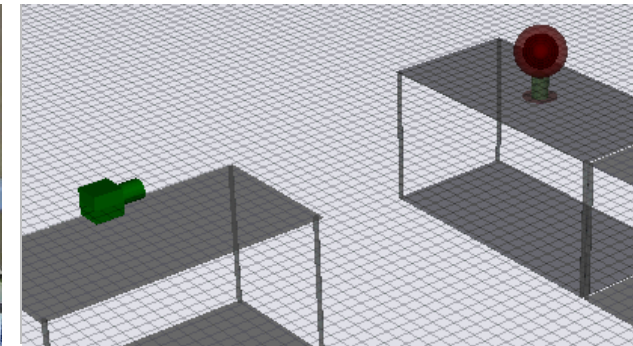
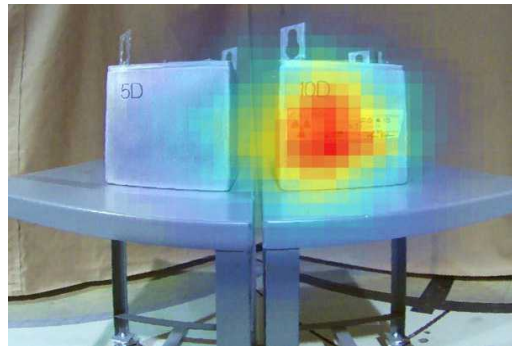
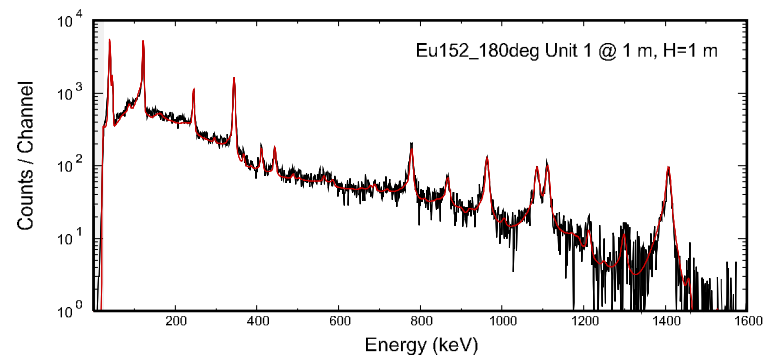


Exceptional service in the national interest



Inject Calculations with GADRAS

12/7/2016

Greg Thoreson, Lee Harding

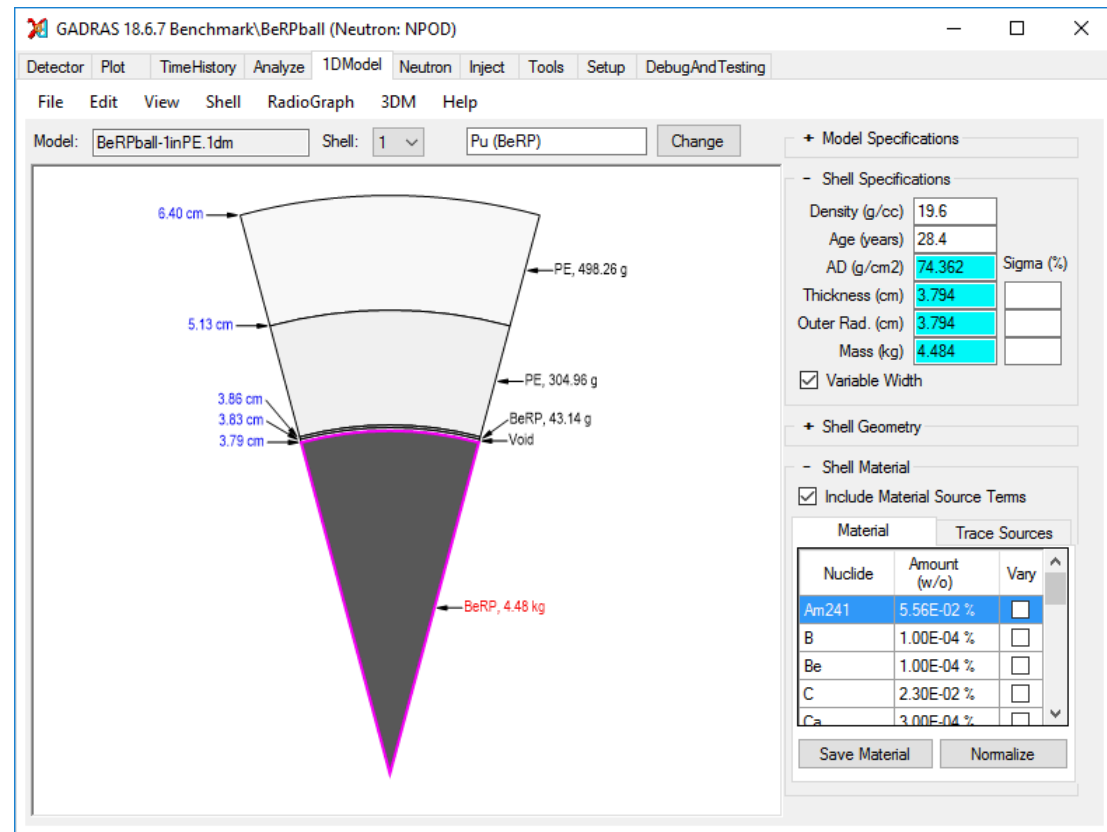
GADRAS Capabilities for Inject

- Source term creation
 - Backgrounds or distributed sources (e.g. primordial radionuclides)
 - 1D models (e.g. shielded HEU)
 - 3D models (e.g. shielded HEU in a truck)
- Inject tool in GADRAS GUI enables synthesis of foreground and background components
 - Batch computation of inject setup (INJ) files
 - External Python/Excel applications exist to create 1000's of INJ files
- Spectrum file tools enable batch computation of directives
- Application Programming Interface (API)
 - This is used extensively by some users
 - C# API with examples distributed with each version
 - Linux API not distributed, but many projects using it

SOURCE TERM CREATION

Spherical 1D Models

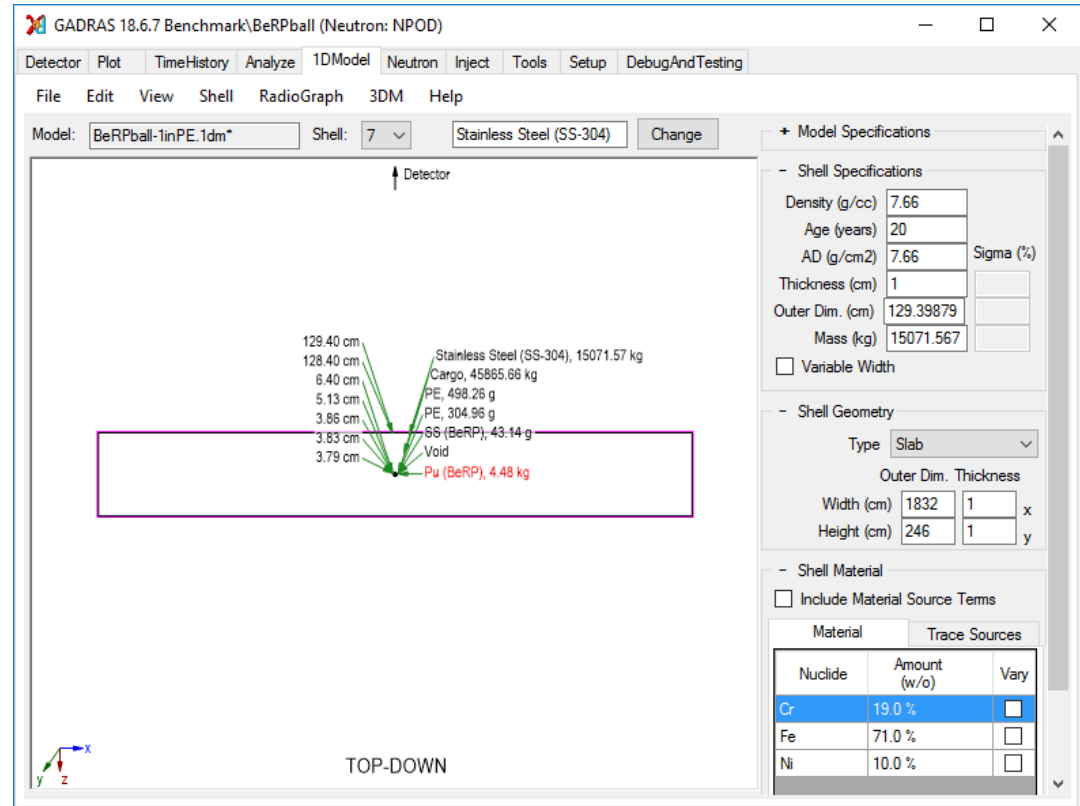
- Simple interface for quickly building nested spherical shells
- Computes gamma/neutron leakage into 4π in a few seconds
 - Also runs electron transport for bremsstrahlung source term
- Distributed material library is customizable
- Can also access this functionality from the C# API



4.5 kg WGPu BeRP Ball in 1" PE

Mixed Geometry Models

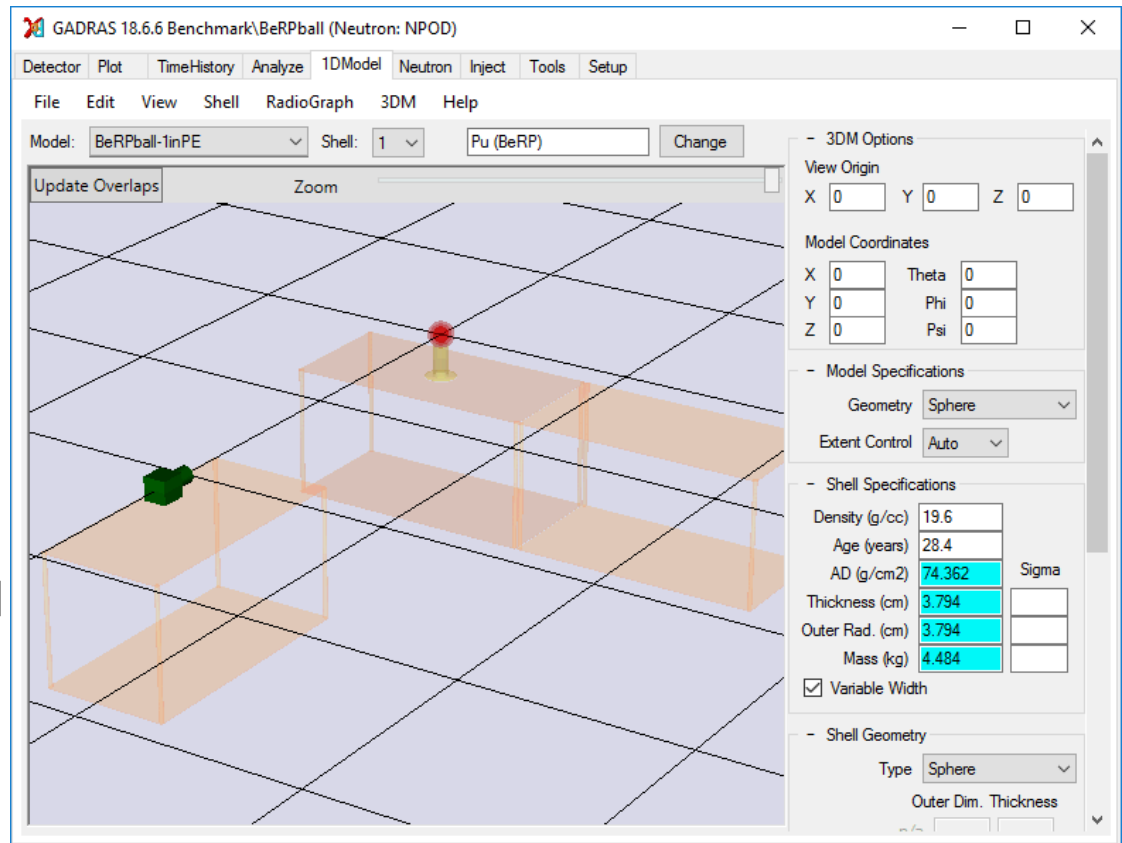
- Intermediary between 1D and full 3D capability
- Can nest spherical shells inside slab geometries
- Limited to having source in center of cargo



BeRP Ball inside 60' Container
Filled with Cargo

3D Models

- Allow full suite of shapes to be used with translation/rotations:
 - Spheres
 - Slabs
 - Cylinders
 - Cones
 - Spherical Caps
 - Spherical-capped Cylinders
- Shapes can be overlapped to create complex geometries

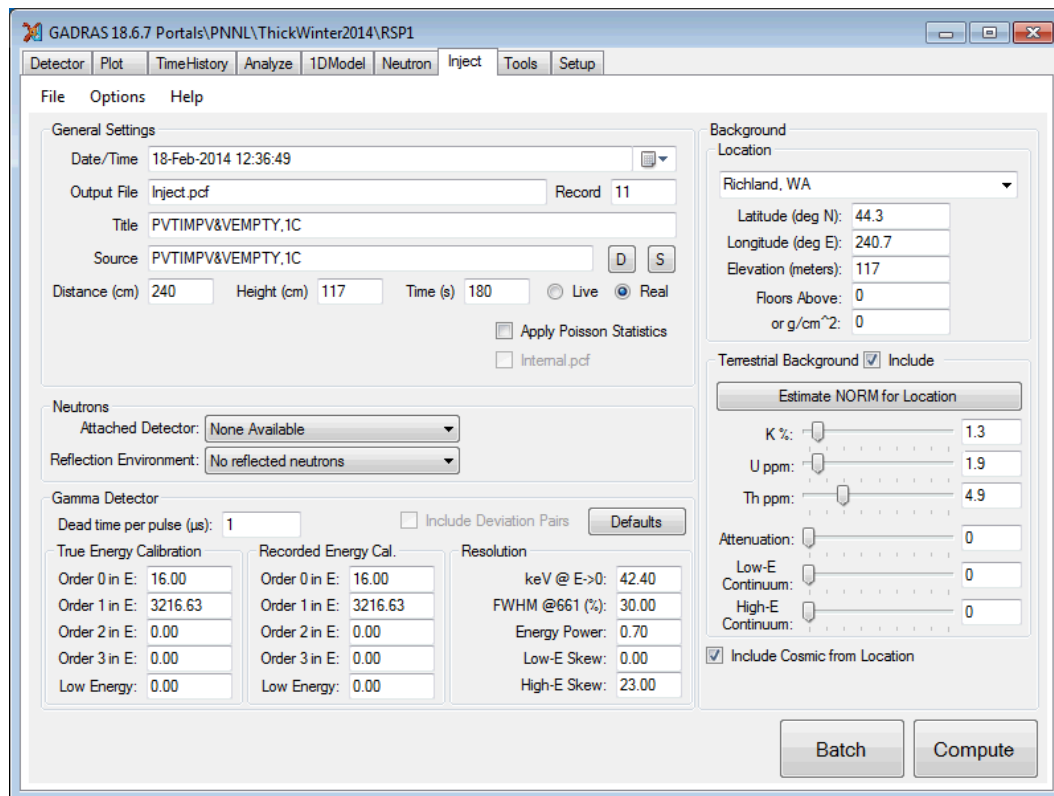


BeRP Ball on Steel Tables

INJECT CREATION

Example Inject Form

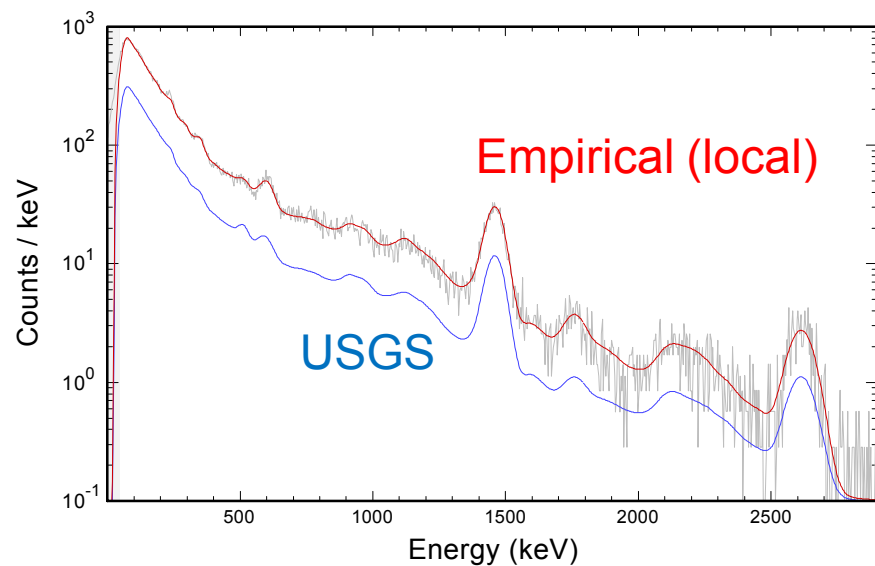
- Features:
 - Input any radionuclide, 1D/3D models
 - Variable source distance, height, translations (for moving sources)
 - With or without Poisson statistics
 - Cosmic and terrestrial background levels based on USGS (adjustable)
 - Co-located neutron detector to output neutron counts to file
 - Tweak spectral output for training (e.g. wrong energy calibration in file)
 - Output a variety of spectral formats (PCF, SPE, N42, etc)



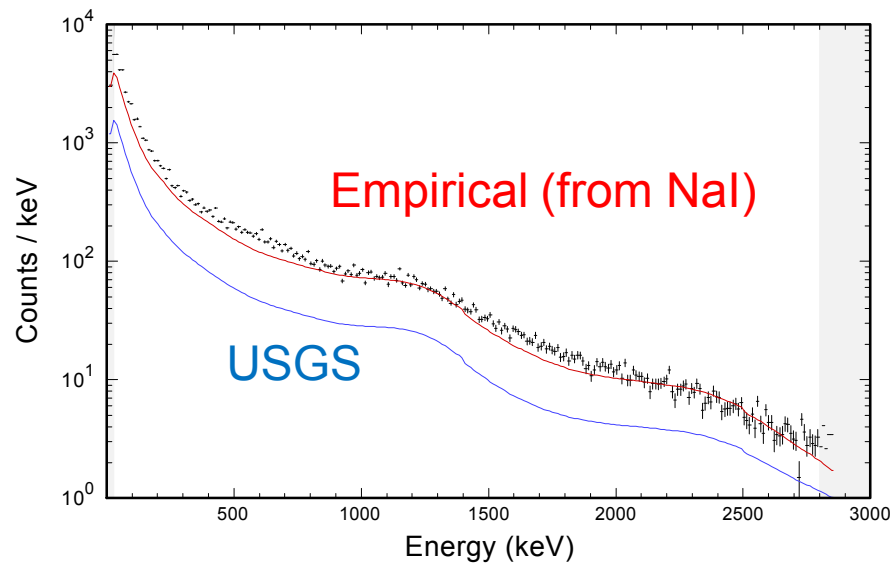
The screenshot shows the GADRAS 18.6.7 software interface with the 'Inject' tab selected. The window title is 'GADRAS 18.6.7 Portals\PNNL\ThickWinter2014\RSP1'. The interface is divided into several sections:

- General Settings:** Includes fields for Date/Time (18-Feb-2014 12:36:49), Output File (Inject.pcf), Title (PVTIMPV&VEMPTY.1C), Source (PVTIMPV&VEMPTY.1C), Distance (cm) (240), Height (cm) (117), Time (s) (180), and radio buttons for Live and Real (selected). There are checkboxes for 'Apply Poisson Statistics' and 'Internal.pcf'.
- Neutrons:** Includes a dropdown for 'Attached Detector' (None Available) and a dropdown for 'Reflection Environment' (No reflected neutrons).
- Gamma Detector:** Includes a field for 'Dead time per pulse (μs)' (1) and a checkbox for 'Include Deviation Pairs'. A 'Defaults' button is present.
- Background:** Includes a dropdown for 'Location' (Richland, WA) and fields for Latitude (deg N): 44.3, Longitude (deg E): 240.7, Elevation (meters): 117, Floors Above: 0, and or g/cm²: 0. There is a checkbox for 'Terrestrial Background' (checked) and a button for 'Estimate NORM for Location'. Below this are sliders for K %, U ppm, Th ppm, Attenuation, Low-E Continuum, and High-E Continuum, each with a numerical value.
- Resolution:** Includes fields for 'keV @ E->0' (42.40), 'FWHM @661 (%)' (30.00), 'Energy Power' (0.70), 'Low-E Skew' (0.00), and 'High-E Skew' (23.00).
- Buttons:** 'Batch' and 'Compute' buttons are at the bottom right.

NORM Background Calculations

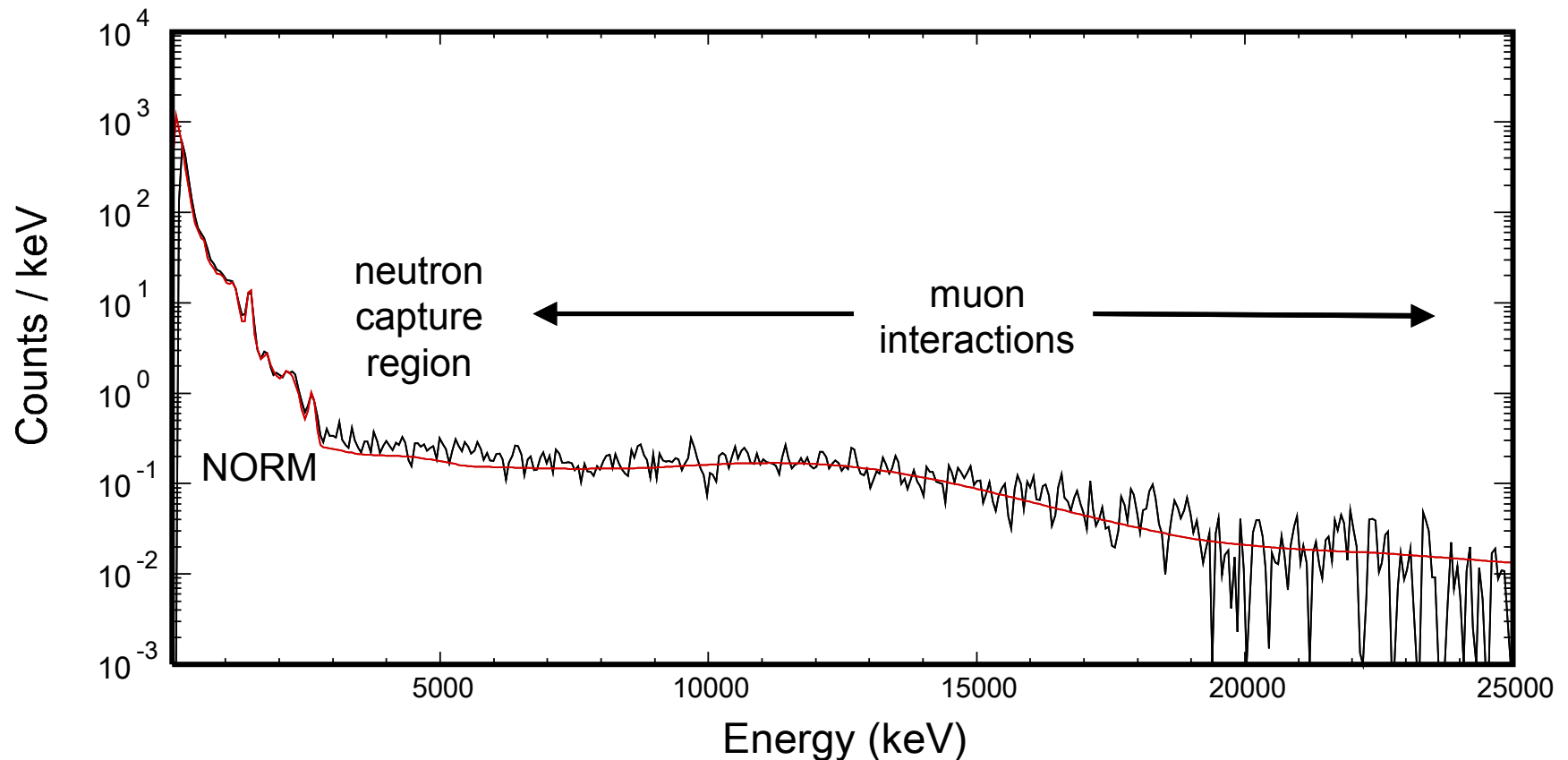


	K (%)	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)
USGS	0.55	0.42	1.86
Empirical	1.3	1.9	4.9



Cosmic Background Calculations

- Computed backgrounds include NORM plus neutron and muon interactions derived from cosmic radiation (1"x1" NaI background shown below)
- The cosmic term is derived from latitude, longitude, an overburden with no adjustable parameters

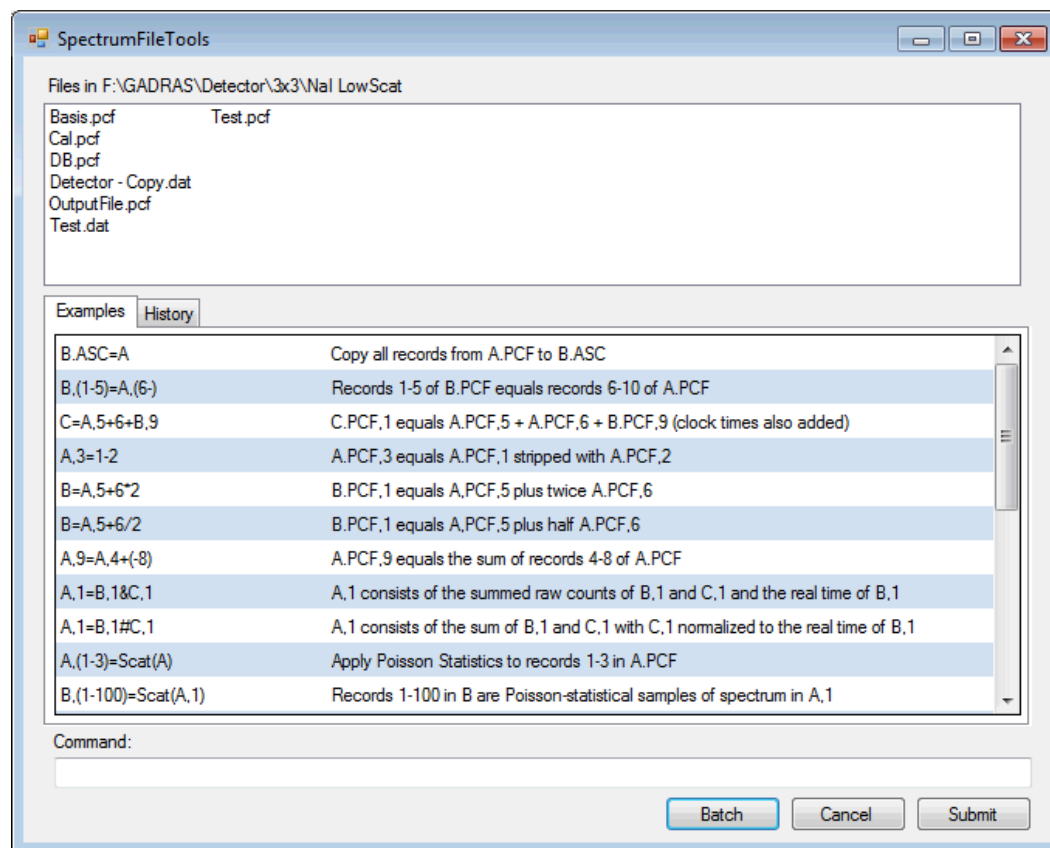


Background Suppression

- Attenuating materials consistent with 1D model and dimensions are applied to attenuate and scatter background radiation
- Background radiation is assumed to be isotropic, and different shielding can be applied to the front, back, and sides of the detector
 - The relative background radiation is influenced by shielding
- Can compute suppressed background radiation if no radioactive materials are included in the source model

Spectrum File Tools

- Utility from GADRAS GUI to perform file conversions and manipulations of spectral data
- Can read batch commands from file (which can be written from an external program)
- Can use an infinite-statistic inject and quickly generate randomly sampled spectra for Poisson statistics



API

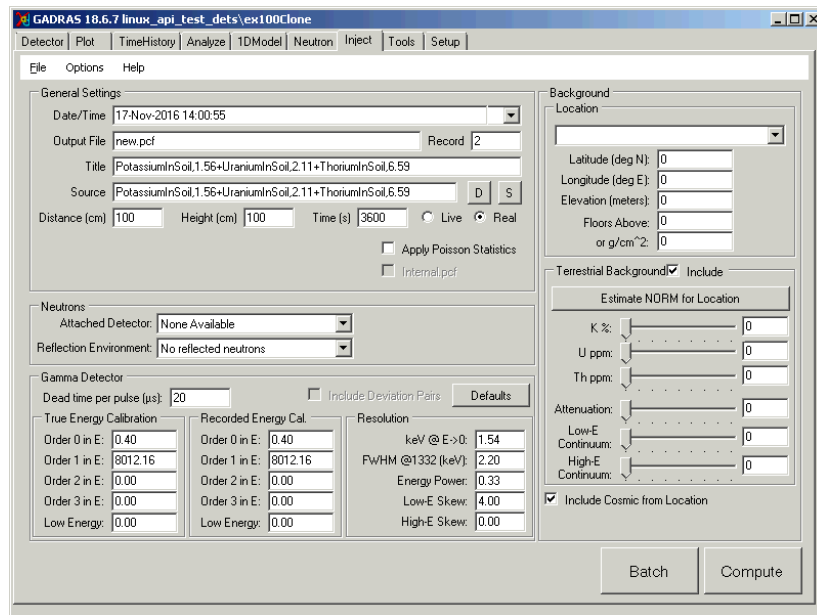
- Exposed GADRAS functionality written in C#
 - Installed by default to
C:\GADRAS\Program\Documentation\APIUsageExamples
- Doxygen documented
 - C:\GADRAS\Program\Documentation\html\index.html
- Examples provided for various GADRAS tools
 - Detector Response
 - Spectra Data File Tools
 - Spectra Analysis Tools
 - Modeling
 - **Inject**

C# Inject API

- Allows developers the ability to directly call into GADRAS InjectData function
- Example that is provided with GADRAS API shows how to run many .gam files
- Provides the ability to write a script to generate various inject scenarios
- Also includes API for parallel inject

API Structure

- Simple example provided in C# and Data is passed through a simple structure



```
injectSetup.setDefaults(m_gadrasAPI);

injectSetup.FileName = System.IO.Path.ChangeExtension(p_gmfile, ".pcf"); //PCF filename full path
injectSetup.Title = sourceName;
injectSetup.Record = 1;
injectSetup.Source = sourceName; //If blank, will generate background record.
injectSetup.ContainsInternalSource = false; //Looks for internal.pcf to include as internal source (common in LaBr detectors)
injectSetup.DetectorDeadTimeUs = 12; //Dead time of detector per event (microseconds)
injectSetup.DetectorHeightCm = 100; //Height of detector (cm)
injectSetup.DistanceToSourceCm = 100; //Distance to source (cm)
injectSetup.DwellTimeIsLiveTime = false; //If true, the DwellTimeSec is the live time, otherwise it's the real time
injectSetup.DwellTimeSec = 100; //Length of measurement
var eCal = new EnergyCalibration()
{
    Order0 = 0,
    Order1 = 3000,
    Order2 = 0,
    Order3 = 0,
    LowEnergy = 0
};
injectSetup.EnergyCalibration = eCal; //Actual energy calibration of the recording
injectSetup.EnergyCalibrationFile = eCal; //Energy calibration of the recording written to file (can simulate uncalibrated detector)
var eRes = new EnergyResolution()
{
    FWHM = 3,
    Offset = 0,
    Power = 0,
    LowEnergySkew = 0,
    HighEnergySkew = 0,
    SkewPower = 0,
    SkewExtent = 0
};
injectSetup.EnergyResolution = eRes; //Energy resolution of the recording
injectSetup.IncludePoissonVariations = true; //Flag to simulate poisson variance in each channel (simulate measurement as opposed to perfect source)
var locInfo = new LocationInfo()
{
    Elevation = 0,
    Latitude = 65,
    Longitude = 120,
    Overburden = 0
};
injectSetup.LocationInfo = locInfo; //Location info for cosmic background (can be used to estimate terrestrial background)
injectSetup.IncludeCosmicBackground = true; //Flag to put cosmic background in spectrum (calculated from location)
injectSetup.IncludeTerrestrialBackground = true; //Flag to put terrestrial background in spectrum
injectSetup.NewMeasEnv = NeutronMeasurementEnvironment.OUTSIDE_OR_LARGE_BAY;
var terrestrialBackground = new TerrestrialBackground()
{
    Attenuation = 0,
    K40 = 0,
    Uranium = 0,
    Th232 = 0,
    LowEnergyContinuum = 0,
    HighEnergyContinuum = 0
};
injectSetup.TerrestrialBackground = terrestrialBackground; //Terrestrial background contribution
injectSetup.TimeStamp = DateTime.Now; //Time stamp to put on spectrum

injectSetup.Add(injectSetup);
```


- Work in Progress
- Current API consists of
 - Shared object files (.so) that can be built for various architectures (which includes Android systems)
 - Usage example written in C and C header file

```
// this is a c interoperable interface to Gadras' InjectData function
int32_t GenerateInjectData(char *injectFile, float *percentDone, char **spectralFile);

/**
 * @brief A minimal version of inject info, used to generate inject data for a given source
 */
struct DRInjectInfo {
    float distance;           /**< distance from the detector face to the source */
    float height;            /**< if you are using a precomputed gam file from an external transport code, and the transport code */
                                /**< did the calculations for scattering, this parameter will not be used (i.e., Detector.dat scattering parameters */
                                /**< for a detector using precomputed gam files from external transport codes will be set to zero)height of the */
                                /**< detector above the ground */
    float measurementTime;    /**< either live or realtime for measurement */
    bool measurementTimeIsLiveTime; /**< true if the measurementtime is the livetime, false if it's the real time */
    char *sourceString;       /**< anything GADRAS can use on it's "Simulated or Calibration Source" line on the plot line */
                                /**< i.e., either a source (e.g., 137Cs,10uCi) or a precomputed gam file */
    float energyCalibration[CALIBRATION_COEFFS]; /**< array of size 4 containing coefficients for a 3rd order polynomial energy calibration. */
    bool eCalIsFRF;           /**< the provided ecal is a 3rd order Full Range Fraction polynomial. If false, it is a standard polynomial */
                                /**< (and the user will most likely need to know the number of channels the detector has) */
    // this will most likely be enabled for gadras version >= 18.6.7
    // bool useDeviationsPairs; /**< specify whether to use deviation pairs in Deviation.gadras */
    bool usePoisson;          /**< Apply Poisson statistics for the spectrum */
};

/**
 * @brief This is more automated method for generating spectrum from inject data. this data
 *        simple sources (such as precomputed gam files and isotopes or combinations of isotopes
 * @param injectInfo a struct of type DRInjectInfo.
 * @param nchannelsForResponse this variable will be set to the numbers of channels that gadras used to calculate the response
 *        it will most likely correspond to the number of channels set in Detector.dat
 * @param energy float array that contains the energy boundaries, should be of size nchannelsForResponse+1
 * @param countsResponse float array that contains the spectrum counts for the generated response, should be of size nchannelsForResponse
 */
int32_t GenerateSpectrumFromInject(struct DRInjectInfo *injectInfo, int *nchannelsForResponse, float **energy, float **countsResponse);
```

HOW TO GET GADRAS

GADRAS-DRF

- Public version available on ORNL's RSICC site
- Contains all the features of full GADRAS except:
 - Most commercial detector responses
 - Advanced analyses (Automatic Isotope ID, SNM Analysis, 1D model fitting)
 - Radiation transport (1D or 3D models)
- Can utilize inject tool, API, and existing source files
- Can characterize new detectors

How to get GADRAS

- Free and readily available for DHS/DOE sites and contractors
 - Email: GADRAS-support@sandia.gov for more information
- For other government agencies (e.g. DoD) and their contractors, an email from one of our POCs will suffice for NTK
- For commercial entities and academia, recommend using the GADRAS-DRF version