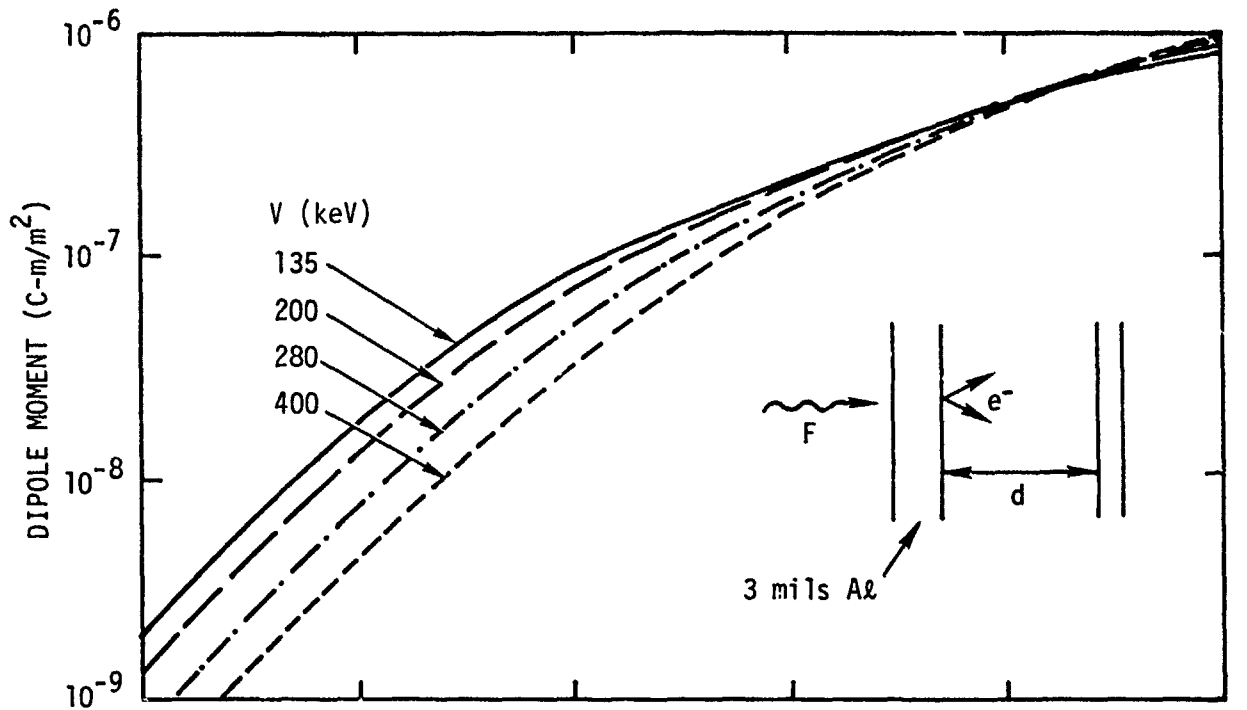
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 YIELD, 3-mil Al | 7 YIELD, 20-mil Al BOX |
| 2 YIELD, 10-mil MYLAR | 8 DOSE INSIDE DEVICE HOUSING |
| 3 YIELD, SOLAR ARRAY | 9 DOSE RATIO Au/Si INSIDE HOUSING |
| 4 $\langle v \rangle$ BEHIND 3-mil Al | 10 DOSE IN SHIELDED BOX |
| 5 YIELD, FORE/BACK BEHIND SOLAR ARRAY | 11 CABLE YIELD (3 mils) |
| 6 YIELD, HI/LO-Z BEHIND SOLAR ARRAY | 12 CABLE DIPOLE MOMENT (3 mils) |

Figure 3. Ratios of bremsstrahlung spectrum excitation parameters to corresponding values for a 10-keV blackbody. The bremsstrahlung voltage V is indicated for each figure.



RE-01648

Figure 4. Diode potential and scaled current due to incident bremsstrahlung spectra of voltage V (keV). F is the photon flux, J is the electron current density, and d is the plate spacing.



RE-01649

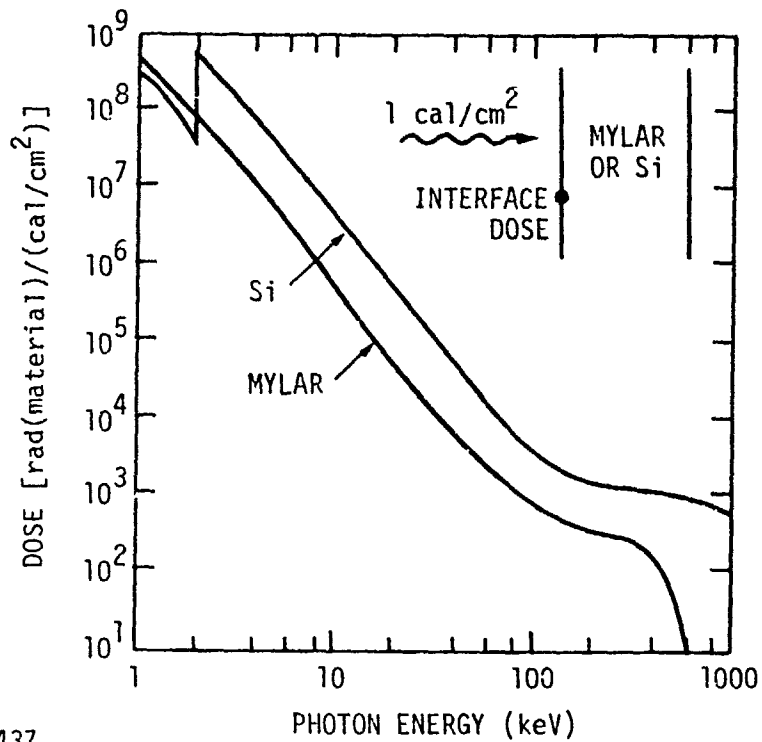
Figure 5. Dipole moment and scaled electric field at the front face of a diode due to incident bremsstrahlung spectra of voltage V (keV). F is the photon flux, E is the electric field, and d is the plate spacing.

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APPENDIX A

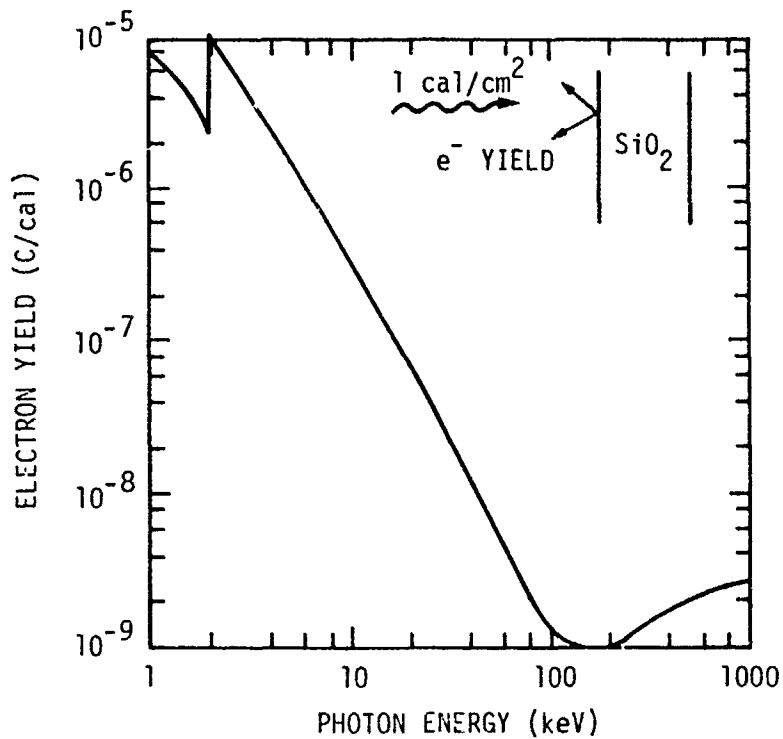
EXCITATION PARAMETER RESULTS
FOR MONOENERGETIC SPECTRA



RE-01437

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	INTERFACE DOSE		PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	INTERFACE DOSE	
	[rad(Mylar)]	[rad(Si)]		[rad(Mylar)]	[rad(Si)]
2	8.467×10^7	5.497×10^8	90	9.893×10^2	5.180×10^3
5	5.065×10^6	4.082×10^7	100	7.834×10^2	4.018×10^3
10	5.382×10^5	4.873×10^6	125	5.363×10^2	2.589×10^3
15	1.388×10^5	1.385×10^6	150	4.286×10^2	1.876×10^3
20	5.248×10^4	5.588×10^5	200	3.579×10^2	1.384×10^3
30	1.409×10^4	1.529×10^5	300	2.704×10^2	1.175×10^3
40	6.155×10^3	5.989×10^4	400	1.690×10^2	1.097×10^3
50	3.580×10^3	2.918×10^4	500	5.828×10^1	1.019×10^3
60	2.422×10^3	1.643×10^4	600	-	9.347×10^2
70	1.746×10^3	1.031×10^4	800	-	7.604×10^2
80	1.296×10^3	7.059×10^3	1000	-	5.92×10^2

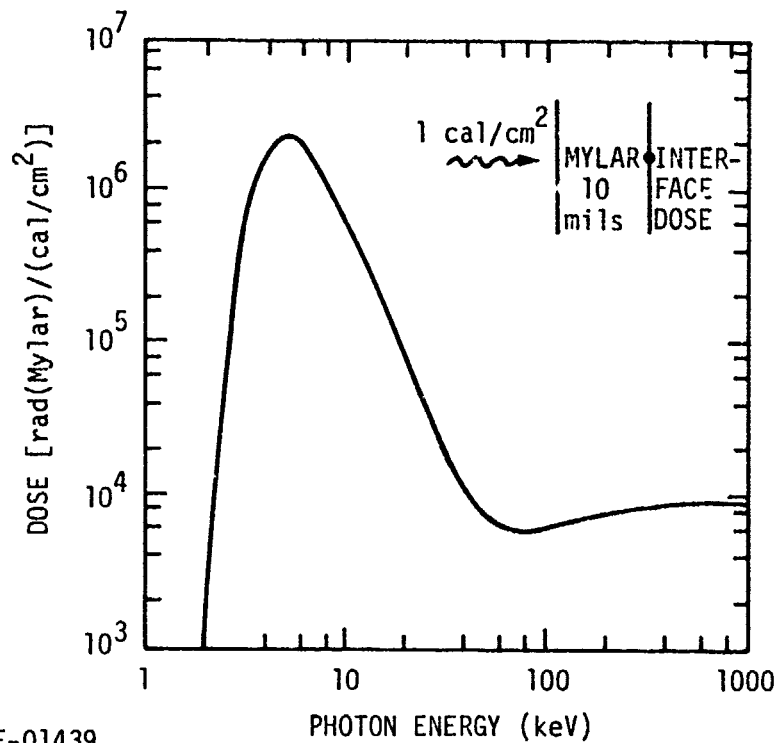
Figure A-1. Interface dose at the surface of dielectric materials due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm^2



RE-01438

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)	PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)
2	1.098×10^{-5}	90	1.544×10^{-9}
5	1.202×10^{-6}	100	1.242×10^{-9}
10	3.092×10^{-7}	125	9.152×10^{-10}
15	1.299×10^{-7}	150	8.181×10^{-10}
20	6.707×10^{-8}	200	9.226×10^{-10}
30	2.484×10^{-8}	300	1.348×10^{-9}
40	1.198×10^{-8}	400	1.747×10^{-9}
50	6.681×10^{-9}	500	2.067×10^{-9}
60	4.260×10^{-9}	600	2.308×10^{-9}
70	2.843×10^{-9}	800	2.605×10^{-9}
80	2.031×10^{-9}	1000	2.750×10^{-9}

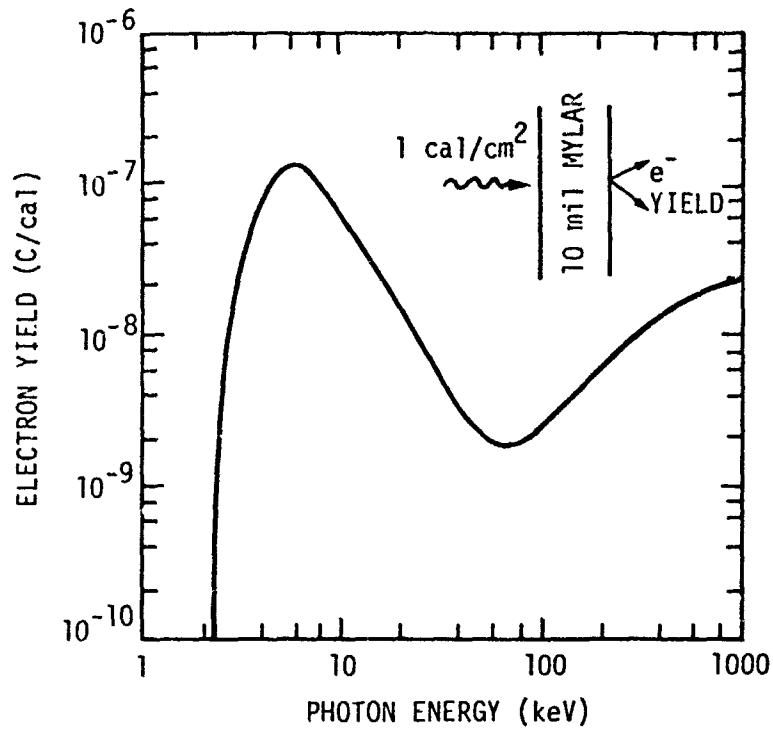
Figure A-2. Reverse-emitted electron yield at the surface of quartz due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm^2



RE-01439

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	INTERFACE DOSE [rad(Mylar)]	PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	INTERFACE DOSE [rad(Mylar)]
2	3.949×10^1	90	6.304×10^3
5	2.227×10^6	100	6.504×10^3
10	6.110×10^5	125	7.019×10^3
15	1.810×10^5	150	7.490×10^3
20	7.385×10^4	200	8.202×10^3
30	2.232×10^4	300	9.040×10^3
40	1.105×10^4	400	9.454×10^3
50	7.600×10^3	500	9.656×10^3
60	6.447×10^3	600	9.745×10^3
70	6.132×10^3	800	9.740×10^3
80	6.152×10^3	1000	9.613×10^3

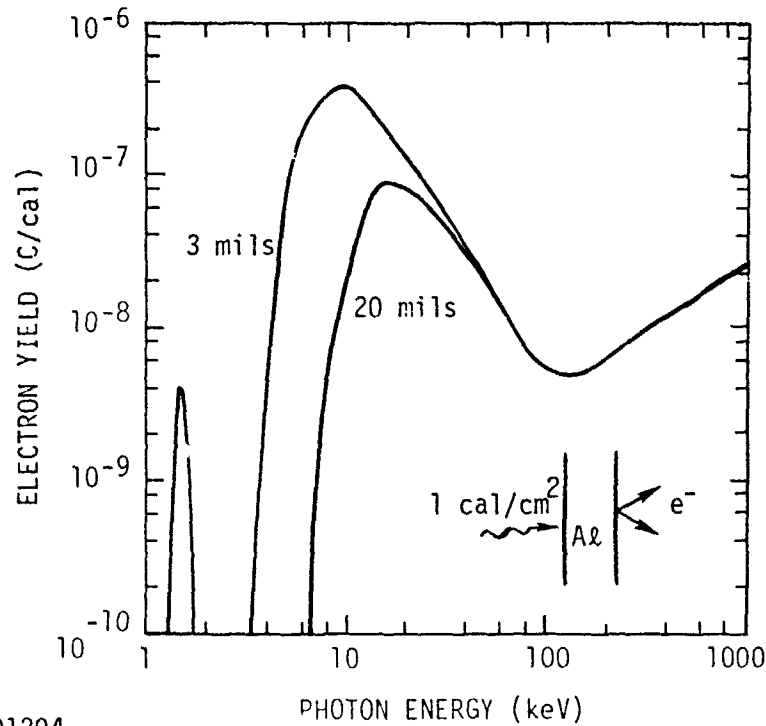
Figure A-3. Interface dose behind thermal blanket due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm^2



RE-01215A

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)	PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)
2	-	90	2.067x10 ⁻⁹
5	2.260x10 ⁻⁷	100	2.298x10 ⁻⁹
10	7.178x10 ⁻⁸	125	3.119x10 ⁻⁹
15	2.962x10 ⁻⁸	150	4.028x10 ⁻⁹
20	1.563x10 ⁻⁸	200	6.112x10 ⁻⁹
30	6.222x10 ⁻⁹	300	1.026x10 ⁻⁸
40	3.409x10 ⁻⁹	400	1.391x10 ⁻⁸
50	2.342x10 ⁻⁹	500	1.698x10 ⁻⁸
60	1.931x10 ⁻⁹	600	1.945x10 ⁻⁸
70	1.817x10 ⁻⁹	800	2.316x10 ⁻⁸
80	1.882x10 ⁻⁹	1000	2.554x10 ⁻⁸

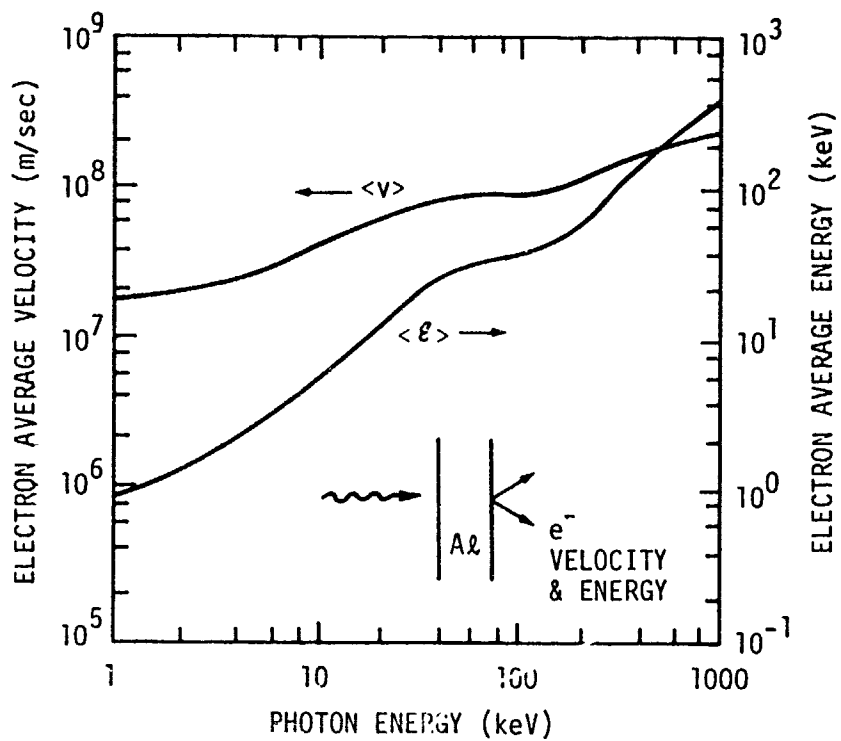
Figure A-4. Electron yield behind thermal blanket due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm²



RE-01204

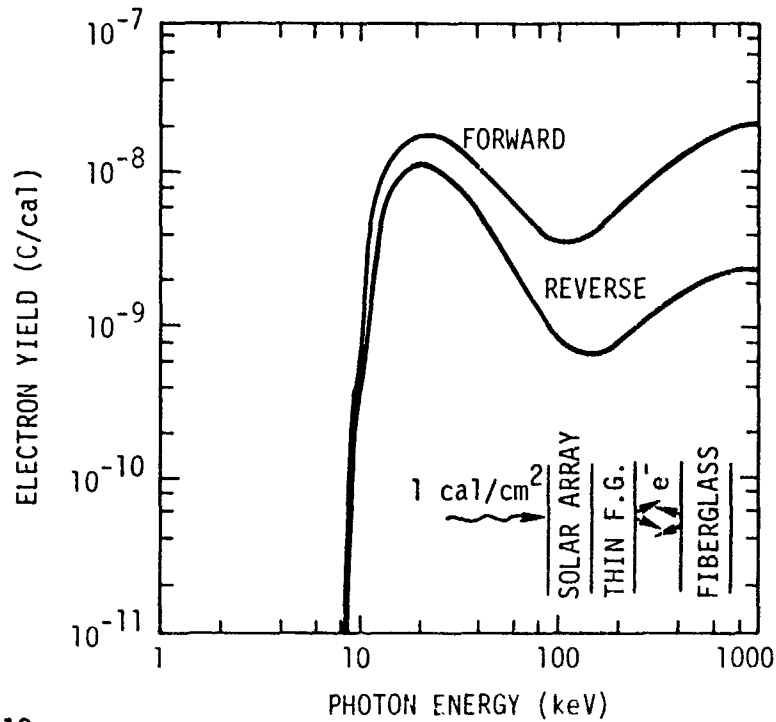
PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)		PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)	
	3 mils	20 mils		3 mils	20 mils
2	-	-	90	6.510×10^{-9}	6.372×10^{-9}
5	5.00×10^{-8}	-	100	5.653×10^{-9}	5.542×10^{-9}
10	3.558×10^{-7}	1.797×10^{-8}	125	4.921×10^{-9}	4.835×10^{-9}
15	2.305×10^{-7}	9.154×10^{-8}	150	4.913×10^{-9}	4.835×10^{-9}
20	1.399×10^{-7}	9.410×10^{-8}	200	6.052×10^{-9}	5.967×10^{-9}
30	6.213×10^{-8}	5.408×10^{-8}	300	9.174×10^{-9}	9.062×10^{-9}
40	3.269×10^{-8}	3.060×10^{-8}	400	1.214×10^{-8}	1.202×10^{-8}
50	2.108×10^{-8}	2.020×10^{-8}	500	1.467×10^{-8}	1.451×10^{-8}
60	1.405×10^{-8}	1.360×10^{-8}	600	1.670×10^{-8}	1.653×10^{-8}
70	1.020×10^{-8}	9.930×10^{-9}	800	1.977×10^{-8}	1.959×10^{-8}
80	7.389×10^{-9}	7.708×10^{-9}	1000	2.173×10^{-8}	2.155×10^{-8}

Figure A-5. Forward-emitted electron yield from aluminum after penetration of 3 and 20 mils aluminum by monoenergetic photons



PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON AVERAGE VELOCITY (m/sec)	ELECTRON AVERAGE ENERGY (keV)	PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON AVERAGE VELOCITY (m/sec)	ELECTRON AVERAGE ENERGY (keV)
2	2.10×10^7	1.28	90	1.05×10^8	5.23×10^1
5	2.83×10^7	2.52	100	1.04×10^8	5.37×10^1
10	4.24×10^7	5.94	125	1.04×10^8	5.39×10^1
15	5.38×10^7	9.55	150	1.07×10^8	5.38×10^1
20	6.28×10^7	1.32×10^1	200	1.26×10^8	6.17×10^1
30	7.71×10^7	2.04×10^1	300	1.48×10^8	9.61×10^1
40	8.74×10^7	2.71×10^1	400	1.71×10^8	1.40×10^2
50	9.64×10^7	3.45×10^1	500	1.89×10^8	1.86×10^2
60	1.01×10^8	4.05×10^1	600	2.03×10^8	2.33×10^2
70	1.05×10^8	4.58×10^1	800	2.23×10^8	3.31×10^2
80	1.05×10^8	4.98×10^1	1000	2.37×10^8	4.28×10^2

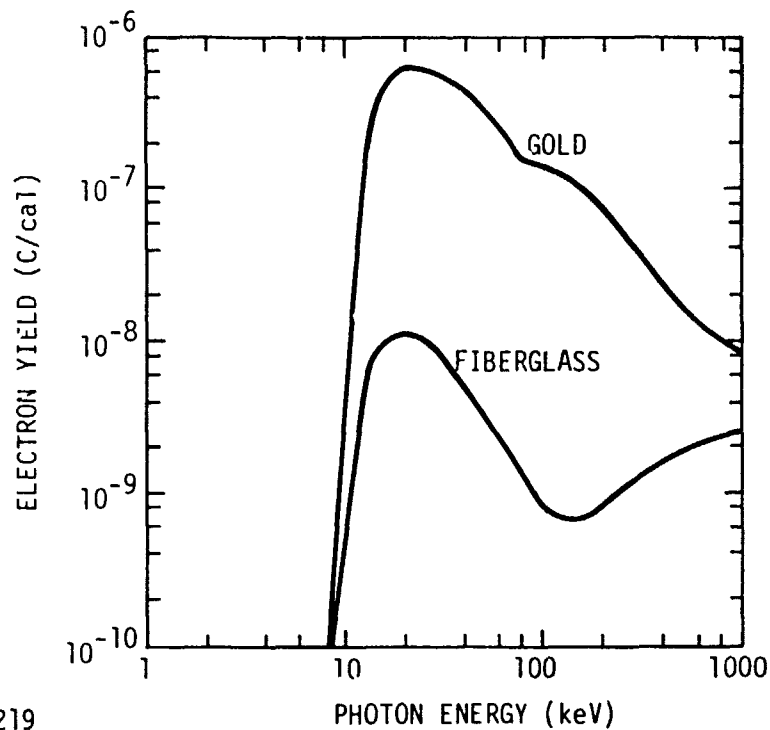
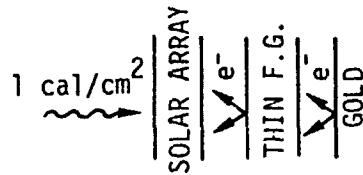
Figure A-6. Average velocity and energy of electrons emitted from aluminum due to monoenergetic photons incident



RE-01218

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)		PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)	
	FORWARD	REVERSE		FORWARD	REVERSE
2	-	-	90	3.872×10^{-9}	1.055×10^{-9}
5	1.196×10^{-18}	9.607×10^{-19}	100	3.663×10^{-9}	8.805×10^{-10}
10	4.916×10^{-10}	3.592×10^{-10}	125	3.802×10^{-9}	7.025×10^{-10}
15	1.385×10^{-8}	9.239×10^{-9}	150	4.273×10^{-9}	6.704×10^{-10}
20	2.018×10^{-8}	1.252×10^{-8}	200	5.862×10^{-9}	8.086×10^{-10}
30	1.760×10^{-8}	9.629×10^{-9}	300	9.429×10^{-9}	1.226×10^{-9}
40	1.171×10^{-8}	5.818×10^{-9}	400	1.258×10^{-8}	1.590×10^{-9}
50	8.770×10^{-9}	3.932×10^{-9}	500	1.559×10^{-8}	1.929×10^{-9}
60	6.816×10^{-9}	2.707×10^{-9}	600	1.785×10^{-8}	2.162×10^{-9}
70	5.358×10^{-9}	1.897×10^{-9}	800	2.116×10^{-8}	2.444×10^{-9}
80	4.492×10^{-9}	1.403×10^{-9}	1000	2.328×10^{-8}	2.582×10^{-9}

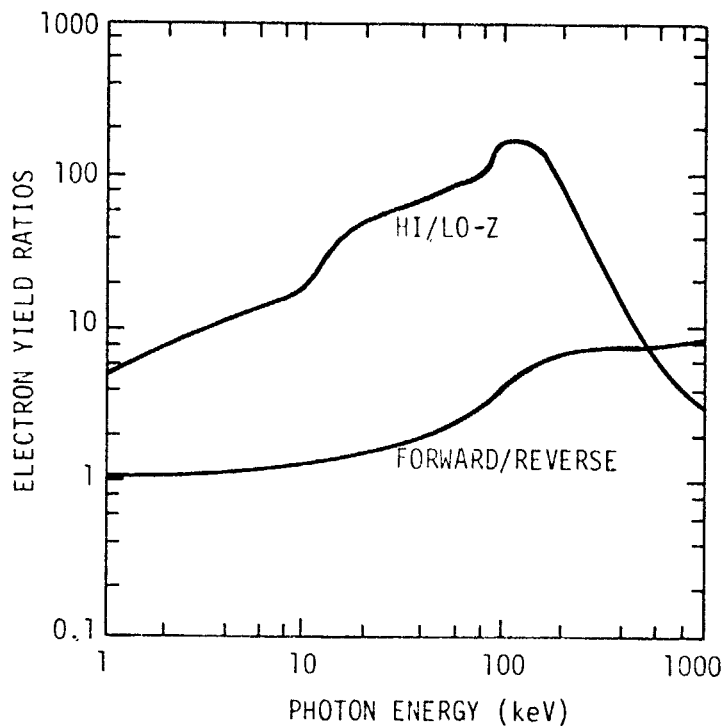
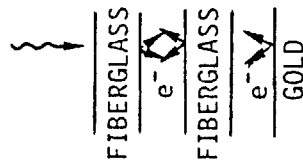
Figure A-7. Electron yields from fiberglass behind solar array due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm^2



RE-01219

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)		PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)	
	GOLD	FIBERGLASS		GOLD	FIBERGLASS
2	-	-	90	1.590×10^{-7}	1.055×10^{-9}
5	1.284×10^{-17}	9.607×10^{-19}	100	1.532×10^{-7}	8.805×10^{-10}
10	6.597×10^{-9}	3.592×10^{-10}	125	1.291×10^{-7}	7.025×10^{-10}
15	4.012×10^{-7}	9.239×10^{-9}	150	1.082×10^{-7}	6.704×10^{-10}
20	6.680×10^{-7}	1.252×10^{-8}	200	7.395×10^{-8}	8.086×10^{-10}
30	6.064×10^{-7}	9.629×10^{-9}	300	3.839×10^{-8}	1.226×10^{-9}
40	4.358×10^{-7}	5.818×10^{-9}	400	2.383×10^{-8}	1.590×10^{-9}
50	3.363×10^{-7}	3.932×10^{-9}	500	1.748×10^{-8}	1.929×10^{-9}
60	2.588×10^{-7}	2.707×10^{-9}	600	1.383×10^{-8}	2.162×10^{-9}
70	1.997×10^{-7}	1.897×10^{-9}	800	1.022×10^{-8}	2.444×10^{-9}
80	1.500×10^{-7}	1.403×10^{-9}	1000	8.565×10^{-9}	2.582×10^{-9}

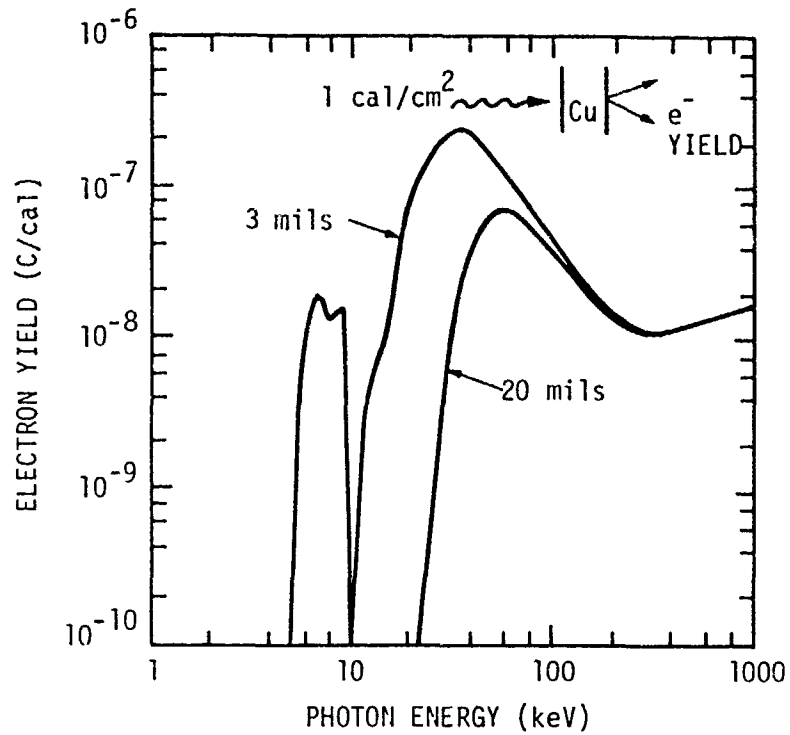
Figure A-8. Reverse-emitted electron yields from gold and fiberglass behind solar array due to monoenergetic photons incident



RE-01220

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD RATIOS		PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD RATIOS	
	FORWARD/REVERSE	HIGH/LOW-Z		FORWARD/REVERSE	HIGH/LOW-Z
2	1.100	5.00	90	3.669	150.6
5	1.245	13.37	100	4.160	174.0
10	1.369	18.36	125	5.411	183.8
15	1.499	43.43	150	6.373	161.4
20	1.612	53.37	200	7.250	91.45
30	1.828	62.98	300	7.691	31.31
40	2.012	74.91	400	7.910	14.99
50	2.230	85.53	500	8.082	9.063
60	2.518	95.60	600	8.256	6.398
70	2.824	105.3	800	8.660	4.184
80	3.202	106.9	1000	9.018	3.318

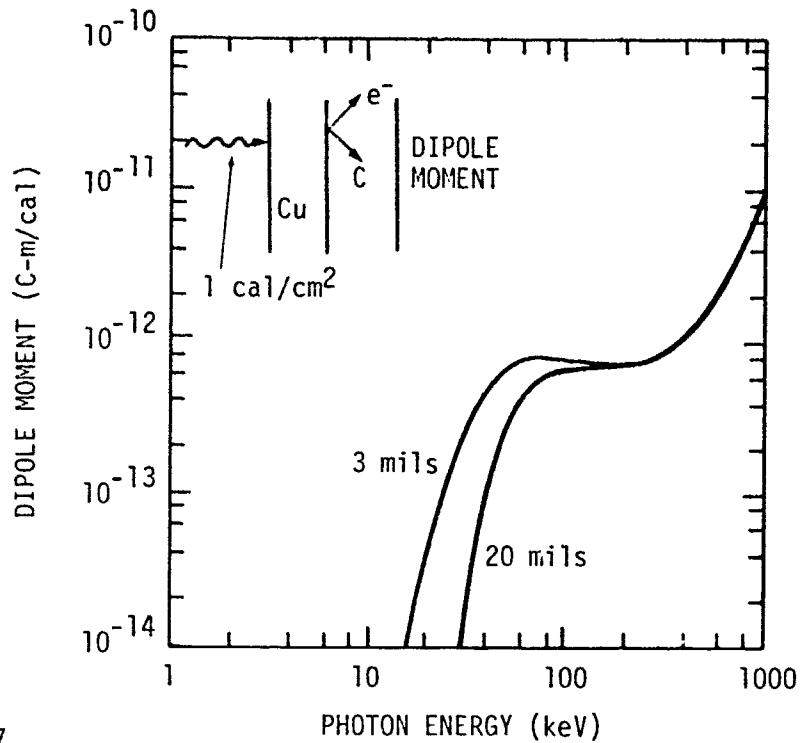
Figure A-9. Electron emission ratios for monoenergetic photons. The high-to-low-Z ratio is for reverse emission from gold compared to fiberglass, and the forward-to-reverse ratio is for aluminum.



RE-01225A

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)		PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)	
	3 mils	20 mils		3 mils	20 mils
2	-	-	90	5.873×10^{-8}	4.705×10^{-8}
5	9.564×10^{-12}	-	100	5.070×10^{-8}	4.259×10^{-8}
10	1.257×10^{-12}	-	125	3.283×10^{-8}	2.923×10^{-8}
15	1.242×10^{-8}	-	150	2.395×10^{-8}	2.195×10^{-8}
20	9.770×10^{-8}	2.778×10^{-13}	200	1.501×10^{-8}	1.414×10^{-8}
30	2.325×10^{-7}	6.218×10^{-9}	300	1.154×10^{-8}	1.106×10^{-8}
40	2.291×10^{-7}	3.637×10^{-8}	400	1.170×10^{-8}	1.131×10^{-8}
50	1.691×10^{-7}	6.280×10^{-8}	500	1.279×10^{-8}	1.234×10^{-8}
60	1.279×10^{-7}	6.991×10^{-8}	600	1.388×10^{-8}	1.341×10^{-8}
70	1.008×10^{-7}	6.707×10^{-8}	800	1.580×10^{-8}	1.535×10^{-8}
80	7.621×10^{-8}	5.704×10^{-8}	1000	1.713×10^{-8}	1.668×10^{-8}

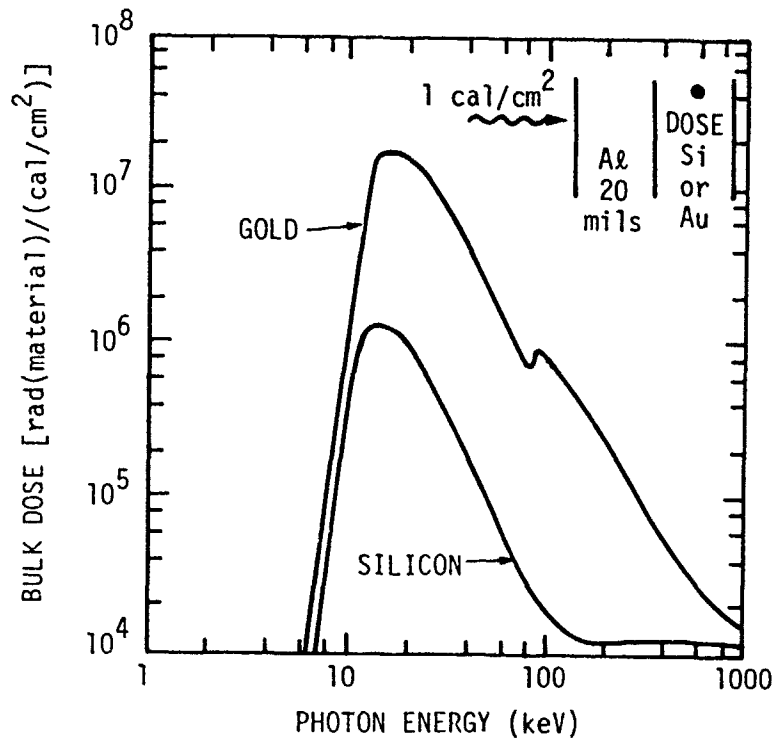
Figure A-10. Electron yield inside cables of shield thicknesses 3 and 20 mils due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm²



RE-01457

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	DIPOLE MOMENT (C-m/cal)		PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	DIPOLE MOMENT (C-m/cal)	
	3 mils	20 mils		3 mils	20 mils
2	-	-	90	7.32×10^{-13}	5.87×10^{-13}
5	-	-	100	8.00×10^{-13}	6.76×10^{-13}
10	-	-	125	7.56×10^{-13}	6.76×10^{-13}
15	2.57×10^{-15}	-	150	7.81×10^{-13}	7.13×10^{-13}
20	3.98×10^{-14}	-	200	7.07×10^{-13}	6.63×10^{-13}
30	2.68×10^{-13}	7.07×10^{-15}	300	7.75×10^{-13}	8.00×10^{-13}
40	5.35×10^{-13}	8.49×10^{-14}	400	1.15×10^{-12}	1.12×10^{-12}
50	6.39×10^{-13}	2.37×10^{-13}	500	1.79×10^{-12}	1.72×10^{-12}
60	7.19×10^{-13}	3.94×10^{-13}	600	2.72×10^{-12}	2.63×10^{-12}
70	7.94×10^{-13}	5.29×10^{-13}	800	5.57×10^{-12}	5.54×10^{-12}
80	7.63×10^{-13}	5.72×10^{-13}	1000	9.61×10^{-12}	9.30×10^{-12}

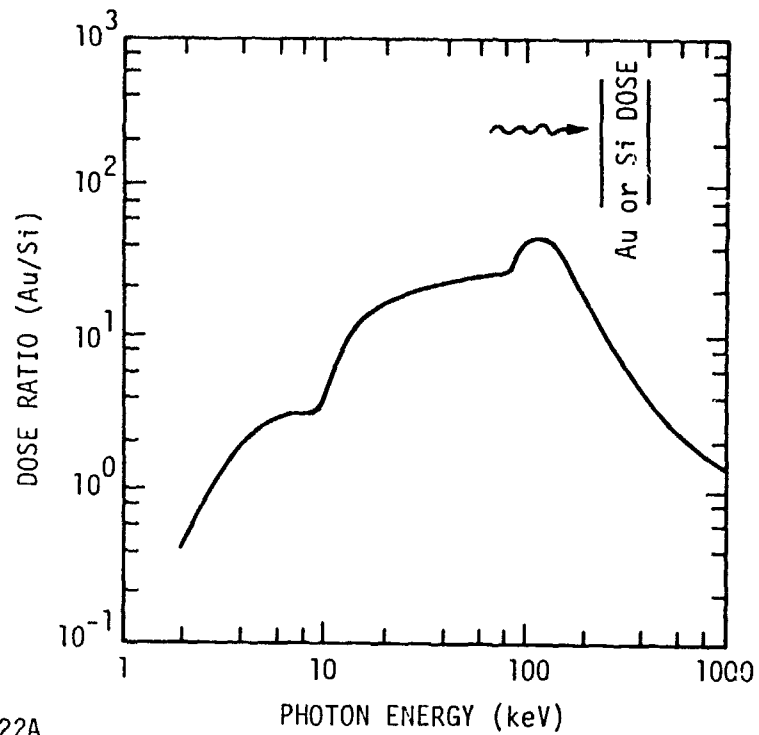
Figure A-11. Dipole moment inside cable dielectric due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm². Copper shield thicknesses are indicated beside the curves.



RE-01440

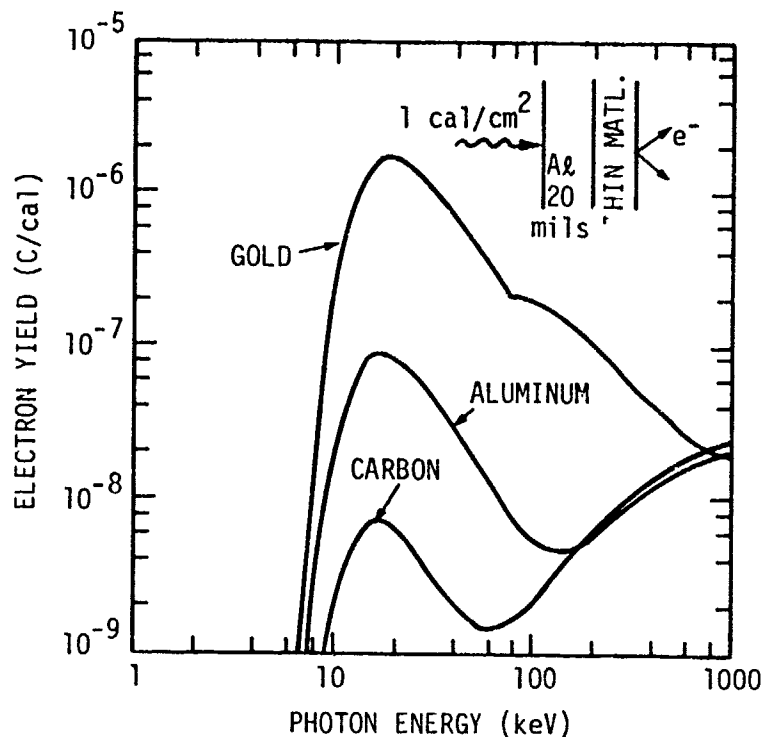
PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	BULK DOSE		PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	BULK DOSE	
	[rad(Au)]	[rad(Si)]		[rad(Au)]	[rad(Si)]
2	-	-	90	8.843x10 ⁵	2.176x10 ⁴
5	-	-	100	8.105x10 ⁵	1.813x10 ⁴
10	1.368x10 ⁶	3.988x10 ⁵	125	5.962x10 ⁵	1.412x10 ⁴
15	1.818x10 ⁷	1.366x10 ⁶	150	4.218x10 ⁵	1.249x10 ⁴
20	1.709x10 ⁷	1.057x10 ⁶	200	2.324x10 ⁵	1.186x10 ⁴
30	8.313x10 ⁶	4.141x10 ⁵	300	9.701x10 ⁴	1.208x10 ⁴
40	4.241x10 ⁶	1.857x10 ⁵	400	5.444x10 ⁴	1.230x10 ⁴
50	2.404x10 ⁶	9.703x10 ⁴	500	3.672x10 ⁴	1.234x10 ⁴
60	1.494x10 ⁶	5.778x10 ⁴	600	2.779x10 ⁴	1.228x10 ⁴
70	9.946x10 ⁵	3.829x10 ⁴	800	1.937x10 ⁴	1.198x10 ⁴
80	7.178x10 ⁵	2.780x10 ⁴	1000	1.553x10 ⁴	1.159x10 ⁴

Figure A-12. Bulk dose inside box due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm²



PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	DOSE RATIO (Au/Si)	PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	DOSE RATIO (Au/Si)
2	3.970×10^{-1}	90	4.064×10^1
5	2.702×10^0	100	4.469×10^1
10	3.446×10^0	125	4.224×10^1
15	1.331×10^1	150	3.377×10^1
20	1.617×10^1	200	1.960×10^1
30	2.008×10^1	300	8.028×10^0
40	2.284×10^1	400	4.428×10^0
50	2.478×10^1	500	2.976×10^0
60	2.585×10^1	600	2.264×10^0
70	2.598×10^1	800	1.617×10^0
80	2.582×10^1	1000	1.340×10^0

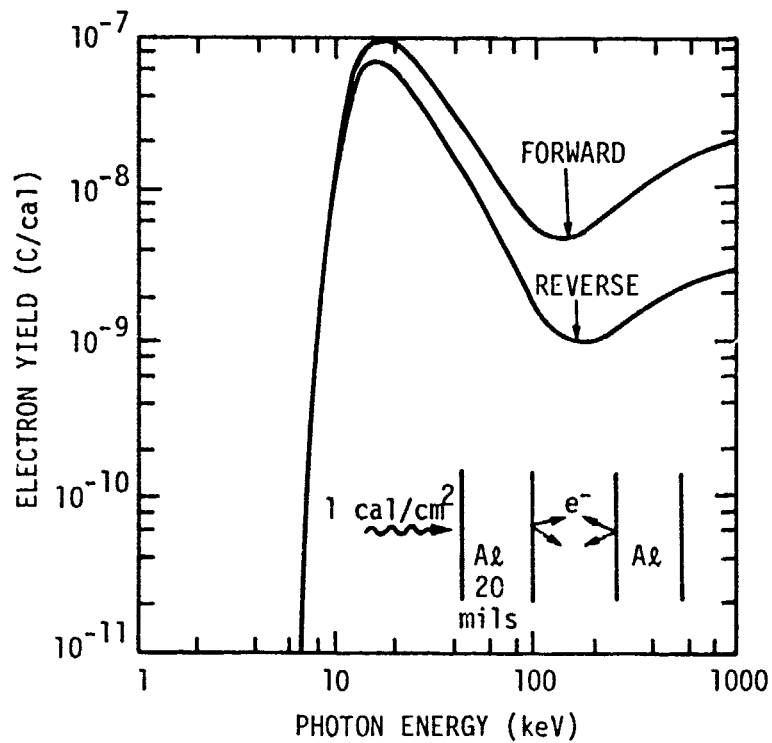
Figure A-13. Bulk dose ratio in gold compared to silicon for mono-energetic photons



RE-01441

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)			PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)		
	Carbon	Aluminum	Gold		Carbon	Aluminum	Gold
2	-	-	-	90	1.882x10 ⁻⁹	6.372x10 ⁻⁹	2.235x10 ⁻⁷
5	-	-	-	100	2.152x10 ⁻⁹	5.542x10 ⁻⁹	2.079x10 ⁻⁷
10	1.705x10 ⁻⁹	1.797x10 ⁻⁸	1.496x10 ⁻⁷	125	3.026x10 ⁻⁹	4.835x10 ⁻⁹	1.786x10 ⁻⁷
15	7.255x10 ⁻⁹	9.154x10 ⁻⁸	1.511x10 ⁻⁶	150	3.965x10 ⁻⁹	4.835x10 ⁻⁹	1.553x10 ⁻⁷
20	6.618x10 ⁻⁹	9.410x10 ⁻⁸	1.889x10 ⁻⁶	200	6.078x10 ⁻⁹	5.967x10 ⁻⁹	1.078x10 ⁻⁷
30	3.525x10 ⁻⁹	5.408x10 ⁻⁸	1.171x10 ⁻⁶	300	1.025x10 ⁻⁸	9.062x10 ⁻⁹	6.215x10 ⁻⁸
40	2.158x10 ⁻⁹	3.060x10 ⁻⁸	7.529x10 ⁻⁷	400	1.396x10 ⁻⁸	1.202x10 ⁻⁸	4.125x10 ⁻⁸
50	1.620x10 ⁻⁹	2.020x10 ⁻⁸	5.164x10 ⁻⁷	500	1.704x10 ⁻⁸	1.451x10 ⁻⁸	3.467x10 ⁻⁸
60	1.459x10 ⁻⁹	1.360x10 ⁻⁸	3.864x10 ⁻⁷	600	1.954x10 ⁻⁸	1.653x10 ⁻⁸	2.651x10 ⁻⁸
70	1.487x10 ⁻⁹	9.930x10 ⁻⁹	2.919x10 ⁻⁷	800	2.331x10 ⁻⁸	1.959x10 ⁻⁸	2.099x10 ⁻⁸
80	1.640x10 ⁻⁹	7.708x10 ⁻⁹	2.095x10 ⁻⁷	1000	2.574x10 ⁻⁸	2.155x10 ⁻⁸	1.875x10 ⁻⁸

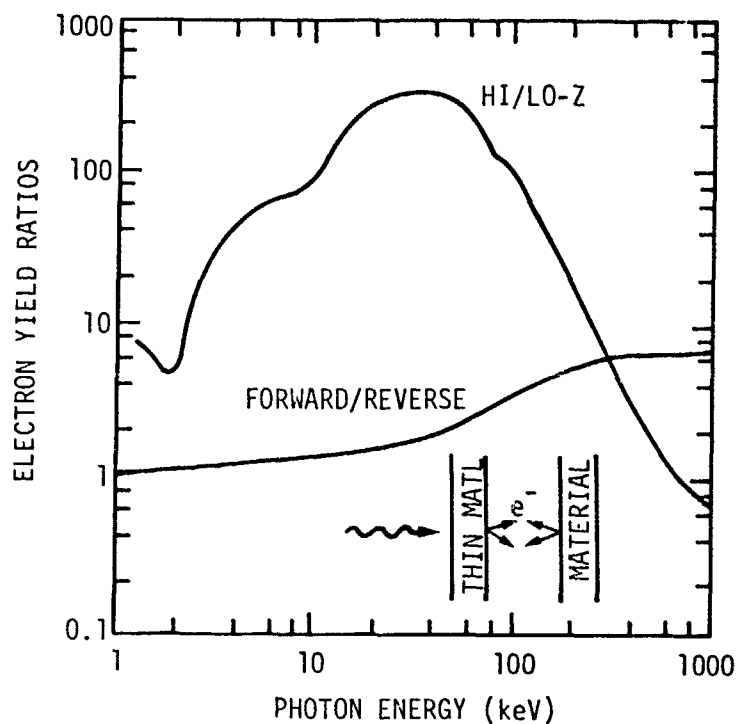
Figure A-14. Electron yields forward-emitted from materials inside box due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm²



RE-01442

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)		PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)	
	FORWARD	REVERSE		FORWARD	REVERSE
2	-	-	90	6.372×10^{-9}	2.178×10^{-9}
5	-	-	100	5.542×10^{-9}	1.724×10^{-9}
10	1.797×10^{-8}	1.359×10^{-8}	125	4.835×10^{-9}	1.204×10^{-9}
15	9.154×10^{-8}	6.381×10^{-8}	150	4.835×10^{-9}	1.015×10^{-9}
20	9.410×10^{-8}	6.159×10^{-8}	200	5.967×10^{-9}	1.065×10^{-9}
30	5.408×10^{-8}	3.172×10^{-8}	300	9.062×10^{-9}	1.495×10^{-9}
40	3.060×10^{-8}	1.655×10^{-8}	400	1.202×10^{-8}	1.922×10^{-9}
50	2.020×10^{-8}	9.882×10^{-9}	500	1.451×10^{-8}	2.271×10^{-9}
60	1.360×10^{-8}	6.120×10^{-9}	600	1.653×10^{-8}	2.534×10^{-9}
70	9.930×10^{-9}	4.091×10^{-9}	800	1.959×10^{-8}	2.864×10^{-9}
80	7.708×10^{-9}	2.905×10^{-9}	1000	2.155×10^{-8}	3.126×10^{-9}


Figure A-15. Electron emission from aluminum behind box wall due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm^2

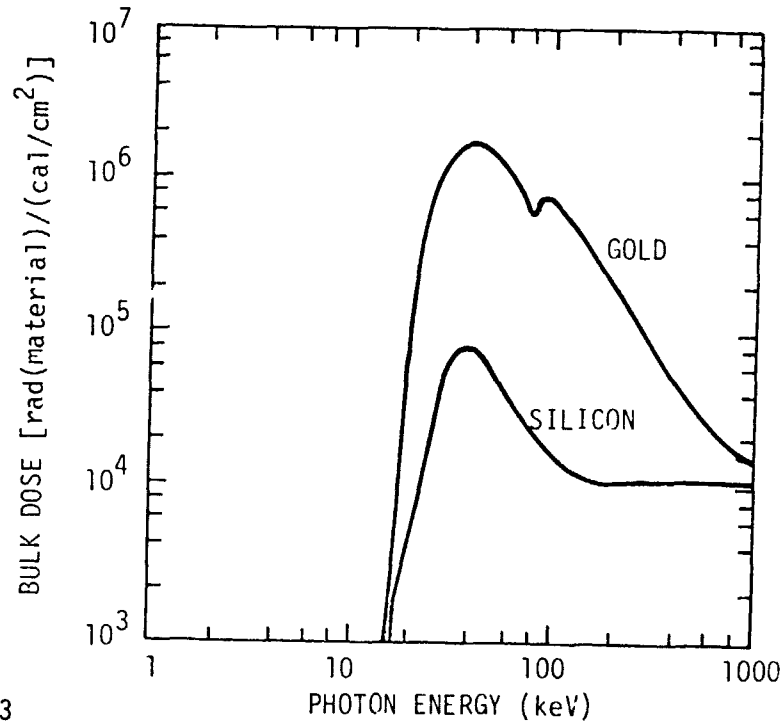


RE-01443

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD RATIOS		PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD RATIOS	
	FORWARD/REVERSE	HIGH-Z/LOW-Z		FORWARD/REVERSE	HIGH-Z/LOW-Z
2	1.035	5.336	90	2.926	118.7
5	1.211	56.93	100	3.215	96.60
10	1.323	87.72	125	4.016	59.01
15	1.435	208.2	150	4.762	39.17
20	1.528	285.5	200	5.601	17.73
30	1.705	332.1	300	6.061	6.063
40	1.849	348.9	400	6.253	2.974
50	2.044	316.8	500	6.390	2.034
60	2.223	264.8	600	6.523	1.357
70	2.427	196.2	800	6.839	0.9004
80	2.653	127.7	1000	7.121	0.7286

Figure A-16. Electron emission ratios due to monoenergetic photons. The high-to-low-Z ratio is for forward emission from gold compared to carbon. The forward-to-reverse ratio is for aluminum.

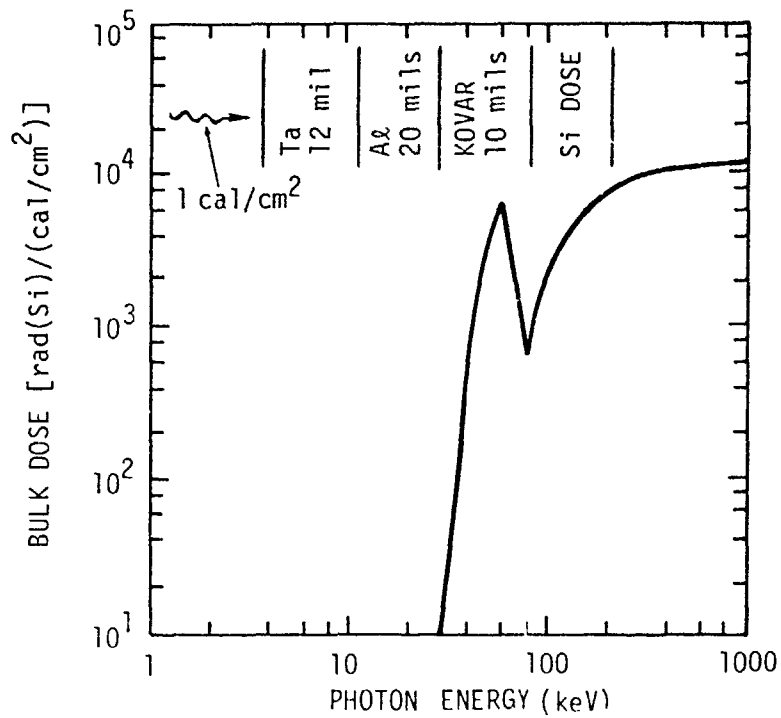
1 cal/cm²

 20 mil Al
 10 mil KOVAR
 Si DOSE



RE-01223

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	BULK DOSE		PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	BULK DOSE	
	[rad(Au)]	[rad(Si)]		[rad(Au)]	[rad(Si)]
2	-	-	90	7.990x10 ⁵	1.966x10 ⁴
5	-	-	100	7.476x10 ⁵	1.673x10 ⁴
10	-	-	125	5.635x10 ⁵	1.334x10 ⁴
15	2.565x10 ²	1.926x10 ¹	150	4.047x10 ⁵	1.198x10 ⁴
20	5.623x10 ⁴	3.478x10 ³	200	2.255x10 ⁵	1.150x10 ⁴
30	1.406x10 ⁶	7.001x10 ⁴	300	9.484x10 ⁴	1.181x10 ⁴
40	1.894x10 ⁶	8.293x10 ⁴	400	5.340x10 ⁴	1.206x10 ⁴
50	1.556x10 ⁶	6.281x10 ⁴	500	3.613x10 ⁴	1.214x10 ⁴
60	1.139x10 ⁶	4.404x10 ⁴	600	2.744x10 ⁴	1.212x10 ⁴
70	8.212x10 ⁵	3.161x10 ⁴	800	1.926x10 ⁴	1.191x10 ⁴
80	6.262x10 ⁵	2.426x10 ⁴	1000	1.555x10 ⁴	1.160x10 ⁴

Figure A-17. Bulk dose inside device housing due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm². The ratio of the two curves is shown in Figure A-13.



RE-01224

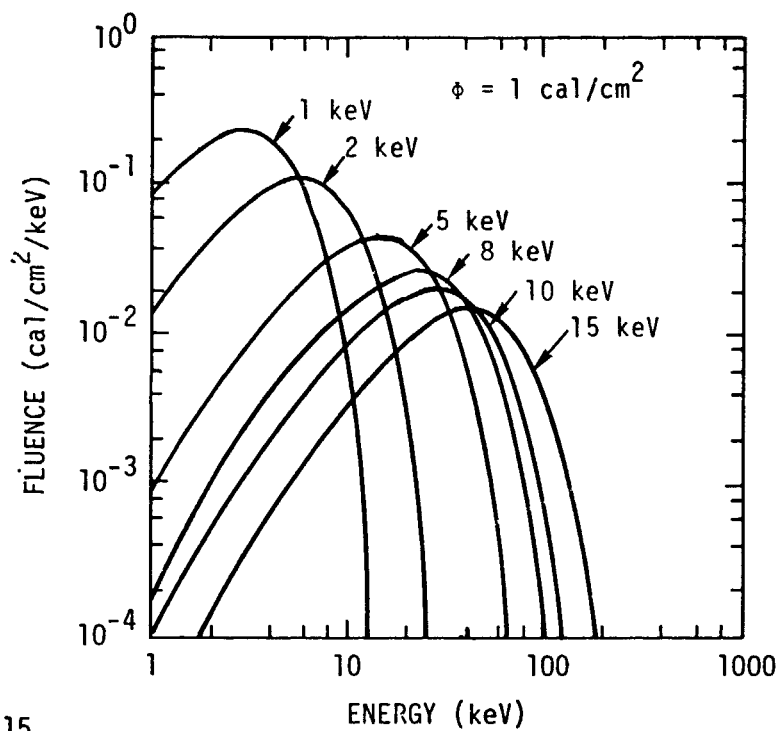
PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	BULK DOSE [rad(Si)/cal/cm ²]	PHOTON ENERGY (keV)	BULK DOSE [rad(Si)/cal/cm ²]
2	-	90	1.202x10 ³
5	-	100	1.980x10 ³
10	-	125	3.985x10 ³
15	-	150	5.620x10 ³
20	-	200	7.904x10 ³
30	1.332x10 ⁰	300	1.011x10 ⁴
40	5.340x10 ²	400	1.100x10 ⁴
50	3.771x10 ³	500	1.158x10 ⁴
60	6.607x10 ³	600	1.205x10 ⁴
70	1.705x10 ³	800	1.209x10 ⁴
80	6.973x10 ²	1000	1.169x10 ⁴

Figure A-18. Dose inside shielded box due to monoenergetic photons incident at 1 cal/cm²

APPENDIX B

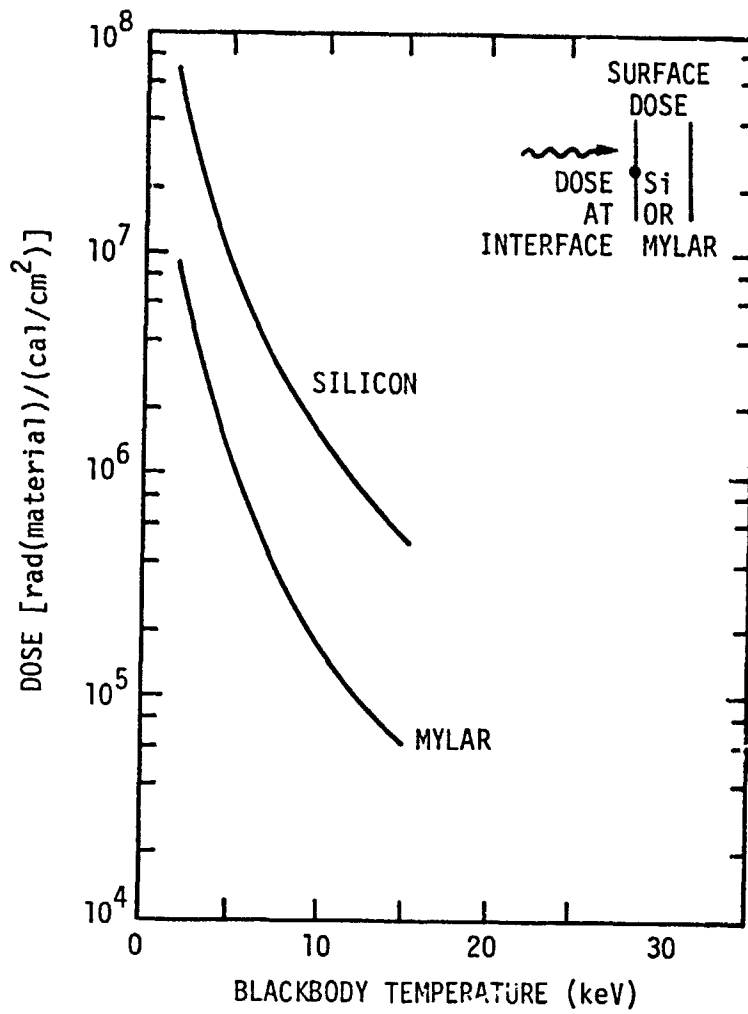
EXCITATION PARAMETER RESULTS
FOR BLACKBODY SPECTRA

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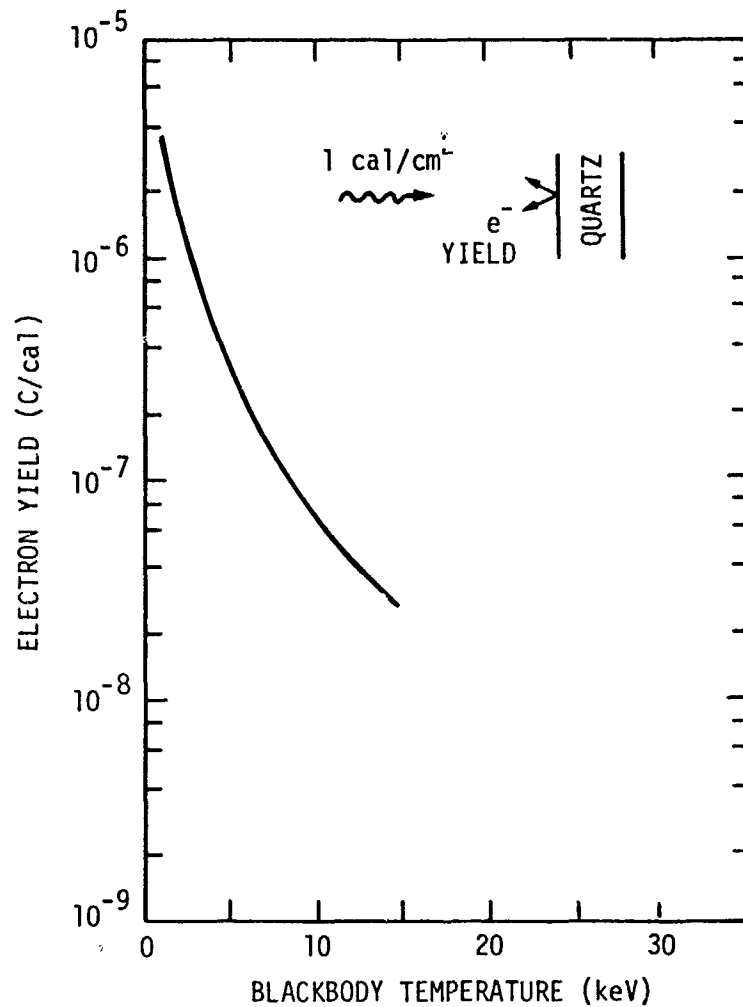
RE-01115

Figure B-1. Blackbody photon spectra



RE-01444

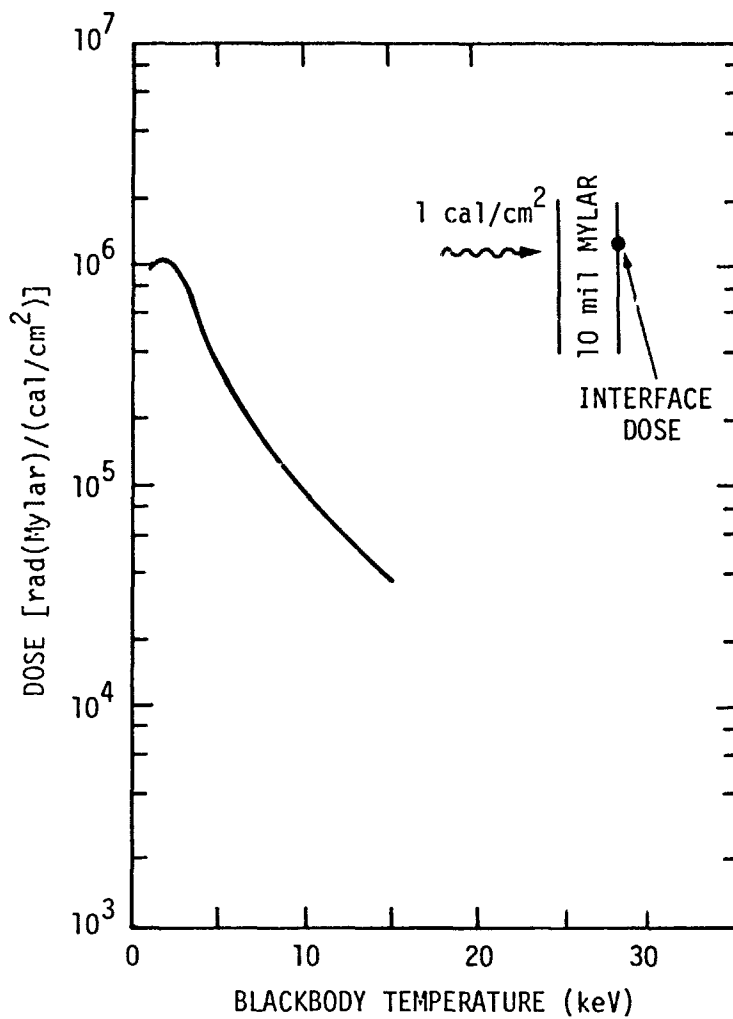
Figure B-2. Interface dose at the surface of dielectric materials due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm²



RE-01445

BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)
1	3.41×10^{-6}
2	1.40×10^{-6}
5	2.86×10^{-7}
8	1.08×10^{-7}
10	6.60×10^{-8}
15	2.85×10^{-8}

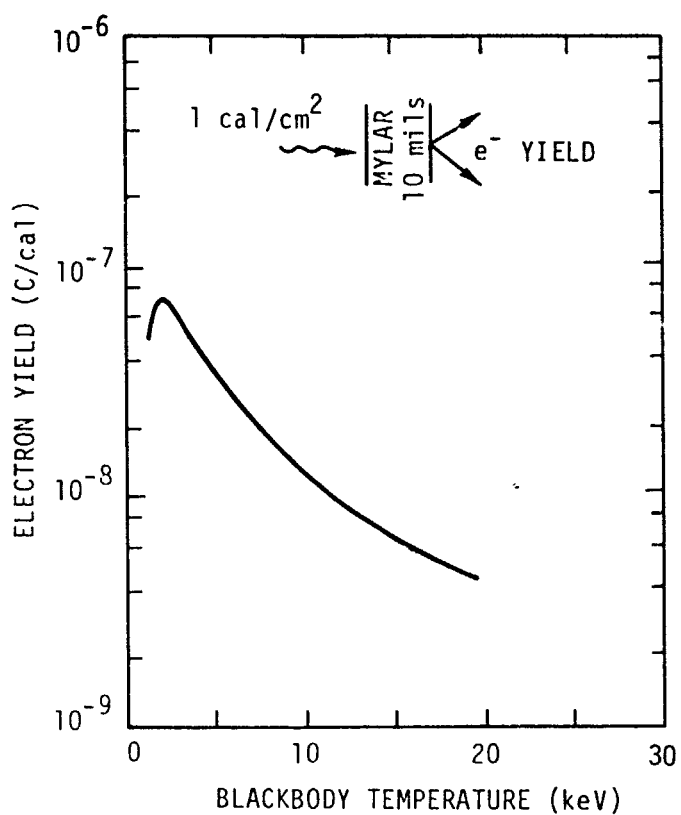
Figure B-3. Electron yield at the surface of quartz due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm²



RE-01454

BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	INTERFACE DOSE [rad(Mylar)]
1	1.03x10 ⁶
2	1.10x10 ⁶
5	3.42x10 ⁵
8	1.42x10 ⁵
10	8.80x10 ⁴
15	3.80x10 ⁴

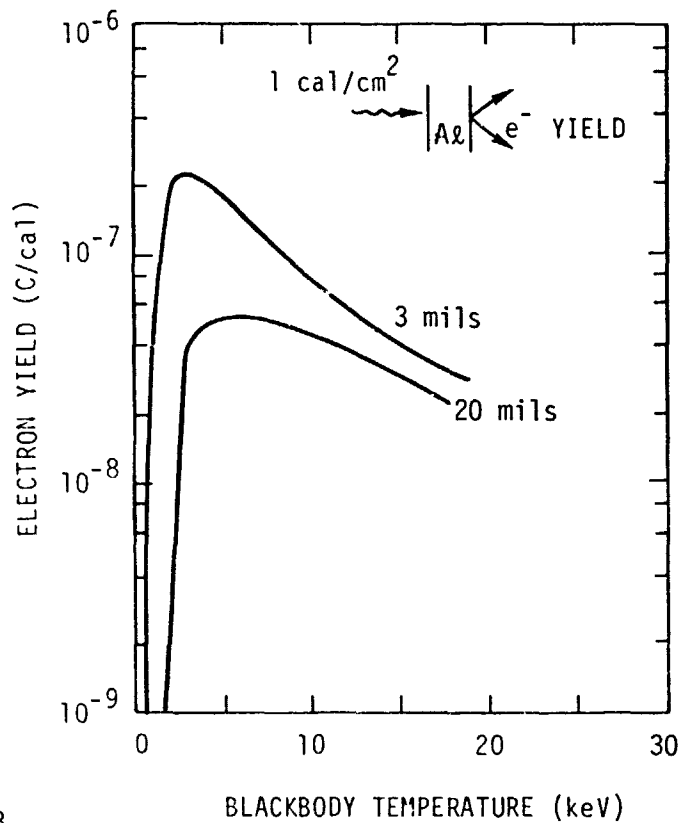
Figure B-4. Interface dose behind thermal blanket due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm²



RE-01088A

BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)
1	5.99x10 ⁻⁸
2	8.13x10 ⁻⁸
5	3.56x10 ⁻⁸
8	1.86x10 ⁻⁸
10	1.30x10 ⁻⁸
15	6.20x10 ⁻⁹

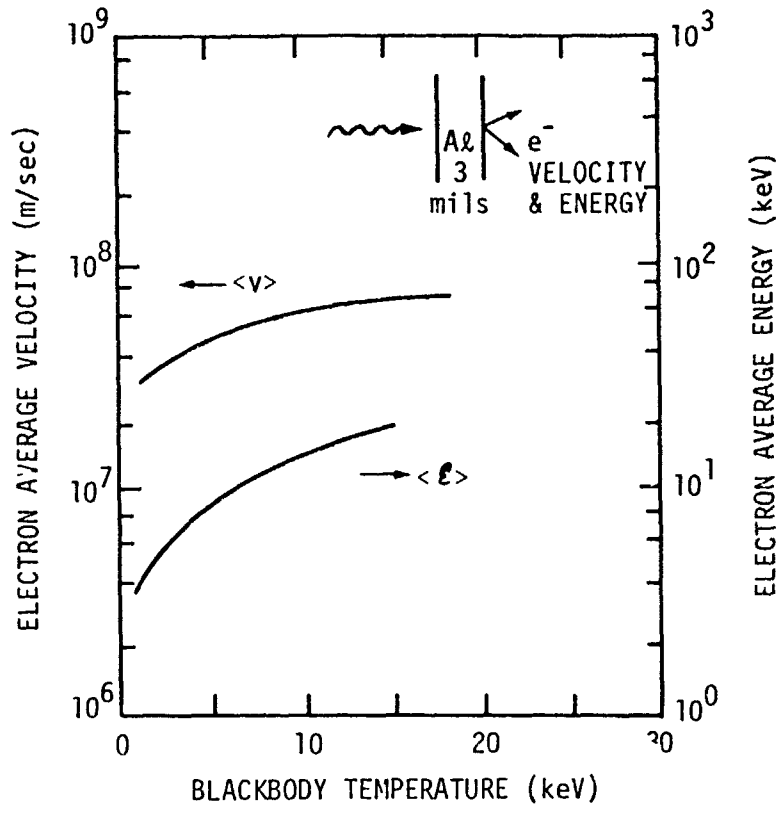
Figure B-5. Electron yield behind thermal blanket due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm²



RE-01079B

BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)	
	3 mils	20 mils
1	5.54×10^{-8}	4.85×10^{-10}
2	2.00×10^{-7}	1.65×10^{-8}
5	1.82×10^{-7}	5.92×10^{-8}
8	1.10×10^{-7}	5.23×10^{-8}
10	8.06×10^{-8}	4.41×10^{-8}
15	4.31×10^{-8}	2.76×10^{-8}

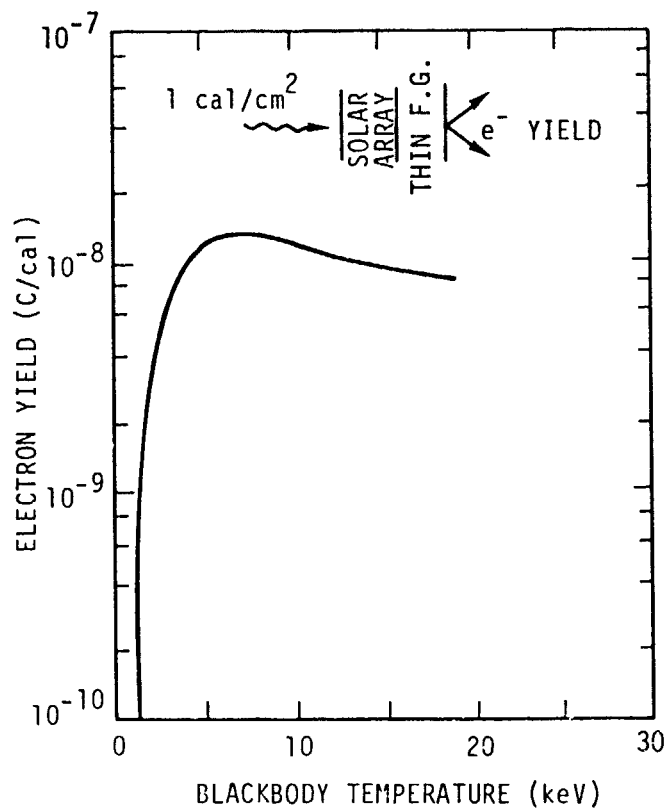
Figure B-6. Electron yield forward-emitted from aluminum after penetration of 3 and 20 mils aluminum by blackbody photon spectra



RE-01086B

BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	AVERAGE ELECTRON VELOCITY (m/sec)	AVERAGE ELECTRON ENERGY (keV)
1	3.26×10^7	3.79
2	3.80×10^7	5.42
5	4.73×10^7	9.11
8	5.33×10^7	12.4
10	5.64×10^7	14.4
15	6.26×10^7	19.2

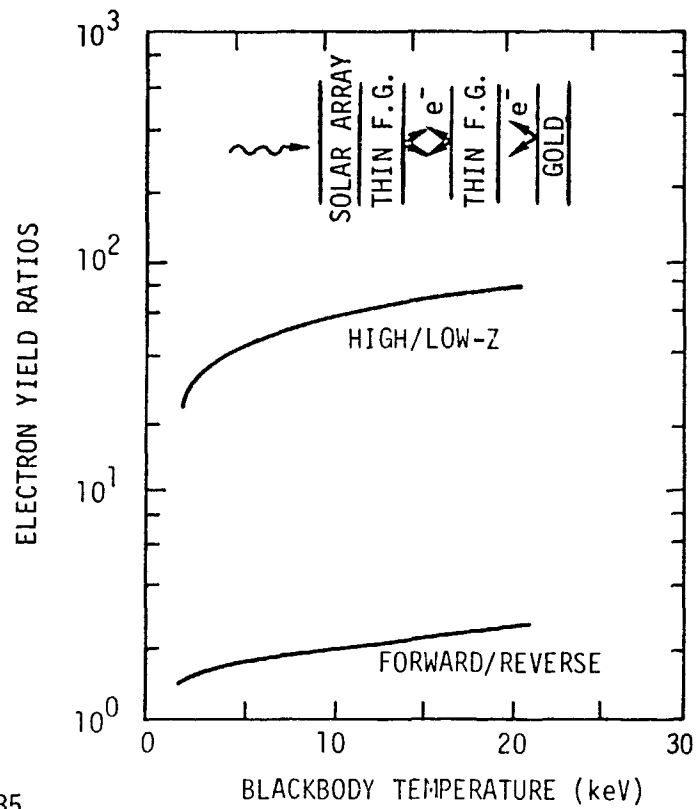
Figure B-7. Average velocity and energy of electrons emitted from 3 mils aluminum due to blackbody photon spectra incident



RE-00986B

BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)
2	2.02×10^{-9}
5	1.28×10^{-8}
8	1.41×10^{-8}
10	1.30×10^{-8}
15	9.50×10^{-9}

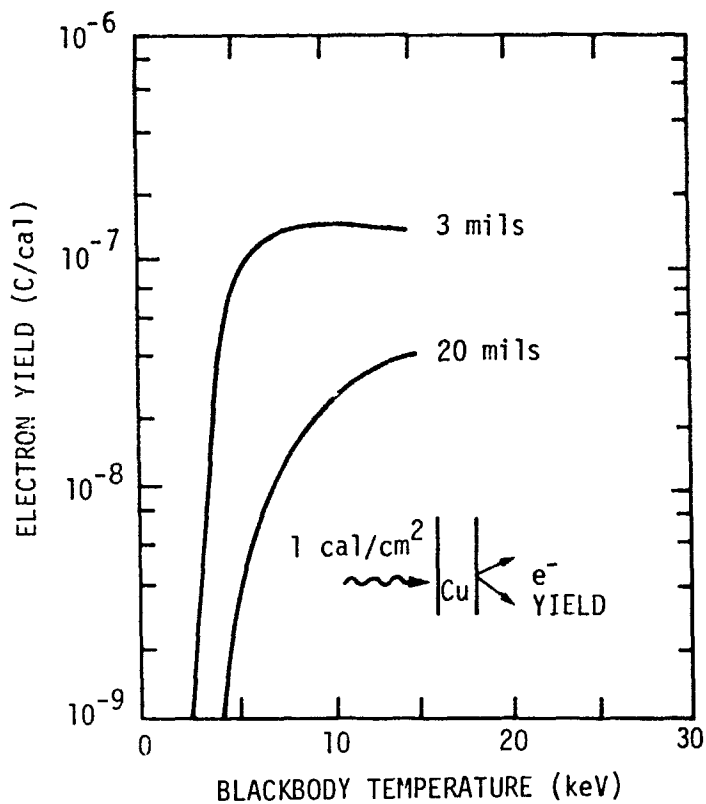
Figure B-8. Electron yield behind solar array due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm²



RE-01085

BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD RATIOS	
	FORWARD/REVERSE	HIGH/LOW-Z
2	1.52	31.6
5	1.68	50.5
8	1.77	57.5
10	1.88	62.5
15	2.05	73.2

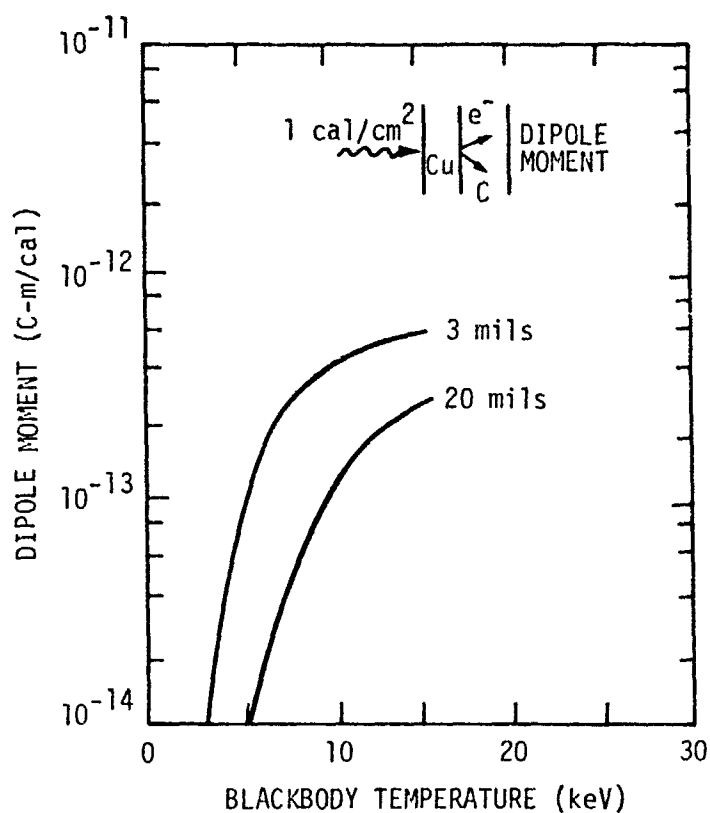
Figure B-9. Electron emission ratios behind solar array due to blackbody photon spectra incident



RE-01081B

BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)	
	3 mils	20 mils
2	9.13×10^{-9}	5.70×10^{-13}
5	8.97×10^{-8}	3.93×10^{-9}
8	1.48×10^{-7}	1.83×10^{-8}
10	1.50×10^{-7}	2.77×10^{-8}
15	1.40×10^{-7}	4.09×10^{-8}

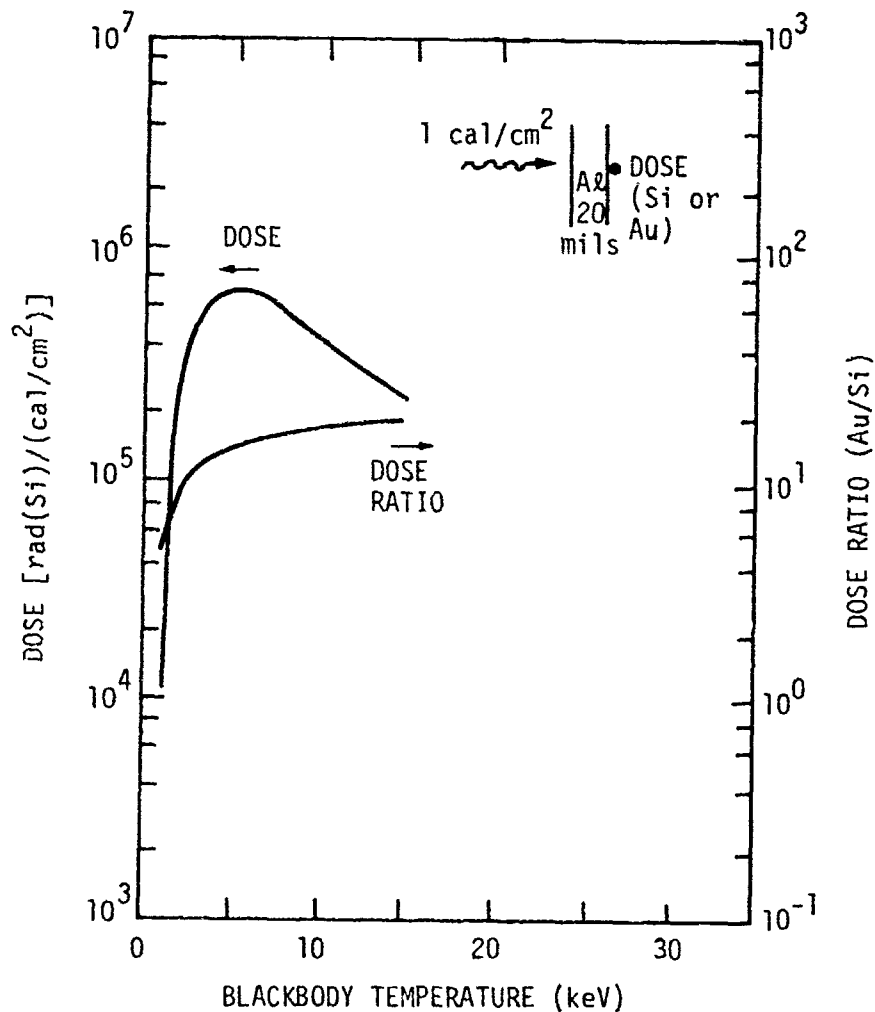
Figure B-10. Electron yield inside cables of shield thicknesses 3 and 20 mils due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm²



RE-01080A

BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	DIPOLE MOMENT (C-m/cal)	
	3 mils	20 mils
2	1.96×10^{-15}	-
5	9.80×10^{-14}	9.98×10^{-15}
8	2.80×10^{-13}	7.25×10^{-14}
10	3.78×10^{-13}	1.36×10^{-13}
15	5.52×10^{-13}	2.97×10^{-13}

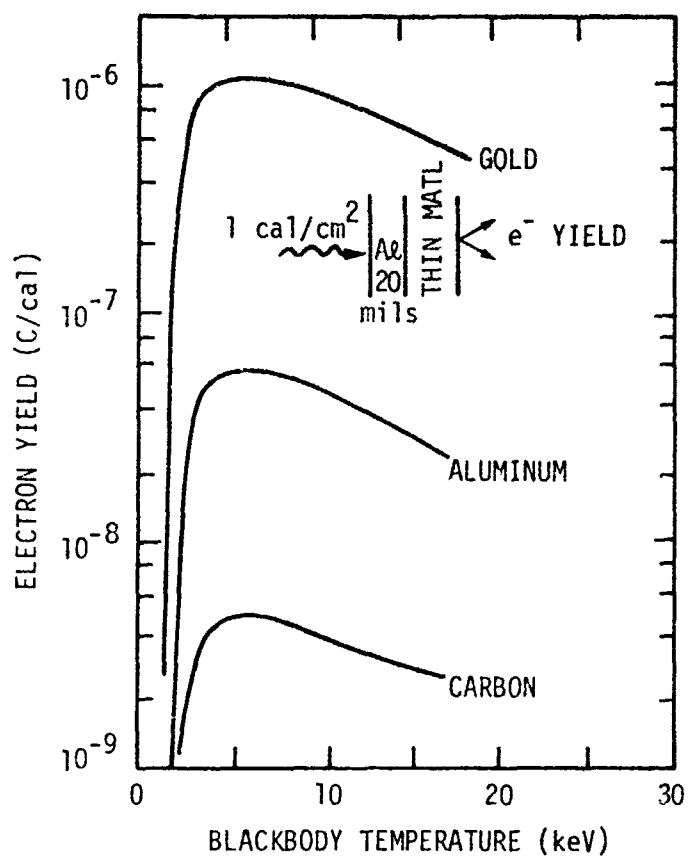
Figure B-11. Dipole moment inside cable dielectric due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm^2 . Copper shield thicknesses are indicated beside the curves.



RE-01446

BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	BULK DOSE [rad(Si)]	BULK DOSE RATIO (Au/Si)
1	1.15×10^4	4.84
2	2.88×10^5	9.43
5	7.39×10^5	14.0
8	5.50×10^5	15.7
10	4.21×10^5	16.7
15	2.29×10^5	18.4

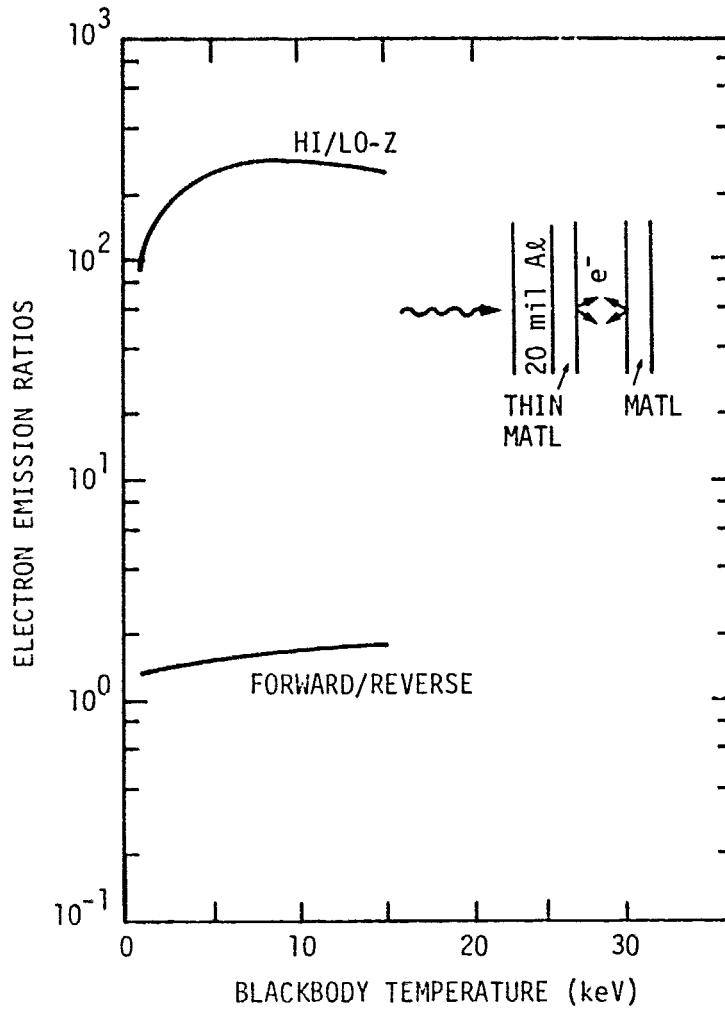
Figure B-12. Bulk dose and dose ratio inside box due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm²



RE-01447

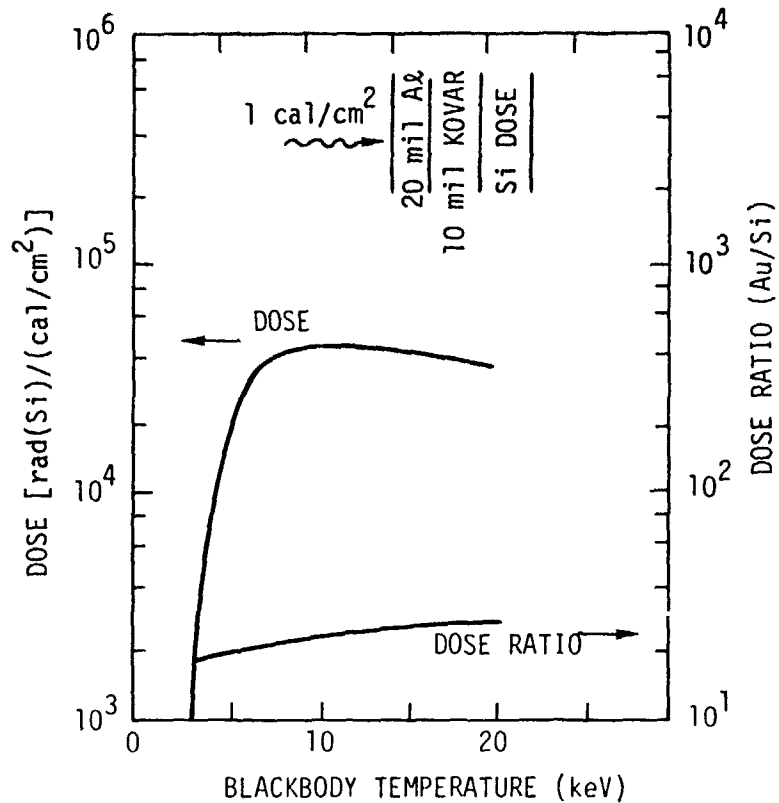
BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	ELECTRON YIELD (C/cal)		
	Carbon	Aluminum	Gold
1	4.82×10^{-11}	4.85×10^{-10}	4.34×10^{-9}
2	1.40×10^{-9}	1.65×10^{-8}	2.12×10^{-7}
5	4.40×10^{-9}	5.92×10^{-8}	1.07×10^{-6}
8	3.81×10^{-9}	5.23×10^{-8}	1.04×10^{-6}
10	3.27×10^{-9}	4.41×10^{-8}	9.08×10^{-7}
15	2.56×10^{-9}	2.76×10^{-8}	6.31×10^{-7}

Figure B-13. Forward-emitted electron yield inside box due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm^2



RE-01448

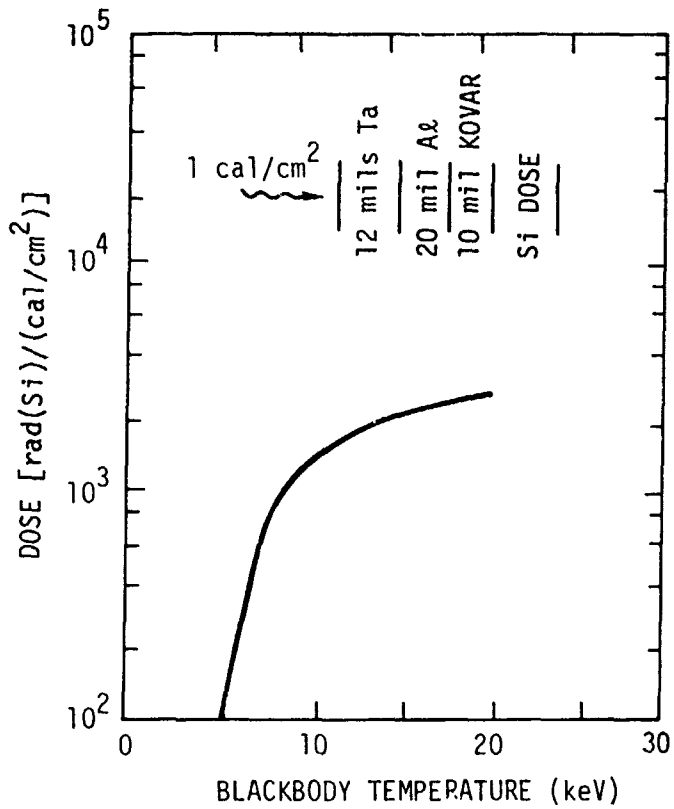
Figure B-14. Electron emission ratios inside box due to blackbody photon spectra. The high-to-low-Z emission ratio is for forward emission from gold compared to carbon. The forward-to-reverse ratio is for aluminum.



RE-01083

BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	BULK DOSE [rad(Si)]	BULK DOSE RATIO (Au/Si)
5	1.84×10^4	20.6
8	3.95×10^4	21.8
10	4.53×10^4	22.7
15	4.31×10^4	24.6

Figure B-15. Bulk dose and dose ratio inside device housing due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm^2



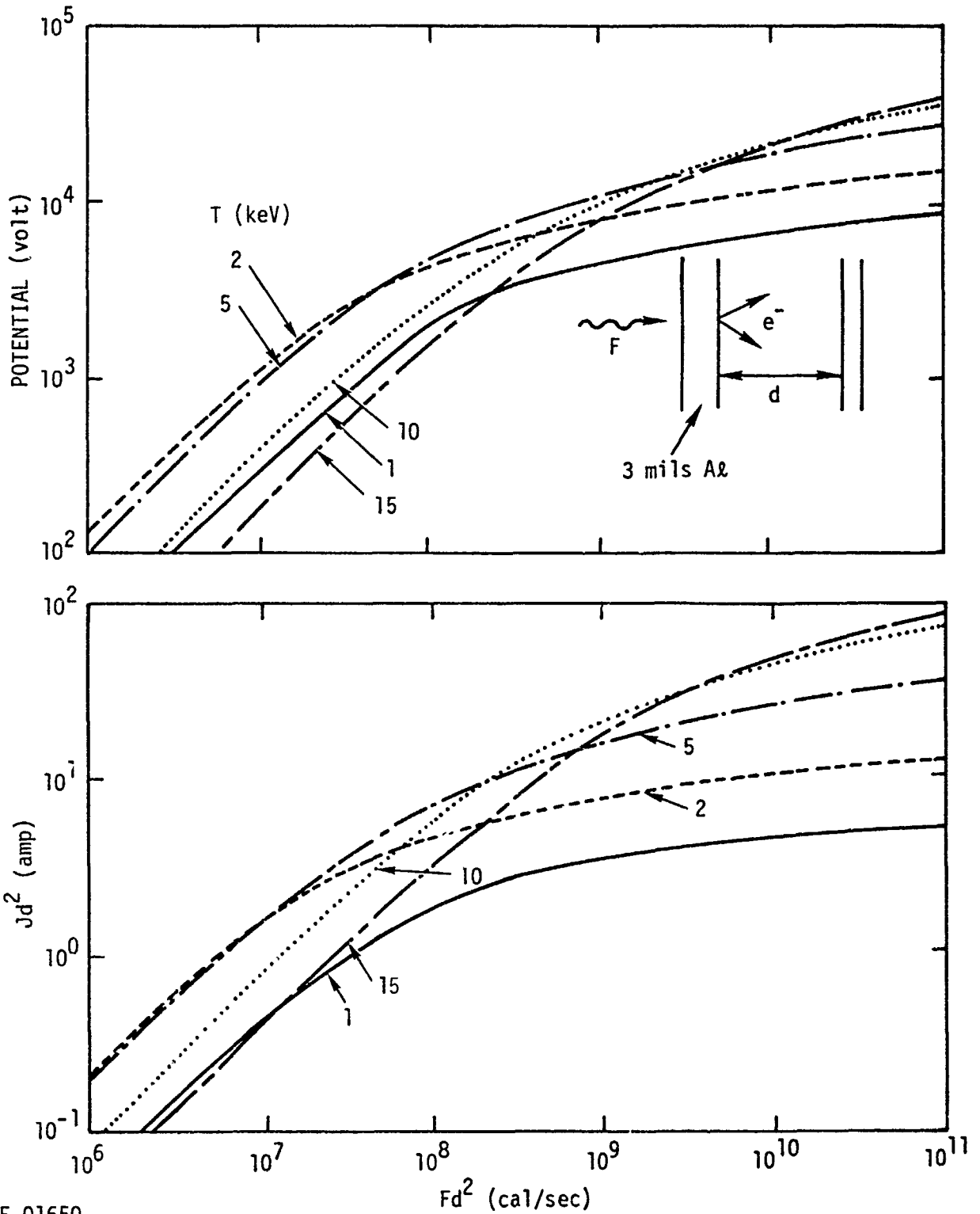
RE-01213

BLACKBODY TEMPERATURE (keV)	DOSE [rad(Si)]
5	1.34×10^2
8	8.93×10^2
10	1.41×10^3
15	2.19×10^3
20	2.69×10^3

Figure B-16. Dose inside shielded box due to blackbody photon spectra incident at 1 cal/cm²

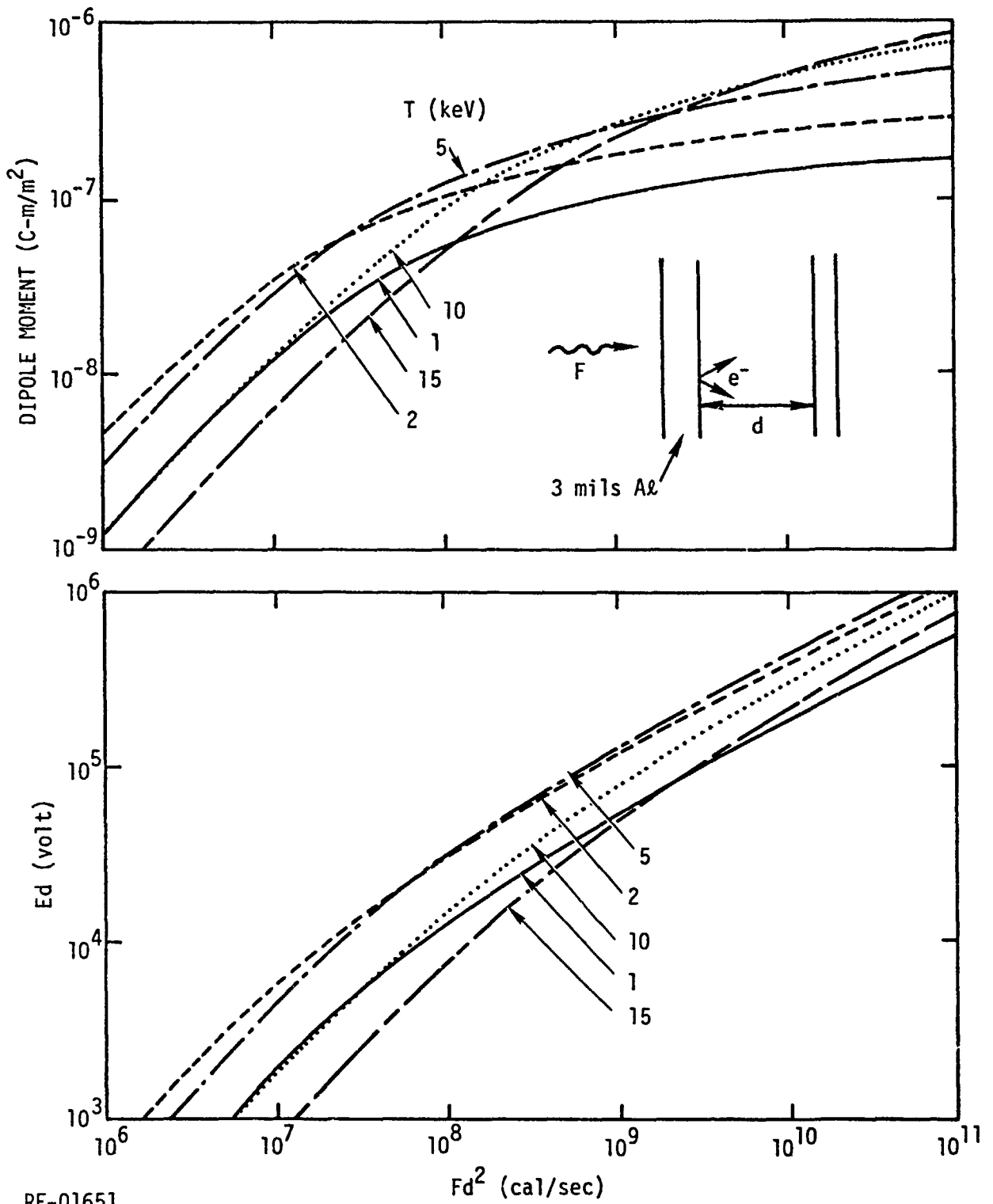
APPENDIX C
RESPONSE PARAMETER RESULTS
FOR BLACKBODY SPECTRA

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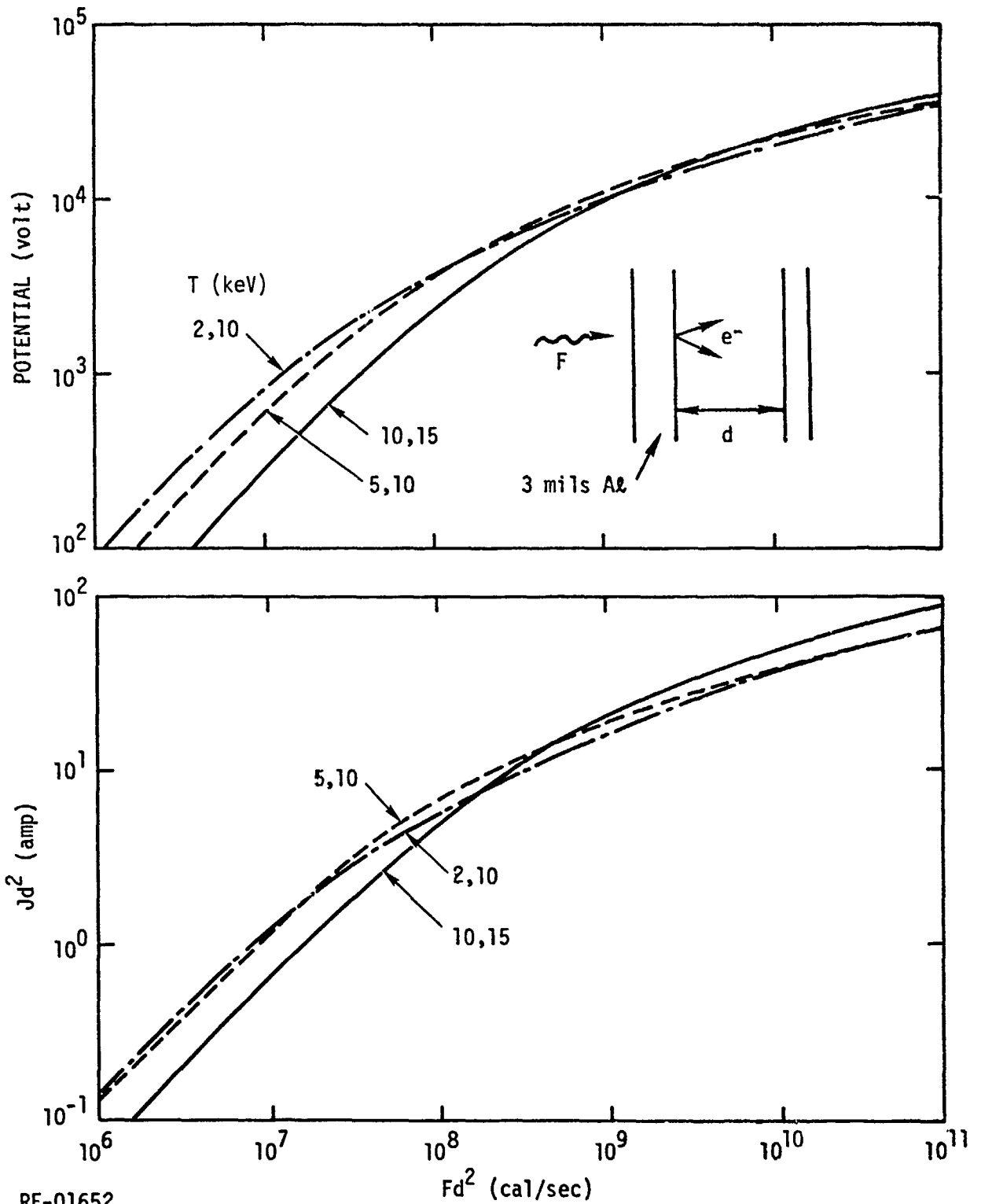
RE-01650

Figure C-1. Diode potential and scaled current due to incident blackbody spectra of temperature T (keV). F is the photon flux, J is the electron current density, and d is the plate spacing.



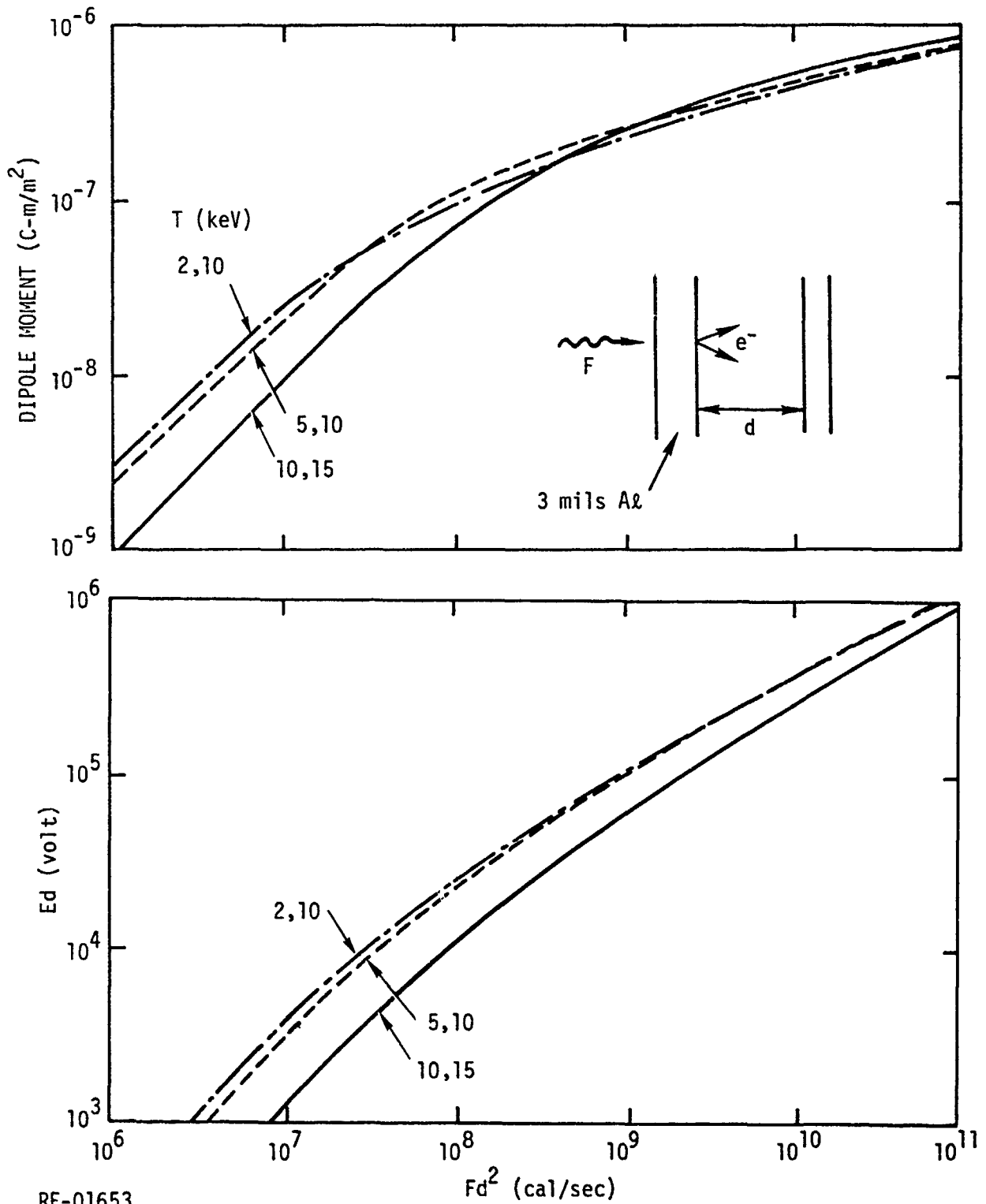
RE-01651

Figure C-2. Dipole moment and scaled electric field at the front face of a diode due to incident blackbody spectra of temperature T (keV). F is the photon flux, E is the electric field, and d is the plate spacing.



RE-01652

Figure C-3. Diode potential and scaled current due to blackbody combination spectra. Equal fluxes of temperature T (indicated in keV) are incident. F is the photon flux, J is the electron current, and d is the plate spacing.



RE-01653

Figure C-4. Dipole moment and scaled electric field at the front face of a diode due to blackbody combination spectra. Equal fluxes of temperature T (indicated in keV) are incident. F is the photon flux, E is the electric field, and d is the plate spacing.

APPENDIX D

PROGRAMMABLE CALCULATOR CODES FOR
ARBITRARY SPECTRUM COMPUTATIONS

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The excitation parameters discussed in Section 4 of this report are conveniently obtainable for arbitrary photon spectra by means of programmable calculator codes described here. The programs are designed for use on the Texas Instruments TI-59 calculator and are available on magnetic cards. Arbitrary spectra can be keyed in or read in from magnetic cards, and the calculator will automatically compute the excitation parameters. Brief descriptions of the codes and specific user instructions follow.

D.1 CODE OVERVIEW

A brief overview of the codes is helpful in understanding their operation. The calculator memory is divided into four banks which can be programmed with up to 240 steps each. Memory can be partitioned to interchange code steps and data storage, with up to 30 numbers stored in each bank. One insertion of a magnetic card sets all locations in a bank of memory. Therefore, the memory has been programmed according to the divisions shown in Table D-1. The memory allocation shown limits the program to only 240 steps, but it has the considerable advantage of permitting spectra to be stored on one set of cards and excitation parameter data on another set. The user may read in a spectrum to bank 2 and compute parameters for different satellite configurations by simply reading in different data to bank 3 and repeating the calculation.

Table D-1. TI-59 Memory Allocation for Computation of Spectrum Evaluation Parameters

Bank 1	Program	Up to 240 steps
Bank 2	Spectrum	Up to 14 point pairs
Bank 3	Excitation parameter curves	Up to 15 point pairs
Bank 4	Working storage	

D.2 USER INSTRUCTIONS

Step-by-step instructions for using the programs are given below. The user is assumed to have an elementary knowledge of the calculator.

D.2.1 Setup

Partition calculator memory to 240 maximum program steps with 90 data locations:

- Press 9 Op 17
- Press CLR
- Insert program card (called ARBSPC)

Calculator will display 1, indicating bank 1 has been programmed.

D.2.2 Spectrum Input

- Punch spectrum into memory bank 2:

Energies (keV) locations 60-73

Differential fluence (energy/energy/area) locations 75-88

(To save this spectrum on a card, press CLR, then WRITE, and insert a blank card.)

Up to 14 energies and 14 differential fluences may be input. A spectrum may be read in from a card by pressing CLR and inserting the card. The calculator will display 2., indicating memory bank 2 has been programmed. See optional input routine, TLBSET, for rapid spectrum input. Spectra are normalized automatically by the code. Photon energies must be less than 1000 keV. Spectra must have at least three energy bins.

D.2.3 Excitation Parameter Data Input

Read selected excitation parameter weighting factor (see Appendix A) into locations 30-59 (bank 3):

- Press CLR
- Insert card

Calculator displays 3., indicating bank 3 has been programmed.

D.2.4 Execution

The calculator is now ready to compute the selected parameter for the spectrum chosen.

- Press RST
- Press R/S

Execution commences and numbers flash on the display for each energy bin in the order below.

ϵ_i ith bin energy (keV)

$\phi_{0\epsilon_i}$ ith differential fluence (energy/energy/area)

$\sum_i \phi_{0\epsilon_i} \Delta\epsilon_i$ cumulative sum of fluences in each bin (energy/area)

When the display becomes fixed, the value is total fluence:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{Nbins} \phi_{0\epsilon_i} \Delta\epsilon_i \quad (\text{energy/area})$$

where Nbins is the total number of energy bins. This is the total fluence incident on the exterior of the excitation parameter configuration chosen.

Press R/S

Calculator displays Excitation Parameter P (per unit fluence).

Press R/S

Calculator displays ratio $P_{\text{previous}}/P_{\text{current}}$, the ratio of the previously calculated excitation parameter to the current one. Thus, if a dose ratio Au/Si is being computed, for example, the dose for gold is computed first, then a new card read in for silicon and the process repeated. The third static display yields the ratio on the second pass.

The execution steps are summarized in Table D-2.

D.2.5 Optional Spectrum Input Routine

A routine is available to expedite table entries and checkouts. In our case, we want to input a string of energies into memory beginning at location 60, and the corresponding differential fluences beginning at location 75.

To perform this operation, press 9 Op 17 to partition memory, then read in the TLBSET code card. Press RST, then R/S. The calculator now displays 1., indicating energy bin 1. Energies may now be input by keying them in and pressing R/S. The index of the next bin then appears. To indicate the last bin, enter a zero and the calculator will automatically

Table D-2. Summary of Program Setup and Execution, ARBSPC

Partition calculator: Press 9 Op 17

Input program Bank 1

Input spectrum Bank 2

Input data table Bank 3

Press RST

Press R/S

Calculator pauses briefly for each energy bin and displays:

$$\epsilon_i$$

$$\phi_{0\epsilon_i}$$

$$\sum_i \phi_{0\epsilon_i} \Delta\epsilon_i$$

Calculator stops and displays:

Nbins

$$\sum_{i=1} \phi_{0\epsilon_i} \Delta\epsilon_i \quad (\text{total fluence incident})$$

Press R/S. Calculator displays P (excitation parameter/cal/cm²)

Press R/S. Calculator displays ratio $P_{\text{previous}}/P_{\text{current}}$

To continue,

Press CLR

Read in new spectrum or data table

Press RST

Press R/S

skip to location 75 and display 1. for bin 1. At this point, begin entering differential fluences.

The values may be displayed in succession by pressing E and then R/S, R/S, etc. Displays beginning at any location can be commenced by entering the desired location and pressing A'. The calculator will automatically begin displaying at location 60 if no entry is made into A'.

A summary of TLBSET operations is given in Table D-3. A summary of calculator outputs is given in Table D-4.

Table D-3. Summary of Input/Output Routine TLBSET Instructions

Labels:	A'	B'	C'	D'	E'
	Starting location for display (default = value in B)		Starting location to multiply, R/S, multiply by, R/S		
		B	C	D	E
		Starting location for storage (default=60)			Display values beginning at A'

- Press 9 Op 17
- Read in program TLBSET
- Press RST, R/S
- Enter beginning storage location in B (default value = 60)
- Enter energy, press R/S, energy, R/S, etc.
- Terminate string with 0., R/S
- Enter differential fluence, press R/S, etc.
- To display values, press E, R/S, R/S, . . .

To display values beginning at a location other than B, enter the location in A' after RST, then press E, R/S, R/S, . . .

Table D-4. Spectrum Evaluation Program Symbols and Units

Energy	ξ	keV
Photon fluence	ϕ	cal/cm ²
Photon differential fluence	ϕ_{ξ}	cal/cm ² /keV
Dose	D	rad(material)
Electron yield	Y	C/cal
Velocity	v	m/sec
Electron dipole moment	P	C-m/cal

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