

**EUR 4516 e**

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

FOLD

A CALIBRATION PROGRAM FOR THE  
ANALYSIS OF QUASI-ELASTIC NEUTRON  
SCATTERING DATA

by

D.J. WINFIELD

1970



Joint Nuclear Research Center  
Ispra Establishment - Italy

Reactor Physics Department  
Experimental Neutron Physics

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Plots of quasi-elastic peaks calculated by the numerical convolution of the instrumental resolution, which may be of any shape, with Lorentzian functions of various widths are produced by the program. These plots allow a comparison to be made with experimental quasi-elastic peak shapes. The validity of the assumption of a Lorentzian function for the quasi-elastic scattering may thus be tested.

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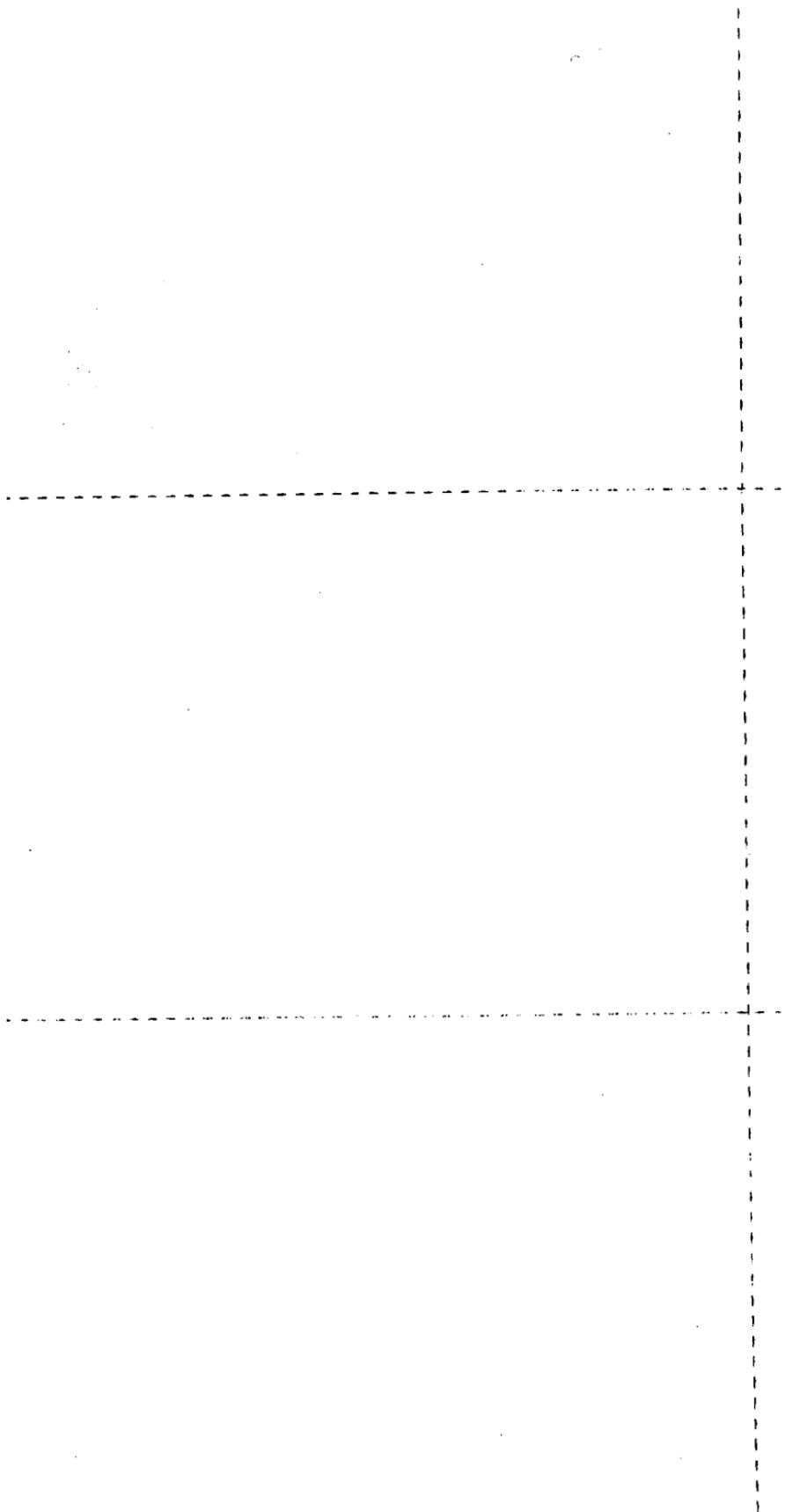
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## **ABSTRACT**

A Fortran IV computer program has been written which gives a means of calibrating the quasi-elastic peaks obtained from the time-of-flight data of the ISPRA-1 Double Chopper Spectrometer in terms of the widths of Lorentzian distributions.

Plots of quasi-elastic peaks calculated by the numerical convolution of the instrumental resolution, which may be of any shape, with Lorentzian functions of various widths are produced by the program. These plots allow a comparison to be made with experimental quasi-elastic peak shapes. The validity of the assumption of a Lorentzian function for the quasi-elastic scattering may thus be tested.

## **KEYWORDS**

FORTRAN  
COMPUTERS  
CALIBRATION  
ELASTIC SCATTERING  
PEAKS

SPECTROMETERS  
TIME OF FLIGHT METHOD  
CHOPPERS  
LORENTZ LINE SHAPES

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2. Theory
3. Program Description
4. The Calibration Curve.

References.

Appendix: Program Listing and Typical Output Data.



### 1. Introduction \*)

Diffusive motions of hydrogen containing molecules or hydrogen atoms in samples such as hydrogenous liquids or metallic hydrides may be conveniently studied by the technique of inelastic neutron scattering. These motions generally result in a "quasi-elastic" broadening of the infinitely sharp elastic peak which would be observed in the case of a solid, provided that the thermal motions were zero and the instrumental resolution was perfect. From this broadening, information may be gained about the exact nature of the diffusive motions in the particular sample of interest.

Experimentally however, finite instrumental resolution always imposes a limit on the energy transfers which are observable. With present chopper time of flight spectrometers the smallest detectable energy transfers are about 0.05 meV. The largest quasi-elastic broadenings of interest are normally around 5 meV so that this energy transfer and the above lower limit cover a time scale from  $1.3 \times 10^{-13}$  sec to  $1.3 \times 10^{-11}$  sec. As typical incident energies are about 5 meV with resolutions  $\sim 0.5$  meV, it is therefore always necessary to correct the experimental quasi-elastic peak widths for instrumental resolution in order to extract the true widths of the quasi-elastic peaks, resulting from the broadening process alone.

For a given instrumental resolution function and assuming a scattering law [7]

$$S(K, \omega) = \frac{\Delta E_L / 2}{(\Delta E_L / 2)^2 + (\hbar \omega)^2} \quad [7]$$

of Lorentzian form, the program calculates and plots theoretical quasi-elastic peak shapes for a series of

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\*) Manuscript received on 16 June 1970

widths (\*)  $\Delta E_L$  of this Lorentzian function. Constants have been omitted from equation [1] as the absolute value of the scattering law is not required.

Depending upon the theoretical model used to describe the sample under observation, the Lorentzian width  $\Delta E_L$  is usually a function of the momentum transfer and it is this  $\Delta E_L(K)$  relationship which is normally desired from any quasi-elastic scattering experiment.

From the calculated quasi-elastic peak shapes generated by the program a calibration curve may be obtained, relating the widths of the calculated peaks  $\Delta E_{\text{calc}}$  to the true Lorentzian width  $\Delta E_L$ , for a given incident energy  $E_0$ .

If now the shape of a given experimental quasi-elastic peak, with width  $\Delta E_{\text{obs}}$ , is represented accurately by the calculated quasi-elastic peak of identical width, i.e.

$\Delta E_{\text{obs}} = \Delta E_{\text{calc}}$  then the true Lorentzian width  $\Delta E_L$ , corresponding to  $\Delta E_{\text{obs}}$ , may be obtained immediately from inspection of the relevant calibration curve. As the  $K$  value of each quasi-elastic peak is known from the particular scattering angle of the relevant detector, the  $\Delta E_L(K)$  relationship may thus be determined for further analysis.

## 2. Theory

Most theories of quasi-elastic scattering predict a scattering law  $S(K, \omega)$  of Lorentzian form [2], [3], [4] independent of the type of sample being analysed. Hence it is assumed here that the experimental quasi-elastic peak shape may be represented by a Lorentzian line shape convoluted by the resolution function of the apparatus.

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(\*) All "widths" described in this report refer to the full width at half peak height.

The line shape of the resolution function is normally taken as the elastic peak of a vanadium time of flight spectrum obtained under identical conditions as the experimental sample spectra. After corrections for the filtering effect have been made the vanadium elastic peaks obtained for different counter angles should be identical since the scattering is incoherent and isotropic. The room temperature Debye-Waller factor of vanadium is given by  $\exp(-0.006 K^2)$  and hence varies very little over the normal  $K^2$  range covered, which is from zero to about  $10 \text{ \AA}^{-2}$ , so that no correction is necessary for this effect.

Alternatively the elastic peak from one of the sample spectra may be used for the resolution function, provided that the spectra were obtained whilst the sample was kept at a temperature which rendered the broadenings of the elastic peaks effectively zero. The difficulty with this method of obtaining the resolution function is that the elastic peaks of the sample spectra may be distorted  
a) from finite coherent scattering of the sample, and  
b) from any remaining inelastic scattering. Hence the elastic peak shapes at different angles may not be identical, making the choice of the best shape for the resolution function difficult. As vanadium has a negligible coherent scattering cross-section and a region of inelastic scattering, well separated from the elastic peak for normal incident energies of interest, no difficulties arise in this case. However, if the above two effects are not important for the sample of interest, then the alternative method of obtaining the resolution function may be used. This then provides a useful check on the consistency of the apparatus, by comparison with the vanadium results.

With certain chopper-time of flight spectrometers it may be reasonable to represent the resolution function by a Gaussian distribution. In this case the Lorentzian width  $\Delta E_L$  may be obtained directly from tables, (see section 4). In general, however, the resolution function is considerably distorted from a Gaussian shape, depending upon the chopper transmission function and the reactor spectrum, and hence varying according to the incident energy  $E_0$ . The advantage of the present program is that the shape of the resolution function of the instrument can take any form and still allow a  $\Delta E_L$  value to be extracted.

The resolution function is now represented as a function of energy by  $N(E)$ . Folding of this distribution with a Lorentzian energy distribution then gives an energy distribution:

$$T(E) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} L(E-E') N(E') dE' \quad [27]$$

where

$$L(E-E') = \frac{\Delta E_L / 2}{(\Delta E_L / 2)^2 + (E - E')^2} \quad [37]$$

Putting equation [27] in a form suitable for computer calculation we have, as a time of flight distribution

$$T_j(E) = \sum_{i=NS}^{NF} \frac{(\Delta E_L / 2) * N_i(E)}{(\Delta E_L / 2)^2 + (E_i - E_j)^2} \quad [47]$$

where  $N_i(E)$  is the value of the resolution function as a time distribution in terms of counts/channel, for the time of flight channel number  $i$  and similarly for  $T_j(E)$  the function produced after  $N_i(E)$  has been convoluted with

the Lorentzian. NS and NF are time of flight channel numbers, chosen symmetrically about  $i_0$ , the channel number corresponding to the incident energy  $E_0$ , such that  $(NF-NS) \geq 6\Delta E_R$  where  $\Delta E_R$  is the resolution function width measured in terms of channel numbers. This criterion ensures that the  $T_j(E)$  values obtained from the above integration are sufficiently accurate, for all practical purposes, in representing the complete integration of equation 27.

The time of flight distribution  $T_j(E)$  is calculated and plotted by FOLD for a series of  $\Delta E_L$  values, as a function of channel number  $j$ . In addition  $T_j(E)$  is converted into an energy distribution  $TE_j(E)$  where

$$TE_j(E) = T_j(E) \cdot j^3 \quad \text{[57]}$$

which is also plotted as a function of channel number  $j$ .

Strictly, the resolution function  $N_i(E)$  in equation 47 should first be converted to scattering law form by multiplication with  $(i^4/i_0) \times \exp(-\beta i/2)$

where  $\beta_i = (E_i - E_0)/kT \quad \text{[67]}$

is the energy transfer for channel  $i$  in units of  $kT$ . The final distribution  $T_j(E)$  will then be in scattering law form which has to be multiplied by  $(i_0/j^4) \times \exp(-\beta i/2)$  for reconversion to a time of flight distribution.

Inclusion of the above factors however, leaves the widths of the functions unchanged and they have therefore been omitted. In addition the  $K$  dependence of the scattering law of the sample, through the Debye-Waller factor  $\exp(-2W)$ , is

omitted in this program. For elastic peaks with wavelength resolutions better than 15% the variation of  $\exp(-2W)$  over the peaks may be considered negligible.

### 3. Program Description.

The program is listed in the Appendix. Most of the variables have comment labels, and will not be discussed further. The data input, with the necessary format is as follows:

CARD 1: (TITLE (I), I = 1,18) (18A4)

This is the title card which is printed out on the first line of the output.

CARDS 2 - 20: (NG(I), I = 1,300) (16I5)

These integer values represent the resolution of the apparatus at the incident energy  $E_0$ , as a function of time of flight channel number i and correspond to the variable  $N_i(E)$  of equation /47. Where the resolution function is zero, blanks may be used to fill in the data.

CARD 21: IBAR, CHWD, FPL (I5,2F10.6)

IBAR is the channel number io corresponding to the incident energy  $E_0$ . CHWD is the time analyser channel width in  $\mu$ sec. FPL is the sample-detector flight path length in metres.

CARD 22: NS, NF (2I5)

These are the channel numbers defining the limits of the numerical integration of equation /47 discussed in section 2.

CARD 23: DELTAE (F10.6)

DELTAE is the width of the Lorentzian function used in equation /47 and is given in eV. As many DELTAE values as required may be fed in on subsequent cards.

CARD 23 + N: 0.2

(F10.6)

N is the total number of cards being used to feed in separate DELTAE values. This final data card acts only as a switch to stop the program.

On output the program prints all the above input parameters together with the incident neutron energy and the corresponding wavelength and reciprocal velocity. Using the plotting routine GRAPH, (5), plots are given of the resolution function and the final Lorentzian broadened function, as both time of flight and energy distributions, between channel numbers NS and NF. The plotted functions are all normalized to unity at maximum intensity and are also printed in a normalized format. The reciprocal velocity in  $\mu\text{sec}/\text{m}$  and energy in meV corresponding to the respective channel numbers are printed at the end of the program for reference.

The widths of the Lorentzian broadened functions are calculated, in channel numbers, by linear interpolation at the half height positions of the peaks, from the time of flight distributions. These widths, together with the corresponding values in meV, are listed in the print out.

Typical FOLD output for a single  $\Delta E_L$  value is shown in the Appendix. This required 0.6 mins for execution.

#### 4. The Calibration Curve.

A few typical Lorentzian broadened resolution curves computed by FOLD are given in Fig. 1 for three different  $\Delta E_L$  values, on a time of flight scale. The input spectrum in this case was chosen to be a perfect Gaussian with an incident energy of 5.24 meV and a resolution of 5.25% in wavelength. The channel width and flight path taken were those currently used on the Double Chopper facility on ISPRA 1 and are 8 usec and 1.53 m respectively.

Fig. 2 shows a few points, calculated by FOLD, representing the widths  $\Delta E_{\text{calc}}$  of a few typical broadened curves as a function of  $\Delta E_L$  for this Gaussian resolution spectrum. To test the procedure, these points have been compared with a calibration curve, dashed line, obtained from tabulated convolutions of Lorentzian and Gaussian functions [6] using the same Gaussian width as above. Both scales on the graph are given in meV.

Agreement is seen to be good, over the range of broadenings  $\Delta E_L$  shown, for this particular case of a Gaussian input function. Hence it can be taken that FOLD will enable reliable  $\Delta E_L$  values to be obtained, using any arbitrary shaped resolution function.

Fig. 3 illustrates two typical calibration curves for the double chopper facility for two different incident energies of 8.6 meV and 5.2 meV, both with resolutions of 7% in wavelength. Both the Lorentzian and the calculated widths are quoted in meV. The actual resolution functions for these two energies were obtained from vanadium spectra.

Finally it should be noted that the FOLD program may be used quite generally to obtain calibration curves for quasi-elastic scattering from any time of flight apparatus. There is no upper limit on the incident energy which can be used by the program. The lower limit on the incident energy is determined by the number of channels available for the input resolution function. In the present program 300 channels are used but this number can easily be extended if required.

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Israel Program for Scientific Translations (1965).
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HENDRICKSON, J.K., WAPD. SR-506 (1954).

Fig.1 - LORENTZIAN BROADENED RESOLUTION CURVES  
ON A TIME OF FLIGHT SCALE

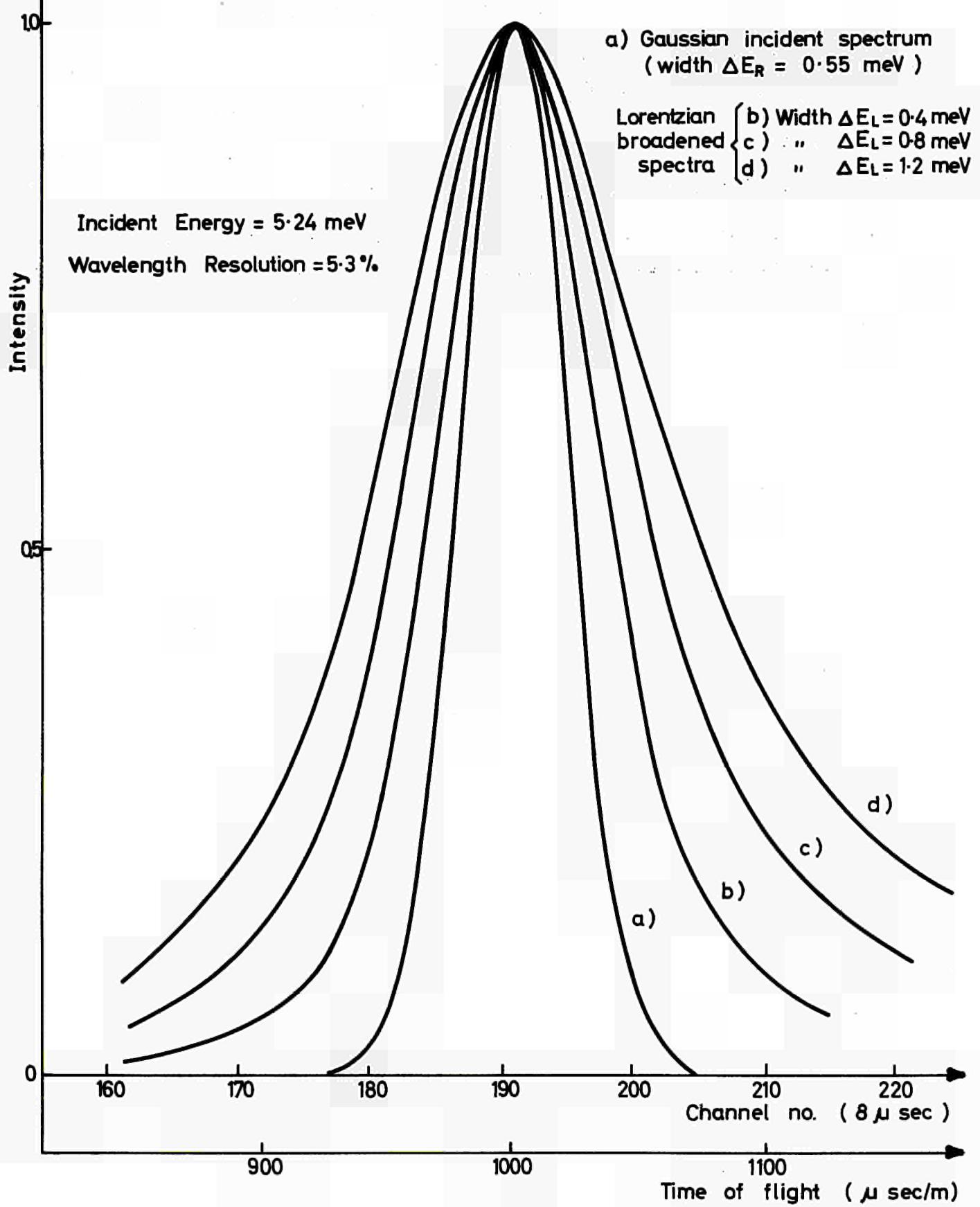


Fig. 2 - COMPARISON OF CALIBRATION OBTAINED FROM FOLD FOR A LORENTZIAN BROADENED GAUSSIAN WITH A TABULATED CALIBRATION CURVE

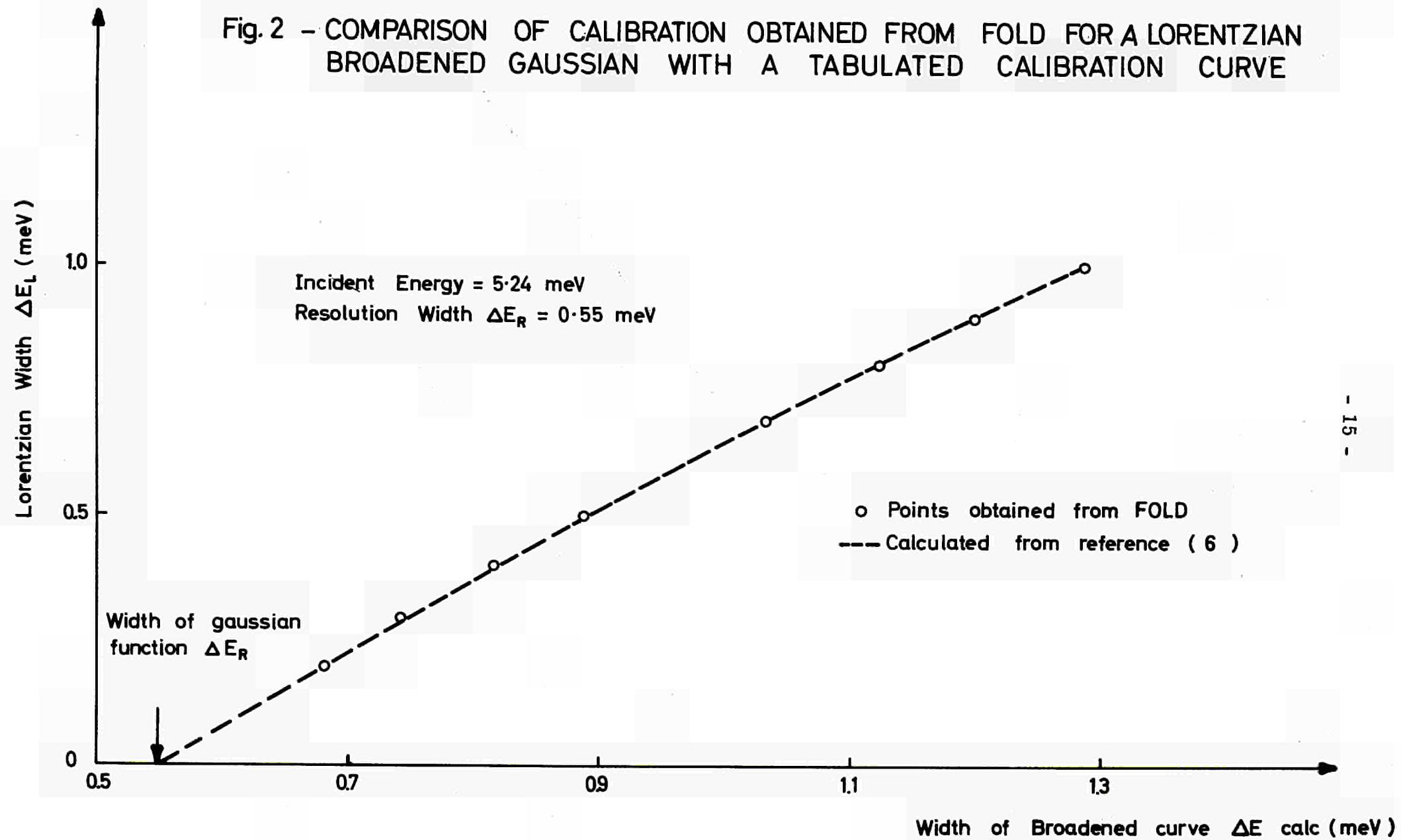
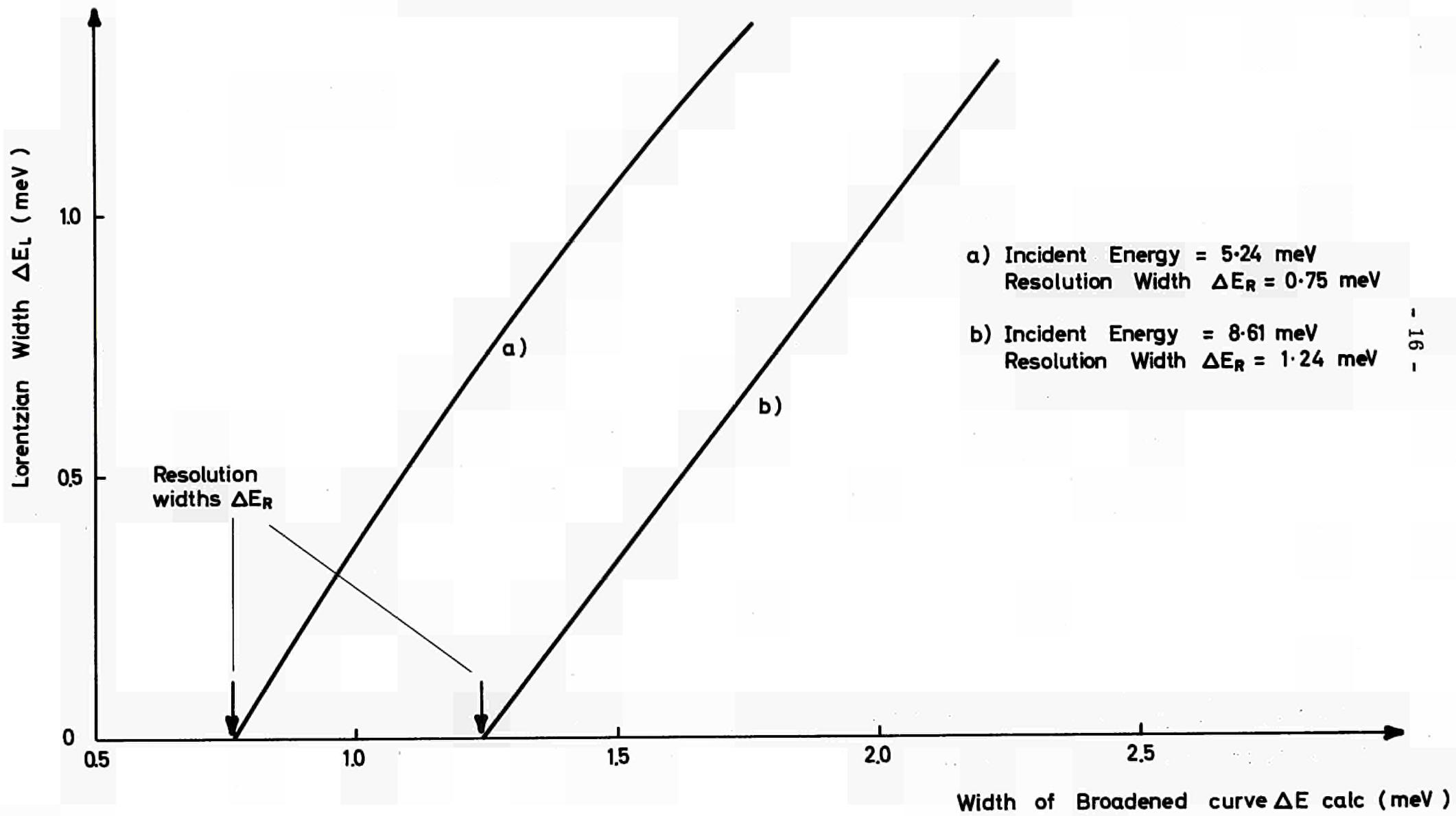


Fig. 3 - TYPICAL QUASI ELASTIC CALIBRATION CURVES FOR  
THE ISPRA 1 DOUBLE CHOPPER FACILITY



APPENDIX

PROGRAM LISTING AND TYPICAL  
OUTPUT DATA.

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 2                  MAIN                  DATE = 70070                  12/01/47                  PAGE 0001

```

C        QUASI ELASTIC NEUTRON SCATTERING CALIBRATION PROGRAM
C
C THIS PROGRAM CALCULATES THE BROADENING OF THE INCIDENT SPECTRUM
C H(I) WHEN CONVOLUTED WITH A LORENTZIAN SCATTERING LAW S(Q,W) OF
C ENERGY WIDTH AT HALF HEIGHT OF DELTAE (MEV)
0001      DIMENSION H(300),G(300),H(300),DEL(300,200),B(300),T(300),E(300),
0002      1TITLE(18),TFMM(300),GE(300),TL(300)
0003      CALL INITCR (180)
0004      C        READ (5,102) (TITLE(I),I=1,18)
0005      C        READ IN THE INCIDENT SPECTRUM AS A FUNCTION OF CHANNEL NUMBER
0006      C        READ (5,107) (IG(I),I=1,300)
0007      C        READ (5,106) XBAR,CHIJ,FPL
0008      C        XBAR IS THE MEAN CHANNEL NO. OF INCIDENT SPECTRUM
0009      C        CHWD IS THE CHANNEL WIDTH (MICROSEC)
0010      C        FPL IS THE FLIGHT PATH LENGTH IN METRES
0011      C        READ (5,132) IS,NF
0012      C        READ (5,130) DELTAE
0013      C        DELTAL IS THE FULL WIDTH AT HALF HEIGHT OF THE LORENTZIAN FUNCTION
0014      C        XBAR=IBAR
0015      C        B1=10.0*FPL/(CHWD*XBAR)
0016      C        TAU0=10.0/B1
0017      C        TAU0 IS THE AVERAGE INCIDENT RECIPROCAL VELOCITY (MICROSEC/METRE)
0018      C        WAVLU=6.03956/B1
0019      C        WAVLU IS THE AVERAGE INCIDENT WAVELENGTH (ANGSTROMS)
0020      C        B1=B1**6
0021      C        EO=52.30.*B1
0022      C        EO IS THE AVERAGE INCIDENT ENERGY (MEV)
0023      C        DO 3 I=1,300
0024      C        XI=I
0025      C        A=10.0*FPL/(CHWD*XI)
0026      C        TFMM(I)=10./A
0027      C        TFMM(I) IS THE RECIPROCAL VELOCITY OF A NEUTRON DETECTED IN CH NO
0028      C        I RELATIVE TO THE INCIDENT CHANNEL NUMBER IBAR
0029      C        J(I)=IG(I)
0030      C        GE(I)=G(I)*I**3
0031      C        GE(I) IS THE INCIDENT SPECTRUM ON AN ENERGY SCALE
0032      C        XMAT=IG(I)
0033      C        H(I)=XMAT
0034      C        3 CONTINUE
0035      C
0036      C        WRITE (6,103) (TITLE(I),I=1,18)
0037      C        WRITE (6,106) XBAR,CHIJ,EO,TAU0,WAVLU
0038      C        WRITE (6,133) IS,NF

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FORTKAN IV S LEVEL 1, MOD 2          MAIN          DATE = 7/09/70        12/01/47        PAGE 0002
0027      WRITE (6,140)
0028      WRITE (6,130) (S(I),I=1,300)
0029      C DO 4 I=1,300
0030      X1=1
0031      X1=X1*U+1*C111D/FPL
0032      C E1=52*U/X1**2
0033      DO 5 J=1,S,1,F
0034      JJ=J-13+1
0035      XJ=J
0036      XJ=XJ*U+1*C111D/FPL
0037      C E2=52*U/XJ**2
0038      C DEL (1,JJ)=(E1-E2)**2
0039      B CONTINUE
0040      4 CONTINUE
0041      C WRITE (6,144) DELTAE
0042      C DELTAE=DELTAE/2.0
0043      DO 7 J=1,300
0044      DO 8 K=1,J,1,F
0045      KK=K-13+1
0046      XK=K
0047      X=(DELTAE)/(ULL(J,K)+ULLAE)**2
0048      X=X*I(I,K)
0049      C DEL (J,KK)=X
0050      B CONTINUE
0051      7 CONTINUE
0052      C DO 9 J=1,300
0053      S(J)=J
0054      DO 10 K=1,J,1,F
0055      KK=K-13+1
0056      S(J)=S(J)+ULL(J,KK)
0057      10 CONTINUE
0058      C J=J
0059      T(J)=S(J)
0060      C T(J)=T(J)*J**3
0061      C T(J) = T(J) * BROADBAND SPECTRUM IN THE ENERGY BAND
0062      C T(J)=(J**2/(J**2))
0063      C T(J)=(J**2/(1.0,0.)*FPL/C111D)**2
0064      C 9 CONTINUE
0065      C J=J
0066      C T(J)=J

```

FORTRAN IV & LEVEL 1, MOD 2

MAIN DATE = 70070 12/01/47 PAGE 003

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0067      C      Y=L.
0068      C      DO 11 I=1,300
0069      C      UOL=AMAX1(347,GE(I))
0070      C      TTL=AMAX1(TTL,TE(I))
0071      C      SG=AMAX1(GG,Y(I))
0072      C      Y=AMAX1(Y,T(I))
0073      C      11 CONTINUE
0074      C      DO 12 I=1,300
0075      C      GE(I)=E(I)/SG
0076      C      TE(I)=T(I)/TTL
0077      C      GG(I)=G(I)/SG
0078      C      T(I)=T(I)/Y
0079      C      12 CONTINUE
0080      C      WRITE (6,140)
0081      C      WRITE (6,140) (T(I),I=1,300)
0082      C      WRITE (6,140) (TL(I),I=1,300)
0083      C
0084      C      JP=1,F-1,3
0085      C      PLUT INCIDENT AND BROADLINED SPECTRA ON TIME OF FLIGHT SCALE
0086      C      (ABSCISSES IS IN MICROSEC/METRE)
0087      C      WRITE (6,140)
0088      C      CALL GRAP1 (L,JP,0,0,-1,TE(.IS),T(.IS),Y3)
0089      C      PLUT INCIDENT AND BROADLINED SPECTRA ON ENERGY SCALE
0090      C      (ABSCISSES IS IN EV)
0091      C      WRITE (6,140)
0092      C      CALL GRAP1 (L,NP,L,0,-1,-1,E(.IS),TE(.IS),GE(NS),Y3)
0093      C      LINEAR INTERPOLATION AT HALF HEIGHT POSITIONS OF FINAL PEAK
0094      C      DO 13 I=NS+1,NDAR
0095      C      IF TT(I).GT.0.5 GO TO 21
0096      C      11 CONTINUE
0097      C      21 IMIL=I-1
0098      C      IF ((T(I)-0.5).GT.(0.5-T(IMIL))) IMIDL=IMIL
0099      C      IF ((T(I)-0.5).LT.(0.5-T(IMIL))) IMIDL=I
0100      C      IPJGL=IMIDL+1

```

FORTRAN IV C LEVEL 1, MJD 2

MAIN

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12/01/47

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C101      DD 14 I=IBAR,NF
C102      IF (T(I).LT.0.5) GO TO 22
C103      14 CONTINUE
C104      C 22 IMIR=I-1
C105      C IF ((0.5-T(I)).GT.(T(IMIR)-0.5)) IMIDR=IMIR
C106      C IF (((C.5-T(I)).LT.(T(IMIR)-0.5)) IMIDR=I
C107      C IPLUSR=IMIDR+1
C108      C IMINR=IMIDR-1
C109      C TANGR=(T(IMINR)-T(IPLUSR))/2.0
C110      C TMIDR=(T(IMINR)-0.5)/TANGR
C111      C FIMINR=IMINR
C112      C TMIDR=TMIDR+FIMINR
C113      C WIDTH=TMIDR-TMIDL
C114      C END OF LINEAR INTERPOLATION ROUTINE
C115      C EL=52.13/TMIDL**2
C116      C LR=EL*(10.*FPL/CHWD)**2
C117      C ER=LR*(10.*FPL/CHWD)**2
C118      C EWIDTH=1000.*(EL-ER)
C119      C DELTAE=DELTAE*2000.
C120      C WRITE (6,140) EWIDTH,DELTAE
C121      C EWIDTH IS WIDTH OF BROADENED PEAK IN MEV
C122      C WRITE (6,109) WIDTH
C123      C WIDTH IS WIDTH OF BROADENED PEAK IN CHANNEL NUMBERS
C124      C READ 15 NEXT LORENTZIAN WIDTH DELTAE (EV)
C125      C READ 15,130) DELTAE
C126      C IF (DELTAE-2.) 6,13,23
C127      C 13 WRITE (6,142)
C128      C DO 15 J=1,500
C129      C WRITE (6,142) (J,TF.L1(J),E(J))
C130      C 15 CONTINUE
C131      C 102 FORMAT (10A4)
C132      C 103 FORMAT (A11,A3A4)
C133      C 104 FORMAT (11H,10X,F0.0,H.H. OF THE LORENTZIAN FUNCTION IS DELTAE
C134      C 1=F,L,6,3X,F7.6)
C135      C 105 FORMAT (13H,F10.6)
C136      C 107 FORMAT (10I5)
C137      C 108 FORMAT (//,10X,24H INCIDENT CHANNEL NUMBER=,17,2X,14H CHANNEL WIDTH=
C138      C 1,F4.1,X,3H MICROSEC,3X,16H INCIDENT ENERGY=,F7.4,2X,3H MEV,/,10X,15H

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FORTRAN IV C LEVEL 1, MJD 2                    MAIN                    DATE = 70070                    12/01/47                    PAGE 0005  
 TIME OF FLIGHT=,2X,F7.2,2X,10HMICROSEC/M,5X,11HWAVELENGTH=,F8.4,2X  
 3,9HA,JUSTJMS)  
 0134        109 FORMAT (//39H WIDTH OF THE BROADENED FUNCTION IS ,3X,F10.3,3X,15H  
 1CHA.NEL NUMBERS//)  
 0135        110 FORMAT (//39H ENERGY WIDTH OF BROADENED FUNCTION IS ,F10.6,3X,3HM  
 1EV,3X,3H CORRESPONDING LORENTZIAN WIDTH WAS,3X,F10.6,3X,3HMEV//)  
 0136        125 FORMAT (//24X,16H INCIDENT SPECTRUM,//)  
 0137        126 FORMAT (10(3X,F7.4))  
 0138        127 FORMAT (//10X,27HE ENERGY SPECTRUM... BROADENED//)  
 0139        128 FORMAT (//10X,35H TIME OF FLIGHT SPECTRUM... BROADENED//)  
 0140        130 FORMAT (F10.6)  
 0141        131 FORMAT (215)  
 0142        132 FORMAT (10(2X,F8.2))  
 0143        133 FORMAT (//10X,40H TRUNCATION TAKEN BETWEEN CHANNEL NUMBERS,17,2X,3HA  
 1ND,17//)  
 0144        140 FORMAT (//10X,62H PLOT OF INCIDENT AND BROADENED SPECTRA ON TIME O  
 1FLIGHT SCALE, //2CX,32H (ABSCISSAE IS IN MICROSEC/METRE)//)  
 0145        141 FORMAT (//10X,57H PLOT OF INCIDENT AND BROADENED SPECTRA ON AN ENE  
 1RGY SCALE, //2CX,21H (ABSCISSAE IS IN EV)//)  
 0146        142 FORMAT (114,5X,11CHANNEL NO.,10%,27H TIME OF FLIGHT (MICROSEC/M),  
 1LX,14H ENERGY (EV)//)  
 0147        143 FORMAT (13X,15,19X,F10.5,19X,F13.6)  
 0148        C        . STOP  
 0149        C        END

## QUASI ELASTIC SCATTERING CALIBRATION FOR DOUBLE CHOPPER DATA

INCIDENT CHANNEL NUMBER= 191 CHANNEL WIDTH= 8.0 MICROSEC INCIDENT ENERGY= 5.2367 MEV  
TIME OF FLIGHT= 993.69 MICROSEC/H WAVELENGTH= 3.9528 ANGSTROMS  
TRUNCATION TAKEN BETWEEN CHANNEL NUMBERS 151 AND 231

## INCIDENT SPECTRUM

7300	3300	2170	9070	5397	1191	14050	17900	11900	17900	15200	14600	17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130
3300	2170	9070	5397	1191	14050	17900	11900	17900	15200	14600	17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130	
2170	9070	5397	1191	14050	17900	11900	17900	15200	14600	17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130		
9070	5397	1191	14050	17900	11900	17900	15200	14600	17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130			
5397	1191	14050	17900	11900	17900	15200	14600	17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130				
1191	14050	17900	11900	17900	15200	14600	17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130					
14050	17900	11900	17900	15200	14600	17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130						
17900	11900	17900	15200	14600	17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130							
11900	17900	15200	14600	17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130								
17900	15200	14600	17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130									
15200	14600	17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130										
14600	17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130											
17900	13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130												
13500	22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130													
22700	17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130														
17900	19200	29600	40400	43600	5130															
19200	29600	40400	43600	5130																
29600	40400	43600	5130																	
40400	43600	5130																		
43600	5130																			

FACILLITY OF THE LORENTZIAN FUNCTION IS DELTA = 0.000500 (EV)

TIME OF FLIGHT SPECTRUM...BROADLINED

0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007
0.0011	0.0014	0.0017	0.0015	0.0013	0.0014	0.0015	0.0016	0.0017	0.0018
0.0019	0.0021	0.0021	0.0021	0.0021	0.0021	0.0021	0.0021	0.0021	0.0021
0.0035	0.0037	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040
0.0070	0.0070	0.0070	0.0070	0.0070	0.0070	0.0070	0.0070	0.0070	0.0070
0.1239	0.1332	0.1444	0.1550	0.1592	0.1832	0.2026	0.2118	0.2301	0.2633
0.1269	0.1326	0.1456	0.1596	0.1445	0.1552	0.1572	0.1650	0.1751	0.1992
0.1256	0.1257	0.1496	0.1778	0.2104	0.2479	0.2898	0.2972	0.3902	0.4490
0.1253	0.1261	0.1620	0.1749	0.1747	0.1845	0.1940	0.1971	0.2863	1.0000
0.9779	0.9801	0.9479	0.9018	0.8459	0.7855	0.7145	0.6447	0.5757	0.5097
0.4403	0.3946	0.2997	0.2825	0.2304	0.2034	0.1806	0.1613	0.1451	0.1451
0.1213	0.1193	0.1094	0.1007	0.0931	0.0864	0.0805	0.0753	0.0707	0.0660
0.1268	0.1394	0.1203	0.0555	0.0510	0.0480	0.0465	0.0445	0.0427	0.0410
0.1264	0.1379	0.1203	0.0333	0.0341	0.0350	0.0319	0.0309	0.0300	0.0295
0.0463	0.0275	0.0261	0.0254	0.0243	0.0242	0.0236	0.0231	0.0226	0.0184
0.1240	0.1240	0.1244	0.0267	0.0203	0.0199	0.0195	0.0191	0.0187	0.0184
0.0461	0.0373	0.0173	0.0173	0.0169	0.0164	0.0161	0.0159	0.0156	0.0156
0.0154	0.0152	0.0152	0.0148	0.0146	0.0144	0.0142	0.0140	0.0139	0.0136
0.0135	0.0135	0.0135	0.0135	0.0129	0.0127	0.0126	0.0124	0.0122	0.0120
0.0110	0.0119	0.0118	0.0117	0.0116	0.0115	0.0113	0.0112	0.0111	0.0110

ENERGY SPECTRUM...BROADLINED

0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0002
0.0000	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
0.0000	0.0005	0.0014	0.0014	0.0015	0.0016	0.0018	0.0019	0.0021	0.0023
0.0005	0.0021	0.0049	0.0034	0.0035	0.0038	0.0042	0.0040	0.0051	0.0055
0.0091	0.0067	0.0074	0.0056	0.0090	0.0100	0.0111	0.0147	0.0138	0.0155
0.0074	0.0090	0.0147	0.0134	0.0162	0.0194	0.0231	0.0275	0.0529	0.0630
0.0759	0.0920	0.1114	0.1347	0.1621	0.1942	0.2311	0.2719	0.3219	0.3760

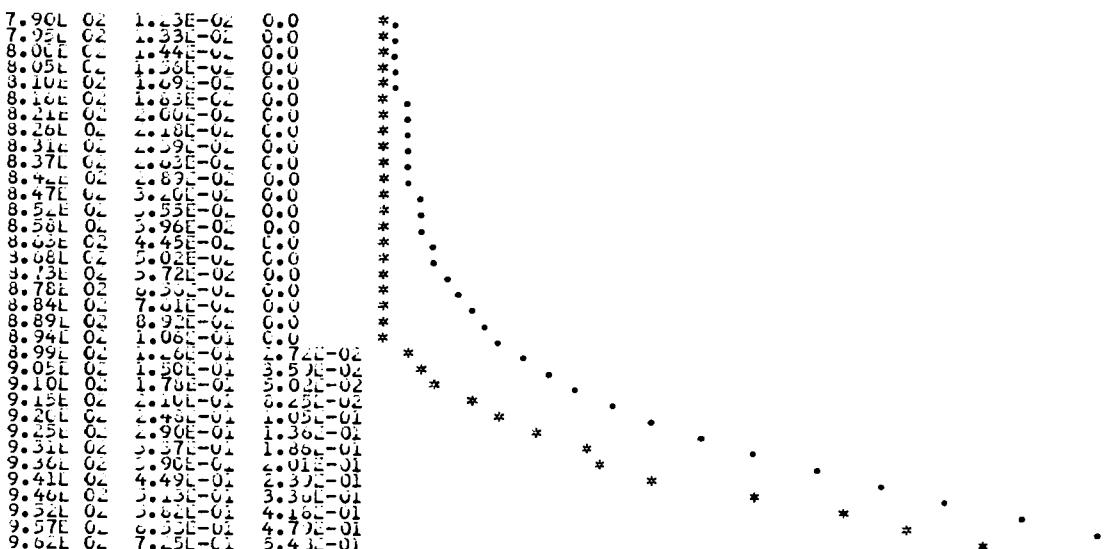
0.4377	0.5044	0.5750	0.6494	0.7237	0.7949	0.8596	0.9146	0.9575	0.9865
1.0000	0.9976	0.9795	0.9470	0.9024	0.8474	0.7856	0.7197	0.6525	0.5865
0.5236	0.4054	0.4147	0.3659	0.3250	0.2897	0.2595	0.2337	0.2118	0.1932
0.1713	0.1039	0.1560	0.1419	0.1330	0.1254	0.1183	0.1122	0.1067	0.1018
0.0974	0.0934	0.0898	0.0855	0.0835	0.0807	0.0782	0.0759	0.0737	0.0717
0.0699	0.0681	0.0665	0.0650	0.0637	0.0624	0.0611	0.0600	0.0580	0.0579
0.0576	0.0561	0.0533	0.0545	0.0538	0.0531	0.0524	0.0518	0.0512	0.0500
0.0451	0.0496	0.0493	0.0487	0.0483	0.0479	0.0473	0.0472	0.0468	0.0465
0.0422	0.0460	0.0457	0.0454	0.0452	0.0450	0.0448	0.0446	0.0444	0.0442
0.0441	0.0439	0.0436	0.0437	0.0435	0.0434	0.0433	0.0432	0.0431	0.0431
0.0456	0.0429	0.0449	0.0428	0.0428	0.0428	0.0427	0.0427	0.0427	0.0427
0.0447	0.0427	0.0427	0.0427	0.0427	0.0427	0.0428	0.0428	0.0429	0.0429

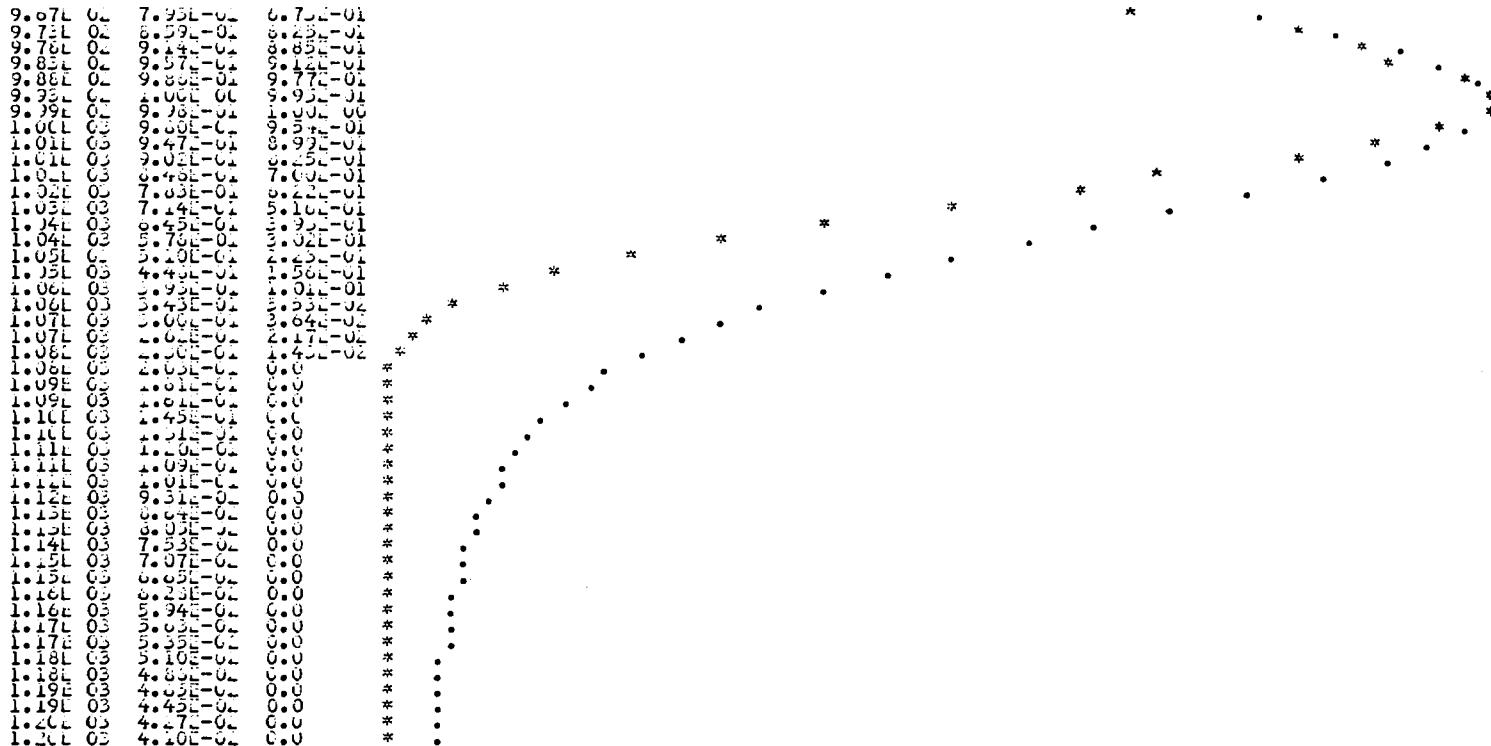
PLOT OF INCIDENT AND BROADENED SPECTRA ON TIME OF FLIGHT SCALE  
(ABSCISSAE IS IN MICROSEC/METRE)

NORMAL SCALE 1.1 ABSISSA

NORMAL SCALE IN ORDINATE

INFORMATION ON ORDINATE SCALE - LEFT SCALING POINT = 0.0      = INTERVAL BETWEEN SCALING POINTS= 1.000E-01



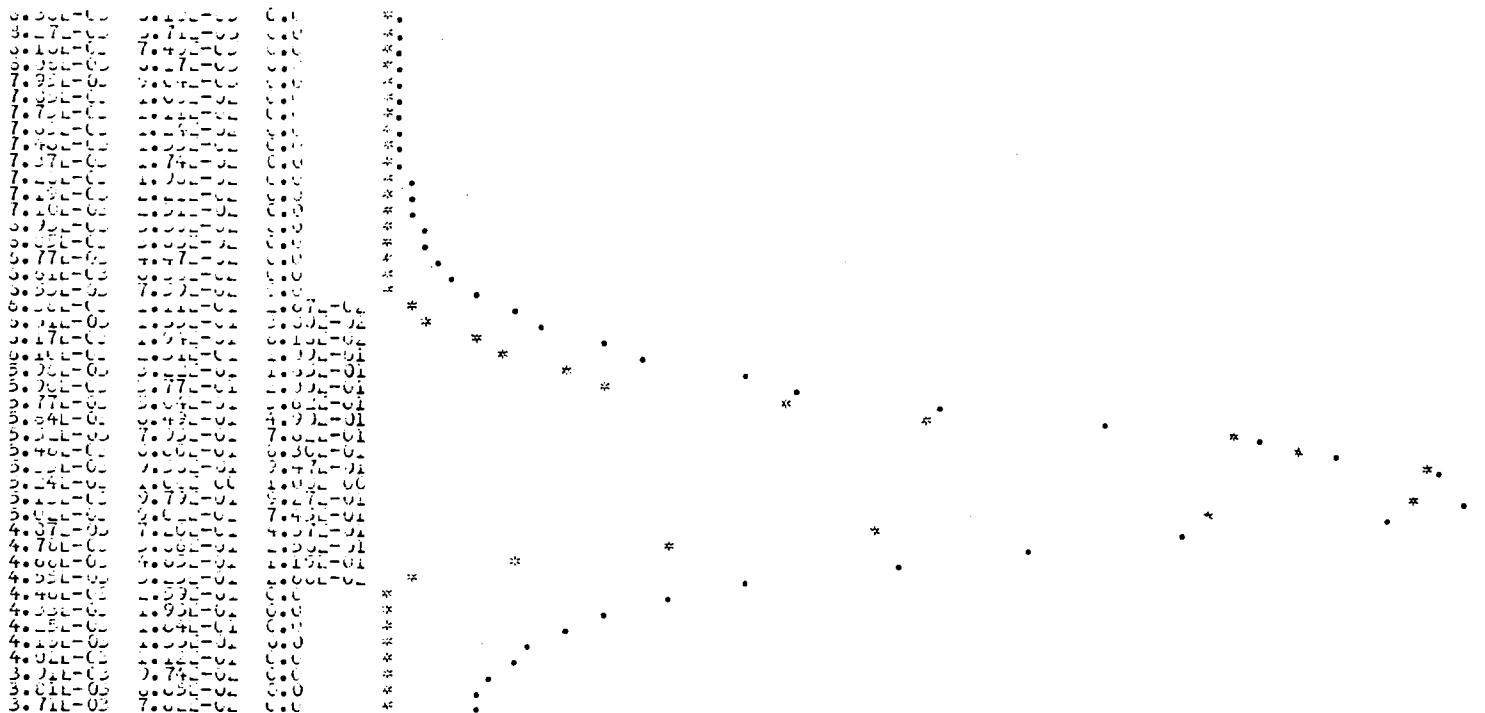


PLOT OF INCIDENT AND BROADENED SPECTRA ON AN ENERGY SCALE  
(ABSCISSAE IS IN EV )

NORMAL SCALE IN ABSCESSA

NORMAL SCALE IN ORDIINATE

INFORMATION ON ORDIINATE SCALE - LEFT SCALING POINT = 0.0      =INTERVAL BETWEEN SCALING POINTS= 1.000E-01  
X    Y<sub>1</sub> = \*    Y<sub>2</sub> = \*



CHANNEL NO.	TIME OF FLIGHT (MICROSEC/N)	ENERGY (EV)
4	5.229	191.039230
	11.458	47.759798
	15.686	21.226578
	20.915	44.939952
	26.144	7.641566
	31.373	5.306643
	36.601	3.898759
	41.830	2.984987
	47.059	2.358508
	52.288	1.910392
	57.516	1.578836
	62.745	1.326661
	67.974	1.130409
	73.203	0.974690
	78.431	0.849063
	83.660	0.746247
	88.889	0.661035
	94.118	0.589627
	99.346	0.529194
	104.575	0.477598
	109.804	0.433195
	115.033	0.394709
	120.262	0.361133
	125.490	0.331665
	130.719	0.305663
	135.948	0.282662
	141.177	0.262056
	146.405	0.243672
	151.634	0.227157
	156.863	0.212266
	162.092	0.198792
	167.320	0.186562
	172.549	0.175426
	177.778	0.165259
	183.007	0.155950
	188.235	0.147407
	193.464	0.139547
	198.693	0.132299
	203.922	0.125601
	209.150	0.119399
	214.379	0.113646
	219.608	0.108296
	224.837	0.103320
	230.065	0.098677
	235.294	0.094340
	240.523	0.090283
	245.752	0.086482
	250.980	0.082916
	256.209	0.079566
	261.433	0.076416
	266.667	0.073448
	271.895	0.070651
	277.124	0.068010
	282.353	0.065514
	287.582	0.063153
	292.810	0.060918
	298.039	0.058799
	303.263	0.056789

5	368.497	0.054881
6	315.725	0.05066
7	18.954	0.051341
8	24.183	0.049698
9	29.412	0.048133
10	34.640	0.046640
11	39.869	0.045216
12	45.098	0.043857
13	50.327	0.042557
14	55.555	0.041315
15	60.784	0.040126
16	66.013	0.038988
17	71.242	0.037897
18	76.470	0.036852
19	81.699	0.035849
20	86.928	0.034887
21	92.157	0.033963
22	97.385	0.033075
23	102.614	0.032221
24	107.843	0.031400
25	113.072	0.030610
26	118.301	0.029850
27	123.529	0.029117
28	128.758	0.028412
29	133.987	0.027731
30	138.216	0.027075
31	144.444	0.026441
32	149.673	0.025830
33	154.904	0.025240
34	160.131	0.024669
35	165.359	0.024118
36	170.588	0.023585
37	175.817	0.023070
38	181.046	0.022571
39	186.274	0.022088
40	191.503	0.021621
41	196.732	0.021168
42	201.961	0.020729
43	207.189	0.020304
44	212.418	0.019892
45	217.647	0.019492
46	222.876	0.019104
47	228.104	0.018727
48	233.333	0.018362
49	238.562	0.018007
50	243.791	0.017663
51	249.020	0.017328
52	254.248	0.017002
53	259.477	0.016686
54	264.706	0.016379
55	269.935	0.016079
56	275.164	0.015788
57	280.394	0.015505
58	285.624	0.015230
59	290.853	0.014961
60	296.078	0.014700
61	301.307	0.014445
62	306.536	0.014197
63	311.765	0.013956
64	316.993	0.013720
65	322.222	0.013491

+	75	0.27.451	0.013267
+	76	0.37.980	0.013048
+	77	0.57.005	0.012632
+	78	0.45.137	0.012627
+	79	0.45.300	0.012425
+	80	0.55.595	0.012227
+	81	0.56.023	0.012033
+	82	0.64.055	0.011844
+	83	0.69.518	0.011660
+	84	0.74.510	0.011480
+	85	0.75.739	0.011304
+	86	0.84.967	0.011132
+	87	0.90.190	0.010964
+	88	0.95.425	0.010800
+	89	1.00.654	0.010639
+	90	1.05.683	0.010482
+	91	1.11.111	0.010329
+	92	1.16.340	0.010178
+	93	1.21.509	0.010031
+	94	1.26.790	0.009888
+	95	1.32.028	0.009747
+	96	1.37.455	0.009609
+	97	1.42.484	0.009474
+	98	1.47.712	0.009342
+	99	1.52.941	0.009213
+	100	1.56.170	0.009086
+	101	1.63.399	0.008962
+	102	1.68.627	0.008841
+	103	1.73.856	0.008722
+	104	1.78.085	0.008605
+	105	1.84.314	0.008491
+	106	1.89.543	0.008379
+	107	1.94.771	0.008269
+	108	2.00.000	0.008161
+	109	2.05.229	0.008055
+	110	2.11.458	0.007952
+	111	2.15.687	0.007850
+	112	2.21.915	0.007750
+	113	2.26.144	0.007653
+	114	2.31.373	0.007557
+	115	2.36.601	0.007462
+	116	2.41.830	0.007370
+	117	2.46.059	0.007279
+	118	2.51.288	0.007190
+	119	2.56.517	0.007103
+	120	2.62.745	0.007017
+	121	2.67.974	0.006933
+	122	2.72.303	0.006850
+	123	2.78.434	0.006769
+	124	2.83.660	0.006689
+	125	2.88.889	0.006610
+	126	2.94.110	0.006533
+	127	2.99.340	0.006458
+	128	3.04.575	0.006383
+	129	3.09.804	0.006316
+	130	3.15.035	0.006238
+	131	3.21.361	0.006167
+	132	3.26.490	0.006098
+	133	3.31.719	0.006030
+	134	3.35.948	0.005962
+	135	3.41.177	0.005896

946.406	0.005831
951.634	0.005767
956.863	0.005705
962.092	0.005643
967.321	0.005582
972.549	0.005522
977.778	0.005463
983.007	0.005405
988.238	0.005348
993.464	0.005292
998.693	0.005237
1003.923	0.005182
1009.150	0.005129
1014.379	0.005076
1019.608	0.005024
1024.837	0.004973
1030.066	0.004923
1035.294	0.004873
1040.523	0.004824
1045.752	0.004776
1050.981	0.004729
1056.209	0.004682
1061.438	0.004636
1066.667	0.004591
1071.896	0.004546
1077.124	0.004502
1082.353	0.004458
1087.582	0.004416
1092.811	0.004374
1096.040	0.004332
1103.163	0.004291
1108.497	0.004251
1113.720	0.004211
1118.955	0.004172
1124.183	0.004133
1129.414	0.004095
1134.541	0.004057
1139.870	0.004020
1145.098	0.003983
1150.327	0.003947
1155.550	0.003911
1160.785	0.003876
1166.013	0.003842
1171.242	0.003807
1176.471	0.003774
1181.700	0.003740
1186.929	0.003707
1192.157	0.003675
1197.386	0.003643
1202.615	0.003611
1207.843	0.003580
1213.072	0.003549
1218.301	0.003519
1223.530	0.003489
1228.759	0.003459
1233.987	0.003430
1239.116	0.003401
1244.445	0.003373
1249.674	0.003344
1254.901	0.003317
1260.131	0.003289

1405.360	U.003262
1470.588	U.003235
1275.617	U.003209
1281.640	U.003183
1486.675	U.003157
1291.614	U.003131
1296.724	U.003100
1301.960	U.003081
1307.719	U.003057
1312.419	U.003032
1317.647	U.003008
1322.670	U.002985
1328.610	U.002961
1335.634	U.002938
1338.626	U.002915
1343.794	U.002892
1349.620	U.002870
1354.649	U.002848
1358.647	U.002820
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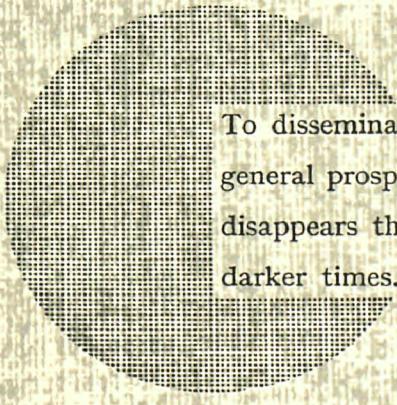
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Alfred Nobel

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