

Authentication of Data from the International Monitoring System (IMS)

INTERNATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM



The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) of 1996 bans nuclear explosions in all environments. Explosions in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space were banned in 1963. CTBT prohibits them underground as well.

Under CTBT, a global system of monitoring stations, using four complementary technologies, is being established to record data necessary to verify compliance with the Treaty. Supported by 16 radionuclide laboratories, this network of 321 monitoring stations will be capable of registering shock waves emanating from a nuclear explosion underground, in the seas and in the air, as well as detecting radioactive debris released into the atmosphere. The location of the stations has been carefully chosen for optimal and cost-effective global coverage.

The monitoring stations will transmit, via satellite, the data to the International Data Centre (IDC) within CTBTO PrepCom in Vienna, where the data will be used to detect, locate and characterize events.

These data and IDC products will be made available to the States Signatories for final analysis.

Overleaf is a listing of the 337 facilities of the international monitoring system and brief descriptions of their characteristics and capabilities.

- Seismic primary array (PS)
- Seismic primary three-component station (PS)
- Seismic auxiliary array (AS)
- Hydroacoustic (hydrophone) station (HA)
- Hydroacoustic (T-phase) station (HA)
- Infrasound station (IS)
- Radionuclide station (RN)
- Radionuclide laboratory (RL)
- International Data Centre, CTBTO PrepCom, Vienna

The CTBT Verification Regime



5 Geostationary
Satellites



GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

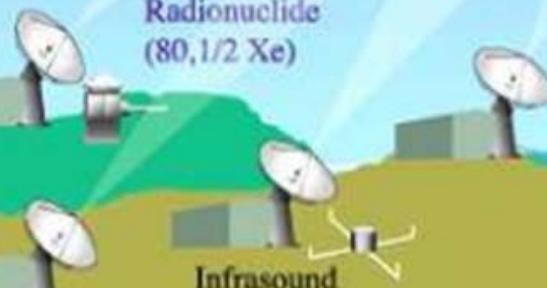


INTERNATIONAL DATA CENTRE

National
Authorities



Radionuclide
(80, 1/2 Xe)



Hydroacoustic
(6 hydro, 5T)



Seismic
(50 Pri + 120 Aux)

Infrasound
(60)

INTERNATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM



IMS system uses a two-factor approach to system authentication

- Geophysical Analysis
 - Background monitoring for sudden changes
 - Signal comparison with remainder of the IMS system
- Data Surety



Data Surety

- Station Security
- Data Validation
- Command & Control



Station Security

- Equipment co-located in a locked vault/cabinet/building
- Vault/cabinet/building armed with intrusion switch
- Status of intrusion switch
 - Reported in waveform data stream
 - Message sent on change of status in radionuclide
- Status monitored at the International Data Centre (IDC)







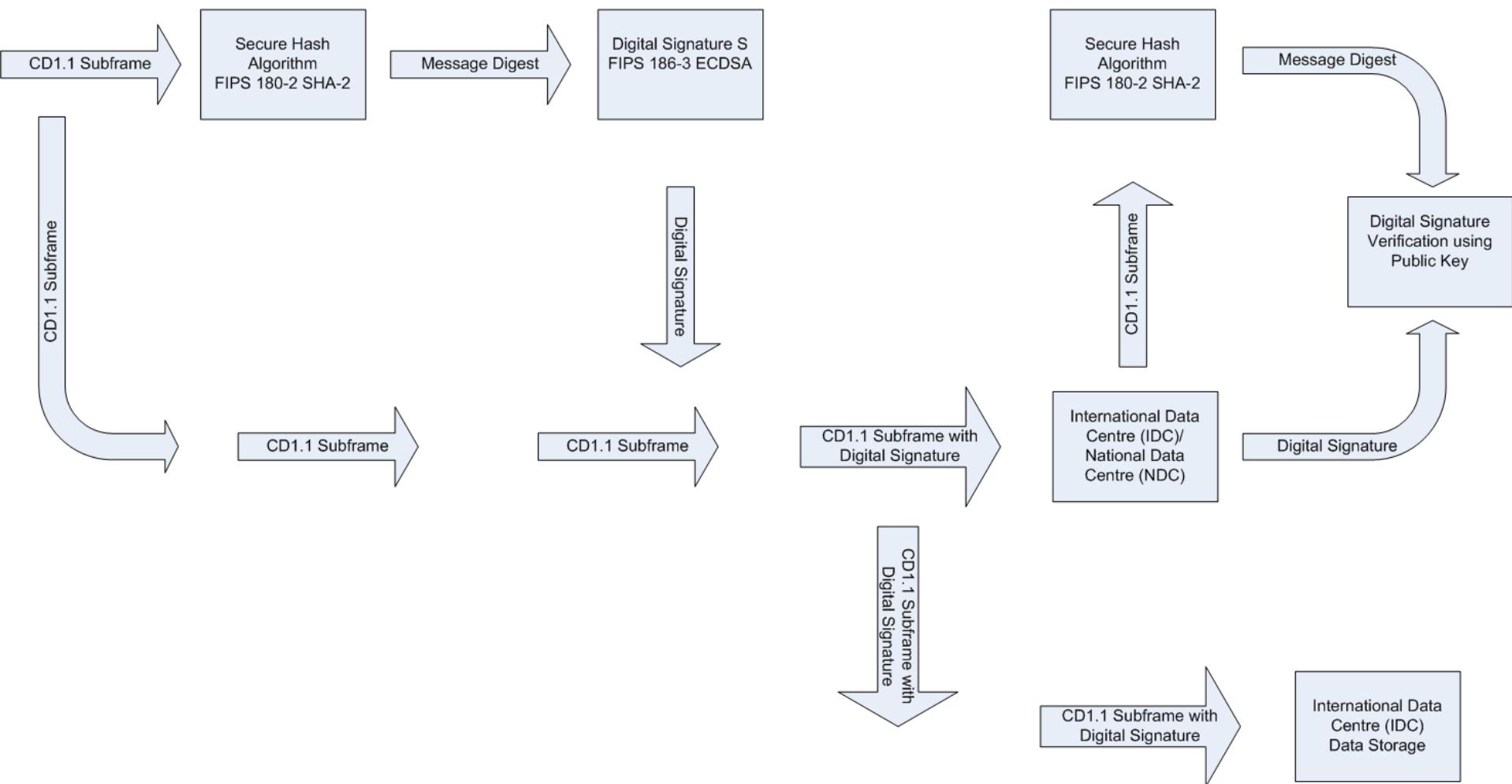




Data Validation

- Signatures produced from CD1.1 data using
 - FIPS 186-2 ECDSA
 - FIPS 180-2 SHA-2
 - FIPS 140
- Keys
 - Private/Public keys generated within security token
 - Public keys uploaded to Certificate Authority through PTS Secure Portal
 - Station Certificates stored on Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)
 - IDC/NDCs retrieve Station Certificates from LDAP
 - Certification Revocation Lists document valid dates of certificates
- Data Signatures attached to frame
- Data signatures validated at IDC and NDCs
- Data from failed signatures will not be used for event detection by the IDC

CD1.1 Data Validation



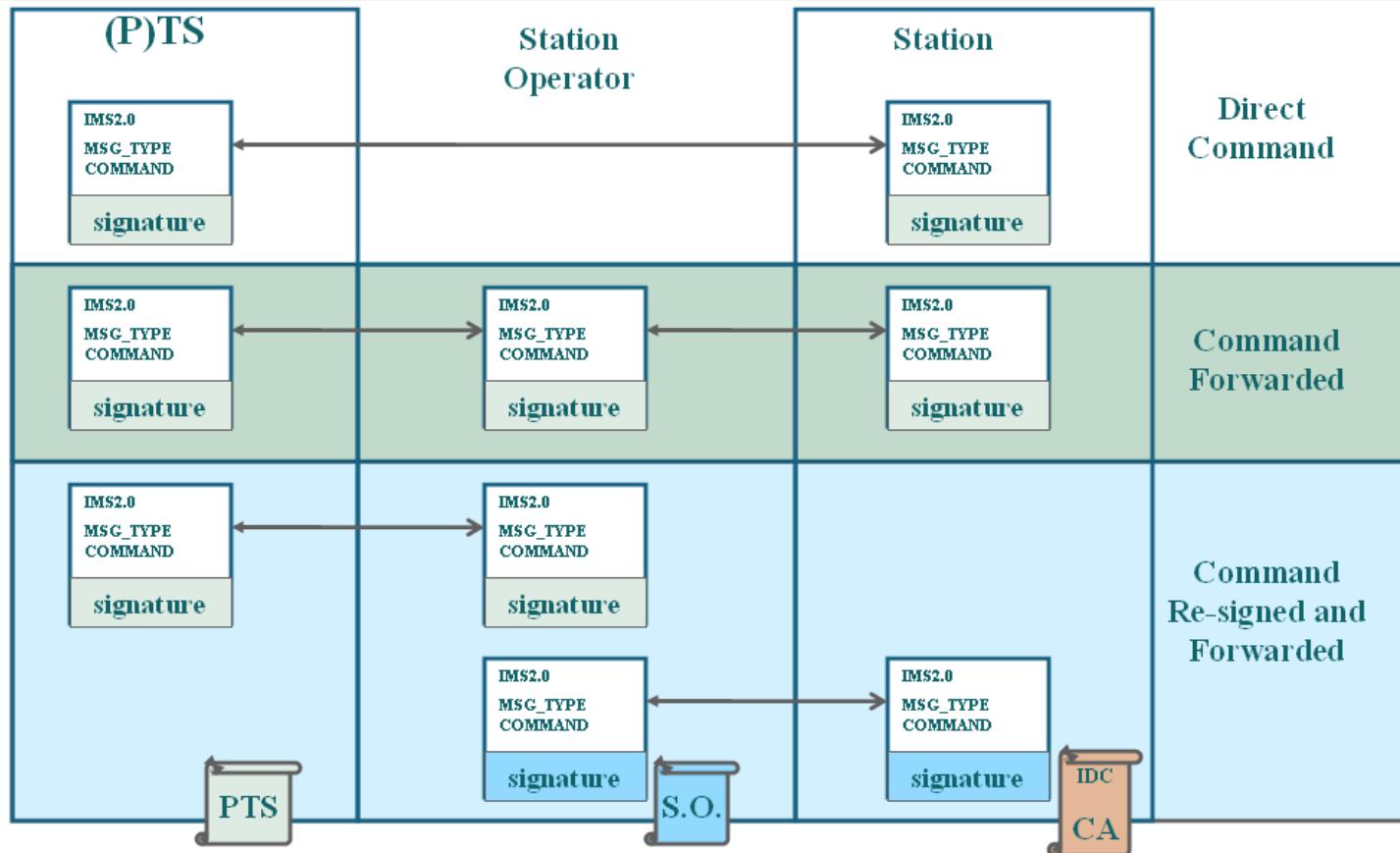


Command & Control

- Core Commands Authorized by PTS
 - Change in station operations
 - Calibration (waveform/radionuclide)
 - Detector Background
 - Blank Spectrum Request
 - Key Management
- Commands signed and authenticated using same requirements as data signing
- All Core Commands authenticated
- All remote commands, including remote sessions, must be authenticated at the station

Original C&C Method

Command and Control



Proposed C&C Method

