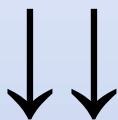
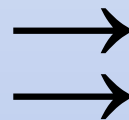


WHY?

**BECAUSE SINGLE-NUCLEAR-PROBE SYSTEMS
INADEQUATELY COVER BROAD THREAT SPECTRUM**



**MULTI-PROBE SYSTEMS
(VERSATILE ACCELERATORS)**



**AN EXAMPLE
(THIS PRESENTATION)**

for Explosives- & SNM-Detection in Massive Cargo

Concept: Nuclear-Reaction-based Inspection System

$^{13}\text{C}(p,\gamma)$ $E_p=1.75$ MeV

and, alternately

$^{11}\text{B}(d,n+\gamma)$ $E_d=3 - 6$ MeV

Nitrogen-rich Explosives
(including sheet)

via

γ -Resonance Absorption (GRA)

(this Talk)

DETECTING:

all Explosives
(including TATP)

via

Fast-N Resonance Radiography (FNRR)

(David Vartsky, SM/EN-14, tomorrow 08:30)

AND:

SNM

(1st-Level System)

via

Dual-Energy γ -Radiography

(this Talk)

ALSO

(2nd-Level System)

via

Active Fission Signatures

(A. Hunt, AT/INT-01, Monday)

PROBLEM: HOW ARE ACCELERATOR REQUIREMENTS BEST MET?

for Explosives- & SNM-Detection in Massive Cargo

A SOLUTION: Mass-2 beam @ E = 3.5 MeV

2 × GRA Resonance-energy

alternating

DEGR: pulsed d-beam on ^{11}B target

with

GRA cw H_2^+ -beam on ^{13}C target

for Explosives- & SNM-Detection in Massive Cargo

Topics Addressed

- DEGR: salient features
- GRA: “ “
- Missing Info
- New Data
- Accelerator Specs (combined system)

CONCEALED within CARGO CONTAINERS

PROPOSED METHOD:

DUAL-ENERGY γ -RADIOGRAPHY DEGR

DETECTION LIMIT:

our goal: ~20 g (1 cm³)

APPLICATION SCENARIO:

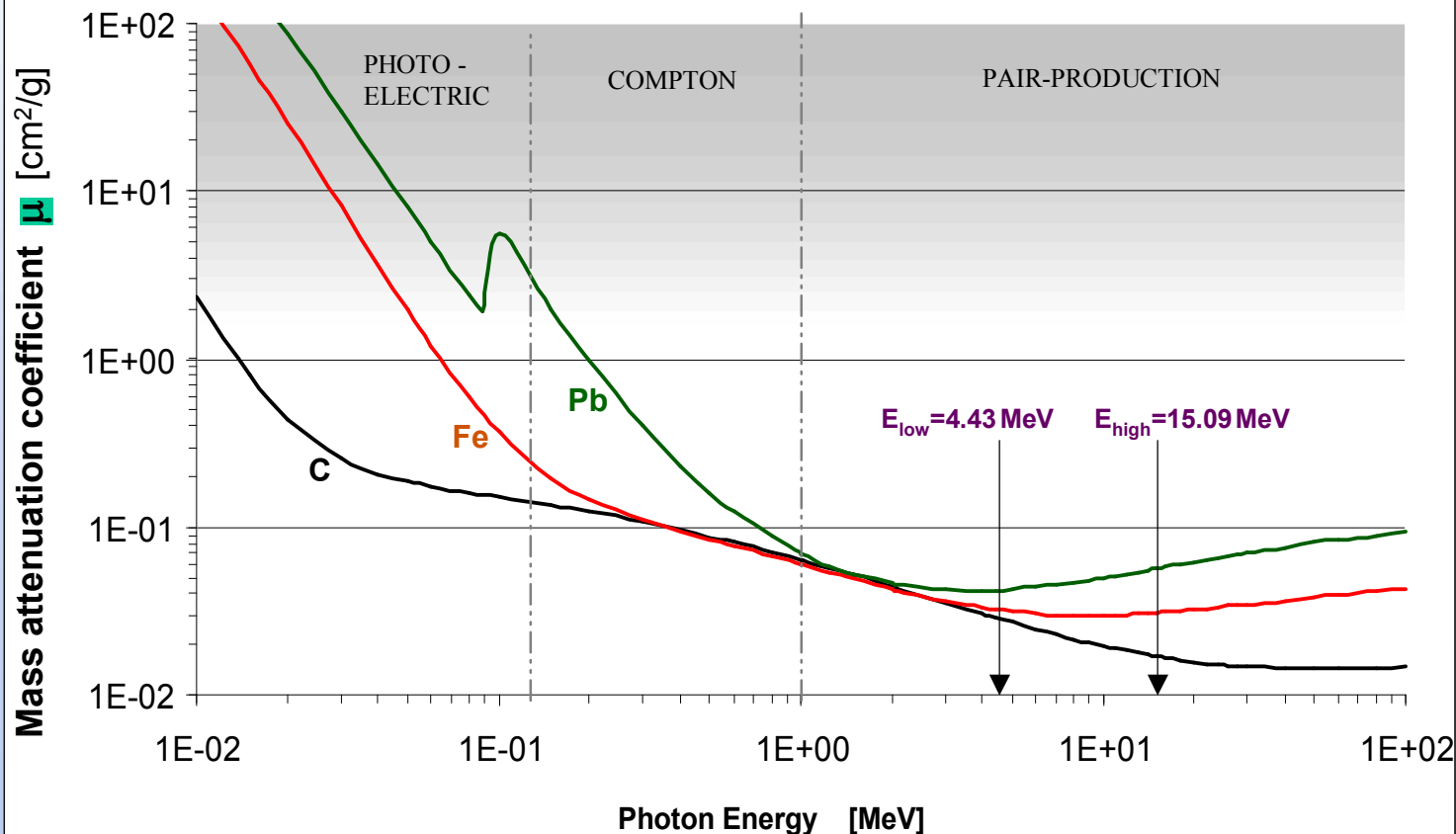
Interdict assembly of Improvised Nuclear Device (IND),
smuggled in piecemeal

Reaction of choice: $^{11}\text{B}(d,n\gamma)^{12}\text{C}^*$ (4.43 & 15.09 MeV)

UPDATED STATUS:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Physics (Dec. 2003): | Fully-developed |
| b) 1 st Exp't (Dec. 2006): | Sensitivities confirmed |
| c) 2 nd Exp't (Dec. 2007): | Measured Yield = $f(E_{\text{beam}})$ |
| d) Patents: | IL-2003; PCT-2005; U.S.-2008 |

Radiation fraction transmitted through absorber = $e^{-\mu \cdot \rho \cdot x}$



DEGR: Single-View & Few-View

Transmission ratio through absorber: $e^{-\Delta\mu \cdot \rho \cdot x}$

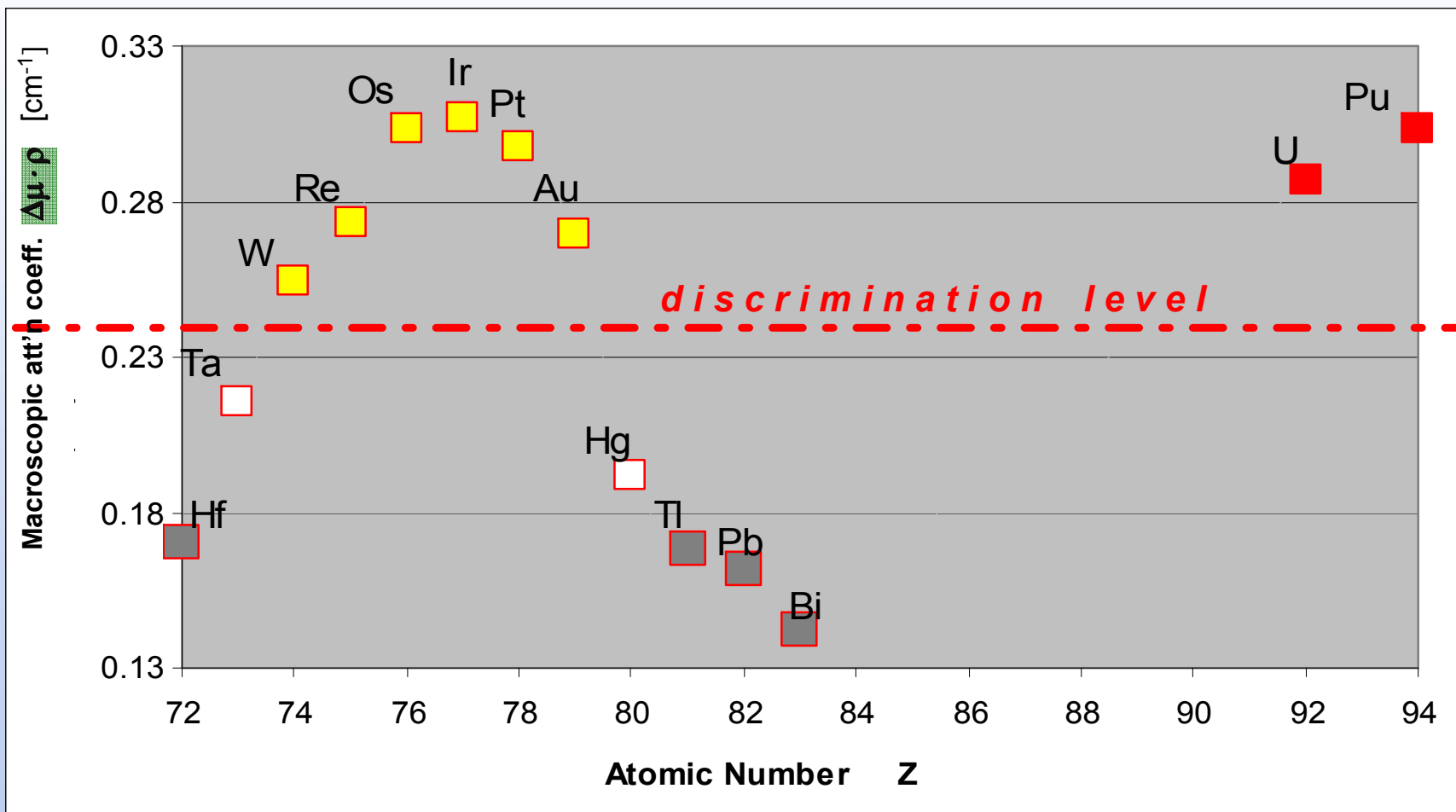
Single-View:

Only gross Z-discrimination: inadequate
(false alarms)

Few-Views:

Macroscopic Attenuation Coefficient $\Delta\mu \cdot \rho$: adequate

Absorber-Density (few-view reconstruction)

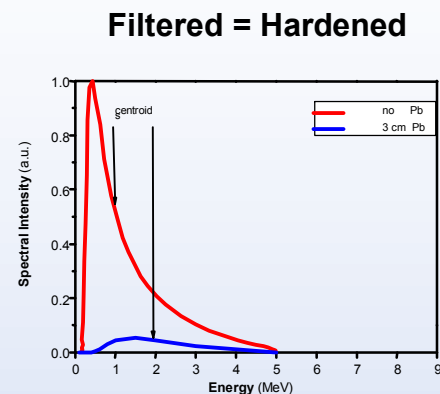
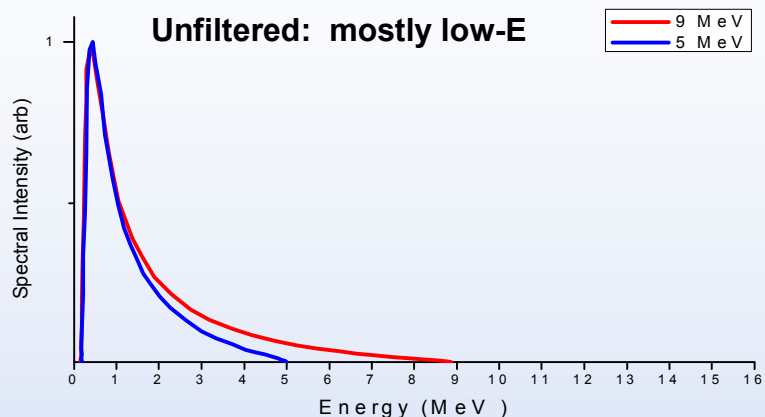


X-RAY & γ -RAY DUAL-E SOURCES: pro's & con's

Continuous X-rays

(Bremsstrahlung – electron beams)

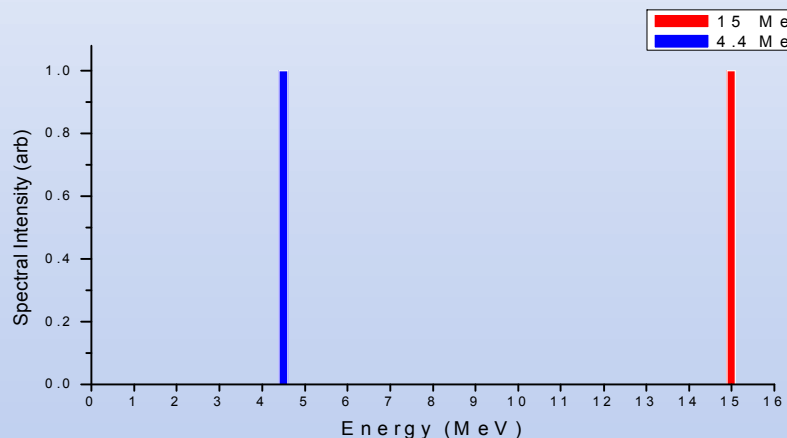
**much higher yield ($\times 100$)
(but only $\times 5$ after appropriate filtering)**



Discrete

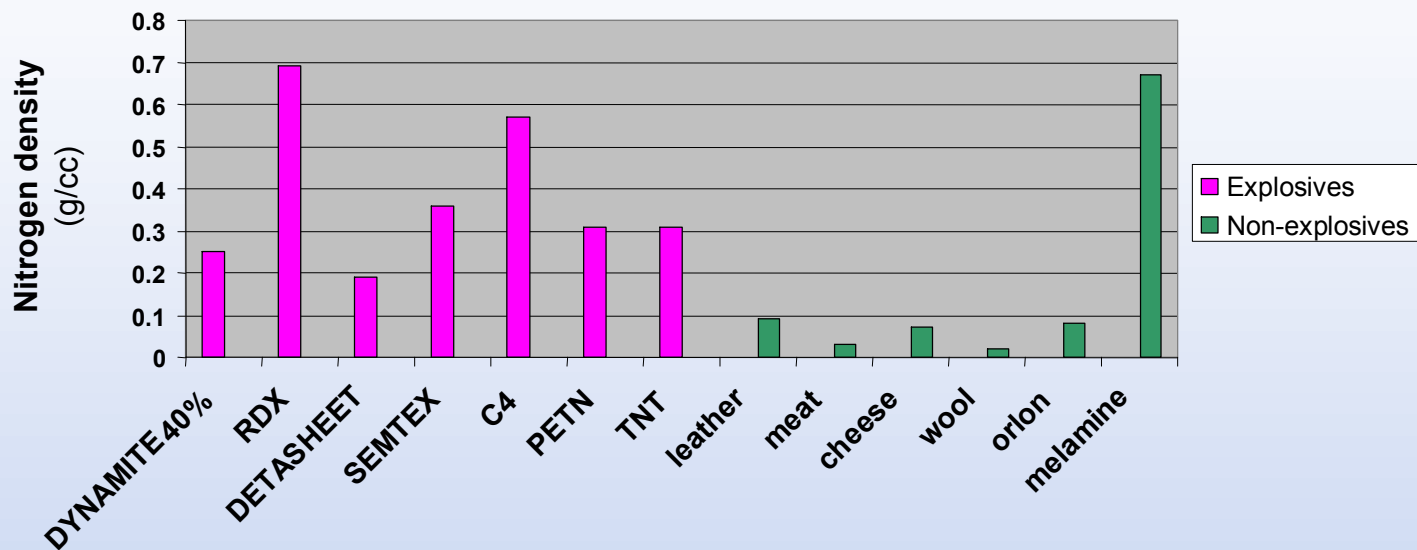
γ -rays (+ fast-n)
(nuclear reaction – ion beams)

**much higher contrast ($\times 5$)
(independent of attenuation)**



OVERALL: γ -rays win (discussed on Poster)

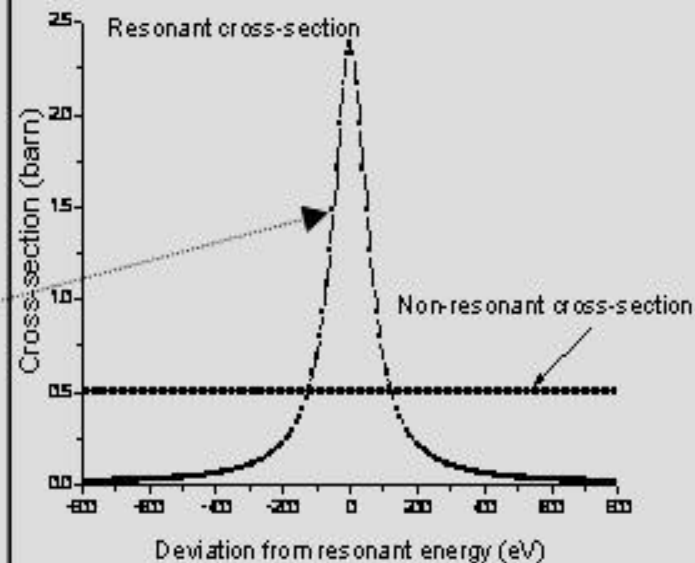
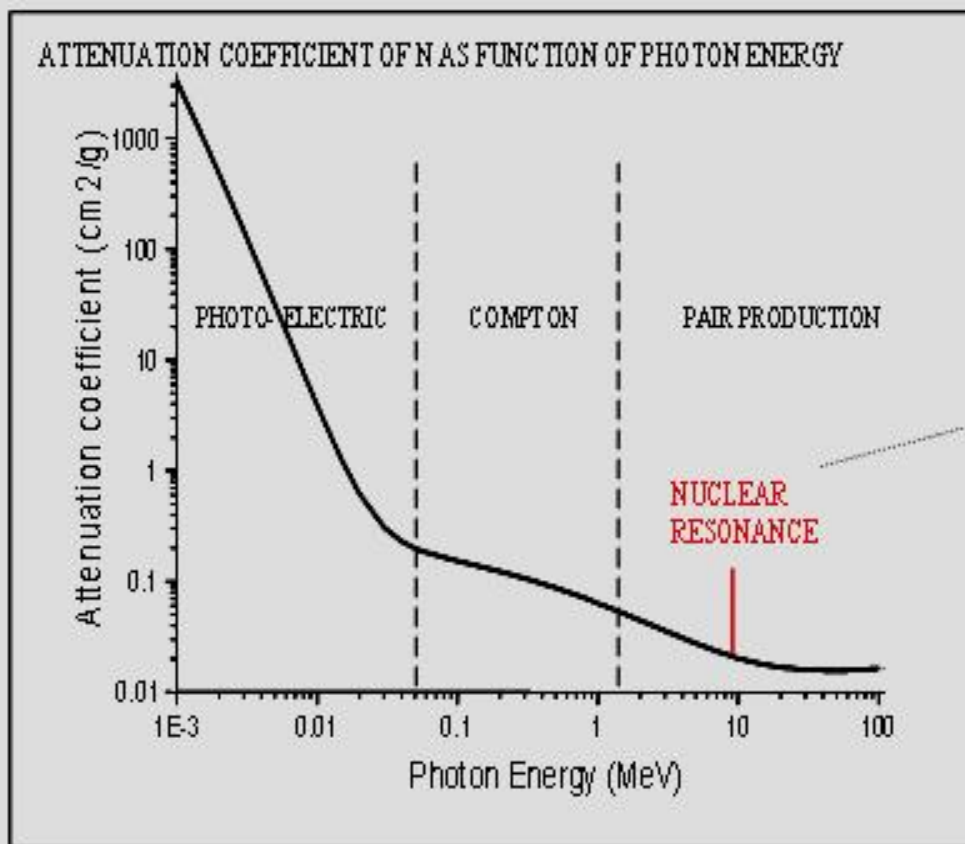
Nitrogen Density in Various Materials



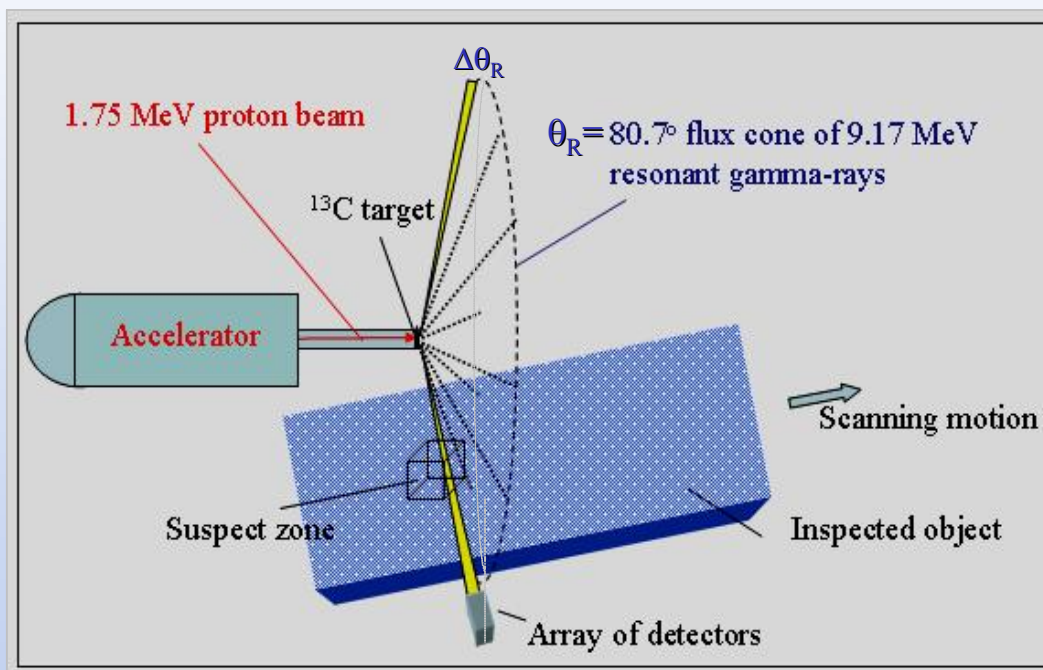
GRA Detects

Military explosives	All	
Dynamites	All	
High explosives	All	
Liquid explosives	All except	LOX1, LOX2
Chlorates and Perchlorates	All except	Potassium perchlorate
Primary explosives	All except	non-nitrogenous TATP

UNDERLYING PRINCIPLE



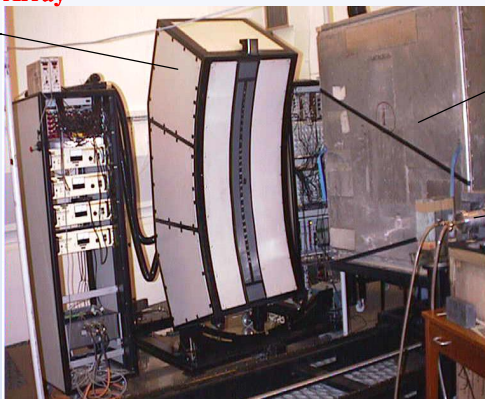
GRA: Inspection Configuration DICTATED BY PHYSICS



(LD-3 Aviation Containers, Birmingham Univ. U.K., 1998)

MIXED CARGO

60 Detector Array



LD-3 Container

Target



LD-3 container loaded with mixed cargo: canned food, chinaware, tiles, fertilizers etc.

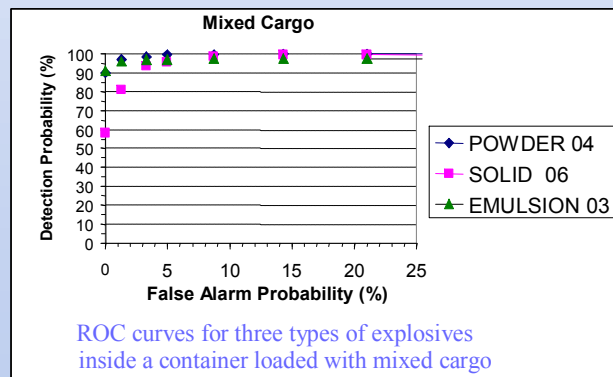
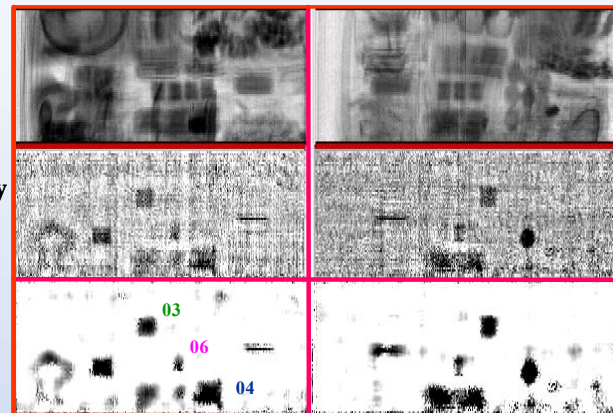
Conventional radiograms (non-res. att'n)

Nitrograms (show only nitrogenous objects)

Image-processed Nitrograms

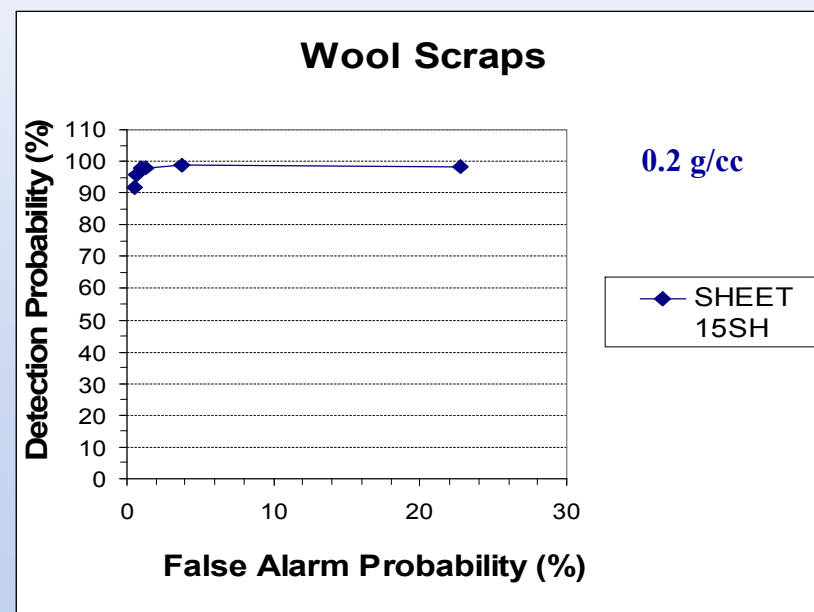
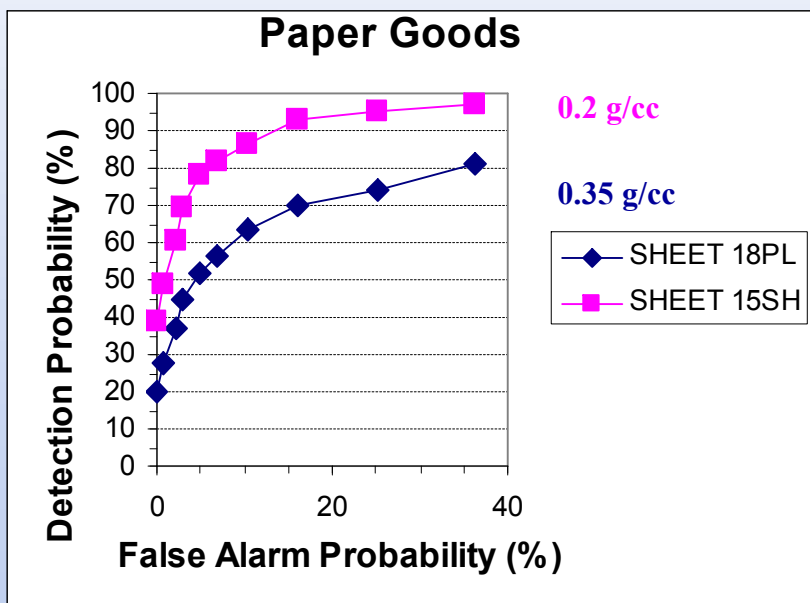
View #1

View #2 (@ 90° to #1)



GRA Results: LD-3 aviation container - 1998

Detection of sheet explosives (two views only!!)



Explosives Detection

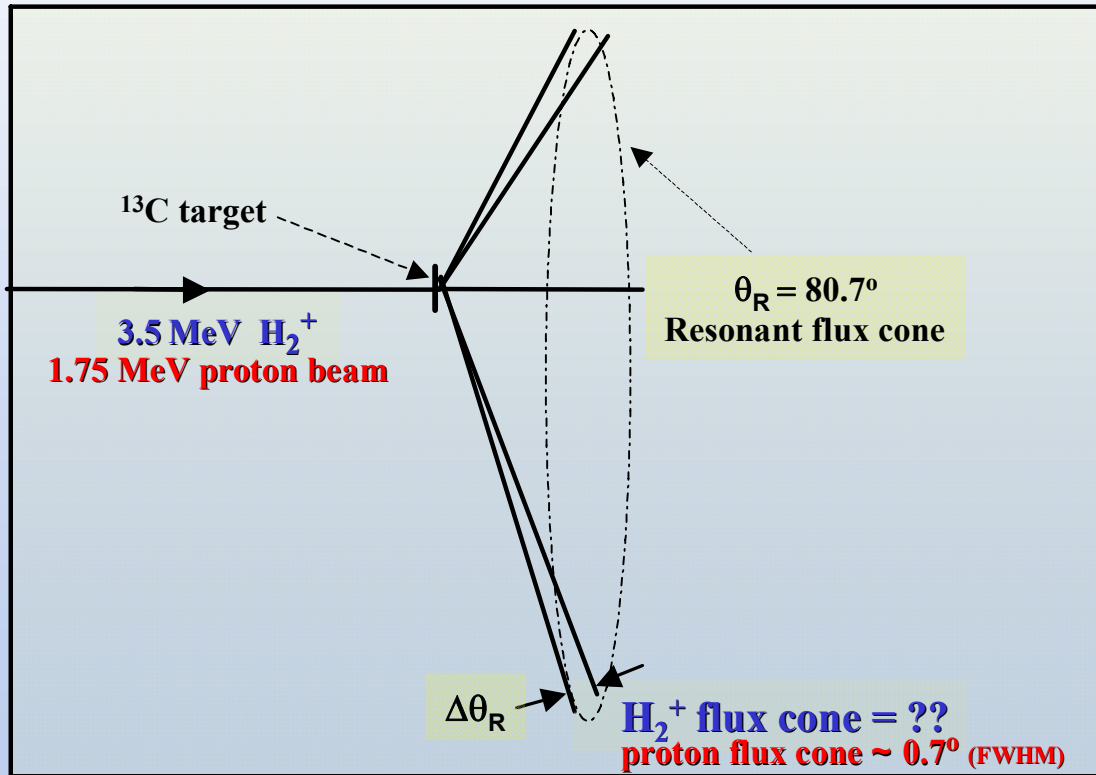
- Very high specificity: nitrogen density = best single explosives indicator
- Automatic detection (no operator intervention)
- Penetrability-Suitable for containers and trucks
- Ability to detect thin explosives sheets
- Very low radiation dose to the object and the vicinity

VULNERABILITY: NON-NITROGENOUS EXPLOSIVES

Missing Information

for Dual-Purpose DEGR/GRA System

GRA emission-linewidth with H_2^+ beam



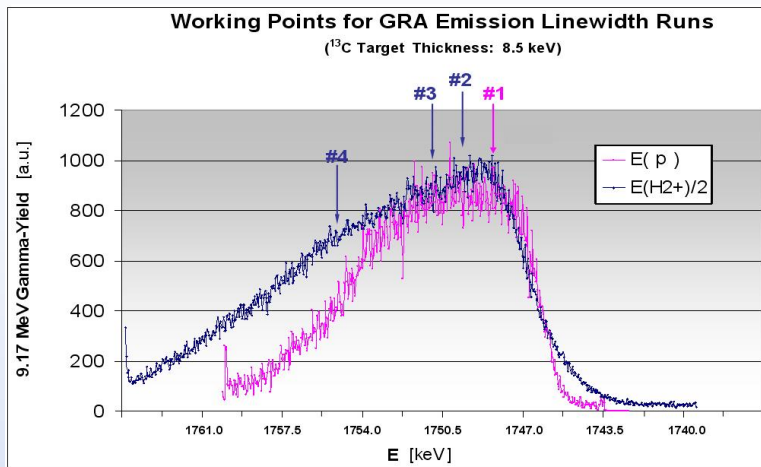
H_2^+ Coulomb-Explosion effects

could broaden the line up to

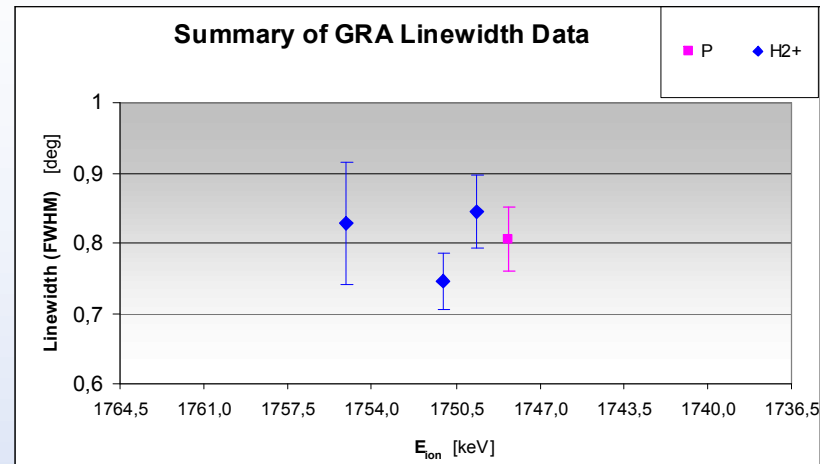
$$\Delta\theta_R \leq 2^\circ$$

much poorer GRA spatial resolution
(crucial for sheet detection)

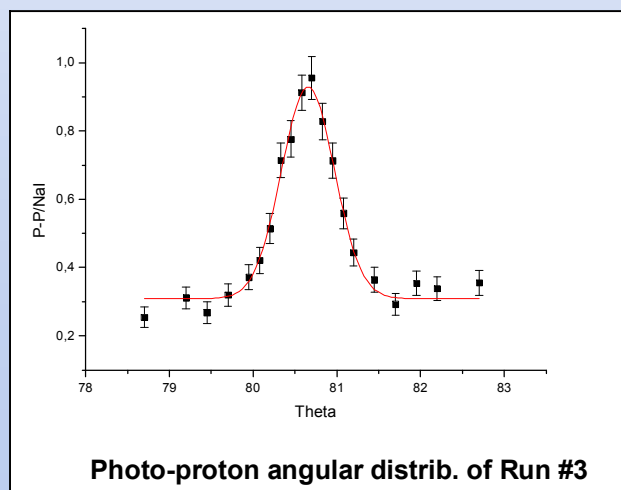
GRA emission-linewidth: measurements with H_2^+ & proton beams



1st Experiment: 9.17 MeV γ -excitation curves mapped out with NaI detector, for proton & H_2^+ beams (fixed VDG energy, varying target voltage)



2nd Expt: emission-linewidth determined from angular distrib. of photo-protons produced in a nitrogen-rich liquid scintillator via $^{14}N(\gamma,p)$ resonant absorption reaction



Conclusion: no appreciable effect over $\Delta E(H_2^+) \sim 8$ keV. **So, E-resolution of H_2^+ beam could be ~ 15 keV (not stringent!!)**

- **Beam Species:** Mass-2 ions (H_2^+ & d)
- **Ion Energy** 3.5 MeV
- **Energy Resolution** 15 keV (FWTM)
- **Energy Variability** ± 20 keV
- **Beam Current** 3 mA H_2^+ (cw) *and, alternately*
- **Beam Current** 0.2 mA d (pulsed)

FINALLY

**A FOND THOUGHT FOR THE IAEA STAFF
WHO ARE TAKING SUCH WONDERFUL CARE OF US**

Ladies: if only I were thirty years younger...

R. BÖTTGER², M. BRANDIS¹, B. BROMBERGER², V. DANGENDORF², E. FRIEDMAN³, D. HEFLINGER¹,
S. LÖB², P. MAEIR-KOMOR⁴, K-H. SPEIDEL⁵, K. TITTELMEIER², D. VARTSKY¹ & M.B.G^{1*}

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³ *RACAH INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM, ISRAEL*

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⁵ *HELMHOLTZ INSTITUT FÜR STRAHLEN- UND KERNPHYSIK, BONN, GERMANY*

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

* on Sabbatical leave at PTB-Braunschweig

Slides for contingencies

DEGR: ATTENUATION / TRANSMISSION

Transmission fraction through two absorbers with atomic numbers Z_a , Z_b is:

$$T(E_\gamma) = e^{-(\mu_a \cdot \rho_a \cdot x_a + \mu_b \cdot \rho_b \cdot x_b)}$$

where μ , ρ , & x are the *mass attenuation coefficient*, *density* & *thickness*, respectively

(μ are characteristic and known functions of Z & E_γ)

Transmission Ratio at two γ -energies E_{γ_1} & E_{γ_2} is thus:

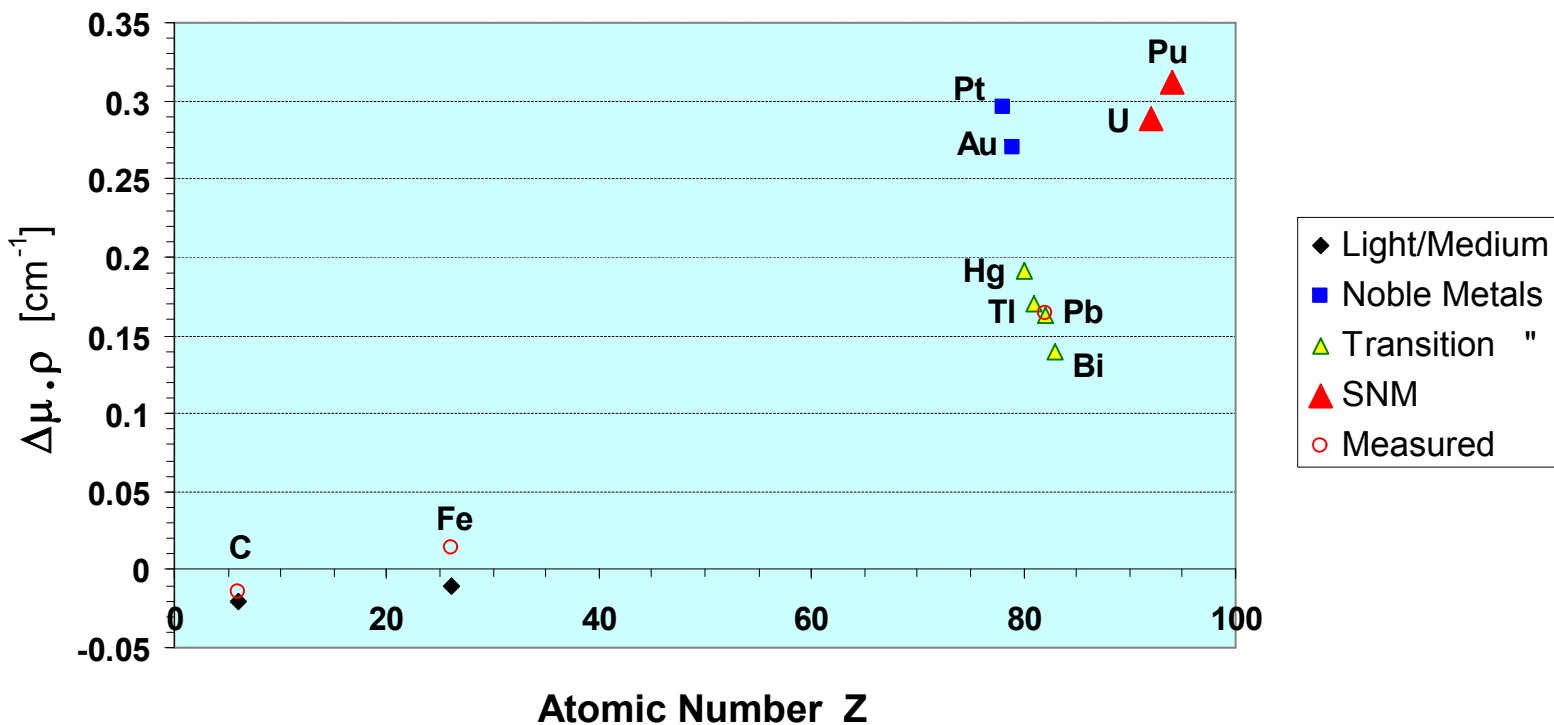
$$T(E_{\gamma_1}) / T(E_{\gamma_2}) = e^{-(\Delta\mu_a \cdot \rho_a \cdot x_a + \Delta\mu_b \cdot \rho_b \cdot x_b)}$$

High sensitivity to detect **a** (threat object) against background of **b** (benign item) requires:

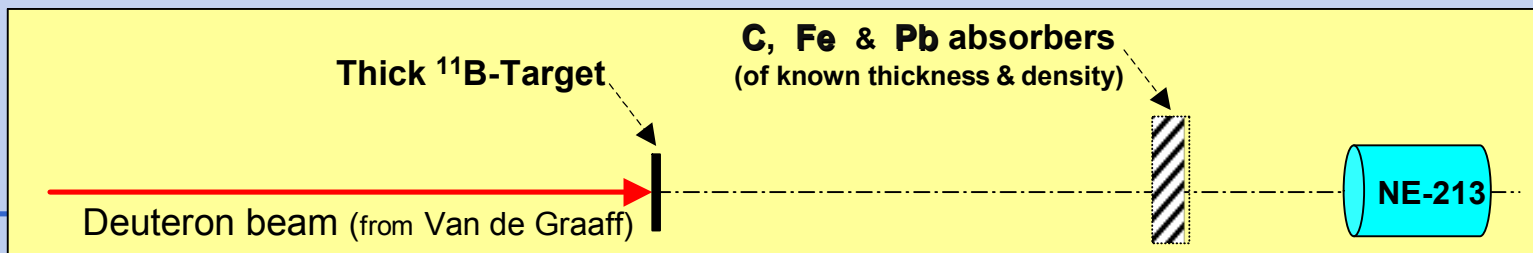
$$|\Delta\mu_a| = \textit{maximal} \quad \& \quad |\Delta\mu_b| = \textit{minimal}$$

Clearly, the effect of **b** is eliminated *only if* $\Delta\mu_b = 0$ or $\Delta\mu_b \cdot \rho_b \cdot x_b$ is known.

Calculated and measured DEGR Parameters



Nota Bene: This was *not* a few-view imaging exp't. $\Delta\mu \cdot \rho$ values were derived from *measured attenuations* and *known absorber thicknesses*



METHODOLOGY of SNM DETECTION

1. DISTINCTION between HIGH-Z & LOW/MEDIUM-Z

via DEGR TRANSMISSION RADIOGRAPHY

and

2. DISTINCTION among HIGH-Z ITEMS of DIFFERENT DENSITY

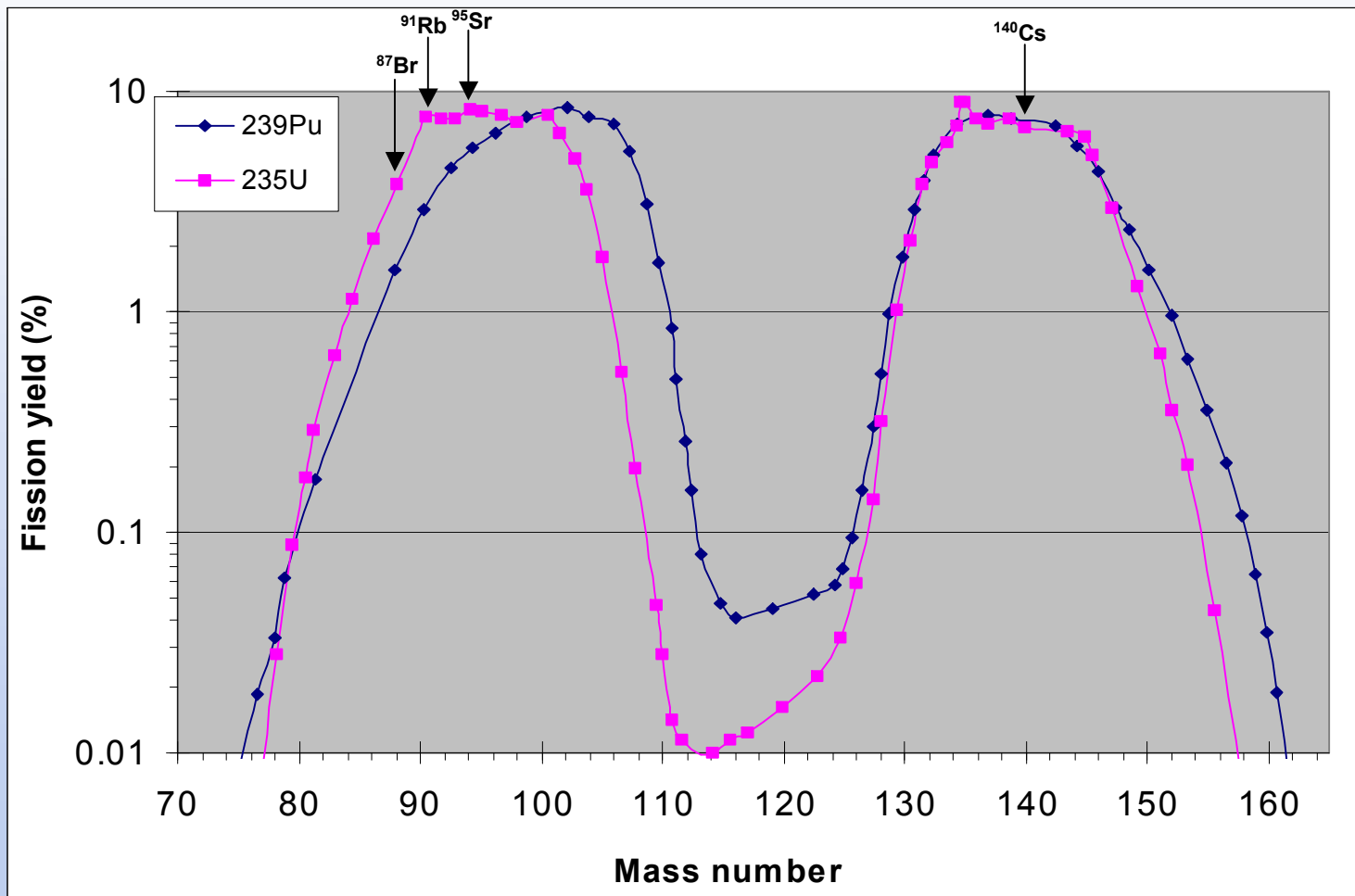
via FEW-VIEW SPATIAL-RECONSTRUCTION

3. DISTINCTION between ^{235}U & ^{239}Pu

via n_{th} -induced FISSION-PRODUCT γ -SPECTROSCOPY (LLNL method)

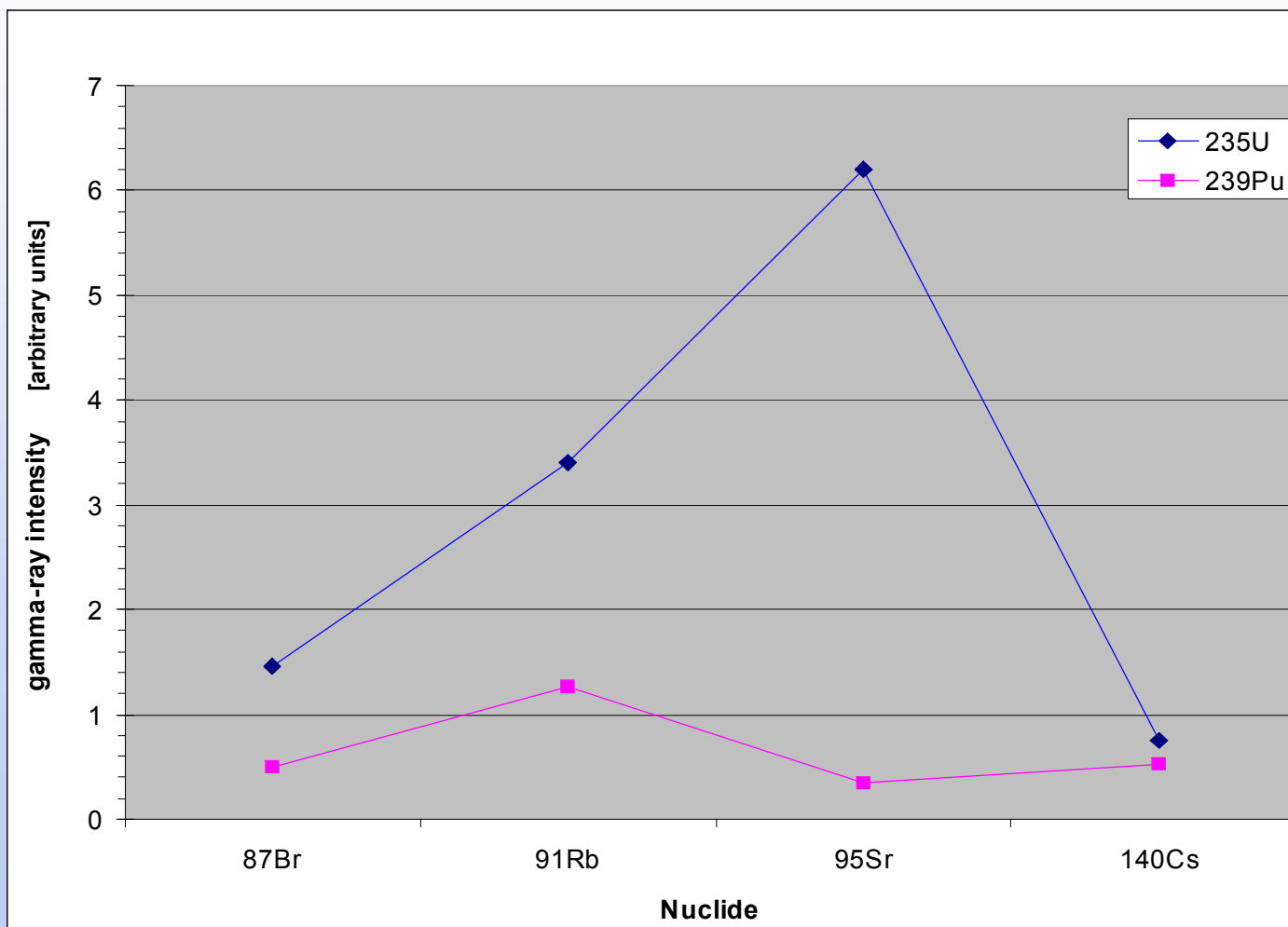
using the same neutron source: $^{11}\text{B}(d,n)$ (see below)

Mass Distributions in n_{th} -induced Fission



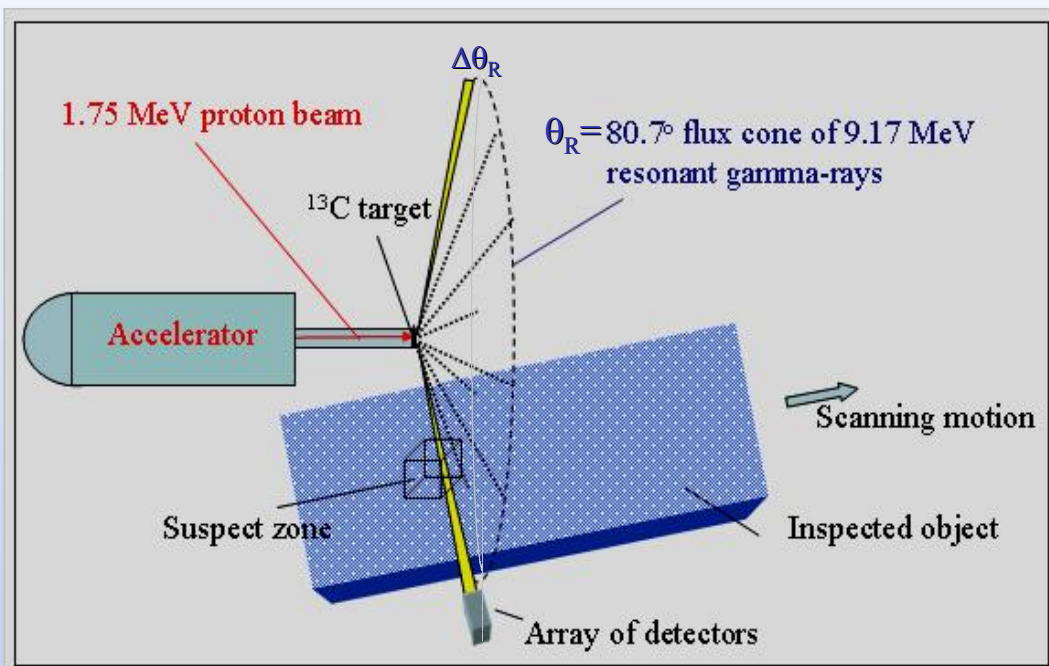
Fission Radio-Isotope Yields

(half-lives in 25-60s range: Slaughter et al, Livermore - 2005)



GRA: Inspection Configuration

DICTATED BY PHYSICS

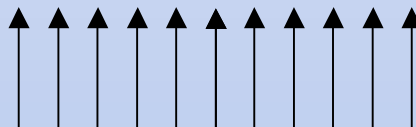
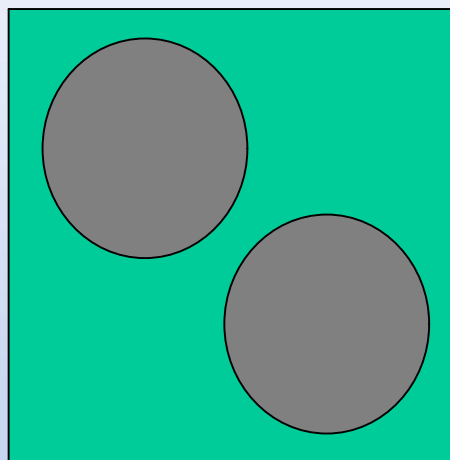


Phenomenology *with* protons

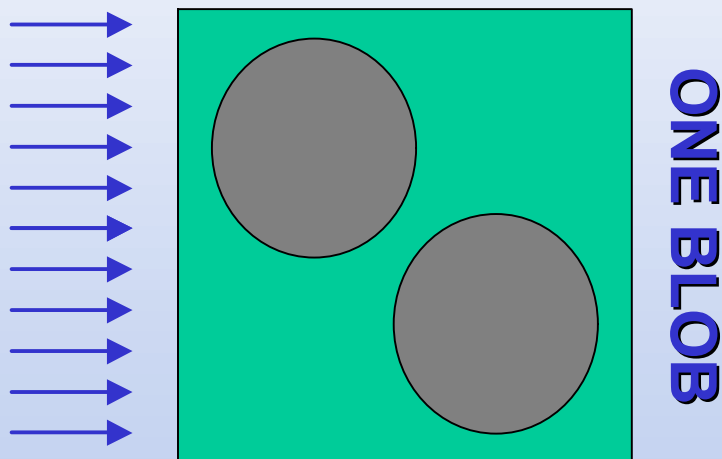
- Resonant γ -rays emitted at $\theta_R = 80.66^\circ$
($\Delta E_{\text{doppler}} = 2 \times \text{nucl.-recoil}$)
- 9.17 level-width $\Gamma_{\text{tot}} \sim 128 \text{ eV}$
- But 9.17 emission-line width is $\Gamma_{\text{emission}} \sim 520 \text{ eV}$ ($\leftrightarrow \Delta\theta_R \sim 0.7^\circ$)

Few-View Spatial-Reconstruction

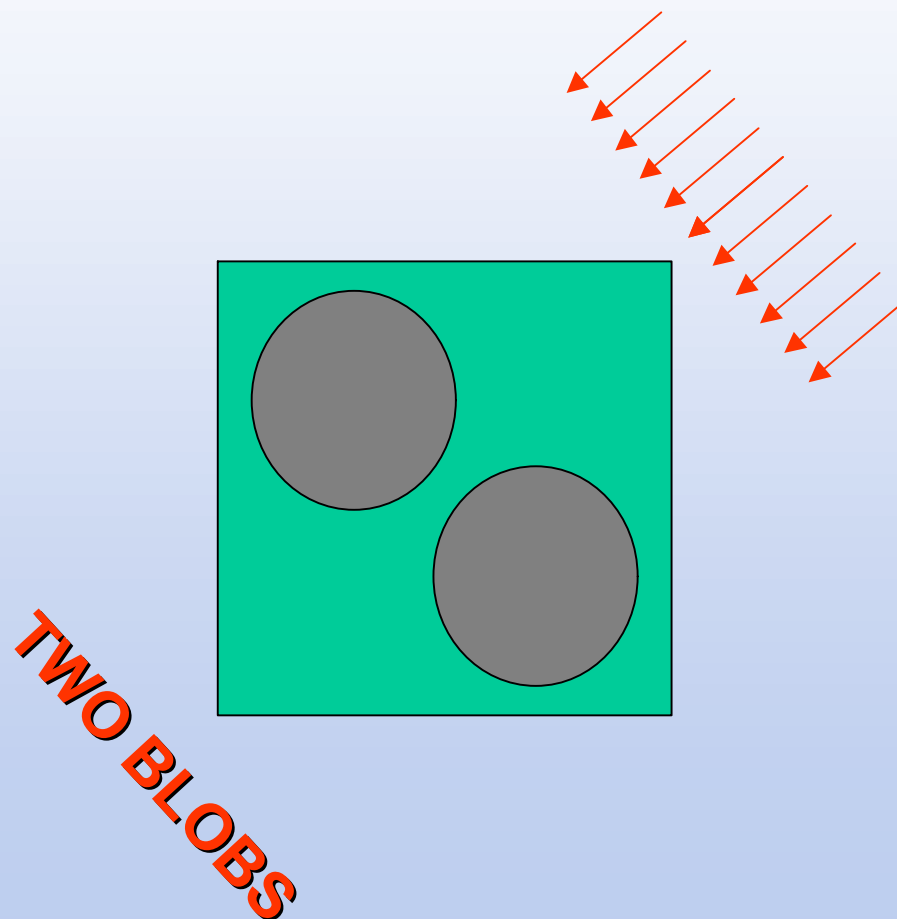
ONE BLOB



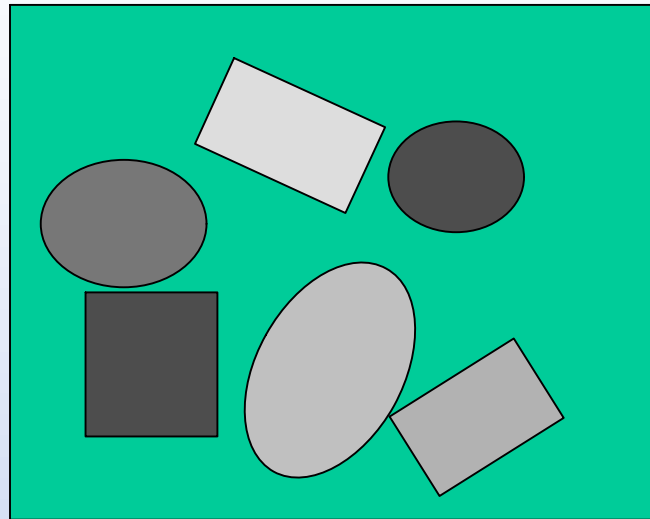
Few-View Spatial-Reconstruction



Few-View Spatial-Reconstruction



Few-View Spatial Reconstruction



CONCLUSION: FIDELITY of SPATIAL-RECONSTRUCTION DEPENDS on:

- NUMBER OF VIEWS
- SPATIAL RESOLUTION
- IMAGE COMPLEXITY (\leftrightarrow SPECIFICITY TO THREAT OBJECTS)

DEGR ADVANTAGE: MINIMAL High-Z CLUTTER

A FOND THOUGHT FOR THE IAEA LADIES WHO ARE TAKING SUCH GOOD CARE OF US

LECHEROUS OLD PHYSICIST, PROFESSOR HIGGINS, KEENLY OGLES SPRIGHTLY YOUNG IAEA STAFF MEMBER, LIZA DOOLITTLE, IN THE FOYER. SHE SMILES. HE APPROACHES.

HIGGINS: „FAIR LADY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE MY DUAL-PURPOSE ACCELERATOR?“

LIZA: „OOOH, WOULDN'T THAT BE LOVERLY!“

HIGGINS: „TELL ME, ARE YOU RHENIUM?“

LIZA: „NO. ARE YOU ROPIUM?“

HIGGINS: „NO. BUT AT PRESENT, GERMANIUM. SAY, DOESN'T LINE-BROADENING SCARE YOU?“

LIZA: „NOT IF WE TWAIN STAY MAINLY IN THE PLANE.“

HIGGINS: *(TO HIMSELF):* I THINK SHE'S GOT IT. I THINK SHE'S GOT IT! *(ALOUD):* „BUT MY PROPOSAL IS STILL ONLY ON PAPER“

LIZA: „NEVER MIND. I LOVE SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS LIKE YOU“

HIGGINS: „BUT I HAVEN'T GONE CRITICAL FOR YEARS“

LIZA: „NOT EVEN SUBCRITICAL?“

HIGGINS: „MAINLY SELF-CRITICAL THESE DAYS ... BUT I STILL RESONATE OCCASIONALLY.“

LIZA: „WITH YOU, I COULD HAVE DANCED ALL NIGHT“

HIGGINS: „DAMN, DAMN, DAMN! I'VE GROWN ACCUSTOMED TO YOUR FACE“

LIZA: „JUST GET ME TO THE CHURCH ON TIME – I'M GETTING MARRIED IN THE MORNING“