

A FastScan Whole Body Counter Geometry That Is Independent Of Subject Size For Small Children To Large Adults

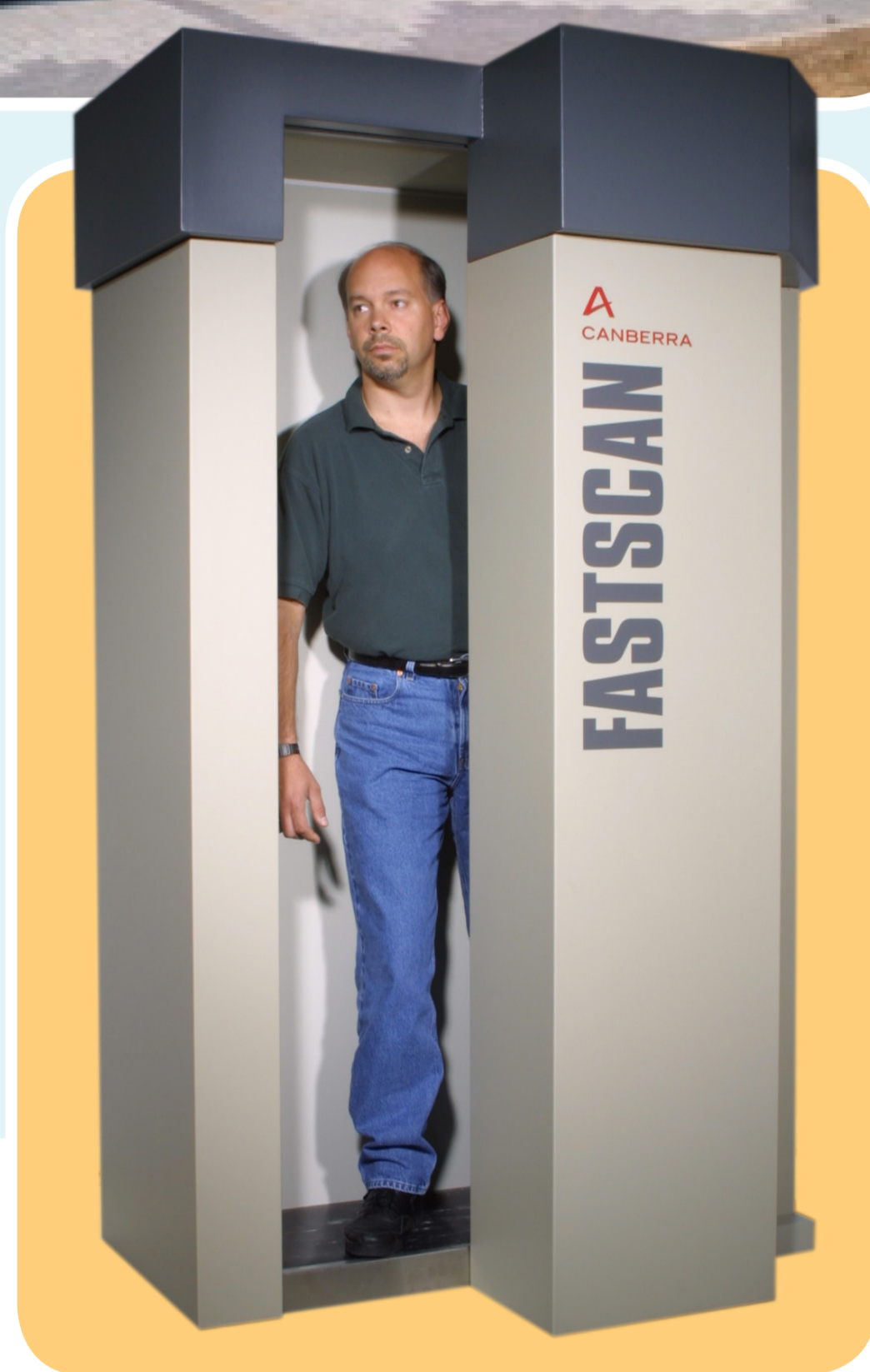
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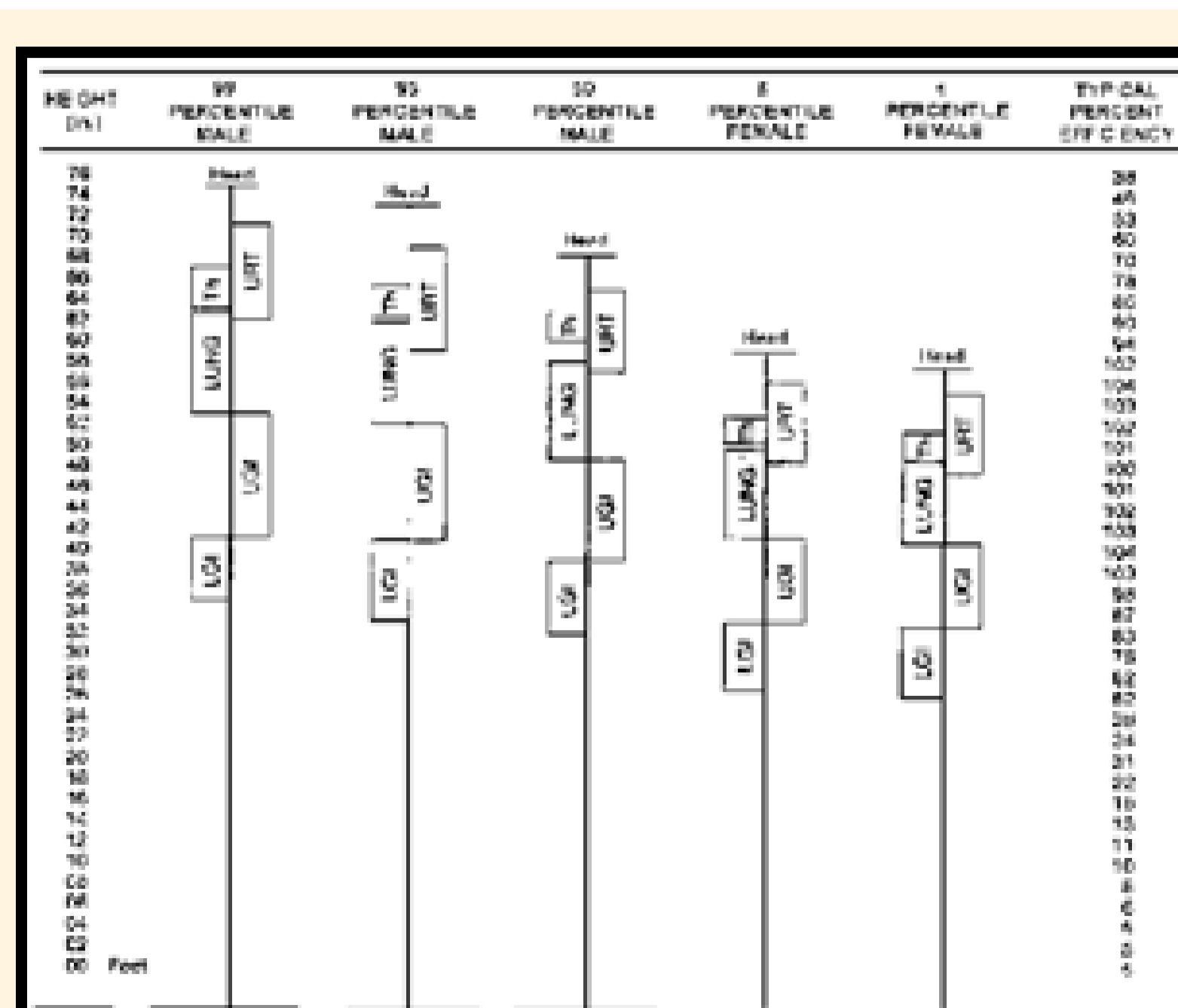
1 INTRODUCTION

- > Fukushima NPP accident has contaminated large areas with Cs-134 and Cs-137
- > People drink the contaminated water and eat the contaminated food from the area
- > To inform the public about the internal dose an *in-vivo* population monitoring project has been started
- > The Fukushima Prefecture has purchased several Mobile FastScan Whole Body Counters for this project



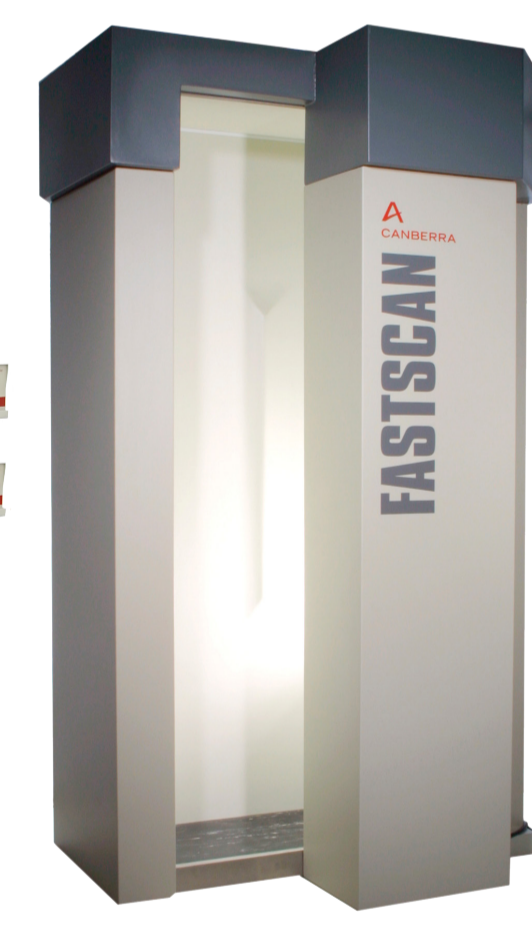
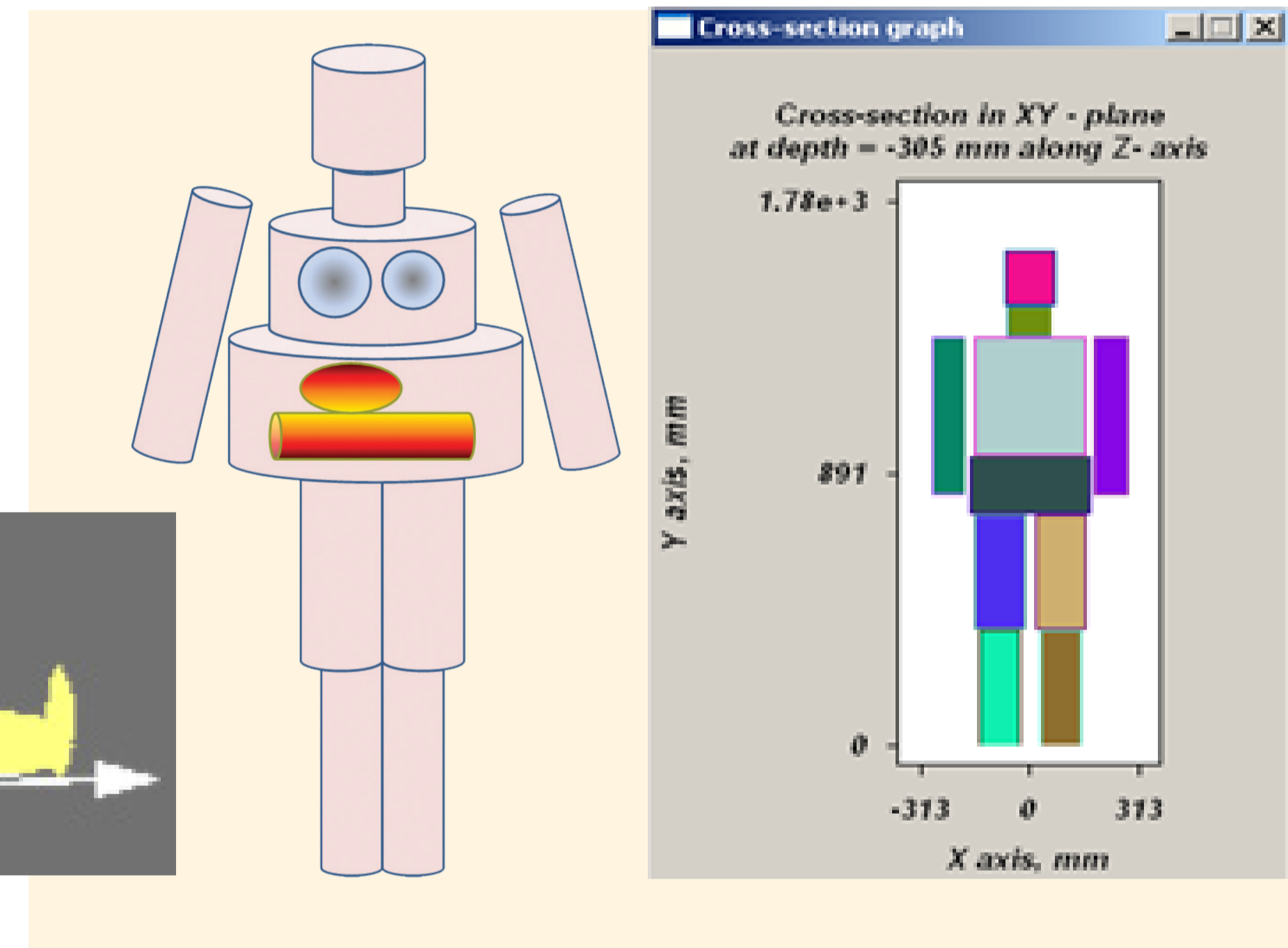
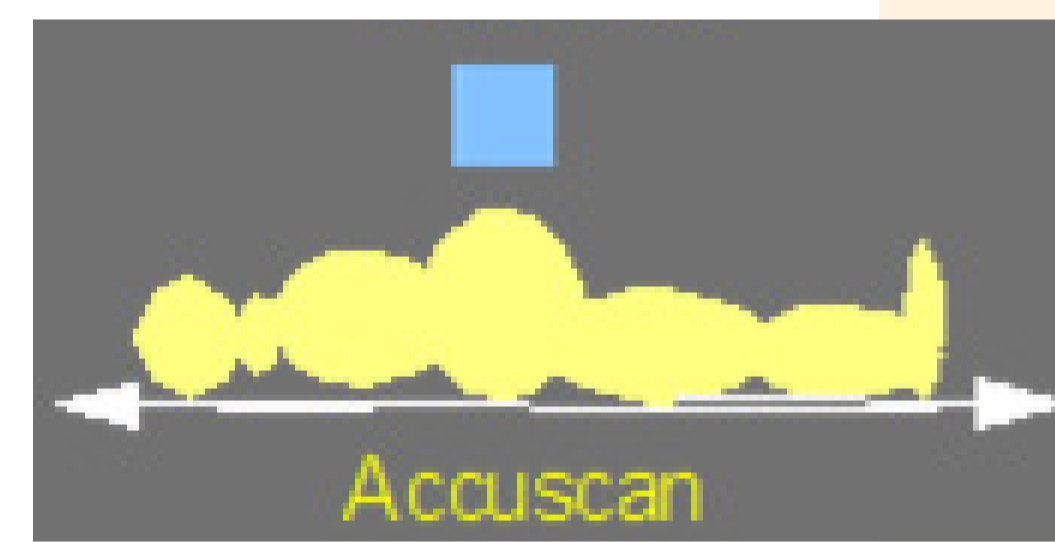
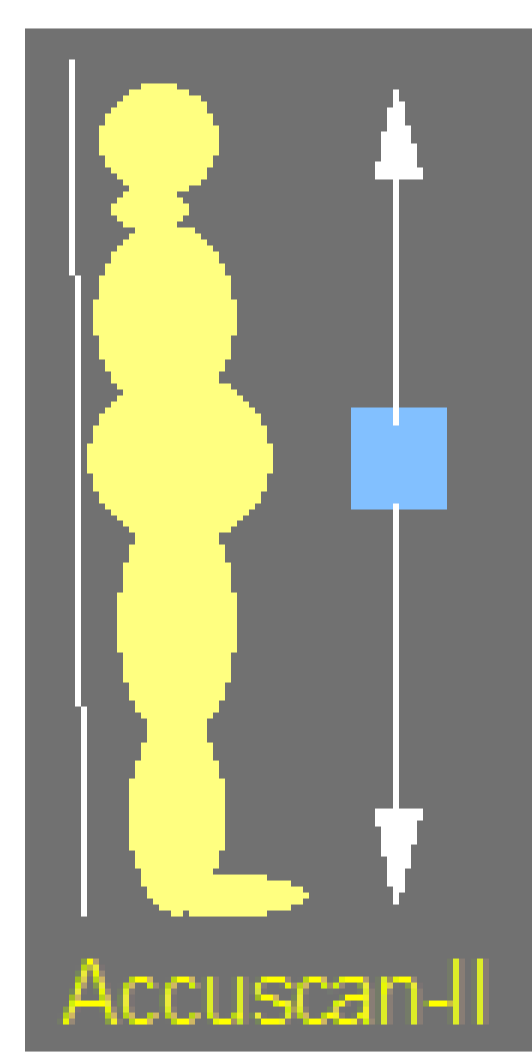
2 PROBLEM

- > FastScan is designed for Radiation Workers
- > It has 2 large [3x5x16"] NaI detectors for good sensitivity
- > The counter has constant efficiency [+/- 15%] for important regions of the body
 - One calibration used for all sizes of workers
 - Accurate from 170cm [Upper Respiratory Tract of 99th percentile adult males] to 75cm [Lower GI Tract of 1st percentile adult females]
 - Covers location of inhaled insoluble particles
 - Covers most of the body mass for soluble materials
- > FastScan is calibrated for Systemic depositions with BOMAB phantom of Reference Man size - 174cm height
- > Problem: Population to be measured also includes people shorter than 1st percentile females of 145cm - children and others.
 - Need method to calibrate for these small people
 - Need method to extend the "one calibration" process to small people



3 METHOD TO DEVELOP CONSTANT EFFICIENCY GEOMETRY

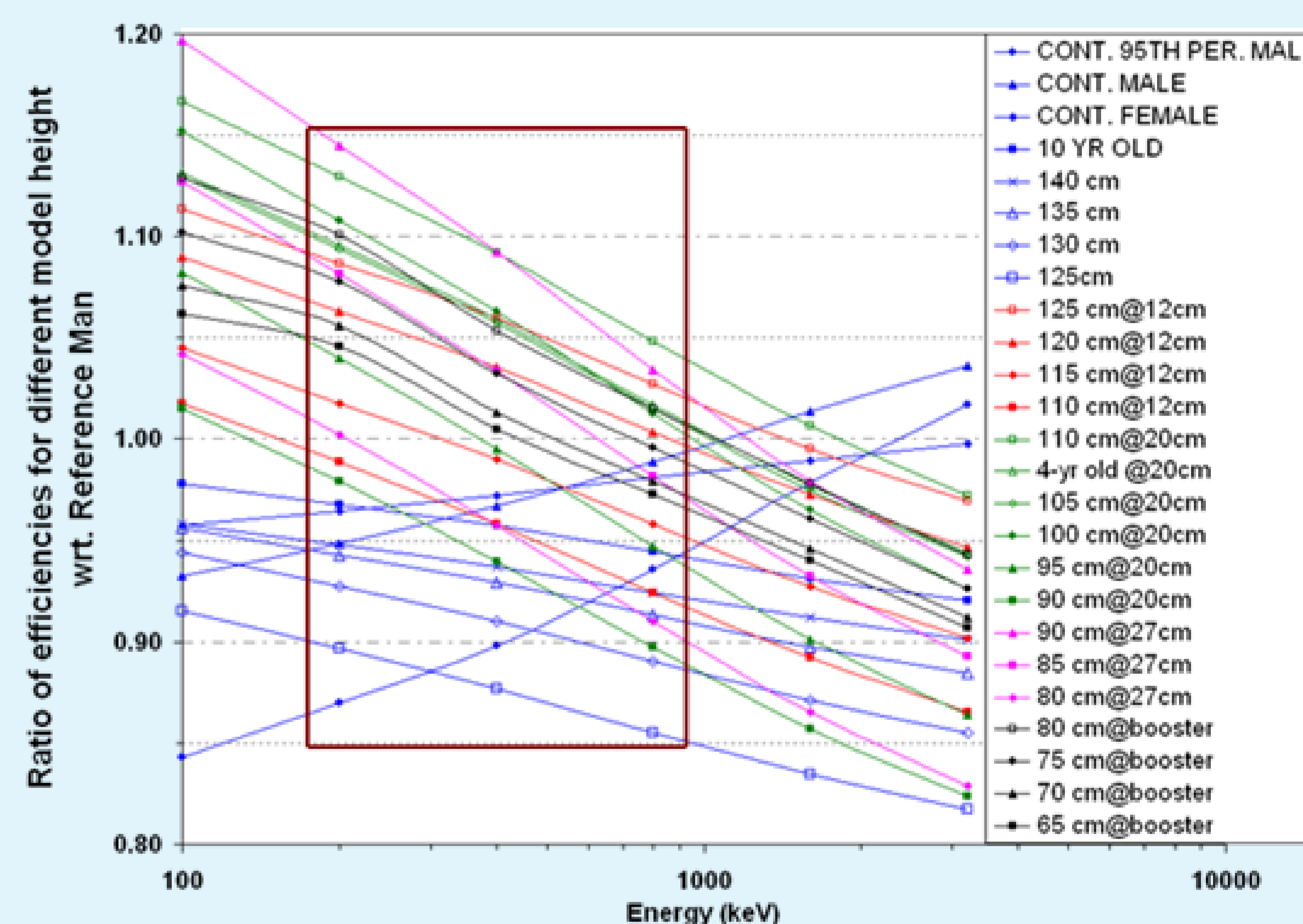
- > Created mathematical BOMAB family
 - Started with ANSI/HPS N13.35-2009 BOMAB calibration phantom dimensions
 - > Reference Man + 5 other sizes, including female, 10yr child, 4yr child
 - Used these dimensions to create additional phantom dimensions down to 65cm tall
- > Used ISOCS Mathematical efficiency calibrations instead of building the phantoms and filling them with radioactive sources
 - Experimental version of ISOCS used
 - > allows for elliptical cylinders
 - > allows multiple shapes to be included in the same model
 - > validated by comparison to BOMAB phantom
 - Rectangular NaI detectors converted to circular equivalent
 - > validated by comparison to rectangular detector using MCNP
- > Retained FastScan special geometry of constant distance between face of detector and opposite side of subject; i.e. subject stands facing detectors with back against the rear shield wall
 - This geometry has very little change with subject diameter
- > Used the special ISOCS software to compute efficiency for small people under various hypothetical geometries, with the goal of finding a simple solution that results in a constant efficiency for all sizes of individuals for Systemic radio-cesium activity



4 RESULT AND CONCLUSION

- > All subjects with back against rear wall
- > Subjects >125cm tall can stand on floor as normal
- > Elevate small people to get most of their body within the constant-efficiency portion of the FastScan
- > Standard BOMAB efficiency used for all subject sizes
- > Accuracy within 15%, 300-1500 keV, for systemic distributions, using a single efficiency calibration.

Height [cm]	Measurement mode
>125	Stand on floor
110-125	Stand on 12cm platform
90-109	Stand on 20cm platform
80-89	Stand on 27cm platform
70-79	Stand on 31cm platform
65-79	Sit on 50cm booster chair
<65	Held by adult at mid-height



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