

More on One-Speed Diffusion

HW 20



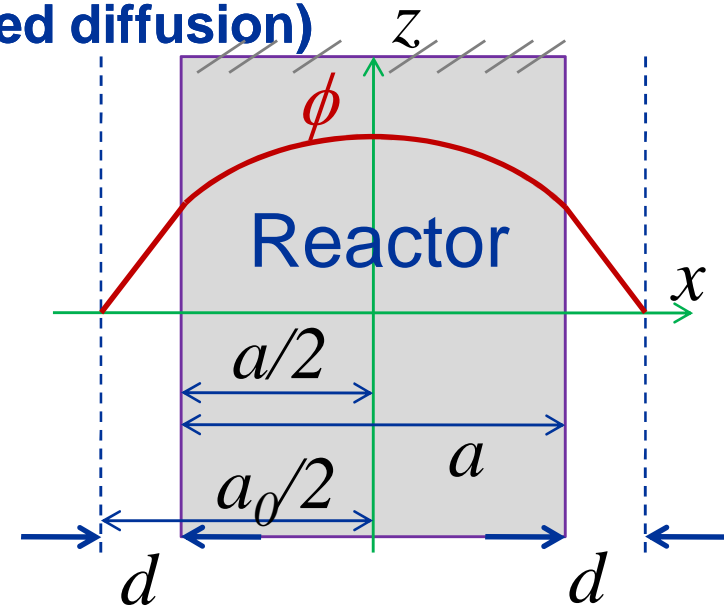
Show that for a **critical homogeneous reactor**

$$P_{non-leak} = \frac{1}{B^2 L^2 + 1} = \frac{\sum_a \phi}{\sum_a \phi - D \nabla^2 \phi} = \frac{\sum_a \phi}{\sum_a \phi + B^2 D \phi}$$

Infinite Bare Slab Reactor (one-speed diffusion)

- Vacuum beyond.
- Return current = 0.

d = linear extrapolation distance
= $0.71 \lambda_{tr}$ (for plane surfaces)
= $2.13 D$.



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HW 21

For the infinite slab $\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + B^2\phi = 0$. Show that the general solution

$$\phi(x) = A \cos Bx + C \sin Bx$$

with BC's

$$\phi\left(\pm \frac{a_0}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{d\phi(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

Flux is symmetric about the origin.



$$\phi(x) = A \cos Bx \quad A = \phi_0$$

$$\phi\left(\pm \frac{a_0}{2}\right) = A \cos B\left(\pm \frac{a_0}{2}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow B\left(\pm \frac{a_0}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots$$

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HW 21 (continued)

$$B(\pm \frac{a_0}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\pi}{B}, \frac{3\pi}{B}, \frac{5\pi}{B}, \dots$$


Fundamental mode, the only mode significant in critical reactors.

$$\phi(x) = \phi_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{a_0} x \quad B^2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{a_0} \right)^2 \equiv \text{Geometrical Buckling}$$

For a critical reactor, the geometrical buckling is equal to the material buckling.

To achieve criticality



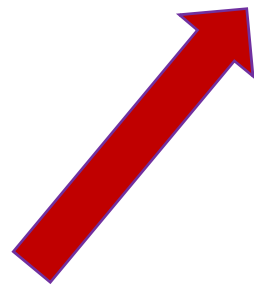
$$\left(\frac{\pi}{a_0} \right)^2 = \frac{k_\infty - 1}{L^2}$$

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ϕ_0 ???

- To achieve criticality $\left(\frac{\pi}{a_0}\right)^2 = \frac{k_\infty - 1}{L^2}$
- But criticality at what power level??
- ϕ_0 can not be determined by the geometry alone.

$$\phi(x) = \phi_0(P, \dots) \cos \frac{\pi}{a_0} x$$



Do it.

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Spherical Bare Reactor (one-speed diffusion)

$$\text{Cube} \quad \frac{6a^2}{a^3} > \frac{4\pi a^2}{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3} \quad \text{Sphere}$$

Minimum leakage ► minimum fuel to achieve criticality.

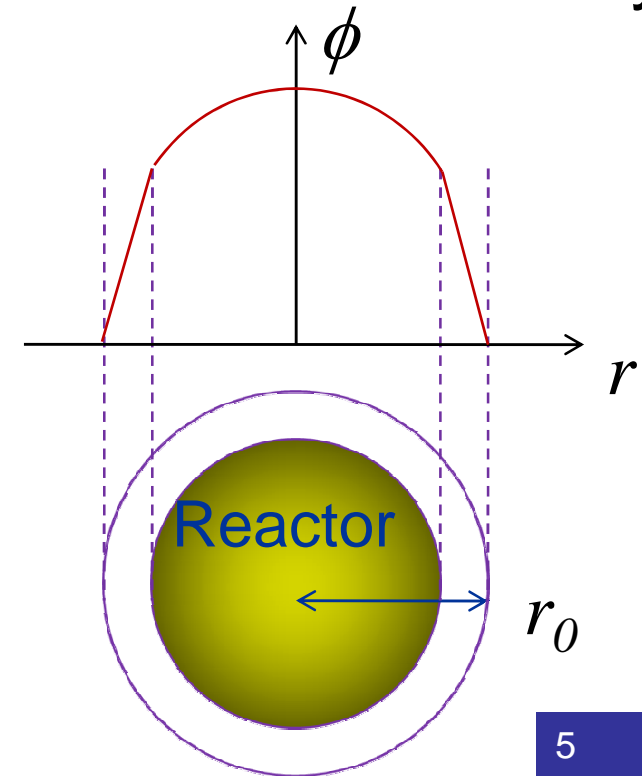
HW 22 $\frac{d^2\phi}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d\phi}{dr} + B^2\phi = 0$

$$\phi = \frac{A}{r} \cos Br + \frac{C}{r} \sin Br$$

▼

$$\phi = \frac{C}{r} \sin \frac{\pi r}{r_0}, \quad r_0 = \frac{\pi}{B}$$

Continue!

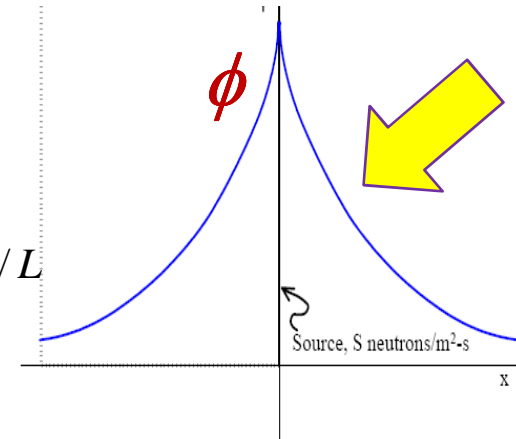


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HW 23

Infinite planer source in an infinite medium.

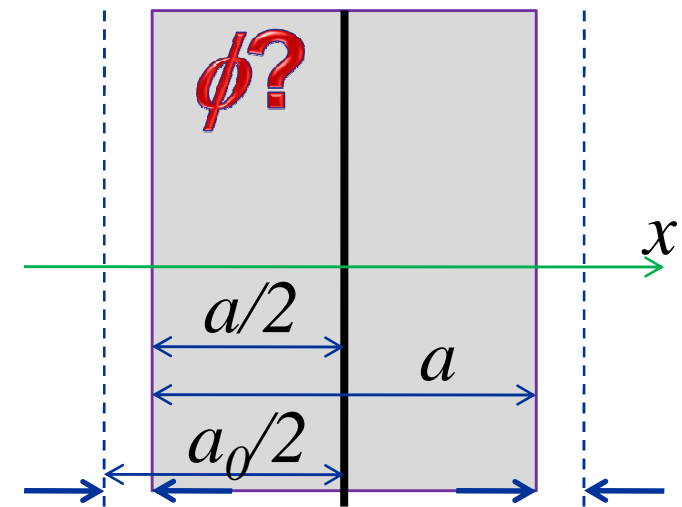
$$\frac{d^2\phi(x)}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{L^2}\phi = -\frac{S\delta(x)}{D} \quad \blacktriangleright \quad \phi(x) = \frac{SL}{2D} e^{-|x|/L}$$



HW 24

Infinite planer source in a finite medium.

$$\phi = \frac{SL}{2D} \frac{\sinh[(a_0 - 2|x|)/2L]}{\cosh(a_0/2L)}$$



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Infinite planer source in a multi-region medium.

$$\phi_1(\pm a/2) = \phi_2(\pm a/2)$$

$$D_1 \left. \frac{d\phi_1}{dx} \right|_{x=\pm a/2} = D_2 \left. \frac{d\phi_2}{dx} \right|_{x=\pm a/2}$$

+ more BC

Project 2

