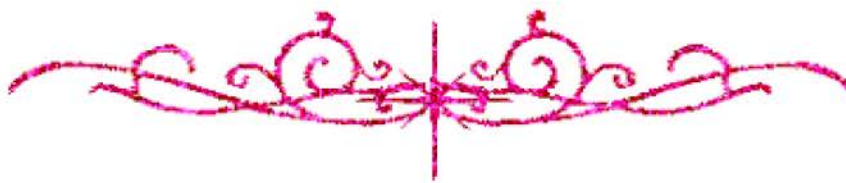


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



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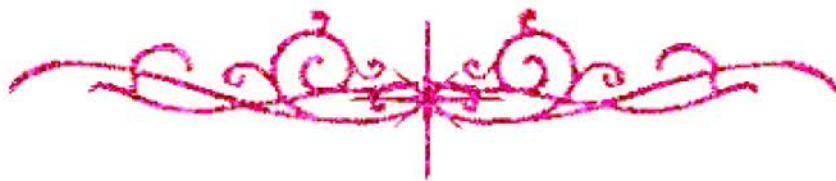


بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة





بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل



THE USE OF SOLID STATE NUCLEAR TRACK DETECTOR IN RADIATION DOSIMETRY

B / A . c E

THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Science
Menoufia University

In Partial Fulfillment For The Degree Of
M. Sc. In Radiation Physics

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‘God’... Thought
Man What He
Did Not Know.

[HOLY QUR'AN]

“To My Close Family”

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would like to express his thanks and deep gratitude to the supervising group; Prof. Dr. M.K. El-Nimr of physics department, Faculty of Science, Tanta University, Dr. A. Hussein and Dr. S.A. Hager of physics department, Faculty of Science, Menoufia University for their advices, suggestions and more guidance during the entire work of this thesis.

Also, many thanks would be given to Prof. Dr. M.A. Ewaida head of physics department, Faculty of Science, Menoufia University for his continuous encouragement and helpful evidence during this work.

Also, my deeply thanks for Dr. A.M. I. Kany of Al-Azhar University for his continuous help, suggestions and providing the neutron irradiation facilities. Dr. M.M. El-Hawary and Mr. KH. Shnishin are also deeply thanked for their assistance and discussions during this work.

The author is willing to express his thanks to all members of physics department, Faculty of Science and to those of Menoufia radiation laboratory (MRL); Prof. Dr. E.M. Hassan, Dr. H. El-Samman , Dr. A. El-Rahamany, Mrs'. E. Awad, A. El-Sersy, E. Hanafy and M. El-Gazaly for all the help and assistance they gave him.

The author is greatly indebted to technicians of physics department; specially Mr. A. Abo El-Enain, Mr. G. Abdel nasser and Ms. H. El-Kirsh for their great assistance.

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SUMMARY

SUMMARY

Etched nuclear track plastic detector are being widely nowadays in a variety of application through the field of radiation dosimetry due to their several advantages; namely: excellent properties of data analysis, high registration sensitivity ..., etc. Throughout this work, CR-39 and Lexan nuclear track detectors were used. Various treatments of chemical (CE) and electrochemical (ECE) etching were performed. Prechemical etching technique (PCE) was applied and proved to be useful in minimizing the background in such detectors and optimal conditions were found.

The main task of this work was to construct a sinusoidal high-voltage, high-frequency power supply in our laboratory for the use in electrochemical etching development of heavy ionized and recoil particle tracks in polymeric detectors. The present system consists namely of power amplifier, high-voltage transformer, high-voltage measuring unit and ECE cell.

The system operates well over a wide range of frequencies, from 0.5 up to 10 kHz with maximum peak-to-peak output voltage of about 8.0 kV. ECE characteristics and physicochemical optimization conditions of ECE parameters were obtained

to achieve maximum detection efficiency of the plastic recorders used.

Detection efficiency values and sensitivity parameter of the studied plastic foils were determined, for heavy ionized particles as well as for fast-neutron-recoils, under different chemical and electrical conditions. Particles tracks development, low activity alphas and fast neutron dosimetric measurements were performed and discussed in the framework of track formation criteria in the nuclear track plastic detectors.

This thesis contains five chapters, conclusion and references.

Chapter one is an introduction which includes a survey on the advantages of solid state nuclear track detectors (SSNTDs) and their usages. Also, this chapter includes some historical reviews about such detectors, notes about track forming mechanism, radiation units and finally the aim of this work.

Chapter two contains the interaction of heavy ionized particles and uncharged beams of fast neutrons with matter. A survey on the various sources of neutrons and their energy spectra is also included in this chapter. The track forming criteria is included where a representation about total energy loss, REL, primary ionization and RREL can be found.

Chapter three discusses, in details, the chemical and electrochemical etching methodologies as the operating techniques in development particle tracks. In this chapter the various parameters that affecting the chemical and electrochemical etchability are included.

The development and construction of an ECE high-voltage, high-frequency power supply for electrochemical track etching are given in chapter four. Specifications of ECE system; power amplifier, high voltage transformer and EHV measuring unit are contained. Also, in this chapter a special design of ECE cell is given. Among the framework of this chapter, the characteristics of the electronic homemade circuit and optimization conditions of ECE parameters are included in order to achieve maximum detection efficiency of the plastic recorders used in this study.

The application part of this thesis is given in chapter five. It contains a physicochemical studies of some nuclear track plastic recorders using various chemical and electrochemical etching conditions. Also, the use of chemical and electrochemical etching procedures in particle track identification and dosimetric applications is included; where alpha particles and fast neutrons are used.
