



# VON DEN METROLOGISCHEN GRUNDLAGEN DER STRAHLENMESSUNG ZUR PRAXIS (2)

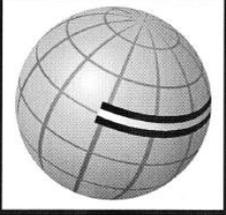
## Personendosimetrie & internationale Vergleichsmessungen (2008 – 2010)

Hannes Stadtmann

Radiation Protection Dosimetry  
Seibersdorf Labor GmbH



# BEV Zulassung Dosimeterservice

**BEV** 

Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen

Ausnahmsweise Zulassung als  
Dosismessstelle zur individuellen  
Dosisüberwachung  
GZ 5491 / 2009  
vom 16. Februar 2011



## 4. Kenndaten, Ausführung

- 4.1. Strahlenart: Photonenstrahlung (Röntgen- und Gammastrahlung)
- 4.2. Messgröße: Tiefen- und Oberflächen- Personenäquivalentdosis  $H_p(10)$  und  $H_p(0,07)$
- 4.3. Bezugsort Sonde: Halbwertungspunkt der Verbindungsstrecke zwischen den beiden Detektorkristallen (13 mm oberhalb der Mitte des runden Fensters) und Rückseite des Halters (Badge)
- 4.4. Vorzugsrichtung: Normal auf die vordere Sondenfläche ( $0^\circ$ )
- 4.5. Anzeigebereich Dosis: 0,05 mSv bis 10 Sv
- 4.6. Messbereich Dosis: 0,1 mSv bis 10 Sv

# Anforderungen

Einflussgröße	Mindest-Nenngebrauchsbereich	Bezugswert der Einflussgröße	$f_{\min} \dots f_{\max}$
mittlere Photonenenergie $\bar{E}$  und Strahleneinfall- richtung $\alpha$	Für $H_P(10)$ : 20 keV bis 1,3 MeV  oder  Für $H_P(0,07)$ : 10 keV bis 1,3 MeV  und  $- 60^\circ \leq \alpha \leq + 60^\circ$	662 keV ( $\bar{E}$ von $^{137}\text{Cs}$ )  bzw.  100 keV ( $\bar{E}$ von $\text{N-120}$ )  und  $0^\circ$ (Vorzugsrichtung)	- 29 % ... + 67 % <sup>1)</sup>
Dosis	Für $H_P(10)$ : 0,1 mSv bis 1 Sv  Für $H_P(0,07)$ : 1 mSv bis 10 Sv	5 mSv	- 9 % ... + 11 % <sup>1)</sup>
Umgebungs- temperatur  und  relative Luftfeuchtigkeit	- 10 °C bis + 40 °C  und  40 % bis 90 %	20 °C  65 %	- 17 % ... + 25 % <sup>1)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Das gilt als eingehalten, wenn für die Einflussgröße folgendes gilt:  $f_{\min} \leq 100 \cdot \left| \frac{A - A_0}{A_0} \right| \leq f_{\max}$

wobei  $A$  das Ansprechvermögen bei einem beliebigen Wert der Einflussgröße innerhalb des Nenngebrauchsbereiches und  $A_0$  das Ansprechvermögen beim Bezugswert der Einflussgröße darstellen.

# Anforderungen

4.7. Der maximal zulässige Variationskoeffizient der Anzeige einer Stichprobe von Dosimetern, ermittelt nach der Bestrahlung der Dosimetersonden mit der gleichen Personenäquivalentdosis unter gleichen Bestrahlungsbedingungen beträgt:

Messgröße	Dosisbereich	$v_{\max}$ in %
$H_p(10)$	$H_p(10) = 0,1 \text{ mSv}$	15
	$0,1 \text{ mSv} \leq H_p(10) < 1,1 \text{ mSv}$	$16 - \frac{H_p(10)}{0,1 \text{ mSv}}$
	$1,1 \text{ mSv} \leq H_p(10)$	5
$H_p(0,07)$	$H_p(0,07) < 1 \text{ mSv}$	15
	$1 \text{ mSv} \leq H_p(0,07) < 11 \text{ mSv}$	$16 - \frac{H_p(0,07)}{1 \text{ mSv}}$
	$11 \text{ mSv} \leq H_p(0,07)$	5

# Zulässige (Eich-) Fehlergrenzen

## 5. Messtechnische Kontrolle, Fehlergrenzen

5.1. Die Fehlergrenzen des Mittelwertes der Anzeigen von Dosimetern, die mit der gleichen Personenäquivalentdosis bei Referenzbedingungen bestrahlt worden sind, betragen die in der folgenden Tabelle angegebenen Werte

Messgröße	Messbereich	Fehlergrenze	Referenzbedingungen
Dosis $H_P(10)$	< 1 mSv	± 40 %	Photonenenergie: 662 keV und Strahleneinfallsrichtung: Vorzugsrichtung
	≥ 1 mSv	± 25 %	
Dosis $H_P(0,07)$	< 1 mSv	± 40 %	Photonenenergie: 100 keV und Strahleneinfallsrichtung: Vorzugsrichtung
	≥ 1 mSv	± 25 %	

# Publication RPD

doi:10.1093/rpd/ncq569



Radiation Protection Dosimetry (2011), Vol. 144, No. 1-4, pp. 67-71  
 Advance Access publication 18 January 2011

## UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENT OF A TWO ELEMENT LiF:Mg,Ti TL PERSONAL DOSEMETER USING MONTE-CARLO TECHNIQUES

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 \*Corresponding author: hannes.stadtmann@seibers

Dosimetry, 2444 Seibersdorf, Austria

This paper presents the results of an uncertainty assess  
 $H_p(0.07)$  used for evaluating a routine two-element the  
 response of the two different filtered LiF:Mg,Ti detector  
 the relevant photon doses over the rated energy range  
 two different sets of parameters was designed to ass  
 $H_p(0.07)$ . Based on the experimental results from cali  
 was performed by means of Monte-Carlo (MC) techn  
 individual detector element signals was taken into s  
 butions were applied to calculate the dosimeter r  
 perform uncertainty calculations. The possibility t  
 well as to define a complex model function (dose a

Table 2. Comparison of the results of the uncertainty calculation performed for symmetrical and more realistic PDFs.

Dose quantity	Dose (mSv)	Relative expanded uncertainty ( $U$ ), $k = 2$		
		Analytic method	MC method	
			Symmetrical PDFs (%)	Symmetrical PDFs
$H_p(10)$	0.1	29.8	28.2	26.4
	1	18.4	17.5	15.8
$H_p(0.07)$	0.1	37.7	33.8	32.7
	1	22.7	21.4	25.8

# Meßunsicherheiten Hp(10)

H. STADTMANN AND C. HRANITZKY

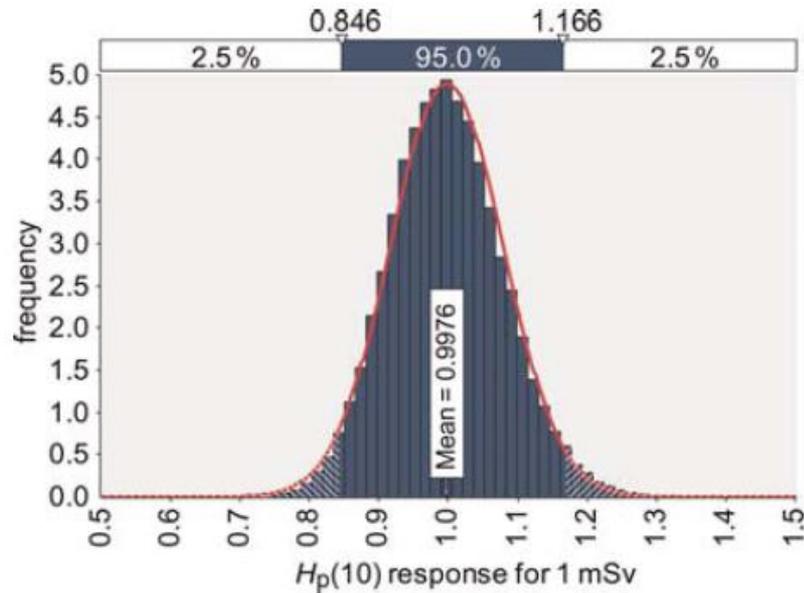


Figure 4. Probability distribution of the dose response for  $H_p(10)$  for a dose value of 1 mSv. In addition a fitted gauss distribution is given for comparison.

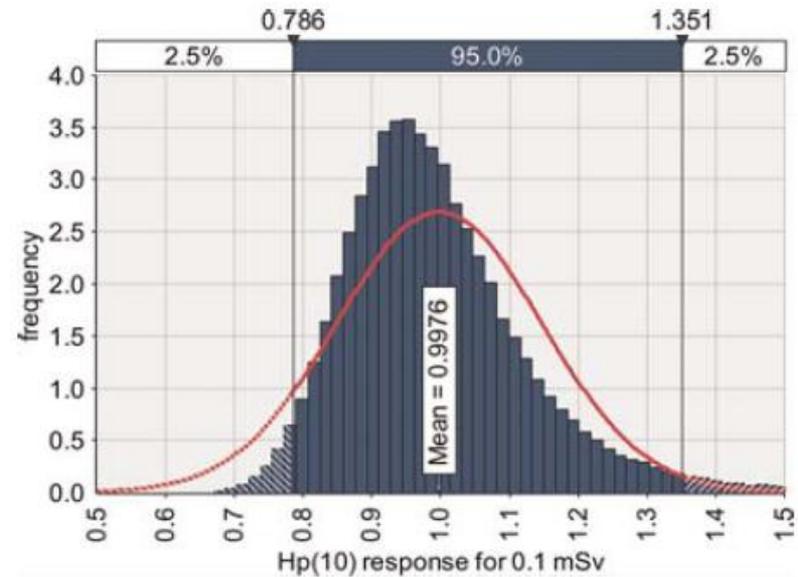


Figure 6. Probability distribution of the dose response for  $H_p(10)$  for a low dose value of 0.1 mSv. In addition a fitted gauss distribution is given for comparison.

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

IEC  
CEI

NORME  
INTERNATIONALE

**62387-1**

First edition  
Première édition  
2007-07

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**Radiation protection instrumentation –  
Passive integrating dosimetry systems for  
environmental and personal monitoring –**

**Part 1:  
General characteristics and performance  
requirements**

# IEC – 62387 Teil 1

**Table 3 – Performance requirements for  $H_p(10)$  dosimeters**

Line	Characteristic under test	Main characteristics or minimal measuring range or minimal rated range of influence quantity	Performance requirement for the whole rated range	Sub-clause
6	Relative response due to non-linearity	$0,1 \text{ mSv} \leq H \leq 1 \text{ Sv}$	-9 % to +11 %	11.3
7	Coefficient of variation, $v$	$H < 0,1 \text{ mSv}$ $0,1 \text{ mSv} \leq H < 1,1 \text{ mSv}$ $H \geq 1,1 \text{ mSv}$	15 % $\left( 16 - \frac{H}{0,1 \text{ mSv}} \right) \%$ 5 %	11.2
8	Overload, after-effects, and reusability	10 times the upper limit of the measuring range: $10 \cdot H_{up}$ , however at maximum 10 Sv. Reused dosimeters shall fulfill the requirements	Perception to be off-scale on the high end side of the measuring range, after-effects may not cause fault measurements and $v(H_{low})$ shall be according to line 7	11.4
9	Relative response due to mean photon radiation energy and angle of incidence	80 keV to 1,25 MeV and $0^\circ$ to $\pm 60^\circ$ from reference direction	-29 % to +67 %	11.5.1

# ISO 14146

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

**ISO**  
**14146**

First edition  
2000-06-01

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

# Trumpet curve

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

## 7 Performance limits

For each irradiated dosimeter, the ratio  $R$  between the measured dose value  $H_s$  and the conventional true value  $H_c$ , given by

$$R = \frac{H_s}{H_c}$$

shall meet the following condition:

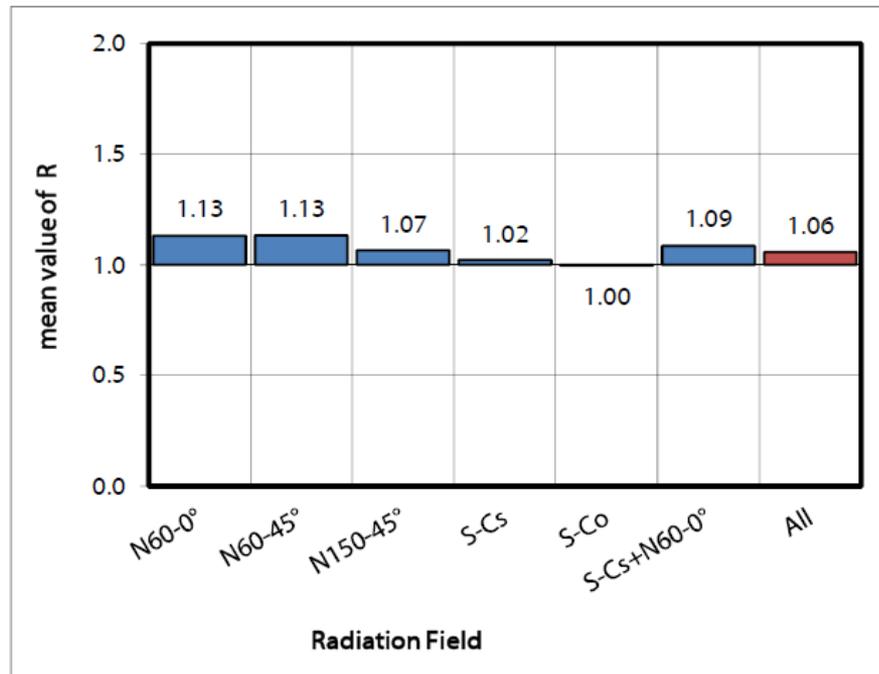
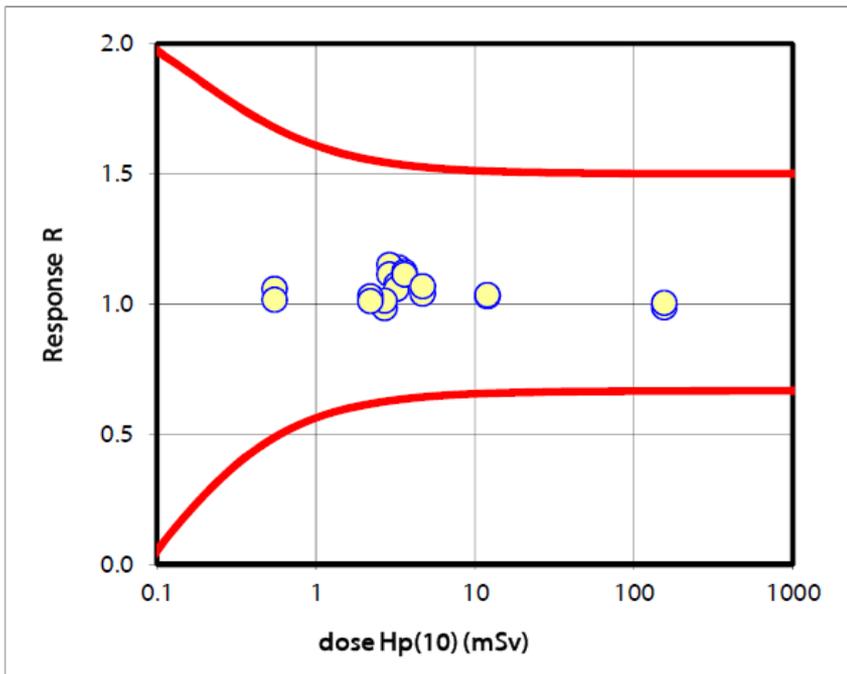
$$\frac{1}{F} \left( 1 - \frac{2H_0}{H_0 + H_c} \right) \leq R \leq F \left( 1 + \frac{H_0}{2H_0 + H_c} \right)$$

where  $F$  is a factor to limit the maximum error of the dosimetry system at high dose values and  $H_0$  is the lower limit of the dose range stated in 6.3. According to ICRP 75,  $F$  should be equal to 1,5.

A maximum of one-tenth of the dosimeters irradiated may exceed the above limits.

# Results IC2008

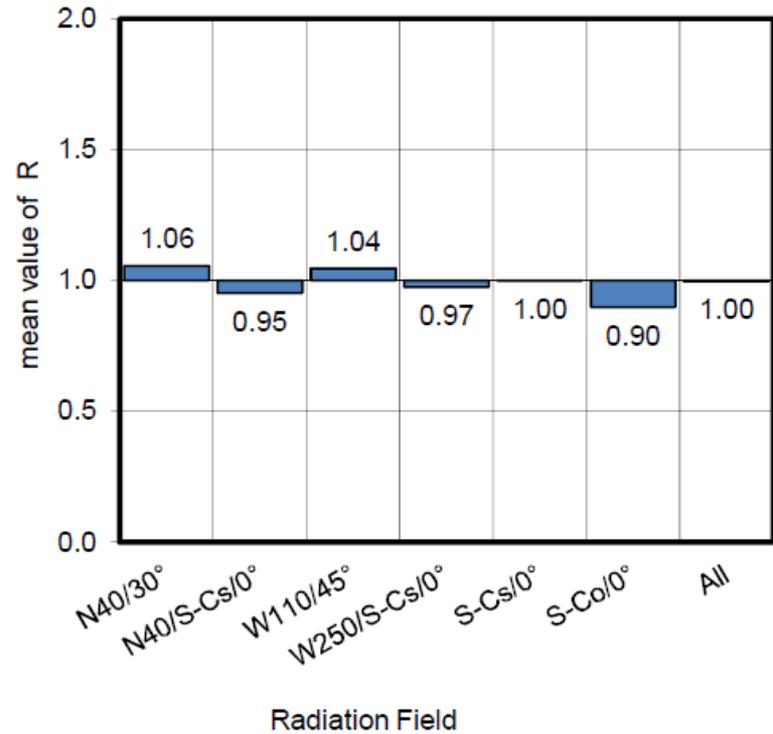
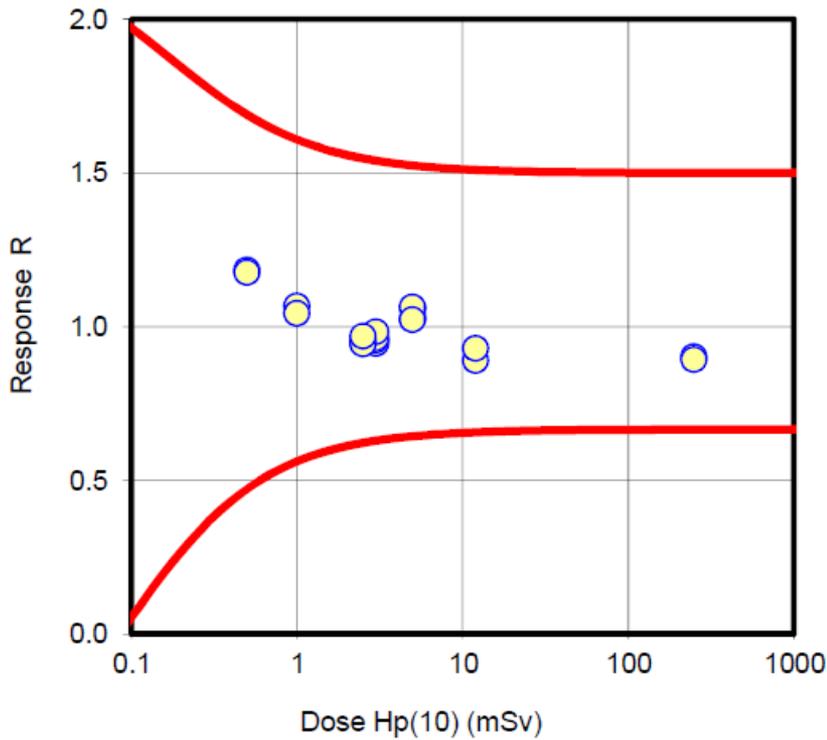
Number of outliers:	0	Arithmetic mean value of all R:	1.06
Fraction of outliers:	0%	Median value of all R:	1.05



# Results IC2010

Number of outliers: 0  
Fraction of outliers: 0%

Arithmetic mean value of all R: 1.00  
Median value of all R: 0.97



trumpet parameter: 1.5/0.085 mSv

# List of European Intercomparisons

Organiser	year	# IMS	radiation	Dosim.	comment
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/beta	WB/APD	Reference And Workplace Fields
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 mixed Fields
EURADOS	2009	44/59	photon/beta	EXT	Reference And mixed Fields
EURADOS	2010	70/85	photon	WB	Reference And mixed Fields
EURADOS	2012		photons	WB	
EURADOS	2012		neutrons	WB	

# EURADOS Workinggroup2 / Subgroup 2: Self-supporting intercomparisons

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



← 1 year →

← 2 year →

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



# Certificate of irradiation

**Physikalisch-technischer Prüfdienst**  
Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen  
A-1100 Wien, Artlgasse 35 • Tel. +43(0)1-21110-6327 • Fax +43(0)1-21110-6000 • E-Mail: ptp@bev.gv.at  
DVR: 0037028

**Prüfungsschein** Prüfungsschein Nr. T10-1118/14  
*Measurement Certificate* Measurement Certificate No. T10-1118/14

Gegenstand / Object: EURADOS Intercomparison 2010 (IC2010/01)  
Type, Bauart / Fabrications Nr.: Personal dosimeter S14-01 to S14-26 (as labeled by the customer)  
Hersteller / Manufacturer: -  
Auftraggeber / Customer: EURADOS Intercomparison 2010 Organisation Group  
Auftragsnummer des Auftraggebers / Order number of Customer: IC2010/01 from 2010-09-15  
Auftragsnummer / Order number: T10-1118 from 2010-09-01  
Anzahl der Seiten / Number of pages: 4  
Eingangsdatum / Date of receipt: 2010-09-30  
Datum der Prüfung / Date of test: 2010-10-06 to 2010-10-27

Die Prüfung erfolgt 60 und 61 des Maßes 192/1950, in der ge- Dieser Prüfungs- Rückverfolgbarkeit der physikalischen Internationalen Einheit Das BEV ist als das Institut für die nation Für die Einmessung u Wiederholung der K verantwortlich.

The test is performed Act (MEG) federal g This measurement national standards, measurements acco Units (SI). The BEV maintains the nation The user is obliged appropriate intervals

Stempel / Seal:   
Datum / Date: 20. DEZ. 2010  
Der Leiter des Prüfdienstes / Head of testing service: Mag. Robert Edelmair  
DVR: 0037028  
FL54010701 - 07.2007

**PTPI** BEV - Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen

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

**Kenndaten:**  
**Characteristic values:**  
Personal dosimeters delivered by the participant with dosimeter identification S14-01 to S14-26. Assignment of the dosimeter identification numbers by the EURADOS Intercom (Coordinator Andrew McWhan).

**Prüfverfahren:**  
**Test procedure:**  
The dosimeters were irradiated in the dosimetry laboratory of the BEV. The personal dose equivalent values have been obtained using the primary standards of the BEV for X-ray and gamma radiation. The standard of air kerma of the BEV for the X-ray radiation qualities of free air parallel plate ionisation chamber and for gamma radiation from <sup>137</sup>Cs are the Graphite - cylindrical cavity ionisation chamber. For dose equivalent quantities are created according to ISO 4037 standards set. Suitable conversion coefficients as well, or they are calculated from measured real X-ray spectra.

**Quantity to be measured:** personal dose equivalent  $H_p(10)$  and  $H_p(0,07)$

**Phantom:** slab water phantom according to ISO 4037

**Irradiation conditions:**  
**<sup>137</sup>Cs irradiation facility:** Reference beam facility  
Focus to phantom distance is 2000 mm respectively 3000 mm, Field diameter at phantom surface is 78 cm.  
**<sup>60</sup>Co irradiation facility:** Picker Type C8MI 80,  
Focus to phantom distance is 2000 mm, Field size at the phantom surface is 47 cm.  
**X-ray facility:** Philips type MG 320, inherent filtration of X-ray tube: 2,5 mm Be,  
Focus to phantom distance is 2500 mm, Field diameter at phantom surface is 47 cm.

**Environmental conditions during irradiations:**  
Air temperature: 19,5 °C – 20,5 °C  
Atmospheric pressure: 97,0 kPa – 101,0 kPa  
Relative air humidity: 40% – 50%

**PTPI** BEV - Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen

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 dose-meter	irradiation date	radiation quality	angle of radiation incidence	air kerma rate $K_a$ mGy/s	personal dose equivalent per irradiation $H_p(10)$ mSv	expanded uncertainty $U(k=2)$ %	total personal dose equivalent $H_p(10)$ mSv	personal dose equivalent per irradiation $H_p(0,07)$ mSv	total personal dose equivalent $H_p(0,07)$ mSv	re-mark
S14-01	06.10.2010	W250	0	0,0065	1,50	5,0	3,00	1,44	2,94	1)
S14-02	06.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	1,50	4,0	3,00	1,50	2,94	1)
S14-03	07.10.2010	N40	0	0,0021	1,50	5,0	3,00	1,59	3,09	1)
S14-04	07.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	1,50	4,0	3,00	1,50	3,09	1)
S14-05	07.10.2010	N40	30	0,0021	1,00	5,0	1,00	1,10	1,10	-
S14-06	07.10.2010	N40	30	0,0021	1,00	5,0	1,00	1,10	1,10	-
S14-07	13.10.2010	W110	45 y-axis	0,023	5,00	5,0	5,00	4,79	4,79	-
S14-08	13.10.2010	W110	-45 y-axis	0,023	5,00	5,0	5,00	4,79	4,79	-
S14-09	14.10.2010	W110	45 x-axis	0,023	5,00	5,0	5,00	4,78	4,78	-
S14-10	14.10.2010	W110	-45 x-axis	0,023	5,00	5,0	5,00	4,78	4,78	-
S14-11	18.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	12,0	4,0	12,0	12,0	12,0	-
S14-12	18.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	12,0	4,0	12,0	12,0	12,0	-
S14-13	19.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	2,50	4,0	2,50	2,50	2,50	-
S14-14	19.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	2,50	4,0	2,50	2,50	2,50	-
S14-15	19.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	2,50	4,0	2,50	2,50	2,50	-
S14-16	19.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,012	2,50	4,0	2,50	2,50	2,50	-
S14-17	25.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,0062	0,500	4,0	0,500	0,500	0,500	-
S14-18	25.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,0062	0,500	4,0	0,500	0,500	0,500	-
S14-19	27.10.2010	S-Cs	0	0,72	250	4,0	250	250	250	-
S14-20	27.10.2010	S-Co	0	0,72	250	4,0	250	250	250	-
S14-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1)
S14-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1)
S14-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1)
S14-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1)
S14-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1)
S14-26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1)

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

DVR: 0037028  
FL54010701 - 07.2007

Seite 3 von 4 Seiten  
page 3 of 4 pages

# EURADOS AM 2011 Prague

## - Participants meeting



# Publications

Radiation Protection Dosimetry  
Radiation Measurements

## 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>1</sup> NRG, Radiation and Environment, the Netherlands  
<sup>2</sup> Helmholtz-Zentrum Muenchen, Germany  
<sup>3</sup> Ciemat, Spain  
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<sup>5</sup> VT Group, United Kingdom

SECTION TITLE HERE

Radiation Protection Dosimetry (2010), Vol. 0, No. 0, pp. 0-0

## RESULTS OF THE EURADOS EXTREMITY DOSEMETER INTERCOMPARISON 2009

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

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<sup>2</sup> NRG, Radiation and Environment, the Netherlands  
<sup>3</sup> Helmholtz-Zentrum Muenchen, Germany  
<sup>4</sup> Ciemat, Spain  
<sup>5</sup> VT Group, United Kingdom

Received X 2010, amended X 2010, accepted X 2010

This paper presents the results of an intercomparison for extremity dosimeters organized by the EURADOS working group (WG2) on personal dosimetry. The exercise included ring, stall and wrist dosimeters on 59 systems were tested during this exercise including ring, stall and wrist dosimeters on the selected fields of photons and beta radiation qualities on appropriate phantoms. The dose quantity  $H_p(0.07)$ . All irradiations were carried out in selected areas (Seibersdorf Laboratories - Austria and IRSN - France). The results show that the dosimeters performed well with large angles of incidence (60°), and for beta irradiations with large angles of incidence down to energies of 100 keV. On the other hand, for photon irradiations down to energies of 100 keV, the results were less consistent. A meeting of the EURADOS extremity dosimeter, personal dosimeter, intercomparison participants was held at IM2010 with discussion on both the results and the problems.



## EURADOS intercomparisons on whole body and extremity dosimeters (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>

ARTICLE INFO

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Individual monitoring service  
Personal dosimetry  
Intercomparison  
Whole body dosimeter  
Extremity dosimeter  
Dosimeter design

ABSTRACT

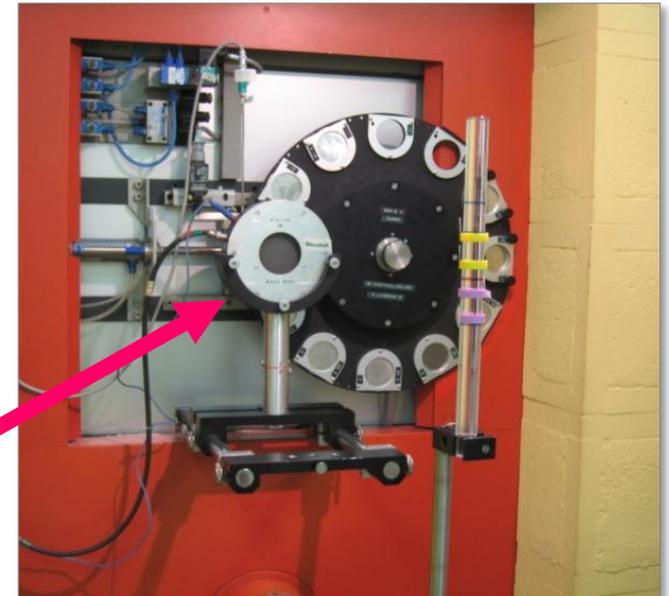
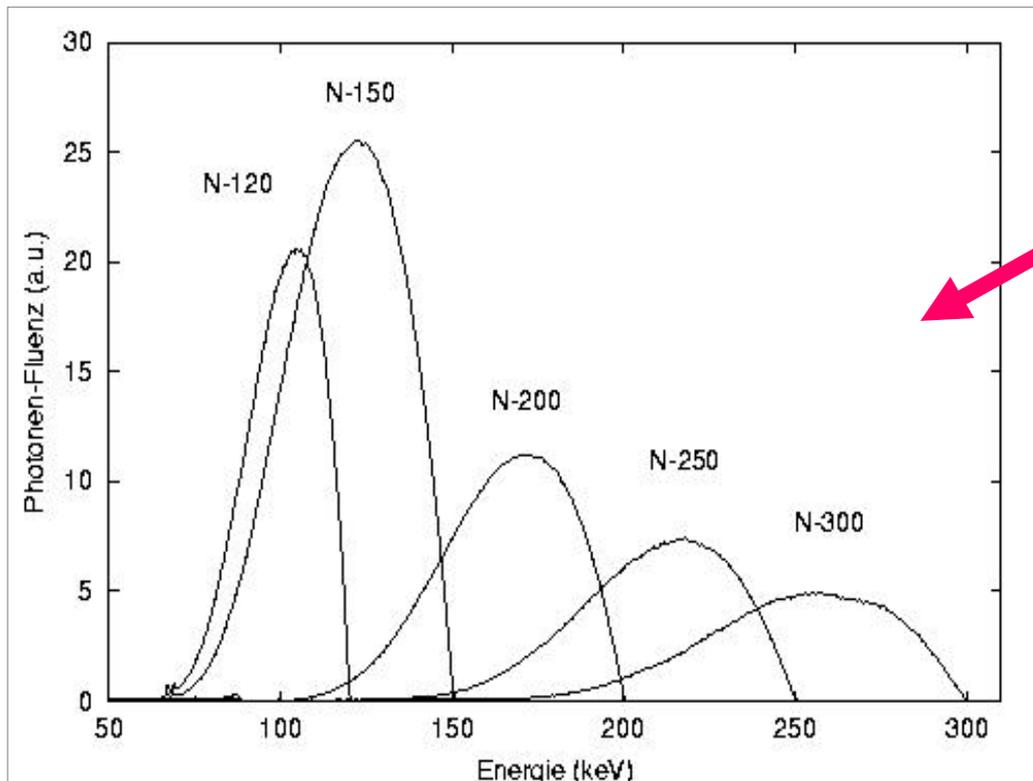
The EURADOS (European Radiation Dosimetry Group) working group (WG2) on personal dosimetry in Europe has shown that intercomparisons are fundamental for the validation of individual monitoring services (IMS) in Europe. Both exercises for individual monitoring services (IMS) in Europe and intercomparison exercises, one for whole body dosimeters (WBD) and the results were performed without external funding. More than 120(1) different – mainly passive – dosimeters of different types were analysed and compared. These exercises specific additional and comparative information on the response values of the dosimeters for different directional parameters e.g. response for different angles of incidence and for different radiation qualities.

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect  
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/radmeas  
Radiation Measurements

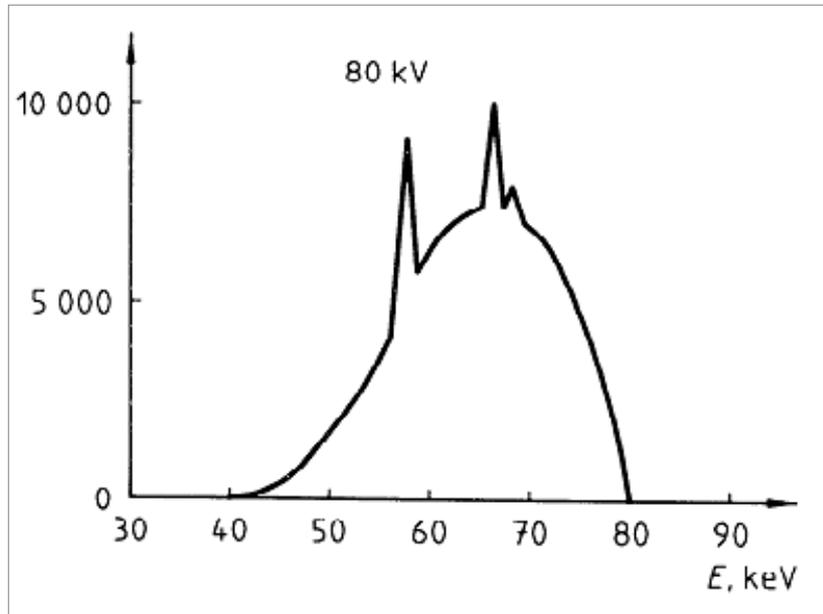
# Photon-radiation fields (ISO 4037-1)

## ISO Standard x-ray qualities

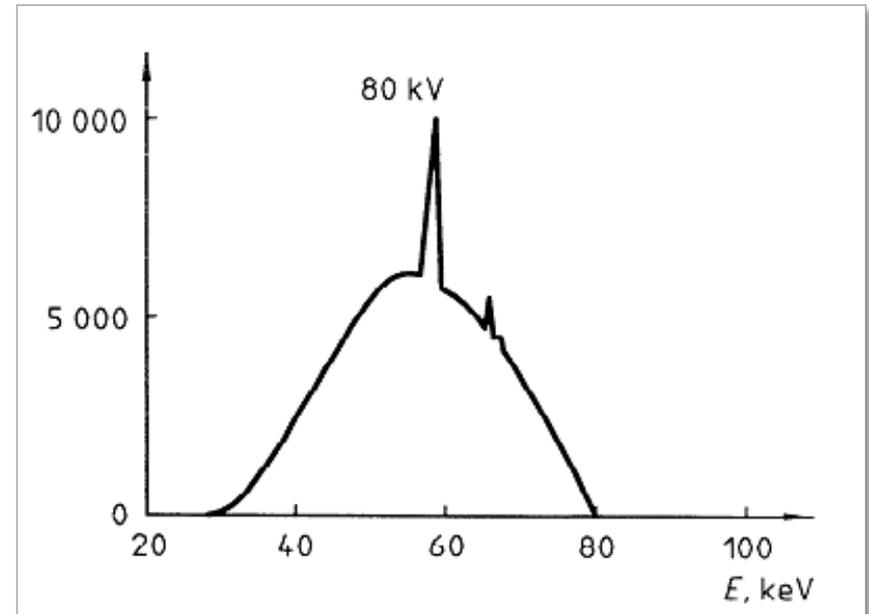
- E.g. N-series, 30 keV to 300 keV



# ISO 4037: N-80 and W-80



N-80 (65 keV)

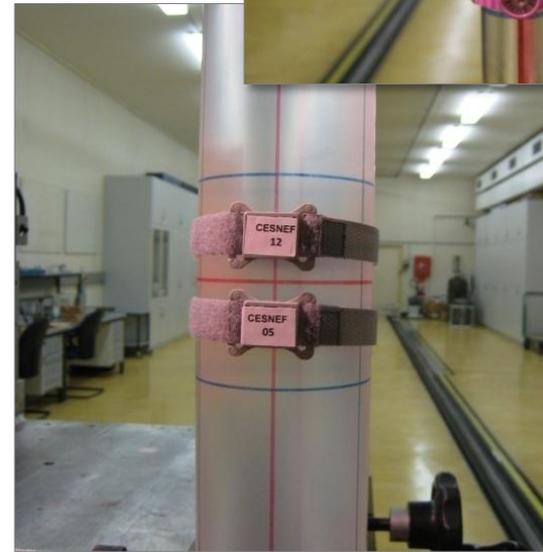
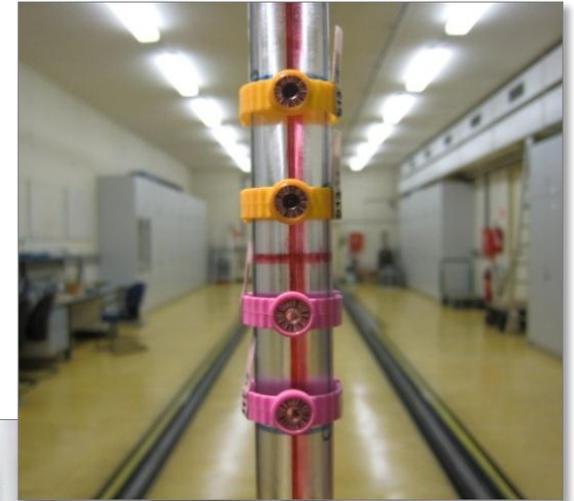


W-80 (57 keV)

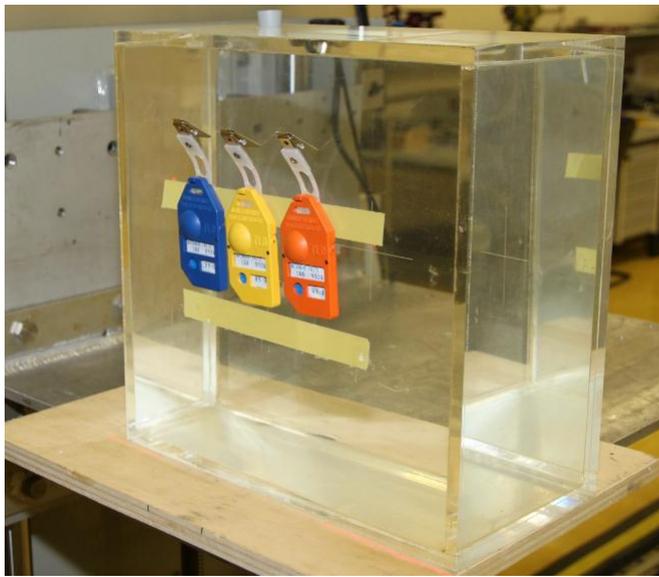
# Calibration phantoms / irradiation set up



whole body dosemeter

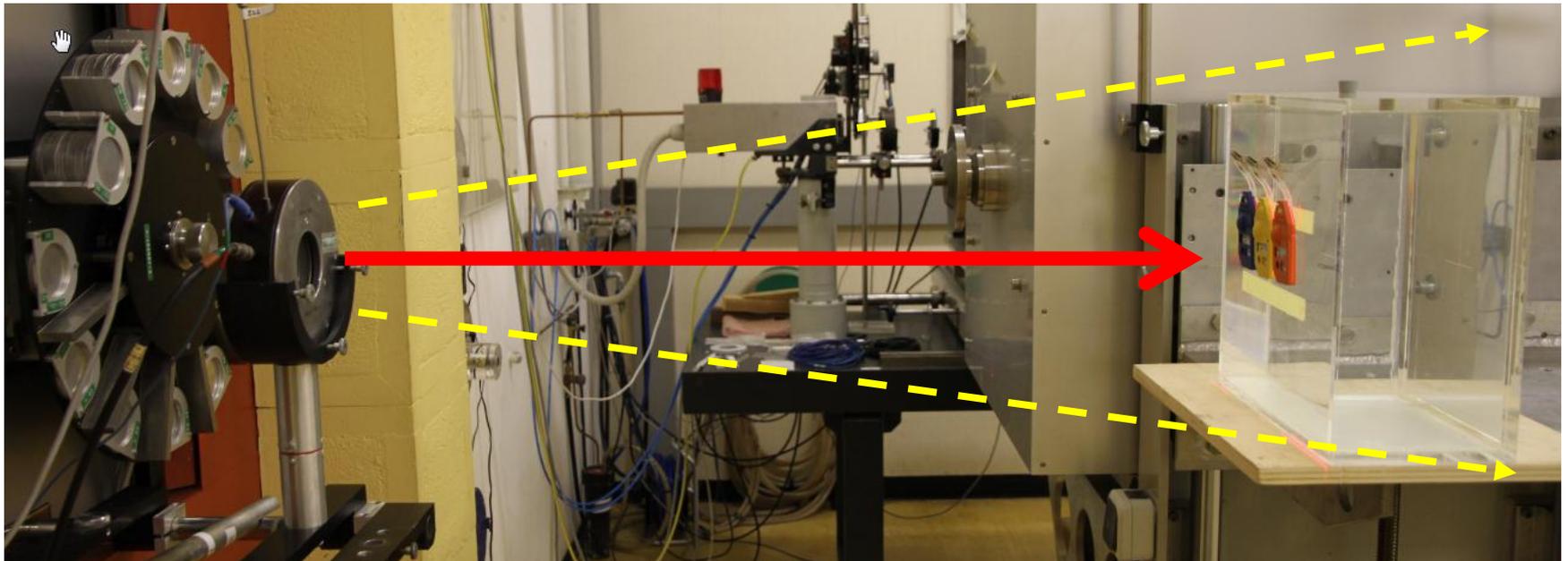


extremity dosemeter



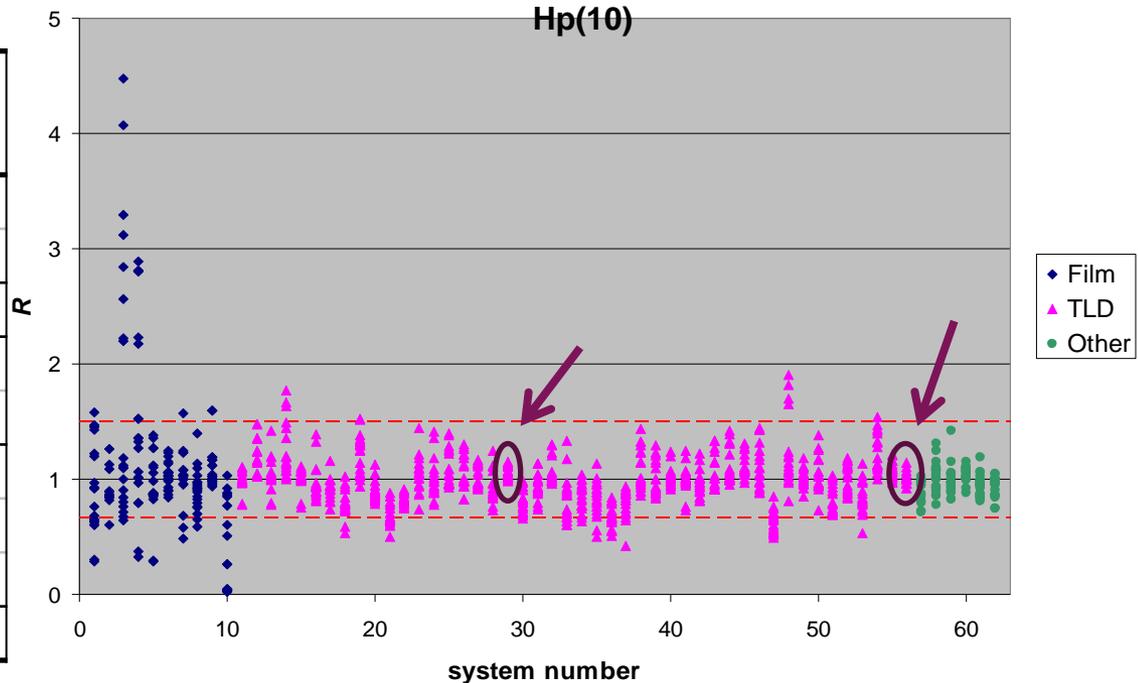
SEIBERSDORF  
LABORATORIES

Minimum distance  
approx. 2,5 m



# IC 2008 for whole body dosimeters

Quality	$H_p(10), H_p(0,07)$ (mSv)	Number of dosimeters
N-60	3	2
N-60 45°	3	2
N-150 45°	3	2
N-60 + S-Cs	(3 + 1)	2
S-Cs + N-60	(3 + 1)	2
S-Cs	0.5	2
	3	4
	10	2
S-Co	150	2

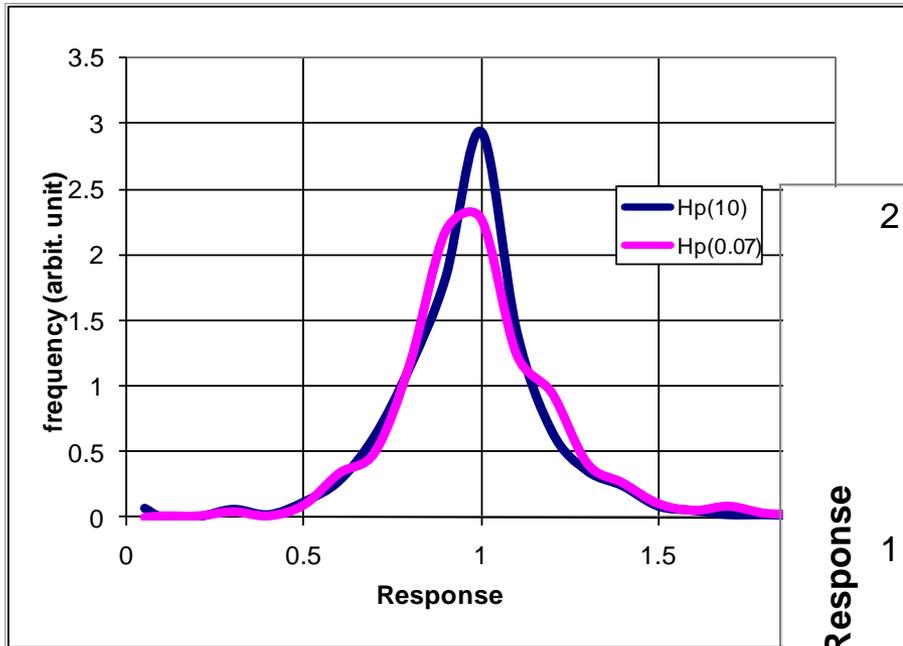


<b>Participants</b>	52 IMS / 62 systems from 24 countries (only 48 with both Hp(10) and Hp(0,07))
<b>Type</b>	Film (10) TLD (46) Others (6)
<b>Irradiations</b>	GAEC (Greek Atomic Energy Commission)

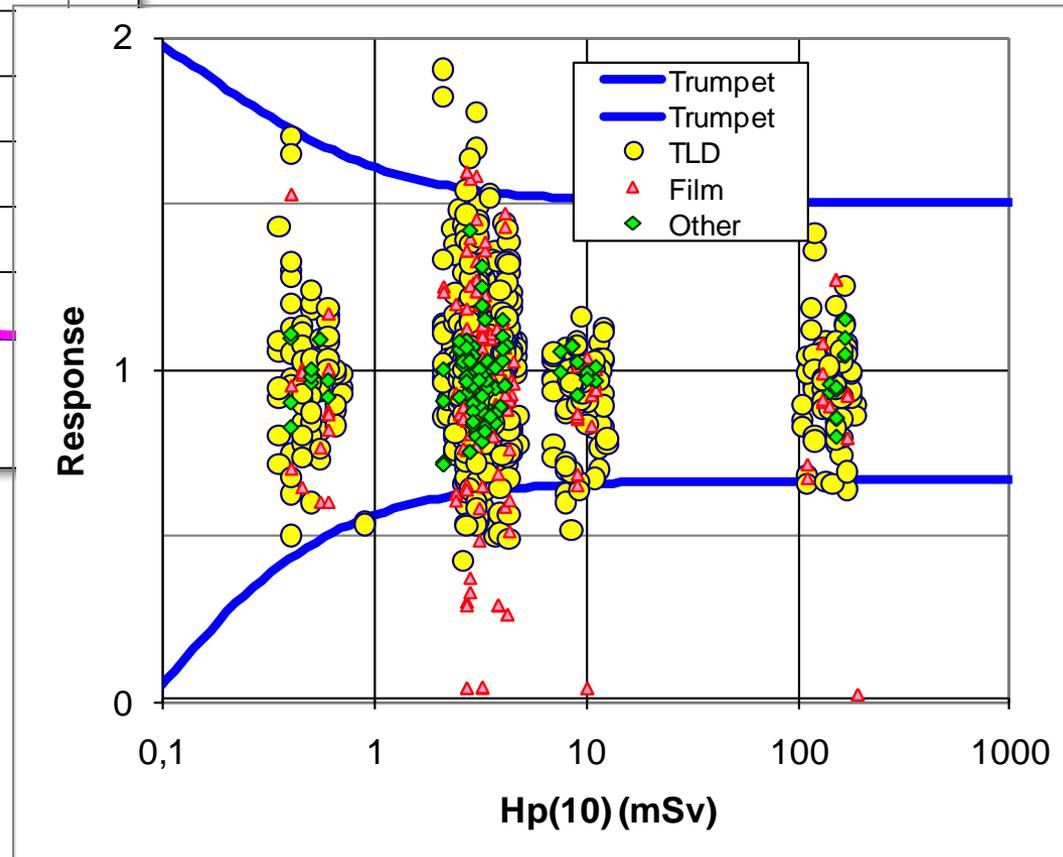
**Hp(10) results out of range:**

**Singel results: 7%, services: 40%**

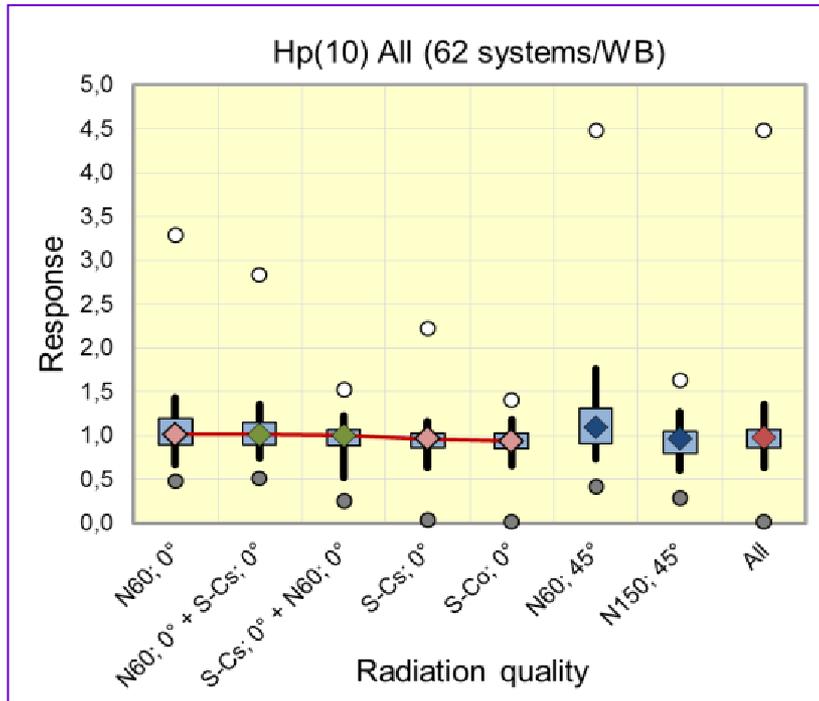
# IC 2008 for whole body dosimeters



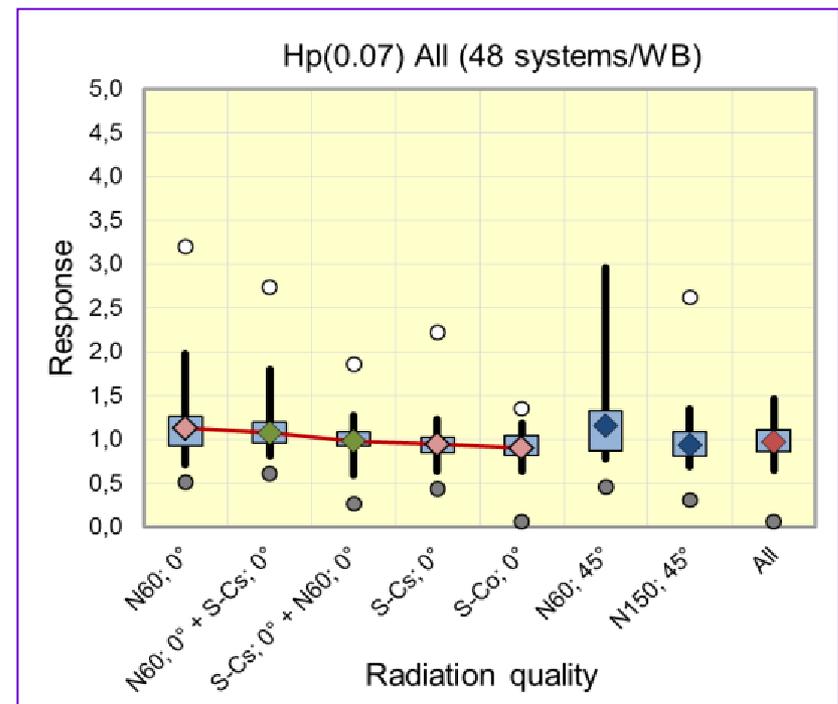
52 participants 62 systems  
Photon radiation



# IC 2008 for whole body dosimeters



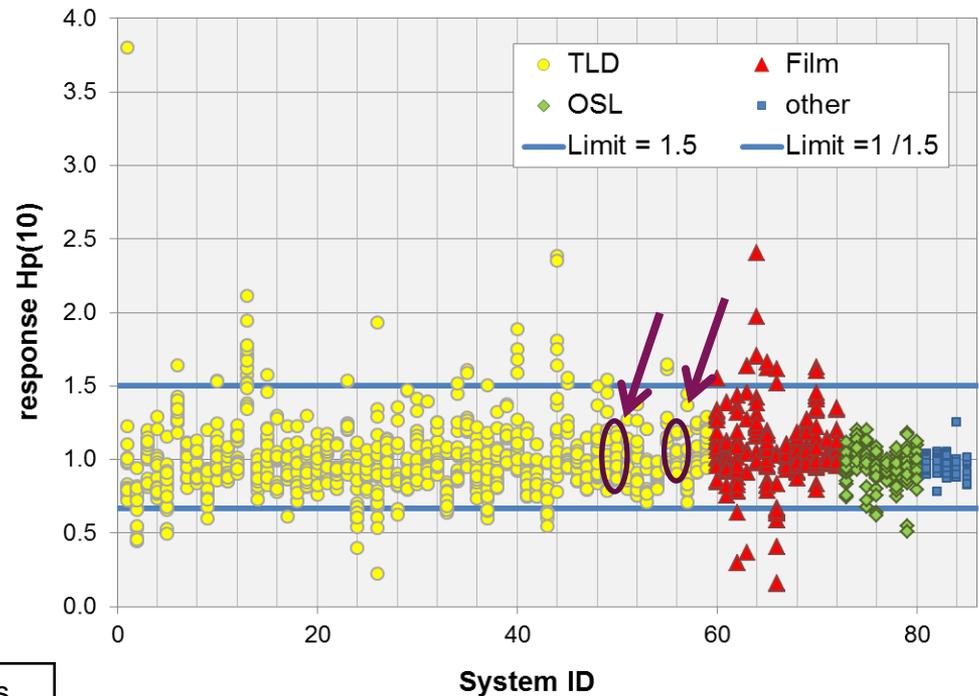
- 74% of the systems met the trumpet curve criteria (maximum 2 “outliers”)
- 60% of the systems had no values out of range



- 63% of the systems were TLDs using LiF:Mg,Ti as the detector
- Greater variation observed for Hp(0,07) compared to Hp(10) results
- Marked difficulty for some systems with N-60 45°

# IC 2010 for whole body doseimeters

Quality	$H_p(10)$ , $H_p(0,07)$ (mSv)	Number of doseimeters
N-40 30°	1	2
N-40 + S-Cs	3	2
W-110 45° X	5	2
W-110 45° Y	5	2
W-250 + S-Cs	3	2
S-Cs	0.5	2
	2.5	4
	12	2
S-Co	250	2

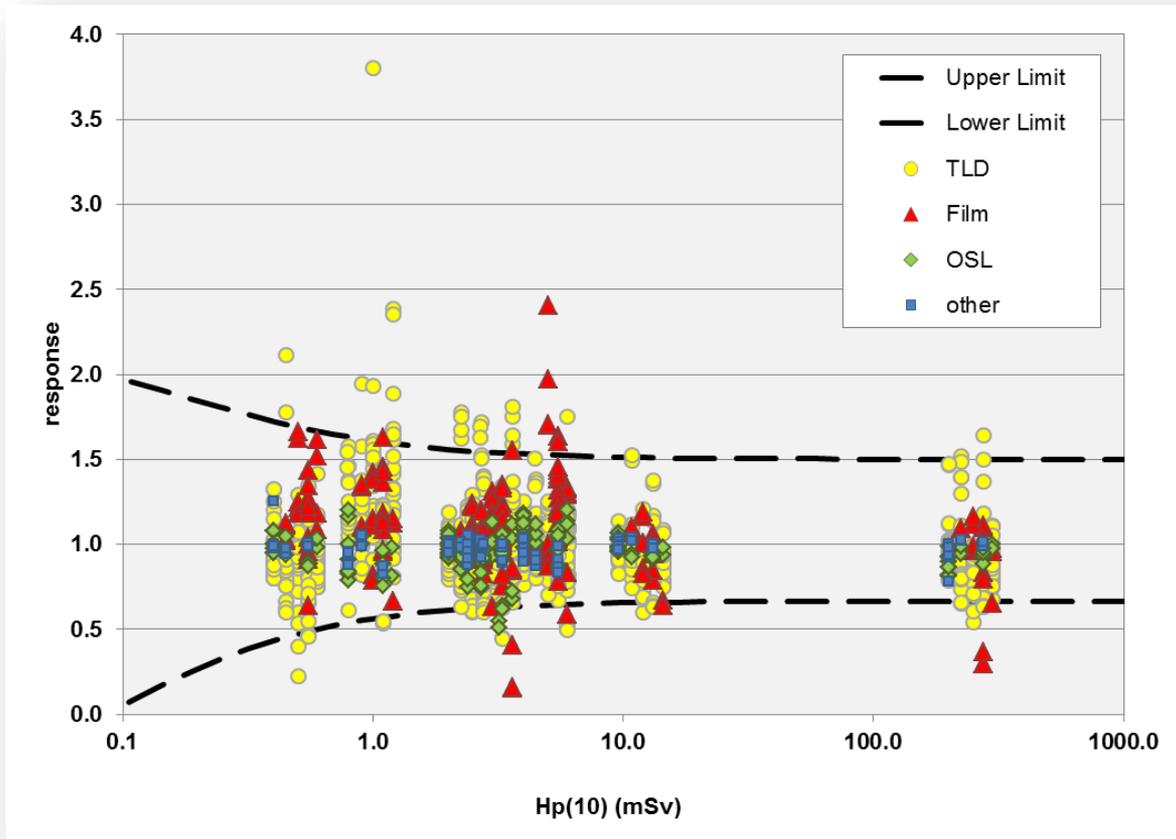


<b>Participants</b>	70 IMS / 85 systems from 30 countries (only 66 with both $H_p(10)$ and $H_p(0,07)$ )
<b>Type</b>	Film – 13 TLD – 59 OSL- 8 Other - 5
<b>Irradiations</b>	BEV - Austria

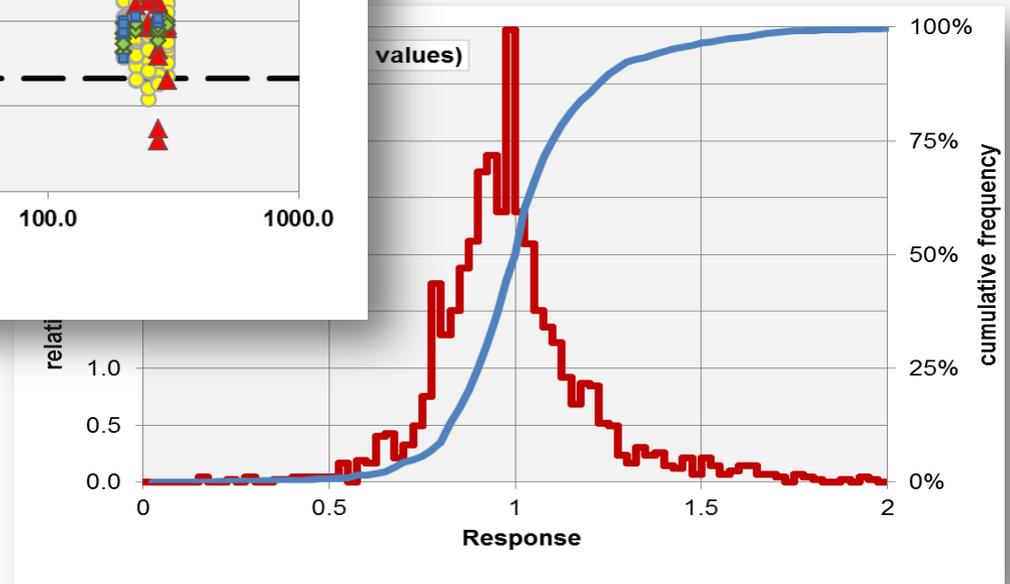
**Hp(10) results out of range:**

**Single results: 5%, services: 26%**

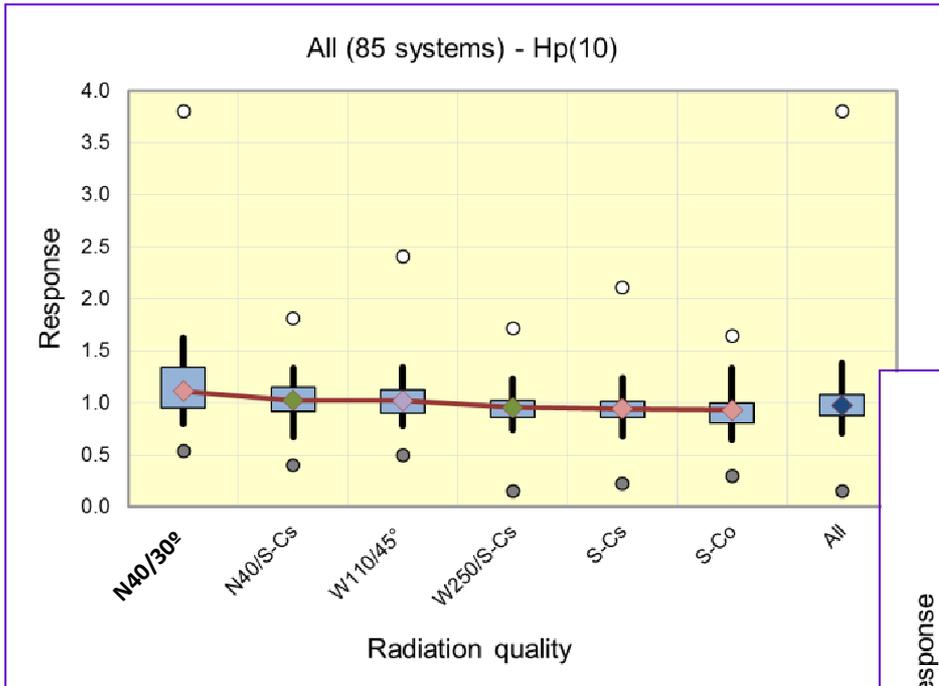
# IC 2010 for whole body dosimeters



70 participants, 85 systems  
Photon radiation

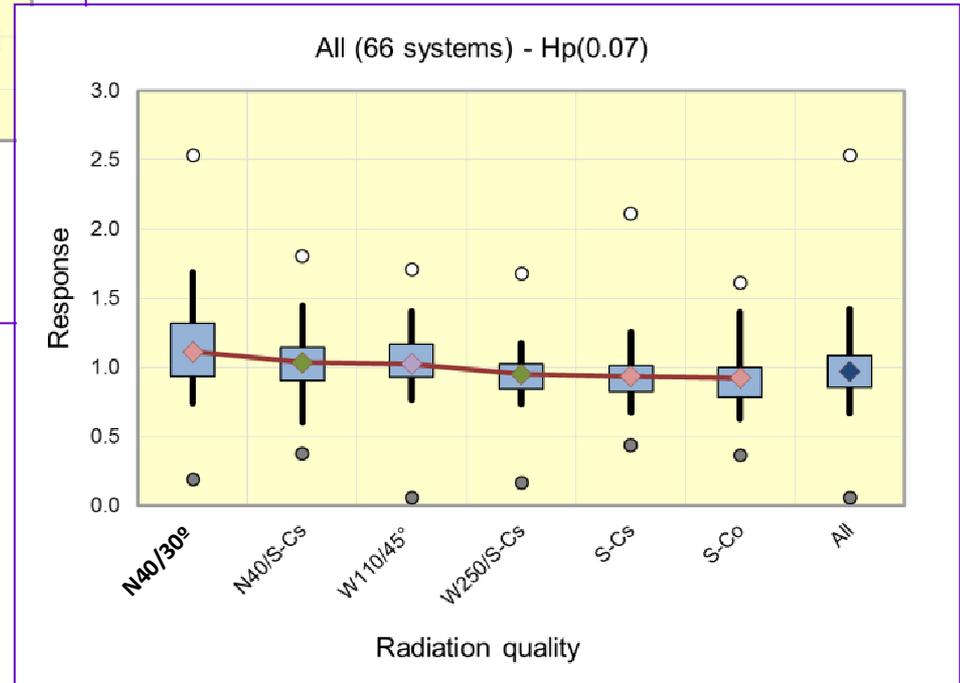


# IC 2010 for whole body doseimeters



- 86% of systems met the criteria for trumpet curves (maximum 2 "outliers")
- 74% without any value out of range

- 63% of TLD systems used LiF:Mg,Ti as a detector
- Greater spread of results for Hp(0.07) than for Hp(10)
- Marked problems for some systems for N40/30 °



# Whole body dosimeters (IC08)



# Ring dosemeters (IC09)



# EURADOS Report 2012-01

EURADOS Report 2012-01  
Braunschweig, January 2012

EURADOS  
European Radiation Dosimetry Group e. V.

EURADOS Intercomparison 2008  
for Whole Body Dosimeters  
in Photon Fields

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H. Stadtmann and A. F. McWhan

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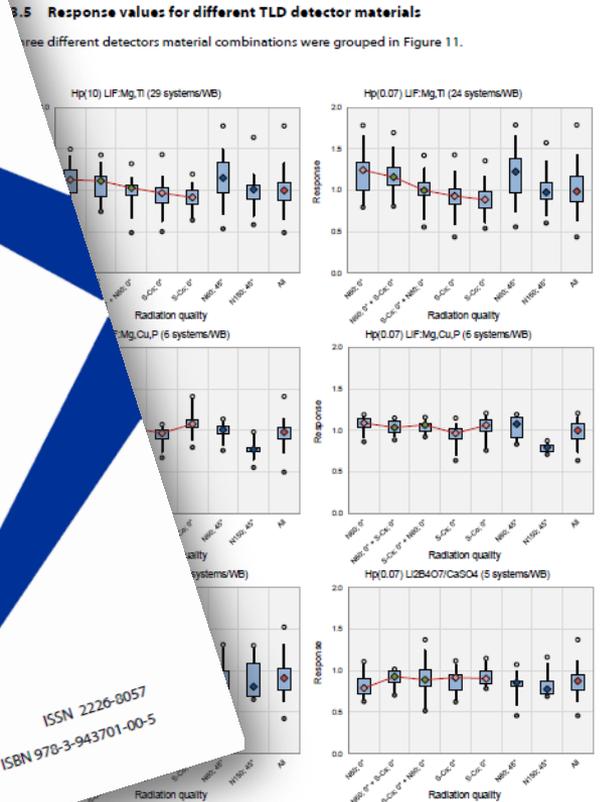


Figure 11 Comparison of the Response distributions for different TLD materials

Laboratory Nr. 36 (TLD) for dose quantity Hp(0.07)

Radiation Quality	Dosimeter ID	values reported by the irradiating laboratory		reported by participant		Result
		Dose mSv	Dose mSv	Dose mSv	Response R (reported/true)	
N60-0°	11	14.07/08	2.91	2.85	0.98	OK
	12	14.07/08	2.91	2.85	0.98	OK
	13	14.07/08	2.91	2.85	0.98	OK
N150-45°	14	17.07/08	2.91	2.85	0.98	OK
	15	17.07/08	2.91	2.85	0.98	OK
	16	17.07/08	2.91	2.85	0.98	OK
S-Ci	1	09.07/08	2.94	2.19	0.74	OK
	2	09.07/08	2.94	2.19	0.74	OK
	3	09.07/08	2.94	2.19	0.74	OK
	4	09.07/08	2.94	2.19	0.74	OK
	5	09.07/08	2.94	2.19	0.74	OK
S-Co	6	11.07/08	2.70	2.02	0.75	OK
	7	11.07/08	2.70	2.02	0.75	OK
	8	11.07/08	2.70	2.02	0.75	OK
	9	11.07/08	2.70	2.02	0.75	OK
	10	11.07/08	2.70	2.02	0.75	OK
S-Ci+N60-0°	11	21.07/08	9.20	1.84	0.20	OK
	12	21.07/08	9.20	1.84	0.20	OK
	13	21.07/08	9.20	1.84	0.20	OK
	14	21.07/08	9.20	1.84	0.20	OK
	15	21.07/08	9.20	1.84	0.20	OK
not irradiated	16	19.07/08	120.00	3.85	0.03	OK
	17	19.07/08	120.00	3.85	0.03	OK
	18	19.07/08	120.00	3.85	0.03	OK
	19	19.07/08	120.00	3.85	0.03	OK
	20	19.07/08	120.00	3.85	0.03	OK

Radiation Quality	Number of values	Median value (R)	Mean value (R)	Maximum value (R)	Minimum value (R)	relat. Standarddev. (R)
N60-0°	3	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0%
N150-45°	3	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0%
S-Ci	5	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0%
S-Co	5	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0%
S-Ci+N60-0°	5	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0%
All	20	0.71	0.71	0.98	0.20	27%

Number of outliers: 3  
Fraction of outliers: 15%

Arithmetic mean value of all R: 0.71  
Median value of all R: 0.70

# Announcements 2012

European Radiation Dosimetry Group

EURADOS →

Announcement of the

## EURADOS Intercomparison 2012 for whole body photon dosimeters (IC2012)

Over the last decade EURADOS, through its work on harmonisation of individual monitoring, has been carrying out a programme of carrying out a feasibility study for a programme of improving the harmonization of individual monitoring. Following the feasibility study, EURADOS 2008 & 2010 intercomparisons for whole body photon dosimeters have been completed. The 2012 intercomparison (IC2012) for whole body photon dosimeters will be completed in 2012.

European Radiation Dosimetry Group

### Scope

The 2012 intercomparison is for whole body photon irradiations, restricted to photon energies of 30 keV to 1.3 MeV, at an irradiation facility in terms of:

- > Energy: 30 keV to 1.3 MeV
- > Dose equivalent: 0.1 mSv to 10 mSv
- > Angle of incidence: 0° to 90°

As a result of this work, EURADOS has successfully executed the EURADOS Intercomparisons 2008 and 2010 for whole body photon dosimeters, and the 2009 Intercomparison for extremity dosimeters. As a next step in the programme, Eurados now has the pleasure to announce the **EURADOS Intercomparison 2012 for neutron dosimeters**.

Announcement of the

## EURADOS Intercomparison 2012 for whole body neutron dosimeters (IC2012n)

EURADOS was created to be a scientific network of European laboratories involved in research in radiation dosimetry. The objective is to advance the scientific understanding and the technical development of the dosimetry of ionising radiation by stimulating collaboration between European facilities.

Over the last decade EURADOS has coordinated a working group on Harmonisation of Individual Monitoring in Europe (WG2) entrusting its members with a variety of tasks. With the aim of improving the harmonisation of individual monitoring and helping individual monitoring services (IMS) to comply with ISO Standard 17025, the subgroup 2 (WG2-SG2) was assigned the task of setting up a self sustained programme of personal dosimeter intercomparisons in Europe.

SEIBERSDORF  
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FREQUENTLY ASKED SOLUTIONS

SEIBERSDORF  
LABORATORIES



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**Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit**

