Aaron's Slides

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Subgrid Methods for Resolving Axial Heterogeneity in Planar Synthesis Solutions for the Boltzmann Transport Equation

Ph.D. Defense

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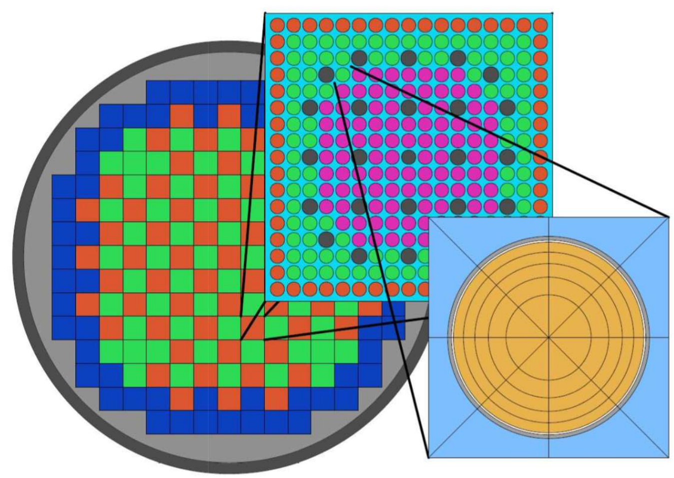
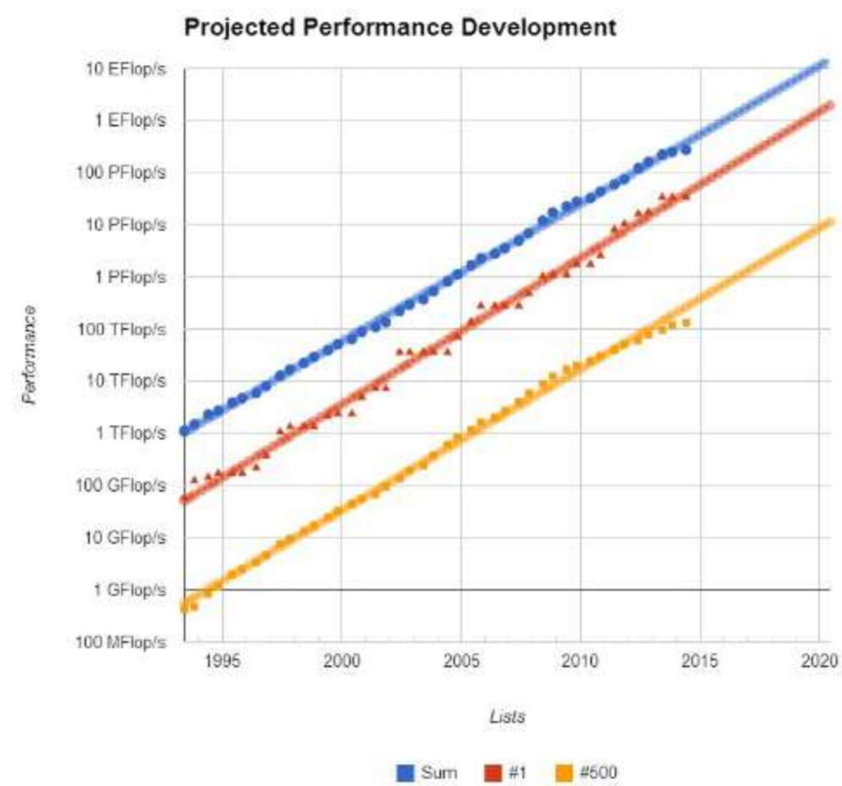
July 20, 2017

- Predicting the neutron flux distribution is crucial for reactor analysis
- The flux distribution determines the power distribution, which has important ramifications for design and operation
    - Economically, efficient fuel loading patterns and prevention of fuel failures are determined largely by the power distribution
    - The power distribution also drives safety constraints for both steady-state and transient operation, including accident scenarios
- These requirements demand a high degree of accuracy from the codes used in reactor analysis



- Reactor analysis has traditionally used a two-step approach
  - Lattice calculations to generate homogenized cross sections
  - Nodal diffusion methods to solve global problem with homogenized cross sections
- Recent increases in computing power have generated interest in direct, whole-core transport calculations
  - Monte Carlo
  - Deterministic 3D transport
  - Planar Synthesis Methods: 2D/1D and 2D/3D



Might want to go over PS methods first

- Planar synthesis methods are faster than 3D transport, but still computationally expensive
- To make these methods useful practically, runtimes need to be decreased
  - Algorithm and methods improvements
  - Reduction in number of planes
- Subgrid methods can be used to maintain accuracy with fewer planes
  - Needs to be able to capture local effects of various reactor components
  - Should be able to be applied to a variety of situations
  - Cheaper than using more planes
- Three new methods developed to accomplish two goals:
  - Significant reduction in errors caused by control rod cusping, the most severe axial heterogeneity for planar synthesis methods

    did not define
  - Reduce the runtime of the 2D/1D code MPACT for cases with rod cusping

Boltzmann Transport Equation

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{v}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{\Omega}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla}\varphi + \Sigma_t\left(\boldsymbol{x},E,t\right)\varphi\left(\boldsymbol{x},E,\boldsymbol{\Omega},t\right) \\
&\quad = \frac{1}{4\pi}\int_0^\infty\int_{4\pi}\Sigma_s\left(\boldsymbol{x},E'\to E,\boldsymbol{\Omega}'\to\boldsymbol{\Omega}\right)\varphi\left(\boldsymbol{x},E',\boldsymbol{\Omega}'\right)d\Omega' dE' \\
&\qquad + \frac{\chi_p\left(\boldsymbol{x},E\right)}{4\pi}\int_0^\infty\int_{4\pi}\left(1-\beta\left(\boldsymbol{x},E'\right)\right)\nu\Sigma_f\left(\boldsymbol{x},E',t\right)\varphi\left(\boldsymbol{x},E',\boldsymbol{\Omega}',t\right)d\Omega' dE' \\
&\qquad + \sum_{j=1}^{N_d}\frac{\chi_{d,j}\left(\boldsymbol{x},E\right)}{4\pi}\lambda_j C_j\left(\boldsymbol{x},t\right) + Q\left(\boldsymbol{x},E,\boldsymbol{\Omega},t\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi\left(\boldsymbol{x}_b,E,\boldsymbol{\Omega},t\right) = \varphi^b\left(\boldsymbol{x}_b,E,\boldsymbol{\Omega},t\right)\ ,\quad \boldsymbol{\Omega}\cdot\boldsymbol{n}<0 \tag{1a}$$

Boltzmann Transport Equation

- Transport equation is continuous in space, time, energy and angle
- For this work, only the steady-state eigenvalue form of the equation is considered
- Multigroup approximation is used to discretize in energy
- Discrete ordinates (S_N) approximation is applied to discretize in angle, using an angular quadrature to integrate the angular flux φ

Larsen wouldn't like this
S_N is a spatial and angle discretization method. Just say angles are discretized

Steady-State Transport Equation

$$\begin{aligned}
&\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla}\varphi_{g,n} + \Sigma_{t,g}\left(\boldsymbol{x}\right)\varphi_{g,n}\left(\boldsymbol{x}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi}\sum_{g'=1}^{G}\sum_{n'=1}^{N}\Sigma_{g'\to g,n'\to n}\left(\boldsymbol{x}\right)\varphi_{g',n'}\left(\boldsymbol{x}\right)w_{n'} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{k_{eff}}\frac{\chi_g}{4\pi}\sum_{g'=1}^{G}\sum_{n'=1}^{N}\nu\Sigma_{f,g'}\left(\boldsymbol{x}\right)\varphi_{g',n'}\left(\boldsymbol{x}\right)w_{n'}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_{g,n}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_b\right) = \varphi_g^b\left(\boldsymbol{x}_b, \boldsymbol{\Omega}_n\right) \;, \quad \boldsymbol{\Omega}_n \cdot \boldsymbol{n} < 0$$

- Calculations discussed here use transport-correction isotropic scattering (TCP_0) to simplify the scattering source

Diffusion Approximation

- Assumes linearly anisotropic flux and relationship between scalar flux ϕ and current J

$$\psi_g(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{\Omega}) \approx \frac{1}{4\pi}\left(\phi_g(\boldsymbol{x}) + 3\boldsymbol{\Omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{J}_g(\boldsymbol{x})\right)$$

$$\boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{x}) \approx -\boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{x}) \nabla \phi(x)$$

$$\boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{1}{3}\left(\Sigma_{tr,g}(\boldsymbol{x})\right)^{-1}$$

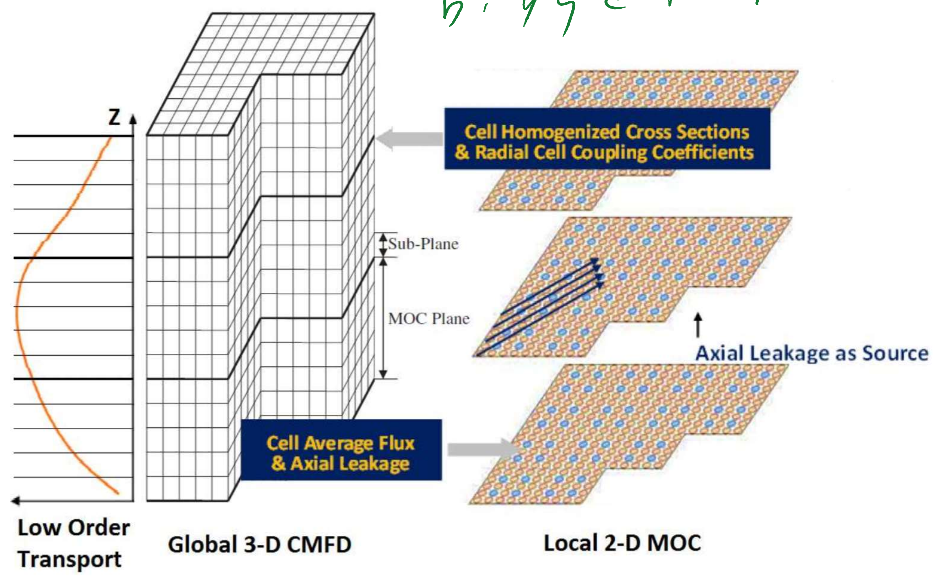
- Eliminates angle dependence, simplifies streaming and scattering source terms

$$-\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D}_g(\boldsymbol{x}) \nabla \phi(\boldsymbol{x}) + \Sigma_{t,g}(\boldsymbol{x}) \phi_g(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{g'=1}^{G} \Sigma_{s0,g' \to g}(\boldsymbol{x}) \phi_{g'}(\boldsymbol{x}) + \frac{1}{k_{eff}} \frac{\chi_g}{4\pi} \sum_{g'=1}^{G} \nu \Sigma_{f,g'}(\boldsymbol{x}) \phi_{g'}(\boldsymbol{x}) + Q_g(\boldsymbol{x})$$

Background

- 2D/1D method was developed by researchers at Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) [1, 2, 3]
  - Takes advantage of reactor geometry
  - High fidelity transport radially with faster, lower order method axially

bigger?



- Newer 2D/1D code MPACT, jointly developed by University of Michigan and Oak Ridge National Laboratory, is used for this work

Radial Equations

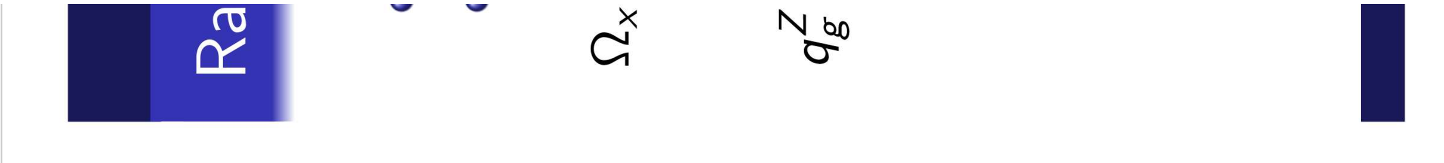
- Average transport equation axially from $z_{k-\frac{1}{2}}$ to $z_{k+\frac{1}{2}}$
- Assume cross sections are axially constant in region of integration

$$\Omega_x \frac{\partial \psi_g^Z}{\partial x} + \Omega_y \frac{\partial \psi_g^Z}{\partial y} + \Sigma_{tr,g}(x,y)\,\psi_g^Z(x,y,\boldsymbol{\Omega}) = q_g^Z(x,y,\boldsymbol{\Omega}) + L_g^Z(x,y,\Omega_z)$$

Color might be nice to tie together

$$q_g^Z(x,y,\boldsymbol{\Omega}) = \frac{1}{4\pi}\sum_{g'=1}^{G}\int_{4\pi}\Sigma_{s,g'\to g}^Z(x,y,\boldsymbol{\Omega}'\cdot\boldsymbol{\Omega})\,\psi_{g'}^Z(x,y,\boldsymbol{\Omega}')\,d\Omega'$$
$$+\frac{1}{k_{eff}}\frac{\chi_g^Z}{4\pi}\sum_{g'=1}^{G}\int_{4\pi}\nu\Sigma_{f,g'}^Z(x,y)\,\psi_{g'}^Z(x,y,\boldsymbol{\Omega}')\,d\Omega' + \frac{Q_g^Z(x,y)}{4\pi}$$

$$L_g^Z(x,y,\Omega_z) = \frac{\Omega_z}{\Delta z_k}\left(\psi_{g,z_{k-\frac{1}{2}}} - \psi_{g,z_{k+\frac{1}{2}}}\right) \approx \frac{J_{g,z_{k-\frac{1}{2}}} - J_{g,z_{k+\frac{1}{2}}}}{4\pi\Delta z_k}$$


Ra
Ω_x
q_g^Z

Axial Equations

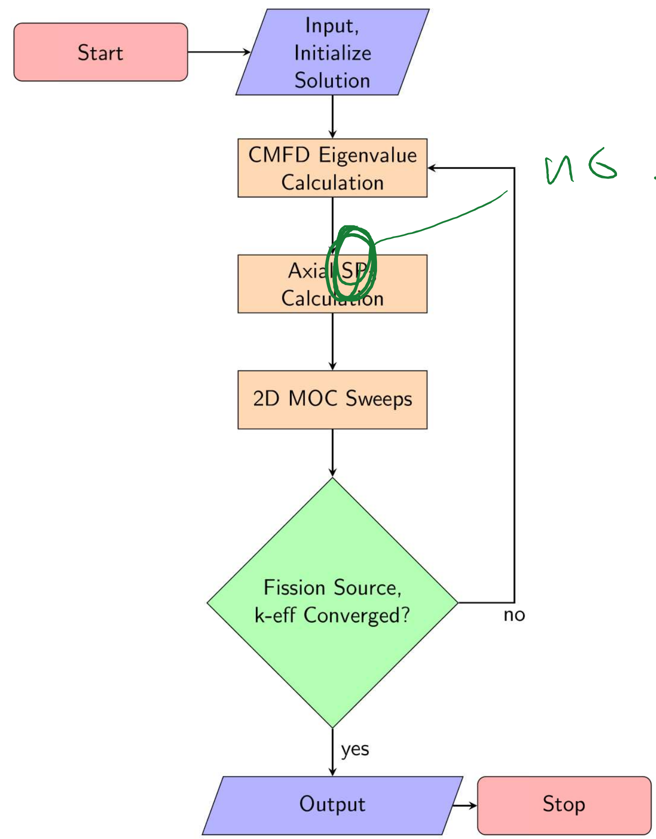
- Average transport equation over x from $x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}$ to $x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}$ and over y from $y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}$ to $y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}$
- Assume cross sections are radially constant in region of integration

$$\Omega_z \frac{\partial \psi_g^{XY}}{\partial z} + \Sigma_{tr,g}^{XY}(z)\,\psi_g^{XY}(z,\mathbf{\Omega}) = q_g^{XY}(z,\mathbf{\Omega}) + L_g^{XY}(z,\Omega_x,\Omega_y)$$

$$L_g^{XY}(z,\Omega_x,\Omega_y) \approx \frac{J_{g,x_{i-\frac{1}{2}},y_j} - J_{g,x_{i+\frac{1}{2}},y_j}}{4\pi\Delta x_i} + \frac{J_{g,x_i,y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}} - J_{g,x_i,y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}}}{4\pi\Delta y_j}$$

Calculation Flow

- 3D CMFD [4]
  - Determines global flux shape to scale fine mesh solution
  - Calculates radial currents for 1D axial solver
- 1D NEM-P_3 [5, 6]
  - Calculates improved axial currents for 2D solver
- 2D MOC [7, 8]
  - Solves for fine mesh scalar flux
  - Calculates updated radial currents for CMFD calculation



nG S

3D CMFD

- Diffusion-based acceleration performed on coarse mesh
- $\hat{D}$ coupling coefficients enforce consistency between diffusion and transport solutions

$$\hat{D}_{g,s} = \frac{J_{g,s}^{trans,k-1} + \tilde{D}_{g,s}\left(\phi_{g,p}^{diff,k} - \phi_{g,m}^{diff,k}\right)}{\left(\phi_{g,p}^{trans,k} + \phi_{g,m}^{diff,k}\right)}$$

- Coarse mesh solution projected to fine mesh solution, preserving MOC radial shape and CMFD volume-averaged flux

need more room

$$\phi_{g,j}^{MOC,k} = \frac{\phi_{g,i}^{CMFD,k}}{\phi_{g,i}^{CMFD,k-1}} \phi_{g,j}^{MOC,k-1}$$

- Subplane scheme is used to capture subplane axial flux shapes

1D NEM-P_3

- P_3 [5] used to handle angular shape

$\psi(\Omega) \simeq ?$

$$-\nabla \cdot D_{0,g}(\boldsymbol{x}) \nabla \Phi_{0,g}(\boldsymbol{x}) + [\Sigma_{tr,g}(\boldsymbol{x}) - \Sigma_{s0,g}(\boldsymbol{x})]\Phi_{0,g}(\boldsymbol{x})$$
$$= Q_g(\boldsymbol{x}) + 2[\Sigma_{tr,g}(\boldsymbol{x}) - \Sigma_{s0,g}(\boldsymbol{x})]\Phi_{2,g}(\boldsymbol{x})$$

$$-\nabla \cdot D_{2,g}(\boldsymbol{x}) \nabla \Phi_{2,g}(\boldsymbol{x}) + [\Sigma_{tr,g}(\boldsymbol{x}) - \Sigma_{s2,g}(\boldsymbol{x})]\Phi_{2,g}(\boldsymbol{x})$$
$$= \frac{2}{5}\{[\Sigma_{tr,g}(\boldsymbol{x}) - \Sigma_{s0,g}(\boldsymbol{x})][\Phi_{0,g}(\boldsymbol{x}) - 2\Phi_{2,g}(\boldsymbol{x})] - Q_g(\boldsymbol{x})\}$$

- NEM [6] used to handle spatial shape

$$Q(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^{2} q_i P_i(\xi) \ , \quad \phi(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^{4} \phi_i P_i(\xi)$$

Picture

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_n(\xi)\left(-\frac{D}{h^2}\frac{d^2}{d\xi^2}\phi(\xi) + \Sigma_r \phi(\xi) - Q(\xi)\right) d\xi = 0, \ n = 0,1,2$$

$$\phi_L(1) = \phi_R(-1) \ , \quad J_L(1) = J_R(-1)$$

2D MOC

- Solve along a specific direction Ω_n to reduce the problem from a PDE to an ODE that can be solved analytically

$$\frac{\partial \psi_{g,n}}{\partial s} + \Sigma_{t,g}(\boldsymbol{r}_0 + s\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n)\psi_{g,n}(\boldsymbol{r}_0 + s\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n) = q_{g,n}(\boldsymbol{r}_0 + s\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_{g,n}(\boldsymbol{r}_0 + s\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n) &= \psi_{g,n}(\boldsymbol{r}_0)\exp\left(-\int_0^s \Sigma_{t,g}(\boldsymbol{r}_0 + s'\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n)ds'\right) \\ &+ \int_0^s q_{g,n}(\boldsymbol{r}_0 + s'\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n)\exp\left(-\int_0^{s'} \Sigma_{t,g}(\boldsymbol{r}_0 + s''\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n)ds''\right)ds'\end{aligned}$$

- Assume flat source, cross section along track with length L_j and spacing δx

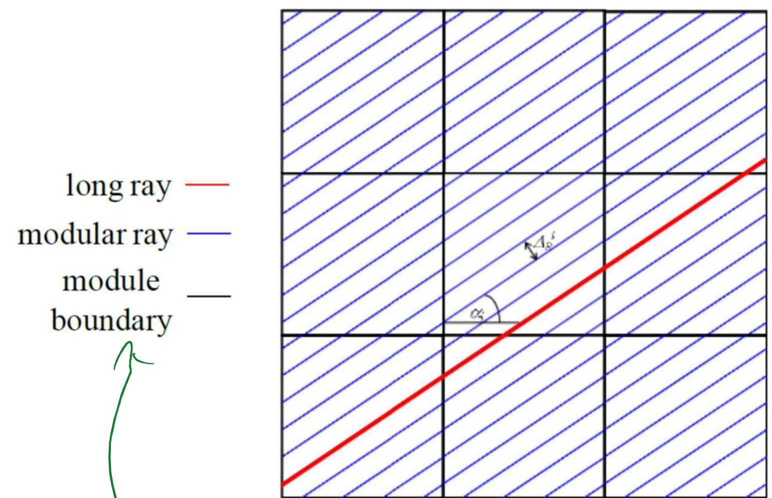
$$\psi^{out}_{g,i,n,j} = \psi^{in}_{g,i,n,j} e^{-\Sigma_{t,g,i}L_j} + \frac{q_{g,i,n}}{\Sigma_{t,g,i}}\left(1 - e^{-\Sigma_{t,g,i}L_j}\right)$$

$$\overline{\psi}_{g,i,n,j} = \frac{q_{g,n,i}}{\Sigma_{t,g,i}} + \frac{1 - e^{-\Sigma_{t,g,i}L_j}}{L_j\Sigma_{t,g,i}}\left(\psi^{in}_{g,i,n,j} - \frac{q_{g,n,i}}{\Sigma_{t,g,i}}\right)$$

$$\overline{\psi}_{g,i,n} = \frac{\sum_j \overline{\psi}_{g,i,n,j}\delta x L_j}{\sum_j \delta x L_j}$$

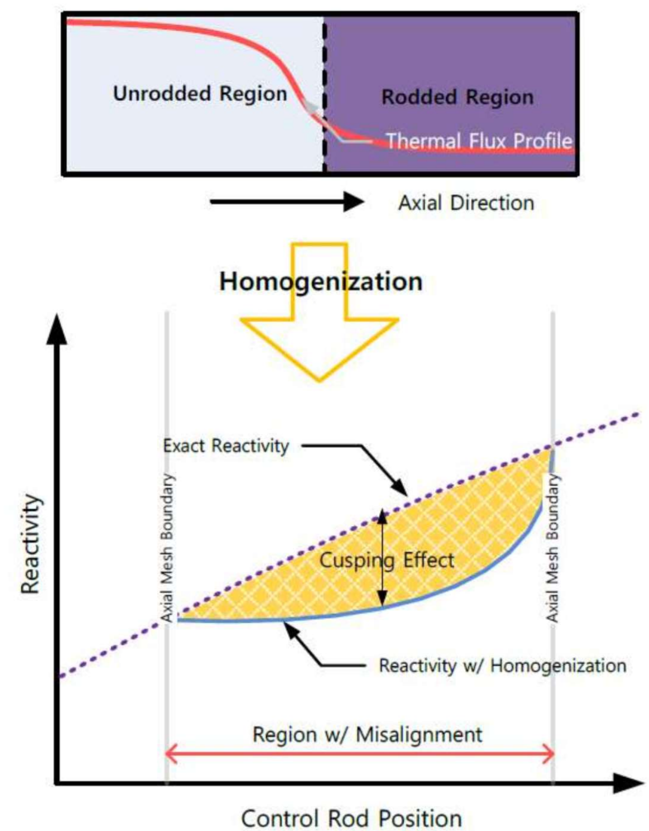
2D MOC

- Perform ray tracing and store segment information up front
- Set up scattering, fission, and axial transverse leakage sources
  - Multi-group sweeping
  - 1-group sweeping
- Parallel Decomposition
  - Spatial (Planar and Radial)- MPI
  - Angle - MPI
  - Ray - OpenMP

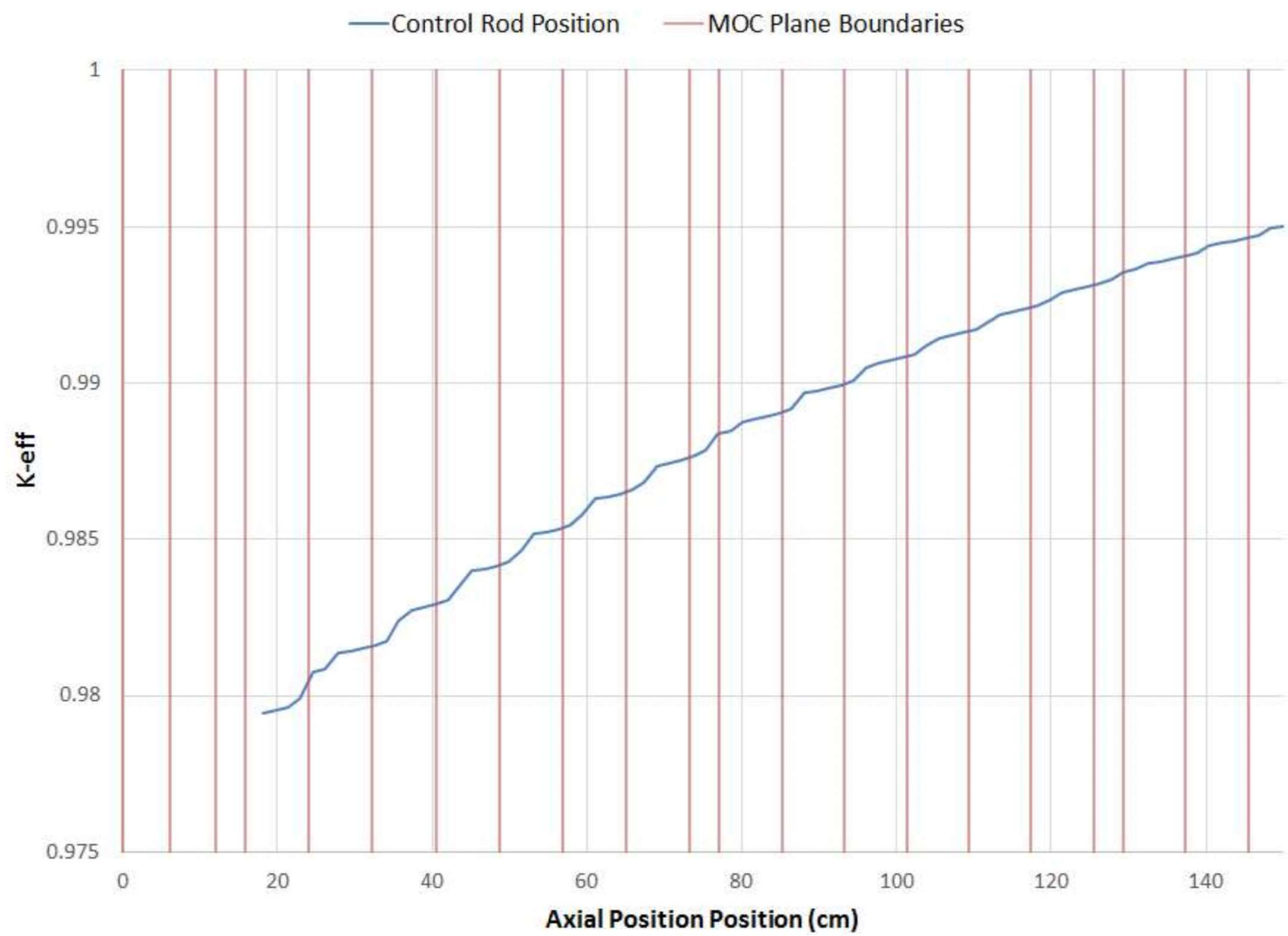


You really want to talk about modules? pin cell might be better picture move this up to motivation

- Nodes must be axially homogeneous
- Control rod positions often do not align with node boundaries, requiring homogenization of control rod and moderator
- Volume homogenization preserves material volume/mass, but not reaction rates
- Two approaches to prevent rod cusping:
  - Refine mesh to align with all control rod positions
  - Decusping method to improve homogenization



Rod Cusping Description



Methods Shortcomings

- Extensive research has been done on decusping methods, primarily for nodal codes
- Several methods have been developed for 2D/1D codes
  - Some methods involved coarse approximations with limited accuracy
  - Others required expensive additional calculations that increased runtime of the code significantly
- New methods need to improve on prior ones by providing more accurate solutions without significantly slowing down calculations

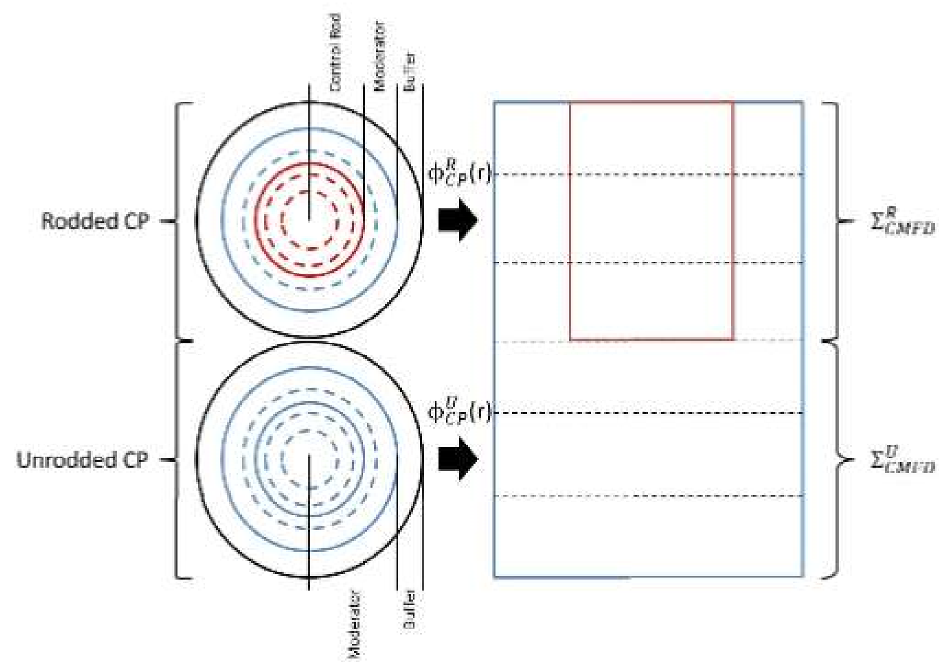
Probably need to mention "other" 2D1D corrections and how they

Description

- Rodded 3×3 assembly case used to plot generate correction factors based on rod position
  - One set of calculations performed with refined mesh to eliminate cusping effects
  - Second set done with coarse mesh
  - Percent change in k_{eff} plotted against percent change in volume fraction for each set of calculations
  - Difference in curves used to reduce volume fraction during rod homogenization to reduce cusping effects
- Sixth order polynomial curves generated for AIC, B_4C, and tungsten rods

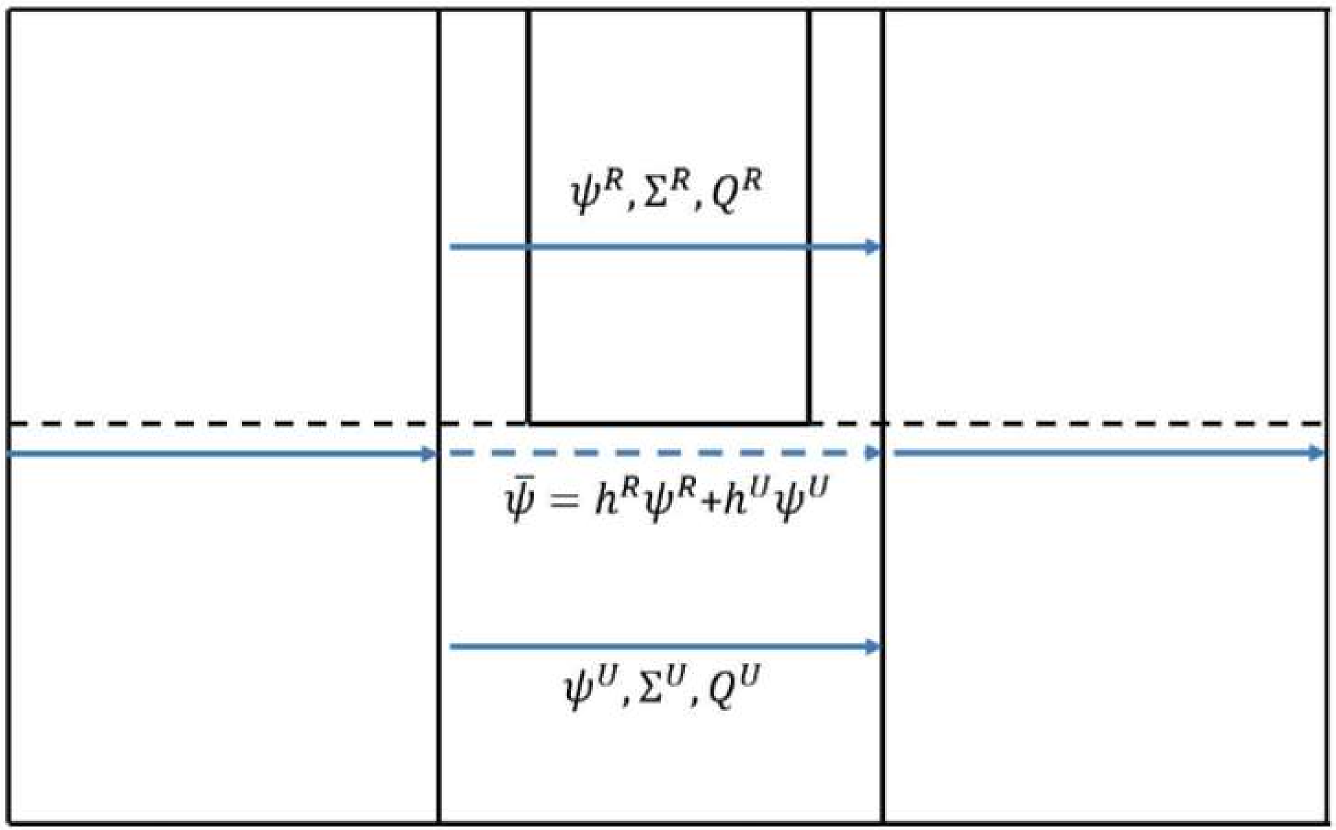
Collision Probabilities Decusping

- Sub-plane modifications only capture axial effects
  - MOC uses homogenized cross section
  - Radial shape does not accurately reflect either region
- 1D collision probabilities (CP) introduced to generate radial shapes
  - Generates radial flux profile for rodded and unrodded region
  - Radial profiles used in CMFD homogenization
  - Fast calculation



Description

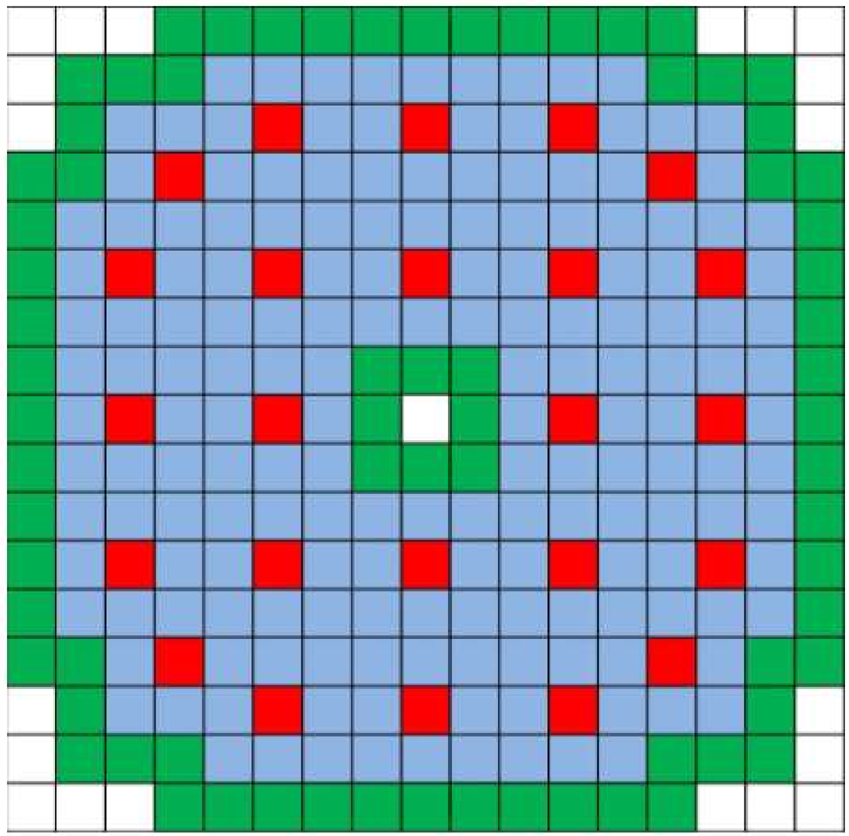
- Other methods do not correctly address the MOC calculation
  - Homogenized cross sections are still used for 2D MOC
  - Flux shape from MOC does not accurately represent rodded or unrodded flux
- To improve MOC solutions, heterogeneous cross sections and sources must be accounted for
- MOC rays can be split into subrays in the vicinity of partially rodded regions
- Because of exponentials in MOC solution, rays can be recombined after rod better way to say this


ψ^R, Σ^R, Q^R
$\bar{\psi} = h^R\psi^R + h^U\psi^U$
ψ^U, Σ^U, Q^U

2D/1D Modifications

- New MOC sweeper that duplicates long rays using axial volume fractions to average rays together
- Fluxes, cross sections, and sources stored for subregions that subrays pass through
- CMFD projection used to calculate subregion fluxes and generate subregion sources
- Subplane CMFD/P_3 results used to calculate axial TL sources in subregions
- Option added to control how far away from rod subray continues to be used picture

Recombination



no idea what you are saying here

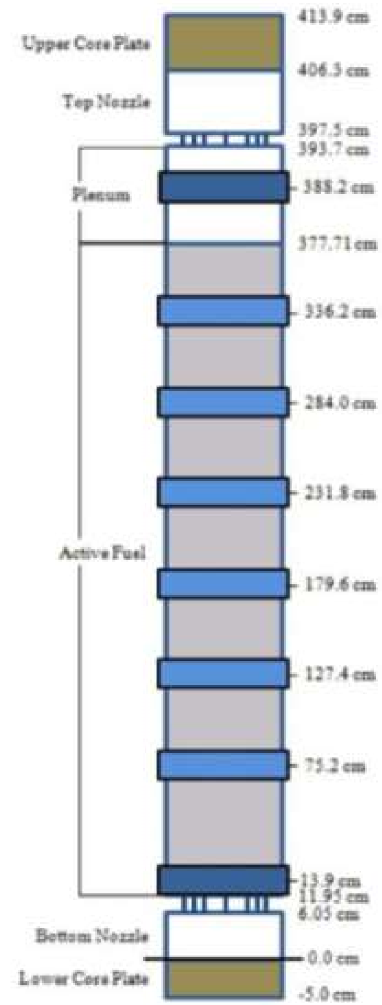
- Say some stuff about Watts Bar
- Say some stuff about c5g7

Sigh, need more

Problem Description

- Center 3x3 assembly cluster in Watts Bar Unit 1
- AIC control rod in center assembly placed at 257.9 cm
- Test cases used 57 planes, with rod inserted 50% into a plane
- Reference used 58 planes, with extra plane boundary aligned with rod tip
- All simulations used 1 core per plane

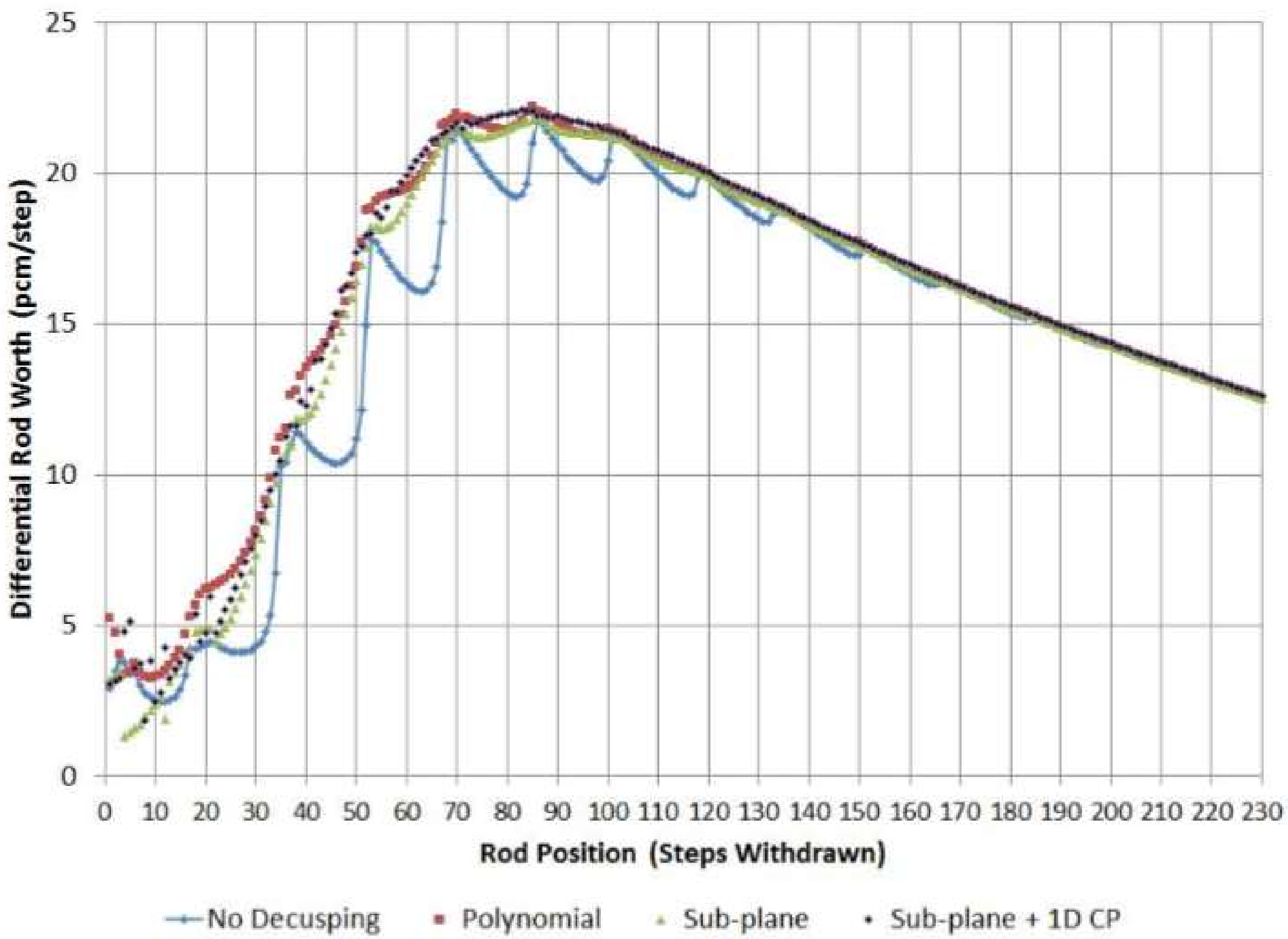
2.1	2.6 20 PY	2.1
2.6 20 PY	2.1 RCCA	2.6 20 PY
2.1	2.6 20 PY	2.1



Test Procedures

- Differential rod worth curves were generated with fine mesh, coarse mesh, and each decusping method
- Comparison of curves shows effectiveness of decusping methods as rod is withdrawn through core
- KENO-VI was used to calculate reference solutions at 10% intervals
  - 500 inactive generations (Need to update keno comparisons)
  - 10,000 active generations
  - 5×10^6 particles per generation

Differential Rod Worth Curve



KENO-VI Comparisons

Keno statistics?

Cases	Decusping Method	k_{eff} Difference	Pin Power Difference RMS	Pin Power Difference Max
Average	None	−24.9	5.380%	25.902%
	Polynomial	34.8	1.502%	8.957%
	Subplane	34.6	0.984%	4.597%
	Subplane + CP	41.4	0.763%	3.386%
Worst – 20%	None	−176.0	14.709%	63.929%
	Polynomial	13.9	3.344%	25.373%
	Subplane	9.6	1.921%	9.900%
	Subplane + CP	45.9	1.324%	4.921%
Fully Withdrawn	–	40.5	0.34 %	1.493%

Where is subray?

Problem Description and Test Procedures

- Bank D inserted to 257.9 cm, other banks all out
- 57 planes for tests and 58 for reference, 16 cores per plane

	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
8	2.1	2.6 20	2.1	2.6 20	2.1	2.6 20	2.1	3.1 12
9	2.6 20	2.1	2.6 24	2.1	2.6 20	2.1	3.1 24	3.1
10	2.1	2.6 24	2.1	2.6 20	2.1	2.6 16	2.1	3.1 8
11	2.6 20	2.1	2.6 20	2.1	2.6 20	2.1	3.1 16	3.1
12	2.1	2.6 20	2.1	2.6 20	2.6	2.6 24	3.1	
13	2.6 20	2.1	2.6 16	2.1	2.6 24	3.1 12	3.1	
14	2.1	3.1 24	2.1	3.1 16	3.1	3.1		
15	3.1 12	3.1	3.1 8	3.1	Enrichment Number of Pyrex Rods			

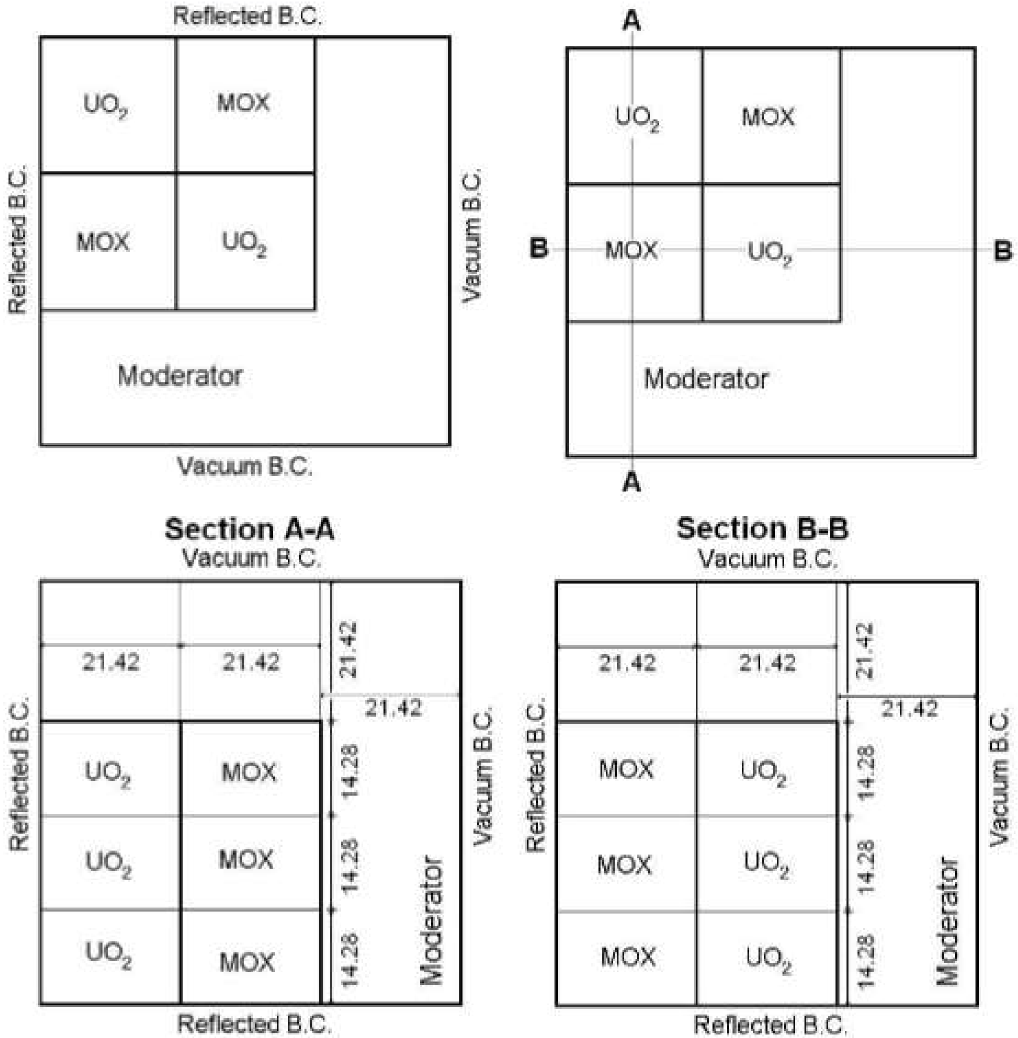
	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
8	D		A		D		C	
9						SB		
10	A		C				B	
11				A		SC		
12	D				D		SA	
13		SB		SD				
14	C		B		SA			
15								

Problem 5 Results

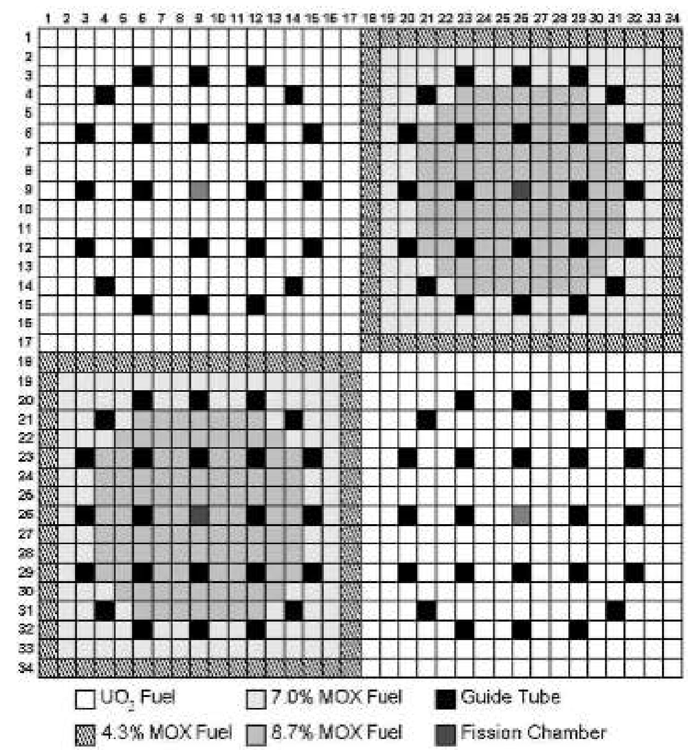
Case	k_{eff} Difference (pcm)	Pin Power Differences		Iterations		Runtime (Core-Hours)
		RMS	Max	2D/1D	CMFD	
Reference	–	–	–	13	481	361.7
No Treatment	-22	6.90%	30.55%	13	523	410.7
Polynomial	-5	1.15%	4.85%	13	463	373.7
Subplane	-5	2.09%	10.20%	13	499	399.0
Subplane + CP	-1	0.50%	2.74%	13	529	425.6

- Maximum error for each comparison occurs in pins neighboring the partially rodded pin cell

Problem Description



I feel like you're going backwards



Test Procedure

- Three different C5G7 problems were simulated: 2D core, 3D assembly, and 3D core
- Rod was withdrawn through each problem in 1 cm increments for subray MOC and subplane methods
- k_{eff} and 3D pin power comparisons were made against a fine mesh reference solution at each position

2D Core Results

Rod Position	Reference k_{eff}	Subray-0 k_{eff}	Subray-0 Pin Powers RMS	Subray-0 Pin Powers Max	Subray-1 k_{eff}	Subray-1 Pin Powers RMS	Subray-1 Pin Powers Max	Subray-2 k_{eff}	Subray-2 Pin Powers RMS	Subray-2 Pin Powers Max	Subray-3 k_{eff}	Subray-3 Pin Powers RMS	Subray-3 Pin Powers Max
1*	1.06839	-15	0.10%	0.29%	-15	0.10%	0.29%	-15	0.10%	0.29%	-15	0.10%	0.29%
2	1.07746	-33	0.22%	0.67%	-34	0.22%	0.68%	-34	0.22%	0.67%	-34	0.22%	0.67%
3	1.08777	-53	0.32%	1.03%	-56	0.34%	1.07%	-55	0.34%	1.06%	-55	0.34%	1.06%
4	1.09919	-72	0.41%	1.34%	-78	0.45%	1.45%	-78	0.45%	1.44%	-78	0.45%	1.44%
5	1.11160	-89	0.46%	1.53%	-99	0.51%	1.69%	-98	0.50%	1.66%	-98	0.50%	1.66%
6	1.12495	-102	0.49%	1.66%	-115	0.55%	1.83%	-115	0.54%	1.82%	-115	0.54%	1.81%
7	1.13925	-112	0.49%	1.70%	-127	0.55%	1.88%	-126	0.55%	1.87%	-126	0.55%	1.86%
8	1.15469	-117	0.47%	1.65%	-133	0.53%	1.83%	-132	0.53%	1.81%	-132	0.52%	1.81%
9*	1.17190	-117	0.43%	1.50%	-127	0.46%	1.61%	-126	0.46%	1.60%	-126	0.46%	1.60%
Average	–	79	0.38%	1.26%	87	0.41%	1.37%	87	0.41%	1.36%	87	0.41%	1.36%

what does * mean

this is hard to read

2D Core Results

Rod Position	Reference k_{eff}	Subray-0 k_{eff}	Subray-0 Pin Powers RMS	Subray-0 Pin Powers Max	None k_{eff}	None Pin Powers RMS	None Pin Powers Max	Subplane k_{eff}	Subplane Pin Powers RMS	Subplane Pin Powers Max	Subplane + CP k_{eff}	Subplane + CP Pin Powers RMS	Subplane + CP Pin Powers Max
1*	1.06839	-15	0.10%	0.29%	-286	1.73%	4.47%	-87	0.52%	1.35%	-169	0.99%	2.46%
2	1.07746	-33	0.22%	0.67%	-811	4.75%	12.70%	-198	1.13%	3.06%	-174	0.97%	2.57%
3	1.08777	-53	0.32%	1.03%	-1369	7.71%	21.30%	-290	1.56%	4.42%	-181	0.97%	2.70%
4	1.09919	-72	0.41%	1.34%	-1918	10.33%	29.42%	-360	1.83%	5.35%	-185	0.94%	2.75%
5	1.11160	-89	0.46%	1.53%	-2400	12.25%	36.00%	-405	1.93%	5.84%	-184	0.88%	2.68%
6	1.12495	-102	0.49%	1.66%	-2738	13.12%	39.83%	-424	1.89%	5.89%	-174	0.78%	2.47%
7	1.13925	-112	0.49%	1.70%	-2820	12.55%	39.38%	-416	1.72%	5.52%	-155	0.65%	2.11%
8	1.15469	-117	0.47%	1.65%	-2478	10.08%	32.80%	-377	1.44%	4.76%	-124	0.48%	1.62%
9*	1.17190	-117	0.43%	1.50%	-1461	5.31%	18.00%	-300	1.06%	3.60%	-80	0.29%	1.00%
Average	–	79	0.38%	1.26%	1809	8.65%	25.99%	317	1.45%	4.42%	158	0.77%	2.26%

2D Core Performance

Method	Long Rays per Plane	Increase
Reference	88440	–
Subray-0	107400	21%
Subray-1	111792	26%
Subray-2	115264	30%
Subray-3	117920	33%

Method	Iterations	Runtime (s)	Speedup
Reference	25.7	1107	–
None	25.8	739	1.50
Subplane	26.7	725	1.53
Subplane + CP	26.9	695	1.61
Subray-0	26.4	861	1.29
Subray-1	25.9	881	1.26
Subray-2	26.1	920	1.21
Subray-3	26.1	938	1.18

3D Assembly Results

Case	Method	k_{eff} Diff.	Pin Powers RMS	Pin Powers Max
Average	None	2193	6.05%	10.95%
	Subplane	222	0.88%	1.64%
	Subplane+CP	114	0.45%	0.84%
	Subray-0	52	0.25%	0.54%
	Subray-1	56	0.25%	0.55%
	Subray-2	56	0.25%	0.54%
	Subray-3	56	0.25%	0.54%
Position 8	None	-91	2.88%	4.19%
	Subplane	-319	1.51%	2.66%
	Subplane + CP	-106	0.52%	0.89%
	Subray-0	-104	0.53%	0.94%
	Subray-1	-104	0.52%	0.94%
	Subray-2	-105	0.53%	0.98%
	Subray-3	-105	0.53%	0.98%

3D Assembly Results

Plot of max power differences by rod position

3D Assembly Performance

Method	Long Rays per Plane	Increase
Reference	29480	–
Subray-0	48440	64%
Subray-1	52832	79%
Subray-2	56304	91%
Subray-3	58960	100%

Method	Iterations	Runtime (s)	Speedup
Reference	27.5	490	–
None	27.8	361	1.36
Subplane	27.5	374	1.32
Subplane + CP	27.2	353	1.39
Subray-0	27.6	444	1.11
Subray-1	28.7	464	1.07
Subray-2	28.8	475	1.04
Subray-3	28.8	478	1.03

3D Core Results

Case	Method	k_{eff} Diff.	Pin Powers RMS	Pin Powers Max
	None	21	6.62%	29.30%
	Subplane	21	0.69%	3.47%
	Subplane+CP	21	0.34%	1.69%
Average	Subray-0	21	0.20%	1.06%
	Subray-1	25	0.20%	1.14%
	Subray-2	25	0.20%	1.11%
	Subray-3	21	0.20%	1.11%
	None	-1730	12.62%	55.69%
	Subplane	-183	1.08%	5.61%
	Subplane + CP	-76	0.45%	2.38%
Position 16	Subray-0	-46	0.30%	1.76%
	Subray-1	-54	0.35%	2.01%
	Subray-2	-53	0.34%	1.97%
	Subray-3	-53	0.34%	1.96%

3D Core Results

Plot of max power differences by rod position

3D Core Performance

Method	Iterations	Runtime (s)	Speedup
Reference	27.8	3256	–
None	28.2	2581	1.25
Subplane	29.1	2454	1.32
Subplane + CP	28.9	2454	1.32
Subray-0	28.8	2851	1.13
Subray-1	28.9	2920	1.11
Subray-2	29.1	2963	1.09
Subray-3	29.2	3009	1.08

- Problem of subgrid axial heterogeneity for planar synthesis methods was described
- Rod cusping was identified as most severe axial heterogeneity
- Three new methods developed to address this problem:
  - Polynomial decusping: Fast and simple to implement, limited accuracy
  - Subplane collision probabilities: minimal runtime increases, good accuracy
  - Subray MOC: complicated to implement efficiently, very good acccuracy
- Give some more details, but this is the general idea

Methods Improvements

- Polynomials: more rod materials
- Subplane collision probabilites: other solvers (2D r-z CP, 2D MOC pin cell solver, 3D MOC, etc.)
- Subray MOC: optimization, shielding, other stuff MPACT does already (Pn/parallelism), improvements to a couple approximations (constant radial shape for source calculations, radial current tallying on subplane mesh)

Applications

- 2D/3D
- Other Heterogeneities
- More problems

- This material is based upon work supported under an Integrated University Program Graduate Fellowship.
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- Others

Questions?

Transport-Corrected Scattering Approximation

- Modifies self-scatter and total cross-sections to account for anisotropy while performing isotropic calculations
- Neutron Leakage Conservation (NLC) Method: H-1

$$\Sigma_{s0,g\to g} = \Sigma_{s0,g\to g} + \frac{1}{3D_g} - \Sigma_{t,g}$$

- In-Scatter Method: B-11, C-12, O-16

$$\Sigma_{s0,g\to g} = \Sigma_{s0,g\to g} - \frac{1}{\phi_{1,g}} \sum_{g'=1}^{G} \Sigma_{s1,g'\to g}\phi_{1,g'}$$

- Out-Scatter Method: All other isotopes

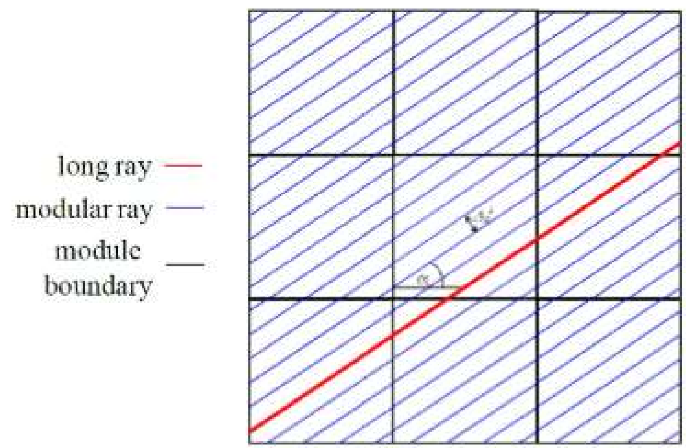
$$\Sigma_{s0,g\to g} = \Sigma_{s0,g\to g} - \sum_{g'=1}^{G} \Sigma_{s1,g\to g'}$$

2D MOC

- Solve along a specific direction Ω_n

$$\boldsymbol{r}=\boldsymbol{r_0}+s\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x\left(s\right) = x_0 + s\Omega_{n,x} \\ y\left(s\right) = y_0 + s\Omega_{n,y} \\ z\left(s\right) = z_0 + s\Omega_{n,z} \end{cases}$$

- Problem reduces from PDE to ODE that can be solved analytically



$$\frac{\partial \psi_{g,n}}{\partial s}+\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{t,g}(\boldsymbol{r}_0+s\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n)\psi_{g,n}(\boldsymbol{r}_0+s\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n)=q_{g,n}(\boldsymbol{r}_0+s\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n)$$

$$\psi_{g,n}(\boldsymbol{r}_0+s\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n) =\psi_{g,n}(\boldsymbol{r}_0)\exp\left(-\int_0^s \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{t,g}(\boldsymbol{r}_0+s'\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n)ds'\right)$$
$$+\int_0^s q_{g,n}(\boldsymbol{r}_0+s'\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n)\exp\left(-\int_0^{s'} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{t,g}(\boldsymbol{r}_0+s''\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n)ds''\right)ds'$$

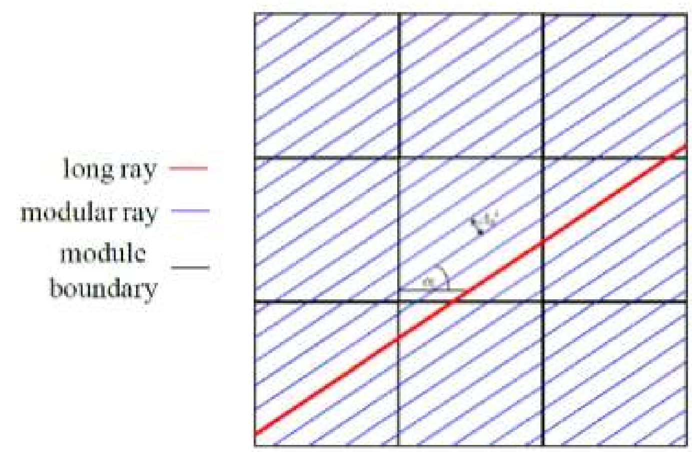
2D MOC

- Assume flat source, cross-section along track with length L_j and spacing δx

$$\psi^{out}_{g,i,n,j} = \psi^{in}_{g,i,n,j} e^{-\Sigma_{t,g,i} L_j} + \frac{q_{g,i,n}}{\Sigma_{t,g,i}} \left(1 - e^{-\Sigma_{t,g,i} L_j}\right)$$

$$\overline{\psi}_{g,i,n,j} = \frac{q_{g,n,i}}{\Sigma_{t,g,i}} + \frac{1 - e^{-\Sigma_{t,g,i} L_j}}{L_j \Sigma_{t,g,i}} \left(\psi^{in}_{g,i,n,j} - \frac{q_{g,n,i}}{\Sigma_{t,g,i}}\right)$$

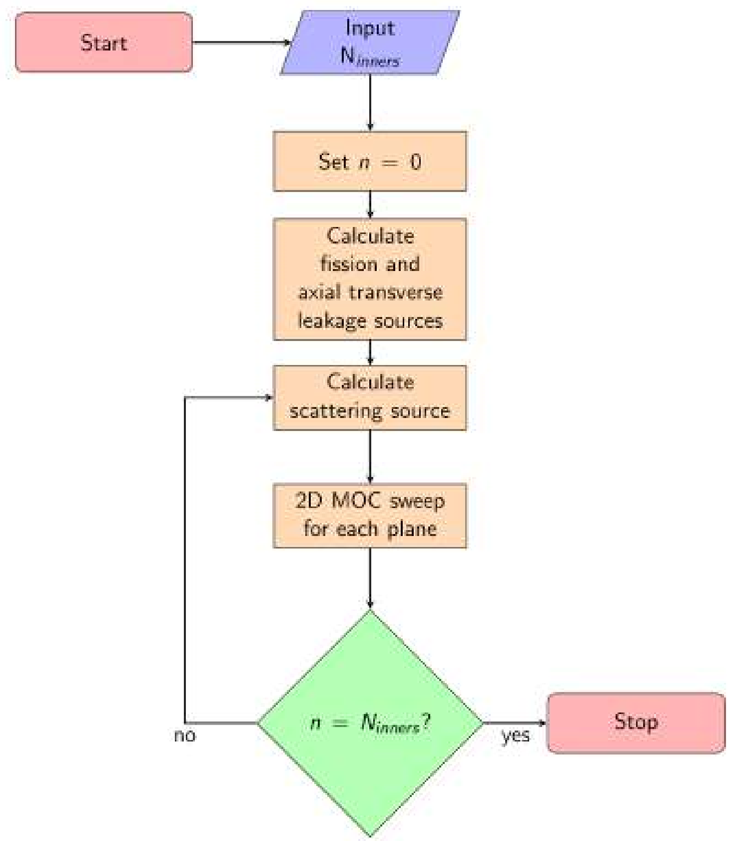
$$\overline{\psi}_{g,i,n} = \frac{\sum_j \overline{\psi}_{g,i,n,j} \delta x L_j}{\sum_j \delta x L_j}$$



- Modular ray tracing can be used to minimize storage requirements by tracing only portions of problem geometry

2D MOC

- Perform ray tracing and store segment information up front
- Set up scattering, fission, and axial transverse leakage sources
  - Multi-group sweeping
  - 1-group sweeping
- Parallel Decomposition
  - Spatial (Planar and Radial)- MPI
  - Angle - MPI
  - Ray - OpenMP



2D/1D Decusping Methods

move this into body

- Neighbor Spectral Index Method - CRX-2K [11]
  - Spectral index is defined as the ratio of the fast flux to the thermal flux
  - Spectral index is used in top and bottom neighbor nodes to estimate partially rodded node flux profile
  - This estimate is used to update cross sections each iteration
- nTRACER Method [12]
  - Solves local problem to generate CMFD constants
  - Performs CMFD calculations on fine mesh to obtain axial flux profiles
  - Uses axial flux profiles during full core calculation to homogenize cross sections
- Approximate Flux Weighting Method [13]
  - Originally developed for nodal methods, but also implemented in nTRACER [14]
  - Assumes that in partially rodded node, rodded flux is similar to node above and unrodded flux is similar to node below
  - Assumption allows the partially rodded node cross section to be updated easily during iteration

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