

PTB testing method for finger ring doseimeters has proven its effectiveness

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Finger ring doseimeters are used at diverse workplaces having ionizing radiation, e.g. in medicine and industry, in order to check whether the effective dose limit values are adhered to. The doseimeters used to measure beta radiation have been subjected to an annual quality control by the PTB for six years now. Since then, all dosimeter models used in Germany have passed these controls.

In Germany, for persons who are occupationally exposed to radiation, monitoring with personal dose equivalent meters is legally prescribed. Besides the whole-body dosimeters which are to be worn on the trunk, also passive extremity dosimeters are used which are often worn around the fingers. Extremity dosimeters are used for beta radiation measurements, especially in medicine. All dosimeters of this type are released and assessed by dosimetry services. PTB is thereby responsible for quality control. Quality control takes place in two stages:

In the first stage, the designs are submitted to a thorough check with regard to their properties before the dosimeter is released for use. In the case of beta dosimeters, this control is carried out according to a directive.

In the second stage, the routine operation is checked yearly at the dosimetry services via so-called "periodic comparison measurements". The dosimeters are thereby exposed by PTB to a well known dose - which we will call HPTB in the following. Then, the dosimetry services analyse the dosimeters and determine their measured value,

HDST, of course without knowing the value of HPTB. As a measure of quality, the quotient $HDST/HPTB$ is used which is 1.0 for an ideal dosimeter. The figure shows the values of these quotients in relation with the dose for all comparison measurements which have been carried out with beta radiation up to now. The lines plotted indicate the admissible limits for this quotient. Due to the requirements of radiation protection, these limits narrow towards high doses.

The condition for passing the yearly comparison measurements is that 90% of all quotients for each design of a service lie within these limits. If this requirement is not met by one dosimeter design for the comparison measurement, a repetition is carried out for this dosimeter. This has never been the case up to now. In summary, one can say that this type of two-stage quality control is particularly efficient.

Source: Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt

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