## **TECHNICAL** REPORT



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# Er C **Evaluating the performance of** continuous air monitors —

Part 2:

#### Air monitors based on flow-through sampling techniques without accumulation

Évaluation de la performance des dispositifs de surveillance de l'air en continu --

Partie 2: Moniteurs d'air basés sur des techniques d'échantillonnage par circulation sans accumulation

Reference number ISO/TR 22930-2:2020(E)



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Page

#### Contents

Foreword			
Intro	ductio	n	<b>v</b>
1	Scon	<b>6</b>	1
2	Norn	ativa rafarancas	1
2	WUTI		I
3	Terms and definitions		2
4	Syml	pols	4
5	Measuring principle		
6	Stud	y of dynamic behaviour	7
7	Evaluation of the characteristic limits		
	7.1	General	
	7.2	Single detector	
		7.2.1 General	13
		7.2.2 Definition of the model	14 1 <i>1</i>
		7.2.5 Stallual uncertainty	14 15
		7.2.4 Decision in esholu	13 17
		7.2.6 Limits of the coverage interval	17
	7.3	Double detector	17
	/10	7.3.1 General	
		7.3.2 Definition of the model	
		7.3.3 Standard uncertainty	
		7.3.4 Decision threshold	
		7.3.5 Detection limit	20
		7.3.6 Limits of the coverage interval	20
8	Aları	ns setup, minimum detectable concentration and potential missed exposure	
Anne	<b>x A (</b> in	formative) Application example: Single detector with a proportional counter	
Annex B (informative) Application example: Double detector in current mode			
Bibliography			

#### ISO/TR 22930-2:2020(E)

#### Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a>).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 85, *Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies, and radiological protection*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Radiological protection*.

A list of all the parts in the ISO/TR 22930 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

#### Introduction

Sampling and monitoring of airborne activity concentration in workplaces are critically important for maintaining worker safety at facilities where dispersible radioactive substances are used.

The first indication of a radioactive substance dispersion event comes, in general, from a continuous air monitor (CAM) and its associated alarm levels. In general, the response of a CAM is delayed in time compared to the actual situation of release.

The knowledge of a few factors is needed to interpret the response of a CAM and to select the appropriate CAM type and its operating parameters.

The role of the radiation protection officer is to select the appropriate CAM, to determine when effective release of radioactive substances occurs, to interpret measurement results and to take corrective action appropriate to the severity of the release.

The objective of ISO/TR 22930 series is to assist radiation protection officer in evaluating the performance of a CAM.

ISO/TR 22930 series describes the factors and operating parameters and how they influence the response of a CAM.

This document deals with monitoring systems based on flow-through sampling techniques without accumulation.

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### Evaluating the performance of continuous air monitors —

#### Part 2: Air monitors based on flow-through sampling techniques without accumulation

#### 1 Scope

The use of a continuous air monitor (CAM) is mainly motivated by the need to be alerted quickly and in the most accurate way possible with an acceptable false alarm rate when significant activity concentration value is exceeded, in order to take appropriate measures to reduce exposure of those involved.

The performance of this CAM does not only depend on the metrological aspect characterized by the decision threshold, the limit of detection and the measurement uncertainties but also on its dynamic capacity characterized by its response time as well as on the minimum detectable activity concentration corresponding to an acceptable false alarm rate.

The ideal performance is to have a minimum detectable activity concentration as low as possible associated with a very short response time, but unfortunately these two criteria are in opposition. It is therefore important that the CAM and the choice of the adjustment parameters and the alarm levels be in line with the radiation protection objectives.

This document describes

- the dynamic behaviour and the determination of the response time,
- the determination of the characteristic limits (decision threshold, detection limit, limits of the coverage interval), and
- a possible way to determine the minimum detectable activity concentration and the alarms setup.

Finally the annexes of this document show actual examples of CAM data which illustrate how to quantify the CAM performance by determining the response time, the characteristics limits, the minimum detectable activity concentration and the alarms setup.

#### 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.

ISO 11929-1, Determination of the characteristic limits (decision threshold, detection limit and limits of the coverage interval) for measurements of ionizing radiation — Fundamentals and application — Part 1: Elementary applications

ISO 16639, Surveillance of the activity concentrations of airborne radioactive substances in the workplace of nuclear facilities

IEC 60761-1, Equipment for continuous monitoring of radioactivity in gaseous effluents — Part 1: General requirements