



Towards a Tritium Breeder Digital Twin

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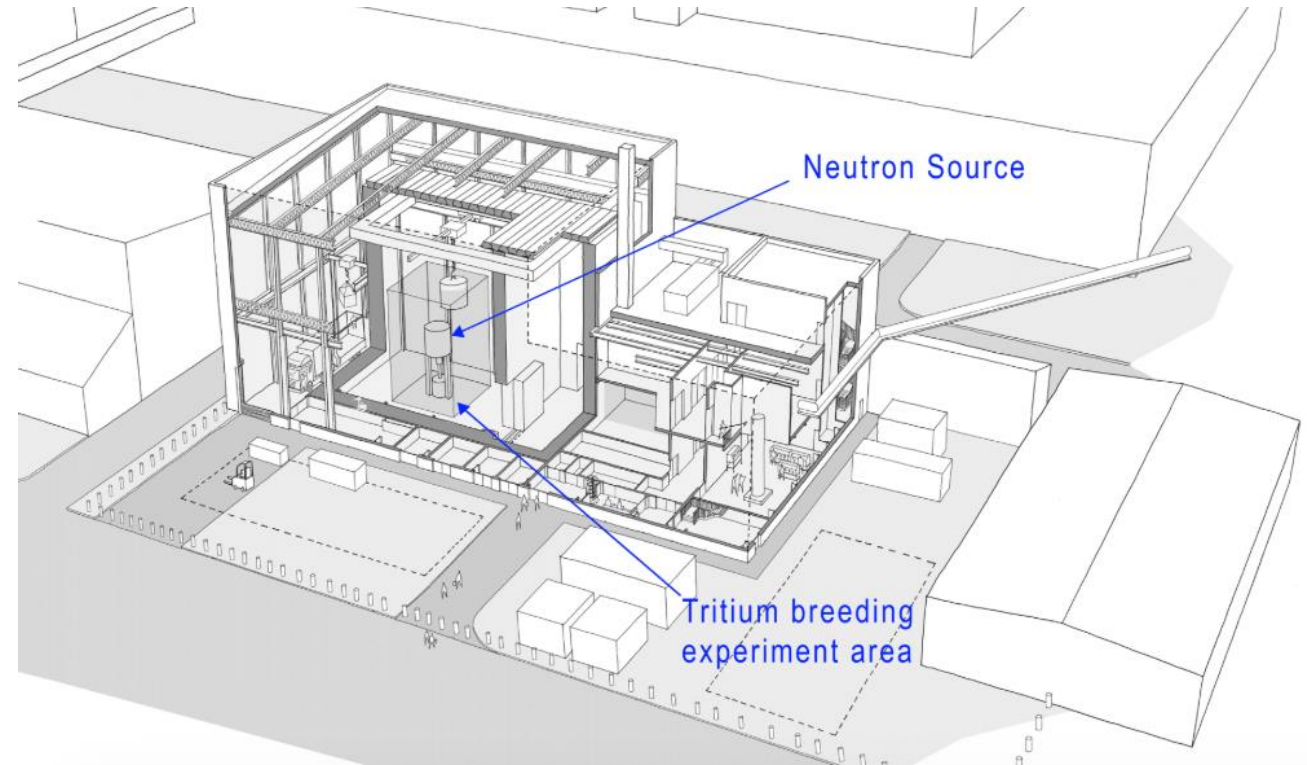
Workshop on Digital Engineering for Fusion Energy Research
9th December 2025

Agenda

1. Tritium Breeding and LIBRTI
2. Physics Simulation
3. Machine Learning Application
4. Software Infrastructure

LIBRTI Programme

- UKAEA £200 million investment 2023 – 2028
- Testbed facility for engineering-scale tritium breeder blankets
- To be build at Culham site (UKAEA)
- Commercial 14.1 MeV neutron source
- Pre- and post-experiment activities
- Flexible and scalable digital platform that enables full in-silico replication of breeding experiments
- Increased enablement of industry and academia to use LIBRTI
- Expand key UK skills through design, build and operation of a first of a kind facility, including within the supply chain



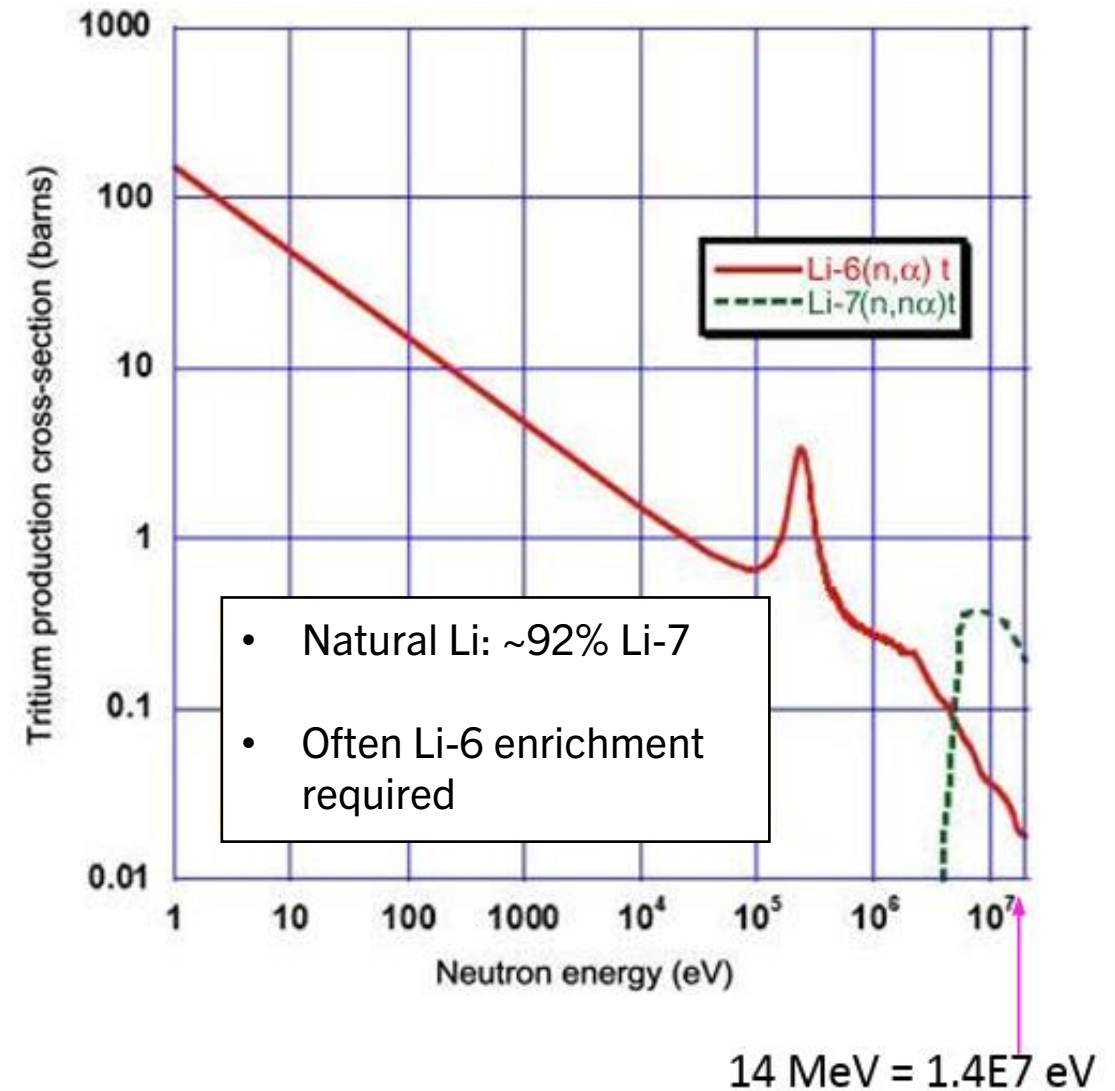
Tritium production

Lithium commonly used for tritium breeding due to its large reaction cross sections

- $\text{Li-7} + n \rightarrow \text{T} + \text{He-4} + n'$
- $\text{Li-6} + n \rightarrow \text{T} + \text{He-4}$

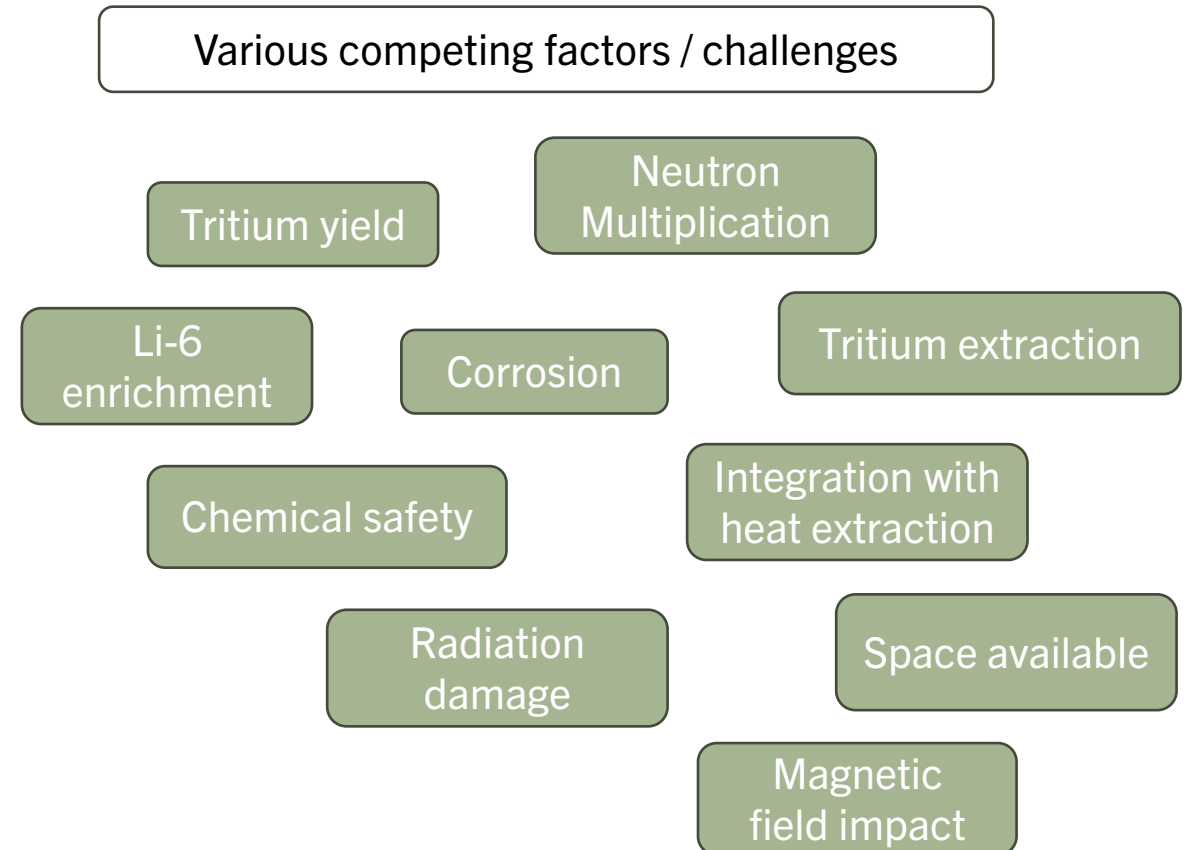
Neutron multiplication (e.g. Be, Pb) used to boost tritium production:

- $\text{Be-9} + n \rightarrow 2 \text{ He-4} + 2n'$
- $\text{Pb-208} + n \rightarrow \text{Pb-207} + 2n'$



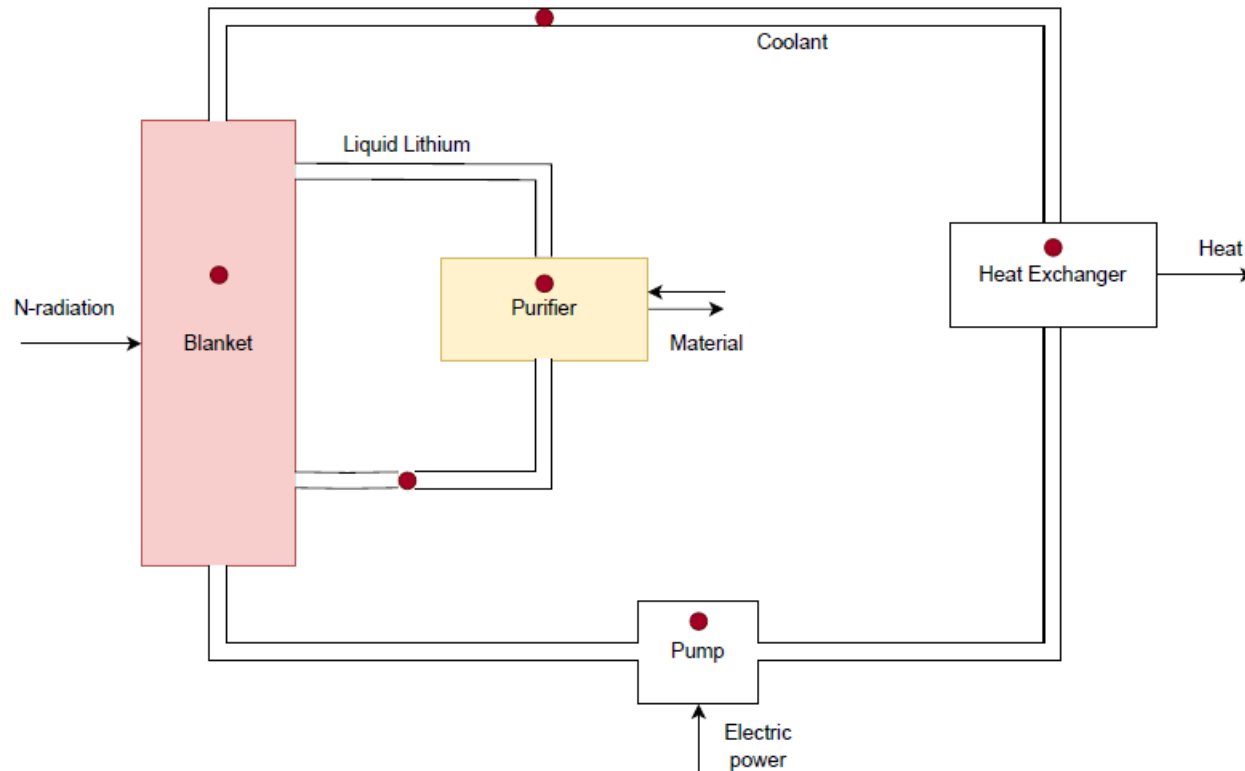
Towards a Liquid Lithium Breeder Digital Twin

- Contract with UKAEA: development of Digital Twin for Liquid Lithium Breeder concepts at LIBRTI
- Main drivers:
 - Optimise breeder design
 - (e.g. tritium production / extraction, corrosion)
 - Optimise use of facility (experiment planning)
 - Predictive maintenance
 - Support decommissioning
- Approach:
 - Focus on most relevant (tritium rate)
 - Integrate DigiLab's Uncertainty Engine (ML and UQ)
 - Start before physical twin exists ('Digital Shadow')
 - Modular design / add phenomena as needed
 - Develop secure software infrastructure
 - Add feedback from physical twin



System Representation

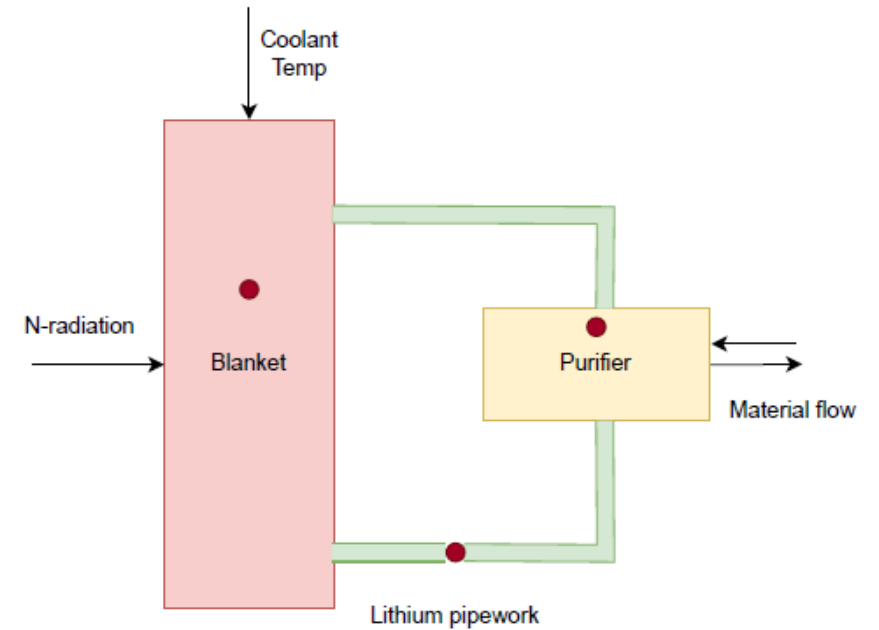
General



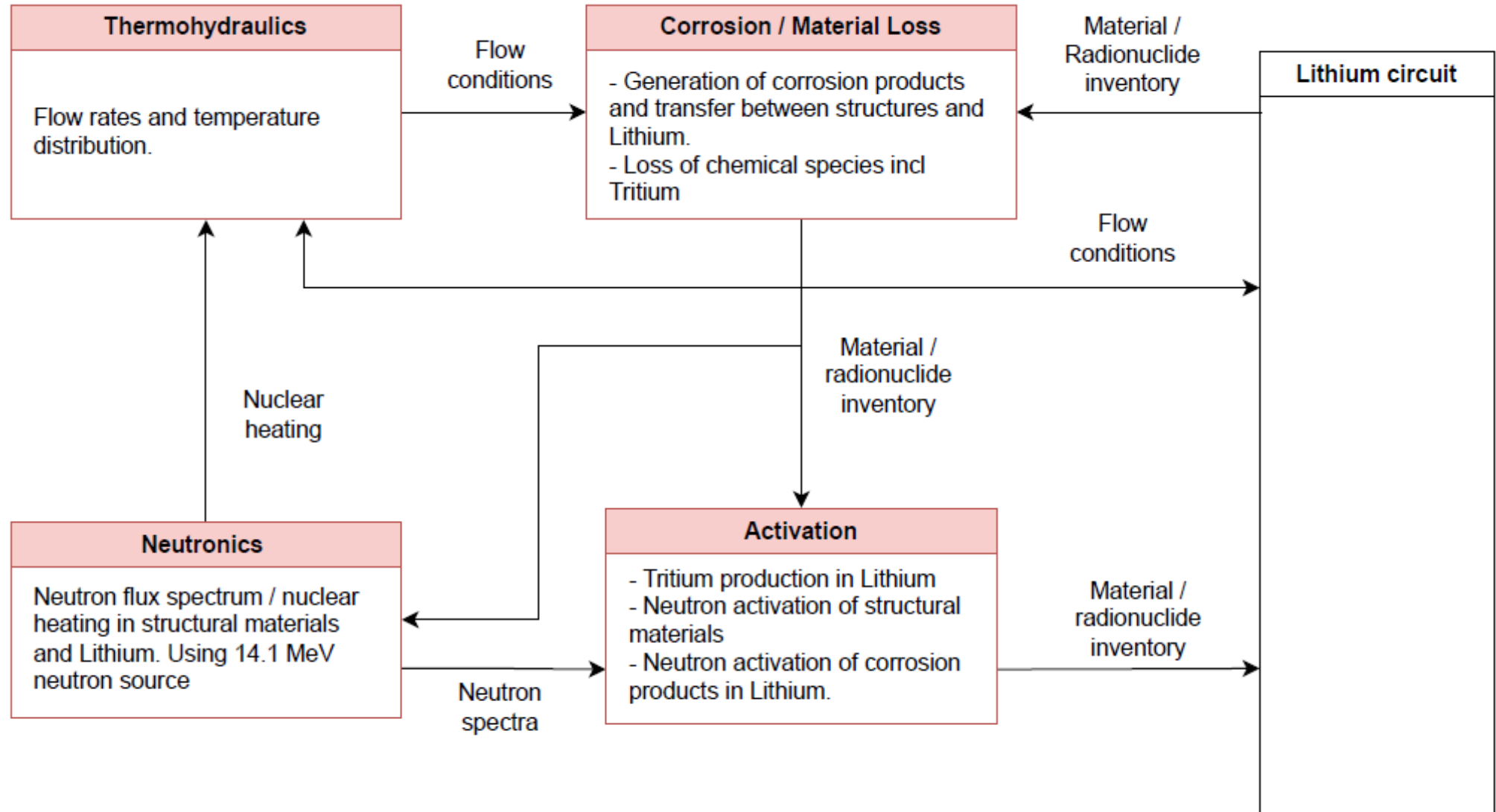
Key physics:

- Neutronics, Activation
- Thermal-hydraulics
- Chemistry, Corrosion
- Material Loss

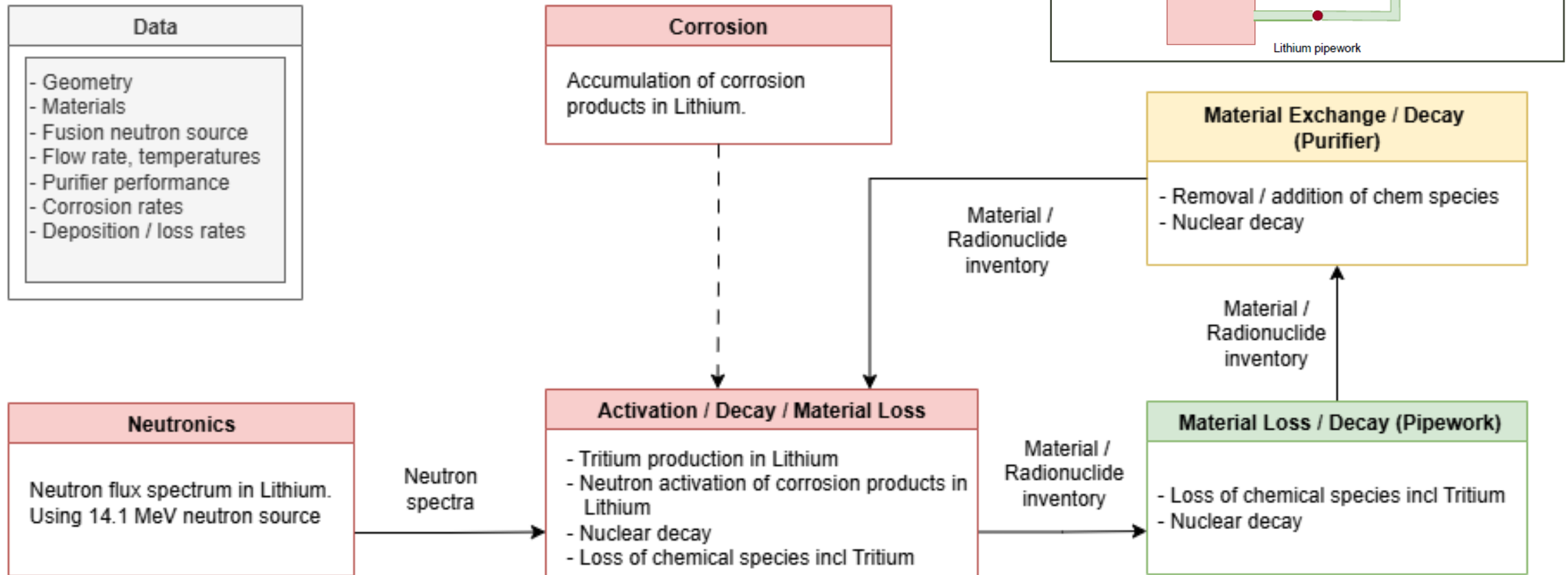
Initially considered



Physics - Blanket Node



Initial Simulation Scope



Generic System Model – Simulation Engine

- Nodes represent parts of Li circuit (e.g. blanket, piece of pipework)
- Simulation of relevant physics can be switched on/off for each node
- Able to model broad range of dynamic systems
- Time step based calculation

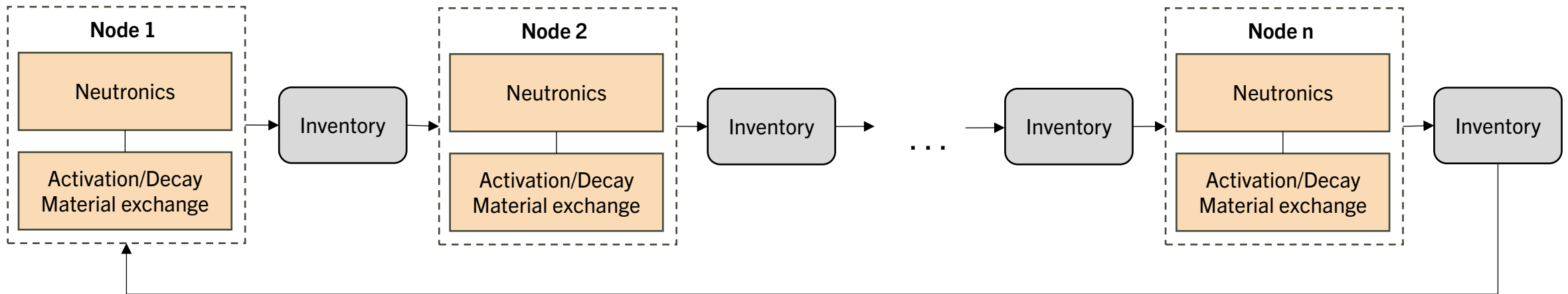
Initial Codes:

Neutronics: MCBEND®, part of
Amentum ANSWERS software suite:

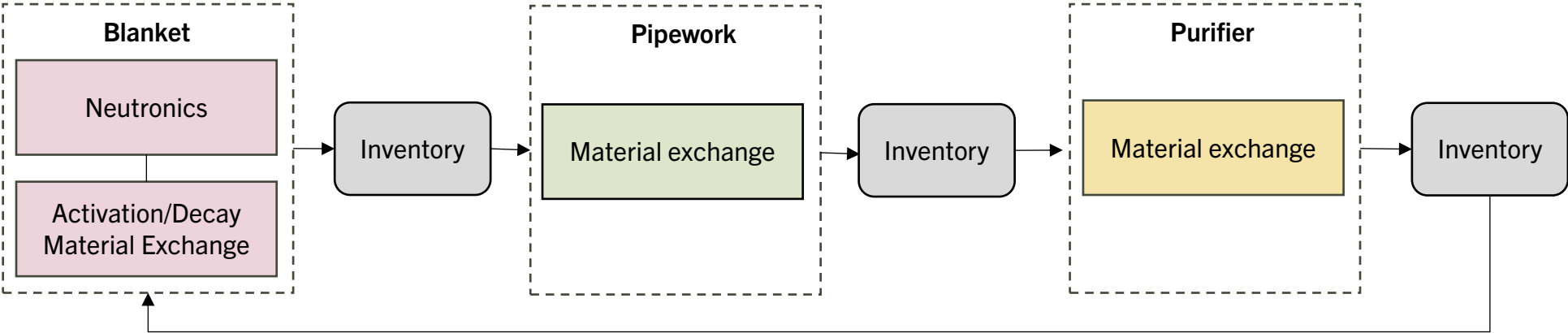
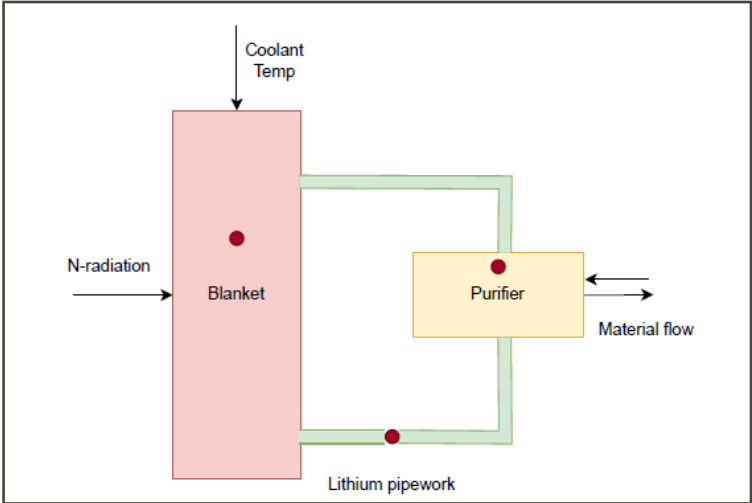
<https://www.answerssoftwareservice.com/>

Activation/Decay: FISPACT-II

Material exchange: Analytic



Example Configuration



Model refinement

Neutronics Model	Activation Model	Purification Model	Corrosion Model	Thermohydr. Model
MCBEND 1D	FISPACT inventory	Equation based, const. rates	Experimental data / literature	Const temp/flow rate
MCBEND 3D	FISPACT inventory + radiolog. results	Equation based, time dependent	ML model	Equation based
MCBEND 3D + detailed source	FISPACT inventory + RANKERN dose rates	CFD + chemical		CFD

Integration of Uncertainty Engine



Uncertainty Engine by DigiLab:

- Trainable generic model, based on Gaussian Process approach
- Can be used to generate surrogate models to replace slow accurate models or when data is sparse
- Provides information on model uncertainty. This can be used to direct effort on obtaining additional data
- ML models run in cloud or locally

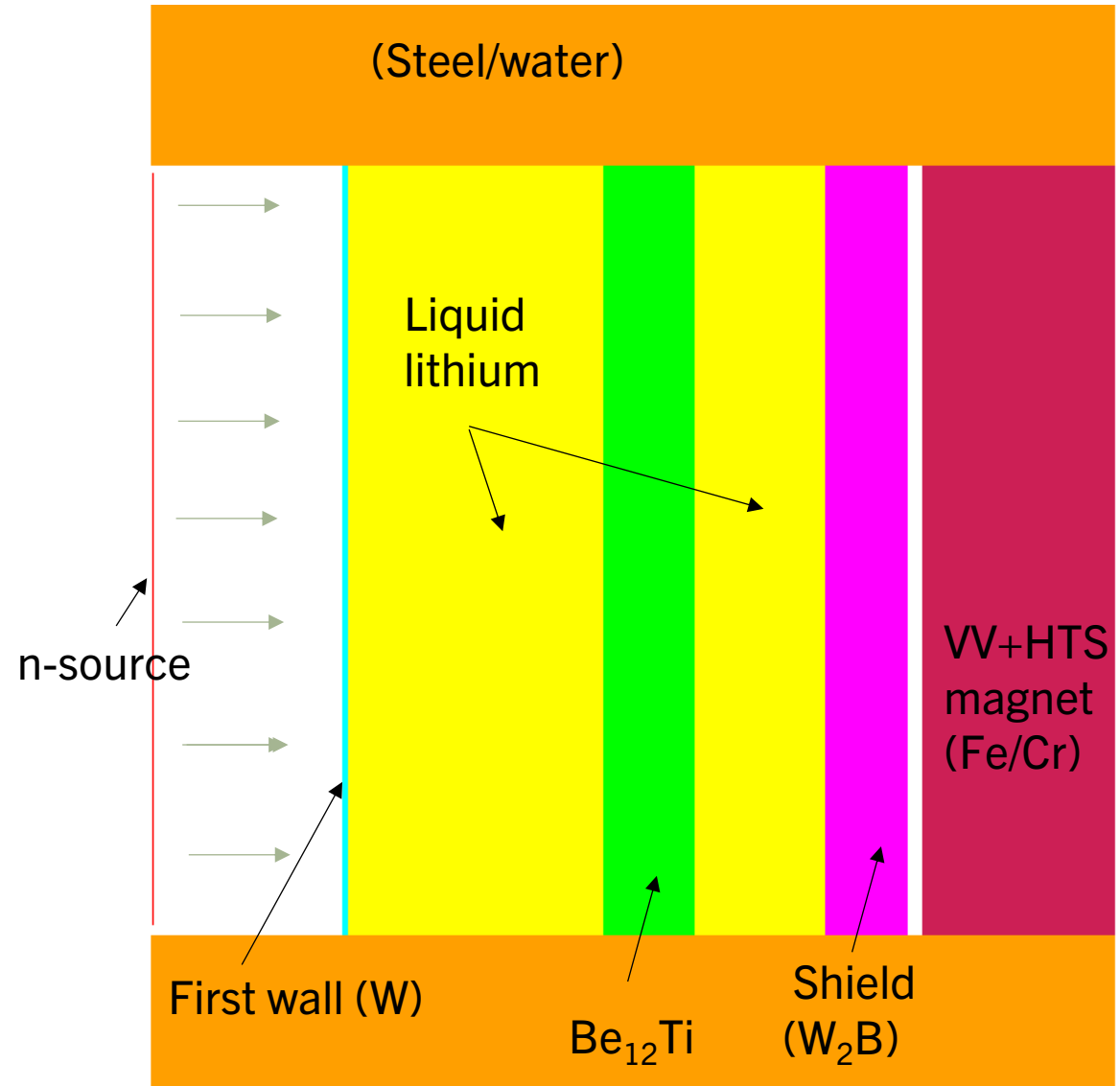
Areas of integration:

- Use of fast surrogate model for MCBEND® + FISPACT
 - Efficient sampling of design parameter space
 - Fast design optimisation
- Corrosion model: use of experimental data incl from Amentum's Liquid Lithium Test Facility

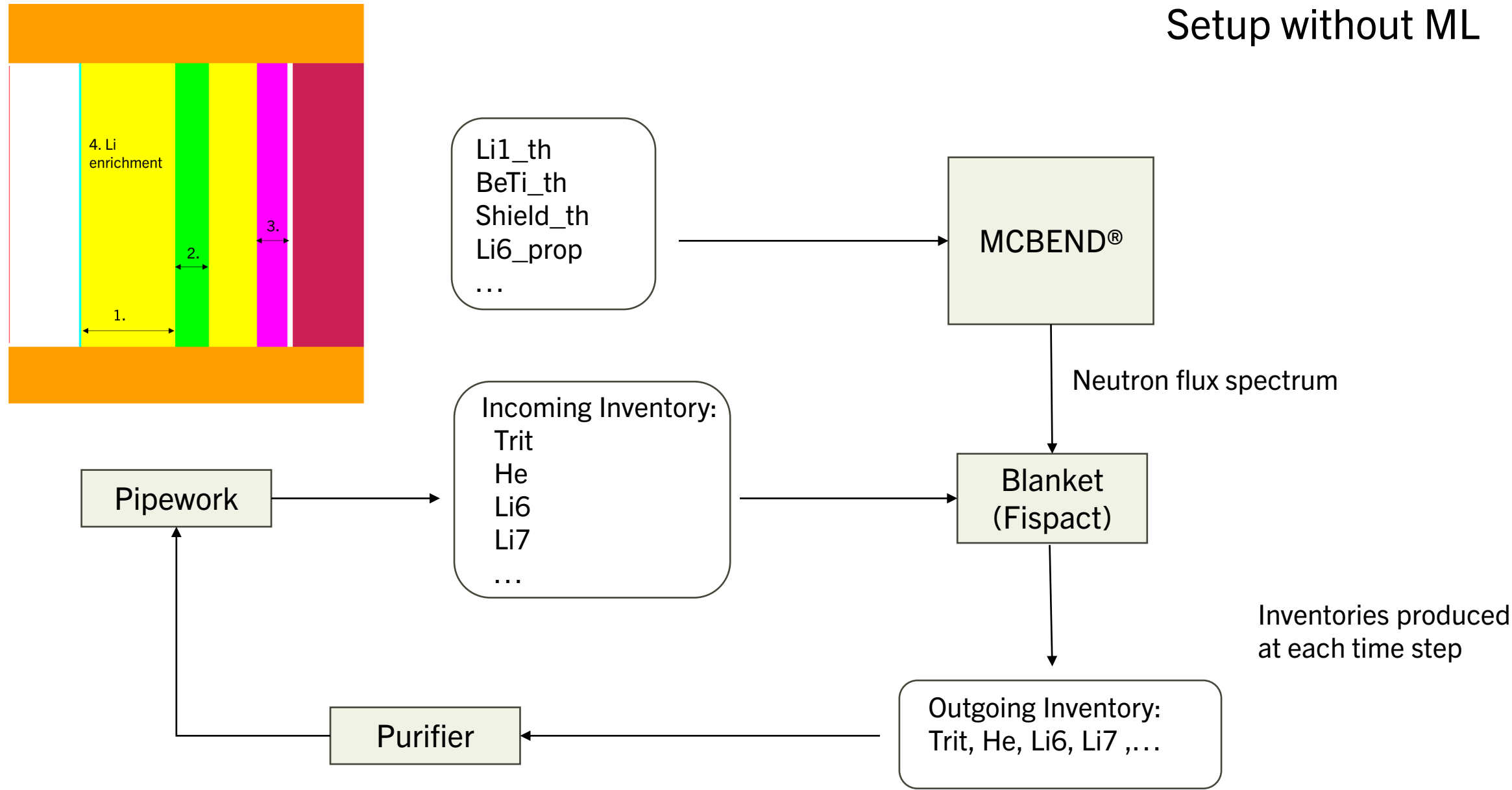
Example Breeder model

- MCBEND® model developed based on recent publication *
- Simple model for short run time
- Design complex enough to enable some design parameters
- Use for development of ML application

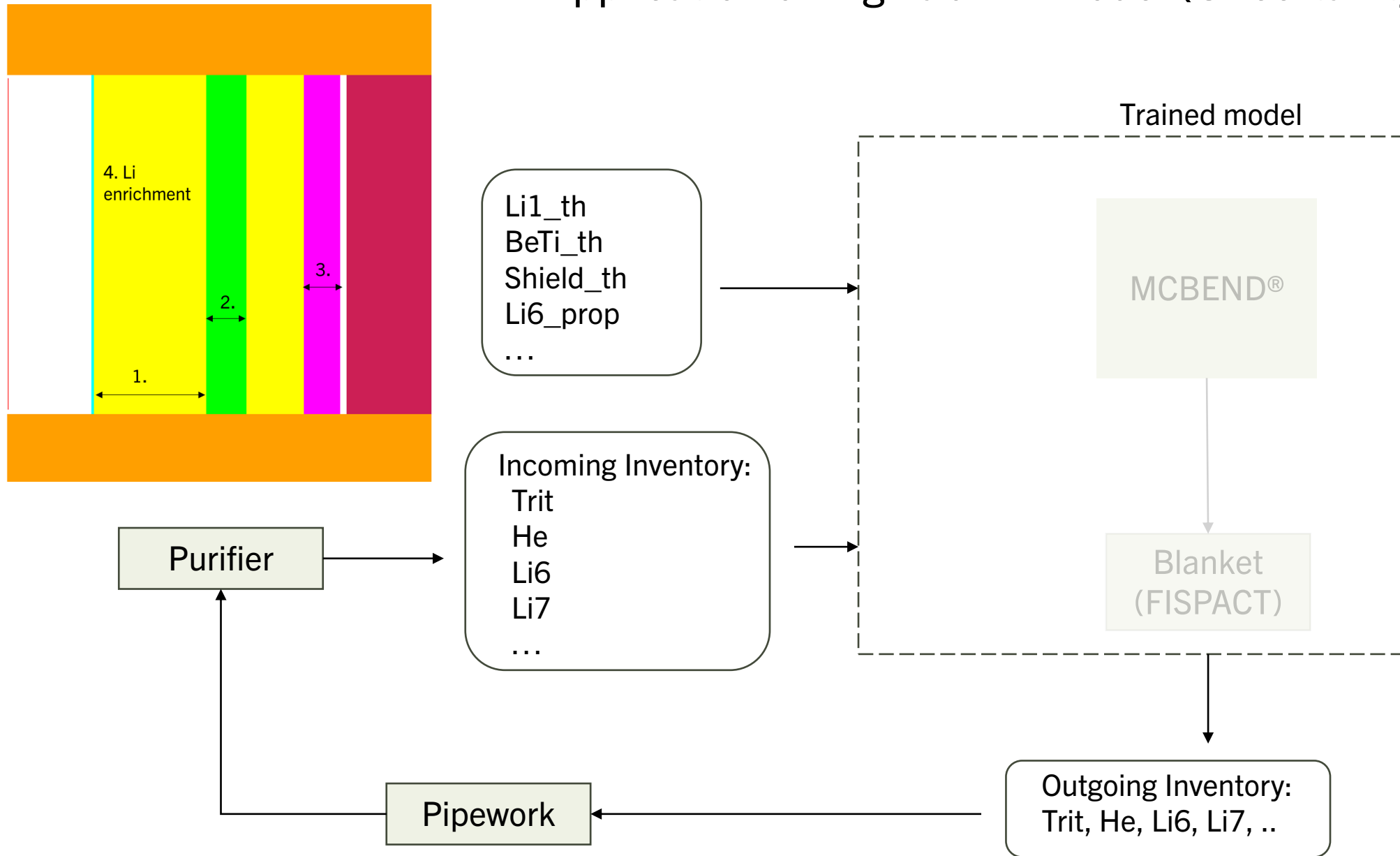
* Novel high temperature tritium blanket designs for confined spaces in spherical tokamak fusion reactors, M.D Anderton ,C. Baus, T.P. Davis, R.Pearson, K.Mukai, J. Pollard, K.Taylor, S.Kirk, J.Hagues, Fusion Engineering and Design 210 (2025) 114732



Setup without ML

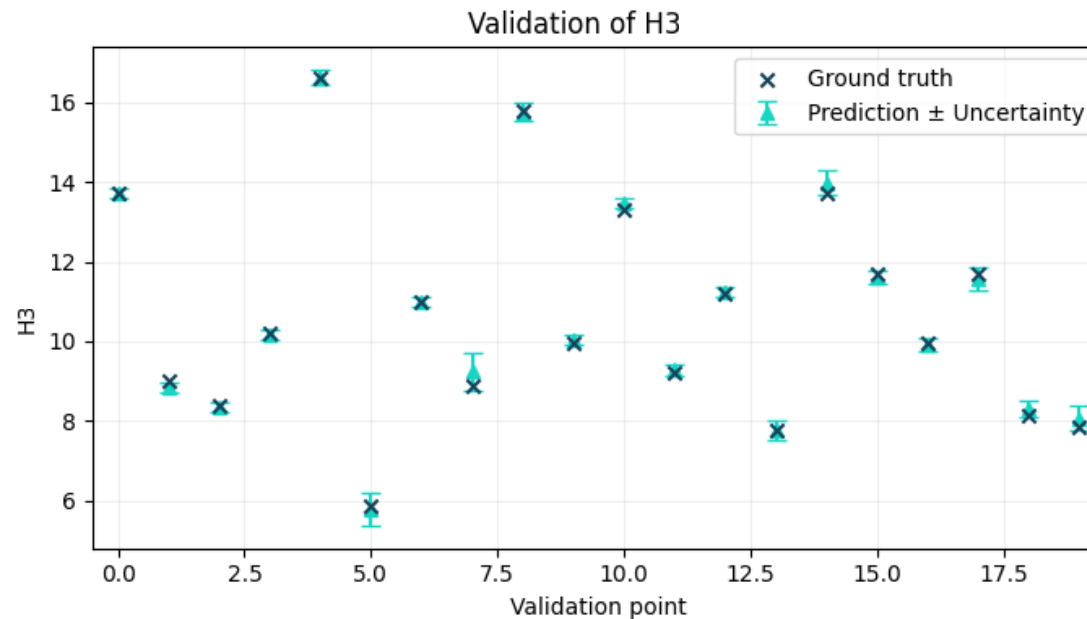
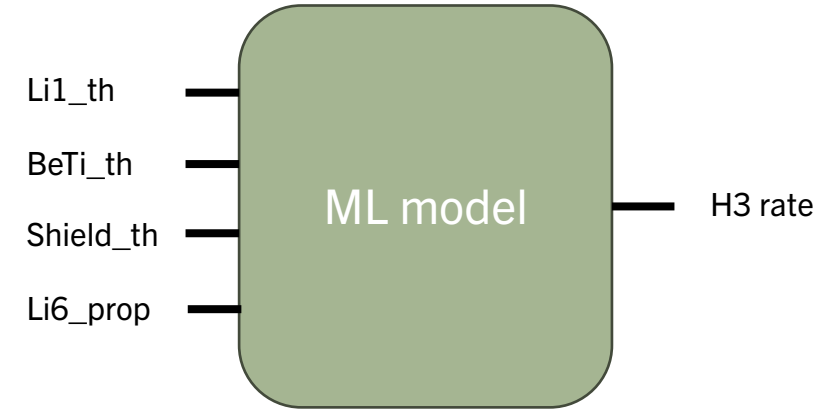


Application of DigiLab ML Model (Uncertainty Engine)



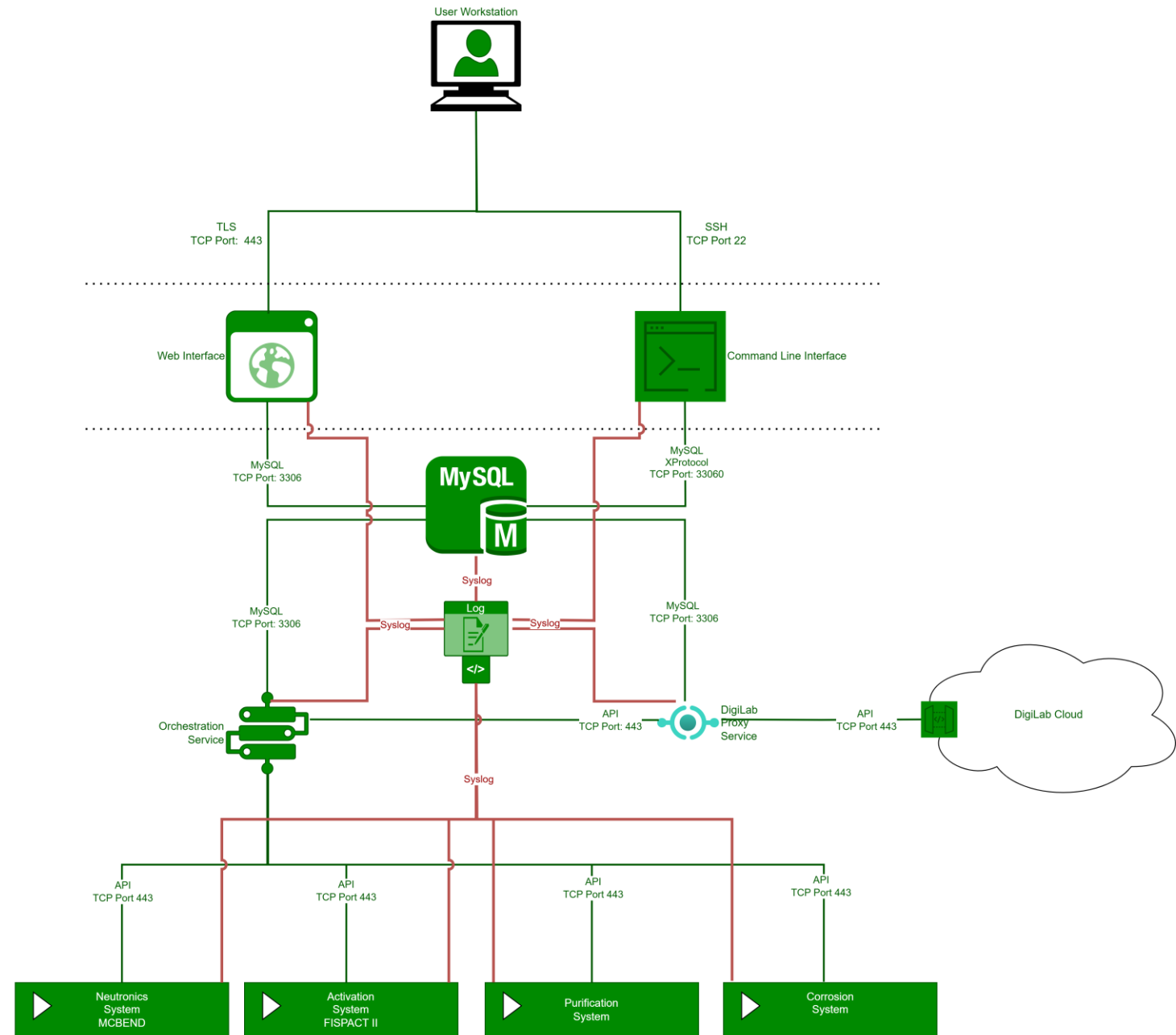
Model training

- Latin-hypercube sampling (100 samples) from:
 - Li1_th, BeTi_th, Shield_th, Li6_prop
- Training: 80 samples
- Validation: 20 samples
- R^2 - value: 0.997: model very well trained



Software Infrastructure

- Secure software infrastructure developed
- Modular approach
- Integration of simulation engine
- GUI
- Workflow management
- Database for all simulation data
- Link to DigiLab services



GUI (1)

The screenshot displays the 'Liquid Lithium' application interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with a menu containing 'Liquid Lithium', 'Model Input Form' (highlighted in blue), 'Execution Status', 'Results View', and 'Execution Results Download'. The main panel is titled 'Physics Model Data Form' and contains two sections: 'Model Information' and 'Neutronics Model'. The 'Model Information' section has a 'Model Name' label and a text input field containing 'physics-simulation-demo-4'. The 'Neutronics Model' section includes a 'Geometry' subsection with a '+ Add Geometry' button and three input fields: 'li1_th' with value '4.0', 'BeTi_th' with value '2.0', and 'shield_th' with value '6.1'. Each input field has a small trash icon to its right. Below the 'Geometry' section is a 'Materials' subsection with a '+ Add Material' button.

Liquid Lithium

- Model Input Form
- Execution Status
- Results View
- Execution Results Download

Physics Model Data Form

Model Information

Model Name

physics-simulation-demo-4

Neutronics Model

Geometry + Add Geometry

li1_th 4.0

BeTi_th 2.0

shield_th 6.1

Materials + Add Material

GUI (2)

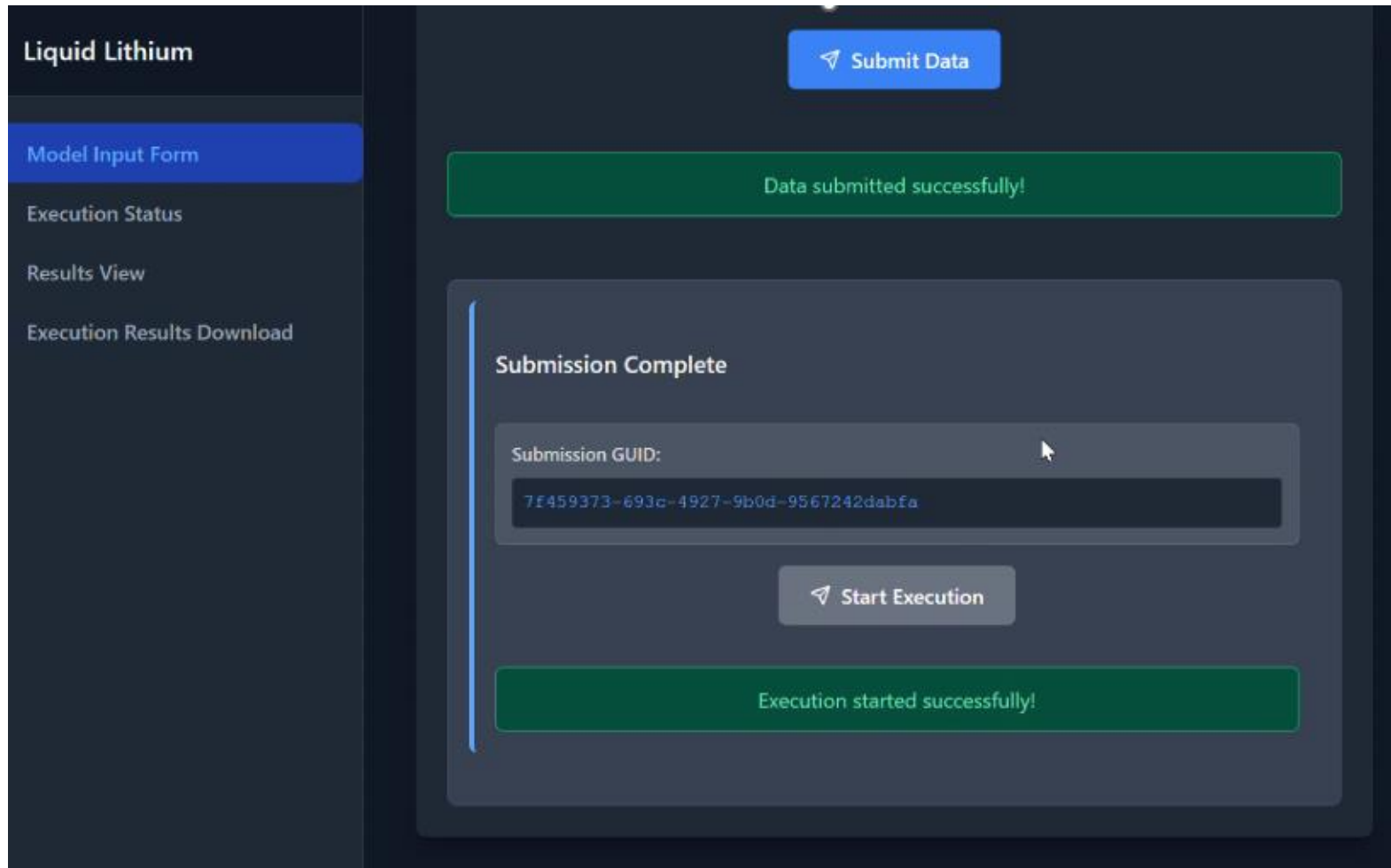
The screenshot displays the 'Liquid Lithium' software interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation options: 'Liquid Lithium' (selected), 'Model Input Form', 'Execution Status', 'Results View', and 'Execution Results Download'. The main area has a dark background with several input fields and buttons. At the top, 'Flow Volume' is set to '10000000.0' and 'Flow Density' is '0.423'. Below these, 'T Start' is '21.0'. A section titled 'Extraction Models' contains a '+ Add Extraction' button and a list of models. 'Extraction 1' is the first model, with a 'Remove' button. It has 'Nuclide' set to 'H3' and 'Model' set to 'A*c**(1/2)'. Below this, a 'Parameters' section shows a table with one parameter: 'A' with a value of '-15.4'. There are '+ Add Parameter' and 'Remove Parameters' buttons. A mouse cursor is hovering over the 'Parameters' section.

Flow Volume	Flow Density
10000000.0	0.423

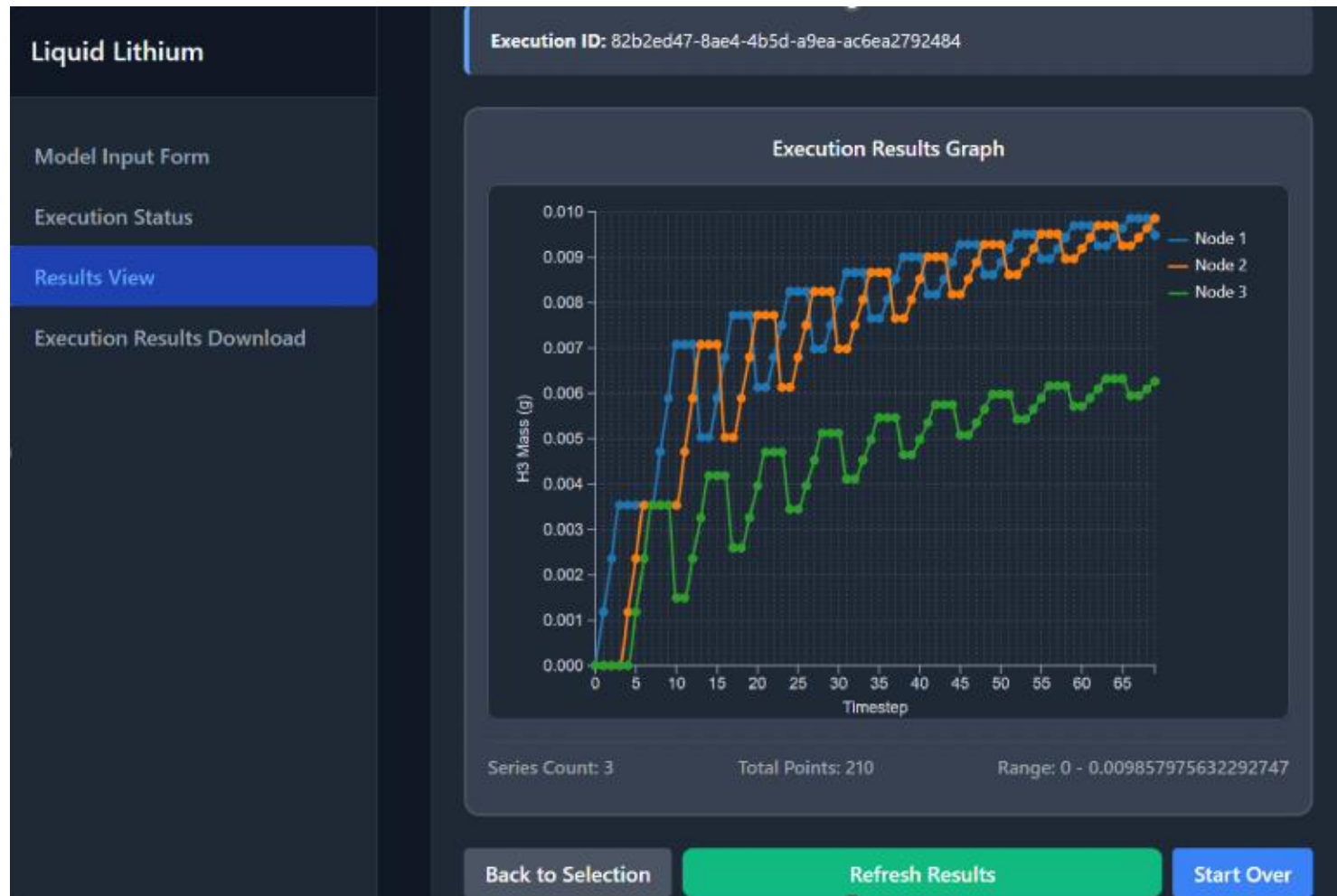
T Start
21.0

Extraction Models				
<div><div>Extraction 1</div><div><div>Nuclide</div><div>H3</div></div><div><div>Model</div><div>$A \cdot c^{1/2}$</div></div><div><div>Parameters</div><table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Value</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>A</td><td>-15.4</td></tr></tbody></table></div></div> <div><div>+ Add Extraction</div><div>Remove</div></div>	Parameter	Value	A	-15.4
Parameter	Value			
A	-15.4			

GUI (3)

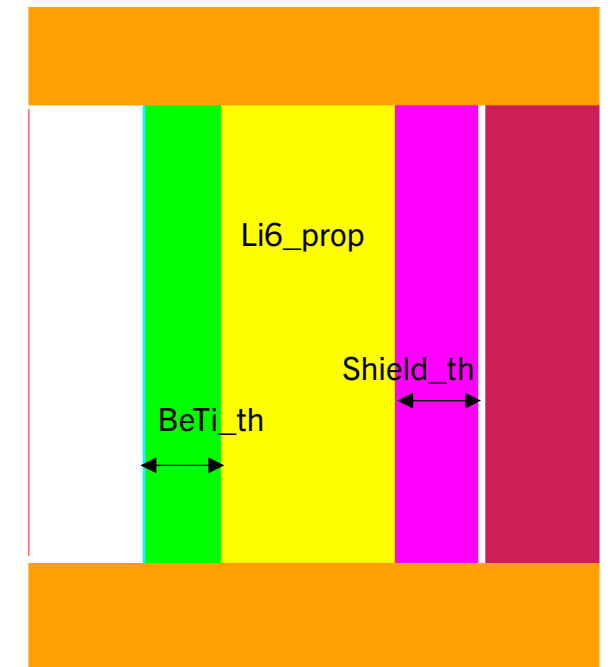
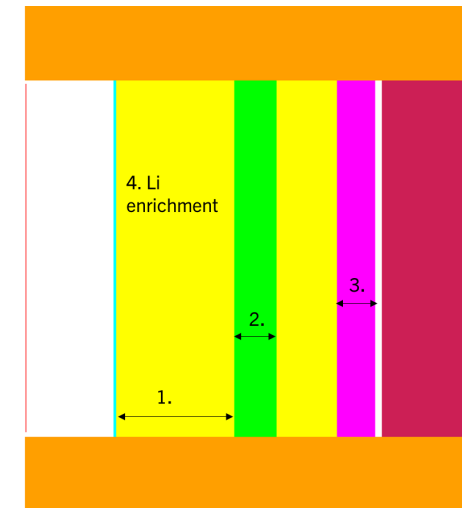
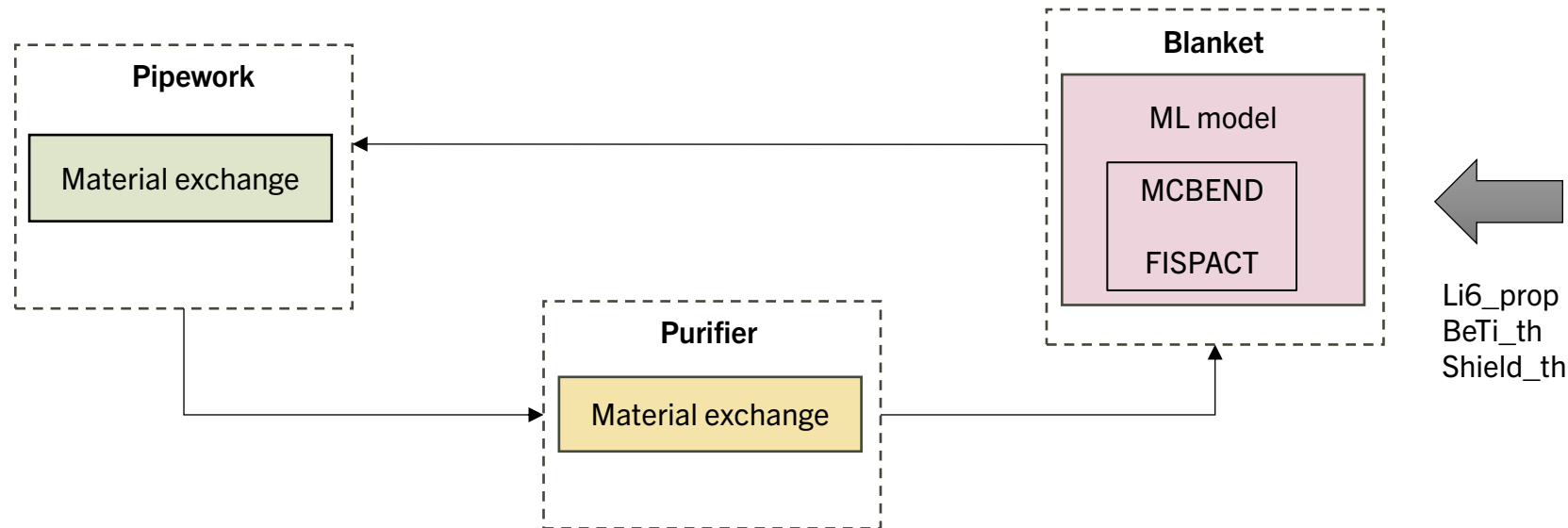


GUI (4)



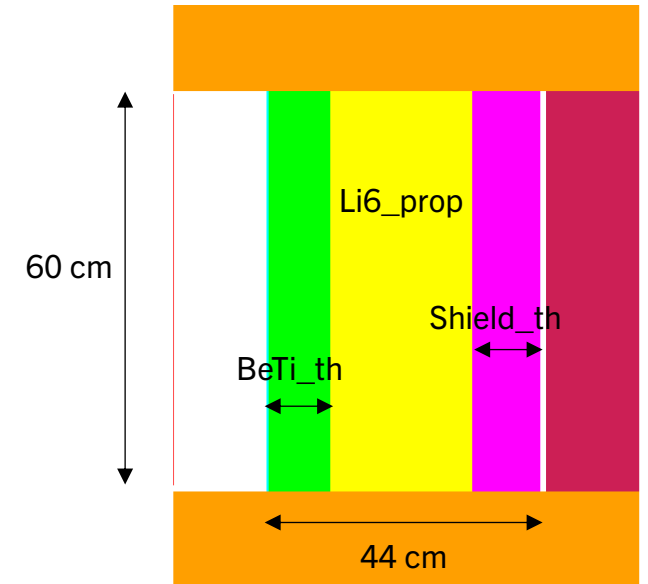
Demonstration application

- ML model successfully trained and accessible as simulation module
- Consider sub-group of blanket designs (only one Li region)
- Optimise blanket design: **maximum shield thickness for a target tritium yield**
- Each blanket design requires neutronics evaluation and multiple timesteps
 - No ML model: Many potentially very long (**hours**) Monte-Carlo (MCBEND) neutronics calculations
 - With ML model (**seconds**): **significant speed up**



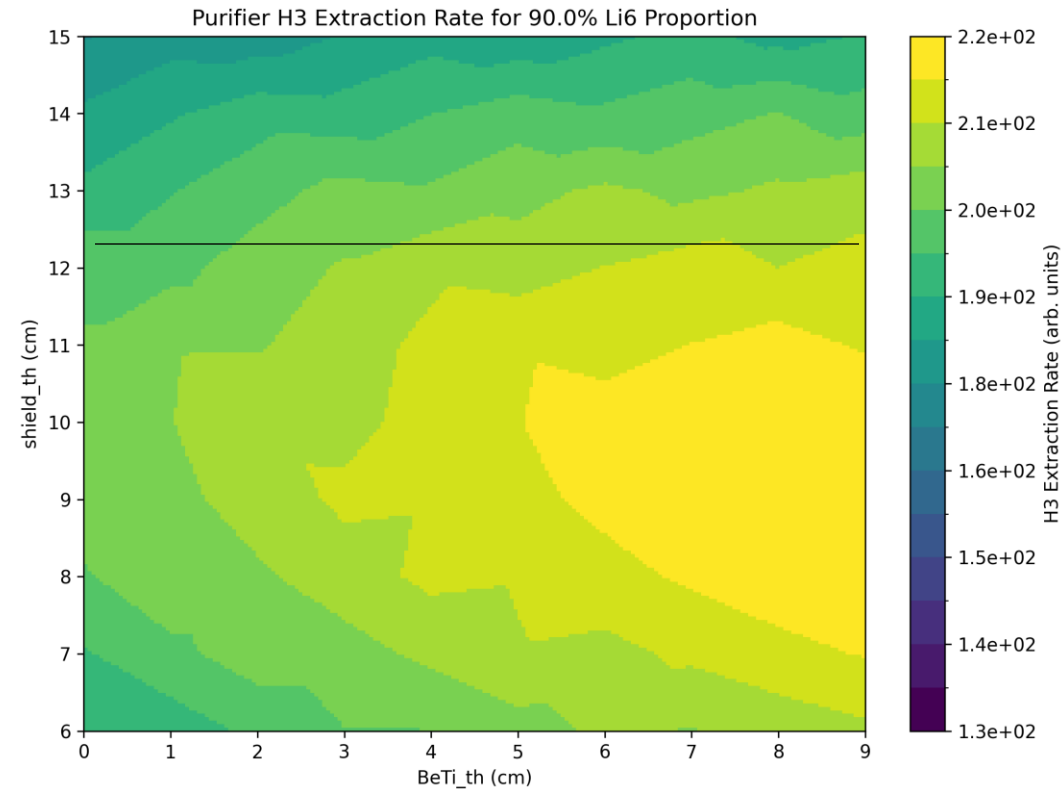
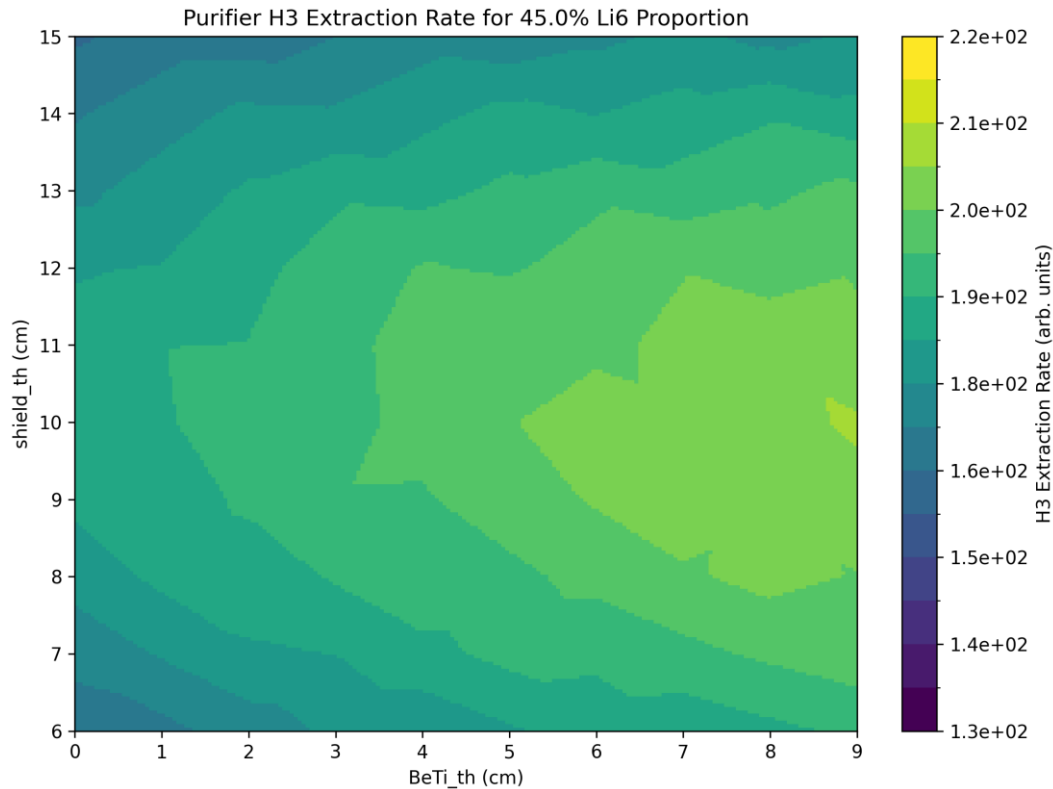
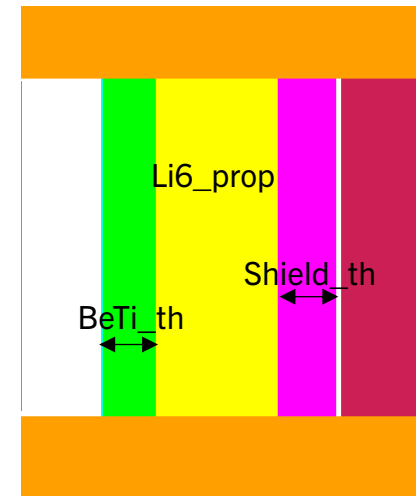
Demonstration application cont'd

- 300 samples of
 - Li6_prop
 - BeTi_th
 - Shield_th
- Li volumes
 - blanket (avr) : pipework : purifier = 30 : 10 : 3
- Tritium extraction / leakage rates:
 - Tritium leakage from blanket and pipework modelled
 - Extraction from Purifier
 - Rates: $\sim \text{Vol} \times \sqrt{H3 \text{ conc}}$
- For each geometry: equilibrium tritium extraction rate determined



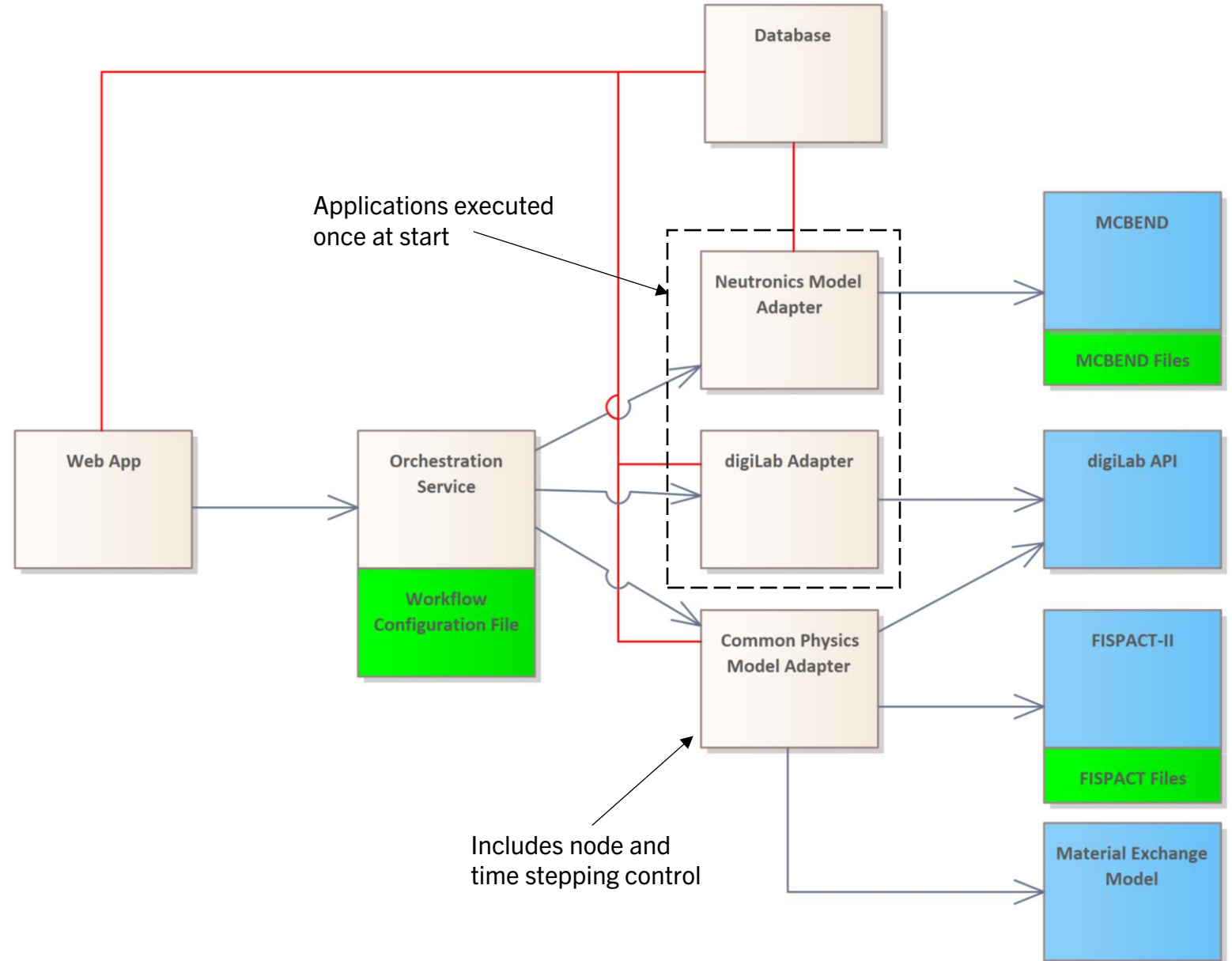
Demonstration application – Results

- ‘What is the maximum shield thickness at given Li6 prop and target H3?’
 - E.g.: $H3 > 2.1E2$ @ 90% Li6: $shield_th < 12.2$ cm
- Or: ‘What min Li6 prop is required given a target $shield_th$ and H3 ?’



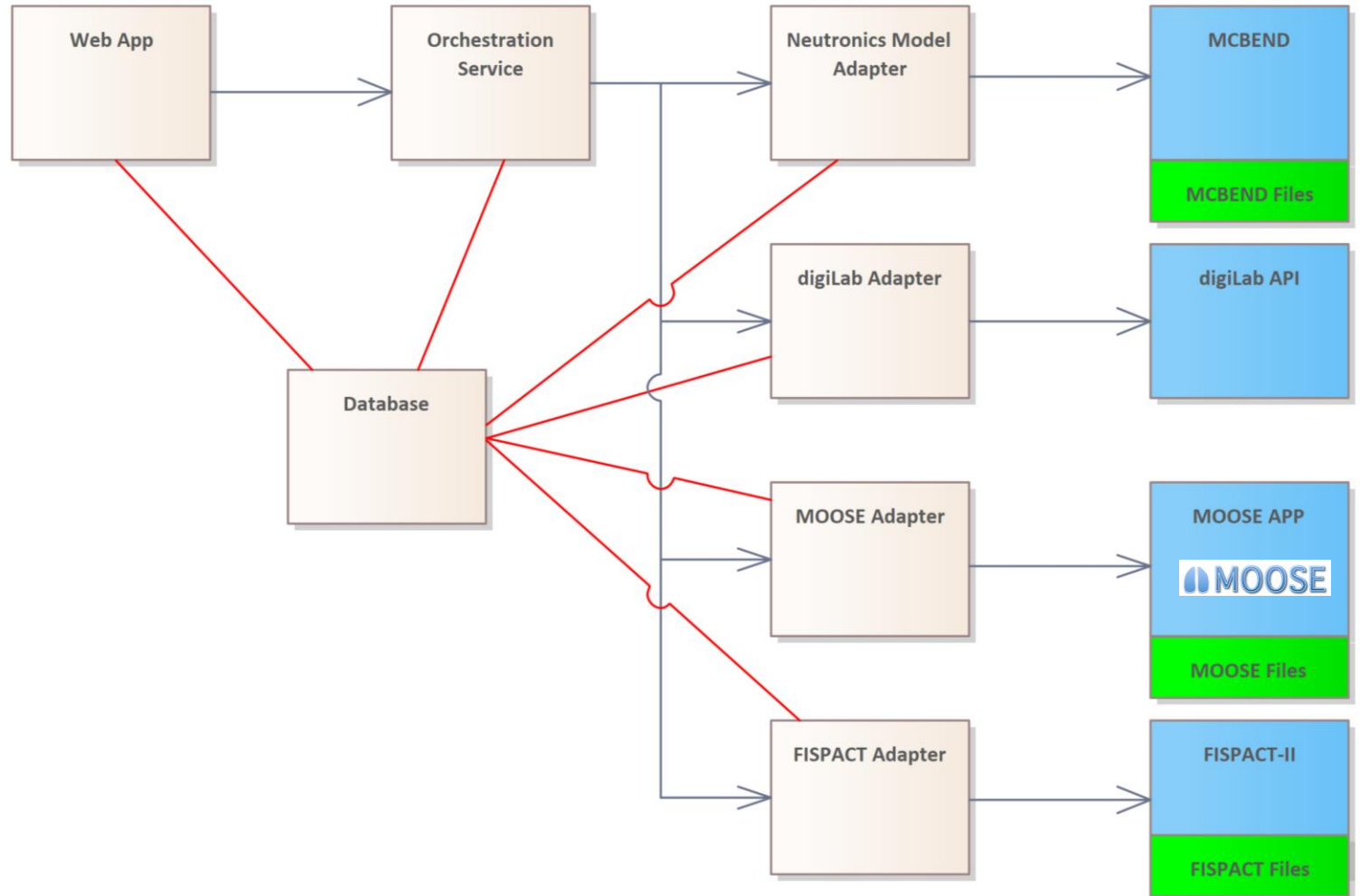
MOOSE integration - Current infrastructure

- Prototype implementation focussed on selected physics
- Workflows configurable with different sets of simulation apps
- MOOSE = powerful framework to integrate various physics
- Integration of MOOSE apps would allow
 - More detailed simulations
 - Benefitting from integration standard
 - Integrating existing tools more easily



MOOSE integration - Planned extension

- Streamlined orchestration
- Workflow definition in database
- Integration of generic MOOSE application
- Flexible generation and use of surrogate models



Conclusion

- LIBRTI programme: Develop facility to accelerate technology development for tritium breeding
- Digital Shadow / Twin of liquid lithium breeding solutions to support their development (planning / design / optimised data collection / validation / decommissioning)
- Simulation engine implemented using MCBEND® and FISPACT (example codes)
- Implemented **secure & flexible software infrastructure** supporting the simulation engine
- ML models (DigiLab) for neutronics/activation enable **significant speed up of design optimisation process**
- First steps taken towards **data-driven corrosion model**
- **Developed simulation platform not restricted to liquid lithium breeder designs – adoptable to other systems**
- Planned: integration of generic MOOSE applications to integrate more (detailed) physics / existing simulations

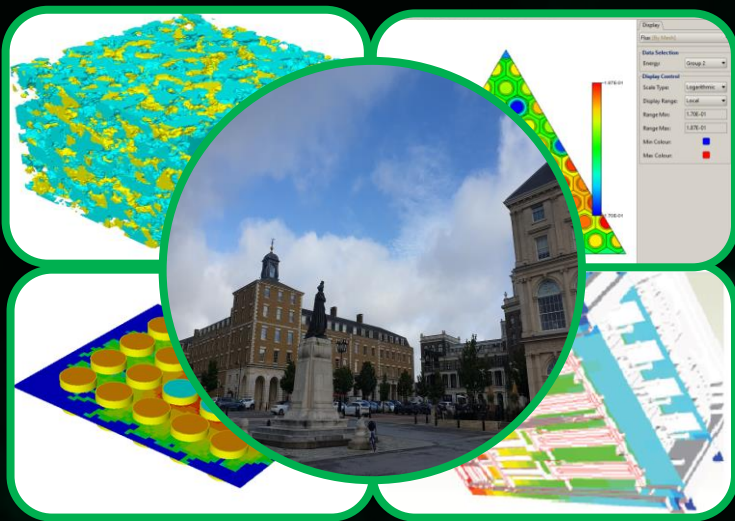
Acknowledgments

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- The LIBRTI program for supporting this work under the ‘Small Scale Experiments for Tritium Breeding’ scheme
- DigiLab for their comprehensive support
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 - Noah Callow
 - Liban Ahmed
 - Emma Wilkinson

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