

Liberté Égalité Fraternité





sensitivity to fast neutrons. (reactions (n,p))

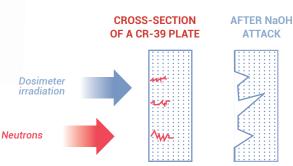
> Polypropylene converter to increase



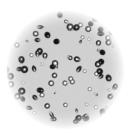
etector

## **DETECTION PRINCIPLE**

- (3) The neutron dosimeter is composed of a polycarbonate detector (CR-39) placed in a polypropylene shell used as a converter to detect fast neutrons. Two additional lithium-6 fluoride converters (one bare and one covered with cadmium) are used to check that the dosimeter has been properly irradiated and to determine the «thermal neutron» dose equivalent.
- → The interaction of neutrons with the CR-39 produces irreversible damage trails called latent tracks. These tracks are revealed by the corrosive properties of an alkaline sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution.
- They are then quantified using an optical microscope and the dose equivalent is calculated using an algorithm which takes into account the number of tracks and their diameter.



Principle for revealing latent tracks



Track quantification using a microscope

#### BENEFITS OF IRSN'S NEUTRON RPL DOSIMETER

- (a) A **robust** dosimeter with a **modular design** with three types of attachments: clip, lanyard, crocodile clip.
- → Measurement of thermal, intermediate and fast neutrons in the standard version
  at no additional cost.
- (a) A detector with a larger surface area than most systems on the market for increased sensitivity.
- No need for energy correction, whatever the installation, workstation or working environment (dosimeter independent from the neutron field spectra).
- (a) A Neutron RPL Criticality version integrating detection elements for strong doses of neutrons and photons.









There is also a criticality version of the dosimeter for measuring strong doses in accidental situations. This version can be identified by its red edge.

# NEUTRON RPL DOSIMETER PERFORMANCE

	Detected energy range <sup>(A)</sup>	Dose equivalent range
Neutron particles	Thermal particles	
	Fast and intermediate neutrons from 75 keV to 14.8 MeV.	From 0.10 mSv to 250 mSv

<sup>(</sup>A) - IMPORTANT: These values are in no way operating limits, but correspond to the minimum and maximum energies available in the reference facilities which enabled the tests to be conducted.

## **Dosimetry laboratory calibration methods**

IRSN has reference facilities that are unique in France for calibrating neutron dosimeters

#### **IRSN Cadarache:**

- (3) AMANDE facilities, monoenergetic neutrons,
- (3) CEZANE facilities, californium and moderated californium.

For thermal neutrons, the reference facilities used are in the National Physical Laboratory in the UK.

