

However, these results, in our opinion, are interesting and give a general idea about radiation background along Syr-Darya and Narin Rivers. Detailed changes of background (because of seasons and technological changes) can be obtained with systematic and longer monitoring.



UZ0502678

## **RADON IN SERVICE AND INDUSTRIAL PREMISES (ROOMS) OF TASHKENT**

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The radon map of the Tashkent is received in some approach on the basis of 800 surveyed inhabited and industrial premises, are designed average for one year radiating doze come on the average city dweller. Is paid attention to huge medical-biological danger natural and technicalgenes of radon emanations, the question on acceptance of the special state program "Radon" is put.



UZ0502679

## **APPLICATION OF THE REACTOR RADIATION AT THE DEFINITION OF ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF A SURROUNDINGS**

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The work aims investigation of spectroscopic characteristics of the irradiated in the reactor silica glasses produced by industry. The purpose of this investigation is the determination of the growth kinetics of radiation violation, their stability, dependence on radiation mode, irradiation conditions and the possible use of glass as the witnesses of neutron fluence in compound fields of reactors and for definition ecological conditions of a surroundings.

The some types of silica glasses were studied the optical registering methods have been chosen (the infrared and Raman spectra were measured before and after irradiation).

The study of the structural defectformation of the glasses by infrared absorption method is of especial interest. The influences of neutron radiation were reduced to the change of transmission in the region of  $4000-3000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Nearly the linear growth of the band intensity  $3670 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the interval  $10^{18}-10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  for glasses is set up. Evidently, the notion of the