

Principles and Applications of Neutron Based Inspection Techniques

Tsahi Gozani

**Rapiscan Laboratories
520Almanor Ave, Sunnyvale, CA**

Presentation to the

**International Topical meeting on Nuclear Research Applications and
Utilization of Accelerators**

**May 4th-8th 2009,
IAEA, Vienna, Austria**

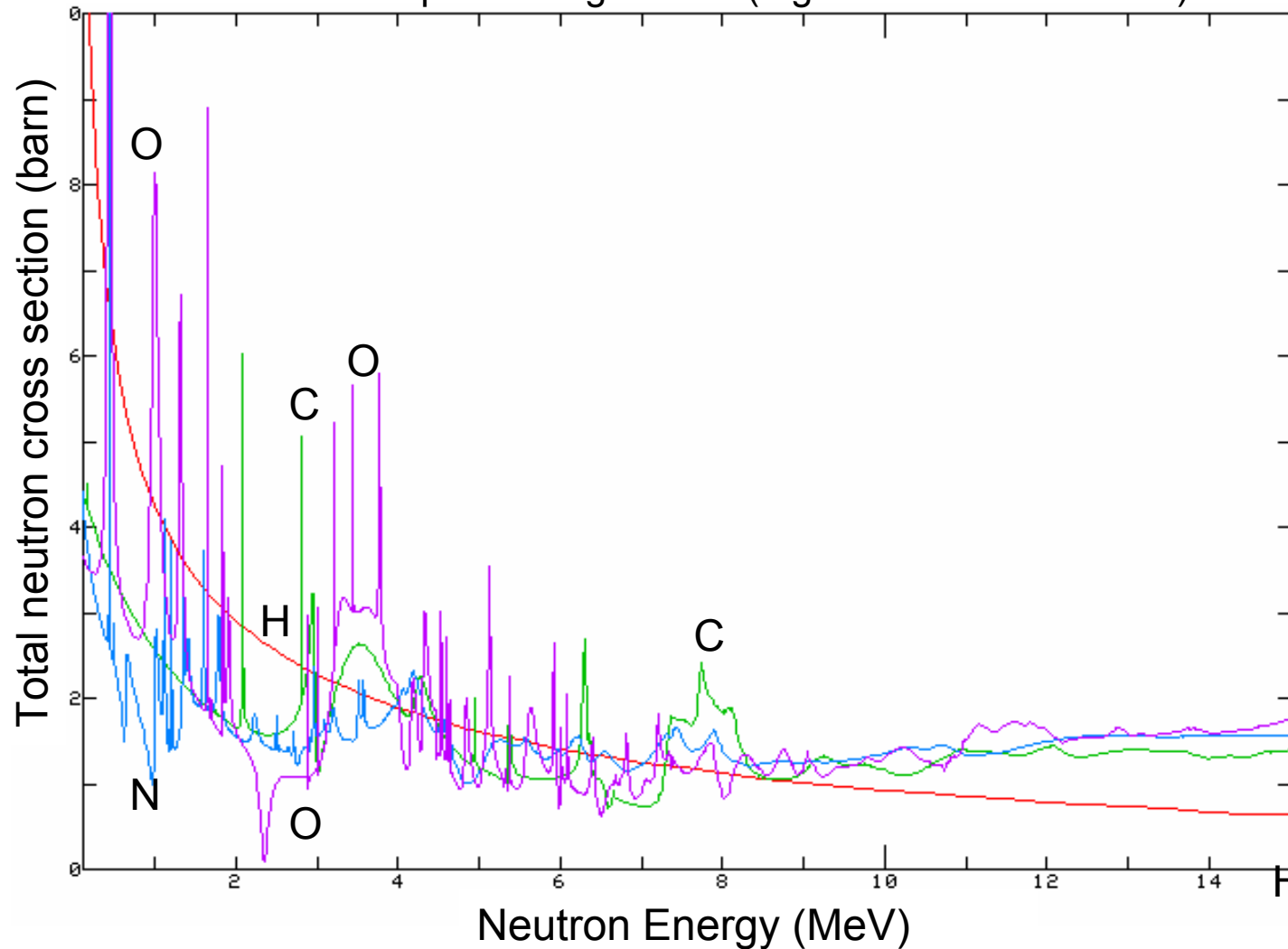


Elemental composition of typical threats & benign materials

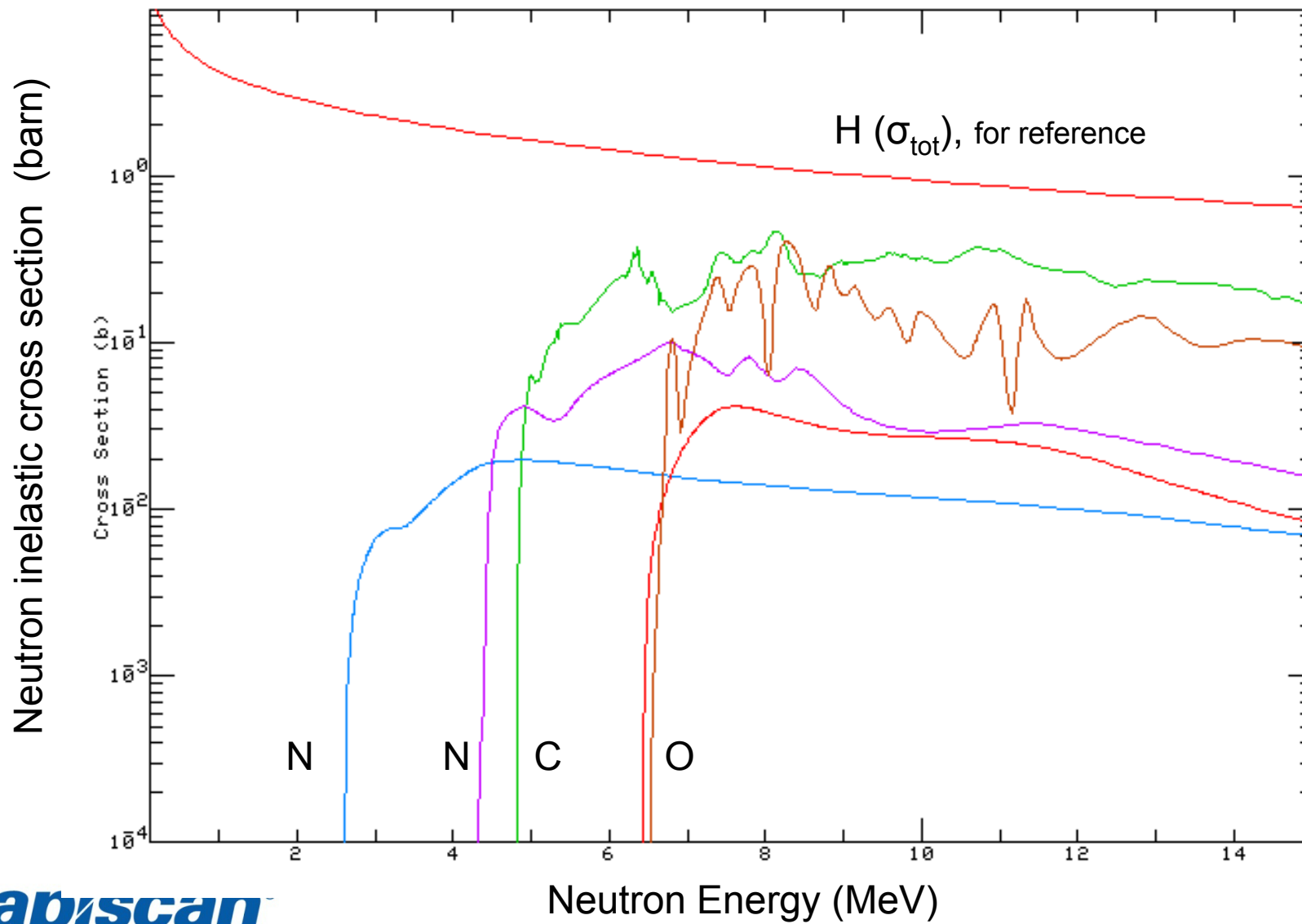
Threat/Material determination ← **Elemental composition** ← γ spectral signatures

Threat	C	H	N	O	P	F	Cl	S	N/H	N/C
Explosives										
C4	21.9	3.6	34.4	40.1					10	2
TNT	37	2.2	18.5	42.3					8	1
PETN	19	2.4	17.7	60.8					7	1
AN	0	5	35	60					7	
Chem. agents										
Sarin	34.3	7.1		22.9	22.1	13.6			0	0
VX	49.5	9.7	5.2	12	11.6			12	1	0
CA (H-Cyanide)	44.5	3.7	51.8						14	1
HD (Mustard gas)	30.2	5					44.6		0	0
Phosgene	12.1			16.2			71.7			0
Benign										
Water		11.1		88.9					0	0
Paper	44	6		50					0	0
Plastic	86	14							0	0
Salt							60			0

Total cross sections of organic elements-determining penetrability
but also provide signatures (e.g. resonance structure)



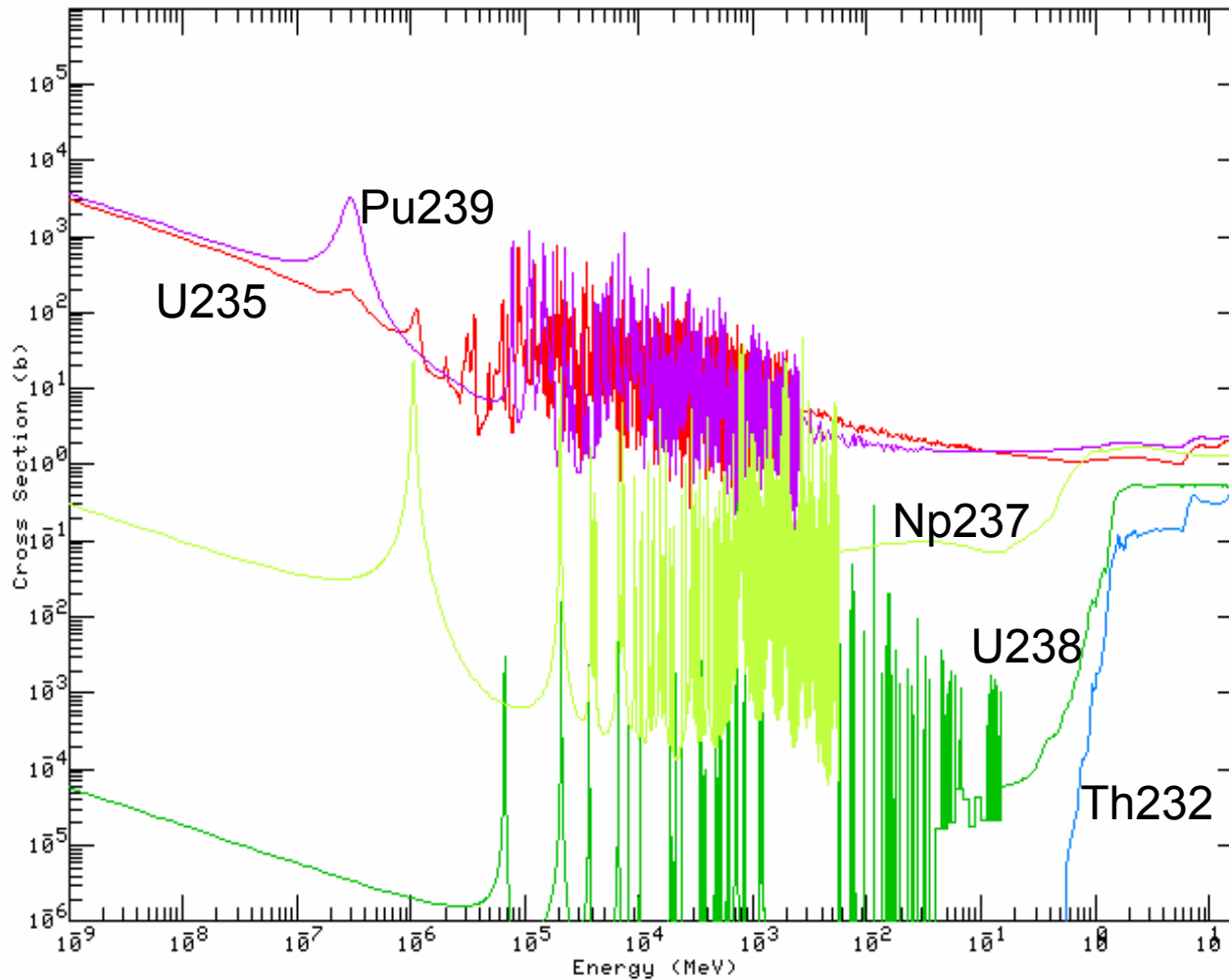
Neutron inelastic scattering cross sections. Reaction provides unique γ signatures



Fission cross sections-cover more than 2 orders of magnitude

Affording thermal, epi-thermal and fast fission

Fission cross section (barns)



Neutron Energy (MeV)

Rapiscan
systems

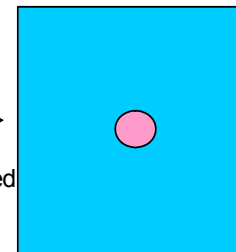
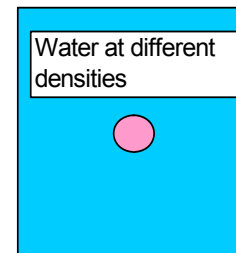
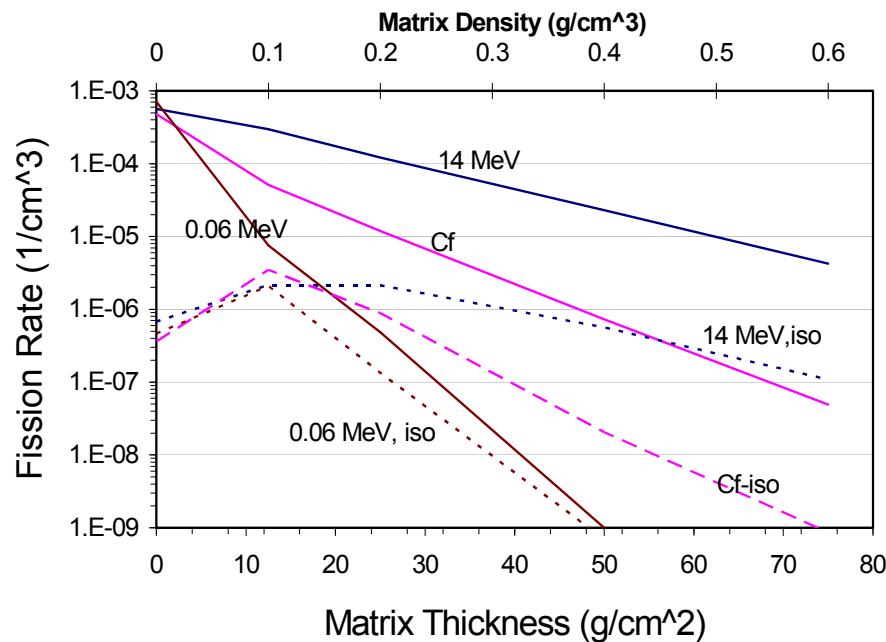
An OSI Systems Company

ONE COMPANY - TOTAL SECURITY

Penetrability of source neutrons

Neutron flux (fission rate) vs. water density for different neutron source energies

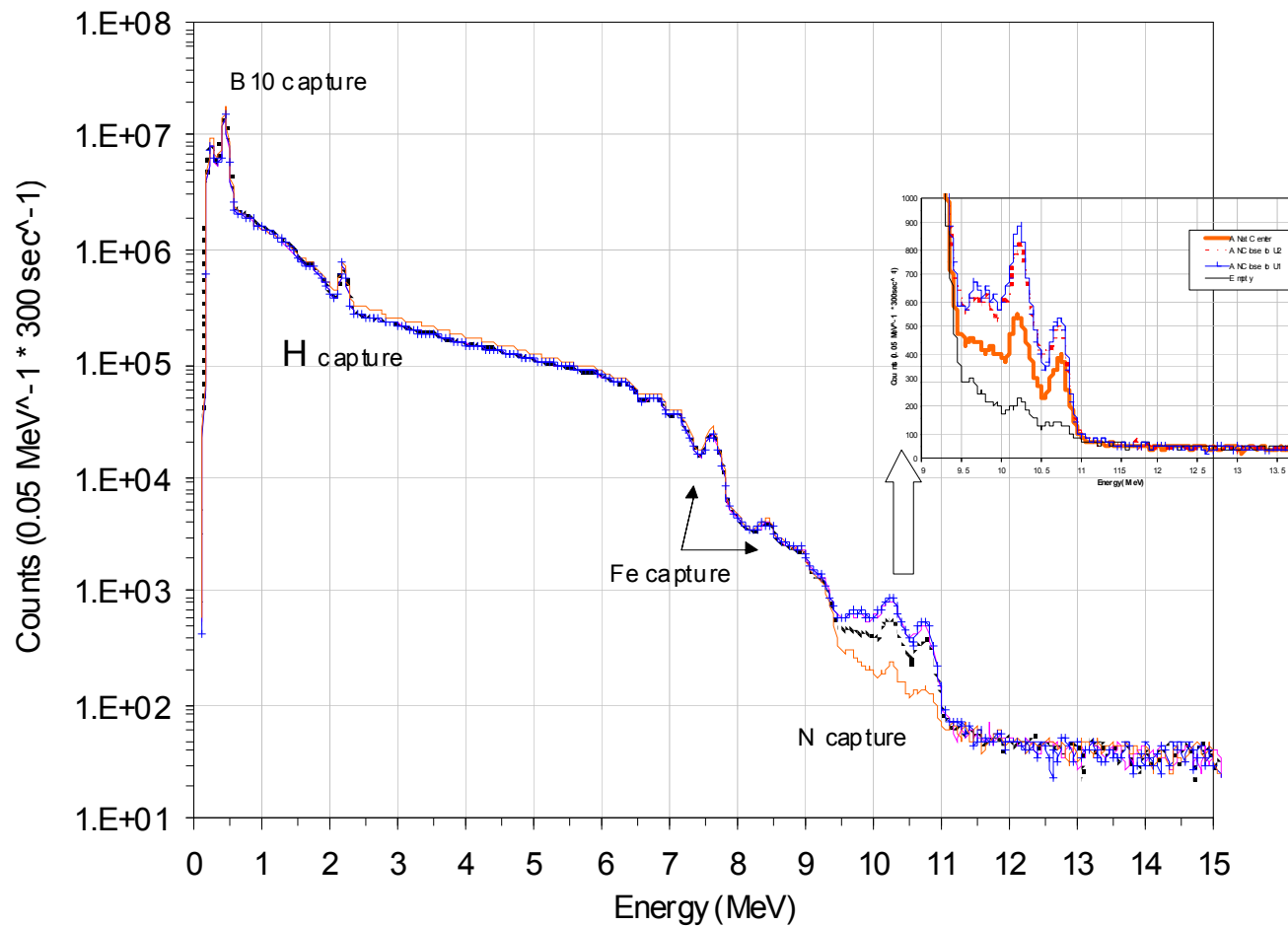
Fission Rate (Isotropic & collimated sources)



Neutron attenuation in water (and other hydrogenous substances).

The lower the source energy the higher the attenuation. The flux is lower by several order of magnitude between lower (<100KeV) and higher (>2MeV) neutron energies.

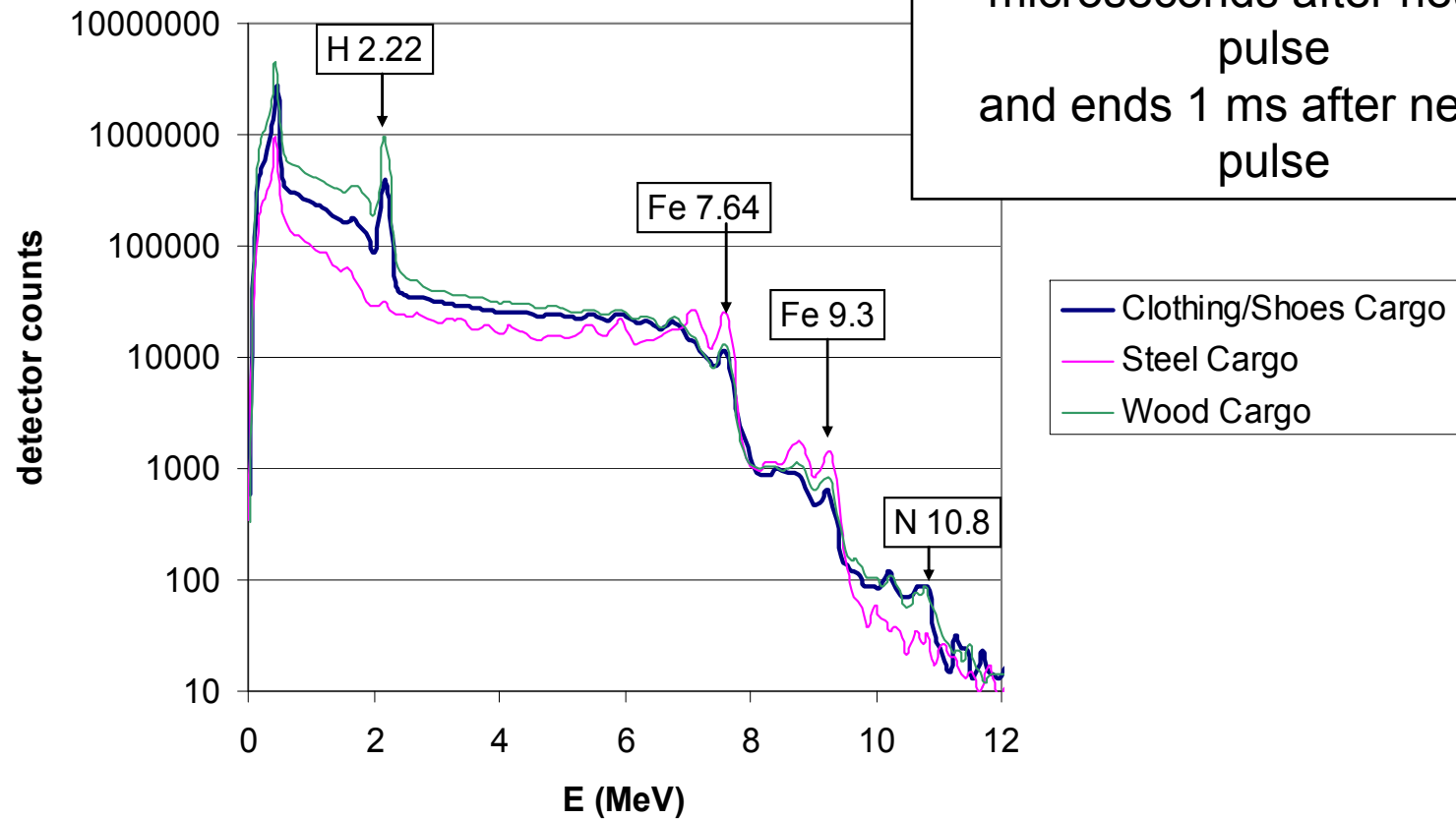
Explosive signature provided by VEDS (TNA component)



Signatures:

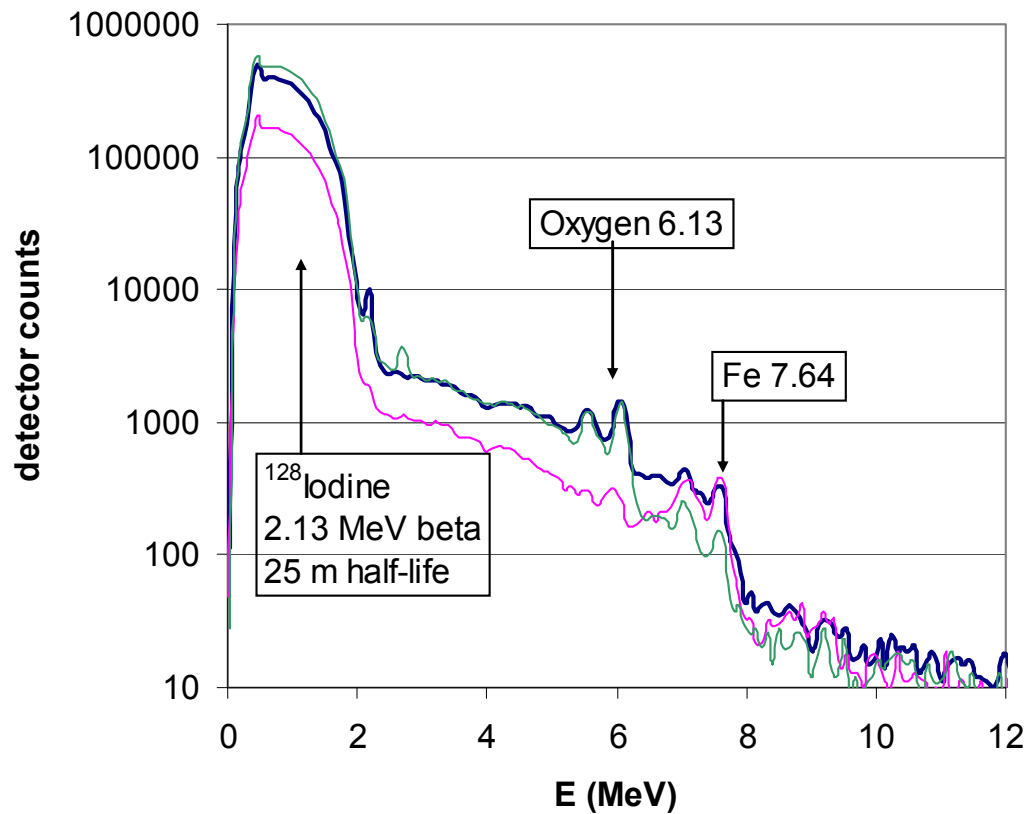
VEDS (TNA) Time Dependent Spectra- Early Thermal n-Capture Time Domain

Thermal Gamma-ray Spectrum Comparison from LDVEDS detector



Signatures: **VEDS (TNA) Time Dependent Spectra-
Late Thermal n- Capture Time Domain**

**Activation Gamma-ray Spectrum Comparison from
LDVEDS detector**



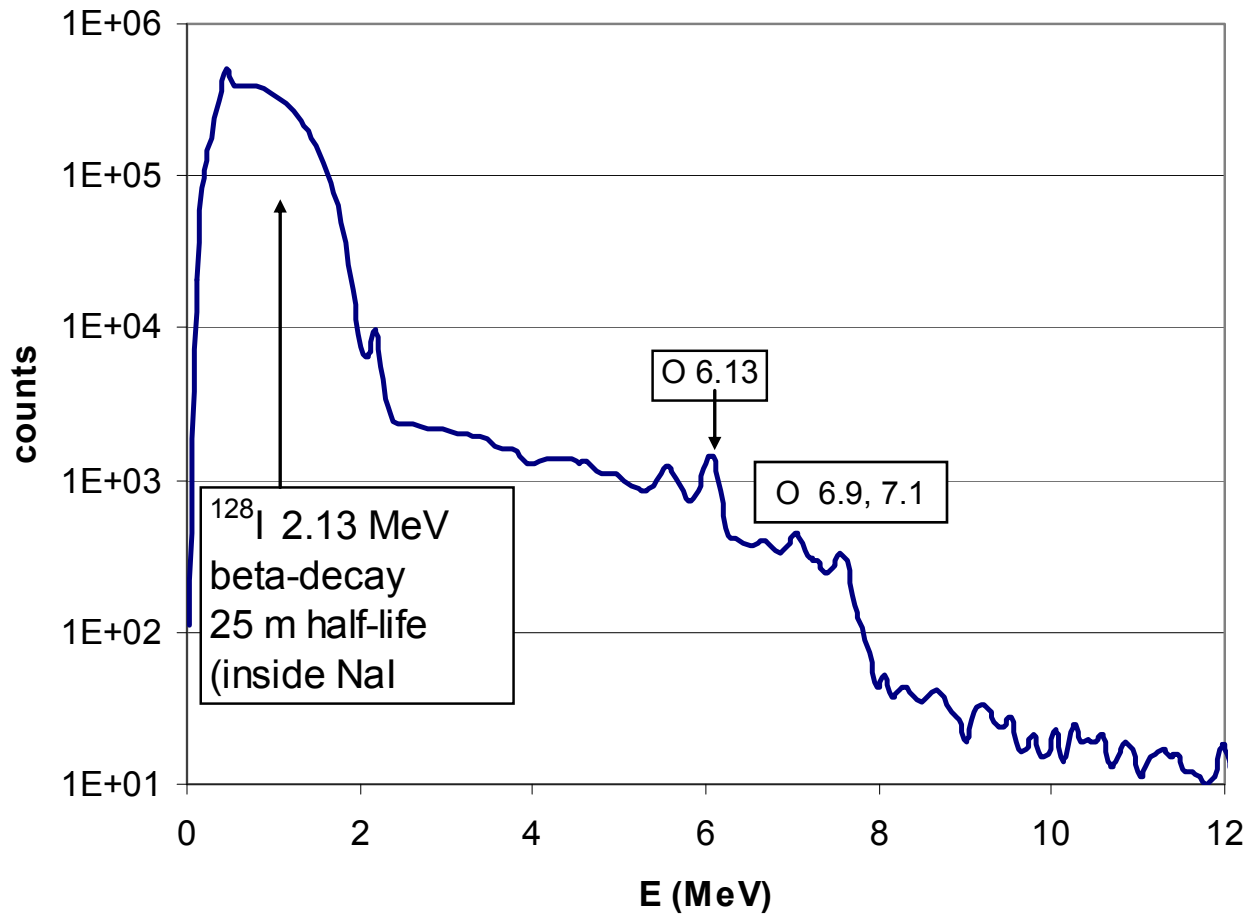
Acquisition start 4.3 ms after
neutron pulse and
ends about 7.3 ms after pulse

- Clothing/Shoes Cargo
- Steel Cargo
- Wood Cargo

Signatures:

VEDS (TNA) Time Dependent Spectra-Activation (long term) Time Domain

Short term (5-10s) delayed activation following 14MeV neutron irradiation of cargo of clothing and shoes

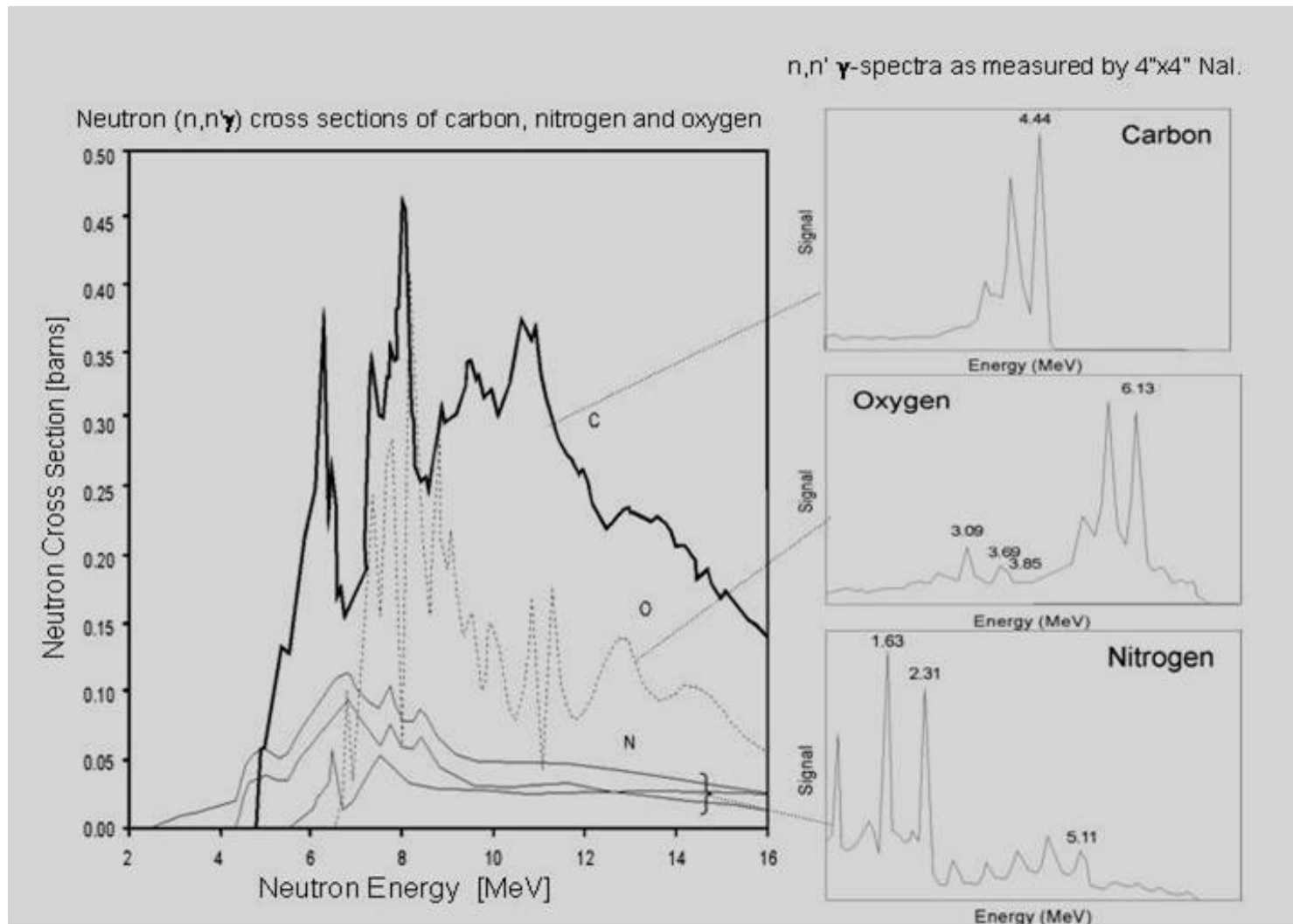


Rapiscan[®]
systems

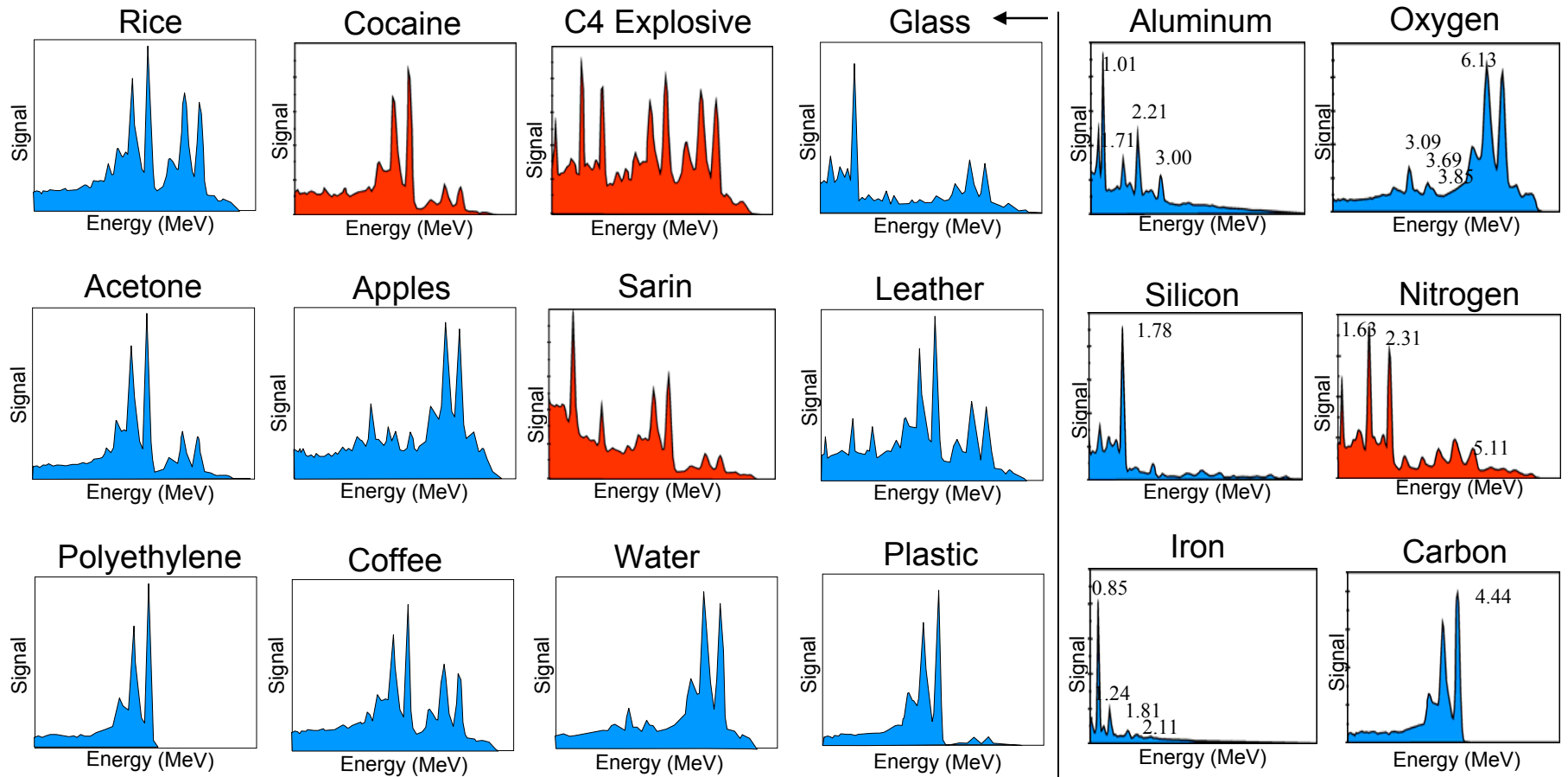
An OSI Systems Company

ONE COMPANY - TOTAL SECURITY

Inelastic scattering & signatures



PFNA Material Signatures-TOF NaI spectra from (n, n' γ) reaction



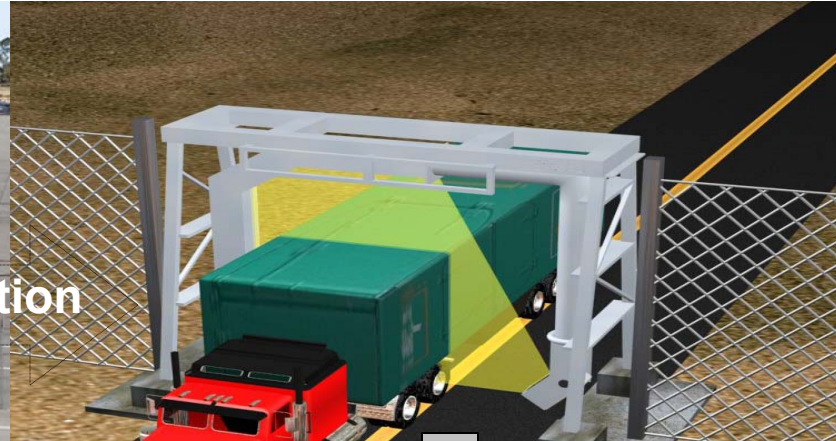
Rapiscan[®]
systems

An OSI Systems Company

ONE COMPANY - TOTAL SECURITY

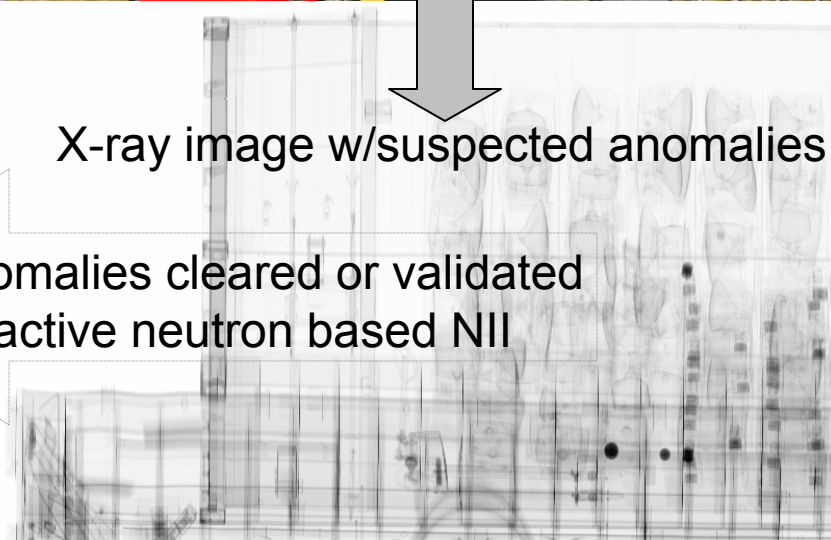
A concept of operation of NII:

Neutron based technique clears alarms of high throughput primary inspection



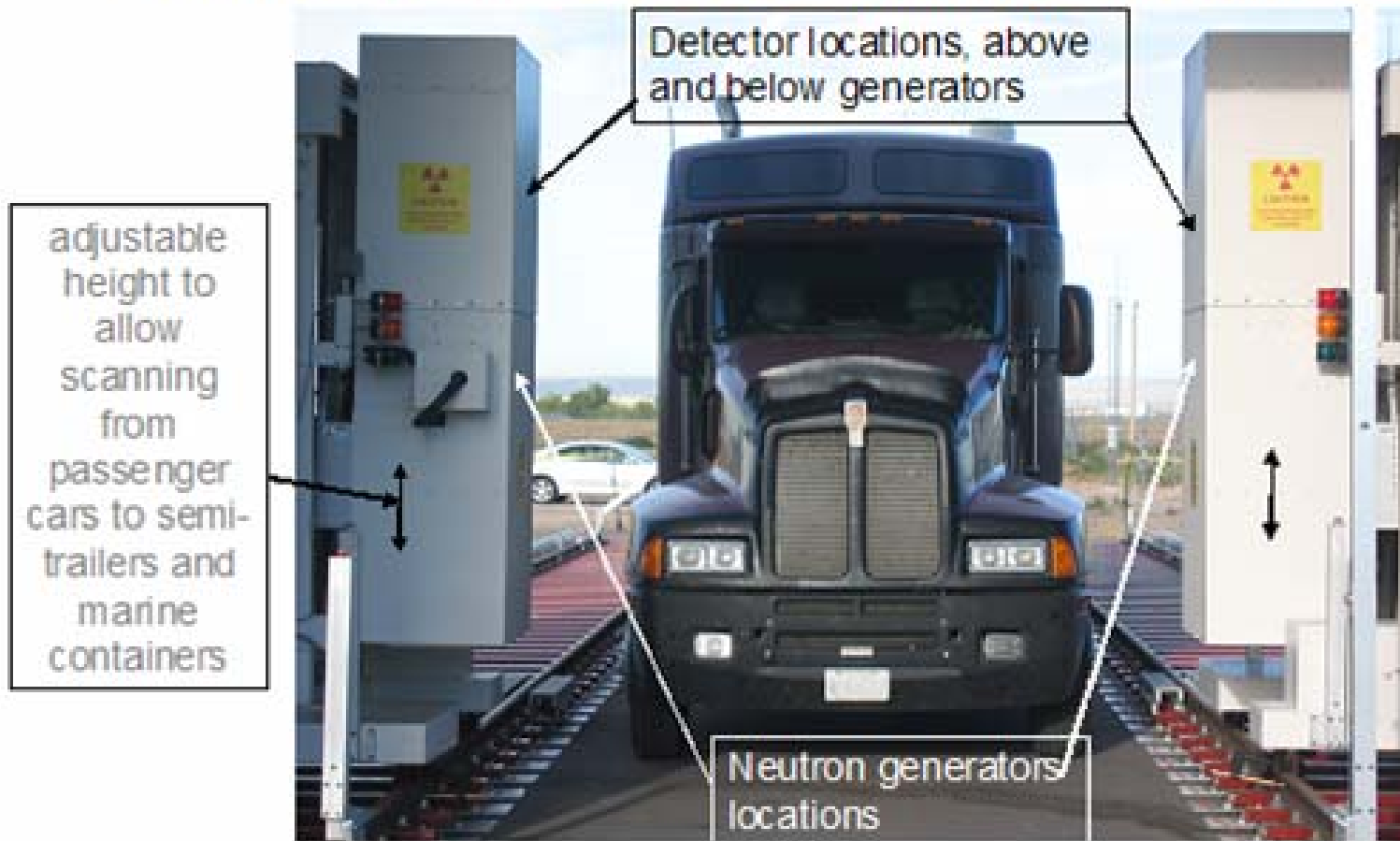
X-ray image w/suspected anomalies

Anomalies cleared or validated by active neutron based NII



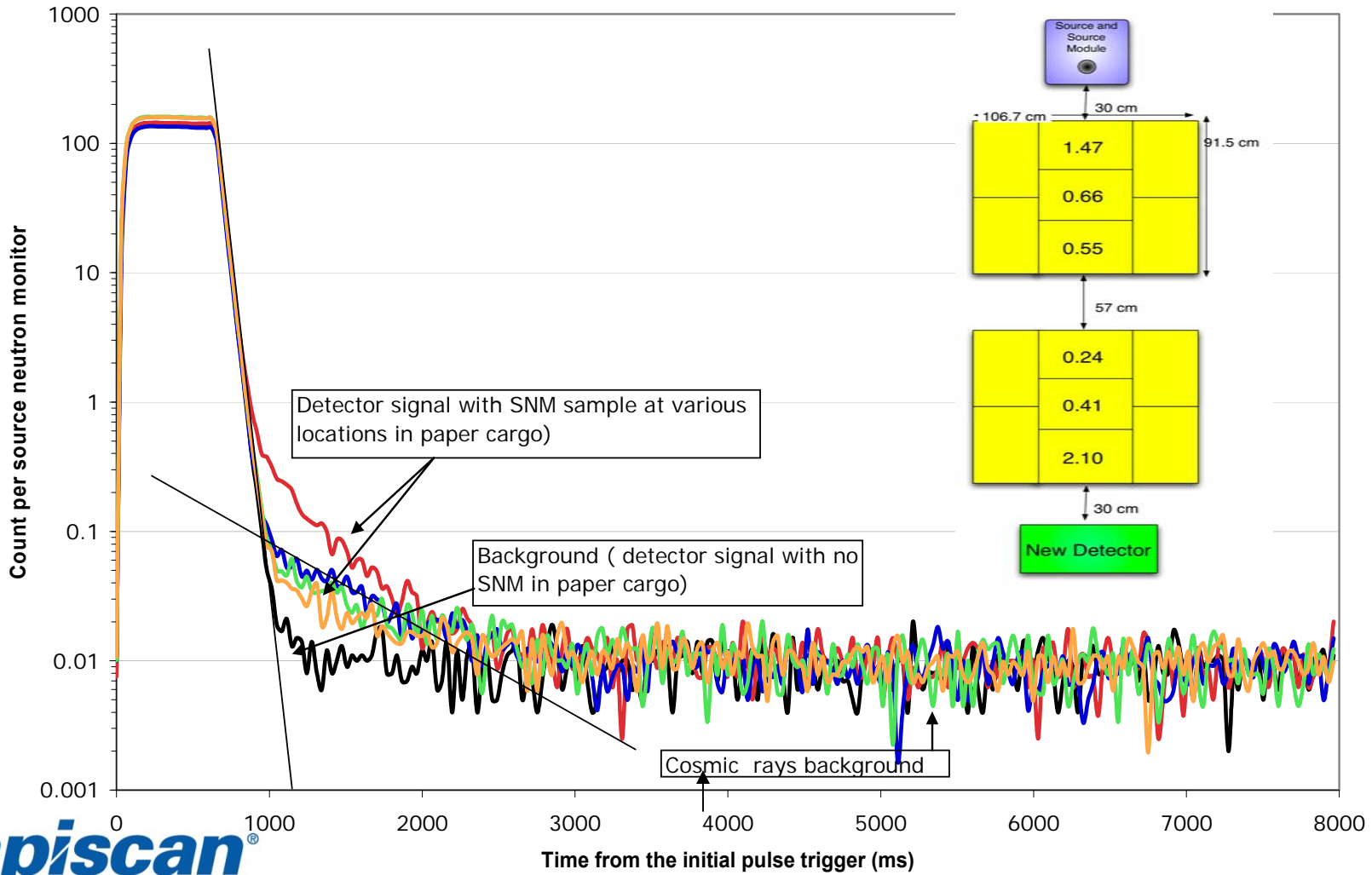
14MeV neutron based Vehicle Explosive Detection System (VEDS)

Track mounted dual sided VEDS system inspecting a truck



Differential Die Away Analysis for SNM Detection in Cargo

Differential Die Away Analysis for SNM Detection



Rapiscan
systems

An OSI Systems Company

ONE COMPANY - TOTAL SECURITY

Neutron Inspection Products



**Rapiscan VEDS Mobile
Vehicle Explosive Detection System**



**Rapiscan VEDS Gantry
Vehicle Explosive Detection System**



**Rapiscan PFNA
Air Cargo Inspection System**

Rapiscan[®]
systems

An OSI Systems Company

ONE COMPANY - TOTAL SECURITY

Summary of techniques, principles & major elements detected

#	Technique Name	Probing Radiation	Main Nuclear Reaction	Detected Radiation	Sources	Primary & Secondary Detected Elements
1	TNA (Thermal neutron analysis)	Thermalized neutrons	(n,γ)	Neutron capture γ-rays/prompt & delayed neutrons and γ rays for SNM ²	²⁵² Cf, also accelerator based sources (ENG ¹)	Cl, N, SNM**
						H, Metals, P, S
2	FNA (Fast neutron analysis)	Fast (high energy, usually 14 MeV) neutrons	(n,n'γ)	γ-rays produced from inelastically scattered neutrons	ENG based on (d,T)	O, C (N)
						(H) Cl, P
3	FNA/TNA	Pulsed neutron source; fast neutrons during the pulse, thermal neutrons between pulses	(n,n'γ) + (n,γ)	During pulse (FNA), after pulse (TNA)	μs pulsed ENG based on (d,T)	N, Cl, SNM
						H, C, O, P, S
4	PFNA (ns Pulsed fast neutron analysis)	Nanosecond (ns) pulses of fast neutrons	(n,n'γ)	Like FNA w/TOF ³ /prompt & delayed neutrons and γ rays for SNM	ns pulsed (d,D) accelerator with E _d ~6 MeV	O, C, N, Cl, Others, SNM
						H, Metals, Si, P, S, Others
5	API (Associated particles inspection)	14 MeV neutrons in coincidence with the associated α-particles	(n,n'γ)	Like FNA in delayed coincidence with α	(d,T)	O, C, N
						Metals
6	NRA (Neutron resonance absorption)	Nanoseconds pulsed fast neutrons (0.5-4 MeV), broad energy spectrum	(n,n)	Elastically and resonantly scattered neutrons	Accelerator based ns pulsed (d,Be) or (d,D) w/angular correlation, with E _d ≥4 MeV	H, O, C, N
						(Others)

END