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Author statement

TK, MF, JG, SK, RB, QR and NL carried our experiments (USX exposures) at Bourgogne-Franche-Comte. Also TK, KK, MK, TY, KO, YH and ST performed experiments (gamma exposures and ESR measurements) at Osaka University. TK spoke about data analysis with SO, HK, KK and TY.

Journal Pre-proof

Evidence for a critical dose above which damage to carbonate ester bonds in PADC appear after gamma ray and ultra soft X-ray exposures

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Abstract

It has been confirmed that the density of carbonate ester in poly(allyl diglycol carbonate) (PADC), which is a well-known polymeric nuclear track detector CR-39, begins decreasing above a critical dose of about 60 kGy during exposures to Co-60 gamma rays and Ultra Soft X-rays (USX: $K\alpha$ (Al) with energy 1.49 keV). After exposure to Co-60 gamma rays at 77 K and room temperature (RT), a significant difference in Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) spectra has been observed at both sides of a critical dose of 60 kGy, where is a threshold for the degradation of carbonate ester in PADC. Namely, the types of free radicals in PADC are different from each other below and above this critical dose. Changes in FT-IR spectra of carbonate ester in PADC above critical doses for gamma ray and USX exposures have also been observed, while that of ether decreases linearly with increasing absorbed dose. These results are well concordant with previous results obtained with 28 MeV electron beams. They also indicate that at least two hits of electrons are needed to destroy the carbonate ester in PADC. The layered structure of ion tracks in PADC can be explained thanks to these experimental results. Also, some clues for the identification of created radicals have been obtained from the results using both ESR and IR.

Keywords : PADC, gamma ray, Ultra Soft X-ray, carbonate ester, ESR, FT-IR

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1. Introduction

Poly(allyl diglycol carbonate) (PADC), commonly known under the trade name CR-39, has been recognized as the most sensitive polymeric nuclear track detector (Cartwright et al., 1978). PADC can record tracks of protons (or neutrons from recoil protons) and heavy ions as etch pits without background noise from electrons, X-rays and gamma rays even in complex radiation mixed fields (Fukuda et al., 2009; Kanasaki et al., 2016). The fragmentation of ions, such as ^{12}C ions, can be followed using PADC thanks to its high charge resolution (Hirano et al., 2018). We have engaged in Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) spectrometric studies on latent track structure of protons and heavy ions (from He to Xe ions) to elucidate an open question “why does PADC have such excellent features as a nuclear track detector?” from a point of view of molecular arrangements (Yamauchi, 2003; Mori et al., 2011&2013; Kusumoto et al., 2015&2016a). Other approaches for clarifying the structure and mechanism of latent tracks have been conducted (Kodaira et al., 2012; Fromm et al., 2019). The importance of the low-energy secondary electrons has been shown (Fromm et al., 2015; Kusumoto et al., 2018; Kai et al., 2018). Figure 1 illustrates a repeat unit of PADC, whose molecular formula is $(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_7)_n$ and density is 1.31 g/cm^3 . PADC is constituted by the combination of a radiation-sensitive section and a less radiation-sensitive one. The former contains an ether moiety in the center and two carbonate esters in the symmetric positions, and the latter is “polyethylene-like” network formed during the polymerization. The structure of PADC is a three-dimensional network consisting of polyallyl chains (Stejny, 1987). Four methylene (two ethylene) groups belong to the radio-sensitive part of the structure lying between ether and carbonate ester moieties in each unit. Through FT-IR studies, we have estimated the effective track core radius for each functional group, in which the considered groups were damaged (Mori et al., 2011). Figure 2 shows the three different regions, where typical functional groups with specific vibration bands in PADC are damaged by 4.8 MeV/u C ion irradiations, observed by FT-IR analysis. It appears that the radial extent of specific damages depends upon the type of chemical group analysis. In a first region, close to the ion’s path, CH groups, carbonate ester and ether functions are affected. In a second, wider one, only carbonate ester and ether functions are affected. In the third, outer part, only ether function appears to be damaged. In these three regions of the latent track in PADC, mechanisms of damage formation by incoming ions are expected to be different from each other. Ether is clearly the most sensitive and carbonate ester is the second one. Similar spatial distribution of defects within the latent track were observed in some polymers such as poly(vinylidene fluoride) (Balanzat et al., 1995; Bouëdec et al., 1999)

and polybisphenol A carbonate (Yamauchi et al., 2010).

In our recent study on the irradiation effect of PADC films with 28 MeV electron beam, which was performed in ambient air, the relative density of ether decreased monotonically with absorbed doses (i.e., fluence) in the range from 0 to 200 kGy (Kusumoto et al., 2016b). In comparison to this, the carbonate ester was lost only above a critical dose of 50 kGy. The existence of a critical dose indicates a kind of threshold for the degradation of carbonate ester. Such a decreasing behavior was explained by a “two-electron model”, in which the carbonate ester should be broken after the breaking of the ether in the same unit. Similar trends were observed with low-energy electrons up to 30 eV and UV photon of a wavelength of 222 nm (Kusumoto et al., 2018&2019a).

In the present study, we have investigated effects of irradiation on PADC due to exposures to gamma rays and X-rays, paying a special attention to a critical dose of about 50 kGy, above which carbonate ester begins to decrease. We examine the irradiation effects of PADC films with Co-60 gamma rays at absorbed doses up to 150 kGy, using FT-IR method, as well as Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) spectrometry. Some ESR studies were carried out for PADC after gamma irradiations (Khazal&Habubi, 1990; Ranjbar et al., 1997), but only with much lower doses. Darraud-Taupiac et al., also made an ESR study of PADC with gamma rays, as well as ion beams, investigating a dose region ranging from 2 to 150 kGy (Darraud-Taupiac et al., 1995). However, it was difficult to avoid the radical recombination during exposures due to the off-line measurements. Other ESR studies were also performed by Böhlke et al. using proton and He ion beams under vacuum (Böhlke et al., 2005; Böhlke&Hermsdorf, 2008). Unfortunately, the radicals generated could not be identified in any of these studies. In the present one, ESR was applied to detect the free radicals induced in PADC films by gamma rays, avoiding most chemical reactions (e.g., radio-oxidation) by performing the experiments performed at 77 K using liquid nitrogen. Gamma ray exposures were also followed by ESR measurements at room temperature (RT). FT-IR studies for Ultra Soft X-ray (USX: photon energy < 2 keV) were also conducted to understand roles played by low-energy electrons compared to that produced by gamma ray.

2. Experiments

Thin PADC films were prepared by chemical etching in KOH solution (6 M, 70%) from BARYOTRAK sheets (Fukuvi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan) with a nominal thickness of 100 μm , which were made from monomer of purity higher than

99% (Yamauchi et al., 1999). Detailed thinning process is described elsewhere (Yamauchi et al., 2008). We used thin PADC films with thicknesses of less than 3 μm to obtain unsaturated IR spectra (absorbance < 2), including carbonate ester, which has the strongest IR absorption, as indicated in panels from (c) to (f) of Fig. 3. Additionally, films of a thickness of about 20 μm were used to efficiently detect free radicals formed during gamma ray exposures.

Gamma ray exposures were carried out in ambient air at 77 K (using liquid nitrogen) and RT using the intense Co-60 source “Rabbit 11”, an equipment of The Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, Osaka University, Japan. The source activity was 147.1 TBq on October 1st, 2017. The examined absorbed dose ranged from 30 to 150 kGy, with a constant rate of 1.6 Gy/s. During gamma ray exposures, PMMA sheets of a thickness of 2 mm were installed in front of PADC films to achieve the electron equilibrium condition. We also performed USX exposures in ambient air at RT at the Laboratoire Chrono-Environnement (UMR CNRS 6249) of the Université de Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, France. The USX from $K\alpha$ line of Al (1.49 keV) was used in the present study. The beam profile was guaranteed to be uniform on at least a diameter of 3 mm (Ounoughi et al., 2013). The mean absorbed dose rate in PADC films was 1.0 Gy/s. The examined dose range was up to 180 kGy. The derivation process of the mean absorbed dose rate in a medium is presented elsewhere (Fullford et al., 1999; Groetz et al., 2014). In the energy region of USX, the photoelectric effect is the main interaction. The molecular chains of PADC mainly consist of C atoms. The peak of binding energy of C K-shell to the atom is 0.28 keV. Thus, as an approximation, we calculated the stopping power of photoelectrons (1.21 keV) to be 13.3 eV/nm using the stopping power and range tables for electron, ESTAR (Berger et al., 2005).

To detect free radicals after gamma exposures, Electron Spin Resonance, ESR, spectroscopy was carried out at both 77 K and RT using JES-RE2X (JEOL, Japan) (Resolution: 2 μT , Range of magnetic field: 275~375 mT). Since the chemical reactions at 77 K after the gamma ray exposures proceed much slower than at RT, we could detect other radicals, which are likely to be less stable than that at RT, although they were not necessary the initial ones. For examining created chemical damages in PADC after gamma ray exposures, FT-IR measurements were also carried out before and after the exposures with spot of 1 cm in diameter using FT/IR-6100S (JASCO, Japan) equipped with a DTGS detector (Resolution: 2 cm^{-1} , Range of wavenumber: 500~2000 cm^{-1} , Repetitions: 50). In addition, microscopic FT-IR measurements using IRT-5000 (JASCO, Japan), equipped with a MCT detector, with a spot area of 50 \times 50 μm^2 were conducted (Resolution: 2 cm^{-1} , Range of wavenumber: 500~2000 cm^{-1} , Repetitions: 50).

The uniform intensity of USX was guaranteed with spot of 6 mm in diameter, which is smaller than that of FT/IR-6100S. Therefore, we adapted the IRT-5000 for investigating created damages in PADC after exposures to USX. In the present study, we focused on the peaks of ether, carbonate ester at 1250 and 1770 cm^{-1} for carbonyl (C=O) and C-O-C, respectively, and CH groups at 789 cm^{-1} as shown in Fig. 3 (Lounis-Mokrani et al., 2003). Concerning ether, we can find three peaks from 1000 to 1200 cm^{-1} . In the present study, the peak at 1026 cm^{-1} , which is isolated compared to the others, was chosen for the analysis.

3. Results and Discussions

The track registration sensitivity of PADC has been considered to be related to the oxygen concentration in ambient air rather than in water and under nitrogen (Ishigure et al., 1989). In practice, the track registration sensitivity of PADC significantly drops under vacuum (Yamauchi et al., 1992; Dörschel et al., 2005). However, focusing on the latent track structure, which is strongly related to the track registration sensitivity, radiation chemical yields (G value) for losses of carbonate ester in PADC irradiated with He and C ions under vacuum are well agreement with those in ambient air (Mori et al., 2013). Aside from this, the creation of OH groups as new end-chain points after the irradiation under vacuum is dramatically smaller than that in ambient air (Kusumoto et al., 2019b). Namely, the track registration sensitivity could be governed by the amount of OH groups after the irradiations, which are created by radio-oxidation effects (Fujii et al., 1987; Böhlke&Hermsdorf, 2008). Therefore, ESR spectrometry is carried at 77 K and RT to elucidate the chemical reaction of created radicals with oxygen. We observe clearly different ESR signals measured after exposures to Co-60 gamma rays at 77 K compared to that at RT. Additionally, the ESR signals depend on absorbed dose (details are discussed in section 3.1.), so that we carefully examine the reduction behavior of the relative density of the radiation-sensitive moieties in PADC (described in section 3.2).

3.1. ESR measurements

Figure 4 shows ESR spectra of PADC exposed to Co-60 gamma rays with absorbed doses of 33 (full red line), 67 (dotted black line) and 100 kGy (chain green line). Both gamma ray exposures and ESR measurements were performed at 77 K. In this case, we can observe signals at 300 and 350 mT. These signals are not observed when exposures and ESR measurements were done at RT (Figure 5). Indeed, typical

ESR spectra of hyperfine structure of hydrogen radicals were observed around 300 and 350 mT by other researchers (e.g., Kiselev et al., 2003; Nakashima&Yamauchi, 2005; Stöber&Herrmann, 2013). Note that experimental conditions of previous studies were different from the present study (e.g., measurement temperature and polymer used). However, signals assigned to hydrogen radicals were observed at 77 and 100 K (Sevilla et al., 1997). Thus, we may guess that the signals at 300 and 350 mT are assigned to hydrogen radicals. Generated hydrogen radicals react with themselves or other radicals and then hydrogen gas can be released. Hydrogen radicals are known to have high reaction rates in aqueous organic materials (typically $10^4 - 10^9$ mol/s) (Neta and Schuler, 1971) and are in consequence characterized by very short lifetimes. In solid state polymers, lifetimes are thus even shorter. In comparison to this, it is well known that hydrogen gas is easily released from the polymer after bombardment (Rowntree et al., 1991; Ferry et al., 2016; Kusumoto et al., 2019b), so signals at 300 and 350 mT are not observable at RT.

The clear signals (labeled “a” and “b”) are observed already after an exposure at 33 kGy. At 67 kGy, new signals (labeled “d” and “e”) are seen near to 326.5 mT. Additionally, the signal labeled “b” is shifted to a lower magnetic field. This implies that at higher accumulated dose, one can observe the formation of a new radical. Based on the previously proposed two-electron model, we can postulate that the new signals can be assigned to the radicals induced by damage to the carbonate ester. A similar spectrum is seen for 100 kGy. However, the peak height at 100 kGy is lower than at 67 kGy. This might indicate the saturation of damage to ether. Generally, oxygen radicals exhibit anisotropy signals (Swarts et al., 1989), in that way the observed signals might be assigned to radicals centered on carbon atoms in PADC. Unfortunately, we have no further evidence for the identification of the observed radicals presently.

The ESR spectra measured at RT are more complex than those at 77 K (Figure 5). It is well known that free radicals induced on ether and/or carbonate ester groups immediately re-arrange at RT (Faucitano et al., 1992; Shiryayeva et al., 2016). The carbon radicals are easily oxidized into peroxy radicals (Jahan and Durant, 2005; Csige, 1997), which recombine faster than the carbon radicals. Such recombination processes must be considered to clarify the kinetics of further chemical etching. As it will be observed just after, below a critical dose, we have observed the reduction of the density of ether in PADC, while those of carbonate ester and CH groups are almost constant. This trend indicates that ether is the weakest moiety in PADC network. In our previous work (Kusumoto et al., 2015), we have demonstrated that ratio of OH groups formed/ether lost was between 1 and 2. This finding implied that one damage to ether

produced formation of one or two OH group. The formation process of OH groups is in competition with recombination processes in the original structure or in the altered structure. These reactions spread along ion trajectory (i.e., secondary electron trajectories). Consequently, it is now considered that OH groups are created at new chain-end points. To clarify the difference between etchable tracks and un-etchable ones, the role of OH groups, which is hydrophilic and governs etching velocity along ion tracks, is crucial.

In the present study, the radical species at both 77 K and RT could not be identified. However, notable differences in ESR spectra above and below the critical dose are observed at both temperatures, so that FT-IR studies are carried out to examine the chemical damage structure at both sides of the critical dose (section 3.2). In addition, the difference in ESR spectra between 77 K and RT seems to indicate the influence of oxygen in ambient air. The radical annihilation process should be traced by annealing to clarify the role of oxygen in ambient air in a further step.

3.2. FT-IR measurements

After the exposure to Co-60 gamma rays, the changes in absorbance at each peak are observed (Figure 3). After the exposure with absorbed dose of 60 kGy, the peak height of net absorbance of ether slightly decreases as shown in Fig. 3 (a). Conversely, the other peaks of carbonate ester (C-O-C and C=O) and CH groups as represented in Fig. 3 (c), (e) and (g) do not decrease. In comparison to these spectra at 60 kGy, clear decreases are seen in the all peaks after the exposure with 300 kGy (Mori et al., 2009). Similar trends were observed in the cases of 28 MeV electron and UV photons (Kusumoto et al., 2016(a)&2019(a)). We call such trends “two-step damage formation process” as discussed later.

The Beer-Lambert law has been usually applied to analysis of degradation process on polymer irradiated with ionizing radiations as,

$$A_0 = \varepsilon c_0 l, \quad (1)$$

where A_0 is absorbance before irradiation, ε the molar extinction coefficient (in $\text{M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$), c_0 molar density (in $\text{M}=\text{mol/L}$) before irradiation and l sample thickness (in cm). Generally, the changes in absorbance are correspond to those in the density of functional groups because the molar extinction coefficient and the sample thickness can be considered as constant before and after exposures. Figure 6 (a) and (b) show the decrease of relative absorbance; A/A_0 the ratio of the net absorbance of considered functional groups after the exposure, A , to that of original one, A_0 , of typical functional groups in PADC exposed to gamma ray and USX, respectively. Here, exposures were

performed at RT in ambient air. As discussed above, the reductions of relative absorbance are proportional to those of relative density; N/N_0 the ratio of the density of considered functional groups after the exposure, N (in mol/kg), to that of original one, N_0 . Concerning obtained results of Co-60 gamma ray, the relative absorbance of ether drops linearly with absorbed dose. This trend implies that the overlapping effect by electron tracks is negligible (Kusumoto et al., 2019b). Conversely, the relative absorbance of carbonyl, which composes carbonate ester, does not decrease below a critical dose of 60 kGy. Seeing the present results together with previous one (open symbols of inset of Fig. 6 (a)) (Mori et al., 2009), a monotonic decrease of the relative absorbance of C=O is observable above that critical dose. The reduction behavior of C-O-C, which also composes carbonate ester, is almost identical to that of carbonyl. The critical dose for damage to CH groups is clearly higher than that of carbonate ester under gamma ray exposure. Furthermore, the relative absorbance of ether decreases slowly above 110 kGy due to the induced modification in PADC. A similar trend is seen on USX exposures (Figure 6 (b)). In the case of USX, the critical dose of carbonate ester loss is 50 kGy and the reduction behavior of ether becomes slower above 75 kGy. The two-step damage formation process implies that the carbonate ester is often broken after damage to ether in the same molecule (Kusumoto et al., 2018). Ethylene like molecules are released when carbonate ester is damaged (Yamauchi et al., 2005). Hence, we can suggest that detected free radicals at 33 kGy (see Fig. 4) could be due to damages to ether. Those observed at 67 and 100 kGy would then be created by the breaking of carbonate ester.

A similar dependence on the absorbed dose was observed with 28 MeV electrons irradiation of PADC (Kusumoto et al., 2016a). This phenomenon was interpreted as the overlapping of electron tracks, with a critical dose of 50 kGy, which is well in agreement with the present gamma ray and USX experiments, within experimental error. Due to the random motions of low energy electrons, we cannot apply the conventional track overlapping model using random numbers in the present cases of gamma ray and USX (Yamauchi, 2003). However, it is certain that the two-step damage formation process is related to changes in the damage creation mechanism to PADC above the critical dose discussed in the section 3.1.

The decrease of relative absorbance of ether can be described as,

$$A/A_0 = 1 - kD. \quad (2)$$

where D is the absorbed dose in units of Gy and $|k|$ ($(8.9 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-7}$ for Co-60 gamma rays and $(12.8 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-7}$ for USX) an experimental constant in units of Gy^{-1} , which is

concordant with the slope of the fitted lines in Figs. 6 (a) and (b). Using k , we can easily calculate the G value (in scissions/100 eV) as,

$$G \text{ value} = 9.64 \times 10^6 N_0 k, \quad (3)$$

where N_0 is 3.65 mol/kg for ether and 7.3 mol/kg for carbonate ester (Mori et al., 2009). The molecular weight of PADC, M , is equal to 274 g/mol, namely the reciprocal is 3.65 mol/kg. As in one PADC unit, there is one ether, so that N_0 is for this function is equal to 3.65 mol/kg. Similarly, as one PADC unit contains two carbonate ester moieties, accordingly, N_0 value for this function is twice that of PADC (i.e., 7.3 mol/kg). Figure 7 represents the G values for loss of ether (G (ether losses)) as a function of the stopping power. Overall, surprisingly high G values (> 10 scissions/100 eV) have been observed in the case of PADC. In the past, Yamauchi et al., verified derivation processes (e.g., analysis procedures, irradiations and so on) of effective track core radius, which can be derived from same analysis with the G value, using bisphenol a polycarbonate (Yamauchi et al., 2010). The results were well agreement with the others using FT-IR (Dehaye et al., 2003; Sun et al., 2003a&2003b) and other approaches (Petersen&Enge, 1995; Apel et al., 1999). Also, regarding the effective track core radii derived using FT-IR method by Mori et al., (Mori et al., 2011), they corresponded to the ones evaluated by conductimetric method (Oganesyan et al., 2005), AFM and UV-visible methods (Yamauchi et al., 2005b). In other words, the high G values obtained in the present study express the great radiation-sensitivity of PADC already observed. The solid squares on Fig. 7 indicate the present result related to Co-60 gamma ray. In the present case, abscissa coordinates for gamma rays and 28 MeV electrons are respectively represented as average *LET* in water of gamma rays (0.2 eV/nm) and the deposited energy per unit distance of 28 MeV electrons in water (0.03 eV/nm). The latter was approximated under non-electron equilibrium condition using well calibrated cellulose triacetate (CTA) dosimeter and electric current (Oda et al., 1997). The definitions of the stopping power and *LET* are different. *LET* is local energy deposition only, so that it does not include Bremsstrahlung or delta-rays. In comparison to this, the stopping power is the total energy deposition by incoming particles. However, we compare G values to elucidate both of the discrete damages along electron tracks and dense damages along proton and heavy ion tracks. The previously obtained G value with gamma rays is smaller than the present one. In the previous study, the G value for ether loss was underestimated because data sets above 100 kGy, where chemical structure of PADC was completely modified, were used (Mori et al., 2009). On one hand, the G value obtained with USX is greater than that of gamma rays. This may imply that the lower energy of secondary electrons produces more efficiently

irreversible damages in PADC. On the other hand, the G values related to gamma ray and USX exposure are greater than those of protons, He and C ions with energies in the Bragg peak regime (open circles in Fig. 7). By contrast, higher G values are observed for high energy protons and semi-relativistic heavy ions (C and Fe), as shown in open diamonds in Fig. 7 (Mori et al., 2012; Kusumoto et al., 2016a). The higher G values indicate that the PADC molecular network is efficiently damaged by dense-secondary electrons along heavy ion tracks, and is mainly modified not only in the close vicinity of the ion trajectory, but also at distant locations (Mori et al., 2012). For example, in the case of 10 MeV protons, low-energy secondary electrons (e.g. < 40 eV) represent the major components in the energy spectrum (Fromm et al., 2015). The inelastic mean free path of electrons has a minimum value at an energy of about 40 eV (Seah&Dench, 1979). Then, it increases with energy. Secondary electrons with higher energies (> 40 eV), which are rare components, mainly could interact with PADC at distant location from the ion's path. Therefore, we should consider the energy distribution of secondary electrons at each location to more accurately discuss the damage formation mechanism in PADC.

Eq. (1) is inapplicable to the carbonate ester and CH groups in PADC exposed to gamma ray in the normal manner, because monotonic decrease of the relative absorbance can be observed only above the critical dose (Fig. 6). Since the relative absorbance of carbonate ester is constant below the critical dose, the G values of gamma ray and USX should be extremely small below the critical dose. Above the critical dose, the G values with gamma ray and USX were evaluated from the slope of fitted lines in Fig. 6 for carbonate ester. The G values for loss of carbonyl (G (carbonate ester losses)) are summarized in Fig. 8. As with Fig. 7, the present result of gamma ray is plotted as solid square and previous ones are described as open triangles, as well as 28 MeV electrons. The G values of gamma ray and USX drastically rises above the critical doses (Figure 8). Noteworthy, the trend of C-O-C is identical to that of carbonyl (Figure 8). In the case of carbonate ester, it is difficult to compare the G values of Co-60 gamma rays and USX to those of proton and heavy ions because the overlapping of electron tracks is not negligible above the critical dose. But it is sure that radiation-sensitivity of carbonate ester becomes high when the ether in the same molecule is broken. In other words, more than two electrons are mandatory to break carbonate ester in PADC.

The present results obtained using ESR and FT-IR spectrometric methods strongly show that the concept of the number of electrons (and their energies), which interact with a molecule, may represent an appropriate parameter to the damage formation process of PADC. We will tackle the calculation of number of electrons,

which hit molecules, at critical doses of Co-60 gamma rays and USX using MPEXS-DNA, a GPU-based Monte Carlo simulation (Okada et al., 2019) and an improved computer code of Geant4-DNA (Agostinelli et al., 2003; Allison et al., 2013&2016), and PHITS code (Sato et al., 2018). The number of electrons from Co-60 gamma rays and USX will be compared to that experimentally obtained with an energy of 28 MeV.

4. Conclusions

In the present study, the creation mechanism of latent tracks in PADC, which was exposed to gamma rays and USX, was investigated by means of ESR and FT-IR spectrometry. For gamma rays at RT and 77 K, different ESR spectra were observed below and above the critical dose. The present study did not achieve the identification of free radicals formed during gamma ray exposures. Nevertheless, the results suggest that damage formation mechanism is dose-dependent. While the relative absorbance (IR signal) for loss of ether decreased linearly with increasing absorbed dose, those of carbonate ester and CH groups decreased only above critical doses of 60 kGy and 50 kGy for gamma rays and USX, respectively, which are in agreement with that found when using 28 MeV electrons. The dose-dependent damage formation process was verified from both approaches. Based on our previously proposed two-electron model, we summarize that more than two electrons are necessary to induce damage to carbonate ester in PADC and number of electrons interacting with molecules is a suitable parameter to describe the damage formation process in PADC.

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Figure captions

Fig. 1 A repeat unit of PADC.

Fig. 2 Layered structure in PADC after irradiation with 4.8 MeV/u C ions.

Fig. 3 IR spectra before (dotted red line) and after (solid blue line) exposure to Co-60 gamma rays. In the panels (a), (c), (e) and (g), the evolutions of spectra after the exposure with absorbed dose of 60 kGy is shown. Additionally, the evolutions after the exposure with 300 kGy are shown in the panels (b), (d), (f) and (h) (Mori et al., 2009).

Fig. 4 ESR spectra measured at 77 K. The full red, dotted black and chain green lines describe the spectra after exposure to Co-60 gamma rays at 77 K with absorbed doses of 33 (below the critical dose), 67 (around the critical dose) and 100 kGy (above the critical dose), respectively.

Fig. 5 ESR spectra measured at RT. The full red and chain green lines describe the spectra after exposure to gamma ray at RT with absorbed doses of 33 (below the critical dose) and 100 kGy (above the critical dose), respectively.

Fig. 6 The relative absorbance of typical functional groups in PADC after the

exposures to Co-60 gamma rays (a) and USX (b) at RT. The open symbols in Fig. 2 (a) indicates the previous results (Mori et al., 2009). The reduction trend of relative absorbance after in a wide dose range is represented in the inset of Fig. 6(a).

Fig. 7 Summary of G values for losses of ether in PADC. The present results of gamma ray and USX are plotted as solid squares. The G values of proton, heavy ions with energies around Bragg Peak are plotted as open circles (Mori et al., 2009) and those of high energy protons (20, 30 and 70 MeV) and semi-relativistic heavy ions of C and Fe (> 100 MeV/u) are shown as open diamonds (Kusumoto et al., 2016a; Mori et al., 2012). The previously obtained G values of gamma ray and 28 MeV electrons are also described as open triangles (Mori et al., 2009; Kusumoto et al., 2016b).

Fig. 8 Summary of G values for losses of carbonate ester in PADC. The present results of Co-60 gamma rays and USX are plotted as solid squares. The G values of proton, heavy ions with energies around Bragg Peak are plotted as open circles (Mori et al., 2009) and those of high energy protons (20, 30 and 70 MeV) and semi-relativistic heavy ions of C and Fe (> 100 MeV/u) are shown as open diamonds (Kusumoto et al., 2016a; Mori et al., 2012). The previously obtained G values of gamma ray and 28 MeV electrons are also described as open triangles (Mori et al., 2009; Kusumoto et al., 2016b).

Fig. 1

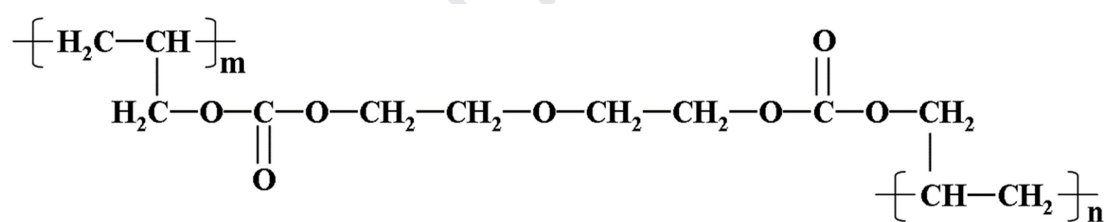


Fig. 2

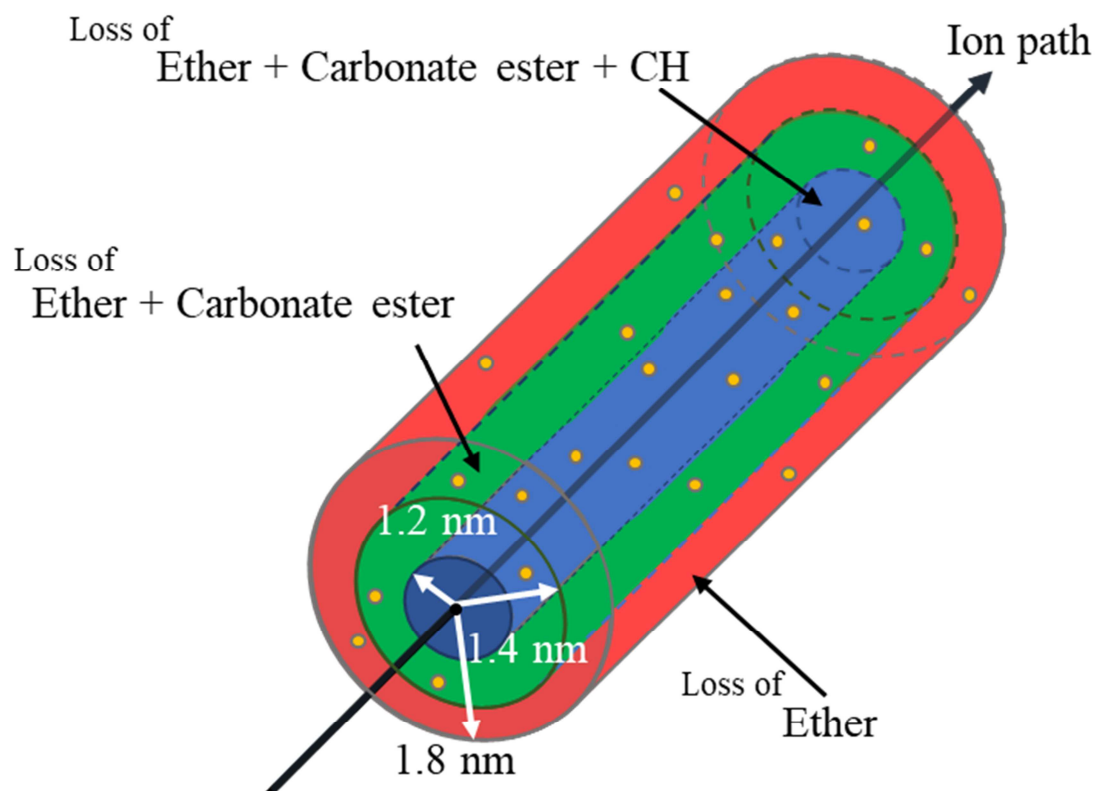
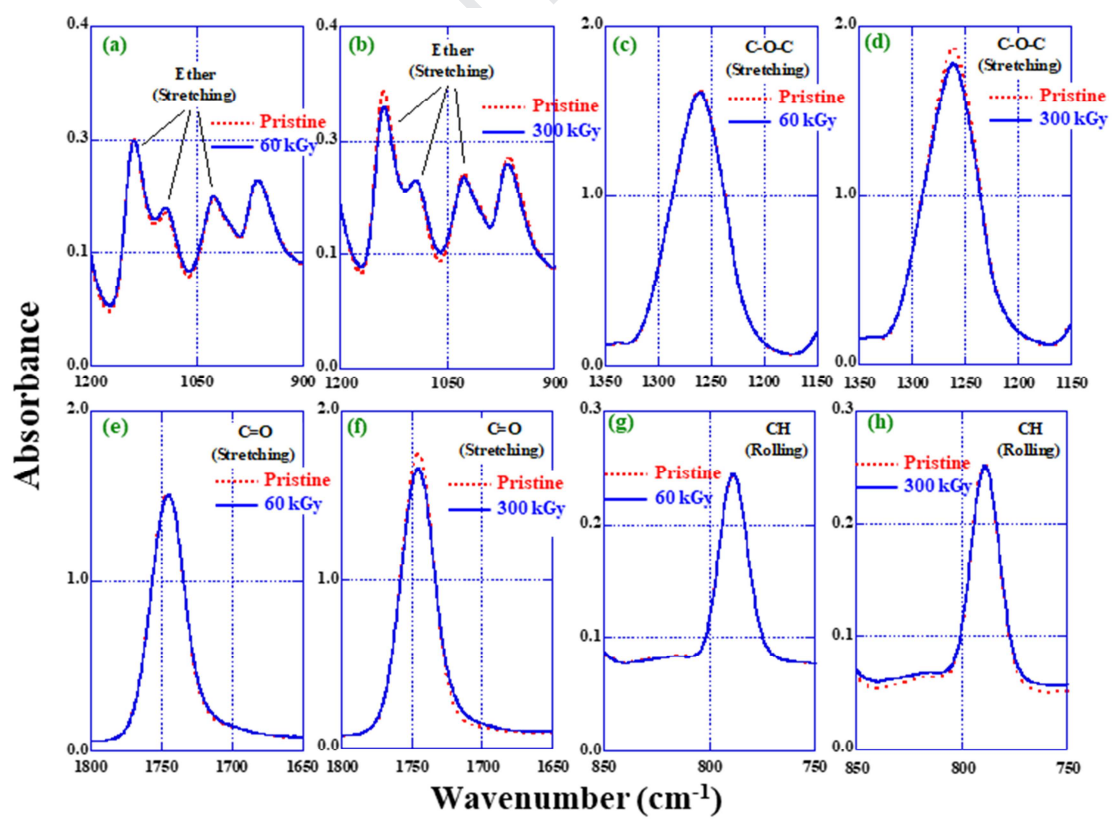
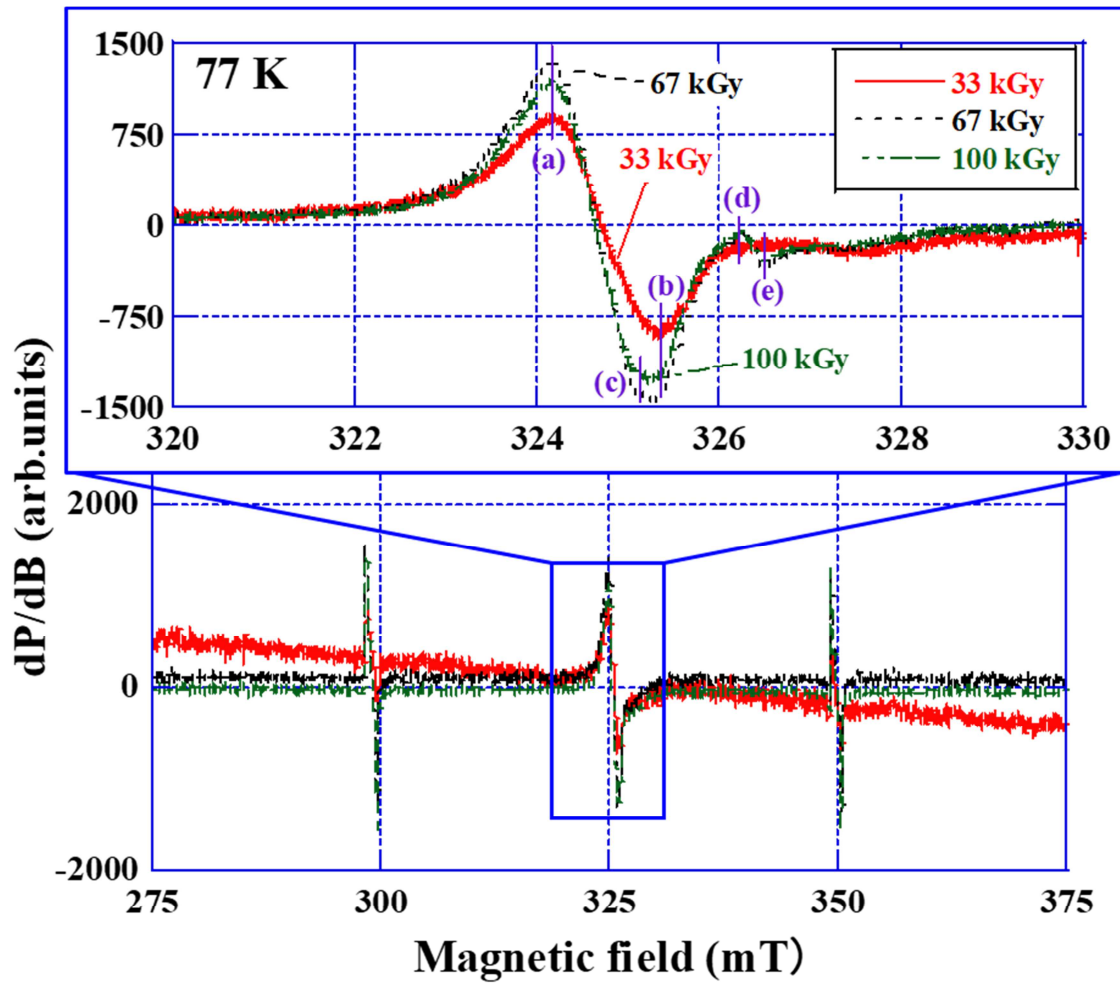


Fig. 3



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Fig. 4



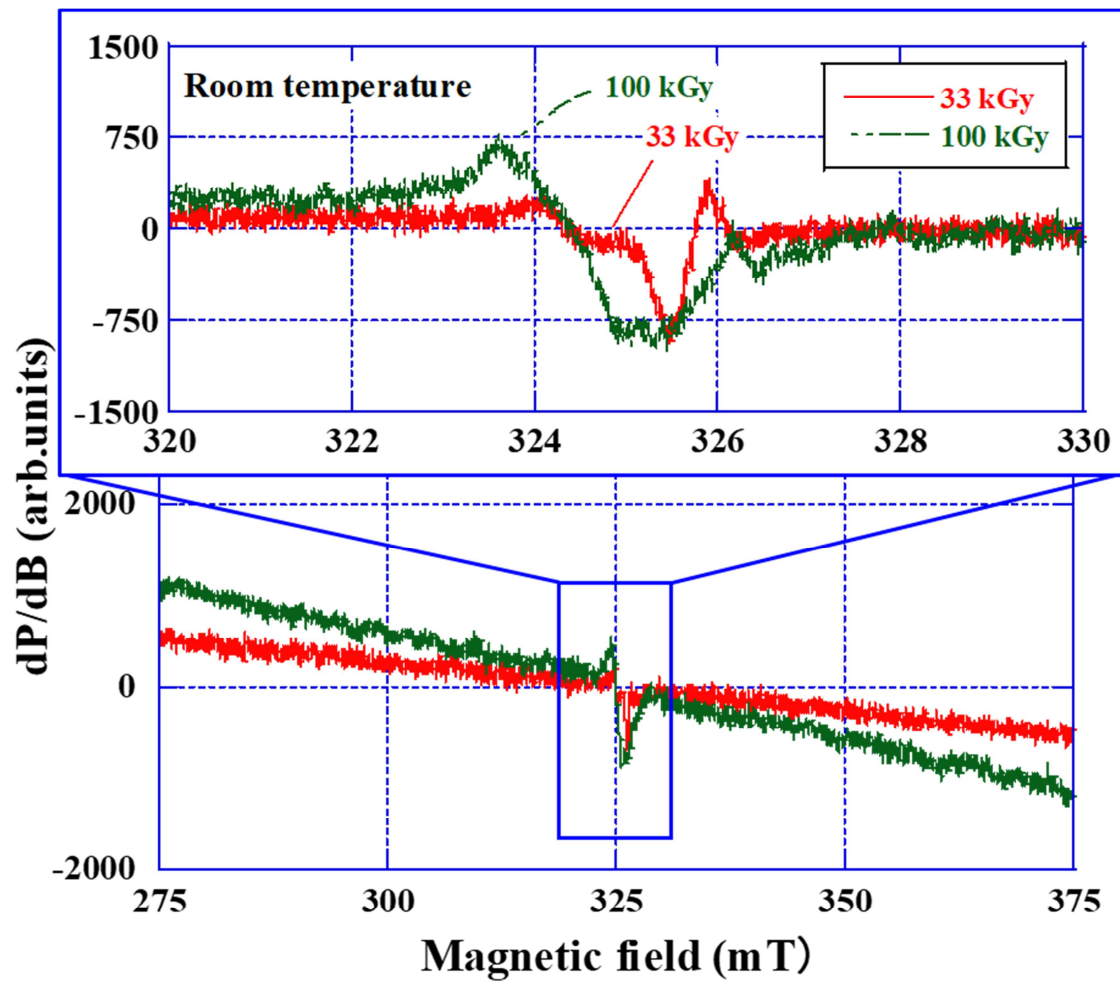


Fig. 5

Fig. 6 (a)

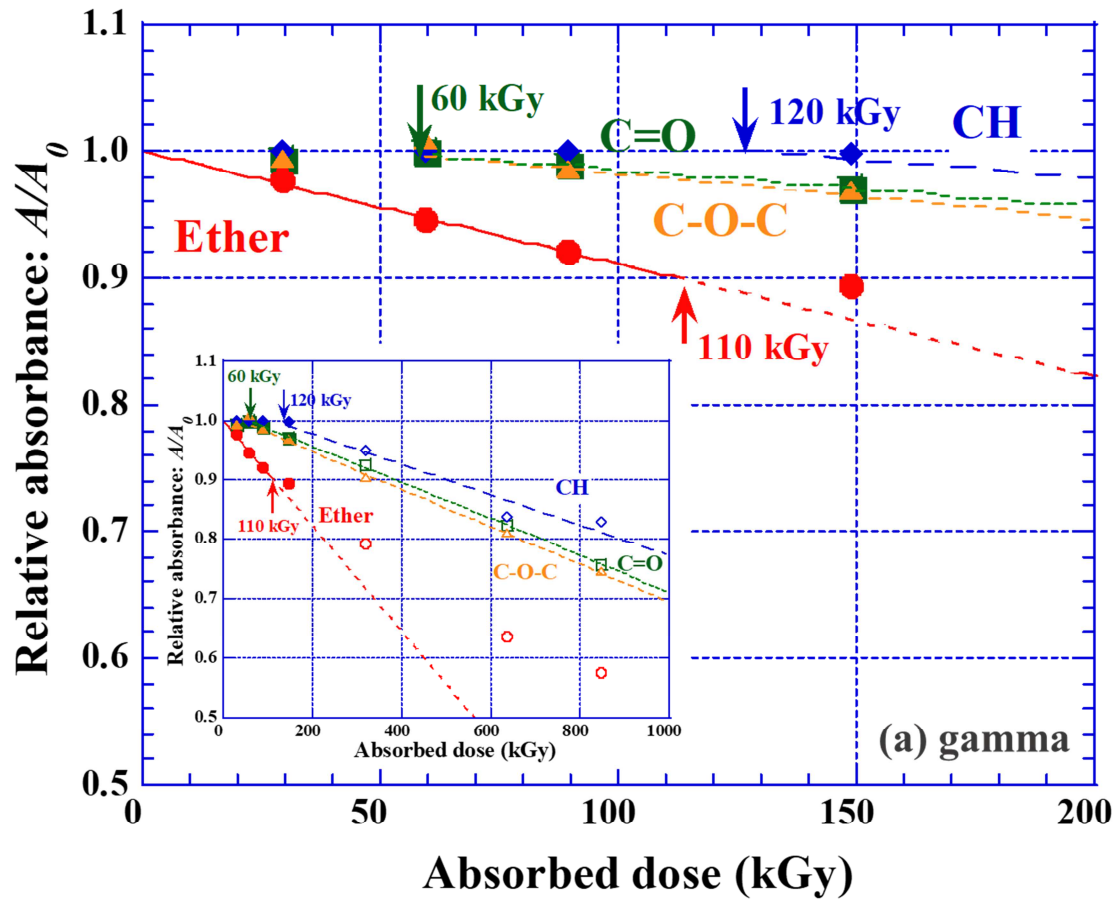


Fig. 6 (b)

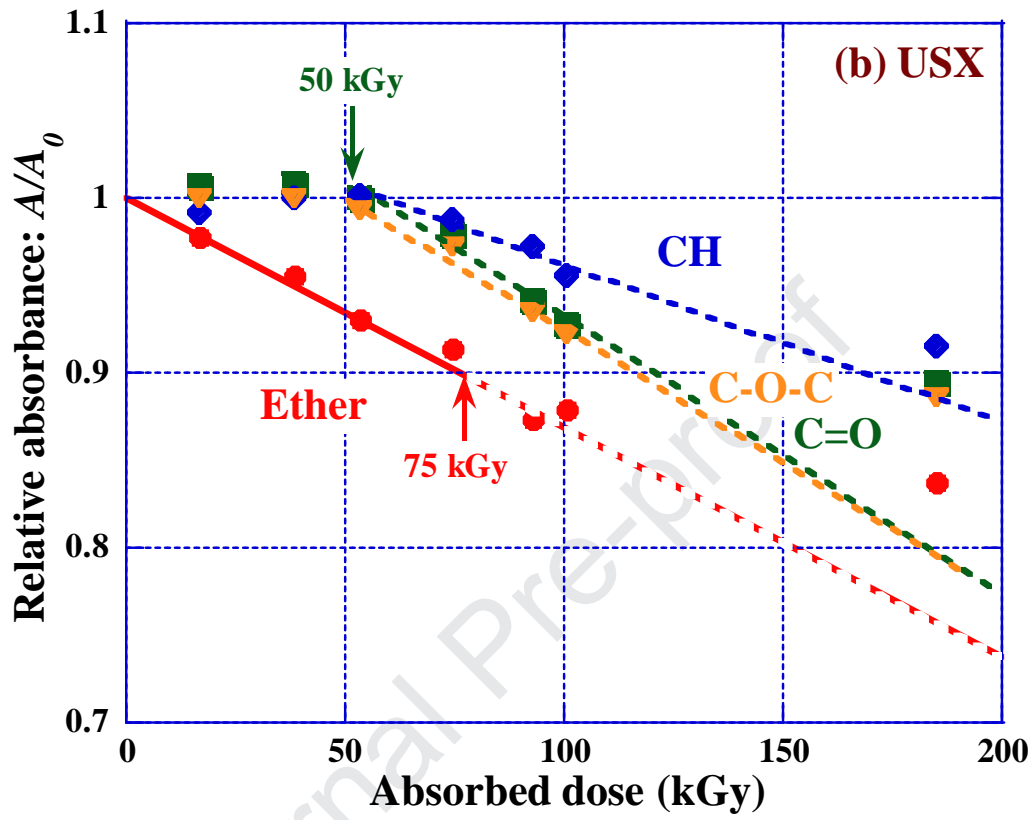


Fig. 7

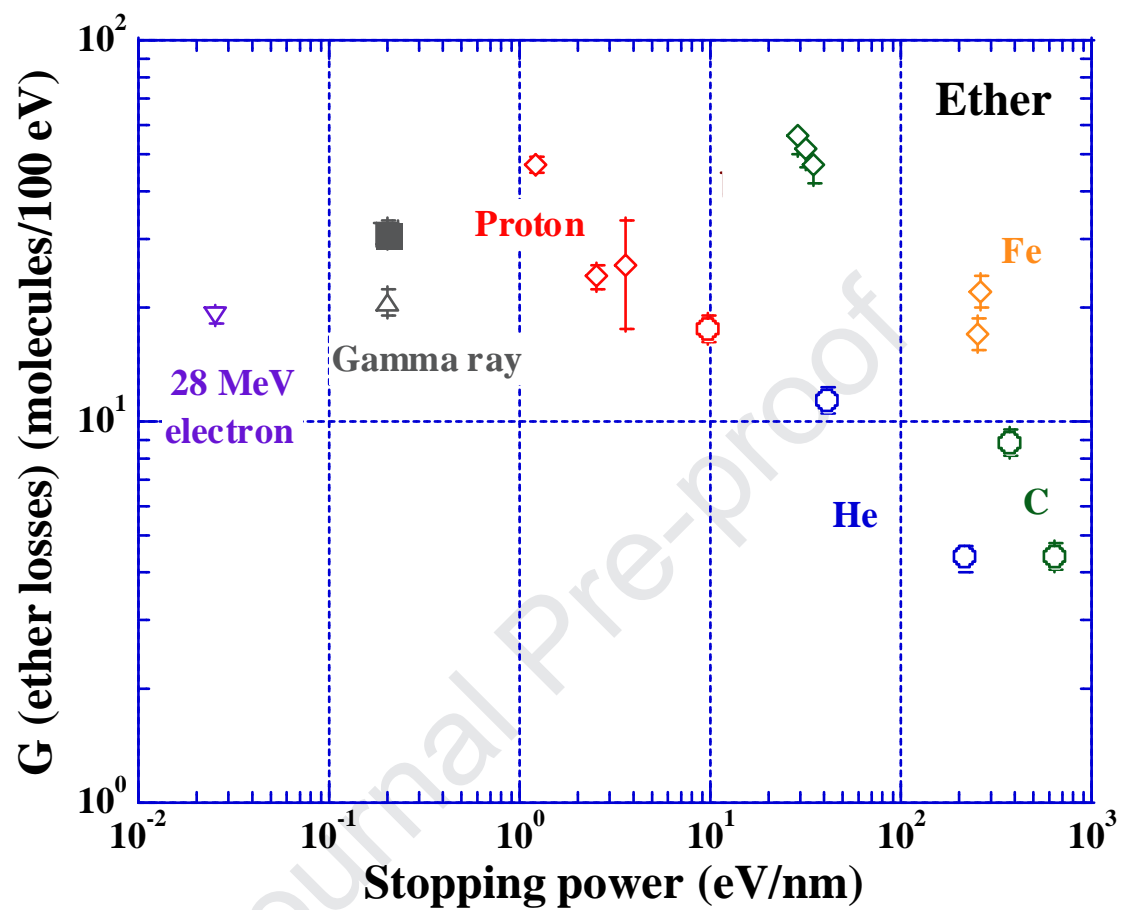
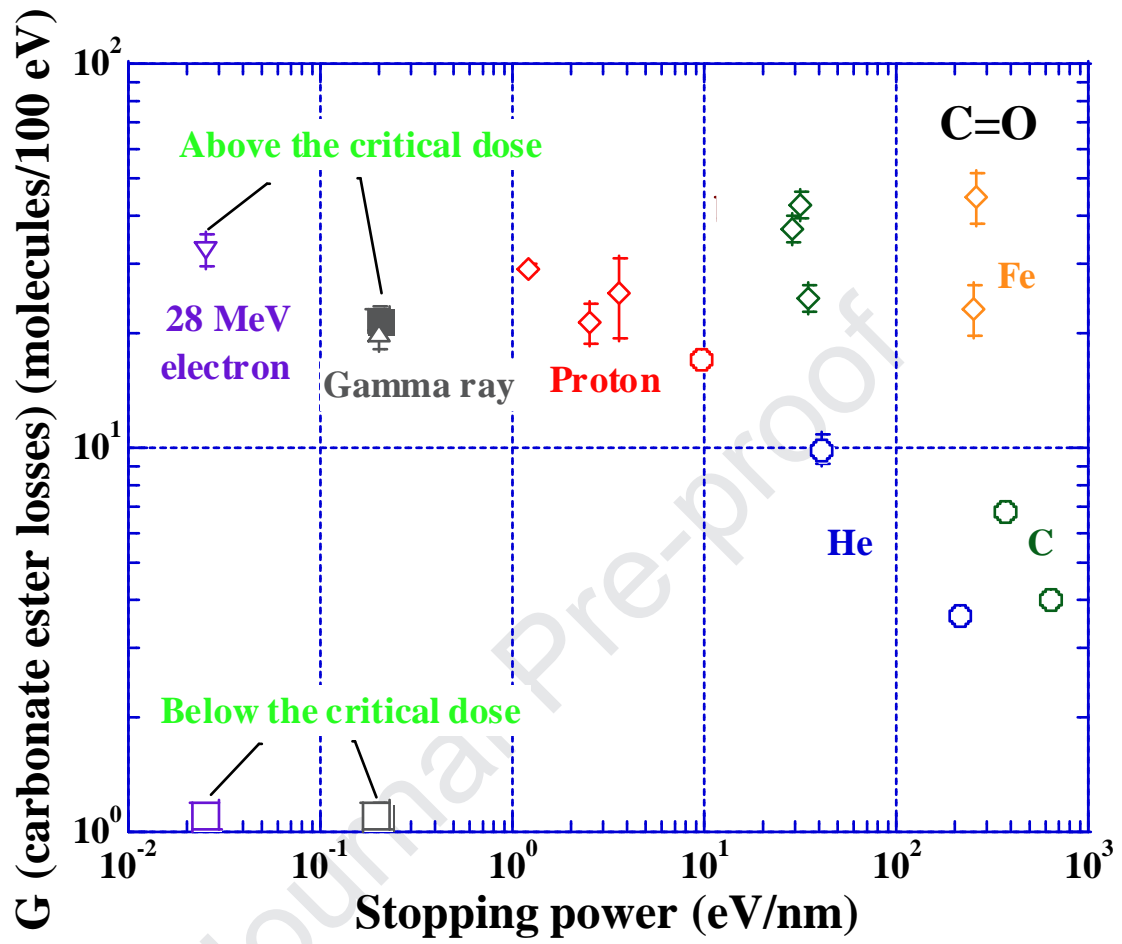


Fig. 8



Highlights

A significant different ESR signals is observed at both sides of a critical dose.

The density of carbonate ester in PADC begins decreasing above a critical dose.

Number of electrons and their energies are important for mechanism of latent tracks.

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Conflict of Interest

We have no interesting to confliction.

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