

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Radiation protection instrumentation – Measurement of personal dose equivalents $H_p(10)$ and $H_p(0,07)$ for X, gamma, neutron and beta radiations – Direct reading personal dose equivalent meters

Instrumentation pour la radioprotection – Mesure des équivalents de dose individuels $H_p(10)$ et $H_p(0,07)$ pour les rayonnements X, gamma, neutron et bêta – Appareils de mesure à lecture directe de l'équivalent de dose individuel



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
INTRODUCTION.....	8
1 Scope and object.....	9
2 Normative references	10
3 Terms and definitions	11
4 Units and list of symbols.....	19
4.1 Units	19
4.2 List of symbols	19
5 Mechanical characteristics.....	21
5.1 Size.....	21
5.2 Mass	21
5.3 Case	21
5.4 Switches	21
6 General characteristics.....	21
6.1 Storage of dose information.....	21
6.2 Indication	21
6.3 Dosimeter markings	22
6.4 Retention of radioactive contamination	22
6.5 Ranges for dose equivalent and dose equivalent rate	22
6.6 Effective range of measurement	22
6.7 Rated range of an influence quantity	22
6.8 Use of more than one dosimeter.....	22
6.9 Indication due to instrument artefacts.....	23
6.10 Dose or dose rate alarms	23
6.10.1 General	23
6.10.2 Dose equivalent alarms	23
6.10.3 Dose equivalent rate alarms	23
6.10.4 Alarm output.....	23
6.11 Indication of malfunction.....	23
7 General test procedures	23
7.1 Nature of tests.....	23
7.2 Reference conditions and standard test conditions	24
7.3 Tests for influence quantities of type F	24
7.4 Tests for influence quantities of type S	24
7.5 Phantom for testing	24
7.6 Position of detector assembly for the purpose of testing	24
7.7 Position of dosimeter during use	25
7.8 Minimum rated range of influence quantity	25
7.9 Low dose equivalent rates.....	25
7.10 Statistical fluctuations	25
7.11 Production of reference radiation.....	25
8 Additivity of indicated value	25
8.1 Requirements.....	25
8.2 Method of test	26
8.3 Interpretation of the results	26
9 Radiation performance requirements and tests	26

9.1	General	26
9.2	Consideration of the uncertainty of the conventional quantity value	27
9.3	Constancy of the dose response, dose rate dependence and statistical fluctuations	27
9.3.1	General	27
9.3.2	Requirements	27
9.3.3	Method of test using sources	27
9.3.4	Interpretation of the results of the test using sources	28
9.3.5	Method of test for photon dosimeters using natural radiation	28
9.3.6	Interpretation of the results of the test using natural radiation	28
9.4	Variation of the response due to photon radiation energy and angle of incidence	29
9.4.1	Measurement quantity $H_p(0,07)$ or $\dot{H}_p(0,07)$	29
9.4.2	Measurement quantity $H_p(10)$ or $\dot{H}_p(10)$	29
9.5	Variation of the response due to neutron radiation energy and angle of incidence	30
9.5.1	Measurement quantity $H_p(10)$ or $\dot{H}_p(10)$	30
9.6	Variation of the response due to beta radiation energy and angle of incidence	31
9.6.1	Measurement quantity $H_p(0,07)$ or $\dot{H}_p(0,07)$	31
9.6.2	Measurement quantity $H_p(10)$ or $\dot{H}_p(10)$	32
9.7	Retention of dose equivalent reading	32
9.7.1	General	32
9.7.2	Requirements	33
9.7.3	Method of test and interpretation of the results	33
9.8	Overload characteristics	33
9.8.1	General	33
9.8.2	Requirements	33
9.8.3	Method of test and interpretation of the results	33
9.9	Alarm	34
9.9.1	General	34
9.9.2	Response time for dose equivalent rate indication and alarm	34
9.9.3	Accuracy of dose equivalent alarm	35
9.9.4	Accuracy of dose equivalent rate alarm	35
9.10	Model function	36
10	Electrical and environmental performance requirements and tests	36
10.1	General	36
10.2	Power supplies	36
10.2.1	General requirements	36
10.2.2	Specific primary batteries requirements	36
10.2.3	Specific secondary batteries requirements	37
10.2.4	Method of test and interpretation of the results (primary and secondary batteries)	37
10.3	Ambient temperature	38
10.3.1	Requirements	38
10.3.2	Method of test and interpretation of the results	39
10.4	Relative humidity	39
10.4.1	Requirements	39

10.4.2	Method of test and interpretation of the results	40
10.5	Atmospheric pressure	40
10.6	Sealing	40
10.7	Storage	40
11	Electromagnetic performance requirements and tests	40
11.1	General	40
11.2	Electrostatic discharge	41
11.2.1	Requirements	41
11.2.2	Test method and interpretation of the results	41
11.3	Radiated electromagnetic fields	41
11.3.1	Requirements	41
11.3.2	Test method and interpretation of the results	41
11.4	Conducted disturbances induced by fast transients or bursts	42
11.4.1	Requirements	42
11.4.2	Method of test and interpretation of the results	42
11.5	Conducted disturbances induced by surges	42
11.5.1	Requirements	42
11.5.2	Method of test and interpretation of the results	42
11.6	Conducted disturbances induced by radio-frequencies	42
11.6.1	Requirements	42
11.6.2	Method of test and interpretation of the results	42
11.7	50 Hz/60 Hz magnetic field	43
11.7.1	Requirements	43
11.7.2	Method of test and interpretation of the results	43
11.8	Voltage dips and short interruptions	43
11.8.1	Requirements	43
11.8.2	Method of test and interpretation of the results	43
12	Mechanical performance, requirements and tests	43
12.1	General	43
12.2	Drop test	43
12.2.1	Requirements	43
12.2.2	Method of test and interpretation of the results	43
12.3	Vibration test	44
12.3.1	Requirements	44
12.3.2	Method of test and interpretation of the results	44
12.4	Microphonics test	44
12.4.1	Requirements	44
12.4.2	Method of test and interpretation of the results	44
13	Uncertainty	44
14	Documentation	45
14.1	Type test report	45
14.2	Certificate	45
15	Operation and maintenance manual	45
Annex A (normative)	Statistical fluctuations	54
Annex B (informative)	Procedure to determine the variation of the relative response due to radiation energy and angle of radiation incidence	56
Annex C (informative)	Usage categories of personal dosimeters	58
Bibliography	59

Table 1 – Symbols (and abbreviated terms)	19
Table 2 – Values of c_1 and c_2 for w different dose values and n indications for each dose value	47
Table 3 – Reference conditions and standard test conditions	48
Table 4 – Radiation characteristics of $H_p(0,07)$ dosimeters for X, gamma and beta radiation	49
Table 5 – Radiation characteristics of $H_p(10)$ dosimeters for X and gamma radiation	50
Table 6 – Radiation characteristics of $H_p(10)$ dosimeters for neutron radiation	51
Table 7 – Electrical and environmental characteristics of dosimeters	52
Table 8 – Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics of dosimeters	53
Table 9 – Mechanical disturbances characteristics of dosimeters	53
Table A.1 – Number of instrument readings required to detect true differences (95 % confidence level) between two sets of instrument readings on the same instrument	55
Table C.1 – Usage categories of personal dosimeters	58

Withdrawing

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**RADIATION PROTECTION INSTRUMENTATION –
MEASUREMENT OF PERSONAL DOSE EQUIVALENTS $H_p(10)$
AND $H_p(0,07)$ for X, GAMMA, NEUTRON AND BETA RADIATIONS –
DIRECT READING PERSONAL DOSE EQUIVALENT METERS**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61526 has been prepared by subcommittee 45B: Radiation protection instrumentation, of IEC technical committee 45: Nuclear instrumentation.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2005. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with regard to the previous edition:

- Inclusion of terms and definitions from ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007 (VIM:2008).
- Full consistency with IEC/TR 62461:2006 "Radiation protection instrumentation – Determination of uncertainty in measurement".
- Improved determination of constancy of the dose response and statistical fluctuations.
- Abolition of classes of personal dose equivalent meters in relation to retention of stored information.
- Inclusion of usage categories of personal dosimeters in Annex C.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
45B/648/FDIS	45B/666/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

Withdrawn

INTRODUCTION

This International Standard applies to active, direct reading personal dose equivalent meters and monitors used for measuring the personal dose equivalents $H_p(10)$ and $H_p(0,07)$ for X, gamma, neutron and beta radiations.

For the personal dose equivalent $H_p(10)$ or the personal dose equivalent rate $\dot{H}_p(10)$ and for X and gamma radiations, two minimum rated ranges for the photon energy are given. The first from 20 keV to 150 keV is for workplaces where low energy X-rays are used, e.g., in medical diagnostic, the second from 80 keV to 1,5 MeV is for workplaces where high energy X-rays and/or gamma sources are used, e.g., in industry. For neutron radiation the minimum rated range of neutron energy is from 0,025 eV (thermal neutrons) to 5 MeV. The rated ranges can be extended to all energies covered by the respective standards for reference radiation fields.

For the personal dose equivalent $H_p(0,07)$ and for X and gamma radiations, a minimum rated range for the photon energy from 20 keV to 150 keV is given and for beta radiation, the minimal rated range is from 0,2 MeV to 0,8 MeV. The rated ranges can be extended to all energies covered by the respective standards for reference radiation fields.

Examples of extended rated ranges are given in Annex C.

In some applications, for example, at a nuclear reactor installation where 6 MeV photon radiation is present, measurement of personal dose equivalent (rate) $H_p(10)$ for photon energies up to 10 MeV should be required. In some other applications, measurement of $H_p(10)$ down to 10 keV should be required.

For personal dose equivalent meters, requirements for measuring the dose quantities $H_p(10)$ and $H_p(0,07)$ and for monitoring of the dose rate quantities $\dot{H}_p(10)$ and $\dot{H}_p(0,07)$ are given. The measurement of these dose rate quantities is an option for personal dose equivalent meters.

Establishments in some countries may wish to use this type of personal dose equivalent meter as the dosimeter to provide the dose of record by an approved dosimetry service.