

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Radiation protection instrumentation – Spectroscopy-based alarming Personal Radiation Detectors (SPRD) for the detection of illicit trafficking of radioactive material

Instrumentation pour la radioprotection – Détecteurs individuels spectroscopiques d'alarme aux rayonnements (SPRD) pour la détection du trafic illicite des matières radioactives



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**RADIATION PROTECTION INSTRUMENTATION –
SPECTROSCOPY-BASED ALARMING PERSONAL RADIATION
DETECTORS (SPRD) FOR THE DETECTION OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING
OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62618 has been prepared by subcommittee 45B: Radiation protection instrumentation, of IEC technical committee 45: Nuclear instrumentation.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
45B/751/FDIS	45B/758/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- withdrawn,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.

RADIATION PROTECTION INSTRUMENTATION – SPECTROSCOPY-BASED ALARMING PERSONAL RADIATION DETECTORS (SPRD) FOR THE DETECTION OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

1 Scope and object

This International Standard applies to Spectroscopy-based alarming Personal Radiation Detectors (SPRD) which represent a new instrument category between alarming Personal Radiation Devices (PRD) and Radionuclide Identification Devices (RID). SPRDs are advanced PRDs that can be worn on a belt or in a pocket to alert the wearer of the presence of a radiation source. They are not intended for accurate measurement of personal or ambient dose equivalent (rate). In addition to the features of conventional PRDs, SPRDs provide rapid simultaneous search and identification capability to locate and identify radiation sources. They can discriminate innocent alarms such as Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) or medical radionuclides against industrial sources or Special Nuclear Material (SNM). Because of their limited sensitivity, SPRDs cannot replace RIDs. For first responders, SPRDs can be particularly useful for immediate response measures.

This standard does not apply to the performance of radiation protection instrumentation which is covered in IEC 61526 and IEC 62401.

The object of this standard is to establish performance requirements, provide examples of acceptable test methods and to specify general characteristics, general test conditions, radiological, environmental, mechanical and electromagnetic characteristics that are used to determine if an instrument meets the requirements of this standard. The results of tests performed provide information to end-users and manufacturers on instrument capability for reliable detection, localization and identification of radiation sources.

Obtaining operating performance that meets or exceeds the specifications as stated in this standard depends upon properly establishing appropriate operating parameters, maintaining calibration, implementing a suitable maintenance program, auditing compliance with quality control requirements and providing proper training for operating personnel.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-393:2003, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 393: Nuclear instrumentation – Physical phenomena and basic concepts*

IEC 60050-394:2007, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 394: Nuclear instrumentation – Instruments, systems, equipment and detectors*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 61187, *Electrical and electronic measuring 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*

ISO 4037-3, *X and gamma reference radiation for calibrating dosimeters and dose-rate meters and for determining their response as a function of photon energy – Part 3: Calibration of area and personal dosimeters and the measurement of their response as a function of energy and angle of incidence*

ISO 8529-1:2001, *Reference neutron radiations – Part 1: Characteristics and methods of production*

ICRU Report 39:1985, *Determination of Dose Equivalents Resulting from External Radiation Sources, International Commission on Radiation Units and measures*

ICRU Report 47:1992, *Measurement of Dose Equivalents from External Photon and Electron Radiations, International Commission on Radiation Units and measures*

3 Terms, definitions, abbreviations, 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 60050-393 and IEC 60050-394 apply.

3.1.1

acceptable or correct identification

when an instrument correctly identifies only the radio nuclides present

3.1.2

accuracy of measurement

closeness of the agreement between the result of a measurement and the conventionally true value of the measurand

Note 1 to entry: "Accuracy" is a quantitative concept.

Note 2 to entry: The term precision should not be used for "accuracy".

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-394:2007, 394-40-35]

3.1.3

alarm

an audible, visual, or other signal activated when the instrument reading exceeds a preset value or falls outside of a preset range

3.1.4

alarm criteria

condition that causes an instrument to alarm

3.1.5

ambient dose equivalent $H^*(10)$

dose equivalent at a point in a radiation field, produced by the corresponding aligned and expanded field, in the ICRU sphere at a depth of 10 mm, on the radius opposing the direction of the aligned field (see ICRU Report 39 and 47)

Note 1 to entry: In defining these quantities, it is useful to stipulate certain radiation fields that are derived from the actual radiation field. The terms "expanded" and "aligned" are used to characterise these derived radiation fields. In the expanded field, the fluence and its angular and energy distribution have the same values throughout the volume of interest as in the actual field at the point of reference. In the aligned and expanded field, the fluence and its energy distribution are the same as in the expanded field but the fluence is unidirectional.