



Acquisition of neutron-induced gamma signatures of chemical agents

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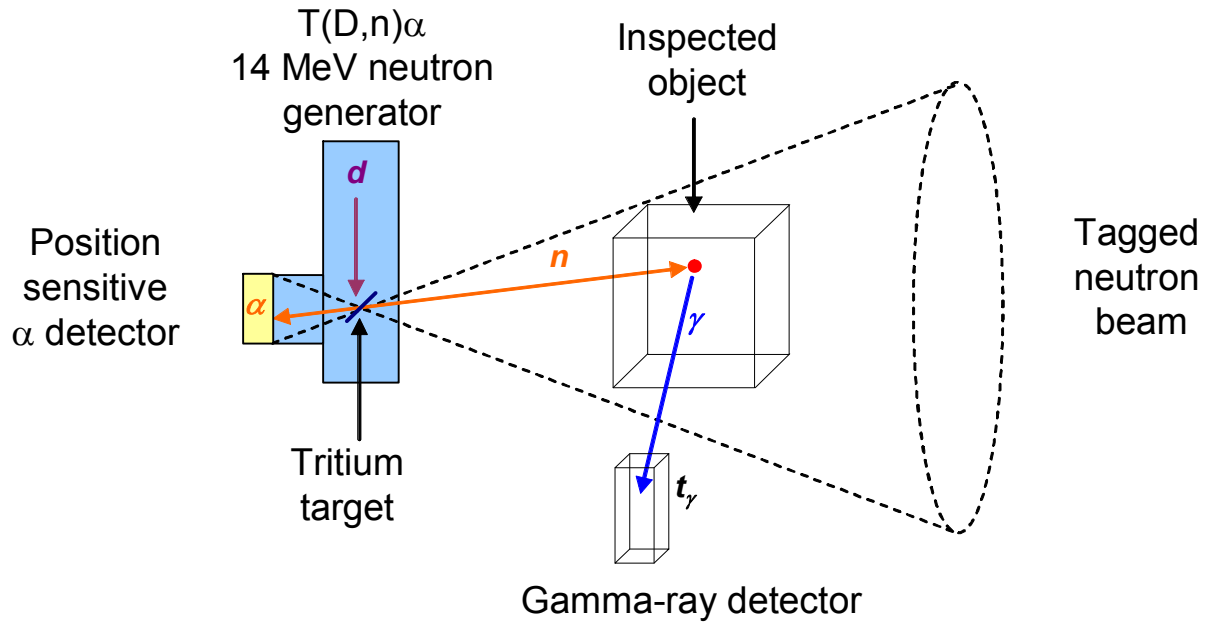
Frame and objectives



- French R&D program for the detection of **CBRN & E** threats
- **Neutron interrogation** ⇒ **Chemical detection**
(Improvised Chemical Device hidden in an abandoned luggage)
 - X-ray imaging ⇒ presence, position and shape of suspicious items
 - Analysis of gamma rays induced by fast and thermal neutrons
 - ⇒ suspicious element identification : F, Na, P, S, Cl, As, Br, I, Hg, Tl...
- Coupling neutron interrogation techniques
 - **Associated Particle Technique (APT)**: 3D localization of gamma rays produced by **fast neutrons** reactions (n,n') , $(n,2n)$, (n,p) , (n,α) ...
 - Pulsed Fast **Thermal Neutron Analysis (PFTNA)** : neutron capture (n,γ)

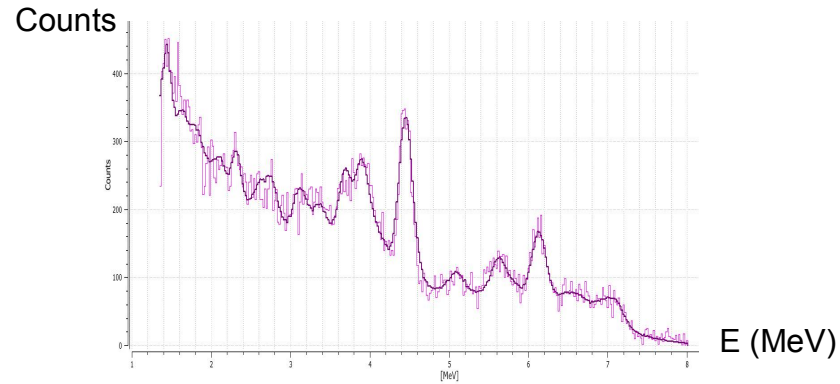
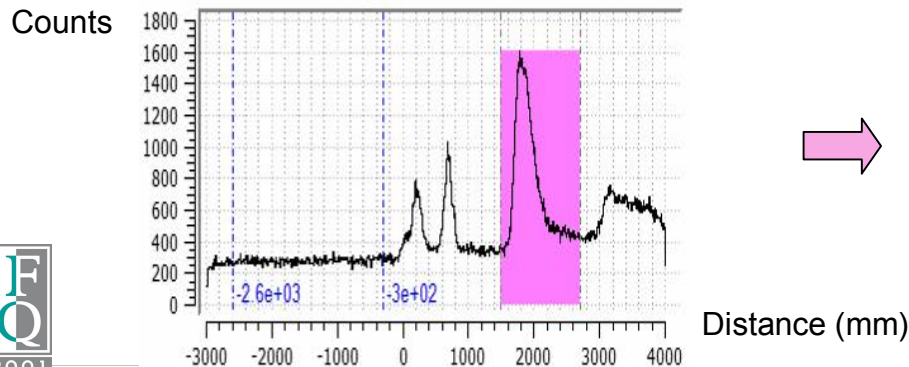


Associated Particle Technique (APT)

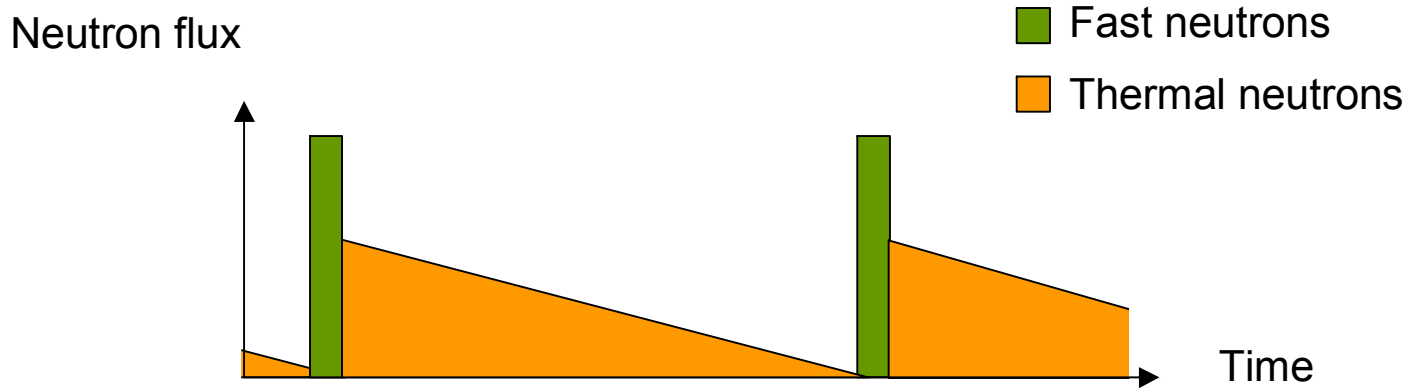


① Distribution of the neutron TOF
 ⇔ flight distance to interaction

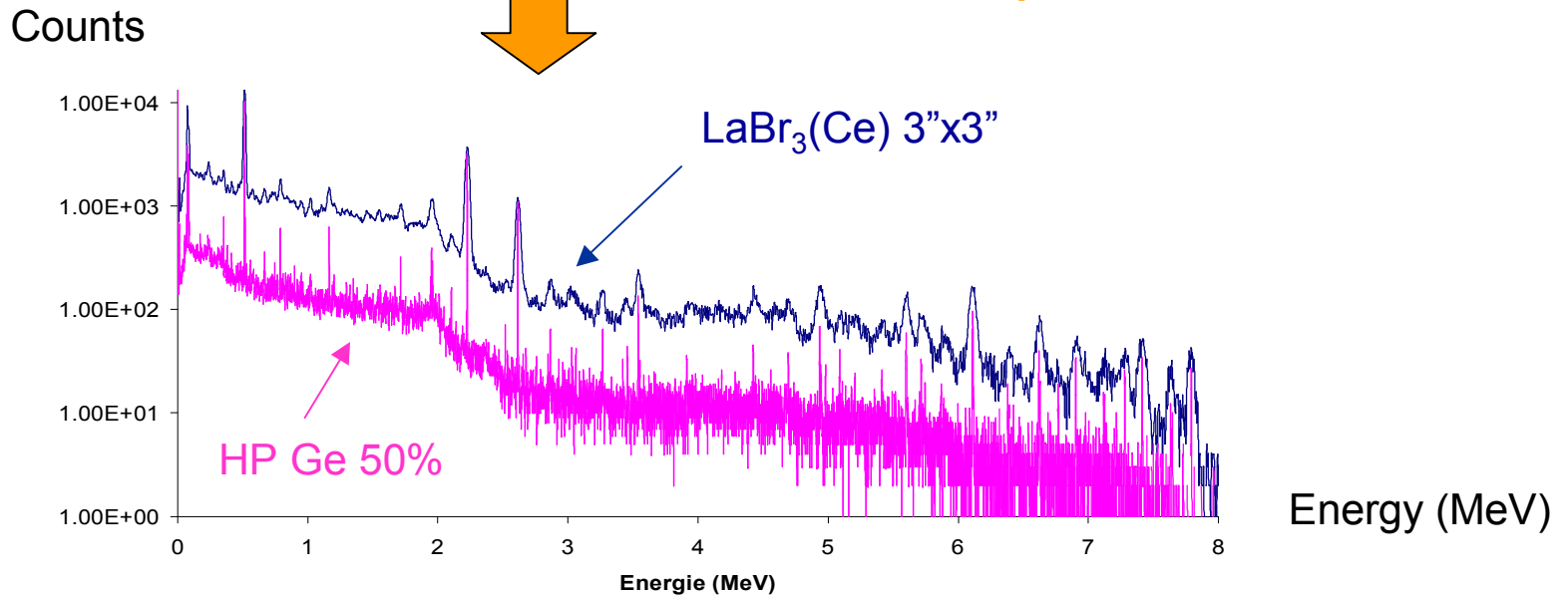
② Gamma-ray spectrum
 of the inspected voxel



Pulsed Fast and Thermal Neutron Analysis (PFTNA)



Capture gamma-ray spectrum
between the neutron pulses



Acquisition of APT gamma-ray signatures

EURITRACK system
Seaport of Rijeka, Croatia
<http://www.euritrack.org>

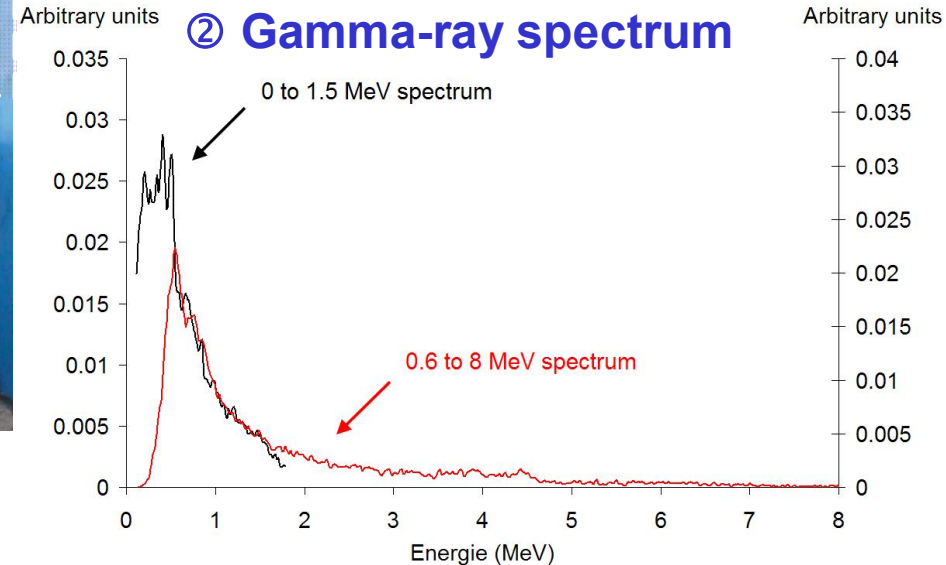
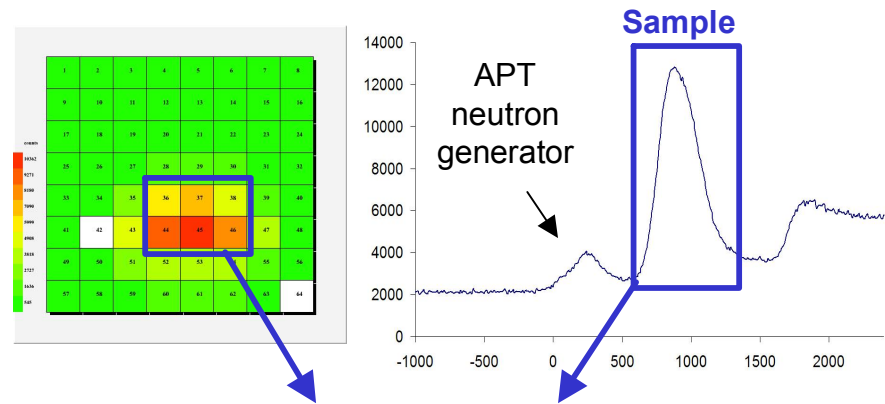
5"x5"x10" NaI(Tl) detectors



① Localisation of the sample target

Alpha pixel map

Neutron TOF

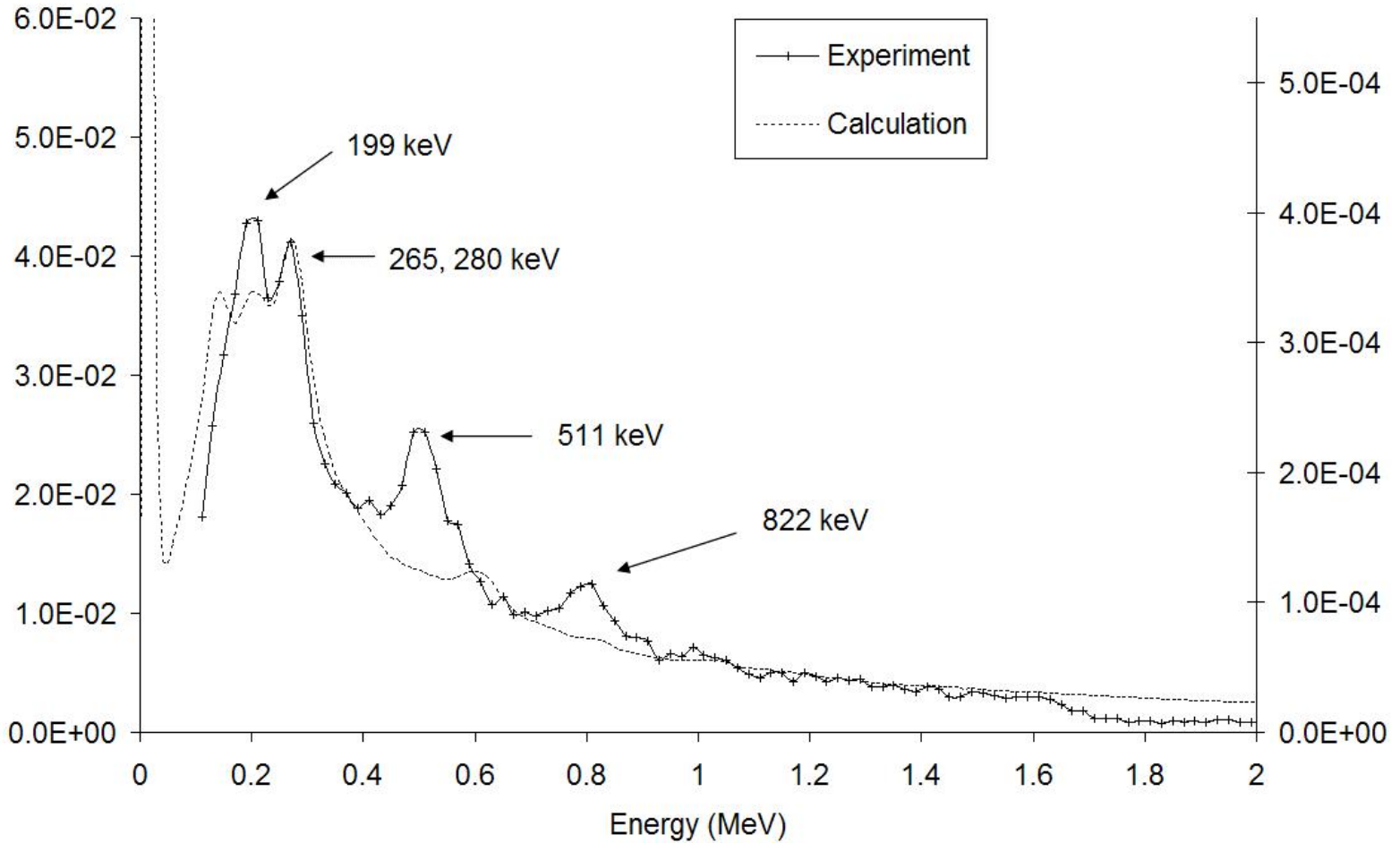


Comparison with MCNPX calculation (e.g. arsenic)

5"x5"x10" NaI(Tl)

Experiment (a.u.)

Calculation (a.u.)

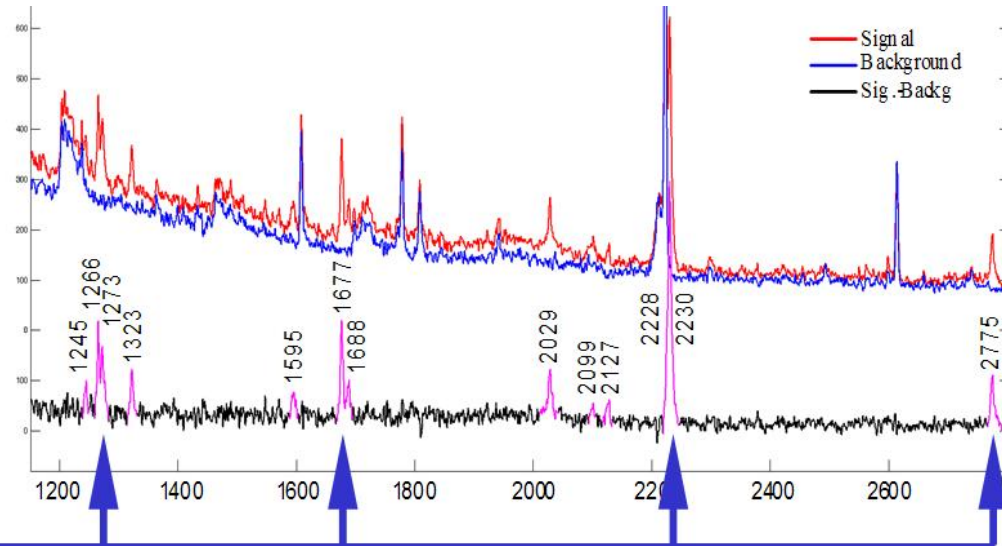
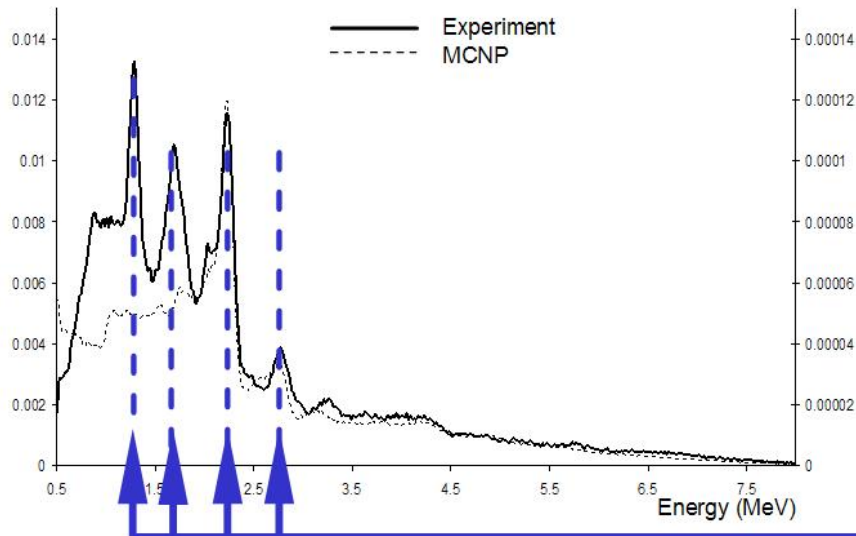


Comparison with PFTNA gamma-ray spectra (e.g. sulfur)

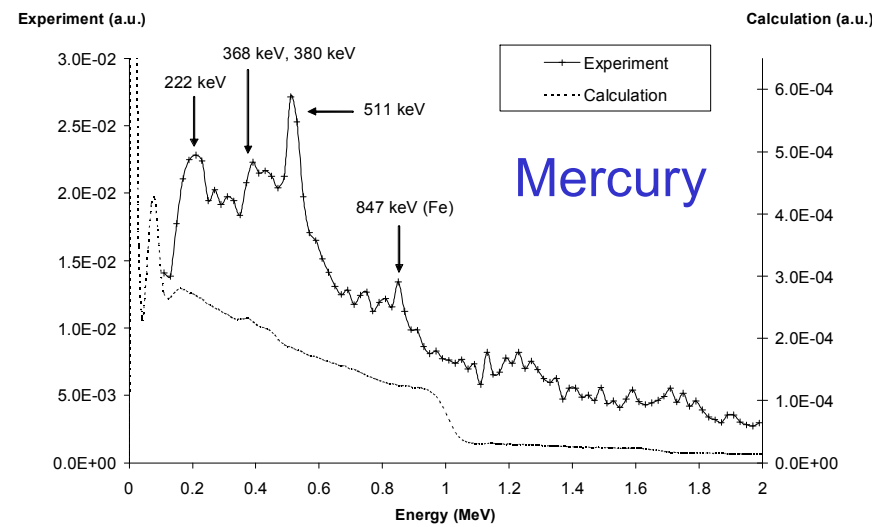
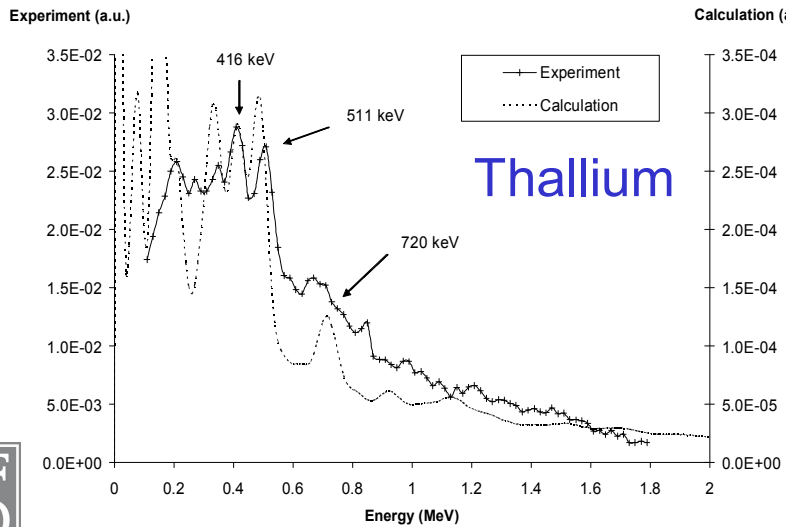
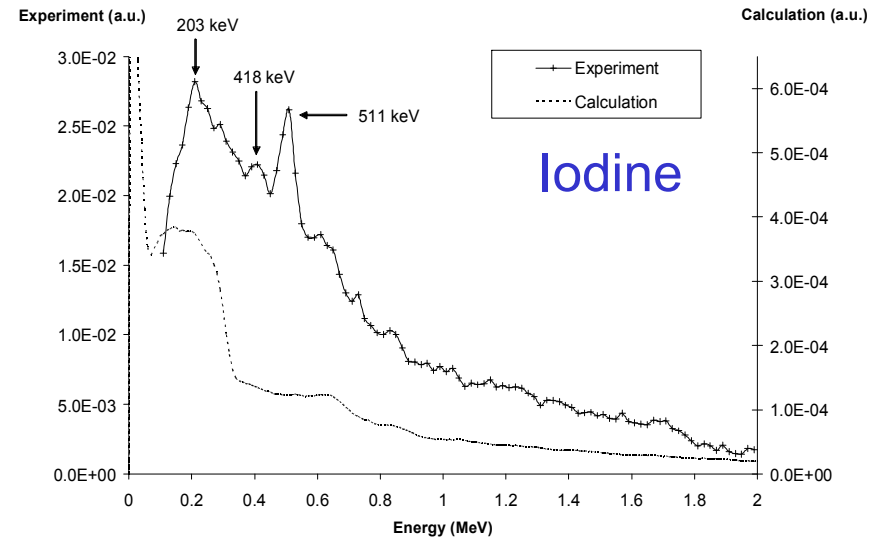
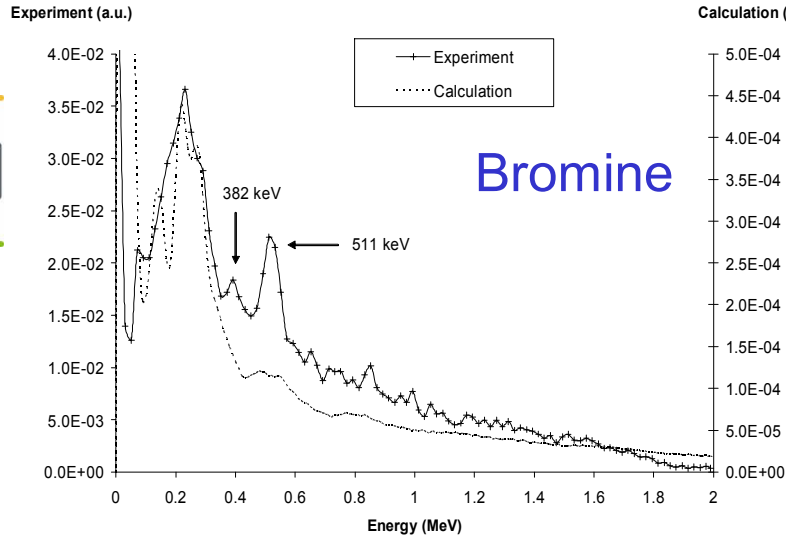


Sulfur APT spectrum
5"x5"x10" NaI(Tl)

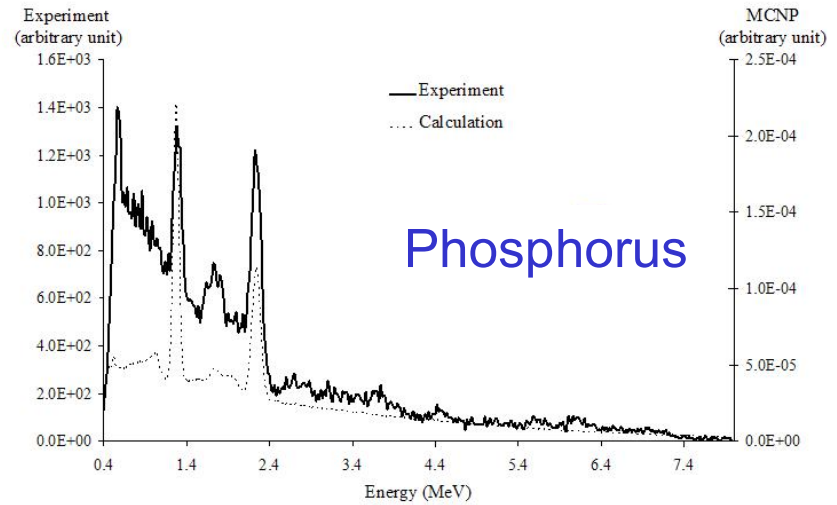
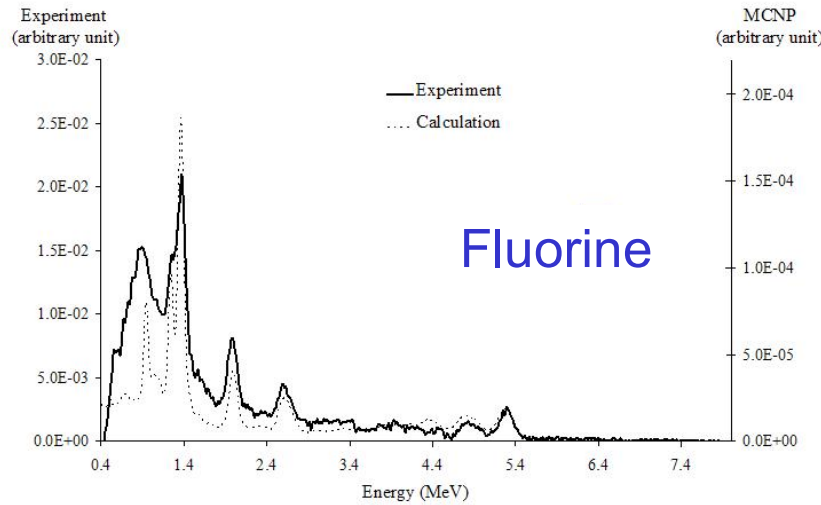
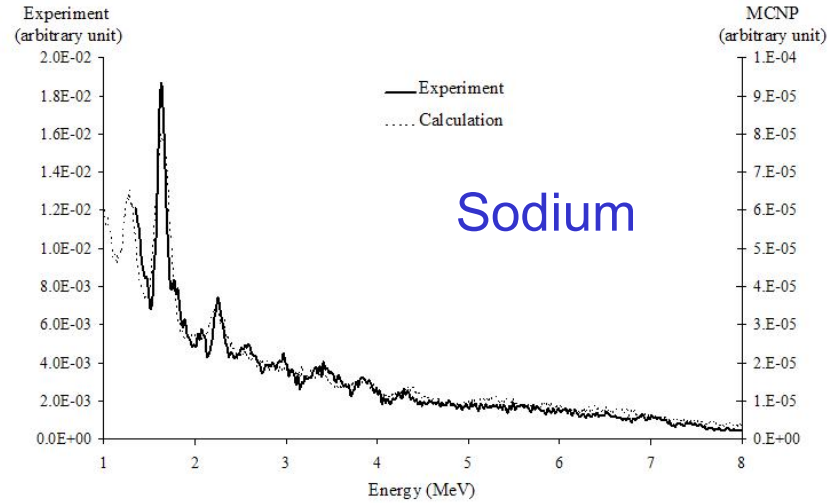
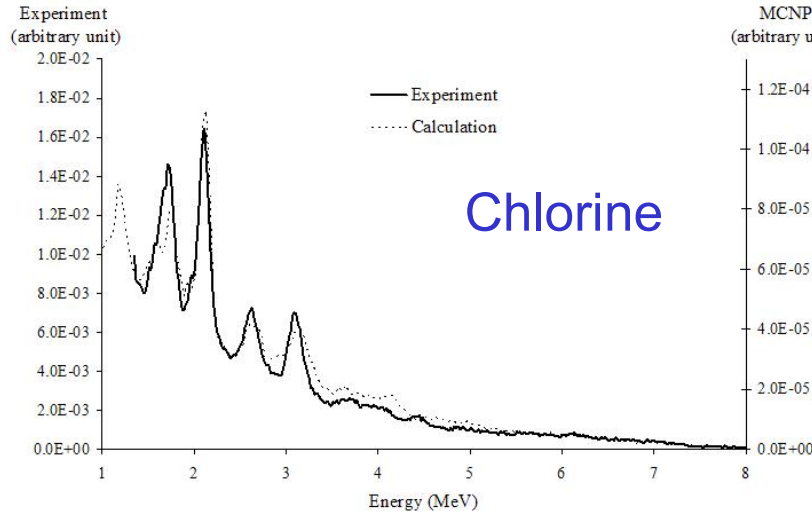
Sulfur PFTNA spectrum
70% HP Ge (during the pulses)



5"x5"x10" NaI(Tl) APT gamma-ray signatures



5"x5"x10" NaI(Tl) APT gamma-ray signatures (continued)

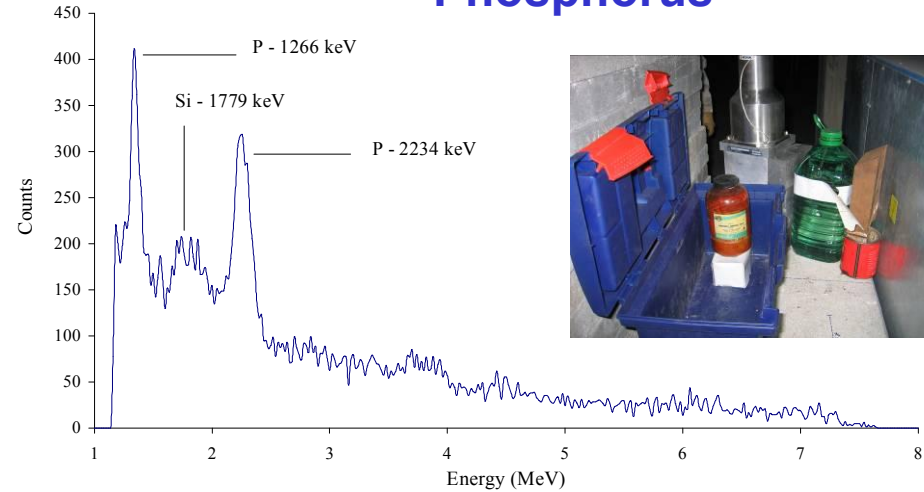


APT detection tests with Teflon[®], S, and P samples

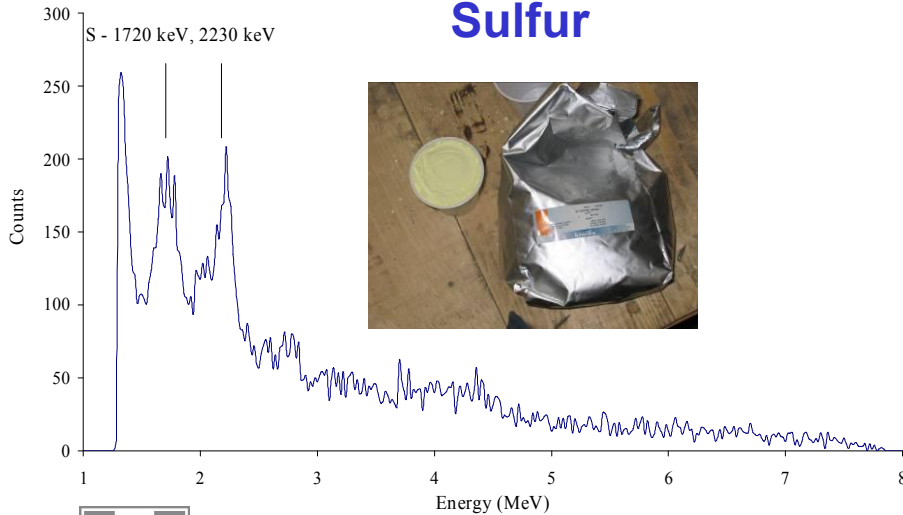


- 20 min. acquisitions
- One 5"x5"x10"NaI(Tl)
- ~ 200 g of each element
- 10^7 n/s ($\Leftrightarrow 10^5$ tagged n/s)
- ~ 15 cm far from the wall

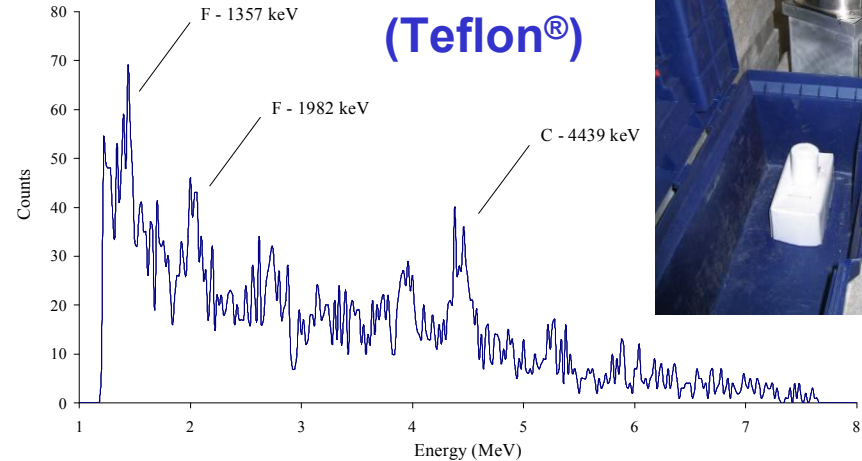
Phosphorus



Sulfur

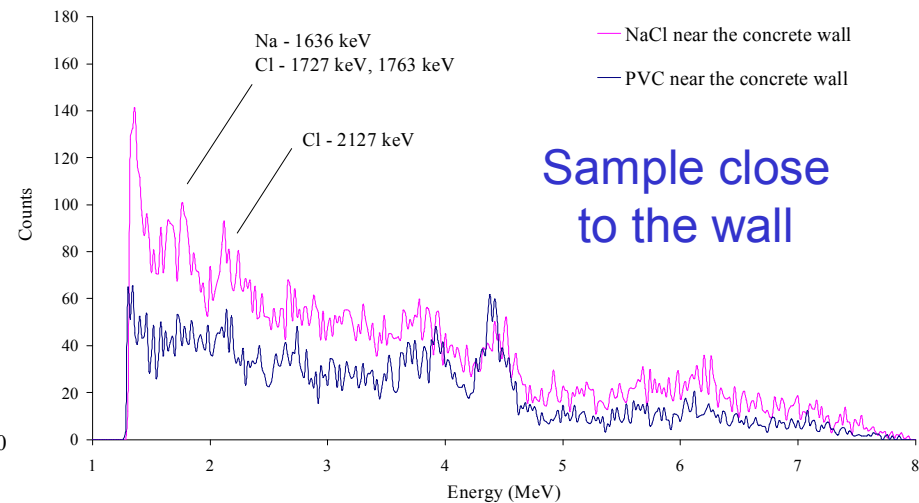
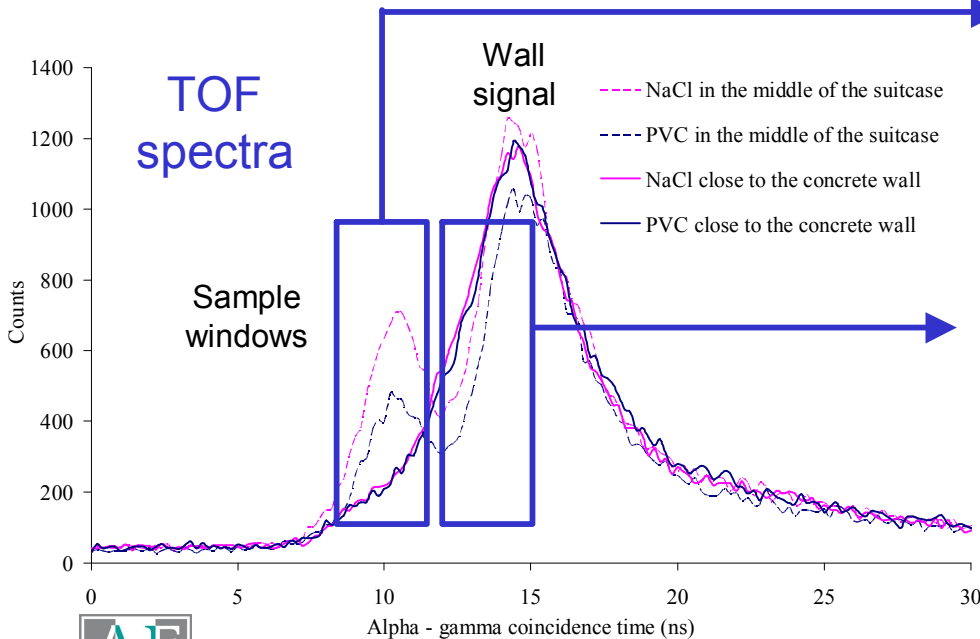
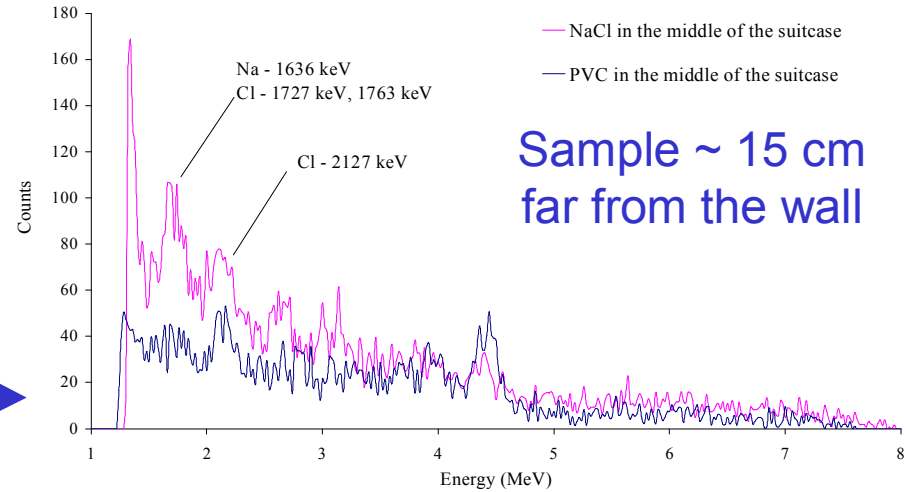
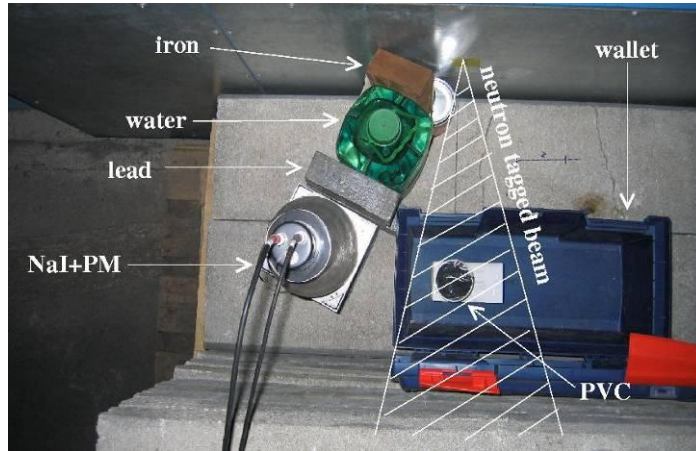


Fluorine (Teflon[®])



APT detection tests with NaCl and PVC samples (~200 ml)

20 min. at 10^7 n/s ($\Leftrightarrow 10^5$ tagged n/s) with one 5"x5"x10" NaI(Tl)



Acquisition of PFTNA gamma-ray signatures



- **Pulsed DT Neutron generator**
SODERN GENIE 16T
14 MeV, $5 \cdot 10^7$ n/s
- **Compton Suppression Spectrometer**
70% (HP)Ge + BGO veto shield
- **Efficient shielding**
steel + polyethylene + lead
- **FNA spectrum** during neutron pulses
TNA spectrum between neutron pulses
(+ delayed spectrum after irradiation)

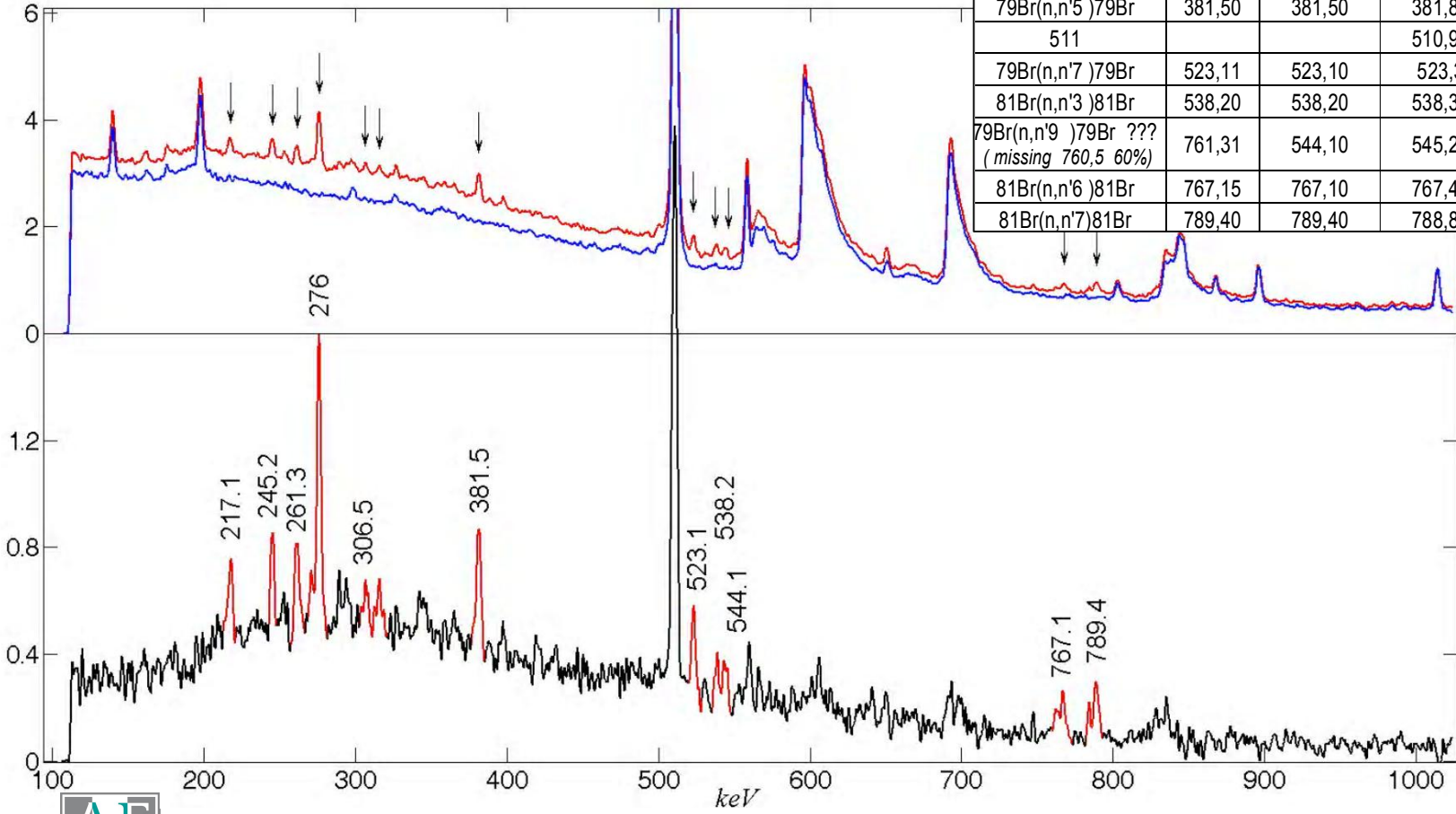


Bromine (KBr) FNA spectrum

Recorded during the pulses



Reaction	Table (ensdf2)		Measure		
	level (keV)	gamma (keV)	energy (keV)	relative intensity	FWHM (keV)
$^{79}\text{Br}(n,n^2)^{79}\text{Br}$	217,10	217,07	217,45	0,30	2,88
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,2n5)^{80}\text{Br}$	281,30	244,24	245,53	0,34	2,70
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,2n9)^{80}\text{Br}$	331,05	245,20			
$^{79}\text{Br}(n,n^3)^{79}\text{Br}$	261,33	261,33	261,58	0,35	2,94
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,n^2)^{81}\text{Br}$	536,20 (34.6 μs)	260,21			
		275,99 ↓	276,26	1,000	2,85
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,n^1)^{81}\text{Br}$	275,99	275,99			
$^{79}\text{Br}(n,n^4)^{79}\text{Br}$	306,51	306,47	306,52	0,09	1,38
$^{79}\text{Br}(n,n^5)^{79}\text{Br}$	381,50	381,50	381,82	0,45	2,65
511			510,97		3,78
$^{79}\text{Br}(n,n^7)^{79}\text{Br}$	523,11	523,10	523,3	0,16	1,86
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,n^3)^{81}\text{Br}$	538,20	538,20	538,37	0,17	2,37
$^{79}\text{Br}(n,n^9)^{79}\text{Br}$??? (missing 760,5 60%)	761,31	544,10	545,24	0,11	2,58
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,n^6)^{81}\text{Br}$	767,15	767,10	767,47	0,06	2,13
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,n^7)^{81}\text{Br}$	789,40	789,40	788,83	0,15	2,73

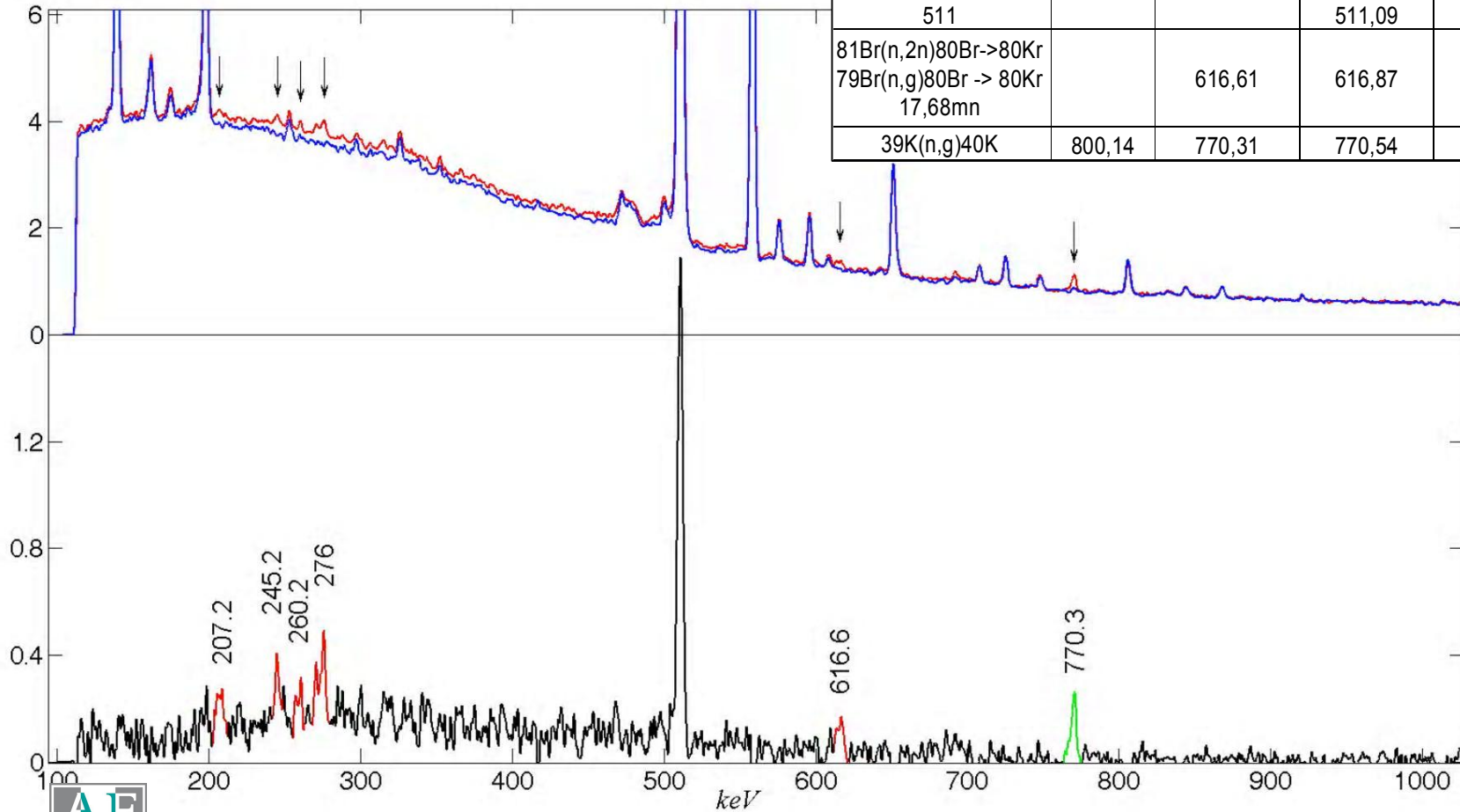


Bromine TNA spectrum

Recorded between the pulses



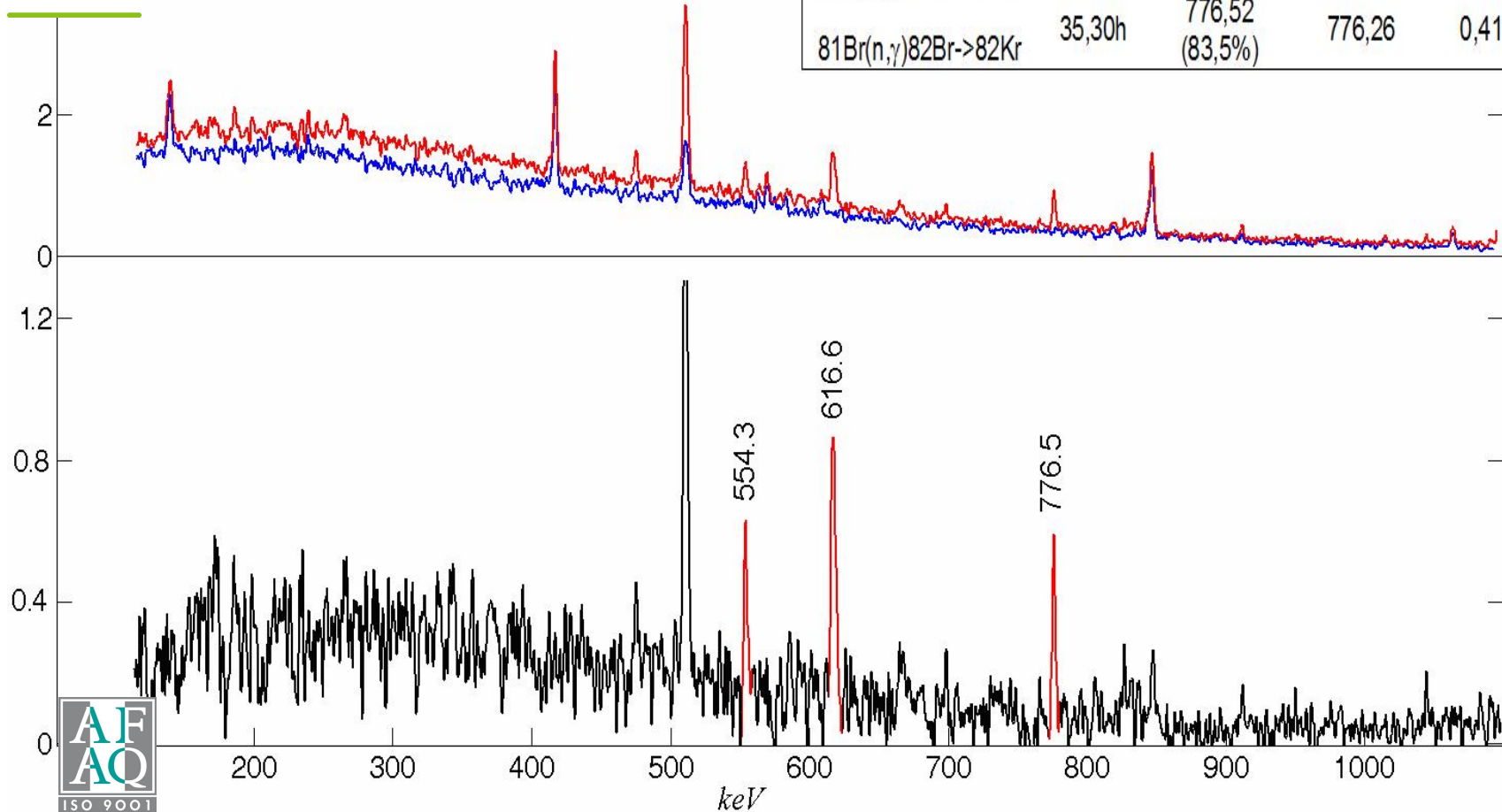
Reaction	Table (ensdf2)		Measure		
	level (keV)	gamma (keV)	energy (keV)	relative intensity	FWMH (keV)
$^{79}\text{Br}(n,n')^{79}\text{Br}$	207,10 (4.86 s)	207,07	207,08	0,31	2,21
$^{79}\text{Br}(n,g)^{80}\text{Br}$	281,30	244,24(0.45b)	245,12	0,49	2,13
$^{79}\text{Br}(n,g)^{80}\text{Br}$	331,05	245,20(0.8b)			
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,g)^{82}\text{Br}$	290,80	244.83(0.15b)			
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,n')^{81}\text{Br}$	536,20 (34.6 μs)	260,21	260,54	0,62	2,18
^{81}Br 1level	275,99	275,99	276,30	1,00	2,7
511			511,09		3,72
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,2n)^{80}\text{Br} \rightarrow ^{80}\text{Kr}$ $^{79}\text{Br}(n,g)^{80}\text{Br} \rightarrow ^{80}\text{Kr}$ 17,68mn		616,61	616,87	0,48	3,18
$^{39}\text{K}(n,g)^{40}\text{K}$	800,14	770,31	770,54	1,44	2,67



Bromine delayed spectrum

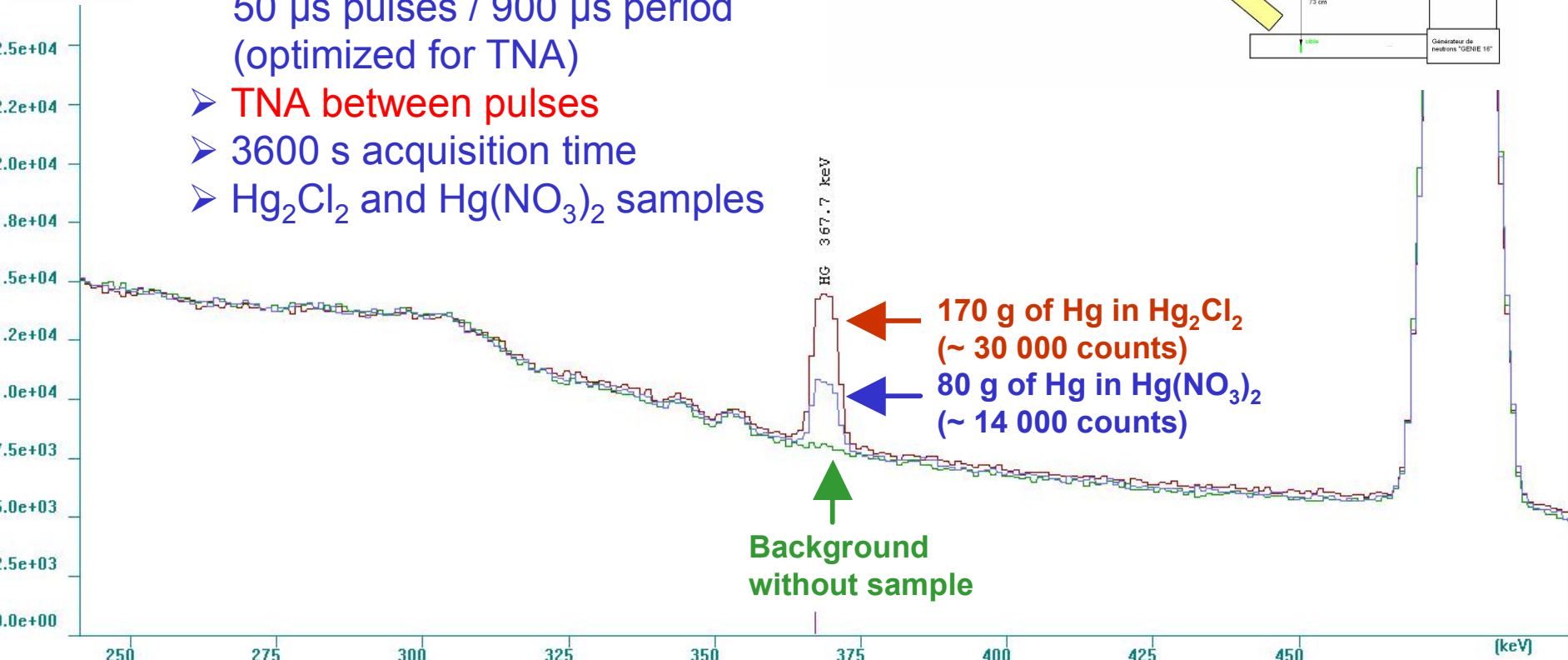
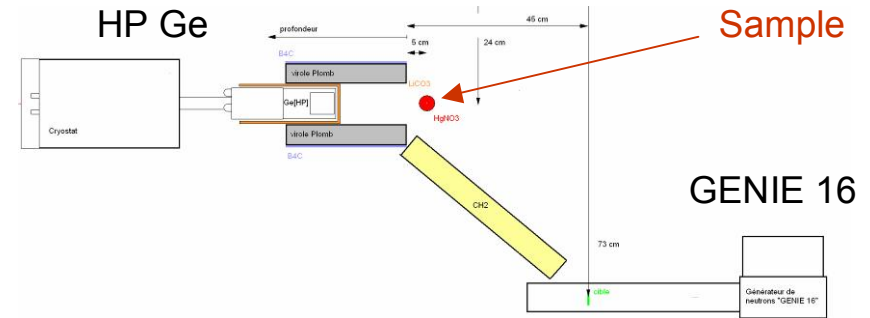
Recorded after irradiation

Reaction	Table (ensdf2)		Measure		
	half life	gamma (keV)	energy (keV)	relative intensity	FWMH (keV)
β^+ annihilation			510,98	1,926	3,15
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,\gamma)^{82}\text{Br} \rightarrow ^{82}\text{Kr}$	35,30h	554,35 (70,8%)	554,20	0,332	2,04
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,2n)^{80}\text{Br} \rightarrow ^{80}\text{Kr}$	17,68mn	616,61 (7%)	617,33	1,000	3,84
$^{79}\text{Br}(n,\gamma)^{80}\text{Br} \rightarrow ^{80}\text{Kr}$					
$^{81}\text{Br}(n,\gamma)^{82}\text{Br} \rightarrow ^{82}\text{Kr}$	35,30h	776,52 (83,5%)	776,26	0,411	2,13



PFTNA detection tests (e.g. mercury)

- Simplified “portable” setup
- 30% (HP)Ge detector
- SODERN GENIE 16 at $5 \cdot 10^7$ n/s
50 μ s pulses / 900 μ s period
(optimized for TNA)
- **TNA between pulses**
- 3600 s acquisition time
- Hg_2Cl_2 and $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ samples



Conclusion and perspectives

➤ Detectors

- APT: large volume NaI(Tl) or LaBr₃(Ce)
- PFTNA: high efficiency HP Ge or LaBr₃(Ce)
- Shield against neutron irradiation (polyethylene, lead...)

➤ APT gamma-ray signatures

- Several useable gamma rays for Cl, Na, S, P, F
- Low-energy peaks for As, Br, Tl ⇒ to be tested with LaBr₃(Ce)
- Difficult for I and Hg
- Inconsistencies between experiment and nuclear data / calculations

➤ PFTNA gamma-ray signatures

- FNA spectra ⇒ help analyzing APT signatures
- TNA ⇒ elements difficult to detect with APT (e.g. Hg)
- Work under progress...



Thank you for your attention

- French R&D program for CBNR & E detection
- APT acquisitions performed with the EURITRACK system (FP6, EU) installed in the seaport of Rijeka, Croatia.

Many thanks to:

- Rijeka Custom Office and Port Authority, Croatia
- A.C.T. d.o.o. and Institute Ruder Boskovic (IRB), Croatia, for the implementation of the system in Rijeka, and for their constant support to logistics and measurements
- EURITRACK partners who took part with to the development and commissioning of the Tagged Neutron Inspection System: INFN, JRC, CAEN, SODERN, and IPJ