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(* Fuchs Nordheim Model for large reactivity insertions *)
(* Using a point reactor kinetics approximation, a simplified assumption for the
Doppler feedback and neglecting delayed neutrons, the adiabatic fuel temperature
change is modeled *)

(* fraction of delayed neutrons *)
beta = 0.0075;
(* mean generation time in seconds *)
lambda = 0.001;
(* energy deposited per fission event, e.g. 200MeV in Joule *)
Ef = 3.20435 * 10^-11;
(* macroscopic fission cross section in 1/cm *)
sigmaF = 0.05;
(* volume of fuel in cm3, i.e. one 16x16-20 fuel assembly *)
V = 72 * 10^3;
(* heat capacity of fuel in J/gK *)
cF = 0.32;
(* Doppler temperature feedback 1/K*)
alpha = 3 * 10^-5;
(* density of UO2 fuel g/cm3*)
rhoF = 9.7;
(* reactivity insertion at t=0 *)
rhoNull = 0.0025;
(* initial fuel temperature K*)
tempNull = 1800;
(* initial neutron flux 1/s cm2*)
phiNull = 10^14;
tempI = Ef * sigmaF * V / (cF * V * rhoF);
rho[t_, tf_] := beta + 2 * rhoNull * UnitStep[t] - alpha * (tf - tempNull);

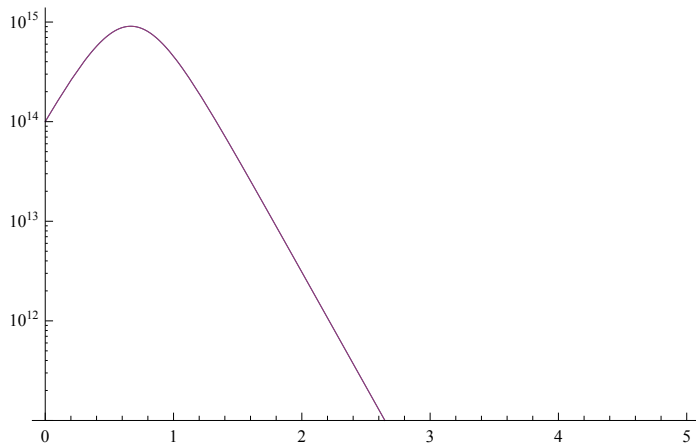
(* Fuchs-Nordheim set of equations *)
eqs = {D[fuelT[t], t] == tempI * phi[t],
      D[phi[t], t] == phi[t] * (rho[t, fuelT[t]] - beta) / lambda};

sol = First[NDSolve[{eqs, fuelT[0] == tempNull, phi[0] == phiNull},
  {fuelT, phi}, {t, 0, 10}, AccuracyGoal -> 8]];

g1[t_] := Evaluate[fuelT[t] /. sol[[1]]];
g2[t_] := Evaluate[phi[t] /. sol[[2]]];

(* Let us compare that to the analytic solution: *)
(* Thankfully provided by Martin :)) *)
kappa = Sqrt[(rhoNull - beta)^2 / lambda^2 + 2 * alpha * tempI * phiNull / lambda];
ynull = (rhoNull - beta) / lambda;
tnull = -2 * ArcTanh[ynull / kappa] / kappa;
phiAnalytic[t_] :=
  lambda * kappa^2 / (2 * alpha * tempI) * (1 / (Cosh[kappa * (t - tnull) / 2])^2)
(* Plot numeric and analytic solution for neutron flux: *)
LogPlot[{g2[t], phiAnalytic[t]}, {t, 0, 5}, PlotRange -> {10^11, 14 * 10^14}]

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(\* Plot solution for adiabatic temperature increase: \*)

`LogPlot[{g1[t]}, {t, 0, 5}, PlotRange -> {1800, 2200}]`

