

NUEN 689/485 - 512

Radiation Transport Methods

Dr. Jean Ragusa



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

Department of  
Nuclear Engineering

# Final Presentation

CASL Core Physics Benchmark Simulations of Light  
Water Reactors in OpenSn and OpenMC

---

By Aly Gaylard and Brenton Holladay

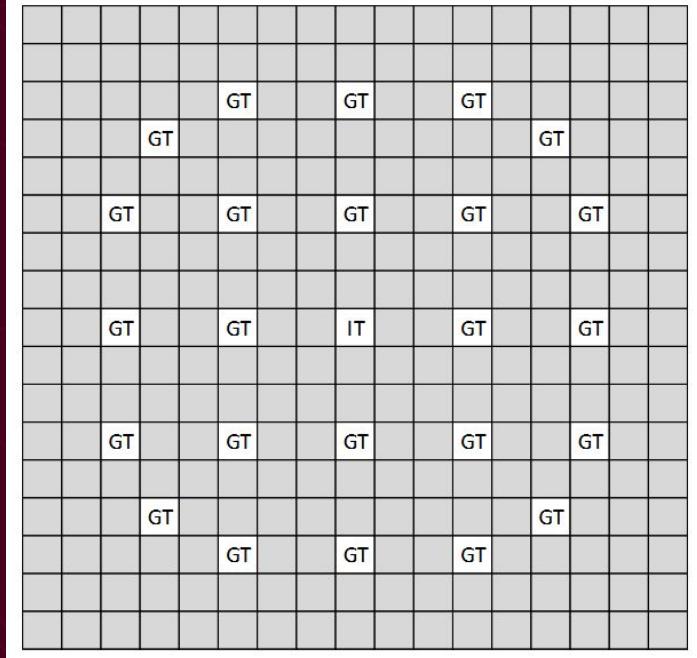
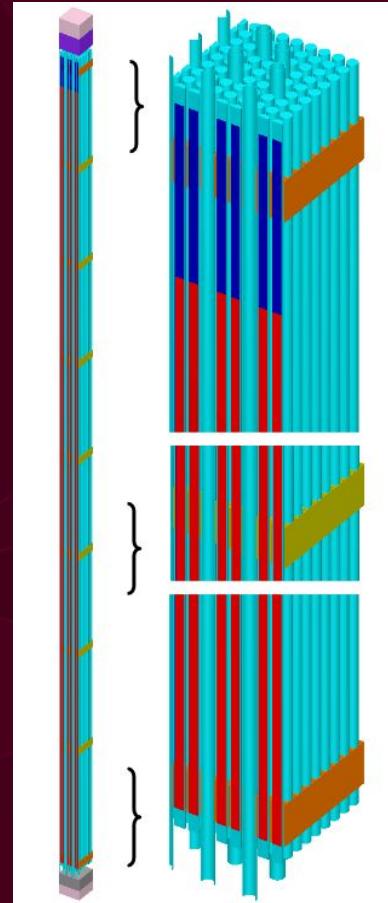
Based on work by Pablo Garcia

# Introduction



## VERA Core Physics Benchmark Progression Problem Specifications

- From Oak Ridge National Laboratory using KENO-VI
- Based on Watts Bar Nuclear 1 Plant

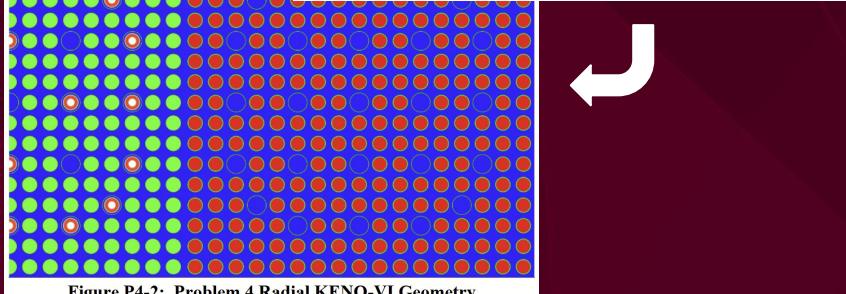
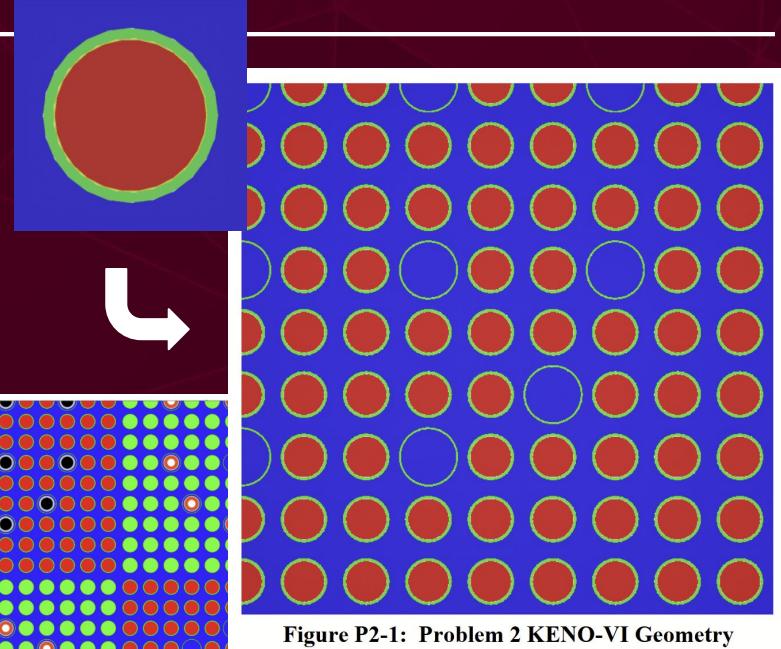


- 17x17 PWR with 24 guide tube locations
- Pyrex, AIC, B4C, WABA, IFBA

# Introduction

---

- The CASL benchmark has several types of analysis, from 2D pincells to full core depletion
- Designed to test nuclear software
- Progresses through capabilities needed to model power reactors
- We did Problem 2, analysis of a 2D LWR assembly
- Problem 2 models the assembly with different temperatures, control rods, fuel rods, and a spacer grid



# Problem Overview

---

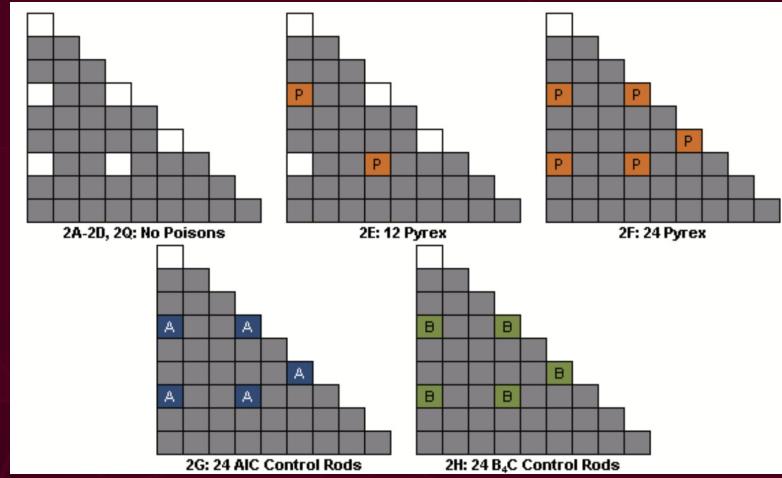
- Parts A-D analyzes different core temperatures
- Parts E-J includes various control rods and instrumentation
- Parts K-P includes different types of fuel and coated fuel elements
- Parts Q includes the zircaloy spacer grid

**Table P2-5: Problem 2 Reference Solution Eigenvalue Results**

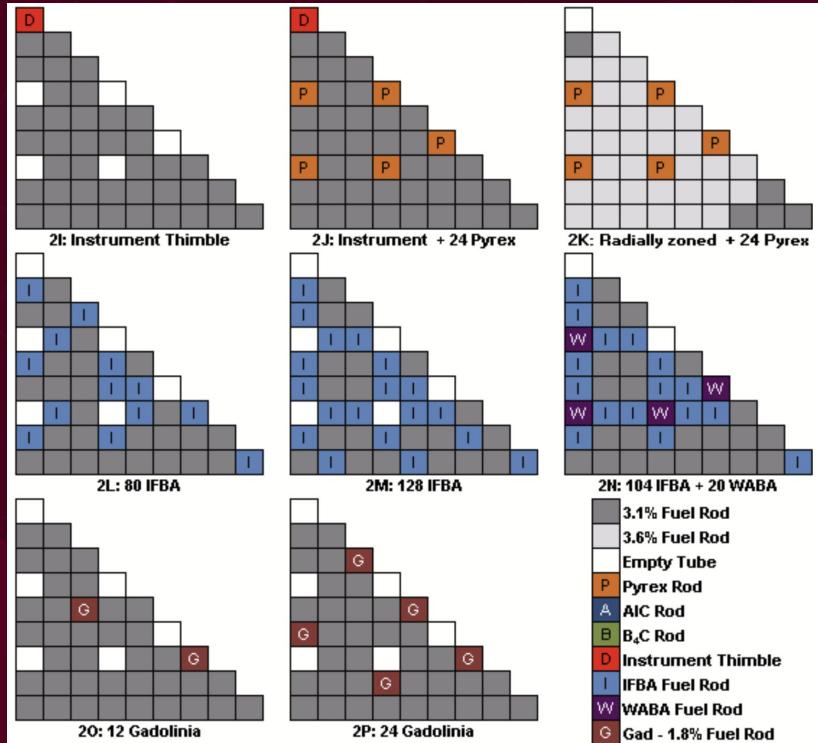
Problem	Description	Fuel Temperature	Moderator Density	k-effective
2A	No Poisons	565 K	0.743 g/cc	$1.182175 \pm 0.000017$
2B	↓	600 K	0.661 g/cc	$1.183360 \pm 0.000024$
2C	↓	900 K	↓	$1.173751 \pm 0.000023$
2D	↓	1200 K	↓	$1.165591 \pm 0.000023$
2E	12 Pyrex	600 K	0.743 g/cc	$1.069627 \pm 0.000024$
2F	24 Pyrex	↓	↓	$0.976018 \pm 0.000026$
2G	24 AlC	↓	↓	$0.847695 \pm 0.000025$
2H	24 B4C	↓	↓	$0.788221 \pm 0.000025$
2I	Instrument Thimble	↓	↓	$1.179916 \pm 0.000024$
2J	Instrument + 24 Pyrex	↓	↓	$0.975193 \pm 0.000025$
2K	Zoned + 24 Pyrex	↓	↓	$1.020063 \pm 0.000025$
2L	80 IFBA	↓	↓	$1.018915 \pm 0.000024$
2M	128 IFBA	↓	↓	$0.938796 \pm 0.000025$
2N	104 IFBA + 20 WABA	↓	↓	$0.869615 \pm 0.000025$
2O	12 Gadolinia	↓	↓	$1.047729 \pm 0.000024$
2P	24 Gadolinia	↓	↓	$0.927410 \pm 0.000024$
2Q	Zircaloy Spacer Grid	565 K	↓	$1.171940 \pm 0.000016$

# Problem Overview

- Pyrex control rods
- Silver-Indium-Cadmium (AIC) control rods
- $B_4C$  control rods
- Integral Fuel Burnable Absorbers (IFBA) fuel rods



- Wet Annular Burnable Absorbers (WABA) control rods
- Gadolinia Burnable Absorber fuel rods



# Methods

---



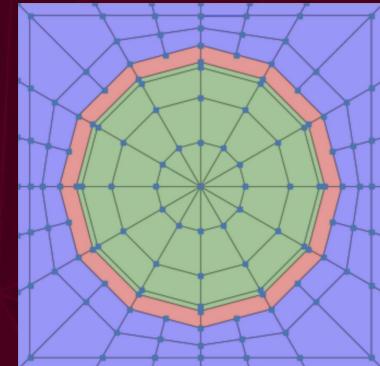
## OpenMC:

- Generate MGXS while performing  $k_{\text{eff}}$  calculations with each benchmark
- Export MGXS to hdf5 files to be used with OpenSn



## OpenSn:

- Create 2D assembly mesh using Spydermesh python script
- Use MGXS generated by OpenMC to calculate  $k_{\text{eff}}$  with PyOpenSn

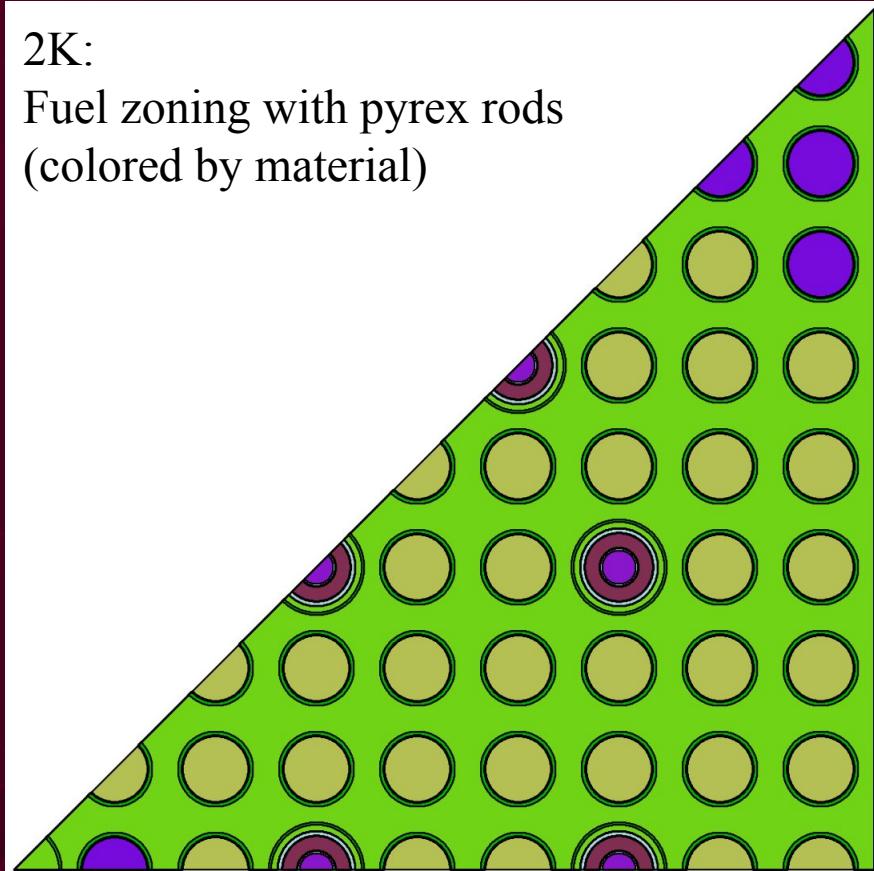


# Problem 2: OpenMC

---

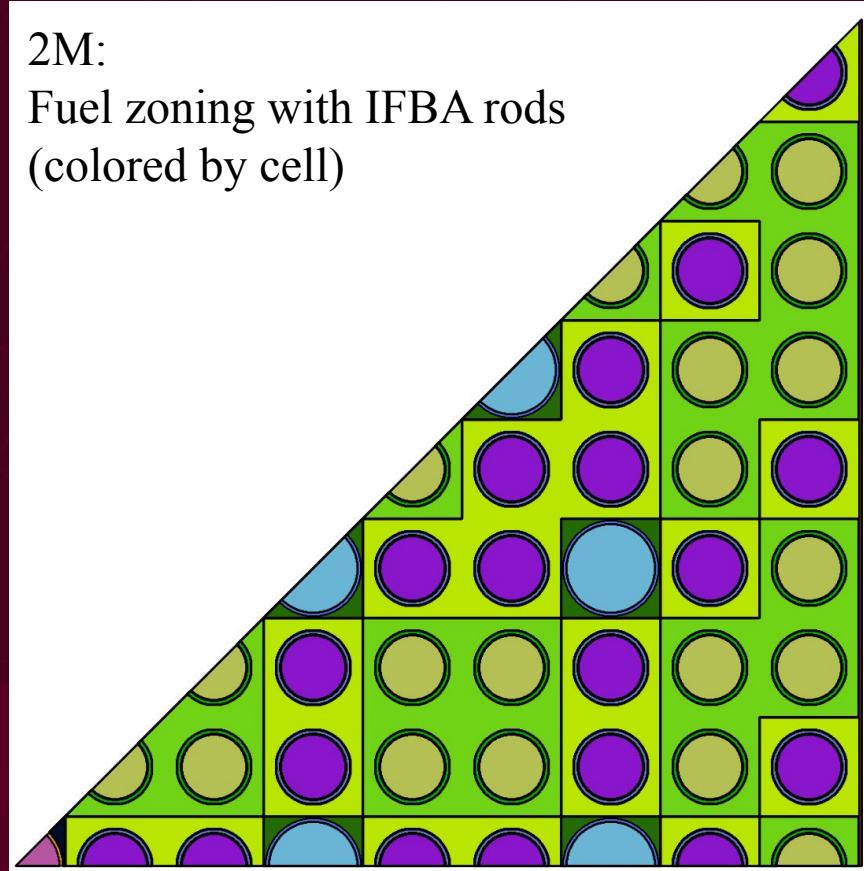
2K:

Fuel zoning with pyrex rods  
(colored by material)

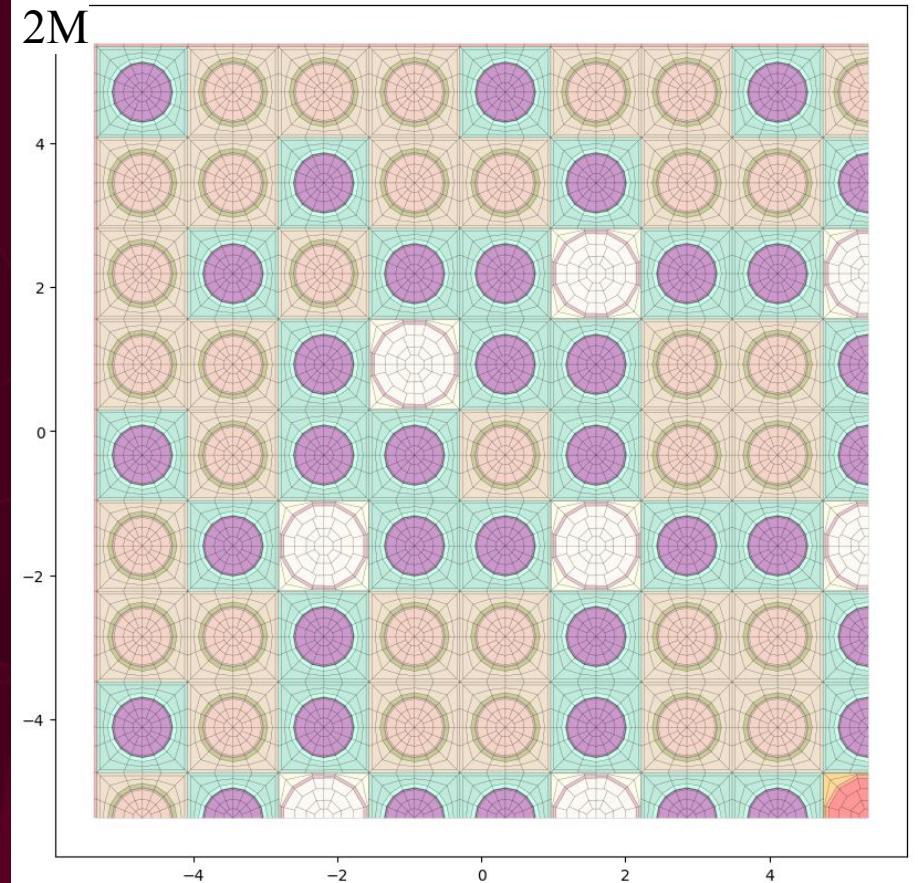
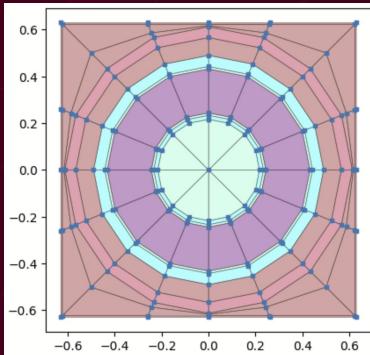
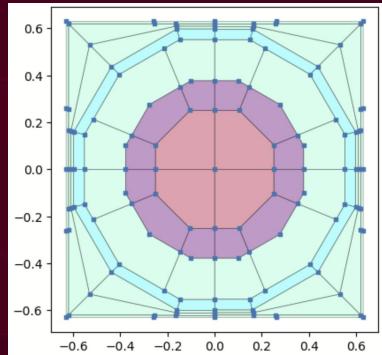
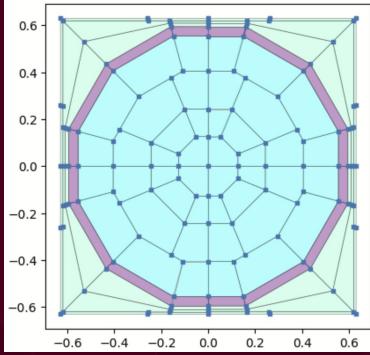
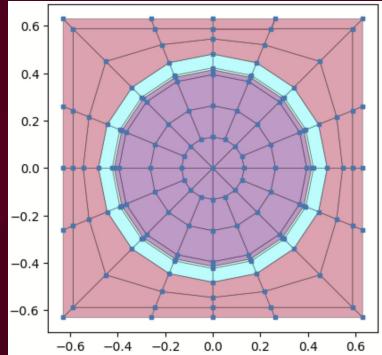


2M:

Fuel zoning with IFBA rods  
(colored by cell)



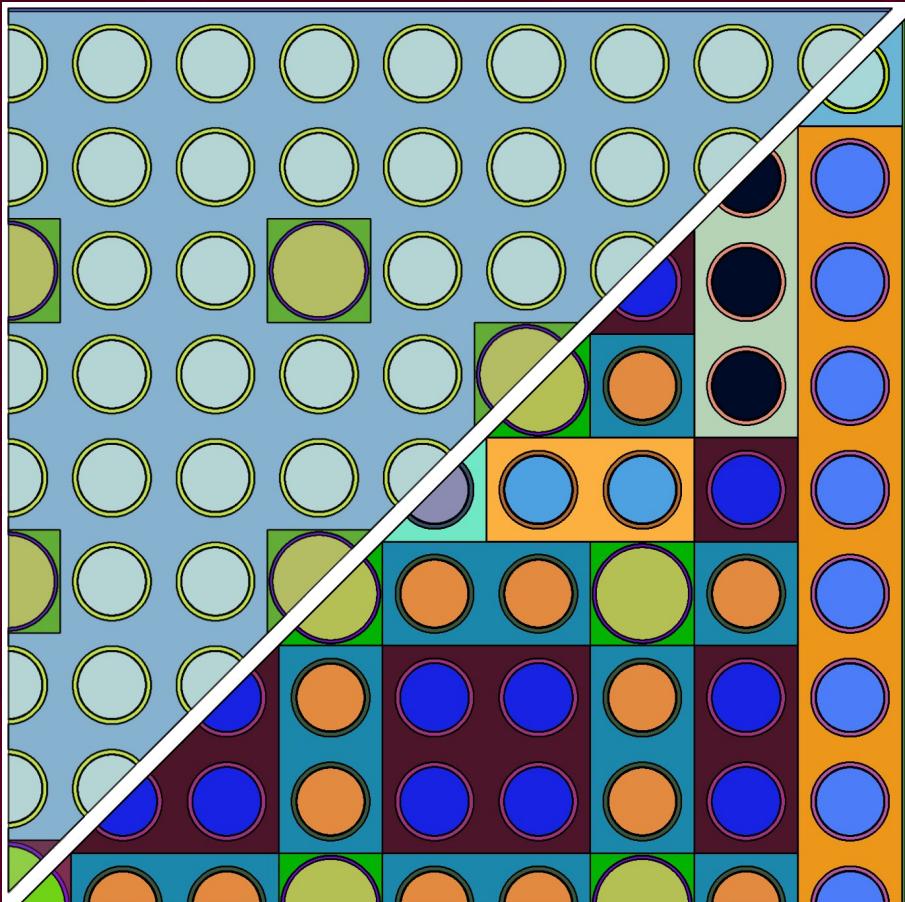
# Problem 2: OpenSn



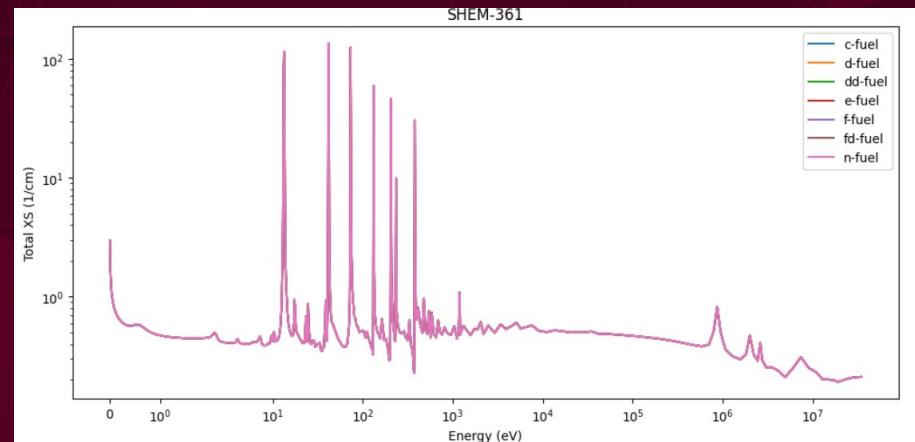
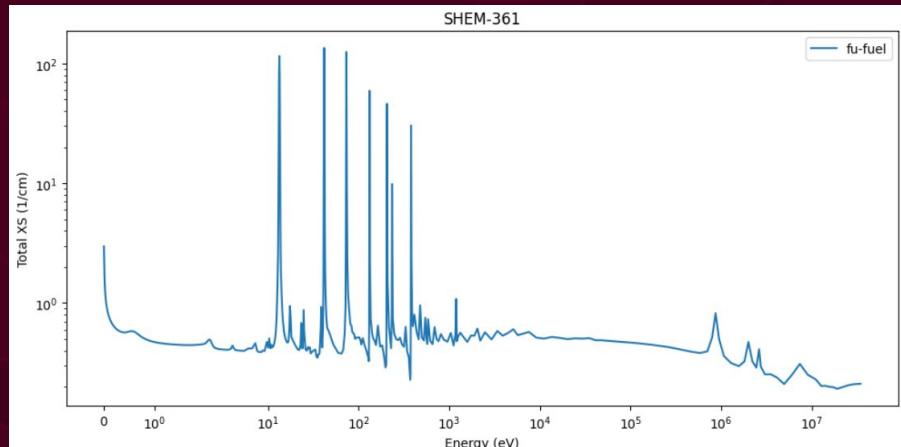
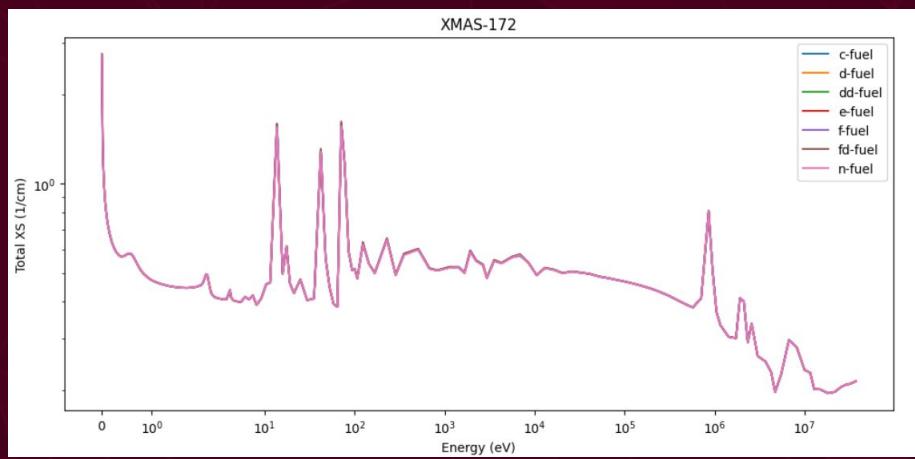
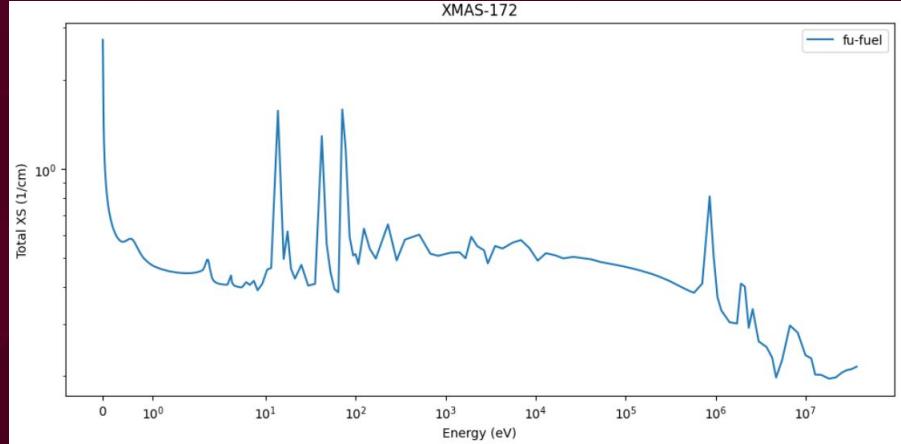
# Family Case Study

---

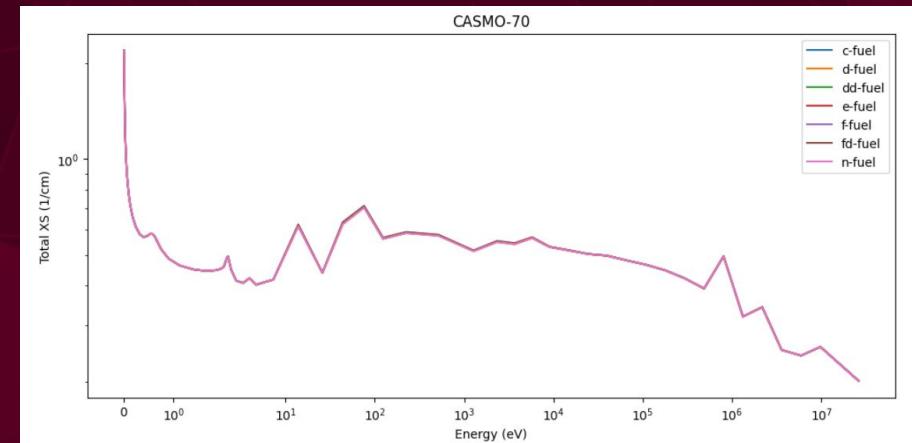
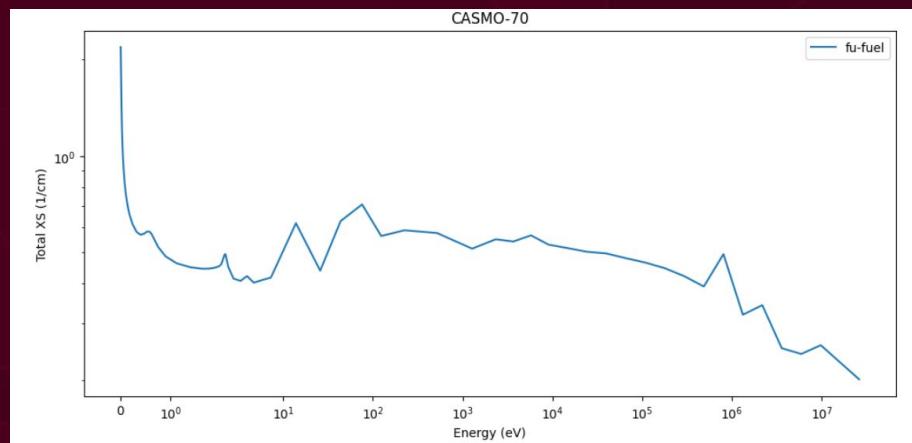
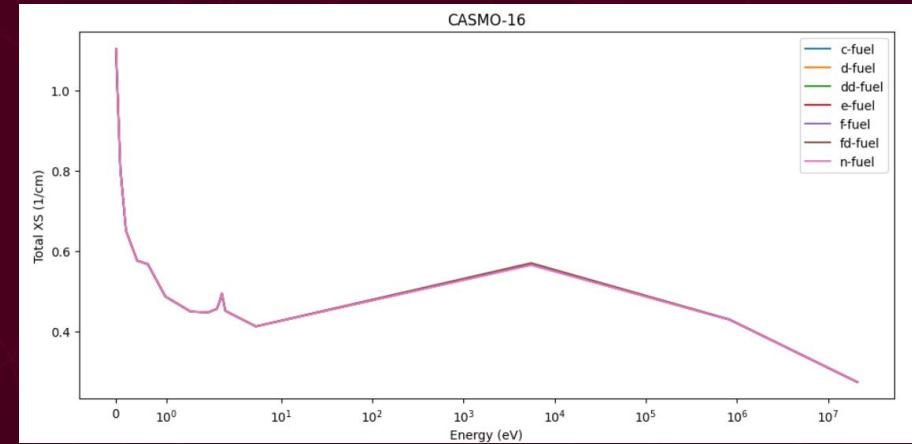
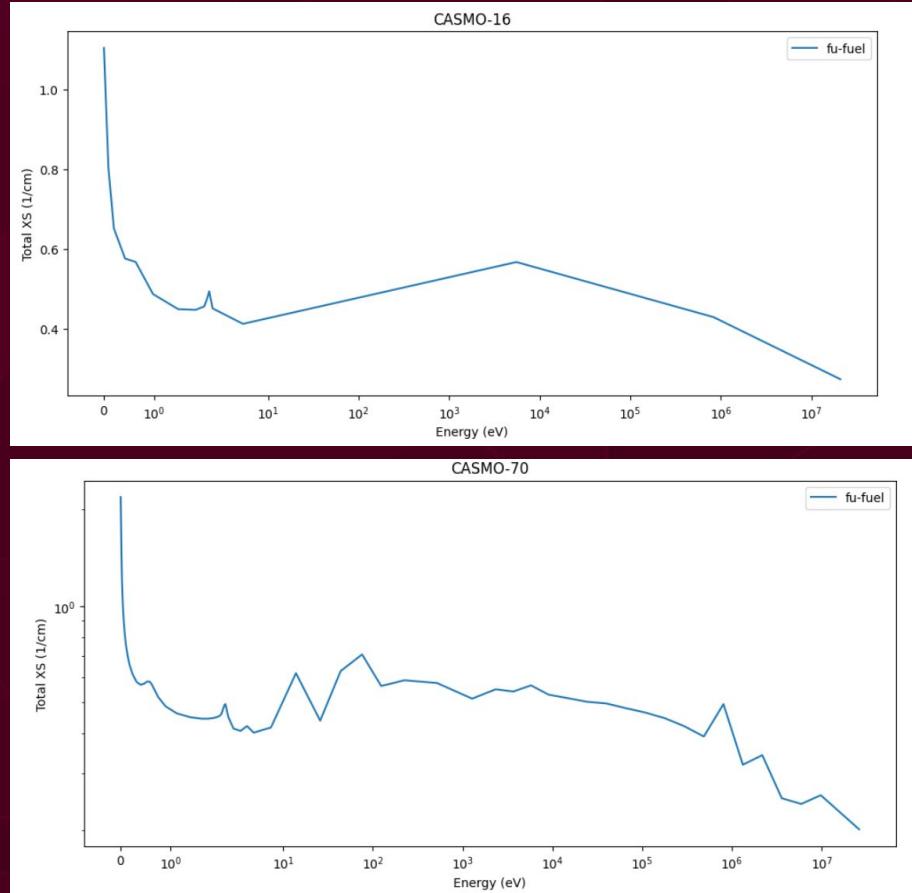
- Performed a case study on creating several fuel material families when calculating cross sections in OpenMC
- Tested a single-family treatment and 7-family treatment across 4 different energy group structures
- Used both fine and broad energy group structures:
  - XMAS-172 groups
  - CASMO-70 groups
  - CASMO-16 groups
  - SHEM-361 groups



# Family Case Study [XMAS-172 and SHEM-361]

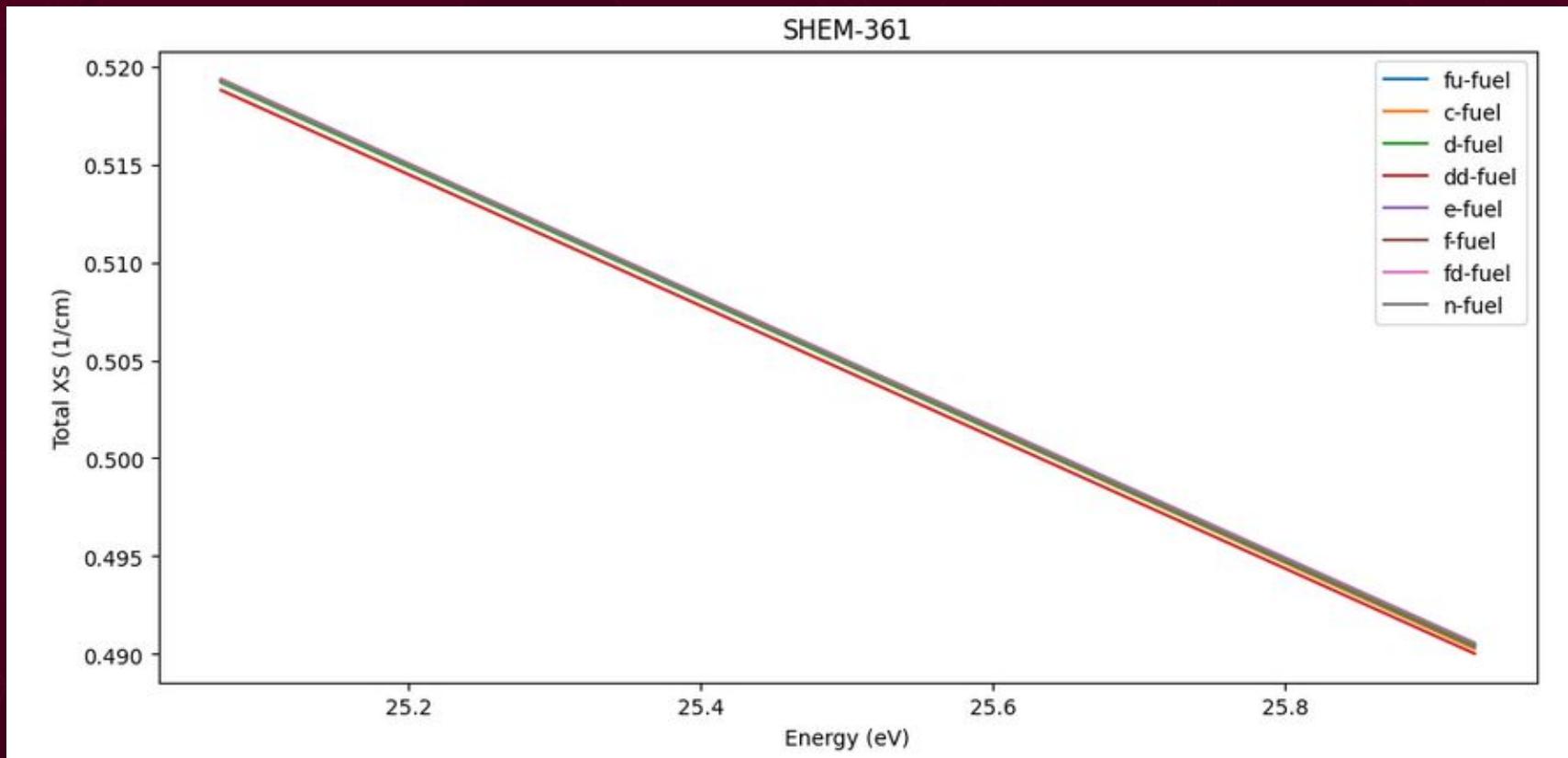


# Family Case Study [CASMO-16 and CASMO-70]



# For Reference

Very little difference in 1 family vs 7 different families

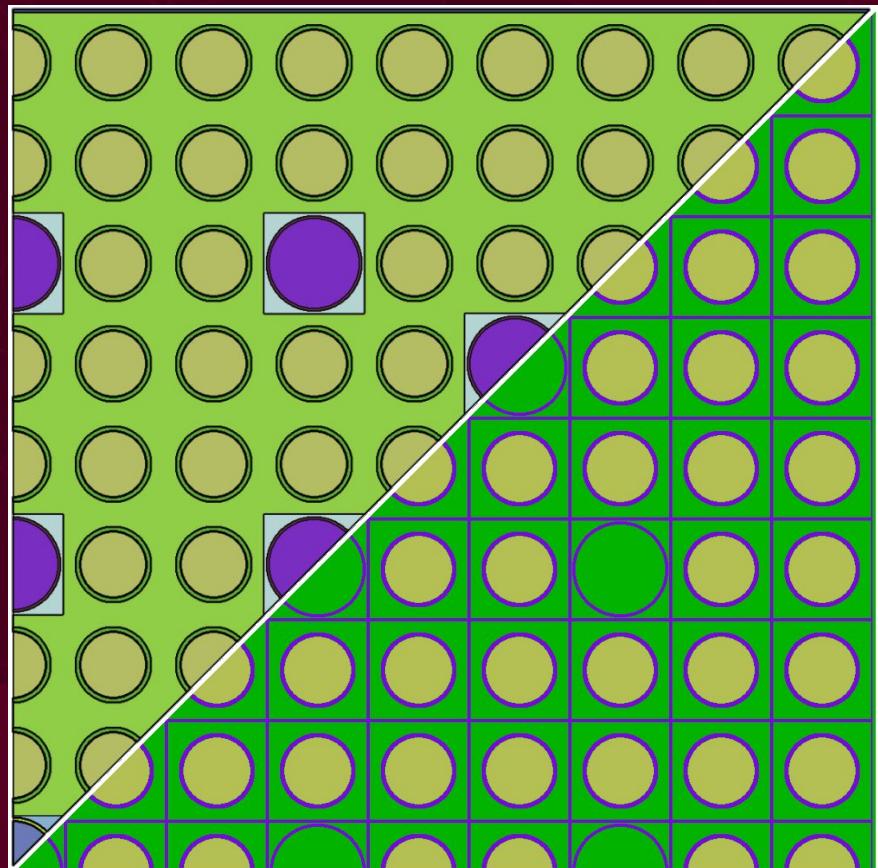


# Problem 2Q: OpenMC

- 2Q includes the assembly spacer grid
- Studied effects of homogenizing the grid into the moderator, and modeling it directly

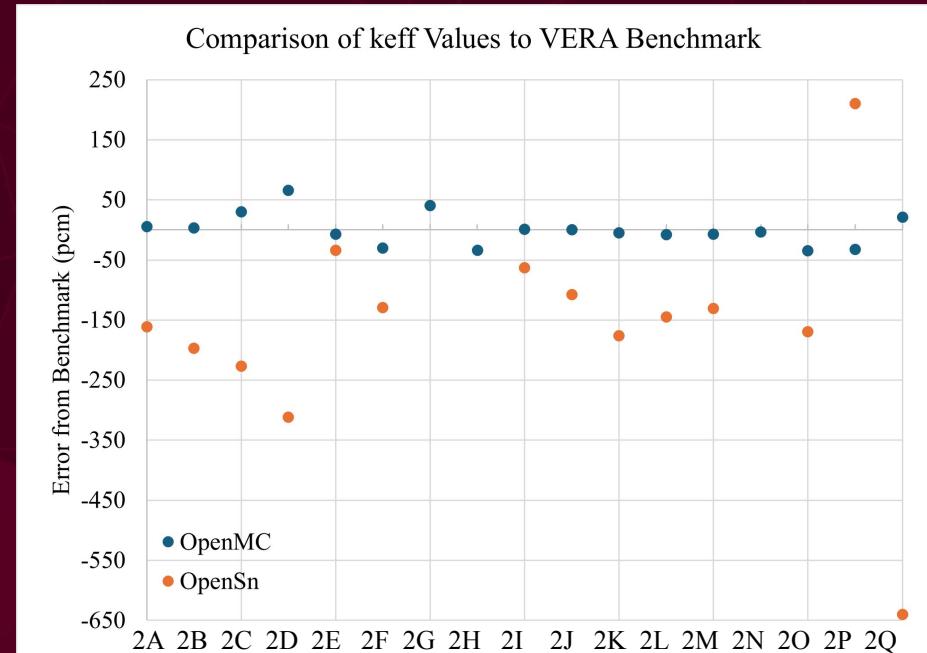
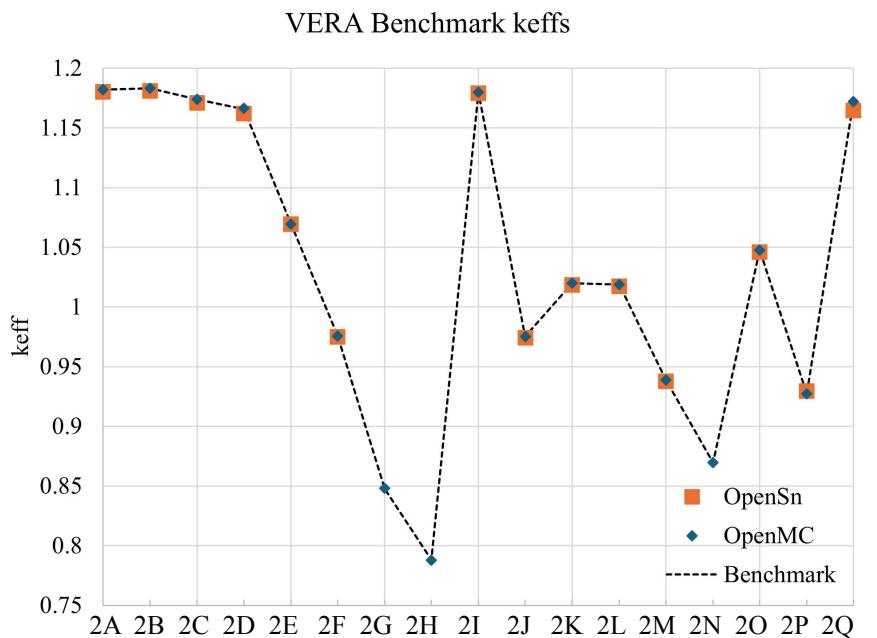
	keff	CASL Error (pcm)
Heterogeneous	1.17219	-21.43
Homogeneous	1.18170	832.81
Benchmark	1.17194	N/A

- Opted to model it heterogeneously



# Problem 2: Results

- OpenMC results were fairly close to benchmark results
- Both had higher error in case 2D
- Higher tolerances caused higher error in OpenSn results

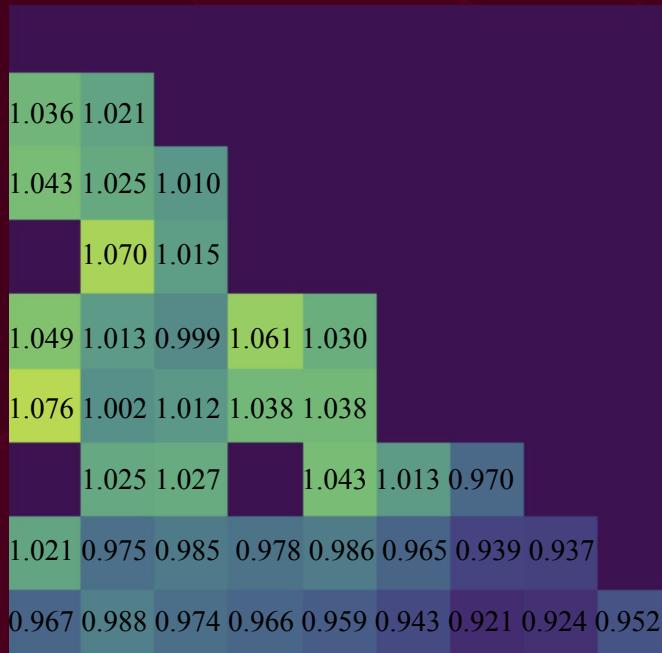


# Problem 2: Power Distribution

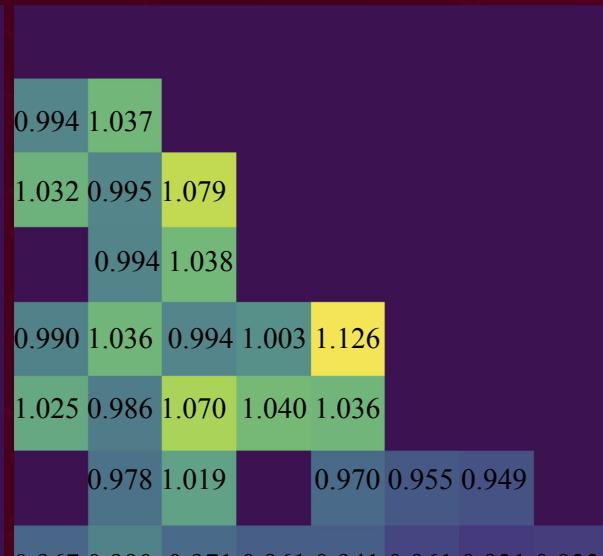
Benchmark 2A:

1.0364	1.0089								
1.0371	1.0093	1.0104							
	1.0368	1.0386							
1.0353	1.0089	1.0118	1.0451	1.0313					
1.0328	1.0053	1.0089	1.0458	1.0516					
	1.0266	1.0281		1.0360	1.0180	0.9736			
1.0122	0.9880	0.9880	1.0115	0.9837	0.9649	0.9483	0.9389		
0.9764	0.9721	0.9714	0.9739	0.9645	0.9551	0.9458	0.9418	0.9476	

OpenMC 2A:



OpenSn 2A:



# Problem 2: OpenMC Power Distribution

Benchmark:

(Cases with no control rods)

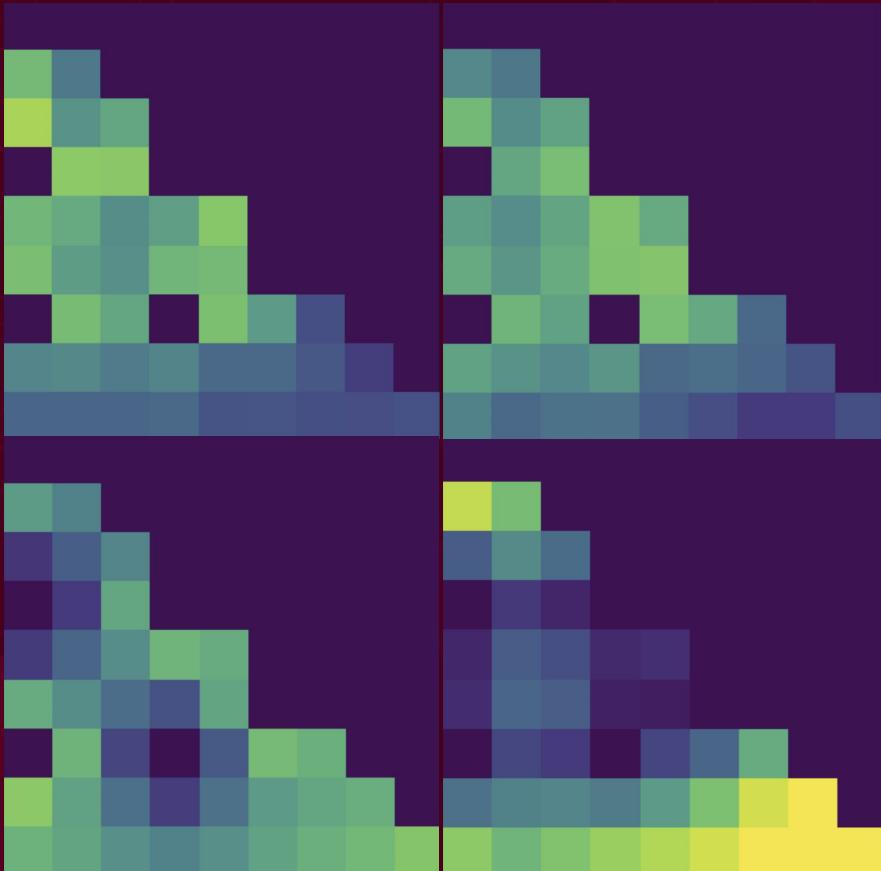
1.0355	1.0113
1.0362	1.0113
1.0121	
1.0359	1.0373
1.0337	1.0099
1.0124	1.0424
1.0308	
1.0308	1.0066
1.0095	1.0427
1.0474	
1.0243	1.0258
	1.0326
1.0146	
0.9745	0.9745
1.0103	0.9893
0.9893	1.0099
0.9839	
0.9666	0.9503
0.9503	0.9406
0.9781	0.9742
0.9738	0.9752
0.9562	0.9565
0.9475	0.9435
0.9435	0.9478

2B

1.0357	1.0109
1.0364	1.0113
1.0124	
1.0364	1.0375
1.0346	1.0102
1.0124	1.0422
1.0306	
1.0306	1.0066
1.0095	1.0426
1.0473	
1.0248	1.0259
	1.0324
1.0150	
0.9738	0.9738
0.9782	0.9742
0.9738	0.9753
0.9753	0.9658
0.9564	0.9476
0.9476	0.9433
0.9433	0.9476

2C

OpenMC:



(Cases with control rods)

1.0170	0.9930
0.9299	0.9635
0.9962	
0.9331	1.0250
	1.0290
0.9347	0.9695
1.0022	1.0362
1.0290	
1.0034	0.9751
0.9523	1.0226
	1.0314
1.0350	0.9419
	0.9579
1.0426	
1.0314	1.0314
1.0578	1.0222
0.9763	0.9355
0.9787	1.0146
1.0246	
1.0290	1.0514
1.0346	1.0238
1.0054	0.9938
1.0054	1.0218
1.0314	
1.0398	1.0514

2E

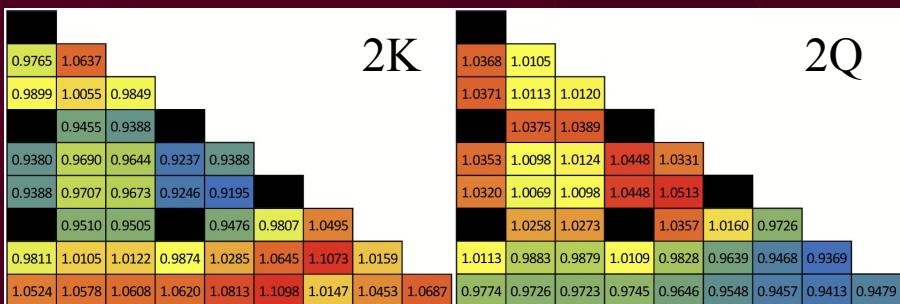
1.0783	1.0428
0.9714	0.9907
0.9736	
0.9333	0.9262
	1.0290
0.9258	0.9591
0.9543	
0.9118	0.9262
0.9280	0.9617
0.9587	0.9127
0.9070	
0.9420	0.9411
	0.9350
0.9670	
1.0340	1.0744
1.0047	1.0060
0.9793	1.0191
1.0502	
1.0831	1.1094
1.0472	1.0529
1.0551	1.0551
1.0717	1.0923
1.1138	
1.1339	1.1541

2F

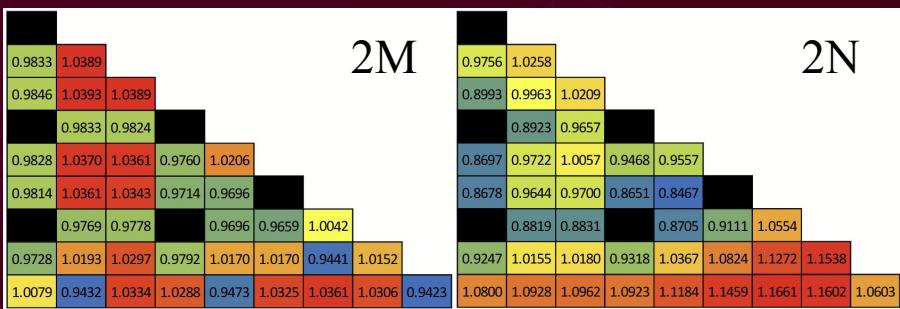
# Problem 2: OpenMC Power Distribution

Benchmark:

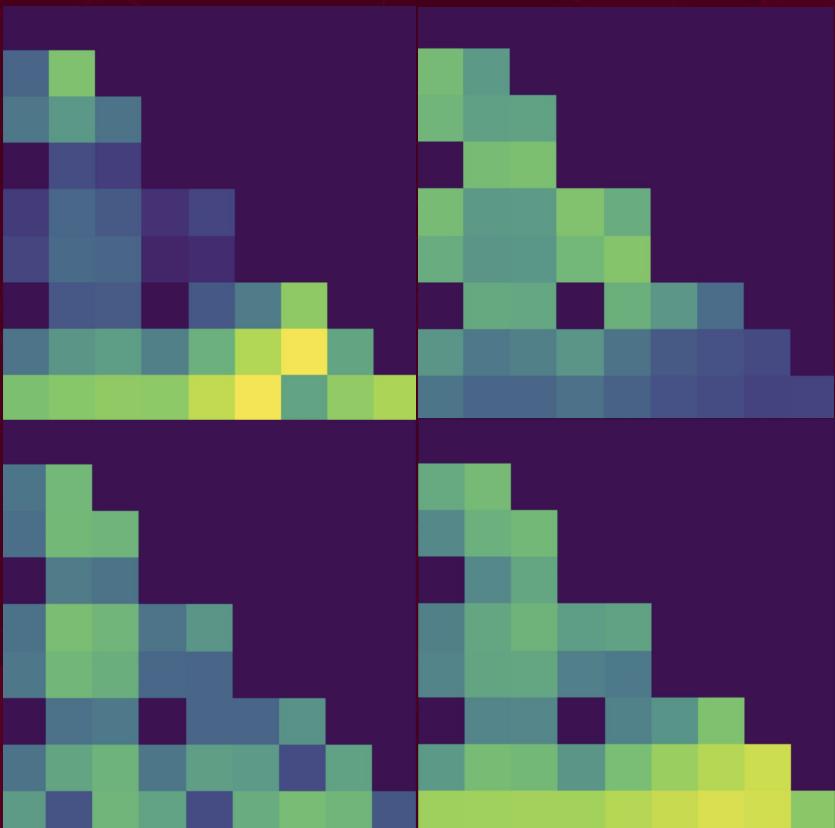
(Case with fuel zoning) (Case with spacer grid)



(Cases with coated fuel)



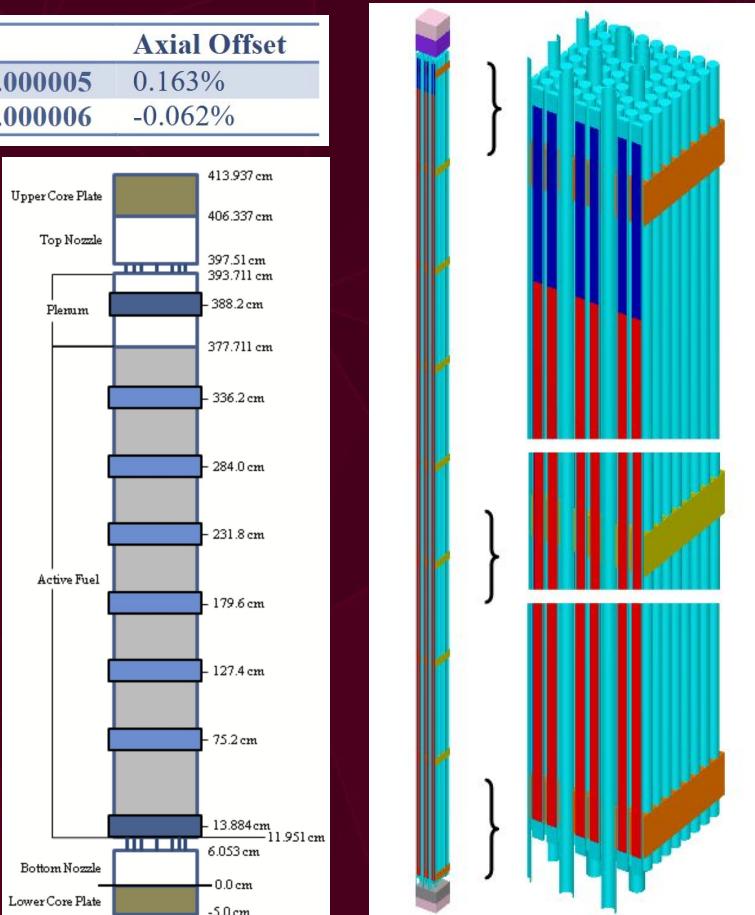
OpenMC:

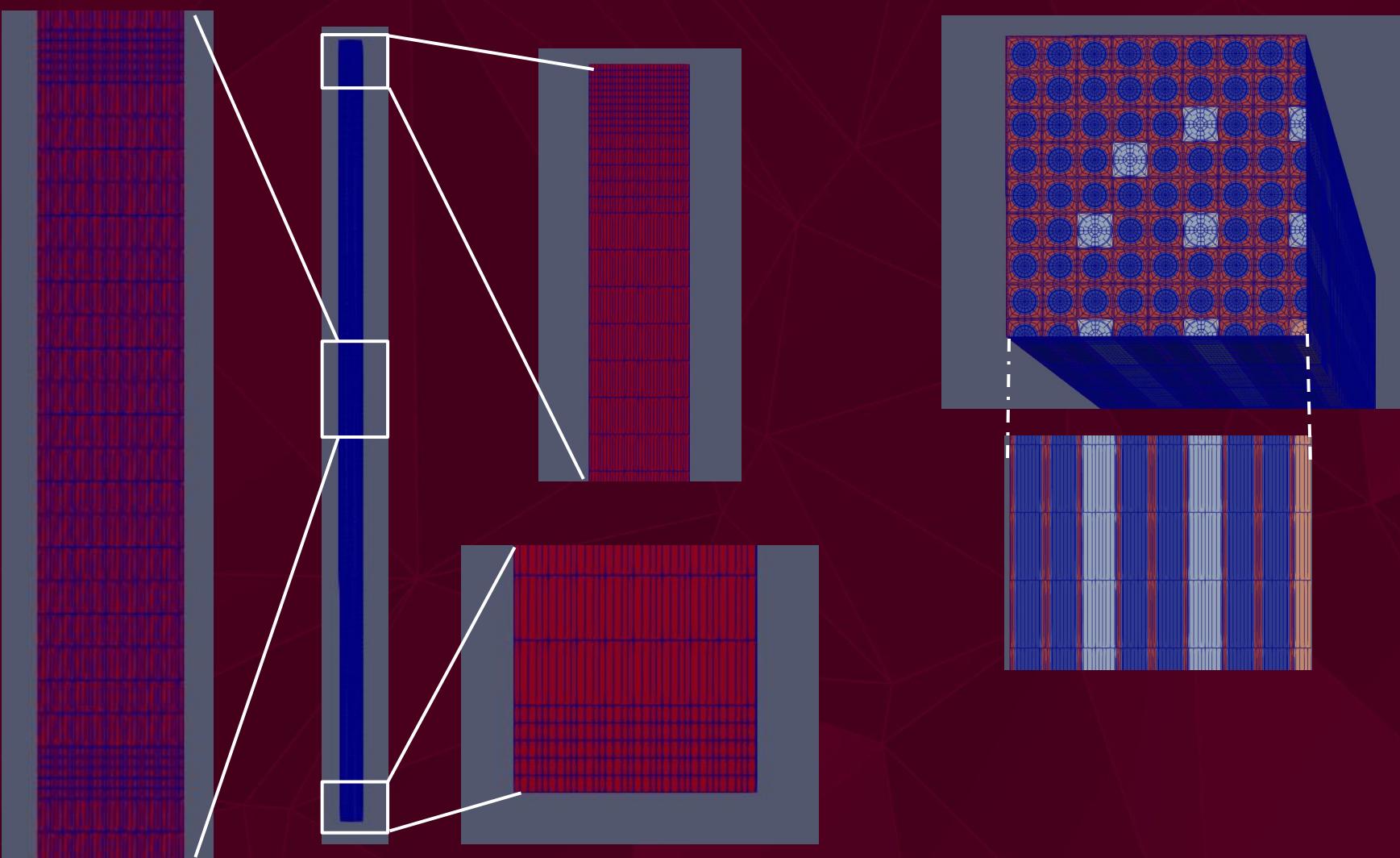


# Problem 3

Problem	Description	Enrichment	Boron	Temperature	k-effective	Axial Offset
3A	No Poisons	3.10%	1300 ppm	600K	$1.175722 \pm 0.000005$	0.163%
3B	16 Pyrex	2.619%	1066 ppm	565K	$1.000154 \pm 0.000006$	-0.062%

- 3D version of Problem 2
- 3A is the assembly, 3B includes control rods
- Used OpenSn function “ExtruderMeshGenerator()” to model the assembly
- Future work





# Conclusion and Future Work

---

Results:

- OpenMC results were closer due to lower tolerances
- Benchmark was performed with a Monte Carlo code (KENO-VI), which may lend to OpenMC's similar results
- Power distributions had similar shape, but somewhat variable

Future work:

- Lower tolerances for OpenSn runs
- OpenSn power distributions
- Run problem 3A and 3B models in OpenSn

# References

---

The Texas A&M University System, et al. *The OpenSn Discrete-Ordinates Code*. 2023, <https://open-sn.github.io/opensn/>.

Paul K. Romano, Nicholas E. Horelik, Bryan R. Herman, Adam G. Nelson, Benoit Forget, Kord Smith, *OpenMC: A state-of-the-art Monte Carlo code for research and development*, Annals of Nuclear Energy, Volume 82, 2015, Pages 90-97,ISSN 0306-4549, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anucene.2014.07.048>.

Godfrey, A., *VERA Core Physics Benchmark Progression Problem Specifications, Revision 4*, CASL Technical Report: CASL-U-2012-0131-004, August 29, 2014, <https://corephysics.com/docs/CASL-U-2012-0131-004.pdf>.

Abdullah O. Albugami, Abdullah S. Alomari, Abdullah I. Almarshad, *Modeling and simulation of VERA core physics benchmark using OpenMC code*, Nuclear Engineering and Technology, Volume 55, Issue 9, 2023, Pages 3388-3400, ISSN 1738-5733, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.net.2023.05.036>.

C. Geuzaine and J.-F. Remacle, *Gmsh: a three-dimensional finite element mesh generator with built-in pre- and post-processing facilities*. International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering, Volume 79, Issue 11, pages 1309-1331, 2009, <https://doi.org/10.1002/nme.2579>.



TEXAS A&M  
UNIVERSITY

# Questions?