

Chris Westcott – Luna Innovations Period of Performance – 7/10/23 through 4/9/24

## **Program Concept Overview**

**University Partner:** 

Dr. Thomas E. Blue at The Ohio State University



#### **Optical Fiber Based Distributed Radiation Detection**

#### Benefits of Innovation:

- An array of sensors can measure BOTH power and neutron flux distribution in the nuclear reactor core
- Provides a persistent, high efficiency measurement capability with lower risk, cost and complexity
- Enables permanent OFBGT installations to replace Traversing in-core probes (TIPs) for LPRM calibration

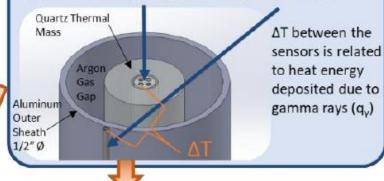
# Optical Fiber Based Gamma Thermometer (OFBGT)



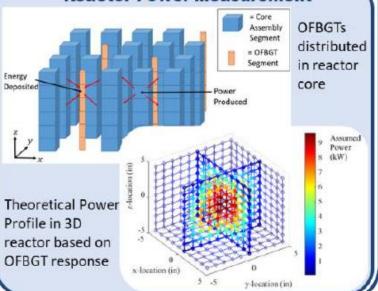
OFBGT installed in the peripheral irradiation facility (PIF) dry tube above the reactor pool of a nuclear reactor

#### **Gamma Thermometer Construction**

Radiation hardened optical fibers with distributed Fiber Bragg Grating (FBG) temperature sensors are installed in the core thermal mass and on the outer sheath



#### **Reactor Power Measurement**



## **Program Objectives**

### **OVERALL GOAL**

Transition earlier work by others on Optical Fiber Based Gamma Thermometers (OFBGT's) into a commercial product.

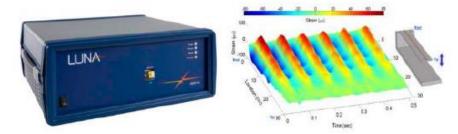
## PHASE I OBJECTIVES – 9 month program from July 2023 – April 2024

- Develop early commercial prototype sensors with increased TRL
- Test sensors in the OSU reactor to demonstrate power measurement
- Expand sensor capability to include both gamma and neutron flux measurements
- Characterize accuracy and repeatability of sensors
- Determine longevity over temperature and radiation exposure/fluence

## Luna Enabling the future with fiber

- Luna is a global leader in fiber optic sensors and instrumentation with a focus on distributed sensing.
- Luna instruments have been used in the prior research and development efforts for OFBGT's and many other sensors.
- As a public company with extensive production and engineering capabilities, Luna is uniquely qualified to transition new sensor technologies into commercial applications.





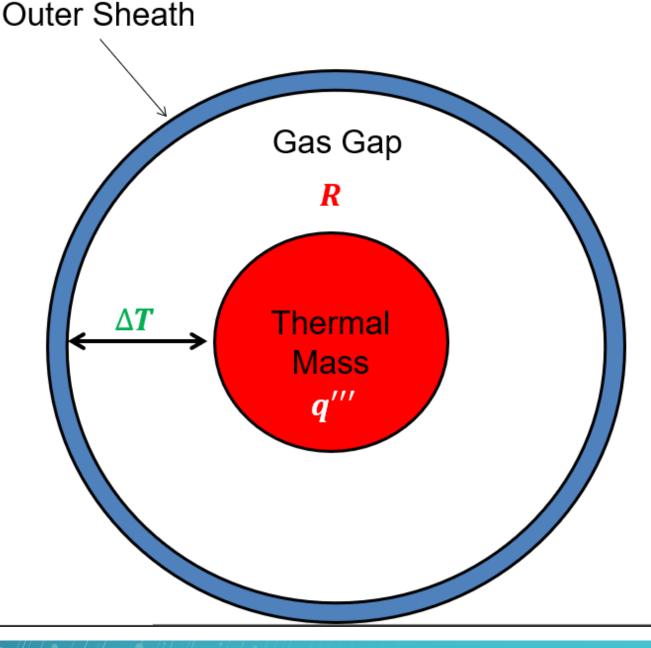
The ODISI-B recording the time response of the strain of a cantilever beam oscillating at its natural frequency.



The ODISI 6100 instrument (top), temperature data on a car radiator shown with point cloud visualization.

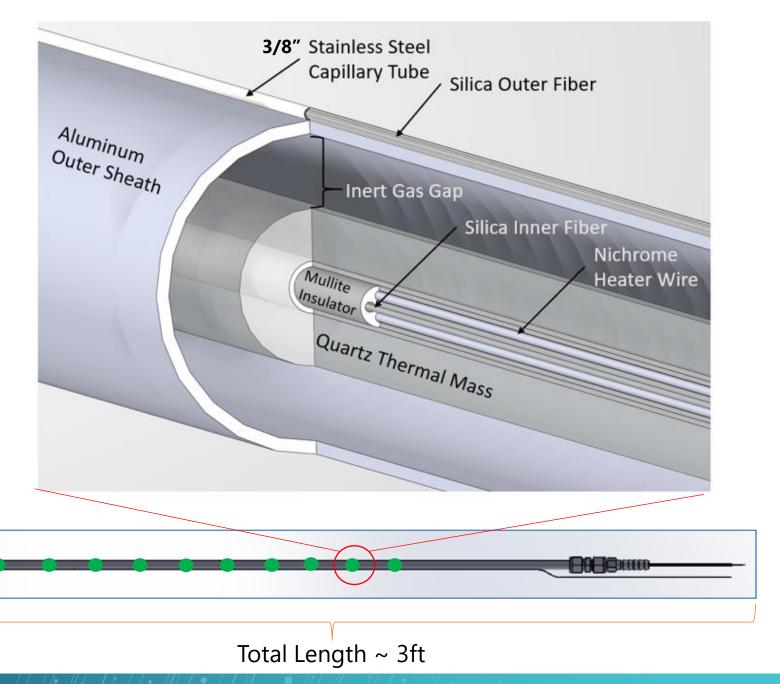
# What is a Gamma Thermometer?

- A gamma thermometer consists of:
  - Thermal mass, in which heat energy is deposited due to gamma rays (q''')
  - Outer sheath, which contains the thermal mass
  - Gas gap, which is responsible for a thermal resistance (R) between the thermal mass and outer sheath, thus resulting in a ΔT
- If one measures  $\Delta T$ , and the relationship between q''' and  $\Delta T$  is known, then one can determine q''' ( $q''' = \Delta T/R$ )



## Sensor Design

- Active sensor region consists of a thermal mass, inert gas gap, and an aluminum outer sheath
- Fibers are inscribed with customized FBGs to create a strong OFDR signature that is robust to radiation exposure
- 10 or more FBG sensors
   distributed along the length of the probe

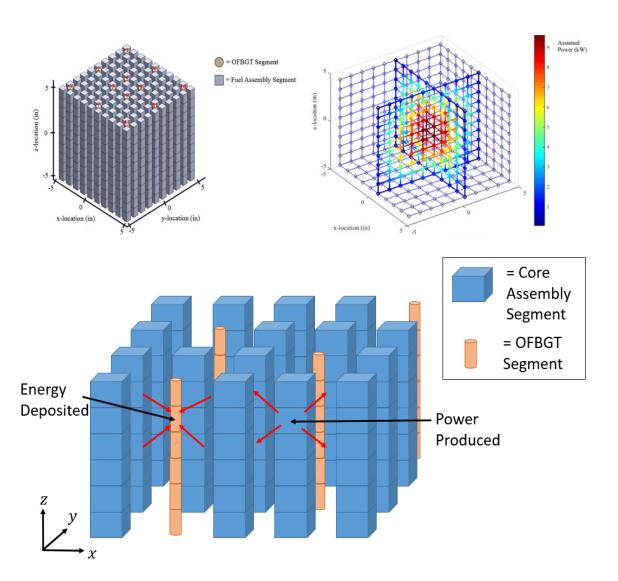


# **Preliminary Target Performance Criteria**

Specification	Phase I Goal	Overall Project Goal
Temperature Range	0 - 300°C	0 - 800°C
Number of FBG temperature sensors in an OFBGT	10	20+
Measurement Rate	1 Hz	10 Hz
Temperature Resolution	1.0°C	0.1°C
Temperature Accuracy	2% F.S.	1% F.S.
Reactor Power Accuracy	5%	1%
Neutron Flux Accuracy	Best effort	5%
OFBGT length	3 ft.	10 ft.

## Benefits of the technology

- OFBGTs could simply be used to calibrate LPRMs
- Because an OFBGT is a distributed sensor, one could perform this calibration with less wiring with an OFBGT than with a chain of thermocouple-based GTs. Improvement over TIP's.
- However, because of the distributed sensing capability of the OFBGT, it presents the opportunity for power inferencing
- An array of OFBGTs in a reactor core could provide 100s to 1000s of data points
- If one considers a segmented core, one could use response function equations between OFBGT segments and reactor core segments to obtain a power distribution of 100s to 1000s of segments
- Using different materials can create a neutron sensitive probe, which would allow for colocated gamma and neutron measurements to be made.



## Tasks and completion

- 1. Determine target system performance criteria
  - 100 % complete
- 2. Model and simulate performance of OFBGT sensors for measurement of reactor power and neutron flux
  - 25% complete, work in progress at Luna and Ohio State
- 3. Fabricate OFBGT sensors
  - 35% complete, bare sensors and most materials are in hand.
- 4. Test and calibrate OFBGT sensors in the laboratory
  - 10% complete began testing with bare sensors at Luna
- 5. Test OFBGT sensors in nuclear reactor
  - Planned for March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2024
- 6. Data Analysis
- 7. Program Management, Commercialization and Phase II Planning

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