

NE450 - Principles of nuclear engineering
Project 2 - Interaction of radiation with matter

Name

University of Idaho • Idaho Falls Center for Higher Education

Engineering/Technology Management, Industrial Technology
and
Nuclear Engineering Department

email

2020.07.29

(1) (20) Derive the elastic scattering energy equation for neutrons.

(2) (10) Based on this, derive the minimum and maximum scattered neutron energies.

(3) (10) Derive the average energy of the scattered neutron and the average energy loss.

(4) (10) Find the limit of α with increasing A . What are the implications?

(5) (10) Do the same for average fractional energy loss versus α .

(6) (10) Based on this, what materials are more attractive for slowing down neutrons and why?

(7) (10) Plot ξ versus A . What are the major observations and implications?

- (8) (20) Derive ξ . Apply the definition of expected value for a continuous random variable and the probability distribution per unit energy loss. *The probability distribution can just be looked up and not derived, but please explain the functional behavior.***

- (9) (10) Plot the average number of collisions versus A for a 2 MeV neutron slowing down to 0.025 eV, for water, boron, carbon, sodium, and uranium. Comment on the results.**

- (10) (10) Is an inelastic scattering endothermic or exothermic? Please explain why. Similarly, is radiative capture endothermic or exothermic? *Show with math.***

(11) (15) Why is boron an attractive neutron capture material?

- (12) (15) Compute and plot the mean free path for scattering and absorption versus mass for water, boron, carbon, sodium, and uranium and comment on the results. How does this compare to (9)?**

(13) (10) Derive and compute the most probable energy and velocity for thermal ($1/v$) neutrons.

(14) (10) Derive and compute mean energy and velocity of thermal $(1/v)$ neutrons.

- (15) (30) Consider two Ar filled rooms of 10 m wide (x) by 20 m long (y). A neutron source is located at the midpoint of the eastern room. A concrete wall of x thickness separates the two rooms. How thick should the wall be to reduce the flux at the detector on the far western wall to 1%? What would be the thicknesses for a lead-lined, concrete wall? Roughly compare the costs for each shielding material by deriving a cost function. Consider only scattering and absorption. See *Figures 1 and 2*.**

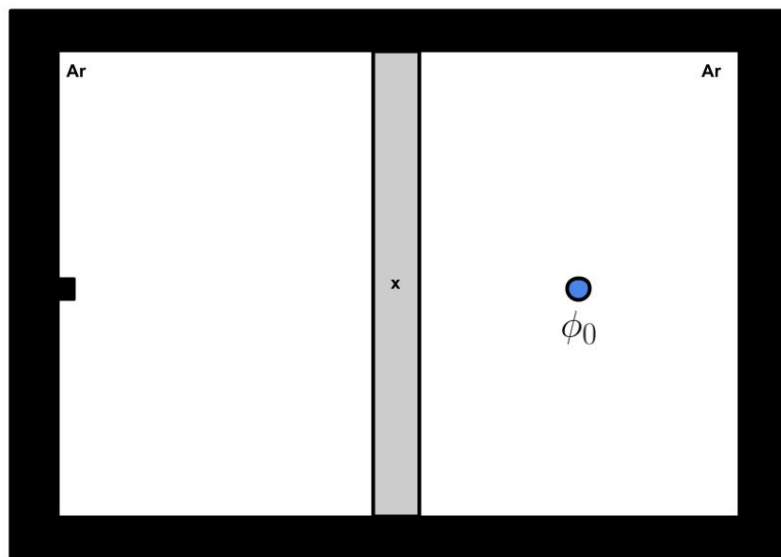


Figure 1: Concrete wall

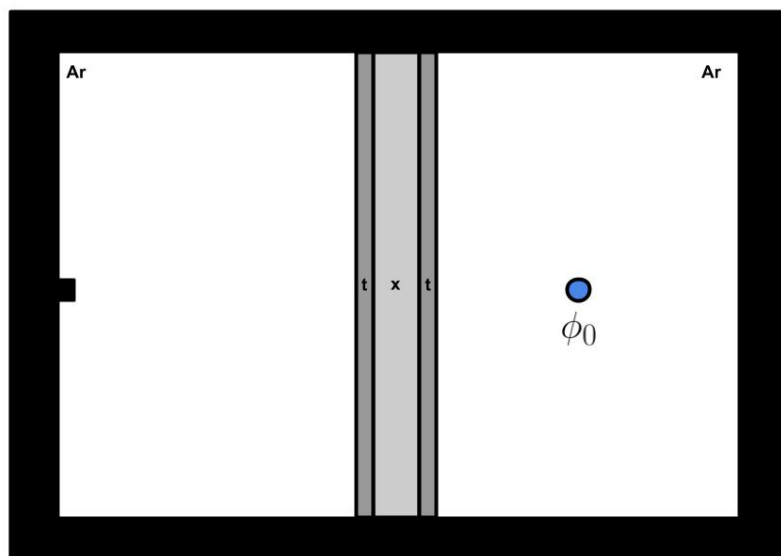


Figure 2: Lead-lined concrete wall