



July 27-28, 2010

**FY2011  
NEUP Workshop  
Modeling and Simulation  
Breakout Session**

Rockville, Maryland





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# Nuclear Energy Advanced Modeling and Simulation (NEAMS) Reactor IPSC

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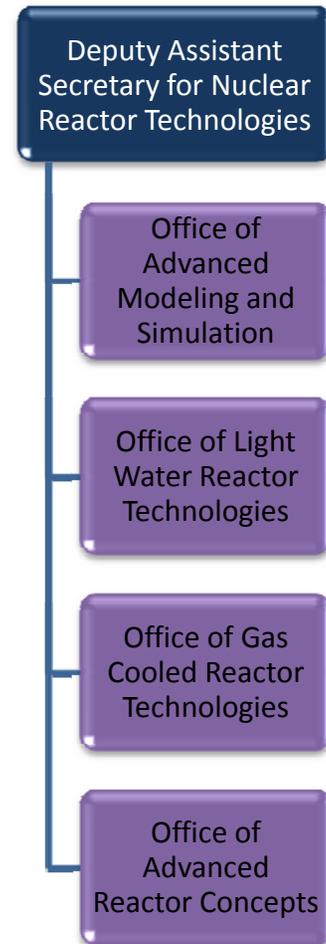
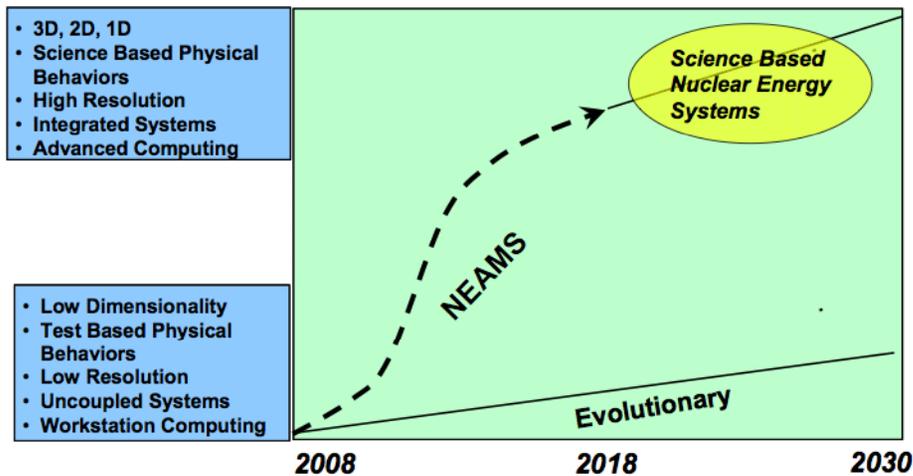
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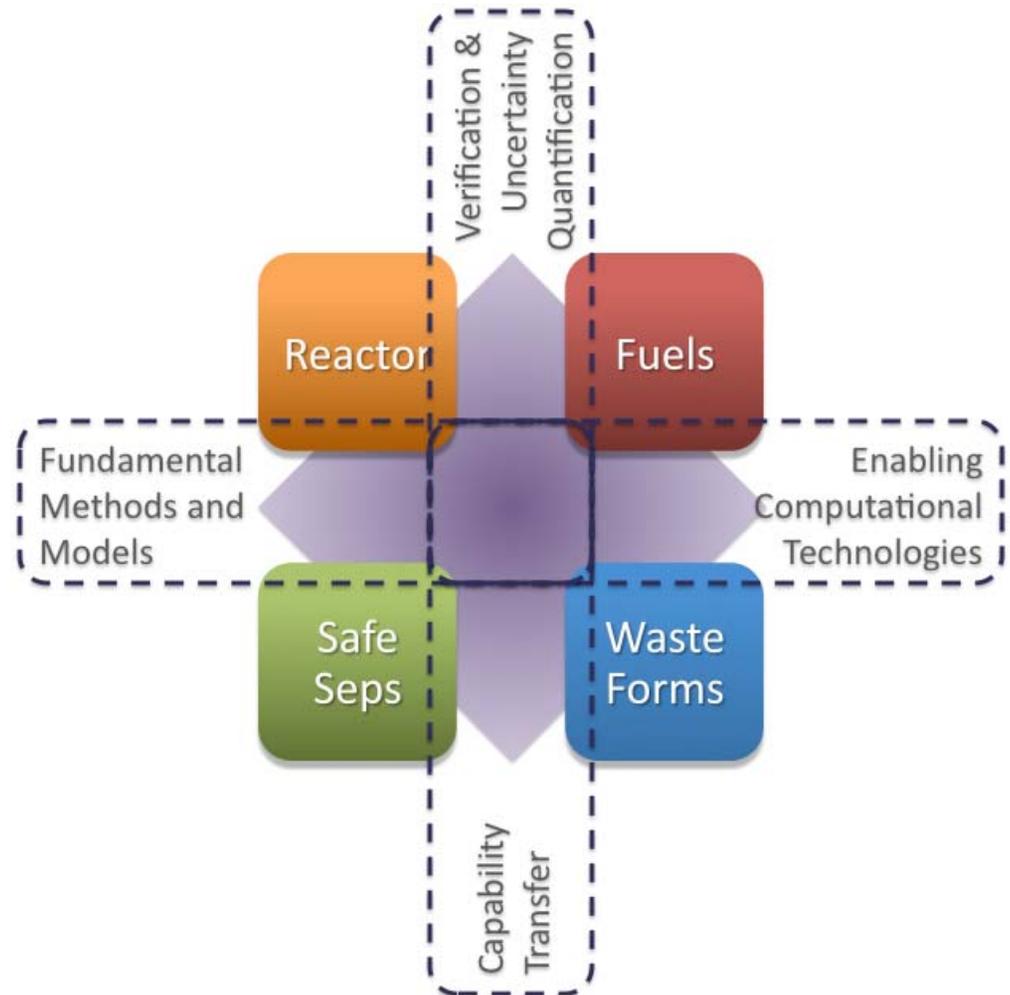
# NEAMS

- Vision
  - To rapidly create and deploy “science-based” verified and validated modeling and simulation capabilities essential for the design, implementation, and operation of future nuclear energy systems with the goal of improving U.S. energy security



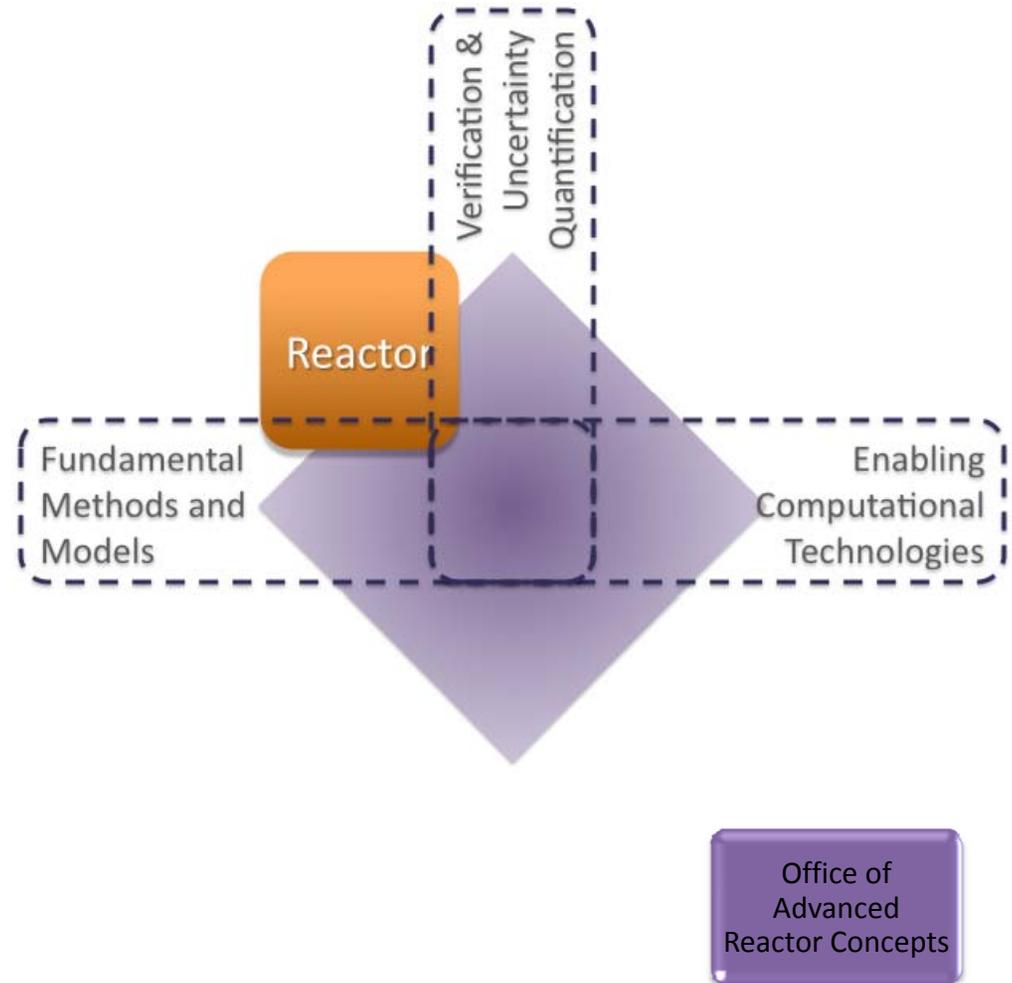
# NEAMS Organization

- Integrated Safety and Performance Code (IPSC) Development Teams
  - Reactors
  - Fuels
  - Waste Forms
  - Safeguards and Separations
- Supporting Cross-cut Elements
  - Fundamental Methods and Models
  - Enabling Computational Technologies
  - Verification and Uncertainty Quantification
  - Capability Transfer



# NEAMS Organization

- Integrated Safety and Performance Code Development Teams
  - **Reactors**
  - Fuels
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  - **Enabling Computational Technologies**
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  - Capability Transfer

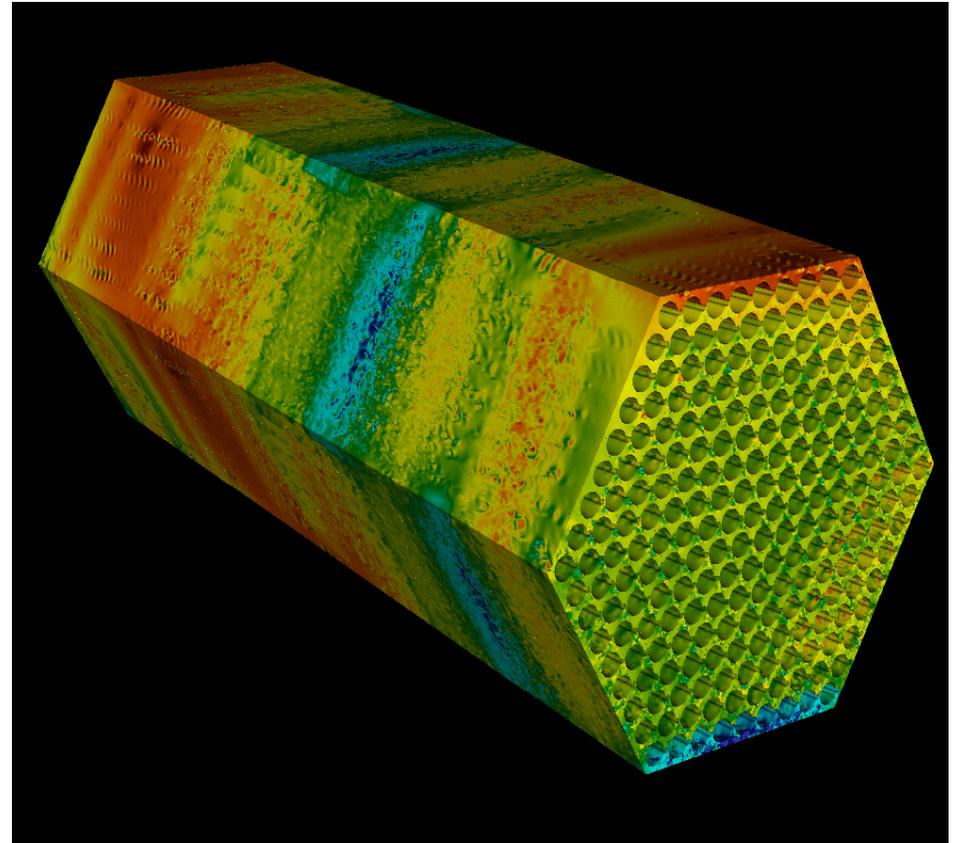


# Motivation and Objective

- Apply modern, high-performance techniques to nuclear reactor modeling
  - Improve turn-around time for reactor design iterations
  - Understand and reduce uncertainty of computational models
  - Use advanced simulation tools to improve safety, reduce cost, explore advanced designs
- Maintain a balanced approach
  - Allow for both rapid-turnaround reactor-scale calculations (desktop) and detailed, high-fidelity simulations to augment experiments (petascale)
  - Deliver near-term capability and insight while also developing next-generation tools and integrated capabilities
- Extensive leveraging with other DOE projects
  - INCITE, SciDAC, ASC

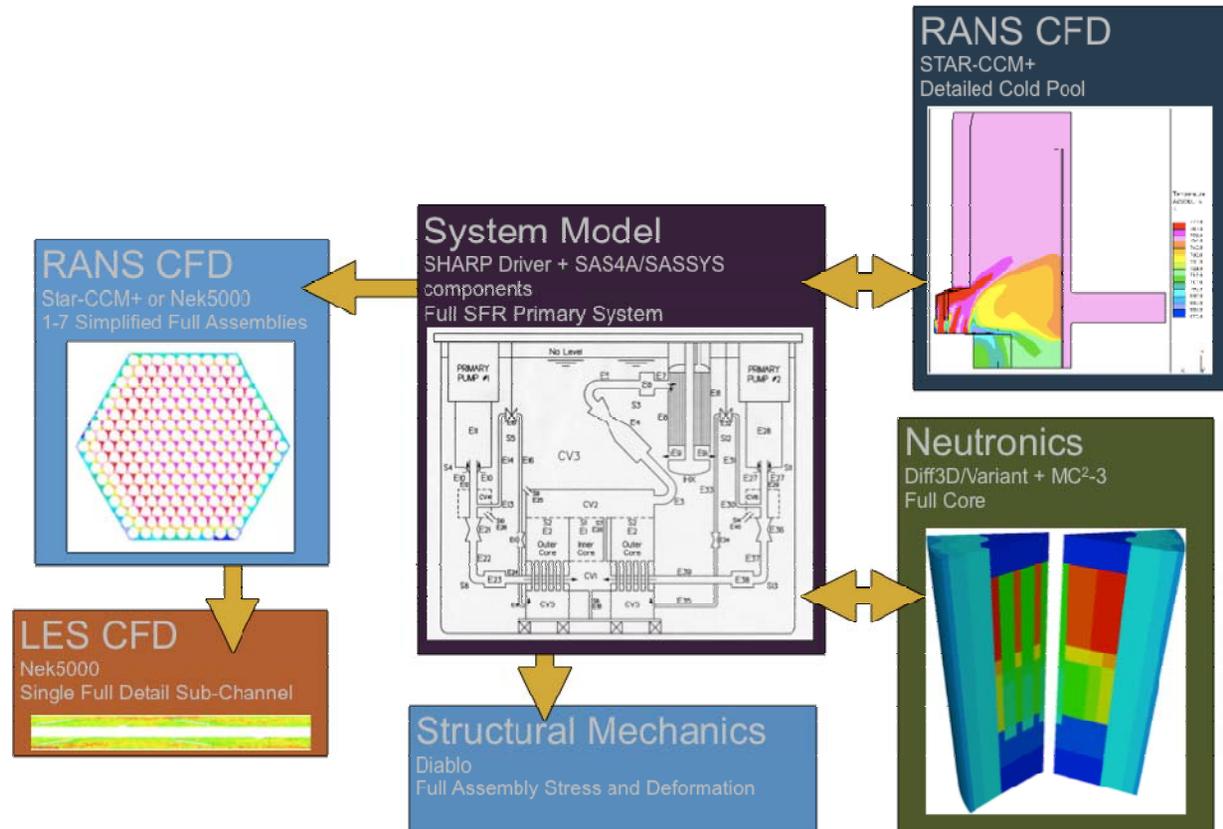
# REACTOR IPSC

- Scope
  - Predict performance and safety of reactor over 40-60 year lifetime
  - Initial focus on Sodium-Cooled Fast Reactors (SFR)
  - Primary development efforts in core modeling, extending to full system
  - Many underlying physical processes (e.g. thermodynamics, neutronics) extensible to other reactor types (gas-cooled, light water)



# Reactor IPSC

- ▶ Develop integrated high fidelity multi-physics simulation capabilities
- ▶ Verification, validation and benchmarking of developed tools
- ▶ Integrated reactor primary system simulations

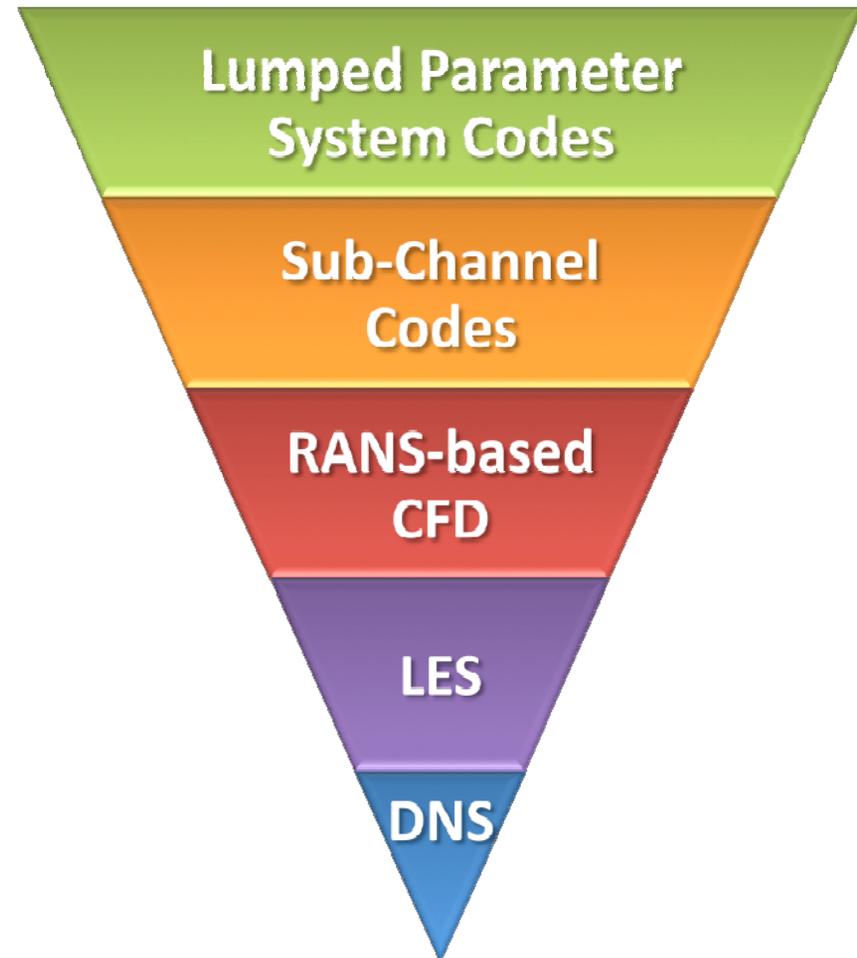


# Reactor IPSC Challenge Problems

- Challenge Problem #1: Core Radial Expansion
  - Important for operational, design-basis, and beyond design-basis transients.
  - Critical component of passive safety story. Difficult/impossible to measure.
  - Suspected of playing a role in unexplained PHENIX reactivity transients.
  - Requires coupled neutronics, thermal hydraulics, and structural mechanics.
- Challenge Problem #2: Outlet Plenum Mixing
  - Critical to normal operations: thermal striping and fatigue, upper internal structure performance, reactor vessel/head performance, instrumentation and control optimization
  - Critical to transients: thermal (SFR/LFR) or density (VHTR) stratification, natural convection cooling, decay heat removal, control-rod driveline expansion, core restraint system performance
  - Outlet plenum design may either aid or hinder passive safety performance.
  - Requires coupled thermal hydraulics and structural mechanics (with impacts on neutronics)

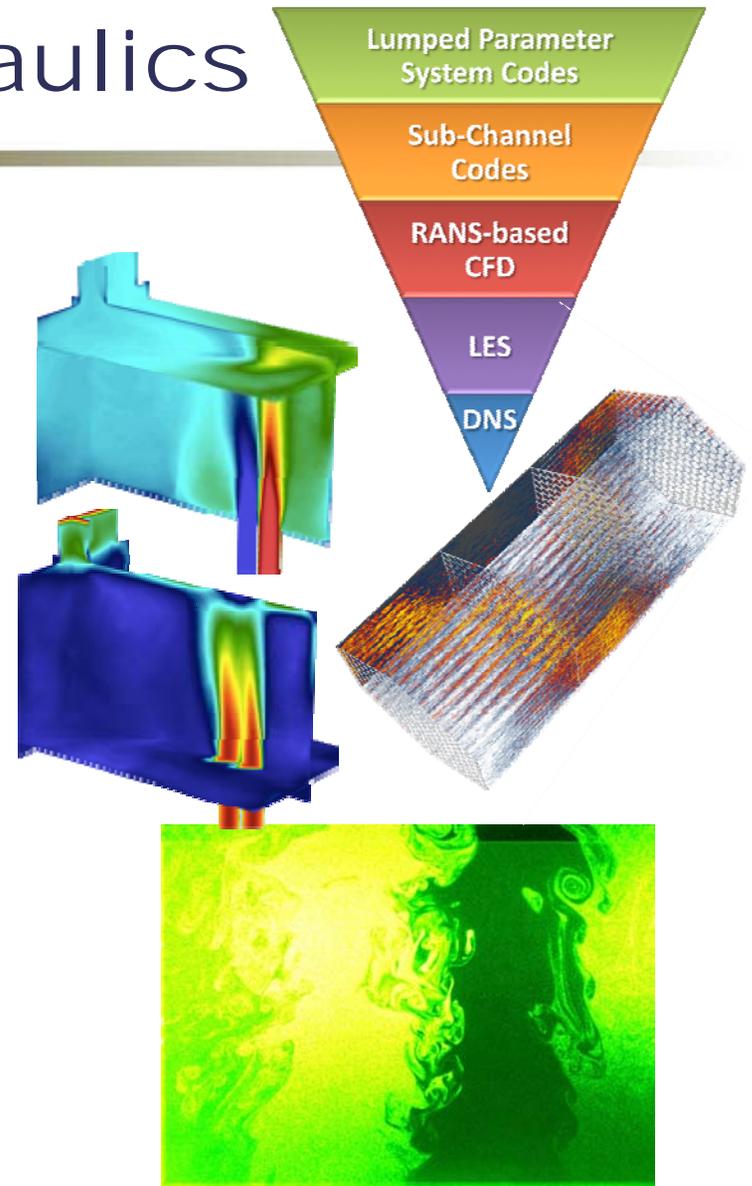
# Hierarchical Thermal Fluid Simulation System

- Apply appropriate scale of resolution to capture relevant local physics and/or fit within available computational capacity.
- Couple through boundary conditions and integral engineering model coefficients
- Codes available to the SHARP virtual reactor
  - SHARP Driver
    - SAS4A Libraries
  - SASSYS1 Subchannel Solver
  - STAR-CD/STAR-CCM+/OpenFOAM RANS
  - Nek5000/STAR-CCM+/OpenFOAM LES
  - Nek5000/OpenFOAM DES

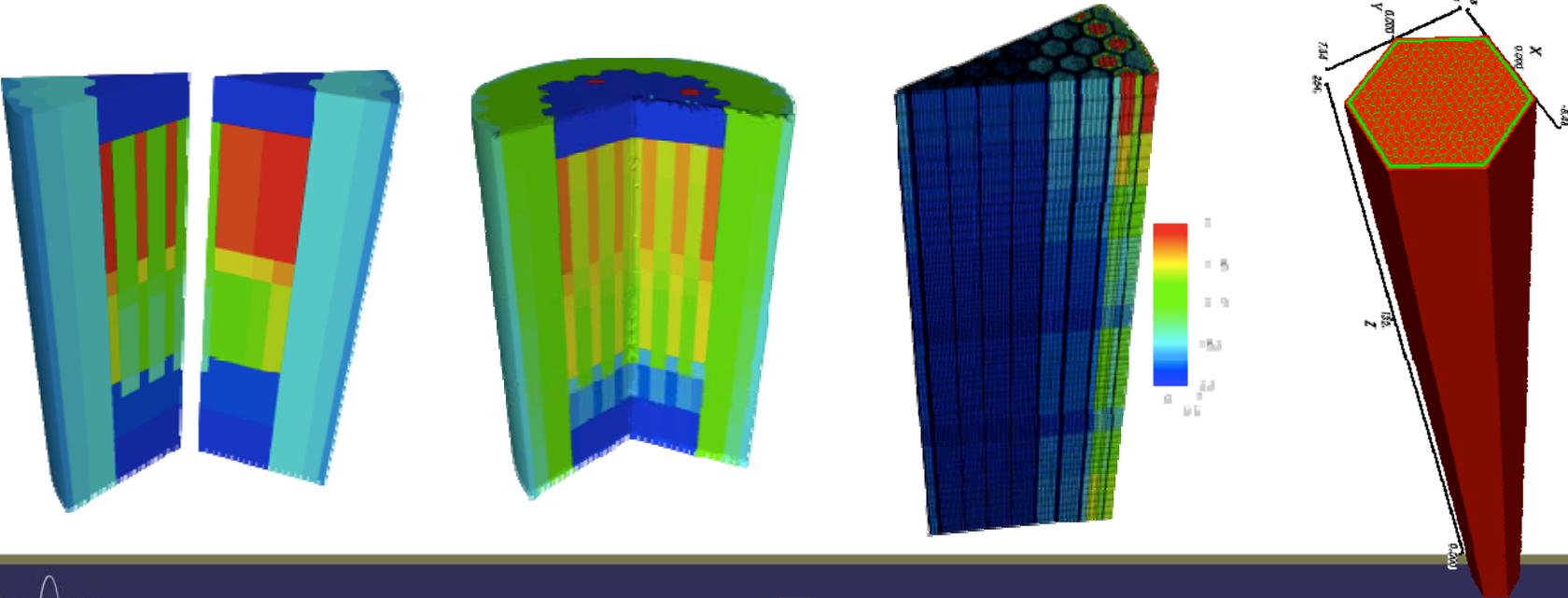
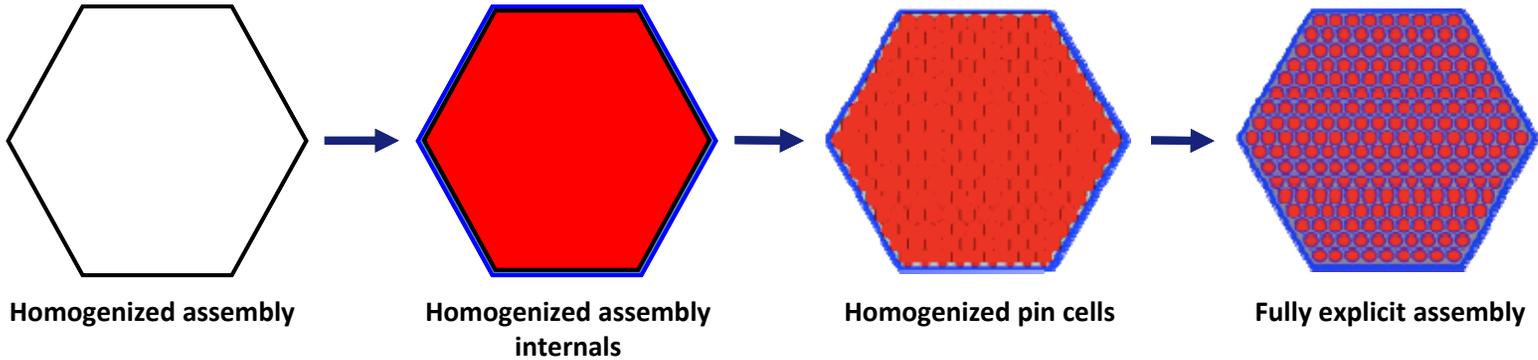


# Thermal Hydraulics

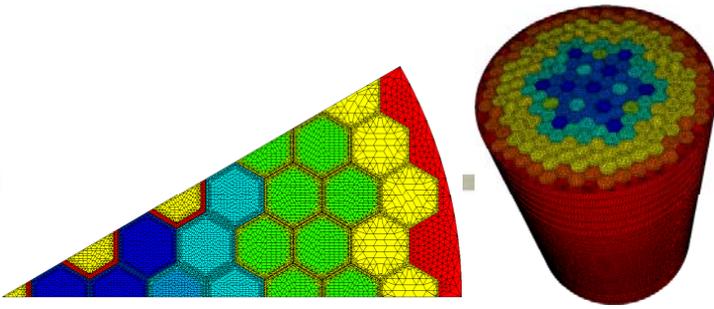
- FY11 Activities
  - Develop multi-resolution simulation hierarchy components
  - Verification, validation and benchmarking
  - Core and system component simulations
- Needs
  - Methods to enable extension to other reactor types
    - High fidelity multi-phase simulation
  - Reduced order modeling methods for acceleration of high-fidelity simulations
    - Modal Analysis Using Proper Orthogonal Decomposition
  - Subgrid models for rod bundle turbulence
  - High spatial and time resolution validation data
  - Thermophysical and thermomechanical property libraries



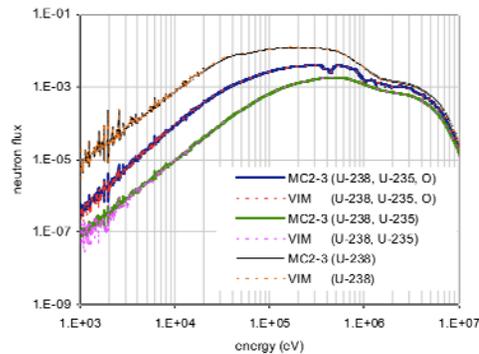
# Hierarchical Neutronics Approach



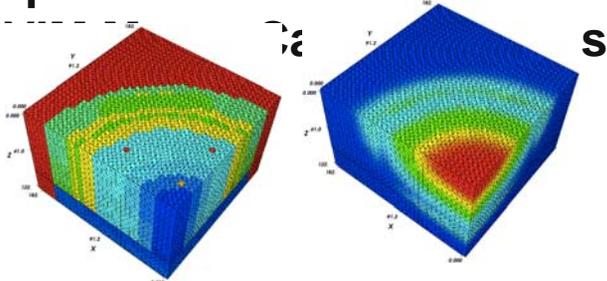
# Neutronics



## Whole-core



## Comparison of Neutron Spectra between MC<sup>2</sup>-3 and



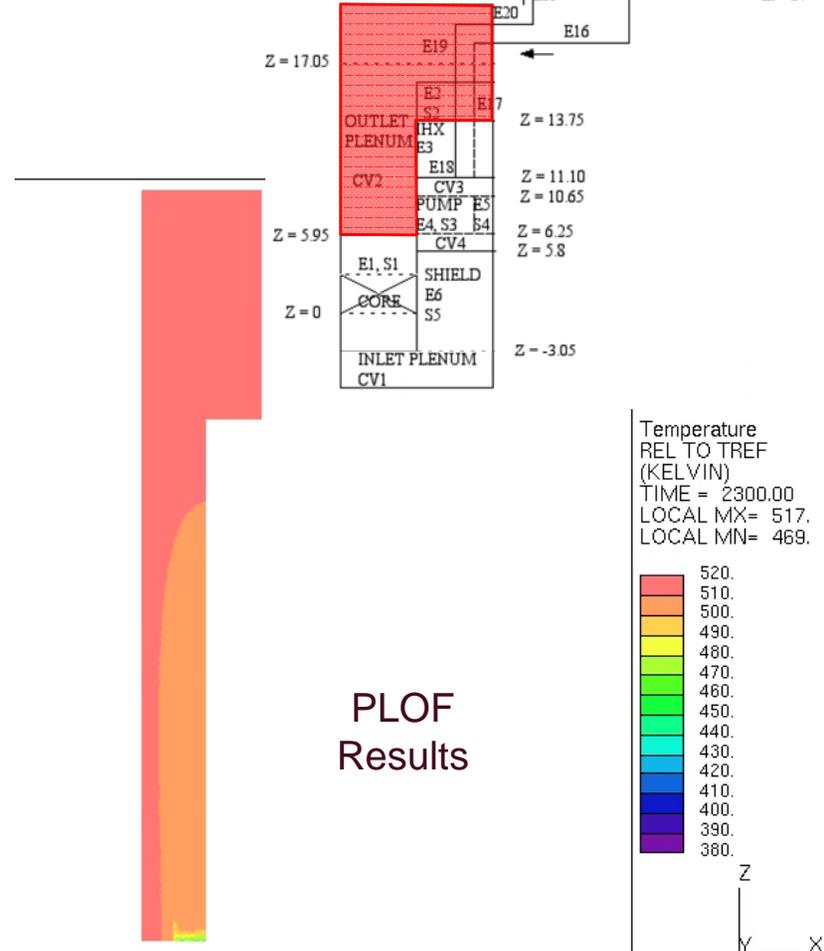
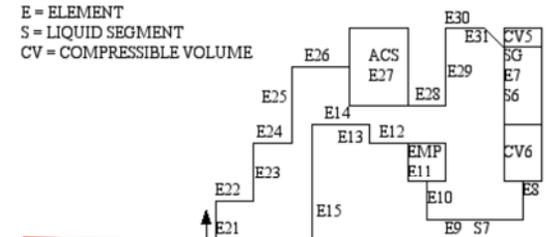
## ZPPR-15 Critical Experiment

- FY11 Activities

- Deliver a production version of the multi-group cross section generation code MC<sup>2</sup>-3 by combining the advanced ultrafine group spectrum solver and the 2D method of characteristics (MOC) solver of UNIC
- Develop an intermediate fidelity flux solver for VHTR analysis which is based on hexagonal pin-cell geometry with structured mesh.
- Continue to improve the performances of the high-fidelity Sn, Pn and MOC solvers of UNIC on high performance computers
- Needs
  - Improved x-section data based on nuclear modeling
  - nucleonic structure calculations to complement experimental measurements
    - Minor actinides
    - Fission fragments for high burnup
    - High-fidelity co-variance data for use in transport calculations
    - Fission x-sections

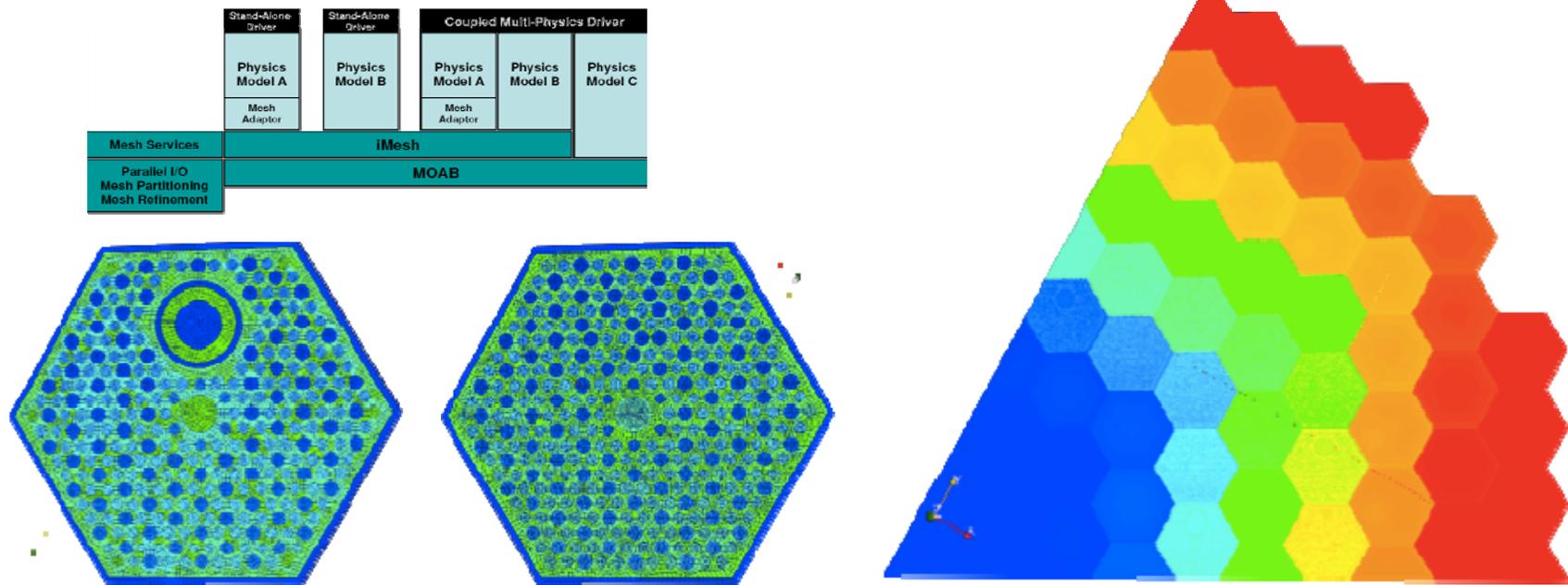
# System Simulations

- FY11 Activities
- Develop and demonstrate an initial implementation of the SHARP driver code, providing global system modeling capability and support for a wide range of modeling choices for individual reactor components.
- Develop scalable intermediate fidelity (IF) assembly modeling method to support full-core transient modeling coupled to existing and emerging fuel performance models.
  - Enable parametric analyses like those currently done with subchannel codes, but utilize information from high fidelity simulations in place of experimentally derived correlations
- Needs:
  - Time-stepping strategies for coupled multi-scale simulations of transient system response
  - Models and methods to enable application to other reactor types
  - Multi-scale validation data with



# Framework

- FY11 Activities
  - Development of geometry/mesh generation tools built on a foundation including CUBIT, the MeshKit library, and the STAR series of tools.
  - Provide capability for boundary/initial condition coupling from systems models to TH module. Coupling will be performed based on mesh and solution representation in the MOAB mesh library.



# The scope for ECT in FY11 spans 4 areas

## Software Quality Assurance

- NEAMS SQA Plan
- IPSC risk assessments
- Best practices and tools
- Centralized server of SQA tools and consulting expertise

## Cross-cut libraries

- Pre-processing tools such as geometry and meshing
- Post-processing tools such as visualization and data analysis
- Materials interface and library

## Common Frameworks

- Assess need for commonality across IPSC teams
  - Release/Distribution
  - Configure/build
  - Workflow and execution
  - Data and information
  - Code coupling
- Propose and develop solutions

## Compute Cycles

- Evaluate INL/ORNL capacity computing resources
- Improve accessibility and usability
- Provide guidance on additional options (e.g. INCITE)



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