

Performance of a new NIRP TL-dosemeter -Uncertainty and detection limit estimation

NSFS Conference 2015
Roskilde, August 25
MSc, Henrik Roed

TL-dosemeter & TL-reader

NIRP TL-dosemeter



Thermo Fisher Scientific,
Harshaw 8800Plus TL-reader



Harshaw 4-element TL-card



Position 1, Neutron Sensitive
Element: TLD-600H, ^6LiF : Mg,Cu,P
3.6 mm x 0,015"
Foil: PET 12 μm / MET PET 12 μm / PE 50 μm

Position 2, $H_p(10)$
Element: TLD-700H, ^7LiF : Mg,Cu,P
3.6 mm x 0,015"
Badge: PP / PTFE - 1000 mgcm $^{-2}$

Position 3, $H_p(3)$
Element: TLD-700H, ^7LiF : Mg,Cu,P
3.6 mm x 0,015"
Badge: PP - 300 mgcm $^{-2}$

Position 4, $H_p(0,07)$
Element: TLD-700H, ^7LiF : Mg,Cu,P
3.6 mm x 0,010"
Foil: PET 12 μm / MET PET 12 μm / PE 50 μm

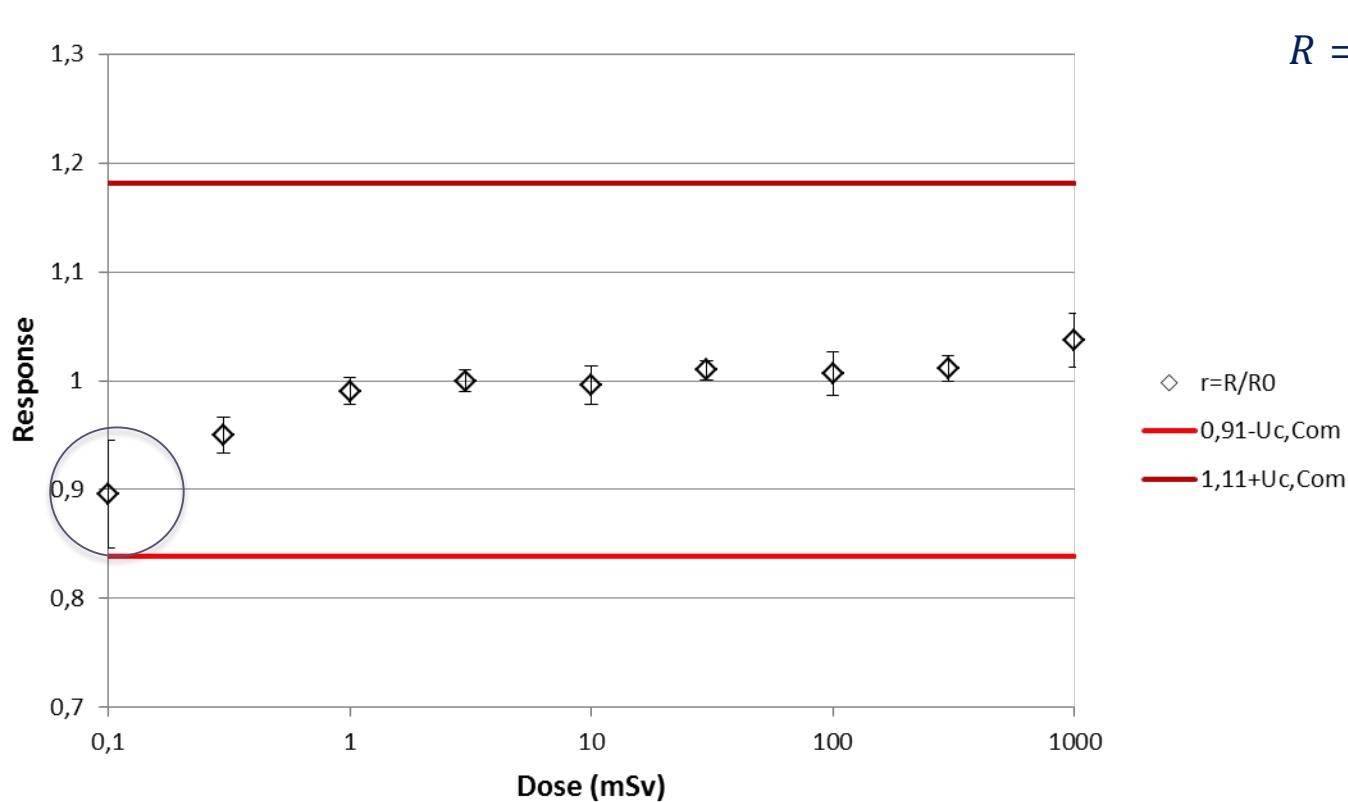
Overview

- Evaluation of the performance (uncertainty and detection limit) by application of the Standards:
 - ISO 62387-1 "Passive integrating dosimetry systems for environmental and personal monitoring"
 - JCGM 100: 2008 "Evaluation of measurement data—Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement" (GUM)
 - ISO 11929 "Determination of the characteristic limits (decision threshold, detection limit and limits of the confidence interval) for measurements of ionizing radiation"

Exposures performed by HPE (HPA/NRPB) – ISO 4037 (γ)

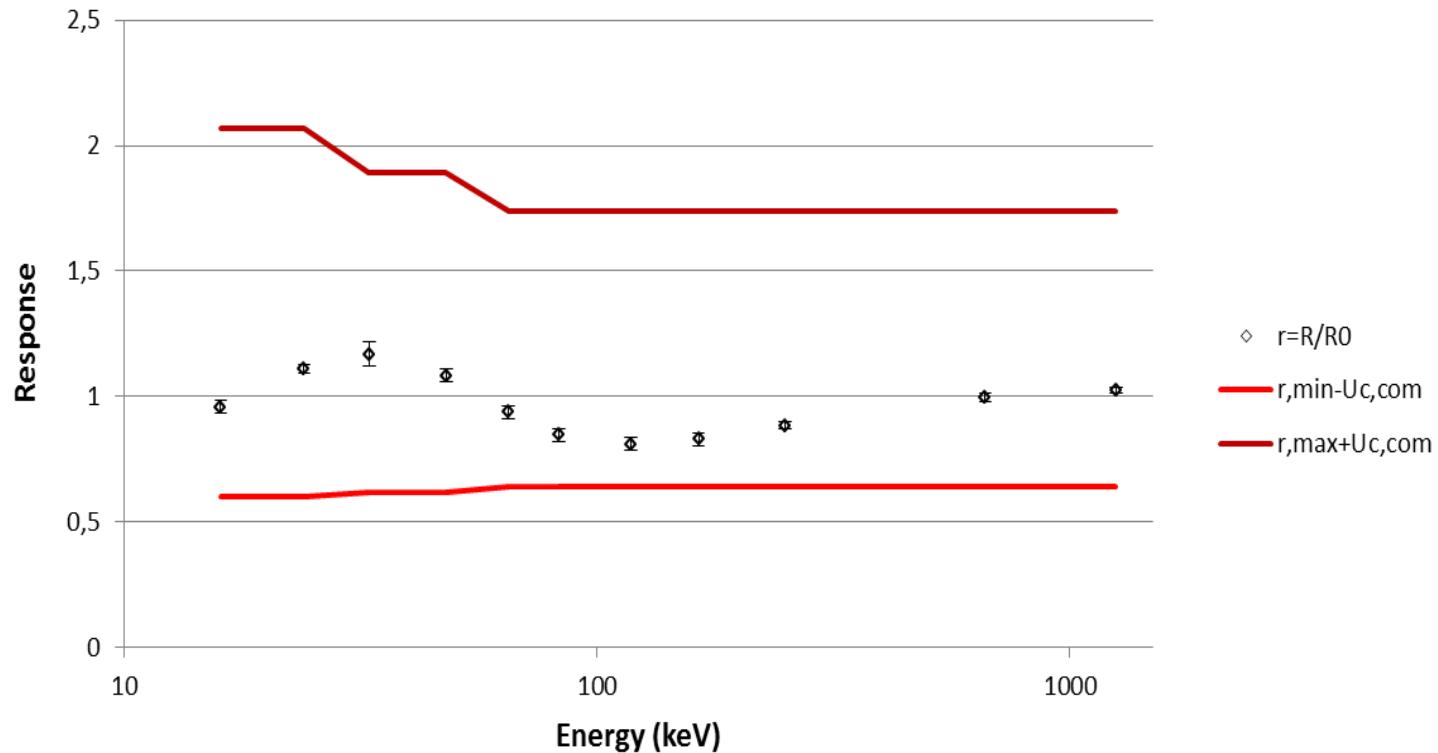
Linearity (ISO 62387-1)

Type Test Results, Hp(10), Cs-137



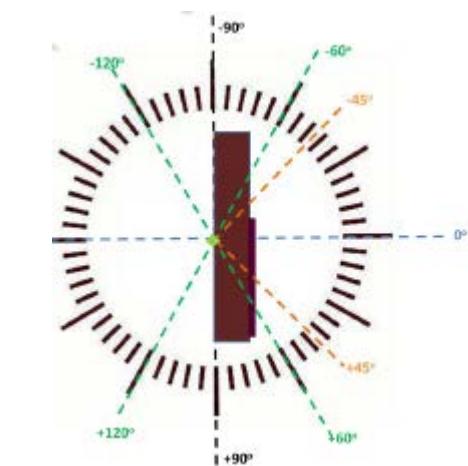
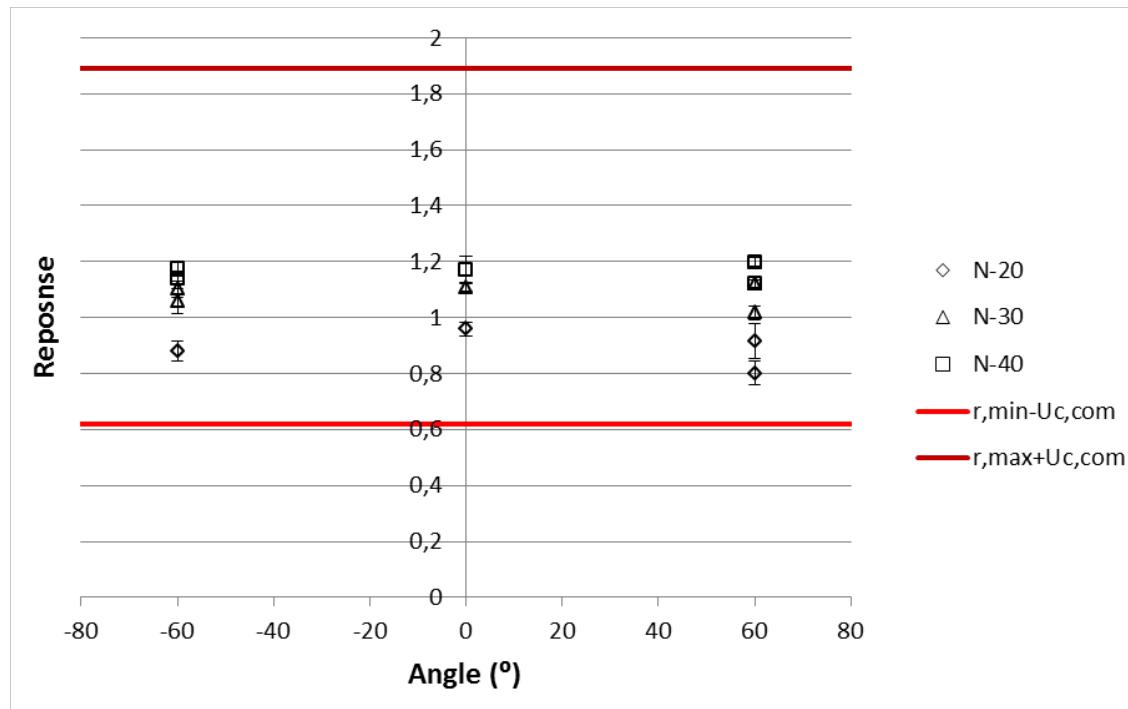
Energy Response (ISO 62387-1)

Type Test Results, Hp(10), N-20 <-> Co-60



Directional Response (ISO 62387-1)

Type Test Results, Hp(10), Vertical & Horizontal plane



Conclusion: Response within limits!

Dose uncertainty (GUM)

Model function:

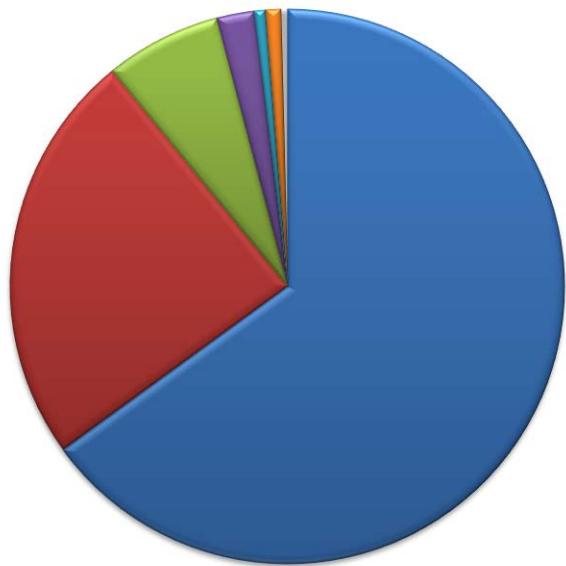
$$D_{\text{gross}} = K_{E,\alpha} \cdot K_{\text{LIN}} \cdot K_{\text{TLD}} \cdot K_{\text{RCF}} \cdot K_{\text{STD}} (X - Z)$$

$$D = D_{\text{gross}} - t \cdot \dot{H}_{BG}$$

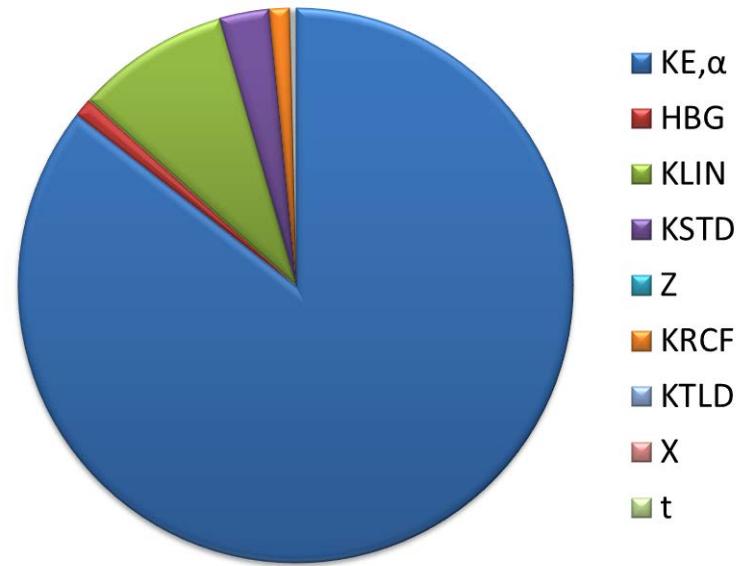
Uncertainty budget

Quantity	Unit	Exp. value	ci	u(Xi)	Distribution	ci u(Xi)	ci u(Xi)	(ci u(Xi))^2
X	gU	8,31 Yg/(X-Z)		0,006*X	Normal	0,006 YgX/(X-Z)	0,000661148	4,37117E-07
Z	gU	0,50 Yg/(X-Z)		0,4*Z	Triangular	0,4 YgZ/(X-Z)	0,002651893	7,03254E-06
H _{BG}	mSv/d	0,00173 t		0,00027	Normal	0,00027 t	0,016128	0,000260112
t	d	60 H _{BG}		0,58	Uniform	0,58 H _{BG}	0,000996522	9,93057E-07
K _{LIN}	1	1,04 Yg/K _{LIN}		0,042*K _{LIN}	Uniform	0,042 Yg	0,004349589	1,89189E-05
K _{E,α}	1	1,05 Yg/K _{E,α}		0,13*K _{E,α}	Uniform	0,13 Yg	0,013463014	0,000181253
K _{TLD}	1	1 Yg/K _{TLD}		0,006*K _{TLD}	Normal	0,006 Yg	0,00062137	3,86101E-07
K _{RCF}	1	1 Yg/K _{RCF}		0,015*K _{RCF}	Uniform	0,015 Yg	0,001553425	2,41313E-06
K _{STD}	mSv/gU	0,0121 Yg/K _{STD}		0,024K _{STD}	Normal	0,024 Yg	0,002470331	6,10253E-06
						u	0,021855171	
						u,rel		22%

Sensitivity coefficients



$Hp(10) = 0,1 \text{ mSv}$



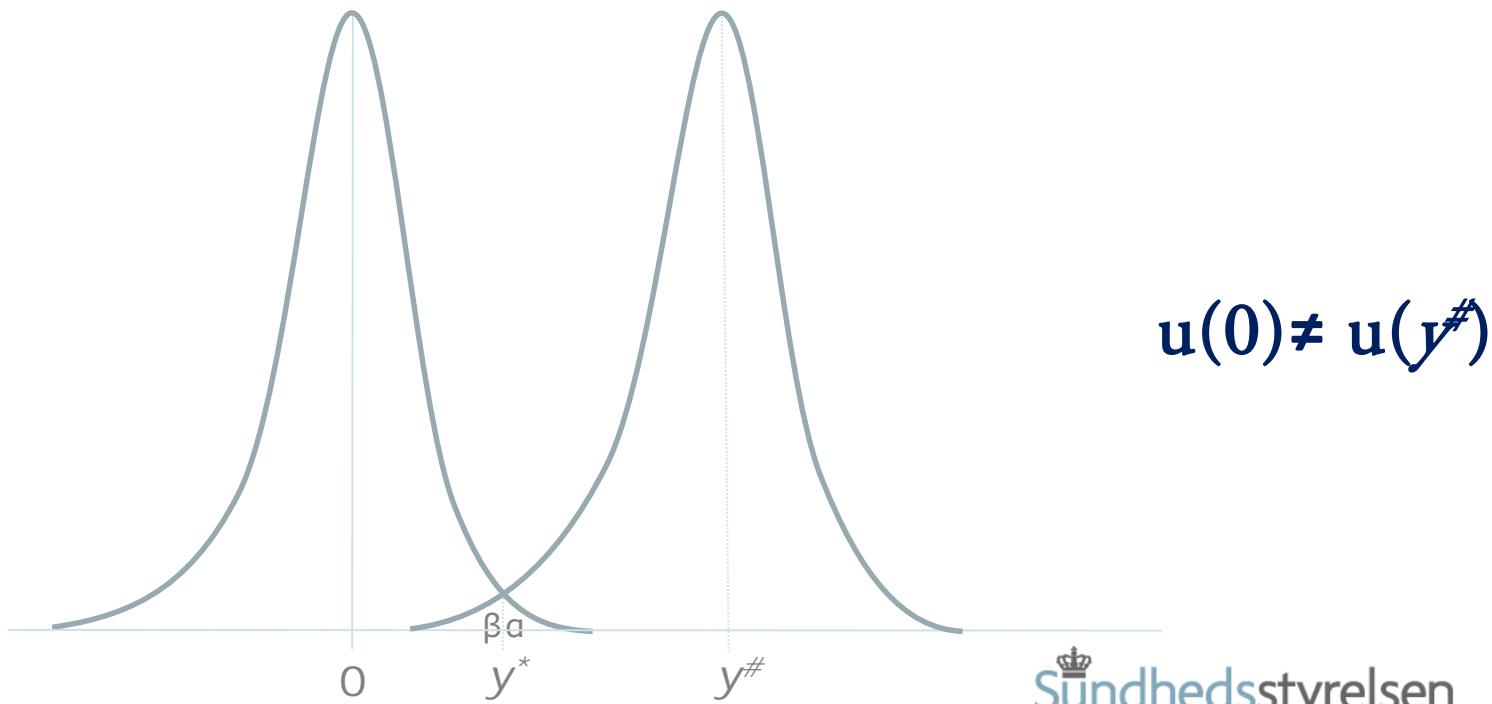
$Hp(10) = 1 \text{ mSv}$

Minimum Detectable Dose, MDD

ISO 11929

Decision threshold: $P(X > y^* | X = 0) = \alpha$, $y^* = k_{1-\alpha} u(0)$

Detection limit: $P(X < y^\# | X = y^\#) = \beta$, $y^\# = k_{1-\alpha} u(0) + k_{1-\beta} u(y^\#)$



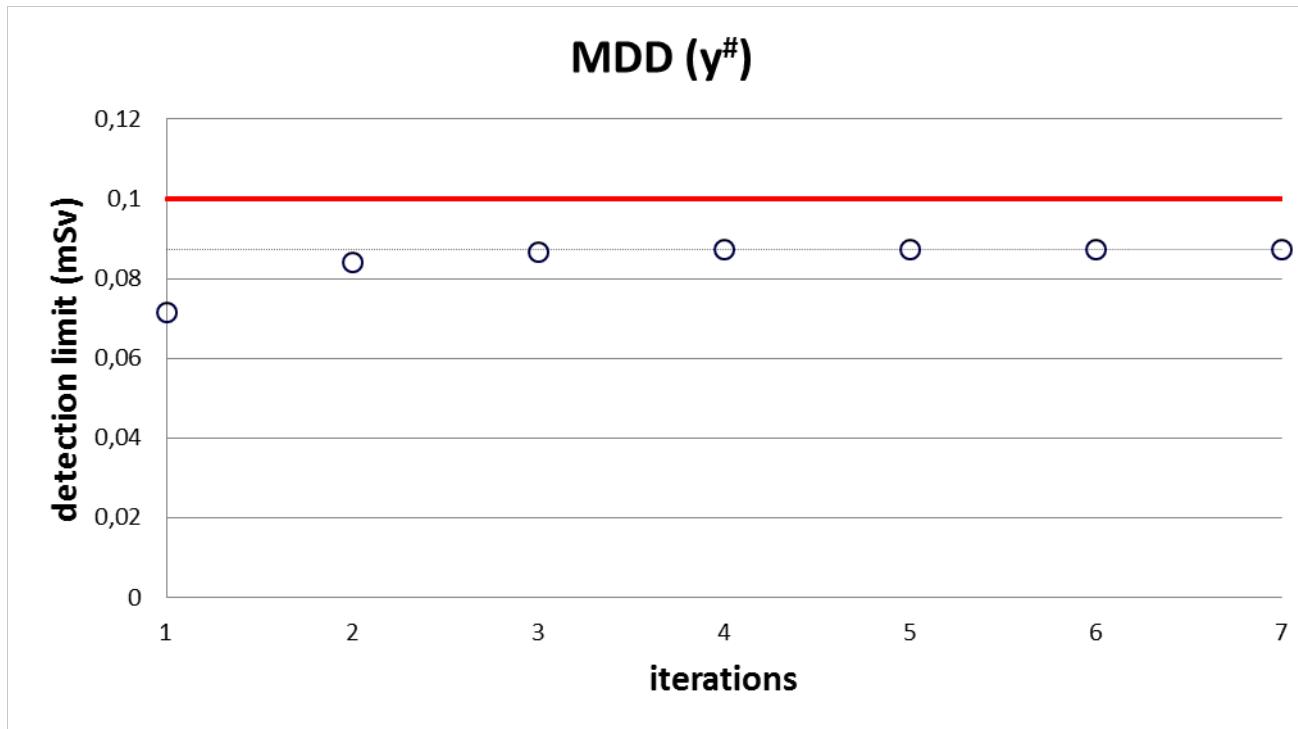
MDD iterative determination, Hp(10)

ISO 11929

$$\tilde{y}_{i+1} = y^* + k_{1-\beta} u(\tilde{y}_i)$$

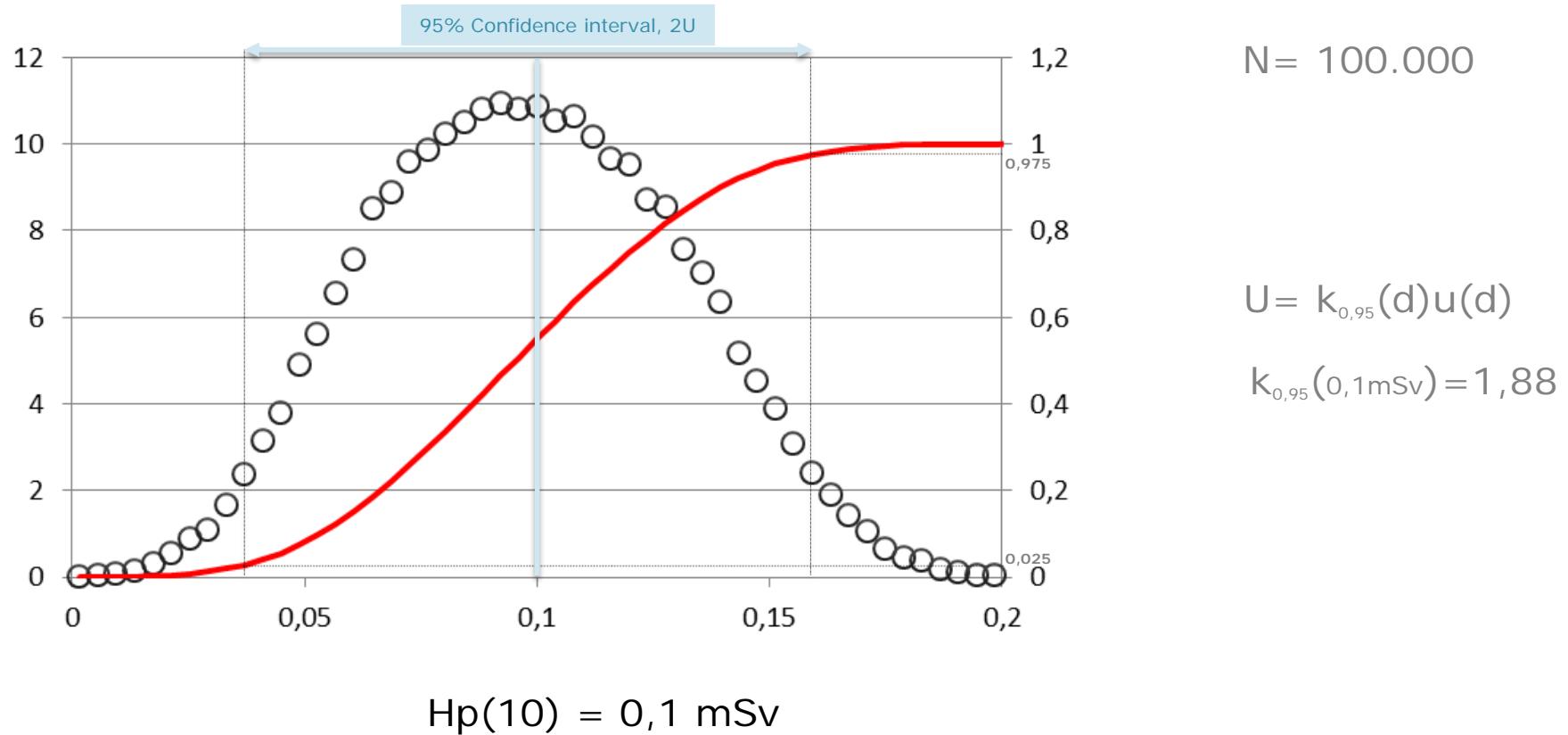
$$y^\# = \tilde{y}_\infty$$

$$\alpha = \beta = 0,05$$

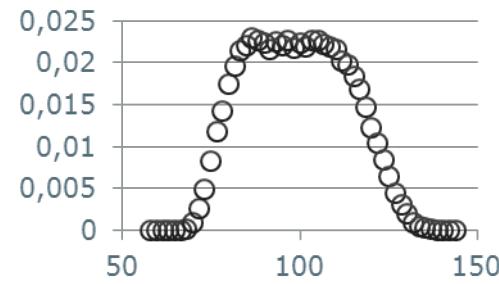
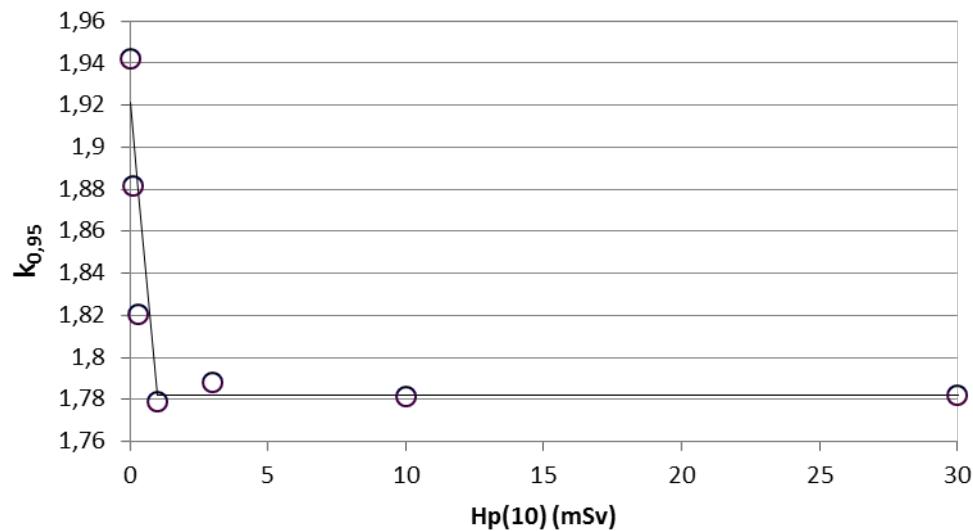
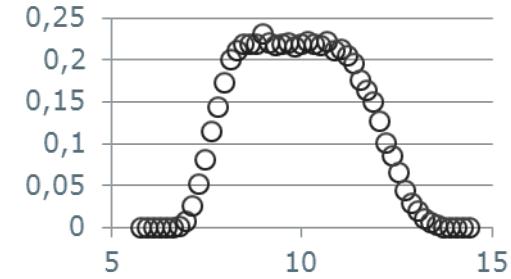
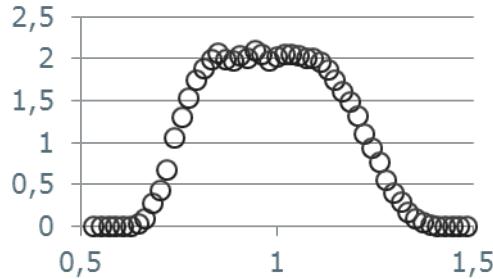
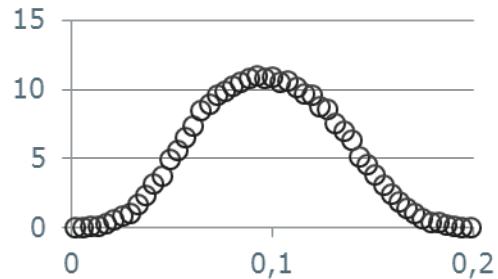


For a 1 monthly issued dosimeter MDD should be less than 0,1 mSv

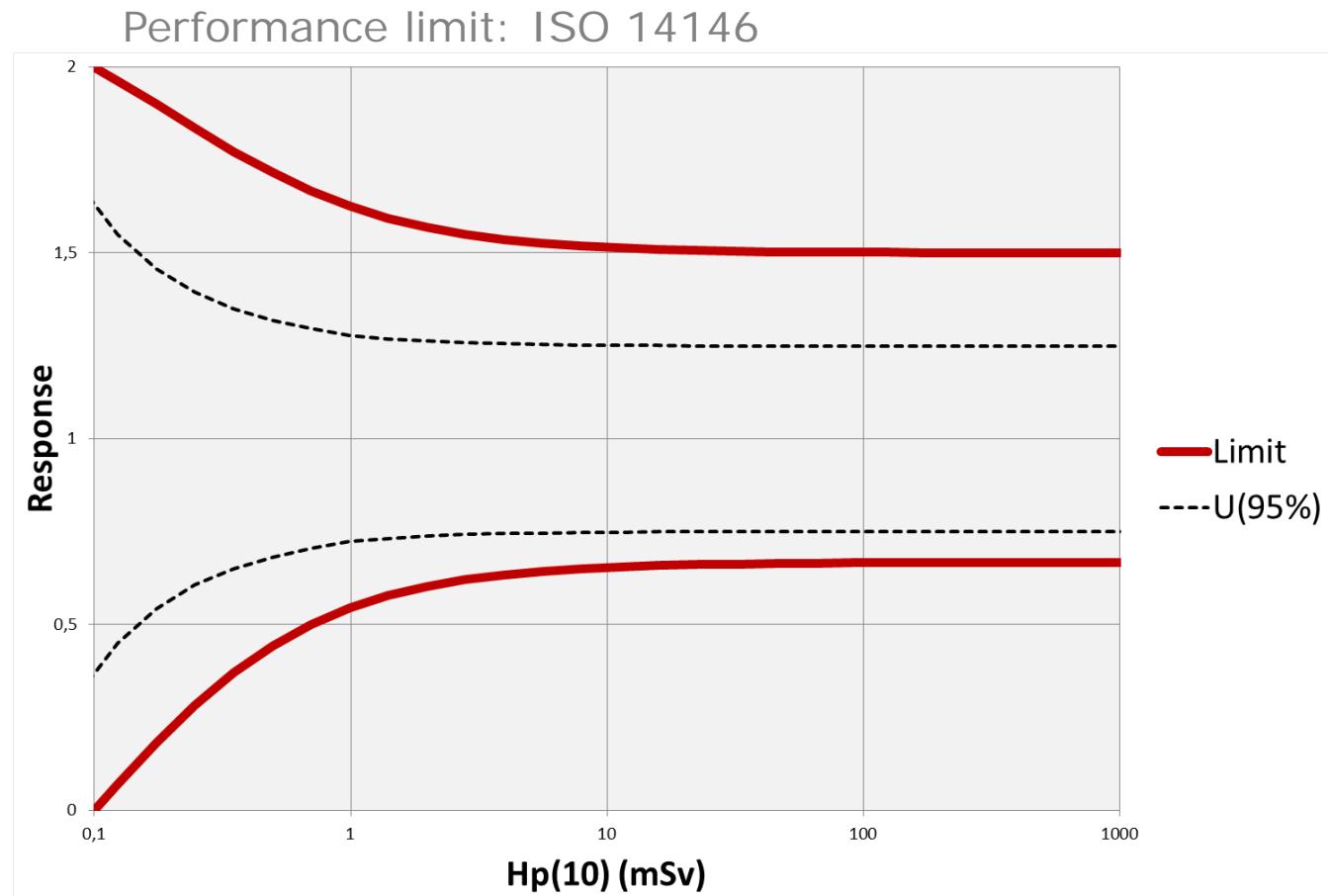
Monte Carlo simulation, Confidence interval (coverage factor)



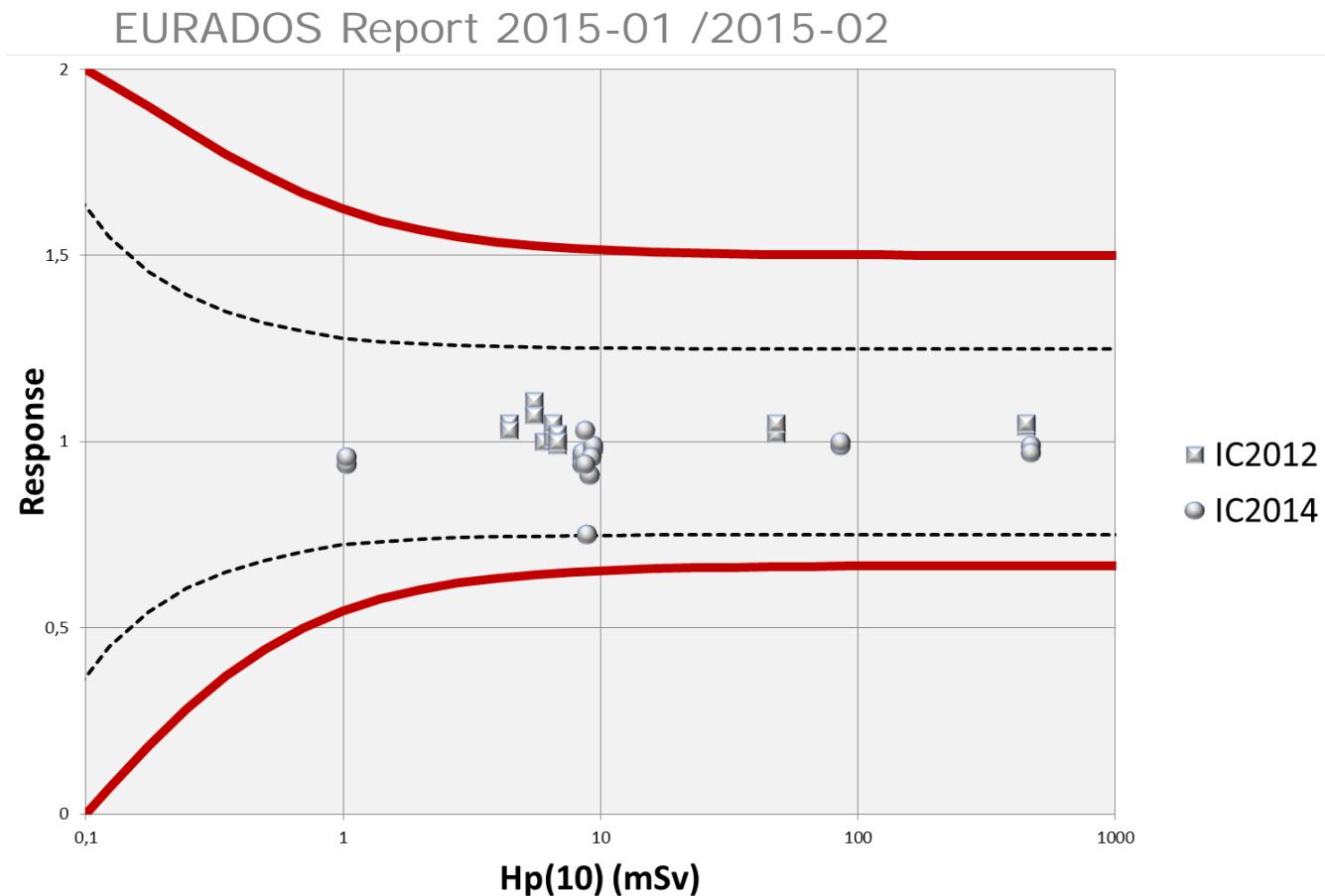
Coverage factor (MC)



Performance limit vs. Confidence int.



Results from intercomparison



Conclusion

- Minimum Detectable Dose, $H_p(10) < 0,1 \text{ mSv}$
 - Main Influence parameters:
 - Background radiation variation
 - Dosimeter dependence on energy & angle of radiation
- Dosimeter capable of measuring $H_p(10)$:
 - Energy [16 keV \Leftrightarrow 1,3 MeV] (γ)
 - Dose: [0,1 mSv \Leftrightarrow 1 Sv]
 - Angle: [-60° \Leftrightarrow +60°]

Thank you, ?