



Approved for Unlimited Release

April 2009

LA-UR-09-02533



Perspectives on Uncertainty Quantification for the NNSA Mission

Scott W. Doebling

Los Alamos National Laboratory

doebling@lanl.gov

on assignment to the
National Nuclear Security Administration
United States Department of Energy
Washington, DC





Mission of the National Nuclear Security Administration



- Maintain a safe, secure, and reliable US nuclear stockpile
- Develop scientific understanding necessary to assess and certify weapons without underground nuclear testing
- Support a variety of threat reduction activities that rely on the capabilities and skills developed in the nuclear weapons program.



Lawrence Livermore
National Laboratory



Sandia
National
Laboratories



Complex scientific and engineering issues are pervasive across the mission space of NNSA



NNSA is responsible for stewardship of nuclear weapons over their lifetime

Simulation, computing and experimental science play crucial roles in every aspect of this mission space

Delivery Countermeasures
Normal and Abnormal
Environments



Nuclear threat reduction goes beyond the U.S. stockpile:

- Nonproliferation
- Nuclear forensics
- Counterterrorism

"Button to Boom"
Initiation Yield

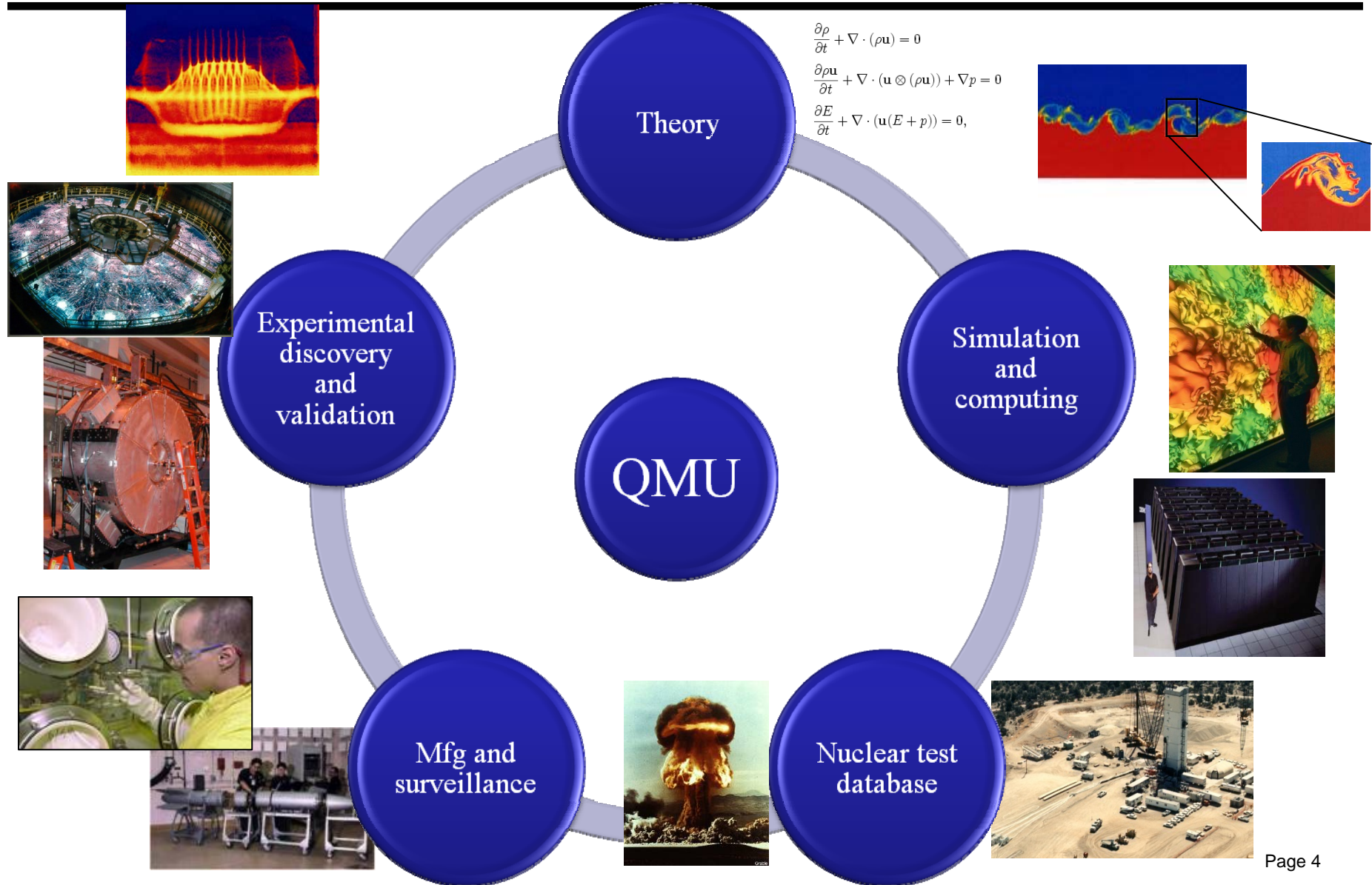


Dismantle



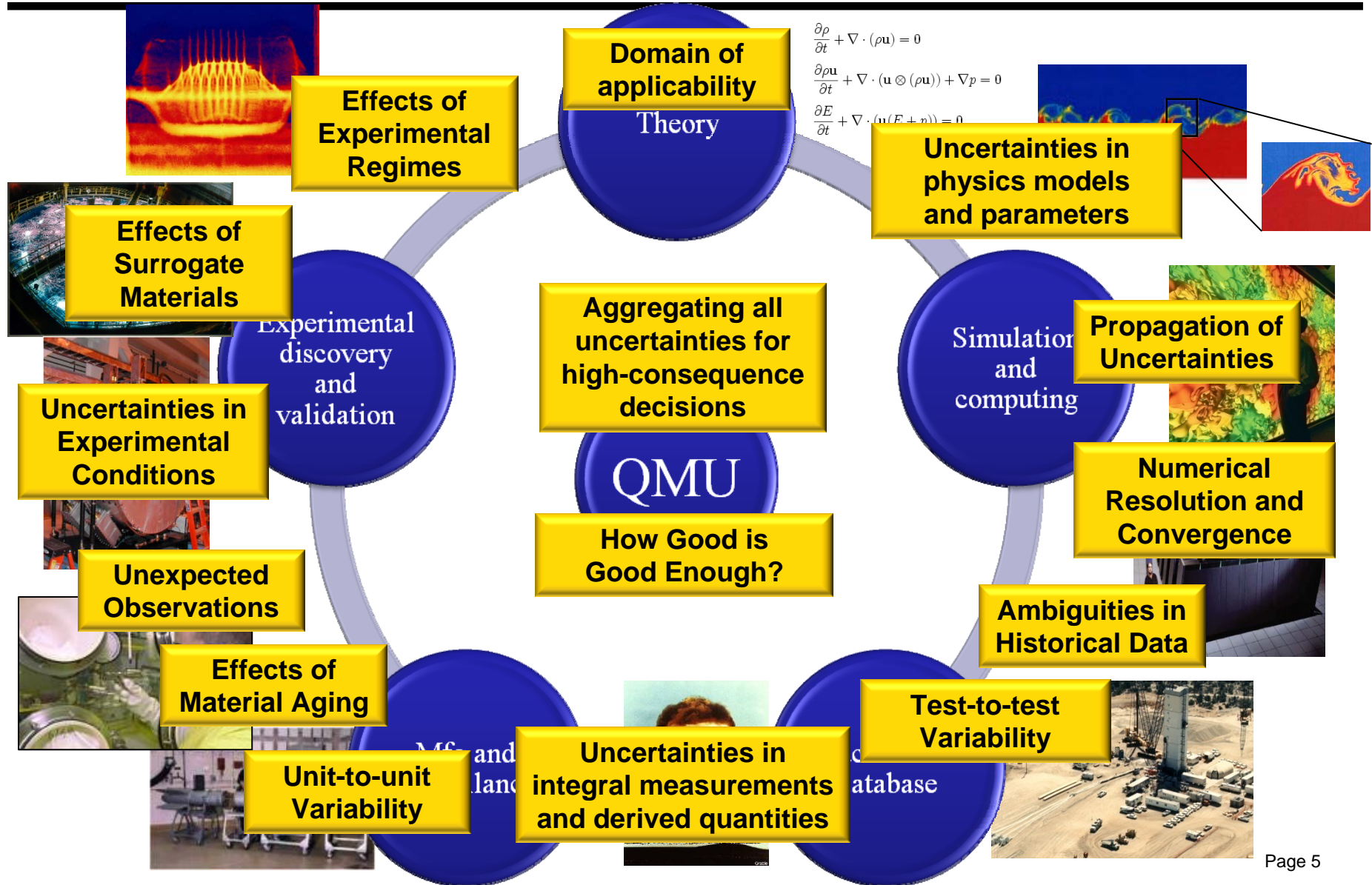


Uncertainties arise in all areas of the NNSA science and engineering programs





Uncertainties arise in all areas of the NNSA science and engineering programs

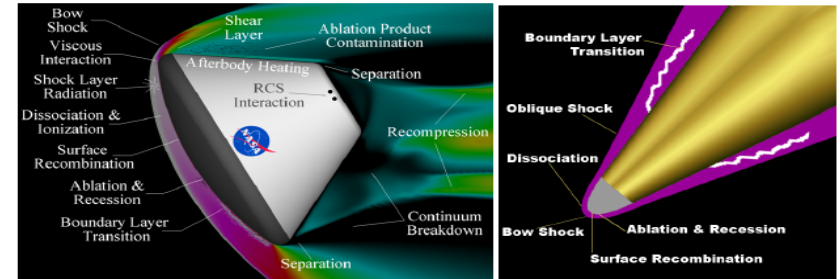




Predictive Science Academic Alliance Program (PSAAP)

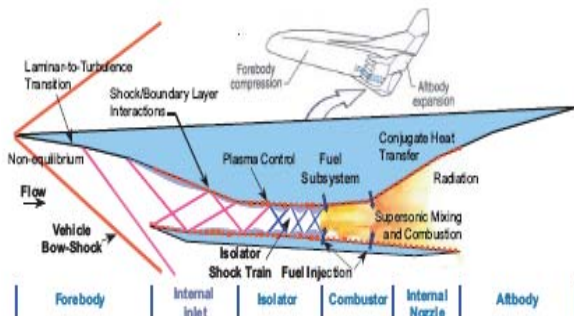
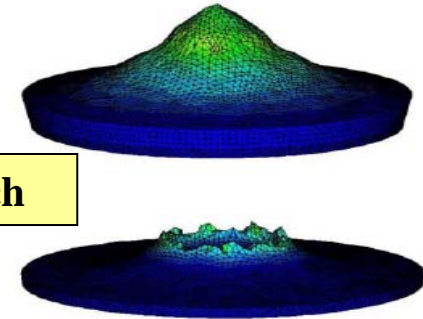


- Focus on a multi-scale, multi-disciplinary, unclassified application of NNSA interest
- Demonstrate validated simulation capability for prediction
- New methodologies:
 - Verification
 - Validation
 - Uncertainty quantification
 - Tight integration of experiment and simulation

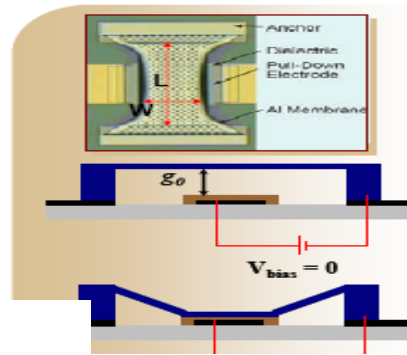


Univ of Texas - Austin

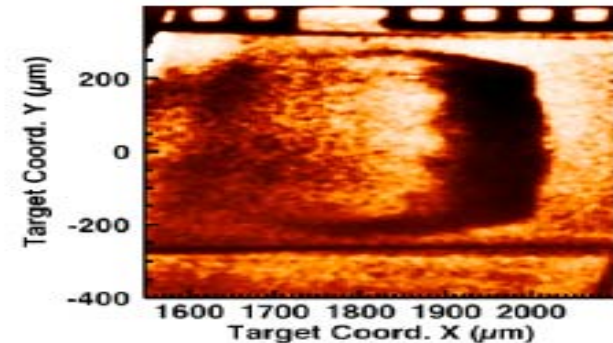
Caltech



Stanford University



Purdue University



Univ of Michigan