IEC 62387

Edition 2.0 2020-01

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Radiation protection instrumentation – Dosimetry systems with integrating passive detectors for individual, workplace and environmental monitoring of photon and beta radiation

Instrumentation pour la radioprotection – Systèmes dosimétriques avec détecteurs intégrés passifs pour le contrôle radiologique individuel, du lieu de travail et de l'environnement des rayonnements photoniques et bêta

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

About the IEC
The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications
The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigendum or an amendment might have been published.

IEC publications search - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform
The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,…). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and once a month by email.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc
If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: sales@iec.ch.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
The world's leading online dictionary on electrotechnology, containing more than 22 000 terminological entries in English and French, with equivalent terms in 16 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

IEC Glossary - std.iec.ch/glossary
67 000 electrotechnical terminology entries in English and French extracted from the Terms and Definitions clause of IEC publications issued since 2002. Some entries have been collected from earlier publications of IEC TC 37, 77, 86 and CISPR.

A propos de l'IEC
La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des Normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

A propos des publications IEC
Le contenu technique des publications IEC est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou un amendement peut avoir été publié.

Recherche de publications IEC - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform
La recherche avancée permet de trouver des publications IEC en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études,…). Elle donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications remplacées ou retirées.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications IEC. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et une fois par mois par email.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc
Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: sales@iec.ch.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
Le premier dictionnaire d'électrotechnologie en ligne au monde, avec plus de 22 000 articles terminologiques en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans 16 langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (IEV) en ligne.

Glossaire IEC - std.iec.ch/glossary
67 000 entrées terminologiques électrotechniques, en anglais et en français, extraites des articles Termes et Définitions des publications IEC parues depuis 2002. Plus certaines entrées antérieures extraites des publications des CE 37, 77, 86 et CISPR de l'IEC.

IEC 62387

Edition 2.0 2020-01

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Radiation protection instrumentation – Dosimetry systems with integrating passive detectors for individual, workplace and environmental monitoring of photon and beta radiation

Instrumentation pour la radioprotection – Systèmes dosimétriques avec détecteurs intégrés passifs pour le contrôle radiologique individuel, du lieu de travail et de l'environnement des rayonnements photoniques et bêta

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ICS 13.280

ISBN 978-2-8322-7696-9

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

RADIATION PROTECTION INSTRUMENTATION – DOSIMETRY SYSTEMS WITH INTEGRATING PASSIVE DETECTORS FOR INDIVIDUAL, WORKPLACE AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING OF PHOTON AND BETA RADIATION

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 62387 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 of IEC 62387 published in 2012. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- Modification of title.
- Addition of performance requirements for dosemeters to measure $H'(3)$ for both photon and beta radiation.
- Adoption of the cylinder instead of the slab phantom for the quantity $H_p(3)$.
- Correction and clarification of several subclauses to obtain a better applicability.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
45B/945/FDIS	45B/954/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.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

A dosimetry system may consist of the following elements:

a) a passive device, referred to herein as a *detector*, which, after the exposure to radiation, stores a signal for use in measuring one or more quantities of the incident radiation field;

b) a “dosemeter”, that incorporates some means of identification and contains one or more detectors and may contain electronic components, e.g. for the readout (e.g., in a direct ion storage (DIS) dosemeter);

c) a “reader” which is used to readout the stored information (signal) from the detector, in order to determine the radiation dose;

d) a “computer” with appropriate “software” to control the reader, store the signals transmitted from the reader, calculate, display and store the evaluated dose in the form of an electronic file or paper copy;

e) “additional equipment” and documented procedures (instruction manual) for performing associated processes such as deleting stored dose information, cleaning dosemeters, or those needed to ensure the effectiveness of the whole system.

RADIATION PROTECTION INSTRUMENTATION – DOSIMETRY SYSTEMS WITH INTEGRATING PASSIVE DETECTORS FOR INDIVIDUAL, WORKPLACE AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING OF PHOTON AND BETA RADIATION

1 Scope

This document applies to all kinds of passive dosimetry systems that are used for measuring:

– the personal dose equivalent $H_p(10)$ (for individual whole body monitoring),

– the personal dose equivalent $H_p(3)$ (for individual eye lens monitoring),

– the personal dose equivalent $H_p(0,07)$ (for both individual whole body skin and local skin for extremity monitoring),

– the ambient dose equivalent $H^*(10)$ (for workplace and environmental monitoring),

– the directional dose equivalent $H'(3)$ (for workplace and environmental monitoring), or

– the directional dose equivalent $H'(0,07)$ (for workplace and environmental monitoring).

This document applies to dosimetry systems that measure external photon and/or beta radiation in the dose range between 0,01 mSv and 10 Sv and in the energy ranges given in Table 1. All the energy values are mean energies with respect to the fluence. The dosimetry systems usually use electronic devices for the data evaluation and thus are often computer controlled.

Table 1 – Mandatory and maximum energy ranges covered by this document

Measuring quantity	Mandatory mean energy range for photon radiation	Maximum mean energy range for testing photon radiation	Mandatory mean energy range for beta-particle radiation[a]	Maximum mean energy range for testing beta-particle radiation[a]
$H_p(10)$, $H^*(10)$	80 keV to 1,25 MeV[b]	12 keV to 7 MeV	–	–
$H_p(3)$, $H'(3)$	30 keV to 250 keV	8 keV to 7 MeV	0,8 MeV[c]	0,7 MeV[c] to 1,2 MeV
$H_p(0,07)$, $H'(0,07)$	30 keV to 250 keV	8 keV to 1,25 MeV[b]	0,24 MeV to 0,8 MeV	0,07 MeV[d] to 1,2 MeV[e]

[a] The following beta radiation sources are suggested for the different mean energies: For 0,06 MeV: ^{147}Pm; for 0,8 MeV: ^{90}Sr/^{90}Y; for 1,2 MeV: ^{106}Ru/^{106}Rh.

[b] 1,25 MeV is the mean energy of photon radiation from ^{60}Co.

[c] For beta-particle radiation, an energy of 0,7 MeV is required to reach the radiation sensitive layers of the eye lens in a depth of about 3 mm (approximately 3 mm of ICRU tissue).

[d] For beta-particle radiation, an energy of 0,07 MeV is required to penetrate the dead layer of skin of 0,07 mm (approximately 0,07 mm of ICRU tissue).

[e] 0,07 MeV, 0,8 MeV and 1,2 MeV beta mean energy are almost equivalent to an E_{max} of 0,225 MeV, 2,27 MeV and 3,54 MeV, respectively.

NOTE 1 In this document, “dose” means dose equivalent, unless otherwise stated.

NOTE 2 For $H_p(10)$ and $H^*(10)$ no beta radiation is considered. Reasons:

a) $H_p(10)$ and $H^*(10)$ are a conservative estimate for the effective dose which is not a suitable quantity for beta radiation.

b) No conversion coefficients are available in ICRU 56, ICRU 57 or ISO 6980-3.