## Confidence in nuclear weapons as numbers decrease and time since testing increases

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- Preview of bottom line
- My relevant experience
- Stockpile stewardship today
  - > The NW complex and today's stockpile
  - Today's challenges
- U.S. objectives and policies
- Tomorrow's challenges
- Summary

# Sustained commitment is essential for maintaining the deterrent as numbers decrease.



- Nuclear Posture Review:
  - "... as long as nuclear weapons exist, the United States will maintain a safe, secure, and effective arsenal ..."
- This is challenging today, and the challenges may increase as numbers decrease and the testing moratorium continues.
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  ... and if they aren't, we may not realize it.

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My opinion: The technical challenges c*an* be met, but only with a sustained national commitment.

# I am a semi-outsider with a long history of interactions with the weapons program.



- 5.5 years (1986-1992): code developer in weapons design division, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)
- Current or past chair of review & advisory bodies:
  - > Weapons Science Capability, Los Alamos National Lab (LANL)
  - X-Division (weapons design), LANL
  - Predictive Science Panel, LLNL and LANL

and member of many others.

- Co-chair of in-depth studies:
  - > U.S. NW Surety (safety and security), 2010
  - > Life extension options for the U.S. NW stockpile, 2009

and participant in many others.

#### The opinions expressed in this talk are mine. I am not representing any organization, committee, or study group!



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#### The NW complex includes 3 laboratories, 4 production sites, and 1 test site.



#### US NW stockpile numbers have dropped (from a peak of >30,000).



- Today's deployed stockpile has 7 designs (one with variants)
  - Two SLBM warheads: W76 and W88
  - Two ICBM warheads: W78 and W87
  - Two bombs: B61 (several mods) and B83
  - One cruise-missile warhead: W80



#### • Kinds of changes:

- **1**. Age-induced changes (from chemical & nuclear reactions, e.g.)
- 2. Changes in our understanding of as-designed performance
- 3. As-built changes from design (manufacturing errors)
- 4. Deliberate physical modifications
- Every weapon faces eventual retirement or life extension.
- Life extension involves deliberate physical changes. Reasons:
  - > To address detrimental changes of kinds 1-3 above
  - > To improve safety and security as threats evolve
  - To meet evolving stockpile requirements (reduced yield, inter-operability, increased confidence?, ...)



- Life-Extension Program (LEP) options include:
  - **Refurbishment** (components have same form, fit, and function)
  - Reuse (some components taken from other systems)
  - Replacement (some components have new design)
- Even "refurbishment" involves design and/or manufacturing changes.
- It is technically challenging to assess the effects of these changes in absence of yield-producing tests. Assessments rest on:
  - > Linkage to data from previous nuclear-explosive testing
  - Other past and ongoing experiments
  - Scientific understanding

**Expert judgment** is required to evaluate relevance of each factor.

#### Stockpile stewardship has been working... ... so far.



- We have not performed nuclear-explosive tests since 1992.
- Responsible authorities (3 lab directors, STRATCOM, Secretaries of Energy and Defense) have stated each year that

the deterrent remains sound and we do not need to test.

- However, these and many other knowledgeable people and groups have expressed concerns about
  - Adequacy of surveillance
  - > Ability to recruit & retain excellent workforce
  - Decrepit production facilities
  - Adequacy of weapons-science effort
  - > Technical foundations for assessment of certain kinds of changes



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#### US NW objectives were outlined in the Nuclear Posture Review Report (2010)



#### Five "key objectives"

- **1**. **Preventing nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism;**
- 2. Reducing role of U.S. nuclear weapons in U.S. national security strategy;
- **3.** *Maintaining strategic deterrence & stability at reduced nuclear force levels;*
- **4**. Strengthening regional deterrence and reassuring U.S. allies and partners
- 5. Sustaining a safe, secure, and effective nuclear arsenal.

#### The US will not:

- > conduct nuclear testing.
- > develop new nuclear warheads.

#### Life Extension Programs (LEPs)

- > Will use only nuclear components based on previously tested designs
- > Will not support new military missions or provide new military capabilities
- > Will consider the full range of options (3 R's)
  - But the US will give strong preference to refurbishment or reuse



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## US NW objectives and policies may drive further changes in designs.



- Safe and secure + prevent terrorism
  - May require new safety and security features
- Reduced nuclear force levels
  - > May imply need for higher confidence and/or reliability
  - > May imply need for interoperability
- Consider full range of LEP options
  - > Opens door for more extensive changes than with refurbishment only

#### Changes bring challenges.

## What will it take to meet the challenges into the future?



- Outstanding workforce with deep expertise in nuclear weapons
- Continued advances in understanding
  - Robust program of ongoing experiments
  - Improved computational capability and capacity (hardware and software)
  - Humility in the face of nature
- Robust surveillance of existing weapons
  - Cannot assess issues if we don't find them
- Adequate production capability



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These exist today. But they are fragile.

## Open questions threaten stockpile stewardship into the future.



- Can we attract and retain an outstanding workforce?
  - Many groups have expressed concern.
  - I share the concern.
- Will we maintain and exercise a robust experimental program?
  - Facilities are expensive
  - > Many are under-utilized, which makes each experiment cost more, which ...
  - > The easy questions have been answered; can we answer the difficult ones?
- Will we give sufficient priority to surveillance?
  - > If you don't look for problems, you don't know when you have them
  - Surveillance has historically been vulnerable
- Will we renew the production complex?
  - > Spiraling costs threaten this and the other components



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