

# Physics of Nuclear Reactor - Numerical Exercises

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To run an exercise, open CMD and run the main file. The scripts that run a simulation is always named as main :

```
1 python main.py
```

Some scripts can create other files:

1. pdf : Figure used in the report
2. npy : file to save a numpy array. This is used for saving data for big convergence study.

WARNING : In certain convergence studies, the plots generated by the Python script differ from those presented in the report. This discrepancy arises because the report plots were produced using a higher number of simulations to obtain better plots. However, for efficiency and to reduce computation time, the number of simulations was lowered in the submission scripts.

## 1 Exercice #1 - Modeling a planar source of neutrons

### 1.1 Question #1

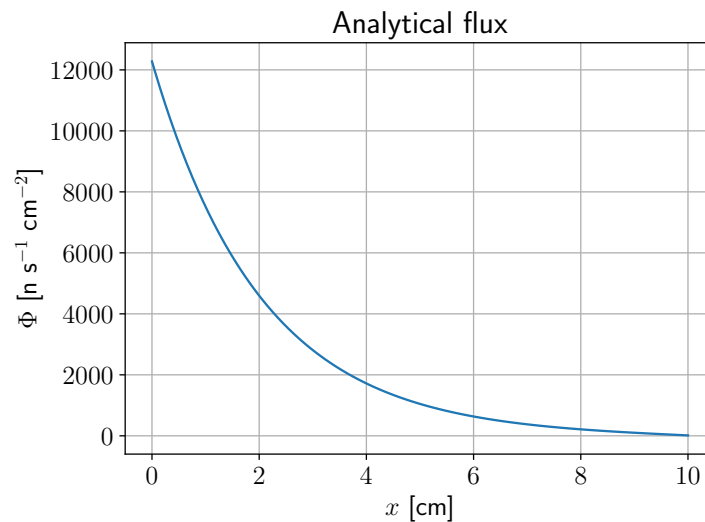


Figure 1: Analytical Solution for the neutron flux as a function of depth.

Flux values at the following locations (4 significant digits):

Flux value at  $x_0$ :  $13.5896 \text{ n cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Flux value at 0:  $12276.8979 \text{ n cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

## 1.2 Question #2

Relationship between  $\Phi_i$ ,  $\Phi_{i+1}$ ,  $\Phi_{i-1}$  at any point within the material:

$$A\Phi_i + B\Phi_{i-1} + C\Phi_{i+1} = D \quad (1)$$

Coefficients of the matrix A (4 significant digits), for a mesh size of 0.1cm:

Coef  $A_{i,i}$ : -16.6037

Coef  $A_{i-1,i}$ : 8.2919

Coef  $A_{i+1,i}$ : 8.2919

Relationship between  $\Phi_i$ ,  $\Phi_{i-1}$ ,  $\Phi_{i+1}$ ,  
at the source:

$$A\Phi_1 + B\Phi_2 = C \quad (2)$$

at the RHS of the problem:

$$A\Phi_n + B\Phi_{n-1} = C \quad (3)$$

Associated coefficients of the matrix A (4 significant digits), for a mesh size of 0.1cm: at the source:

Coef  $A_{1,i}$ : -8.3119

Coef  $A_{2,i}$ : 8.2919

at the RHS:

Coef  $A_{n-1,i}$ : 8.2919

Coef  $A_{n,i}$ : -12.1536

## 1.3 Question #3

Flux values from the numerical solver at the following locations (4 significant digits):

Flux value at  $x_0$ : 13.6244

Flux value at 0: 12280.5980

Add two sentences describing what you see in Figure 3 and a possible explanation:  
: The error decrease as the mesh increase, meaning that the simulation converge. The order of convergence has been evaluated to  $\sim 1$ .

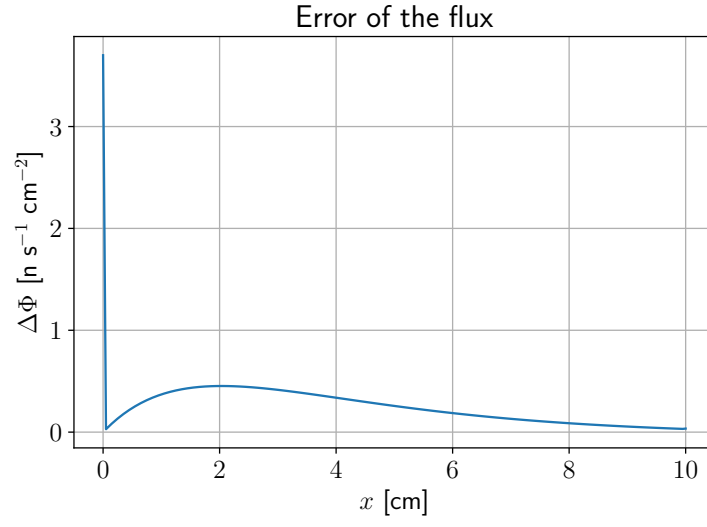


Figure 2: Distance between the solutions at each mesh point for a mesh size of 0.1 cm.

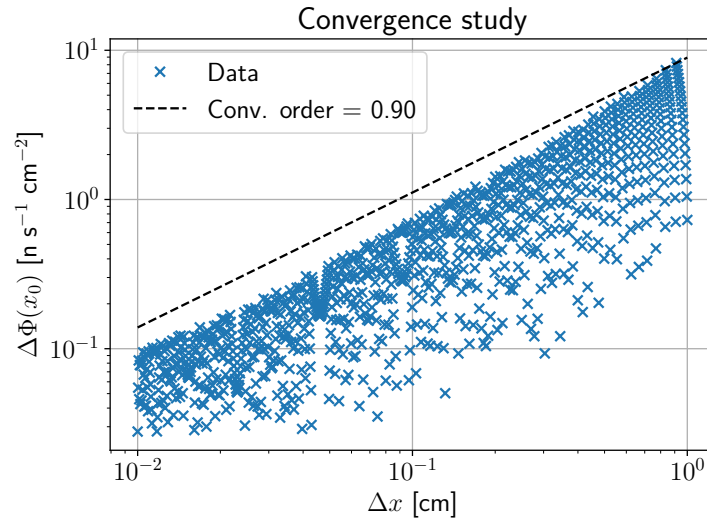


Figure 3: Evolution with mesh size of the absolute error of  $\Phi(x_0)$ .

## 2 Exercice #2 - Modeling a planar reactor (1 group)

### 2.1 Question #1

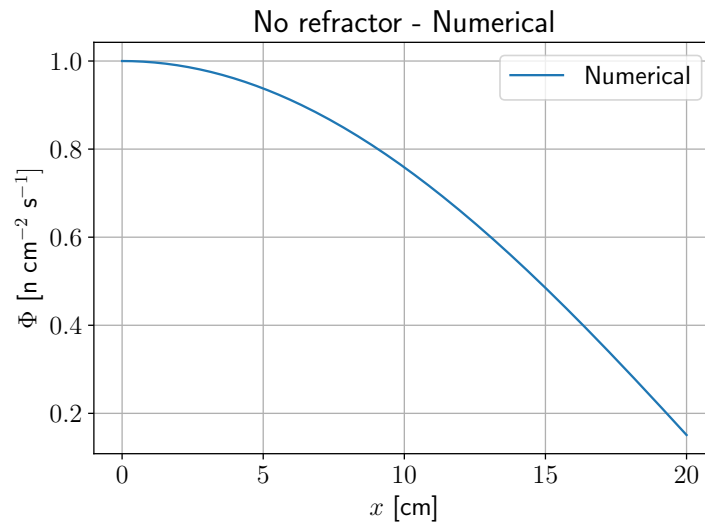


Figure 4: Flux in the bare reactor for a mesh size of 0.1 cm.

Numerical solution for the bare system

keff (scientific format with 5 significant digits): 0.97305

Net current at the core boundary (scientific format with 5 significant digits): 0.075436

## 2.2 Question #2

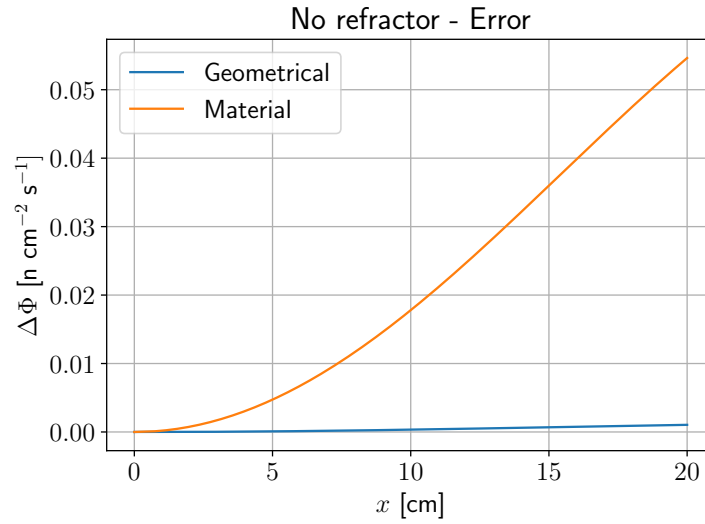


Figure 5: Distance between the solutions at each mesh point for a mesh size of 0.1 cm.

Analytical solution for the bare system

keff (scientific format with 5 significant digits): 0.97356

Net current at the core boundary (scientific format with 5 significant digits): 0.075367

## 2.3 Question #3

Numerical solution for the reflected system

keff (scientific format with 5 significant digits): 1.12038

Net current at the core boundary (scientific format with 5 significant digits): -0.054402

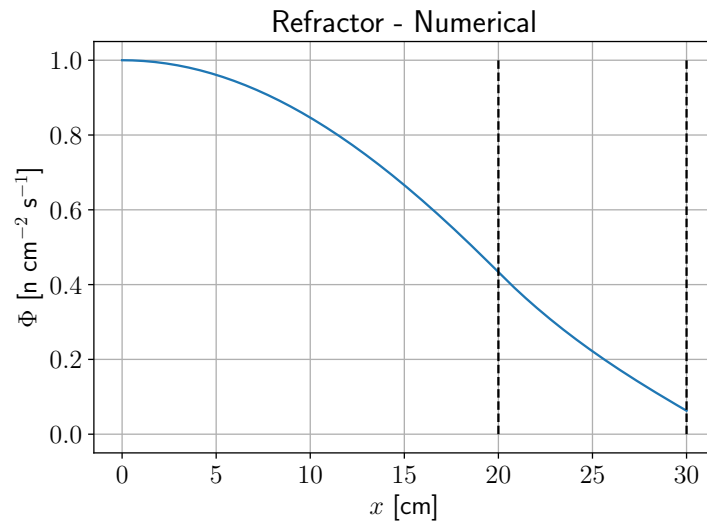


Figure 6: Flux in the reflected reactor for a mesh size of 0.1 cm.

### 3 Exercice #3 - Modeling a planar reactor (2 groups)