

Sensitivity:

The luminescence output (signal/integral) per unit of mass per unit of dose (***counts/(mgr.Gy)***)

$$S = \frac{(TL) \text{ or } (OSL)}{D \cdot m}$$

Usually sensitivity changes upon different samples. The more sensitive a material is, the easier way to detect low doses with low mass in the disk.

The variations in sensitivities among dosimeters of the main material and batch are mainly due to following reasons:

- 1. Variation in the mass of the detectors***
- 2. Variation in the optical density***
- 3. Variation due to dirt contamination***

Sensitization:

The change of sensitivity after:

1. ***Dose***
2. ***Heating - Annealing***
3. ***Dose + Heating***
4. ***Bleaching???***!!!

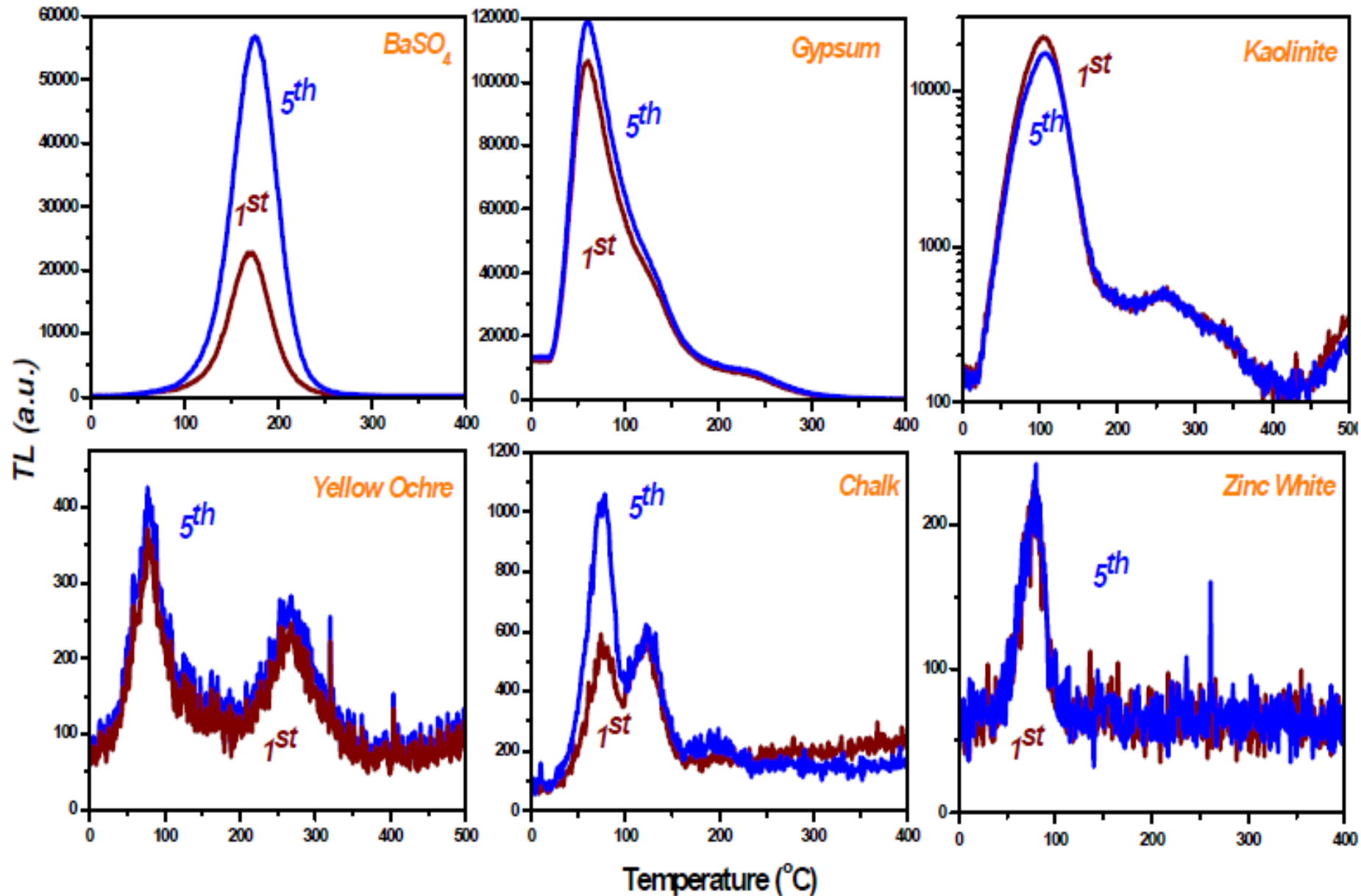
Annealing is the thermal treatment needs to erase any irradiation memory from the dosimetric material.

Some thermoluminescent material required a complex annealing procedure.

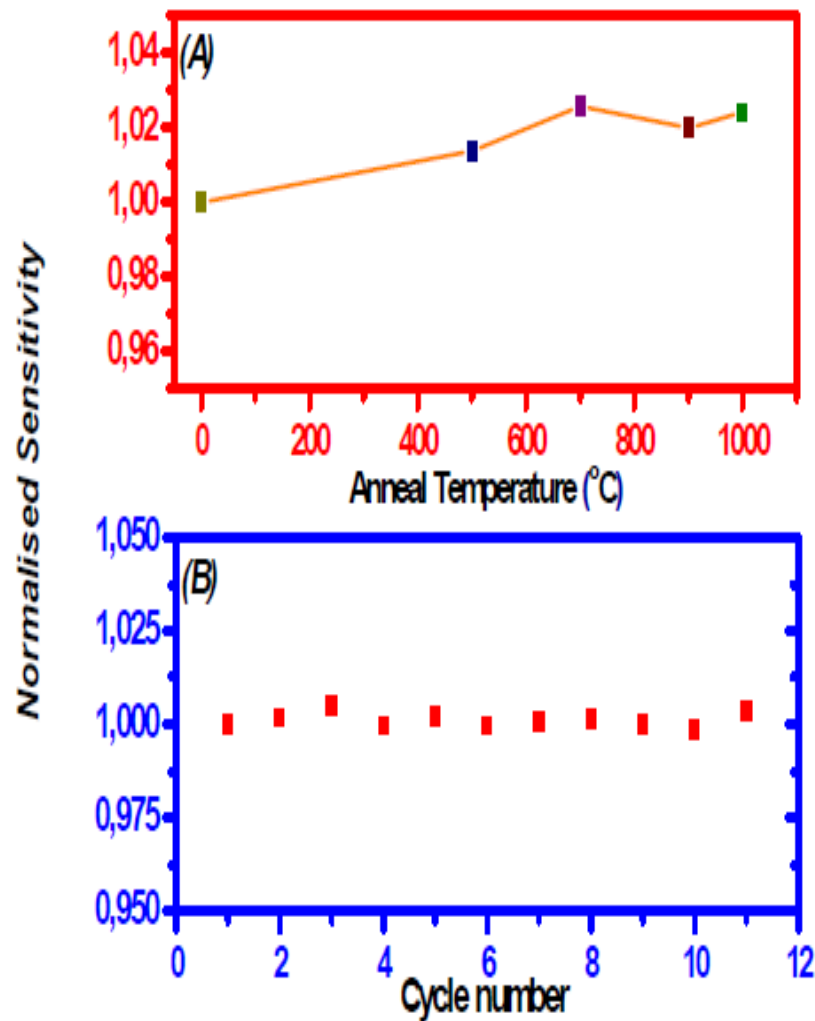
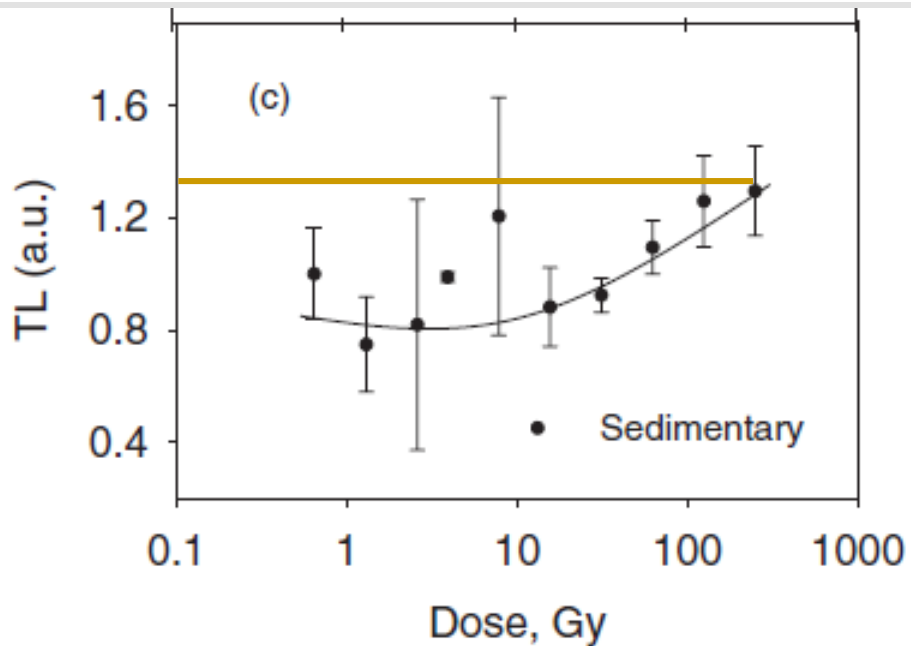
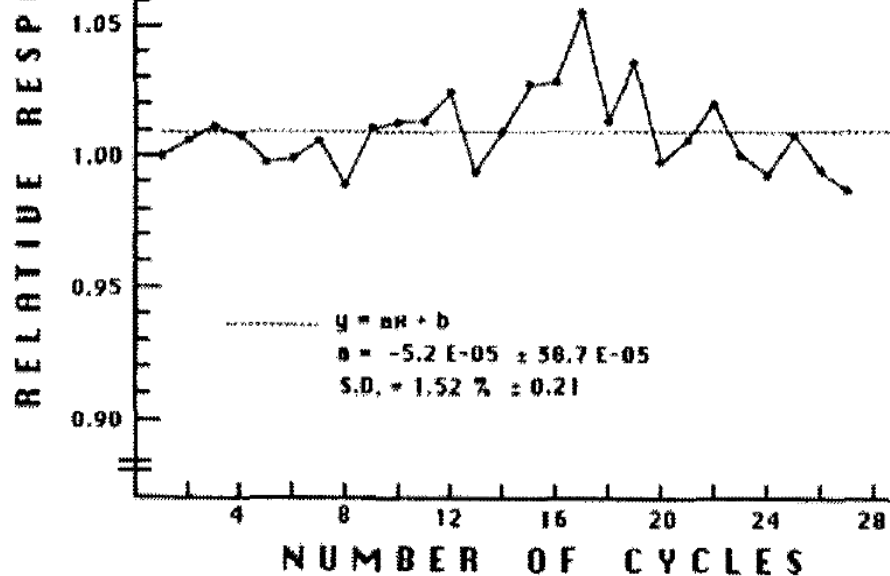
TOOL: Normalisation = divide by the first measurement: → After normalisation the first measurement becomes equal to 1.

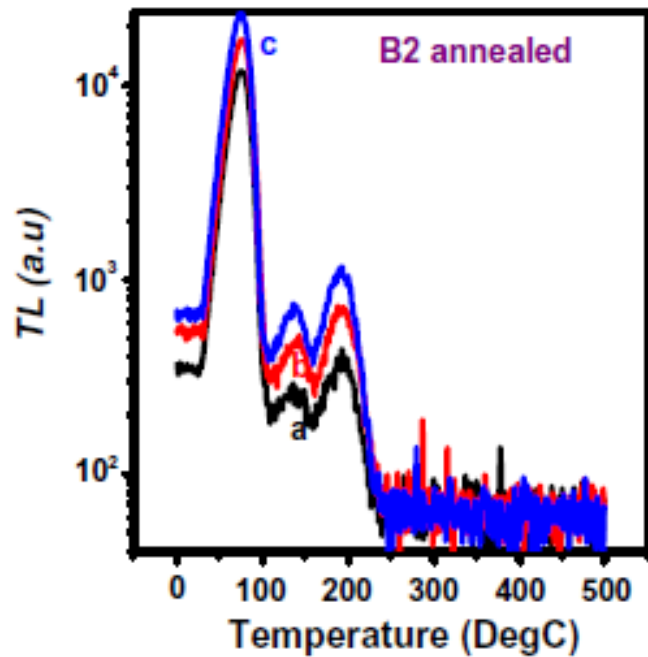
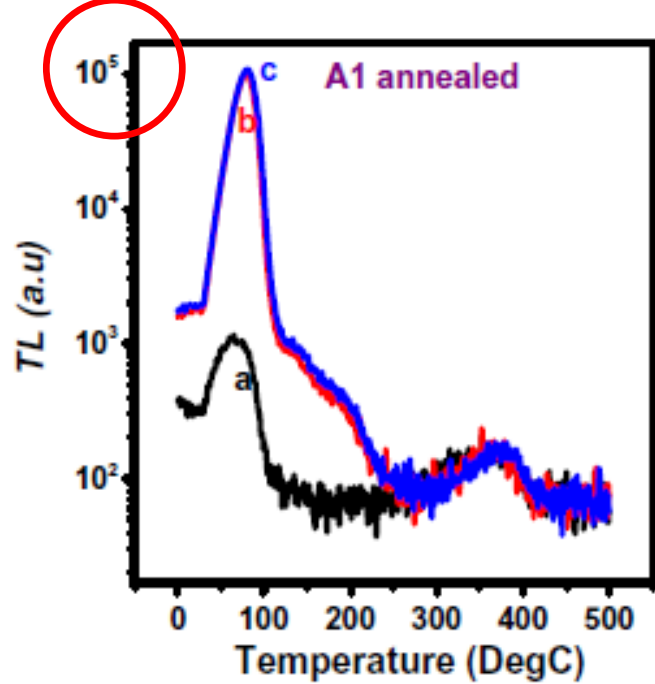
WHY?

5 sequential irradiation-TL steps

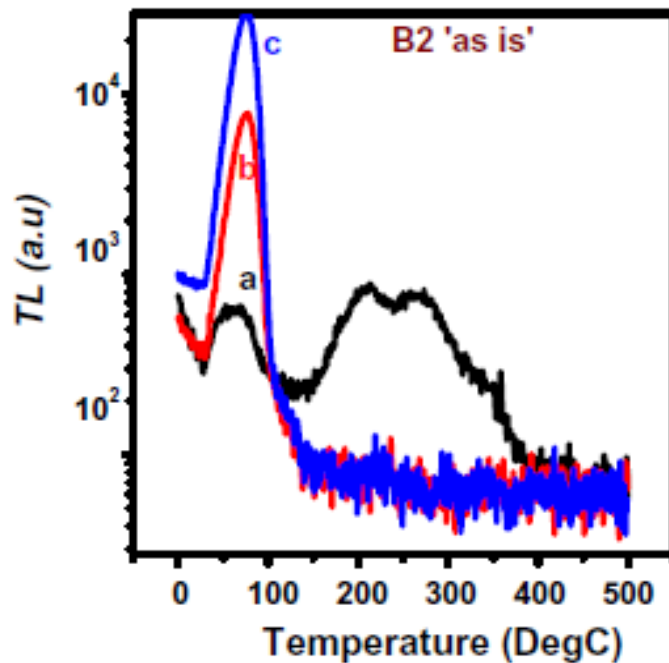
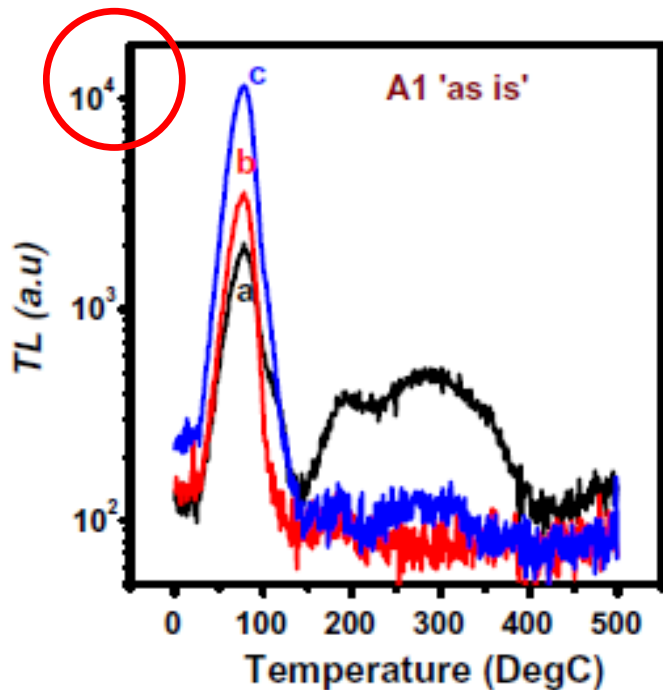


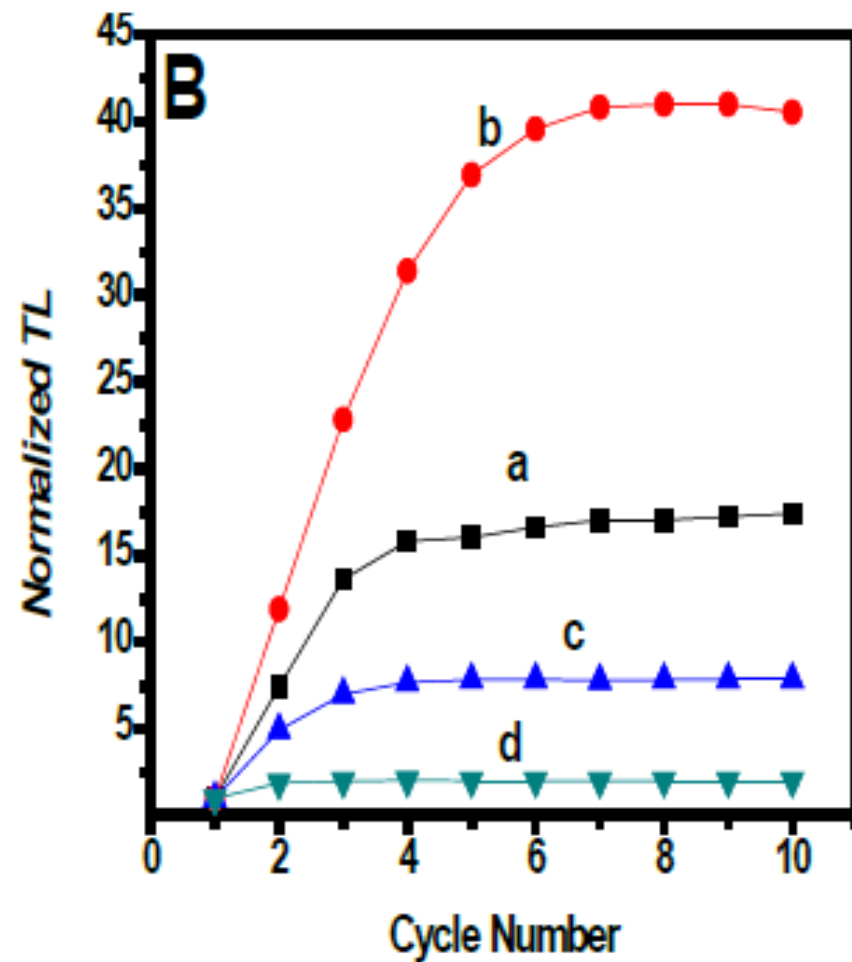
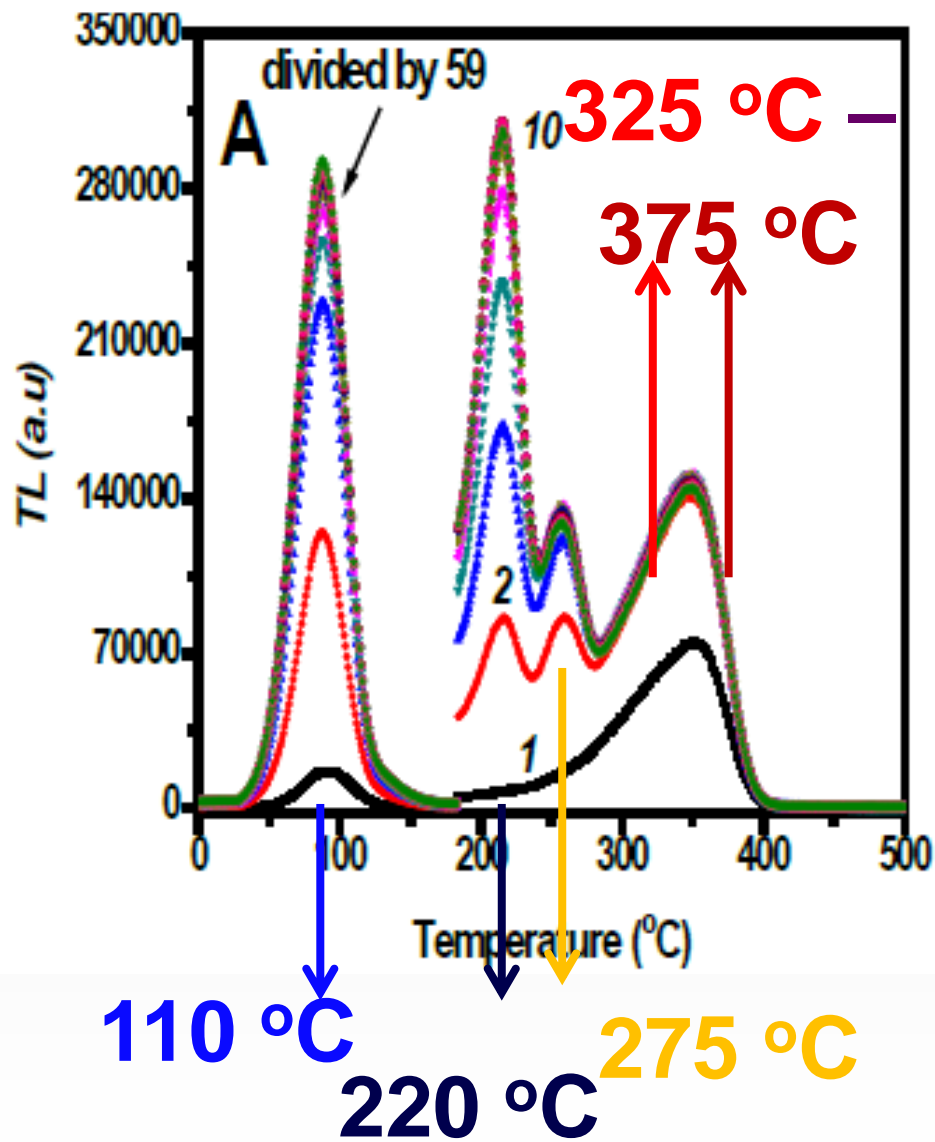
linear heating
maximum temperature: 270 °C

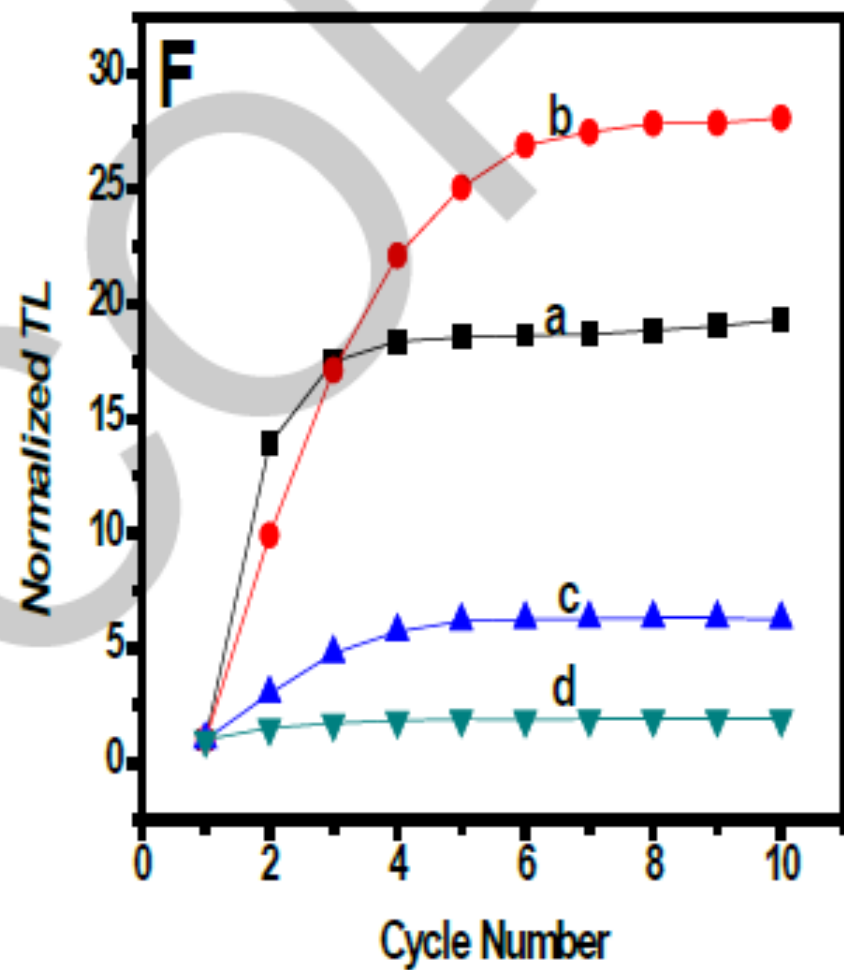
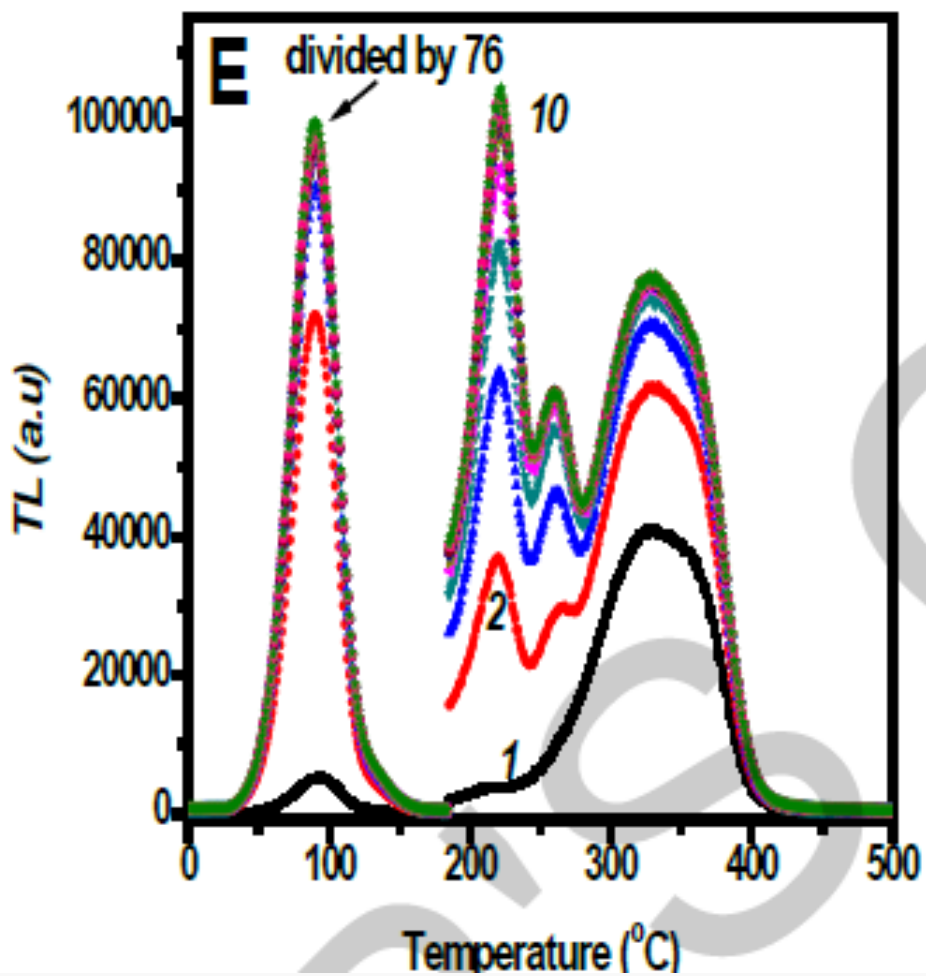


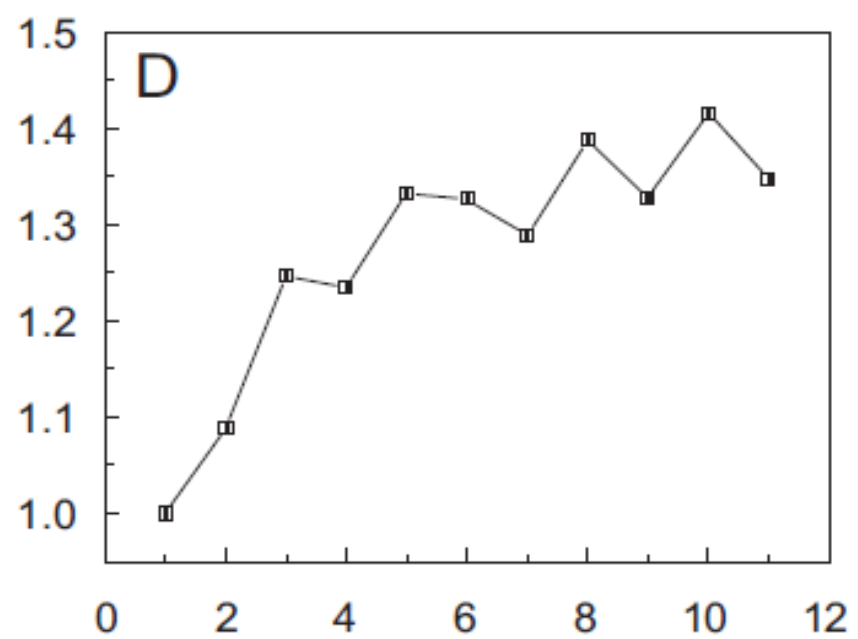
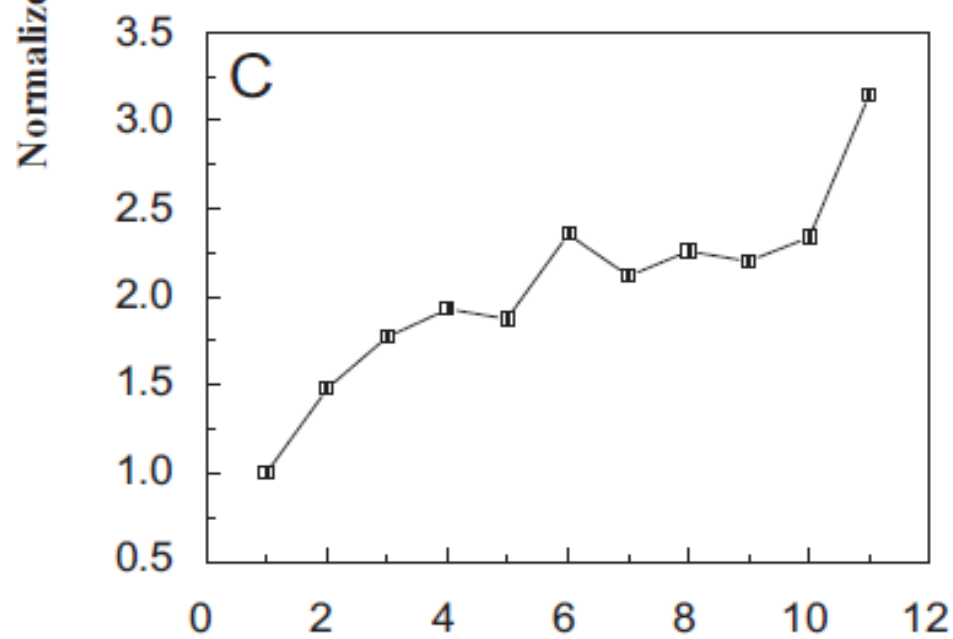
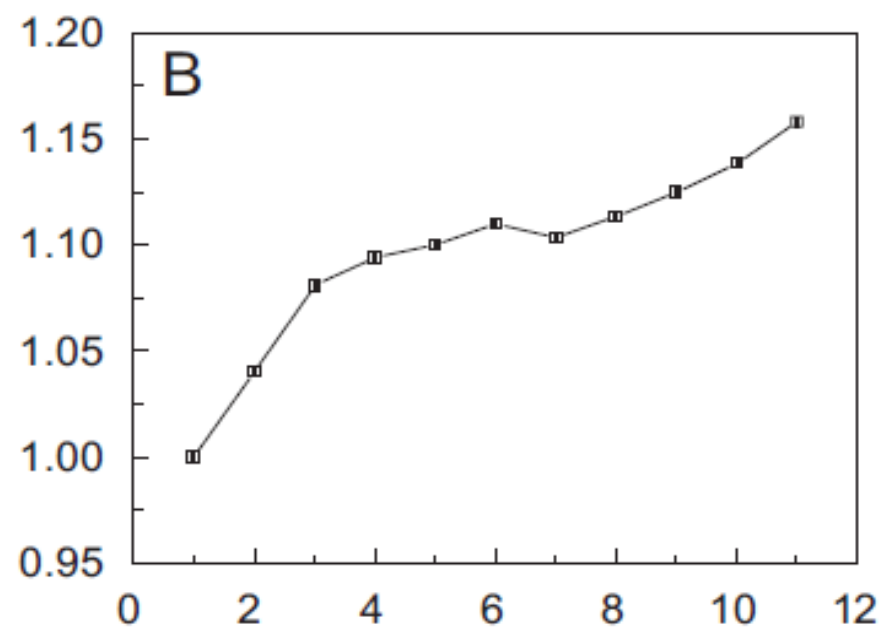
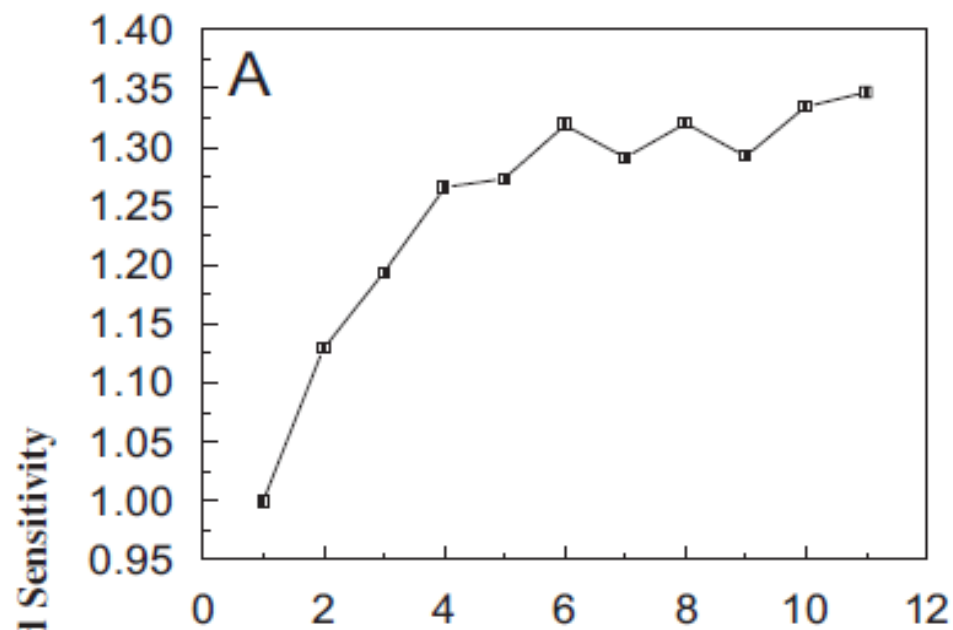


*Same mass,
Same dose,
Same quartz
type,
Difference :
Annealing*









Cycle Number

