ID	Dose	cells	AS	frequency	error
F-0	0	1003	1	0.002471	0.002471
F-1	H-0.2	1004	4	0.009873	0.004936
F-2	H-0.3	919	5	0.013482	0.006029
F-3	H-0.4	1023	9	0.021801	0.007267
F-4	H-0.6	1035	11	0.026336	0.007941
F-5	Si-0.2	1025	14	0.033846	0.009046
F-6	Si-0.3	1037	33	0.078856	0.013727
F-7	Si-0.4	1041	39	0.092836	0.014866
F-8	Si-0.6	767	48	0.155077	0.022383
F-9	0.6+0.4	674	38	0.139709	0.022664
F-10	0.4+0.6	277	41	0.36678	0.057281
F-11	0.3+0.2	1034	25	0.059913	0.011983
F-12	0.2+0.3	992	34	0.084931	0.014566

ID is just Hada's code to identify data

Dose is in Gy. H-Dose means protons (Hydrogen ions) with kinetic energy 250 Mev/u; Si-dose means Silicon ions with kinetic energy 260 MeV/u. 0.6+0.4 means a mixture of protons and silicon ions, with the protons contributing 0.6 Gy and the silicon contributing 0.4 Gy to the total dose of 1 Gy = 100 cGy.

cells is number of images examined

AS is the actual number of apparently simple aberrations seen when chromosomes 1,2, and 4 are painted different colors and all the other 21 chromosomes in this male genome are counter- stained.

frequency =CA/cell=AS x 2.478/cells, where 2.478 is a standard correction factor that accounts for the fact that 24 different colors were not used, only 3 and a counterstain (effectively 4 colors). The factor 2.478 comes from assuming random break location in the chromosomes and random misrejoining to make CA.