

# OpenMC installation guide

Fission Reactor Physics I

Prof. Enrico Padovani  
Politecnico di Milano

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# Where is it possible to install?

- **On Windows:** with Docker installation ✓
  - ~ 20 minutes
  - ~ 6 GB
- **On Ubuntu/Linux:** with Conda installation ✓
  - ~ 10 minutes
  - ~ 4 GB
- **On MacOS:** not a unique solution ✗ depending on the Mac architecture, the proposed installation procedures on the OpenMC website may fail or not. Generally, Apple Silicon laptop cannot install OpenMC.
- If none of the reported solutions work, we will share a **Google Colab** ✓ notebook with OpenMC installed → useful for some simple examples

Windows

# Windows installation: pre-requisites

Enable the Windows Subsystem Linux (WSL).

- Open **Windows Power Shell** in administrator mode and insert

```
wsl --install
```

- Restart the computer.

By so doing, most of the common Unix<sup>1</sup> in the input shell (i.e., `ls`, `cd`, `ssh` etc.) are interpreted in the Windows environment.

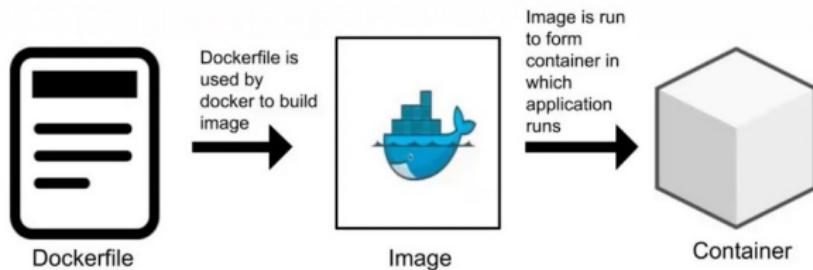
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<sup>1</sup>Unix = Linux or Mac

# Docker

Install the [Docker Desktop](#) platform.

The Docker structure is divided in **Images** and **Containers**: Images represents a read-only environment which has all the basic features of the chosen platform; users can clone an Image structure into a Container, allowing them to work in the environment.



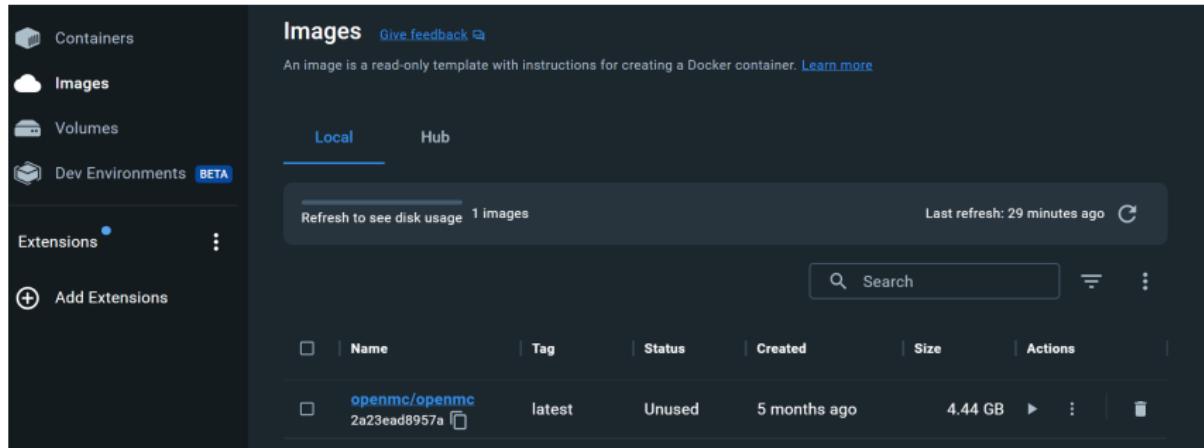
Our aim is to first build the Ubuntu Image with already installed the OpenMC packages. Then, create a custom Container.

# Docker Image

## Paste in the Power Shell

```
docker pull openmc/openmc:latest
```

to start the Image download.



Once completed, it may require to re-start your laptop.

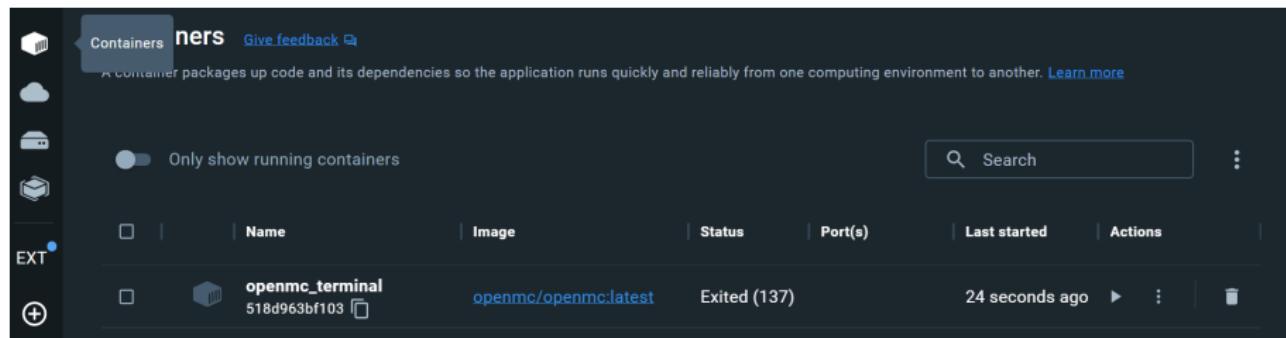
# Docker Container (I)

The Image is a *clean copy* of the virtual machine with OpenMC installed. The environment where you can work is called **Container**. To create a Container, go to the Power Shell and paste:

```
docker run -it -p 8888:8888 --name openmc_terminal openmc/openmc:latest
```

A Container called **openmc\_terminal** is now created, and you can access it from the Docker Desktop application.

# Docker Container (II)



Be careful! From now one, you will work in the **Container environment** and not in the **Image environment**.

*Whatever you do in the container, it stays in the container.*

# Docker Container - (III)

Now, *run the container and open in terminal.*

A screenshot of the Docker Desktop interface. A table lists a single container entry:

	Name	Image	Status	Port(s)	Last started	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>openmc_terminal</b> 518d963bf103	<a href="#">openmc/openmc:latest</a>	Running		0 seconds ago	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>View details</li><li>View image packages and CVEs</li><li>Copy docker run</li><li><b>Open in terminal</b> (highlighted)</li><li>Pause</li><li>Restart</li></ul>

A screenshot of the Docker Container details page for 'openmc\_terminal'. The top bar shows the container name, image, and status:

**openmc\_terminal** [openmc/openmc:latest](#)  
518d963bf103

**STATUS**  
Running (15 seconds ago)

The 'Terminal' tab is selected, showing a terminal window with the prompt '#'. A tooltip 'Open container in external terminal' is visible over the 'Open in external terminal' button.

## Docker Container (IV)

The first time you enter the terminal, the jupyter package has to be installed:

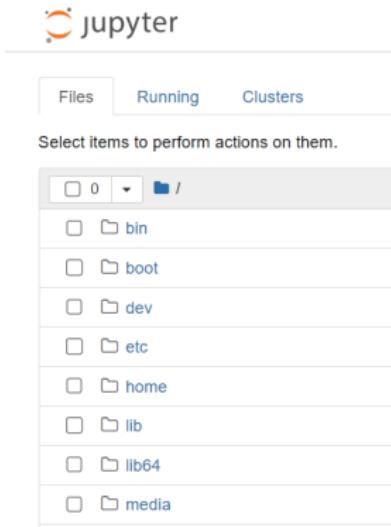
```
pip install jupyter
```

From now on, to open a script, paste this in the container terminal:

```
jupyter notebook --ip 0.0.0.0 --no-browser --allow-root
```

## Docker Container - Jupyter

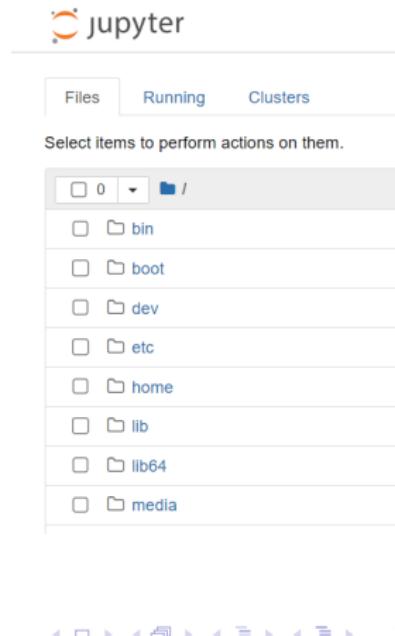
A couple of links will show. Following one of them, we will be linked to the jupyter view of the Container.



# Docker Container - Jupyter

The installation is complete!

- From the Jupyter window, it is possible to create new files and run scripts;
- To check that you are working in an environment where OpenMC is correctly installed create a new Python Notebook (i.e., *file.ipynb*) and in the first cell write  
`import openmc`. If the cell runs, you can start working with the environment!



# Final remarks

- All the saved files remain in the created container;
- In order to re-enter in the same container (or, better, to open the same jupyter window):
  - ① Open the already created container as in slide n9;
  - ② Paste in the terminal the line:

```
jupyter notebook --ip 0.0.0.0 --no-browser --allow-root
```

By so doing, it is possible to continue working on the same files!

Mac/Linux

# Unix installation

For Linux and Mac (not Apple Silicon), OpenMC can be installed directly on the laptop and it is possible to work with VisualStudio

- ① (Pre-requisite) Install the `Conda` package: it should be installed with one of the following installers: [Miniconda](#) or [Anaconda](#);
- ② Follow the instructions from the official [OpenMC website](#), installation using Conda.

With Google Colab

# How does it work?

- ➊ Load the notebook *colab\_openmc.ipynb* in [Colab](#)
- ➋ The first cells will install a temporary OpenMC and load the nuclear libraries (some cells may be runned twice)
- ➌ The notebook is ready to work! Keep in mind that whenever you restart the kernel/session, all the steps must be repeated (also, all the saved files are deleted).

# Setting XS

# Nuclear libraries

- **Windows:** the Docker environment already has some cross section within the container (nndc data library). However, up to version 0.13.2, these cross sections are evaluated at one temperature ( $\sim 300$  K). So, if calculations want to exploit higher temperatures, different XS has to be properly set in the container. Being the container a Linux environment, follow that instructions from the container terminal.
- **Linux/Mac:**

- ① Download Cross Section data from [here](#) and store them in the laptop;
- ② Within each code, before exporting the `materials` object to xml, add the following line<sup>2</sup>:

```
materials = openmc.Materials([mat1, mat2, ...])
materials.cross_sections = '/path/to/nucleardata/cross_sections.xml'
materials.export_to_xml()
```

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<sup>2</sup>/path/to/nucleardata/ is the path pointing to the file `cross_sections.xml`