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HelmholtzZentrum münchen
German Research Center for Environmental Health



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**SEIBERSDORF
LABORATORIES**
FREQUENTLY ASKED SOLUTIONS

EURADOS INTERCOMPARISON ON WHOLE BODY DOSEMETERS (2016) –

IC2016 - participants meeting

European Radiation Dosimetry Group

EURADOS →

Organisation Group / Coordinators

A.F. McWhan¹, M. Figel², T.W.M. Grimbergen³,
A. M. Romero⁴, H. Stadtmann⁵, Ch. Gärtner⁵

¹ Cavendish Nuclear Ltd, United Kingdom

² Helmholtz-Zentrum Muenchen, Germany

³ NRG, Radiation and Environment, the Netherlands

⁴ Ciemat, Spain

⁵ Seibersdorf Labor GmbH, Austria

EURADOS IC2016 Participants Meeting

AM2017, Karlsruhe
Tuesday 28th of February 2017

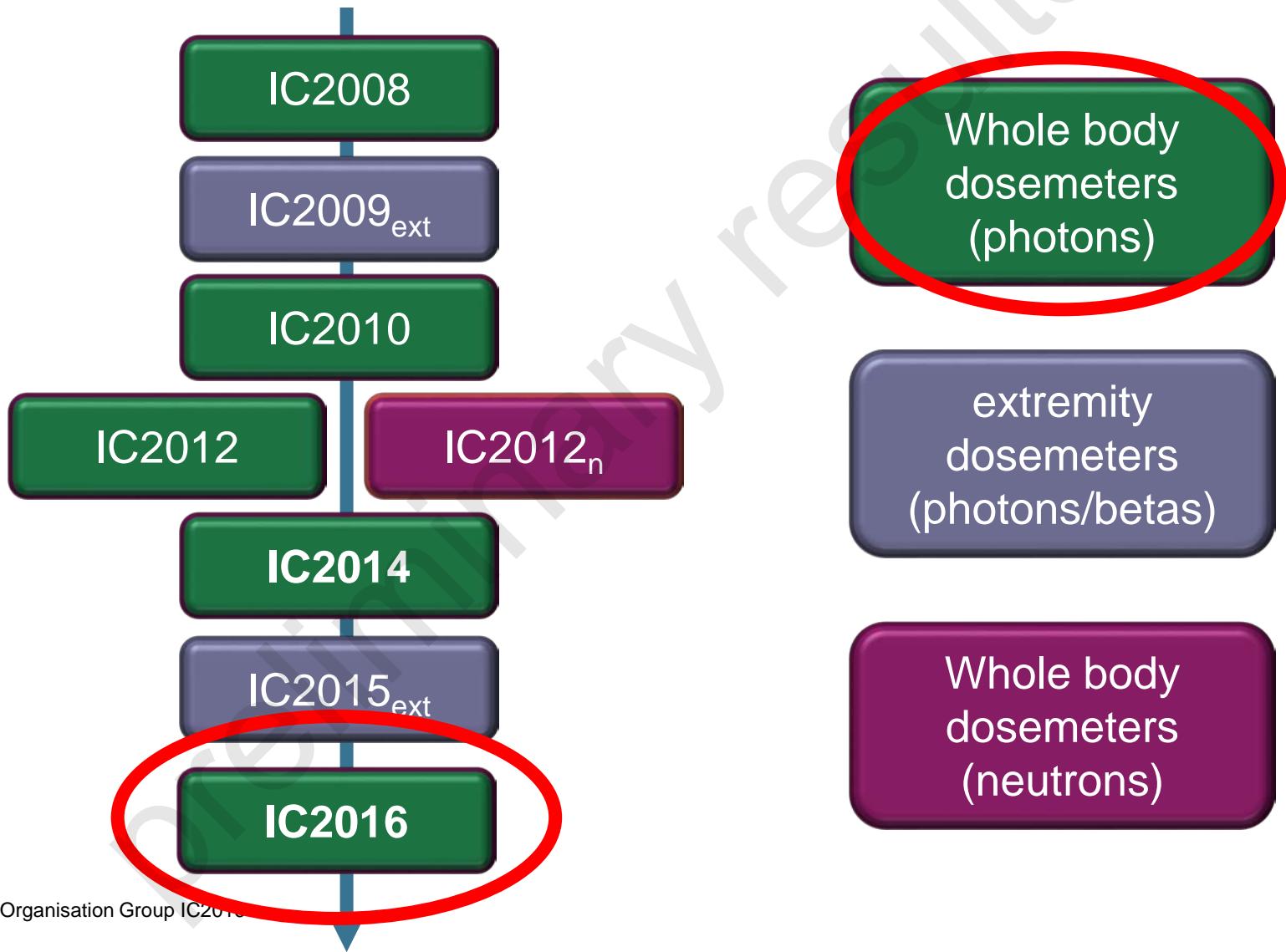
Agenda

| Time | | Speaker | Topic |
|---------------|--------|---|--|
| 09:00 – 10:30 | 5 min | Phil Gilvin, PHE, ADS | Welcome to the 1 st Learning Network |
| | 5 min | Andrew McWhan, Berkley ADS | Introduction to the intercomparison programme |
| | 10 min | Hannes Stadtmann & Christian Gärtner, Seibersdorf Lab | Coordination of IC2016 |
| | 30 min | Bartel Jansen, VSL Cristian Hranitzky, SL | Irradiations at VSL/SL Lab |
| | 10 min | Hannes Stadtmann, Seibersdorf Lab | Results of IC2016 |
| | 10 min | Ana M ^a Romero, CIEMAT | IC2016: Special Cases |
| | 10 min | OG | Participants' questions or suggestions |
| | 05 min | Hannes Stadtmann, Seibersdorf Lab | Conclusions and future plans |

Historical context

- Krakow Feb. 2005
- First discussions establishing a new Programme
- 8 Intercomparisons are now completed
- Intercomparisons are a Team effort with all members supporting the coordinator
- It appears that these Intercomparisons are becoming more and more important

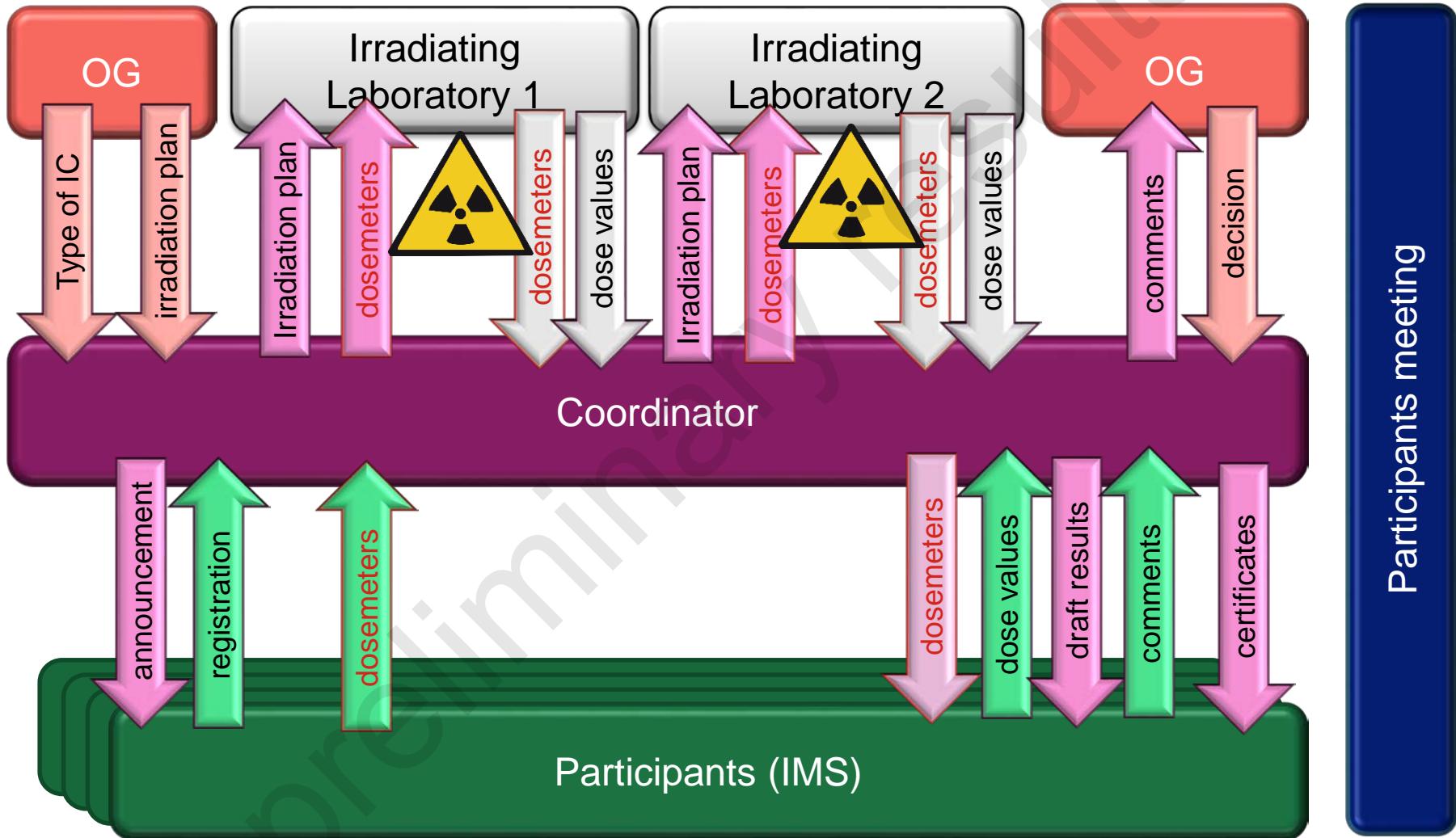
Intercomparisons WG2



Participants meeting IC2015 in Milano last year



Transfer and communication



Timetable



Whole body dosimeter intercomparison IC2016ph

Timetable

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Announcement – Call for Participants | 15 April 2016 |
| Registration process for IMS..... | May 2016 |
| Deadline for IMS sending signed Application Form(s) | 31 May 2016 |
| Deadline for IMS sending dosimeters to Coordinator | 30 June 2016 |
| Irradiations | July / August 2016 |
| Coordinator sending dosimeters back for readout | 30 September 2016 |
| Deadline for IMS sending results to Coordinator | 11 November 2016 |
| Draft results available | 04 December 2016 |
| Final results available | 16 January 2017 |
| IMS receiving Certificates of Participation..... | February 2017 |

Announcement

Scope

The 2016ph intercomparison is for whole body dosimeters used for the assessment of $H_p(10)$ and/or $H_p(0.07)$. Irradiations for photons, will be carried out in an accredited or primary standard European irradiation facility in terms of $H_p(10)$ and $H_p(0.07)$ in the following ranges:

- Energy: 30 keV to 1.3 MeV
- Dose equivalent: 0.2 mSv to 1 Sv
- Angle of incidence: $\pm 60^\circ$

In addition few dosimeters will be irradiated in the field of a ^{90}Sr beta source ($E_{\max} = 2.3$ MeV) in terms of $H_p(0.07)$.

- 20 dosimeters for irradiation
- 10 transit / spare dosimeters

Online Plattform



European Radiation Dosimetry Group

Whole body dosimeter intercomparison IC2016ph

[Start page](#) ♦ [Documents](#) ♦ [Login](#) ♦ [Registration](#)

♦ Welcome! ♦

Welcome to the EURADOS Whole body dosimeter intercomparison IC2016ph!

On this homepage, participants of the **Whole body dosimeter intercomparison IC2016ph** can log in and check the current status of the intercomparison, receive information about the irradiation process, enter their dose values and much more.

For the documentation please have a look at the file 'IC2016ph Online Platform Documentation.pdf' which is available via the 'Documents' link!

As the deadline for registration is over (Friday, 2016-06-10, 23:59 (CEST)),
registration is no longer possible.

By the way: you can change the language of this homepage in the bottom left corner.

IC2016ph Online Platform Security Measures

preliminary results

Online Platform Key Features

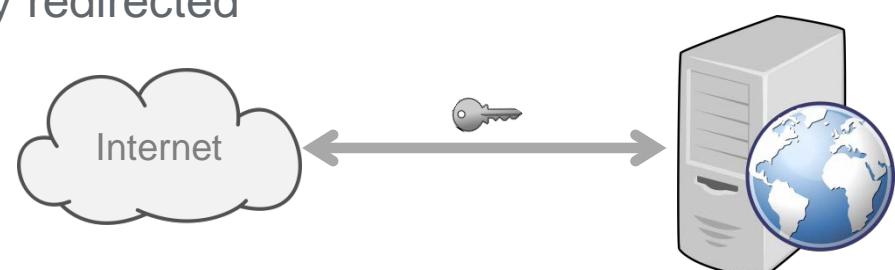
- easy to use
- platform independent: useable regardless of the participant's browser (only standard html, no java-script, ...)
- secure: https, database on a different server, login data is one-way-encrypted, extensive logging, detecting of brute-force-attacks, ...
- real-time: participants can monitor the status of the intercomparison and their Dosimetry System in real-time
- one-stop-shop: all relevant information regarding the IC2014 is available (including documents, copies of the mails sent, ...)
- multilingual: available in different languages (at the moment in English and German, more languages can be added easily)
- reusable: all intercomparison-specific data is stored in a configuration file and so the online platform can be easily used for the next intercomparison

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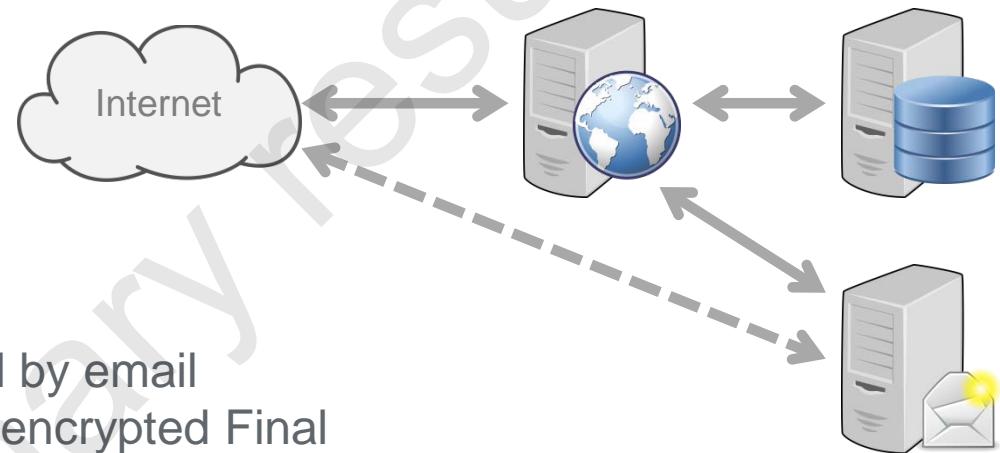
HTTPS Connection

- HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) is a protocol for distributed hypermedia information systems. It is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web.
- HTTPS (also called HTTP over TLS, HTTP over SSL, and HTTP Secure) is a protocol for secure communication over a computer network. It consists of communication over HTTP within an encrypted connection.
- The main motivation for HTTPS is authentication of the visited website and protection of the privacy and integrity of the exchanged data.
- The IC2016ph Online Platform uses HTTPS only.
- If the IC2016ph Online Platform is accessed via HTTP, the user is automatically redirected to a secure HTTPS connection.



Distributed Data

- The IC2016ph Online platform runs on three different servers:
 - server 1 hosts the website
 - server 2 hosts the database (only accessible via server 1)
 - server 3 is the email server
- Certain information is distributed by email only (e.g. the passwords for the encrypted Final Reports) and is not stored in the database or on the webserver.
- One always needs access to at least two sources of data:
 - example: Final Report
 - 1. access to the webserver to download the Final Report
 - 2. access to the email in order to obtain the password



Encrypted Login Data

- The login passwords are stored using a cryptographic hash function.
- A cryptographic hash function allows one to easily verify that some input data maps to a given hash value, but if the input data is unknown, it is deliberately difficult to reconstruct it by knowing the stored hash value.
- It is very easy to calculate the hash value of some data, but it is extremely difficult or even impossible to reconstruct the data if only the hash value is known.

- Example: SHA-1 (outdated)
 - data: “my secret password”
 - hash value: “ca90213b8b911f48a180abf8002934658bf63828”
 - data: “my secret passwort”
 - hash value: “9f41d7c1b79b13942b80bd67ea74dc74f4421f13”

Encrypted Login Data

- The participant chooses a password during the registration process.
- The Online Platform calculates the hash value.
- The hash value is stored in the database.



- If the participant wants to log in, he provides the password.
- The Online Platform calculates the hash value.
- The Online Platform retrieves the stored hash value from the database.
- If the calculated hash value is equal to the stored hash value, the participant has entered the correct password and access is granted.



Detecting Brute Force Attacks

- The term “Brute Force Attack” is known as a technique to simply try all possible candidates for a given problem.
- Related to a website protected with a login, this means trying all possible combinations for a simple password starting with “aaaa” to “zzzz” for a password of four characters (456,976 possible passwords).
- A more secure password contains lower case and upper case characters, which increases the number of possible passwords to 7,311,616.
- An ideal password also contains numbers and special characters like “_.*+-:#!%{}|@[];=&\$V,()”. This increases the number of possible passwords to 59,969,536.
- If you double the password length, there are 3,596,345,248,055,296 possible passwords.
- If someone managed to try 1,000 passwords per second, it would take 114,000 years to crack the password!

Detecting Brute Force Attacks

- After five unsuccessful login attempts to the Online Platform with a wrong password, the login for this participant is locked for one hour.
- This makes it impossible to try a reasonable number of passwords within a given period of time.
- Additionally, the IP address of the alleged hacker is logged.

Participants / Systems

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Argentina | 1 |
| Austria EU | 3 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1 |
| Belgium EU | 9 |
| Bulgaria EU | 1 |
| Switzerland | 3 |
| Czech Republic EU | 3 |
| Germany EU | 4 |
| Denmark EU | 1 |
| Estonia EU | 2 |
| Spain EU | 4 |
| Finland EU | 2 |
| France EU | 3 |
| United Kingdom EU | 5 |
| Greece EU | 1 |
| Croatia EU | 1 |
| Israel | 2 |
| Iraq | 1 |

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Italy EU | 12 |
| Japan | 2 |
| Lebanon | 1 |
| Lithuania EU | 1 |
| Luxembourg EU | 1 |
| Netherlands EU | 2 |
| Norway | 1 |
| Poland EU | 1 |
| Portugal EU | 3 |
| Romania EU | 1 |
| Serbia | 3 |
| Sweden EU | 1 |
| Slovenia EU | 1 |
| Slovakia EU | 1 |
| Turkey | 4 |
| Ukraine | 1 |
| United States | 2 |
| Kosovo | 1 |

- 86 Participants (Pnnn)
- (24 sponsoring Institutions)
- 103 Systems (Snnn)
- 36 Countries
- (one Participant withdraw)

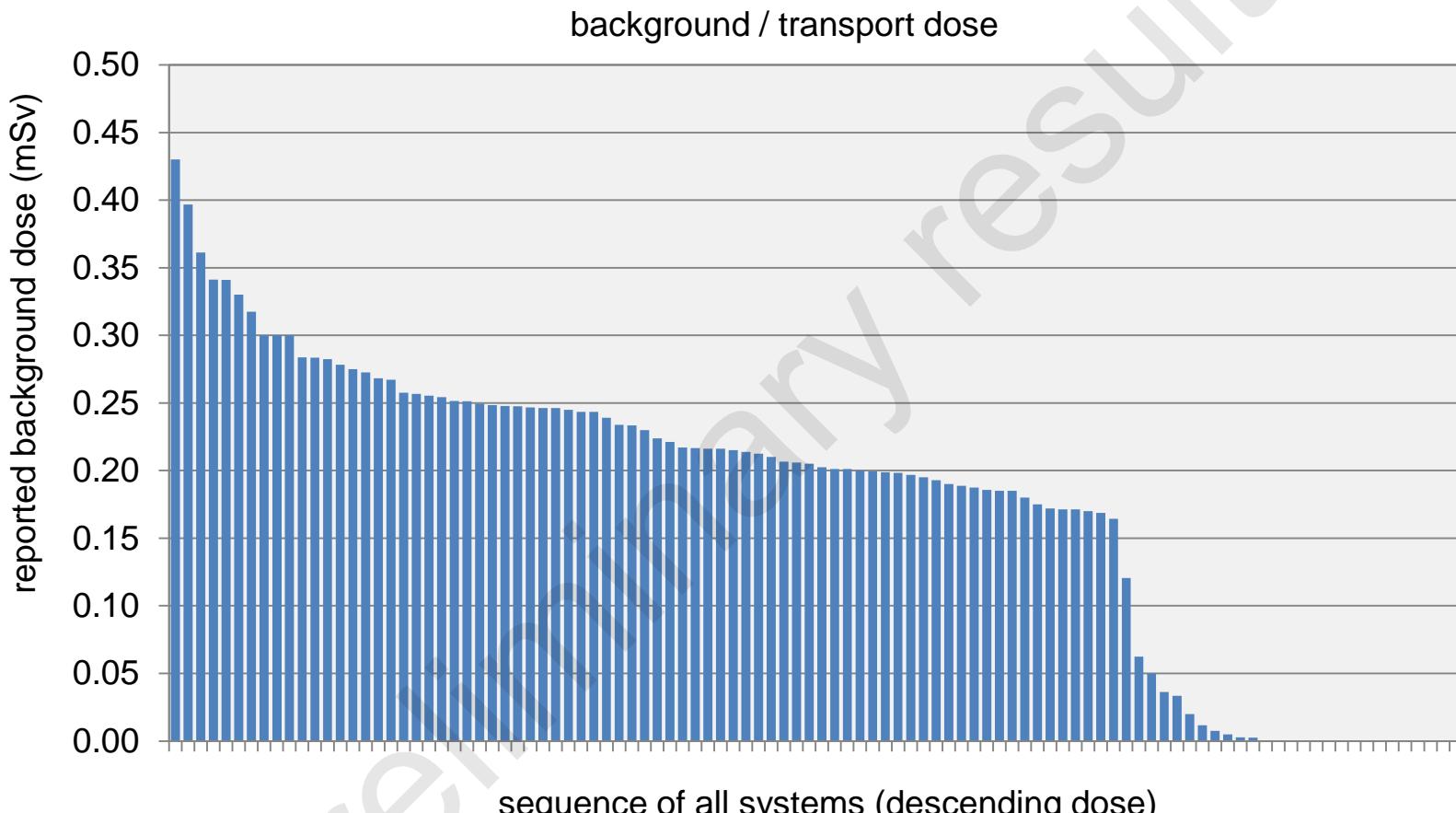
Almost ready for delivering to VSL



Ready!



Transport dose



Max: 3.3 mSv (RID 33)

103 different dosimeters!

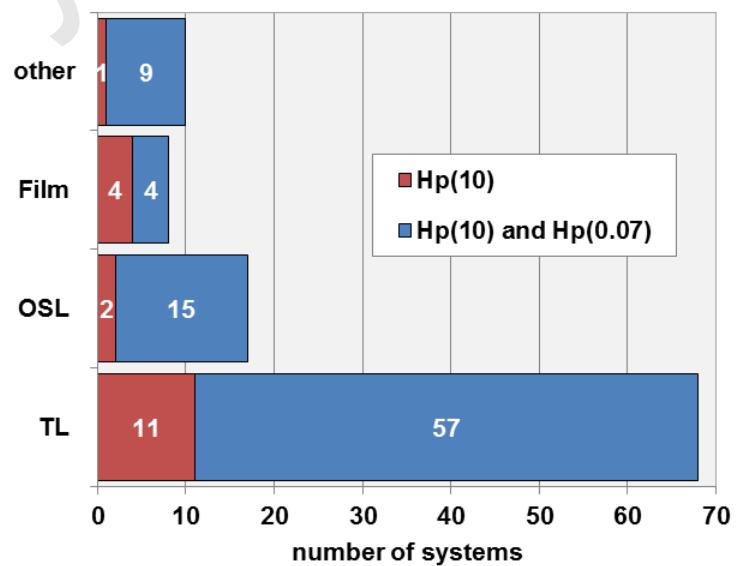


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Dosemeter types and detectors

| | systems | % of all | % of type |
|--|------------|-------------|-----------|
| TL | 68 | 66% | |
| LiF:Mg,Ti | 39 | 38% | 57% |
| LiF:Mg,Cu,P | 14 | 14% | 21% |
| Li ₂ B ₄ O ₇ /CaSO ₄ | 12 | 12% | 18% |
| Other | 3 | 3% | 4% |
| Film | 8 | 8% | |
| Agfa | 6 | 6% | 75% |
| FOMA | 2 | 2% | 25% |
| OSL | 17 | 17% | |
| Al ₂ O ₃ :C | 12 | 12% | 71% |
| BeO | 5 | 5% | 29% |
| other | 10 | 10% | |
| DIS | 6 | 6% | 60% |
| RPL | 3 | 3% | 30% |
| APD | 1 | 1% | 10% |
| All | 103 | 100% | |

| | Hp(10) | Hp(10) and Hp(0.07) | All |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|
| TL | 11 | 57 | 68 |
| Film | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| OSL | 2 | 15 | 17 |
| other | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| All | 18 | 85 | 103 |



Radiation Qualities

Radiation Qualities and average photon energies or maximum beta energies:

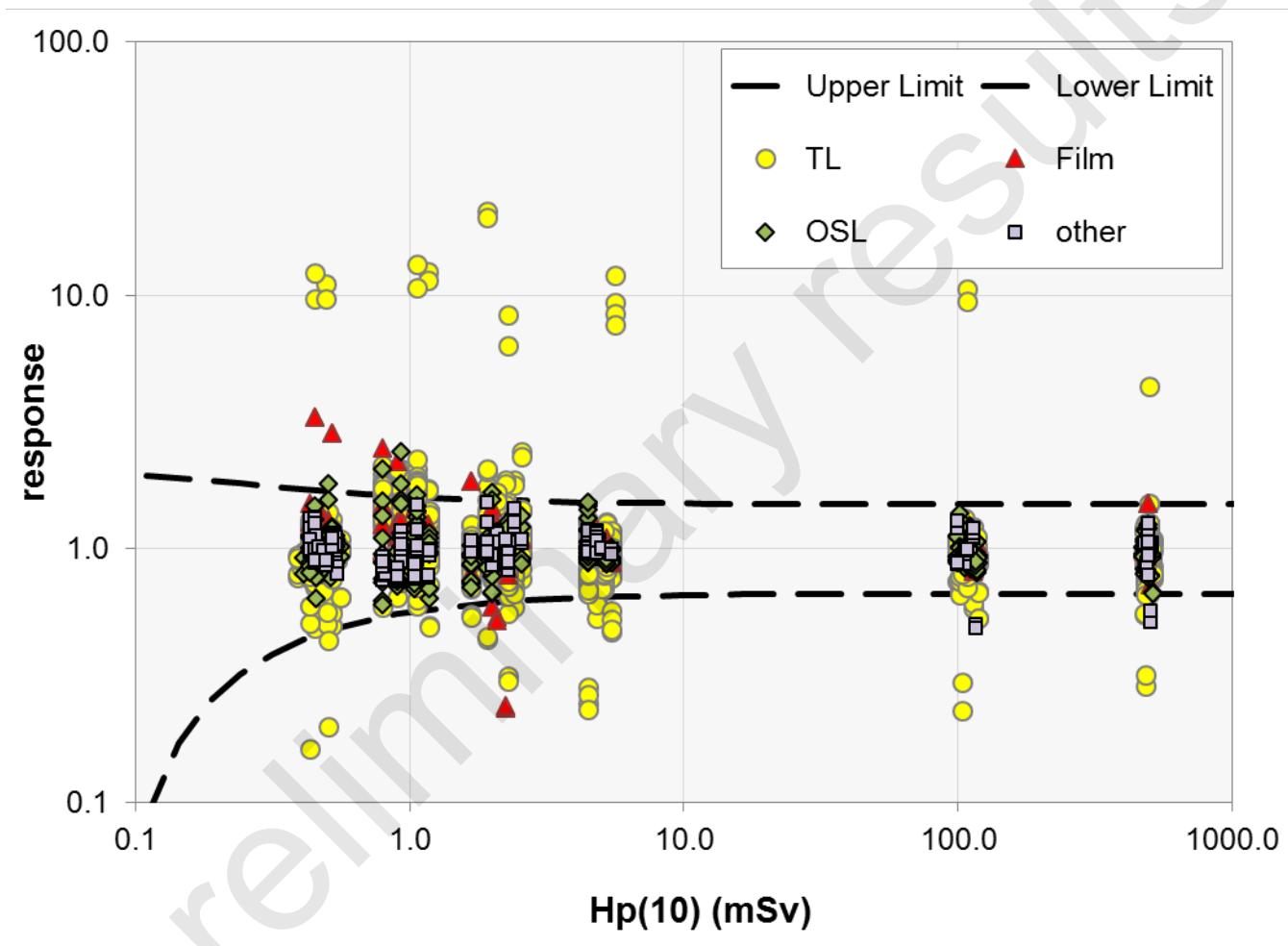
- Beta Radiation:
 - Sr-90: 2.3 MeV (Emax) (ISO 6980)
- Gamma Radiation:
 - S-Co: 1250 keV (ISO 4037)
 - S-Cs: 662 keV (ISO 4037)
- X-Rays:
 - N-40: 33 keV (ISO 4037)
 - N-150: 118 keV (ISO 4037)

Irradiation doses

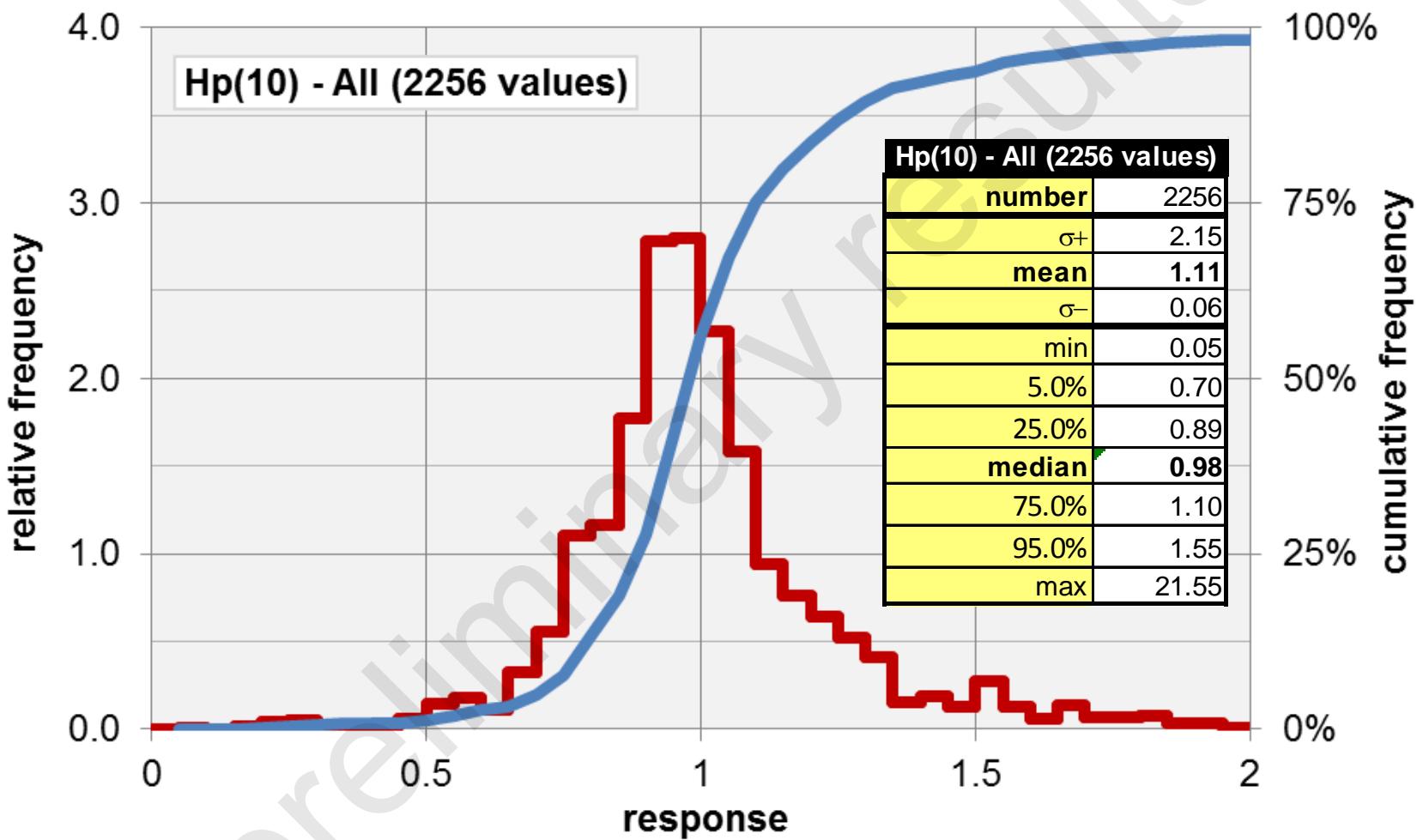
| Hp(10) | | Dose (mSv) | | | dose-meter |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----|-------|------------|
| Radiation | Quality | Mean | Min | Max | |
| X-Ray | N-40 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 206 |
| | N-40/60° | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 206 |
| | N-150 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 206 |
| | N-150/45° | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 206 |
| Gamma | S-Cs-S | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 206 |
| | S-Cs-L | 5.0 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 412 |
| | S-Co-S | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 206 |
| | S-Co-M | 108 | 99 | 118 | 206 |
| | S-Co-H | 491 | 473 | 510 | 202 |
| mixed | S-Cs/Sr-90 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 206 |
| All | | 55.4 | 0.4 | 510.4 | 2262 |

Irradiations at VSL and SL

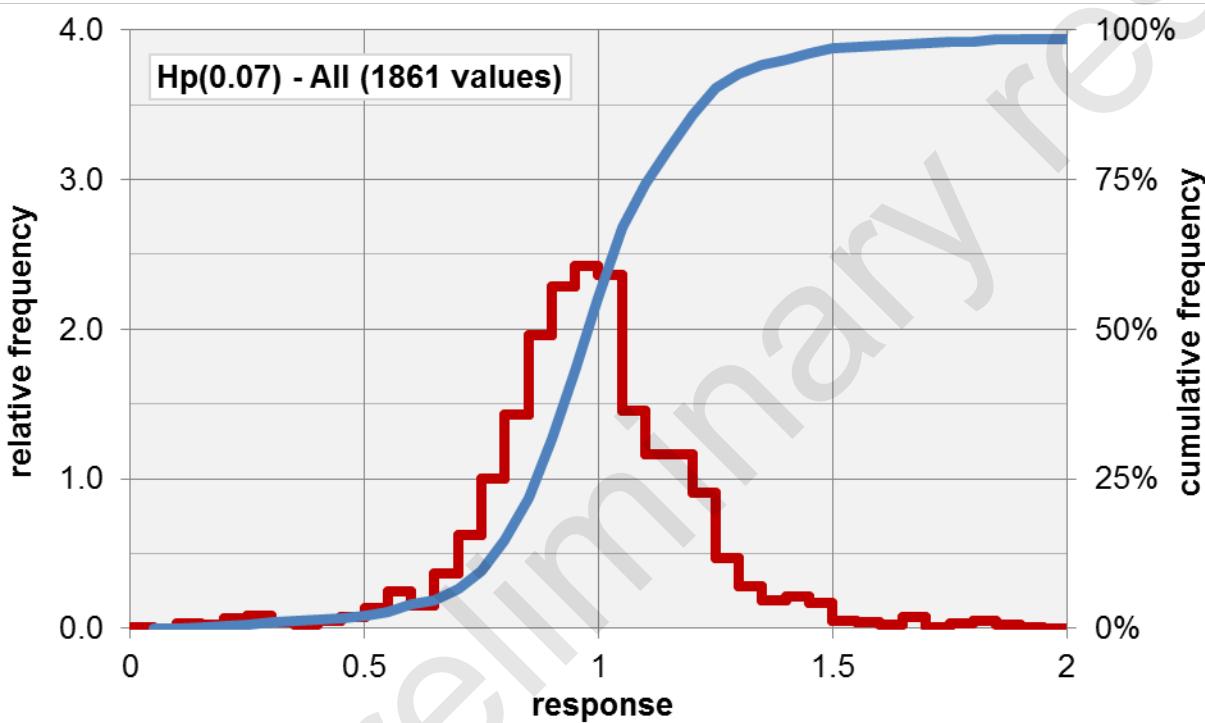
Trumpet curve for $H_p(10)$



All response values

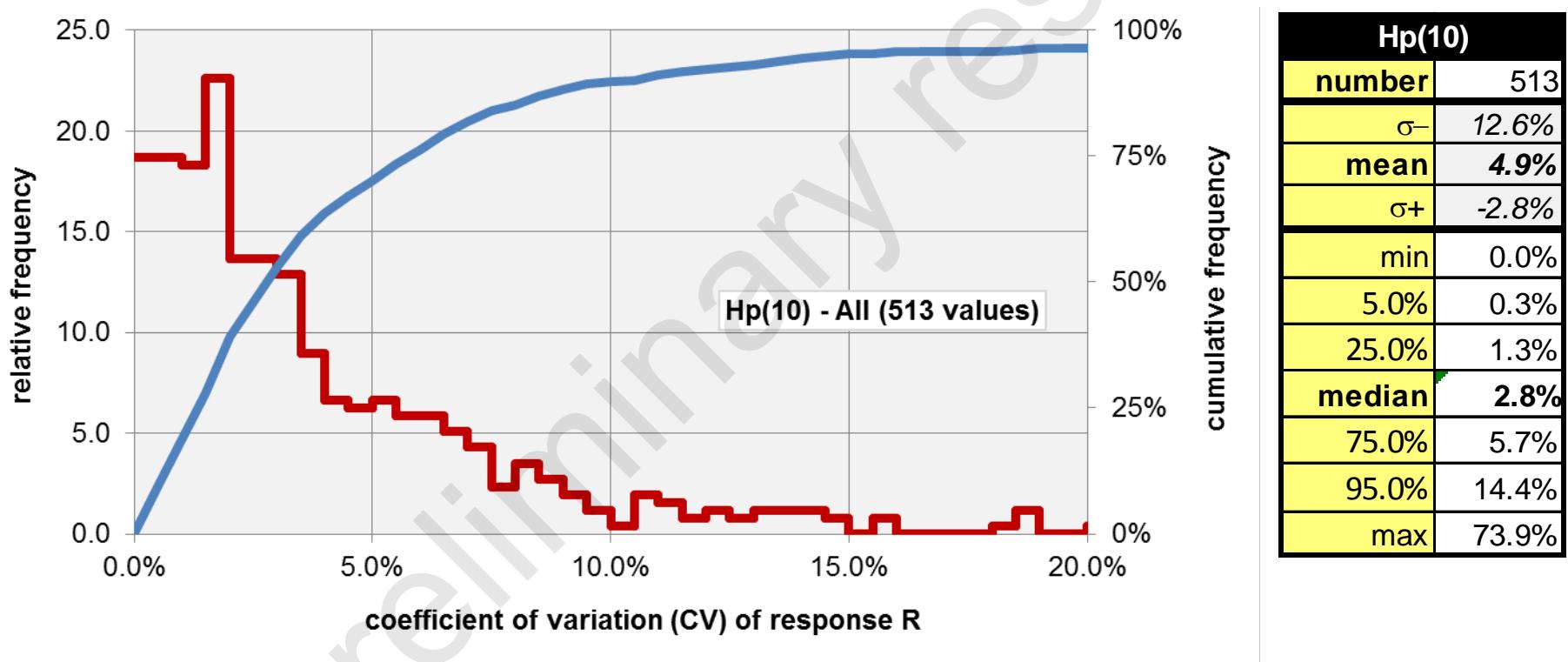


All response values Hp(0.07)

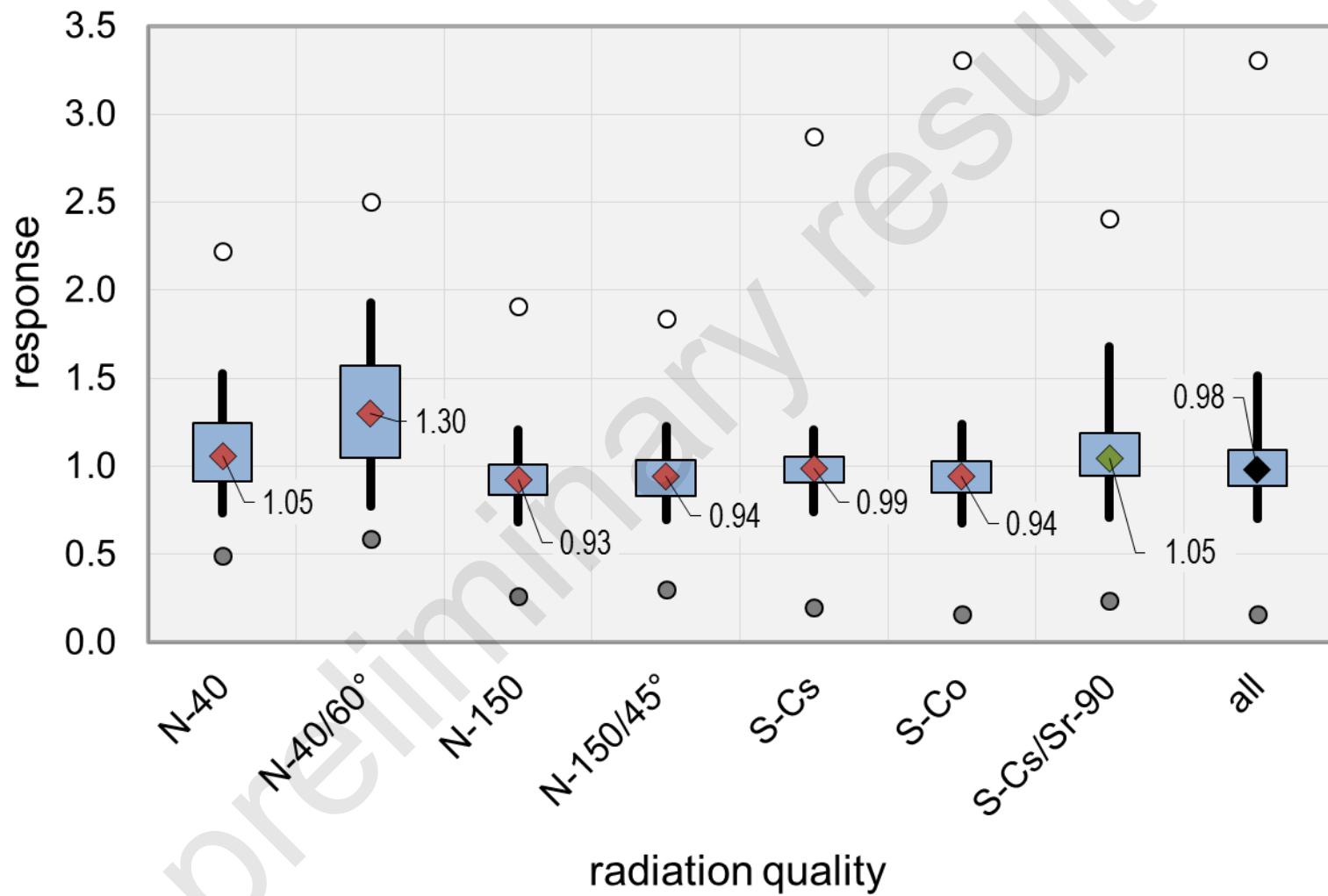


| Hp(0.07) - All (1861 values) | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| number | 1861 |
| $\sigma+$ | 1.96 |
| mean | 1.08 |
| $\sigma-$ | 0.19 |
| min | 0.00 |
| 5.0% | 0.66 |
| 25.0% | 0.87 |
| median | 0.98 |
| 75.0% | 1.11 |
| 95.0% | 1.39 |
| max | 12.96 |

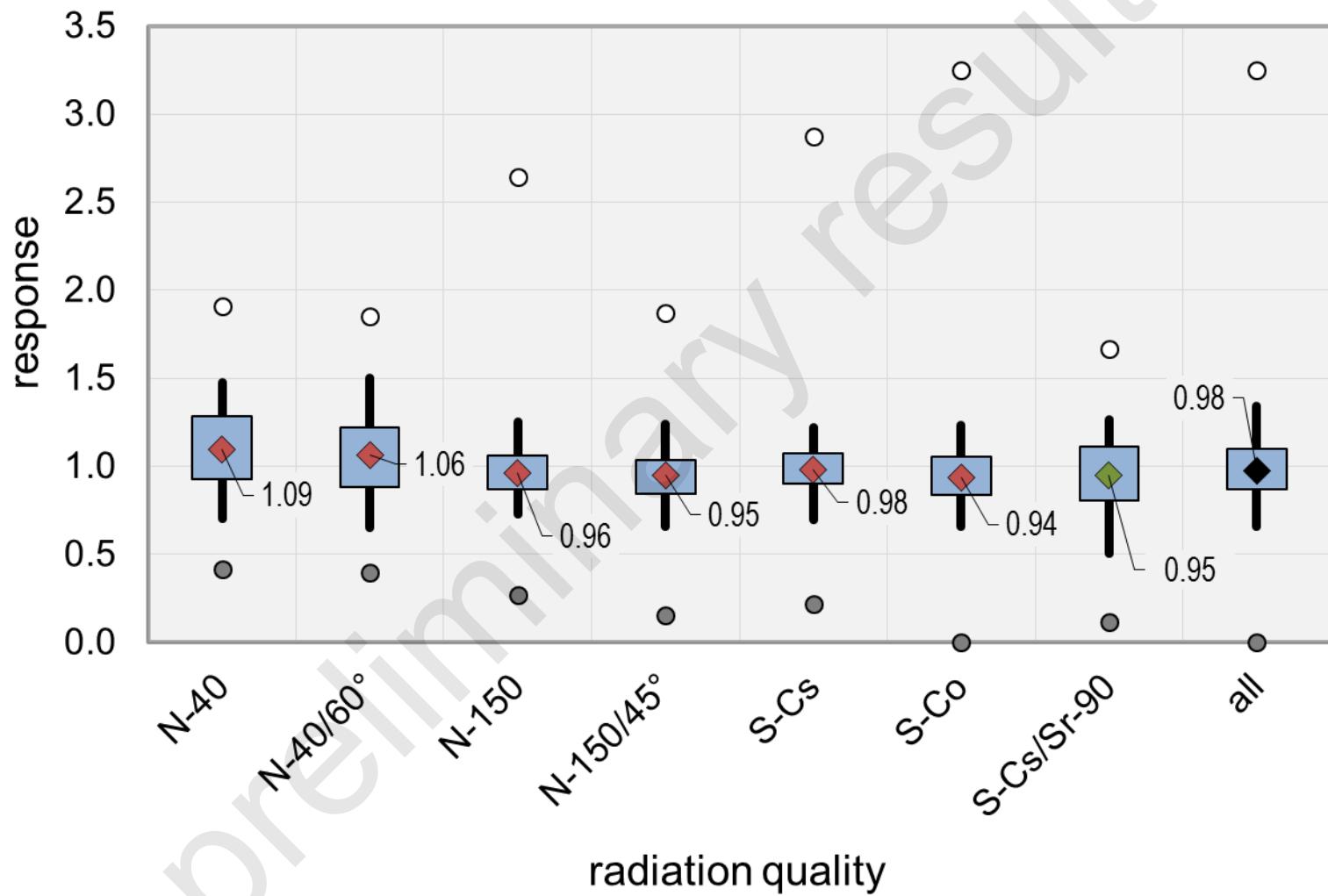
Coefficient of variation (CV)

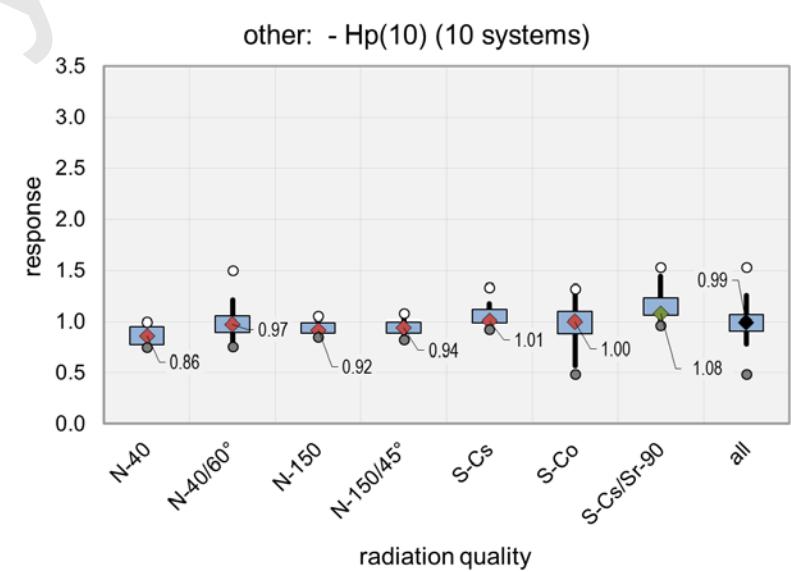
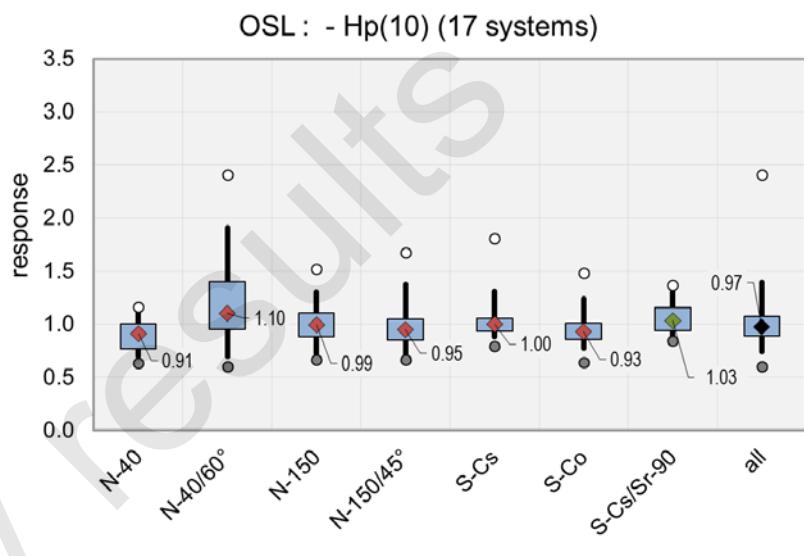
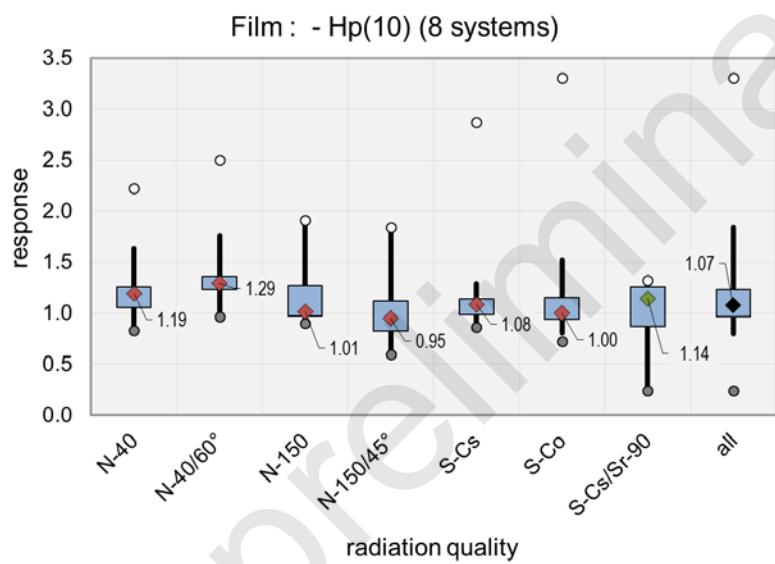
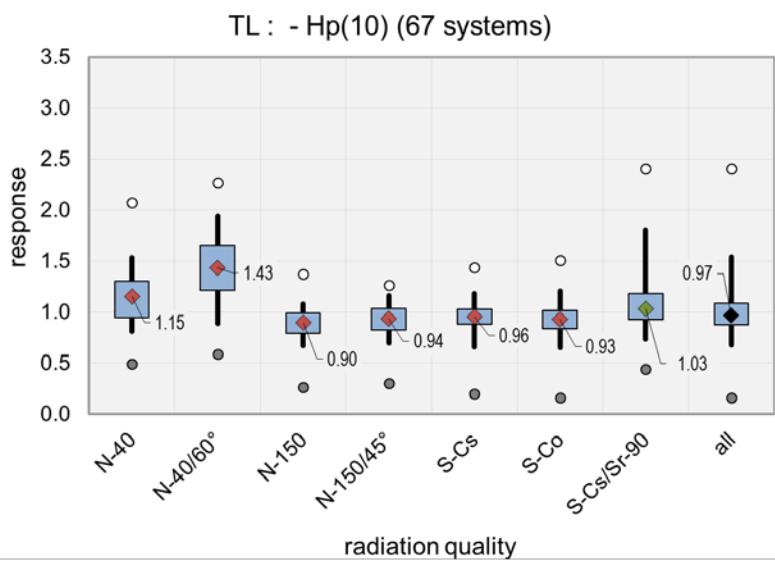


All: - Hp(10) (102 systems)



All: - Hp(0.07) (84 systems)





Outliers (trumpet curve)

| Outliers / Trumpet | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|
| Quantity | Quality | TL | Film | OSL | other | All |
| Hp(10) | N-40 | 7% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| | N-40/60° | 32% | 6% | 12% | 0% | 24% |
| | N-150 | 6% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| | N-150/45° | 5% | 25% | 3% | 0% | 6% |
| | S-Cs | 5% | 4% | 2% | 0% | 4% |
| | S-Co | 5% | 8% | 0% | 7% | 5% |
| | S-Cs/Sr-90 | 17% | 25% | 6% | 0% | 14% |
| | All | 9% | 10% | 2% | 2% | 7% |
| | | | | | | |
| Outliers / Trumpet | | | | | | |
| Quantity | Quality | TL | Film | OSL | other | All |
| Hp(0.07) | N-40 | 9% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 6% |
| | N-40/60° | 9% | 13% | 3% | 28% | 10% |
| | N-150 | 6% | 25% | 3% | 0% | 6% |
| | N-150/45° | 7% | 50% | 7% | 0% | 8% |
| | S-Cs | 6% | 8% | 1% | 0% | 5% |
| | S-Co | 8% | 8% | 0% | 9% | 7% |
| | S-Cs/Sr-90 | 11% | 75% | 10% | 0% | 13% |
| | All | 8% | 20% | 2% | 5% | 7% |

Previous intercomparisons

| Outliers / Trumpet | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|
| Quantity | Quality | TLD | Film | OSL | Other | All |
| Hp(10) | RQR7 | 5% | 8% | 0% | 10% | 5% |
| | W-80 | 6% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| | W-80/60° | 8% | 25% | 0% | 5% | 9% |
| | W-150 | 5% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| | S-Cs | 1% | 14% | 0% | 2% | 3% |
| | S-Co | 5% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 6% |
| | All | 4% | 17% | 0% | 2% | 5% |

IC2014

| Outliers / Trumpet | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|
| Quantity | Quality | TLD | Film | OSL | other | All |
| Hp(10) | S-Cs | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| | S-Co | 8% | 0% | 2% | 5% | 6% |
| | N60 | 8% | 4% | 5% | 0% | 6% |
| | N60/60° | 14% | 25% | 0% | 0% | 13% |
| | All | 8% | 4% | 2% | 3% | 6% |

IC2012

Number of outliers (approx. 1 out of 10)

| Hp(10) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| # outliers (sys) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 22 | 0-2 | > 2 |
| TL | 44% | 13% | 29% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 1% | - | 1% | 1% | 1% | 87% | 13% |
| Film | 63% | - | 25% | - | - | - | - | 13% | - | - | - | 88% | 13% |
| OSL | 76% | 12% | - | 6% | 6% | - | - | - | - | - | - | 88% | 12% |
| other | 90% | - | - | - | 10% | - | - | - | - | - | - | 90% | 10% |
| All | 55% | 11% | 21% | 3% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 87% | 13% |
| | 87% | | | | 13% | | | | | | | | |

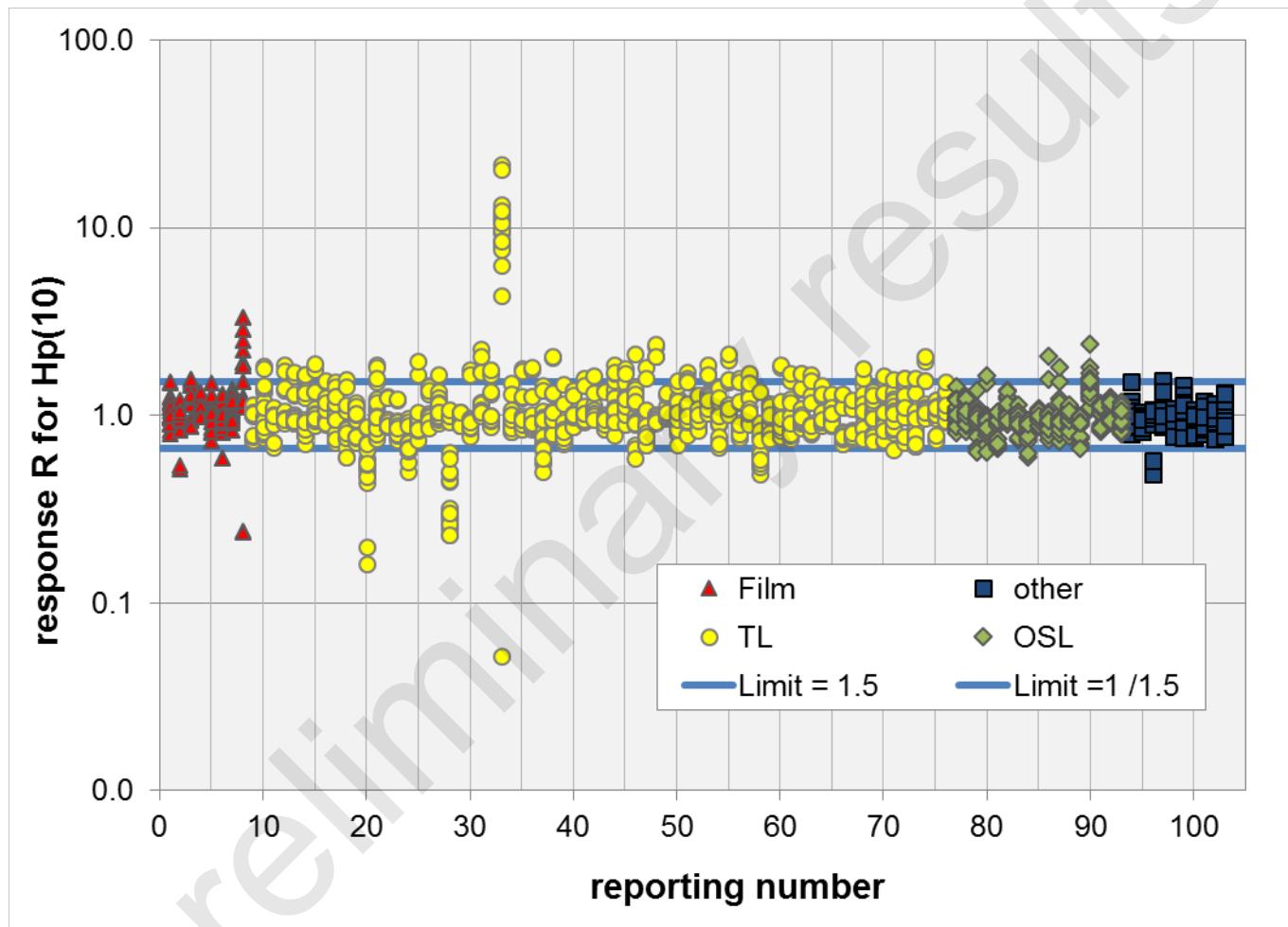
| Hp(0.07) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|--|
| # outliers (sys) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 22 | 0-2 | > 2 | |
| TL | 74% | 5% | 5% | 7% | 2% | - | 2% | - | 4% | 2% | 84% | 16% | |
| Film | - | - | 75% | - | - | - | - | 25% | - | - | 75% | 25% | |
| OSL | 87% | - | 7% | - | - | 7% | - | - | - | - | 93% | 7% | |
| other | 44% | 22% | 22% | 11% | - | - | - | - | - | - | 89% | 11% | |
| All | 69% | 6% | 11% | 6% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 86% | 14% | |
| | 86% | | | | 14% | | | | | | | | |

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

$$F = 1.5 \quad H_0 = 0.085 \text{ mSv}$$

10% of outliers are accepted

All individual results for Hp(10)



Certificates



Whole body dosimeter intercomparison IC2016ph

Certificate of Participation

for the EURADOS Intercomparison 2016 for whole body dosimeters (IC2016ph)

Certificate Number: [REDACTED]
Number of pages: 4
Date of Issue: February 20th, 2017
Participating Institute: [REDACTED]
Dosimetry System: [REDACTED]
Reporting number: 23 (this anonymous number will be used in further publications)
Intercomparison procedure

Certificate Number: [REDACTED]

Number of pages: 4

Date of Issue: February 20th, 2017

Participating Institute: [REDACTED]

Dosimetry System: [REDACTED]

Reporting number: 23 (this anonymous number will be used in further publications)

possible. The participants then sent the results of the dosimeter readings to the coordinator (November 2016). After receipt of the participants' results, the coordinator sent the irradiation data to the participants.
Number of participants: 86 institutes participated in IC2016ph with a total of 103 systems.
Coordinator: H. Stadtmann, Ch. Gärtnner (Seibersdorf Labor GmbH, A-2444 Seibersdorf)
Intercomparison results: See the table on pages 2 to 4 of this certificate.
Irradiation data: See the attached certificates of the irradiation laboratories:
Number [REDACTED]
Participant results: See the attached signed dose report provided by the participant.

On behalf of the intercomparison
Organization Group:

On behalf of EURADOS:

Hannes Stadtmann
Coordinator

Werner Rühm
Chairperson



Whole body dosimeter intercomparison IC2016ph

Result of the Intercomparison (Dosimetry System [REDACTED] continued

| EURADOS Dosemeter ID | Participant's Dosemeter ID | Radiation Quality | Quantity | Participant's Value | Reference Value | Response |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | S-Co, 0° | $H_p(10)$ | 424.120 mSv | 489.211 mSv | 0.867 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | | $H_p(0.07)$ | 396.218 mSv | 497.719 mSv | 0.796 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | S-Co, 0° | $H_p(10)$ | 417.480 mSv | 489.211 mSv | 0.853 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | | $H_p(0.07)$ | 397.258 mSv | 497.719 mSv | 0.798 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | N-40, -60° | $H_p(10)$ | 0.690 mSv | 0.930 mSv | 0.742 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | | $H_p(0.07)$ | 1.128 mSv | 1.300 mSv | 0.867 |

| EURADOS Dosemeter ID | Participant's Dosemeter ID | Radiation Quality | Quantity | Participant's Value | Reference Value | Response |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | N-150, 0° | $H_p(10)$ | 1.880 mSv | 2.130 mSv | 0.883 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | | $H_p(0.07)$ | 1.728 mSv | 1.980 mSv | 0.872 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | Mixed S-Cs + Sr-90, 0° | $H_p(10)$ | 2.570 mSv | 2.083 mSv | 1.234 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | | $H_p(0.07)$ | 3.498 mSv | 4.205 mSv | 0.832 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | Mixed S-Cs + Sr-90, 0° | $H_p(10)$ | 2.510 mSv | 2.083 mSv | 1.205 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | | $H_p(0.07)$ | 3.388 mSv | 4.205 mSv | 0.806 |

Mixed Irradiation (Reference Value):

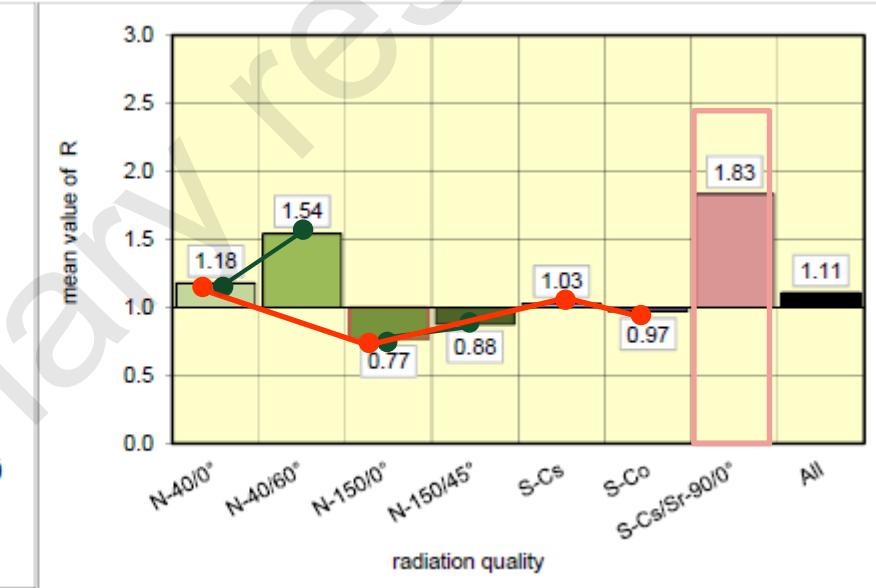
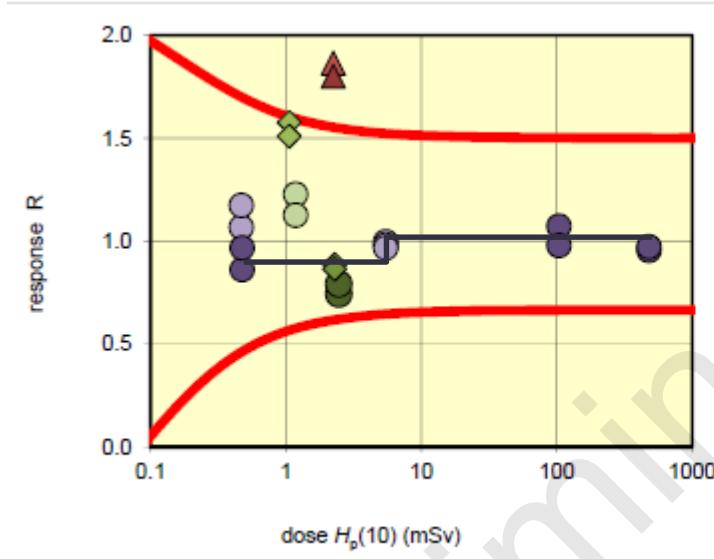
$H_p(0.07) = 2.083 \text{ mSv}$ (S-Cs) + 2.122 mSv (Sr-90)
 $H_p(0.07) = 2.083 \text{ mSv}$ (S-Cs) + 2.122 mSv (Sr-90)

All mean response (R) results

Special cases

preliminary results

Irradiation plan was designed to check:



ENERGY RESPONSE

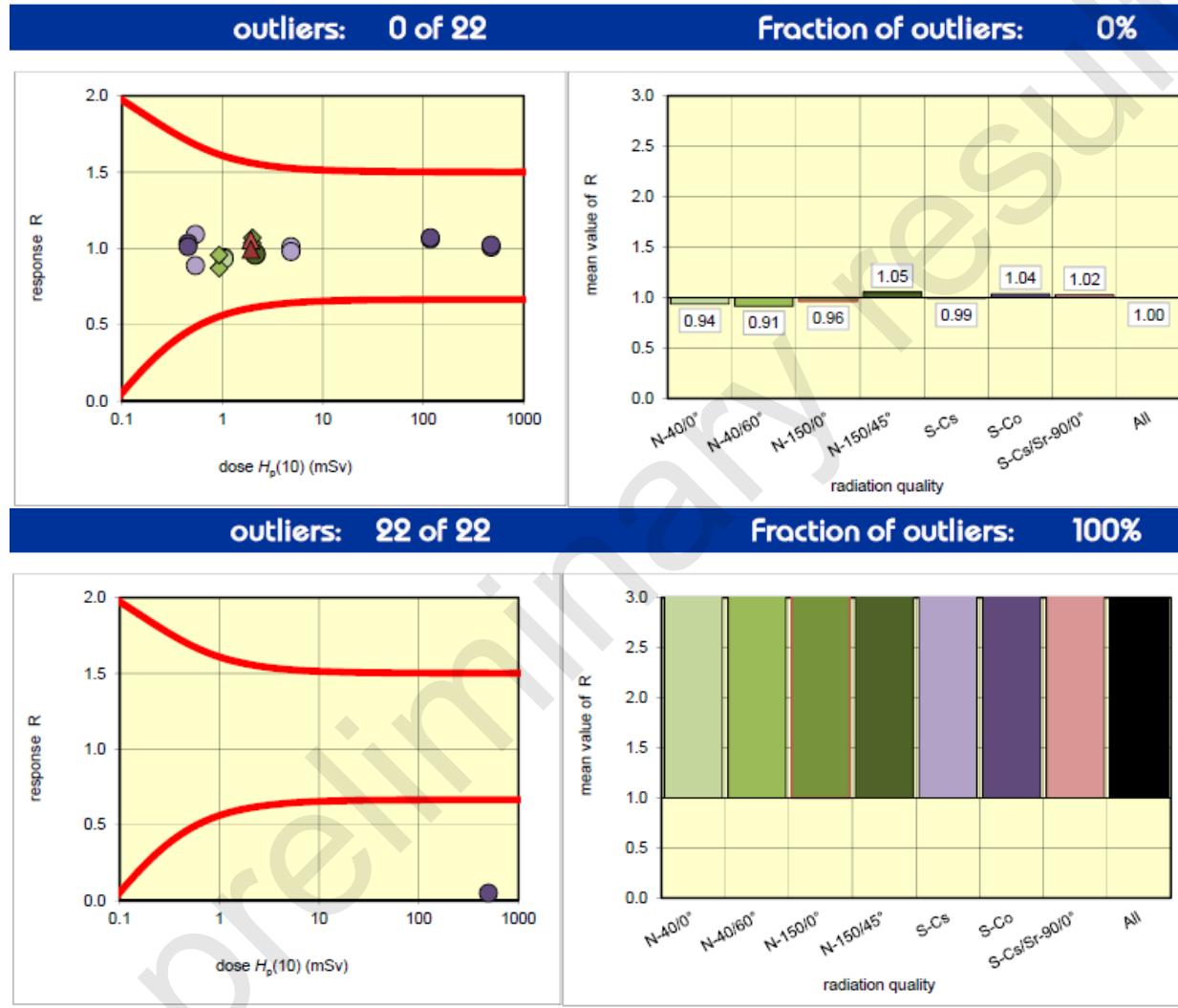
ANGULAR RESPONSE

LINEARITY

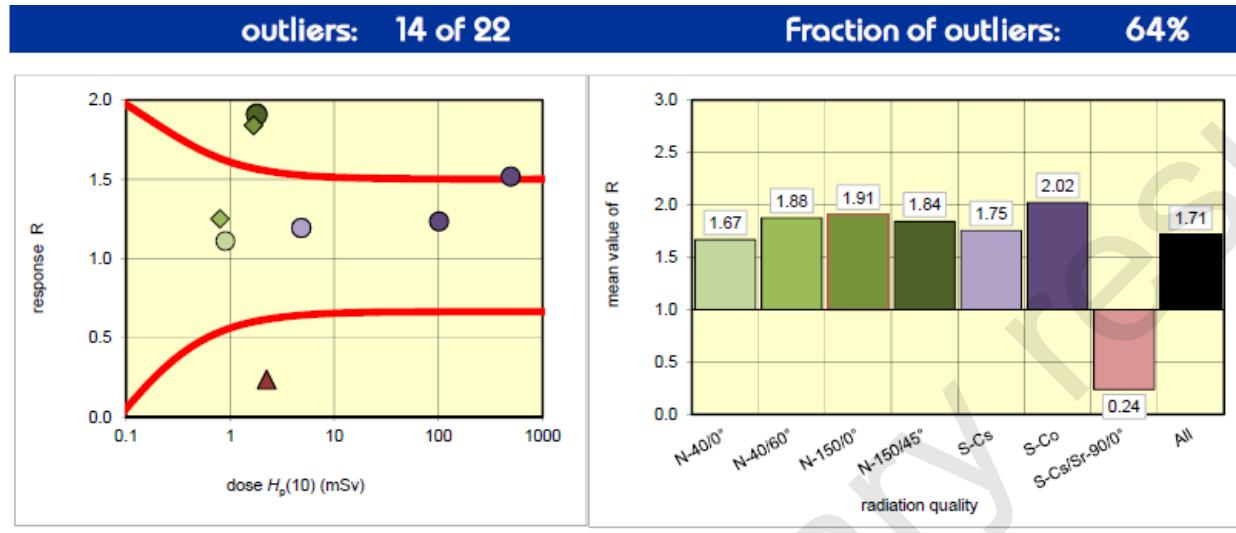
MIXED BETA+GAMMA

Compliance with ISO-14146: "trumpet curves"

Very GOOD / POOR performance:

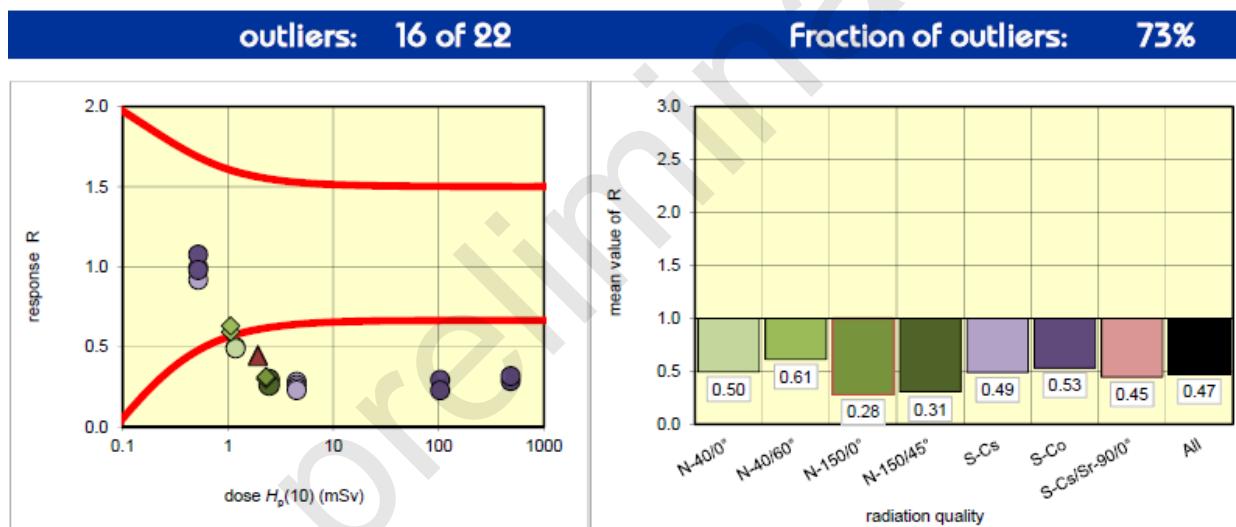


Calibration problems:



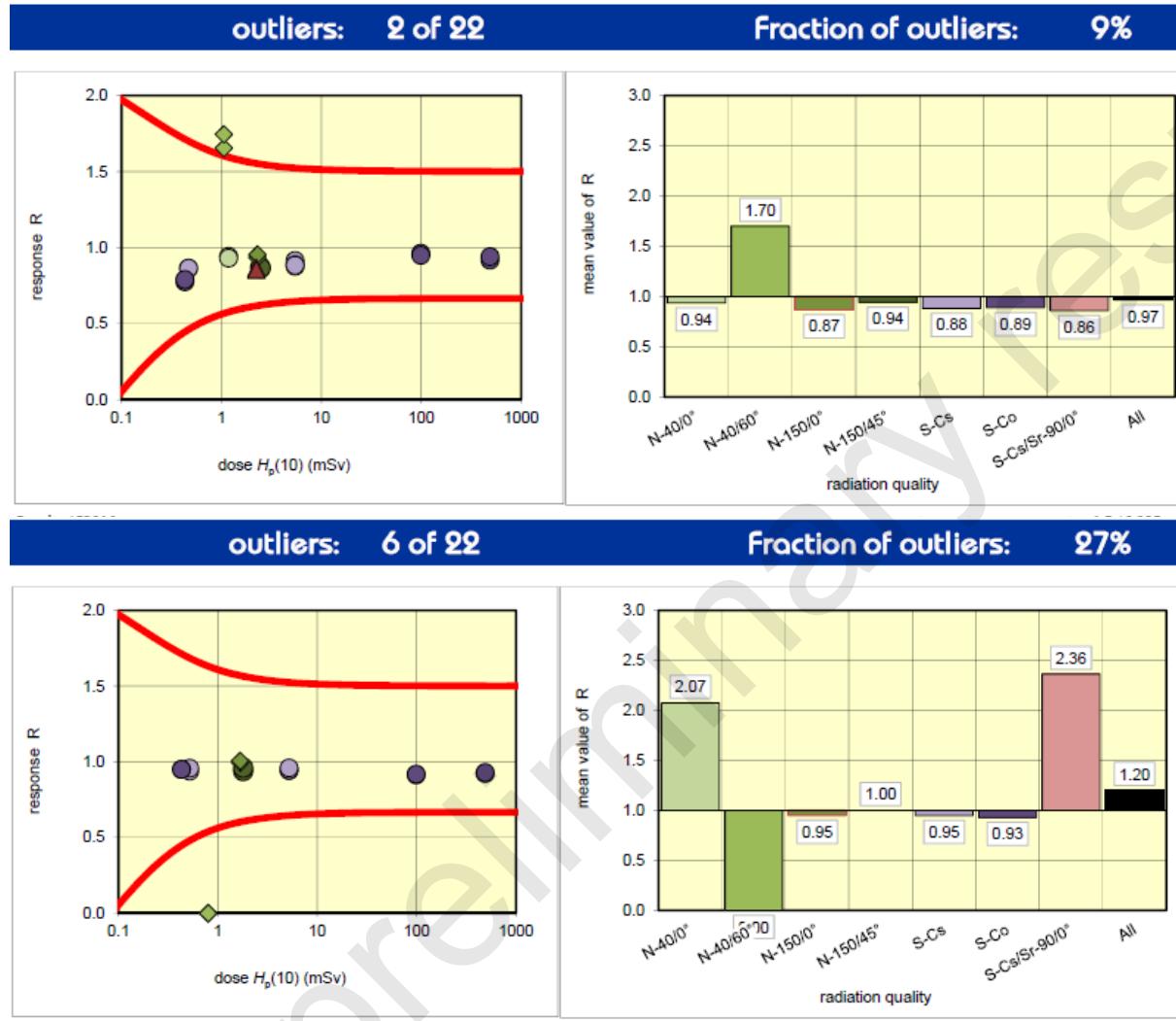
Over response

$H_p(10)$



Under response

Angular response:

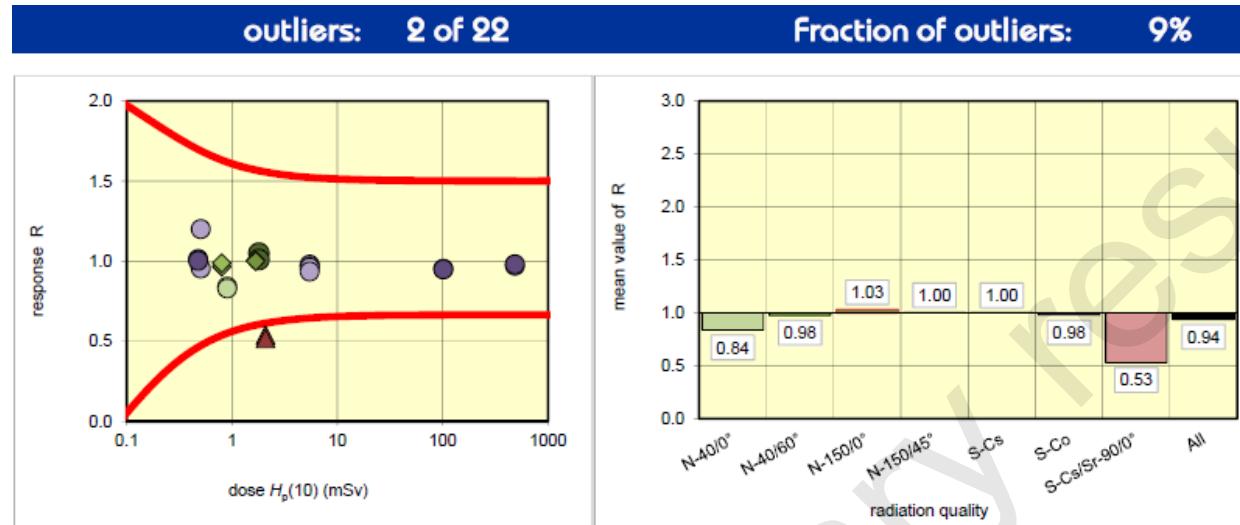


Significant angular dependence for $N-40:60^\circ$ that is not shown for $N-150:45^\circ$ - very common behaviour in IC2016 -

$H_p(10)$

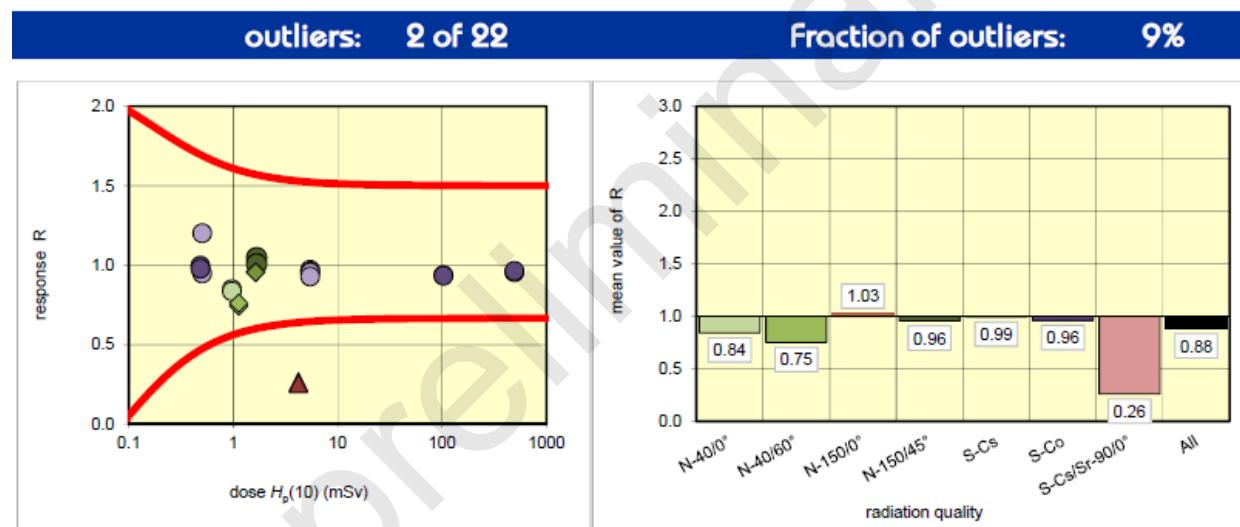
Anomalous response for $N-40$ angular response – range of application? -

Mixed beta+gamma field response:



$H_p(10)$

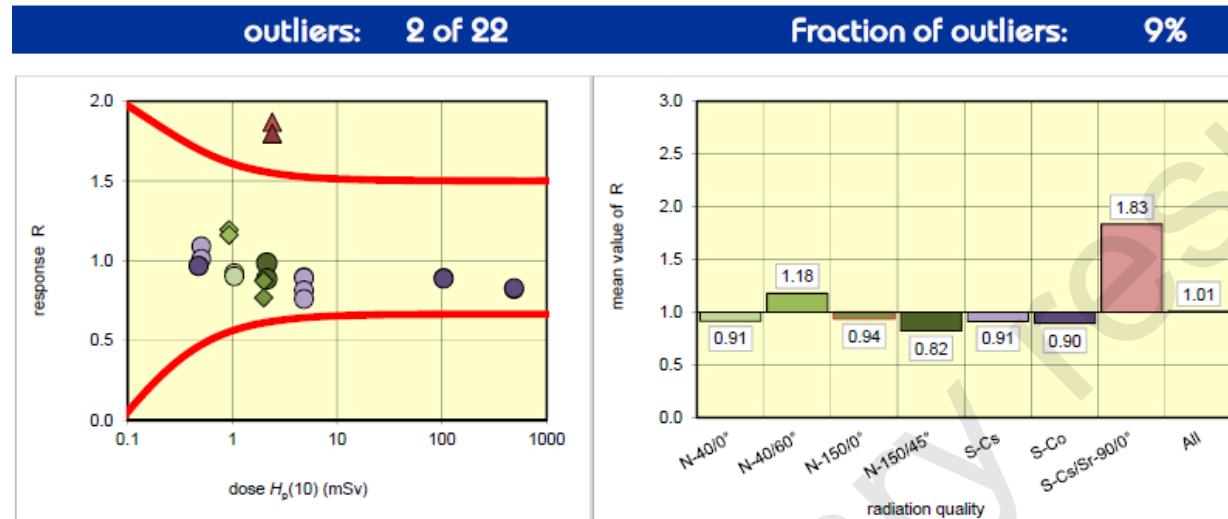
Significant under response for mixed beta+gamma field



$H_p(0,07)$

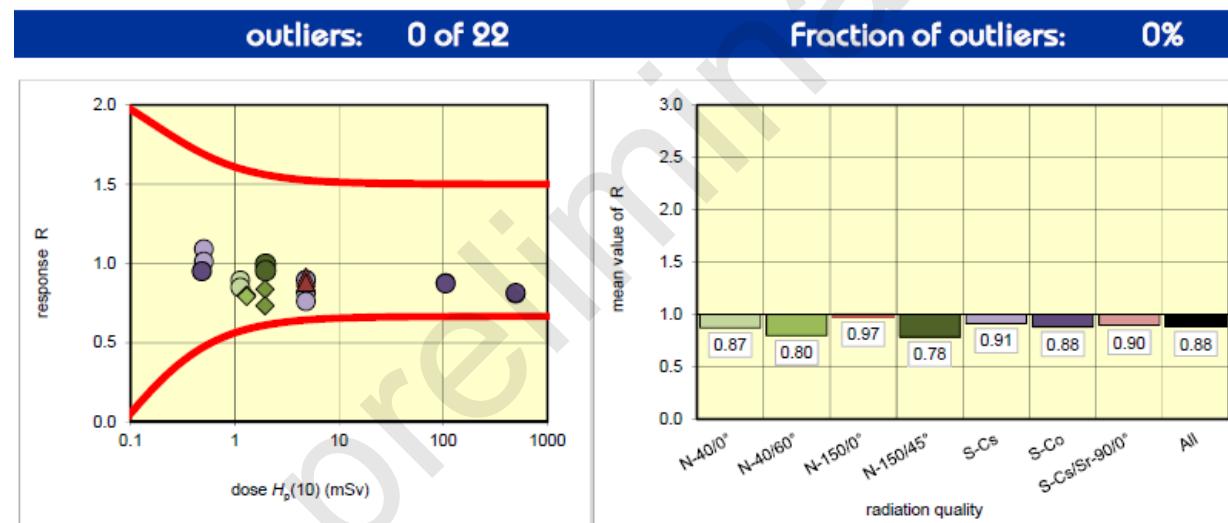
Same behaviour

Mixed beta+gamma field response:



$H_p(10)$

Significant over response
for mixed beta+gamma
field



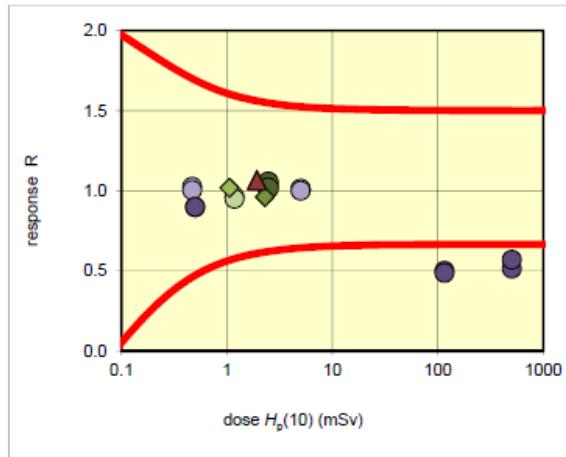
$H_p(0,07)$

Not reproducible
behaviour

Problems with high doses:

outliers: 4 of 22

Fraction of outliers: 18%

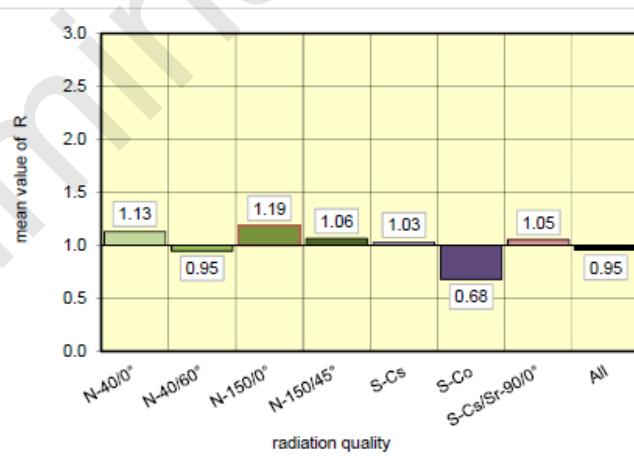
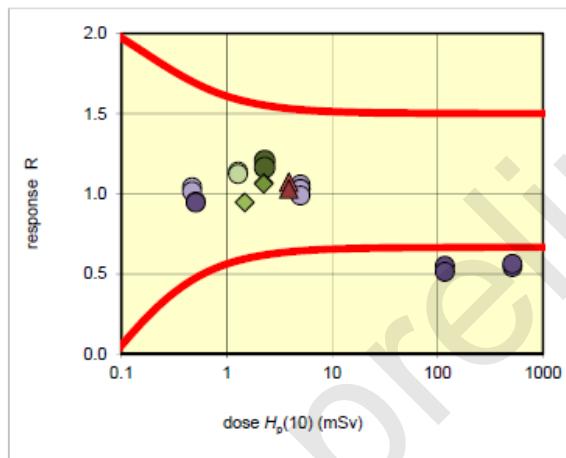


$H_p(10)$

Outliers only for high doses

outliers: 4 of 22

Fraction of outliers: 18%



$H_p(0,07)$

Reproducible behaviour

Conclusion

Results show a wide variety of behaviour for all kind of systems:

- It's not only the physical characteristics of the detectors and the dosimetry systems but, what is more important, the working procedures of each IMS
- Some systems could avoid outliers by improving calibration procedures

Summary 1

Number of participating systems was a little decreasing
(from 112 to 103)

Radiation qualities:

- Photon and Betas were used (Betas only for a mixed radiation field)

Fraction of outliers :

- 55% systems show no outliers of the trumpet curve criteria.
- 87% systems fulfil the ISO 141406 performance criteria
(max. 2 outliers are allowed)
- Overall performance individual results remains stable (from 5% to 7%)
- FLM performance increased (from 17% to 10%)
- TLD performance decreased (from 4% to 9%)
- OSL performance decreased (0% to 2%)

Summary 2

Responses:

- Overall mean response **1.11 (1.08)**
- Overall median response **0.98 (0.98)**

Calibration:

- Better results could be achieved by improved calibration procedure by some services

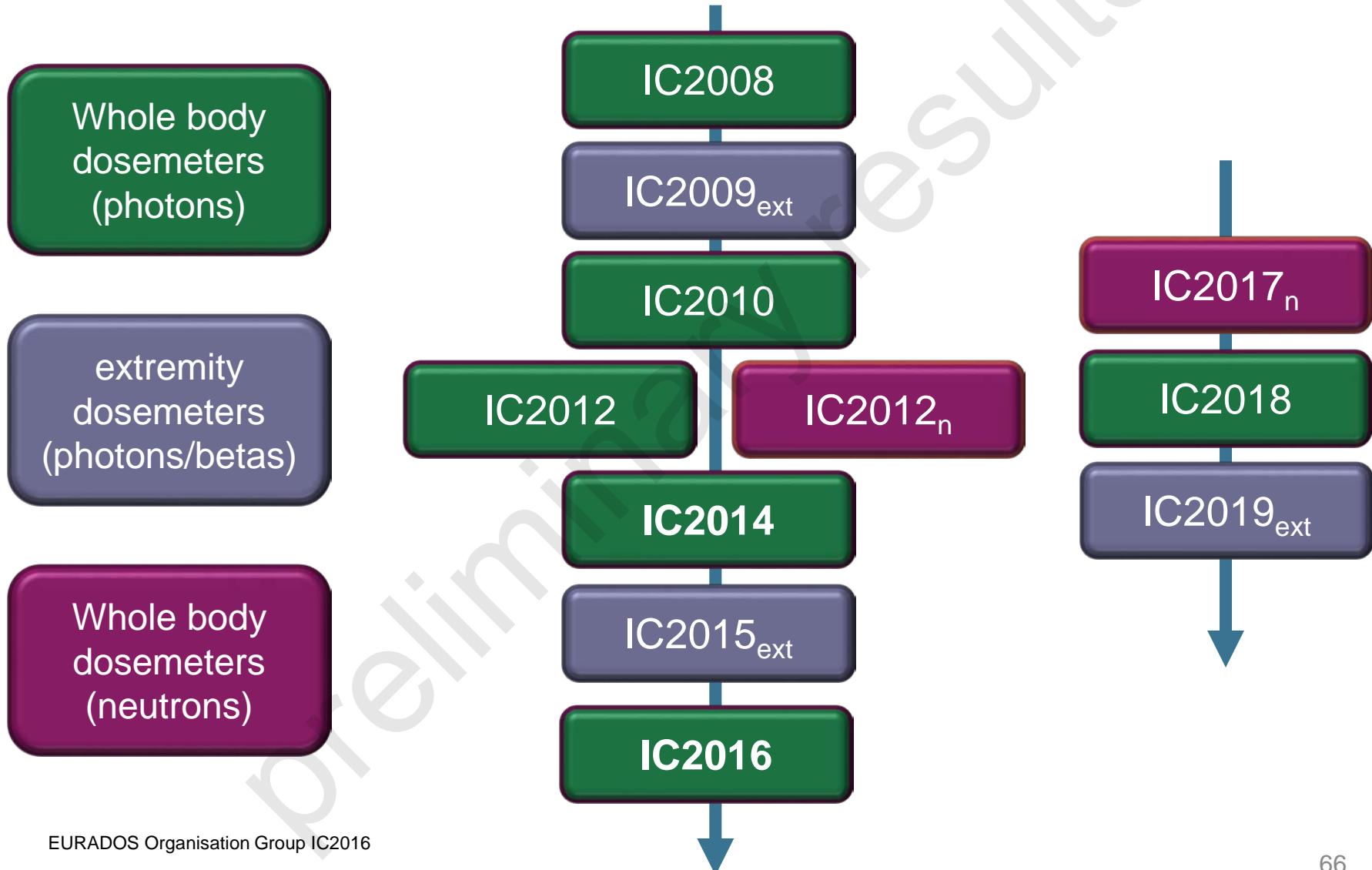
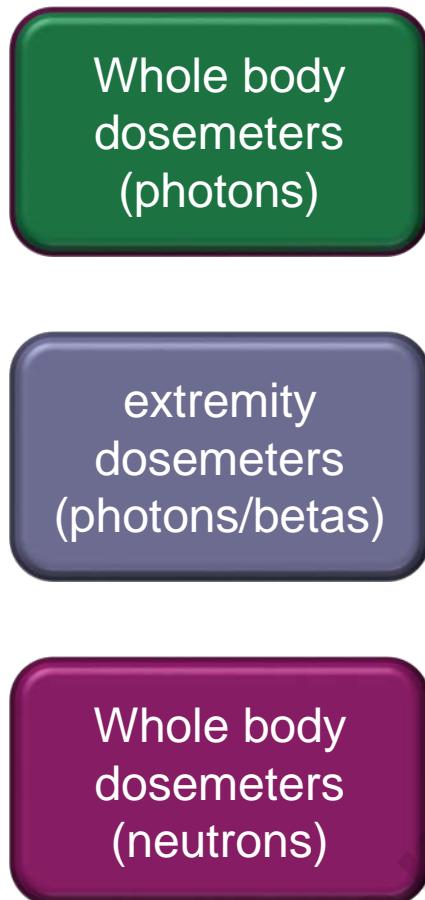
Radiation qualities/Problems:

- The radiation Quality N-40/60° show significant over response by a number of systems (24% outliers)

Coefficient of variation:

- Typical CV for identical irradiation condition are 2 - 5% (similar in previous intercomparisons)

Next intercomparisons WG2





GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO
DE ECONOMÍA
Y COMPETITIVIDAD

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Energéticas, Medioambientales
y Tecnológicas

HelmholtzZentrum münchen
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FREQUENTLY ASKED SOLUTIONS

