

67° Course of the advanced radiation protection school “Carlo Polvani”

Milano
25 giugno 2025



Digital twins for personal dosimetry
Marco Caresana

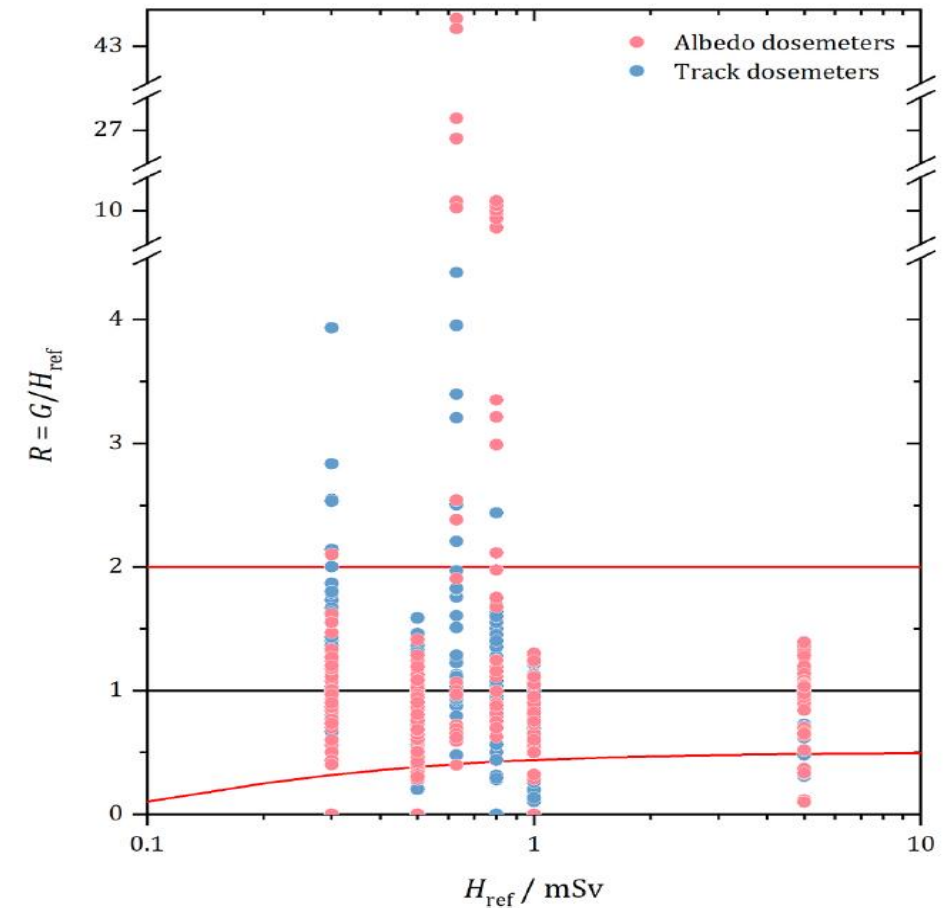


POLITECNICO MILANO 1863

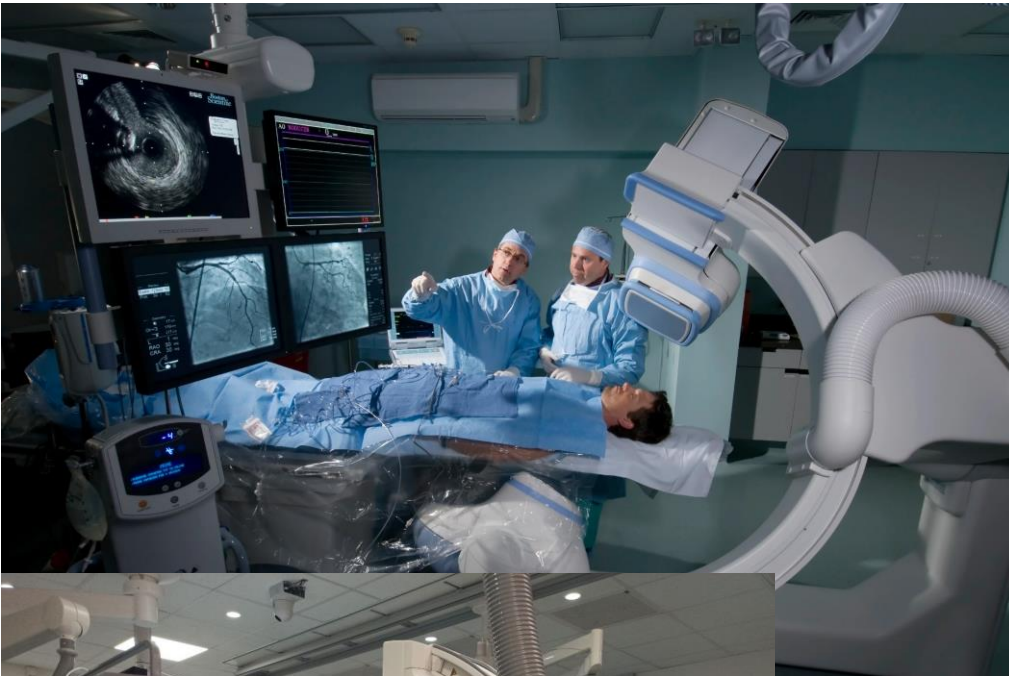
Motivation

Personal dosimetry can be not reliable in several situations

- 1) Extremely inhomogeneous radiation fields, where the dosimeter position cannot be representative of the whole body irradiation
- 2) Intrinsic difficulty in performing personal dosimetry, like in neutron fields



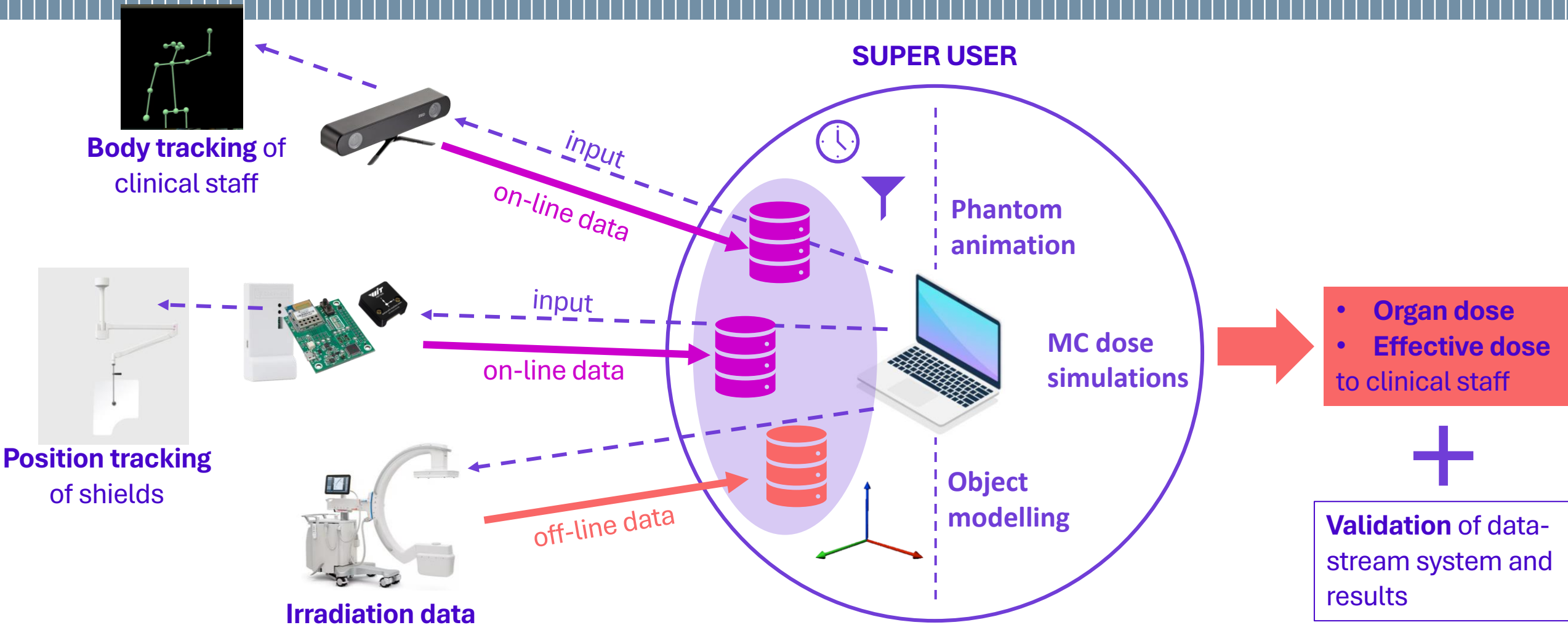
Interventional cardiology/radiology



Huge uncertainties on delivered dose to clinical staff:

- Time variation of **scattered field during procedure**, due to variation of:
 - **X-ray source positioning**
 - **Shielding objects positioning** (ceiling-suspended shield, detector)
 - **Patient positioning** (rotation/translation of patient bed)

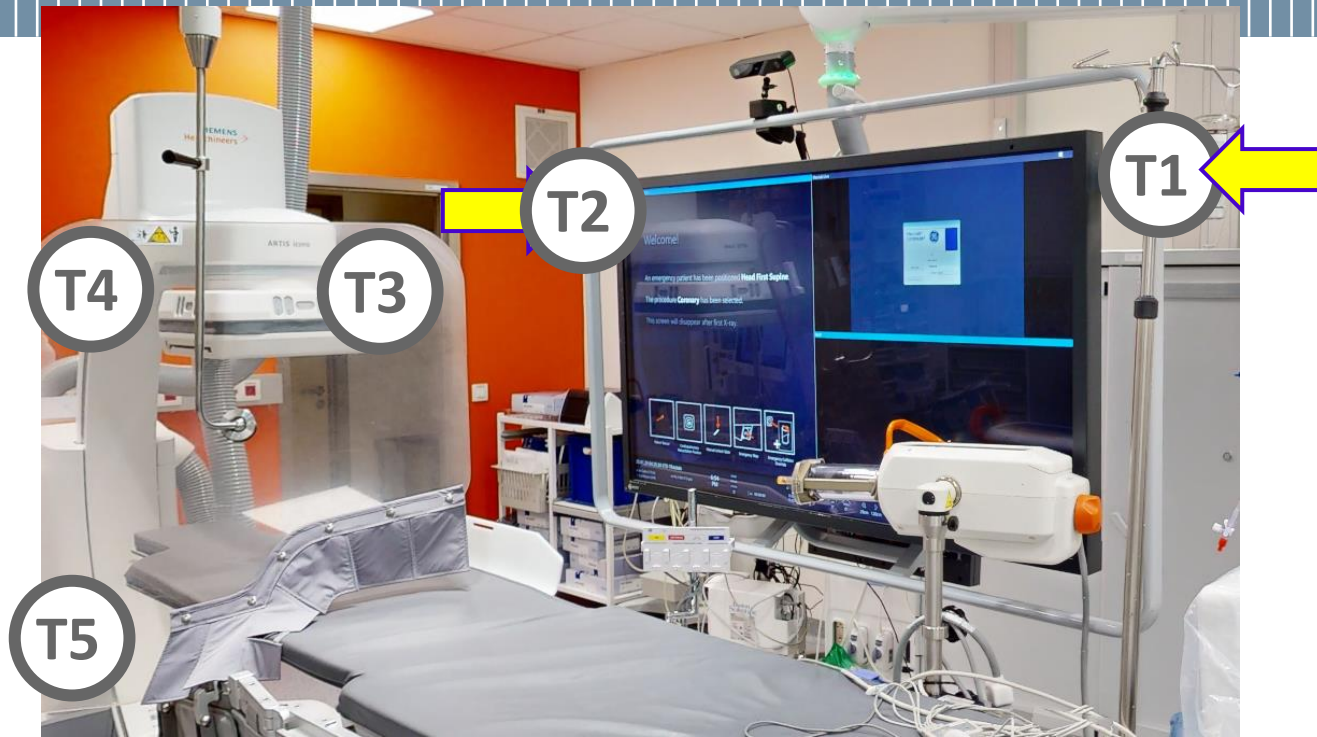
Concept



Reference system, anchors and tags

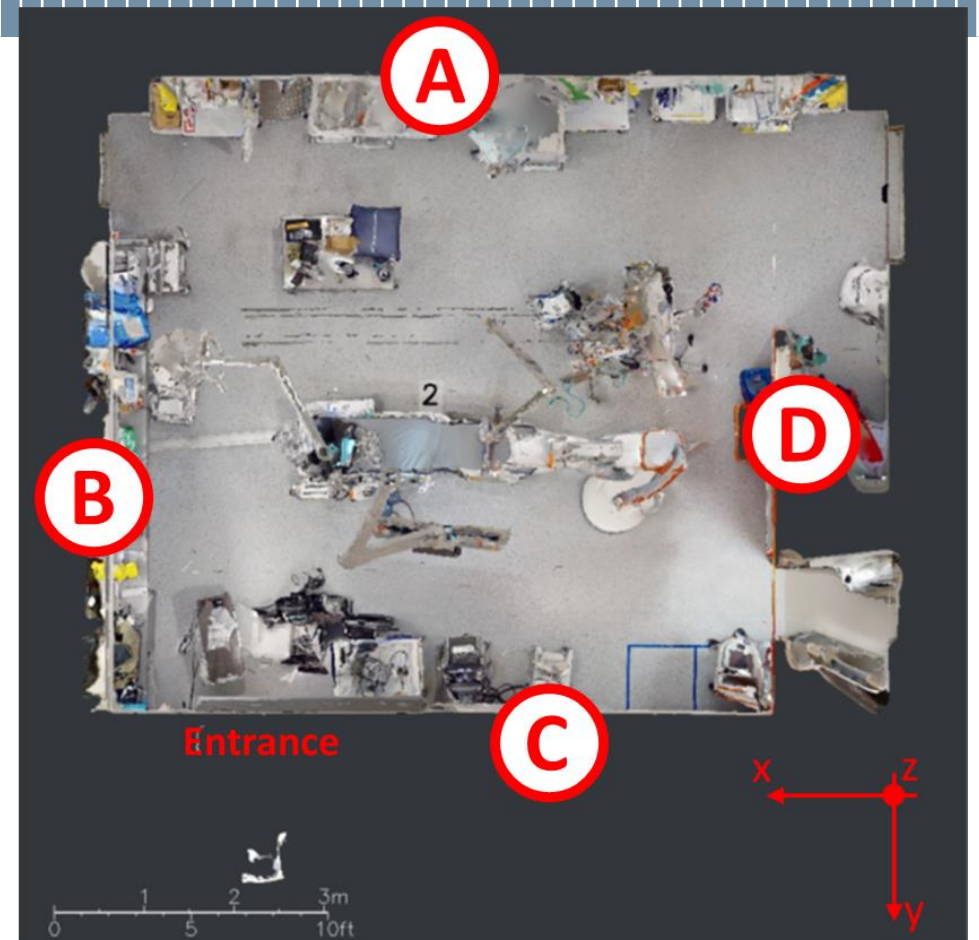
All tags:

Picture from Aalst hospital, 10/12/2024



All anchors:

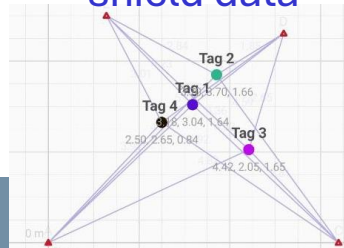
Control room



Camera RF:
skeleton tracking data



UWB anchors RF:
shield data

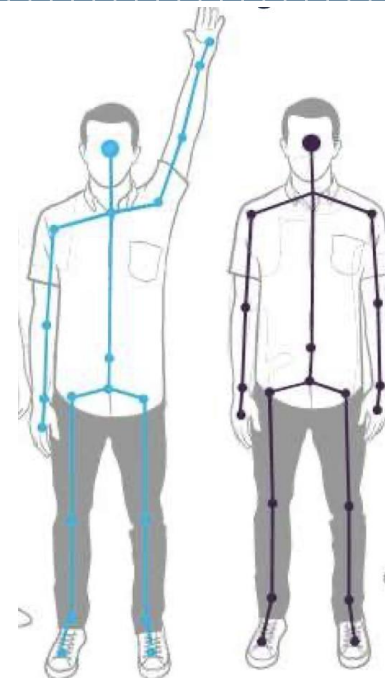


Skeleton tracking

3D cameras



Source simulation

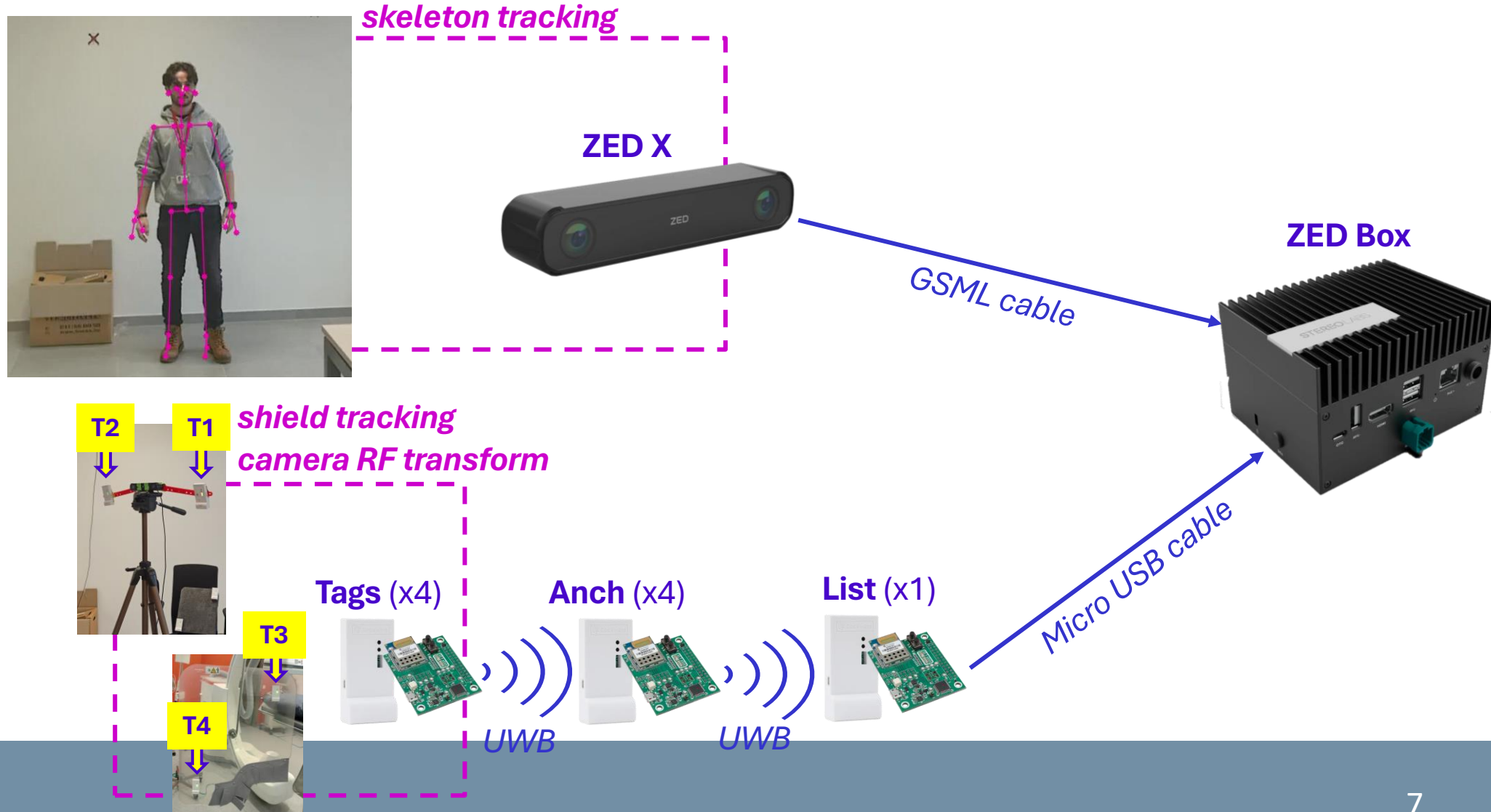


Skeleton tracking

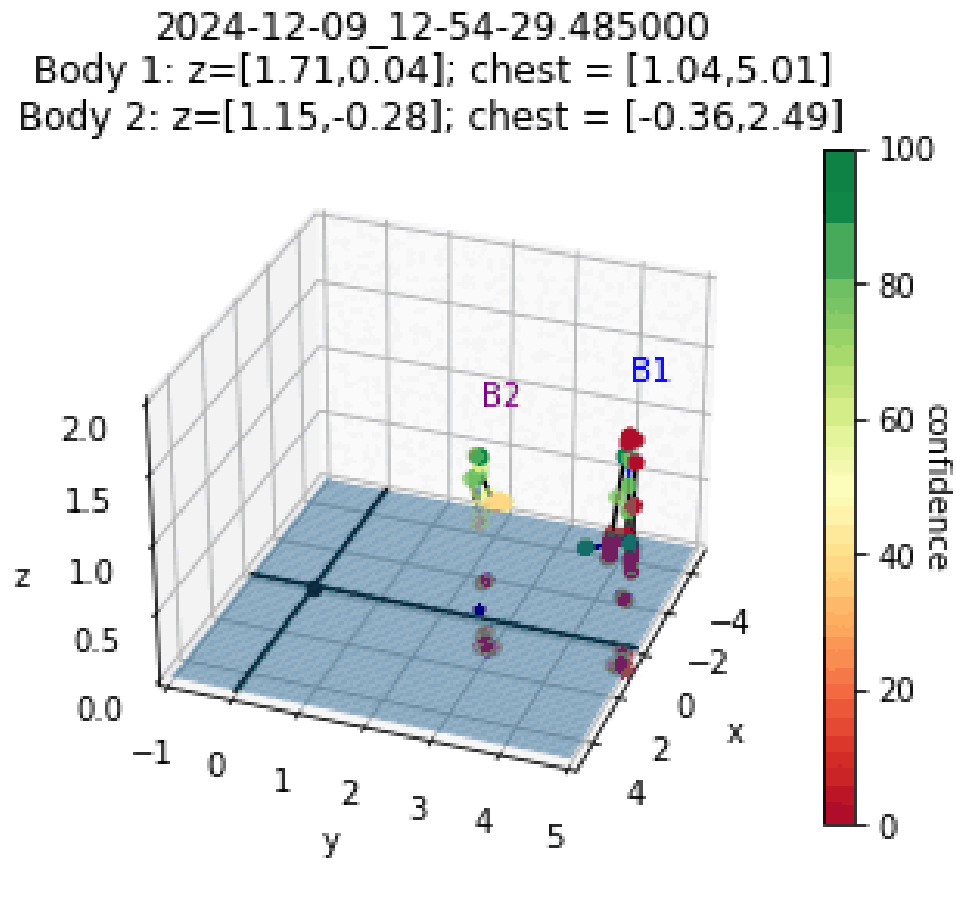


Dose

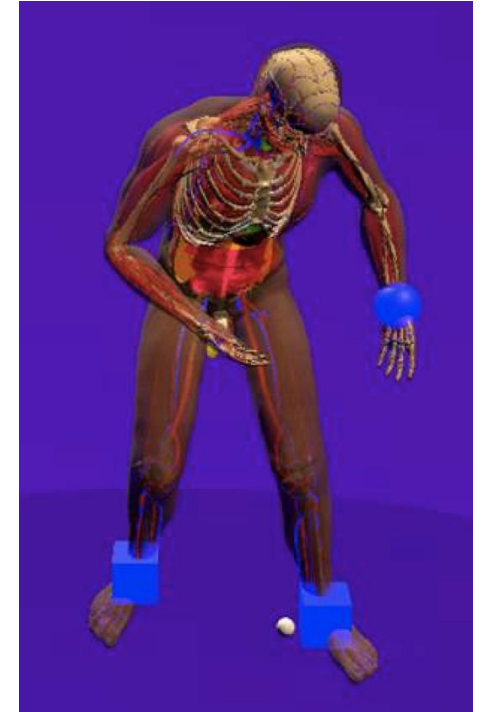
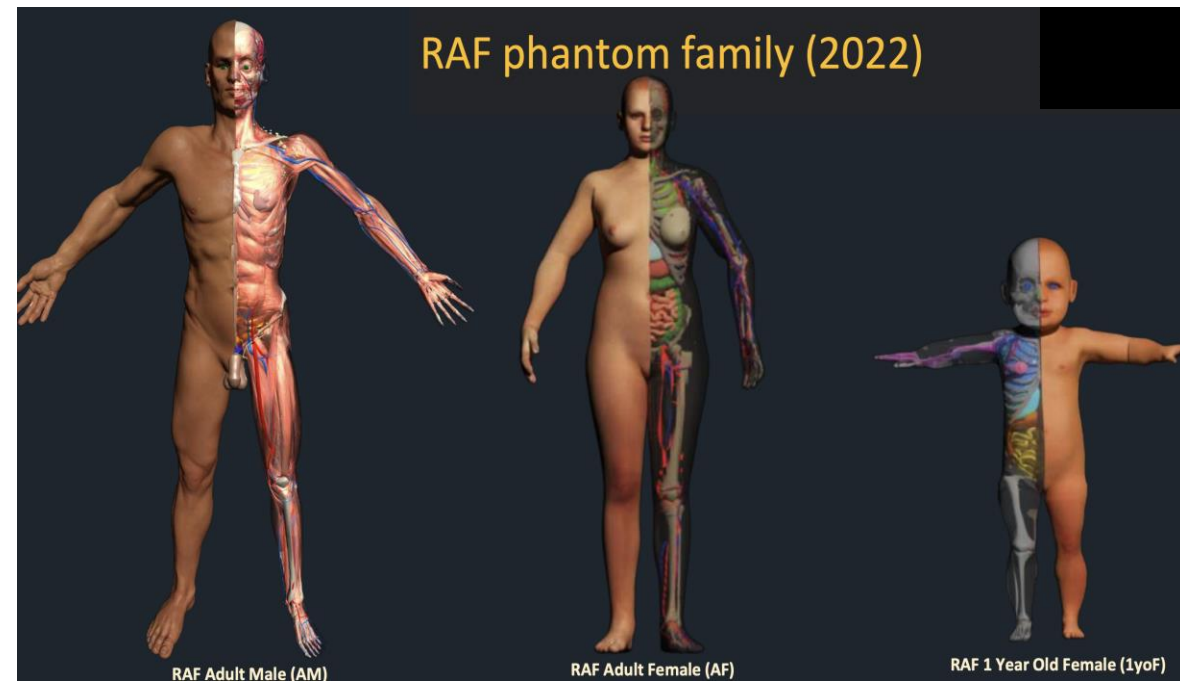
Dosimetria computazionale On-Line



Motion tracking

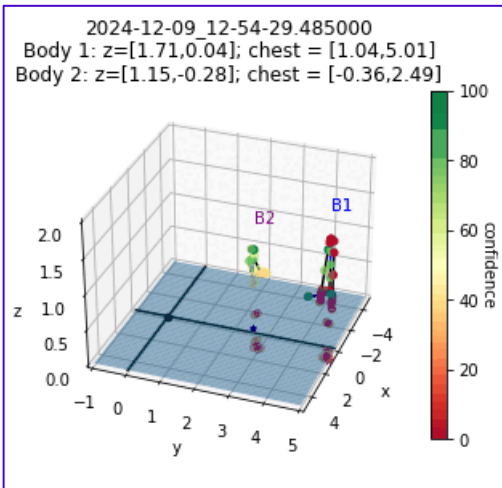


Computational Phantoms



Computational Phantoms

Tracked joints position



Compute end effectors

- Feet
 - Hands
 - Head look-at
- A dotted arrow points from this list to the 'Inverse kinetics algorithm' box.

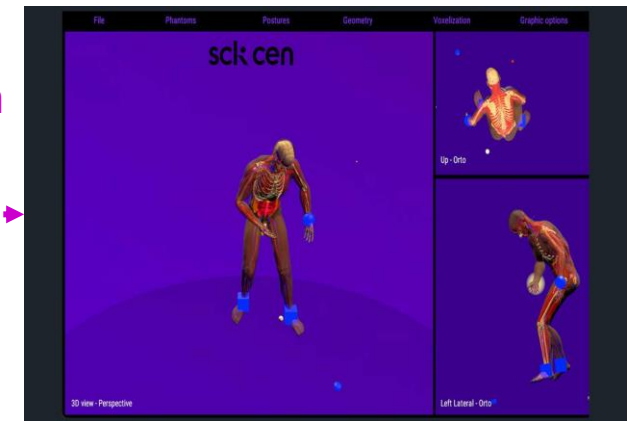
Inverse kinetics algorithm

Input: end effectors
Output: phantom realistic pose

A dotted arrow points from this box to the 'Phantom realistic movement' figure.

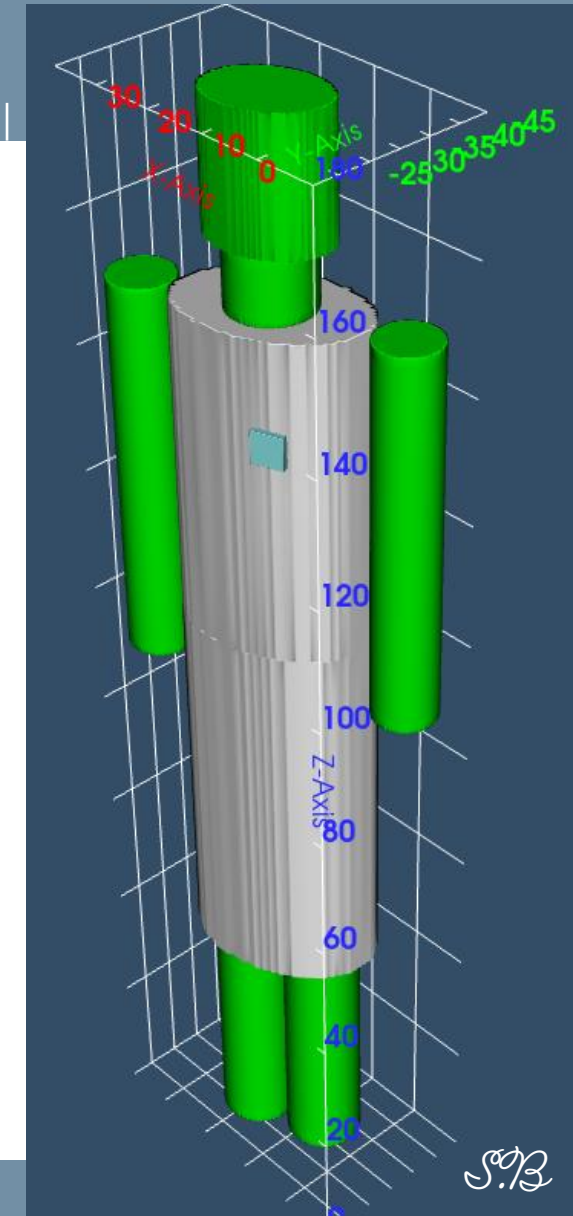
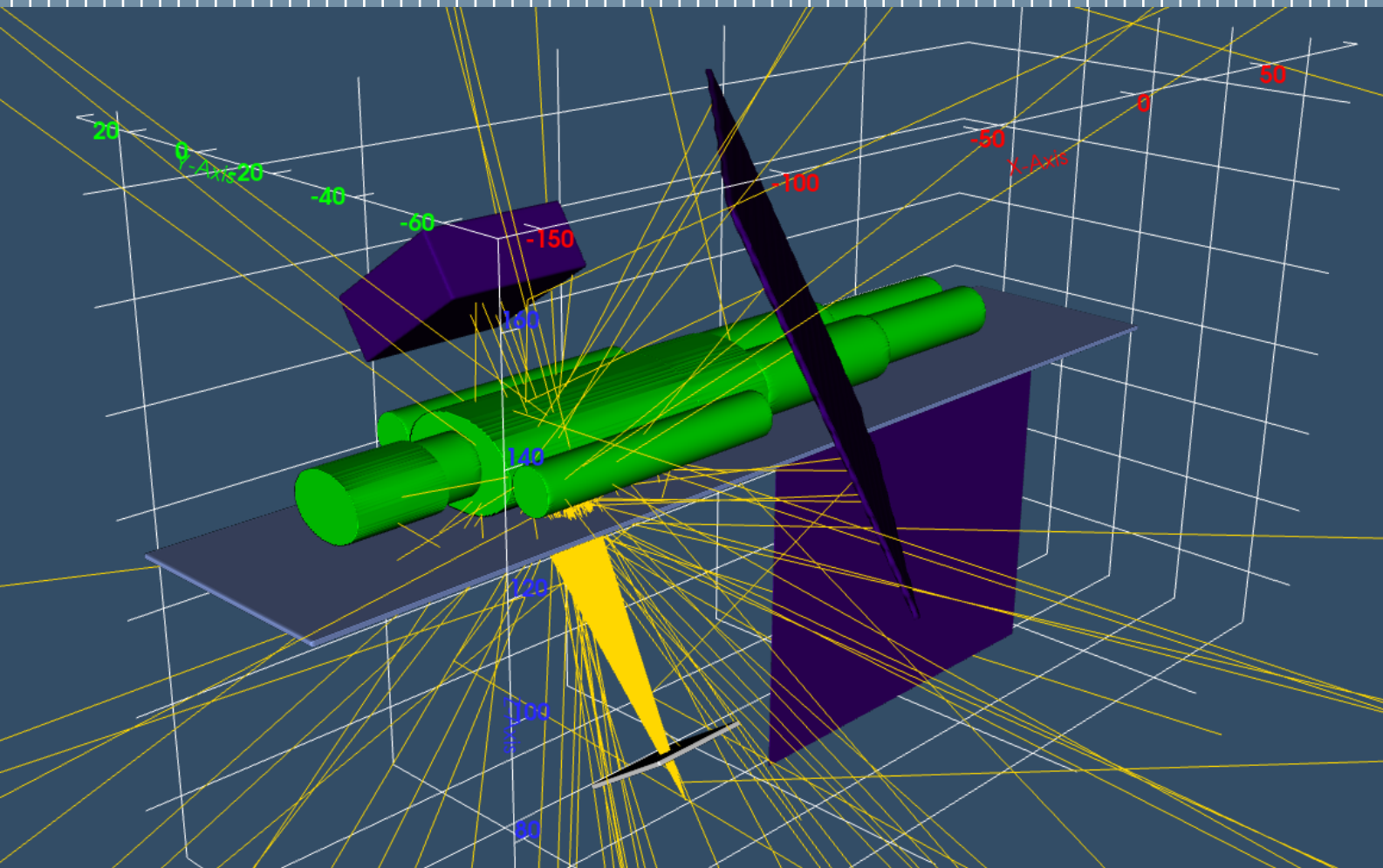
Interactive Posture Program (IPP)

Phantom realistic movement



P. Lombardo et al.,
PODIUM presentation, 2022

Simulation of the radiation field

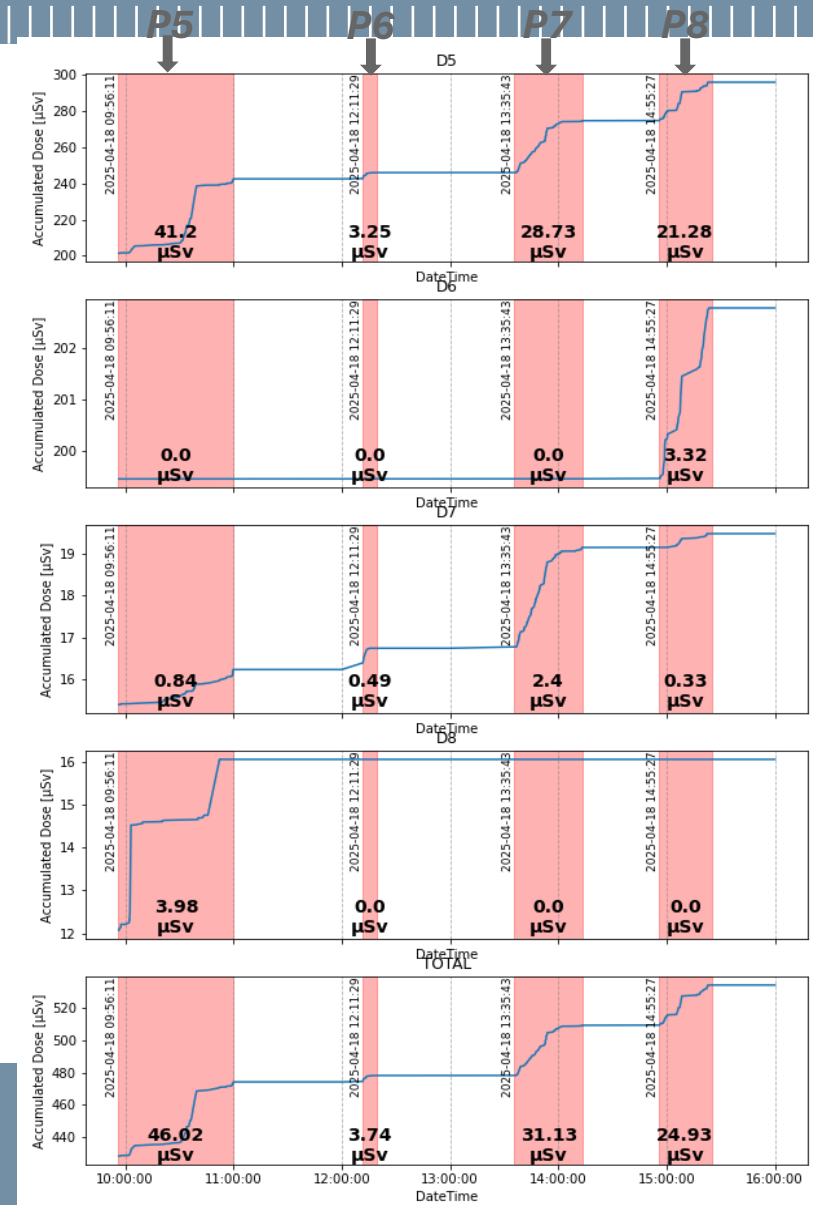
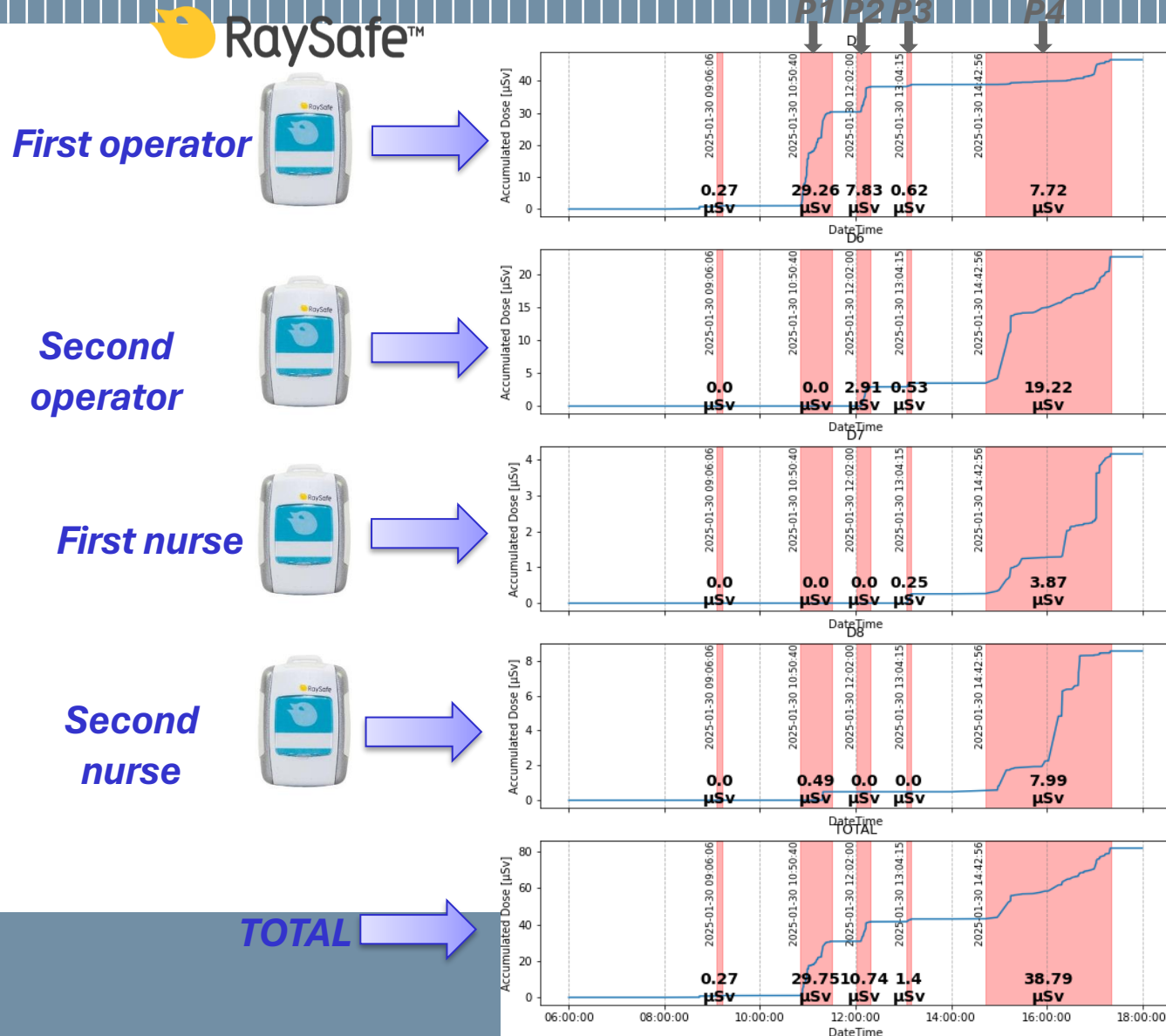


Dosimetry results

Dosimeters data (Dose aware)

Jan 30th

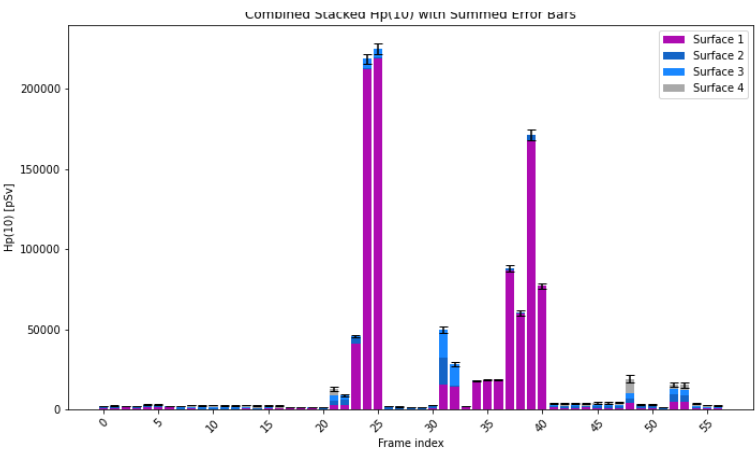
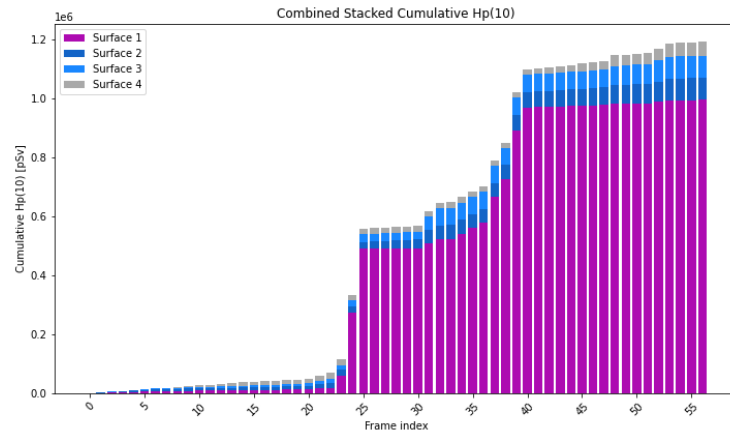
Apr 18th



Simulation vs experimental

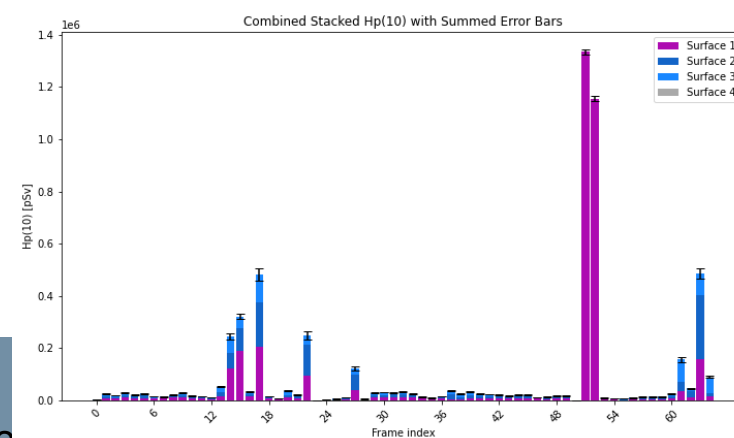
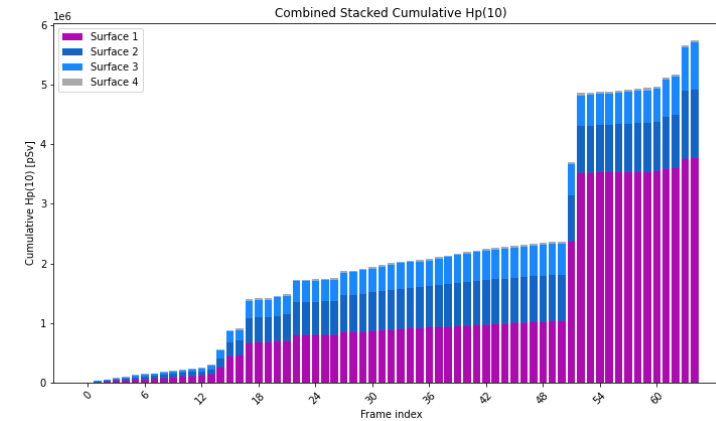
P3

2025-01-30 13:07:13 57 simulations	Simulation Hp(10) [μ Sv]	Simulation relative err [%]
Scoring 1	1,00	2,11
Scoring 2	0,08	9,02
Scoring 3	0,08	8,13
Scoring 4	0,05	8,37
TOTAL Hp(10)	1,20	3,17
DOSIMETERS DATA	1.40	



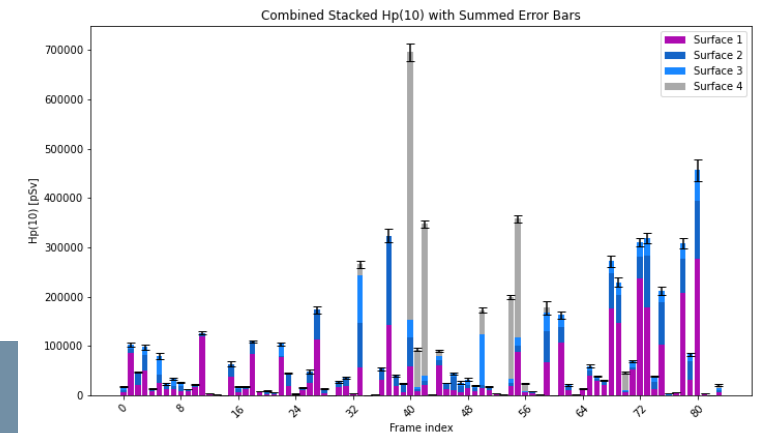
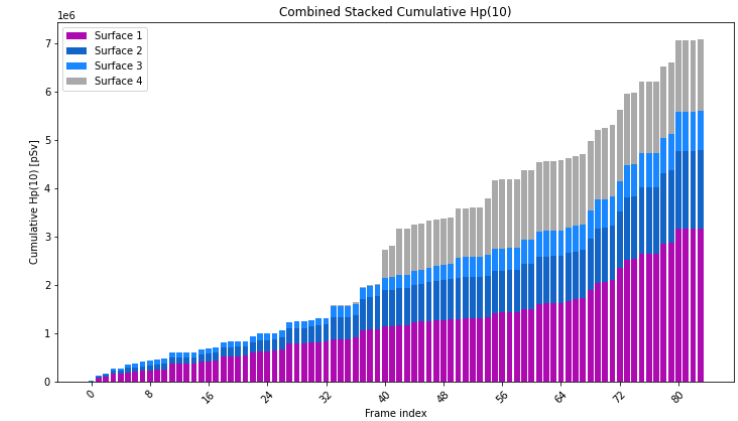
P2

2025-01-30 12:04:58 65 simulations	Simulation Hp(10) [μ Sv]	Simulation relative err [%]
Scoring 1	3,77	2,03
Scoring 2	1,15	4,74
Scoring 3	0,78	5,50
Scoring 4	0,04	8,35
TOTAL Hp(10)	5,75	3,09
DOSIMETERS DATA	10.74	



P5

2025-04-18 09:58:37 84 simulations	Simulation Hp(10) [μ Sv]	Simulation relative err [%]
Scoring 1	66,05	1,63
Scoring 2	10,01	3,83
Scoring 3	3,62	7,06
Scoring 4	2,85	1,70
TOTAL Hp(10)	82,52	2,14
DOSIMETERS DATA	46.02	



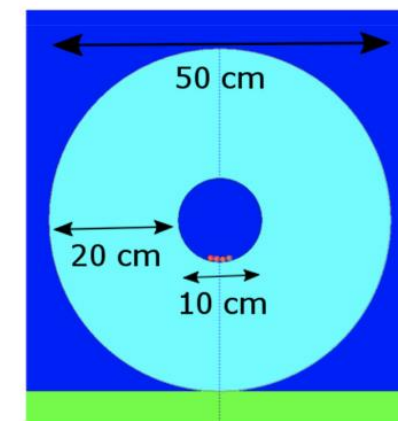
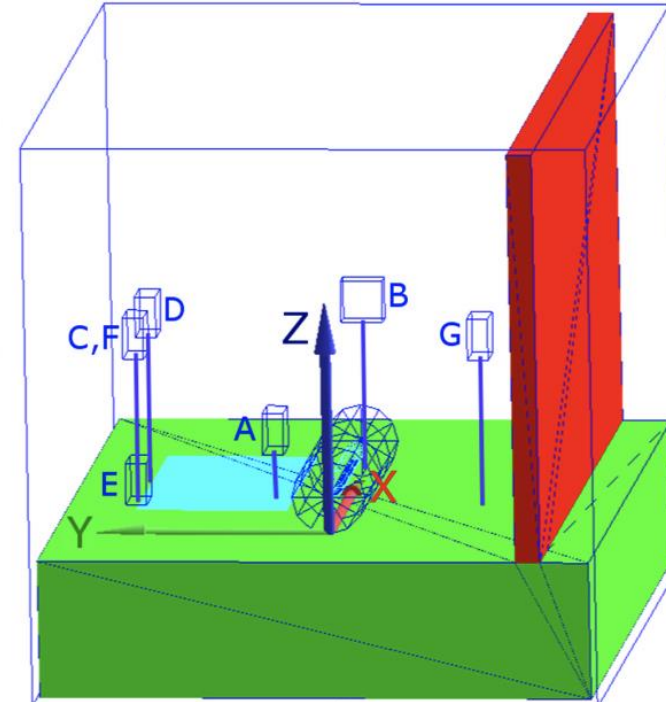
Simulation vs experimental

Procedure ID	Dosimeters TOTAL Hp(10) [μSv]	Simulations TOTAL Hp(10) [μSv]	Simulations TOTAL Hp(10) relative err [%]	Number of cumulated simulations
P2 - 2025-01-30 12:04:58	10.74	5,75	3,09	65
P3 - 2025-01-30 13:07:13	1.40	1,20	3,17	57
P5 - 2025-04-18 09:58:37	46.02	82,52	2,14	84

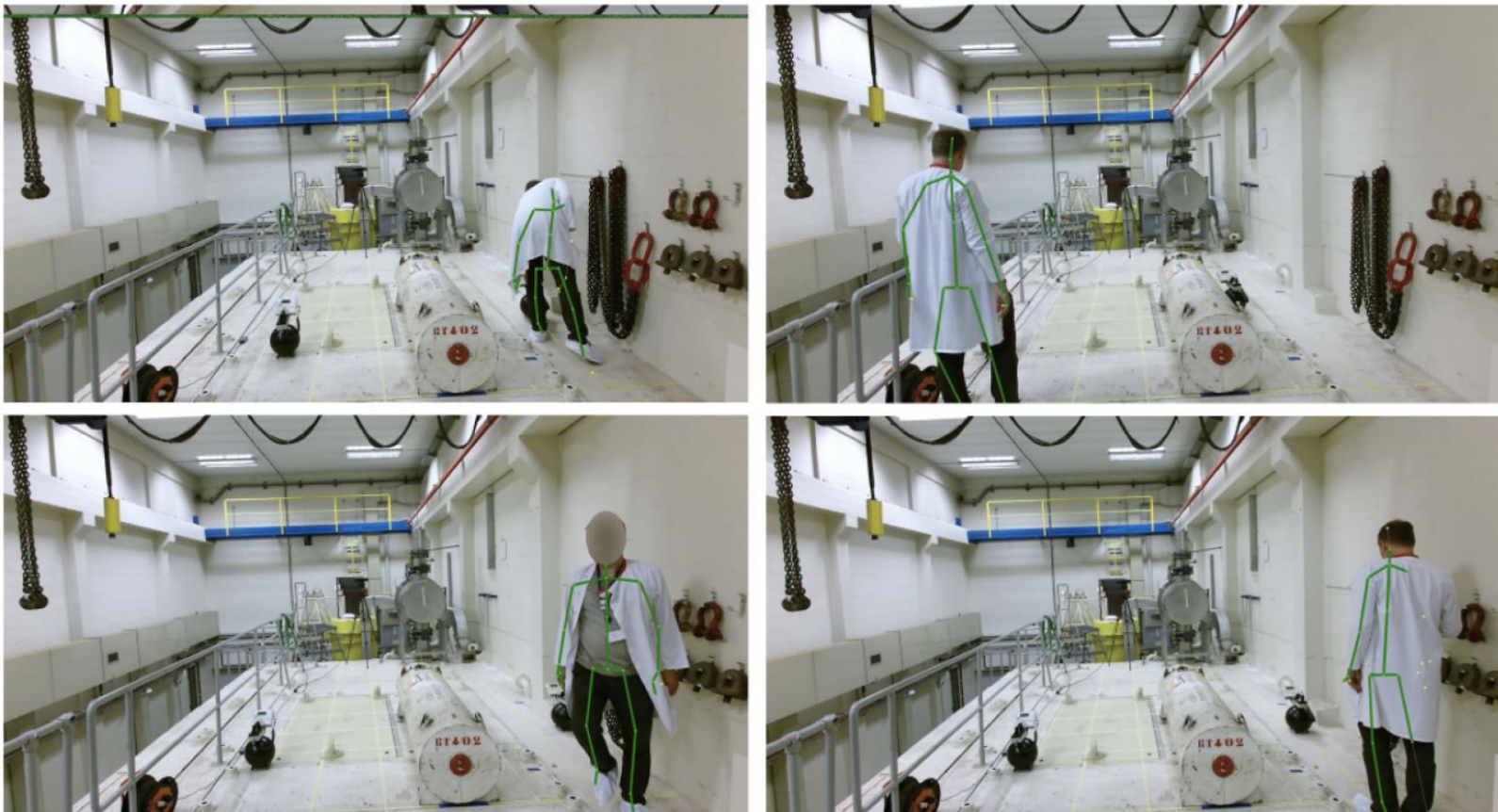
Remarks

- 1) No systematic bias between dosimeters and simulation
- 2) Shields not well tracked, especially if tilted. Better to use a dedicated camera with trackers on the shield
- 3) Scoring area wider than the dosimeter, for better statistics. Penalising for inhomogeneous fields
- 4) Difficulty in identifying the operator. Recognition systems are needed

Computational dosimetry in NPP



Computational dosimetry in NPP



Grazie per l'attenzione

Thanks for your attention