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**Practice for use of a radiochromic film  
dosimetry system**

*Pratique de l'utilisation d'un système dosimétrique à film  
radiochromique*

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ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax +41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700,  
West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, USA  
Tel. +610 832 9634  
Fax +610 832 9635  
E-mail [khooper@astm.org](mailto:khooper@astm.org)  
Web [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org)

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## **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the member bodies casting a vote.

ASTM International is one of the world's largest voluntary standards development organizations with global participation from affected stakeholders. ASTM technical committees follow rigorous due process balloting procedures.

A pilot project between ISO and ASTM International has been formed to develop and maintain a group of ISO/ASTM radiation processing dosimetry standards. Under this pilot project, ASTM Committee E61, Radiation Processing, is responsible for the development and maintenance of these dosimetry standards with unrestricted participation and input from appropriate ISO member bodies.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. Neither ISO nor ASTM International shall be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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International Standard ISO/ASTM 51275 was developed by ASTM Committee E61, Radiation Processing, through Subcommittee E61.02, Dosimetry Systems, and by Technical Committee ISO/TC 85, Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies and radiological protection.

This third edition of ISO/ASTM 51275 cancels and replaces ISO/ASTM 51275:2004(E).



## Standard Practice for Use of a Radiochromic Film Dosimetry System<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation ISO/ASTM 51275; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This is a practice for using radiochromic film dosimetry systems to measure absorbed dose in materials irradiated by photons or electrons in terms of absorbed dose to water. Radiochromic film dosimetry systems are generally used as routine dosimetry systems.

1.2 The radiochromic film dosimeter is classified as a Type II dosimeter on the basis of the complex effect of influence quantities. See ASTM Practice E2628.

1.3 This document is one of a set of standards that provides recommendations for properly implementing dosimetry in radiation processing, and describes a means of achieving compliance with the requirements of ASTM E2628 “Practice for Dosimetry in Radiation Processing” for a radiochromic film dosimetry system. It is intended to be read in conjunction with ASTM E2628.

1.4 This practice covers the use of radiochromic film dosimetry systems under the following conditions:

1.4.1 The absorbed dose range is 1 Gy to 150 kGy.

1.4.2 The absorbed dose rate is  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  to  $1 \times 10^{13}$  Gy·s<sup>-1</sup> (1-4).<sup>2</sup>

1.4.3 The photon energy range is 0.1 to 50 MeV.

1.4.4 The electron energy range is 70 keV to 50 MeV.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>3</sup>

E170 Terminology Relating to Radiation Measurements and Dosimetry

E275 Practice for Describing and Measuring Performance of Ultraviolet and Visible Spectrophotometers

E2628 Practice for Dosimetry in Radiation Processing

E2701 Guide for Performance Characterization of Dosimeters and Dosimetry Systems for Use in Radiation Processing

#### 2.2 ISO/ASTM Standards:<sup>3</sup>

51261 Practice for Calibration of Routine Dosimetry Systems for Radiation Processing

51707 Guide for Estimating Uncertainties in Dosimetry for Radiation Processing

#### 2.3 International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements (ICRU) Reports:<sup>4</sup>

ICRU Report 85a Fundamental Quantities and Units for Ionizing Radiation

ICRU Report 80 Dosimetry Systems for Use in Radiation Processing

#### 2.4 Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM) Reports:

JCGM 100:2008, GUM 1995, with minor corrections, Evaluation of measurement data – Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement<sup>5</sup>

JCGM 200:2008, VIM, International vocabulary of metrology – Basis and general concepts and associated terms<sup>6</sup>

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *calibration curve*—expression of the relation between indication and corresponding measured quantity value. (VIM)

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—In radiation processing dosimetry standards, the term ‘dosimeter response’ is generally used rather than ‘indication’.

3.1.2 *dosimeter*—device having a reproducible, measurable response to radiation that can be used to measure the absorbed dose in a given system.

3.1.3 *dosimeter batch*—quantity of dosimeters made from a specific mass of material with uniform composition, fabricated in a single production run under controlled, consistent conditions, and having a unique identification code.

3.1.4 *dosimetry response*—reproducible, quantifiable effect produced in the dosimeter by ionizing radiation.

<sup>1</sup> This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E61 on Radiation Processing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E61.02 on Dosimetry Systems, and is also under the jurisdiction of ISO/TC 85/WG 3.

Current edition approved April 9, 2012. Published June 2013. Originally published as ASTM E 1275–88. Last previous ASTM edition E 1275–98<sup>e1</sup>. ASTM E 1275–93 was adopted by ISO in 1998 with the intermediate designation ISO 15557:1998(E). The present International Standard ISO/ASTM 51275:2013(E) replaces ISO 15557 and is a major revision of the last previous edition ISO/ASTM 51275:2004(E).

<sup>2</sup> The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the bibliography at the end of this standard.

<sup>3</sup> For referenced ASTM and ISO/ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard’s Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>4</sup> Available from the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, 7910 Woodmont Ave., suite 800, Bethesda, MD 20814, USA.

<sup>5</sup> Document produced by Working Group 1 of the Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM/WG 1). Available free of charge at the BIPM website (<http://www.bipm.org>).

<sup>6</sup> Document produced by Working Group 2 of the Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM/WG 2). Available free of charge at the BIPM website (<http://www.bipm.org>).



3.1.4.1 *Discussion*—For radiochromic film dosimeters, the absorbance, specific absorbance or specific net absorbance is the dosimeter response.

3.1.5 *dosimetry stock*—part of a dosimeter batch held by the user.

3.1.6 *measurement management system*—a set of interrelated or interacting elements necessary to achieve metrological confirmation and continual control of measurement processes.

3.1.7 *radiochromic film dosimeter*—specially prepared film containing ingredients that undergo change in optical absorbance under ionizing radiation, which can be related to absorbed dose to water.

3.1.8 *reference standard dosimetry system*—dosimetry system, generally having the highest metrological quality available at a given location or in a given organization, from which measurements made there are derived.

3.1.9 *response*—see *dosimeter response*.

3.1.10 *routine dosimetry system*—dosimetry system calibrated against a reference standard dosimetry system and used for routine absorbed dose measurements, including dose mapping and process monitoring.

3.1.11 *specific absorbance ( $k$ )*—optical absorbance,  $A_\lambda$ , at a selected wavelength  $\lambda$ , divided by the optical path length,  $d$ :

$$k = A_\lambda/D \quad (1)$$

3.1.12 *specific net absorbance ( $\Delta k$ )*—net absorbance,  $\Delta A_\lambda$ , at a selected wavelength,  $\lambda$ , divided by the optical pathlength,  $d$ , through the dosimeter material as follows:

$$\Delta k = \Delta A_\lambda/D \quad (2)$$

3.2 Definitions of other terms used in this practice that pertain to radiation measurement and dosimetry may be found in ASTM Terminology E170. Definitions in E170 are compatible with ICRU Report 85a; that document, therefore, may be used as an alternative reference.

## 4. Significance and use

4.1 The radiochromic film dosimetry system provides a means for measuring absorbed dose based on radiation-induced change in color using spectrophotometers, densitometers or scanned images.

4.2 Radiochromic film dosimetry systems are commonly used in industrial radiation processing, for example in the sterilization of medical devices and the irradiation of foods.

## 5. Overview

5.1 Radiochromic film dosimeters are manufactured by various methods to produce freestanding or coated films, which are flexible and transparent. They are generally supplied as small squares, strips, or long rolls or sheets that can be cut into a convenient size for dosimetry purposes. The response of the dosimeters may be influenced by water content, irradiation temperature, post-irradiation time to measurement, and other potential influence quantities that need to be taken into account. Many commercially available dosimeters are supplied in light- and vapor-tight packages, which effectively protect against light and changes in ambient humidity. The dosimeters should be calibrated under irradiation conditions that are similar to those in which they will be used.

5.2 Ionizing radiation induces chemical reactions in the material, which create or enhance absorption bands in the visible or ultraviolet regions, or both, of the optical spectrum. Absorbance determined at appropriate wavelengths within these radiation-induced absorption bands is quantitatively related to the absorbed dose. ICRU Report 80 provides technical information and historical development of the radiochromic film dosimetry systems in current use.

5.3 The radiation-induced change in absorbance of the radiochromic film depends on the wavelength of the light which is used to make the measurement.

## 6. Influence quantities

6.1 Factors other than absorbed dose which influence the dosimeter response are referred to as influence quantities. Examples of such factors are temperature and dose rate. See ASTM Guide E2701. See Refs (2-14) for examples of the types and magnitudes of the effects.

### 6.2 Pre-Irradiation Conditions:

6.2.1 *Dosimeter Conditioning and Packaging*—Dosimeters may be conditioned by the manufacturer to optimize water content in the film, and then sealed in vapor and light tight pouches to maintain that condition.

6.2.2 *Time since Manufacture*—The shelf-life of some types of radiochromic film dosimeters has been shown to exceed nine years. However, it is recommended that users carry out performance verification of pre-irradiation absorbance and post-irradiation response stability over the useful life of the dosimeter batch.

6.2.3 *Temperature*—Exposure to extreme temperature during shipment and storage at the user's facility might affect dosimeter response. The manufacturer should be consulted for specific recommendations for dosimeter shipment and storage.

6.2.4 *Relative Humidity*—Dosimeters may be packaged so they are not affected by environmental changes in humidity; dosimeters without protective packaging might be affected. The manufacturer should be consulted for specific recommendations for dosimeter shipment and storage.

6.2.5 *Exposure to Light*—Dosimeters may be packaged so they are not affected by exposure to light; dosimeters without protective packaging might be affected. The manufacturer should be consulted for specific recommendations for dosimeter shipment and storage.

### 6.3 Conditions During Irradiation:

6.3.1 *Irradiation Temperature*—Irradiation temperature is expected to influence dosimeter response. It is recommended to calibrate the dosimetry system under the conditions of use (in-plant calibration) in order to mitigate the effect of temperature on dosimeter response.

6.3.2 *Absorbed-dose Rate*—Absorbed-dose rate might influence dosimeter response. It is recommended to calibrate the dosimetry system under the conditions of use (in-plant calibration) in order to mitigate any possible effect of dose rate on dosimeter response.

6.3.3 *Dose Fractionation*—Dose fractionation might influence dosimeter response. It is recommended to calibrate the