Virtual reality (VR) offers new pathways to address safeguards challenges and to develop state-of-the-art approaches for verification protocols. Networked VR allows collaboration even under difficult political circumstances, and avoids possible disclosure of sensitive information. A diverse set of inspection equipment, real-time simulation of radiation detection and realistic interactions of inspectors with the equipment make our VR environment immersive and meaningful.

**Background**
VR has been used for safeguards application for >15 years, mainly for training; past radiation models were based on static radiation fields. Inspection protocols determine interactions between host/inspector, reflect design of relevant facilities, and describe use of equipment. VR exercises allow for easy environment changes, precisely controlled repetitions and are not restricted by facility access. Princeton has an ongoing partnership with the NGO Games for Change.

**Implementation**
- **Multi-user**, networked VR environment based on Unity game engine and HTC Vive Pro headsets, world with three sites and multiple buildings.
- **Functional inspection equipment** available: Buddy tag, portal monitor, Geiger counter, neutron counter, information barrier, camera, seal, lava lamp, modal testing, zero knowledge experiment.

**Example inspection scenarios**
**Verifying the absence of nuclear material**
In our VR environment, inspectors can use Geiger or neutron counters and search rooms for radiation sources. Our setup can be used to determine the level of confidence that inspectors report after a time-limited walkthrough.

**Denuclearization of the DPRK**
To ensure that warheads are stored separate from delivery systems while awaiting dismantlement, a variety of monitoring tools can be employed. Our VR environment allows to test these in different inspection protocols.

**Get the golden warhead**
It is possible to confirm warhead authenticity by comparing radiation signatures. Such comparison requires one item for which inspectors have confidence that it is a nuclear weapon (“golden warhead”), e.g. because it is a randomly selected warhead from a missile unloade from a submarine.

**Virtual reality radiation model**
Safeguards inspections have a unique feature: they involve radioactive materials, instruments used rely on radiation signatures from these materials. The VR environment includes a two-layered radiation simulation:
- **Simple Layer**: Simulate source strength and counter signals.
- **Complex Layer**: Hybrid approach combining pre-computed radiation signatures and detector response functions with deterministic methods to handle shielding and attenuation effects.

Our model captures movement of sources, detectors, and shielding materials during exercises.

**Conclusion**
- VR environment has a sufficient amount of equipment and objects to allow for meaningful inspection exercises.
- Virtual reality, enhanced by full-motion capabilities and multiplayer networking, provides a flexible and powerful new way to examine larger numbers of options and technology combinations for verification approaches.
- What safeguards inspection scenarios could most significantly benefit from a VR environment to test new and refine existing practices?

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