

Deterministic Transport MFEM-Miniapp: Advancing Fidelity of Fusion Energy Simulations

MFEM Community Workshop – Virtual Meeting

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Abstract

We introduce a new multi-dimensional discretization in MFEM enabling efficient high-order phase-space simulations of various types of Boltzmann transport. In terms of a generalized form of the standard discrete ordinate SN method for the phase-space, we carefully design discrete analogs obeying important continuous properties such as conservation of energy, preservation of positivity, preservation of the diffusion limit of transport, preservation of symmetry leading to rays-effect mitigation, and other laws of physics. Finally, we show how to apply this new phase-space MFEM feature to increase the fidelity of modeling of fusion energy experiments.

GSN TEAM



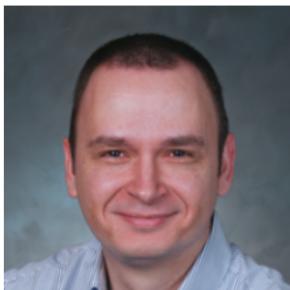
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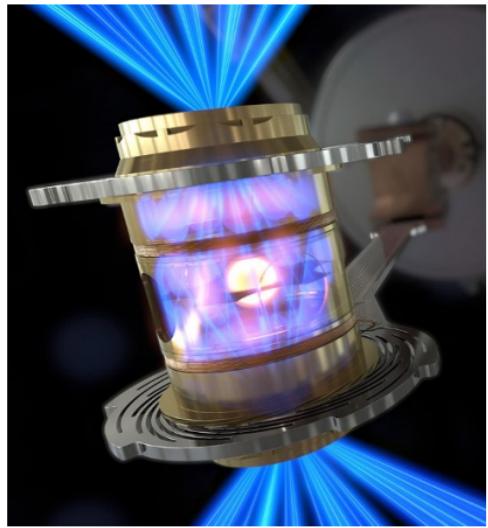
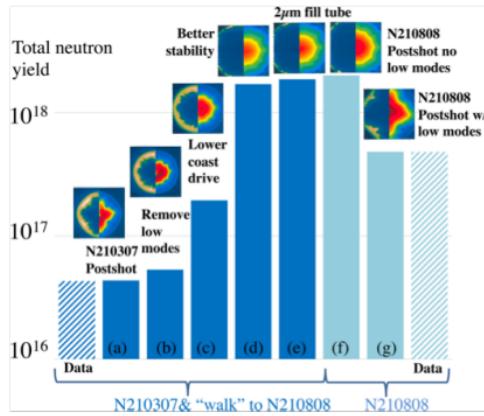


Colby Fronk

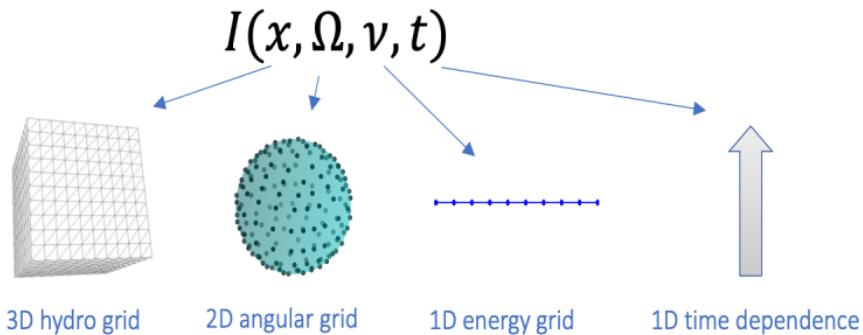
- Applied math & Physics & HPC & Reduced Order modeling (GNN)
- Pushing the limits of **DETERMINISTIC TRANSPORT**

Breakthrough in Fusion Energy

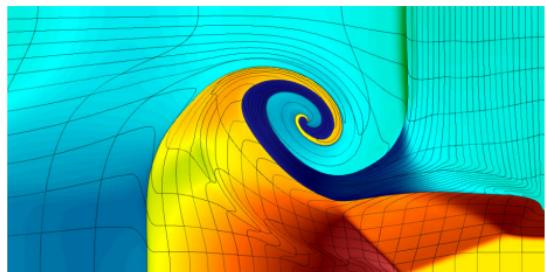
- National Ignition Facility at LLNL.
- Dec 5th 2022 **Fusion Ignition** Energy yield 3.15 MJ, $Q > 1.5$.
- Jul 30th 2023 **Fusion Record** Energy yield 3.88 MJ, $Q > 1.9$.
- Every ICF experiment repeat $Q > 1$.
- Only 5% of the combustible burned.
- How to improve? Simulations fidelity?



High-order multi-dimensional DG

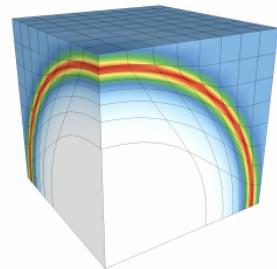


- Lagrangian curved mesh¹
- High-order accuracy space+angles+energy
- Matrix-free (Yohann)
- **Novel GSN method** $\sim 1000\times$ **less dofs**



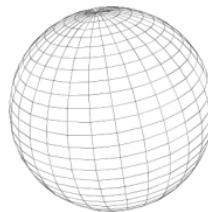
¹ Haut, High-Order Finite Elements for TRT on Curved Meshes, LDRD-ER, 18-ERD-002.

SPACE

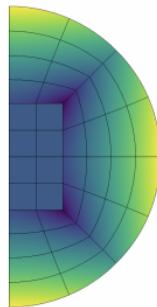


Cartesian 3D

ANGLE



Product quadrature



Axisymmetric 2D



slab/sphere 1D

ENERGY



Phase-space
6D mesh
 $3D \times 2D \times 1D$



P_N exact quadrature



1D polar

N-dimensional MFEM!

Multi-Dimensional High-Order DG in MFEM

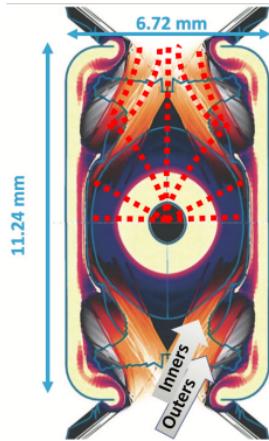
Krook's-type multidimensional transport

$$\partial_t \psi + \sum_{i=1}^N \partial_{x_i} (a_i \psi) = \sigma(B - \psi),$$

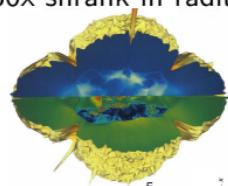
- **N-dimensional** product mesh
- **N-dimensional** user defined advection field
- MFEM: solvers, time integrators, visualization
- Generic programming abstraction, performance
- Matrix-free, GPU-portable
- **Example: polar-SN in 6D on 50 lines!**

```
1 //////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
2 // Deterministic Transport
3 Mesh space_mesh("cartesian");
4 Mesh angle_mesh("sphere-product.mesh");
5 Mesh energy_mesh("energy1D.mesh");
6 auto mesh = MakeDTMesh(space_mesh, angle_mesh, energy_mesh);
7
8 //////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
9 // Deterministic Transport Finite Element Space
10 FiniteElementOrders< o_rho, o_theta, o_phi > space_os;
11 FiniteElementOrders< o_polar, o_azim > angle_os;
12 FiniteElementOrders< o_energy > energy_os;
13 // Finite element
14 auto finite_element = MakeDTLegendreFiniteElement(space_os, angle_os, energy_os);
15 // Finite element space
16 auto fe_space = MakeDTFiniteElementSpace(mesh, finite_element);
17
18 //////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
19 // Deterministic Transport Integration Rule
20 IntegrationRuleUnpoints< o_rho + 2, o_theta + 2, o_phi + 2 > quad_space;
21 IntegrationRuleUnpoints< o_polar + 2, o_azim + 2 > quad_angle;
22 IntegrationRuleUnpoints< o_energy + 2 > quad_energy;
23 // High-dimension Integration rule
24 auto int_rules = MakeDTIntegrationRule(quad_space, quad_angle, quad_energy);
25
26 //////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
27 // Deterministic Transport Operator and RHS
28 auto adv_lb = (-)( auto & x, Real (& a){x} )
29 {
30     coords(x, rho, theta, phi, mu, omega, eps);
31     a[0] = rho * rho * sin(theta) * mu;
32     a[1] = rho * sin(theta) * sqrt(1.0 - mu * mu) * cos(omega);
33     a[2] = rho * sqrt(1.0 - mu * mu) * sin(omega);
34     a[3] = rho * sin(theta) * (1.0 - mu * mu);
35     a[4] = rho * sqrt(1.0 - mu * mu) * sin(omega) * cos(theta);
36     a[5] = 0;
37 }
38 // Operator
39 auto operator = MakeMassAdvectionOperator(fe_space, int_rules, adv_lb, sigma_lb);
40 // Evaluate the right hand sides
41 FiniteElementVector rhs(fe_space);
42 rhs = MakeLinearForm(fe_space, legendre_int_rules, sigma_lb);
43
44 //////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
45 // Solve 6D problem
46 GMRESsolver solver;
47 solver.SetOperator(operator);
48 FiniteElementVector sol(fe_space);
49 solver.Mult(rhs, sol);
```

Why is the kinetics such a challenge in fusion?



Capsule at peak compression
30x shrank in radius



Kritcher et al., PRE 98, 053206, 2018.
HYDRA simulation.

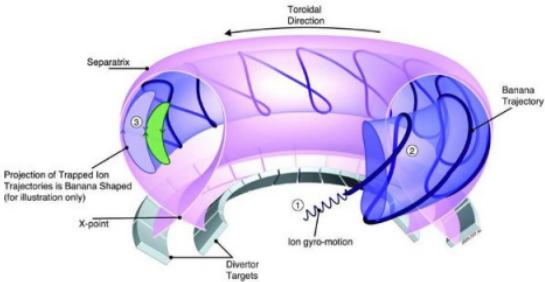
Rotating angular coordinates

$$\begin{bmatrix} q^x \\ q^y \\ q^z \end{bmatrix} := \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(\phi) \\ r \sin(\phi) \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p^x \\ p^y \\ p^z \end{bmatrix} := \mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon \cos(\omega) \sqrt{1 - \mu^2} \\ \epsilon \sin(\omega) \sqrt{1 - \mu^2} \\ \epsilon \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

General phase-space coordinates transformation \mathbf{J}

Transport along B-field lines in tokamaks

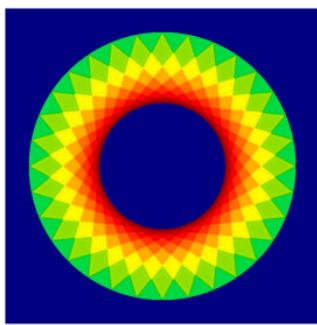


General transfer operator

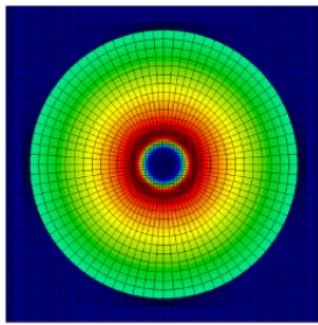
Transformed **Conservative** transfer operator

$$\vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \psi = \tilde{\Omega}^T \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{J}}^{-T} \cdot \tilde{\nabla} \tilde{\psi} = \frac{1}{|\tilde{\mathbf{J}}|} \tilde{\nabla}^T \cdot (|\tilde{\mathbf{J}}| \tilde{\mathbf{J}}^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\Omega} \tilde{\psi})$$

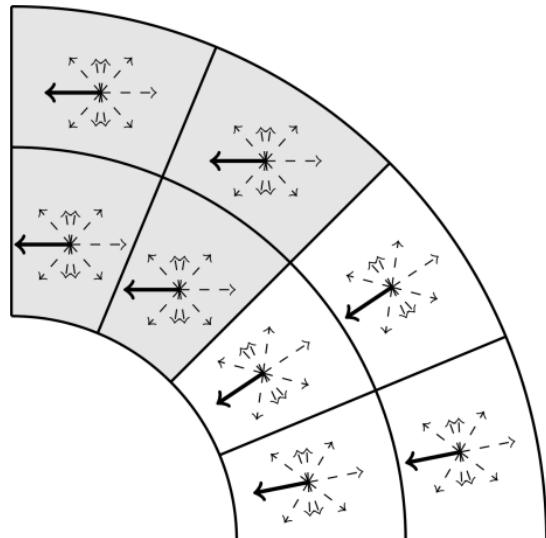
Comparing standard SN vs. GSN in MFEM
32 directions



"Eulerian" angular mesh



"Lagrangian" angular mesh

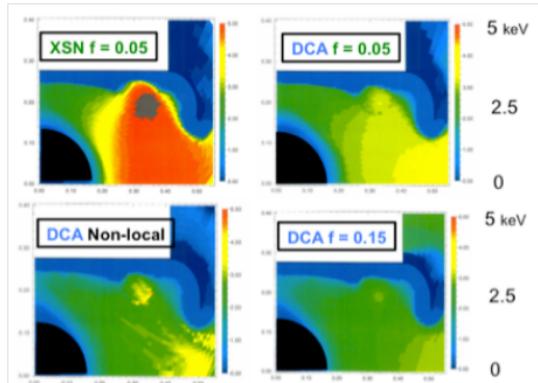
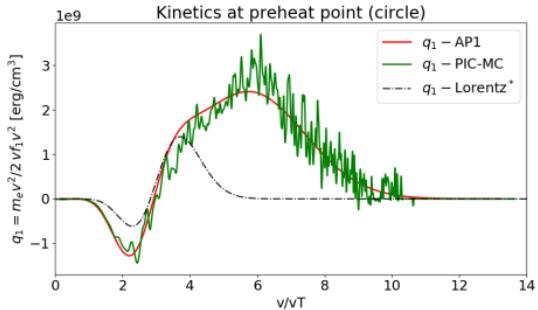
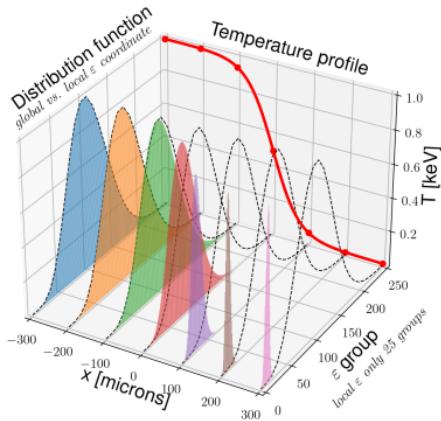


Standard-SN (gray) vs. Polar-SN (white)

Spatially varying rotation $\mathbf{R}(\vec{x})$ pointing to the origin corresponds to polar-SN.

"Lagrangian-like" transformation of energy

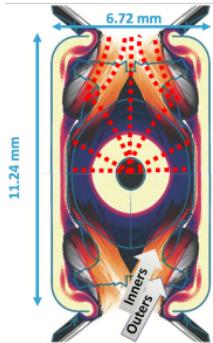
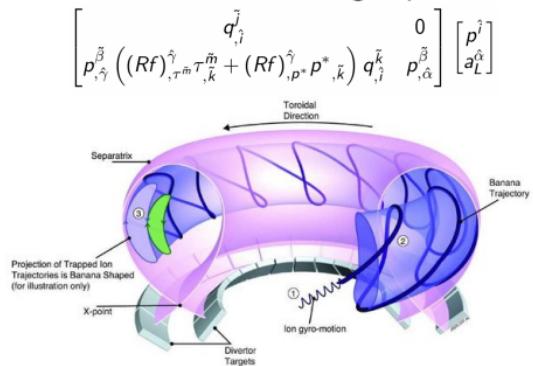
Full potential of GSN: local energy $\varepsilon_{loc}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\varepsilon_{glob}}{k_B T(\vec{x})} \Rightarrow \vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \varepsilon_{loc} \partial_{\varepsilon_{loc}} \psi = \varepsilon_{loc} \frac{\vec{\nabla} T}{T} \partial_{\varepsilon_{loc}} \psi$



Quoting Mordy Rosen: "Given the inherent non-local nature of long mean-free-path large-velocity heat-flow-carrying electrons, there is a clear need to replace the **fundamentally flawed approach** of a local description of heat flow and the flux-limiter crutch upon which it stands."

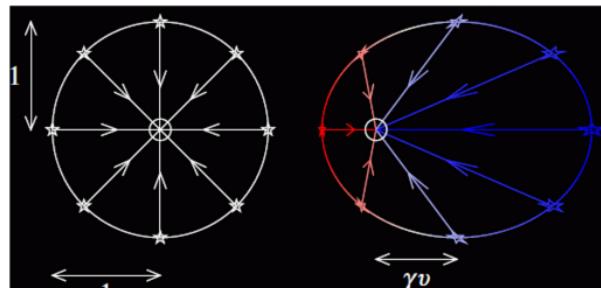
Rosen, HEDP, 2011. Holec, PoP, 2018. Holec, arXiv, 2018.

Flux-GSN: Radition drive, charged particles transport



Fluid-GSN: Relativistic radiation transport

$$\frac{1}{c} D_t \psi + \mu \partial_z \psi - \underbrace{\frac{1}{c} (\mu \partial_z v \mu \varepsilon \partial_\varepsilon \psi + \mu \partial_z v (1 - \mu^2) \partial_\mu \psi - 3\mu \partial_z v \mu \psi)}_{O(v/c) \text{ correction by } \partial_\varepsilon \psi, \partial_\mu \psi, \partial_z v}$$

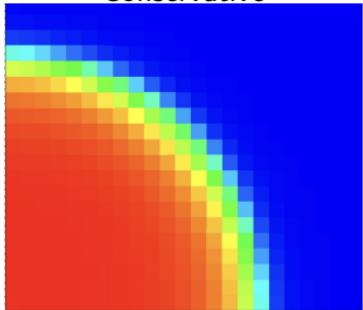


Buchler, JQSRT, 1983. Gentile, ICTT, 2019. Holec, CSE, 2019. Holec, PoP, 2018. Holec, arXiv, 2018.

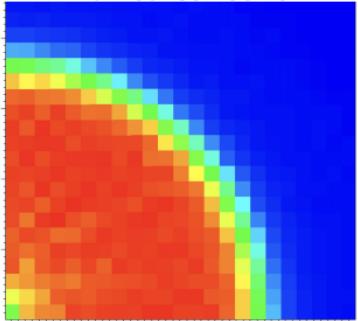
Non-negotiable physics: how to get it right?

Energy conservation

Conservative

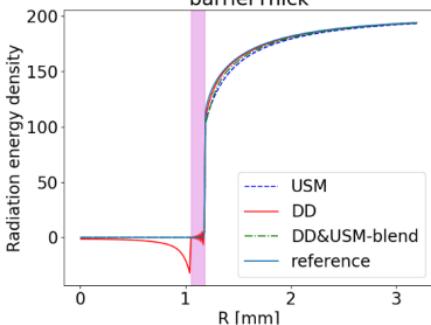


Non-conservative

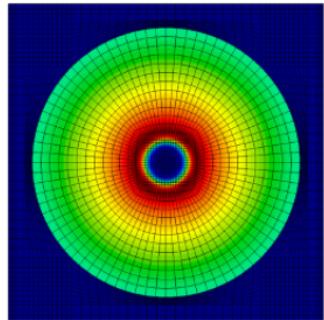


Positivity preservation

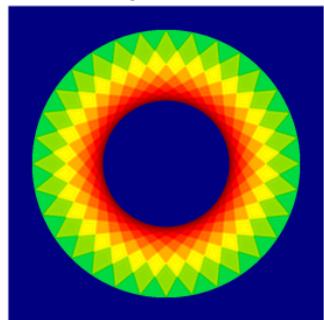
barrierThick



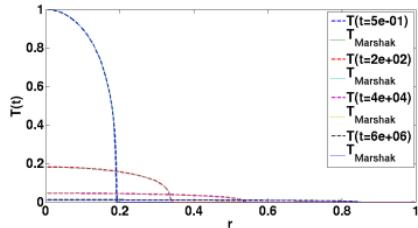
Symmetry preservation



Rays-effect



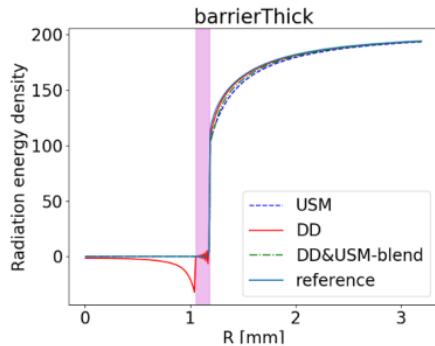
Diffusion limit



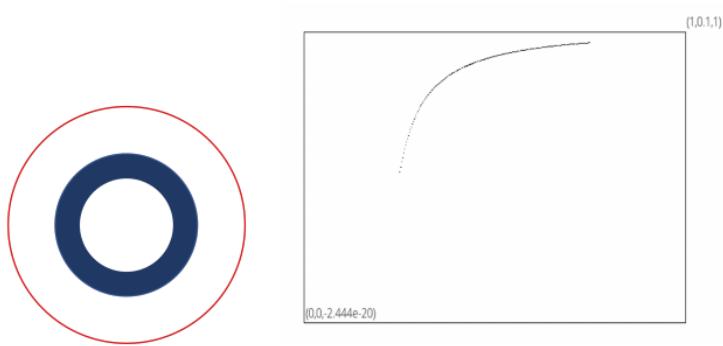
MFEM-Miniapp example: 5D gray-transport in perfect hohlraum

Polar-SN (R-to-origin) with spatial ρ, θ, ϕ and angular μ, ω coordinates

$$\bar{a} = \rho^2 \sin(\theta) \left[\mu, \frac{\sqrt{1 - \mu^2} \cos(\omega)}{\rho}, \frac{\sqrt{1 - \mu^2} \sin(\omega)}{\rho \sin(\theta)}, \frac{1 - \mu^2}{\rho}, -\sqrt{1 - \mu^2} \sin(\omega) \frac{\cot(\theta)}{\rho} \right]$$



$$1D \left(\mu \partial_\rho \psi + \frac{1-\mu^2}{\rho} \partial_\mu \psi \right)$$



Perfect hohlraum

5D MFEM-Miniapp

Conclusions & Future Work

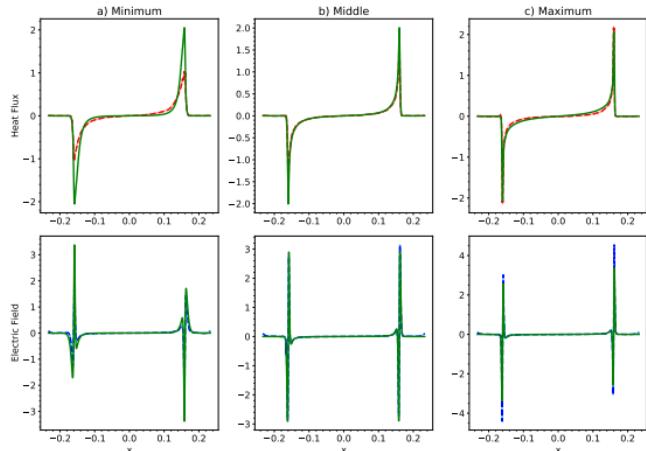
New features in MFEM:

- **N-dimensional** product mesh & anisotropic DG
- MFEM: mesh, solvers, time integrators, visualization
- Generic programming abstraction, performance
- Matrix-free, GPU-portable

More is coming!

- **N-dimensional** advection-diffusion
- Integro-differential equations
- **N-dimensional** adaptive-mesh-refinement

Machine Learning - Graph-Neural-Networks
 $10^6 \times$ faster than phase-space FEM simulations



Credit: Colby Fronk and Alex Mote

Anyone can relate to this?



Do you know how frustrating it is
to have to translate everything in
my head before I say it?



Do you even know how
smart I am in Spanish?

MFEM world-wide community ... pick your language :)

Thank you for your attention. Any questions?

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