Consortium for Verification Technology (CVT) Overview

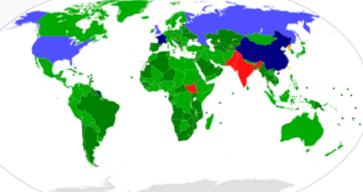
October 19, 2016 Sara A. Pozzi University of Michigan





CVT: Background and Motivation

- Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons is a top priority for our nation and the world
- The fast-growing expansion of nuclear capabilities of the 1950's and 60's was ultimately countered by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)
- There are states inside and outside this treaty that may be pursuing elements of an overt or covert nuclear weapons program
- Several other treaties (Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and disarmament treaties) have been negotiated to limit and then stop nuclear weapons testing, and to reduce the nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union/Russia, the United States, and other states
- We need new technologies for the verification of existing and proposed nuclear treaties





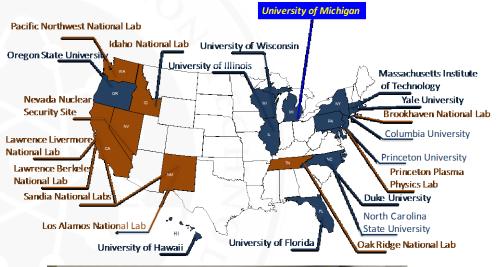


CVT: Mission and Expected Outcomes

The CVT's mission is the advancement of the state-of-the-art in technologies and policies related to the verification of nuclear treaties and training the nextgeneration of nuclear professionals.

Expected outcomes:

- A deep understanding of the policy and technical requirements of nuclear treaty verification
- 2. Next-generation set of algorithmic and computational capabilities
- New, more sensitive, accurate, and reliable experimental capabilities for treaty verification
- More than 80 B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. graduates with talent, training, and commitment in the fields of nonproliferation and safeguards, with strong ties to industry and the national laboratory system



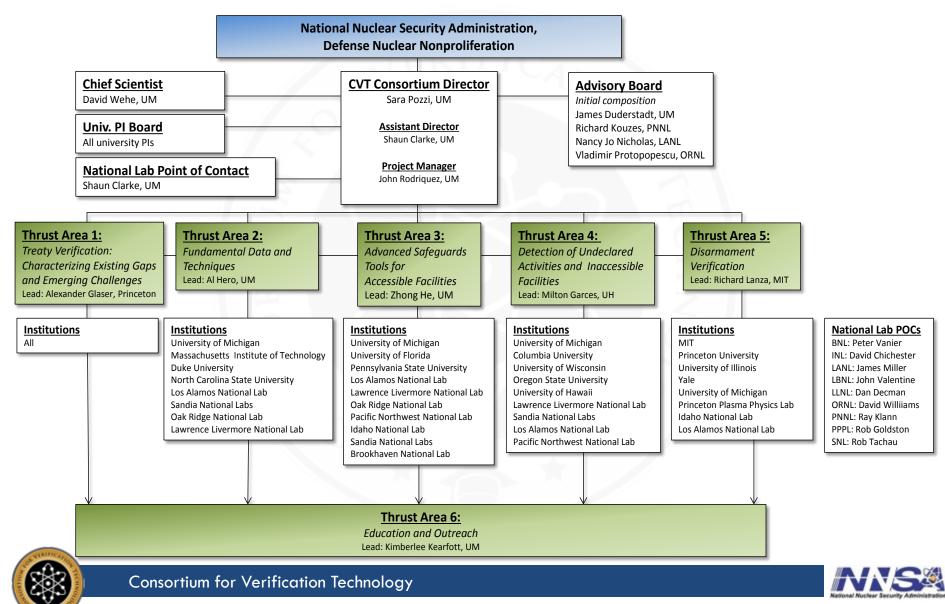




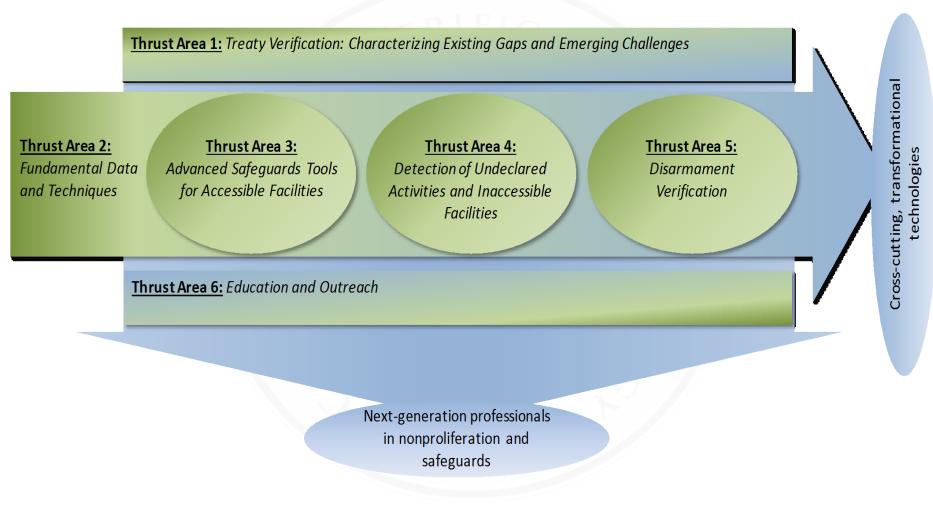
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CVT Organizational Chart



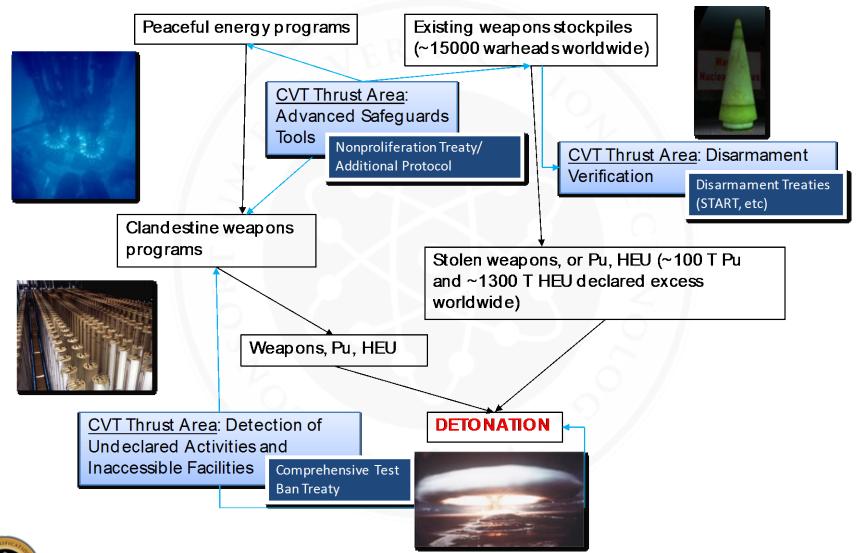
CVT: Thrust Areas







Nuclear Energy, Weapons Stockpiles, and the Nuclear Threat





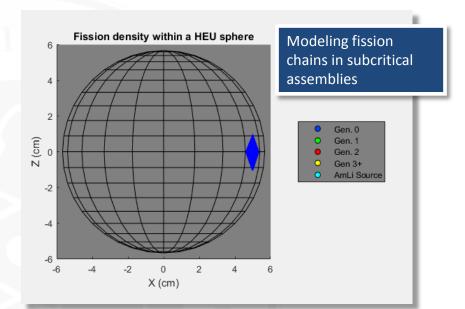
Technical Highlight 1: Fundamental Physics and Data

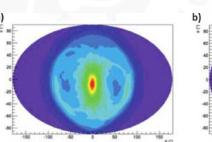
- Addressing the cross-cutting needs in nuclear treaty verification, we developed new algorithms and models for:
 - emissions from nuclear fission
 - correlation-based anomaly/diversion detection
 - data acquisition and signal processing for emerging radiation detection technologies
 - Advanced image reconstruction

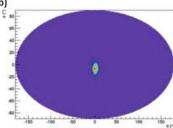
National lab collaborators: LANL, ORNL, LLNL, SNL, PNNL, LBNL

Modeling correlated emissions from fission









Simulated Cf-252 backprojection (a) and MLEM (b) images from a single volume scatter camera



Technical Highlight 2: Advanced Safeguards Tools

- Conducted successful university-led experiments with Cat-I special nuclear material at the Device Assembly Facility (July 6 – 9, 2015)
- Demonstrated first remote observation of uraniumoxide molecules using femtosecond laser filaments
- Coordinated with the IAEA to understand their needs and target our technology development

593.57 nm UO

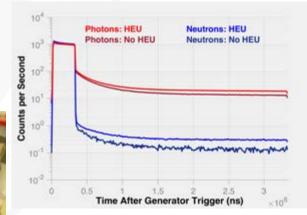
National lab collaborators: LANL, LLNL, ORNL, PNNL, INL, SNL, BNL, NNSS, PPPL

Isotopic shift for DU and HEU

593.38 nm U I



Active detection of HEU at DAF



Fast neutron multiplicity counter prototype





1.00 -

0.85

0.8

ntensity (arb. u.)

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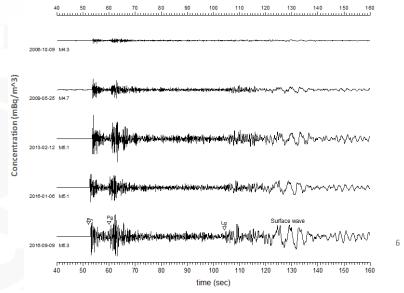
592.4 592.6 592.8 593.0 593.2 593.4 593.6 593.8 594.0 594.2

Wavelength (nm)

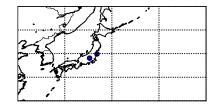


Technical Highlight 3: *Analysis of DPRK Tests*

- Analyzed seismic signals from 6-Jan-2016 nuclear event in North Korea
- Determined that the event is comparable in magnitude to those from the May 2009 and February 2013 nuclear weapons tests in North Korea
- Obtained and performed initial analysis of infrasound and radionuclide data from the International Monitoring System



National lab collaborators: LLNL, LANL, SNL, PNNL



×10⁸ - 2.00 - 1.75 ° - 1.50 ° - 1.25 ° 00 bgu

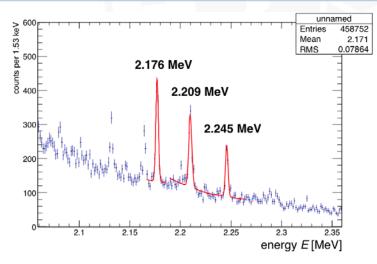




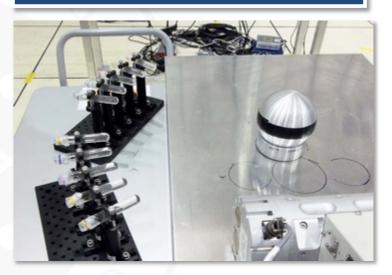
Technical Highlight 4: Verification of Future Disarmament Treaties

- Collected nuclear resonance fluorescence data from U-238 at MIT
- Developed prototype system to demonstrate hardware-based zero-knowledge protocols
- Performed neutron interrogation experiments at the device assembly facility with category-I SNM

National lab collaborators: LANL, NNSS, PPPL





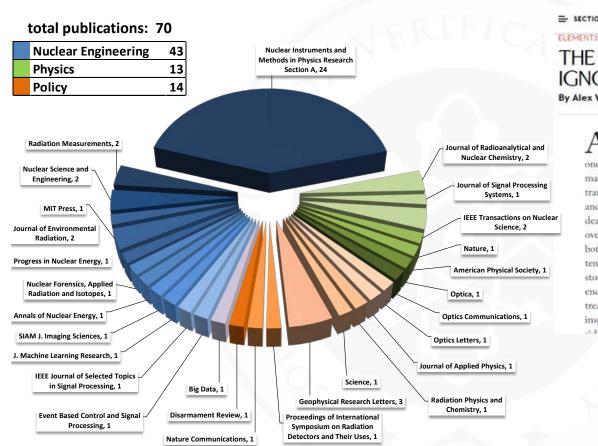


Characteristic nuclear resonances of U-238 can be used for isotopic identification





Publication Highlights



E SECTIONS Q

THE NEW YORKER

THE VIRTUES OF NUCLEAR IGNORANCE By Alex Wellerstein, SEPTEMBER 20, 2016

A mericans of a certain age are well acquainted with one of Ronald Reagan's pithier maxims: "Trust, but verify." It is a translation of a Russian proverb, and Reagan used it often in his dealings with the Soviet Union over nuclear disarmament, as both countries chipped away tentatively at their Cold War stockpiles. For him, the saying encapsulated the idea that a good treaty would require rigorous inspections, to insure that neither

Full Article

http://www.newyorker.com/tech/ elements/the-virtues-of-nuclearignorance

Alexander Glaser (left) and Sébastien

Philippe, of Princeton University, pase

with a mockup of a reëntry vehicle, the

OTOGRAPH COURTESY ALEXANDER GLASER

portion of a nuclear missile that

contains the warhead.

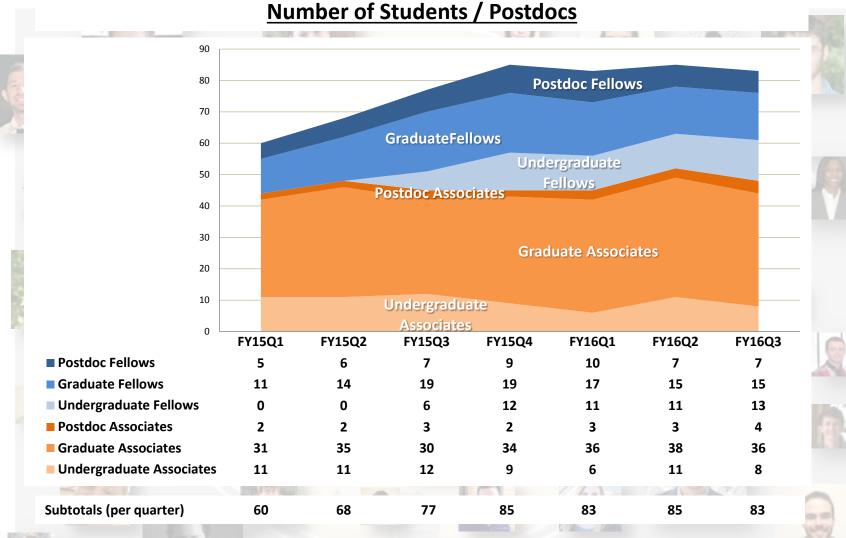






CVT Fellows & Associates*

Student participation by quarter, September 2014 - Present



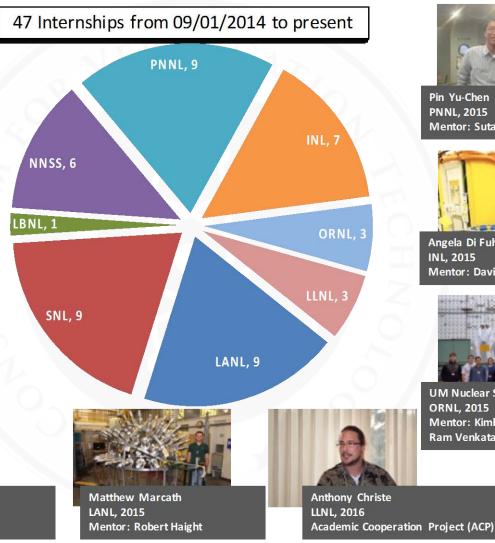


<u>*Fellows: fully funded by CVT grant,</u> *Associates: partially funded by CVT grant 12



Student to National Lab Internships







Pin Yu-Chen PNNL. 2015 Mentor: Sutanay Sidhuri



Angela Di Fulvio & Charles Sosa INL, 2015 Mentor: David Chichester



UM Nuclear Safeguards ORNL, 2015 Mentor: Kimberly Gilligan & Ram Venkataraman



National Lab Scientist Fellowship





Thomas Atwood Sandia National Laboratories Host: Paul Wilson University of Wisconsin Feb 2016



Jorgen Randrup Lawrence Berkeley National Lab Host: Sara Pozzi University of Michigan March 2016



Ramona Vogt Lawrence Livermore Nat Lab Host: Sara Pozzi University of Michigan March 2016



Kenneth Jarman Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Host: Scott Kemp Massachusetts Institute of Technology June 2016





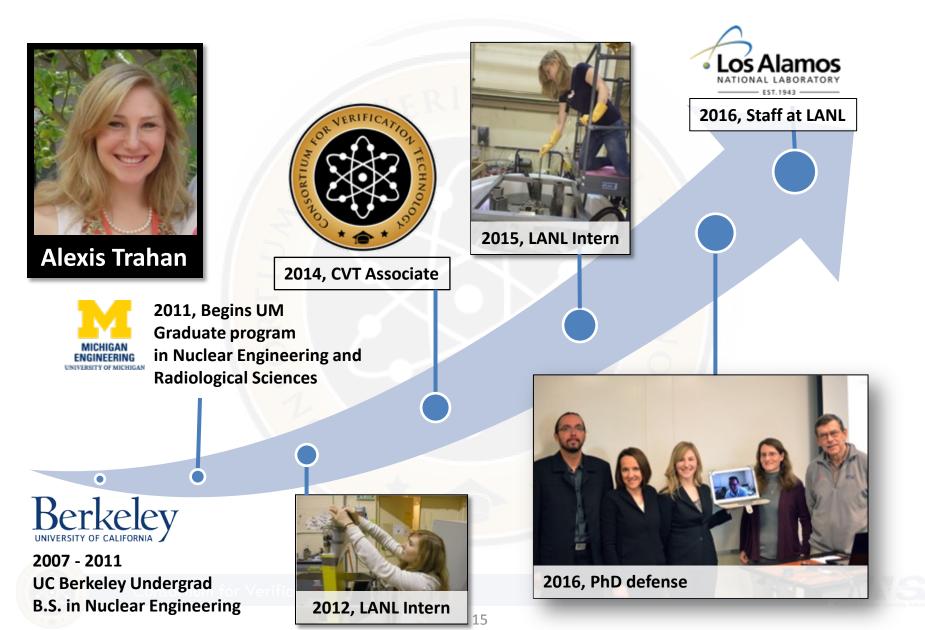
David Mascarenas Los Alamos National Laboratory Host: Milton Garces University of Hawaii May 2016

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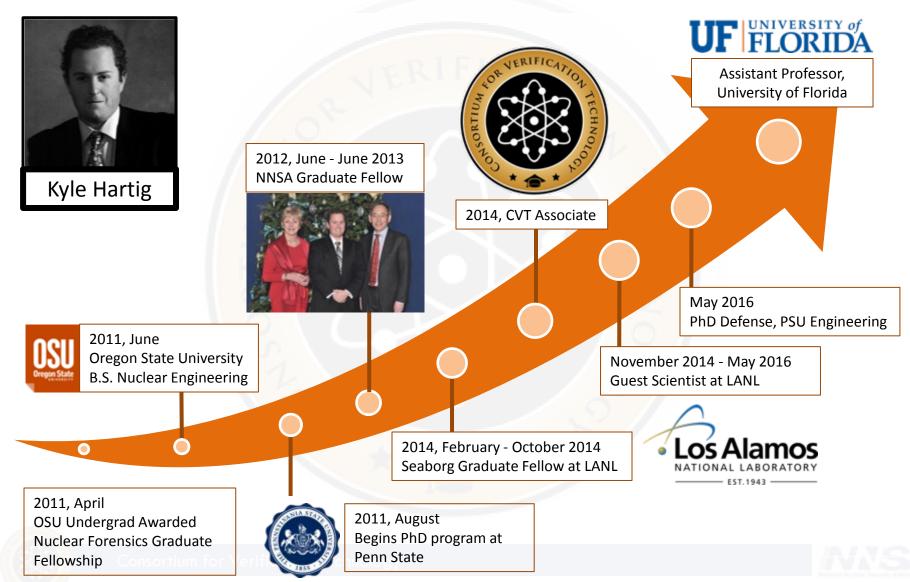




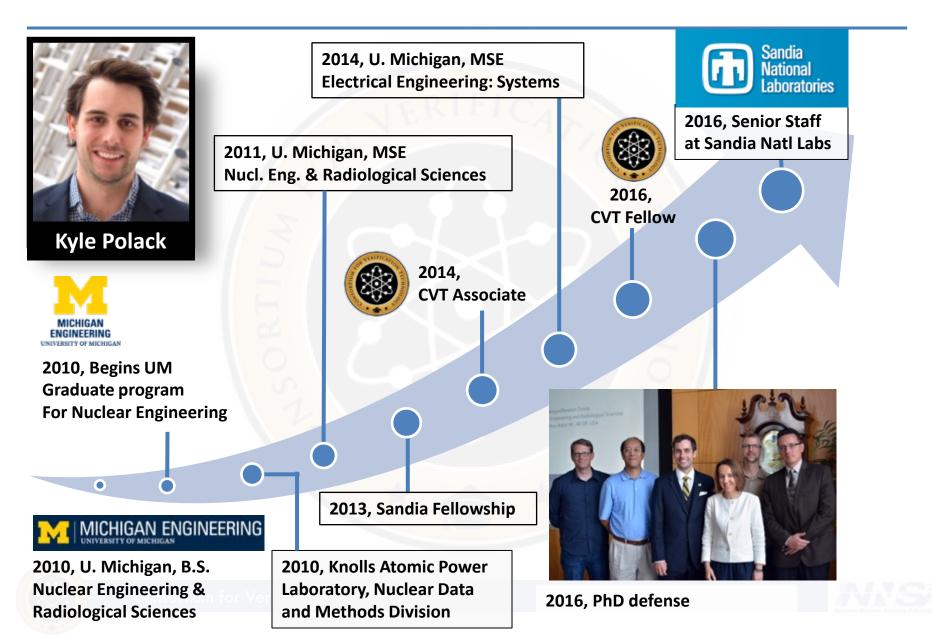
CVT Student Advancement Model



CVT Student Advancement Model



CVT Student Advancement Model



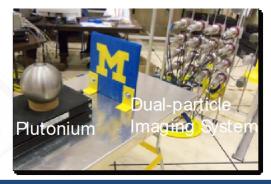
CVT: Summary of Accomplishments

- A successful CVT Annual Workshop was held on October 15 and 16, 2015 at the Campus Inn in Ann Arbor, MI: 84 representatives from 13 collaborating universities and 9 national laboratories were present, including 15 CVT fellows and 19 associates
- A successful UITI conference was held in June, 2015 in Ann Arbor, MI with nearly 300 attendees
- 7 workshops (MCNPX-PoliMi (2015 & 2016), CVT (2014 & 2015), CAEN, Nuclear Verification at Low Numbers, Geant 4)
- 47 student laboratory internships and 5 lab scientist fellowships
- 5 outreach events and more than 13,000 visits to our CVT website
- 127 students and postdocs (61 fellows, 66 associates) are engaged in CVT research.
- Successful experiments on category-I special nuclear material, including students (DAF 2015, 2016, INL 2015, 2016, etc.)
- Technical findings published in 70 journal articles and 108 conference papers, and presented in 71 invited talks

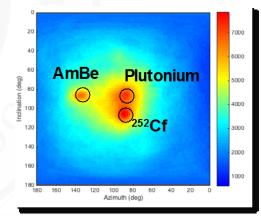




CVT outreach activities



CVT-led experiments at the Nevada Nuclear Security Site

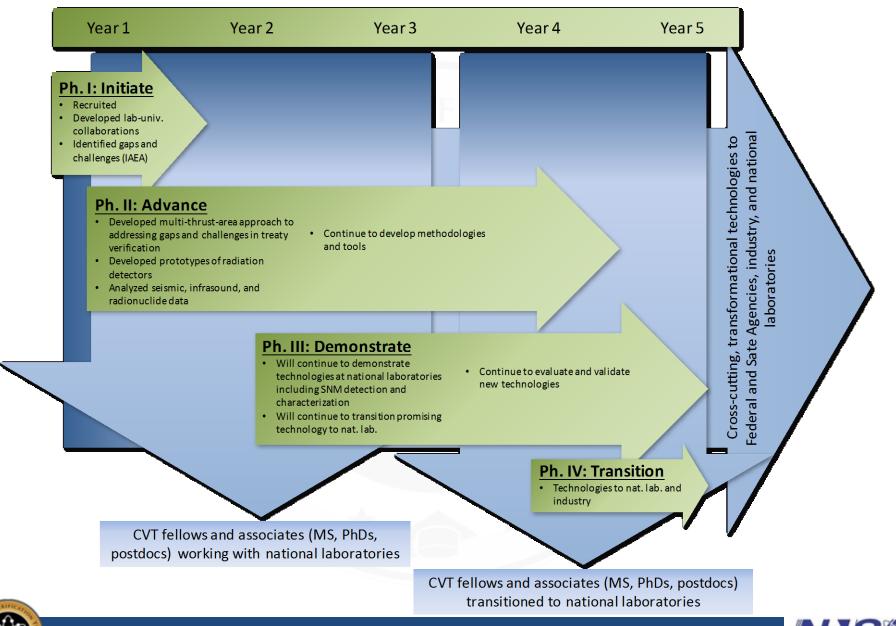


Detecting and characterizing nuclear material at large distances





CVT: Timeline and Outcomes



Acknowledgement

This work was funded by the Consortium for Verification Technology under Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration award number DE-NA0002534

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http://cvt.engin.umich.edu







