



Dosimetry Laboratory *Approach and Challenges*





Capabilities & Responsibilities

PASIVE DETECTORS

X & γ radiation → BeOSL system

ACITIVE DETECTORS

NAUSICAA
SATURN
5702

Neutron radiation → TASL system

BONNER SPHERES System

Radiation monitoring program

Complying radiation protection and dosimetry legal requirements and limits

OEW and environment dosimetric monitoring;

Devices testing and experimental campaigns;

Method and material testing and validation;

X & γ radiation



What we have:

1) **BeOSL** -> Dose measurement range : $50\mu\text{Sv}$ - 10 Sv ;
Energy range : 16 keV - 10 MeV ;

2) **NAUSICAA** -> Dose measurement range:

- $10 \text{ nSv/h} \div 10 \text{ Sv/h}$ (standard version);
- $10 \text{ nSv/h} \div 100 \text{ mSv/h}$ (-PF pulsed field version);
- > Energy range: $30 \text{ keV} \div 10 \text{ MeV}$;

3) **GIM 204K** -> Energy range: 60 keV to 3 MeV ;
->Dose measurement range: $0.01 \mu\text{Sv}$ - 0.1 Sv/h ;



What we need acc. to ELI-NP's fields characteristics:

- Energy: $10 \text{ keV} - 300 \text{ MeV}$;
- Dose rate range: $10^{-7} - 10^{-2} \text{ Sv/h}$
(dose per pulse: $1 \mu\text{Sv}$) ;



Neutron radiation

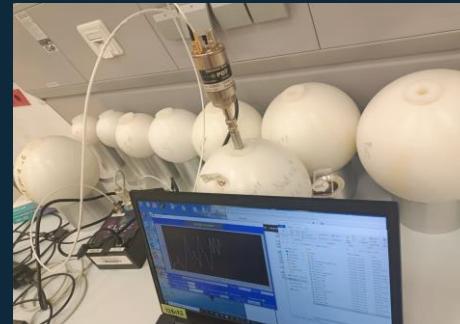
What we have:

- 1)TASL System (PADC) 100/200 keV to 14 MeV;
- 2)Bonner Spheres
 - 40 to 500 ns length pulses;
 - Energy range: thermal – GeV;
- 3)SATURN 5702 (neutron radiation unit) - LUPIN BF3-NP
 - Energy range: thermal (0.025 eV) ÷ 10 GeV;
 - Measurement range: 10 nSv/h ÷ 100 mSv/h;
 - for PF - 1 μ Sv for pulses <100ns;



What we need :

- 1) A globally standardized SSNDT method:
MATERIAL and ETHCING RECIPE;
- 2) High energy detection limit (up to 1GeV, ns lenght pulses)
- 3) Specific upgraded software (e.g. tracks dimensions filters);
- 4) Standard unfolding method for BSS;





Roadmap for SSNDT method (CR-39 Quality Task – EURADOS WG2)

Measurement of V_b (bulk etch rate)



Background studies



Ageing and fading studies



Testing materials

Measurement of V (etch rate ratio)



Sensitivity studies



Experimental validation of the energy threshold for neutron detection





Solutions

- Continuous tests on methods and materials in the scope of obtaining a standardised method;
- Continuous collaboration within the international scientific world to share knowledge related to technical aspects and harmonisation of individual monitoring systems;
- A complex system of active, passive detectors and MCNP/Flukka Simulations;





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

