



Radiation Mapping Applications

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Radiation Mapping

- Overview of select commercial technologies
- Performance in decommissioning scenarios
- Next generation imaging
 - Single element
 - Multi element
 - Advanced Scene Data Fusion
- SIGMA detector



What constitutes a gamma imager?

- A detector, or detectors, sensitive to gamma radiation
- A means of measuring the direction of each detected gamma ray
- A means of displaying the data as an image showing the spatial distribution and intensity of gamma radiation.
- This 'gamma image' is usually superimposed onto an image from a conventional optical camera so that the physical location of the sources can be readily identified.

Test scenarios

- Ability to image areas of distributed activity.
 - Systems are commonly tested in laboratory conditions using point sources.
 - Distributed sources are not only more challenging, but are more representative of the scenarios in which these imaging systems will be used.
- Performance in the presence of strong off-axis sources of radiation.
 - Gamma imaging systems are susceptible to giving spurious results caused by radiation outside of the field of view (FOV) hitting the detector.

Sellafield Nuclear Reprocessing Plant



- Measuring the dose environment and the location of radioactive sources
- Faster acquisition of results and improved deployment options could save >£100million over the lifetime of the site
- Nine systems tested and evaluated, with two devices purchased

The test scenario

• Large distributed hotspots



Canberra : ISOCs

- In Situ Object Counting System
- Characterised detector
- Model allows activity to be derived in real life use
- Integrates with standard commercial software



Radscan 800/900 – Cavendish Nuclear



Nal, Csl or CeBr₃ Scintillator, mechanical collimator, pan and tilt unit, optical CCD

Deployed imager on site





N-Visage Gamma Imager

- Small cadmium-zinc-telluride detector
- Surrounded by spherical tungsten shielding with a slit collimator
- Pans and rotates to cover 4pi



Radiation. Safety.

CZT 1cm³ detector Coded aperture grid

iPIX

Ultra Portable Gamma-Ray Imaging System



Imager deployed onsite

- Large collimated CZT added alongside the iPIX
- Energy resolution considerations
- Note external casing



Polaris-H – H3D

- 6cm³ CZT
- Compton Camera
- Fisheye camera
- Can include laser Range F
- 360° FoV
- High efficiency
- Energy resolution
- 30° -> 20° Angular Range



GeGI - PhDs

- 90mm diameter
- 10mm thick
- DSGSD
- Compton Camera
- PSA
- Fast low dose rate applications



Example images from tests

• Large distributed hotspots: Dose rate \sim 200 µSv/h : ¹³⁷Cs



Example Images Radscan

• Measurement time is long but can be targeted



Example Images N-Visage

- Artifacts
- 2 hour measurement (long)
- N-Visage Gamma Imager is best suited to relatively high-dose environments with narrow access



N-Visage: Fukushima example



Example Images: iPIX

- Thresholding tends to make sources distributions look like points (85% default)
- Best used for quick measurements of point like sources



Example Images: Polaris-H

- Spatial resolution was relatively low compared with other systems.
- Short measurement time and light weight of the instrument meant that measurements in multiple locations could be readily carried out in a short space of time.
- Algorithm iterates to points....







HEMI: LBL



Scene Data Fusion - LBL





Double sided germanium strip detector

Detector systems fully characterized ADL simulations performed Grid search algorithm



Gri+: System status

- Si(Li) and Ge detectors returned following vacuum issues
- New thicker cryostat side plates (window unaffected)
- Performance restored
- Firmware upgrades to Caen digitisers, new readout software
- Range verification for Proton Therapy
- Active demonstrator facility tests





ProSPECTuS: Compton Camera

- 9 mm Si(Li) detector and 20mm HPGe detector housed in a single cryostat custom-built by STFC Daresbury Laboratory
- Optimised for imaging 141 keV 511 keV







Image reconstruction algorithms

- 1. Analytic (quantitative)
- 2. Stochastic Origin Ensemble (SOE)
- 3. MLEM/OSEM (with GPU acceleration)
- (1) and (2) are real time or near real time

A. Andreyev et al., Resolution recovery for Compton camera using origin ensemble algorithm, Med. Phys. 43, 4866-4876 (2016).

SIGMA: detector status

- Spectroscopic gamma-ray imaging with a Segmented, Inverted-coaxial GerMAnium detector
- Potential single detector γ-ray imaging system for energy, security, healthcare & environment
- P-type material for improved charge collection
 - 8 wedges
 - 8 circular segments
 - 1 front and bore



SIGMA: performance

• Relative efficiency 43%



	122 keV	1332 keV
Segment	FWHM (keV)	FWHM (keV)
PC	0.85	2.21
1	1.15	2.82
2	0.93	2.22
3	0.82	2.35
4	0.95	2.58
5	3.38	3.59
6	1.00	2.82
7	1.06	2.13
8	1.03	2.43
9	2.83	3.40
10	1.39	2.07
11	1.27	2.05
12	1.15	2.13
13	1.11	2.04
14	1.16	2.06
15	1.31	2.13
16	2.48	2.99
17	1.16	1.81
19	1.42	2.81

SIGMA: Point contact energy spectrum



N-type characterised at LBL

A fraction of the charge carrier in germanium detector gets stuck (trapped) during the drift from the interaction site to the read-out electrode

Inverted Coaxial HPGe Segmented Point Contact Detector Marco Salathe, AGATA-GRETINA Meeting, ANL, 7 December 2016

SIGMA: characterisation

- Scans of charge collections profile
- SSE cuts applied

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