

THETEAM



Daphne Barretto
Princeton University



Manuel Kreutle
Princeton University



Alex Glaser
Princeton University

BACKGROUND I

Real & Virtual Verification Exercises

(REAL) INSPECTION EXERCISES











Source: NuDiVe and FZ Jülich (top), ukni.info (bottom, left), quad-nvp.info (bottom, right)

VIRTUAL REALITY

AS A TOOL FOR THE JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF NEW VERIFICATION APPROACHES



THE ORIGINAL IDEA

Create open and flexible virtual environments to explore new verification concepts and approaches — which could then also lay the basis for live exercises and new policy initiatives



(PREVIOUS) PRIMARY FOCUS OF PROJECT

Examine fundamental questions related to interactivity, user experience, and presence in virtual environments; but also explore "cheating scenarios" relevant for assessing the effectiveness of different verification approaches

See our INMM papers in 2016, 2017, and 2021

Source: Authors

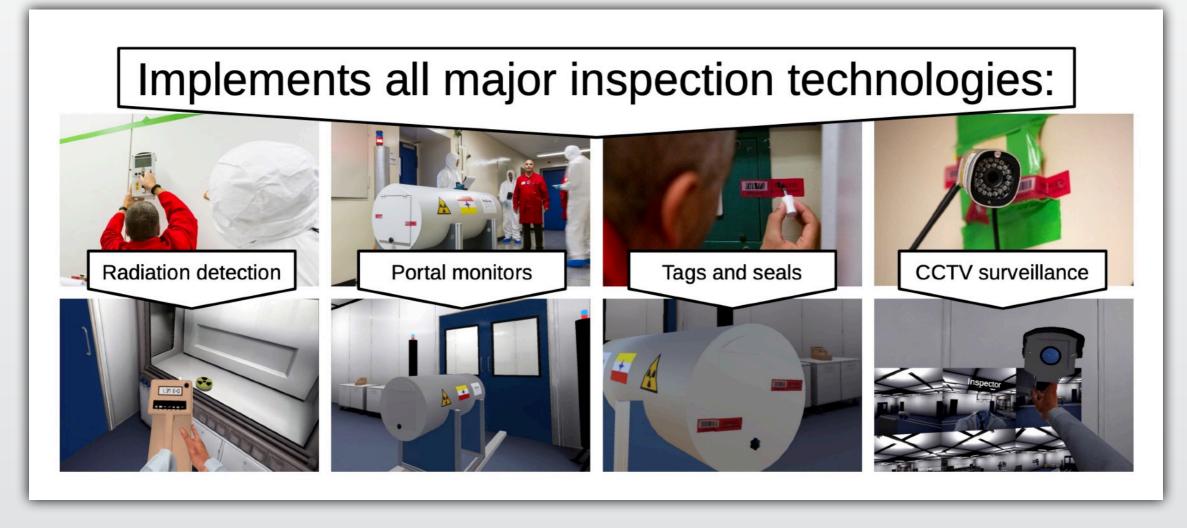












www.haw-hamburg.de/fileadmin/Bilder-zentral/News-Presse-Veranstaltungen/2021/PDF/NuDiVeVR_RevCon_2022_poster.pdf

S. Sonder, J. Scheunemann, S. Hebel, and G. Kirchner, Nuclear Disarmament Verification in Virtual Reality, INMM & ESARDA Joint Virtual Annual Meeting, 2021

BACKGROUND II

Secure Virtual (Remote) Inspections

ONSITE VS REMOTE INSPECTIONS



PROS & CONS OF ONSITE INSPECTIONS

Onsite inspections remain the "gold standard" for IAEA safeguards and nuclear arms-control verification

Inspections tend to be costly and are often considered intrusive, especially in the arms-control context



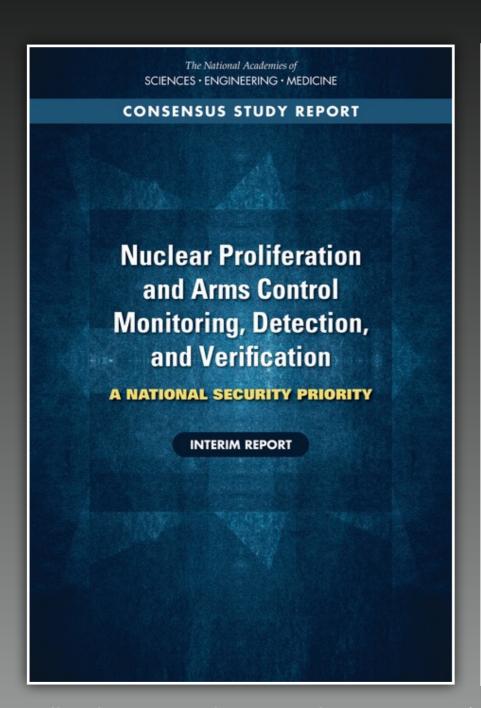
CAN WE (PHYSICALLY) "SEPARATE" HOST & INSPECTOR?

Many concerns could be addressed and resolved if inspectors were not "physically" present onsite

Many ways to imagine various remote inspections techniques, which could be as simple as standard video transmissions

Source: <u>ukni.info</u> (top) and <u>microsoft.com</u> (bottom)

CAPABILITY NEEDS FOR ARMS CONTROL



3.4 MDV FOR ARMS CONTROL
3.4.1 Capability Needs

...

Treaties that include weapons in storage or weapons designed for shorter-range delivery systems are anticipated to require new MDV techniques. As a minimum, such treaties would likely require access to storage areas either directly or remotely, and confirmation of warhead count (either a baseline confirmation or through routine/challenge inspections).

Jill Hruby, Corey Hinderstein, et al., Committee on the Review of Capabilities for Detection, Verification, and Monitoring of Nuclear Weapons and Fissile Material, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC, 2021, doi.org/10.17226/26088



Mk21 reentry vehicles and containerized W87 warheads at F. E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, October 1992 Source: Paul Shambroom, paulshambroom.com



Demonstration of the B61 nuclear weapon disarming procedures using an inert training version, Volkel Air Base, June 2008 Source: U.S. Air Force

IDEA

Remote Inspections Leveraging Virtual Reality

REMOTE INSPECTIONS VIA VIRTUAL REALITY



BASIC CONCEPT

Remote inspector participates via "digital twin" of the inspected facility

The virtual facility could be a faithful reproduction of the physical facility or it could be purposefully simplified such that only relevant areas are represented

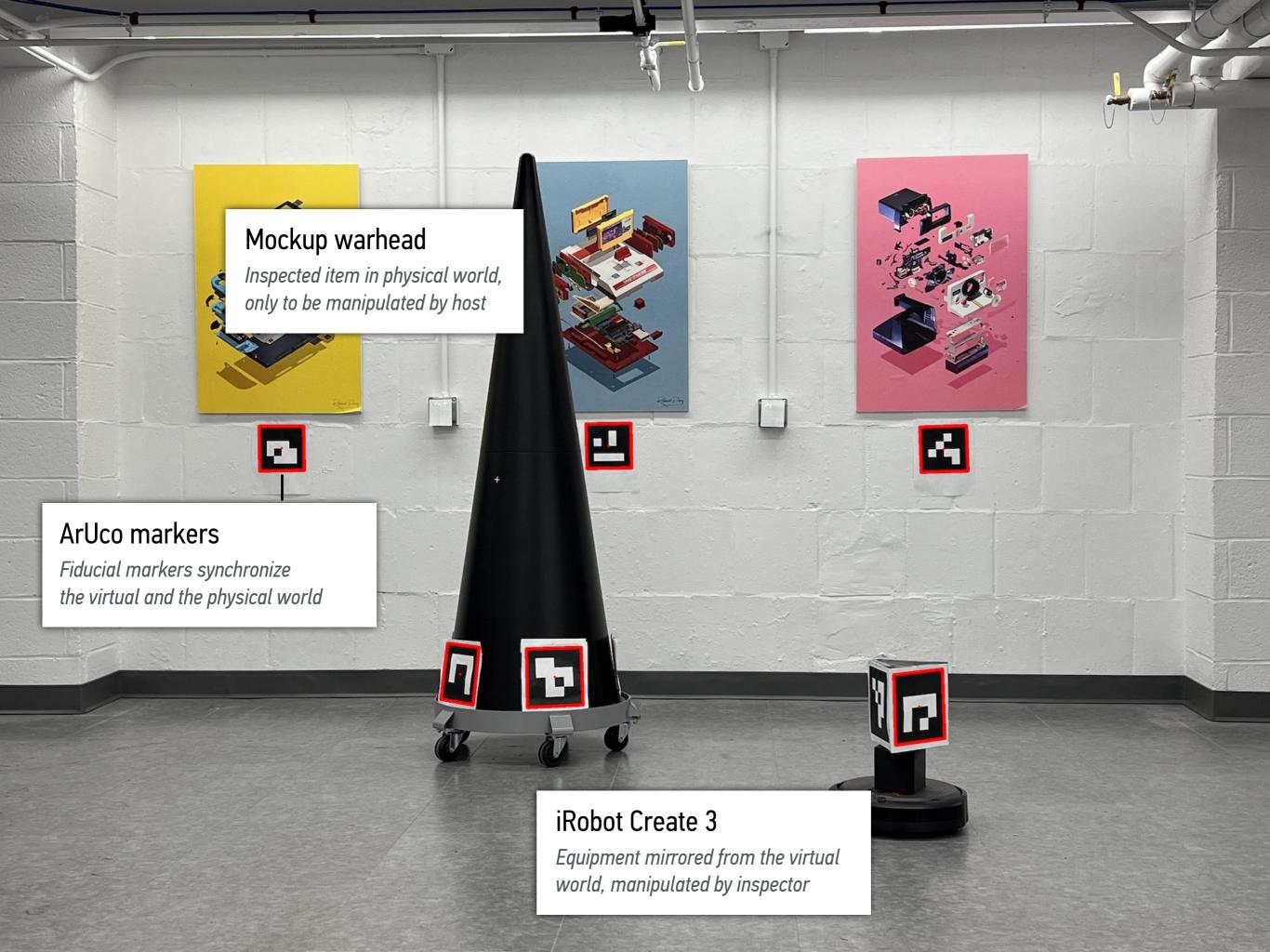
Sensitive features are never modeled



REQUIREMENTS

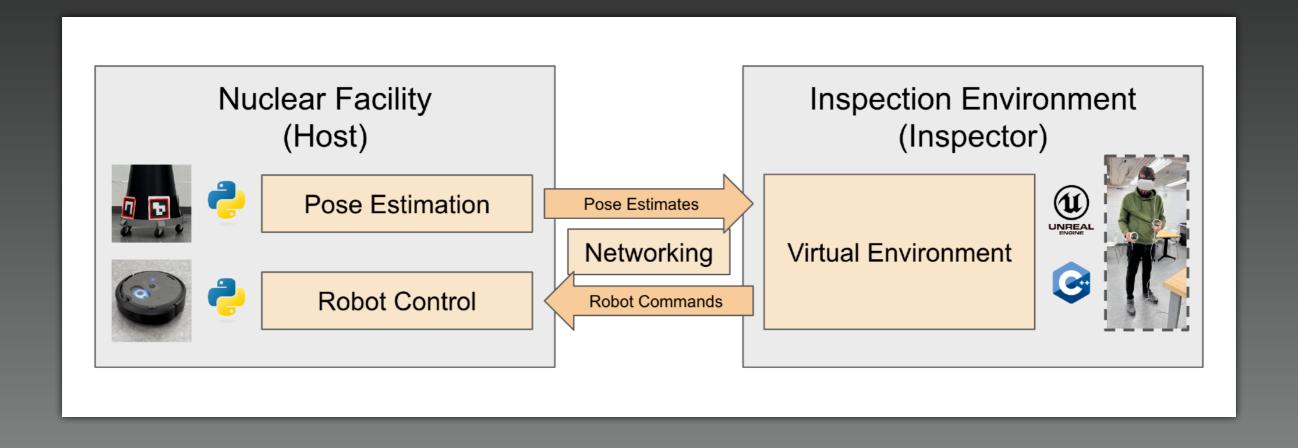
- Tracking and navigation in the virtual and physical facilities
- Real-time communication
- Meaningful interactions between the host and the inspector

Source: IAEA and authors (top) and UKNI (bottom)

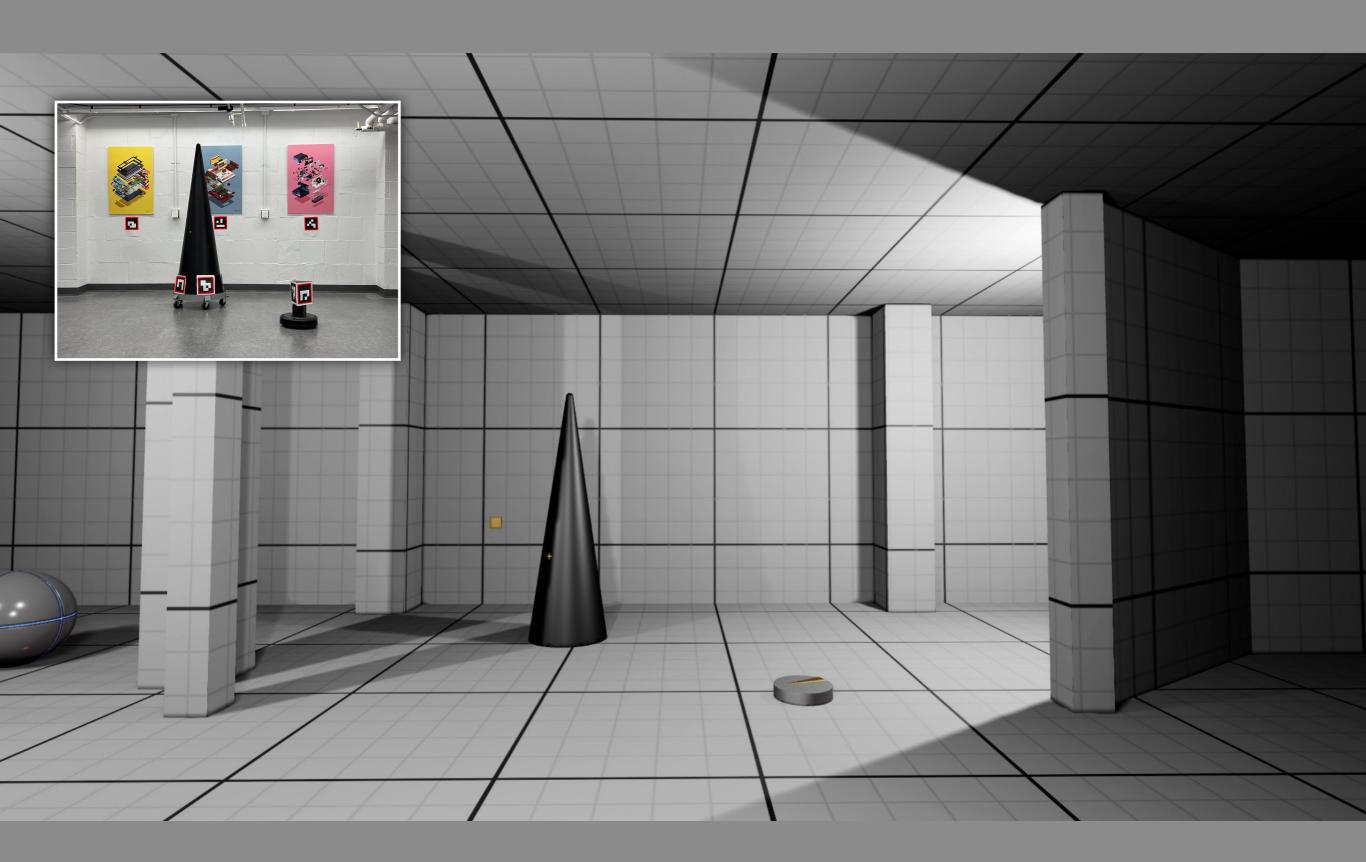


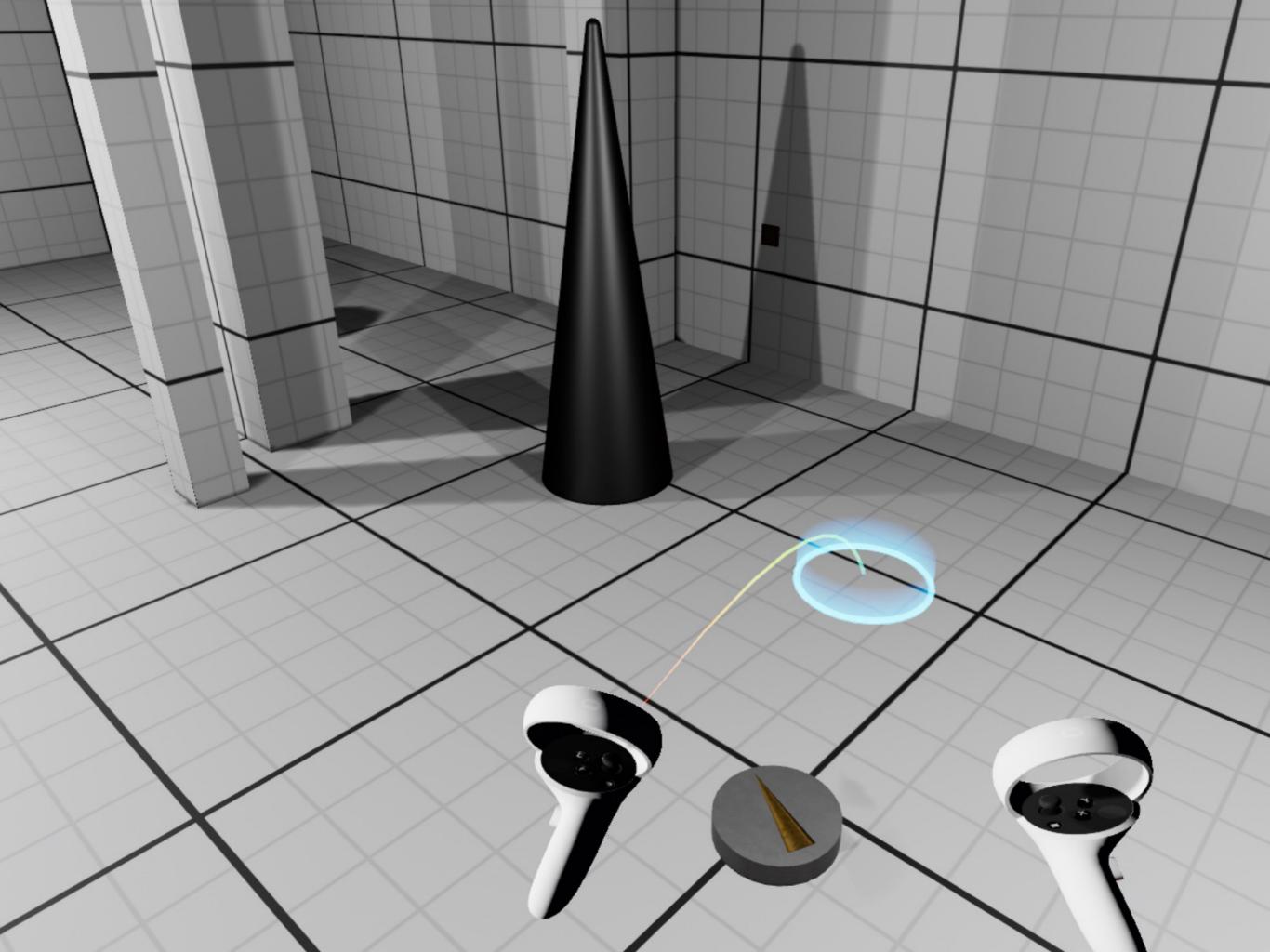
TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

(POSE ESTIMATION, NETWORKING, ROBOT CONTROL)



Code available at github.com/daphne-barretto/crossing-realities_remote-inspections





BENEFITS & CHALLENGES

OF REMOTE INSPECTIONS



BENEFITS (REVISITED)

- Reduced intrusiveness, time, and cost compared to onsite inspections

 Potentially also of interest for some routine IAEA inspections
- Reduced security risks of disclosing sensitive information Sensitive details and objects are never modeled



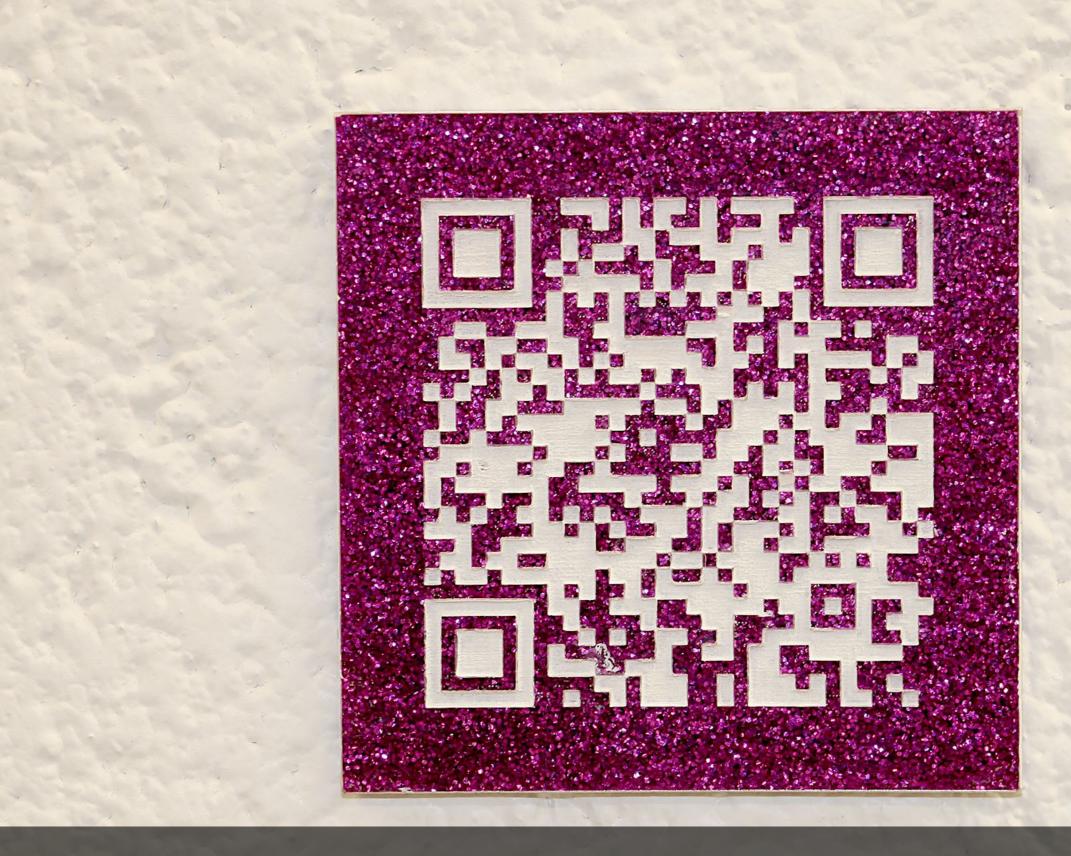
CHALLENGES

- Security and integrity of transmitted data
- Live and local verification

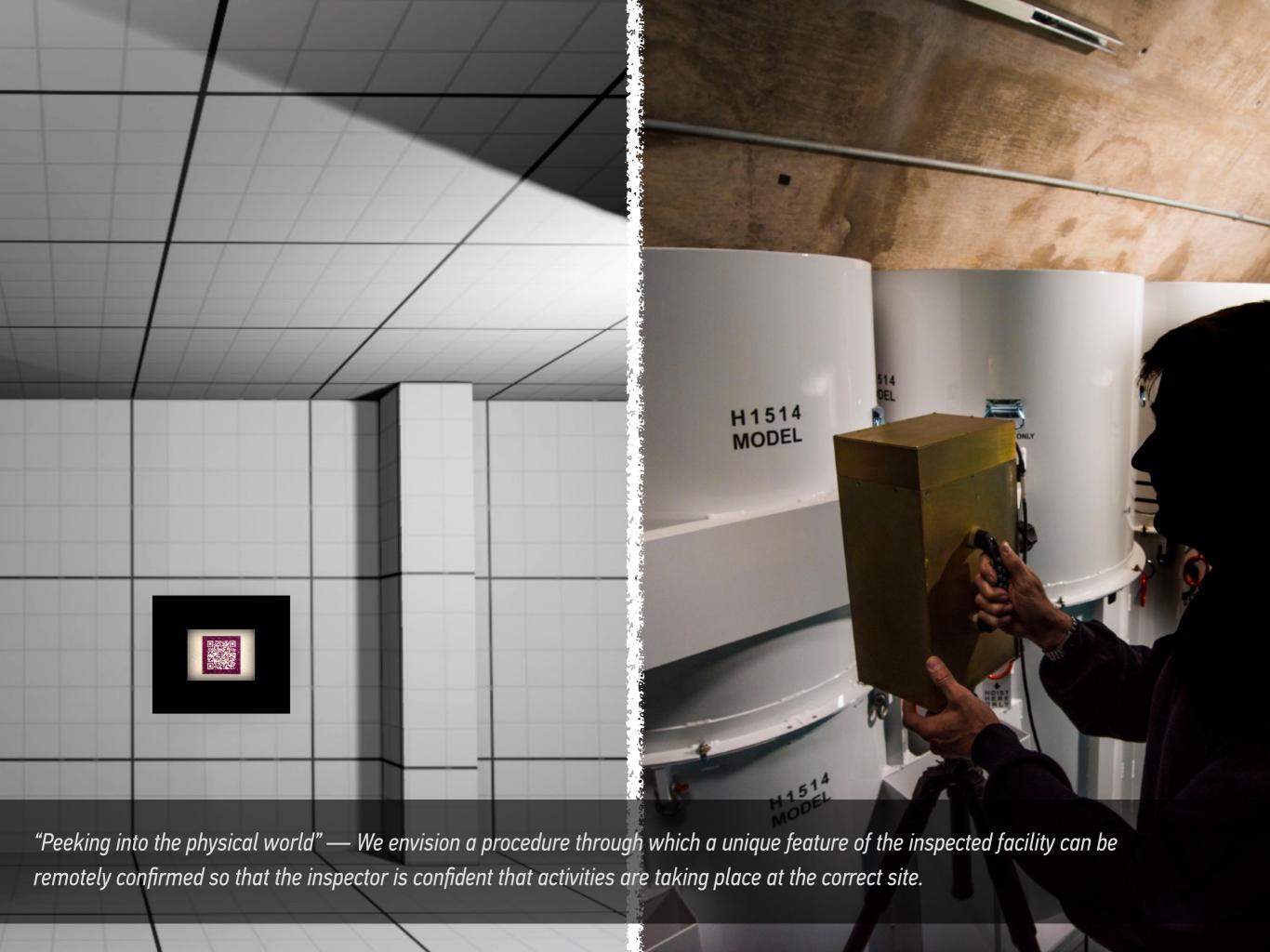
Roger G. Johnston and Jon S. Warner, "Unconventional Approaches to Chain of Custody an Verification," 51st INMM Meeting, Baltimore, MD, July 2010

Source: IAEA (top) and Johnston and Warner, 2010 (bottom)

LIVE & LOCAL VERIFY (Example)

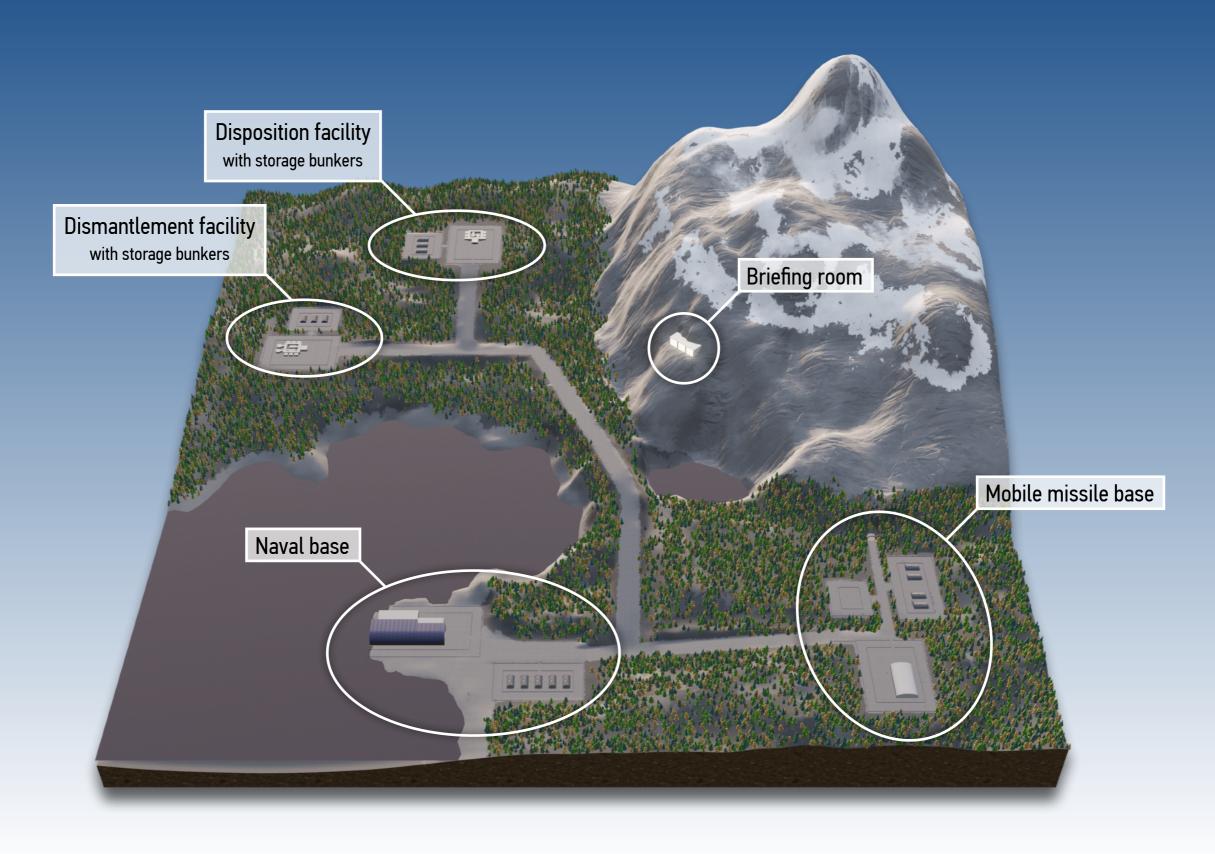


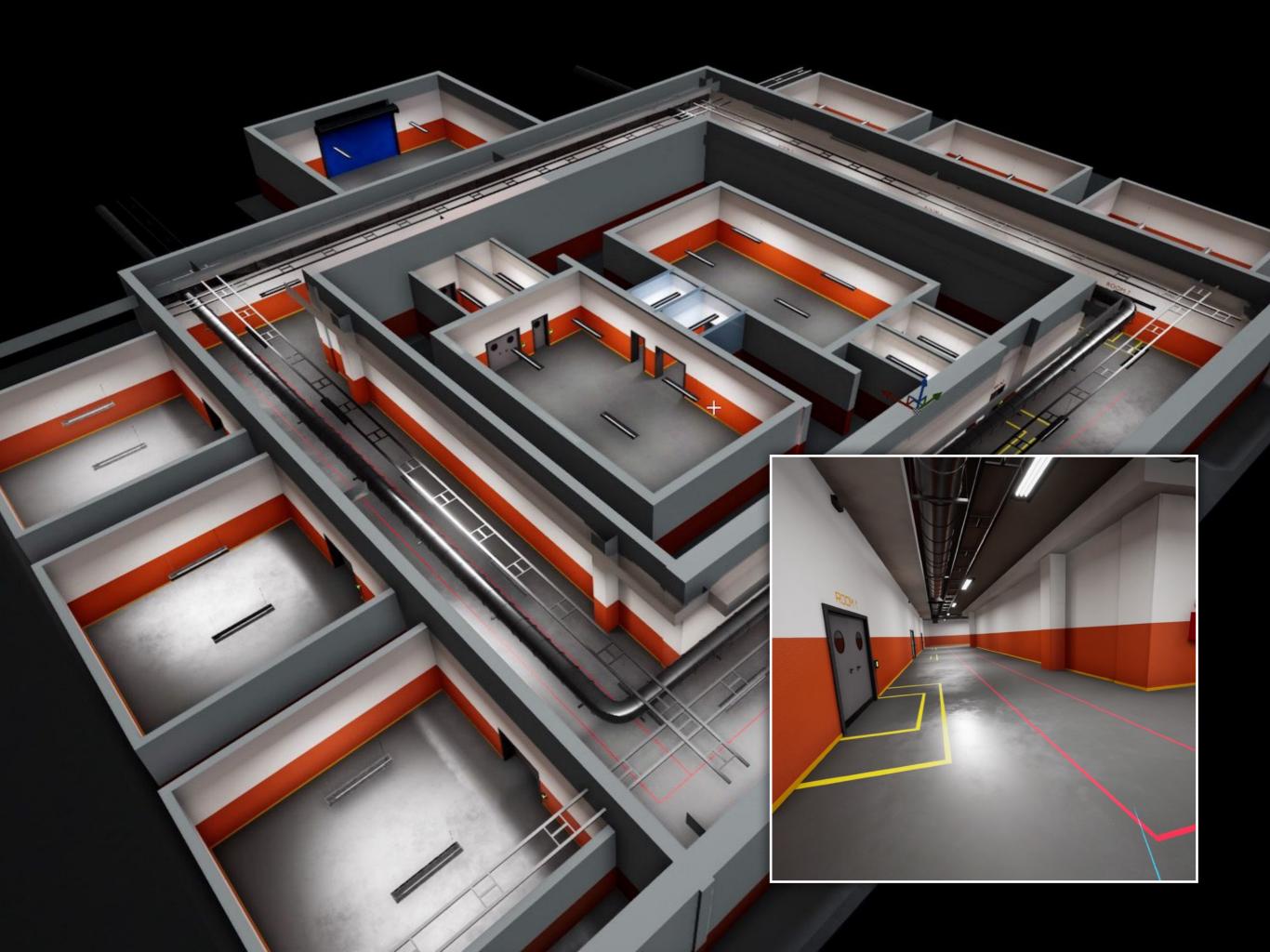
Assume that Unique Identifiers (UIDs, such as reflective particle tags) can be embedded in the inspected facility ...



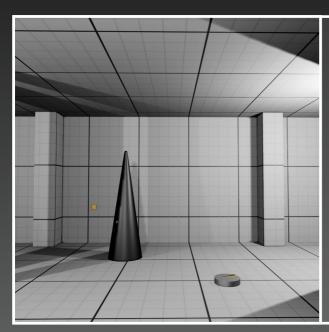
WAY FORWARD

GEOGRAPHY OF OUR VIRTUAL WORLD





CONCLUSION & OUTLOOK



THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF REMOTE & VIRTUAL INSPECTIONS

While no substitute for onsite inspections, remote monitoring and virtual inspection techniques could play an increasingly important role in future arms-control verification and safeguards

Successful proof-of-concept remote inspection using virtual reality



NEXT STEPS

Development of a "deployable" prototype system

- Users in distinct locations
- Improved camera system (motion-capture system or RGB-depth camera)

Conduct small verification exercise following a notional inspection protocol

Source: Authors (top) and M. Schöppner (bottom)