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ABSTRACT

Production transport codes at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) typically use either Monte Carlo (MC) or discrete ordinates (S_N) to solve the transport equation on supercomputers. Efforts are underway to port both capabilities to graphics processing units (GPUs) for Sierra, a hybrid CPU-GPU computer, where the majority of the FLOPS and memory bandwidth come from the GPUs [1]. LLNL has achieved an order of magnitude speedup for S_N [2] [3]. History-based implicit Monte Carlo thermal photon transport has exhibited modest GPU speedups [4], while work to overcome a slowdown exhibited by history-based MC neutronics is ongoing [5].

Part of the problem contributing to the MC neutronics slowdown is that GPUs were not designed to solve the transport equation. GPUs are designed for fast, power-efficient execution of linear algebra operations found in graphics rendering and neural network training. The neutron transport equation can be solved using a neural network (NN), but existing work demonstrating the NN solution is limited to simple 1D problems with analytic solutions and did not employ GPUs [6] [7] [8].

In this work, a GPU is used to solve the transport equation using a NN, and the solution is compared to S_N and MC. The goal is not to replace S_N and MC - both will remain production capabilities for the foreseeable future at LLNL. Instead, the goal is to provide a foundation on which hybrid methods employing NNs in combination with S_N or MC may be considered in the future.

KEYWORDS: neural network, 1D transport, GPU

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