Key comparison BIPM.RI(I)-K1 of the air-kerma standards of the SMU, Slovakia and the BIPM in ^{60}Co gamma radiation

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Abstract

A key comparison of the standards for air kerma of the Slovak Institute of Metrology (SMU), Slovakia and of the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM) was carried out in the ^{60}Co radiation beam of the BIPM in June 2017. The comparison result, evaluated as a ratio of the SMU and the BIPM standards for air kerma, is 1.0042 with a combined standard uncertainty of 2.7×10^{-3}. The results for an indirect comparison made at the same time are consistent with the direct results at the level of 2 parts in 10^4. The results are analysed and presented in terms of degrees of equivalence, suitable for entry in the BIPM key comparison database.

1. Introduction

A comparison of the standards for air kerma of the Slovak Institute of Metrology (SMU), Slovakia, and of the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM) was carried out in June 2017 in the ^{60}Co radiation beam at the BIPM to update the previous comparison result of 2000 (Allisy-Roberts *et al* 2002) published in the BIPM key comparison database (KCDB 2017) under the reference BIPM.RI(I)-K1.
An indirect comparison was also made using a thimble ionization chamber as a transfer instrument. The final results were supplied by the SMU in November 2017.

2. Details of the standards

The SMU standard ND1005/A serial number 8111 for air kerma is a cylindrical graphite-walled cavity ionization chamber constructed by the Országos Mérésügyi Hivatal (OMH), Budapest, Hungary. The details of the SMU standard and the transfer chamber are given in Table 1.

The BIPM primary standard is a parallel-plate graphite cavity ionization chamber with a volume of about 6.8 cm^3 (Boutillon *et al* 1973, Burns *et al* 2007).

Table 1. Characteristics of the SMU standard for air kerma and the transfer chamber

SMU chambers		ND1005/A-8111	Thermo 2571-3513 [(1)]
Chamber	Outer height / mm	19	26.5
	Outer diameter / mm	19	7.0
	Wall thickness / mm	4	0.36
Electrode	Diameter / mm	2	1.0
	Height / mm	10.3	20.6
Volume	Air cavity / cm^3	1.0218 [(2)]	0.69
Wall	Materials	Ultra pure graphite (EK51 Ringsdorf)	High purity graphite
	Density	1.71 $g\cdot cm^{-3}$	
	Impurity	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$	$< 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$
Insulator		Bakelite + PE	PCTFE
Applied voltage	Polarity	300 V [(3)]	400 V [(4)]

(1) Purchased in 2006 from Thermo Fischer Scientific
(2) Calculated from technical drawings provided by the Országos Mérésügyi Hivatal (OMH), Hungary
(3) Both polarities applied at the BIPM and the SMU
(4) Negative polarity applied to the outer electrode at both laboratories

3. Determination of the air kerma

For a cavity chamber with measuring volume V, the air-kerma rate is determined by the relation

$$\dot{K} = \frac{I}{\rho_{\mathrm{air}} V} \frac{W}{e} \frac{1}{1-\bar{g}} \left(\frac{\mu_{\mathrm{en}}}{\rho}\right)_{\mathrm{a,c}} \bar{s}_{\mathrm{c,a}} \prod k_i \qquad (1)$$

where

ρ_{air} is the density of air under reference conditions,
I is the ionization current under the same conditions,
W is the average energy spent by an electron of charge e to produce an ion pair in dry air,
$\bar{g}$ is the fraction of electron energy lost by bremsstrahlung production in air,
$(\mu_{\mathrm{en}}/\rho)_{\mathrm{a,c}}$ is the ratio of the mean mass energy-absorption coefficients of air and graphite,
$\bar{s}_{\mathrm{c,a}}$ is the ratio of the mean stopping powers of graphite and air,
$\prod k_i$ is the product of the correction factors to be applied to the standard.

Physical data and correction factors

The values used for the physical constants, recommended by the Consultative Committee for Ionizing Radiation (CCEMRI 1985) are given in Table 2. The correction factors entering in equation (1), the volume of the primary standards and the associated uncertainties for the BIPM (Allisy-Roberts *et al* 2011) and the SMU standards are also included in Table 2.

Table 2. Physical constants and correction factors with their relative standard uncertainties of the BIPM and SMU standards for the ^{60}Co radiation beam at the BIPM

		BIPM	CH 6.1		SMU	ND1005/A-8111	
		values	uncertainty (1)		values	uncertainty (1)	
			100 $u_{i\mathrm{A}}$	100 $u_{i\mathrm{B}}$		100 $u_{i\mathrm{A}}$	100 $u_{i\mathrm{B}}$
Physical Constants							
ρ_{air}	dry air density (2) / kg m^{-3}	1.2930	–	0.01	1.2930	–	0.01
$(\mu_{\mathrm{en}}/\rho)_{\mathrm{a,c}}$	ratio of mass energy-absorption coefficients	0.9989	0.01	0.04	0.9985	–	0.05
$s_{\mathrm{c,a}}$	ratio of mass stopping powers	1.0010	–	0.11 (3)	1.0010	–	0.11
W/e	mean energy per charge / J C^{-1}	33.97	–		33.97	–	
g_{a}	fraction of energy lost in radiative processes	0.0031	–	0.02	0.0032	–	0.02
Correction factors:							
k_{g}	re-absorption of radiative loss	0.9996	–	0.01	–	–	–
k_{s}	recombination losses	1.0022	0.01	0.02	1.0017 (4)	0.01	0.03
k_{h}	humidity	0.9970	–	0.03	0.9970	–	0.03
k_{st}	stem scattering	1.0000	0.01	–	0.9997	0.01	
k_{wall}	wall attenuation and scattering	1.0011	–	– (5)	1.0212	–	0.49
k_{an}	axial non-uniformity	1.0020	–	– (5)	1.0003	–	0.06
k_{rn}	radial non-uniformity	1.0015	–	0.02	1.0001	–	0.02
Measurement of I / V							
V	chamber volume / cm^3	6.8855	–	0.08 (5)	1.0218 (6)	–	0.24
I	ionization current / pA		0.01	0.02		0.01	0.02
Relative standard uncertainty							
quadratic summation			0.02	0.15		0.01	0.28
combined uncertainty			**0.15**			**0.28**	

(1) Expressed as one standard deviation
$u_{i\mathrm{A}}$ represents the type A relative standard uncertainty estimated by statistical methods,
$u_{i\mathrm{B}}$ represents the type B relative standard uncertainty estimated by other means

(2) At 101 325 Pa and 273.15 K

(3) Combined uncertainty for the product of $s_{\mathrm{c,a}}$ and W/e

(4) Determined at the BIPM

(5) The uncertainties for k_{wall} and k_{an} are included in the determination of the effective volume (Burns *et al* 2007)

(6) Volume re-evaluated by the SMU from the dimensional measurements performed by the OMH

Correction factors for the SMU primary standard

– *Recombination loss (k_{s})*

The correction factor for the SMU standard for losses due to ion recombination was determined at the BIPM during the previous comparison (Allisy-Roberts *et al* 2002) using the method described by Boutillon (1998). The recombination correction k_{s} can be expressed as

$$k_{\mathrm{s}} = 1 + k_{\mathrm{init}} + k_{\mathrm{vol}} I_V \qquad (2)$$

where k_{init} is the initial recombination, k_{vol} is the volume recombination coefficient and I_V is the current measured for the applied voltage V. The current, I_V, is the current as measured by the chamber, not corrected for decay and not normalized for temperature and pressure.

Table 3 gives the values for k_{init} and k_{vol} and the uncertainty for k_s calculated for the BIPM radiation beam.

Table 3. Ion recombination for the SMU standard

Standard ND1005A-8111	BIPM values
Initial recombination and diffusion, k_{init}	1.6×10^{-3}
Volume recombination coefficient, k_{vol} / pA^{-1}	6.2×10^{-7}
k_s in the BIPM beam	1.0017
Standard uncertainty	3×10^{-4}

The SMU adopted the BIPM determination for k_s. Thus, a correction factor of 1.0017 was applied to the measured current at the BIPM.

– *Stem scattering (k_{st})*

The correction for stem scatter for the standard determined at the SMU using a dummy stem is 0.9997 with a relative standard uncertainty of 1 parts in 10^4

– *Attenuation and scattering in the chamber wall (k_{wall}) and axial non-uniformity (k_{an})*

The effect of attenuation and scatter in the graphite wall of the standards and the axial non-uniformity correction were determined by the SMU using the MCNPX Monte Carlo code. The result agrees with that obtained by Burns (2003) when scaled for the SMU graphite wall density of 1.71 g cm^{-3}. The correction factor k_{an} is in agreement with the value calculated by Rogers *et al* (1999).

– *Polarity effect (k_{pol})*

The polarity effect measured at the BIPM is 0.9991(2). As both polarities were applied to the standard during the measurements at the BIPM and the mean current value was used for the comparison, no k_{pol} was applied.

– *Radial non-uniformity of the beam (k_{rn})*

The corrections for the radial non-uniformity of the BIPM radiation beam for the SMU standard is estimated from the measured beam profile in the radial direction. The correction applied to the chamber is 1.0001(2).

– *Volume determination*

The volume of the chamber, calculated in 1999 at the SMU from dimensional measurements provided by the Országos Mérésügyi Hivatal (OMH), Hungary (now Budapest Főváros Kormányhivatala (BFKH)), was 1.0185 cm3 (value used for the ^{60}Co comparison in 2000 (Allisy-Roberts et al 2002)). A re-evaluation of the volume was done recently using the technical drawings and dimensions provided, resulting in a value higher by 3.2 parts in 10^3. The increase arises from considering an air gap at the bottom of the collector and the air volume located in the cavity around the stem, as reported by Laitano (2003).

Reference conditions

The reference conditions for the air-kerma determination at the BIPM are described by Allisy-Roberts *et al* (2011):

– the distance from source to reference plane is 1 m,

– the field size in air at the reference plane is 10 cm × 10 cm, defined by the photon fluence rate at the centre of each side of the square being 50 % of the photon fluence rate at the centre of the square.

The reference conditions at the SMU are the same as those at the BIPM.

Reference values

The BIPM reference air-kerma rate $\dot{K}_{\mathrm{BIPM}}$ is taken as the mean of the four measurements made around the period of the comparison. The $\dot{K}_{\mathrm{BIPM}}$ values refer to an evacuated path length between source and standard corrected to the reference date of 2017-01-01, 0 h UTC. The correction for air attenuation between source and standard uses the ambient air density at the time of the measurement and the air mass attenuation coefficient 0.0602 cm^2 g^{-1} for ^{60}Co. The half-life of ^{60}Co was taken as 1925.19 days (u = 0.29 days) (Bé *et al* 2006).

At the SMU, the $\dot{K}_{\mathrm{SMU}}$ value is the mean of four measurements made over a period of about 2 weeks around the period of the comparison. By convention it is given at the reference date of 2017-05-26 T 0 h UTC using the half-life value taken from the ISO 4037 (1996) as 1925.5 days.

Beam characteristics

The characteristics of the BIPM and SMU beams are given in Table 4.

Table 4. Characteristics of the ^{60}Co beams at the SMU and the BIPM

^{60}Co beam	Nominal $\dot{K}$ / mGy s^{-1}	Source dimensions / mm		Scatter contribution in terms of energy fluence	Field size at 1 m
		diameter	length		
SMU source	6.04	16	24.5	not specified	10 cm × 10 cm
BIPM source	2.6	20	14	21 %	10 cm × 10 cm

4. Experimental method

The experimental method for measurements at the BIPM is described by Allisy-Roberts *et al* (2011); the essential details of the measurements at each laboratory are reproduced here.

Positioning

At each laboratory the chambers were positioned with the stem perpendicular to the beam direction and with the appropriate marking on the stem facing the source.

Applied voltage and polarity

A collecting voltage of 300 V (both polarities) and 400 V (negative polarity) was applied to the outer electrode of the SMU standard and the transfer chamber, respectively, at least 40 min before any measurements were made.

Charge and leakage measurements

The charge Q collected by the SMU chambers was measured at the BIPM using a Keithley electrometer, model 642. The source is exposed during the entire measurement series and the charge is collected for the appropriate, electronically controlled, time interval. A pre-irradiation was made for at least 40 min before any measurements. Leakage current was measured before and after each series of measurements. The relative leakage correction was less than 1×10^{-4} for the standard and transfer chamber.

Ambient conditions

During a series of measurements, the air temperature is measured for each current measurement and was stable to better than 0.03 °C at the BIPM. At the SMU, the air temperature was stable to better than 0.2 °C. The ionization current is corrected to the reference conditions of 293.15 K and 101.325 kPa at both laboratories.
Relative humidity is controlled at (50 ± 5) % at the BIPM. At the SMU, relative humidity is controlled, and calibrations were made in the range (60 ± 10) %.

5. Results of the comparison

Direct comparison

The SMU primary standard was set-up and measured in the BIPM ^{60}Co beam on two separate occasions. The results were reproducible to better than 1×10^{-4}. The values of the ionization currents measured at the BIPM for the SMU standard are given in Table 5. They have been normalized to standard temperature and pressure and corrected to the reference date for the decay of the ^{60}Co source.

Table 5. The experimental results from the SMU standards in the BIPM beam

SMU standard	I_+ *and* I_- / pA		I_{mean} / pA
ND1005A-8111	97.622	-97.437	97.530
	97.614	-97.432	97.523
Mean current			97.526

The result of the comparison, R_K, is expressed in the form

$$R_K = \dot{K}_{\mathrm{SMU}} / \dot{K}_{\mathrm{BIPM}} \tag{3}$$

and is presented in Table 6. The combined standard uncertainty u_c for the comparison result R_K is presented in Table 7.

Table 6. Final result of the SMU/BIPM comparison of standards for ^{60}Co air kerma

	$\dot{K}_{\mathrm{SMU}}$ / mGy s^{-1}	$\dot{K}_{\mathrm{BIPM}}$ / mGy s^{-1}	R_K	u_c
ND1005A-8111	2.5646	2.5538	1.0042	0.0027

Table 7. Uncertainties associated with the comparison result

Relative standard uncertainty	100 $u_{i\mathrm{A}}$	100 $u_{i\mathrm{B}}$
$\dot{K}_{\mathrm{SMU}} / \dot{K}_{\mathrm{BIPM}}$	0.02	0.27[a]
Relative standard uncertainty of R_K	0.02	0.27
	$u_c = 0.0027$	

[a] Takes account of correlation in type B uncertainties.

Some of the uncertainties in $\dot{K}$ that appear in both the BIPM and the SMU determinations (such as air density, *W/e*, μ_{en}/ρ, $\bar{g}$, $\bar{s}_{\mathrm{c,a}}$ and k_{h}) cancel each other when evaluating the uncertainty of R_K.
The ratio of the air kerma rate values determined by the SMU and the BIPM standards taken from Table 6 is 1.0042 with a combined standard uncertainty, u_{c}, of 0.0027.

Indirect comparison
The transfer chamber was set-up and measured in the BIPM ^{60}Co beam on two separate occasions. The comparison result is evaluated as the ratio of the calibration coefficients $N_{K,\mathrm{lab}}$ determined at each laboratory. The calibration coefficient is given by

$$N_{K,\mathrm{lab}} = \dot{K}_{\mathrm{lab}} / I_{\mathrm{lab}} \tag{4}$$

where $\dot{K}_{\mathrm{lab}}$ is the air kerma rate at each lab and I_{lab} is the ionization current of a transfer chamber measured at the SMU or at the BIPM. Table 8 lists the relevant values of N_K at the stated reference conditions (293.15 K and 101.325 kPa) and the final results of the indirect comparison. The uncertainties associated with the calibration of the transfer chambers are presented in Table 9.

Table 8. Results of the indirect comparison

Transfer chamber	$N_{K,\mathrm{SMU}}$ / Gy µC^{-1}			$N_{K,\mathrm{BIPM}}$ / Gy µC^{-1}	R_K	u_{c}
	pre-BIPM	post-BIPM	overall mean			
THERMO 2571-3513	41.592	41.549	41.571	41.404	1.0040	0.0033

Table 9. Uncertainties associated with the indirect comparison

Transfer chamber	BIPM		SMU	
Relative standard uncertainty	100 $u_{i\mathrm{A}}$	100 $u_{i\mathrm{B}}$	100 $u_{i\mathrm{A}}$	100 $u_{i\mathrm{B}}$
Air kerma rate	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.29
Ionization current for the transfer chambers	0.01	0.02	0.01	–
Distance	0.01	–	–	0.08
Reproducibility	0.02	–	0.02	–
Electrometer	–	–		0.17
Temperature, pressure	–	–		0.02
$N_{K,\mathrm{lab}}$	0.03	0.15	0.03	0.32
Indirect comparison result	100 $u_{i\mathrm{A}}$		100 $u_{i\mathrm{B}}$	
$N_{K,\mathrm{SMU}}$ / $N_{K,\mathrm{BIPM}}$ (1)	0.04		0.33	
Ion recombination	–		0.02	
Radial non-uniformity	–		0.02	
$N_{K,\mathrm{SMU}}$ / $N_{K,\mathrm{BIPM}}$	u_{c} = 0.0033			

(1) The combined standard uncertainty of the comparison result takes into account correlation in the type B uncertainties associated with the physical constants and the humidity correction

No correction for recombination was applied to the measured current as volume recombination is negligible at a kerma rate of less than 15 mGy s^{-1} for this chamber type at this polarizing voltage, and the initial recombination loss will be the same in the two laboratories; and a relative uncertainty component of 2×10^{-4} is included in Table 9.
No radial non-uniformity correction was applied. This correction is less than 2×10^{-4} at both laboratories; a relative uncertainty component of 2×10^{-4} is included in Table 9.
The result of the indirect comparison taken from Table 8 is 1.0040 with a combined standard uncertainty, u_c, of 0.0033. This result is in agreement with the direct comparison at the level of 2 parts in 10^4.
The result of the direct comparison is used to evaluate the degrees of equivalence for entry in the key comparison database (KCDB).

6. Degrees of equivalence

Comparison of a given NMI with the key comparison reference value

Following a decision of the CCRI, the BIPM determination of the dosimetric quantity, here K_{BIPM}, is taken as the key comparison reference value (KCRV) (Allisy-Roberts *et al* 2009). It follows that for each NMI i having a BIPM comparison result x_i with combined standard uncertainty u_i, the degree of equivalence with respect to the reference value is the relative difference $D_i = (K_i - K_{BIPM,i}) / K_{BIPM,i} = x_i - 1$ and its expanded uncertainty $U_i = 2\, u_i$.

The results for D_i and U_i are usually expressed in mGy/Gy. Table 10 gives the values for D_i and U_i for each NMI, i, taken from the KCDB of the CIPM MRA (1999) and this report. These data are presented graphically in Figure 1.

When required, the degree of equivalence between two laboratories i and j can be evaluated as the difference $D_{ij} = D_i - D_j = x_i - x_j$ and its expanded uncertainty $U_{ij} = 2\, u_{ij}$, both expressed in mGy/Gy. In evaluating u_{ij}, account should be taken of correlation between u_i and u_j. Following the advice of the CCRI(I) in 2011, results for D_{ij} and U_{ij} are no longer published in the KCDB.

Note that the data presented in Table 10, while correct at the time of publication of the present report, become out-of-date as NMIs make new comparisons. The formal results under the CIPM MRA are those available in the key comparison database.

7. Conclusion

The SMU standard for air kerma in ^{60}Co gamma radiation compared with the BIPM air-kerma standard gives a comparison result of 1.0042 (27). The indirect and direct comparison results are in agreement at the level of 2 parts in 10^4, which is within the standard uncertainty of the calibration procedure.

The SMU is in agreement within the expanded uncertainty with all the NMIs having taken part in the BIPM.RI(I)-K1 ongoing key comparison for air kerma standards in ^{60}Co gamma-ray beam.

Table 10. **Degrees of equivalence**

For each laboratory *i*, the degree of equivalence with respect to the key comparison reference value is the difference D_i and its expanded uncertainty U_i. Tables formatted as they appear in the BIPM key comparison database

BIPM.RI(I)-K1

Lab *i*	D_i / (mGy/Gy)	U_i / (mGy/Gy)
DMDM	2.5	3.6
VSL	-1.5	4.4
MKEH	5.5	4.4
GUM	2.3	4.8
NPL	1.1	7.6
NRC	3.2	5.6
BEV	3.4	4.2
VNIIM	0.8	3.6
KRISS	-0.5	3.2
ARPANSA	0.9	6.2
NIST	3.9	6.4
NMIJ	1.2	4.4
ININ	3.6	4.2
LNE-LNHB	-0.6	3.6
PTB	3.6	3.4
ENEA-INMRI	-0.1	4.4
NIM	-0.3	5.4
IST-LPSR	2.6	3.4
SCK•CEN	2.1	5.2
SMU	4.2	5.4

COOMET.RI(I)-K1 (2006) – EURAMET.RI(I)-K1 (2005 to 2008) –
APMP.RI(I)-K1 (2004 to 2006) – APMP.RI(I)-K1.1 (2009 to 2012)

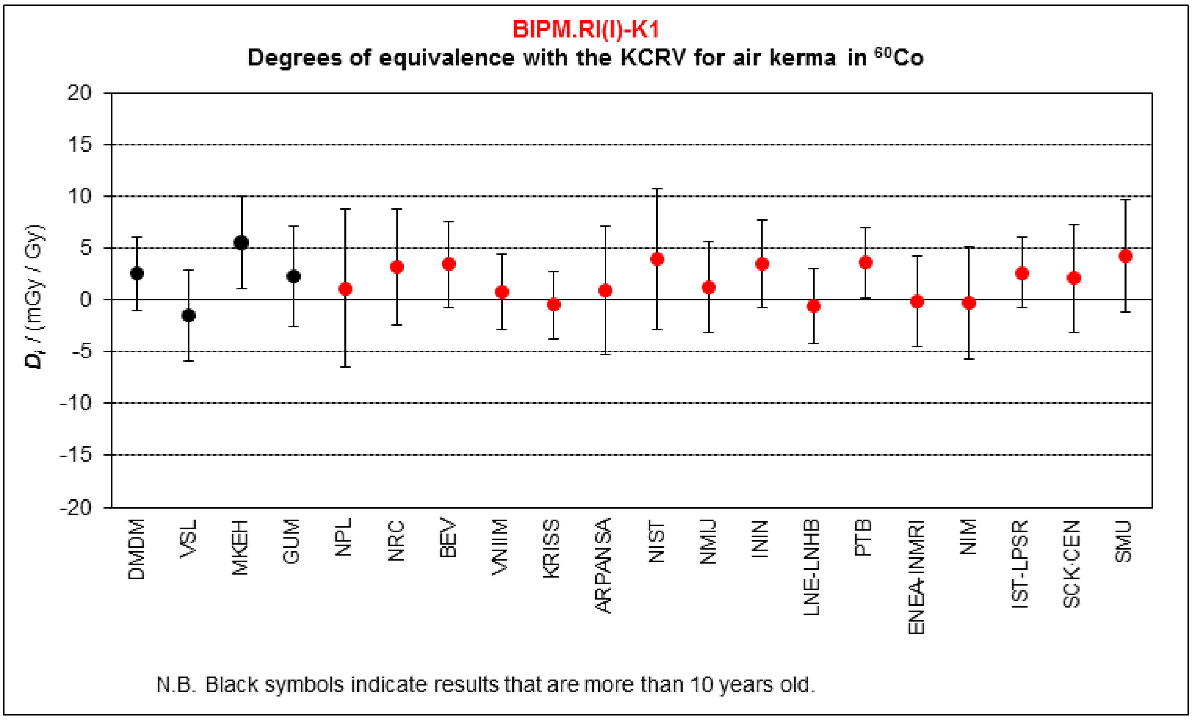
Lab *i*	D_i / (mGy/Gy)	U_i / (mGy/Gy)
CIEMAT	-1.5	3.9
CMI	-5.8	14.1
SSM	1.0	7.5
STUK	-2.3	7.3
NRPA	5.1	7.1
IAEA	0.0	7.5
HIRCL	4.2	11.9
BIM	-4.5	13.0
METAS	-1.3	4.6
LNMRI	2.4	13.7
CNEA	1.8	10.0

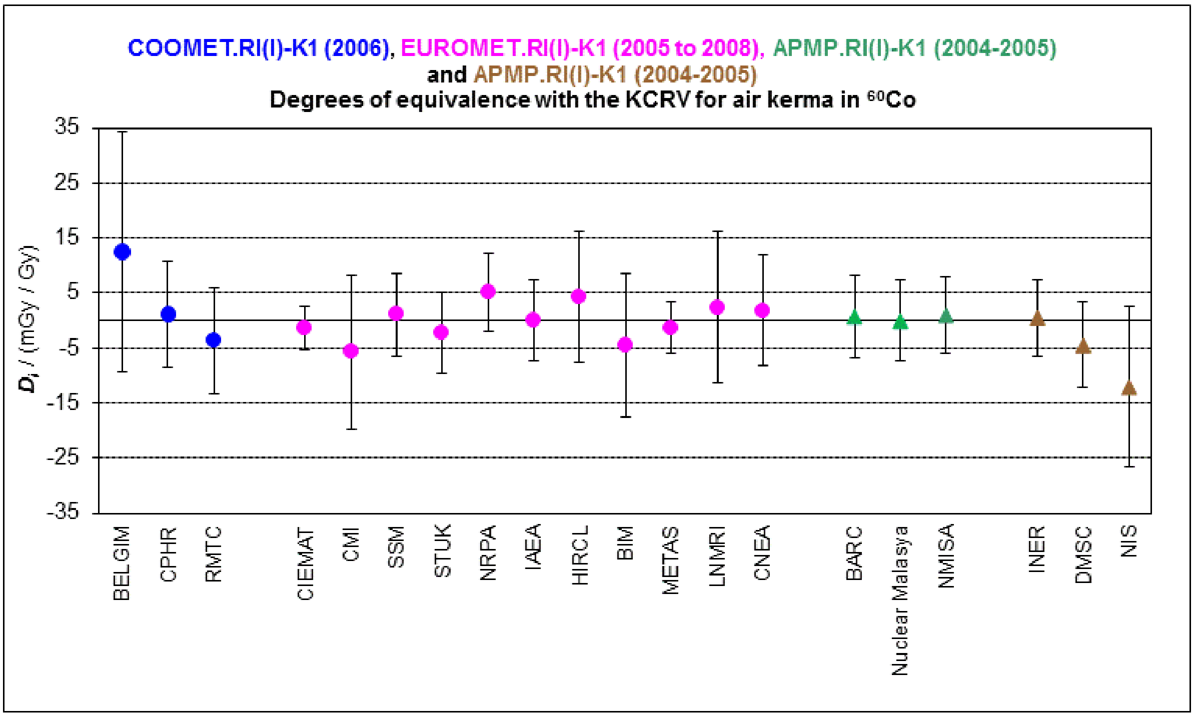
Lab *i*	D_i / (mGy/Gy)	U_i / (mGy/Gy)
BelGIM	12.5	21.8
CPHR	1.1	9.7
RMTC	-3.6	9.7

BARC	0.7	7.6
Nuclear Malasya	-0.1	7.4
NMISA	0.9	6.9

INER	0.5	6.9
DMSC	-4.5	7.8
NIS	-12.1	14.6

Figure 1. **Graph of degrees of equivalence with the KCRV**





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