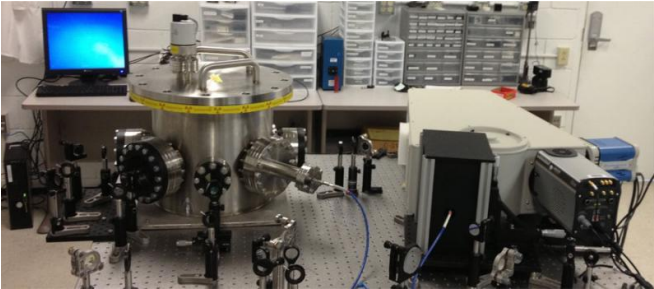


# Lasers can detect weapons-grade uranium from afar

9 March 2017, by Katherine Mcalpine



The optical setup for the experiment that distinguished between uranium-235 and uranium-238 using a laser. Credit: Jovanovic lab, Pennsylvania State University

A technique for detecting enriched uranium with lasers could help regulators sniff out illicit nuclear activities from as far as a couple of miles away.

It's hard enough to identify nuclear materials when you can directly scan a suspicious suitcase or shipping container. But if you can't get close?

Now, the researchers have shown that a technique often used to identify chemicals at a distance can also distinguish between ordinary uranium-238 and the fission-prone uranium-235. Just three fewer neutrons make a big difference in the element's potential for destruction.

"It's a much harder problem to try to measure different isotopes of the same element," said Igor Jovanovic, professor of nuclear engineering and radiological sciences at the University of Michigan, who conducted parts of the research while at Pennsylvania State University. "Different isotopes are very important in the case of uranium because some of them can be used for the production of nuclear weapons."

With ordinary chemical detection—the approach used by the Mars Curiosity rover, for instance—a

laser strikes a surface and causes electrons to jump off the atoms and molecules, forming a plasma. When the electrons jump back into the atoms and molecules, and then come down from higher-energy states within them, they emit light in a particular set of colors that serve as a fingerprint for that atom or molecule.

Jovanovic and his team—Kyle Hartig, assistant professor of [nuclear engineering](#) at the University of Florida, and Isaac Ghebregziabher, a postdoctoral scholar at Penn State—showed that this technique can tell the difference between uranium-235 and uranium-238 when the uranium is bonded with oxygen.

"Not only is it possible to make measurements in air, but some constituents of air in fact make this detection more readily achievable," Jovanovic said.

The technique takes advantage of a phenomenon known as laser filamentation. When very short—and very intense—[laser pulses](#) run through the air, they create a plasma channel along the beam line. The channel serves as a sort of an optical fiber, keeping the laser pulses focused so that they strike their targets in a small spot, even at distances of a kilometer or more.

The intense laser pulses create a plasma from the uranium as well as the air, which gives uranium plenty of opportunity to bond with oxygen. When it does, the energy stored in the bond between the oxygen and the uranium-235 or -238 is just different enough to be detectable.

"These molecules radiate just slightly different colors, depending on whether we are looking at uranium-235 or uranium-238," Jovanovic said.

Often, detection systems aim to catch radiation from spontaneous fissions of uranium-235—or they cause the fissions by shooting neutrons into the suspicious item. These conventional methods can

see through packaging and even some shielding intended to keep radiation from getting out.

This new method would need the uranium to be exposed—perhaps in the dust around the loading bay at a secret enrichment facility. But it could be spotted from off site: The system could fit into the back of a truck, a backpack kit, or even a drone, Jovanovic says.

Jovanovic and colleagues had access to weapons-grade [nuclear materials](#) right at Penn State, which still runs a research reactor. To find out whether they could tell uranium-235 from uranium-238, they loaded the sample into a chamber with the laser positioned a few meters away. The laser produced a plasma of air and [uranium](#) at the surface of the sample. The team picked up light from the plasma from a light-detecting system one meter from the sample.

Jovanovic anticipates that the method would be useful in other scenarios, such as nuclear forensics. If a nuclear bomb were detonated, governments would want to know what was in it and where it came from. For the most accurate analysis, scientists would need samples collected from the blast site. But it would be safer and quicker to run this style of analysis at a distance.

Or it might be helpful at legitimate nuclear facilities, such monitoring the production of nuclear fuel and ensuring the right level of enrichment.

Provided by University of Michigan

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