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Centro de Investigaciones  
Energéticas, Medioambientales  
y Tecnológicas

# EURADOS Intercomparison exercises on whole body and extremity dosimeters (2008-2014) – Outline and Results

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# **EURADOS Intercomparison 2008-2014 for whole body and extremity dosimeters**

Organising Group (OG):

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European Radiation Dosimetry Group



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**EURADOS** →  
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# Aim of EURADOS intercomparisons program

To provide individual monitoring services (IMS) for external dosimetry in Europe with the opportunity to:

- test their performance on a regular time intervals,
- to compare their results with other IMS,
- show compliance with standards/regulations
- improve and harmonize their dosimetry systems

And in addition:

- generate overviews of the present status of external dosimetry across Europe and analyse them

# List of European intercomparisons

Organiser	year	#IMS	radiation	Dosim.	comment
IAEA	1988	20	photon	WB	Phase I
	1990	24	photon	WB	Phase II
	1997	??	photon	WB	"Type test"
	1998	23	photon	WB	"Simulated Workplace Field"
EURADOS	1998	26	photon	WB	"Simulated Workplace Fields"
EURADOS	1998	16	beta	WB	"Simulated Workplace Fields"
EURADOS	1998	8	beta	EXT	"Simulated Workplace Fields"
EURADOS	1998	17	neutron	WB	"Simulated Workplace Fields"
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IAEA	2003	34	photon/ neutron	WB	Phase I
IAEA	2004	?	photon/ neutron	WB	Phase II (Simulated Workplace Fields)
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EURADOS/CONRAD	2007	6	photon	WB/APD	Interventional Radiology Fields
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EURADOS	2009	44/59	photon/beta	EXT	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2010	70/85	photon	WB	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2012	31/34	Neutrons	WB	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2012	75/88	photon	WB	Reference And Workplace Fields

# Early intercomparisons

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## IAEA INTERCOMPARISONS FOR INDIVIDUAL MONITORING OF PHOTON RADIATION 1987–1998

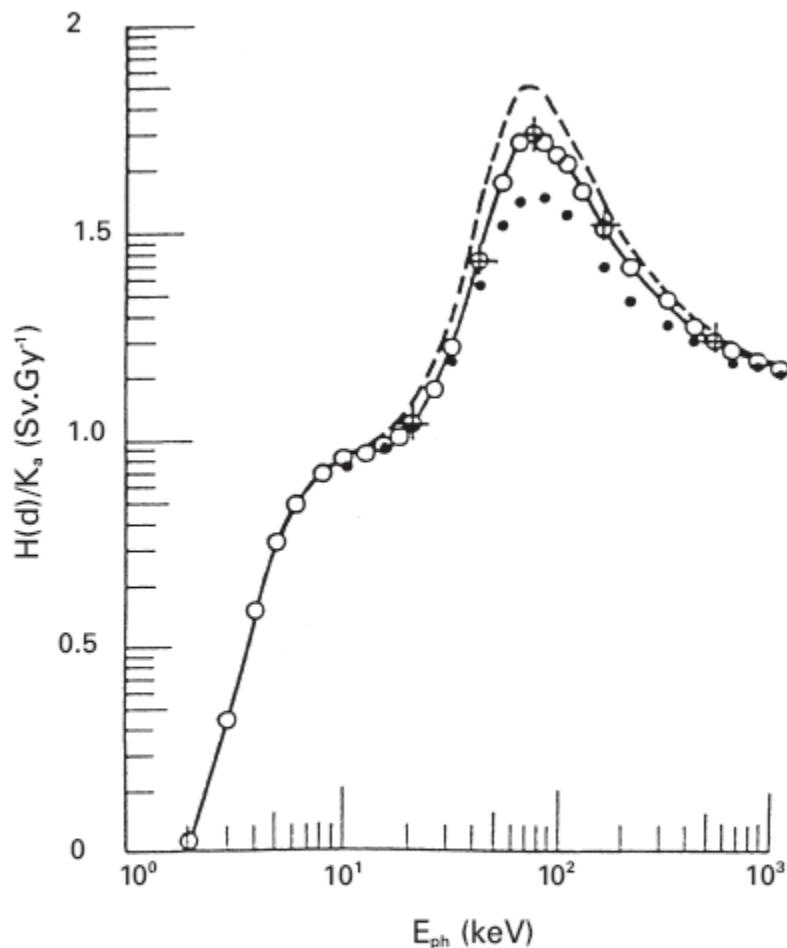
J. Böhm† and R. Cruz Suárez‡  
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A-1400 Vienna, Austria

### *INVITED PAPER*

**Abstract** — In 1985 a technical committee set up by the IAEA formulated tasks to be performed in individual monitoring and recommended ‘some type of personnel dosimetry activity’. Since 1987 several coordinated research projects have been performed within the Agency’s Research Contract Programme concerning intercomparisons for individual monitoring. While the first intercomparison focused on the impact of the possible adoption of the new set of operational quantities introduced in ICRU Report 39 in 1985, later intercomparisons concentrated on the performance of personnel dosimetry services. In the last intercomparison, dosimetry services for nuclear power plants in IAEA Member States in Eastern Europe were given an opportunity to gain experience with the recommendations of the IAEA to use the operational quantity  $H_p(10)$ . This paper analyses whether the important tasks formulated in 1985 were actually solved. It summarises the various intercomparisons carried out between 1987 and 1998 and highlights some results.

	Year						
	1985	1990			1995	2000	
IAEA Intercomparisons	1985 Technical Committee Meeting for the preparation of intercomparisons.	Phase 1. Irradiations on the IAEA water phantom and free in air. Normal incidence. Conversion coefficients for IAEA water phantom.	Phase 2. Irradiations on a PMMA slab phantom and on an Alderson phantom at different angles of incidence. Conversion coefficients for slab phantom consisting of ICRU tissue.		Phases 1 and 2. Workshop and 'type-test' intercomparison. Irradiations on an ISO water slab phantom.	1996–1998 Phase 3. 'Simulated workplace field' intercomparison. Irradiations on an ISO water slab phantom.	
ICRU/ICRP/ISO milestones	1985 ICRU Report 39: definition of personal dose equivalent	1988 ICRU Report 43: reasons for the choice of personal dose equivalent	1991 Meeting of ISO/TC85/SC2 in London: recommendation of slab, rod and pillar phantom.	1992 ICRU Report 47: measurement of personal dose equivalent	1993 ICRU Report 51: quantities and units in radiation protection dosimetry.	1997/1998 ICRP Publication 74/ICRU Report 57: detailed data of conversion coefficients for monoenergetic radiations.	1998/1999 ISO International Standards 8529-3 and 4037-3: conversion coefficients for spectra.

Figure 1. IAEA intercomparisons for individual monitoring and dosimetric milestones related to ICRU, ICRP and ISO between 1985 and 2000.



# ISO 4037-3

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
**4037-3**

First edition  
1999-06-15

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**X and gamma reference radiation for calibrating dosimeters and doserate meters and for determining their response as a function of photon energy —**

**Part 3:**

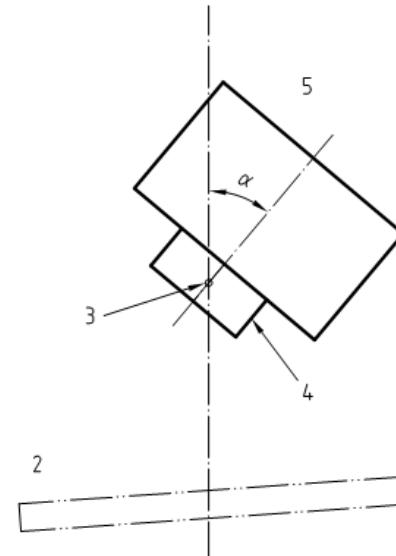
Calibration of area and personal dosimeters and the measurement of their response as a function of energy and angle of incidence



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# Point of test



## 4.1.5 Point of test and reference point

Measurements shall be carried out by positioning the reference point of the dosimeter at the point of test. The reference point and the reference direction of the dosimeter to be tested should be stated by the manufacturer. The reference point should be marked on the outside of a dosimeter. If this proves impossible, the reference point should be indicated in the accompanying documents supplied with the instrument. All distances between the radiation source and the dosimeter shall be taken as the distance between the radiation source and the dosimeter's reference point.

In the absence of information on the reference point or on the reference direction of the dosimeter to be tested, these parameters shall be fixed by the testing laboratory. They shall be stated in the test certificate.

**NOTE** In the case of point sources and in the absence of scattered radiation and photon absorption, the dose rate changes with the inverse square of the distance  $l$ . A misplacement of the dosimeter's reference point in the beam by the amount of  $\Delta l$  in the direction of the beam will lead to a relative error in the calibration factor of  $2\Delta l/l$  at the distance  $l$ . Misalignment perpendicular to the beam axis by  $\Delta\lambda$  causes a relative error of  $(\Delta\lambda/l)^2$ . In the presence of scattered radiation and for sources of finite dimensions, the above approximations are limited to values of  $\Delta l$  or  $\Delta\lambda$  that are small in comparison to  $l$ .

### 6.3.1 Use of phantoms

Measurements of the response as a function of radiation energy and direction of radiation incidence and calibrations of personal dosemeters should be carried out on a phantom that is suitable in view of the depth of measurement and of the type of dosimeter. As a rule, the depth of 0,07 mm will be applicable only for extremity dosimeters (see note below). For dosimeters worn on the fingers, the ISO rod phantom should be used and, for those worn on the wrist or the ankle, the ISO pillar phantom should be used. The ISO rod phantom is a PMMA cylinder of 19 mm diameter and a length of 300 mm. The ISO pillar phantom is a water-filled hollow cylinder with PMMA walls and an outer diameter of 73 mm and a length of 300 mm. The cylinder walls have a thickness of 2,5 mm and the end faces have a thickness of 10 mm. For dosimeters worn on the body to measure  $H_p(10)$ , a phantom of outer dimensions 30 cm × 30 cm × 15 cm with PMMA walls (front wall 2,5 mm thick, other walls 10 mm thick) filled with water and termed the ISO water slab phantom, should be used. When using reference radiations with a mean energy equal to or above that of the radionuclide  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ , a solid PMMA slab of the same outer dimensions may be used.

When these phantoms are employed as described above, no correction factors shall be applied to the reading of the instrument under test, due to possible differences in back-scatter properties between these phantoms and those of ICRU tissue.

Routine calibrations (see note in 3.2.11) need not always be performed on a phantom but may sometimes be done more simply, free in air, or with another type of radiation than that which the dosimeter is intended to measure. Such simplifications, if they are to be applied, shall be justified prior to their adoption by demonstrating that they lead to results identical to those from procedures described in this part of ISO 4037, or that any differences can be corrected for reliably. This may be done on the basis of the results of a type test.

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Radiation Protection Dosimetry  
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## PERFORMANCE TEST OF DOSIMETRIC SERVICES IN THE EU MEMBER STATES AND SWITZERLAND FOR THE ROUTINE ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUAL DOSES (PHOTON, BETA AND NEUTRON)

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European Radiation Dosimetry Group



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**Table 1. Number of services taking part in the tests by country and by radiation type.**

EU code	Country	Photon	Beta whole-body	Beta extremity	Neutron	Total/country	Services/country
A	Austria	2	1	1	1	5	2
B	Belgium	1	1	1	—	3	1
CH	Switzerland	2	2	1	2	7	3
D	Germany	2	—	2	1	5	4
DK	Denmark	1	1	1	1	4	2
E	Spain	2	1	—	1	4	2
EL	Greece	1	—	—	2	3	2
F	France	4	2	1	4	11	5
FIN	Finland	2	1	—	1	4	2
I	Italy	1	1	—	1	3	1
IRL	Ireland	1	1	—	—	2	1
L	Luxembourg	1	—	—	—	1	1
NL	Netherland	1	1	—	—	2	1
P	Portugal	1	—	—	—	1	1
S	Sweden	1	1	—	—	2	1
UK	United Kingdom	3	2	1	3	9	5
	Total	26	15	8	17	66	34

# Detailed Information about used Dosemeters

Table 10. Continued.

(c) Extremity dosimeters (all of TLD type)

Code No	Dosemeter category	Detector	Detector thickness (mg.cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Cover thickness (mg.cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Calibr. reference radiation
1	Finger	LiF:Mg,Ti; TLD-100	100	40	Cs-137
2	Finger	LiF-7 Teflon	28	32	Co-60
4	Wrist	LiF:Mg,Ti; TLD-700	100	45	Co-60
5	Finger	LiF:Mg,Cu,P (MCP-Ns)	10	0.5	Co-60
6	Finger	LiF:Mg,Cu,P (MCP-Ns)	8	2	Cs-137
7	Finger	LiF:Mg,Cu,P (MCP-7s)	8	10	Cs-137
8	Finger	LiF-grains (75–106 µm)	5	3.5	Sr/Y-90
9	Wrist	LiF:Mg,Cu,P (1): MCP-Ns (2): MCP-7	(1): 8 (2): 240	(1): 1.5 (2): 86	Cs-137 (a)

# EURADOS TRIAL PERFORMANCE TEST FOR PHOTON DOSIMETRY

H. Stadtmann<sup>1</sup>, J. M. Bordy<sup>2</sup>, P. Ambrosi<sup>3</sup>, D. T. Bartlett<sup>4</sup>, P. Christensen<sup>5</sup>, T. Colgan<sup>6</sup> and H. Hyvönen<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>Radiological Protection Institute of Ireland, 3 Clonskeagh Square, Dublin 14, Ireland

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## INVITED PAPER

**Abstract** — Within the framework of the EURADOS Action entitled *Harmonisation and Dosimetric Quality Assurance in Individual Monitoring for External Radiation*, trial performance tests for whole-body and extremity personal dosimeters were carried out. Photon, beta and neutron dosimeters were considered. This paper summarises the results of the whole-body photon dosimeter test. Twenty-six dosimetry services from all EU Member States and Switzerland participated. Twelve different radiation fields were used to simulate various workplace irradiation fields. Dose values from 0.4 mSv to 80 mSv were chosen. From 312 single results, 26 fell outside the limits of the trumpet curve and 32 were outside the range 1/1.5 to 1.5. Most outliers resulted from high energy R-F irradiations without electronic equilibrium. These fields are not routinely encountered by many of the participating dosimetry services. If the results for this field are excluded, most participating services satisfied the evaluation criteria.

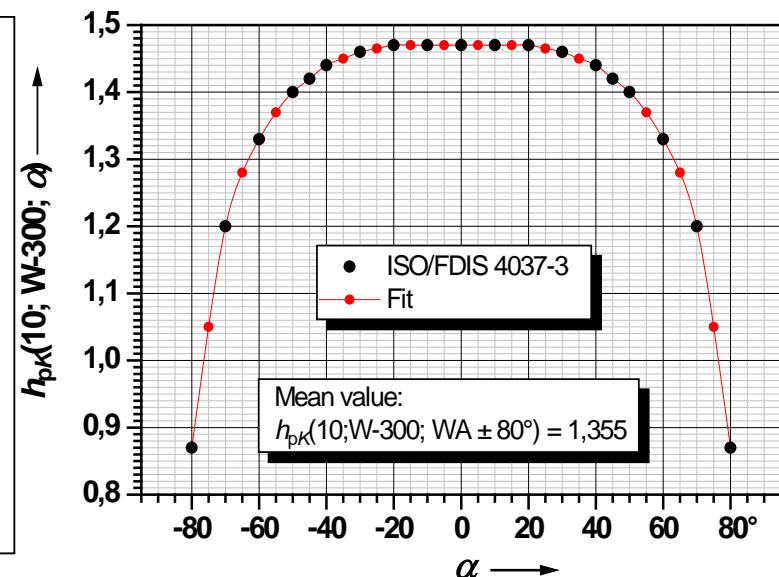
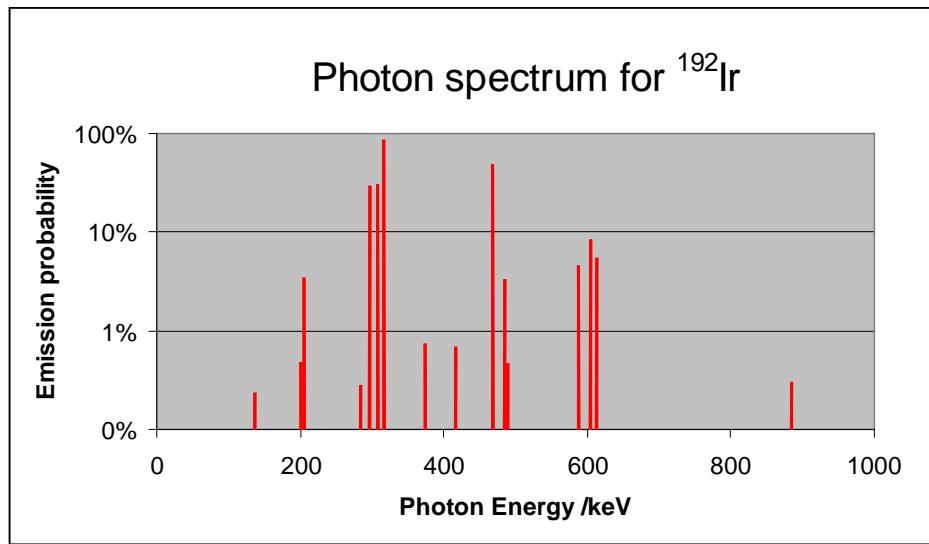
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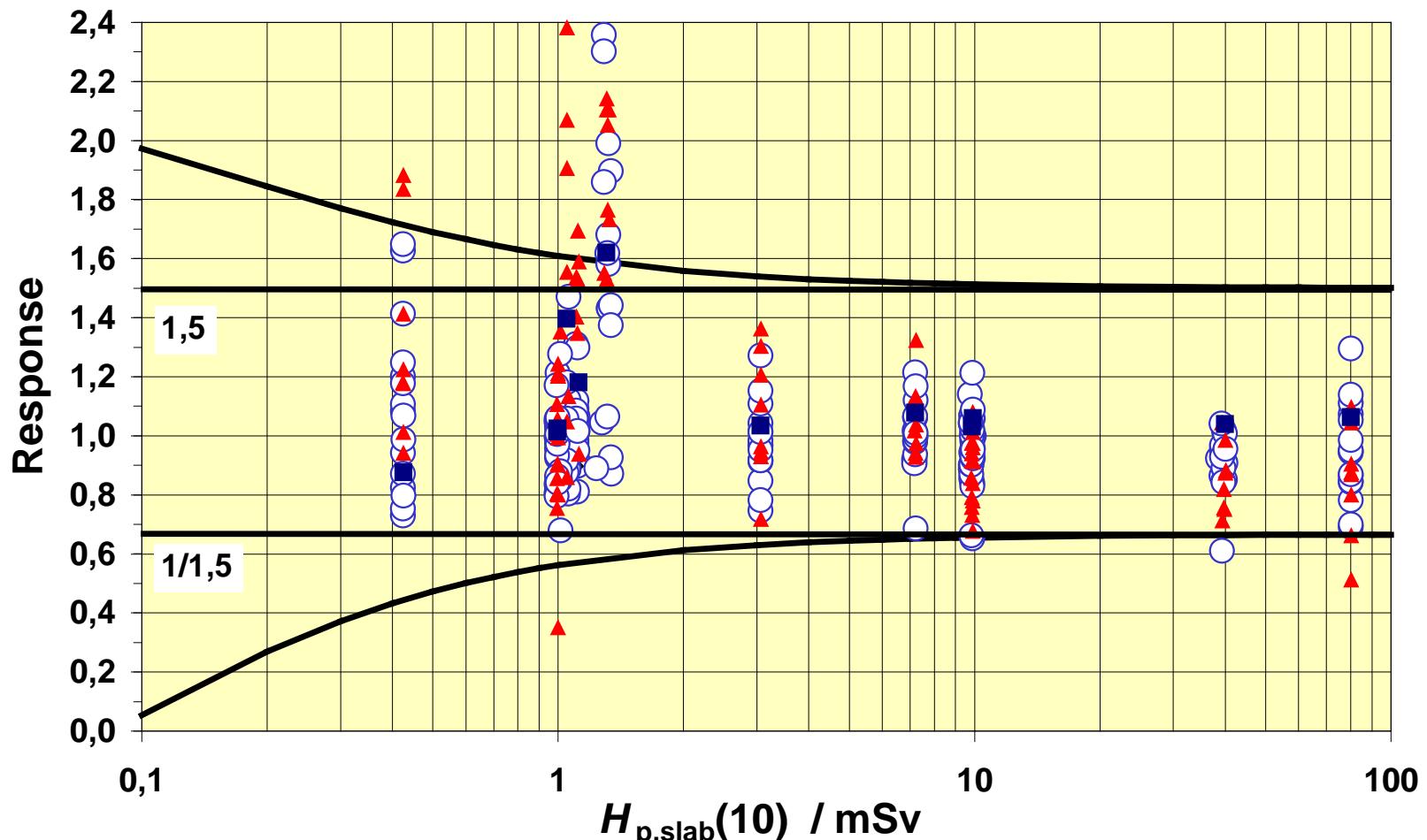
Radiation quality	Conversion coefficient $h_{pK}(10)$ Sv / Gy	Standard uncertainty	Mean Energy keV
S-Ir (0°)	1,317 *	0,03	396
S-Ir (WA ± 80°)	1,262 *	0,035	396
W-80 (WA ± 80°)	1,523 *	0,025	57
S-Co (0°)	1,15	0,02	1250
R-F (0°)	1,12	0,029	6610
W-300 (WA ± 80°)	1,355 *	0,025	208
R-F (0°) without electronic equilibrium	1,41 *	0,086	6610



# EURADOS Performance test



# Results



Trumpet curve				
<b>type</b>	<b>datapoints</b>	<b>outliers</b>	<b>outside limits</b>	<b>inside limits</b>
TLD (PT)	204	10	4,9%	95,1%
Film (PF)	96	15	15,6%	84,4%
Glass (PV)	12	1	8,3%	91,7%
<b>All</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8,3%</b>	<b>91,7%</b>

1/1,5 to 1,5 range				
<b>type</b>	<b>datapoints</b>	<b>outliers</b>	<b>outside limits</b>	<b>inside limits</b>
TLD (PT)	204	10	4,9%	95,1%
Film (PF)	96	21	21,9%	78,1%
Glass (PV)	12	1	8,3%	91,7%
<b>All</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10,3%</b>	<b>89,7%</b>

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# EURADOS TRIAL PERFORMANCE TEST FOR PERSONAL DOSEMETERS FOR EXTERNAL BETA RADIATION

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T. Colgan<sup>(5)</sup>, H. Hyvönen<sup>(6)</sup> and H. Stadtmann<sup>(7)</sup>

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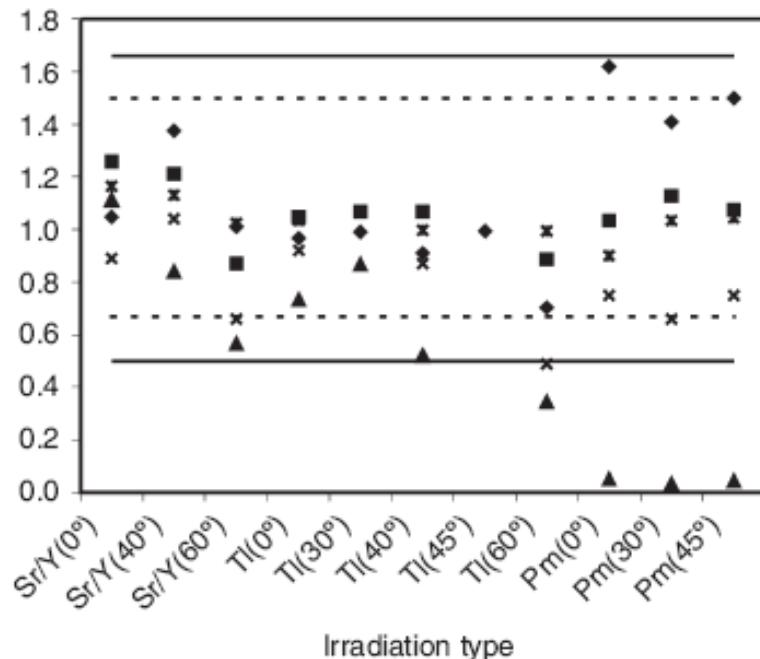
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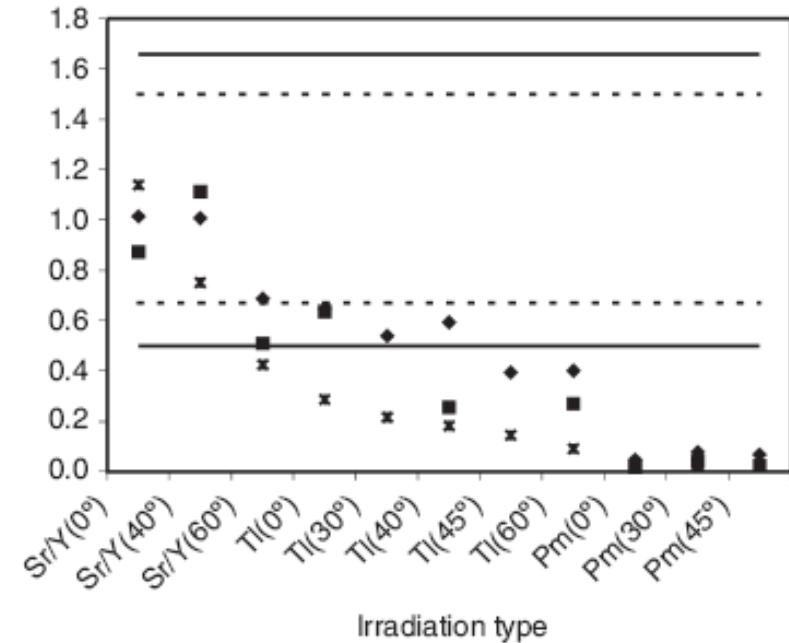
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# Results (Beta irradiation)

Response



Response



# EURADOS TRIAL PERFORMANCE TEST FOR NEUTRON PERSONAL DOSIMETRY

J. M. Bordy<sup>1</sup>, H. Stadtmann<sup>2</sup>, P. Ambrosi<sup>3</sup>, D. T. Bartlett<sup>4</sup>, P. Christensen<sup>5</sup>, T. Colgan<sup>6</sup> and H. Hyvönen<sup>7</sup>

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## INVITED PAPER

**Abstract** — This paper reports on the results of a neutron trial performance test sponsored by the European Commission and organised by EURADOS. As anticipated, neutron dosimetry results were very dependent on the dosimeter type and the dose calculation algorithm. Fast neutron fields were generally well measured, but particular problems were noted in the determination of intermediate energy fields and large incident angles, demonstrating the difficulties of neutron personal dosimetry. Of particular concern from a radiological protection point of view was the large number of results underestimating personal dose equivalent. A considerable over-response was noted in a few cases.

# Results (neutron irradiation)

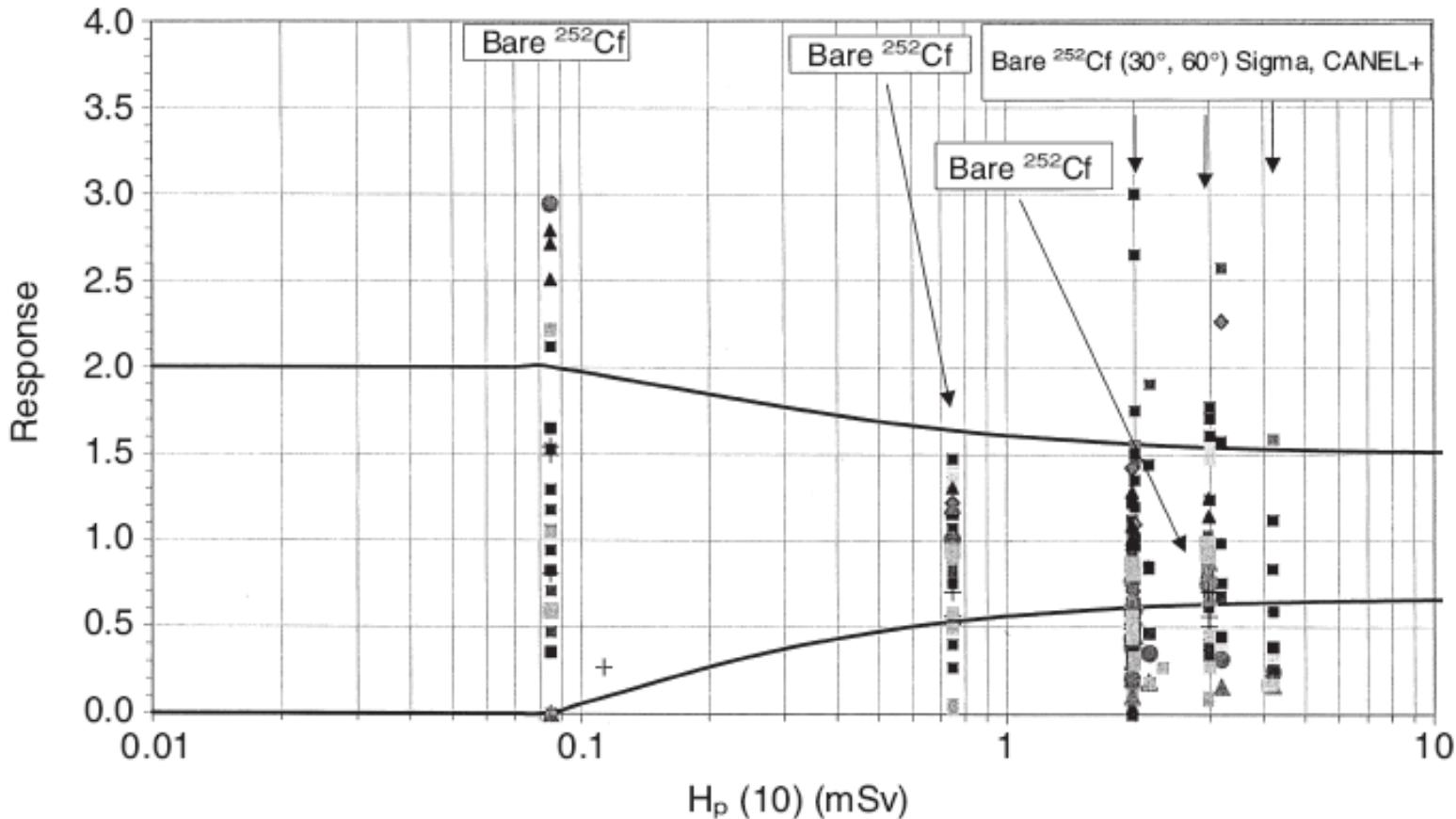


Figure 4. Trumpet curves for corrected results.

# List of European intercomparisons

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# IAEA - EURADOS

IAEA-TECDOC-1564

## *Intercomparison of Personal Dose Equivalent Measurements by Active Personal Dosimeters*

*Final Report of a joint IAEA-EURADOS Project*



IAEA



November 2007

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# APD Intercomparison

The IAEA in cooperation with EURADOS organized such an intercomparison in which most of the testing criteria as described in two internationally accepted standards (IEC61526 and IEC61283) were used. Additionally, simulated workplace fields were used for testing the APD reactions to pulsed X ray fields and mixed gamma/X ray fields. This is the first time that results of comparisons of such types are published, which is of great importance for APD end users in medical diagnostic and surgery X ray applications.

Nine suppliers from six countries in Europe and the USA participated in the intercomparison with 13 different models. One of the models was a special design for extremity dose measurements.



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IAEA	2004	?	photon/ neutron	WB	Phase II (Simulated Workplace Fields)
EURADOS/IAEA	2005	13	photon	WB/APD	
EURADOS/CONRAD	2007	6	photon	WB/APD	Interventional Radiology Fields
EURADOS/CONRAD	2007	24	photon/ beta	EXT	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2008	52/62	photon	WB	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2009	44/59	photon/beta	EXT	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2010	70/85	photon	WB	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2012	31/34	Neutrons	WB	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2012	75/88	photon	WB	Reference And Workplace Fields

# INTERCOMPARISON OF ACTIVE PERSONAL DOSEMETERS IN INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY

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The use of active personal dosimeters (APD) in interventional radiology was evaluated by Working Group 9 (Radiation protection dosimetry of medical staff) of the CONRAD project, which is a Coordination Action supported by the European Commission within its sixth Framework Programme. Interventional radiology procedures can be very complex and they can lead to relatively high doses to personnel who stand close to the primary radiation field and are mostly exposed to radiation scattered by the patient. For the adequate dosimetry of the scattered photons, APDs must be able to respond to low-energy [10–100 keV] and pulsed radiation with relatively high instantaneous dose rates. An intercomparison of five APD models deemed suitable for application in interventional radiology was organised in March 2007. The intercomparison used pulsed and continuous radiation beams, at CEA-LIST (Saclay, France) and IRSN (Fontenay-aux-Roses, France), respectively. A specific configuration, close to the clinical practice, was considered. The reference dose, in terms of  $H_p(10)$ , was derived from air kerma measurements and from the measured and calculated energy distributions of the scattered radiation field. Additional Monte Carlo calculations were performed to investigate the energy spectra for different experimental conditions of the intercomparison. The results of this intercomparison are presented in this work and indicate which APDs are able to provide a correct response when used in the specific low-energy spectra and dose rates of pulsed X-rays encountered in interventional radiology.

## EXTREMITY RING DOSIMETRY INTERCOMPARISON IN REFERENCE AND WORKPLACE FIELDS

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M. Denoziere<sup>8</sup>, J. Daures<sup>8</sup>, J. M. Bordy<sup>8</sup>, C. Itie<sup>3</sup> and P. Covens<sup>9</sup>

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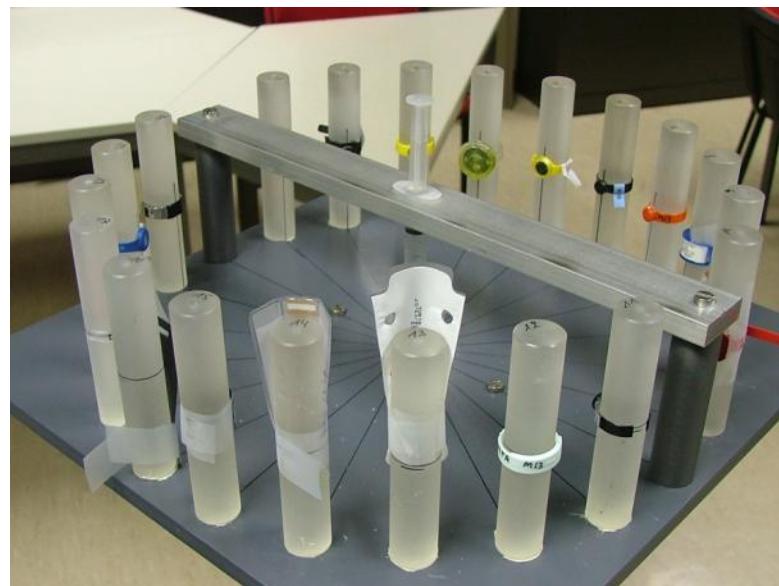
<sup>8</sup>CEA LIST Laboratoire National Henri Becquerel, CEA Saclay 91191 Gif sur Yvette Cedex, France

<sup>9</sup>Radiation Protection Department, University of Brussels and Academic Hospital AZ-VUB,  
Brussels, Belgium

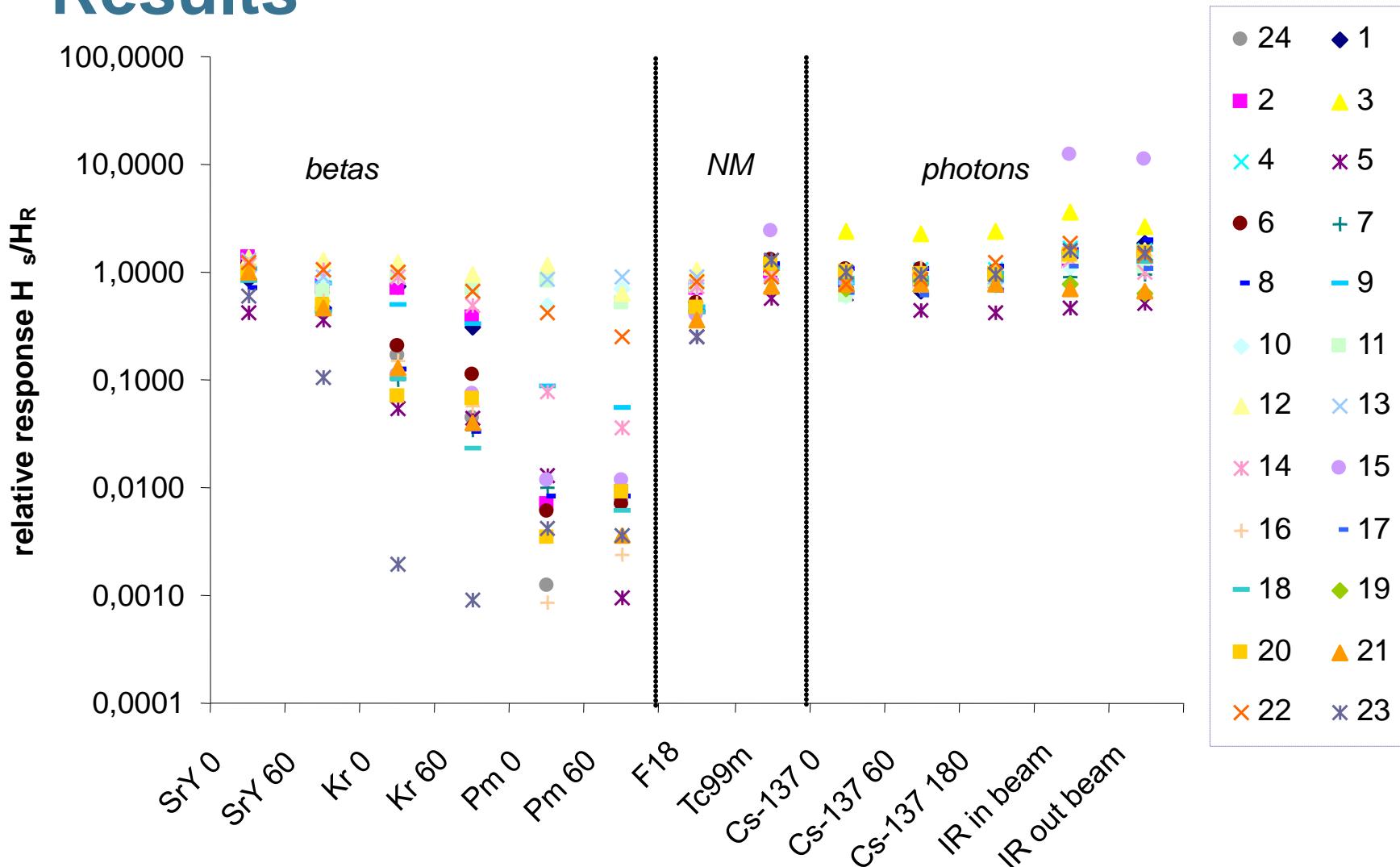
An intercomparison of ring dosimeters has been organised with the aim of assessing the technical capabilities of available extremity dosimeters and focusing on their performance at clinical workplaces with potentially high extremity doses. Twenty-four services from 16 countries participated in the intercomparison. The dosimeters were exposed to reference photon (<sup>137</sup>Cs) and beta (<sup>147</sup>Pm, <sup>85</sup>Kr and <sup>90</sup>Sr/<sup>90</sup>Y) fields together with fields representing realistic exposure situations in interventional radiology (direct and scattered radiation) and nuclear medicine (<sup>99m</sup>Tc and <sup>18</sup>F). It has been found that most dosimeters provided satisfactory measurements of  $H_p(0.07)$  for photon radiation, both in reference and realistic fields. However, only four dosimeters fulfilled the established requirements for all radiation qualities. The main difficulties were found for the measurement of low-energy beta radiation. Finally, the results also showed a general under-response of detectors to <sup>18</sup>F, which was attributed to the difficulties of the dosimetric systems to measure the positron contribution to the dose.

# Results

$H_p(0.07)$ [mSv]	Radiation quality	Mean response	Response range	Nº services outside the trumpet curve
8.2	$^{90}\text{Sr}$ - $^{90}\text{Y}$ , 0°	1.00	0.38 – 1.42	1/20
9.0	$^{90}\text{Sr}$ - $^{90}\text{Y}$ , 60°	0.63	0.03 – 1.30	10/20
10.3	$^{85}\text{Kr}$ , 0°	0.45	0 – 1.31	12/20
11.0	$^{85}\text{Kr}$ , 60°	0.29	0 – 0.95	15/20
5.8	$^{147}\text{Pm}$ , 0°	0.25	0 – 1.34	15/20
8.3	$^{147}\text{Pm}$ , 60°	0.16	0 – 0.95	16/20
10.1	$^{18}\text{F}$	0.55	0.02 – 1.08	13/20
4.2	$^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$	1.08	0.48 – 2.36	1/20
4.5	$^{137}\text{Cs}$ , 0°	0.92	0.35 – 2.35	1/24
4.8	$^{137}\text{Cs}$ , 60°	0.91	0.38 – 2.37	2/24
5.2	$^{137}\text{Cs}$ , 180°	0.96	0.37 – 2.52	2/24
2.6	IR in beam	1.86	0.27 – 12.5	3/24
0.7	IR outside beam	1.86	0.21 – 11.7	3/24



# Results



# List of European intercomparisons

Organiser	year	#IMS	<i>radiation</i>	<i>Dosim.</i>	<i>comment</i>
IAEA	1988	20	photon	WB	Phase I
IAEA	1990	24	photon	WB	Phase II
IAEA	1997	??	photon	WB	"Type test"
IAEA	1998	23	photon	WB	"Simulated Workplace Field"
EURADOS	1998	26	photon	WB	"Simulated Workplace Fields"
EURADOS	1998	16	beta	WB	"Simulated Workplace Fields"
EURADOS	1998	8	beta	EXT	"Simulated Workplace Fields"
EURADOS	1998	17	neutron	WB	"Simulated Workplace Fields"
IAEA	1999	35	photon	WB	"Simulated Workplace Fields"
IAEA	2003	34	photon/ neutron	WB	Phase I
IAEA	2004	?	photon/ neutron	WB	Phase II (Simulated Workplace Fields)
EURADOS/IAEA	2005	13	photon	WB/APD	
EURADOS/CONRAD	2007	6	photon	WB/APD	Interventional Radiology Fields
EURADOS/CONRAD	2007	24	photon/ beta	EXT	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2008	52/62	photon	WB	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2009	44/59	photon/beta	EXT	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2010	70/85	photon	WB	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2012	31/34	Neutrons	WB	Reference And Workplace Fields
EURADOS	2012	75/88	photon	WB	Reference And Workplace Fields

# European Radiation Dosimetry Group (EURADOS )

## EURADOS (European radiation Dosimetry Group)

chaired by Helmut Schuhmacher , PTB (Werner Rühm, HMGU)

### Working Group (WG) 2 Harmonisation of Individual Monitoring in Europe

chaired by Vasiliki Kamenopoulou, GAEC (Joao Garcia Alves, IST)

#### Subgroup (SG) 1

coordinated by Joao Garcia Alves - ITN

**Technical Recommendations**  
for Monitoring Individuals  
Occupationally Exposed to  
External Radiation

#### Subgroup (SG) 2

coordinated by Tom Grimbergen - NRG  
(Andrew McWhan – BNL)  
(Hannes Stadtmann – Seiberdor Lab)

Programme for  
self-supporting  
**intercomparisons**  
in Europe

European Radiation Dosimetry Group

**EURADOS** →

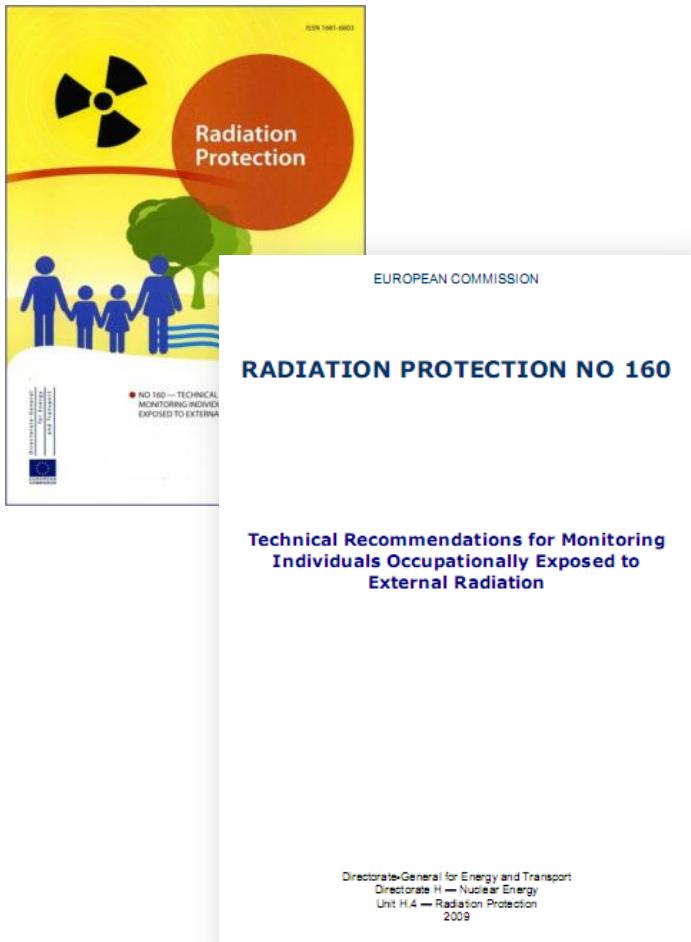


GOBIERNO  
DE ESPAÑA  
MINISTERIO  
DE ECONOMÍA  
Y COMPETITIVIDAD

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Energéticas, Medioambientales  
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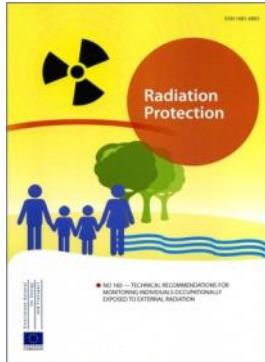
RPD EURADOS Training course 2015, Lisbon

# EURADOS WG2/SG1



Subgroup (SG) 1

**Technical Recommendations  
for Monitoring Individuals  
Occupationally Exposed to  
External Radiation**



# RP - 160

## 8.6 Participation in national/international intercomparisons

An intercomparison exercise among dosimetry services can be seen as an announced performance test. Generally the results of such intercomparisons are published but anonymized. In many Member States participation in national and international intercomparisons, though not mandatory is strongly recommended as results can be used to support an application for approval or accreditation. Periodic intercomparison exercises within the EU would be a first step towards awareness of performance of dosimetry services. This would stimulate services to investigate and improve their dosimetry systems in order to achieve successful results in the tests.

# EURADOS WG2/SG2

## EURADOS SELF SUSTAINED PROGRAMME OF INTERCOMPARISONS FOR INDIVIDUAL MONITORING SERVICES

T.W.M. Grimbergen<sup>1,\*</sup>, M. Figel<sup>2</sup>, A. M. Romero<sup>3</sup>, H. Stadtmann<sup>4</sup> and A.F. McWhan<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Ciemat, Spain

<sup>4</sup> Seibersdorf Labor GmbH, Austria (2010), Vol. 0, No. 0, pp.

0–0

SECTION TITLE HERE

**Abstract**  
Within EURADOS, self-sustained intercomparisons of individual monitoring services for compliance purposes are developed. This paper presents the results of the first intercomparison organized by EURADOS in 2009. This programme is currently being developed by the EURADOS WG2/SG2.

**KEYWORDS**  
performance, intercomparison

## RESULTS OF THE EURADOS EXTREMITY DOSEMETER INTERCOMPARISON 2009

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Received X 2010, amended X 2010, accepted X 2010

This paper presents the results of an intercomparison for extremity dosimeters organized by EURADOS in 2009. In total 59 systems were tested during this exercise including ring, stall and wrist dosimeters. 1652 dosimeters were irradiated in the selected fields of photons and beta radiation qualities on appropriate phantoms (ISO finger and pillar phantom) in the dose quantity  $H_p(0.07)$ . All irradiations were carried out in selected accredited reference dosimetry laboratories (Seibersdorf Laboratories - Austria and IRSN - France). The results show that, especially at low energy beta radiations ( $^{85}\text{Kr}$ ) and for beta irradiations with large angles of incidence (60°), many tested systems show pronounced under responses. On the other hand, for photon irradiations down to energies of 16 keV most systems showed good results. A participants meeting was held at IM2010 with discussion on both general aspects of this intercomparison and specific problems.

**KEYWORDS:** extremity dosimeter, personal dosimeter, intercomparison, photon radiation, beta radiation, performance, trumpet curve, EURADOS

## Subgroup (SG) 2

Programme for  
self-supporting  
**intercomparisons**  
in Europe

**T.W.M. Grimbergen<sup>1</sup>,**  
**M. Figel<sup>2</sup>,**  
**A.M. Romero<sup>3</sup>,**  
**H. Stadtmann<sup>4</sup>,**  
**A. McWhan<sup>5</sup>**  
**E. Fantuzzi<sup>6</sup>**

## **$H_p(0.07)$ PHOTON IRRADIATIONS AT SEIBERSDORF FOR THE EURADOS EXTREMITY DOSEMETER INTERCOMPARISON 2009**

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Seibersdorf Labor GmbH, Radiation Safety and Applications, Dosimetry, 2444 Seibersdorf, Austria

\*Corresponding author: hannes.stadtmann@seibersdorf-laboratories.at

In August 2009, almost 1000 passive extremity dosemeters were irradiated at the Dosimetry Laboratory Seibersdorf as part of the EURADOS intercomparison IC2009. Forty-four European individual monitoring services participated, with a total of 59 dosimeters from the pillar phase equivalent monitor integrated being measured in the

Radiation Measurements 46 (2011) 1829–1834



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## EURADOS intercomparisons on whole body and extremity dosemeters (2008–2009) – Results and comparison of different dosimeter designs

H. Stadtmann<sup>a,\*</sup>, T.W.M. Grimbergen<sup>b</sup>, M. Figel<sup>c</sup>, A.M. Romero<sup>d</sup>, A.F. Mcwhan<sup>e</sup>

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<sup>e</sup>Berkeley Approved Dosimetry Service, Babcock International Group, Berkeley, UK

## EURADOS Intercomparison 2008 for Whole Body Dosemeters in Photon Fields

T. W. M. Grimbergen, M. Figel, A. M. Romero,  
H. Stadtmann and A. F. McWhan

ISSN 2226-8057

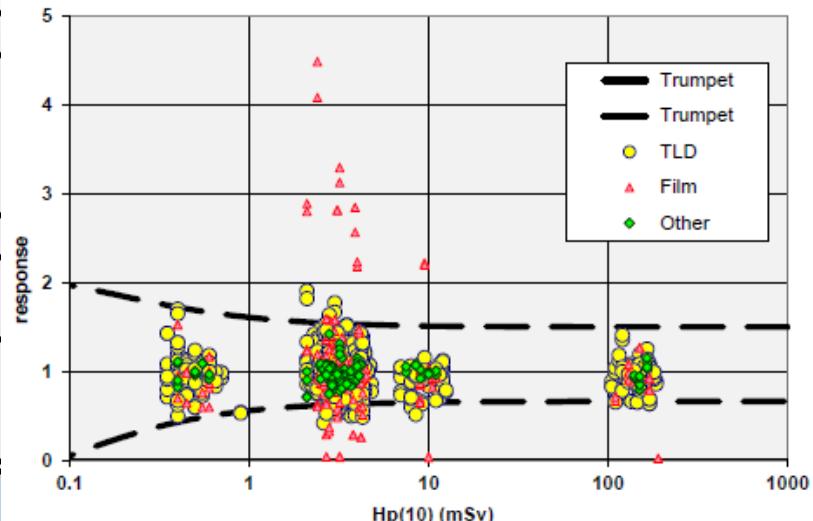
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## Laboratory Nr. 43 (TLD) for dose quantity Hp(0.07)

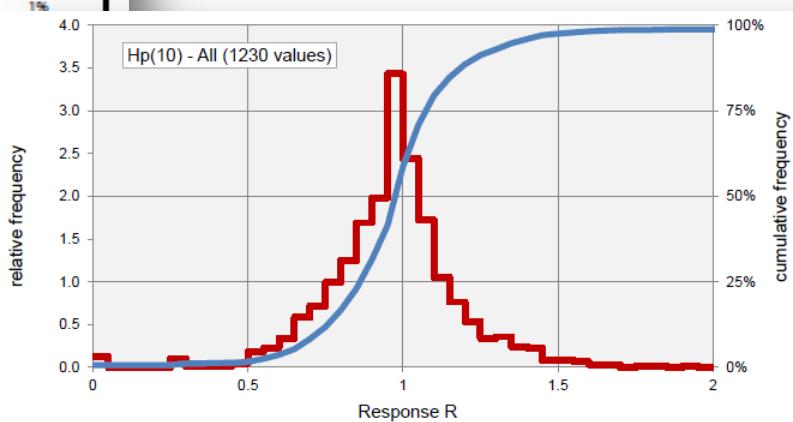
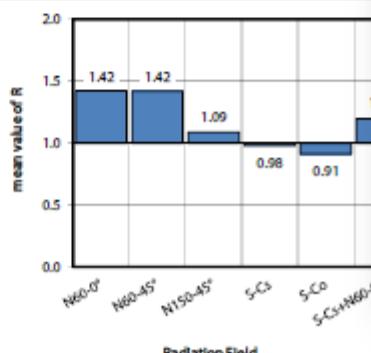
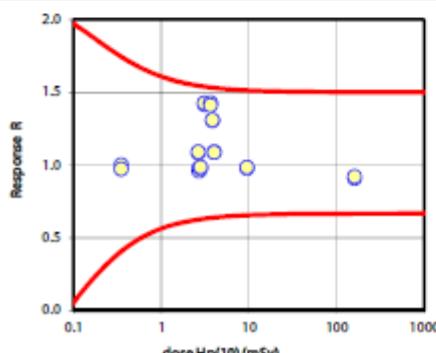
Radiation Quality	values reported by the irradiating laboratory			reported by participant	Result	
	Dosimeter ID	Irradiation Date	Dose mSv		Dose mSv	Response R (reported/true)
N60-0°	11	31/07/08	3.10	4.39	1.42	OK
	12	31/07/08	3.10	4.42	1.43	OK
N60-45°	17	01/08/08	3.65	5.21	1.43	OK
	18	01/08/08	3.65	5.15	1.41	
N150-45°	19	04/08/08	2.65	2.87	1.08	
	20	04/08/08	2.65	2.89	1.09	
S-Cs	1	24/07/08	0.35	0.35	1.00	
	2	24/07/08	0.35	0.34	0.97	
	3	29/07/08	2.70	2.64	0.98	
	4	29/07/08	2.70	2.59	0.96	
	5	29/07/08	2.80	2.73	0.98	
	6	29/07/08	2.80	2.76	0.99	
	7	29/07/08	9.50	9.29	0.98	
	8	29/07/08	9.50	9.34	0.98	
S-Co	9	04/08/08	160.00	145.28	0.91	
	10	04/08/08	160.00	147.10	0.92	
S-Cs+N60-0°	13	24/07/08	3.83	5.00	1.31	
	14	24/07/08	3.83	5.02	1.31	
	15	29/07/08	4.03	4.39	1.09	
	16	29/07/08	4.03	4.38	1.09	
not irradiated	21	NIR	0.00			
	22	NIR	0.00			
	23	NIR	0.00			
	24	NIR	0.00			
	25	BGR	0.15			
	26	BGR	0.14			



Radiation Quality	Number of values	Median value (R)	Mean value (R)	Maximum value (R)	Minimum value (R)	
N60-0°	2	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.42	0%
N60-45°	2	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.41	1%
N150-45°	2	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.08	0%
S-Cs	8	0.98	0.98	1.00	0.96	1%
S-Co	2	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.91	
S-Cs+N60-0°	4	1.20	1.20	1.31	1.09	
All	20	1.04	1.12	1.43	0.91	

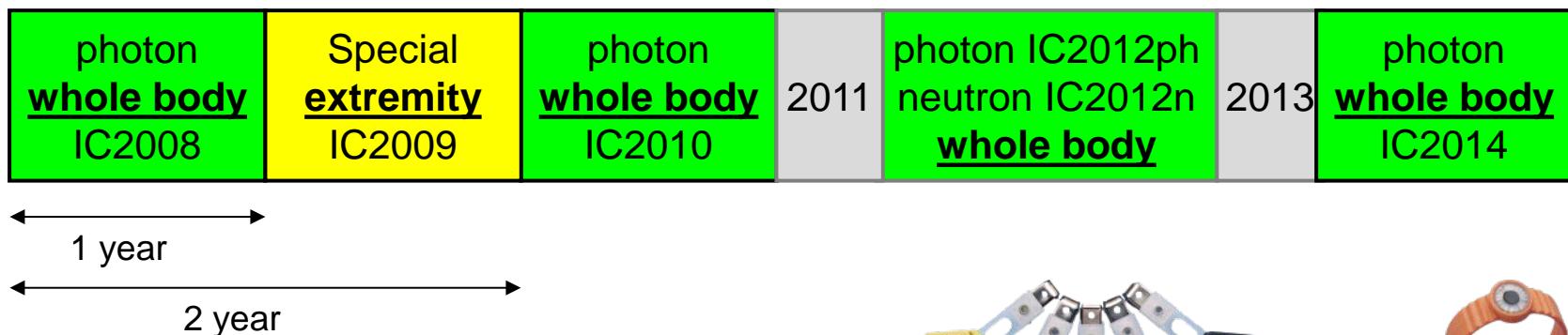
Number of outliers: 0  
Fraction of outliers: 0%

Arithmetic mean value of all R:  
Median value of all R:



# EURADOS Working group2 / Subgroup 2: Self-supporting intercomparisons

- Self-supporting regular intercomparison programm
  - Self-supporting: all costs covered by participants fees
  - Paid service to individual monitoring services
  - Periodic: one intercomparison per year



- Alternate whole body and specials
  - Specials: extremity, neutron, ...?

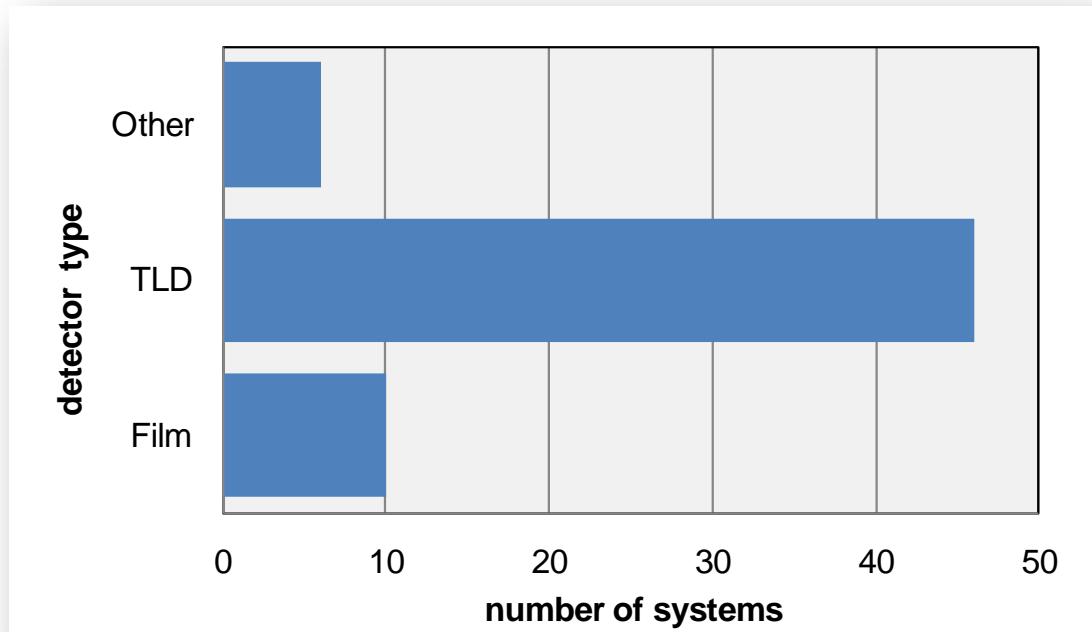


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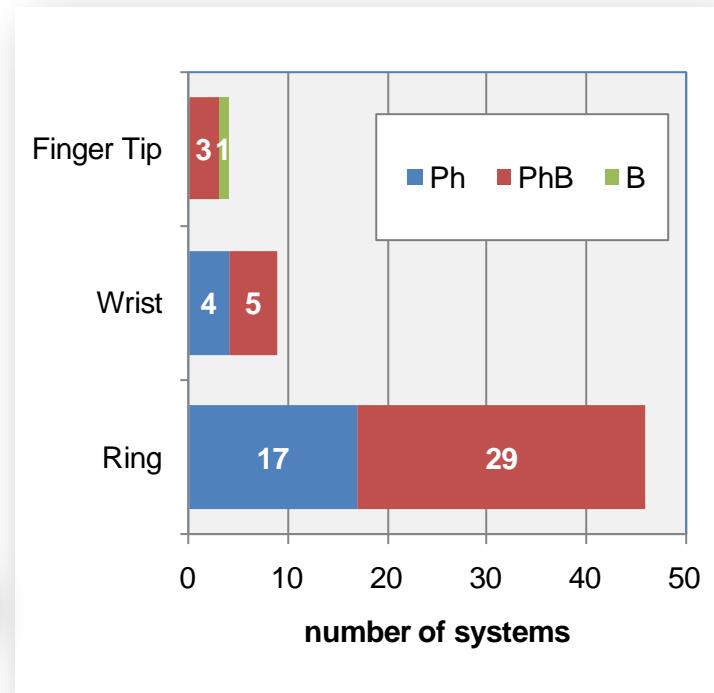
# IC2008- Whole body dosimeters

- 52 institutes / 62 systems
- 24 European countries
- Dosemeter type
  - Film (10)
  - TLD (46)
  - Others (6)
- Dose quantity
  - $H_p(10)$  62 systems
  - $H_p(0.07)$ : 48 systems
- 1620 Dosimeters
  - 26 (20 irradiated) / sys



# IC2009 - Extremity dosimeters

- 44 institutes / 59 systems
- 18 European countries
- Radiation type
  - Photon dosimeter (Ph)
  - Photon and beta dosimeter (PhB)
  - Beta dosimeter (B)
- Hanger type
  - Ring dosimeter (46)
  - Wrist dosimeter (9)
  - Finger tip dosimeter (4)
- Dose quantity
  - $H_p(0.07)$
- 1652 Dosimeters
  - 28 (22 irradiated) / sys



Type	Ph	PhB	B	All
Ring	17	29	0	46
Wrist	4	5	0	9
Finger Tip	0	3	1	4
All	21	37	1	59

# IC2010 - Whole body dosimeters

- 70 institutes / 85 systems

- 30 countries

- Dosemeter type

- Film (13)
- TLD (59)
- OSL(8)
- Others (5)

- Dose quantity

- $H_p(10)$  85 systems
- $H_p(0.07)$ : 67 systems

- 2210 Dosemeters

- 26 (20 irradiated) / sys



	$H_p(10) / H_p(0.07)$	$H_p(10)$	All
TLD	49	10	59
Film	6	7	13
OSL	8		8
other	4	1	5
<b>All</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>85</b>

Type/detector	systems	% of all	% of type
TLD	<b>59</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>69%</b>
LiF:Mg,Ti	37	44%	63%
LiF:Mg,Cu,P	10	12%	17%
Li2B4O7:Cu/CaSO4:TM	8	9%	14%
LiF:Mg,Cu,P/CaF: Mn	1	1%	2%
LiF:Mg,Ti/CaF2:Dy	1	1%	2%
LiF:Mg,Ti/Li2B4O7:Mn.Si	1	1%	2%
LiF:Mg,Ti/LiF:Mg,Cu,P	1	1%	2%
<b>Film</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>
Agfa	8	9%	62%
Kodak	4	5%	31%
FOMA	1	1%	8%
<b>OSL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>
Al2O3:C	7	8%	88%
BeO	1	1%	13%
<b>other</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>
glas	2	2%	40%
DIS	2	2%	40%
APD	1	1%	20%
<b>All</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# IC2012 - Whole body dosimeters

- 75 institutes / 88 systems (one withdrawal)

- 30 countries

- Dosemeter type

- Film (12)
- TLD (59)
- OSL(11)
- Others (5)

- Dose quantity

- $H_p(10)$  87 systems
- $H_p(0.07)$ : 69 systems

- 2288 Dosemeters

- 26 (20 irradiated) / sys



	$H_p(10) / H_p(0.07)$	$H_p(10)$	All
TLD	50	9	59
Film	5	7	12
OSL	9	2	11
other	5		5
<b>All</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>87</b>

Type/detector	systems	% of all	% of type
TLD	59	68%	68%
LiF:Mg,Ti	26	30%	44%
LiF:Mg,Cu,P	14	16%	24%
Li2B4O7:Cu/CaSO4	9	10%	15%
?	5	6%	8%
LiF	2	2%	3%
LiF/Li2B4O7	2	2%	3%
Al2O3:C	1	1%	2%
<b>Film</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>
Agfa	6	7%	50%
?	3	3%	25%
FOMA	2	2%	17%
Kodak	1	1%	8%
<b>OSL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>
Al2O3:C	8	9%	73%
BeO	2	2%	18%
?	1	1%	9%
<b>other</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>
EPD	2	2%	40%
RPL	2	2%	40%
DIS	1	1%	20%
<b>All</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# IC2014 - Whole body dosimeters

- 96 institutes / 112 systems
- 35 countries
- Dosemeter type
  - Film (12)
  - TLD (79)
  - OSL(11)
  - Others (10)
- Dose quantity
  - $H_p(10)$ : 112 systems
  - $H_p(0.07)$ : 79 systems
- 2912 Dosemeters
  - 26 (20 irradiated) / sys



Typ1	H <sub>p</sub> (10)	H <sub>p</sub> (10)/H <sub>p</sub> (0.07)	All
TLD	19	60	79
Film	8	4	12
OSL	4	7	11
Other	2	8	10
All	33	79	112

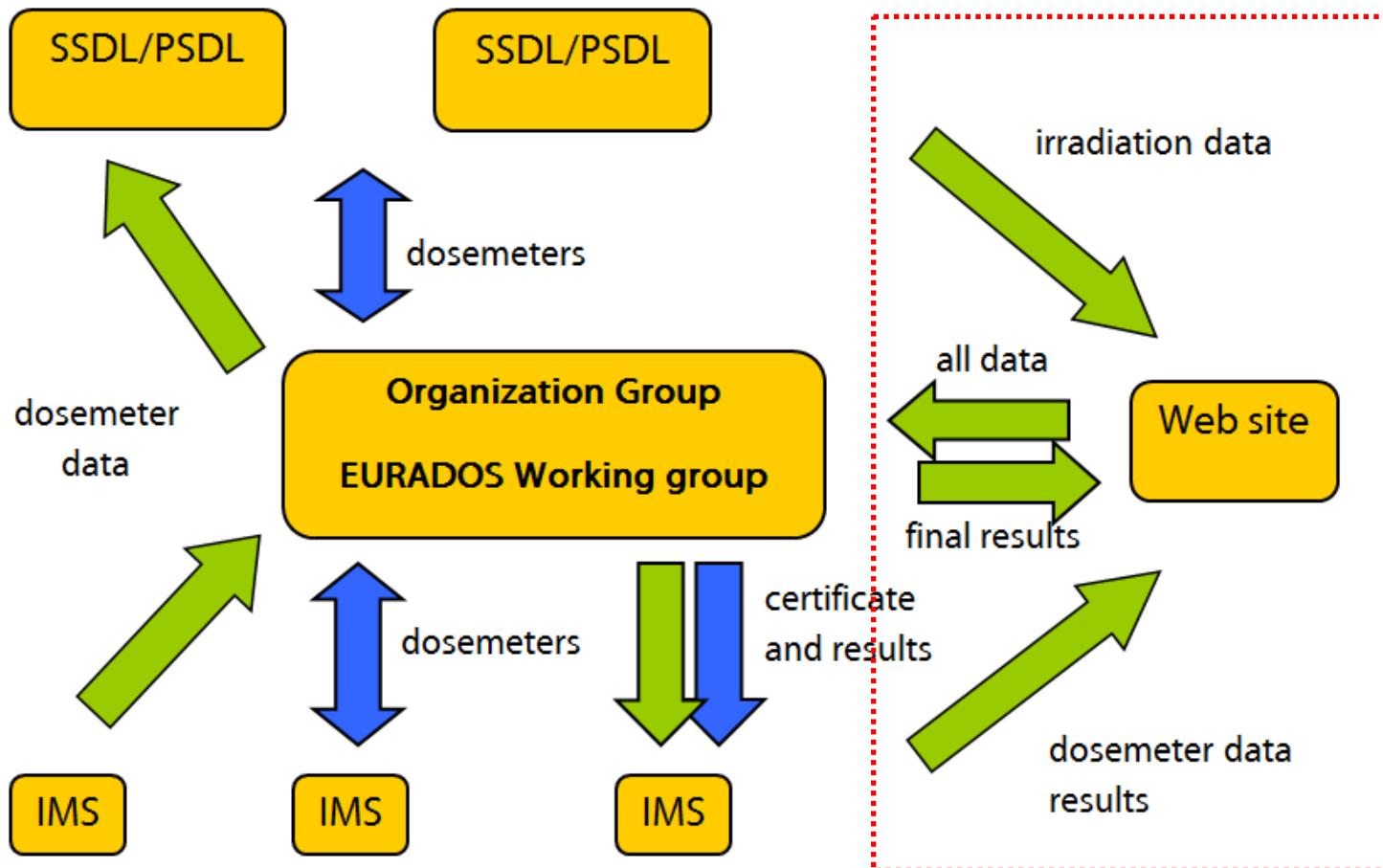
Type/detector	systems	% of all	% of type
TLD	79	71%	71%
LiF:Mg,Ti	44	39%	56%
Li <sub>2</sub> B <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub> /CaSO <sub>4</sub>	15	13%	19%
LiF:Mg,Cu,P	14	13%	18%
LiF	2	2%	3%
CaSO <sub>4</sub> :Dy	2	2%	3%
CaSO <sub>4</sub> : Dy/PTFE.	1	1%	1%
LiF / Li <sub>2</sub> B <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub> : Mn, Si	1	1%	1%
<b>Film</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>
Agfa	9	8%	75%
FOMA	3	3%	25%
<b>OSL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> :C	8	7%	73%
BeO	3	3%	27%
<b>Other</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>
DIS	5	4%	50%
APD	3	3%	30%
RPL	2	2%	20%
<b>All</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Summary: 2008 - 2014

	2008	2009 (ext)	2010	2012	2012 (n)	2014
institutes	52	44	70	75	31	96
systems	62	59	85	88	34	112
countries	24	18	30	30	18	35
dosemeters	1612	1652	2210	2288	1224	2912

# Organization Structure

IC 2014



## ***Whole body dosimeter intercomparison IC2014ph***

[Start page](#) ♦ [Documents](#) ♦ [Feedback](#) ♦ [Logout \(hannes.stadtman@stmk.at\)](#)  
[Status](#) ♦ [Individual Monitoring Service](#) ♦ [Contact Person](#) ♦ [Dosimetry Systems](#) ♦ [Change password](#) ♦ [Tools](#)

♦ Welcome! ♦

Welcome to the Eurados Whole body dosimeter intercomparison IC2014ph!

On this homepage, you can register for participation in the Whole body dosimeter intercomparison IC2014ph, log in and enter details about your Dosimetry System(s), check the current status of the intercomparison, receive information about the irradiation process, enter your dose values and much more.

For the documentation please have a look at the file 'IC2014ph Online Platform Documentation.pdf' which is available via the 'Documents' link!

For registration, please click on the link 'Registration' in the menu bar! The registration is available from Monday, 2014-03-03, 00:00 (CET) to Tuesday, 2014-04-01, 23:59 (CEST).

By the way: you can change the language of this homepage in the bottom left corner.

# Timetable (IC2008)



# Information collected (EXT)

Just for the final scientific report, please indicate:

- a. Number of detectors 1
- b. Filter material<sup>\*)</sup> Black PVC
- c. Filter thickness<sup>\*)</sup> 10 mg.cm<sup>-2</sup>
- d. Reference energy/quality Cs-137
- e. Any algorithm used? NO

YES

Specify:

Linear  
Non Linear  
Branching

Please mark the results that you want to appear in the Certificate of Participation

Only photon fields

Only beta fields

Both photon and beta fields



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DE ECONOMÍA  
Y COMPETITIVIDAD

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Centro de Investigaciones  
Energéticas, Medioambientales  
y Tecnológicas

**Certificate of Participation**

for the EURADOS Intercomparison 2010

**Certificate number:** EURADOS- 2010-S40**Number of pages:** 2**Date of Issue:** 10 February 2011**Participating institute:** Berkeley Approved Dosimetry Service**Dosimetry system:** Thermo Fisher Mark 2.5 EPD  
ADS 120

Current UK certificate of approval : DG24/2001

**Reporting ID number used in publications:** 82**Intercomparison procedure:**  
The EURADOS Intercomparison 2010 for which coordinated on behalf of EURADOS by the WG2. The OG established the irradiation plan and a range limits of the doses and radiation qualities.

Participants were asked to indicate details of the application form. After completing application dosimeters, according to the instructions of the OG (September 2010). The Coordinator relabeled on page 2, and sent all dosimeters, along with the laboratory irradiated the dosimeters according to the dosimeters back to the coordinator (October).

The Coordinator then returned the dosimeters indicated which dosimeters were not irradiate normal routine procedures as far as possible. dosimeter readings to the coordinator (December), the coordinator sent the irradiation data.

**Number of participants:** 70 institutes participated in IC2010 with a total**Irradiation data:** See the certificate of the irradiation laboratory**Participant results:** See the attached report of the participant**Intercomparison results:** See the table on page 2 of this certificate**On behalf of the intercomparison Organization Group:**

Andrew McWhan

Andrew McWhan  
Coordinator

On behalf of

S

Helmut Schulz  
Chairperson

European Radiation Dosimetry Group

European Radiation Dosimetry Group e.V. • Bundesallee 100 • D-38116 Braunschweig

**EURADOS**

Certificate of Participation EURADOS- 2010-S40

**Result of the intercomparison:**

Dosimeter id coordinator	Dosimeter id participant	Quality	Hp(10)			Hp(0.07)		
			Participant's value (mSv)	Reference value (mSv)	Ratio	Participant's value (mSv)	Reference value (mSv)	Ratio
2	255382	W250/ S-Cs 0°	2.520	2.40	1.05	2.590	2.36	1.10
12	255475	S-Cs 0°	9.552	9.6	1.00	9.552	9.6	1.00
11	255719	S-Cs 0°	9.714	9.6	1.01	10.055	9.6	1.05
19	255762	S-Co 0°	155.667	200	0.78	155.667	200	0.78
23	255815	NIR						
7	255829	W110 45° y-axis	3.605	4.00	0.90	3.605	3.83	0.94
1	255853	W250/ S-Cs 0°	2.514	2.40	1.05	2.578	2.36	1.09
16	255863	S-Cs 0°	1.999	2.00	1.00	1.999	2.00	1.00
20	255928	S-Co 0°	155.586	200	0.78	155.586	200	0.78
22	255942	NIR						
6	256016	N40 0°	0.760	0.80	0.95	0.979	0.88	1.11
5	256303	N40 0°	0.762	0.80	0.95	0.987	0.88	1.12
26	256311	NIR						
3	256315	N40/ S-Cs 0°	2.361	2.40	0.98	2.724	2.47	1.10
18	256316	S-Cs 0°	0.394	0.400	0.99	0.394	0.400	0.99
21	256325	WIR						
4	256326	N40/ S-Cs 0°	2.364	2.40	0.99	2.716	2.47	1.10
17	256327	S-Cs 0°	0.397	0.400	0.99	0.415	0.400	1.04
14	256331	S-Cs 0°	1.983	2.00	0.99	1.983	2.00	0.99
15	256332	S-Cs 0°	1.976	2.00	0.99	1.976	2.00	0.99
9	256333	W110 45° x-axis	4.136	4.00	1.03	4.136	3.82	1.08
25	256334	NIR						
8	256335	W110 -45° y-axis	3.757	4.00	0.94	4.176	3.83	1.09
13	256336	S-Cs 0°	1.983	2.00	0.99	2.176	2.00	1.09
10	256337	W110 -45° x-axis	3.747	4.00	0.94	3.920	3.82	1.03
24	256341	NIR						

**Notes:**

NIR: Not IRadiated

WIR: Wrong IRadiated

**Physikalisch-  
technischer Prüfdienst**



A-1160 Wien, Artlgasse 35 • Tel. +43(0)1-21110-6327 • Fax +43(0)1-21110-6000 • E-Mail: ptp@ptb.gv.at

**Prüfungsschein** Prüfungsschein Nr. T10-11  
**Measurement Certificate** Measurement Certificate No.

Gegenstand  
Object EURADOS  
Intercomparison 2010  
(IC2010/01)

Dieses Zertifikat und Messprotokoll gelten bis zum 31.12.2010 gegen seitlichem Komitees-Prüfbericht Anhang C Messumfrage-Informatik

Type, Bauart  
Fabrikations Nr.,  
Type, Serial number Personal dosimeter  
S14-01 to S14-26  
(as labeled by the customer)

Kenndaten:  
Characteristic values:

Personal dosimeters delivered by the participant with dosimeter identification numbers by the EURADOS (Coordinator Andrew McWhan).

Hersteller  
Manufacturer

This certificate includes:  
Under the validity of  
certificate uncertainty  
<http://www.ptb.gv.at>

Auftraggeber  
Customer EURADOS  
Intercomparison 2010  
Organisation Group

Reference point and reference direction of dosimeter: As defined by the received, the reference point will be considered as the centre of the frontplane of the dosimeter. The reference direction will be considered perpendicular to the frontplane of the dosimeter.

Auftragsnummer des  
Auftraggebers  
Order number of  
Customer

Prüfverfahren:  
Test procedure:

The dosimeters were irradiated in the dosimetry laboratory of the BEV. Values have been obtained using the primary standards of the BEV for X-ray quality. The standard air kerma of the BEV for the X-ray radiation quality was parallel plate ionization chamber and for gamma radiation from  $\text{Co-60}$  and  $\text{Cs-137}$ . This reference phantom is cylindrical cavity ionization chamber. For dose equivalent are created according to ISO 4037 standards set. Suitable conversion factors as well, or they are calculated from measured real X-ray spectra.

Auftragsnummer  
Order number

Quantity to be measured: personal dose equivalent  $H_{\text{p}}(10)$  and  $H_{\text{p}}(0,07)$

Anzahl der Seiten  
Number of pages

Phantom: slab water phantom according to ISO 4037

Eingangsdatum  
Date of receipt

Irradiation conditions:

Datum der Prüfung  
Date of test

$\text{Cs-137}$  irradiation facility: Reference beam facility  
Focus to phantom distance is 2000 mm respectively 3000 mm, Field diameter respectively 78 cm.

$\text{Co-60}$  irradiation facility: Picker Type C8MI 80,  
Focus to phantom distance is 2000 mm. Field size at the phantom surface

X-ray facility: Philips type MG 320, inherent filtration of X-ray tube: 2.5 mm  
Focus to phantom distance is 2500 mm. Field diameter at phantom surface

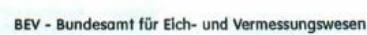
Stempel  
Seal

Datum  
Date  
20. DEZ. 2010

Der Leiter des Prüfdienstes  
Head of testing service

Mag. Robert Edelmaier

DVR: 0037028  
FL54010701 – 07.2007



Prüfungsschein Nr. T10-1118/14  
Measurement certificate No. T10-1118/14



Prüfungsschein Nr. T10-1118/14  
Measurement certificate No. T10-1118/14

Ergebnisse der Prüfung:  
Results:

Resulting dose equivalent values and related uncertainties for the dosimeters of the participant's dosimeter system are given in the following table.

whole body dosimeter	irradiation date	radiation quality	angle of radiation incidence	air kerma rate	personal dose equivalent per irradiation	expanded uncertainty	total personal dose equivalent	personal dose equivalent per irradiation	total personal dose equivalent	remark	ISO 4037
											$\sigma_e$ °
S14-01	06.10.2010 21.10.2010	W250 S-Cs	0 0	0,0065 0,012	1,50 1,50	5,0 4,0	3,00 3,00	1,44 1,44	2,94 2,94	1)	0
S14-02	06.10.2010 21.10.2010	W250 S-Cs	0 0	0,0097 0,012	1,50 1,50	5,0 4,0	3,00 3,00	1,44 1,50	2,94 1,50	1)	0
S14-03	07.10.2010 21.10.2010	N40 S-Cs	0 0	0,0021 0,012	1,50 1,50	5,0 4,0	3,00 3,00	1,59 1,50	3,09 1,50	1)	0
S14-04	07.10.2010 21.10.2010	N40 S-Cs	0 0	0,0021 0,012	1,50 1,50	5,0 4,0	3,00 3,00	1,59 1,50	3,09 1,50	1)	0
S14-05	07.10.2010	N40	30	0,0021	1,00	5,0	1,00	1,10	1,10	-	0
S14-06	07.10.2010	N40	30	0,0021	1,00	5,0	1,00	1,10	1,10	-	0
S14-07	13.10.2010	W110	45 y-axis	0,023	5,00	5,0	5,00	4,79	4,79	-	0
S14-08	13.10.2010	W110	-45 y-axis	0,023	5,00	5,0	5,00	4,79	4,79	-	0
S14-09	14.10.2010	W110	45 x-axis	0,023	5,00	5,0	5,00	4,78	4,78	-	0
S14-10	14.10.2010	W110	-45 x-axis	0,023	5,00	5,0	5,00	4,78	4,78	-	0
S14-11	16.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	12,0	4,0	12,0	12,0	12,0	-	0
S14-12	18.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	12,0	4,0	12,0	12,0	12,0	-	0
S14-13	19.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	2,50	4,0	2,50	2,50	2,50	-	0
S14-14	19.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	2,50	4,0	2,50	2,50	2,50	-	0
S14-15	19.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	2,50	4,0	2,50	2,50	2,50	-	0
S14-16	19.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	2,50	4,0	2,50	2,50	2,50	-	0
S14-17	25.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,0052	0,500	4,0	0,500	0,500	0,500	-	0
S14-18	25.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,0052	0,500	4,0	0,500	0,500	0,500	-	0
S14-19	27.10.2010	S-Co	0	0,72	250	4,0	250	250	250	-	0
S14-20	27.10.2010	S-Co	0	0,72	250	4,0	250	250	250	-	0
S14-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2)	0
S14-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2)	0
S14-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2)	0
S14-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2)	0
S14-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2)	0
S14-26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2)	0

<sup>1)</sup> Expanded uncertainty for the total personal dose equivalent:  $U = 3,2\% \ (k = 2)$

<sup>2)</sup> unirradiated

DVR: 0037028  
FL54010701 – 07.2007

Seite 3 von 4 Seiten  
page 3 of 4 pages

# Irradiation plan (IC2008-WB)

Radiation	Quality	Irrad	H <sub>p</sub> (10) mSv	max mSv	min mSv
X-ray	N60; 0°	X1	<b>2,9</b>	3,4	2,1
	N60; 45°	X2	<b>2,8</b>	3,6	2,1
	N150; 45°	X3	<b>3,0</b>	3,6	2,1
Gamma	S-Cs; 0°	G1	<b>0,5</b>	0,9	0,4
		G2	<b>2,8</b>	3,6	2,2
		G3	<b>9,7</b>	12,5	7,0
	S-Co; 0°	G4	<b>146</b>	190	105
Mixed	N60; 0° + S-Cs; 0°	XG1	<b>4,0</b>	4,4	3,4
	S-Cs; 0° + N60; 0°	XG2	<b>4,0</b>	4,8	2,9

All radiation qualities according to ISO 4037

# Irradiation plan (IC2009-EX)

Radiation	Quality	Nr	Hp(0.07) mSv	Min mSv	Max mSv
Beta	Kr-85; 0°	B1	<b>24.8</b>	22.0	28.2
	Sr-90/Y-90; 0°	B2	<b>9.8</b>	8.2	11.5
	Sr-90/Y-90; 60°	B3	<b>9.8</b>	8.5	11.7
Photon	N-20; 0°	P1	<b>39.4</b>	32.1	48.0
	W-80; 0°	P2	<b>4.9</b>	4.0	6.0
		P3	<b>49.3</b>	39.9	60.3
		P5	<b>394.1</b>	320.0	480.0
	W-80; 60°	P4	<b>49.3</b>	40.0	60.2
	N-150; 0°	P6	<b>24.6</b>	20.0	30.1
	S-Cs; 0°	P7	<b>29.8</b>	24.0	36.0

All radiation qualities according to ISO 4037 and ISO 6970

# Irradiation plan (IC2010-WB)

Hp(10)	Dose (mSv)			dosemeters
	Min	Mean	Max	
N40/30°	0.8	1.0	1.2	170
N40/S-Cs	2.4	3.0	3.6	170
W110/45°/x	4.0	5.0	6.0	170
W110/45°/y	4.0	5.0	6.0	170
W250/S-Cs	2.4	3.0	3.6	170
S-Cs-L	0.4	0.5	0.6	170
S-Cs-M	2.0	2.5	3.0	340
S-Cs-H	9.6	12.0	14.4	170
S-Co	200	250	300	170
All	0.4	28	300	1700

All radiation qualities according to ISO 4037 and ISO 6970

# Irradiation plan (IC2012-WB)

Hp(10)	Dose (mSv)			dosemeters
	Min	Mean	Max	
N40	5,3	5,7	6,0	174
S-Cs/N150/45°	5,6	6,3	7,0	174
N60	5,3	5,6	6,0	174
N60/60°	5,3	5,6	6,0	174
S-Cs	5,8	6,5	7,0	348
S-Co-L	4,4	4,8	5,1	174
S-Co-S	5,8	6,6	7,0	174
S-Co-M	44,1	47,8	52,2	174
S-Co-H	420	466	507	174
All	4,4	56	507	1740

All radiation qualities according to ISO 4037

# Irradiation plan (IC2014-WB)

	Hp(10)	Dose (mSv)		
Radiation	Quality	Mean	Min	Max
X-Ray	<b>RQR7</b>	8.7	7.8	9.9
	<b>W-80</b>	8.6	7.6	9.7
	<b>W-80/60°</b>	8.3	7.3	9.4
	<b>W-150</b>	8.4	7.4	9.5
Gamma	<b>S-Cs-L</b>	1.0	0.9	1.1
	<b>S-Cs-M</b>	8.1	7.1	9.2
	<b>S-Co-L</b>	8.9	7.9	10.0
	<b>S-Co-M</b>	80.8	71.0	92.0
	<b>S-Co-H</b>	449	413	499

All radiation qualities according to ISO 4037 and IEC 61267

# Reference radiation fields

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
**4037-1**

First edition  
1996-12-15

**X and gamma reference radiation for calibrating dosimeters and doserate meters and for determining their response as a function of photon energy —**

**Part 1:**

Radiation characteristics and production methods

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
**4037-3**

First edition  
1999-06-15

**X and gamma reference radiation for calibrating dosimeters and doserate meters and for determining their response as a function of photon energy —**

**Part 3:**

Calibration of area and personal dosimeters and the measurement of their response as a function of energy and angle of incidence

ISO 4037



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y Tecnológicas

RPD EURADOS Training course 2015, Lisbon

# Reference radiation fields

NORME  
INTERNATIONALE  
INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

CEI  
IEC  
**61267**

Deuxième édition  
Second edition  
2005-11

**Equipement de diagnostic médical  
à rayonnement X –  
Conditions de rayonnement pour utilisation dans  
la détermination des caractéristiques**

**Medical diagnostic X-ray equipment –  
Radiation conditions for use in the  
determination of characteristics**

IC2014



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Y COMPETITIVIDAD

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y Tecnológicas

RPD EURADOS Training course 2015, Lisbon

# ISO 4037:

## Different spectra series

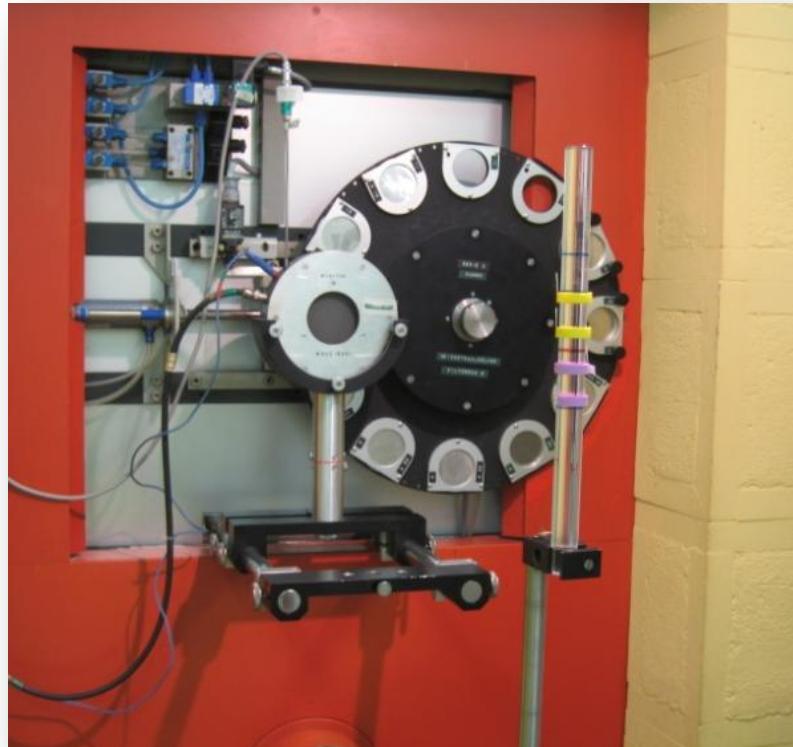
**Table 2 — Specifications of filtered X radiation**

Name of series	Resolution, $R_E$ %	Homogeneity coefficient, $h$ (approximate values)	Typical air-kerma rates <sup>1), 2)</sup> Gy·h <sup>-1</sup>
Low air-kerma rate	18 to 22	1,0	$3 \times 10^{-4}$ <sup>3)</sup>
Narrow spectrum	27 to 37	0,75 to 1,0	$10^{-3}$ to $10^{-2}$ <sup>3)</sup>
Wide spectrum	48 to 57	0,67 to 0,98	$10^{-2}$ to $10^{-1}$ <sup>3)</sup>
High air-kerma rate	Not specified	0,64 to 0,86	$10^{-2}$ to 0,5

1) At a distance of 1 m from the X-ray focal spot, with the tube operating at 1 mA.  
2) Under conditions of charged-particle equilibrium, the value of air kerma is approximately equal to the absorbed dose to air.  
3) At mean energies of less than 30 keV, other values may apply.

ISO 4037

# Filtration of x-ray beams



# Narrow spectrum series (N)

**Table 4 — Characteristics of narrow-spectrum series**

Mean energy, $\bar{E}$ keV	Resolution, $R_E$ %	Tube potential <sup>1)</sup> kV	Additional filtration <sup>2)</sup> mm				1st HVL <sup>4)</sup> mm	2nd HVL <sup>4)</sup> mm
			Pb	Sn	Cu	Al		
8	28	10				0,13)	0,047 Al	0,052 Al
12	33	15				0,53)	0,14 Al	0,16 Al
16	34	20				1,03)	0,32 Al	0,37 Al
20	33	25				2,03)	0,66 Al	0,73 Al
24	32	30				4,03)	1,15 Al	1,30 Al
33	30	40			0,21		0,084 Cu	0,091 Cu
48	36	60			0,6		0,24 Cu	0,26 Cu
65	32	80			2,0		0,58 Cu	0,62 Cu
83	28	100			5,0		1,11 Cu	1,17 Cu
100	27	120		1,0	5,0		1,71 Cu	1,77 Cu
118	37	150			2,5		2,36 Cu	2,47 Cu
164	30	200	1,0	3,0	2,0		3,99 Cu	4,05 Cu
208	28	250	3,0	2,0			5,19 Cu	5,23 Cu
250	27	300	5,0	3,0			6,12 Cu	6,15 Cu

1) The tube potential is measured under load.  
 2) Except for the five lowest energies, where recommended inherent filtration is 1 mm Be, the total filtration consists of the additional filtration plus the inherent filtration, adjusted to 4 mm of aluminium (see 4.2.3).  
 3) The recommended inherent filtration is 1 mm Be, but other values may be used provided that the mean energy is within  $\pm 5\%$  and the resolution is within  $\pm 15\%$  of the values given in the table.  
 4) The HVLs are measured at 1 m from the focal spot.

ISO 4037

slide 63



# Wide spectrum series (W)

Table 5 — Characteristics of wide-spectrum series

Mean energy, $\bar{E}$ keV	Resolution, $R_E$ %	Tube potential <sup>1)</sup> kV	Additional filtration <sup>2)</sup> mm		1st HVL Cu <sup>3)</sup> mm	2nd HVL Cu <sup>3)</sup> mm
			Sn	Cu		
45	48	60		0,3	0,18	0,21
57	55	80		0,5	0,35	0,44
79	51	110		2,0	0,96	1,11
104	56	150	1,0		1,86	2,10
137	57	200	2,0		3,08	3,31
173	56	250	4,0		4,22	4,40
208	57	300	6,5		5,20	5,34

1) The tube potential is measured under load.  
2) The total filtration consists, in each case, of the additional filtration plus inherent filtration, adjusted to 4 mm of aluminium (see 4.2.3).  
3) The HVLs are measured at 1 m from the focal spot.

ISO 4037

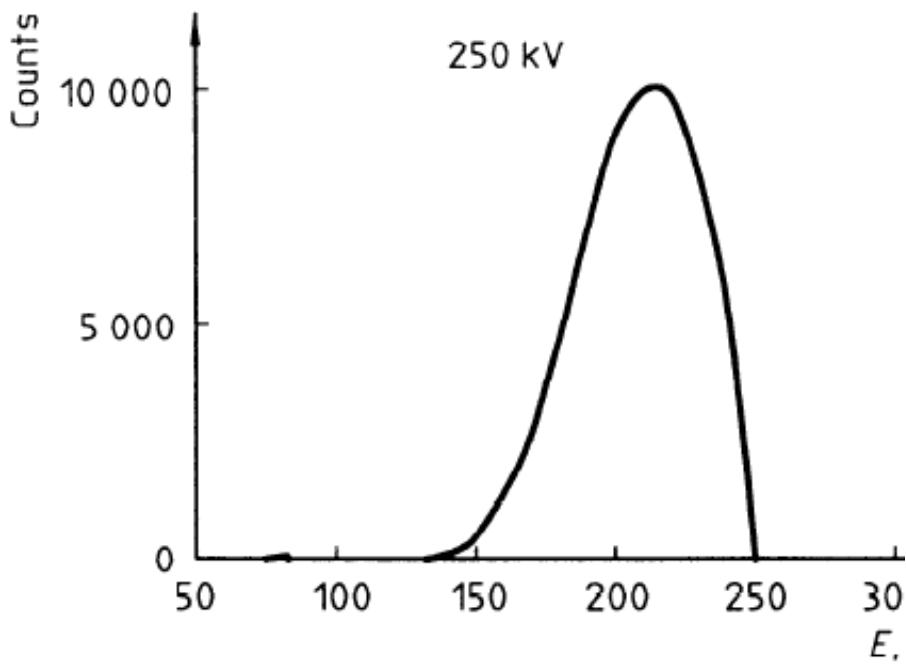
slide 64



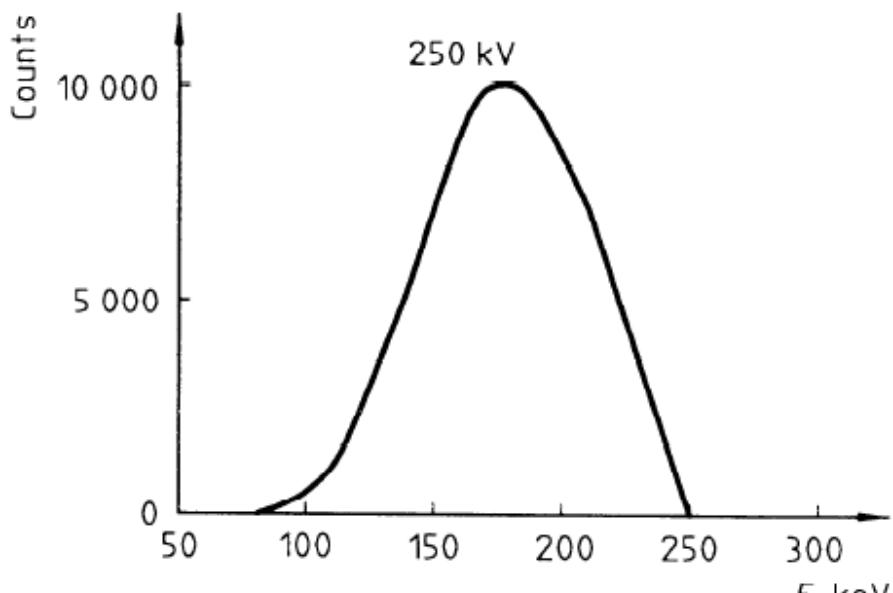
GOBIERNO  
DE ESPAÑA  
MINISTERIO  
DE ECONOMÍA  
Y COMPETITIVIDAD

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Energéticas, Medioambientales  
y Tecnológicas

# N-250 vs. W-250



N-250 (208 keV)

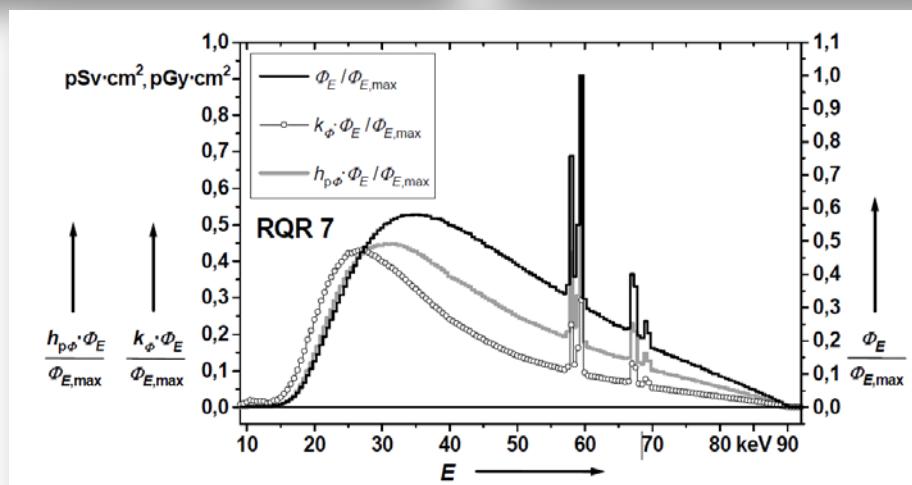
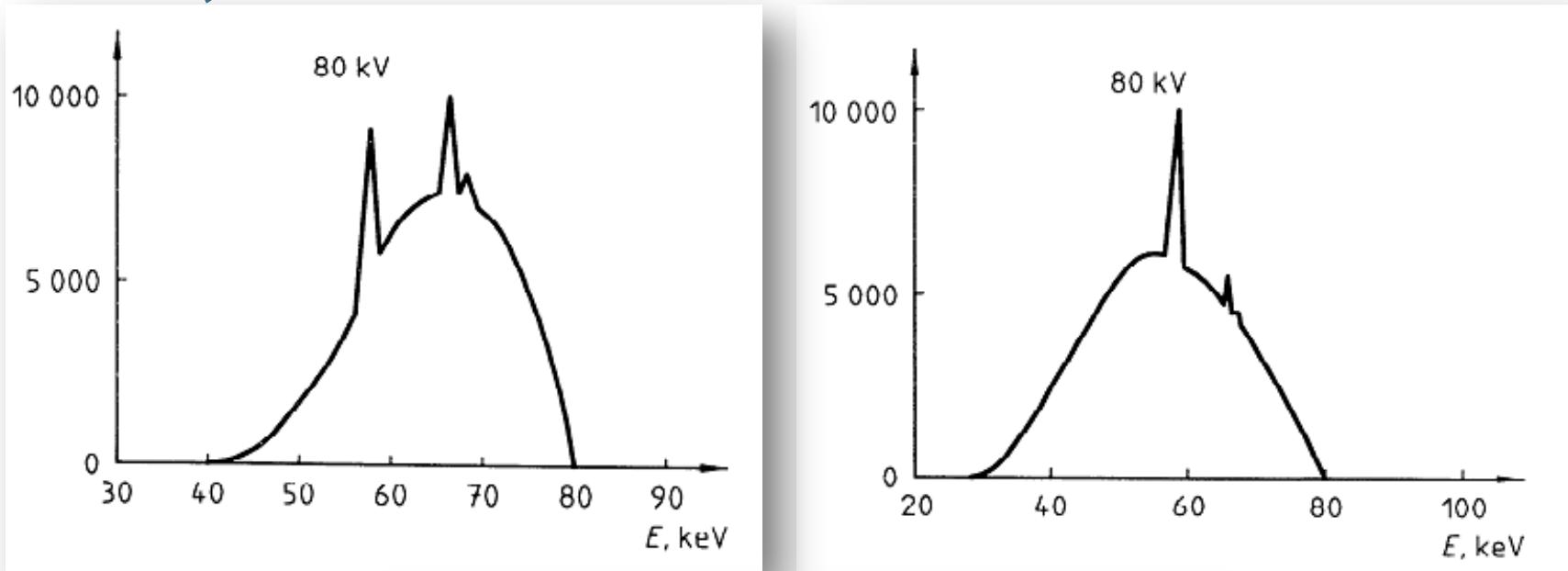


W-250 (173 keV)

ISO 4037

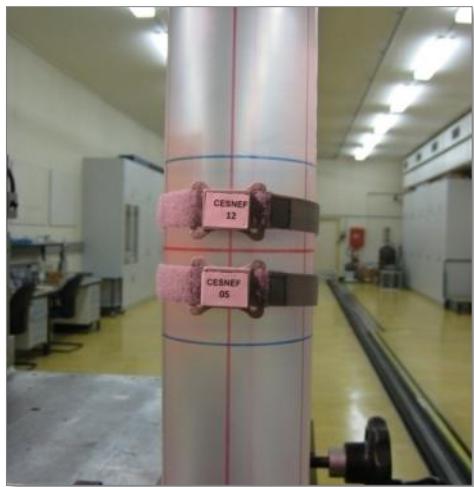
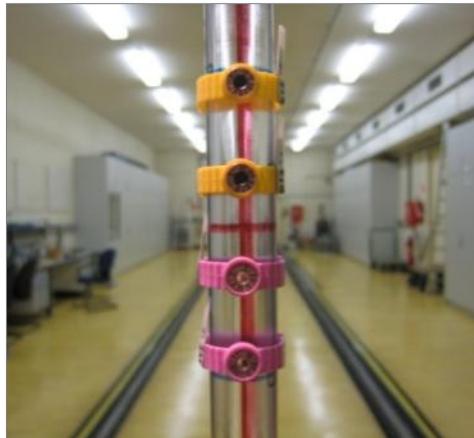
slide 65

# N-80, W-80 and RQR7



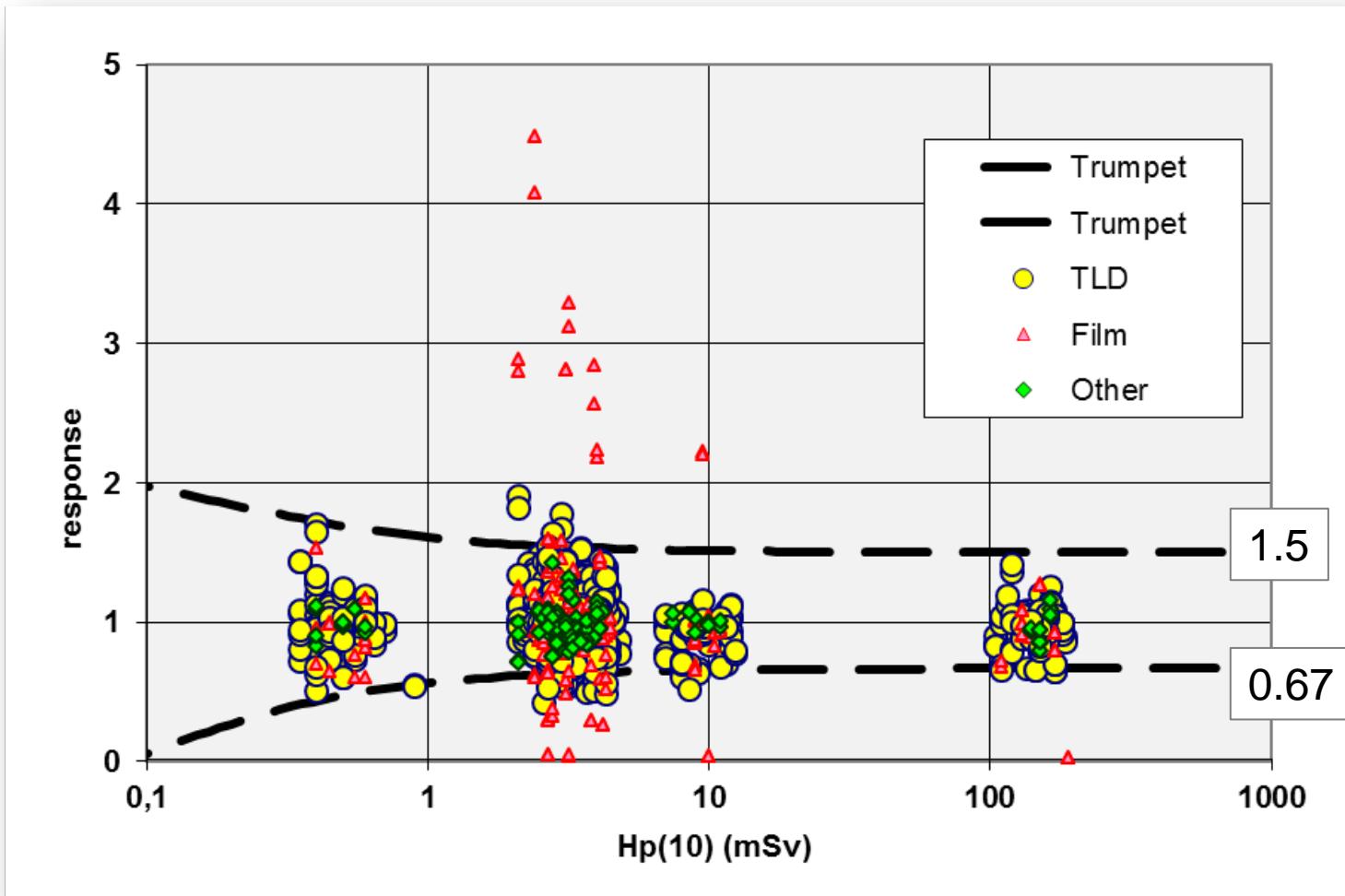
ISO 4037  
PTB-Bericht Dos-34

# Irradiation conditions: Calibration phantoms / irradiation set up

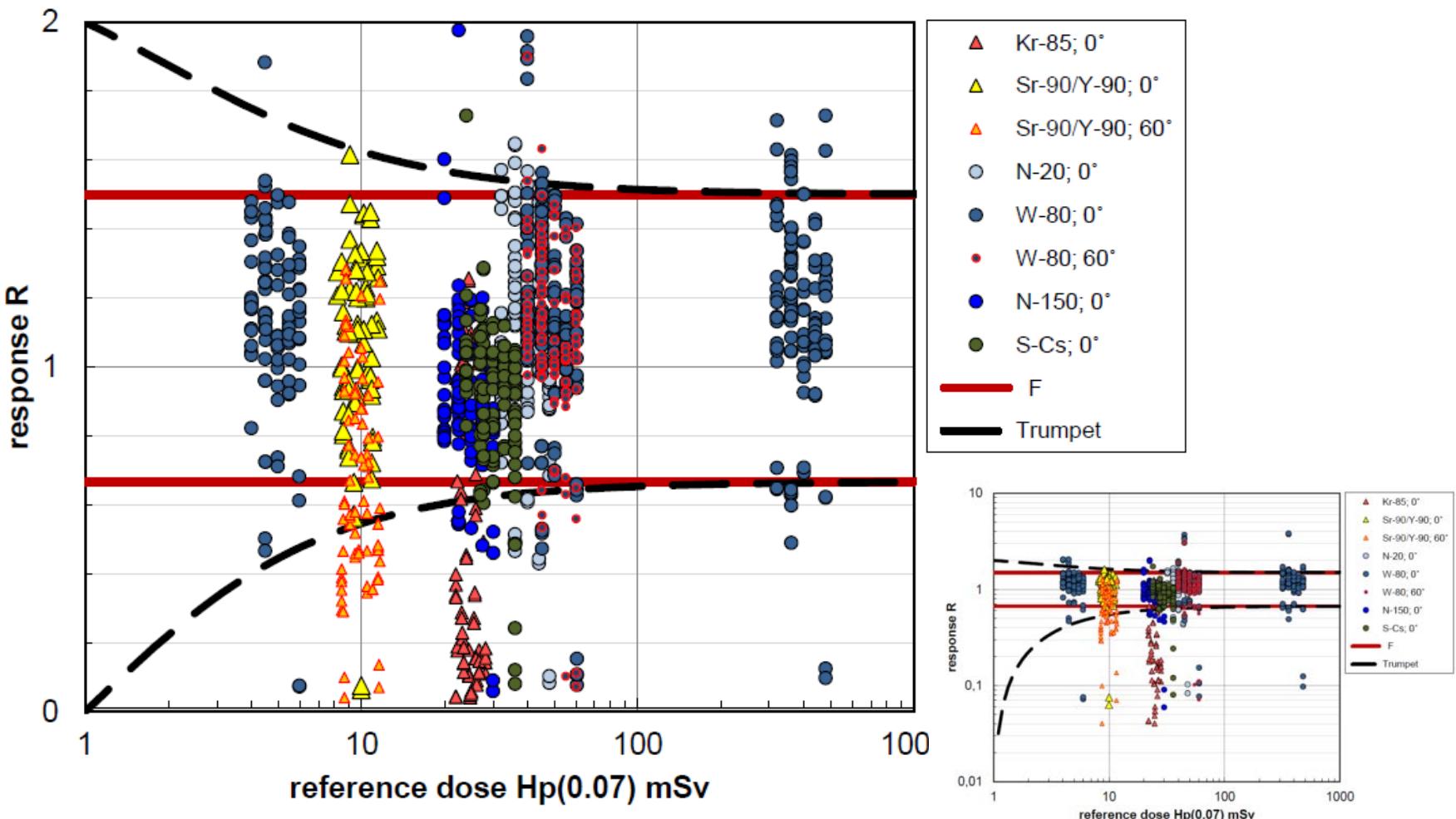


All irradiations were carried out in **accredited calibration Labs** and according to **ISO 4037**, **ISO 6970** and **IEC 61267**

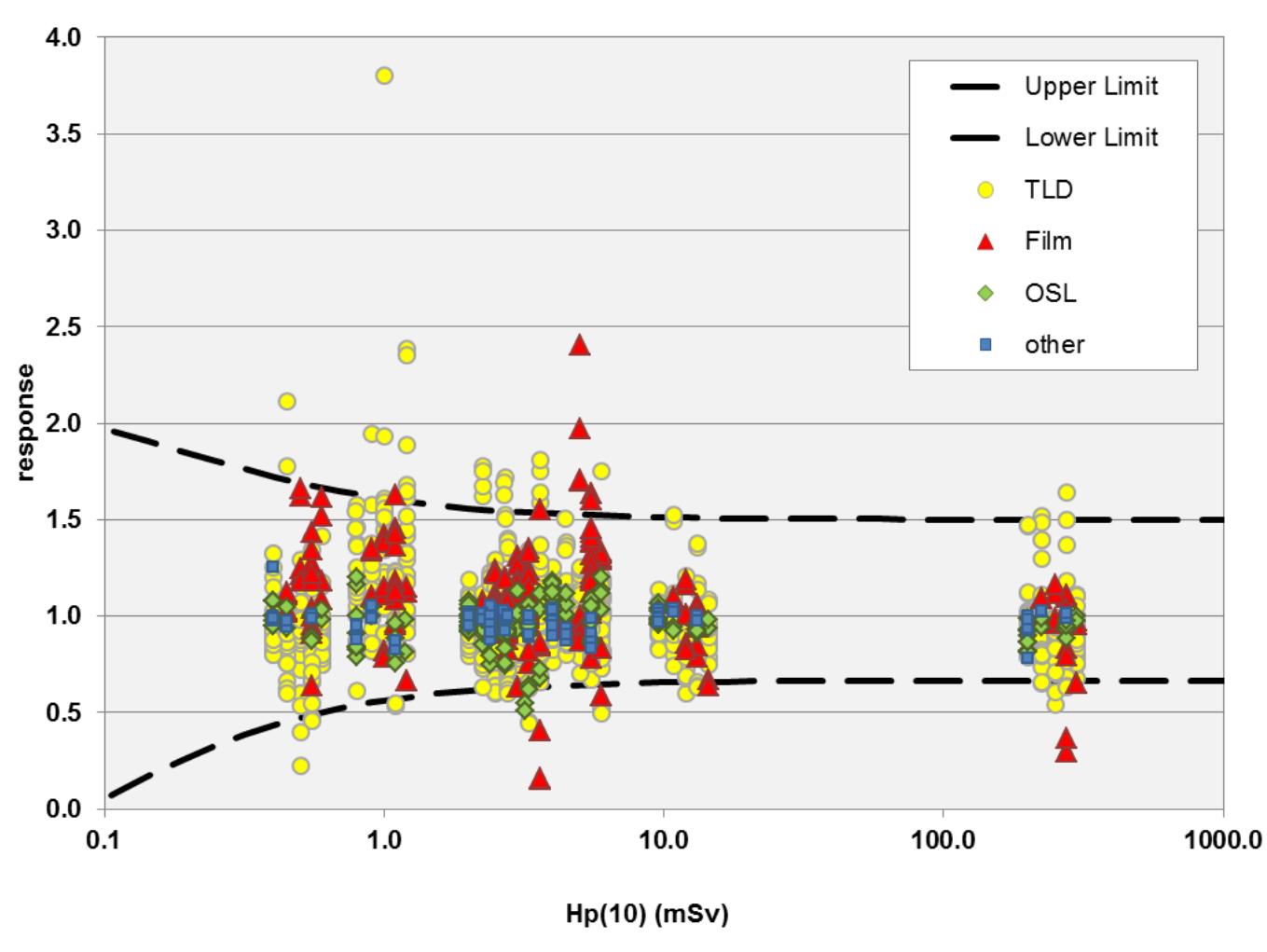
# All response values (IC2008-WB)



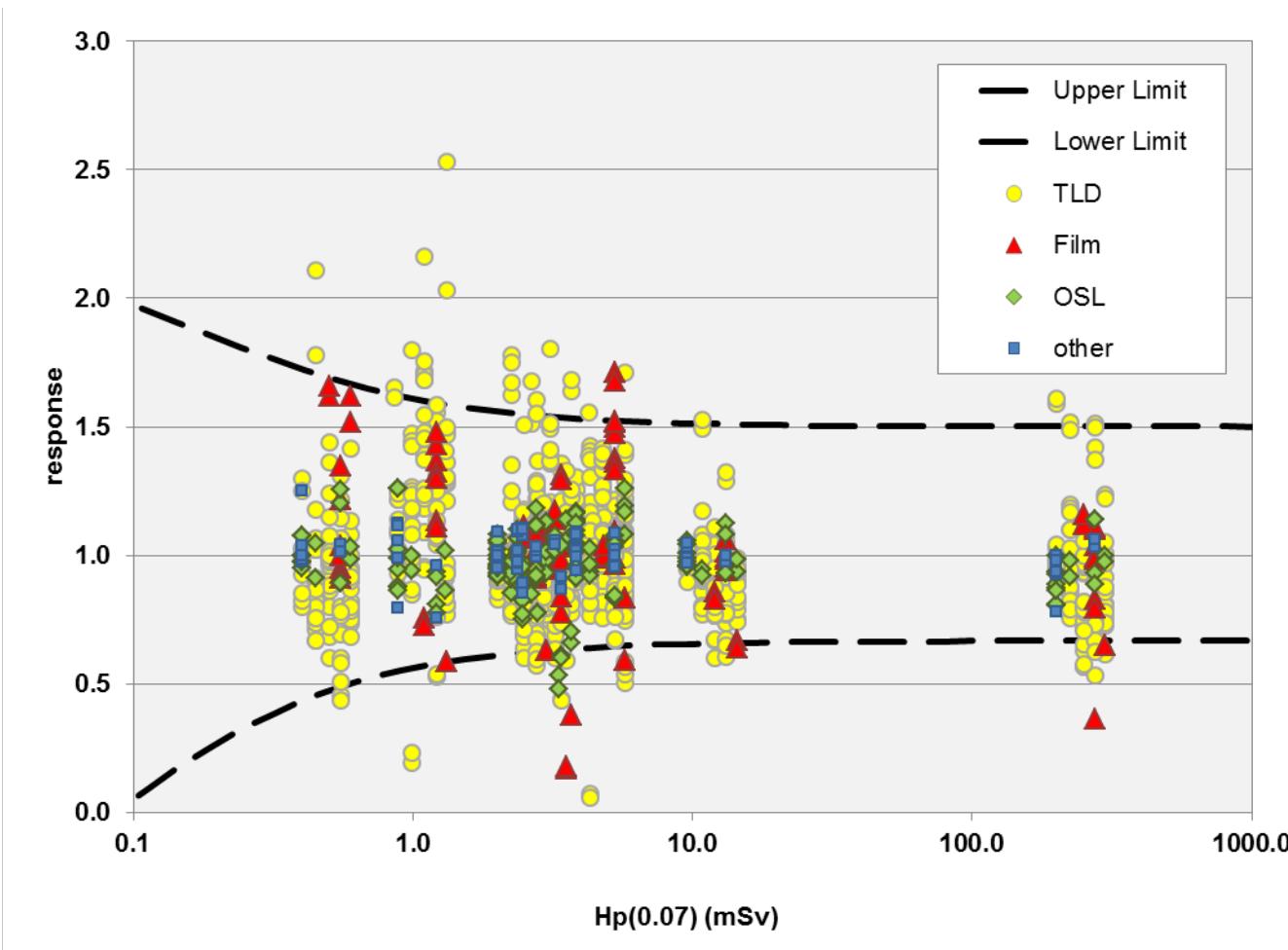
# All response values (IC2009-Ext)



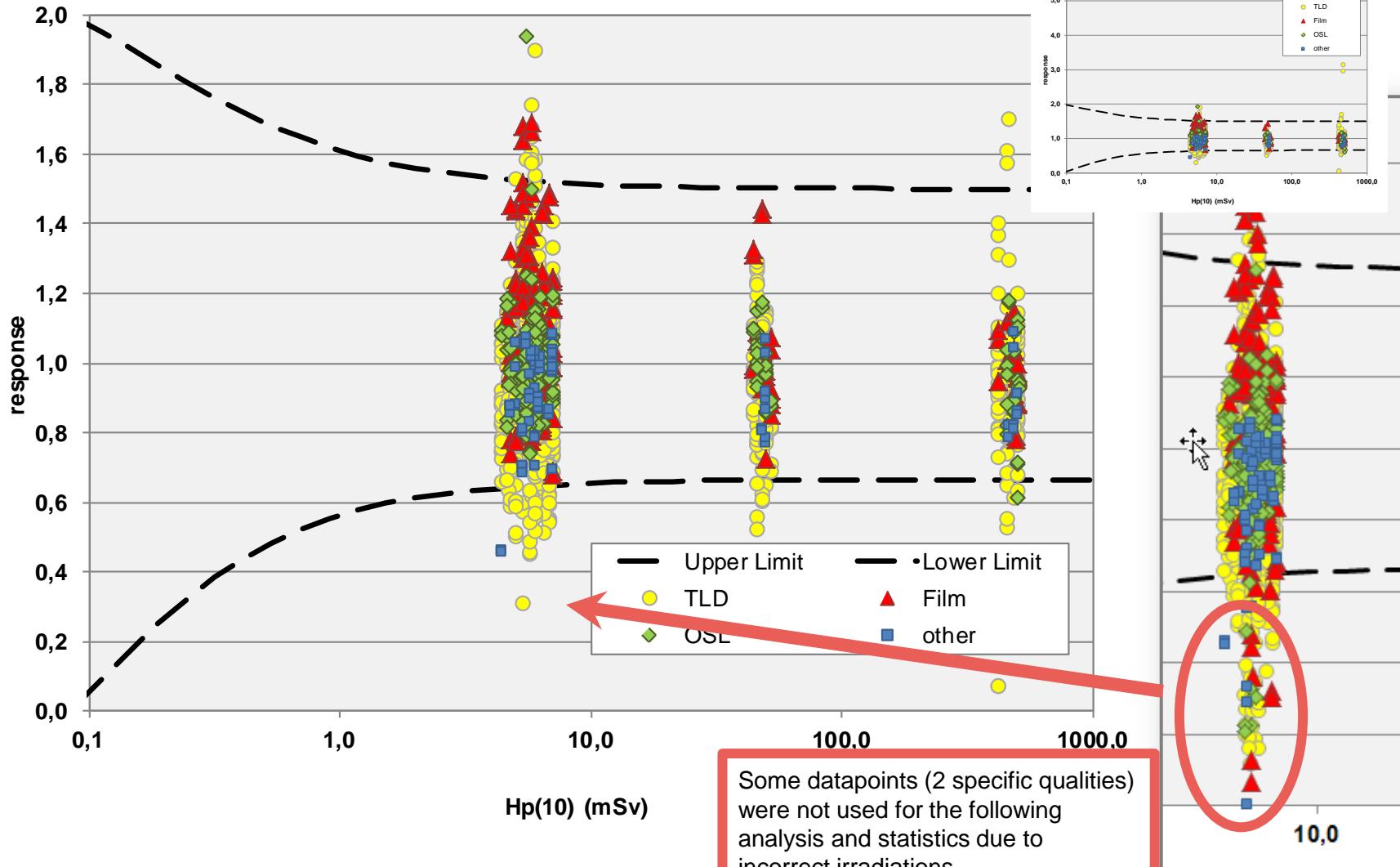
# All response values (IC2010-WB)



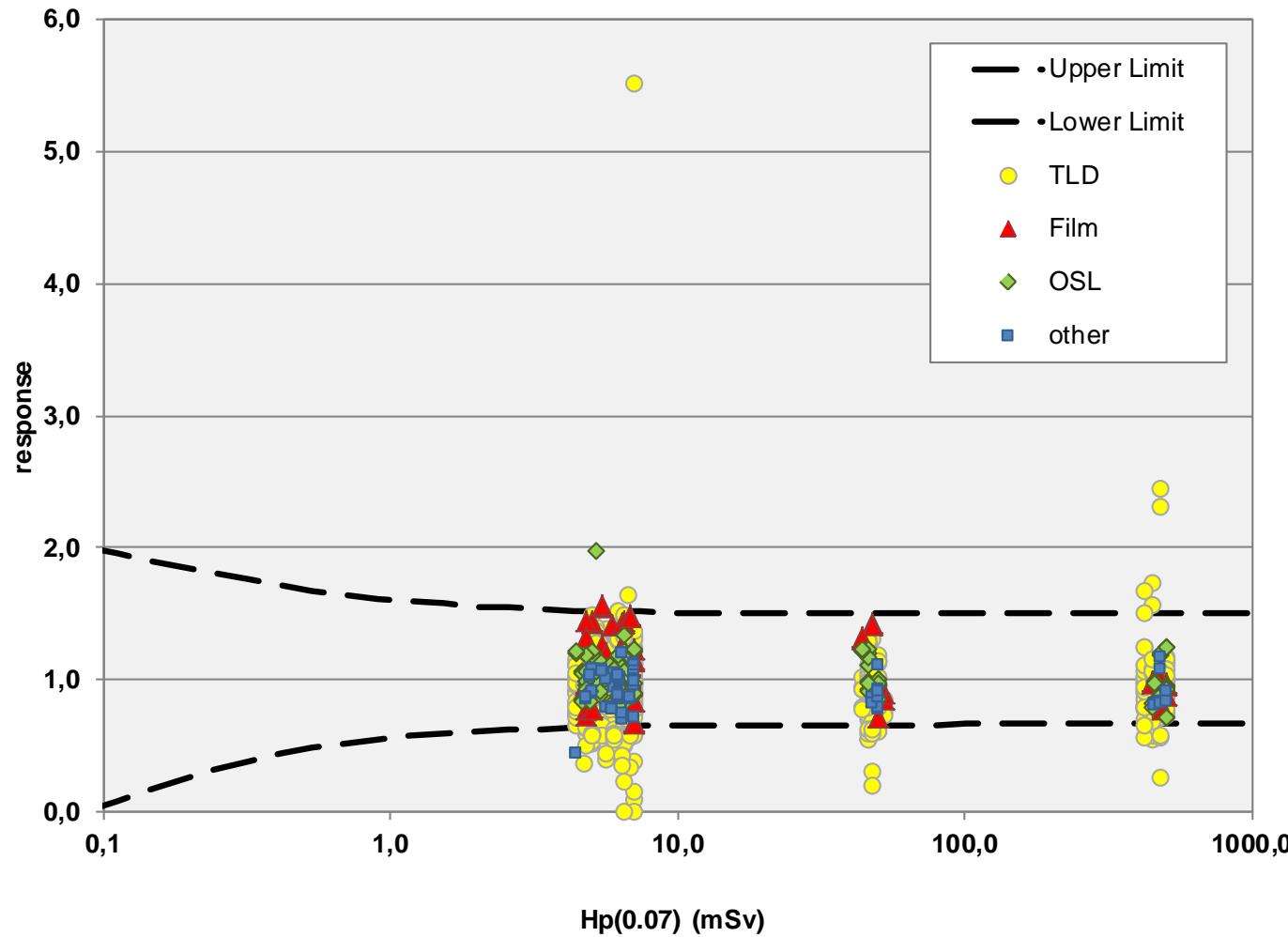
# Trumpet curve for $H_p(0.07)$ results (IC2010-WB)



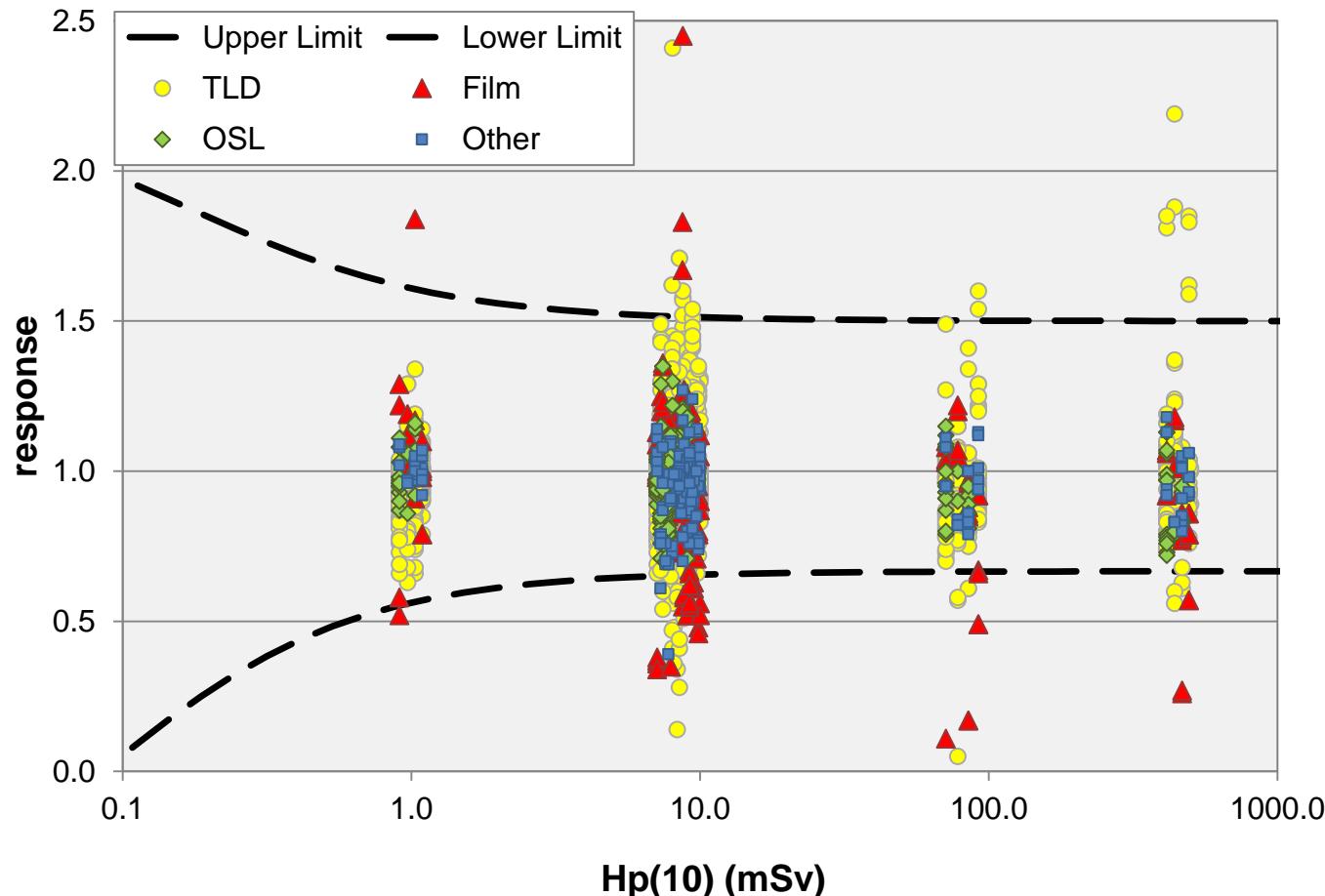
# All response values (IC2012-WB)



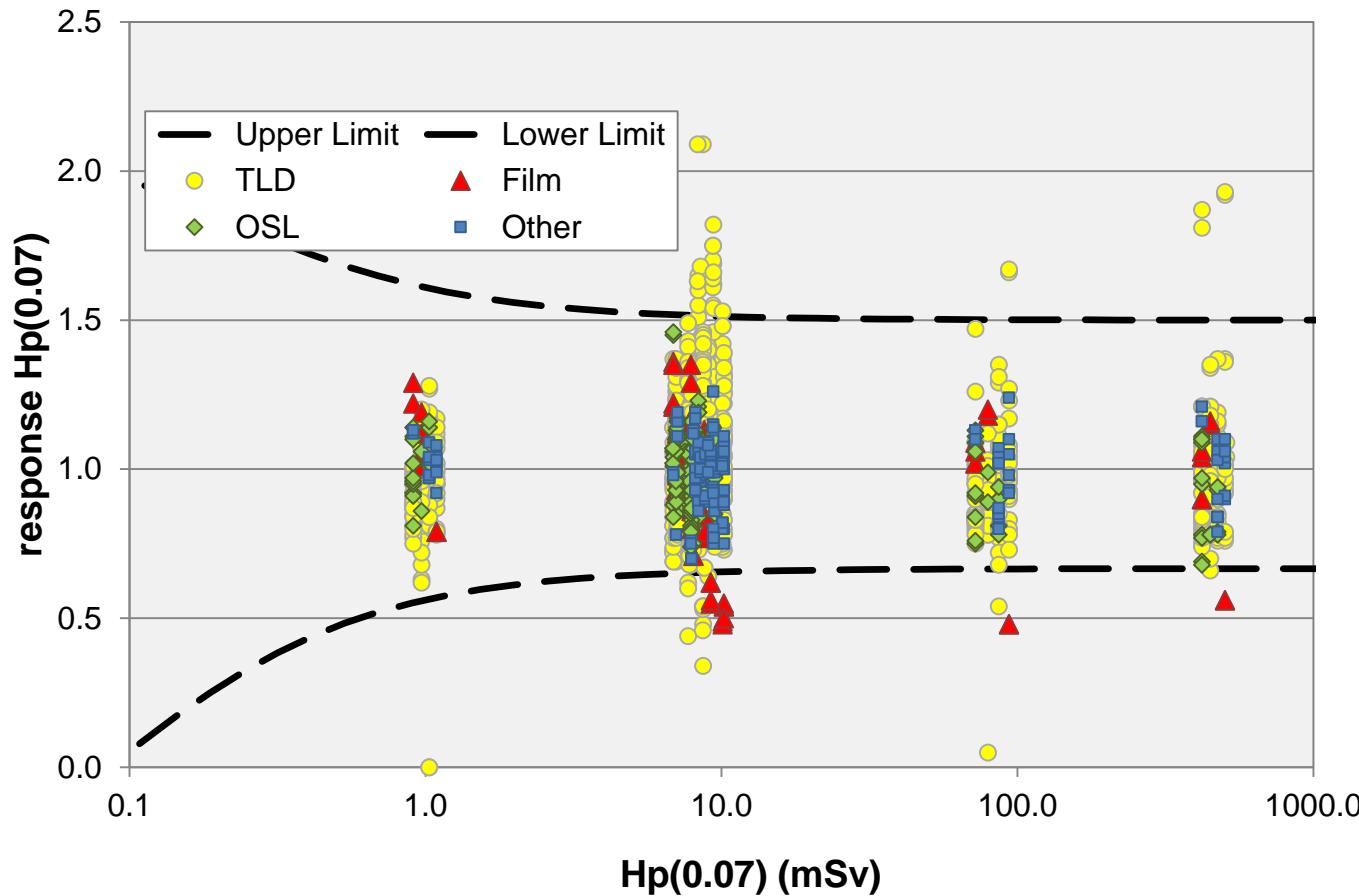
# Trumpet curve for $H_p(0.07)$ results (IC2012-WB)



# All response values (IC2014-WB)



# Trumpet curve for $H_p(0.07)$ results (IC2014-WB)



# Outliers: trumpet curve

$$\frac{1}{F} \left( 1 - \frac{2H_0}{H_0 + H_c} \right) \leq R \leq F \left( 1 + \frac{H_0}{2H_0 + H_c} \right)$$

Where:

- $F = 1.5$  ( $1/F = 0.667$ )
- Whole body Dosemeters:  $H_0 = 0.085$  mSv
- Extremity Dosemeters:  $H_0 = 1.00$  mSv

Note:

According to ISO 14146  $H_0$  is the  
“lower limit of the dose range for  
which the system has been approved”.

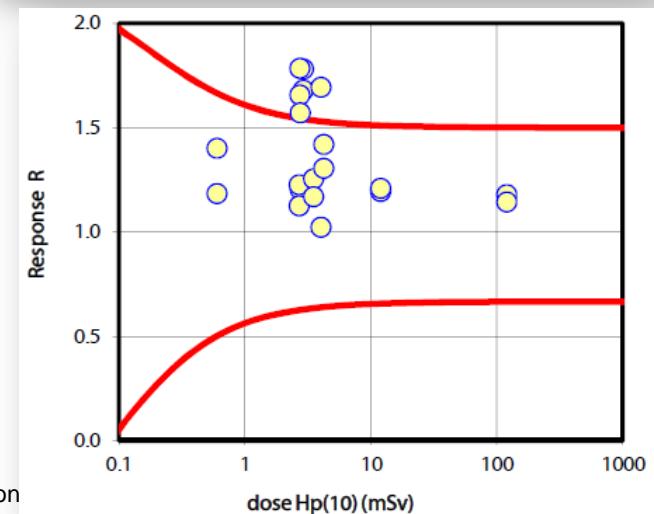
Acceptance criteria: 10% outliers are accepted

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
14146

First edition  
2000-06-01

Radiation protection — Criteria and performance limits for the periodic evaluation of processors of personal doseometers for X and gamma radiation



# Outliers IC2008-WB (Trumpet)

<b>H<sub>p</sub>(10) Outliers/Tr</b>	<b>Quality</b>	<b>Film</b>	<b>TLD</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>X-ray</b>	N60; 0°	35%	2%	0%	<b>7%</b>
	N60; 45°	50%	8%	8%	<b>15%</b>
	N150; 45°	20%	4%	0%	<b>6%</b>
<b>Gamma</b>	S-Cs; 0°	15%	3%	0%	<b>5%</b>
	S-Co; 0°	20%	7%	0%	<b>8%</b>
<b>Mixed</b>	N60; 0° + S-Cs; 0°	45%	0%	0%	<b>7%</b>
	S-Cs; 0° + N60; 0°	20%	5%	0%	<b>7%</b>
<b>All</b>		<b>25%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>

<b>H<sub>p</sub>(0.07) Outliers/Tr</b>	<b>Quality</b>	<b>Film</b>	<b>TLD</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>X-ray</b>	N60; 0°	60%	13%	0%	<b>16%</b>
	N60; 45°	60%	16%	10%	<b>20%</b>
	N150; 45°	30%	6%	0%	<b>8%</b>
<b>Gamma</b>	S-Cs; 0°	5%	12%	0%	<b>10%</b>
	S-Co; 0°	0%	11%	0%	<b>9%</b>
<b>Mixed</b>	N60; 0° + S-Cs; 0°	50%	10%	0%	<b>13%</b>
	S-Cs; 0° + N60; 0°	20%	14%	0%	<b>13%</b>
<b>All</b>		<b>24%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>12%</b>

# Outliers IC2009-Ext (Trumpet)

<b>Outliers</b>	<b>Quality</b>	<b>Ph</b>	<b>PhB</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>All</b>
Beta	Kr-85; 0°	-	64%	100%	65%
	Sr-90/Y-90; 0°	-	3%	-	3%
	Sr-90/Y-90; 60°	-	41%	50%	41%
<b>Beta all</b>		-	<b>36%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>36%</b>
Photon	N-20; 0°	15%	12%	-	13%
	W-80; 0°	10%	11%	-	11%
	W-80; 60°	13%	9%	-	11%
	N-150; 0°	10%	14%	-	12%
	S-Cs; 0°	8%	7%	-	7%
<b>Photon all</b>		<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>	-	<b>11%</b>
<b>All</b>		<b>11%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>16%</b>

# Outliers IC2010-WB (Trumpet)

Outliers / Trumpet						
Quantity		TLD	Film	OSL	other	All
<b>Hp(10)</b>	N40/30°	10%	4%	0%	0%	8%
	N40/S-Cs	7%	8%	19%	0%	8%
	W110/45°	2%	17%	0%	0%	4%
	W250/S-Cs	2%	15%	0%	0%	4%
	S-Cs	4%	1%	0%	0%	3%
	S-Co	8%	19%	0%	0%	8%
<b>Hp(10) All</b>		5%	8%	2%	0%	<b>5%</b>

Outliers / Trumpet						
Quantity		TLD	Film	OSL	other	TLD
<b>Hp(0.07)</b>	N40/30°	16%	17%	0%	0%	13%
	N40/S-Cs	9%	17%	25%	0%	11%
	W110/45°	5%	21%	0%	0%	6%
	W250/S-Cs	7%	17%	0%	0%	7%
	S-Cs	10%	2%	0%	0%	8%
	S-Co	16%	25%	0%	0%	14%
<b>Hp(0.07) All</b>		10%	13%	3%	0%	<b>9%</b>

# Systems with outliers (IC2010-WB)

$H_p(10)$ : 22 of 85 systems

outlier Hp10																										
N40/30°	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1				
N40/S-Cs	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0			
W110/45°	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
W250/S-Cs	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
S-Cs	7	1	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
S-Co	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
All	12	9	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1		

# Number of outliers (1 out of 10)

## IC2010-WB

Hp(10)												Hp(10)	
# outliers (sys)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	12	0-2	> 2	
TLD	76%	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	-	2%	85%	15%	
Film	54%	-	23%	8%	8%	-	-	-	8%	-	77%	23%	
OSL	75%	13%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	
other	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	
All	74%	5%	7%	4%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	86%	14%	
	86%				14%								

Hp(0.07)														Hp(0.07)	
# outliers (sys)	0	1	2	3	5	6	7	9	11	12	13	20	0-2	> 2	
TLD	65%	8%	8%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	82%	18%	
Film	50%	17%	-	17%	-	-	-	-	17%	-	-	-	67%	33%	
OSL	75%	-	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	
other	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	
All	67%	7%	9%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	84%	16%	
	84%				16%										

# Outliers IC2012-WB (Trumpet)

Outliers / Trumpet						
Quantity	Quality	TLD	Film	OSL	other	All
<b>Hp(10)</b>	S-Cs	4%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	S-Co	8%	0%	2%	5%	6%
	N60	8%	4%	5%	0%	6%
	N60/60°	14%	25%	0%	0%	13%
	<b>All</b>	8%	4%	2%	3%	6%

Outliers / Trumpet						
Quantity	Quality	TLD	Film	OSL	other	All
<b>Hp(0.07)</b>	S-Cs	12%	0%	0%	0%	9%
	S-Co	15%	0%	0%	5%	12%
	N60	5%	30%	6%	0%	6%
	N60/60°	5%	0%	0%	0%	4%
	<b>All</b>	12%	4%	1%	3%	9%

# Systems with outliers (IC2012-WB)

$H_p(10)$ : 27 of 87 systems

	52	79	60	30	80	58	46	84	55	34	65	15	77	6	27	2	56	11	44	81	62	12	24	78	43	50	51
S-Cs	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S-Co	8	8	2	1	4	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
N60	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
N60/60°	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
All	15	12	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

$H_p(0.07)$ : 18 of 69 systems

	60	52	56	61	48	79	55	80	58	6	2	63	44	33	24	62	17	43
S-Cs	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S-Co	8	8	7	8	8	8	4	4	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
N60	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
N60/60°	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
All	16	14	13	12	12	11	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1

# Number of outliers (1 out of 10)

## IC2012-WB

Hp(10)									
# outliers (sys)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	12	15
TLD	66%	10%	8%	3%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Film	67%	8%	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSL	73%	18%	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	80%	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	68%	10%	11%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	90%				10%				

Hp(0.07)												
# outliers (sys)	0	1	2	3	4	5	11	12	13	14	16	
TLD	74%	6%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	
Film	60%	20%	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OSL	89%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	80%	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
All	75%	7%	6%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
	88%				12%							

# Outliers IC2014-WB (Trumpet)

Outliers / Trumpet						
Quantity	Quality	TLD	Film	OSL	Other	All
<b>Hp(10)</b>	RQR7	5%	8%	0%	10%	5%
	W-80	6%	8%	0%	0%	5%
	W-80/60°	8%	25%	0%	5%	9%
	W-150	5%	17%	0%	0%	5%
	S-Cs	1%	14%	0%	2%	3%
	S-Co	5%	24%	0%	0%	6%
	All	4%	17%	0%	2%	5%

Outliers / Trumpet						
Quantity	Quality	TLD	Film	OSL	Other	All
<b>Hp(007)</b>	RQR7	9%	25%	0%	0%	8%
	W-80	7%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	W-80/60°	7%	25%	0%	0%	6%
	W-150	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	S-Cs	1%	17%	0%	0%	1%
	S-Co	2%	25%	0%	0%	3%
	All	3%	18%	0%	0%	3%

# Systems with outliers (IC2014-WB)

Mean response R /	Film												OSL									Other											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
Quality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
RQR7	0.80	1.04	0.99	0.86	0.93	0.92	1.09	0.67	0.47	0.99	1.12	0.94	1.14	0.94	0.92	0.95	0.84	1.01	0.79	0.94	0.79	0.77	0.89	0.75	0.77	1.06	0.99	0.82	1.05	0.97	0.69	1.00	0.39
W-80	1.04	1.04	1.06	0.93	1.12	1.01	1.13	0.52	0.71	1.02	1.02	1.09	1.17	1.01	0.95	1.03	0.96	1.10	0.76	0.92	0.73	0.97	0.88	0.77	0.79	1.14	1.04	0.83	0.94	0.97	0.70	0.93	0.73
W-80/60°	0.99	1.14	1.75	1.23	1.07	0.99	1.24	1.50	0.55	1.11	1.03	0.81	1.16	1.13	0.89	1.04	1.08	1.26	0.84	0.74	0.80	1.14	0.86	0.89	0.92	1.16	1.22	0.93	0.74	0.74	0.79	0.87	0.69
W-150	0.62	0.81	1.27	1.36	1.22	0.85	1.00	0.59	0.75	0.87	0.99	0.89	1.07	1.07	0.97	1.03	0.99	1.09	0.79	1.35	0.81	1.04	0.97	0.91	0.97	0.93	0.92	0.93	1.05	0.98	0.88	0.98	1.02
S-Cs-L	1.06	0.91	1.12	1.26	1.03	0.55	1.41	1.09	0.79	1.09	1.16	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.15	0.94	0.91	0.96	1.08	0.97	1.07	0.94	0.97	0.97	1.04	1.06	0.97	0.97	1.00	0.97	1.09	0.98	1.02
S-Cs-M	1.06	0.97	0.95	1.11	0.99	0.36	1.20	0.78	0.59	1.06	1.15	1.13	1.02	1.08	1.06	0.92	0.95	0.98	1.07	0.98	1.04	0.95	0.96	0.99	1.03	1.04	0.97	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.11	1.03	1.02
S-Co-L	1.09	1.13	1.05	1.12	0.73	0.35	1.18	0.89	0.54	1.24	1.14	0.89	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.83	0.92	0.96	1.08	1.00	1.12	0.91	0.98	1.00	1.04	0.95	0.88	0.98	0.91	0.86	1.10	1.07	0.91
S-Co-M	0.92	0.97	0.85	1.09	1.04	0.11	0.87	0.17	0.49	1.06	1.21	0.67	0.94	0.85	0.84	0.80	0.89	0.95	1.09	0.93	1.14	0.94	0.98	0.99	1.00	0.94	0.86	1.00	0.81	1.10	1.13	0.95	
S-Co-H	0.86	0.94	0.86	0.92	1.07		0.78	0.27	0.57	1.01	1.18	0.79	0.94	0.84	0.84	0.73	0.79	0.80	1.07	0.98	1.13	0.77	0.97	0.98	1.04	0.93	0.85	0.96	0.81	0.83	1.16	1.06	0.93
All	0.95	0.99	1.08	1.10	1.02	0.64	1.11	0.72	0.60	1.05	1.11	0.93	1.04	0.99	0.96	0.92	0.93	1.01	0.96	0.98	0.97	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.96	1.02	0.97	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.97	1.01	0.89
Outliers	2	2			11	1	10	14			1																				4		

Mean response R /	TLD																																						
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39												
Quality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
RQR7	1.18	0.74	1.17	1.33	0.96	1.24	1.36	1.26	1.22	1.16	0.80	0.86	0.90	0.65	1.38	1.00	1.02	1.29	1.32	0.35	0.89	1.04	1.12	1.13	1.24	1.38	1.32												
W-80	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.24	0.91	1.04	1.23	1.19	1.11	1.27	0.77	0.90	0.80	0.56	1.25	0.92	0.92	1.25	1.29	0.45	0.74	1.30	1.05	0.61	1.14	1.33	1.23												
W-80/60°	1.18	1.39	1.27	1.52	0.99	1.15	1.50	1.41	1.36	1.36	0.86	1.18	1.20	0.63	1.40	0.93	0.94	1.30	1.37	1.41	0.86	1.49	1.17	1.22	1.30	1.56	1.44												
W-150	1.10	0.94	0.97	1.03	0.75	1.03	1.08	1.01	0.97	0.98	0.68	0.96	0.96	0.64	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.95	0.80	0.42	0.77	1.13	0.92	0.92	1.10	1.14	1.10												
S-Cs-L	1.00	0.96	0.82	1.04	0.95	0.79	0.99	0.94	0.97	1.00	0.67	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.90	1.02	1.01	0.95	0.89	0.66	0.93	1.12	0.90	0.80	0.93	1.04	1.07												
S-Cs-M	1.01	0.91	0.81	1.00	0.95	0.86	1.01	0.98	0.88	0.90	0.66	0.93	0.93	0.79	0.97	0.86	0.97	1.00	0.89	0.60	0.86	1.13	0.88	0.81	1.03	1.07	1.03												
S-Co-L	0.96	0.93	0.89	1.00	0.99	0.81	1.00	0.95	0.89	0.90	0.62	0.98	1.31	0.86	0.89	0.82	0.99	0.96	0.97	0.60	0.87	1.07	0.84	0.81	1.00	1.02	1.00												
S-Co-M	0.94	0.92	0.86	1.02	1.00	0.83	0.98	0.93	0.85	0.86	0.61	0.98	1.26	0.82	1.02	0.88	0.93	0.97	1.07	0.58	0.91	1.06	0.83	0.80	0.90	1.02	1.02												
S-Co-H	0.94	0.93	0.77	1.03	0.98	0.86	0.98	0.99	0.91	0.89	0.62	1.00	1.61	0.73	0.95	0.89	0.93	1.01	2.04	0.58	0.91	1.06	0.79	0.82	0.89	1.04	1.04												
All	1.04	0.97	0.96	1.12	0.94	0.95	1.11	1.06	1.00	1.02	0.69	0.96	1.08	0.74	1.08	0.92	0.96	1.07	1.15	0.62	0.86	1.15	0.94	0.87	1.05	1.16	1.13												
Outliers						1			1				9		2	6				2	18		1		1		2												



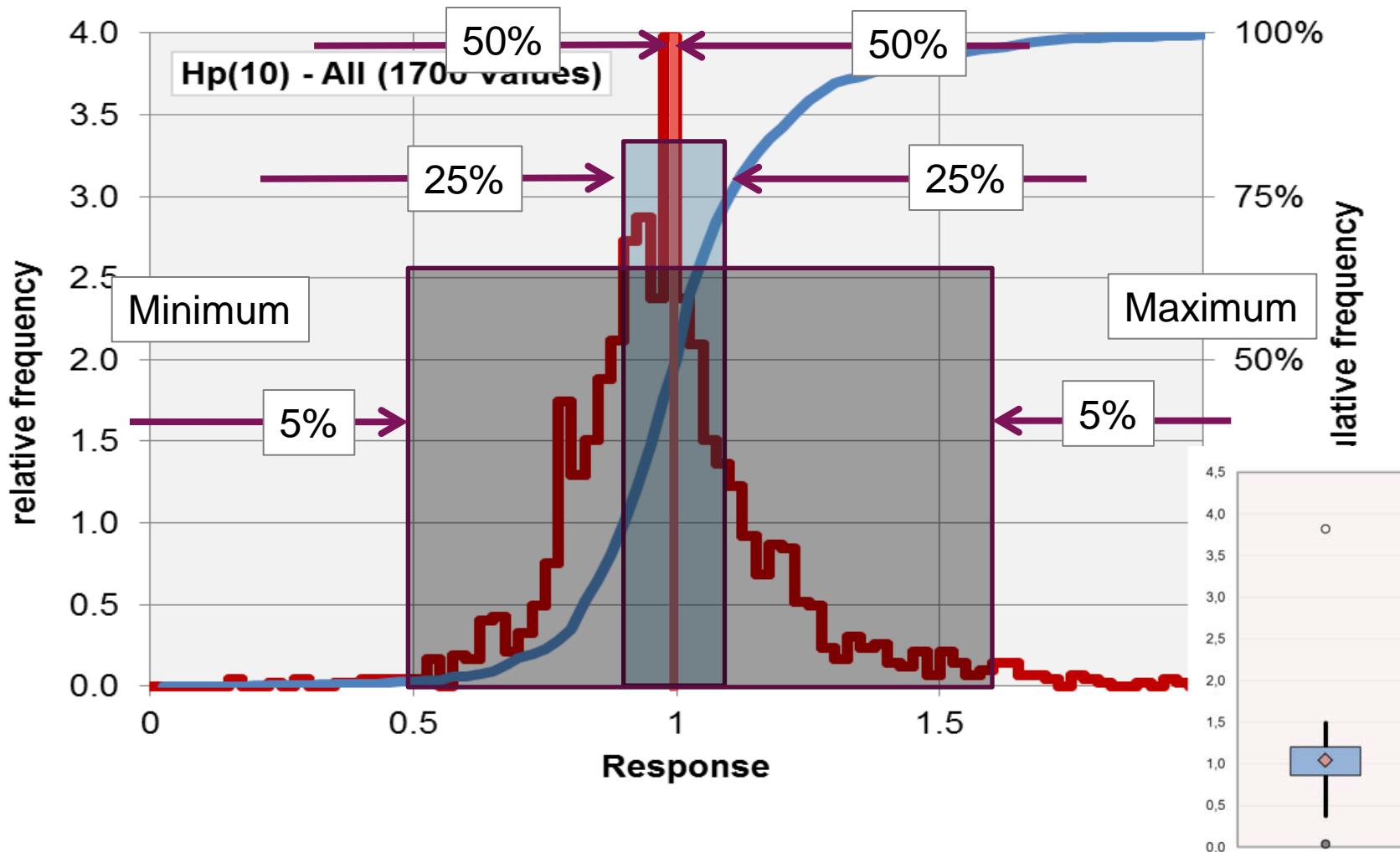
# Number of outliers (1 out of 10)

## IC2014-WB

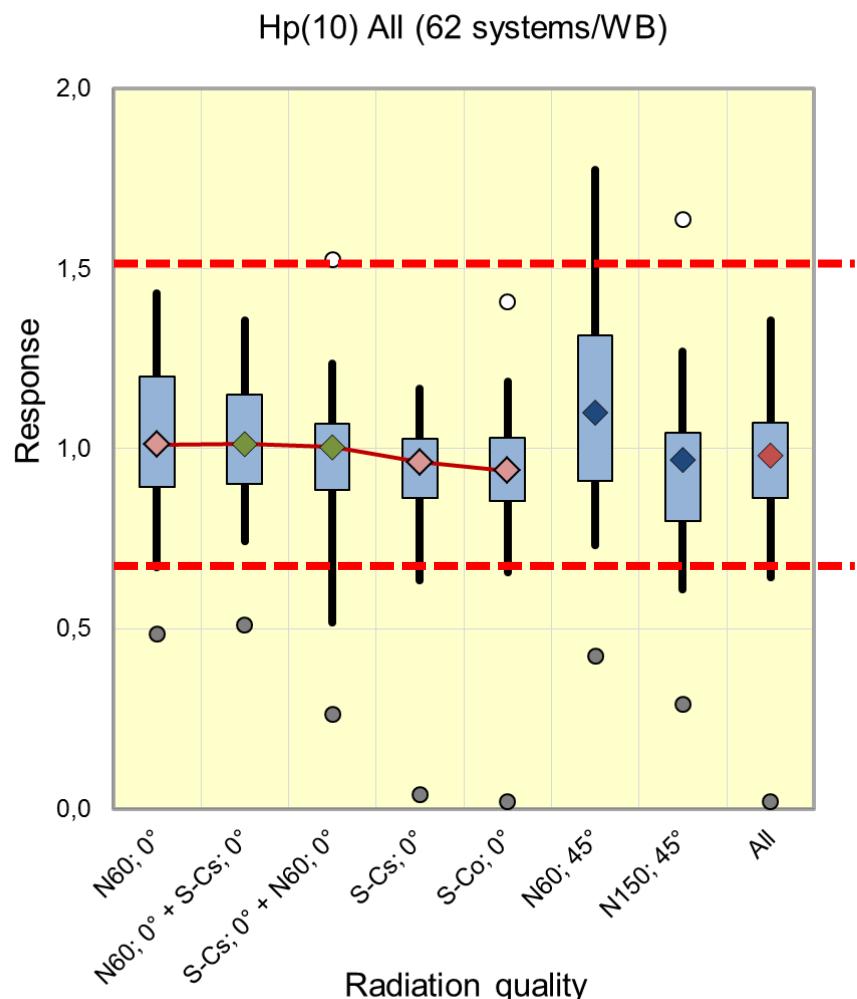
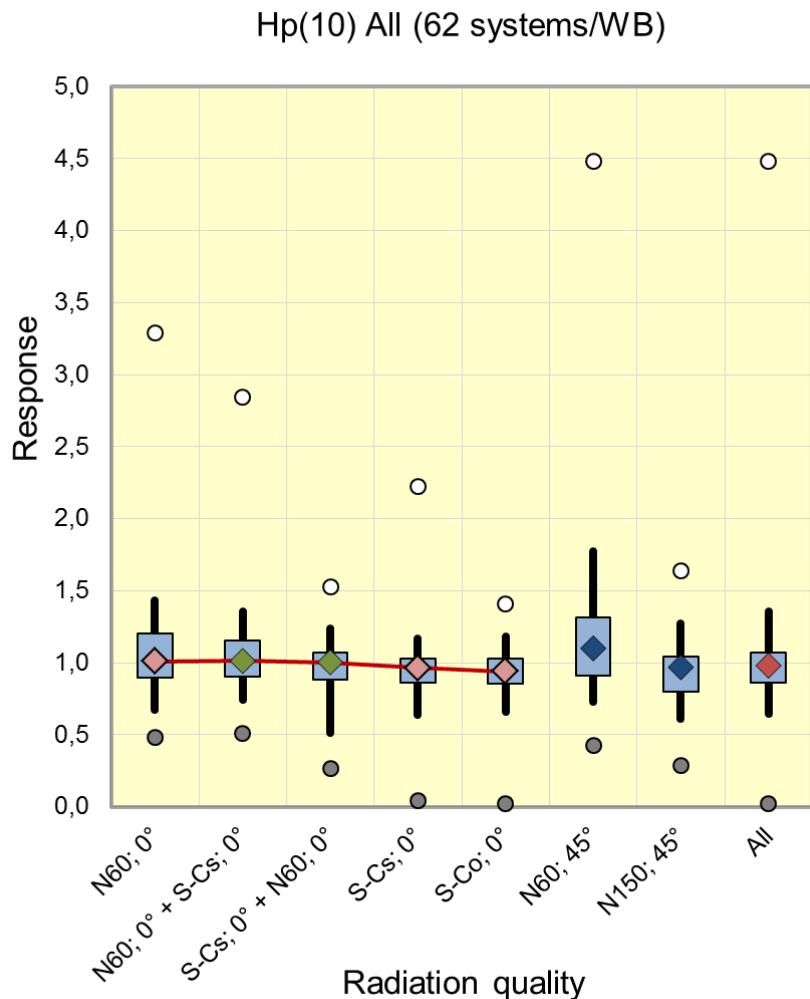
Hp(10)															
# outliers (sys)	0	1	2	3	4	6	7	9	10	11	14	18	0-2	> 2	
TLD	77%	6%	6%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	1%	90%	10%	
Film	42%	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	8%	8%	8%	-	75%	25%	
OSL	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	
Other	90%	-	-	-	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90%	10%	
All	77%	6%	6%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	89%	11%	
	89%					11%									

Hp(0.07)										
# outliers (sys)	0	1	2	3	4	6	7	14	0-2	> 2
TLD	82%	5%	2%	2%	5%	2%	3%	-	88%	12%
Film	75%	-	-	-	-	-	-	25%	75%	25%
OSL	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	0%
Other	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	0%
All	85%	4%	1%	1%	4%	1%	3%	1%	100%	-
	90%					10%				

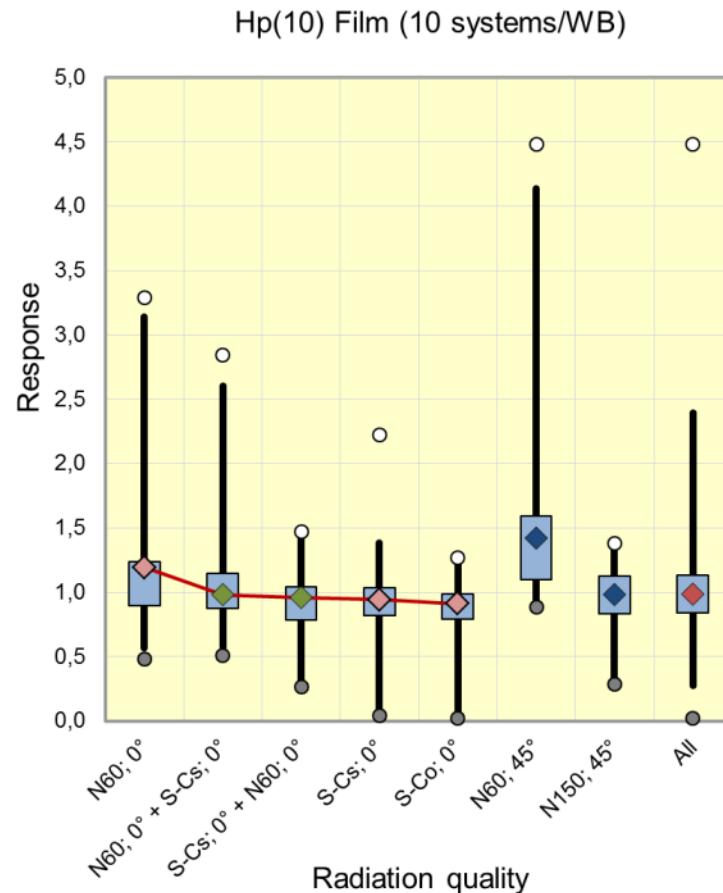
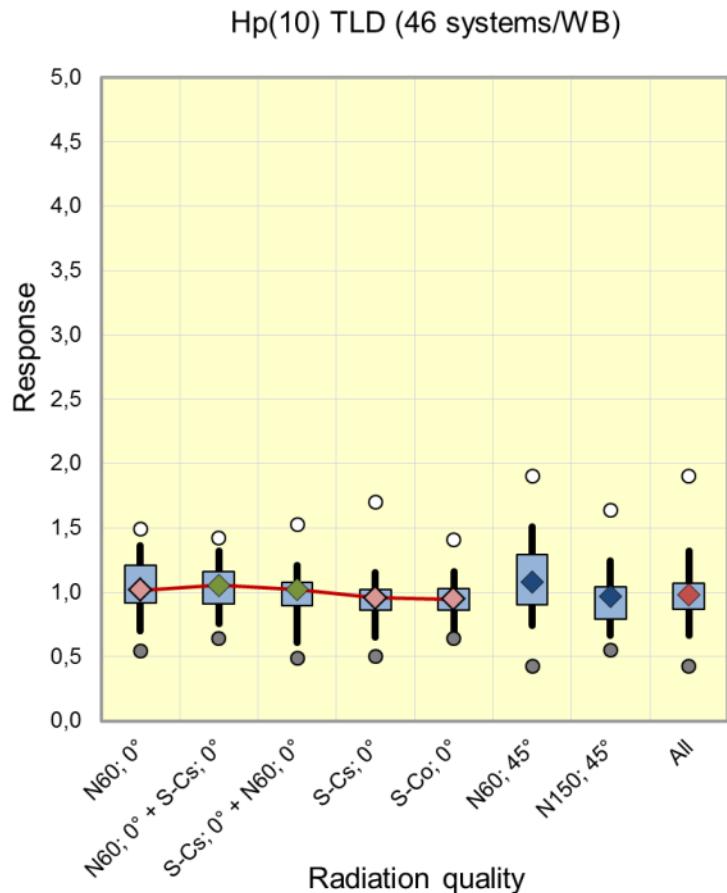
# Frequency distribution of R



# Results IC2008-WB

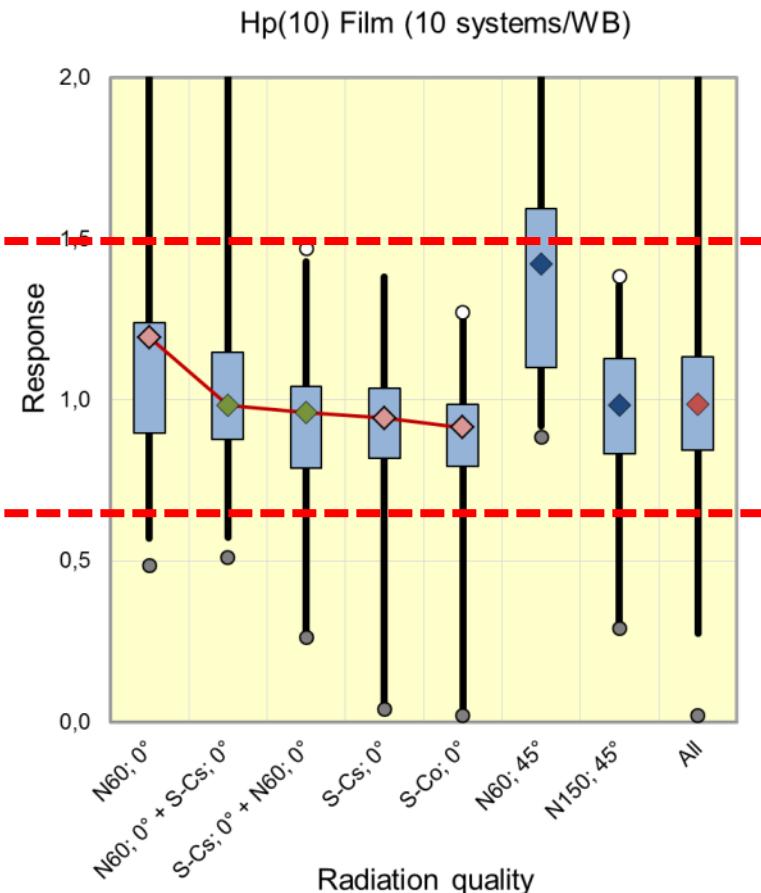
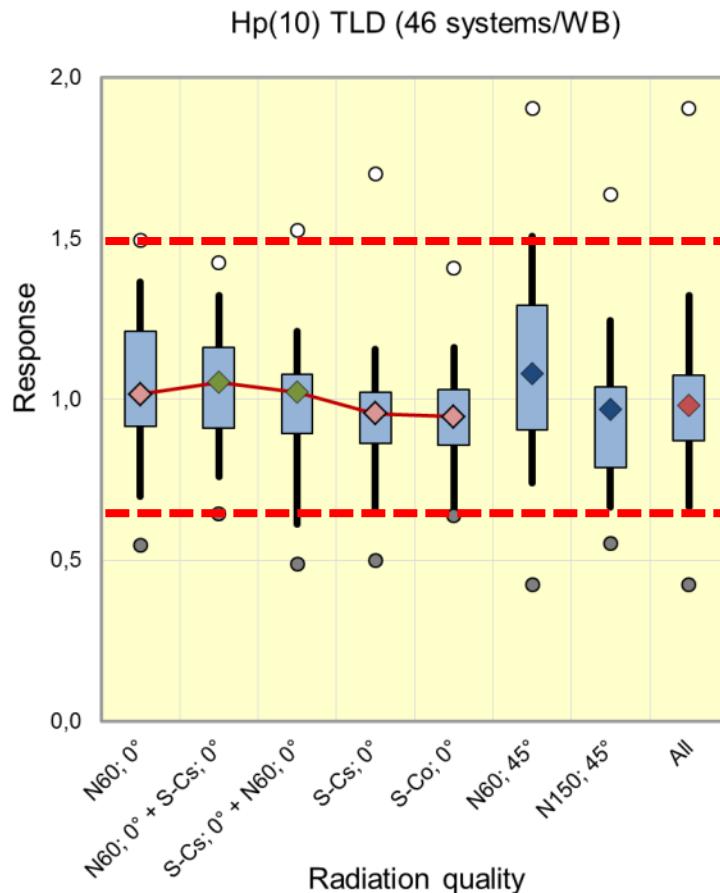


# Comparison TLD vs. Film (1)

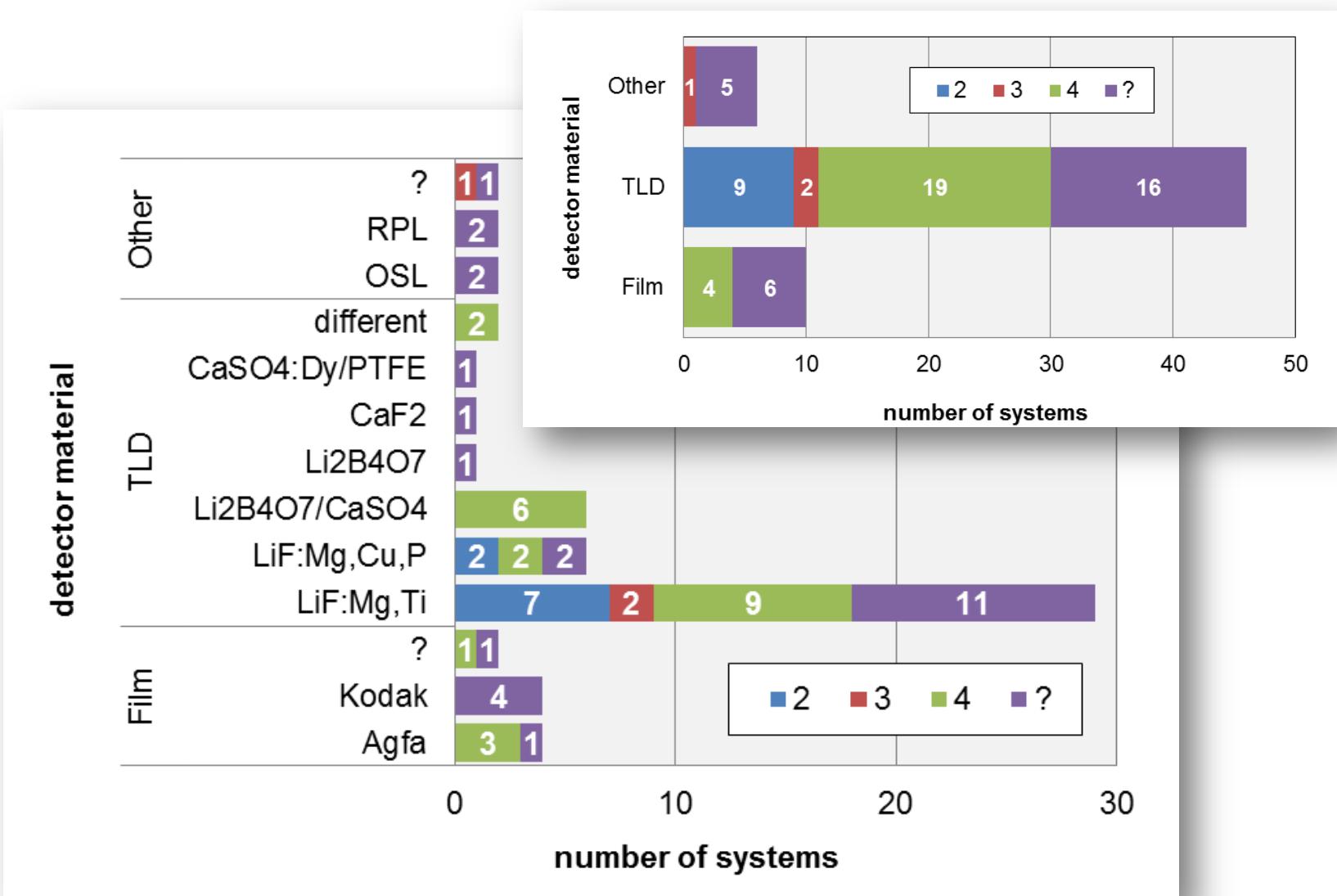


IC2008-WB

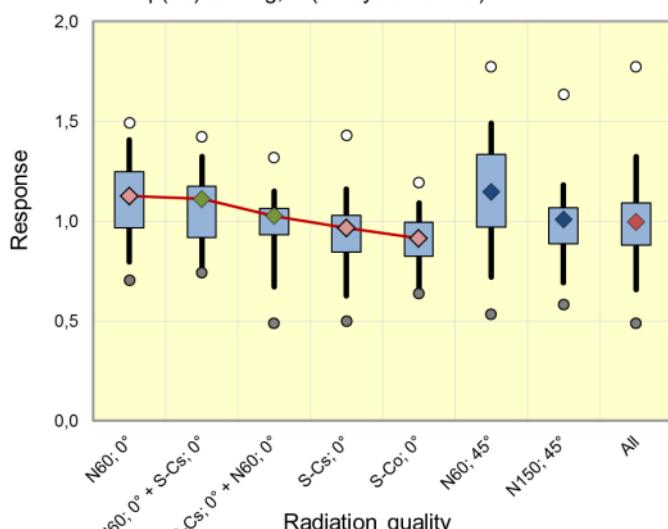
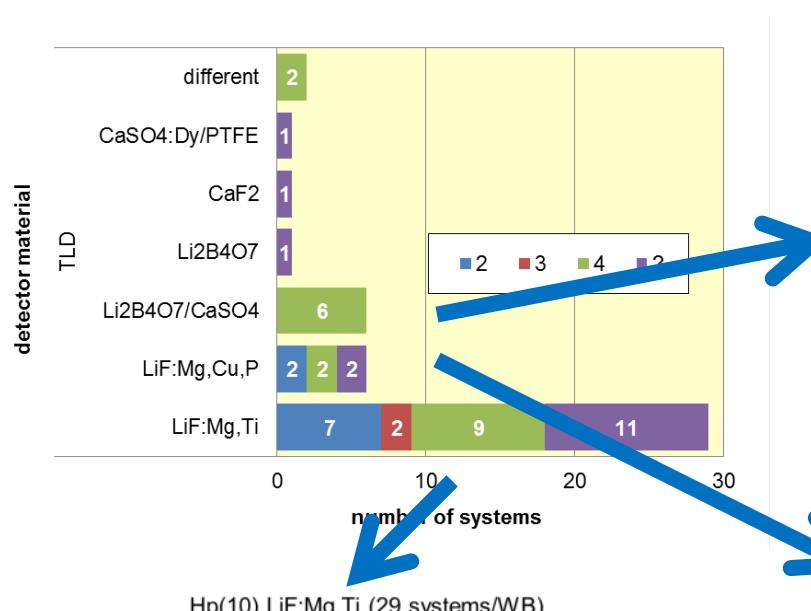
# Comparison TLD vs. Film detail (2)



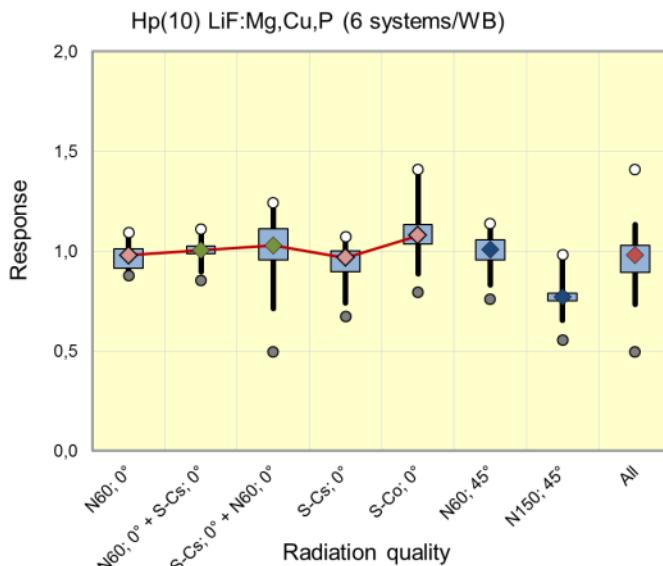
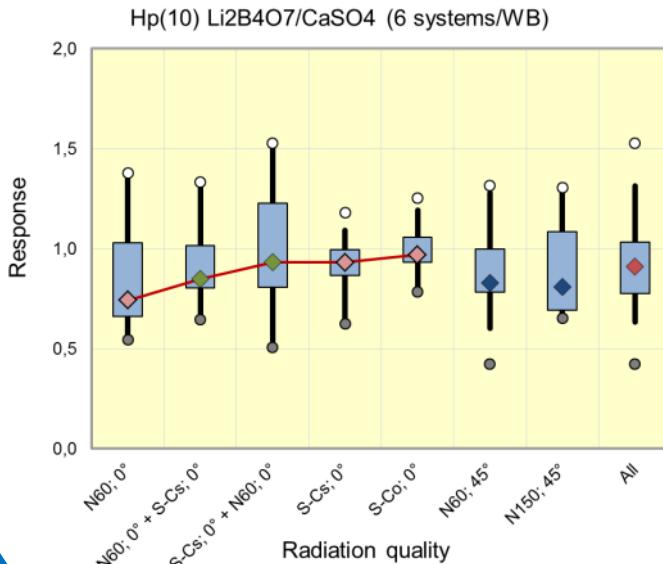
# Dosemeter types (IC2008-WB)



# Comparison for diff. detector materials

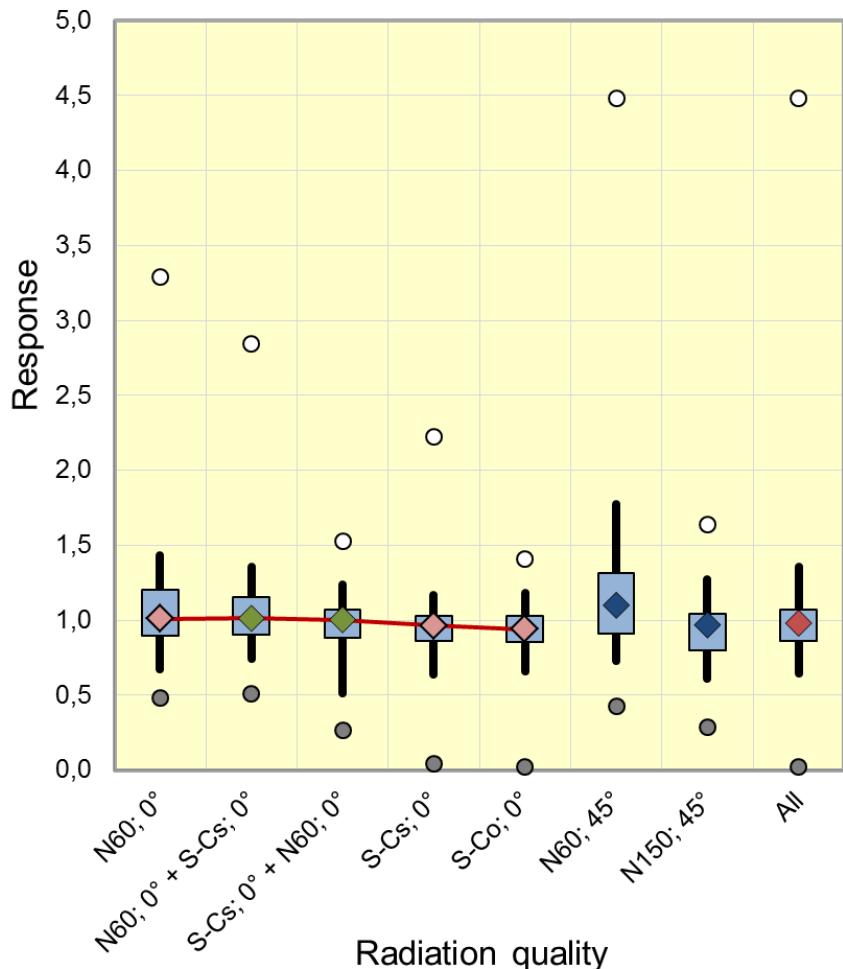


↳ Traini

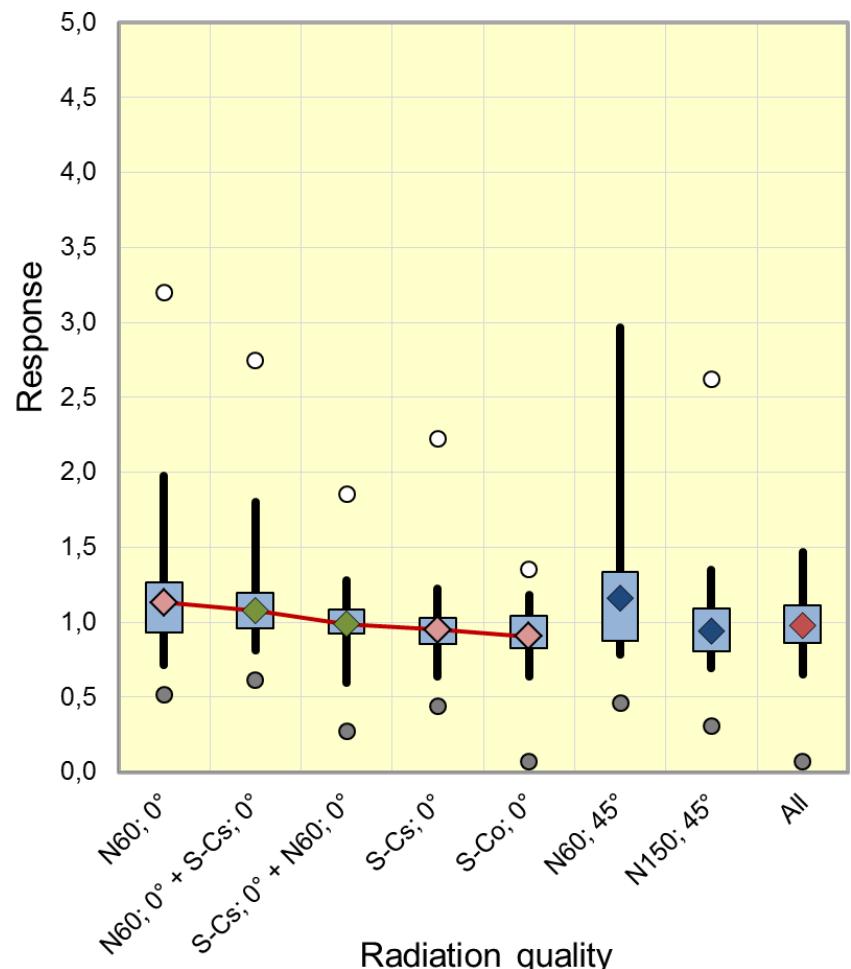


# Dose quantity: $H_p(10)$ vs. $H_p(0.07)$

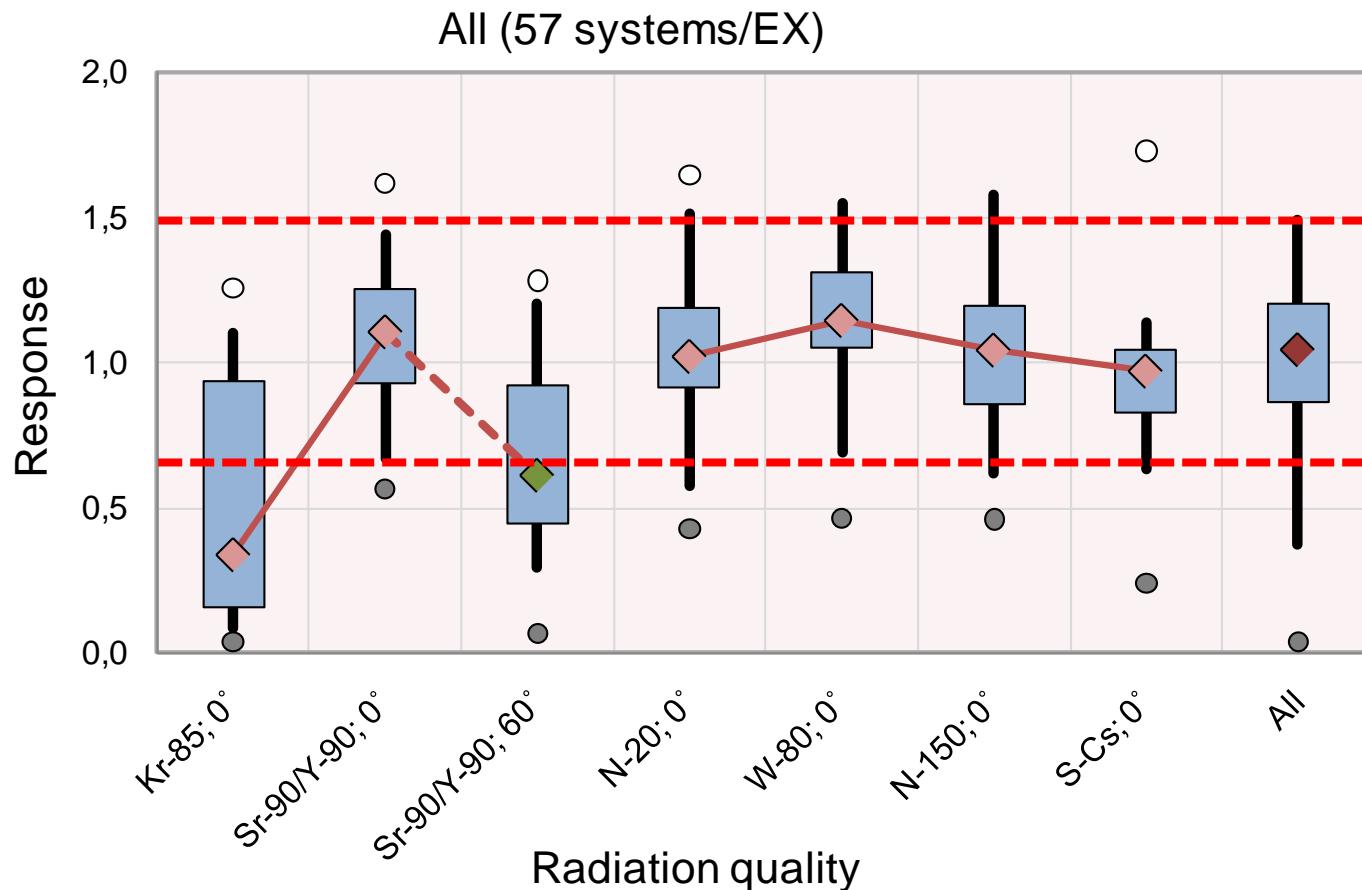
$H_p(10)$  All (62 systems/WB)



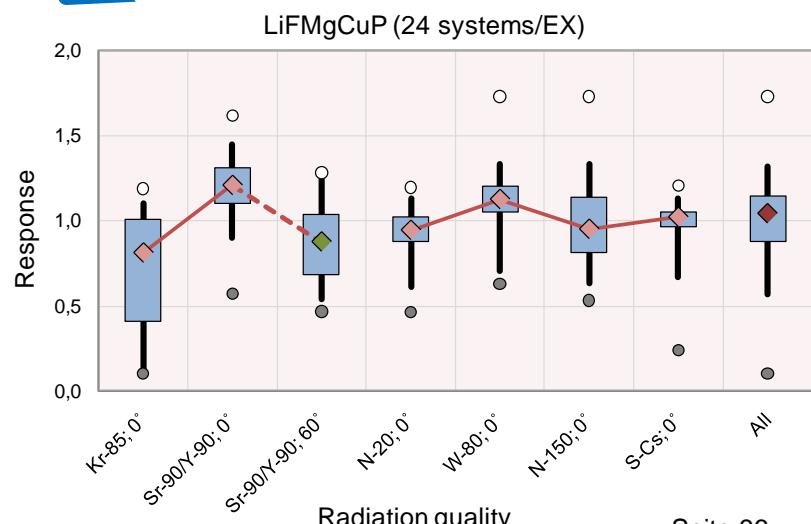
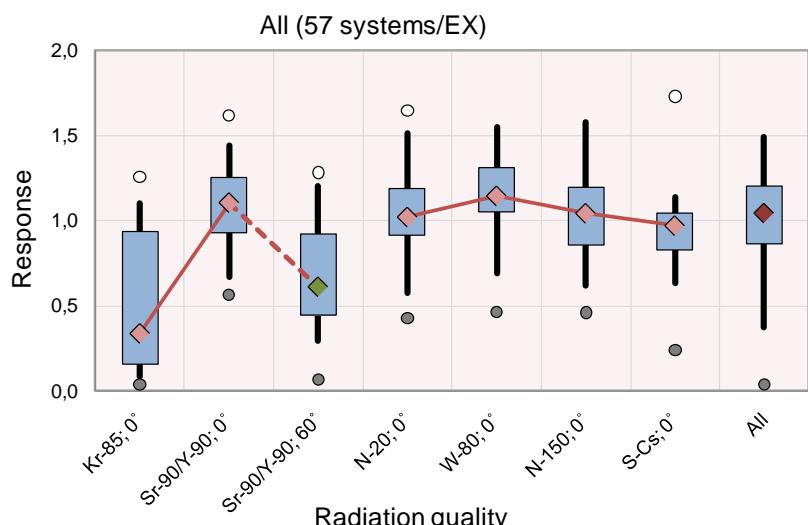
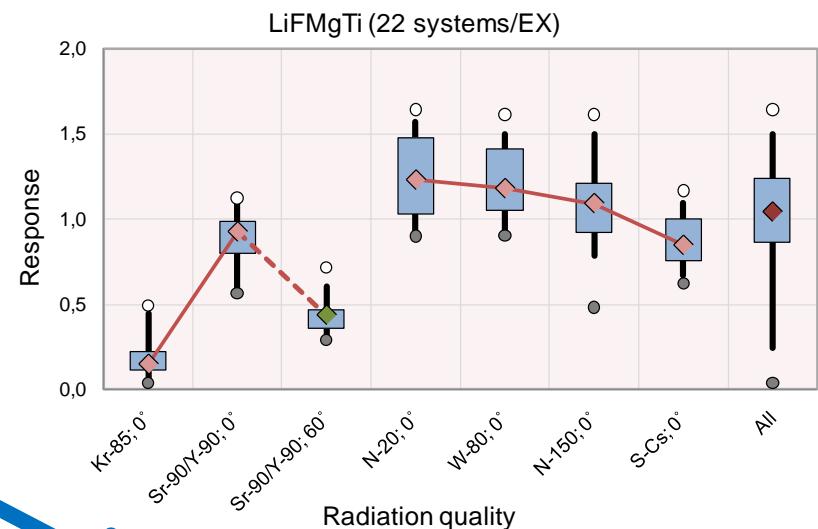
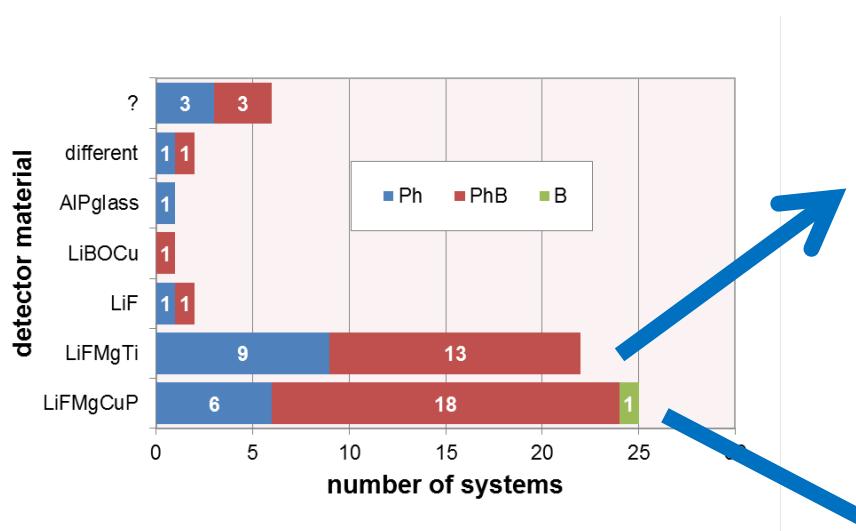
$H_p(0.07)$  All (48 systems/WB)



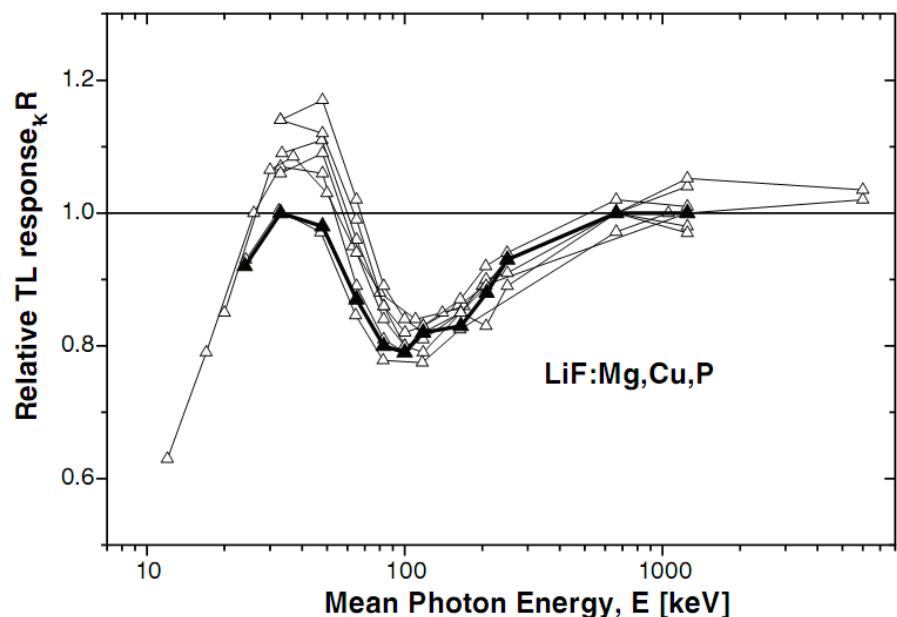
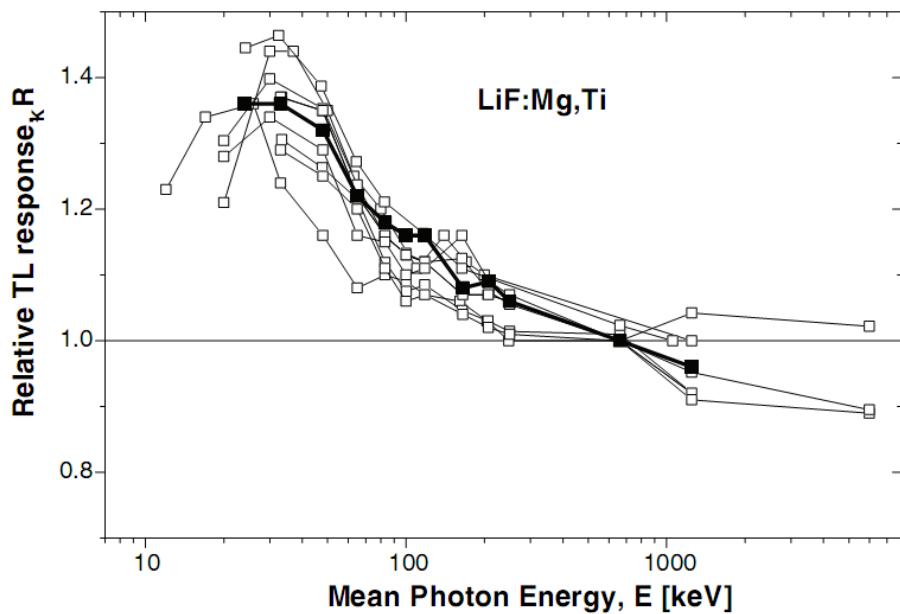
# Results: IC2009-Ext



# Results extremity dosimeters



# Measured energy response ( $K_a$ ): LiF:Mg,Ti and LiF:Mg,Cu,P



# Mean response (IC2009-Ext)

## Outliers OK values – IC2009-Ext (trumpet)

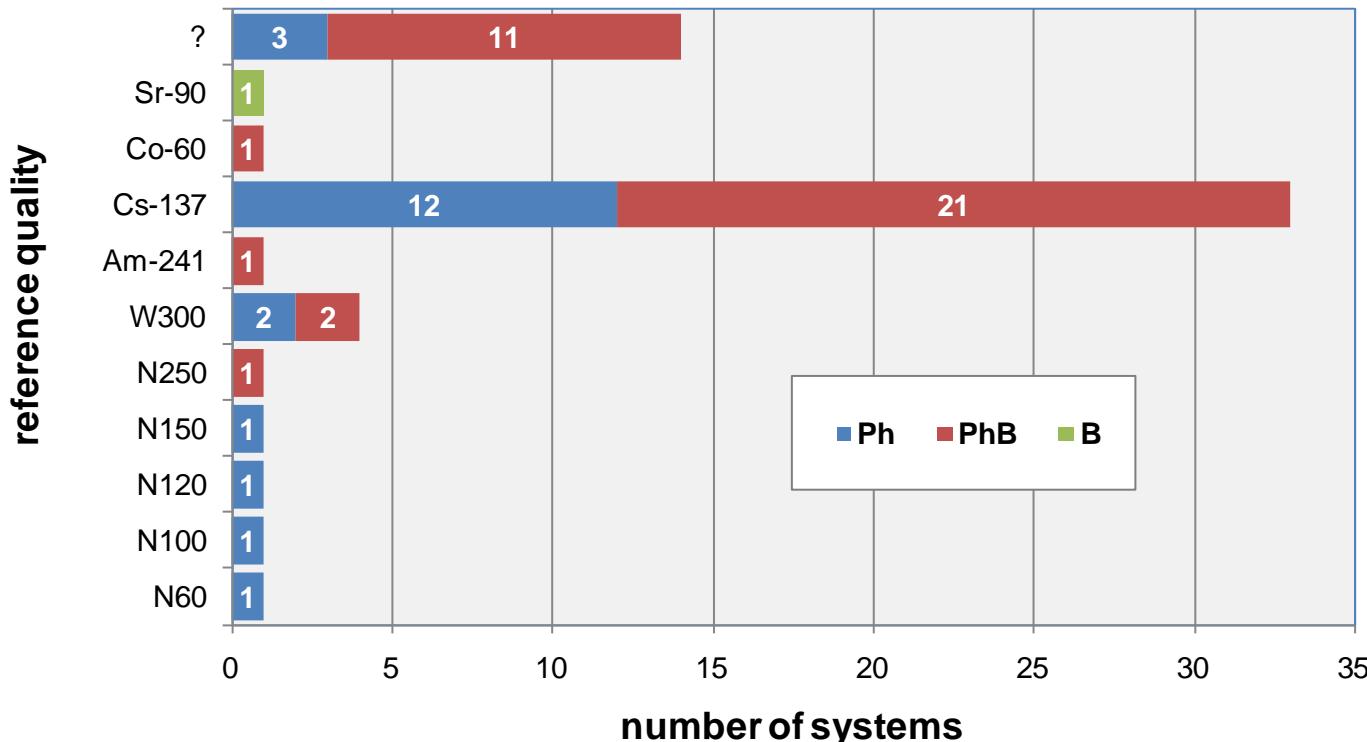
## **26 services : 0 outliers**

## **32 services < 2 outliers**

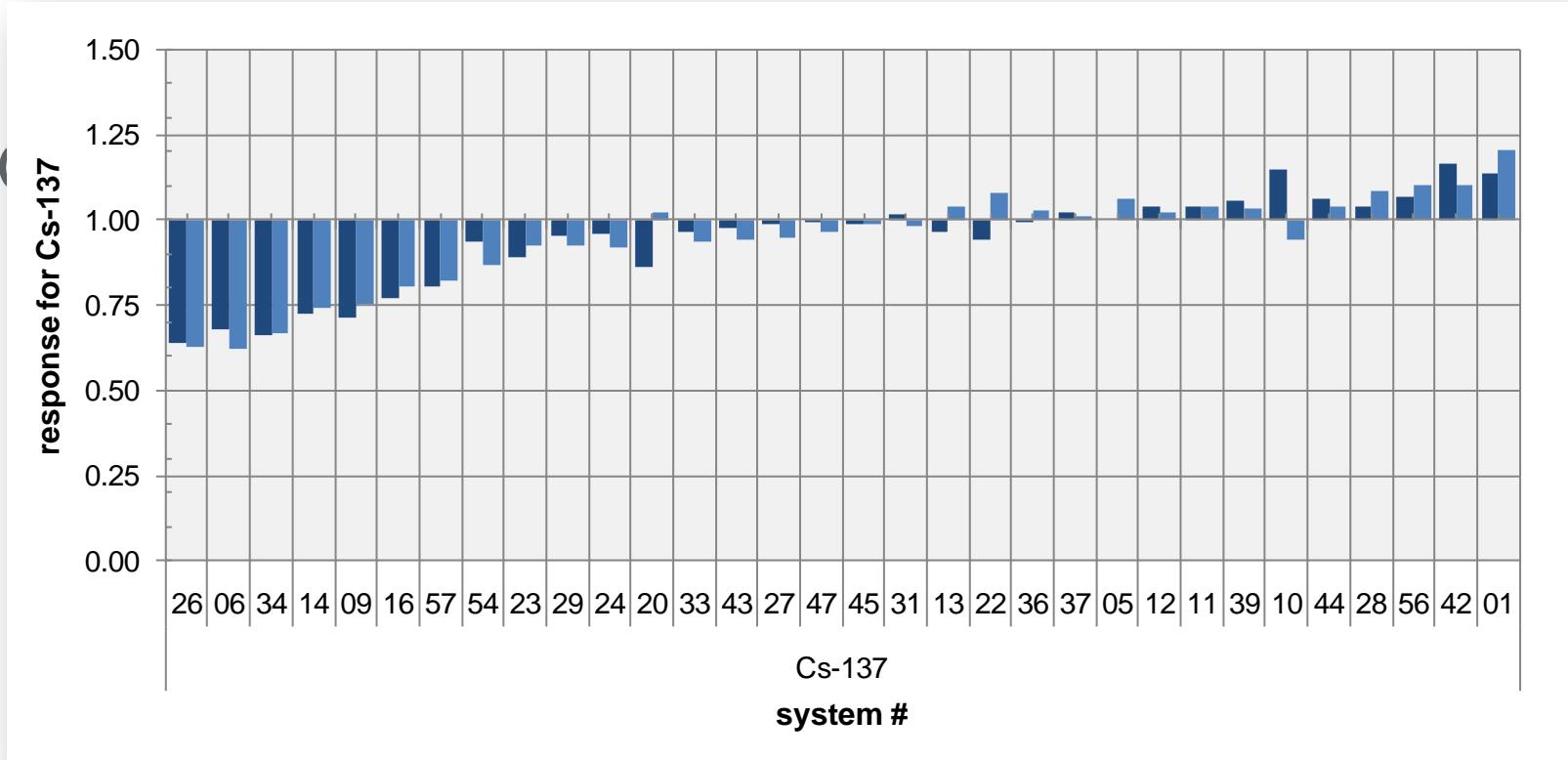
# Reproducibility IC2009-Ext (Coefficient of variation %)

CV (%): All		18	46	28	36	38	27	45	01	06	31	15	21	37	55	34	13	43	59	39	54	41	11	24	08	53	07	33	12	16	20	51	05	47	35	26	42	10	40	04	58	23	03	19	32	02	56	44	49	14	22	48	25	09	57	29	17	50	All			
Beta	Kr-85; 0°	B1	4	0	5	1	1	1	7	0	4	3	8	4	6	19	13	12	2	0	4	1	0	18	2	6	1	2	4	3	2	2	0	18	6	11	15	6	7	12	1	38	1	34	2	1	23	11	5	39	4	4	66	38	68	5	2	141	40	5	7	13
Sr-90/Y-90; 0°	B2	0	1	1	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	2	3	1	0	0	4	11	0	7	3	1	7	6	8	4	4	3	1	8	4	2	9	5	1	3	7	5	1	15	11	4	5	0	6	5	18	13	9	1	9	2	14	6	1	0	3	1	12	4	
Sr-90/Y-90; 60°	B3	1	3	2	1	11	3	0	3	3	13	7	9	10	2	0	2	8	11	1	4	22	13	9	4	4	4	2	5	12	17	3	25	16	5	11	4	21	11	14	5	3	15	8	7	0	27	14	30	17	22	45	4	10	5	6	2	5	100	17	60	12
Photon	N-20; 0°	P1	1	1	0	4	2	1	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	4	7	3	0	0	2	2	4	4	5	6	6	1	1	0	3	1	4	4	2	5	15	1	6	4	2	5	0	9	2	1	6	3	1	16	13	4	1	0	10	20	15	4
	W-80; 0°	P2	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	3	1	2	0	6	4	2	0	3	4	8	8	2	6	7	5	6	5	1	0	5	1	1	0	9	0	6	2	8	12	2	2	4	1	18	5	3	8	5	3	17	1	2	25	3	4
	W-80; 60°	P3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	0	2	3	4	6	4	2	3	5	6	2	2	9	3	2	5	8	2	4	3	5	4	4	4	8	0	9	4	2	4	2	6	8	2	3	4	5	7	3	5	1	2	3	25	29	4
		P5	0	1	1	1	0	4	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	5	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	7	3	3	0	1	1	8	1	14	5	4	1	8	1	6	1	3	5	5	8	1	1	10	6	2	11	5	4	0	1	4	28	17	4	
	N-150; 0°	P4	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	3	2	1	0	2	3	0	1	3	2	0	3	6	2	1	5	7	3	11	5	1	6	5	3	1	5	7	5	4	2	6	5	1	1	4	10	5	5	11	5	4	10	10	1	12	4	5	113	0	15	18	31	6
	S-Cs; 0°	P6	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	5	1	4	0	1	1	2	0	2	4	7	9	1	5	1	7	1	2	8	9	0	2	6	3	7	0	4	2	9	40	1	6	2	1	10	34	24	8	4	2	2	1	5	2	29	5
	All	P7	0	1	3	2	0	3	0	4	6	2	2	0	1	1	0	5	2	4	1	5	1	0	3	1	4	0	3	1	3	12	0	4	2	4	1	4	14	7	1	1	3	1	16	1	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	10	4	88	3	2	2	50	28	6

# Reference radiation quality (IC2009-Ext)

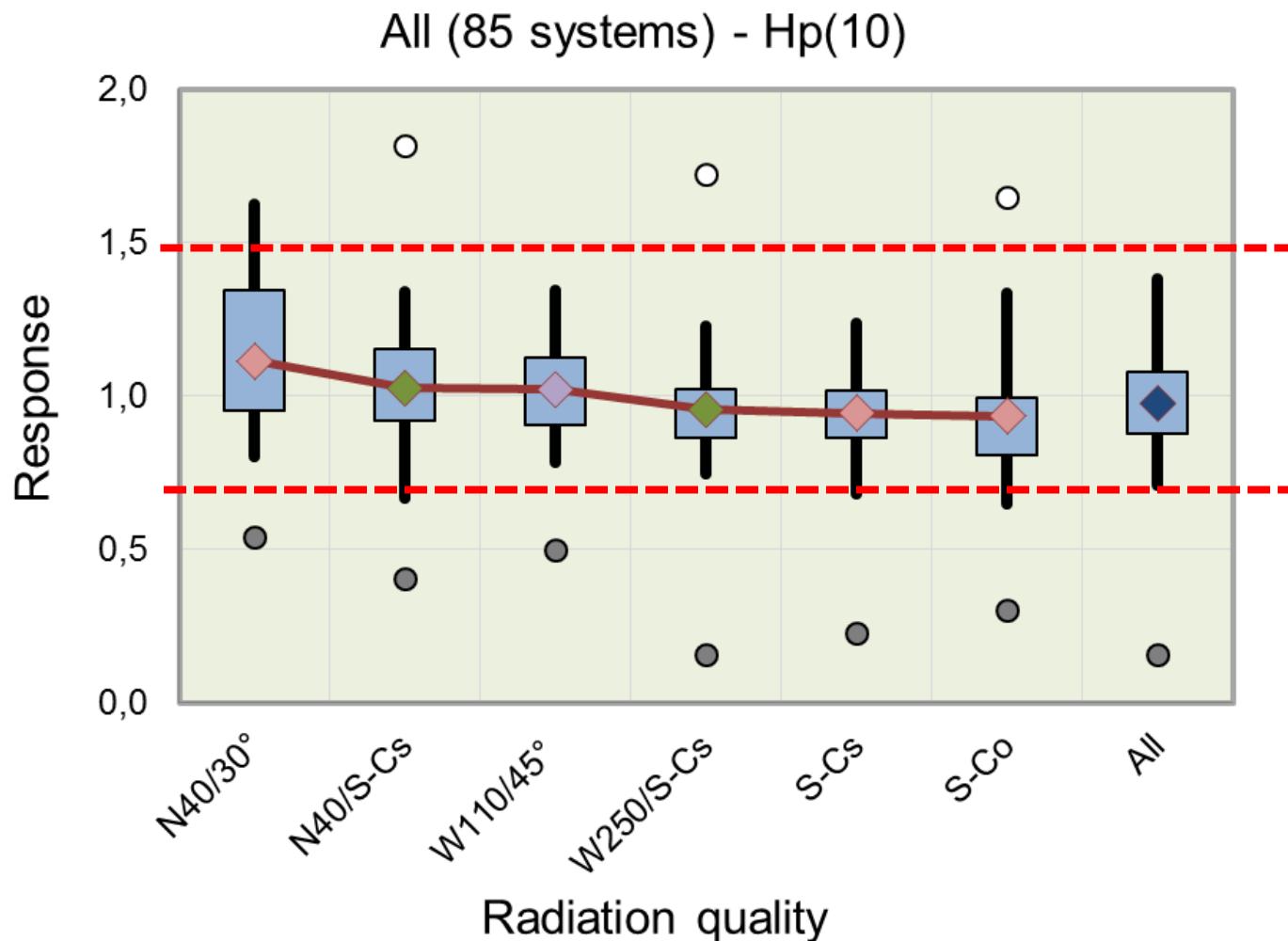


# Response for Cs-137

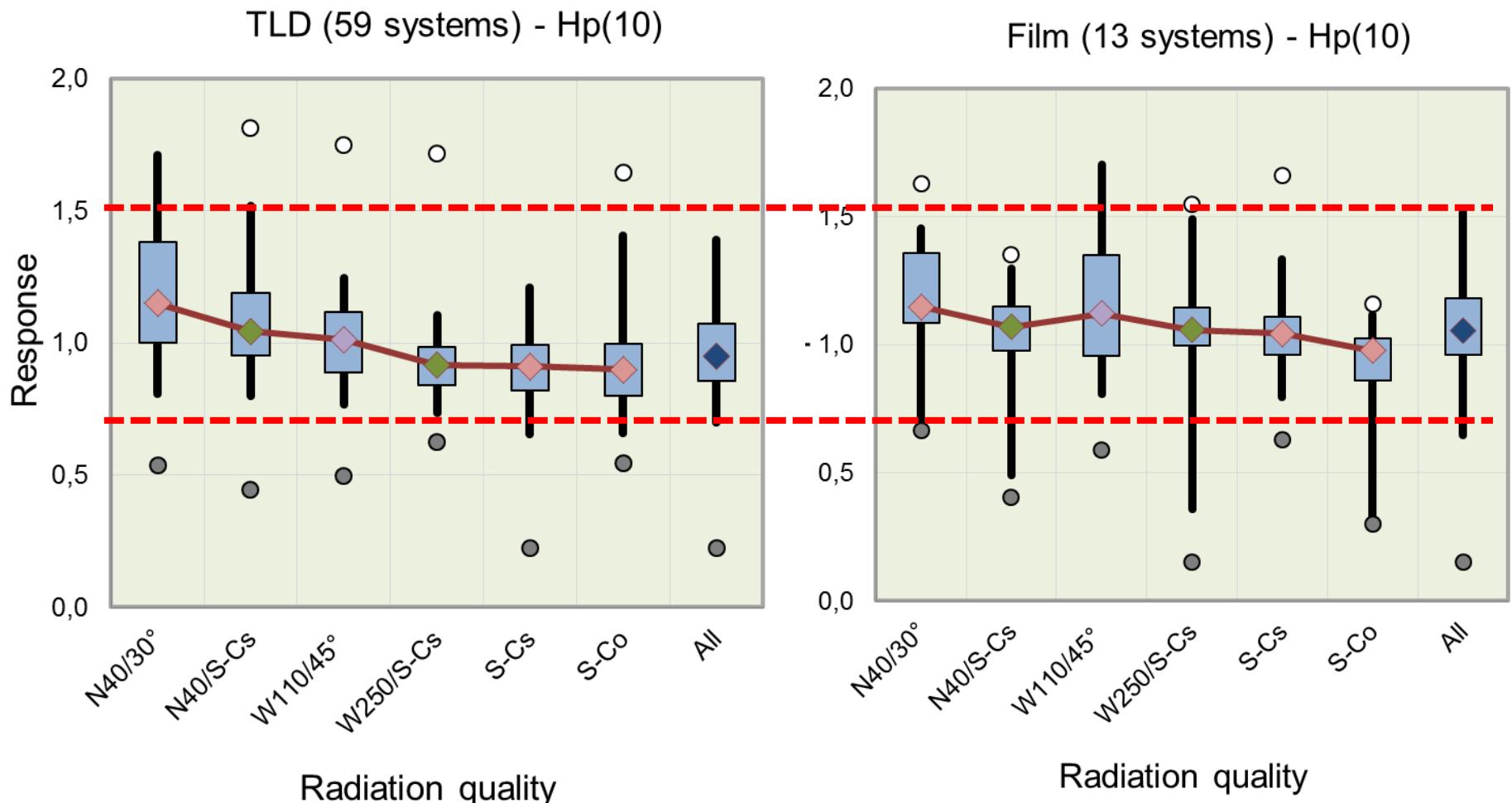


Only systems with Cs-137 reference radiation quality were considered!

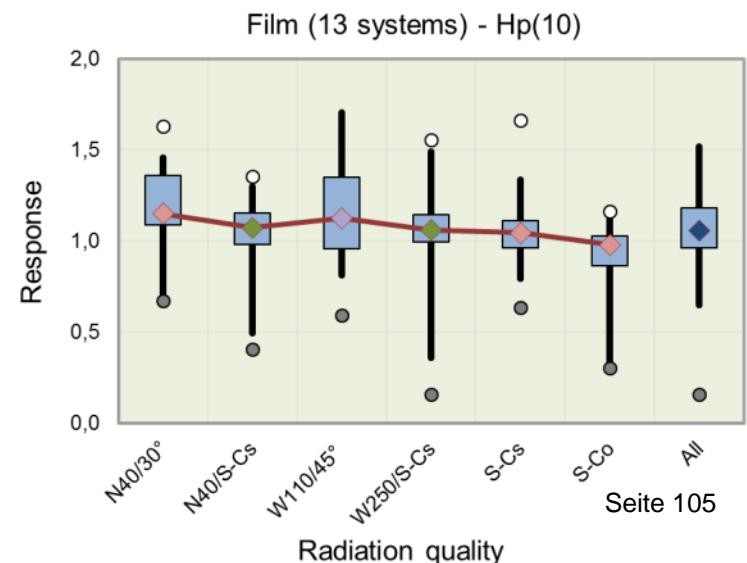
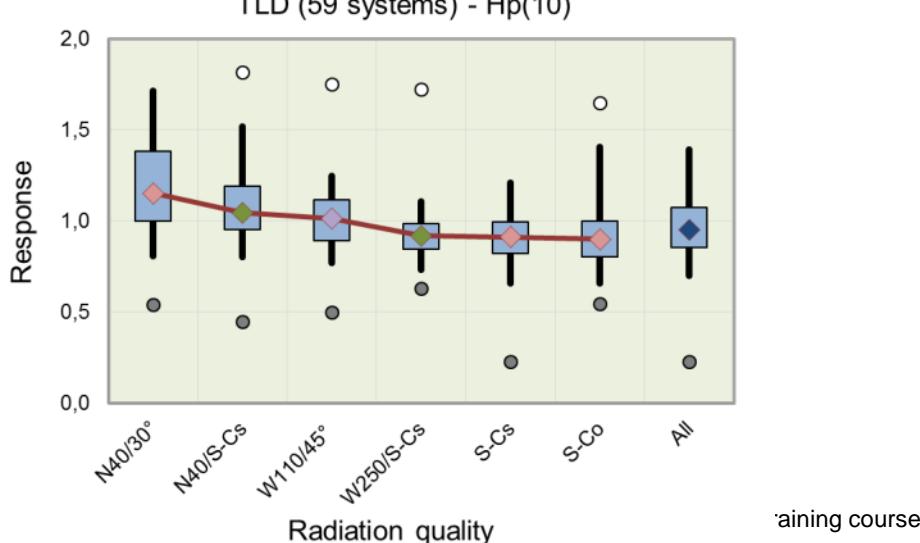
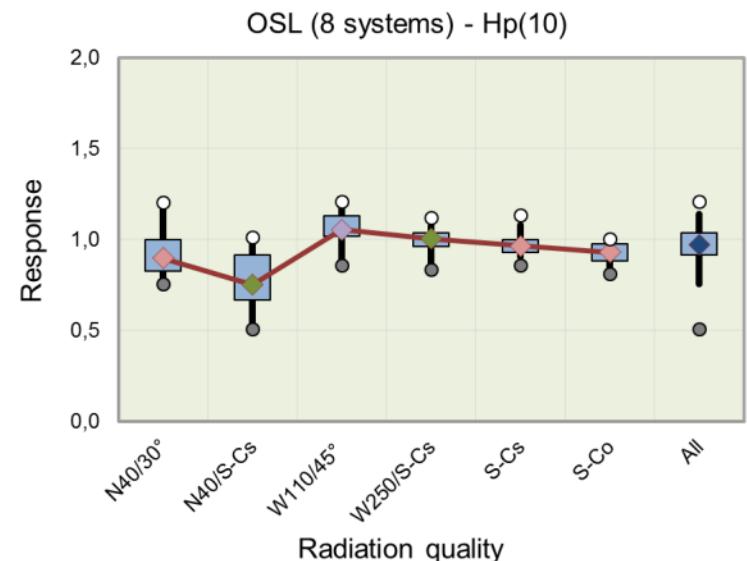
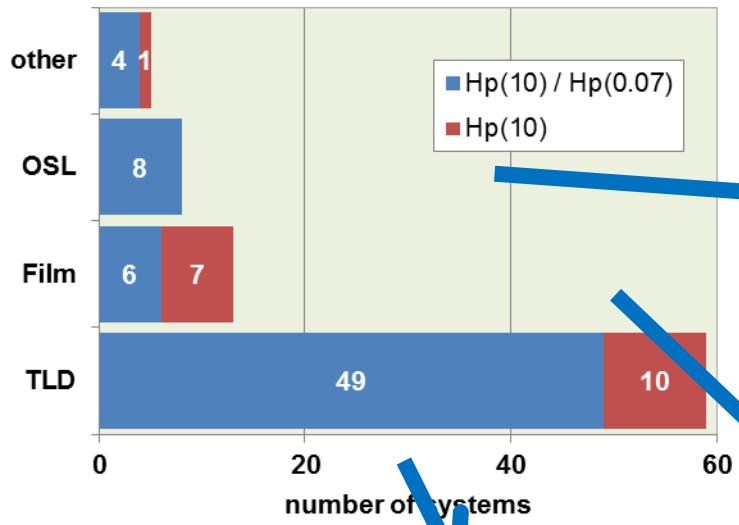
# Results: IC2010-WB $H_p(10)$



# IC2010-WB $H_p(10)$ - TLD vs. Film

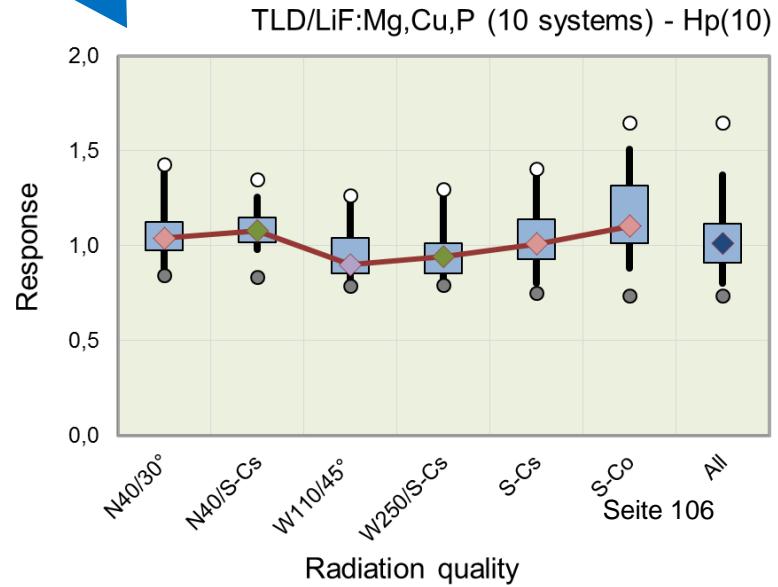
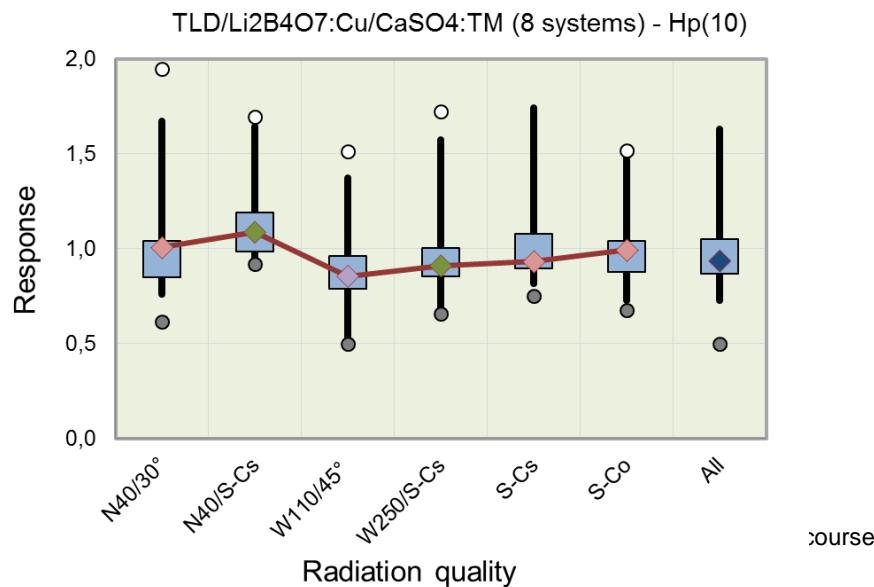
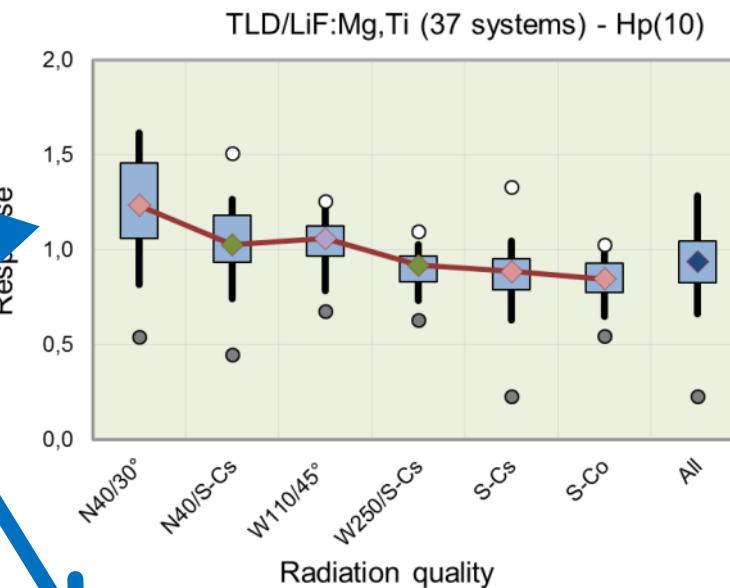


# IC2010-WB $H_p(10)$ TLD/Film/OSL

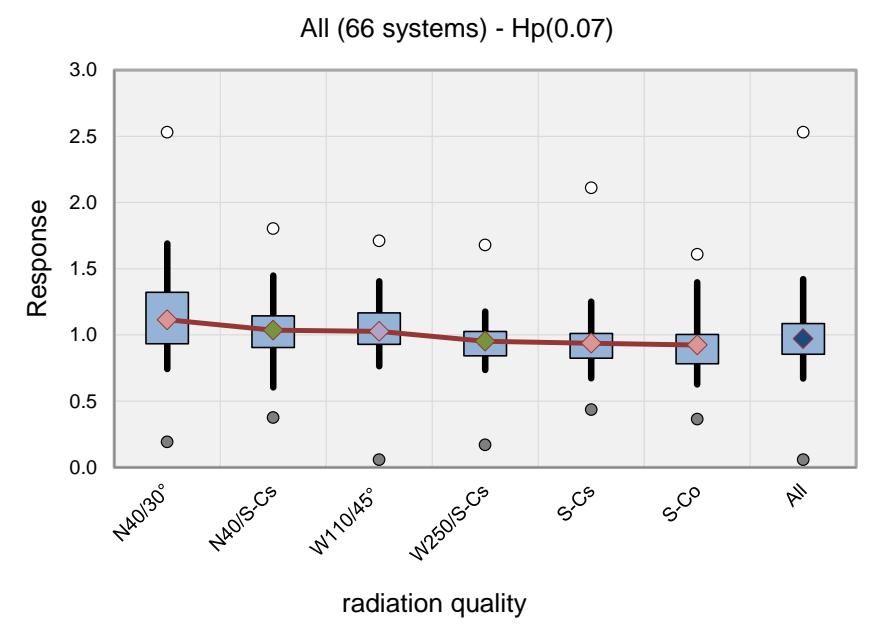
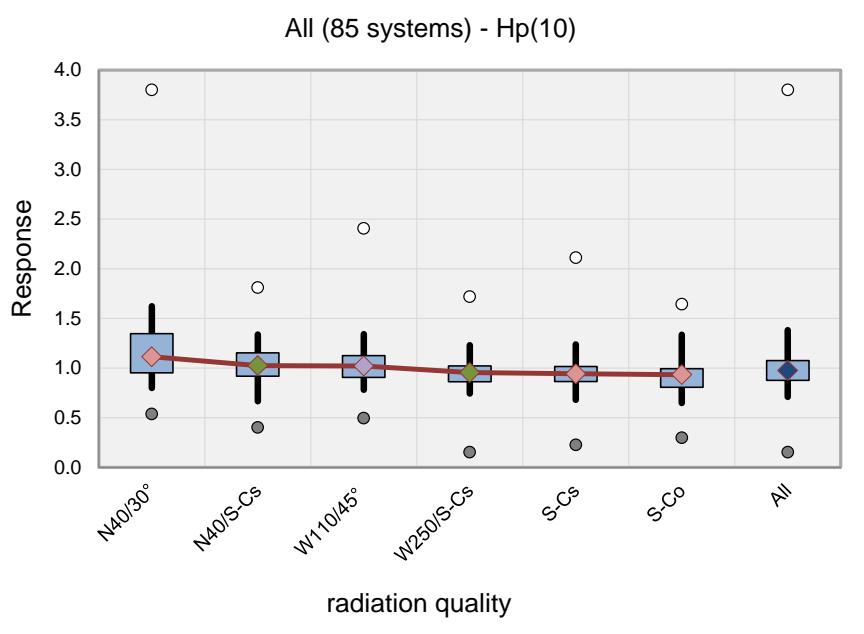


# IC2010-WB $H_p(10)$

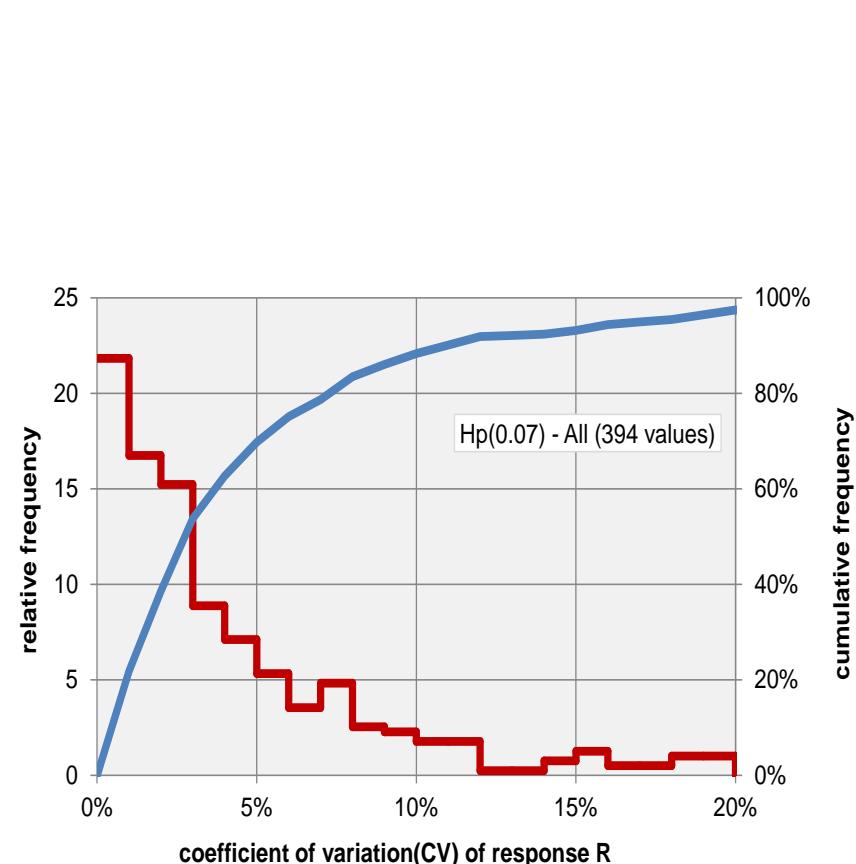
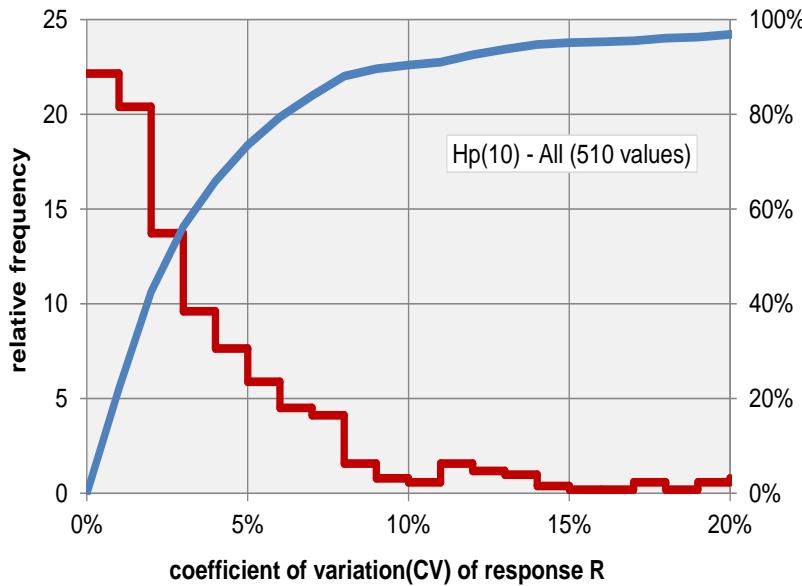
Type/detector	systems	% of all	% of type
TLD	59	69%	69%
LiF:Mg,Ti	37	44%	63%
LiF:Mg,Cu,P	10	12%	17%
Li <sub>2</sub> B <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub> :Cu/CaSO <sub>4</sub> :TM	8	9%	14%



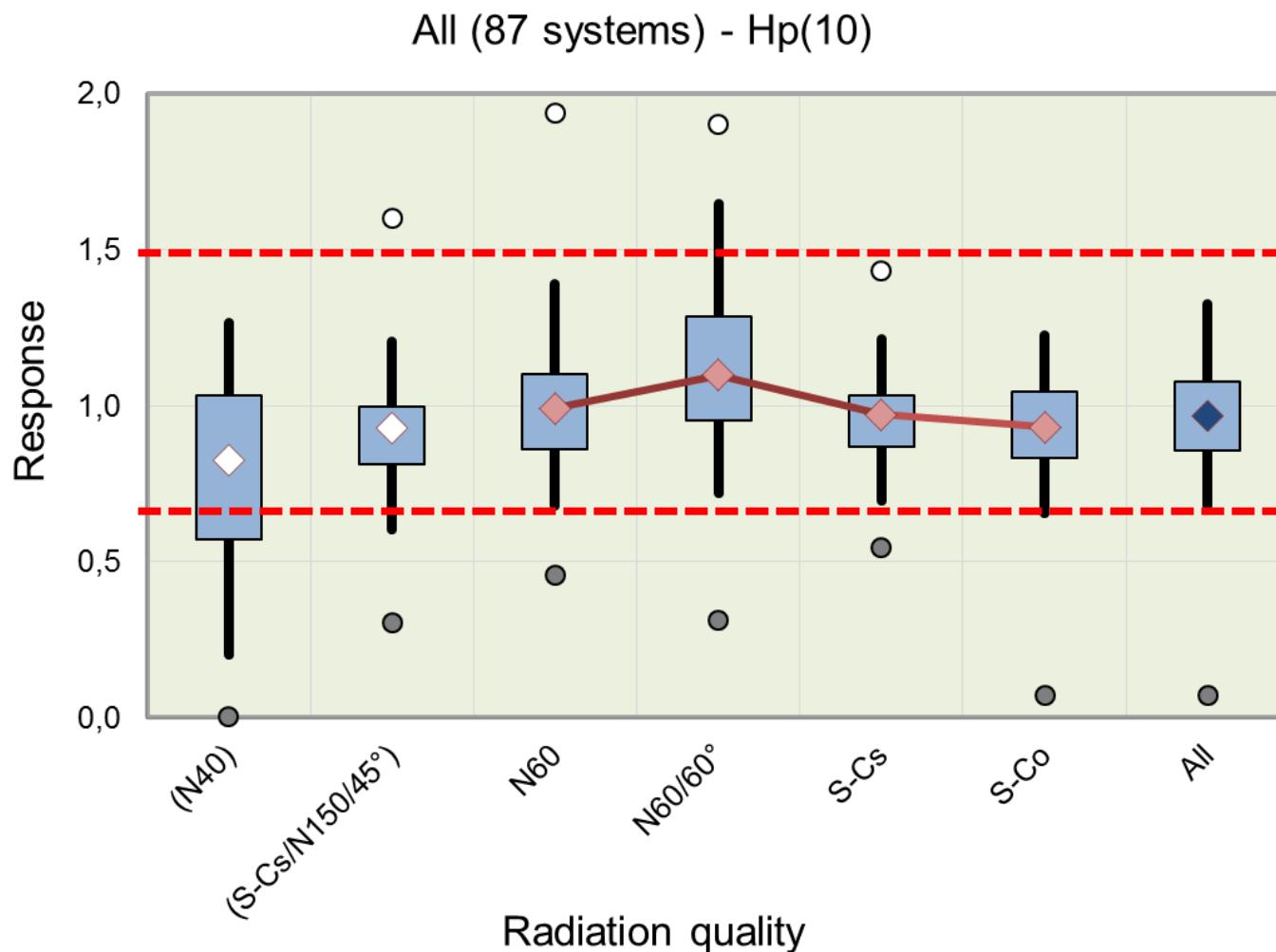
# Dose quantity: $H_p(10)$ vs. $H_p(0.07)$



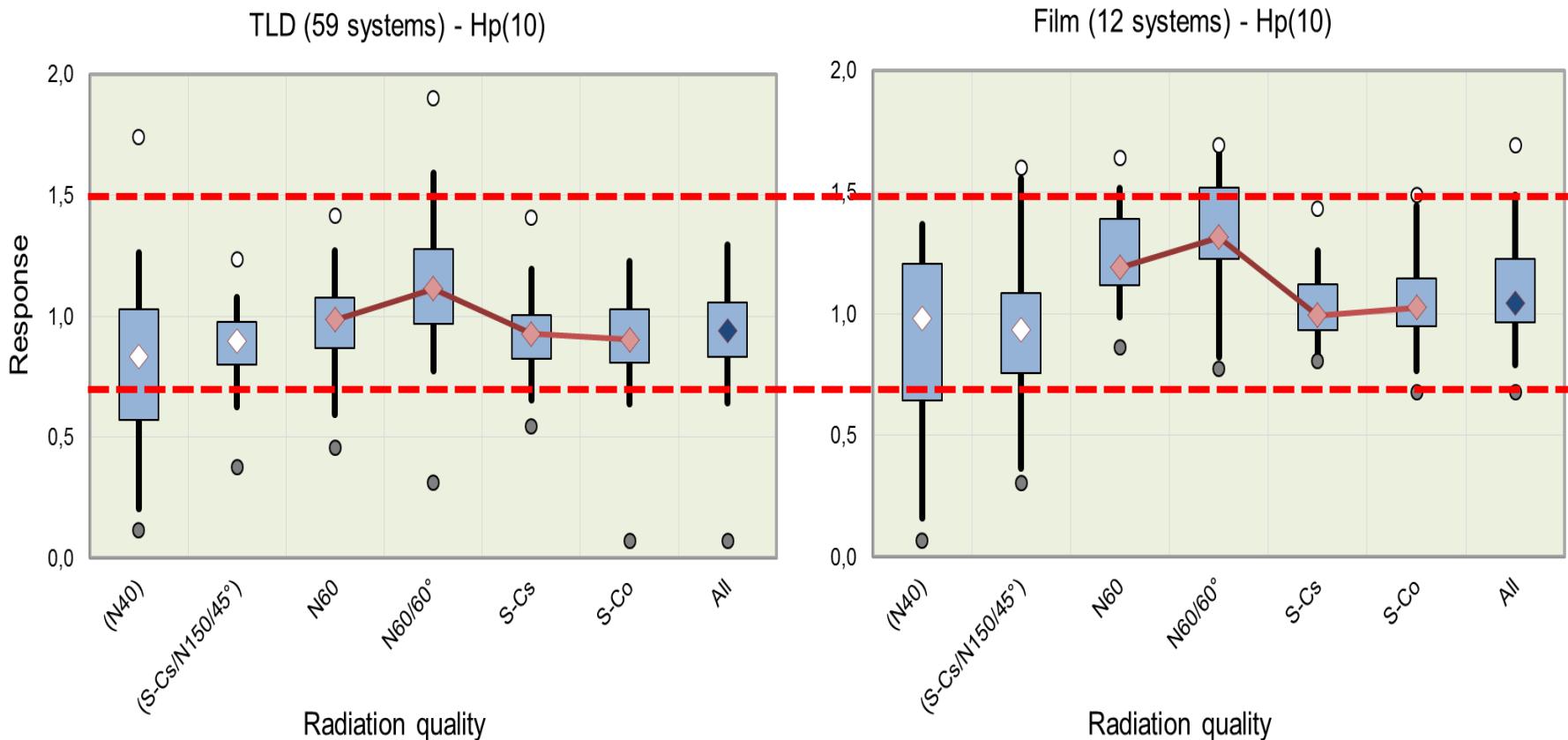
# Reproducibility (IC2010-WB)



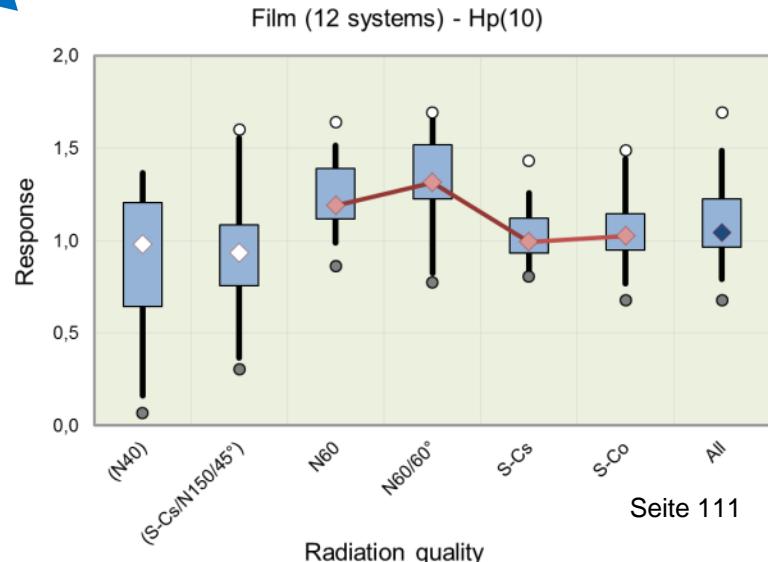
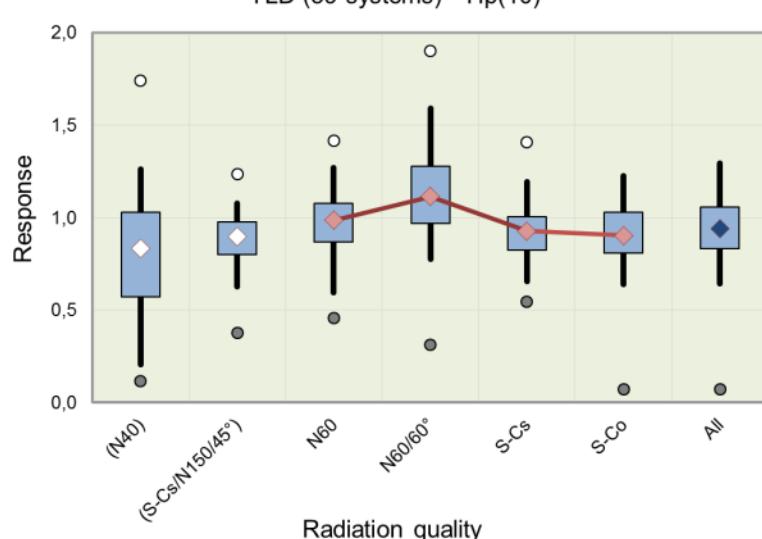
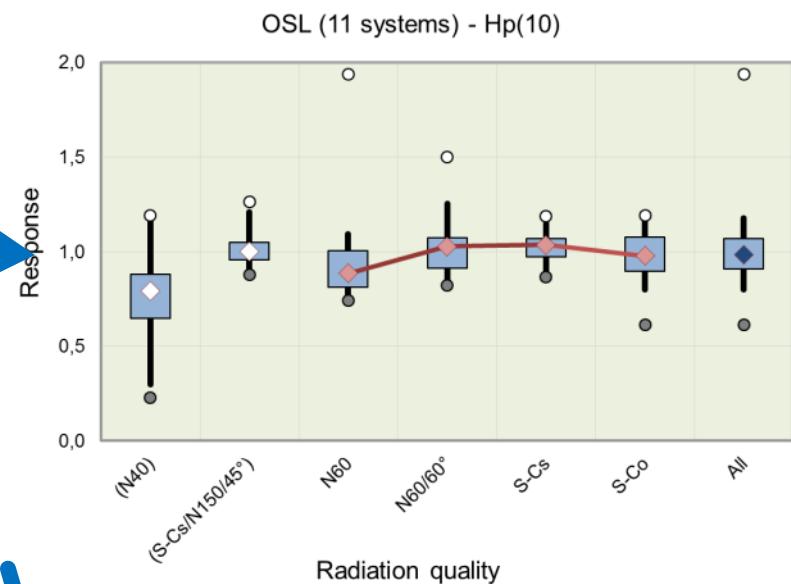
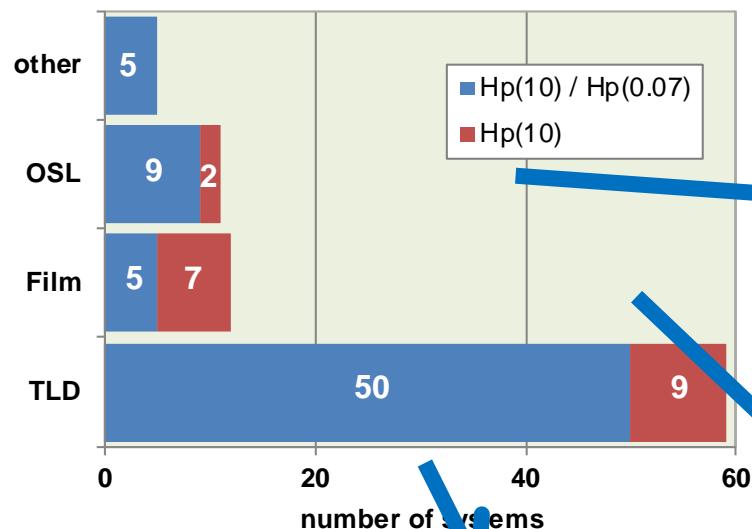
# Results: IC2012-WB $H_p(10)$



# IC2012-WB $H_p(10)$ - TLD vs. Film



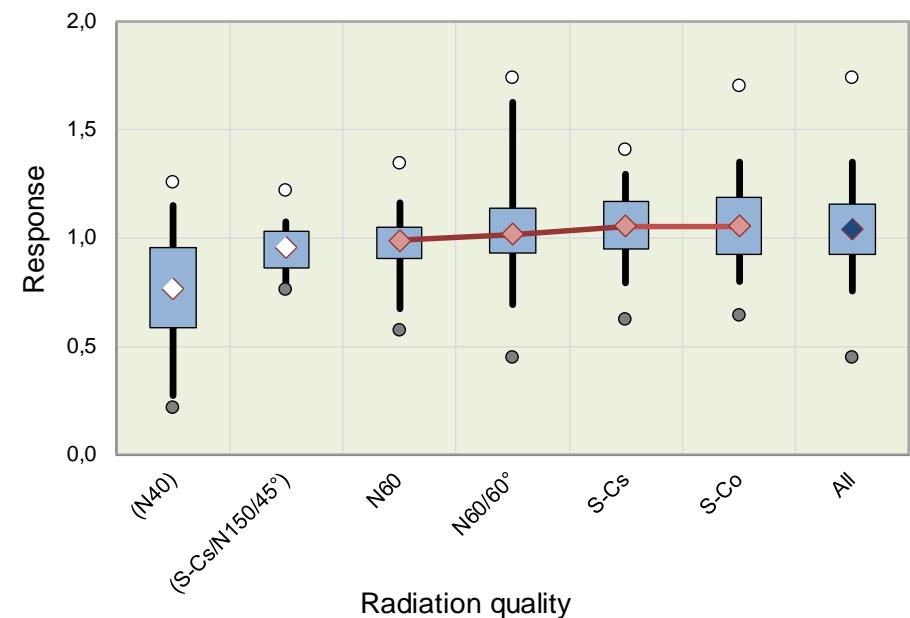
# IC2012-WB $H_p(10)$ TLD/Film/OSL



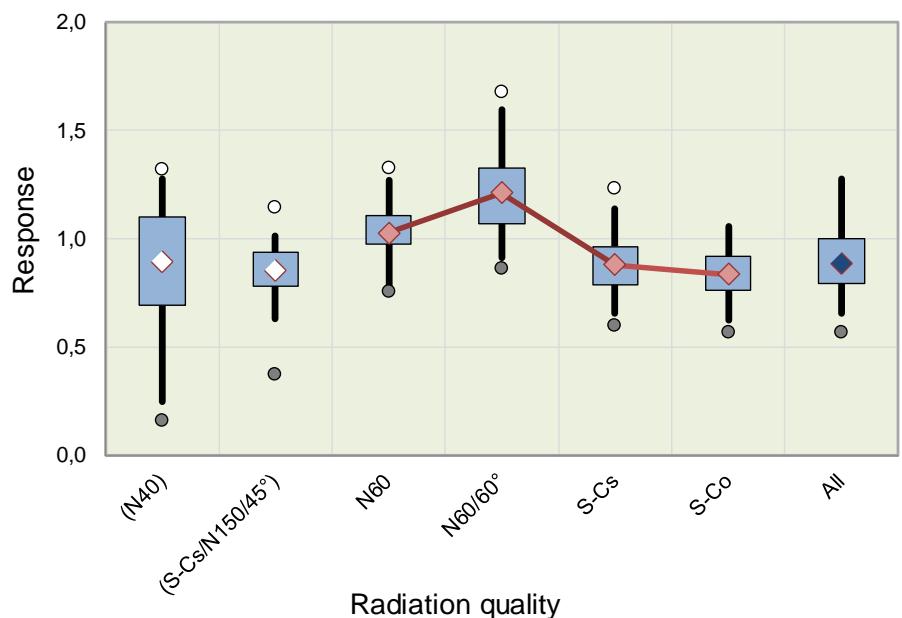
# IC2012-WB $H_p(10)$

## Different TLD materials

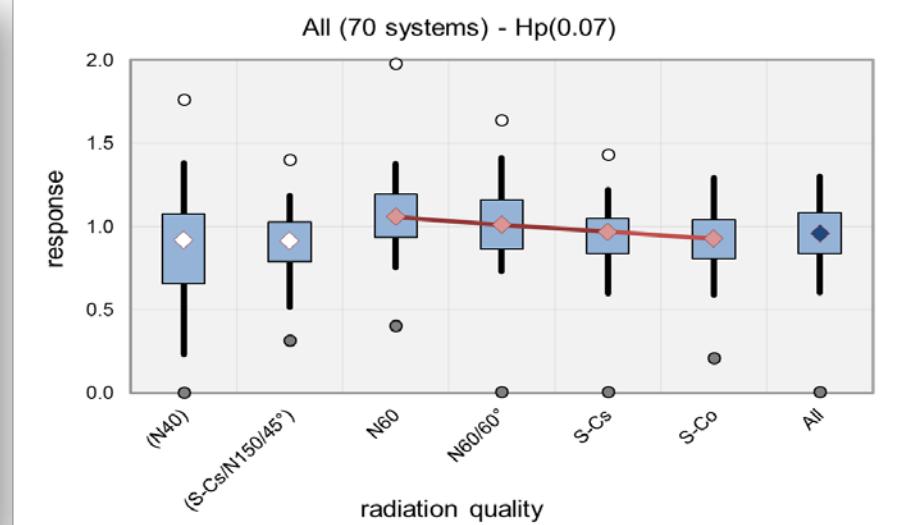
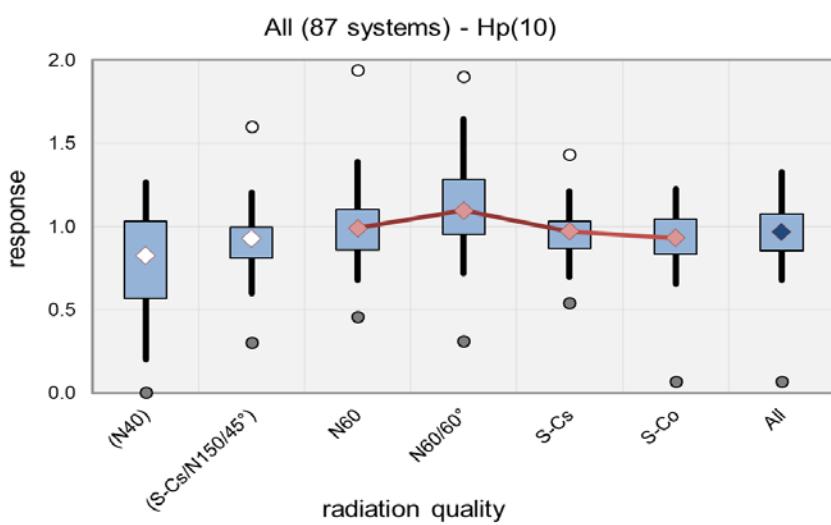
TLD/LiF:Mg,Cu,P (14 systems) - Hp(10)



TLD/LiF:Mg,Ti (26 systems) - Hp(10)

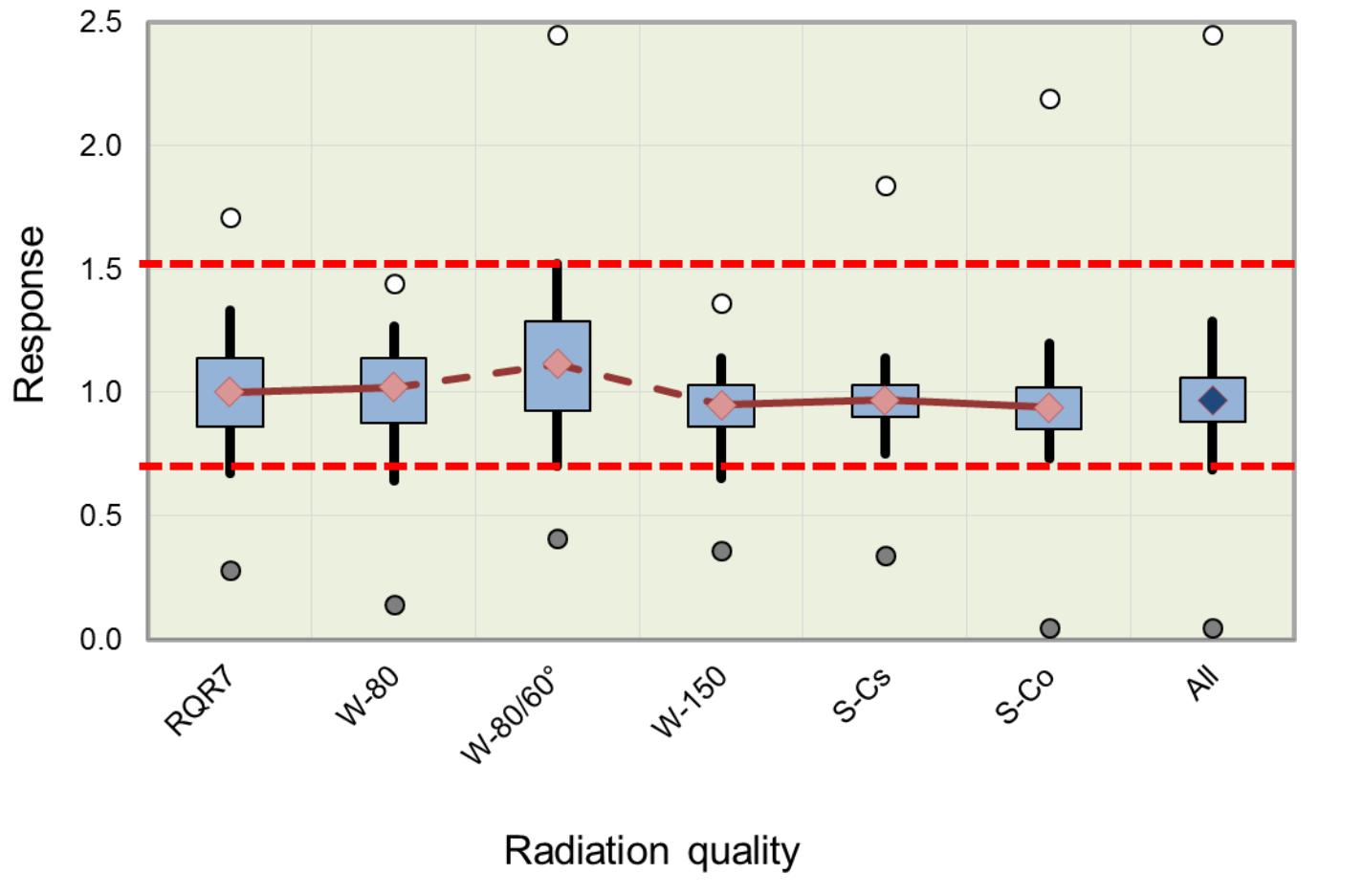


# Dose quantity: $H_p(10)$ vs. $H_p(0.07)$

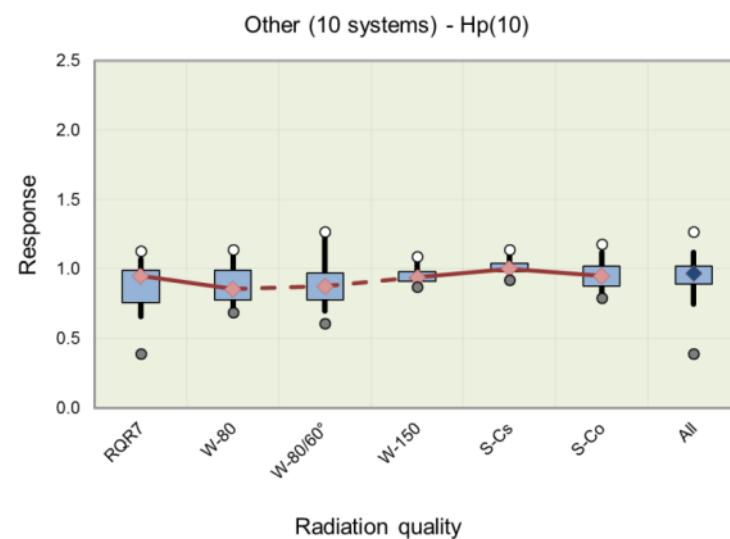
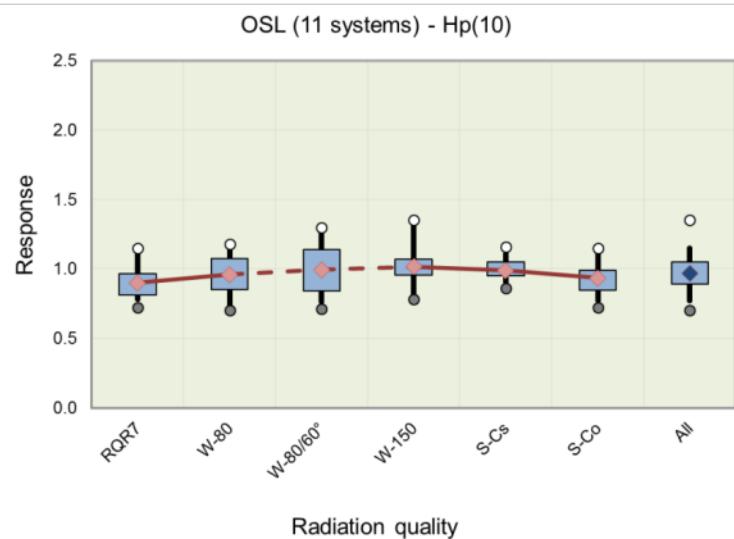
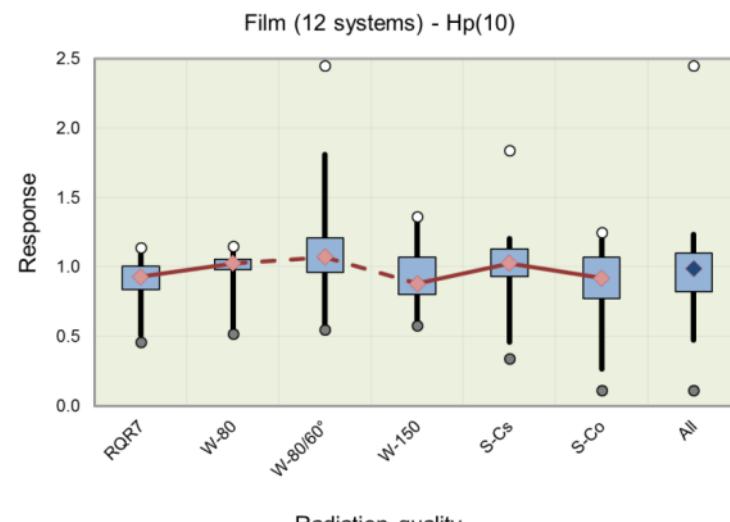
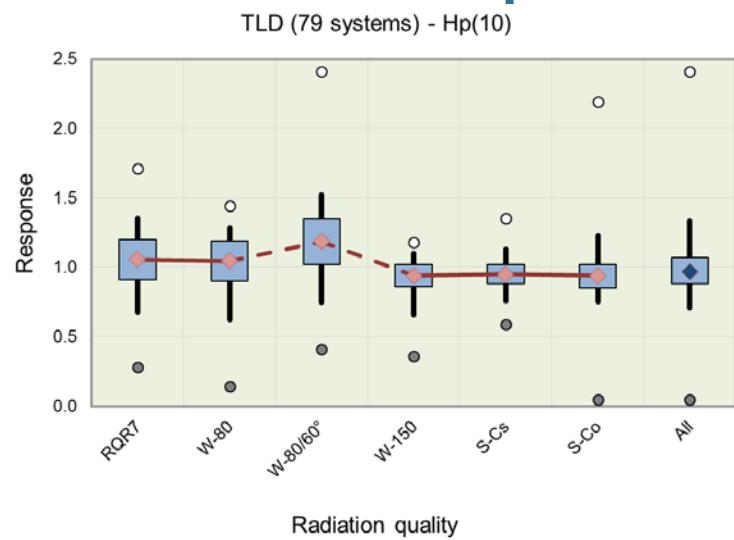


# Results: IC2014-WB $H_p(10)$

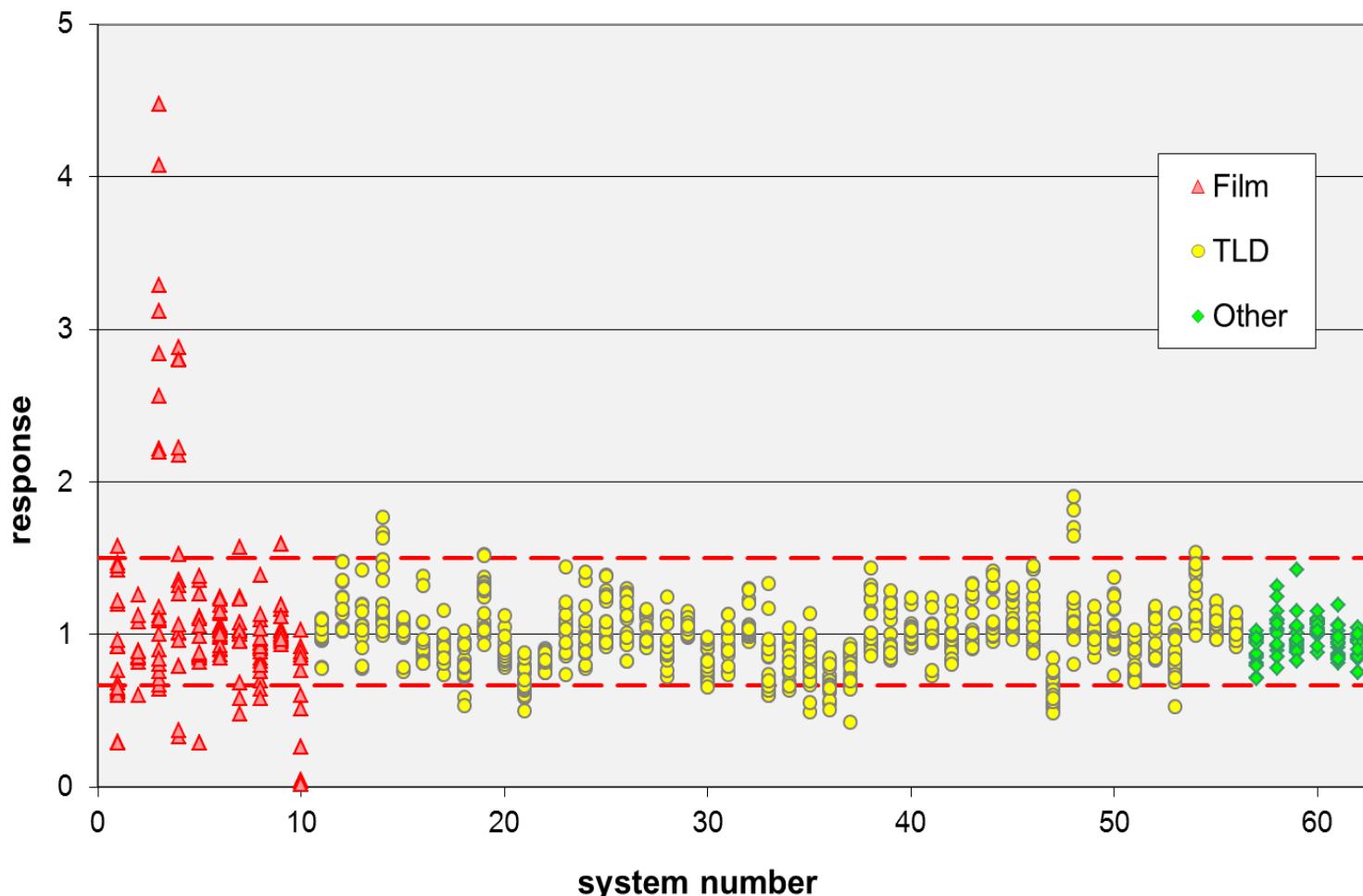
All (112 systems) -  $H_p(10)$



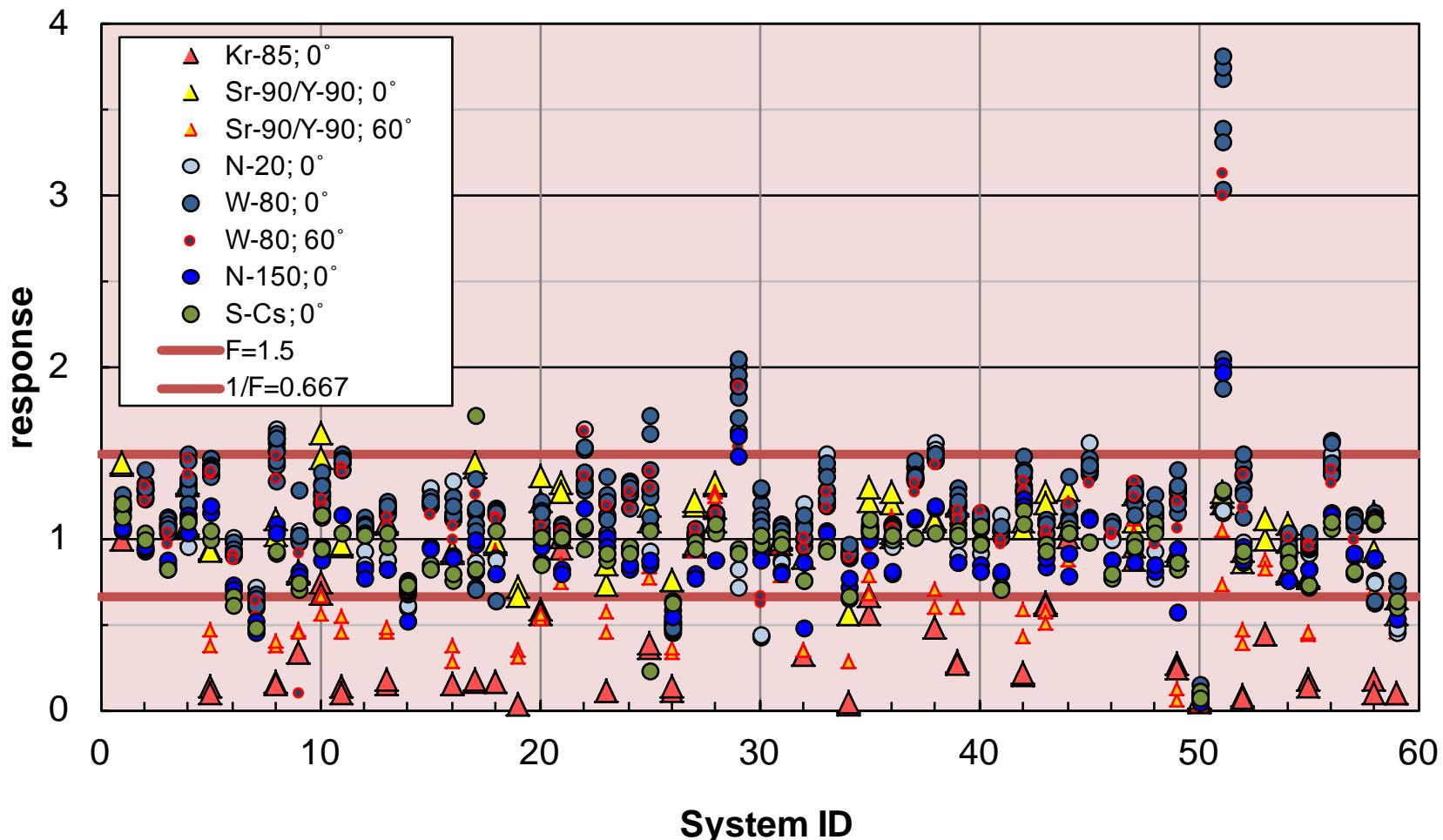
# IC2014-WB $H_p(10)$ TLD/Film/OSL/Others



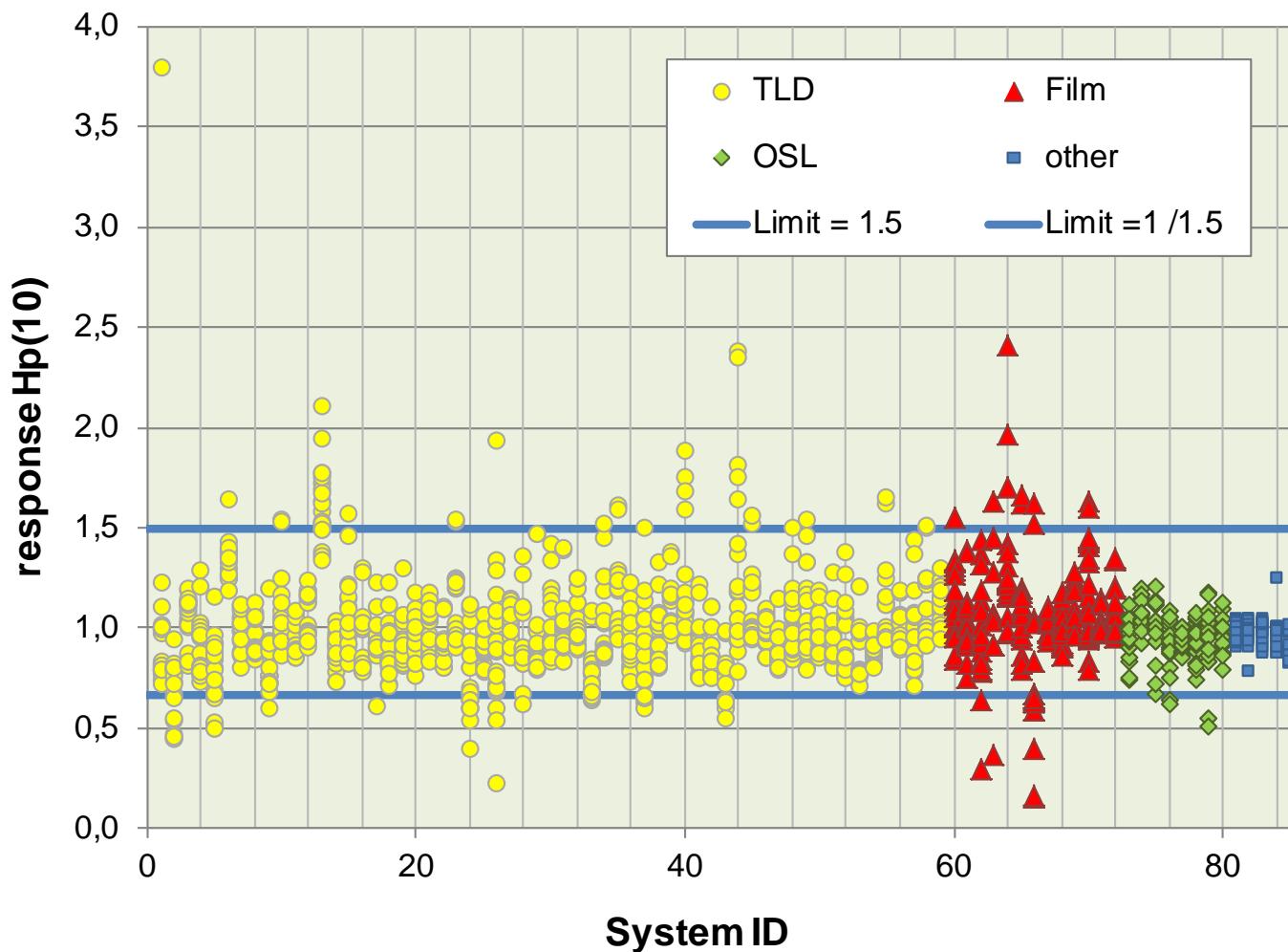
# IC2008-WB



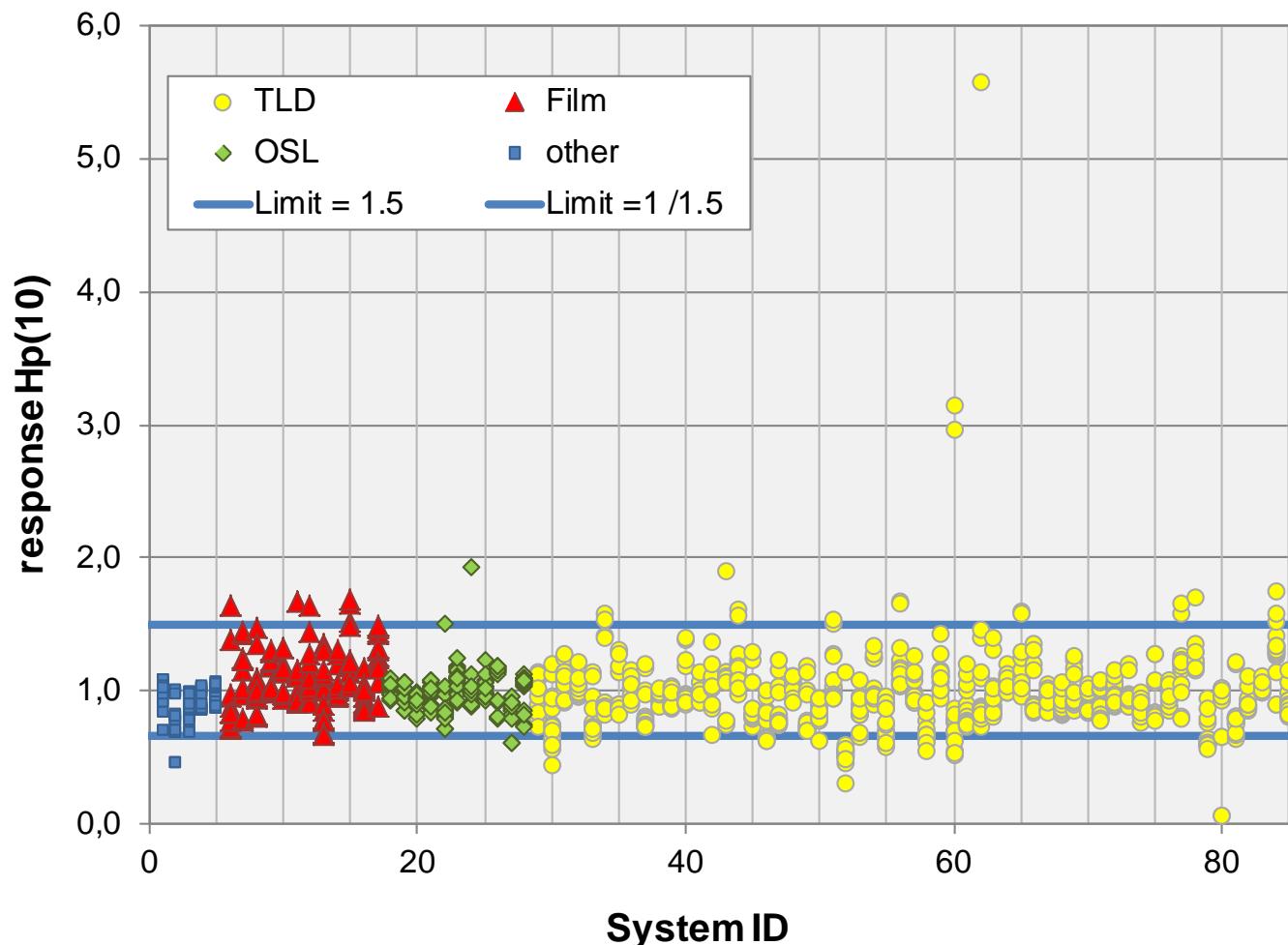
# IC2009-EX



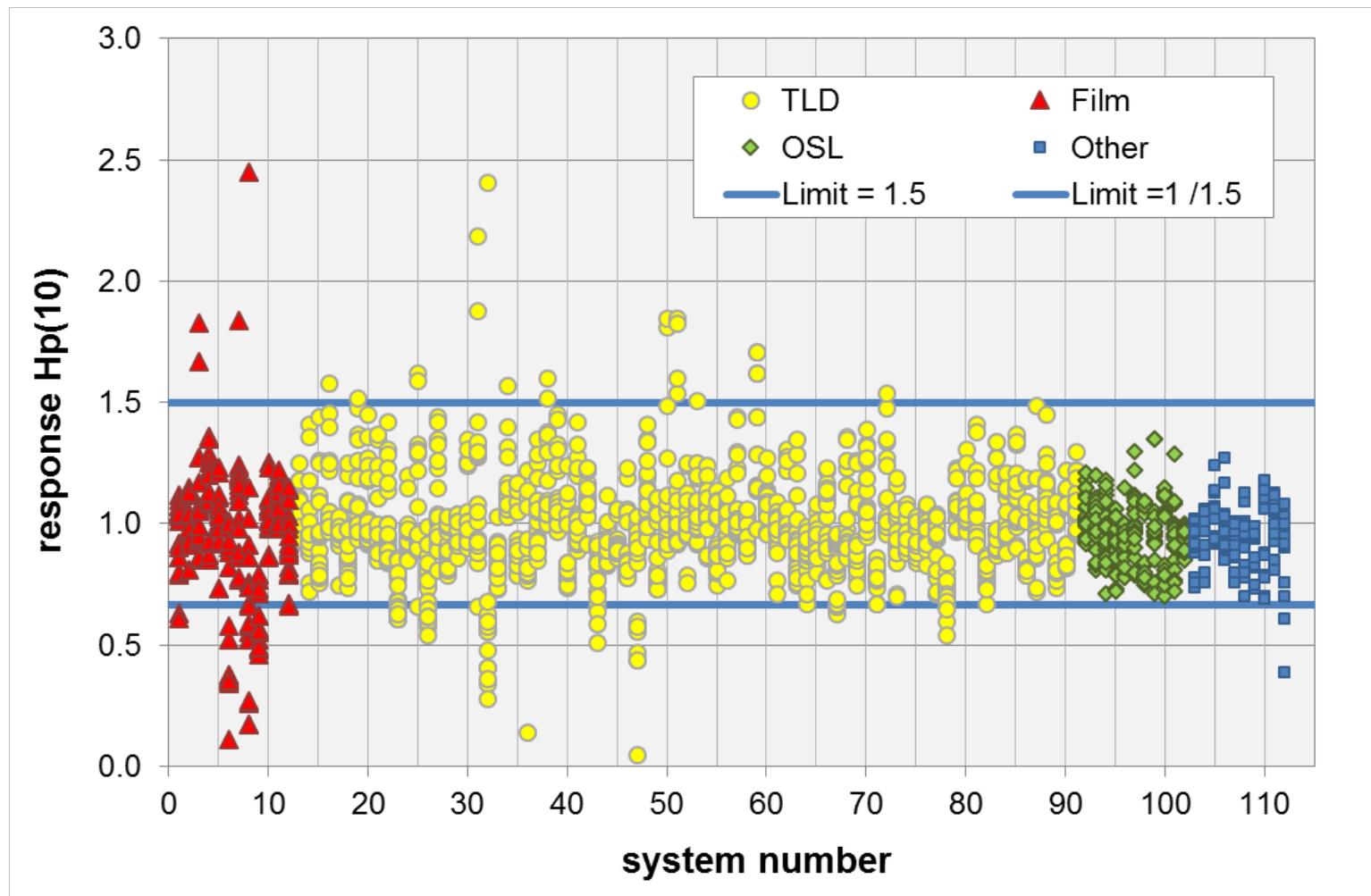
# IC2010-WB



# IC2012-WB

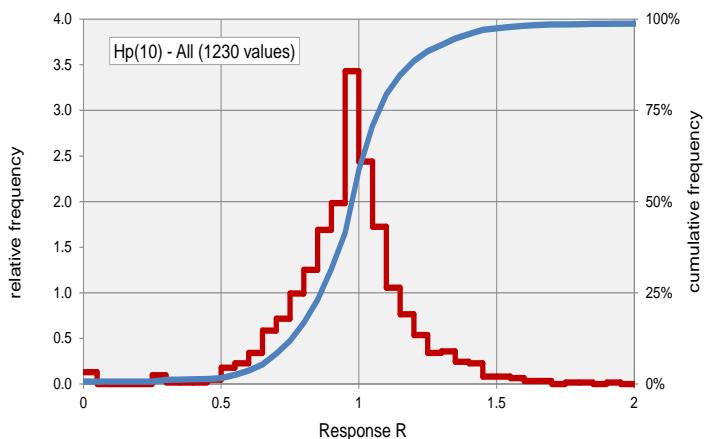


# IC2014-WB

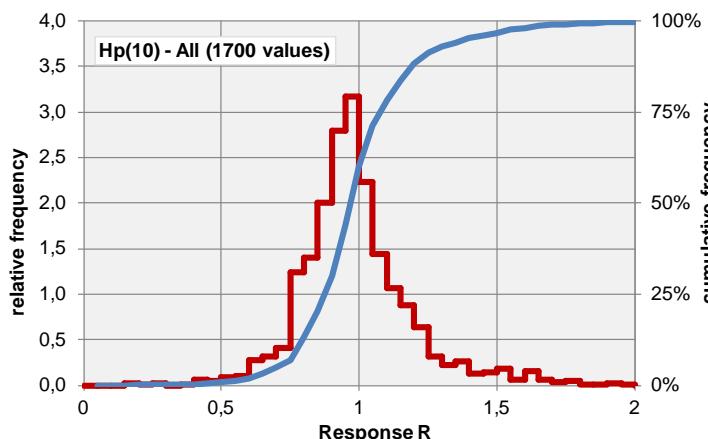


# Frequency distribution WB 2008-2014 $H_p(10)$

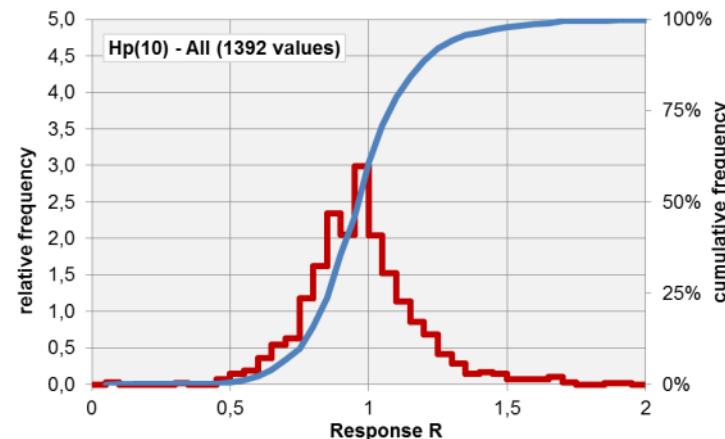
IC 2008



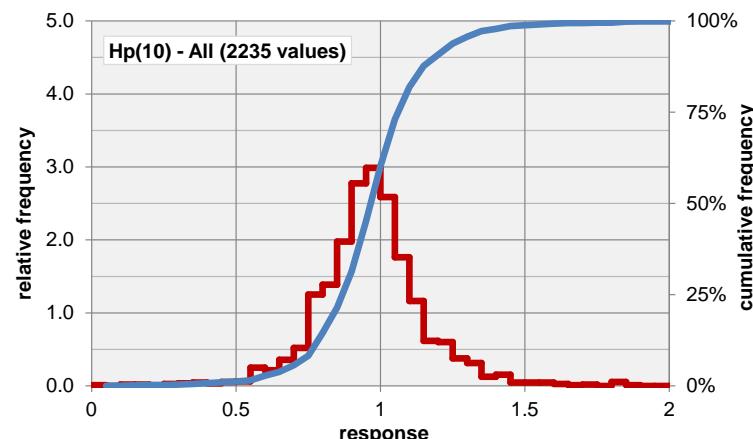
IC 2010



IC 2012

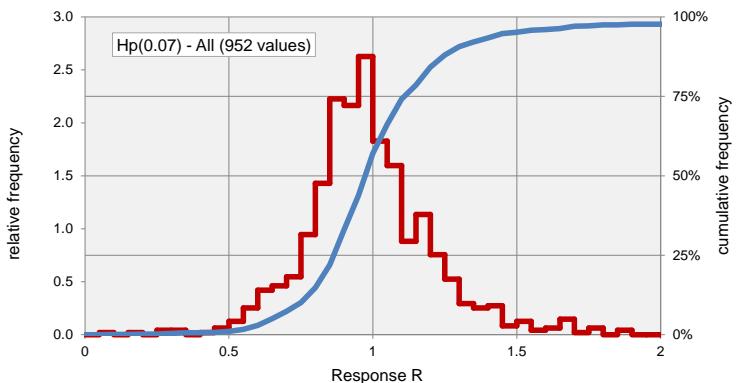


IC 2014

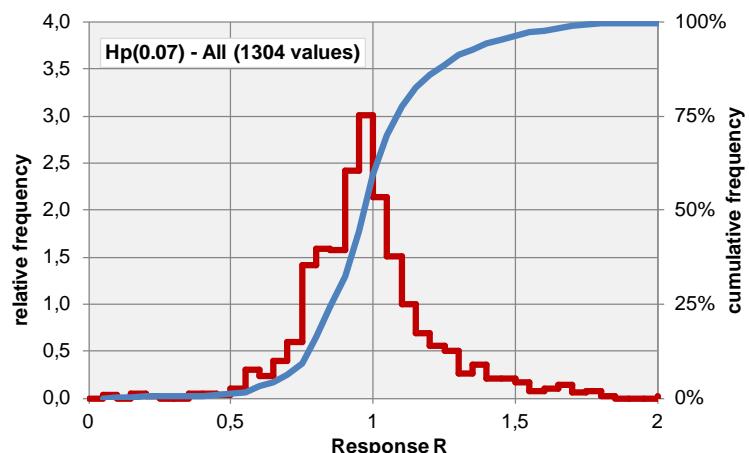


# Frequency distribution WB 2008-2014 $H_p(0,07)$

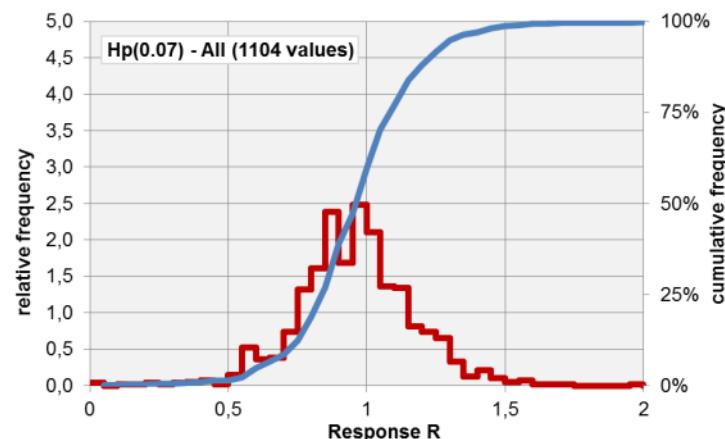
IC 2008



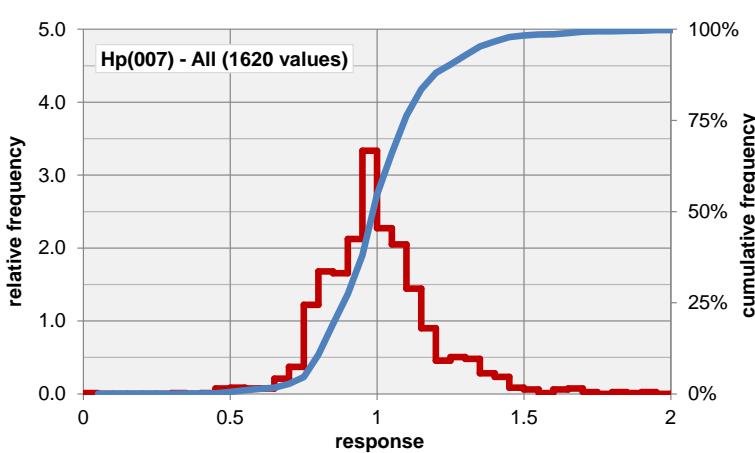
IC 2010



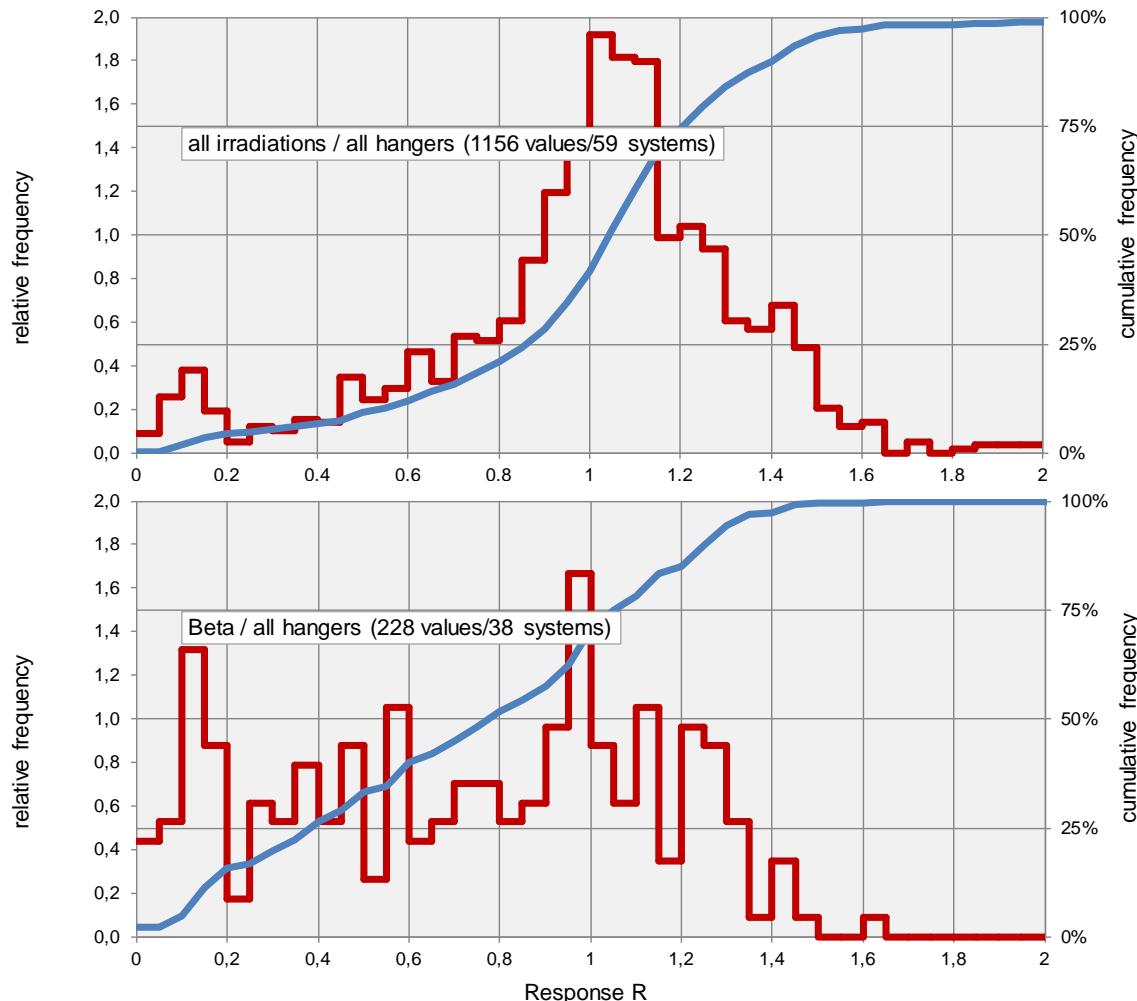
IC 2012



IC 2014



# IC2009-Ext



all irradiations

beta irradiations

# Outliers

## IC 2008

Hp(10) Outliers/Tr	Quality	Film	TLD	Other	All
X-ray	N60; 0°	35%	2%	0%	7%
	N60; 45°	50%	8%	8%	15%
	N150; 45°	20%	4%	0%	6%
Gamma	S-Cs; 0°	15%	3%	0%	5%
	S-Co; 0°	20%	7%	0%	8%
Mixed	N60; 0° + S-Cs; 0°	45%	0%	0%	7%
	S-Cs; 0° + N60; 0°	20%	5%	0%	7%
All		25%	4%	1%	7%

## IC 2012

Outliers / Trumpet						
Quantity	Quality	TLD	Film	OSL	other	All
Hp(10)	S-Cs	4%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	S-Co	8%	0%	2%	5%	6%
	N60	8%	4%	5%	0%	6%
	N60/60°	14%	25%	0%	0%	13%
	All	8%	4%	2%	3%	6%

## IC 2010

Outliers / Trumpet						
Quantity		TLD	Film	OSL	other	All
Hp(10)	N40/30°	10%	4%	0%	0%	8%
	N40/S-Cs	7%	8%	19%	0%	8%
	W110/45°	2%	17%	0%	0%	4%
	W250/S-Cs	2%	15%	0%	0%	4%
	S-Cs	4%	1%	0%	0%	3%
	S-Co	8%	19%	0%	0%	8%
	Hp(10) All	5%	8%	2%	0%	5%

## IC 2014

Outliers / Trumpet						
Quantity	Quality	TLD	Film	OSL	Other	All
Hp(10)	RQR7	5%	8%	0%	10%	5%
	W-80	6%	8%	0%	0%	5%
	W-80/60°	8%	25%	0%	5%	9%
	W-150	5%	17%	0%	0%	5%
	S-Cs	1%	14%	0%	2%	3%
	S-Co	5%	24%	0%	0%	6%
	All	4%	17%	0%	2%	5%

# Whole body dosimeters (IC2008)



# Ring dosimeters (IC2009)



# Wrist dosimeters (IC2009)



# Finger tip dosimeters (IC2009)



# Whole body dosimeters (IC2014)



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# IC2012- Neutrons organisation group



EURADOS ➔

## IC2012n results

**David Thomas, Elena Fantuzzi, Marie-Anne Chevallier,  
Rodolfo Cruz-Suarez, Marlies Luszik-Bhadra,  
Sabine Mayer, Rick Tanner , Filip Vanhavere**

IC2012n Participant Meeting, NEUDOS12

4<sup>th</sup> June 2013

**ENEA**  
Italian National Agency for New Technologies,  
Energy and Sustainable Economic Development

**PSI**  
PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT

**IAEA**  
International Atomic Energy Agency

**PTB**

**IRSN**  
Institut de Radioprotection  
et de Sécurité Nucléaire

**Public Health  
England**

**NPL**  
National Physical Laboratory

**SCK-CEN**  
Société Céramique pour les Applications  
Commerciales et Nucléaires

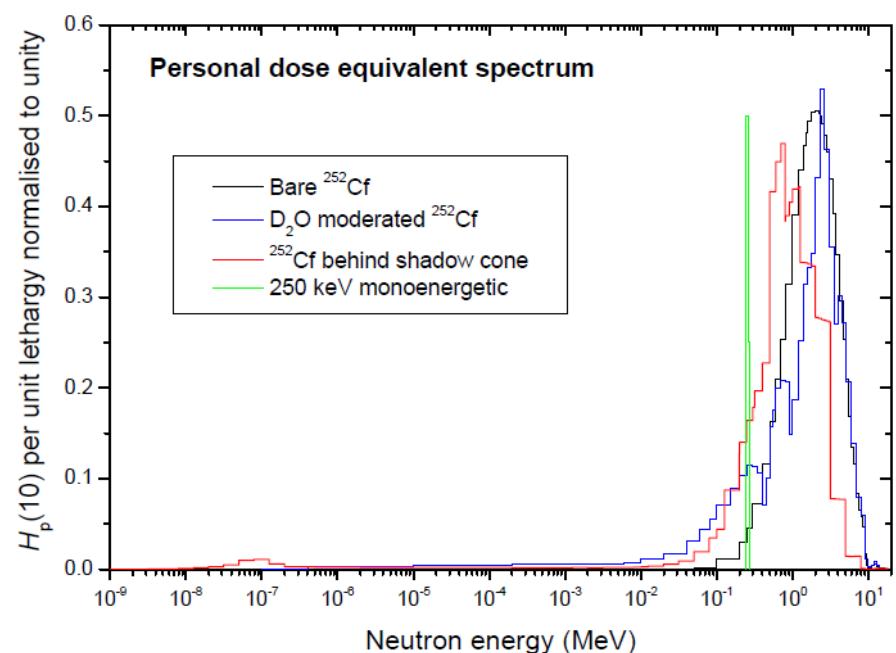
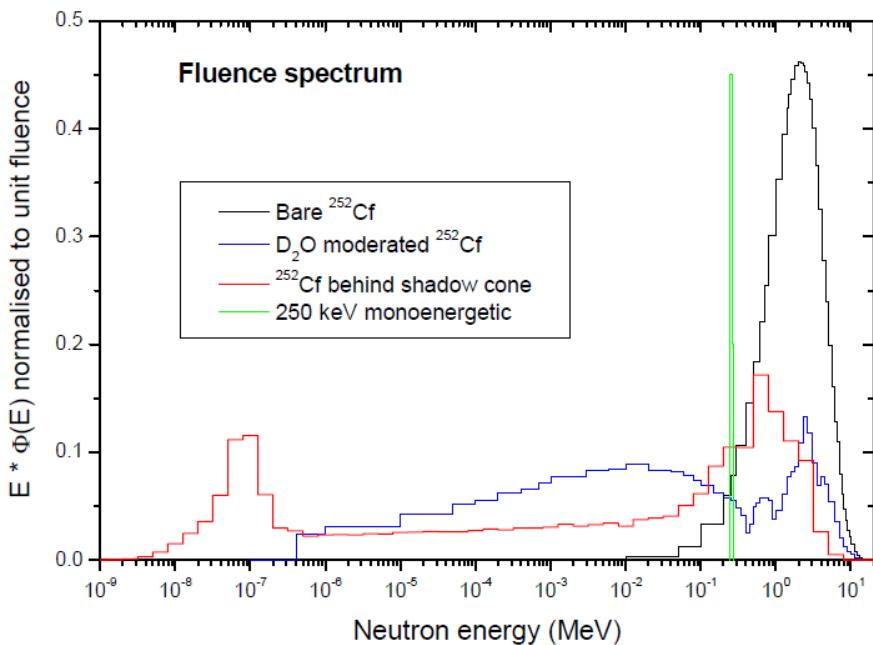


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Energéticas, Medioambientales  
y Tecnológicas

RPD EURADOS Training course 2015, Lisbon

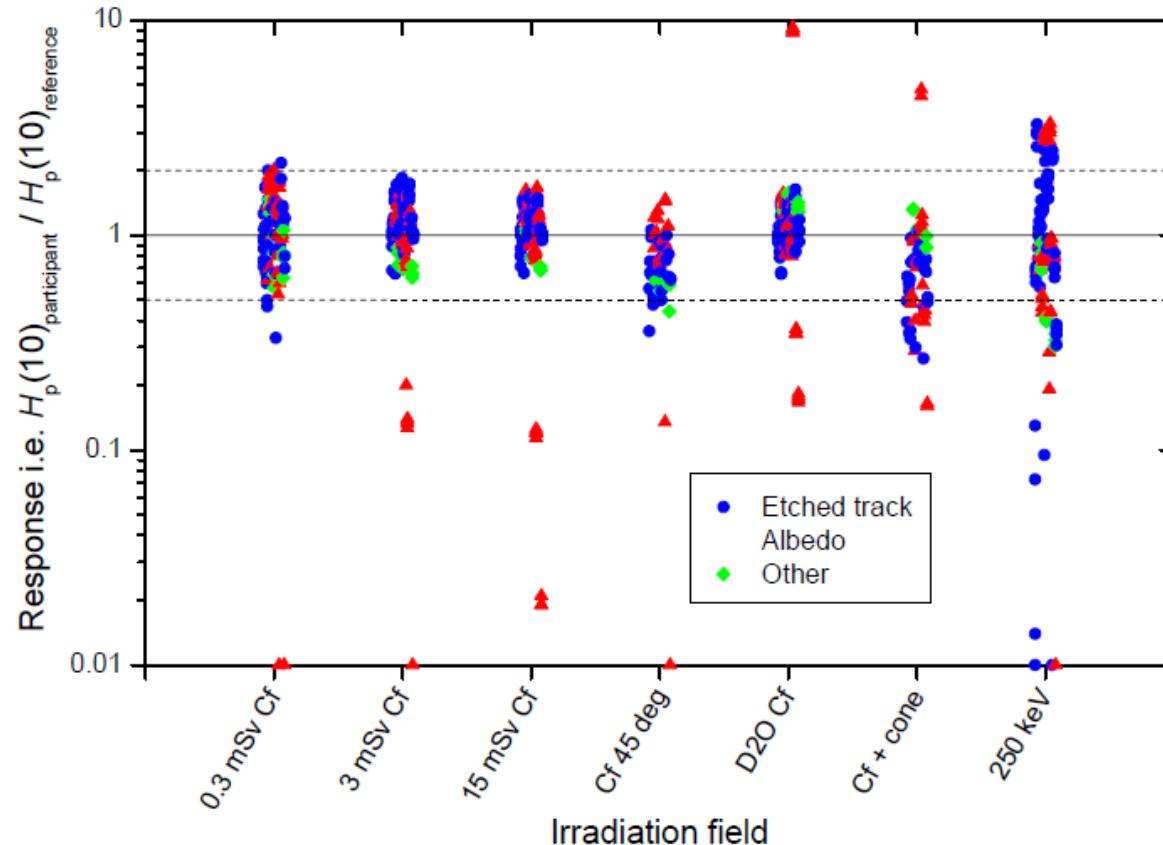
# IC2012- Neutrons irradiated neutron fields



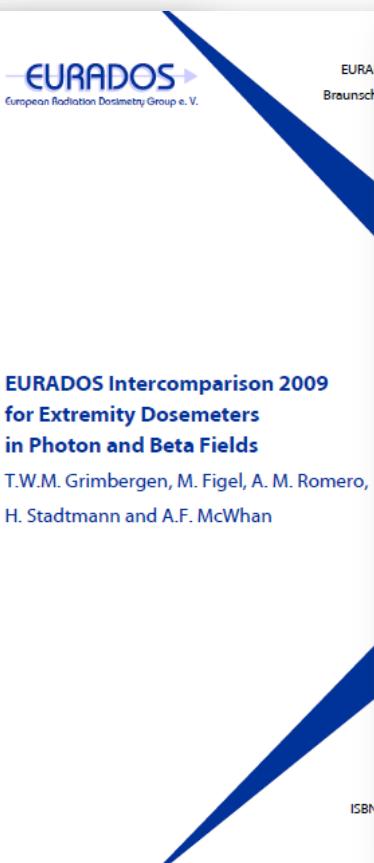
# IC2012- Neutrons dosemeter systems

- A. Etched track + TLD (4 systems)  
etched track sensor for fast and TLD for albedo
  - B. Etched track + converter (9 systems)  
etched track for fast and etched track with converter for albedo
  - C. Etched track fast only (4 systems)  
no evidence of a thermal sensor
  - D. Albedo TLD + Cd shield (3 systems)
  - E. Albedo TLD + B loaded shield (6 systems)
  - F. Albedo ! (3 systems)  
no information about shielding of direct neutrons  
only a limited no. of results provided by one system
  - G. Fission track (1 system)
  - H. Electronic (2 systems)
- 7
- 
- Etched  
track
- Albedo
- Other

# IC2012- neutron: Results



# Eurados Reports on IC



[http://www.eurados.org/en/Documents\\_Publications](http://www.eurados.org/en/Documents_Publications)



# Next intercomparison 2015ext

European Radiation Dosimetry Group



## Announcement of the EURADOS Intercomparison 2015 for extremity dosimeters

### Scope

The 2015ext intercomparison concerns to extremity dosimeters intended to estimate  $H_p(0,07)$ . The dosimeters may be of type ring, stall or wrist, designed to be worn on fingers, wrist or ankle, and are used *routinely* in individual monitoring of exposed workers.

Irradiations, restricted to photons and betas, will be performed in European irradiation facilities in terms of  $H_p(0,07)$  in the following ranges:

- Photon energy: 16 to 662 keV
- Beta mean energy: 250 to 935 keV
- Dose: 0,5 mSv to 1 Sv
- Angle of incidence:  $\pm 60^\circ$

# Registration for IC2015ext

Contact:

[coordinator@ic2015ext.org](mailto:coordinator@ic2015ext.org)

Registration:

<http://www.ic2015ext.org>

**Registration available until Sunday, 31/05/2015**

The participation fee is 1250 Euro per dosimetry system. EURADOS sponsors will pay 1125 Euro for one system and 1250 Euro for any additional systems. Fees must be transferred in advance to the EURADOS bank account (free of bank transfer costs) after receiving the invoice from EURADOS. Refunding will only be possible in the unlikely event that the intercomparison is cancelled by EURADOS.

# Thank you very much for your attention!

