# FHR Benchmark Equations

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June 24, 2020

This document contains the assumptions and equations used for the FHR benchmark excel spreadsheet results.

## 1 Quantities of Interest

- (a) Effective multiplication factor
- (b) Reactivity coefficients ( $\beta_{eff}$ , fuel Doppler coefficient, FLiBe temperature coefficient, graphite temperature coefficient)
- (c) Tabulated fission source distribution, at several levels of granularity (by fuel plate, by fuel stripe, by 1/5-th fuel stripe). Optional: visualized fission density distribution.
- (d) Neutron flux averaged over the whole model tabulated in 3 coarse energy groups.
- (e) Visualized distribution of the neutron flux distribution, in 3 coarse energy groups
- (f) Neutron spectrum, fuel assembly average. Optional: by region.

#### 1.1 Effective multiplication factor (a)

Assumptions made:

- No. of CPUs = No. of Nodes  $\times$  32 (no. of CPUs in each Blue Waters XE node)
- CPU-time = No. of CPUs × Total time in simulation (in openme's results file)
- Wall Clock Time = Total time elapsed (in openme's results file)

#### 1.2 Reactivity coefficients (b)

We assume 1 energy group and 6 delayed neutron groups for  $\beta_{eff}$ .

$$\beta_{eff} = \sum_{k} \beta_k$$

Doppler reactivity coefficient (fuel):

$$\begin{split} \frac{\Delta \rho}{\Delta T_f} &= \frac{\rho_{1150K} - \rho_{1100K}}{1150 - 1100} [\frac{pcm}{K}] \\ \delta \frac{\Delta \rho}{\Delta T_f} &= \frac{\sqrt{\delta(\rho_{1150K})^2 + (\delta\rho_{1100K})^2}}{1150 - 1100} [\frac{pcm}{K}] \end{split}$$

Coolant reactivity coefficient (FLiBe):

$$\begin{split} \frac{\Delta \rho}{\Delta T_c} &= \frac{\rho_{1150K} - \rho_{1100K}}{1150 - 1100} [\frac{pcm}{K}] \\ \delta \frac{\Delta \rho}{\Delta T_c} &= \frac{\sqrt{\delta(\rho_{1150K})^2 + (\delta\rho_{1100K})^2}}{1150 - 1100} [\frac{pcm}{K}] \end{split}$$

Graphite reactivity coefficient (graphite):

$$\frac{\Delta \rho}{\Delta T_g} = \frac{\rho_{1150K} - \rho_{1100K}}{1150 - 1100} \left[ \frac{pcm}{K} \right]$$

$$\delta \frac{\Delta \rho}{\Delta T_g} = \frac{\sqrt{\delta(\rho_{1150K})^2 + (\delta\rho_{1100K})^2}}{1150 - 1100} \left[ \frac{pcm}{K} \right]$$

We assumed all graphite.

## 1.3 Fission source distribution (c)

Fission density (FD) is calculated by using openmc's 'fission' score (f) divided by the average of all 'fission' scores:

$$FD_i = \frac{f_i}{f_{ave}}$$

where:

$$f_i$$
 = Total fission reaction rate [reactions/src]  
 $f_{ave}$  = average of all  $f_i$  [reactions/src]

The uncertainty calculations for  $f_{ave}$  and  $FD_i$ :

$$\delta f_{ave} = \frac{1}{N} \sqrt{\sum_{i}^{N} f_{i}^{2}}$$
 
$$\delta FD_{i} = |FD_{i}| \sqrt{(\frac{\delta f_{i}}{f_{i}})^{2} + (\frac{\delta f_{ave}}{f_{ave}})^{2}}$$

where:

N = No. of fission score values

## 1.4 Neutron Flux (d, e, f)

Openmc's 'flux' score is given in units of  $\left[\frac{n*cm}{src}\right]$ . For the benchmark, we need to convert it to units of  $\left[\frac{n}{cm^2s}\right]$ . The conversion:

$$\Phi_c = \frac{N*\Phi_o}{V}$$
 
$$N = \frac{P*\nu}{Q*k}$$

where:

$$\Phi_c = \text{Converted Flux } \left[ \frac{neutrons}{cm^2 s} \right]$$

$$\Phi_o = \text{Original Flux } \left[ \frac{neutrons*cm}{src} \right]$$

$$N = \text{Normalization factor } \left[ \frac{src}{s} \right]$$

$$V = \text{Volume of fuel assembly } [cm^3]$$

$$P = \text{Power } \left[\frac{J}{s}\right]$$

$$\nu = \frac{\nu_f}{f} \left[ \frac{neutrons}{fission} \right]$$

$$Q = \text{Energy produced per fission } [\frac{J}{fission}]$$

$$= 3.2044 * 10^{-11} \text{ J per } U_{235} \text{ fission}$$

$$k = k_{eff} \left[ \frac{neutrons}{src} \right]$$

Flux standard deviation:

$$\delta\Phi_c = \Phi_c * \sqrt{(\frac{\delta\Phi_o}{\Phi_o})^2 + (\frac{\delta\nu_f}{\nu_f})^2 + (\frac{\delta k}{k})^2 + (\frac{\delta f}{f})^2}$$

Reactor power is calculated based on the given reference specific power  $(P_{sp})$  of 200  $\frac{W}{gU}$ .

$$P = P_{sp} * V_F * \rho_F * \frac{wt\%_U}{100}$$

where:

$$\begin{split} P &= \text{Reactor power [W]} \\ V_F &= \text{Volume of fuel } [cm^3] \\ &= \frac{4}{3}\pi r_1^3 * 101 * 210 * 4 * 2 * 6 * 3 \\ \rho_F &= \text{density of fuel } [g/cc] \\ wt\%_U &= \frac{at\%_{U235} * AM_{U235} + at\%_{U238} * AM_{U238}}{\sum (at\%_i * AM_i)} * 100 \\ AM &= \text{atomic mass} \end{split}$$