



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Nuclear Energy

**Office Of Nuclear Energy
Advanced Sensors and Instrumentation
Annual Review Meeting**

**Operator Support Technologies for Fault
Tolerance and Resilience
Rick Vilim (ANL)
Ken Thomas and Ron Boring (INL)**

September 17, 2014

Project Overview (1/3)

■ Background

- Automated systems perform more reliably than humans at rote tasks such as procedures-driven control actions. Humans on the other hand perform much better at system oversight, evaluating complex situations and formulating an appropriate response.
- Advanced equipment fault-detection and identification algorithms can provide the plant operator with tools for a more informed response to equipment faults. Computer-based operator advisory system will permit the operator's response to be more timely compared to one initiated through paper-based procedures

■ Goal

- To improve operational reliability, improve nuclear safety, and reduce human error through the development of advanced NPP computer-based operator support technologies.



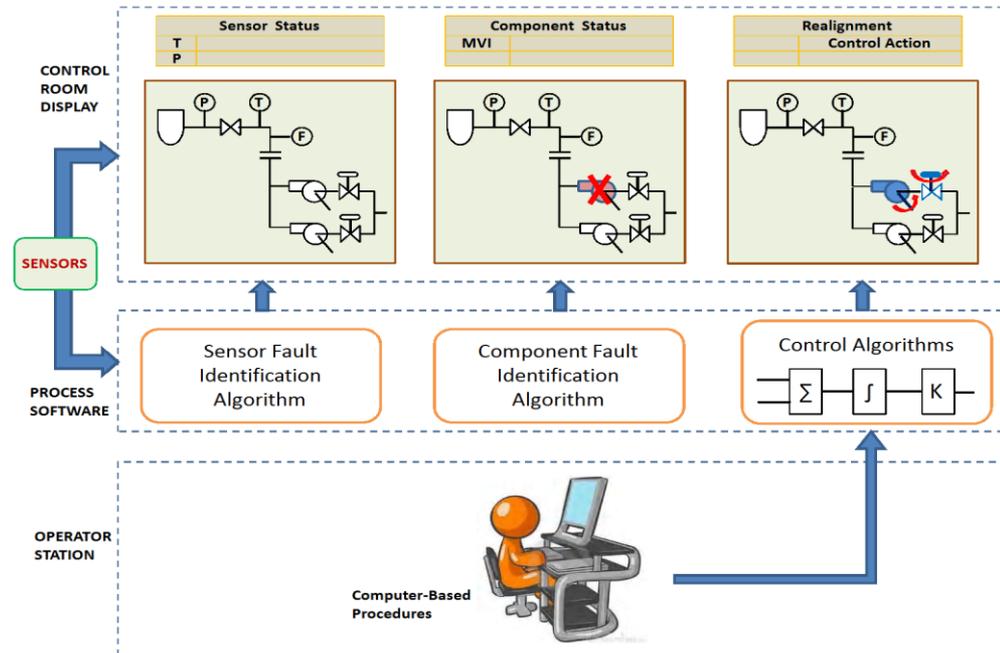
Project Overview (2/3)

■ Objectives

- Develop technology to assist and support operators with complex fault diagnosis and selection of appropriate mitigation control actions
 - Advises NPP control room operators of the time-critical plant conditions and allows them to enable an automated response to mitigate the fault.
- Develop the underlying fault detection and diagnosis algorithms
- Demonstrate on full-plant simulator

■ Participants

- Rick Vilim (ANL)
- Ken Thomas, Ron Boring (INL)





Project Overview (3/3)

■ Schedule

Year	Task
1	<p>INL - Identification and classification of internal faults/degradation along with prioritization. Analysis of likelihood of continued operation.</p> <p>ANL - Conceptual development and initial coding of detection and identification algorithms.</p>
2	<p>INL - Acquire plant simulator for a representative light water reactor plant. Develop concept of Computer Operator Support System</p> <p>ANL - Begin testing fault detection and identification software in standalone fashion using simulator-based test-bed.</p>



Accomplishments (1/8)

- ***Design to Achieve Fault Tolerance and Resilience, INL/EXT-12-27205, September 2012.***
 - Describes opportunities for replacing procedure-based manual control with automated control
 - Describes issues and approaches associated with NPP run-back to house loads following loss-of-load transient
- ***Description of Fault Detection and Identification Algorithms for Sensor and Equipment Failures and Preliminary Tests Using Simulations, ANL/NE-12-57, November 30, 2012.***
 - Presents findings of review of the PRODIAG software developed at ANL for diagnosing component faults in nuclear power and process industry plants
 - Describes plan to modernize the PRODIAG software so that its automated reasoning (AR) capability is more maintainable and extensible. Essentially a rewrite of the software using current generation AR coding techniques.



Accomplishments (2/8)

- ***A Computer Operator Support System, INL/EXT-13-29561, August 2013.***
 - Describes the architecture and design of planned COSS and first-phase implementation of computer-prompted procedures on full-scale simulator.
- ***Comprehensive Tests of Fault Detection and Identification Algorithms for Sensor and Equipment Failures Using Simulations, ANL/NE-12-57, September 30, 2013.***
 - Describes results of simulation-based tests of component fault-diagnosis and sensor validation algorithms and software. Sensitivity of fault diagnosis characterized with respect to sensor types and numbers and to the severity of fault.
- **Invited Article**
 - R.B. Vilim, et al., “Monitoring and Diagnosis of Equipment Faults,” Nuclear Engineering International, November 2013.

Accomplishments (3/8)

- **Readied Full-Scale Simulator (DOE Human Systems Simulation Laboratory or HSSL, located at Idaho National Laboratory)**
 - Prepared target platform for implementation of COSS computer-prompted procedures and follow-on human factor studies





Accomplishments (4/8)

■ Developed Computer Operator Support System Prototype

- Designed protocols for operator interaction with computer-prompted procedures and programmed these on full-scale simulator





Accomplishments (5/8)

■ Developed Computer Operator Support System Prototype (cont'd)

- Defined and developed the operator alarm display
- Developed and demonstrated the fault scenario

The screenshot displays the CVCS COSS (Computer Operator Support System) interface. At the top left, the system is identified as 'CVCS COSS' with tabs for 'P & IDs', 'Procedures', and 'Trends'. A prominent green warning box indicates 'Warning (1 of 1): Detected unidentified Loss of RCS Inventory. Shot clock: 00:05:39'. To the right, a 'Diagnosis' section states: 'Identified 99.9% probability of leak in Demineralizer Loop. System state warrants entering AOP-16. Disregard this warning for 5 minutes.' Buttons for 'Show Me', 'Disregard', 'Enable Reset', and 'Reset COSS' are visible.

The main display area is titled 'AOP - 16' and 'AOP-016 Excessive Primary Plant Leakage'. It includes a 'Purpose' section with a checked checkbox for 'Leakage from outside of CNMT (CVCS)'. The 'Entry Conditions' section has a checked checkbox for 'Unexplained loss of RCS inventory'. A 'Status' box reports: 'COSS identified 99.9% probability of a leak in the Demineralizer System.' A 'Go to Step 1.' button is present.

The 'Operator Actions' section lists three steps, each with a checkbox and a 'Status' box:

- 1. Check RHR in operation**
Status: RHR is not in operation.
- 2. Go To AOP-020 Loss of RCS Inventory Residual Heat Removal While Shutdown.**
- 3. Refer To PEP-110 Emergency**

The 'Response Not Obtained' section contains three 'Go To Step' buttons: 'Go To Step 3.', 'Go To Step 3.', and 'Go To Step 4.'. At the bottom, there are 'Automatic Execution is not available' controls, a 'Clear Procedure' button, and a 'Procedures List' button.

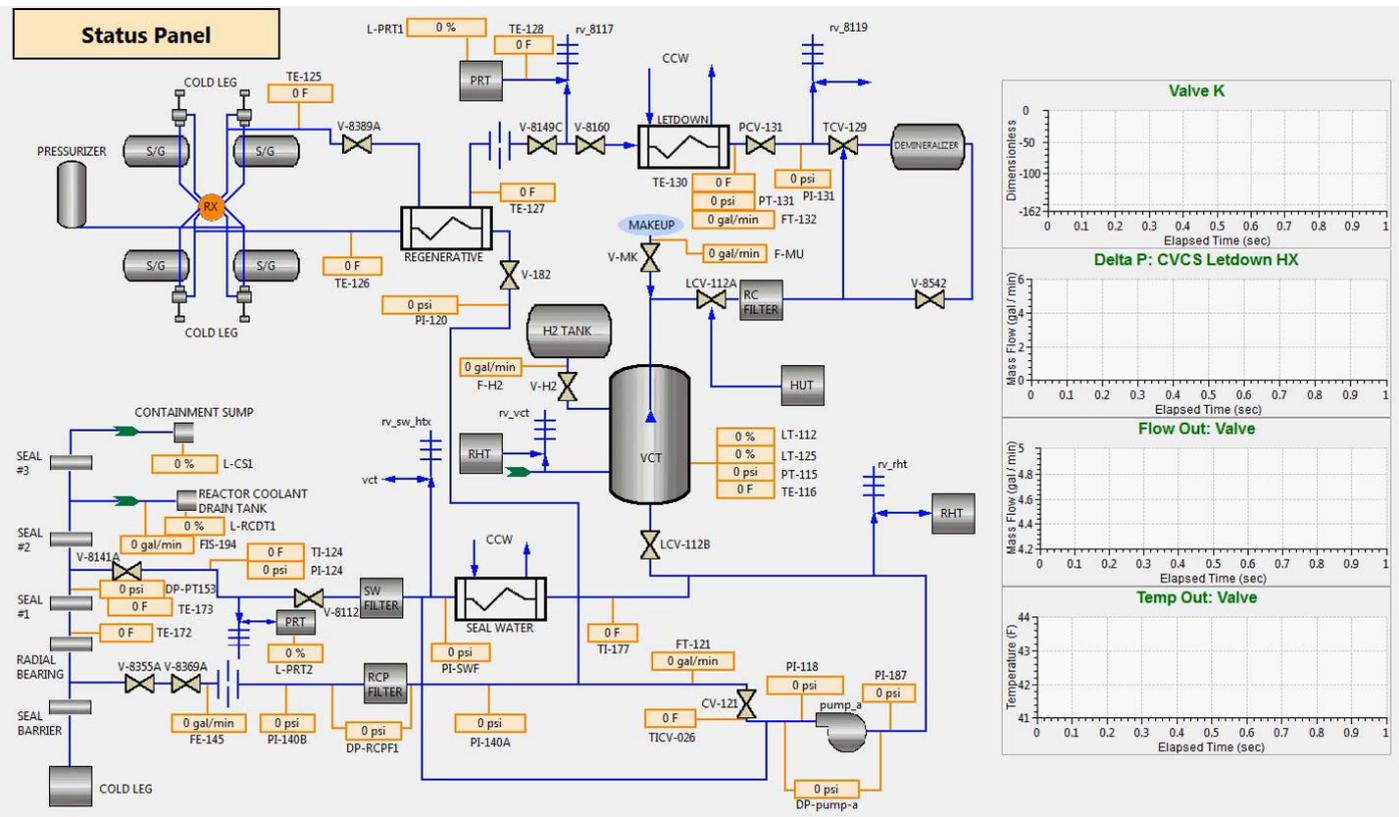
On the right side of the interface, a vertical column of small graphs displays various process parameters, including VCT Level, RMWST Level, VCT Press, RMWST Press, VCT Temp, Regen HX Out T, Charging Press, LD HX Out T, Charging Flow, LD Pressure, Chrg HX Out T, Letdown Flow, Boric Acid Lev, CS-151 Flow, RCS Boron, Power, and 2514 PPM.



Accomplishments (6/8)

■ Created Test-Bed for Fault Diagnosis Algorithms

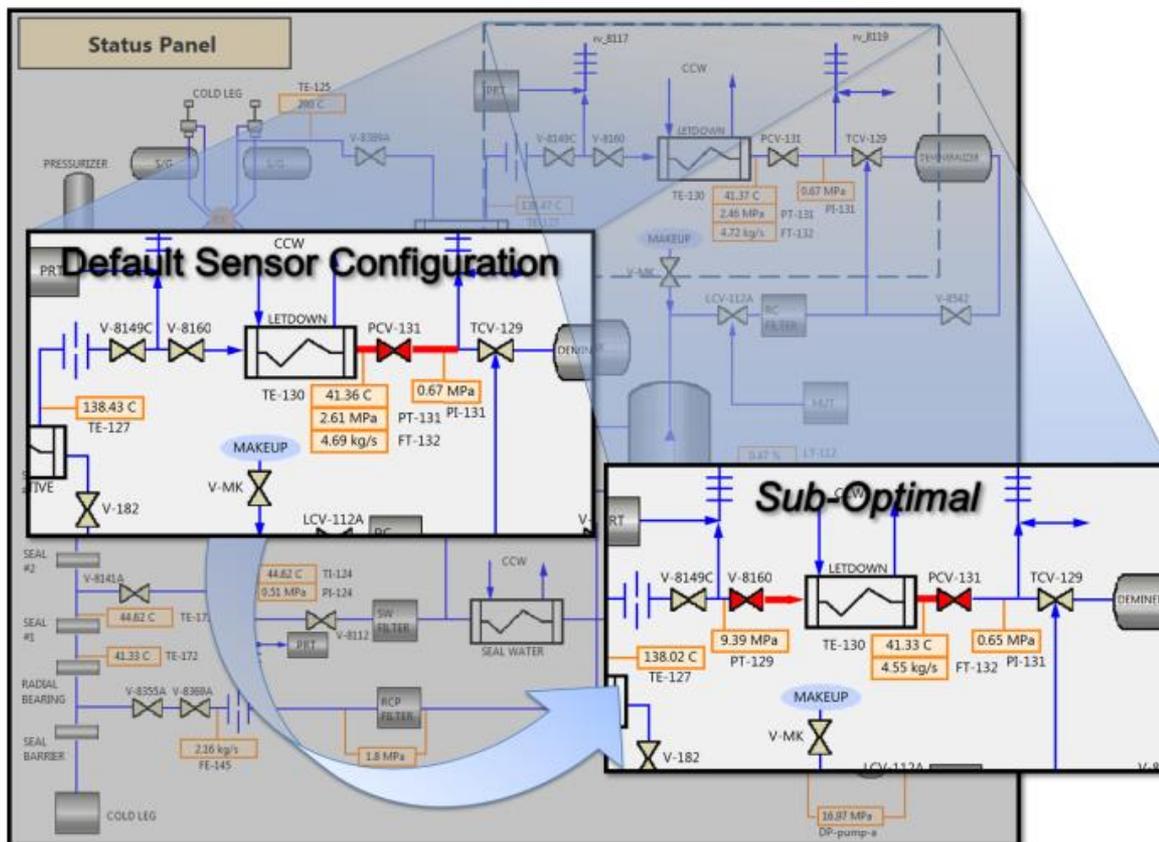
- Generated Chemical and Volume Control System (CVCS) simulation data with capability for injecting faults





Accomplishments (8/8)

- Characterized Sensitivity of Fault Diagnosis to Types and Numbers of Sensors and to Severity of the Fault





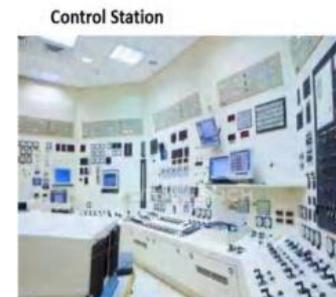
Technology Impact (1/2)

- **Diagnosis of Component Faults Presently Limited by the Need for Operator Reasoning at the Sensor Level**
 - This work, through quantitative reasoning, elevates these tasks to the level of the component and its system allowing for more informed operator control actions
 - Method is generic and applicable to industrial processes – nuclear power, oil and gas, etc.
 - Improve plant safety with respect to faults through quantitative reasoning
- **Events Handled Manually by Operators Could Benefit from New Technology that Combines the Best of Both: Fast Automatic Response with Accurate Diagnosis and Nuanced Actions**
 - Would mitigate plant transients much quicker and avoid reactor trips and safety system actuations

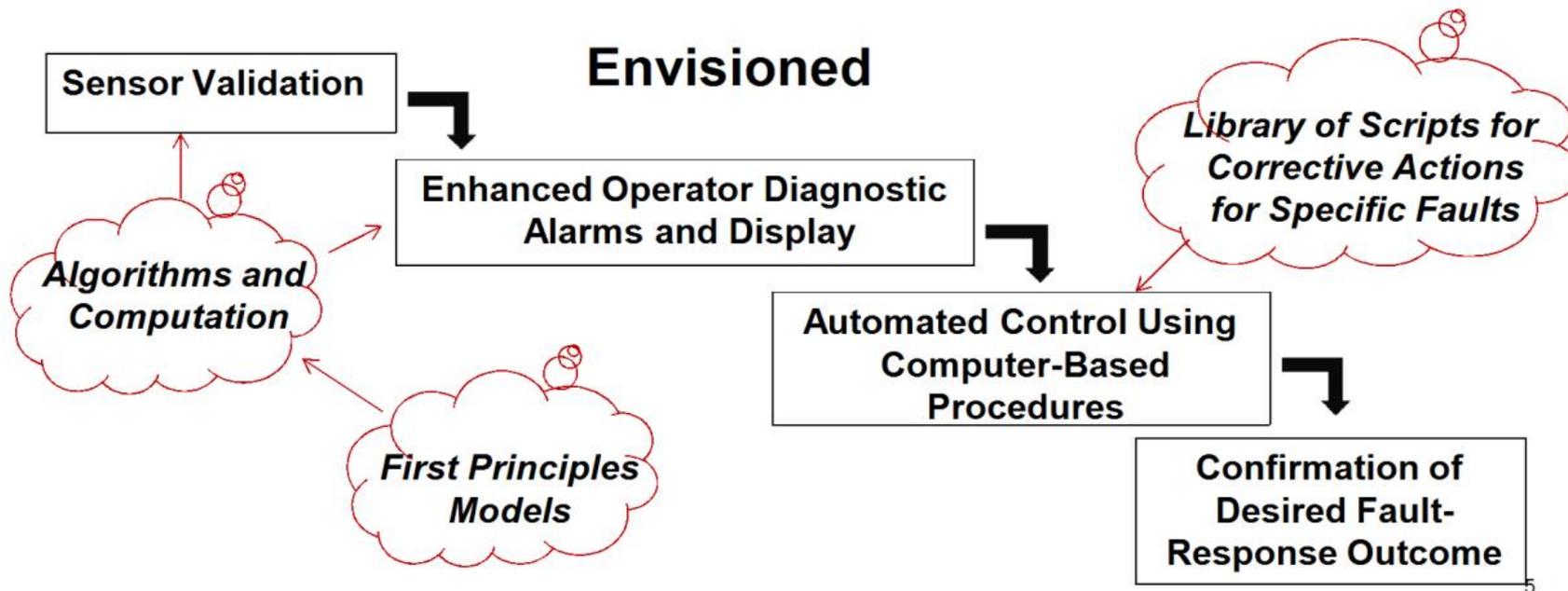


Technology Impact (2/2)

Today



Envisioned





Conclusion

- **Next-Generation Operator Support Technology**
 - Improves operational reliability
 - Improves nuclear safety
 - Reduces human error
- **Directly Supports Future Projects in the LWRS II&C Pathway**
- **Enables Advanced Concepts of Operation for New Reactor Types**
- **Supports the Advanced Distributed Control Systems Now Being Implemented in Many of the Current Operating Plants**