

# Water channel thickness estimation through high frequency ultrasonic measurements

Post Examination of the Reactor high flux Single Element with Ultra-Sounds

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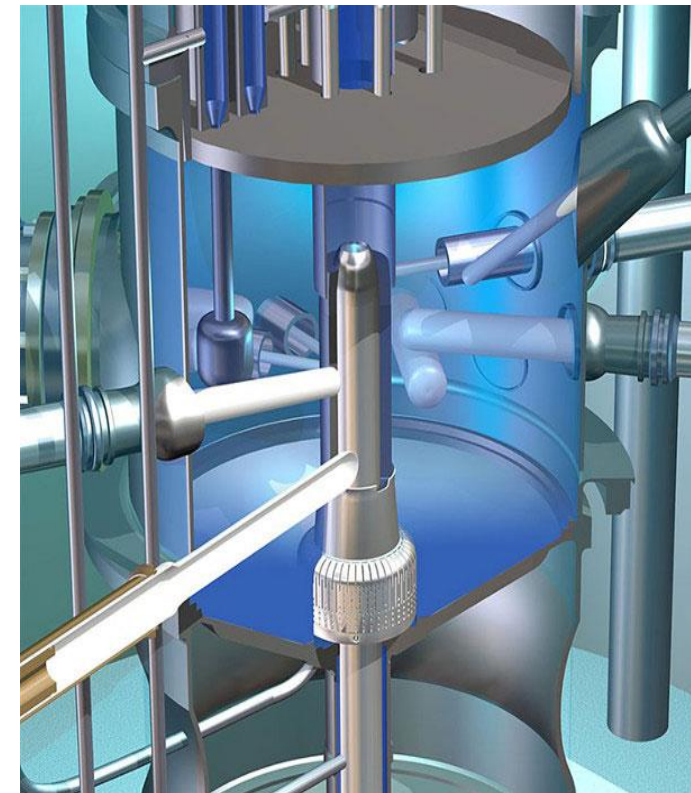
# Project Challenge description

## The ILL High Flux Reactor

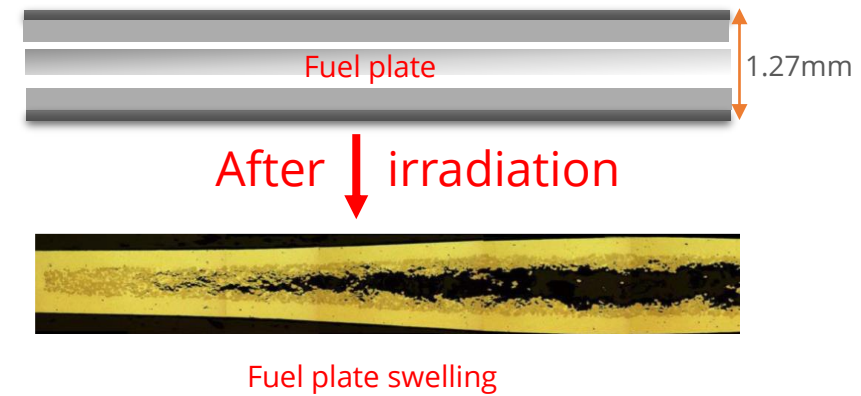
*Objective:* Development of a **high frequency ultrasonic** device for measuring **the inter-plate distance** to characterize the swelling of fuel plates.

High Flux Reactor of 58 MW of thermal power

Fuel element

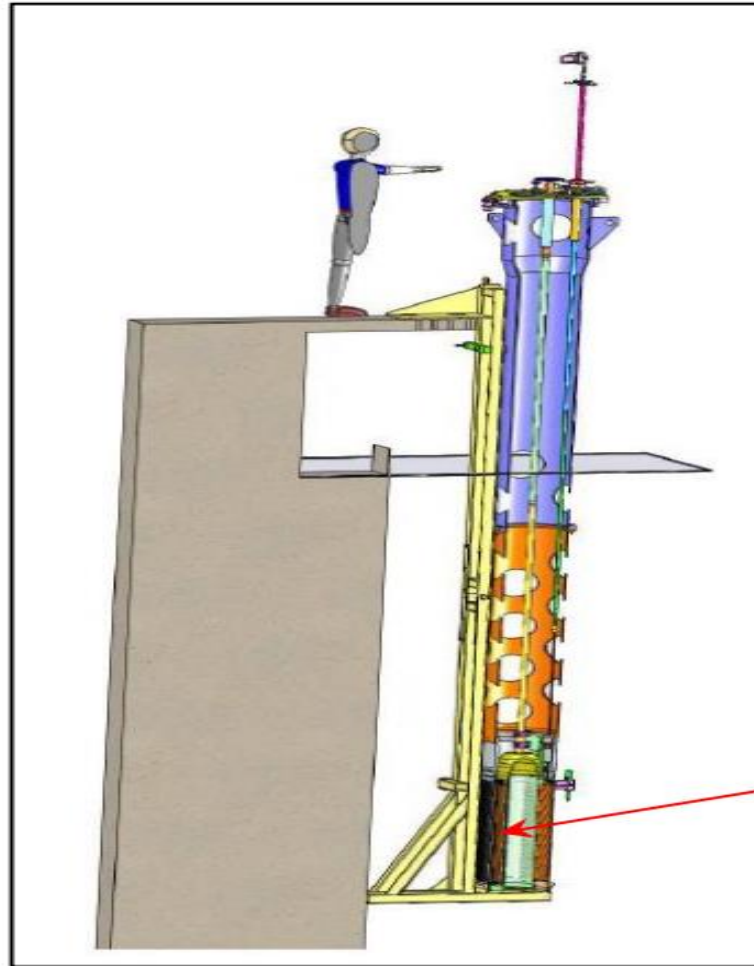


Neutron Flux



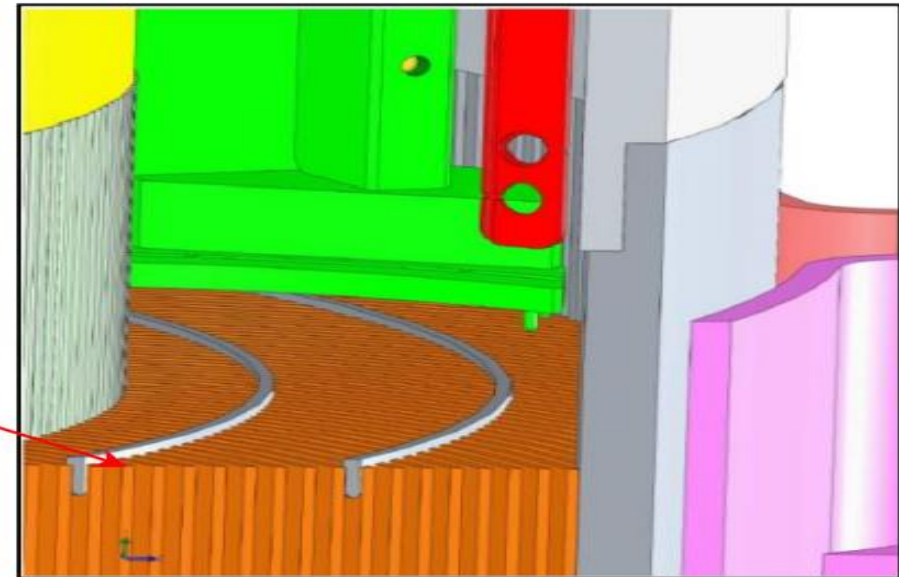
# Measurement Constraints

## The ILL High Flux Reactor



- Difficult access constraints;
- Microscopic structure modifications;
- High-radiative environment.

Fuel plate



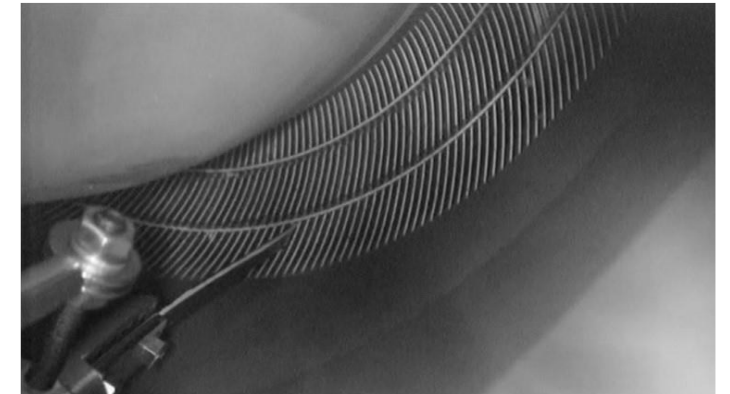
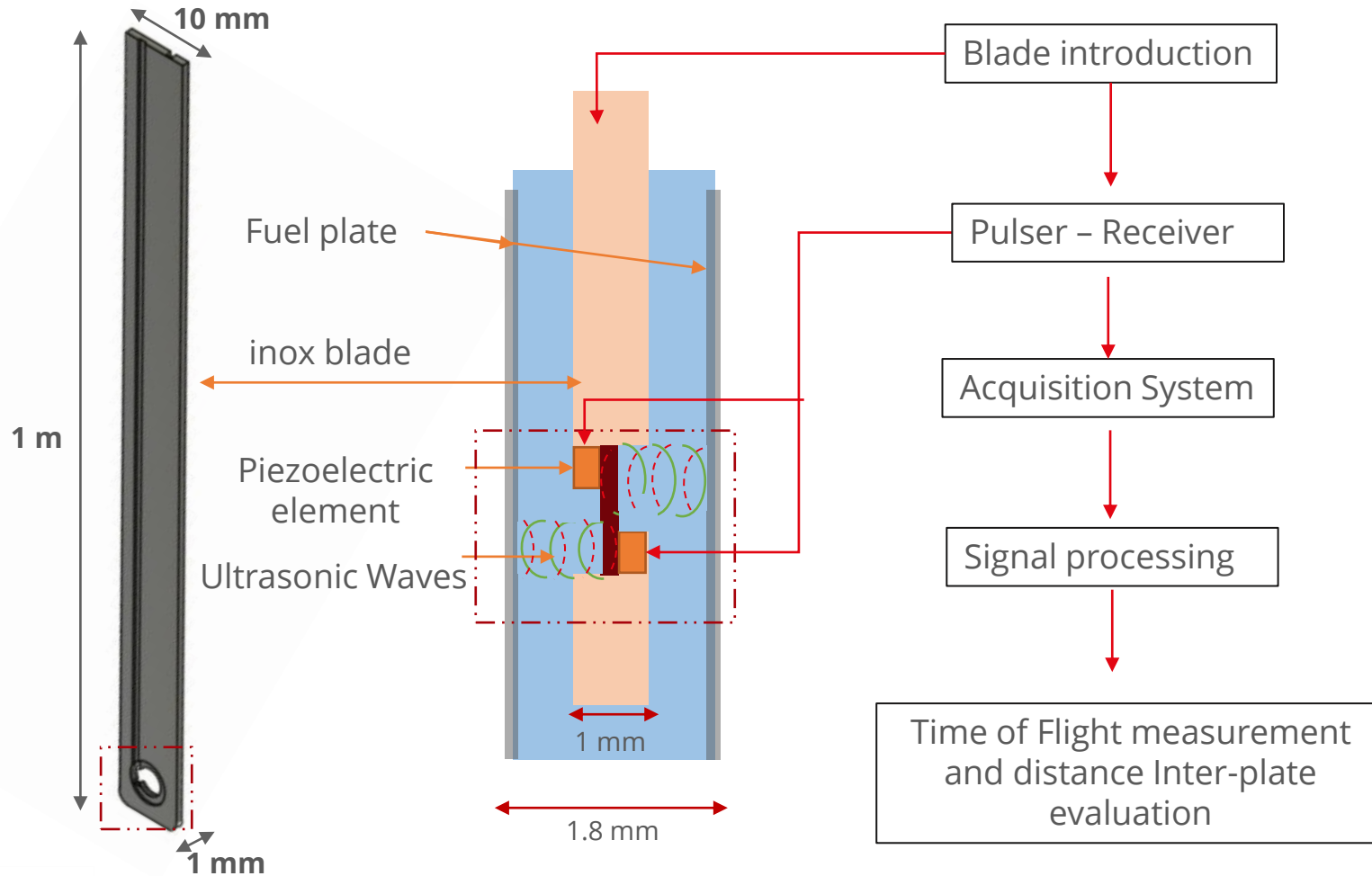
# Outline

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- ❖ Project Challenge description
- ❖ Non destructive high frequency ultrasonic device
- ❖ Ultrasound field modeling
- ❖ Laboratory experiment
- ❖ Conclusion and prospects

# Non destructive high frequency ultrasonic device

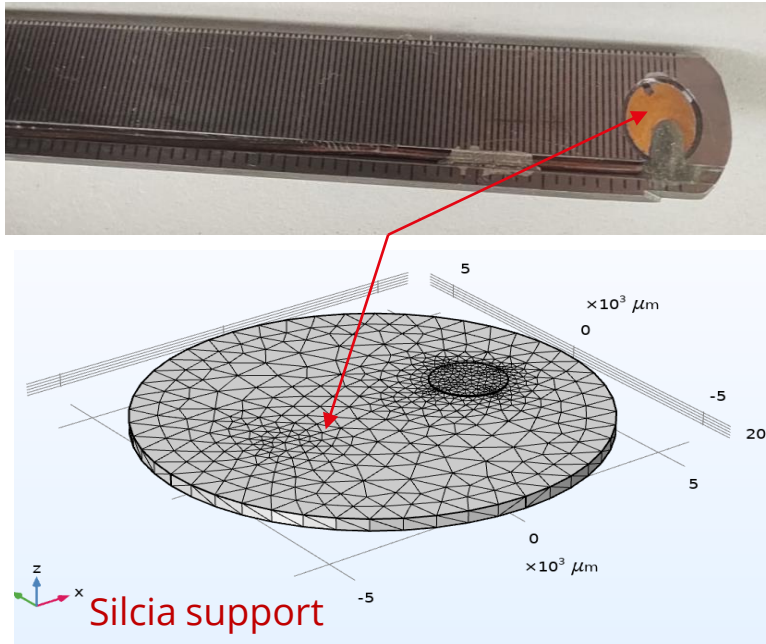
## Distance Measurement Principle



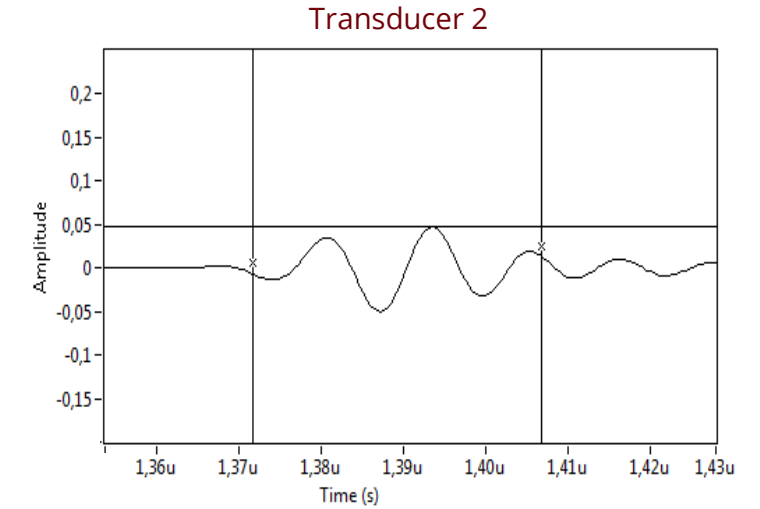
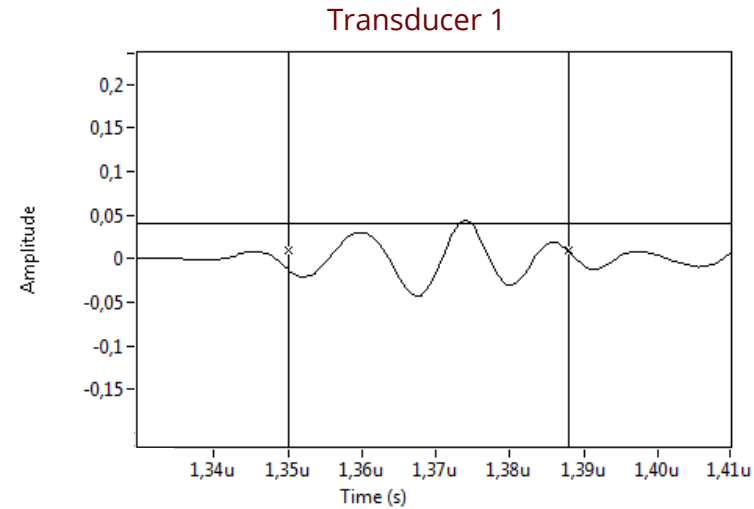
Fuel plate

# Non destructive high frequency ultrasonic device

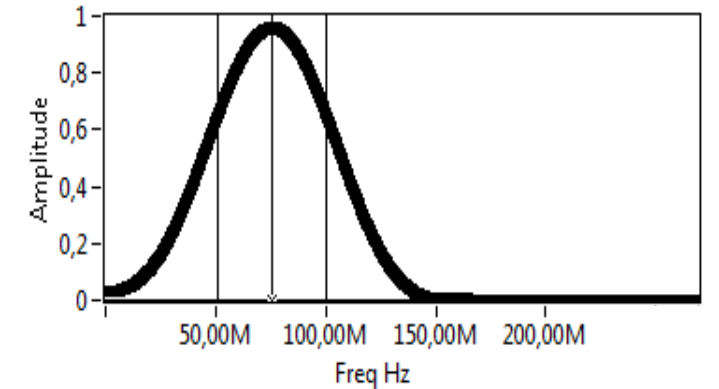
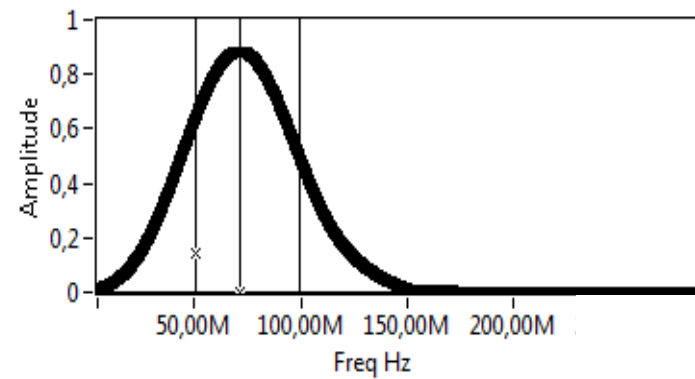
## Resonance Frequency of transducers



### Time signal response



### Central frequency of the ultrasonic transducer



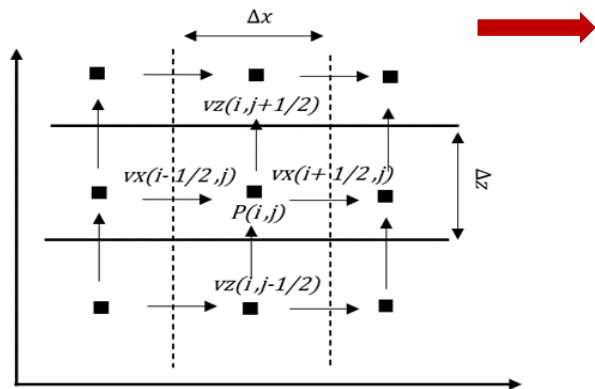
Transducer 1	Transducer 2
$f_{rés} = 70 \text{ MHz}$	$f_{rés} = 72 \text{ MHz}$

# Ultrasound field modeling

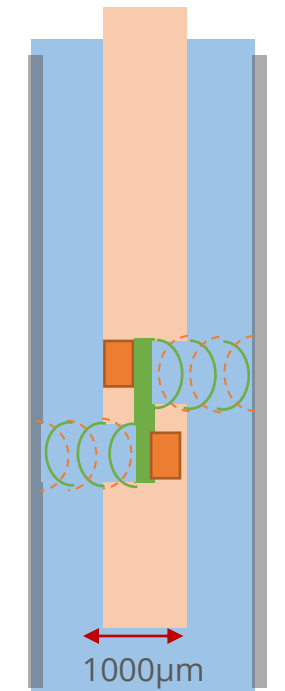
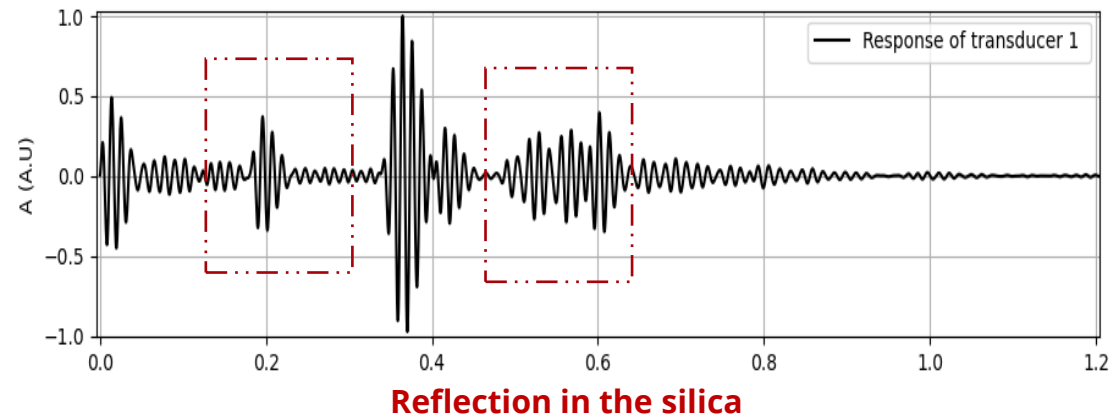
## Implementation of Finite Difference Time Domain ( FDTD) method

➔ Estimate the behavior of the acoustic field

- Understanding the generation of the signal and evaluate the cross talk within the transducers
  - Modeling the wave equation in the time domain
    - Approximation of the spatial and temporal derivatives



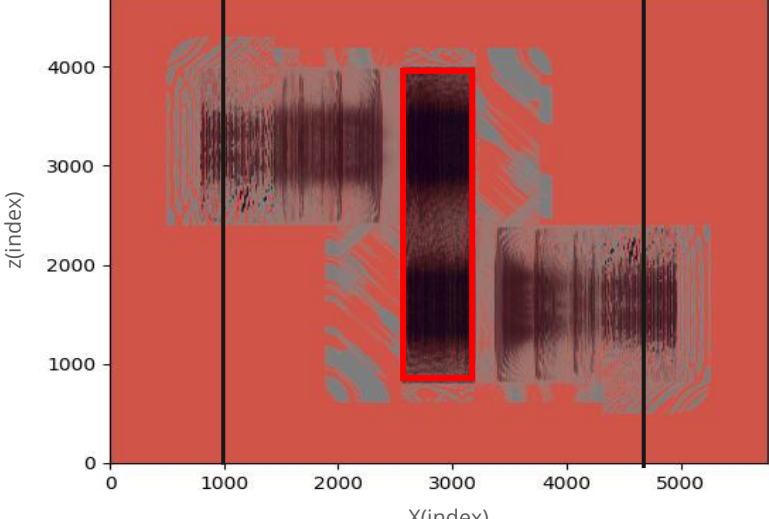
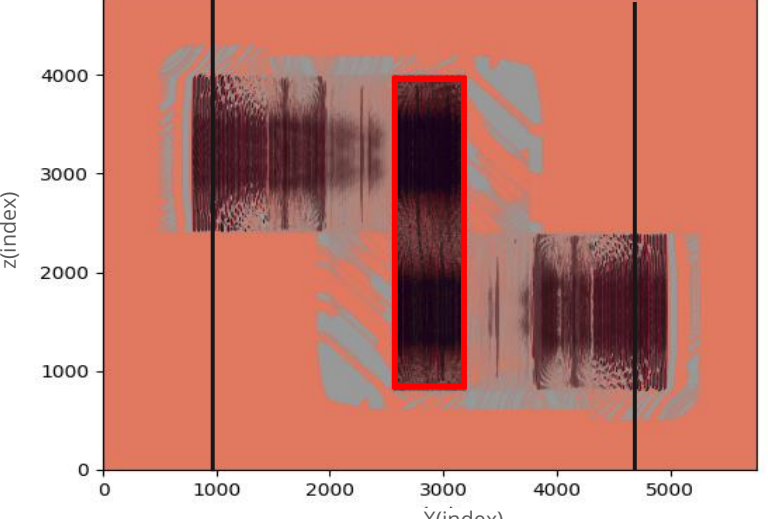
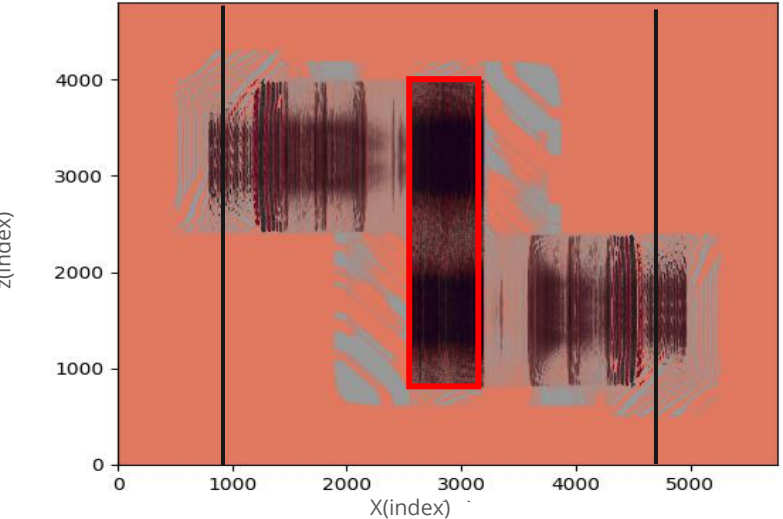
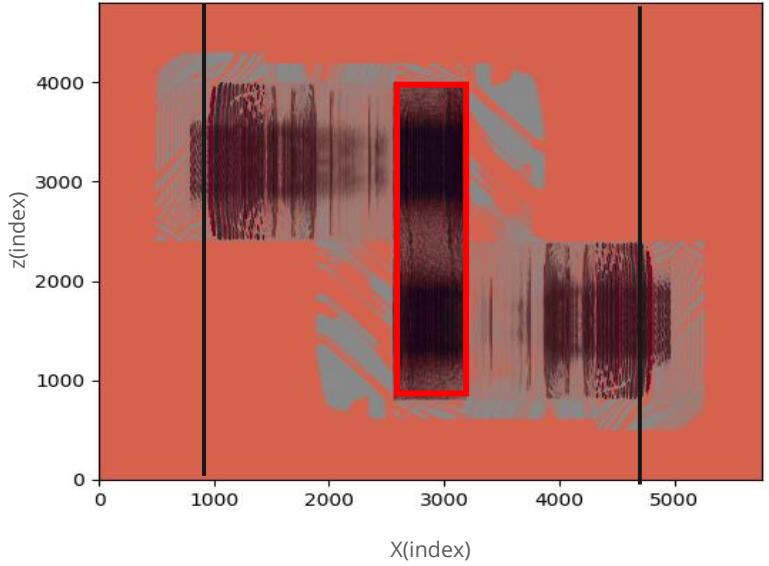
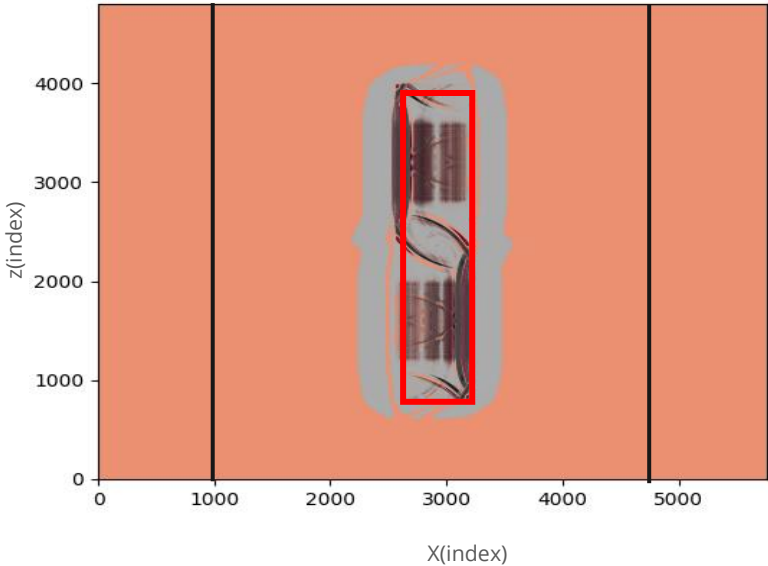
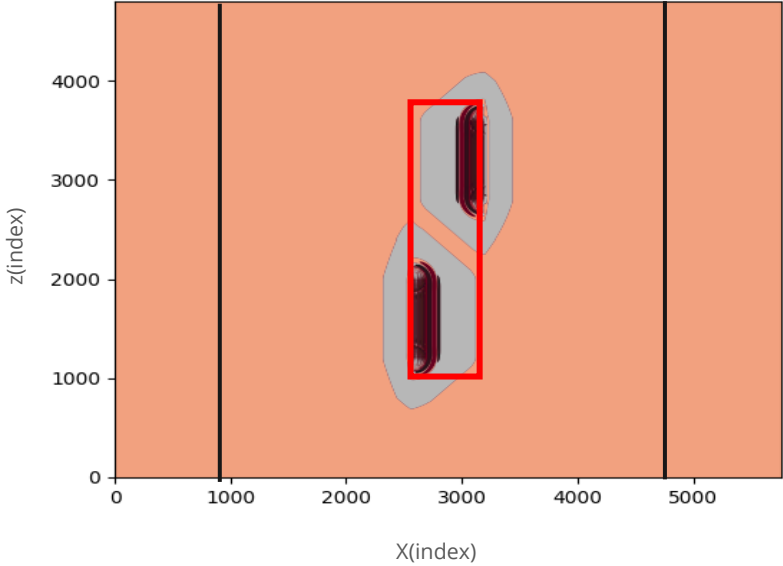
▪ Rectangular mesh



1800 μm

Model Structure

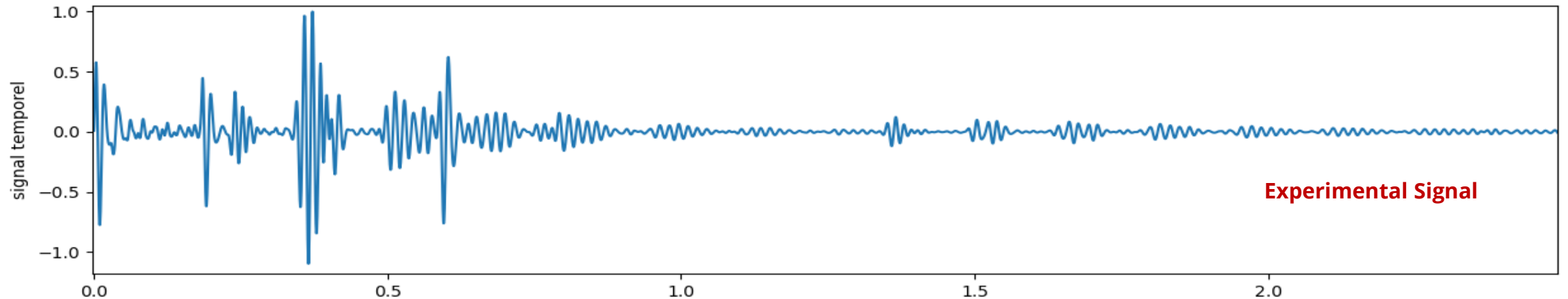
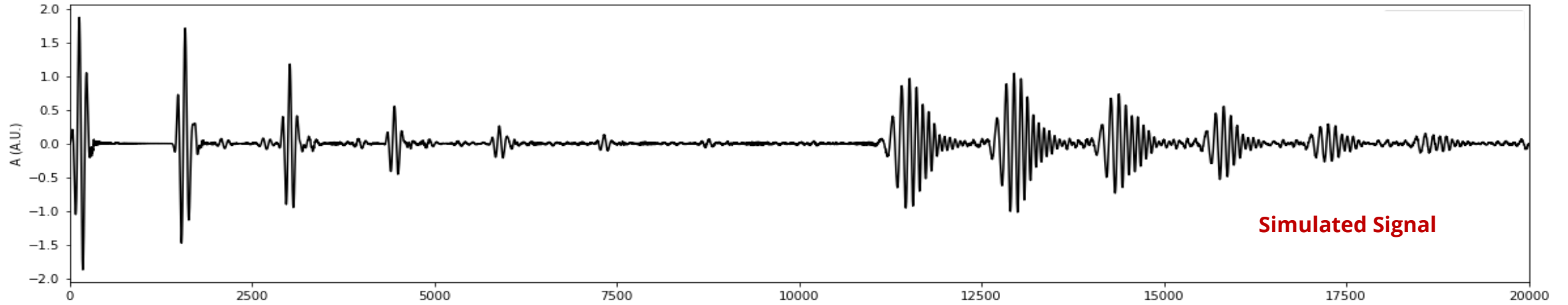
# FDTD Computation of the wave propagation in the model structure





# FDTD Computation of the wave propagation in the model structure

Acquired reflected ultrasonic and simulated signals comprising the two series of echoes.



# Laboratory Experiments

## Guiding system for device control

- Stabilized ultrasonic device positioning system allowing acquisitions at 70 MHz .

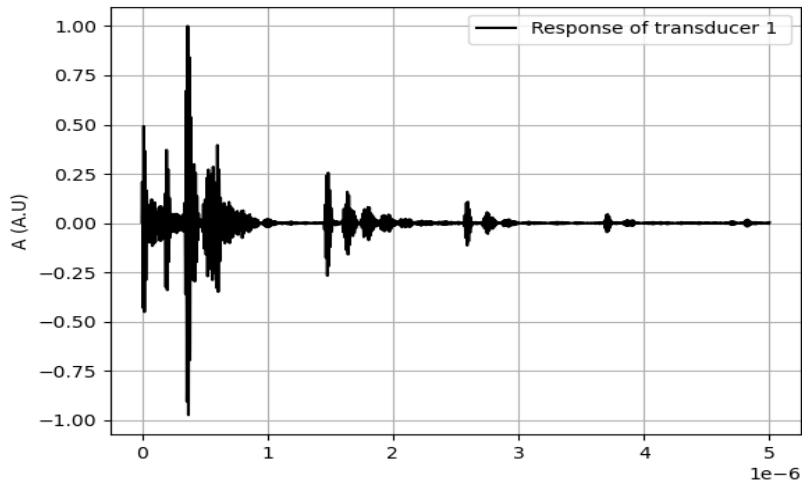
Alignement :

- $R(x)$  ,  $R(y)$  ,  $R(z)$

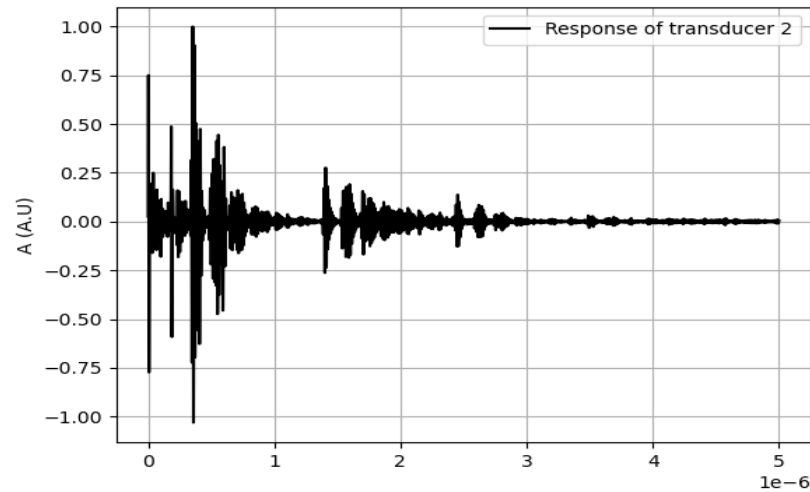
Distance inter-plaque measurement:

- $T(y)$  ,  $T(z)$

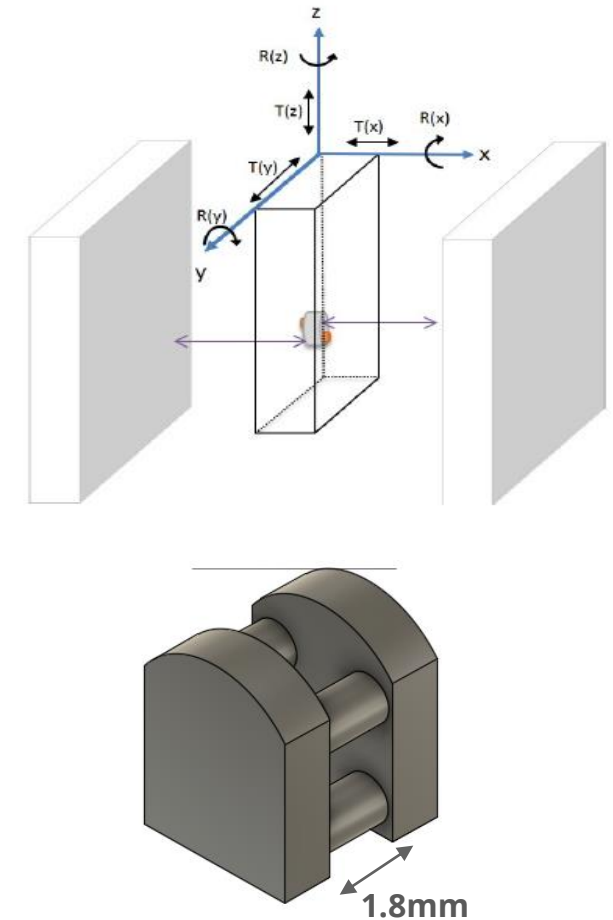
Response of transducer 1



Response of transducer 2

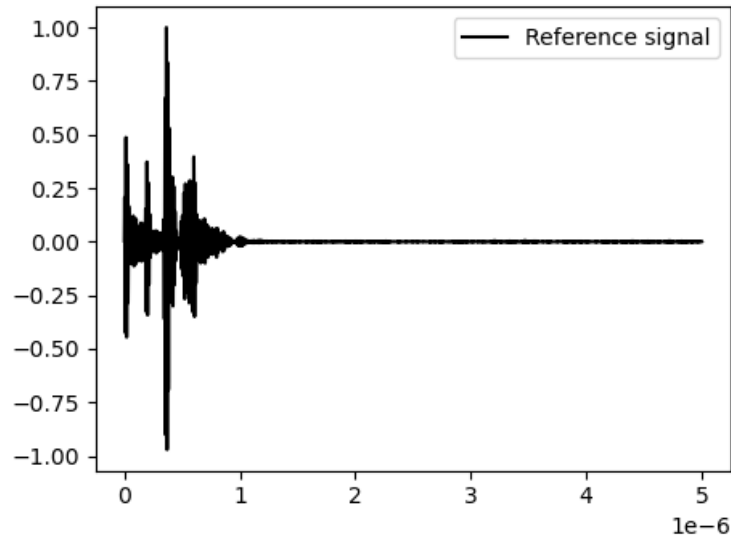


Acquired reflected ultrasonic signal comprising two series of echoes.

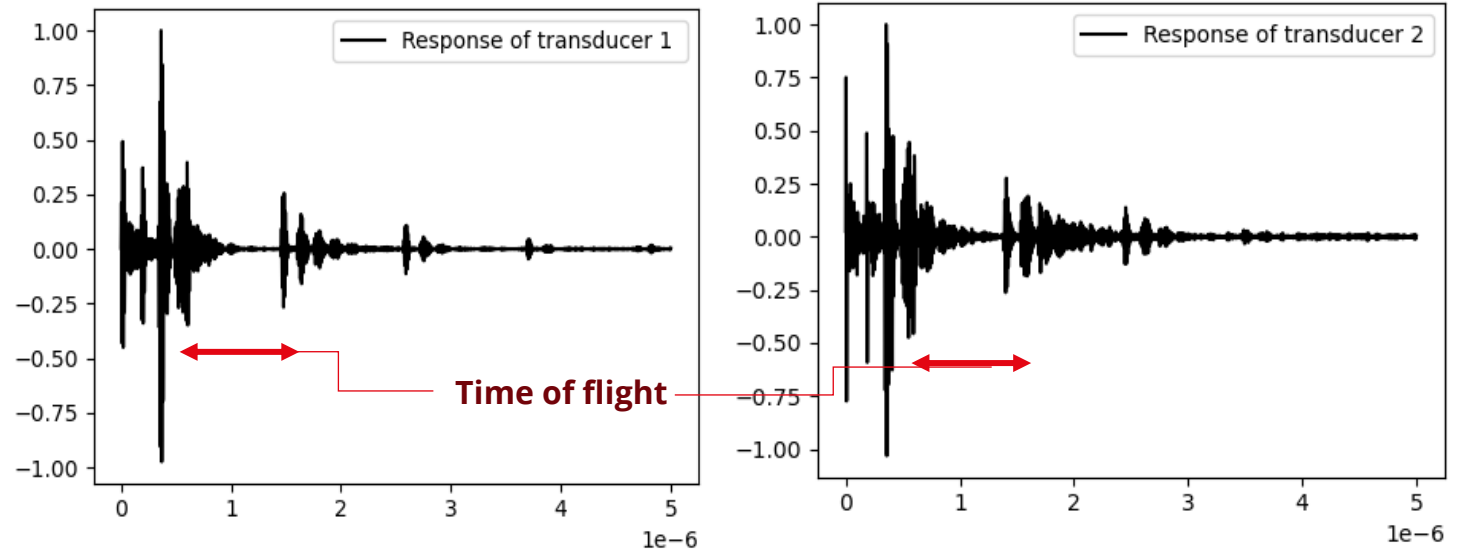


# Distance inter-plate measurement

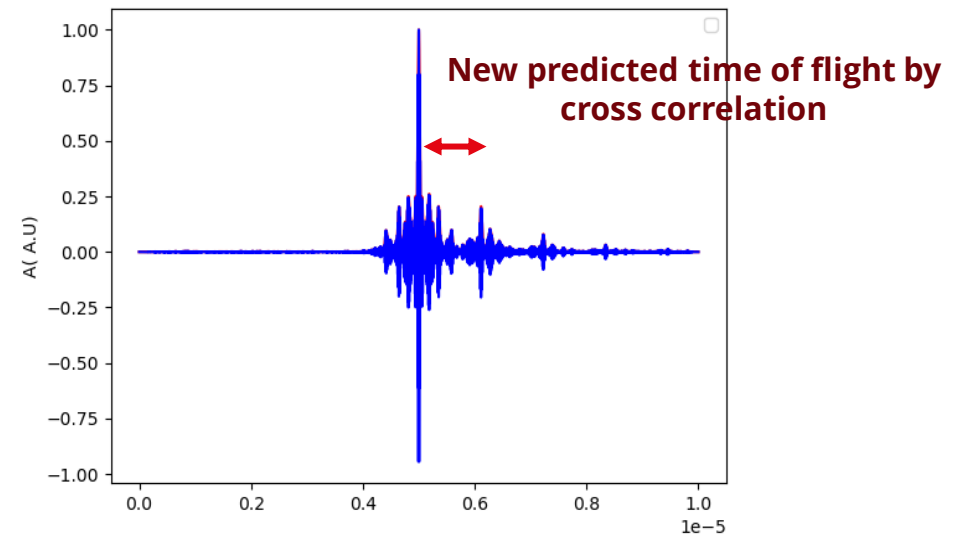
Signal with one echo serie



Signals with two echo series

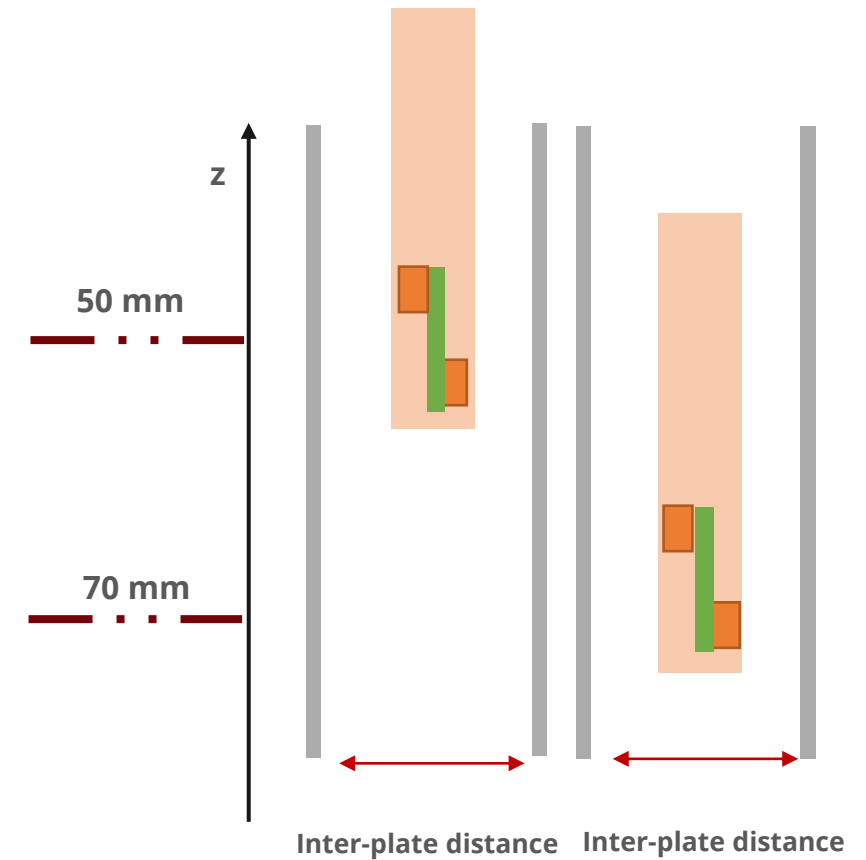
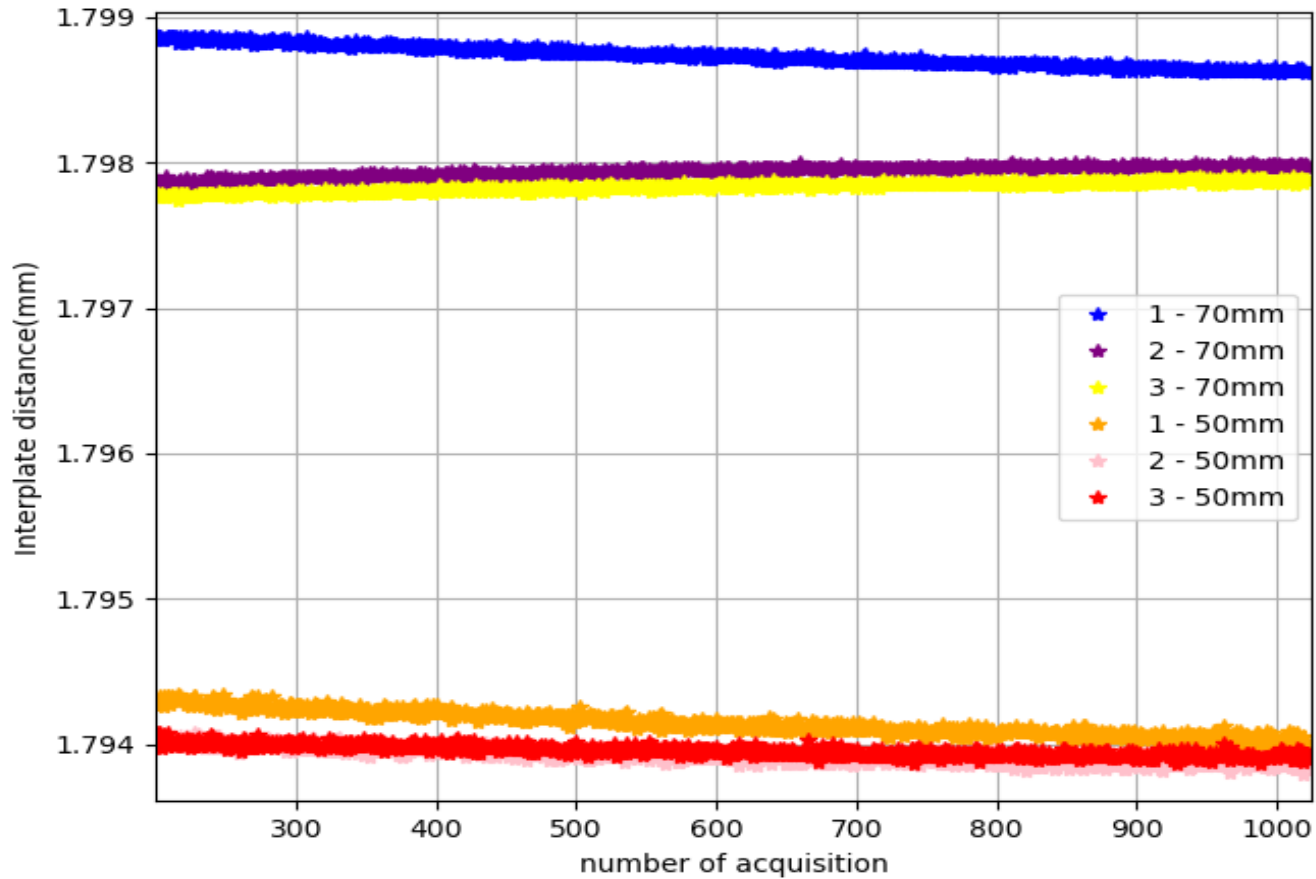


Cross-correlation between the two echo series



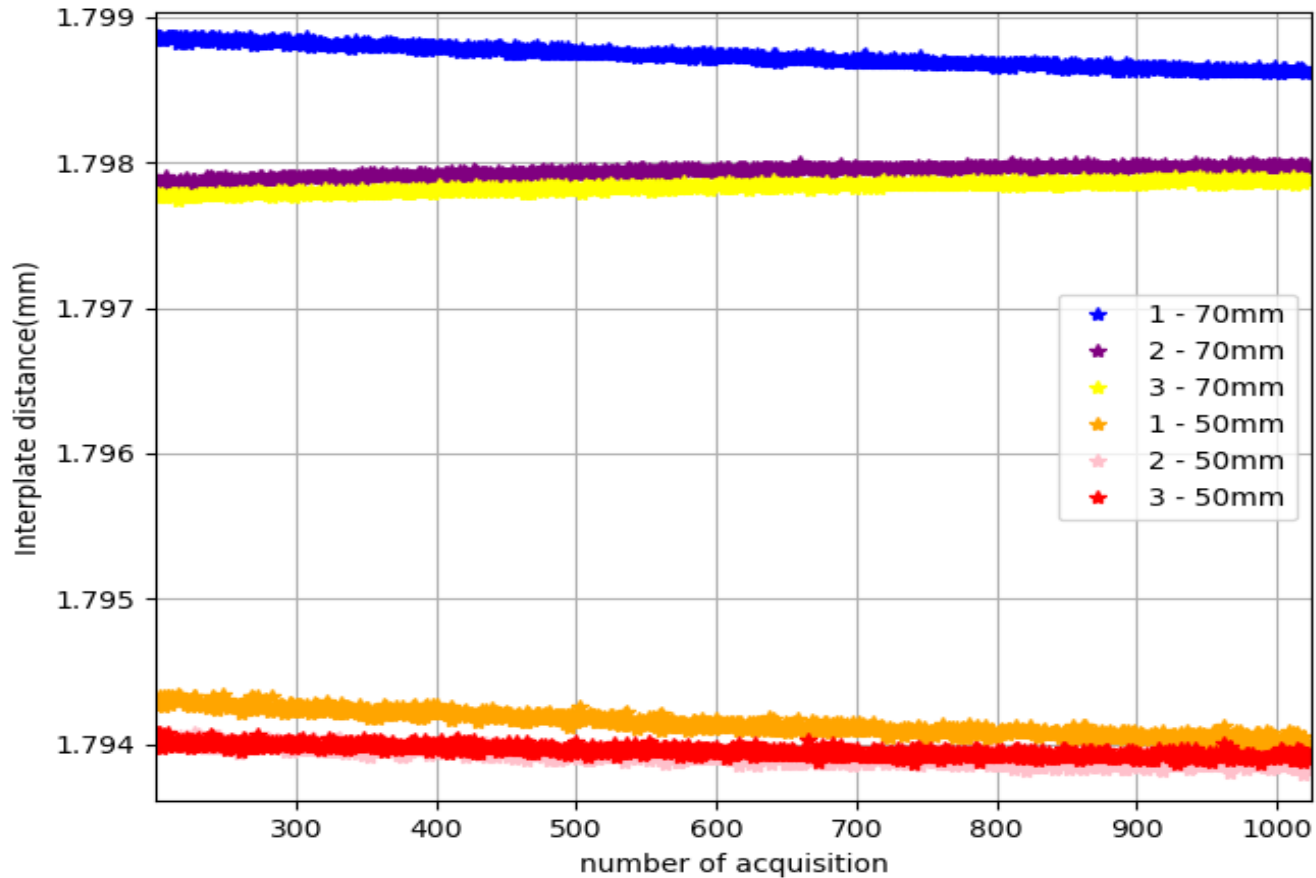
## Distance inter-plate measurement

Distance measurement through the evaluation of the time of flight between two series of echoes and the ultrasonic velocity



## Distance inter-plate measurement

Distance measurement through the evaluation of the time of flight between two series of echoes and the ultrasonic velocity



Position	Mean	Standard deviation
<b>1_70 mm</b>	1.7987 mm	0.09 $\mu\text{m}$
<b>2_70 mm</b>	1.7979 mm	0.07 $\mu\text{m}$
<b>3_70 mm</b>	1.7978 mm	0.05 $\mu\text{m}$
<b>1_30 mm</b>	1.7941 mm	0.12 $\mu\text{m}$
<b>2_30 mm</b>	1.7939 mm	0.09 $\mu\text{m}$
<b>3_30 mm</b>	1.7939 mm	0.06 $\mu\text{m}$

## Conclusion

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- Development of a high frequency ultrasonic device for the distance inter-plate measurement ;
- Modeling of the wave propagation within the model structure by the finite difference ;
- A high accuracy with the experimental signal.

## Prospects

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- Development of a guiding system for device control into the fuel element ;
- The next in situ measurement compaign inside the HFR through the new ultrasonic device and its measurement bench ;
- Inter-plate distance line scan experiments with high resolution.

Thanks for your attention

