Microreactor Program Synergy with ASI

ASI Program Review 2023

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DOE Microreactor Program – 2023

Program Vision

Through cross-cutting research and development and technology demonstration support, the Microreactor Program will enable broad deployment of microreactor technology by:

- Achieving technological breakthroughs for key features of microreactors
- Identifying and addressing technology solutions to improve the economic viability and licensing readiness of microreactors.
- Enabling successful demonstrations of multiple domestic commercial microreactors.

Program Objectives

- Address critical cross-cutting R&D needs that require unique laboratory/university capability or expertise
- Develop R&D infrastructure to support design, demonstration, regulatory issue resolution, and M&S code validation
- Develop advanced technologies that enable improvements in microreactor viability



Microreactor Application

Integrated Nuclear TestingApplied R&D



Demonstration Support Capabilities •Non-nuclear Testing •Test-beds for developers/regulators



Level

Technology Readiness

Technology Maturation

• Matures fundamental microreactor enabling technologies and capabilities



System Integration & Analyses Identification of technology and

regulatory gaps for Microreactors



Microreactor R&D

Megawatt-scale Advanced Nuclear Reactors



ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES

Flexible operation

High-T Moderator

AI/ ML

Remote Control



NQA-1 supply chain

Licensing • modernization

High temperature

Microreactor I&C Needs

MACS task

- Smaller size, factory assembled, need for more automated or autonomous operation to reduce O&M costs without economies of scale
- Critical components such as pumps, heat exchangers and turbines may be located closer to the core in a harsher environment with limited access
 - Challenging to monitor or inspect, could benefit from advanced monitoring techniques
 - Harsher environment also more challenging for sensors

Acoustics task



Conventional reactor MDD Microreactor https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/nuclear-101-how-does-nuclear-reactor-work

Embedding Sensors in Hex Block for Heat Pipe-Based Microreactor

- Interest: Distributed temperature and strain during non-nuclear testing of a hex block with electrical heating of a heat pipe
- Ultrasonic additive manufacturing (UAM) process optimized for embedding fiber optics in stainless steel components [1]
- Initially measured thermal strain but failed due to differential thermal expansion (would benefit from higher temperature embedding process)
- More recently transitioned from monitoring static strain to dynamic (acoustic) strain





[1] H.C. Hyer, D.C. Sweeney, and C.M. Petrie, "Functional fiber-optic sensors embedded in stainless steel components using ultrasonic additive manufacturing for distributed temperature and strain measurements," *Additive Manufacturing* **52** (2022) 102681.

Current Scope: Fiber Optic Acoustic Sensors



Acoustics: Can we leverage resonance from ambient vibrations to monitor for structural changes?



Microreactor



Machine learning predictions of structural status

- 94% accuracy of component's stress state
- 100% detection of damage state
 - 94% accuracy of interface roughness
- 60 75% accuracy of combined stress & damage predictions



Rough Cut Smooth Cut Smooth

FY24 Goals

- Better informed machine learning models using improved mode shape images
- Damage localization from reprocessed FY23 data





Microreactor Automated Control System (MACS)

Objective: Leverage prior research outputs to develop, test and implement a high fidelity and robust microreactor automated control system (MACS) that can perform with minimal need for human-in-the-loop action.

Approach:

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- Leverage existing designs for microreactors, available testbeds, and prior research on control systems
- Expected data/measurements: Reactor temperature, control element (drum or rod) positio coolant temperature and energy transfer to heat sink, and factors such as reactivity feedback, etc.
 - Hardware-In-The-Loop (HIL) simulator (MACS Platform), including heat and simulated reactivity to demonstrate capability





MACS

- Preliminary set of requirements defined in FY22
 - Reactor power control
 - Cooling medium
 - Power conversion unit
 - Surveillance and diagnostics
- MACS concept and design defined; implementation underway
 - Hardware control and DAQ using LabVIEW environment dictated some of the interface requirements
 - Functional mockup interface (FMI) standard leveraged for interoperability of surrogate models, control algorithms, and DAQ
- FY24 Goals: Demonstrate automated control under multiple operational scenarios within the MACS Platform



Conceptual Interfaces for MACS





Schematic Showing Example FMU Integration



<u>MRP</u>'s MACS Platform used to Develop <u>ASI</u> Digital Twin and Advanced Controls



Applying MACS platform to develop:

- digital twin
- advanced control
- sensor interfacing strategies

*MACS provides a hardware-in-theloop configuration that is sufficiently flexible to digitally and physically mimic various microreactor configurations and characteristics (e.g. different coolant, reactivity, geometry, etc.).



<u>MRP</u>'s MARVEL Control Drum System Testing in <u>ASI</u> Double Delta Structural Analysis System



- Applied the ASI Double Delta to induce
 deflections commensurate of the expected
 MARVEL nuclear environment while
 assessing rotational performance
- Study resulted in a critical MARVEL bearing design update





Update from binding sleeve bearing to misalignment accommodating spherical bearing



Updated Housing Design by Peter Ritchie



Questions?

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https://gain.inl.gov/SitePages/MicroreactorProgram.aspx

