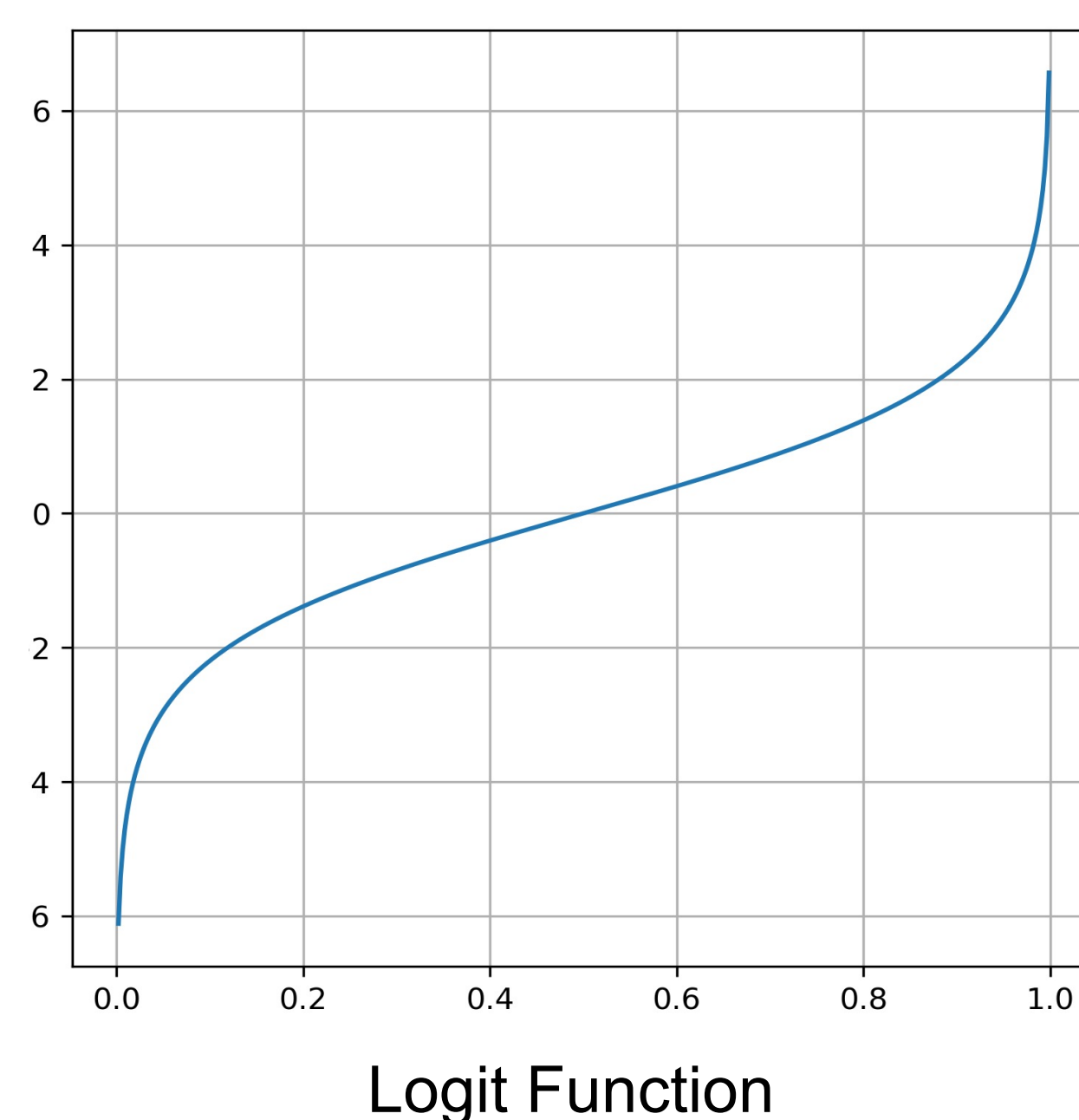


Objective

By applying a small shift to all samples in a random uniform set we can match the first moment of the set with the first moment, or expectation, of the function. This technique was applied to a Monte Carlo integration of a complex integral and an implicit Monte Carlo radiation transport code [1].

Moment Matching

- To avoid shifting samples outside of the desired domain, we can transform the samples to be on $-\infty$ to ∞ using the logit function.
- The next step is to solve for a shift in this new domain using a root finding method then transform back to the original domain using the inverse logit function.

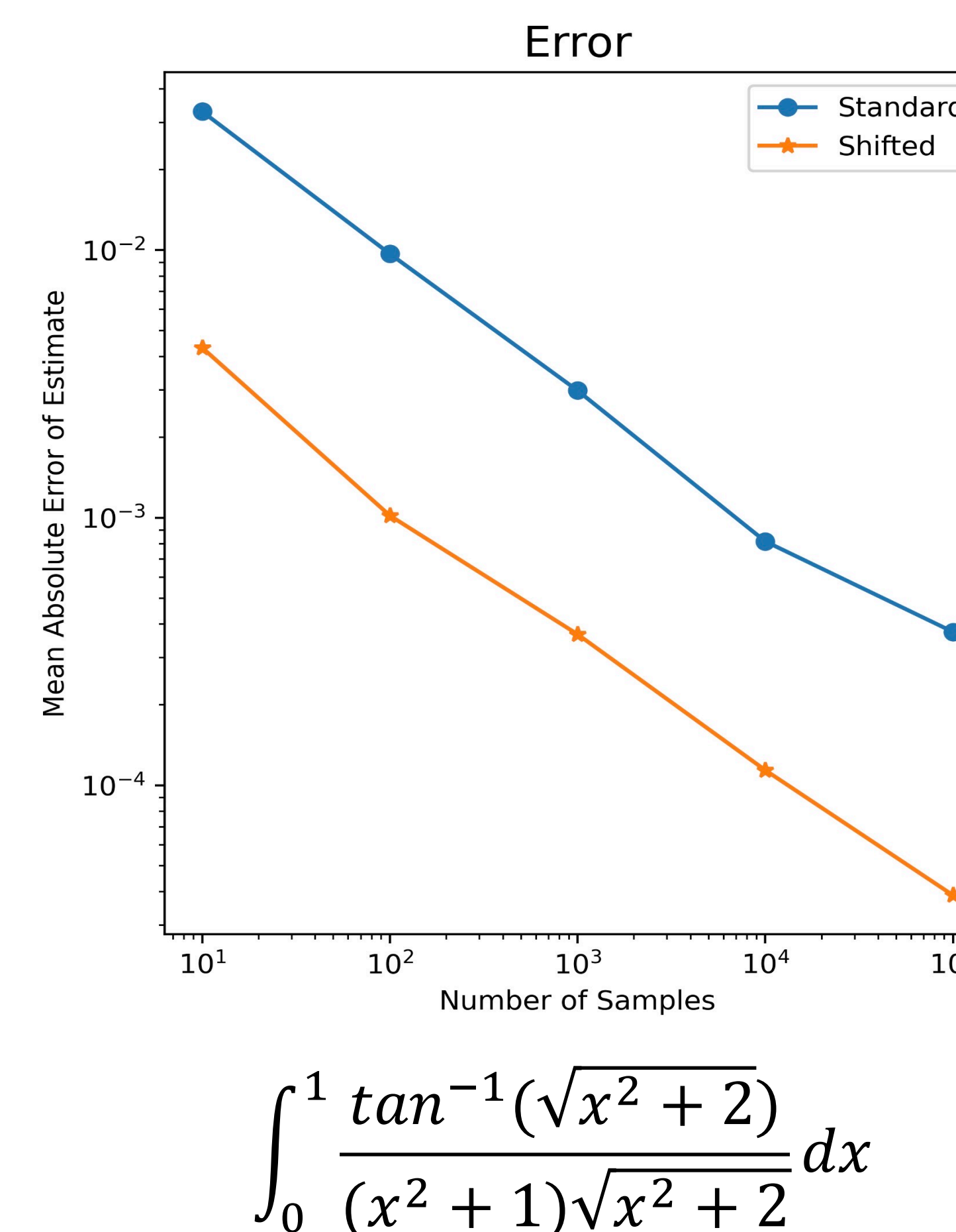


Implementation

Algorithm Outline

- Generate Samples x_n
- Pass samples through logit function
 - $y_n = g(x_n) = \log\left(\frac{x_n}{1-x_n}\right)$
- Find δ such that:
 - $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g^{-1}(y_n + \delta) = E$
- Shift samples
 - $Y_n = y_n + \delta$
- Transform samples back
 - $x_n = g^{-1}(Y_n)$

Integral Test



Conclusions

The moment matching technique worked well to increase accuracy and decrease standard deviation in one-zone and low particle count radiation transport problems. As the number of particles and zones increase the benefits of the method diminish.

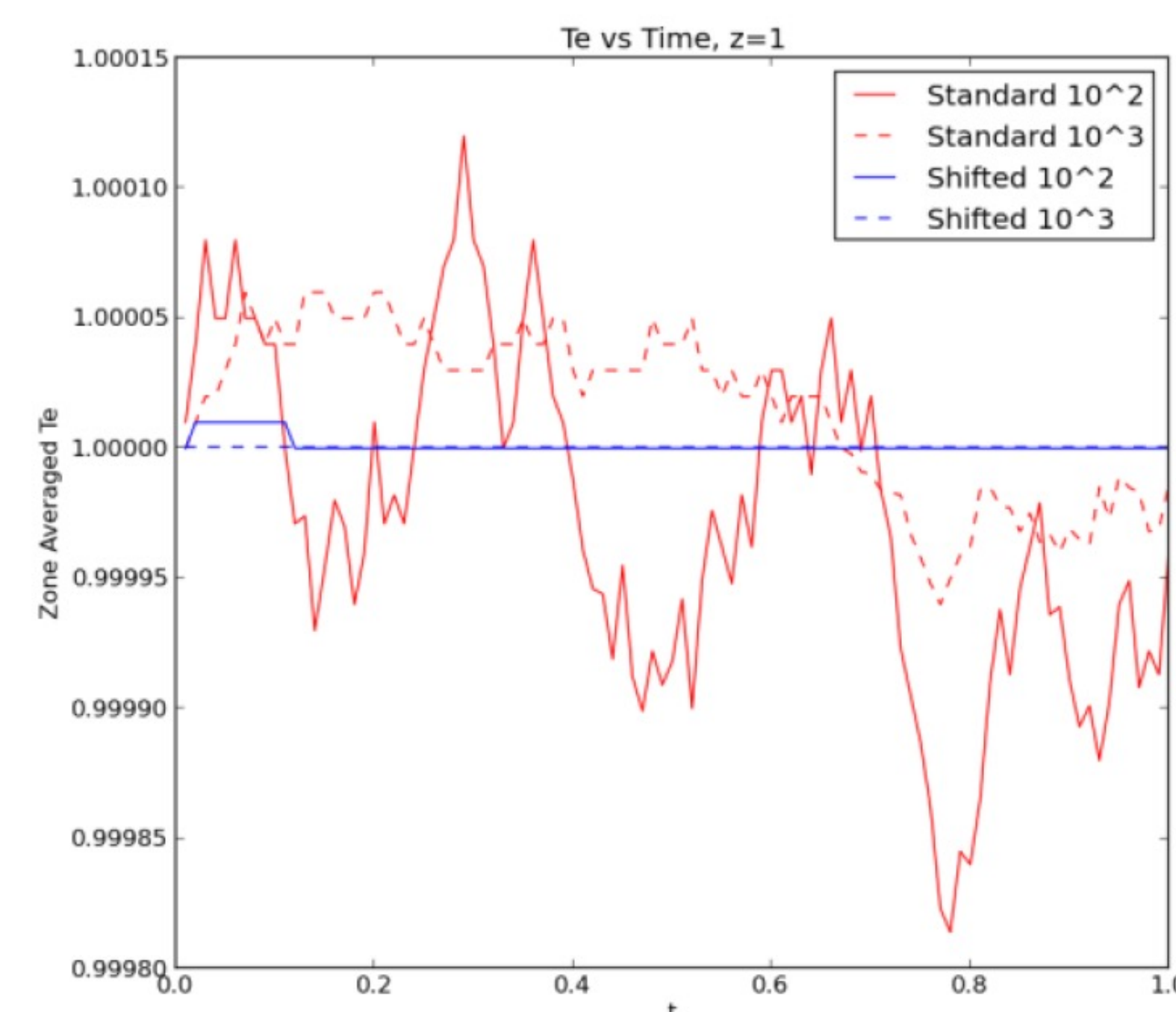
References

- J.A. Fleck Jr, J.D. Cummings Jr, "An implicit Monte Carlo scheme for calculating time and frequency dependent nonlinear radiation transport", Journal of Computational Physics, vol. 8, pp 313-342, 1971.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Center for Exascale Monte-Carlo Neutron Transport (CEMeNT) a PSAAP-III project funded by the Department of Energy, grant number DE-NA003967 and performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under contract DE-AC52-07NA27344. Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, LLNL-PRES-826203.

One-Zone Test



Ten-Zone Test

