



# A NEW DOSEMETR FOR MEASUREMENTS OF Hp(3) FOR MEDICAL STAFF

P. Bilski<sup>1,2</sup>, J-M. Bordy<sup>4</sup>, M. Budzanowski<sup>2</sup>, J. Daures<sup>4</sup>,  
M.Denoziere<sup>4</sup>, E. Fantuzzi<sup>3</sup>, P. Ferrari<sup>3</sup>, G. Gualdrini<sup>3</sup>, M. Kopec<sup>5</sup>, F.  
Mariotti<sup>3</sup>, F. Monteventi<sup>3</sup>, P. Olko<sup>2</sup>, S. Wach<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> RADCARD, Kraków, Poland

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland

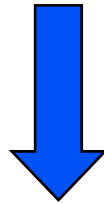
<sup>3</sup> ENEA IRP Radiation Protection Institute, Bologna, Italy

<sup>4</sup> CEA LIST, Laboratoire National Henri Becquerel (LNE LNHB), France

<sup>5</sup> AGH University, Kraków, Poland

# MOTIVATION OF WORK

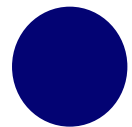
There is no dedicated eye-lens doseimeters,  
designed for correct measurements of Hp(3)



ORAMED project Work Package 2 „Development of  
practical eye lens dosimetry in interventional radiology”



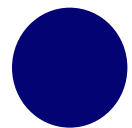
Objective: „Design and development of new practical  
doseimeters that are suitable to respond in terms of Hp(3)  
(measurement of eye lens dose)”



# GOAL

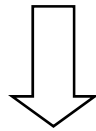
To design and develop a new TLD based dosemeter, which will fulfil following conditions:

- measuring correctly  $H_p(3)$  for eye-lens
- comfortable for users and for dosimetric services
- waterproof
- inexpensive



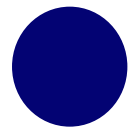
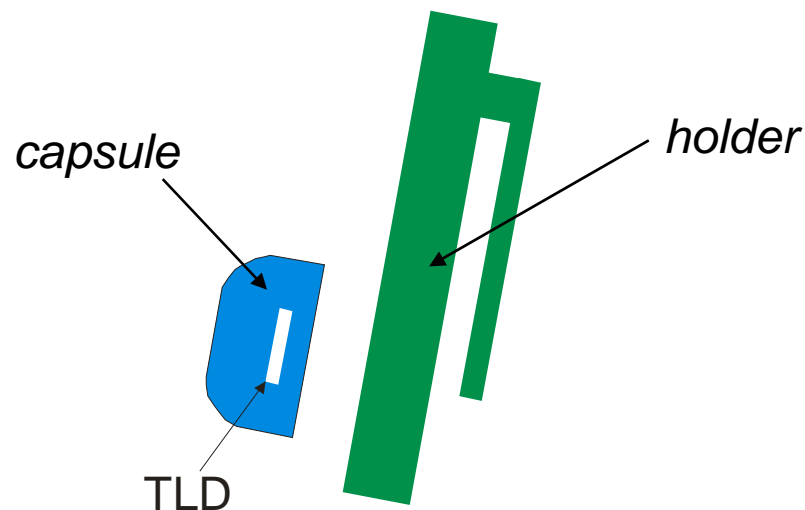
# DESIGNING OF THE DOSEMETER

To be universal, the dosimeter should have a modular construction.



the dosimeter will consist of two separate parts:

- Measuring element : capsule with TLD detector
- Holder : to fix position of the capsule close to eye



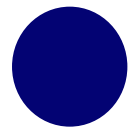
# DESIGNING OF THE DOSEMETER

Characteristics to be optimized:

- energy response
- angular response

What may be varied:

- TLD detector type
- TLD dimensions
- Capsule material
- Capsule dimensions

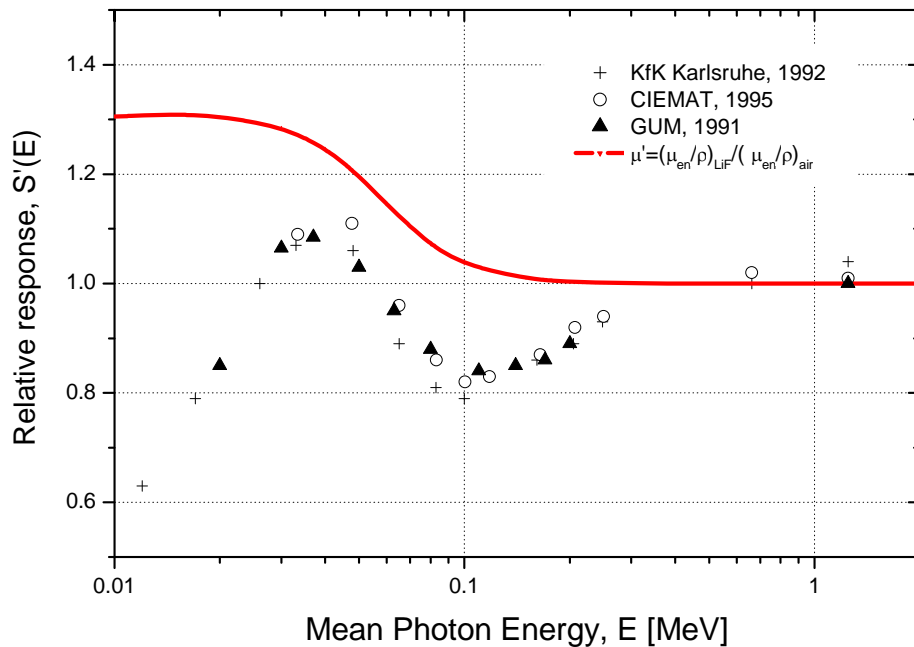


# DESIGNING OF THE DOSEMETER

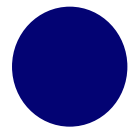
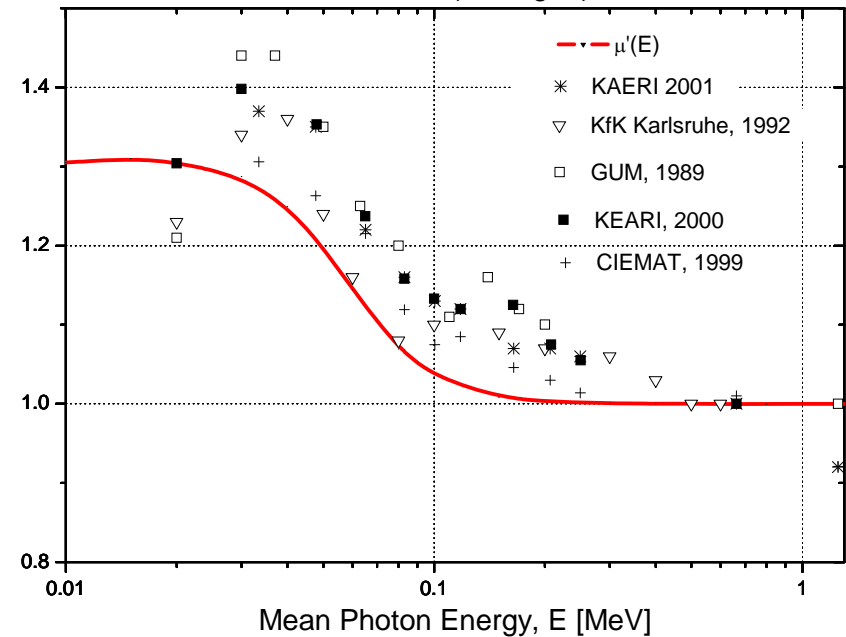
## Choice of TLD type

Two detectors types of different energy response available:

LiF:Mg,Cu,P (MCP-N)



LiF:Mg,Ti (MTS-N)

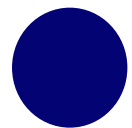


# DESIGNING OF THE DOSEMETER

## Choice of capsule material

A variety of available polymers:

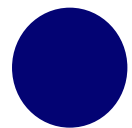
- PMMA
- polyurethane
- polystyrene
- polyamide
- polyethylene
- PVC
- PTFE
- *many others*



# DESIGNING OF THE DOSEMETER

## Tools for optimization:

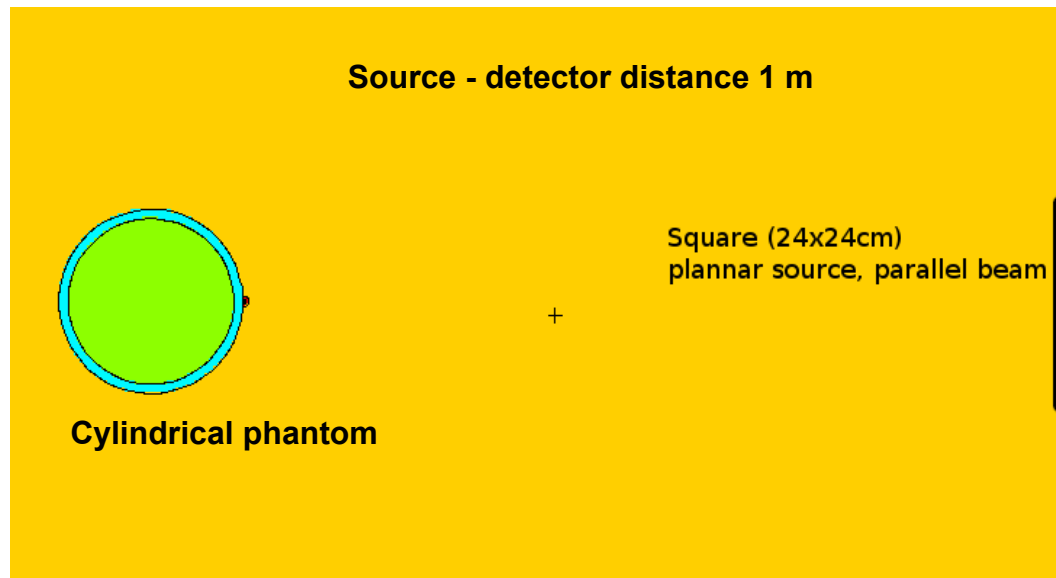
- 1) **Computer simulations**
- 2) **Test measurements with X-rays**



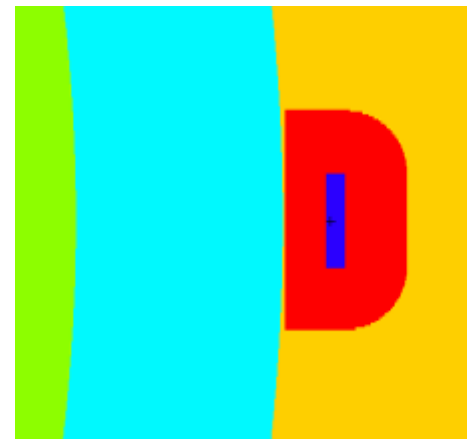


# DESIGNING OF THE DOSEMETER

## Computer simulations



Monte Carlo code  
MCNPX

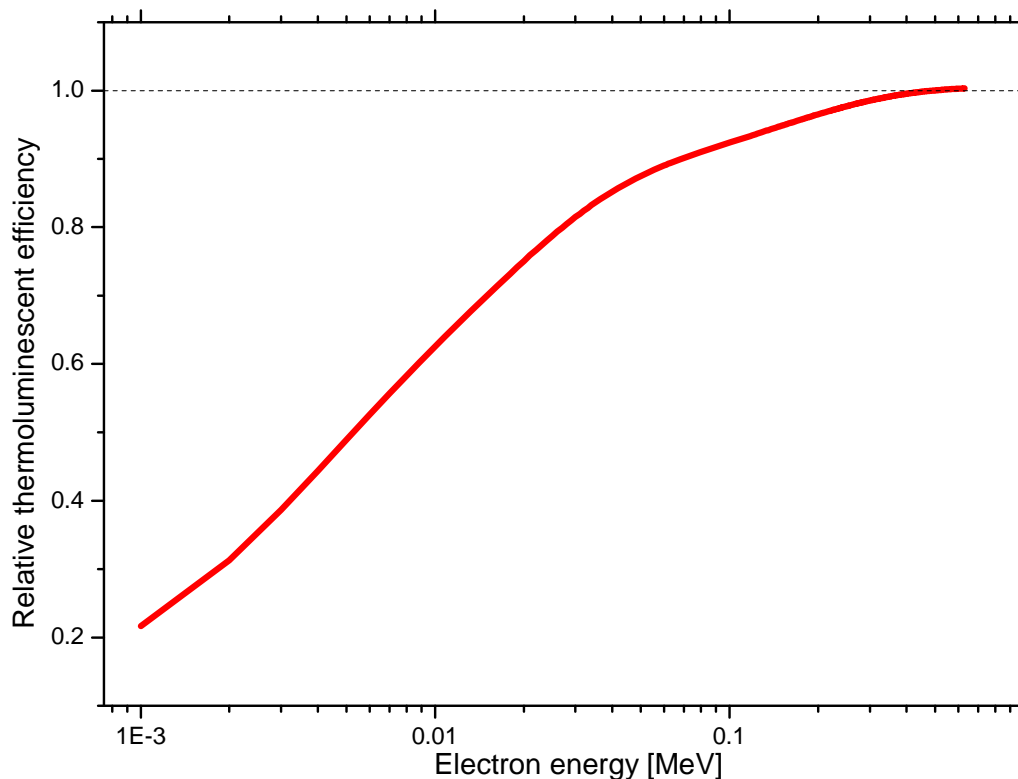


# DESIGNING OF THE DOSEMETER

## Computer simulations

Microdosimetric model of TL efficiency developed by Olko, *RPD 65, 1996*  
*RPD 99, 2002*

Relative TL efficiency of MCP-N  
for secondary electrons

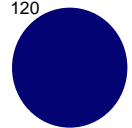
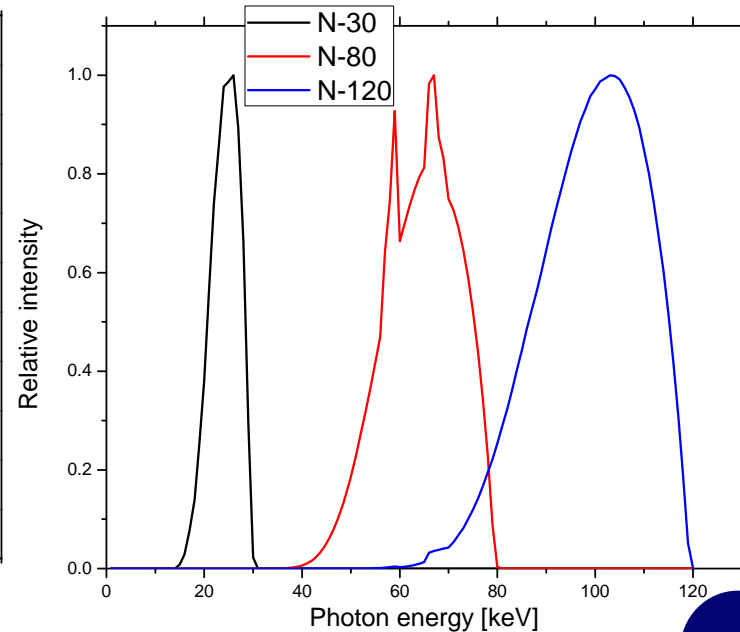
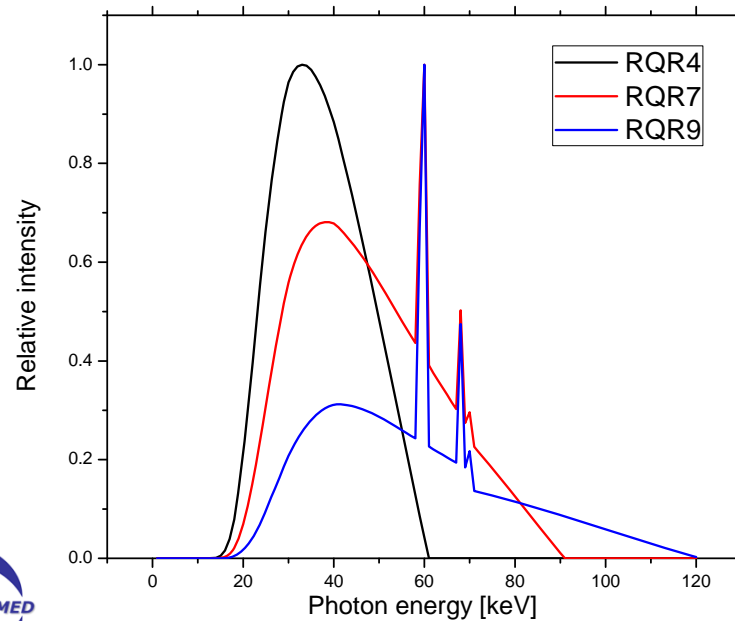


# DESIGNING OF THE DOSEMETER

## Test measurements

Irradiations at CEA, Saclay, France

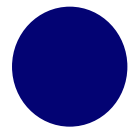
### X-ray spectra: IEC RQR series, ISO narrow N series



# DESIGNING OF THE DOSEMETER

## Steps of dosemeter development:

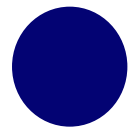
1. **Working model:** only capsule, technology: cutting



# DESIGNING OF THE DOSEMETER

## Steps of dosimeter development:

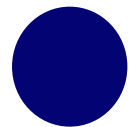
- 1. Working model:** only capsule, technology: cutting
- 2. Pre-prototype:** capsule – final version, holder – provisional  
technology: injection moulding



# DESIGNING OF THE DOSEMETER

## Steps of dosimeter development:

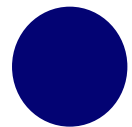
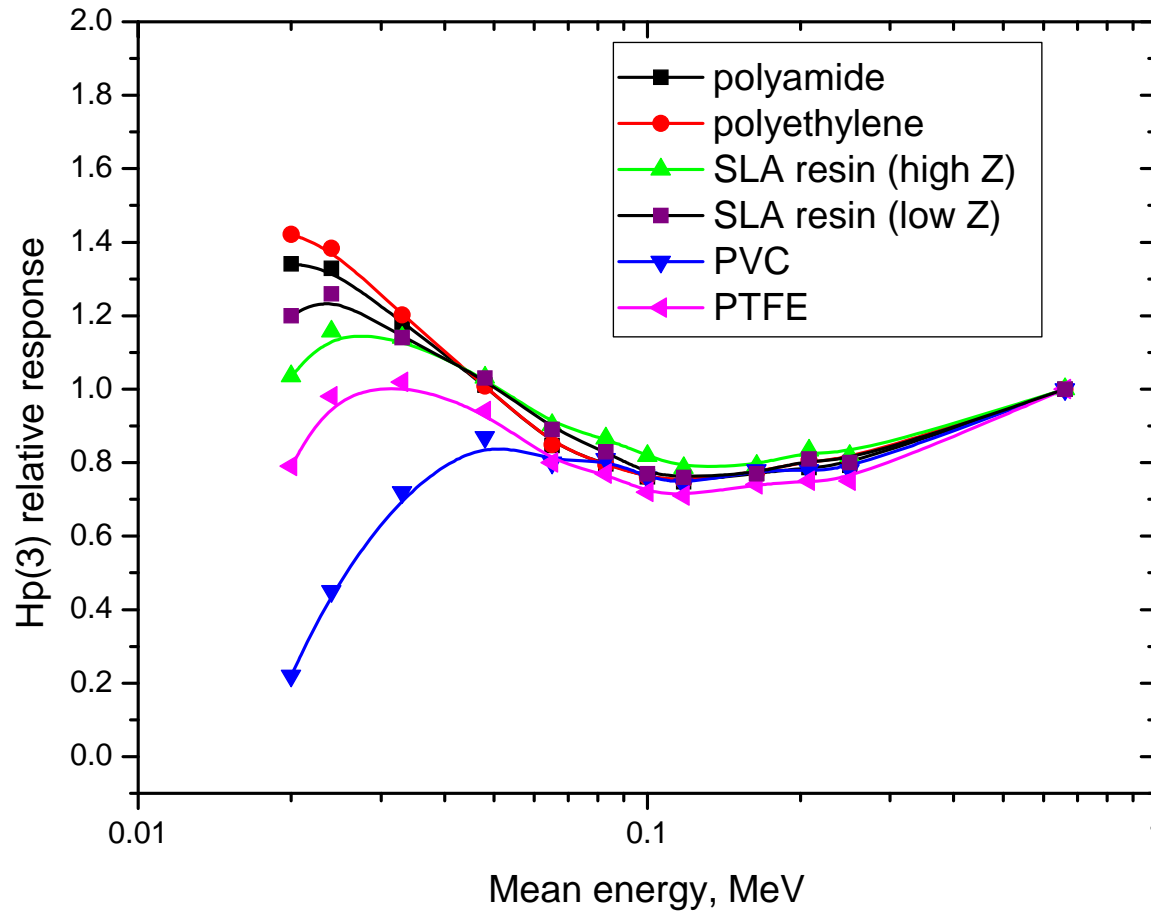
1. **Working model:** only capsule, technology: cutting
2. **Pre-prototype:** capsule – final version, holder – provisional  
technology: injection moulding
3. **Final prototype**



# RESULTS

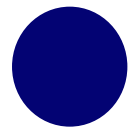
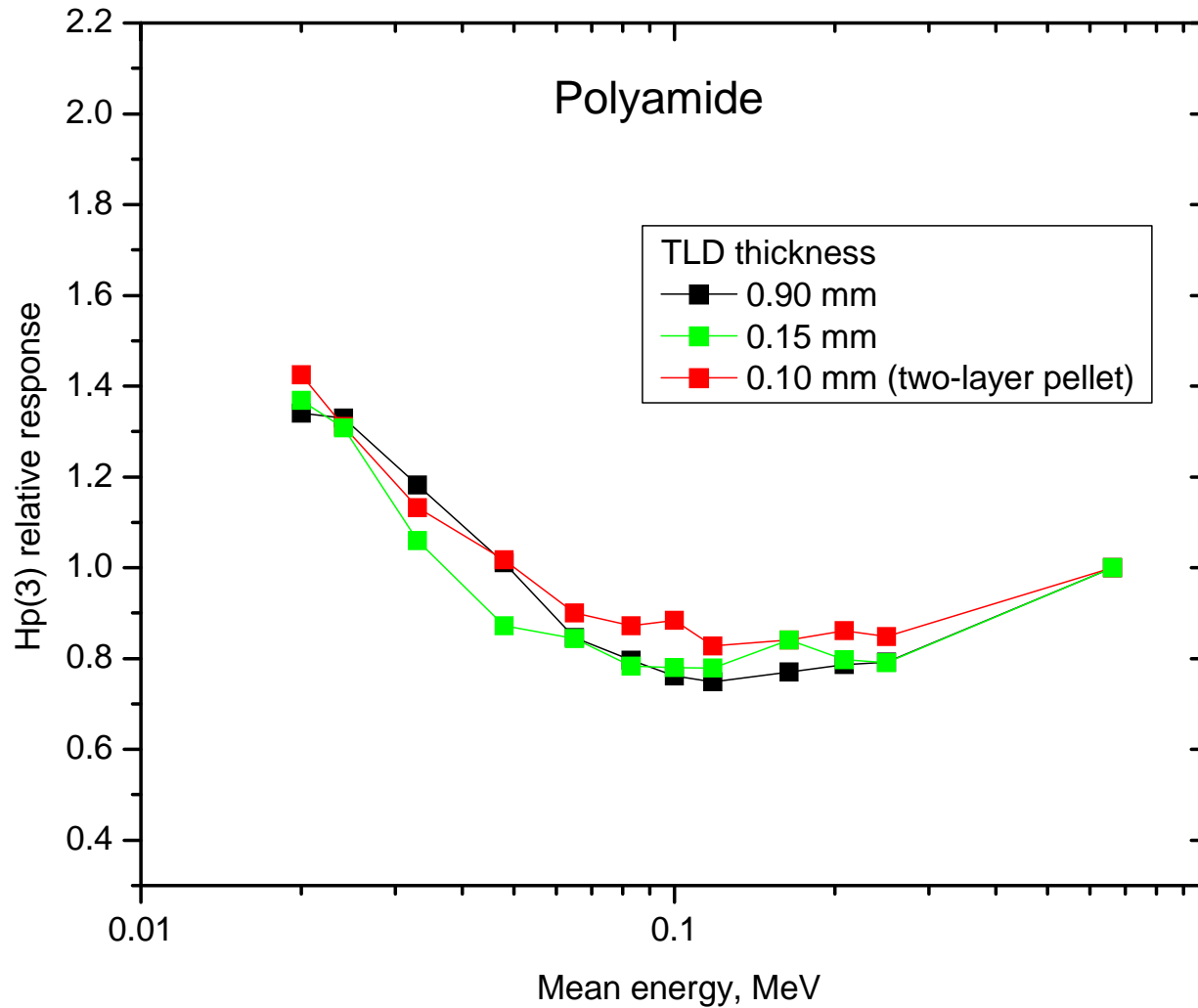
## Simulations: various capsule materials

ISO narrow spectra



# RESULTS

## Simulations: TLD thickness

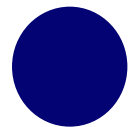
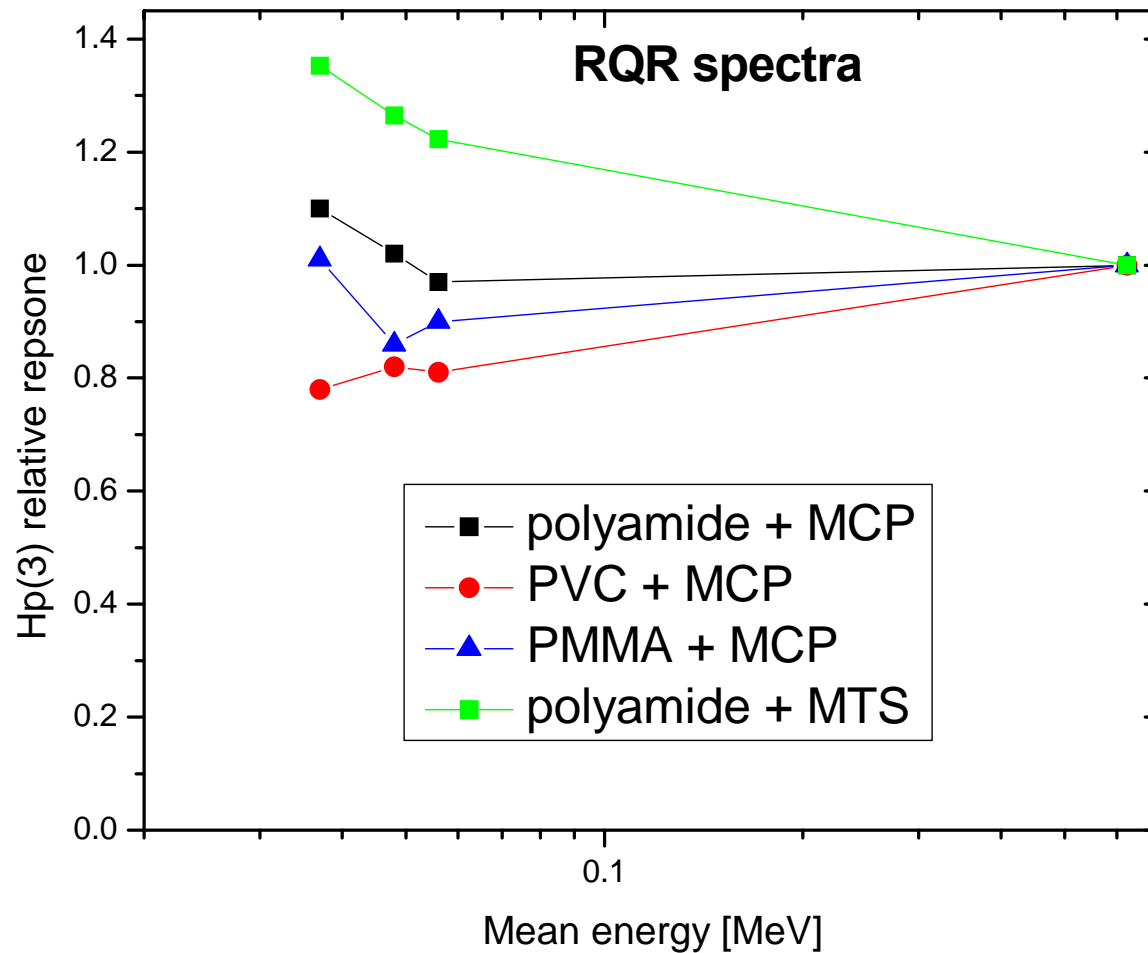




# RESULTS

## Measurements

tests with capsule models made of various materials



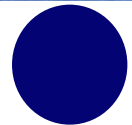
# FINAL CHOICE

## TLD:

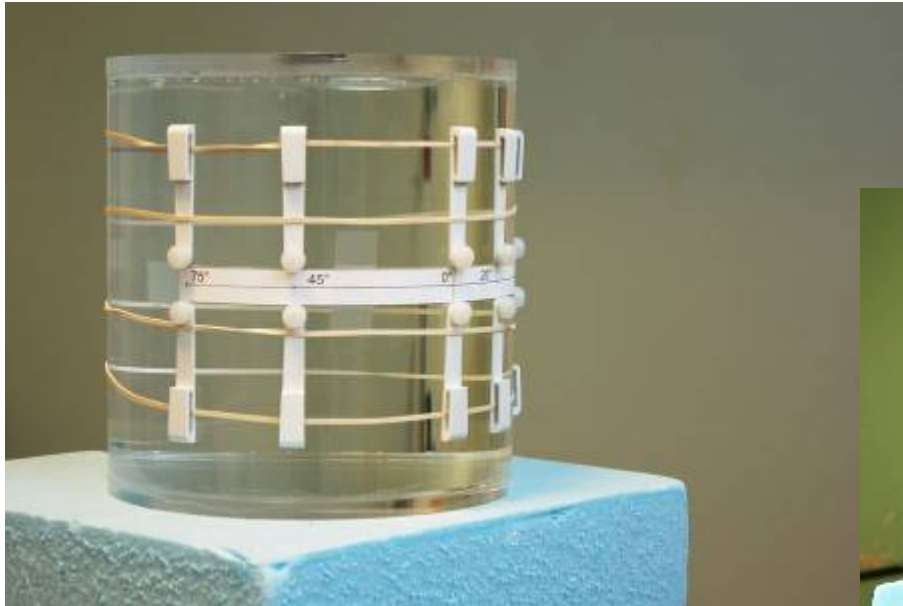
**MCP-N LiF:Mg,Cu,P**  
**4.5 mm diameter, 0.9 mm thick**

## Capsule:

**Polyamide, thickness 3 mm**

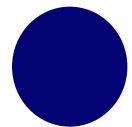
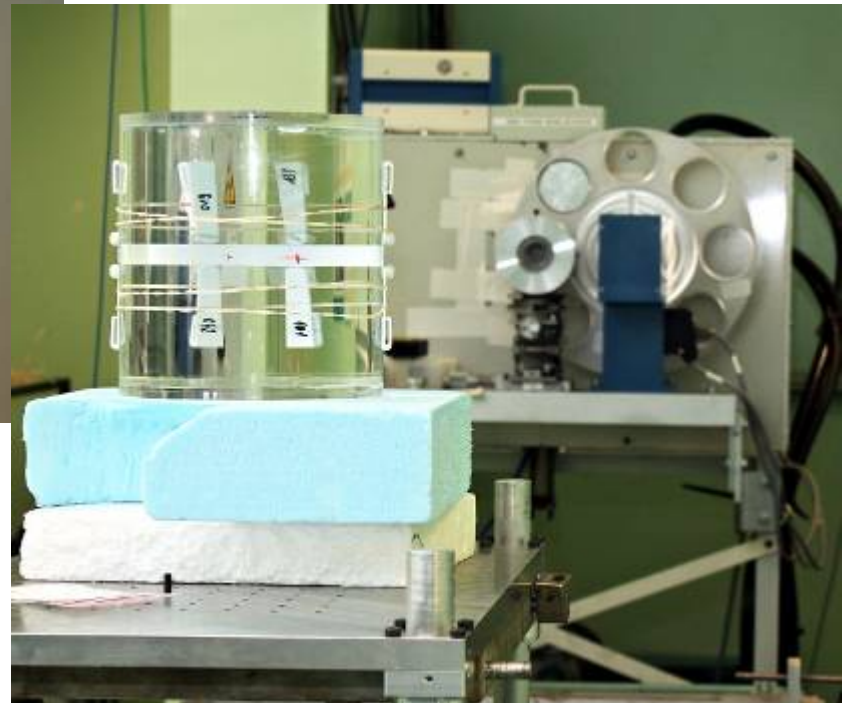


# Test X-ray irradiations of pre-prototypes at CEA, Saclay, France



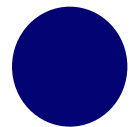
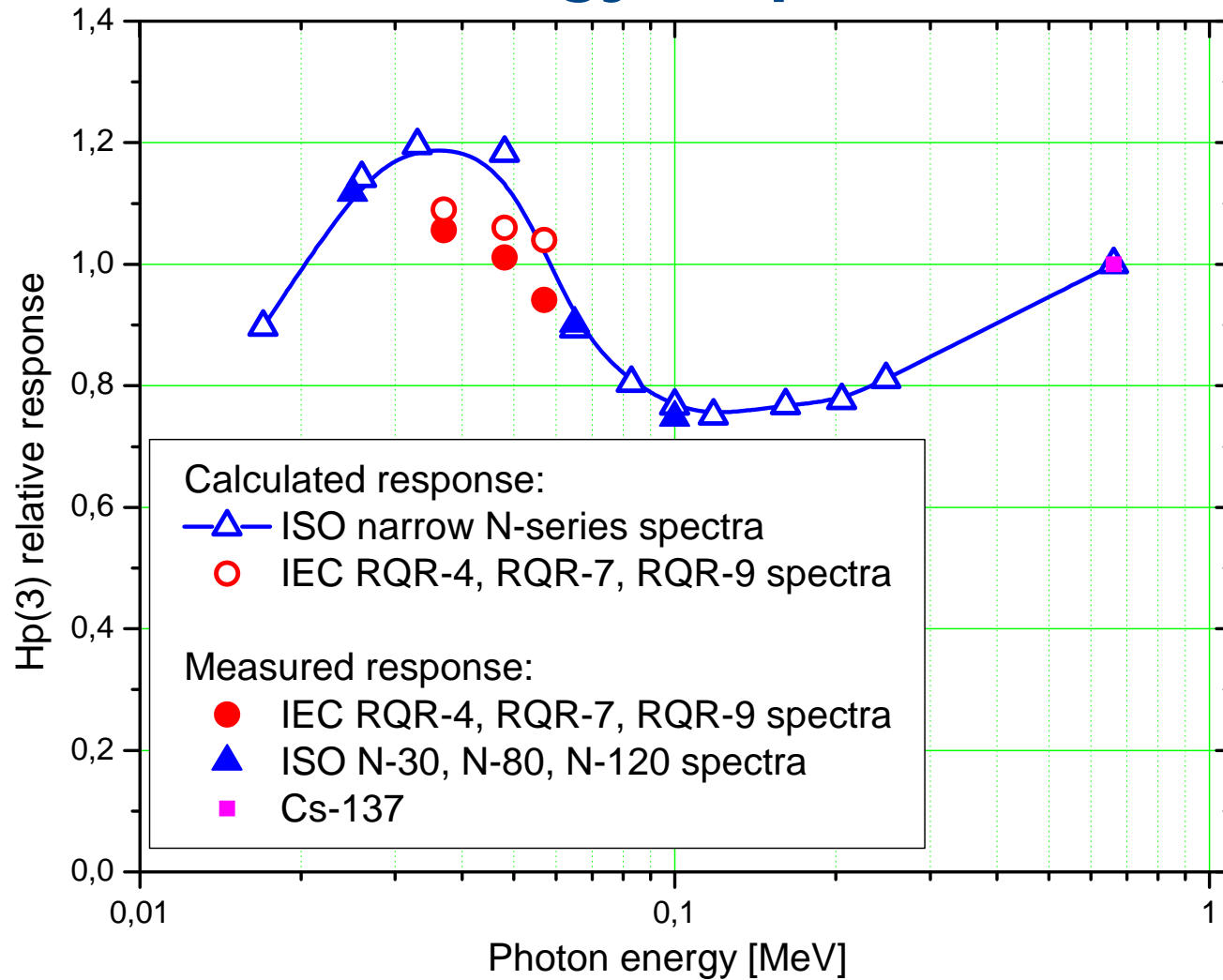
← Dosimeters on the water filled cylindrical phantom– 20cm height, 20 cm diameter

Irradiations with X-rays →



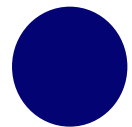
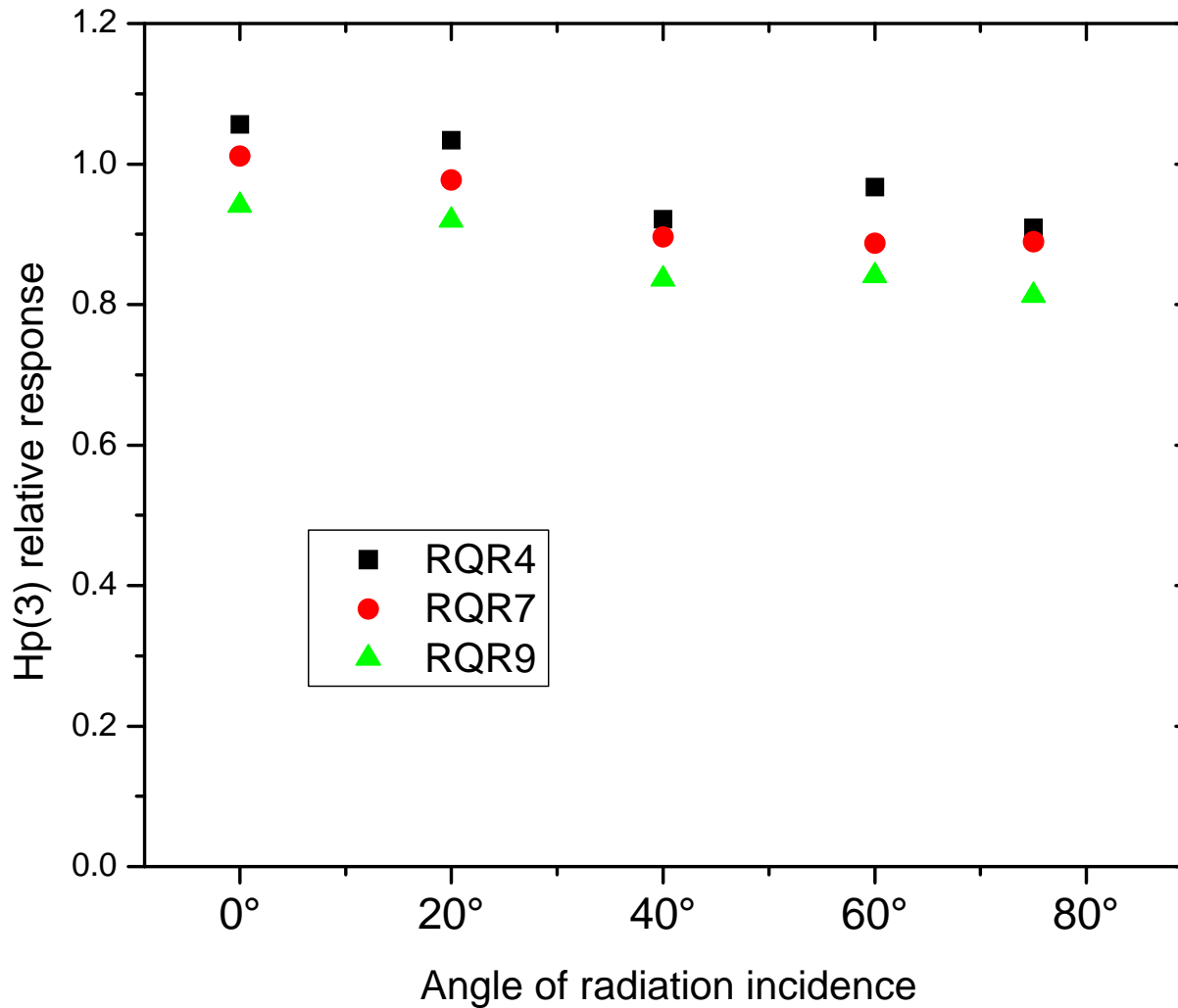
# RESULTS

## Energy response



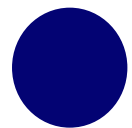
# RESULTS

## Angular response



# FINAL VERSION

## *EYE-D*<sup>TM</sup> dosemeter



# SUMMARY

In frame of the FP7 ORAMED project, a new dosimeter **EYE-D**<sup>TM</sup>, dedicated for measurements of eye-lens doses, has been developed.

The performed tests, proved that **EYE-D**<sup>TM</sup> measures correctly  $H_p(3)$  within the relevant energy range. The dosimeter posses also a flat angular characteristic.

The **EYE-D**<sup>TM</sup> dosimeter is produced and offered by the Radcard company.

