

The International Workshop on Basic Nuclear Forensic Methodologies for Practitioners

**2013 International Nuclear Atlantic Conference – INAC 2013
11th Meeting on Nuclear Applications – XI ENAN
Recife, PE, Brazil, November 24-29, 2013**

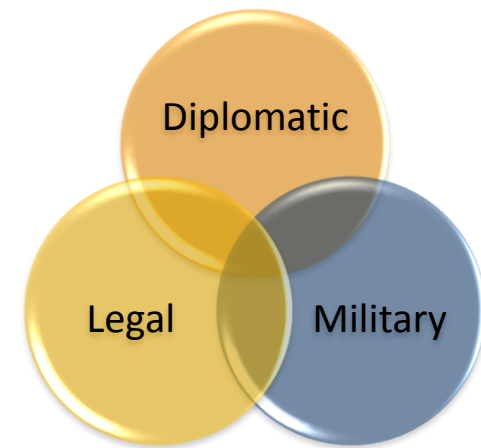
**J.M. Schwantes
D.K. Smith**

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington, USA
Office of Nuclear Security, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria



nu·cle·ar fo·ren·sics

[noo-klee-er fuh-ren-siks]



...the application of nuclear physics and technologies to the study of nuclear material or problems in cases where findings may be presented as technical evidence in a court of law or in a national security setting.

Nuclear Forensics Terms Handbook, PNNL-15484, Nov. 2005

...involves “*...the analysis of intercepted illicit nuclear or radioactive material and any associated material to provide evidence for nuclear attribution...*” with the goal of identifying forensic indicators in interdicted nuclear and radiological samples or the surrounding environment (e.g., the container or transport vehicle). These indicators provide important clues to the process history and ultimate origin of the material.

International Atomic Energy Agency, Nuclear Security Series No. 2, IAEA, Vienna (2006).

Basic Processes in Nuclear Forensics

Civil or Criminal Prosecution

Nuclear Nonproliferation & Antiterrorism



Is the material radioactive?
Is the material dangerous?
...natural, low-enriched, or WUNM?

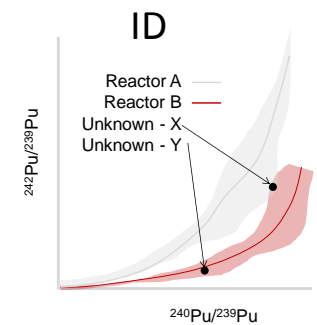


Interdictions, border security and detection, International cooperation, Post-det. collections, DoS lead internationally, FBI lead within the U.S.

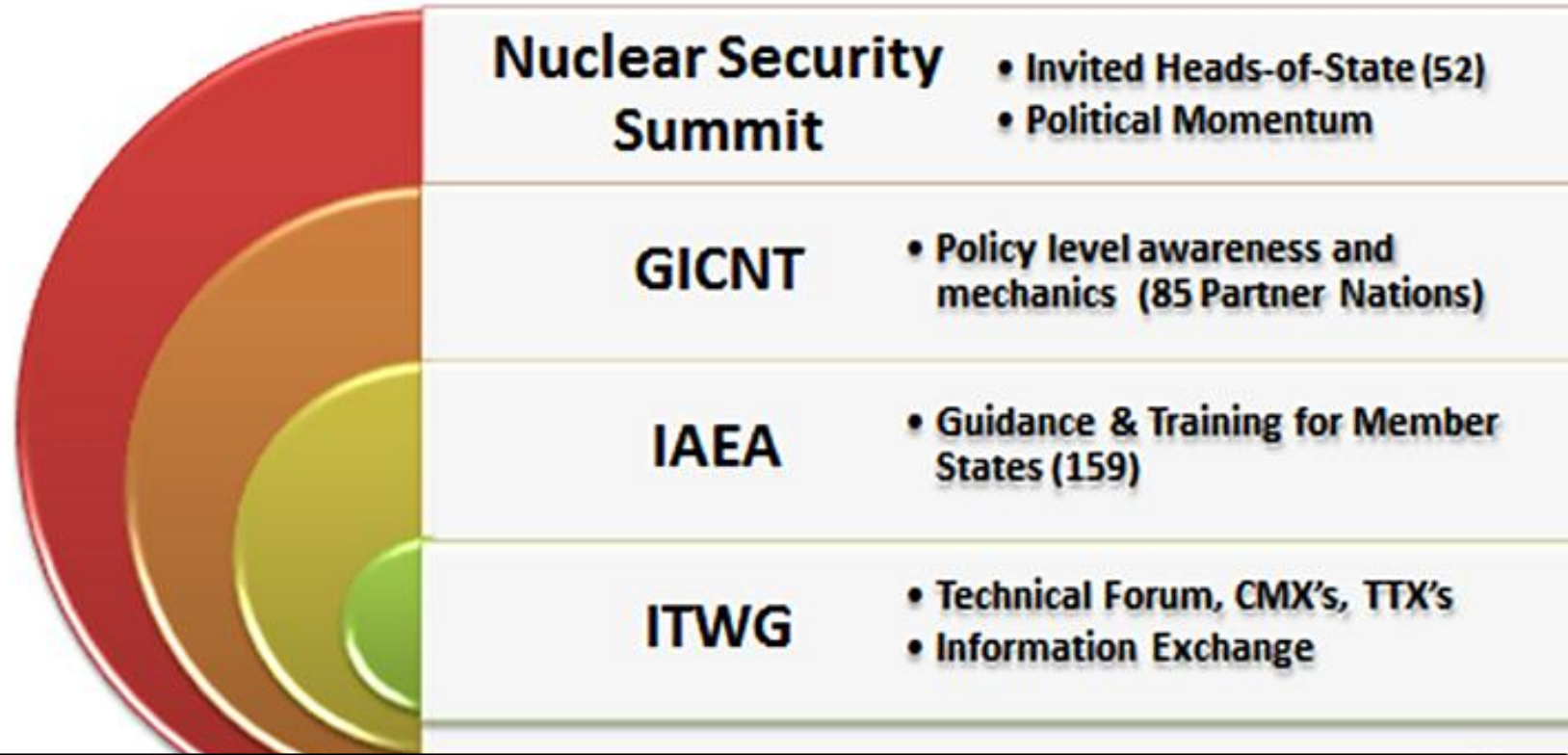


Major actinide isotopics, Minor activation and fission products, trace contam., morphology, physical characteristics, etc.

Unravel pre-det. isotopics if post-det. scenario, device class, originating fuel cycle type and class, reactor class, process class, source



International Organizations and Efforts



ITWG was founded upon initiative of the G8 in 1996 as a global gathering of official Nuclear Forensics practitioners

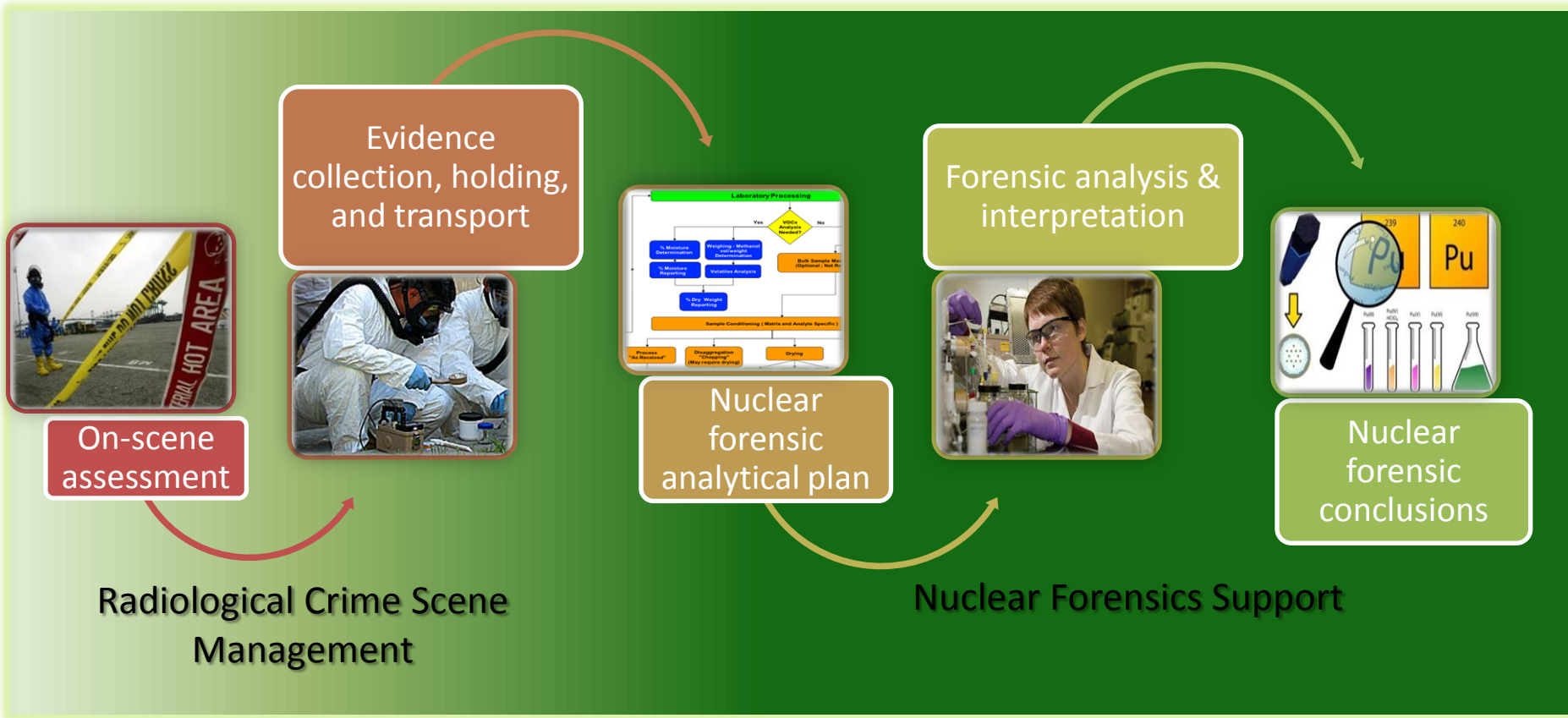
International Organizations and Efforts



Background of Workshop

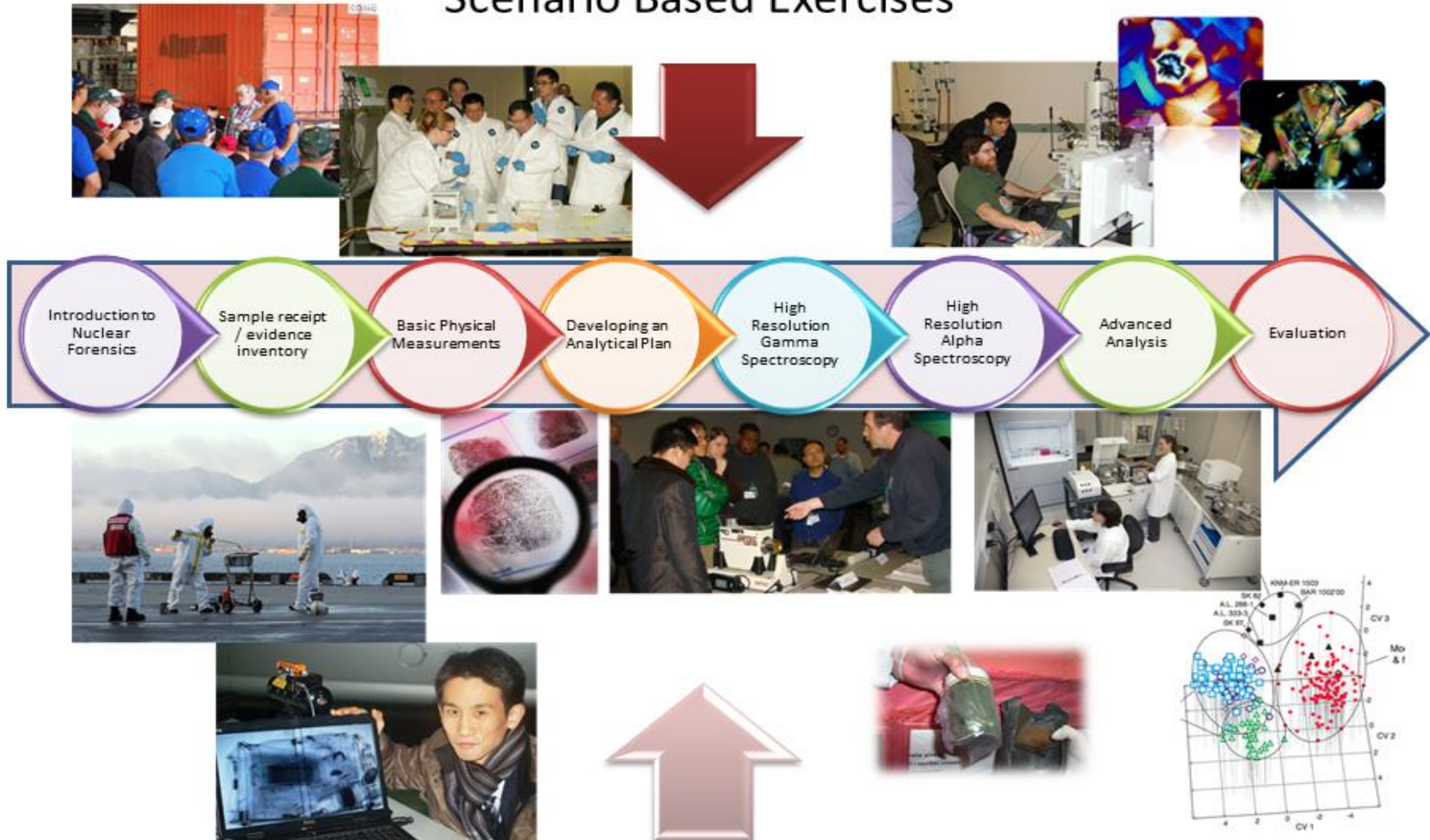
- Jointly sponsored by the IAEA and NNSA, hosted by PNNL
- Basic nuclear forensics methodologies for IAEA Member States
 - In depth training on basic techniques (e.g., gamma and alpha spectrometry)
 - Introduction to advanced techniques (e.g., mass spectrometry)
- 1st workshop: February 27 - March 6, 2012
 - 24 participants from 12 IAEA Member states: Argentina, Brazil, Georgia, China, Hungary, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, and Uzbekistan
- 2nd workshop: October 28 – November 8, 2013
 - 26 participants from 10 IAEA Member states: Algeria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam

Anatomy of a Nuclear Forensics Investigation

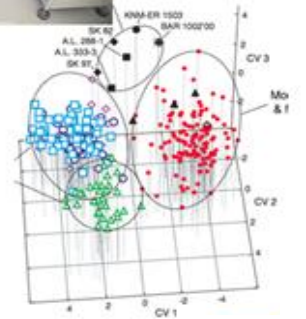


Course Outline

Scenario Based Exercises



Supporting Training Modules



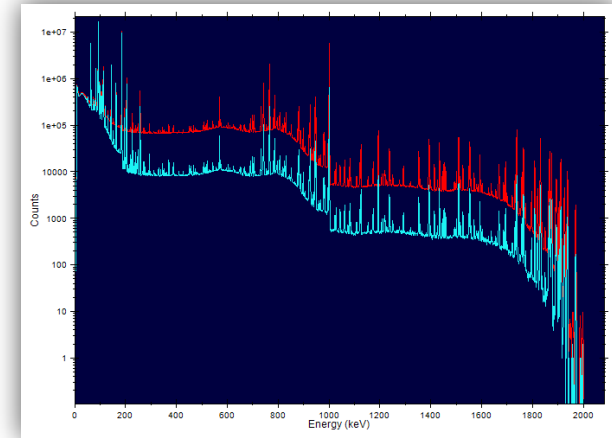
Sample Receipt and Evidence Inventory

- Managing potentially dispersible laboratory
 - Donning and doffing PPE, operation of handheld radiation detectors
 - Managing dose
- Evidence inventory & chain of custody
- Preserving traditional and nuclear forensic evidence



High-Resolution Gamma Spectroscopy

- Classroom instruction on the theory of nuclear detection and gamma spectroscopy
- Hands-on instruction:
 - Instrument operation
 - Calibration
 - Collecting spectra
 - Analysis and evaluation of spectra
 - Basic analysis
 - Identifying unknowns, estimating enrichment of uranium





High-Resolution Alpha Spectroscopy

- Theory of high-resolution alpha spectroscopy
- Sample preparation
 - Dissolution
 - Separation
 - Electro-deposition/Vapor-deposition
- Demonstration on Instrumentation & Counting

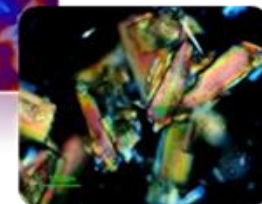
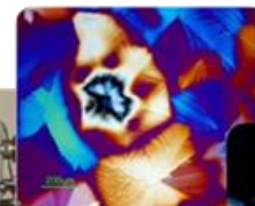


Introduction to Advanced Analyses



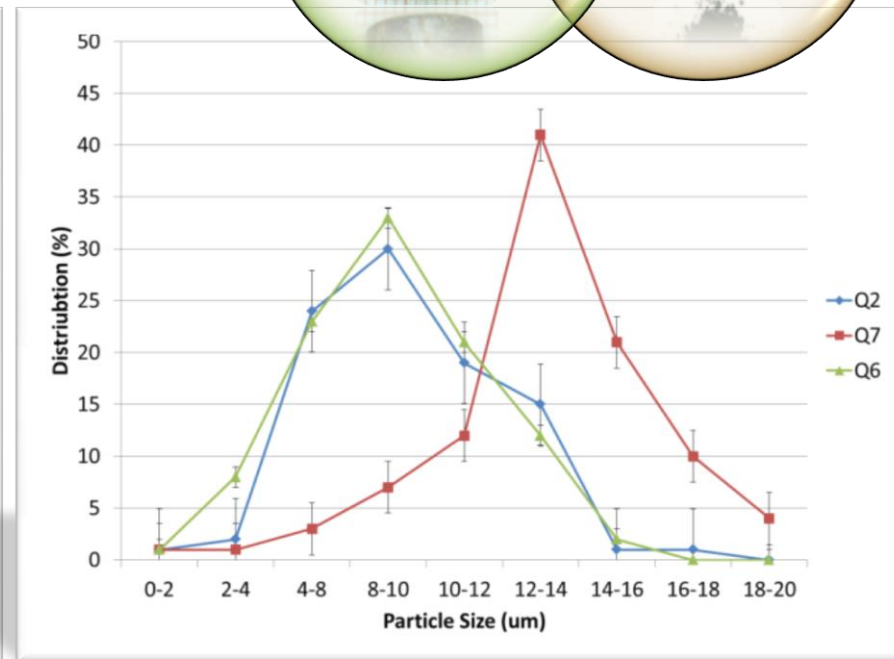
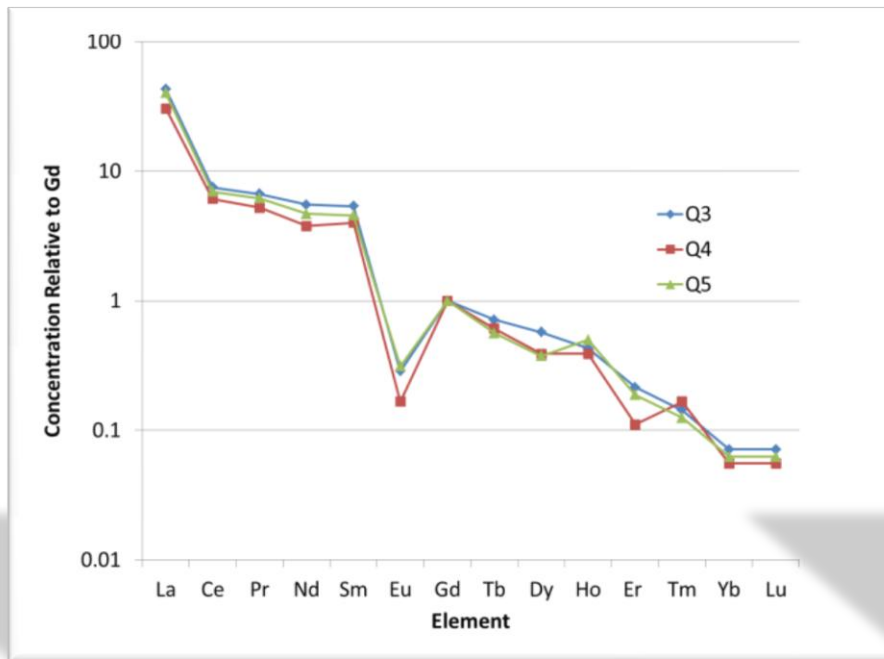
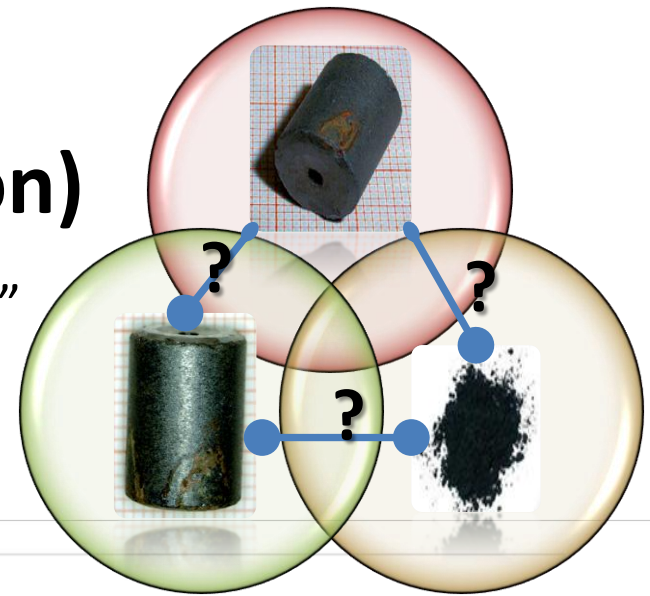
- **Tours of laboratories housing advanced instrumentation**

- MC-ICP-MS
- TOF-SIMS
- Nano-SIMS
- ICP-MS
- ICP-OES
- Optical microscopy
- XRF microscopy
- SEM
- TEM



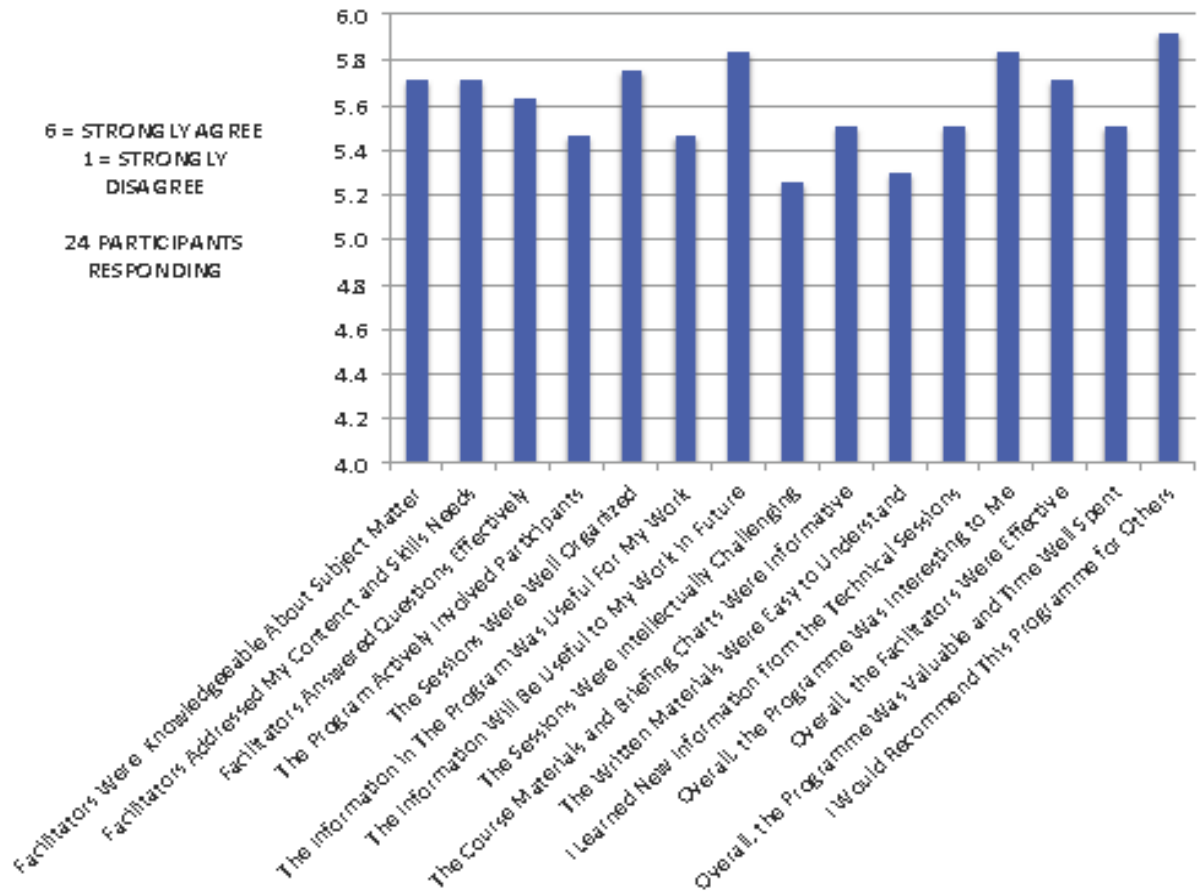
Scenario-based Exercises and Data Evaluation (Interpretation)

- Participants assist authorities in “Categorizing” and “Characterizing” evidence in a mock nuclear forensics investigation
 - Has a law been broken?



- Identifying linkages, inclusion/exclusion decisions

Summary



- **First of its kind training - a success!**
- **Future Recommendations**
 - Transition more of the training to hands-on instruction
 - Better utilize instructors from outside of host facility
 - Extend the duration of the course

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to all of the individuals below who made the workshop possible.

International Developers & Instructors:

- David Hill, Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organization
- Paul Thompson, AWE, United Kingdom
- Maria Wallenius, Joint Research Centre – Institute for Transuranium Elements, European Commission

U.S. Developers & Instructors:

- Michael Kristo, Martin Robel, and Kimberly Knight, U.S. Department of Energy Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Lav Tandon, Magen Coleman, Evan Rose, and Philip Hypes, U.S. Department of Energy Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)
- Benjamin Garrett and James Blankenship, U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation
- William Cliff, Dennis Humphreys, Kim Knight, Ted Giltz and Thomas Hogg, Mission Support Alliance-HAMMER
- Tracy Morales, David Meier, Richard Pierson, Jim Spracklen, Shannon Morley, Stephanie Gregory, Jeff Hammack, Tim Hubler, Paul Booker, Greg Eiden, Rich Hanlen, Walt Hensley, Edgar Buck, O. Thomas Farmer, May-Lin Thomas, Martin Liezers, Khris Olsen, Tanya Korotkov, Alex Misner, Christine Mahoney and Thevuthasan Suntharampillai, PNNL

Support Staff:

Baan Fischer, IAEA; Paula Alfonso (PNNL staff on assignment) and Heather Dion (LANL staff on assignment), DOE/NNSA headquarters



In loving memory of Jeff Hammack