

Sensors for Chem/Bio Defense *- A Survey -*

Presented by:

Dr. Aaron Budgor

Science Applications International Corporation

McLean, Virginia

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Agenda

- Overview
- Operational Needs
- Current System Requirements for Sensors
- Active Research

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Overview

- Three classes of sensor information:
 - detection
 - localization
 - classification
- Multiple robust solutions for chemical sensors
 - Point - Manual** - colorimetric paper; enzymatic-substrate based wet chem; ionization product diffusion;
 - Point - Automated** - electrochemical; single-cell/dual cell ion mobility spectrometry; baffle tube ionization cells;
 - Standoff/Early Warning** - forward looking infrared technology (FLIR); passive, Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrometry;

Overview, Continued

- Current bio identifiers rely on detailed laboratory analysis
 - assays
 - electron and oil immersion microscopy
- Limited, but promising future solutions for biological sensors
 - Point - Manual** - flow cytometry; ATP luminescence; UV aerodynamic particle sizer; mass spectrometry;
 - Standoff/Early Warning** - LIDAR
- Detection based on features of biological activity i.e. tryptophan for bacteria
- Biological characterization requires (to date) fusion of information
 - * particle #
 - * size distribution
 - * base pair constitution and sequence

Operational Needs

Enhanced detection, identification, mapping and confirmation of any standard/non-standard hazards including toxic industrial materials (TIMS).

Immediate notification of hazard existence/location.

Automated identification, plotting and hazard density mapping over time.

Obtain and preserve hazard samples.

- **Point, aerial, shipboard (multiple platforms) and large area coverage.**
- **Water test capability.**
- **Integrated point and remote/early warning.**
- **Interface with joint C4I architecture.**

Current Systems

Chemical Vapor Detector Requirements

- + Small Lightweight (pocket size)**
 - + Immediate detection time (seconds)**
 - + Low maintenance**
 - + Broaden from chemical agents to environmental**
- Immediate cleardown time (seconds)**
 - No hazardous internal sources**
 - Inexpensive**
 - Ability to be networked**
 - Short term (days) memory; long term download for historical record**
 - Flexibility in applications**
 - Ability to learn (neural)**

Chemical Water Monitor Requirements

- + No false alarms**
- + Detect ppb/ppt levels of CB agents and their hydrolysis sentinel compounds in source, treated, distributed and discharge water**
- + In-line continuous and batch (≤ 10 minutes) detection and quantification**
 - Low power, light weight, inexpensive**
 - Upgradeable, prefer no disposables, few moving parts, easy to maintain and use**
 - Modular system**

Joint Chemical Agent Detector (JCAD)

OPERATIONAL CONCEPT

- Detect point and cumulative exposures of CW agents.
- Compatible with the Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN).
- Operate from a variety of platforms to support contamination avoidance or reconnaissance.



- Nerve and Blister Agent Detection
- Lightweight and Portable
- Expandable for Emerging Threat Agents
- Mass Spectrometry
- GC/SAW Combination
- Paper Size

CAPABILITIES REQUIRED

- Detect, ID and quantify nerve, blister and blood agent vapors.
- Liquid, particulate, specific agents and TIMs are objective requirements.
- Minimize false alarms (MTBFA > 168 hours).
- Capable of rejecting battlespace interferants.
- Will not exceed two (2) pounds and forty (40) cubic inches.

Biological Aerosol Detector Requirements

- + Sensitive to bacteria (20,000 cfu/ml), viruses (1×10^7 pfu/ml), toxins (1 ng/ml)**
- + Rapid detection**
- + Minimal setup time (zero to 1 minute)**
- Small, lightweight and ruggedized**
- Low maintenance**
- On-board filtration/eliminate interferents and dust**
- High specificity without loss of sensitivity**
- Fully automated; no skill required to operate**
- Long operation time and ability to be networked**
- Short term memory (days); long term download for historical record**
- Flexibility of applications**
- Adaptable to new threats**

Biological Water Monitor Requirements

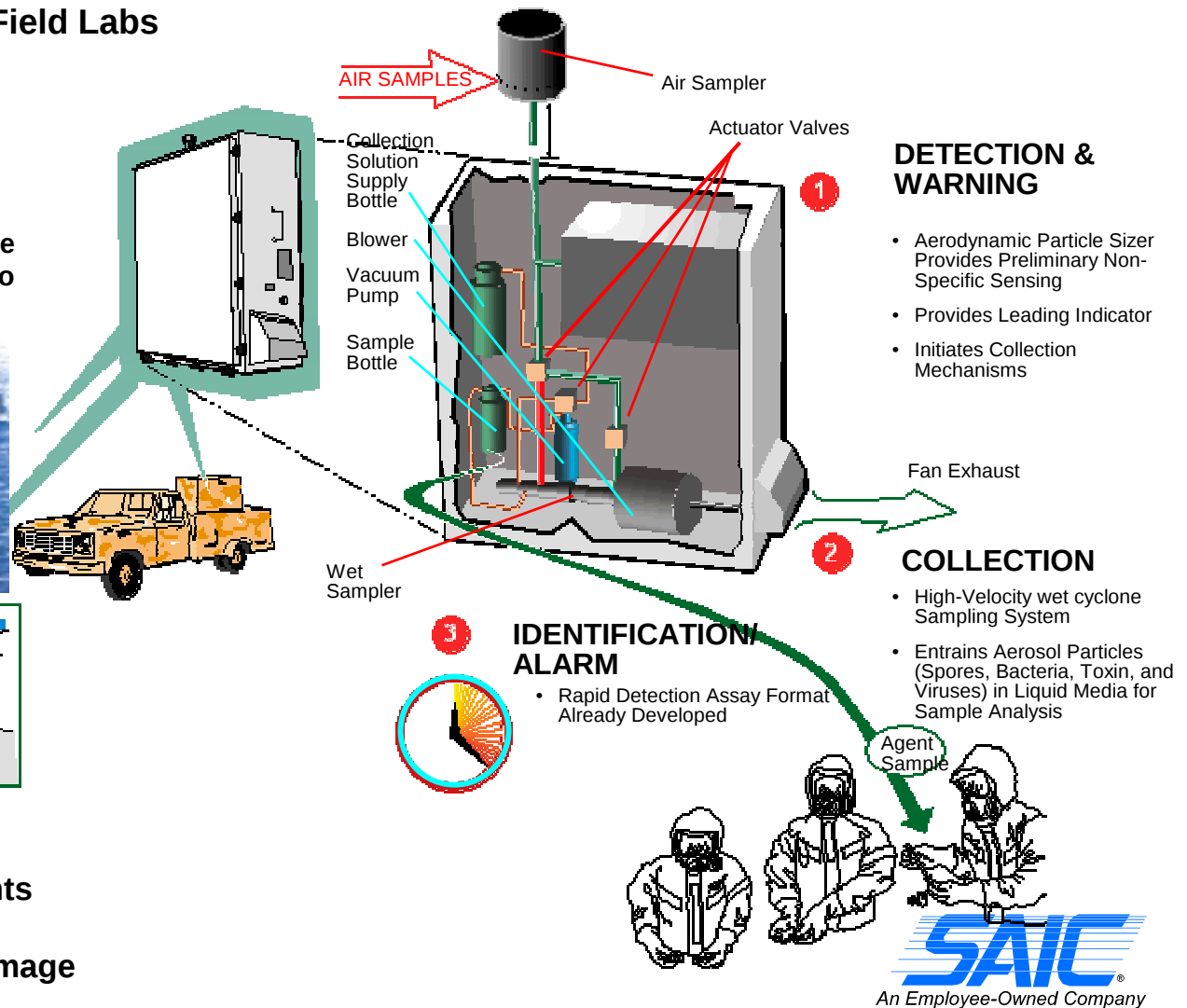
- + Sensitive to bacteria (20,000 cfu/ml), viruses (1×10^7 pfu/ml), toxins (1 ng/ml)**
- + Adaptable to any water sampler**
- + Rapid detection**
- + Adaptable to new threats**
- Small, lightweight and ruggedized**
- On-board filtration/eliminate organic and inorganic interferents**
- High specificity without loss of sensitivity**
- Minimal setup time**
- Fully automated; no skill required to operate**
- Long operation time and ability to be networked**
- Short term memory (days); long term download for historical record**
- Flexibility of applications**

Interim Biological Agent Detector (IBAD)

Yesterday - Only Forward Field Labs

Today - IBAD Can Provide:

- Immediate Capability to Support Contingency Force Deployments
- Responsive in Sea and Land Environments
- Full Detection Capability on the Move
- Timely Threat Warning Notification to Force Command and Control



In the Future---

- Expansion for Additional Agents
- Increased Automation
- Integration with Shipboard Damage Control System

SAIC
An Employee-Owned Company

Joint Service Warning and Identification Lidar Detector (JSWILD)

OPERATIONAL CONCEPT

- Provide a laser standoff integrated chemical and bioaerosol detection capability for protection of fixed sites, ships, and possibly for recon.
- standoff CB detection of aerosols/rains/particulates/liquids in addition to vapors, in real time
- 20 km range and precise ranging information.



CAPABILITIES REQUIRED

- Max Range: 10 km now, 20 km in 2000
- Provides precise location of threat
- Vapor (nerve): 20 mg/m²
- Vapor (blister): 500 mg/m²
- Aerosols/rains: 20 mg/m² or less
- Surface prediction: 0.01 g/m²
- Bioaerosol detection, discrimination?
- 99.6% probability of detection
- detects in a few seconds or less (real-time)

Technological Progression

DESERT STORM

Chemical

- M8/M9 Paper
- M256A1 Kit
- M8A1 CW Alarm
- M272A1 Water Kit
- CAM
- CAPDS
- M21 RSCAAL
- AN/KAS-1

Biological

- ➔ SMART tickets

TODAY

Chemical

- IPDS
- ICAM
- SALAD
- ACADA
- M93A1 NBCRS

Biological

- IBAD
- BIDS
- Portal Shield
- LR-BSDS

* including all Desert Storm Capabilities

FUTURE

Chemical

- JSLSCAD
- JCAD
- JCBAWM
- JSWILD

Biological

- JBPDS
- JBSDS

NBC Infrastructure

- JSLNBCRS
- JWARN

System Capabilities - Today

Systems*	CHEM	BIO	Point	Stand-off	Portable	Low Maint.	Easy to use	Low Cost	Sensitivity	Low FAR	Multi-Agent	Auto Warn	Networked	Response Time	Auto Agent ID	Range	Tracking	Large Area
M8,M9 Paper																		
M256A1 Kit																		
M272 Water																		
AN/KAS-1																		
M21 RSCAAL																		
M8A1																		
ALAD																		
ACADA																		
ICAM																		
ICAD																		
CAPDS																		
IPDS																		
BIDS																		
IBAD																		
LR-BSDS																		
M93-NBCRS																		

* See list of System Definitions

□ Limited or N/A

■ Applicable and Adequate

Future Systems Capabilities Objectives

Systems*	CHEM	BIO	Point	Stand-off	Portable	Low Maintenance	Easy to use	Low Cost	Sensitivity	Low FAR	Multi-Agent	Auto Warn	Networked	Response Time	Auto Agent ID	Range	Tracking	Large Area
SALAD																		
JCAD																		
JCBAWM																		
JSLSCAD																		
JBSDS																		
JSLNBCRS																		
JBPDS																		
JWARN																		

* See list of System Definitions



Limited or N/A

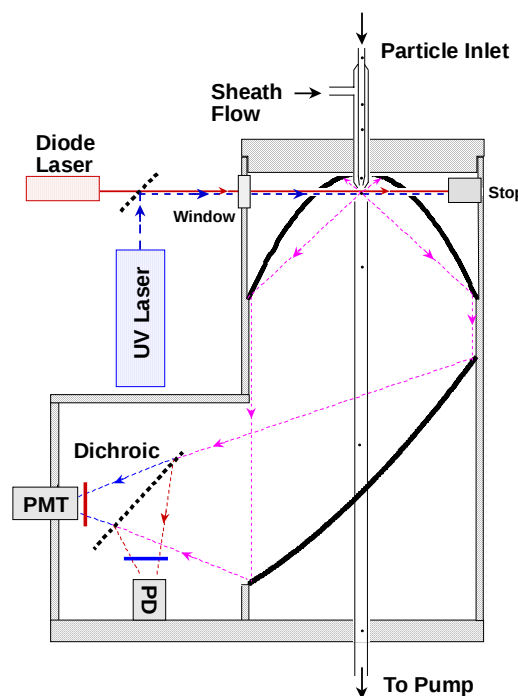
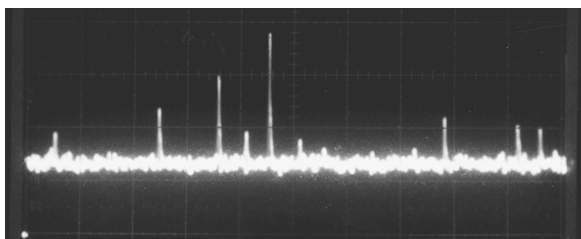


Applicable and Adequate

Future Directions and Issues

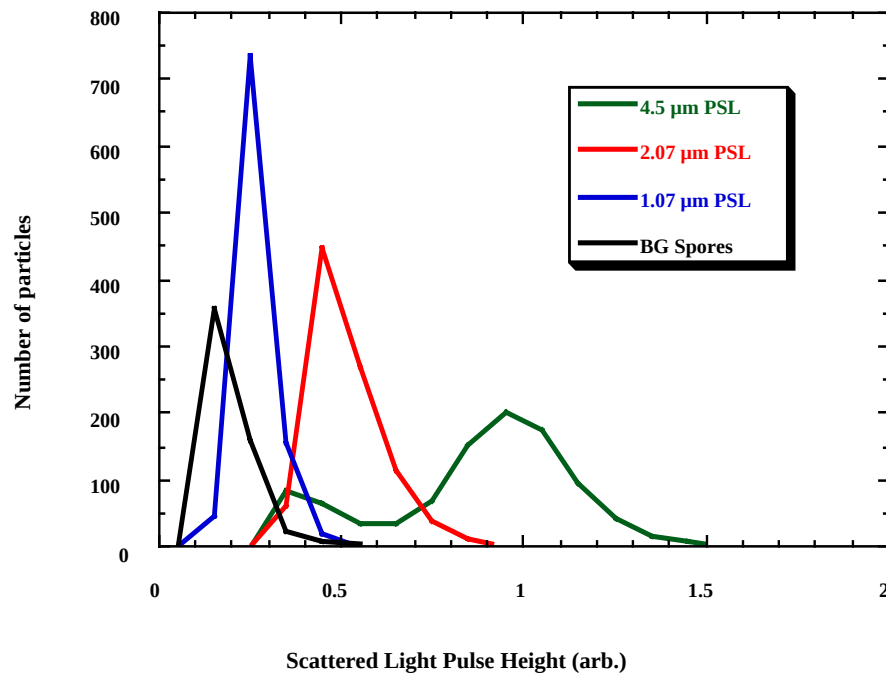
Single Particle Fluorescence - Detection Operation (Siever, NRL)

- Particles cross red beam & scatter light. Pulses are proportional to particle size and also trigger the UV laser
- 1 μ sec later, UV laser excites the particle. Its fluorescent intensity indicates particle composition
- Scattered and fluorescent pulse heights are captured in data record.

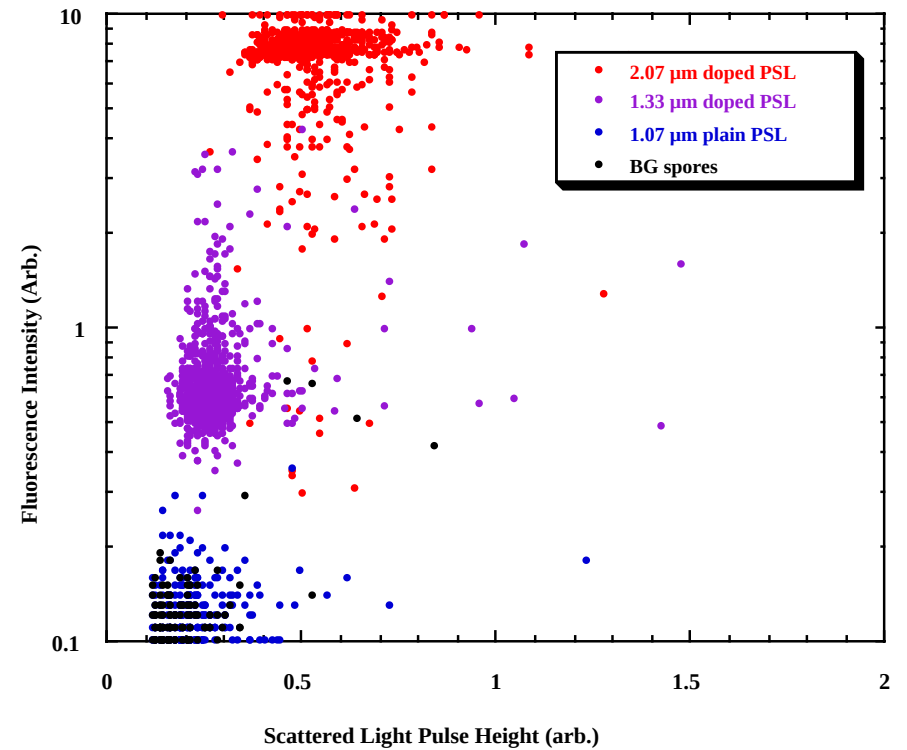


Calibration with PSL

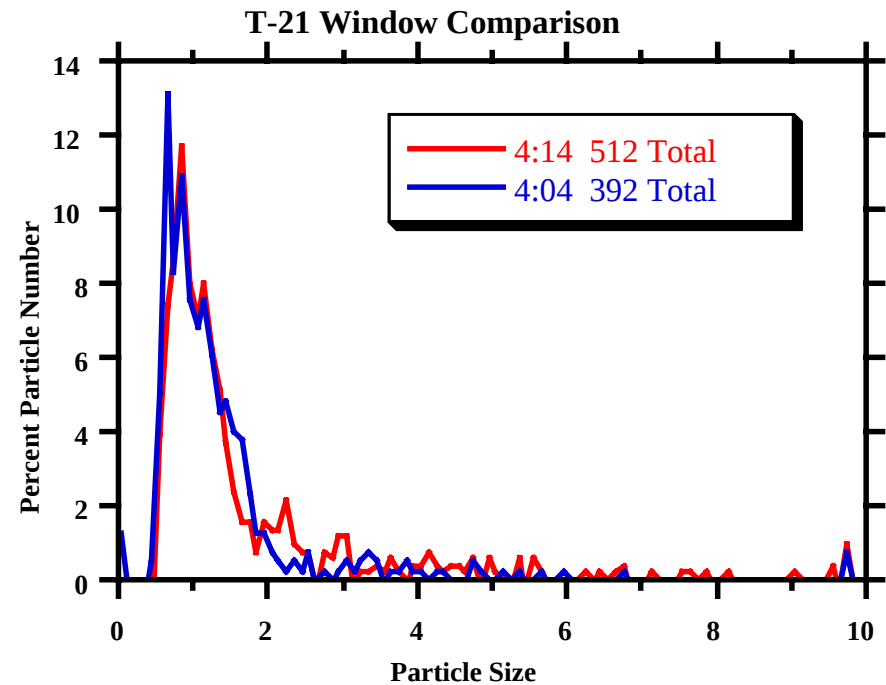
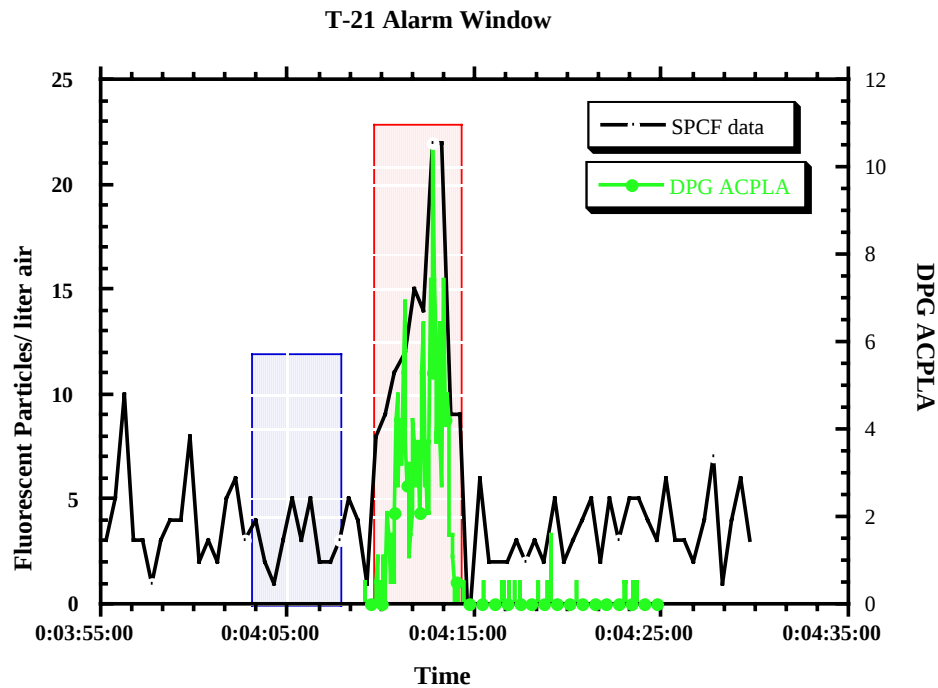
Size Calibration



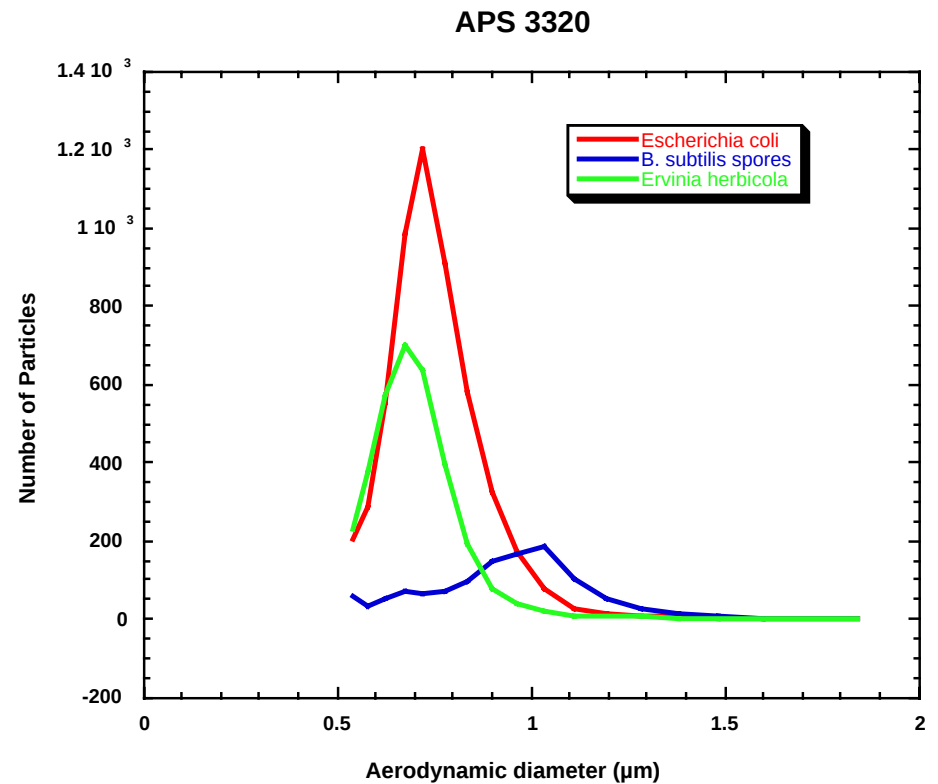
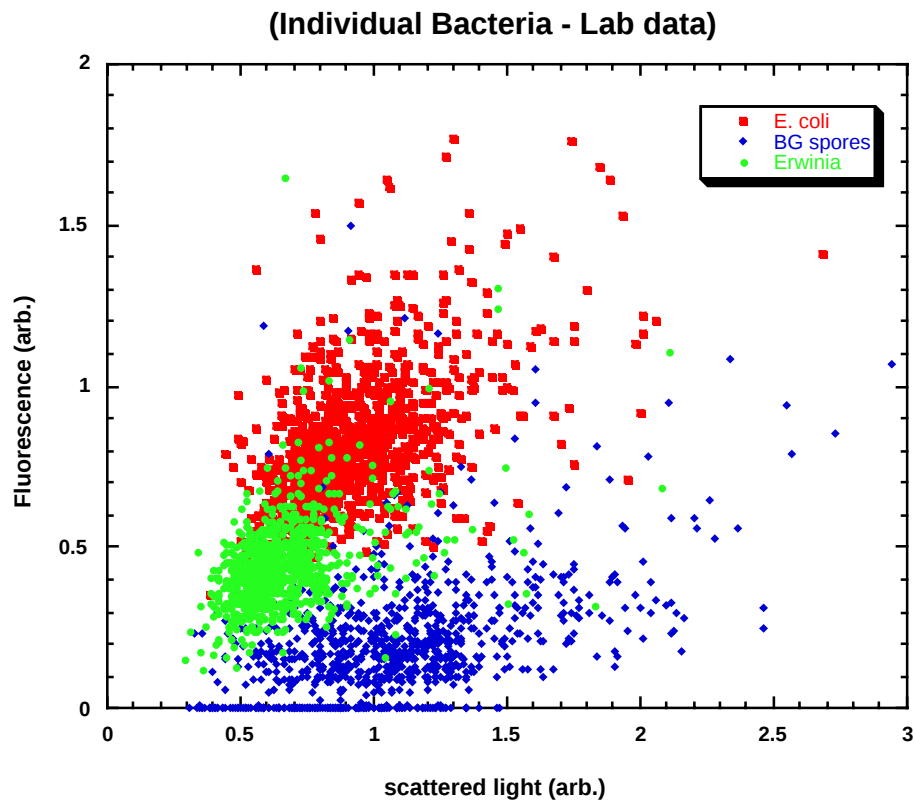
Fluorescence Calibration



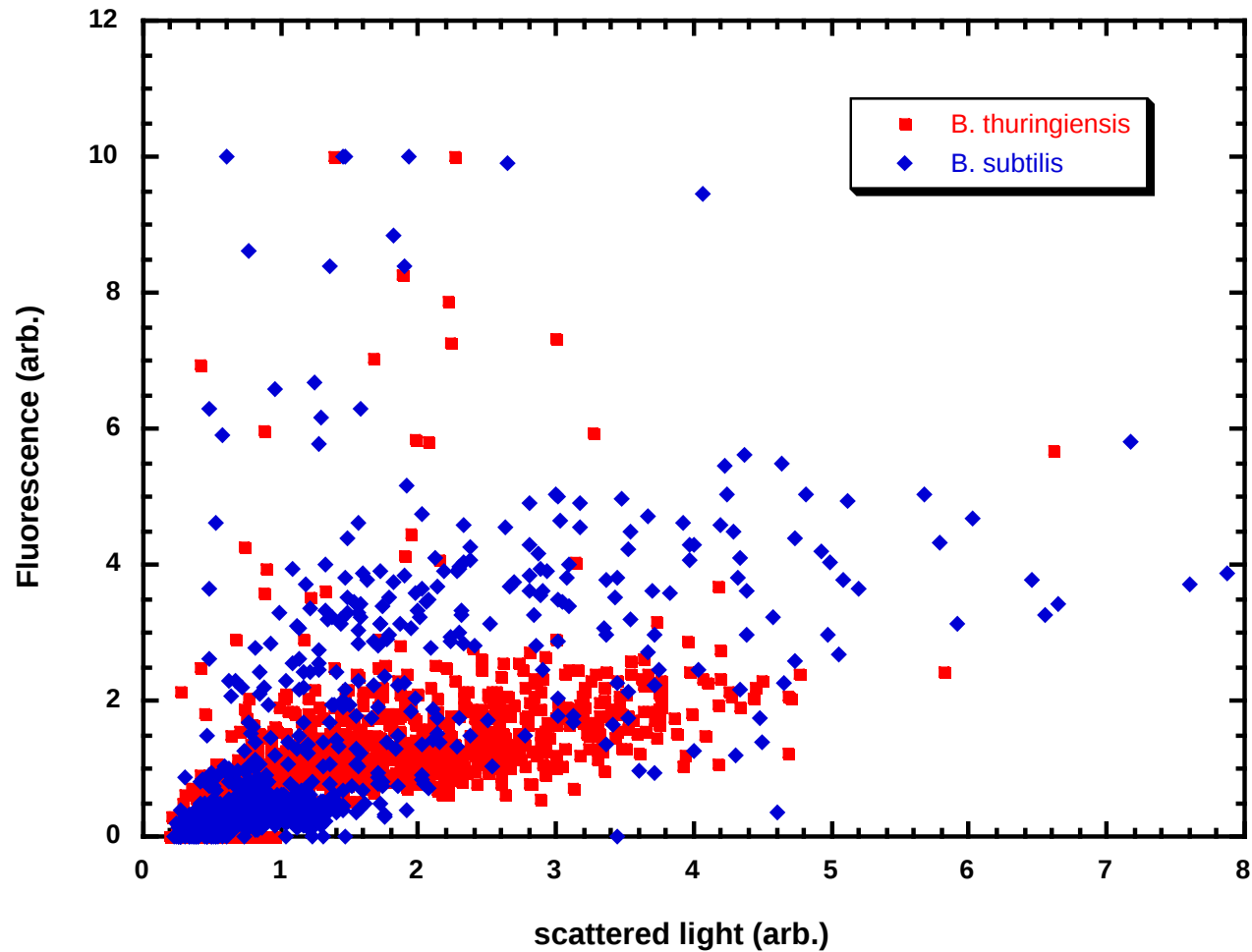
Fluorescence with Particle Number Fusion



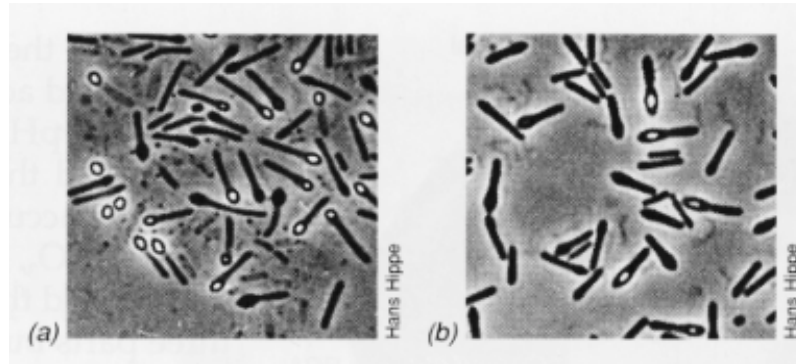
Calibration with Bacteria



Bacterial Fluorescence Comparison



Distinguishing *B. anthracis* from It's Nearest Neighbors (Leighton, LBNL; Long, NMRI)



B. anthracis

B. cereus

Organism

Spore Protein Amino Acid Sequence

B. anthracis

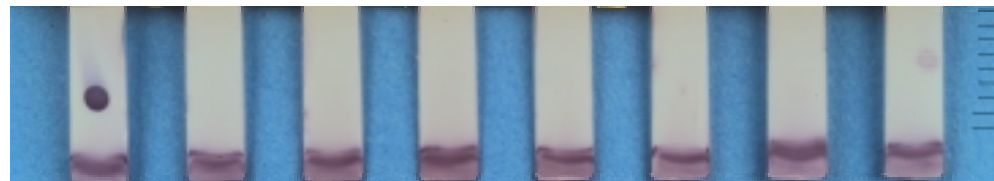
TEF**A**TET**N**VQAVKQANAQSEAKKAQASGA**S**I**Q**ST**N**A

..... X:.....

B. cereus

TEF**S**TET**D**VQAVKQANAQSEAKKAQASGA - - Q**S**ANA

Chromatographic
Assay 50 ng; 30 min



Ba

Bt

Bc

Bm

Bs

Bg

NT

Cont

Conclusions

- Lasers have been employed for detection (point ® limited range)
- Lasers have been used for gross features determination
- Gene-oriented characterization techniques are current research rage for rapid characterization
- Novel active (laser) ideas are ...