

# Subgroup 17S

## Path Analysis

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### Session Objectives

After the session, the participants will be able to do the following:

1. Determine the probability of interruption, critical detection point, and Adversary Task Time after CDP for an adversary path using a computerized EXCEL™ version of EASI.
2. Interpret the results of EASI.
3. Find the Most-Vulnerable Path Through an Adversary Sequence Diagram

## Exercise 1 - EASI Analysis of Fence Intrusion

Part 1: Using the information in the Exercise Data Book and information from Exercise 3 from your ASD Subgroup, determine the probability of detection, delay time and standard deviation to complete the table for the sabotage path below. When all delay times have been identified, complete the Adversary Task Time Countdown Column. Note that the Response Force Time EASI asks for is called the PPS Response Time in this course.

**To compute the probability of detection of a series of sensors, multiply the probabilities of nondetection; then subtract from 1.0 to get the combined probability of detection.**

Probability of alarm communication = \_\_\_\_\_

Response Force Time = \_\_\_\_\_

Standard deviation of Response Force Time = \_\_\_\_\_

Adversary Action (Tasks)	Probability of Detection	Location	Time Delay (seconds)	Standard Deviation (± seconds)	Adversary Task Time Countdown
1. Climbs the outer wall					
2. Runs to the PTR					
3. Climbs the fence					
4. Runs to the reactor building					
5. Penetrates the vehicle access doors					
6. Runs to D91					
7. Penetrates D91					

8. Locates the Plutonium and sets explosives.					<b>0</b>
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**Note: Be sure to use the same unit of time throughout the problem.**

### Exercise 1 - EASI Analysis of Fence Intrusion (continued)

Part 2: Use EASI to compute the probability of interruption ( $P_i$ ) for this sabotage attempt under normal daytime operating conditions

#### Load and run the computerized EXCEL™ version of EASI.

An example path has been entered into the tool. Modify the entries and evaluate the sabotage path.

1) For this path:

- A. Where is the CDP? \_\_\_\_\_
- B. What is the Adversary Task Time after CDP? \_\_\_\_\_
- C. What is the probability of interruption given by EASI?  $P_i =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2) If the guard response time drops to 90 seconds:

- A. Where is the CDP? \_\_\_\_\_
- B. What is the Adversary Task Time after CDP? \_\_\_\_\_
- C. What is the probability of interruption given by EASI?  $P_i =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3) What is the probability of interruption if two minutes of access delay are added at the target protecting the plutonium (with the 90 second guard response time)?

- A. Where is the CDP? \_\_\_\_\_
- B. What is the Adversary Task Time after CDP? \_\_\_\_\_
- C. What is the probability of interruption given by EASI?  $P_i =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4) What is the probability of interruption if a fence vibration sensor is added to the inner fence (with both changes above)?

- A. Where is the CDP? \_\_\_\_\_
- B. What is the Adversary Task Time after CDP? \_\_\_\_\_

C. What is the probability of interruption given by EASI?  $P_1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise 2 – Determine the Most Vulnerable Path

Complete the data values needed for the ASD provided below and then determine the Most Vulnerable Path based on the Guard Response Time found in Exercise 1. Indicate the path on the ASD by circling the path elements and areas. Please be aware that there should be two paths; one without a jump element and one with just a jump element.

Note: For the areas and left-hand elements with no  $P_D$  or Time delay, use the values you determined from Exercise 1. For P6, assume that the adversary has a stolen badge and PIN. For the area entitled “Exit to Offsite” please sum the delay of the areas down to the target and enter the sum into the Time(sec) cell.

To compute the probability of detection of a series of sensors, multiply the probabilities of nondetection; then subtract from 1.0 to get the combined probability of detection.

Offsite			
Outer Wall of Lagassi		P2 LA Portal	
PD:	Time(sec)	PD: 0.5	Time(sec) 20
Institute Limited Area (LA)			
PD:	Time(sec)		
Climb PA Fence		P5 PA Gate	
PD:	Time(sec)	PD: 0	Time(sec) 6
PTR Protected Area (PA)			
PD:	Time(sec)		
Vehicle Door (Jump to R.H.)		P6 Portal	
PD:	Time(sec)	PD:	Time(sec)
PTR Building			
PD: 0	Time(sec) 4		
Door D60/1		30 cm wall	
PD: 0	Time(sec) 20	PD: 0.9	Time(sec) 195
Reactor Hall			
PD: 0	Time(sec) 3		
D90 to Fresh Fuel Vault		Wall to Fresh Fuel Vault	
PD:	Time(sec)	PD: 0.9	Time(sec) 195
Fresh Fuel Vault Room R90			
PD: 0	Time(sec) 1		
Target: Steal FF Rods			
PD: 0	Time(sec) 120		
Exit to Offsite			
PD: 0	Time(sec)		

### Exercise 3 - EASI Analysis of Most Vulnerable path

1. Enter the data for the path determined in Exercise 2.

Adversary Action (Tasks)	Probability of Detection	Location	Time Delay (seconds)	Standard Deviation (± seconds)	Adversary Task Time Countdown
					<b>0</b>

2. For this path:

- A. Where is the CDP? \_\_\_\_\_
- B. What is the Adversary Task Time after CDP? \_\_\_\_\_
- C. What is the probability of interruption given by EASI?  $P_1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- D. What is the exit time to Offsite? \_\_\_\_\_

### Application Considerations

1. Which adversary strategies can be analyzed using EASI?
  - a) Theft only
  - b) Sabotage only
  - c) Both theft and sabotage
  - d) Neither theft nor sabotage
2. How many paths can be analyzed at one time using the EASI model?
  - a) Only a single path at a time
  - b) Multiple paths at a time
  - c) Both a and b
3. The main purpose in using EASI is to compute:
  - a) Probability of interruption
  - b) Probability of adversary success
  - c) Probability of communication
  - d) Probability of neutralization
4. The output of EASI is:
  - a) Single path step probability
  - b) Cumulative probabilities over the path
  - c) Response force times
  - d) Path access delays
5. The standard deviations used in an analysis tool should be obtained from:
  - a) Experimental test data
  - b) Practical experience
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) Neither a nor b
6. The output from EASI:
  - a) Always includes the most vulnerable path
  - b) Only includes the most vulnerable path
  - c) May include the most vulnerable path
  - d) Never includes the most vulnerable path
7. In the EASI model:

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- a) Detection always follows delay
  - b) Detection and delay are simultaneous
  - c) Delay always follows detection
  - d) Detection and delay are path dependent
8. What is the relationship between the probability of neutralization  $P_N$  and EASI?
- a)  $P_N$  is independent of EASI
  - b)  $P_N \times P_I =$  system effectiveness
  - c) It is cumulative along the path
  - d) Both a and b

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### Session Objectives

After the session, the participants will be able to do the following:

1. Determine the probability of interruption, critical detection point, and Adversary Task Time after CDP for an adversary path using a computerized EXCEL™ version of EASI.
2. Interpret the results of EASI.
3. Find the Most-Vulnerable Path Through an Adversary Sequence Diagram

## Exercise 1 - EASI Analysis of Fence Intrusion

Part 1: Using the information in the Exercise Data Book and information from Exercise 3 from your ASD Subgroup, determine the probability of detection, delay time and standard deviation to complete the table for the sabotage path below. When all delay times have been identified, complete the Adversary Task Time Countdown Column. Note that the Response Force Time EASI asks for is called the PPS Response Time in this course.

**To compute the probability of detection of a series of sensors, multiply the probabilities of nondetection; then subtract from 1.0 to get the combined probability of detection.**

Probability of alarm communication = \_\_\_\_\_ .97

Response Force Time = \_\_\_\_\_ 146 sec

Standard deviation of Response Force Time =44 sec\_\_\_\_\_

Adversary Action (Tasks)	Probability of Detection	Location	Time Delay (seconds)	Standard Deviation (± seconds)	Adversary Task Time Countdown
1. Climbs the outer wall	0.01	E	10	±3	310
2. Runs to the PTR	0.01	E	124	±37	186
3. Climbs the fence	0.01	E	10	±3	176
4. Runs to the reactor building	0.8	E	12	±4	164
5. Penetrates the vehicle access doors	0.8	E	60	±18	104
6. Runs to D91	.01	E	14	±4	90
7. Penetrates D91	$1-(0.5 \times 0.1) = 0.95$ (BMS x microwave)	E	45	±13	45

8. Locates the Plutonium and sets explosives.	1.0	E	45	±13	<b>0</b>
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**Note: Be sure to use the same unit of time throughout the problem.**

### Exercise 1 - EASI Analysis of Fence Intrusion (continued)

Part 2: Use EASI to compute the probability of interruption ( $P_i$ ) for this sabotage attempt under normal daytime operating conditions

#### Load and run the computerized EXCEL™ version of EASI.

An example path has been entered into the tool. Modify the entries and evaluate the sabotage path.

1) For this path:

- A. Where is the CDP? \_\_\_\_\_ Task 4: Runs to Reactor Building\_\_
- B. What is the Adversary Task Time after CDP? \_\_\_\_ 164 sec. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. What is the probability of interruption given by EASI?  $P_i =$  \_\_\_\_ .54 \_\_\_\_

2) If the guard response time drops to 90 seconds:

- A. Where is the CDP? \_\_\_\_ Task 5: Vehicle Access Doors \_\_\_\_\_
- B. What is the Adversary Task Time after CDP? \_ 104 sec . \_\_\_\_\_
- C. What is the probability of interruption given by EASI?  $P_i =$  \_\_\_\_ .88 \_\_\_\_\_

3) What is the probability of interruption if two minutes of access delay are added at the target protecting the plutonium (with the 90 second guard response time)?

- A. Where is the CDP? Task 7: Penetrate D91 \_\_\_\_\_
- B. What is the Adversary Task Time after CDP? \_\_\_\_ 165 sec. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. What is the probability of interruption given by EASI?  $P_i =$  \_\_\_\_ .99 \_\_\_\_\_

4) What is the probability of interruption if a fence vibration sensor is added to the inner fence (with both changes above)?

- A. Where is the CDP? Task 7: Penetrate D91\_
- B. What is the Adversary Task Time after CDP? \_\_\_\_ 165 sec \_\_\_\_\_

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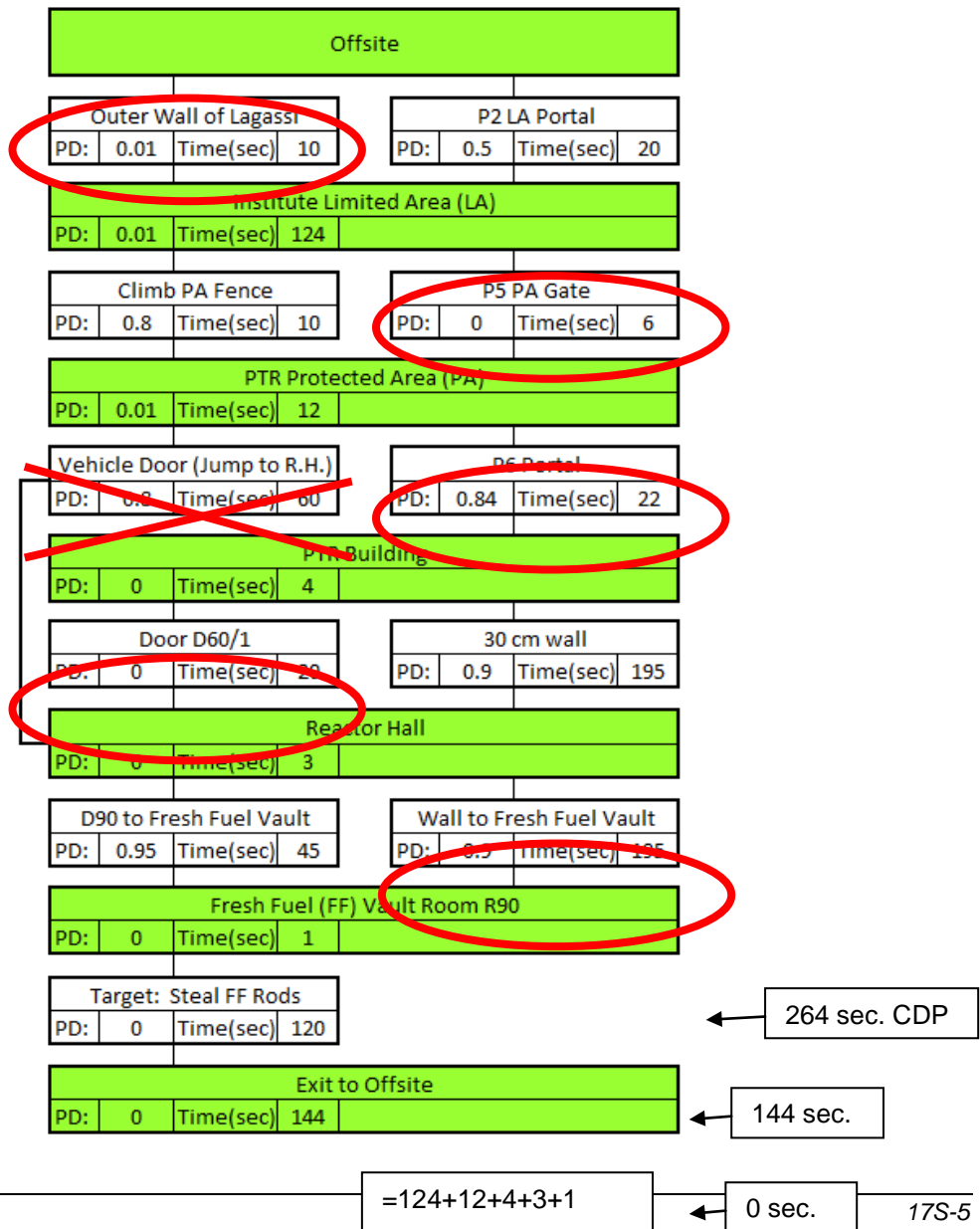
C. What is the probability of interruption given by EASI?  $P_1 = \underline{.99}$

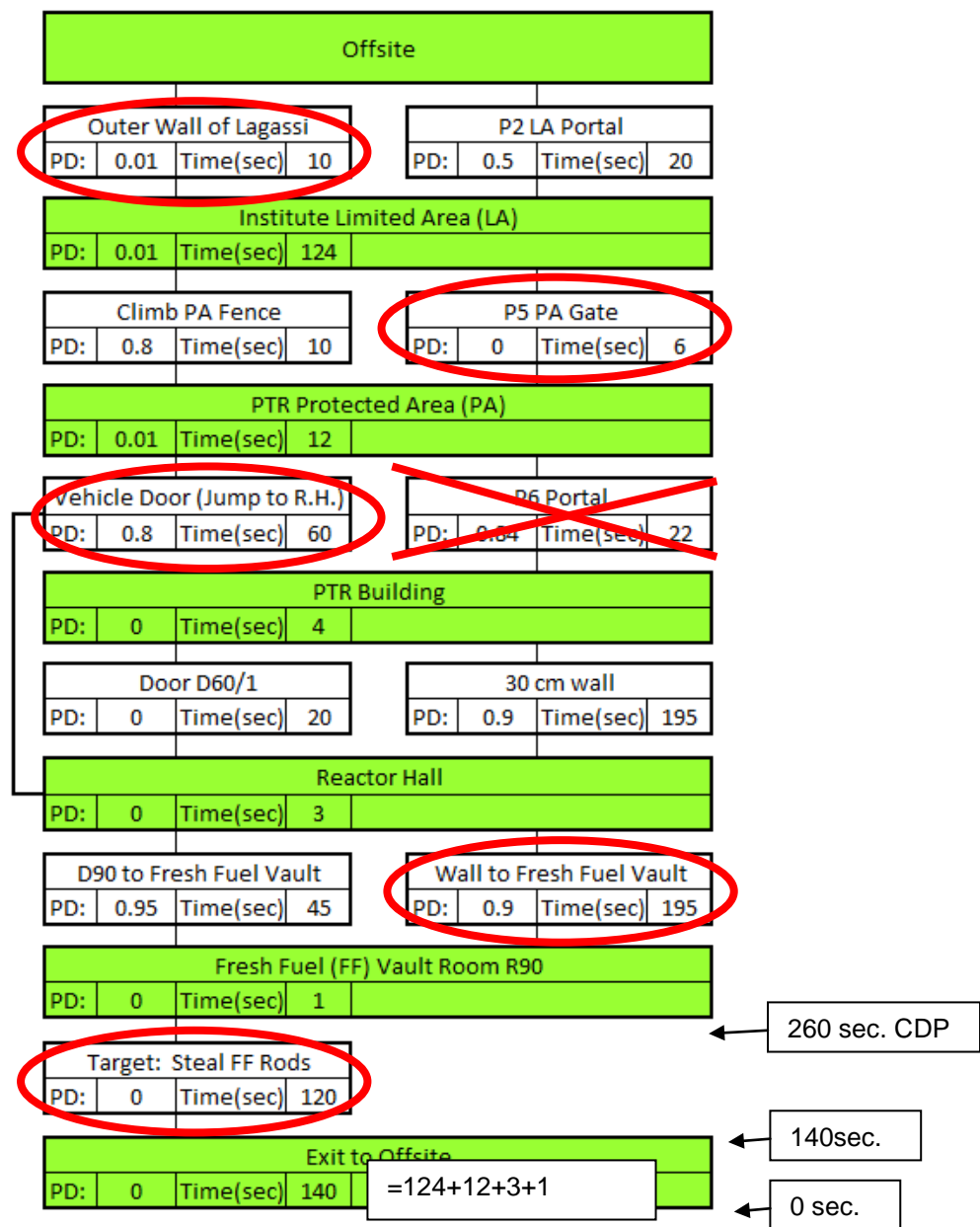
## Exercise 2 – Determine the Most Vulnerable Path

Complete the data values needed for the ASD provided below and then determine the Most Vulnerable Path based on the Guard Response Time found in Exercise 1. Indicate the path on the ASD by circling the path elements and areas. Please be aware that there should be two paths; one without a jump element and one with just a jump element.

Note: For the areas and left-hand elements with no  $P_D$  or Time delay, use the values you determined from Exercise 1. For P6, assume that the adversary has a stolen badge and PIN. For the area entitled “Exit to Offsite” please sum the delay of the areas down to the target and enter the sum into the Time(sec) cell.

To compute the probability of detection of a series of sensors, multiply the probabilities of nondetection; then subtract from 1.0 to get the combined probability of detection.





Better to use jump path: Vehicle Door PD = .8 versus P6 AND Door 60/1 PD = 1-(1-.84)\*(1-0) = .84

### Exercise 3 - EASI Analysis of Most Vulnerable path

1. Enter the data for the path determined in Exercise 2.

Adversary Action (Tasks)	Probability of Detection	Location	Time Delay (seconds)	Standard Deviation (± seconds)	Adversary Task Time Countdown
1. Climbs the outer	0.01	E	10	±3	661

<b>wall</b>					
<b>2.Cross LA</b>	0.01	E	124	±37	<b>537</b>
<b>3. Penetrate P5</b>	0	E	6	±2	<b>531</b>
<b>4 Cross PTR PA</b>	0.8	E	12	±4	<b>519</b>
<b>5. Penetrates the vehicle access doors</b>	0.8	E	60	±18	<b>459</b>
<b>6. Cross Reactor Hall</b>	0	E	3	±1	<b>456</b>
<b>7. Penetrate wall to Fresh Fuel Vault</b>	.9	E	195	±59	<b>261</b>
<b>8. Cross Vault</b>	0	E	1	±.3	<b>260</b>
<b>9. Steal FF Rods</b>	0	E	120	±36	<b>140</b>
<b>10. Exit Site</b>	0	E	140	±42	<b>0</b>

2. For this path:

A. Where is the CDP? \_\_\_\_ Task 8. Cross the Vault \_\_\_\_\_

B. What is the Adversary Task Time after CDP? \_\_\_\_ 260 sec. \_\_\_\_\_

C. What is the probability of interruption given by EASI?  $P_1 =$  \_\_.99 sec. \_\_\_\_\_

D. What is the exit time to Offsite? \_\_\_\_ 140 sec. \_\_\_\_\_

## Application Considerations

1. Which adversary strategies can be analyzed using EASI?
    - a) Theft only
    - b) Sabotage only
    - c) Both theft and sabotage
    - d) Neither theft nor sabotage
  
  2. How many paths can be analyzed at one time using the EASI model?
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  3. The main purpose in using EASI is to compute:
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  4. The output of EASI is:
    - a) Single path step probability
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