

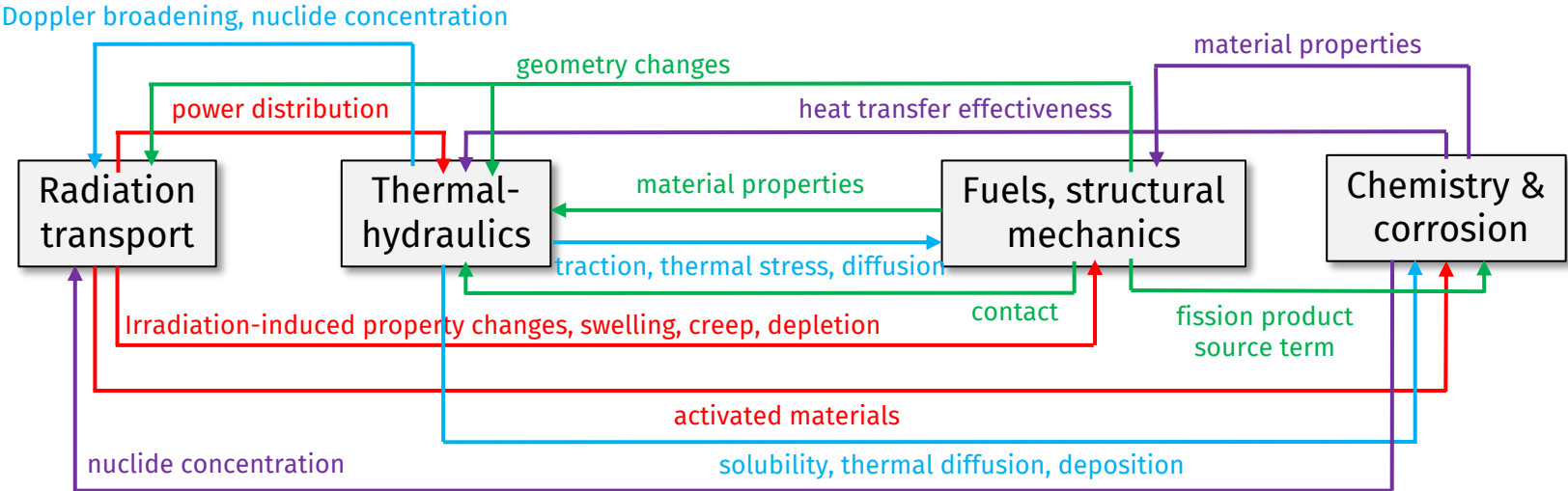


High-Fidelity Multiphysics in Fission

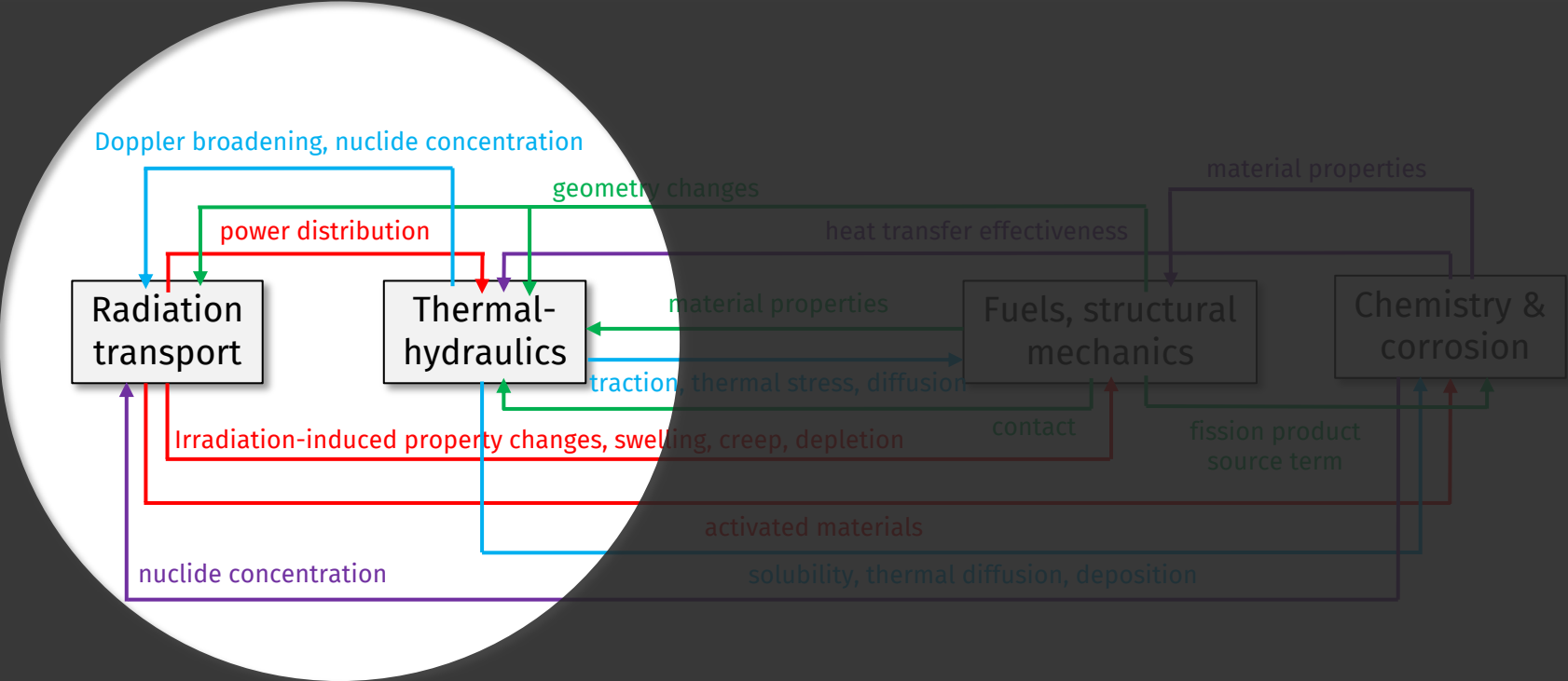
April Novak

Assistant Professor
Nuclear, Plasma, and Radiological Engineering (NPRE)
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

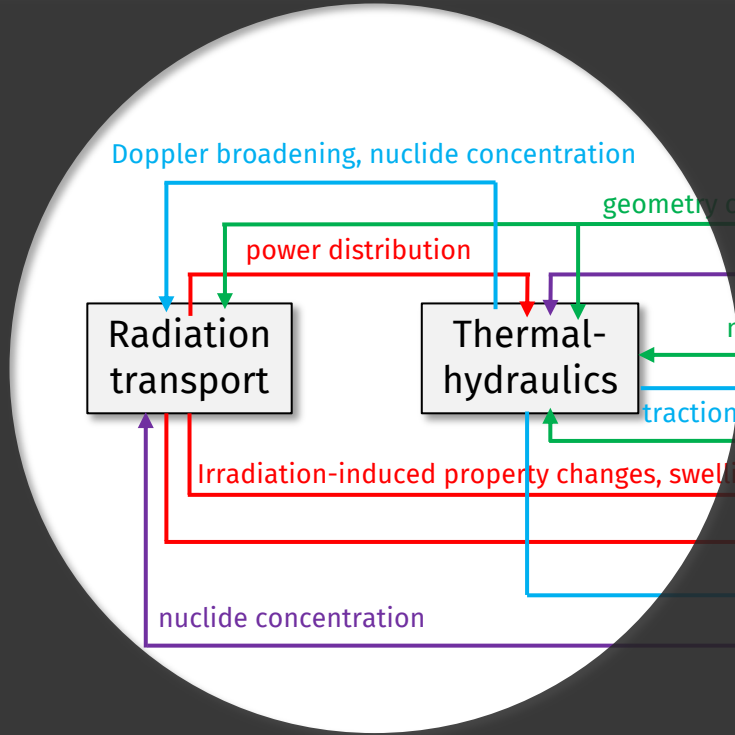
Multiphysics in Nuclear Engineering



Focus Areas



Modeling & Simulation: “Virtual Experiments”

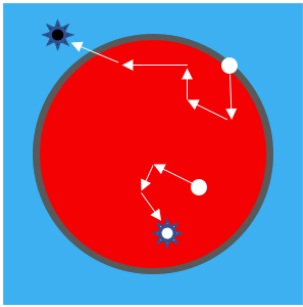


- Enables studies that would otherwise be impractical due to:
 - Cost/timeframe
 - Personnel/environmental risk
 - Limits of instrumentation technology

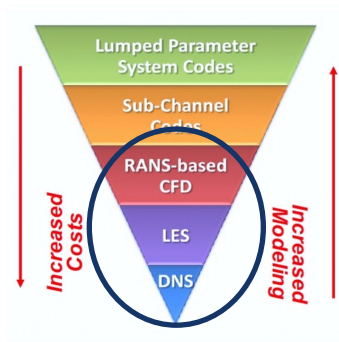
• Advanced reactors have scarce experimental data

- Complementary to experiments

High-Fidelity Multiphysics



Monte Carlo
radiation transport



Computational
Fluid Dynamics

- Limited physics/numeric approximations
 - May **reduce conservatism**
 - Provide **additional context** to experiments
 - **Benchmark and inform** coarse-mesh methods

History and Challenges

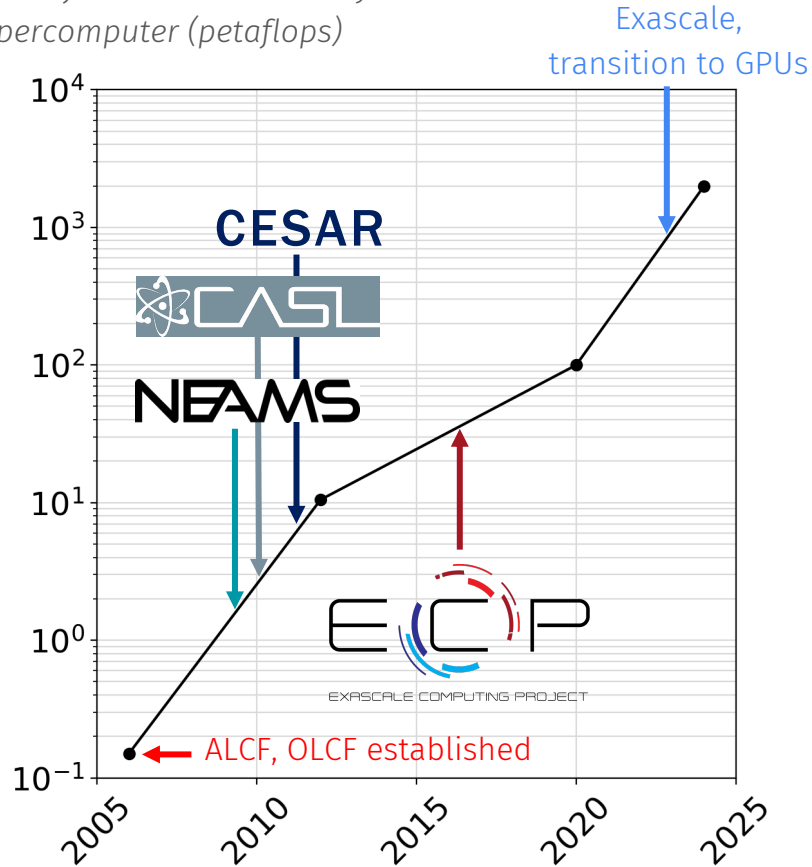
Cardinal: High-Fidelity Multiphysics

History and Challenges

Cardinal: High-Fidelity Multiphysics

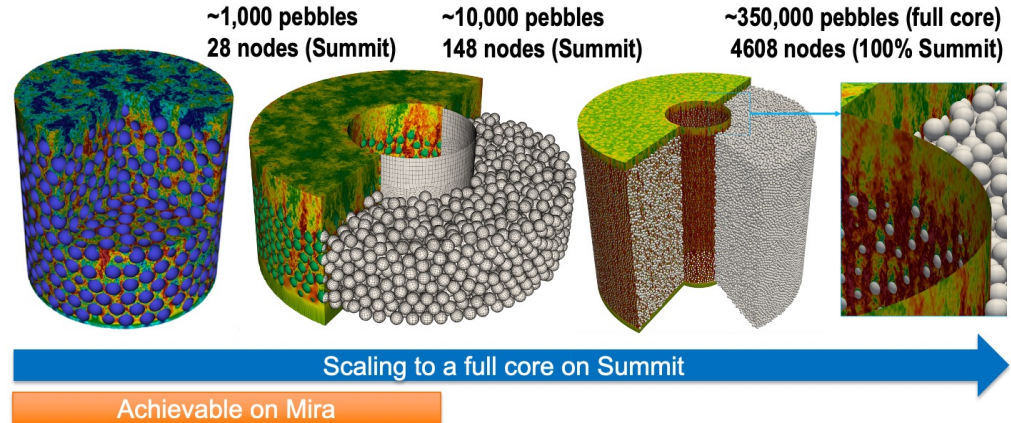
An Abridged U.S. History

Scale of National Laboratory
supercomputer (petaflops)

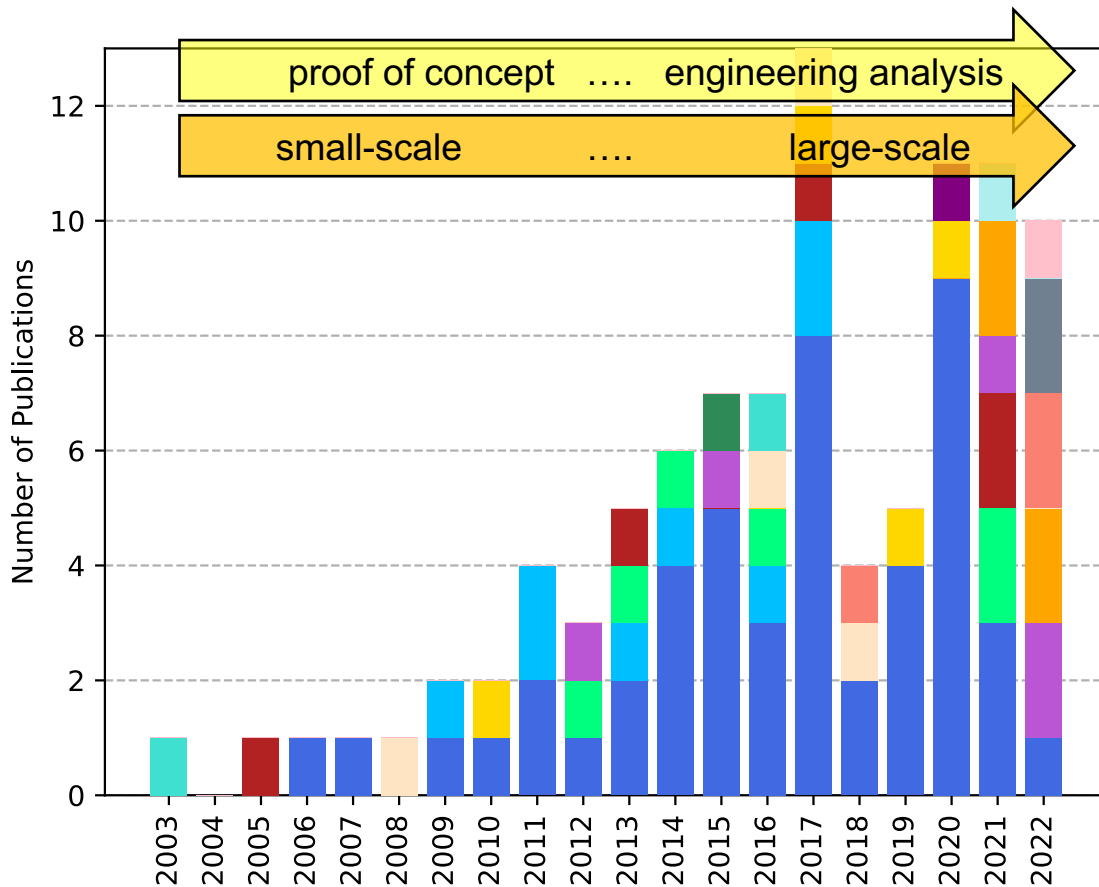


Nuclear reactors exhibit many challenges to computational modeling.

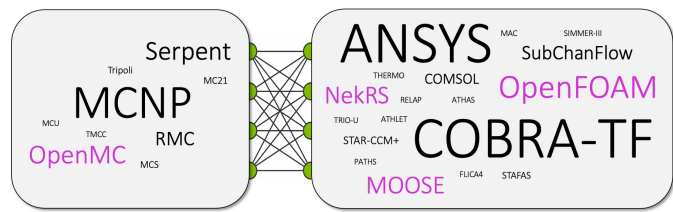
- Extreme range of scales in length and time
- Tightly-coupled physics (higher-temperature, smaller sizes, load following, longer core life, ...)
- (Sometimes) difficult to construct “unit cells”



High-Fidelity History



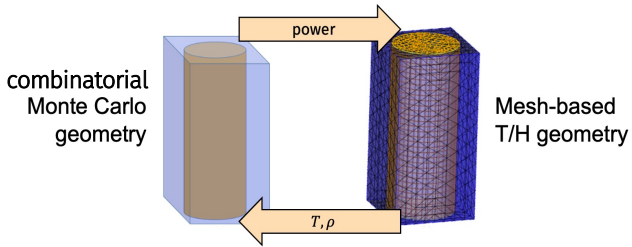
- Pressurized Water Reactor (48)
- Boiling Water Reactor (8)
- Pebble Bed Reactor (6)
- Molten Salt Reactor (5)
- Liquid Metal Reactor (5)
- Heat Pipe Reactor (4)
- Test Reactor (4)
- Toy Problem (4)
- Nuclear Thermal Propulsion (3)
- Prismatic Gas Reactor (2)
- Supercritical Water Reactor (2)
- Accelerator-Driven System (1)
- Critical Experiment (1)
- VVER (1)
- Dual-Fluid Reactor (1)



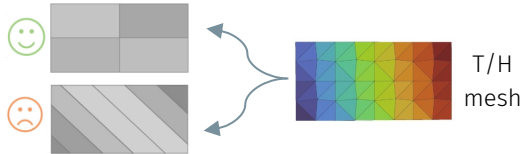
R&D Challenges

R&D Challenges

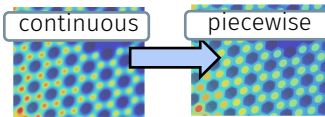
Data Transfers



Highly manual process to build geometries and exchange data



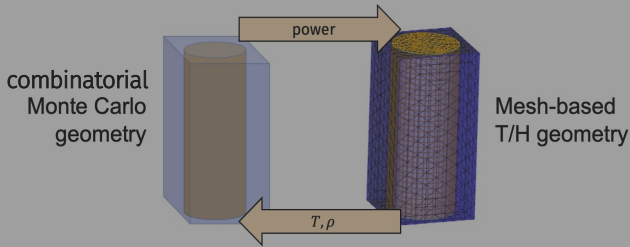
Limitations on distance-to-collision sampling



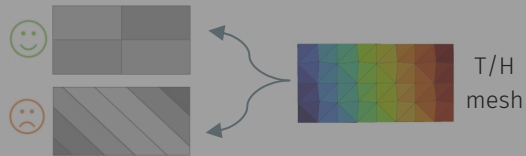
Challenges "general purpose" use

R&D Challenges

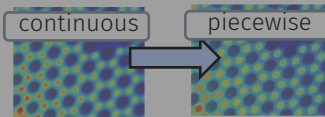
Data Transfers



Highly manual process to build geometries and exchange data



Limitations on distance-to-collision sampling



Challenges "general purpose" use

Iterative Methods

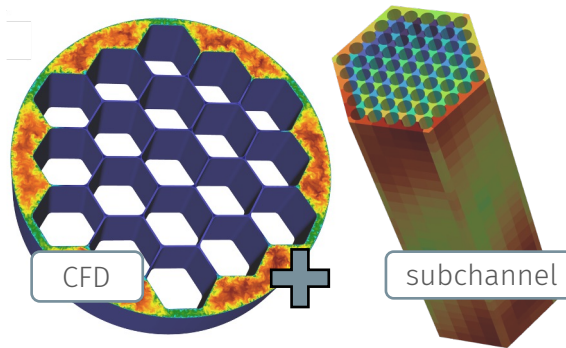
combine stochastic and matrix-based methods

Monte Carlo

$Ax = b$

The text 'combine stochastic and matrix-based methods' is centered at the top. Below it, two blue brackets are positioned. The left bracket is under 'stochastic' and points to the text 'Monte Carlo'. The right bracket is under 'matrix-based' and points to the equation ' $Ax = b$ '.

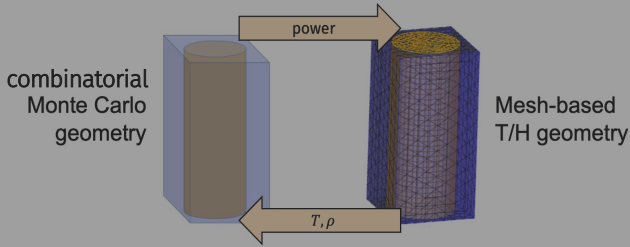
Inflexible algorithms excluded multiscale methods



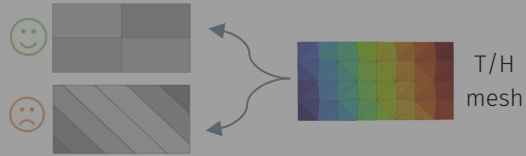
Challenges effective reactor simulation

R&D Challenges

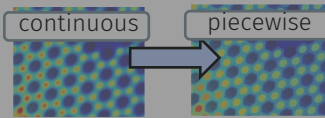
Data Transfers



Highly manual process to build geometries and exchange data



Limitations on distance-to-collision sampling



Challenges “general purpose” use

Iterative Methods

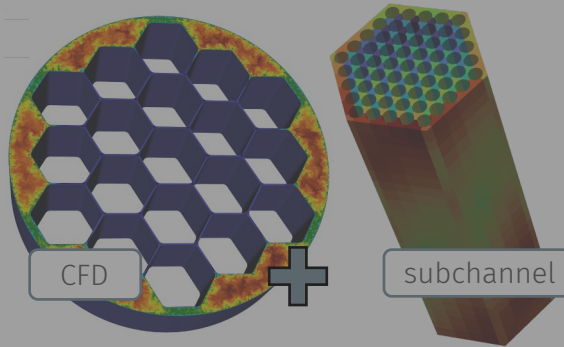
combine stochastic and matrix-based methods

Monte Carlo

$Ax = b$

The diagram shows the combination of two methods. 'stochastic' is associated with 'Monte Carlo' and 'matrix-based' is associated with the equation $Ax = b$. Brackets group these terms under the heading 'combine stochastic and matrix-based methods'.

Inflexible algorithms excluded multiscale methods



Challenges effective reactor simulation

Software and Parallelization



image credit: OLCF

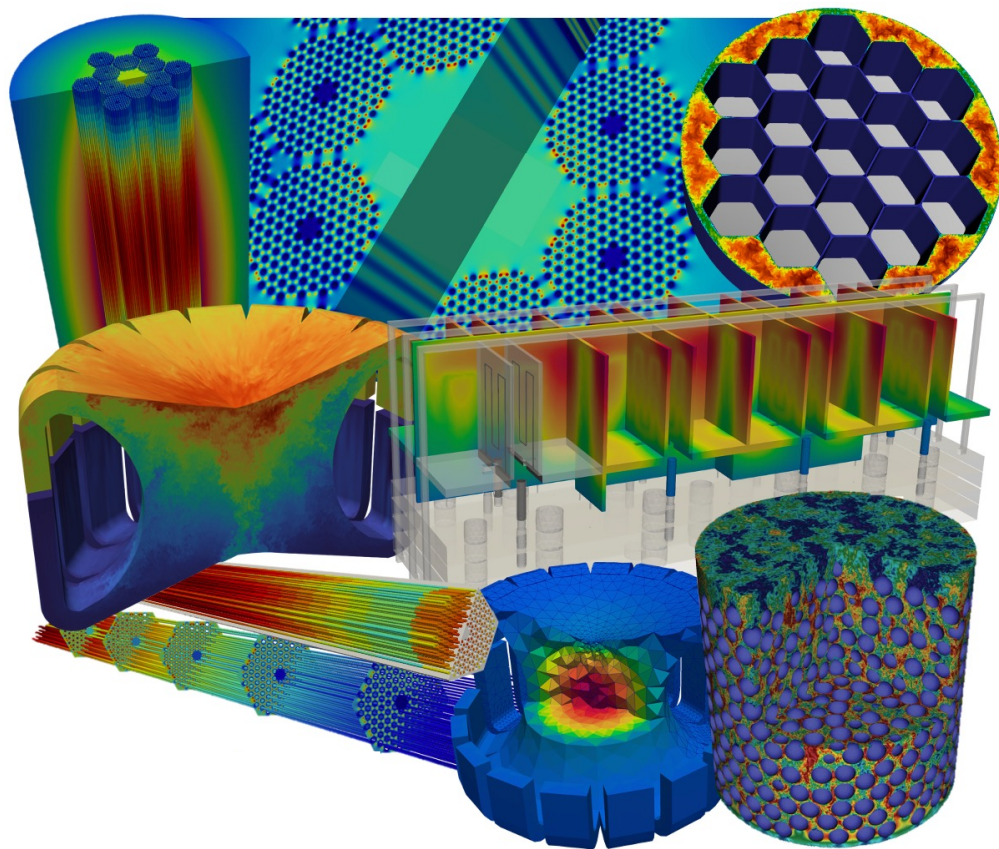
Prior work largely limited to CPUs

Near-total lack of open-source high-fidelity multiphysics software

Challenges large-scale simulation

History and Challenges

Cardinal: High-Fidelity Multiphysics

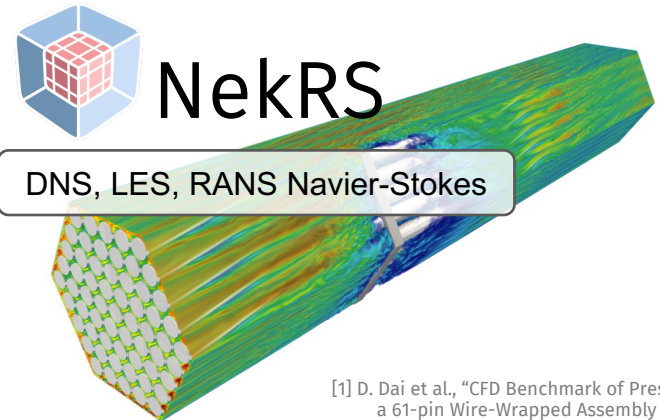
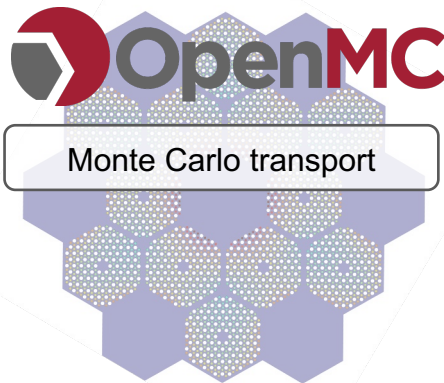
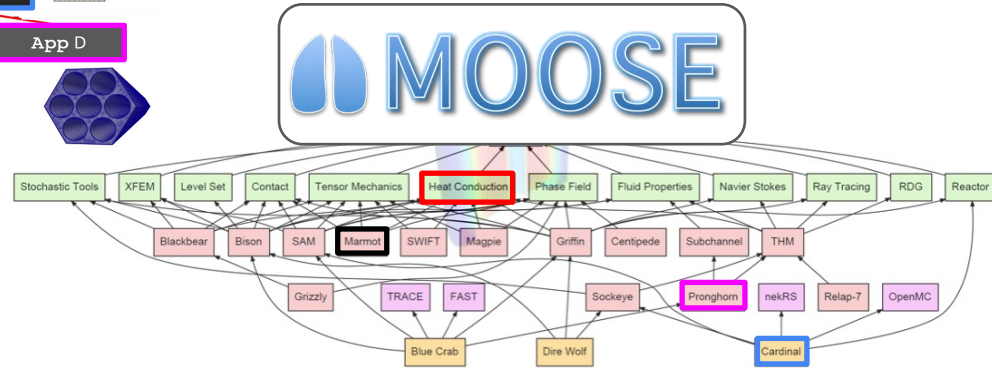
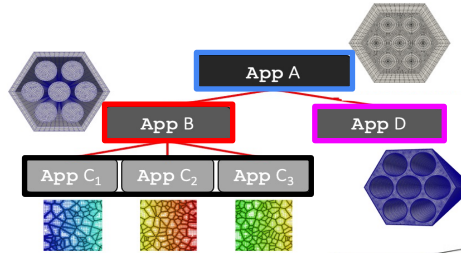
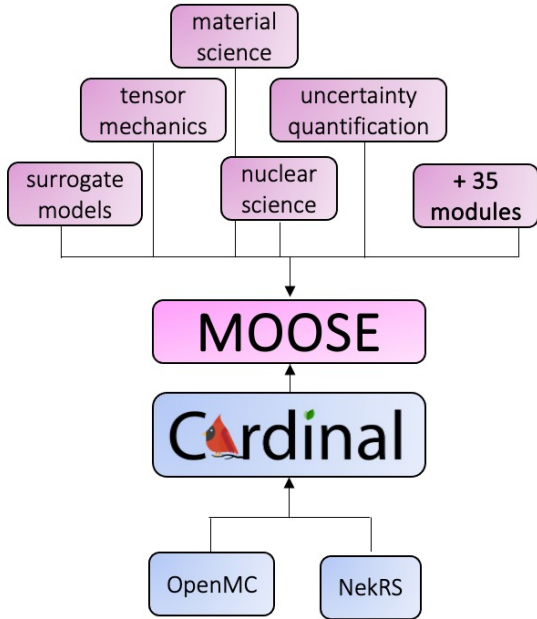


Cardinal

- MOOSE (framework)
- OpenMC (Monte Carlo)
- NekRS (CFD)

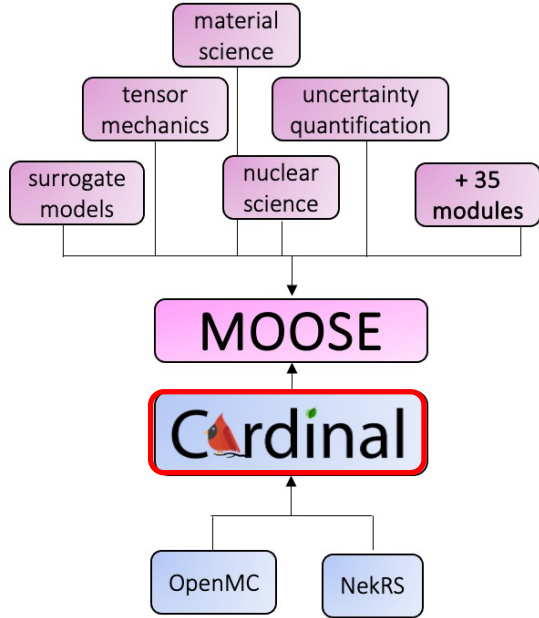


Cardinal



[1] D. Dai et al., "CFD Benchmark of Pressure Drop in a 61-pin Wire-Wrapped Assembly with Blocked Channels using NekRS" ANL/NSE-23/6

Cardinal



Scalable

Mixed CPU-GPU codes
In-memory coupling

The image shows a 3D visualization of a material structure with a central hole, illustrating the use of mixed CPU-GPU codes and in-memory coupling for scalability.

Flexible

Pluggable into entire MOOSE ecosystem
Geometry-agnostic mesh transfers

The image shows a 3D visualization of a hexagonal lattice structure, illustrating the flexibility of the framework in handling different geometries and mesh transfers.

Engineering

Complex CAD geometry
QA software program

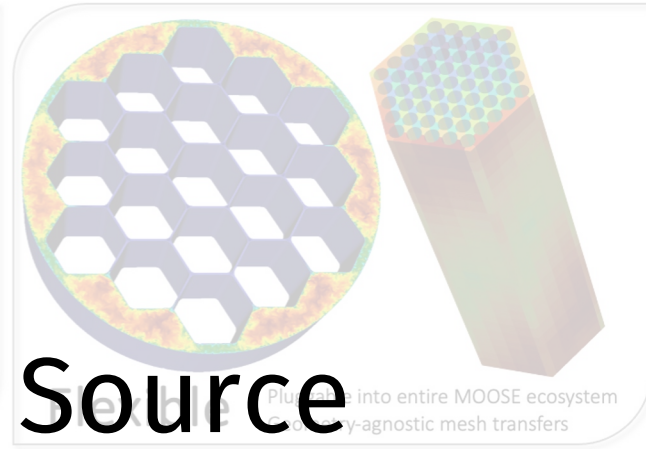
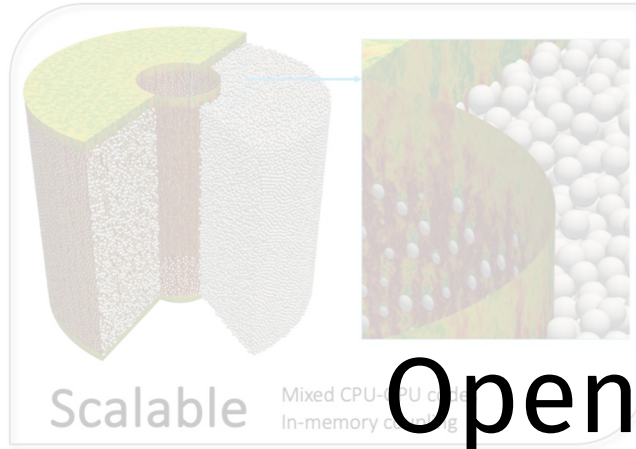
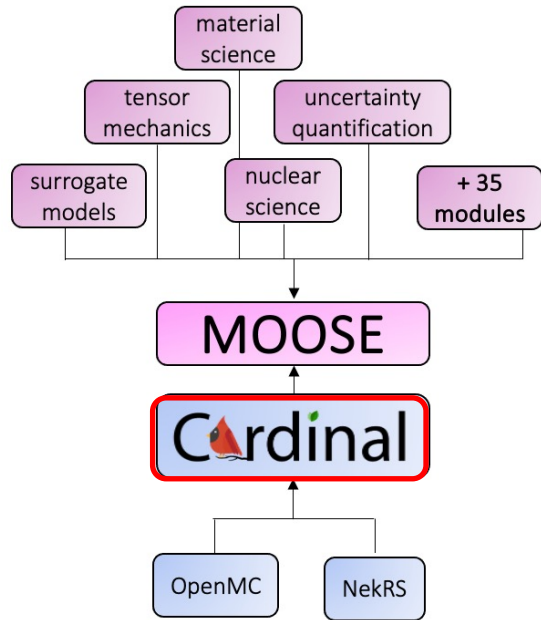
The image shows a 3D visualization of a complex CAD geometry, illustrating the framework's ability to handle complex engineering designs and its role as a QA software program.

Multiscale

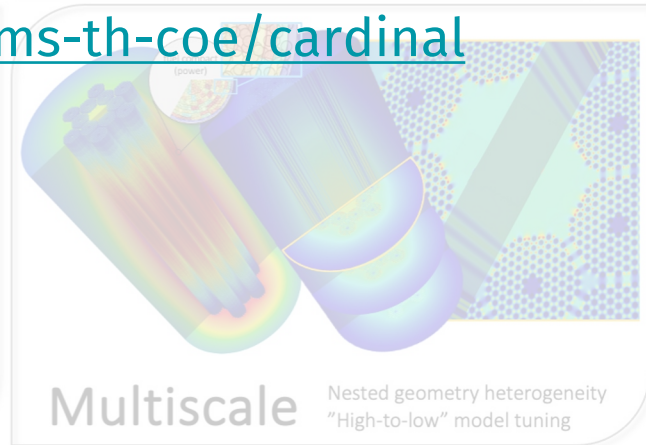
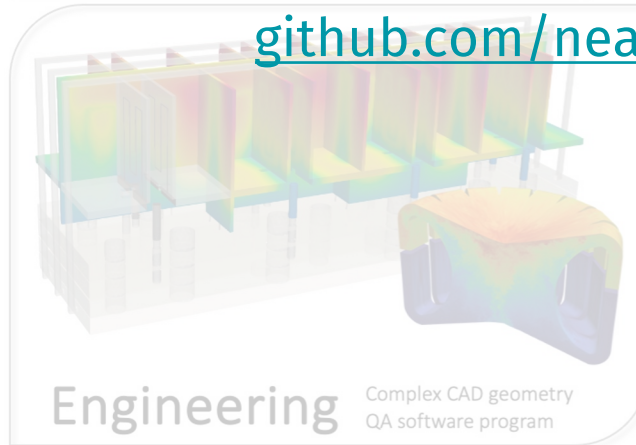
Nested geometry heterogeneity
"High-to-low" model tuning

The image shows a 3D visualization of a multiscale model, illustrating the framework's ability to handle nested geometry heterogeneity and model tuning across different scales.

Cardinal



github.com/neams-th-coe/cardinal



Applications

High Temperature
Gas Reactors

Pebble Bed
Reactors

Molten Salt
Reactors

Sodium Fast
Reactors

Lead Fast
Reactors

3D/1D Multiscale
Coupling

Pressurized
Thermal Shock

Fluid-Structure
Interaction

Fusion
Components

Physics-Informed
Machine Learning

NEAMS
Nuclear Energy Advanced Modeling
and Simulation

 **NEUP** | Nuclear Energy
University Program
U.S. Department of Energy

 **U.S. NRC**

 **GAIN** Gateway for Accelerated
Innovation in Nuclear

Argonne 
NATIONAL LABORATORY

 Idaho
National Laboratory

Applications

High Temperature
Gas Reactors

3D/1D Multiscale
Coupling

Pebble Bed
Reactors

Pressurized
Thermal Shock

Molten Salt
Reactors

Fluid-Structure
Interaction

Sodium Fast
Reactors

Fusion
Components

Lead Fast
Reactors

Physics-Informed
Machine Learning

multiscale, combining 1-D and 3-D methods

advanced adaptive geometry

High Temperature Gas Reactors (HTGRs)

High Temperature Gas Reactors

Pebble Bed Reactors

Molten Salt Reactors

Sodium Fast Reactors

Lead Fast Reactors

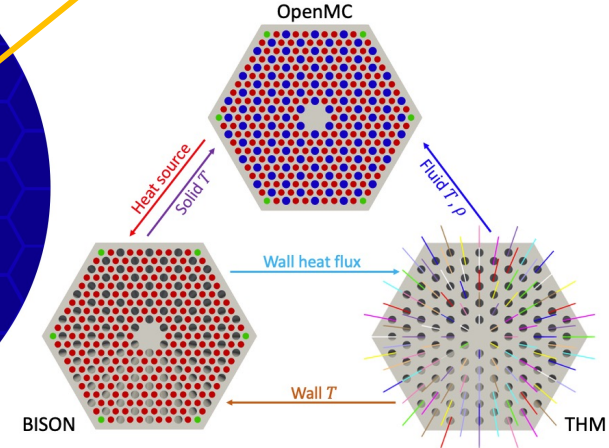
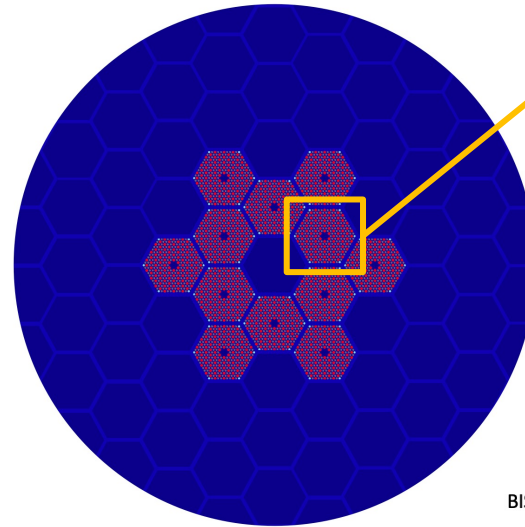
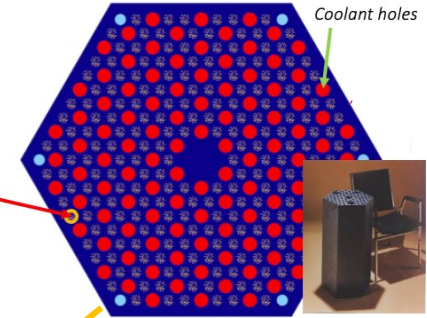
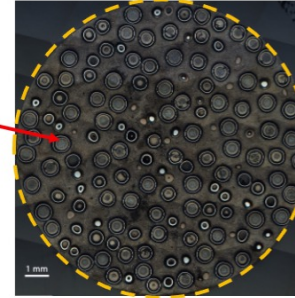
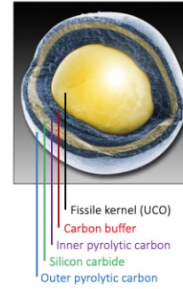
3D/1D Multiscale Coupling

Pressurized Thermal Shock

Fluid-Structure Interaction

Fusion Components

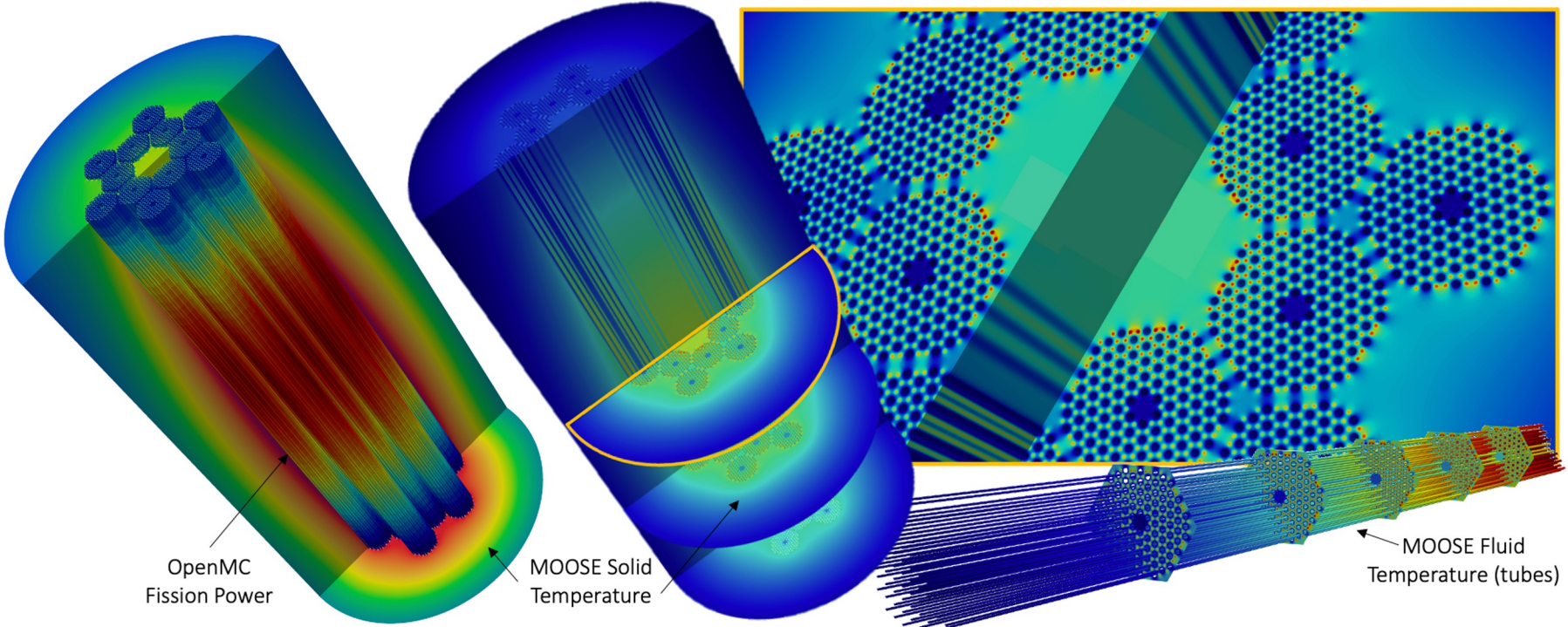
Physics-Informed Machine Learning



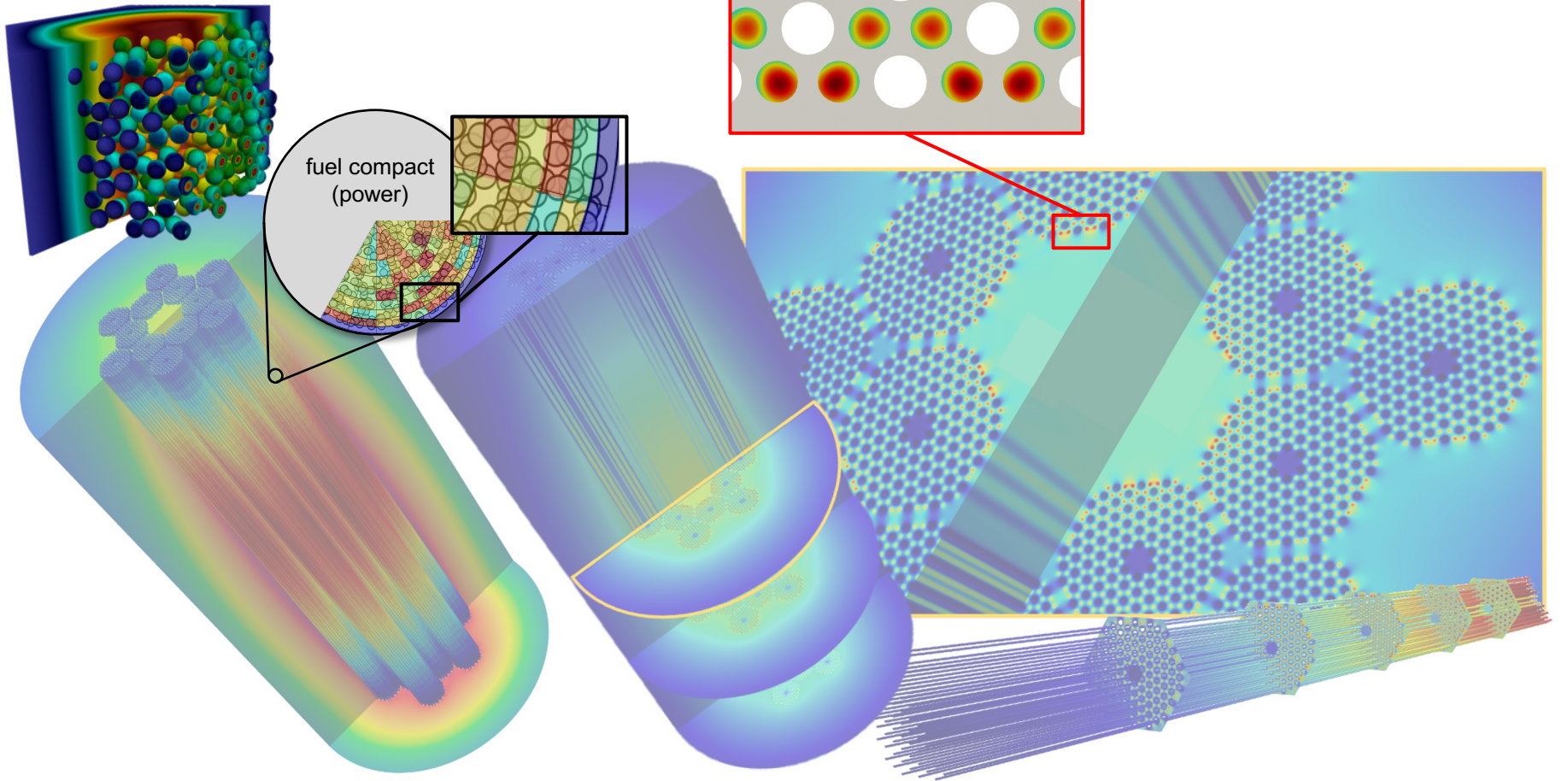
Particle fuel requires special considerations to:

- Generate multigroup cross sections, Σ
- Apply temperature feedback

HTGRs

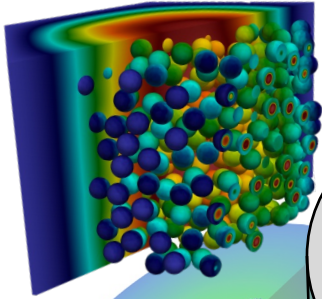


HTGRs

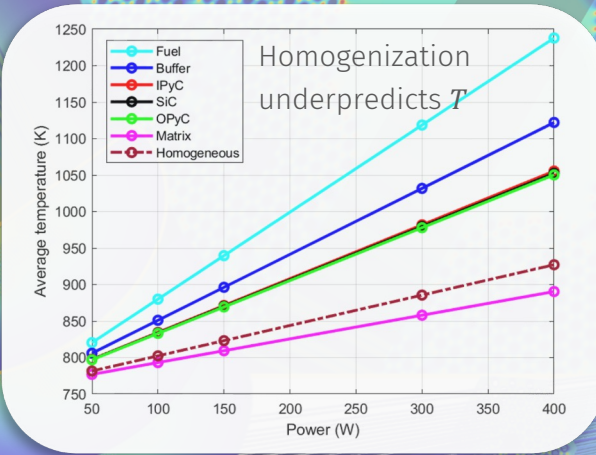
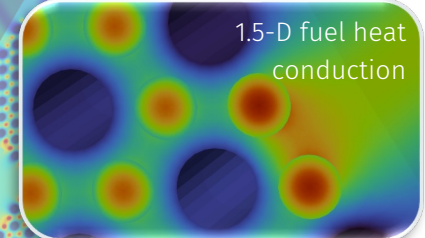
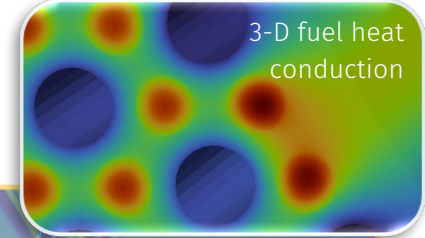
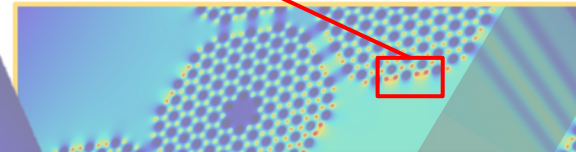
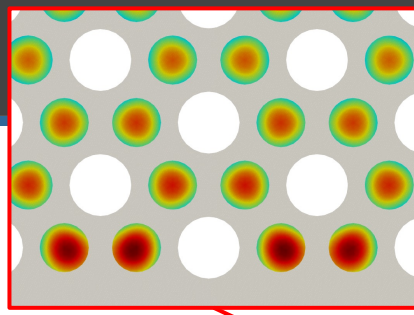
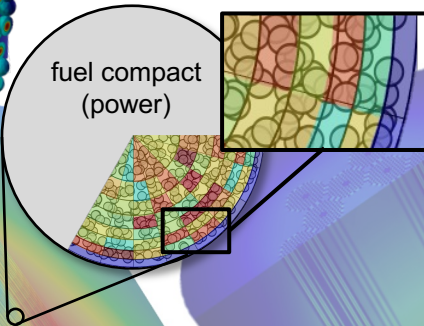


HTGRs

Fuel heat conduction methods

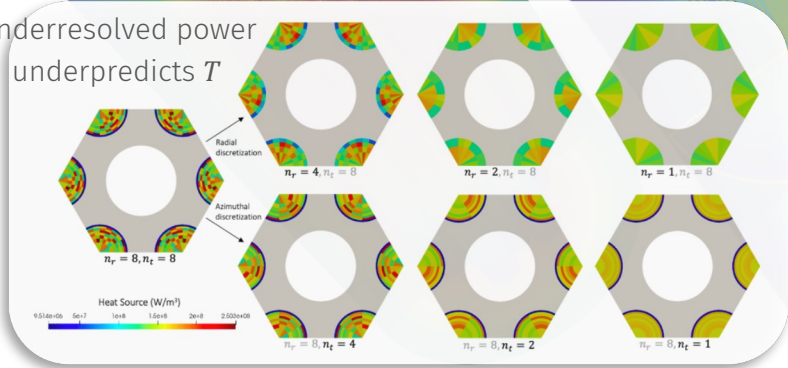


TRISO homogenization & power resolution



Reduced dimensionality underpredicts T

Underresolved power underpredicts T



Applications

High Temperature
Gas Reactors

Pebble Bed
Reactors

Molten Salt
Reactors

Sodium Fast
Reactors

Lead Fast
Reactors

3D/1D Multiscale
Coupling

Pressurized
Thermal Shock

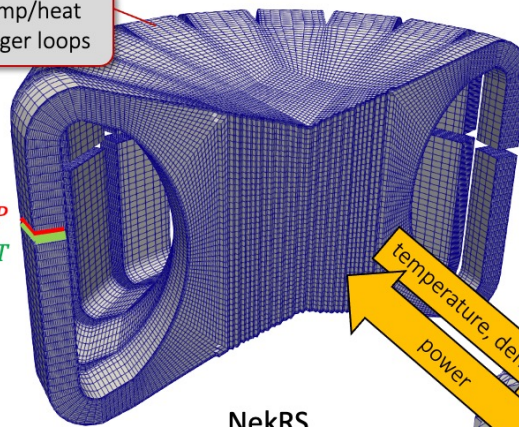
Fluid-Structure
Interaction

Fusion
Components

Physics-Informed
Machine Learning

16 pump/heat
exchanger loops

Outlet P
Inlet V, T



NekRS
Large Eddy Simulation, $N = 7$

temperature, density
power

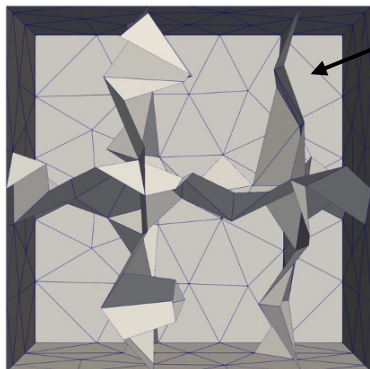
ray tracing within
TRI surface meshes

OpenMC
Monte Carlo neutron transport

- Flow recirculation, stagnation, and compressibility influence reactor physics
- Vessel shape is difficult to construct with conventional Monte Carlo geometry

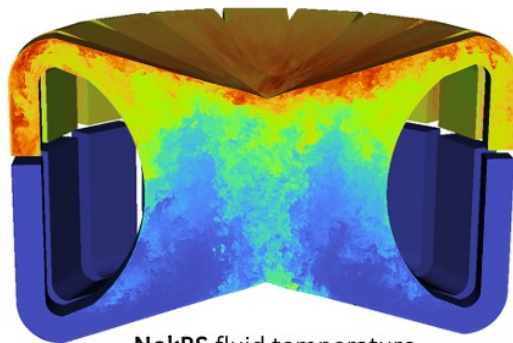
Adaptive Geometry

In collaboration with UKAEA; originally developed in Aurora
(github.com/aurora-multiphysics/aurora)



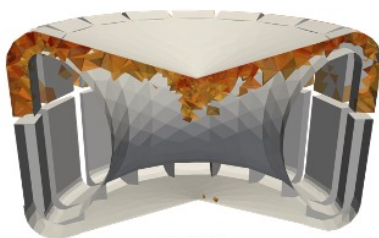
Each region has constant
temperature and density

surfaces bounding each cell



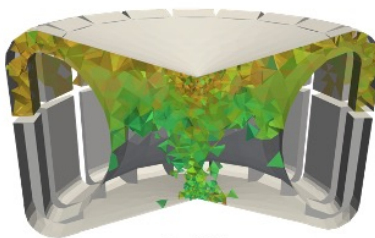
NekRS fluid temperature

Re-generate OpenMC geometry



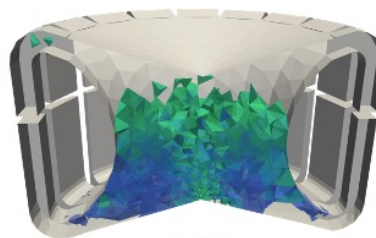
Cell 0

elements with $T_0 < T < T_1$



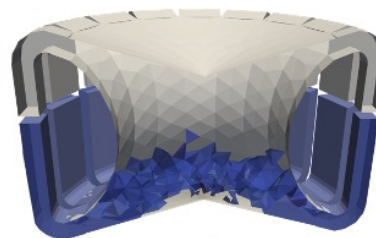
Cell 1

elements with $T_1 < T < T_2$



Cell 2

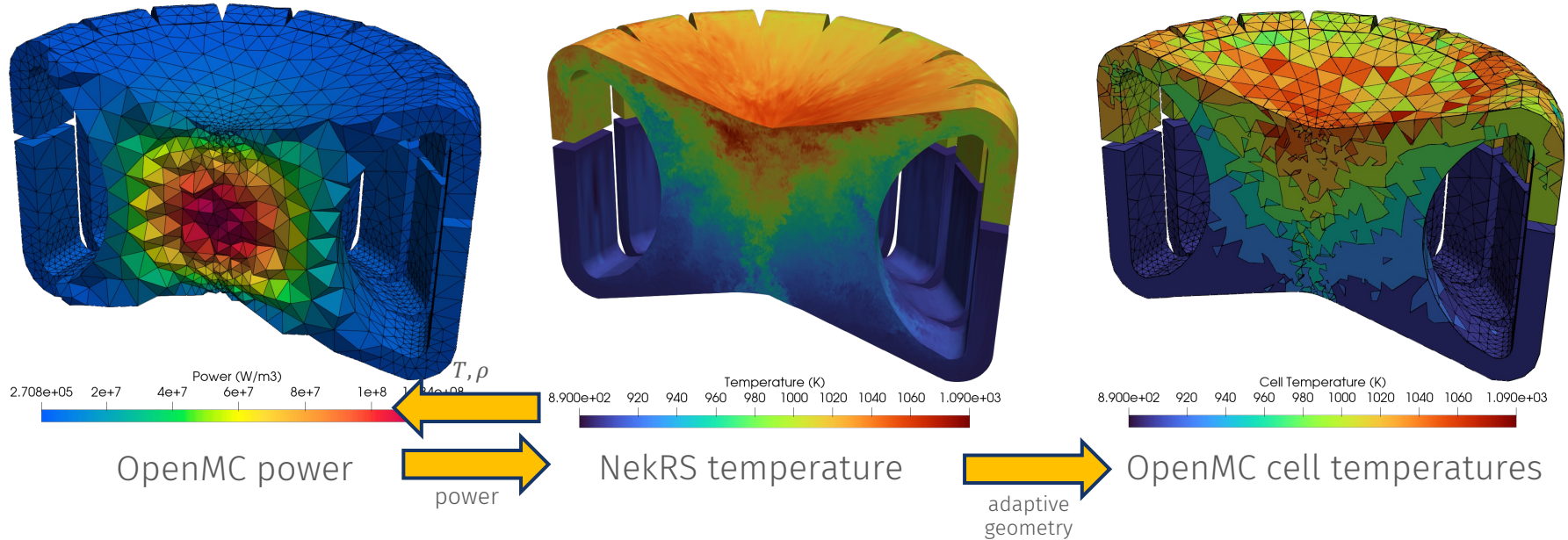
elements with $T_2 < T < T_3$



Cell 3

elements with $T_3 < T < T_4$

Molten Salt Fast Reactor



- Unsteady turbulence coupled to neutron transport
- Dynamic on-the-fly geometry re-generation
- Straightforward refinement studies enhance robustness of multiphysics

Conclusions

- Multiphysics simulation can accelerate nuclear technology development
- Cardinal is designed to address challenges in high-fidelity multiphysics simulation:
 - Improved robustness and flexibility to reduce barrier-to-entry
 - Streamlined integration of multiscale techniques
 - Mixing CPU-GPU codes
 - Open source
- Many needs remain:
 - Experimental validation data!

Thank you!

Website: cardinal.cels.anl.gov



Cardinal

This research is supported by:

Laboratory Directed Research and Development (LDRD) at ANL and INL
Nuclear Energy Advanced Modeling and Simulation (NEAMS)
Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear (GAIN)
Nuclear Energy University Programs (NEUP)
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

Innovative and Novel Computational Impact on Theory and Experiment (INCITE)
Argonne Laboratory Computing Resource Center (LCRC)
ASCR Leadership Computing Challenge (ALCC)
Idaho National Laboratory HPC
SummitPLUS (OLCF)

April Novak
ajnovak2@illinois.edu