

가

2007 10 8 / 2008 1 21

IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) TC45(Nuclear instrumentation) 2005
IEC 가
가 “ 가 ” 가
가 IEC61526(Radiation protection instrumentation)
가
: (IEC; International Electrotechnical Commission) (Radiation protection instrumentation),
(Mechanical and Electromagnetical performance test)

1.

가

45%

가

가

가 6

95%가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

IAEA SS RS-G-1.3(1999) Safety
Series Type test
Routine test [1]

가 가

가

가

(routine & type test) IEC61526[5] (Type test), (Routine test),
 가 (Performance test) 가
 가 , , , 가 가
 가 , 가 가 가 가
 , 가 , 가 가
 , 가 , 가
 IEC IEC61000-4-series IEC61526 Table 1, 2, 3
 IEC61000-4series 8 가 [6] 가 가
 가 IEC61526
 가 가
 , 가
 know-how가 Table 1, 2, 3
 IEC 가
 IEC61526
 2. 가
 2.1 , , , 가
 (IAEA) 1999 가
 (S.S No. RS-G-1.3, >Equivalent to IEC) IEC61526
 KS IEC Standards ,
 (196) 가 Table 2
 1 (Immunity test) 가

Table 1. Electric and environmental characteristics of dosimeters.

Line	Characteristic under test or influence quantity	Minimum rated range of influence quantity	Maximum permitted value for correction interval half width, a_q	Sub-clause
1	Total effect of electrical and environmental influence quantities as given in line 2 to 7	As in line 2 to 7	$15\% \geq \sqrt{\sum_{line\ 2\ to\ 7} aq^2}$	10.1
2	Power supplies	100 h continuous use for primary battery ^{a)} or 24 h continuous use for secondary battery ^{b)}	10%	10.2
3	Ambient temperature	a) Indoor use +5°C to 40°C	15%	10.3
4	Relative humidity	10 % to 90 % relative humidity at 35°C	10%	10.4
5	Atmospheric pressure	86.0 kPa to 106.6 kPa ^{c)}	10%	10.5
6	Sealing		precaution to be stated	10.6
7	Storage	-25°C to +50°C for three months	To operate within specification	10.7

^{a)} Additional 8 h measurement after the indication “operational life is going to end” is available.
^{b)} The display of the dosimeter may be frozen, read out at room temperature must be possible
^{c)} A lower limit of pressure of 70 kPa may be required at high altitudes

Table 2. Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics of dosimeters.

Line	Influence quantity or instrument parameter	Minimum rated range of influence quantity	Test according to	Frequency	Maximum permitted value for correction interval half width $a_q(10H_0)^a$	Criterion ^{b)}	Sub-clause
1	total effect of all electromagnetic disturbance as given in line 9	As in line 2 to 9	as in line 2 to 9		$10\% \geq \sqrt{\sum_{line 2 to 9} a_q^2}$	-	11.1
2	Electrostatic discharge, charging Voltage	0kV to 8kV air discharge 0 kV to 4 kV contact discharge	IEC 61000-4-2	10 disturbance per hour	7%	B	11.3.1
3	Radiated Electromagnetic fields, field strength and modulation	80MHz to 1GHz; 0V/m to 10V/m (rms, unmodulated) 80% AM(1kHz)	IEC 61000-4-3	10% of time	7%	A	11.3.2
4	Radiated electromagnetic field, of mobile phones, field strength and modulation	800MHz to 960MHz; 0V/m to 20V/m 1.4GHz to 2GHz; 0V/m to 15V/m(rms, unmodul.) 80% AM(1kHz)	IEC 61000-4-3	10% of time	7%	A	11.3.3
5	Conducted disturbance induced by fast transient/burst peak voltage	0 kV to ± 2 kV 5/50 ns(t_r/t_f)	IEC 61000-4-4	10 disturbance per hour	7%	B	11.3.4
6	Conducted disturbance induced by surges, peak voltage and rise time	0kV to ± 2 kV non-sym. 0kV to ± 1 kV sym. 1.2/50(8/20) μ s	IEC 61000-4-5	10 disturbance per hour	7%	B	11.3.5
7	Conducted disturbance induced by radio-frequency and voltage	150kHz to 80MHz 0 to 10V(rms, unmodulated) 80% AM(1kHz)	IEC 61000-4-6	10% of time	7%	A	11.3.6
8	50Hz(or 60Hz as appropriate) magnetic field, field strength	0 to 30A/m	IEC 61000-4-8	10% of time	7%	A	11.3.7
9	Voltage dips/short interruptions, duration	10ms(30% reduction) 100ms(60% reduction)	IEC 61000-4-11	10 disturbance per hour	7%	B	11.3.8

2.2

가

Figure

1 ADR

2.2.1

x,

가

2.2.2

가

Radiation monitor)

ADR(, Alarm Digital 가
ISO [7] 30 cm x 30
cm x 15 cm PMMA slab phantom

BIPM medium X-ray 4
Cs-137 Co-60 6
60 keV ~ 3 MeV 가
 ± 20 % [8]

Table 3. Mechanical disturbances characteristics of dosimeters.

Line	Influence quantity or instrument parameter	Minimum rated of influence quantity	Maximum permitted value for correction interval half width, a _n	Sub-clause
1	Total effect of all mechanical disturbance as given in line 2 to 4	As in line 2 to 4	$10\% \geq \sqrt{\sum_{line 2 to 4} a_n^2}$	12.1
2	Drop on surface	1.5m onto hard wood surface(IEC60068-2-27)	7%	12.2
3	Vibration	20m/s ² over frequencies 10Hz to 33Hz	7%	12.3
4	Microphony	60 times 0.1m onto hard wood surface(IEC60068-2-27)	7%	12.4

Table 4. Energy dependence of ADR.

Radiation	Energy	Actual	Reading	Response	Normalized Response
BIPM 100	53.3 keV	2 Sv/h	0.86 Sv/h	0.432	0.411
BIPM 135	63.4 keV	2.08 Sv/h	1.88 Sv/h	0.901	0.856
BIPM 180	80 keV	1.51 Sv/h	1.55 Sv/h	1.026	0.975
BIPM 250	123 keV	1.71 Sv/h	1.97 Sv/h	1.151	1.094
Cs-137	662 keV	0.5 Sv/h	0.526 Sv/h	1.052	1.000
Co-60	1.25 MeV	1.5 Sv/h	1.57 Sv/h	1.043	0.991

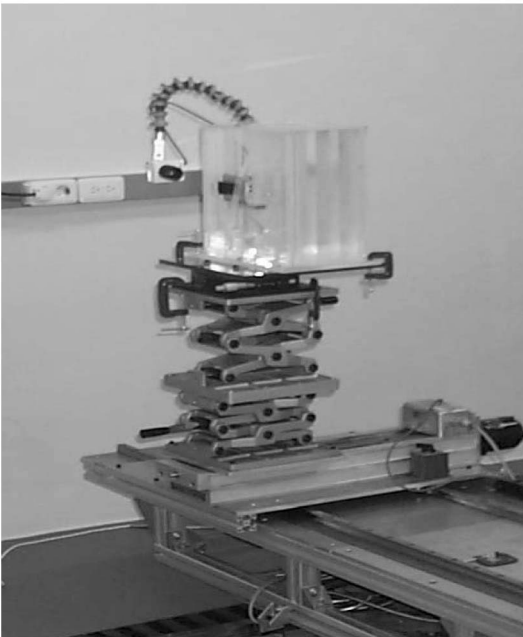


Fig. 1. Photograph of measurement of X, γ-personal dosimeter with ICRU-water phantom.

keV IEC ± 30 % [5]
Table 4 Figure 2

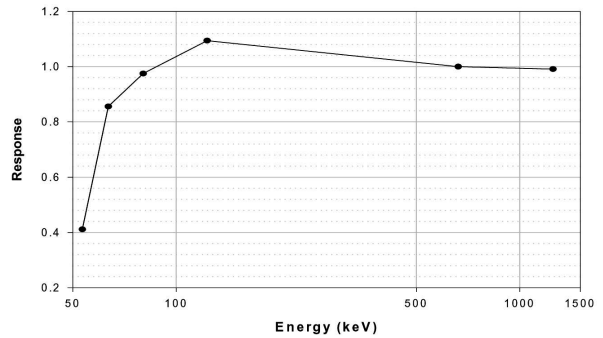


Fig. 2. Energy response curve of RAD-60.

BIPM medium X-ray 4 Cs-137
 137 가 ± 20 ± 40 ± 60
 0°, ± 20 ± 40 ± 60
 53.3 keV, 63.4 keV, 80 keV, 123 keV Cs- 662 keV 가
 137 662 keV Co-60 1.25 MeV . 0.806 1.045 IEC
 662 keV 70.411 Am-241 : ± 50 %, Cs-137 : ± 30 %
 1.094 가 60 Table 4 Figure 3

Table 4. Response of angle of incidence(Horizontal direction).

Radiatio	Energy	Angle	Response(Normalized)
BIPM 100	53.3 keV	-60°	0.923
		-40°	0.810
		-20°	0.966
		0°	1.000
		20°	0.961
		40°	0.806
		60°	0.933
BIPM 135	63.4 keV	-60°	0.965
		-40°	0.854
		-20°	0.986
		0°	1.000
		20°	0.981
		40°	0.848
		60°	0.985
BIPM 180	80 keV	-60°	0.979
		-40°	0.892
		-20°	0.977
		0°	1.000
		20°	0.968
		40°	0.871
		60°	0.983
BIPM 250	123 keV	-60°	1.006
		-40°	0.943
		-20°	0.980
		0°	1.000
		20°	0.965
		40°	0.946
		60°	1.021
Cs-137	662 keV	-60°	1.030
		-40°	1.032
		-20°	0.953
		0°	1.000
		20°	1.028
		40°	1.045
		60°	1.037
(Vertical direction)			
Radiation	Energy	Angle	Response(Normalized)
Cs-137	662 keV	-60°	1.030
		-40°	1.032
		-20°	0.953
		0°	1.000
		20°	1.028
		40°	1.045
		60°	1.037

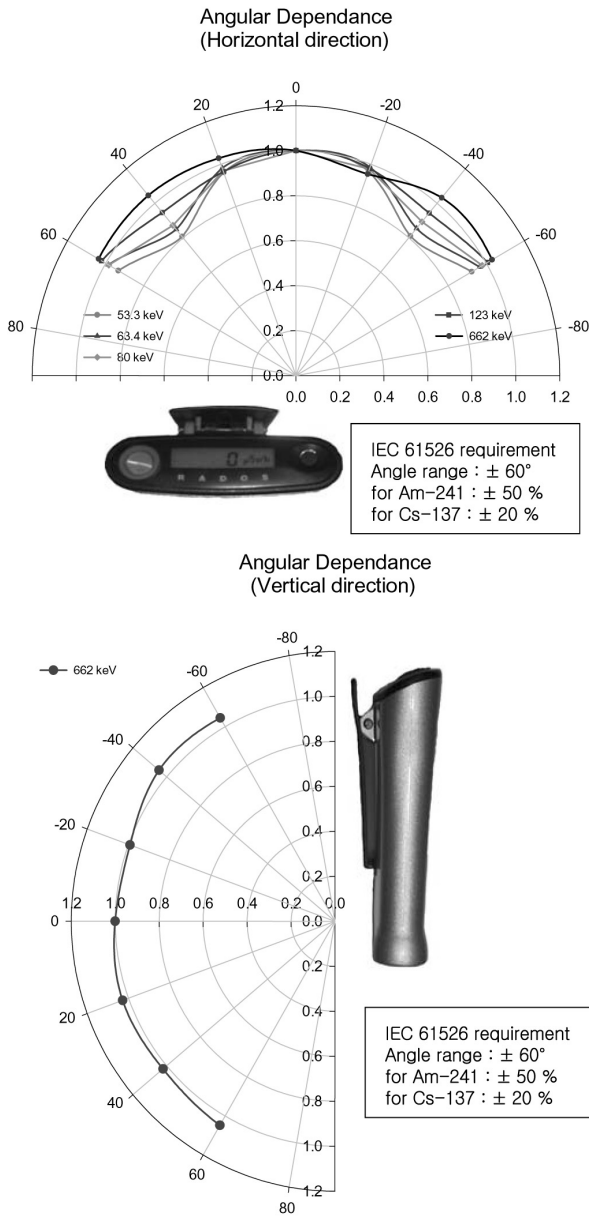


Fig. 3. Angular dependence of RAD-60.

2.3

2.3.1 (Drop test) (Microphony)
(Vibration) 가

: 1.5 m

[9]
0.07

6

6 1.5 m

: 10 cm

[9] 0.07

6 10 cm

10 60 30

200 nSv¹·h

: 10 ~ 33 Hz, 20

m · s⁻² 0.07

) 가

10 ~ 21 Hz

20 m⁻²s 15

(x-, y-, z-)

22 ~ 33 Hz

가

4

가

6

150±30 nSv · h

가 Figure 4

D

가

6 1.5 m

가

, A LCD 가

C

Figure 5

Figure 6

D 가 A

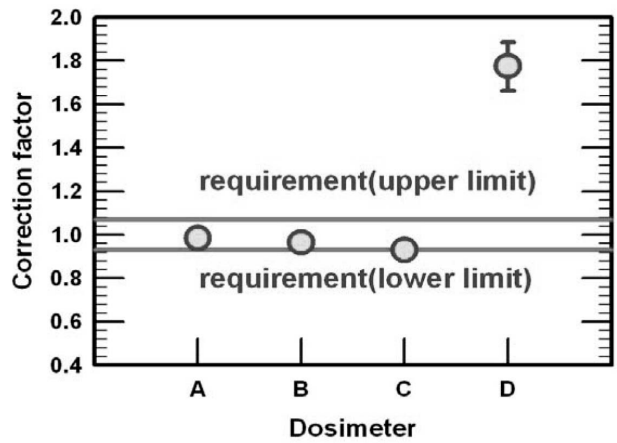


Fig. 4. Microphony test results.

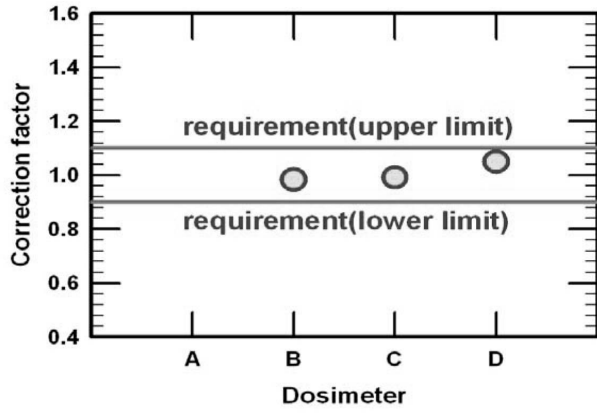


Fig. 5. Drop test results.

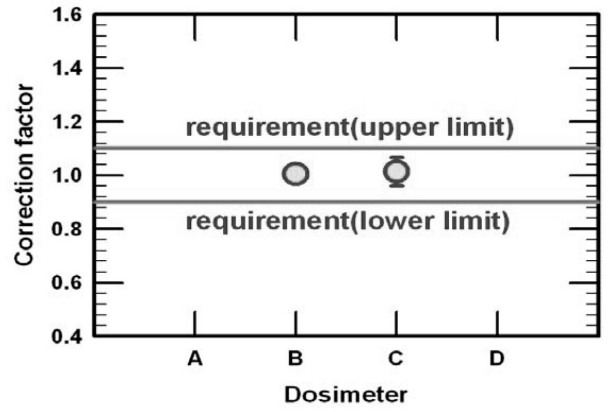


Fig. 6. Vibration test results.

2.3.2 가

가

(EMI),
가 (EMS)
가 (EMC) IEC61526
가 IEC61000-4-3(Radiated

electromagnetic field)

가 GTEM(GigaHelz Transverse
ElectroMagnetic) cell
가 30cm X
30cm X 30cm

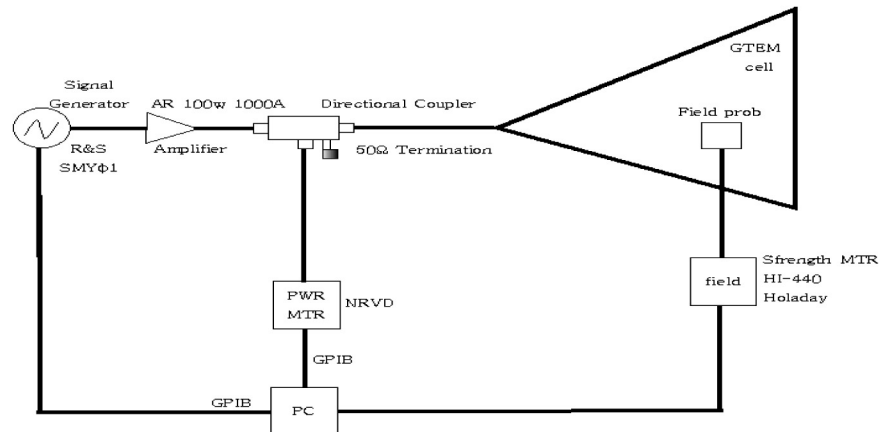


Fig. 7. GTEM system and it's circuit diagram for electromagnetic field immunity test.

LINDGREN GTEM 5405 GTEM 가
 VSWR(Voltage Standing Wave Ratio)
 10 MHz 1 GHz 가 4, 5
 point 4dB-6dB
 VSWR 2 GHz 1.6:1
 Hewlett Packard Model No. Hp3325B, 2
 Tecron Model No.7560
 RFL916 NA=1.0×10¹m²
 & Gamma personal dosimeter
 dosimeter IEC 61000-100A
 4-3 0.1 shunt Digital Voltage Meter(Model No.: Hp3458A)
 10%가 IEC61526
 IEC61526 ±7% 85% 가

2.3.4 IEC61000-4-2(Electrostatic discharge) (immunity)
 0 kV to ±8 kV air discharge, 0 kV to ±4 kV contact discharge 가
 가 EUT(Equipment Under Test)가 Direct reading ionization chamber
 2.3.3 가 Figure 9 ESD(Electrostatic Discharge)

가 (,) 가 가

Figure 8

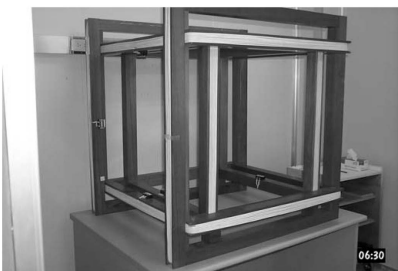
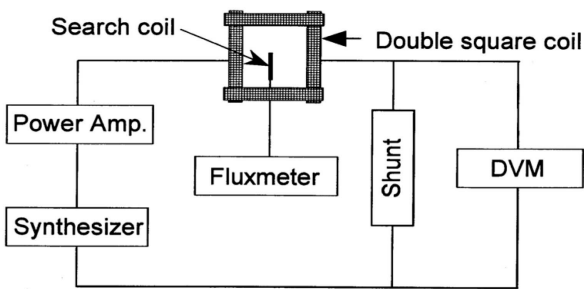


Fig. 8. Magnetic immunity test system and its circuit diagram.

PULSED EMI - ESD

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) is:

- The abrupt release of charge that has accumulated on a person or object-- at voltages up to 15 kV*.
- The accumulation is usually due to frictional charging.

* Extreme cases can result in 20 to 25 kV. However, higher voltages don't necessarily represent worst-case threats.

Fig. 9. Concept of an electrostatic discharge.



Fig. 10. Electrostatic discharge test of a Neutron personal dosimeter.

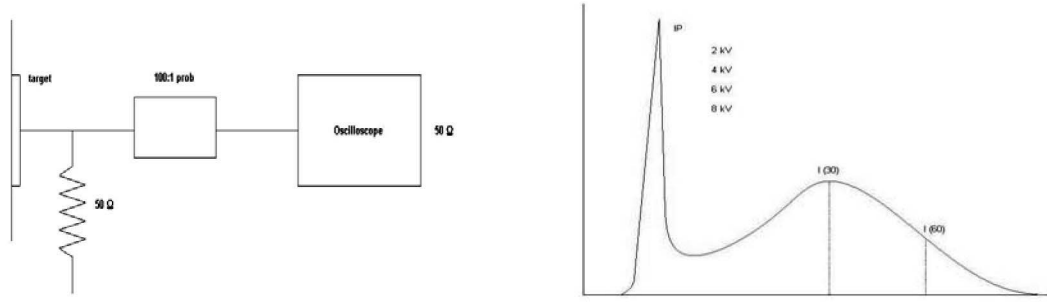


Fig. 11. ESD generator calibration circuit(left) and it's IP peak configuration.

(1) (Electrostatic discharge immunity test) 가 simulator가 가 EUT()

simulator 가 ESD simulator EUT casing EUT가 air discharge contact discharge [6].

(가) Air discharge EUT casing EUT ESD simulator simulator

() Contact discharge EUT가 casing contact discharge ESD simulator tip EUT switch-on voltage

Figure 10 ESD simulator Neutron personal dosim contact discharge

(2) ESD simulator IEC61000-4-2 simulator 가 가 IP 가 IEC

IP peak가 IEC Peak 10% pulse 0.7 ~ 1 nano sec [6]. Figure 11 ESD simulator IEC61000-4-2 IP peak graph Figure 12

(3) ESD Simulator (95 %k=2) Table 5 EDS Simulator Ip peak 가 4 kV KRISS C-14-8-0010-2000 IEC61000-4-2(1992) [10].



Fig. 12. Calibration system for verification of ESD simulator(Haefely PESD 1610).

Table 5. Calibration results of the EDS simulator.

(kV)	I_p (A)	I_{30ns} (A)	I_{60ns} (A)	(ns)
2	7.56 ± 0.53	3.48 ± 0.38	1.44 ± 0.32	0.88 ± 0.06
4	15.30 ± 1.07	7.88 ± 0.87	2.88 ± 0.63	0.86 ± 0.06
6	23.00 ± 1.61	12.20 ± 1.34	5.00 ± 1.10	0.85 ± 0.06
8	30.00 ± 2.10	17.20 ± 1.89	6.00 ± 1.32	0.91 ± 0.06

3.

가 set-up
 IEC
 IEC61526
 가
 (Drop test) 2.3
 (Microphony test) table 6
 Digit가
 R
 Know-How
 GTEM
 TEM
 VSWR
 Gamma & X-가 3
 10
 90
 IEC61526 (Table2) 65% 7%
 [11]
 R
 가
 T plastic
 S
 가

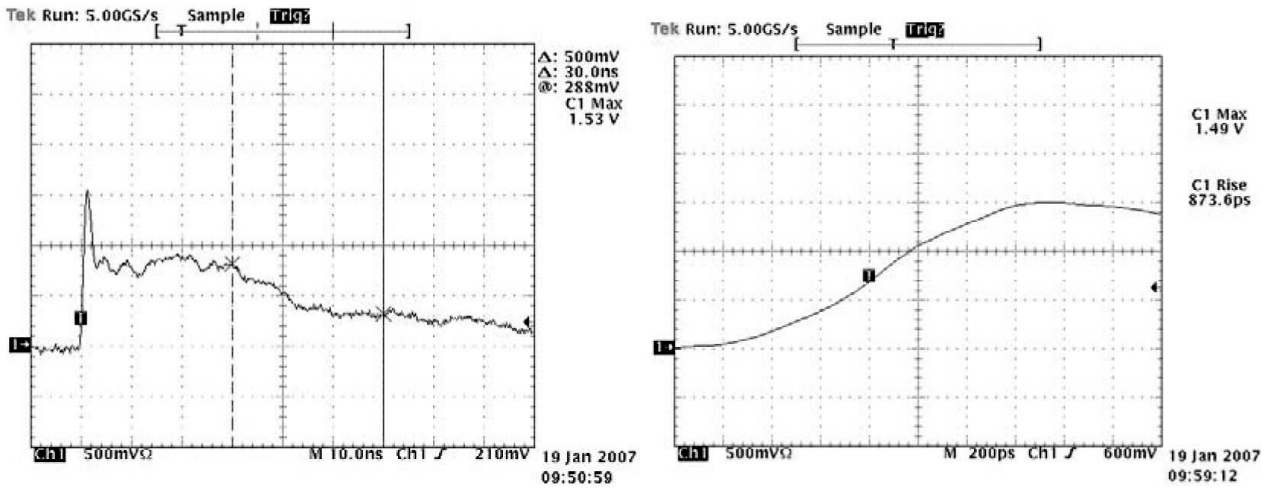


Fig. 13. Graph of the calibration results of the EDS simulator.

Table 6.

(A)	(LCD)
(B)	
(C)	()
(D)	(>0.07) (>0.1)

ANSI 가
가 800A/m 가
IEC61000-4-2
ESD Simulator

가 ” 가
가
가
가

4.

(recommendation)

가

가

Safety Series[12]

Type test

Routine test

KAWASAKI

routine test

가

가”

가 가
가

가

가

가

IAEA SS RS-G-1.3(1999)

JAERI

type test

가
가

가

가

가

가

“

1. 가 , KORA 94-1, 1995;1-2.
2. 가 , 가 , 가 . 2004
2004;193-197.
3. 가 , 가 , 가 , 가 . 2005
2005;158-159.
4. 가 , 가 가 , 2006
가 , 2006;162-163.
5. IEC61526 Ed.2,0 Radiation protection instrumentation-
Measurement of personal dose equivalents Hp(10) and
Hp(0.07) for x, gamma, neutron and beta radiations-Direct
reading personal dose equivalent meters and monitors and
personal warning devices. 2002.
6. IEC61000-4-2(Electrostatic discharge, charging voltage),
IEC61000-4-3(Radiated electromagnetic fields, field strength
and modulation), IEC61000-4-3(Radiated electromagnetic
fields of mobile phones, field strength and modulation),
IEC61000-4-4(Conducted disturbances induced by fast
transients/burst, peak voltage), IEC61000-4-5(Conducted
disturbances induced by surges, peak voltage and rise
time), IEC61000-4-6(Conducted disturbances induced by
Radiofrequencies, frequency and voltage), IEC61000-4-
8(50Hz(or 60Hz as appropriate) magnetic field, field strength),
IEC61000-4-11(Voltage dips/short interruptions, duration)
7. ISO. International Organization for Standardization(ISO),
X and gamma reference radiation for calibrating dosimeters
and doserate meters and for determinining 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-4037-3. Geneva. 1999
8. Private communication
9. International Electrotechnical Commission, International
Standard IEC60068-2-27. 1987.
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Discharge Simulator : KRISS C-14-8-0010-2000. 2000
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solution to problem of individual monitoring in mixed
neutron/Photon fields. J. Radiation Protection Dosimetry.
2004;110(1-4):747-752.
12. International Atomic Energy Agency, Safety Standards
Series No. RS-G-1.3. 1999.

Development of a Techniques of the Performance Test for a Radiation Protection Devices and it's International Standards

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Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science

Abstract - International Standardization in all technical area is gaining its momentum as its impact and implication over global trade is directly linked. The worldwide competition to secure a dominant position in the standardization process is ever growing over the years. In 2005, the International Technical Committee on Nuclear Instrumentation, which is a subunit of International Electro-technical Commission (IEC), was held in Korea under the auspices of MOST (Ministry of Science and Technology). Korea has adopted its Rule and Regulation as the National Standard. As a part of a link to National Mid-and Long-term Atomic Energy R&D Program of MOST, the technical development of a performance test for the radiation monitors was carried out under mechanical environment and electromagnetic immunity conditions. The characteristics of the radiation fields were also evaluated under the conditions and introduced to a techniques of performance test for the radiation protection instrumentation adopted IEC61526 standards and it's results was analyzed. We would like to share the experience gained in these efforts, failure as well as success, and to discuss the problems encountered and serious consideration to be taken into account in the future endeavor.

Keywords : International Standardization, International Electro-technical Commission (IEC), Performance test for nuclear instrumentation