

Developing Spectral Element Methods for Molten Salt Reactors

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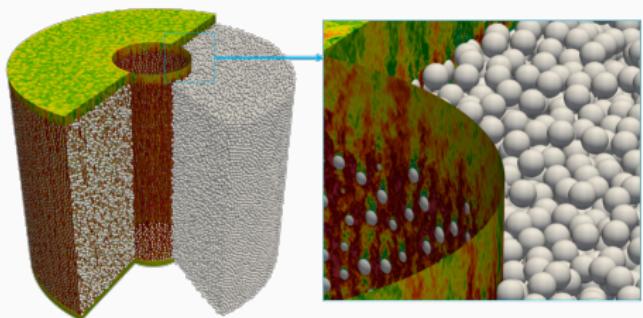
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High Order Spectral Element Methods for PDEs

- Physical phenomena governed by PDE: nuclear reactors
- More accurate per degrees of freedom than low order methods (for smooth solutions)
- Nek5000/NekCEM/NekRS: scalable spectral element solver on CPU and GPGPU



NekRS run on 27648 GPUs on Summit for a full-core pebble-bed reactor with 352625 pebbles

Governing Equation

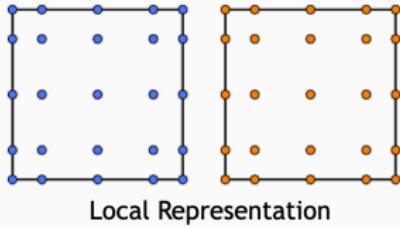
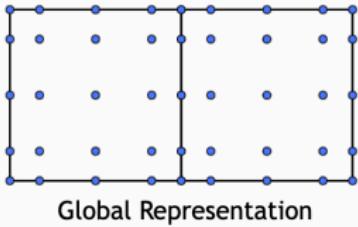
- Coupled system of incompressible Navier-Stokes and PNP equations

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fluid} \\ \text{Ion} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \left. \begin{array}{l} \rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \right) + \nabla p - \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} = \nabla \cdot (\epsilon \nabla \phi) \nabla \phi + g \left(\frac{\rho_0 - \rho(T)}{\rho_0} \right) \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \\ \rho c_p \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla T \right) = \nabla \cdot (\kappa \nabla T + \sum D_i Q_i \nabla c_i) \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{N}_i + \mathbf{c}_i \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \left(\sum z_i^2 \mu_i F c_i \nabla \phi \right) = \nabla \cdot [\sum z_i (\mathbf{c}_i \mathbf{u} - D_i \nabla c_i - \mathbf{M}_i \mathbf{c}_i \nabla T)] \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$
$$\mathbf{N}_i = \underbrace{-D_i \nabla c_i}_{\text{diffusion}} - \underbrace{z_i \mu_i F c_i \nabla \phi}_{\text{migration}} - \underbrace{\frac{Q_i D_i}{R T^2} c_i \nabla T}_{\text{thermaldiffusion}}$$

Numerical Discretization

- Discretization steps:
 - Step 1: Solve electroneutrality condition for electric potential ϕ^n
 - Step 2: Solve the ion transport equations for concentration c_i^n
 - Step 3: Solve the incompressible Navier-Stokes equations with ϕ^n, c_i^n
- Temporal Discretization: BDF- k /EXT- k
- Spatial Discretization: Spectral element

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{u}), \mathbf{M} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{u} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{\Omega^e} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = \int_{\Omega^e} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{u}), \mathbf{M}^e \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{L}^e \mathbf{u}$$

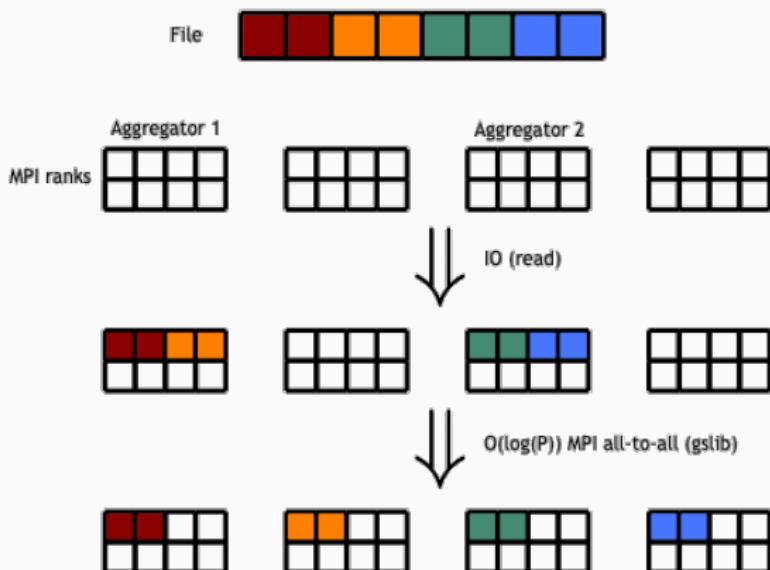


Numerical Results

- Verification on a box geometry

Parallel Read for Nek: ($P = 10^5 — 10^7$)

- Motivation: MPI I/O unavailable in some architectures (e.g. Fugaku)
- Simple MPI implementation for parallel read (collective buffering):

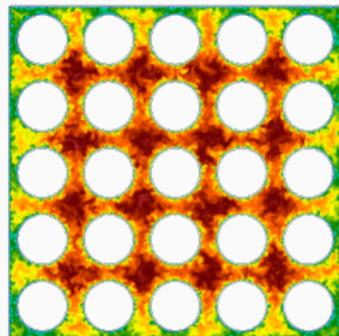
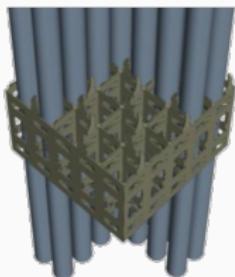
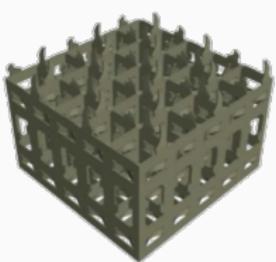


Future Work

- Electrode kinetics boundary conditions

$$N_k \cdot n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{inert ion} \\ -\frac{i_n(c_k, \phi)}{z_k F} & \text{reactive ion} \end{cases}$$

- Run large scale simulations for molten salt reactor applications



5x5 rod bundle mesh

Thank you!