

# Implementation of the System Thermal-Hydraulic code TRACE into SALOME Platform for Multi-Scale Coupling

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- Motivation of Multi-Scale Coupling
- Introduction of TRACE and SALOME
- Implementation of TRACE to SALOME
- TRACE module in SALOME
- Summary

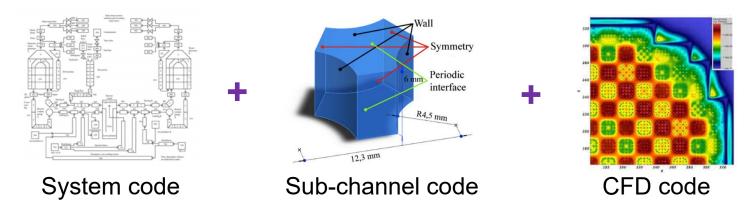


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## **Motivation of Multi-Scale Coupling**



- <u>Title</u>: Implementation of the System Thermal-Hydraulic code <u>TRACE</u> into <u>SALOME</u> Platform for <u>Multi-Scale Coupling</u>
  - What is Multi-Scale Coupling and Why?
    - The thermal-hydraulic simulation codes for nuclear power systems include three typical scales: macro scale – system code, component scale – sub-channel code, and micro scale – CFD.
    - Multi-scale coupling is to combine the capabilities of those tools together in order to better describe the flow and thermal conditions in a nuclear power system.



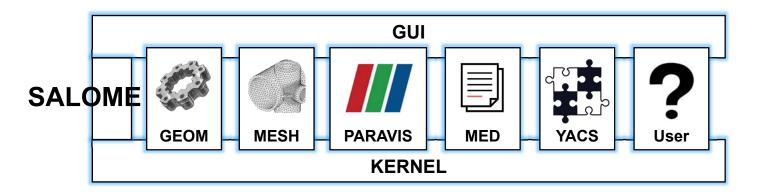


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## **Introduction of TRACE and SALOME**



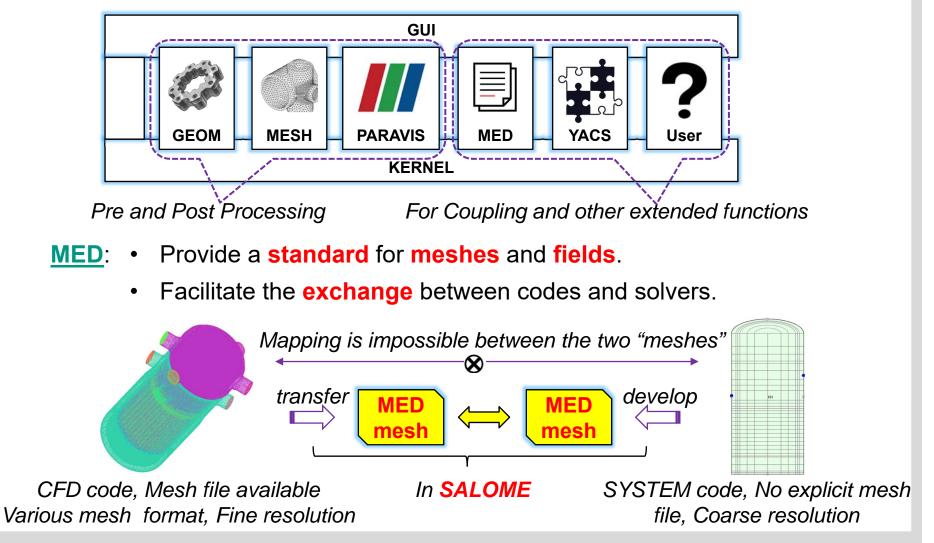
- <u>Title</u>: Implementation of the System Thermal-Hydraulic code <u>TRACE</u> into <u>SALOME</u> Platform for <u>Multi-Scale Coupling</u>
  - ➢ What is TRACE?
    - TRACE is a U.S. NRC system code.
  - ➢ What is SALOME?
    - SALOME is an open-source software that provides a generic platform for Pre- and Post-Processing for numerical simulation. It is consisted of functional modules e.g. GUI, KERNEL.



# Introduction of TRACE and SALOME



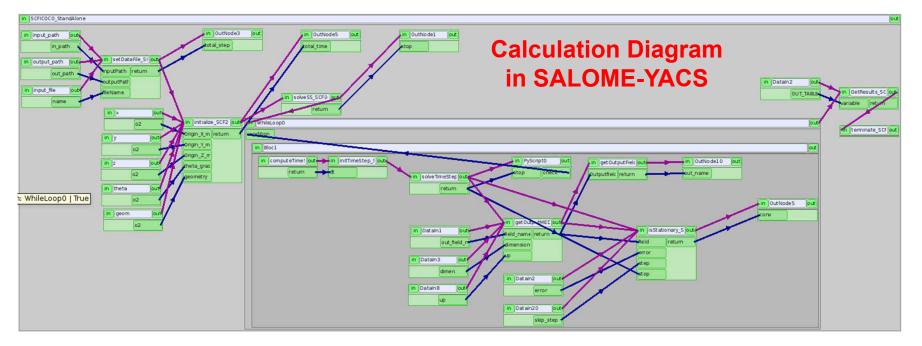
Key point: SALOME can deal with COUPLING problems.



# Introduction of TRACE and SALOME



- **YACS**: Allows **build**, **edit** and **execute** calculation **schemes**.
  - A calculation scheme defines a **chain** or a coupling of computer codes (SALOME components or calculation components).



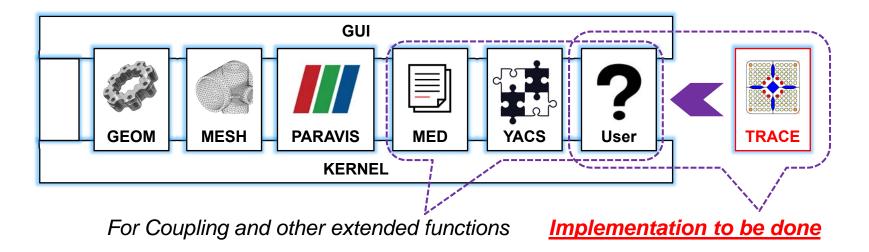
- The code's executable was **split** into various functional **components**.
- Each of the **components** could be **dragged** to the display panel and could be **connected** with each other to form a **calculation scheme**.

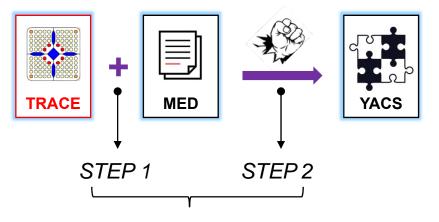


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## **Implementation of TRACE to SALOME**







Implementation of TRACE to SALOME

- **STEP 1**: Based on SALOME-**MED** module, develop an explicit mesh file for TRACE in MED format. Meanwhile, enable TRACE to extract or write physical field data in MED format.
- STEP 2: Break TRACE executable into several functional components so that YACS could use this components to organize a calculation scheme.

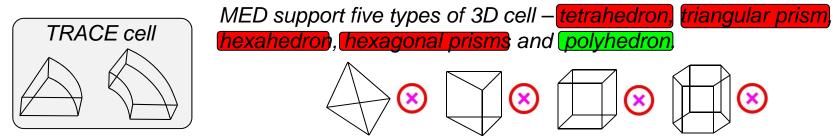


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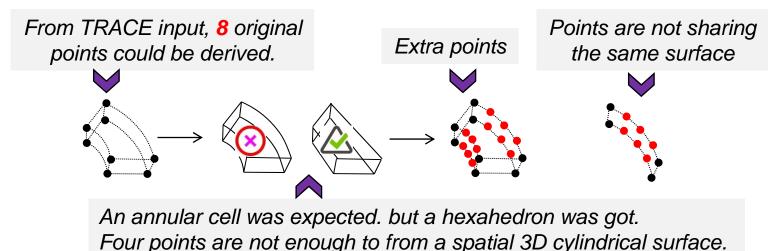
## **Develop MED mesh for TRACE**



- > A typical mesh building process in MED:  $\longrightarrow$  /  $\longrightarrow$  /
- > Challenge of MED mesh for TRACE: TRACE cells are in annular or sectorial form.



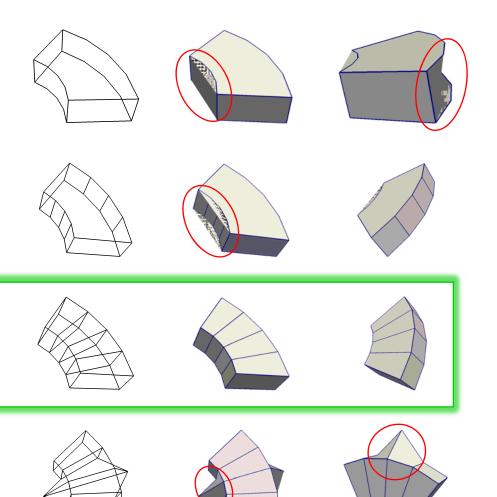
Only polyhedron cell is possible to describe TRACE cells.



#### **Develop MED mesh for TRACE**



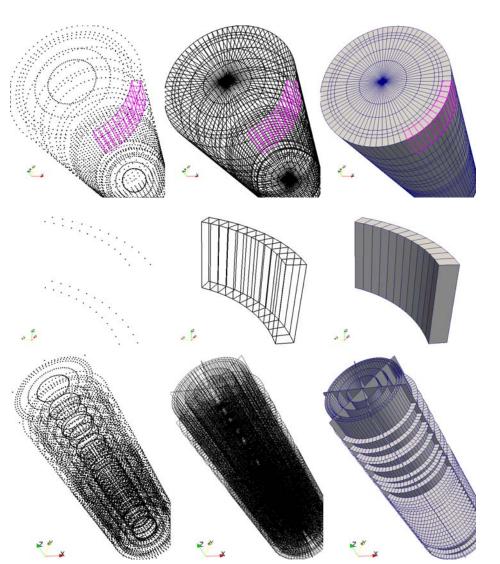
- If use <u>6 surfaces</u> including 2 <u>spatial 3D cylindrical surfaces</u> to build the <u>annular volume</u>, a <u>misshapen cell</u> will come out.
- 2) With the same points, several <u>quadrangles</u> could wrap the <u>spatial cylindrical surface</u>. Now the cell could be correctly built but still with <u>display problems</u>.
- 3) With the same points, several <u>quadrangles</u> warp the <u>top</u> and <u>bottom</u> surfaces. The perfect cell for TRACE is obtained.
- 4) All of the problems we have encountered come from the logic which SALOME applied to estimate the <u>coplanarity</u> of the points set.



#### **Develop MED mesh for TRACE**



- 1) A VVER vessel model for TRACE. <u>30 axial levels</u>, <u>6</u> <u>redial rings</u> and <u>6 angular</u> <u>sectors</u>. Each cell is bounded by several surfaces.
- 2) Users can define the resolution of the circles in the model. In other words, users can decide how many points to be added to the model.
- Edge mesh of the TRACE model could also be built. The motivation is that physical fields as <u>Velocity</u> and <u>Pressure</u> <u>drop</u> are all defined in the boundary of two cells.





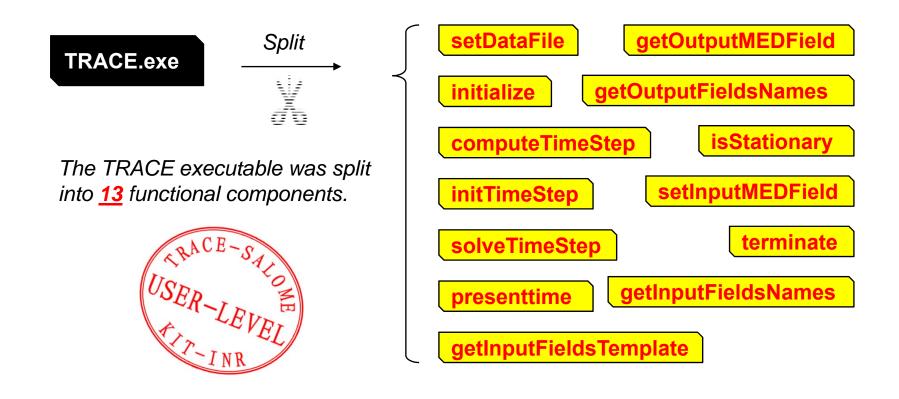
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## **Develop TRACE YACS component**





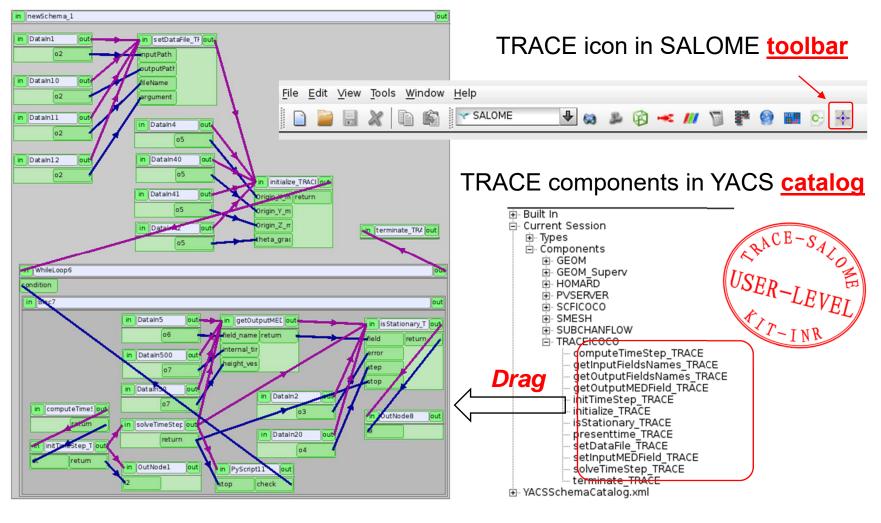
- TRACE has been enhanced with MED mesh ability.
- The remaining is to make TRACE available in SALOME-YACS.

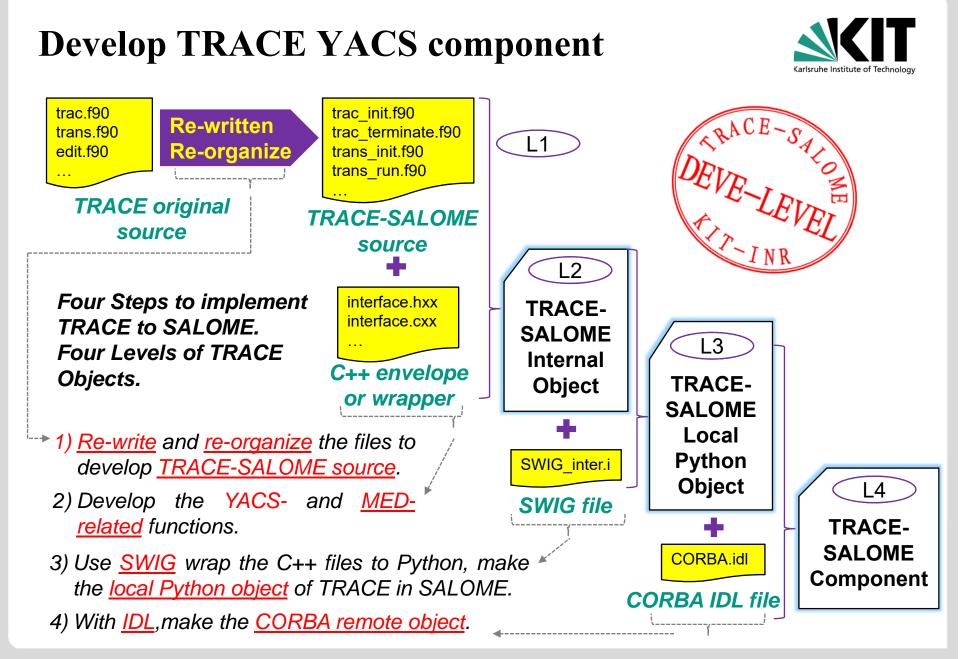


## **Develop TRACE YACS component**



#### Standalone TRACE in YACS display panel







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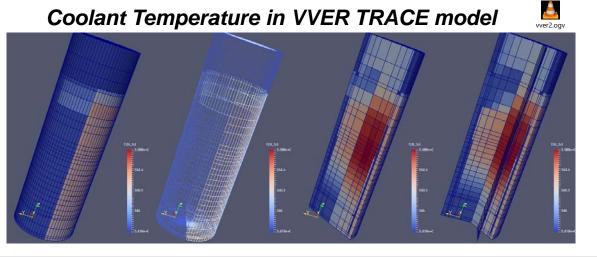
## **TRACE Module in SALOME**



- TRACE now is able to implement a very <u>flexible</u>, <u>highly-automated</u> and <u>high-</u> <u>precision</u> coupling approach with another code thanks to MED in SALOME.
- TRACE could achive <u>flexible</u> coupling strategy with another code thanks to the splitted functional components.
- <u>21</u> data sets (2D or 3D) could be extracted and witten to MED mesh for postpocessing and visualization.
- <u>5</u> data sets (2D or 3D) could be interpolated and derived from other codes and written to TRACE memory on-thefly.

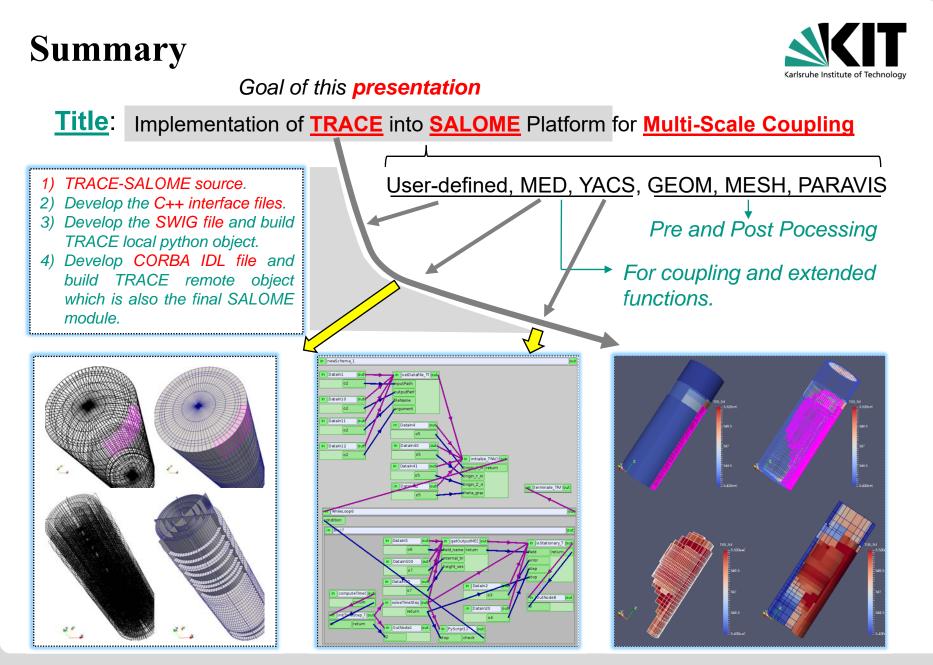
#### TRACE functional components in SALOME-YACS

| n newSchema_1  |                                    |   |  |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|
| in setDataFile_TF out                                    | in initialize_TRACI out            | in computeTimes out                       | in isStationary_T ou                         |
| inputPath  | Origin_X_m return                  | run return                                | field return                                 |
| outputPatł   | Origin_Y_m                         |   | error  |
| fileName   | Origin_Z_m                         | in initTimeStep_T out                     | step   |
| argument   | theta_grac                         | dt return                                 | stop   |
| in getOutputMEC out<br>field_name return<br>internal_tir | in solveTimeStep out<br>run return | in getOutputFielcout<br>Outputfielcreturn | in setInputMEDF o<br>field_name<br>src_field |
| height_ves   | in presenttime_T out               | in terminate_TRA out                      | in getInputFields o                          |





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## Thank you for your attention.

