



Multi-Energy X-Ray Detection Applied to Liquid and Solid Explosives

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> **The Technology:**

- Multi-energy (ME) x-ray detection and processing

> **What benefit could TSA (and RoW) obtain from my technology?**

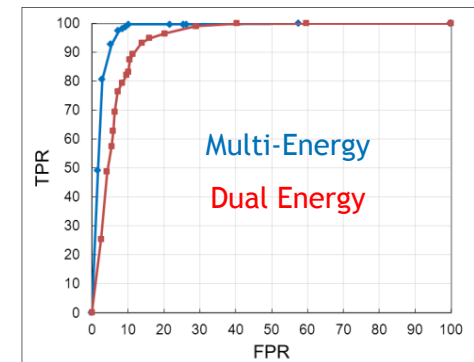
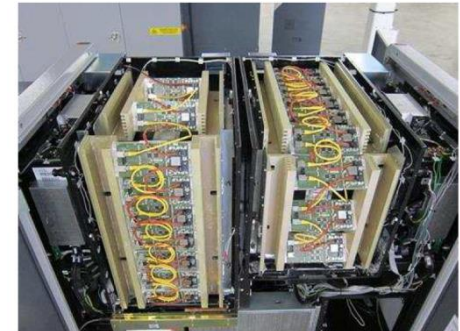
- Improved threat detection
- Improved throughput and passenger facilitation
- Capable of being retrofit to existing equipment

> **So What?**

- Increase security and lower operating costs (retrofit)

> **Who Cares?**

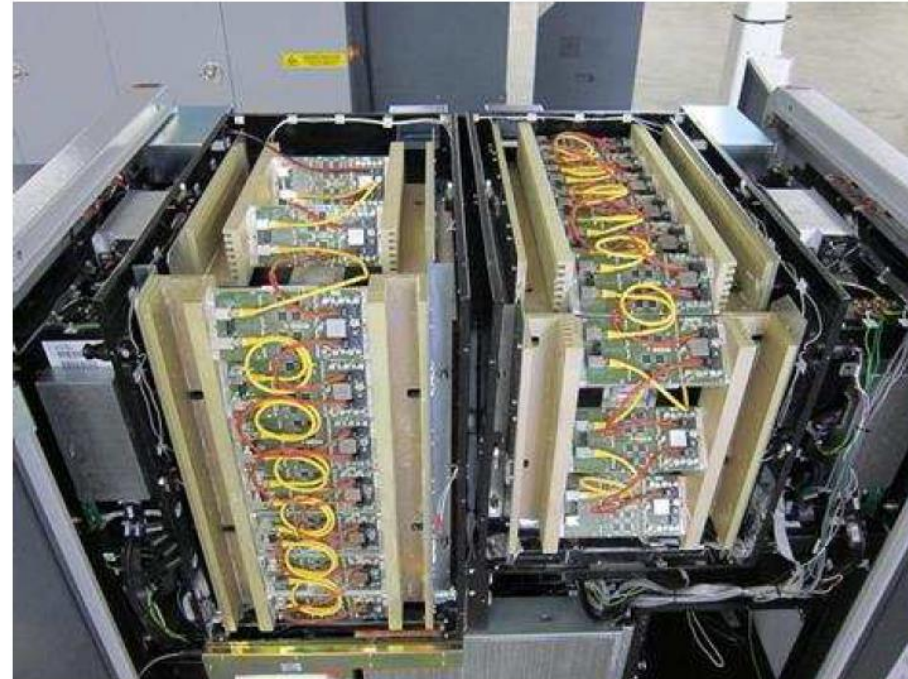
- Passengers: Faster checkpoints, less aggravation
- TSA: More efficient checkpoints, lower staffing levels, can be done now



- To improve threat detection performance for ALL x-ray based detection systems
- How: Use a new metric for discrimination with high resolution multi-energy detection
- Now: COTS ME detector for conventional line-scan X-rays
 - Hardware: ME100 V3 DAS, retrofit capable
 - Software: ME Image Processing Algorithms (Zeff)
- Future: 2 Directions
 1. High Flux Applications: High Flux ME capability for CT applications
 2. High Energy Resolution: High Energy Resolution for low flux scatter applications

- **The goal is to support platform performance improvements and lifecycle extension**
 - Ensure that conventional x-ray system platforms can continue to improve in performance.
- **Fill the performance gap between current dual energy (DE), multi-view and CT technology:**
 - Low FAR on dual view systems, low cost (<\$150K), compact size and easy operation
- **Multi-Energy**
 - Improved threat identification (especially HMEs)
 - Improved spatial resolution
 - Retrofit capable
 - Low cost alternative

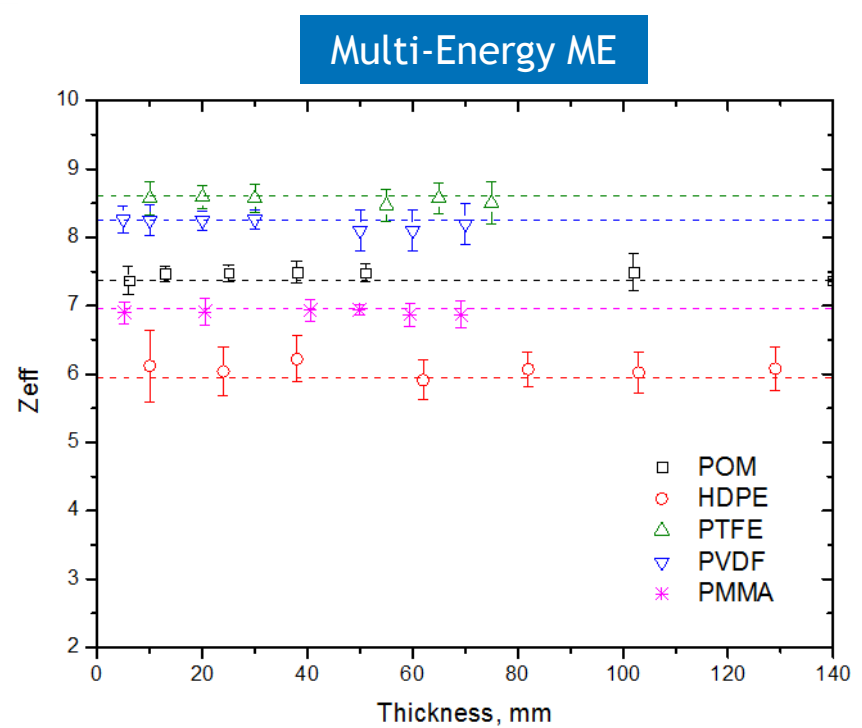
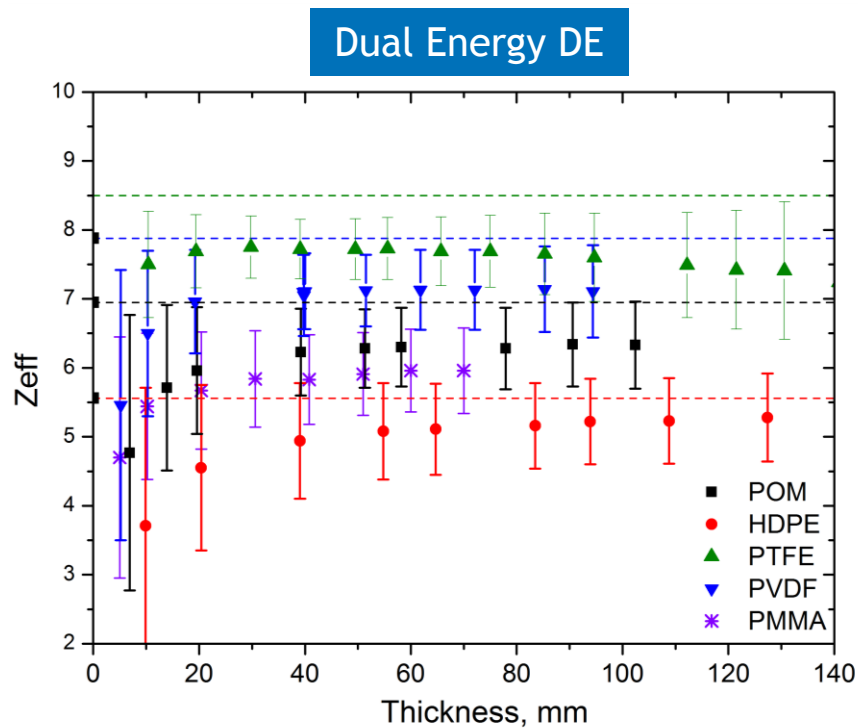
- ***Form Fit and Function***
- The ME100 DAS is designed to replace the conventional DAS
- Same size DAS enclosure
 - Retrofit
 - New design
- DAS boards shown in detector box in a conventional dual view linescan x-ray system
 - Improved rigidity and adjustment makes installation simple and improves reliability and stability
- Other parts include interface board and power supply



ME100 retrofitted to a AT2 System

Zeff for some explosive simulants as a function of thickness :

- Dot Lines on the graphs represent tabulated values
- ME brings higher accuracy (bias) and precision (σ) : factor 4 to 5(both cumulated)



- **The main reason to deploy the ME100 is for improved threat identification.**
 - This is achieved through better material discrimination
 - Which leads to lower false alarm rates
 - Which leads to higher throughput, reduced staffing levels and lower cost
 - Which leads to improved passenger facilitation
- **Progress:**
 - ME integration within various leading OEM conventional x-ray equipment
- **Results**
 - Liquid Explosives: Divested LAGs (a good example)
 - Solid Explosives: Complex imaging situations and Personal Electronic Devices (PEDs)
 - Alarm Resolution

- **Objects**

- 24 benign items in plastic containers,
- 3 threats, ab 100 scans each : NM-real, HP-sim, NG-sim

- **Criteria**

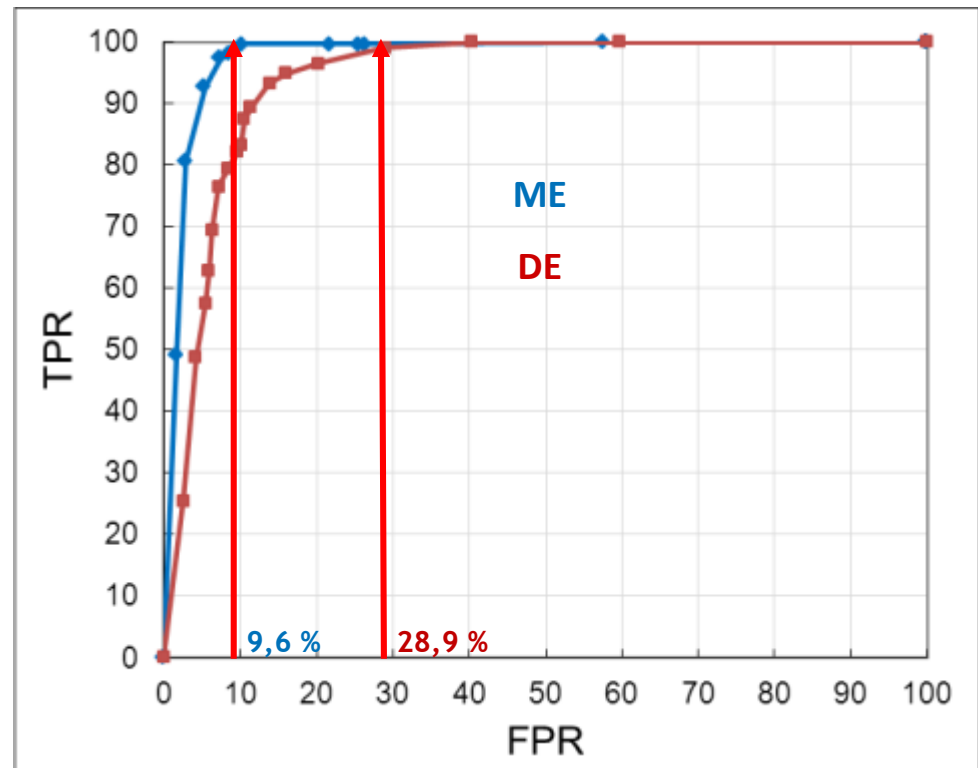
- Mean Zeff values for each of the 3 threats

- **PFR of 99%**

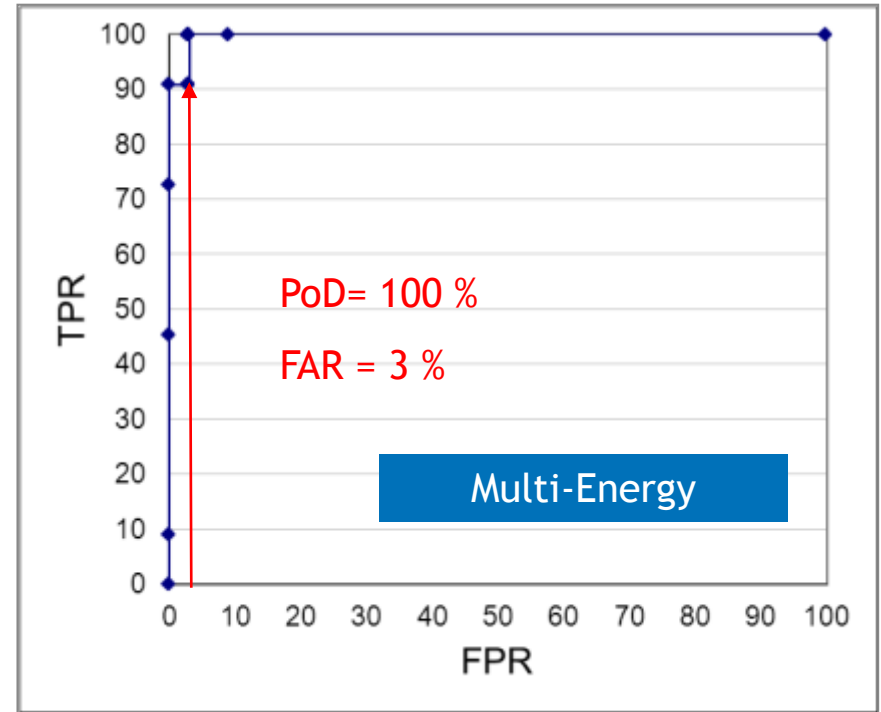
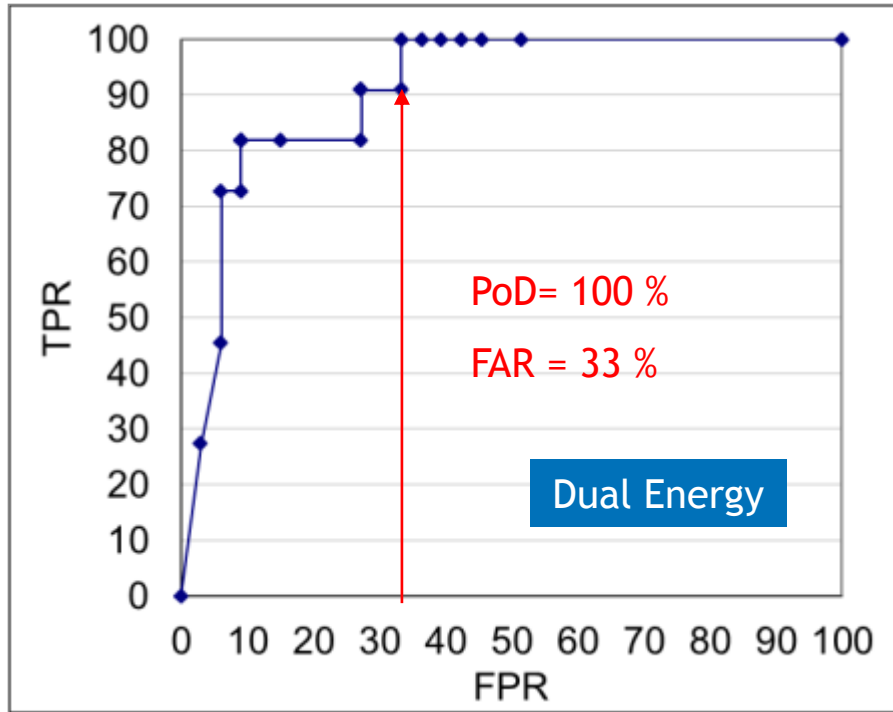
- ME=> FAR 9,6 %
- DE=> FAR 28,9 %

FAR reduction by factor 3

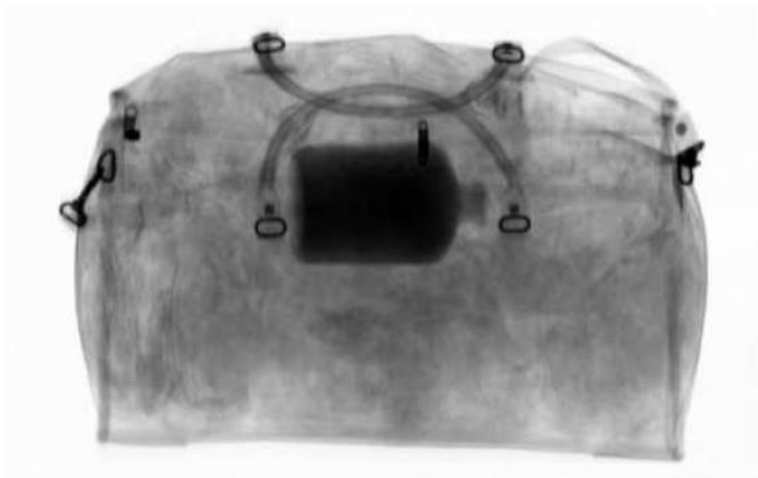
- NM: Nitromethane (500ml),
- HP: Hydrogen Peroxide 70% simulant (500ml),
- NG: Nitroglycerine simulant (500ml)



- **Objects:**
 - 3 Benign items (baby milk, hair gel and mouthwash)
 - 1 “Threat” item (water)
- **Criteria:** Mean Zeff values for each of the 3 threats



FAR reduction by factor 10



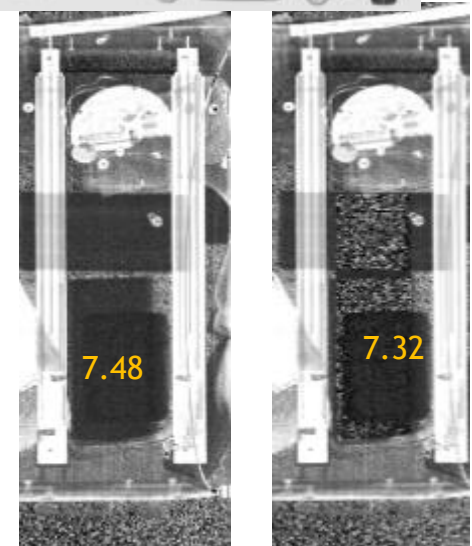
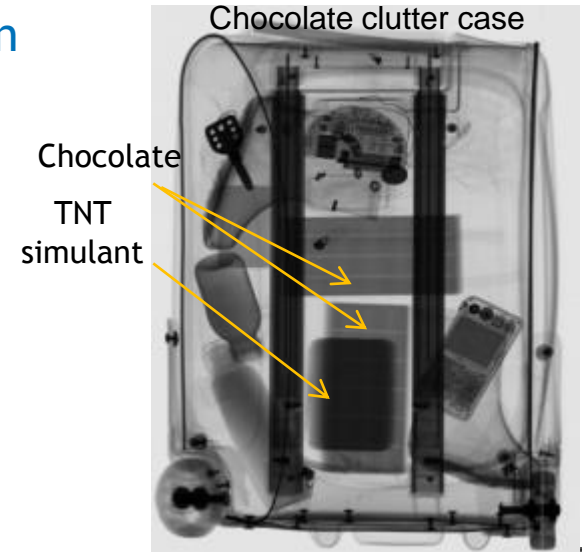
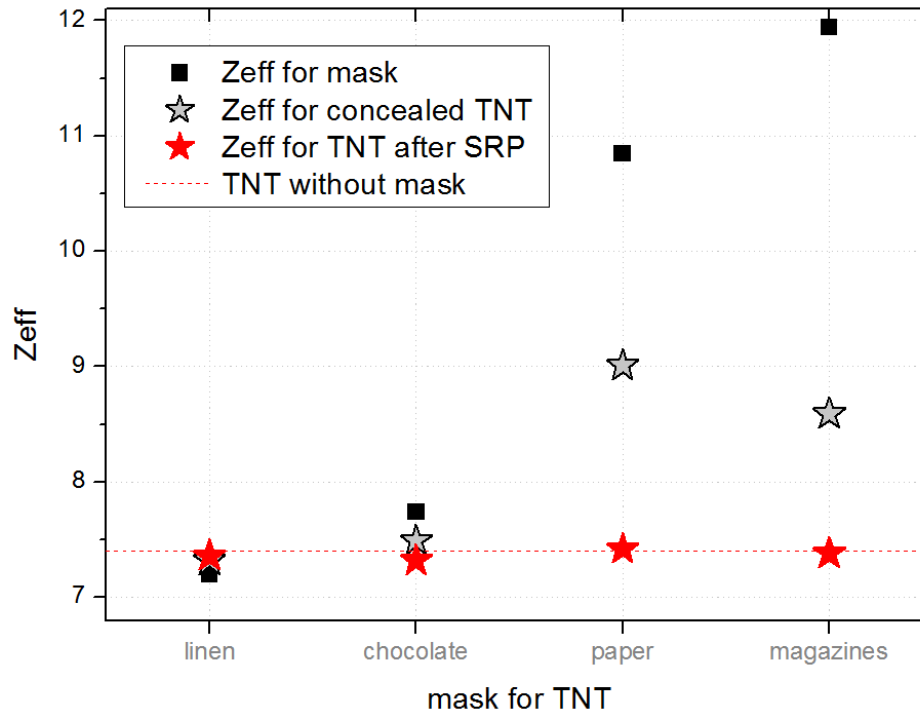
with Clothing



with Aluminum

Sample	Zeff after correction	Stdev	With Overlap	Stdev	Zeff after correction	Stdev	With Overlap	Stdev
70% NA	7.51	0.06	7.68	0.04	7.56	0.12	8.20	0.03
50% HP	7.41	0.09	7.72	0.03	7.45	0.02	8.07	0.04
water	7.35	0.11	7.76	0.20	7.37	0.03	8.15	0.09
NM	7.24	0.16	7.62	0.03	7.19	0.05	8.08	0.03
50% Ethanol	6.78	0.05	7.25	0.06	6.98	0.03	7.91	0.04

- TNT overlap recovery from various objects found in bags:
 - chocolate (35 mm), paper (50 mm), magazines (13 mm) and bed linen (22 mm)



- Processing allows recovery of the TNT Zeff (within 0.1)

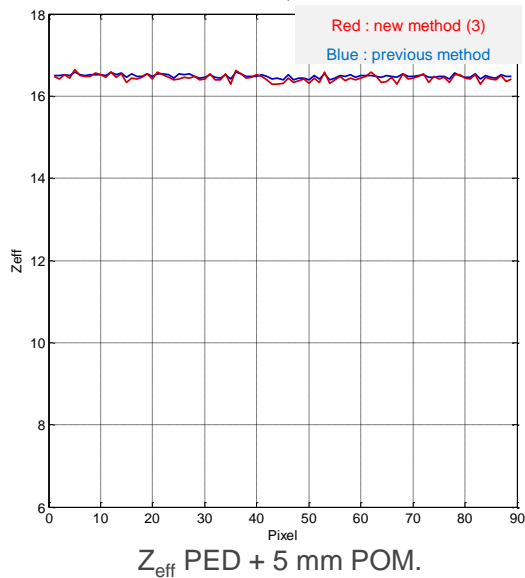
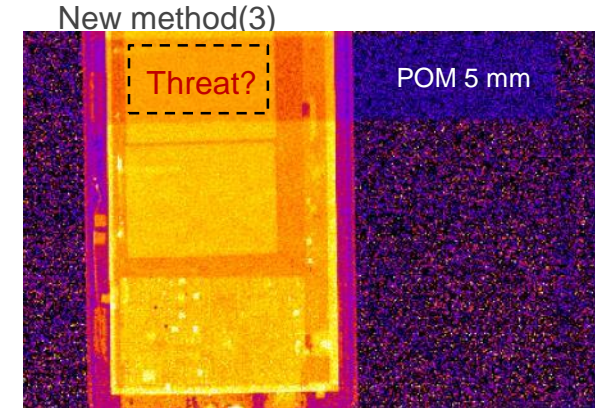
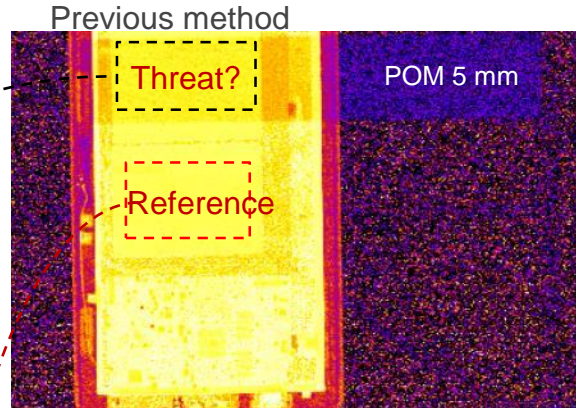
Solid Explosives 2: Sheet Explosive + Tablet

Objects:

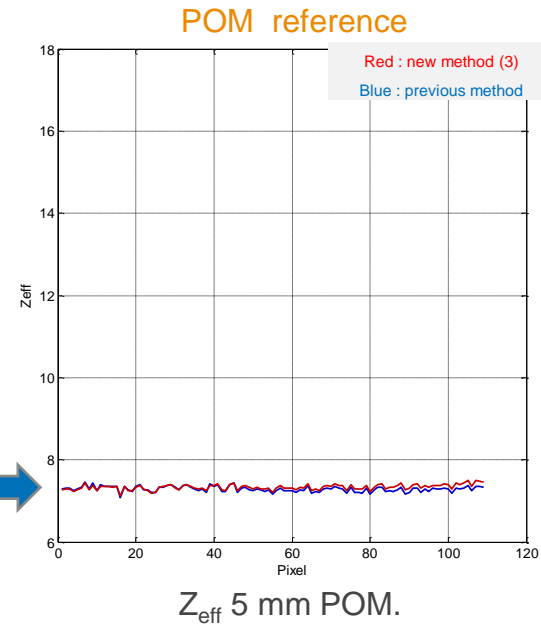
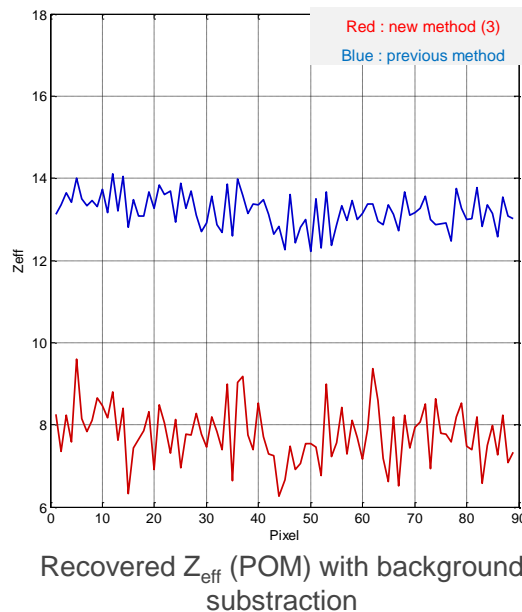
- Explosive sheet simulant (5mm)
- Tablet

Processing:

- Z_{eff} recovery methods
- Comparison of new and old methods



Background subtraction



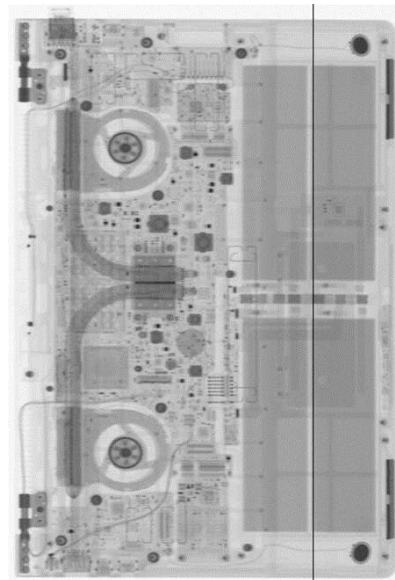
Objects:

- Explosive sheet simulant (5mm)
- Laptop

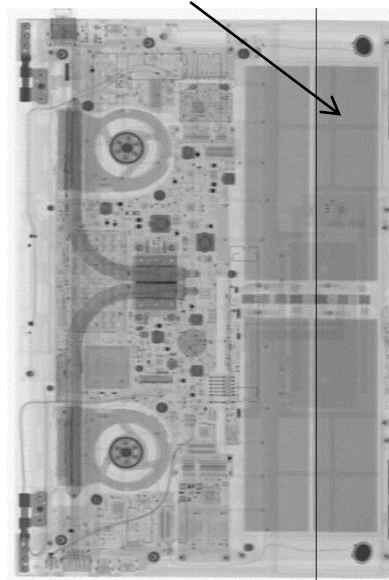
Processing:

- Zeff recovery methods
- Comparison of new and old methods

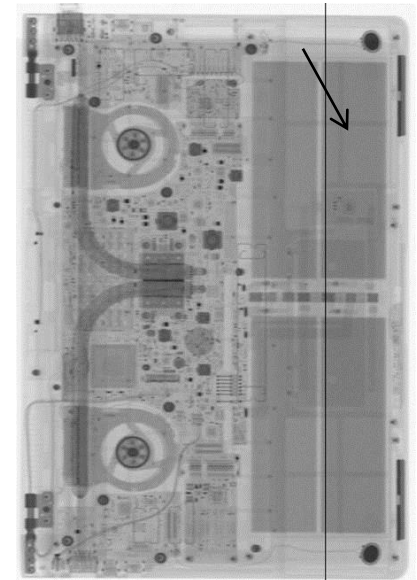
Computer



Computer + Sheet
5mm C4



Computer + Sheet
11mm C4

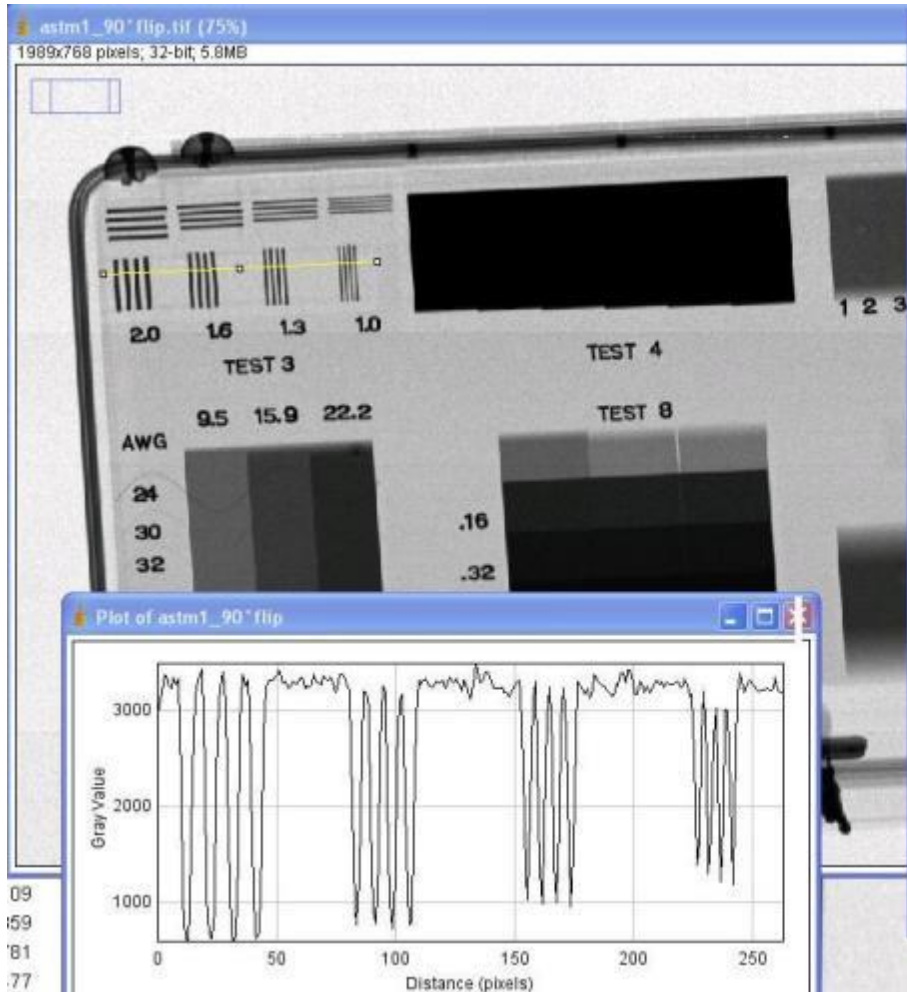


Actual Zeff (C4)	Recovered Zeff (C4 11mm sheet)behind laptop	Recovered Zeff (C4, 5mm sheet) behind tablet
7.23	7.38	7.52

- > Checkpoint alarm resolution is an important step.
- > Due to there being a non-zero false alarm rate there is always a need to do alarm resolution
- > Current checkpoints cannot handle current AT2 false alarm rates with secondary search
- > It is inevitable that On Screen Resolution will be employed to match the secondary search rate capability
- > On Screen Resolution Requirements:
 - High spatial resolution
 - Good contrast
 - Good penetration
 - Efficient image processing tools

Alarm Resolution 1: ASTM Image Quality

Multi-Energy

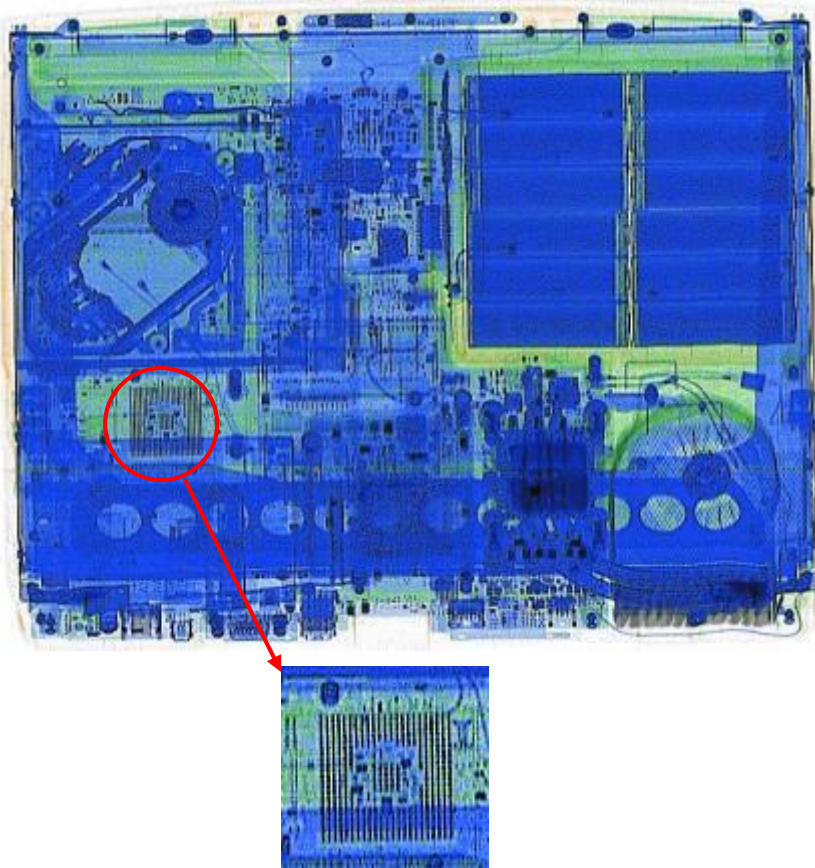


Dual Energy

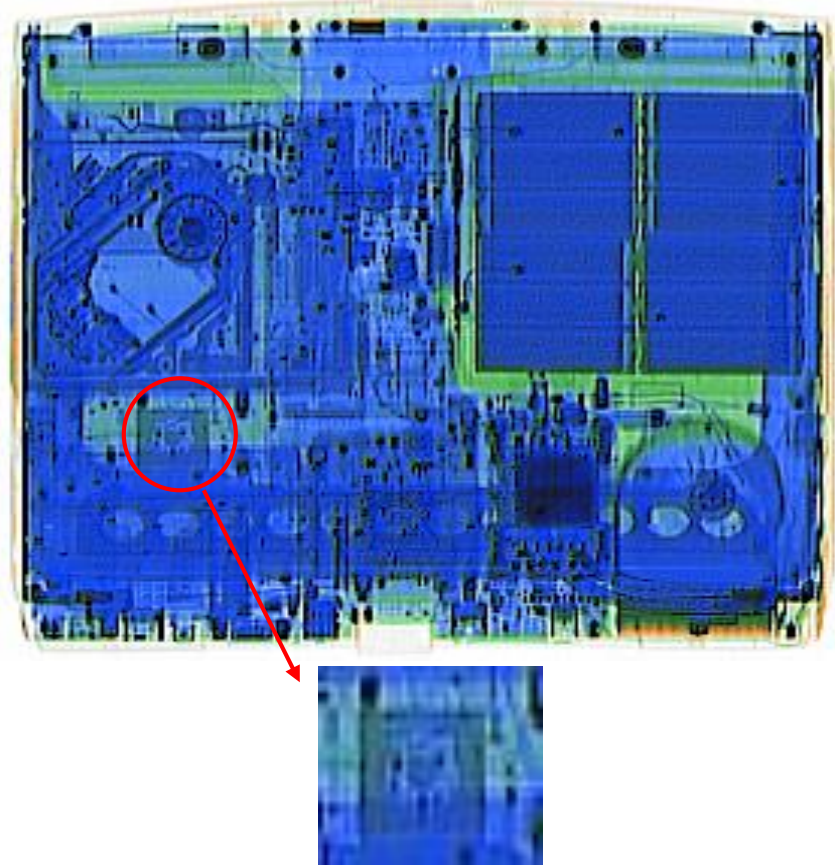


Alarm Resolution 2: Complex Images

Multi-Energy



Dual Energy



Improved Spatial Resolution with ME Detectors

ME detection:

The next step in empowering the conventional x-ray platform to meet emerging security regulations and airports requirements:

- Automatic, real-time identification of all illicit materials including explosives,
- Significant decrease of FAR versus dual energy technologies,
- Increased throughput,
- Retrofitable,



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