



Time Encoded Fast Neutron Imager for Large Standoff SNM Detection

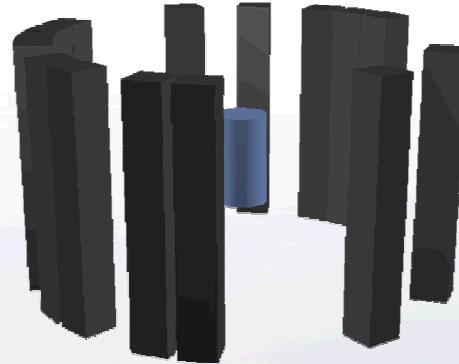
SAND2011-7945C

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SNM detection/imaging

Standoff detection



Cargo screening



Arms control treaty verification

Emergency response



SNM detection applications

■ Low signal rate

- Need large area detectors!

■ Low signal to background

- Need background discrimination!

SNM imaging applications

■ High resolution required

- Fine detector segmentation

■ Multiple or extended sources

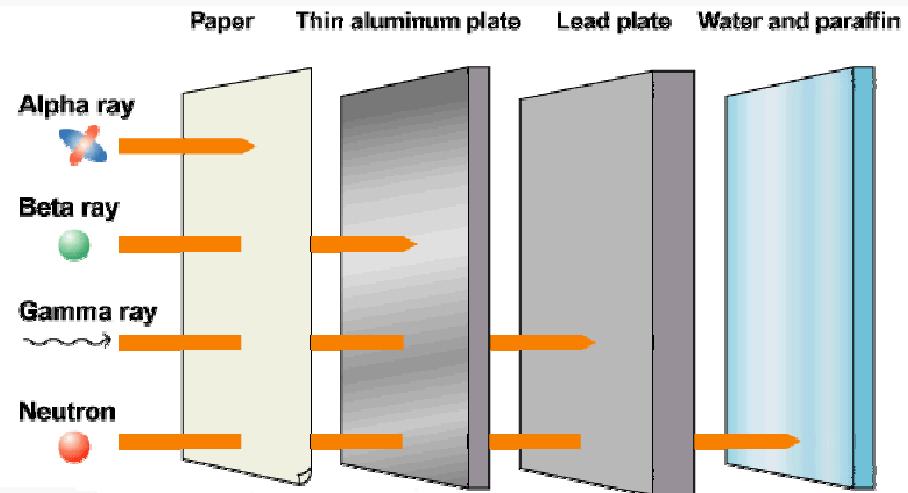


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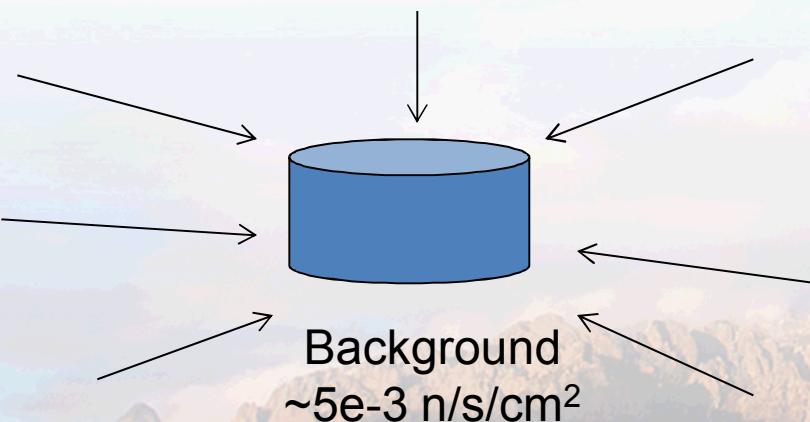


Why fast neutrons?

- Special nuclear material emits ionizing radiation.
 - Sensitive and specific signature
- Only neutral particles penetrate shielding.
- Low and fairly well understood background.



www.remnet.jp



~5.5e4 n/s/kg
IAEA sig = 8 kg



~1.5 n/s/kg
IAEA sig = 20 kg



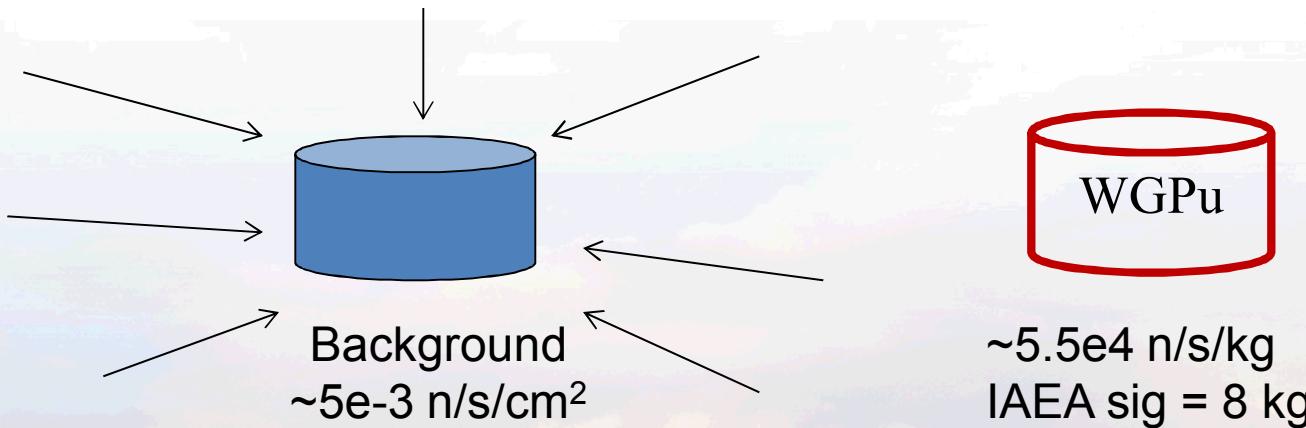
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Why image fast neutrons?

■ Large stand-off application (100 meters)

- 8 kg WGPu = $\sim 4.4 \text{e}5 \text{ n/s} \rightarrow 4.4 \text{e}5 * \exp(-R/100)/4\pi R^2 \sim 1.3 \text{ n/s/m}^2$
- Background = $\sim 50 \text{ n/s/m}^2$ (at sea level)
- 100% efficient, 1 m² detector $\rightarrow 5\sigma$ det in ~ 13 minutes
- 10% efficient, 1 m² detector $\rightarrow 5\sigma$ det in ~ 2 hours



Signal to Noise Considerations

4 π counter

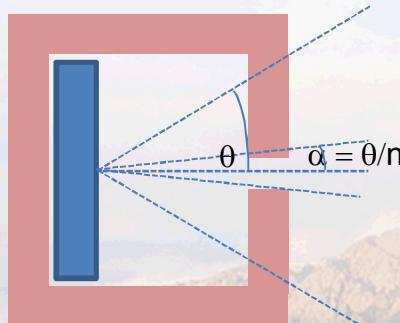
$$S/N \sim S/\sqrt{B}$$



Pinhole

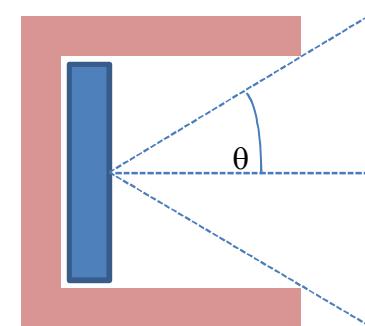
$$\sim \text{Counter} / \sqrt{n/2 (1-\cos(\theta/n))}$$

< Counter



Colimated counter

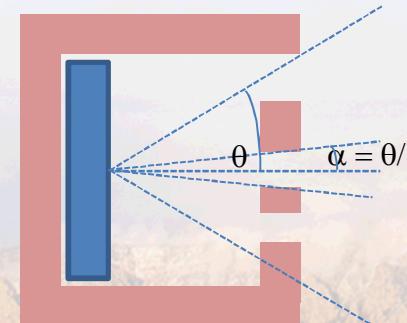
$$\sim \text{Counter} / \sqrt{(1-\cos(\theta))/2}$$



Coded Aperture

$$\sim \text{Counter} / \sqrt{(1-\cos(\theta/2))}$$

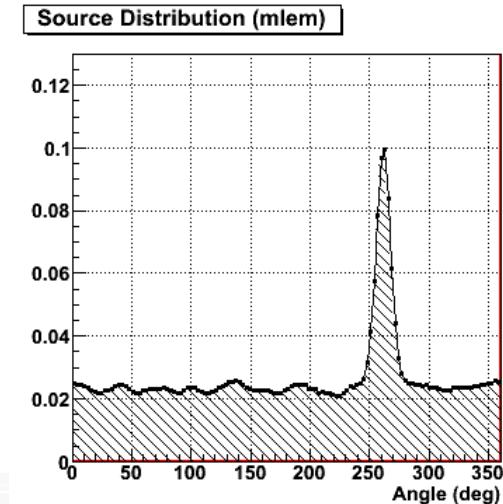
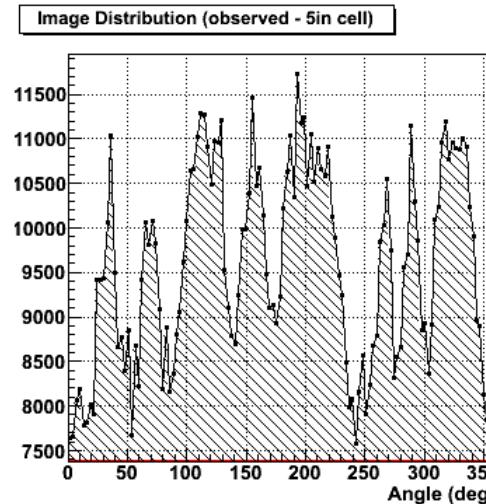
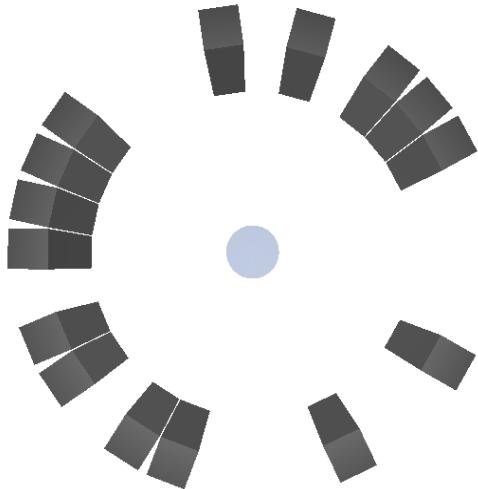
< Counter but > Pinhole



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Time Encoded Concept



- Switch spatial modulation for time modulation.
- Simple and robust, low-channel-count detectors.
- Can scale to large effective area.



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S/N vs. Angular Resolution

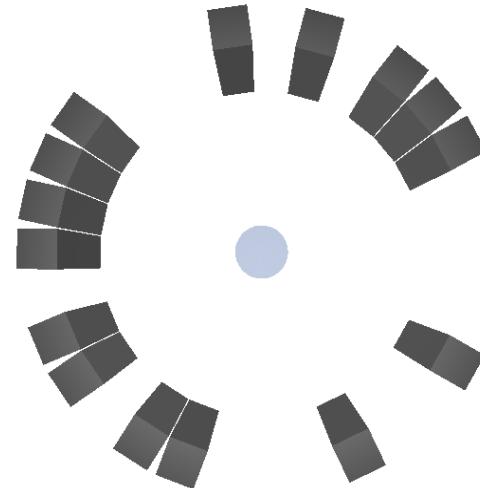


Image Distribution (observed - 5in cell)

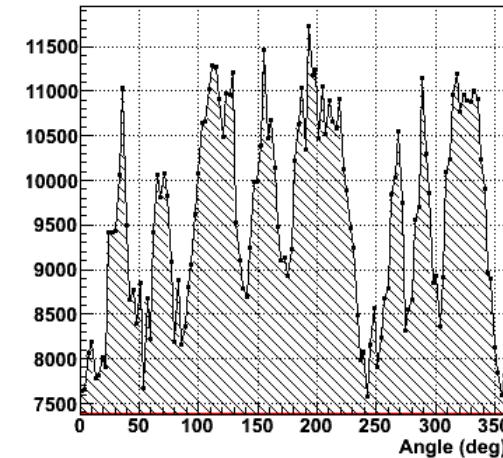
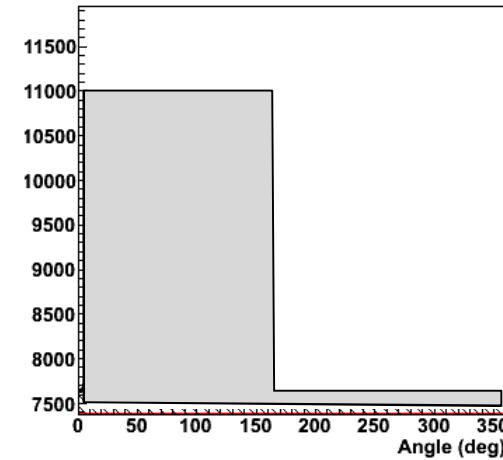
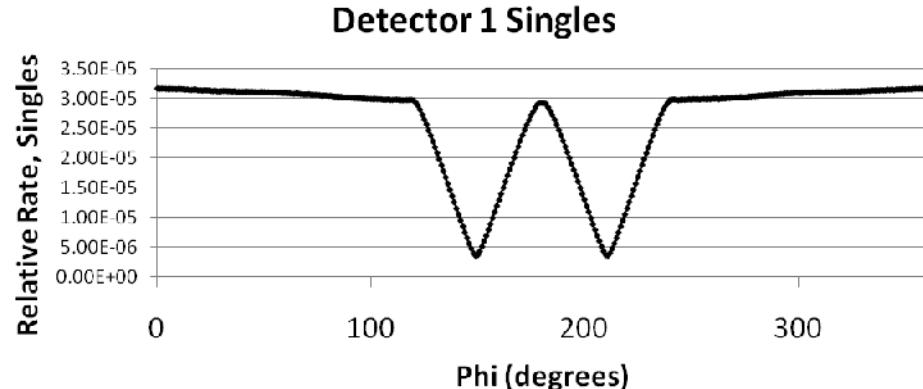
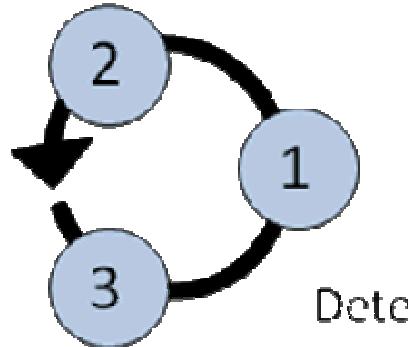


Image Distribution (observed - 5in cell)



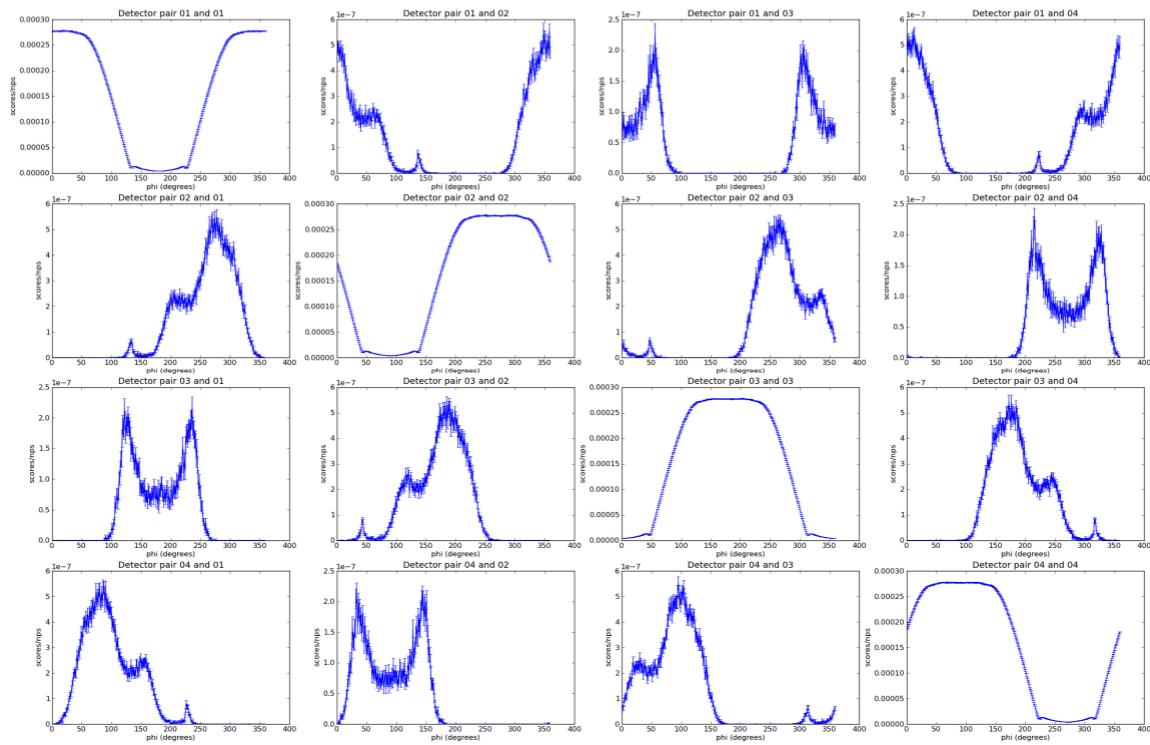
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Rotational Self Modulation Concept



- Portable Rotating Imager using Self Modulation (PRISM).
- Rotating Collimator minus passive shielding material.
- More compact and easily scalable at the cost of intrinsic angular resolution.

PRISM imager – Monte Carlo Study

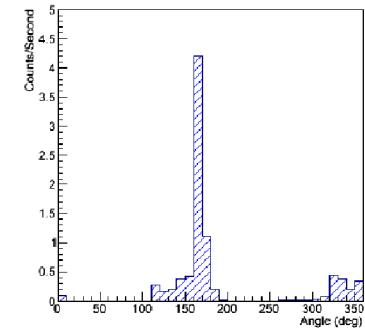
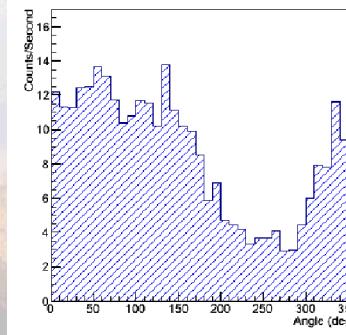
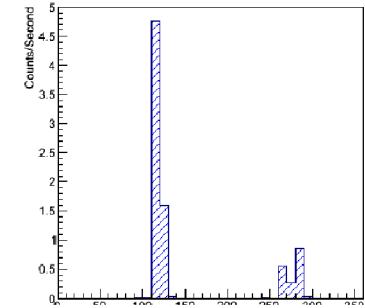
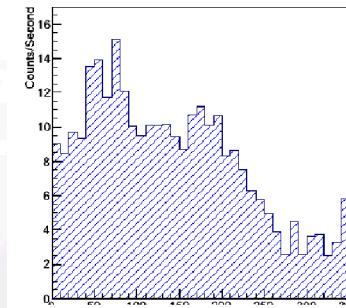
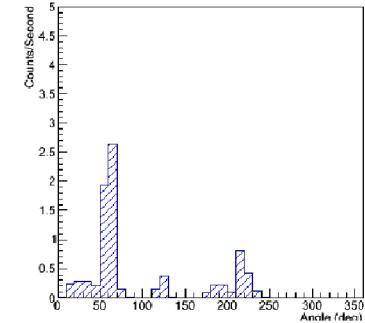
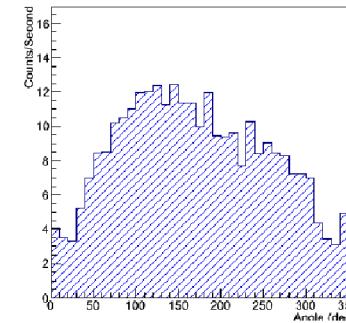
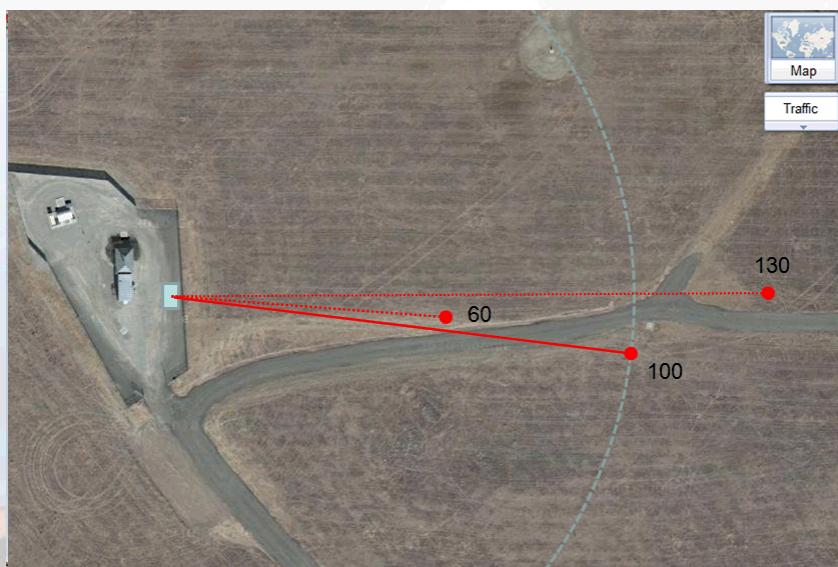


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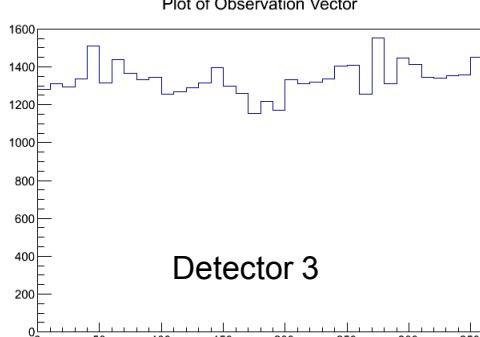
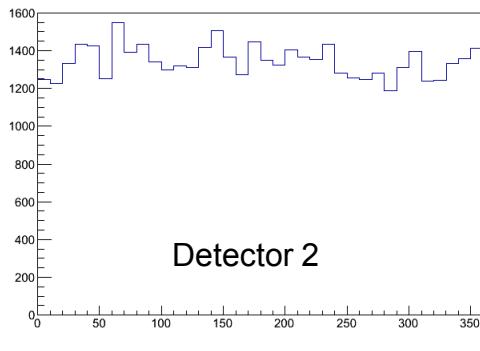
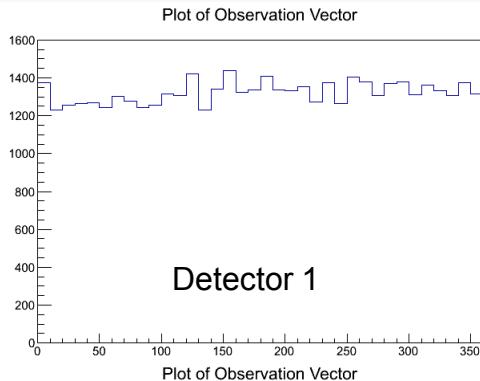


Stand-off tests (10 meters)

- Imager installed in 20 foot trailer for stand-off tests at Sandia.

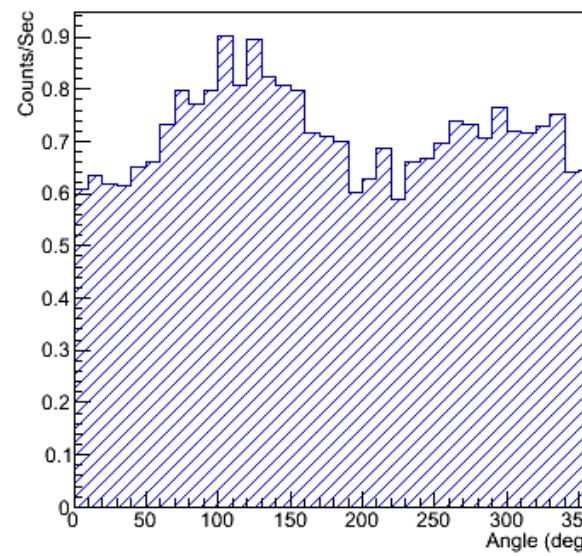


Stand-off tests (60 meters)



- Source imaged and detected at 60 meters.
- 10 sigma detection above background in 1.3 hours.
- Systematics are still being worked out.

Source Distribution (mlem)





Conclusions

- Extension of coded aperture imaging into the time domain successfully demonstrated.
- New rotational self collimating detector concept developed.
- Demonstration imager built and tested.
- Successfully detected and imaged fission sources at large stand-off.
- Future work includes two dimensional imaging using time encoding concept.

