



The Current Status of IMS Radionuclide Network

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Measurements Cross Calibration
Conference

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on Environmental Radiation
Detection Stations Workshop

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Preparatory Commission for the
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
Provisional Technical Secretariat
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Plan

1. CTBTO Verification Regime
2. Radionuclide Monitoring (Why? What is measured?)
3. Particulate Monitoring
4. Noble Gas Monitoring
5. Format and Protocols
6. IMS data are available



1. CTBTO Verification Regime –Treaty



- **Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)**
Opened for signature on **24 September 1996**
Signature 183 countries; Ratification 159 (Annexe2: 36).
- **CTBT prohibits all nuclear test explosions** in all environments.



Underwater Tests



Atmospheric Tests



Underground Tests

- Establishes the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) to **achieve its object and purpose and ensure implementation of its provisions.**

1. CTBTO Verification Regime –IMS



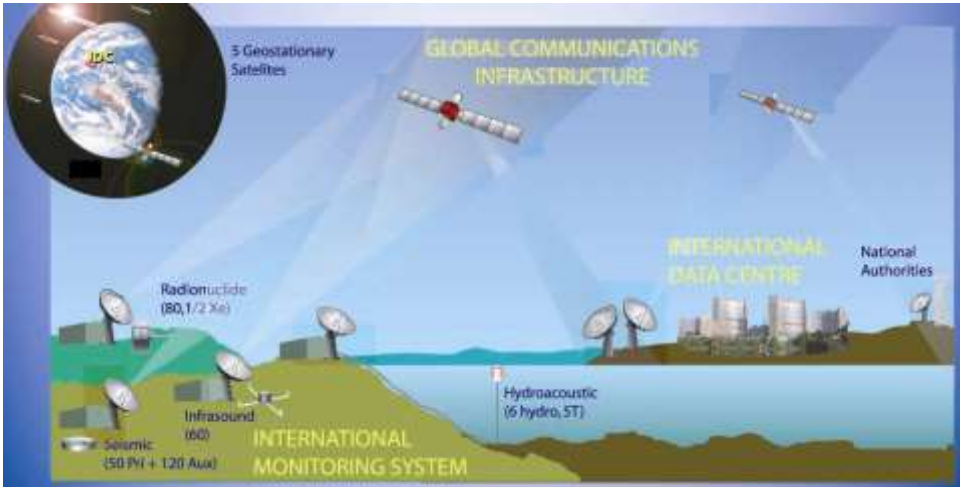
Four Monitoring Technologies

- ✓ **Seismic**
Primary Seismic station
Auxiliary Seismic stations
- ✓ **Infrasound**
Infrasound stations
- ✓ **Hydro acoustic**
Hydro acoustic station
- ✓ **Radionuclide**
RN Particulate Stations
Noble Gas Monitoring capability



321 stations and 16 laboratories

1. CTBTO Verification Regime –IMS -IDC



1. CTBTO Verification Regime - IMS Network



2. Radionuclide Monitoring: Why?

What makes the Radionuclide Monitoring Distinguished?

The ability to discriminate between nuclear and non-nuclear events is unique among the other verification technologies.



Provide **unambiguous evidence** of a nuclear explosion through the **detection** and **identification** of fission products.

2. Radionuclide Monitoring: Why?



85%

Air blast, shock
Thermal radiation
Heat

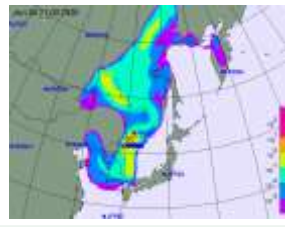
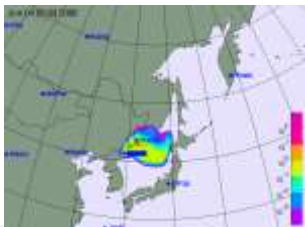
15%

Radiation:
5% Initial
10% Residual

- Ratios of various fission products
- Meteorological data
- AT Modeling,



Provide information on the **timing** and **location** of a suspicious event.



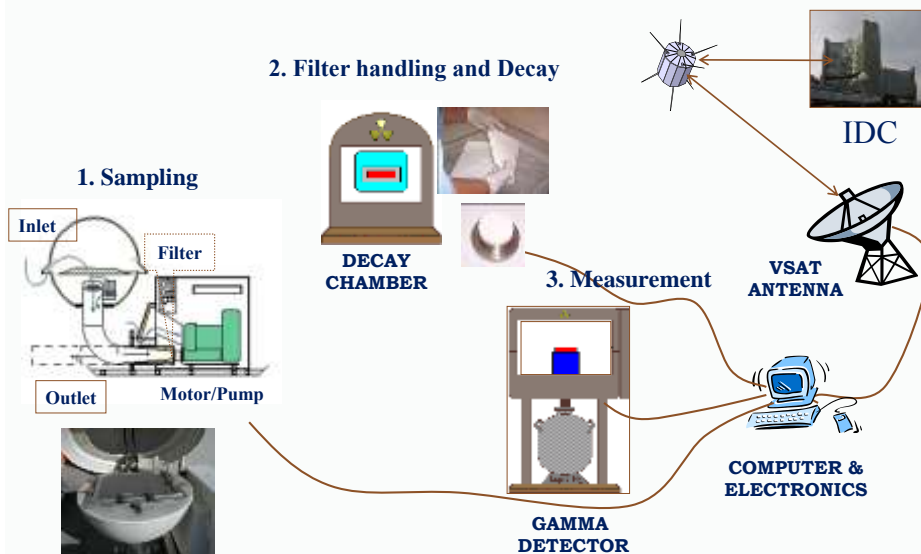
2. Radionuclide Monitoring: What is measured?

Particulate	Nuclide	Half-life	Nuclide	Half-life
		⁹⁵ Zr	64 d	¹³⁴ Cs
	⁹⁵ Nb	35 d	¹³⁶ Cs	13.2 d
	⁹⁷ Zr	17 h	¹³⁷ Cs	30 y
	⁹⁹ Mo/ ^{99m} Tc	2.75 d	¹⁴⁰ Ba	12.8 d
	¹⁰³ Ru	39 d	¹⁴⁰ La	40.2 h
	¹⁰⁶ Ru	1.008 y	¹⁴¹ Ce	31.5 d
	¹³¹ I	8 d	¹⁴³ Ce	1.4 d
	¹³² Te	3.3 d	¹⁴⁴ Ce	284.3 d
	¹³³ I	20 h	¹⁴⁷ Nd	10.99 d

Radionuclides relevant as nuclear test indicators

Gas	Nuclide	Half-life	Nuclide	Half-life
		^{131m} Xe	11.9 d	¹³³ Xe
	^{133m} Xe	2.19d	¹³⁵ Xe	9.10 h

3. Particulate Monitoring: Station Design



3. Particulate Monitoring

Minimum Requirements

Characteristics	Minimum requirements
System	Manual or automated
Air flow	500 m ³ h ⁻¹
Collection time [1]	24 h
Decay time [2]	≤ 24 h
Measurement time [3]	≥ 20 h
Time before reporting	≤ 72 h
Reporting frequency	Daily
Filter	Adequate composition for compaction, dissolution and analysis
Particulate collection efficiency	For filter: ≥ 80 % at Ø = 0.2 µm Global [4]: ≥ 60 % at Ø = 10 µm

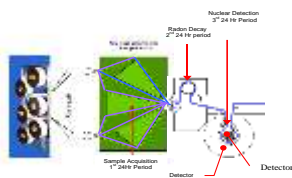
Characteristics	Minimum requirements
Measurement mode	HPGe High resolution gamma spectrometry
HPGe relative efficiency	≥ 40 %
HPGe resolution	< 2.5 keV at 1332 keV
Base line sensitivity [5] [6]	10 to 30 µBq m ⁻³ for ¹⁴⁰ Ba
Calibration range	88 to 1836 keV
Data format for gamma spectra and auxiliary data	RMS (Radionuclide Monitoring System) format [7]
State of health	Status data transmitted to IDC
Communication	Two-way
Auxiliary data	Meteorological data Flow rate measurement every 10 minutes
Data availability	≥ 95 %
Down time [8]	≤ 7 consecutive days ≤ 15 days annually

3. Particulate Monitoring - IMS Station



3. Particulate Monitoring

RASA Radionuclide Automated Sampler/Analyzer



Cinderella



3. Particulate Monitoring: Network



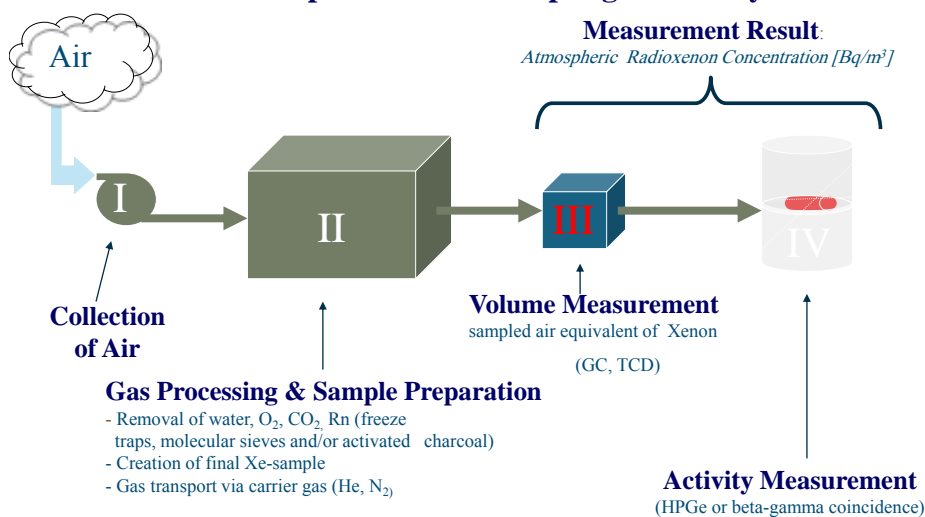
4. Noble Gas Monitoring

Minimum Requirements

Characteristics	Minimum requirements
<i>Total Volume of sample</i>	10 m ³
<i>Air flow</i>	0.4 m ³ h ⁻¹
<i>Collection time</i>	≤ 24 h
<i>Measurement time</i>	≤ 24 h
<i>Time before reporting</i>	≤ 48 h
<i>Reporting frequency</i>	Daily
<i>Measurement mode</i>	Beta gamma coincidence or High resolution gamma spectrometry
<i>Isotopes measured</i>	^{131m} Xe, ^{133m} Xe, ¹³³ Xe, ¹³⁵ Xe
<i>Minimum Detectable</i>	1 mBq m ⁻³ for ¹³³ Xe

4. Noble Gas Monitoring

Principle of Xenon Sampling and Analysis



4. Noble Gas Monitoring

SAUNA
(Sweden)



SPALAX
(France)



ARIX
(Russia)

3 NG Systems

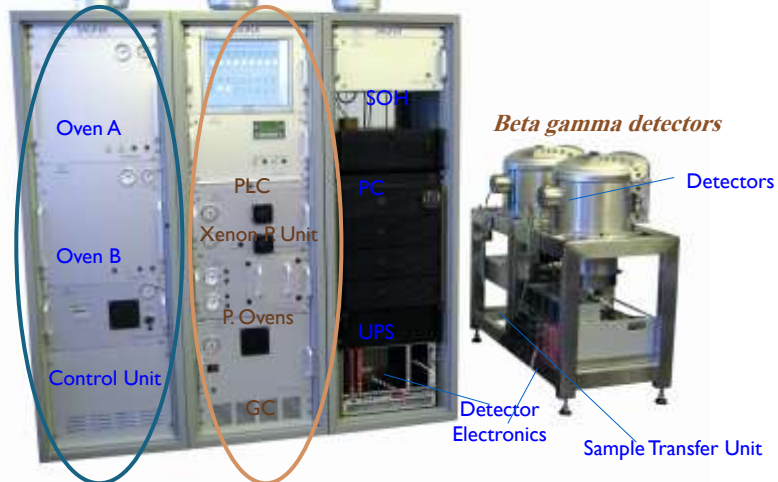
4. Noble Gas Monitoring

SAUNA
(Swedish Automatic Unit for Noble Gas Acquisition)

Sampling

Processing

Detection



4. Noble Gas Monitoring

SPALAX

Système de Prélèvement Atmosphérique en Ligne avec l'Analyse du Xénon



4. Noble Gas Monitoring

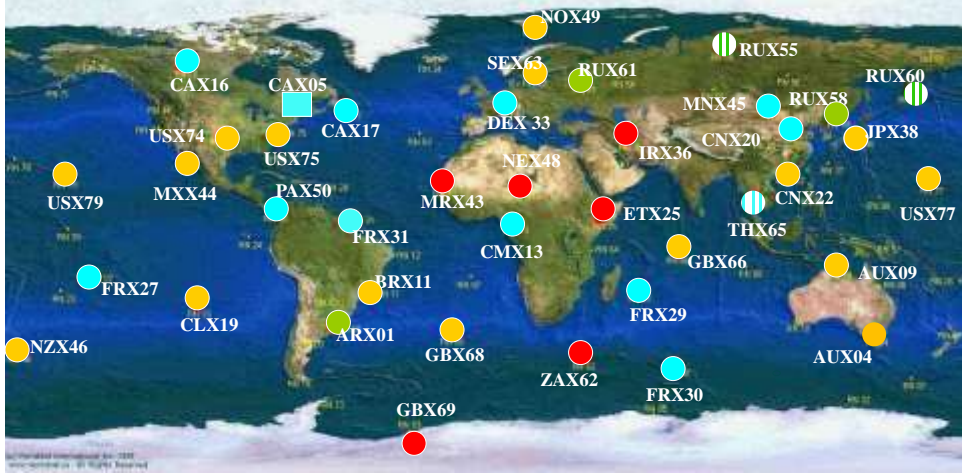
ARIX

Analyser of Radioactive Isotopes of Xenon



4. Noble Gas Monitoring

IMS Noble gas network (mid June 2013)



SPALAX 11 SAUNA 15 ARIX 3 not started National Systems
 12 systems certified, 31 installed ...Systems under installation

5. Radionuclide Laboratories



Support role of 16 Radionuclide Laboratories

- Confirm the presence of fission and/or activation products (all Level-5 samples are re-analysed at laboratories)
- Provide more accurate and precise
- Clarify the presence or absence of fission and/or activation products

5. Radionuclide Laboratories

- Re-analyse samples selected for QA/QC (4 samples per year)
- Station back-up samples when a station is down
- Proficiency test exercise samples.



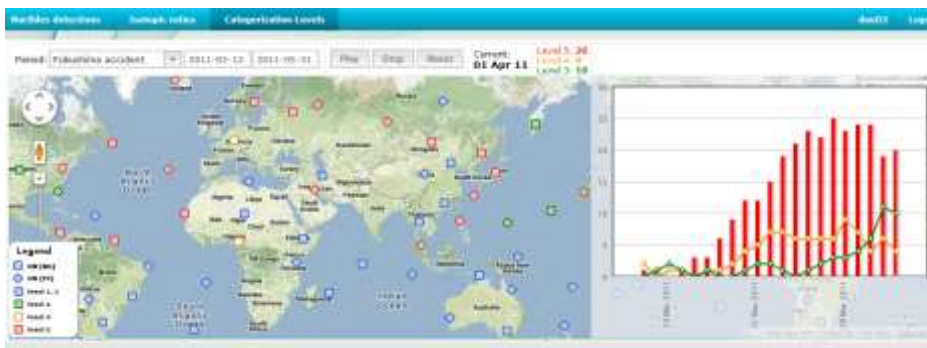
CR Tools: www2.ctbto.org



CR Tools



CR Tools



The IDC, National Data Centres (NDCs), IMS stations, and communicate with each other via e-mail messages.

Exchange Data and Products

Types of messages exchanged



- Request
- Products.
- **Data** (PHD, SOH, MET, Alert)
- Command Request
- Command Response

Message Protocols

Two standard low-level protocols are used for the exchange of messages: electronic mail

- **Email**
- File transfer protocol (FTP)

Message Authentication

- IMS2.0 messages are sent via email using the Secure Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (S/MIME)



Message consists of a preface, body, and conclusion.

Message preface

- BEGIN,
- MSG_TYPE, MSG_ID,

```
begin ims2.0
msg_type request
msg_id 2002/05/21_0001 ABC_NDC
...
stop
```

Body depends on its type

Conclusion: The STOP line is the last line of an IMS2.0 message.

Data types for Radionuclide Messages from Stations

Pulse height data (PHD)

- SAMPLEPHD : Sample Spectrum.
- BLANKPHD : Calibration Spectrum
- DETBKPHD : Detector background measurement
- GASBKPHD : Noble Gas Background Spectrum
- CALIBPHD : Calibration Spectrum
- QCPHD : Quality Control Spectrum

State of Health Data

RMSSOH State of Health Data

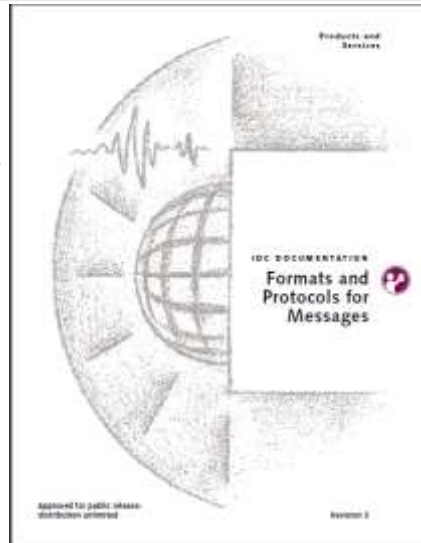
Meteorological Data

MET meteorological Data

Alerts

Airflow, System, Temperature and UPS Power Supply

This document describes the International Monitoring System 2.0 (IMS2.0) version of the formats and protocols used for discrete message exchange, including requests for subscriptions and data messages



Message conventions

- Fixed-format field justification
- Case sensitivity
- Blank lines (not allowed)
- Date and Times formats (yyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss.sss)
- Missing data
- Station naming
- Comment conventions
- Version format number
- File size (less than 100Mb)
- Radionuclide Detector codes KWP_40, DEP_33

**DATA BLOCKS FOR PHD FROM SITES SENDING
HIGH-RESOLUTION gamma SPECTROMETRY DATA**

#Header
#Comment
#Collection
#Acquisition
#Processing
#Sample
#g_Energy
#g_Resolution
g_Efficiency
#TotalEff
#g_Spectrum
#Calibration
#Certificate

DATA BLOCKS RMSSOH MESSAGES

Particulate Data

#Header
#AirSamplerFlow
#AirSamplerEnv2
#Comment
#DetEnv
#NIMBIN
#PowerSupply
#EquipStatus
#TamperEnv

Noble Gas

#Header
#AirSamplerFlow
#Comment
#DetEnv
#NIMBIN
#PowerSupply
#EquipStatus
#TamperEnv
#ProcessSensors2
#Chromatogram2

the comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty
putting an end to nuclear test explosions

Thank you



www.ctbto.org