

# Data Challenges in Radiation Protection Research

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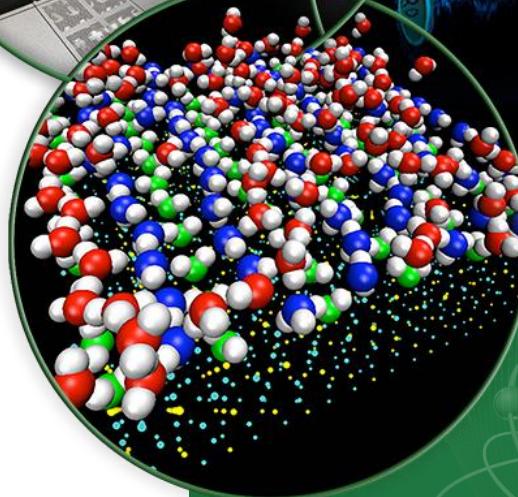
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## USNC CODATA

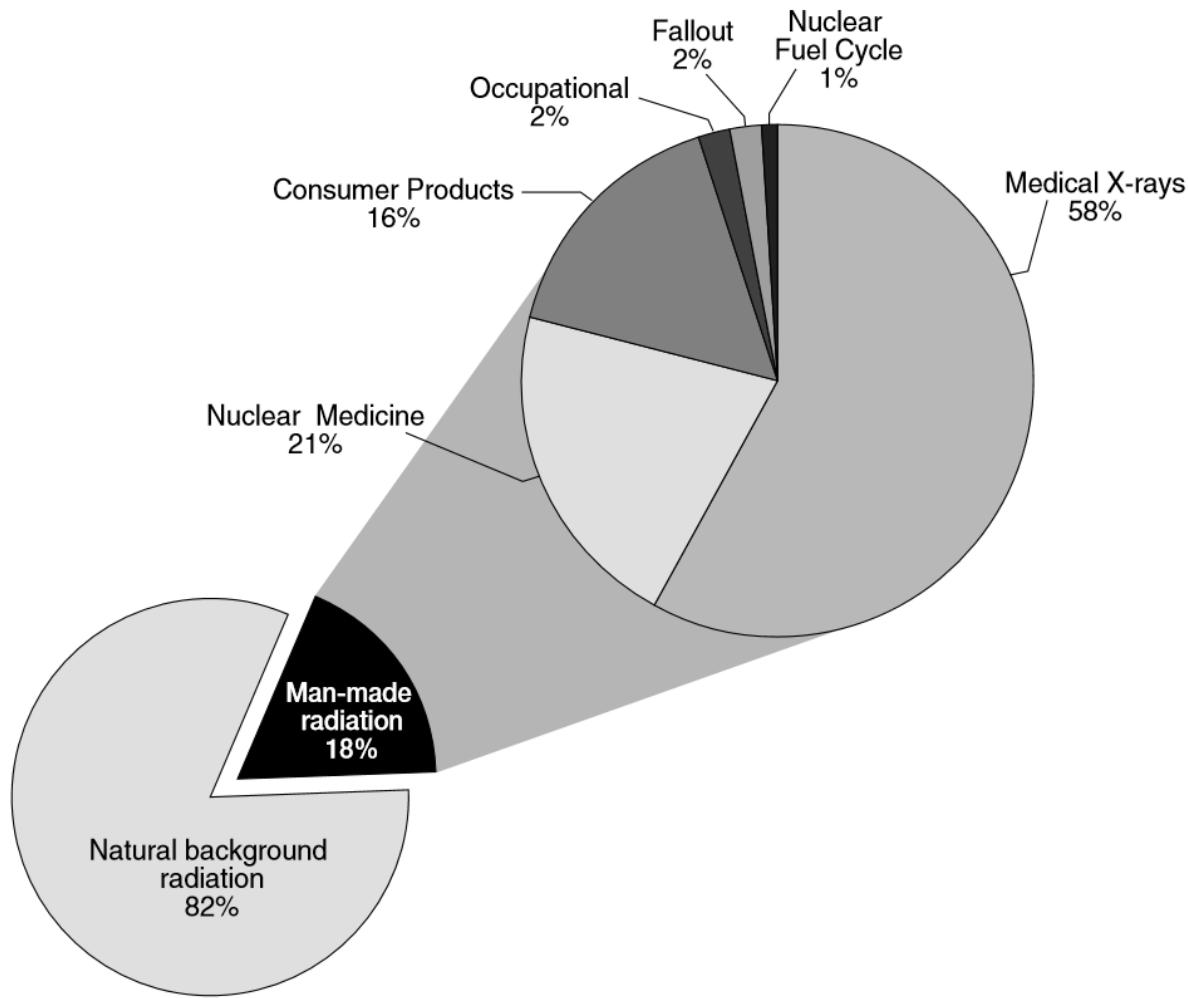
Data Citation Workshop:  
Developing Policy and Practice

*July 12, 2016*

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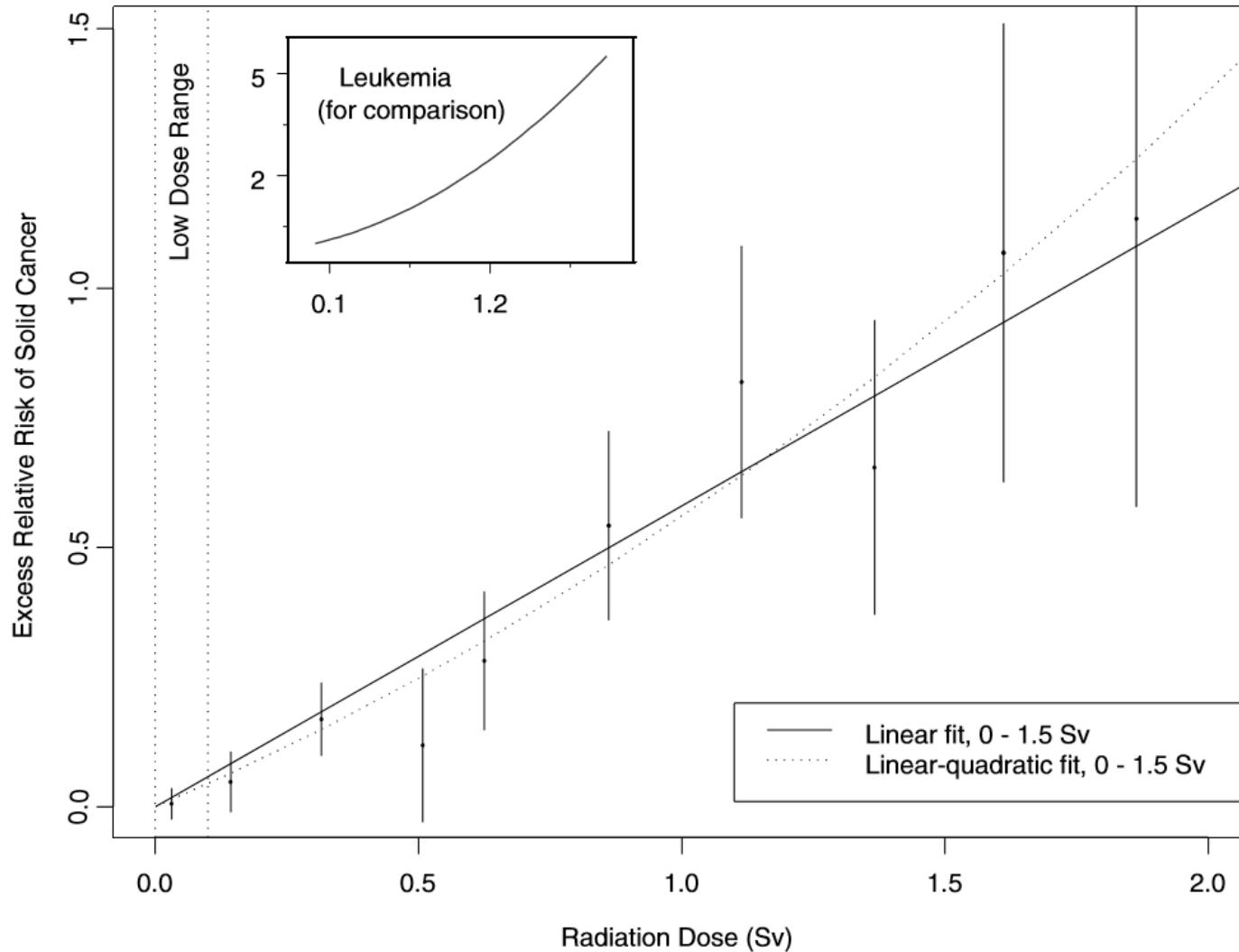


# Background



**Contribution from man-made radiation sources  
(NCRP, 1987).**

# Background



**Excess relative risks of solid cancer for Japanese atomic bomb survivors.**

# Radiation Protection Objectives

## Fundamental principles

- Goals are the same as for protection against chemical hazards
  - Avoid acute/deterministic effects
  - Limit long-term/stochastic effects to **as low as reasonably achievable** (ALARA)

# Definition of Radiation Dose

- In contrast to other types of hazardous material, radiation dose does not refer to the quantity of intake
- Rather, it refers to the amount of **energy deposited** per unit mass of tissue
- A unique aspect of radiation protection is that one must consider **dose delivered** by radionuclides in the nearby **environment** (called **external exposure**) in addition to intake or skin contact

# Unique Methodology for Evaluation of Hazards of Exposure to Radionuclides

- Also, in contrast to chemical toxins, one does not need material-specific information to assess the risk (presumed to be proportional to dose) of exposure to a radionuclide
- Rather the methodology is based on two main factors:
  - Physical properties of the radionuclide as condensed into *dosimetric* models
  - For intake, its behavior in the body as condensed into *biokinetic* models

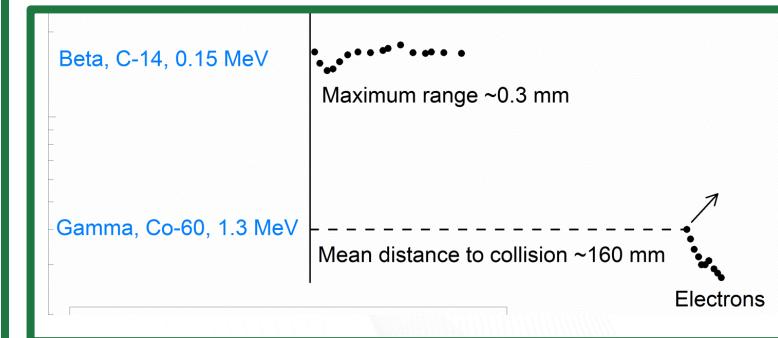
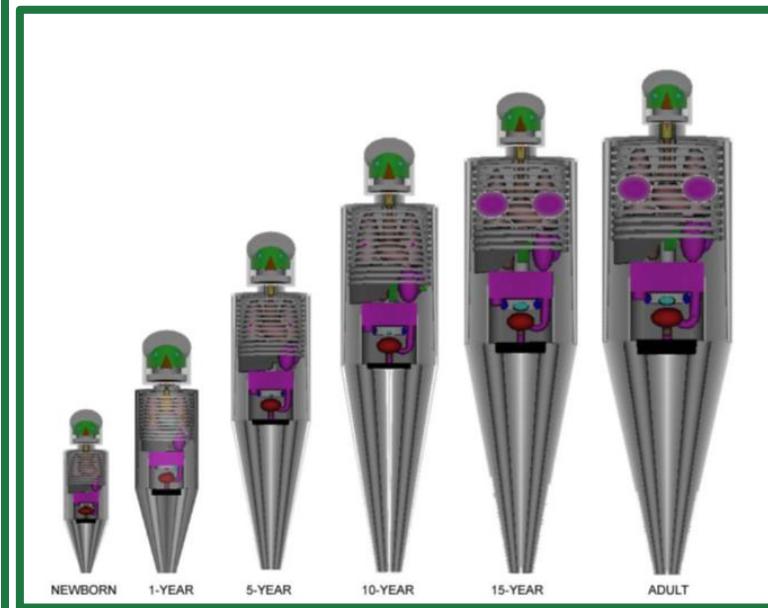
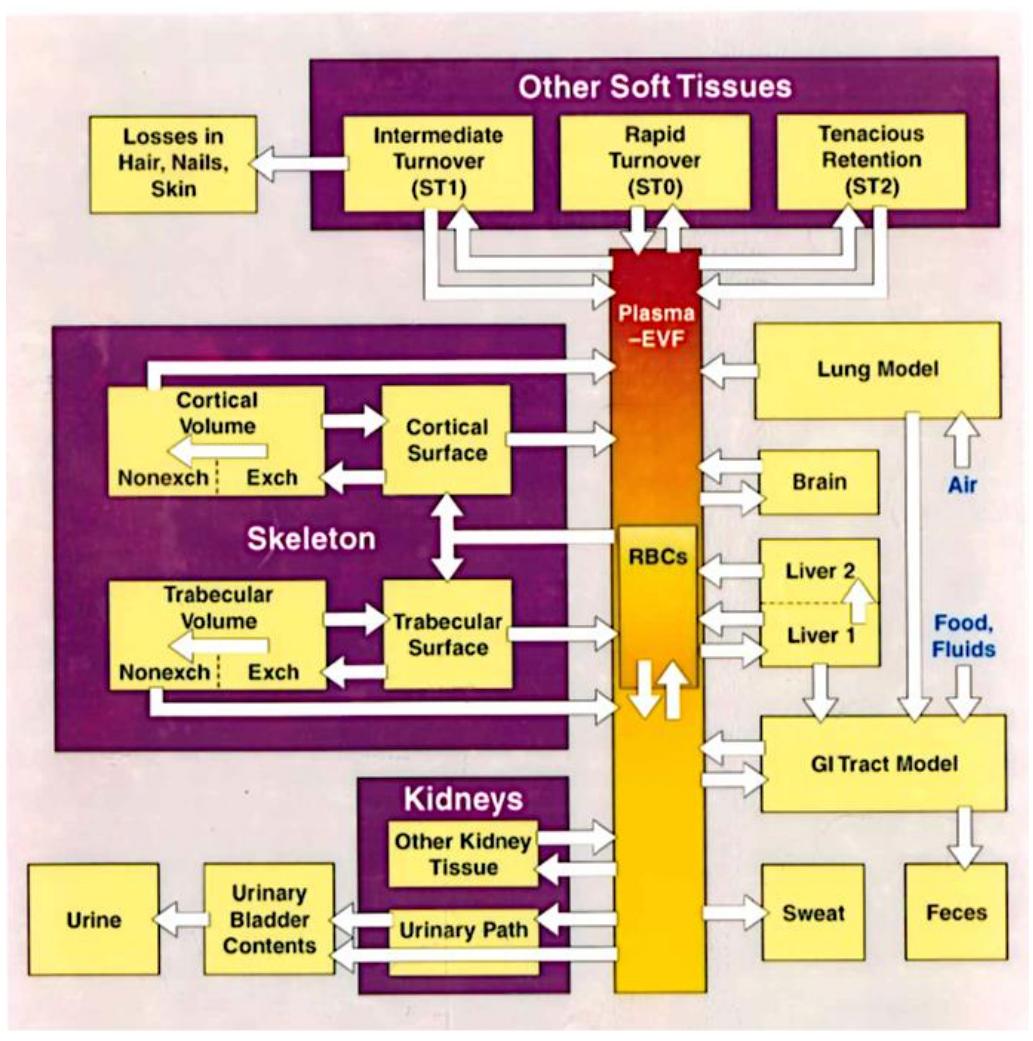
# 10CFR20 Support – Inhalation and Ingestion of Radionuclides

## Biological (biokinetic)

- Breathing and ingestion rates
- Excretion
- Time varying distribution
- Retention

## Physical (dosimetric)

- Radiological Half-life
- Types and energies of emitted radiation
- Radiation interaction cross-sections
- Tissue mass, composition and density
- Dimensions of reference humans



# Dose Coefficients: A simple tool for estimating radiation doses

- The link between radionuclide intake and radiation dose depends on many factors and is a complex calculation
- Make dose assessment available throughout the radiation protection community by creating a set of multiplicative factors called **dose coefficients**, with each dose coefficient being specific to
  - a radionuclide,
  - a physical and chemical form of that radionuclide, and
  - an intake mode.
- The estimated dose to an organ is then just the **product of a dose coefficient** and an estimated amount of intake of a radionuclide

# Internal Dose Coefficients

$$h(r_T, \tau) = \sum_{r_S} \tilde{a}(r_S, \tau) S_w(r_T \leftarrow r_S)$$

## Biological ( $\tilde{a}$ )

- Activity in source tissue

## Physical ( $S_w$ )

- Dose in target tissue per nuclear decay

Dose per Intake

Sv/Bq

# Radiation Dose Limits

- Public 1 mSv
- Occupational 50 mSv

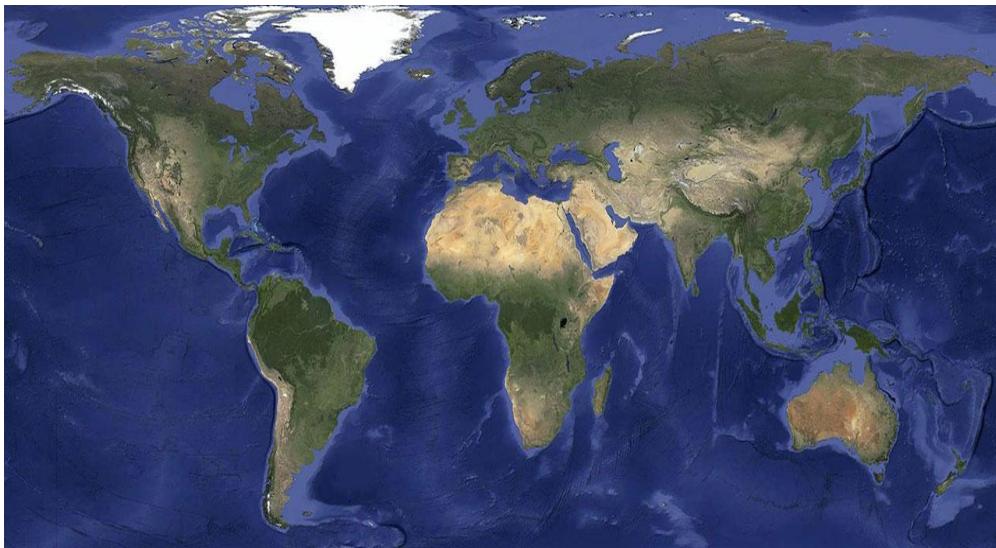
(NCRP 116, 1993)

## Carbon-14

Atomic No.	Radionuclide	Class	Table 1 Occupational Values			Table 2 Effluent Concentrations		Table 3 Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion ALI ( $\mu$ Ci)	Inhalation ALI ( $\mu$ Ci)	DAC ( $\mu$ Ci/ml)	Air ( $\mu$ Ci/ml)	Water ( $\mu$ Ci/ml)	
6	Carbon-14	Monoxide	-	2E+6	7E-4	2E-6	-	-
		Dioxide	-	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-	-
		Compounds	2E+3	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	3E-5	3E-4

(NRC 10CFR20 Appendix B)

# Global Impact



## Software:

- CAP88
- IMBA
- COMPLY
- DCFPAK

- Turbo FRMAC
- RASCAL
- RESRAD
- EPA-PRGS

## International Organizations:

- International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)
- International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements (ICRU)

## Domestic Organizations:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Federal Guidance Reports (FGR)
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission: Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
- National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP)

*and more!*

# Distributing Datasets

- Journal Articles
- Reports with DVDs
- Dropbox
- Email
- GIT server
- Online database portal

 DCFPAK Web Application

Home About Coefficient Viewer Coefficient Downloader

### Coefficient Viewer

View the decay chain, dose coefficient, and other properties of Radionuclides.

**View Options**

ICRP/Vintage/Year: DCFPAK 3.04 (2015)  [Learn what this version includes](#)

Radionuclide: Fm-255

[Decay Chain](#) [Dose Coefficient](#) [Risk Coefficient](#)

#### Risk Coefficient View Options for Fm-255

Coefficient Type: Ingestion

Cohort: 0-110

Intake Media: Diet

[Show Risk Coefficient](#)

#### Risk Coefficient

Cancer	Mortality Coefficients (/Bq)	Morbidity Coefficients (/Bq)
Bladder	1.53E-14	3.06E-14
Bone	1.33E-13	1.9E-13
Breast	1.49E-14	2.98E-14
Colon	3.54E-10	6.43E-10
Esophagus	5.66E-15	6.29E-15
Kidney	2.88E-15	4.43E-15
Leukemia	4.91E-14	4.96E-14
Liver	2.51E-13	2.64E-13

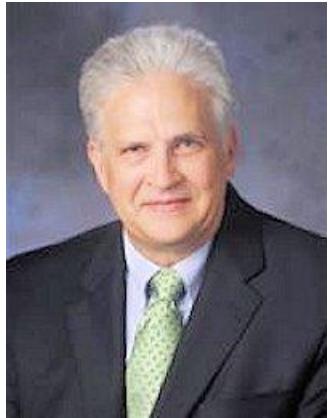
  Argonne  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY 

# Database challenges

- Who are our users?
- How do we publish “intermediate” datasets?
- How do we notify users of updates?
- How do we get cited for our work?

Give me a generalized platform so I spend minimal time on IT.

# Center for Radiation Protection Knowledge



<http://crpk.ornl.gov/>

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