

# Characteristics of a PADC-based neutron dosimetry system developed at the PSI (#102)

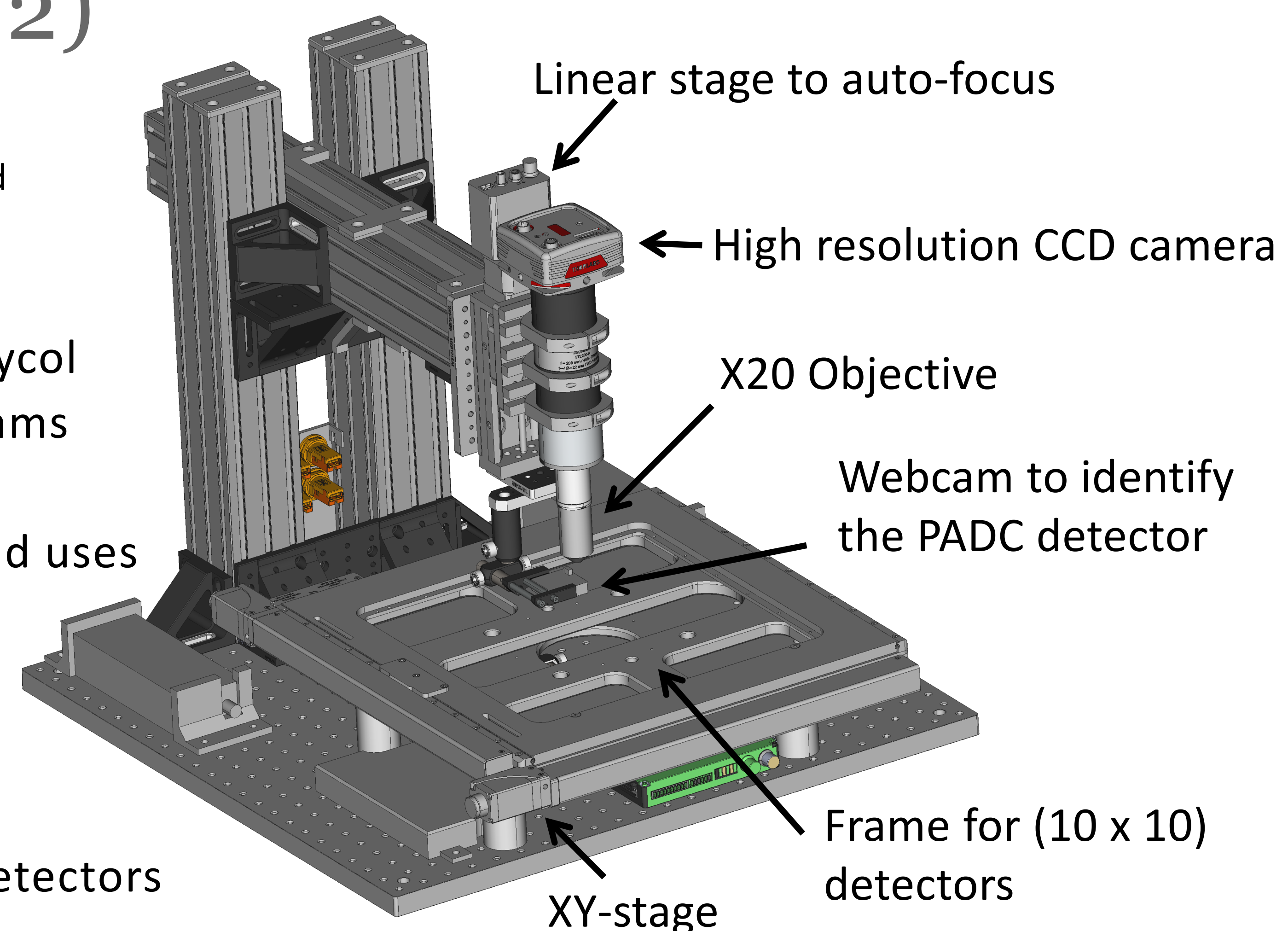
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## Objective

The new neutron dosimetry is able to scan different Poly-Allyl Diglycol Carbonate (PADC) detector materials, and its customisable algorithms makes it applicable for both routine or research operations.

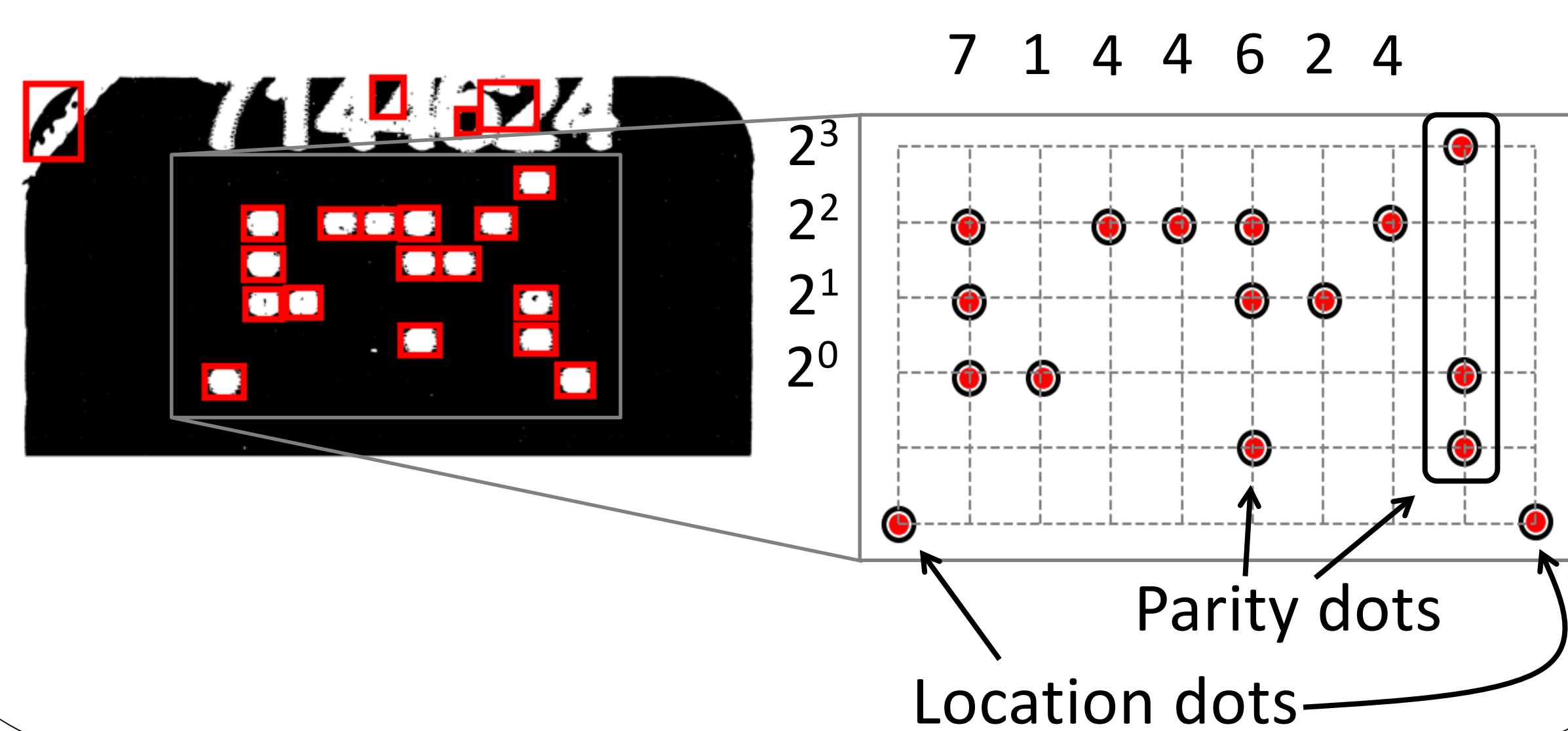
The system accommodates up to 100 detectors per readout and uses a sequence of algorithms to:

- 1) Identify the detector
- 2) Autofocus and scan the detector
- 3) Save a set of parameters for each possible track
- 4) Evaluate the dose of each detector with respect to reference detectors



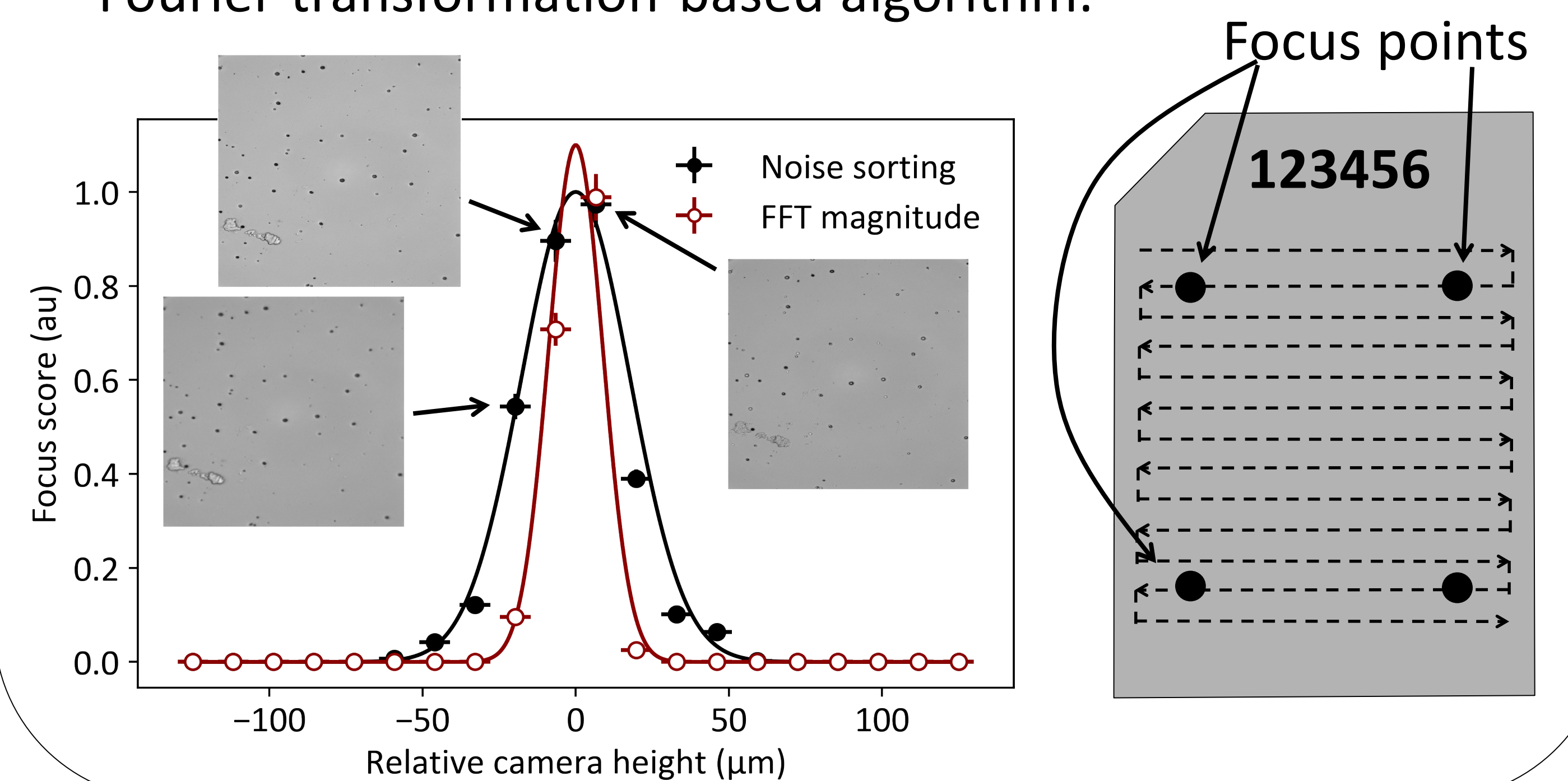
## 1) Identification

Depending on the detector type, the number is identified through a binary code, optical character recognition (OCR), or a data matrix.



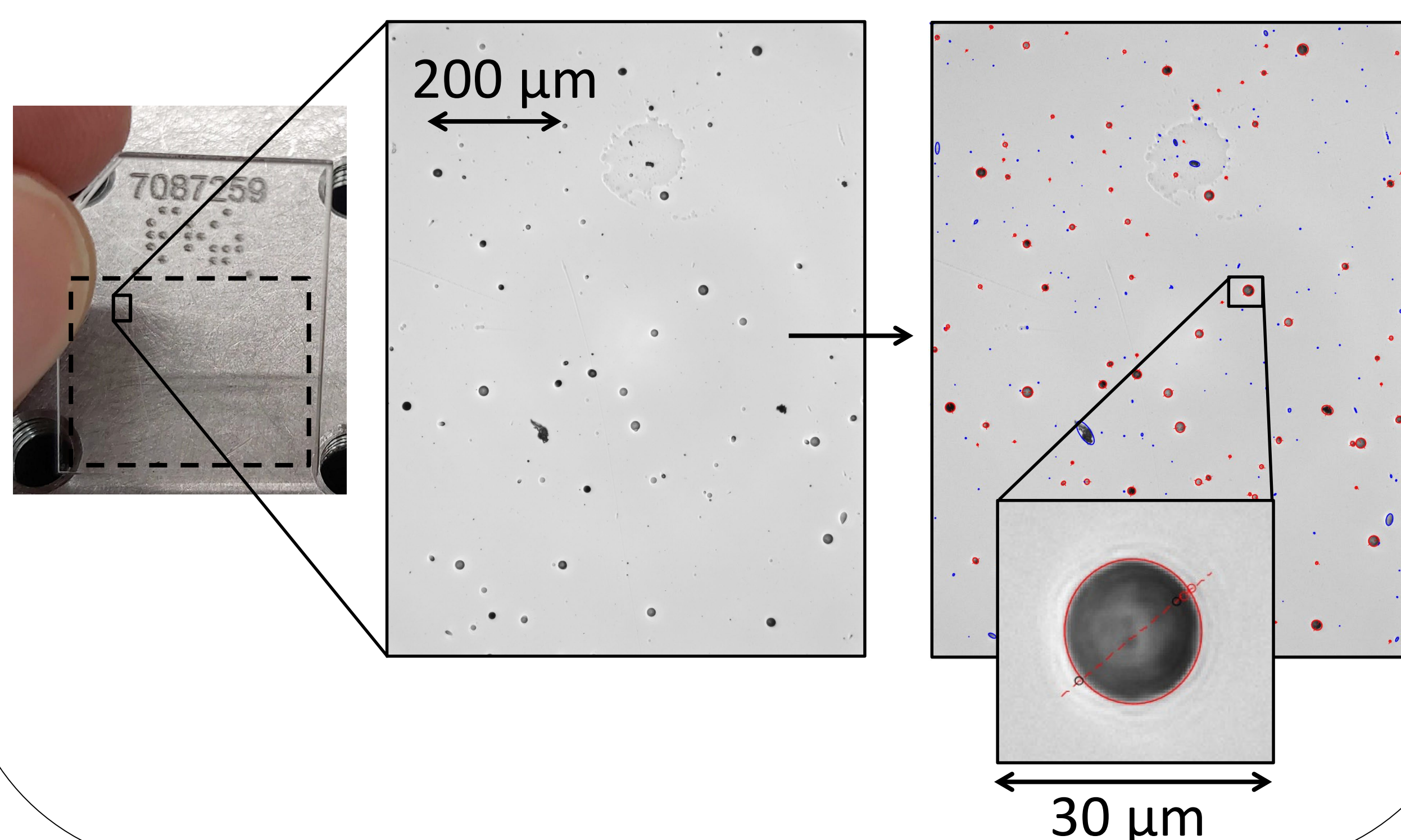
## 2) Image acquisition

The system autofocuses using either a noise sorting or Fourier transformation-based algorithm.



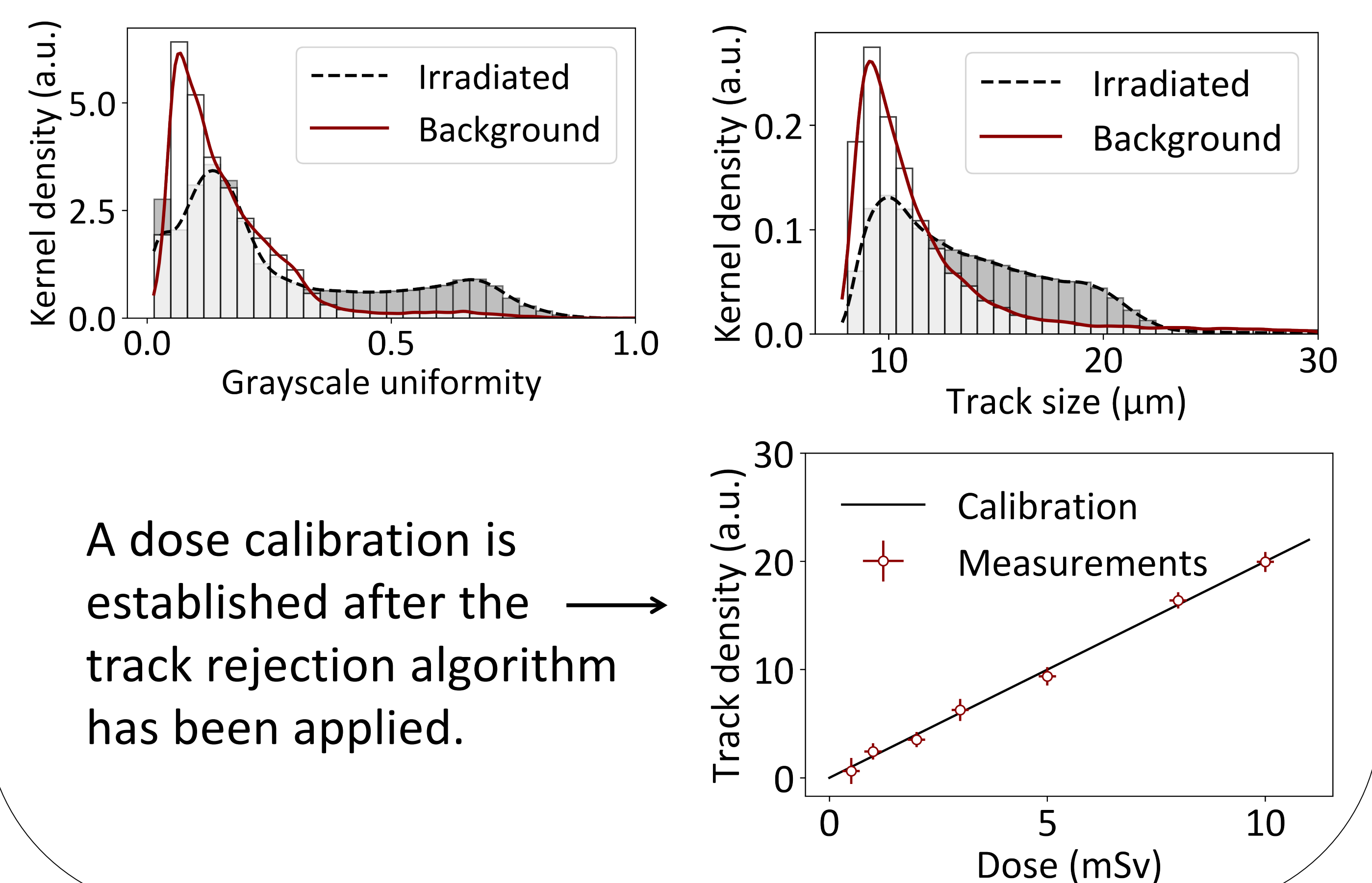
## 3) Track search

Track-looking elements are identified through a series of morphological operations. Possible artifacts (blue) are immediately discarded while possible tracks (red) are saved to a data frame along with their parameters.



## 4) Dose algorithm

The parameters of each possible track are compared to reference distributions to accept or reject it as a *real* track.



A dose calibration is established after the track rejection algorithm has been applied.

## Conclusion

The new neutron dosimetry reader at PSI is capable of scanning different PADC detector materials having full control over all parameters. The system is intended to be used for both routine and research purposes in the (0.1 – 10) mSv dose range.