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# The Transition of the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Towards Nuclear-Zero

## *Impacts on Stockpile Surveillance*

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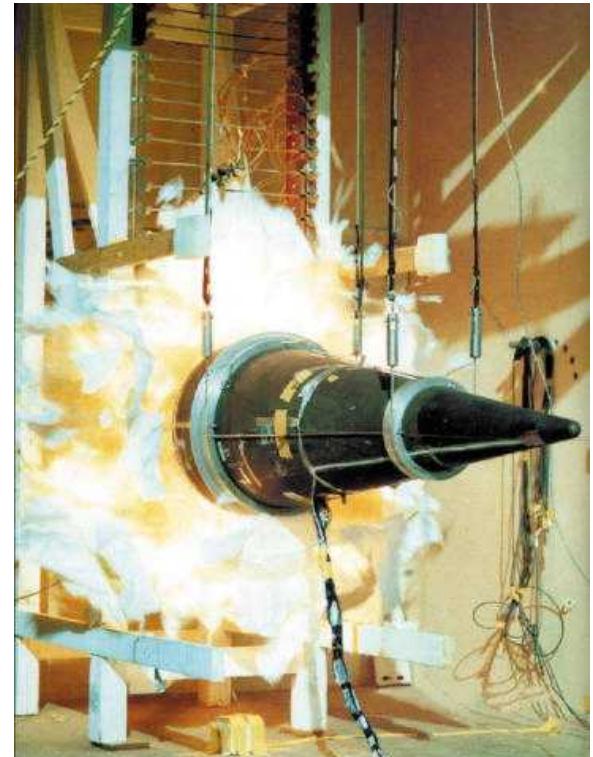
# Impacts and Motivation

- **A declining stockpile means...**
  - Funding uncertainties
  - Systems and subpopulations reduced/eliminated
    - *Role/Importance of remaining systems increases*
  - Surveillance methodology breaks down
- **“The surveillance program is becoming inadequate” – JASON, 2009**
  - Propose new testing methodology

# Background

## Stockpile Stewardship Program

- Purpose: Establish the reliability of the stockpile through simulation and non-nuclear experimental testing
  - *Detect defects*
  - *Provide predictive assessment*
  - *QMU*
- Results: Annual certification of the stockpile



# Simulation

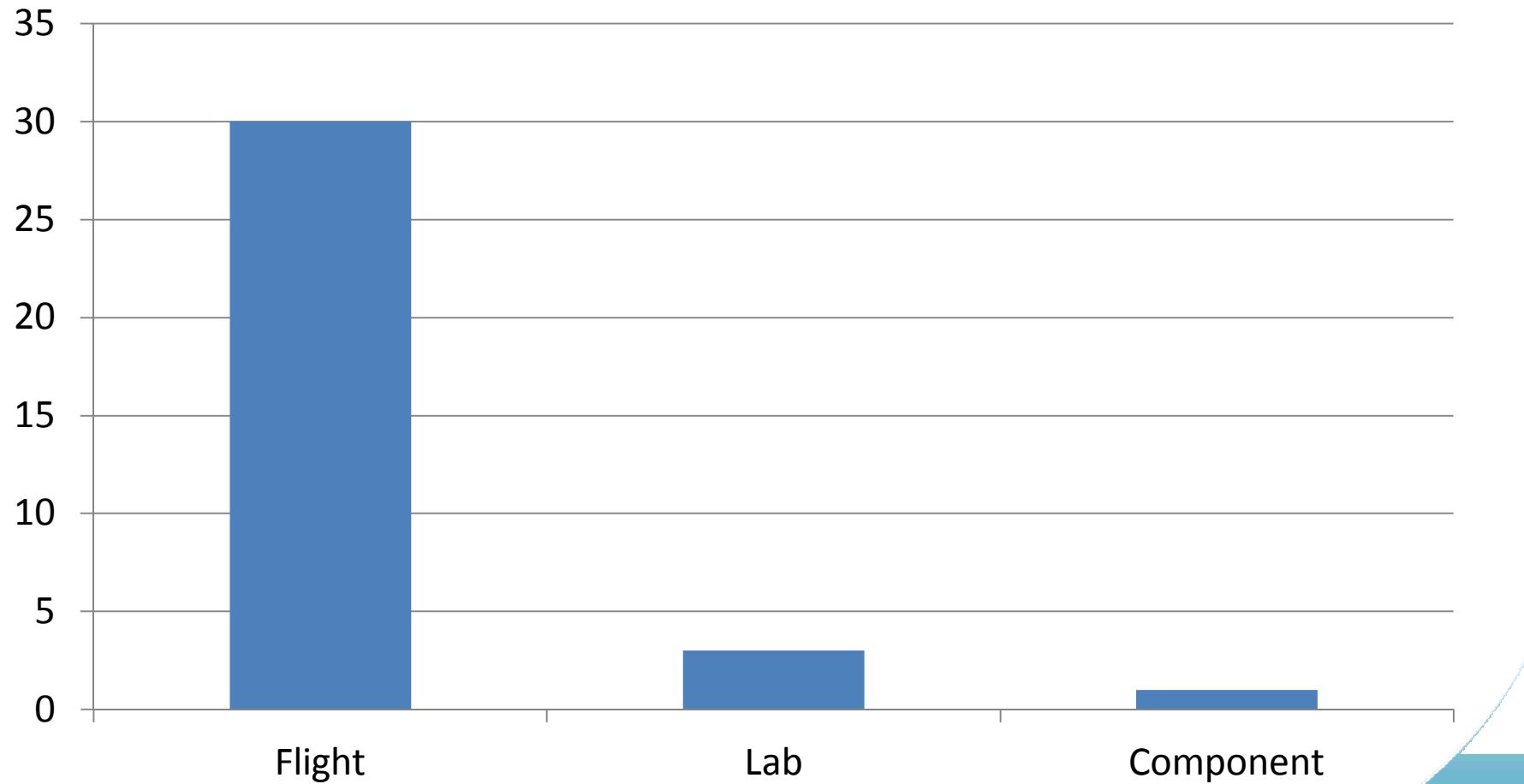
- **Computational models**
  - Aids in our fundamental understanding
  - Rarely uncovers manufacturing “defects”
    - *Unknown failure modes*



# Experimental Testing

- **Lab**
  - Systems and subsystems tested in controlled environments
- **Flight**
  - Joint Test Assemblies (JTAs).
- **Component**
  - Cycle testing of single components

# Normalized Cost Per Year\*



\*Rough Estimate

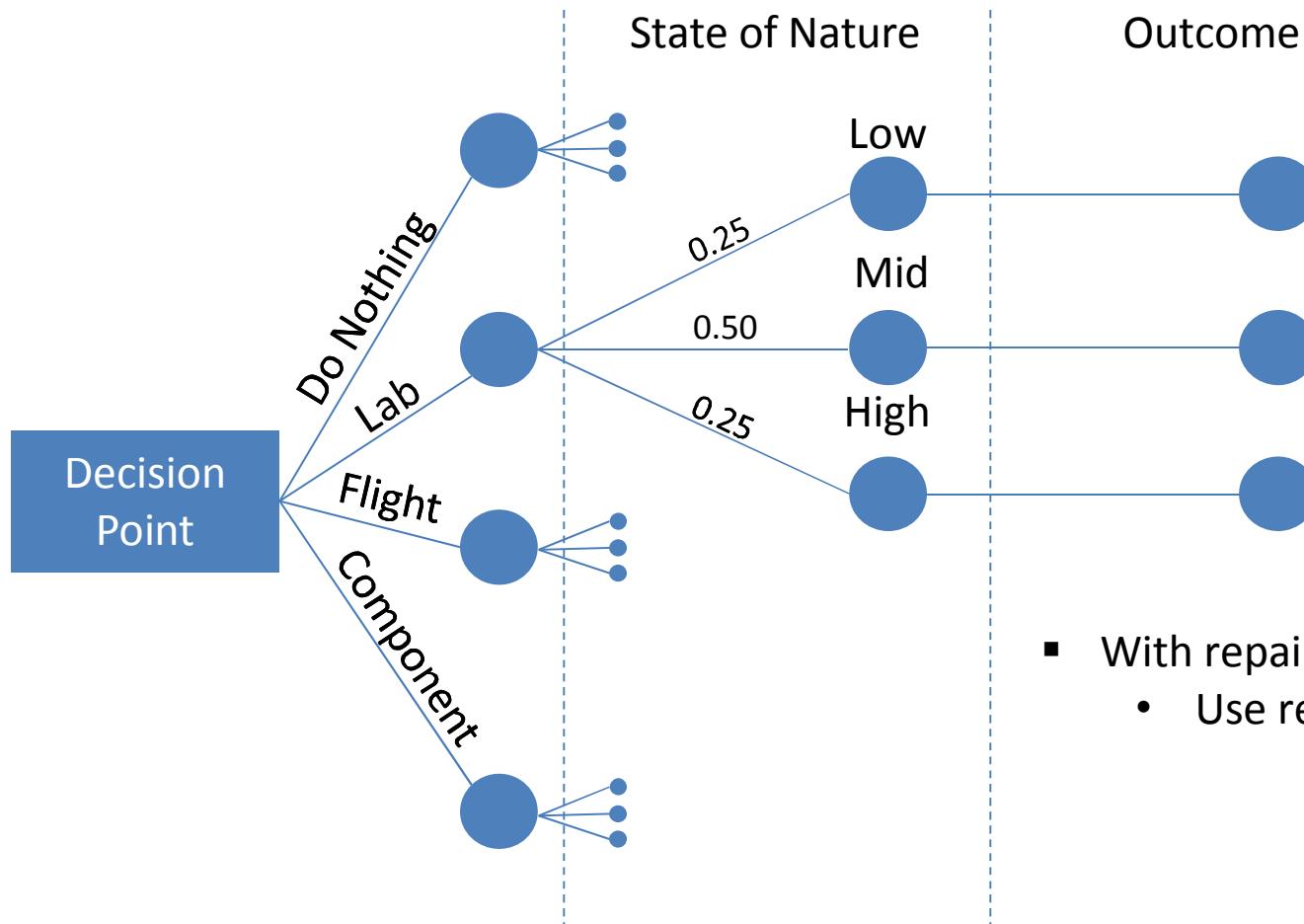
# Current Approach

- **90-10-3 method**
  - 90% confidence that we can uncover a defect affecting as many as 10% of the stockpile in under 3 years through simulation and testing
  - Reliability models break down as you go to lower numbers

# Suggested Approach

- **Decision Analysis**
  - Determine the most logical testing methods by associating measure of value.
- **Optimization through Zero-Sum Game Theory**
  - Allows you to choose an optimal “blend” of testing methods to minimize risk given finite resources.

# Decision Analysis



- With repair and replacement
  - Use reliability growth model

# Optimization

	Low	Mid	High
Flight	3	4	5
Lab	5	4	3
Component	8	5	2

Use constraint equations to choose an optimal solution

- Money, time, test assets

# Future Work

- **Need to quantify risk for each alternative**
  - Customer utility function
    - *What is an acceptable level of risk*
  - What is the historical defect detection rate in the various testing methods?
  - Need to understand reliability growth
    - *How does the reliability of the stockpile change through these testing methods over time?*
- **Sensitivity Analysis**

# Challenges

- Subpopulations

# Summary

- 90-10-3 is inefficient
- DA and GT can be applied to optimize testing methodology