

January 30, 2025

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[39]: import numpy as np
import scipy as sp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
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[40]: class AngularFlux:
    def __init__(
        self,
        mu_r,
        mu_l,
        phi_r,
        phi_l,
        sigma_t=1,
        sigma_s=0,
        title_start="",
        x_start=0,
        x_end=1,
        n_surfaces=10,
    ):
        self.mu_r = mu_r
        self.mu_l = mu_l
        self.phi_r = phi_r
        self.phi_l = phi_l
        self.title_start = title_start
        self.sigma_t = sigma_t
        self.sigma_s = sigma_s
        self.x_start = x_start
        self.x_end = x_end
        self.n_surfaces = n_surfaces
        self.n_cells = n_surfaces - 1

        assert x_start < x_end, "x_start must be less than x_end"
        assert mu_r != 0, "mu_r cannot be zero"
        assert mu_l != 0, "mu_l cannot be zero"

        self.surface_x = np.linspace(x_start, x_end, n_surfaces)
        delta_x = self.surface_x[1] - self.surface_x[0]
        self.cell_x = np.linspace(
            x_start + delta_x / 2, x_end - delta_x / 2, self.n_cells
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    )

    self.rightward_angular_flux = np.zeros(n_surfaces)
    self.leftward_angular_flux = np.zeros(n_surfaces)

    self.rightward_average_angular_flux = np.zeros(self.n_cells)
    self.leftward_average_angular_flux = np.zeros(self.n_cells)
    self.average_scalar_flux = np.ones(self.n_cells)

def angular_flux_one_direction(
    self,
    mu=1,
    psi_initial=1,
    # sigma_t=1, x_start=0, x_end=1, mu=1, psi_initial=1, n_surfaces=10
):
    x = self.surface_x
    delta_x = x[1] - x[0] if mu > 0 else x[0] - x[1]

    tau_coeff = self.sigma_t * delta_x / mu
    exp_term = np.exp(-tau_coeff)

    diag_index = -1 if mu > 0 else 1

    A = sp.sparse.diags(
        [1, -exp_term],
        [0, diag_index],
        shape=(self.n_surfaces, self.n_surfaces),
        format="csc",
    )

    cell_sources = [
        self.sigma_s / 2 * scalar_flux for scalar_flux in self.
↪average_scalar_flux
    ]
    # TODO tau isn't constant for variable material properties
    scatter_source = [
        cell_source / self.sigma_t * (1 - exp_term) for cell_source in
↪cell_sources
    ]

    if mu > 0:
        b_vec = [psi_initial] + scatter_source
    elif mu < 0:
        b_vec = scatter_source + [psi_initial]

    angular_flux_sol = sp.sparse.linalg.spsolve(A, b_vec)

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    # calculate average
    A_coeff = lambda i: cell_sources[i] / self.sigma_t
    B_coeff = lambda xi, xe: mu / (self.sigma_t * (xi - xe))

    x_average = np.zeros(self.n_cells)
    flux_average = np.zeros(self.n_cells)
    for i in range(1, self.n_surfaces):
        x_left = x[i - 1]
        x_right = x[i]
        x_average[i - 1] = (x_left + x_right) / 2

        flux_left = angular_flux_sol[i - 1]
        flux_right = angular_flux_sol[i]
        flux_average[i - 1] = A_coeff(i - 1) + B_coeff(x_left, x_right) * (
            flux_right - flux_left
        )

    return angular_flux_sol, flux_average

def angular_flux(self, max_iter=1000, tol=1e-6):
    # r and l mean going the flux is going in the right or left direction
    # so r corresponds to the left boundary

    for iter in range(max_iter):
        old_scalar_flux = self.average_scalar_flux.copy()

        (
            self.rightward_angular_flux,
            self.rightward_average_angular_flux,
        ) = self.angular_flux_one_direction(mu=self.mu_r, psi_initial=self.
↪phi_r)

        self.leftward_angular_flux, self.leftward_average_angular_flux = (
            self.angular_flux_one_direction(mu=self.mu_l, psi_initial=self.
↪phi_l)
        )

        self.average_scalar_flux = (
            self.leftward_average_angular_flux + self.
↪rightward_average_angular_flux
        )

        if np.allclose(old_scalar_flux, self.average_scalar_flux, atol=tol):
            print(f"{self.title_start}: Converged after {iter} iterations")
            break

```

```

fig, ax = plt.subplots()

ax.scatter(
    self.surface_x,
    self.rightward_angular_flux,
    label=rf"$\psi_+$, $\mu_r = \{self.mu_r\}$",
    color="red",
    marker="x",
)
ax.scatter(
    self.surface_x,
    self.leftward_angular_flux,
    label=rf"$\psi_-$, $\mu_l = \{self.mu_l\}$",
    color="blue",
    marker="x",
)

ax.scatter(
    self.cell_x,
    self.rightward_average_angular_flux,
    label=rf"$\langle \psi_+ \rangle$, $\mu_r = \{self.mu_r\}$",
    color="red",
)
ax.scatter(
    self.cell_x,
    self.leftward_average_angular_flux,
    label=rf"$\langle \psi_- \rangle$, $\mu_l = \{self.mu_l\}$",
    color="blue",
)
ax.scatter(
    self.cell_x,
    self.average_scalar_flux,
    label=rf"$\langle \phi \rangle$",
    color="purple",
)

ax.legend()

ax.set_title(
    rf"{self.title_start}: $\mu_r = \{self.mu_r\}$, $\mu_l = \{self.mu_l\}$, $\phi(0, \mu_r) = \{self.phi_r\}$, $\phi(X, \mu_L) = \{self.phi_l\}$, $\Sigma_t = \{self.sigma_t\}$"
)

return fig, ax

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sigma_s = 0.1
a = [1, -1, 1, 0, 1, sigma_s, "a"]
b = [1, -1, 0, 1, 1, sigma_s, "b"]
c = [1, -1, 1, 1, 1, sigma_s, "c"]
d = [0.25, -0.25, 1, 1, 1, sigma_s, "d"]
e = [0.25, -0.25, 1, 1, 4, sigma_s, "e"]
f = [1, -1, 1, 0, 0.1, sigma_s, "f"]
g = [
    1,
    -1,
    0,
    1,
    1e-7,
    sigma_s,
    "g",
] # can't actually have Sigma_t = 0 because of division by zero

for i in [a, b, c, d, e, f, g]:
    AngularFlux(*i).angular_flux()

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a: Converged after 4 iterations
b: Converged after 4 iterations
c: Converged after 4 iterations
d: Converged after 5 iterations
e: Converged after 4 iterations
f: Converged after 2 iterations
g: Converged after 3 iterations

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