Sources and Thresholds for the United States Demonstration of an Attribute Measurement System with Information Barrier

M. William Johnson
Los Alamos National Laboratory



Sources and Thresholds

- The authentication sources used in this demonstration are all regular assets of Los Alamos National Laboratory and are all unclassified.
- The goal of this presentation is to describe the nonweapon sources and how the thresholds that are used in the demonstration apply to them.



Sources Used in System Development

- "ZPPR* plates" arranged in an asymmetric configuration
- Larger ensemble of ZPPR plates
- Sample of recently processed Pu oxide
- Large Pu oxide sample
- 252Cf source (used for calibration only)

* ZPPR = Zero-Power Plutonium Reactor

NOTE: Not all of these sources will be used in the demonstration; the demonstration sources are in *italics above*.



ZPPR Plates

- Fabricated as fuel elements for the Zero-Power Plutonium Reactor many years ago
- ~25 grams each; 5 used in asymmetric source, more in "large" source
- Isotopics vary; pieces used contain ~12% ²⁴⁰Pu
- Pu/Al alloy
 - Produce (alpha,n) neutrons but not an oxygen gamma line
 - An example of a source that emits (alpha,n) neutrons but passes the oxide test
- One group arranged in a highly asymmetric "dumbbell" geometry for the demonstration; the other group stacked together



"New" Plutonium Oxide

- Produced prior to the shutdown of the last U.S. production reactor
- Separated from its americium during 1999
- Therefore fails the "age" criterion (requiring separation before 1/1/97)
- There is only time for 2 authentication measurements with the system in open mode, therefore this sample will not be used in the demonstration



Large Pu Oxide Sample

- 1.5 kg PuO₂
- ~6% ²⁴⁰Pu
- Geometry uncertain, since oxide is prone to shifting in its container, but normally appears axially symmetrical



Californium Source

- Emits ~10,000 n/sec
- Contains no plutonium
- Used in the calibration measurements

NOTE: Emission of neutrons is anisotropic for certain Cf sources (but not this one).



Thresholds

- Chosen for this demonstration only
- All are unclassified
- Thresholds are consistent with previous discussion between the U.S. and Russian Federation



Thresholds

- Presence of Pu: characteristic peak(s) significant at the 5-σ level
- Isotopics: ²⁴⁰Pu/²³⁹Pu ratio <0.1</p>

Note: the ZPPR plates might be expected to pass this test ~2% of the time owing to counting statistics.

- Mass: 500 grams
- Age: separated from Am before 1/1/97
- Symmetry: less than ±15% excursions in measurements in 8 detector banks arranged around the container's axis of symmetry



Oxide Thresholds

- The oxide measurement differs from the others in its use of two thresholds:
 - Threshold 1: α > 0.5, i.e., excess neutrons from multiplicity counter.
 - Threshold 2: 871-keV peak from first excited state of 17 O is present at the 3- σ level.
- Both thresholds must be met if oxide is to be recognized as present (red light is illuminated):
 - if <u>either</u> threshold is not met, oxide is deemed <u>not</u> present and the "absence of oxide" light (green) is illuminated.



Expected Outcomes of Applying Thresholds

Sample	Isotopics?	Mass?	No oxide?	Pu present?	Symmetry?	Age?
ZPPR plates in compact configuration	*					
ZPPR plates in "dumbbell" configuration	*					
Large oxide sample						
New oxide						
Component						

^{* (}Rare "pass" results possible because of counting statistics.)

