CCRI Report

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Bureau
International des
Poids et
Mesures



"the Consultative Committee for Ionizing Radiation includes all NMIs playing a major role in the establishment of equivalence and guides NMIs with emerging

capabilities"

The CCRI's vision is a world where ionizing radiation can be used for the benefit of humankind, confident that the risks are constrained by accurate measurement

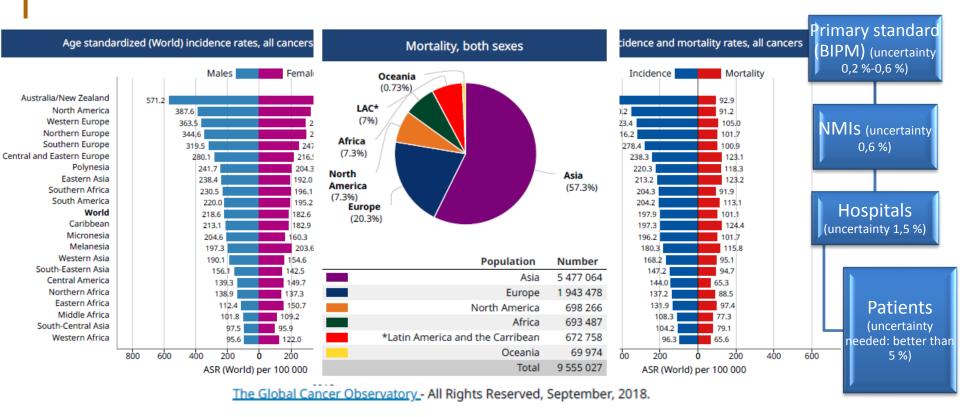




>4 000 000 000 diagnostic Xrays & nuclear medicine procedures p/a

>4 000 000 cancer treatments p/a

>11 million radiation workers



Radiation exposures of aircrew in high altitude flight

Journal of Radiological Protection, Volume 21, Number 1





Well-characterised quasi-monoenergetic neutron (QMN) sources reaching into the energy domain >40 MeV

- The CCRI was made more inclusive by increasing
 - Membership to 8 (Countries active in and with full membership of all three Sections)
 - Official Observers to 14
 - Liaisons include IAEA, ICRU and JRC-Geel





















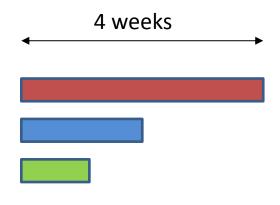
The operation of the CCRI has been streamlined

2015: 20 working days

2017: 10 working days

2019: 5 to 6 working days

 The CCRI meetings are aligned with international conferences, i.e. in 2019 it will be held back-toback with the ICRM conference





Determining KCRVs for radioactivity

Long-lived gamma emitters

Short-lived gamma emitters

Beta emitters

Alpha emitters Low activit samples

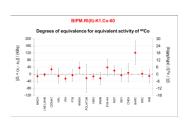
- High precision ionization chambers (SIR)
- Established
 1973

High precision scintillation detector Established

2009

- Demand for medical applications
- Scoping studies completed
- Demand for medical applications, environmental, decommissioning, nuclear forensics
- Demand for environmental and decommissioning applications

Sets the KCRV for 68 radionuclides



A robust transfer instrument for comparisons of short-lived radionuclides (medical imaging)



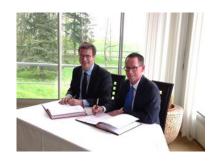
Comparisons completed for ⁶⁰Co (PTB), ²³¹Pa (NPL), ¹¹³Sn (LNHB), ⁵⁴Mn (PTB), ¹³¹I (NMISA), ^{166m}Ho (NMISA)

Facilitating dialogue between NMIs and stakeholders

Joint use of DOSEO Facility

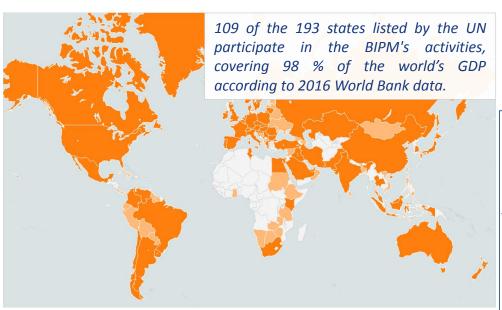
- The use of accelerators for radiation therapy is growing – 11400 in use
- An agreement has been signed with CEA-LIST for access to DOSEO
- Beam characterization and instrument validation have been completed
- The first two comparison exercises completed (KRISS and METAS), LNHB to start soon



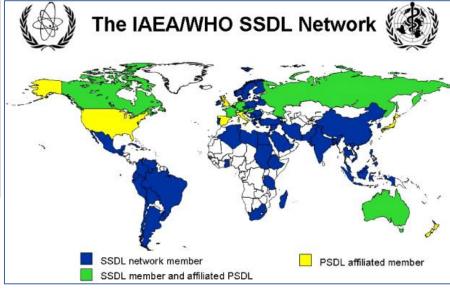




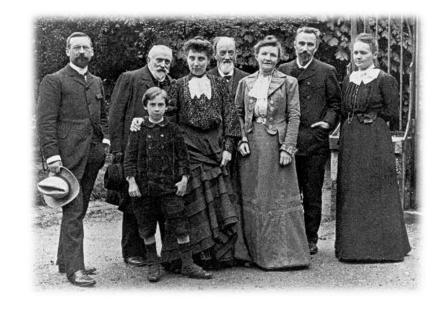
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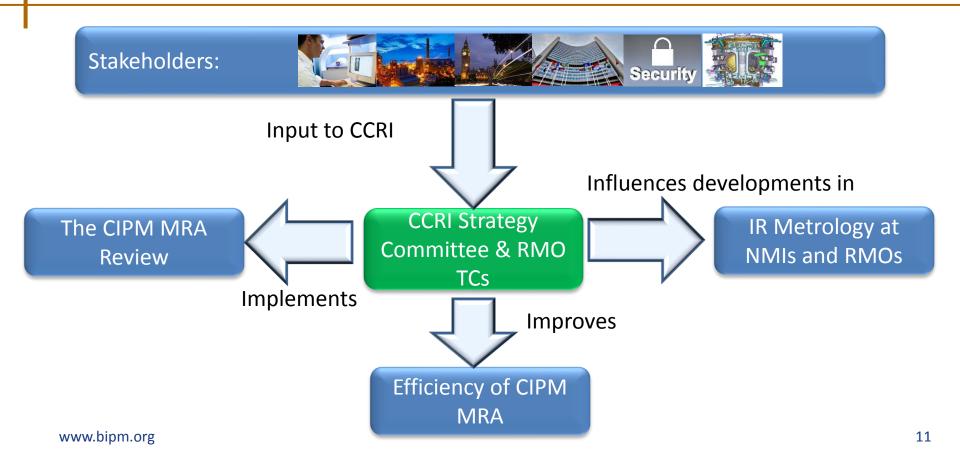


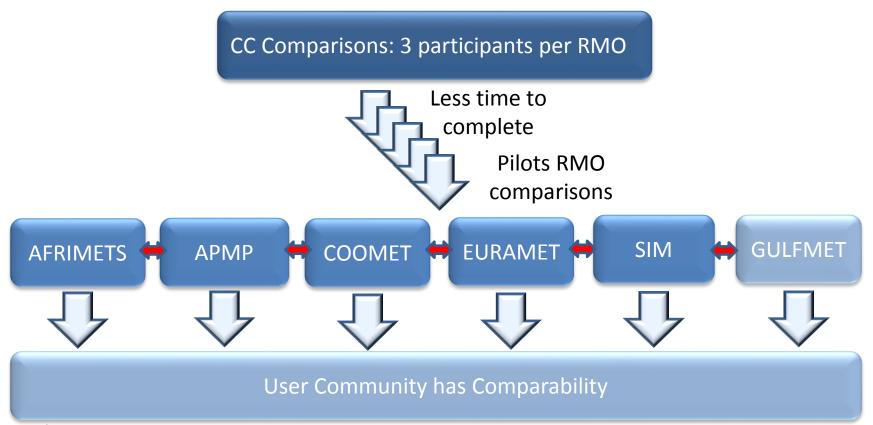




- Marie Curie was born 150 years ago on 7 November 1867
- The first international standard for ionizing radiation was prepared by Mme Curie and was placed at the BIPM in 1913
- It was the basis of the international measurement system for about 50 years – the original Key Comparison Reference Value







Implementing the CIPM MRA review

Radioactivity MMM

Successful participation in a comparison for a 'red' entry is accepted as evidence that the NMI can also standardize 'green' entries using the same method (but not vice-versa)

Radionucli de	Method 1	Method 2
Be-7		
Be-10		
C-11	0	
C-14	0	
etc		

Risk Based Review				
	High <i>U</i>	Medium <i>U</i>	Low <i>U</i>	
Facile	Intra review	Intra + expert	Selected RMO Expert(s)	
Complex	1xRMO TC	1x RMO TC + expert	1x RMO TC + experts	
Intricate	2xRMO TCs	3xRMO TCs	4xRMO TCs	



"Core Quantity or Comprehensive CMCs"



Supports large number of services: the link is described in the Quality System

Main Future Points

Expand Ionizing radiation CBKT -Partnerships to share participation, i.e. expensive resources e.g. -Training courses for NMIs with upcoming capabilities --DOSEO for LINAC, -Secondments to BIPM IR and leading --¹³⁷Cs source off-site **NMIs Actions** Improve communication Improve the processes and development of to save time and money RMO capabilities

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