

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Radiation protection instrumentation – Installed radiation portal monitors (RPMs) for the detection of illicit trafficking of radioactive and nuclear materials**

**Instrumentation pour la radioprotection – Portiques de détection des rayonnements (RPM) installés pour la détection du trafic illicite de matières radioactives et nucléaires**



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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**RADIATION PROTECTION INSTRUMENTATION –  
INSTALLED RADIATION PORTAL MONITORS (RPMS) FOR  
THE DETECTION OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF RADIOACTIVE  
AND NUCLEAR MATERIALS**

## FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62244 has been prepared by subcommittee 45B: Radiation protection instrumentation, of IEC technical committee 45: Nuclear instrumentation.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition issued in 2006. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) making the standard consistent with the new standards for detection of illicit trafficking of radioactive material (see the Introduction);
- b) creating unformed functionality test for all environmental, electromagnetic and mechanical tests and a requirement for the coefficient of variation of each nominal mean reading;
- c) reference to IEC 62706 for the environmental, electromagnetic and mechanical test conditions;

d) adding information regarding climatic exposures.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
45B/929/FDIS	45B/930/RVD

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

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

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

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- withdrawn,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

## INTRODUCTION

Illicit and inadvertent movement of radioactive materials has become a problem of increasing importance. Radioactive sources out of regulatory control, so-called “orphan sources”, have frequently caused serious radiation exposures and widespread contamination. Although illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials is not a new phenomenon, concern about a nuclear “black market” has increased in the last few years particularly in view of its terrorist potential.

In response to the technical policy of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) related to the detection and identification of special nuclear materials and security trends, nuclear instrumentation companies are developing and manufacturing radiation instrumentation to assist in the detection of illicit movement of radioactive and special nuclear materials. This type of instrumentation is widely used for security purposes at nuclear facilities, border control checkpoints, and international seaports and airports.

However, to ensure that measurement results made at different locations are consistent it is imperative that radiation instrumentation be designed to rigorous specifications based upon agreed performance requirements stated in international standards. Several IEC standards have been developed to address body-worn, hand-held and portal instruments, see Table 1.

**Table 1 – Standards for instrumentation used to detect illicit trafficking of radioactive and nuclear materials**

Type of instrumentation	IEC number	Title of the standard
Body-worn	62401	Radiation protection instrumentation – Alarming Personal Radiation Devices (PRDs) for the detection of illicit trafficking of radioactive material
	62618	Radiation protection instrumentation – Spectroscopy-Based Alarming Personal Radiation Detectors (S-PRD) for the detection of illicit trafficking of radioactive material
	62694	Radiation protection instrumentation – Backpack-type radiation detector (BRD) for the detection of illicit trafficking of radioactive material
Portable or hand-held	62327	Radiation protection instrumentation – Hand-held instruments for the detection and identification of radionuclides and for the estimation of ambient dose equivalent rate from photon radiation
	62533	Radiation protection instrumentation – Highly sensitive hand-held instruments for photon detection of radioactive material
	62534	Radiation protection instrumentation – Highly sensitive hand-held instruments for neutron detection of radioactive material
Portal	62244	Radiation protection instrumentation – Installed radiation portal monitors (RPMs) for the detection of illicit trafficking of radioactive and nuclear materials
	62484	Radiation protection instrumentation – Spectroscopy-based portal monitors used for the detection and identification of illicit trafficking of radioactive material
Data format	62755	Radiation protection instrumentation – Data format for radiation instruments used in the detection of illicit trafficking of radioactive materials

# RADIATION PROTECTION INSTRUMENTATION – INSTALLED RADIATION PORTAL MONITORS (RPMS) FOR THE DETECTION OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF RADIOACTIVE AND NUCLEAR MATERIALS

## 1 Scope

This document defines the performance requirements of installed monitors used for the detection of gamma and neutron radiation emitters. These monitors are commonly known as radiation portal monitors or RPMS. They are used to monitor vehicles, cargo containers, people, or packages and are typically located at national and international border crossings. They may be used at any location where there is a need for this type of monitoring.

This document establishes the general, radiological, climatic, mechanical, electric and electromagnetic, and documentation requirements and associated test methods. A summary of the performance requirements is provided as Table 6. An informative listing of environmental requirements from IEC 62706 is provided as Table 7.

This document does not apply to the performance of spectroscopy-based portal monitors covered in IEC 62484.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-395, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 395: Nuclear instrumentation: Physical phenomena, basic concepts, instruments, systems, equipment and detectors*

IEC 60068-2-5, *Environmental testing – Part 2-5: Tests – Test S: Simulated solar radiation at ground level and guidance for solar radiation testing and weathering*

IEC 60068-2-11, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-11: Tests – Test Ka: Salt mist*

IEC 61187, *Electrical and electronic equipment – Documentation*

IEC 62706, *Radiation protection instrumentation – Environmental, electromagnetic and mechanical performance requirements*

IEC 62755, *Radiation protection instrumentation – Data format for radiation instruments used in the detection of illicit trafficking of radioactive materials*

## 3 Terms and definitions, abbreviated terms and symbols, quantities and units

### 3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions, as well as those given in IEC 60050-395 apply.