

DEFENCE



DÉFENSE

## *Standoff Detection and Identification of Nuclear Materials by Passive FTIR Radiometry*

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Canada

# Outline

- Passive standoff detection approach for chemical vapour detection
- Signature (fingerprint) measurements of radiological materials
- Simulation of the passive standoff detection of radiological materials
- Standoff detection and identification of radiological materials through passive FTIR radiometry
  - Ground based
  - Airborne
- Future direction



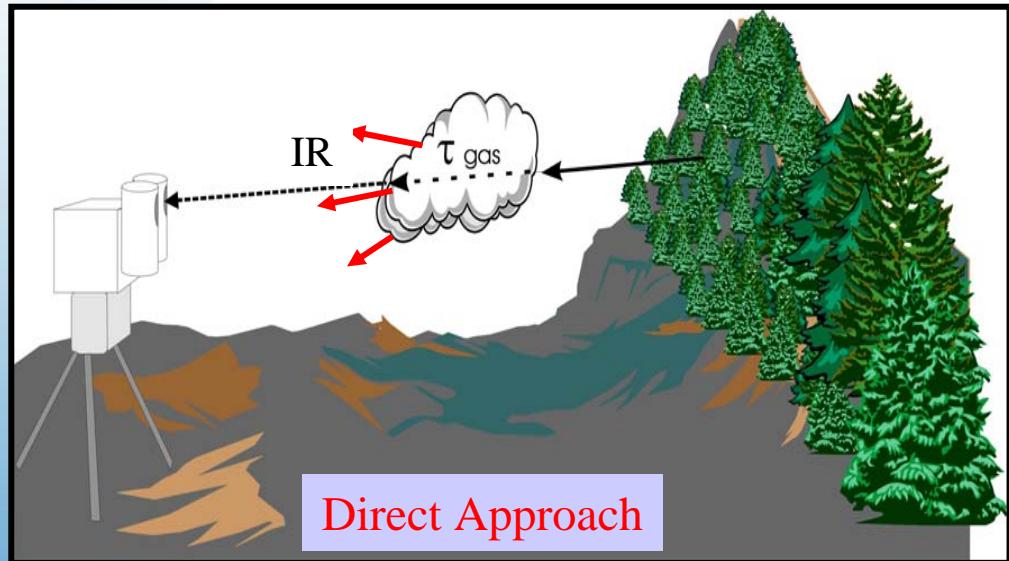
# **Passive standoff detection approach**

**(Chemical Vapours)**

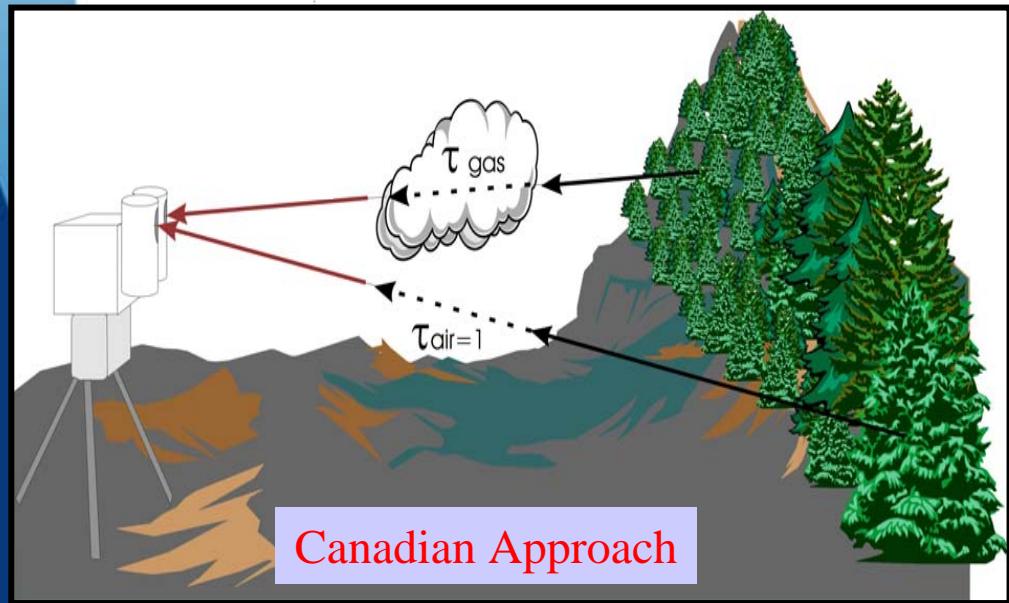


# Direct vs Differential Detection

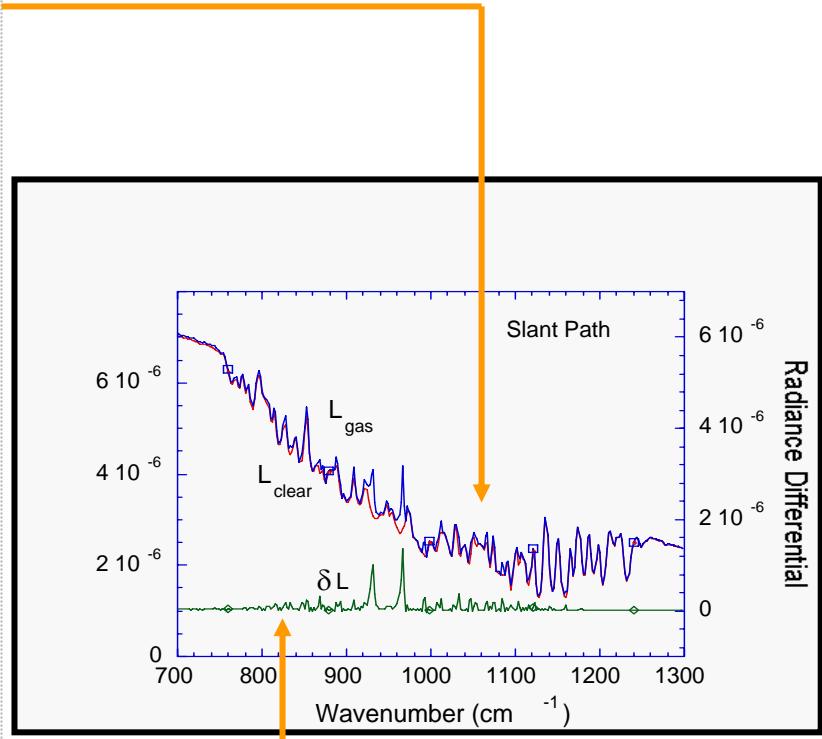
Spectroscopy



Direct Approach



Canadian Approach



$$L_{\text{gas}} - L_{\text{clear}} = (1 - \tau_{\text{gas}}) [B_{\text{air}} - L_{\text{clear}}]$$

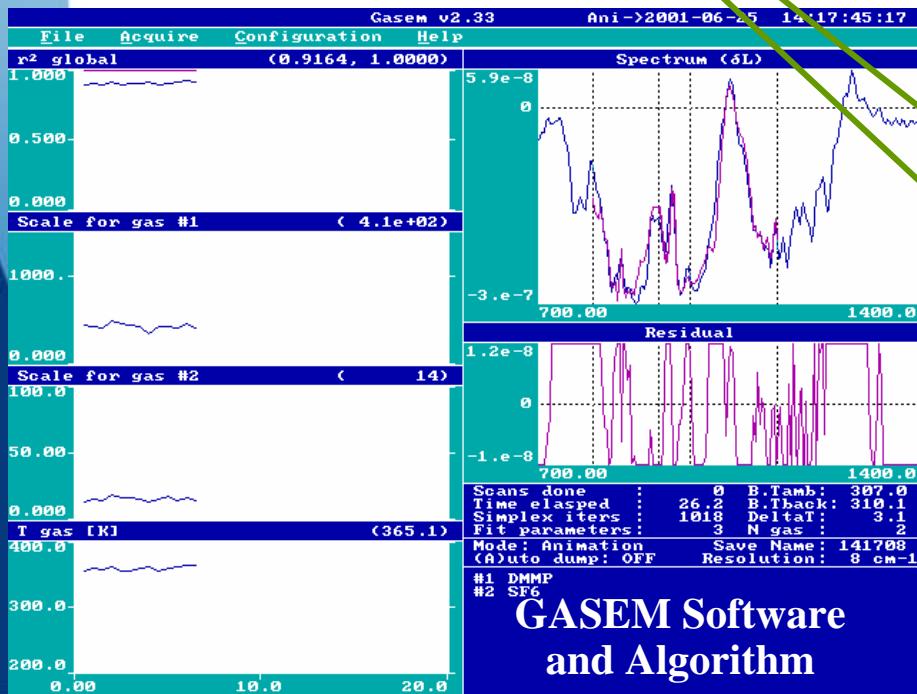


# CATSI – Differential Detection

Compact ATmospheric Sounding Interferometer



- Double input-beam FTIR
- Spectral Band: 7 - 14  $\mu\text{m}$
- MCT Detector
- Spectral resol'n: 1 - 64  $\text{cm}^{-1}$
- 4-in telescopes
- FOV (8 mrad)



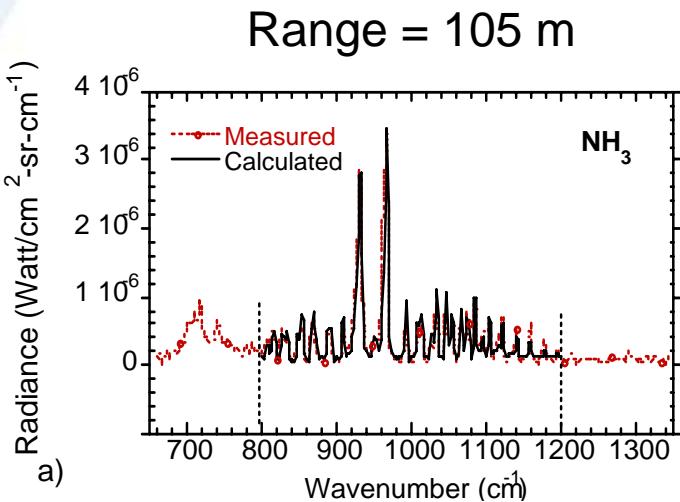
Target FOV

Ref FOV

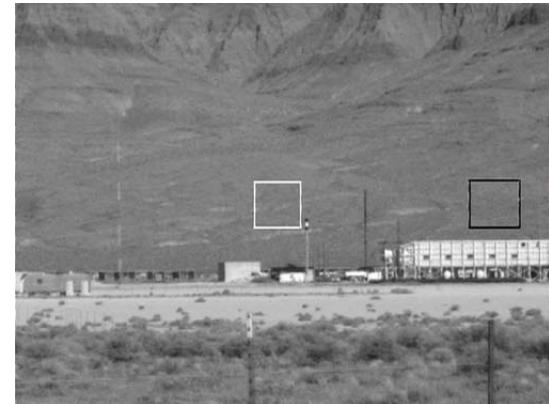
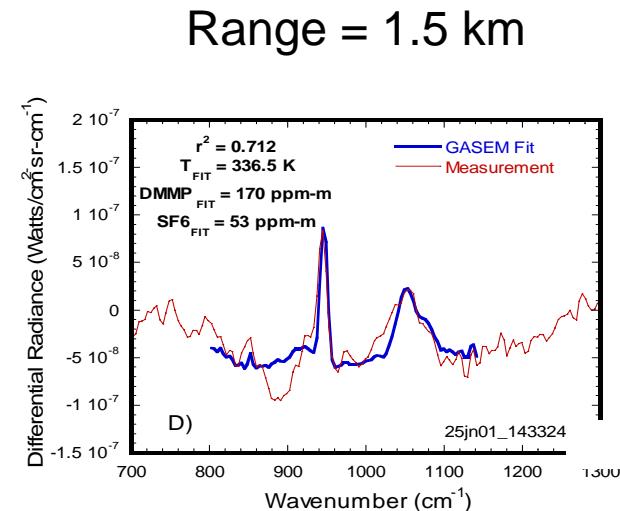
Cloud



# Trials and Milestones



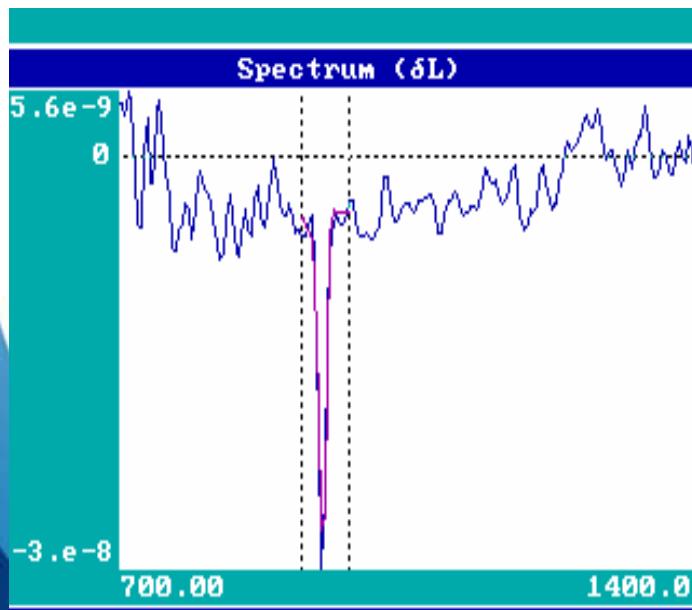
Fort Riley, Kansas, Sept 1998



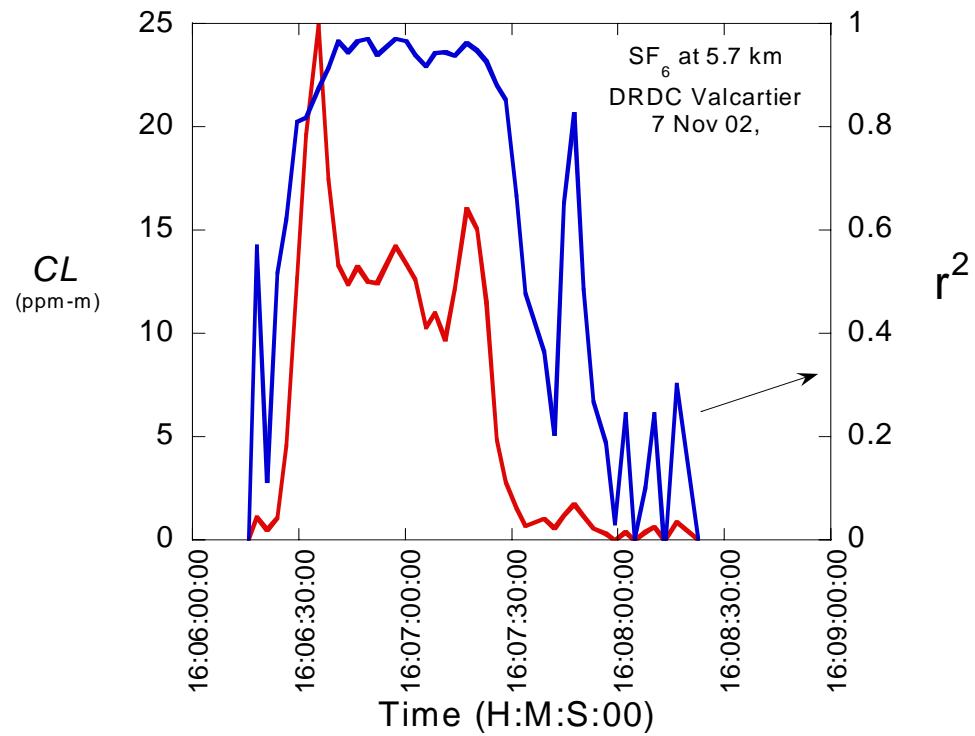
Nevada Test Site, June 2001



# Open-Air Range, DRDC Valcartier



**SF<sub>6</sub> Detection**  
**Range = 5.7 km**





# **Signature (fingerprint) measurements**



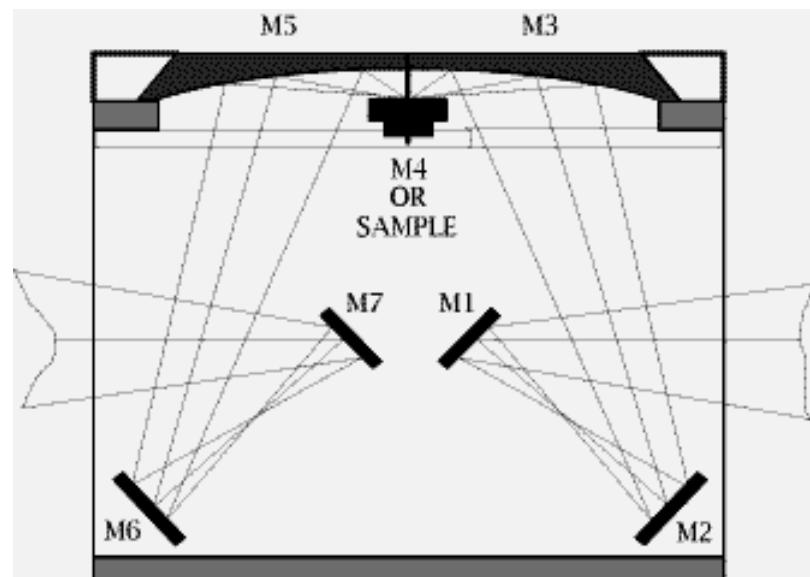
# Laboratory Spectral Reflectance Measurements



FTS 3000 (Digi-lab)



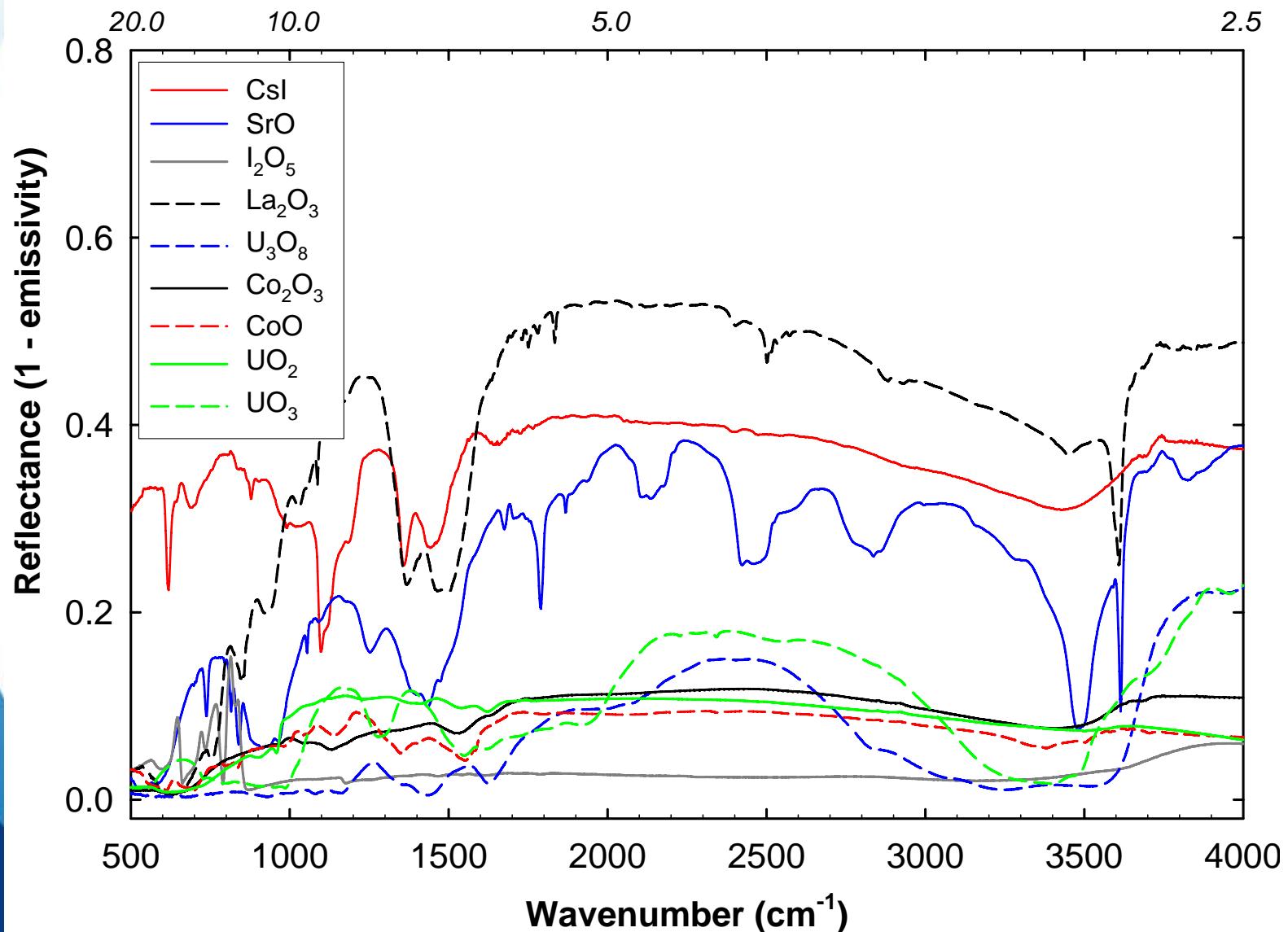
DRIFTS





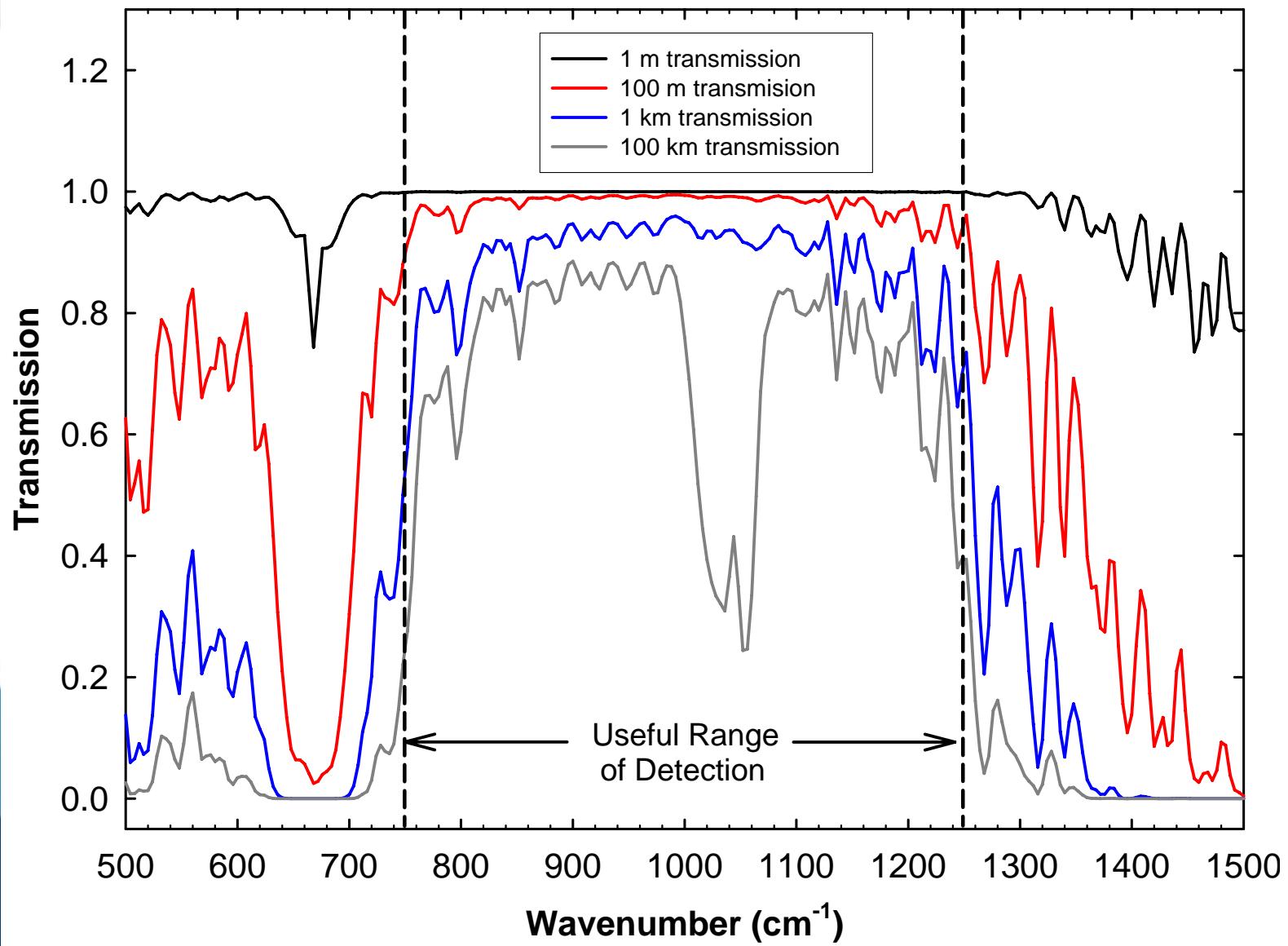
# IR Absorption Signatures of Radiological Products

Wavelength ( $\mu\text{m}$ )



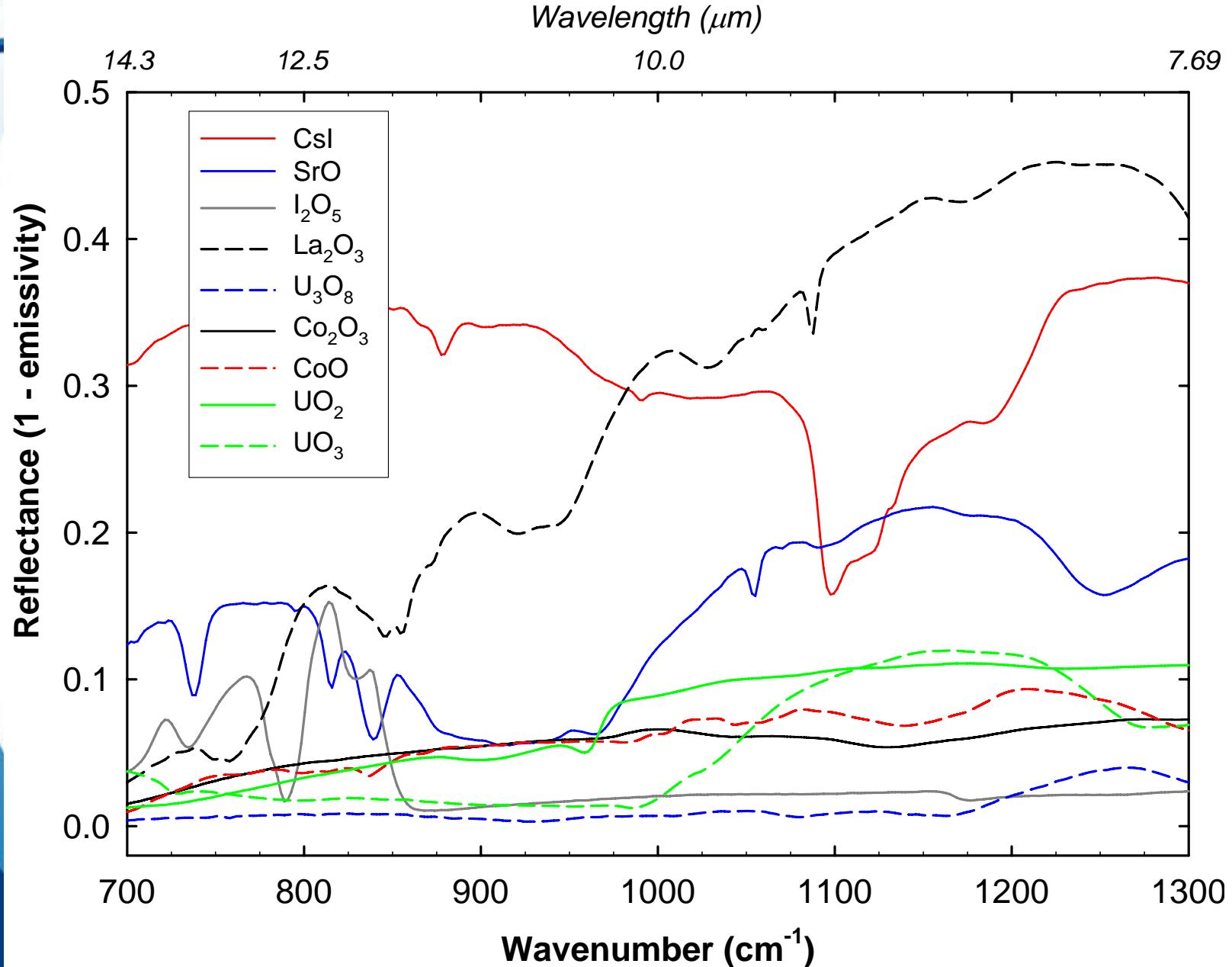


# Atmospheric Transmission in the LWIR





# Absorption Signatures in the LWIR

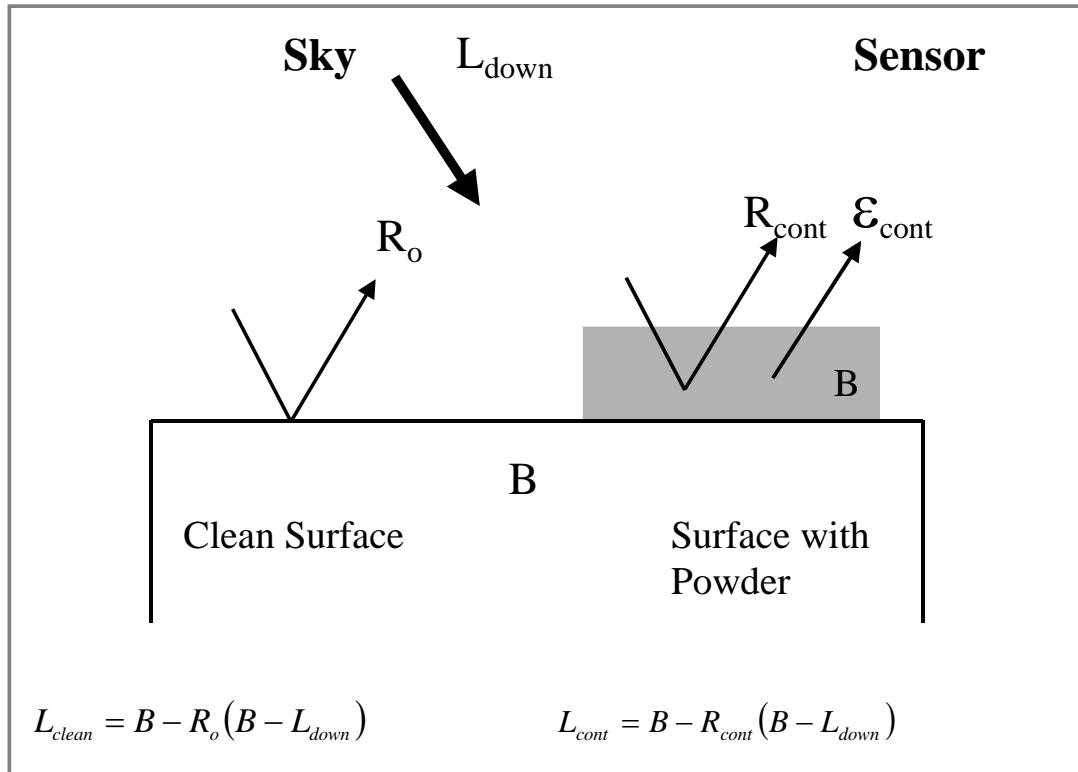




# **Simulated detection of radiological materials**



# Differential Detection from Surfaces (Outdoors)

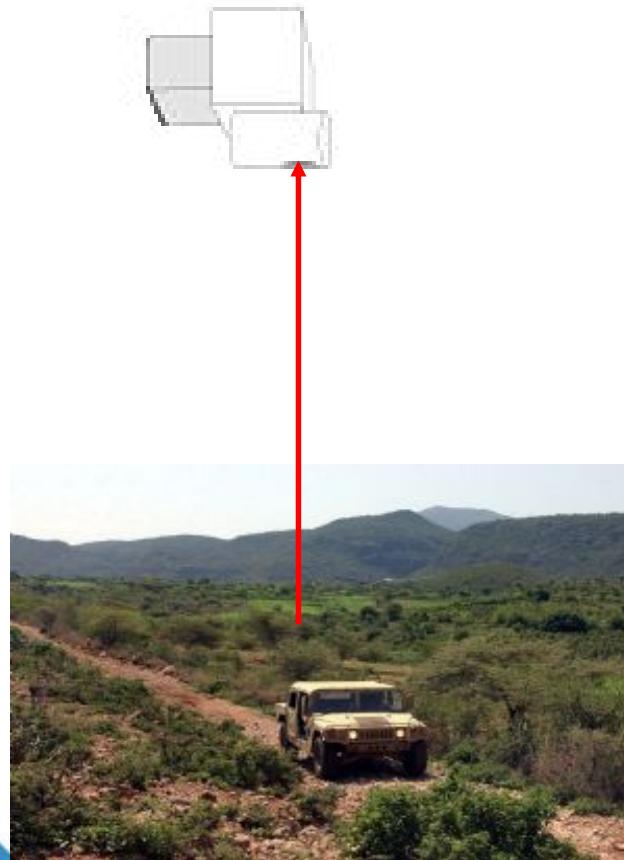


$$L_{cont} - L_{clean} \equiv \Delta L = (R_o - R_{cont})(B - L_{down})$$

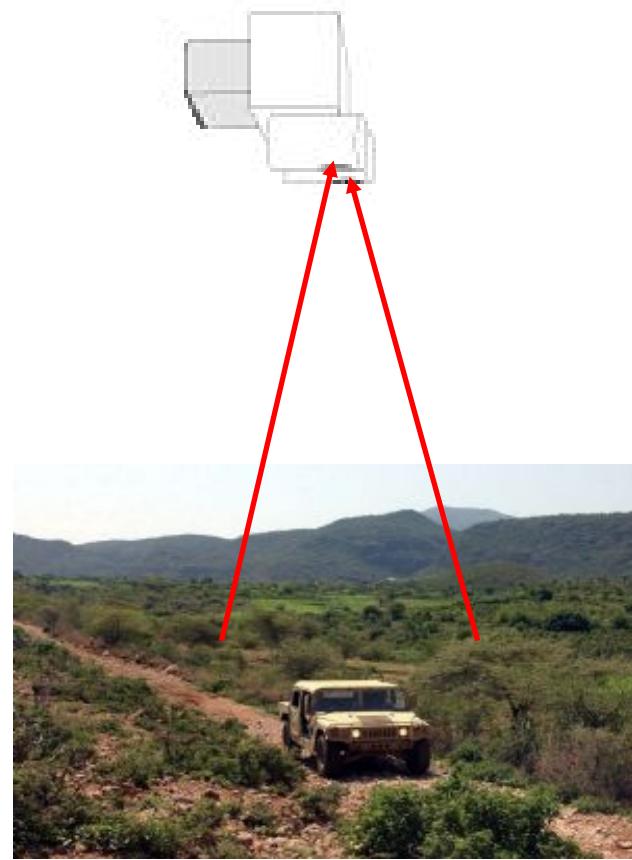


# Passive Standoff Measurement Configuration

Direct Detection

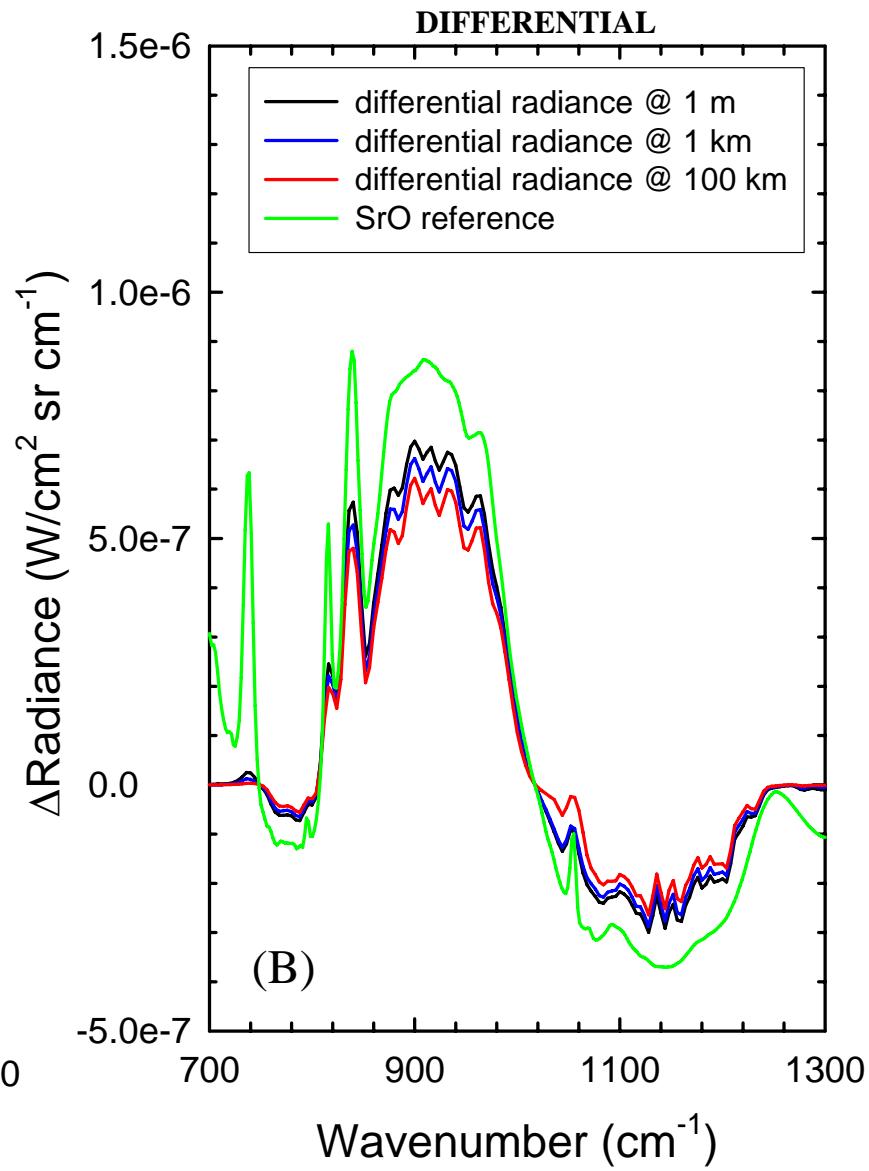
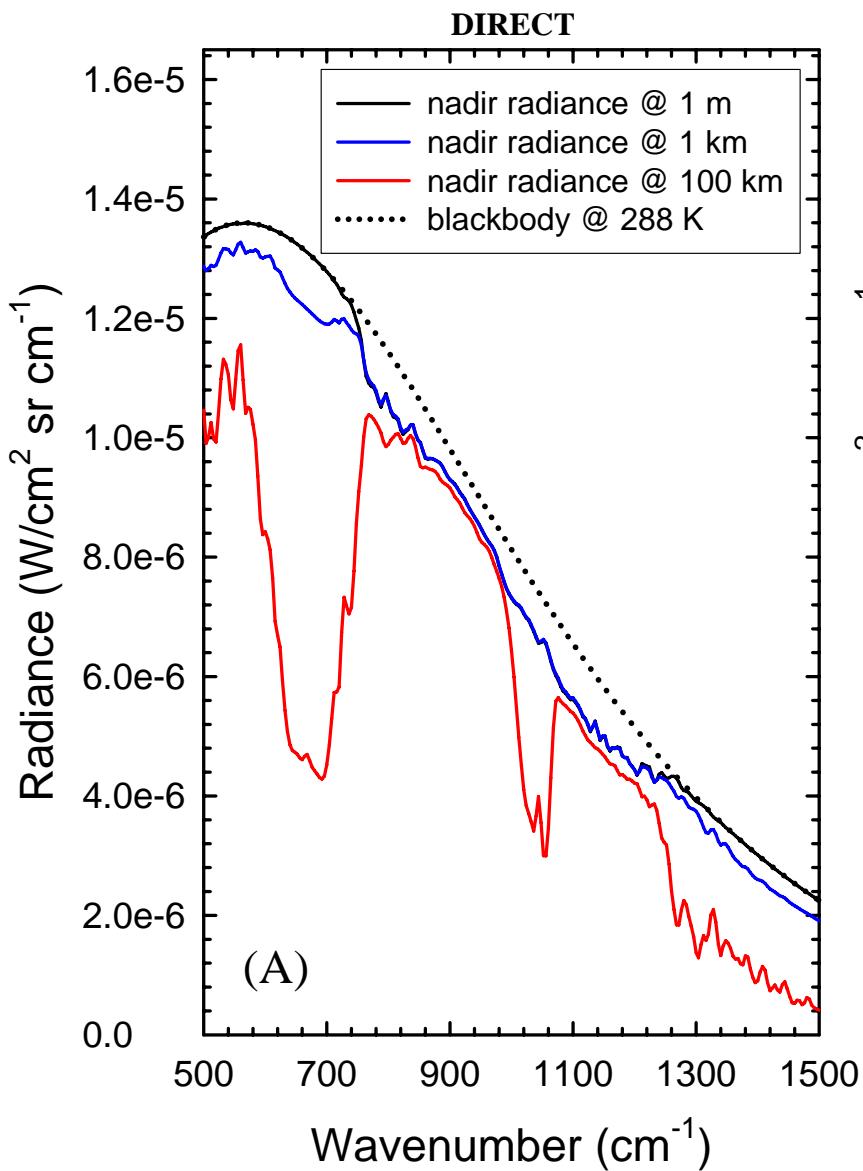


Differential Detection



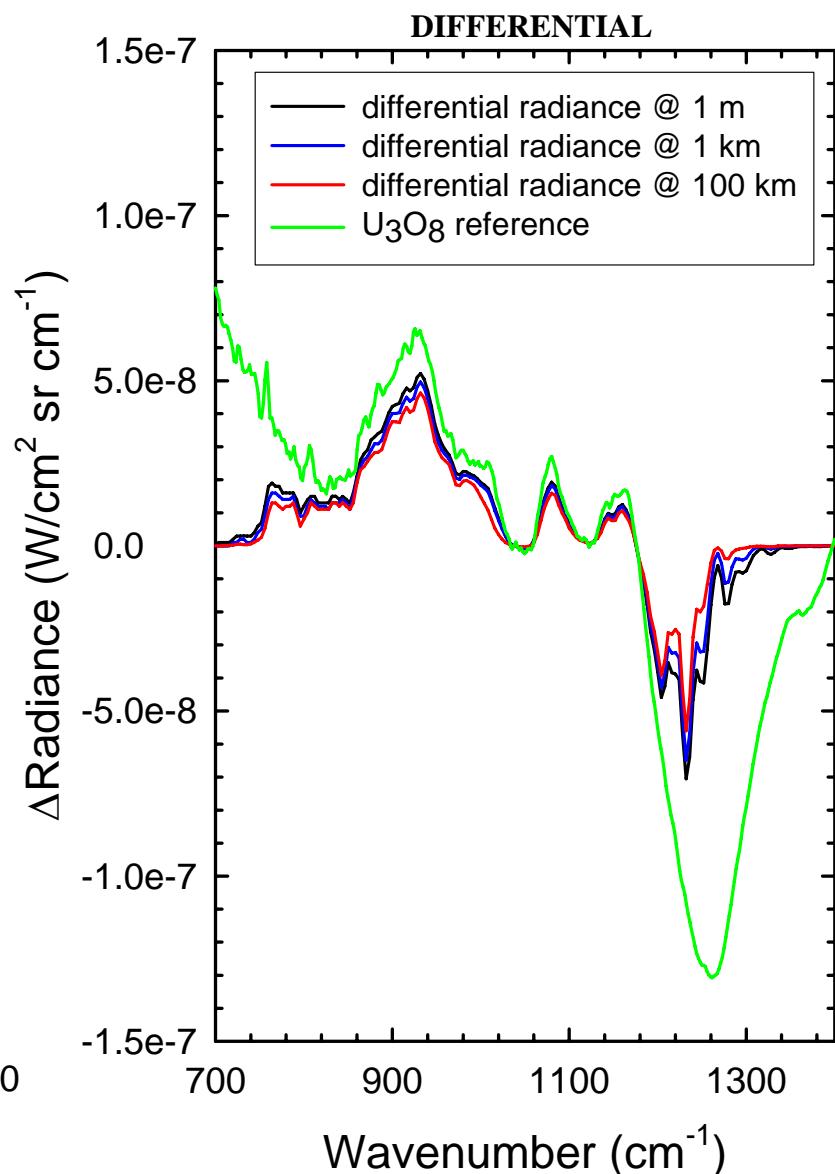
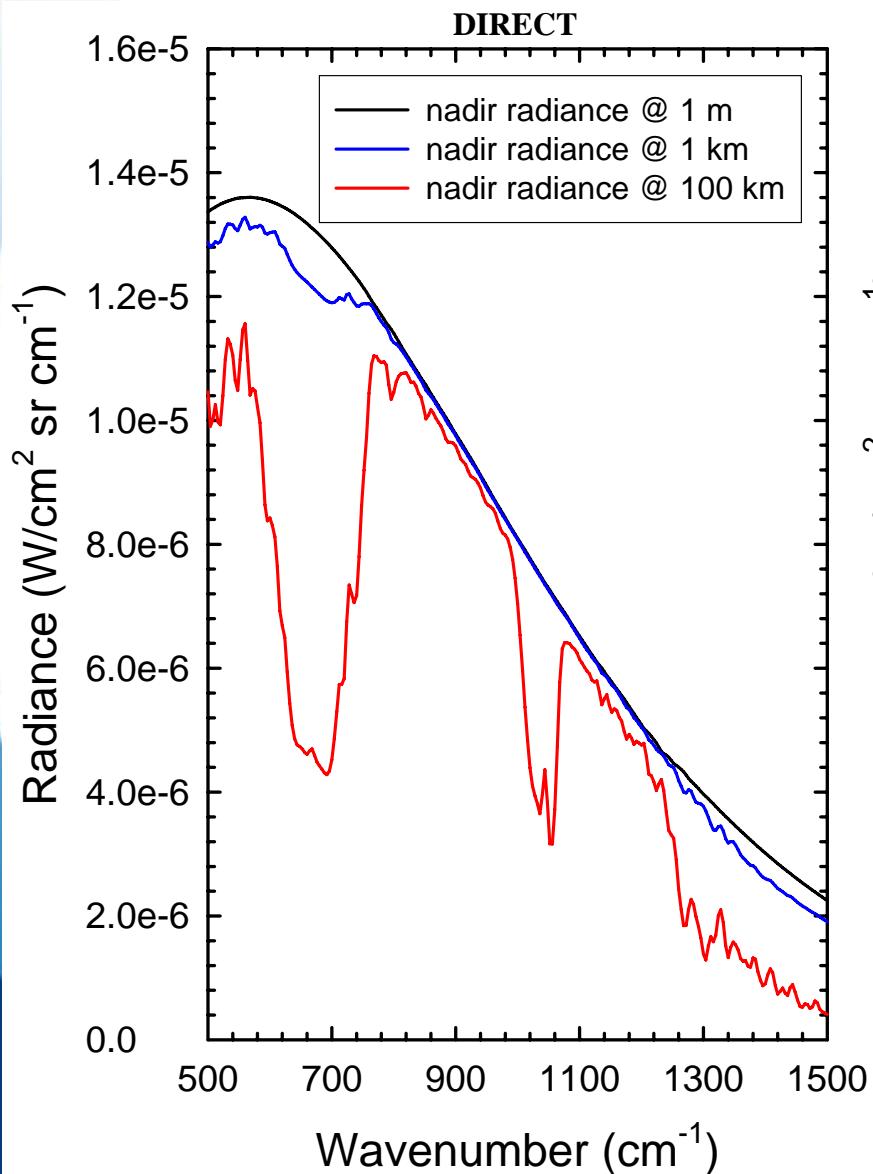


# Simulated Detection of SrO for Various Altitudes



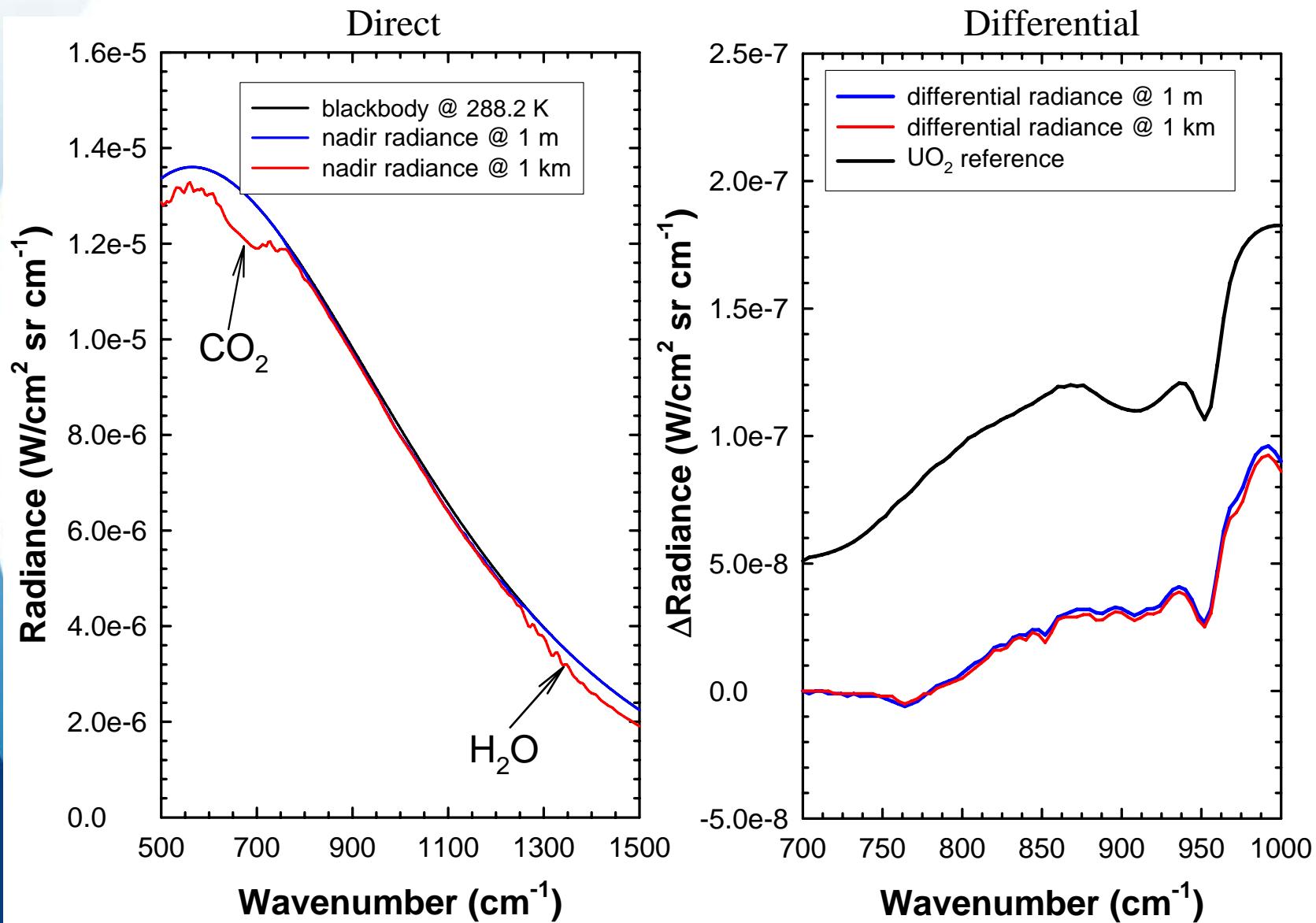


# Simulated Detection of $\text{U}_3\text{O}_8$ for Various Altitudes



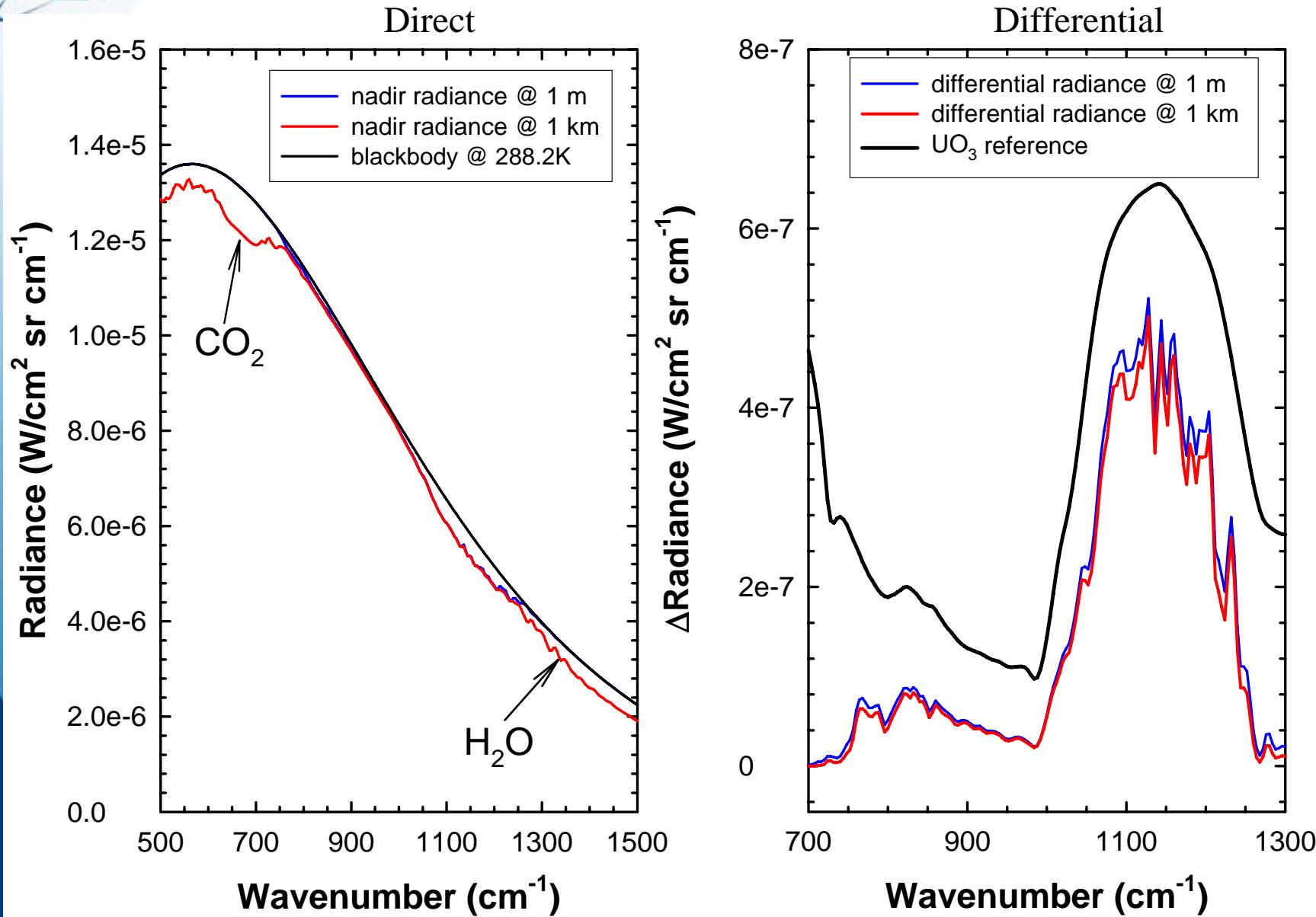


# Simulated Detection of $\text{UO}_2$ for Various Altitudes





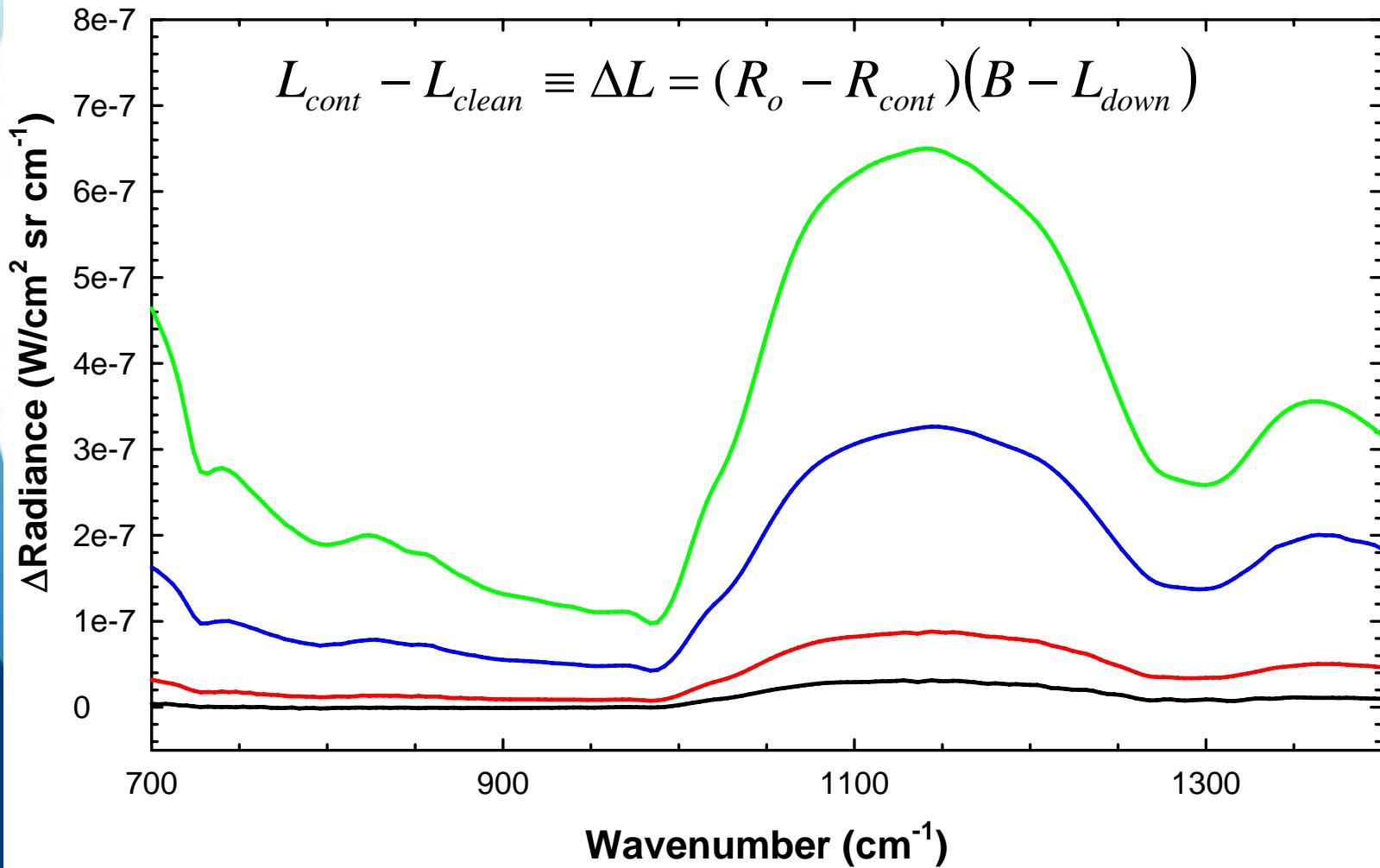
# Simulated Detection of $\text{UO}_3$ for Various Altitudes



# Sky Temperature Effect on the Passive Detection of $\text{UO}_3$



- $\text{UO}_3$ , no cloud, sky temperature  $\sim 200 \text{ K}$  (ground temperature = 288.2 K)
- $\text{UO}_3$ , cloud base @ 5 km, sky temperature = 255.3 K
- $\text{UO}_3$ , cloud base @ 1 km, sky temperature = 281.3 K
- $\text{UO}_3$ , cloud base @ 250 m, sky temperature = 286.2 K

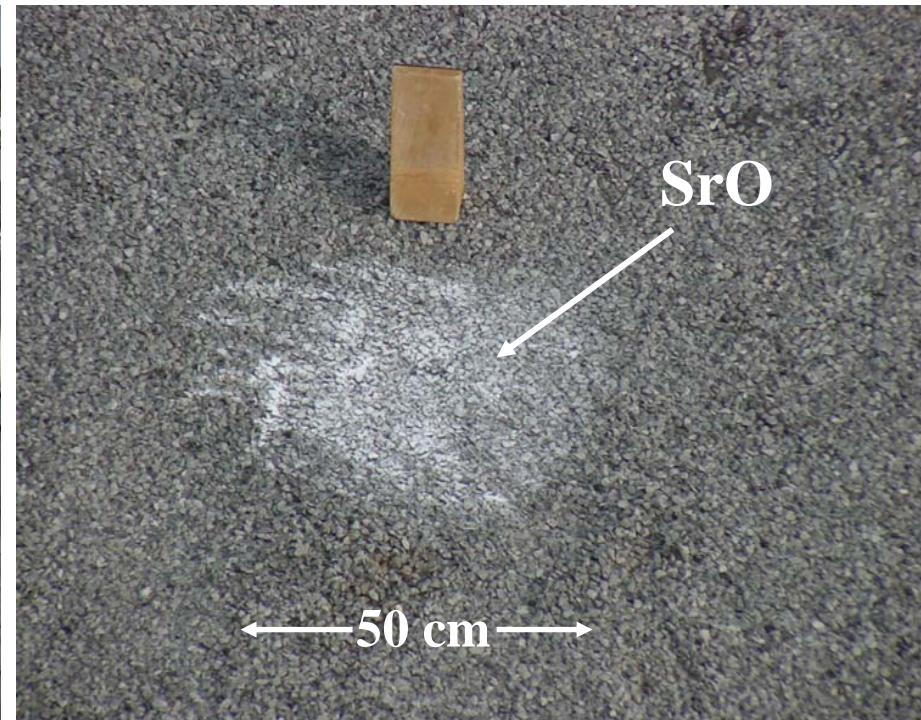




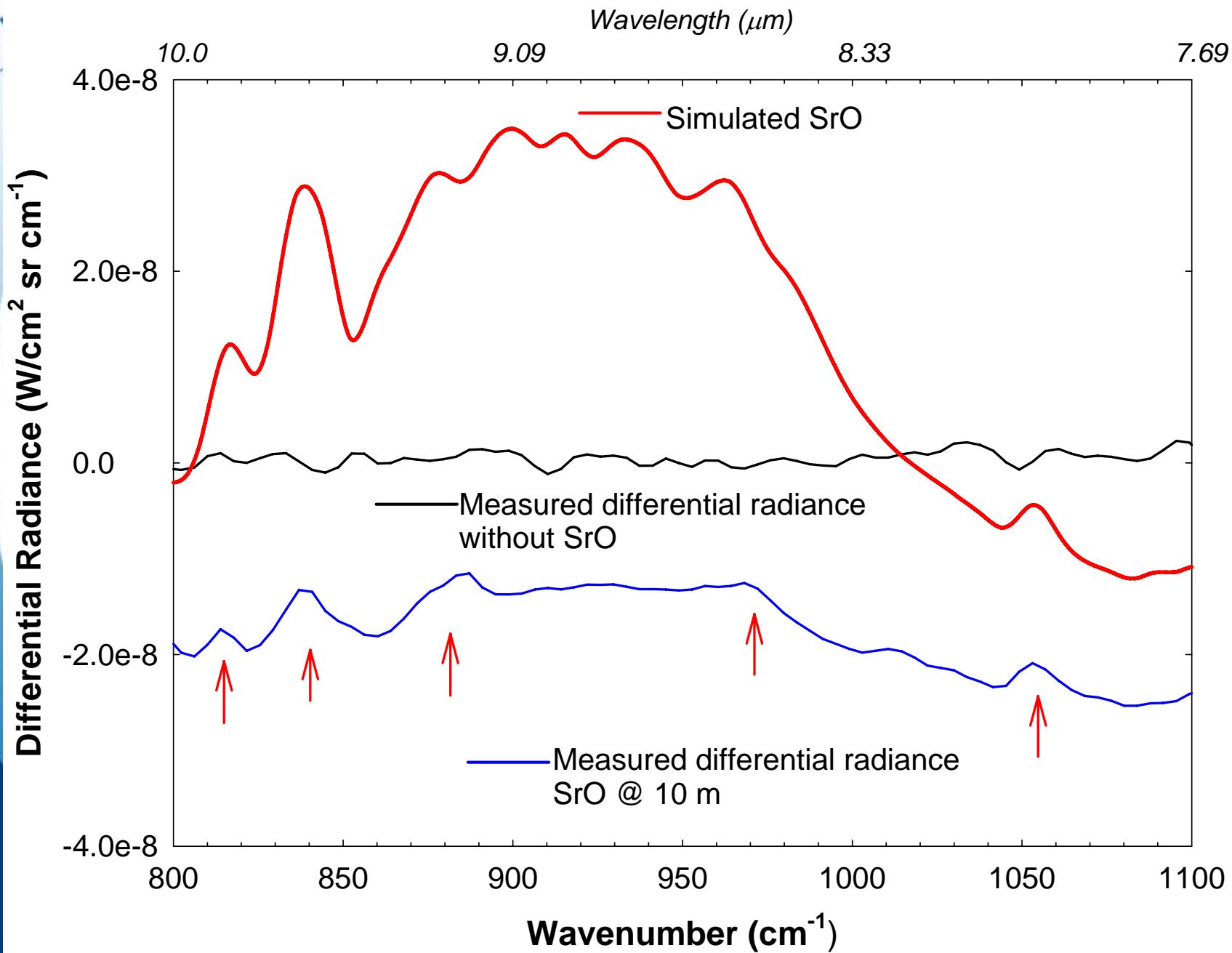
# **Ground-based and aircraft measurements**



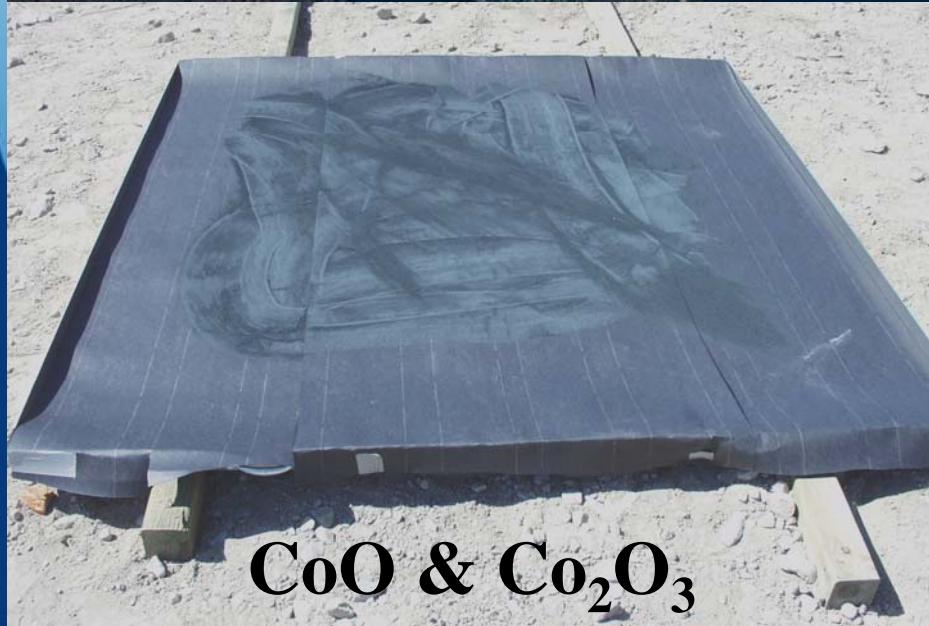
# Passive Standoff Detection @ 10m on Roof Top



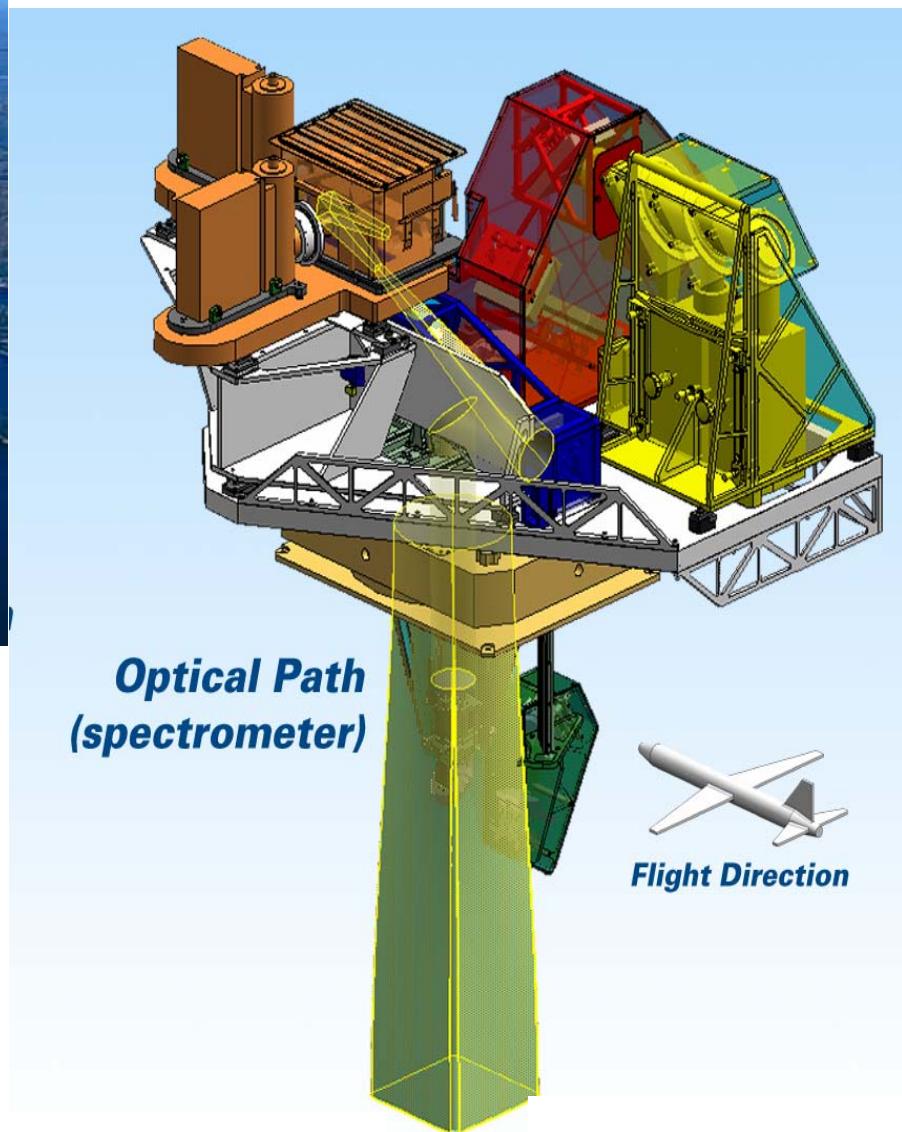
# Passive Standoff Detection @ 10m



# Airborne Standoff Detection @ 1km



CoO & Co<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>



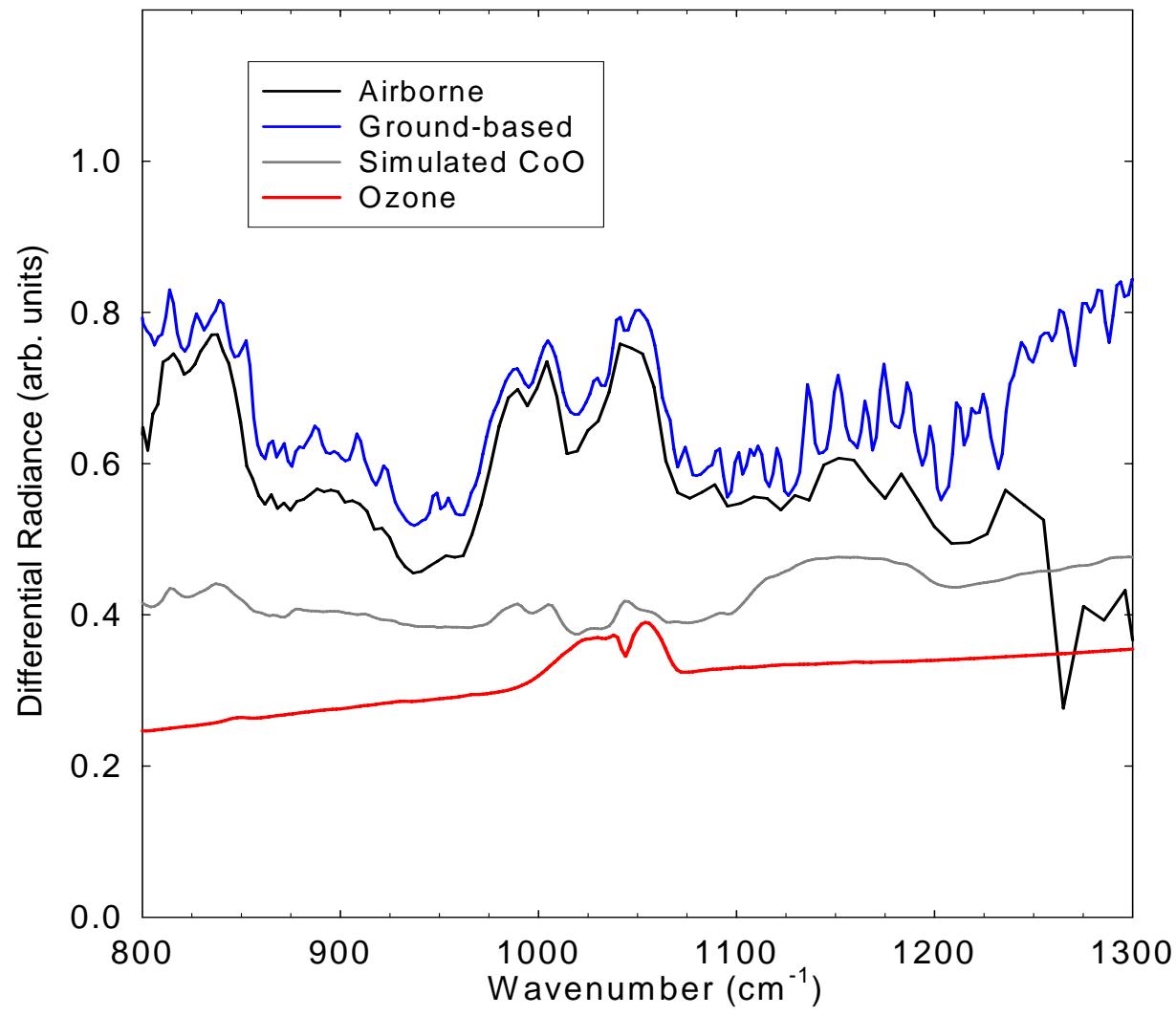
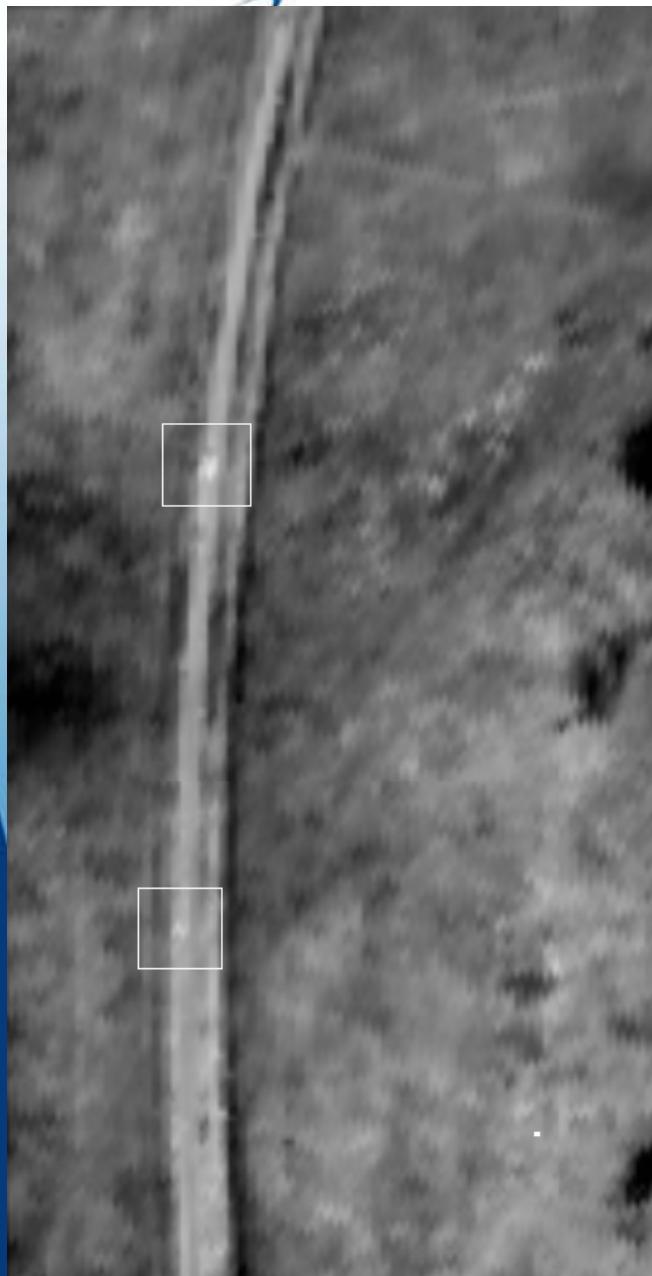
*Optical Path  
(spectrometer)*



*Flight Direction*

AIRIS (Airborne Imaging IR Spectroscopy)

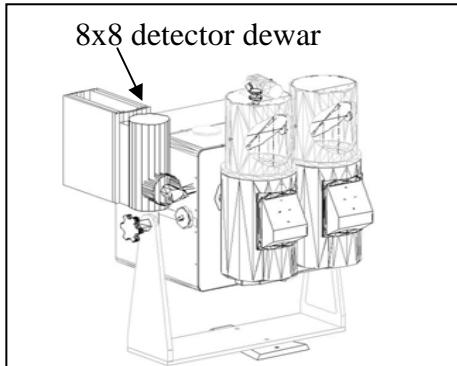
# Airborne Detection of Cobalt Oxides @ 1km





# Future Activities

- Detection and identification of UF<sub>6</sub>
- Future field trial with UO<sub>2</sub>, UO<sub>3</sub> and U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
  - ground-based & airborne (AIRIS)
  - full spectrum HSI investigation (VNIR/SWIR, MWIR, LWIR)
  - novel sensors



**Imaging  
CATSI**



**Lightweight  
CATSI**



# Conclusions

- Several radiological materials, including  $\text{UO}_2$ ,  $\text{UO}_3$ ,  $\text{U}_3\text{O}_8$ ,  $\text{CsI}$ ,  $\text{CoO}$ ,  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{SrO}$ ,  $\text{I}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$  have detailed infrared signatures in the transparent window region of the thermal infrared spectrum
- Simulations show that these products have a high potential of being detected in nadir spectra from several altitudes above the Earth's surface
- Detection and identification successfully performed at 60m (ground based) and from 1 km airborne platform
- Applications:
  - Detection/mapping of the dispersal of radiological substances from the detonation of an RDD or IND
    - Oxides of Sr, Co, Cs most likely by-product
  - Detection of nuclear bomb making facilities
  - Detection of natural radiological materials in the mining industry
  - Others?

