Multi-Spectral 3D Reconstruction and Data Fusion for Contraband Detection in Cargo Containers

Algorithm Development for Security Applications 2013

Steve Korbly, Ph.D. Passport Systems, Inc.



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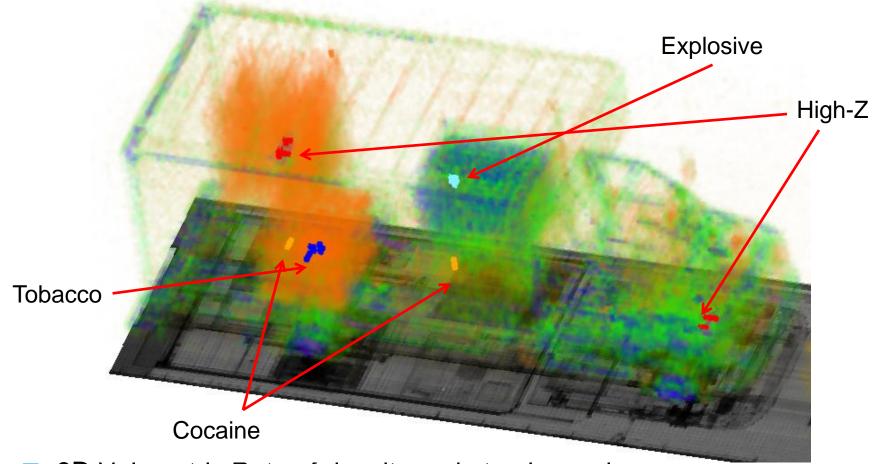


Passport Systems Company Overview

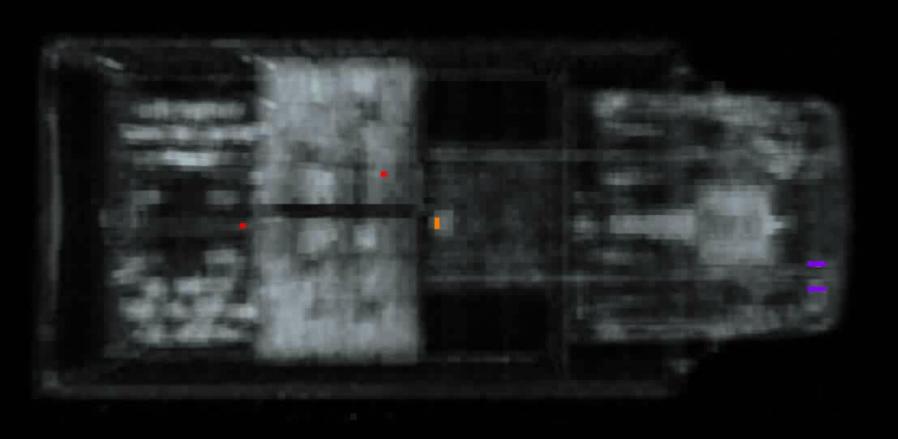
- Private U.S. company founded in 2002 to address cargo security
 - Passport's technology allows prompt, thorough, and precise cargo screening
 - Identifies cargo by what is inside not by how it 'looks'
- Passport has strong intellectual property position
 - Passport patents on core detection technologies, HW and applications
 - Unique automated threat detection algorithms
- \$80 million invested in Passport to date
 - Major funding from U.S. Department of Homeland Security (\$42M)
- Passport products
 - Cargo Scanner
 - Networked Sensor Systems (NetS2) SmartShield™ G300



3D Volumetric Data: Density, Effective Z



- 3D Volumetric Data of density and atomic number
 - Provides regions/windows automated threat detection
- Regions of interest resolved to the elemental composition level



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Passport Scanner Advantages

- Every one of the 700,000 Tennis ball-sized pieces of the 3D vehicle image contains discrete and independent data
- Image analysts: rotate, zoom, slice, and set alarms
 - Just like doctors with an MRI
- Operator-assist algorithms alarm automatically in the background
 - matches to preset density & atomic number
 - anomalies in cargo which should be uniform
 - cargo which does not match the manifest
- Material identification in minutes or seconds without opening the vehicle
 - Materials have unique signature
 - Continuously monitors confidence levels and forecasts time to ID
 - Confidence thresholds fully customizable to support shifting CONOPS
- Confirmed innocent cargo is on its way in minutes
- Dangerous material identified?
 - High resolution image and 3D coordinates inform the response
 - Just explosives? Devanning team trained to handle explosives
 - Explosives with wires? Bomb squad



Standalone Cargo Scanning Facility



Conceptual design for facility to be installed at Massport (Boston, MA)



Passport Scanner Technologies

Beam

9 MeV Bremstrahlung

Photons

Measured Particle

Photons: Effective-Z (EZ-3DTM)

Photofission (prompt and delayed)

Nuclear Resonance Fluorescence (NRF)

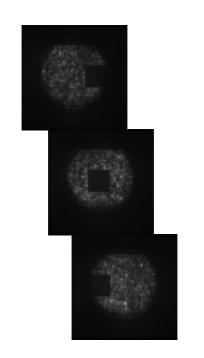
Neutrons: Photofission (prompt)

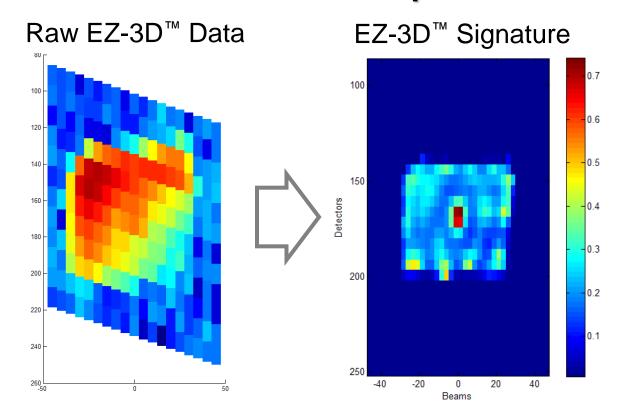
Scan	Algorithm	Input	Functionality / Output
Initial	EZ-3D [™] Reconstruction	Medium-resolution energy spectrum	3-D density and Effective-Z map Anomaly identification/3D location
Initial	Transmission X-ray	Medium/High spatial resolution transmission image	Anomaly 2D location & density Shape/edge recognition
Initial	Portal Networked Detection System	Medium-resolution passive spectrum	Identification and localization of radioactive sources
Initial & Prolonged	Photofission	Digitized pulses from liquid organic scintillator	Identifies presence of fissionable material
Prolonged	NRF 3D	High-resolution energy spectrum	Complete isotopic composition in the region-of-interest
	Anomaly Classification	Output of NRF 3D, PNPF, EZ- 3D™ and transmission algorithms	Performs data fusion, classifies anomaly as threat or innocuous, predicts detect/clear time



EZ-3D[™] Anomaly Detection Lead cube in steel chain example

Transmitted Flux

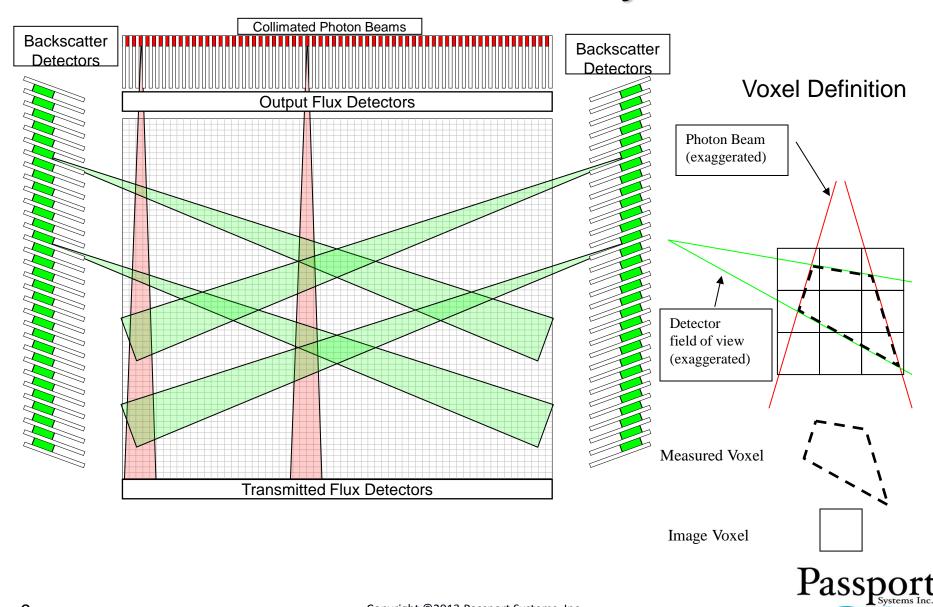




- Combine Transmitted Flux and Raw EZ-3D™ data
- Reconstruct EZ-3D™ signature
- Determine anomaly locations for threat ID

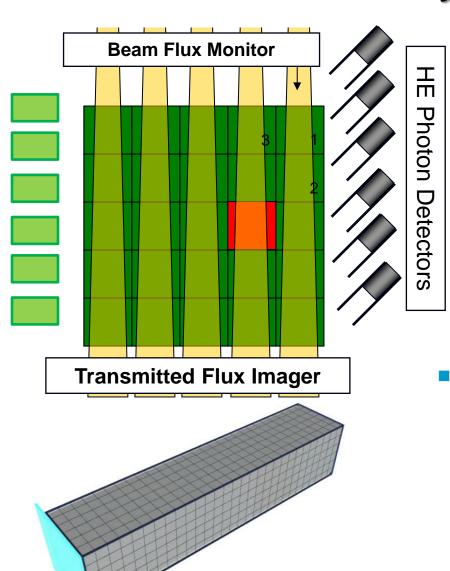


EZ-3D™ Geometry



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Scan Geometry and Process



Primary Scan:

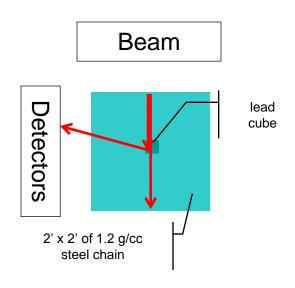
- Beam scans in the beam plane
- Container traverses the beam
- → 3D backscatter image (EZ-3D[™])
 - ~15 s/20' container
 - 3D map of effective Z & density
- → 2D transmission image
- → 2D neutron image
 - Fissionable Material Alarm
- → ROIs for secondary scan

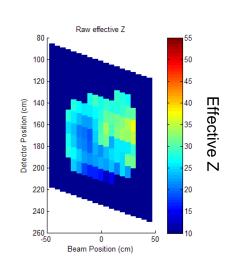
Secondary Scan – ROI inspection:

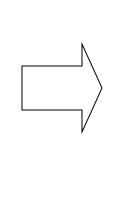
- PNPF, beam dwell on ROIs (~seconds)
 - Fissionable Material Alarm
- NRF, beam dwell on ROIs (~minutes)
 - Isotopic ID:
 - HEU, explosives, cocaine

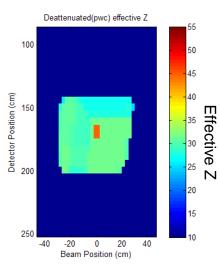


EZ-3D™ Reconstruction









Raw Data from Passport test bed

Reconstructed Image

Constraints

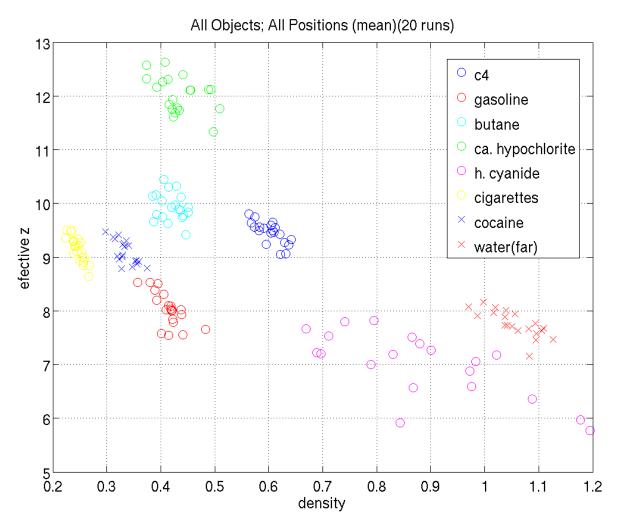
- Transmission
- Attenuation In
- Attenuation Out
- Regularizer Biases toward "likely" solutions

Output for Data Fusion

- Position
- Surface area
- Attenuation In
- Photon Attenuation Out
- Neutron Attenuation Out
- Density
- Effective Z

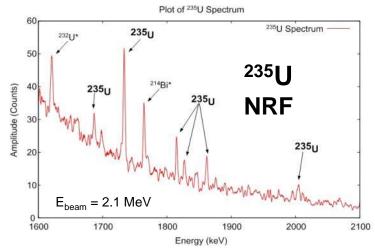


Discrimination via EZ-3D™

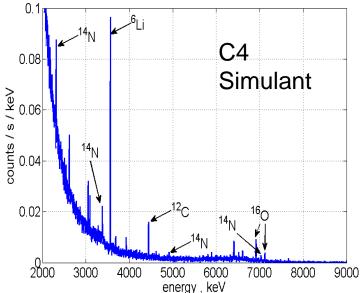


Improving reconstruction to reduce spread in density and EZ

NRF Algorithms Overview







NRF Data

- Integrated counts for each line / detector
- Background rate for each line / detector

Anomaly identification

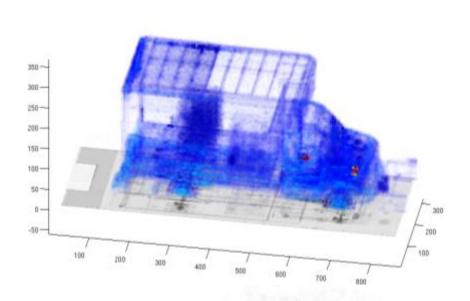
- Calculate expected signal count rate for threat hypothesis
- Calculate likelihood of measured NRF counts for hypothesis
- Determine if anomalies from user-defined list are present / absent at defined level of PD / FP

Supporting functions

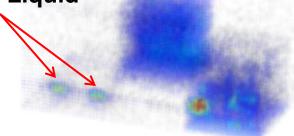
- Background estimation
- Spectrum smoothing



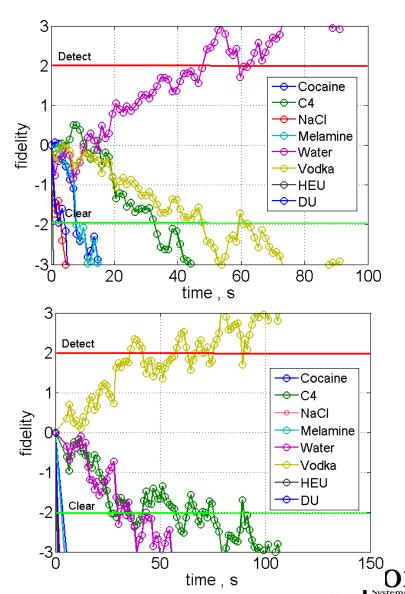
Material Identification via NRF



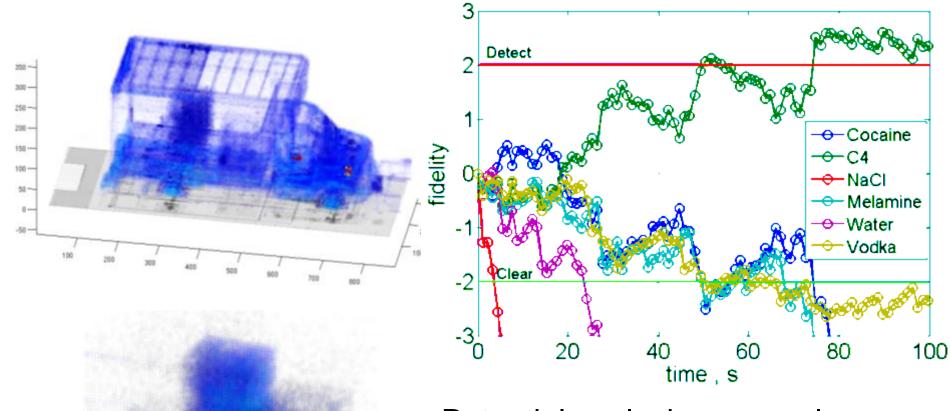
Bottles of Liquid



Time to identify each:
<1.5 minutes



Explosive Detection Example



'Explosive' Anomaly detected by density & EZ

 Potential explosive anomaly detected by density, EZ

■ Identified as C4 in <1.5 minutes



Summary

- Passport building land/sea cargo container scanner at port of Boston
- EZ-3D[™] reconstruction novel imaging technique for automated contraband detection
- NRF provides isotopic/elemental identification
- Data fusion provides predictive detection/clear times
- Passport's scanner provides unique solution for
 - SNM detection
 - Contraband
 - Material Identification



Thank You

