



Transmission of Information by Acoustic Communication Along Metal Pathways in Nuclear Facilities

Advanced Sensors and Instrumentation Annual Webinar

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Project Overview

Goal and Objective

 Demonstrate ability to transmit information through physical boundaries at a nuclear facility

• Participants (2019)

 Alexander Heifetz, Dmitry Shribak, Sasan Bakhtiari, Richard B.
Vilim – Argonne, Xin Huang, Boyang Wang, Jafar Saniie – Illinois Tech, Andrew C. Singer - UIUC

Schedule

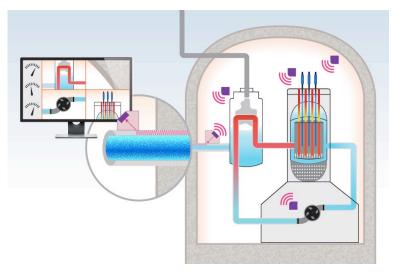
- Y1: developed system requirements and implemented ultrasonic communication setup on a pipe
- Y2: demonstrated ultrasonic data transmission on room temperature pipe
- Y3: demonstrated ultrasonic data transmission on elevated temperature pipe

Deliverables

- Final Report for Transmission of Information by Acoustic Communication along Metal Pathways in Nuclear Facilities, ANL-19/42, September 30, 2019.
- Evaluation of Acoustic Channel Capacity for Complex Piping Topology, ANL-19/28, August 30, 2019.
- Small-Scale Demonstration of Communication LAN Prototype, August 15, 2019.
- Tradeoffs in Parameter Values for Optimal Performance, ANL-19/11, March 29, 2019.

Developed System Specification

- Focused on acoustic transmission of information in an out of the containment building
- Containment walls are 4 to 5 feet thick concrete with steel liner
 - Blocks RF transmission
- Proposed acoustic communication system at a nuclear facility would transmit information on steel pipes already in place for nuclear reactor operation



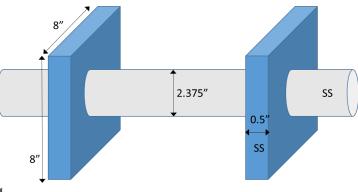
Developed System Specification

- Identified charging line stainless steel pipe of chemical volume control system (CVCS) as viable conduit for information transmission in and out of containment building
 - Pipe penetrates containment wall through a tunnel in concrete sealed on both ends by steel plates
- Transducer operating conditions are specified by containment isolation function

Parameter	Normal	Accident
Temperature	50-120 °F	300 °F
Pressure	atmospheric	70 psig, max
Relative Humidity	30-100 %	100 %
Radiation	50 rads/hr	150 Mrads/hr

Typical environmental stresses on containment isolation function components

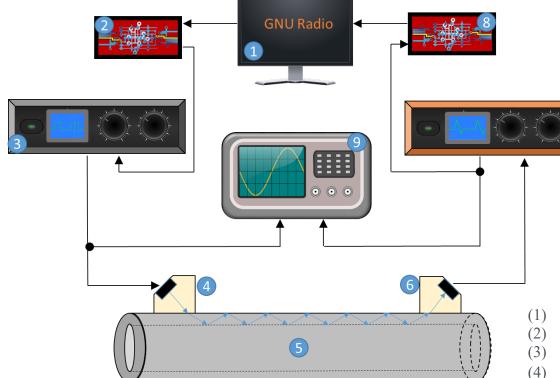
- Developed test article for proof-ofprinciple studies
 - Schedule 160 stainless steel pipe with baffle plates to simulate mechanical constraints at actual NPP
 - Demonstrated resilience of ultrasonic data transmission over pipe to low frequency noise
 - Experimentally simulated process noise with mechanical shaker vibrating a pipe
 - Vibrated pipe with 100Hz, 1KHz, 10KHz
 - Observed no interference effect on ultrasonic 2MHz shear wave informationcarrying signal





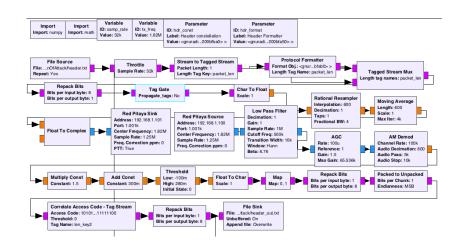
Frequencytunable mechanical shaker in contact with pipe

Developed Nuclear Pipe Ultrasonic Communication System



- (1) Digital computer with GNURadio software
- 2) RedPitaya transmitter board
- (3) Power amplifier,
- (4) Angled-wedge mounted PZT transmitting refracted shear waves
- (5) Stainless steel pipe
- (6) Angled-wedge mounted PZT receiving shear waves
- (7) Low noise amplifier
- (8) RedPitaya receiver board
- (9) Digital oscilloscope

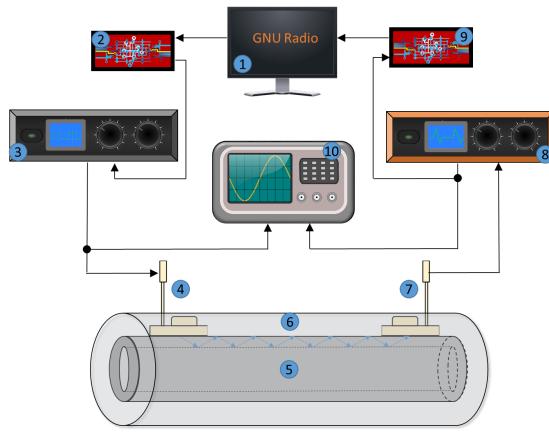
- Ultrasonic image transmission on a pipe at room temperature
 - Developed ASK communication protocol in GNURadio environment
 - Transducers are separated by 170cm on a pipe
 - Carrier frequency is 1.8MHz
 - 2Kbps data rate (bit pulse duration is 500 µs)
 - BER~10⁻³





32KB image

 Developed Ultrasonic Communication System on Elevated Temperature Pipes



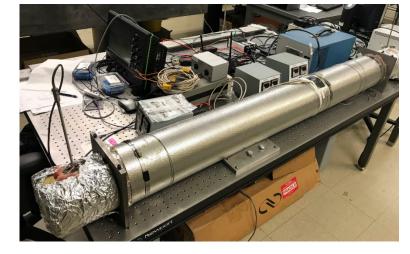
- (1) Digital computer with GNURadio software
- (2) RedPitaya transmitter board
- (3) Power amplifier
- (4) LiNbO₃ ultrasonic transmitter
- (5) Stainless steel pipe
- (6) Thermal insulation layer
- (7) LiNbO₃ ultrasonic receiver
- (8) Low noise amplifier
- (9) RedPitaya receiver board
- (10) Digital oscilloscope.

- Ultrasonic image transmission on a heated pipe
 - Used the ASK transmission protocol implemented in GNURadio environment
 - ISI suppressed with RRC filter
 - Pipe heated to 50°C and 150°C
 - Transducers separated by 170cm on a pipe
 - Carrier frequency is 728 kHz
 - 10KBps data rate (bit pulse duration is 100µs)
 - BER ~10⁻³





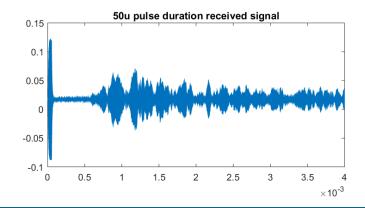
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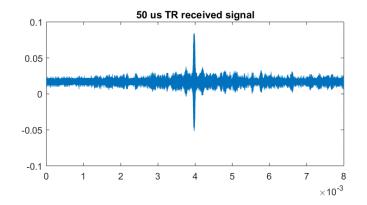


- Complex piping topology in representative environment
 - Developed bent piping test article for signal transmission evaluation



Demonstrated signal transmission with time-reversal modulation





Publications/Presentations

- **One** paper under review in *IEEE Transactions of Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics and Frequency Control*
- One paper to be submitted to Nuclear Technology
- Four papers in Proceedings of IEEE International Ultrasonics Symposium (IUS)
- Four papers in Proceedings of IEEE International Conference on Electro/ Information Technology (EIT) (including Best Paper Award)
- One paper in Proceedings of Nuclear Plant Instrumentation, Control, and Human-Machine Interface Technologies (NPIC&HMIT)
- One paper to appear in *Transactions of ANS Winter Meeting*
- Submitted R&D100 application
- Project work profiled twice by ANL Media Office

Technology Impact

- Advances the state of the art for nuclear application
 - Provides capability to transmit information across physical barriers at a nuclear facility using in-place piping infrastructure
- Supports the DOE-NE research mission
 - Develops new means of secure and accident-resilient communication at a nuclear facility applicable to different reactor types
- Impacts the nuclear industry
 - Helps to increase safety of existing and future nuclear power plants
- Will be commercialized
 - US Patent Application 15/947,303 has been filed by A. Heifetz, R.B. Vilim, S. Bakhtiari in 2018.

Conclusion

- Demonstrated information transmission on nuclear grade stainless steel pipe using ultrasonic transducers
 - Demonstrated high-bitrate ultrasonic transmission of images on a pipe at simulated normal and post-accident conditions
 - Conducted preliminary studies for ultrasonic communication over piping manifolds
- Contact Information
 - <u>aheifetz@anl.gov</u>
 - 630-252-4429

Clean. Reliable. Nuclear.