## Paul M. DeLuca, Jr., Ph.D.



After receiving a BS in physics and mathematics in 1966, DeLuca was subsequently awarded a Ph.D. in nuclear physics from the University of Notre Dame in 1971. He joined the University of Wisconsin-Madison and was appointed to the faculty of the Department of Radiology in 1975. He served as chairman of the Department of Medical Physics (1987 – 1998), Associate Dean for Research and Graduate studies at the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health (1998 – 2000), Vice Dean of the Medical School (2000 – 2009) and Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs at the University of Wisconsin-Madison (2009 – 2014). During his long career, DeLuca has held an appointment as professor in the departments of medical physics, radiology, human oncology, engineering physics and physics. Presently, DeLuca is Provost and Professor Emeritus.

Dr. DeLuca is an internationally recognized expert in high-energy particle radiation effects on humans. Among other accomplishments his research included creation of one of the world's most intense sources of fast neutrons, establishing microdosimetry as the definitive technique for determining high energy neutron kerma coefficients, investigating the biological response of various cell-lines to fast neutrons, very low energy photons, and mixed fields of neutrons and photons to explore the fundamental response of cells to ionizing radiation, and determining comprehensive neutron kerma coefficients using pulsed beam neutron time of flight techniques.

In addition to his role on the Graduate Educations Program Review Committee of CAMPEP, DeLuca has served in many capacities to national and international organizations including the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, the Nonproliferation and International Security Division Review Committee (DRC) at Los Alamos National Laboratory, the American Association of Physicists in Medicine, the American Physical Society, the Health Physics Society, the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, the Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards, and the Institute of Physics.