

Oak Ridge National Laboratory National Security Programs

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The Good Old Days: When All You Had To Worry About Was Nuclear Annihilation

Quadrennial Defense Review Outlines Four Key National Security Challenges





Post-9/11 Security Challenges

Irregular

Non-state and state actors employing "unconventional" methods to counter stronger state opponents; terrorism insurgency, etc.

Lower Traditional

States employing military forces in well-known forms of military competition and conflict

> Lower ▼ LIKELIHOOD

Catastrophic

Terrorist or rogue state employment of WMD or methods producing WMD-like effects against U.S. interests

Disruptive

Hiaher

Competitors employing technology or methods that might counter or cancel our current military advantages







How Will Our Enemies Fight Us?: Asymmetric 3rd Generation and 4th Generation Warfare

 1st generation warfare...firearms, conscript armies, rigid drills to achieve massed firepower...forced discipline





2nd generation warfare...19th century technologies...industrial, attrition warfare



How Will Our Enemies Fight Us?: Asymmetric 3rd Generation and 4th Generation Warfare (continued)

• 3rd generation warfare...combined arms maneuver warfare...coalition





OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY 4th generation warfare...state or non-state...attack all institutions of government...no distinction between military and civilian...no fronts or boundaries...influence public opinion



"It is occasionally necessary in war to suspend one's preferences and actually consider the enemy." - Winston Churchill



Apply Scientific Strengths In Six Major Areas

Energy technology



Biological and environmental sciences

The ability to integrate multiple disciplines with a broad focus from basic to applied science and engineering is a distinguishing strength of ORNL

Materials R&D



Neutron sciences

High-Performance Computing and Networking

National and Homeland Security



National And Homeland Security Programs Utilize ORNL Core Capabilities



- Expanded roles in DOE/NNSA programs
- DTRA and other agencies
- Center for rad/nuc detector development

- Information management and analysis
- Detection and mitigation of WMD
- Homeland security role for OGAs

- Defense materials
- Chem-bio detection
- Sense & respond logistics
- Knowledge
 Discovery
- Next-generation power

- Classified capability
- Information systems/AIAs
- Simulation and modeling

National Security accounts for about 25% of the Lab's FY06 budget





National Security is a growth area for the Lab





We Apply Our S&T Resources To National And Homeland Security

- Detecting, preventing, and reversing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- Deploying integrated systems for incident awareness, detection, and response
- Providing technology for detecting explosives at the part-per-trillion level
- Delivering enhanced protection and new capabilities to first responders and warfighters



Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs

- Material Protection Control and Accounting
- Fissile Materials Disposition
- International Safeguards
- HEU Transparency
- Export Controls
- Radiological Dispersal Devices
- Nuclear Material Detection & Identification







ORNL has a new Center for Radiation Detection Materials and Systems

- Addresses fundamental scientific issues: discovery and development of new highperformance scintillator and electronic radiation detection crystals
- Facilitates rapid application of advances in materials properties to radiation detection systems
- Aimed at DHS, DOE, NIH, DOD, and NASA







Homeland Security Programs

- Radiological/nuclear countermeasures
- Threat and vulnerability testing and assessment
- Biological and chemical countermeasures
- Standards development
- Countermeasures Testbed
- Regional Technology Integration
- Infrastructure Preparedness
 Analysis Capability
- Transportation analysis
- Highway weigh station radiation portal monitors
- FEMA support activities











Southeast Regional Research Initiative Helps DHS Connect With Homeland Security Responders



Department of Defense Programs

- Military transformation
- Chem/Bio defense and early warning
- Logistics and transportation
 management
- Defense materials
- Sensor miniaturization and communication
- Information management, synthesis and analysis





Defeating A Terrorist Network Requires Tracking the Flow of Information, Funds, People, and Materiel

- Model terrorist processes focusing on the flow of information, funds, people, and materiel
- Identify potential observables and signatures or create new observables
- Develop sensor systems to measure the observables
- Fuse data to identify patterns and indicators of terrorist activities





Virtual Information Processing Agent Research (VIPAR) – collection of tools that collects, organizes, fuses, and displays massive quantities of text data from multiple sources





Image to Intelligence Archive (I2IA) – finds features in images and remote sensing data using agent, geoconformance, and image analysis technology



SensorNet – open standards-based real-time communications and data management backbone provides secure communications, distributed access, interoperability, and integration of sensor system data





Weigh-in-motion – system can be easily installed across roadway to accurately weigh vehicles while they are traveling on roadway (profile VBIED)



Boarding Pass Analyzer – mass spectrometry-based trace explosives detection system that can be used to screen personnel for exposure to explosives





SniffEx – microcantilever-based hand-held trace explosives detector

RamITs – battery operated, field portable instrument provides automated identification of chemicals in the field





Cognitive radio jammer – a softwaredefined radio platform with advanced signal processing techniques to classify and identify target signals before initiating advance reactive jamming.





Smart phosphors – Paints or inks made of phosphor materials that efficiently emit in IR region only when appropriately excited by nonvisible light (covert tagging and tracking)



Advanced armors – advanced armor systems for a variety of applications including lightweight shielding of space vehicles against hypersonic projectiles, ballistic armors using advanced ceramics, and advanced composite materials to prevent sympathetic detonation of munitions





Visual Interactive Site Analysis Code (VISAC) – expert system that provides mission planners with coordinated capability to predict and analyze the outcomes of different attacks



What If Terrorists Acquire WMD?



Chemical release in Metro



Aerosol release of infectious agent

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Agroterrorism attack on plants or animals



Dirty bomb or nuclear device in major city



Chem or bio attack at special event





Large Toxic Chemical Release



Questions?



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