

# Chemical Dosimetry Experiment



Date of experiment: 21 August 2025

Medical Physics Laboratory - I

Name: Souvik Das

Roll No: 241126007



National Institute of Science Education and Research  
Jatani, Odisha, India

Date of submission: November 4, 2025

# Contents

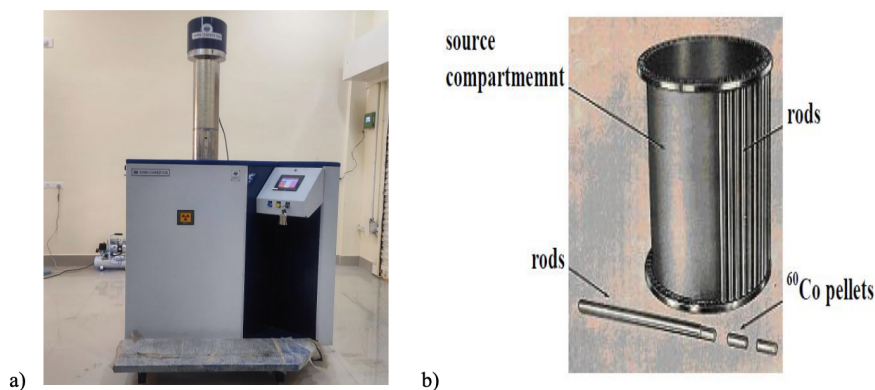
<b>1</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Apparatus</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Theory</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Observation and Calculations</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1	For Central Axis Dose Rate Measurement . . . . .	6
4.2	For Dose Calibration and Chemical Yield Measurement . . . . .	8
4.3	For Transit Dose Measurement . . . . .	10
<b>5</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Precautions</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>11</b>

## 1 | Objective

1. To prepare the Fricke chemical dosimeter solution and study the wavelength vs absorbance spectrum of irradiated Fricke solution with the help of a UV/Vis spectrophotometer
2. To find out the central axis dose rate and transit dose of the gamma irradiation chamber.
3. To calibrate the UV/Vis spectrophotometer in terms of absorbed dose and find out the unknown dose to a sample.
4. To measure the Chemical yield of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions formed due to the irradiation of Fricke solution.

## 2 | Apparatus

- Gamma Irradiation Chamber (GC-5000)
- Single-distilled water
- 250mL Standard Volumetric Flask
- Pipette
- Precision Balance
- Polypropylene irradiation tubes
- Lint-free tissue papers
- Optical cuvettes with 10 mm path length
- Irradiation stands
- Reagents (Analytical grade):
  - Ferrous ammonium sulphate  $[\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}]$
  - Sodium chloride  $[\text{NaCl}]$
  - Sulphuric acid  $[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]$
- UV-VIS Double Beam Spectrophotometer (IG-28DS)



**Figure 2.1:** a) Gamma Chamber 5000 Image. b) Annular cylinder type source cage with source rods.[1]

Specifications	Values
Maximum Co <sup>60</sup> source capacity	518 TBq (14000Ci)
Dose Rate at maximum capacity	9kGy/hr (0.9 Mega Rad/hr) at center of sample chamber
Dose rate uniformity	+25% or better radially-25% or better axially
Irradiation Volume	5000cc approx.
Size of sample chamber	17.2cm(dia) x 20.5cm (ht)
Shielding Material	Lead & stainless steel
Weight of the unit	5600kg. approx.
Size of the unit	125cm(L)x106.5cm(W)x150cm(H)
Timer Range	6 seconds onwards
Power Requirement	220/230V, 50Hz, 10 Amps, Single phase

**Table 2.1:** Gamma Chamber 5000 Specifications

A modern double-beam UV/Vis spectrophotometer, such as the IG-28DS, consists of several key components:

- 1. Light Source:** A deuterium lamp (D<sub>2</sub>) for UV radiation and a tungsten-halogen lamp for visible light.
- 2. Monochromator:** Usually a diffraction grating that disperses the polychromatic light into component wavelengths and isolates the desired one.
- 3. Cuvette Holder:** Holds quartz cuvettes (transparent in UV range) of standard 1 cm optical path length.
- 4. Beam Splitter and Sector Mirror:** Splits light into reference and sample beams.
- 5. Detector:** A silicon photodiode or photomultiplier tube that converts transmitted light intensity into electrical signals.
- 6. Display/Recorder:** Outputs absorbance as a function of wavelength, allowing direct plotting of the absorption spectrum.



**Figure 2.2:** Spectrophotometer

In double-beam instruments, the sample beam passes through the irradiated Fricke solution while the reference beam passes through a matched cuvette containing unirradiated solution. This setup corrects for background absorption, solvent effects, and instrument drift, thus improving accuracy.

### 3 | Theory

#### Introduction to Chemical Dosimetry

Radiation dosimetry is the measurement of the energy deposited in a material or a medium by ionizing radiation. It is of central importance in fields such as radiation therapy, radiation protection, radiobiology, and radiation processing. While most dosimetry systems rely on physical signals (such as ionization in air or heat generation in calorimetry), another important class of systems measures chemical changes induced by radiation. These are collectively known as **chemical dosimeters**.

In chemical dosimetry, the absorbed dose is inferred from the amount of radiation-induced chemical transformation in a sensitive medium. The method is based on the assumption that chemical yields are reproducible and proportional to the absorbed dose. Chemical dosimetry methods can be either *relative* or *absolute*, depending on whether calibration against a standard is required. The **Fricke dosimeter**, based on the oxidation of ferrous ions to ferric ions in an aqueous solution, is historically the most important chemical dosimeter. It is considered an *absolute dosimeter* due to its well-understood radiation chemistry and reliability.

#### Historical Background

The Fricke dosimeter was introduced in the 1920s by Hugo Fricke, a Danish-born American physicist. It quickly became one of the first reliable dosimetric systems for radiation measurements. Its strength lies in its reproducibility, theoretical foundation, and the fact that it directly links absorbed energy to measurable chemical products. Today, despite the advent of advanced physical dosimetry systems, the Fricke dosimeter remains a reference standard, widely used in calibration laboratories and radiation chemistry research.

#### Radiolysis of Water

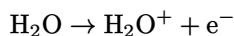
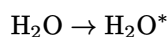
Since the Fricke dosimeter is an aqueous system, its operation depends fundamentally on the **radiolysis of water**. When ionizing radiation interacts with water molecules, it induces a cascade of events leading to the formation of reactive chemical species. The process can be divided into three stages:

##### (i) Physical Stage (~ 1 fs)

The initial interaction between radiation and water molecules occurs within femtoseconds. Depending on the radiation type, this includes:

- Photoelectric effect, Compton scattering, and pair production for photons.
- Coulombic interactions for charged particles.

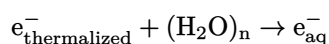
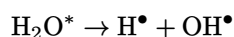
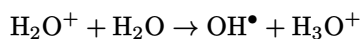
These interactions excite or ionize water molecules:



Here,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^*$  represents an excited state, while  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$  is an ionized molecule. The energetic electrons may in turn ionize other water molecules, producing cascades of secondary electrons until they lose energy and become thermalized.

##### (ii) Physicochemical or Intermediate Stage (~ 1 ps)

In this stage, unstable species evolve into radicals and ions. Examples include:



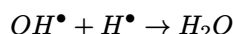
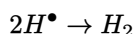
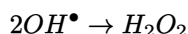
Thus, the main products are:



- Hydroxyl radical ( $\text{OH}^\bullet$ ), a strong oxidizing agent.
- Hydrogen radical ( $\text{H}^\bullet$ ), a reducing agent.
- Solvated electron ( $\text{e}_{\text{aq}}^-$ ), another strong reducing species.

### (iii) Chemical Stage ( $\sim 1 \mu\text{s}$ )

The radicals produced are highly reactive and undergo secondary reactions. These include:



The final mixture contains stable molecular products such as hydrogen peroxide, molecular hydrogen, and oxygen, alongside transient radicals. These reactive species are responsible for the oxidation of ferrous ions in Fricke solution.

## Principle of Fricke Dosimetry

The standard Fricke solution is prepared using:

- 1 mM ferrous sulfate ( $\text{FeSO}_4$ ),
- 0.4 M sulfuric acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ),
- To reduce the deleterious effect of organic impurities often 0.1 mM NaCl (sodium chloride) is added to the Fricke solution.

In our experiment, we have prepared **250 mL** of Fricke solution using single-distilled water, and the required quantities of each component were calculated accordingly.

- (1) **Ferrous ammonium sulfate (FAS)**,  $\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $M = 392.14 \text{ g/mol}$ )

$$m_{\text{FAS}} = \frac{0.001 \text{ mol/L} \times 392.14 \text{ g/mol} \times 250 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ mL}} = 0.098 \text{ g} \approx \boxed{98 \text{ mg}}$$

- (2) **Sulfuric acid**,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  ( $M = 98.08 \text{ g/mol}$ )

$$m_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} = 0.4 \text{ mol/L} \times 98.08 \text{ g/mol} \times 0.250 \text{ L} = 9.808 \text{ g}$$

Using conc.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  with density  $\rho \approx 1.8 \text{ g/mL}$ :

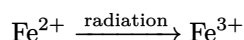
$$V_{\text{conc. H}_2\text{SO}_4} = \frac{9.808 \text{ g}}{1.8 \text{ g/mL}} \approx \boxed{5.43 \text{ mL}}$$

- (3) **Sodium chloride**, NaCl ( $M = 58.44 \text{ g/mol}$ ) (impurity Scavenger)

$$m_{\text{NaCl}} = \frac{0.001 \text{ mol/L} \times 58.44 \text{ g/mol} \times 250 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ mL}} = 0.0146 \text{ g} \approx \boxed{14.6 \text{ mg}}$$

The solution is air-saturated to ensure dissolved oxygen. The presence of oxygen is critical because it allows full utilization of the hydrogen radical channel, thereby maximizing ferric ion yield.

The dosimetric principle is based on the radiation-induced oxidation of ferrous ( $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ) ions to ferric ( $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ) ions:



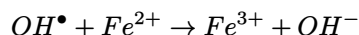
The ferric ions have distinct optical absorption properties, which makes them measurable by spectrophotometry.

## Oxidation Pathways in Fricke Solution

There are three major oxidation pathways for ferrous ions:



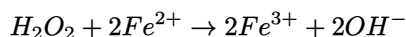
### 1. Hydroxyl Radical Channel



Each hydroxyl radical converts one ferrous ion into ferric ion.

### 2. Hydrogen Peroxide Channel

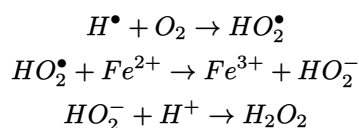
Hydrogen peroxide acts as a secondary oxidizing agent:



Thus, one molecule of  $H_2O_2$  results in oxidation of two ferrous ions.

### 3. Hydrogen Radical Channel (Oxygen Dependent)

In the presence of oxygen:



The hydrogen peroxide formed further oxidizes two more ferrous ions. Overall, one hydrogen radical results in the production of three ferric ions.

## Radiolytic Yield

The efficiency of the dosimetric process is quantified by the **radiolytic yield**,  $G(X)$ , defined as the number of molecules or ions of species  $X$  produced per 100 eV of absorbed energy:

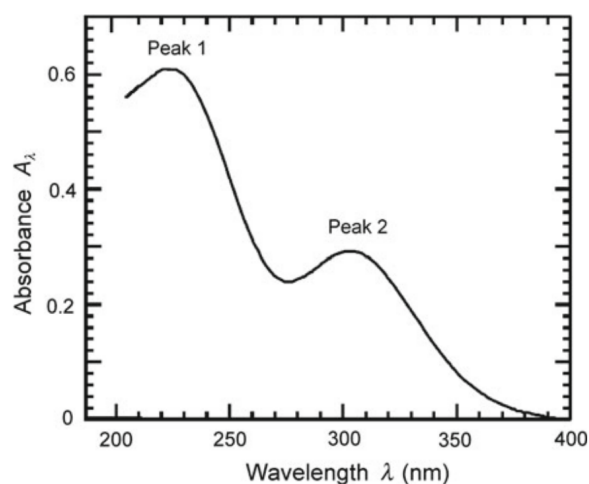
$$G(X) = \frac{n(X)}{E}$$

where  $n(X)$  is the number of entities produced and  $E$  is the imparted energy. For Fricke solution exposed to cobalt-60 gamma radiation, the yield of ferric ions is:

$$G(Fe^{3+}) \approx 15.5 \text{ ions per 100 eV} \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol/J}$$

## Spectrophotometric Measurement

The concentration of ferric ions is measured using a UV/Vis spectrophotometer. Ferric ions exhibit characteristic absorbance peaks at 224 nm and 303 nm. Although the 224 nm peak is more intense, the 303 nm peak is preferred because it is less affected by impurities.



**Figure 3.1:** Absorbance spectrum for ferric ( $Fe^{3+}$ ) ion in standard Fricke solution in the ultraviolet spectral region plotted for wavelengths  $\lambda$  in the region from 200 nm to 400 nm. Absorbance peak 1 is at  $\lambda = 224$  nm, peak 2 at  $\lambda = 303$  nm [2]

The absorbance  $A_\lambda$  at wavelength  $\lambda$  is given by the Beer–Lambert law:

$$A_\lambda = \varepsilon_{\text{Fe}^{3+}} C_{\text{Fe}^{3+}} l$$

where:

- $\varepsilon_{\text{Fe}^{3+}}$  = molar absorption coefficient,
- $C_{\text{Fe}^{3+}}$  = ferric ion concentration,
- $l$  = optical path length.

The absorbed dose  $D$  in the Fricke solution can then be calculated as:

$$D = \frac{\Delta A}{\varepsilon G \rho l}$$

where  $\Delta A$  is the net change in absorbance at 303 nm,  $\rho$  is the density of the solution, and  $G$  is the radiolytic yield.

## Net Change in Absorbance

Absorbance is a common measure of absorption and is defined in terms of the intensity of incident light,  $I_0$  and transmitted,  $I$ , light. The mathematical expression for  $A$  is as follows:

$$\text{Absorbance}(A_\lambda) = \log_{10} \frac{I_0}{I}$$

Net Absorbance is related to the difference between the absorbance of the irradiated sample and the unirradiated sample.

$$\text{Net change in absorbance} = A_{\text{irr}} - A_{\text{nonirr}}$$

## 4 | Observation and Calculations

### 4.1 | For Central Axis Dose Rate Measurement

For the first irradiation experiment, we exposed the Fricke solution samples at different time intervals in the Gamma Chamber. After irradiation, the absorbance was evaluated using the UV-VIS Double Beam Spectrophotometer. The spectrophotometer was powered on and allowed to stabilize for about 15–20 minutes. An initial air scan was performed with both compartments empty to check the instrument's performance. Using air as both reference and sample, a wavelength versus absorbance scan was carried out to complete the zeroing process. A quartz cuvette was rinsed with distilled water, filled with unirradiated Fricke solution, and placed in the sample compartment to measure the baseline absorbance at 304 nm.

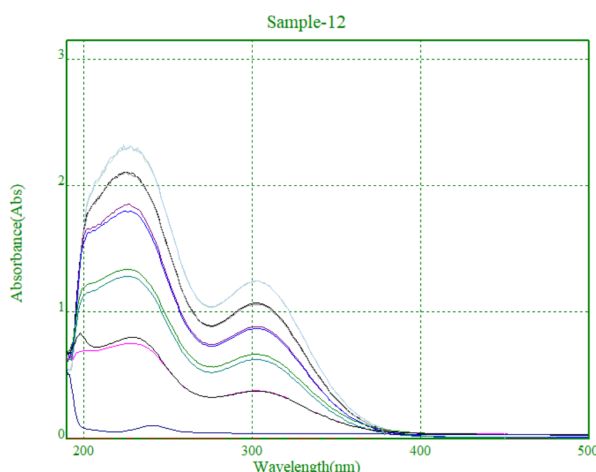


Figure 4.1: Absorbance spectrum

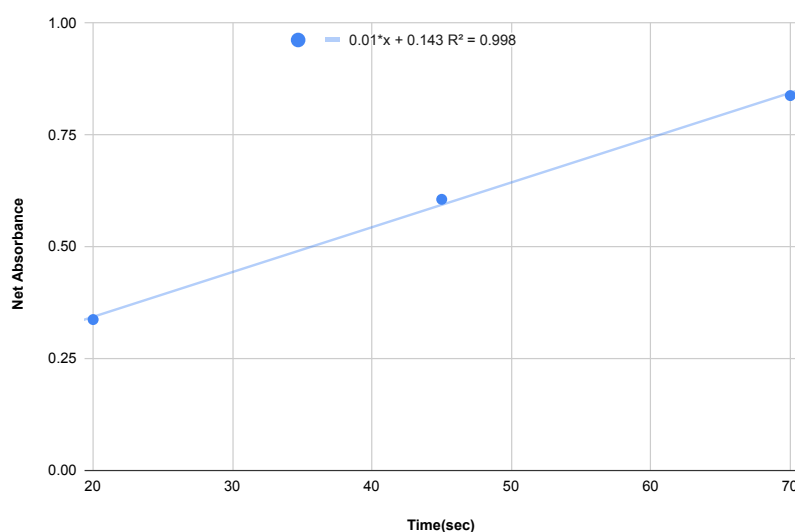


The same cuvette was then rinsed and refilled with irradiated Fricke solution samples, and their absorbance values ( $A_{irr}$ ) were measured against air as the reference. The average absorbance of unirradiated control samples ( $A_{unirr}$ ) and irradiated samples were determined, and the net change in absorbance was calculated using:  $A_{unirr} = 0.0399$ . Net absorbance =  $A_{avr} - A_{unirr}$ .

**Table 4.1:** Absorbance data at different time intervals.

Time(s)	Absorbance ( $A_{irr}$ )	$A_{avr}$	Net Absorbance
20	0.3756	0.37685	0.33695
	0.3781		
45	0.6661	0.6456	0.6057
	0.6251		
70	0.8700	0.87755	0.83765
	0.8851		

**Figure 4.2:** Graph: Net absorbance vs Time(sec)



The plot of Dose vs. absorbance was found to be a straight line given by the equation

$$y = 0.01x + 0.143$$

Dose rate,

$$\bar{D} = \frac{\frac{\Delta A}{\Delta t}}{\varepsilon G \rho l}$$

From the graph  $\frac{\Delta A}{\Delta t} = 0.01$ ;  $\varepsilon = 2187$  litre/mole.cm;  $l = 1$  cm;  $\rho = 1.024$ kg/litre;  $G(Fe^{3+}) \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-6}$  mol/J

$$\Rightarrow \bar{D} = \frac{0.01}{2187 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-6} \times 1.024 \times 1} = 2.79 \text{ Gy/sec} = \boxed{167.44 \text{ Gy/min}}$$

**Table 4.2:** Error analysis

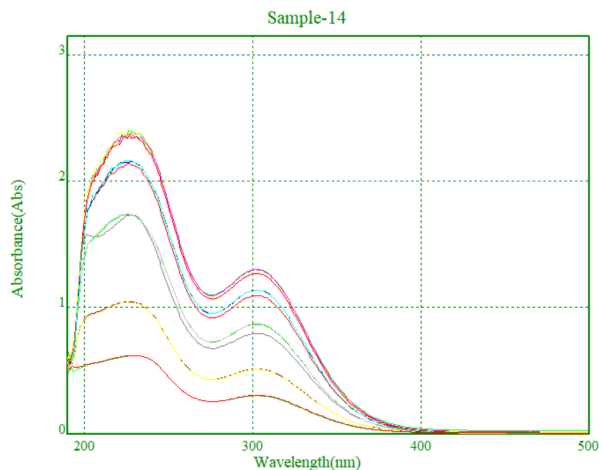
Dose rate(Gy/min)		
True value	Measured value	% Error
167.07	167.44	0.22

## 4.2 | For Dose Calibration and Chemical Yield Measurement

In this part of the work, we first irradiated Fricke solution samples at the Gamma Chamber (GC5000) with a set of known doses. For each irradiated sample, the absorbance was measured using the UV-VIS spectrophotometer, and the corresponding values were recorded. These measurements allowed us to establish a calibration curve of absorbance versus absorbed dose, which serves as a reference for unknown dose estimation.

Alongside these standard samples, we also irradiated one Fricke solution sample with an unknown dose under the same experimental conditions. The absorbance of this unknown sample was then measured and compared against the calibration curve in order to determine the corresponding absorbed dose.

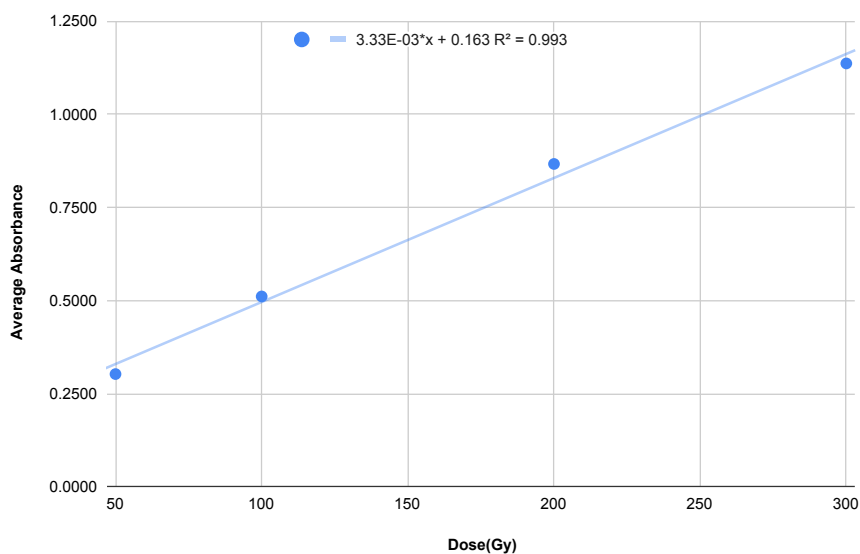
Once the absorbed dose values were obtained, we proceeded to evaluate the chemical yield,  $G(\text{Fe}^{3+})$ , by applying the standard relation between absorbed dose, density of the solution, optical path length, and the observed change in ferric ion concentration. In this way, the experiment not only enabled calibration of the system for dose measurement but also provided a direct determination of the chemical yield of ferric ions under our irradiation condition.


**Figure 4.3:** Absorbance Spectrum by Spectrophotometer

**Table 4.3:** Absorbance values at different doses(Gy)

Dose (Gy)	Net absorbance		Average absorbance
50	0.3046	0.3010	0.3028
100	0.5102	0.5122	0.5112
200	0.8650	0.8689	0.8670
300	1.1359	1.1377	1.1368

**Figure 4.4:** Plot of Time of Irradiation Vs absorbance Data for Fricke Solution



The plot of Dose vs. absorbance was found to be a straight line given by the equation

$$y = 3.33 \times 10^{-3}x + 0.163 \quad (4.1)$$

#### Validation of Unknown Dose

Absorbance from unknown sample = 1.0937 From the equation 4.1,

$$\text{Dose} = \frac{1.0937 - 0.163}{3.33 \times 10^{-3}} = 279.49 \text{ Gy}$$

**Table 4.4:** Error analysis

Unknown dose(Gy)		
True value	Measured value	% Error
280	279.48	0.18

#### Determination Of Chemical Yield

The chemical yield is defined as

$$G = \frac{\Delta A}{D \epsilon \rho l}$$

Where  $\frac{\Delta A}{D} = 3.33 \times 10^{-3}$  from equation 4.1;  $\epsilon = 2187$  litre/mole.cm;  $l = 1$  cm;  $\rho = 1.024$ kg/litre.

$$\text{Chemical yield(G)} = 1.49 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mole/J}$$

**Table 4.5:** Error analysis

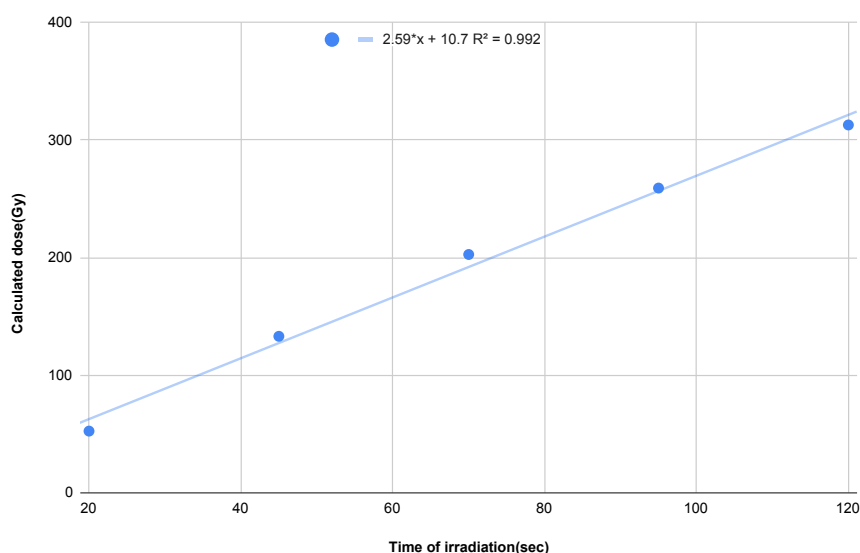
Chemical yield(G) mol/J		
True value	Measured value	% Error
$1.6 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.49 \times 10^{-6}$	6.875

### 4.3 | For Transit Dose Measurement

Time of Irradiation (Sec)	Net Absorbance	Calculated Dose (Gy)
20	0.33695	52.23723724
45	0.6057	132.9429429
70	0.83765	202.5975976
95	1.02595	259.1441441
120	1.20485	312.8678679

**Table 4.6:** Irradiation Data Showing Absorbance and Dose

**Figure 4.5:** Plot of known Time of irradiation Vs calculated dose



From the graph, the intercept that represents the Transit Dose is **10.7 Gy**.

## 5 | Applications

The Fricke dosimeter serves as a reference standard for radiation dosimetry due to its reliability. Its applications include:

- Calibration of radiation beams in therapy and industrial irradiation.
- Benchmarking other dosimetry systems.
- Radiation chemistry studies of free radicals.
- Use in research facilities as a secondary standard.

## 6 | Precautions

To ensure reliable results and maintain laboratory safety during the Fricke chemical dosimetry experiment, the following precautions should be observed:

### 1. Chemical Handling:



- Always wear gloves, a lab coat, and protective eyewear when handling sulfuric acid, ferrous salts, and irradiated solutions.
- Add sulfuric acid slowly to water while preparing solutions (never the reverse), as the dissolution of concentrated acid is highly exothermic.
- Avoid skin contact and inhalation of vapors from sulfuric acid and handle under a fume hood if possible.

## 2. Preparation of Fricke Solution:

- Use high-purity reagents and triple-distilled or deionized water to minimize contamination from organic or metallic impurities.
- Prepare the Fricke solution shortly before irradiation, as prolonged storage can lead to spontaneous oxidation of ferrous ions.
- Ensure the solution is fully aerated (air-saturated), since oxygen is required for the complete ferric ion yield.
- Avoid introducing air bubbles while filling irradiation tubes or cuvettes, as they may alter optical path length and dose uniformity.

## 3. Handling of Cuvettes and Spectrophotometer:

- Clean cuvettes thoroughly using lint-free tissue to avoid scratches or residual droplets that may distort absorbance readings.
- Always hold cuvettes by the frosted sides; avoid touching the transparent optical faces.
- Use quartz cuvettes for UV measurements to ensure transparency in the 200–400 nm region.

# 7 | Conclusion

In this experiment, the principles of chemical dosimetry were demonstrated using the standard Fricke dosimeter. The Fricke solution, consisting of ferrous sulfate dissolved in aerated sulfuric acid, undergoes radiation-induced oxidation whereby ferrous ions ( $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ) are converted to ferric ions ( $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ) through the action of hydroxyl radicals, hydrogen peroxide, and other radiolytic species formed in the water radiolysis process. The concentration of ferric ions was measured using UV/Visible spectrophotometry at a wavelength of 303 nm, which provides reliable absorbance readings with minimal interference from impurities.

A linear relationship was observed between the net absorbance change ( $\Delta A$ ) and the absorbed dose, confirming the proportionality between radiation dose and ferric ion production. From the spectrophotometric data, the absorbed dose, dose rate of the irradiation chamber, and the chemical yield of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions were successfully determined. The experimentally obtained values were found to be in good agreement with theoretical predictions and reference data, with only minor deviations due to instrumental or chemical uncertainties.

This study demonstrates that the Fricke dosimeter is a highly reproducible and accurate chemical dosimeter within the dose range of approximately 40–400 Gy. Its well-characterized radiation chemistry, combined with the sensitivity of UV/Vis spectrophotometry, makes it a valuable reference dosimeter for calibration of radiation sources and validation of other dosimetric techniques. However, care must be taken regarding solution preparation, storage conditions, and oxygen saturation to ensure reliable results. Overall, the experiment highlights the importance of chemical dosimetry as both a practical tool and a fundamental method in radiation physics.

# 8 | References

- [1] *Lab Report, CMRP, NISER.*
- [2] Ervin B. Podgoršak. *Radiation Physics for Medical Physicists*. Graduate Texts in Physics. Springer International Publishing, Switzerland, third edition, 2016.