

# *Active Coded Aperture Imaging*

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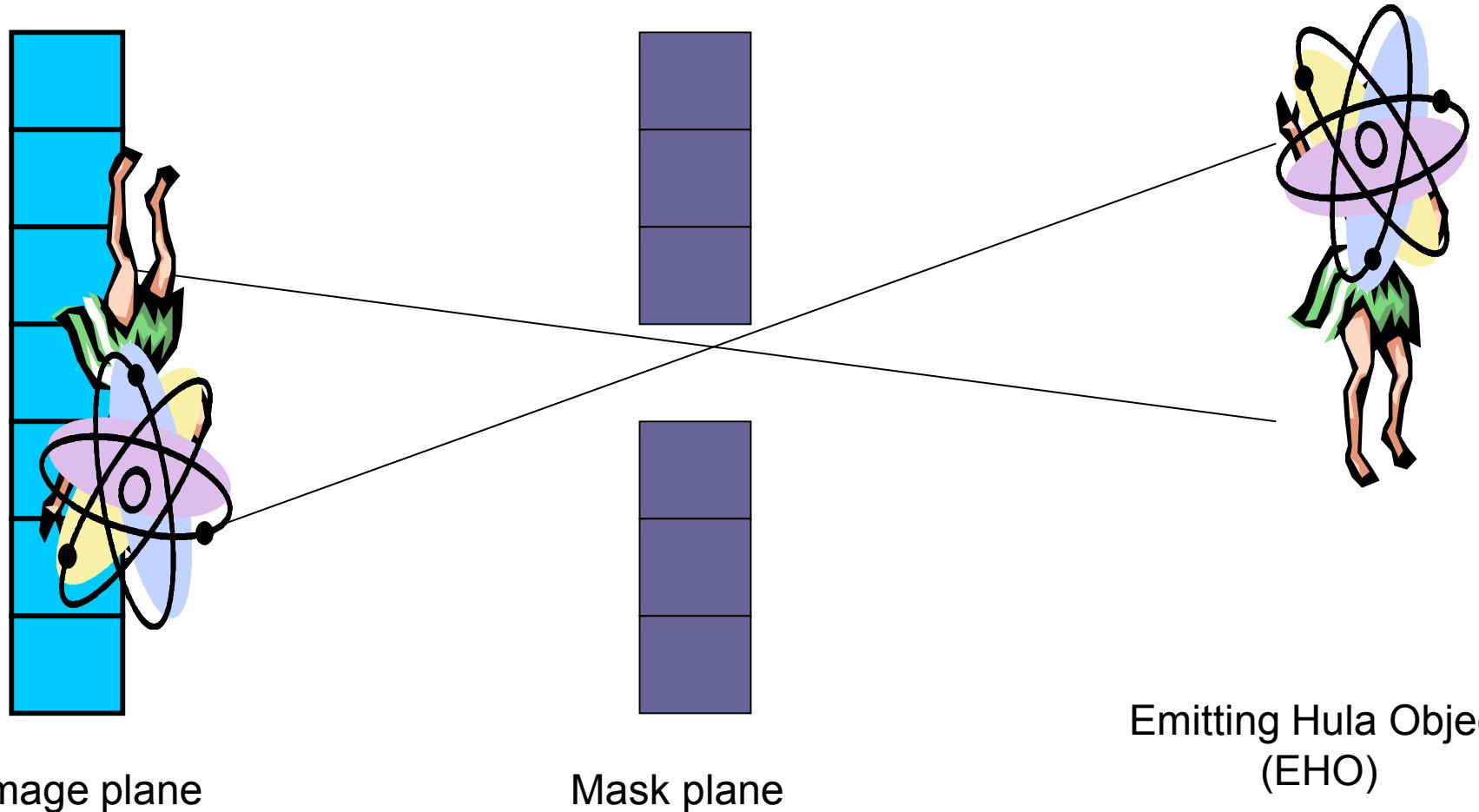
Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore CA

**What is it?  
History  
Why do it?  
Will it work?  
Active apertures!  
Summary**

Sandia is a multi-program laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.



# Imaging with a passive aperture

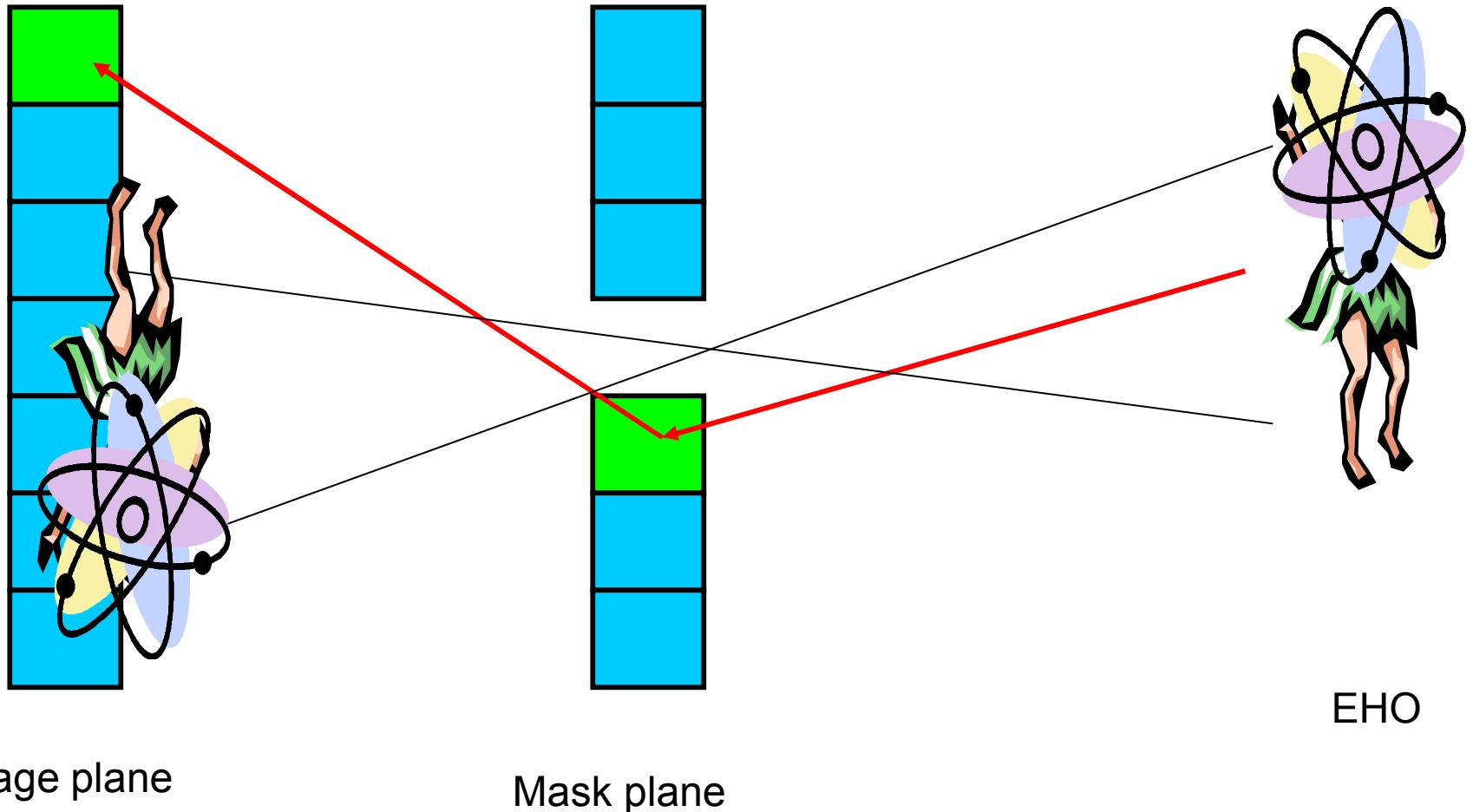


Emitting Hula Object  
(EHO)

Image plane

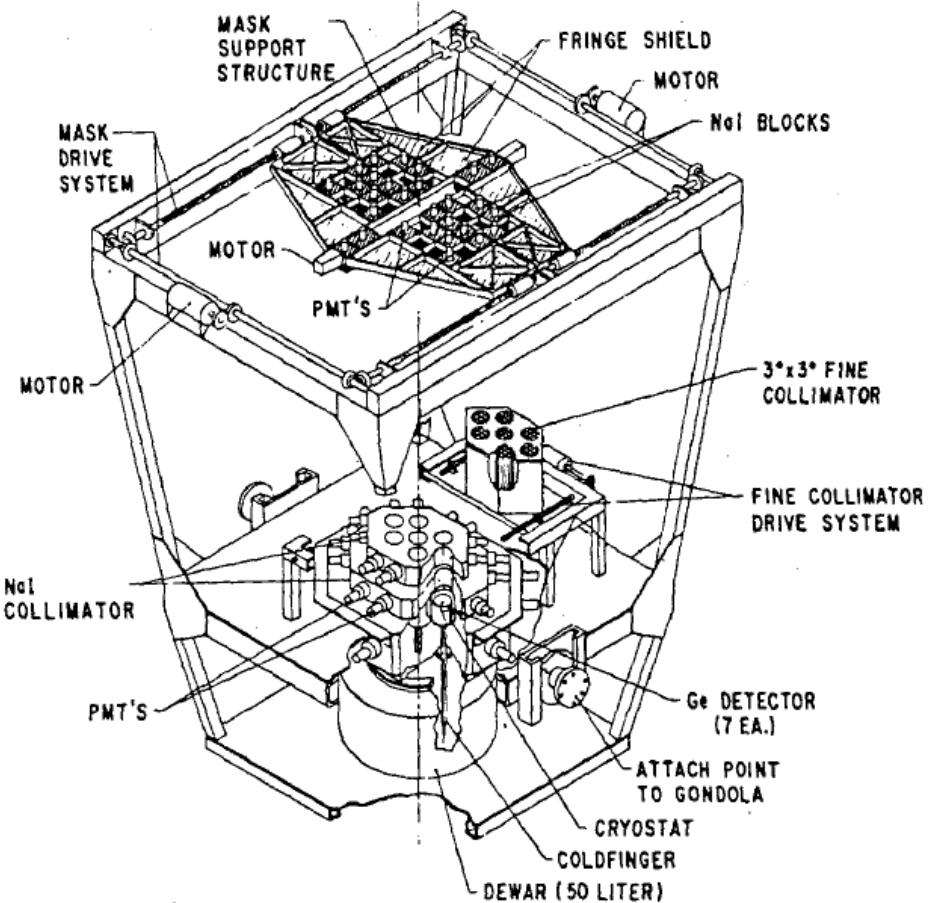
Mask plane

# Imaging with an active aperture



# History

Active coded aperture instruments have been designed and tested



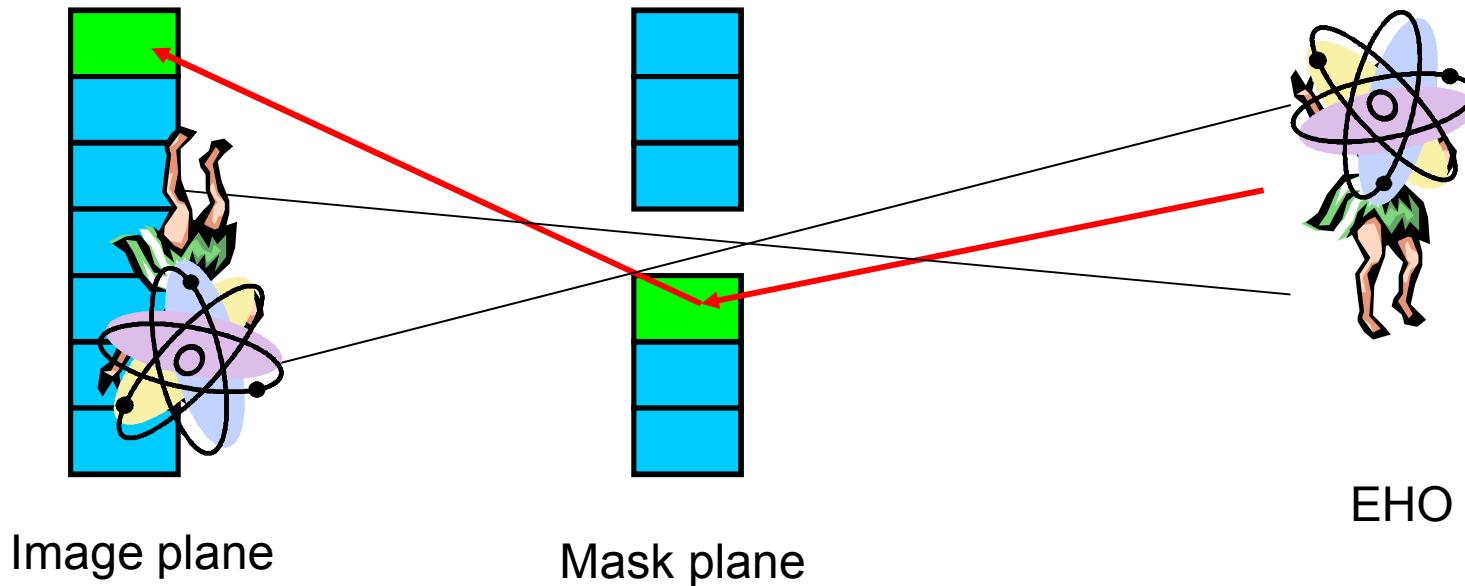
From: *Teegarden et al, Proc. 19<sup>th</sup> Cosmic Ray Conf. OG 9.2-4 (1985)*

# Why bother to do Active Coded Aperture Imaging?

Suppress scatter from mask

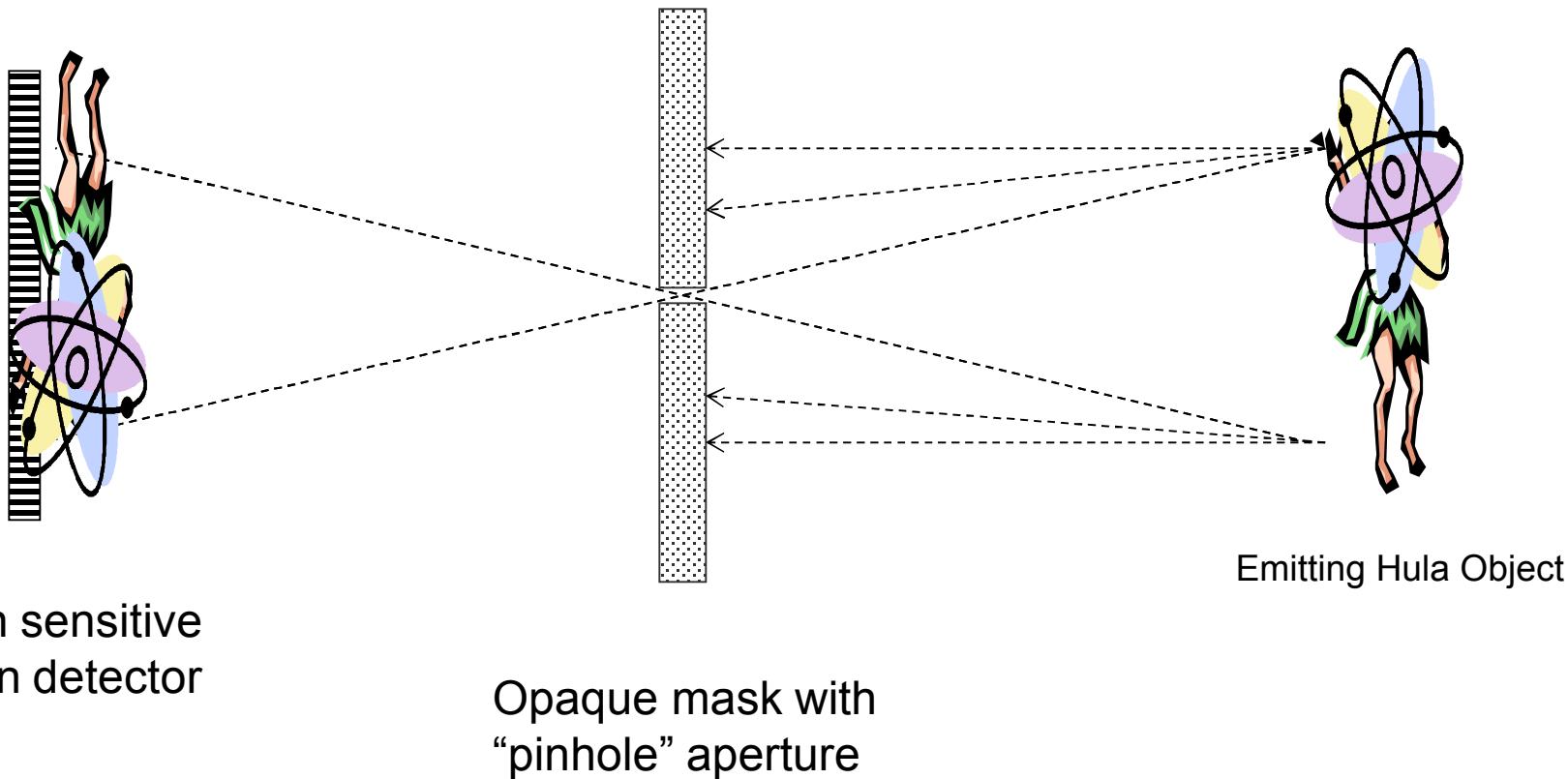
Combine with Compton scatter imaging

New imaging modalities!



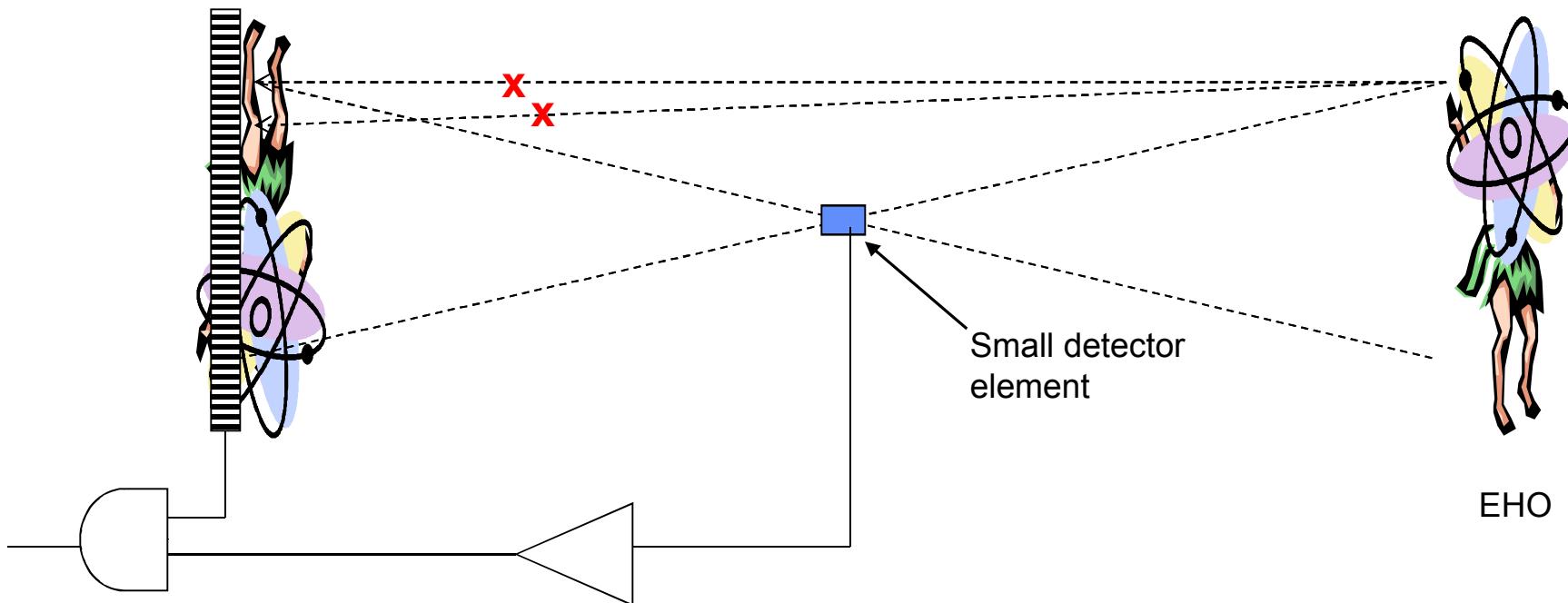
# New Imaging Modalities

## *The Virtual Aperture*



# New Imaging Modalities

## *The Virtual Aperture*

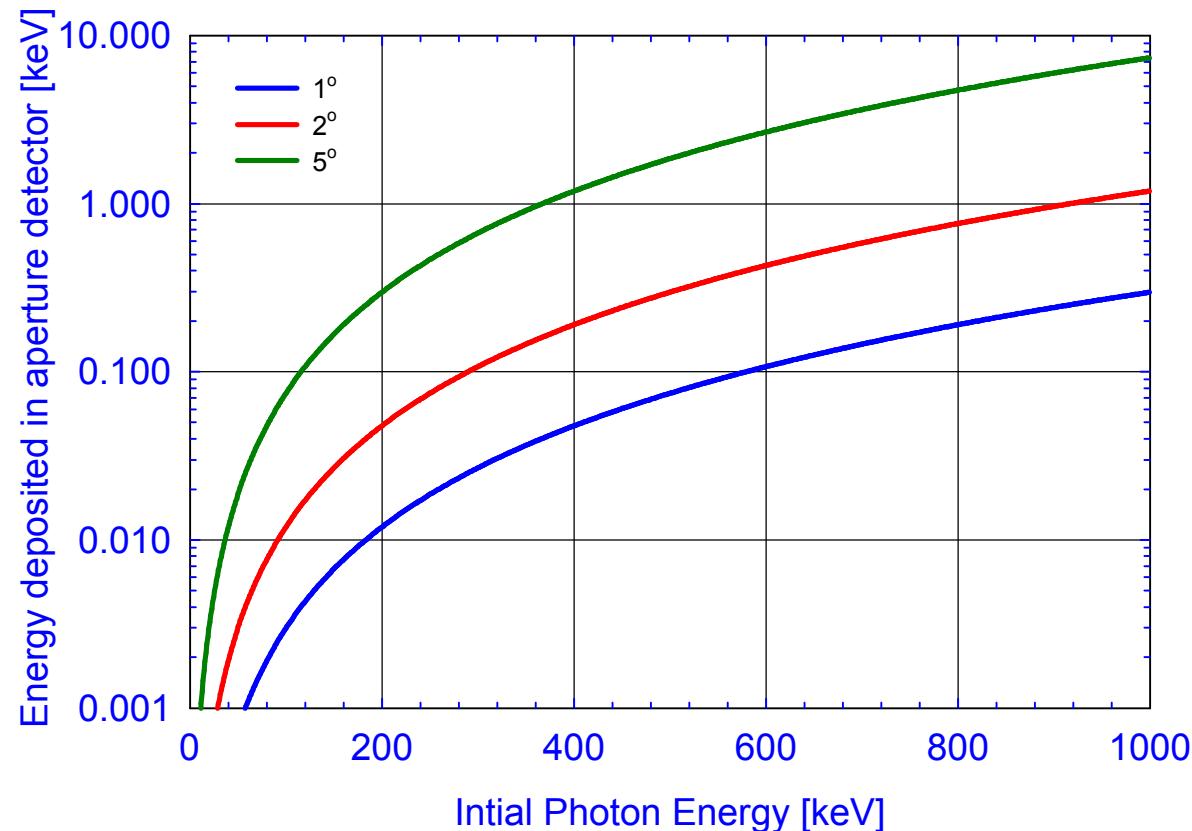


Position sensitive radiation detector is read out only if coincident with a low energy event in the aperture detector

Comparator  
Output = true  
When:  
 $0 < E_{\text{detected}} < E_{\text{threshold}}$   
Where  $E_{\text{threshold}}$  is small

# Virtual apertures would present some challenges!

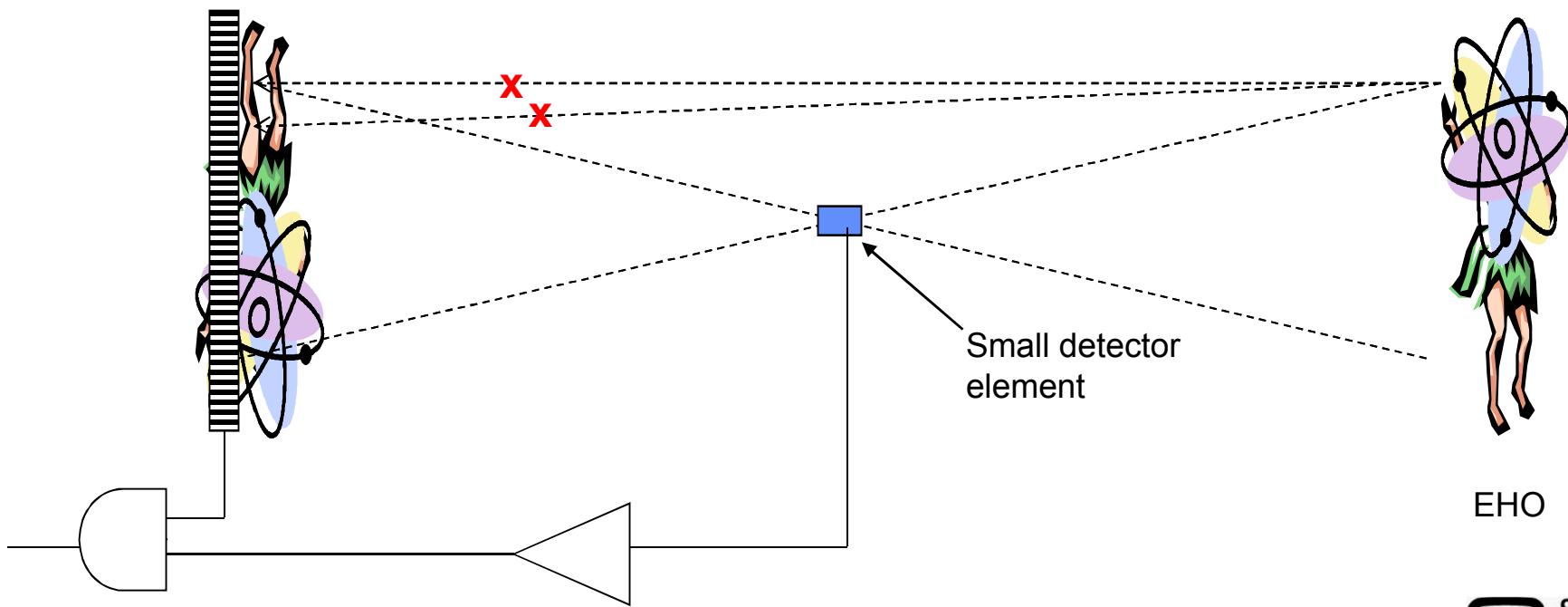
*Small angle scatters in the aperture detector deposit very little energy*



# Virtual apertures would present some challenges!

Would need to measure energy depositions of less than 1 keV in the aperture detector . Tough with a scintillator (NaI(Tl): 1 keV  $\sim$  40 optical photons).

But only need to sense whether or not deposition occurred, no need for good amplitude estimate



# Summary

**Active coded apertures-  
offer some attractive  
features:**

- Reduced mask mass
- Combined operation with  
Compton Scatter modality

