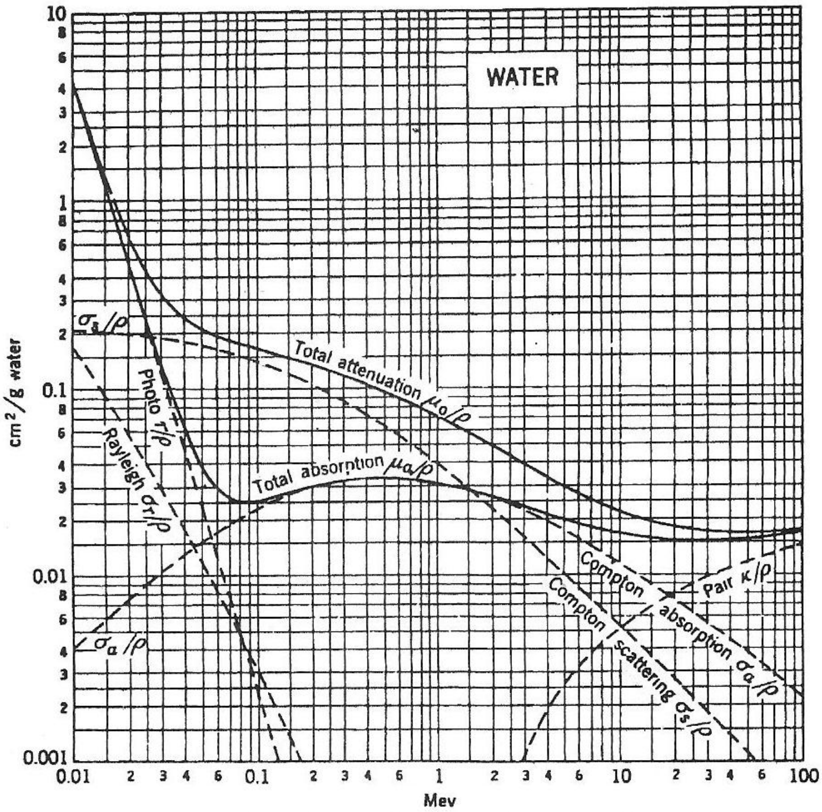

Fig. 1.3 Mass attenuation coefficients for photons in water. The individual curves have the same significance as in Fig. 1.2 and were computed from the tables of atomic cross sections prepared by G. R. White (W38).

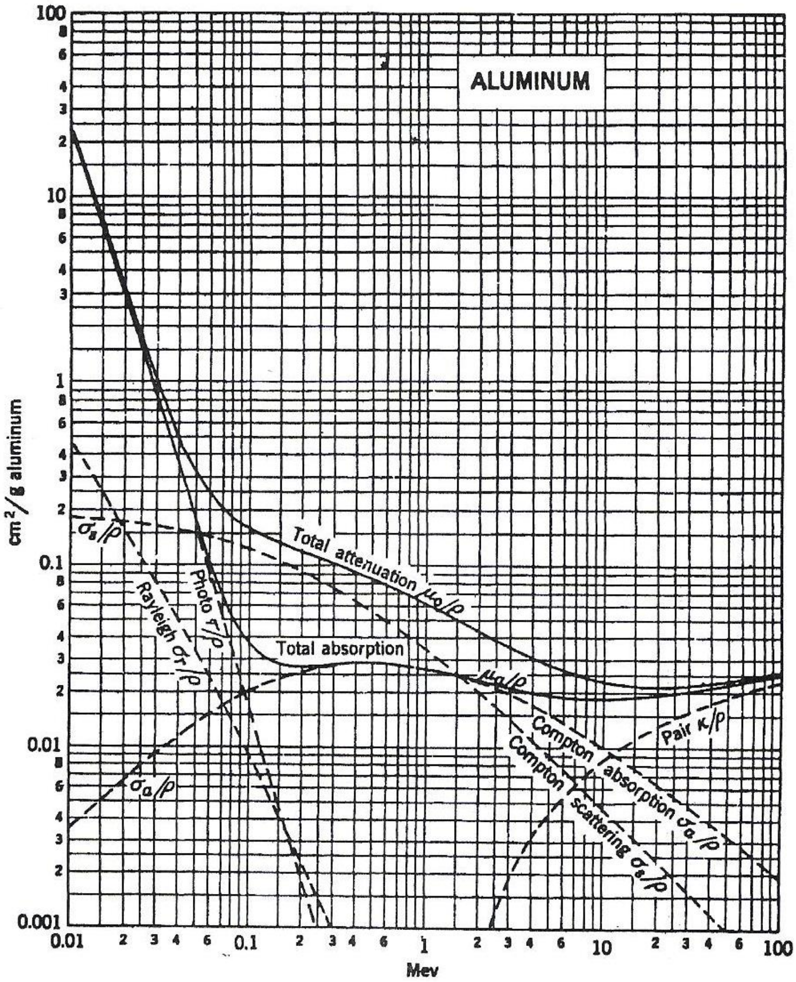

Fig. 1.4 Mass attenuation coefficients for photons in aluminum. The individual curves have the same significance as in Fig. 1.2 and were computed from the tables of atomic cross sections prepared by G. R. White (W38). The corresponding linear coefficients for aluminum may be obtained by multiplying all curves by ρ = 2.70 g/cm³ Al.

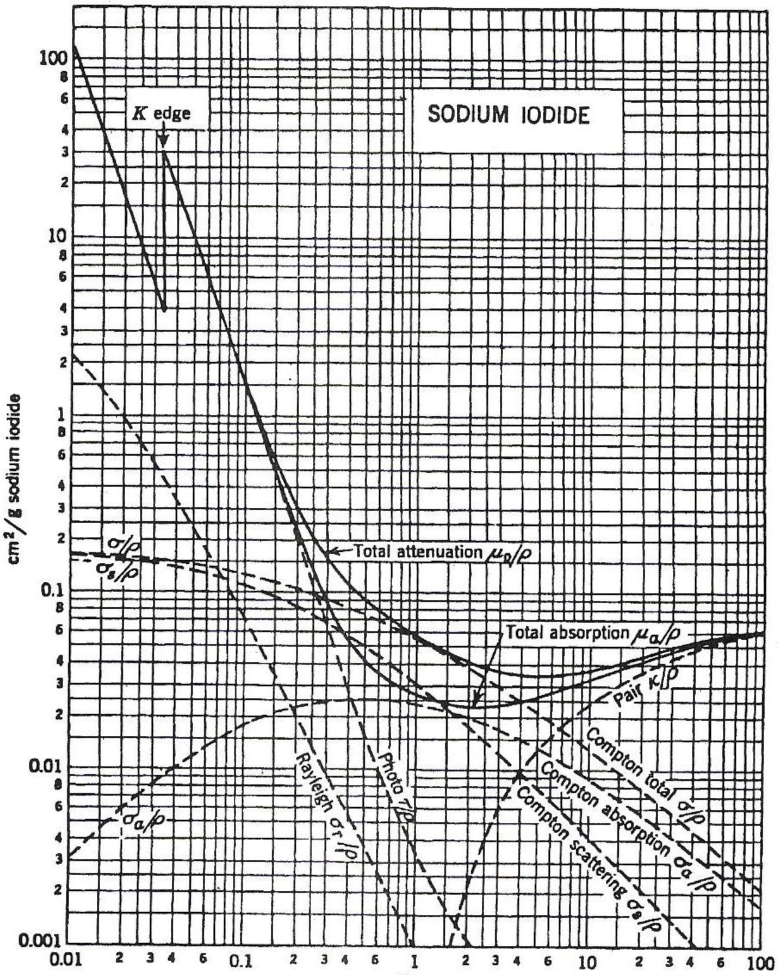

Fig. 1.6 Mass attenuation coefficients for sodium iodide. The individual curves have the same significance as in Fig. 1.2 and were computed from tables of atomic cross sections prepared by G. R. White (W38). Additionally, the "Compton total" attenuation coefficient $(\sigma/\rho) = (\sigma_a/\rho) + (\sigma_s/\rho)$ is shown explicitly, because of its usefulness in predicting the behavior of NaI scintillators. Linear attenuation coefficients for NaI may be obtained using $\rho = 3.67$ g/cm³ NaI.

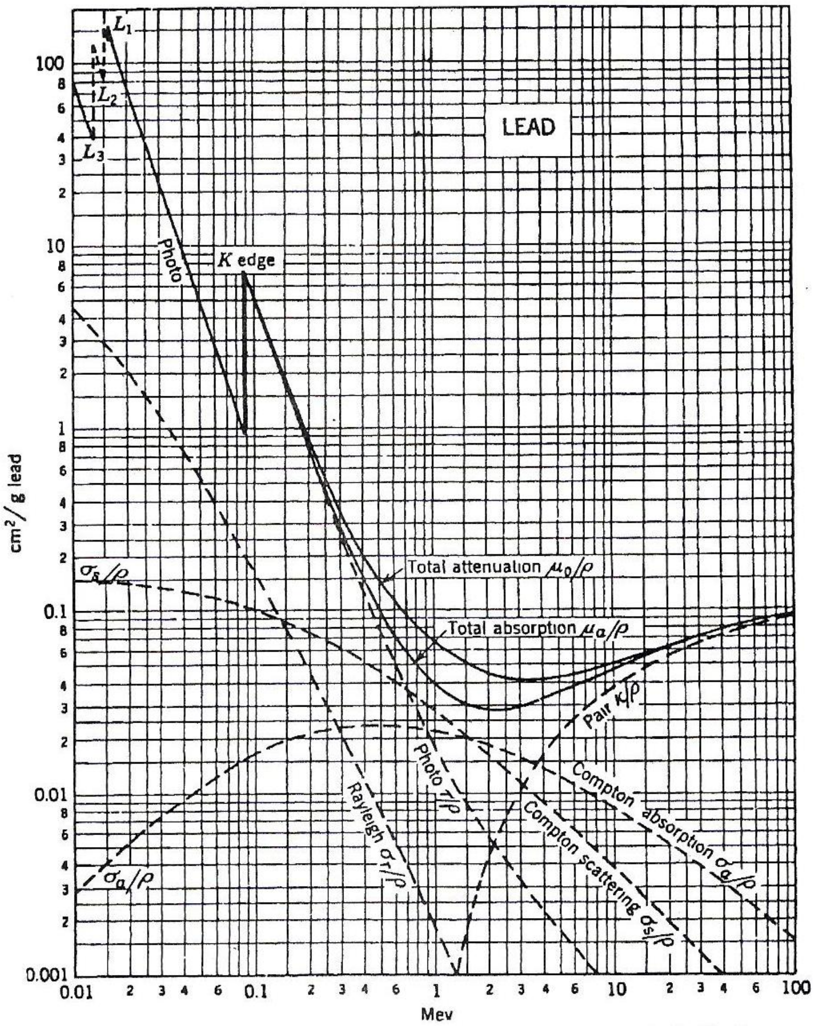

Fig. 1.5 Mass attenuation coefficients for photons in lead. The individual curves have the same significance as in Fig. 1.2 and were computed from the tables of atomic cross sections prepared by G. R. White (W38). The corresponding linear coefficients for lead may be obtained using $\rho = 11.35$ g/cm^3 Pb.