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## Using ICT to rapidly deploy Geospatial and Equipment Information Management systems for On-Site Inspections

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CTBTO  
PREPARATORY COMMISSION

PUTTING AN  
END TO NUCLEAR  
EXPLOSIONS

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Presentation Date: 12 September 2025

## Constraint of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) during an On-Site Inspection (OSI)

OSI is limited to 40 inspectors

ICT equipment must be in a ready state:

- checked and ready to be deployed
- checked for no data from a different OSI

ICT equipment must be air-gapped and rugged under field environment conditions for use in the data management lifecycle:

- acquisition,
- maintenance,
- processing, and
- reporting

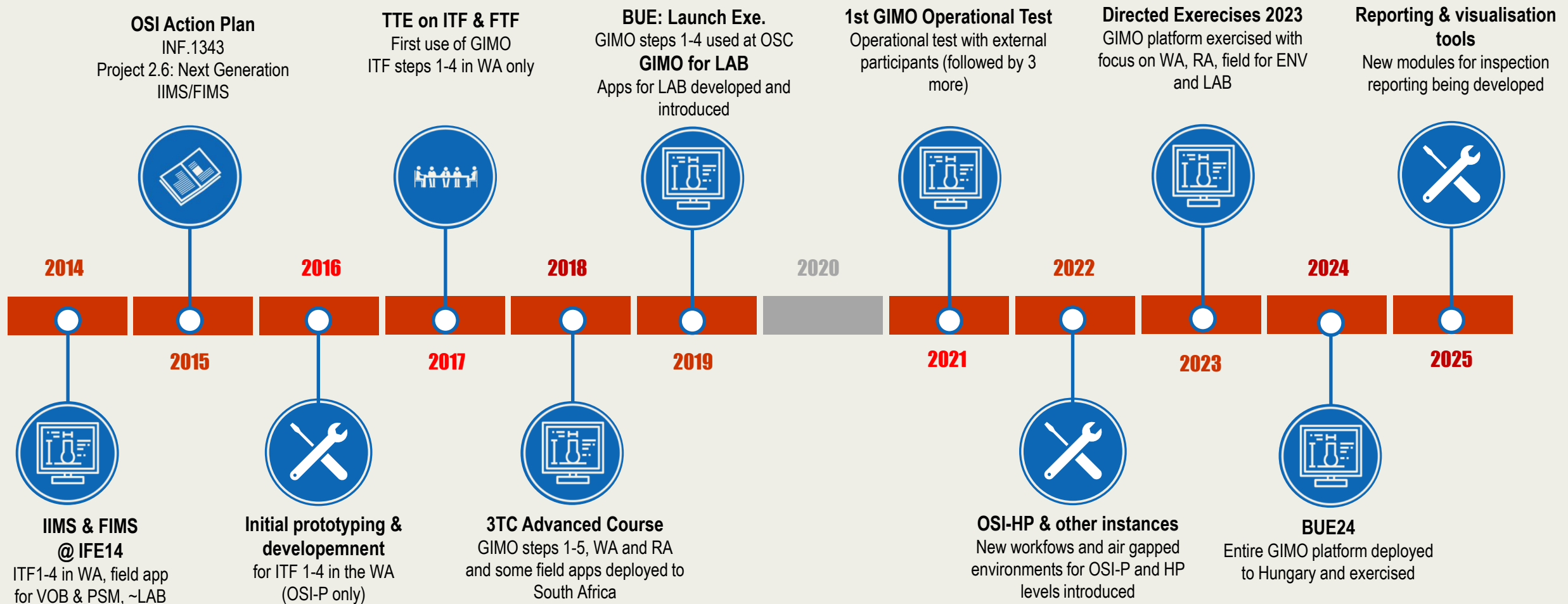




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## OSI Events and Milestones (with focus on ICT)



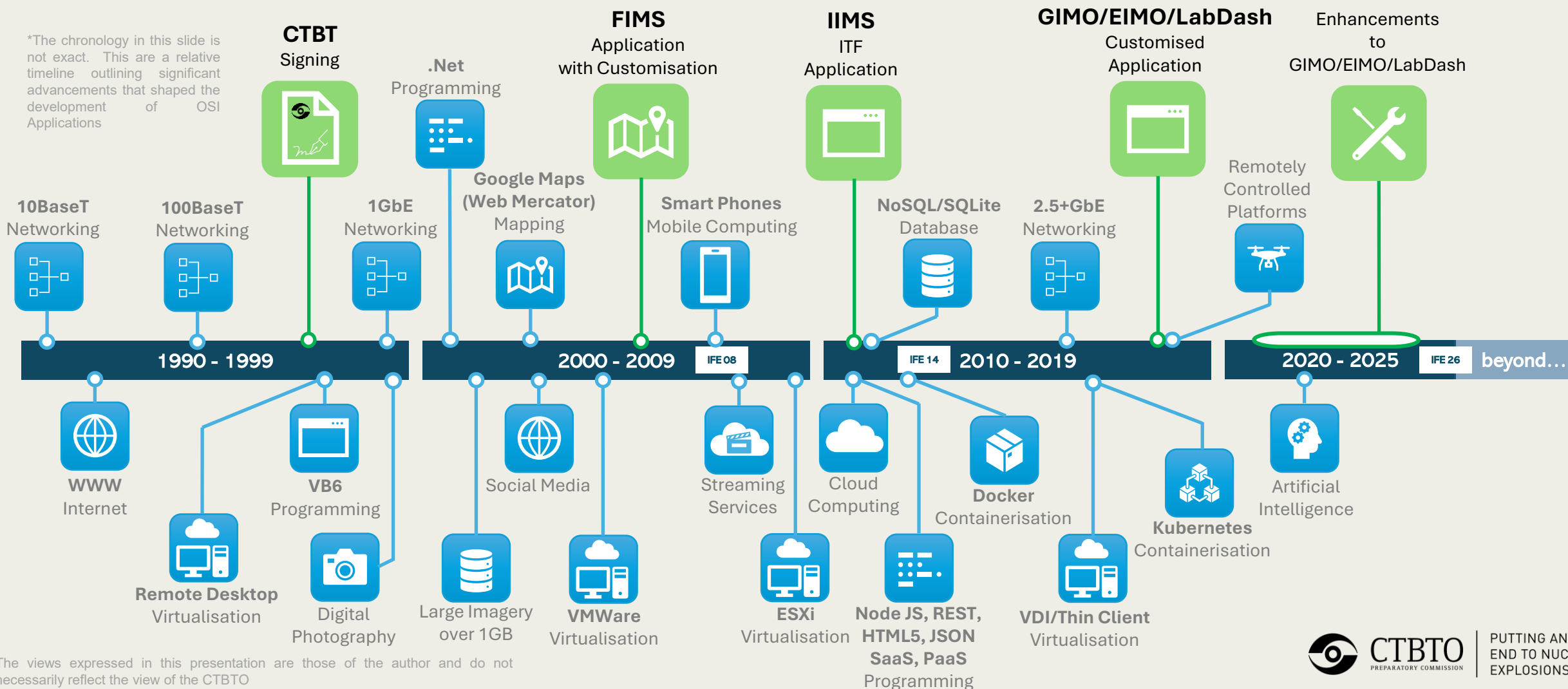
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### Evolution of ICT\* and OSI Applications

\*The chronology in this slide is not exact. This are a relative timeline outlining significant advancements that shaped the development of OSI Applications



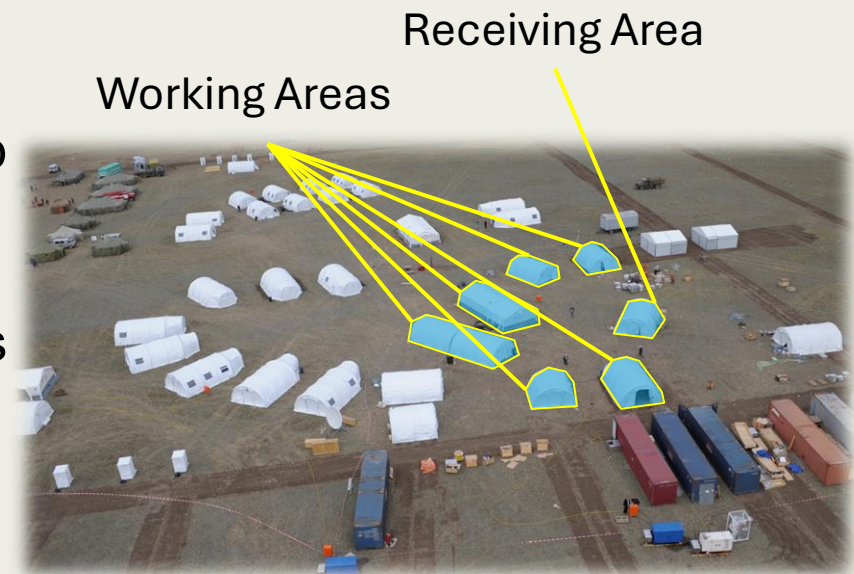




## Infrastructure of Integrated Field Exercise (IFE) 2008

**Field Information Management System (FIMS):** an enhanced geospatial application on a rugged personal computer/laptop

- Inspectors divided into their technologies
- Individual applications installed on each rugged computer/laptop where data was processed
- Processed data ingested into FIMS to be provided to ITL
- No Inspection Team Functionality (ITF) at the time, concept was not yet available





## Infrastructure of Integrated Field Exercise (IFE) 2014

**Integrated Information Management System (IIMS):** custom Java application that implemented ITF

- More integration of technologies working together, reflected in the configuration of the working area
- Data were processed on individual rugged computers/laptops, but connected by network
- Data was provided to FIMS and connected to IIMS for report writing procedures
- Field forms were still completed on paper and scanned into IIMS-RA (except PSM and VOB, which had their own basic dedicated apps)



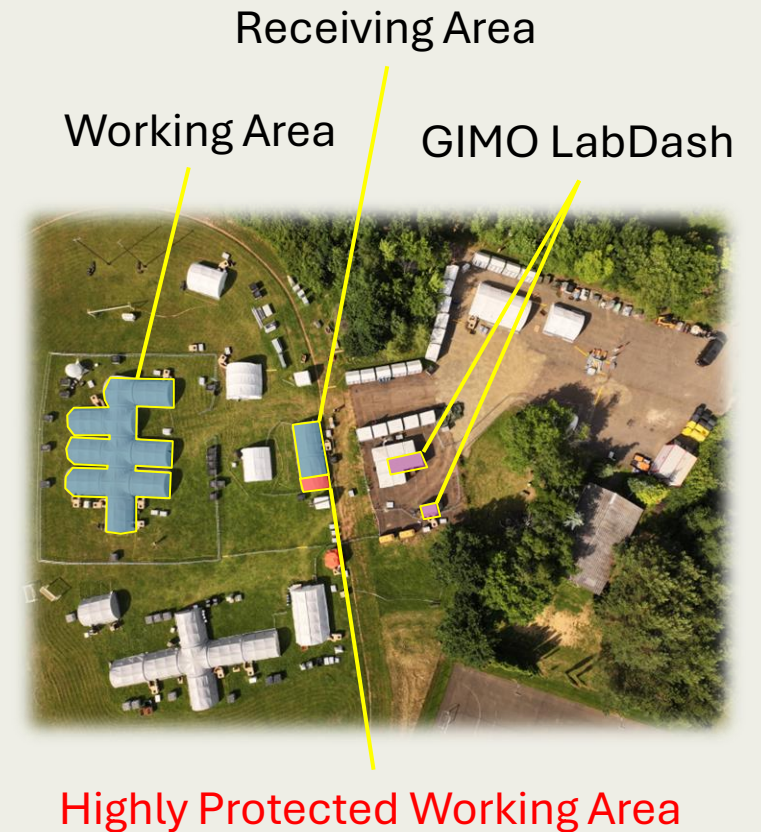
**Highly Protected:**  
existed on a movable  
computer enclosure



## Current Infrastructure: Build-up Exercise 2024

**Geospatial Information Management system for OSI (GIMO) integrated with Equipment and Instrumentation Management system for OSI (EIMO):** web-based with multiple environments, working area, receiving area, lab and separated by Protected and Highly Protected classifications

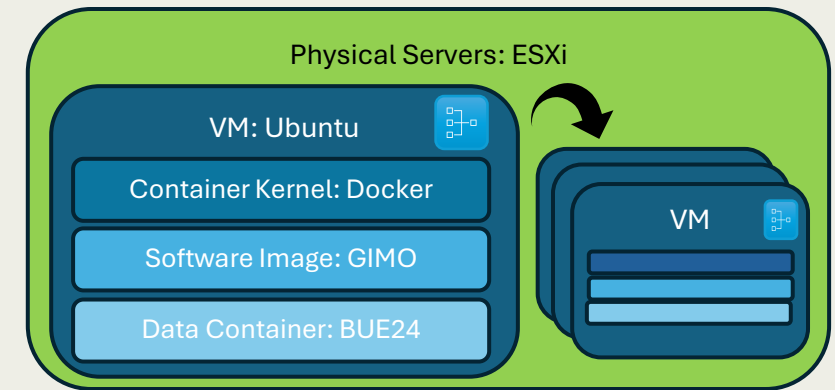
- Integration with Operations Support Centre (OSC) providing Daily Plan updates for increased situational awareness
- Working area is composed of Zero Clients (VDI) and centralised data storage
- Virtualised and centralised Technical Expert applications





## Architecture of the latest OSI applications

- Containerisation using Docker:
  - Decouples software/API versions from the operating system and data storage
  - Software image can be easily updated with latest image or rolled-back
  - Rapid deployment of empty instance for each exercise
- GIMO application can be duplicated multiple times, such as the Staging/test environment
- All data for an OSI is contained in a centralised storage structure
  - Access and security
  - Integrity of data
  - Simplicity of backup and archival
- The effort of maintaining the ICT is reduced, and allows more inspectors to be performing field tasks







## Architecture of the latest OSI applications: Drawbacks

- Different environments to manage
- Digital infrastructure is more complex
- Due to container running within the VM, VM resources (CPU, storage, memory) can run out
- Tedious to log into every VM to manage the services

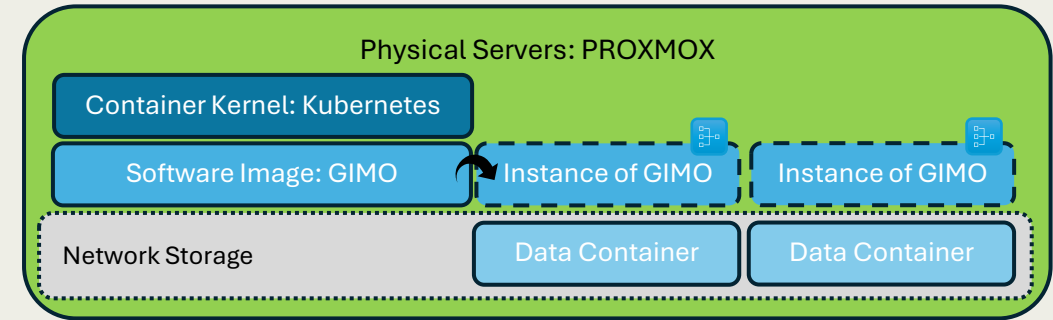


## Future possible changes to OSI Applications

Implementing Artificial Intelligence: TTE or EM would be required, but is not a part of this discussion

Reorganising containerisation using Kubernetes

- Different architecture of centralised storage
- Easier archiving
- Faster rapid deployment capabilities
- Reduced overhead of VM







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## Q&A

