

# Assessment of the impact on an OSL dosimetry system of the new operational dose quantities proposed in the ICRU 95

jean-marc bordy, Marc Million, Marc Moreno, Johann Plagnard

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## ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT ON AN OSL DOSIMETRY SYSTEM OF THE NEW OPERATIONAL DOSE QUANTITIES PROPOSED IN THE ICRU 95

Presented by: M Million<sup>1</sup>

Co-authors: B Moreno<sup>1</sup>, J-M Bordy<sup>2</sup>, J PLAGNARD<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Landauer, Vélizy-Villacoublay, (France), e-mail: <u>mmillion@landauer-fr.com</u>

<sup>2</sup>Laboratoire National Henri Becquerel (LNE-LNHB), CEA LIST(France)

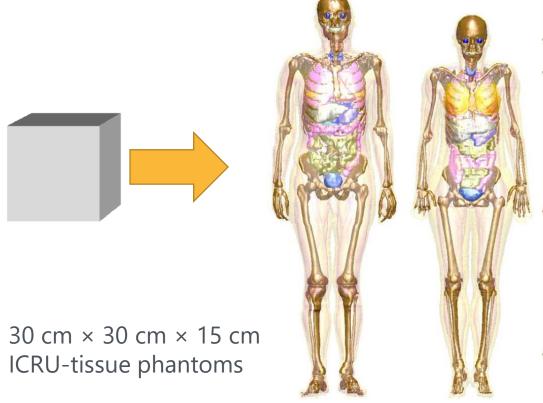




## Standard ICRU95

#### Current phantom and future phantom for operational quantities references (for $Hp(\alpha)$ )





- ICRP Publication 89 (2002)
- Male 1.95 million tissue voxels
  - slice thickness of 8.0 mm and lateral dimensions of 2.137 mm
  - $-1.76 \, \mathrm{m}$
  - -73 kg
- Female -3.89 million tissue voxels
  - Slice thickness of 4.84 mm
  - Lateral dimensions of 1.775 mm.
  - $-1.63 \, \mathrm{m}$
  - $-60 \, \text{kg}$
- 140 Organ identification numbers











## Summary

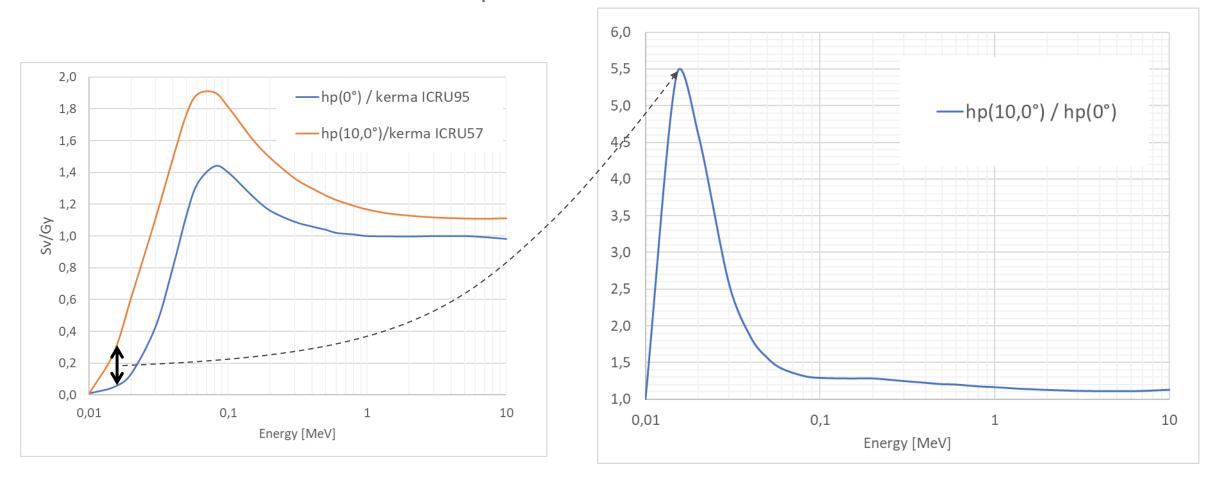
- ICRU95 vs ICRU57 and its consequences for the individual monitoring quantities
- Impact on the individual monitoring dosimeter design
- Implementation of the ICRU95 in OSL dosimetry system
- Consequence on the personal equivalent dose reported
- Conclusion







#### ICRU95 vs ICRU57 and its consequences



The new operational quantities may decrease the dose assessment by a factor up to 5.5





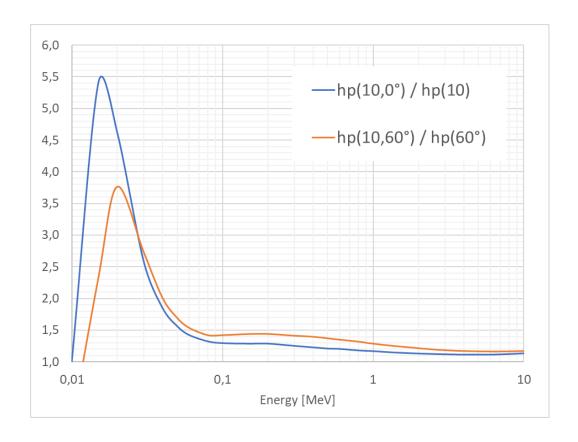








#### ICRU95 vs ICRU57 and its consequence



## Angular response of the dosimeter is also impacted

h <sub>p</sub> (0°) <sub>ICRU95</sub> / h <sub>p</sub> (10,0°) <sub>ICRU57</sub>	0°	15°	30°	45°	60°	75°
10 keV	1.03	1.13	1.65	3.55	-	2.6 (15 keV)
20-50 keV		0.20-0.65			0.25-0.60	0.40-0.70
60 keV - 10 MeV	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.93	0.74	0.75

Cs-137	0°	60°
ICRU 95 conversion coefficients	1,016	0,88
ICRU 57 conversion coefficients	1,21	1,19

The angular response may be impacted and at high energy it may be difficult to handle







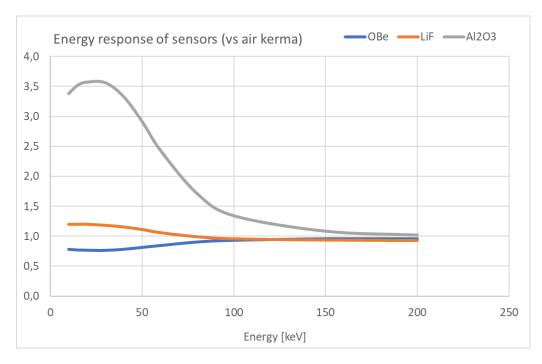


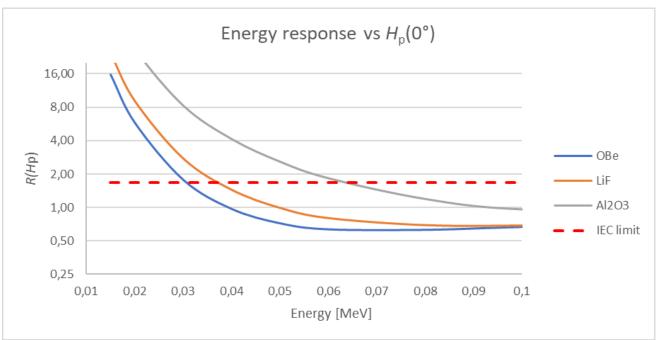






#### Impact on the individual monitoring dosimeter design





Any chemical composition of a sensitive material will not have an energy response able to assess personal dose  $H_p$  with a raw sensor within IEC 62387:2020 limits





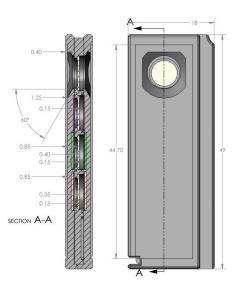


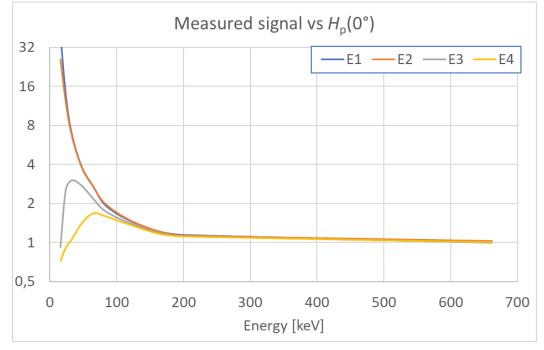


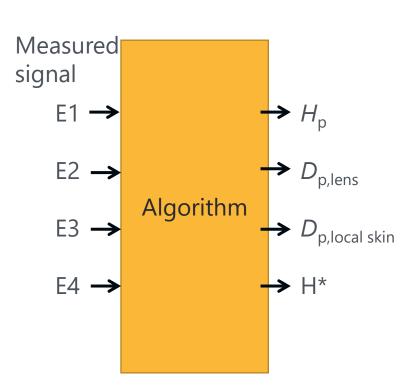




#### Implementation of the ICRU95 in OSL dosimetry system







A new parameterization of the algorithm has been design considering the ICRU95 dose response of the dosimeter

Marc Million, Brahim Moreno, Development of a Multi-Sensitive Element Passive Dosemeter Based on OSL Technology, Radiation Protection Dosimetry, Volume 174, Issue 3, April 2017, Pages 377-381, https://doi.org/10.1093/rpd/ncw217





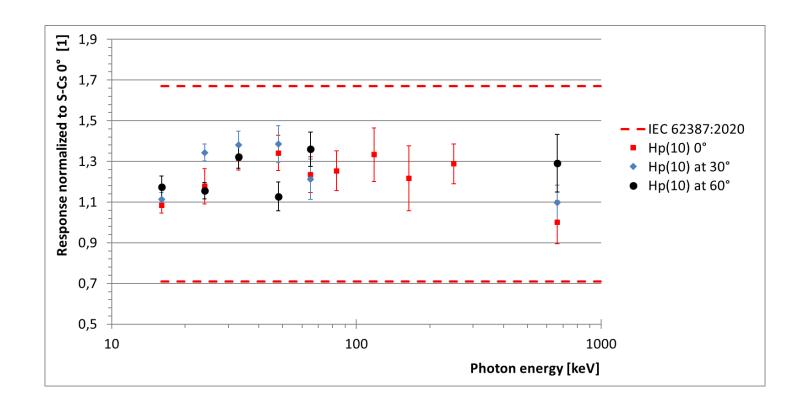








### Implementation of the ICRU95 in OSL dosimetry system



Energy response of the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> IPLUS Landauer dosimeter with an adapted algorithm for the ICRU95







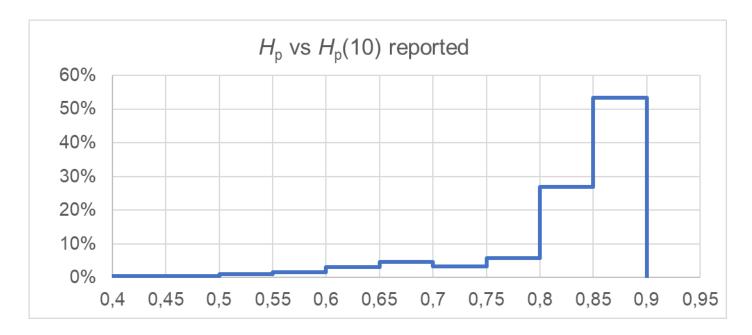




#### Consequence on the equivalent dose reported

A re-assessment of the dose has been done for 6500 values above 0,1 mSv

In average  $H_p = 0.80 H_p(10)$ , total dose of the 6500 values  $H_p = 0.80 H_p(10)$ 



The reported dose with the ICRU95 should be 20% below the ICRU57





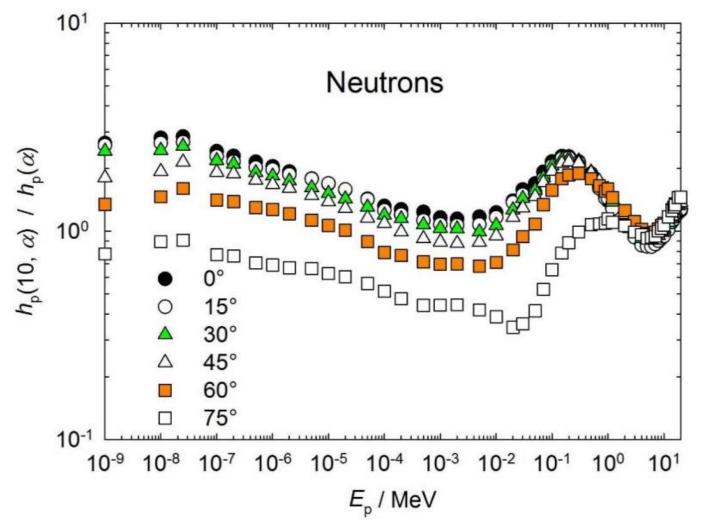
#### Conclusion

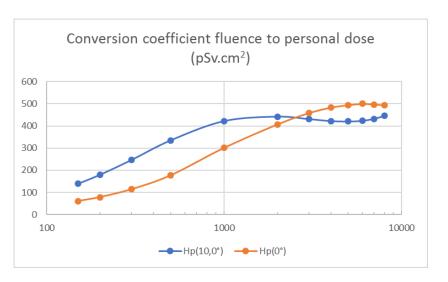
- By modifying the algorithm, first investigation showed that it is possible to fit the IPLUS
  OSL dosimeter response within the IEC criteria for energy and angular response –
  further work needed to assess compliance against IEC 62387:2020
- With ICRU95, the variation of the energy-angle response of the IPLUS dosimeter will be probably higher than that with ICRU57 but more inline with the protection quantity
- The estimated reported dose of the worker is about 20% below





## Standard ICRU95





The current unit overestimate the irradiation risk (energy < 2.5 MeV)

