
ADVANCED ONLINE MONITORING AND NDE FOR NUCLEAR SYSTEMS



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OUTLINE

- **FRANHOFFER IZFP**
- **CONTEXT – WHY?**
- **IDEA / GOAL – WHAT? / WHERE TO?**
- **APPROACH & CONCEPT – HOW?**

Fraunhofer IZFP

Data and Facts

- Founded: 1972
 - Research mission: NDE development for reactor safety
- Permanent staff (2019): 140
- Location: Saarbrücken
- Operating budget (2019): 17 Mio. €
- Finance
 - > 75 % projects
 - < 25 % basic fundings



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Competence Levels



Scientific competencies

- Data acquisition – sensor development for multiple NDT technologies
- Data assessment – 3D imaging and 3D image processing
- Knowledge about applications and materials – data analysis, Smart Materials Data
- System development – Subsystems, laboratory systems, industrial systems



Methodical competencies as cross-sectional technologies

- Acoustical procedures
- Optic procedures
- Electro-magnetic procedures
- Thermic procedures
- X-ray technologies

CONTEXT



- Materials and components easily characterized, tested and monitored by means of NDT methods.
 - Monitorability of material - design at manufacture, for the replacement of components or retrofitting.
- Ageing models, fed with data from continuous monitoring and in-service inspections, allow for predictive maintenance (as opposed to scheduled maintenance). → How to aggregate and use such data → the development of digital replica or digital twins of components.
 - Materials data generated over the entire PLC stored in a digital twin file → backtracking of material properties and their changes over the entire PLC.
 - Interrelation of data generated by different NDE methods and data fusion
- Condition-based maintenance by using continuous monitoring of the structural health of components - added value in other industries as a complement to in-service inspections at programmed intervals, and is progressively making its way into the nuclear industry.



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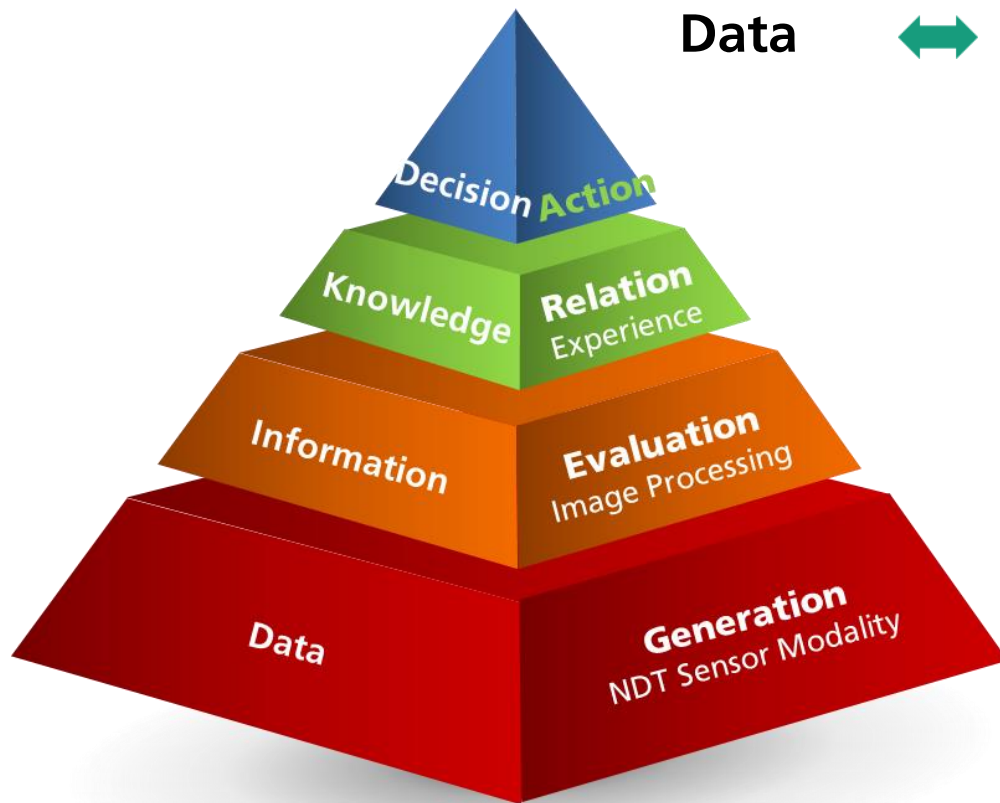
- Generate and collect data: material – component – operating structure – recycled material
- Evaluate relevant material key data by AI / ML: finger printing
- Intelligent sensors that decide on the data relevance

- Development of Intelligent NDE technologies
 - for the characterisation of materials' and components' health
 - for condition-based maintenance
 - for monitoring, preventing and mitigating the ageing effects of structural materials and components

APPROACH

Data Value-Added Chain

Data ↔ Information ↔ Knowledge ↔ Decision



- Problem
- Definition (Engineering)
 - Understanding (Process and Material Science)
 - Solution (Computer Science)
 - Requirement (Physics)

APPROACH

Data generation (multi-sensor data)



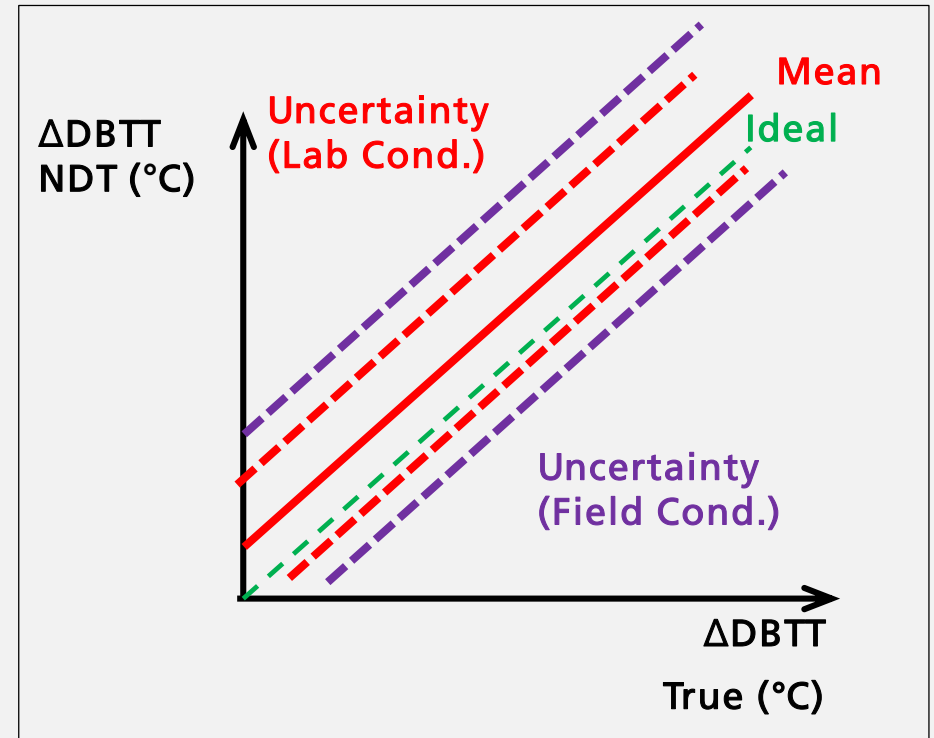
Collection of physically various non-standardized sensor effects (magnetic, electrical etc.) that react to material properties

Training data & Machine learning

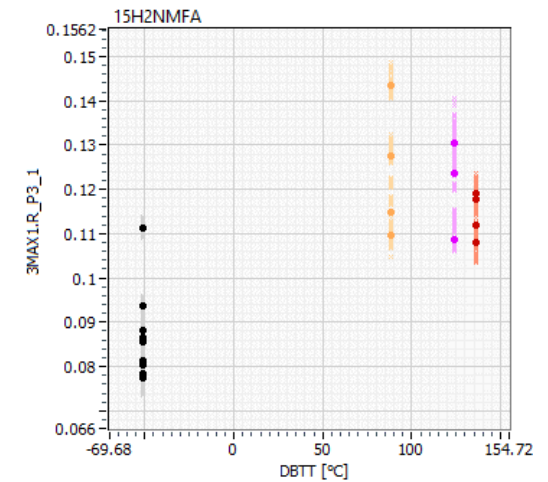
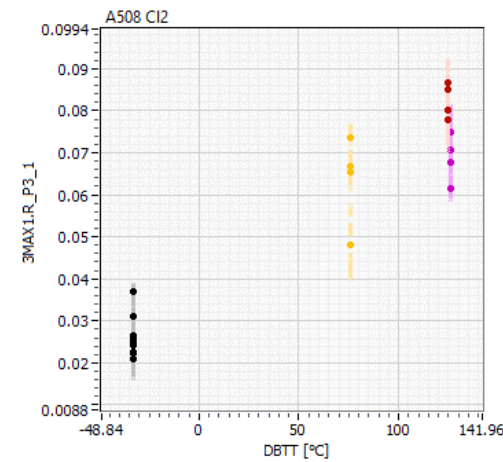
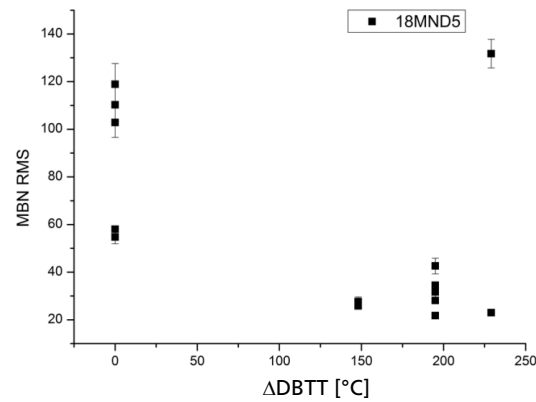
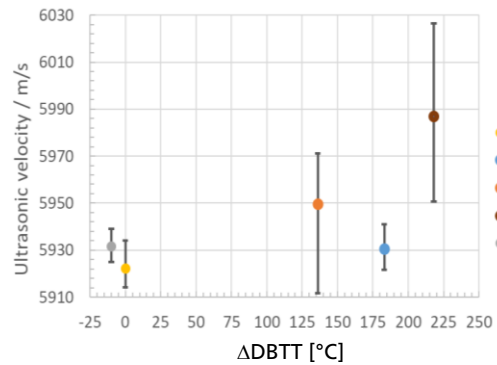
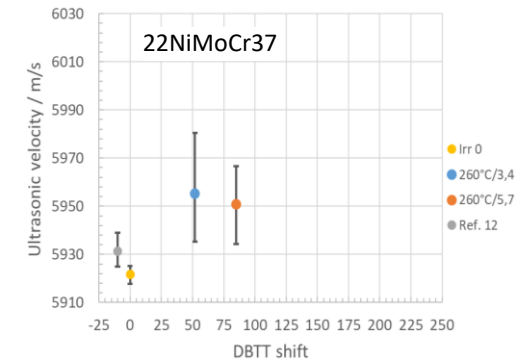
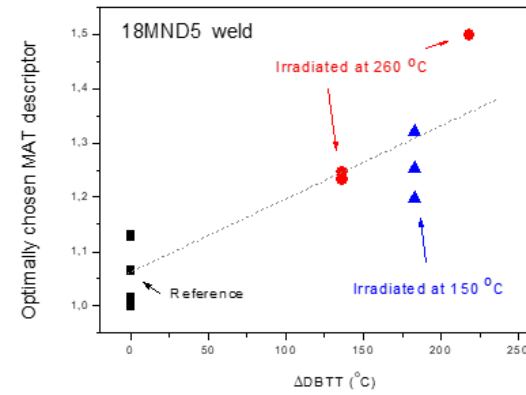
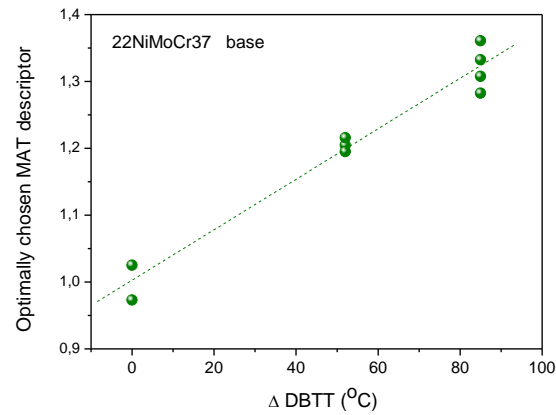
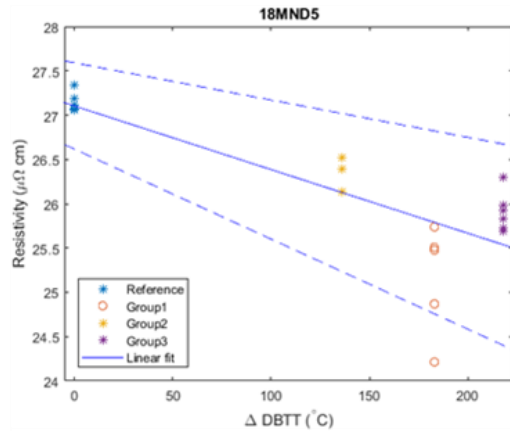
Polynomial and/or
Pattern recognition

$$\sqrt{|x|} \quad x^2 \quad \frac{1}{x}$$

Targeted material property



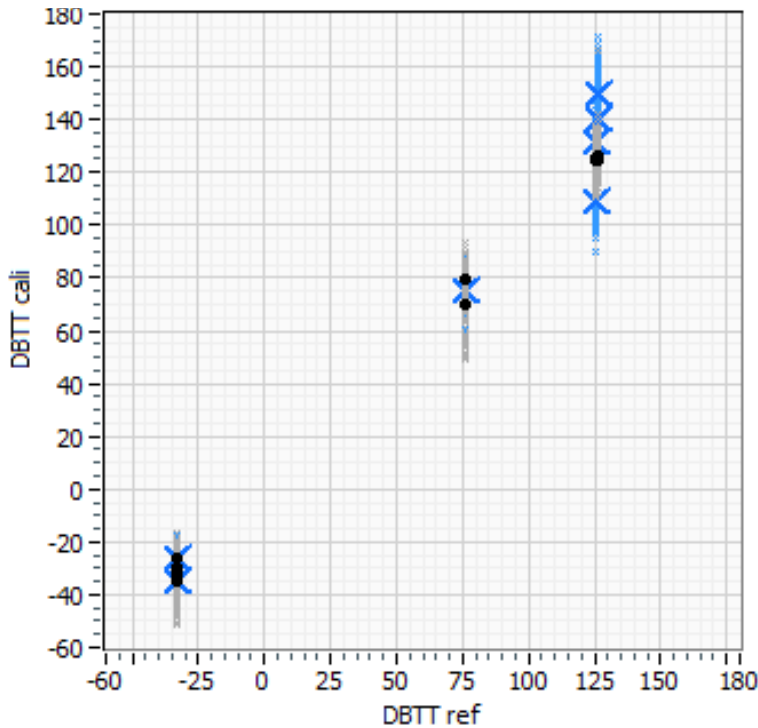
APPROACH



APPROACH

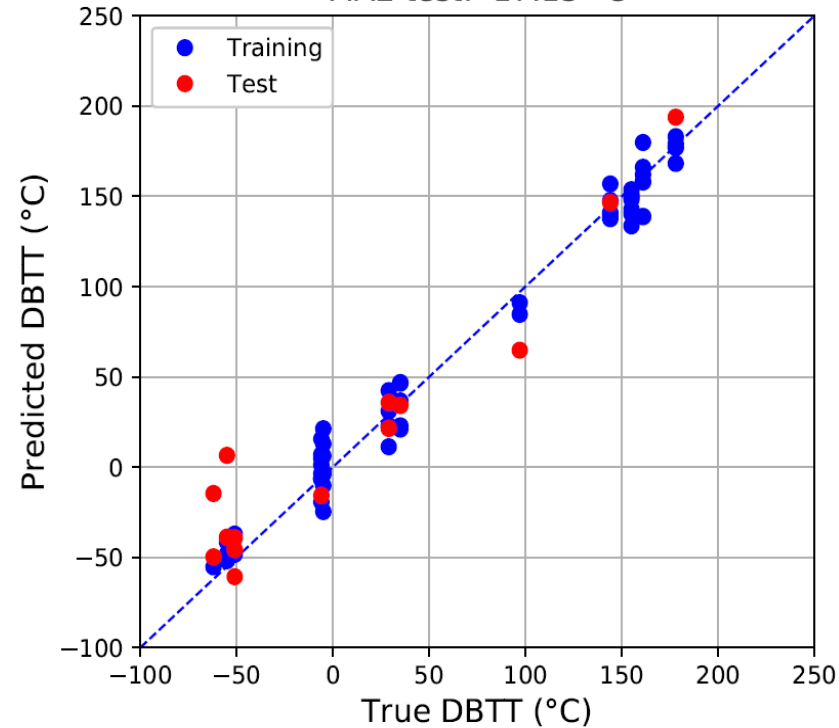
Monitoring of damage progress + Regression Analysis

DBTT
Training: 2.9°C
Test: 12.5°C



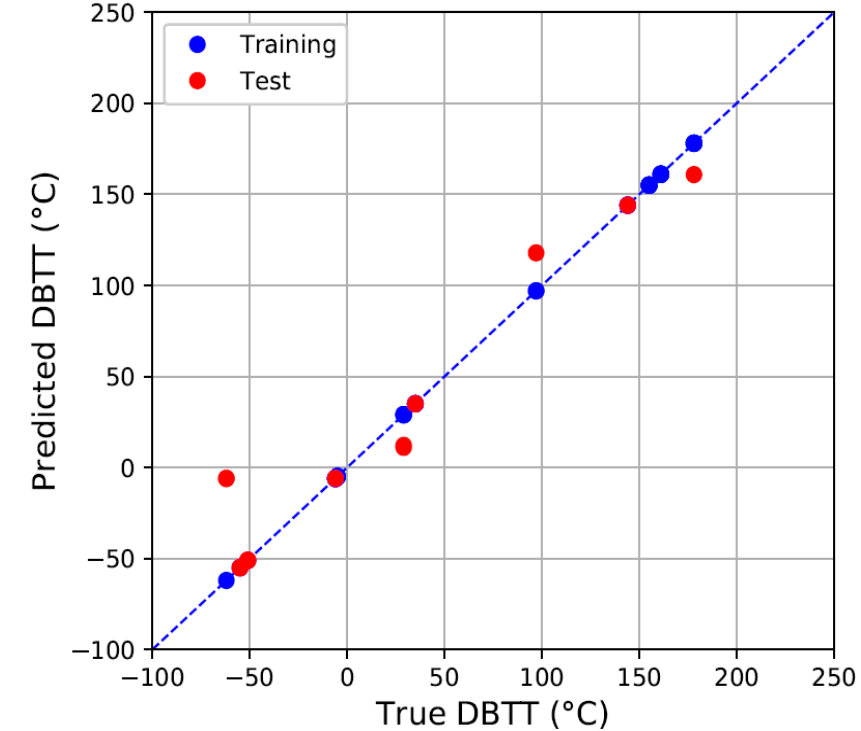
NDT of individual damage conditions + Kernel Ridge Regression

DBTT
MAE training: 8.47 °C
MAE test: 17.13 °C

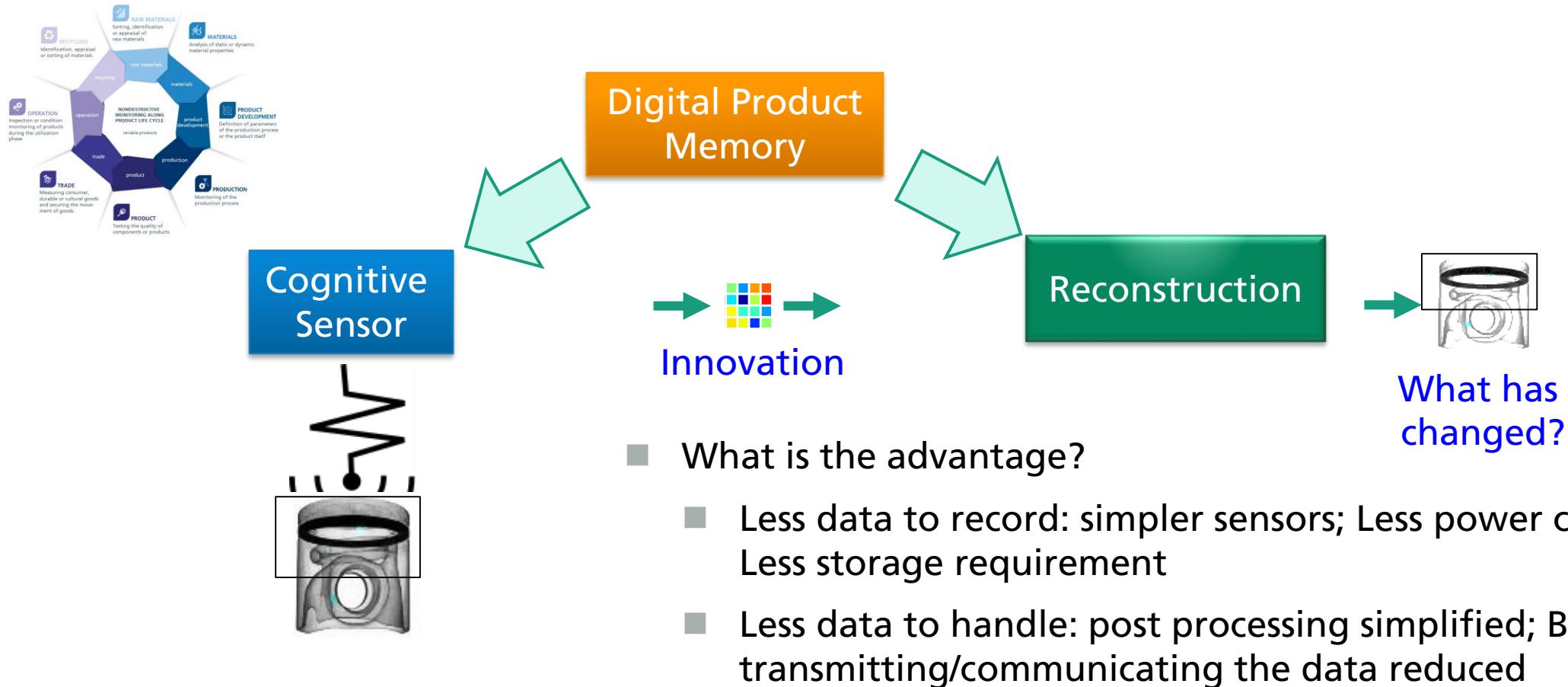


NDT of individual damage conditions K Nearest Neighbours

DBTT
MAE training: 0.0 °C
MAE test: 13.21 °C



ADVANCED CONTINUOUS MONITORING VIA COMPRESSED SENSING



- What is the advantage?
 - Less data to record: simpler sensors; Less power consumption; Less storage requirement
 - Less data to handle: post processing simplified; Bottleneck of transmitting/communicating the data reduced

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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