



Comparison of unfolding algorithms for monoenergetic and continuous fast-neutron energy spectra methods

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Motivation and Introduction

• **Neutron spectrometry without time-of-flight** can be useful in safeguards and nonproliferation applications, e.g. neutron imaging for material accountancy and verification (Fig. 1), to discriminate between fissile material and other neutron emitting sources.

• **Improved algorithms are needed to successfully recover the neutron energy spectrum from the observed light output response, which is an ill-conditioned inverse problem.**



Fig. 1 Radiation Inspection System [1].

Unfolding Methods

Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE)

- Pros: Commonly used method, fast run time, convex optimization
- Cons: Sensitive to Noise

Maximum Posterior Estimation (MAP)

- Pros: Robust to noise, fast run time, convex optimization
- Cons: Regularization parameter must be tuned

Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC)

- Pros: Full posterior provides confidence measures, no tuning parameters
- Cons: Slower run time, burn-in time hard to predict

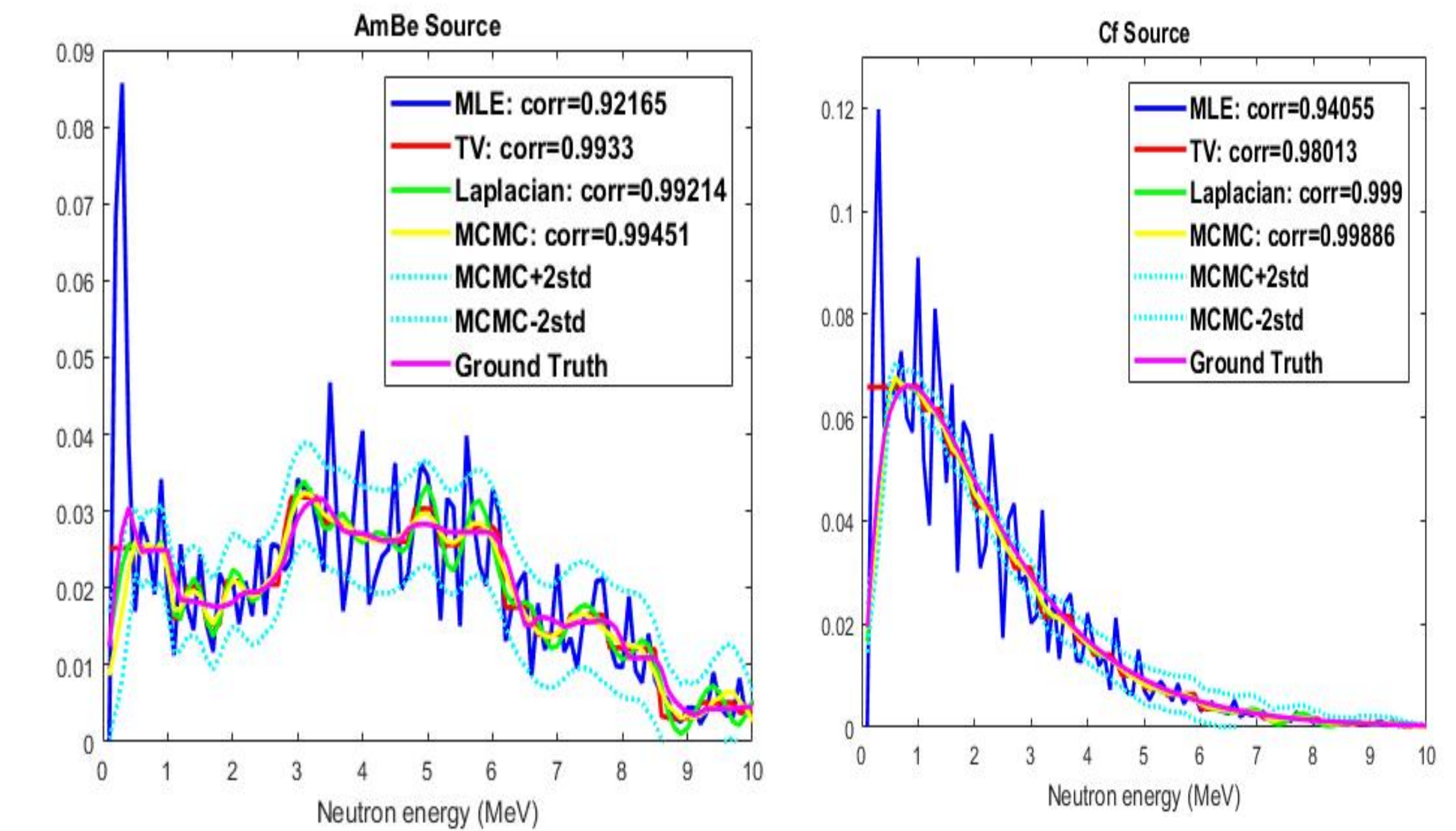


Fig. 3. Unfolded neutron energy spectrum from simulated continuous source, AmBe (left), Cf (right)

Neutron spectra unfolding

Unfolding on simulated data

Monoenergetic neutron sources: 0.5-5 MeV

Radionuclide sources: AmBe, Cf-252, AmLi

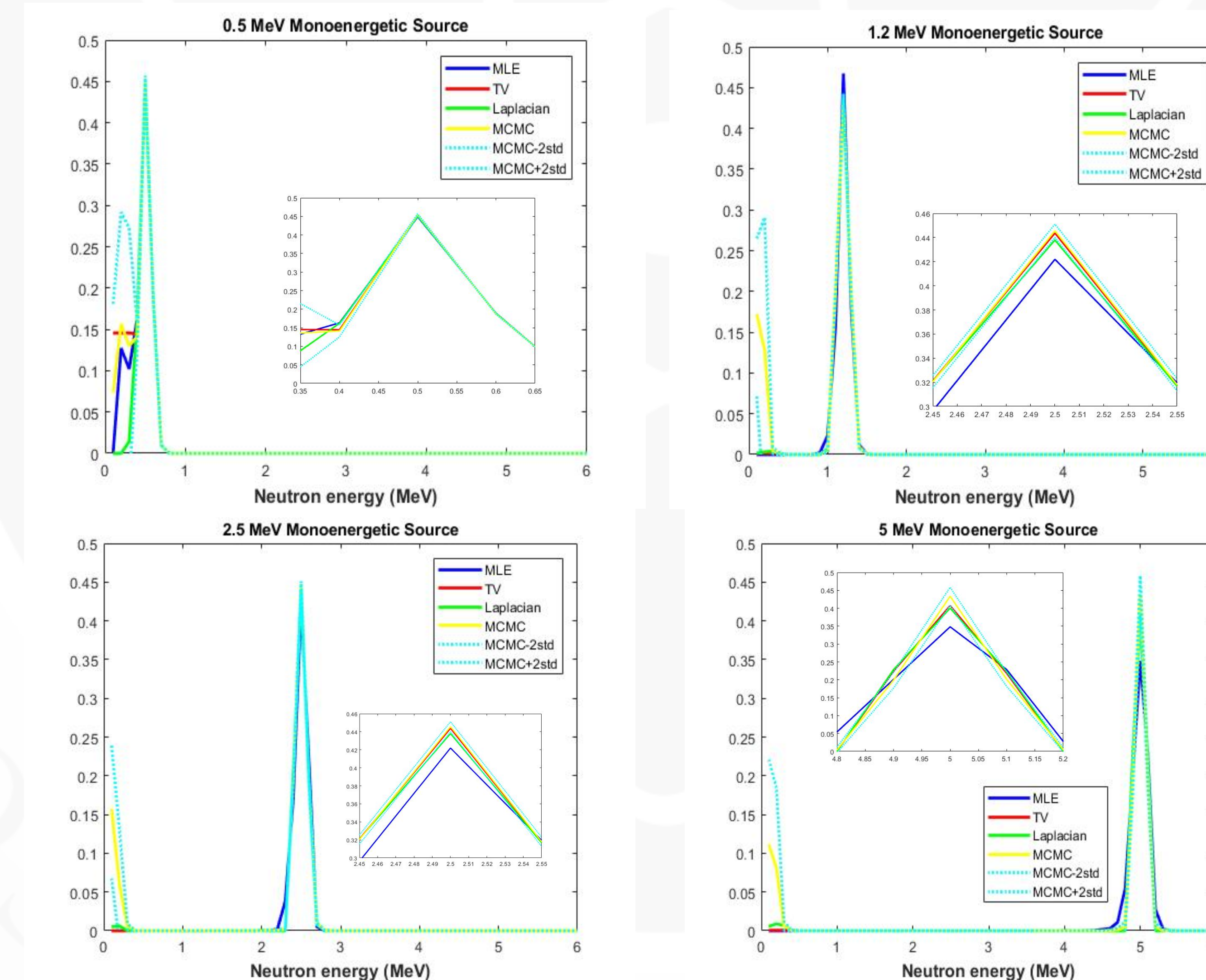


Fig. 2: Examples of unfolded spectra: 0.5MeV (Top left), 1.2MeV (Top right), 2.5MeV (Bottom Left) and 5 MeV (Bottom right)

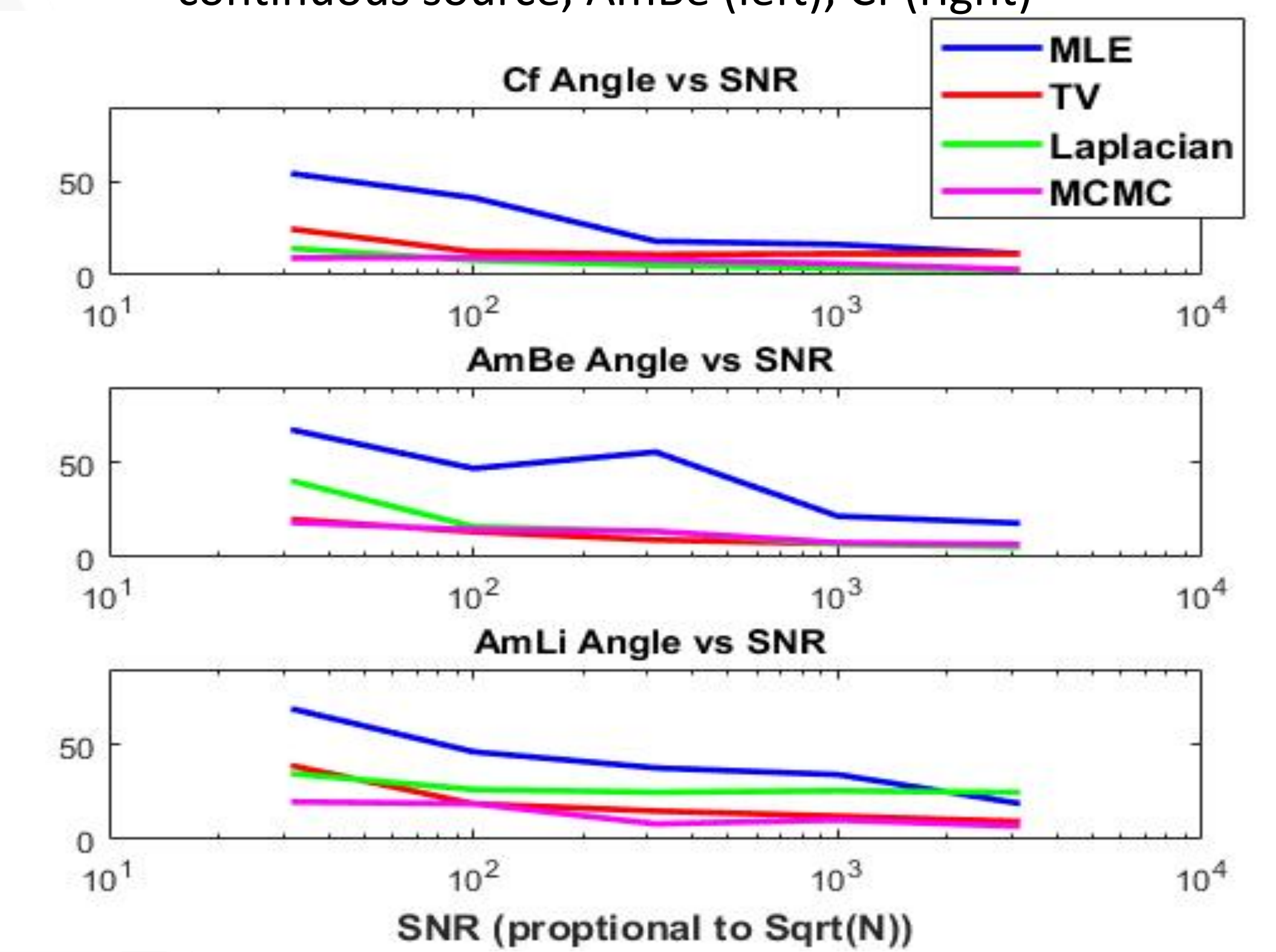


Fig. 4 Angle vs SNR ratio plot.

Angle = $\cos^{-1}(\text{Corr})$ is close to 0 when error is small

Conclusions and Future Work

- Algorithms are compared for simulated monoenergetic neutron sources and continuous sources. Unlike traditional MLE methods, the MCMC method provides better unfolding results, and it provides a quantitative way to evaluate the uncertainty of the result
- Based on the simulated result, all the methods would require 10000 event counts to be able to recover the neutron spectrum
- Future work: experimental data with simulated response matrix
- Future work: jointly perform pulse shape discrimination and unfolding to improve fidelity at low energies.

References

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