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An Overview on Autonomous COnTrol for Reactor TechNologies (ACORN)

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Battelle Energy Alliance manages INL for the
U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Energy



Idaho National Laboratory

Project Team

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**Laboratory Directed
Research and Development**



ACORN Main Features

- High fidelity physics model
- Data-driven model
- Hybrid model

Model



- Faster than real-time
- Artificial intelligence

Prediction

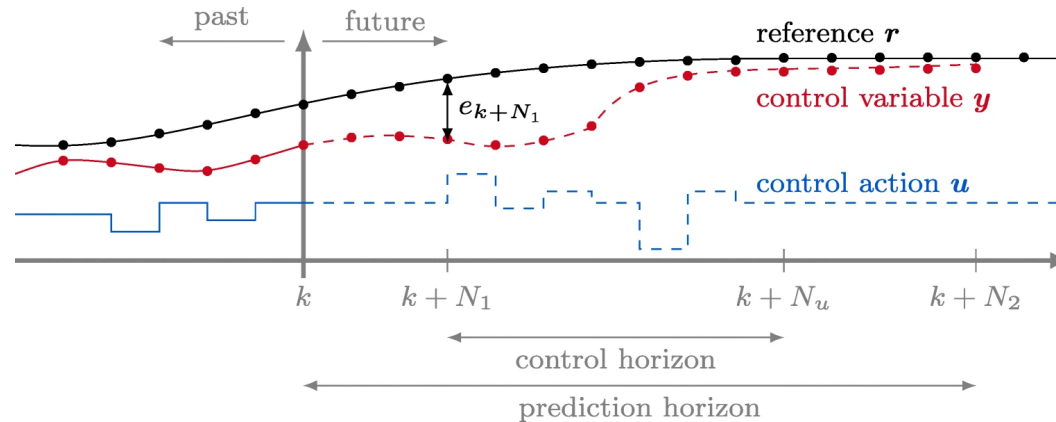


- Optimal control recommendations
- Scenario-based optimization

Optimization

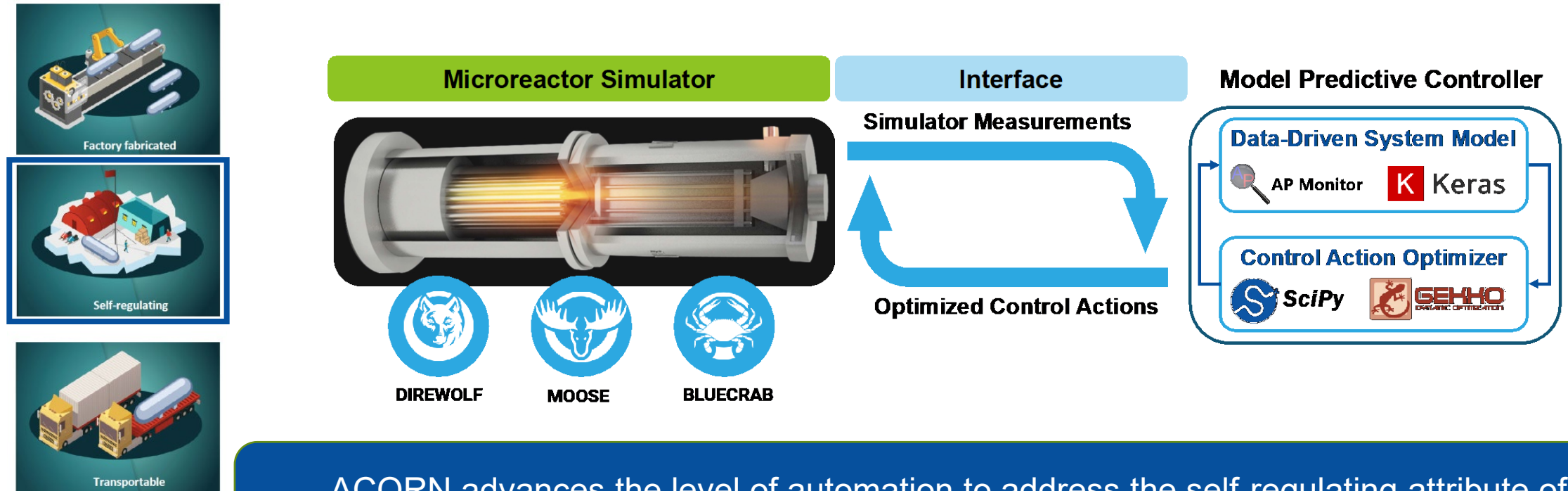


Model-Predictive Control



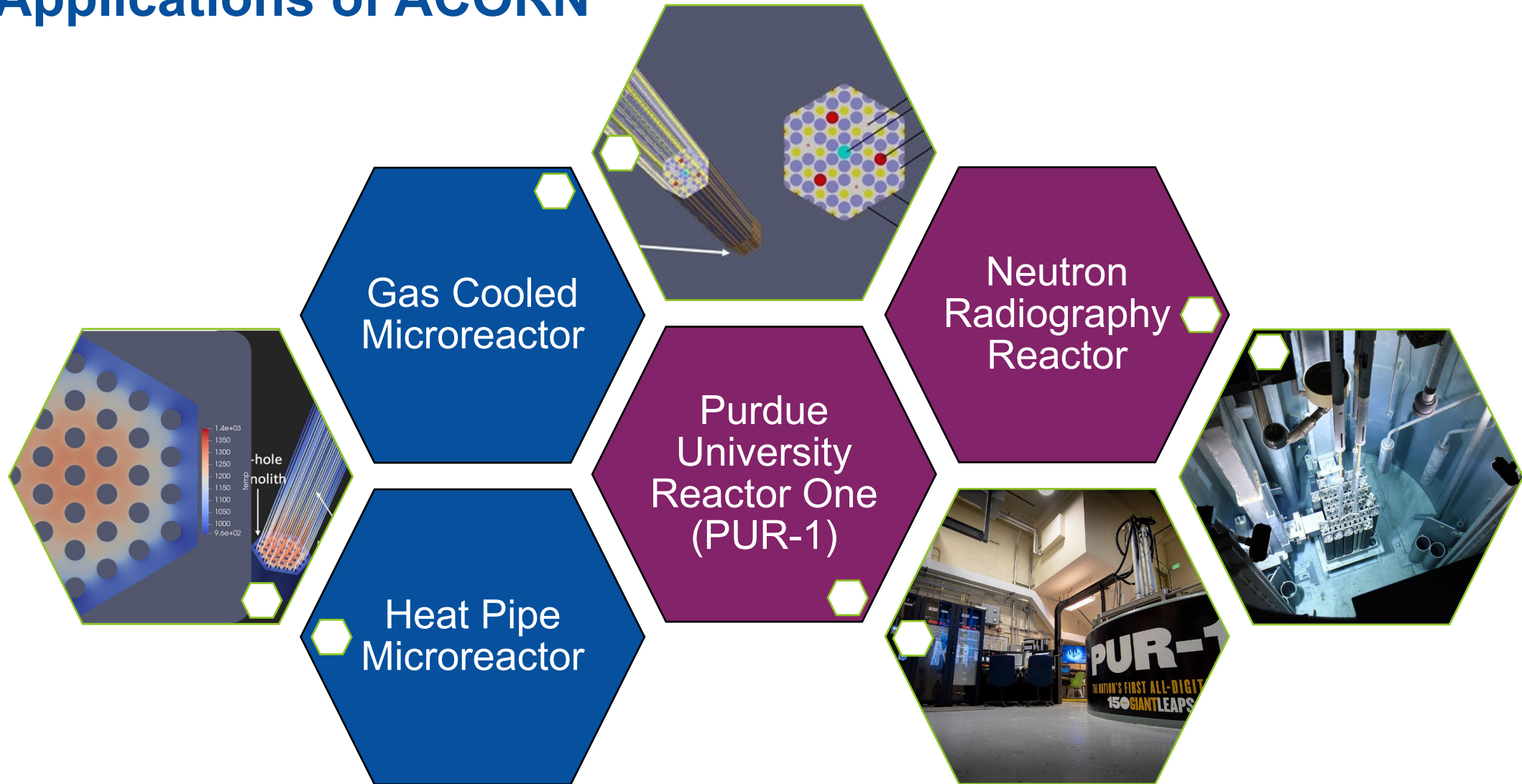
Simulation Architecture of ACORN

Leverages and expands INL's modeling and simulation capabilities like DireWolf and BlueCRAB for capturing microreactor thermal and neutronic performance



ACORN advances the level of automation to address the self-regulating attribute of microreactors. This advancement also accounts for economics of operation of microreactors.

Applications of ACORN



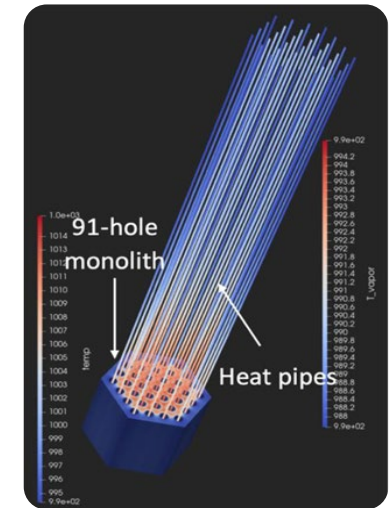
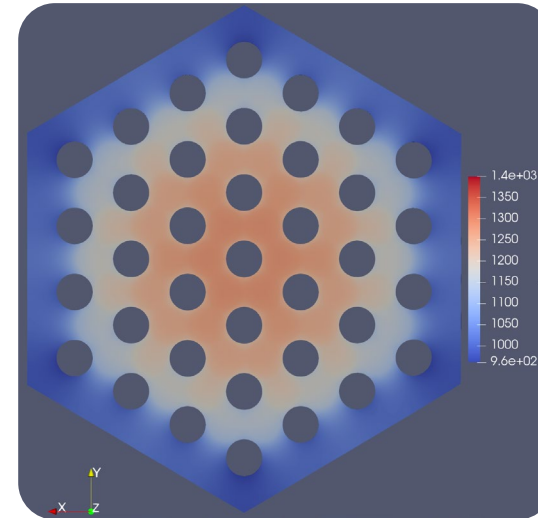
Simulated Demonstration

Hardware Demonstration (In Progress)

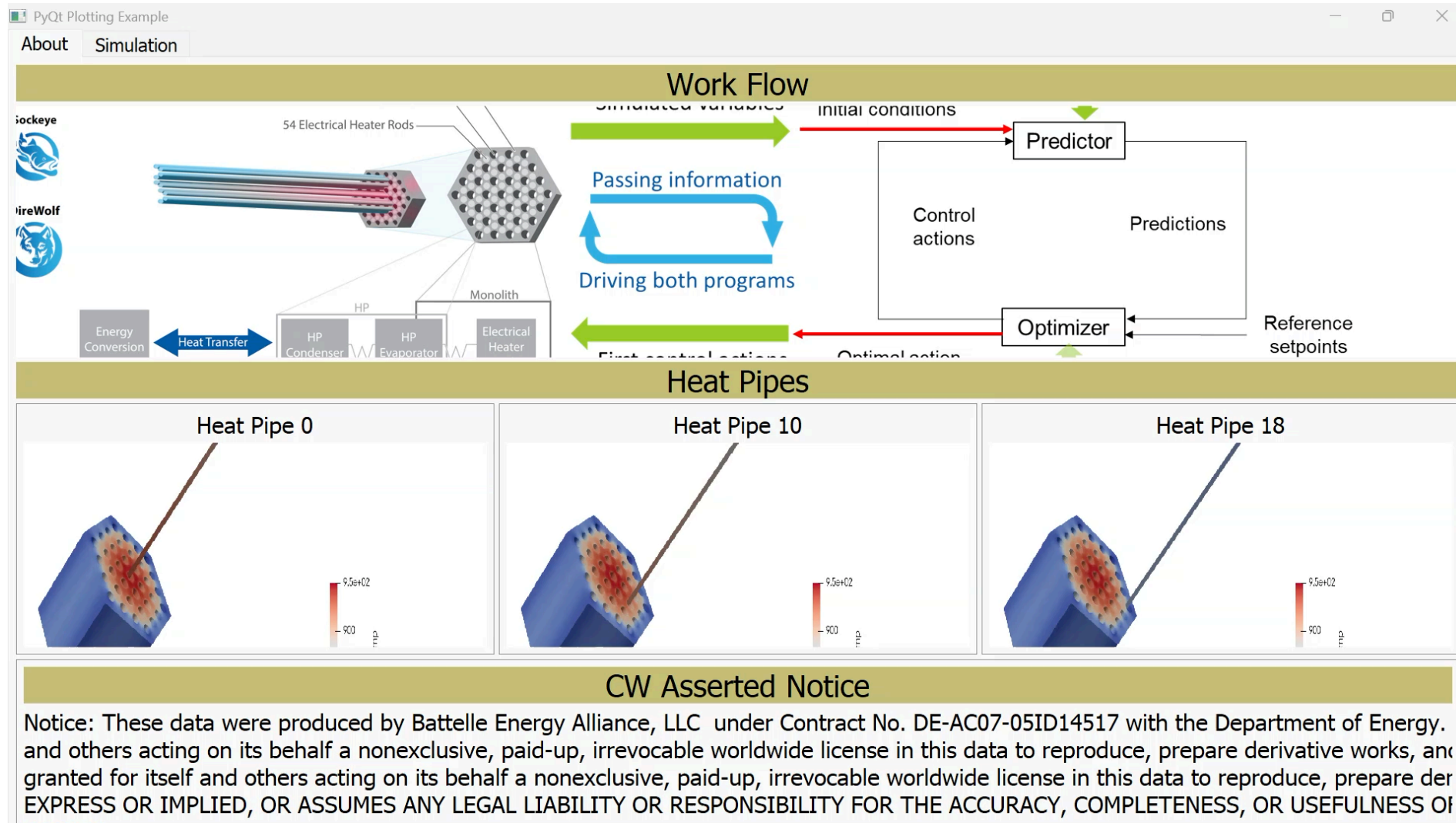
IDAHO NATIONAL LABORATORY

Simulated Scenarios for Heat Pipe Microreactor Operation

- ACORN controller provides optimal control actions for microreactor under different scenarios and external uncertainties
 - Steady state and transient operations
 - Flexible operation (load following)
 - Failure or degraded operation
- ACORN utilizes MOOSE-based tools to create a high-fidelity simulator for a heat pipe system consists of a hexagonal stainless-steel monolith containing 37 HPs and 54 heater rods.
 - MOOSE—Multi-Apps Simulation
 - BISON—Monolith heat transfer
 - SOCKEYE—Heat Pipes
- Predictive and adaptive (i.e., online updating and transfer learning) capabilities of ACORN by utilizing artificial intelligent models to compensate for any potential failure or degraded operation



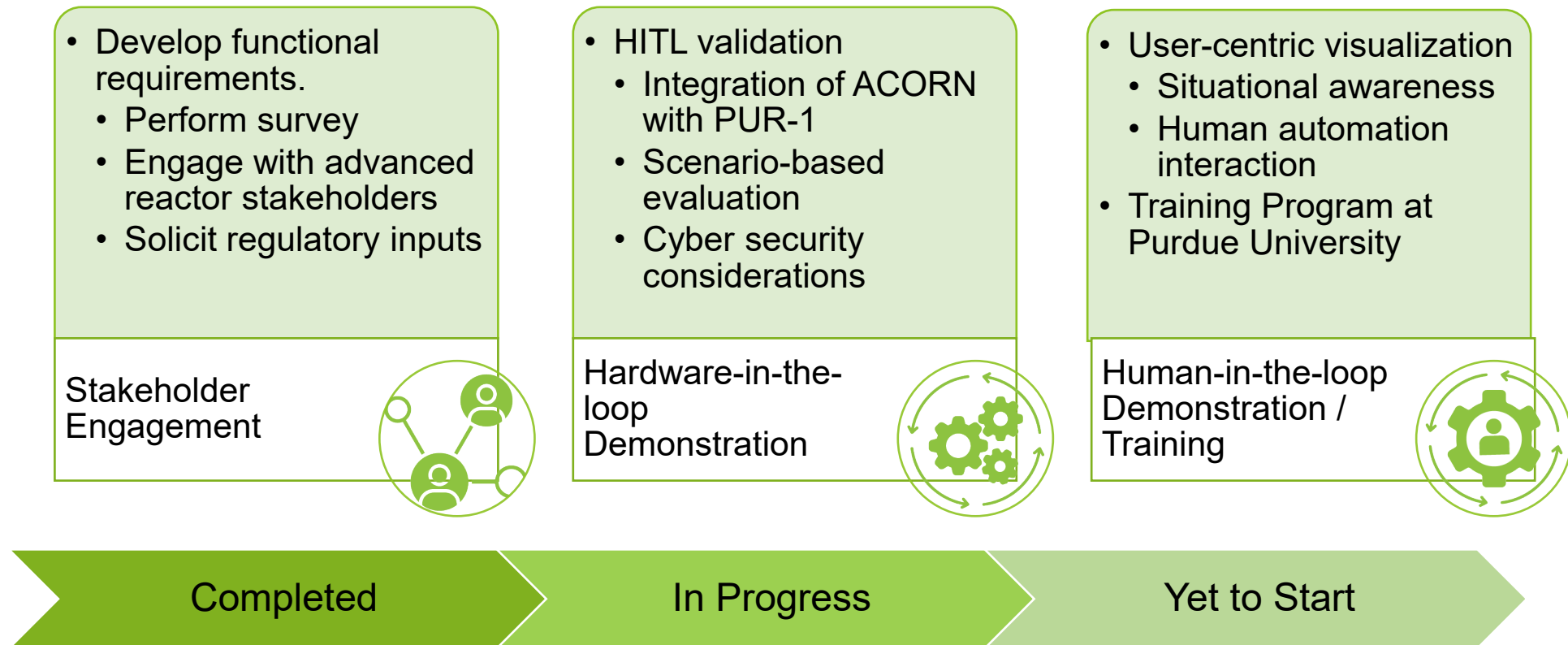
Demonstration on a Heat Pipe Microreactor



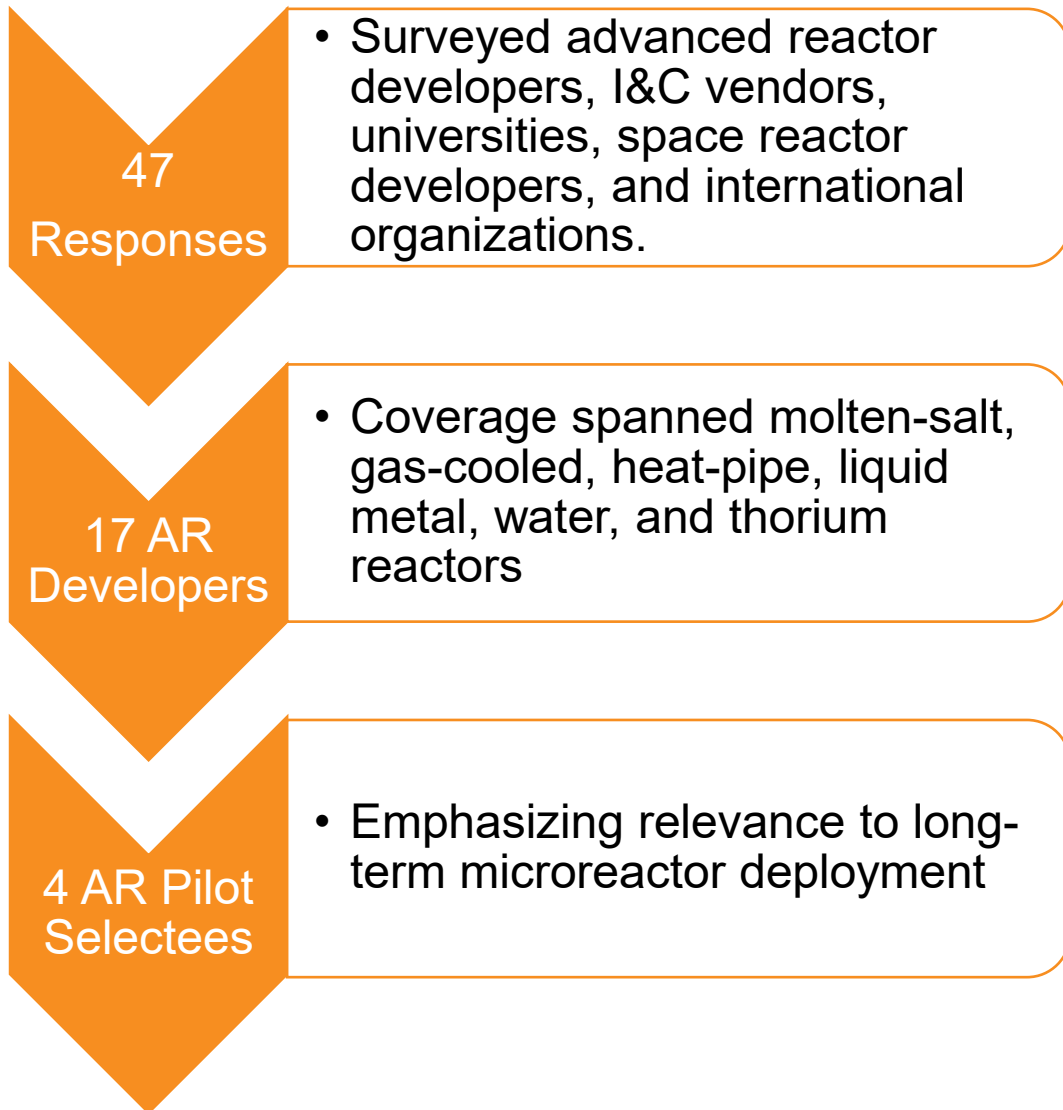
Oncken, J., L. Lin, and V. Agarwal. 2024. "Adaptive Model Predictive Control for Heat-Pipe-Cooled Microreactors under Normal and Heat-Pipe Failure Conditions." Nuclear Technology, published online 10 June 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00295450.2024.2342206>.

Commercialization Focus

- Advance adoption readiness level and technology readiness level of ACORN



Industry Engagement and Major Outcomes



Outcome #1

Lead with Cost Reduction & Efficiency as the Core Value Proposition

Outcome #2

Prioritize Regulatory Pathway & Cybersecurity

Outcome #3

Only 21% view AI as necessary for autonomy

Outcome #4

AI should be offered as a transparent, explainable option.

Functional Requirements (a representative set)

Technological Advancements

Scalable:

Modular design supports various reactor types with plug-and-play features.

Secure:

Evaluate cybersecurity concerns in software, hardware, and their integration.

Hybrid Models:

Reliable hybrid predictors combining physics- and data-driven methods.

Adoption Advancements

Fail-Safe:

Transition the reactor to a low-risk state with potential for human intervention.

Human Factors:

Incorporated human factors engineering principles to comply with regulatory and user requirements.

Interpretable and Traceable:

Log actions to build trust with operators and regulators.



Demonstration of ACORN on PUR-1 Operational Data

ACORN

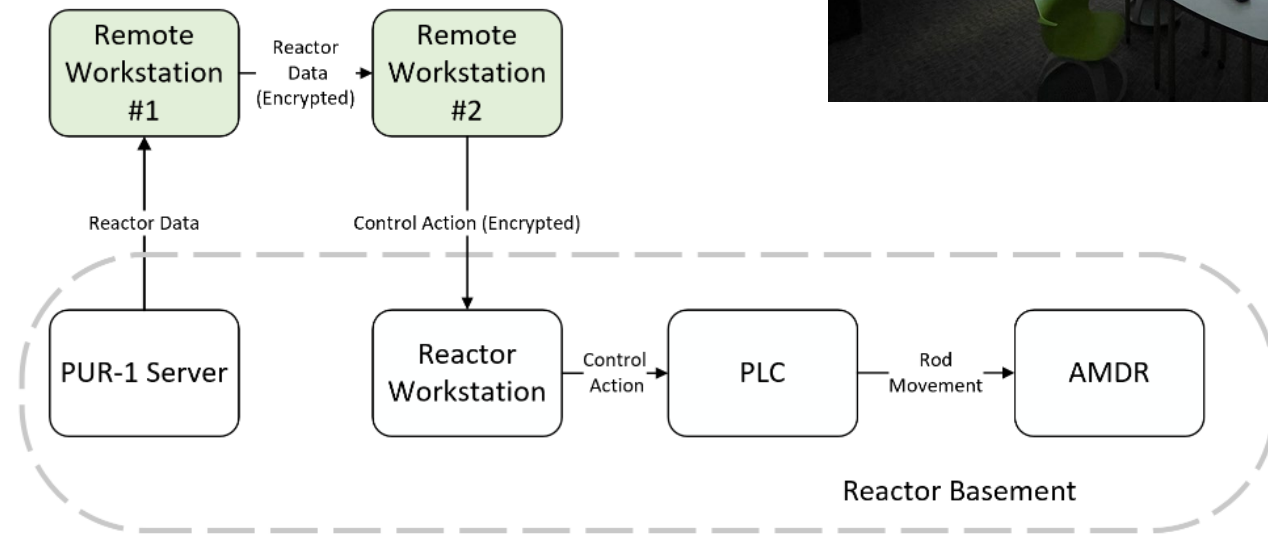
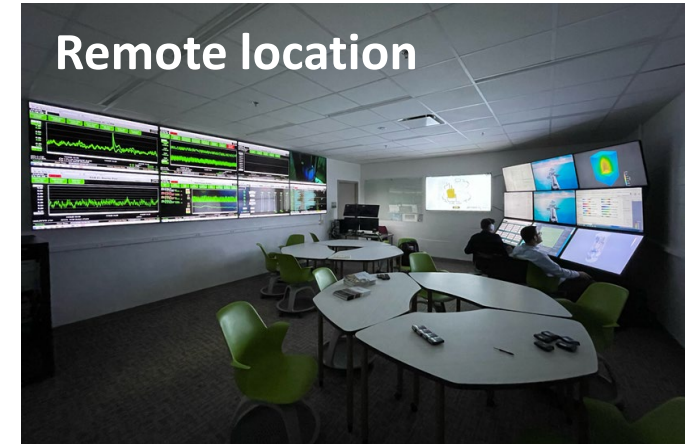
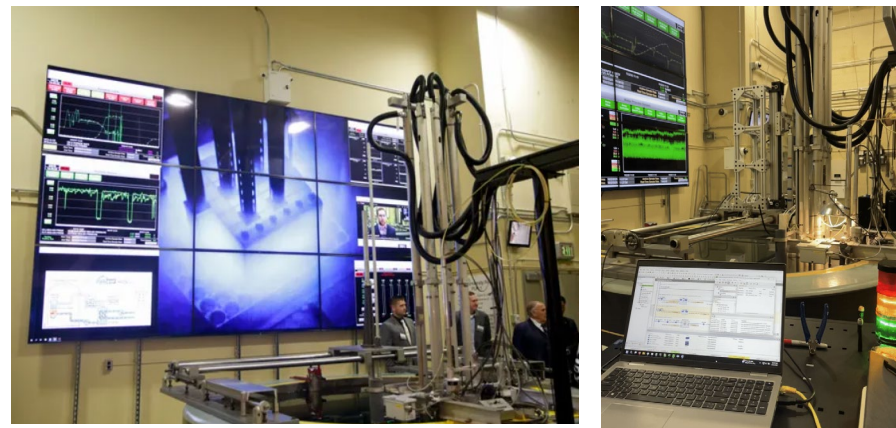
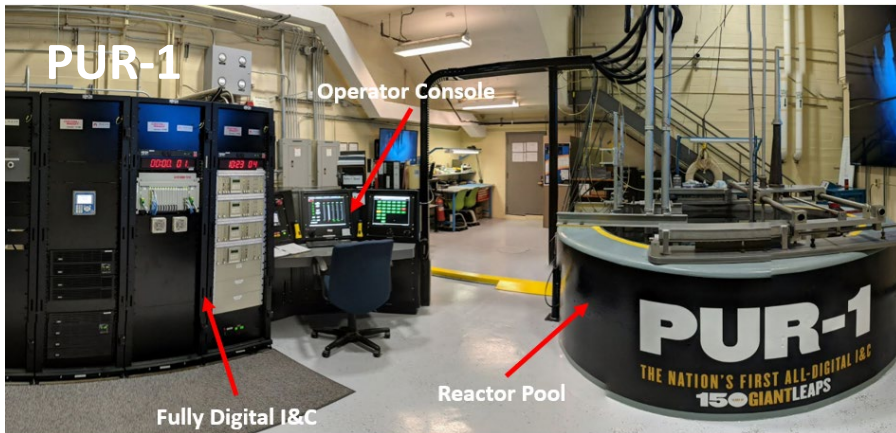
Proposed Testing Scenarios

| Scenario | Description | Functional Requirement |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Steady State Performance | Maintain steady state at different power levels (e.g., 1%, 10%, 100%, etc.) | Hybrid |
| Transient Performance | Evaluate performance while moving between power setpoints. Evaluate metrics such as rise time, steady state error, overshoot, etc. | Hybrid |
| Reject Sensor Noise | Maintain steady state but with added sensor drift or heavy noise in one of the sensors to emulate a sensor anomaly. | Hybrid |
| Reject Process Noise | Maintain steady state but with added AMDR position drift/noise to emulate actuator anomaly. | Hybrid |
| False Data Injection | Maintain steady state but with False Data Injection in one of the sensors to emulate a cyber event. | Secure Hybrid |
| Denial of Service | Maintain steady state but with Denial of Service (increased latency to full DoS) in the remote HMI to emulate a cyber event. | Secure Hybrid |
| Combination Cyber | Maintain steady state but with False Data Injection AND Denial of Service to emulate a worst case cyber event. | Secure Hybrid |
| Unanticipated Transient | Detect and unanticipated transient, such as a gradual or sudden positive/negative reactivity insertion and bring reactor back to a nominal state. | Fail-Safe |

PUR-1 Setup and Demonstration

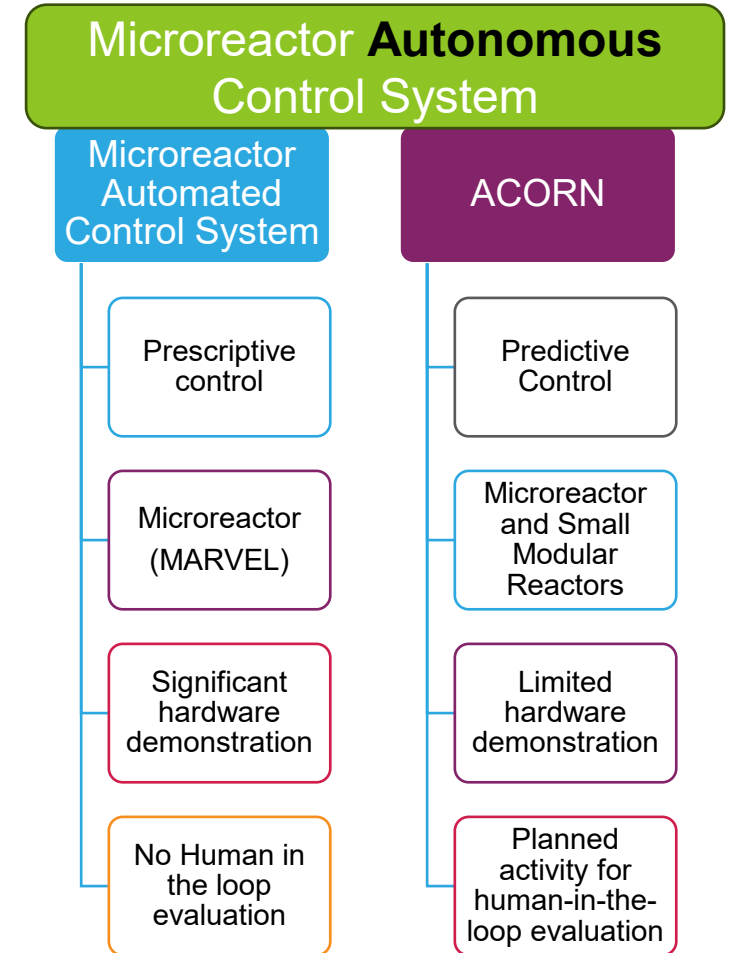
Completed: Remote movements of AMDR

Completed: Two-way Communication



Summary and Path Forward

- ACORN technology is moving from a concept to commercialization.
- Modular architecture enables simulated, hardware-in-the-loop, and human-in-the-loop evaluation for different reactor technologies.
- Artificial intelligence can be implemented as modular solution that provides predictive capability enabling proactive control.
- Synergy with MARVEL selected end users
 - Amazon Web Services (AWS) Inc. coupling with modular data center
 - GE Vernova to demonstrate remote and autonomous reactor operations.



Publications

Oncken, J., L. Lin, and V. Agarwal. 2024. “Adaptive Model Predictive Control for Heat-Pipe-Cooled Microreactors under Normal and Heat-Pipe Failure Conditions.” *Nuclear Technology*, 210(12), 2274–2289. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00295450.2024.2342206>

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Poudel, B., L. Lin, T. Phillips, S. Eggers, V. Agarwal, and T. McJunkin. 2022. “Operational Resilience of Nuclear-Renewable Integrated-Energy Microgrids.” *Energies*, 15(3), 789. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en15030789>

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