I. Plot the graphics of Im, Tm, FWHM and integrated TL peak signal for the case of Al_2O_3:C, a material with strong thermal quenching.

II. Material has 5 traps with activation energies 0.66 eV, 0.85 eV, 1.25 eV, 1.88 eV and 2.8 eV. For this material indicate which of the following is true or false.

II1. Blue OSL (E_{blue}=2.38 eV) stimulates energy from all 5 traps.

II2. IRSL (E_{IR}=1.41 eV) stimulates only the first three traps.

II3. The TL glow curve of the materials up to 500 °C yields 5 TL peaks.

II4. The number of TL peaks in the TL glow curve depends strongly on the heating rate of the material.

II5. The TL peak with activation energy 0.66 eV is the most stable.

II6. The TL peak with activation energy 0.66 eV corresponds to the lowest Tmax among all other TL peaks.

II7. The lifetime of the TL peak with 1.25 eV is higher than of the peak with E=1.88 eV but lower than the peak with 0.85 eV.

II8. The trap with activation energy of 2.8 eV is the deepest trap of the material.

II9. OSL, IRSL and TL fail to stimulate electrons from very deep traps.

II10. Only the first two peaks can be used effectively for dosimetry purposes (0.66 eV, 0.85 eV).

III. In the case of isothermal TL, as the measurement temperature increases, so does the slope of the measurement at a semi-log axis.

IV. Describe in short how we can calculate the activation energy from isothermal TL measurements.

V. In the deconvolution procedure, the n_0 and the s are normal fitting parameters.