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## NEW DATA ON DIRECT ION STORAGE DOSEMETERS

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The DIS-1 dosimeter from the Finnish company RADOS is an innovative kind of passive electronic dosimeter for photon and beta radiation. This study examines the ‘long-term’ linear response behaviour, the calibration and readout accuracy with large samples of ‘used’ DIS-1 dosimeters especially in the low-dose region, which is of special interest for radiation protection issues. Our measurements prove the adequacy of the DIS-1 dosimeter for long-term-personal dosimetry. The fast and precise readout seems to make the DIS-1 dosimeter an ideal choice for personal dosimetry in low-dose environments.

### INTRODUCTION

For the past few years, an innovative kind of passive electronic dosimeter, the so-called DIS-1 dosimeter from the Finnish company RADOS, for photon and beta radiation has become available. After having been tested at the STUK Radiation Metrology Laboratory in Finland<sup>(1)</sup> and the PSI (Paul Scherrer Institute) in Switzerland,<sup>(2)</sup> it has been approved by the Swiss government for legal use in 1999. In 2002, another study on the DIS-1 dosimeter was done at the PSI<sup>(3)</sup>, during which a field test and tests concerning the long-term stability of the dose signal have been carried out.

Previous tests, based on ‘new’ dosimeters, have shown very good behaviour. In this study, the authors examine the ‘long-term’ linear response behaviour and the calibration and readout accuracy with much larger samples of ‘used’ dosimeters. The focus of this study lies in the low-dose region, which is of special interest for radiation protection issues. Special attention has been given to assure all dosimeters have been in use for some time (typically one year) and to guarantee different production series have been used.

### DESIGN OF THE DIS-1 DOSEMETER

The DIS-1 dosimeter is based on Direct Ion Storage technology. The base component is a MOSFET transistor. The surface of the floating gate is surrounded by an air space, the so-called ionization chamber. The charge of the floating gate is initially set to a predetermined value. Due to ionization occurring in the ionization chamber, the charge on

the floating gate is subject to change. By measuring the resistance of the MOSFET transistor, which is determined by the adjacent charge of the floating gate, the absorbed dose can be measured. After conversion the absorbed dose is displayed on the DBR-1 reader. The dosimeter is designed to measure the dose equivalent  $H_p(10)$ ,  $H_p(0.07)$  of photon and at the same time the  $H_p(0.07)$  dose equivalent of beta irradiation covering a dose range from a few  $\mu\text{Sv}$  up to 30 Sv. To achieve this five different ionization chambers are used. The change from one ion chamber to the other takes place automatically.

### IRRADIATION CONDITIONS

The irradiations were performed at room temperature. During irradiations, the dosimeters were mounted on an ISO water-slab-phantom<sup>(4)</sup> of the size  $30 \times 30 \times 10$  cm. In this study, 50 randomly selected dosimeters from the CERN dosimeter pool have been used. Each dosimeter has been in use for typically one year. Depending on the measurements, doses have been applied both segmented in small dose steps (i.e. to rule out systematics like the buildup of small incremental errors) and en bloc (Table 1).

In order to minimize the influences of the irradiation mechanism, all irradiations have been kept above 100 s. To achieve this, the distance of the source to the phantom has been varied from 20 cm to 4 m. Furthermore, three different  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  sources (Table 2) with different intensities have been used. This setup ensures a precise dose application. Irradiations have been performed under secondary electron equilibrium using a 5-mm thick Perspex plate. For the calculation of the  $H_p(10)$  and  $H_p(0.07)$

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**Table 1. Applied irradiations for first analysis.**

Irradiated dose	Number of dosimeters	Source ID
$10 \times 5 \mu\text{Sv}$	16	3740
$10 \times 10 \mu\text{Sv}$	32	3609
$10 \times 100 \mu\text{Sv}$	32	2045
$10 \times 1 \text{ mSv}$	32	2045
$10 \text{ mSv} + 10 \times 1 \text{ mSv} + 10 \text{ mSv}$	16	2045

doses, a special program<sup>(5)</sup> using the conversion coefficients of the ISO Standard 4037–3 has been used.

## DATA AND ANALYSIS

### Correction factor

Due to the randomly selected dosimeters from different production batches, slight differences in calibration could not be avoided (Figures 1 and 2). In order to minimize the influences of improperly calibrated dosimeters, a correction factor had to be calculated. Using an irradiated dose of 1 mSv as a reference, an individual correction factor for each dosimeter has been established. This correction factor was applied to all measurements.

### Calibration

The quality of the calibration was measured by irradiating all dosimeters with a reference dose of 1 mSv. The mean measured dose value was found to be 4.5% lower than the irradiated dose (Figures 1 and 2). This might be due to a calibration mismatch between the calibration system at RADOS and CERN. An interlaboratory comparison is planned to rule out such differences.

### Summation of applied doses, response and linearity

The authors wanted to find out, if small doses could be added arbitrarily. To do this, the response and linearity of the dosimeters have been examined. Groups of 16 and more dosimeters have been formed and examined them in the range of  $5 \mu\text{Sv}$  up to 30 mSv (Table 1). In this range, the two chambers (DS and DL chamber) with the highest sensitivity

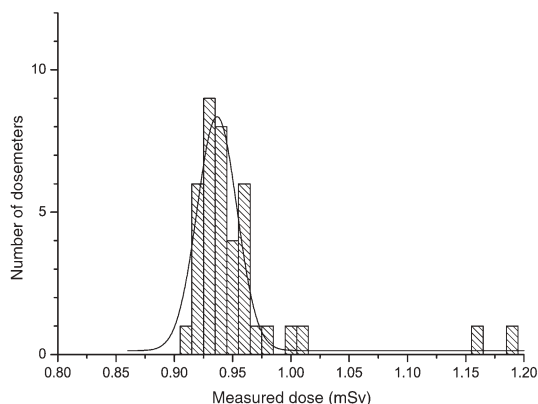


Figure 1. Measured  $H_p(10)$  dose of the most sensitive chamber (DS), irradiated with 1 mSv, without correction factor.

have been examined. Special attention has been given to the low-dose range, where irradiations have been performed using  $5 \mu\text{Sv}$  steps. All dosimeters have been read out after each irradiation. This enabled us to compare the dose values of different dosimeters with different irradiation steps.

The response proved to be highly linear (Figure 3). The deviation of the average response was found to be  $< \pm 2\%$ . The standard deviation of the mean value for the two chambers can be found in Table 3. The mean value of the response of all dosimeters has been determined. After normalizing and plotting vs. the dose value, the so-called normalized response was found (Figure 4).

### Readout accuracy

The authors wanted to measure the readout accuracy of the DBR-1 reader. In order to measure this readout accuracy, multiple readouts of the dosimeters have been performed after each of subsequent irradiations steps. All readouts have been done using the DBR-1 reader. A small correlation between readout error and irradiated dose has been found at the most sensitive chamber (DS). However, the resulting readout error  $[(8 \pm 4) \times 10^{-3}\%$  of the irradiated dose] is extremely small and this correlation can therefore be neglected (Figure 5). At the other

**Table 2. Sources used for irradiation.**

Number	Source	Activity	Dose rate	$\gamma$ -energy
2045	$^{137}\text{Cs}$	1.02 TBq	$10\text{--}92 \text{ mSv h}^{-1}$	662 keV
3609	$^{137}\text{Cs}$	86.8 GBq	$0.38\text{--}7.91 \text{ mSv h}^{-1}$	662 keV
3740	$^{137}\text{Cs}$	12.1 GBq	$0.05\text{--}1.12 \text{ mSv h}^{-1}$	662 keV

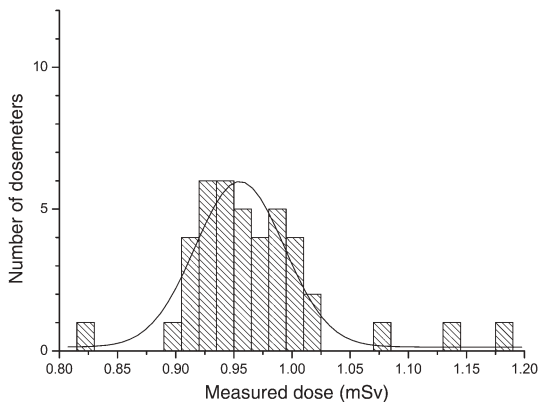


Figure 2. Measured  $H_p(0.07)$  dose of the most sensitive chamber (DS), irradiated with 1 mSv, without correction factor.

chamber (Figure 6) (DL) no such correlation has been found. Furthermore, the authors could not find any evidence, that multiple readouts would influence the registered dose value.

#### Long-term stability of the dose value (fading)

Previous tests have shown an initial dose decrease of 2% after irradiation, until the dose value stabilizes. In order to study the long-term stability of the dose value with used dosimeters, 24 dosimeters have been given an initial dose of 3 mSv. Repeated readouts have been carried out over a period of 124 h. The measurements have been background corrected using data of a non-irradiated control group consisting of eight dosimeters, which have been stored

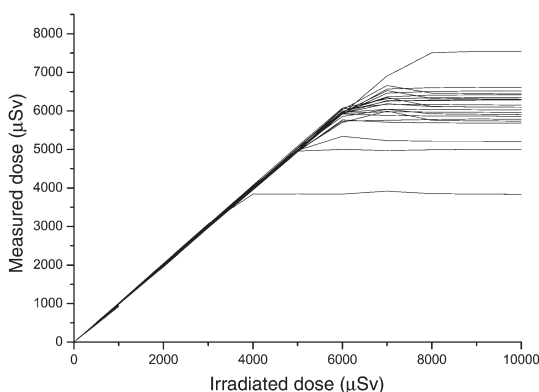


Figure 3. Measured dose vs. irradiated dose, DS chamber, using 32 dosimeters. The saturation of the DS chamber can be seen. The DS chamber is normally used to measure doses up to 3 mSv.

Table 3. Standard deviation of the mean response value for the DS and DL chamber, measured during irradiations from 5  $\mu$ Sv up to 30 mSv.

Measurement range	Standard deviation [10 <sup>-3</sup> %]	Number of dosimeters
DS-chamber		
20–100 $\mu$ Sv	2.9	24
100–1000 $\mu$ Sv	2.8	32
1–4 mSv	2.7	32
DL-chamber		
100–1000 $\mu$ Sv	7.1	24
1–30 mSv	2.7	16

under the same conditions. Within the first 24 h, the average dose value diminished  $0.4\% \pm 0.1\%$ . After 24 h, the dose value stabilized (Figure 7) and remained constant. The difference between our measurements and previous tests indicates that a previous version of the DIS-1 dosimeter might have been used during previous tests<sup>(3)</sup>.

#### Results and conclusion

Given the known non-linearities of other dosimeter designs, non-linearities in the response have been expected. This could not be confirmed. The response proved to be highly linear with a deviation of the average response of only  $< \pm 2\%$ , which is an excellent value for a personal dosimeter. The observed calibration mismatch of 4.5% is probably due to a mismatch between the calibration systems at RADOS and CERN. An interlaboratory comparison is planned to avoid further differences. A suspected readout inaccuracy could not be found. Our measurements of long-term fading of the dose value have proven to be much lower than previous

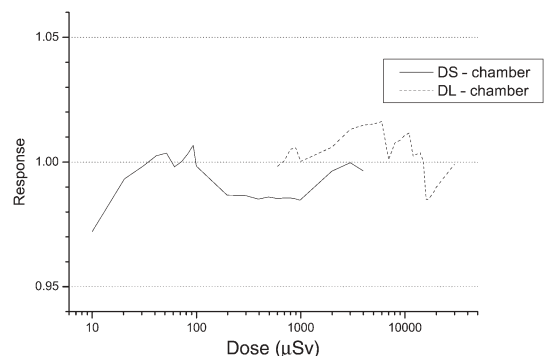


Figure 4. Normalized response of the two most sensitive (DS and DL) chambers, measured from 5  $\mu$ Sv to 30 mSv.

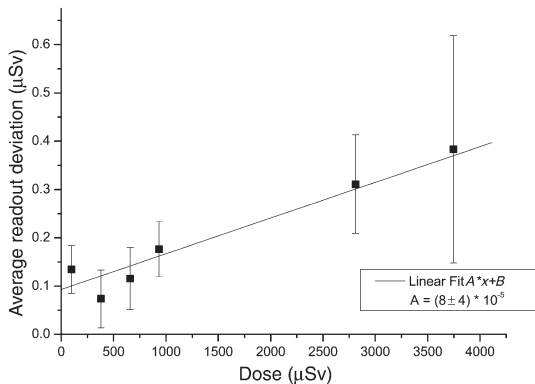


Figure 5. Average readout deviation during multiple readouts using the DBR-1 reader, with error bars, low-dose range, DS-chamber.

measurements. This can probably be explained by a revised dosimeter design.

Our measurements prove the adequacy of the DIS-1 dosimeter for long-term personal dosimetry. The fast and precise readout seems to make the DIS-1 dosimeter an ideal choice for personal dosimetry in low-dose environments.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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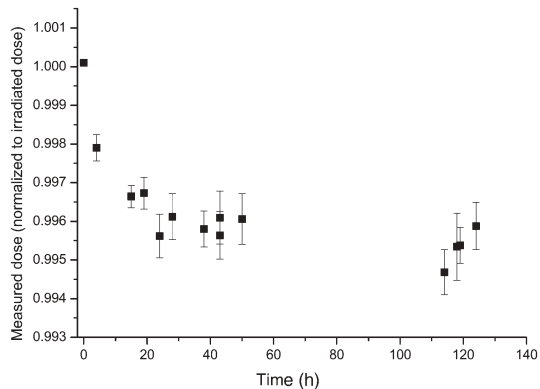


Figure 7. Time dependence of the dose value after an initial irradiation of 3 mSv. To increase readability, the data were normalized to the initial irradiation, the background was corrected using eight reference dosimeters.

their equipment to perform the measurements reported here. We are especially grateful to Dr. T. Otto for the idea to investigate the linearity of the dosimeters in detail and his efforts and help to complete this work and also for the many detailed discussions related to radiation and radiation protection. We would also like to thank P. Carbonez for the help and explanations about using the radiation equipment from the CERN radioprotection group. We are also grateful to Prof. F. Pauss, who supported that this work could be done as part of the stimulating research activities of her group.

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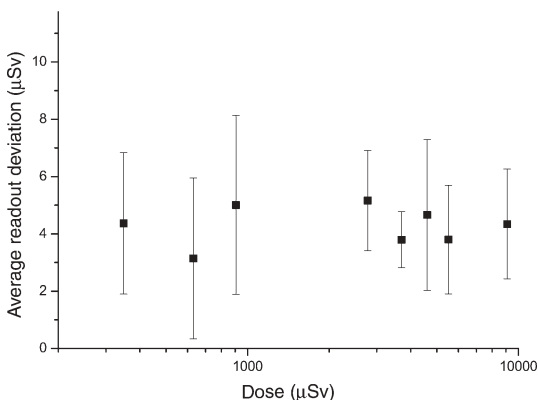


Figure 6. Average readout deviation during multiple readouts using the DBR-1 reader, with error bars, medium dose range, DL-chamber.