

# Dosimetry without Polymers embedded text

*by* Aris Doyan

---

**Submission date:** 28-Mar-2021 04:36PM (UTC-0700)

**Submission ID:** 1544710267

**File name:** Turnitin\_-\_Aris\_Doyan\_et\_al\_2021.docx (5.71M)

**Word count:** 6230

**Character count:** 34258

# Polymer Film Blend of Polyvinyl Alcohol, Trichloroethylene and Cresol Red for Gamma Radiation Dosimetry

Aris Doyan<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Susilawati Susilawati<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Saiful Prayogi<sup>3</sup>, Muhammad Roil Bilad<sup>3</sup>, Muhamad F. Arif<sup>4</sup>, Noor Maizura Ismail<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Master of Science Education Program, University of Mataram, Jl. Majapahit No. 62 Mataram 83125, Indonesia; aris\_doyan@unram.ac.id (A.D.); susilawatihambali@unram.ac.id (S.S.)  
<sup>2</sup> Physics Education, FKIP, University of Mataram, Jl. Majapahit No. 62 Mataram 83125, Indonesia  
<sup>3</sup> Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, Universitas Pendidikan Mandalika UNDIKMA, Jl. Pemuda No. 59A, Mataram 83126, Indonesia; saifulprayogi@ikipmataram.ac.id (S.P.); muhammadroilbilad@ikipmataram.ac.id (M.A.)  
<sup>4</sup> Department of Materials Engineering, Institut Teknologi Sumatera, Lampung Selatan 35365, Indonesia; mfarif@mt.itera.ac.id (M.F.A.)  
<sup>5</sup> Faculty of Engineering, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Jln UMS, Kota Kinabalu 88400, Sabah, Malaysia; maizura@ums.edu.my (N.M.I.)  
\* Correspondence: aris\_doyan@unram.ac.id (A.D.); susilawatihambali@unram.ac.id (S.S.)

**Abstract:** This study investigated polymer film composite of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), trichloroethylene (TCE) and cresol red (CR) dye irradiated with gamma ( $\gamma$ ) rays for potential application as dosimeter. The film was prepared via the solvent-casting method with varying concentrations of TCE (20, 25, 30, and 35%). Film samples were exposed to radiation from a  $\gamma$ -rays radiation source of cobalt isotope. Color changes before and after  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation were observed, and the optical properties of the polymer films were investigated by spectrophotometry. Results show that increasing the radiation dose physically changed the color of the polymer film, from purple (pH > 8.8) with radiation (0 kGy) to yellow (almost transparent) (2.8 < pH < 7.2) at the highest dose (12 kGy). The concentration of acid formed due to irradiation increased with the increase in irradiation doses and at higher TCE content. The critical doses of PVA-TCE composites decreased linearly with the increase of TCE composition facilitating an easy calibration process. The dose response at 438 nm increased exponentially with increasing radiation dose, but showed opposite trend at the 575 nm band. An increase in the TCA concentration indicated a decrease in the absorption edge and an increase in activation energy, but both decreased for all TCE concentrations at higher doses. The energy gap for the direct and the indirect transitions decreased with increasing TCE concentration and  $\gamma$ -rays radiation dose. The results of this study demonstrated the potential application of PVA-TCE-CR polymer film as  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation dosimetry in a useful dose range of 0–12 kGy.

**Keywords:** optical properties, polymer film composite,  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation, dosimetry

## 1. Introduction

Dosimeters from various materials have been intensively studied as devices to monitor radiation doses [1]. Dosimeters of colored thin film polymer materials have been extensively developed for measuring the adsorbed radiation dose by materials, and have been applied in routine dosimeters [2]. The main technical advantage of a polymer film-based dosimeter as a radiation detector is its slowness and portability [3]. In addition, the film has a long storage stability, sturdy, and cost-effective [4]. Some of the applications of film dosimeters include: routine high-dose radiation to food and beverages [5]; sterilization process [6]; radiotherapy in medical field [7]; and dye dosimeters [8–10].

Radiation dosimeter is used to measure radiation dose exposed to a material by ionizing radiation [11]. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the accuracy of the radiation dose

[12,13]. Many materials have been developed and explored as radiation dosimeter, evaluated under different dose ranges [14–16]. A film dosimeter can be developed from a mixture of polymer and a dye as indicator. The polymer materials that have been explored include polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) [5,13]; polycarbonate [17]; polyvinyl chloride [18]; and polyvinyl butyric [14]. Meanwhile, coloring materials as indicators include: methylene blue and methylene red [4]; thymolphthalein (TP) [5]; ethyl violet and blue bromophenol [19]; cresol red (CR) [20]; tetrazolium violet [21]; and methyl viologen [22].

PVA based polymer materials are most recommended because it has a high degree of flexibility [23], water-soluble [24], good mechanical properties [25], non-toxic and elastic [26]. PVA has been combined with several mixed dyes (tetrabromo phenolphthalein ethyl ester, acid yellow, and chloral hydrate) and has shown promising prospect new dosimeters in 0.1 to 5 kGy dose range [1]. PVA with TP dye is effective a new detector system for application at doses of 1 to 6.5 kGy [5], and PVA with methyl thymol blue dye showed some efficacy under a dose range from 2.5 to 20 kGy [31].

Several blends of chlorine containing polymer have been investigated for possible use as dosimetry of  $\gamma$ -rays radiation and electron beam [27,28]. They also contained dye as pH indicators and the presence of chlorine improve the water solubility. For instance, a mixture dehydrochlorines and an acid has a low pH, which increase its sensitivity of the dye component to change color.

In this study, explore potential of PVA blended with trichlorethylene (TCE) and CR dye as a dosimeter. The addition of a TCE that contains chlorine is expected to enhance the solubility and stabilize the pH [29], as well as increases the dose sensitivity [30]. TCE is also found to be an electro-catalyst in polymers [31]. In order to be applied as a radiation dosimeter, the optical properties of the PVA-TCE-CR polymer film need to be further explored. In this study, we explored the optical characteristics of the PVA-TCE polymer film with CR dye and irradiated by  $\gamma$ -rays at doses of 0 to 12 kGy. Several variations in the TCE concentration were processed.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1 Polymer Film Preparation

Polymer films composite were prepared from the following components: PVA, TCE, CR dye, and color thinners (ethanol and NaOH). The film from the mixture was prepared using the solvent-casting method. A stock dye solution of the polymer film was prepared by mixing CR 0.08 g (SDS for 105225, Merck, Germany) with 50 ml of ethanol (96% technical, Merck), and 10% NaOH (Merck). The mixture was then stirred for 10 minutes at room temperature until homogeneous. The prepared CR dye solution was placed in a closed container (bottle) at room temperature of 25°C until further use.

The polymer film was prepared by dissolving 17.5 g PVA (Mw = 72,000 g/mol, Sigma-Aldrich) with 350 ml distilled water in a beaker. This mixture was heated at 80°C while stirring using a magnetic stirrer at 150 RPM in an open container (to allow evaporation) for 4 hours until the remaining volume of solution was 50 ml. In this condition, TCE (Mw = 131.39 g/mol, from Sigma-Aldrich) was added to the mixture while stirring for 1 hour. The concentration of TCE were varied at 20, 25, 30, and 35%. After that, the temperature was lowered to 25°C and the added with the stock CR dye solution. The mixture was then continuously stirred for about 20 mins until homogeneous.

The homogeneous PVA-TCE-CR solution was poured on a glass plate and spread evenly to form a thin film. The cast film was then left to stand for drying process for 120 hours at a room temperature of 25°C. Under this condition, a solid polymer film was formed by a mixture of PVA-TCE-CR. After solidification, the polymer film was cut into a size of 2 × 2 cm and stored in a special container ampoule to protect it from dirt and sun exposure until a room temperature. The average thickness of the resulting polymer films was 75 ± 1  $\mu$ m, measured using a digital micrometer (Mitutoyo, Japan).

### 2.2 Polymer Film Irradiation

The polymer film was irradiated with  $\gamma$ -rays (Gamma Irradiator ISG-500), sourced from  $^{60}\text{Co}$  pencil types (C 188-Nordion, Canada) with an activity of 2x250 kCi and an average  $\gamma$ -energy of 1.25 MeV. A total of 48 polymer film samples of four TCE concentrations (20, 25, 30, and 35%) were irradiated under different doses of 1 to 12 kGy at room temperature. As benchmarks, four samples of the polymer film were not irradiated (0 kGy) for each TCE concentration. The physical changes in the color of the film with or without irradiation was compared.

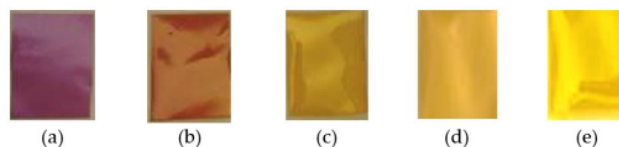
### 2.3 Optical Properties Analysis

Measurement of the optical absorption of polymer films under all radiation doses and concentrations was done using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer (UV-1900i from Shimadzu, USA, WL range: 190-1100 nm, WA:  $\pm 0.1$ -nm). The scanning was done over a wavelength range of 300 to 700 nm. The optical absorption characteristics were plotted in the form of a graph to show wavelength vs absorbance relationships. Measurements were made on each film sample that had been irradiated by  $\gamma$ -rays with four variations of TCA concentrations (20, 25, 30, and 35%). The formation of acid in film composites, critical dose at color change, optical absorption dose response, absorption edge ( $A_E$ ), activation energy ( $\Delta E$ ), and energy gap ( $E_g$ ) were then evaluated. The absorption edge and activation energy were determined according to the Urbach-edges method [32], and the optical energy gap was determined according to the Mott and Davis model [33].

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Discoloration of the polymer film before and after radiation

The color of the PVA-TCE-CR polymer film samples before and after  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation experienced significant changes as shown in Figure 1. Increasing the dose of  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation physically changes the color of the polymer film samples, from purple ( $\text{pH} > 8.8$ ) without radiation (0 kGy) to yellow (leading to transparency) ( $2.8 < \text{pH} < 7.2$ ) at the highest dose (12 kGy). The findings shows that exposure to  $\gamma$ -rays energy at different doses changed the color of the film, in which the dose played important effect. The change of color was consistently found for all variations of TCE concentrations. The decrease of the sample pH was caused by the presence of acids resulting from the interaction of gamma rays with water molecules and TCE.



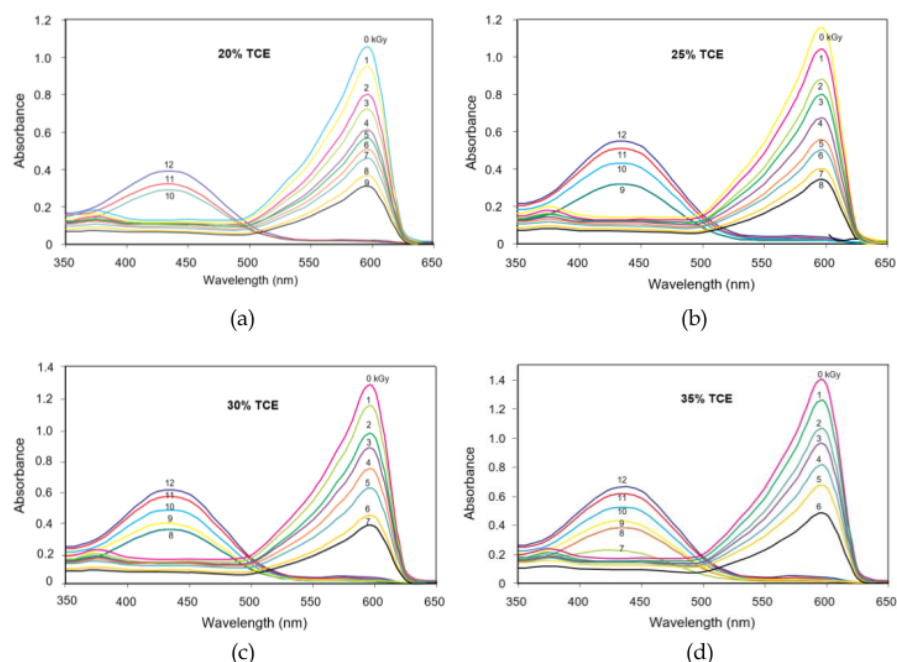
**Figure 1.** Appearance of the polymer film sample after radiation with doses of (a) 0 kGy; (b) 2 kGy; (c) 4 kGy; (d) 6 kGy; and (e) 12 kGy.

The impact of irradiation on colour changes found in this study is consistent with previous reports for different polymer film components. Previous studies showed that the blue color intensity of the polymer film mixture of methyl thymol blue and PVA decreased gradually with the increase in the  $\gamma$ -rays radiation dose. The color transition was attributed to the formation of a large number of free radicals due to radiation exposure which gradually increased the rate of blue color reduction in the polymer film samples [11]. The  $\gamma$ -rays interactions produced hydrated electrons and free radicals that damage the dye material molecules and removed chromophores [34,35]. Increasing the radiation dose also led to a gradual bleaching of the polymer samples, as reported elsewhere [36]. In another report, the chlorine bonding of the mixed film polymer was dehydrochlorinated due to  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation, which increased the chlorine ion in the film [30].

### 3.2 Absorption Spectra



Figure 2 shows the absorption spectrum of the polymer blend film with TCE composition at 20, 25, 30 and 35%. The absorption spectrum of the PVA-TCE-CR composites were measured before and after  $\gamma$ -irradiation with variable doses (0 to 12 kGy). Two absorption peaks at 438 and 575 nm bands were found to be consistent for all tested samples. A band at 575 nm served as the main absorbance peak of the purple color characteristic of the PVA-TCE-CR polymer film composite. At 20% TCE, films with a radiation dose of 0 kGy (unirradiated) to the one irradiated with 9 kGy maintained the main absorption peak at 575 nm. However, the main absorbance peak of polymer films irradiated with 10, 11 and 12 kGy shifted from 575 nm to 438 nm. The peak shifting for TCE concentration of 25%, 30 and 35% occurred for irradiation doses of 9, 10, 11 and 12; 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 kGy, respectively.



**Figure 2.** Absorbance spectra of CR dyed PVA-TCE composites containing; (a) 20%; (b) 25%; (c) 30%; and (d) 35 % TCE irradiated with  $\gamma$ -rays at various doses.

The absorption spectra of the unirradiated films show a main absorption peak at 575 nm band (a characteristic of purple colour). Upon irradiation, the absorbance at 575 nm band decreased gradually while at the absorption peak of 438-nm band (a characteristic of yellow colour) emerged with increasing intensity at higher doses. The change in colour can be ascribed due to decrease in the samples pH caused by the presence of acid generated from interaction of  $\gamma$ -rays with water molecules and TCE, a chlorine containing substance. There was no colour change for the dyed PVA films prepared without TCE added (for one concentration), even though it was irradiated to 12 kGy. This suggests that only TCE molecules of the PVA-TCE composites were affected by  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation within the applied doses range. Another study reported that the polymer film of PVA-chloral hydrate- TPBE-AY dyes irradiated by gamma rays produced colors from green to yellow to red due to a decrease in pH that occurred due to HCl produced from chloral radiolysis [1].

These results are consistent with the results of previous studies on composite polymer film PVA-trichloroacetic acid (PVA-TCA) which produced the same absorption bands (575 and 438 nm) as expected for most organic compounds containing chlorine [30].

However, they have a different dose response. For a given absorption dose, the absorbance of PVA-TCE composites in the 575 nm band was higher than that of the PVA-TCA composites, but for the 438 nm band, it was higher for the PVA-TCA composites than for the PVA-TCE composites. This difference may be due to various factors such as sample thickness, dose sensitivity, and the concentration of acid formed in the two sample systems.

The colorimetric property associated with the change in the optical absorption peak due to gamma radiation on a film is an important aspect in radiation dosimetry. In this study, we identified highly visible results within 1 to 12 kGy dose range that enable the polymer film materials to be used in many dosimetry applications. At low doses (<5 kGy), the film can be used as a dosimetry label or indicator for food irradiation processing, medical product sterilization, and polymer modification [1], while for high doses (>6 kGy), it can be applied to various control processes in industrial radiation facilities [13].

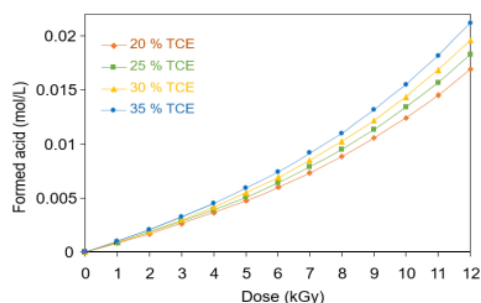
### 3.3 Formation of Acid in PVA-TCE composites

Figure 3 shows the concentration of acid formed in the PVA-TCE samples containing different TCE compositions as a function of absorbed dose. It could be seen that the concentration of acid formed increased with the increase in the irradiation dose and the TCE content. Upon irradiation, the TCE in the polymer film was dechlorinated, in which chlorine ions detached from the carbon backbone of TCE. Thus, the excited TCE dissociated to radicals, which may be represented by equation (1).



The radicals of hydrogen  $\text{H}^*$  and hydroxyl  $\text{OH}^*$  from hydrolysis of water, and  $\text{Cl}^*$  from TCE recombined to form other chemical products including hydrochloric acid.

Figure 3 shows the concentration of acid formed in the PVA-TCE-CR polymer film composites during irradiation with  $\gamma$ -rays. It can be seen that the acid concentration was dependent on the dose and the composition and type of blend added. The acid formed increased with increasing TCE concentration from 20 to 35% and radiation dose up to 12 kGy.



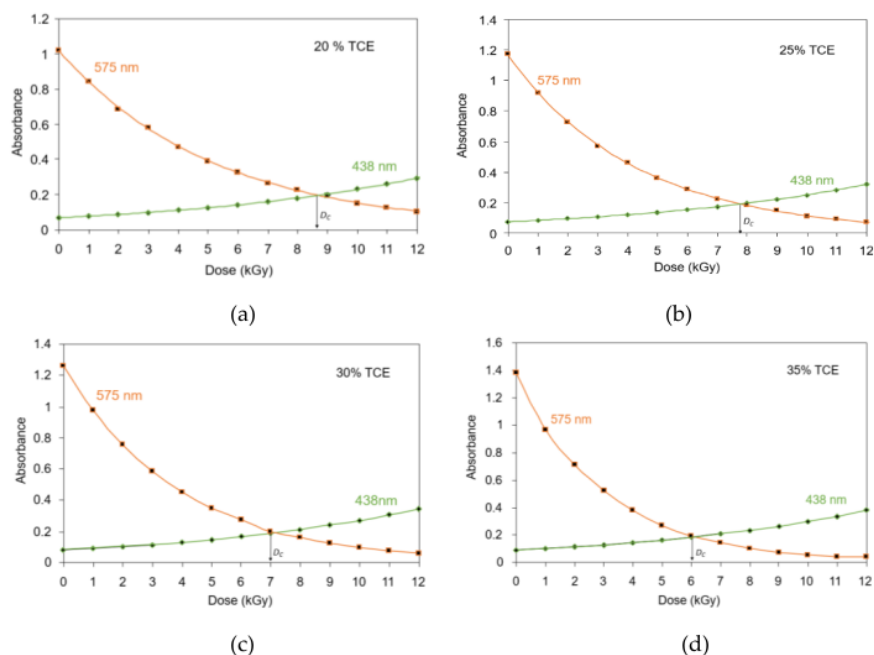
**Figure 3.** Concentration of acid formed as function of dose in PVA-TCE-CR polymer films with different compositions of TCE derived from the absorbance at 438 nm.

Similar finding on acidification of irradiated polymer film was also reported in earlier studies. For a single carbon bond (C-C) containing compound in PVA-chloral hydrate composite, the acid concentration at dose 12 kGy reached  $1.0 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  for 34% CH [37], while at the same radiation dose reached of  $0.18 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  for 35% TCA (in PVA-composite) [30]. However, the acid formed in a double carbon bond (C=C) containing compound like PVA-TCE composites, the acid formed was much smaller of  $0.015 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  for 20% TCE and  $0.022 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  for 35% TCE when irradiated at the dose 12 kGy. The increasing trend

can be attributed to more energy of the photon required to break a covalent bond involving C=C compound. It follows that the amount of acid formed and the subsequent chemical and physical effects of irradiated PVA composites was influenced by the type of carbon bond of the compounds.

### 3.4 Critical Dose at Color Change

The shift of the main absorption bands from 575 nm to 438 nm as the result of  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation on the film occurred at a certain dose point, called as critical dose, as shown in Figure 2. Figure 4 shows the critical dose of each tested TCE concentration. Figure 4 shows the intersection of absorption curves at 438 and 575 nm bands for each TCE composition. The dose at this intersection was taken as the critical dose ( $D_c$ ) at which the polymer film changed colour. Figure 4 also shows the useful critical dose as a function of TCE composition. The values obtained from 20%, 25%, 30%, and 35% TCE were ranged at 8 to 9 kGy, 7 to 8 kGy, 7 kGy, and 6 kGy, respectively.



**Figure 4.** Critical doses determined as the intersection of absorbance at 575 nm and 438 nm bands for PVA-TCE-CR polymer film containing (a) 20%, (b) 25%, (c) 30%, and (d) 35% TCE.

Figure 5 shows critical doses as a function of TCE composition for PVA-TCE-CR polymer film. The critical dose decreases linearly with the increase of TCE composition and has a relationship given by  $D_c = -0.18C + 12.35$  ( $r = 0.99$ ), where  $C$  is the composition of TCE. It shows that the critical dose of polymer film composites decreases linearly with increasing TCE compositions.

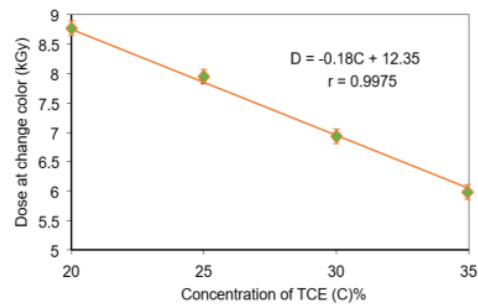


Figure 5. Useful critical doses as a function of TCE concentration for PVA-TCE-CR polymer films.

### 3.5 Optical Absorption Dose Response

The radiation dose response for each absorption band was evaluated as function of TCE content in the PVA-TCE-CR polymer films. The dose-response curves at 438 nm increased exponentially with dose as shown in Figure 6(a). The data fitted well with a mathematical model of  $y = y_0 e^{D/D_0}$ . The dose sensitivity parameter  $D_0$  obtained had a function of  $D_0 = 0.012C + 7.8311$ , where  $C$  is the composition of TCE, as shown in Figure 6(b).

For the dose-response curves at 575-nm band, which decreased exponentially with dose, a mathematical model of  $y = y_0 e^{-D/D_0}$  was used (Figure 6c). The results show that  $D_0$  had the relationship of  $D_0 = 0.0098C + 3.6174$ , where  $C$  is the composition of TCE, as shown in Figure 6(d). Since,  $D_0$  showed a linear relationship with the TCE composition, the dose response of the film is thus desirable for ease of calibration and interpretation as a radiation dosimeter.

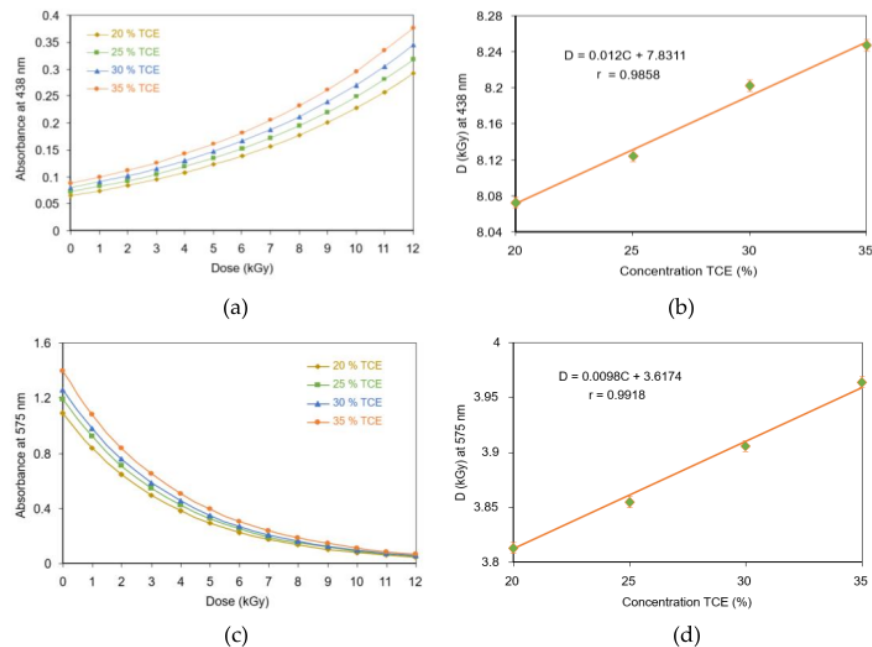
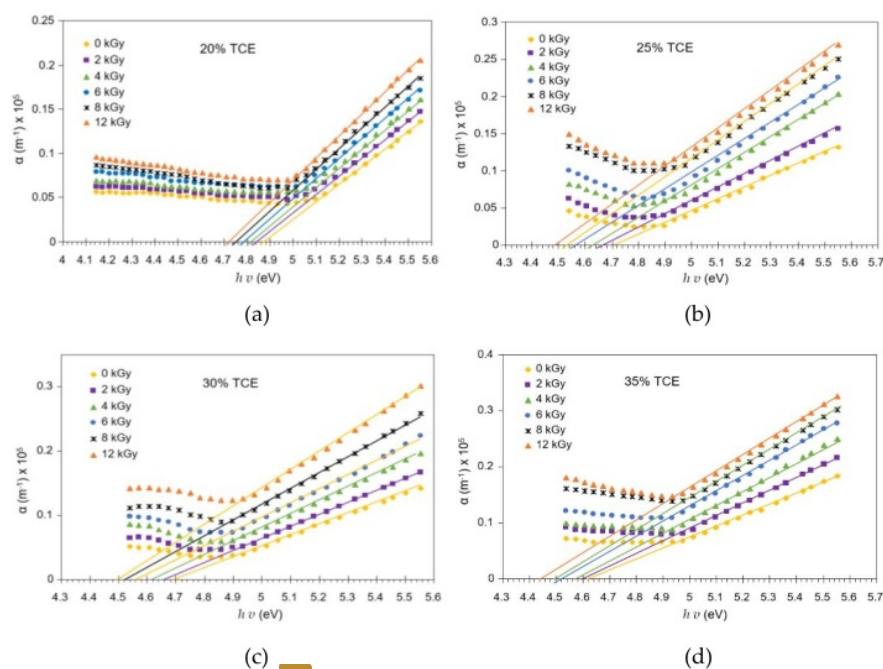


Figure 6. Optical absorption dose response; (a) dose response curve at 438 nm band; (b) Sensitive dose  $D_0$  vs TCE composition as derived from 438 nm band; (c) Dose response curve at 575 nm band; (d) Sensitive dose  $D_0$  as a function of TCE composition as derived from 575 nm band.



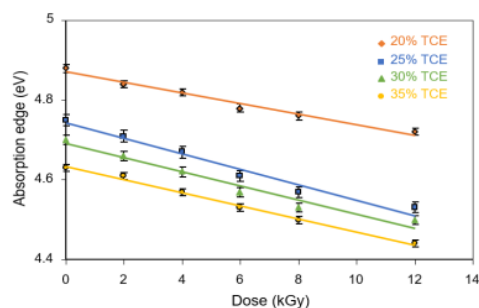
### 3.6 Absorption Edge

The absorption of UV spectra increases with increasing dose, as shown in Figure 7. This band corresponded to the excitation of outer electrons attributed to the  $\pi-\pi^*$  electronic transitions of electrons from donor atoms (HOMO) to acceptor atoms (LUMO) of the film. The absorption coefficient,  $\alpha(\nu)$ , of dyed PVA-TCE film was determined from the optical absorption spectrum. The plots of  $\alpha(\nu)$  vs  $h\nu$  at different doses are shown in Figure 7 for different TCE compositions. Near the absorption edge,  $\alpha$  increased more rapidly with  $h\nu$ . The absorption edge was determined by extrapolating the linear portions of  $\alpha(\nu)$  vs  $h\nu$  curves to zero value of the absorption coefficient.



**Figure 7.** Relationship between  $\alpha(\nu)$  vs  $h\nu$  under different doses for; (a) 20%; (b) 25%; (c) 30%; and (d) 35% of TCE content in PVA-TCE-CR polymer film.

The absorption edge decreased with increasing TCE composition and increasing dose as shown in Figure 8. The absorption edge of dyed PVA-TCE film decreased for 20% TCE from 4.88 to 4.72 eV when the dose increased from 0 to 12 kGy. For the same radiation condition, it decreases from 4.63 to 4.44 eV for 35% TCE. When comparing with literature data, at about the same blend composition, the absorption edge of the PVA-CH film was higher than that the PVA-TCE film [37], followed by the PVA-TCA film [30]. Overall, the absorption edge of irradiated PVA-TCE composites was higher than that of the UPVC (4.35 to 2.04 eV) [38].

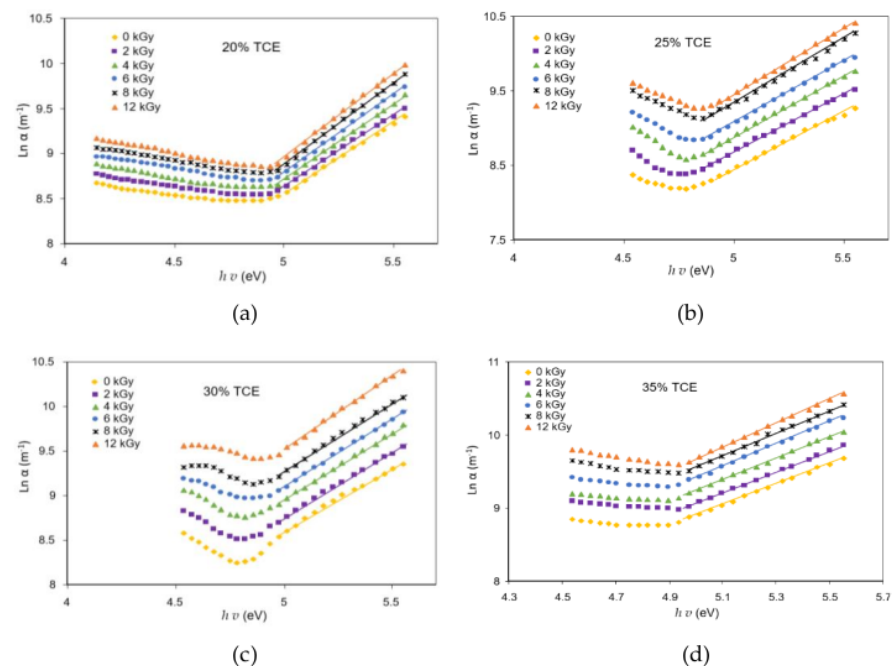


**Figure 8.** Absorption edge of PVA-TCE-CR polymer films as a function of dose for different TCE compositions.

For pure PVA film, the absorption edge was found to be around 5.34 eV [39]. In the present study, this value was reduced by 0.9 eV, under 35% PVA-TCE and a dose of 12 kGy to about 4.44 eV. A greater trend of decreasing absorption edge with increasing radiation dose was also found in polymer films blended with salts, such as PVA-AgNO<sub>3</sub> polymer film irradiated with gamma rays at high doses. At doses of 20 to 50 kGy, it produced an absorption edge of 1.43 to 0.96 eV [40].

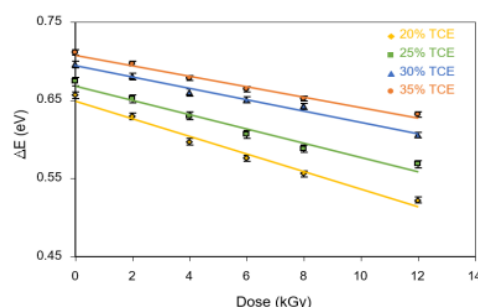
### 3.7 Activation Energy

The optical activation energy was evaluated using the Urbach-edges method [32]. The activation energy of irradiated samples were determined from the slope of the straight line of  $\ln(\alpha)$  versus photon energy  $h\nu$  for different TCE compositions (Figure 9). The activation energy in a reaction is defined the amount of energy required to start a reaction. This represents the minimum energy required to form a complex motion in the event of a collision between reagents [41].



**Figure 9.** Variation of  $\ln(\alpha)$  vs.  $h\nu$  at various doses for; (a) 20%; (b) 25%; (c) 30%; and (d) 35% TCE composition of CR dyed PVA-TCE composites.

From the results shown in Figure 10, it can be seen that activation energy decreased with the increase of the radiation dose as well as TCE concentration. It was found that the activation energy value at 0 Gy increased from 0.66 eV for the 20% TCE to 0.72 eV for the 35% TCE. At 12 kGy, the value increases from 0.49 eV for the 20% TCE to 0.65 eV for the 35% TCE. Therefore, activation energy increased with the increase of the TCE composition and decreased at higher doses. These findings are supported by the results of previous studies that the activation energy decreased with increasing dose of  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation [30], as a result of chain-scission polymeric molecules in polymer samples [42]. Evaluation of previous studies revealed that activation energy values of PVA-TCE composites were higher than of PVA-TCA composites for all tested compositions and doses [30]. This finding suggests that radiation dose affected significantly the change of the width of the tail of the localized states of the energy band.

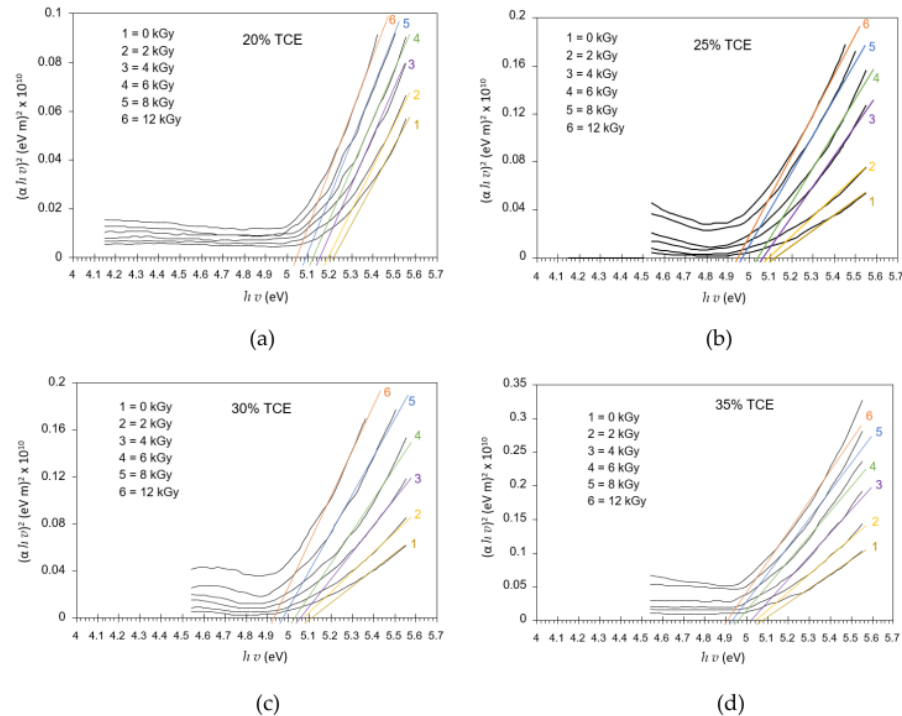


**Figure 10.** Effect of  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation and TCE composition on the optical activation energy ( $\Delta E$ ) of CR dyed PVA-TCE composites.

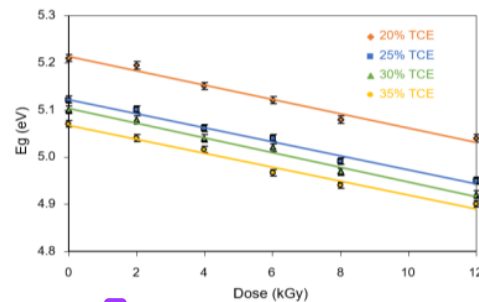
### 3.8 Band Gap Energy

Figure 11 shows extrapolation  $(\alpha h\nu)^m$  versus  $h\nu$  that resulted in a variation energy gap for each radiation dose and concentration. Energy gap was determined according to the Mott and Davis' model [33]. Band gap energy or energy gap is the energy range in the absence of electrons from a material, it lies between the valence and conduction bands [43]. Enough energy is required to make the transition of these two bands [44]. Optical absorption spectrum analysis can be used to determine the optical energy gap between the valence band and the conduction band due to direct and indirect transitions [45,46]. The direct optical band gaps in UV region were evaluated from  $(\alpha h\nu)^2$  versus  $h\nu$  at different doses as illustrated in Figure 11.

Figure 12 summarizes the relationship between the optical band gaps and dose at different TCE compositions. The results show that the direct energy gap decreased with increasing doses for all TCE compositions. It was found that energy gap at 0 Gy decreased from 5.21 eV for the 20% TCE to 5.07 eV for the 35% TCE. At 12 kGy, the value decreased from 5.04 eV for the 20% TCE to 4.90 eV for the 35% TCE. The energy gap value of the PVA-TCE film was slightly smaller than that of the PVA-TCA films under all doses [30].



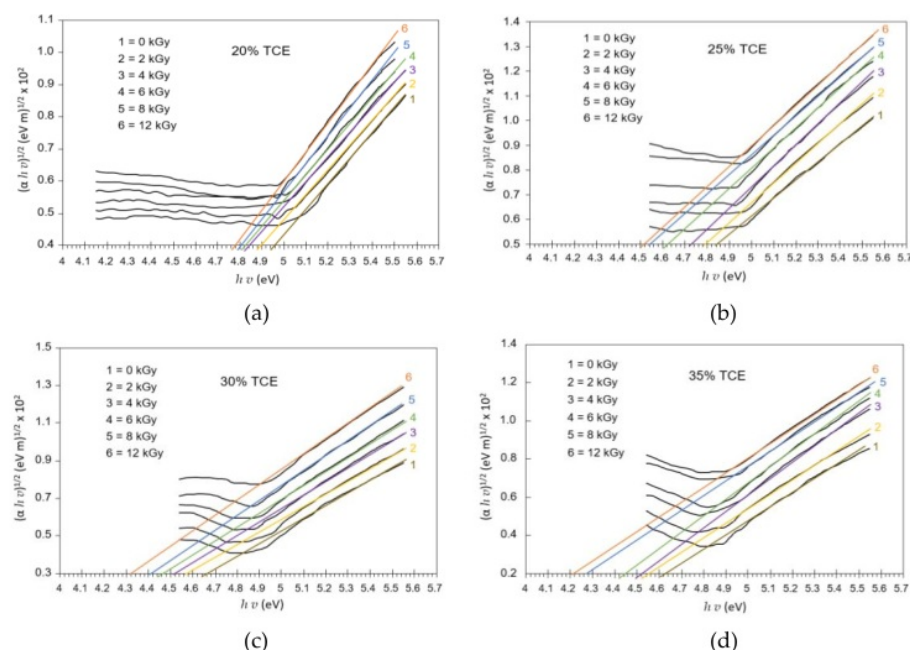
**Figure 11.** Variation of direct allowed transition  $(ahv)^2$  vs  $h\nu$  at various doses for PVA-TCE-CR polymer film at; (a) 20%; (b) 25%; (c) 30%; and (d) 35% TCE composition.



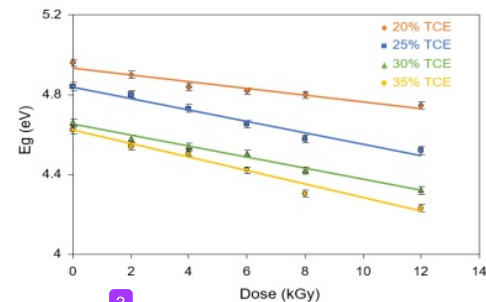
**Figure 12.** Variation of the direct energy band gaps with dose for PVA-TCE-CT polymer films at different TCE compositions.

The indirect optical band gap energy of UV region was evaluated from the linear plots of  $(ahv)^{1/2}$  vs  $h\nu$  under different doses as illustrated in Figure 13. The extrapolation for which  $(ahv)^{1/2} = 0$  yielded the indirect optical band gap, which was a function of dose as illustrated in Figure 14. The indirect band gap decreased with the increase of dose for all TCE compositions. It had similar features to that of the direct band gap, but the value of the indirect band gap energy was always smaller. It was found that at 0 Gy, the indirect energy gap decreased from 4.96 eV for the 20% TCE to 4.62 eV for the 35% TCE. At 12 kGy, the value decreased from 4.74 eV for the 20% TCE to 4.23 eV for the 35% TCE. It was found also that the indirect band gap of the PVA-TCE composites was larger than that of the PVA-TCA composites [30], for the same compositions and doses. The decrease in the band gap resulted from the increase in polarons and free ions in the polymer sample due to exposure to the  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation, as explained elsewhere [44,47].

349



**Figure 13.** Variation of indirect allowed transition  $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$  vs  $h\nu$  at various doses PVA-TCE-CT polymer films at; (a) 20%; (b) 25%; (c) 30%; and (d) 35% TCE composition.



**Figure 13.** Variation of the indirect energy band gaps with dose for CR dyed PVA-TCE films at different TCE compositions.

Overall results suggest that the amount of energy gap in the irradiated polymer material depends on the type and composition of the dopants under the influence of  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation. The response of the optical properties of the material to the radiation dose is very important to be investigated. The results of previous studies showed a linear response of decreasing energy gap to  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation on  $\text{TeO}_2$  thin films observed in the dose range 0 to 37 Gy, which resulted in energy gap up in the range of 3.75 to 345 eV [48]. The linear response decreased the energy gap to 4.16 and 4.34 eV for KCl-Mn and KCl-Ce phosphore polymer materials irradiated with  $\gamma$ -rays at doses of 0.08 to 0.75 kGy [49].

The behavior of the optical properties of the studied material specimen under the influence of radiation dose is important to identify its potential application in radiation dosimetry systems. They usually show varying responses to the dose exposed to the material, such as linear, supralinear, saturated response, and defective with increasing radiation dose [50]. In the present work, the energy gap for both types of transitions (direct



and indirect) showed a linear decreasing response to radiation dose. Linearity indicated that the material has stable optical properties which can be used as a promising dosimetry [48,49].

#### 4. Conclusions

The PVA-TCE-CR polymer film composite has been introduced for  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation dosimetry system applications. The study of its optical properties was explored before and after  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation. Results show That increasing the radiation dose physically changed the color of the polymer film, from purple (pH> 8.8) without radiation (0 kGy) to yellow (almost transparent) ( $2.8 < \text{pH} < 7.2$ ) at the highest dose (12 kGy). The concentration of acid formed increased with the increase in dose and the composition of TCE. The critical doses of film composites decreased linearly with the increase of TCE compositions. The dose response at 438 nm increased exponentially with increasing radiation dose. Conversely, the dose response at the 575 nm band decreased with increasing radiation dose. An increase in the TCA concentration indicated a decrease in the absorption edge and an increase in activation energy, but both decreased for all TCE concentrations at higher doses. The energy gap for the direct and the indirect transitions decreased with increasing TCE concentration and  $\gamma$ -rays radiation dose. The results of this study indicated the potential application of PVA-TCE-CR polymer film as  $\gamma$ -rays irradiation dosimetry in a useful dose range of 0–12 kGy.

#### References

- Gafar, S.M.; El-Kelany, M.; El-Ahdal, M. Low-Dose Film Dosimeter Based on Mixture of AY and TBPE Dyed Poly(Vinyl Alcohol). *Dyes and Pigments* **2017**, *140*, 1–5, doi:10.1016/j.dyepig.2017.01.020.
- Kattan, M.; al Kassiri, H.; Daher, Y. Using Polyvinyl Chloride Dyed with Bromocresol Purple in Radiation Dosimetry. *Applied Radiation and Isotopes* **2011**, *69*, 377–380, doi:10.1016/j.apradiso.2010.11.006.
- Akhtar, S.; Shahzad, A.; Bashir, S.; Hussain, M.Y.; Akhtar, N. Improved Performance of Radiochromic Films for High-Dose Dosimetry. *Radioprotection* **2016**, *51*, 129–133, doi:10.1051/radiopro/2016001.
- Akhtar, S.; Hussain, T.; Shahzad, A.; Qamar-ul-Islam The Feasibility of Reactive Dye in PVA Films as High Dosimeter. *J. Basic Appl. Sci.* **2013**, *9*, 420–423, doi:10.6000/1927-5129.2013.09.54.
- El-Kelany, M.; Gafar, S.M. Preparation of Radiation Monitoring Labels to  $\gamma$  Ray. *Optik* **2016**, *127*, 6746–6753, doi:10.1016/j.ijleo.2016.05.001.
- Gafar, S.M.; El-Ahdal, M.A. Dosimetric Characteristics of 2,6 Di-Nitro Phenol for High Dose Dosimetry. *Dyes and Pigments* **2014**, *109*, 67–71, doi:10.1016/j.dyepig.2014.05.001.
- Hassani, H.; Nedaie, H.A.; Zahmatkesh, M.H.; Shirani, K. A Dosimetric Study of Small Photon Fields Using Polymer Gel and Gafchromic EBT Films. *Medical Dosimetry* **2014**, *39*, 102–107, doi:10.1016/j.meddos.2013.10.007.
- Ali-Omer, M.A.; Ali-Bashir, E.A. Synthesis of Polyvinyl Alcohol and Cuprous Oxide (PVA/Cu<sub>2</sub>O) Films for Radiation Detection and Personal Dosimeter Based on Optical Properties. *Journal of Radiation Research and Applied Sciences* **2018**, *11*, 237–241, doi:10.1016/j.jrras.2018.03.001.
- Aydarous, A.; Badawi, A.; Abdallah, S. The Effects of Electrons and Photons Irradiation on the Optical and Thermophysical Properties of Gafchromic HD-V2 Films. *Results in Physics* **2016**, *6*, 952–956, doi:10.1016/j.rinp.2016.11.025.
- Basfar, A.A.; Rabaeh, K.A.; Mousa, A.A. Improved Performance of Nitro-Blue Tetrazolium Polyvinyl Butyral High Dose Film Dosimeters. *Radiation Measurements* **2012**, *47*, 1005–1008, doi:10.1016/j.radmeas.2012.07.008.
- Rabaeh, K.A.; Aljammal, S.A.; Eyadeh, M.M.; Abumurad, K.M. Methyl Thymol Blue Solution and Film Dosimeter for High Dose Measurements. *Results in Physics* **2021**, *23*, 103980, doi:10.1016/j.rinp.2021.103980.

12. Hosni, F.; Farah, K.; Kaouach, H.; Louati, A.; Chtourou, R.; Hamzaoui, A.H. Effect of Gamma-Irradiation on the Colorimetric Properties of Epoxy-Resin Films: Potential Use in Dosimetric Application. *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms* **2013**, *311*, 1–4, doi:10.1016/j.nimb.2013.06.003.
13. Raouafi, A.; Daoudi, M.; Jouini, K.; Charradi, K.; Hamzaoui, A.H.; Blaise, P.; Farah, K.; Hosni, F. Effect of Gamma Irradiation on the Color, Structure and Morphology of Nickel-Doped Polyvinyl Alcohol Films: Alternative Use as Dosimeter or Irradiation Indicator. *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms* **2018**, *425*, 4–10, doi:10.1016/j.nimb.2018.03.034.
14. Abdel-Fattah, A.A.; Soliman, Y.S.; Bayomi, A.M.M.; Abdel-Khalek, A.A. Dosimetric Characteristics of a Radiochromic Polyvinyl Butyral Film Containing 2,4-Hexadiyn-1,6-Bis(n-Butyl Urethane). *Applied Radiation and Isotopes* **2014**, *86*, 21–27, doi:10.1016/j.apradiso.2013.12.023.
15. Soliman, Y.S.; Abdel-Fattah, A.A.; Alkhuraiji, T.S. Radiochromic Film Containing Poly(Hexa-2,4-Diynylene Adipate) as a Radiation Dosimeter. *Applied Radiation and Isotopes* **2018**, *141*, 80–87, doi:10.1016/j.apradiso.2018.08.016.
16. Ticoş, D.; Scurtu, A.; Oane, M.; Diplăşu, C.; Giubega, G.; Călina, I.; Ticoş, C.M. Complementary Dosimetry for a 6 MeV Electron Beam. *Results in Physics* **2019**, *14*, 102377, doi:10.1016/j.rinp.2019.102377.
17. Galante, A.M.S.; Campos, L.L. Mapping Radiation Fields in Containers for Industrial  $\gamma$ -Irradiation Using Polycarbonate Dosimeters. *Applied Radiation and Isotopes* **2012**, *70*, 1264–1266, doi:10.1016/j.apradiso.2011.12.046.
18. Kattan, M.; Daher, Y. The Use of Polyvinyl Chloride Films Dyed with Methyl Red in Radiation Dosimetry. *IJRR* **2016**, *14*, 263–267, doi:10.18869/acadpub.ijrr.14.3.263.
19. Ebraheem, S.; El-Kelany, M. Dosimeter Film Based on Ethyl Violet-Bromophenol Blue Dyed Poly(Vinyl Alcohol). *OJPChem* **2013**, *03*, 1–5, doi:10.4236/ojpchem.2013.31001.
20. Ebraheem, S.; Eid, S.; Kovacs, A. A New Dyed Poly (Vinyl Alcohol) Film for High-Dose Applications. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry* **2002**, *63*, 807–811, doi:10.1016/S0969-806X(01)00663-6.
21. Emi-Reynolds, G.; Kovacs, A.; Fletcher, J.J. Dosimetry Characterization of Tetrazolium Violet-Polyvinylalcohol Films. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry* **2007**, *76*, 1519–1522, doi:10.1016/j.radphyschem.2007.02.064.
22. Lavallo, M.; Corda, U.; Fuochi, P.G.; Caminati, S.; Venturi, M.; Kovács, A.; Baranyai, M.; Sáfrány, A.; Miller, A. Radiochromic Film Containing Methyl Viologen for Radiation Dosimetry. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry* **2007**, *76*, 1502–1506, doi:10.1016/j.radphyschem.2007.02.061.
23. Ang, S.L.; Sivashankari, R.; Shaharuddin, B.; Chuah, J.-A.; Tsuge, T.; Abe, H.; Sudesh, K. Potential Applications of Polyhydroxyalkanoates as a Biomaterial for the Aging Population. *Polymer Degradation and Stability* **2020**, *181*, 109371, doi:10.1016/j.polymdegradstab.2020.109371.
24. Wong, C.Y.; Wong, W.Y.; Loh, K.S.; Daud, W.R.W.; Lim, K.L.; Khalid, M.; Walvekar, R. Development of Poly(Vinyl Alcohol)-Based Polymers as Proton Exchange Membranes and Challenges in Fuel Cell Application: A Review. *Polymer Reviews* **2020**, *60*, 171–202, doi:10.1080/15583724.2019.1641514.
25. Gadhave, R.V.; Mahanwar, P.A.; Gadekar, P.T. Effect of Vinyl Silane Modification on Thermal and Mechanical Properties of Starch-Polyvinyl Alcohol Blend. *Designed Monomers and Polymers* **2019**, *22*, 159–163, doi:10.1080/15685551.2019.1678223.
26. Chaturvedi, A.; Bajpai, A.K.; Bajpai, J.; Sharma, A. Antimicrobial Poly(Vinyl Alcohol) Cryogel–Copper Nanocomposites for Possible Applications in Biomedical Fields. *Designed Monomers and Polymers* **2015**, *18*, 385–400, doi:10.1080/15685551.2015.1012628.

27. Abdel-Fattah, A.A.; El-Kelany, M.; Abdel-Rehim, F. Development of a Radiation-Sensitive Indicator. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry* **1996**, *48*, 497–503, doi:10.1016/0969-806X(96)00014-X. 456
28. Abdel-Fattah, A.A.; El-Kelany, M.; Abdel-Rehim, F.; El Miligy, A.A. UV-Sensitive Indicators Based on Bromophenol Blue and Chloral Hydrate Dyed Poly(Vinyl Butyral). *Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry* **1997**, *110*, 291–297, doi:10.1016/S1010-6030(97)00195-0. 458
29. Nayef, U.M.; Khudhair, I.M. Study of Porous Silicon Humidity Sensor Vapors by Photoluminescence Quenching for Organic Solvents. *Optik* **2017**, *135*, 169–173, doi:10.1016/j.ijleo.2017.01.060. 459
30. Susilawati Dose Response and Optical Properties of Dyed Poly Vinyl Alcohol-Trichloroacetic Acid Polymeric Blends Irradiated with Gamma-Rays. *American Journal of Applied Sciences* **2009**, *6*, 2071–2077, doi:10.3844/ajassp.2009.2071.2077. 460
31. Dhara, B.; Sappati, S.; Singh, S.K.; Kurungot, S.; Ghosh, P.; Ballav, N. Coordination Polymers of Fe(III) and Al(III) Ions with TCA Ligand: Distinctive Fluorescence, CO<sub>2</sub> Uptake, Redox-Activity and Oxygen Evolution Reaction. *Dalton Trans.* **2016**, *45*, 6901–6908, doi:10.1039/C6DT00009F. 461
32. Skuja, L.; Kajihara, K.; Ikuta, Y.; Hirano, M.; Hosono, H. Urbach Absorption Edge of Silica: Reduction of Glassy Disorder by Fluorine Doping. *Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids* **2004**, *345–346*, 328–331, doi:10.1016/j.jnoncrysol.2004.08.038. 462
33. Mott, N.F.; Davis, E.A. *Electronic Processes in Non-Crystalline Materials*; International series of monographs on physics; 2nd ed.; Clarendon Press: Oxford, 2012; ISBN 978-0-19-964533-6. 463
34. Aldweri, F.M.; Rabaeh, K.A.; Al-Ahmad, K.N. Novel Radiochromic Dosimeters Based on Calcein Dye for High Dose Applications. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry* **2017**, *139*, 1–4, doi:10.1016/j.radphyschem.2017.05.007. 464
35. Rabaeh, K.A.; Basfar, A.A. A Polystyrene Film Dosimeter Containing Dithizone Dye for High Dose Applications of Gamma-Ray Source. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry* **2020**, *170*, 108646, doi:10.1016/j.radphyschem.2019.108646. 465
36. Aldweri, F.M.; Abuzayed, M.H.; Al-Ajaleen, M.S.; Rabaeh, K.A. Characterization of Thymol Blue Radiochromic Dosimeters for High Dose Applications. *Results in Physics* **2018**, *8*, 1001–1005, doi:10.1016/j.rinp.2018.01.050. 466
37. Saion, E.; . S.; . A.D.; . S.Z.A.; . Z.A.; . A.Z.; . A.R.M.Z.; . K.Z.H.D.; . T.K. Changes in the Optical Band Gap and Absorption Edge of Gamma-Irradiated Polymer Blends. *J. of Applied Sciences* **2005**, *5*, 1825–1829, doi:10.3923/jas.2005.1825.1829. 467
38. Abdel-Fattah, A.A.; Abdel-Hamid, H.M.; Radwan, R.M. Changes in the Optical Energy Gap and ESR Spectra of Proton-Irradiated Unplasticized PVC Copolymer and Its Possible Use in Radiation Dosimetry. *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms* **2002**, *196*, 279–285, doi:10.1016/S0168-583X(02)01299-5. 468
39. Ali, H.E.; Abdel-Aziz, M.M.; Algarni, H.; Yahia, I.S. The Structure Analysis and Optical Performance of PVA Films Doped with Fe<sup>3+</sup>-Metal for UV- Limiter, and Optoelectronics. *Materials Research Express* **2019**, *6*, 085334, doi:10.1088/2053-1591/ab2668. 469
40. Salah, M.; Gad, M.; Elkattan, M.; Sabry, Y.M. Effect of Gamma-Irradiation and Doping on the Absorption Edge and the Optical Bandgap of Silver-Doped PVA Films. *Optics Communications* **2020**, *473*, 125933, doi:10.1016/j.optcom.2020.125933. 470
41. Otero, T.F.; Martinez, J.G. Activation Energy for Polypyrrole Oxidation: Film Thickness Influence. *J Solid State Electrochem* **2011**, *15*, 1169–1178, doi:10.1007/s10008-010-1170-1. 471
42. Singh, S.; Neerja The Effect of Gamma-Irradiation on the Activation Energy of Bulk and Track Etching in CR-39 Plastic Track Detector. *Radiation Measurements* **2007**, *42*, 1507–1509, doi:10.1016/j.radmeas.2007.09.007. 472

43. Isac, J. Optical Band Gap Analysis of Nano-Crystalline Ceramic PbSrCaCuO. *JAP* **2014**, *5*, 816–822, doi:10.24297/jap.v5i3.1881. 497  
498
44. Aziz, S.B.; Brza, M.A.; Nofal, M.M.; Abdulwahid, R.T.; Hussen, S.A.; Hussein, A.M.; Karim, W.O. A Comprehensive Review on Optical Properties of Polymer Electrolytes and Composites. *Materials* **2020**, *13*, 3675, doi:10.3390/ma13173675. 499  
500  
501
45. Costa, J.C.S.; Taveira, R.J.S.; Lima, C.F.R.A.C.; Mendes, A.; Santos, L.M.N.B.F. Optical Band Gaps of Organic Semiconductor Materials. *Optical Materials* **2016**, *58*, 51–60, doi:10.1016/j.optmat.2016.03.041. 502  
503
46. Escobedo-Morales, A.; Ruiz-López, I.I.; Ruiz-Peralta, M. deL.; Tepech-Carrillo, L.; Sánchez-Cantú, M.; Moreno-Orea, J.E. Automated Method for the Determination of the Band Gap Energy of Pure and Mixed Powder Samples Using Diffuse Reflectance Spectroscopy. *Heliyon* **2019**, *5*, e01505, doi:10.1016/j.heliyon.2019.e01505. 504  
505  
506
47. Meftah, A.; Gharibshahi, E.; Soltani, N.; Yunus, W.; Saion, E. Structural, Optical and Electrical Properties of PVA/PANI/Nickel Nanocomposites Synthesized by Gamma Radiolytic Method. *Polymers* **2014**, *6*, 2435–2450, doi:10.3390/polym6092435. 507  
508  
509
48. Arshak, K.; Korostynska, O. Gamma Radiation Dosimetry Using Tellurium Dioxide Thin Film Structures. *Sensors* **2002**, *2*, 347–355, doi:10.3390/s20800347. 510  
511
49. Talebi, M.; Zahedifar, M.; Sadeghi, E. UVC Dosimetry Properties of Mn and Ce Doped KCl Thermoluminescent Phosphor Produced by Co-Precipitation Method. *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms* **2019**, *458*, 97–104, doi:10.1016/j.nimb.2019.08.008. 512  
513  
514
50. Horowitz, Y.S. Theory of Thermoluminescence Gamma Dose Response: The Unified Interaction Model. *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms* **2001**, *184*, 68–84, doi:10.1016/S0168-583X(01)00712-1. 515  
516  
517  
518



# Dosimetry without Polymers embedded text

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

14%

SIMILARITY INDEX

9%

INTERNET SOURCES

13%

PUBLICATIONS

5%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1

Submitted to Prince Sultan University

Student Paper

3%

2

[www.scialert.net](http://www.scialert.net)

Internet Source

2%

3

[www.scipub.org](http://www.scipub.org)

Internet Source

1%

4

Submitted to Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Student Paper

1%

5

Duha H. Jwied, Uday M. Nayef, Falah A.H. Mutlak. "Synthesis of C:Se (core:shell) nanoparticles via laser ablation on porous silicon for photodetector application", Optik, 2021

Publication

<1%

6

Normi Izati Mat Nawi, Syasya Ong Amat, Muhammad Roil Bilad, Nik Abdul Hadi Md Nordin et al. "Development of Polyvinylidene Fluoride Membrane via Assembly of Tannic Acid and Polyvinylpyrrolidone for Filtration of Oil/Water Emulsion", Polymers, 2021

Publication

<1%



7	Atef A. Abdel-Fattah, M. El-Kelany. "Radiation-sensitive indicator based on radiation-chemical formation of acids in polyvinyl butyral films containing chloral hydrate", Radiation Physics and Chemistry, 1998 Publication	<1 %
8	<a href="https://icssst19.upnm.edu.my">icssst19.upnm.edu.my</a> Internet Source	<1 %
9	S.M. Gafar, M. El-Kelany, M. El-Ahdal. "Low-dose film dosimeter based on mixture of AY and TBPE dyed poly(vinyl alcohol)", Dyes and Pigments, 2017 Publication	<1 %
10	<a href="https://www.mdpi.com">www.mdpi.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
11	<a href="https://www.science.gov">www.science.gov</a> Internet Source	<1 %
12	Dmitry Borin, Gennady Stepanov, Anton Musikhin, Andrey Zubarev, Anton Bakhtiarov, Pavel Storozhenko. "Correction: Borin, D., et al. Magnetorheological Effect of Magnetoactive Elastomer with a Permalloy Filler. Polymers 2020, 12, 2371", Polymers, 2021 Publication	<1 %
13	"Proceedings of the 2nd Advances in Business Research International Conference", Springer	<1 %

14

A.A Abdel-Fattah, H.M Abdel-Hamid, R.M Radwan. "Changes in the optical energy gap and ESR spectra of proton-irradiated unplasticized PVC copolymer and its possible use in radiation dosimetry", Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms, 2002

Publication

<1 %

15

M. El-Kelany, S.M. Gafar. "Preparation of radiation monitoring labels to  $\gamma$  ray", Optik - International Journal for Light and Electron Optics, 2016

Publication

<1 %

16

Naif Mohammed Al-Hada, Abbas M. Al-Ghaili, Hairoladenan Kasim, Muneer Aziz Saleh, Elias Saion, Jian Liu, Wang Jihua. "Synthesis and characterization of conducting polyaniline based on ANI-PVA-MgCl<sub>2</sub> composites using Gamma radiation technique", IEEE Access, 2020

Publication

<1 %

17

Xing Zhou, Xiaojia Ye, Jian He, Ren Wang, Zhengyu Jin. "Effects of electron beam irradiation on the properties of waxy maize starch and its films", International Journal of

<1 %

18

Feras M. Aldweri, Khalid A. Rabaeh, Kefaia N. Al-Ahmad. "Novel radiochromic dosimeters based on Calcein dye for high dose applications", Radiation Physics and Chemistry, 2017

Publication

<1 %

19

K. Arshak, O. Korostynska. "Gamma radiation dosimetry using tellurium dioxide thin film structures", Proceedings of IEEE Sensors, 2002

Publication

<1 %

20

Susilawati. "Dose Response and Optical Properties of Dyed Poly Vinyl Alcohol-Trichloroacetic Acid Polymeric Blends Irradiated with Gamma-Rays", American Journal of Applied Sciences, 2009

Publication

<1 %

21

A Doyan, Susilawati, Y D Imawanti, E R Gunawan, M Taufik. "Characterization Thin Film Nano Particle of Aluminum Tin Oxide (AlTO) as Touch Screen", Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2018

Publication

<1 %

22

H Elhosiny Ali, M M Abdel-Aziz, H Algarni, I S Yahia. " The structure analysis and optical performance of PVA films doped with Fe -metal

<1 %

23

L. Ben Said, K. Juini, F. Hosni, M. Amlouk.  
"Structural and optical investigations on Mn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>  
hausmannite thin films gamma irradiated along  
with an enhancement of photoluminescence  
sensing propriety", Sensors and Actuators A:  
Physical, 2018

Publication

<1 %

24

[iopscience.iop.org](http://iopscience.iop.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

25

M. Talebi, M. Zahedifar, E. Sadeghi. "UVC  
dosimetry properties of Mn and Ce doped KCl  
thermoluminescent phosphor produced by co-  
precipitation method", Nuclear Instruments and  
Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam  
Interactions with Materials and Atoms, 2019

Publication

<1 %

26

[mafiadoc.com](http://mafiadoc.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

27

[repo.itera.ac.id](http://repo.itera.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

28

A. Sudha, T.K. Maity, S.L. Sharma, A.N. Gupta.  
"Gamma irradiation effect on the optical  
properties of tellurium dioxide films", Nuclear

<1 %

# Instruments and Methods in Physics Research

## Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms, 2019

Publication

29

Ishak, Siti Atiqah, S.M. Iskandar, and Azhar Abdul Rahman. "Sensitivity of HEMATEG Induced by Radiation Dose in the Diagnostic X-Ray Energy Range", Advanced Materials Research, 2015.

Publication

<1 %

30

Naif Mohammed Al-Hada, Abbas M. Al-Ghaili, Anwar Ali Baqer, Muneer Aziz Saleh et al. "Radiation-induced synthesis, electrical and optical characterization of conducting polyaniline of PANI/ PVA composites", Materials Science and Engineering: B, 2020

Publication

<1 %

31

V. M. Mohan, P. B. Bhargav, V. Raja, A. K. Sharma, V. V. R. Narasimha Rao. "Optical and Electrical Properties of Pure and Doped PEO Polymer Electrolyte Films", Soft Materials, 2007

Publication

<1 %

32

W Chairunisa, C Imawan. "The radiochromic indicator using methyl red dye solution as a high-dose gamma-ray dosimeter application", IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 2020

Publication

<1 %



- 
- |   |  |                |
|---|--|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #800080; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">33</div> | <p><a href="https://journals.plos.org">journals.plos.org</a><br/>Internet Source</p> | <p>&lt;1 %</p> |
|---|--|----------------|
- 
- |   |   |                |
|---|---|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #808000; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">34</div> | <p><a href="http://www.ajournal.co.uk">www.ajournal.co.uk</a><br/>Internet Source</p> | <p>&lt;1 %</p> |
|---|---|----------------|
- 
- |   |  |                |
|---|--|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #4169E1; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">35</div> | <p>Awad AL Zahrany, Khalid Rabaeh, Molham Eyadeh, Ahmed Basfar. "Dosimetric evaluation of methyl red radiochromic film for radiation processing", Pigment &amp; Resin Technology, 2020<br/>Publication</p> | <p>&lt;1 %</p> |
|---|--|----------------|
- 
- |   |   |                |
|---|---|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #4169E1; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">36</div> | <p>Chun Yik Wong, Wai Yin Wong, Lijun Liu, Yoji Shibutani, Kee Shyuan Loh. "Molecular dynamic simulation approach to understand the physical and proton transport properties of chitosan/sulfonated Poly(Vinyl alcohol) composite membranes", Polymer, 2021<br/>Publication</p> | <p>&lt;1 %</p> |
|---|---|----------------|
- 
- |   |   |                |
|---|---|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #FF0000; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">37</div> | <p>D. P. Gupta, Shyam Kumar, P. C. Kalsi, V. K. Manchanda, V. K. Mittal. "γ-Ray modifications of optical/chemical properties of a PVC polymer", Radiation Effects and Defects in Solids, 2012<br/>Publication</p> | <p>&lt;1 %</p> |
|---|---|----------------|
- 
- |   |  |                |
|---|--|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #FF00FF; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">38</div> | <p>O. Norfazlinayati, Z.A. Talib, H. Mohd Hamzah, N.G. Nik Salleh, A.H. Shaari. "Optical characterization of PANI/functionalized-MWCNTs/PVA nanocomposites induced by gamma irradiation", Synthetic Metals, 2021<br/>Publication</p> | <p>&lt;1 %</p> |
|---|--|----------------|
-

39

Salvatore Gallo, Stefania Pasquale, Cristina Lenardi, Ivan Veronese, Anna Maria Gueli. "Effect of ionizing radiation on the colorimetric properties of PVA-GTA Xylenol Orange Fricke gel dosimeters", Dyes and Pigments, 2021

Publication

<1 %

40

[propertibazar.com](http://propertibazar.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

41

[worldwidescience.org](http://worldwidescience.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

42

[www.radioprotection.org](http://www.radioprotection.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

43

Elias Saion, Susilawati ., A. Doyan ., S. Zainal Abidin . et al. "Changes in the Optical Band Gap and Absorption Edge of Gamma-Irradiated Polymer Blends", Journal of Applied Sciences, 2005

Publication

<1 %

44

Sensor Review, Volume 23, Issue 1 (2006-09-19)

Publication

<1 %

45

W.B. Beshir. "Radiation sensitive indicator based on tetrabromophenol blue dyed poly(vinyl alcohol)", Radiation Physics and Chemistry, 2013

Publication

<1 %

46

K. Goksen. "Excitation intensity and temperature-dependent photoluminescence and optical absorption in  $\text{Ti}_4\text{Ga}_3\text{InSe}_8$  layered crystals", Crystal Research and Technology, 08/2006

Publication

<1%

47

Shams AM. Issa, Hesham M.H. Zakaly, Mariia Pyshkina, Mostafa Y.A. Mostafa, M. Rashad, T.S. Soliman. "Structure, optical, and radiation shielding properties of PVA– $\text{BaTiO}_3$  nanocomposite films: An experimental investigation", Radiation Physics and Chemistry, 2020

Publication

<1%

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On