2.设一重水─铀反应堆堆芯的 $k_{\infty} = 1.28$, $L^2 = 1.8 \times 10^{-2} m^2$, $\tau = 1.20 \times 10^{-2} m^2$ 。试按单群理论,修正单群理论的临界方程分别求出该芯部的材料曲率和达到临界时总的中子不泄漏几率。

解: 单群理论:

材料曲率为:
$$B_m^2 = \frac{k_\infty - 1}{L^2} = \frac{1.28 - 1}{1.8 \times 10^{-2}} = 15.56 m^{-2}$$
 根据临界条件, 得到: $B_g^2 = B_m^2 = 15.56 m^{-2}$ 总的中子不泄漏几率: $p = \frac{1}{1 + L^2 B_g^2} = \frac{1}{k_\infty} = 0.78125$

修正单群理论:

$$M^2 = L^2 + \tau = 3.0 \times 10^{-2} m^2$$

材料曲率为: $B_m^2 = \frac{k_\infty - 1}{M^2} = \frac{1.28 - 1}{3.0 \times 10^{-2}} = 9.33 m^{-2}$
根据临界条件,得到: $B_g^2 = B_m^2 = 9.33 m^{-2}$
总的中子不泄漏几率: $p = \frac{1}{1 + M^2 B_\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{k_\infty} = 0.78125$

3、设有圆柱形铀一水栅格装置(参看教材 P_{112} 图 4-7),R=0.50m,水位高度 H=1.0m,设栅格参数为: $k_{\infty}=1.19$, $L^2=6.6\times10^{-4}m^2$, $\tau=0.50\times10^{-2}m^2$ 。(1)试求该装置的有效增殖因数 $k_{\rm eff}$;(2)当该装置恰好达到临界时,水位高度 H 等于多少?(3)设某压水堆以该铀一水栅格作为芯部,堆芯的尺寸为 R=1.66m,H=3.50m,若反射层节省估算为 $\delta_r=0.07m$, $\delta_H=0.1m$,试求反应堆的初始反应性 ρ_0 。

解: (1)、
$$M^2 = L^2 + \tau = 6.6 \times 10^{-4} + 0.50 \times 10^{-2} = 0.566 \times 10^{-2} m^2$$

$$B_g^2 = \left(\frac{2.405}{0.5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{1.0}\right)^2 = 33m^{-2}$$

$$k_{eff} = \frac{k_{\infty}}{1 + M^2 B_g^2} = \frac{1.19}{1 + 0.566 \times 10^{-2} \times 33} = 1.0027$$

(2)、根据修正单群理论有:

$$\left(\frac{2.405}{0.5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{H}\right)^2 = B_g^2 = \frac{k_\infty - 1}{M^2} = \frac{1.19 - 1}{0.566 \times 10^{-2}}$$

(3),
$$B_g^2 = (\frac{2.405}{1.66 + 0.07})^2 + (\frac{\pi}{3.5 + 2 \times 0.1})^2 = 2.654m^{-2}$$

$$k_{eff} = \frac{k_{\infty}}{1 + M^2 B_g^2} = \frac{1.19}{1 + 0.566 \times 10^{-2} \times 2.654} = 1.1724$$

$$\rho_0 = \frac{k_{eff} - 1}{k_{eff}} = 0.147$$

4、一球形裸堆,其中燃料 ^{235}U (密度为 18.7×10^3 kg/m³)均匀分布在石墨中,原子数之比 $N_c/N_5=10^4$,有关截面数据如下: $\sigma_a^c=0.003b$; $\sigma_f^5=584b$; $\sigma_\gamma^5=105b$; v=2.43, D=0.009m,试用单群理论估算这个堆的临界半径和临界质量。

解: 单群理论临界条件为
$$k_{eff} = \frac{k_{\infty}}{1 + R^2 I_c^2} = 1$$
, 其中

$$k_{\infty} = \frac{v\Sigma_f}{\Sigma_a} = \frac{vN_5\sigma_f^5}{N_5(\sigma_f^5 + \sigma_v^5) + N_c\sigma_a^c} = \frac{2.43 \times 584}{584 + 105 + 0.003 \times 10^4} = 1.9737,$$

$$L^2 = \frac{D}{\Sigma_a} = \frac{D}{N_5 \left(\sigma_f^5 + \sigma_\gamma^5\right) + N_c \sigma_a^c},$$

纯
$$^{235}U$$
 的原子数密度为 N_5 ' = $\frac{\rho_5 N_A}{M_5}$ = $\frac{18.7 \times 10^3 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}}{235 \times 10^{-3}}$ = $4.7920 \times 10^{28} m^{-3}$,

则 ^{235}U 与石墨的混合物中 ^{235}U 与 C 原子数分别为

$$N_5 \approx N_5' \frac{N_5}{N_c} = 4.7920 \times 10^{24} m^{-3}$$
, $N_c \approx N_5' = 4.7920 \times 10^{28} m^{-3}$,

则

$$L^2 = \frac{0.009}{4.7920 \times 10^{24} \times (584 + 105) \times 10^{-28} + 4.7920 \times 10^{28} \times 0.003 \times 10^{-28}},$$

 $= 2.6122 \times 10^{-2} m^2$

得临界半径为

$$R = \pi \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{k_{\infty} - 1}} - d = \pi \times \sqrt{\frac{2.6122 \times 10^{-2}}{1.9737 - 1}} - 1.91808 \times 10^{-2} = 0.4954m ,$$

临界质量为

$$M = \rho_5 V \frac{M_{mix}}{M_5} = \rho_5 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot \frac{M_c + M_5 N_5 / N_c}{M_5}$$

$$= 18.7 \times 10^{3} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi \times 0.4954^{3} \times \frac{12 + 235 \times 10^{-4}}{235} = 487 \, kg$$

5、一球壳形反应堆,内半径为 R_1 ,外半径为 R_2 ,如果球的内、外均为真空,求证单群理论的临界条件为: $tgBR_2=\frac{tgBR_1-BR_1}{1+BR_1tgBR_1}$

证明: 应用球坐标系统,并把原点放在球心上,则有波动方程: $\frac{d^2\Phi}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r}\frac{d\Phi}{dr} + B^2\phi = 0$

上式的通解为:
$$\phi(r) = C \frac{\sin Br}{r} + E \frac{\cos Br}{r}$$

$$\phi(R_2) = 0 \Rightarrow C \frac{\sin BR_2}{R_2} + E \frac{\cos BR_2}{R_2} = 0 \Rightarrow C \sin BR_2 + E \cos BR_2 = 0$$

$$J(R_1) = 0 \Rightarrow \phi'(R_1) = 0 \Rightarrow C(\frac{B\cos BR_1}{R_1} - \frac{\sin BR_1}{{R_1}^2}) + E(-\frac{B\sin BR_1}{R_1} - \frac{\cos BR_1}{{R_1}^2}) = 0$$

两方程联立求解:
$$-\sin BR_2/\cos BR_2 = E/C = \frac{BR_1\cos BR_1 - \sin BR_1}{BR_1\sin BR_1 + \cos BR_1}$$

$$\mathbb{H}: tgBR_2 = \frac{tgBR_1 - BR_1}{1 + BR.tgBR}.$$

7、一由纯 235 U 金属($\rho = 18.7 \times 10^3 \, \text{kg/}m^3$)组成的球形快中子堆,其周围包以无限厚的 纯 238 U 金属($\rho = 19.0 \times 10^3 \, \text{kg/}m^3$)。试用单群理论计算其临界质量,单群常数如下:

²³⁵U:
$$\sigma_f = 1.5$$
b, $\sigma_a = 1.78$ b, $\Sigma_{tr} = 35.4 \, m^{-1}$, $v = 2.51$;
²³⁸U: $\sigma_f = 0$, $\sigma_a = 0.18$ b, $\Sigma_{tr} = 35.4 \, m^{-1}$.

解: 在堆芯:

$$\begin{split} N_5 &= \rho N_A/M_5 = 18.7 \times 10^3 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}/235 \times 10^{-3} = 4.792 \times 10^{28} \\ &\Sigma_{f,5} = 1.5 \times 10^{-28} \times 4.792 \times 10^{28} = 7.18 \, m^{-1}; \\ &\Sigma_{a,5} = 1.78 \times 10^{-28} \times 4.792 \times 10^{28} = 8.53 \, m^{-1} \\ &D_c = 1/(3\Sigma_{tr,5}) = 0.00942 m \; , \quad L_c^2 = D_c/\Sigma_{a,5} = 0.001104 m^2 \end{split}$$

在反射层:

$$\begin{split} N_8 &= \rho N_A/M_8 = 19.0 \times 10^3 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}/238 \times 10^{-3} = 4.807 \times 10^{28} \\ & \Sigma_{f,8} = 0 m^{-1}; \Sigma_{a,8} = 0.18 \times 10^{-28} \times 4.807 \times 10^{28} = 0.865 m^{-1} \\ & D_r = 1/(3\Sigma_{tr,8}) = 0.00942 m \; , \quad L_r^2 = D_r/\Sigma_{a,8} = 0.010886 m^2 \\ & k_\infty = (\upsilon_5 \sigma_{f,5})/\sigma_{a,5} = (2.51*1.5)/1.78 = 2.115 \\ & B_c = \sqrt{(k_\infty - 1)/L_c^2} = \sqrt{(2.115 - 1)/0.001104} = 31.78 m^{-1} \end{split}$$

根据带反射层球形堆单群临界条件:

$$D_c \left[1 - B_c R \operatorname{ct} g(B_c R) \right] = D_r \left[1 + R/L_r \operatorname{cth} \left(T/L_r \right) \right]$$

由, $T \to \infty$, 得 $cth(T/L_r) = 1$, 该式改写为 $D_c[1 - B_cR ctg(B_cR)] = D_r[1 + R/L_r]$

$$\therefore D_c = D_r \qquad \therefore tg(B_c R) = -B_c L_r$$

代入各变量值求得: R=0.0586m。

临界质量:
$$m = \frac{4\pi}{3} \times 0.0586^3 \times 18.7 \times 10^3 = 15.80 kg$$

8、试证明有限高半圆柱形反应堆内中子通量密度分布和几何曲率为:

$$\phi(r,z,\mu) = AJ_1(\frac{x_1r}{R})\sin\theta\cos(\frac{\pi z}{H}), \quad B_g^2 = (\frac{x_1}{R})^2 + (\frac{\pi}{H})^2$$

其中, $x_1 = 3.89$ 是 $J_1(x)$ 的第一个零点. $J_1(x_1) = 0$ 。

解: 圆柱几何扩散方程为:
$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} + B^2 \phi = 0$$

分离变量 $\phi(r,\theta,z) = \varphi(r)X(\theta)Z(z)$,代入上试,两边除以 ϕ ,有:

$$\frac{1}{\varphi(r)} \left(\frac{d^2 \varphi(r)}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d \varphi(r)}{dr} \right) + \frac{1}{X(\theta)} \frac{d^2 X(\theta)}{r^2 d\theta^2} + \frac{1}{Z(z)} \frac{d^2 Z(z)}{dz^2} = -B^2$$

由此可以得到:
$$\frac{1}{Z(z)} \frac{d^2 Z(z)}{dz^2} = -B_z^2$$
 (1)

$$\frac{1}{\varphi(r)} \left(\frac{d^2 \varphi(r)}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d \varphi(r)}{dr} \right) + \frac{1}{X(\theta)} \frac{d^2 X(\theta)}{r^2 d\theta^2} = -B'^2$$

$$\sharp \psi \colon B^2 = B'^2 + B_z^2$$
(2)

对 (2) 式有:
$$\frac{r^2}{\varphi(r)} \left(\frac{d^2 \varphi(r)}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d \varphi(r)}{dr} \right) + B'^2 r^2 + \frac{1}{X(\theta)} \frac{d^2 X(\theta)}{d\theta^2} = 0$$

则有:
$$\frac{1}{X(\theta)} \frac{d^2 X(\theta)}{d\theta^2} = -B_{\theta}^2 \quad 其中: \quad X(0) = X(\pi) = 0$$
 (3)

$$\frac{r^2}{\varphi(r)} \left(\frac{d^2 \varphi(r)}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d \varphi(r)}{dr} \right) + B'^2 r^2 = B_{\theta}^2$$
 (4)

由 (1) 式有:
$$Z(z) = F\cos(B_z z), B_z^2 = (\pi/H)^2$$

由(3)式有: $X(\theta) = A\sin(\theta), B_{\theta} = 1$

则 (4) 式化为:
$$r^2 \frac{d^2 \varphi(r)}{dr^2} + r \frac{d \varphi(r)}{dr} + B'^2 r^2 \varphi(r) - \varphi(r) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = B'r$$
, $f(x) = \frac{d^2 \varphi(x)}{dx^2} + x \frac{d \varphi(x)}{dx} + (x^2 - 1)\varphi(x) = 0$

解得:
$$\varphi(x) = CJ_1(x) + EY_1(x) \Rightarrow \varphi(r) = CJ_1(B'r) + EY_1(B'r)$$

由 r=0 与 r=R 处的边界条件可以得到: E=0 和 $J_1(B'R) = 0 \Rightarrow B'^2 = (x_1/R)^2, x_1 = 3.89$

综上所述:
$$\phi(r,z,\mu) = AJ_1(\frac{x_1r}{R})\sin\theta\cos(\frac{\pi z}{H}), \quad B_g^2 = (\frac{x_1}{R})^2 + (\frac{\pi}{H})^2$$

9、设有内半径为 R_1 ,外半径为 R_2 的圆柱形反应堆。内外都是反射层,外部反射层厚度为 T, 试求其临界方程。

解: 单群、三区的方程分别如下:

$$\frac{d^2\Phi_1(r)}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{d\Phi_1(r)}{dr} - \frac{\Phi_1(r)}{L_1^2} = 0 \qquad (r < R_1)$$

$$\frac{d^2\Phi_2(r)}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{d\Phi_2(r)}{dr} + B_c^2\Phi_2(r) = 0 \qquad (R_1 \le r \le R_2)$$

$$\frac{d^2\Phi_3(r)}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{d\Phi_3(r)}{dr} - \frac{\Phi_3(r)}{L_3^2} = 0 \qquad (R_2 < r \le R_2 + T)$$

$$\Phi_1(r)$$
处处有限;
$$\Phi_1(R_1) = \Phi_2(R_1), J_1(R_1)$$

其边界条件为: $\begin{cases} \Phi_1(R_1) = \Phi_2(R_1), J_1(R_1) = J_2(R_1); \\ \Phi_2(R_2) = \Phi_3(R_2), J_2(R_2) = J_3(R_2); \end{cases}$

通解分别为:
$$\Phi_1(r) = A_1 I_0(r/L_1) + C_1 K_0(r/L_1)$$

 $\Phi_2(r) = A_2 J_0(B_c r) + C_2 Y_0(B_c r)$

$$\Phi_{3}(r) = A_{2}I_{0}(r/L_{2}) + C_{2}K_{0}(r/L_{2})$$

由边界条件, 经简化得:

$$\frac{A_2 J_0(B_c R_1) + C_2 Y_0(B_c R_1)}{A_2 J_1(B_c R_1) + C_2 Y_1(B_c R_1)} = -\frac{D_2 L_1 B_c}{D_1} \frac{I_0(R_1 / L_1)}{I_1(R_1 / L_1)} = \alpha$$

$$\frac{A_2J_0(B_cR_2) + C_2Y_0(B_cR_2)}{A_2J_1(B_cR_2) + C_2Y_1(B_cR_2)} = -\frac{D_2L_3B_c}{D_3} \frac{I_0(R_2/L_3) + \frac{C_3}{A_3}K_0(R_2/L_3)}{I_1(R_2/L_3) - \frac{C_3}{A_3}K_1(R_2/L_3)} = \beta$$

其中:
$$\frac{C_3}{A_3} = -\frac{I_0((R_2+T)/L_3)}{K_0((R_2+T)/L_3)}$$

由此得临界方程:

$$\frac{J_0(B_cR_1) - \alpha J_1(B_cR_1)}{J_0(B_cR_2) - \beta J_1(B_cR_2)} = \frac{Y_0(B_cR_1) - \alpha Y_1(B_cR_1)}{Y_0(B_cR_2) - \beta Y_1(B_cR_2)}$$

11、设有一由纯 239 Pu($\rho = 14.4 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/}m^3$)组成的球形快中子临界裸堆,试用下列单群常数: $\nu = 2.19$, $\sigma_{f} = 1.85$ b, $\sigma_{\gamma} = 0.26$ b, $\sigma_{tr} = 6.8$ b, 计算其临界半径与临界质量。

解:
$$N = \rho N_A/M = 14.4 \times 10^3 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}/239 \times 10^{-3} = 3.628 \times 10^{28}$$

$$\Sigma_a = (1.85 + 0.26) \times 10^{-28} \times 3.628 \times 10^{28} = 7.66 \,\mathrm{m}^{-1}$$

$$\Sigma_{tr} = 6.8 \times 10^{-28} \times 3.628 \times 10^{28} = 24.67 \, \text{m}^{-1};$$

$$D = 1/(3\Sigma_{tr}) = 0.0135m$$
, $L^2 = D/\Sigma_a = 0.001762m^2$

$$k_{\infty} = (v\sigma_f)/\sigma_a = (2.19*1.85)/(0.26+1.85) = 1.9201$$

$$B_g^2 = (k_{\infty} - 1)/L^2 = (1.9201 - 1)/0.001762 = 522.19m^{-2}$$

外推距离 $d = 0.7104/\Sigma_{tr} = 0.0288m$

因此,由
$$B_g^2 = (\frac{\pi}{R+d})^2$$
,可得: $R = 0.1087m$

临界质量为:
$$m = \frac{4\pi}{3} \times 0.1087^3 \times 14.4 \times 10^3 = 77.4kg$$

14、设有一铍正圆柱,内均匀含有铀-235,圆柱高 0.40 米,半径为 0.20 米,置于地面上,圆柱体的核参数如下:

铍:
$$\Sigma_{\text{tr}} = 47.6 \text{ \mathcal{K}}^{-1}; \Sigma_{\text{a}} = 0.13 \text{ \mathcal{K}}^{-1}; V_{\textit{Be}} / V_{\dot{\bowtie}} \approx 1;$$

$$铀 - 235$$
: $\sigma_f = 524$ 靶; $\sigma_a = 618$ 靶; $N_5/N_{Be} = 0.17 \times 10^{-3}$ 。

(a)试用单群理论验证此柱是否临界;

(b)设偶尔将一高 0.80 米的水桶置于圆柱体上($D_{H_2O}=0.16\times10^{-2}$ 米, $L_{H_2O}=0.0285$ 米)。问圆柱处什么状态?有效增殖系数 k 为多少?

解:(a)、
$$N_{Be} = \rho_{Be}N_A/M_{Be} = 1.85 \times 10^3 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}/9 \times 10^{-3} = 1.238 \times 10^{29}$$
 $N_5 = 1.238 \times 10^{29} \times 0.17 \times 10^{-3} = 2.105 \times 10^{25}$

$$\Sigma_{f,5} = 524 \times 10^{-28} \times 2.105 \times 10^{25} = 1.103 \, m^{-1}$$

$$\Sigma_{a,5} = 618 \times 10^{-28} \times 2.105 \times 10^{25} = 1.301 \, m^{-1}$$
 $k_{\infty} = v \Sigma_{f,5}/(\Sigma_{a,5} + \Sigma_{a,Be}) = 2.416 \times 1.103/(1.301 + 0.13) = 1.862$
外推距离 $d = 0.7104 \lambda_{tr} = 0.015 m$

$$B_g^2 = (\frac{2.405}{R+d})^2 + (\frac{\pi}{H+2d})^2 = (\frac{2.405}{0.215})^2 + (\frac{\pi}{0.43})^2 = 178.51 m^{-2}$$

$$L^2 = 1/(3\Sigma_{tr}\Sigma_a) = 1/(3 \times 47.6 \times 1.431) = 0.004894$$

$$k_{eff} = \frac{k_{\infty}}{1 + L^2 B_g^2} = \frac{1.862}{1 + 0.004894 \times 178.51} = 0.9938$$
(b) $\delta = L_r D_c/D_r = L_r/(3\Sigma_{tr}D_r) = 0.0285/(3 \times 47.6 \times 0.0016) = 0.125 m$

(b)
$$\delta = L_r D_c / D_r = L_r / (3\Sigma_{tr} D_r) = 0.0285 / (3 \times 47.6 \times 0.0016) = 0.125n$$

$$B_g^2 = (\frac{2.405}{R+d})^2 + (\frac{\pi}{H+d+\delta})^2 = (\frac{2.405}{0.215})^2 + (\frac{\pi}{0.54})^2 = 158.98m^2$$

$$k_{eff} = \frac{k_{\infty}}{1+L^2 B_g^2} = \frac{1.862}{1+0.004894 \times 158.98} = 1.047$$

15、一维平板反应堆由三区组成: x<0 为真空; 0≤x≤a 为增殖介质; x>a 为无限反射层。 试求单群临界方程。

解: 在题设的坐标系下, 芯部及反射层的扩散方程分别为:

芯部:
$$\frac{d^2\phi_c(x)}{dx^2} + B_c^2\phi_c(x) = 0$$
, 其中 $B_c^2 = \frac{k_\infty/k - 1}{L_c^2}$

反射层:
$$\frac{d^2\phi_r(x)}{dx^2} - \frac{\phi_c(x)}{L_r^2} = 0$$

边界条件: 交界面上,
$$\phi_c(a) = \phi_r(a)$$
, $D_c\phi'_c(a) = D_r\phi'_r(a)$
外推边界上: $\phi_c(0) = 0$

$$\phi_{c}$$
, ϕ_{c} 处处有限。

根据外推边界条件 $\phi_{c}(0) = 0$ 和 ϕ_{c} 处处有限,得到芯部方程

的解为:
$$\phi_c(x) = A \sin B_c x$$

反射层方程的解为: $\phi_r(x) = Ce^{-x/L_r}$

最后根据交界面上通量连续和流连续,可得:

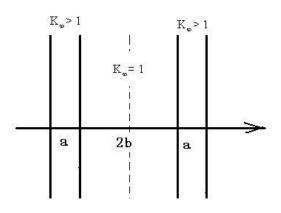
$$A\sin B_c a = Ce^{-a/L_r} \operatorname{FII} - D_c AB_c \cos B_c a = \frac{D_r C}{L_c} e^{-a/L_r}$$

上式两式相除,得:

$$-\frac{\sin B_c a}{D_c B_c \cos B_c a} = \frac{L_r}{D_r} \qquad \Rightarrow D_c B_c ctg\left(B_c a\right) = -\frac{D_r}{L_r}$$

16、设有如图所示的一维无限平板反应堆。中间区域(I)的 $k_{\infty}^{I}=1$,厚度 2b 为已知,两侧区域(II)的 $k_{\infty}^{II}>1$,试用单群

理论导出确定临界尺寸 a 的公式及临界时中子通量密度的分布。说明尺寸 b 对临界尺寸有无影响及其理由。



解:以中间平板中心为原点建立直角坐标系,对 I 区和 II 区解扩散方程

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \phi_1 + B_1^2 \phi_1 = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \phi_2 + B_2^2 \phi_2 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{边界条件} \begin{cases} \phi_1(b) = \phi_2(b) \\ D_1 \nabla \phi_1(b) = D_2 \nabla \phi_2(b) \\ \phi_2(a+b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

I 区的曲率 $B_1^2 = \frac{k_{\infty}^I - 1}{L_1^2} = 0$,故 $\phi_1(x) = A_1 x + C_1$,根据对称性 $A_1 = 0$, $\phi_1(x) = C_1$;

II 区的曲率
$$B_2^2 = \frac{k_{\infty}^{II} - 1}{L_2^2} > 0$$
,故 $\phi_2(x) = A_2 \sin(B_2 x) + C_2 \cos(B_2 x)$;

由边界条件 3 得, $\phi_2(x) = A_2 \sin[B_2(a+b-x)]$;

由边界条件 2 得, $\cos(B_2 a) = 0$, $a = \frac{\pi}{2B_2} = \frac{\pi L_2}{2\sqrt{k_+^{\prime\prime} - 1}}$,可见尺寸 b 对临界尺寸无影响;

由边界条件 1 得, $C_1 = A_2$;

故临界时中子通量密度分布为
$$\phi(x) = \begin{cases} C, & 0 \le x \le b \\ C\sin\left[B_2(a+b-x)\right], b \le x \le a+b \end{cases}$$
。

17、设有高度为 H(端部无反射层)径向为双区的圆柱形反应堆,中心为通量密度展平区,要求中子通量密度等于常数,假定单群理论可以适用。试求: (1)中心区的 k_{∞} 应等于多少; (2)临界判别式及中子通量密度分布。

解:外区为另一类型的燃料,中心区通量在径向展平,在轴向仍为余弦分布。

单群双区方程为: $D_1\nabla^2\Phi_1 - \Sigma_{a_1}\Phi_1 + (k_{1,a_1}/k)\Sigma_{a_1}\Phi_1 = 0$

$$D_2 \nabla^2 \Phi_2 - \Sigma_{a,2} \Phi_2 + (k_{2,m}/k) \Sigma_{a,2} \Phi_2 = 0$$

其中边界条件为, $\Phi_2(R_1,z) = \Phi_1(R_1,z), J_2(R_1,z) = 0, \Phi_2(R_2,z) = 0, \Phi_2(r,\pm H/2) = 0$ 由 $\Phi_1(r,z) = \Phi_1(z)(\Phi_1$ 的大小仅由轴向高度z决定)可得:

$$k_{1,\infty} = k \left(1 + L_1^2 B_{z,1}^2 \right) = 1 + L_1^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{H} \right)^2$$

分离变量法求解外区通量,即令 $\Phi_2(r,z) = \varphi(r)Z(z)$

则有: $\varphi(r) = G'J_0(B_r r) + C'Y_0(B_r r)$

$$Z(z) = F \cos(B_z z), B_z^2 = (\pi/H)^2$$
 已用边界条件 $\Phi_z(r, \pm H/2) = 0$

将 $\Phi_{\circ}(r,z)$ 代入边界条件有:

$$\varphi(R_1) = GJ_0(B_r R_1) + CY_0(B_r R_1) = \varphi \tag{1}$$

$$\varphi(R_2) = GJ_0(B_r R_2) + CY_0(B_r R_2) = 0$$
(2)

由中子流条件有:
$$-GB_rJ_1(B_rR_1)-CB_rY_1(B_rR_1)=0$$
 (3)

根据(2)、(3)可得到 B_r 的关系式为: $J_0(B_rR_2)/Y_0(B_rR_2) = J_1(B_rR_1)/Y_1(B_rR_1)$ 此即为临界判别式。

根据(1)、(2)可以确定G、C.

中子通量分布为:
$$\Phi(r,z) = \begin{cases} \varphi \cos(B_z z) & 0 \le r \le R_1 \\ (GJ_0(B_r r) + CY_0(B_r r)) \cos(B_z z) & R_1 \le r \le R_2 \end{cases}$$

18. 一个球形堆的组成如下:中央是由易裂变同位素和慢化剂均匀混合物组成的芯部,其半径为 a,无限增值因数 $k_{\infty}^a > 1$;外围是由天然铀和慢化剂均匀混合物组成的再生区,其半径为 b,无限增值因数 $k_{\infty}^b < 1$ 。写出单群临界方程,并给出整个堆内的中子通量密度表达式。解:根据式(4-54),中央稳态单群扩散方程为

$$abla^2 \phi_c(r) + B_c^2 \phi_c(r) = 0$$
,其中 $B_c^2 = \frac{k_\infty^a / k - 1}{L_c^2}$,临界时 $k = 1, B_c^2 > 0$,

其解为 $\phi_c(r) = A \frac{\sin(B_c r)}{r}$, (已经考虑中子通量处处有限);

同理,外围稳态单群扩散方程为

$$abla^2 \phi_r(r) - B_r^2 \phi_r(r) = 0$$
,其中 $B_r^2 = \frac{1 - k_\infty^b / k}{L_r^2}$,临界时 $k = 1, B_r^2 > 0$,

其解为
$$\phi_r(r) = B \frac{sh(B_r r)}{r} + C \frac{ch(B_r r)}{r}$$
;

边界条件为: (i) $\phi_c(a) = \phi_r(a)$, (ii) $D_c\phi_c'(a) = D_r\phi_r'(a)$, (iii) $\phi_r(b+d) = 0$, 得:

$$\begin{cases} A \frac{\sin(B_{c}a)}{a} = B \frac{sh(B_{r}a)}{a} + C \frac{ch(B_{r}a)}{a} \\ D_{c}A \frac{B_{c}a\cos(B_{c}a) - \sin(B_{c}a)}{a^{2}} = D_{r}B \frac{B_{r}ach(B_{r}a) - sh(B_{r}a)}{a^{2}} + D_{r}C \frac{B_{r}ash(B_{r}a) - ch(B_{r}a)}{a^{2}} \\ B \frac{sh(B_{r}(b+d))}{b+d} + C \frac{ch(B_{r}(b+d))}{b+d} = 0 \end{cases}$$

根据以上三式可得 A, B, C, 代入即得堆内中子通量密度表达式。

由第三式得
$$\frac{C}{B}$$
 = $-th[B_r(b+d)]$,

代入前两式得

$$\frac{\tan(B_c a)}{B_c a - \tan(B_c a)} = \frac{D_c}{D_r} \frac{th(B_r a) - th[B_r (b+d)]}{B_r a - th(B_r a) - th[B_r (b+d)][B_r a th(B_r a) - 1]} \circ$$

第五章

1. 一个各向同性点源在无限慢化剂中每秒放出 S 个快中子,证明:双群理论的热中子通量密度 ϕ ,由下式给出

$$\phi_2(r) = \frac{SL^2}{4\pi r D_2(L^2 - \tau)} (e^{-r/L} - e^{-r/\sqrt{\tau}})$$

证明:假设慢化剂对快中子无吸收,则快中子的移出截面为 Σ_{s1} ,再假设快中子与慢化剂核发生碰撞散射后全为热中子,即热中子源项为 $\Sigma_{s1}\phi$,于是可建立如下双群扩散方程:

$$\begin{cases} -D_1 \nabla^2 \phi_1 + \Sigma_{s1} \phi_1 = 0 \\ -D_2 \nabla^2 \phi_2 + \Sigma_{a2} \phi_2 = \Sigma_{s1} \phi_1 \end{cases}$$

快群方程可化为 $\nabla^2 \phi_1 - \frac{\phi_1}{\tau} = 0$,其中 $\tau = \frac{D_1}{\Sigma_{s1}}$,其通解为 $\phi_1(r) = A \frac{e^{-r/\sqrt{\tau}}}{r} + B \frac{e^{r/\sqrt{\tau}}}{r}$,考虑

到当
$$r \to +\infty$$
时, ϕ_1 为零,故有 $\phi_1(r) = A \frac{e^{-r/\sqrt{t}}}{r}$,