



X-ray Security Imaging on Personal Dosimetry

July 2024

Changing the World's Energy Future

Derek Tian Lewis, Connor Cronin Williams, Seth J Kanter



INL is a U.S. Department of Energy National Laboratory operated by Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC

DISCLAIMER

This information was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the U.S. Government. Neither the U.S. Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness, of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. References herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trade mark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the U.S. Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government or any agency thereof.

X-ray Security Imaging on Personal Dosimetry

Derek Tian Lewis, Connor Cronin Williams, Seth J Kanter

July 2024

**Idaho National Laboratory
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415**

<http://www.inl.gov>

**Prepared for the
U.S. Department of Energy
Under DOE Idaho Operations Office
Contract DE-AC07-05ID14517**

²Georgia Institute of Technology, Department of Nuclear & Radiological Engineering and Medical Physics, Atlanta, GA, 30318

Federal regulations mandate that **personal dosimetry devices — like optically stimulated luminescence (OSLs) — must be worn** by all US Department of Energy (DOE) and associated radiation workers to track their occupational dose. Unfortunately, the inadvertent passage of **OSLs through x-ray security scanners can compromise their validity**. With the advent of high energy, advanced resolution security technology used in airports, this once insignificant issue now requires that Radiological Control (RadCon) be able to accurately discern non-occupational dose to effected OSLs. This presentation will discuss the principles, methods, and, rather interesting, models for **establishing the corrective dose estimates at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL), and its implication across the DOE**.



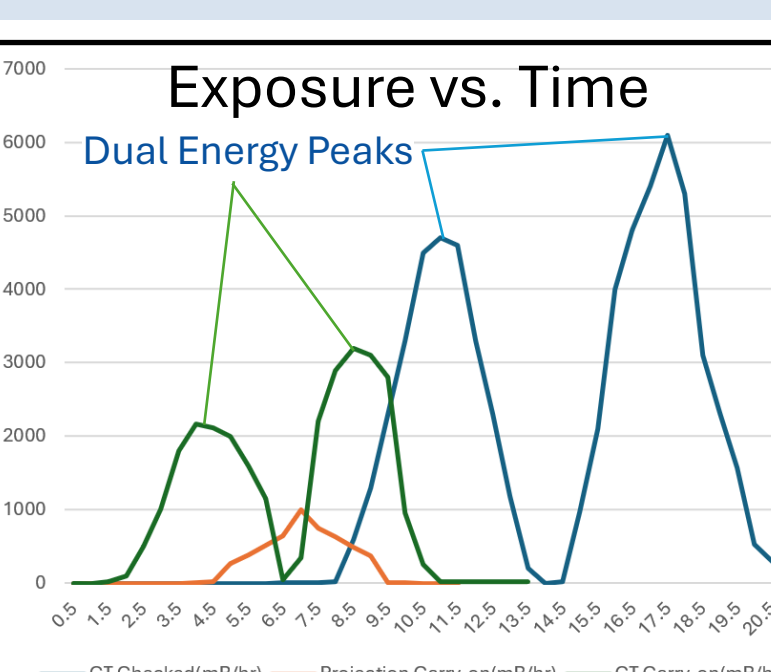
Theoretical Predictions

CT Imaging

Experimental Findings

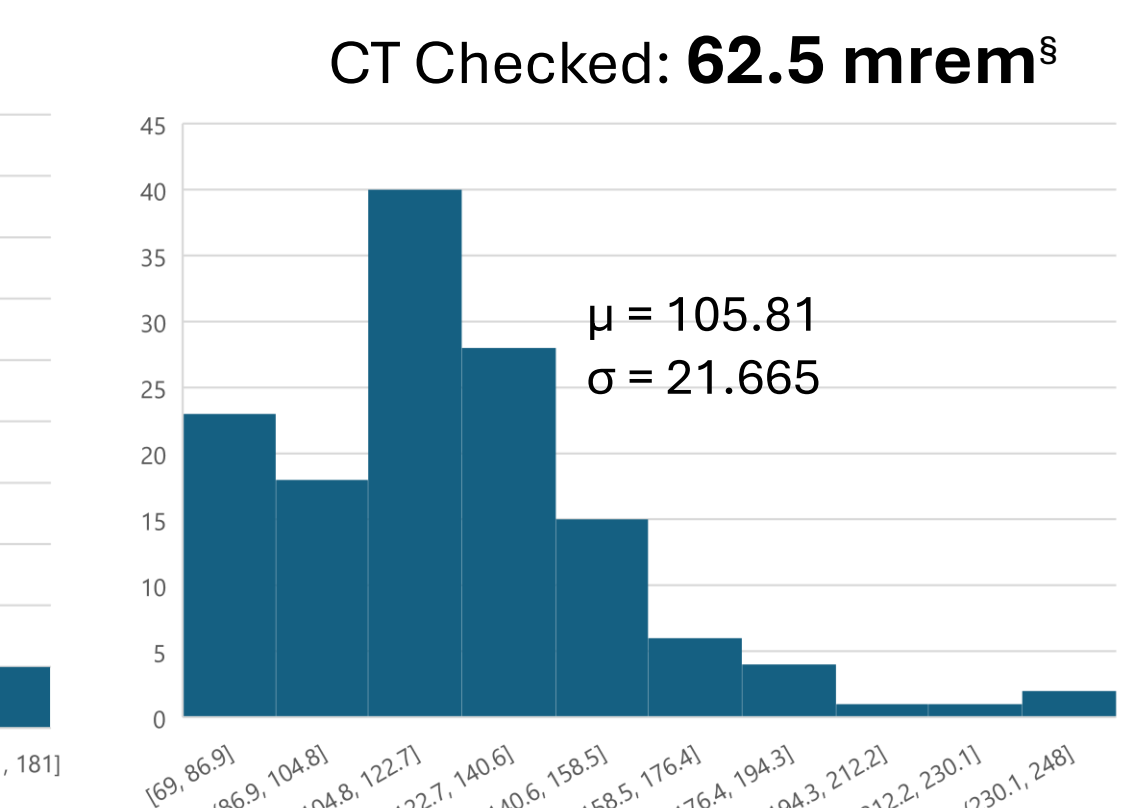
Luggage Dose^{††} (mrem)

Attenuations, Orientations, Energy Spectra, & Exposures Tests



Conclusion

Recommendations for Radiological Control



[§]With 97.5% confidence that the true mean dose is greater than the recommendation

Limitations and Future Works

Shallow Dose Variance in CT