

**IRSN**

INSTITUT  
DE RADIOPROTECTION  
ET DE SÛRETÉ NUCLÉAIRE

*Enhancing nuclear safety*

# Routine operation of an RPL dosimetry laboratory for individual monitoring of RPL dosimeters

IAEA, Webinar 24.6.2020



MEMBER OF

**ETSON**

EUROPEAN  
TECHNICAL SAFETY  
ORGANISATIONS  
NETWORK



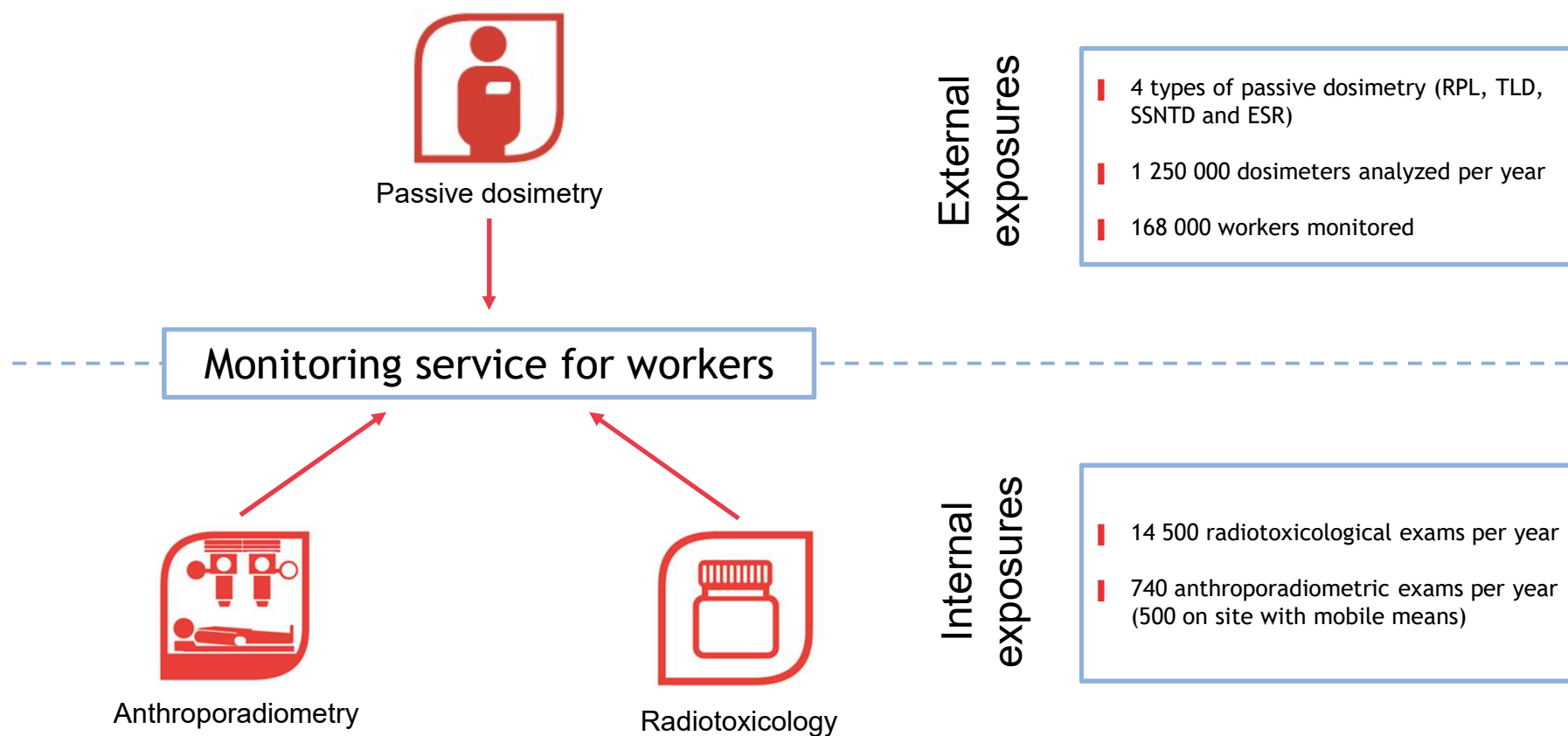
# Contents

- IRSN Dosimetry Lab
- RPL process
- Metrology and QC
- Intercomparison results

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# IRSN Dosimetry Lab



# External dosimetry products



*Whole body*



*Criticality*



*Extremity and eye lens*



*High doses (irradiator)*

# Contents

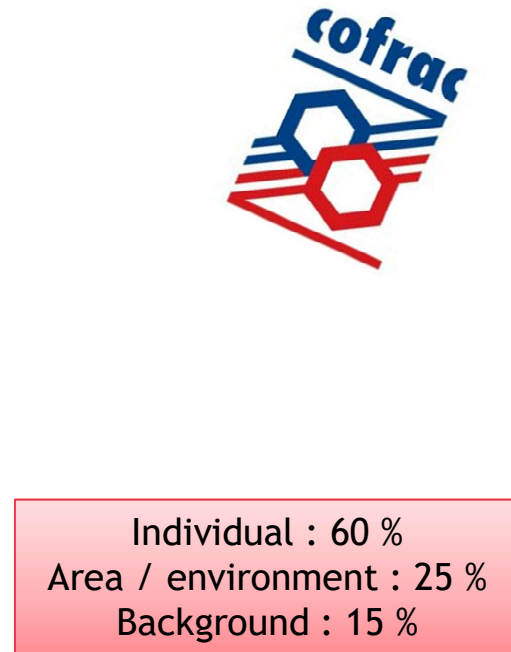
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# Use of RPL at IRSN

Since 2009 (it replaced film dosimeters)

Different use of RPL

Use	Quantity
Individual	$H_p(10)$ et $H_p(0,07)$
Workplace study	$H_p(10)$ et $H_p(0,07)$
Area / environment	$H^*(10)$ et $H'(0,07)$
Background	-

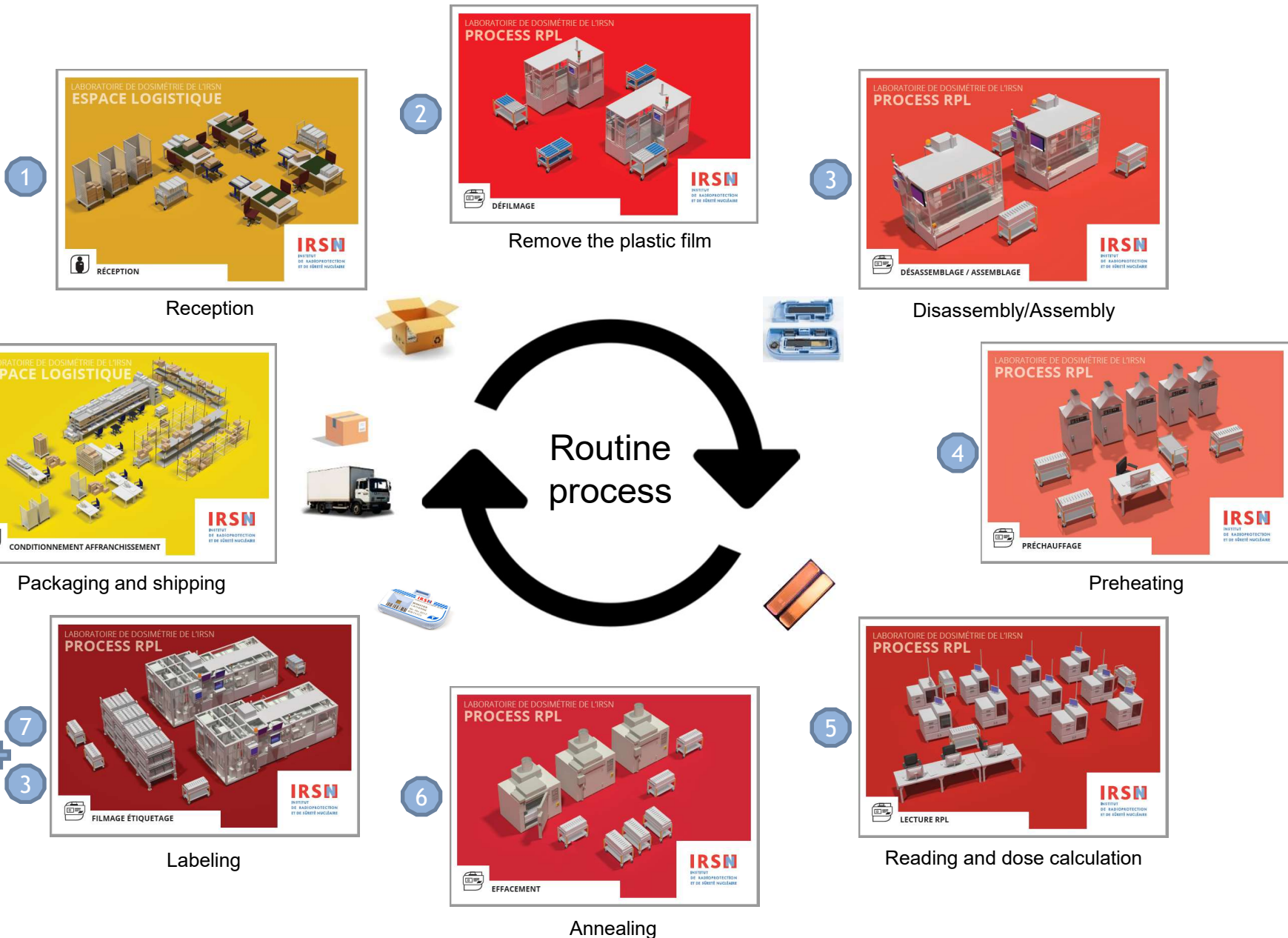


Field

- Medical : 75 %
- Industry and research : 15 %
- Nuclear : 10 %

Periodicity of use

- Quarterly : 75 %
- Monthly : 25 %





# Specific process (expertise)

- For « high » dose or abnormal signal ( $\approx 400$ /year)
- RPL standard analysis is completed by a reading with the imager

## Wearing conditions



X-rays - dynamic exposure



X-rays - static exposure

## Confirmation of the radiation type



$\beta$  radiation



$\gamma$  radiation

## Abnormal exposure



Contamination of the dosimeter



Shield in front of the dosimeter



Collimated exposure

# Maintenance

- 11 readers
- 4 ovens for preheating
- 3 ovens for annealing
- 2 machines for remove the plastic film
- 4 machines for RPL assembly or disassembly
- 2 machines for labeling
- A lot of computers



- ### Internal maintenance
- Simple breakdown
  - Regular cleaning
  - Setting

350 interventions / year

- ### External maintenance
- Preventive maintenance
  - Complex breakdown

1 intervention / month

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- | **Metrology and QC**
- | Intercomparison results

# Metrology and QC

- Annual calibration
- Quarterly verification with reference glasses exposed to  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  source
- Regular linearity checks
- Daily check with reference glasses
- In each analysed batch, « control dosimeters » are added to check the preheating cycle and the reading step

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# EURADOS IC 2018ph

(Data from IC2018ph Participants Meeting 12 Feb 2019 Łódź Poland)

40 countries

101 IMS

121 systems

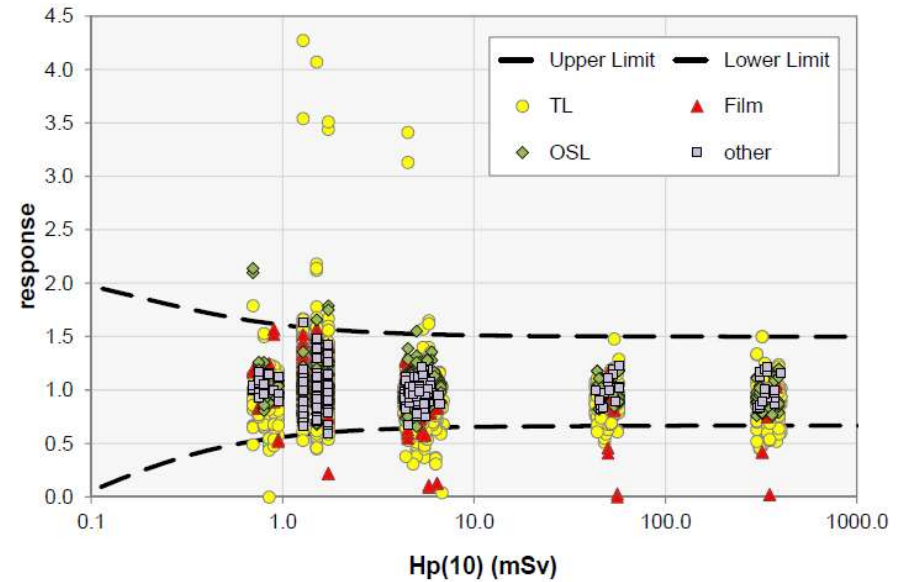
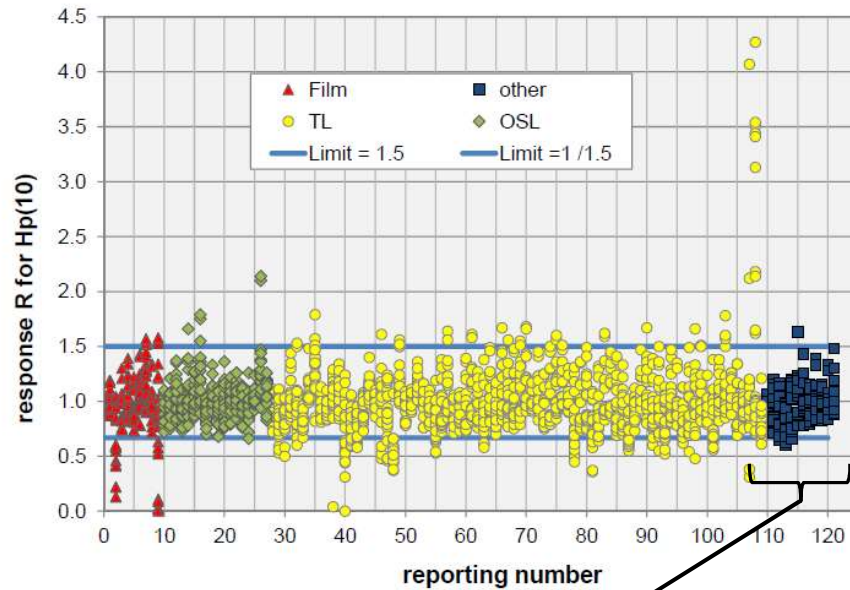
Irradiation plan

- Energy response
- Angle
- Linearity with Co-60
- Mixed X- $\gamma$

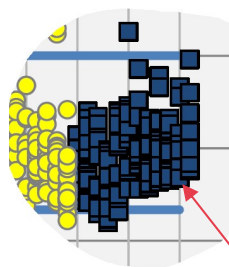
	systems	% of all	% of type
<b>TL</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>68%</b>
LiF:Mg, Ti	47	39%	57%
Li2B4O7/CaSO4	15	12%	18%
LiF:Mg, Cu, P	13	11%	16%
TL - Other	7	6%	9%
<b>other</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>
DIS	7	6%	58%
RPL	4	3%	33%
APD	1	1%	8%
<b>Film</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>
agfa	7	6%	78%
FOMA	2	2%	22%
<b>OSL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>
Al2O3:C	13	11%	72%
BeO	5	4%	28%
<b>All</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Hp(10)		Dose (mSv)			dose-meter
Radiation	Quality	Mean	Min	Max	
X-Ray	N-60	1.5	1.3	1.7	242
	N-60/60°	1.5	1.3	1.7	242
	W-110	5.0	4.5	5.5	242
	N-150/60°	1.5	1.3	1.7	242
Gamma	S-Cs-S	0.8	0.7	1.0	242
	S-Cs-L	4.9	4.3	5.8	484
	S-Co-L	5.0	4.3	5.8	242
	S-Co-M	50	43	57	242
	S-Co-H	346	300	400	242
mixed	N-150/Cs-137	6.0	5.2	6.9	242
All		38.8	0.7	400.0	2662

# All participants



ISO 14146:2010



IRSN

Outliers / Trumpet						
Quantity	Quality	TL	Film	OSL	other	All
Hp(10)	N-60	5%	0%	0%	4%	4%
	N-60/60°	12%	6%	8%	4%	10%
	W-110	5%	17%	3%	0%	5%
	S-Cs	5%	13%	2%	0%	4%
	S-Co	8%	19%	0%	0%	7%
	N-150/60°	4%	11%	0%	0%	3%
	N-150/Cs-137	7%	22%	0%	0%	7%
	All		6%	14%	2%	1%

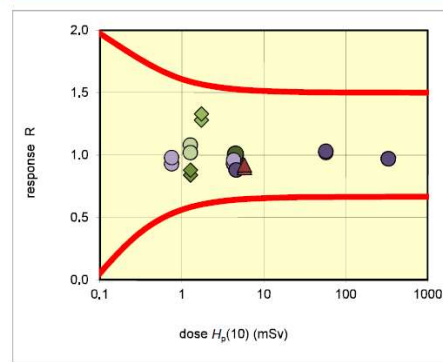
# IRSN results

## Reporting number 120: (other) for dose quantity $H_p(10)$

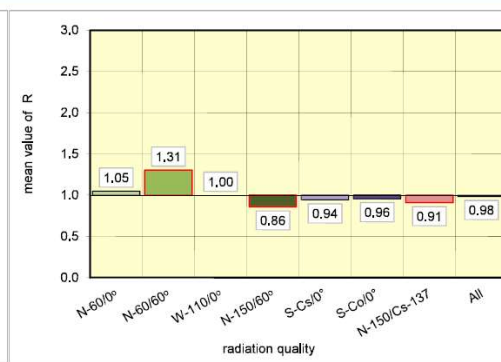
true values reported by the irradiating laboratory			values reported by participant		results	
radiation quality	dosemeter number	dose $H_p(10)$ mSv	dose $H_p(10)$ mSv	response R (reported/true)		
x-ray	N-60/0°	5	1.27	1.37	1.08	OK
		16	1.27	1.30	1.02	OK
	N-60/60°	34	1.73	2.21	1.28	OK
		29	1.73	2.31	1.33	OK
	W-110/0°	26	4.50	4.44	0.99	OK
		27	4.50	4.54	1.01	OK
gamma	S-Cs-S/0°	15	0.75	0.70	0.93	OK
		13	0.75	0.74	0.98	OK
	S-Cs-L/0°	4	4.30	4.01	0.93	OK
		19	4.30	4.01	0.93	OK
		21	4.30	3.99	0.93	OK
	S-Co-L/0°	9	4.30	4.12	0.96	OK
2		4.60	4.06	0.88	OK	
S-Co-M/0°	24	4.60	4.06	0.88	OK	
	33	57.00	57.92	1.02	OK	
	31	57.00	58.74	1.03	OK	
	7	330.00	319.58	0.97	OK	
S-Co-H/0°	8	330.00	320.17	0.97	OK	
	32	5.80	5.21	0.90	OK	
mixed	N-150/Cs-137	18	5.80	5.32	0.92	OK

outliers: 0 of 22

Fraction of outliers: 0%



ISO14146:2000 trumpet curve parameter: 1.5 / 0.085 mSv



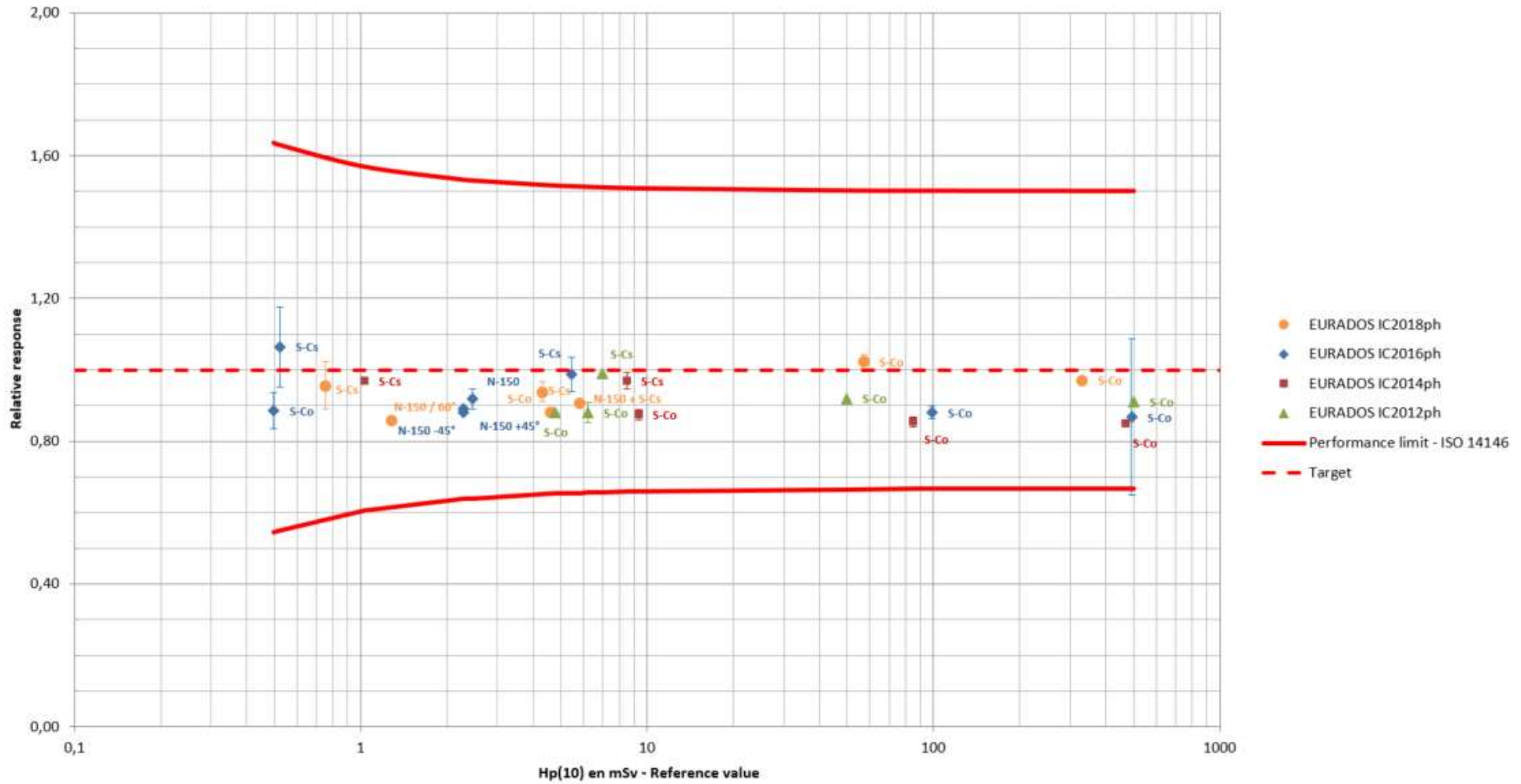
Results: IC2018

Note : dosimeters were exposed during transport



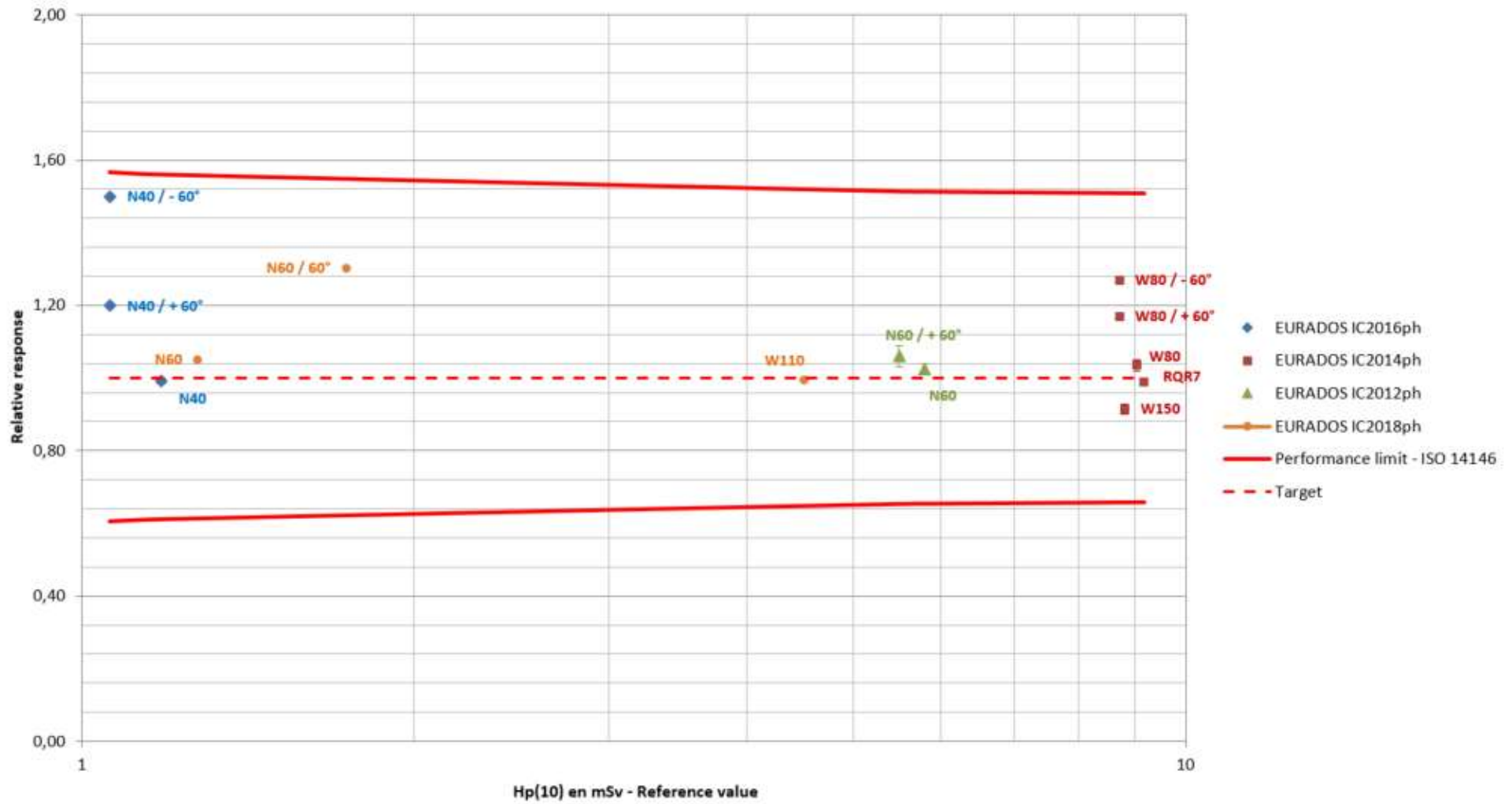
# IRSN results for different IC

EURADOS intercomparison - Energy > N150

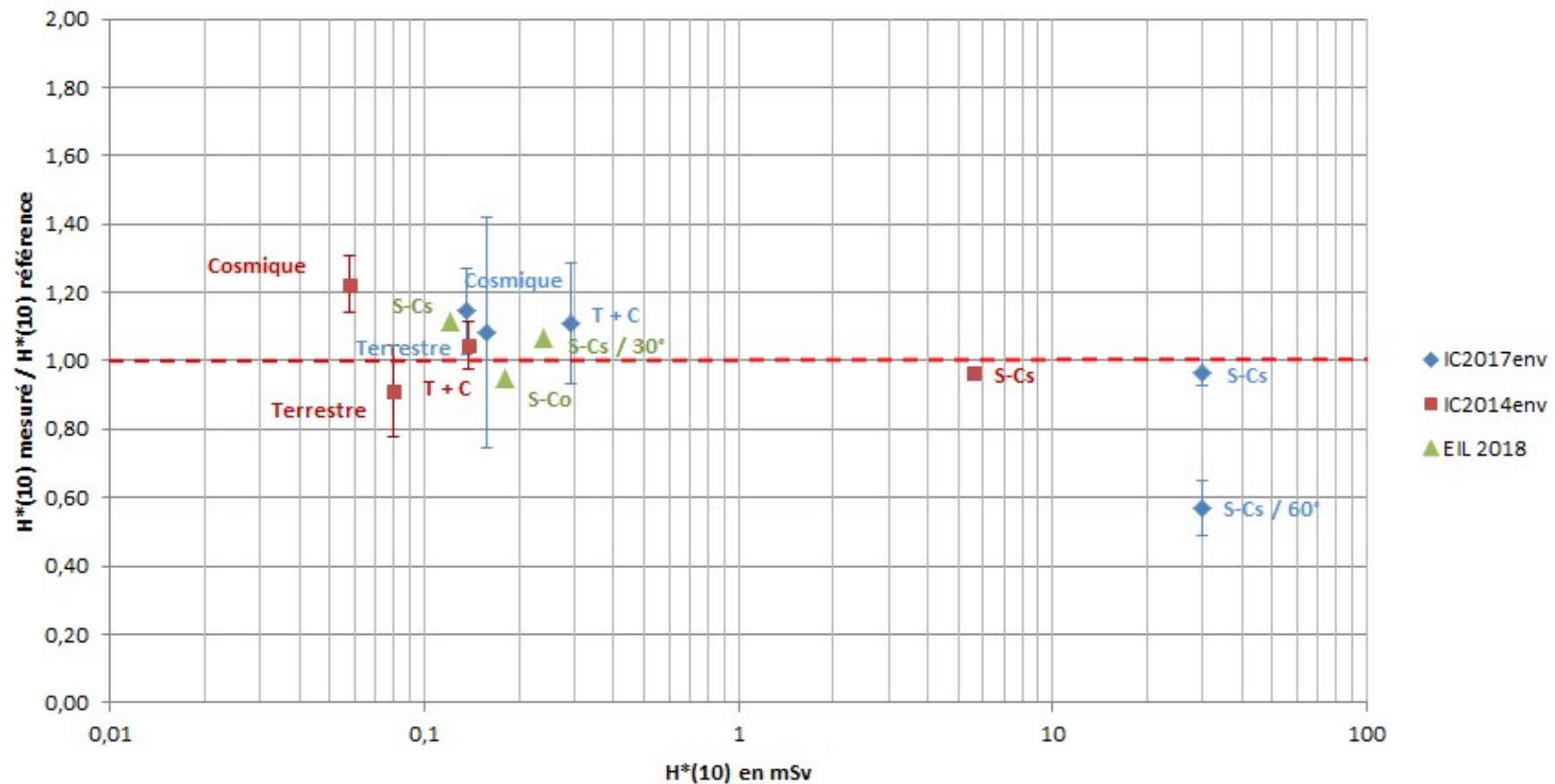


➡ Stable results

## EURADOS intercomparison - Energy < N150



## Environnement - H\*(10)



# Summary

- RPL technology is reliable and robust
- The possibility of re-reading as many times as necessary is a real comfort
- The metrological performances are excellent
- Expertise capacity is an asset, particularly for accidental or abnormal exposures

# Example of instructions for COVID

- Package received from our customers
  - Handling with gloves
  - 4 days waiting before opening
- At the opening workstation
  - Wear gloves and mask
  - Wash hands regularly
  - Clean workstation regularly
- In the building
  - Keep the doors open
  - Respect the floor markings and distancing



# Thank you for your attention

<http://dosimetrie.irsn.fr>

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ET DE SÉCURITÉ NUCLÉAIRE

**RPL DOSIMETER:  
GIVING YOU PEACE  
OF MIND**

**RPL PHENOMENON**  
(radio-photoluminescence)

1- The **radon** in RPL indicates that the electron excitation at the origin of the luminescence phenomenon is caused by the interaction of ionising radiation with the atoms making up the glass.

**Working radiation**

**UV 320 nm**

**Luminescence of 400 nm**

2- **Photoluminescence** is the phenomenon of light emission observed under RPL glasses when it is placed under the action of a 320 nm source of UV.

**IRSN's passive RPL dosimeter is the most-used dosimeter in France. It is THE device for the dosimetric monitoring of workers. RPL technology is highly sensitive to ionising radiation. It takes a precise measurement of the dose received by the worker, from 0.05 mSv. This performance enabled IRSN's laboratory to become the first lab in France to receive COFRAC accreditation to conduct personal dose equivalent Hp(10) and environmental dose equivalent H\*(10) measurements at the same time according to the requirements of standard ISO 17025.**

**PERFORMANCE**

- ⊕ The only passive dosimeter to integrate 5 filters able to discriminate the type of radiation and obtain an optimum response in terms of angle and energy.
- ⊕ The only dosimeter with non-destructive reading able to routinely take measurements at 50 points per dosimeter.
- ⊕ The only passive dosimeter able to very rapidly obtain images of the dose, information about the radiation type and energy and the exposure conditions.
- ⊕ Proven European-scale performance which is recognised by the major European laboratories, who choose the institute's dosimeter (see intercomparison results).

Dosimeter exposed to cobalt 60

Dosimeter exposed to 32 kVp X-rays

Light emission observed on PFR0303R glass, taken by different filters.