



Application of Radiation Detection Technology to Facilitate the Safe and Secure Trade by Detecting R/N and Other Contraband

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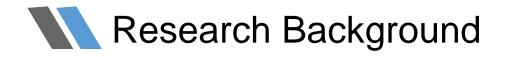
# 1 Research Background

## Methods

### **3** Fireworks and Firecrackers Detection







According to the statistics of the International Atomic Energy Agency, at present, more than 11000 radiation portal monitors(RPMs) has been deployed at border locations around the world.





By 2021, China Customs has equipped more than 2000 sets of RPM equipment at ports across the country, accounting for more than 18% of the total RPM equipment in the world.







**RPMs Equiped at border ports** 

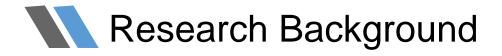


#### **Traditional Application Scenarios**

The large-scale deployment of RPM equipment worldwide has played an important role in combating the illegal trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials.

Nuclear Material	Radioactive Materials		
Radiation Souces	Radiative Wastes and Pollutions		





**New Application Scenarios** 

Radiation Detectioncan play the advantages of noninvasive detection in fighting against illegal crimes such as false declaration and concealment, as well as in the supervision of explosives and contraband.

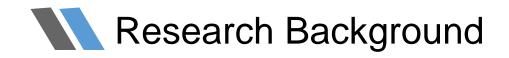






Fireworks and firecrackers (contain small amount of radioactivity) seized by China customs through radiation detection

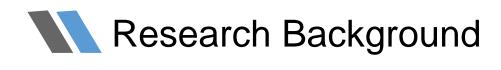




Athough trade facilitation is critical to economic prosperity, it has to be balanced against the need to ensure the safety and security of the supply chain by detecting, preventing, and deterring illict trafficking of R/N, CBRN and other contraband items.









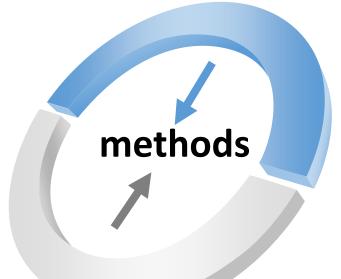
--To apply the benifits/capabilities of RPMs to advance the overall use of nuclear detection technologies for safe and secure trades, the IAEA proposed a coordinated research programme(CRP) in 2019.

--China Customs radiation Detection Training Center and the China Institute of Atomic Energy jointly participated in the CRP. The research, entitled with "Develop advanced techniques for trade verification and anormaly detection using data generated from radiation detection systems" has approved by IAEA.





Qualitative analysis



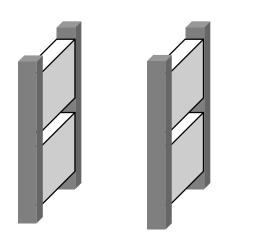
The research methods to detect contraband using radiation tenchnology includes qualitative and quantitative analysis. The purpose of the analysis is to determine if the response of RPM "matches" the expectation for the declared commodity.

quantitative analysis

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#### **Qualitative Analysis**



There are mainly the following situations:

---Radioactivity is detected in goods that should not contain radioactivity.

---No radioactivity was detected in the declared radioactive cargo.

---The nuclide identification result is inconsistent with the cargo.

schematic diagram of RPM equipped with large size gamma ray detector

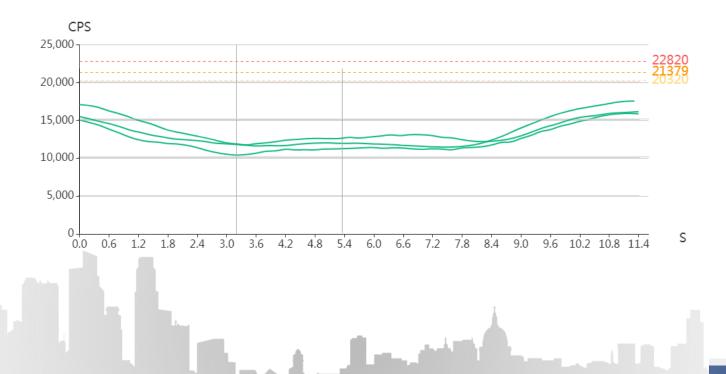




#### **Quantitative Analysis**

--statistical data of cargo radioactivity

--baseline suppression of radioactivity





#### ---Class 1 dangerous goods

---must comply with the relevant regulations on the transportation and storage of flammable and explosive dangerous goods

---specific border ports

---the world's largest produce and export ---"closing the container with the tail cargo" smuggling





### **Radioactivity in Firworks and Fircrackers**



black powder

75% potassium nitrate15% charcoal10% sulfur

Potassium nitrate is rich in potassium, which contains natural radionuclide K-40, accounting for about 0.011%.



---The detection data used in this paper is from a batch of smuggled fireworks and firecrackers seized by the Chinese Customs.

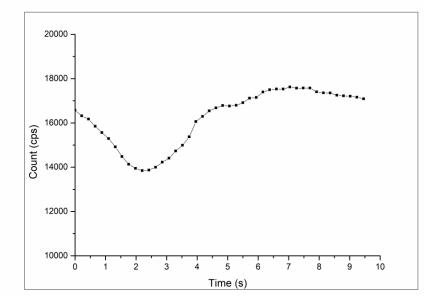
---The cargo weighs 20.1 tons, and the declared product name is stainless steel shelf.

---In fact, the declared stainless steel shelves are only at the end of the container, and most of the internal space of the container is loaded with fireworks and firecrackers.

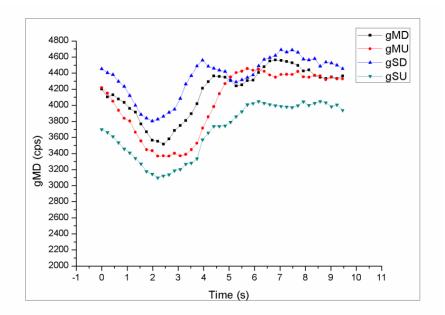




#### **Qualitative analysis of detection results**



radiation detection curve of fireworks and firecrackers



radiation count rate measured by four detectors of the RPM



#### **Quantitative analysis of detection results**

radiation detection data of fireworks and the detection results of perlite (radioactive goods) and non-radioactive goods

Type of goods	Background counting rate (s <sup>-1</sup> )	Minimum counting rate detected (s <sup>-1</sup> )	Maximum counting rate detected (s <sup>-1</sup> )	Baseline suppression rate (%)	Counting rate net increasing (%)
fireworks	16571	13844	17618	16.5%	6.3%
perlite	14306	13996	30886	2.1%	115.9%
non-radioactive goods	15367	10195	15875	33.7%	3.3%



#### **Quantitative analysis of detection results**

---The radiation net increase rate of fireworks and firecrackers is 6.3%, compared with 3.3% for non-radioactive cargoand 115.9% for perlite

---The radioactive intensity of fireworks and firecrackers is far less than perlite.

---Alarm threshold is a key factor.

---Only when the alarm threshold is set very low can the 6.3% count increase trigger the device alarm.

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## Conclusions

The radiation detection technology represented by RPM can conduct rapid radioactive detection on the inspected goods and articles without affecting the normal circulation of trade, and has played an important role in the customs nuclear security supervision.

> Radiation detection technology can play an active role in the detection of prohibited and restricted commodities. This has been proved in the detection of fireworks smuggling.

Using radiation detection technology detect the prohibited articles in a certain way, relying on the highly intelligent and automatic analysis function of the RPM, which is also the most lacking function of such equipment at present.



# THANKS FOR YOUT ATTENTION

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