

JOURNAL OF RADIATION PROTECTION AND RESEARCH (JRPR)

A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL SUPPORTED BY ARPS

**JOURNAL of RADIATION
PROTECTION and RESEARCH**

**A space for radiation
protectionists to:**

- **Publish their scientific and technical works**
- **Gain information about the latest in their field of interest**

JOURNAL OF RADIATION PROTECTION AND RESEARCH (JRPR)

A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL SUPPORTED BY ARPS

**JOURNAL of RADIATION
PROTECTION and RESEARCH**

- **Published quarterly**
- **Refereed**
- **Open Access jrpr.org**

**A space for radiation
protectionists to:**

- **Publish their scientific and
technical works**
- **Gain information about
the latest in their field of
interest**

JOURNAL OF RADIATION PROTECTION AND RESEARCH (JRPR)

A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL SUPPORTED BY ARPS

JOURNAL of RADIATION
PROTECTION and RESEARCH

- Published quarterly
- Refereed
- Open Access jrpr.org

■ Indexed in:
Scopus
Google Scholar

SCI *Under review*



JOURNAL OF RADIATION PROTECTION AND RESEARCH (JRPR)

JRPR is now jointly published by:



Korean Association of Radiation Protection (KARP)



Japan Health Physics Society (JHPS)



Australasian Radiation Protection Society (ARPS)

A meeting in Adelaide
19 November 2019



JOURNAL OF RADIATION PROTECTION AND RESEARCH (JRPR)

JRPR is now jointly published by:



Korean Association of Radiation Protection (KARP)



Japan Health Physics Society (JHPS)



Australasian Radiation Protection Society (ARPS)

First Co-Published Volume

JOURNAL of **R**ADIATION
PROTECTION and **R**ESEARCH

Vol. 44 No.3, September 2019

A meeting in Adelaide
19 November 2019



JOURNAL OF RADIATION PROTECTION AND RESEARCH (JRPR)

First Co-Published Volume

**JOURNAL of RADIATION
PROTECTION and RESEARCH**

Vol. 44 No.3, September 2019

Contents

JRPR - New Co-published Journal of KARP, JHPS, and ARPS

**Initiatives in Expanding Horizons of Nuclear Science in
Secondary Education: The Critical Support of the IAEA
Technical Cooperation Programme**

**A Review of Dose Rate Meters as First Responders to
Ionising Radiation**

**Extra-phase Image Generation for Its Potential Use in Dose
Evaluation for a Broad Range of Respiratory Motion**

**A Study of Radiation Doses to the Patient and Medical
Team at Embolization Procedures**

**Assessment of Environmental Radioactivity Surveillance
Results around Korean Nuclear Power Utilization Facilities
in 2017**

JOURNAL OF RADIATION PROTECTION AND RESEARCH (JRPR)

JRPR contents cover a diverse range of topics in radiation protection and research

First Co-Published Volume

**JOURNAL of RADIATION
PROTECTION and RESEARCH**

Vol. 44 No.3, September 2019

Contents

JRPR - New Co-published Journal of KARP, JHPS, and ARPS

Initiatives in Expanding Horizons of Nuclear Science in Secondary Education: The Critical Support of the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme

A Review of Dose Rate Meters as First Responders to Ionising Radiation

Extra-phase Image Generation for Its Potential Use in Dose Evaluation for a Broad Range of Respiratory Motion

A Study of Radiation Doses to the Patient and Medical Team at Embolization Procedures

Assessment of Environmental Radioactivity Surveillance Results around Korean Nuclear Power Utilization Facilities in 2017

JOURNAL OF RADIATION PROTECTION AND RESEARCH (JRPR)

JRPR contents cover a diverse range of topics in radiation protection and research

First Co-Published Volume

**JOURNAL of RADIATION
PROTECTION and RESEARCH**

Vol. 44 No.3, September 2019

Latest volume Table of Contents are reproduced in ARPS Newsletter

Contents

JRPR - New Co-published Journal of KARP, JHPS, and ARPS

Initiatives in Expanding Horizons of Nuclear Science in Secondary Education: The Critical Support of the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme

A Review of Dose Rate Meters as First Responders to Ionising Radiation

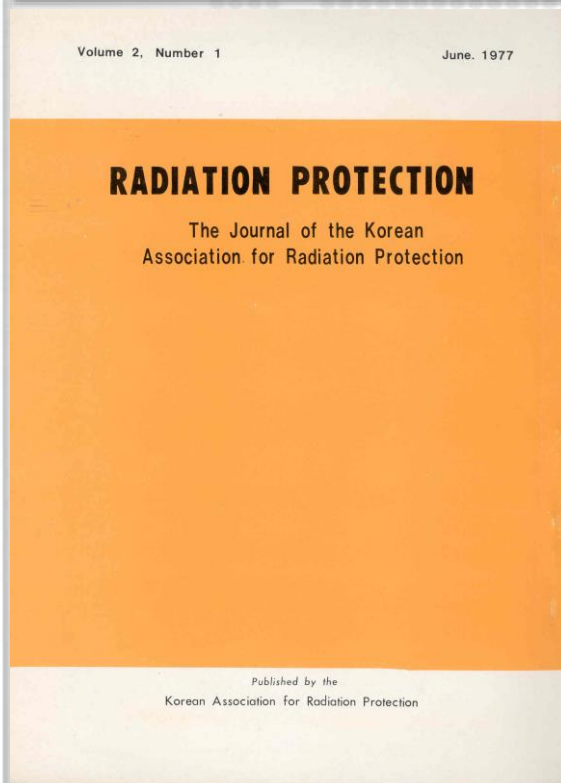
Extra-phase Image Generation for Its Potential Use in Dose Evaluation for a Broad Range of Respiratory Motion

A Study of Radiation Doses to the Patient and Medical Team at Embolization Procedures

Assessment of Environmental Radioactivity Surveillance Results around Korean Nuclear Power Utilization Facilities in 2017

JRPR HISTORY

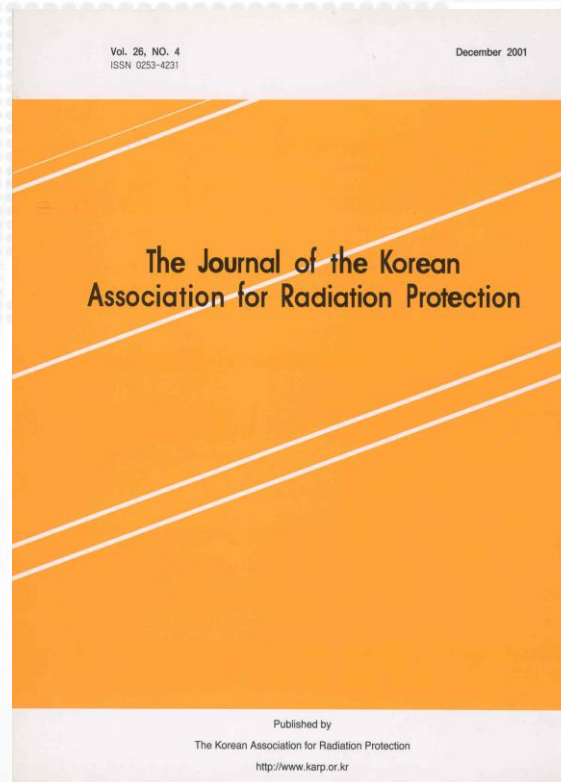
1976 - 1995



Radiation Protection

- The first issue in 1976
- Quarterly issue since 1994

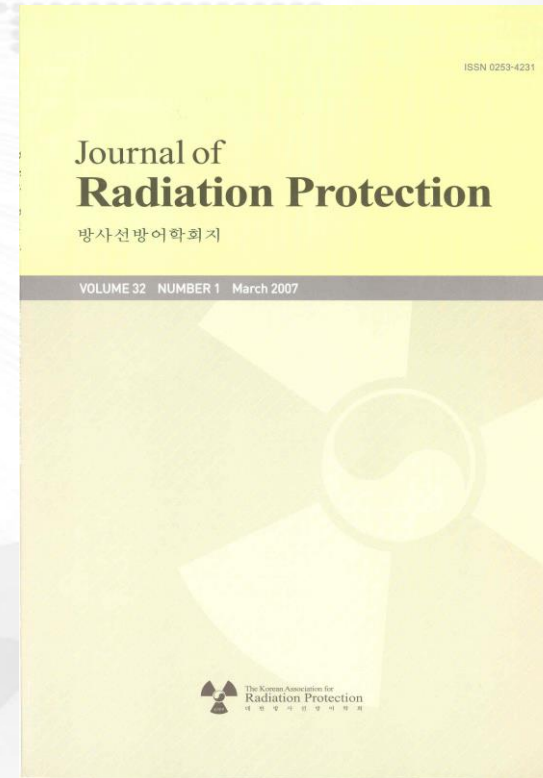
1995 - 2006



Journal of the Korean Association for Radiation Protection

- Review process with email since 2005

2007 - 2014



Journal of Radiation Protection

2015 - 2016

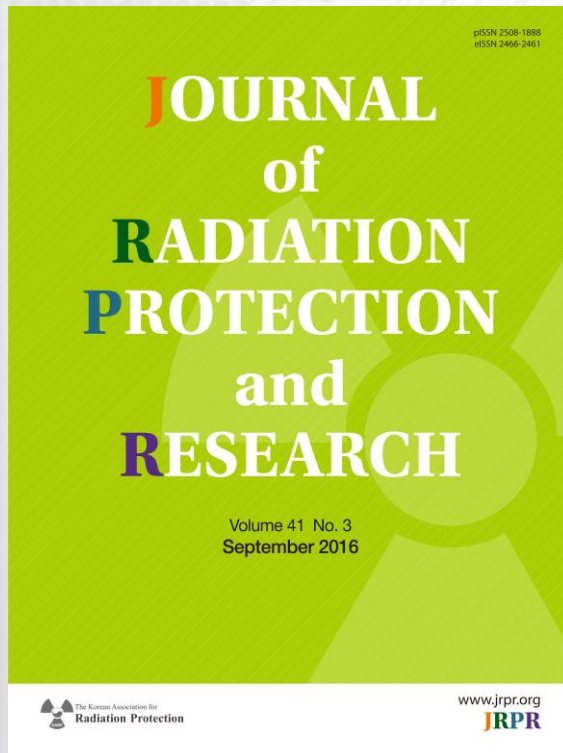


Journal of Radiation Protection and Research

- Website submission and review since 2015

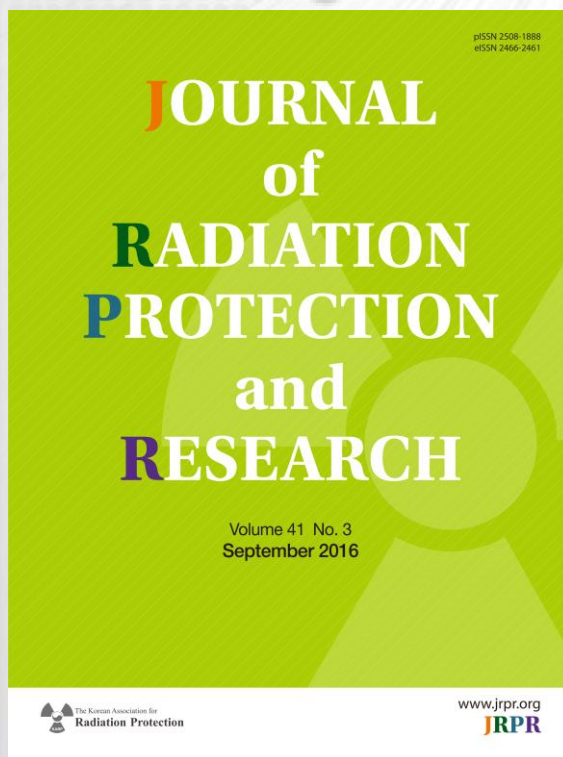
CURRENT VERSION

Title Page



CURRENT VERSION

Title Page



PDF print articles

Journal of
Radiation Protection and Research 2021;46(4):204–212
<https://doi.org/10.14407/jrpr.2021.00206>

pISSN 2508-1888 | eISSN 2466-2461



Comparison of Machine Learning-Based Radioisotope Identifiers for Plastic Scintillation Detector

Byoungil Jeon¹, Jongyul Kim², Yonggyun Yu¹, Myungkook Moon²

¹Artificial Intelligence Application & Strategy Team, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, Daejeon, Korea; ²Neutron Science Division, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, Daejeon, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background: Identification of radioisotopes for plastic scintillation detectors is challenging because their spectra have poor energy resolutions and lack photo peaks. To overcome this weakness, many researchers have conducted radioisotope identification studies using machine learning algorithms; however, the effect of data normalization on radioisotope identification has not been addressed yet. Furthermore, studies on machine learning-based radioisotope identifiers for plastic scintillation detectors are limited.

Materials and Methods: In this study, machine learning-based radioisotope identifiers were implemented, and their performances according to data normalization methods were compared. Eight classes of radioisotopes consisting of combinations of ²²Na, ⁶⁰Co, and ¹³⁷Cs, and the background, were defined. The training set was generated by the random sampling technique based on probabilistic density functions acquired by experiments and simulations, and test set was acquired by experiments. Support vector machine (SVM), artificial neural network (ANN), and convolutional neural network (CNN) were implemented as radioisotope identifiers with six data normalization methods, and trained using the generated training set.

Results and Discussion: The implemented identifiers were evaluated by test sets acquired by experiments with and without gain shifts to confirm the robustness of the identifiers against the gain shift effect. Among the three machine learning-based radioisotope identifiers, prediction accuracy followed the order SVM > ANN > CNN, while the training time followed the order SVM > ANN > CNN.

Conclusion: The prediction accuracy for the combined test sets was highest with the SVM. The CNN exhibited a minimum variation in prediction accuracy for each class, even though it had the lowest prediction accuracy for the combined test sets among three identifiers. The SVM exhibited the highest prediction accuracy for the combined test sets, and its training time was the shortest among three identifiers.

Keywords: Plastic Scintillation Detector, Radioisotope Identifier, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Data Normalization

Introduction

Radiation portal monitors (RPM) are deployed in national facilities and borders, and operated to prevent sabotage of the facilities or nuclear smugglings through the borders. These mostly use plastic scintillators that have lower costs and larger detection volumes by up to tens of liters than other types of radiation detectors [1–5]. However, RPMs based on plastic scintillators are primarily used for counting applications to de-

Original Research

Received May 4, 2021
Revision June 14, 2021
Accepted June 17, 2021

Corresponding author:
Myungkook Moon

Neutron Science Division, Korea Atomic
Energy Research Institute,
111 Daedeok-daero 989beon-gil,
Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34057, Korea
E-mail: moonmk@kaeri.re.kr
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4513-8217>

This is an open-access article distributed under the
terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License
(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>),
which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and
reproduction in any medium, provided the original
work is properly cited.

Copyright © 2021 The Korean Association for
Radiation Protection

JRPR

CURRENT VERSION

Search contents

26 A Study of Shielding Properties of X-ray and Gamma in Barium Compounds

L. Seenappa, H.C. Manjunatha, B.M. Chandrika, Hanumantharayappa Chikka

Radiat. Prot. Res. 2017;42(1):26-32. Published online March 31, 2017

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14407/jrpr.2017.42.1.26>

Full text

PubReader

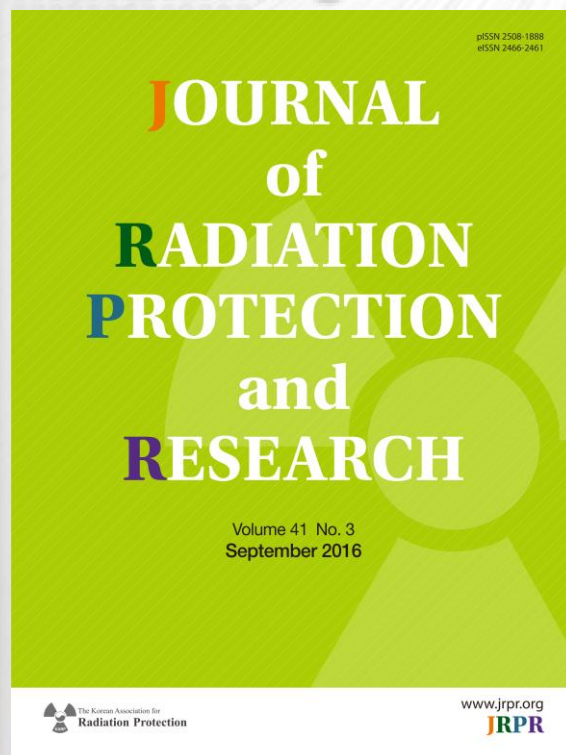
ePub

PDF

ScienceCentral

Cited By 24

Title Page



PDF print articles

Journal of
Radiation Protection and Research 2021;46(4):204-212
<https://doi.org/10.14407/jrpr.2021.00206>

pISSN 2508-1888 | eISSN 2466-2461

Comparison of Machine Learning-Based Radioisotope Identifiers for Plastic Scintillation Detector

Byoungil Jeon¹, Jongyul Kim², Yonggyun Yu¹, Myungkook Moon²

¹Artificial Intelligence Application & Strategy Team, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, Daejeon, Korea; ²Neutron Science Division, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, Daejeon, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background: Identification of radioisotopes for plastic scintillation detectors is challenging because their spectra have poor energy resolutions and lack photo peaks. To overcome this weakness, many researchers have conducted radioisotope identification studies using machine learning algorithms; however, the effect of data normalization on radioisotope identification has not been addressed yet. Furthermore, studies on machine learning-based radioisotope identifiers for plastic scintillation detectors are limited.

Materials and Methods: In this study, machine learning-based radioisotope identifiers were implemented, and their performances according to data normalization methods were compared. Eight classes of radioisotopes consisting of combinations of ²²Na, ⁶⁰Co, and ¹³⁷Cs, and the background, were defined. The training set was generated by the random sampling technique based on probabilistic density functions acquired by experiments and simulations, and test set was acquired by experiments. Support vector machine (SVM), artificial neural network (ANN), and convolutional neural network (CNN) were implemented as radioisotope identifiers with six data normalization methods, and trained using the generated training set.

Results and Discussion: The implemented identifiers were evaluated by test sets acquired by experiments with and without gain shifts to confirm the robustness of the identifiers against the gain shift effect. Among the three machine learning-based radioisotope identifiers, prediction accuracy followed the order SVM > ANN > CNN, while the training time followed the order SVM > ANN > CNN.

Conclusion: The prediction accuracy for the combined test sets was highest with the SVM. The CNN exhibited a minimum variation in prediction accuracy for each class, even though it had the lowest prediction accuracy for the combined test sets among three identifiers. The SVM exhibited the highest prediction accuracy for the combined test sets, and its training time was the shortest among three identifiers.

Keywords: Plastic Scintillation Detector, Radioisotope Identifier, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Data Normalization

Introduction

Radiation portal monitors (RPM) are deployed in national facilities and borders, and operated to prevent sabotage of the facilities or nuclear smugglings through the borders. These mostly use plastic scintillators that have lower costs and larger detection volumes by up to tens of liters than other types of radiation detectors [1-5]. However, RPMs based on plastic scintillators are primarily used for counting applications to de-

Original Research

Received May 4, 2021
Revision June 14, 2021
Accepted June 17, 2021

Corresponding author:
Myungkook Moon

Neutron Science Division, Korea Atomic
Energy Research Institute,
111 Daedeok-daero 989beon-gil,
Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34057, Korea
E-mail: moonmk@kaeri.re.kr
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4513-8217>

This is an open-access article distributed under the
terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License
(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>),
which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and
reproduction in any medium, provided the original
work is properly cited.

Copyright © 2021 The Korean Association for
Radiation Protection

JRPR

CURRENT VERSION

Search contents

26 A Study of Shielding Properties of X-ray and Gamma in Barium Compounds

L. Seenappa, H.C. Manjunatha, B.M. Chandrika, Hanumantharayappa Chikka

J. Radiat. Prot. Res. 2017;42(1):26-32. Published online March 31, 2017

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14407/jrpr.2017.42.1.26>

Full text

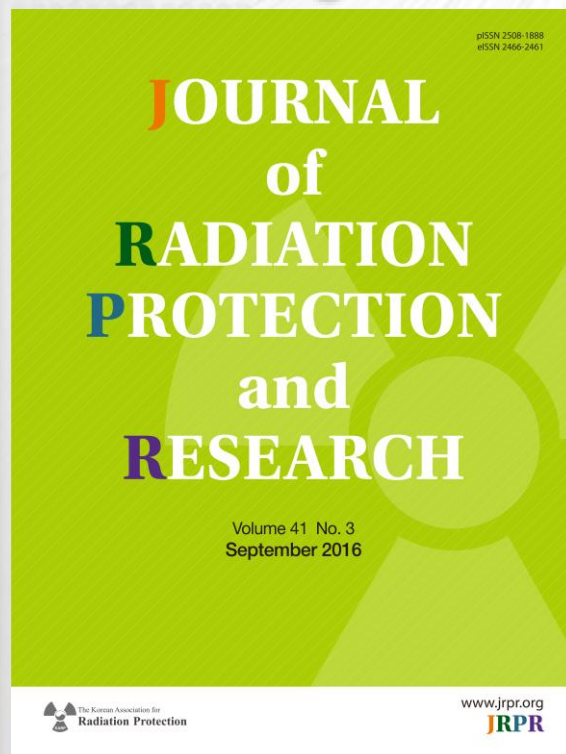
PubReader

ePub

PDF

ScienceCentral

Title Page



View Citations

A Study of Shielding Properties of X-ray and Gamma in Barium Compounds

L. Seenappa, H.C. Manjunatha, B.M. Chandrika, Hanumantharayappa Chikka

J. Radiat. Prot. Res. 2017;42(1):26-32. Published online 2017 Mar 31 DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.14407/jrpr.2017.42.1.26>

Citations to this article as recorded by  Crossref

Gamma, X-ray and neutron shielding properties of iron boron alloys

K.V. Sathish, H.C. Manjunatha, L. Seenappa, K.N. Sridhar, N. Sowmya, S. Alfred Cecil Raj

Materials Today: Proceedings.2022; 49: 613. [CrossRef](#)

A study of dosimetric parameters of new born tissue and adult tissue of some organs

L. Seenappa, H.C. Manjunatha, K.N. Sridhar, N. Nagaraja, Vijaykumar H. Doddamani

Materials Today: Proceedings.2022; 49: 878. [CrossRef](#)

The Effect of Barium on the Nuclear Radiation Shielding Capabilities of

Reinforced Borosilicate Glasses

Lina Sayed El-Ahll

et al.



Cited By 24

PDF print articles

Journal of

Radiation Protection and Research 2021;46(4):204–212

<https://doi.org/10.14407/jrpr.2021.00206>



pISSN 2508-1888 | eISSN 2466-2461

Comparison of Machine Learning-Based Radioisotope Identifiers for Plastic Scintillation Detector

Byoungil Jeon¹, Jongyul Kim², Yonggyun Yu¹, Myungkook Moon²

¹Artificial Intelligence Application & Strategy Team, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, Daejeon, Korea; ²Neutron Science Division, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, Daejeon, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background: Identification of radioisotopes for plastic scintillation detectors is challenging because their spectra have poor energy resolutions and lack photo peaks. To overcome this weakness, many researchers have conducted radioisotope identification studies using machine learning algorithms; however, the effect of data normalization on radioisotope identification has not been addressed yet. Furthermore, studies on machine learning-based radioisotope identifiers for plastic scintillation detectors are limited.

Materials and Methods: In this study, machine learning-based radioisotope identifiers were implemented, and their performances according to data normalization methods were compared. Eight classes of radioisotopes consisting of combinations of ²²Na, ⁶⁰Co, and ¹³⁷Cs, and the background, were defined. The training set was generated by the random sampling technique based on probabilistic density functions acquired by experiments and simulations, and test set was acquired by experiments. Support vector machine (SVM), artificial neural network (ANN), and convolutional neural network (CNN) were implemented as radioisotope identifiers with six data normalization methods, and trained using the generated training set.

Results and Discussion: The implemented identifiers were evaluated by test sets acquired by experiments with and without gain shifts to confirm the robustness of the identifiers against the gain shift effect. Among the three machine learning-based radioisotope identifiers, prediction accuracy followed the order SVM > ANN > CNN, while the training time followed the order SVM > ANN > CNN.

Conclusion: The prediction accuracy for the combined test sets was highest with the SVM. The CNN exhibited a minimum variation in prediction accuracy for each class, even though it had the lowest prediction accuracy for the combined test sets among three identifiers. The SVM exhibited the highest prediction accuracy for the combined test sets, and its training time was the shortest among three identifiers.

Keywords: Plastic Scintillation Detector, Radioisotope Identifier, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Data Normalization

Introduction

Radiation portal monitors (RPM) are deployed in national facilities and borders, and operated to prevent sabotage of the facilities or nuclear smugglings through the borders. These mostly use plastic scintillators that have lower costs and larger detection volumes by up to tens of liters than other types of radiation detectors [1–5]. However, RPMs based on plastic scintillators are primarily used for counting applications to de-

Original Research

Received May 4, 2021

Revision June 14, 2021

Accepted June 17, 2021

Corresponding author:

Myungkook Moon

Neutron Science Division, Korea Atomic

Energy Research Institute,

111 Daedeok-daero 989beon-gil,

Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 30537, Korea

E-mail: moonmk@kaeri.re.kr

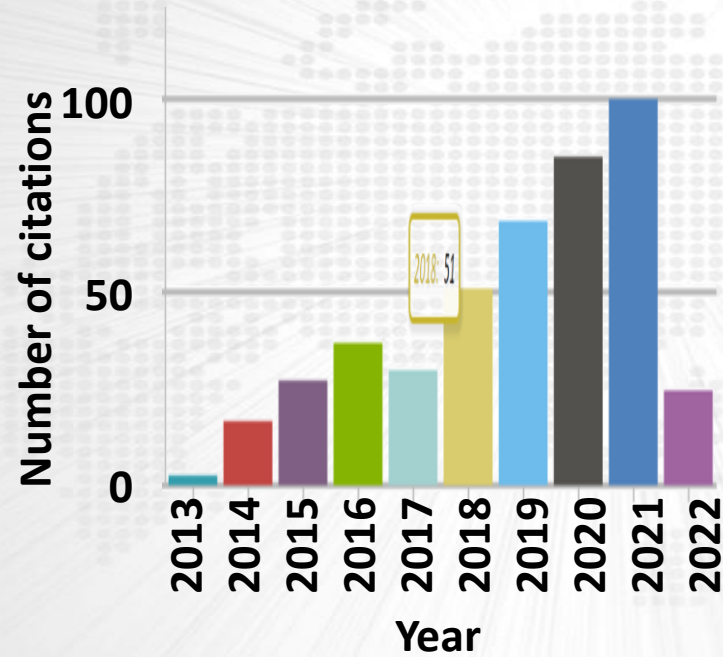
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4513-8217>

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

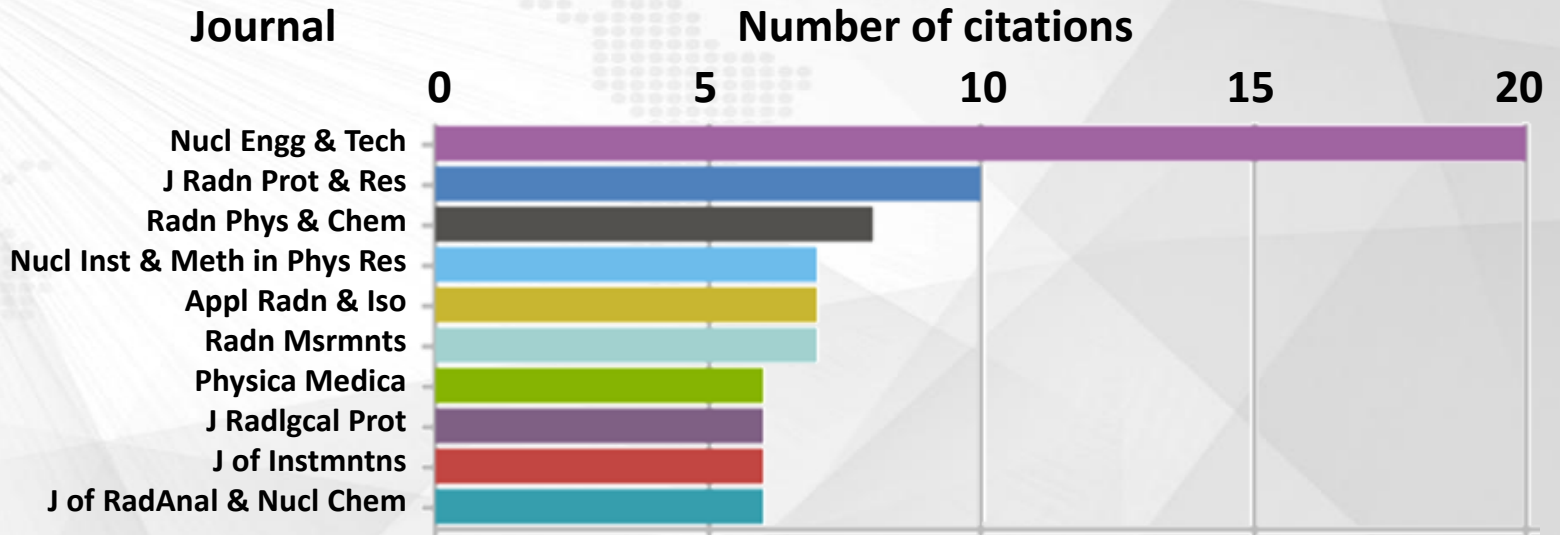
Copyright © 2021 The Korean Association for Radiation Protection



JRPR ARTICLE CITATIONS



JRPR research is being noticed by more authors publishing in different journals



JRPR EDITORIAL SETUP

Managing Editor

Professor Geehyun Kim
Department of Nuclear Engg.
Seoul National University

jrpr.gkim@gmail.com

ARPS nominated members of the Editorial Board

Alexandre Santos	Alexandre.Santos@sa.gov.
Cameron Jeffries	Cameron.Jeffries@sa.gov.au
Patrick Fernandez	patrick.biz@gmail.com
Riaz Akber	r.akber@saferadiation.com
Tony Hooker	tony.hooker@adelaide.edu.au

Editorial Board

[About](#) > Editorial Board

Editors-in-Chief

Chul Hee Min	<i>Yonsei University, Republic of Korea</i>
Takeshi Iimoto	<i>The University of Tokyo, Japan</i>
Riaz Akber	<i>Safe Radiation, Australia</i>

Managing Editor

Geehyun Kim	<i>Seoul National University, Republic of Korea</i>
-------------	---

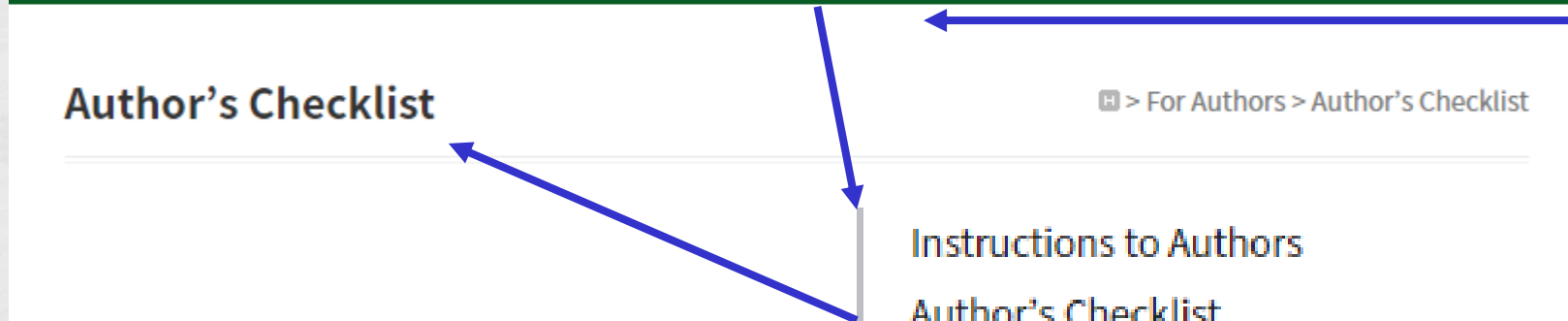
Editorial Board

Hee Seo	<i>Jeonbuk National University, Republic of Korea</i>
Kyung-Hyun Do	<i>Asan Medical Center, Republic of Korea</i>
Chul Hee Min	<i>Yonsei University, Republic of Korea</i>
Yoonsun Chung	<i>Hanyang University, Republic of Korea</i>
Nobuyuki Hamada	<i>CRIEPI, Japan</i>
Masahiro Hosoda	<i>Hirosaki University, Japan</i>
Toshioh Fujibuchi	<i>Kyushu University, Japan</i>
Hirokuni Yamanishi	<i>Kindai University, Japan</i>
Tony Hooker	<i>The University of Adelaide, Australia</i>
Alexandre Santos	<i>Royal Adelaide Hospital, Australia</i>
Cameron Jeffries	<i>SA Health, Australia</i>
Patrick Fernandez	<i>Pacific Tec, Singapore</i>
Marina Di Giorgio	<i>Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Argentina</i>
Sisko Salomaa	<i>University of Eastern Finland, Finland</i>
John Takala	<i>Cameco Corporation, Canada</i>
Jim Thurston	<i>Royal Marsden Hospital, UK</i>
Rui Qiu	<i>Tsinghua University, China</i>
Richard Wakeford	<i>The University of Manchester, UK</i>
Pete Bryant	<i>University of Surrey, UK</i>
Eduardo Gallego	<i>Universidad Politécnica De Madrid, Spain</i>
Sergey Shinkarev	<i>Burnasyan Federal Medical Biophysical Center, Russia</i>
Madan M. Rehani	<i>Massachusetts General Hospital, USA</i>
Thierry Schneider	<i>CEPN, France</i>
Daniele Giuffrida	<i>Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation, UAE</i>

HOW TO SUBMIT MANUSCRIPTS



- Go to JRPR Website (jrpr.org)
- Click 'FOR AUTHORS'
- Read sections of dropdown menu
- Make an E-submission



Instructions to Authors
Author's Checklist
Copyright Transfer Agreement
Article Processing Charge
JRPR Template
E-submission

The screenshot shows the login page with fields for ID (E-MAIL) and PASSWORD, a checkbox for 'Remember my ID on this computer', and buttons for 'LOGIN', 'Registration', and 'Forgot my password'.

LOGIN

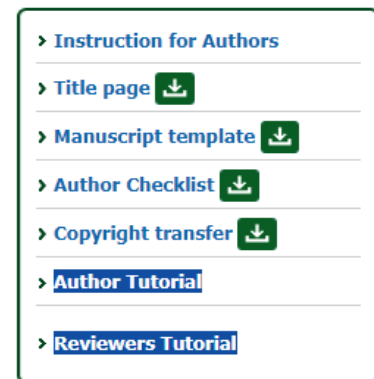
ID (E-MAIL)

PASSWORD

☐ Remember my ID on this computer

LOGIN

>> Registration >> Forgot my password



HOW TO SUBMIT MANUSCRIPTS



- Go to JRPR Website (jrpr.org)
- Click 'FOR AUTHORS'
- Read sections of dropdown menu
- Make an E-submission

Author's Checklist

> For Authors > Author's Checklist

Instructions to Authors

Author's Checklist

Copyright Transfer Agreement

Article Processing Charge

JRPR Template

E-submission

LOGIN

ID (E-MAIL)

PASSWORD

LOGIN

☐ Remember my ID on this computer

>> Registration

>> Forgot my password

> Instruction for Authors

> Title page

> Manuscript template

> Author Checklist

> Copyright transfer

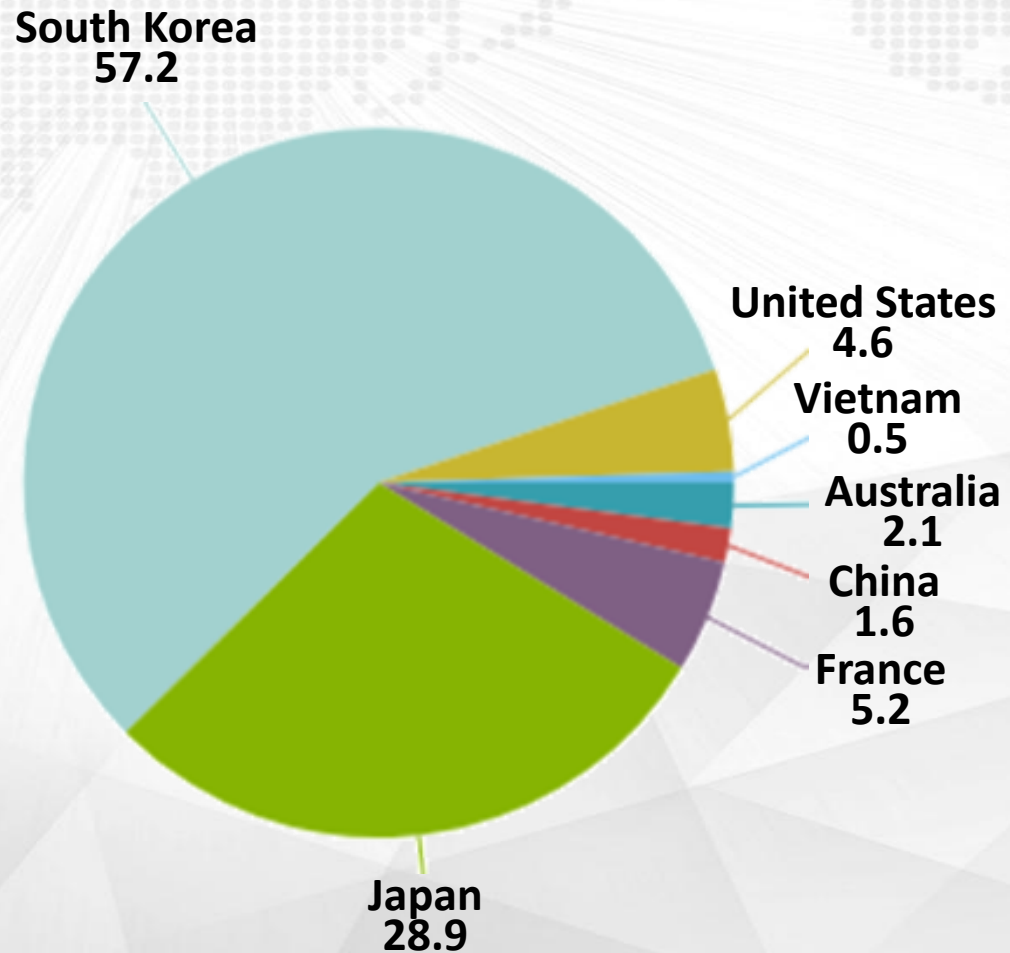
> **Author Tutorial**

> **Reviewers Tutorial**

■ No cost to the authors or their organisations

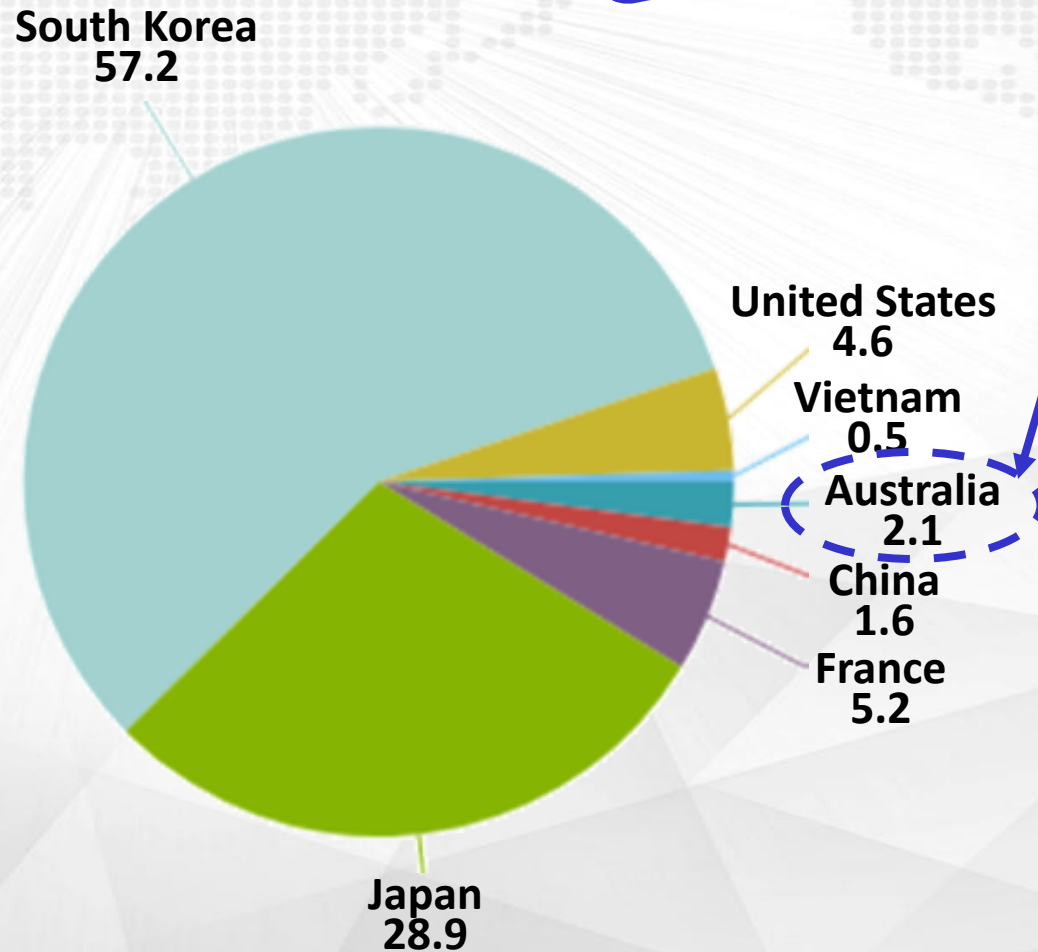
COUNTRY OF AUTHORS

2020 – 2021



COUNTRY OF AUTHORS 2020 – 2021

Australasian contributions
to JRPR need enhancement



COUNTRY OF AUTHORS 2020 – 2021

Australasian contributions
to JRPR need enhancement

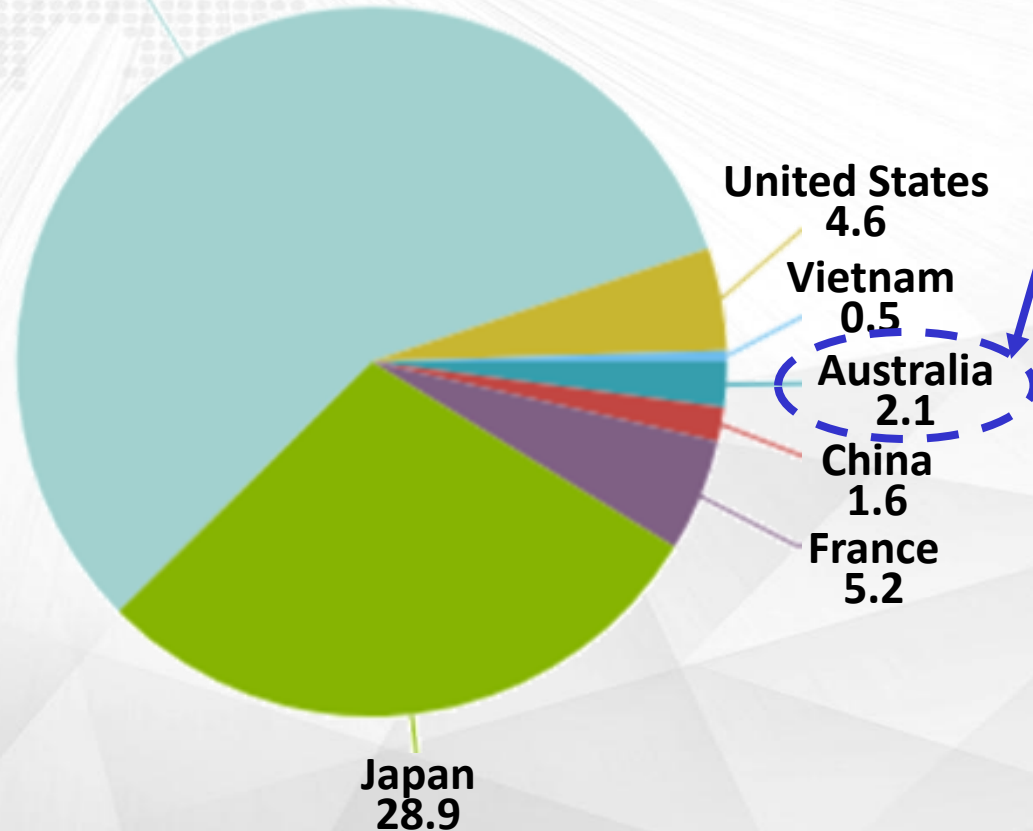
from

Research students
Academic staff
Early career professionals

Health physicists
Nuclear technologists
Radiation safety officers

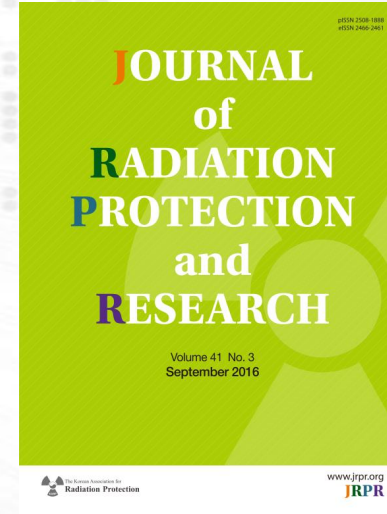
Scientists in
medical radiation
radiation biology
radiation detection
instrumentation
regulation
monitoring
modelling
non-ionising radiation

South Korea
57.2



SUMMARY

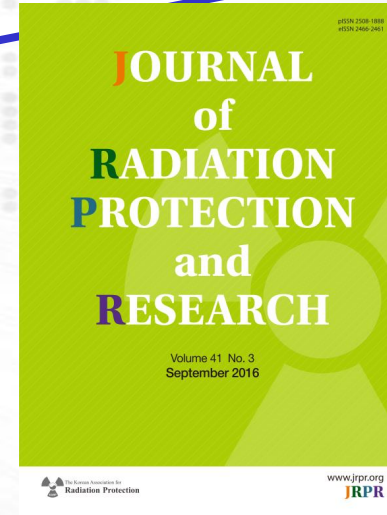
- Co published by KARP, JHPS, ARPS
- Published quarterly
- Refereed
- Open Access jrpr.org
- Indexed in Scopus, Google Scholar, SCI *under review*
- Search contents
- PDF print articles
- View citations
- No cost to the authors or their organisations



SUMMARY

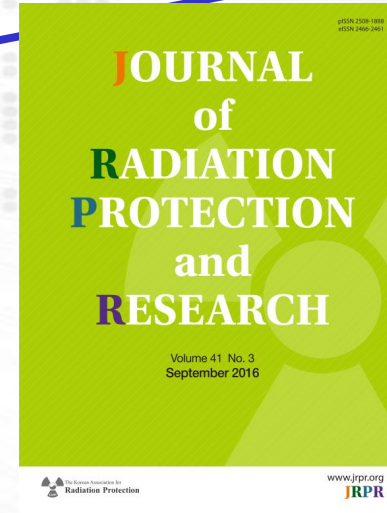
- Co published by KARP, JHPS, ARPS
- Published quarterly
- Refereed
- Open Access jrpr.org
- Indexed in Scopus, Google Scholar, SCI *under review*
- Search contents
- PDF print articles
- View citations
- No cost to the authors or their organisations

Australasian contributions
to JRPR need enhancement



Publish your works in
JRPR for convenient
access and
recognition among
your peers.

Australasian contributions
to JRPR need enhancement



Publish your works in
JRPR for convenient
access and
recognition among
your peers.

More information

Please visit ARPS Booth

Exhibition Hall at ARPS Conference 2022