

Technical Developments Behind the Advanced Transparency Framework

Carmen Méndez
Sociotecnia Solutions

Virginia Cleary, Gary Rochau, David York
Sandia National Laboratories

N. Inoue, T. Kitabata, T. Irie
Japan Atomic Energy Agency

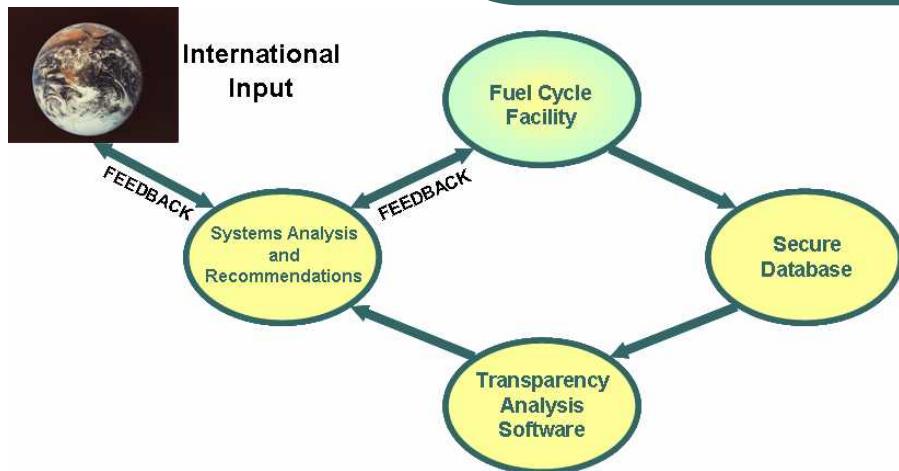
Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company,
for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration
under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.



Outline

- Advanced Transparency Framework
- Project Scope
- Technological Developments
- Future Work and Conclusions

Transparency is a confidence building approach among political entities to ensure civilian nuclear facilities are not being used for the development of nuclear weapons



Nuclear fuel cycle transparency involves the cooperative sharing of relevant nuclear material, process and facility information among all authorized parties to ensure the safe and legitimate use of nuclear material and technology

A system is transparent when all parties feel that the proliferation risk is at an acceptable level. For this to occur, proliferation risk should be monitored in a continuous fashion.



OLD

Monitoring fuel handling activities by inspection
Slow and subjective

REDEFINING TRANSPARENCY

A traditional transparency system involves:

- Use of external devices
- Comparison of recorded and declared activities
- Provides no feedback

NEW

Increasingly automated fuel handling activities
Use of process data
Real-time quantitative analysis

An advanced transparency system MUST:

- Operate in real-time
- Utilize plant process and design data
- Utilize declared plant processes
- Conduct real-time, quantitative analysis of proliferation-risk
- Securely provide analysis to the facility and authorized parties

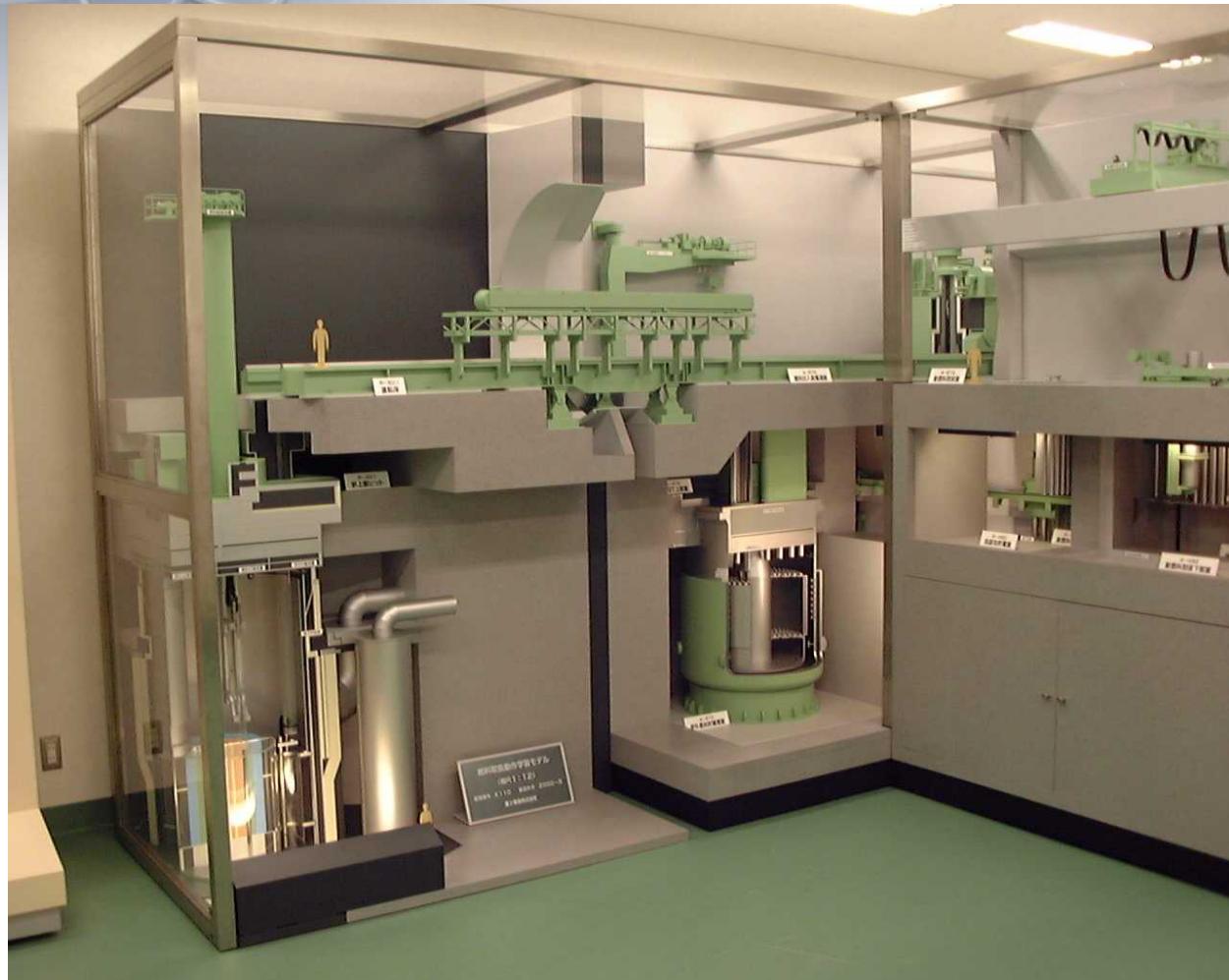


Project Scope

- Utilizing the framework developed by Sandia National Laboratories & Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA)
 - Demonstrate advanced transparency at the Monju Nuclear Fuel Cycle Model at the International Nuclear Information Training Center/JAEA
- New innovations:
 - Continuous, real-time monitoring of process and signal data internal to nuclear fuel cycle facilities
 - Calculation of diversion risk in real-time utilizing inherent process data

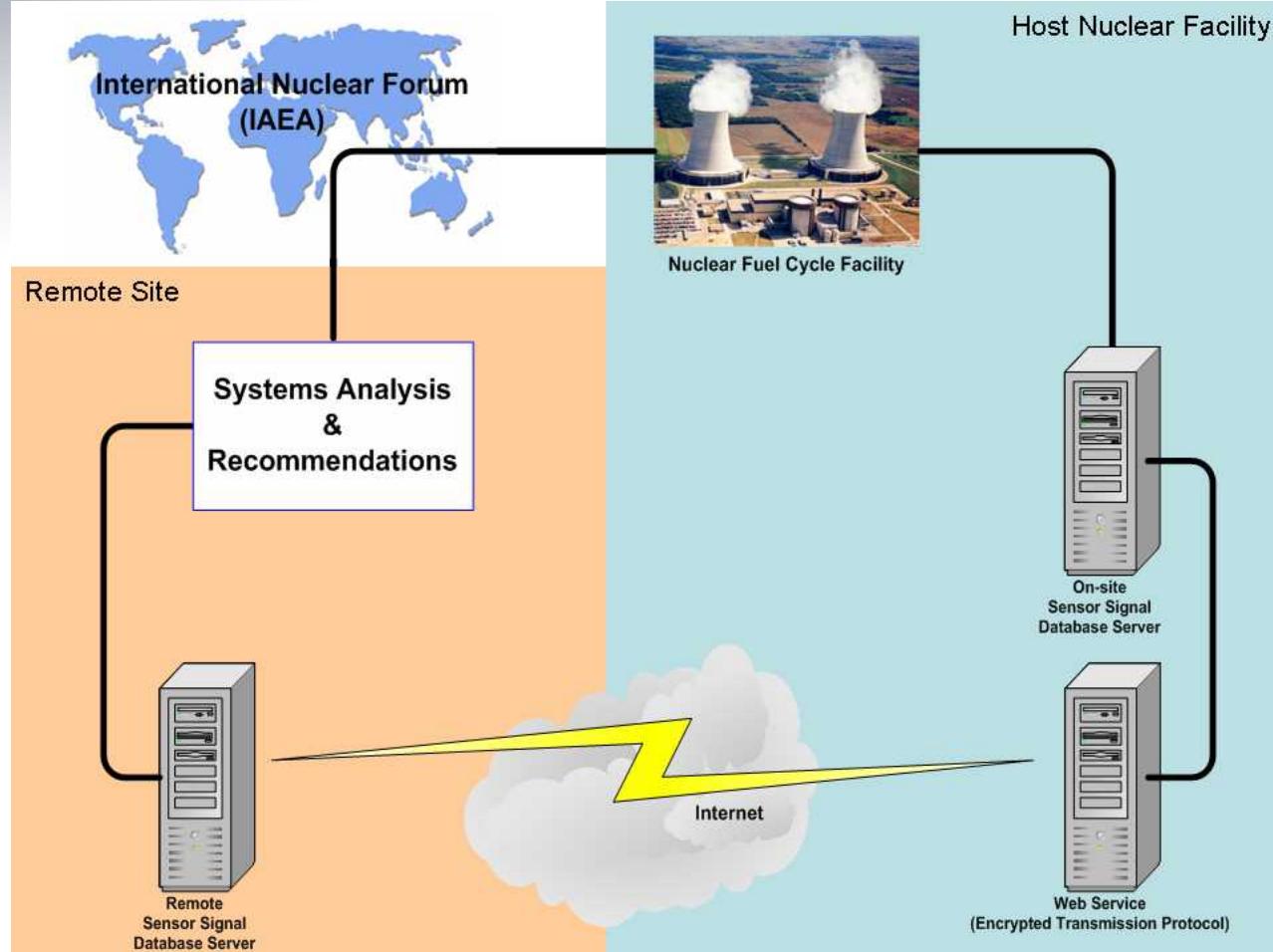


Monju Nuclear Fuel Cycle Training Model





Conceptual Framework for Advanced Transparency





XML Client Module

- The raw, binary, inherent, process data from the automated system is encrypted at the facility and securely transferred to the remote site, where the information is decrypted.
- This information is transferred through a Virtual Private Network.
- Functionality:
 - Scan a folder and subfolders in the host/Japan computer to detect when a change has been made
 - Select and transfer a copy of an XML file from the host/Japan computer to the remote/Sandia computer for storage & analysis.



XML Reader Module

- After information is transferred from the Server to the Client, an XML Reader parses through the information and populates the Transparency Database
- Functionality:
 - Read the XML doc containing sensor signal information gathered from the source site and transmitted via VPN/Client Module
 - Transfer XML contents into an Access or SQL Server database where they are stored for analysis



Transparency Toolbox Module

- The Transparency Toolbox is the main Graphical User Interface (GUI) at the remote site.
- The Toolbox is used to display information and facilitate development of constraints.
- Functionality:
 - View: Schematics, Signal Records and Status, Datasheet, Calendar, Diagrams, Material Inventories, Constraints
 - Data Managers: Sensors, Risk Analysis, Reports
 - Toolbox can interact with Analysis Software in real time, as data is being processed, to display real time reports and analysis results

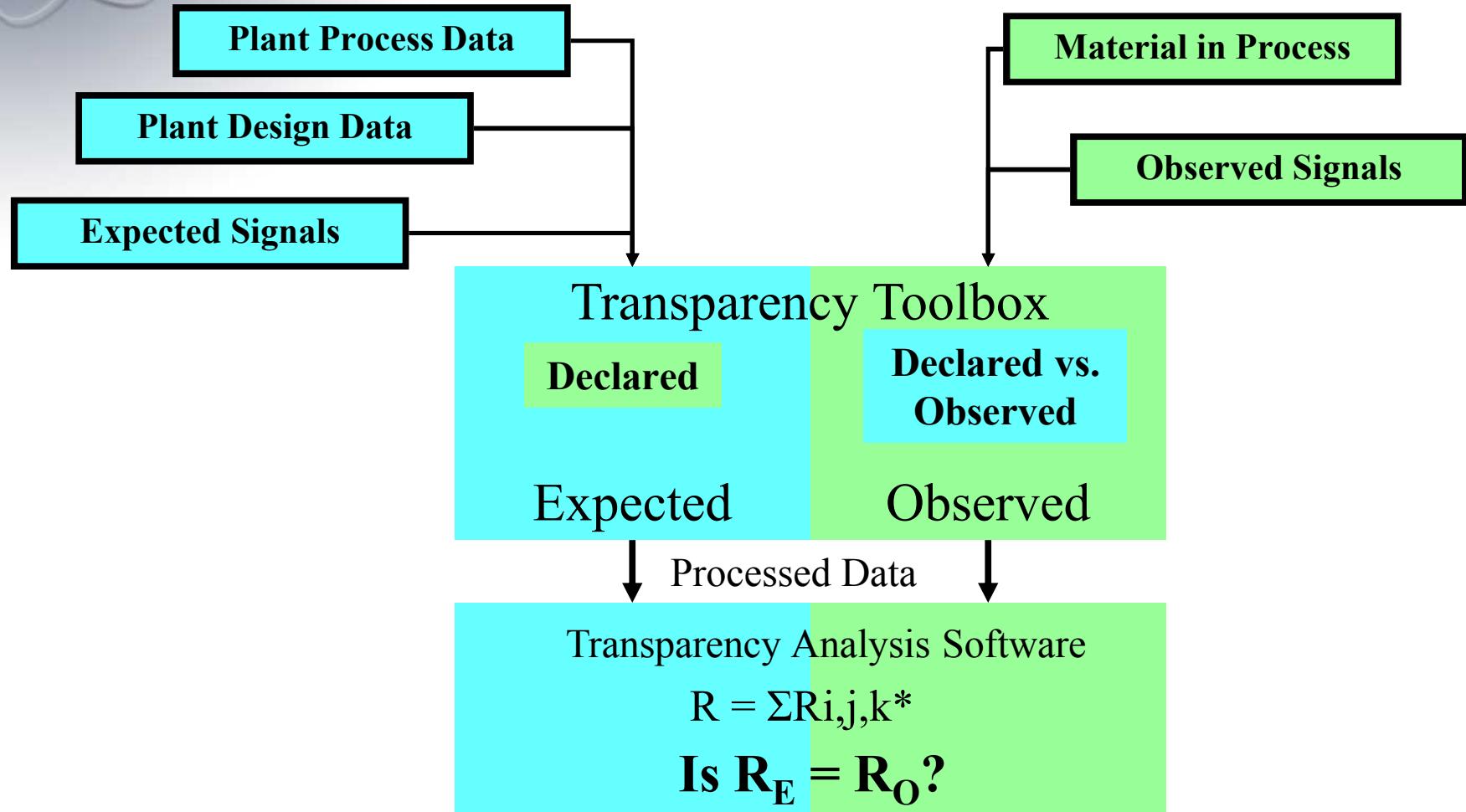


Analysis Software Module

- The Transparency Analysis Software conducts the operational verification and calculates the diversion risk of a nuclear facility.
- The software incorporates quantitative analysis tools that evaluate the process data to determine the diversion risk.
- Functionality:
 - Sensor data: order of operations, signal interpretation
 - Risk analysis, logic tests



Diversion Risk Analysis



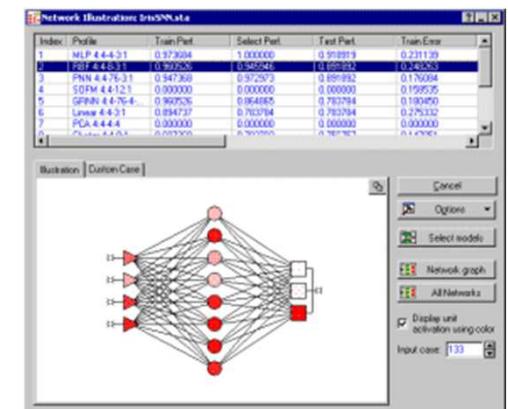


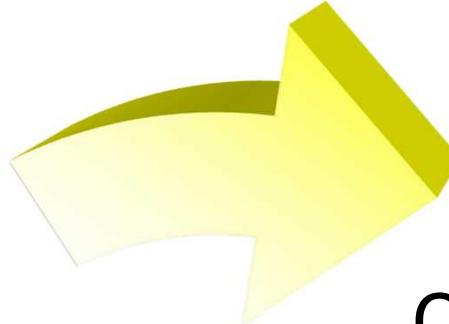
Data Security, Verification and Validation

- Transparency systems can be constructed that restrict access of sensitive information to only authorized regulatory parties.
- Through verification and validation techniques data transmitted from the nuclear facility via the advanced transparency framework can be guaranteed as secure and reliable.



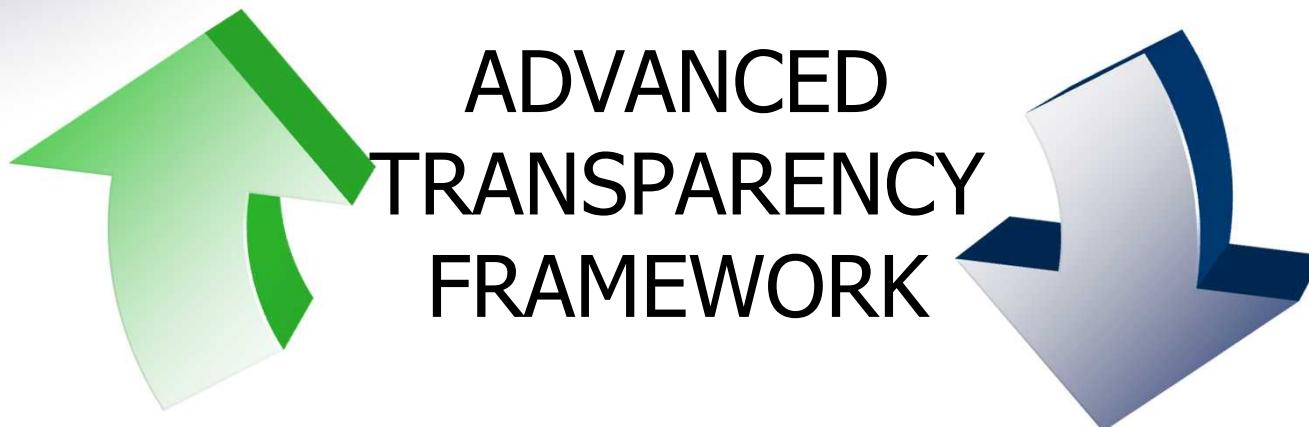
**Encrypted
Tamper
Resistant Virtual
Network**





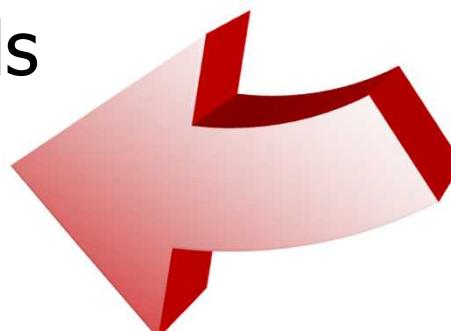
Security

Operations



Safeguards

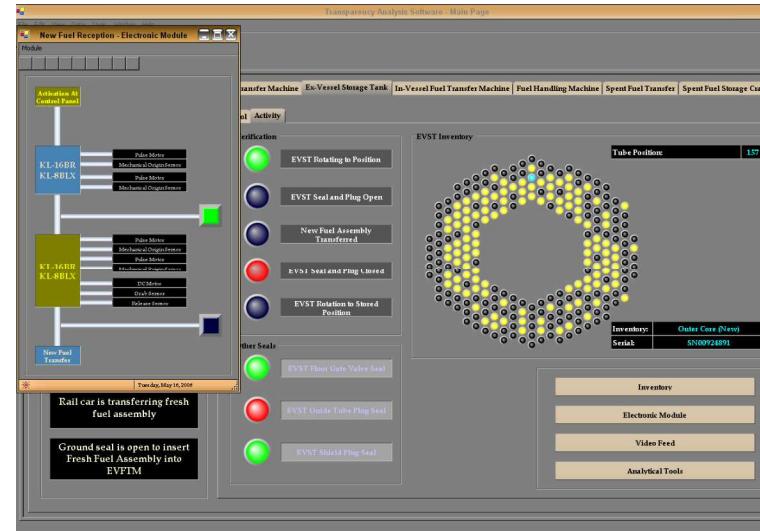
Safety





Technical Developments

- Accurate collection of signals internal to the Monju Nuclear Fuel Cycle Model
- Live collection and transfer of these signals from the Monju Database Server (in Japan) to Sandia
- Accurate interpretation of signals in accordance with model operations
- Detection of “manual override events” or interruptions in automated processes





Conclusions

- Augmentation of the current transparency ideology can support the IAEA mission to ensure safe and peaceful use of nuclear technology.
- A real-time analysis is important due to the speed at which proliferation can occur.
- New ideas for fuel cycle transparency can result in increased confidence and optimized resources.
- A new paradigm can be utilized to facilitate deployment of nuclear technology to developing nations, optimize inspections, and enforce agreements.