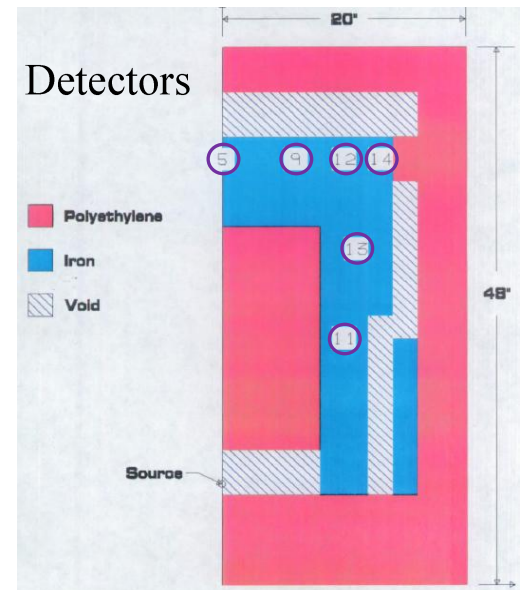
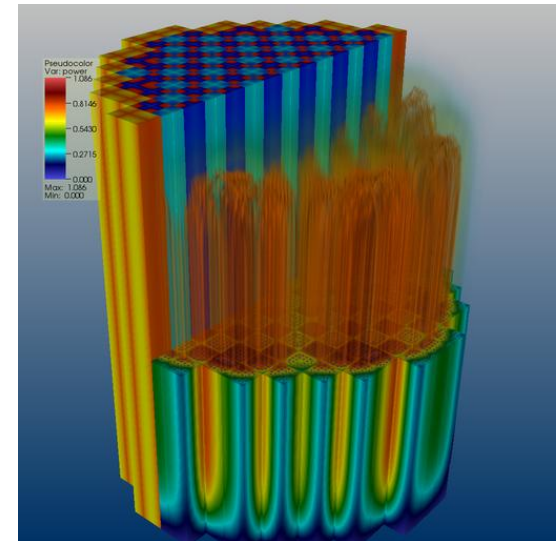
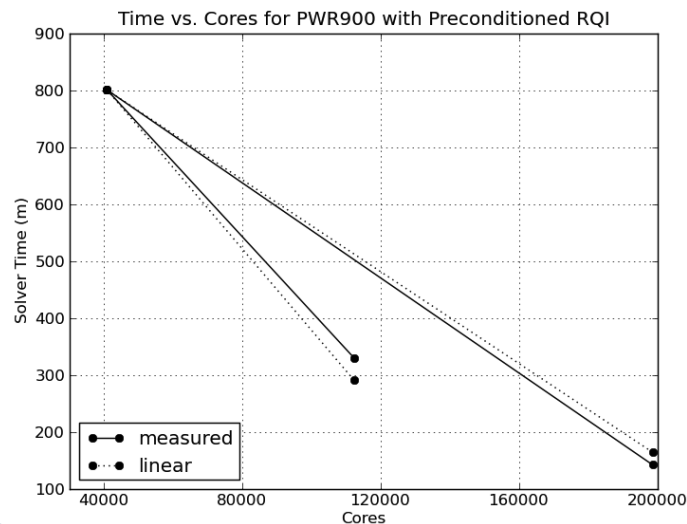


# Research Overview for Prospective Students

Prof. Rachel Slaybaugh

## What exactly do you do?

$$[\hat{\Omega} \cdot \nabla + \Sigma(\vec{r}, E)]\psi(\vec{r}, \hat{\Omega}, E) = \int dE' \int d\hat{\Omega}' \Sigma_s(\vec{r}, E' \rightarrow E, \hat{\Omega}' \cdot \hat{\Omega})\psi(\vec{r}, \hat{\Omega}', E') + \frac{\chi(E)}{k} \int dE' \nu \Sigma_f(\vec{r}, E') \int d\hat{\Omega}' \psi(\vec{r}, \hat{\Omega}', E')$$



# How do you do it?

- **Deterministic** methods require discretization of phase space
  - discretize more finely to improve solution quality
  - use advanced solvers to converge solution more quickly
- **Monte Carlo** (MC) treats phase space continuously
  - accuracy depends on number of particles simulated
  - often requires variance reduction (VR)
- **Hybrid** methods: create MC VR parameters using deterministic solutions

# Algorithms + Architecture



# Applied Math Informed by Physics

Example: use adjoint relationship:

$$\int \int q^+(r, E) \phi(r, E) dr dE = \int \int q(r, E) \phi^+(r, E) dr dE$$

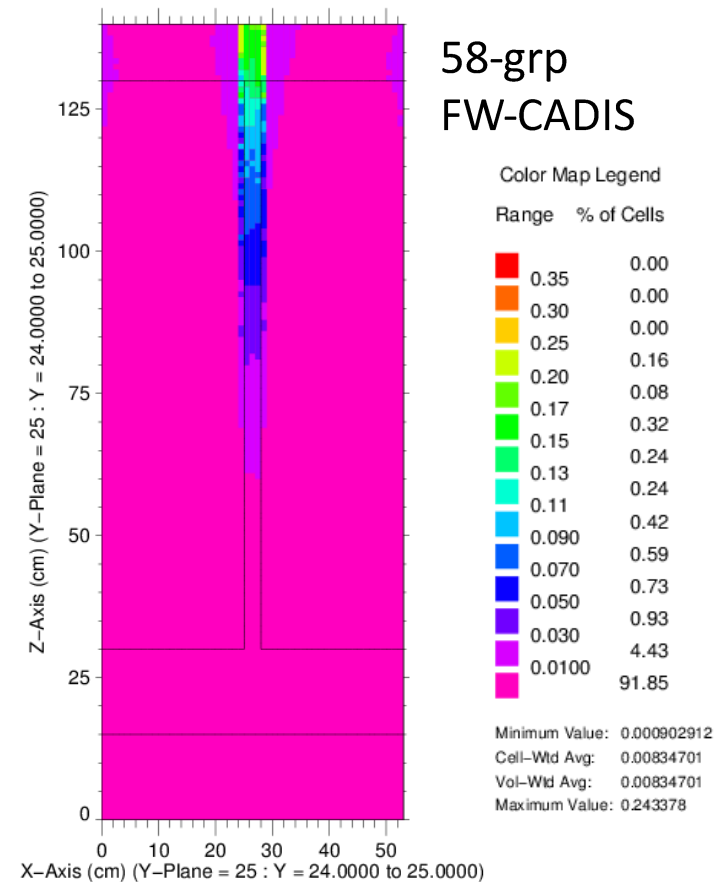
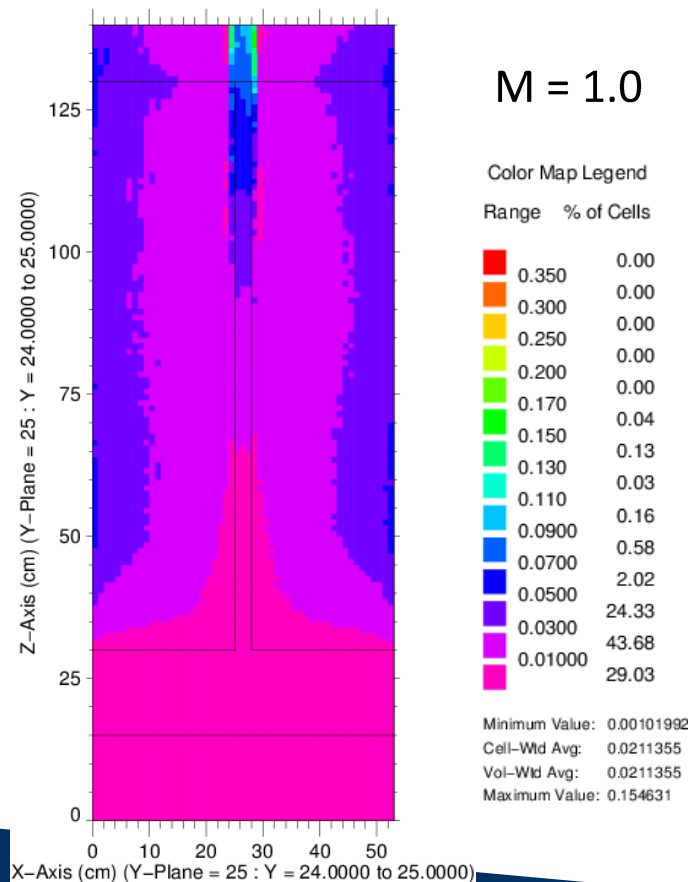
$$q^+(r, E) = f(r, E)$$

$$R = \int \int_{E V_f} f(r, E) \phi(r, E) dr dE \quad \longrightarrow \quad R = \int \int_{E V_S} q(r, E) \phi^+(r, E) dr dE$$

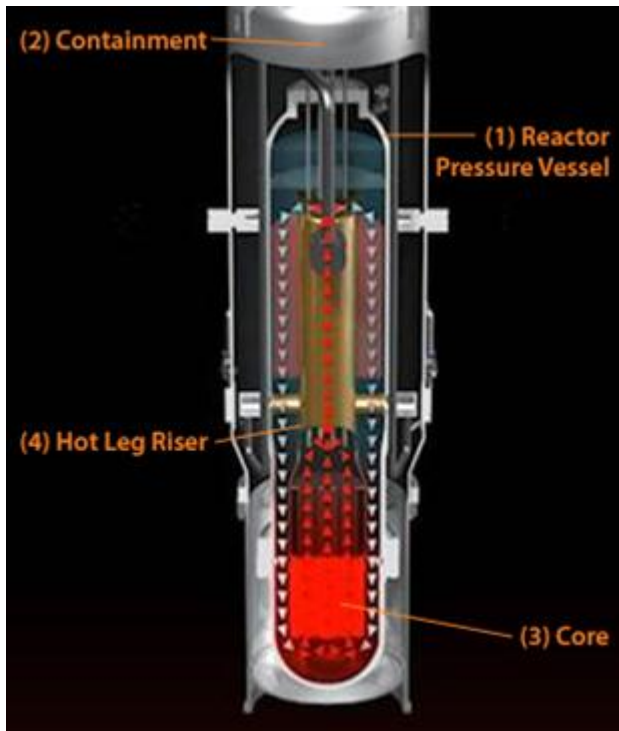
Create an importance map augmented by info about physics:

$$q^\dagger(\mathbf{r}, E) = \left( \frac{\phi_{res(\sigma_0)}(\mathbf{r}, E)}{\phi_{dilute(\sigma_0)}(\mathbf{r}, E)} \right)^M q_{FWC}^\dagger, \quad imp(\mathbf{r}, E) = \frac{\phi_{ResFact}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}, E)}{R(\mathbf{r}, E)}$$

# Driven By Application



# Example Projects



$$\mathbf{L}\psi = \mathbf{MS}\phi + Q$$
$$\phi = \mathbf{D}\psi$$