

1 Exercise 1 Simple Neutron Source in a Bucket of Water

1.1 Input file

Energy cut-off is not applied so that very slow (thermalized) neutrons to interact and let further reactions take place.

Therefore the lower bound of the 1st bin is 0.

The temperature of the cross-section data in database 42(ENDL92, acquired by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory) were acquired at T=300K, as shown in 91-99, and is subsequently adjusted down to 20.4 *C*^o (2.53×10^{-8} MeV). Either way, thermal effects should significantly affect that falls into the first 3 energy bins. (0-10⁻⁹MeV, 10⁻⁹-10⁻⁸MeV, 10⁻⁸-10⁻⁷MeV respectively). The energy group structure was not chosen to be finer because of

Insert the pictures of the cross sections of the geometry here, caption with cell number and material number

1.2 Output file

By examining the first 50 particles(using PRINT 110), the source was confirmed to be a point source 2cm above the centre of the bottom of the tank's internal surface; and the majority of the particles have initial energy $E < 4$ MeV as expected when they are distributed according to the Watt spectrum for neutron generated by ²³⁵U+n(thermal)

Insert Watt Spectrum .png

plot variation as number of particles increases up to 20000

1. These results are not reliable because the statistical tests (insert number of them not passed) are not passed, meaning that some reactions are not sampled enough for us to be confidence about the frequencies of their occurrence.
2. The total fluences Φ are simply calculated by formula $\sum_i \Phi_i$ where each Φ_i refers to the time-integrated flux calculated for a single energy bin.
A = Effective area for surface flux tallying, where the particle passing through still had non-zero weight.

2 Exercise 3: Criticality

2.1 Questions

- Examine and report upon the estimate of k_{eff} with cycle number given in the output.

- Are you confident in the final reported result and its uncertainty? Justify your answer.
 - make sure that the 10 statistical checks pass on all cells
- In addition to Monte Carlo stochastic uncertainties what other uncertainties may need to be considered in a criticality safety assessment?