

# Brian W Bush - Publications

## Preprints

## Journals

Y. Alhassid and B. Bush, “Stochastic approach to giant dipole resonances in hot rotating nuclei,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 63, no. 22, pp. 2452–2455. <<http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.63.2452>> A stochastic macroscopic approach to giant dipole resonances (GDR’s) in hot rotating nuclei is presented. In the adiabatic limit the theory reduces exactly to a previous adiabatic model where the unitary invariant metric is used to calculate equilibrium averages. Nonadiabatic effects cause changes in the GDR cross section and motional narrowing. Comparisons with experiments where deviations from the adiabatic limit are substantial are shown and can be used to determine the damping of the quadrupole motion at finite temperature.

Y. Alhassid and B. Bush, “Effects of thermal fluctuations on giant dipole resonances in hot rotating nuclei,” *Nuclear Physics A*, vol. 509, no. 3, pp. 461–498. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0375947490900873>> We present a macroscopic approach to giant dipole resonance (GDR) in highly excited nuclei, using a unified description of quadrupole shape thermal fluctuations. With only two free parameters, which are fixed by the zero-temperature nuclear properties, the model reproduces well experimental GDR cross sections in the  $100 < A < 170$  mass range for both spherical and deformed nuclei. We also investigate the cross-section systematics as a function of both temperature and angular velocity and the sensitivity of the GDR peak to the nuclear shape. We conclude that at low temperatures ( $T < 1$  MeV) the GDR cross section is sensitive to changes in the nuclear energy surface. Higher-temperature ( $T > 2$  MeV) cross sections are dominated by large fluctuations (triaxial in particular) and are much less sensitive to the equilibrium shape.

Y. Alhassid and B. Bush, “Orientation fluctuations and the angular distribution of the giant-dipole-resonance  $\gamma$  rays in hot rotating nuclei,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 65, no. 20, pp. 2527–2530. <<http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.65.2527>> A recent macroscopic approach to the giant dipole resonances in hot rotating nuclei is extended to include the angular distributions of the  $\gamma$  rays emitted in the resonance decay. It provides a uniform description of thermal fluctuations in all quadrupole shape degrees of freedom within the framework of the Landau theory. In particular, the inclusion of fluctuations in the nuclear orientation with respect to the rotation axis is crucial in reproducing the observed attenuation of the angular anisotropy. The theory is applied to recent precision measurements in  $^{90}\text{Zr}$  and  $^{92}\text{Mo}$  and is the first to reproduce well both the observed giant-dipole-resonance cross sections and the angular anisotropies.

Y. Alhassid and B. Bush, “Time-dependent shape fluctuations and the giant dipole resonance in hot nuclei: Realistic calculations,” *Nuclear Physics A*,

vol. 514, no. 3, pp. 434–460. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/037594749090151B>>The effects of time-dependent shape fluctuations on the giant dipole resonance (GDR) in hot rotating nuclei are investigated. Using the framework of the Landau theory of shape transitions we develop a realistic macroscopic stochastic model to describe the quadrupole time-dependent shape fluctuations and their coupling to the dipole degrees of freedom. In the adiabatic limit the theory reduces to a previous adiabatic theory of static fluctuations in which the GDR cross section is calculated by averaging over the equilibrium distribution with the unitary invariant metric. Nonadiabatic effects are investigated in this model and found to cause structural changes in the resonance cross section and motional narrowing. Comparisons with experimental data are made and deviations from the adiabatic calculations can be explained. In these cases it is possible to determine from the data the damping of the quadrupole motion at finite temperature.

Y. Alhassid and B. Bush, “Time-dependent fluctuations and the giant dipole resonance in hot nuclei: Solvable models,” *Nuclear Physics A*, vol. 531, no. 1, pp. 1–26. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/037594749190565N>>A recent macroscopic theory of time-dependent shape fluctuations in hot nuclei and their effects on the giant dipole resonance is investigated in the context of solvable models with one quadrupole shape degree of freedom. Using the framework of the Landau theory of shape transitions, both the quadrupole shape and the giant dipole degrees of freedom are described by a coupled set of stochastic equations. Two solvable models for which the dipole correlation function is found in closed form are discussed; one for a spherical nucleus and one for a deformed nucleus. The adiabatic and sudden limits of the models are examined. The latter limit is shown to produce a phenomenon known as motional narrowing. For the more general cases we introduce Monte Carlo techniques and test them against the solvable models.

Y. Alhassid and B. Bush, “Effects of orientation fluctuations on the angular distribution of the giant dipole resonance  $\gamma$ -rays in hot rotating nuclei,” *Nuclear Physics A*, vol. 531, no. 1, pp. 39–62. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/037594749190567P>>A macroscopic approach to the GDR in hot rotating nuclei is extended to include the angular distribution of the emitted GDR  $\gamma$ -rays. The effects of thermal shape fluctuation and in particular fluctuations in the nuclear orientation with respect to the rotation axis, are discussed in the framework of the Landau theory. It is found that while orientation fluctuations have negligible effects on the GDR cross section, they cause significant attenuation in the angular anisotropy parameter  $a_2$  which offsets the  $a_2$  enhancement due to intrinsic shape fluctuations. It is shown that this fluctuation theory is successful in reproducing both the observed cross section and  $a_2$  in highly excited  $^{90}\text{Zr}$  and  $^{92}\text{Mo}$  compound nuclei. The non-adiabatic effects on  $a_2$  are studied in terms of a time-dependent model for the quadrupole shape fluctuations.

Y. Alhassid and B. Bush, “The systematics of the Landau theory of hot rotating nuclei,” *Nuclear Physics A*, vol. 549, no. 1, pp. 12–42.

<<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/037594749290065R>>The Landau theory of hot rotating nuclei, which was recently introduced to explain the universal features of the shape transitions, is shown to describe well many nuclei at moderate temperatures ( $T \sim 1$  MeV) and spin. The Landau parameters are extracted from microscopic calculations. Their systematics as a function of temperature and neutron numbers is demonstrated for the neodymium isotopes with even number of neutrons. An extended Landau theory is introduced to describe better nuclei at lower temperatures and /or higher spins.

Y. Alhassid and B. Bush, “Nuclear level densities in the static-path approximation: (I). A solvable model,” Nuclear Physics A, vol. 549, no. 1, pp. 43–58. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/037594749290066S>>We investigate the static-path approximation (SPA) and mean-field approximation (MFA) for the level density within a solvable  $SU(2)$  model. Comparing the SPA level density to the MFA one, we find an enhancement with a great sensitivity to the interaction strength, in agreement with exact analytic results. This enhancement compensates for a corresponding suppression which occurs at negative temperatures. The saddle-point approximation used in converting the partition function to the level density works well at all but low energies.

Y. Alhassid and B. Bush, “Nuclear level densities in the static-path approximation: (II). Spin dependence,” Nuclear Physics A, vol. 565, no. 2, pp. 399–426. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/037594749390218M>>The static-path approximation (SPA) and mean-field approximation (MFA) for the partition function and level density are investigated with the inclusion of spin. The methods are studied within a solvable model, the nuclear  $SU(3)$  Elliot model. The SPA partition function is enhanced compared with the MFA partition function and is in good agreement with the exact result at all angular velocities (or spins) and at all but low temperatures. The error made in the SPA as well as in the saddle-point approximation used in the conversion from angular velocity to spin is only weakly dependent on the spin and is small at not too low temperatures (or excitation energies).

Y. Alhassid, B. Bush, and S. Levit, “Landau theory of shapes, shape fluctuations and giant dipole resonances in hot nuclei,” Nuclear Physics A, vol. 482, no. 1–2, pp. 57–64. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0375947488905751>>Universal features of evolution of the equilibrium nuclear shapes with temperature and angular momentum are predicted by the Landau theory of nuclear shape transitions. The general dependence of the nuclear free energy on the deformation given by this theory also provides a unified description of thermal fluctuations of all quadrupole degrees of freedom. Using this unified theory we calculate the giant dipole absorption by hot rotating nuclei and investigate its systematics as a function of nuclear spin and temperature. Direct comparison with experimental data is presented.

Y. Alhassid, B. Bush, and S. Levit, “Thermal Shape Fluctuations, Landau Theory, and Giant Dipole Resonances in Hot Rotating Nuclei,” Phys. Rev. Lett., vol. 61, no. 17, pp. 1926–1929. <<http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.61.1926>>A

macroscopic approach to giant dipole resonances (GDR's) in hot rotating nuclei is presented. It is based on the Landau theory of nuclear shape transitions and provides a unified description of thermal fluctuations in all quadrupole shape degrees of freedom. With all parameters fixed by the zero-temperature nuclear properties the theory shows a very good agreement with existing GDR measurements in hot nuclei. The sensitivity of the GDR peak to the shape of hot nuclei is critically examined. Low-temperature experimental results in Er show clear evidence for changes in the nuclear energy surface, while higher-temperature results are dominated by the fluctuations.

M. Blue and B. W. Bush, "Information content in the Nagel-Schreckenberg cellular automaton traffic model," *Phys. Rev. E*, vol. 67, no. 4, p. 047103. <<http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevE.67.047103>> We estimate the set dimension and find bounds for the set entropy of a cellular automaton model for single lane traffic. Set dimension and set entropy, which are measures of the information content per cell, are related to the fractal nature of the automaton [S. Wolfram, *Physica D* 10, 1 (1989); *Theory and Application of Cellular Automata*, edited by S. Wolfram (World Scientific, Philadelphia, 1986)] and have practical implications for data compression. For models with maximum speed  $v_{\max}$ , the set dimension is approximately  $\log(v_{\max}+2)/2.5$ , which is close to one bit per cell regardless of the maximum speed. For a typical maximum speed of five cells per time step, the dimension is approximately 0.47.

M. Blue, B. Bush, and J. Puckett, "Unified approach to fuzzy graph problems," *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, vol. 125, no. 3, pp. 355–368. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165011401000112>> We present a taxonomy of fuzzy graphs that treats fuzziness in vertex existence, edge existence, edge connectivity, and edge weight. Within that framework, we formulate some standard graph-theoretic problems (shortest paths and minimum cut) for fuzzy graphs using a unified approach distinguished by its uniform application of guiding principles such as the construction of membership grades via the ranking of fuzzy numbers, the preservation of membership grade normalization, and the "collapsing" of fuzzy sets of graphs into fuzzy graphs. Finally, we provide algorithmic solutions to these problems, with examples.

B. Bush and Y. Alhassid, "On the width of the giant dipole resonance in deformed nuclei," *Nuclear Physics A*, vol. 531, no. 1, pp. 27–38. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/037594749190566O>> Applying surface dissipation models to the Goldhaber-Teller model, we calculate the dependence of the giant dipole resonance (GDR) width on the nuclear quadrupole deformation. When expressed in units of the spherical width, this width reduces to a purely geometrical elliptic integral. It is shown to be very well approximated by the empirical power law with an exponent of 1.6. This approach utilizes no free parameters and reproduces the experimentally observed width dependence for GDR's built on the ground state of heavy nuclei. The formula derived here plays an important role in a recently developed

macroscopic approach to the GDR in hot rotating nuclei.

B. Bush and J. Nix, "Classical Hadrodynamics: Foundations of the Theory," *Annals of Physics*, vol. 227, no. 1, pp. 97–150. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S000349168371>> We derive and discuss the classical relativistic equations of motion for an action corresponding to extended nucleons interacting with massive, neutral scalar and vector meson fields. This theory, which we call classical hadrodynamics, is the classical analogue of the quantum hadrodynamics of Serot and Walecka but without the assumptions of the mean-field approximation and of point nucleons. The theory is manifestly covariant and allows for non-equilibrium phenomena, interactions among all nucleons, and meson production when used for applications such as relativistic heavy-ion collisions. We review the history of classical meson field theory, with special emphasis on issues related to self-interaction, preacceleration, runaway solutions, and finite-size effects. Sample calculations are presented for nucleon-nucleon collisions at  $\text{plab} = 200 \text{ GeV}/c$ , where we find that the theory provides a physically reasonable description of gross features associated with the dominating soft reactions. The equations of motion are practical to solve numerically for ultrarelativistic heavy-ion collisions.

B. W. Bush and J. Nix, "Classical hadrodynamics: application to soft nucleon-nucleon collisions," *Nuclear Physics A*, vol. 560, no. 1, pp. 586–602. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/037594749390116F>> We present results for soft nucleon-nucleon collisions at  $\text{Plab} = 14.6, 30, 60, 100$  and  $200 \text{ GeV}/c$  calculated on the basis of classical hadrodynamics for extended nucleons. This theory, which corresponds to nucleons of finite size interacting with massive neutral scalar and vector meson fields, is the classical analogue of the quantum hadrodynamics of Serot and Walecka but without the assumptions of the mean-field approximation and of point nucleons. The theory is manifestly Lorentz-covariant and automatically includes space-time nonlocality and retardation, nonequilibrium phenomena, interactions among all nucleons and particle production when used for applications such as relativistic heavy-ion collisions. We briefly review the history of classical meson-field theory and present our classical relativistic equations of motion, which are solved to yield such physically observable quantities as scattering angle, transverse momentum, radiated energy and rapidity. We find that the theory provides a physically reasonable description of gross features associated with the soft reactions that dominate nucleon-nucleon collisions. The equations of motion are practical to solve numerically for relativistic heavy-ion collisions.

B. W. Bush and J. Nix, "Classical hadrodynamics: A new approach to ultrarelativistic heavy-ion collisions," *Nuclear Physics A*, vol. 583, no. 0, pp. 705–710. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/037594749400748C>> We discuss a new approach to ultrarelativistic heavy-ion collisions based on classical hadrodynamics for extended nucleons, corresponding to nucleons of finite size interacting with massive meson fields. This new theory provides a natural covariant microscopic approach that includes automatically spacetime nonlocality

and retardation, nonequilibrium phenomena, interactions among all nucleons and particle production. In the current version of our theory, we consider  $N$  extended unexcited nucleons interacting with massive neutral scalar ( $\sigma$ ) and neutral vector ( $\omega$ ) meson fields. The resulting classical relativistic many-body equations of motion are solved numerically without further approximation for soft nucleon-nucleon collisions at  $\text{plab} = 14.6, 30, 60, 100$  and  $200 \text{ GeV}/c$  to yield the transverse momentum imparted to the nucleons. For the future development of the theory, the isovector pseudoscalar ( $\pi$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\eta'$ ), isovector scalar ( $\sigma$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\omega'$ ), isovector vector ( $\rho$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\omega'$ ) and neutral pseudoscalar ( $\pi$ ) meson fields that are known to be important from nucleon-nucleon scattering experiments should be incorporated. In addition, the effects of quantum uncertainty on the equations of motion should be included by use of techniques analogous to those used by Moniz and Sharp for nonrelativistic quantum electrodynamics.

B. W. BUSH and R. D. SMALL, "A Note on the Ignition of Vegetation by Nuclear Weapons," *Combustion Science and Technology*, vol. 52, no. 1-3, pp. 25-38. <<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00102208708952566>> Abstract Smoke produced from the ignition and burning of live vegetation by nuclear explosions has been suggested as a major contributor to a possible nuclear winter. In this paper, we consider the mechanics of live vegetation ignition by a finite-radius nuclear fireball. For specified plant properties, the amount of fireball radiation absorbed by a plant community is calculated as a function of depth into the stand and range from the fireball. The spectral regions of plant energy absorption and the overlap with the emitted fireball thermal spectra are discussed. A simple model for the plant response to the imposed thermal load is developed. First, the temperature is raised; the change depends on the leaf structure, moisture content, and plant canopy. Subsequent energy deposition desiccates the plant and finally raises its temperature to the threshold ignition limit. Results show the development of a variable depth ignition zone. Close to the fireball, ignition of the entire plant occurs. At greater distances (several fireball radii) portions of the plant are only partially desiccated, and sustained burning is less probable. Far from the burst, the top of the stand is weakly heated, and only a small transient temperature change results. An estimate of the smoke produced by an exchange involving the U.S. missile fields shows that the burning of live vegetation only slightly increases the total nonurban smoke production.

B. W. Bush, G. F. Bertsch, and B. A. Brown, "Shape diffusion in the shell model," *Phys. Rev. C*, vol. 45, no. 4, pp. 1709-1719. <<http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevC.45.1709>> The diffusion coefficient for quadrupolar shape changes is derived in a model based on the mixing of static Hartree-Fock configurations by the residual interaction. The model correctly predicts the width of single-particle configurations. We find a diffusion rate depending on temperature as  $T^3$ , consistent with at least one other theoretical estimate. However, our diffusion rate is an order of magnitude lower than two values extracted from data.

B. Bush, G. Anno, R. McCoy, R. Gaj, and R. D. Small, "Fuel loads in U.S. Cities," *Fire Technology*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 5–32. <<http://www.springerlink.com/content/k01511qw16kw1462/>> of burnable material within U.S. cities are analyzed. Based on a detailed evaluation of construction practices, storage of burnable contents, building function and layout, and density of buildings in city districts, we derive urban fuel load densities in terms of land use type and geographic location. Residential building fuel loads vary regionally from 123 to 150 kg m<sup>-2</sup> ; non-residential building classes have loads from 39 to 273 kg m<sup>-2</sup> . The results indicate that average U.S. urban area fuel loads range from 14 to 21 kg m<sup>-2</sup> .

C. M. Clark, Y. Lin, B. G. Bierwagen, L. M. Eaton, M. H. Langholtz, P. E. Morefield, C. E. Ridley, L. Vimmerstedt, S. Peterson, and B. W. Bush, "Growing a sustainable biofuels industry: economics, environmental considerations, and the role of the Conservation Reserve Program," *Environ. Res. Lett.*, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 025016. <<http://iopscience.iop.org/1748-9326/8/2/025016>> Biofuels are expected to be a major contributor to renewable energy in the coming decades under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS). These fuels have many attractive properties including the promotion of energy independence, rural development, and the reduction of national carbon emissions. However, several unresolved environmental and economic concerns remain. Environmentally, much of the biomass is expected to come from agricultural expansion and/or intensification, which may greatly affect the net environmental impact, and economically, the lack of a developed infrastructure and bottlenecks along the supply chain may affect the industry's economic vitality. The approximately 30 million acres (12 million hectares) under the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) represent one land base for possible expansion. Here, we examine the potential role of the CRP in biofuels industry development, by (1) assessing the range of environmental effects on six end points of concern, and (2) simulating differences in potential industry growth nationally using a systems dynamics model. The model examines seven land-use scenarios (various percentages of CRP cultivation for biofuel) and five economic scenarios (subsidy schemes) to explore the benefits of using the CRP. The environmental assessment revealed wide variation in potential impacts. Lignocellulosic feedstocks had the greatest potential to improve the environmental condition relative to row crops, but the most plausible impacts were considered to be neutral or slightly negative. Model simulations revealed that industry growth was much more sensitive to economic scenarios than land-use scenarios—similar volumes of biofuels could be produced with no CRP as with 100% utilization. The range of responses to economic policy was substantial, including long-term market stagnation at current levels of first-generation biofuels under minimal policy intervention, or RFS-scale quantities of biofuels if policy or market conditions were more favorable. In total, the combination of the environmental assessment and the supply chain model suggests that large-scale conversion of the CRP to row crops would likely incur a significant environmental cost, without a concomitant benefit in terms of biofuel production.

J. M. Fair, D. R. Powell, R. J. LeClaire, L. M. Moore, M. L. Wilson,

L. R. Dauelsberg, M. E. Samsa, S. M. DeLand, G. Hirsch, and B. W. Bush, “Measuring the uncertainties of pandemic influenza,” *International Journal of Risk Assessment and Management*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 1–27. <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1504/IJRAM.2012.047550>> It has become critical to assess the potential range of consequences of a pandemic influenza outbreak given the uncertainty about its disease characteristics while investigating risks and mitigation strategies of vaccines, antivirals, and social distancing measures. Here, we use a simulation model and rigorous experimental design with sensitivity analysis that incorporates uncertainty in the pathogen behaviour and epidemic response to show the extreme variation in the consequences of a potential pandemic outbreak in the USA. Using sensitivity analysis we found the most important disease characteristics are the fraction of the transmission that occur prior to symptoms, the reproductive number, and the length of each disease stage. Using data from the historical pandemics and for potential viral evolution, we show that response planning may underestimate the pandemic consequences by a factor of two or more.

S.-J. Lee, B. Bush, and R. George, “Analytic science for geospatial and temporal variability in renewable energy: A case study in estimating photovoltaic output in Arizona,” *Solar Energy*, vol. 85, no. 9, pp. 1945–1956. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0038092X11001745>> To assess the electric power grid environment under the high penetration of photovoltaic (PV) generation, it is important to construct an accurate representation of PV power output for any location in the southwestern United States at resolutions down to 10-min time steps. Existing analyses, however, typically depend on sparsely spaced measurements and often include modeled data as a basis for extrapolation. Consequentially, analysts have been confronted with inaccurate analytic outcomes due to both the quality of the modeled data and the approximations introduced when combining data with differing space/time attributes and resolutions. This study proposes an accurate methodology for 10-min PV estimation based on the self-consistent combination of data with disparate spatial and temporal characteristics. Our Type I estimation uses the nearby locations of temporally detailed PV measurements, whereas our Type II estimation goes beyond the spatial range of the measured PV incorporating alternative data set(s) for areas with no PV measurements; those alternative data sets consist of: (1) modeled PV output and secondary cloud cover information around space/time estimation points, and (2) their associated uncertainty. The Type I estimation identifies a spatial range from existing PV sites (30–40 km), which is used to estimate accurately 10-min PV output performance. Beyond that spatial range, the data-quality-control estimation (Type II) demonstrates increasing improvement over the Type I estimation that does not assimilate the uncertainty of data sources. The methodology developed herein can assist the evaluation of the impact of PV generation on the electric power grid, quantify the value of measured data, and optimize the placement of new measurement sites.

R. D. Small and B. W. Bush, “Smoke Production from Multiple Nuclear



Explosions in Nonurban Areas,” *Science*, vol. 229, no. 4712, pp. 465–469. <http://www.sciencemag.org/content/229/4712/465> The amount of smoke that may be produced by wildland or rural fires as a consequence of a large-scale nuclear exchange is estimated. The calculation is based on a compilation of rural military facilities, identified from a wide variety of unclassified sources, together with data on their geographic positions, surrounding vegetation (fuel), and weather conditions. The ignition area (corrected for fuel moisture) and the amount of fire spread are used to calculate the smoke production. The results show a substantially lower estimated smoke production (from wildland fires) than in earlier “nuclear winter” studies. The amount varies seasonally and at its peak is less by an order of magnitude than the estimated threshold level necessary for a major attenuation of solar radiation.

R. D. Small, B. W. Bush, and M. A. Dore, “Initial Smoke Distribution for Nuclear Winter Calculations,” *Aerosol Science and Technology*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 37–50. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02786828908959219> Mappings showing the initial distribution of smoke from a 3000 MT strike against over 4000 targets in the United States are presented. An attack of this magnitude would attempt to deprive the United States of all military capabilities and to destroy its industrial capacity. Most urban areas would be affected and damage to the economic base would be substantial. Smoke distributions are derived for global climate model computation grids. Such distributions represent part of the initial conditions for a simulation of climate modification. A much finer grid ( $2 \times 1.5$  degree) mapping is also given. In the latter, mountain systems are resolved, and the possible influence of topography on smoke movement is discussed. Injection profiles determined from large area fire calculations show that the initial distribution and smoke mass centroid depend on the burning rate and fuel loading. Low fuel loadings or long burn times indicate a constant mixing ratio injection with a fairly low altitude centroid. A two-level constant mass density profile with a midtroposphere centroid is more appropriate for cities that burn rapidly or have higher combustible loadings. Wind patterns at a typical injection height indicate the effect of a nonuniform source on the initial global spread of smoke.

K. L. Summers, T. P. Caudell, K. Berkgigler, B. Bush, K. Davis, and S. Smith, “Graph visualization for the analysis of the structure and dynamics of extreme-scale supercomputers,” *Information Visualization*, vol. 3, no. 3, p. 209–222. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.ivs.9500079> We are exploring the development and application of information visualization techniques for the analysis of new massively parallel supercomputer architectures. Modern supercomputers typically comprise very large clusters of commodity SMPs interconnected by possibly dense and often non-standard networks. The scale, complexity, and inherent non-locality of the structure and dynamics of this hardware, and the operating systems and applications distributed over them, challenge traditional analysis methods. As part of the *à la carte* (A Los Alamos Computer Architecture Toolkit for Extreme-Scale Architecture Simulation) team at Los Alamos National Laboratory, who are simulating these new architectures, we are ex-

ploring advanced visualization techniques and creating tools to enhance analysis of these simulations with intuitive three-dimensional representations and interfaces. This work complements existing and emerging algorithmic analysis tools. In this paper, we give background on the problem domain, a description of a prototypical computer architecture of interest (on the order of 10,000 processors connected by a quaternary fat-tree communications network), and a presentation of three classes of visualizations that clearly display the switching fabric and the flow of information in the interconnecting network.

J. van Schagen, Y. Alhassid, J. Bacelar, B. Bush, M. Harakeh, W. Hesselink, H. Hofmann, N. Kalantar-Nayestanaki, R. Noorman, A. Plompen, A. Stolk, Z. Sujkowski, and A. van der Woude, "GDR dissipation and nuclear shape in hot fast-rotating Dy nuclei," *Physics Letters B*, vol. 308, no. 3–4, pp. 231–236. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/037026939391277T>>The statistical  $\gamma$ -ray decay of the GDR built on excited states in Dy nuclei has been investigated for selected domains of angular momentum up to about 70h and temperatures in the range 1–2 MeV. The GDR strength distribution extracted from the data indicate large average nuclear deformations ( $\beta \approx 0.35$ ) at high angular momentum and average temperatures  $T \approx 1.5$  MeV. The experimental observation is supported by results from calculations in which thermal shape fluctuations are taken into account around an oblate equilibrium deformation eq. Although this equilibrium deformation increases with angular momentum, the calculations show rather large and constant average deformations  $\beta \approx 0.35$ .

J. van Schagen, Y. Alhassid, J. Bacelar, B. Bush, M. Haraken, W. Hesselink, H. Hofmann, N. Kalantar-Nayestanaki, R. Noorman, A. Plompen, A. Stolk, Z. Sujkowski, and A. van der Woude, "GDR  $\gamma$ -ray decay in  $^{156}\text{Dy}^*$  from regions selected on temperature and angular momentum," *Physics Letters B*, vol. 343, no. 1–4, pp. 64–68. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/037026939401467Q>>The strength distribution of the GDR built on highly excited states in a restricted temperature domain in  $^{156}\text{Dy}$  and  $^{155}\text{Dy}$  nuclei has been deduced by subtraction of  $\gamma$ -ray spectra obtained for the decay of  $^{154}\text{Dy}^*$  and  $^{156}\text{Dy}^*$  from regions selected on angular momentum. The resulting difference spectra have been analyzed within the statistical model. The results show a large deformation ( $\beta \approx 0.51 \pm 0.29$  and  $0.35 \pm 0.14$ ) for the angular-momentum regions with  $J \approx 32h$  at  $T \approx 1.8 \pm 0.2$  MeV and  $J \approx 46h$  at  $T \approx 1.7 \pm 0.2$  MeV, respectively, in satisfactory agreement with calculations performed in the framework of Landau theory of shape transitions and statistical fluctuations. The deduced centroid energies are in agreement with the systematics of the GDR built on the ground state. The width of the GDR shows a systematic increase with increasing temperature.

L. J. Vimmerstedt, B. Bush, and S. Peterson, "Ethanol Distribution, Dispensing, and Use: Analysis of a Portion of the Biomass-to-Biofuels Supply Chain Using System Dynamics," *PLoS ONE*, vol. 7, no. 5, p. e35082. <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0035082>>The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 targets use of 36 billion gallons of biofuels per year by

2022. Achieving this may require substantial changes to current transportation fuel systems for distribution, dispensing, and use in vehicles. The U.S. Department of Energy and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory designed a system dynamics approach to help focus government action by determining what supply chain changes would have the greatest potential to accelerate biofuels deployment. The National Renewable Energy Laboratory developed the Biomass Scenario Model, a system dynamics model which represents the primary system effects and dependencies in the biomass-to-biofuels supply chain. The model provides a framework for developing scenarios and conducting biofuels policy analysis. This paper focuses on the downstream portion of the supply chain—represented in the distribution logistics, dispensing station, and fuel utilization, and vehicle modules of the Biomass Scenario Model. This model initially focused on ethanol, but has since been expanded to include other biofuels. Some portions of this system are represented dynamically with major interactions and feedbacks, especially those related to a dispensing station owner’s decision whether to offer ethanol fuel and a consumer’s choice whether to purchase that fuel. Other portions of the system are modeled with little or no dynamics; the vehicle choices of consumers are represented as discrete scenarios. This paper explores conditions needed to sustain an ethanol fuel market and identifies implications of these findings for program and policy goals. A large, economically sustainable ethanol fuel market (or other biofuel market) requires low end-user fuel price relative to gasoline and sufficient producer payment, which are difficult to achieve simultaneously. Other requirements (different for ethanol vs. other biofuel markets) include the need for infrastructure for distribution and dispensing and widespread use of high ethanol blends in flexible-fuel vehicles.

E. Warner, D. Inman, B. Kunstman, B. Bush, L. Vimmerstedt, S. Peterson, J. Macknick, and Y. Zhang, “Modeling biofuel expansion effects on land use change dynamics,” *Environmental Research Letters*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 015003. <<http://iopscience.iop.org/1748-9326/8/1/015003/>>Increasing demand for crop-based biofuels, in addition to other human drivers of land use, induces direct and indirect land use changes (LUC). Our system dynamics tool is intended to complement existing LUC modeling approaches and to improve the understanding of global LUC drivers and dynamics by allowing examination of global LUC under diverse scenarios and varying model assumptions. We report on a small subset of such analyses. This model provides insights into the drivers and dynamic interactions of LUC (e.g., dietary choices and biofuel policy) and is not intended to assert improvement in numerical results relative to other works. Demand for food commodities are mostly met in high food and high crop-based biofuel demand scenarios, but cropland must expand substantially. Meeting roughly 25% of global transportation fuel demand by 2050 with biofuels requires >2 times the land used to meet food demands under a presumed 40% increase in per capita food demand. In comparison, the high food demand scenario requires greater pastureland for meat production, leading to larger overall expansion into forest and grassland. Our results indicate that,

in all scenarios, there is a potential for supply shortfalls, and associated upward pressure on prices, of food commodities requiring higher land use intensity (e.g., beef) which biofuels could exacerbate.

## Proceedings

C. Barrett, B. Bush, S. Kopp, H. Mortveit, and C. Reidys, “Sequential dynamical systems and applications to simulations,” in Simulation Symposium, 2000. (SS 2000) Proceedings. 33rd Annual, Washington D.C., pp. 245–252. Computer simulations are extensively used for business and science applications. However a simulation generically generates a certain class of dynamical system whose properties are poorly understood. We address some theoretical issues of computer simulations and illustrate our concepts for the simulation of circular one-lane traffic. We propose a certain class of discrete dynamical systems (SDS) that captures key features of computer simulations and then show how SDS techniques can be applied to a case of infrastructure simulations

R. Bent, T. Djidjeva, B. Hayes, J. Holland, H. Khalsa, S. Linger, M. Mathis, S. Mniszewski, and B. Bush, “Hydra: a service oriented architecture for scientific simulation integration,” in Proceedings of the 2009 Spring Simulation Multiconference, p. 54. <<http://public.lanl.gov/rbent/hydra-with-cover.pdf>>

K. Berkbigler, G. Booker, B. Bush, K. Davis, and N. Moss, “Simulating the quadrics interconnection network,” in High Performance Computing Symposium 2003, Advance Simulation Technologies Conference 2003, Orlando, Florida. We outline à la carte, an approach for simulating computing architectures applicable to extreme-scale systems (thousands of processors) and to advanced, novel architectural configurations, and describe in detail our simulation model of the Quadrics interconnection network. Our component-based design allows for the seamless assembly of architectures from representations of workload, processor, network interface, switches, etc., with disparate resolutions and fidelities, into an integrated simulation model. This accommodates different case studies that may require different levels of fidelity in various parts of a system. Simple ping timings can be modeled to approximately 100 ns. We present results comparing the simulated versus actual execution time of a 3D neutron transport application run on a machine with a Quadrics network.

B. W. Bush and J. R. Nix, “Classical hadrodynamics for extended nucleons,” in Proc. 8th Winter Workshop on Nuclear Dynamics, Jackson Hole, Wyoming, p. 311–316. <<http://www.osti.gov/energycitations/servlets/purl/5692537-Wl0CTO/>> We discuss a new approach to relativistic nucleus-nucleus collisions based on classical hadrodynamics for extended nucleons, corresponding to nucleons of finite size interacting with massive meson fields. This theory provides a natural covariant microscopic approach to relativistic nucleus-nucleus collisions that includes automatically spacetime nonlocality and retardation, nonequilibrium phenomena, interactions among all nucleons, and particle

production. Inclusion of the finite nucleon size cures the difficulties with preacceleration and runaway solutions that have plagued the classical theory of self-interacting point particles.

B. W. Bush and J. R. Nix, "Particle-production mechanism in relativistic heavy-ion collisions," in Proc. 7th Int. Conf. on Nuclear Reaction Mechanism, Varenna, Italy, p. 592. <<http://www.osti.gov/energycitations/servlets/purl/10162609-gv1Z8s/native/>> We discuss the production of particles in relativistic heavy-ion collisions through the mechanism of massive bremsstrahlung, in which massive mesons are emitted during rapid nucleon acceleration. This mechanism is described within the framework of classical hydrodynamics for extended nucleons, corresponding to nucleons of finite size interacting with massive meson fields. This new theory provides a natural covariant microscopic approach to relativistic heavy-ion collisions that includes automatically spacetime nonlocality and retardation, nonequilibrium phenomena, interactions among all nucleons, and particle production. Inclusion of the finite nucleon size cures the difficulties with preacceleration and runaway solutions that have plagued the classical theory of self-interacting point particles. For the soft reactions that dominate nucleon-nucleon collisions, a significant fraction of the incident center-of-mass energy is radiated through massive bremsstrahlung. In the present version of the theory, this radiated energy is in the form of neutral scalar ( $\pi$ ) and neutral vector ( $\rho$ ) mesons, which subsequently decay primarily into pions with some photons also. Additional meson fields that are known to be important from nucleon-nucleon scattering experiments should be incorporated in the future, in which case the radiated energy would also contain isovector pseudoscalar ( $\pi$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ ), isovector scalar ( $\sigma$ ,  $\omega$ ), isovector vector ( $\rho$ ,  $\omega$ ), and neutral pseudoscalar ( $\pi$ ) mesons.

B. W. Bush, J. R. Nix, and A. J. Sierk, "Spacetime nonlocality and retardation in relativistic heavy-ion collisions," in Presented at the 7th Winter Workshop on Nuclear Dynamics, Key West, 27 Jan. - 2 Feb. 1991, Key West, Florida, vols. -1, p. 282-287. <<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1991nudy.workR....B>> We discuss the exact numerical solution of the classical relativistic equations of motion for a Lagrangian corresponding to point nucleons interacting with massive scalar and vector meson fields. The equations of motion contain both external retarded Lorentz forces and radiation-reaction forces; the latter involve nonlocal terms that depend upon the past history of the nucleon in addition to terms analogous to those of classical electrodynamics. The resulting microscopic many-body approach to relativistic heavy-ion collisions is manifestly Lorentz covariant and allows for nonequilibrium phenomena, interactions with correlated clusters of nucleons, and particle production. For point nucleons, the asymptotic behavior of nucleonic motion prior to the collision is exponential, with a range in proper time of approximately 0.5 fm. However, this behavior is altered by the finite nucleon size, whose effect we are currently incorporating into our equations of motion. The spacetime nonlocality and retardation that will be present in the solutions of these equations may be responsible for significant collective effects in relativistic heavy-ion collisions.

B. W. Bush, J. R. Nix, and A. J. Sierk, “Classical hadrodynamics approach to ultrarelativistic heavy-ion collisions,” in AIP Conference Proceedings, Tucson, Arizona, vol. 243, pp. 835–837. <[http://proceedings.aip.org/resource/2/apcpcs/243/1/835\\_1?isAuthorized=no](http://proceedings.aip.org/resource/2/apcpcs/243/1/835_1?isAuthorized=no)>V discuss the exact solution of the classical relativistic equations of motion for an action corresponding to nucleons interacting with massive scalar and vector meson fields. This model—the classical analogue of the quantum hadrodynamics of Serot and Walecka—provides a manifestly Lorentz covariant approach to heavy-ion collisions, allows for nonequilibrium phenomena, interactions of correlated nucleon clusters, and particle production, and is valid when interaction times are short. We present an analysis of the nonlocality inherent in the model and discuss effects arising from the finite size of a nucleon.

B. Bush, Dauelsberg, L., LeClaire, R., Powell, D., DeLand, S., and Samsa, M., “Critical infrastructure protection decision support system (CIP/DSS) project overview,” in Proceedings of the 2005 System Dynamics Conference, Boston. <<http://www.systemdynamics.org/conferences/2005/proceed/papers/LECLA332.pdf>>The Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System (CIP/DSS) simulates the dynamics of individual infrastructures and couples separate infrastructures to each other according to their interdependencies. For example, repairing damage to the electric power grid in a city requires transportation to failure sites and delivery of parts, fuel for repair vehicles, telecommunications for problem diagnosis and coordination of repairs, and the availability of labor. The repair itself involves diagnosis, ordering parts, dispatching crews, and performing work. The electric power grid responds to the initial damage and to the completion of repairs with changes in its operating characteristics. Dynamic processes like these are represented in the CIP/DSS infrastructure sector simulations by differential equations, discrete events, and codified rules of operation. Many of these variables are output metrics estimating the human health, economic, or environmental effects of disturbances to the infrastructures.

B. Bush, M. Duffy, D. Sandor, and S. Peterson, “Using system dynamics to model the transition to biofuels in the United States,” presented at the Third International Conference on System of Systems Engineering, Monterey, California. <<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy08osti/43153.pdf>>Transitioning to a biofuels industry that is expected to displace about 30% of current U.S. gasoline consumption requires a robust biomass-to-biofuels system-of-systems that operates in concert with the existing markets. This paper discusses employing a system dynamics approach to investigate potential market penetration scenarios for cellulosic ethanol and to help government decision makers focus on areas with greatest potential.

B. Bush, M. Duffy, D. Sandor, and S. Peterson, “Using system dynamics to model the transition to biofuels in the United States,” presented at the SoSE ’08. IEEE International Conference on System of Systems Engineering, Singapore. <<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy08osti/43153.pdf>>Today, the U.S. consumes almost 21 million barrels of crude oil per day; approximately 60% of



infrequent, brief, manageable, and cause the least harm possible. The system dynamics (SD) approach is particularly promising as a way to understand these complex systems, interactions, and issues. Problems in critical infrastructure protection are being investigated with a collection of SD models developed expressly for these concerns, including agriculture models. This paper discusses the technical and social modeling context that makes this SD modeling effort seem uncommon. It involves a modular approach, a model-reassembling technology, a formal process for testing and evaluation, and a social process for managing the development and use of “living” models.

C. Unal, B. Bush, K. Werley, and P. Giguere, “Modeling of Interdependent Infrastructures,” in Probabilistic safety assessment and management (PSAM6) : proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Probabilistic Safety Assessment and Management, 23-28 June 2002, San Juan, Puerto Rico, USA, San Juan, Puerto Rico. An actor-based modeling methodology is used to simulate interactions among interdependent commercial infrastructures. The goal of this method is to capture the complex, nonlinear, self-organizing, emergent, and sometimes chaotic behaviors and interactions exemplified by complex systems, rather than relying on traditional aggregate mathematical and simulation techniques. A prototype model of four interdependent infrastructures was considered as an example. The actor-based definitions of the electric-power transmission line and natural-gas pipeline networks were developed to realistically simulate the dynamic interactions within each of these infrastructures and the interactions and interdependencies between these two infrastructures. A three-dimensional representation of system components and interconnectivity was developed. The visualization is an interactive, three-dimensional, geographically based, “layered” view of infrastructure interdependencies. It also links to a geographic information system for data analysis. A unique iterative natural-gas network solver algorithm was developed. Our assessment shows that a hybrid approach using an actor-based definition of infrastructure components in conjunction with iterative and commercial solvers has great promise for addressing the operation of interdependent infrastructures in a restructured and deregulated environment.

Dauelsberg, Lori R., Powell, Dennis R., LeClaire, Rene J., Bush, Brian W., DeLand, Sharon M., and Samsa, Michael E., “Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System Overview,” in Risk Analysis for Homeland Security and Defense Theory and Application, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Fernandez, S.J., Bush, B., Toole, G.L., Dauelsberg, L., Flaim, S., Thayer, G.R., and Ivey, A., “Predicting Hurricane Impacts on the Nation’s Infrastructure: Lessons Learned from the 2005 Hurricane Season,” in Second International Conference on Global Warming, Santa Fe, New Mexico. During the 2005 Hurricane season, many consequence predictions were available to key Federal agencies from 36 to 96 hours before each of the major hurricane US mainland landfalls. These key forecasts included the location and intensity of the hurricane at land-fall, areas of significant damage to engineered infrastructure and lifeline utilities,



time estimates to restore critical infrastructure services, and the conditions to be found on the ground as emergency and relief crews enter the area. Both the Department of Energy through its Visualization and Modeling Working Group and the Department of Homeland Security provided early forecasts of potential damage to the regionally critical infrastructures. These products communicated critical information that assisted in the decision-making process for emergency planning.

Fernandez, Steven, Bush, Brian, Toole, G. Loren, Dauelsberg, Lori, and Flaim, Silvio, "Lessons Learned from Infrastructure Impacts of Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina, Rita and Wilma," in 60th Interdepartmental Hurricane Conference, Mobile, Alabama. <<http://www.ofcm.gov/ihc06/Presentations/06%20session6%20Decision-making%20Products/s6-01Fernandez.pdf>>

Kathryn Berkbighler, Brian Bush, Kei Davis, Nicholas Moss, Steve Smith, Thomas P. Caudell, Kenneth L. Summers, and Cheng Zhou, "À la carte: A Simulation Framework for Extreme-Scale Hardware Architectures," in MS 2003: IASTED International Conference on Modelling and Simulation, Palm Springs, California. We outline à la carte, an approach for simulating computing architectures applicable to extreme-scale systems (thousands of processors) and to advanced, novel architectural configurations. Our component-based design allows for the seamless assembly of architectures from representations of workload, processor, network interface, switches, etc., with disparate resolutions, into an integrated simulation model. This accommodates different case studies that may require different levels of fidelity in various parts of a system. The current implementation includes low- and medium-fidelity models of the network and low-fidelity and direct execution models of the workload. It supports studies of both simulation performance and scaling, and the properties of the simulated system themselves.

LeClaire, Rene, Dauelsberg, Lori, Bush, Brian, Beyeler, Walt, Conrad, Stephen, and O'Reilly, Gerard, "Infrastructure Interdependency Consequence Analysis of a Telecommunications Disruption," in Working Together: R&D Partnerships in Homeland Security, Boston. The Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System (CIP/DSS) is being developed by the Science and Technology Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security to provide a risk-informed decision aid for the evaluation of alternate protective measures and investment strategies in support of critical infrastructure protection. In this paper, we will describe the development of a suite of coupled infrastructure consequence models and their application to the analysis of a disruption in the telecommunications infrastructure. The model suite includes models that operate at different geographic scales (metropolitan and regional/national) to develop a better understanding of both local and national-scale effects. We will present model results for a postulated telecommunications disruption resulting in loss of capacity in three different large metropolitan areas. The results include the interplay between behavioral responses (i.e., increased demand due to a mass calling event) and recovery and restoration within the telecommunications in-

infrastructure as well as impacts in other infrastructures. A multiattribute utility theory based approach was used to evaluate trade-offs between different protective measures. The analysis benefited substantially from knowledge gained from telecommunication industry models and provides an example of how industry and the national laboratories can collaborate in addressing homeland security issues.

LeClaire, Rene, Dauelsberg, Lori, Bush, Brian, Fair, J., Powell, D., Deland, S.M., Beyeler, W.E., Min, H., R. Raynor, M. E. Samsa, R. Whitfield, and G. Hirsch, "Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System: Evaluation of a Biological Scenario," in *Working Together: R&D Partnerships in Homeland Security*, Boston.

Small, R. and Bush, B., "Smoke Production for Nuclear Attack Scenarios," in *Proc. Smoke Obscuration Symposium XIV*, Laurel, Maryland.

D. Thompson and B. W. Bush, "Group Development Software for Vensim®," presented at the 24th International Conference of the System Dynamics Society in Nijmegen, The Netherlands. <<http://www.systemdynamics.org/conferences/2005/proceed/papers/LECLA>> development of large software systems using systems dynamics languages such as Vensim® has been hampered by the lack of means to develop modules independently and subsequently link, integrate, or merge the modules. Most modern software languages support such a capability. A software tool to facilitate group development of systems dynamics code and the development conventions to support the process has proved successful in a large code development project. The tool, Conductor, is generally applicable to other projects using Vensim®.

Thompson, D. and Bush, B., "Software Practices Applied to Systems Dynamics: Support for Large Scale Group Development," in 3rd International Conference of the System Dynamics Society, Boston. <<http://www.systemdynamics.org/conferences/2005/proceed/papers/L>> development of large software systems using systems dynamics languages has been hampered by the lack of application of, and support for, modern software techniques. Support is needed to handle the challenges of modular system dynamics model development. These development challenges include the handling of namespaces, linking separate modes, and maintaining clean logical separations among components. Most modern software patterns and languages support such a capability. This paper presents an approach to group, large scale, system dynamics model development that has proven valuable in our project. Our approach included the creation of a software tool, called Conductor, to facilitate our group development. The tool, Conductor, is generally applicable to other projects using Vensim®.

Toole, L., Flaim, S., Fernandez, S.J., Bossert, J., Bush, B., and Neenan, B., "Effects of Climate Change on California Energy Security," in *SSR 2006: International Symposium on Systems & Human Science*, Vienna, Austria. Sound energy planning requires an understanding of the primary external drivers that will impact national futures over the next 25 years. One of the principal impacts may

be from climate variability—induced by both natural cycles and anthropogenic forcing. The Southwestern United States is a case in point. This semi-arid region has seen its water and landscape resources threatened by extended drought, and it will remain in a precarious position—projected to increase its population by 50% over the next 25 years and highly susceptible to the vagaries of climate change. This study, performed at Los Alamos National Laboratory, focused on climate change impacts that may occur within the regional surrounding California prior to 2035. Results from the Hadley CM-3 climate model were used as drivers for a comprehensive electric energy model of the California regional network. Approximately 57 Gigawatts (GWe) of new generation capacity will be required starting in 2022 due only to population growth and economic expansion. Additional generation capacity will be required starting in 2015 due to climate change to meet higher electricity demand. To pass through or mitigate such effects to the consumer, Federal and state government will require new regulatory and pricing policies. This paper discusses the adaptive changes required to address regulatory, social and physical security issues related to climate change.

D. Visarraga, T. N. McPherson, S. P. Linger, and B. Bush, “Development of a JAVA Based Water Distribution Simulation Capability for Infrastructure Interdependency Analyses,” in *Impacts of Global Climate Change*, Anchorage, Alaska, pp. 1–8. <<http://ascelibrary.org/doi/abs/10.1061/40792%28173%2914>> A linear theory approach is applied to the hydraulic simulation of a water distribution system within the Interdependent Energy Infrastructure Simulation System (IEISS). IIESS is an actor-based infrastructure modeling, simulation, and analysis tool designed to assist individuals in analyzing and understanding interdependent energy infrastructures. In particular, it has the ability to analyze and simulate the interdependent electric power and natural gas infrastructures. The ultimate goal for IIESS is a multi-infrastructure modeling framework that can be used to analyze the complex, nonlinear interactions among interdependent infrastructures including electric power, natural gas, petroleum, water, and other network based infrastructures that is scalable to multiple spatial (e.g., urban to regional) and temporal resolutions. The actor-based infrastructure components were developed in IIESS to realistically simulate the dynamic interactions within each of the infrastructures, as well as, the interconnections between the infrastructures. To enhance its capabilities, a generalized fluid network will be added to the infrastructure framework, which will allow for the analysis of specific fluid infrastructures (e.g., water, petroleum, oil, etc.). In this research, we describe the extension of IIESS to include water infrastructure. The resulting simulation capability (i.e., IIESS Water) will allow the simulation of transmission/distribution-level water systems in terms of infrastructure specific vulnerabilities and interdependent infrastructure vulnerabilities (e.g., power and water disruptions).

C. Zhou, K. L. Summers, and T. P. Caudell, “Graph visualization for the analysis of the structure and dynamics of extreme-scale supercomputers,” in *Proceedings of the 2003 ACM symposium on Software visualization*, San Diego, California, p. 143–149. <<http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/774833.774854>> We are

exploring the development and application of information visualization techniques for the analysis of new massively parallel supercomputer architectures. Modern supercomputers typically comprise very large clusters of commodity SMPs interconnected by possibly dense and often nonstandard networks. The scale, complexity, and inherent nonlocality of the structure and dynamics of this hardware, and the systems and applications distributed over it, challenge traditional analysis methods. As part of the 'a la carte team at Los Alamos National Laboratory, who are simulating these advanced architectures, we are exploring advanced visualization techniques and creating tools to provide intuitive exploration, discovery, and analysis of these simulations. This work complements existing and emerging algorithmic analysis tools. This paper gives background on the problem domain, a description of a prototypical computer architecture of interest (on the order of 10,000 processors connected by a quaternary fat-tree communications network), and a presentation of two classes of visualizations that clearly display the switch structure and the flow of information in the interconnecting network.

## Posters

A. Ivey, L. Toole, B. Bush, and S. Fernandez, "Impacts of Hurricanes on Critical Infrastructure," presented at the U.S. Department of Energy GIS Expo, Washington, D.C.

B. Bush, L. Dauelsberg, A. Ivey, R. LeClaire, D. Powell, S. DeLand, and M. Samsa, "Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System (CIP/DSS) Project Overview," presented at the 3rd International Conference of the System Dynamics Society, Boston. The Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System (CIP/DSS) simulates the dynamics of individual infrastructures and couples separate infrastructures to each other according to their interdependencies. For example, repairing damage to the electric power grid in a city requires transportation to failure sites and delivery of parts, fuel for repair vehicles, telecommunications for problem diagnosis and coordination of repairs, and the availability of labor. The repair itself involves diagnosis, ordering parts, dispatching crews, and performing work. The electric power grid responds to the initial damage and to the completion of repairs with changes in its operating characteristics. Dynamic processes like these are represented in the CIP/DSS infrastructure sector simulations by differential equations, discrete events, and codified rules of operation. Many of these variables are output metrics estimating the human health, economic, or environmental effects of disturbances to the infrastructures.

Brian Bush and Cetin Unal, "Simulation of Interdependent Infrastructures," presented at the Los Alamos National Laboratory Science Day, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Donatella Pasqualini, M. Witkowski, B. Bush, D. Powell, R. LeClaire, L. Dauelsberg, A. Outkin, J. Fair, and P. Klare, "System Dynamics Approach for Critical

Infrastructure and Decision Support,” presented at the 2005 ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, California.

Francis Alexander, Kathryn Berkbiger, Graham Booker, Brian Bush, Thomas Caudell, Kei Davis, Tim Eyring, Adolffy Hoisie, Donner Holten, Steve Smith, and Kenneth Summers, “Extreme-Scale Architecture Simulation,” presented at the SC’2001 Research Poster Session, Denver, Colorado.

J. Hacker, Brian Bush, and Jennifer Boehnert, “GIS-Based Weather Warnings from a WRF Ensemble,” presented at the 8th WRF Users’ Workshop, Boulder, Colorado.

Kriste Henson, Ed Van Eeckhout, and Brian Bush, “Visualizing Simulation Data for a Metropolitan Area,” presented at the 1999 ESRI Conference, San Diego, California.

Leslie Moore, Dennis Powell, Brian Bush, and Rene LeClaire, “CIPDSS: Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System,” presented at the RSS 2006 Conference, Belfast.

Lori R. Dauelsberg, Dennis R. Powell, Rene J. LeClaire, Brian W. Bush, Sharon M. DeLand, and Michael E. Samsa, “An Overview of CIPDSS,” presented at the Risk Analysis for Homeland Security and Defense Theory and Application, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Rene LeClaire, Lori Dauelsberg, Brian Bush, Walt Beyeler, Stephen Conrad, Gerard O’Reilly, William Buehring, Ronald Whitfield, and Michael Samsa, “Infrastructure Interdependency Consequence Analysis of a Telecommunications Disruption,” presented at the Working Together: R&D Partnerships in Homeland Security, Boston.

## Book Chapters

Carlisle, N. and Bush, B., “Closing the Planning Gap: Moving to Renewable Communities,” in *100% Renewable: Energy Autonomy in Action*, Droege, P., Ed. London: Earthscan, pp. 263–288. <<http://nrelpubs.nrel.gov/Webtop/ws/nich/www/public/Record?rpp=>

E. Newes, D. Inman, and B. Bush, “Understanding the Developing Cellulosic Biofuels Industry through Dynamic Modeling,” in *Economic Effects of Biofuel Production*, M. A. dos Santos Bernardes, Ed. Rijeka, Croatia: InTech, pp. 373–404. <<http://www.intechopen.com/books/economic-effects-of-biofuel-production/understanding-the-developing-cellulosic-biofuels-industry-through-dynamic-modeling>> Biofuels are promoted in the United States through aggressive legislation, as one part of an overall strategy to lessen dependence on imported energy as well as to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases (Office of the Biomass Program and Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, 2008). For example, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) mandates 36 billion gallons of renewable liquid transportation fuel in

the U.S. marketplace by the year 2022 (U.S. Government, 2007). Meeting such large volumetric targets has prompted an unprecedented increase in funding for biofuels research. Language in the EISA legislation limits the amount of renewable fuel derived from starch-based feedstocks (which are already established and feed the commercially viable ethanol industry in the United States); therefore, much of the current research is focused on producing ethanol—but from cellulosic feedstocks. These feedstocks, such as agricultural and forestry residues, perennial grasses, woody crops, and municipal solid wastes, are advantageous because they do not necessarily compete directly with food, feed, and fiber production and are envisaged to require fewer inputs (e.g., water, nutrients, and land) as compared to corn and other commodity crops. In order to help propel the biofuels industry in general and the cellulosic ethanol industry in particular, the U.S. government has enacted subsidies, fixed capital investment grants, loan guarantees, vehicle choice credits, and aggressive corporate average fuel economy standards as incentives. However, the effect of these policies on the cellulosic ethanol industry over time is not well understood. Policies such as those enacted in the United States, that are intended to incentivize the industry and promote industrial expansion, can have profound long-term effects on growth and industry takeoff as well as interact with other policies in unforeseen ways (both negative and positive). Qualifying the relative efficacies of incentive strategies could potentially lead to faster industry growth as well as optimize the government’s investment in policies to promote renewable fuels. The purpose of this chapter is to discuss a system dynamics model called the Biomass Scenario Model (BSM), which is being developed by the U.S. Department of Energy as a tool to better understand the interaction of complex policies and their potential effects on the burgeoning cellulosic biofuels industry in the United States. The model has also recently been expanded to include advanced conversion technologies and biofuels (i.e., conversion pathways that yield biomass-based gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, and butanol), but we focus on cellulosic ethanol conversion pathways here. The BSM uses a system dynamics modeling approach (Bush et al., 2008) built on the STELLA software platform (isee systems, 2010) to model the entire biomass-to-biofuels supply chain. Key components of the BSM are shown in Figure 1. In addition to describing the underpinnings of this model, we will share insights that have been gleaned from a myriad of scenario- and policy-driven model runs. These insights will focus on how roadblocks, bottlenecks, and incentives all work in concert to have profound effects on the future of the industry.

## Presentations

B. Bush, “Biomass-to-Bioenergy Supply-Chain Scenario Analysis,” presented at the 2013 Bioenergy Technologies Office Analysis and Sustainability Peer Review, Alexandria, Virginia. <[https://www2.eere.energy.gov/biomass/peer\\_review2013/Portal/presenters/public/Ins](https://www2.eere.energy.gov/biomass/peer_review2013/Portal/presenters/public/Ins)> Biomass Scenario Model (BSM) is a unique, carefully validated, state-of-the-art

third-generation model of the domestic biofuels supply chain which explicitly focuses on policy issues and their potential side effects. It integrates resource availability, behavior, policy, and physical, technological, and economic constraints. The model uses a system-dynamics simulation (not optimization) to model dynamic interactions across the supply chain; the BSM tracks the deployment of biofuels given technological development and the reaction of the investment community to those technologies in the context of land availability, the competing oil market, consumer demand for biofuels, and government policies over time. It places a strong emphasis on the behavior and decision-making of various economic agents among ten geographic regions domestically. The BSM has been used to develop insights into biofuels industry growth and market penetration, particularly with respect to policies and incentives applicable to each supply-chain element (volumetric, capital, operating subsidies; carbon caps/taxes; R&D investment; loan guarantees; tax credits); the model treats the major infrastructure-compatible fuels such as biomass-based gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, ethanol, and butanol. In general, scenario analysis based on the BSM shows that the biofuels industry tends not to rapidly thrive without significant external actions in the early years of its evolution. An initial focus for jumpstarting the industry typically has strongest results in the BSM in areas where effects of intervention have been identified to be multiplicative: due to industrial learning dynamics, support for the construction of biofuel conversion facilities in the near future encourages the industry to flourish. In general, we find that policies which are coordinated across the whole supply chain have significant impact in fostering the growth of the biofuels industry and that the production of tens of billions of gallons of biofuels may occur under sufficiently favorable conditions.

B. Bush, “Biomass Scenario Model (BSM) Development & Analysis,” presented at the 2011 Office of the Biomass Program Analysis and Sustainability Activities Platform Peer Review, Annapolis, Maryland.

<[http://www.obpreview2011.govtools.us/presenters/public/InsecureDownload.aspx?filename=WBS\\_6.2.1.2d](http://www.obpreview2011.govtools.us/presenters/public/InsecureDownload.aspx?filename=WBS_6.2.1.2d)

Biomass Scenario Model (BSM) is a unique, carefully validated, state-of-the-art third-generation model of the domestic biofuels supply chain which explicitly focuses on policy issues and their potential side effects. It integrates resource availability, behavior, policy, and physical, technological, and economic constraints. The model uses a system-dynamics simulation (not optimization) to model dynamic interactions across the supply chain; the BSM tracks the deployment of biofuels given technological development and the reaction of the investment community to those technologies in the context of land availability, the competing oil market, consumer demand for biofuels, and government policies over time. It places a strong emphasis on the behavior and decision-making of various economic agents among ten geographic regions domestically. Although the BSM has historically been used to develop insights into cellulosic ethanol industry growth and market penetration, particularly with respect to policies and incentives applicable to each supply-chain element (volumetric, capital, operating subsidies; carbon caps/taxes; R&D investment;

loan guarantees; tax credits), recent enhancements to the model allow it to treat the major infrastructure-compatible fuels such as biomass-based gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel. In general, scenario analysis based on the BSM shows that the cellulosic ethanol industry tends not to rapidly thrive without significant external actions in the early years of its evolution. An initial focus for jumpstarting the industry typically has strongest results in the BSM in areas where effects of intervention have been identified to be multiplicative: due to industrial learning dynamics, support for the construction of cellulosic ethanol conversion facilities in the near future encourages the industry to flourish; in addition, the alleviation of the bottlenecks of high-blend fuel distribution infrastructure and high-blend fuel pump availability allows the increased amount of ethanol produced to serve a viable market.

B. Bush, “Biomass Scenario Model,” presented at the 2009 Office of the Biomass Program Analysis Platform Review, National Harbor, Maryland. <[http://www.obpreview2009.govtools.us/analysis/documents/FutureFuels1\\_Bush.ppt](http://www.obpreview2009.govtools.us/analysis/documents/FutureFuels1_Bush.ppt)>

B. Bush, “Applications of the Biomass Scenario Model,” presented at the Workshop on Biofuels Projections in the AEO, Washington, D.C. <<http://www.eia.gov/biofuels/workshop/presentations/2013/pdf/presentation-14-032013.pdf>> U.S. policy targets 36 billion gallons per year of biofuels utilization by 2022, under the renewable fuels standard provisions of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. Achieving such large scale biofuels adoption requires substantial development of new infrastructure, markets, and related systems. The U.S. Department of Energy is employing a system dynamics model, the Biomass Scenario Model (BSM), to represent the primary system effects and dependencies in the biomass-to-biofuels supply chain and to provide a framework for developing scenarios and conducting biofuels policy analysis. This approach is designed to help focus government action by determining which supply chain changes would have the greatest potential to accelerate the deployment of biofuels. Modeling the integration of all aspects of the supply chain from growing the feedstock through harvest, collection, transport, conversion, distribution of fuel and finally consumption of the fuel in applicable vehicles (including the availability of these vehicles) is critical to understanding where government funds might be utilized most effectively. This presentation provides an overview of the status of the BSM and a summary of recent results from system analysis based on it. We find that policies which are coordinated across the whole supply chain have significant impact in fostering the growth of the biofuels industry.

S. Lee, R. George, and B. Bush, “Estimating Solar PV Output Using Modern Space/Time Geostatistics,” presented at the 2009 Colorado Renewable Energy Conference, Golden, Colorado. <<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy09osti/46208.pdf>> This presentation describes a project that uses mapping techniques to predict solar output at subhourly resolution at any spatial point, develop a methodology that is applicable to natural resources in general, and demonstrate capability of geostatistical techniques to predict the output of a potential solar plant.



## Patents

Christopher L. Barrett, Richard J. Beckman, Keith A. Baggerly, Michael D. McKay, Paul L. Speckman, Paula E. Stretz, Madhav V. Marathe, Stephen G. Eubank, Brian W. Bush, James P. Smith, Katherine Campbell, Kathy P. Berkgigler, Joerg Esser, Rudiger R. Jacob, Goran Konjevod, and Kai Nagel, "Urban Population Mobility Generation," <<https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/pdfs/US20040088392.pdf>>A system and method provides a simulation of a complex network and movement and interdependencies between entities in the network. The system receives aggregated population data and a population synthesizer generates disaggregated population data representative of two different types of entities. The different entity types are then coupled to one another to form interdependent relationships. An activity generator generates typical activities for the entities. A route planner generates travel plans, including departure times and travel modes, for each entity to achieve daily activities. A micro-simulation module simulates movement of the individual entities in compliance with their travel plans. The system may include parallel processors to simulate thousands of roadway and transit segments, intersection signals and signs, transfer facilities between various transportation modes, traveler origins and destinations, and entities and vehicles. The system includes a framework and selector module that gathers the travel times from the simulation and uses them to re-plan activities and trips and re-run the simulation. The methods of the present invention produce appropriate dynamic behavior of the transportation network as a whole.

## Magazine Articles

T. W. Meyer, J. W. Davidson, I. G. Resnick, R. C. Gordon III, B. W. Bush, C. Unal, G. L. Toole, L. J. Dowell, and S. S. Scott, "The Los Alamos Center for Homeland Security," *Los Alamos Science*, vol. 28, pp. 192–197.

## Theses

B. W. Bush, "Track Reconstruction for Proton Decay," Senior Thesis, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California. Events from the 417 day IMB detector data sample are scanned visually to reconstruct tracks present, and their possibility of coming from proton decay assessed by considering their invariant mass and residual momentum. Events from Monte Carlo simulations of neutrino background in the detector are also analyzed similarly and compared to the IMB sample. No significant signal above background has been found, so lifetime limits for the four proton decay modes studied are presented.

B. W. Bush, "Shape Fluctuations in Hot Rotating Nuclei," Doctor of Philosophy, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. <[25](http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1990PhDT.....223B>We</a></p></div><div data-bbox=)

present a unified theory of quadrupole shape fluctuations in highly excited rotating nuclei using the framework of the Landau Theory of shape transitions. The theory is applied to several experimental observables. Our major application is the study of giant dipole resonances (GDRs) built on hot rotating nuclei. With only two free parameters, fixed by the ground state properties, the model reproduces well experimental GDR cross-sections and angular correlations at any temperature and spin in the  $90 \leq A \leq 170$  mass range for both spherical and deformed nuclei. A systematic study of the cross-section reveals that higher temperature cross-sections are dominated by large fluctuations (triaxial in particular) and are less sensitive to the equilibrium shape. To include non-adiabatic effects, we generalize our theory to describe time-dependent shape fluctuations using a stochastic approach based on the Langevin equation. This can produce motional narrowing of the resonance. Comparisons with experiments deviating from the adiabatic limit are used to determine the damping of quadrupole motion at finite temperature. Another application of the theory is in the study of E2 quasicontinuum spectra in warm nuclei, where it predicts enhancement of the B(E2), in accord with the experiment. Finally, we apply the fluctuation theory in improved calculations of nuclear level densities as a function of energy and spin using the static path approximation (SPA). Comparison with other calculations and experiments are made.

## Reports

F. J. Alexander, M. Anghel, K. Berkgigler, G. Booker, B. Bush, K. Davis, A. Hoisie, N. Moss, S. Smith, T. P. Caudell, D. P. Holten, K. L. Summers, and C. Zhou, "Design, Implementation, and Validation of Network and Workload Simulations for a 30-TeraOPS Computer System," Los Alamos National Laboratory. The magnitude of the scientific computations targeted by the US DOE ASCI project requires as-yet unavailable computational power, and unprecedented bandwidth to enable remote, realtime interaction with the compute servers. To facilitate these computations ASCI plans to deploy massive computing platforms, possibly consisting of tens of thousands of processors, capable of achieving 10-100 TeraOPS, with WAN connectivity from these to distant sites. For various reasons the current approach to building a yet-larger supercomputer—connecting commercially available SMPs with a network—may be reaching practical limits. Better hardware design and lower development costs require performance evaluation, analysis, and modeling of parallel applications and architectures, and in particular predictive capability. We outline an approach for simulating computing architectures applicable to extreme-scale systems (thousands of processors) and to advanced, novel architectural configurations, and describe our progress in its realization. The simulation environment is intended to allow (i) exploration of hardware/architecture design space; (ii) exploration of algorithm/implementation space both at the application level (e.g. data distribution and communication) and the system level (e.g. scheduling, routing, and load balancing); (iii) determining how application performance will

scale with the number of processors or other components; (iv) analysis of the tradeoffs between performance and cost; and (v) testing and validating analytical models of computation and communication. Our component-based design allows for the seamless assembly of architectures from representations of workload, processor, network interface, switches, etc. with disparate resolutions, into an integrated simulation model. This accommodates different case studies that may require different levels of fidelity in various parts of a system. Our current implementation, includes low and medium-fidelity models of the network and low-fidelity and direct execution models of the workload. It supports studies of both simulation performance and scaling, and the properties of the simulated system themselves. Ongoing work allows more realistic simulation and dynamic visualization of ASCI-like workloads on very large machines.

F. J. Alexander, K. Berkgigler, G. Booker, B. Bush, K. Davis, and A. Hoisie, “An Approach to Extreme-Scale Simulation of Novel Architectures,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-01-4087. We outline an approach for simulating computing architectures applicable to extreme-scale systems (thousands of processors) and to advanced, novel architectural configurations. We believe that simulation is the predictive tool of choice for evaluating the performance of such systems. Our component-based design allows for the seamless assembly of architectures from representations of workload, processor, network interface, switches, etc., with disparate resolutions into an integrated simulation model. This accommodates different case studies that may require different levels of fidelity in various parts of a system. Our initial prototype, comprising low-fidelity models of workload and network, aims to model at least 4096 computational nodes in a fat-tree network. It supports studies of simulation performance and scaling rather than the properties of the simulated system themselves. Future work will allow more realistic simulation and visualization of ASCI-like workloads on very large machines.

F. J. Alexander, K. Berkgigler, G. Booker, B. Bush, K. Davis, A. Hoisie, N. Moss, S. Smith, T. P. Caudell, D. P. Holten, K. L. Summers, and C. Zhou, “Design, Implementation, and Validation of Low- and Medium-Fidelity Network Simulations of a 30-TeraOPS System,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-02-6573. The magnitude of the scientific computations targeted by the US DOE ASCI project requires as-yet unavailable computational power, and unprecedented bandwidth to enable remote, realtime interaction with the compute servers. To facilitate these computations ASCI plans to deploy massive computing platforms, possibly consisting of tens of thousands of processors, capable of achieving 10-100 TeraOPS, with WAN connectivity from these to distant sites. For various reasons the current approach to building a yet-larger supercomputer—connecting commercially available SMPs with a network—may be reaching practical limits. Better hardware design and lower development costs require performance evaluation, analysis, and modeling of parallel applications and architectures, and in particular predictive capability. We outline an approach for simulating computing architectures applicable to extreme-scale systems (thousands of processors) and to advanced, novel architectural config-

urations, and describe our progress in its realization. The simulation environment is intended to allow (i) exploration of hardware/architecture design space; (ii) exploration of algorithm/implementation space both at the application level (e.g. data distribution and communication) and the system level (e.g. scheduling, routing, and load balancing); (iii) determining how application performance will scale with the number of processors or other components; (iv) analysis of the tradeoffs between performance and cost; and (v) testing and validating analytical models of computation and communication. Our component-based design allows for the seamless assembly of architectures from representations of workload, processor, network interface, switches, etc. with disparate resolutions, into an integrated simulation model. This accommodates different case studies that may require different levels of fidelity in various parts of a system. Our current implementation, includes low and medium-fidelity models of the network and low-fidelity and direct execution models of the workload. It supports studies of both simulation performance and scaling, and the properties of the simulated system themselves. Ongoing work allows more realistic simulation and dynamic visualization of ASCI-like workloads on very large machines.

F. J. Alexander, K. Berkbighler, G. Booker, B. Bush, K. Davis, A. Hoisie, S. Smith, T. P. Caudell, D. P. Holten, K. L. Summers, and C. Zhou, "Design and Implementation of Low- and Medium-Fidelity Network Simulations of a 30-TeraOPS System," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-02-1930. The magnitude of the scientific computations targeted by the ASCI project requires as-yet unavailable computational power. To facilitate these computations ASCI plans to deploy massive computing platforms, possibly consisting of tens of thousands of processors, capable of achieving 10-100 TeraOPS. For various reasons the current approach to building a yet-larger supercomputer—connecting commercially available SMPs with a network—may be reaching practical limits. The path to better hardware design and lower development costs involves performance evaluation, analysis, and modeling of parallel applications and architectures, and in particular predictive capability. We outline an approach for simulating computing architectures applicable to extreme-scale systems (thousands of processors) and to advanced, novel architectural configurations. The proposed simulation environment can be used for: (i) exploration of hardware/architecture design space; (ii) exploration of algorithm/implementation space both at the application level (e.g. data distribution and communication) and the system level (e.g. scheduling, routing, and load balancing); (iii) determining how application performance will scale with the number of processors or other components; (iv) analysis of the tradeoffs between performance and cost; and, (v) testing and validating analytical models of computation and communication. Our component-based design allows for the seamless assembly of architectures from representations of workload, processor, network interface, switches, etc., with disparate resolutions, into an integrated simulation model. This accommodates different case studies that may require different levels of fidelity in various parts of a system. Our initial implementation, comprising low- and medium-fidelity models for the network and a low-fidelity model for the

workload, can simulate at least 4096 computational nodes in a fat-tree network using Quadrics hardware. It supports studies of both simulation performance and scaling, and the properties of the simulated system themselves. Ongoing work allows more realistic simulation and visualization of ASCI-like workloads on very large machines.

C. L. Barret, R. J. Beckman, K. P. Berkgigler, B. W. Bush, L. M. Moore, and D. Visarraga, "Actuated Signals in TRANSIMS," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-01-4609. This report outlines recent work implementing and calibrating actuated traffic controls and vehicle detectors in TRANSIMS. We have developed a generic control that provides a flexible approach to representing such devices. Although not modeled upon specific existing hardware or algorithms, our implementation provides a responsive control over a wide variety of demand conditions.

C. L. Barrett, R. J. Beckman, K. P. Berkgigler, K. R. Bisset, B. W. Bush, K. Campbell, S. Eubank, K. M. Henson, J. M. Hurford, D. A. Kubicek, M. V. Marathe, J. Ramos, S. Ree, P. R. Romero, J. P. Smith, L. L. Smith, P. L. Speckman, P. E. Stretz, G. L. Thayer, E. Van Eeckhout, and M. D. Williams, "TRANSIMS 2.0: Transportation Analysis Simulation System: Volume 6 - Installation," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-00-1767.

C. L. Barrett, R. J. Beckman, K. P. Berkgigler, K. R. Bisset, B. W. Bush, K. Campbell, S. Eubank, K. M. Henson, J. M. Hurford, D. A. Kubicek, M. V. Marathe, J. Ramos, S. Ree, P. R. Romero, J. P. Smith, L. L. Smith, P. L. Speckman, P. E. Stretz, G. L. Thayer, E. Van Eeckhout, and M. D. Williams, "TRANSIMS 2.0: Transportation Analysis Simulation System: Volume 5 - Software Interface Functions and Data Structures," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-00-1755.

C. L. Barrett, R. J. Beckman, K. P. Berkgigler, K. R. Bisset, B. W. Bush, K. Campbell, S. Eubank, K. M. Henson, J. M. Hurford, D. A. Kubicek, M. V. Marathe, J. Ramos, S. Ree, P. R. Romero, J. P. Smith, L. L. Smith, P. L. Speckman, P. E. Stretz, G. L. Thayer, E. Van Eeckhout, and M. D. Williams, "TRANSIMS 2.0: Transportation Analysis Simulation System: Volume 4 - Calibrations, Scenarios, and Tutorials," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-00-1766.

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“TRANSIMS 2.0: Transportation Analysis Simulation System: Volume 2 - Networks and Vehicles,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-00-1724.

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- N. Becker and B. Bush, "Metropolitan CIP/DSS Key Resources Sector Model," Los Alamos National Laboratory, LA-UR-04-5314.
- N. Becker, L. Bettencourt, W. Buehring, W. Beyeler, T. Brown, B. Bush, S. Conrad, L. Dauelsberg, S. DeLand, C. Joslyn, P. Kaplan, R. LeClaire, V. Loose, M. North, D. Powell, S. Rasmussen, K. Saeger, M. Samsa, D. Thompson, R. Whitfield, and M. Witkowski, "Guidelines for Determining CIP/DSS Infrastructure Model Depth and Breadth Requirements," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-04-5324.
- N. Becker, W. Buehring, W. Beyeler, T. Brown, B. Bush, S. Conrad, L. Dauelsberg, S. DeLand, M. Ebinger, S. Folga, G. Hirsch, P. Kaplan, J. Kavicky, V. Koritarov, R. LeClaire, Z. Li, V. Loose, M. McLamore, D. Newsom, E. Portante, D. Powell, S. Rasmussen, K. Saeger, D. Sallach, M. Samsa, S. Shamsuddin, J. St. Aubin, D. Thompson, R. Whitfield, and M. Witkowski, "CIP/DSS Gap Analysis," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-04-5325.
- R. J. Beckman, K. P. Berkgigler, B. W. Bush, and P. Stretz, "TRANSIMS: Portland study calibration of river crossing screen lines," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-01-1921.
- R. J. Beckman, B. W. Bush, K. M. Henson, and P. E. Stretz, "Portland Study Synthetic Population," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-01-4610. TRANSIMS (Transportation Analysis and Simulation System) is an in-



egrated system of travel forecasting models designed to give transportation planners accurate, complete information on traffic impacts, congestion, and pollution. The Population Synthesizer Module constructs a regional population imitation with demographics closely matching the real population. Households are distributed spatially to approximate regional population distribution. The synthetic population's demographics form basis for individual and household activities requiring travel and their household locations determine some of the travel origins and destinations. This report outlines how we have constructed the synthetic population for our Portland, Oregon, case study. It also briefly summarizes the characteristics of the data, and how we verified that the data was correctly generated.

R. Bent, B. Bhaduri, D. Billingsley, A. Boissonnade, J. Bossert, R. Bowne, M. Brown, A. Burris, B. Bush, J. Coen, C. Davis, J. Doyle, R. Erickson, M. Ewers, S. Fernandez, P. Fitzpatrick, J. Florez, A. Ganguly, G. Geernaert, E. Gilleland, R. Gislason, F. Griffith, R. Haut, K. Henson, G. Holland, M. Kramer, R. LeClaire, R. Linn, R. Lopez, A. Lynch, L. Margolin, J. Maslanik, D. O'Brien, D. Parsons, D. Pasqualini, P. Patelli, W. Priedhorsky, E. Regnier, T. Ringler, J. Rush, P. Sheng, S. Swerdlin, E. Van Eeckhout, R. Wagoner, S. Walden, T. Warner, J. Wegiel, P. Welsh, L. Wilder, B. Wolshon, and Y. Zhang, "Recommendations for Research on Extreme Weather Impacts on Infrastructure," Workshop on Weather Extremes Impacts on Infrastructure.

R. Bent, B. Bhaduri, D. Billingsley, A. Boissonnade, J. Bossert, R. Bowne, M. Brown, A. Burris, B. Bush, J. Coen, C. Davis, J. Doyle, R. Erickson, M. Ewers, S. Fernandez, P. Fitzpatrick, J. Florez, A. Ganguly, G. Geernaert, E. Gilleland, R. Gislason, F. Griffith, R. Haut, K. Henson, G. Holland, M. Kramer, R. LeClaire, R. Linn, R. Lopez, A. Lynch, L. Margolin, J. Maslanik, D. O'Brien, D. Parsons, D. Pasqualini, P. Patelli, W. Priedhorsky, E. Regnier, T. Ringler, J. Rush, P. Sheng, S. Swerdlin, E. Van Eeckhout, R. Wagoner, S. Walden, T. Warner, J. Wegiel, P. Welsh, L. Wilder, B. Wolshon, and Y. Zhang, "Précis of Recommendations for Research on Extreme Weather Impacts on Infrastructure," Workshop on Weather Extremes Impacts on Infrastructure.

K. P. Berkbigler and B. W. Bush, "TRANSIMS Network Subsystem for IOC-1," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-97-1580. The TRANSIMS network representation provides access to detailed information about streets, intersections, and signals in a road network. It forms a layer separating the other subsystems from the actual network data tables so that the other subsystems do not need to access the data tables directly or deal with the format and organization of the tables. This subsystem allows the user to construct multiple subnetworks from the network database tables. It includes road network objects such as nodes (intersections), links (road/street segments), lanes, and traffic controls (signs and signals).

K. P. Berkbigler and B. W. Bush, "TRANSIMS simulation output subsystem for IOC-1," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, Technical Report LA-UR-97-1226. <<http://www.osti.gov/energycitations/servlets/purl/501501->

8MefLN/webviewable/>The output subsystem collects data from a running microsimulation, stores the data for future use, and manages the subsequent retrieval of the data. It forms a layer separating the other subsystems from the actual data files so that the other subsystems do not need to access the data files at the physical level or deal with the physical location and organization of the files. This subsystem also allows the user to specify what data is collected and retrieved, and to filter it by space and time. The collection occurs in a distributed manner such that the subsystem's impact on the microsimulation performance is minimized; the retrieval provides a unified view of the distributed data.

K. P. Berkbigler, B. W. Bush, and J. F. Davis, "TRANSIMS Software Architecture for IOC-1," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-97-1242. This document describes the TRansportation ANalysis SIMulation System (TRANSIMS) software architecture and high-level design for the first Interim Operational Capability (IOC-1). Our primary goal in establishing the TRANSIMS software architecture is to lay down a framework for IOC-1. We want to make sure that the various components of TRANSIMS are effectively integrated, both for IOC-1 and beyond, so that TRANSIMS remains flexible, expandable, portable, and maintainable throughout its lifetime. In addition to outlining the high-level design of the TRANSIMS software, we also set forth the software development environment and software engineering practices used for TRANSIMS.

K. Berkbigler, B. Bush, and K. Davis, "À la carte," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-01-5735/LALP-01-243.

K. Berkbigler, B. Bush, K. Davis, A. Hoisie, S. Smith, C. Zhou, K. Summers, and T. Caudell, "Graph Visualization for the Analysis of the Structure and Dynamics of Extreme-Scale Supercomputers," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-02-1929. We are exploring the development and application of information visualization techniques for the analysis of new extreme-scale supercomputer architectures. Modern super-computers typically comprise very large clusters of commodity SMPs interconnected by possibly dense and often nonstandard networks. The scale, complexity, and inherent nonlocality of the structure and dynamics of this hardware, and the systems and applications distributed over it, challenge traditional analysis methods. As part of the a la carte team at Los Alamos National Laboratory, who are simulating these advanced architectures, we are exploring advanced visualization techniques and creating tools to provide intuitive exploration, discovery, and analysis of these simulations. This work complements existing and emerging algorithmic analysis tools. Here we give background on the problem domain, a description of a prototypical computer architecture of interest (on the order of 10,000 processors connected by a quaternary fat-tree network), and presentations of several visualizations of the simulation data that make clear the flow of data in the interconnection network.

A. Berscheid and B. Bush, "Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support

System Metropolitan Models: PHASE IV Validation Report,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, LA-UR-05-1599.

A. Berscheid and B. Bush, “Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System Models and Simulations: Bioterrorism,” Los Alamos National Laboratory.

A. Berscheid, W. Beyeler, B. Bush, L. Dauelsberg, S. DeLand, A. Fishman, A. Ivey, M. Jusko, L. Moore, D. Powell, L. Olson, R. Richardson, J. St. Aubin, M. Samsa, and D. Thompson, “CIP/DSS Phase IV Architecture and Analysis Process Status Report,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, LA-UR-06-0538.

A. Berscheid, B. Bush, L. Dauelsberg, A. Ivey, D. Thompson, L. Moore, D. Powell, W. Beyeler, S. DeLand, A. Fishman, M. Jusko, J. St. Aubin, L. Olson, and M. Samsa, “CIP/DSS Architecture and Analysis Process Status Report,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, LA-UR-05-5846.

M. P. Blue and B. W. Bush, “Set Entropy of Block Configurations That Appear in the TRANSIMS Simulation,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-01-4277.

M. P. Blue and B. W. Bush, “Critical Energy Infrastructure Contingency Screening Heuristics Status Report,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-04-7649.

M. Blue, B. Bush, and J. Puckett, “Applications of Fuzzy Logic to Graph Theory,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-96-4792. Graph theory has numerous applications to problems in systems analysis, operations research, transportation, and economics. In many cases, however, some aspects of the graph-theoretic problem are uncertain. In these cases, it can be useful to deal with this uncertainty using the methods of fuzzy logic. This paper discusses the taxonomy of fuzzy graphs, formulates some standard graph-theoretic problems (shortest paths, maximum flow, minimum cut, and articulation points) in terms of fuzzy graphs, and provides algorithmic solutions to these problems, with examples.

T. Brown, B. Bush, S. DeLand, and D. Powell, “CIP/DSS Model Development Plan,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, LA-UR-04-6147.

B. Bush, “Energy Infrastructure Modeling at Los Alamos National Laboratory,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LALP-03-027/LA-UR-03-0658.

B. Bush, “Metropolitan CIP/DSS Energy Sector Model,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-04-5322.

B. Bush, “Critical Infrastructure Analysis for Extreme Weather Events,” Los Alamos National Laboratory.

B. W. Bush, “A Tool for Drawing Undirected Graphs,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-96-2166. The problem of laying out, or drawing, a graph arises in a wide variety of contexts. Automatically drawing computer

network (e.g., LAN or WAN) configurations, object-oriented class diagrams, or database entity-relationship diagrams are examples of graph drawing. Estimating the layout of street networks containing some intersections with unknown locations is an example of the problem of drawing a graph. This paper discusses an algorithm for drawing general undirected graphs that relies on constructing a dynamical system analogous to the graph and evolving the state of the system to an equilibrium configuration. This configuration provides an aesthetically pleasing layout of the graph. We present an implementation of the algorithm as a C++ class. We also demonstrate the use of the class in a command-line executable program compilable on a variety of computer platforms as well as in an interactive 32-bit Windows program that animates the layout process.

B. W. Bush, "TRANSIMS Database Subsystem for IOC-1," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-97-987. The TRANSIMS database subsystem provides low-level services for accessing and modifying TRANSIMS data. It forms a layer separating the other subsystems from the actual data files so that the other subsystems do not need to access the data files at the physical level or deal with the physical location and organization of the files. This subsystem also organizes the data and supports a variety of metadata. It uses a relational model for the storage of data.

B. W. Bush, "TRANSIMS Input Editor System for IOC-1," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-97-1642. The TRANSIMS input editor provides a means for managing the TRANSIMS database, editing road network data, and setting up scenarios for simulation via its graphical user interface (GUI). It separates the user from the lower-level layers of TRANSIMS software involved with data management. It has functions for manipulating data in the TRANSIMS database; for creating, importing, altering, validating, and viewing road network data; and for setting up simulation output tables. The input editor is integrated into the ArcView geographic information system (GIS) and the Oracle relational database. One can also customize or extend the input editor using the Avenue programming language.

B. W. Bush, "NISAC Interdependent Energy Infrastructure Simulation System," Los Alamos National Laboratory, LA-UR-04-7700.

B. W. Bush, "CIP/DSS 'Conductor' Tutorial," Los Alamos National Laboratory, LA-UR-06-3459.

B. W. Bush, "Conductor Tutorial," Los Alamos National Laboratory, LA-UR-06-3459.

B. W. Bush, "Extreme Weather Coupled to Infrastructure Damage," Los Alamos National Laboratory.

B. W. Bush, "Simulating Crisis Behavior," Los Alamos National Laboratory.

B. W. Bush, "Global Social-Technical Systems Simulation: Addressing the Methodological Challenge," Los Alamos National Laboratory.

B. W. Bush, "TRANSIMS and the hierarchical data format," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, Technical Report LA-UR-97-2240. <http://www.osti.gov/energycitations/servlets/purl/516007-rkPCoV/webviewable/>The Hierarchical Data Format (HDF) is a general-purposed scientific data format developed at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications. It supports metadata, compression, and a variety of data structures (multidimensional arrays, raster images, tables). FORTRAN 77 and ANSI C programming interfaces are available for it and a wide variety of visualization tools read HDF files. The author discusses the features of this file format and its possible uses in TRANSIMS.

B. W. Bush, "Notes on object-orientation," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, Technical Report LA-UR-96-3020. <http://www.osti.gov/energycitations/servlets/purl/369658-L8v8FU/webviewable/>This report discusses the uses of programming by object-orientation. Included in this report are the following: overview of concepts; software development; user interfaces; and databases.

B. W. Bush and J. R. Nix, "New Approach to the Interaction of Cosmic Rays with Nuclei in Spacecraft Shielding and the Human Body," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-12452-MS. The interaction of high-energy cosmic rays with nuclei in spacecraft shielding and the human body is important for manned interplanetary missions and is not well understood either experimentally or theoretically. We present a new theoretical approach to this problem based on classical hadrodynamics for extended nucleons, which treats nucleons of finite size interacting with massive meson fields. This theory represents the classical analogue of the quantum hadrodynamics of Serot and Walecka without the assumptions of the mean-field approximation and point nucleons. It provides a natural covariant microscopic approach to collisions between cosmic rays and nuclei that automatically includes space-time non-locality and retardation, nonequilibrium phenomena, interactions among all nucleons, and particle production. Unlike previous models, this approach is manifestly Lorentz covariant and satisfies a priori the basic conditions that are present when cosmic rays collide with nuclei, namely an interaction time that is extremely short and a nucleon mean-free path, force range, and internucleon separation that are all comparable in size. We review the history of classical meson-field theory and derive the classical relativistic equations of motion for nucleons of finite size interacting with massive scalar and vector meson fields.

B. W. Bush and R. D. Small, "Smoke Produced by Nonurban Target-Area Fires Following a Nuclear Exchange," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Report 1515. The amount of smoke that may be produced by wildland or rural fires as a consequence of a large-scale nuclear exchange is estimated. The calculation is based on a compilation of rural military facilities, identified from a wide variety of unclassified sources, together with data on their geographic positions, surrounding vegetation (fuel), and weather conditions. The ignition area (corrected for fuel moisture) and the amount of fire spread are used to cal-

culate the smoke production. The results show a substantially lower estimated smoke production (from wildland fires) than in earlier nuclear winter studies. The amount varies seasonally and at its peak is less by an order of magnitude than the estimated threshold level necessary for a major attenuation of solar radiation.

B. W. Bush and R. D. Small, "Nuclear Winter Source-Term Studies: A Preliminary Analysis of Soviet Urban Areas," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Report 1628.

B. W. Bush and R. D. Small, "Nuclear Winter Source-Term Studies: The Classification of U. S. Cities," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Report 1628. A theory for classifying U.S. cities according to their burnable densities is developed. Urban land use, which is closely related to combustible loadings, is shown to be a classification correlate superior to the conventional measures of city rank such as population, urban area, or population density. Six classes of cities are defined. The basic division is regional and the classification is shown to account for the demographic and economic characteristics that distinguish U.S. urban areas. Estimates of smoke production based on analysis of sample cities from each group would systematically account for differences in urban geographies.

B. W. Bush and R. D. Small, "Nuclear Winter Source-Term Studies: Ignition of Silo-Field Vegetation by Nuclear Weapons," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Report 1628. Smoke produced by the ignition and burning of live vegetation by nuclear explosions has been suggested as a major contributor to a possible nuclear winter. This report considers the mechanics of live vegetation ignition by a finite-radius nuclear fireball. For specified plant properties, the amount of fireball radiation absorbed by a plant community is calculated as a function of depth into the stand and range from the fireball. The spectral regions of plant energy absorption and the overlap with the emitted fireball thermal spectra are discussed. A simple model for the plant response to the imposed thermal load is developed. First, the temperature is raised; the change depends on the plant structure, moisture content, and plant canopy. Subsequent energy deposition desiccates the plant and finally raises its temperature to the threshold ignition limit. Results show the development of a variable depth ignition zone. Close to the fireball, ignition of the entire plant occurs. At greater distances (several fireball radii) portions of the plant are only partially desiccated, and sustained burning is less probable. Far from the burst, the top of the stand is weakly heated, and only a small transient temperature change results. An estimate of the smoke produced by an exchange involving the U.S. missile fields shows that the burning of live vegetation only slightly increases the total nonurban smoke production.

B. W. Bush and R. D. Small, "Smoke produced by nonurban target-area fires following a nuclear exchange. Technical report, 5 June 1984-5 January 1985," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Los Angeles, California, Technical Report PSR-1515. <[http://www.osti.gov/energycitations/product.biblio.jsp?osti\\_id=5054780](http://www.osti.gov/energycitations/product.biblio.jsp?osti_id=5054780)>The amount of smoke that may be produced by wildland or rural fires as a con-

sequence of a large-scale nuclear exchange is estimated. The calculation is based on a compilation of rural military facilities, identified from a wide variety of unclassified sources, together with data on their geographic positions, surrounding vegetation (fuel), and weather conditions. The ignition area (corrected for fuel moisture) and the amount of fire spread are used to calculate the smoke production. The results show a substantially lower estimated smoke production (from wildland fires) than in earlier nuclear-winter studies. The amount varies seasonally and at its peak is less by an order of magnitude than the estimated threshold level necessary for a major attenuation of solar radiation.

B. W. Bush, K. P. Berkgigler, and L. L. Smith, "TRANSIMS Data Preparation Guide," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-98-1411.

B. W. Bush, M. A. Dore, G. H. Anno, and R. D. Small, "Nuclear Winter Source-Term Studies: Smoke Produced by a Nuclear Attack on the United States," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Report 1628.

B. W. Bush, C. R. Files, and D. R. Thompson, "Empirical Characterization of Infrastructure Networks," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-01-5784. Critical infrastructure protection is a recognized problem of national importance. Infrastructure networks such as electric power, natural gas, communications, and transportation systems have an inherent graph-theoretic structure. Quantitatively characterizing the essential properties of infrastructure networks for various domains lays a valuable foundation for studying the universal features (especially criticality, robustness, etc.) and specific characteristics of such networks. We construct an extensive reference data set of infrastructure network graphs: 44 graphs of 13 types with nearly one million vertices and over one million edges. After regularizing these graphs, we compute more than fifty metrics related to connectivity, distance scale, cyclicity, cliquishness, and redundancy. We contrast these metrics for different types of infrastructures, study their interrelationship, and use them to cluster and classify systems. We consider both intact networks and networks that have been degraded by the removal of some vertices or edges either at random or systematically—this provides insight as to the robustness of the network if it were subject to a natural disaster or an attack.

B. W. Bush, L. M. Ransohoff, and R. D. Small, "Target Area Studies: Smoke Produced by a Nuclear Attack on the Soviet Union," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Report 1842.

B. Bush, G. Anno, R. McCoy, R. Gaj, and R. Small, "Nuclear Winter Source-Term Studies: Fuel Loads in U. S. Cities," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Report 1628.

B. Bush, S. DeLand, and M. Samsa, "Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System (CIP/DSS) Project Overview," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-04-5319.

B. Bush, P. Giguere, J. Holland, S. Linger, A. McCown, M. Salazar, C. Unal, D. Visarraga, K. Werley, R. Fisher, S. Folga, M. Jusko, J. Kavicky, M. McLamore, E. Portante, and S. Shamsuddin, "Interdependent Energy Infrastructure Simulation System (IEISS) Software Manual, Version 1.0," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-03-1317.

B. Bush, P. Giguere, J. Holland, S. Linger, A. McCown, M. Salazar, C. Unal, D. Visarraga, K. Werley, R. Fisher, S. Folga, M. Jusko, J. Kavicky, M. McLamore, E. Portante, and S. Shamsuddin, "Interdependent Energy Infrastructure Simulation System (IEISS) Technical Reference Manual, Version 1.0," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-03-1318.

B. Bush, P. Giguere, J. Holland, S. Linger, A. McCown, M. Salazar, C. Unal, D. Visarraga, K. Werley, R. Fisher, S. Folga, M. Jusko, J. Kavicky, M. McLamore, E. Portante, and S. Shamsuddin, "Interdependent Energy Infrastructure Simulation System (IEISS) User Manual, Version 1.0," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Report LA-UR-03-1319.

B. Bush, T. Jenkin, D. Lipowicz, D. Arent, and R. Cooke, "Variance Analysis of Wind and Natural Gas Generation under Different Market Structures: Some Observations," National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, Colorado, Research Report TP-6A20-52790. <<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy12osti/52790.pdf>> Does large scale penetration of renewable generation such as wind and solar power pose economic and operational burdens on the electricity system? A number of studies have pointed to the potential benefits of renewable generation as a hedge against the volatility and potential escalation of fossil fuel prices. Research also suggests that the lack of correlation of renewable energy costs with fossil fuel prices means that adding large amounts of wind or solar generation may also reduce the volatility of system-wide electricity costs. Such variance reduction of system costs may be of significant value to consumers due to risk aversion. The analysis in this report recognizes that the potential value of risk mitigation associated with wind generation and natural gas generation may depend on whether one considers the consumer's perspective or the investor's perspective and whether the market is regulated or deregulated. We analyze the risk and return trade-offs for wind and natural gas generation for deregulated markets based on hourly prices and load over a 10-year period using historical data in the PJM Interconnection (PJM) from 1999 to 2008. Similar analysis is then simulated and evaluated for regulated markets under certain assumptions.

B. Bush, L. Ransohoff, R. McCoy, and R. Small, "Target Area Studies: Nuclear Winter Source Terms for Soviet Laydowns," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Report 1842.

R. H. Byrne, B. W. Bush, and T. Jenkin, "Long-term Modelling of Natural Gas Prices," Sandia National Laboratories, SAND2013-2898. There are many factors that influence the price of natural gas. These include weather forecasts, economic activity, storage inventory, market expectations, and in the longer term supply and demand fundamentals. These factors can also influence the



price volatility on a variety of timescales. While accurately predicting natural gas prices over long periods is probably futile, there are several reasons for modeling future long-term prices. First, business decisions for long-term investments, e.g. whether or not to invest in a power plant that burns natural gas, require estimates of future prices over a multi-decade time horizon. Second, price paths, probability density functions, and volatility estimates are necessary to price different types of derivative products. A third example, which was the motivation for this effort, is that estimating the future uncertainty of electricity prices over a multi-decade horizon under different generation mix scenarios requires some sort of estimate of input prices for natural gas and other fossil fuels. There are several options for modeling long-term price movements of natural gas. One is to develop a multi-factor model, develop longterm estimates of the factors, and then use these to construct the expected price path. Another option is to fit a mean-reverting stochastic model to historical data. Both approaches have pitfalls. Developing accurate long-term estimates of factors that contribute to natural gas prices is virtually impossible because of the inability to predict unforeseen events. By fitting a stochastic model to historical data, one is assuming that the distribution of prices in the future will match the past. This is often a false assumption. Distributions (and correlations) of price dynamics often change over time, and the past is not necessarily a good predictor of the future. The approach taken for this effort was a stochastic fit to historical data. To incorporate some uncertainty into the price paths, the model accurately replicates historical distributions about 58% of the time. If there is a strong belief that the future distributions will match historical distributions, an acceptance-testing method is outlined for generating price paths that perfectly match the distribution of historical data.

CIP/DSS Team, "Critical Infrastructure Decision Support System (CIP/DSS) Biological Capability Case Study Summary Report," Los Alamos National Laboratory.

J. Darby, B. Bush, S. Eisenhower, and T. Bott, "Methodology for Optimizing Allocation of Resources to Protect Infrastructure against Acts of Terrorism," Los Alamos National Laboratory, LA-UR 04-0590.

M. A. Dore, B. W. Bush, G. H. Anno, and R. D. Small, "Nuclear Winter Source-Term Studies: Urban Area Analysis," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Report 1628.

J. Hacker, J. Boehnert, and B. Bush, "Using Ensemble NWP Output for Infrastructure Impact Forecasts: First Steps," National Center for Atmospheric Research.

A. Ivey, L. Toole, B. Bush, and S. Fernandez, "Summary of Critical Infrastructure Hurricane-Impact Estimation Methodology," Los Alamos National Laboratory, LA-UR-06-1042.

A. Ivey, L. Toole, B. Bush, and S. Fernandez, "Summary of Critical Infrastructure Hurricane-Impact Estimation Methodology," Los Alamos National Labo-

ratory, LA-UR-06-1042.

LANL CIP/DSS Team, "CIP/DSS Metropolitan Sector Diagrams," Los Alamos National Laboratory, LA-UR-05-3364.

Y. Lin, E. Newes, B. Bush, S. Peterson, and D. Stright, "Biomass Scenario Model Documentation: Data and References," National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, Colorado, Technical Report NREL/TP-6A20-57831. <<http://www.osti.gov/bridge/servlets/purl/1082565/>>The Biomass Scenario Model (BSM) is a system dynamics model that represents the entire biomass-to-biofuels supply chain, from feedstock to fuel use. The BSM is a complex model that has been used for extensive analyses; the model and its results can be better understood if input data used for initialization and calibration are well-characterized. It has been carefully validated and calibrated against the available data, with data gaps filled in using expert opinion and internally consistent assumed values. Most of the main data sources that feed into the model are recognized as baseline values by the industry. This report documents data sources and references in Version 2 of the BSM (BSM2), which only contains the ethanol pathway, although subsequent versions of the BSM contain multiple conversion pathways. The BSM2 contains over 12,000 total input values, with 506 distinct variables. Many of the variables are opportunities for the user to define scenarios, while others are simply used to initialize a stock, such as the initial number of biorefineries. However, around 35% of the distinct variables are defined by external sources, such as models or reports. The focus of this report is to provide insight into which sources are most influential in each area of the supply chain. We find that data based on POLYSYS datasets and U.S. Department of Agriculture baseline projections are the most utilized sources in the feedstock sector, whereas the conversion module relies heavily on data found in National Renewable Energy Laboratory technical reports dealing with the techno-economic characteristics of different technologies. The distribution, dispensing, and fuel use modules utilize data on gasoline stations from the National Association of Convenience Stores.

E. Newes, B. Bush, D. Inman, Y. Lin, T. Mai, A. Martinez, D. Mulcahy, W. Short, T. Simpkins, C. Uriarte, and C. Peck, "Biomass Resource Allocation among Competing End Uses," National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, Colorado, Technical Report NREL/TP-6A20-54217. <<http://www.osti.gov/bridge/servlets/purl/1041351/>>The Biomass Scenario Model (BSM) is a system dynamics model developed by the U.S. Department of Energy as a tool to better understand the interaction of complex policies and their potential effects on the biofuels industry in the United States. However, it does not currently have the capability to account for allocation of biomass resources among the various end uses, which limits its utilization in analysis of policies that target biomass uses outside the biofuels industry. This report provides a more holistic understanding of the dynamics surrounding the allocation of biomass among uses that include traditional use, wood pellet exports, bio-based products and bioproducts, biopower, and biofuels by (1)

highlighting the methods used in existing models' treatments of competition for biomass resources; (2) identifying coverage and gaps in industry data regarding the competing end uses; and (3) exploring options for developing models of biomass allocation that could be integrated with the BSM to actively exchange and incorporate relevant information

L. M. Ransohoff, G. H. Anno, B. W. Bush, and R. D. Small, "Topics in Nuclear Winter Source-Term Research: Composition of Residential Structures in the United States," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Report 1761.

L. Ransohoff, K. Knudsen, B. Bush, and R. Small, "Target Area Studies: Material Inventory and Smoke Properties," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Report 1842.

M. Samsa, R. Raynor, S. M. DeLand, H.-S. J. Min, D. R. Powell, W. E. Beyeler, G. Hirsch, R. Whitfield, J. Fair, L. Dauelsberg, B. W. Bush, and R. J. LeClaire, "Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System Evaluation of a Biological Scenario." Sandia National Laboratories, SAND2005-2399C. <<http://www.osti.gov/scitech/biblio/966930>>

R. D. Small, B. W. Bush, and M. A. Dore, "Topics in Nuclear Winter Source-Term Research: Initial Smoke Distribution for Nuclear Winter Calculations," Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, Report 1761.

D. Thompson, D. Powell, and B. Bush, "CIP/DSS Metropolitan Team Standardization Guide," Los Alamos National Laboratory, LA-UR-04-6148.

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## Software

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G. B. Booker, B. W. Bush, P. T. Giguere, J. V. Holland, S. P. Linger, M. L. Salazar, C. Unal, and K. A. Werley, Interdependent Energy Infrastructure Simulation System. Los Alamos National Laboratory. The IEISS software models energy transmission network systems (such as electric power systems

and natural gas pipelines) and simulates their physical behavior, including the interdependencies between systems (such as when the energy supplied by one system is used to operate components of another system). Each physical, logical, or functional entity in the model has a variety of attributes and behaviors that mimic its real-world counterpart. The software supports the analysis of the complex, non-linear, and emergent interactions between energy infrastructures at the state, regional, or national scale. (Databases are not supplied with the software, however.) Specifically, the simulation can be used to visualize the interconnectivity between different energy systems, predict the outcome of incidents affecting the networks, measure the economic effects of disruptions in service, assess system robustness under varied future plans and forecasts, and identify components critical for the operation of the systems.

B. W. Bush, Collection Class Enhancements.

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B. W. Bush, T. Cleland, L. Lauer, and D. R. Thompson, CIP/DSS “Conductor” Tool. Los Alamos National Laboratory. The “Conductor” is a Java-based tool to merge source code from Vensim (a system dynamics application code available from Ventana Systems, <http://www.vensim.com>) into a single file. Its main use is to merge separate modules of a larger system into a single version which can be executed by Vensim. It also has functionality to perform simple checks for software coding conventions, and model browsing. The software also contains extensive support for database connectivity.

B. W. Bush, L. R. Dauelsberg, M. H. Ebinger, R. J. LeClaire, D. R. Powell, S. Rasmussen, D. R. Thompson, C. J. Wilson, M. S. Witkowski, A. Ford, and D. Newsom, Metropolitan Critical Infrastructure Model. Los Alamos National Laboratory. The Metropolitan Critical Infrastructure Model simulates the dynamics of fourteen critical infrastructures (agriculture, banking/finance, chemical industry, defense industrial base, emergency services, food, government, information/telecommunications, key resources, postal, public health transportation, water, energy) in urban areas at a highly aggregate level (i.e., total capacities/capabilities are represented instead of individual facilities). The purpose of the models is to simulate disruption scenarios, evaluate the consequences of such disruptions, and estimate the effectiveness of mitigation actions. The models include high-level infrastructure interdependencies, damage and recovery simulations, potential lost productivity and recovery cost, and aggregate market models. Dynamic processes like these are represented in the CIP/DSS infrastructure sector simulations by differential equations, discrete events, and codified rules of operation. The consequences are computed in terms of human health and safety, economic, public confidence, national security, and environmental impacts. Realistic databases are supplied separately from the software. The system is designed to help answer the following questions: (i) What are the consequences of attacks on infrastructure in terms of national security, economic impact, public health, and conduct of government—including the consequences that propagate to other infrastructures? (ii) Are there choke points in our Nation’s infrastructures (i.e., areas where one or two attacks could have the largest impact)? What and where are the choke points? (iii) Incorporating consequence, vulnerability, and threat information into an overall risk assessment, what are the highest risk areas? (iv) What investment strategies can the U.S. make that will have the most impact in reducing overall risk?

## Videos

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