computations. But many parts of the book that deal with these peripheral subjects could be substantially improved.

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August 10, 1967

About the Reviewer: Dr. Gelbard is an Advisory Scientist at the Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory, and a Fellow of the ANS. He received a PhD in Physics at the University of Chicago in 1954. Since that time he has worked at Bettis, where he has specialized in the development of numerical methods for use in reactor physics computations.

Neutron Noise, Waves and Pulse Propagation. AEC Symposium Series 9, CONF-660206 (May 1967). 761 pp. $3.00.

This book is the proceedings of a symposium held at the University of Florida in February, 1966. As such, it is a record of the status of the field at that time. Comparison with the Proceedings of the previous Florida conference (*Noise Analysis in Nuclear Systems*, AEC Symposium Series 4, TID-7679), held just over two years prior, shows how the field had developed during that interval.

A few specific topics will serve as examples. First, there is the technique of pseudorandom binary cross correlation. The original work on the technique was reported at the previous conference. The present conference had a number of papers dealing with the use of the technique in the measurement of transfer functions of critical and subcritical reactors and the determination of the characteristics of nuclear-rocket propellant systems.

Another new technique that was discussed by its originators is the method of measuring reactor noise by taking the cross correlation between the signals from two detectors. This simplifies the interpretation of the measurements by giving the detection-noise component a zero expectation value, and allows some relaxation of the detection-efficiency requirement.

There is also mention of the "polarity correlation" method of noise analysis, in which correlation functions are calculated for two-valued variables, whose values at any time depend upon whether the corresponding observed random variables are above or below their means. The method greatly facilitates the use of digital techniques at a cost of very little loss of information.

A great deal of work is reported, both theoretical and experimental, in the area of space-dependent reactor kinetics. A large segment of this deals with neutron-pulse and neutron-wave experiments and their interpretation in terms of dispersion functions. It is shown that results of the P_1 approximation (telegrapher's equation) do not agree with the experimental data as well as do those of diffusion theory, although the difference appears only at very high frequencies.

Consideration is given to the application of noise analysis to the acoustic and gamma radiation produced by reactors. Finally, there is a great deal of theoretical and experimental work directed toward the application, extension, and elucidation of older methods of noise analysis.

The papers are of uniformly high quality, and are well ordered by subject. The physical quality of the book is excellent. However, because of the $1\frac{1}{2}$-year publication delay, the book does not show the very latest advances in a number of areas.

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October 30, 1967

About the Reviewer: The reviewer is a physicist at the Argonne National Laboratory where he has had interest in experimental nuclear and reactor physics, particularly in reactor kinetics and noise analysis, since 1956. Dr. Cohn had his training at the University of Chicago where he held a National Science Foundation fellowship.

Radioisotope Measurement Applications in Engineering. By Robin P. Gardner and Ralph L. Ely, Jr. Reinhold Publishing Corporation (1967). iii + 482 pp. $16.00.

This volume was prepared as a text for radioisotope methods (under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission). The two authors are connected with the Research Triangle Institute and North Carolina State University. The text is organized into four major subject areas: characteristics of nuclear radiation (six chapters), radiotracing (three chapters), radiogauging (four chapters), and radiography (one chapter). At the close of the book, fifteen laboratory experiments are presented which correspond to the four areas of the text.

The authors suggest the book for a two-semester, three-credit course with two lectures and one laboratory or problem period per week. The book appears to be particularly useful for teaching because of its problems and laboratory exercises.

In this text the authors' goal is to cover the basic material pertinent to applications rather than to cover a large number of applications and, as a result, the book has only limited use as a general sourcebook on radioisotope applications.

In the first part of the text, 156 pages are devoted to nuclear reactions, radioisotope decay processes, sources and interaction of radiation with matter, radiation detectors and their response, and radiation safety. This brief coverage is intended to serve as introductory material for engineers who are not familiar with radiation or radioisotopes.

The following sections of the book describe a variety of applications and reflect the experience and work of the authors. As a result of this "selective" coverage, the text will be particularly helpful to an engineer or scientist interested in a better understanding of the fundamentals and the mathematics relating to the well-described applications. The applications which are covered most thoroughly are: (1) studies of the frequency response of systems; (2) the determination of particle size by sedimentation; (3) the study of the batch grinding of coal relating to the ability to predict the size-weight distribution and to determine performance of the grinding system; (4) a study of two-component flow systems including suspensions, powder slurries, gas liquid systems (void fraction in water-steam system), and two-component liquid solutions; (5) soil moisture and density gauging; and (6) determination of salt content of aqueous solutions.

Other applications, covered in less detail, include determining: fluid properties; flow patterns and rates; leak detection; tracer dilution; isotope dilution; wear; mixing and residence time; laminar flow; diffusion and mass