
Secure Data Communication for Nuclear Monitoring at the Swedish NDC

Jon Grumer¹, Henrik Olsson¹, Marius Popa²

¹FOI - Swedish Defence Research Agency

²CTBTO Preparatory Commission



CTBTO

PREPARATORY COMMISSION

12 September 2025



Introduction

- The waveform research activity at the Swedish NDC (FOI) has been relatively low since the early 90's.
- Current reboot and capacity buildup
~1 fulltime staff for decades → 5-6 in seismology, geophysics & meteorology
- Modern waveform research puts new demands on **IT infrastructure security**



Introduction

- The waveform research activity at the Swedish NDC (FOI) has been relatively low since the early 90's.
- Current reboot and capacity buildup
ca 1 fulltime staff for decades → 5-6 in seismology, geophysics & meteorology
- Modern waveform research puts new demands on **IT infrastructure security**

Key challenges

- Streaming data in **realtime** into secure network for further processing
 - Eg: realtime data = continuous exposure, persistent entry point for attackers
- Include CTBTO's Global Communications Infrastructure (GCI) network
- Facilitate seedlink/fdsnws server, open to other institutes/collaborators

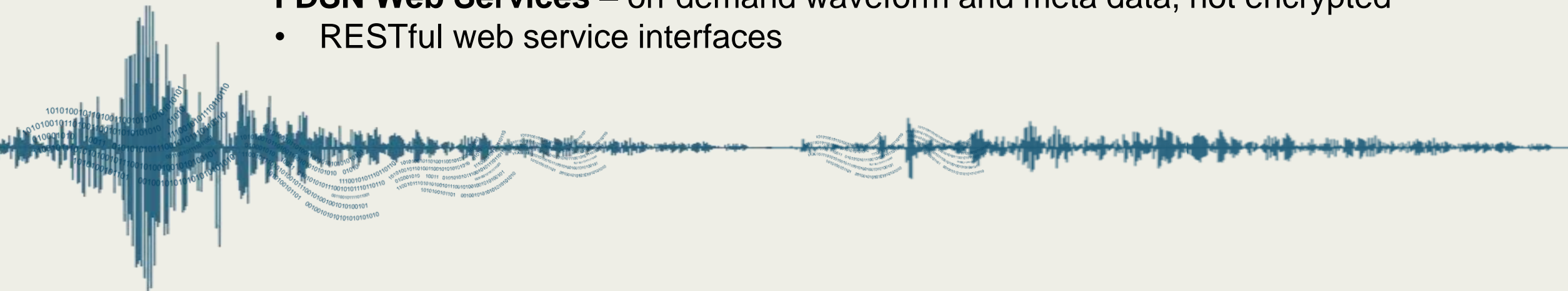
Data protocols (SHI)

SeedLink – near-realtime waveform data, typically not encrypted

- Standard TCP/IP port 18000

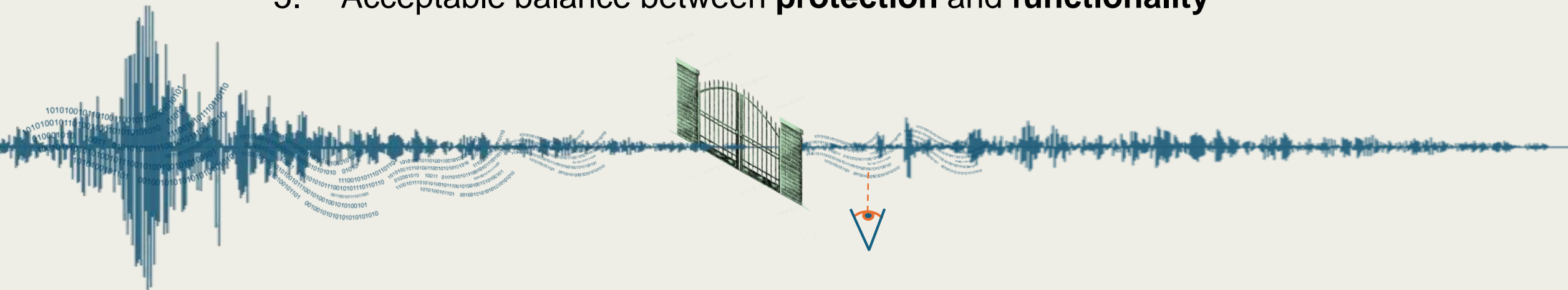
FDSN Web Services – on-demand waveform and meta data, not encrypted

- RESTful web service interfaces



Requirements on data infrastructure

1. Data should be able to flow **in** and **out** - also in realtime (SeedLink)
2. **Monitoring** of data streams should be possible
3. **Gatekeepers** at various levels to limit network traffic
4. **Software** for receiving/transmitting data, including IMS
5. Acceptable balance between **protection** and **functionality**

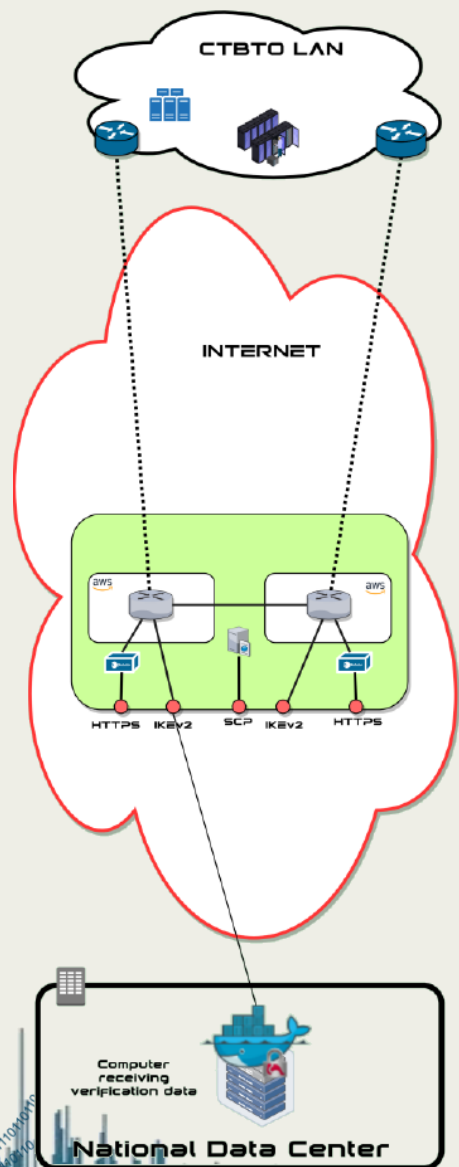


Gatekeeping and monitoring

- Set up an intermediate server in an isolated, low-security network
- **Install necessary software**, including **CTBTO's new software VPN**
- From this server, allow data streams to internal network – but how?
 - Encrypted data can't easily be monitored
 - thus, tools such as **ssh portforward** does not fit the bill
 - Better: **reverse proxy** on intermediate server
- Collect all data sources in this proxy (realtime and on-demand)
- Firewall: e.g only allow connections to this proxy from inside the secure network - limit all other sensitive streams



Docker VPN Cloud Solution



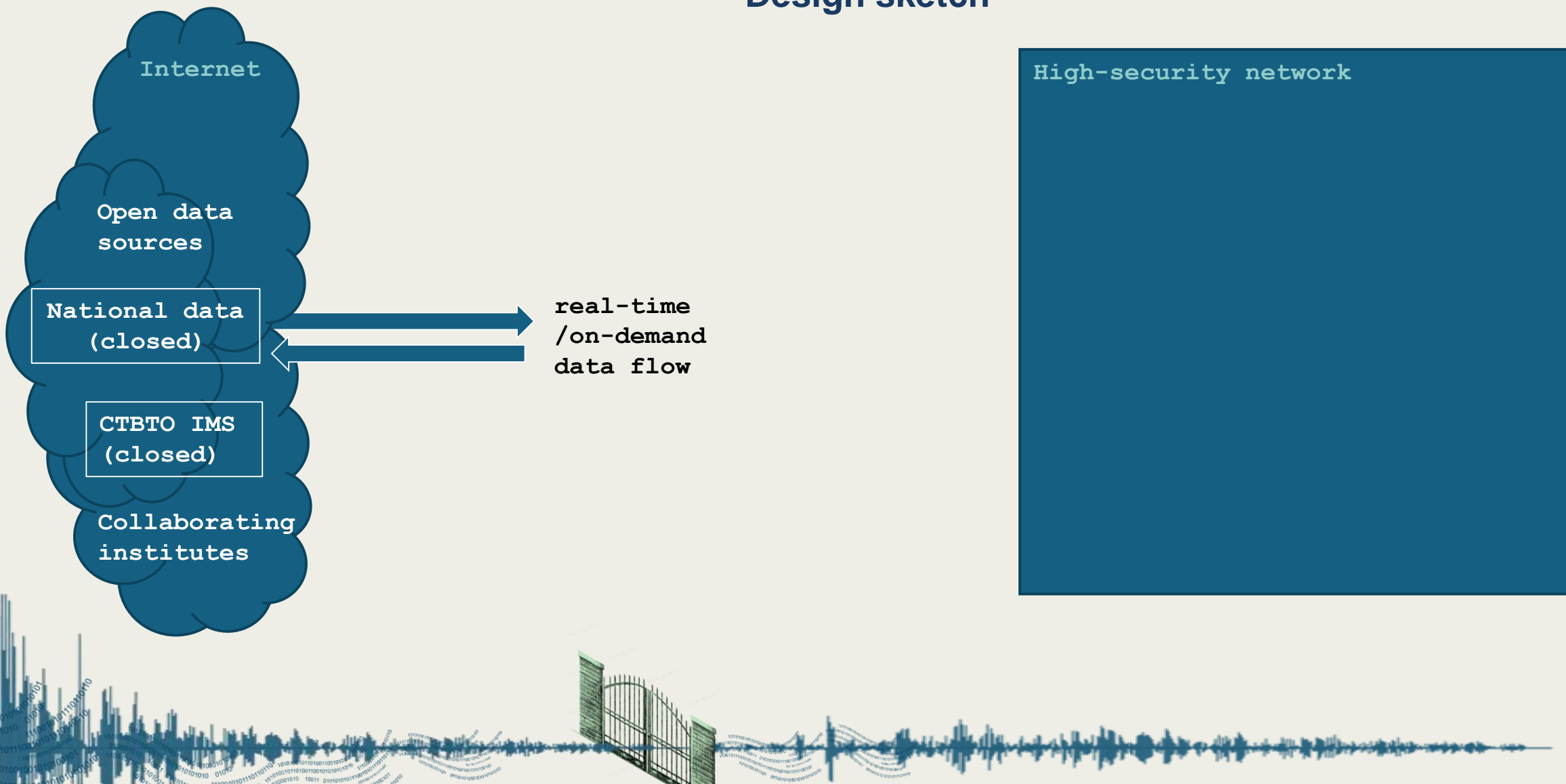
GCI VPN - the new software docker solution

In depth presentation:

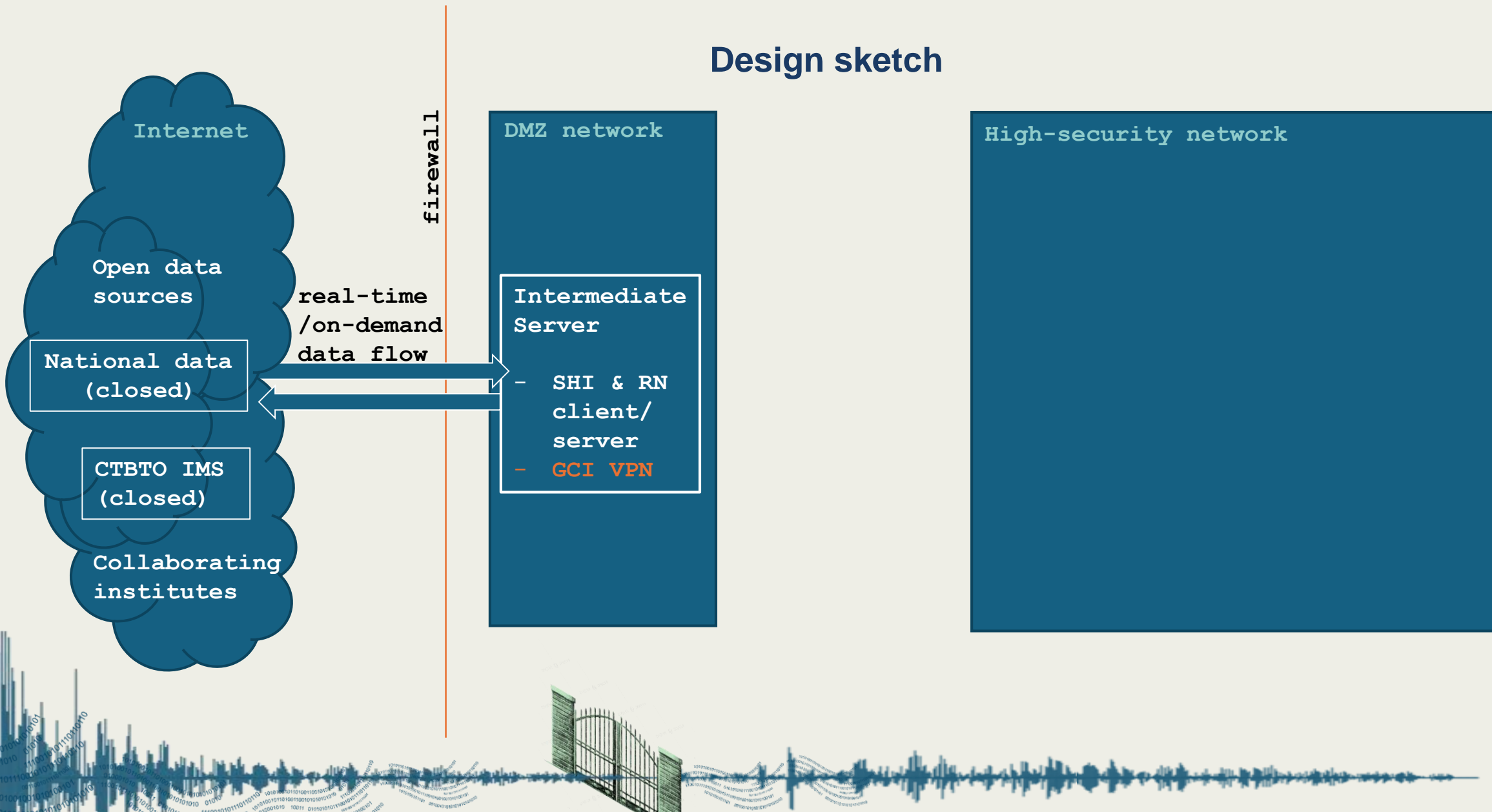
P4.2 “Virtual GCI for NDC (VPN Docker)”
Marius Popa, CTBTO Prep. Comm.

- **Why?** - Growing demand of data delivery to National Data Centres based on cloud infrastructures
- **What?** - A Linux Docker container running programmable VPN clients
- **Benefits?**
 - Flexible & fast deployment (~minutes)
 - Any Linux-based platform – ensuring latest security standards
 - Automated monitoring and alerting
 - Unique disaster recovery concept for robust communication

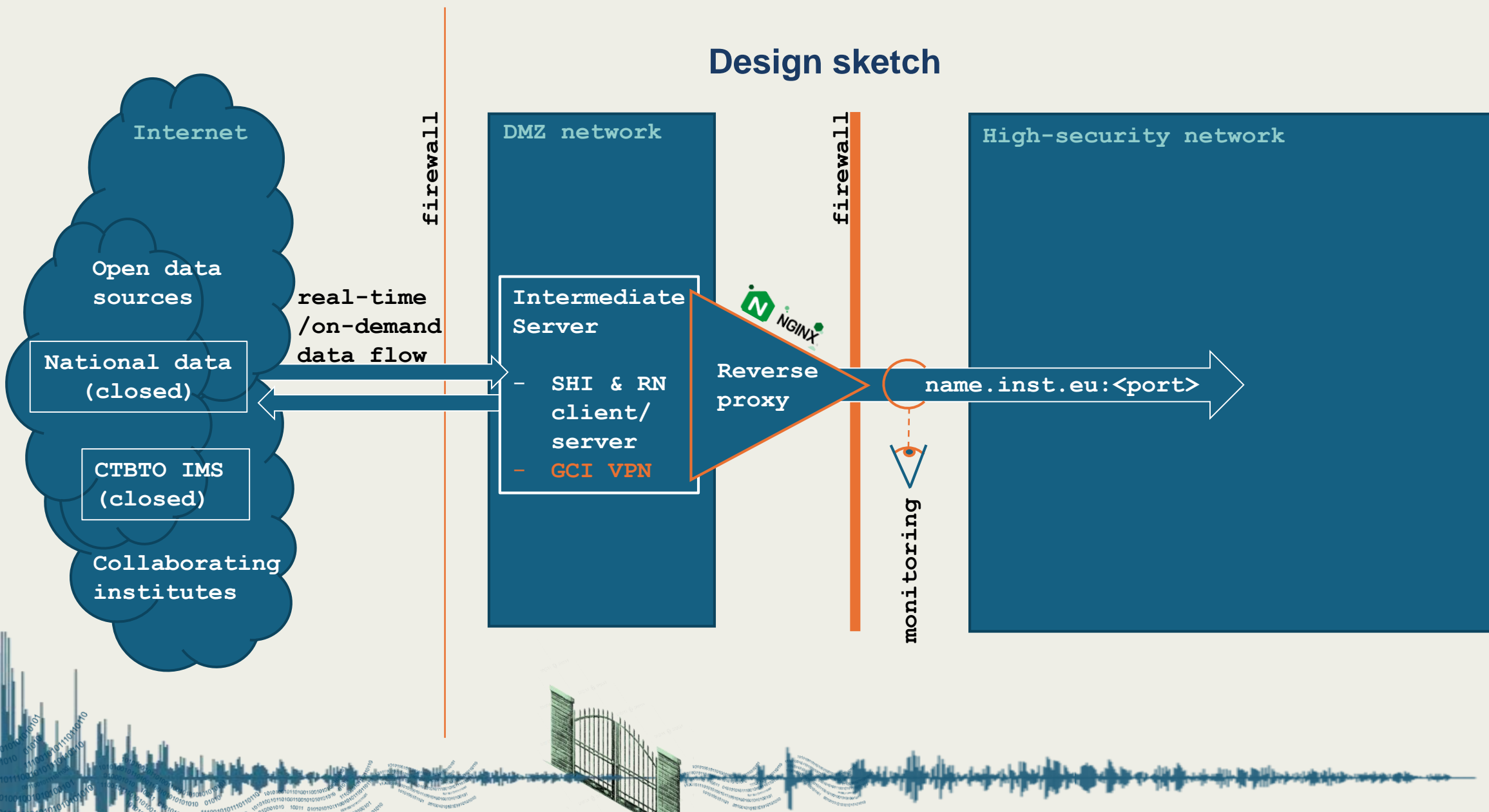
Design sketch



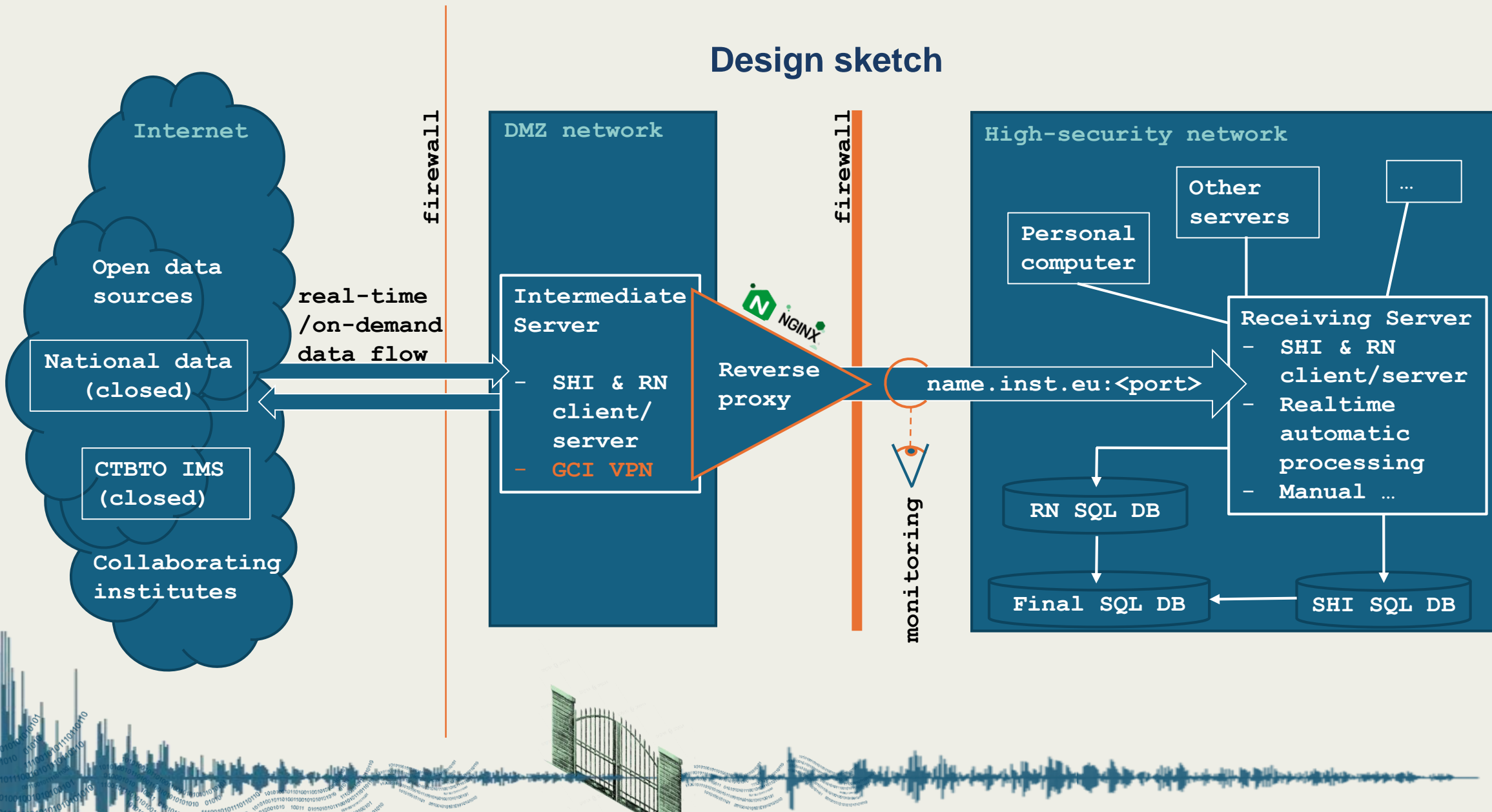
Design sketch



Design sketch



Design sketch



Summary & Conclusion

- Modernization of waveform research at FOI required redesign of IT infrastructure
- Intermediate server located within e.g. a DMZ network
- Reverse proxy facilitates secure communication, also allowing data monitoring
- Deployment of IDC's new VPN docker solution provides access to IMS in this system

→ A robust method for data communication

- At FOI, this setup now allows for direct access to data services that would otherwise only be reachable in a less secure network environment, as well as to the services within the GCI
- Allows for full functionality of e.g. SeisComP, in realtime, while simultaneously ensuring network integrity
- NDC's - talk to IDC if you are interested in using the software VPN

