

Vulnerability Assessment using Modelling and Simulation

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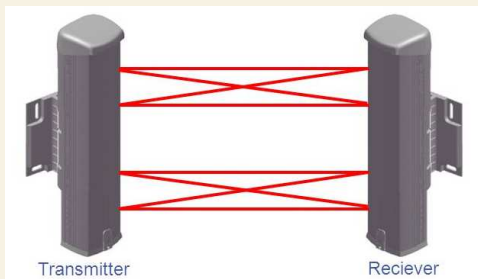
Applications and Conclusion

1. Introduction



Physical Protection System (PPS)

- Integrated security measures to protect nuclear materials and facilities against theft, sabotage or other malicious activities.
- Detection, delay, and response



Vulnerability Assessment

- **PPS Evaluation Methods**

- ***Expert Opinion:*** Performs PPS design and evaluation activities relying on personal knowledge and experience
- ***Features Approach:*** PPS design and evaluation based on specification and implementation of a required set of features
- ***Subsystem Criteria Approach:*** standards approach to PPS design and evaluation that uses performance criteria for some security features
- ***System Performance Approach:*** A systems engineering approach to the design and evaluation of PPS based on specifying and achieving an overall system effectiveness against the Design Basis Threat (DBT) for theft and sabotage

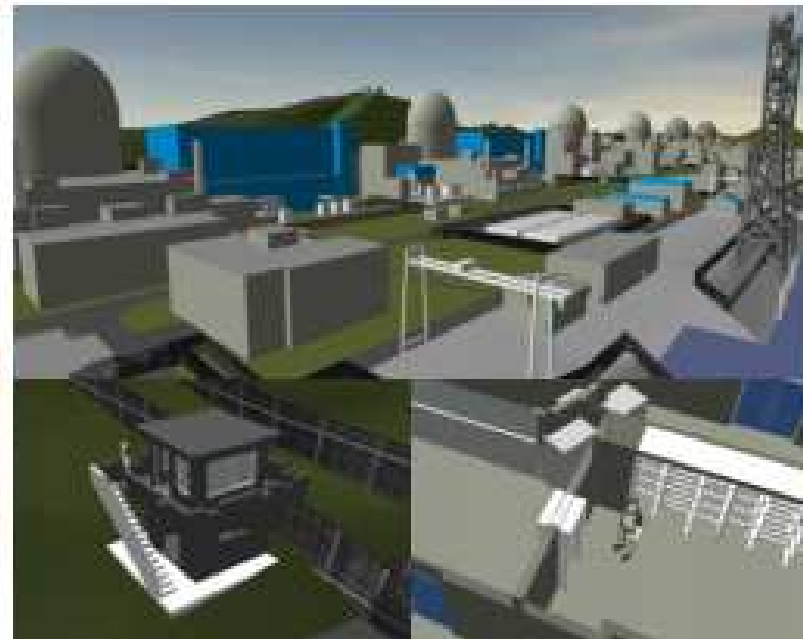
- **Vulnerability Assessment is performance-based methodology to measure the overall effectiveness of PPS, and is also called as System Effectiveness Evaluation (SEE)**

Vulnerability Assessment with Simulation

- Resources (People, Budget, and Time)
- Similarity to real attacks
- Applicability



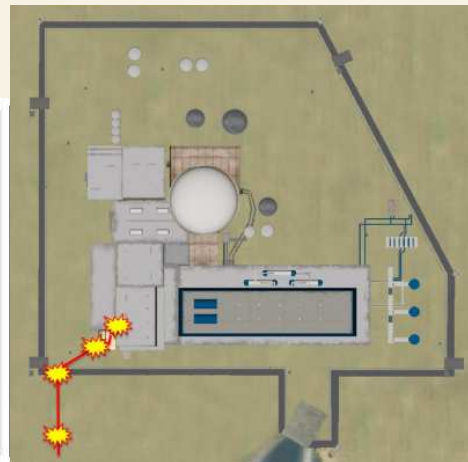
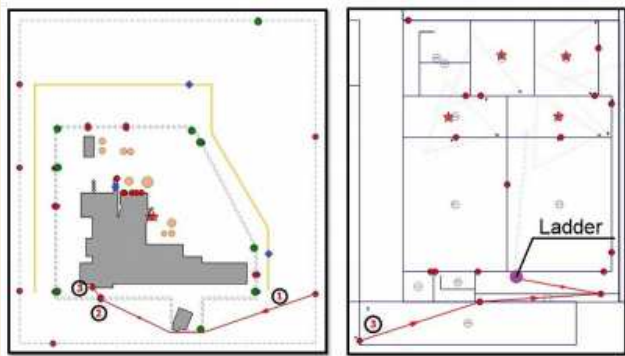
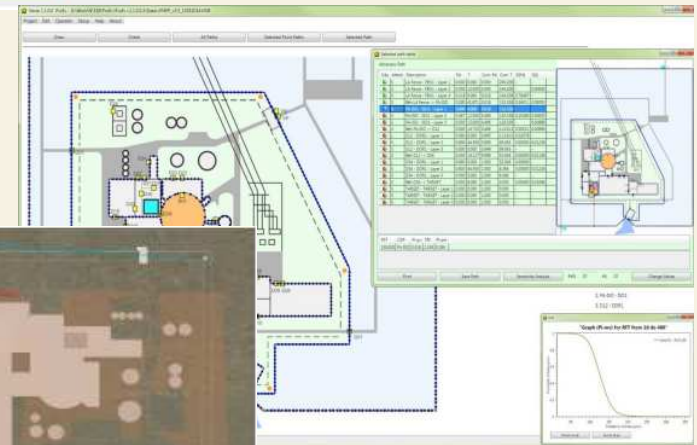
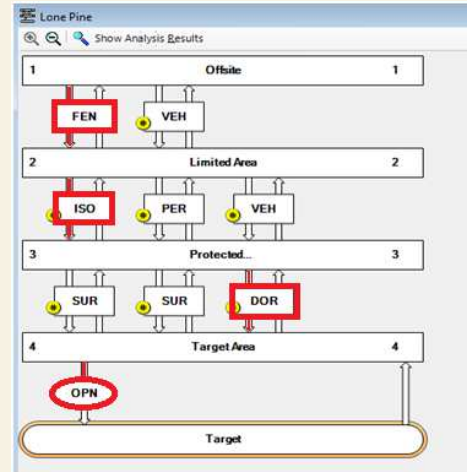
Force on Force



Simulation

Vulnerability Assessment Software

- **SAVI** : USA, 1980s
- **ProEv** : Check Republic
- **STAGE** : Canada
- **VEGA-2** : Russia
- **Simajin/Vanguard** : USA
- **AVERT** : USA
- **TESS** : Korea



2. Methods



Methods

- KINAC had completed to model all nuclear facilities include five NPP sites with M&S tools, 2014~2019.
- Software Tools AVERT and TESS was used



The TESS software interface is shown, displaying a 3D model of a nuclear facility. A red laser beam is directed at a target. The interface includes a menu bar, a toolbar, and a 'PI Sensitivity Graph' table. The table lists 10 paths with their respective probabilities of interruption (P_i) and time left. A red box highlights the table, and another red box highlights the P_i and P_e buttons at the bottom of the interface.

No.	P_i	P_e	Time left
1	53%		1:00"
2	55%		1:30"
3	55%		1:36"
4	55%		1:45"
5	55%		1:45"
6	55%		1:54"
7	55%		2:12"
8	55%		2:21"
9	55%		2:39"
10	55%		2:56"

Target: []
Option: []
Battle: []
Firing Range: [50] m
Fire Suppression: [] sec
Character: []
Scale: [10] (Default: 10)

P_i P_e

Geometry Modelling

- **Data collection (written, photo, field visits)**

- Public info(terrain, road, building, miniature*, satellite picture)

- **Modeling**

- Reflecting appearance such as building and fence arrange
- Based on data collection(should be as similar as possible)

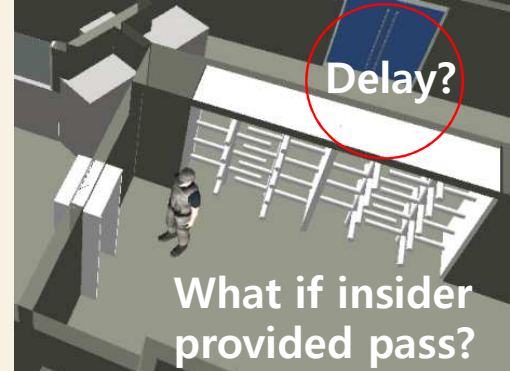
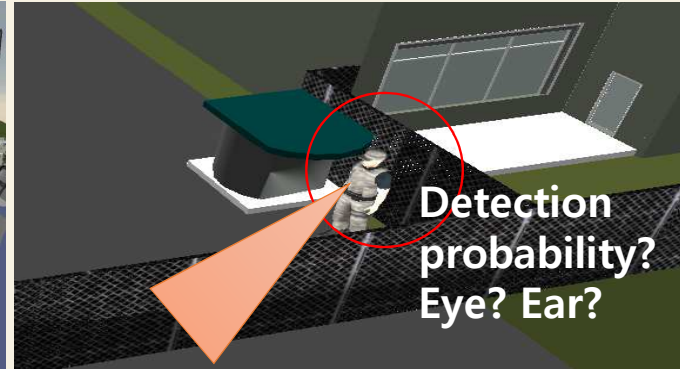
- **Lessons**

- Layout of Old Nuclear facilities is not present
- Substantial work is required
- 3D model error : unexpected hole(path) under building due to interference between meshes



<*miniature>

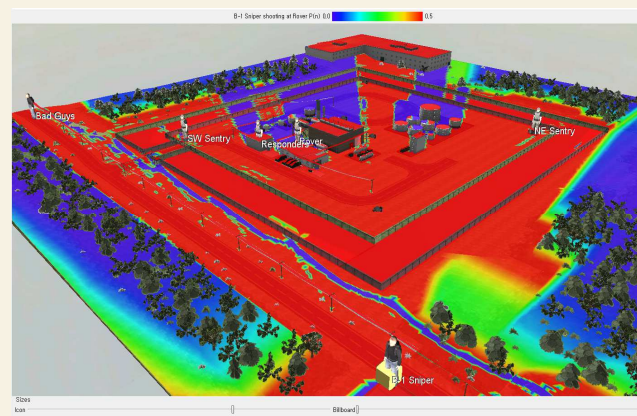
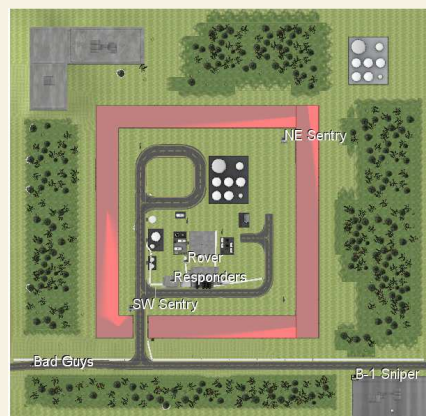
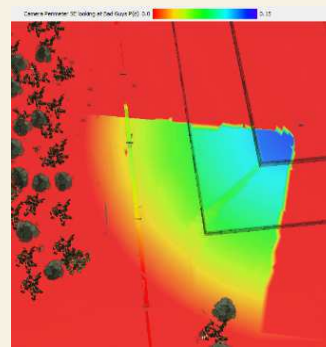
Geometry Modelling – Results



Assign Characteristic Attributes

- **Modelled object should have PPS attributes and its interact each other.**
 - Terrain : Speed of adversary
 - Fence : Delay time varies with penetration methods and tools
 - Sensor : Detection probabilities varies with time and distance
 - Weapons : PH/PK varies with body armor, and vehicles
- **Data collection**
 - Confidential info
 - Detection(sensor, CCTV)
 - Delay(fence, gate, barrier, security door)
 - Response(guard, weapon, patrol, external force, protection strategy)
 - Relationship with protection targets
 - DBT(sea, air)
 - Other Limitations and Constraint

Assign Characteristic Attributes



Performance Testing

- **Attributes and Characteristics of PPS object is controlled because it could reveal its weakness.**
- **KINAC used its Test-Facility for performance Testing and Data Building**
- **Security rEsearch Training and Test (SETT) Facility was built in 2014 as the ROK commitment of Nuclear Security Summit in 2010.**



Performance testing



Simulation and Verification

- Thinking (This car should not go through a mountain, why?)
- Compared to FoF results(**recommended**)

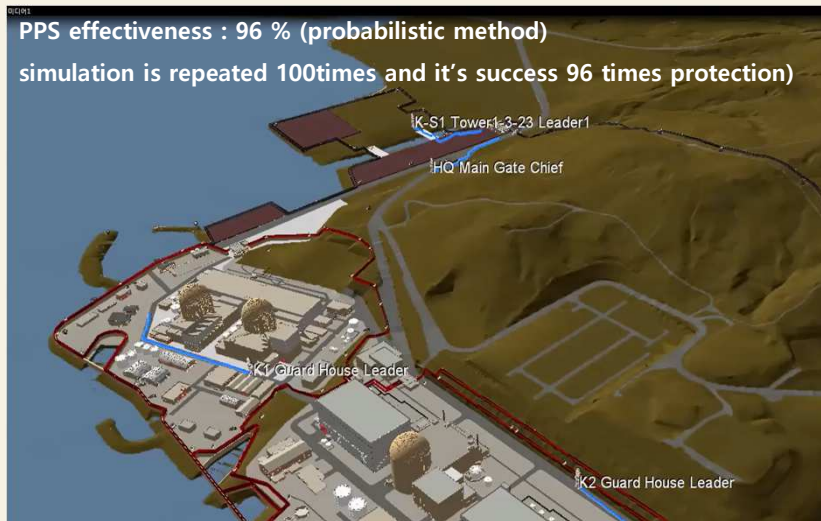


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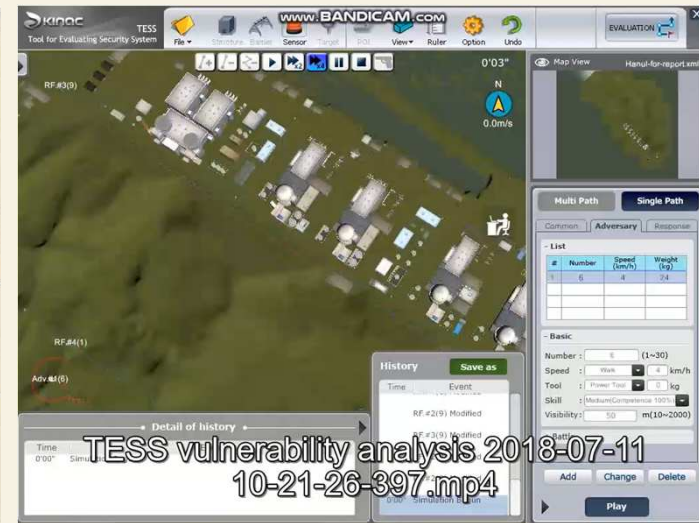


<Simulation Result>

Verification



<AVERT>

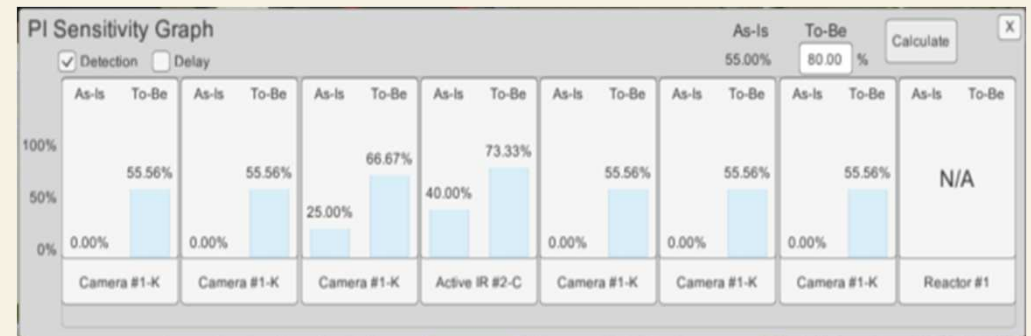


<TESS>

Applications

• Simulation Results

- Detection cause and location
- Neutralization cause and location
- Vulnerable attack path analysis
- Identify critical detection points
- Physical protection effectiveness



[Simulator provides an upgrade plan (but limited)]

• Application

- Add or change detection equipment
- Add or change delayed equipment
- Change response Strategy

Applications

- **TESS as training tools**

- Install TESS
- Open Model Facility
- Navigate and Find Vulnerability
- List the Vulnerability and Improvements
- Run Simulation and Compare



- **Results Sharing to Nuclear Operators**

<Training Exercise for a M&S tool, TESS>

- **Use for regulatory activities**

- Build attack plan for FOF exercise
- Review of the first security plan



감사합니다.

Question & Answer