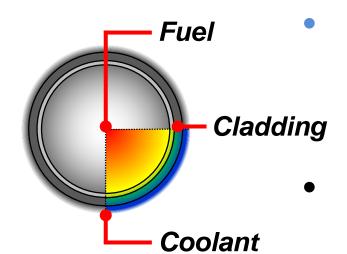
In-Pile Instrumentation for Fuel Safety

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Overview

- Goal: Measure critical fuel performance parameters with quantified uncertainty
- Advanced instrumentation is key to unraveling the complex multiphysics involved during transient irradiation experiments including development and validation of modern modeling and simulation tools.



Measurement targets

A science-based, engineering focus for nuclear fuels and materials development requires access to data streams beyond those historically available

The success of advanced fuels and materials development programs hinge on well-coordinated and innovative instrument R&D covering full range of technical readiness levels

Development and Qualification

- The High Temperature Test Laboratory at INL is development hub
- Primary challenge is the integration of instruments into the test device and demonstration of interfaces and instrument performance under experiment conditions

Operation

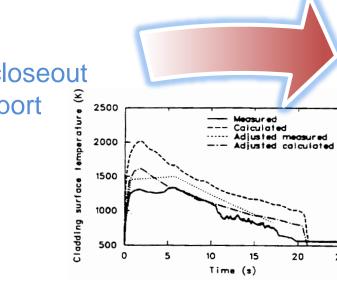
Acceptance

Testing in TREAT

Experiment integration

Implementation support





Instrumentation Engineering

Process for TREAT

Experiments

Design & Demonstration

Conceptual-to-final design

Engineering development

Experiment integration

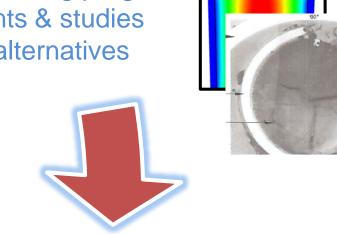
Refinement & optimization

Characterization & testing

Uncertainty quantification

R&D Input Fuels & modeling program





Conceptual Formulation

Facility & experiment constraints

Proof-of-concept testing

Instrumentation **Monitor the** classifications **Monitor the** supporting fuel reactor's movement of safety testing operating fuel during parameters transients (hodoscope) Provide

Monitor

nstrumentation

placed within or

near test specimen

quantitative, high-resolution data on pre/posttest geometry

Modeler:

Validation data

Monitor test

loop system

parameters

ncluding pressure

temperature,

& accuracy

Instrumentation for Transient Testing

Instrumentation used in in-pile transient testing:

Linear Voltage Differential Transducer

Self-Powered Neutron Detector (SPND)

- visible, IR, advanced hodoscope, ultrasonics

- less obtrusive, increased resolution/quantity

- feedthroughs, hot-cell implementation, etc.

- signal conditioning, A/D conversion

Thermocouples

Acoustic sensors

High-speed video

Challenges and Opportunities

Void sensors

Flow meters

Hodoscope

Visualization:

Miniaturization

In-core electronics

Enabling technologies

Strain gage

Ultrasonic thermometers

Dosimetry – wires, foils, etc.

Coolant column velocity

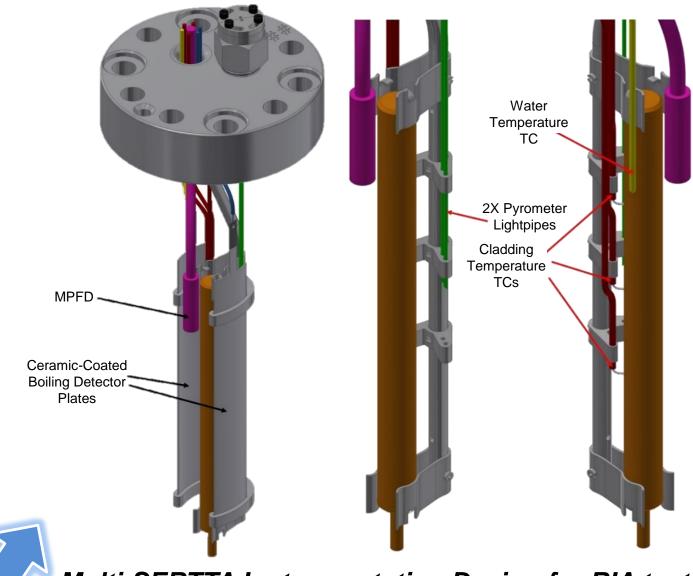
Pressure transducers

needs leasured quantity Desired precision post-processing uncertainty

> Experimentalist Available/Needed instrumentation

"Ideal" Experiment Cycle

Experiment Integration



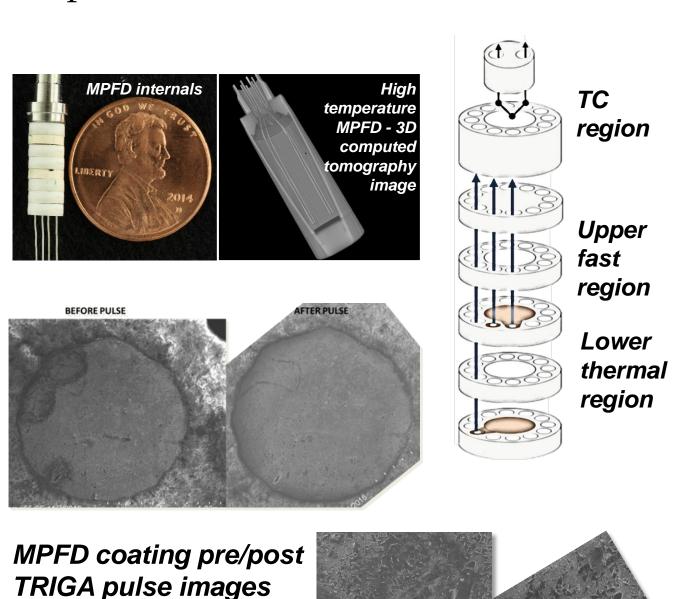
Multi-SERTTA Instrumentation Design for RIA testing

Current Sensor Development

Current development focused on Multi-SERTTA deployment for Reactivity Initiated Accident (RIA) up to PWR conditions

Micro-Pocket Fission Detector

- Goal: Measure real-time neutron flux near test specimen
- State-of-the-art: SPND
- Requirements: compact, wide flux range, high temperature and pressure, ~ms response
- Approach: Adapt MPFD for TREAT application using pulse and current mode - R&D on sensor response to pulsed, high power flux



Before pulse

After pulse

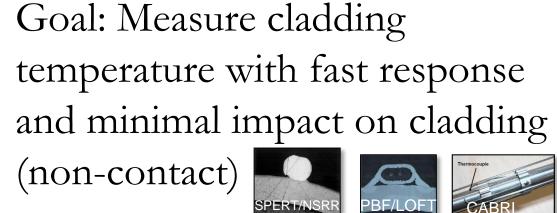
M.J. Harrison, M.A. Reichenberger, D.M. Nichols

D.S. McGregor, J.A. Roberts. "Preliminary Analysis

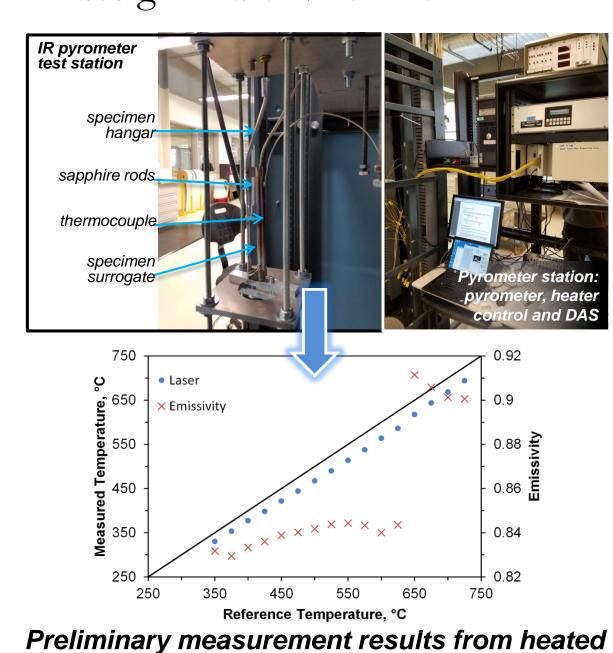
of Damage to MPFDs Caused by Reactor Pulses.'

Trans. Amer. Nucl. Soc. 116. (2017)

Infrared Pyrometer



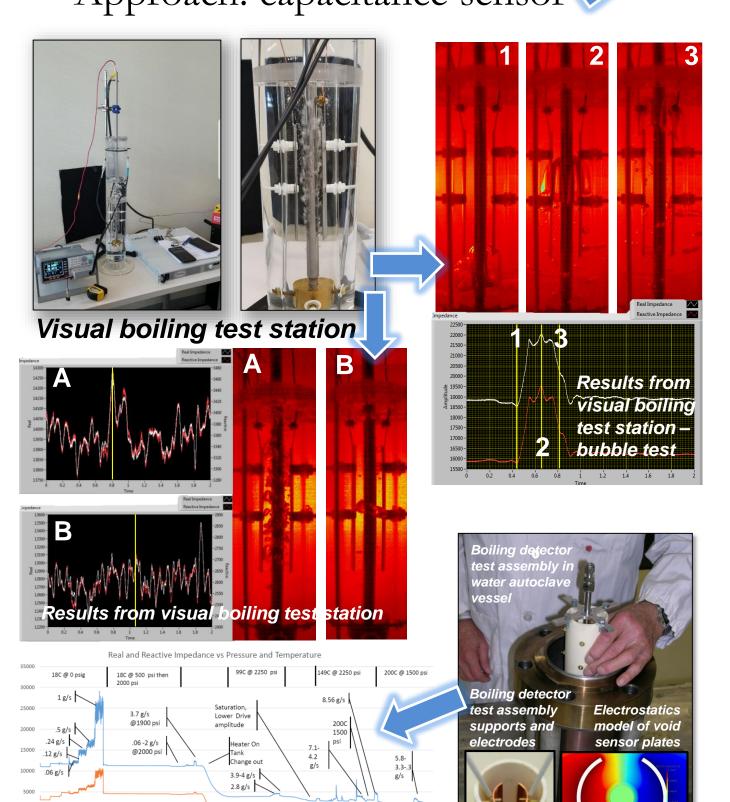
- State-of-the-art: Thermocouple
- Requirements: ~ms response time, non-contact, use in gas, water, steam
- Approach: R&D for commercial technologies and complete custom approach – R&D of effects of design and environment



rod using active pyrometer system

Capacitive Void Sensor

- Goal: Detect departure from nucleate boiling (DNB) and void fraction
- Requirements: ~ms response,
- Approach: capacitance sensor



Preliminary measurement results from in PWR water autoclaves using gas injection

- State-of-the-art: Ultrasonics,
- temperature/pressure sensors
- sensitivity to DNB/void fraction

Collaborations

• NEUP Projects

Burst Facility

impedance:

 Advanced Instrumentation for Transient Reactor Testing IRP – Advanced hodoscope, diamond thermistor, distributed temperature fiber, HTIR, ultrasonic thermometer, needle probe, in-pile KANSAS STATE

Example of historical RIA test train for the Power



- A Transient Reactor Physics Experiment with High Fidelity 3-D Flux Measurements for KANSAS STATE Verification and Validation
- International collaborations
 - IRSN (France), CEA (France), Halden (Norway), NNC (Kazakhstan), KAERI (Korea)



on instrumentation

