

Recommendations for Core Monitoring to Enhance the Detection and Discrimination of Anomalies by Neutron Noise Measurements

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Background and Objective

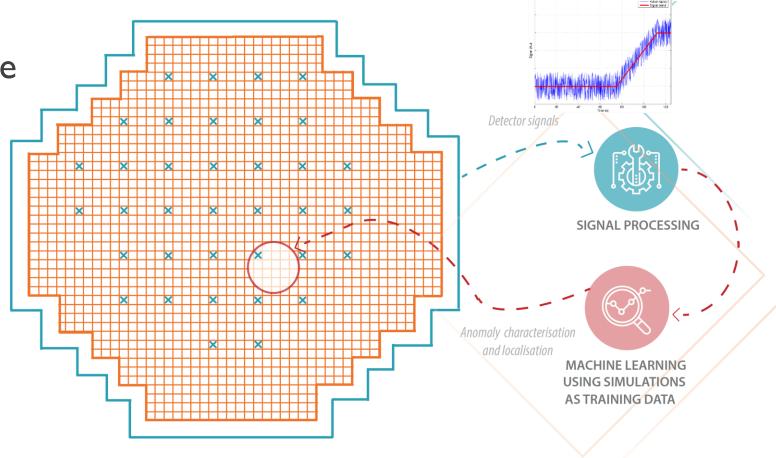


Background: Overall principle of the Horizon 2020 CORTEX project

Different techniques
 and tools to monitor the
 reactor core using
 measurements of the
 neutron flux noise

To detect and identify anomalies

More info at: cortex-h2020.eu





Objective

- Use results of simulations, sensitivity analyses, operational experience to derive
- ⇒ Recommendations, how to improve the applicability and accuracy of the techniques/tools, based on
- FSI simulations
- Machine learning-based unfolding
- Results of data processing and reconstruction



Based on FSI analysis



FSI Analysis

- Interaction between fluid flow and mechanical behavior of core internals
- Result in **perturbation** of neutron flux
- Are based on assumptions about fluid flow which cannot be measure directly



Recommendations based on FSI analyses (existing detectors)

- Investigate the correlation of the measured neutron noise with other measurements, like primary pressure gauges, displacement transducers, thermocouples, accelerometers mounted to the RPV head, acoustic instrumentation, or main coolant pump supply current
- Measure the neutron flux and other quantities under special operating conditions, like commissioning tests, start-up, shutdown, partial load, or the unavailability of one main coolant pump
- Use information from operational experience, because defects or wear can be a sign for increased motion in the affected area



Recommendations based on FSI analyses (additional detectors)

- Include in-core accelerometers in the fuel elements and at the core barrel
- Develop and add in-core detectors capable to measure the coolant velocity in axial and radial direction



Recommendations based on FSI analyses (additional experiments)

• Implement scaled mock-up experiments to investigate FSI phenomena in detail and without nuclear safety requirements



Based on Machine Learning-Based Unfolding

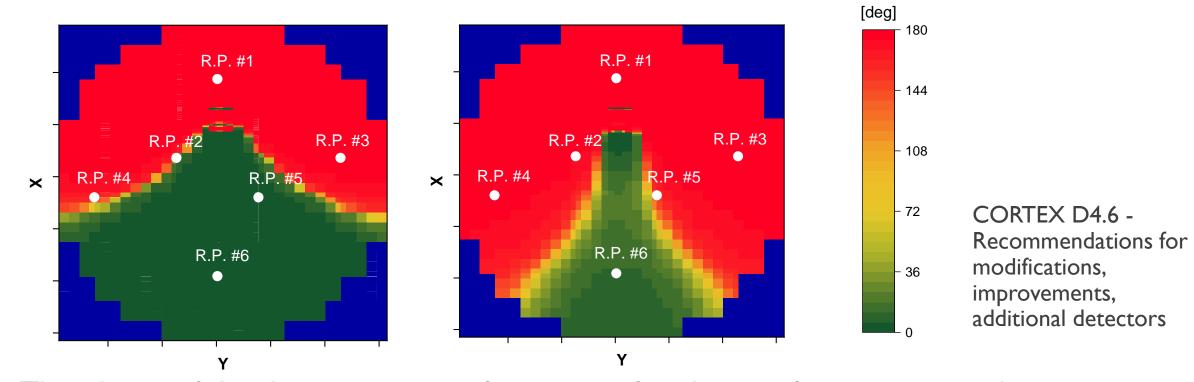


Anomaly prediction and analysis of plant

measurements Output: perturbation type and location OUTPUT Input: detector INPUT readings (frequency domain) Conv Mask Conv Enc 4 Concatenate Trilinear Upsample Conv_Base_3 Conv Dec 0 Conv_Dec_1 Pyr_Base_0 Conv. Cat CORTEX D4.4 -Results of the Pyr_Base_1 application and demonstration Pyr_Base_2 calculations Pyr_Base_3 Kerntechnik 2022, Leipzig



Training by simulation data



The phase of the thermal neutron flux noise of a vibrating fuel element with slightly changed x-positions of the vibrating fuel assembly (left 4.3 mm upwards, right 4.3 mm downwards)



Recommendations based on machine-learning

- Detectors should be homogeneously distributed across the reactor core
- Have a high in-core detector coverage



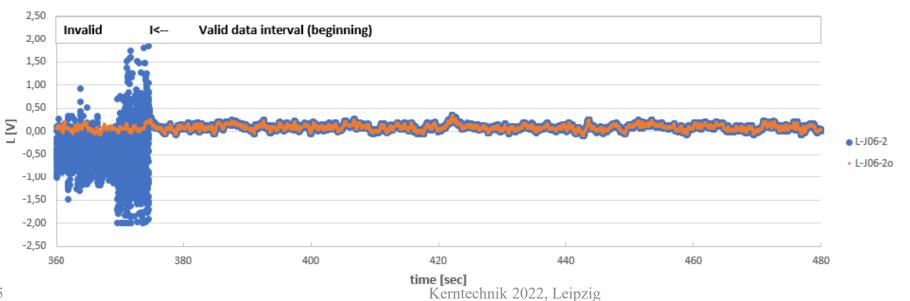
Results of Data Processing and Reconstruction



Example for signal reconstruction

- Reconstruction by using the correlation between different detectors
- Comparing reconstructed and actual detector signals
 - to determine faults of the detector signals
 - to estimate the signal-to-noise ratio

Reconstruction of L-J06-2



CORTEX D3.3 Development of
advanced signal
processing techniques
and evaluation results



Recommenations for SPNDs

- Have a high detector density
- Uniform distribution throughout the reactor core
- Know the transfer function of each SPND
- Normalize the signal of each SPND against its concurrent steady state component
- Correct the burnout rate of each SPND individually



Recommentations for ionization chambers

• Place them in the upper and lower positions against the reactor head accelerometers

for the detection and determination of core barrel movements



Recommendations for additional measurements/signal processing

- Record the signals of the accelerometers as well as of pressure fluctuations simultaneously with the reactor instrumentation
- Use a uniform time base for all measurements of the whole plant



Recommendations for analysis

- Use the **same parameters** for the measurements and their analysis for different plants, like
 - sampling frequency
 - spectral resolution
 - normalization
 - frequency range
- Use reconstructed signals instead of the raw signals as inputs for the machine learning-based tools and techniques



Conclusions



Conclusions

- Recommendations reported were specifically derived to improve applicability and accuracy of CORTEX techniques/tools
- But they can improve neutron noise analysis in general
- Two groups of recommendations were given
 - Using existing detectors
 - Add new detectors
- Commissioning of new reactors in Europe is a unique opportunity to increase knowledge about causes of neutron noise
- Look at recordings of commissioning of second generation reactor

