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(43) **Pub. Date: May 19, 2005**(54) **MOBILE RADIATION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK****Publication Classification**(76) Inventors: **Christopher James McInnis Clarke**,  
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**TORONTO, ON M5H 3Y2 (CA)**(57) **ABSTRACT**

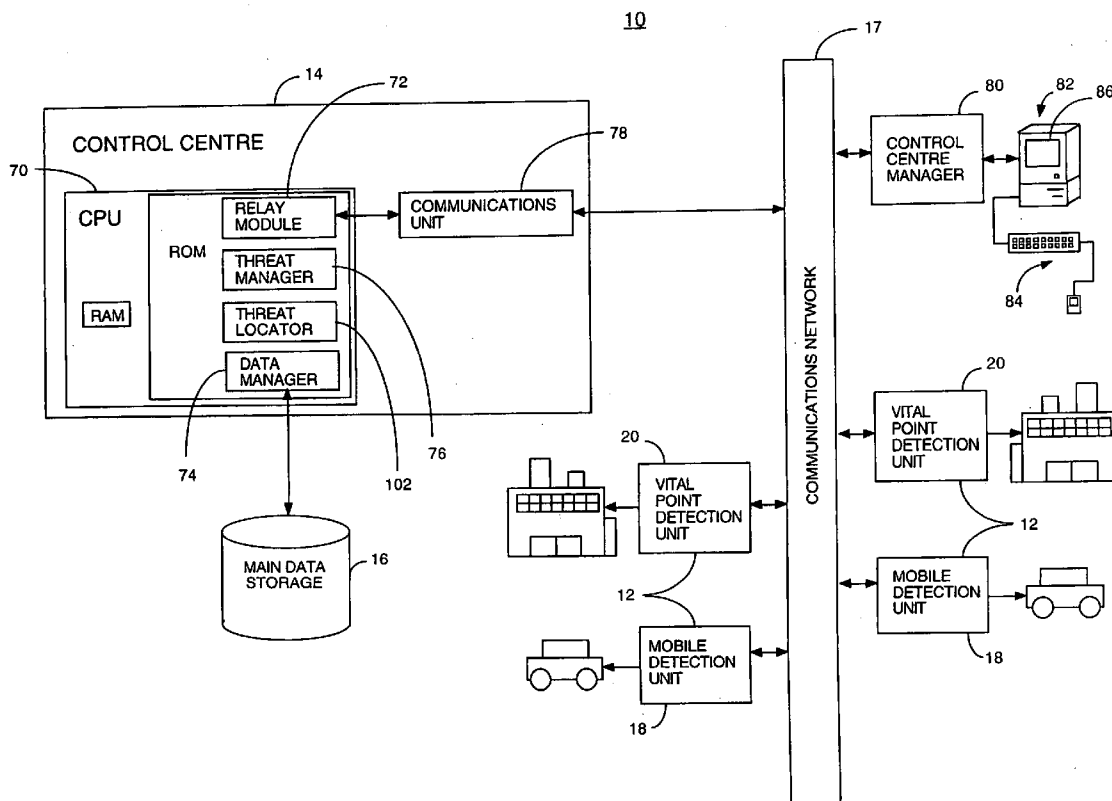
A detection system and method having at least one detection unit, and a control centre unit.

The detection unit includes at least one sensor configured to generate sensor data correlated to sensed conditions, a locator for actively determining location data corresponding to the location of the detection unit, and a communicator configured to communicate the sensor data and location data.

The control centre includes a receiver for receiving the sensor data and the location data, together with a control processor which is configured to determine a threat level correlated to the sensor data.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/867,643**(22) Filed: **Jun. 16, 2004****Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 60/520,243, filed on Nov. 17, 2003.



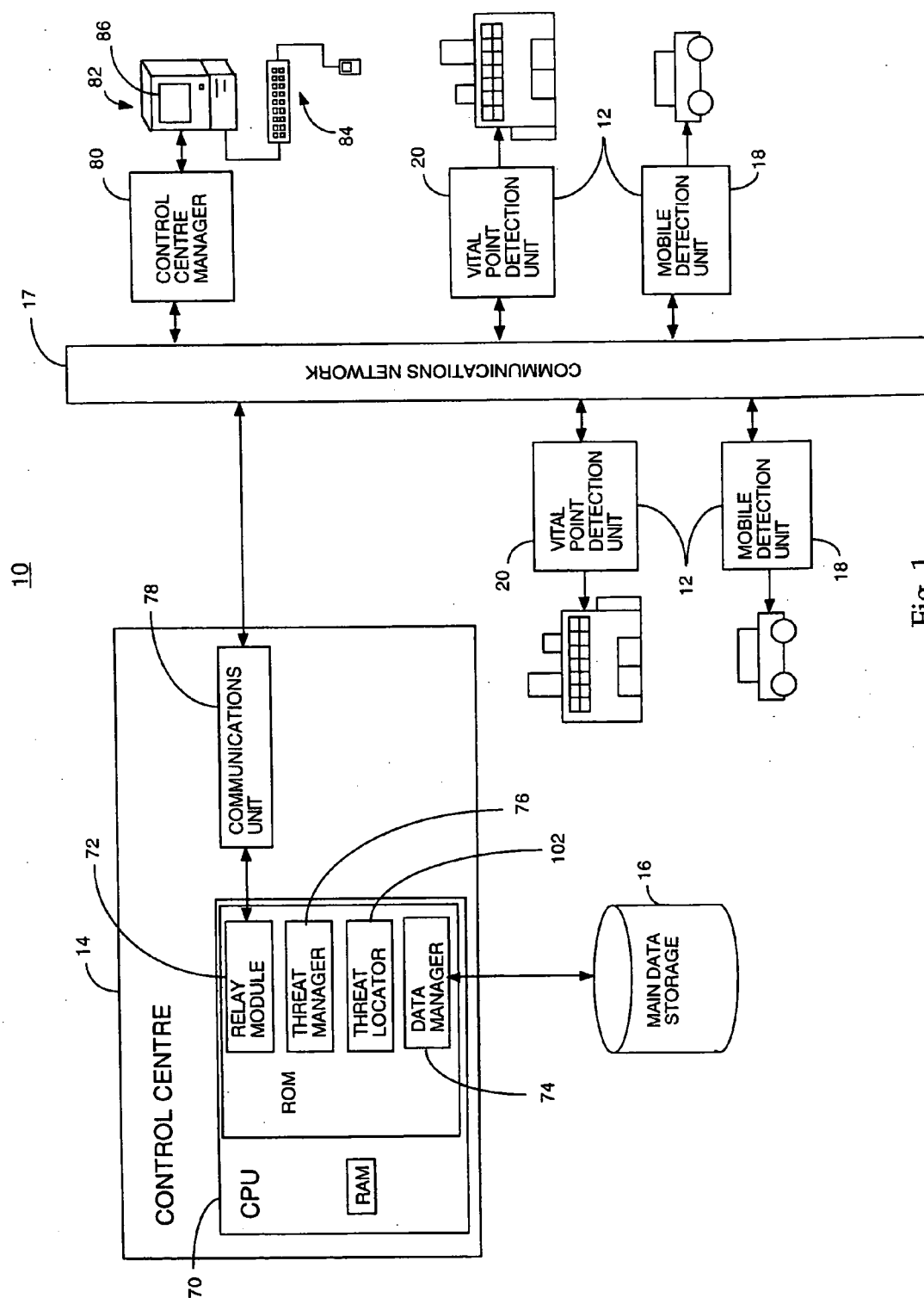


Fig. 1

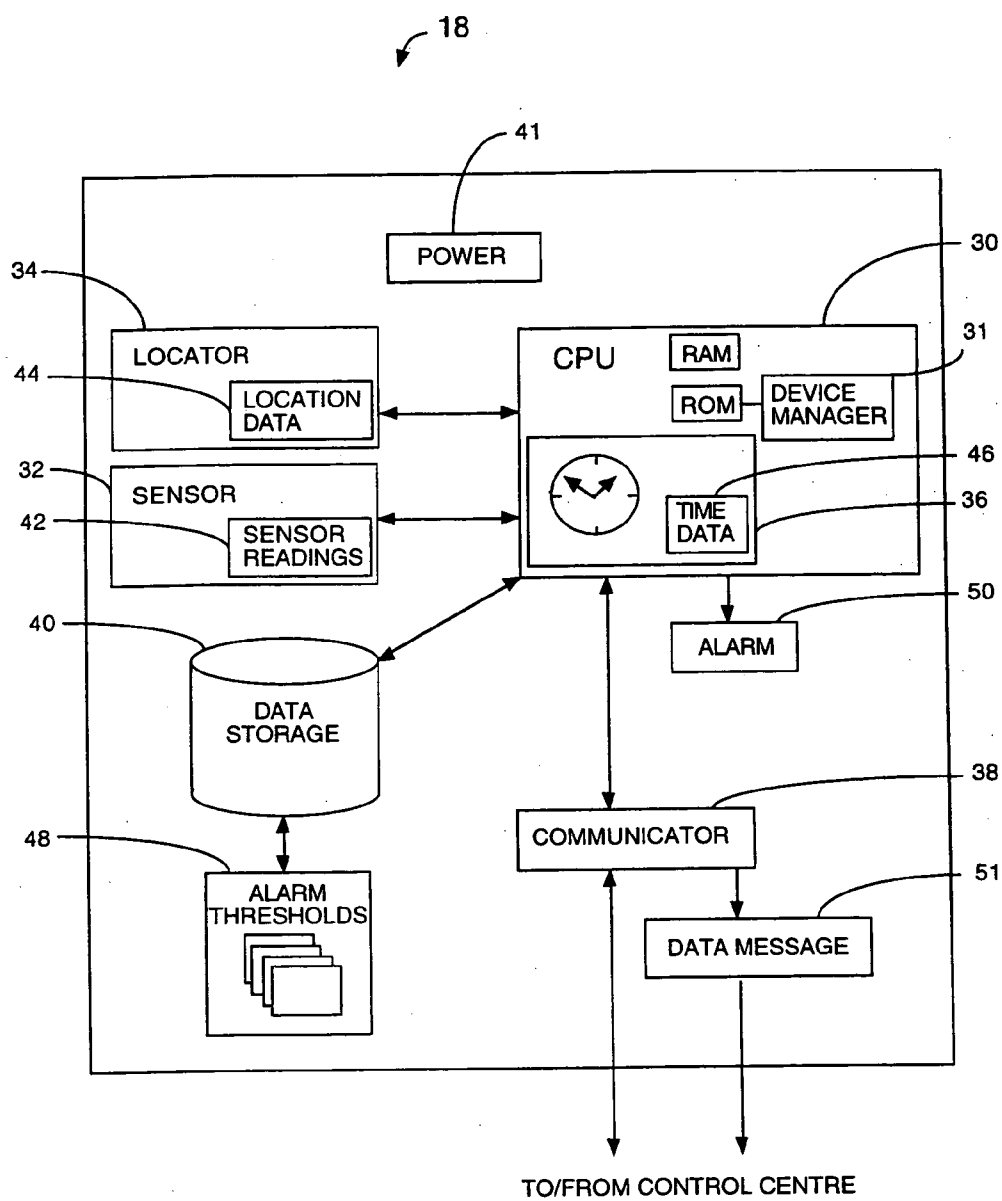


Fig. 2A

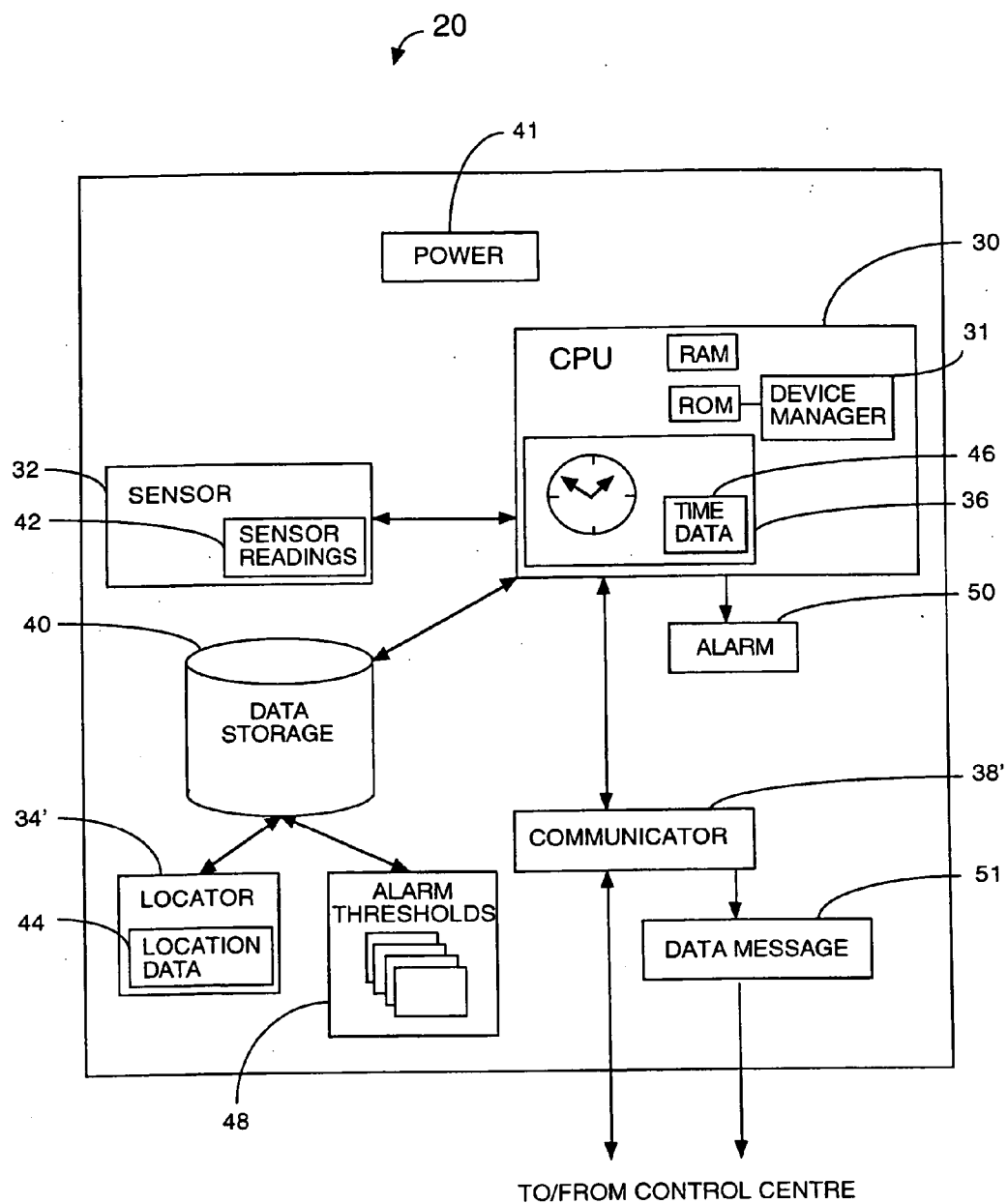


Fig. 2B

16

DETECTION UNIT ID	SENSOR READING	UNITS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	TIME
001	.0816	$\mu\text{Sv/hr}$	45°24.1102'	75°42.0115'	2004-05-01 15:26:32.0
002	.1071	$\mu\text{Sv/hr}$	45°23.9001'	75°42.1111'	2004-05-01 15:26:33.0
003	.0999	$\mu\text{Sv/hr}$	45°25.0999'	75°43.1111'	2004-05-01 15:26:33.0
001	.0818	$\mu\text{Sv/hr}$	45°24.1103'	75°42.0116'	2004-05-01 15:26:34.0
...	...	...	...	...	...
003	.1113	$\mu\text{Sv/hr}$	45°30.9871'	75°43.0089'	2004-06-16 12:11:14.2
001	.0778	$\mu\text{Sv/hr}$	45°29.1001'	75°55.0001'	2004-06-16 12:11:15.5
002	.0888	$\mu\text{Sv/hr}$	45°20.2001'	75°42.1111'	2004-06-16 12:11:16.0
003	.1112	$\mu\text{Sv/hr}$	45°30.9872'	75°43.0090'	2004-06-16 12:11:16.1

Fig. 3

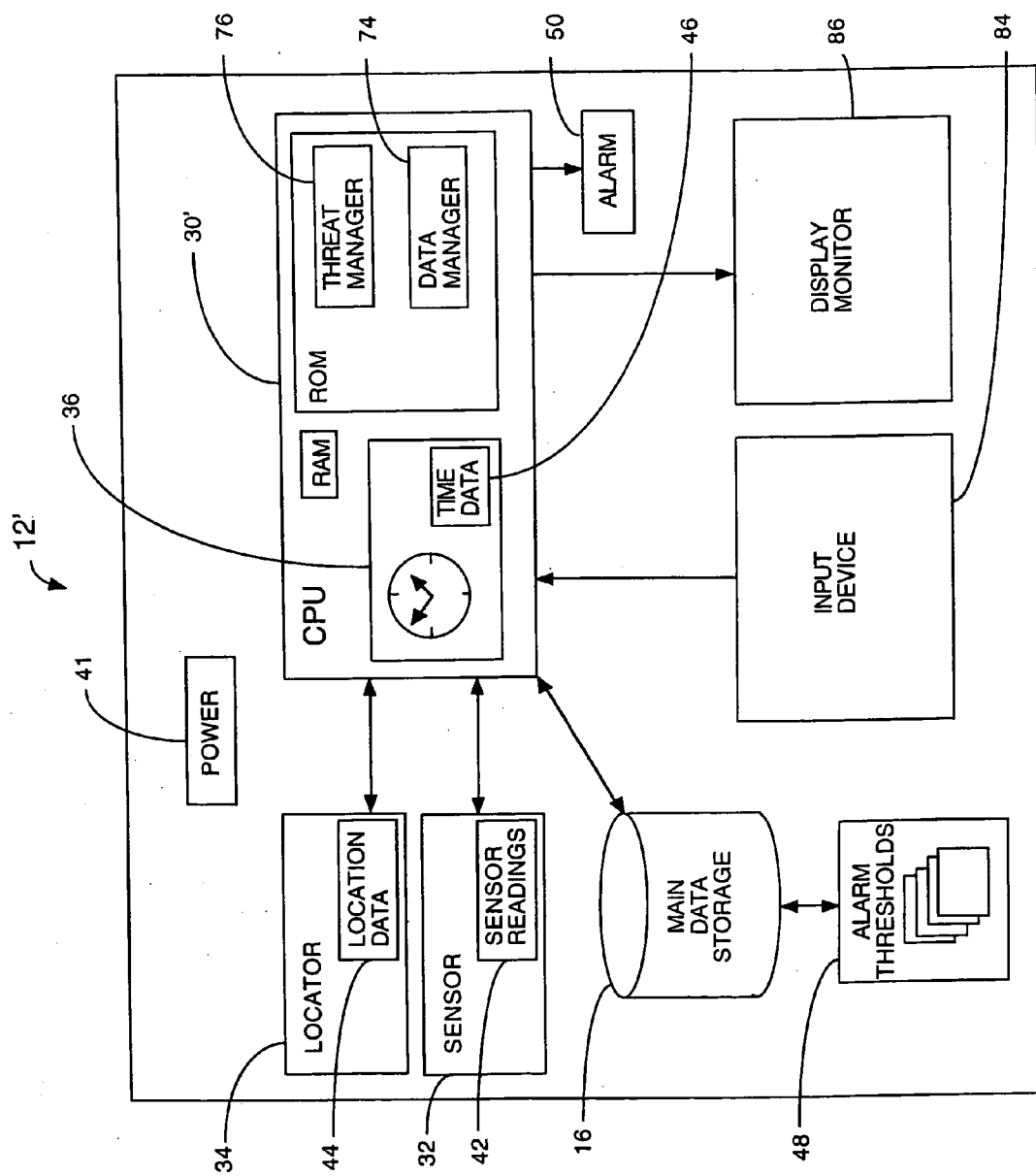


Fig. 4

90

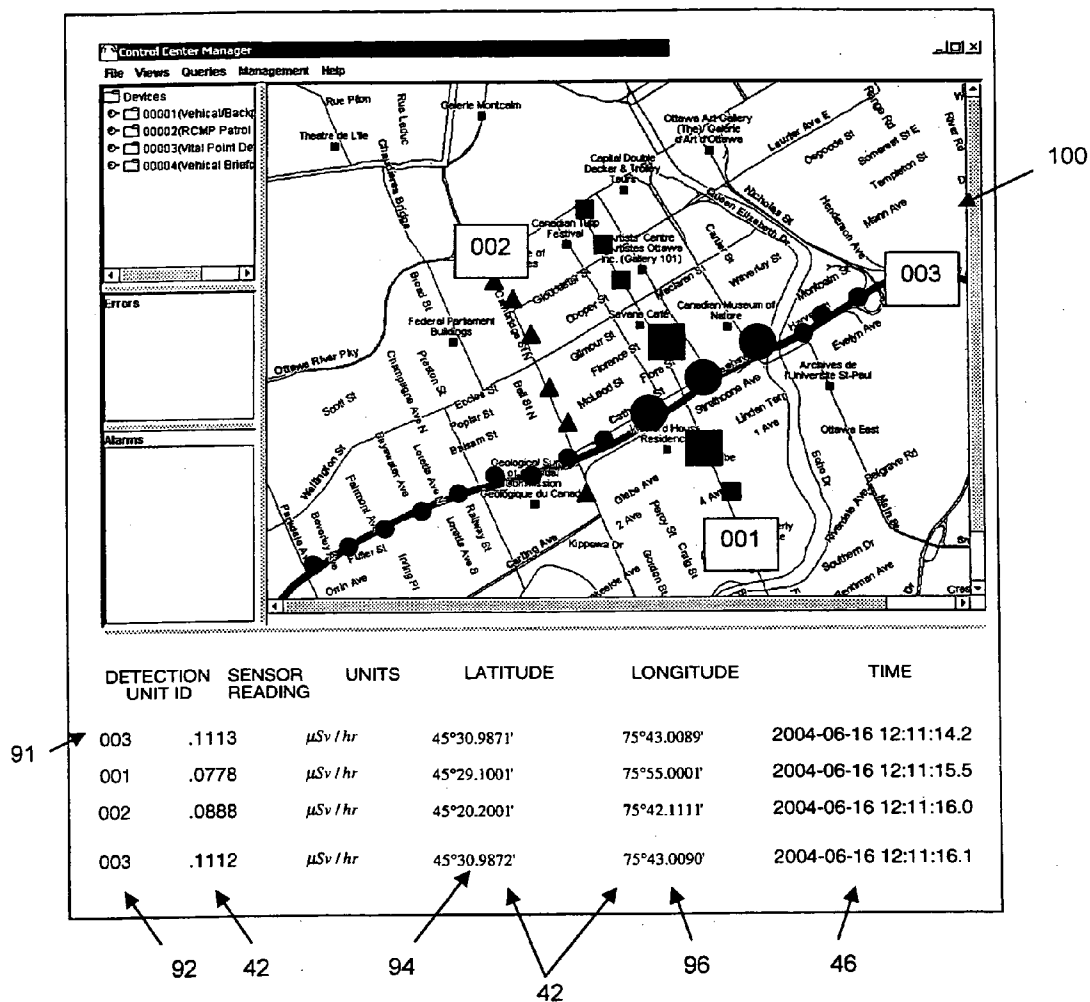


Fig. 5

200 →

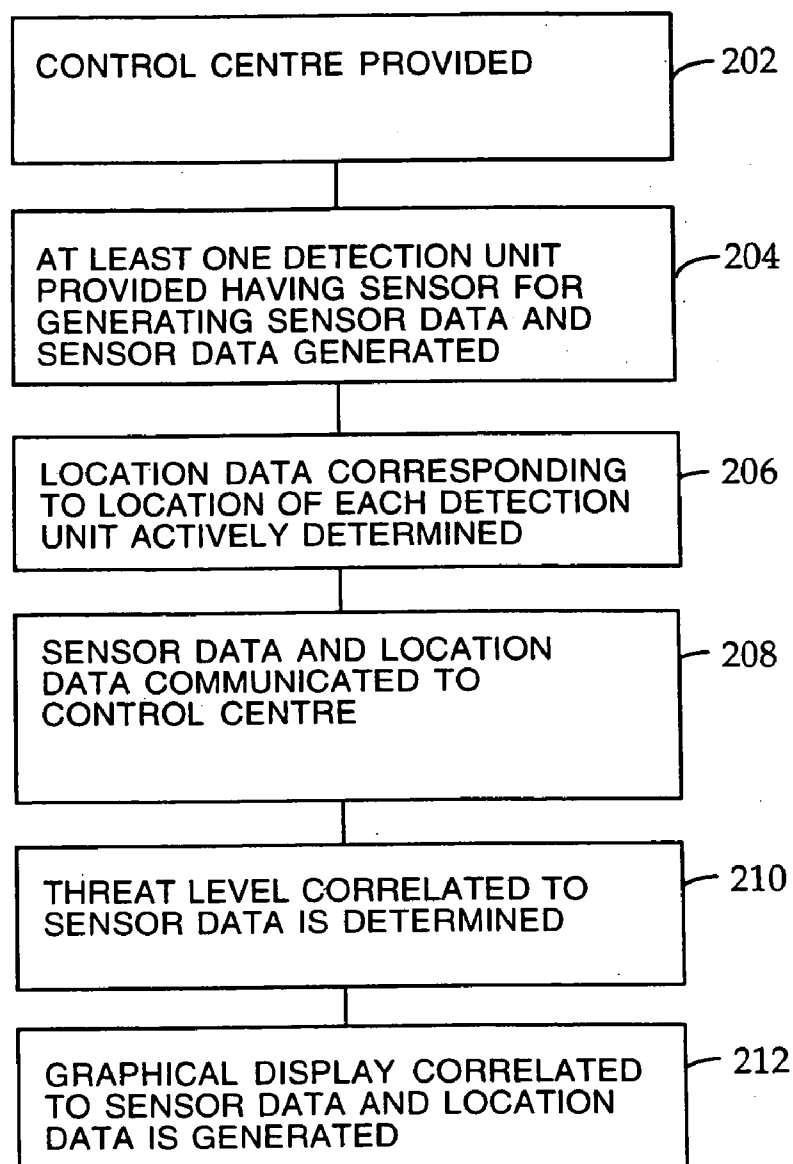


Fig. 6



## MOBILE RADIATION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK

[0001] This application claims priority from U.S. provisional patent application No. 60/520,243 which is incorporated herein by reference. The present invention relates generally to the field of surveillance systems, with common but by no means exclusive application to systems for detecting nuclear, radiation, chemical or biological conditions in the environment.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Since the terrorist events of Sep. 11, 2001, the likelihood of future terrorist attacks is acknowledged to be higher than in the past. As a result, the public has greater expectations for security, prevention, interdiction and incident site management. Radiological and other agents have a particularly high potential for psycho-social impacts on political and economic systems. The malicious dispersal or the clandestine placement of radiological materials or other agents could be used to attack private, public and economic targets.

[0003] Radiological, nuclear, biological or chemical agents could be acquired by terrorists through clandestine theft or low level military operations and moved, possibly undetected, to urban population areas or to targets of high symbolic value.

[0004] The applicants have accordingly recognized a need for improved systems and methods of detecting and tracking nuclear, radiological, biological or chemical threats.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] In one aspect, the invention is directed towards a detection system having at least one detection unit and a control centre.

[0006] The detection unit includes at least one sensor configured to generate sensor data correlated to sensed conditions; a locator for actively determining location data corresponding to the location of the detection unit; and a communicator configured to communicate the sensor data and location data.

[0007] The control centre includes a receiver for receiving the sensor data and the location data, and a control processor configured to determine a threat level correlated to the sensor data.

[0008] In another aspect, the invention is directed towards a detection unit having at least one sensor, a locator, and a communicator. The sensor is configured to generate sensor data correlated to sensed conditions. The locator is configured to actively determine location data corresponding to the location of the detection unit. The communicator is configured to communicate the sensor data and location data.

[0009] In yet another aspect, the invention is directed towards a detection unit comprising at least one sensor, a locator, a control processor and a display unit. The sensor is configured to generate sensor data correlated to sensed conditions. The locator is configured to actively determine location data corresponding to the location of the detection unit. The control processor is operatively coupled to the

sensor and to the locator. The display is operatively coupled to the control processor and configured to display graphical data correlated to both the sensor data and the corresponding location data.

[0010] In yet a further aspect, the invention is directed towards a method of detecting threatening conditions, comprising the steps of:

[0011] a. providing a control centre;

[0012] b. providing at least one mobile detection unit, wherein the detection unit comprises at least one sensor configured to generate sensor data correlated to sensed conditions;

[0013] c. actively determining location data corresponding to the location of the detection unit;

[0014] d. communicating the sensor data and the location data to the control centre;

[0015] e. determining a threat level correlated to the sensor data.

[0016] Preferably, the method also includes the step of generating a graphical display correlated to both the sensor data and the location data.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017] The present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the following drawings, in which like reference numerals refer to like parts and in which:

[0018] **FIG. 1** is a schematic diagram of a detection system made in accordance with the present invention.

[0019] **FIG. 2A** is a schematic diagram of a mobile detection unit used in connection with the detection system of **FIG. 1**.

[0020] **FIG. 2B** is a schematic diagram of a vital point detection unit used in connection with the detection system of **FIG. 1**.

[0021] **FIG. 3** is a schematic diagram of sample historical sensor reading data stored in the main data storage unit of **FIG. 1**.

[0022] **FIG. 4** is a schematic diagram of a stand-alone detection unit made in accordance with the present invention.

[0023] **FIG. 5** is a representative screen display of a display unit of **FIG. 1**.

[0024] **FIG. 6** is a logical flow diagram of a method of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0025] Referring to **FIG. 1**, illustrated therein is a detection system, referred to generally as **10**, made in accordance with the present invention. The detection system **10**, typically comprises a plurality of detection units **12**, and a control centre **14** and a main data storage unit **16**. The detection units **12** and control centre **14** are typically operatively coupled via a communications network **17** such as the internet, a local radio or wired communications network, or

cellular communications network, or a combination thereof, which provides a communications link between the units **12** and the centre **14**.

[0026] The detection units **12** may be of a mobile detection unit type **18** or a stationary vital point detection unit type **20**.

[0027] Referring now to **FIG. 2A**, illustrated therein is a mobile detection unit **18**. The mobile detection unit **18** includes a suitably programmed detection unit central processing unit (CPU) **30** comprising random access memory (RAM) and read only memory (ROM) storing device manager software **31**. The CPU **30** is operatively coupled to one or more sensors **32**, a locator **34**, a timer **36**, a communicator **38**, a detection unit data storage **40**, and a power source **41**.

[0028] Each sensor **32** measures the current level of a potentially harmful agent (eg. radiological, nuclear, chemical or biological) in the immediate environment, and generates corresponding sensor data **42**, preferably at specified intervals on a continuous basis while the detection unit **18** is in operation. Such sensors **32** are commercially available, for example, the Eberline **40G** series of radiation detectors and the associated family of external radiation detectors are available as off-the-shelf components.

[0029] The locator **34** is preferably an active positioning determining device such as a global positioning system (GPS), for example, a Trimble Lassen SQ GPS. However other systems for actively and accurately determining the location of the detection unit **18** may be used, for example such as the LORAN navigation system or other triangulation systems, which generate location data **44** corresponding to the location of the detection unit **18**.

[0030] The timer **36** may be programmed as part of the processor **30** utilizing the processor's **30** clock functionality, and is configured to generate timing data **46** which corresponds to the time at which each sensor data point **42** is generated. Alternatively, if the locator **34** is a GPS system, the locator **34** could also generate the timing data **46**, as will be understood.

[0031] The processor **30** receives the sensor data **42**, the location data **44** and the timer data **46**, and organizes the data **42**, **44**, **46** and including any error messages into a data message **51**. The processor **30** then causes the communicator **38** to communicate the data message **51** (containing the data **42**, **44**, **46** and any error messages) to the control centre **14** for processing. The communicator **38** will be a wireless data transmitter for example such as a wireless modem or wireless Ethernet device. Preferably, the processor **30** is configured to encrypt the data message **51**, and correspondingly, to decrypt any data messages received from the control centre **14**.

[0032] Typically, the communicator **38** will transmit the data message **51** via radio or cellular transmission. Typically, such a transmission will be received and converted into an internet message for delivery to the control centre **14**. In the event the communicator **38** is unable to establish or maintain a communications link with the control centre **14**, the processor **30** is preferably programmed to store the data **42**, **44**, **46** and/or the data message **51** in the detection unit data storage **40** for retrieval and communication by the communicator **38** once communications with the control centre **14** have been reestablished.

[0033] The detection unit data storage **40** will preferably also store basic alarm threshold data **48**, which preferably stores an alarm threshold data point **48** corresponding to a dangerous sensor data level **42**. If the sensor **32** generates a sensor reading **42** which exceeds (or is less than as the case may be) the alarm threshold data point **48**, the processor **30** will preferably be programmed to trigger a local alarm **50** or otherwise will preferably be programmed to notify the user of the potential danger.

[0034] Additionally, the communicator **38** may receive location-based alarm threshold data points **48** from the control centre **14** which it will store in the detection unit data storage **40** (or alternatively in the detection unit's processor **30** RAM storage). The basic and location-based alarm threshold data **48** is stored locally on the detection unit **18** to enable the processor **30** to detect a harmful environment and trigger a local alarm **50** for safety reasons, even when communication with the control centre **14** is interrupted or degraded and the control centre **14** would be unable to trigger such an alarm.

[0035] A power source **41** sufficient to power the operation of the detection unit **18** is also provided. The power source **41** preferably includes a rechargeable battery system. In some instances, the detection unit **18** (and correspondingly, the power source **41**, which will typically comprise a significant portion of the detection unit's **18** weight) may be configured in size and weight to be easily carried by a person, for example, in a backpack. In such instance, it is expected that such a person could either walk or travel on bike or horseback. In addition, or in the alternative to a rechargeable battery system, in detection units **18** intended for use with a motor vehicle the power source **41** may include cabling and/or adaptors for connecting the detection unit **18** to the vehicle's electrical system for the supply of electrical power.

[0036] In general, each detection unit **12** measures current levels of undesirable agents (ie. chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear), and sends these measurements, coupled with current time and location, to the Control Center **14**. The Control Center **14** receives and organizes the data from a network of Detection Units **12**.

[0037] Referring now to **FIG. 2B**, illustrated therein is a vital point detection unit **20**. Vital Point Detection Units **20** (VPDU **20**) are statically deployed, and are intended to protect fixed assets. VPDUs **20** are generally similar to the mobile detection units **18**. However, because a VPDU's **20** location is static, no GPS-style locator **34** is required. Accordingly, the locator **34'** may simply comprise location data **44** corresponding to the location of the VPDU **20** which has been predetermined and stored in the detection unit data storage **40**. For the sake of clarity, such a locator **34'** is not considered to be active for the purpose of this application.

[0038] Additionally, wireless communication is typically not needed in VPDUs **20**. Accordingly, the communicator **38'** may take the form of a wired communication device, such as a wired Ethernet device. As well, in the case of a VPDU **20**, the power supply **41** may include a electrical plug for plugging into a standard wall socket.

[0039] Referring again to **FIG. 1**, the control centre **14** includes three main software components, each of which may be programmed and run on a main control centre CPU

70, or alternatively may be programmed and run on separate, but operatively coupled CPUs: a relay module 72, a data manager 74, a threat manager 76.

[0040] Typically, the main data storage unit 16 comprises long term memory and forms part of the control centre 14, although it should be understood that the database 16 may reside locally or be remotely coupled to the control centre 14. The control centre 14 also includes a communications unit 78, typically having both wired and wireless communications devices, such as wireless modems, wired or wireless Ethernet devices, radio or satellite or infrared transmitters and receivers.

[0041] The relay module 72 is programmed to manage the communication of data between the communications unit 78 and the communicator 38 of each of the detection units 12. The data manager 74 manages the main data storage unit 16. The data manager 74 provides service to the relay module 72 and the control centre managers 80 (discussed in greater detail below), and allows them to add, retrieve, modify and delete various monitoring information.

[0042] The threat manager 76 determines if the sensor data 42 indicates a level of agent that is higher than normal, or in the case of radiation, indicates the presence of a signal that is stronger than background radiation. The threat manager 76 determines a threat level for all sensor data 42 measurements, which is stored with each sensor data measurement 42 in the main data storage unit 16 by the data manager 74. In its simplest embodiment, the threat manager 76 may determine threat level by comparing the sensor measurements 42 to previously determined threshold level data points stored in the main data storage 16.

[0043] In a more complicated embodiment, the threat manager 76 determines threat level by analyzing sensor measurements 42, in conjunction with the corresponding location and time when the sensor measurements 42 were taken. The threat manager 76 may also use data from other sensors that measure current weather conditions, and it may allow manual overrides for known and accepted radiation anomalies (such as known transportation of non-illicit material). This calculated threat level is then coupled with the measurement 42, location and time and stored in the main data storage 16 by the data manager 74.

[0044] The threat level analysis typically proceeds in four steps. These four signal processing steps are preferably employed continuously throughout the operation of the system 10. This continuous operation allows for improvement in sensitivity and specificity of detection of threat events during the entire operational lifetime of the system 10 through increased statistical precision in characterizing the expected radiation environment. The four steps are set out below.

[0045] First, the sensor measurements 42 are associated with a statistical uncertainty. Further, the effects of radiation sensor movement, sensor efficiency of detection, instrumental measurement averaging time, directional sensitivity, and other instrumental factors as may be necessary are accounted for in order to obtain an estimate of the radiation level at a specific location and its uncertainty.

[0046] Second, the estimates of the radiation levels and their uncertainties are associated with season of year, time of day, prevailing climatic conditions, and measurements

obtained from other sensors such as static radiation sensors. Using these factors the seasonal and temporal variations in the radiation environment may be characterized.

[0047] Third, the short term temporal and spatial variations in radiation measurement levels arising from the legitimate movement and placement of radiation sources in the environment are identified by association of radiation measurement data with those radiation sources.

[0048] Fourth, anomalous radiation sources both static and moving are characterized by significant deviations from the expected radiation environment as identified by the above three steps. Anomalous radiation sources may differ in such factors as, but not limited to, magnitude of radiation sensor measurement data, velocity, pattern of movement within the environment, temporal variation in radiation measured level and radiation spectrum.

[0049] The system 10 provides for the use of conventional signal processing tools to conduct the above four steps. These tools include but are not limited to statistical estimates of errors and uncertainties, statistical tests of significance of association, difference, etc., seasonal factor extraction, temporal and spatial averaging and deconvolution techniques. These tools are typically applied globally to the data set of sensor measurements distributed spatially over the area monitored and temporally over the time span of monitoring.

[0050] The present system provides for the capability to employ adaptive alarming levels. First, the important spatial, meteorological and temporal variations within a high value target area and which variations may be as great as ten to one, may be used to provide for deviations of the radiation or other types of sensor measurements relative to the expected levels specific in time and location as determined by routine operation of the present system.

[0051] In addition, the system provides for the adjustment of the above relative alarming levels on the basis of a risk/cost/benefit determination. Intelligence estimates of the probability of the perpetration of a radiological, chemical, biological or nuclear attack and other intelligence information from outside the system may be used to dynamically adjust the relative measurement alarming levels. This adaptive alarming operation provides for the more sensitive detection of anomalous events with acceptance of the costs of higher false positive rates in periods of greater perceived risk to the high value target area.

[0052] In routine surveillance operation, and in the absence of threatening incidents, the system 10 provides a cost effective means for the assembly of a data set characterizing the normal or expected environment of the area under surveillance with unprecedented spatial resolution, temporal resolution and statistical significance. Moreover the data are reported automatically by autonomous operation of the system leading to the important advantages of reliability, reproducibility, consistency and negligible field operative skill and time requirements.

[0053] The detailed understanding and the catalog of the signatures of benign radiation, nuclear, biological and/or chemical measurements resulting from operation of the system 10 provide a basis upon which the identification of the signatures of anomalous and illicit events can be made. This leads to a lower rate of occurrence of undesirable and costly false alarms or false positive indications of illicit

events. As well, these features lead to a lower rate of occurrence of dangerous and costly failures to alarm in the presence of illicit events or false negative indications of illicit events.

[0054] Pixon signal processing tools may instead be used to conduct the above four steps. Pixon signal analysis is discussed for example in Puetter, R. C., and Yahil, A., "The Pixon Method of Image Reconstruction", Proc. ADASS '98, in *Astronomical Data Analysis Software and Systems VIII*, D. M. Mehringer, R. L. Plante, and D. A. Roberts, Eds, ASP Conference Series, Vol. 172, pp. 307-316, which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0055] These Pixon tools obtain the best estimate of a radiation measurement for example at each specific spatial and temporal point in the set of radiation measurements by modeling the data available in the local neighborhood of that spatial and temporal point. The model developed of the local data is that model which is the simplest possible which is consistent with the statistical uncertainties inherent in the data. The threat manager 76 is also preferably programmed to provide the ability to query the data manager 42 for the stored threat level of each detection unit's 12 latest sensor readings.

[0056] The data manager 74 is preferably the only control centre 14 system component that has direct access to the main data storage 16. All operations involving reading, writing, and manipulating data within the main data storage 16 will preferably be performed exclusively by the data manager 74. The data manager 74 provides services to the relay module 72 and to each control centre manager 80 that allow them to add, modify, view, and delete data stored in the main data storage 16.

[0057] The data manager 74 controls the storing of sensor data 42, device configuration data, errors, and commands for the detection unit CPUs 30. The data manager 74 will receive the data messages 51 from the relay module 72 and then parse the sensor readings 42, corresponding location and time data, and error messages from the data messages 51 and store them in the main data storage 16.

[0058] Referring now to FIG. 3, illustrated therein is a representative sample of the type of historical data which may be stored in the main data storage 16. The database 16 contains the detection unit identifier 92, the sensor data 42, units of measurement 43, the location data 44 (latitude 94 and longitude 96) (corresponding to the sensor data 42), and the timer data 46 also corresponding to every reading 42.

[0059] The relay module 72 may also be programmed to periodically query the data manager 74 for a list of commands to be sent to the detection unit CPUs 30. The data manager 74 will also store all application preferences and settings data required by the control centre managers 80. The control centre managers 80 may query the data manager 74 for sensor readings 42, and detection unit 12 configuration. In addition each control centre manager 80 will be able to send commands to the detection units 12 and update configuration information.

[0060] The relay module 72 captures the data messages 51 in raw data streams from the detection unit CPUs 30 and sends them to the data manager 74. In addition, the relay module 72 has the ability to forward commands from the data manager 74 to the detection unit CPUs 30.

[0061] The relay module 72 monitors for incoming socket requests and then forwards them to the data manager 74. The relay module 72 will also periodically poll the data manager 74 for commands that need to be sent to individual detection unit CPUs 30.

[0062] The relay module 72 is preferably programmed to accept incoming socket requests from detection units 12.

[0063] It will spawn an instance of a "Request Manager" to read the data messages 51 from the detection unit 12. The relay module 72 will ensure that the Request Manager terminates properly.

[0064] Once a connection request is detected, the relay module 72 will preferably create a specialized thread, called "Request Manager", for dealing with the device requesting the connection.

[0065] The Request Manager thread is capable in running in two modes. In N-bit mode the Request Manager will wait for a data message 51 from a detection unit 12. Once the message 51 has been received, the Request Manager thread will upload available commands to the detection unit 12, then it will close the connection. In Permanent Listen mode the Request Manager thread will always have the connection open to receive new readings from the client detection unit. In this mode the Request Manager thread will periodically check if there are commands available to send to the client device. In Permanent Listen mode, the Request Manager thread will only close the connection when an error is encountered.

[0066] The control center 14, also receives requests from each control center manager 80 (a user interface application) to retrieve information. The control center manager 80 will query the data manager 74 for stored radiation readings and detection unit 12 configuration. In addition, the control center manager 80 is able to send commands to the detection units 12 and update configuration information.

[0067] Typically, each control centre manager 80 is coupled to an input/output device 82, such as a computer having a keyboard 84 and mouse and a display monitor 86 for displaying data to the end users. As discussed below, the input/output device 82 may be a portable device such as a PDA or cellular phone having a display screen. Via the display screen 86, the control centre manager 80 is programmed to display a radiation monitoring screen to the end user. FIG. 5 illustrates a representative example of a radiation monitoring screen 90.

[0068] The screen 90 shall display a table 91 of the current radiation readings being displayed on a map 100 which is synchronized with the location data 44 for each of the detection units 12. The table 91 contains the detection unit identifier 92, the location data 44 (latitude 94 and longitude 96), sensor data 42, units of measurement and the timer data 46 for every reading.

[0069] The screen 90 also displays a labeled marker or other indicator on the current map 100, showing the location of each of the detection units 12, and indicating each unit's 12 current alarm level. The screen shall display a trail on the current map 100, showing the recent path of each of the detection units 12, and indicating each unit's 12 alarm level at each point on that path. In the example illustrated on FIG. 5, the relative strength of the alarm levels is illustrated by the

size of the geometric shapes marking each trail, but colour or other appropriate indicator may be used. In the example illustrated on **FIG. 5**, three different geometric shapes (circles, squares, triangles) depict the paths of the three different detection units **12**. The larger circles and larger squares are intended to illustrate sensor readings **42** which were determined to represent a higher threat level than the sensor readings **42** represented by small squares and small circles.

[0070] Every reading that can be located on the selected map **100** is illustrated until it expires (e.g. after 2 minutes or some other selected time limit). If alarms are set, they are illustrated on the map **100** accordingly. The trails indicate past readings.

[0071] As noted, the control centre manager **80** is also programmed to provide the user the ability to query the data manager **74** to view historical readings. The display will provide the ability to query for readings, and the ability to query the results.

[0072] The control centre manager **80** is programmed with a replay manager which displays a replay of a previous set of data, between two dates/times set by the user, on the display monitor **86**. The replay screen should be substantially similar to the monitoring screen **90** illustrated in **FIG. 5**. The replay should preferably be paused, rewound, and fast forwarded. The replay speed may also preferably be increased several times for speedy viewing.

[0073] Illustrated on the replay screen are a slider control, and play, pause, and stop buttons which allow the user to have a media player-like control over the replay. A progress bar within the slider control indicates the progress of the data streaming, as in media player. The replay manager allows the user to select a speed of playback, which can be changed at any time.

[0074] The control centre manager **80** is also programmed to allow the user to select a map **100** (or aerial photograph or view of a larger map, etc.) on which to view the sensor data **42**. This can be changed at any time.

[0075] Preferably, the control centre **14** is also programmed with a threat locating module **102**. This module **102** is expected to be used when a radiological or nuclear terrorist event has occurred or has been suspected to have occurred.

[0076] This threat locating module **102** has access to all historical and current radiation readings and associated times and locations. It will use these data, their associated statistical analyses, and physical modeling of terrorist event scenarios in order to determine estimates of the location, quantity, and isotope of the radiological or nuclear material. It will do this analysis for several scenarios, where each scenario is based on a different assumption of the nature of the source: single stationary location, two stationary locations, single Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD), two RDDs, etc.; single source being transported, two sources being transported, etc.; widely dispersed source (i.e. as a powder, aerosol, etc.).

[0077] Additionally, the system **10** provides the benefit and advantage of making available substantially in real time and potentially on a national or international scale the data, information and estimates related to identified or suspected

terrorist attacks. This benefit will be of particular advantage during multiple attack events and in soliciting expert opinion from multiple remote jurisdictions.

[0078] This analysis would preferably be illustrated graphically, in a manner similar to that of the radiation monitoring screen **90**. The user may select the scenario description, and see the probable locations displayed on a map **100**. In this manner, the user may see a logical pattern for one or more scenarios, and direct policing authorities and first responders accordingly.

[0079] Equipping policing authorities and first responders with displays may prove to be advantageous. The control centre manager interface **80** can easily be run on computers that are common in police cars. However, a portable display would be valuable for pedestrian and equine deployment.

[0080] This portable display **82**, running on a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or on a Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) enabled cell phone, may run the standard control centre manager interface **80**, or be programmed to run a special light version of the software.

[0081] This light version of control centre manager interface **80** would selectively display information related to the user's own detection unit **12**: actual sensor readings **42**, current threat level (alarm level), location information **44** (all displayed textually and/or graphically).

[0082] Illustrated in **FIG. 4** is a schematic diagram of an alternative stand-alone version of the detection unit **12'** of the present invention. For cost or other reasons, it may not be feasible for certain applications to have a centralized control centre **14**. Accordingly, a single stand-alone detection unit **12'** of the present invention may be desired.

[0083] As will be understood, the stand-alone detection unit comprises many similar components as that of the mobile detection unit **18**, but with the processing capability of the control centre CPU **70**, and the greater storage capacity of the main data storage **16**. Accordingly, the stand-alone CPU **30'** is programmed with the threat manager **76** and the data manager **74** modules. The detection unit **12'** is also provided with a display monitor **86** and an input device **84**, for example such as a keyboard or touch-sensitive screen, which are operatively coupled to the CPU **30'**.

[0084] The detection unit **12'** will preferably generate a screen display substantially similar to the radiation monitoring screen **90**, but as will be understood, will only display the data such as the sensor readings **42** and location data **44** and time data **46** generated by the detection unit **12'**.

[0085] Referring now to **FIG. 6** (in conjunction with **FIGS. 1 and 2A & 2B**), illustrated therein is one embodiment of the general process, referred to generally as **200**, which the detection system **10** performs. A control centre **14** is provided (Block **202**), together with at least one detection unit **12** having a sensor **32** for generating sensor data **42** correlated to sensed conditions (Block **204**). Location data **44** corresponding to the location of each detection unit **12** is then actively determined (Block **206**). The sensor data **42** and the location data **44** are then communicated to the control centre **14** (Block **208**). Next, the data **42**, **44** is analyzed and a threat level correlated to the sensor data **42** is determined (Block **210**). A graphical display may then be generated which is correlated to both the sensor data **42** and the location data **44**.

[0086] Thus, while what is shown and described herein constitute preferred embodiments of the subject invention, it should be understood that various changes can be made without departing from the subject invention, the scope of which is defined in the appended claims.

**1.** A detection system comprising:

- a) at least one detection unit, wherein the detection unit comprises:
  - i) at least one sensor configured to generate sensor data correlated to sensed conditions;
  - ii) locator for actively determining location data corresponding to the location of the detection unit;
  - iii) a communicator configured to communicate the sensor data and the location data
- b) a control centre, wherein the control centre comprises:
  - i) a receiver for receiving the sensor data and the location data;
  - ii) a control processor configured to determine a threat level correlated to the sensor data.

**2.** The detection system of claim 1, further comprising a communications network configured to provide a communications link between the communicator and the receiver.

**3.** The detection system of claim 1, wherein the detection unit further comprises a timer for generating timing data correlated to the time at which the sensor data is generated.

**4.** The detection system of claim 1, further comprising a data storage unit configured to store threshold data.

**5.** The detection system of claim 4, wherein the threshold data is correlated to previously stored sensor data and correlated location data.

**6.** The detection system of claim 4, wherein the threshold data comprises at least one data point corresponding to a predetermined threshold level.

**7.** The detection system of claim 1, further comprising a monitor operatively coupled to the control processor, wherein the monitor is configured to generate a graphical display correlated to the sensor data and corresponding location data.

**8.** The detection system of claim 7, wherein the graphical display comprises a map.

**9.** A detection unit comprising:

- a) at least one sensor configured to generate sensor data correlated to sensed conditions;
- b) a locator configured to actively determine location data corresponding to the location of the detection unit;
- c) a communicator operatively coupled to the sensor and to the locator, and configured to communicate the sensor data and location data.

**10.** The detection unit of claim 9, further comprising a timer for generating timing data correlated to the time at which the sensor data is generated.

**11.** The detection unit of claim 9, further comprising a data storage unit configured to store threshold data.

**12.** The detection unit of claim 11, wherein the threshold data is correlated to previously stored sensor data and correlated location data.

**13.** The detection unit of claim 11, wherein the threshold data comprises at least one data point corresponding to a predetermined threshold level.

**14.** The detection unit as claimed in claim 9, wherein the location determining means comprises a global positioning system.

**15.** The detection unit as claimed in claim 9, wherein the at least one sensor is configured to sense at least one from the following set of types of agents: chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear.

**16.** A method of detecting threatening conditions, comprising the steps of:

- a) providing a control centre;
- b) providing at least one mobile detection unit, wherein the detection unit comprises at least one sensor configured to generate sensor data correlated to sensed conditions;
- c) actively determining location data corresponding to the location of the detection unit;
- d) communicating the sensor data and the location data to the control centre;
- e) determining a threat level correlated to the sensor data.

**17.** The method as claimed in claim 17, further comprising the step of generating a graphical display correlated to both the sensor data and the location data.

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