Data Exploration for Nuclear Safety Analysis

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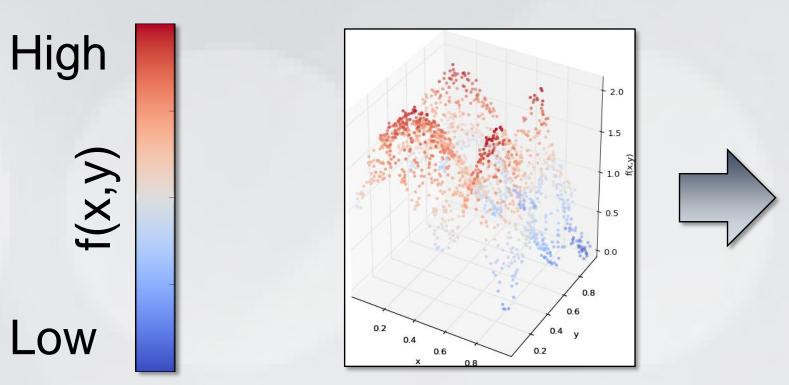
SCI Institute, University of Utah, ²Idaho National Laboratory, ³University of South Florida

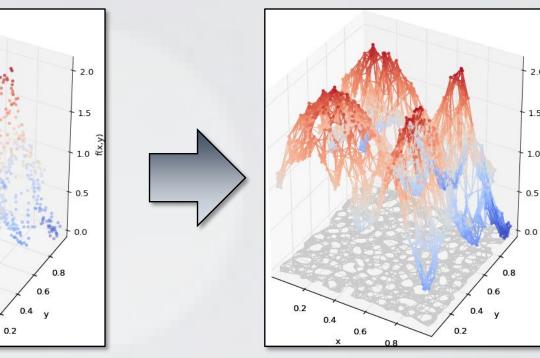


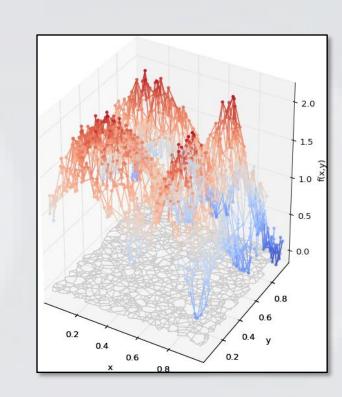
Objective: Understand Main Drivers of Nuclear Simulations through Visualization

1. Apply Structure

Impose a neighborhood graph on the input domain points

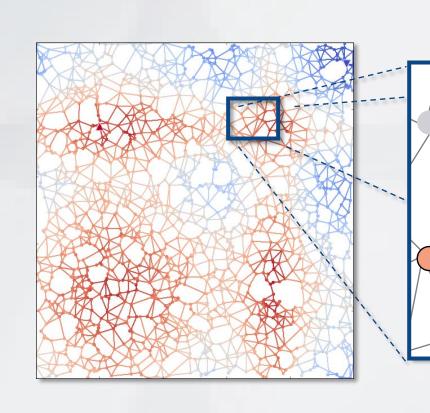


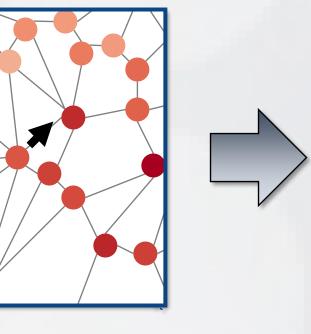


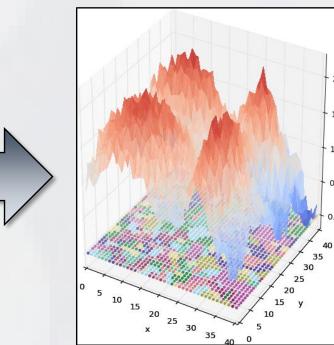


2. Partition the Data

Use the edges of the graph to estimate gradient flow



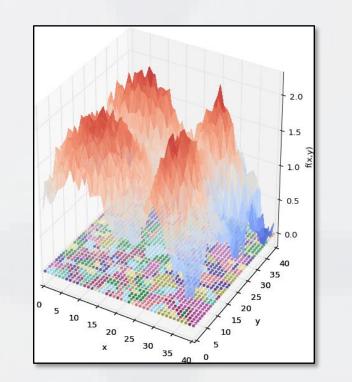




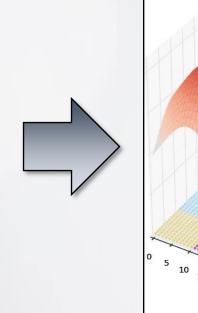


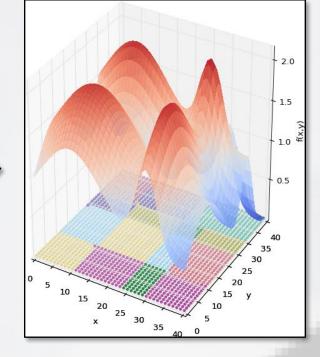
3. Noise/Complexity Reduction

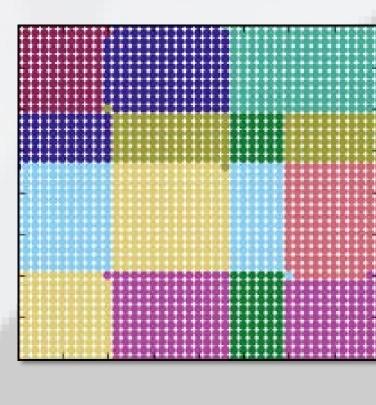
Construct a hierarchy for simplifying the domain





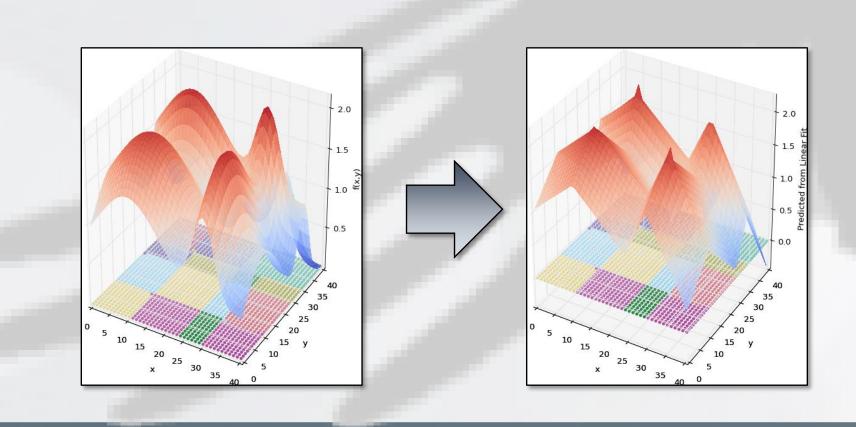


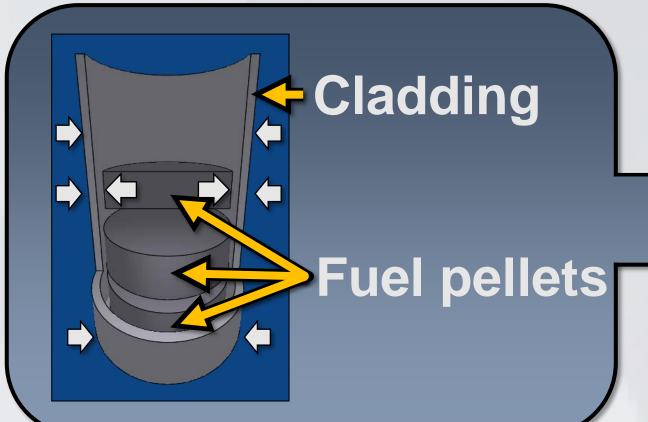




4. Build Local Models

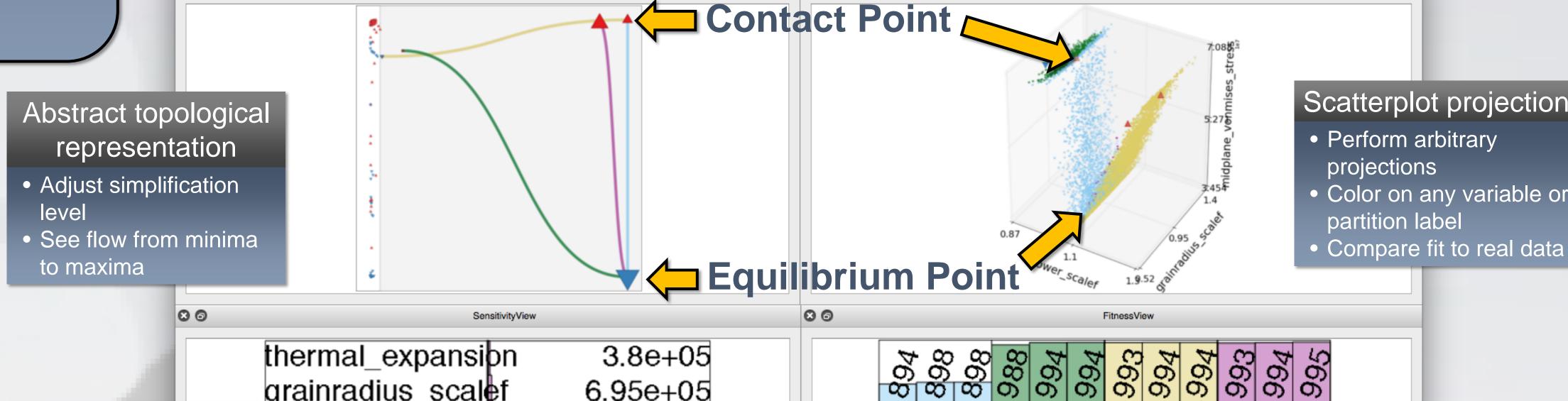
Build a linear regression model for each identified partition





Analysis of Nuclear Fuel Data using RAVEN

Analysis of the main drivers of the maximum Von Mises stress occurring in the cladding of a nuclear fuel rod



-3.77e+07

Sensitivity
coefficients
• Compare relative

- sensitivities

 Visualize several
- metrics:
 Pearson
 - SpearmanLinearcoefficients

grainradius_scal**¢**f 6.95e + 05power_scalef 1.27e+07 thermal_expansibn 1.58e+05 grainradius_scalef -7.54e+03 power scalef 1.23e+07 -7.65e+04 thermal_expansibn |grainradius_scalef 1.99e + 042.97e + 06power scalef thermal_expansion -8.2e+05 grainradius_scalef 1.98e + 05

power_scalef

ermal_expansion 0.89gainradius_scalef 0.99gainradius_scalef 0.99ga

Perform stepwise regression
 Quantify/Compare the fitness of separate

partitions

• Understand the
number of variables

R² coefficients

Risk-Informed
Safety Margin
Characterization
(RISMC)

Next Step: Risk Monitoring Toolkit

Mitigate risk by minimizing the probability of failure through manipulation of: probability distributions, the limit surface, etc.

