

THERMOLUMINESCENT DOSIMETRIC MATERIAL FOR DETECTION OF BETA RADIATION

Authors

Prof. Alicja Chruścińska
Prof. Marek Grinberg
Krzysztof Przegiętka, PhD
Karol Szczodrowski, PhD
Justyna Barzowska, PhD

Department of Mathematics,
Physics and Informatics
University of Gdańsk

Commercialization opportunities



- ➔ Licensing agreement
- ➔ Transfer of ownership
- ➔ Spin off

IP Status



The invention was submitted for patenting according to Polish (P.403964) procedures.

Implementation progress



TRL 4
Technology validated in
laboratory conditions

Ionizing radiation is readily absorbed by tissues of living organisms, with the degree of absorption depending on both the type of tissue and the radiation involved. Absorption of high doses of ionizing radiation can lead not only to tissue damage as a result of physical effects of radiation, but primarily to damage to the genetic material within cells, which may result in cancer even many years after exposure.

Means of protection against ionizing radiation vary depending on the type of radiation and its source. The most basic measures include wearing protective clothing and equipping personal dosimeter, in order to determine the amount of radiation absorbed and discontinue further exposure should recommended values be exceeded.

Novell thermoluminescent dosimetric material developed by University of Gdańsk scientists exhibits a very high sensitivity to beta radiation. This new dosimetric material demonstrates a linear dependence in intensity of its thermoluminescence upon dose of radiation it has been exposed to.

The material can be used in detectors of ionizing radiations, both stationary and mobile, as well as personal dosimeters for personnel expected to handle radioactive materials or work with radiation sources in industry (nuclear power industry), healthcare (radiotherapy) or research centers.

Technology Transfer Office



biuro@ctt.ug.edu.pl



58 523 33 74
58 523 33 75



ul. Jana Bażyńskiego 1a
80-309 Gdańsk