

Can We Use Machine Learning to Control Nuclear Power Plants?

April 2023

Jacob A Farber





DISCLAIMER

This information was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the U.S. Government. Neither the U.S. Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness, of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. References herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trade mark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the U.S. Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government or any agency thereof.

Can We Use Machine Learning to Control Nuclear Power Plants?

Jacob A Farber

April 2023

Idaho National Laboratory Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415

http://www.inl.gov

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy Under DOE Idaho Operations Office Contract DE-AC07-05ID14517

Can We Use Machine Learning to Control Nuclear Power Plants?

Acknowledgements

Idaho National Laboratory

Ahmad Al Rashdan

Craig Primer

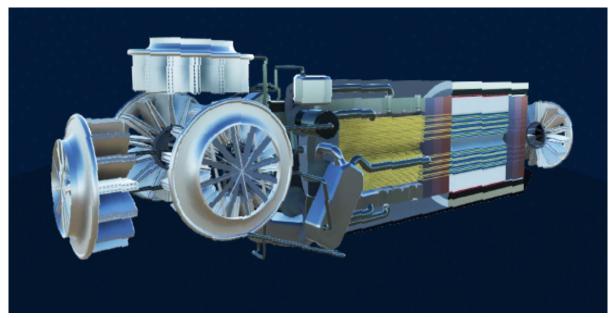
Maria Coelho

Vaibhav Yadav





Advanced reactors will be highly autonomous and remotely controlled, and will operate at variable power ratings and in rural locations



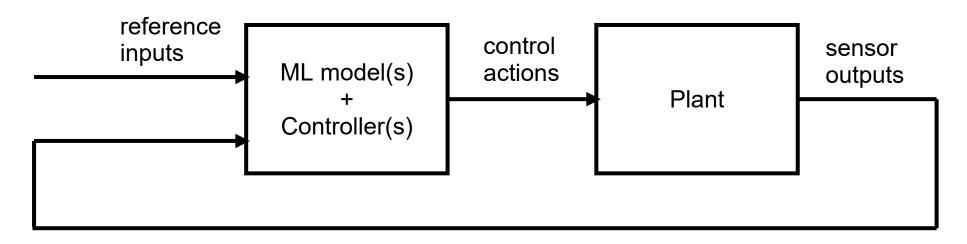
https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/what-nuclear-microreactor

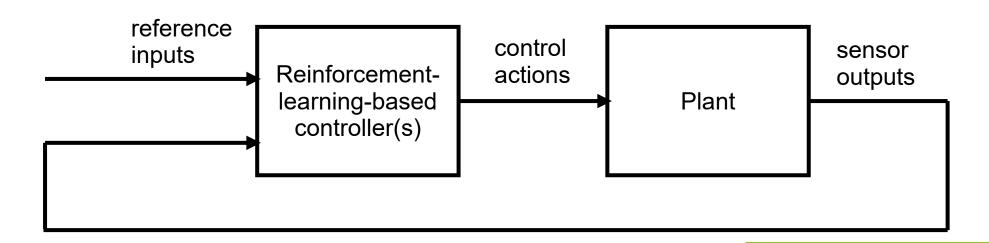


https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/infographic-advanced-reactor-development

These characteristics necessitate more intelligent means of control

Typical methods of ML-based intelligent control either use ML to model the plant or use reinforcement learning to directly learn control

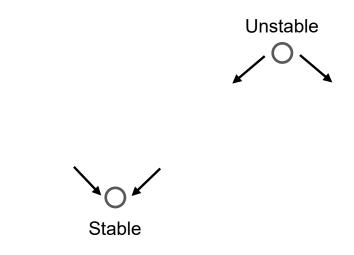


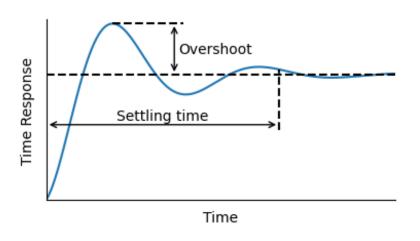


Regulatory requirements consider the determinism, simplicity, explainability, and verifiability of NPP control systems

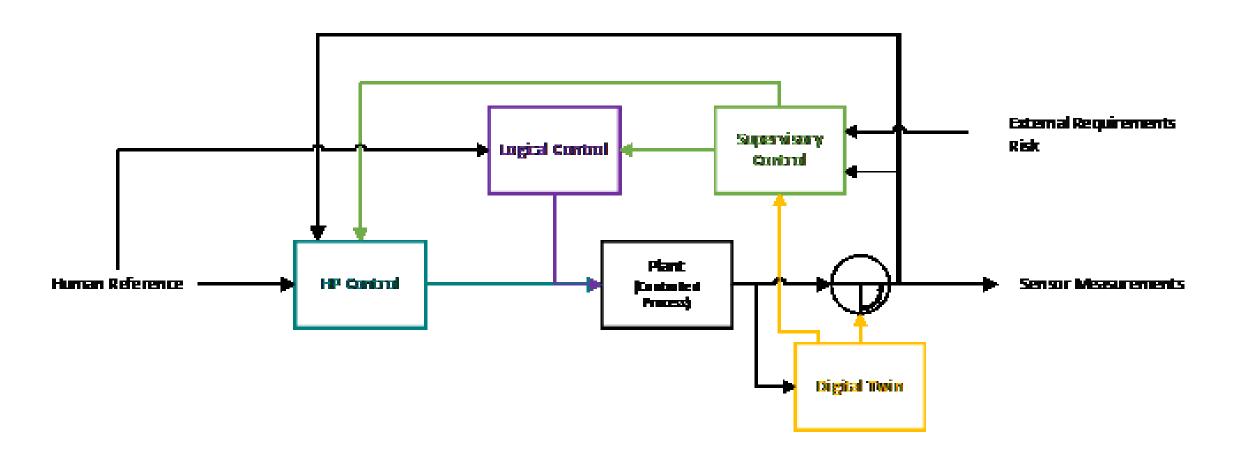
- Example general considerations
 - Many ML algorithms are stochastic
 - Many ML algorithms are black box in nature
- Example control-specific consideration
 - ML-based control lacks history of verifiable stability and performance

New solutions may be necessary to overcome these barriers in using ML to directly control NPPs

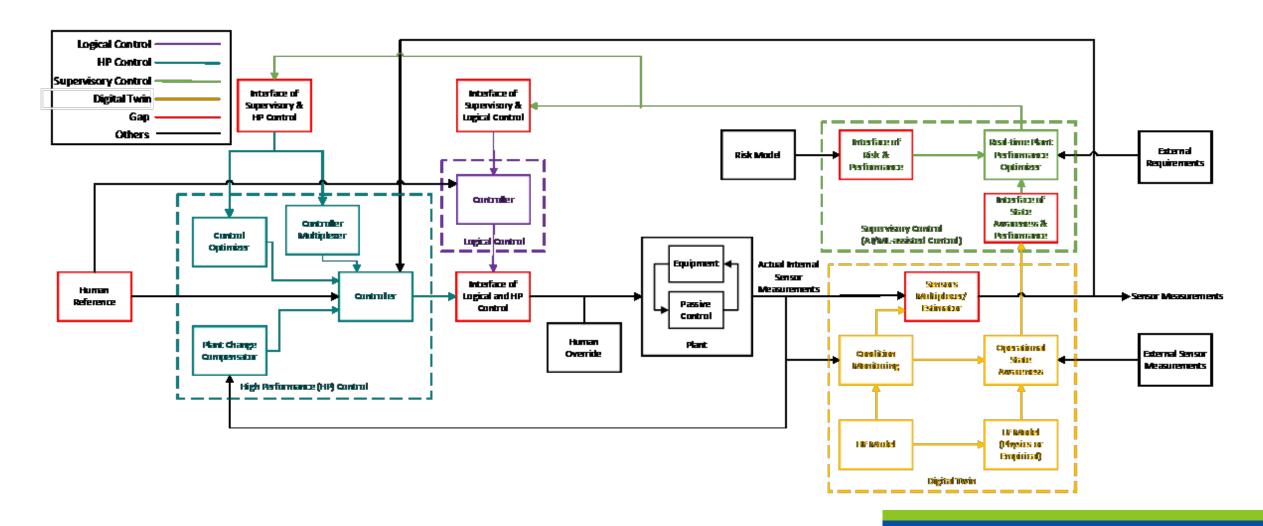




Alternatively, high-performance control could be employed for direct control, with ML implemented via supervisory control and digital twins



These systems can be expanded to show research gaps that need to be closed before implementing this hierarchical approach



Conclusions

- Using ML to directly control NPPs may necessitate new solutions that consider determinism, simplicity, explainability, and verifiability
- Our hierarchical solution can be broken into two parts:
 - Perform direct control using high-performance methods that possess these important characteristics
 - Provide control support and analysis by using digital-twin-assisted supervisory control that can benefit from ML and conveys less risk
- Many open research questions remain to be answered before this hierarchical solution can be implemented

Questions? jacob.farber@inl.gov



Battelle Energy Alliance manages INL for the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Energy. INL is the nation's center for nuclear energy research and development, and also performs research in each of DOE's strategic goal areas: energy, national security, science and the environment.