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Energy dependence of radiation interaction parameters of some organic compounds

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Abstract

Gamma rays interact with a material through photoelectric absorption, Compton scattering, Rayleigh scattering and Pair production in the intermediate energy range. The probability of occurrence of a particular type of process depends on the energy of incident gamma rays, atomic number of the material, scattering angle and geometrical conditions. Various radiological parameters for organic compounds, namely ethylene glycol ($C_2H_6O_2$), propylene glycol ($C_3H_8O_2$), glycerin ($C_3H_8O_3$), isoamyl alcohol ($C_5H_1_2O$), butanone (C_4H_8O), acetophenone ($C_8H_8O_2$), cyclohexanone ($C_6H_{10}O$), furfural ($C_5H_4O_2$), benzaldehyde (C_7H_6O), cinnamaldehyde (C_9H_8O), glutaraldehyde ($C_5H_8O_2$), aniline (C_6H_7N), benzyl amine (C_6H_7N), nitrobenzene ($C_6H_5NO_2$), ethyl benzene (C_8H_{10}), ethyl formate ($C_3H_6O_2$) and water (H_2O) are presented at 81, 122, 356 and 511 keV energies employing NaI(Tl) scintillation detector in narrow-beam transmission geometry. The radiation interaction parameters such as mass attenuation, molar extinction and mass energy absorption coefficients, half value layer, total atomic and effective electronic cross-sections and CT number have been evaluated for these organic compounds. The Download English Version:

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