

NPRE 555  
Computer Project 3

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# 1 Introduction

## 2 MOOSE

### 3 Simplified P<sub>3</sub>: Mathematical Basis

One dimensional P<sub>3</sub> equations [1]

$$\frac{d}{dx}\phi_{1,g} + \Sigma_{t,g}\phi_{0,g} = \sum_{g'=1}^G \Sigma_{s0,g' \rightarrow g}\phi_{0,g'} + \frac{\chi_g}{k_{eff}} \sum_{g'=1}^G \nu\Sigma_{f,g'}\phi_{0,g'} + Q_{0,g} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\frac{d}{dx}\phi_{0,g} + \frac{2}{3}\frac{d}{dx}\phi_{2,g} + \Sigma_{t,g}\phi_{1,g} = \sum_{g'=1}^G \Sigma_{s1,g' \rightarrow g}\phi_{1,g'} + Q_{1,g} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{2}{5}\frac{d}{dx}\phi_{1,g} + \frac{3}{5}\frac{d}{dx}\phi_{3,g} + \Sigma_{t,g}\phi_{2,g} = \sum_{g'=1}^G \Sigma_{s2,g' \rightarrow g}\phi_{2,g'} + Q_{2,g} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{3}{7}\frac{d}{dx}\phi_{2,g} + \Sigma_{t,g}\phi_{3,g} = \sum_{g'=1}^G \Sigma_{s3,g' \rightarrow g}\phi_{3,g'} + Q_{3,g} \quad (4)$$

where

$\phi_{n,g} = n^{th}$  moment of the group  $g$  neutron flux [ $n \cdot cm^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$ ]

$\Sigma_{t,g}$  = group  $g$  macroscopic total cross-section [ $cm^{-1}$ ]

$\Sigma_{sn,g' \rightarrow g} = n^{th}$  moment of the group  $g'$  to group  $g$  macroscopic scattering cross-section [ $cm^{-1}$ ]

$\nu\Sigma_{f,g}$  = group  $g$  macroscopic production cross-section [ $cm^{-1}$ ]

$\chi_g$  = group  $g$  fission spectrum [ $cm^{-1}$ ]

$k_{eff}$  = multiplication factor  $[-]$

$Q_{n,g} = n^{th}$  group  $g$  external neutron source [ $n \cdot cm^{-3} \cdot s^{-1}$ ]

$G$  = number of energy groups  $[-]$ .

Defining the group  $g$  "removal" cross-section  $\Sigma_{n,g}$ , and assuming an isotropic external source and a negligible anisotropic group-to-group scattering [1]

$$\Sigma_{n,g} = \Sigma_{t,g} - \Sigma_{sn,g' \rightarrow g}$$

$$Q_{n,g} = 0, \quad n > 0$$

$$\Sigma_{sn,g' \rightarrow g} = 0, \quad g' \neq g, \quad n > 0$$

the P<sub>3</sub> equations become

$$\frac{d}{dx}\phi_{1,g} + \Sigma_{0,g}\phi_{0,g} = \sum_{g' \neq g}^G \Sigma_{s0,g' \rightarrow g}\phi_{0,g'} + \frac{\chi_g}{k_{eff}} \sum_{g'=1}^G \nu\Sigma_{f,g'}\phi_{0,g'} + Q_{0,g} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\frac{d}{dx}\phi_{0,g} + \frac{2}{3}\frac{d}{dx}\phi_{2,g} + \Sigma_{1,g}\phi_{1,g} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{2}{5}\frac{d}{dx}\phi_{1,g} + \frac{3}{5}\frac{d}{dx}\phi_{3,g} + \Sigma_{2,g}\phi_{2,g} = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{3}{7}\frac{d}{dx}\phi_{2,g} + \Sigma_{3,g}\phi_{3,g} = 0. \quad (8)$$

Reorganizing equations 6 and 8 allows for obtaining an expression for odd moments of the flux  $\phi_{1,g}$  and  $\phi_{3,g}$

$$\phi_{1,g} = -\frac{1}{3\Sigma_{1,g}} \frac{d}{dx} [\phi_{0,g} + 2\phi_{2,g}] \quad (9)$$

$$\phi_{3,g} = -\frac{3}{7\Sigma_{3,g}} \frac{d}{dx} \phi_{2,g}. \quad (10)$$

With equations 9 and 10, equations 5 and 7 become

$$-D_{0,g} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (\phi_{0,g} + 2\phi_{2,g}) + \Sigma_{0,g} \phi_{0,g} = \sum_{g' \neq g}^G \Sigma_{s0,g' \rightarrow g} \phi_{0,g'} + \frac{\chi_g}{k_{eff}} \sum_{g'=1}^G \nu \Sigma_{f,g'} \phi_{0,g'} + Q_{0,g} \quad (11)$$

$$-\frac{2}{5} D_{0,g} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (\phi_{0,g} + 2\phi_{2,g}) - D_{2,g} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi_{2,g} + \Sigma_{2,g} \phi_{2,g} = 0 \quad (12)$$

where

$$D_{0,g} = \frac{1}{3\Sigma_{1,g}}$$

$$D_{2,g} = \frac{9}{35\Sigma_{3,g}}$$

Introducing the variables  $\Phi_{0,g}$  and  $\Phi_{2,g}$  and reorganizing equations 11 and 12 yields

$$-D_{0,g} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Phi_{0,g} + \Sigma_{0,g} \Phi_{0,g} - 2\Sigma_{0,g} \Phi_{2,g} = S_{0,g} \quad (13)$$

$$-D_{2,g} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Phi_{2,g} + \left( \Sigma_{2,g} + \frac{4}{5} \Sigma_{0,g} \right) \Phi_{2,g} - \frac{2}{5} \Sigma_{0,g} \Phi_{0,g} = -\frac{2}{5} S_{0,g} \quad (14)$$

where

$$\Phi_{0,g} = \phi_{0,g} + 2\phi_{2,g}$$

$$\Phi_{2,g} = \phi_{2,g}$$

$$S_{0,g} = \sum_{g' \neq g}^G \Sigma_{s0,g' \rightarrow g} (\Phi_{0,g'} - 2\Phi_{2,g'}) + \frac{\chi_g}{k_{eff}} \sum_{g'=1}^G \nu \Sigma_{f,g'} (\Phi_{0,g'} - 2\Phi_{2,g'}) + Q_{0,g}.$$

The three-dimensional SP3 equations [2] replace the second-derivatives in equations 13 and 14 by the Laplace operator  $\Delta$  (See PARCS manual)

$$-D_{0,g} \Delta \Phi_{0,g} + \Sigma_{0,g} \Phi_{0,g} - 2\Sigma_{0,g} \Phi_{2,g} = S_{0,g} \quad (15)$$

$$-D_{2,g} \Delta \Phi_{2,g} + \left( \Sigma_{2,g} + \frac{4}{5} \Sigma_{0,g} \right) \Phi_{2,g} - \frac{2}{5} \Sigma_{0,g} \Phi_{0,g} = -\frac{2}{5} S_{0,g}. \quad (16)$$

The Marshak vacuum boundary conditions complete the system of equations

$$\frac{1}{4} \Phi_{0,g} \pm \frac{1}{2} \hat{n} \cdot J_{0,g} - \frac{3}{16} \Phi_{2,g} = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$-\frac{3}{80} \Phi_{0,g} \pm \frac{1}{2} \hat{n} \cdot J_{2,g} + \frac{21}{80} \Phi_{2,g} = 0 \quad (18)$$

where

$$J_{n,g} = -D_{n,g} \nabla \Phi_{n,g}.$$

Variational formulation

$$\langle \Phi, \Psi \rangle = \int_V \Phi \Psi dV \quad (19)$$

$$\langle \Phi, \Psi \rangle_{BC} = \int_S \Phi \Psi dS \quad (20)$$

where

$\Psi$  = test function

$S$  = boundary surface.

$$\langle -D_{0,g} \Delta \Phi_{0,g}, \Psi \rangle + \langle \Sigma_{0,g} \Phi_{0,g}, \Psi \rangle + \langle -2\Sigma_{0,g} \Phi_{2,g}, \Psi \rangle + \langle -S_{0,g}, \Psi \rangle = 0 \quad (21)$$

$$\langle -D_{2,g} \Delta \Phi_{2,g}, \Psi \rangle + \left\langle \left( \Sigma_{2,g} + \frac{4}{5} \Sigma_{0,g} \right) \Phi_{2,g}, \Psi \right\rangle + \left\langle -\frac{2}{5} \Sigma_{0,g} \Phi_{0,g} D_{2,g}, \Psi \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{2}{5} S_{0,g}, \Psi \right\rangle = 0. \quad (22)$$

By means of the Gauss theorem (?), equations 23 and 24 become

$$\langle D_{0,g} \nabla \Phi_{0,g}, \nabla \Psi \rangle + \langle -D_{0,g} \nabla \Phi_{0,g}, \Psi \rangle_{BC} + \langle \Sigma_{0,g} \Phi_{0,g}, \Psi \rangle + \langle -2\Sigma_{0,g} \Phi_{2,g}, \Psi \rangle + \langle -S_{0,g}, \Psi \rangle = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$\langle D_{2,g} \nabla \Phi_{2,g}, \nabla \Psi \rangle + \langle -D_{2,g} \nabla \Phi_{2,g}, \Psi \rangle_{BC} + \left\langle \left( \Sigma_{2,g} + \frac{4}{5} \Sigma_{0,g} \right) \Phi_{2,g}, \Psi \right\rangle + \left\langle -\frac{2}{5} \Sigma_{0,g} \Phi_{0,g} D_{2,g}, \Psi \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{2}{5} S_{0,g}, \Psi \right\rangle = 0. \quad (24)$$

Table 1: .

	Value	Units
Slab thickness	8	cm
$\Sigma_t$	1.0	1/cm
$\Sigma_{s0}$	0.4	1/cm
$\Sigma_{s1}$	0.1	1/cm
$\Sigma_{s2}$	0.1	1/cm
$\Sigma_{s3}$	0.1	1/cm
$q_0$	1	n/cm <sup>3</sup> /s

## 4 Results

## 5 Conclusions

## References

- [1] P.S. Brantley and E.W. Larsen. The Simplified P3 Approximation. *Nuclear Science and Engineering*, 2000.
- [2] E.M. Gelbard. Application of spherical harmonics methods to reactor problems. Technical Report WAPD-BT-20, Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory, 1960.