



Figure 4. High- and low-altitude peak fits for near-nadir ($\theta_n \leq 15^\circ$) GRS measurements of the (a and b) 1779-keV Si, (c and d) 1461-keV K, and (e and f) 2615-keV Th gamma rays as well as neighboring and interfering peaks that are included to ensure good fits to the entire region. Peak energies and sources are listed in the high-altitude spectra (Figure 4, left) and are based on the identifications by *Evans et al.* [2006]. *Dop* indicates the peak is Doppler broadened.

Dividing the background-corrected gamma-ray count rates by $\Omega_R(h)$ serves to normalize the data to an effective measurement altitude of 2000 km, the highest altitude permitted in this data set. The upper limit of 2000 km was chosen to prevent measured count rates from being inflated by corrections. The statistical errors are not scaled by the solid

angle, which prevents errors from being improperly reduced by the solid-angle correction.

[22] The background-corrected 1779-keV Si, 6129-keV O, and 1461-keV K gamma-ray count rates versus solid angle are shown in Figure 5, both before and after $\Omega_R(h)$ is applied. The 6129-keV count rate value includes the