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UV- visible

–

spectrophotometer

(Polyvinyl chloride) PVC

(0.032 - Abs.

.245 nm

UV<sub>c</sub>

( $1.2 \times 10^{-5}$  -  $2.8 \times 10^{-5}$ ) k<sub>o</sub>

0.073)

( $1.6 \times 10^{10} \text{ sec}^{-1}$  -  $4.4 \times 10^{10} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ ) σ

(2.2-3.2) ε<sub>1</sub>

(720014 erg/mm<sup>2</sup>)

(102859 erg/mm<sup>2</sup>)

.UV<sub>c</sub>

:

## The Possibility of Using Photographic Diagnostic Films as Dosimeter of UV-Radiation and Study the Optical Properties of these Films

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### ABSTRACT

UV- visible spectrophotometer was used to determine the optical properties of the dental x-ray radiation films poly (vinyl chloride). The films were irradiated with varying doses of ultraviolet radiation  $UV_c$  with 245nm. Optical absorbance peaks Abs. ranged from (0.032- 0.073), the peaks of extinction coefficient  $k_0$  ranged from ( $1.2 \times 10^{-5}$  -  $2.8 \times 10^{-5}$ ), while the peaks of the real dielectric constant  $\epsilon_1$  were found to be between the (2.2- 3.2), and the of the optical conductivity  $\sigma$  ranged from ( $1.6 \times 10^{10} \text{ sec}^{-1}$  -  $4.4 \times 10^{10} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ ). The above data were obtained for lower radiation dose ( $102859 \text{ erg/mm}^2$ ) and higher radiation dose ( $720014 \text{ erg/mm}^2$ ). The results showed that there is a direct correlation between the optical properties and radiation dose. The results revealed that there is a high possibility for using the dental X-ray radiation films as dosimeters of  $UV_c$ - radiation.

**Keywords:** Dental x-ray radiation film, dosimeter, optical properties,  $UV_c$  -radiation.

$(CH_2CHCL)_n$

Poly(vinyl chloride) PVC

(Fluka, 2007/2008)

(Polyester)

(Cellulose)

.(Stuart and Michael, 2000)

(Meredith and Massy, 1977)

.....

(Srivastara and Virk, 2000) (Akber *et al.*, 1980)

(Tanu Sharma *et al.*, 2007) (2006 )

. (Singh and Prasher, 2004) ( 1999 )

(CR-39)

B

(1984 )

(Shweikani *et al.*, 2002) (Wong *et al.*, 1992)

(Nagpal, 2000) .

250nm

(CaF2:Eu, CaF2:Tb)

(Ezekoye and Okeke, 2006) (Nadeem and Ahmed, 2000)

T A

(ZnS) (PhHgS)

.ε

σ

k<sub>o</sub>

n<sub>o</sub>

(PVC-PMMA)

(Deshmukh *et al.*, 2008)

T

α

.ε<sub>∞</sub>

n<sub>o</sub>

UV<sub>c</sub> (UV-Visible light)

(UV-Visible Spectrophotometer)

(I<sub>o</sub>)

(x)

(I)

Absorption Coefficient (α)

.(Nadeem and Ahmed, 2000)

$I = I_0 e^{-\alpha x}$

..... (1)

$$A = \log \frac{I_0}{I} = \log \frac{1}{T} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 2.303 \frac{A}{x} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Reflectance (R) (Refractive Index ) ( $n_o$ )

.(2000 )

$$R = \left[ \frac{(n_o - 1)^2 + k_o}{(n_o + 1)^2 + k_o} \right] \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

( Extinction Coefficient) ( $k_o$ )

$$n_o = \left[ \left( \frac{1+R}{1-R} \right)^2 - (k_o^2 + 1) \right]^{1/2} + \left( \frac{1+R}{1-R} \right) \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

.(Nadeem and Ahmed, 2000)

$$R = 1 - A - T \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

:(Ugwa and Onah, 2007)

$$k_o = \frac{\alpha \lambda}{4\pi} \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

$\lambda$

( Dielectric Constant ) ( $\epsilon$ )

.(Nadeem and Ahmed, 2000 )

$$\epsilon = (n_o - ik_o)^2 \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 \dots\dots\dots (9)$$

.....

:

$\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$

$\therefore \epsilon_1 = n_o^2 - k_o^2$  ..... (10)

$\epsilon_2 = 2n_o k_o$  ..... (11)

(10)

$\epsilon_1$

:

$(10^{-5})$

$\epsilon_1 = n_o^2$  ..... (12)

(Optical Conductivity )( $\sigma$ )

(Ezekoye and Okeke, 2006)

$\sigma = \frac{\alpha n_o c}{4\pi}$  ..... (13)

c

UV<sub>c</sub>

.( 2009 ) ( 9.524 erg /mm<sup>2</sup> .sec )

245 nm

×

=

(163  $\mu$ m)

(1 cm × 4 cm )

UV<sub>c</sub>

Ultra – Violet, INC SAN GABRIEL, CA

PEN – Ray - Lamp

( 3,7,9,11,13,19,21 )

( 245 nm )

4 cm

Shimadzu

UV-Visible Spectrophotometer

( 190 -1100 nm )

UV-210A

.(3)

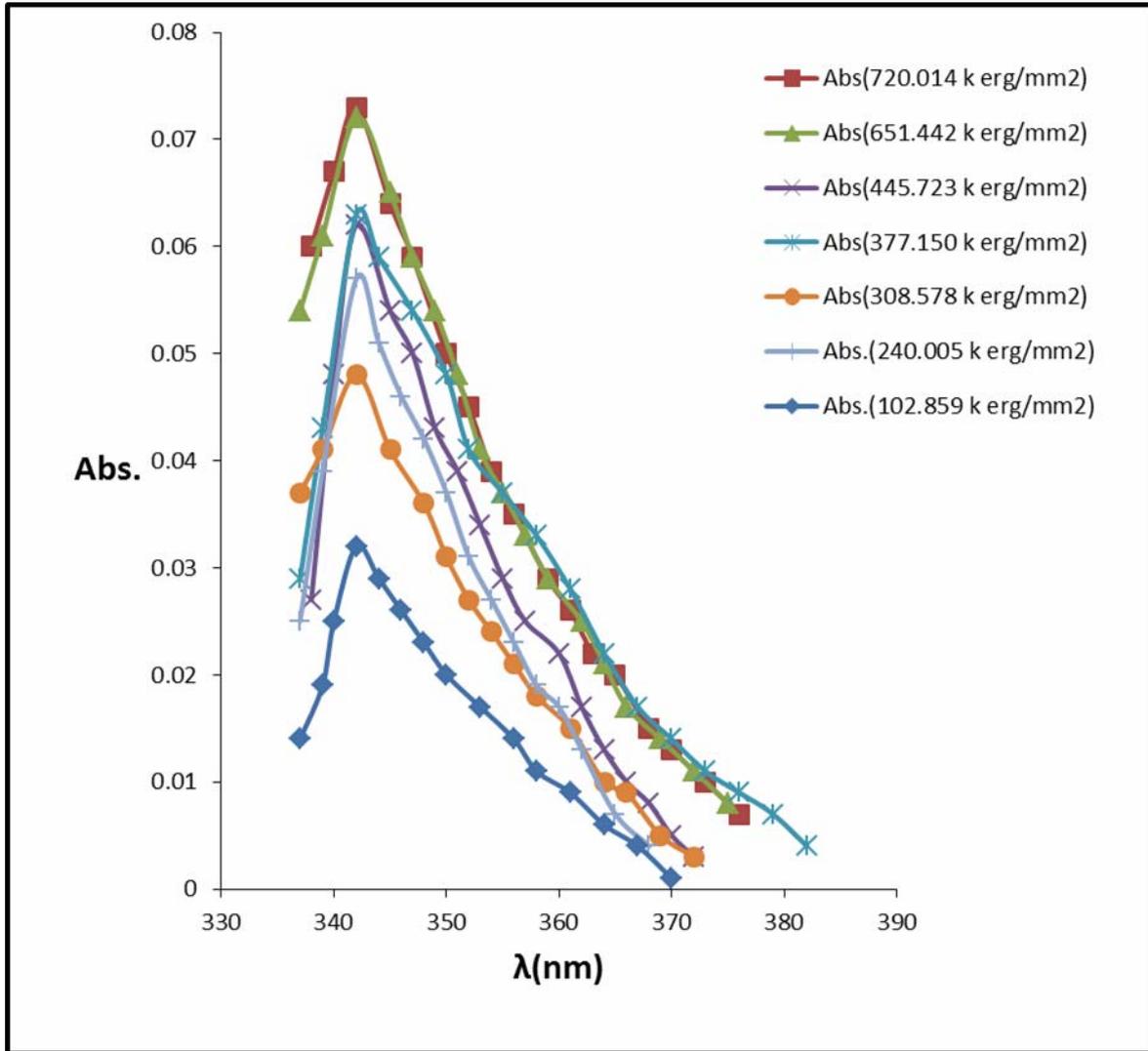
(1)

(102.859 - 720.014 k erg / mm<sup>2</sup> )UV<sub>c</sub>

.( radical )

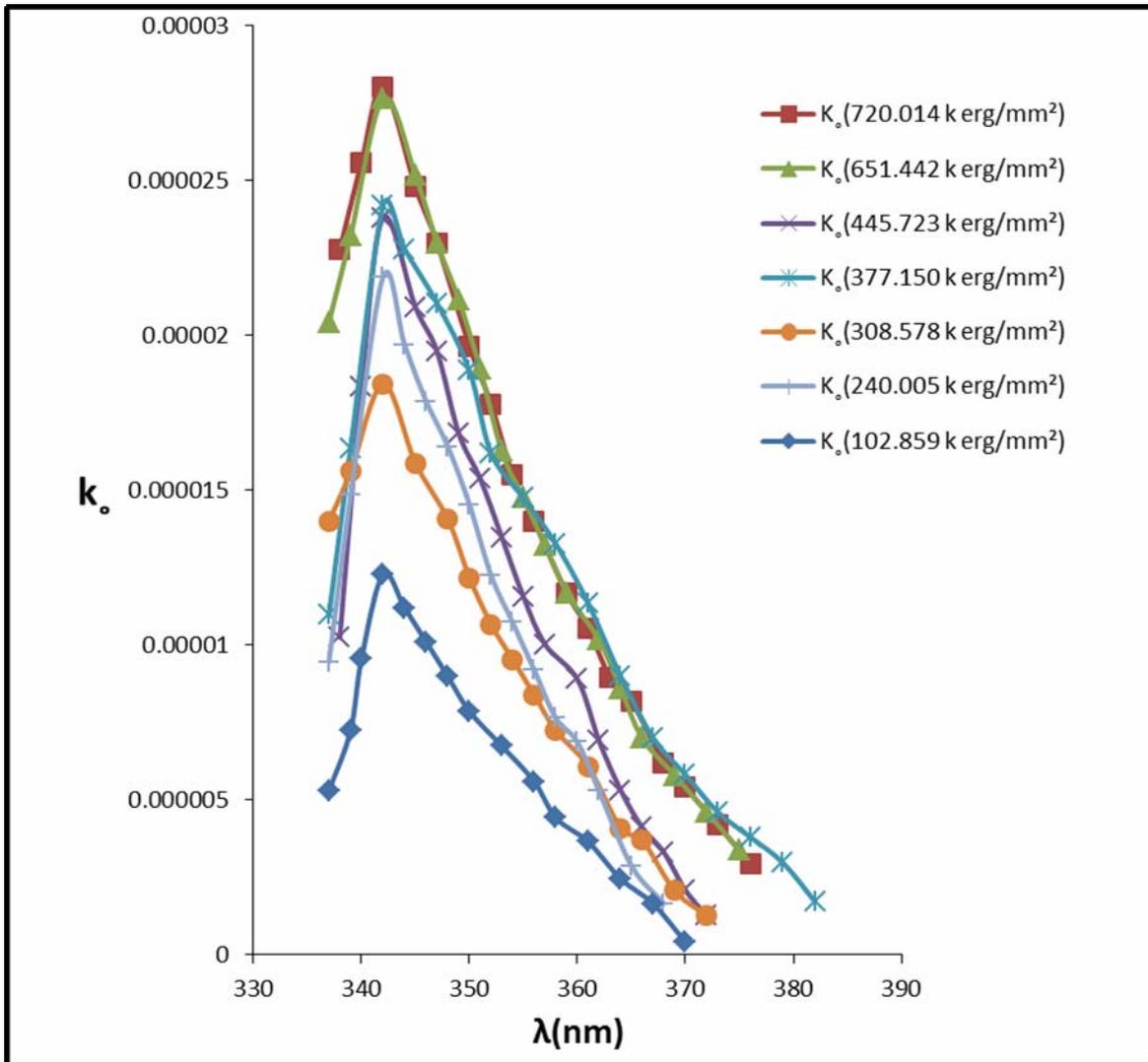
.(Ashour *et al.*, 2006 )

( 342 nm )



: 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 & UV_c \quad k_0 \quad (2) \\
 & k_0 \quad (102.859 - 720.014 \text{ k erg / mm}^2) \\
 & (1.2 \times 10^{-5}) \quad k_0 \\
 & \cdot (720.014 \text{ k erg/mm}^2) \quad (2.8 \times 10^{-5}) \quad (102.859 \text{ k erg/mm}^2)
 \end{aligned}$$



$k_0$  : 2

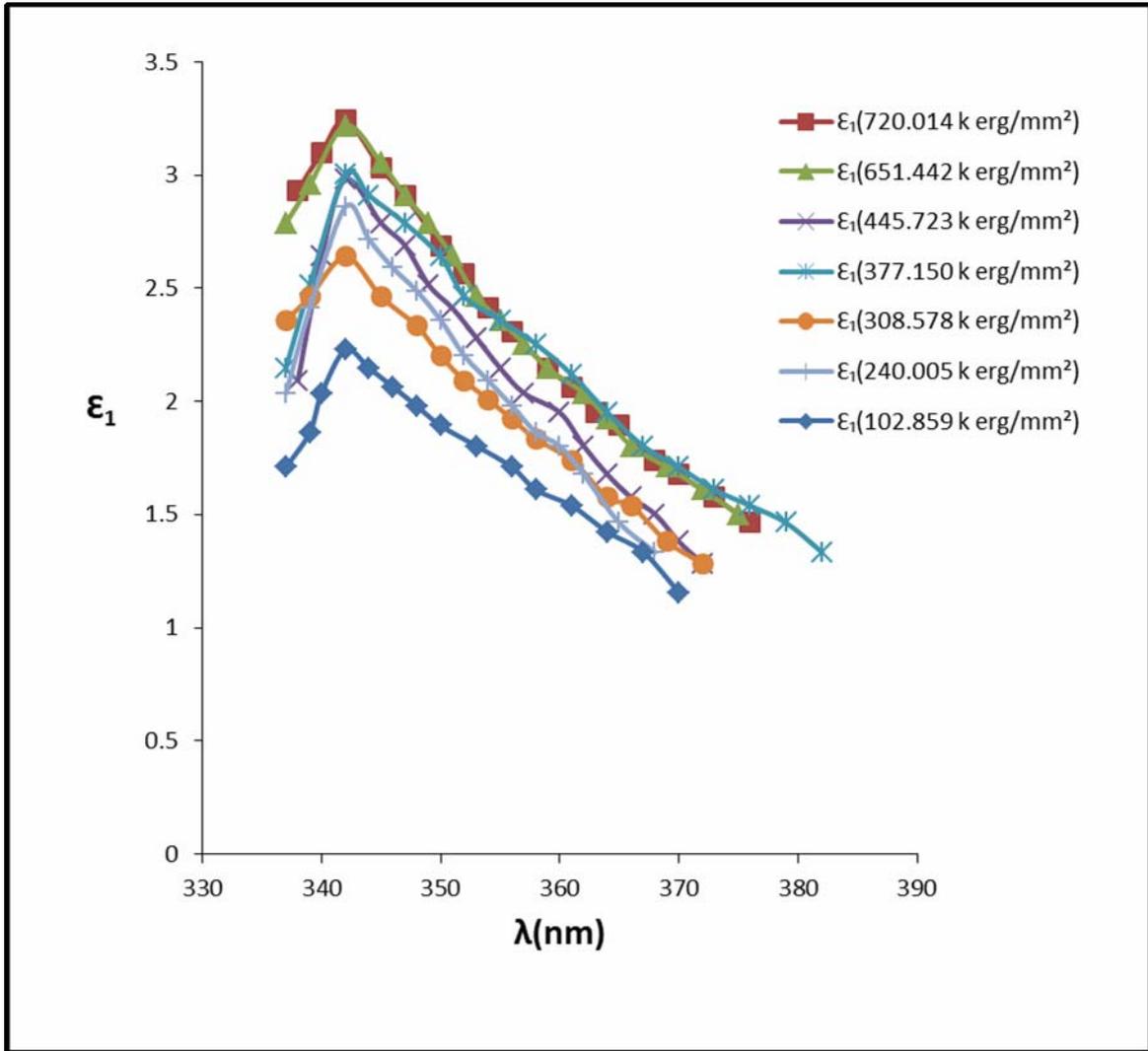
$$\epsilon_1 \quad (3)$$

$$(102.859 - 720.014 \text{ k erg / mm}^2) \quad UV_c$$

$$3.2 \quad (102.859 \text{ k erg/mm}^2) \quad 2.2 \quad \epsilon_1$$

$$.(720.014 \text{ k erg/mm}^2)$$

.....



$\epsilon_1$

: 3

$\sigma$

(4)

(102.859 k erg/mm<sup>2</sup> – 720.014 k erg/mm<sup>2</sup>)

UV<sub>c</sub>

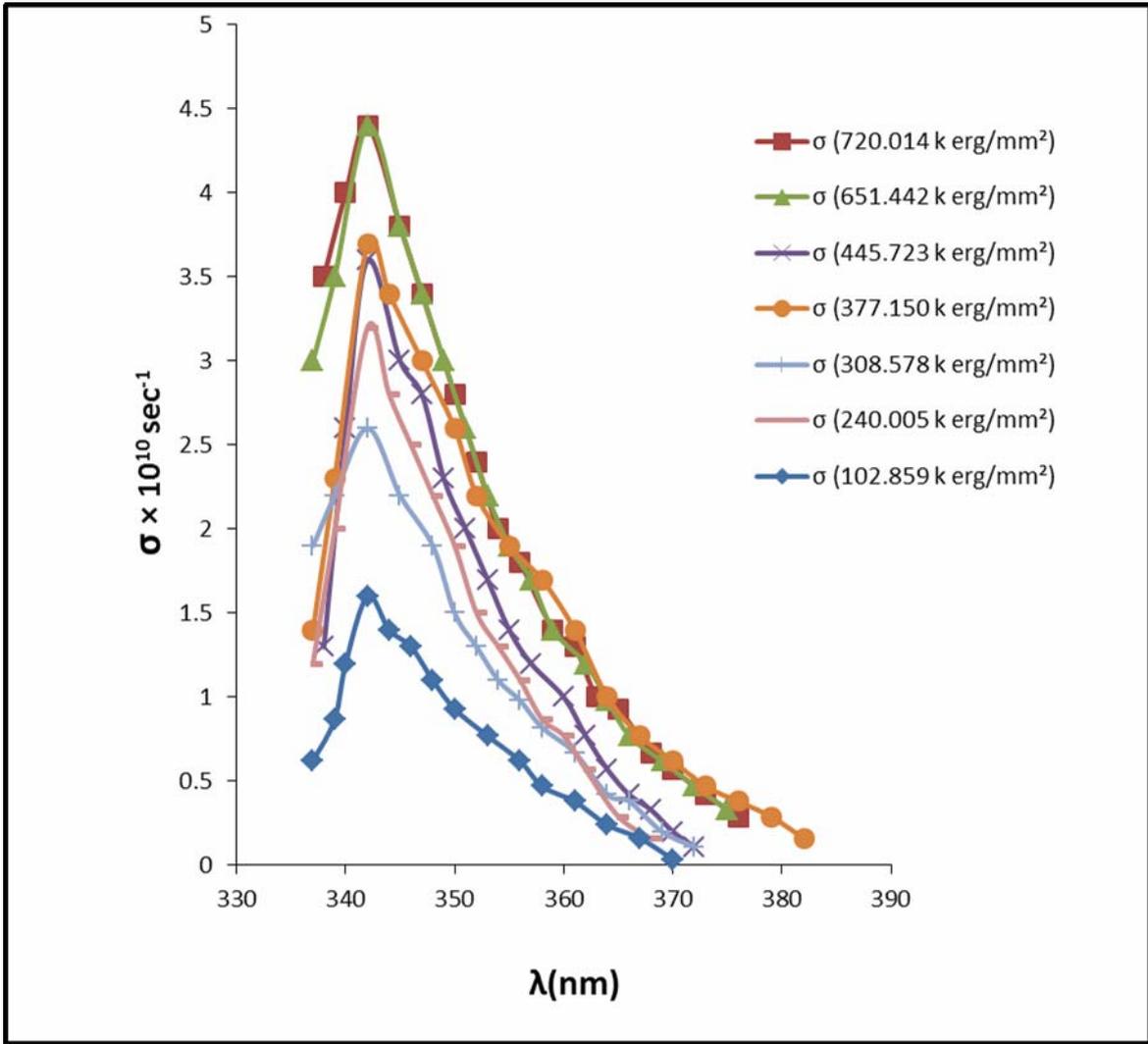
$\sigma$

( $1.6 \times 10^{10} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ )  $\sigma$

(720.014 k erg/mm<sup>2</sup>)

( $4.4 \times 10^{10} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ )

(102.859 k erg/mm<sup>2</sup>)



$\sigma$  :4

Abs. ( 5(a,b,c,d) )

$\sigma$   $\epsilon_1$   $k_0$  UV<sub>c</sub>



$$\epsilon_1 \quad \quad \quad (c)$$

:

$$\epsilon_1 \text{ max} = 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Dose} \left( k \frac{\text{erg}}{\text{mm}^2} \right) + 2.2915 \quad \dots \dots \dots (16)$$

$$\quad \quad \quad (d)$$

$$\sigma \text{ max} \times 10^{10} (\text{sec}^{-1}) = 4.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Dose} \left( k \frac{\text{erg}}{\text{mm}^2} \right) + 1.6541 \quad \dots \dots \dots (17)$$

$\epsilon_1$		$k_0$	Abs.		-1
	.UV <sub>c</sub>			$\sigma$	
					-2
Abs.				(5(a-d))	
		$\sigma$	$\epsilon_1$		$k_0$

.(1984)

.(2009)

.(2000)

.SO<sub>2</sub>

.(2006)

355

.(2000)

.55-65 (43) .

PM-

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