

Climate Resiliency and Long-Term Surveillance of Nuclear Facilities and Repositories Using Aerial and Ground Mobile Platforms

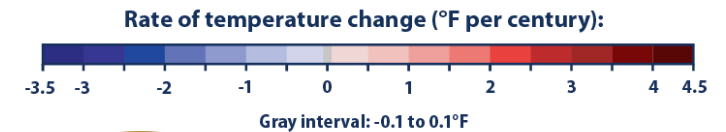
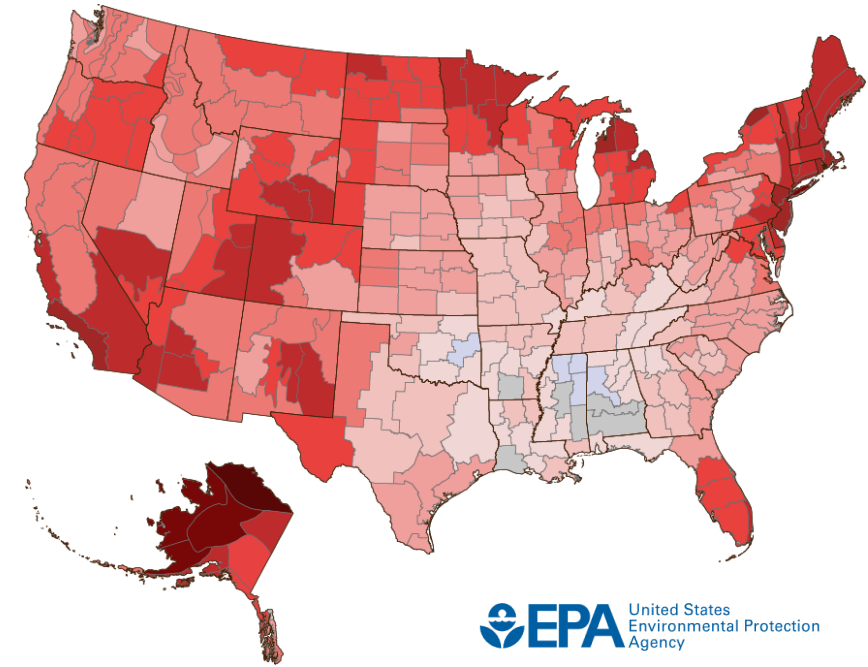
“Sustainably manage addressing severe weather events.”

FRTR Spring 2022 Web Meeting

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Miami, Florida



Florida International University

A vibrant, 58,000 student-centered public research university located in Miami, Florida.

Among the largest Hispanic-serving institutions in the U.S. and is designated a Minority-Serving Institution.

As a top-tier research institution, research is a major component in FIU mission.



Long-Term Surveillance of Nuclear Facilities and Repositories using Autonomous Mobile Systems

2019 – 2020 (MSIPP)

Sebastian Zanlongo (Post Doc)
 Abdulmueen Alrashide (BS)
 Joel Adams (BS)
 Samanta Rodrigues (BS)

2020 – Current (DOE-EM)

Joel Adams (PhD)
 Thi Tran (BS)

2020 – 2021 (DOE-LM)

Eduardo Rojas (BS)

2021 – Current (MISPP)

Maria Sotolongo(PhD)
 Hiba Kahlil (BS)
 Javier Figueroa (BS)

2022 – Current (DOE-LM)

Shawn Cameron (MS)

Basic Framework
 Navigation
 Localization
 Perception
 Indoor Facilities
 Lidar Video Fusion

Tank Farm
 Robust Navigation
 Terrain Traversability
 Mapping

Rifle Disposal Cell
 Photogrammetry
 Lidar
 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

WIPP
 Digital Twin
 Machine Learning
 Virtual Reality
 Augmented Reality

Rifle Disposal Cell
 Climate Resilience
 Autonomous Ground Platforms
 Ground Penetrating Radar

Environmental Robotics

Informative Path Planning
 Risk-Awareness
 Semantic Mapping

Funding

- 2019 DOE-MSIPP
- 2021 DOE-MSIPP
- DOE-EM FIU-ARC Cooperative Agreement
- DOE-LM FIU-ARC Cooperative Agreement

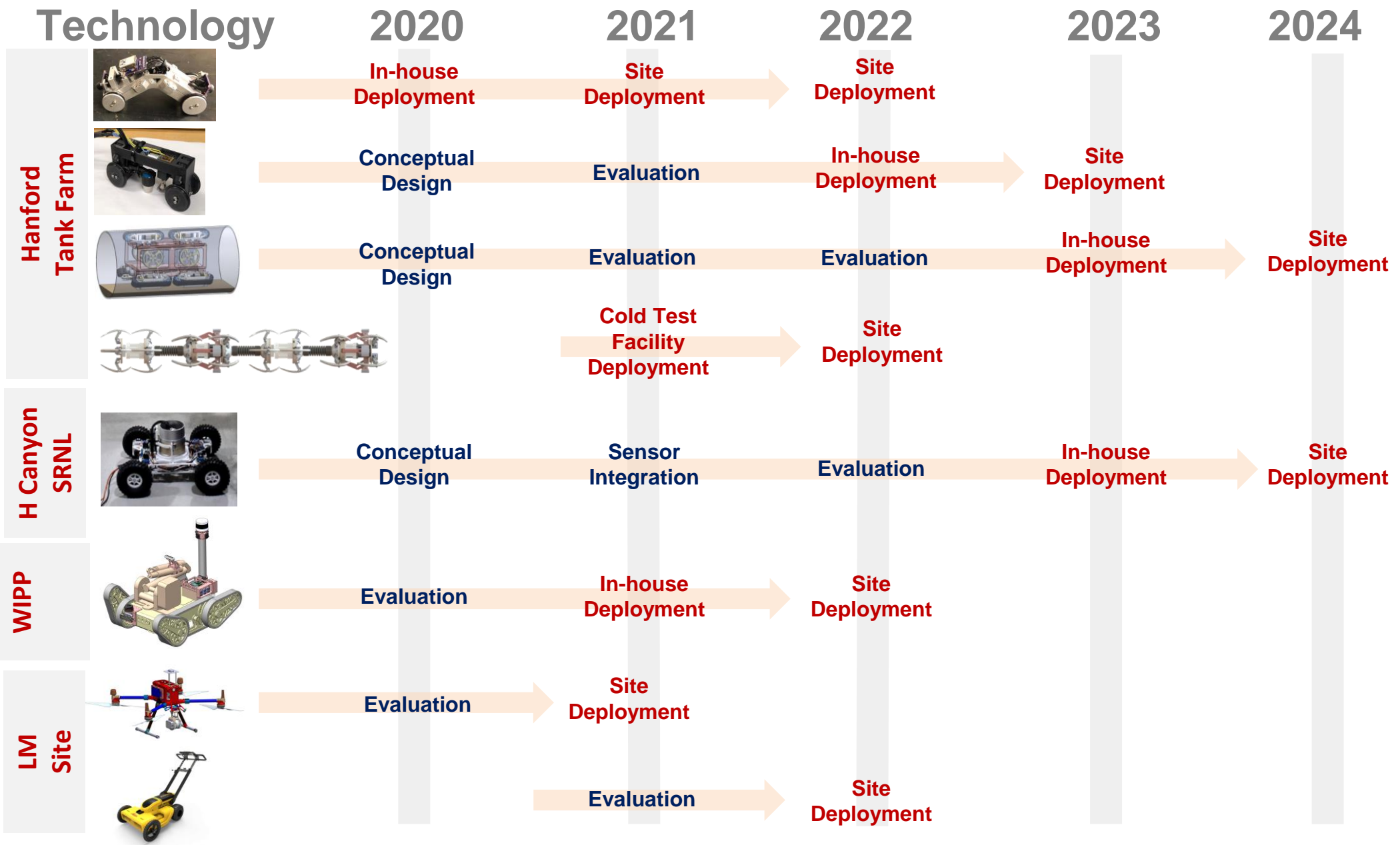


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Pacific Northwest NATIONAL LABORATORY

Technology Development and Deployment Road Map



Climate Resiliency and Long-Term Surveillance of Disposal Cells



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Legacy Management

DOE-LM is responsible for the long-term surveillance and maintenance, property management, land use planning, and community assistance for **101 sites** in the United States and the territory of Puerto Rico.

Objective

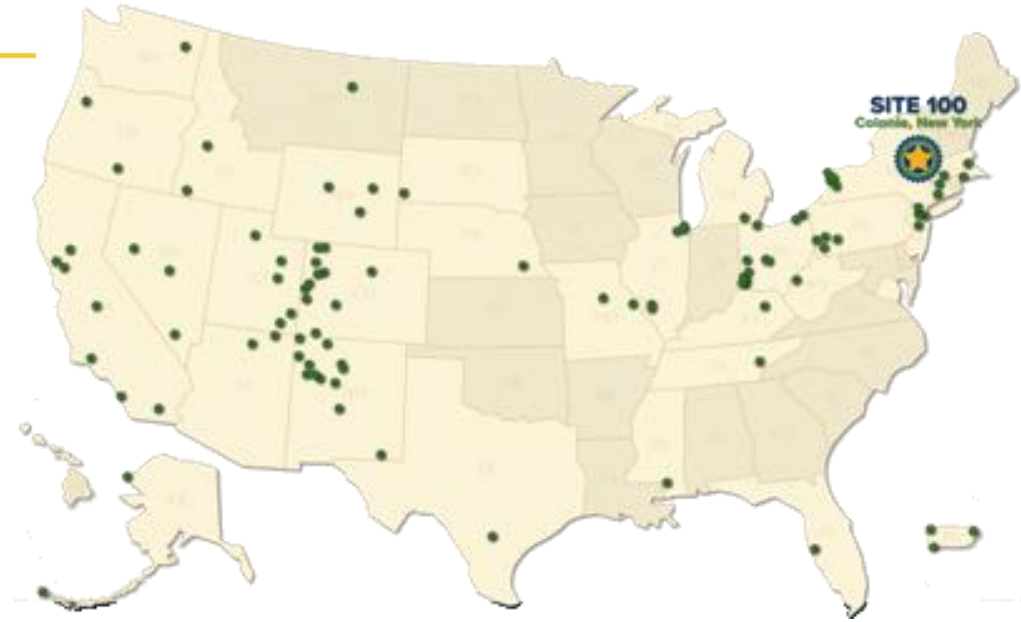
FIU current main goal is to evaluate the feasibility of utilizing traditional

- remote sensing,
- geophysical technologies, and
- state-of-the-art sensory

for cost-effective site characterization and monitoring of existing conditions at the LM's disposal cells.

Relevance

Contribute to Goal 4 of LM's 2020-2025 Strategic Plan: *"Sustainably manage and optimize the use of land and assets, addressing severe weather events."*



2017 Erosion Issues in the Mexican Hat Disposal Cell at Utah

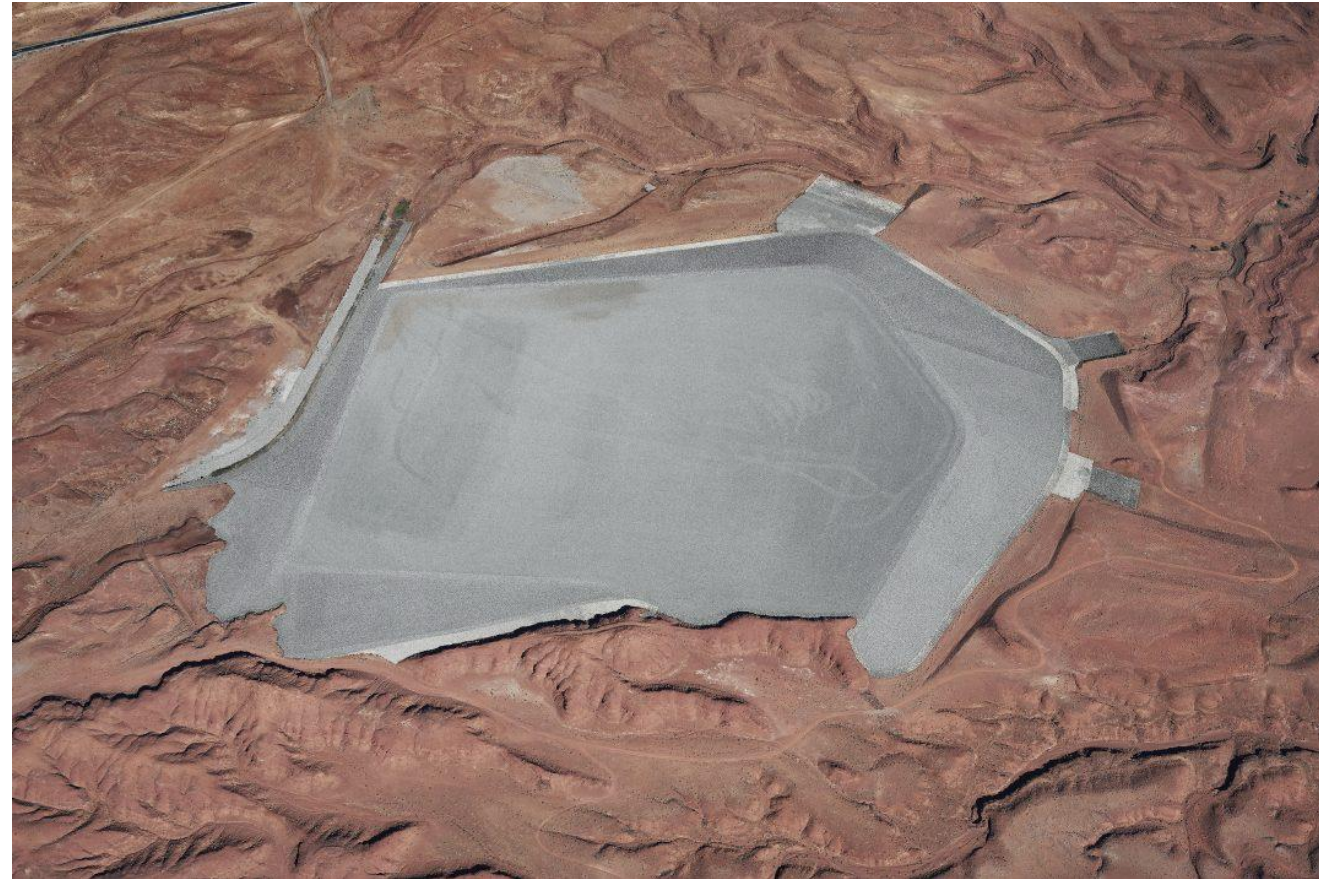
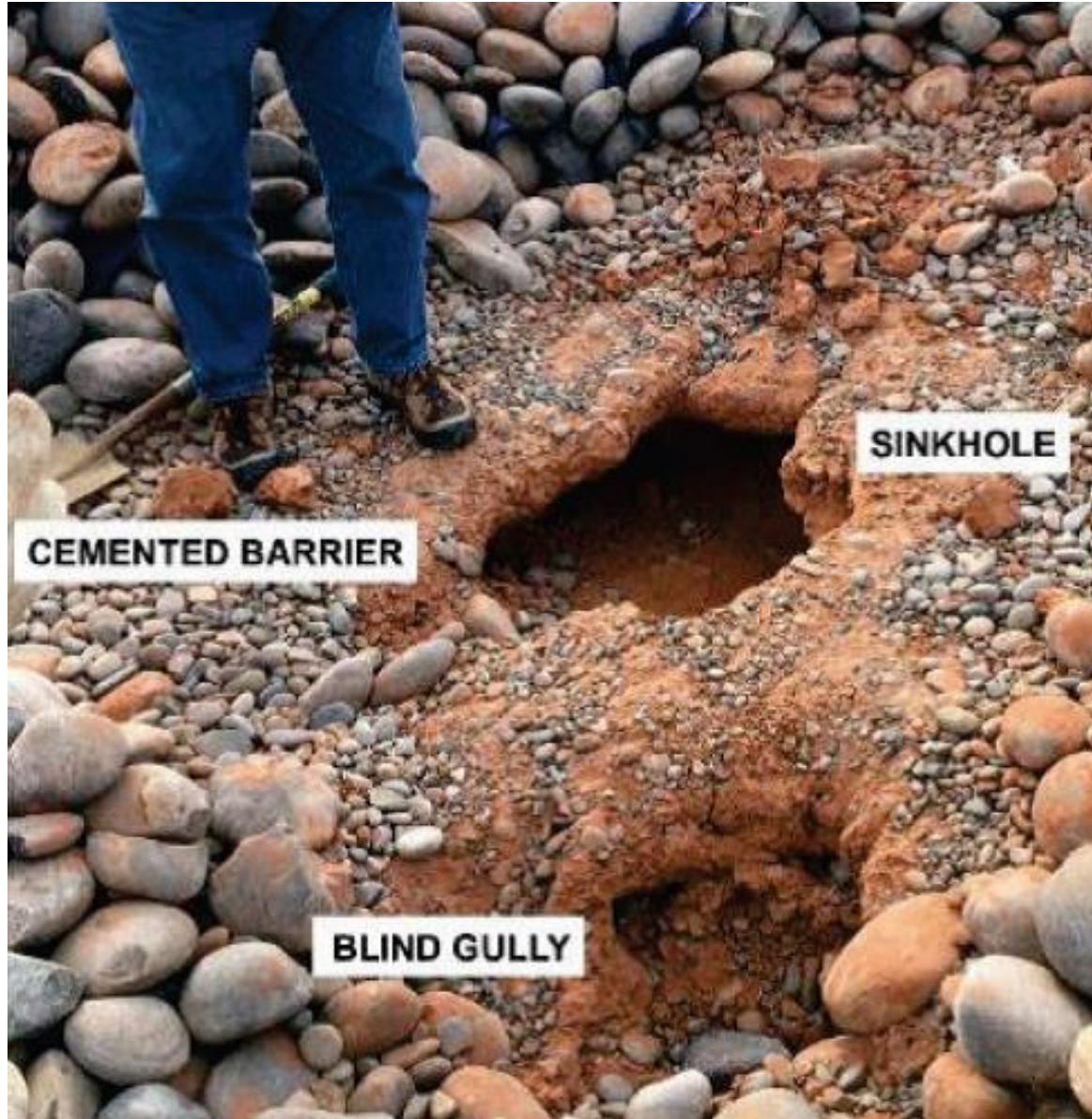


The cell occupies an area of 68 acres.
The site is also the location of a former uranium ore processing mill.
A total of approximately 3.6 million cubic yards (4.4 million dry tons) of residual radioactive materials were stabilized in the cell.

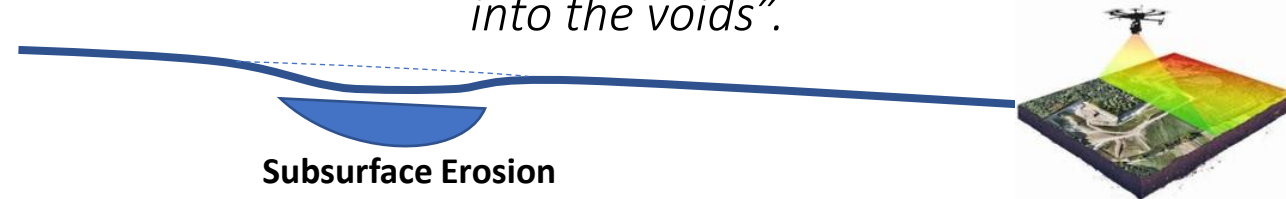
The disposal cell is designed to be effective for at least 200 years



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"The erosion only manifested itself on the surface as slight depressions where the rock cover had subsided into the voids".



Erosion discovered in 2017

Potential Causes

Construction issues including the use of dispersive clays in the interbed layers between the radon barrier and the overlying rock cover.

However, LM does suspect climate change is a contributing cause.

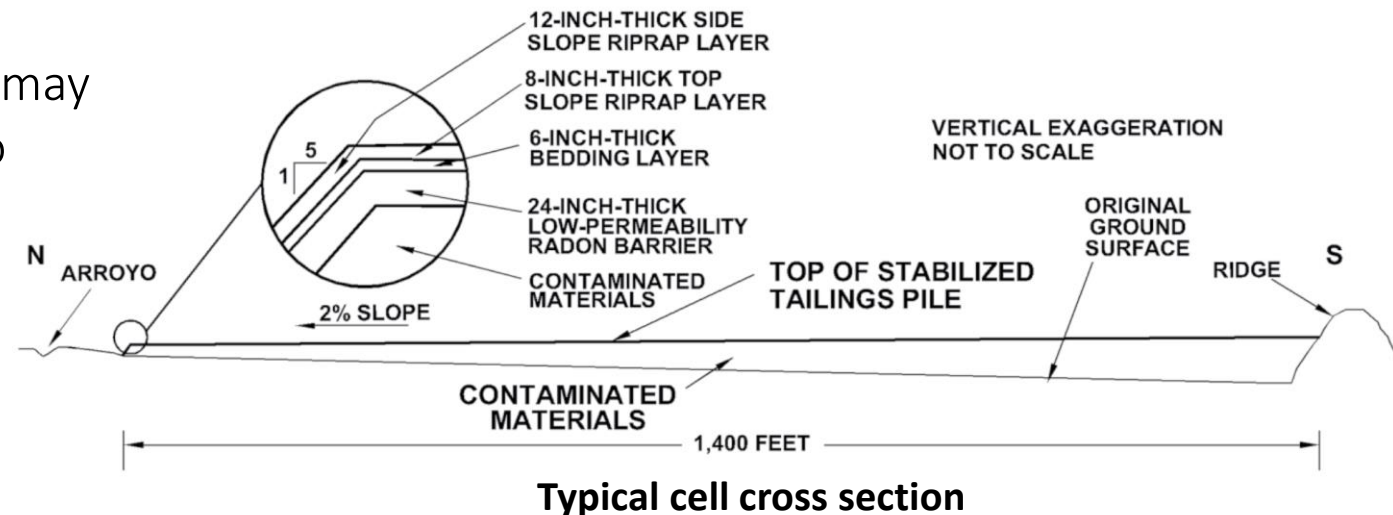
“Despite the southwest USA being in a terrible drought, climate change projections that precipitation events will be more intense is showing up in the meteorological record for the site.”



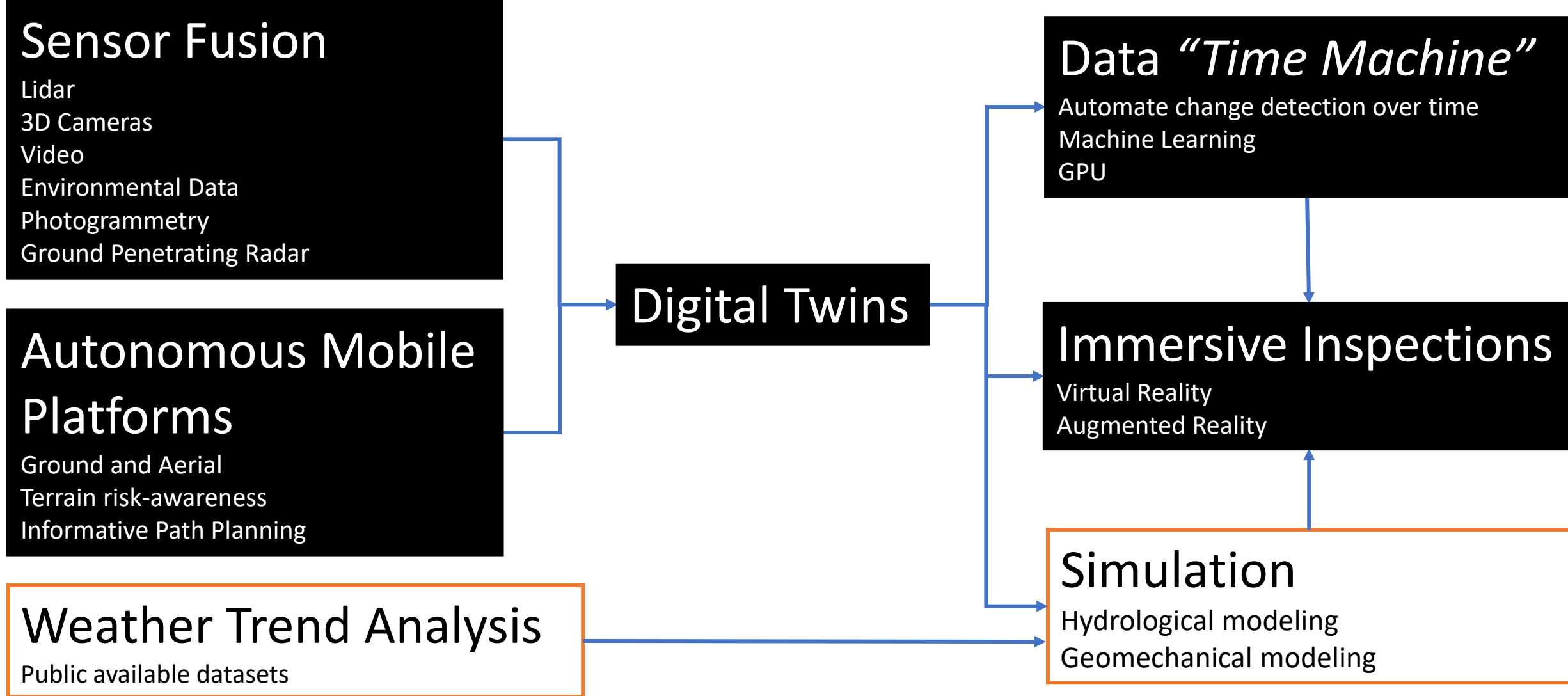
During short, intense rainfall events, the rock cover essentially plays little role in slowing runoff.

Rounded cobbles instead of angular rock probably may also, be a factor since water runs off them and into interstices faster than angular rock.

Other LM’s sites may have similar features!



Non-evasive Techniques for Evaluating Disposal Cells



"Investigate the extent and depth of such erosion features without having to pull back a lot of material since if the radon barrier has been eroded there is a risk of radiological exposure."

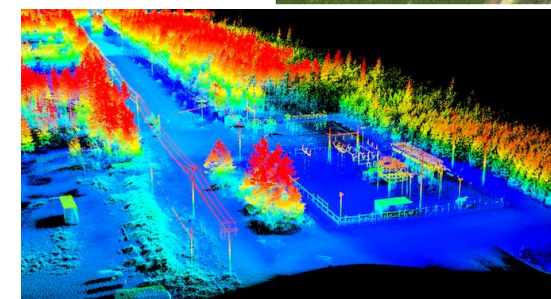
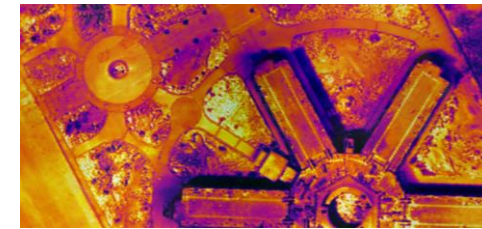
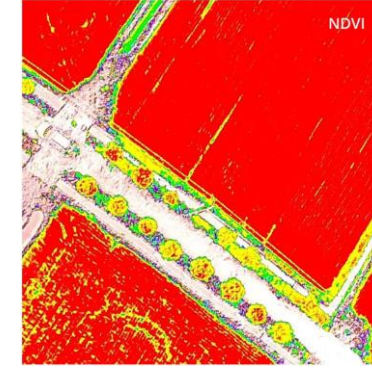
Aerial Platforms

Aerial Lidar and Photogrammetry Mapping

Delivery Platform + Sensory + Applications

Onsite UAV surveys?

- Centimeter-level precision
- Cost-effective
- Meaningful data at your disposal
- Broad custom-built sensory
- See beneath the surface
- Automated data collection
- Machine Learning historical change
- Data-driven decision-making



Multispectral



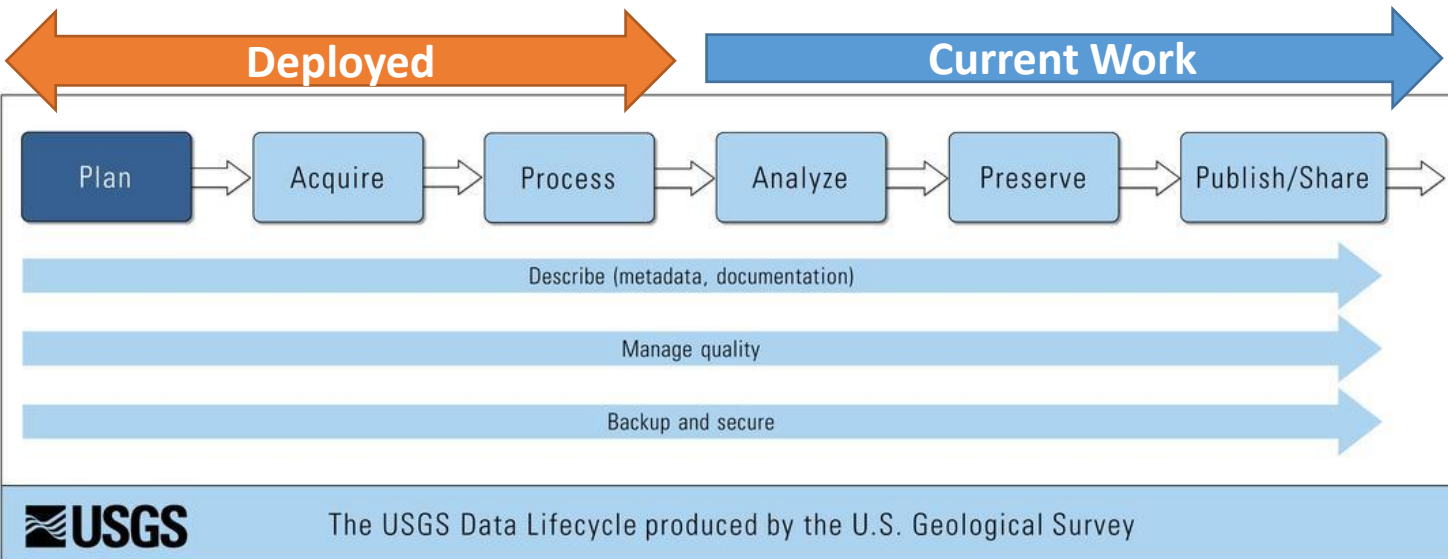
Thermal



RGB

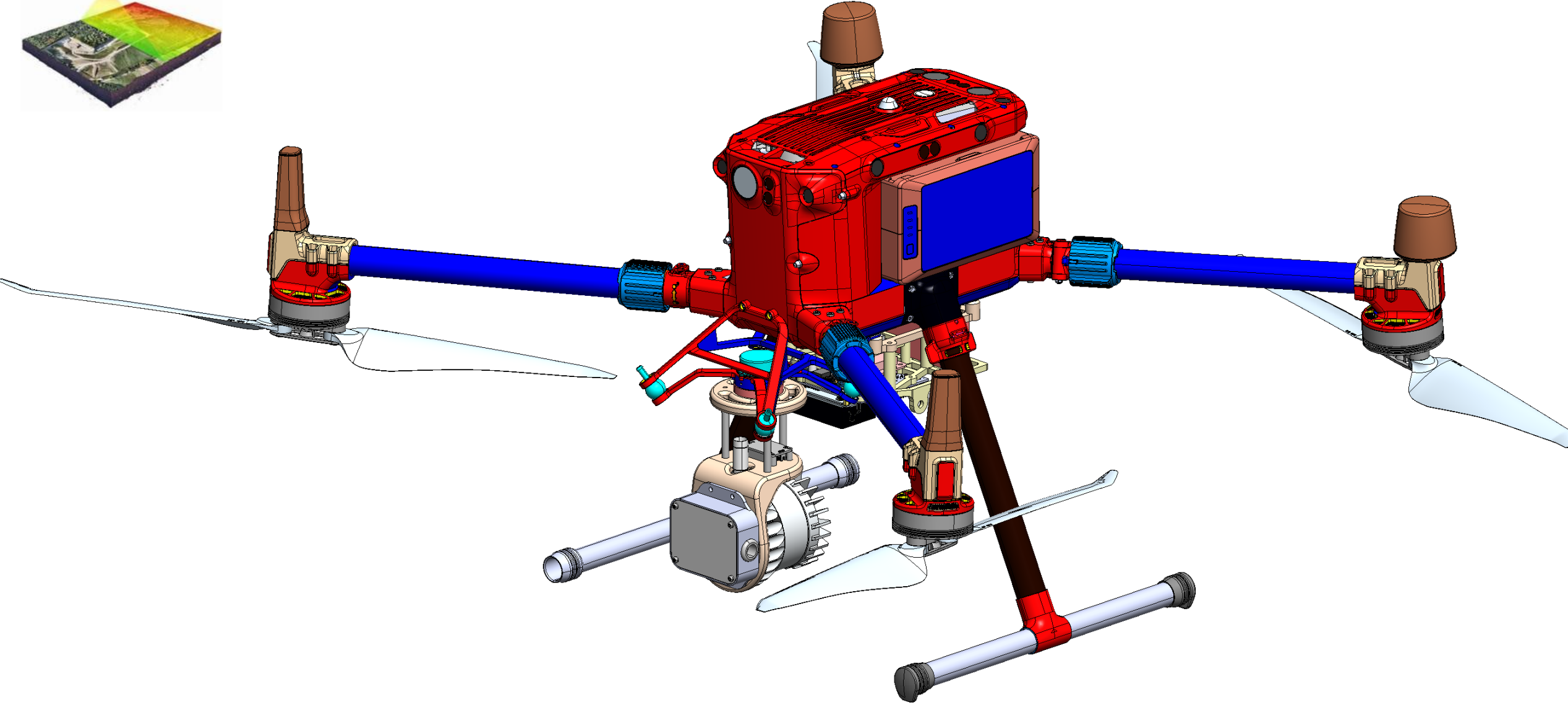
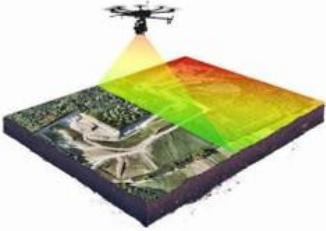


LiDAR

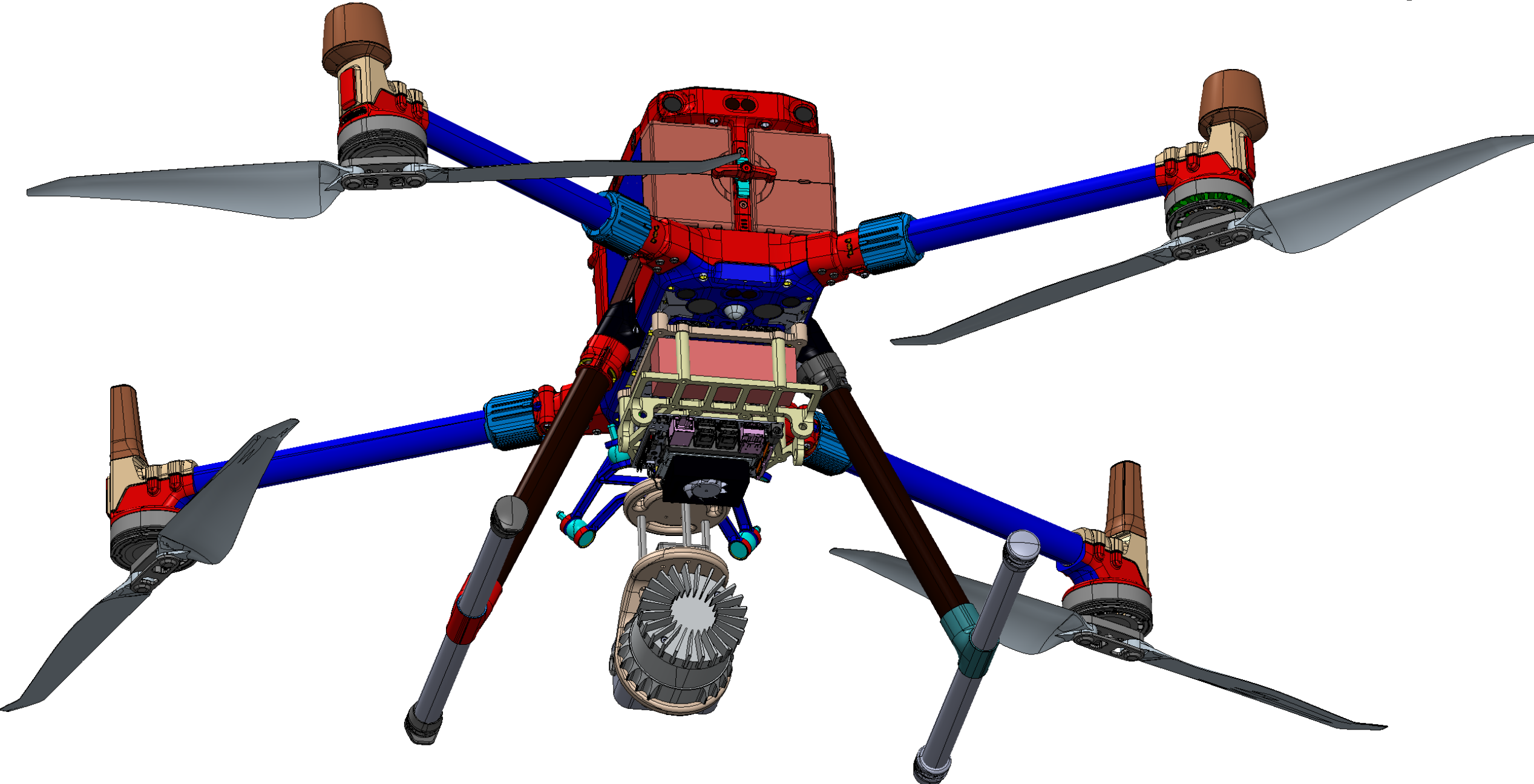


The USGS Data Lifecycle produced by the U.S. Geological Survey

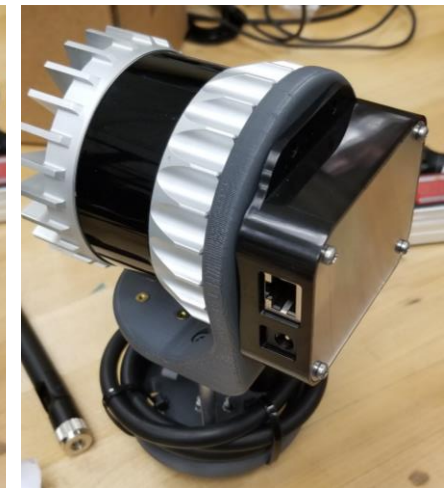
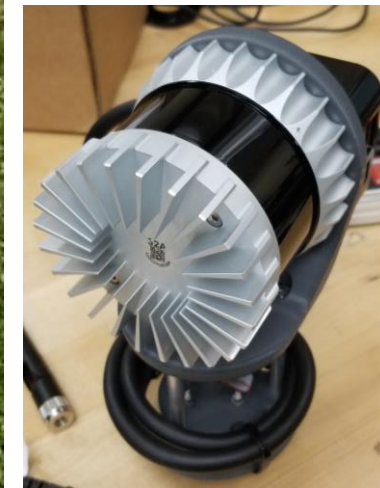
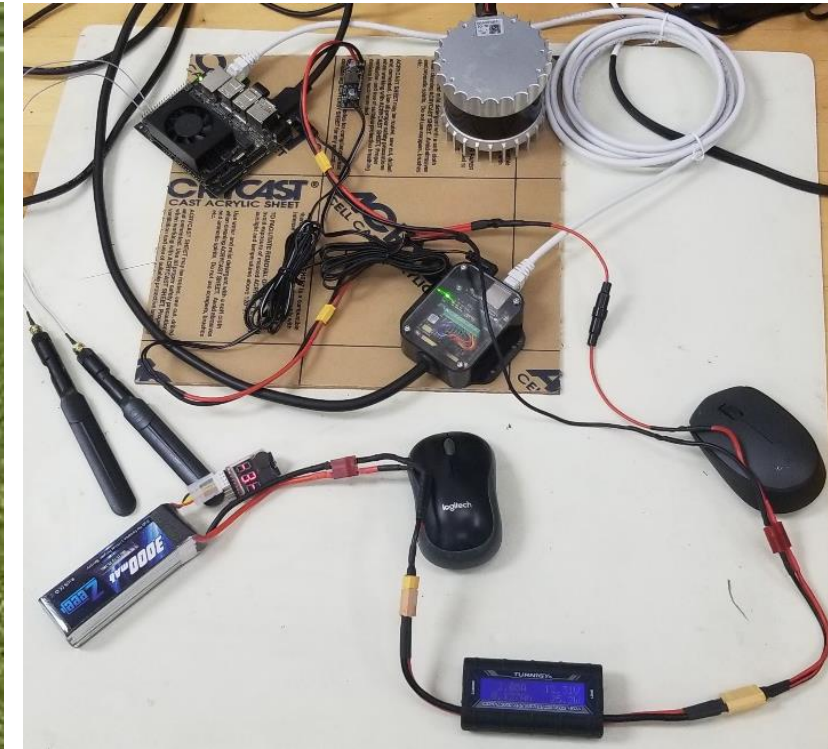
In-house Lidar System



In-house Lidar System



In-house Lidar System



2021 Rifle Disposal Cell Deployment at Colorado

The Rifle disposal cell is roughly triangular and measures approximately 3,000 feet on each side; the cover encompasses an **area of 71 acres**.

About 3.5 million cubic yards of contaminated materials with a total activity of 2,738 curies of radium-226 are encapsulated in the cell.

Erosion issues in disposal cells?

Deployment Preparation



- Aviation safety plan submission
- Obtain pilot license
- Perform safety briefings
- Flight mission Inspections
- Conduct pre/pos flight checklist
- Act as Remote Pilot in Command
- Delegate and instruct flight crew



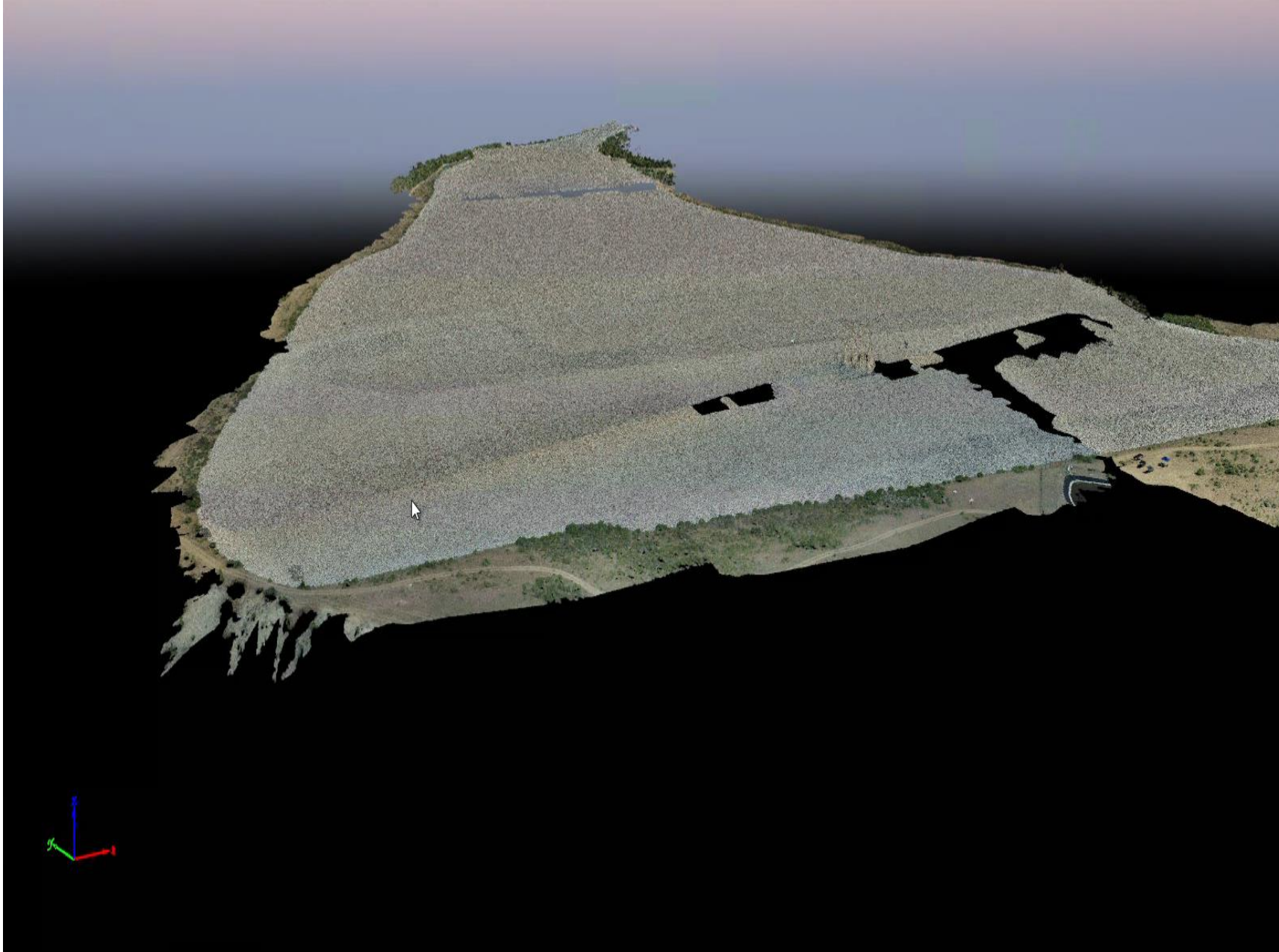
2021 Rifle Disposal Cell Deployment



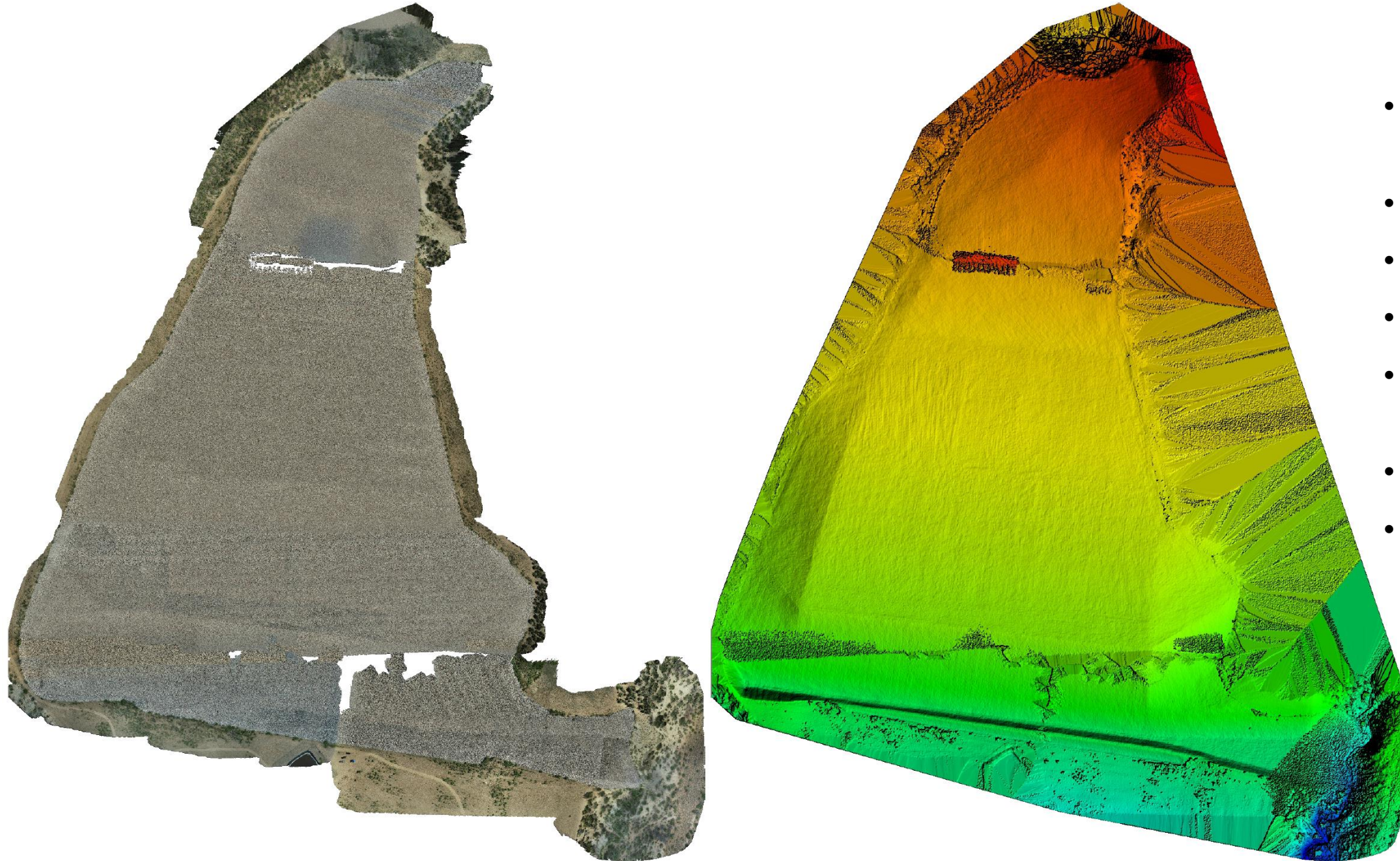
2021 Rifle Disposal Cell Deployment



Rifle's Digital Twin

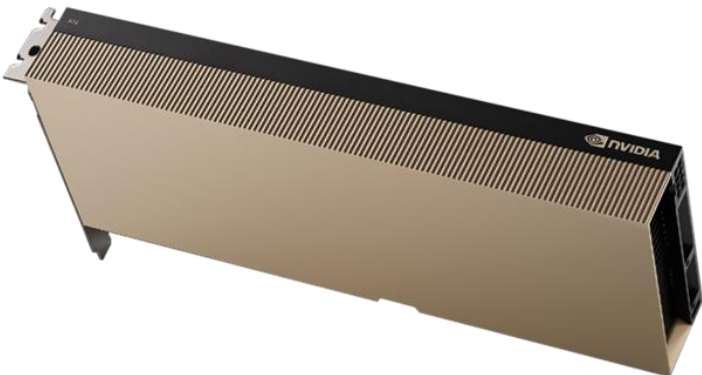


Rifle's Digital Twin and Elevation Model



- 5,266 high-resolution aerial images
- One week survey
- Crew of four
- High liabilities
- Restrictive FAA regulations
- Weather constrains
- Extreme heat

Graphical Process Unit (GPU)



*“Data is Cheap,
Information is Expensive”*



Data is raw and unorganized
 ↓
 Information has meaning and context

NVIDIA A100 TENSOR CORE GPU SPECIFICATIONS (SXM4 AND PCIE FORM FACTORS)

	A100 80GB PCIe	A100 80GB SXM
FP64	9.7 TFLOPS	
FP64 Tensor Core	19.5 TFLOPS	
FP32	19.5 TFLOPS	
Tensor Float 32 (TF32)	156 TFLOPS 312 TFLOPS*	
BFLOAT16 Tensor Core	312 TFLOPS 624 TFLOPS*	
FP16 Tensor Core	312 TFLOPS 624 TFLOPS*	
INT8 Tensor Core	624 TOPS 1248 TOPS*	
GPU Memory	80GB HBM2e	80GB HBM2e
GPU Memory Bandwidth	1,935GB/s	2,039GB/s
Max Thermal Design Power (TDP)	300W	400W***
Multi-Instance GPU	Up to 7 MIGs @ 10GB	Up to 7 MIGs @ 10GB
Form Factor	PCIe dual-slot air cooled or single-slot liquid cooled	SXM
Interconnect	NVIDIA® NVLink® Bridge for 2 GPUs: 600GB/s ** PCIe Gen4: 64GB/s	NVLink: 600GB/s PCIe Gen4: 64GB/s
Server Options	Partner and NVIDIA- Certified Systems™ with 1-8 GPUs	NVIDIA HGX™ A100- Partner and NVIDIA- Certified Systems with 4,8, or 16 GPUs NVIDIA DGX™ A100 with 8 GPUs

Object Detection Using Machine Learning

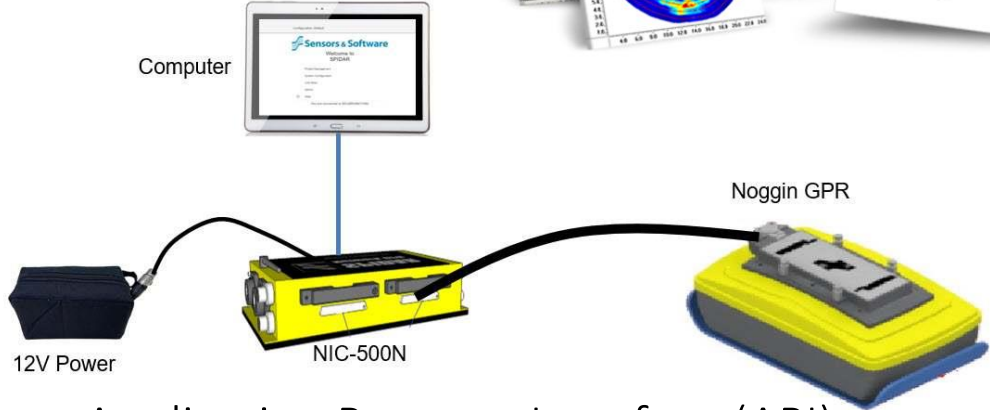
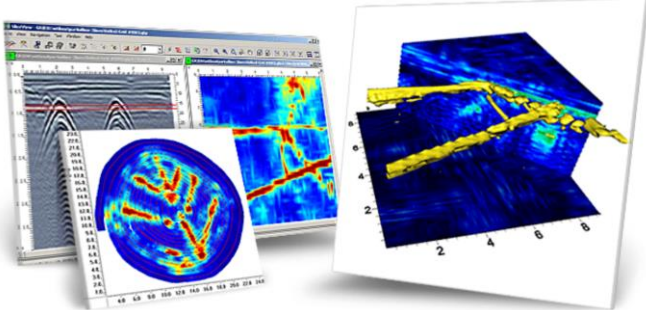
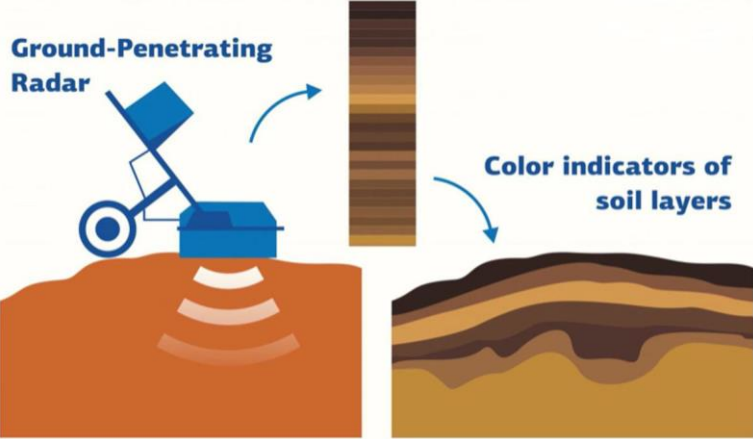
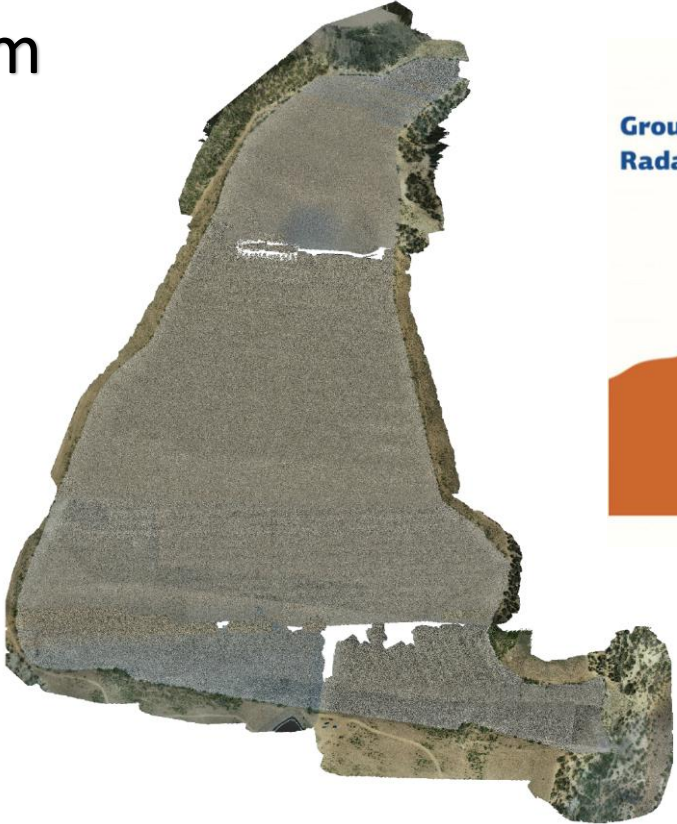


On-Board in Real-time

Autonomous Ground Platforms

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Integration

into an Autonomous Ground Platform



Application Program Interface (API)



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Why Autonomous Systems?



1. Reduce unnecessary radiation exposure

Remote system

2. Provide quality data

Global reference frame

Timestamp



AI and big data!

3. Build dynamic models

Frequent periodic missions

Evolution in time



**Understanding, prediction and
decision-making!**



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IBM Pollyanna Principle

**"machines should work;
people should think."**

- e.g. machines should do all the hard work, freeing people to think
- e.g. most of the world's **major problems result** from:
 - **machines that fail to work, and**
 - **people who fail to think.**

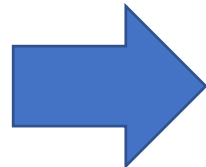
Why Unsupervised Autonomous Systems?



In-house Ground Platform



- Data fusion
 - GPR
 - Lidar
 - 3D Cameras
 - IMUs
- Fully Autonomous
- Terrain risk-awareness
- Roughed
- All-terrain
- Driving effort feedback
- High payload
- Weatherproof
- Solar powered



Sensor Uncertainty Quantification

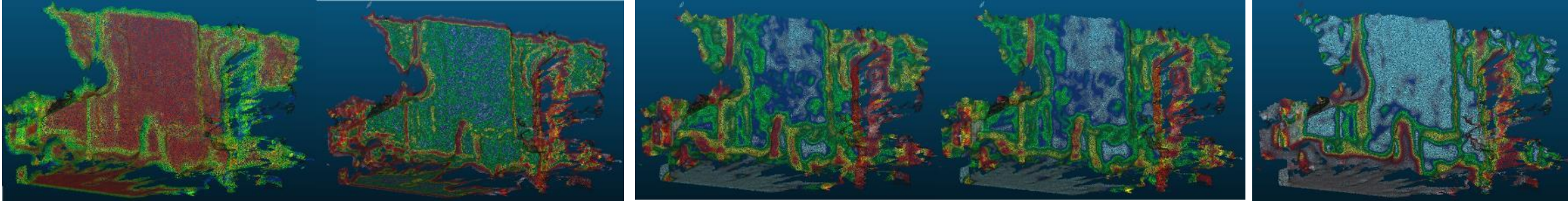
3D imagers interact with environments, surfaces, materials, angles, and locations?



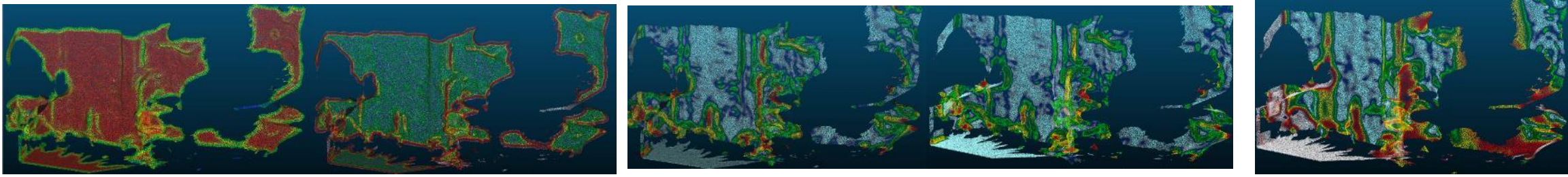
*“For visualization is okay; however, for baseline measurement requires **Information-driven planning and control!**”*



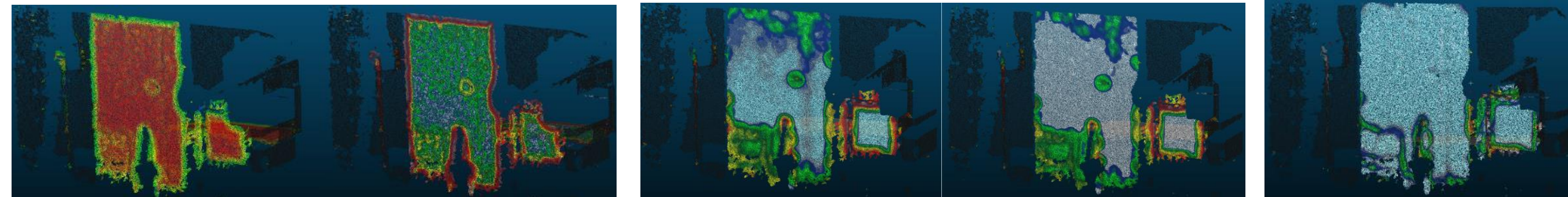
Intel Realsense 3D D415 Camera



Intel Realsense 3D D455 Camera



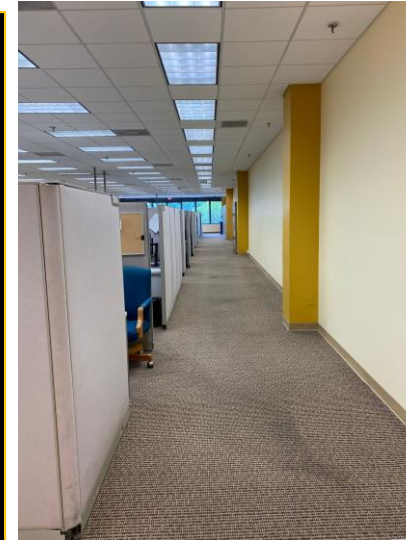
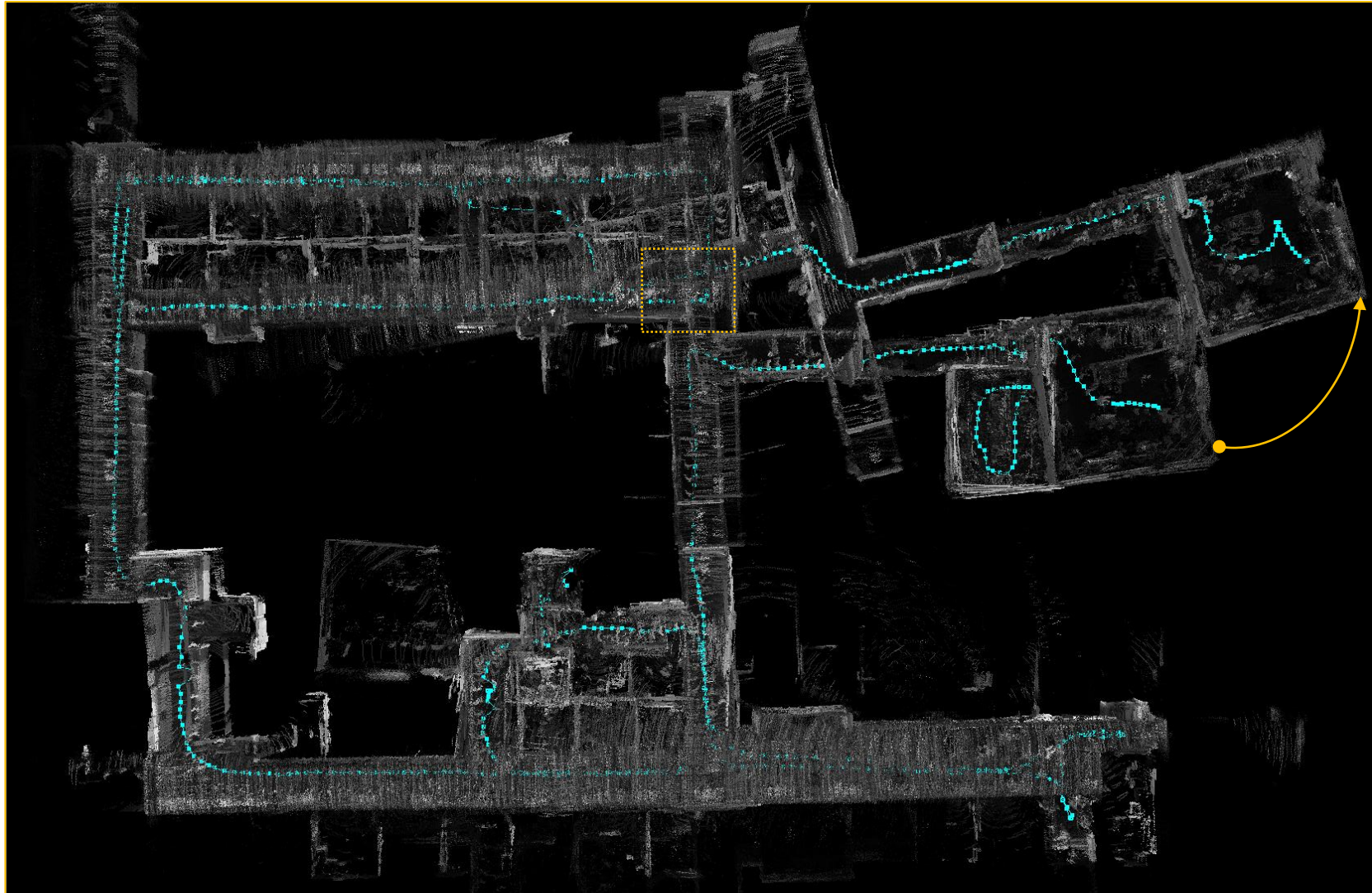
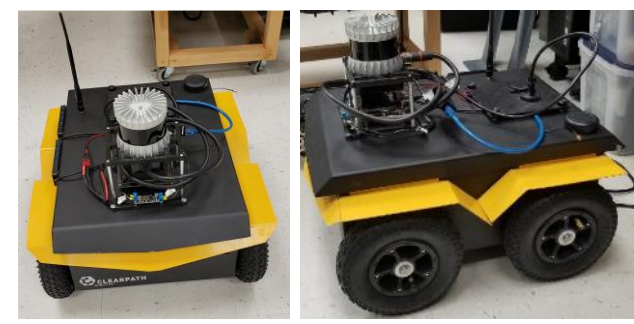
Intel Realsense L515 Solid-State Lidar



Metrics **Planarity** **Linearity** **Surface Variation** **Sphericity** **Verticality**

Information-driven planning and control

“The sensing system act as an agent using perception of the environment to make decisions about actions to take.”



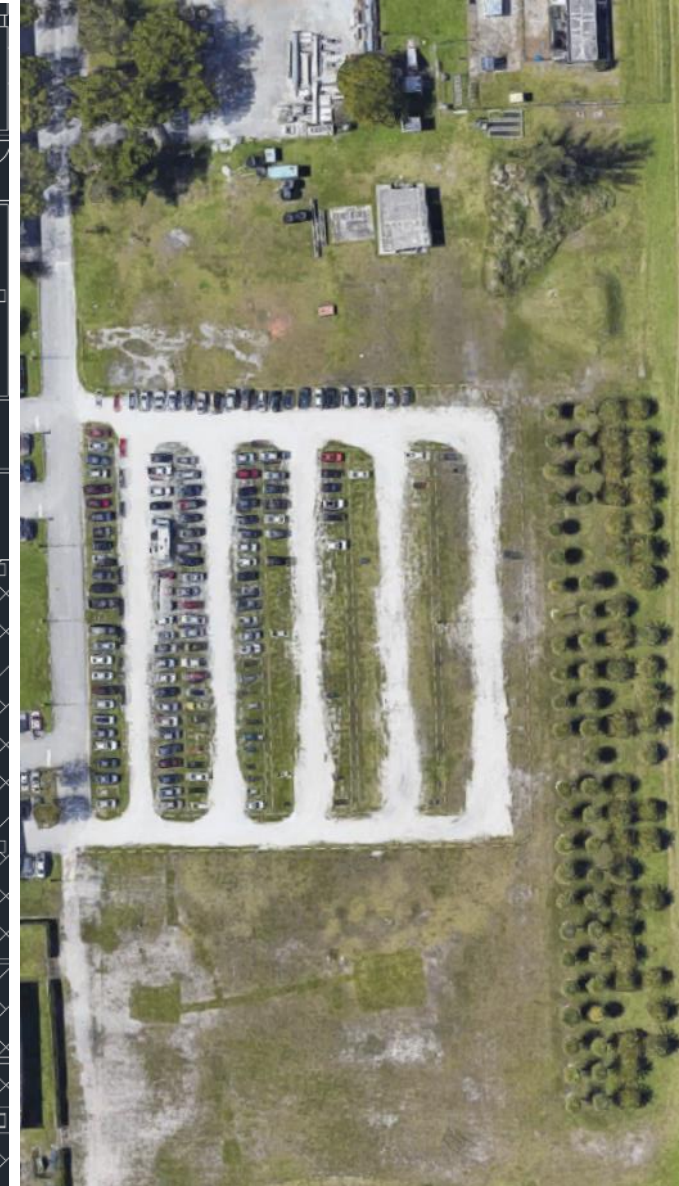
In-house Testing Areas



"Teaching our framework to be smart and robust"



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FIU-ARC main floor

Engineering Center Parking Lot

On-board Terrain Risk-awareness

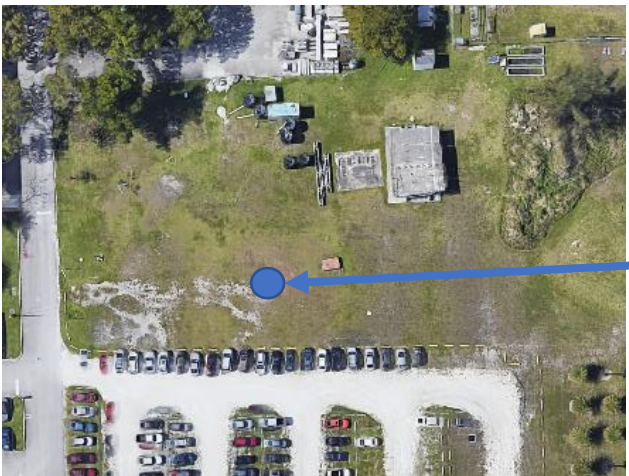
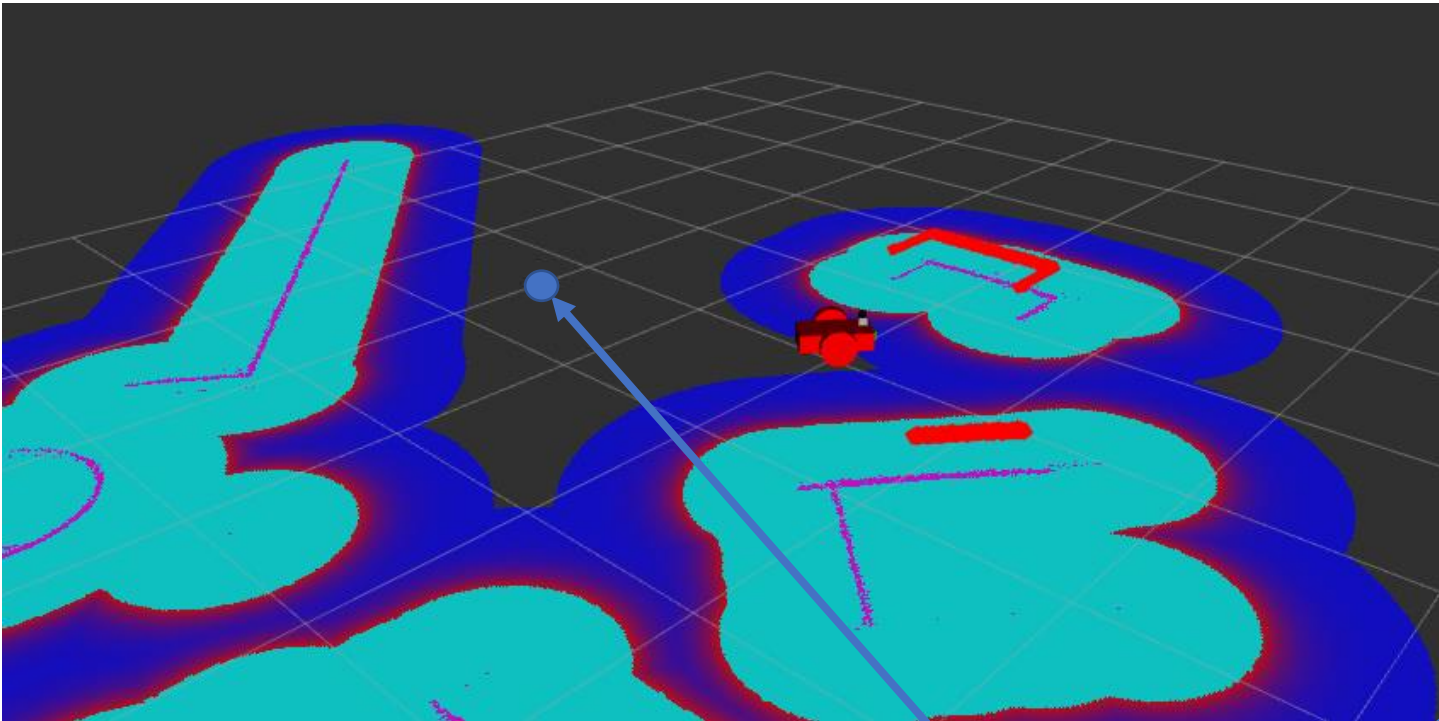


Video → Terrain types and Object classification

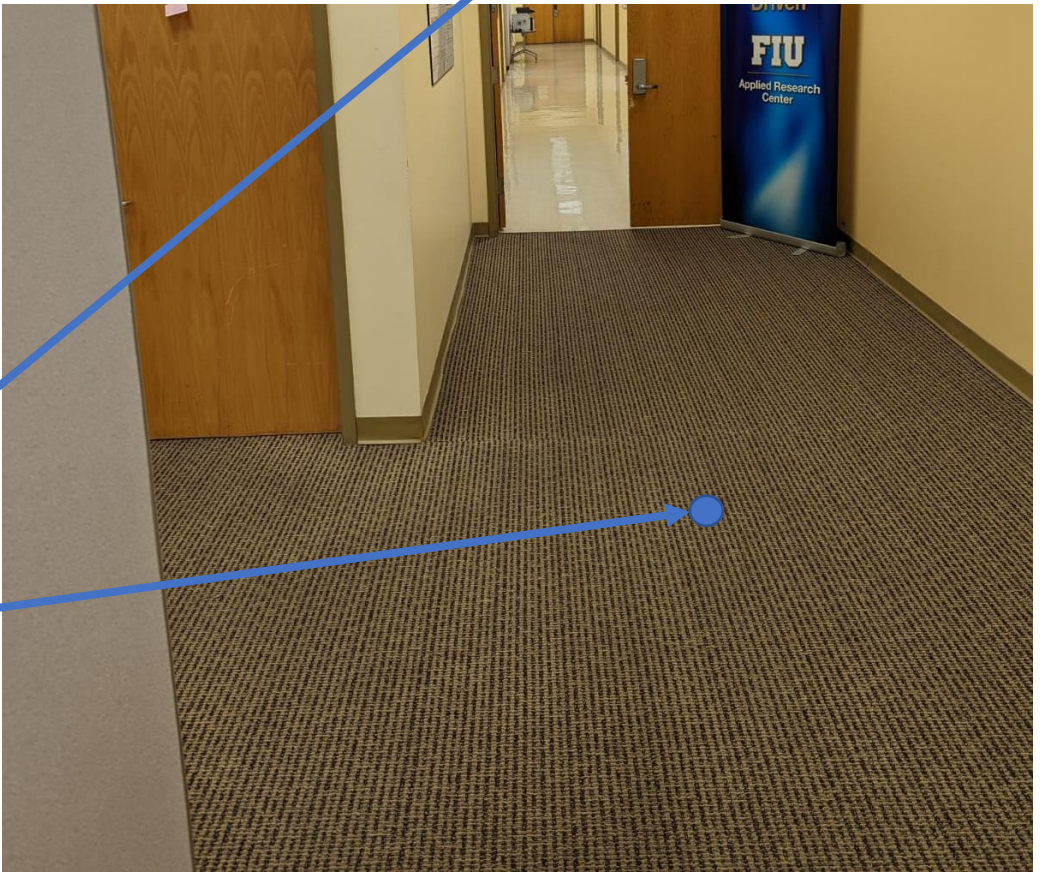
Point Cloud → Terrain elevations and geometric obstacles

On-board Terrain Risk-awareness

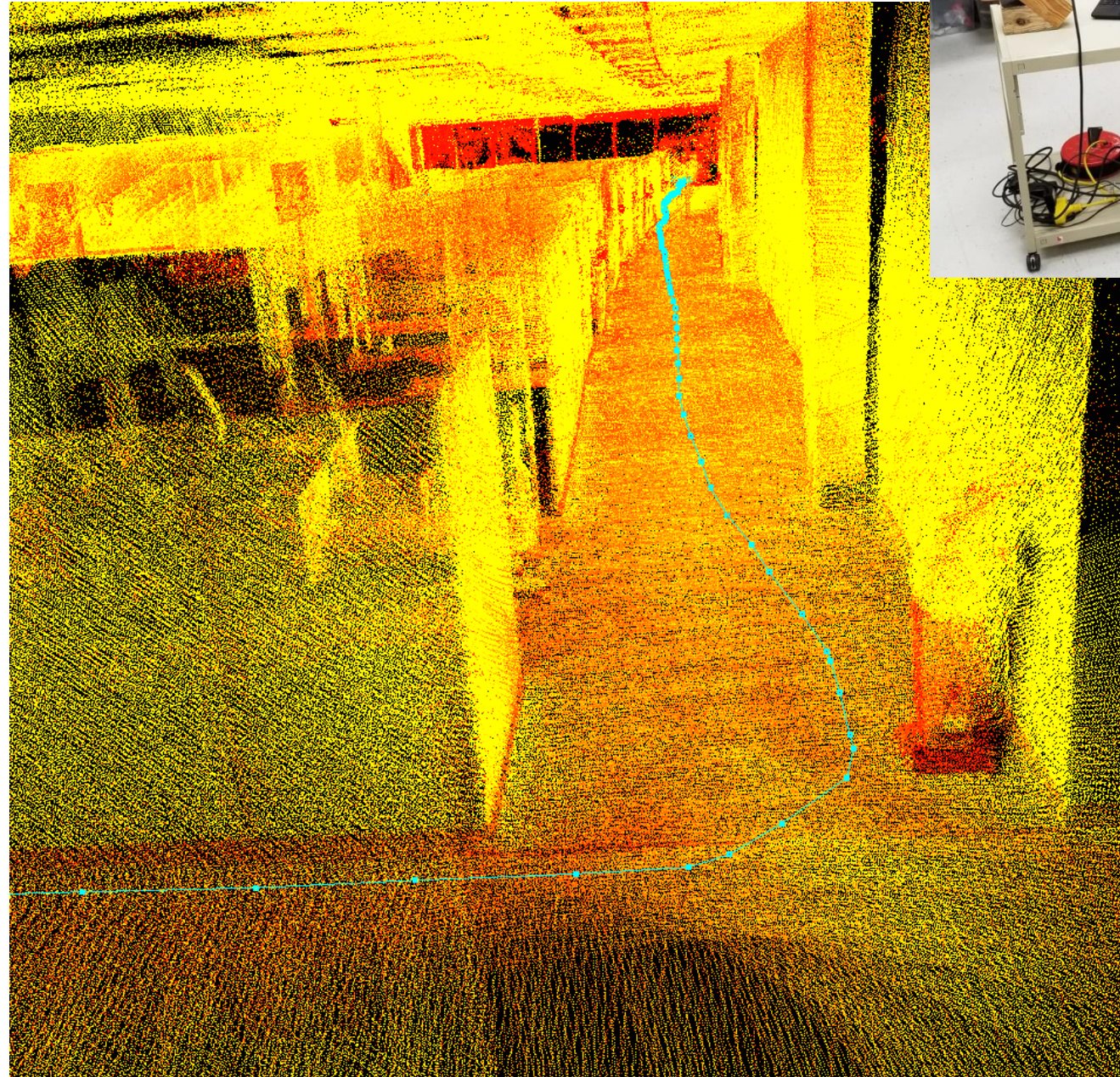
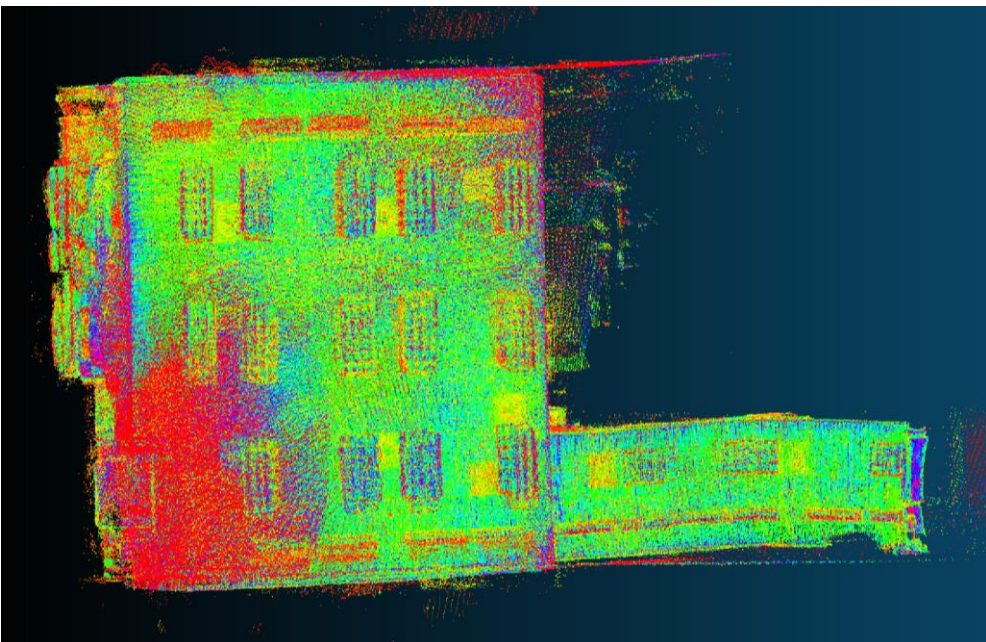
Gray occupancy matrix instead of binary



No obstacle!
Is safe?

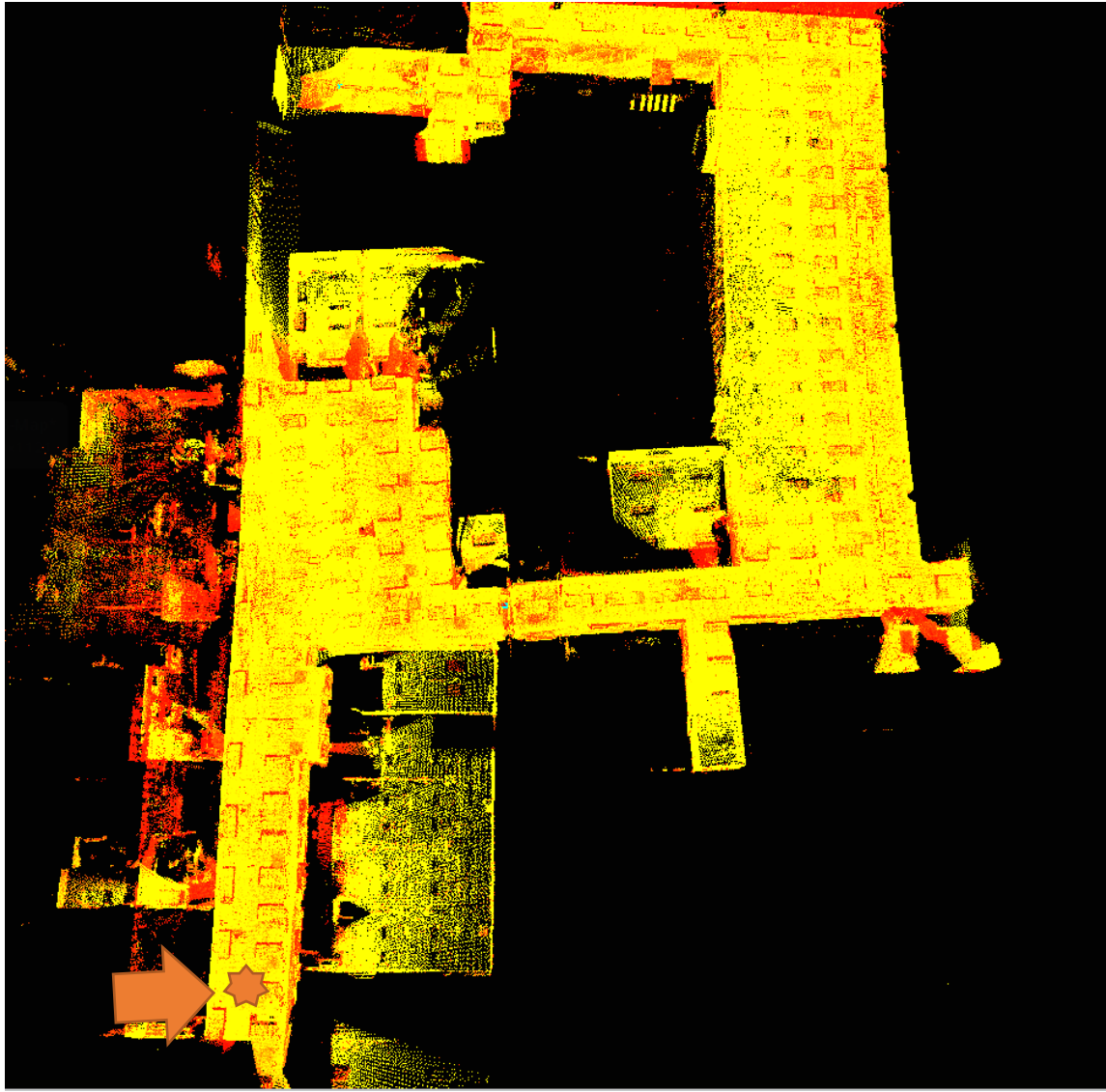


Digital Twin Reconstruction Over Time

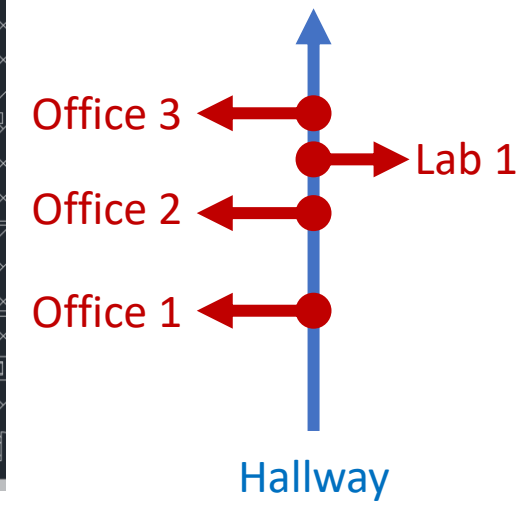


Surveillance Maps and Events

- Object Detection
- Hallways, doors, offices, windows, furniture, etc
- Landmark labeling based on unsupervised learning



Semantic hierarchical Maps



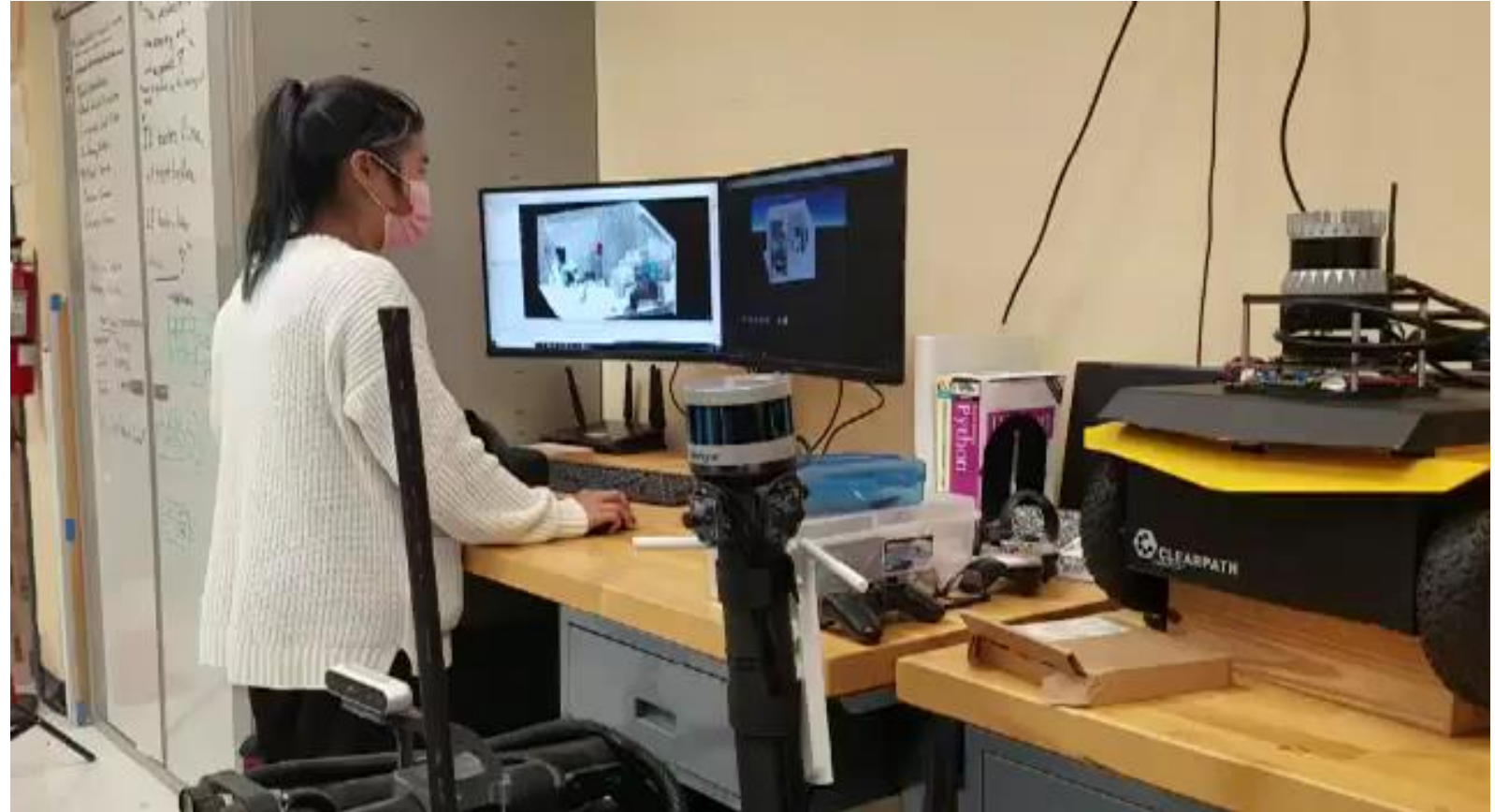
Immersive Inspections Using Digital Twins

Virtual Reality (VR)

*“Off-site immersive
inspection using
captured digital twins”*



Inspectors interact with
the data dynamically!

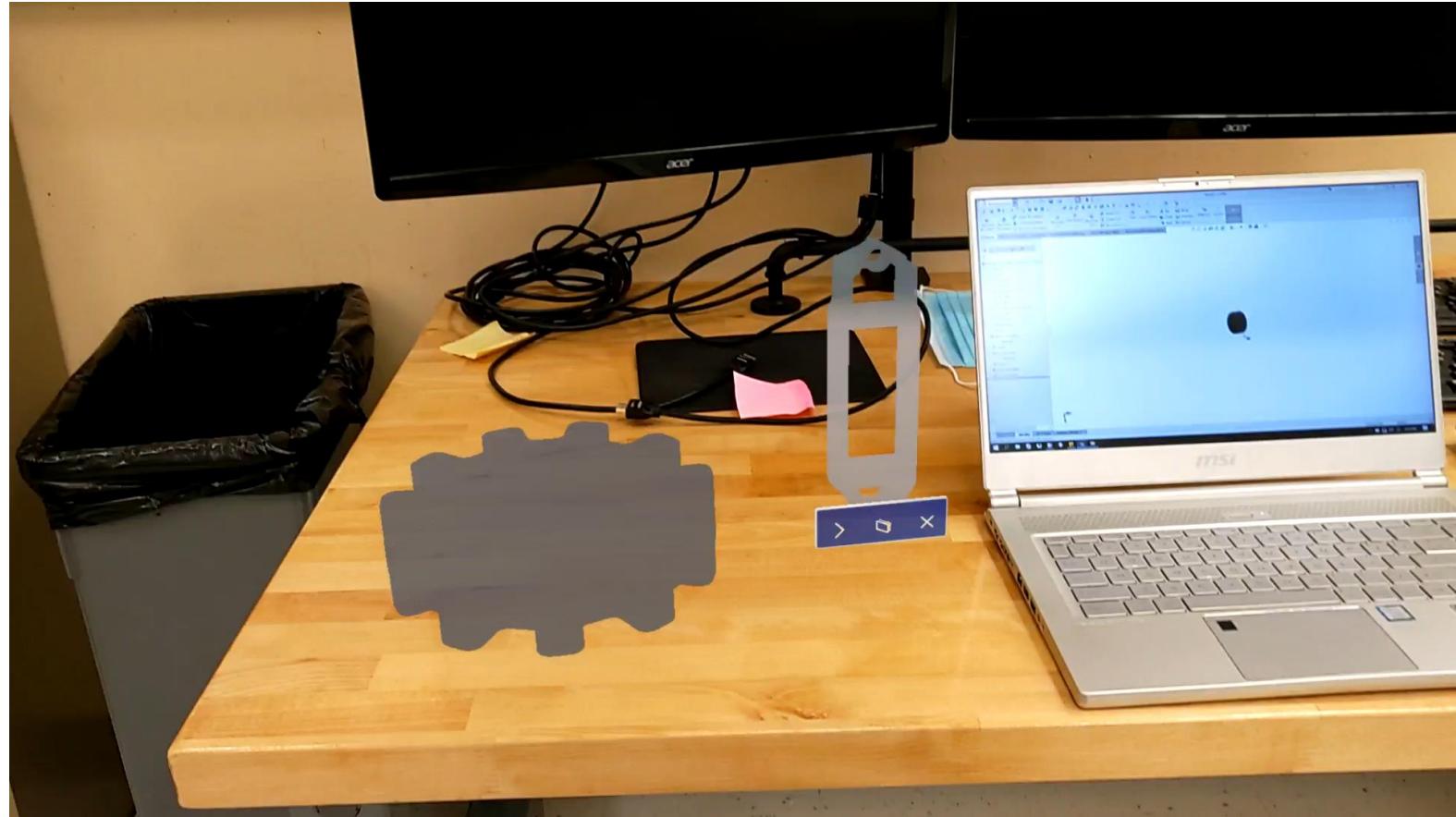


Augmented Reality (AR)

“On-site inspection using superimpose data analytics”



Inspectors interact with the environment during site walkthroughs!



Final Thoughts

Conclusion

- Digital twin technologies are useful tools for decision-making because it permits taking many spatial data and trends into account
- Consequently, managers can make more optimal and safer decisions based on updated, abundant, and reliable information

