

Dr inż. Wojciech Głuszewski



**TECHNIKI RADIACYJNE  
IMRP 2013**

*Centrum Badań i Technologii Radiacyjnych  
Instytutu Chemii i Techniki Jądrowej w Warszawie (ICHTJ)*

**Radioliza**

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graph TD; A[Radioliza] --- B[Chemia radiacyjna]; A --- C[Radiochemia]
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**Chemia radiacyjna**

**Radiochemia**

**Gy = J/kg**

**Bq = 1rozpad/s**

SUR L'ÉTUDE DES COURBES DE PROBABILITÉ RELATIVES  
À L'ACTION DES RAYONS X SUR LES BACILLES\*<sup>1</sup>

Cette Note est un complément théorique à l'exposé des recherches de F. Holweck et de A. Lacassagne sur l'action bactéricide des rayons X (voir ci-dessus). J'admets avec F. Holweck que, pour détruire un bacille, il est nécessaire que la *zone sensible* de celui-ci absorbe un nombre  $s$  minimum de quanta d'une fréquence déterminée;  $s$  est le *seuil* de l'effet pour une radiation donnée et un bacille donné<sup>2</sup>. Soient  $u$  le volume de la zone sensible,  $\delta$  sa surface exposée aux rayons,  $a$  sa profondeur; si la culture reçoit  $x$  quanta par unité de surface, le nombre moyen de quanta absorbés par la zone est  $v = \mu a \delta x = \mu u x$ , où  $\mu$  est le coefficient d'absorption ( $\mu u$  est supposé faible). La probabilité  $P_n$  pour l'absorption de  $n$  quanta et la probabilité  $P$  de survie (ou proportion de survivants) sont alors données par les formules bien connues

$$P_n = \frac{v^n e^{-v}}{n!}, \quad P = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{v^n e^{-v}}{n!}.$$

Quand  $s = 1$ , on trouve  $P = e^{-v}$ . En représentant  $\log P$  en fonction de  $v$ , on obtient une droite dont la pente permet de déterminer  $u$ .

Quand  $s > 1$ ,  $P$  n'est pas une fonction exponentielle simple. En représentant  $P$  ou  $\log P$  en fonction de  $v$  pour diverses valeurs de  $s$ , on obtient une série de courbes qu'on a utilisées pour déterminer  $s$  et  $u$ , en essayant de superposer, par changement d'échelle des abscisses, la courbe expérimentale à l'une des courbes théoriques.

\* [Note de Mme P. Curie, *Compt. rend.*, 198, 202 (1929) — ed.]

<sup>1</sup> Séance du 26 décembre 1928.

<sup>2</sup> La notion de «seuil» demande une discussion qui ne peut prendre place dans cette Note.

On a représenté dans la figure les courbes  $P = F(v)$  pour quelques valeurs de  $s$ , inscrites à côté des courbes, et la courbe  $\varphi(p)$ . On a utilisé pour les abscisses  $p$  la même échelle que pour les abscisses  $v$ .

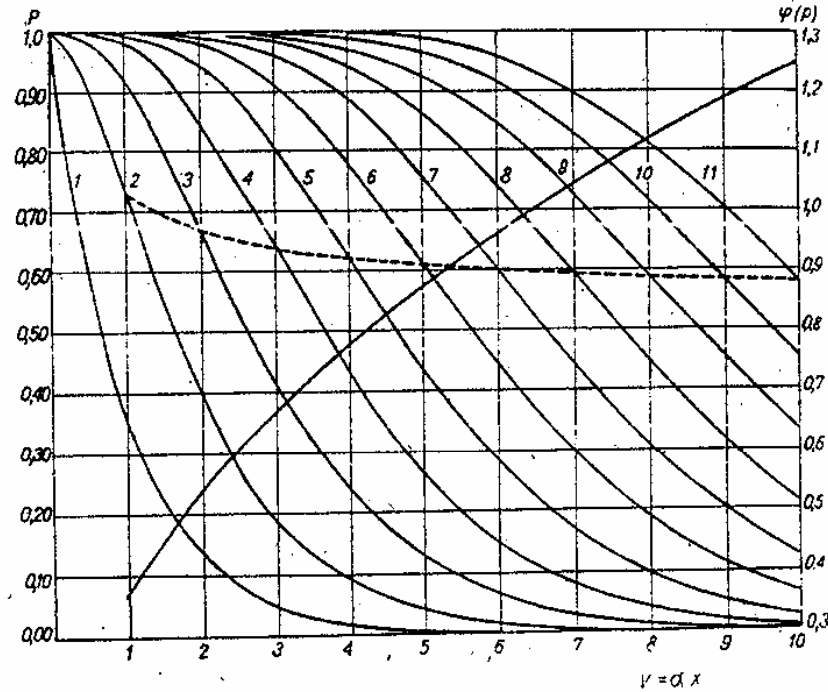


Fig. 1

Signalons enfin que l'ordonnée  $P$  du point d'inflexion est aussi une fonction de  $p$  donnée par la formule

$$P_p = \left( 1 + \frac{p}{1} + \frac{p^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{p^p}{p!} \right) e^{-p} = \psi(p).$$

Cette fonction est représentée sur la figure par une ligne en pointillés; on voit que, sauf au début,  $\psi(p)$  varie très peu avec  $p$ , et que l'emploi de la fonction  $\varphi$  paraît préférable.

1905: H. Lieber obtained U.S. Patent No. 788,480 for the treatment of food with “emanations” from thorium.

1905: J. Appleby and A. J. Banks obtained British Patent No. 1609 for the treatment of food with X-rays.

1925: W. D. Coolidge applied for U.S. Patent No. 1,907,507 for a vacuum tube to produce an external electron beam.

1926: Coolidge irradiated a variety of materials with 200 keV electrons from his new high-vacuum acceleration tube.

1929: E. B. Newton applied for U.S. Patent No. 1,906,402 on the vulcanization of rubber with a 250 keV electron beam.

1939: F. L. Hopwood and J. T. Phillips polymerized liquid methyl methacrylate, styrene and vinyl acetate by exposure to both gamma rays and fast neutrons.

## **Applications proposed in 1958**

- Polymer crosslinking
- Graft polymerization
- Sterilization of medical products
- Food irradiation
- Chlorination of organic materials
- Synthesis of ammonia, hydrazine, nitric acid
- Petroleum refining
- Catalyst activation
- Cellulose degradation

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IIA - International Irradiation Association ([iiaglobal.com](http://iiaglobal.com)).  
Organizacja zrzeszająca głównych producentów przemysłowych źródeł promieniowania gamma i akceleratorów elektronów oraz ich użytkowników.



+ Abbott Vascular

+ AERIAL - Technology Resource Centre

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+ Benebion

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+ Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology

+ Brazilian Resources

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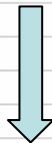
+ Herotron

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+ Wuxi El Pont

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produkcja urządzeń dozimetrii radiacyjnej,  
kontrola procesów napromieniowania,  
ochrona radiologiczna,  
transport materiałów radioaktywnych

oraz usługi w zakresie np.

sieciowania kabli i przewodów elektrycznych,  
produkcji opon samochodowych,  
granicznych kontroli kontenerów,  
wykrywania materiałów wybuchowych,  
sterylizacji radiacyjnej wyrobów medycznych, farmaceutycznych,  
kosmetycznych, ziół, przypraw ziołowych i żywności,  
modyfikacji struktur elektronicznych,  
higienizacji odpadów komunalnych,  
oczyszczania gazów spalinowych,  
konserwacji i identyfikacji obiektów o znaczeniu historycznym,  
analitka chemiczna,  
identyfikacja napromieniowania żywności





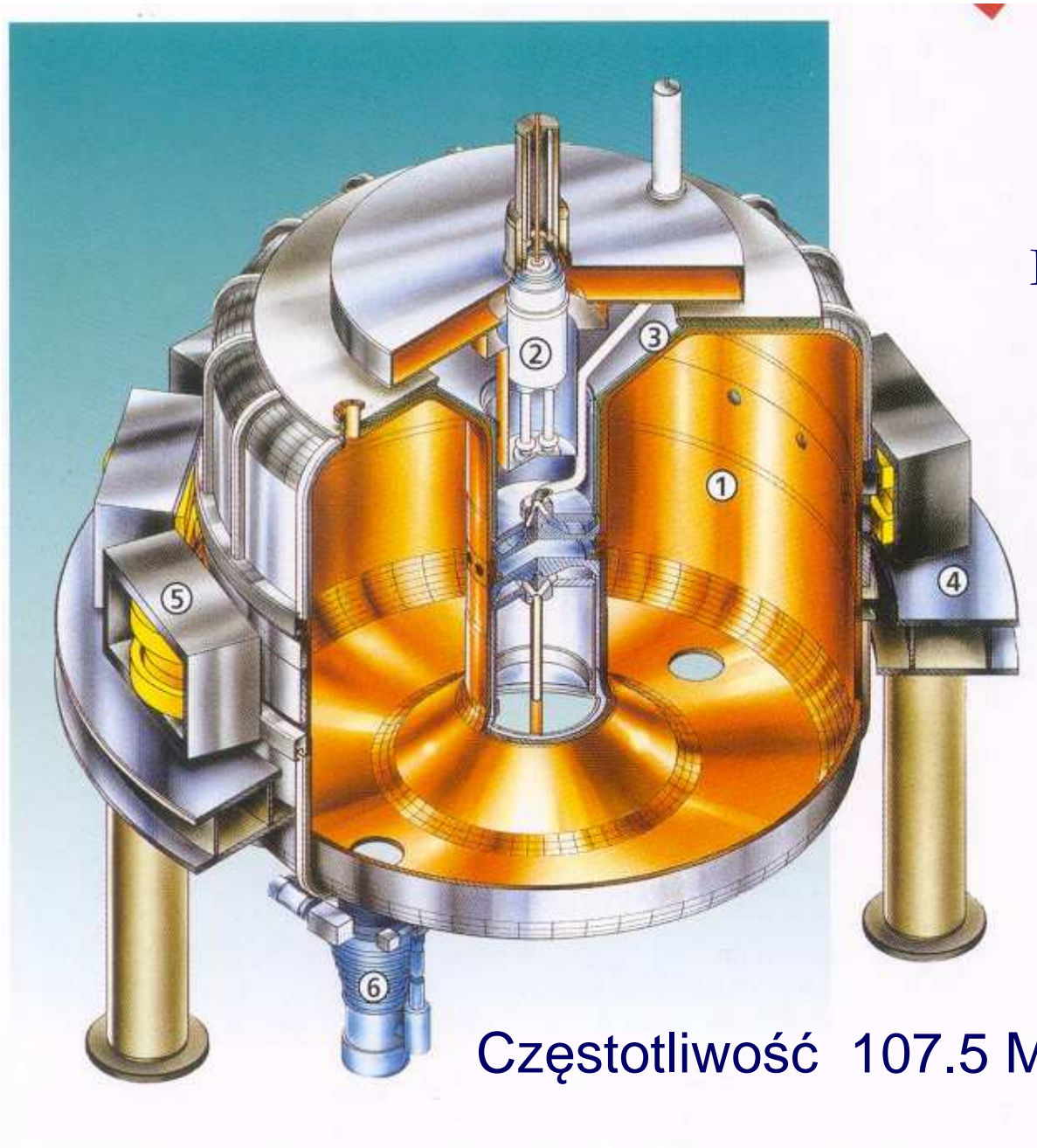
One accelerator  
One conveyor  
Two technologies

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两套技术

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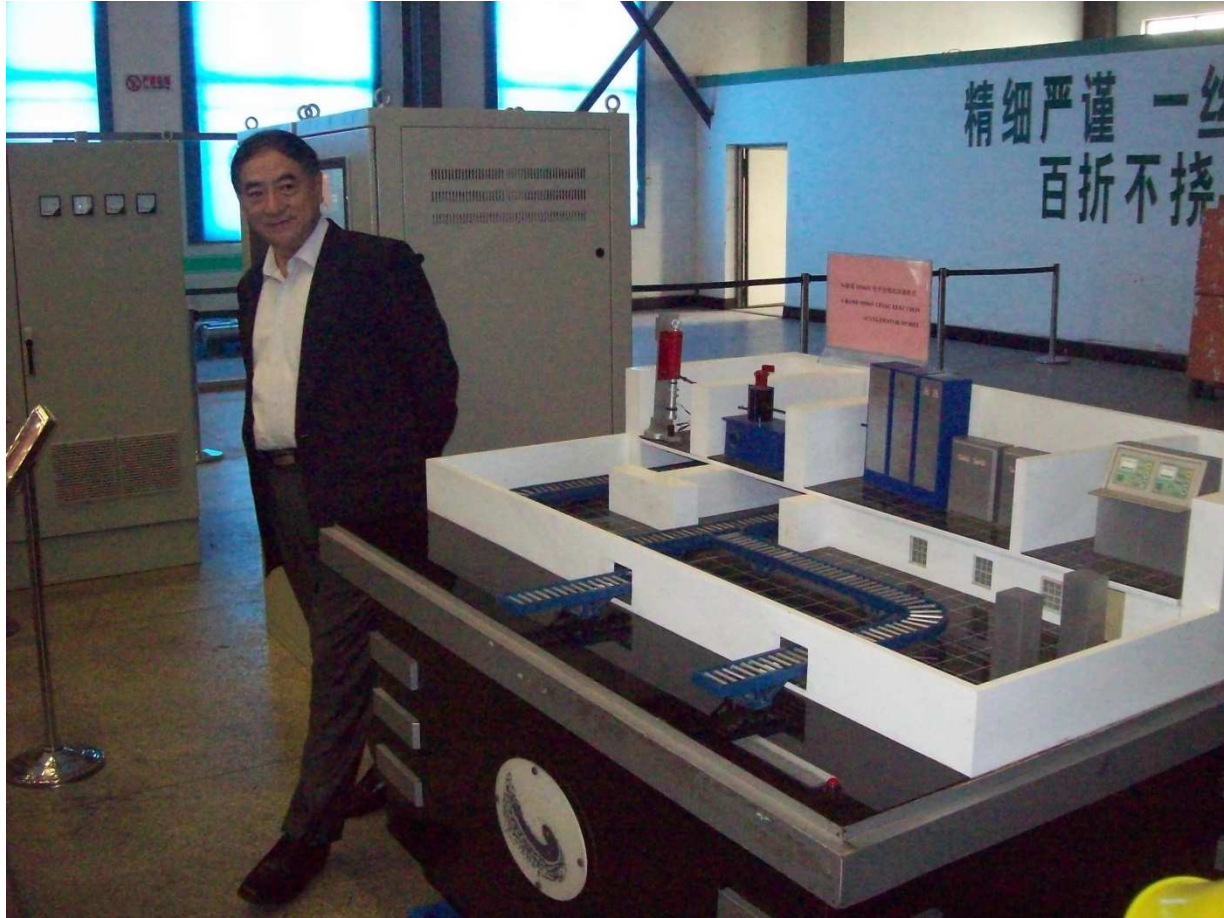






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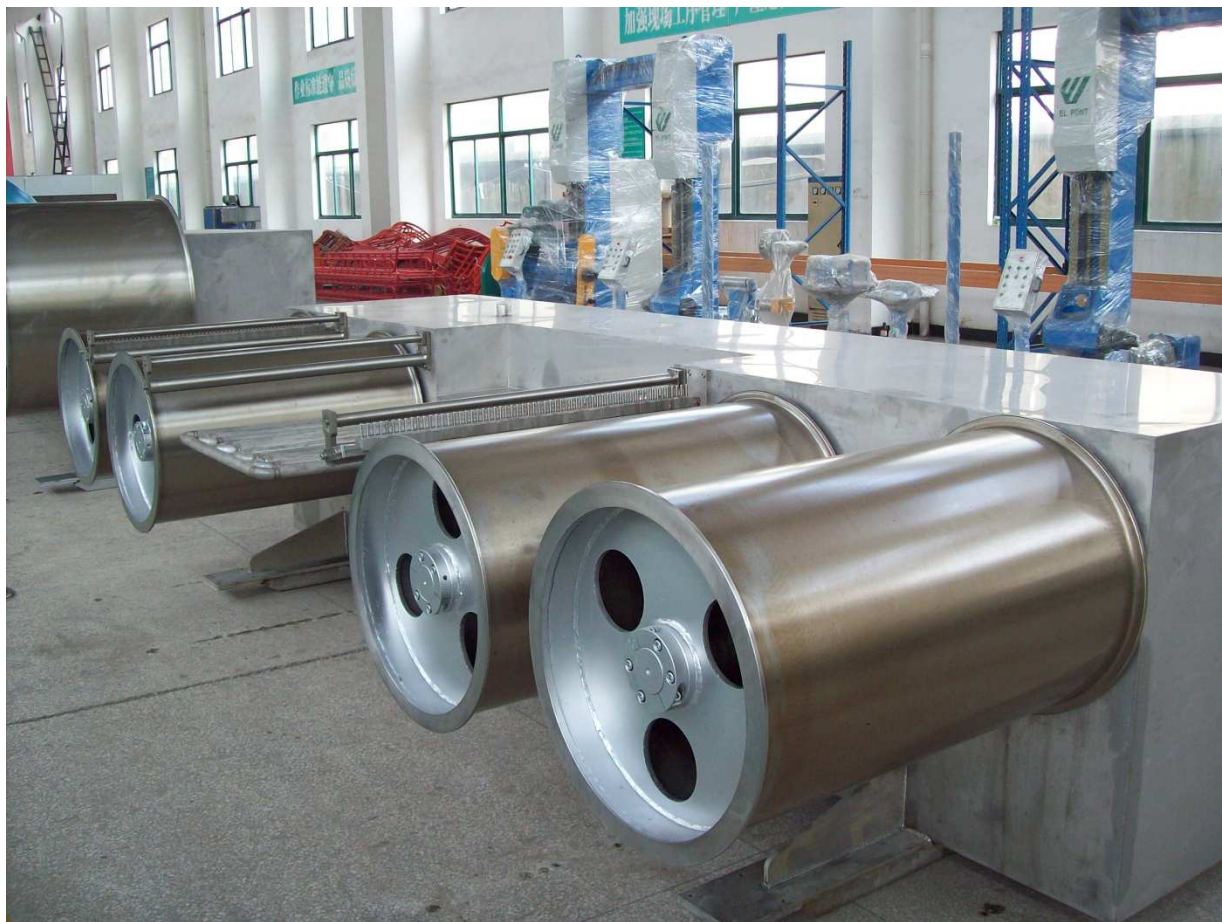














**Prof. dr hab. inż. Andrzej G. Chmielewski**, jako pierwszy Polak, został laureatem „Lifetime Award for Science” nagrody przyznawanej naukowcowi, który posiada wyjątkowe osiągnięcia w dziedzinie technologii radiacyjnych. Nagroda ta została wręczona na zakończenie konferencji.

Drugim nagrodzonym był **Paul Minbirole (President & CEO at E-BEAM Services, Inc. USA)**, który otrzymał „Lifetime Award for Business”.

Od czasu ustanowienia tej nagrody w roku 1978 laureatami zostało, łącznie z ostatnimi, 35 naukowców i biznesmenów.



## INFLUENCE OF POSS ON THE RADIATION PROCESSING OF POLYURETHANE

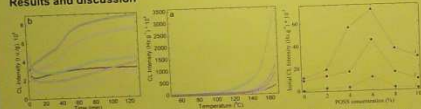
**T. Zaharescu<sup>1</sup>, K. Pielikowski<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>INCIE ICPE-CA, 313 Splaiul Unirii, Bucharest - 010138, Romania  
<sup>2</sup>Krakow University of Technology, 23 ul. Warszawska, 31-155 Krakow, Poland  
 \*e-mail address: trawan.zaharescu@icpe-ca.ro

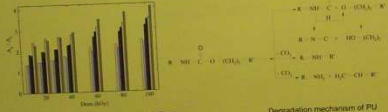
### Abstract

The study presents the contribution of polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane (POSS) to the radiation stability of polyurethane matrix. Samples consisting of polyurethane and various percentages of POSS, namely 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 wt%, loading, were aged by <sup>60</sup>Co-irradiation. The polyurethane composites with 2 and 4 wt% POSS have presented slower rate of degradation. The consequences of the variation occurred in sample formulations are analyzed starting from the stability difference that exists between nanofiller and host polymer.

### Results and discussion



Changes in initial CL intensity vs. POSS contents (a) nonisothermal or (b) isothermal measurements (●) 0 Gy, (○) 2 Gy, (▲) 4 Gy, (◐) 6 Gy, (◑) 8 Gy, (◒) 10 Gy



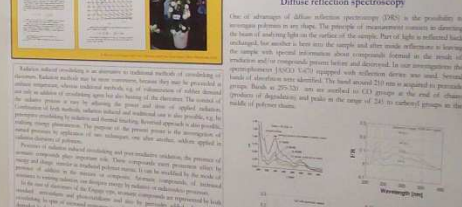
Relative modification of absorbances at 340 nm at various doses

**Conclusion**  
 The sequence of stability levels obtained by either isothermal or nonisothermal chemiluminescence places real polyurethane between improved materials (PU modified with 2 and 4 wt% POSS) and less stable composites containing 6, 8 and 10 wt% POSS. Even though <sup>60</sup>Co-irradiation modifies the molecular length of elastomer, the behavior of irradiated these nanocomposites reflects the contribution of filler to the initiation and progress of oxidative degradation in polymer component.

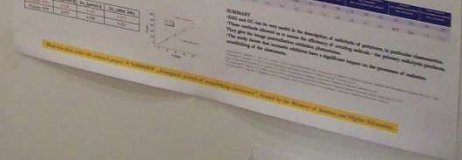
## PROTECTIVE EFFECTS IN RADIATION MODIFICATION OF ELASTOMERS

**WOJCIECH GLUSZEWSKI, ZBIGNIEW P. ZAGORSKI**  
 Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology, Warsaw, Poland  
**MARIA RAJKIEWICZ**  
 Institute for Engineering of Polymer Materials and Dyes - Płaszów, Poland

The study for Maria Rajkiewicz was one of her activities in the last year of her life. She was a very talented and hardworking person. She was a graduate of the Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology, where she obtained her M.Sc. degree in 1988. She worked as a research assistant in the Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology, where she was involved in the development of new materials and polymers. She was also involved in the development of new materials and polymers. She was a very talented and hardworking person. She was a graduate of the Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology, where she obtained her M.Sc. degree in 1988. She worked as a research assistant in the Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology, where she was involved in the development of new materials and polymers. She was also involved in the development of new materials and polymers.



**Application of gas chromatography to determine the efficiency of crosslinking and oxidation**  
 Gas chromatography (GC) is a powerful analytical tool for the determination of volatile products of radiation-induced crosslinking and oxidation. It is used to analyze the products of radiation-induced crosslinking and oxidation of elastomers. The results show that the crosslinking and oxidation products are different from those of the non-irradiated elastomers. The results show that the crosslinking and oxidation products are different from those of the non-irradiated elastomers.



**Diffuse reflection spectroscopy**  
 Diffuse reflection spectroscopy (DRS) is a powerful analytical tool for the determination of the radiation-induced crosslinking and oxidation of elastomers. It is used to analyze the products of radiation-induced crosslinking and oxidation of elastomers. The results show that the crosslinking and oxidation products are different from those of the non-irradiated elastomers. The results show that the crosslinking and oxidation products are different from those of the non-irradiated elastomers.



**Conclusion**  
 The study shows that the protective effects in radiation modification of elastomers are different from those of the non-irradiated elastomers. The results show that the crosslinking and oxidation products are different from those of the non-irradiated elastomers. The results show that the crosslinking and oxidation products are different from those of the non-irradiated elastomers.





**Thank You for Your Attention !**