

Linear Variable Differential Transformers

Advanced Sensors and Instrumentation (ASI)

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April 13, 2023

Boise State University

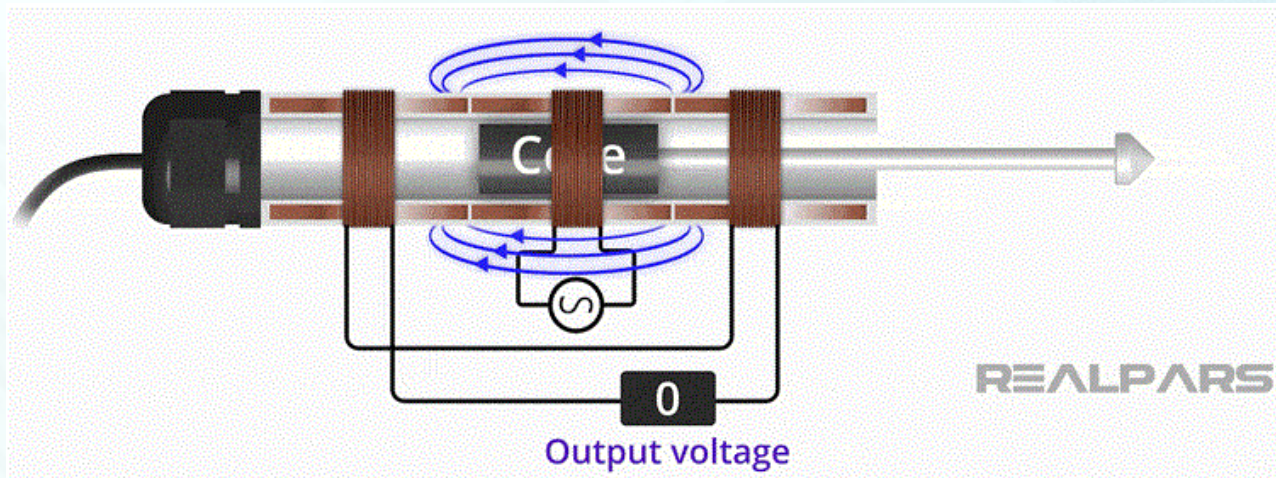
Project Overview

Motivation:

- Linear Variable Differential Transformer (LVDT) has enabled real-time pressure and dimensional measurements in fuel and fuel cladding during irradiations
- < 10% failure rate after 5 years of operation in boiling water reactor, pressurized water reactor, or Canada Deuterium Uranium reactor (>2200 different LVDTs in total)

Needs: The Institute for Energy Technology limit the availability of LVDTs

Objective: Identify potential suppliers of LVDTs that can meet the in-pile testing needs



Project Team

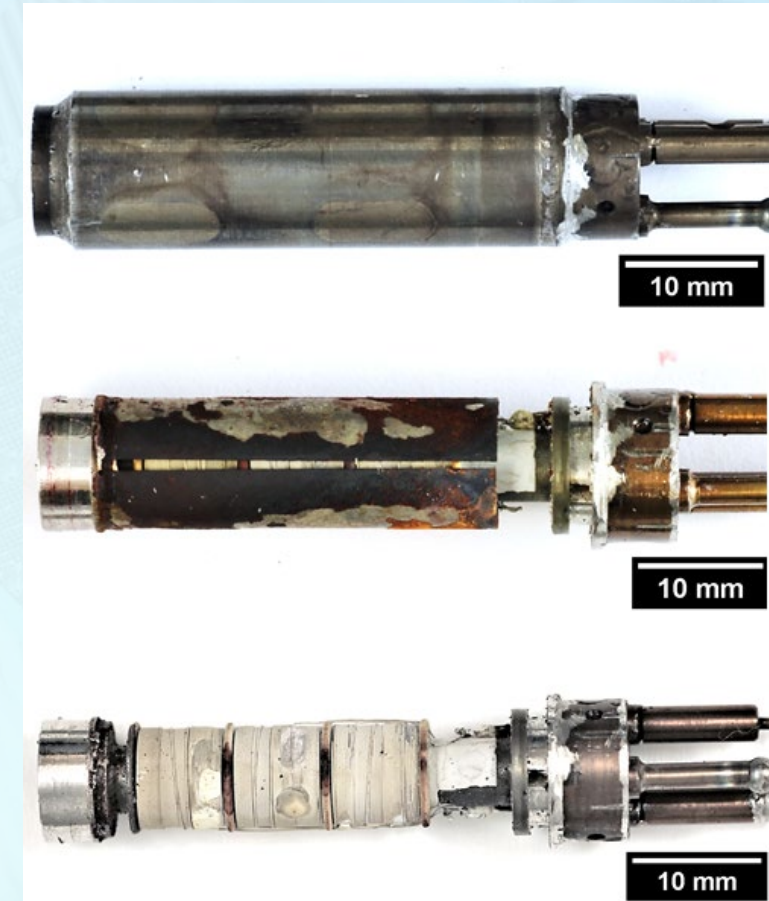
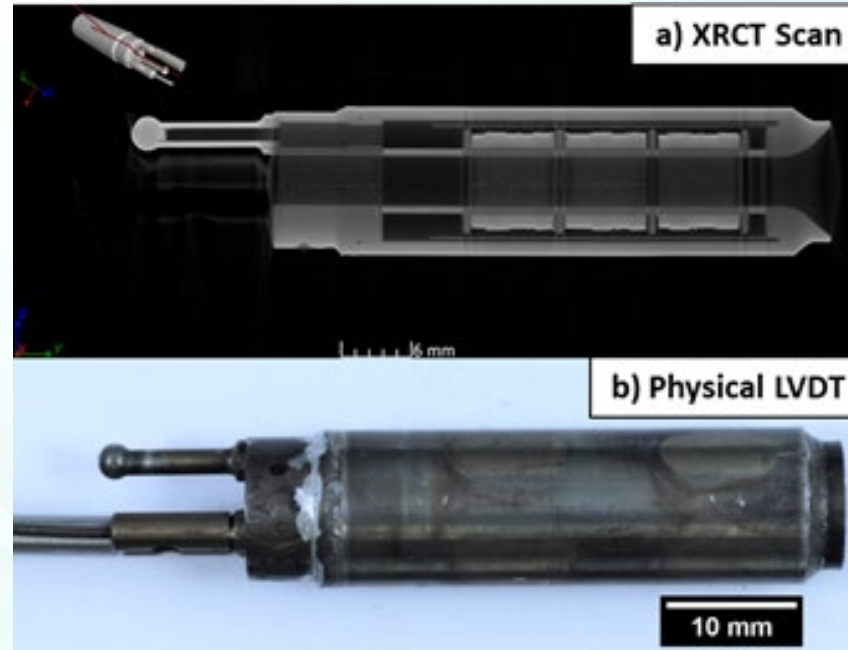
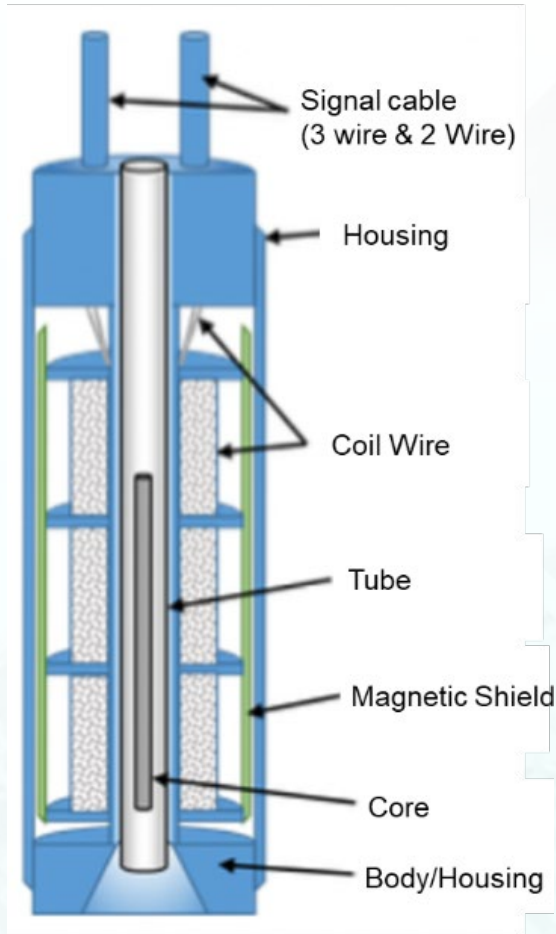
INL Lead: Kurt Davis, Malwina Wilding, Austin Fleming

Graduate Students: N.A.

Undergraduates: Alex Draper, Joshua Poorbaugh

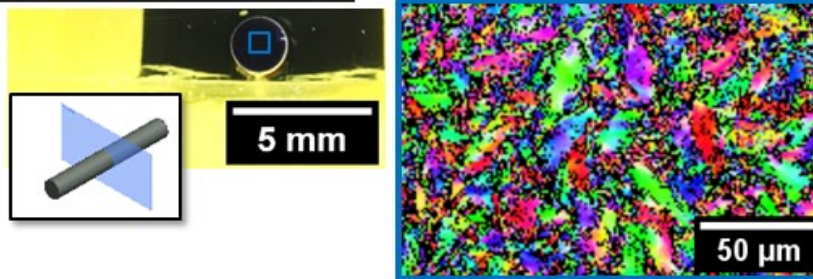
#1: Characterize Commercial LVDT

Task 1: Analyze LVDT dimensions and materials

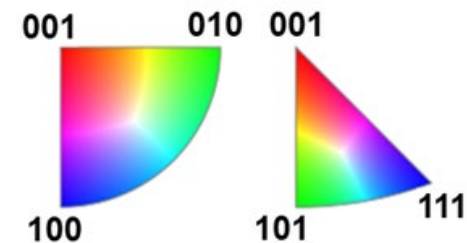
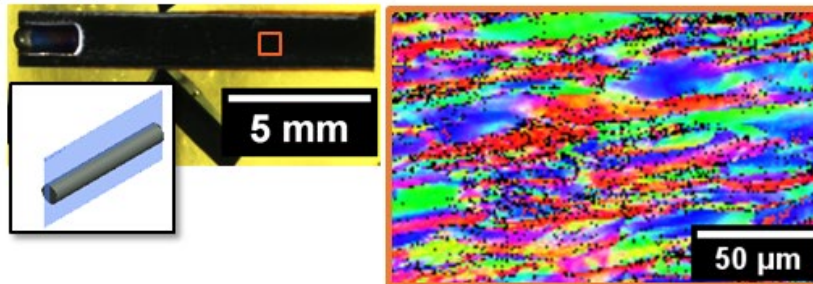


Task 2: Understand the chemical and microstructural properties of LVDT core

Transverse Section

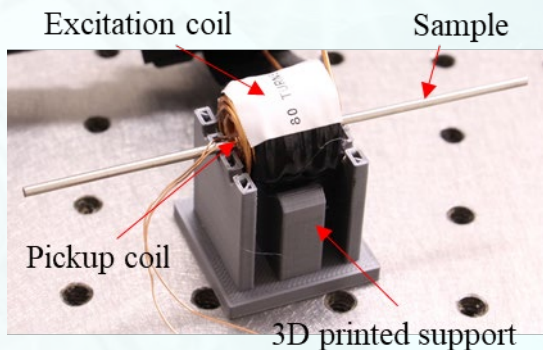
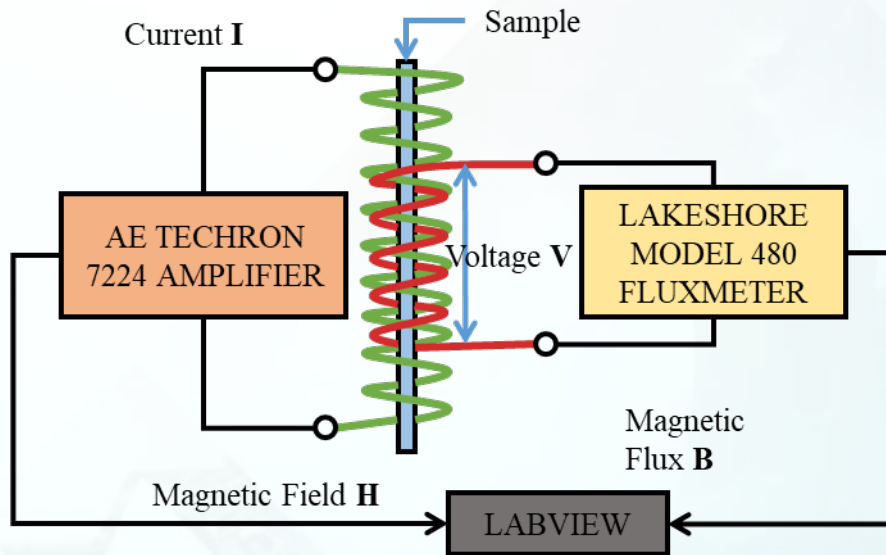


Longitudinal Section

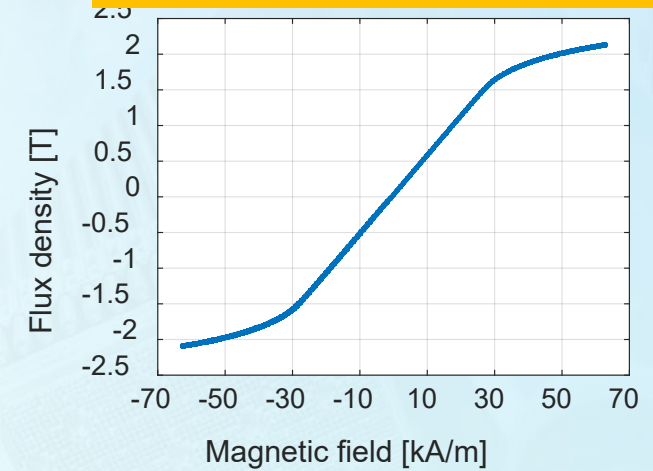


X-ray fluorescent (XRF) scan indicates 97.85 % of Fe and 0.52 % of Mn

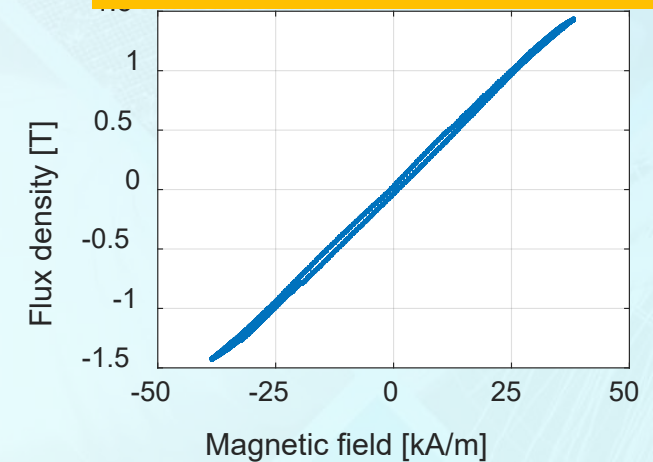
Task 3: Understand the magnetic properties of LVDT core



Magnetization (large field)

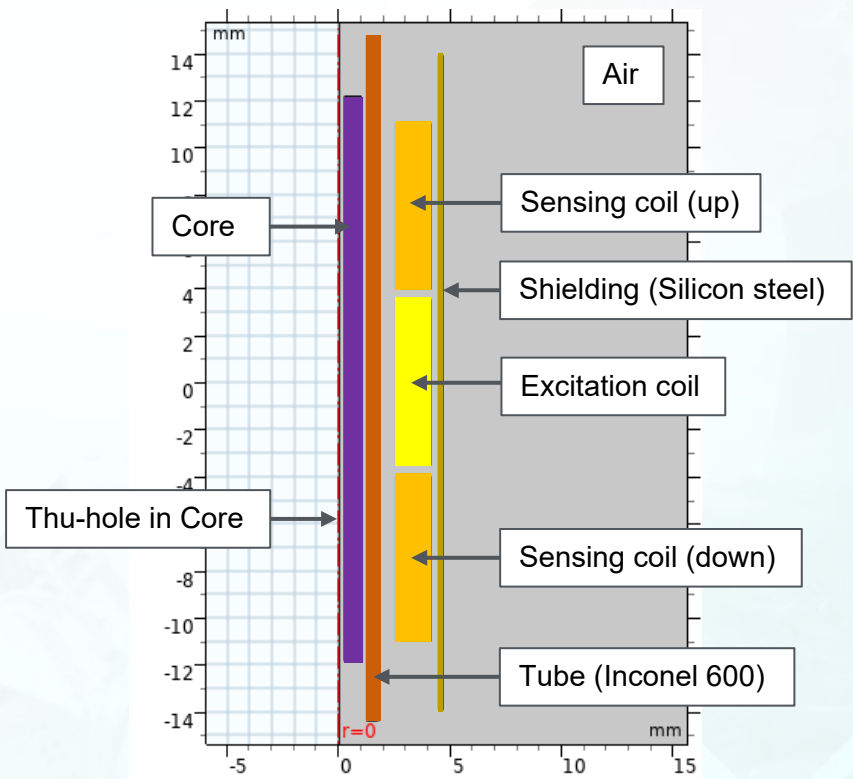


Magnetization (small field)

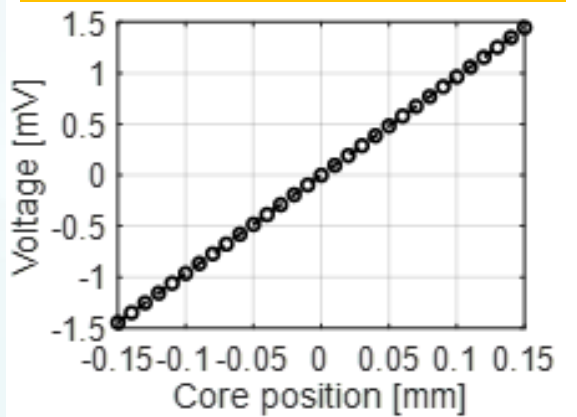


#2: Model Commercial LVDT

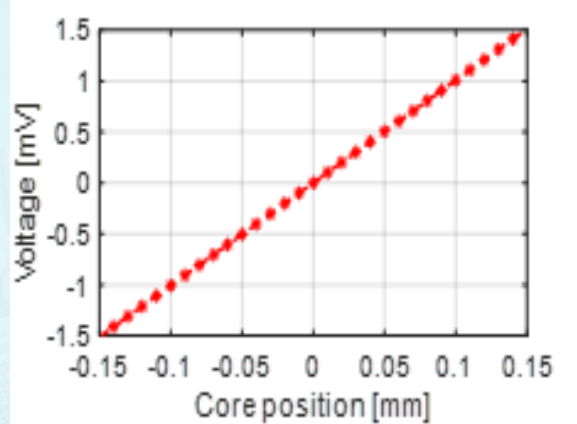
Task 1: Model the LVDT in COMSOL Multiphysics



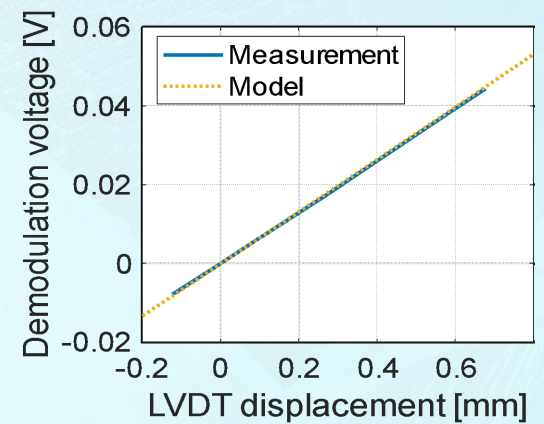
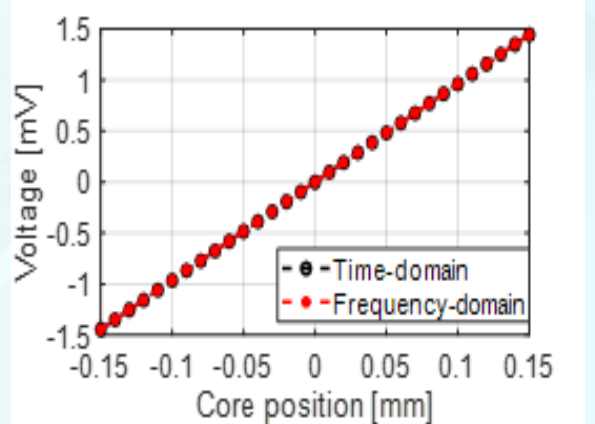
Time-domain (Nonlinear)



Time-domain (Linear)

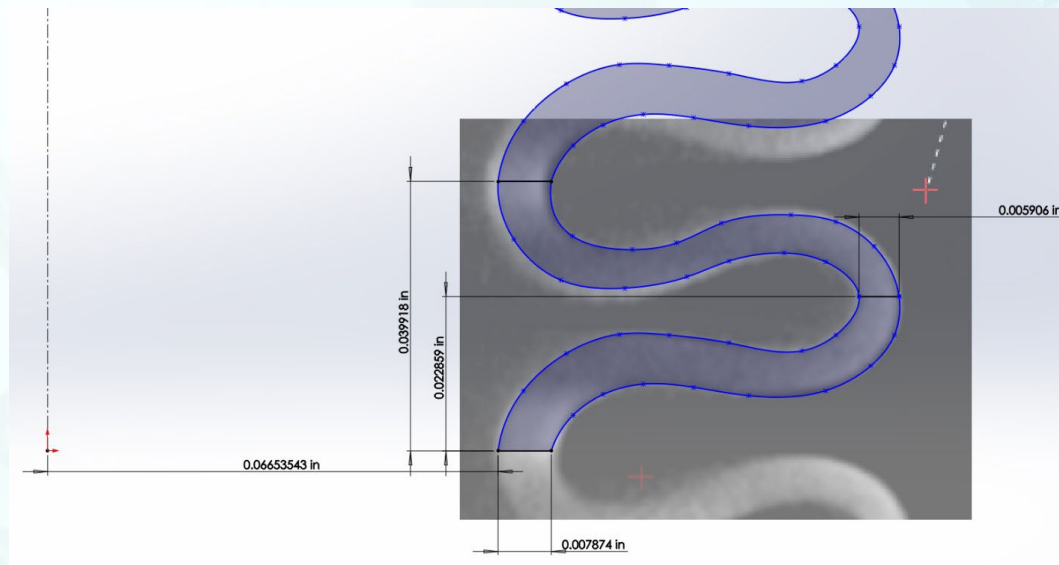
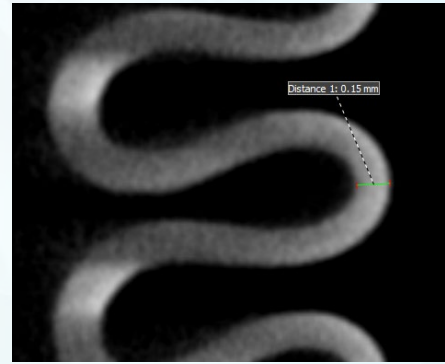
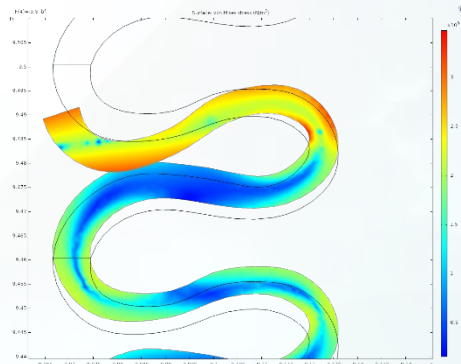
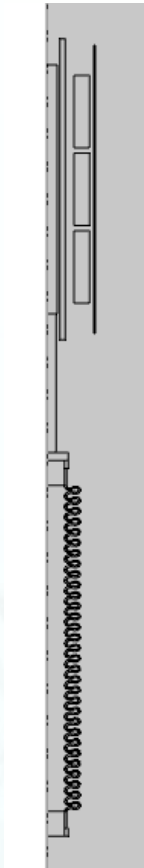


Frequency-domain (Linear)

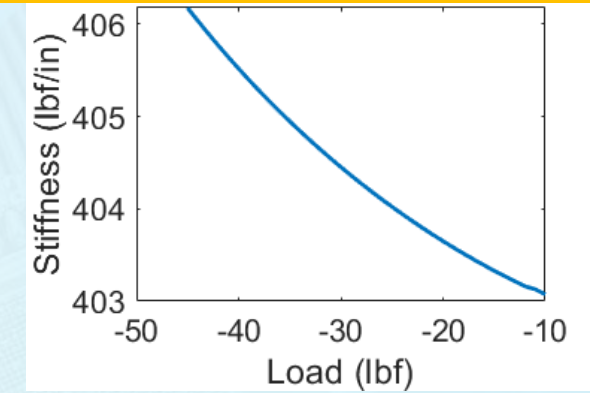


#3: Pressure Sensor Including LVDT and Bellows

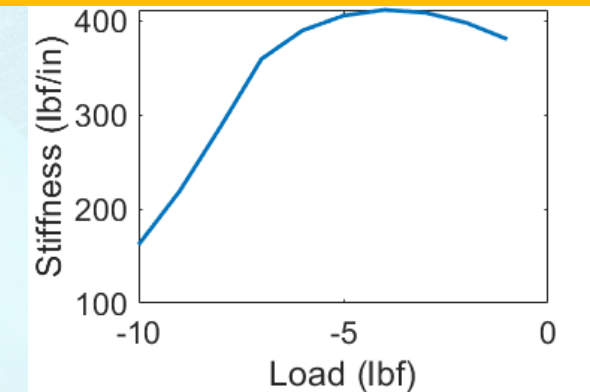
Task 1: Recreate the bellow geometries in SolidWorks



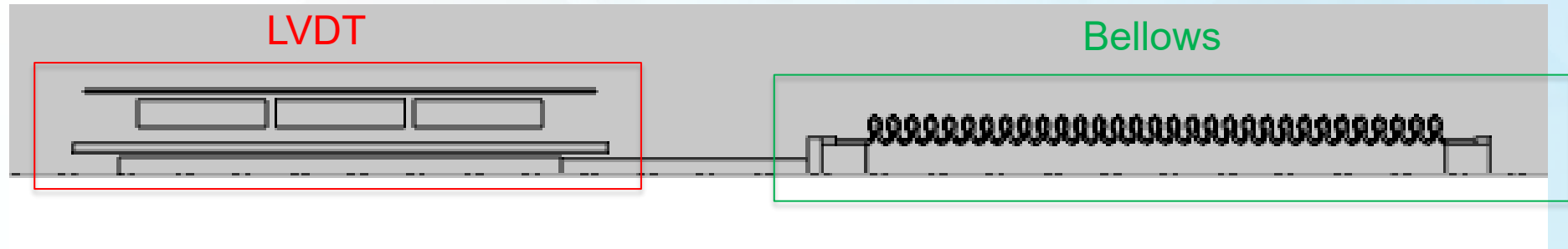
Stiffness vs. Load (Linear modulus)



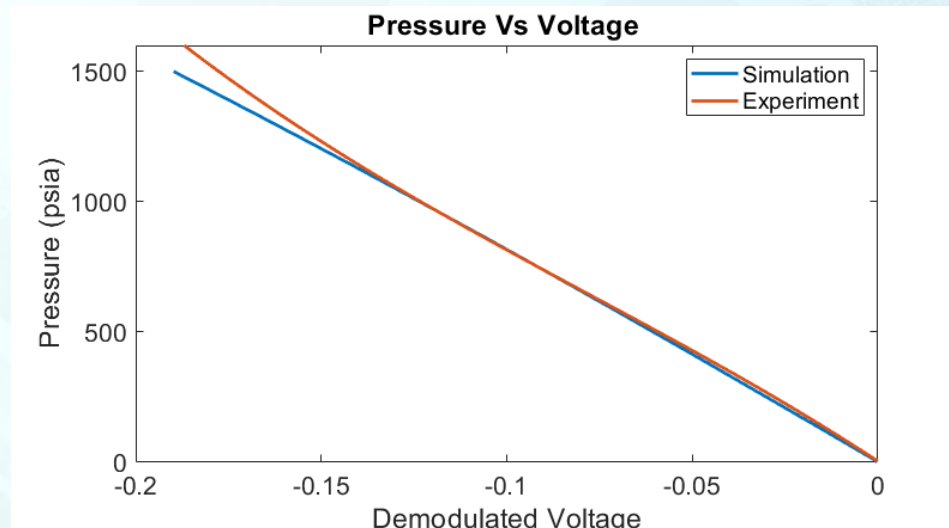
Stiffness vs. Load (Nonlinear modulus)



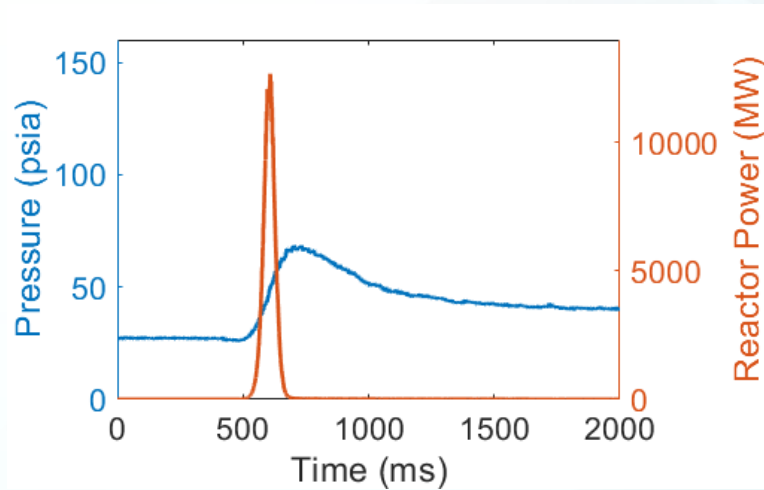
Task 2: Simulate the pressure sensor at room temperature



Impulse neutron radiation → Fission gas release → Pressure increment → Deformation of bellows → LVDT core displacement → Modulated voltage from LVDT



Task 3: Simulate the pressure sensor at high temperature

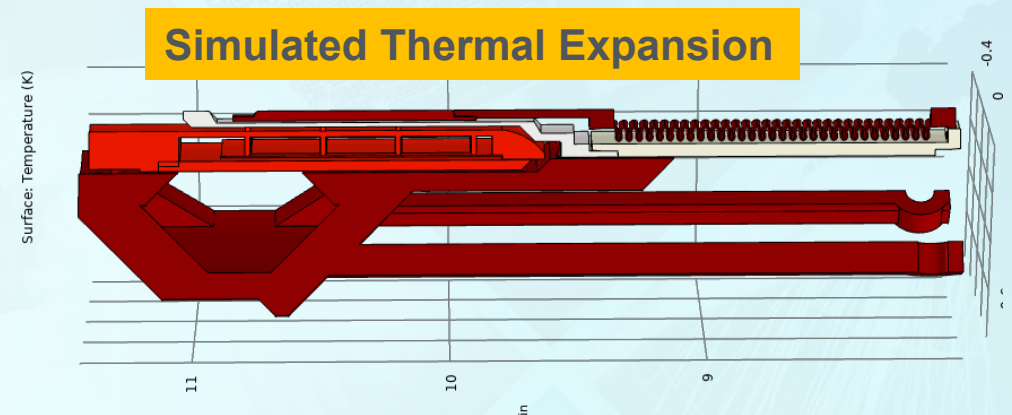
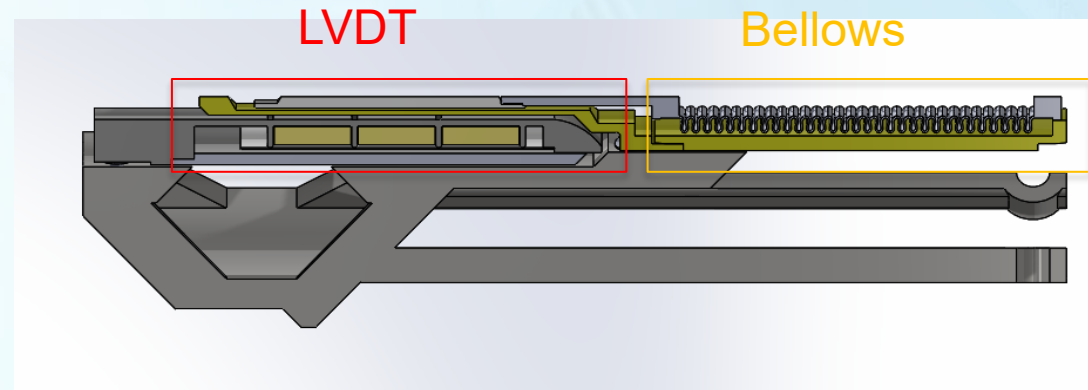


Problem

A pressure reading of 12.7 psi was observed immediately after the neutron radiation spike; fusion gas release from the fuel pellets becomes significant only after the first 2.5 seconds.

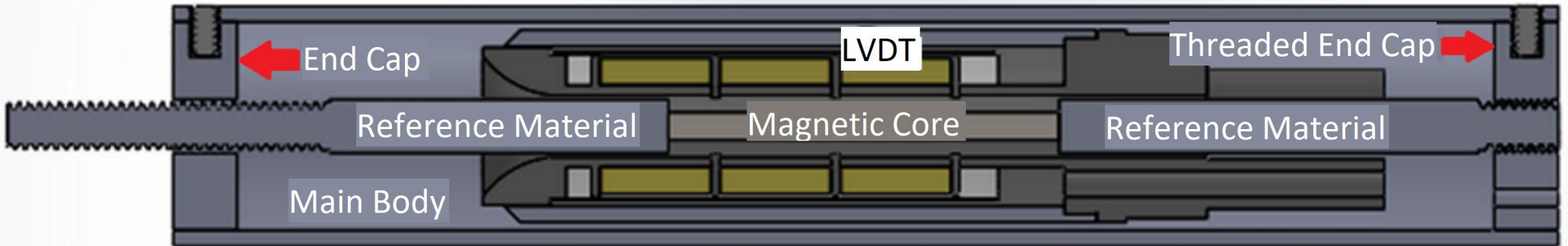
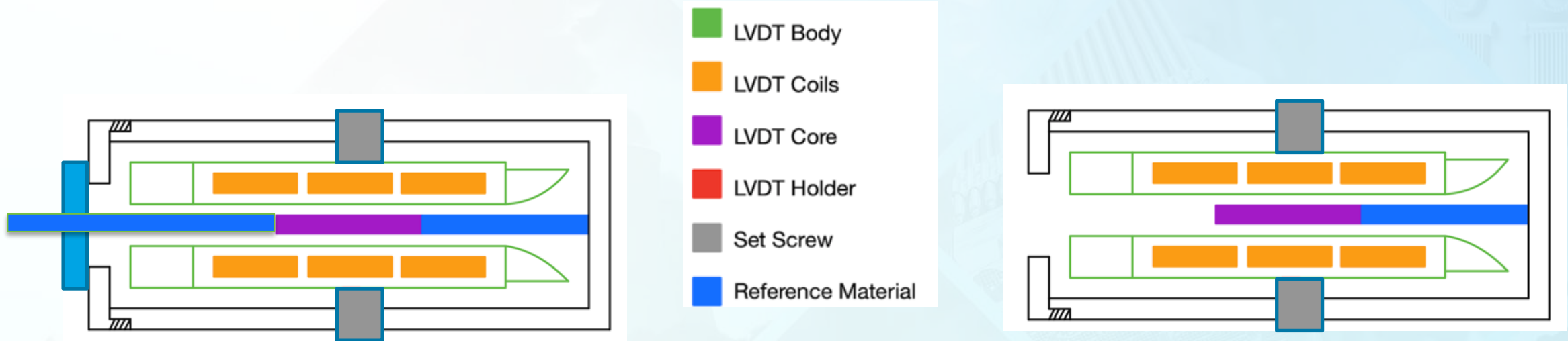
Hypothesis

The transient response and steady-state response are due to the thermal expansion of the pressure sensor.

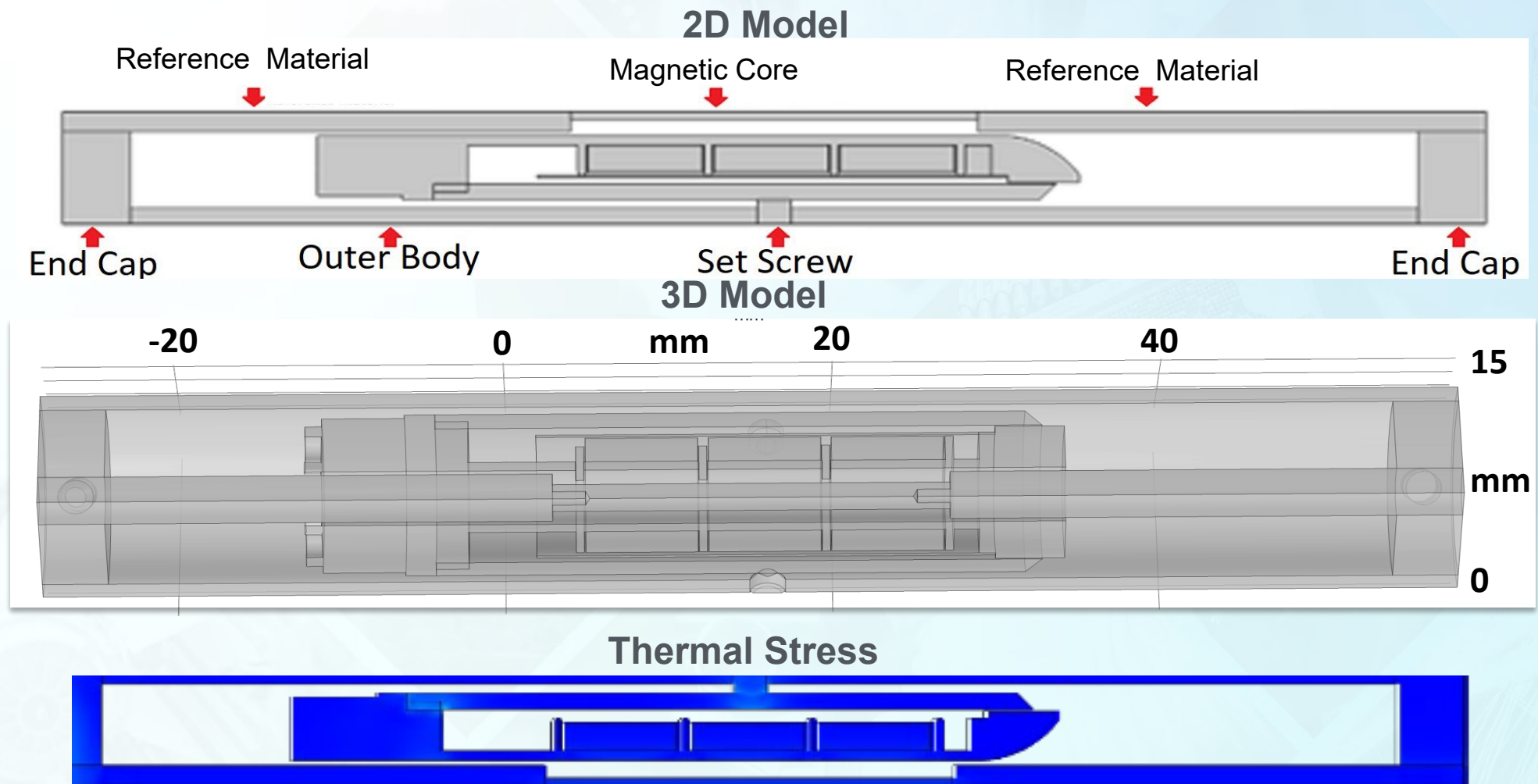


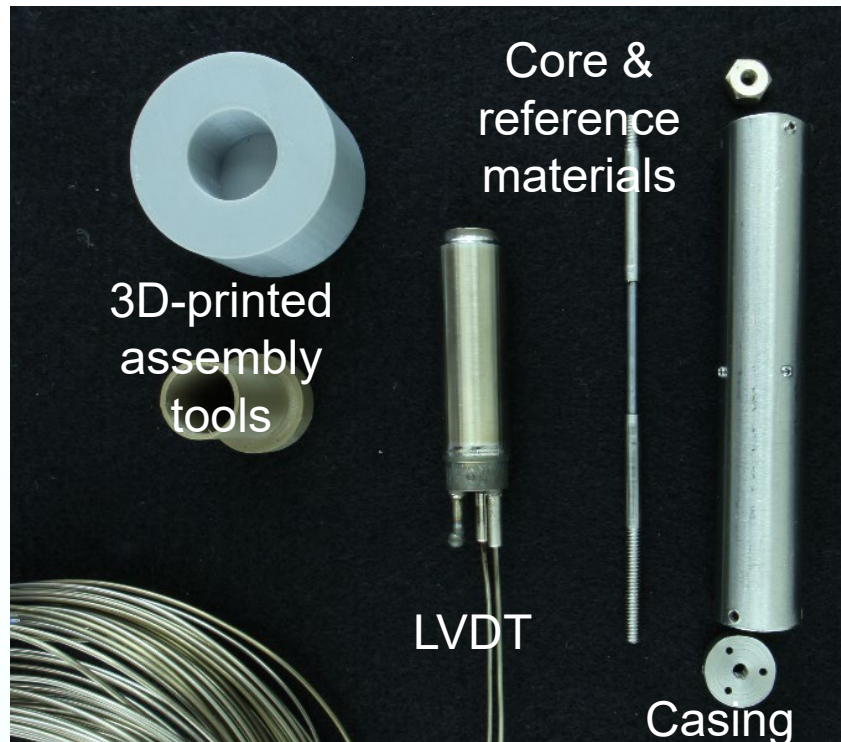
#4: Simulate Pressure Sensor at High Temperature

Task 1: Design a test rig that can generate controllable thermal expansion in LVDT, especially the relative deformation between the LVDT core and coils.

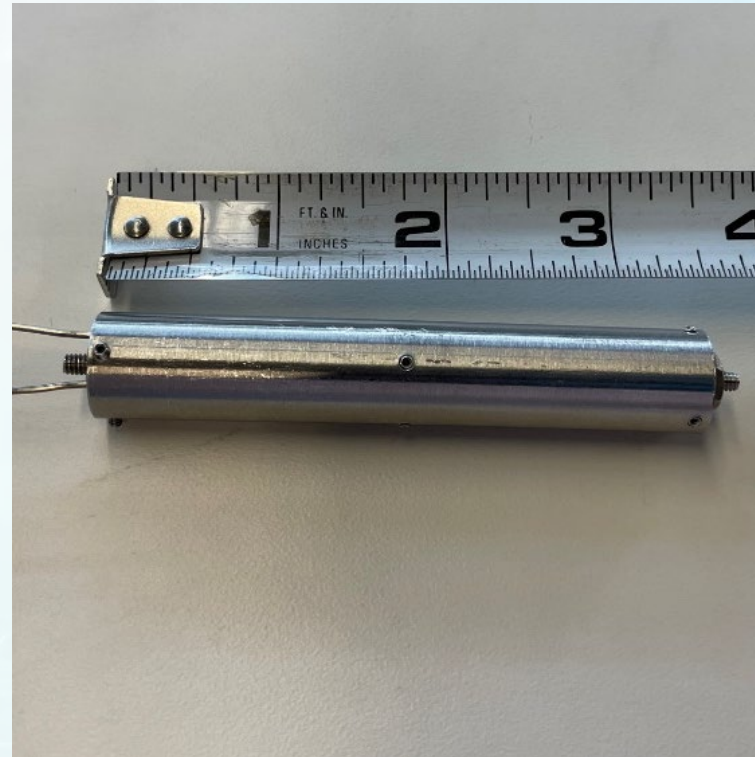


Task 2: Use finite element model to validate the design

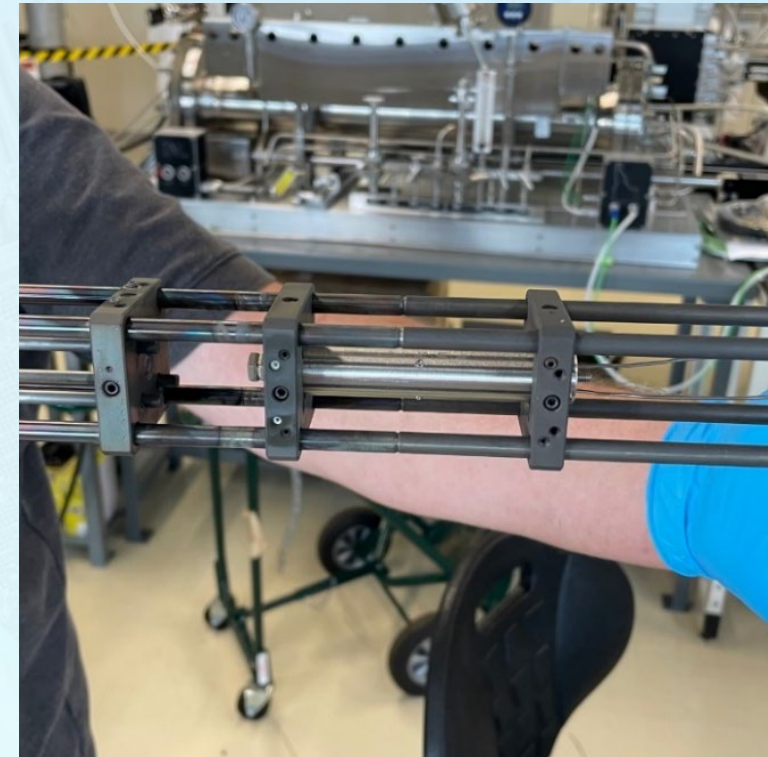




Setup #1 actual assembly



Setup for tube furnace testing



Run #1

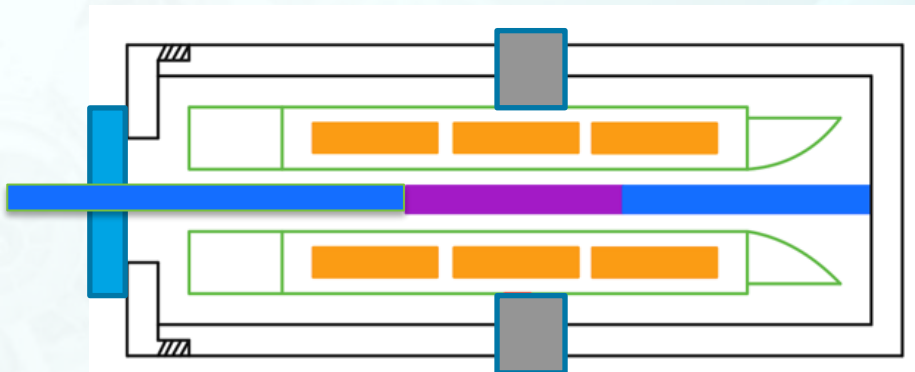
- Tested at 20, 200, 400, and 600°C
- Took 3-4 hours to reach thermal equilibrium between temperature settings
- Assembly was secured in two places in the support frame

Run #2

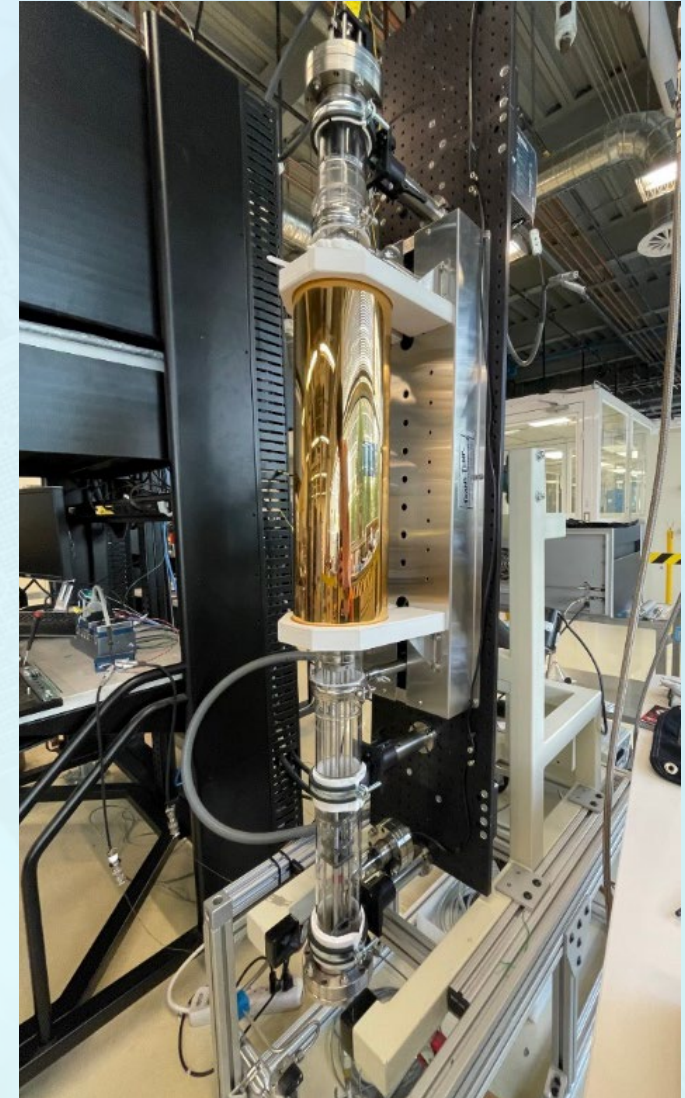
- Tested at 20, 400, 600, and 700°C
- Took 3-4 hours to reach thermal equilibrium between temperature settings
- Assembly was secured in two places in the support frame

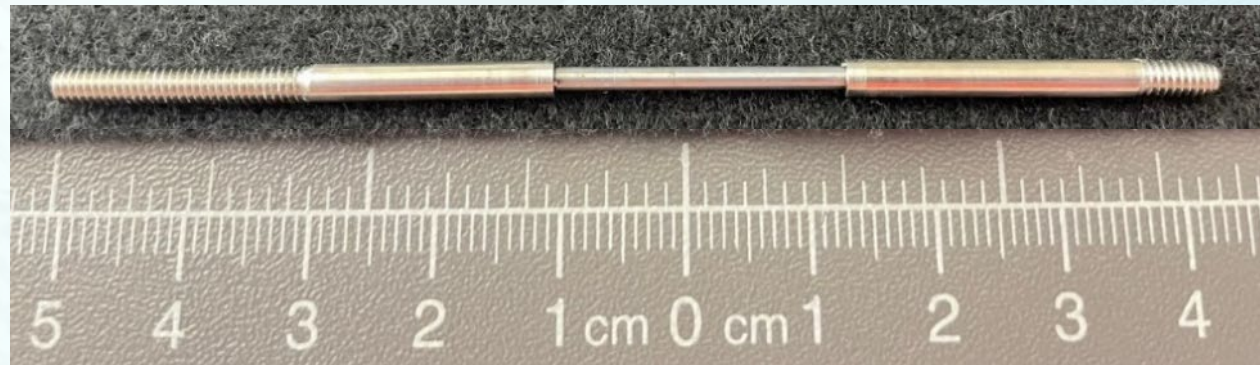
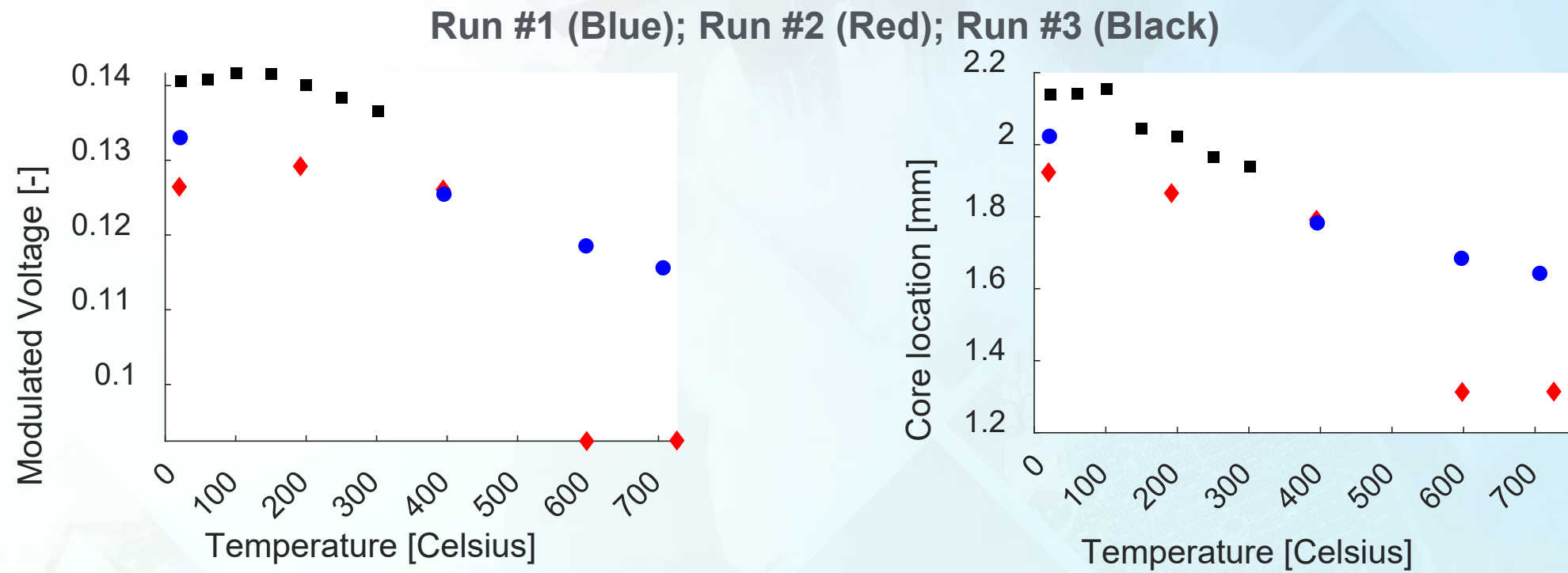
Run #3

- Heated from 20 to 300°C, stopping at intervals of 50°C
- Did not wait to reach thermal equilibrium when collecting data
- Assembly was secured at one point



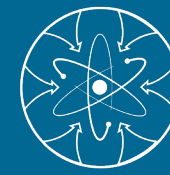
Tube Furnace Configuration





Concluding Remarks

- An efficient and accurate model for LVDT has been developed
- The model can also accurately recreate the performance of the pressure sensor at room temperature
- Model accuracy at high temperatures still require experimental validation



Thank You