#### Valvassera 12.09.2014

### AMD7 (3 GMT coincidence excluded)

## Radiation $\beta + \gamma$ Count/min: Summary Statistics

	Count/min typ	Count/min int.	Count/min ext
Count number	4	4	4
Average	64.25	120.25	126.75
Standard deviation	8.05709	13.2759	2.62996
Coeff. of variation	12.5402%	11.0403%	2.07492%
Minimum	56.0	112.0	123.0
Maximum	75.0	140.0	129.0
Range	19.0	28.0	6.0
Stnd. skewness	0.673208	1.555	-1.17825
Stnd. kurtosis	0.333145	1.49211	0.912381



#### AMD7 in AMD5 fashion (coincidence mode)

# Cosmic Rays ( Zenith $\approx 0)$ Count/min: Summary Statistics

	C.R. int. C/min	C.R. ext. C/min
Count number	5	5
Average	3.0	4.2
Standard deviation	1.22474	0.83666
Coeff. of variation	40.8248%	19.9205%
Minimum	1.0	3.0
Maximum	4.0	5.0
Range	3.0	2.0
Stnd. skewness	-1.24226	-0.46761
Stnd. kurtosis	0.912871	-0.27945



## Belvar

## Radiation (equivalent dose $\gamma$ ): Summary Statistics

	Fondo Gamma nSv/h	nSv/h int. G	nSv/h ext. G
Count number	5	3	3
Average	177.8	375.333	370.333
Standard deviation	6.64831	20.4042	29.9555
Coeff. of variation	3.73921%	5.4363%	8.0888%
Minimum	169.0	353.0	337.0
Maximum	186.0	393.0	395.0
Range	17.0	40.0	58.0
Stnd. skewness	-0.143522	-0.689685	-0.843545
Stnd. kurtosis	-0.42797		



This table shows summary statistics for each of the selected data variables. It includes measures of central tendency, measures of variability, and measures of shape. Of particular interest here are the standardized skewness and standardized kurtosis, which can be used to determine whether the sample comes from a normal distribution. Values of these statistics outside the range of -2 to +2 indicate significant departures from normality, which would tend to invalidate many of the statistical procedures normally applied to this data. In this case, the following variables show standardized skewness values outside the expected range:

<none> The following variables show standardized kurtosis values outside the expected range:

nSv/h int. G nSv/h ext. G

To make the variables more normal, you might try a transformation such as LOG(Y), SQRT(Y), or 1/Y.