

Appendix B

Number of gammas in ^{nat}Xe

Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures	Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures
^{132}Xe	667.72	667.72	0.0	64.73	^{125}Xe	644.56	1441.2	796.62	2.876
^{132}Xe	6466.1	8935.2	2469.1	24.07	^{132}Xe	5059.9	8935.2	3875.3	2.808
^{132}Xe	772.61	1440.3	667.72	22.55	^{132}Xe	4908.2	8935.2	4027.0	2.588
^{130}Xe	536.09	536.09	0.0	16.60	^{125}Xe	774.54	2215.7	1441.2	2.445
^{132}Xe	1317.9	1985.7	667.72	15.88	^{132}Xe	1397.4	3792.3	2394.9	2.341
^{132}Xe	6379.8	8935.2	2555.4	10.66	^{130}Xe	702.80	6290.5	5587.7	2.275
^{130}Xe	668.52	1204.6	536.09	10.25	^{130}Xe	2965.3	9255.8	6290.5	2.275
^{132}Xe	483.46	2469.1	1985.7	9.824	^{130}Xe	466.39	2841.6	2375.2	2.269
^{132}Xe	600.03	2040.4	1440.3	8.355	^{132}Xe	1120.9	3875.3	2754.4	2.247
^{132}Xe	5754.4	8935.2	3180.8	7.847	^{132}Xe	1858.2	4027.0	2168.8	2.194
^{132}Xe	569.75	2555.4	1985.7	7.196	^{132}Xe	954.58	2394.9	1440.3	2.177
^{132}Xe	1028.8	2469.1	1440.3	6.778	^{132}Xe	522.67	1963.0	1440.3	1.988
^{132}Xe	1887.7	2555.4	667.72	6.404	^{132}Xe	2168.8	2168.8	0.0	1.972
^{125}Xe	111.78	111.78	0.0	6.344	^{125}Xe	884.18	3099.9	2215.7	1.911
^{132}Xe	1140.4	3180.8	2040.4	6.278	^{130}Xe	696.28	3071.5	2375.2	1.911
^{130}Xe	739.48	1944.1	1204.6	5.859	^{132}Xe	1501.1	2168.8	667.72	1.775
^{132}Xe	5142.9	8935.2	3792.3	5.783	^{132}Xe	5691.8	8935.2	3243.4	1.707
^{132}Xe	1801.4	2469.1	667.72	5.501	^{125}Xe	971.00	4070.9	3099.9	1.639
^{130}Xe	752.79	2696.9	1944.1	5.344	^{132}Xe	1985.7	1985.7	0.0	1.588
^{130}Xe	275.45	2972.3	2696.9	5.225	^{132}Xe	1740.5	3180.8	1440.3	1.569
^{130}Xe	720.84	3693.2	2972.3	4.921	^{130}Xe	804.89	4347.1	3542.2	1.543
^{125}Xe	140.82	252.60	111.78	4.608	^{125}Xe	184.08	295.86	111.78	1.512
^{132}Xe	630.20	1297.9	667.72	4.384	^{130}Xe	949.60	5296.7	4347.1	1.494
^{132}Xe	8267.5	8935.2	667.72	4.323	^{130}Xe	3959.1	9255.8	5296.7	1.494
^{132}Xe	5235.7	8935.2	3699.5	4.186	^{130}Xe	821.87	3893.4	3071.5	1.442
^{130}Xe	854.99	2059.6	1204.6	3.992	^{132}Xe	5877.0	8935.2	3058.1	1.432
^{125}Xe	57.940	310.54	252.60	3.917	^{130}Xe	3651.0	9255.8	5604.8	1.407
^{130}Xe	315.60	2375.2	2059.6	3.666	^{130}Xe	5956.8	9255.8	3299.0	1.375
^{132}Xe	1236.9	3792.3	2555.4	3.442	^{132}Xe	505.80	1803.7	1297.9	1.369
^{125}Xe	486.08	796.62	310.54	3.226	^{130}Xe	700.62	3542.2	2841.6	1.368

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Table B.1: Number of gammas per 100 thermal neutron captures in ^{nat}Xe

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Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	L_γ per 100 captures	Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	L_γ per 100 captures
^{130}Xe	997.20	5587.7	4590.5	3.207	^{132}Xe	1280.4	3243.4	1963.0	1.366
^{130}Xe	897.33	4590.5	3693.2	3.207	^{132}Xe	1895.8	3699.5	1803.7	1.273
^{132}Xe	4840.7	8935.2	4094.5	2.946	^{132}Xe	2086.7	2754.4	667.72	1.248
^{132}Xe	3699.5	3699.5	0.0	2.913	^{132}Xe	4981.0	8935.2	3954.2	1.239
^{130}Xe	586.06	1122.1	536.09	2.908	^{125}Xe	3532.4	7603.3	4070.9	1.238
^{130}Xe	941.93	4635.1	3693.2	1.230	^{131}Xe	606.73	971.22	364.49	0.6350
^{130}Xe	925.80	5560.9	4635.1	1.230	^{130}Xe	246.98	2633.2	2386.2	0.6104
^{130}Xe	3364.1	9255.8	5891.7	1.230	^{130}Xe	595.50	4942.6	4347.1	0.5960
^{130}Xe	330.80	5891.7	5560.9	1.230	^{131}Xe	364.49	364.49	0.0	0.5909
^{125}Xe	300.90	596.76	295.86	1.151	^{132}Xe	2577.4	3875.3	1297.9	0.5617
^{130}Xe	229.89	3071.5	2841.6	1.127	^{132}Xe	2796.6	4094.5	1297.9	0.5556
^{132}Xe	1171.2	2469.1	1297.9	1.120	^{130}Xe	646.75	4540.1	3893.4	0.5514
^{130}Xe	2762.6	2762.6	0.0	1.105	^{130}Xe	2978.5	2978.5	0.0	0.5482
^{132}Xe	1115.1	2555.4	1440.3	1.029	^{125}Xe	736.03	2272.2	1536.2	0.5460
^{125}Xe	715.40	1925.3	1209.9	0.9781	^{125}Xe	574.74	870.60	295.86	0.5405
^{132}Xe	6220.8	8935.2	2714.4	0.9639	^{132}Xe	1539.1	4094.5	2555.4	0.5303
^{130}Xe	6369.8	9255.8	2886.0	0.9406	^{125}Xe	665.60	1536.2	870.60	0.5278
^{130}Xe	6301.5	9255.8	2954.3	0.9406	^{132}Xe	2390.4	3058.1	667.72	0.5242
^{125}Xe	778.83	2704.1	1925.3	0.9340	^{132}Xe	6748.0	8935.2	2187.2	0.5232
^{125}Xe	613.15	1209.9	596.76	0.9327	^{130}Xe	2653.0	3189.1	536.09	0.5222
^{130}Xe	2649.9	9255.8	6605.9	0.9320	^{130}Xe	5713.6	9255.8	3542.2	0.5217
^{130}Xe	1018.2	6605.9	5587.7	0.9320	^{130}Xe	431.11	2375.2	1944.1	0.5132
^{130}Xe	2176.9	3299.0	1122.1	0.9135	^{130}Xe	6622.6	9255.8	2633.2	0.5066
^{130}Xe	191.70	2954.3	2762.6	0.8877	^{132}Xe	6949.5	8935.2	1985.7	0.4957
^{130}Xe	470.73	3542.2	3071.5	0.8620	^{132}Xe	791.44	2754.4	1963.0	0.4743
^{132}Xe	1785.4	3954.2	2168.8	0.8545	^{130}Xe	1763.9	2886.0	1122.1	0.4739
^{132}Xe	2054.1	4094.5	2040.4	0.8418	^{130}Xe	6066.7	9255.8	3189.1	0.4703
^{132}Xe	1136.0	1803.7	667.72	0.8353	^{130}Xe	1264.1	2386.2	1122.1	0.4703
^{132}Xe	428.75	2469.1	2040.4	0.8056	^{125}Xe	4899.2	7603.3	2704.1	0.4696
^{130}Xe	6277.3	9255.8	2978.5	0.7960	^{130}Xe	5849.7	9255.8	3406.1	0.4560

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Table B.4: Number of gammas per 100 thermal neutron captures in ^{nat}Xe

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Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures	Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures
^{130}Xe	453.75	4347.1	3893.4	0.7713	^{130}Xe	1122.1	1122.1	0.0	0.4478
^{132}Xe	2714.4	2714.4	0.0	0.7472	^{132}Xe	388.13	3058.1	2670.0	0.4194
^{130}Xe	6184.3	9255.8	3071.5	0.7235	^{130}Xe	8133.7	9255.8	1122.1	0.4124
^{130}Xe	5720.6	9255.8	3535.2	0.7235	^{125}Xe	5387.6	7603.3	2215.7	0.4124
^{130}Xe	662.20	5604.8	4942.6	0.7033	^{125}Xe	782.96	3487.1	2704.1	0.4064
^{130}Xe	633.20	5604.8	4971.6	0.7033	^{125}Xe	4116.2	7603.3	3487.1	0.4064
^{130}Xe	431.50	4971.6	4540.1	0.7033	^{132}Xe	1519.5	2187.2	667.72	0.3994
^{132}Xe	1925.7	4094.5	2168.8	0.6987	^{131}Xe	683.00	1654.2	971.22	0.3980
^{125}Xe	4392.5	7603.3	3210.8	0.6960	^{131}Xe	4950.9	6605.1	1654.2	0.3980
^{130}Xe	1687.4	2223.5	536.09	0.6544	^{125}Xe	426.31	736.85	310.54	0.3953
^{132}Xe	1986.6	4027.0	2040.4	0.3948	^{130}Xe	841.87	3814.2	2972.3	0.2649
^{130}Xe	1850.1	2386.2	536.09	0.3904	^{130}Xe	5441.6	9255.8	3814.2	0.2649
^{129}Xe	39.578	39.578	0.0	0.3884	^{130}Xe	510.38	1632.5	1122.1	0.2646
^{132}Xe	2150.5	3954.2	1803.7	0.3845	^{125}Xe	5458.8	7603.3	2144.5	0.2612
^{130}Xe	1311.7	3535.2	2223.5	0.3720	^{125}Xe	1547.7	2144.5	596.76	0.2612
^{130}Xe	894.94	2017.1	1122.1	0.3686	^{130}Xe	846.93	4540.1	3693.2	0.2592
^{125}Xe	954.50	4573.5	3619.0	0.3673	^{125}Xe	5301.8	7603.3	2301.5	0.2578
^{125}Xe	3029.8	7603.3	4573.5	0.3673	^{125}Xe	1408.0	2301.5	893.50	0.2578
^{132}Xe	4746.6	8935.2	4188.6	0.3602	^{130}Xe	1059.7	3688.1	2628.4	0.2549
^{132}Xe	6346.5	8935.2	2588.7	0.3597	^{130}Xe	5362.5	9255.8	3893.4	0.2488
^{125}Xe	938.57	3210.8	2272.2	0.3480	^{125}Xe	651.05	1387.9	736.85	0.2444
^{125}Xe	660.05	3210.8	2550.8	0.3480	^{125}Xe	688.32	1718.6	1030.3	0.2424
^{130}Xe	2762.9	3299.0	536.09	0.3426	^{125}Xe	546.55	1030.3	483.70	0.2410
^{132}Xe	2575.7	3243.4	667.72	0.3414	^{130}Xe	1706.9	2243.0	536.09	0.2379
^{131}Xe	163.93	163.93	0.0	0.3390	^{125}Xe	519.10	3619.0	3099.9	0.2376
^{131}Xe	642.00	805.93	163.93	0.3390	^{125}Xe	5218.6	7603.3	2384.7	0.2373
^{130}Xe	2886.0	2886.0	0.0	0.3269	^{132}Xe	1456.5	2754.4	1297.9	0.2371
^{130}Xe	1257.5	1793.5	536.09	0.3209	^{130}Xe	209.00	3535.2	3326.2	0.2344
^{132}Xe	1669.7	4094.5	2424.8	0.3199	^{125}Xe	686.37	1579.9	893.50	0.2344
^{132}Xe	506.11	2469.1	1963.0	0.3145	^{132}Xe	1295.3	1963.0	667.72	0.2326

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Table B.4: Number of gammas per 100 thermal neutron captures in ^{nat}Xe

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Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures	Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures
^{131}Xe	810.37	1616.3	805.93	0.3102	^{133}Xe	856.28	1386.2	529.87	0.2309
^{125}Xe	5348.4	7603.3	2255.0	0.2974	^{133}Xe	4696.3	6440.1	1743.8	0.2309
^{132}Xe	1297.9	1297.9	0.0	0.2937	^{133}Xe	357.60	1743.8	1386.2	0.2309
^{130}Xe	5567.7	9255.8	3688.1	0.2893	^{130}Xe	399.56	2841.6	2442.0	0.2269
^{131}Xe	189.00	1805.3	1616.3	0.2881	^{125}Xe	591.28	1387.9	796.62	0.2249
^{132}Xe	1314.1	2754.4	1440.3	0.2871	^{130}Xe	677.53	4370.7	3693.2	0.2244
^{125}Xe	640.90	893.50	252.60	0.2840	^{130}Xe	4908.7	9255.8	4347.1	0.2244
^{132}Xe	1719.5	4188.6	2469.1	0.2781	^{130}Xe	4885.1	9255.8	4370.7	0.2244
^{130}Xe	2092.3	2628.4	536.09	0.2775	^{125}Xe	371.92	483.70	111.78	0.2216
^{131}Xe	670.20	1641.4	971.22	0.2726	^{125}Xe	832.18	2550.8	1718.6	0.2207
^{132}Xe	1372.1	2670.0	1297.9	0.2718	^{130}Xe	6493.2	9255.8	2762.6	0.2171
^{125}Xe	996.60	5067.5	4070.9	0.2690	^{132}Xe	910.68	2714.4	1803.7	0.2167
^{125}Xe	2535.8	7603.3	5067.5	0.2690	^{129}Xe	196.56	236.14	39.578	0.2135
^{125}Xe	582.96	893.50	310.54	0.2670	^{125}Xe	5031.2	7603.3	2572.1	0.2054
^{133}Xe	529.87	529.87	0.0	0.2665	^{125}Xe	1130.9	2572.1	1441.2	0.2054
^{125}Xe	804.87	2384.7	1579.9	0.2047	^{132}Xe	363.39	1803.7	1440.3	0.1369
^{132}Xe	621.06	2424.8	1803.7	0.2021	^{125}Xe	1378.1	2819.3	1441.2	0.1369
^{130}Xe	6550.9	9255.8	2704.9	0.2005	^{133}Xe	1052.3	1052.3	0.0	0.1360
^{130}Xe	6869.6	9255.8	2386.2	0.1955	^{129}Xe	534.97	771.11	236.14	0.1343
^{130}Xe	539.11	2171.6	1632.5	0.1896	^{130}Xe	252.80	2886.0	2633.2	0.1340
^{130}Xe	5361.5	9255.8	3894.3	0.1882	^{125}Xe	807.54	3619.0	2811.5	0.1331
^{130}Xe	6012.9	9255.8	3242.9	0.1880	^{125}Xe	312.40	4383.3	4070.9	0.1328
^{130}Xe	1019.9	3406.1	2386.2	0.1824	^{125}Xe	4223.8	7603.3	3379.5	0.1311
^{125}Xe	43.260	295.86	252.60	0.1814	^{130}Xe	351.14	3893.4	3542.2	0.1298
^{130}Xe	6104.5	9255.8	3151.3	0.1810	^{130}Xe	2870.0	3406.1	536.09	0.1295
^{130}Xe	2100.8	3894.3	1793.5	0.1759	^{132}Xe	1290.8	2588.7	1297.9	0.1269
^{130}Xe	961.41	2978.5	2017.1	0.1754	^{132}Xe	947.86	3058.1	2110.3	0.1258
^{130}Xe	1096.4	1632.5	536.09	0.1720	^{129}Xe	624.42	1395.5	771.11	0.1251
^{125}Xe	304.40	3379.5	3075.1	0.1710	^{129}Xe	576.67	1972.2	1395.5	0.1251
^{130}Xe	6596.4	9255.8	2659.4	0.1686	^{129}Xe	4935.6	6907.8	1972.2	0.1251

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Table B.4: Number of gammas per 100 thermal neutron captures in ^{nat}Xe

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Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures	Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures
^{132}Xe	1760.2	3058.1	1297.9	0.1677	^{132}Xe	2002.3	2670.0	667.72	0.1250
^{132}Xe	1254.4	3058.1	1803.7	0.1677	^{125}Xe	748.80	4268.2	3519.4	0.1238
^{130}Xe	162.70	2386.2	2223.5	0.1646	^{125}Xe	3335.1	7603.3	4268.2	0.1238
^{131}Xe	4963.7	6605.1	1641.4	0.1628	^{125}Xe	4784.1	7603.3	2819.3	0.1228
^{130}Xe	137.10	3326.2	3189.1	0.1615	^{130}Xe	6711.4	9255.8	2544.5	0.1200
^{133}Xe	5387.8	6440.1	1052.3	0.1608	^{130}Xe	967.03	2171.6	1204.6	0.1195
^{131}Xe	444.00	2249.3	1805.3	0.1599	^{130}Xe	764.28	3461.2	2696.9	0.1191
^{131}Xe	4355.8	6605.1	2249.3	0.1599	^{130}Xe	1127.4	3299.0	2171.6	0.1188
^{130}Xe	1610.4	3242.9	1632.5	0.1580	^{130}Xe	2008.4	2544.5	536.09	0.1181
^{131}Xe	991.60	3185.9	2194.3	0.1570	^{130}Xe	1727.0	3535.2	1808.2	0.1172
^{131}Xe	389.00	2194.3	1805.3	0.1570	^{125}Xe	484.25	736.85	252.60	0.1146
^{131}Xe	3419.2	6605.1	3185.9	0.1570	^{132}Xe	812.36	2110.3	1297.9	0.1128
^{130}Xe	382.43	2442.0	2059.6	0.1543	^{130}Xe	599.76	2659.4	2059.6	0.1124
^{125}Xe	1162.9	2550.8	1387.9	0.1500	^{125}Xe	628.89	3519.4	2890.5	0.1115
^{130}Xe	7462.3	9255.8	1793.5	0.1449	^{131}Xe	655.68	2297.1	1641.4	0.1097
^{130}Xe	686.03	1808.2	1122.1	0.1400	^{131}Xe	4308.0	6605.1	2297.1	0.1097
^{125}Xe	3220.0	7603.3	4383.3	0.1394	^{130}Xe	2067.0	3189.1	1122.1	0.1097
^{132}Xe	1921.0	2588.7	667.72	0.1394	^{125}Xe	5094.6	7603.3	2508.7	0.1086
^{125}Xe	5428.5	7603.3	2174.8	0.1384	^{125}Xe	1120.8	2508.7	1387.9	0.1086
^{125}Xe	1438.0	2174.8	736.85	0.1384	^{130}Xe	7012.8	9255.8	2243.0	0.1085
^{130}Xe	7032.3	9255.8	2223.5	0.1084	^{130}Xe	7238.7	9255.8	2017.1	0.07243
^{130}Xe	1154.6	3326.2	2171.6	0.1077	^{125}Xe	3310.7	7603.3	4292.6	0.07235
^{125}Xe	5188.5	7603.3	2414.8	0.1076	^{125}Xe	696.31	2006.4	1310.1	0.07166
^{130}Xe	402.50	4942.6	4540.1	0.1073	^{130}Xe	470.85	2103.4	1632.5	0.06893
^{129}Xe	732.99	1755.3	1022.3	0.1056	^{125}Xe	208.41	3486.3	3277.9	0.06826
^{129}Xe	580.11	1022.3	442.20	0.1056	^{130}Xe	2284.0	3406.1	1122.1	0.06749
^{129}Xe	5152.5	6907.8	1755.3	0.1056	^{129}Xe	712.08	2048.2	1336.1	0.06718
^{129}Xe	402.62	442.20	39.578	0.1056	^{129}Xe	4859.6	6907.8	2048.2	0.06718
^{125}Xe	4452.2	7603.3	3151.1	0.1032	^{130}Xe	937.21	2954.3	2017.1	0.06658
^{130}Xe	1500.3	2704.9	1204.6	0.1023	^{135}Xe	4231.0	6382.5	2151.5	0.06603

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Table B.4: Number of gammas per 100 thermal neutron captures in ^{nat}Xe

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Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures	Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures
^{130}Xe	5475.3	9255.8	3780.5	0.1013	^{135}Xe	2151.5	2151.5	0.0	0.06603
^{125}Xe	675.09	2255.0	1579.9	0.09913	^{130}Xe	499.78	2886.0	2386.2	0.06537
^{125}Xe	867.06	2255.0	1387.9	0.09913	^{130}Xe	5794.6	9255.8	3461.2	0.06440
^{125}Xe	669.46	2255.0	1585.5	0.09913	^{125}Xe	778.80	2166.7	1387.9	0.06224
^{130}Xe	1272.1	1808.2	536.09	0.09797	^{125}Xe	3550.5	7603.3	4052.8	0.06163
^{132}Xe	669.95	2110.3	1440.3	0.09479	^{125}Xe	4325.4	7603.3	3277.9	0.06112
^{130}Xe	756.04	4217.2	3461.2	0.09403	^{125}Xe	783.25	1579.9	796.62	0.06093
^{130}Xe	5929.6	9255.8	3326.2	0.09403	^{133}Xe	5089.7	6440.1	1350.4	0.05936
^{130}Xe	5267.4	9255.8	3988.4	0.09403	^{132}Xe	431.91	2394.9	1963.0	0.05877
^{130}Xe	5038.6	9255.8	4217.2	0.09403	^{132}Xe	687.73	1985.7	1297.9	0.05875
^{125}Xe	805.02	2811.5	2006.4	0.09400	^{130}Xe	338.65	2442.0	2103.4	0.05865
^{125}Xe	519.20	3898.7	3379.5	0.09296	^{130}Xe	981.10	3959.6	2978.5	0.05791
^{125}Xe	3704.6	7603.3	3898.7	0.09296	^{130}Xe	9255.8	9255.8	0.0	0.05791
^{132}Xe	889.30	2187.2	1297.9	0.08787	^{130}Xe	5296.2	9255.8	3959.6	0.05791
^{130}Xe	806.86	2978.5	2171.6	0.08772	^{130}Xe	5278.5	9255.8	3977.3	0.05791
^{132}Xe	284.63	2394.9	2110.3	0.08707	^{125}Xe	344.16	596.76	252.60	0.05754
^{125}Xe	573.28	1310.1	736.85	0.08668	^{125}Xe	878.89	3151.1	2272.2	0.05687
^{130}Xe	825.02	2633.2	1808.2	0.08546	^{125}Xe	618.28	2890.5	2272.2	0.05651
^{130}Xe	603.57	1808.2	1204.6	0.08118	^{130}Xe	313.40	2659.4	2346.0	0.05619
^{132}Xe	8935.2	8935.2	0.0	0.08032	^{130}Xe	286.36	2346.0	2059.6	0.05619
^{130}Xe	2029.2	3151.3	1122.1	0.07959	^{125}Xe	339.31	1209.9	870.60	0.05596
^{129}Xe	752.69	1576.0	823.31	0.07919	^{125}Xe	858.97	3131.2	2272.2	0.05556
^{129}Xe	587.17	823.31	236.14	0.07919	^{130}Xe	894.50	3780.5	2886.0	0.05519
^{132}Xe	984.45	2424.8	1440.3	0.07679	^{130}Xe	735.52	2978.5	2243.0	0.05482
^{130}Xe	1389.0	3406.1	2017.1	0.07661	^{125}Xe	806.30	4292.6	3486.3	0.05481
^{130}Xe	896.74	2704.9	1808.2	0.05421	^{125}Xe	524.35	3075.1	2550.8	0.03528
^{125}Xe	555.73	2414.8	1859.1	0.05379	^{131}Xe	636.99	636.99	0.0	0.03525
^{125}Xe	1618.2	2414.8	796.62	0.05379	^{130}Xe	1181.6	2386.2	1204.6	0.03480
^{125}Xe	248.30	3379.5	3131.2	0.05303	^{132}Xe	2148.2	4188.6	2040.4	0.03477
^{125}Xe	331.87	3151.1	2819.3	0.05175	^{130}Xe	1054.9	3688.1	2633.2	0.03441

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Table B.4: Number of gammas per 100 thermal neutron captures in ^{nat}Xe

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Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures	Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures
^{130}Xe	671.39	1793.5	1122.1	0.05134	^{130}Xe	855.20	3151.3	2296.1	0.03382
^{127}Xe	124.75	124.75	0.0	0.05126	^{129}Xe	817.42	1336.1	518.70	0.03359
^{125}Xe	595.74	2811.5	2215.7	0.04982	^{129}Xe	670.70	1336.1	665.42	0.03359
^{132}Xe	2384.9	4188.6	1803.7	0.04728	^{125}Xe	625.44	2550.8	1925.3	0.03310
^{130}Xe	2344.8	3977.3	1632.5	0.04596	^{133}Xe	733.97	1609.3	875.33	0.03263
^{125}Xe	548.94	1859.1	1310.1	0.04539	^{133}Xe	452.70	2062.0	1609.3	0.03263
^{131}Xe	80.185	80.185	0.0	0.04438	^{133}Xe	4378.1	6440.1	2062.0	0.03263
^{131}Xe	284.30	364.49	80.185	0.04438	^{130}Xe	1987.0	3780.5	1793.5	0.03246
^{130}Xe	622.96	2704.9	2082.0	0.04398	^{125}Xe	273.84	870.60	596.76	0.03243
^{132}Xe	784.98	2588.7	1803.7	0.04321	^{130}Xe	1614.1	2150.2	536.09	0.03223
^{130}Xe	2615.2	3151.3	536.09	0.04298	^{133}Xe	875.33	875.33	0.0	0.03190
^{125}Xe	618.54	2006.4	1387.9	0.04228	^{125}Xe	202.79	3277.9	3075.1	0.03168
^{125}Xe	908.40	3075.1	2166.7	0.04150	^{129}Xe	604.00	2180.0	1576.0	0.03160
^{125}Xe	848.65	1585.5	736.85	0.04046	^{129}Xe	4727.8	6907.8	2180.0	0.03160
^{125}Xe	725.52	2166.7	1441.2	0.03983	^{125}Xe	370.96	3075.1	2704.1	0.03154
^{130}Xe	7447.6	9255.8	1808.2	0.03975	^{125}Xe	997.60	4052.8	3055.2	0.03097
^{130}Xe	488.83	3461.2	2972.3	0.03931	^{125}Xe	943.56	2384.7	1441.2	0.03070
^{130}Xe	877.35	2082.0	1204.6	0.03927	^{132}Xe	1148.4	2588.7	1440.3	0.03067
^{132}Xe	1757.1	2424.8	667.72	0.03799	^{125}Xe	952.90	4052.8	3099.9	0.03066
^{130}Xe	1745.4	3988.4	2243.0	0.03791	^{130}Xe	5632.9	9255.8	3622.9	0.02905
^{129}Xe	479.12	518.70	39.578	0.03762	^{130}Xe	1760.0	2296.1	536.09	0.02889
^{130}Xe	908.32	3151.3	2243.0	0.03661	^{131}Xe	794.67	1600.6	805.93	0.02881
^{130}Xe	1176.0	3326.2	2150.2	0.03661	^{131}Xe	204.70	1805.3	1600.6	0.02881
^{125}Xe	335.35	335.35	0.0	0.03650	^{125}Xe	148.35	483.70	335.35	0.02881
^{130}Xe	8719.7	9255.8	536.09	0.03612	^{132}Xe	1442.6	2110.3	667.72	0.02866
^{130}Xe	642.49	4184.7	3542.2	0.03612	^{125}Xe	802.87	3075.1	2272.2	0.02822
^{130}Xe	5071.1	9255.8	4184.7	0.03612	^{132}Xe	1617.8	3058.1	1440.3	0.02727
^{132}Xe	2187.2	2187.2	0.0	0.03594	^{129}Xe	870.30	2446.3	1576.0	0.02724
^{125}Xe	723.81	2890.5	2166.7	0.03560	^{129}Xe	4461.5	6907.8	2446.3	0.02724
^{131}Xe	334.23	971.22	636.99	0.03556	^{125}Xe	458.64	3277.9	2819.3	0.02661

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Table B.4: Number of gammas per 100 thermal neutron captures in ^{nat}Xe

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Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	L_γ per 100 captures	Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	L_γ per 100 captures
^{125}Xe	573.75	3277.9	2704.1	0.02598	^{125}Xe	1062.2	3277.9	2215.7	0.01774
^{130}Xe	427.92	1632.5	1204.6	0.02593	^{137}Xe	1218.0	1218.0	0.0	0.01731
^{125}Xe	188.83	796.62	607.79	0.02581	^{125}Xe	898.13	2616.7	1718.6	0.01642
^{135}Xe	3904.6	6382.5	2477.9	0.02563	^{125}Xe	504.04	2819.3	2315.2	0.01642
^{125}Xe	416.63	1310.1	893.50	0.02514	^{125}Xe	202.55	2819.3	2616.7	0.01642
^{125}Xe	692.00	1585.5	893.50	0.02509	^{125}Xe	654.25	919.84	265.59	0.01606
^{125}Xe	888.50	3055.2	2166.7	0.02376	^{127}Xe	670.77	1751.6	1080.8	0.01590
^{135}Xe	288.46	288.46	0.0	0.02316	^{127}Xe	684.83	2307.1	1622.3	0.01546
^{135}Xe	2189.4	2477.9	288.46	0.02307	^{127}Xe	471.80	2778.9	2307.1	0.01546
^{125}Xe	286.22	596.76	310.54	0.02302	^{130}Xe	837.10	3988.4	3151.3	0.01517
^{133}Xe	820.51	1350.4	529.87	0.02293	^{129}Xe	318.18	318.18	0.0	0.01506
^{130}Xe	697.82	3326.2	2628.4	0.02261	^{127}Xe	5189.8	7223.0	2033.2	0.01451
^{127}Xe	217.48	342.23	124.75	0.02260	^{129}Xe	343.71	665.42	321.71	0.01434
^{130}Xe	1481.0	2017.1	536.09	0.02248	^{125}Xe	378.30	2384.7	2006.4	0.01433
^{133}Xe	1350.4	1350.4	0.0	0.02223	^{125}Xe	1518.6	2315.2	796.62	0.01428
^{131}Xe	4988.8	6605.1	1616.3	0.02211	^{137}Xe	1937.5	4025.5	2088.0	0.01416
^{127}Xe	595.94	938.17	342.23	0.02115	^{127}Xe	550.48	1080.8	530.31	0.01407
^{125}Xe	665.66	1585.5	919.84	0.02104	^{130}Xe	132.03	2442.0	2310.0	0.01389
^{130}Xe	1355.2	3988.4	2633.2	0.02085	^{129}Xe	5493.5	6907.8	1414.3	0.01377
^{127}Xe	684.10	1622.3	938.17	0.02081	^{127}Xe	308.98	308.98	0.0	0.01371
^{125}Xe	355.19	607.79	252.60	0.02069	^{130}Xe	826.20	3780.5	2954.3	0.01364
^{125}Xe	268.50	2819.3	2550.8	0.02053	^{125}Xe	674.79	2890.5	2215.7	0.01356
^{129}Xe	5331.8	6907.8	1576.0	0.02036	^{127}Xe	405.56	530.31	124.75	0.01301
^{132}Xe	478.42	2588.7	2110.3	0.01952	^{130}Xe	2544.5	2544.5	0.0	0.01299
^{125}Xe	839.48	3055.2	2215.7	0.01948	^{127}Xe	519.11	828.09	308.98	0.01279
^{129}Xe	347.24	665.42	318.18	0.01937	^{125}Xe	473.40	3959.7	3486.3	0.01261
^{125}Xe	513.51	1310.1	796.62	0.01907	^{125}Xe	332.90	4292.6	3959.7	0.01261
^{130}Xe	1449.4	3242.9	1793.5	0.01896	^{135}Xe	4127.0	6382.5	2255.5	0.01257
^{129}Xe	282.13	321.71	39.578	0.01872	^{125}Xe	561.06	1585.5	1024.4	0.01254
^{133}Xe	262.70	262.70	0.0	0.01843	^{125}Xe	690.36	3075.1	2384.7	0.01245

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Table B.4: Number of gammas per 100 thermal neutron captures in ^{nat}Xe

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Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures	Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures
^{129}Xe	4871.6	6907.8	2036.2	0.01842	^{133}Xe	789.60	1052.3	262.70	0.01237
^{125}Xe	12.990	265.59	252.60	0.01813	^{130}Xe	915.80	3894.3	2978.5	0.01232
^{125}Xe	255.85	3075.1	2819.3	0.01785	^{125}Xe	464.20	3519.4	3055.2	0.01227
^{125}Xe	859.38	3075.1	2215.7	0.01784	^{125}Xe	565.26	2006.4	1441.2	0.01218
^{125}Xe	812.81	2819.3	2006.4	0.01779	^{130}Xe	363.46	2171.6	1808.2	0.01214
^{125}Xe	466.65	2890.5	2423.9	0.01187	^{137}Xe	870.00	2088.0	1218.0	0.00762
^{125}Xe	269.74	1579.9	1310.1	0.01172	^{125}Xe	192.92	1030.3	837.33	0.00723
^{130}Xe	698.45	3242.9	2544.5	0.01106	^{129}Xe	592.11	1414.3	822.16	0.00688
^{125}Xe	893.94	2819.3	1925.3	0.01095	^{129}Xe	324.79	1414.3	1089.5	0.00688
^{127}Xe	4444.1	7223.0	2778.9	0.01091	^{127}Xe	218.00	3620.8	3402.8	0.00684
^{125}Xe	386.90	870.60	483.70	0.01081	^{133}Xe	680.26	680.26	0.0	0.00680
^{125}Xe	466.43	3277.9	2811.5	0.01077	^{125}Xe	105.10	3075.1	2970.0	0.00664
^{130}Xe	916.92	3988.4	3071.5	0.01062	^{127}Xe	172.35	297.10	124.75	0.00660
^{127}Xe	3820.2	7223.0	3402.8	0.01057	^{127}Xe	5249.4	7223.0	1973.6	0.00657
^{125}Xe	505.95	1536.2	1030.3	0.01056	^{127}Xe	1561.6	1973.6	411.97	0.00657
^{125}Xe	326.29	1536.2	1209.9	0.01056	^{137}Xe	867.93	2088.0	1220.1	0.00655
^{130}Xe	1814.7	3622.9	1808.2	0.01037	^{129}Xe	570.78	1089.5	518.70	0.00652
^{130}Xe	206.62	2310.0	2103.4	0.01029	^{133}Xe	670.12	1350.4	680.26	0.00642
^{133}Xe	522.43	1052.3	529.87	0.01020	^{127}Xe	637.21	1283.1	645.90	0.00639
^{137}Xe	1220.1	1220.1	0.0	0.01010	^{130}Xe	765.08	3151.3	2386.2	0.00637
^{127}Xe	680.60	1508.7	828.09	0.00990	^{127}Xe	734.68	2243.4	1508.7	0.00627
^{125}Xe	771.84	1024.4	252.60	0.00980	^{127}Xe	411.97	411.97	0.0	0.00624
^{132}Xe	559.73	2670.0	2110.3	0.00978	^{125}Xe	387.38	3277.9	2890.5	0.00602
^{135}Xe	1131.5	1131.5	0.0	0.00960	^{127}Xe	746.14	2497.7	1751.6	0.00601
^{135}Xe	1124.0	2255.5	1131.5	0.00958	^{133}Xe	438.93	1350.4	911.45	0.00596
^{130}Xe	1764.9	3988.4	2223.5	0.00948	^{137}Xe	1925.5	4025.5	2100.0	0.00589
^{127}Xe	4979.6	7223.0	2243.4	0.00947	^{129}Xe	500.45	822.16	321.71	0.00584
^{129}Xe	1265.1	2036.2	771.11	0.00921	^{137}Xe	2034.3	4025.5	1991.2	0.00581
^{129}Xe	1213.2	2036.2	823.05	0.00921	^{125}Xe	422.41	3075.1	2652.7	0.00581
^{125}Xe	501.98	837.33	335.35	0.00884	^{127}Xe	1446.1	2033.2	587.07	0.00580

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Table B.4: Number of gammas per 100 thermal neutron captures in ^{nat}Xe

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Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	L_γ per 100 captures	Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	L_γ per 100 captures
^{130}Xe	1451.3	3622.9	2171.6	0.00882	^{127}Xe	1321.6	2033.2	711.61	0.00580
^{130}Xe	3977.3	3977.3	0.0	0.00873	^{127}Xe	127.00	3402.8	3275.8	0.00580
^{132}Xe	684.36	2670.0	1985.7	0.00870	^{127}Xe	434.10	3402.8	2968.7	0.00580
^{125}Xe	965.57	1859.1	893.50	0.00862	^{127}Xe	120.00	3402.8	3282.8	0.00580
^{132}Xe	1727.2	2394.9	667.72	0.00826	^{125}Xe	732.30	2970.0	2237.7	0.00577
^{129}Xe	278.60	318.18	39.578	0.00813	^{137}Xe	601.05	601.05	0.0	0.00569
^{127}Xe	3940.2	7223.0	3282.8	0.00786	^{127}Xe	5471.4	7223.0	1751.6	0.00564
^{127}Xe	952.30	2968.7	2016.4	0.00779	^{130}Xe	985.38	3622.9	2637.5	0.00550
^{127}Xe	733.29	2016.4	1283.1	0.00779	^{130}Xe	2101.4	2637.5	536.09	0.00550
^{127}Xe	251.90	2968.7	2716.8	0.00779	^{132}Xe	1097.0	2394.9	1297.9	0.00545
^{129}Xe	321.71	321.71	0.0	0.00543	^{125}Xe	764.30	4383.3	3619.0	0.00332
^{125}Xe	126.77	3277.9	3151.1	0.00539	^{125}Xe	1283.4	4383.3	3099.9	0.00332
^{125}Xe	705.29	2423.9	1718.6	0.00526	^{127}Xe	375.46	375.46	0.0	0.00327
^{127}Xe	303.67	645.90	342.23	0.00503	^{127}Xe	935.00	4136.8	3201.8	0.00327
^{125}Xe	667.24	919.84	252.60	0.00498	^{127}Xe	889.70	3201.8	2312.1	0.00327
^{125}Xe	157.90	4292.6	4134.7	0.00493	^{127}Xe	803.41	2312.1	1508.7	0.00327
^{132}Xe	147.28	2110.3	1963.0	0.00485	^{127}Xe	3086.2	7223.0	4136.8	0.00327
^{125}Xe	433.49	1030.3	596.76	0.00482	^{130}Xe	826.00	3977.3	3151.3	0.00322
^{130}Xe	1545.9	2082.0	536.09	0.00471	^{127}Xe	776.62	2243.4	1466.8	0.00320
^{137}Xe	773.18	1991.2	1218.0	0.00465	^{125}Xe	279.20	1859.1	1579.9	0.00318
^{125}Xe	1036.0	2423.9	1387.9	0.00458	^{127}Xe	462.31	587.07	124.75	0.00307
^{127}Xe	503.90	3282.8	2778.9	0.00455	^{132}Xe	1126.9	2424.8	1297.9	0.00303
^{127}Xe	785.10	3282.8	2497.7	0.00455	^{137}Xe	1302.7	1302.7	0.0	0.00303
^{127}Xe	314.10	3282.8	2968.7	0.00455	^{137}Xe	2100.0	2100.0	0.0	0.00302
^{137}Xe	1512.2	1512.2	0.0	0.00450	^{125}Xe	887.66	2423.9	1536.2	0.00295
^{130}Xe	736.90	3622.9	2886.0	0.00436	^{127}Xe	390.06	711.61	321.55	0.00293
^{132}Xe	591.19	2394.9	1803.7	0.00435	^{127}Xe	1908.4	2033.2	124.75	0.00290
^{137}Xe	608.37	4025.5	3417.1	0.00435	^{125}Xe	297.25	607.79	310.54	0.00290
^{137}Xe	3417.1	3417.1	0.0	0.00435	^{125}Xe	784.38	3000.1	2215.7	0.00285
^{127}Xe	3602.2	7223.0	3620.8	0.00426	^{125}Xe	277.79	3277.9	3000.1	0.00285

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Table B.4: Number of gammas per 100 thermal neutron captures in ^{nat}Xe

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Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures	Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	I_γ per 100 captures
^{127}Xe	45.130	342.23	297.10	0.00407	^{130}Xe	1028.1	2150.2	1122.1	0.00280
^{137}Xe	2513.3	4025.5	1512.2	0.00403	^{125}Xe	856.81	4134.7	3277.9	0.00273
^{125}Xe	757.02	2237.7	1480.7	0.00401	^{137}Xe	2229.4	4025.5	1796.1	0.00267
^{127}Xe	965.24	2716.8	1751.6	0.00390	^{129}Xe	548.96	588.53	39.578	0.00259
^{127}Xe	1094.5	2716.8	1622.3	0.00390	^{125}Xe	643.35	1480.7	837.33	0.00259
^{127}Xe	4254.3	7223.0	2968.7	0.00377	^{135}Xe	2477.9	2477.9	0.0	0.00256
^{129}Xe	196.99	518.70	321.71	0.00376	^{127}Xe	587.07	587.07	0.0	0.00254
^{125}Xe	1485.4	2926.6	1441.2	0.00374	^{125}Xe	325.32	3277.9	2952.6	0.00254
^{125}Xe	148.50	3075.1	2926.6	0.00374	^{125}Xe	146.69	3277.9	3131.2	0.00253
^{130}Xe	2296.1	2296.1	0.0	0.00370	^{125}Xe	1264.8	2652.7	1387.9	0.00243
^{129}Xe	411.55	823.05	411.50	0.00362	^{127}Xe	348.80	645.90	297.10	0.00241
^{129}Xe	504.87	823.05	318.18	0.00362	^{127}Xe	321.55	321.55	0.0	0.00239
^{129}Xe	234.52	823.05	588.53	0.00362	^{127}Xe	468.00	4088.8	3620.8	0.00236
^{130}Xe	250.40	2310.0	2059.6	0.00360	^{133}Xe	372.04	1052.3	680.26	0.00231
^{125}Xe	793.62	2652.7	1859.1	0.00338	^{133}Xe	648.75	911.45	262.70	0.00228
^{125}Xe	187.84	483.70	295.86	0.00222	^{133}Xe	417.56	680.26	262.70	0.00161
^{125}Xe	648.40	4134.7	3486.3	0.00221	^{129}Xe	411.50	411.50	0.0	0.00159
^{125}Xe	223.57	335.35	111.78	0.00219	^{130}Xe	2150.2	2150.2	0.0	0.00151
^{129}Xe	371.92	411.50	39.578	0.00218	^{137}Xe	2722.7	4025.5	1302.7	0.00146
^{132}Xe	707.01	2670.0	1963.0	0.00217	^{127}Xe	880.73	3275.8	2395.1	0.00145
^{127}Xe	638.66	1466.8	828.09	0.00216	^{127}Xe	778.10	3275.8	2497.7	0.00145
^{137}Xe	3424.4	4025.5	601.05	0.00215	^{127}Xe	772.80	2395.1	1622.3	0.00145
^{127}Xe	3134.2	7223.0	4088.8	0.00215	^{127}Xe	611.20	3275.8	2664.6	0.00145
^{125}Xe	1005.1	2315.2	1310.1	0.00214	^{127}Xe	307.10	3275.8	2968.7	0.00145
^{137}Xe	881.97	2100.0	1218.0	0.00211	^{137}Xe	576.01	1796.1	1220.1	0.00142
^{137}Xe	2309.9	4025.5	1715.6	0.00208	^{127}Xe	344.94	1283.1	938.17	0.00140
^{125}Xe	342.20	607.79	265.59	0.00207	^{125}Xe	163.46	3486.3	3322.8	0.00137
^{137}Xe	385.15	986.20	601.05	0.00193	^{137}Xe	1534.3	1534.3	0.0	0.00134
^{137}Xe	748.75	4025.5	3276.7	0.00191	^{137}Xe	1416.7	4025.5	2608.8	0.00134
^{132}Xe	866.29	2670.0	1803.7	0.00190	^{127}Xe	586.86	711.61	124.75	0.00129

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Table B.4: Number of gammas per 100 thermal neutron captures in ^{nat}Xe

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Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	L_γ per 100 captures	Xenon isotope	Gamma energy (keV)	From level (keV)	To level (keV)	L_γ per 100 captures
^{137}Xe	1715.6	1715.6	0.0	0.00188	^{129}Xe	303.46	822.16	518.70	0.00127
^{125}Xe	1633.9	3075.1	1441.2	0.00187	^{137}Xe	2216.7	4025.5	1808.8	0.00126
^{133}Xe	911.45	911.45	0.0	0.00187	^{137}Xe	1808.8	1808.8	0.0	0.00126
^{125}Xe	713.90	1024.4	310.54	0.00186	^{130}Xe	1174.0	2296.1	1122.1	0.00124
^{127}Xe	183.16	1080.8	897.63	0.00183	^{125}Xe	785.87	2952.6	2166.7	0.00122
^{133}Xe	381.58	911.45	529.87	0.00182	^{127}Xe	154.85	530.31	375.46	0.00117
^{133}Xe	1087.7	1350.4	262.70	0.00181	^{137}Xe	1991.2	1991.2	0.0	0.00116
^{125}Xe	1441.1	2237.7	796.62	0.00176	^{137}Xe	893.25	2608.8	1715.6	0.00112
^{127}Xe	522.17	897.63	375.46	0.00172	^{137}Xe	578.08	1796.1	1218.0	0.00107
^{130}Xe	227.55	2171.6	1944.1	0.00171	^{127}Xe	292.27	938.17	645.90	0.00106
^{129}Xe	4735.8	6907.8	2172.0	0.00165	^{127}Xe	674.38	1466.8	792.37	0.00104
^{129}Xe	1349.0	2172.0	823.05	0.00165	^{125}Xe	272.44	607.79	335.35	0.00103
^{137}Xe	1573.1	4025.5	2452.4	0.00163	^{137}Xe	2058.7	3276.7	1218.0	0.00102
^{137}Xe	1466.2	2452.4	986.20	0.00163	^{132}Xe	306.56	2110.3	1803.7	0.00102
^{135}Xe	2255.5	2255.5	0.0	0.00163					

Table B.4: Number of gammas per 100 thermal neutron captures in ^{nat}Xe

Appendix C

Radiation level in the TPC electronics

ALICE, the dedicated heavy-ion experiment at the CERN LHC [152], will study a variety of colliding systems ranging from pp and pA to light and heavy nuclei.

High beam energy ($Z/A \times 7$ TeV/nucleon) at the LHC combined with high luminosities result in a high primary particle production rate. Many of these particles produce secondaries through hadronic and electromagnetic cascades in the absorbers and structural elements of ALICE. They produce particle fluxes even far away from the interaction point and in shielded regions. Detailed particle transport simulations are needed to calculate the doses and neutron fluences in these regions. These quantities are needed to evaluate the risk of radiation damage and activation of detectors and electronics equipment. Here we will analyze and present the contributions to the radiation background in the region where the ALICE TPC front-end electronics is located concerning the expected particle fluences, fluxes and number of total particles, for a 10 years standard running scenario including Pb–Pb runs.

We also quantify the slow proton background that would originate from a small admixture of CH₄ or N₂ to the 90% Ne, 10% CO₂ TPC gas. All these results were obtained from simulations using the FLUKA transport code.

C.1 TPC detector and front-end electronics

The Time Projection Chamber (TPC) [154], surrounds the Inner Tracking System (ITS) and is the main tracking detector of the central barrel and together with the ITS, TRD and TOF has to provide charged particle momentum measurement, particle identification and vertex determination with sufficient momentum resolution, two track separation and dE/dx resolution for studies of hadronic and leptonic signals in the region $P_t < 10$ GeV/c and pseudorapidities $|\eta| < 0.9$. To cover this acceptance the TPC is of cylindrical design with an inner radius of about 80 cm, an outer radius of about 250 cm and an overall length in the beam direction of 500 cm. A gas mixture of 90% Ne, 10% CO₂ has been chosen for operating the detector. The front-end electronics have to read out the charge detected by all these pads located on the readout chambers at the TPC end-plates.

The ALICE TPC [155] is a 88 m³ cylinder filled with a gas and divided in two drift regions by the central electrode located at its axial centre. A field cage creates a uniform electric field along each half of the chamber. Charged particles traversing the TPC volume ionise the gas along their path, liberating electrons that drift towards the end plates of the chamber. The necessary signal amplification is provided through avalanche effect in the vicinity of the anode wires. Moving from the anode wire towards the surrounding electrodes, the positive ions created in the avalanche induce a positive current signal on the pad plane. This current signal, which is characterised by a fast rise time (less than 1 ns) and a long tail with a rather complex shape, carries a charge that, for the minimum ionising particle, is of 4.8fC.

The readout of the signal is done by the 570132 pads that form the cathode plane of conventional multi-wire proportional chambers located at the TPC end plates. The signals from the pads are processed by 4356 front-end cards located some 10 cm away from the pad plane via flexible capton cables. In the front-end card a custom made charge sensitive amplifier transforms the charge induced in the pads in a differential semi-gaussian signal that is fed to the input of the ALTRO chip. Each ALTRO contain 16 channels

operating concurrently that digitize and process the input signals. Upon arrival of a first level trigger, the data stream is stored in a memory. The maximum number of samples that can be continuously processed for each trigger (event data stream) is 1000. When the second level trigger (accept or reject) is received, the latest event data stream is either frozen in the data memory, until its complete readout takes place, or discarded. The data memory has the capacity to store up to 8 event data streams. The readout can take place any time, at a speed of 200MByte/sec through a 40-bit wide backplane bus linking the Front End Cards to the Readout Control Unit.

The theoretical predictions for the charged particle multiplicity expected in such collisions range from 2000 up to 8000 charged particles per rapidity unit at mid-rapidity resulting in 80 000 primary charged particles in the central barrel acceptance for the worst case scenario. The expected luminosity of $10^{27} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ will lead to an inelastic event rate of 8 kHz.

The inaccessibility of the ALICE experiment during the entire year of LHC running makes stringent quality tests of the readout electronics mandatory before installation. The radiation load on the TPC is relatively low with a neutron flux received over 10 years of less than 10^{11} neutrons/cm². Thus, standard radiation-soft technologies are suitable for the implementation of this electronics. Nevertheless, some special care should be taken to protect the system against potential damage caused by Single Event Effects (SEEs). Concerning the SEU (Single Event Upset) in the FPGAs probably only the protons above 10-20 MeV can cause bit-flips. Neutrons can contribute to this effect only if they scatter in the plastic of the chip package or in the PCB with a proton and kick the fast proton into the silicon.

C.1.1 Detector geometry and scoring

The TPC volume as described in FLUKA is shown in Fig. 9.5 of the Chapter 9. The TPC gas volume is approximated by a cylinder with an inner radius of about 79.25 cm, an outer radius of about 278 cm and an overall length in the beam direction of 550 cm ($-275 < Z < 275\text{cm}$). The TPC gas mixture

Table C.1: Dimensions of the scoring layers.

Layers	Outer radial distance [cm]	Volume [cm ³]	Area [cm ²]
1	127.20	3210.7	32107
2	177.20	4781.5	47815
3	227.20	6352.3	63523
4	278.17	8092.3	80923

consists of 90% Ne, 10% CO₂. There is a correspondence between FLUKA materials and low-energy neutron cross-sections. Since FLUKA low-energy neutron library does not include neon, fluorine has been chosen instead due to its similar properties.

Since the front-end electronics will be placed on the readout chambers at the TPC end-caps, we define 4 concentric cylindrical layers of silicon at radial distances from 77.2 up to 278.17 cm with 1 mm width along the beam direction ($-296.1 < Z < -296\text{cm}$ and $284 < Z < 284.1\text{cm}$), 10 cm away from the TPC limiting planes. The dimensions of the layers are summarized in Table C.1. We perform two studies for both end-plates (muon-aborber and non-aborber side) considering that are made by aluminium of 1 cm width ($-276 < Z < -275\text{cm}$ and $275 < Z < 276\text{cm}$). The two scoring regions (muon-aborber and non-aborber side, the right and left group of rings respectively) are shown in Fig. C.1.

Events with average multiplicity of 80 000 primary pions and kaons were transported through the material of the experiment and experimental area which was described with about 3200 volumes.

C.1.2 Particle fluences based on FLUKA calculations

Firstly we estimate the number of particles in both sides per central event. The results are presented in Tables C.2 and C.3 for the absorber and non-absorber side respectively. In the muon-aborber side there are 45% more neutrons and 40% less charged particles. In both cases most of the neutrons

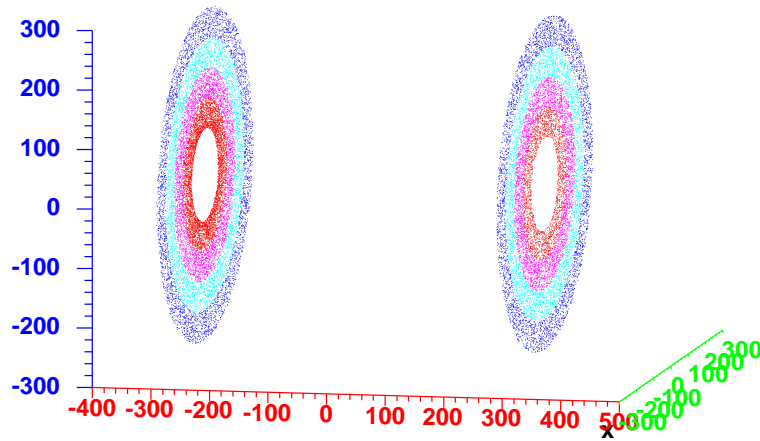


Figure C.1: The two scoring regions (four silicon layers).

come from the muon absorber side as shown in Fig. C.3. The age and energy spectra of the particles that are of main importance for this study can be seen in Figs. C.2 and C.4 respectively.

The way used to calculate particle fluxes in the TPC is via a special tool of FLUKA, the track-length estimator. Defining 4 such estimators, each of them pointing on one silicon layer and taking the average from them during one FLUKA event (one central event), we calculate the total track-length. The track-length is more meaningful than the number of particles, because any signal, or any damage, are proportional to the energy deposited, or to the number of collisions which are all proportional to the track-length. Dividing the total track-length with the volume of the scoring region we obtain the total response or *cumulative fluence* expressed as (particles/cm²/primary).

The results of the FLUKA track-length estimator are always given as differential distributions of fluence in energy (cm⁻² GeV⁻¹ per incident primary unit weight). In figures displaying differential fluence versus energy over a

large range of energy, the abscissa is often the logarithm of energy [144]. In making the coordinate transformation from linear energy and particle-differential fluence distribution $d\Phi/dE$ to logarithmic energy, it is desirable to preserve the fact that relative areas in different energy regions represent relative fluences. This can easily be accomplished by multiplying the conventional particle-differential fluence distribution $d\Phi/dE$ by the energy because $d\Phi/d(\log E) = d\Phi/(dE/E) = E d\Phi/dE$.

Figures C.5, C.6, C.7, C.8, C.9 and C.10 show the lethargy and kinetic energy spectra of neutrons, all charged particles, protons, pions, kaons and photons respectively. The lethargy spectra are designed to allow visual integration of fluence having the areas under the curves proportional to the fluence. As can be observed, protons, pions and kaons of $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV can contribute in the fluence. Their respective kinetic energy spectra (same points but both axes are logarithmic) are not very useful but we provide them since is the method of plotting neutron-energy spectra generally chosen.

The particle fluences per central event are shown in Tables C.4 and C.5.

The fluxes (particles/cm²/s) can be obtained from the cumulative fluences by multiplying them with (80000 primaries \times 8 KHz / 5) for minimum bias Pb–Pb running. The results can be seen in Tables A.6 and A.7 for both sides of the TPC.

To scale up to a ten-year run period we multiply the aforementioned results of the fluences per central event with a factor of 3.2×10^{15} (80000 primaries \times 8 KHz / $5 \times 2.5 \times 10^6$ sec/year \times 10 years). The results are presented in Table C.8 where the range in the values comes from the lower and upper limit of the 4 layers for both sides of the TPC.

C.1.3 Admixture of CH₄ or N₂ in the TPC gas.

The ideal gas mixture for a particular TPC varies with the environment in which that TPC will operate. The necessity of having a low diffusion gas has led to the choice of Ne-CO₂ as operating gas of the ALICE TPC.

However, this choice has a number of serious consequences for the operation and design of the TPC. The most obvious disadvantage is the drastically increased temperature dependence of the drift velocity as compared to Ar-CH₄. Moreover, CO₂ is known as a bad quencher, which contradicts the need of a high gas gain to achieve a reasonable signal to noise ratio [156, 157].

Recent investigations [158, 159] have indicated a possible improvement of the above problems. A small admixture of N₂ ($\approx 5\%$) as additional quencher increases the stability of the gas mixture significantly without lowering the drift velocity (and gain) to an intolerable extent as increase in the CO₂ content would do.

Nitrogen is however sensitive to neutrons. ¹⁴N can capture a thermal neutron to become ¹⁵N which sometimes emits a 10.8 MeV photon. Although this mechanism has a numerous useful applications (detection of explosives, measuring protein contents in living beings) it is not desired in ALICE since the photon can be absorbed by the gas yielding ionisation electrons thus making the TPC sensitive to the background neutron radiation.

To enhance the effect of the admixture, we added 10% N₂ in the normal TPC gas (Ne-CO₂, 90-10) and did a simulation using the FLUKA transport code. Comparing the lethargy photon spectra, as it is shown in Fig.C.12, with and without the N₂ admixture, one can be notice the presence of a 511 keV peak (due to positron annihilation), the 2.2 MeV peak from the neutron capture in Hydrogen and the 7.9 MeV in Copper. In both cases the spectra look similar and there is no sign of the 10.8 MeV photon peak.

However, we should expect a small proton background from the ¹⁴N(n,p)¹⁴C which is a very important reaction, especially in dosimetry (it contributes substantially to the person dose from low energy neutrons). For this reason, in FLUKA that reaction is simulated in detail, and each proton is tracked individually. In Fig.C.13 we can see that the (n,p) cross section of ¹⁴N is more than one order of magnitude larger than the (n, γ). (By the way, that is the same reaction which produces ¹⁴C in the atmosphere, and which is used to date ancient wooden artifacts: plants assimilate CO₂ containing

Table C.2: Number of particles per central event (**absorber side**).

Layers	1	2	3	4	Sum
Protons	113	147	134	147	541
Protons with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	109	144	128	143	524
Electrons	1097	971	854	954	3876
Positrons	464	586	334	281	1665
Photons	16530	34581	22930	28187	102228
Neutrons	41502	49600	50853	57780	199735
Neutrons with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	3600	2700	2100	2200	10600
Muons $^{\pm}$	234	348	368	300	1250
Pions $^{\pm}$	492	1449	1495	1030	4466
Pions $^{\pm}$ with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	492	1447	1493	1029	4461
Kaons $^{\pm}$, all with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	19	91	72	51	233
Primaries	103	197	567	435	1302
Charged	2419	3592	3257	2763	12031

^{14}C while they are alive, and of course stop when they die. From then on, the ^{14}C they have assimilated starts to decay, and from what is left one can calculate how many years have passed since the plant died.).

Anyway, the proton background from the admixture of 10% N_2 in the normal TPC gas, is much smaller compared to that which is expected after the addition of 5% CH_4 as it can be seen in Fig.C.11. In case of CH_4 , prompt neutrons can scatter on hydrogen and produce a significant knockout proton background which is an additional big disadvantage to the ageing effect that it also has [160]. Analyzing one central FLUKA event, it can also be calculated the number of protons that are created in the gas. In case of 10% N_2 , we have a factor of 2 more produced protons and each of them deposit on average ~ 0.85 MeV in a 2 cm track length (about 200 mips in one pad). With the addition of 5% CH_4 in the normal TPC gas, we have a factor of 10 more produced protons in the gas.

Table C.3: Number of particles per central event (**non-absorber side**).

Layers	1	2	3	4	Sum
Protons	292	200	155	156	803
Protons with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	289	198	151	151	789
Electrons	4476	1551	1070	584	7681
Positrons	1897	906	339	309	3451
Photons	58286	60649	29010	67192	215137
Neutrons	17796	35758	34999	49756	138349
Neutrons with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	1800	2000	1300	1700	6800
Muons $^{\pm}$	390	457	368	325	1540
Pions $^{\pm}$	2140	1664	1452	1109	6365
Pions $^{\pm}$ with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	2138	1664	1451	1109	6362
Kaons $^{\pm}$, all with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	164	106	84	53	407
Primaries	85	171	519	474	1249
Charged	9359	4884	3468	2536	20247

Table C.4: Particle fluences (particles/cm²/primary) per central event (**absorber side**).

Layers	1	2	3	4
p	$(1.03 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 26.7\%$	$(6.04 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 6.9\%$	$(3.93 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 10.6\%$	$(4.01 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 10.6\%$
p with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10 \text{ MeV}$	9.96×10^{-8}	5.89×10^{-8}	3.79×10^{-8}	3.88×10^{-8}
e [±]	$(1.01 \times 10^{-6}) \pm 26.4\%$	$(6.10 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 6.8\%$	$(4.50 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 26.0\%$	$(3.16 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 9.7\%$
n	$(3.42 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 1.6\%$	$(2.57 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 0.3\%$	$(2.13 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 0.9\%$	$(1.85 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 0.5\%$
n with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10 \text{ MeV}$	2.61×10^{-6}	1.60×10^{-6}	1.05×10^{-6}	7.49×10^{-7}
Thermal n	2.82×10^{-6}	2.58×10^{-6}	2.44×10^{-6}	2.54×10^{-6}
γ	$(1.66 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 10.5\%$	$(1.31 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 7.0\%$	$(1.04 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 9.1\%$	$(8.06 \times 10^{-6}) \pm 15.4\%$
μ [±]	$(1.47 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 9.0\%$	$(1.51 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 7.3\%$	$(1.31 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 13.7\%$	$(8.22 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 5.0\%$
π [±]	$(2.92 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 5.7\%$	$(4.37 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 3.1\%$	$(3.71 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 2.4\%$	$(2.23 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 2.8\%$
π [±] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10 \text{ MeV}$	2.91×10^{-7}	4.36×10^{-7}	3.71×10^{-7}	2.23×10^{-7}
k [±] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10 \text{ MeV}$	$(7.54 \times 10^{-9}) \pm 14.0\%$	$(2.37 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 15.1\%$	$(1.59 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 12.5\%$	$(9.85 \times 10^{-9}) \pm 27.9\%$
Charged	$(1.55 \times 10^{-6}) \pm 17.3\%$	$(1.28 \times 10^{-6}) \pm 3.6\%$	$(1.01 \times 10^{-6}) \pm 12.5\%$	$(6.72 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 5.3\%$

Table C.5: Particle fluences (particles/cm²/primary) per central event (**non-absorber side**).

Layers	1	2	3	4
p	$(1.52 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 9.6\%$	$(7.22 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 11.5\%$	$(6.34 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 19.3\%$	$(3.61 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 8.5\%$
p with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10 \text{ MeV}$	1.50×10^{-7}	7.10×10^{-8}	6.18×10^{-8}	3.54×10^{-8}
e [±]	$(3.50 \times 10^{-6}) \pm 23.0\%$	$(1.10 \times 10^{-6}) \pm 25.1\%$	$(4.61 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 15.5\%$	$(3.08 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 7.3\%$
n	$(1.27 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 1.3\%$	$(1.28 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 2.1\%$	$(1.27 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 1.2\%$	$(1.27 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 1.3\%$
n with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10 \text{ MeV}$	8.70×10^{-7}	5.80×10^{-7}	4.47×10^{-7}	3.56×10^{-7}
Thermal n	1.87×10^{-6}	1.75×10^{-6}	1.77×10^{-6}	1.86×10^{-6}
γ	$(4.59 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 11.7\%$	$(2.91 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 13.8\%$	$(1.46 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 6.5\%$	$(1.09 \times 10^{-5}) \pm 15.6\%$
μ [±]	$(2.81 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 12.4\%$	$(2.14 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 2.2\%$	$(1.45 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 8.6\%$	$(1.06 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 7.1\%$
π [±]	$(8.94 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 1.0\%$	$(5.13 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 2.5\%$	$(3.65 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 4.0\%$	$(2.42 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 3.0\%$
π [±] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10 \text{ MeV}$	8.93×10^{-7}	5.11×10^{-7}	3.64×10^{-7}	2.42×10^{-7}
k [±] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10 \text{ MeV}$	$(6.03 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 3.5\%$	$(2.80 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 13.3\%$	$(1.83 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 9.3\%$	$(1.02 \times 10^{-8}) \pm 6.9\%$
Charged	$(4.89 \times 10^{-6}) \pm 17.0\%$	$(1.92 \times 10^{-6}) \pm 14.3\%$	$(1.05 \times 10^{-6}) \pm 7.3\%$	$(7.03 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 2.2\%$

Table C.6: Particle fluxes (particles/cm²/s) for minimum bias Pb–Pb running (**absorber side**). Same errors with their respective fluences in accordance with a previous table.

Layers	1	2	3	4
Neutron Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	4377.6	3289.6	2726.4	2368
Neutron Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	334.1	204.8	134.4	95.9
Proton Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	13.2	7.7	5.0	5.1
Proton Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	12.7	7.5	4.9	5.0
Pion [±] Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	37.4	55.9	47.5	28.5
Pion [±] Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	37.2	55.8	47.5	28.5
Kaon [±] Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹], all with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.3

Table C.7: Particle fluxes (particles/cm²/s) for minimum bias Pb–Pb running (**non-absorber side**). Same errors with their respective fluences in accordance with a previous table.

Layers	1	2	3	4
Neutron Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	1625.6	1638.4	1625.6	1625.6
Neutron Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	111.4	74.2	57.2	45.6
Proton Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	19.5	9.2	8.1	4.6
Proton Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	19.2	9.1	7.9	4.5
Pion [±] Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	114.4	65.7	46.7	31.0
Pion [±] Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	114.3	65.4	46.6	31.0
Kaon [±] Flux [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹], all with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10$ MeV	7.7	3.6	2.3	1.3

Table C.8: Particle fluences and total absorbed doses per 10 ALICE years.

Scoring region of TPC electronics	Absorber side	Non-absorber side
Neutron Fluence [cm^{-2}]	$(0.6-1.1) \times 10^{11}$	0.4×10^{11}
Neutron Fluence [cm^{-2}] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10 \text{ MeV}$	$(2.4-8.4) \times 10^9$	$(1.1-2.8) \times 10^9$
Proton Fluence [cm^{-2}] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10 \text{ MeV}$	$(1.2-3.2) \times 10^8$	$(1.1-4.8) \times 10^8$
Pion Fluence [cm^{-2}] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10 \text{ MeV}$	$(0.7-1.4) \times 10^9$	$(0.8-2.9) \times 10^9$
Kaon Fluence [cm^{-2}] with $E_{\text{kin}} > 10 \text{ MeV}$	$(2.4-7.6) \times 10^7$	$(3.3-19.3) \times 10^7$
Total Dose [Gy]	$(0.8-2.5) \times 10^0$	$(0.3-5.7) \times 10^0$

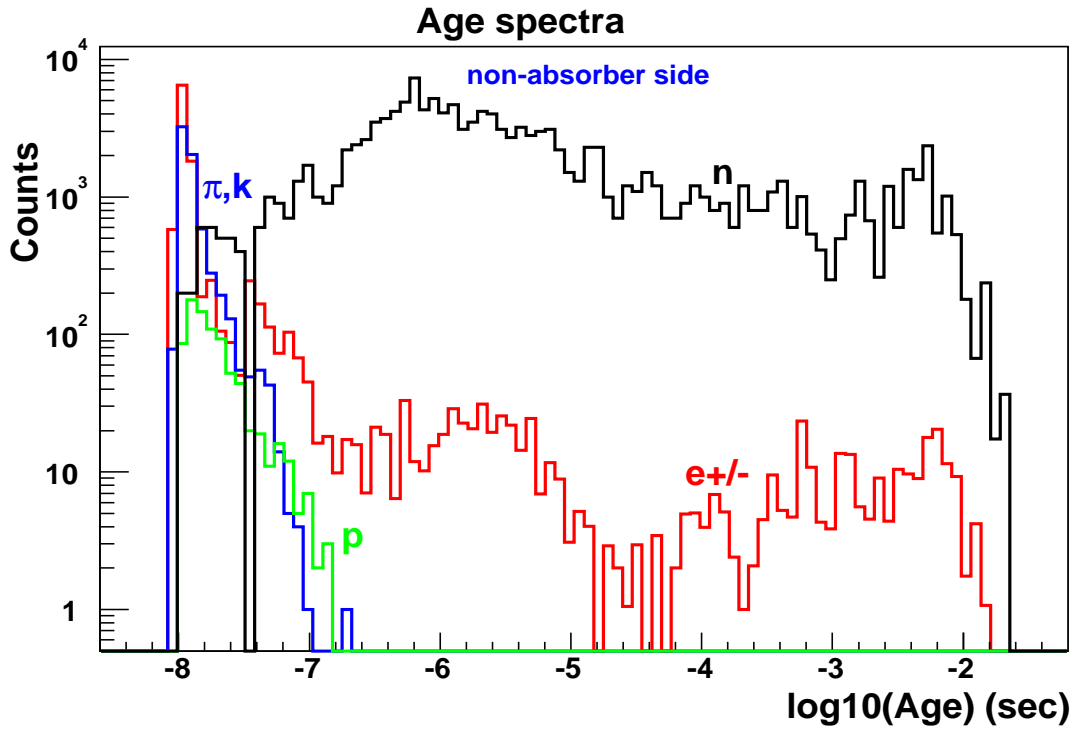


Figure C.2: Age spectra of neutrons, electrons and positrons, pions and kaons, protons in the non-absorber side (one central event).

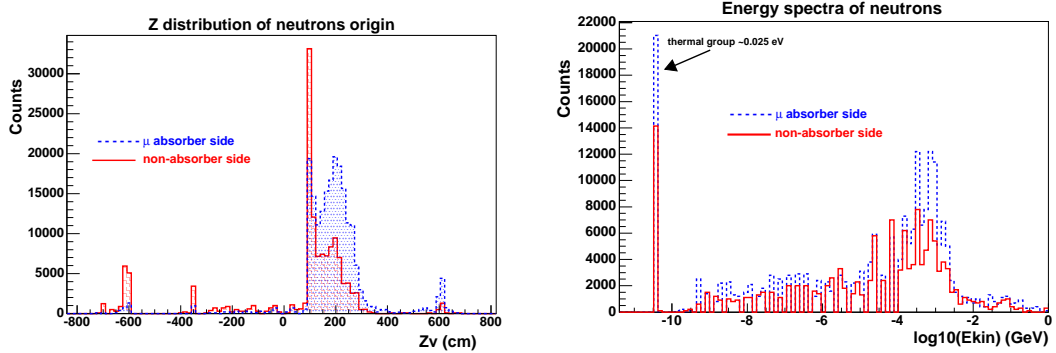


Figure C.3: Z distribution and kinetic energy of neutrons in the absorber side (dashed line) and non-absorber side (solid line) of the TPC respectively (one central event)

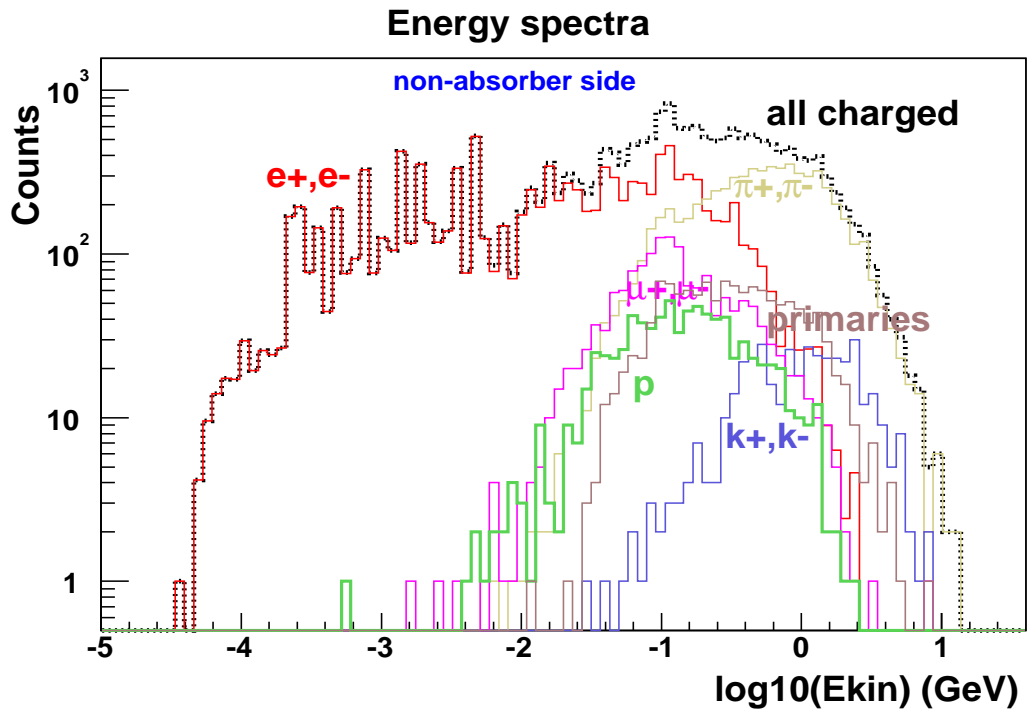


Figure C.4: Energy spectra of all charged particles in the non-absorber side (one central event).

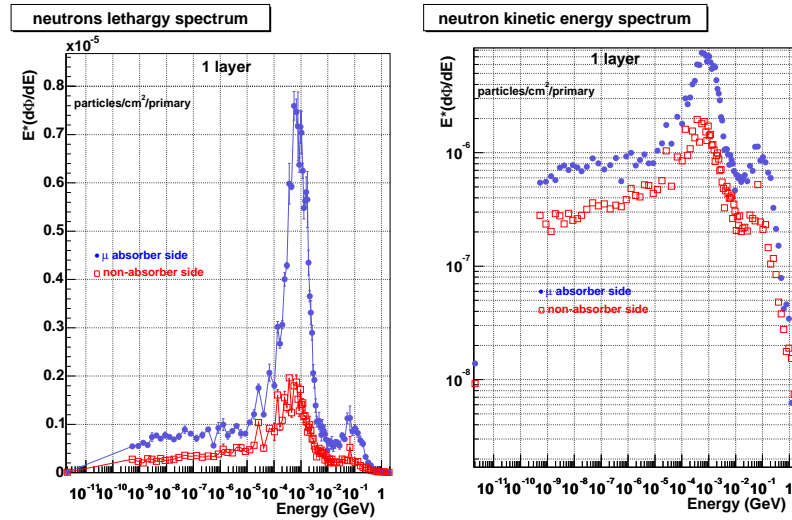


Figure C.5: Lethargy and kinetic energy spectra of neutrons in the absorber side (full circles) and non-absorber side (empty rectangles) of the TPC respectively (one central event).

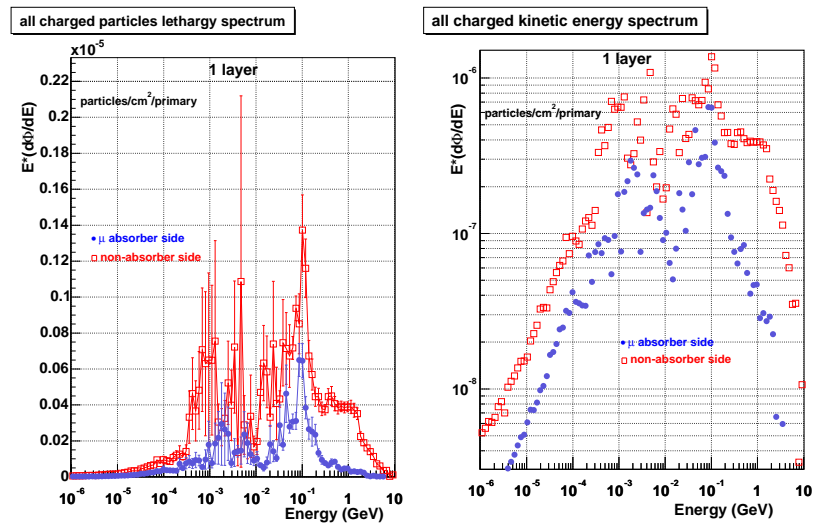


Figure C.6: Lethargy and kinetic energy spectra of all charged particles in the absorber side (full circles) and non-absorber side (empty rectangles) of the TPC respectively (one central event).

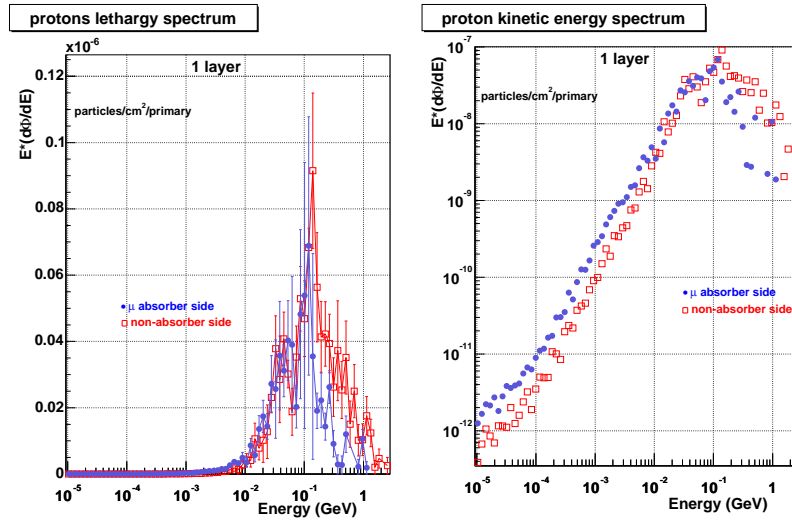


Figure C.7: Lethargy and kinetic energy spectra of protons in the absorber side (full circles) and non-absorber side (empty rectangles) of the TPC respectively (one central event).

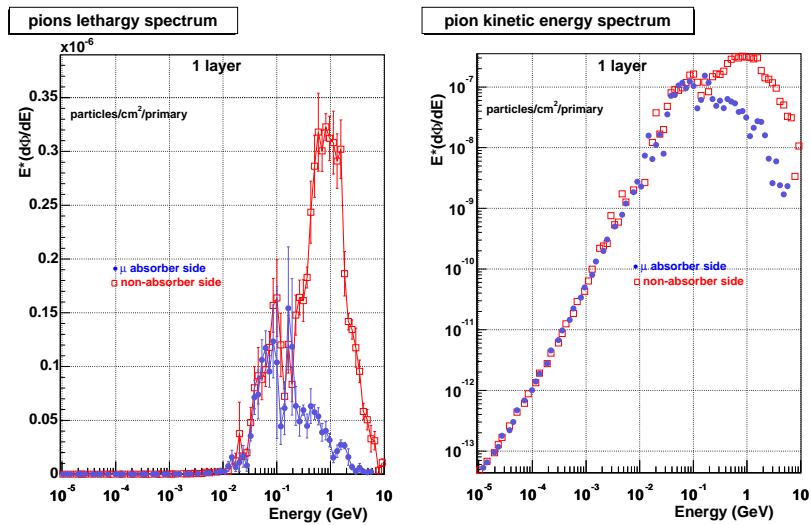


Figure C.8: Lethargy and kinetic energy spectra of all pion particles in the absorber side (full circles) and non-absorber side (empty rectangles) of the TPC respectively (one central event).

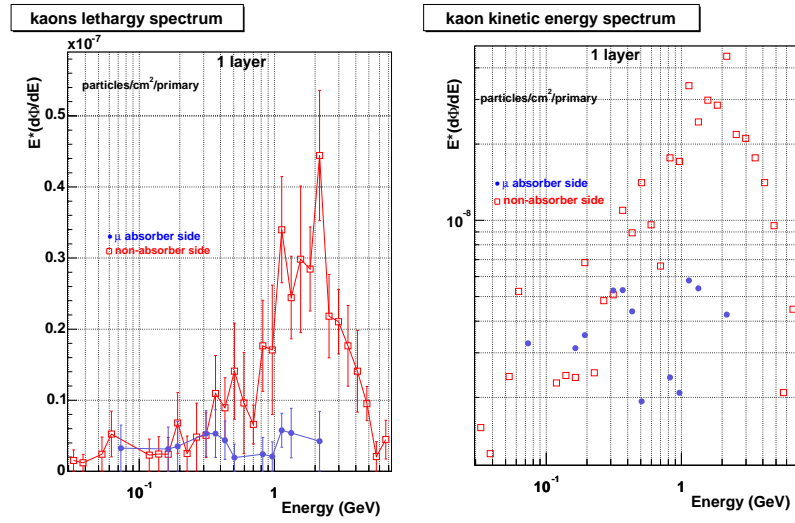


Figure C.9: Lethargy and kinetic energy spectra of kaons in the absorber side (full circles) and non-absorber side (empty rectangles) of the TPC respectively (one central event).

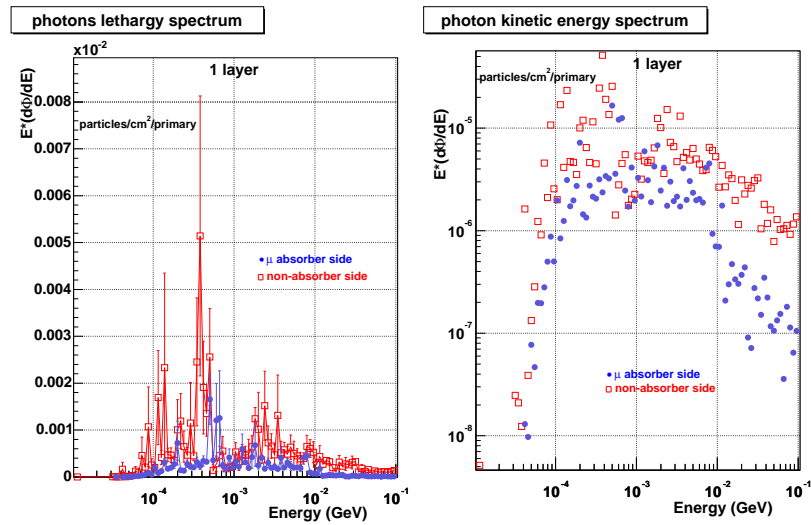


Figure C.10: Lethargy and kinetic energy spectra of all photon particles in the absorber side (full circles) and non-absorber side (empty rectangles) of the TPC respectively (one central event).

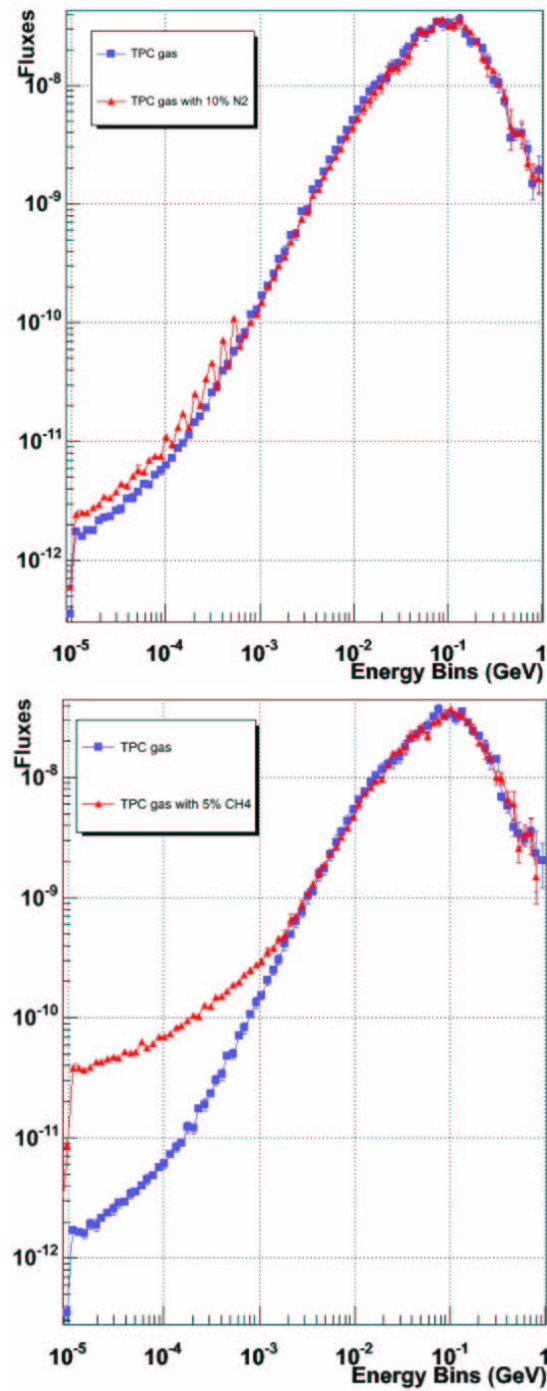


Figure C.11: Kinetic spectra of protons in the normal TPC gas (blue rectangles) and after the addition of 10% N₂ or 5% CH₄ respectively (red triangles).

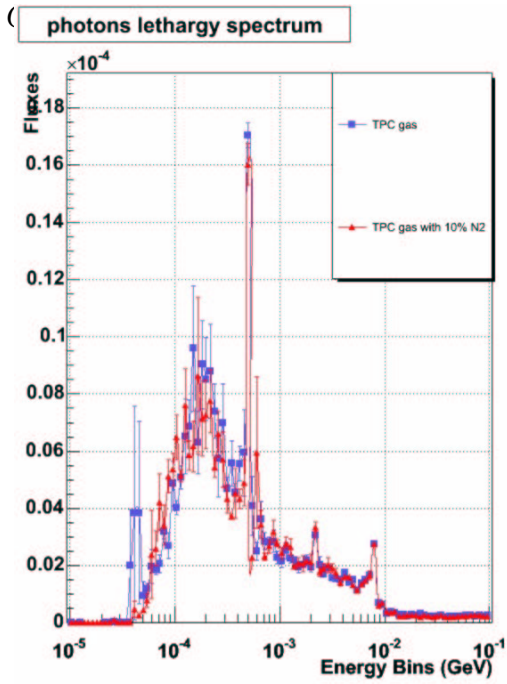


Figure C.12: Lethargy spectra of photons in the normal TPC gas (blue rectangles) and after the addition of 10% N₂ respectively (red triangles).

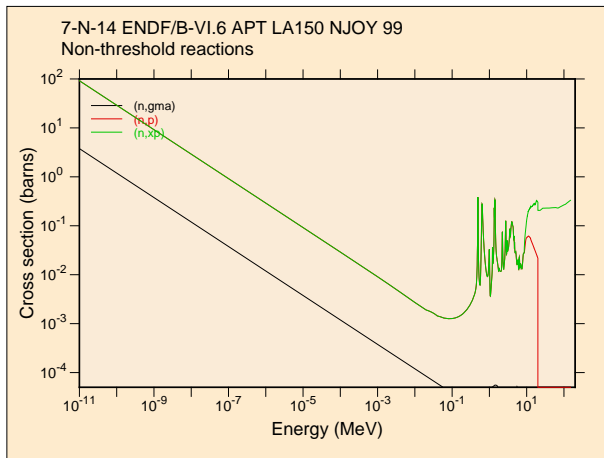


Figure C.13: (n,p) and (n, γ) cross sections of ¹⁴N.

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Erklärung

Hiermit erkläre ich an Eides statt, daß ich die vorliegende Dissertation selbständig verfaßt, keine anderen als die angegebenen Hilfsmittel verwendet und noch keinen Promotionsversuch unternommen habe.

Darmstadt, den 28. Nov 2005,

gez. Georgios Karolos Tsiledakis.

Unterschrift

