

Tartrazine Solution as Dosimeter for Gamma Radiation Measurement

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ABSTRACT

In this study, Tartrazine aqueous solution was investigated as a simple low-dose dosimeter in the range of 20-500 Gy for the high ionizing radiation, gamma ray. Gradual bleaching of Tartrazine solution was observed with dose by measuring the absorbance of Tartrazine-solutions at specified wavelength, $\lambda_{\max} = 428$ nm. Tartrazine concentration (10^{-4} , 5×10^{-4} and 10^{-3} M) and solution-initial pH value (5, 7 and 9) were considered as factors affecting degree of bleaching. It was found that Tartrazine-solution color was diminished gradually with selected dose range due to breakdown of the azo bond. The rate of bleaching increases with the increase of solution-initial pH. Increase of Tartrazine-concentration causes widening of range to which solution is susceptible. The post-irradiated effect (24 hours) was found to cause more bleaching. The sensitivity of Tartrazine solution is not regular with the Tartrazine-concentration and regular with pH.

Keywords: Gamma radiation; Degradation; sensitivity; Tartrazine; Dosimeter

1. INTRODUCTION

The gamma-induced color bleaching of many organic dyes has been widely investigated. Most of the reported experimental works have been performed in aqueous aerated acidic or alkaline solutions. The decrease of absorbance with irradiation, bleaching, suggests that it can be use as a chemical dosimeter [1-4].

It has been reported that the decolorization could be explained in terms of interaction of radicals H^{\cdot} and $^{\cdot}OH$ with the dyes in de-aerated aqueous solutions and in terms of $HO_2^{\cdot}/O_2^{\cdot-}$ and $^{\cdot}OH$ interactions in aerated aqueous solutions. H^{\cdot} is generally associated with the reversible reductive decolorization and the radicals $^{\cdot}OH$ and $HO_2^{\cdot}/O_2^{\cdot-}$ are considered to be the cause of the reversible oxidative decolorization [5,6].

Radiation effect at dose range up to 120 kGy on some dyes in non aqueous solvents such as methyl orange, Congo red, phenol red in acetone and ethanol and dimethylformamide was studied [7,8].

The bleaching of some dyes with different concentrations in non-aqueous solutions indicates that these dyes are promising chemical dosimeters.

Moreover, aqueous solution of methyl red as a dosimeter for gamma radiation at dose range up to 6 KGy was studied. Bleaching of its alkaline and acidic solutions containing

different amounts of ethanol showed possibility of using these dye as a chemical dosimeter [9].

Tartrazine (known as E102 or FDC Yellow 5) is a synthetic lemon yellow azo-dye used as a food coloring. Its structure is shown in

Figure 1. It is found in many food stuff, soft drinks, instant puddings, flavored chips, cake mixes, custard powder, soups, sauces, ice cream, candy...etc.

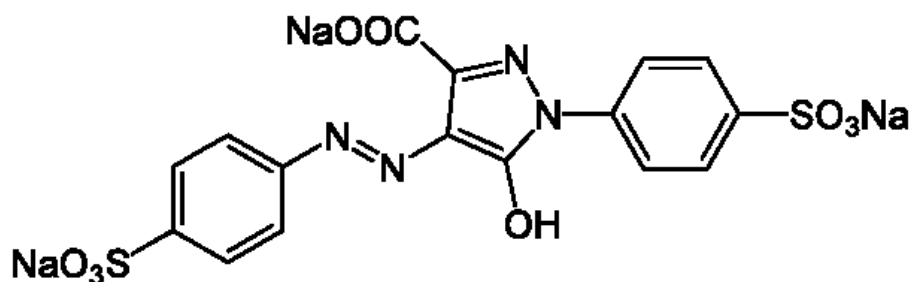


Figure 1. Chemical structure of Tartrazine.

It is also found in some pharmaceutical products and cosmetics such as soaps, hair products, moisturizers, crayons, stamp dyes, vitamins, antacids, medicinal capsules and certain prescription drugs [5,10,11]. It is an available and not expensive material.

In the present work, solutions of Tartrazine were investigated as gamma radiation dosimeter. Tartrazine with different concentrations and pH values were subjected to gamma radiation in the dose range between (20-500 Gy) and then the absorbance of Tartrazine dye in the UV-Vis range were determined.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

Tartrazine (from local source, Kamena Co.) and bi-distilled water are used to prepare different solutions of concentrations; 10^{-4} , 5×10^{-4} and 10^{-3} M. The solutions are then, each, placed in 40 ml plastic vial. The vials are then introduced into gamma cell (Gamma Chamber 5000 / India, dose rate = 2.1 kGy/hr) to be exposed to a steady state radiolysis. The dose range studied was 20 – 500 Gy. Prior to irradiation for each vial, the pH value was adjusted using 0.1 M HCl and 0.1 M NaOH aqueous solutions using Hanna pH-211.

Tartrazine degradation was detected by measuring the absorbance of irradiated samples using Shimadzu UV-160 spectrophotometer. All measurements were carried out at ambient temperature using quartz cells with 1 cm optical path length. The pH value for each sample was also determined after gamma irradiation. Figure 2 showed the absorbance spectrum of Tartrazine in UV-Vis. Range with a peak at 428 nm which is used to determine the concentration of Tartrazine for all samples [12,13,20]. Two set of measurements were performed, the first one immediately after irradiation (within about 10 minutes) and the second one, same samples, on a longer term (after 24 hours). The long term samples were kept after irradiation under normal laboratory conditions in dark.

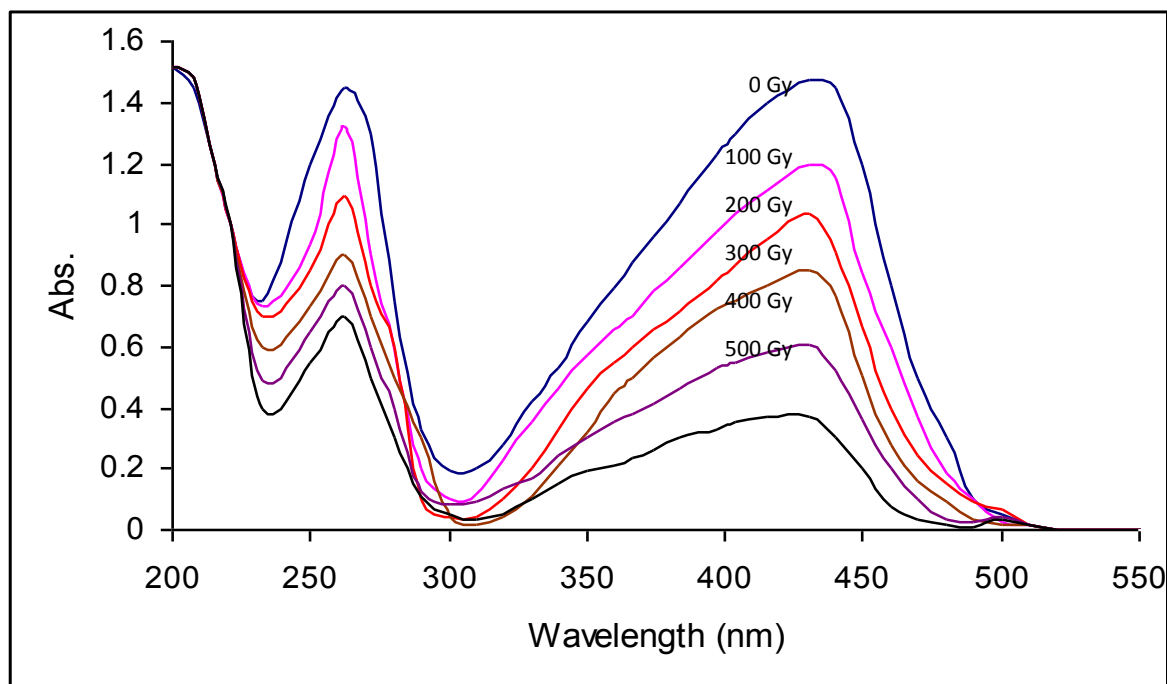


Figure 2. UV-Vis Tartrazine spectra for different doses (0 to 500 Gy), Initial concentration = 5×10^{-4} M and pH = 9.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3. 1. Degradation Reactions

The absorption spectrum of Tartrazine, azo dye, (Figure 2) presents two main peaks, one in near UV ($\lambda_{\max} = 257$ nm) and another one in the visible range ($\lambda_{\max} = 428$ nm). The former peak, at 257nm, is characteristic to the individual aromatic rings where, the latter one responsible for the yellow color which assigned to $\pi-\pi^*$ transition of N=N, C=N and C=O groups [13]. The azo compounds, such as Tartrazine, are usually intensely colored because the diazenediyl linkage ($-\text{N}=\text{N}-$) brings the two aromatic rings into conjugation. This gives an extended system of delocalization of π electrons and allows absorption of light in the visible region [6]. When a reproducible relationship between the absorbance of dye solution and the irradiation dose is observed, the use of this as chemical dosimeter can be proposed. Gamma irradiation causes gradual color bleaching of organic dyes, hence gives a chance for such application.

Figure 3, shows an example of such degradation of Tartrazine (initial concentration = 5×10^{-4} M, pH = 9 and doses from 0 to 500 Gy). For non de-aerated solution of Tartrazine, the bleaching may be due to oxidative de-colorization reaction with $-\text{N}=\text{N}-$ group (the chromophore moiety in Tartrazine compound) by $\text{HO}_2^{\cdot}/\text{O}_2^{\cdot-}$ and $^{\cdot}\text{OH}$ produced by gamma irradiation of the aqueous solution [7,8]. Figure 3-a and 3-b show the FTIR spectra of Tartrazine solution before and after irradiation (4 kGy) respectively. For the non irradiated sample, stretching vibration peak of $-\text{N}=\text{N}-$ is present at 1560 cm^{-1} [17]. For the irradiated sample, the peak is not present any more which indicates that oxidative radiolytic products reacted with the chromophore $-\text{N}=\text{N}-$. This result of breakdown of azo bond was reported before [6].

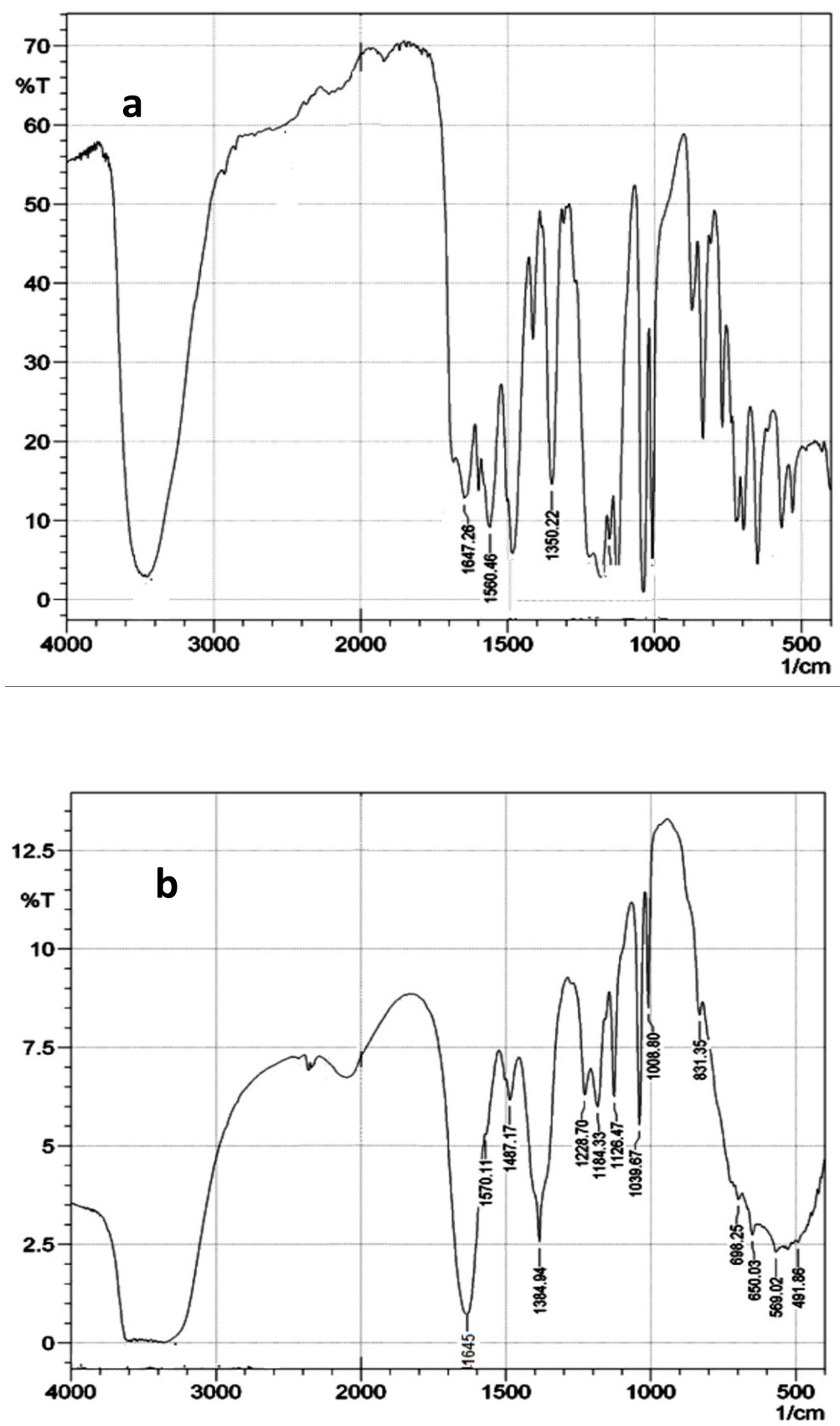


Figure 3. FTIR spectra of Tartarazine aqueous solution (a) before and (b) after irradiation.

3. 2. Degradation of Tartrazine (measurement 10 minutes after irradiation)

Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6 show a gradual decrease of Tartrazine solution absorbance of different concentrations for different pH values. The samples of initial concentration 10^{-4} M can only withstand dose up to 100 Gy. After this dose, the Tartrazine residual concentration was hardly detected by the spectrophotometer. The other two higher concentrations (5×10^{-4} and 10^{-3} M) can survive up to 500 Gy. The response to dose with respect to pH is similar for all concentrations studied. It can be observed that as initial pH increases, bleaching increases. I.e., degradation oxidative processes are more efficient as solution becomes more alkaline. However, the before- irradiation and after-irradiation pH values for each sample have not significantly changed. This means that pH parameter is a catalytic one and does not involve in the oxidative reaction. This important phenomenon will be studied later.

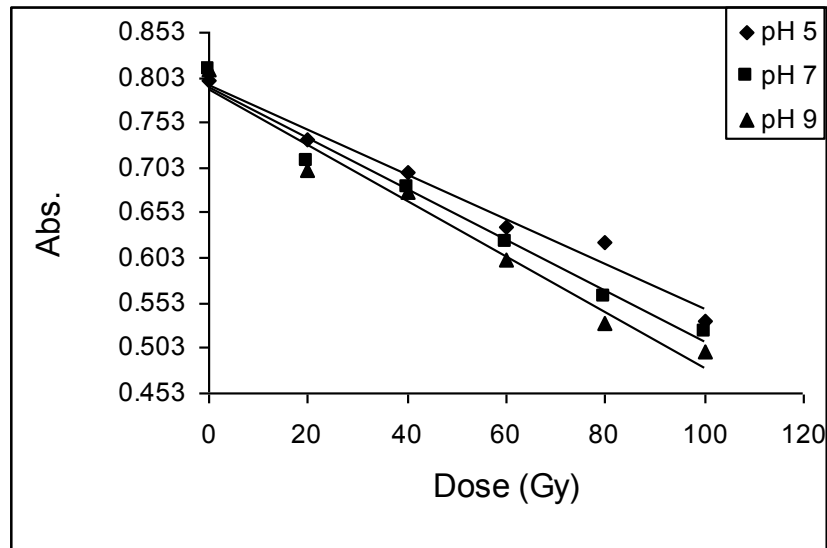


Figure 4. Tartrazine of concentration 10^{-4} M at pH (5, 7 and 9).

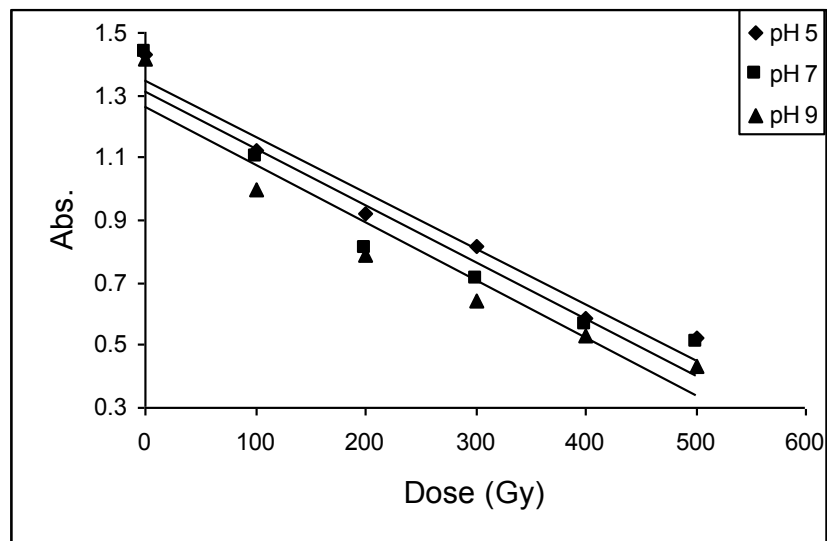


Figure 5. Tartrazine of concentration 5×10^{-4} M at pH (5, 7 and 9).

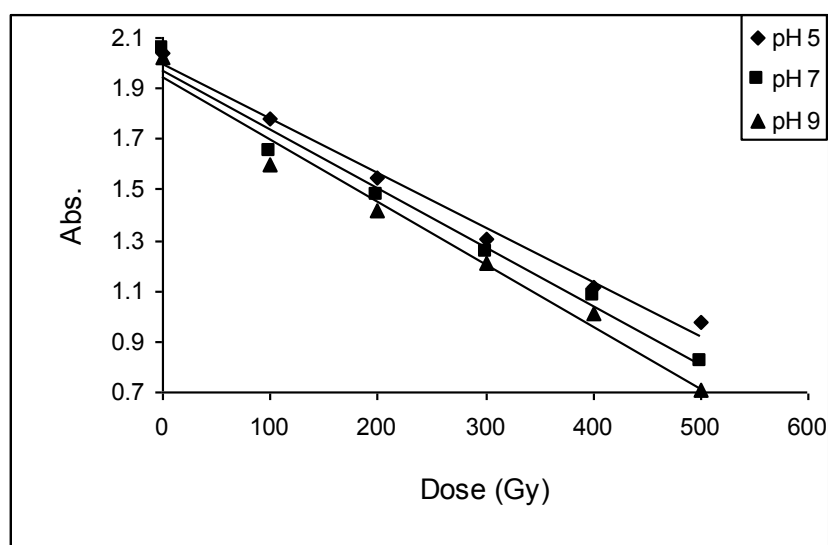


Figure 6. Tartarazine of concentration 10^{-3} M at pH (5, 7 and 9).

Linear regressions of data give the equations that represent the linear fitted absorbance response to dose (absorption against dose). It is summarized in Table 1. To select the best conditions at which this dosimeter properly work, the correlation factor (r) was regarded. By revising the different values of r , it can be concluded that the sample of concentration of 10^{-3} M with pH 5 is the preferred one to apply. Although this pH condition is less sensitive to radiation compared to the other two pH conditions, its stability with doses (higher r) still prefer it to apply especially as the absorption response is not that much different from the other two pH conditions.

Table 1. Linear equations represent the linear absorbance response to dose for different initial concentrations and pH values.

Post irradiation, 24 hours		Directly after irradiation		Initial pH	Initial concentration (M)
r	Linear equation*	r	Linear equation*		
0.9928	$y = -0.0026x + 0.7812$	0.9886	$y = -0.0025x + 0.7946$	5	10^{-4}
0.9863	$y = -0.0030x + 0.7863$	0.9890	$y = -0.0028x + 0.7913$	7	
0.9763	$y = -0.0033x + 0.7746$	0.9859	$y = -0.0031x + 0.7894$	9	
0.9742	$y = -0.0019x + 1.3257$	0.9815	$y = -0.0018x + 1.3462$	5	5×10^{-4}
0.9527	$y = -0.0019x + 1.2733$	0.9588	$y = -0.0018x + 1.3104$	7	
0.9561	$y = -0.0020x + 1.2402$	0.9576	$y = -0.0018x + 1.2627$	9	
0.9747	$y = -0.0024x + 1.9249$	0.9949	$y = -0.0021x + 1.9976$	5	10^{-3}
0.9728	$y = -0.0026x + 1.9054$	0.9909	$y = -0.0023x + 1.9678$	7	
0.9635	$y = -0.0026x + 1.8521$	0.9907	$y = -0.0024x + 1.9402$	9	

* y represents Absorption and x represents dose (Gy).

The sensitivity of solutions (sensitivity: the absorbance change, $\Delta\text{Abs.}$, per unit dose, Gy) is an important factor to discuss. For each sample, the sensitivity is the slope of its equation, Table 1. Change of sensitivity with respect to change of concentration and pH are given in Figure 7 and Figure 8 respectively.

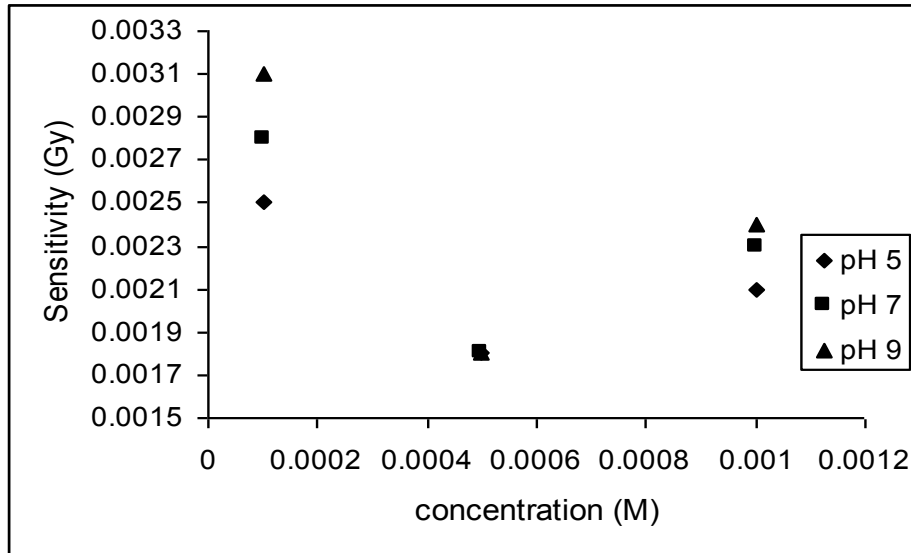


Figure 7. Dependence of sensitivity on the concentration of Tartrazine solution.

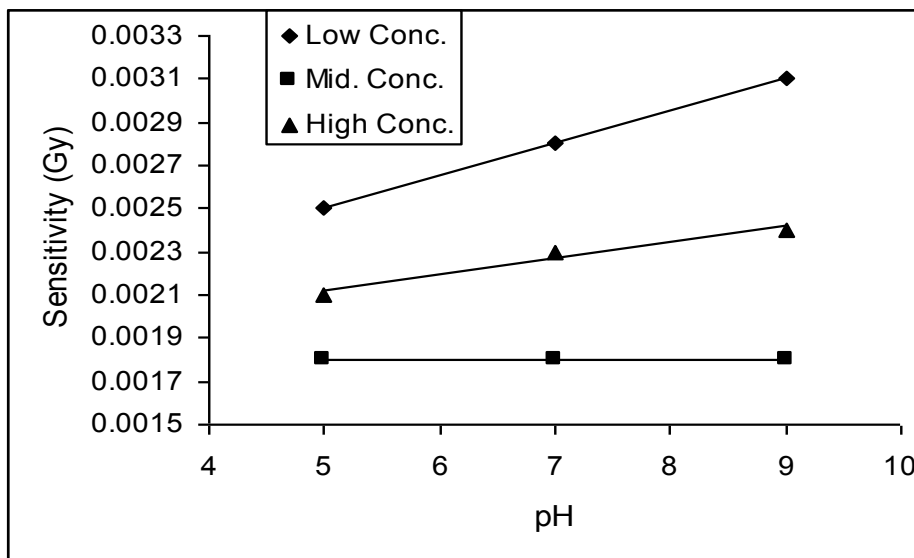


Figure 8. Dependence of sensitivity on the pH value of Tartrazine solution.

From Figure 7, the change of sensitivity is not regular which direct the user to carefully study the concentration to be used as an independent case, i.e. each concentration has its behavior towards irradiation. On the contrary, from Figure 8, the change of sensitivity is regular and this suggests that solution behavior can be predicted for different pH values other than studied ones. It is worthy to mention, in general, that sensitivity represents the rate of degradation with respect to dose and this rate increases with pH increase. This suggests a

faster degradation at ultimately higher pH values (12-14) which enable user to apply this dosimeter for very low gamma doses.

3. 3. Post Irradiation Degradation (measurement 24 hours after irradiation)

Determination of degradation of after a lag time is a stability test [18,19]. It is performed to find to what degree the solution change with time that may affect the measurements. The degradation of samples after 24 hours is shown in Figure 9, Figure 10, and Figure 11. In general, all post-irradiation samples show more bleaching compared to after-irradiation. Sample prepared at pH 9, for all concentrations studied, still shows more bleaching than those prepared at pH 7 and 5 and this observation is similar to after-irradiation measurements.

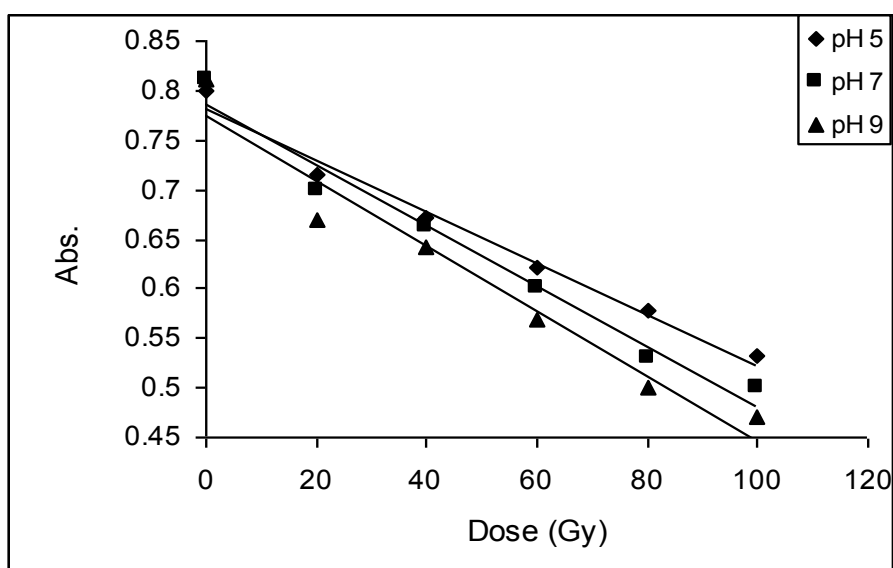


Figure 9. Post irradiation Tartrazine of concentration 10^{-4} M after 24 hours of primary irradiation at different pH.

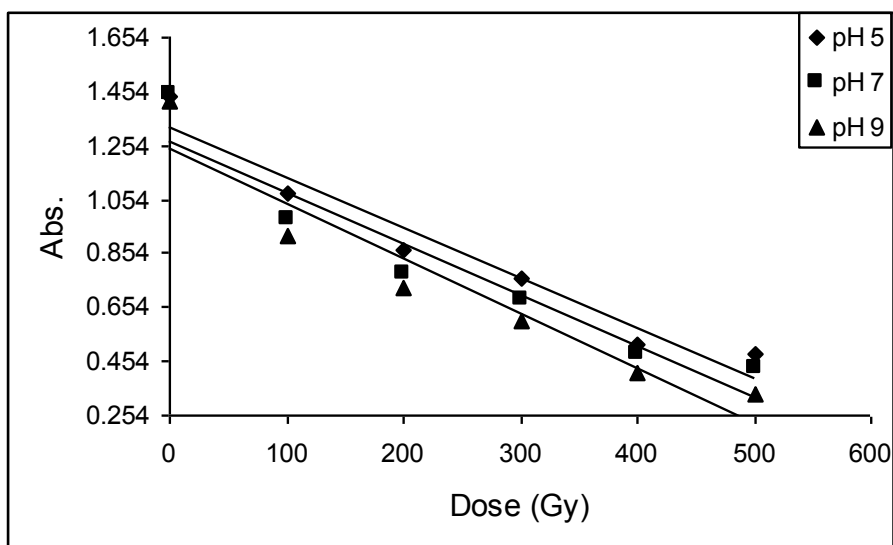


Figure 10. Post irradiation Tartrazine of concentration 5×10^{-4} M after 24 hours at different pH.

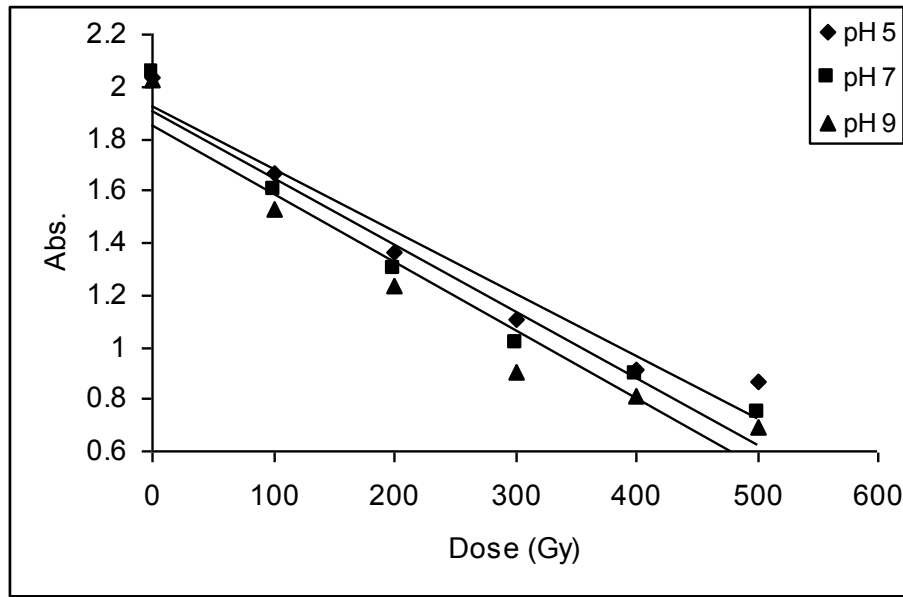


Figure 11. Post irradiation Tartrazine of concentration 10^{-3} M after 24 hours at different pH

For concentrations 5×10^{-4} M and 10^{-3} M which subjected to doses up to 500 Gy, the former shows more degradation.

Again, linear regressions of data give the absorption against dose equations. It is summarized in Table 1. By revising the different values of r , the best sample to apply is that of concentration of 10^{-4} M with pH 5. The sensitivities are the slopes of equations, Table (1). Change of sensitivity with respect to change of concentration and pH are given in Figure 12 and Figure 13 respectively.

From Figure 12, the change of sensitivity is not regular (reasonably as in the previous case) and careful selection of concentration has to be considered. From Figure 13, the change of sensitivity is regular and indicates a good prediction of degradation as pH changes.

Percentages difference, PD %, of absorption between samples of "directly after irradiation" and "post irradiation, 24 hours" are given in Table (2). From table, no consistency or a trend can be observed. This suggests careful dealing with "post irradiation" data with respect to "directly after irradiation". However, in general an extra degradation of 5-6 %, on average can be considered for the 24 hours lag effect.

Table 2. Percentages difference, PD %, of Absorption between samples of "directly after irradiation" and "post irradiation, 24 hours".

PD%									Initial pH	Initial concentration (M)
500 Gy	400 Gy	300 Gy	200 Gy	100 Gy	80 Gy	60 Gy	40 Gy	20 Gy		
-	-	-	-	0.2	5.5	2.2	3.3	2.5	5	10^{-4}
-	-	-	-	2.6	3.7	2.4	2.4	1.2	7	
-	-	-	-	3.7	0.5	3.8	4	3.7	9	
3.0	4.9	3.5	3.3	2.9	-	-	-	-	5	5×10^{-4}

5.6	6.1	2.3	2.2	8.3	-	-	-	-	7	10^{-3}
7.2	8.6	3.0	3.9	5.6	-	-	-	-	9	
5.5	10.0	9.8	8.8	5.4	-	-	-	-	5	
3.4	9.3	11.9	8.6	2.4	-	-	-	-	7	
1.0	9.9	15.3	9.4	3.5	-	-	-	-	9	

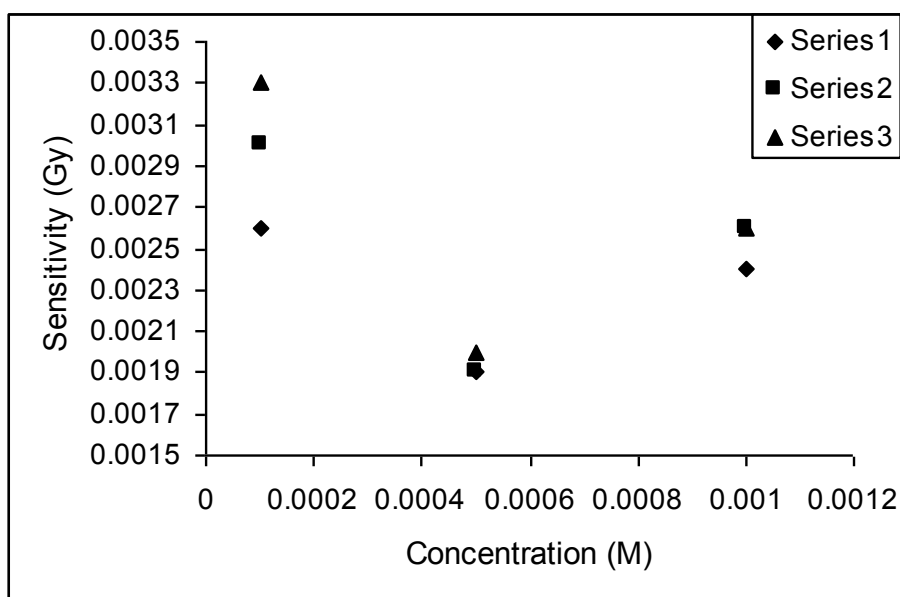


Figure 12. Dependence of sensitivity on the concentration of Tartrazine solution (Post irradiation).

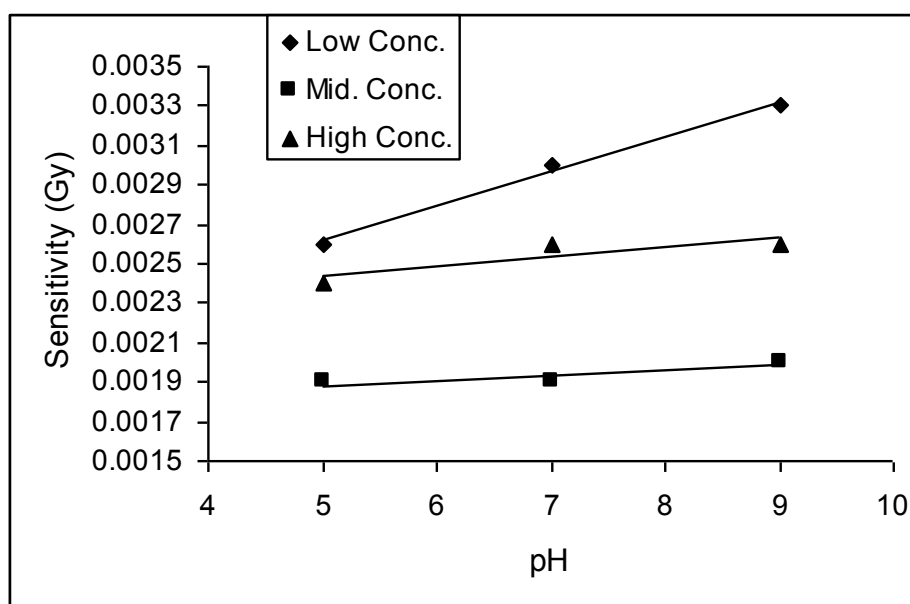


Figure 13. Dependence of sensitivity on the pH value of Tartrazine solution (Post irradiation).

4. CONCLUSIONS

Tartarazine aqueous solution with different concentrations (10^{-4} , 5×10^{-4} and 10^{-3} M) at different pH values (5, 7 and 9) were subjected to gamma irradiation. The results showed that Tartrazine degraded gradually and linearly, to some extent, with increasing gamma dose. In general, as solution-initial pH increases, the rate of bleaching increases. Moreover the pH values did not change after irradiation due to degradation of Tartarazine and consequently the stability of this solution can be suggested. Increase of Tartarazine-concentration causes more span of dose within which Tartarazine solution is susceptible to gamma radiation. The post-irradiated effect (24 hours) causes 5-6 % more bleaching on average. The change of sensitivity of Tartarazine solution is regular with pH values but Tartarazine-concentration does not show the same regularity. According to sensitivity study, faster degradation of Tartarazine (i.e. with low doses) is significantly probable at high pH values (e.g. in 12-14 range). Tartrazine is a promising dosimeter when concentration is considered with care.

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