

Mixed Hybrid Finite Element Eddington Acceleration of Discrete Ordinates Source Iteration

ANS Student Conference

Mathematics and Computation

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NUCLEAR ENGINEERING
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1. Motivation
2. Source Iteration Background
3. Eddington Acceleration
4. Results
5. Conclusions

Motivation

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Radiation Hydrodynamics

- Describes the effects of emission, absorption, scattering on fluid momentum and energy
- Required in high energy density laboratory experiments (NIF, Z Machine) and astrophysics

Mixed Hybrid Finite Element Method (MHFEM) hydrodynamics

Problems

- MHFEM and first-order form of transport are incompatible \Rightarrow can't use linear acceleration scheme
- Radiation transport is expensive

Goal

Develop a transport algorithm that

1. Accelerates Discrete Ordinates Source Iteration
2. Bridges Linear Discontinuous Galerkin (LDG) transport and MHFEM multiphysics

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Source Iteration Background

Boltzmann Equation

Steady-state, mono-energetic, isotropically-scattering, fixed-source **Linear Boltzmann Equation** in 1D slab geometry:

$$\mu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}(x, \mu) + \Sigma_t(x) \psi(x, \mu) = \frac{\Sigma_s(x)}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \psi(x, \mu') d\mu' + \frac{Q(x)}{2}$$

$\mu = \cos \theta$ the cosine of the angle of flight θ relative to the x -axis

$\Sigma_t(x)$, $\Sigma_s(x)$ total and scattering macroscopic cross sections

$Q(x)$ the isotropic fixed-source

$\psi(x, \mu)$ the angular flux

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Integro-differential equation

Discrete Ordinates (S_N) Angular Discretization

Compute angular flux on N discrete angles

$$\psi(x, \mu) \xrightarrow{S_N} \begin{cases} \psi_1(x), & \mu = \mu_1 \\ \psi_2(x), & \mu = \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_N, & \mu = \mu_N \end{cases}$$

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Integrate order $2N - 1$ polynomials exactly with

$$\phi(x) = \int_{-1}^1 \psi(x, \mu) d\mu \xrightarrow{S_N} \sum_{n=1}^N w_n \psi_n(x)$$

S_N Equations

$$\mu_n \frac{d\psi_n}{dx}(x) + \Sigma_t(x)\psi_n(x) = \frac{\Sigma_s(x)}{2}\phi(x) + \frac{Q(x)}{2}, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N$$

$$\phi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N w_n \psi_n(x)$$

N coupled, ordinary differential equations

All coupling in scattering term

Source Iteration

Decouple by lagging scattering term

$$\mu_n \frac{d\psi_n^{\ell+1}}{dx}(x) + \Sigma_t(x)\psi_n^{\ell+1}(x) = \frac{\Sigma_s(x)}{2}\phi^\ell(x) + \frac{Q(x)}{2}, 1 \leq n \leq N$$

N independent, first-order, ordinary differential equations

Solve each equation with well-known sweeping process

Source Iteration

1. Given previous estimate for $\phi^\ell(x)$, solve for $\psi_n^{\ell+1}$
2. Compute $\phi^{\ell+1}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N w_n \psi_n^{\ell+1}(x)$
3. Update scattering term with $\phi^{\ell+1}(x)$ and repeat until:

$$\frac{\|\phi^{\ell+1}(x) - \phi^\ell(x)\|}{\|\phi^{\ell+1}(x)\|} < \epsilon$$

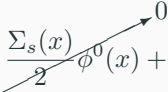
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Convergence rate is linked to the number of collisions in a particle's lifetime

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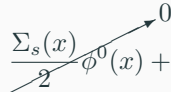
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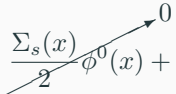
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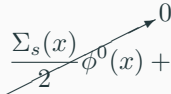
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$\phi^\ell(x)$ is the scalar flux of particles that have undergone at most $\ell - 1$ collisions

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Slow to converge in optically thick systems with minimal losses to absorption and leakage

Need For Acceleration in Source Iteration

Radiation Hydrodynamics problems often contain highly diffusive regions

S_N is too expensive in these regions

Need an **acceleration scheme** that rapidly increases the rate of convergence of source iteration

Eddington Acceleration

Conservative Form of Boltzmann Equation

Zeroth Moment: integrate over all angles

$$\int_{-1}^1 \mu \frac{d\psi}{dx}(x, \mu) d\mu + \int_{-1}^1 \Sigma_t(x) \psi(x, \mu) d\mu = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\Sigma_s(x)}{2} \phi(x) d\mu + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{Q(x)}{2} d\mu$$

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Use $J(x) = \int_{-1}^1 \mu \psi(x, \mu) d\mu$, $\phi(x) = \int_{-1}^1 \psi(x, \mu) d\mu$

Zeroth Angular Moment

$$\frac{d}{dx} J(x) + \Sigma_a(x) \phi(x) = Q(x)$$

Conservative Form of the Boltzmann Equation

First Moment: multiply by μ and integrate

$$\int_{-1}^1 \mu^2 \frac{d\psi}{dx}(x, \mu) d\mu + \int_{-1}^1 \mu \Sigma_t(x) \psi(x, \mu) d\mu = \int_{-1}^1 \mu \frac{\Sigma_s(x)}{2} \phi(x) d\mu + \int_{-1}^1 \mu \frac{Q(x)}{2} d\mu$$

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Eddington Factor

Rearrange derivative

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-1}^1 \mu^2 \psi(x, \mu) d\mu$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-1}^1 \mu^2 \psi(x, \mu) d\mu$$

Multiply and divide by $\int_{-1}^1 \psi(x, \mu) d\mu$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-1}^1 \psi(x, \mu) d\mu \frac{\int_{-1}^1 \mu^2 \psi(x, \mu) d\mu}{\int_{-1}^1 \psi(x, \mu) d\mu}$$

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Angular flux weighted average of μ^2

Moment Equations

Moment Equations

$$\frac{d}{dx} J(x) + \Sigma_a(x) \phi(x) = Q(x) \quad (\text{Zeroth Moment})$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \langle \mu^2 \rangle(x) \phi(x) + \Sigma_t(x) J(x) = 0 \quad (\text{First Moment})$$

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$$J(x) = -\frac{1}{\Sigma_t(x)} \frac{d}{dx} \langle \mu^2 \rangle(x) \phi(x)$$

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Solving the Moment Equations requires knowledge of the angular flux (the solution)

Eddington Acceleration

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Eddington Acceleration

1. Given the previous estimate for the scalar flux, $\phi^\ell(x)$, solve for $\psi_n^{\ell+1/2}(x)$
2. Compute $\langle \mu^2 \rangle^{\ell+1/2}(x)$
3. Solve the Moment Equations for $\phi^{\ell+1}(x)$ using $\langle \mu^2 \rangle^{\ell+1/2}(x)$
4. Update the scalar flux estimate with $\phi^{\ell+1}(x)$ and repeat the iteration process until the scalar flux converges

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Acceleration occurs because

1. Angular shape of the angular flux converges quickly \Rightarrow Eddington factor quickly converges
2. Moment Equations model all scattering at once \Rightarrow dependence on source iterations to introduce scattering information is reduced

Produces 2 solutions (S_N and Moment)

Eddington Acceleration Properties

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Downside: Which solution is correct?

Eddington Acceleration Properties

Produces 2 solutions (S_N and Moment)

Relaxes consistent differencing requirements important in linear acceleration

Transport can be LDG and Moment can be MHFEM

Moment Equations are conservative and relatively inexpensive to solve

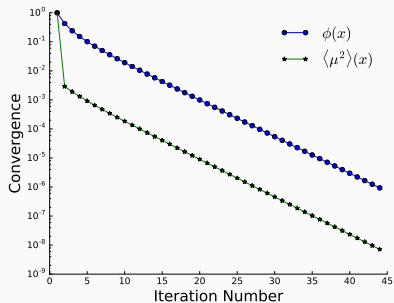
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Difference between S_N and Moment solutions can be used as a measure of mesh convergence

Results

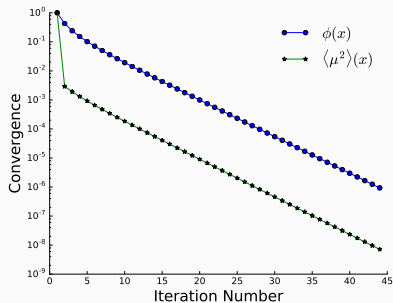
Convergence Rate Comparison

Unaccelerated

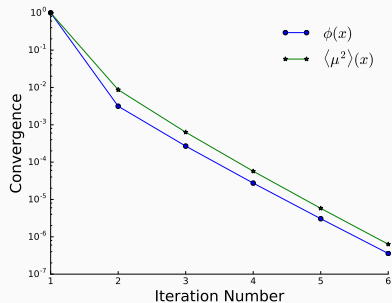


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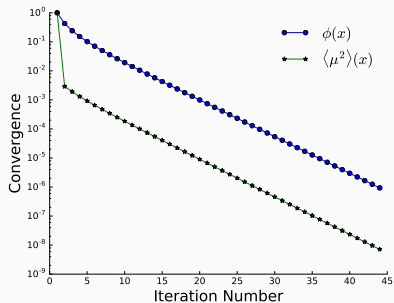


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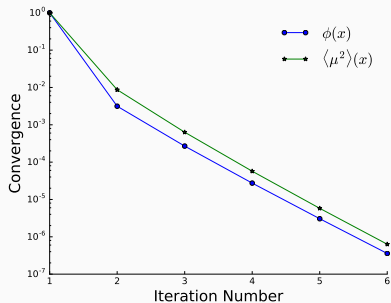


Convergence Rate Comparison

Unaccelerated



Accelerated



Fast rate of convergence of $\langle \mu^2 \rangle(x)$ is transferred to $\phi(x)$

Diffusion Limit

Scale cross sections, source

$$\Sigma_t \rightarrow \Sigma_t/\epsilon$$

$$\Sigma_a \rightarrow \epsilon \Sigma_a$$

$$Q \rightarrow \epsilon Q$$

System becomes diffusive as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$

Diffusion Limit

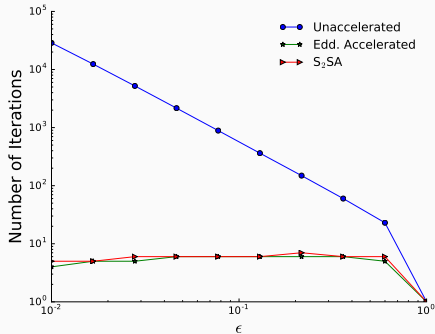
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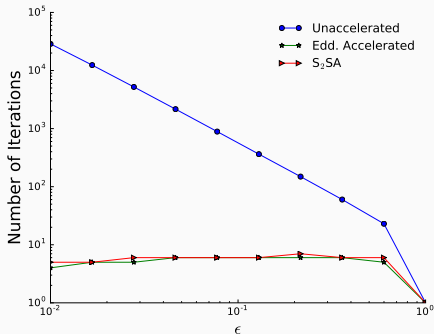
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Survives diffusion limit

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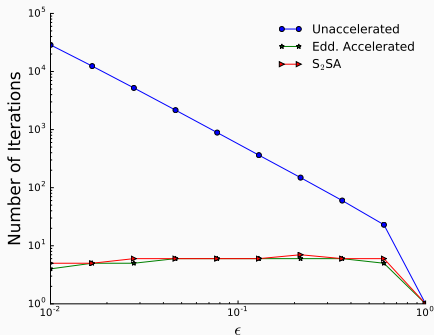
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Survives diffusion limit

Performs similarly to consistently differenced, linear acceleration (S_2SA)

Solution Convergence

Compare

$$\frac{\|\phi_{S_N}(x) - \phi_{\text{Moment}}(x)\|}{\|\phi_{\text{Moment}}(x)\|}$$

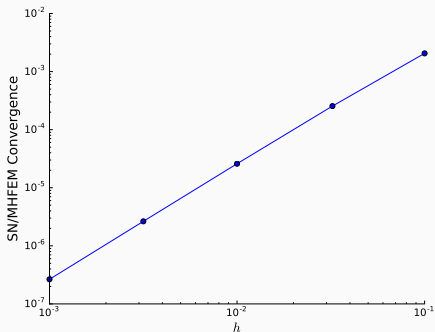
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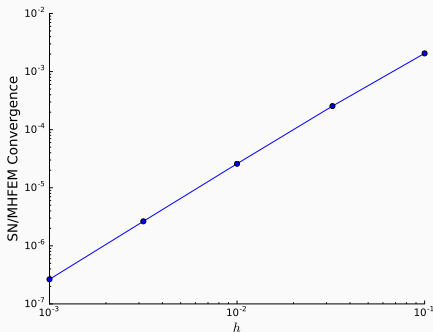


Solution Convergence

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$$\frac{\|\phi_{S_N}(x) - \phi_{\text{Moment}}(x)\|}{\|\phi_{\text{Moment}}(x)\|}$$

as $h \rightarrow 0$



S_N and Moment solutions converge as mesh is refined

Method of Manufactured Solutions Order of Accuracy

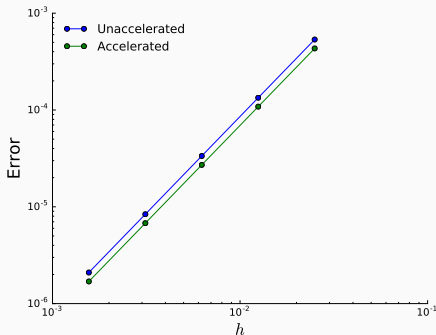
Set $Q(x)$ to force solution to

$$\phi(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{x_b}\right)$$

Method of Manufactured Solutions Order of Accuracy

Set $Q(x)$ to force solution to

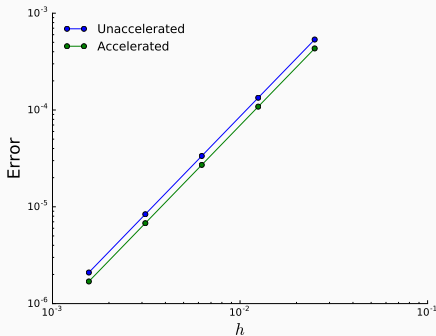
$$\phi(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{x_b}\right)$$



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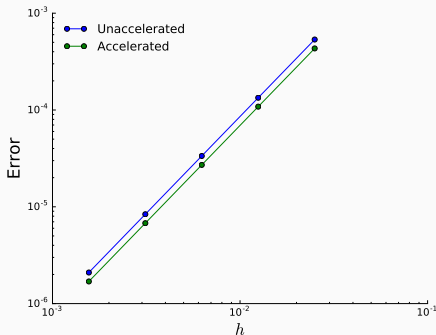


Both second order accurate

Method of Manufactured Solutions Order of Accuracy

Set $Q(x)$ to force solution to

$$\phi(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{x_b}\right)$$



Both second order accurate

Eddington Acceleration did not effect the order of accuracy of lumped LDG

Conclusions

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- Scheme successfully accelerated source iteration in 1D slab geometry
- Eddington Acceleration is uniquely suited for radiation hydrodynamics
 - Transport and acceleration steps can be differenced with different methods
 - Reduces expense of source iteration
 - Provides inexpensive, conservative solution
- Showed MHFEM and lumped LDG can be paired

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Future Work

- Add temperature for radiative transfer
- Show still works in higher dimensions
- Develop an efficient rad hydro algorithm that makes use of the inexpensive Moment solution in multiphysics iterations

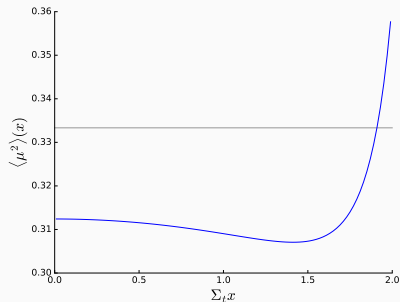
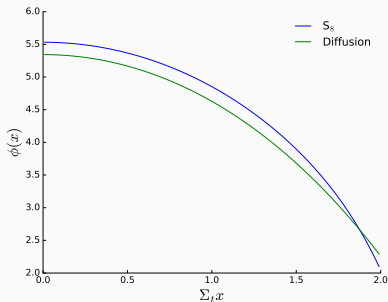
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Questions?

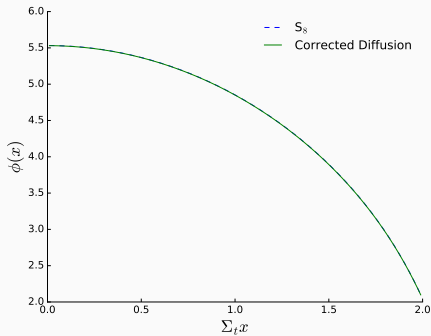
S_8 v. Diffusion

Small system \Rightarrow diffusion not expected to be accurate



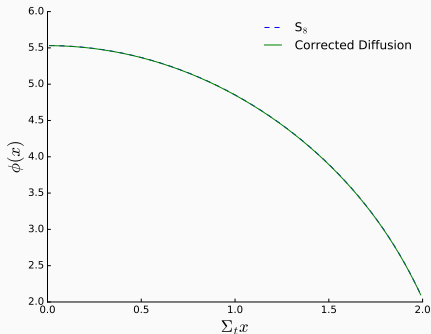
S_8 v. Drift Diffusion

Use $\langle \mu^2 \rangle(x)$ from S_8 in Moment Equations



S_8 v. Drift Diffusion

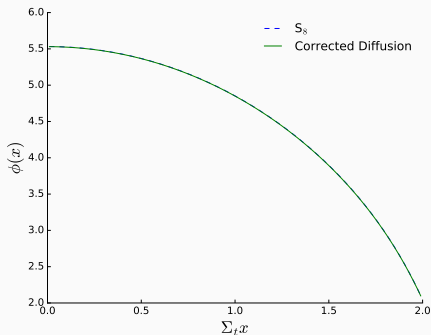
Use $\langle \mu^2 \rangle(x)$ from S_8 in Moment Equations



Moment Equations and S_N match!

S_8 v. Drift Diffusion

Use $\langle \mu^2 \rangle(x)$ from S_8 in Moment Equations



Moment Equations and S_N match!

Requires knowledge of angular flux