

THIDA-2 : An Advanced Code System for
Calculation of Transmutation,
Activation, Decay Heat and Dose Rate

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THIDA-2 : An Advanced Code System for
Calculation of Transmutation,
Activation, Decay Heat and Dose Rate

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Abstract

In a D-T burning fusion reactor, the radioactivity induced by the 14 MeV neutrons causes many problems. It limits personnel access to the reactor during shutdown, generates decay heat and produces radwastes. A code system THIDA had been developed in 1978 to calculate the radioactivity and dose rate around a fusion device. The THIDA system consisted of the followings: one- and two-dimensional discrete ordinates radiation transport codes; induced activity calculation code; three libraries for transmutation and decay chain data, transmutation cross sections and delayed gamma-ray emission data.

The present report gives a complete description of THIDA-2, a new advanced version of the THIDA system which has the following major improvements:

1. Capability to treat three-dimensional calculation models by the use of a Monte Carlo transport code.
2. Accurate decay heat calculation following the transport of delayed gamma rays.
3. Simplification of the data input process by the use of free format scheme and closer coupling between the radiation transport codes and the induced activity calculation code.
4. Self-descriptive output format and additional plotter output.
5. Capability to calculate problems requiring larger core memory by the use of variable dimension.

Keywords: D-T Neutron, Fusion Reactor, Radioactivation, Induced Activity, Transmutation, Decay Chain, Delayed Gamma-Ray, Decay Heat, Radwaste, Dose Rate

THIDA-2: 核種変換, 放射化, 崩壊熱と線量率計算を 行うための進歩したコードシステム

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要 旨

D-T 燃焼を行う核融合炉において, 14 MeV 中性子によって惹起される放射能は多くの問題の原因となる. 誘導放射能は炉停止時に従事者の近接を制限し, 崩壊熱を生成し, 放射性廃棄物を生み出す. 核融合装置の誘導放射能と周辺の線量率を計算するための THIDA コードシステムが 1978 年に開発された. THIDA システムは以下のもので構成されている: 1次元と2次元のディスクリット・オーディネート型放射線輸送計算コード; 誘導放射能計算コード; 核種変換と崩壊連鎖データ, 核種変換断面積と遅発ガンマ線放出データに関する3本のライブラリー.

本報告書は THIDA システムを進歩させた新しいコード THIDA-2 を完全な形で説明したものであり, THIDA-2 は次の主な改良点を有している:

1. モンテカルロ法輸送計算コードを利用することによる3次元計算モデルを取り扱える能力.
2. 遅発ガンマ線の輸送を考慮した精度良い崩壊熱計算.
3. フリーフォーマット法の採用および放射線輸送計算コードと誘導放射能計算コードとのより緊密な結合によるデータ入力の簡易化.
4. 出力形成をより明確なものにしたこととプロッター出力の追加.
5. バリアブル・ディメンションの採用による, より大きな記憶容量を要する問題の計算能力.

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1. Introduction

The D-T fusion reaction produces 14 MeV neutrons which react with nuclides composing fusion reactor materials and cause the transmutation of the nuclides. Such transmutation results in not only the change of material properties but also generation of radioactive nuclides. These nuclides generate decay heat and radiations even after the reactor shutdown to become a potential biological hazard.

In a D-T burning fusion reactor, the neutron-induced radioactivity causes three major problems. The first is the high level of gamma-ray dose rate which restricts personnel access during shutdown. The second is the decay heat which necessitates an adequate removal measure in case of an accident like a loss of coolant or during maintenance operation at shutdown. The third is the production of radwastes, for which appropriate processing or storage scheme must be provided.

There are a number of computer codes developed for the purpose of evaluating radioactivity in fusion reactors, such as ACTIVE¹⁾, DKR²⁾, ACT and ACTIVE³⁾, THIDA⁴⁾, RACC⁵⁾, ANITA⁶⁾, FORIG⁷⁾ and REAC⁸⁾. Most of these codes are made to calculate only the transmutation and induced activity. Exceptions are the codes ACTIVE¹⁾, THIDA⁴⁾ and RACC⁵⁾ which also calculate decay heat, biological hazard potential and delayed gamma-ray source. In the three codes, the delayed gamma-ray source is provided in the format which can be read by the transport calculation code for the delayed gamma-ray flux. It should also be noted that THIDA and RACC codes are provided with data libraries for transmutation and decay chains, transmutation cross sections and delayed gamma-ray emission spectra.

The code system THIDA⁴⁾ has been developed in the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (JAERI) for the calculation of exposure dose rate around a fusion device. It consists of radiation transport codes, an induced activity calculation code and data libraries for transmutation and decay chains, transmutation cross sections and delayed gamma-ray emission spectra.

The present report gives a complete description of THIDA-2 code system which is an advanced version of the THIDA system. The following improvements are made:

- (1) Simplification of the material composition input process by the use of the FIDO free format scheme⁹⁾,
- (2) Simplification of the geometry input for the induced activity calculation by utilizing the geometry input data for the neutron transport calculation,
- (3) Coupling with the two-dimensional discrete ordinates code DOT-3.5¹⁰⁾*
- (4) Capability to treat three-dimensional calculational models by coupling with the Monte Carlo code MORSE-GG¹¹⁾,
- (5) Accurate calculation of decay heat following the transport of delayed gamma rays,
- (6) Capability to calculate problems requiring larger core memory by the use of variable dimension,
- (7) Extension of the upper bound of the delayed gamma rays from 3 MeV to 7.6 MeV by the optional use of 78-group cross sections,
- (8) Self-descriptive output and additional explanations of the problem treated,
- (9) Delayed gamma-ray spectrum and time evolution curves of induced activity can be plotted,
- (10) Various options for input and output allow effective control of calculational procedure,
- (11) Graphical plots of the data libraries are provided¹²⁾,
- (12) Prompt computation of induced activity by the use of vectorized version and
- (13) Comprehensive user's manual is provided by this report.

*) Although the THIDA system had the capability to treat a two-dimensional model, its utilization was difficult as described in Section 2.3.

2. THIDA-2 Code System

The overview of the THIDA-2 code system is given in Section 2.1 and each calculational step is described in the following Sections 2.2 ~ 2.6.

2.1 Code System Structure

To obtain the dose rate during the reactor shutdown, the THIDA-2 code system employs a sequential coupling of a neutron transport calculation code, an induced activity calculation code, a gamma-ray calculation code and a response calculation and plotting code. The calculational flow chart of the code system is shown in Fig. 2.1.

At first, the neutron flux in and around a fusion device during operation is calculated using the transport calculation codes ANISN⁹⁾, DOT-3.5¹⁰⁾ or MORSE-GG¹¹⁾. Depending one-, two- or three-dimensional geometry, ANISN, DOT-3.5 or MORSE-GG may be chosen, respectively. The neutron flux is used as an input for the code ACT4 which calculates the induced activity, the approximate decay heat (described later in Section 2.6) and the delayed gamma-ray source after a pulsed operation of the fusion device. The delayed gamma-ray source serves as the input for the transport calculation of the delayed gamma-ray flux during the shutdown. The same transport calculation code is used for the calculations of the neutron flux and the delayed gamma-ray flux. Finally, the gamma-ray flux is converted to shutdown dose rate* and the exact decay heat (see Section 2.6) is calculated. These two quantities are plotted by the APPLE-2 code¹³⁾.

The following data libraries are required to calculate the shutdown dose rate by the THIDA-2 system.

- (1) A 42-group neutron cross section library, which is a part of the coupled 42-group neutron and 21-group gamma-ray cross section library GICX40¹⁴⁾, for the neutron transport calculation.
- (2) Transmutation and decay chain data library, CHAINLIB¹²⁾.
- (3) A 42-group transmutation cross section data library, CROSSLIB¹²⁾

* Shutdown dose rate means the dose rate of delayed gamma-ray during the shutdown.

- having the same energy group structure as the GICX40 library.
- (4) Delayed gamma-ray emission data library, GAMMALIB¹²⁾.
 - (5) A 54-group gamma-ray cross section library, GROUFIN⁴⁾ for delayed gamma-ray transport calculation which extends from 0.03 MeV to 3.0 MeV. A 78-group gamma-ray cross section library which extends up to 7.6 MeV may also be used as an option.
 - (6) Gamma-ray flux to dose rate conversion data, GFLXDOSE¹⁴⁾.

The GICX40 library is used extensively in the nuclear design of fusion reactors. The contents of CHAINLIB, CROSSLIB and GAMMALIB have been graphically represented using the AMOEBA code¹²⁾, and the consistencies among the three libraries have been checked.

2.2 Neutron Transport Calculation

Neutron flux distribution in and around a fusion device during operation is calculated using ANISN⁹⁾, DOT-3.5¹⁰⁾ or MORSE-GG¹¹⁾ according respectively to the selection of one-, two- or three-dimensional model for the problem. The 42-group neutron cross sections in the GICX40 library¹⁴⁾ must be used for the transport calculation because the energy group structure must be same as that of the transmutation cross section library, CROSSLIB, which is used for the nuclide transmutation calculation (as described later in Section 2.3.). The 42-group energy structure used commonly in the two libraries is shown in **Table 2.1**. The content and arrangement of nuclides in the GICX40 library are shown in **Table 2.2**. The GICX40 has up to P_5 Legendre terms of scattering cross section and includes kerma factors for nuclear heating calculation. Details of the library may be found in Ref. 14. It should be noted that the GROUFIN library⁴⁾ for the delayed gamma-ray flux calculation (described later in Section 2.4) has exactly the same nuclides and the common arrangement. This correspondence allows the duplicate use of the input data of the neutron transport calculation for the delayed gamma-ray flux calculation by slight modifications.

2.3 Induced Activity Calculation

Induced activity calculation code ACT4 performs the most important calculational step in the THIDA-2 code system. It

calculates the number of radioactive nuclides produced during a continuous or pulsed operation of a fusion device using the neutron flux obtained by the transport calculation described in Section 2.2. It gives the transmutation rates of nuclides, induced activity, the approximate decay heat (described later in Section 2.6), biological hazard potential and delayed gamma-ray source distribution.

The ACT4 code originates from the ACTIVE code¹⁾ which was developed in 1976 to evaluate the neutron-induced transmutation and the induced activity of a D-T burning experiment¹⁵⁾. The ACTIVE code was revised to form the ACT3 code⁴⁾ which had the capability to treat two-dimensional problems coupled with the TWOTRAN code¹⁶⁾*. Three activation data libraries for transmutation and decay, transmutation cross sections and delayed gamma-ray emission spectra were provided for the ACT3 code. The computer codes and data libraries required in the calculation of a shutdown dose rate was named the THIDA code system⁴⁾. It included the ACT3 code with three activation data libraries, one- and two-dimensional codes for neutron and gamma-ray transport calculations together with cross section libraries and other two smaller codes for the coupling of the codes and conversion of the relevant data.

The THIDA-2 code system is an advanced version of the THIDA code system with the many improvements as described in Chapter 1. The ACT4 code which replaced the ACT3 code, is explained in detail in Chapter 3.

2.4 Gamma-Ray Calculation

Delayed gamma-ray source obtained by the ACT4 code is used as an input to a transport code for the gamma-ray distribution calculation.

The same code as in the neutron transport calculation may be used utilizing the same input data except for the input parameters related to energy group number, normalization factor and source input procedure. The source input procedures for one-, two- and three-dimensional problems are described in detail in Chapter 4.

As for the cross section library for the delayed gamma-ray

* The use of the TWOTRAN code was greatly limited by the inability to use a groupwise cross section library and the complexity of the coupling procedure.

transport calculation, a 54-energy group set named GROUPIN which extends from 0.03 MeV to 3.0 MeV has been generated by the GAMLEG-JR code¹⁷⁾. If the calculation of gamma rays with energy greater than 3.0 MeV is required, another cross section library with 78-groups extending from 0.03 MeV to 7.6 MeV is available. The 78-energy group structure is given in **Table 2.3**. The 54-energy-group of the GROUPIN library employs the same energy group structure as that in **Table 2.3** below 3.0 MeV.

The contents and arrangement of nuclides in the GROUPIN library is exactly the same as those in the GICX40 library which has been shown in **Table 2.2**. As with the GICX40, the GROUPIN library has up to P_5 Legendre scattering terms and includes a kerma factor in the position one of the cross section table for nuclear heating calculation. These correspondence between the two libraries enables the common use of input data for material mixture description used in the transport calculations of neutron and delayed gamma-ray.

It should be noted that the unit of the kerma factor in the GROUPIN library is (barn.watt.sec/cm³) which is different from the unit used in the GICX40 library, namely (barn.MeV/cm³).

The group structure shown in **Table 2.3** is fine enough to give information of the separate contribution from individual source nuclides. To reflect the discrete nature of the gamma-ray source spectrum, the fine energy interval of **Table 2.3** was chosen. The same energy group structure should be used in the gamma-ray source calculation in ACT4 and the gamma-ray transport calculation.

2.5 Dose Rate Calculation

Since the external dose from the β -ray can be shielded easily, only the gamma-ray dose is considered as the shutdown dose. According to Ref. 18, the exposure dose rate \dot{D} is denoted as

$$\dot{D} = \frac{\mu_a(E_\gamma) \cdot \phi_E(E_\gamma)}{7.08 \times 10^4} \quad (\text{R} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}) \quad (2.1)$$

where $\mu_a(E_\gamma)$: the energy absorption coefficient for gamma-ray of energy E_γ (cm⁻¹)

$\phi_E(E_\gamma) = E_\gamma \cdot \phi_\gamma(E_\gamma)$: energy flux of gamma ray (MeV·cm⁻²·s⁻¹).

The dose rate equivalent 1 rem of gamma-ray irradiation can be approximately given as

$$1 \text{ R} \sim 1 \text{ rem.}^{18)} \quad (2.2)$$

Applying this approximation to Eq.(2.1), the absorbed dose rate \dot{D} (rem.h⁻¹) becomes

$$\dot{D} = \frac{\mu_a(E_\gamma) \cdot E_\gamma \cdot \phi_\gamma(E_\gamma) \cdot 3600}{7.08 \times 10^4} \quad (\text{rem} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}) \quad (2.3)$$

The APPLE-2 code¹³⁾ is used to convert the gamma-ray flux to shutdown dose rate and to plot the spatial distribution of the dose rate. The flux-to-dose conversion factor $C(E_\gamma)(\text{rem} \cdot \text{h}^{-1})/(\text{photon} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$ is obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} C(E_\gamma) &= \mu_a(E_\gamma) \cdot E_\gamma \times \frac{3600}{7.08 \times 10^4} \\ &= \frac{K(E_\gamma)}{1.6 \times 10^{-13}} \times 0.0508 \left(\frac{\text{rem} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}}{\text{photon} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

where $K(E_\gamma)$: macroscopic kerma factor of the standard state air (watt.cm⁻¹),

1.6×10^{-13} : conversion factor (watt/(MeV.s⁻¹))

The $K(E_\gamma)/1.6 \times 10^{-13}$ was obtained from the kerma factors of oxygen and nitrogen calculated by the GAMLEG-JR code¹⁷⁾. The flux-to-dose conversion factor in multigroup form is listed in **Table 2.4** where the macroscopic part $K(E_\gamma)/1.6 \times 10^{-13}$ in the 54-energy group (described in Section 2.4) is provided as the GFLXDOSE data. A normalization factor of 0.0508 in Eq.(2.4) should be applied when using the GFLXDOSE data.

2.6 Decay Heat Calculation

Figure 2.2 describes the procedure for the decay heat calculation¹⁹⁾. The ACT4 code calculates an approximate value of the decay heat rate as the sum of the heat from β -decay and delayed gamma-ray generated. If an accurate spatial distribution of decay heat rate is not necessary, the approximate value DH_{approx} shown in **Fig. 2.2** will be given by the ACT4 code.

If an accurate decay heat rate (DH_{exact} in Fig. 2.2) considering the transport and deposition of the delayed gamma-ray is desired, the

gamma-ray heat deposition rate should be calculated as the product of kerma factor $K_{\gamma}(E)$ in the GROUPIN library (as described in Section 2.4) and the delayed gamma-ray flux $\phi_{\gamma}(r, E, t)$. This gamma-ray heating rate is combined in the APPLE-2 code¹³⁾ with the β -ray heating rate calculated by the ACT4 code.

A comparison of DH_{approx} with DH_{exact} in a typical fusion reactor blanket has been made.¹⁹⁾ In this case, the DH_{exact} was found to be 60% lower than DH_{approx} at the first wall where the decay heat rate was largest.

Table 2.1 The 42-group neutron energy group structure adopted in the CROSSLIB and GICX40 libraries

| Group | Energy Limits | Mid-Point Energy |
|-------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 15.000 – 13.720 MeV | 14.360 MeV |
| 2 | 13.720 – 12.549 | 13.135 |
| 3 | 12.549 – 11.478 | 12.014 |
| 4 | 11.478 – 10.500 | 10.989 |
| 5 | 10.500 – 9.314 | 9.907 |
| 6 | 9.314 – 8.261 | 8.788 |
| 7 | 8.261 – 7.328 | 7.795 |
| 8 | 7.328 – 6.500 | 6.914 |
| 9 | 6.500 – 5.757 | 6.129 |
| 10 | 5.757 – 5.099 | 5.428 |
| 11 | 5.099 – 4.516 | 4.808 |
| 12 | 4.516 – 4.000 | 4.258 |
| 13 | 4.000 – 3.162 | 3.581 |
| 14 | 3.162 – 2.500 | 2.831 |
| 15 | 2.500 – 1.871 | 2.186 |
| 16 | 1.871 – 1.400 | 1.636 |
| 17 | 1.400 – 1.058 | 1.229 |
| 18 | 1.058 – 0.800 | 0.929 |
| 19 | 0.800 – 0.566 | 0.683 |
| 20 | 0.566 – 0.400 | 0.483 |
| 21 | 0.400 – 0.283 | 0.342 |
| 22 | 0.283 – 0.200 | 0.242 |
| 23 | 0.200 – 0.141 | 0.171 |
| 24 | 0.141 – 0.100 | 0.121 |
| 25 | 100.0 – 46.5 keV | 73.25 keV |
| 26 | 46.5 – 21.5 | 34.0 |
| 27 | 21.5 – 10.0 | 15.75 |
| 28 | 10.0 – 4.65 | 7.325 |
| 29 | 4.65 – 2.15 | 3.40 |
| 30 | 2.15 – 1.00 | 1.575 |
| 31 | 1.00 – 0.465 | 0.733 |
| 32 | 0.465 – 0.215 | 0.340 |
| 33 | 0.215 – 0.100 | 0.158 |
| 34 | 100.0 – 46.5 eV | 73.25 eV |
| 35 | 46.5 – 21.5 | 34.0 |
| 36 | 21.5 – 10.0 | 15.75 |
| 37 | 10.0 – 4.65 | 7.325 |
| 38 | 4.65 – 2.15 | 3.40 |
| 39 | 2.15 – 1.00 | 1.58 |
| 40 | 1.00 – 0.465 | 0.733 |
| 41 | 0.465 – 0.215 | 0.340 |
| 42 | 0.215 – 0.001 | 0.108 |

Table 2.2 Content and organization of nuclides in the GICX40 and GROUPIN libraries

| No. | Nuclide | Material No. | ENDF/B-4 File No. | Component (P ₅) | No. | Nuclide | Material No. | ENDF/B-4 File No. | Component (P ₅) |
|-----|------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | ⁶ Li | 1271 | 404 | 1 ~ 6 | 21 | ²³² Th | 1296 | 404 | 121 ~ 126 |
| 2 | ⁷ Li | 1272 | 404 | 7 ~ 12 | 22 | ²³⁵ U | 1261 | 407 | 127 ~ 132 |
| 3 | ¹² C | 1274 | 408 | 13 ~ 18 | 23 | ²³⁹ Pu | 1264 | 407 | 133 ~ 138 |
| 4 | ¹⁶ O | 1276 | 408 | 19 ~ 24 | 24 | ²³⁷ Np | 1263 | 409 | 139 ~ 144 |
| 5 | ⁴ He | 1270 | 401 | 25 ~ 30 | 25 | Mg | 1280 | 405 | 145 ~ 150 |
| 6 | ⁹³ Nb | 1189 | 411 | 31 ~ 36 | 26 | K | 1150 | 403 | 151 ~ 156 |
| 7 | Mo | 1287 | 409 | 37 ~ 42 | 27 | Ca | 1195 | 401 | 157 ~ 162 |
| 8 | Cr | 1191 | 406 | 43 ~ 48 | 28 | ¹¹ B | 1160 | 403 | 163 ~ 168 |
| 9 | Ni | 1190 | 406 | 49 ~ 54 | 29 | Cl | 1149 | 403 | 169 ~ 174 |
| 10 | Fe | 1192 | 406 | 55 ~ 60 | 30 | ²³ Na | 1156 | 403 | 175 ~ 180 |
| 11 | ¹ H | 1269 | 404 | 61 ~ 66 | 31 | Cd | 1281 | 411 | 181 ~ 186 |
| 12 | ² H | 1120 | 402 | 67 ~ 72 | 32 | ¹⁸¹ Ta | 1285 | 411 | 187 ~ 192 |
| 13 | ³ He | 1146 | 402 | 73 ~ 78 | 33 | ¹⁸² W | 1128 | 401 | 193 ~ 198 |
| 14 | ⁹ Be | 1289 | 404 | 79 ~ 84 | 34 | ¹⁸³ W | 1129 | 401 | 199 ~ 204 |
| 15 | ¹⁰ B | 1273 | 404 | 85 ~ 90 | 35 | ¹⁸⁴ W | 1130 | 401 | 205 ~ 210 |
| 16 | ¹⁴ N | 1275 | 408 | 91 ~ 96 | 36 | ¹⁸⁶ W | 1131 | 401 | 211 ~ 216 |
| 17 | ²⁷ Al | 1193 | 405 | 97 ~ 102 | 37 | F | 1277 | 411 | 217 ~ 222 |
| 18 | V | 1196 | 402 | 103 ~ 108 | 38 | ²³⁸ U | 1262 | 409 | 223 ~ 228 |
| 19 | Cu | 1295 | 410 | 109 ~ 114 | 39 | Si | 1194 | 405 | 229 ~ 234 |
| 20 | Pb | 1288 | 408 | 115 ~ 120 | 40 | Ti | 1286 | 409 | 235 ~ 240 |

Table 2.3 The energy structure of 78-gamma ray groups

| NO. | E(MeV) | NO. | E(MeV) | NO. | E(MeV) |
|-----|-----------|-----|-------------|-----|---------------|
| 1 | 7.6 - 7.4 | 27 | 2.5 - 2.3 | 53 | 0.27 - 0.25 |
| 2 | 7.4 - 7.2 | 28 | 2.3 - 2.1 | 54 | 0.25 - 0.23 |
| 3 | 7.2 - 7.0 | 29 | 2.1 - 2.0 | 55 | 0.23 - 0.21 |
| 4 | 7.0 - 6.8 | 30 | 2.0 - 1.9 | 56 | 0.21 - 0.20 |
| 5 | 6.8 - 6.6 | 31 | 1.9 - 1.8 | 57 | 0.20 - 0.19 |
| 6 | 6.6 - 6.4 | 32 | 1.8 - 1.7 | 58 | 0.19 - 0.18 |
| 7 | 6.4 - 6.2 | 33 | 1.7 - 1.6 | 59 | 0.18 - 0.17 |
| 8 | 6.2 - 6.0 | 34 | 1.6 - 1.5 | 60 | 0.17 - 0.16 |
| 9 | 6.0 - 5.8 | 35 | 1.5 - 1.4 | 61 | 0.16 - 0.15 |
| 10 | 5.8 - 5.6 | 36 | 1.4 - 1.3 | 62 | 0.15 - 0.14 |
| 11 | 5.6 - 5.4 | 37 | 1.3 - 1.2 | 63 | 0.14 - 0.13 |
| 12 | 5.4 - 5.2 | 38 | 1.2 - 1.1 | 64 | 0.13 - 0.12 |
| 13 | 5.2 - 5.0 | 39 | 1.1 - 1.0 | 65 | 0.12 - 0.11 |
| 14 | 5.0 - 4.8 | 40 | 1.0 - 0.9 | 66 | 0.11 - 0.10 |
| 15 | 4.8 - 4.6 | 41 | 0.9 - 0.81 | 67 | 0.10 - 0.09 |
| 16 | 4.6 - 4.4 | 42 | 0.81 - 0.73 | 68 | 0.09 - 0.081 |
| 17 | 4.4 - 4.2 | 43 | 0.73 - 0.66 | 69 | 0.081 - 0.073 |
| 18 | 4.2 - 4.0 | 44 | 0.66 - 0.60 | 70 | 0.073 - 0.066 |
| 19 | 4.0 - 3.8 | 45 | 0.60 - 0.55 | 71 | 0.066 - 0.060 |
| 20 | 3.8 - 3.6 | 46 | 0.55 - 0.50 | 72 | 0.060 - 0.055 |
| 21 | 3.6 - 3.4 | 47 | 0.50 - 0.45 | 73 | 0.055 - 0.050 |
| 22 | 3.4 - 3.2 | 48 | 0.45 - 0.40 | 74 | 0.050 - 0.045 |
| 23 | 3.2 - 3.1 | 49 | 0.40 - 0.36 | 75 | 0.045 - 0.040 |
| 24 | 3.1 - 3.0 | 50 | 0.36 - 0.33 | 76 | 0.040 - 0.036 |
| 25 | 3.0 - 2.7 | 51 | 0.33 - 0.30 | 77 | 0.036 - 0.033 |
| 26 | 2.7 - 2.5 | 52 | 0.30 - 0.27 | 78 | 0.033 - 0.030 |

Table 2.4 The 54-group gamma-ray flux to dose conversion factor
GFLXDOSE (MeV/(photon. $\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$))

| NO. | E(MeV) | C(E)* | NO. | E(MeV) | C(E)* |
|-----|-------------|-------------------------|-----|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 3.0 - 2.7 | 1.3266×10^{-4} | 28 | 0.30 - 0.27 | 1.2909×10^{-5} |
| 2 | 2.7 - 2.5 | 1.3612×10^{-4} | 29 | 0.27 - 0.25 | 1.1531×10^{-5} |
| 3 | 2.5 - 2.3 | 1.2570×10^{-4} | 30 | 0.25 - 0.23 | 1.0405×10^{-5} |
| 4 | 2.3 - 2.1 | 1.1531×10^{-4} | 31 | 0.23 - 0.21 | 9.3080×10^{-6} |
| 5 | 2.1 - 2.0 | 1.0746×10^{-4} | 32 | 0.21 - 0.20 | 8.4939×10^{-6} |
| 6 | 2.0 - 1.9 | 1.0232×10^{-4} | 33 | 0.20 - 0.19 | 7.9561×10^{-6} |
| 7 | 1.9 - 1.8 | 9.7182×10^{-5} | 34 | 0.19 - 0.18 | 7.4239×10^{-6} |
| 8 | 1.8 - 1.7 | 9.1994×10^{-5} | 35 | 0.18 - 0.17 | 6.8973×10^{-6} |
| 9 | 1.7 - 1.6 | 8.6807×10^{-5} | 36 | 0.17 - 0.16 | 6.3776×10^{-6} |
| 10 | 1.6 - 1.5 | 8.1605×10^{-5} | 37 | 0.16 - 0.15 | 5.8663×10^{-6} |
| 11 | 1.5 - 1.4 | 7.6397×10^{-5} | 38 | 0.15 - 0.14 | 5.3647×10^{-6} |
| 12 | 1.4 - 1.3 | 7.1168×10^{-5} | 39 | 0.14 - 0.13 | 4.8750×10^{-6} |
| 13 | 1.3 - 1.2 | 6.5913×10^{-5} | 40 | 0.13 - 0.12 | 4.3997×10^{-6} |
| 14 | 1.2 - 1.1 | 6.0626×10^{-5} | 41 | 0.12 - 0.11 | 3.9426×10^{-6} |
| 15 | 1.1 - 1.0 | 5.5299×10^{-5} | 42 | 0.11 - 0.10 | 3.5085×10^{-6} |
| 16 | 1.0 - 0.9 | 4.9927×10^{-5} | 43 | 0.10 - 0.09 | 3.1047×10^{-6} |
| 17 | 0.9 - 0.81 | 4.4770×10^{-5} | 44 | 0.09 - 0.081 | 2.7578×10^{-6} |
| 18 | 0.81 - 0.73 | 4.0115×10^{-5} | 45 | 0.081 - 0.073 | 2.4894×10^{-6} |
| 19 | 0.73 - 0.66 | 3.5973×10^{-5} | 46 | 0.073 - 0.066 | 2.2983×10^{-6} |
| 20 | 0.66 - 0.60 | 3.2356×10^{-5} | 47 | 0.066 - 0.060 | 2.1809×10^{-6} |
| 21 | 0.60 - 0.55 | 2.9278×10^{-5} | 48 | 0.060 - 0.055 | 2.1296×10^{-6} |
| 22 | 0.55 - 0.50 | 2.6468×10^{-5} | 49 | 0.055 - 0.050 | 2.1408×10^{-6} |
| 23 | 0.50 - 0.45 | 2.3648×10^{-5} | 50 | 0.050 - 0.045 | 2.2251×10^{-6} |
| 24 | 0.45 - 0.40 | 2.0820×10^{-5} | 51 | 0.045 - 0.040 | 2.4143×10^{-6} |
| 25 | 0.40 - 0.36 | 1.8269×10^{-5} | 52 | 0.040 - 0.036 | 2.6973×10^{-6} |
| 26 | 0.36 - 0.33 | 1.6288×10^{-5} | 53 | 0.036 - 0.033 | 3.0287×10^{-6} |
| 27 | 0.33 - 0.30 | 1.4595×10^{-5} | 54 | 0.033 - 0.030 | 3.4423×10^{-6} |

* Normalization factor of 0.0508 should be used with GFLXDOSE.

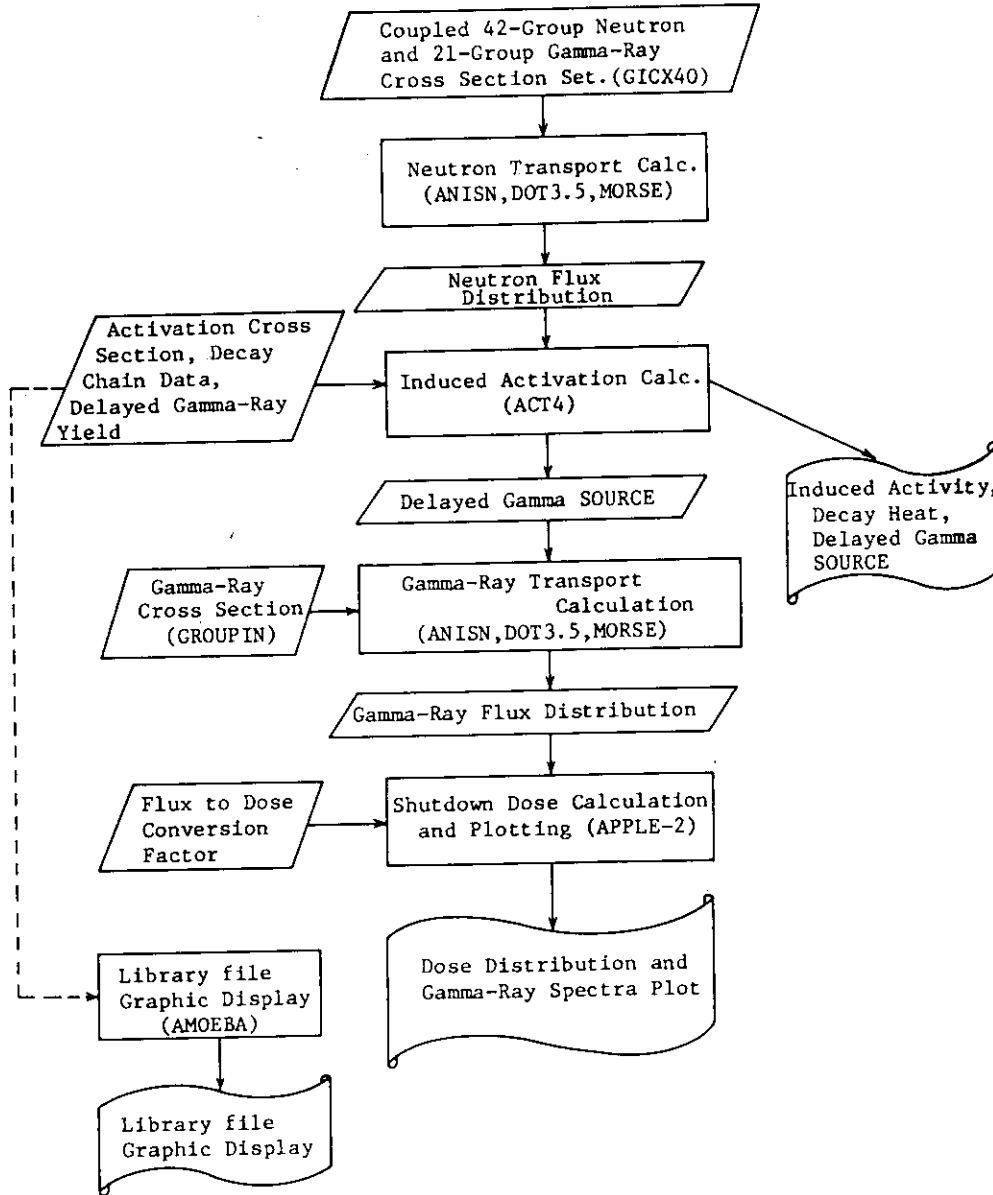


Fig. 2.1 Calculation flow chart for THIDA-2 system.

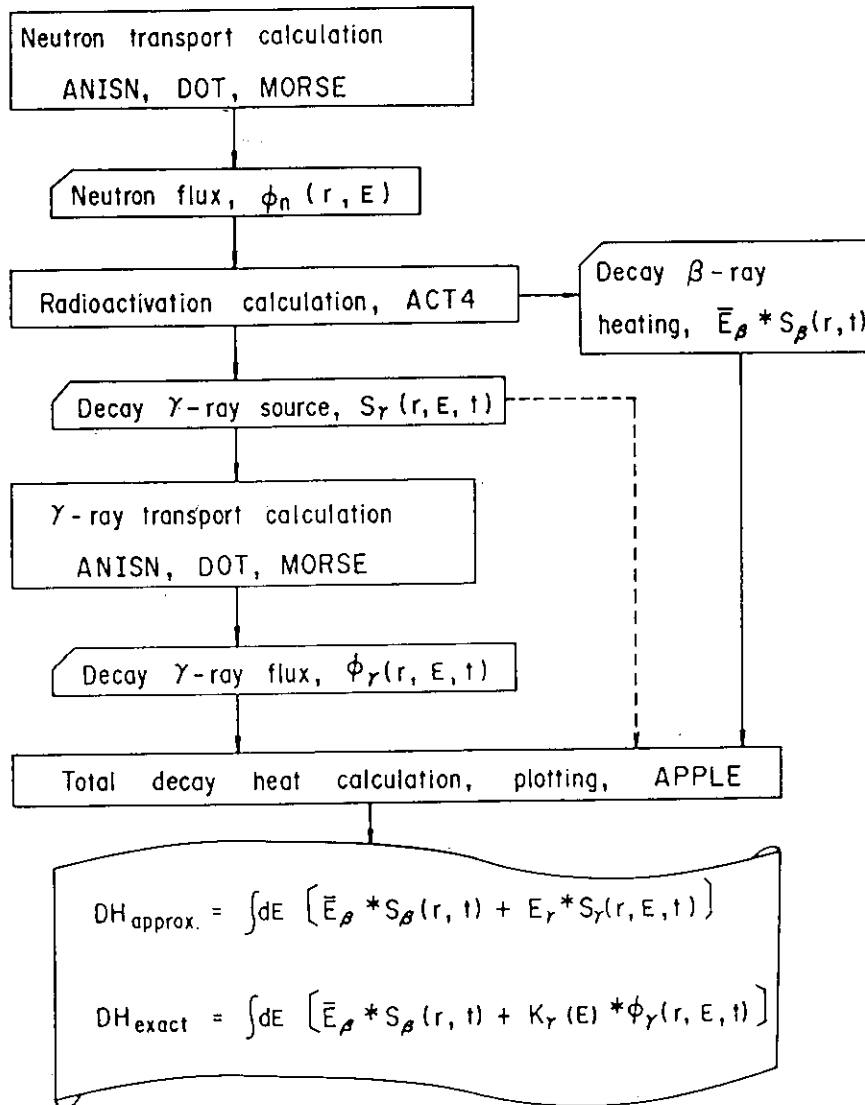


Fig. 2.2 Decay heat calculation procedures.

3. ACT4 Code for Induced Activity Calculation

As already described briefly in Section 2.3, the ACT4 code executes the most important step in the THIDA-2 code system, namely the induced activity calculation. In this chapter, the calculational method, program structure, calculational flow, functions and input/output data of the ACT4 code are described. The arrays of variables used in the ACT4 code are given in Appendix A.1.

3.1 Method of Calculation

3.1.1 Calculation of Atomic Density Change

Using the neutron flux ϕ_n as an input, the induced activity is calculated in the ACT4 code by solving the following coupled linear first-order differential equations:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{X}(t)}{dt} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X}(t) \quad (3.1)$$

where $\mathbf{X}(t)$ is a vector for the atomic density of nuclides and \mathbf{A} is a matrix with elements denoting the reactions of the nuclides with neutrons and the decay of the nuclides. The elements of the \mathbf{A} -matrix are formed as follows: In case of a reaction

$$A = \sum_{g=1}^G \sigma_g \cdot \phi_g \cdot 10^{-24} \cdot \beta ,$$

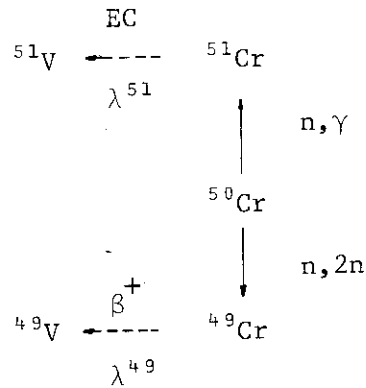
where σ_g and ϕ_g are the reaction cross section and neutron flux, respectively, in the energy group g , and G is the number of energy groups. The σ_g is supplied from the CROSSLIB library¹²⁾ and ϕ_g is obtained from the neutron transport calculation. The β is the branching ratio of the reaction products. The neutron flux ϕ_g is fixed to 0 when the atomic number change during shutdown time is calculated. In case of a nuclide decay

$$A = \lambda \cdot \beta ,$$

where λ is the decay constant and β is the branching ratio of the

decay. The values of λ and β are given from the CHAINLIB library¹²⁾.

As an example, a part of the **A**-matrix for the case of ⁵⁰Cr is shown. The two transmutation reactions and decays are as follows.



The vector equation (3.1) for this case is given as

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} {}^{49}\text{V} \\ {}^{51}\text{V} \\ {}^{49}\text{Cr} \\ {}^{50}\text{Cr} \\ {}^{51}\text{Cr} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0, & 0, & +\lambda^{49}, & 0, & 0 \\ 0, & 0, & 0, & 0, & +\lambda^{51} \\ 0, & 0, & -\lambda^{49}, & +\sigma_{\text{n}, 2\text{n}}\phi, & 0 \\ 0, & 0, & 0, & -\sigma_{\text{t}}\phi, & 0 \\ 0, & 0, & 0, & +\sigma_{\text{n}, \gamma}\phi, & -\lambda^{51} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} {}^{49}\text{V} \\ {}^{51}\text{V} \\ {}^{49}\text{Cr} \\ {}^{50}\text{Cr} \\ {}^{51}\text{Cr} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.2)$$

The vector **X**(t) in Eq.(3.1) is solved by the Matrix Exponential Method described in Ref. 20. The Eq.(3.1) can be rewritten as

$$\mathbf{X}(T_0 + t) = \mathbf{C}(t) \cdot \mathbf{X}(T_0) \quad (3.3)$$

where **C**(t) is a matrix called **C** matrix, which can be obtained as follows. First the **X**(T₀ + t) is expanded about t = T₀ in a Taylor's series,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{X}(T_0 + t) = & \mathbf{X}(T_0) + \frac{t}{1!} \cdot \left. \frac{d\mathbf{X}(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=T_0} + \frac{t^2}{2!} \left. \frac{d^2\mathbf{X}(t)}{dt^2} \right|_{t=T_0} \\
 & + \dots + \frac{t^m}{m!} \left. \frac{d^m\mathbf{X}(t)}{dt^m} \right|_{t=T_0} + \dots \quad (3.4)
 \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, if $\frac{d\mathbf{X}(t)}{dt} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X}(t)$, then $\frac{d^2\mathbf{X}(t)}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X}(t)) = \mathbf{A}^2 \mathbf{X}(t)$; similarly,

$$\frac{d^m\mathbf{X}(t)}{dt^m} = \mathbf{A}^m \cdot \mathbf{X}(t) \quad (3.5)$$

With Eq.(3.5) substituted for the derivatives in Eq.(3.4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{X}(T_0 + t) &= \mathbf{X}(T_0) + \frac{t}{1!} \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X}(T_0) + \frac{t^2}{2!} \cdot \mathbf{A}^2 \cdot \mathbf{X}(T_0) \\
&\quad + \cdots + \frac{t^m}{m!} \cdot \mathbf{A}^m \cdot \mathbf{X}(T_0) + \cdots \\
&= (\mathbf{E} + \frac{t}{1!} \mathbf{A} + \frac{t^2}{2!} \mathbf{A}^2 + \cdots + \frac{t^m}{m!} \mathbf{A}^m + \cdots) \cdot \mathbf{X}(T_0) ,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

where \mathbf{E} is the unit matrix. Therefore \mathbf{C} -matrix becomes

$$\mathbf{C}(t) = \mathbf{E} + \frac{t}{1!} \mathbf{A} + \frac{t^2}{2!} \mathbf{A}^2 + \cdots + \frac{t^m}{m!} \mathbf{A}^m + \cdots \tag{3.7}$$

Since \mathbf{A} -matrix is known, \mathbf{C} -matrix can be obtained by Eq.(3.7). Knowing $\mathbf{X}(T_0)$, the substitution of \mathbf{C} -matrix to Eq.(3.3) will yield $\mathbf{X}(T_0 + t)$. It should be noted that $\mathbf{C}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t}$ and $\mathbf{X}(T_0 + t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{X}(T_0)$.

In the calculation in the ACT4 code, a time step τ is fixed. By substituting $t = \tau$ in Eq.(3.7), $\mathbf{C}(\tau)$ can be calculated. Since $\mathbf{C}(m\tau) = \mathbf{C}^m(\tau)$, the atomic density vector at $m\tau$ after the start of a fusion reactor can be obtained by Eq.(3.3). The number of terms in the Taylor series expansion and the time step τ is determined by the input. Once the atomic density at time $m\tau$ is obtained, the induced activity can be calculated by simply applying the decay constant to the atomic density of a radioactive nuclide.

In order to obtain the induced activity at the time after shutdown, Eq.(3.3) can be used again with $\phi_g = 0$ in the \mathbf{A} -matrix and replacing $\mathbf{X}(T_0)$ at the start of the operation by $\mathbf{X}(T_0 + m\tau)$ at the end of the operation.

3.1.2 Treatment of Short Life Nuclides

The half life values of radioactive nuclides range from μsec to tens of thousands years. The decay constants λ_τ 's which are inversely proportional to the half life values, are included in the elements of the \mathbf{A} -matrix. In order to treat accurately the elements having the half life values very different in the orders of magnitude, the following methods are applied to the ACT4 code.

When there is an element with an exceptionally large λ_τ in the \mathbf{A} -matrix, the numerical error of \mathbf{C} -matrix by Eq.(3.7) becomes large. The element becomes large for the decay constant corresponding to

short half life. In order to reduce such a numerical error, the half life shorter than 1 s is replaced by 1 s. This replacement has little effect on the induced activity later than several seconds after reactor shutdown.

Another method to cope with a large λ_τ is to multiply the time step τ by $(1/2)^n$ to reduce the product of $\lambda_\tau \cdot \tau$. If the **C**-matrix obtained by multiplying $(1/2)^n$ to τ is denoted as \mathbf{C}_n , the required **C**-matrix may be obtained as $\mathbf{C}_n^{2^n}$. This method is applicable to a certain value of n (e.g. $n \sim 5$). When n becomes too large (e.g. $n > 10$), the large computation time and the accumulation of numerical errors make this method ineffective.

The daughter nuclides (D's) with very small short life are treated by a special procedure. In this procedure **A**-matrix is calculated assuming that the grand daughter nuclide (G) is produced directly from the parent nuclide (P). The amount of the daughter nuclide is calculated by solving a differential equation assuming the atomic density of the parent nuclide to be a linear function with respect to time.

This procedure is employed when the half life of a daughter nuclide τ_D is

$$\tau_D < \frac{\ln 2}{2^{\text{IHALV}}} \times \tau, \quad (3.8)$$

where τ : time step specified by input,

IHALV: integer specified by input.

When a τ_D satisfies Eq.(3.8), the **A**-matrix is composed assuming the grand daughter G is directly produced from the parent P. The **C**-matrix is obtained from the **A**-matrix and the atomic density vector $\mathbf{X}(T_0 + t)$ is calculated using the relationship of Eq.(3.3), namely

$$\mathbf{X}(T_0 + t) = \mathbf{C}(t) \cdot \mathbf{X}(T_0) \quad .$$

The atomic density in $\mathbf{X}(T_0 + t)$ is unchanged in the procedure so that the reversal of the procedure in obtaining the **A**-matrix is followed. That is assuming the atomic density of P to be linearly dependent on time during the time interval dt , the production of D is calculated directly by solving a differential equation,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dD}{dt} &= \alpha P - \lambda_D D \\
 &= \sum_i (\alpha_i a_i + \alpha_i b_i t) - \lambda_D D \\
 &= a + bt - D\lambda,
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

where P : atomic density of the parent nuclide,
 D : atomic density of the daughter nuclide,
 λ : decay constant of the daughter,
 α : conversion factor of parent to daughter.

The solution of Eq.(3.9) is

$$D = D_0 e^{-\lambda t} + \frac{a}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda t}) + \frac{bt}{\lambda} \left(1 - \frac{1 - e^{-\lambda t}}{\lambda t}\right) \tag{3.10}$$

The nuclide density of the grand daughter G is obtained by subtracting the production of the daughter D,

$$G_j = G_j' - \beta_j D, \tag{3.11}$$

where G_j : atomic density of the grand daughter,
 G_j' : atomic density of the grand daughter assuming the direct production from the parent,
 β_j : branching ratio from the daughter D to produce G_j .

3.1.3 Quantities Related to Induced Activity

From the atomic densities of the relevant nuclides at time t, i) induced activity, ii) decay heat, iii) delayed gamma ray source, iv) transmutation rate and v) biological hazard potential (BHP) can be calculated.

i) Induced Activity

Induced activity concentration of a nuclide i at a spatial mesh r (Ci/cm^3) is given as

$$Q_{IA,i,r} = \lambda_i X_i(t)_r / 3.7 \times 10^{10} \tag{3.12}$$

and overall induced activity per unit fusion power (Ci/MW),

$$Q_{IA} = \sum_i \sum_r Q_{IA,i,r} \cdot \text{Volume}_r / P_f \quad (3.13)$$

where λ_i : decay constant of nuclide i (s^{-1}),
 $X_i(t)_{r=r_0}$: atomic density of nuclide i at mesh $r = r_0$, at time t ($\text{atoms} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$),
 $\text{Volume}_{r=r_0}$: volume of mesh region at $r = r_0$ (cm^3),
 P_f : total fusion power in MW
 $1 \text{ Ci} = 3.7 \times 10^{10} \text{ dps}$ (disintegrations per second).

ii) Decay Heat

Decay heat rate at mesh r (watt/cm^3) is given as

$$\text{DH}_{\text{approx},i} = \sum_i Q_{ID,i,r} (\bar{E}_{\beta i} + XGAM_i \cdot E_{\gamma i}) \times 1.6021 \times 10^{-13}, \quad (3.14)$$

where $Q_{ID,i,r} = \lambda_i X_i(t)_r$: disintegration rate of nuclide i at mesh r ($\text{dps} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$),

$\bar{E}_{\beta i}$: mean energy of β -ray of nuclide i in MeV, given from the CHAINLIB library¹²⁾.

$XGAM_i$: gamma-ray intensity of nuclide i , given from the GAMMALIB library¹²⁾.

$E_{\gamma i}$: gamma-ray energy of nuclide i in MeV, given from the GAMMALIB library¹²⁾, and $1 \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} = 1.6021 \times 10^{-13} \text{ watt}$.

As described in Section 2.6, $\text{DH}_{\text{approx}}$ assumes that the gamma-ray energy is deposited at the location of its generation. Overall decay heat as a fraction of fusion power (MW/P_f MW) becomes

$$\text{DH} = \sum_r \text{DH}_{\text{approx},r} \cdot \text{Volume}_r \cdot 10^{-6} / P_f \quad (3.15)$$

where $1 \text{ watt} = 10^{-6} \text{ MW}$.

iii) Delayed gamma-ray source

Delayed gamma-ray source is given in the 54-group energy structure for the further calculation of the gamma-ray transport.

Gamma-ray source intensity ($\text{photons} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$) is

$$\text{GS}_r^g = \sum_i Q_{ID,I,R} \cdot XGAM_i \cdot \quad (3.16)$$

The gamma-ray energy $E_{\gamma i}$ from nuclide i is compared with the 54-group

energy structure and those belonging to the group g will be summed up to form GS_{ir} .

iv) Transmutation Rate

Atomic density of each nuclide is given as the fraction of total atomic density,

$$TR_{i,r} = X_i(t)_r / \sum_i X_i(t)_r \quad (3.17)$$

v) Biological Hazard Potential (BHP)

Biological hazard potential is defined as the volume of standard state air required to dilute the radioactive nuclides to maximum permissible concentration (km^3 air),

$$\text{BHP} = \sum_r \sum_i Q_{ID,i,r} \cdot \text{Volume}_i / \text{XMPC}_i / 3.7 \times 10^{19} \quad (3.18)$$

where XMPC_i : maximum permissible concentration of nuclide i ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cm}^3$),

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \mu\text{Ci}/\text{cm}^3 &= 3.7 \times 10^{10} \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ dps}/10^{-15} \text{ km}^3 \\ &= 3.7 \times 10^{19} \text{ dps}/\text{km}^3. \end{aligned}$$

The values of XMPC_i as determined by the Japanese Regulation²¹⁾ are listed in **Table 3.1**. For those nuclides not determined by the Regulation, the XMPC_i value of $1.0 \times 10^{-10} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{cm}^3$ is assigned. These values have been provided in the BLOCK DATA of the ACT4 code and is used in the BHP calculation.

3.2 Code Structure and Subroutines

The program diagram of the ACT4 code is shown in **Fig. 3.1**. The subroutine CNTRL controls the calculational flow of the code which is shown in **Fig. 3.2**. It should be noted that most of the calculations are performed in the subroutine CALC. The calculational flow in the CALC is described in Subsection 3.2.2 with the aid of **Fig. 3.3**. Subroutines from ACTINI to GAMIN in **Fig. 3.2** are used for the data manipulation, namely to read input data and libraries, and to select the required data for use in the calculation conducted in CALC. Brief

description of the function of subroutines in the ACT4 code is given in Subsection 3.2.1. The arrays of variables used in the ACT4 code are described in Appendix A.1.

3.2.1 Function of Subroutines

1) FTMAIN

Allocation and clearing of the blank COMMON.

2) CLEAR

Zero clearing of DIMENSIONS

3) CNTRL

Controls the calculational flow and allocates variable dimensions.

4) ACTIN1

Reads miscellaneous data and calculates some constants.

5) FILEFX

Reads group independent neutron flux and convert its arrangement to pointwise format, calculates and writes out total neutron fluence over the time interval DT.

6) MIX

Calculates atomic density and atomic fraction of each nuclides in each material zone using the mixing input data of 8%, 9%, 10%, 11% and 12*, which are described later in Subsection 3.4.1.

7) ACHAIN

Selects the decay chain data required in the calculation from the CHAINLIB library¹²⁾ in FT08, stores the required data in FT01, and determines the size of the chain table.

8) ACTCHN

Reads the chain table data from FT01 to construct the chain table.

9) ACTIN4

Reads the input data of nuclide group for which transmutation rate calculation is desired.

10) ACROSS

Reads transmutation cross sections in the CROSSLIB library¹²⁾ in FT09 and produces cross section table ACTAB.

11) GAMIN

Reads input specifying the transmutation rate output, reads input for delayed gamma-ray emission from the GAMMALIB library¹²⁾ in FT10 and produces gamma-ray data table.

12) KCSLOK (ACTAB, ACTYP, KEY) Function

A function used to form the transmutation reaction table. When KEY = 2, the table ACTAB is searched for ACTYP. If ACTYP is located in ACTAB, the location number is set to KCSLOK. If ACTYP is not found then KCSLOK becomes 0. When KEY = 1, the location number is set to KCSLOC if ACTYP is found in ACTAB. The ACTYP is added to ACTAB table if not found.

13) KIALOK (ZAPTAB, NMTAB, KIAMAX, ZAP) Function

A function used to tabulate radioactive nuclide in the table ZAPTAB. KIALOK becomes the number of the radioactive nuclide if not already listed in the table.

14) NXLOOK (ZA, ZANX, NX) Function

Searches ZANX table for the nuclide ZA and if ZA is found in ZANX, assigns the number in ZANX as NXLOOK. If ZA is not found, ZA is added to the ZANX table.

15) TIMECV (TIME, UNIT) Function

The unit of time UNIT is converted to second and multiplied by TIME. The value of the time in seconds is returned as TIMECV.

16) TIMERV

The time in seconds is converted to a specific time unit (do the reversal of TIMECV). It is used to write out the output.

17) LOCAT

Checks and prints the size of memory locations.

18) CALC

Controls overall calculations. It controls the DO loops for spatial mesh (IR, IZ), component nuclides (IC) and time step (IT) in this order. It controls the calculation for pulsed operations and cooling time after shutdown. It calculates transmutation rate, induced activity, decay heat, gamma ray source in each mesh point. The calculational flow in the subroutine CALC is described in Subsection 3.2.2.

19) GEOM

Calculates the volumes of spatial mesh regions and prints the geometrical data input.

20) PICTUR

Prints the zone map in case of a two-dimensional calculation.

21) AMAT

Composes **A**-matrix using cross sections, neutron flux, decay constants and branching ratios. When ID = 2, neutron flux is set to zero.

22) CMAT

Calculates **C**-matrix using the Matrix Exponential Method, i.e. Eq.(3.7) or $\mathbf{C}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t}$.

23) XCALC

Calculates atomic density vector at time $T_0 + t$ using the relation of Eq.(3.3) or

$$\mathbf{X}(T_0 + t) = \mathbf{C}(t) \cdot \mathbf{X}(T_0) .$$

24) TRCAL

Calculates transmutation rates.

25) TRTM

Writes out calculated transmutation rates in the manner specified by the input.

26) QIADH

Compiles and writes out induced activity, decay heat, gamma-ray source at specified mesh points. It also calculates volume integrated values of these quantities and biological hazard potential.

27) MESHCK

Checks the write out options for each spatial mesh.

28) SOURCE

Selects the requested gamma-ray source and converts it to the format compatible with the gamma-ray transport calculation.

29) ITIME

Sets the time elapsed since the previous call of ITIME.

30) PAGEO, PAGE

Controls and prints the page number.

31) FIDO, FIDAS, FFREAD

Reads input data in free form FIDO format⁹⁾.

32) PCURVE, APLOT, XYAXIS, INTERP, PENSET, SCALER

Plots time evolution curves of induced activity and decay heat.

33) SPECTR, SCALER, ZNORM, GRID

Plots gamma-ray source spectrum.

34) BLOCK DATA

Stores energy group structure data E(IEMAX) and maximum permissible concentrations of radioactive nuclides XMPC (260).

35) ERROR

Writes out error number.

3.2.2 Subroutine CALC

As shown in Fig. 3.2, the subroutine CALC is the key subroutine in the ACT4 code. The subroutine calculates the transmutation rate, induced activity, decay heat and delayed gamma-ray source. The calculational flow in CALC is described with the aid of Fig. 3.3.

The induced activity at a certain time after shutdown, from a single component nuclide, in a spatial mesh region is calculated one by one. The calculational loops exist for shutdown times, component nuclides, spatial meshes. As shown in P1 of Fig. 3.3, A-matrix with nonzero neutron flux ϕ is composed, followed by B-matrix, which is the A-matrix with $\phi = 0$. The A- and B-matrices are converted respectively to C- and D-matrices using the matrix exponential method.

The calculational flow to obtain the nuclide density changes during a pulsed operation and after shutdown is shown in P2 of Fig. 3.3. The nuclide densities at shutdown times are stored in QIAO (NXMAX, IS).

The calculational flow to obtain the nuclide density changes after shutdown is shown in P3 of Fig. 3.3. When the nuclide densities of radioactive nuclides are obtained, induced activity, decay heat, delayed gamma-ray source and biological hazard potential are calculated and printed for specified spatial mesh points as shown in P3 of Fig. 3.3. The volume integrated values over the whole system are also given for these quantities.

3.3 Characteristics and Limitations of ACT4

In this section, major characteristics and limitations of the ACT4 code are described.

3.3.1 Characteristics

(i) Variable dimension

The ACT4 employs variable dimension to allow the effective use of the core memory. The overall size of the data area is defined by the parameter NLFT defined in the FTMAIN of the code.

(ii) Simplification of input procedure

Geometrical data used in the neutron transport calculation can be

utilized by storing them with the neutron flux. When the data are not stored with the flux, they can be input from FT05. Material composition input data follow the formats used in the ANISN code⁽⁹⁾.

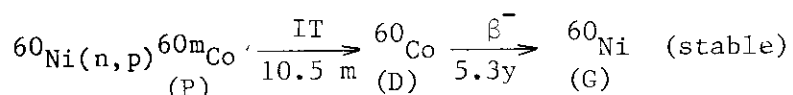
(iii) Pulsed operation calculation

Pulsed operation shown by Fig. 3.4 can be treated by the ACT4 code. The induced activities after arbitrary shutdown times can be calculated.

3.3.2 Limitations

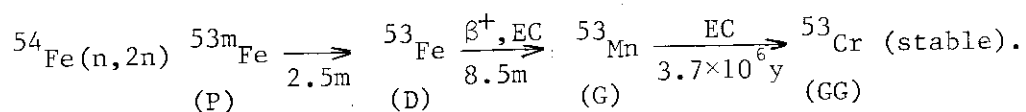
(i) Sequential decay of two short life nuclides

The special treatment of a short life nuclide was described in Subsection 3.1.2. This treatment works well for a short life parent nuclide with stable or long life daughter nuclide, e.g.



where ${}^{60\text{m}}\text{Co}$ is the short life parent P, ${}^{60}\text{Co}$ the long life daughter D and ${}^{60}\text{Ni}$ is the grand daughter G. In this case, A-matrix is calculated as if G is produced directly from P and then D is subtracted from G, as described in Subsection 3.1.2.

However, when the parent and daughter are both short lived, the above treatment is not applicable, e.g.



In this case the grand daughter nuclide G is subtracted from the great grand daughter nuclide GG but D is not subtracted from G. A correction is required for this type of decay sequences.

ii) Reaction of neutrons with reaction products

Only the primary transmutation reactions by neutron are considered. That is, neutron reactions with stable (long-lived naturally occurring) nuclides are considered but the neutron reactions with reaction product nuclides are neglected. (The exceptional cases are the ${}^{13}\text{C}$ produced from the ${}^{12}\text{C}(n,\gamma)$ reaction and ${}^{51}\text{V}$ produced from the ${}^{52}\text{V}(n,2n)$ reaction.) This guide line is adopted to avoid the complexity introduced by secondary reactions. However, the secondary reactions may be included if desired. When dealing with very high

irradiation fluence, the secondary reaction should be properly considered, but in usual applications their effects are generally insignificant.

(iii) Assumption of constant neutron flux

When dealing with high irradiation fluence, the neutron flux changes gradually with the change of the atomic densities of the component nuclides. This change should be considered for the accurate estimation of radio-activation.

The ACT4 code uses the neutron flux at the initial state throughout the operating period. In order to take this change into consideration, the irradiation period should be divided into appropriate time intervals. The neutron flux obtained with the atomic density content at the end of the previous time interval should be used to calculate the atomic density change during each time interval.

3.4 Input Description of ACT4

The input data format, input data, instruction, location assigned for input data are described in this section.

3.4.1 Input Data Format

Item 1 (18A4) Title of the problem

Item 2 (6(E11.0, A1)) Operation schedule

1. DT ; time step used in the calculation [DT=2629800s]
2. TMAX; maximum calculation time
3. T1 ; short pulse time when power is on
4. T2 ; short power cycle time with T1 plus down time
5. T3 ; total time for a group of short pulses
6. T4 ; long cycle time including long cooling time

Figure 3.4 shows the operation schedule. For steady operation, $T1 = 0$ or $T1 \geq TMAX$. The relation between $T1 \sim T4$ should be $T1 < T2 < T3 < T4$. Time should be given by 11 digits and the last (twelfth column) is for time units. Time units are S for second, M for minute, H for hour, D for day, W for week, G for month and Y for year. When DT is input as 0, the default value of 2629800s is used. Such default values are shown hereafter in the parenthesis.

Item 3 (6(E11.0, A1)) Shutdown time

TSH(I); shutdown times (see Fig. 3.4), the time unit is the same as Item 1. Shutdown times should be input in the increasing order. If zero or a value exceeding TMAX appears, the rest of the values are neglected. Usually a single value is input. Up to 6 values can be input.

The lesser of the TMAX or the maximum value of TSH(I) will be the maximum calculation time for the reactor operation. The maximum calculation time divided by DT will be the number ITMAX of the time steps for the reactor operation. ITMAX should be around 10 to insure reasonable computation time.

Item 4 (12I6) Parameters to determine core size and options

1. IEMAX ; number of neutron energy groups [42] the default value is 42.
2. IRMAX ; number of spatial mesh in the X(or R) direction [1]
3. JZMAX ; number of spatial mesh in the Y(or Z) direction [1]
4. NZONE ; number of zones
5. MS ; length of the mixing table (described in more detail in Subsection 3.4.2)
6. IGMAX ; number of delayed gamma-ray energy groups [54]
7. ISM ; number of the times after shutdown at which induced activity is calculated and printed. If ISM = 0, the standard values of time after shutdown are provided by the code.
8. IGMODE; geometry data input mode
= 0; input by file
= 1; input from FT05
9. IMATX ; not used; IMATX must be 0.
10. KNGMAX; number of nuclide groups for transmutation calculations
11. LCMAX ; number of expansion terms in the C-matrix calculation [10]

Item 5 (12I6) Option parameters

1. IGEOM ; geometry type

| One-dimensional geometry | Two-dimensional geometry | Three-dimensional geometry |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| =1; slab | =0; (X-Y) | = 7 |
| =2; cylinder | =1; (R-Z) | |
| =3; sphere | =2; (R- θ) | |

When JZMAX > 1, the geometry is considered to be two-dimensional.

2. IHALV ; integer for determination of short life nuclide; a nuclide is treated as short life when the half life is less than $(\ln 2 \times DT)/(2^{IHALV})$. [6]
3. IRLW ; lower bound mesh number in the X (or R) direction for induced activity calculation [1]
4. IRHI ; upper bound mesh number in the X (or R) direction for induced activity calculation [IRMAX]
5. JZLW ; lower bound mesh number in the Y (or Z) direction for induced activity calculation [1]
6. JZHI ; upper bound mesh number in the Y (or Z) direction for induced activity calculation [JZMAX]
7. IRINTV; number of mesh intervals in the X (or R) direction for induced activity calculation; the calculation is conducted for every IRINTV-th mesh beginning from IRLW. [1]
8. JZINTV; number of mesh intervals in the Y (or Z) direction for induced activity calculation. [1]
9. ITINTV; number of time step intervals for transmutation rate calculation [1]

Item 6-1 (12I6) Option parameters for calculation/output

1. IOPT(1); induced activity
2. IOPT(2); decay heat
3. IOPT(3); delayed gamma-ray source
4. IOPT(4); transmutation rate

| | |
|---|---|
| { | <p>= 1; both calculation and print out is conducted for all mesh points</p> <p>= 0; neither calculation nor print out is conducted</p> <p>= -1; only calculation is conducted</p> <p>= 2; calculation is conducted for all mesh points but print out is only for the mesh points specified by Item 7-2. If any of IOPT(1) IOPT(4) is input as 2, IOPT(1) IOPT(4) specified as 1 will be changed to 2.</p> |
|---|---|

When IOPT(2) is positive, only β -ray decay energy is included in the decay heat. The sum of β -ray and gamma-ray energy is calculated following Eq. (3.14) and printed when IOPT(2) = -2.

5. IOPT(5); chain table input data print out

6. IOPT(6); activation cross section data print out
7. IOPT(7); delayed gamma-ray emission data print out
8. IOPT(8); intermediate calculational results for **A**-matrix and
and **C**-matrix
 - { = 0 print out
 - { = 1 no print out

Item 6-2 (12I6) Mesh points specification for print out

1. II1 ; Region number for storing specified mesh numbers
 - { < 0 denotes the end of Item 6-2 input
 - { > 10 input is neglected for II1 > 10
2. II2 } print out is for the mesh points from II2 to II3 in the
3. JJ3 } X(R) direction and from JJ2 to JJ3 in the Y(Z,θ)
4. JJ2 } direction.
5. JJ3 }

The maximum number of Item 6-2 is 10.

Item 7 (6 E 12.0)

1. POWER ; total thermal power output of a reactor, P_f (MW-th) used
to normalize overall decay heat [5.0E + 9]
2. PPFLUX; normalization factor, N_f for neutron flux [1.0]
3. RR ; torus major radius, R (cm) used to calculate a torus
volume [500.0],
see the note below for the use of RR.
4. PLOG ; number of log scaling for plotter outputs, no plotter
output is given if PLOG = 0.0.
5. VAR ; calculational parameter used in **C**-matrix calculation
[1.0]
6. PREC ; calculational parameter used in **C**-matrix calculation
[10⁻⁶]

Note on RR: When IGEOM = 2 and JZMAX = 1, treating a one-dimensional cylindrical geometry, the program assumes the height of the cylinder to be $2\pi R$. In this case the volume of the cylinder becomes equivalent to the torus with major radius of R. If an ordinary cylinder with the height of 1 cm is to be treated, the R should satisfy the equation

$$\frac{1}{2\pi R} = 1.0 ,$$

namely RR = 0.1592 should be input.

Item 8 (6(E 11.0, A1)) (Not required when ISM = 0)

(ST(I), I = 1, ISM); time after shutdown, the time unit is the same as defined in Item 1.

Item 9 (Free format*) Geometrical data (not required when IGMODE = 0)
to be written in 1 - 72 columns.

4** IRMAX + 1 input data : mesh boundary values for X(R)
direction

5** JZMAX + 1 : mesh boundary values for Y(Z) direction (not
required when JZMAX = 1). These values
correspond to 2** data in DOT-3.5¹⁰).

8** IRMAX*JZMAX : zone numbers for mesh points. These should
correspond to the ones used in neutron flux
calculation. When IGEOM = 7, input media
number for each region.

T : terminate

Item 10 (Free format) Atomic density data for mixtures to be written
in 1 - 72 columns

9** NZONE : mixture number for each zone. (Input 0 for ZONE
which does not require activation calculation)

10** MS : material number, i.e. atomic number (1 - 99) or
mixture number (101 - 999)

11** MS : component number, i.e. nuclide number in CHAINLIB
library¹²) or atomic number or mixture number.

12** MS : natural abundance or atomic density in (10^{24} atoms
 cm^{-3})

T : terminate

An example of Item 10 for Li_2O atom density is given below.
Additional informations are given in Subsection 3.4.2.

| 10** | 11** | 12** | |
|------|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 8 | 8016 | 0.9976 | } natural abundance |
| 8 | 8017 | 0.00038 | |
| 8 | 8018 | 0.002 | |
| 101 | 3006 | 3.961E-3 | } atomic density |
| 101 | 3007 | 4.9422E-2 | |
| 101 | 8 | 2.6692E-2 | |

* Free form FIDO format using symbols **, ** and T is explained in Ref.9.

The atomic density of a nuclide in a mixture is obtained as the product of element atomic density and abundance.

Item 11 Nuclide groups for transmutation calculation
(not required when KNGMAX = 0)

Item 11-1 (A8, 4X, I12)

TTLNG : name of nuclide groups (e.g. COPPER)

LMAX : number of nuclides in the group

Item 11-2 (6 E 12.0)

(ZANG(L), L = 1, LMAX): nuclide number in the group
(e.g. 29063, 29064, 29065, etc.)

KNGMAX sets of Item 11 are input.

Item 12 (A4)

AIC = 'CARD' : input Item 12 data specifying the output of
transmutation calculations
(used only when KNGMAX > 0)

= 'GAMM' : input Item 14 data specifying the delayed gamma-
ray source output

= 'END' : end of input data

Item 13 required when KNGMAX > 0 and AIC = 'CARD'

Item 13-1 (A4, 4X, 5I12)

1. AAS = 'REGI': specify output region

= 'TIME': specify output time

2. I11 = region number when AAS = 'REGI'

= number of output time when AAS = 'TIME'

3. II2: } specify only when AAS = 'REGI',

4. II3: } region I11 is to be between II2 and II3 in the X(R)

5. JJ2: } direction and between JJ2 and JJ3 in the Y(Z, θ)

6. JJ3: } direction

Item 13-2 (6(E11.0, A1)) (required when AAS = 'TIME')

(TIME(I), I = 1, NTMX): irradiation times when transmutation
output are given

Input as many Item 13-1 as required when AAS = 'REGI'. The maximum
number of regions, LQMX should satisfy $LQMX \leq 8$, and the maximum

number of the irradiation times, $NTMX \leq 8$.

Item 14 for delayed gamma-ray source output is required when $IGMAX > 0$ and $AIC = 'GAMM'$.

Item 14-1 (3I6) (see **Fig. 3.4**)

1. ISDRW : sequence number of shutdown time for the output, i.e. the output for the shutdown time at TSH(ISDRW) will be given.
2. ISTDRW: sequence number of the time after shutdown for the output, i.e. the output for the time ST(ISTDRW) after shutdown will be given.
3. IESW : option parameter for input of gamma-ray energy group data
 - = 0 : use the data stored in the program
(54 groups described in **Table 2.4** is used when $IGMAX = 54$)
 - = 1 : input energy group data by Item 14-2

Item 14-2 (6 E 12.0) (required when $IESW = 1$)

(GLVL (IML), $IML = 1$, $IGMAX+1$): gamma-ray energy level in eV from the highest level

The input item ends when $AIC = 'END'$ in Item 12.

Note) When transmutation is calculated and printed by specifying $KNGMAX > 0$, Item 11, Item 12 and Item 13 are required.

When delayed gamma-ray source is calculated by specifying $IGMAX > 0$, Item 12 and Item 14 is required.

3.4.2 Atomic Density Input

It is necessary to specify the atomic densities of naturally occurring isotopes of elements for which induced activity are to be calculated. The input method to specify the atomic densities is similar to the one used in the ANISN code.⁹⁾

At first the natural abundance of isotopes is given for elements and then the atomic densities of elements are given for materials. The following notations are introduced to give an example of a mixing table to specify the atomic densities.

Atomic density of an element Z_i is $N(Z_i)$. A naturally occurring

j-th isotope of an element Z_i is denoted by (Z_i, A_{ij}) which is represented by five digits in the following manner.

$$\begin{aligned} &XX : X : XX \\ &Z_i : M_i : A_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

where Z_i and A_{ij} are the atomic and mass numbers of the isotope, respectively. M_i is a metastable indicator which takes 0 for a stable isotope. When three digits are required to denote A, only the last two digits are given (e.g. 82003 for $^{103}_{82}\text{Pb}$). Natural abundance of the j-th isotope of an element Z_i is denoted as $f(Z_i, A_{ij})$. Note that

$$\sum_j f(Z_i, A_{ij}) = 1.0 \quad .$$

An example of a mixing table is given below.

| | 10¥¥ | 11¥¥ | 12** |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Z_1 | (Z_1, A_{11}) | $f(Z_1, A_{11})$ |
| | Z_1 | (Z_1, A_{12}) | $f(Z_1, A_{12})$ |
| Natural abundance | : | : | : |
| of isotopes is | Z_1 | (Z_1, A_{1J}) | $f(Z_1, A_{1J})$ |
| given for elements | Z_2 | (Z_2, A_{21}) | $f(Z_2, A_{21})$ |
| | : | : | : |
| | Z_2 | | |
| | : | | |
| | Z_I | | |
| | 101 | Z_1 | $N(Z_1)$ |
| Mixture densities | 101 | Z_2 | $N(Z_2)$ |
| are specified | 102 | (Z_i, A_{ij}) | $N(Z_i, A_{ij})$ |
| | 103 | Z_3 | $N(Z_3)$ |
| | 103 | Z_I | $N(Z_I)$ |
| | 103 | 101 | $V(101)$ |

Note 1) Mixture numbers specified by 10¥¥ data are to be sequentially assigned from 101. Mixture numbers of regions are specified by 9¥¥ data. Induced activities are not calculated for regions with the entry of 0 for the mixture number.

Note 2) As may be seen for the mixture numbered 102, direct specification of an isotope as a mixture is allowed.

Note 3) As may be seen for the mixture numbered 103, a mixture already specified (e.g. 101) can become one of the components. In this case, the value of 12** data usually represents a volume fraction.

A mixing table for a stainless steel is shown in the top half of **Table 3.2** as an example.

3.4.3 Location Structure of Variable Commons

Location structure of variable commons is shown in **Fig. 3.5**. There stored are the geometry data and data for constructing mixing table for atomic density. The locations 14 and 15 are used as the operational area for the density mixing in the Subroutine MIX.

In the Subroutine MIX, the mixing table data are converted so that the fractions of all the component nuclides are tabulated for each mixture in zones as shown in the bottom half of **Table 3.2**.

3.5 Output Description of ACT4

The output is described in this section for an ACT4 calculation with both transmutation and delayed gamma-ray source calculations. A complete output example for a one-dimensional problem is shown in Appendix A.4.

(1) Input data print out

Input data are printed out in both card image format and with additional explanations. There printed are the option parameters, geometrical input data, input neutron flux integrated over time, mixing table data input and the atomic density fraction for regions derived from the mixing table, as well as comments for the transmutation cross sections in the CHAINLIB library, the delayed gamma-ray emission data in the GAMMALIB library and gamma-ray energy group structure.

(2) Transmutation rates

The changes in the atomic fractions among a group of nuclides with irradiation time are printed when KNGMAX is not zero and when

Items 11, 12 and 13 are provided. The sample output in Appendix A.4 is for the case where KNGMAX is equal to 0.

(3) Induced activity at mesh points

Induced activities of component nuclides at the specified mesh points are printed with the unit of Ci/cm^3 for the time steps after shutdown.

(4) Decay heat at mesh points

Decay heat rate (W/cm^3) from component nuclides at the specified mesh points are printed for the time steps after shutdown.

(5) Delayed gamma-ray source

Delayed gamma-ray intensity per energy group for the specified mesh points is printed for the time steps after shutdown.

(6) Delayed gamma-ray source from nuclides

Delayed gamma-ray intensity from nuclides per energy group for the specified mesh points is printed for the specified time steps after shutdown.

(7) Overall induced activity

Induced activities of component nuclides integrated over the whole system are printed with the unit of $\text{Ci}/\text{MW-th}$, i.e. induced activity normalized by the thermal power output.

(8) Total decay heat

Decay heat from component nuclides and their sum integrated over the whole system are printed as the fraction of the thermal power output of the reactor P_f , i.e. $\text{MW-th}/P_f$ MW-th.

(9) Total delayed gamma-ray source

Delayed gamma-ray intensity per energy group for the whole system is printed.

(10) Total delayed gamma-ray source from nuclides

Delayed gamma-ray intensity from nuclides per energy group for the whole system is printed.

(11) Biological hazard potential

Biological hazard potential integrated over the whole system is printed.

(12) Decay heat (DH_{approx})

Spatial distribution of the approximate value of the decay heat rate DH_{approx} described in Section 2.6 is printed. This approximate value assumes the deposition of gamma-ray energy at the point of its generation.

Table 3.1 Maximum Permissible Concentration, MPC ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cm}^3$)

| Nuclide | Nuclide Number | MPC | Nuclide | Nuclide Number | MPC | Nuclide | Nuclide Number | MPC |
|---------|----------------|----------|----------|----------------|---------|-----------|----------------|---------|
| H - 3 | 1003 | 2.0E-06* | Sr - 85m | 38185 | 1.0E-05 | Te -129m | 52129 | 1.0E-08 |
| Be - 7 | 4007 | 4.0E-07 | Sr - 85 | 38085 | 4.0E-08 | Te -129 | 52029 | 1.0E-06 |
| C -14 | 6014 | 1.0E-06 | Sr - 89 | 38089 | 1.0E-08 | Te -131m | 52131 | 6.0E-08 |
| F -18 | 9018 | 9.0E-07 | Sr - 90 | 38090 | 4.0E-10 | Te -132 | 52032 | 4.0E-08 |
| Na-22 | 11022 | 3.0E-09 | Sr - 91 | 38091 | 9.0E-08 | I -126 | 53026 | 3.0E-09 |
| Na-24 | 11024 | 5.0E-08 | Sr - 92 | 38092 | 1.0E-07 | I -129 | 53029 | 6.0E-10 |
| Si -31 | 14031 | 3.0E-07 | Y - 90 | 39090 | 3.0E-08 | I -131 | 53031 | 3.0E-09 |
| P -32 | 15032 | 2.0E-08 | Y - 91m | 39191 | 6.0E-06 | I -132 | 53032 | 8.0E-08 |
| S -35 | 16035 | 9.0E-08 | Y - 91 | 39091 | 1.0E-08 | I -133 | 53033 | 1.0E-08 |
| Cl -36 | 17036 | 8.0E-09 | Y - 92 | 39092 | 1.0E-07 | I -134 | 53034 | 2.0E-07 |
| Cl -38 | 17038 | 7.0E-07 | Y - 93 | 39093 | 5.0E-08 | I -135 | 53035 | 4.0E-08 |
| A -37 | 18037 | 1.0E-03 | Zr - 93 | 40093 | 4.0E-08 | Xe-131m | 54131 | 4.0E-06 |
| A -41 | 18041 | 4.0E-07 | Zr - 95 | 40095 | 1.0E-08 | Xe-133 | 54033 | 3.0E-06 |
| K -42 | 19042 | 4.0E-08 | Zr - 97 | 40097 | 3.0E-08 | Xe-135 | 54035 | 1.0E-06 |
| Ca -45 | 20045 | 1.0E-08 | Nb- 93m | 41193 | 4.0E-08 | Cs -131 | 55031 | 1.0E-06 |
| Ca -47 | 20047 | 6.0E-08 | Nb- 95 | 41095 | 3.0E-08 | Cs -134m | 55134 | 2.0E-06 |
| Sc -46 | 21046 | 8.0E-09 | Nb- 97 | 41097 | 2.0E-06 | Cs -134 | 55034 | 4.0E-09 |
| Sc -47 | 21047 | 2.0E-07 | Mo- 99 | 42099 | 7.0E-08 | Cs -135 | 55035 | 3.0E-08 |
| Sc -48 | 21048 | 5.0E-08 | Tc- 96m | 43196 | 1.0E-05 | Cs -136 | 55036 | 6.0E-08 |
| V -48 | 23048 | 2.0E-08 | Tc- 96 | 43096 | 8.0E-08 | Cs -137 | 55037 | 5.0E-09 |
| Cr -51 | 24051 | 8.0E-07 | Tc- 97m | 43197 | 5.0E-08 | Ba -131 | 56031 | 1.0E-07 |
| Mn-52 | 25052 | 5.0E-08 | Tc- 97 | 43097 | 1.0E-07 | Ba -140 | 56040 | 1.0E-08 |
| Mn-54 | 25054 | 1.0E-08 | Tc- 99m | 43199 | 5.0E-06 | La -140 | 57040 | 4.0E-08 |
| Mn-56 | 25056 | 2.0E-07 | Tc- 99 | 43099 | 2.0E-08 | Ce -141 | 58041 | 5.0E-08 |
| Fe -55 | 26055 | 3.0E-07 | Ru- 97 | 44097 | 6.0E-07 | Ce -143 | 58043 | 7.0E-08 |
| Fe -59 | 26059 | 2.0E-08 | Ru-103 | 44003 | 3.0E-08 | Ce -144 | 58044 | 2.0E-09 |
| Co-57 | 27057 | 6.0E-08 | Ru-105 | 44005 | 2.0E-07 | Pr -142 | 59042 | 5.0E-08 |
| Co-58m | 27158 | 3.0E-06 | Ru-106 | 44006 | 2.0E-09 | Pr -143 | 59043 | 6.0E-08 |
| Co-58 | 27058 | 2.0E-08 | Rh-103m | 45103 | 2.0E-05 | Nd-144 | 60044 | 3.0E-11 |
| Co-60 | 27060 | 3.0E-09 | Rh-105 | 45005 | 2.0E-07 | Nd-147 | 60047 | 8.0E-08 |
| Ni -59 | 28059 | 2.0E-07 | Pb -103 | 46003 | 3.0E-07 | Nd-149 | 60049 | 5.0E-07 |
| Ni -63 | 28063 | 2.0E-08 | Pb -109 | 46009 | 1.0E-07 | Pm-147 | 61047 | 2.0E-08 |
| Ni -65 | 28065 | 2.0E-07 | Ag-105 | 47005 | 2.0E-08 | Pm-149 | 61049 | 8.0E-08 |
| Cu -64 | 29064 | 4.0E-07 | Ag-110m | 47110 | 3.0E-09 | Sm-147 | 62047 | 2.0E-11 |
| Zn -65 | 30065 | 2.0E-08 | Ag-111 | 47011 | 8.0E-08 | Sm-151 | 62051 | 2.0E-08 |
| Zn -69m | 30169 | 1.0E-07 | Cd-109 | 48009 | 2.0E-08 | Sm-153 | 62053 | 1.0E-07 |
| Zn -69 | 30069 | 2.0E-06 | Cd-115m | 48115 | 1.0E-08 | Eu -152m1 | 63152 | 1.0E-07 |
| Ga -72 | 31072 | 6.0E-08 | Cd-115 | 48015 | 6.0E-08 | Eu -152m2 | 63252 | 4.0E-09 |
| Ge -71 | 32071 | 2.0E-06 | In -113 | 49013 | 2.0E-06 | Eu -154 | 63054 | 1.0E-09 |
| As -72 | 33072 | 1.0E-07 | In -114 | 49014 | 7.0E-09 | Eu -155 | 63055 | 3.0E-08 |
| As -74 | 33074 | 4.0E-08 | In -115m | 49115 | 6.0E-07 | Gd-153 | 64053 | 3.0E-08 |
| As -76 | 33076 | 3.0E-08 | In -115 | 49015 | 1.0E-08 | Gd-159 | 64059 | 1.0E-07 |
| As -77 | 33077 | 1.0E-07 | Sn-113 | 50013 | 2.0E-08 | Tb-160 | 65060 | 1.0E-08 |
| Se -75 | 34075 | 4.0E-08 | Sn-125 | 50025 | 3.0E-08 | Dy-165 | 66065 | 7.0E-07 |
| Br -82 | 35082 | 6.0E-08 | Sb-122 | 51022 | 5.0E-08 | Dy-166 | 66066 | 7.0E-08 |
| Kr -85m | 36185 | 1.0E-06 | Sb-124 | 51024 | 7.0E-09 | Ho-166 | 67066 | 6.0E-08 |
| Kr -85 | 36085 | 3.0E-06 | Sb-125 | 51025 | 9.0E-09 | Er -169 | 68069 | 1.0E-07 |
| Kr -87 | 36087 | 2.0E-07 | Te-125m | 52125 | 4.0E-08 | Er -171 | 68071 | 2.0E-07 |
| Rb-86 | 37086 | 2.0E-08 | Te-127m | 52127 | 1.0E-08 | Tm-170 | 69070 | 1.0E-08 |
| Rb-87 | 37087 | 2.0E-08 | Te-127 | 52027 | 3.0E-07 | Tm-171 | 69071 | 4.0E-08 |

* Read as 2×10^{-6}

Table 3.1 Maximum Permissible Concentration (continued)

| Nuclide | Nuclide Number | MPC | Nuclide | Nuclide Number | MPC | Nuclide | Nuclide Number | MPC |
|---------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Yb-175 | 70075 | 2.0E-07 | Bi-207 | 83007 | 5.0E-09 | Pu-241 | 94041 | 3.0E-11 |
| Lu-177 | 71077 | 2.0E-07 | Bi-210 | 83010 | 2.0E-09 | Pu-242 | 94042 | 6.0E-13 |
| Hf-181 | 72081 | 1.0E-08 | Bi-212 | 83012 | 3.0E-08 | Pu-243 | 94043 | 6.0E-07 |
| Ta-182 | 73082 | 7.0E-09 | Po-210 | 84010 | 7.0E-11 | Pu-244 | 94044 | 6.0E-13 |
| W-181 | 74081 | 4.0E-08 | At-211 | 85011 | 2.0E-09 | Am-241 | 95041 | 2.0E-12 |
| W-185 | 74085 | 4.0E-08 | Rn-220 | 86020 | 1.0E-07 | Am-242m | 95142 | 2.0E-12 |
| W-187 | 74087 | 1.0E-07 | Rn-222 | 86022 | 1.0E-08 | Am-242 | 95042 | 1.0E-08 |
| Re-183 | 75083 | 5.0E-08 | Ra-223 | 88023 | 8.0E-11 | Am-243 | 95043 | 2.0E-12 |
| Re-186 | 75086 | 8.0E-08 | Ra-224 | 88024 | 2.0E-10 | Am-244 | 95044 | 1.0E-06 |
| Re-187 | 75087 | 2.0E-07 | Ra-226 | 88026 | 1.0E-11 | Cm-242 | 96042 | 4.0E-11 |
| Re-188 | 75088 | 6.0E-08 | Ra-228 | 88028 | 1.0E-11 | Cm-243 | 96043 | 2.0E-12 |
| Os-185 | 76085 | 2.0E-08 | Ac-227 | 89027 | 8.0E-13 | Cm-244 | 96044 | 3.0E-12 |
| Os-191m | 76191 | 3.0E-06 | Ac-228 | 89028 | 6.0E-09 | Cm-245 | 96045 | 2.0E-12 |
| Os-191 | 76091 | 1.0E-07 | Th-227 | 90027 | 6.0E-11 | Cm-246 | 96046 | 2.0E-12 |
| Os-193 | 76093 | 9.0E-08 | Th-228 | 90028 | 2.0E-12 | Cm-247 | 96047 | 2.0E-12 |
| Ir-190 | 77090 | 1.0E-07 | Th-230 | 90030 | 8.0E-13 | Cm-248 | 96048 | 2.0E-13 |
| Ir-192 | 77092 | 9.0E-09 | Th-231 | 90031 | 4.0E-07 | Cm-249 | 96049 | 4.0E-06 |
| Ir-194 | 77094 | 5.0E-08 | Th-232 | 90032 | 7.0E-13 | Bk-249 | 97049 | 3.0E-10 |
| Pt-191 | 78091 | 2.0E-07 | Th-234 | 90034 | 1.0E-08 | Bk-250 | 97050 | 5.0E-08 |
| Pt-193m | 78193 | 2.0E-06 | Th-nat | 90000 | 6.0E-13 | Cf-249 | 98049 | 5.0E-13 |
| Pt-193 | 78093 | 1.0E-07 | Pa-230 | 91030 | 3.0E-10 | Cf-250 | 98050 | 2.0E-12 |
| Pt-197m | 78197 | 2.0E-06 | Pa-231 | 91031 | 4.0E-13 | Cf-251 | 98051 | 6.0E-13 |
| Pt-197 | 78097 | 2.0E-07 | Pa-233 | 91033 | 6.0E-08 | Cf-252 | 98052 | 2.0E-12 |
| Au-196 | 79096 | 2.0E-07 | U-230 | 92030 | 4.0E-11 | Cf-253 | 98053 | 3.0E-10 |
| Au-198 | 79098 | 8.0E-08 | U-232 | 92032 | 9.0E-12 | Cf-254 | 98054 | 2.0E-12 |
| Au-199 | 79099 | 3.0E-07 | U-233 | 92033 | 4.0E-11 | Es-253 | 99053 | 2.0E-10 |
| Hg-197m | 80197 | 3.0E-07 | U-234 | 92034 | 4.0E-11 | Es-254m | 99154 | 2.0E-09 |
| Hg-197 | 80097 | 4.0E-07 | U-235 | 92035 | 4.0E-11 | Es-254 | 99054 | 6.0E-12 |
| Hg-203 | 80003 | 2.0E-08 | U-236 | 92036 | 4.0E-11 | Es-255 | 99055 | 1.0E-10 |
| Tl-200 | 81000 | 4.0E-07 | U-238 | 92038 | 3.0E-11 | Fm-254 | 100054 | 2.0E-08 |
| Tl-201 | 81001 | 3.0E-07 | U-nat | 92000 | 2.0E-11 | Fm-255 | 100055 | 4.0E-09 |
| Tl-202 | 81002 | 8.0E-08 | U-240 | 92040 | 6.0E-08 | Fm-256 | 100056 | 6.0E-10 |
| Tl-204 | 81004 | 9.0E-09 | Np-237 | 93037 | 1.0E-12 | Mg-27 | 12027 | 1.0E-10 |
| Pb-203 | 82003 | 6.0E-07 | Np-239 | 93039 | 2.0E-07 | Al-26 | 13026 | 1.0E-10 |
| Pb-210 | 82010 | 4.0E-11 | Pu-238 | 94038 | 7.0E-13 | Al-28 | 13028 | 9.0E-06 |
| Pb-212 | 82012 | 6.0E-09 | Pu-239 | 94039 | 6.0E-13 | Al-26m | 13126 | 1.0E-10 |
| Bi-206 | 83006 | 5.0E-08 | Pu-240 | 94040 | 6.0E-13 | | | |

Table 3.2 Example of an atomic density mixing table

| ATOMIC DENSITY MIXING TABLE | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|--|
| MIXTURE | COMPONENT | NO.DENSITY | ABUNDANCE | MAT./L./ZONE | |
| 1 | 24 | 24050 | 4.3500E-02 | 0 | |
| 2 | 24 | 24052 | 8.3790E-01 | 102 | |
| 3 | 24 | 24053 | 9.5000E-02 | 103 | |
| 4 | 24 | 24054 | 2.3600E-02 | 104 | |
| 5 | 26 | 26054 | 5.8000E-02 | 0 | |
| 6 | 26 | 26056 | 9.1800E-01 | 0 | |
| 7 | 26 | 26057 | 2.1500E-02 | 105 | |
| 8 | 26 | 26058 | 2.9000E-03 | 106 | |
| 9 | 28 | 28058 | 6.8300E-01 | 107 | |
| 10 | 28 | 28060 | 2.6100E-01 | 101 | |
| 11 | 28 | 28061 | 1.1300E-02 | 0 | |
| 12 | 28 | 28062 | 3.5900E-02 | 101 | |
| 13 | 28 | 28064 | 9.1000E-03 | 0 | |
| 14 | 101 | 24 | 1.5750E-02 | | |
| 15 | 101 | 26 | 6.0345E-02 | | |
| 16 | 101 | 28 | 9.8268E-03 | | |
| 17 | 101 | 27059 | 2.1173E-05 | | |
| 18 | 102 | 101 | 9.4000E-01 | | |
| 19 | 103 | 101 | 6.9900E-02 | | |
| 20 | 104 | 101 | 7.0000E-01 | | |
| 21 | 105 | 101 | 7.0000E-01 | | |
| 22 | 106 | 101 | 1.2350E-01 | | |
| 23 | 107 | 101 | 9.0000E-02 | | |

ATOMIC DENSITY AND RATIO DATA BY ZONE

| | ZONE- 1 | ZONE- 2 | ZONE- 3 | ZONE- 4 |
|----------|---------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| DENSITY | 0.0 | 8.07859E+22 | 6.00737E+21 | 6.01599E+22 |
| ISOTOPES | // | RATIO BY ZONE | | |
| 1 | 24050 | 0.0 | 0.00797 | 0.00797 |
| 2 | 24052 | 0.0 | 0.15355 | 0.15355 |
| 3 | 24053 | 0.0 | 0.01741 | 0.01741 |
| 4 | 24054 | 0.0 | 0.00432 | 0.00432 |
| 5 | 26054 | 0.0 | 0.04072 | 0.04072 |
| 6 | 26056 | 0.0 | 0.64457 | 0.64457 |
| 7 | 26057 | 0.0 | 0.01510 | 0.01510 |
| 8 | 26058 | 0.0 | 0.00204 | 0.00204 |
| 9 | 28058 | 0.0 | 0.07809 | 0.07809 |
| 10 | 28060 | 0.0 | 0.02984 | 0.02984 |
| 11 | 28061 | 0.0 | 0.00129 | 0.00129 |
| 12 | 28062 | 0.0 | 0.00410 | 0.00410 |
| 13 | 28064 | 0.0 | 0.00104 | 0.00104 |
| 14 | 27059 | 0.0 | 0.00025 | 0.00025 |

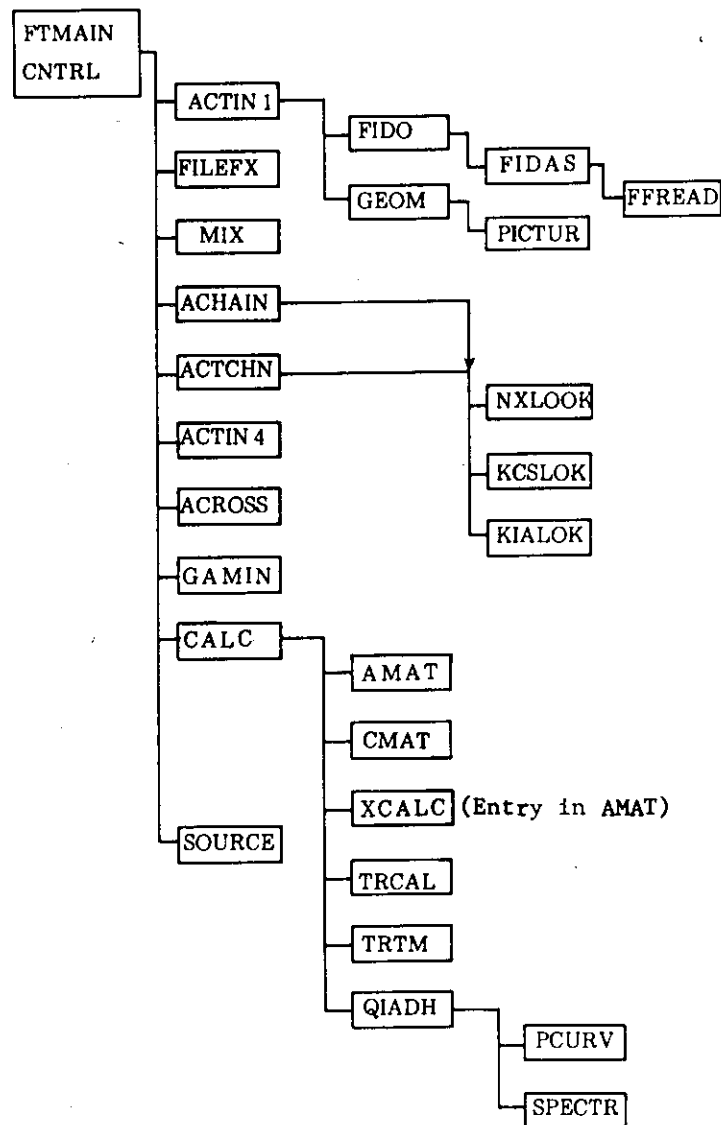


Fig. 3.1 Program diagram of ACT4 code.

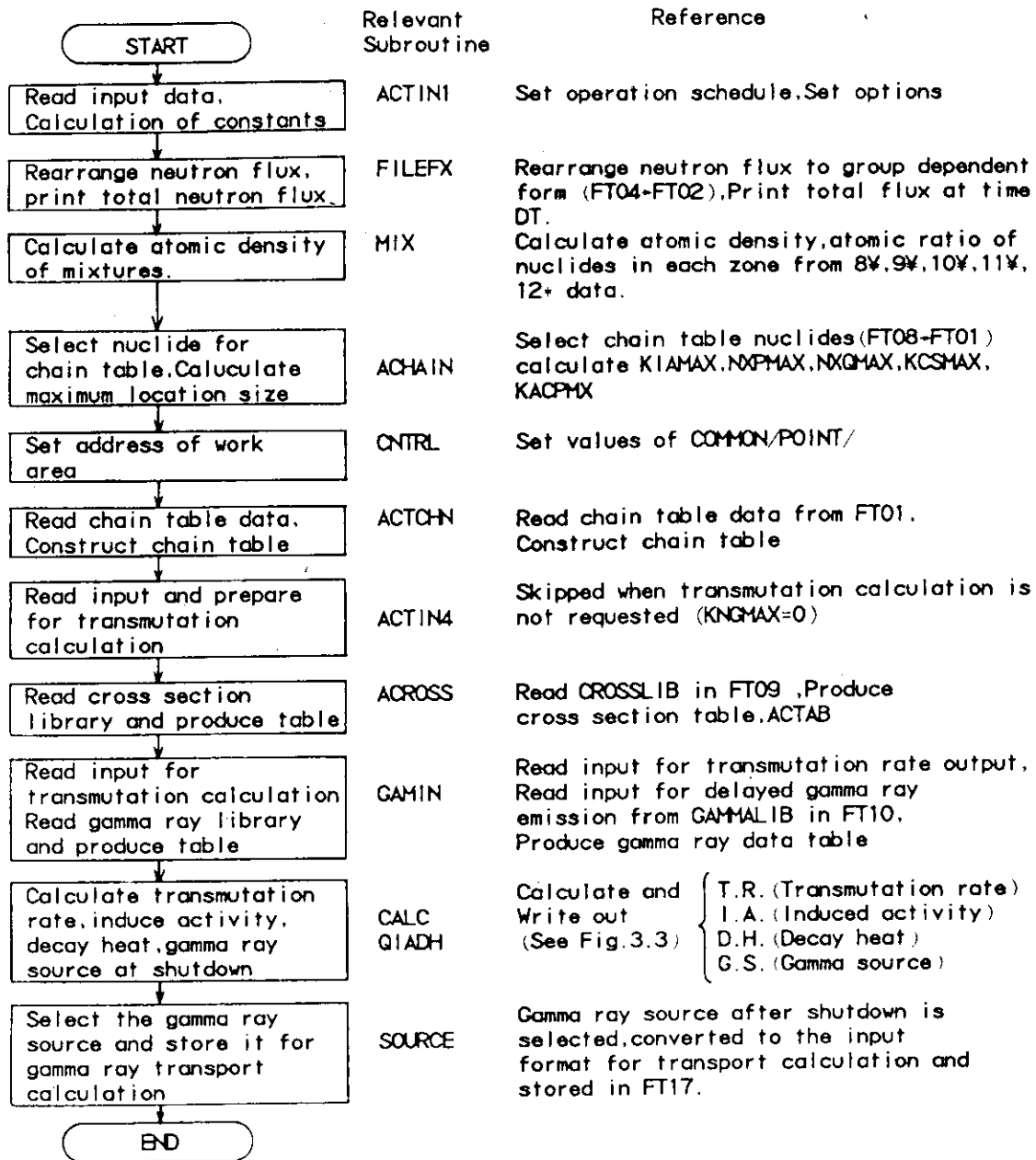


Fig. 3.2 Computational flow in ACT4 code.

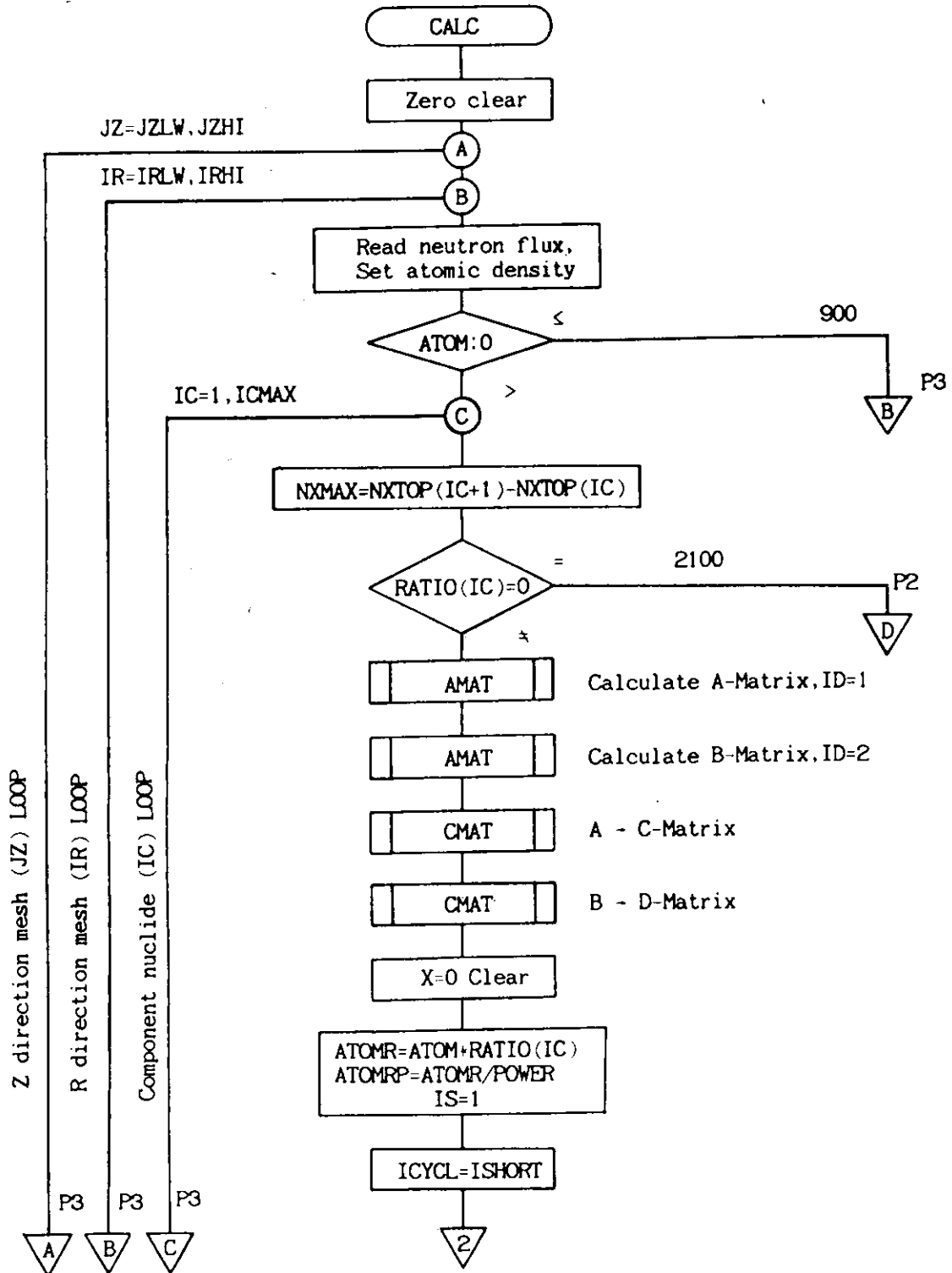


Fig. 3.3 Calculational flow in Subroutine CALC (P1).

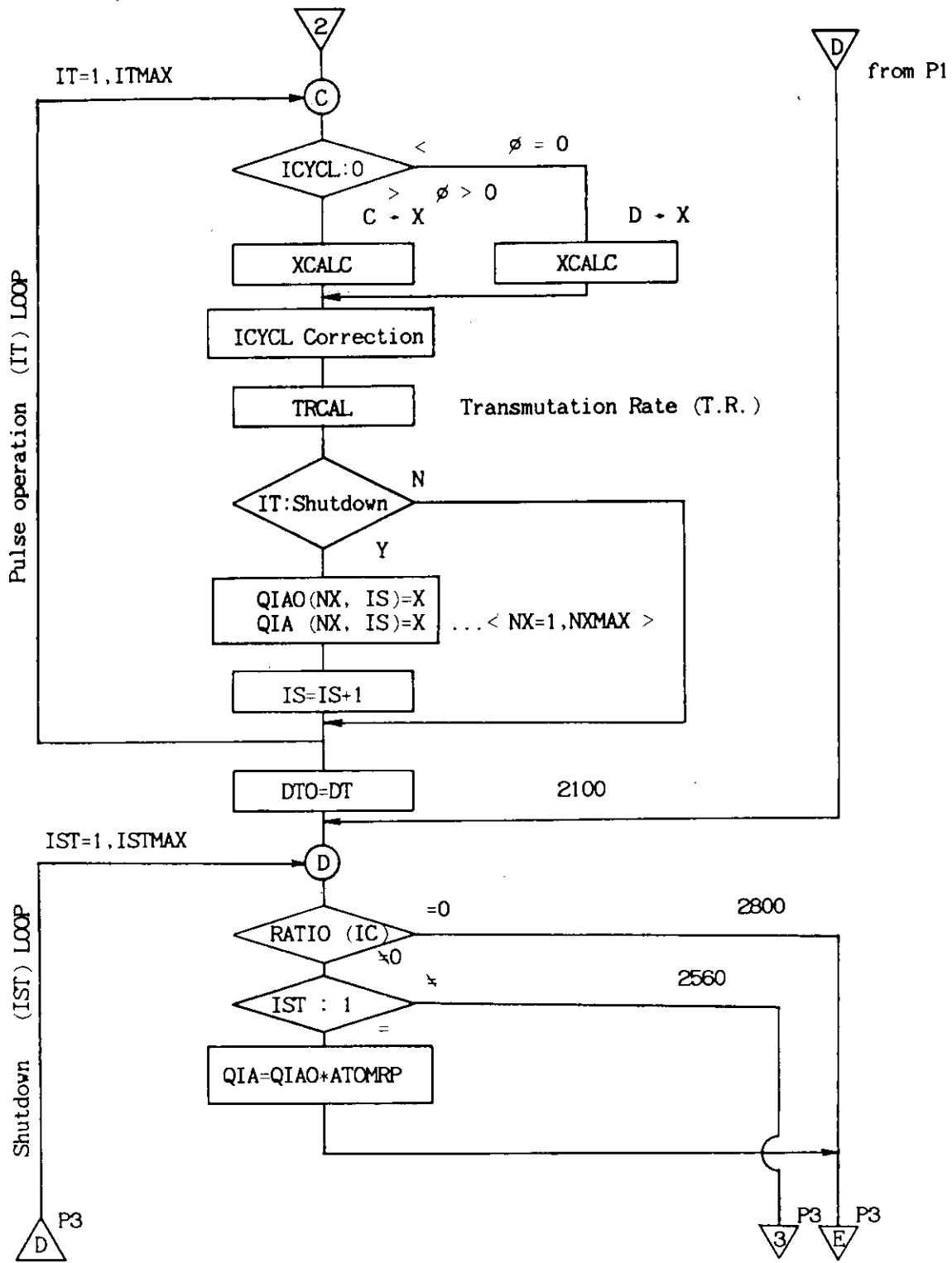


Fig. 3.3 Continued (P2).

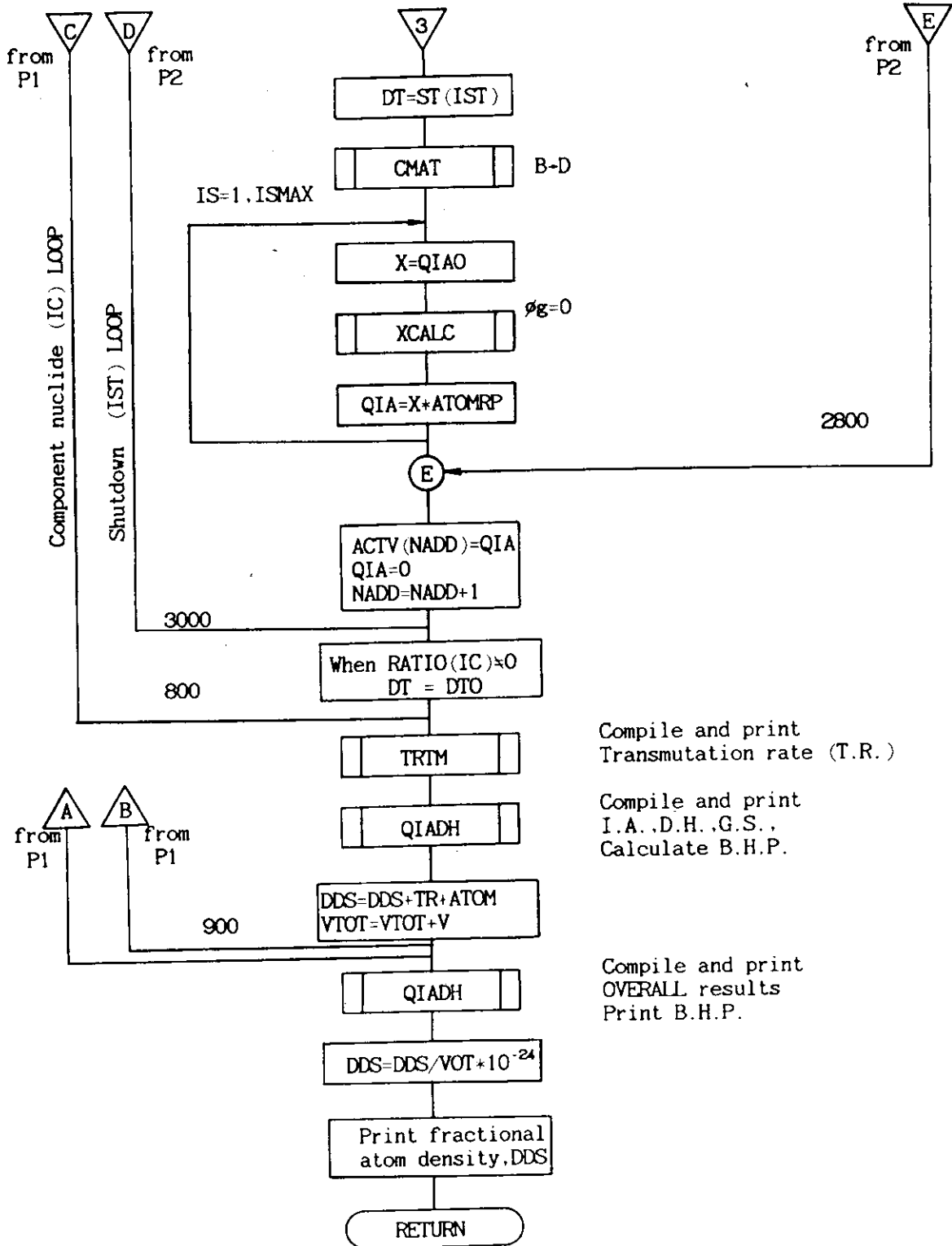


Fig. 3.3 Continued (P3).

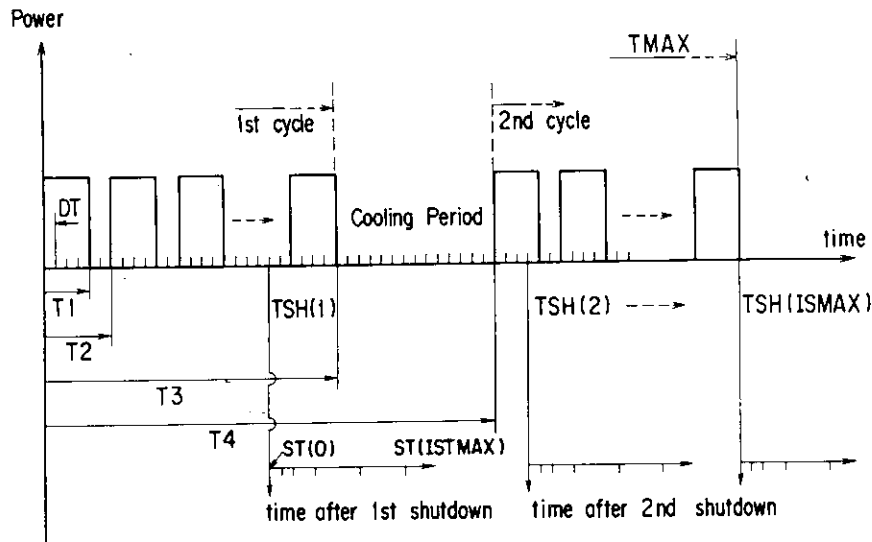


Fig. 3.4 Pulsed operation treated by ACT4.

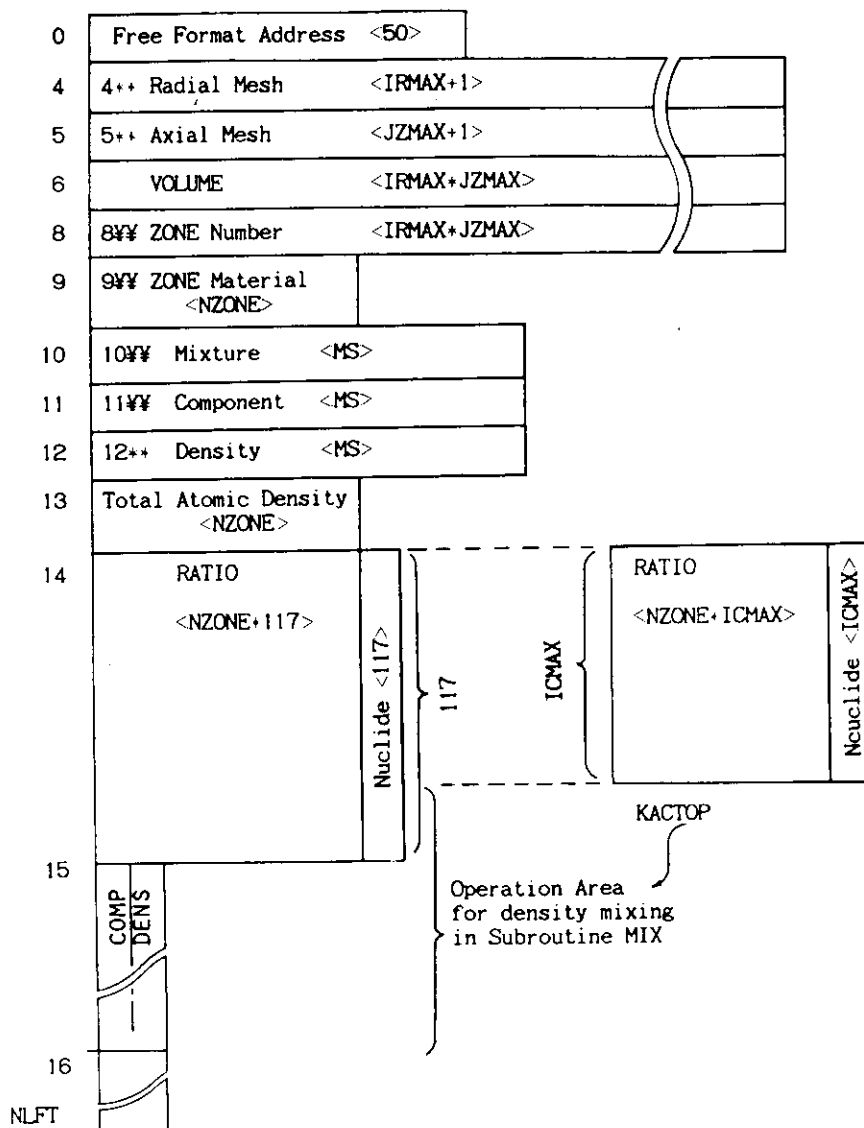


Fig. 3.5 Location structure of the variable common.

4. Calculational Procedure of THIDA-2

As described in Section 2.1, the THIDA-2 code system has been made up by sequentially coupling a neutron transport calculation code, an induced activity calculation code, a gamma-ray transport calculation code and a response calculation and plotting code. In this chapter the coupling method of the four codes are described for the cases of one-, two- and three-dimensional activation calculations using the radiation transport codes, ANISN⁹⁾, DOT-3.5¹⁰⁾ and MORSE-GG¹¹⁾, respectively.

4.1 One-Dimensional Problem

The calculational flow for obtaining the dose rate during shutdown using a one-dimensional model is shown in Fig. 4.1. The ANISN code⁹⁾ is used to calculate the neutron flux during the reactor operation and gamma-ray flux during shutdown. The required procedures to achieve the coupling of the codes (namely, transfer of relevant data) in Fig. 4.1 are described stepwise. The normalization is performed as follows. In the neutron flux calculation by ANISN, the normalization factor $XNF = 1.0$ is employed. The conversion to absolute value is done by the factor PPFLUX used in the ACT4. In the delayed gamma-ray calculation, $XNF = 0.0$ is fixed so as not to renormalize the absolute gamma-ray source.

(1) Neutron flux calculation by ANISN

In the neutron flux calculation using the ANISN code⁹⁾, the 42-group neutron cross sections in the GICX40 library¹⁴⁾ must be used.

A single change in the input data is necessary. Namely, the 25th item of the 15¥¥ data ID1 should be changed to -3. When ID1 is -3, the relevant data and calculated neutron flux are written on the file FT10 in the following record format:

Record 1

```

IGM ; number of energy groups
IM  ; number of spatial mesh intervals
IZM ; number of zones
IGE ; number of geometry type specification

```

1-slab; 2-cylinder; 3-sphere

Record 2

RA [IM + 1] ; interval boundaries
 MA [IM] ; zone numbers by interval
 V [IM] ; volumes by interval

Record 3

(XN(J,I),J = 1,IM) ; scalar flux repeating IGM times

The FINPR subroutine of the ANISN code⁹⁾ must be replaced with the modified one for the data transmission. The modification of the FINPR subroutine is listed in **Fig. 4.2**.

(2) Induced activity calculation by ACT4

In the calculation of induced activity and delayed gamma-ray source using the ACT4 code, the neutron flux calculated by ANISN and three data libraries are necessary as the input. As the output, delayed gamma-ray source is written on the file FT17 in the following record format:

Record 1 (A3, 77X)

'17*'

Record 2 (6E12.3) Delayed gamma-ray source at shutdown

((GS(IR,IG), IR = 1, IRMAX), IG =1, IGMAX)

where, IRMAX and IGMAX are the maximum numbers for spatial mesh and energy group, respectively.

Record 3 (A3, 77X)

' T' : terminate

(3) Gamma-ray flux calculation by ANISN

The gamma-ray source is supplied from the file FT17 as the 17* data. The subroutine FIDAS in the ANISN code is modified to read 17* data from the file FT17. The modified portion of the FIDAS subroutine is listed in **Fig. 4.3**. The normalization factor XNF should be zero so as not to renormalize the absolute gamma-ray source obtained by the ACT4 calculation.

The 54-group gamma-ray cross section library GROUPIN which extends up to 3 MeV should be used for usual problem (see Section

2.4). If delayed gamma-rays of up to 7.6 MeV are to be treated, the 78-group cross section library should be used.

The transmission of the calculated gamma-ray flux and other relevant data can be done in the similar manner as in the case of neutron flux described above. The modified FINPR subroutine in **Fig. 4.2** is used again.

(4) Dose rate calculation and plotting by APPLE-2¹³⁾

Using the calculated gamma-ray flux and the flux-to-dose conversion factor GFLXDOSE (described in Section 2.5) the dose rate distribution is calculated and plotted by the APPLE-2 code¹³⁾.

4.2 Two-Dimensional Problem

The procedure to obtain the dose rate from the induced activity in the two-dimensional geometry is described. A two-dimensional discrete ordinates radiation transport code DOT-3.5¹⁰⁾ is used for the two-dimensional problem. The calculational flow chart for this case is shown in **Fig. 4.4**.

(1) Neutron flux calculation by DOT-3.5

In the DOT-3.5 calculation, the 42-group neutron cross sections in the GICX40 library¹⁴⁾ must be used. The DOT-3.5 requires the area for the mixture cross sections to be allocated in the group-organized cross section library¹⁰⁾. Therefore, a small mixture editing program shown in **Fig. 4.5** is run before the DOT-3.5 calculations to convert the GICX40 to the compatible form. The newly edited library is denoted as GICX40' in **Fig. 4.4**.

The input data required for this editing code are the following three:

MS, IOR and IGM in the format of (3I3).

MS ; number of mixtures to be used in the DOT-3.5 calculation

IOR; order of scattering. IOR may be reduced from 5 used in the GICX40 library

IGM; number of neutron energy groups [42]

As in the one-dimensional case described in Section 4.1, the neutron flux calculated by the DOT-3.5 and relevant data are transmitted to the ACT4 code or the APPLE-2 code. Those data are written on the file number, NFLSV (usually FT09F001) specified in DOT-

3.5 in the following format:

Record 1

IGM ; number of energy groups
 IM ; number of radial mesh intervals
 JM ; number of axial mesh intervals
 IZM ; number of zones
 IGE ; number of geometry type specification
 0 / 1/ 2 = R-Z /X-Y / R-THETA

Record 2

RA [IM + 1] ; radial interval boundaries
 ZA [JM + 1] ; axial interval boundaries
 MA [IM * JM]; zone numbers by interval
 V [IM * JM]; volumes by interval

Record 3

((XN(I,J),I = 1,IM), J = 1,JM) ; scalar flux repeating IGM times

The OUTER, TPSAVE and TPXF subroutines of the DOT-3.5 must be replaced with modified ones for the data transmission. The modifications of these subroutines are listed in **Fig. 4.6**.

(2) Induced activity calculation of ACT4

The option parameter for geometry IGEOM used in the ACT4 is equivalent to IGE in DOT-3.5.

It should be noted that the computation time (time on central processing unit, CPU time) for the ACT4 calculation is nearly proportional to the number of mesh points at which induced activity is calculated. The CPU time is also nearly proportional to the number of component nuclides (ICMAX) for which induced activity is calculated and to the number of time steps (ITMAX) to be calculated. (The CPU time for sample problems are given in **Table 5.2**). Since the ACT4 code does not have the restart capability, careful estimation of the CPU time is requested prior to the calculation of a job with a large mesh number.

The delayed gamma-ray source is written in the following binary format which can be read by the DOT-3.5 code:

((GS(IR,JZ,IG), IR=1, IRMAX) JZ=1, JZMAX) repeating IGMAX times.

(3) Gamma-ray flux calculation by DOT-3.5

The group-organized cross section library including the area for the mixture cross sections is processed from the GROUPIN library in the same manner as for the neutron flux calculation.

The delayed gamma-ray source is read in from the file NBS0 (usually FT14F001) when the source input option M06 = 6 is specified. As in the one-dimensional case, the normalization factor is fixed as XNF = 0.0 so as not to renormalize the absolute gamma-ray source obtained in the ACT4 calculation.

The calculated gamma-ray flux and relevant data are written on the file NFLSV in the same manner as the neutron flux described in (1).

(4) Dose rate calculation and plotting by APPLE-2¹³⁾

By applying the flux-to-dose conversion factor GFLXDOSE on the gamma-ray flux calculated by the DOT-3.5, the dose rate of the delayed gamma-ray is calculated. The contour map of the dose rate in two-dimensional geometry may be plotted (see Fig. 5.4 where contours are shown by straight lines for an example).

4.3 Three-Dimensional Problem

A three-dimensional Monte Carlo radiation transport code MORSE-GG¹¹⁾ is used to obtain the delayed gamma-ray dose in three-dimensional geometry. The procedure of data transmission between the codes and calculation of gamma-ray source generation is described in this section.

(1) Production of macroscopic cross sections

The group-organized cross sections cannot be used in the MORSE calculation. On the other hand, we are required to perform calculation in which the energy group number is 42 for neutron and 54 for delayed gamma-rays. These two conditions tend to increase the memory required in the MORSE calculation. To reduce the required memory, the macroscopic cross sections of the mixtures to be used are processed in the material-wise format. Although this process may be achieved by the use of the code like the AXMIX²²⁾, the procedure shown in Fig. 4.7 using the ANISN code is employed. The reasons are; 1) the AXMIX code was not available for use in the Japan Atomic Energy

Research Institute and 2) it is convenient to know a preliminary estimate of dose rate values by the one-dimensional calculation well before obtaining the accurate result by three-dimensional calculation which usually takes a long time.

The calculational flow in **Fig. 4.7** is similar to the one in **Fig. 4.1** except for the output of the macroscopic cross sections of mixtures. Therefore the procedure described in Section 4.1 can be used for obtaining the macroscopic cross sections in 42-group for neutrons and 54-group for delayed gamma rays.

(2) Calculational flow for a three-dimensional problem

The calculational flow for a three-dimensional problem is shown in **Fig. 4.8**. Except for the use of the macroscopic cross-sections in place of the microscopic cross-section libraries, the calculational flow looks similar to the one- or two-dimensional case in **Fig. 4.1** and **Fig. 4.4**, respectively.

In the discrete ordinates transport codes like the ANISN and the DOT-3.5, the neutron flux for each spatial mesh point could be calculated. In the case of Monte Carlo code like the MORSE-GG, the neutron or gamma-ray flux is calculated in each region using track length estimators or at certain specified points using point detectors. The volumes of the regions are usually larger than those for mesh points due mainly to computational limitations.

Another restriction in the Monte Carlo calculations is that it is difficult to obtain the neutron or gamma-ray flux with small statistical errors at the regions well shielded from the source.

These factors must be fully taken into account in dividing the actual geometry into regions.

(3) Neutron flux calculation using MORSE-GG¹¹⁾

Using the 42-group neutron cross sections for the mixtures, the neutron flux in the regions is calculated by the MORSE-GG code¹¹⁾. The TOPIC code²³⁾ is useful in preparing the geometrical data and also in providing the visual image of the geometry (see **Figs. 5.2** and **5.3** for examples). It can also calculate the volumes of the regions.

The neutron flux in the regions is calculated using the track length estimator method. Point detectors should not be used because the detector number should be equal to the number of regions. The neutron flux and the relevant data are written on the file FT10 in the following record format:

Record 1

NNE ; number of energy groups of the primary particle
 NE ; number of total energy group
 ND ; number of detector regions

Record 2

EFIRST ; upper bound energy of the primary particle
 EGTOP ; upper bound energy of the secondary particle
 (ENE(IE), IE = 1, NE) ; boundary energies
 (VOL(I), I = 1, MXREG) ; volumes of the regions

Record 3

(FNE(IE, ID), IE = 1, NE) ; neutron flux
 (FSD(IE, ID), IE = 1, NE) ; fractional standard deviation of
 flux

The record 3 is repeated ND (number of detector regions) times

The NRUN subroutine in the MORSE-GG code must be replaced by a modified version for the data transmission. The modified portion of the NRUN subroutine is listed in **Fig. 4.9**.

(4) Induced activity calculation by ACT4

Geometry option parameter IGEO should be 7. Neutron flux and volume of regions are read in from the file (FT04F001) by the subroutines FILEFX and ACTIN1 of the ACT4 code, respectively. For the specification of the material numbers for the regions (8¥¥ data), the media numbers specified in the MORSE-GG calculation should be used.

The delayed gamma-ray source output is written on the file FT17 in the following record format:

((GS(IR,J), J = 1, IGMAX), IR = 1, IRMAX) where
 IGMAX : delayed gamma-ray energy group number [54]
 IRMAX : total region number

(5) Gamma-ray flux and dose rate calculation by MORSE-GG

Some explanations are necessary for generating procedure of the 54-group source gamma-rays so that it will be described in detail below. Once the source gamma rays are generated, the gamma-ray flux can be calculated in the usual manner using MORSE-GG and the point detectors may be used if desired. The dose rate due to gamma rays can

be obtained by simply giving the flux-to-dose conversion factor as a response function in the MORSE-GG calculation.

(6) Generation of source gamma rays

Source gamma rays during shutdown are generated using the gamma-ray source data for each region calculated by ACT4. the following assumptions are made:

- a) Gamma rays are generated uniformly over a region volume.
- b) Gamma rays are emitted isotropically.

The first assumption necessitates the division of the actual geometry into relatively small regions to improve accuracy. However, too small regions will cause difficulty in reducing the statistical error of the neutron flux and dose rate in the region.

The source gamma-ray generation process is described here: (For completeness in description, the listings of the modified subroutines, INSCOR, MOSRAD, MSOUR and SOINP are given in Appendix A.2)

i) Reading in and processing gamma-ray source (Subroutine INSCOR)

A cumulative probability distribution of the region integrated gamma-ray source,

$$GS(r) = \sum_{g=1}^G GS(g,r)$$

is produced to be used for the determination of the region number in which a gamma-ray is generated. A normalized cumulative distribution is schematically shown in **Fig. 4.10**.

A cumulative probability distribution of the gamma-ray source spectrum is produced for each region to determine the energy group of the gamma-ray generation. An example is shown in **Fig. 4.11**.

ii) Determination of the source generation positions (X,Y,Z)
(Subroutine MSOUR, SOINP)

To generate source gamma rays uniformly from each region, candidate positions of the generation are selected uniformly from the source generation volume containing the regions. This source generation volume should be of simple shape (e.g. rectangular parallelepiped, sphere, cylinder) so as to allow uniform generation of the candidate positions by a simple procedure. Although a source generation volume with the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped is provided in the MSOUR subroutine, the users should replace it with a

source volume with more appropriate shape for each problem to increase the efficiency of the calculation.

On the other hand, the number of source gamma rays to be generated per batch for each region should be determined using the cumulative probability distribution shown in **Fig. 4.10**. These number allocated for the regions should be stored in the working area NITS (MXREG).

Once candidate positions (X,Y,Z) for the source generation are selected uniformly from the source volume, the subroutine LOOKZ is called to identify the region numbers in which the positions (X,Y,Z) are located.

If there is a storage area remaining in the region, the positions (X,Y,Z) are stored in that area. If the storage area for the region is full, the position is rejected and another position is selected from the source volume. These processes are repeated until all the storage areas for the regions are filled by the number of particle histories per batch NMEM.

When the required number of generation positions (X,Y,Z) for a region are not found after a specified number of trials, the previously found position (X,Y,Z) is used repeatedly to fill the storage area for the region. If there is no previously found position (X,Y,Z) for the region, a collision point in that region will be used as a substitute.

If the storage areas for the regions still cannot be filled by the NMEM source particles after these procedures, an error message is given out and the computation is terminated. The problem must be run again with the increased volume for the regions where the source particles could not be filled or with the reduction of the source generation volume.

iii) Determination of the direction of emission

Direction cosines (U,V,W) are determined as an isotropic emission.

iv) Determination of energy group (IG)

The energy group of a source gamma rays generated in a region is determined with the use of a cumulative probability distribution of the gamma-ray source spectrum for the region as shown in **Fig. 4.11**.

v) Initial weight (WATE) and normalization

The source gamma rays are all generated with the initial weight of 1.0. The calculated gamma-ray dose rate is normalized to a unit generation rate of gamma-ray source. Therefore, the total source intensity, namely the integration over the whole energy range and regions, should be multiplied to obtain the absolute value. The total source intensity is determined in the process of obtaining the cumulative probability distribution of source gamma-ray (see **Fig. 4.10**).

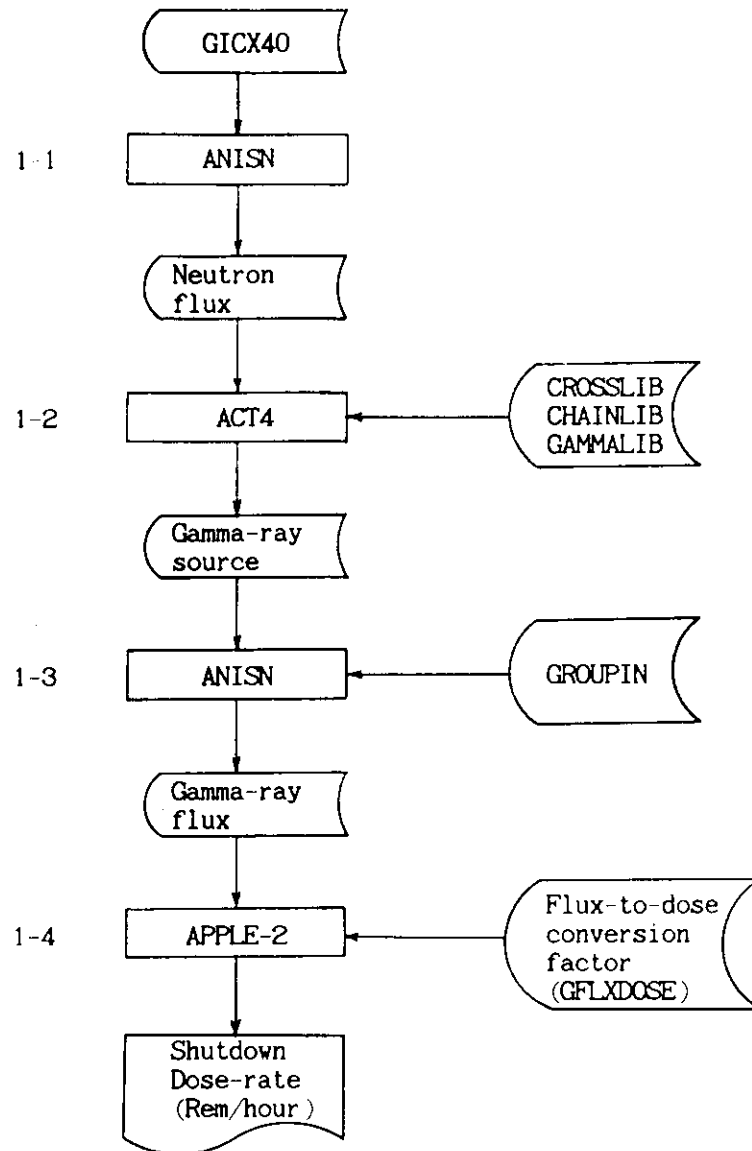


Fig. 4.1 Calculational flow for a one dimensional problem.

```

0092      IF(IGMNEU.NE.IGMNEU.AND.JJ1.EQ.1) GO TO 800      ANS27741
0093      IF(IDAT1.NE.0)REWIND NT3      ANS27640
0094      IF(IDAT1.EQ.2)REWIND NT1      ANS27630
0095      IF(FACTPR.EQ.1) CALL ACTPRT(XNXXNX(1),XNXXNX(NXADRS),IM,IGM,1D3,      ANS27742
      *      IZP,IIG,J,1,KK,E2,E3,T3,1)      ANS27743
0096      IF(ID4.GE.0)GO TO 1      ANS27750
0097      DO 42 I=1,1D3      ANS27760
0098      42 CALL PUNSM(T3(1,I),IM)      ANS27770
0099      1 CONTINUE
0100      IF(IDAT1.EQ.2)GO TO 26      ANS27790
0101      IF(ID1.LT.2)GO TO 18      ANS27800
0102      DO 43 I=1,IGM      ANS27810
0103      43 CALL PUNSM(XN(1,I),IM)      ANS27820
0104      180 FORMAT(12A4,8X/1X,2H3*,69X,4HFLUX,3X,1H0)      ANS27830
0105      18 IF(ID1.GT.-2) GO TO 110
0106      NFX=10
0107      REWIND NFX
0108      IF(ID1.EQ.-2) GO TO 104
0109      WRITE(NFX) IGM,IM,IZM,IGE
0110      104 CONTINUE
0111      WRITE(NFX) (RA(I),I=1,IP),(MA(I),I=1,IM),(V(I),I=1,IM)
0112      DO 105 I=1,IGM
0113      105 WRITE(NFX) (XN(J,I),J=1,IM)
0114      WRITE(6,600) IGM,IM,NFX
0115      REWIND NFX
C 18 WRITE (NOU,170) T      ANS27840←deleted
0116      110 WRITE (NOU,170) T
C *** PRINT FLUX IF IN CORE      ANS27850
0117      WRITE (NOU,60)      ANS27860
0118      60 FORMAT(12H0 TOTAL FLUX)      ANS27870
0119      IF(IIBOUD.EQ.1) REWIND 20      ANS27871
C      IF(IIBOUD.EQ.1) CALL NWSUB4(D(LXND),IP,MM,XNXXNX,IGM,NT4)      ANS27872
0120      IF(IIBOUD.EQ.1) CALL NWSUB4(D(LXND),IP,MM,XNXXNX,IGM,NT4,D(LW))
0121      IF(IIBOUD.NE.1) GO TO 3333      ANS27873
0122      REWIND 20      ANS27874
0123      CALL NWSUB1(XNXXNX,IP,IGM)      ANS27875
0124      GO TO 3334      ANS27876
0125      3333 CONTINUE      ANS27877
0126      CALL WOT(XN,IGM,IM,1,'INT.','GRP.',0)      ANS27880
0127      3334 CONTINUE      ANS27881
0128      IF(IISPTM.EQ.1) CALL NWSUB2(XN,IP,IGM,IM,XNXXNX)      ANS27882
0129      CALL WOTYT(XN,IGM,IM,1,IGMNEU)      ANS27883
0130      CALL WOTYT(XN,IGM,IM,IGMNEU+1,IGM)      ANS27884
0131      19 IF(IDAT1.EQ.1)GO TO 22      ANS27890
C *** PRINT DIST. SOURCE IF ANY AND IN CORE      ANS27900
0132      IF(IQM.EQ.0)GO TO 23      ANS27910
0133      WRITE (NOU,170) T      ANS27920
0134      WRITE (NOU,70)      ANS27930
0135      70 FORMAT(20H0 DISTRIBUTED SOURCE)      ANS27940
0136      CALL WOT(Q,IGM,IM,1,'INT.','GRP.',0)      ANS27950
0137      GO TO 24      ANS27960
C *** PRINT SHELL SOURCE IF ANY AND IN CORE      ANS27970
0138      23 IF(IPM.EQ.0)GO TO 24      ANS27980
0139      WRITE (NOU,170) T      ANS27990
0140      IF(IPM.GT.1)GO TO 25      ANS28000
0141      WRITE (NOU,80) IPP      ANS28010
0142      80 FORMAT(27H0 SHELL SOURCE IN INTERVAL 13)      ANS28020
0143      CALL WOT(PA,IGM,MM,1,'ANGL','GRP.',0)      ANS28030
0144      GO TO 24      ANS28040
0145      25 WRITE (NOU,90)      ANS28050
0146      90 FORMAT(14H0 SHELL SOURCE)      ANS28060
0147      CALL WOT(PA,IM,MM,IGM,'ANGL','INT.','GRP.')      ANS28070
0148      GO TO 24      ANS28080
0149      26 IF(ID1.GT.-2) GO TO 120
0150      NFX=10
0151      REWIND NFX
0152      IF(ID1.EQ.-2) GO TO 114
0153      WRITE(NFX) IGM,IM,IZM,IGE
0154      114 CONTINUE
0155      WRITE(NFX) (RA(I),I=1,IP),(MA(I),I=1,IM),(V(I),I=1,IM)
0156      DO 115 I=1,IGM
0157      READ (NT1) (X(J,1),J=1,IM)
0158      WRITE(NFX) (X(J,1),J=1,IM)
0159      IF(ISCT.GT.0) READ (NT1)
0160      115 CONTINUE
0161      WRITE(6,600) IGM,IM,NFX
0162      REWIND NT1
0163      REWIND NFX
0164      600 FORMAT(1H1////,5X,'*** SCALAR FLUX (' ,13,' GROUPS,' ,14,
      1 ' INTERVALS ) WAS WRITTEN ON NT=',13,' ***)
C 26 102=0      ANS28090←deleted
0165      120 102=0
0166      29 101=MINO(IGM-102,8)      ANS28100
0167      WRITE (NOU,170) T      ANS28110
0168      WRITE (NOU,140) 102      ANS28120
0169      140 FORMAT(32H0 TOTAL FLUX - G=GROUP NO.      ANS28130
      N=13)
0170      DO 31 I=1,101      ANS28140
0171      READ (NT1) (X(J,1),J=1,IM)      ANS28150
0172      31 IF(ISCT.GT.0)READ (NT1)      ANS28160
0173      CALL WOT(X,101,IM,1,'INT.','G=N=',0)      ANS28170
0174      103=101+IM      ANS28180

```

Fig. 4.2 Modification of Subroutine FINPR of the ANISN code for the data transmission to ACT4 and APPLE-2.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| IF(K(I).EQ.LLI)GO TO 42 | FID00560 |
| IF(K(I).EQ.LKI)GO TO 46 | FID00570 |
| IF(K(I).EQ.LO)GO TO 55 | FID00580 |
| IF(K(I).EQ.LC)GO TO 56 | FID00590 |
| IF (K(I) .EQ. LSL) GO TO 13 | FID00600 |
| GO TO 14 | FID00610 |
| C *** TERMINATE (T) | FID00620 |
| 9 J2=0 | FID00630 |
| ITEST=IN(I) | FID00640 |
| IF(J.EQ.0)GO TO 16 | FID00650 |
| GO TO 12 | FID00660 |
| C *** VARIABLE FORMAT CONTROL (U,V) | FID00670 |
| 33 READ(N5,80)VMT | FID00680 |
| 34 IVMT=1 | FID00690 |
| C *** BEGIN NEW ARRAY (*,*) | FID00700 |
| 6 KKK=0 | FID00710 |
| IF(IN(I)-17) 13,99,13 | FID00711 |
| 99 N5=17 | FID00712 |
| GO TO 13 | FID00720 |
| 5 KKK=1 | FID00730 |
| 13 IF(NCOUNT+J .EQ. 0)GO TO 15 | FID00740 |
| J2=1 | FID00750 |
| 12 WRITE (N6,20) LL,LB,J | FID00760 |
| IF(J.EQ.NCOUNT)GO TO 16 | FID00770 |
| IMAX=J1 + J - 1 | FID00780 |
| IF(J.GT.10000) IMAX = J + 99 | FID00790 |
| FMT(2)=E1 | FID00800 |
| FMT(3)=E2 | FID00810 |
| IF(KK.NE.1)GO TO 22 | FID00820 |
| FMT(2)=E3 | FID00830 |
| FMT(3)=E4 | FID00840 |
| 22 WRITE (N6,FMT) (D(II),II=J1,IMAX) | FID00850 |
| J3=J3 + 1 | FID00860 |
| WRITE (N6,30) NCOUNT,LL,LB | FID00870 |
| 16 IF(J2.NE.0)GO TO 15 | FID00880 |
| WRITE(N6,50)IN(I),LT | FID00890 |
| N5=5 | FID00891 |
| 999 RETURN | FID00900 |
| 15 IF (K(I) .EQ. LSL) GO TO 935 | FID00910 |
| 915 LL=IN(I) | FID00920 |
| LL3=LL + LL2 - 1 | FID00930 |
| KK=KKK | FID00940 |
| LB=K(I) | FID00950 |
| J=V(I) | FID00960 |
| IF (LLJ.NE.0) GO TO 412 | FID00970 |
| IF(LL.GT.60) GO TO 411 | FID00980 |
| J1=LDTK(LL3) + J | FID00990 |
| NCOUNT=LDTK(LL3+1) - J1 | FID01000 |
| GO TO 41 | FID01010 |
| 411 LL3 = LL3 - 60 | FID01020 |
| 412 J1 = LDAI(LL3) + J | FID01030 |
| NCOUNT = LDAI(LL3+ 1) - J1 | FID01040 |
| 41 J=0 | FID01050 |
| IF(IVMT.EQ.0)GO TO 2 | FID01060 |
| C *** VARIABLE FORMAT CONTROL (U,V) | FID01070 |
| 32 IF(NCOUNT.EQ.0)GO TO 1 | FID01080 |
| J=NCOUNT | FID01090 |
| NCC=J1 + NCOUNT - 1 | FID01100 |

these cards are inserted

Fig. 4.3 Modification of Subroutine FIDAS for reading gamma-ray source.

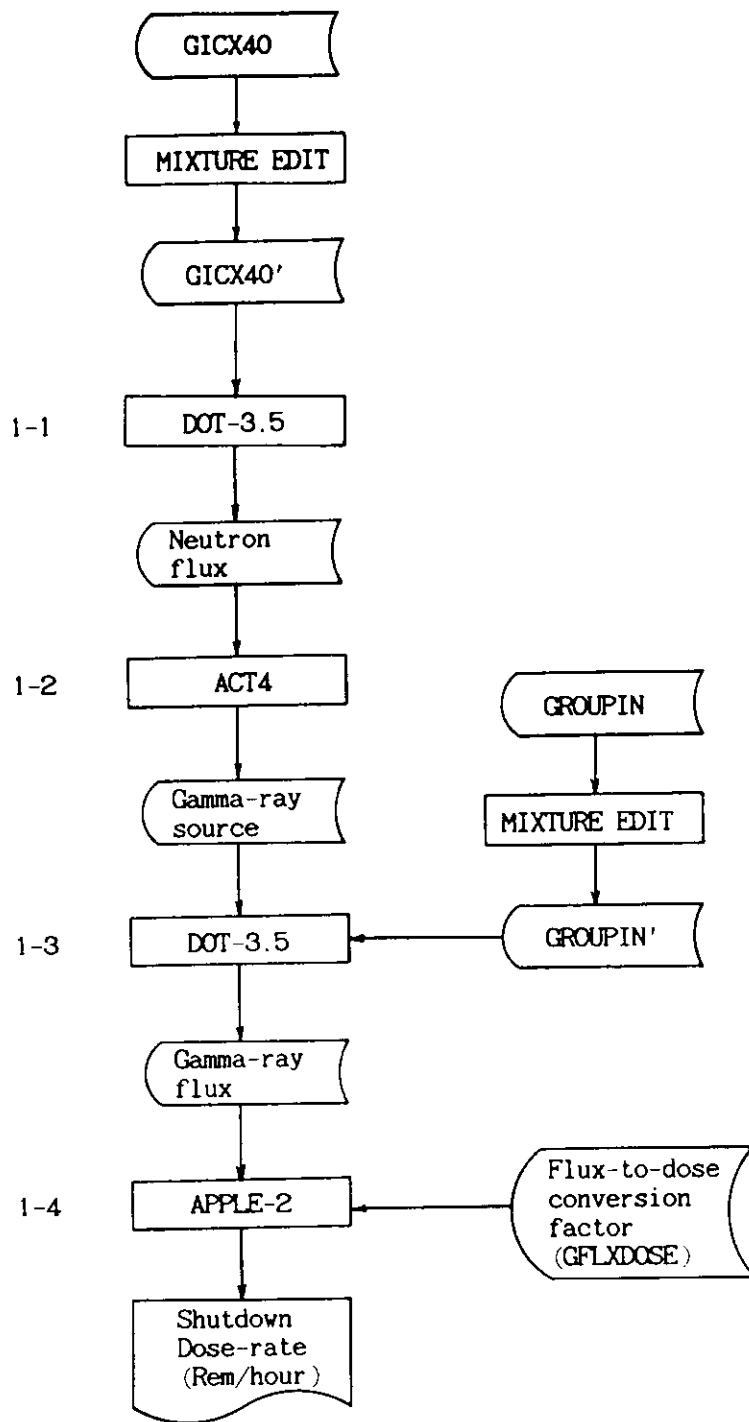


Fig. 4.4 Calculational flow for a two dimensional problem.

```

C *** GICX40 EDIT FOR READ IN DOT 3.5                                00000110
C **                                                                    00000111
    DIMENSION C(67,300)                                                00000120
    MTMAX = 300                                                         00000200
    IHMAX = 67                                                           00000300
    LGM = 63                                                             00000400
    MT = 40                                                              00000500
    LOR = 5                                                               00000600
    LORP = LOR + 1                                                       00000700
    READ(5,1000) MS,IOR,IGM                                             00000800
1000 FORMAT(3I3)                                                         00000810
    IF(IOR.EQ.0) IOR = LOR                                              00000900
    IF(IGM.EQ.0) IGM = LGM                                              00001000
    IHM = IGM + 4                                                        00001100
    IORP = IOR + 1                                                       00001200
    WRITE(6,2000) LGM,IGM,MT ,LOR,IOR, MS                              00001300
2000 FORMAT(1H1,'*** GICX40 EDIT FOR READ IN DOT 3.5****'/          00001400
    ,1H0,25X,'ORIGINAL FILE DATA SIZE      NEW FILE DATA SIZE'/
    1 ,5X,'NUMBER OF GROUPS      ', I5,' ----->',I5/              00001500
    2 ,5X,'NUMBER OF MATERIAL  ', I5,' ----->',4X,1H=/'          00001600
    2 ,5X,'NUMBER OF P-N      ', I5,' ----->',I5/                00001700
    2 ,5X,'NUMBER OF MIXURE   ',4X,1H=,' ----->',I5)            00001800
    IF(IGM.GT.LGM) GO TO 900                                             00001900
    IF(IOR.GT.LOR) GO TO 900                                             00002000
    MT1 = MT*IORP + 1                                                    00002100
    MT2 = MT1 + MS*IORP - 1                                             00002200
    IF(MT2.GT.MTMAX) GO TO 900                                          00002300
    IF(MT2.GT.MTMAX) GO TO 900                                          00002400
C                                                                    00002500
    DO 20 I=1,IGM                                                         00002600
    DO 30 M1=1,MT                                                         00002700
    DO 30 M2=1,LORP                                                       00002800
    IF(M2.LE.IORP) GO TO 33                                              00002900
    READ(1)                                                                00003000
    GO TO 30                                                                00003100
33 M=(IORP*(M1-1)) + M2                                                00003200
    READ(1) (C(IH,M),IH=1,IHM)                                          00003300
30 CONTINUE                                                              00003400
    DO 40 M=MT1,MT2                                                       00003500
    DO 40 IH=1,IHM                                                         00003600
    C(IH,M)=0.0                                                           00003700
40 CONTINUE                                                              00003800
    WRITE(2) ((C(IH,M),IH=1,IHM),M=1,MT2)                               00003900
20 CONTINUE                                                              00004000
    STOP                                                                    00004100
C ** ERROR MESSAGE                                                    00004110
900 CONTINUE                                                              00004120
    WRITE(6,9000)                                                         00004130
9000 FORMAT(1H0,'**** DIMENSION OVER **** JOB STOPPED.')
```

Fig. 4.5 Mixture editing program for the DOT-3.5 calculation using group-organized cross sections.


```

ISN 00001      SUBROUTINE TPSAVE(N2,IMJM,IGM,IGG,IFOT,J3,NOM,B2,B4,MMJM,MMJM,ITI,TPSV0010
                1 NOMG)                                TPSV0020
C                                                       TPSV0030
C***** TPSAVE WRITES SCALAR FLUXES, MOMENTS AND SYSTEM BOUNDARY TPSV0040
C***** ANGULAR FLUXES ON NFLSV                        TPSV0050
C                                                       TPSV0060
ISN 00002      COMMON NINP,NOUT,NCR1,NFLUX1,NSCRAT,NAFT,NBSO,NFLSV,NPSO TPSV0070
ISN 00003      DIMENSION N2(IMJM,IGG),J3(NOM,IGG),B2(9),B4(9),NOMG(1) TPSV0080
ISN 00004      REAL N2,J3                                TPSV0090
ISN 00005      1234 REWIND NFLUX1                        TPSV0100
                CRC REWIND NFLSV                this statement is deleted TPSV0110
ISN 00006      DO 1236 IIG =1,IGM                      TPSV0120
ISN 00007      IG1 = IIG                                TPSV0130
ISN 00008      IF(IFOT.EQ.0) GO TO 1233                TPSV0140
ISN 00009      IG1 = 1                                  TPSV0150
ISN 00010      IF(NFLUX1.EQ.NFLSV) GO TO 1237          TPSV0160
ISN 00011      CALL WANDR4(NFLUX1,N2(1,IG1),IMJM,J3(1,IG1),NOMG(IIG),B2(1),MMJM, TPSV0170
                1B4(1),MMJM,2)                          TPSV0180
ISN 00012      GO TO 1235                               TPSV0190
ISN 00013      1233 CALL WANDR2(NFLUX1,B2(1),MMJM,B4(1),MMJM,2) TPSV0200
ISN 00014      1235 CALL WANDR4 (NFLSV,N2(1,IG1),IMJM,J3(1,IG1),NOM,B2(1),MMJM,B4(1), TPSV0210
                1MMJM,1)                                TPSV0220
ISN 00015      1236 CONTINUE                            TPSV0230
ISN 00016      1237 RETURN                              TPSV0240
ISN 00017      END                                     TPSV0250

ISN 00001      SUBROUTINE TPXF(NFLUX,NFLUX1,N2,J3,B2,B4,UF,IGRP,FO,FM,N20,J30, TPXF0010
                1 B20,B40,FI,FJ,ICF,IUCF,IK,JK,IKJK,NOM,NOMA,IEDIT,NOUT,NPSO,A) TPXF0020
ISN 00002      COMMON/COPYBU/X(1),LIMX,LBEGIN,LFP,LE,LIGRP,LFN,LFO,LN20,LJ30, TPXF0030
                1 LB20,LB40,LSP,L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,LAST,IA04,IA03, NOMI,NOMA1, TPXF0040
                2 IB01,IB02,IB03,IB04,J21,J22,ML,IMK,JK,IMJK,IGMA,MMJKI,MMIKI, TPXF0050
                3 IFLUX,IGMI,IA031,IA041,ISRCE,IGIXS,DUMBU(4) TPXF0060
ISN 00003      DIMENSION A(1)                          TPXF0070
ISN 00004      DIMENSION N2(1),J3(IKJK,1),B2(1),B4(1),IGRP(1),FO(1),FM(1),N20(1), TPXF0080
                1 J30(IKJK,1),B20(1),B40(1),FI(IK,1),FJ(JK,1),UF(1),QO(1) TPXF0090
ISN 00005      REAL N2,N20,J3,J30                      TPXF0100
C
ISN 00006      IF(ICF.EQ.3)                             GO TO 11 TPXF0110
ISN 00007      REWIND IFLUX
ISN 00008      CALL WANDRO(IFLUX,2)                    this statement is inserted
ISN 00009      11 CONTINUE
ISN 00010      REWIND NFLUX1                            TPXF0120
ISN 00011      MMJK=IA04+JK                             TPXF0130
ISN 00012      MMIK=IA04+IMK                            TPXF0140
ISN 00013      IF(IUCF.GT.0) CALL WANDRO(NPSO,IGMA)    TPXF0150
ISN 00014      DO 12 I=1,IGMA                           TPXF0160
ISN 00015      12 IF(IGRP(1).LE.0) IGRP(I)=I           TPXF0170
                C***** SEARCH FOR FLUX GROUP TO USE ***** TPXF0180
                IGT=0                                    TPXF0190
ISN 00016      DO 100 IIG=1,IGMA                        TPXF0200
ISN 00017      IGR0=IGRP(IIG)                          TPXF0210
ISN 00018      80 IF(IGRO.EQ.IGT) GO TO 90              TPXF0220
ISN 00019      IGT=IGT+1                                TPXF0230
                90

```

Fig. 4.6 Modification of Subroutines OUTER, TPSAVE, TPXF of the DOT-3.5 code for the data transmission to ACT4 and APPLE-2 (Continued).

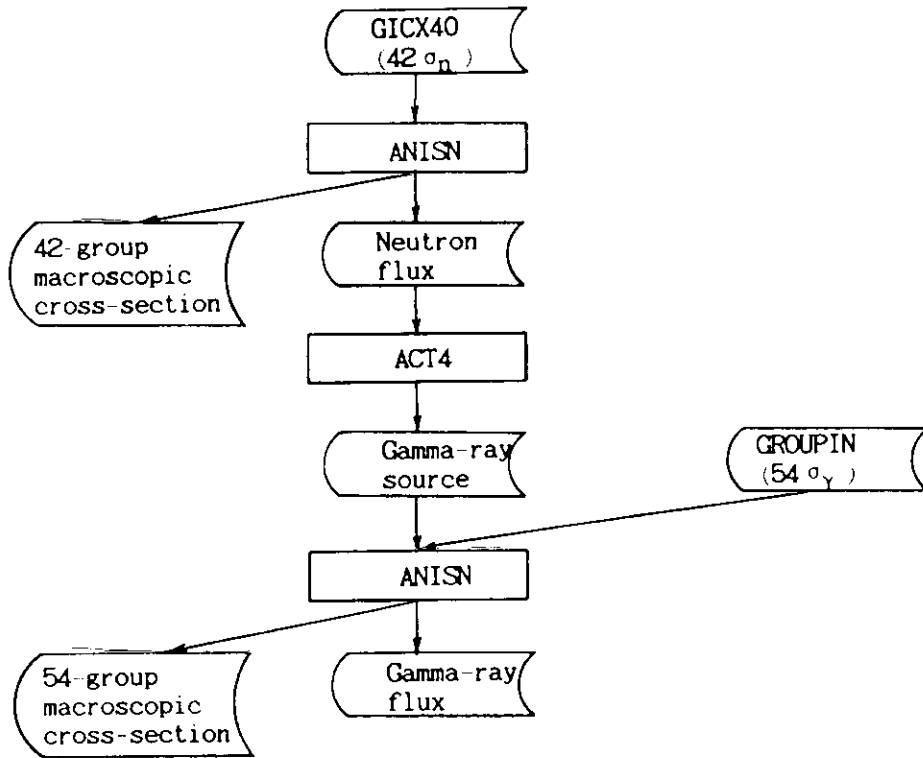


Fig. 4.7 Processing of macroscopic cross section.

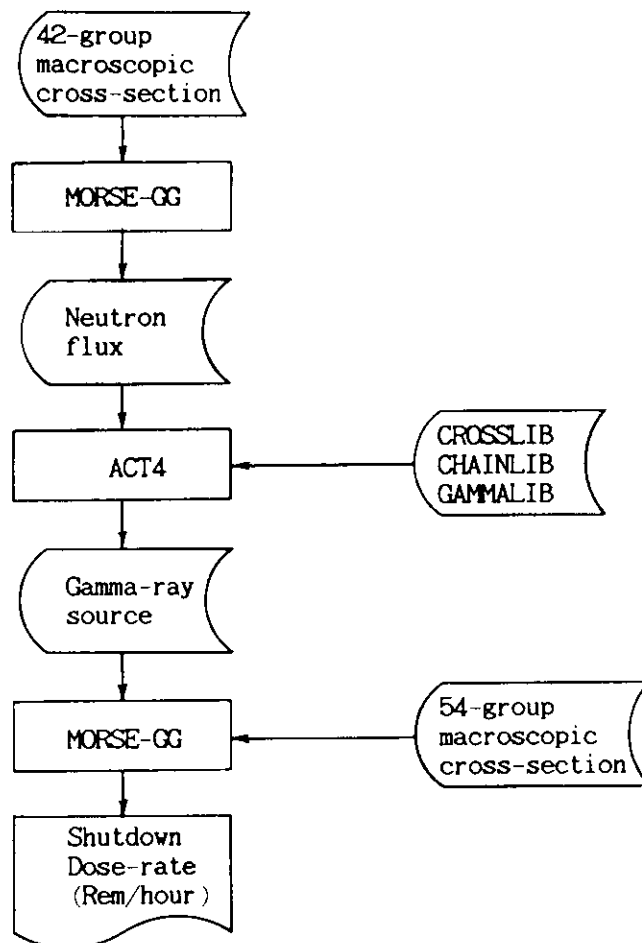


Fig. 4.8 Calculational flow for a three dimensional problem.

```

C * * OUTPUT OPTION ADDED BY MR.SEKI * * * * *
C * * OPTION PARAMETER IF NFOUT.LT.O  FLUX PER UNIT ENERGY
C                               IF NFOUT.GT.O  FLUX PER UNIT LETHARGY
C                               IF NFOUT.EQ.O  SCALAR FLUX
      NFOUT  = 0
CCC  FACTR  = 570.0*8.37E+15
      FACTR  = 1.0
      NNE1   = NNE+1
      IF(IE.NE.1 .AND. IE.NE.NNE1)          GO TO 1979
C * *   ENERGY WIDTH
      IF( IE.EQ.NNE1 )      ETOP=EGTOP

      DO 1977 I=ID11,ID12,NE
      IF(NFOUT) 1977,1982,1983
C1982 E(I)  = E(I)*EDELTA
1982 E(I)  = E(I)*EDELTA*FACTR
      GO TO 1977
1983 E(I)  = E(I)*EDELTA/UDELTA
1977 CONTINUE
C * * OUTPUT FOR FLUX * * *
      WRITE (IO,1070) (E(I),I=ID11,ID12,NE)
1070 FORMAT (17X,1P10E10.3)
      J      = ID1
      DO 2030 I=ID11,ID12,NE
      FNE(IE,J) = E(I)
      J      = J+1
2030 CONTINUE
C * * FLUX RESTORE
      DO 1978 I=ID11,ID12,NE
      IF(NFOUT) 1978,1984,1985
C1984 E(I)  = E(I)/EDELTA
1984 E(I)  = E(I)/EDELTA/FACTR
      GO TO 1978
1985 E(I)  = E(I)/EDELTA*UDELTA
1978 CONTINUE
C * * OUTPUT FOR F.S.D
      ID11  = ID11 + NEND
      ID12  = ID12 + NEND
      WRITE (IO,1080) (E(I),I=ID11,ID12,NE)
1080 FORMAT (17X,10(F9.3,1X))
      J      = ID1
      DO 2040 I=ID11,ID12,NE
      FSD(IE,J) = E(I)
      J      = J+1
2040 CONTINUE
      ENE(IE) = E(IEP)
205  WRITE (IO,1090) E(IEP)
1090 FORMAT (1X,1PE11.3)
C * * PUNCH OUT ENERGY BOUNDARIES * *
      NFX    = 10
      REWIND NFX
      WRITE(NFX) NNE,NE,ND
      WRITE(NFX) EFIRST,EGTOP,(ENE(IE),IE=1,NE),(VOL(I),I=1,MXREG)
      DO 2050 ID=1,ND
      WRITE(NFX) (FNE(IE,ID),IE=1,NE)
      WRITE(NFX) (FSD(IE,ID),IE=1,NE)
2050 CONTINUE
      ENDFILE NFX
      REWIND NFX
2010 FORMAT(12I6)
2020 FORMAT(6E12.5)
210  IF (NT) 375,375,215

```

These cards are inserted

Fig. 4.9 Modification of Subroutine NRUN of the MORSE-GG code for the data transmission to ACT4.

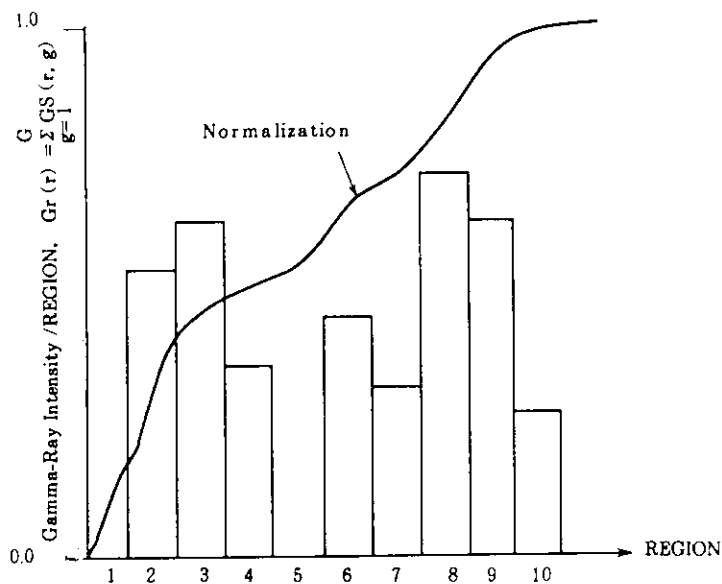


Fig. 4.10 Cumulative probability distribution for determination of region number.

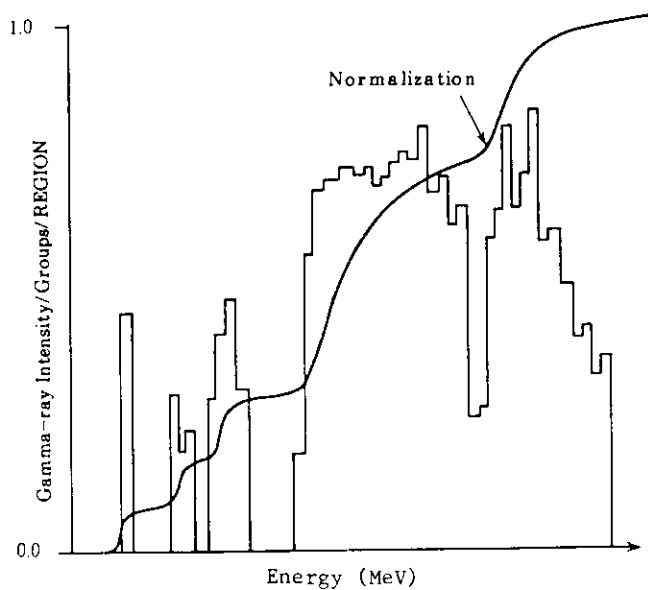


Fig. 4.11 Cumulative probability distribution for determination of energy group number.

5. Sample Problem

A comprehensive set of calculations for a sample problem is described in this chapter. It includes one-, two- and three-dimensional calculations of a same problem. The results of the three calculations are compared to show the degree of agreement in the calculations.

5.1 Problem Description

The induced activity in an iron cylinder of 30 cm radius and 30 cm height irradiated by a source of 14 MeV neutrons is calculated. The iron cylinder is surrounded by air as shown in Fig. 5.1. The 14 MeV neutrons with the intensity of $4.52 \times 10^{16} \text{ n}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ are generated isotropically and uniformly within the central cylinder with radius 3 cm.

Firstly the neutron flux distribution in the iron cylinder is calculated using the ANISN⁹⁾, DOT-3.5¹⁰⁾ and MORSE-GG¹¹⁾. Secondly, the delayed gamma-ray source is calculated by the ACT4 code at one day after shutdown following a continuous generation of the neutrons for 2 years. Thirdly, the gamma-ray flux at one day after shutdown is calculated using the transport codes. Finally, the gamma-ray flux is converted to dose rate.

5.2 Calculations

The one-, two- and three dimensional calculations of the sample problem are described in more detail in this section.

5.2.1 One-Dimensional Calculation

The calculational flow employed in the one-dimensional calculation is shown in Fig. 4.1. In the one-dimensional transport calculation using the ANISN code⁹⁾, an infinite cylinder model is used. The model assumes an infinite height (or no net neutron flow in the axial(Z) direction) but the height is taken to be 1.0 cm for volume

calculation.

The input data for all the calculation steps are listed in Appendix A.3.1. The printed output of the ACT4 calculation is listed in Appendix A.4.1. The plotter output from the ACT4 and APPLE-2 calculations are given in Appendices A.4.2 and A.4.3, respectively. The job control language (JCL) used in the one-dimensional calculation is listed in Appendix A.5.1.

5.2.2 Two-Dimensional Calculation

In the two-dimensional calculation using the DOT-3.5 code¹⁰⁾, the R-Z geometry is used with a reflective boundary condition used on left, top and bottom boundaries and vacuum boundary condition at the right boundary. The choice of the reflective boundary condition at the top and bottom allows equivalence to the infinite height condition used in the ANISN calculation.

The calculational flow for the two-dimensional calculation is shown in **Fig. 4.4**. As described in Section 4.2, the calculational flow for the two-dimensional case is essentially the same as the one-dimensional case except for the pre-processing of the cross sections before the DOT-3.5 calculations. The input data listings and the JCL listings for the two-dimensional calculation are given in Appendices A.3.2 and A.5.2, respectively.

5.2.3 Three-Dimensional Calculation

The calculational flow for the three-dimensional case is shown in **Fig. 4.8**. In the three-dimensional calculation, the exact cylindrical geometry may be taken into account as shown in **Fig. 5.2a** and **Fig. 5.2b**. These figures are drawn by the TOPIC code²³⁾ and depict the regions in the horizontal and vertical cross sections of the model.

Figure 5.3 shows the media specifications in the cross sections. Note that in the iron cylinder at radius less than 30 cm, the regions are specified alternately with media 1 and 2 both of iron. This convention is required to define the regions for the track length detector used in the MORSE-GG code in use. Note also that the media 10 in the vertical cross section in **Fig. 5.3** is an albedo media so as to make the top and bottom boundary conditions equivalent to those of the one- and two-dimensional calculations.

The input data for the three-dimensional calculation are listed

in Appendix A.3.3. The JCL's for the same calculation are listed in Appendix A.5.3. The neutron flux calculation can be done in a similar manner as the gamma-ray flux. The induced activity calculation is not much different from the one- or two-dimensional case.

5.3 Comparison of Calculated Results

Calculated results of one-, two- and three-dimensional calculations are compared in this section. These calculations are denoted as 1D, 2D and 3D calculations in this section. The calculational conditions and some of the results are compared in Table 5.1.

5.3.1 Neutron Flux Calculation

In the step 1 for neutron flux calculation, the flux is normalized to one source neutron in the 2D and 3D calculations in which the height of the cylinder is 30 cm whereas it is normalized to 1/30 source neutron in the 1D calculation in which the height is 1 cm. Thus the neutron density is the same in all three calculations.

5.3.2 Induced Activity Calculation

In the step 2 for induced activity calculation, the conversion factor f_N of 4.52×10^{16} is multiplied to the neutron flux and the fusion power P_f is assumed to be 440 MW, for all three calculations. These values of f_N and P_f are used in the induced activity calculation of a fusion reactor but they are insignificant in the present calculations. In the 1D cylindrical calculation, the torus radius $R = 1/2\pi = 0.15915$ is entered to make " $2\pi R$ to be multiplied to the volume" be 1.0. The calculated total induced activity at shutdown after 2 years of continuous neutron generation for the 2D calculation is 30 times larger than that for the 1D calculation. The corresponding value for the 3D calculation is about 2% larger than that for the 2D calculation. This 2% difference is believed to be due to the statistical error in the neutron flux of the 3D calculation.

5.3.3 Gamma-Ray Flux Calculation

In the step 3 for gamma-ray flux calculation, gamma-ray source is

not renormalized in the 1D and 2D calculations. However, the gamma-ray source is renormalized to 1.0 in the 3D calculation so that the total gamma-ray source intensity is multiplied to the calculated gamma-ray flux.

5.3.4 Dose-Rate Calculation and Plotting

The dose rates obtained in the step 4 by the APPLE-2 calculations are compared in **Table 5.1** at the radial positions $r = 3$ cm and $r = 27$ cm. The 1D and 2D results are almost equal. The contour map of the dose rate obtained by the 2D calculation is shown in **Fig. 5.4** together with the list of the input data for the APPLE-2 calculation. The contour curves appear to be straight lines in the figure. The solid curves in **Fig. 5.4** are the contour of the dose rate at 10^{n} rem/h, and the dotted curves are the dose rate at $5 \times 10^{\text{n}}$ rem/h. The arrows perpendicular to the contour curves show the direction of the gradient of the dose rate value.

The dose rates calculated by the 1D ANISN calculation and 3D MORSE-GG calculation are compared in **Fig. 5.5**. The figure shows a good agreement between the 1D and 3D results in the iron cylinder at $r < 30$ cm but not so good in the air at $30 \text{ cm} < r < 100$ cm. The poor agreement in the air is believed to be due to the statistical errors in the 3D calculations. The magnitude of the statistical errors showing the range of one fractional standard deviation (fsd) are partly shown by error bars in the figure. These errors can be reduced if more histories are followed in the 3D calculation.

5.4 Comparison of Computation Time

Computation time (central processing unit time, CPU time) for the three calculations are compared in **Table 5.2**. Most of the CPU time is spent on calculating neutron and gamma-ray fluxes. The 3D calculations for the fluxes are artificially terminated at 550 seconds to hold the CPU time to be less than 10 minutes. Very rough estimates of the CPU times for this sample problem are that the 2D calculation takes twice that for the 1D calculation and the 3D calculation takes more than 10 times that of the 1D calculation.

Table 5.1 Comparison of Calculational Conditions and Results
of One-, Two- and Three-Dimensional Calculations

| Calculational Items | 1D Calculation by ANISN | 2D Calculation by DOT-3.5 | 3D Calculation by MORSE-GG |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Step-1 Neutron flux | | | |
| Normalization factor | XNF = 1/30 | XNF = 1.0 | XNF = 1.0 |
| Axial height | 1.0 cm | 30 cm | 30 cm |
| Step-2 Induced activity | | | |
| Normalization factor | $f_N = 4.52 \times 10^{16}$ | $f_N = 4.52 \times 10^{16}$ | $f_N = 4.52 \times 10^{16}$ |
| Fusion power | $P_f = 440$ MW | $P_f = 440$ MW | $P_f = 440$ MW |
| Torus radius | $R = 1/2 \pi$ | — | — |
| Total neutrons | $f_N \cdot 2\pi R = f_N$ | $f_N \times 30$ | $f_N \times 30$ |
| Total activity (Ci/MW) at shutdown | 1.88×10^1 | 5.63×10^2 | 5.73×10^2 |
| Step-3 Gamma-ray flux | XNF = 0.0 | XNF = 0.0 | XNF = 1.0 |
| Total source gamma-rays 1 day after shutdown | 2.51×10^{13} | 7.51×10^{14} | 7.58×10^{14} |
| Step-4 Dose rate (rem/h) | | | |
| at R = 3 cm | $9.4 \times 10^5^*$ | $9.4 \times 10^5^*$ | 7.8×10^5 (0.01)** |
| at R = 27 cm | $5.0 \times 10^3^*$ | $5.0 \times 10^3^*$ | 6.4×10^3 (0.06)** |

* Values read from dose rate curves such as in Fig. 5.5.

** Dose rate value average over region with fractional standard deviation in bracket.

Table 5.2 Comparison of Computation (CPU) Time[†] of One-, Two-
and Three-Dimensional Calculations

| Calculational Items | 1D Calculation by ANISN | 2D Calculation by DOT-3.5 | 3D Calculation by MORSE-GG |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Step-1 Neutron flux | 30.4 S | 61.6 S* | 550.4 S* |
| Step-2 Induced activity and Gamma-ray source | 7.2 S | 13.2 S | 2.4 S |
| Step-3 Gamma-ray flux | 41.3 S | 57.5 S* | } 550.3 S** |
| Step-4 Dose rate and plotting | 1.0 S | 2.4 S | |
| Total | 79.9 S | 134.9 S | 1103.1 S |

† CPU time in the FACOM M-200 computer in JAERI.

* CPU time for processing macroscopic cross sections not included.

** Calculations terminated after CPU time of 550 seconds.

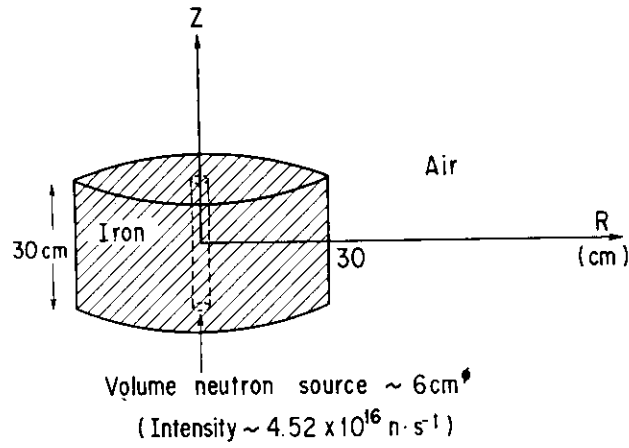


Fig. 5.1 Iron Cylinder for the Sample Problem.

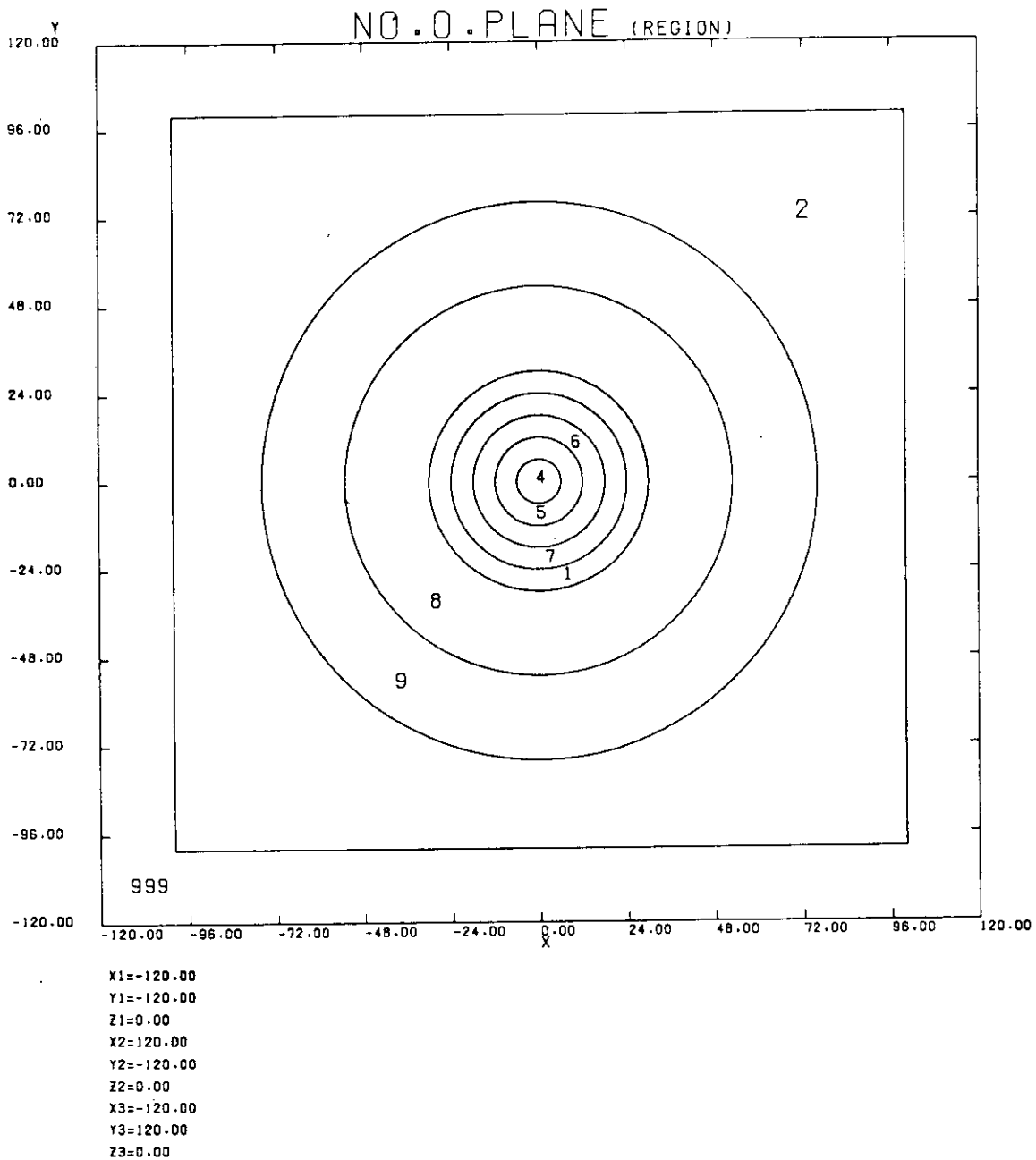


Fig. 5.2a Horizontal cross section of the cylindrical model showing regions.

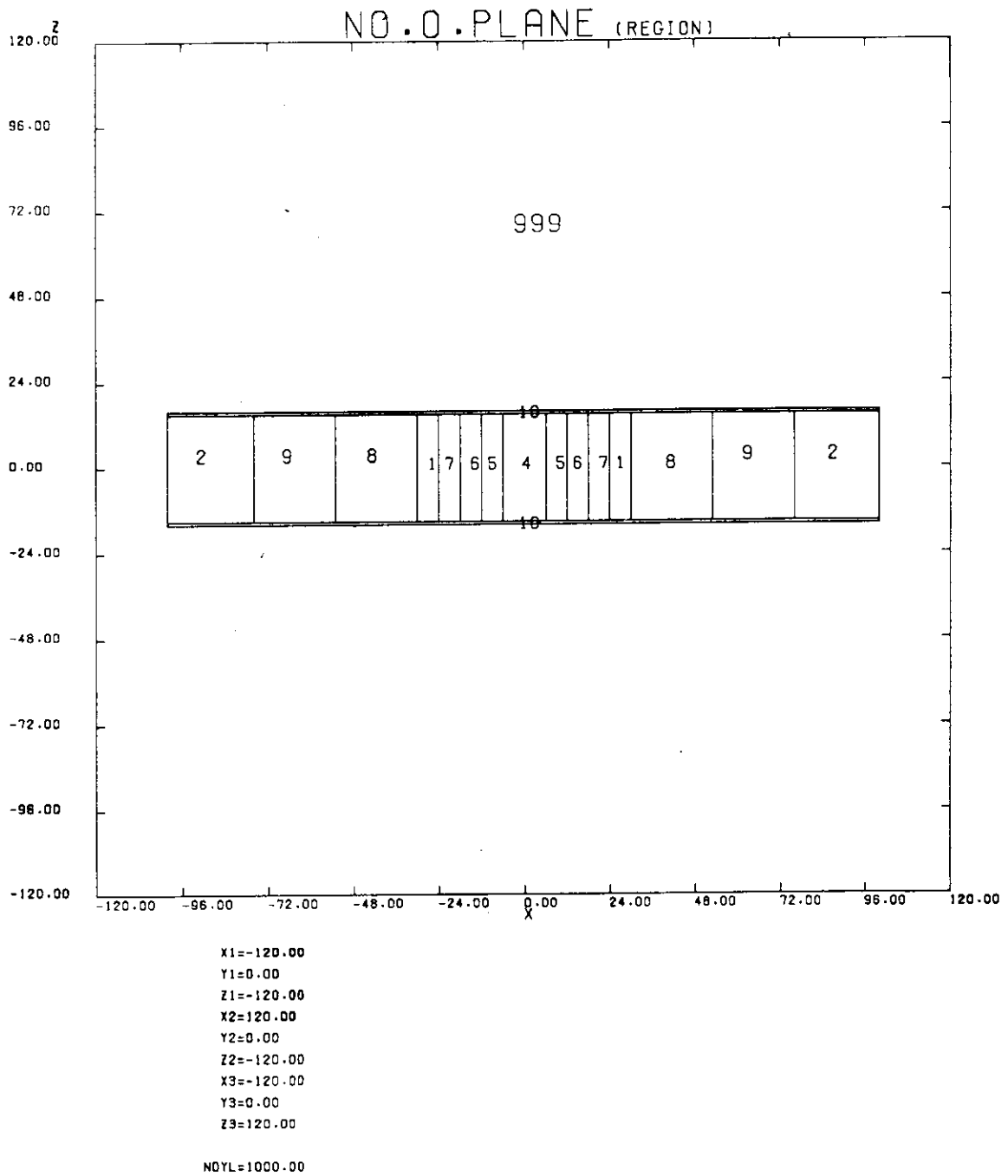
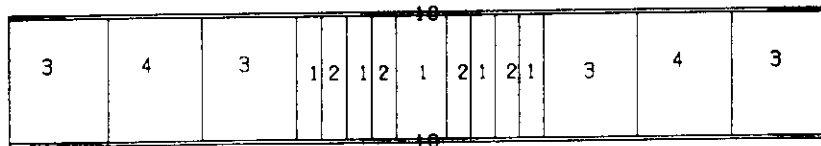
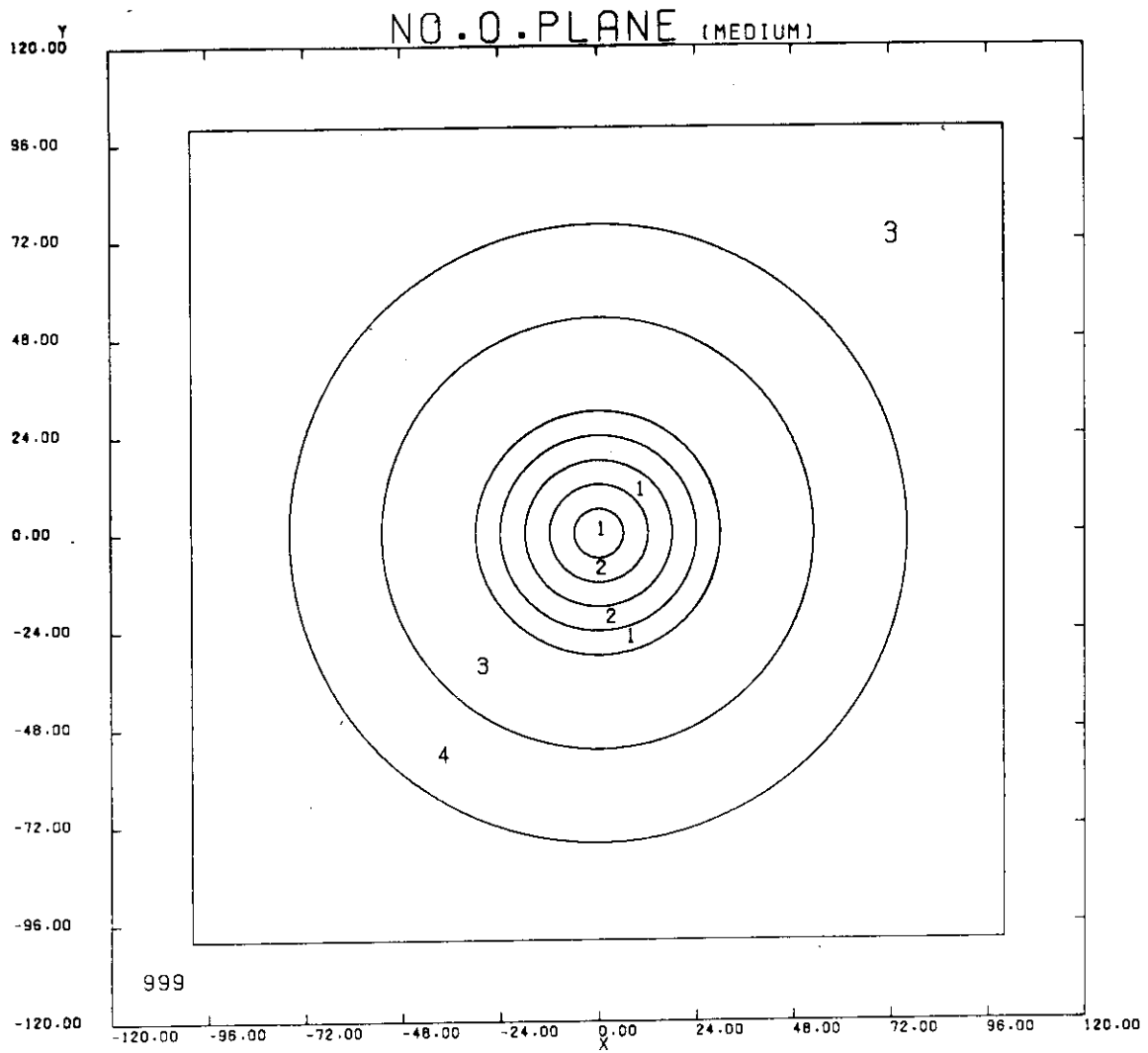


Fig. 5.2b Vertical cross section of the cylindrical model showing regions.



X1=-120.00
 Y1=-120.00
 Z1=0.00
 X2=120.00
 Y2=-120.00
 Z2=0.00
 X3=-120.00
 Y3=120.00
 Z3=0.00

NDYL=1000.00

Fig. 5.3 Horizontal and vertical cross sections of the cylindrical model showing media.

```

*** APPLE INPUT DATA CARD IMAGE LIST ***
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8
1 SHUTDOWN DOSE RATE. ( DOT3.5 ) 00000100
2 FLUX 1 00000200
3 2 0 00000300
4 CROS 1 00000400
5 1 1 1 1 00000500
6 10** 1 00000600
7 11** 1 00000700
8 12** F1 T 00000800
9 RCAL 1 00000900
10 1 1 1 1 0.0508 00001000
11 9** F1 00001100
12 22** 1 00001200
13 23** F1 T 00001300
14 SAMPLE 00001400
15 RPLT 1 00001500
16 2 5Z 00001600
17 15.0 20.0 00001700
18 SHUTDOWN DOSE RATE (Z=15CM) 00001800
19 DISTANCE FROM THE PLASMA AXIS (CM) 00001900
20 DOSE RATE ( REM/HOUR) 00002000
21 RPLT 1 00002100
22 3 1 00002200
23 -1 1-10 0 0 0 0.0 90.0 1.0 +10 15.0 30.0 00002300
24 SHUTDOWN DOSE RATE 00002400
25 SPEC 1 00002500
26 2 1 1-54 0 2 00002600
27 1 1 00002700
28 3 12 00002800
29 15.0 20.0 00002900
30 GAMMA ENERGY SPECTRA 00003000
31 GAMMA ENERGY (EV) 00003100
32 GAMMA FLUX PER UNIT LETHARGY 00003200
33 IRON AIR 00003300
34 END 0 00003400
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8

```

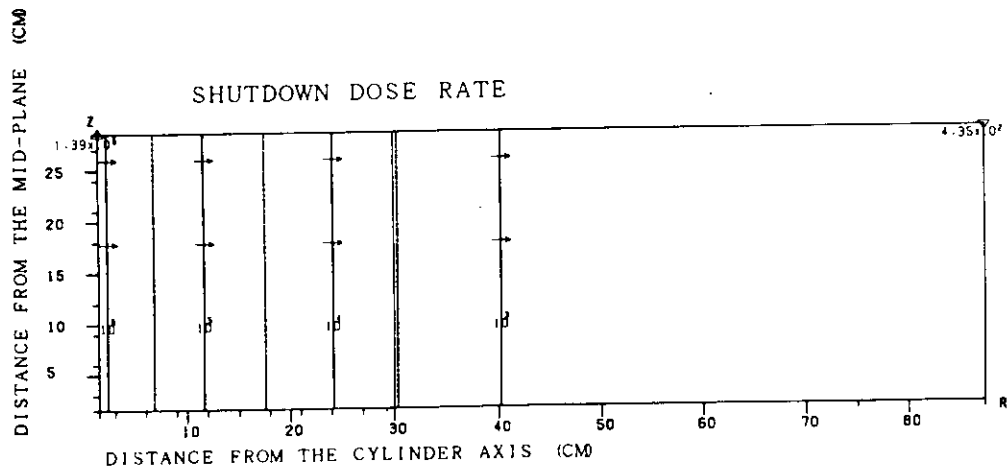


Fig. 5.4 Contour map of dose rate calculated by 2D calculation and the input list of APPLE-2 for obtaining the contour map.

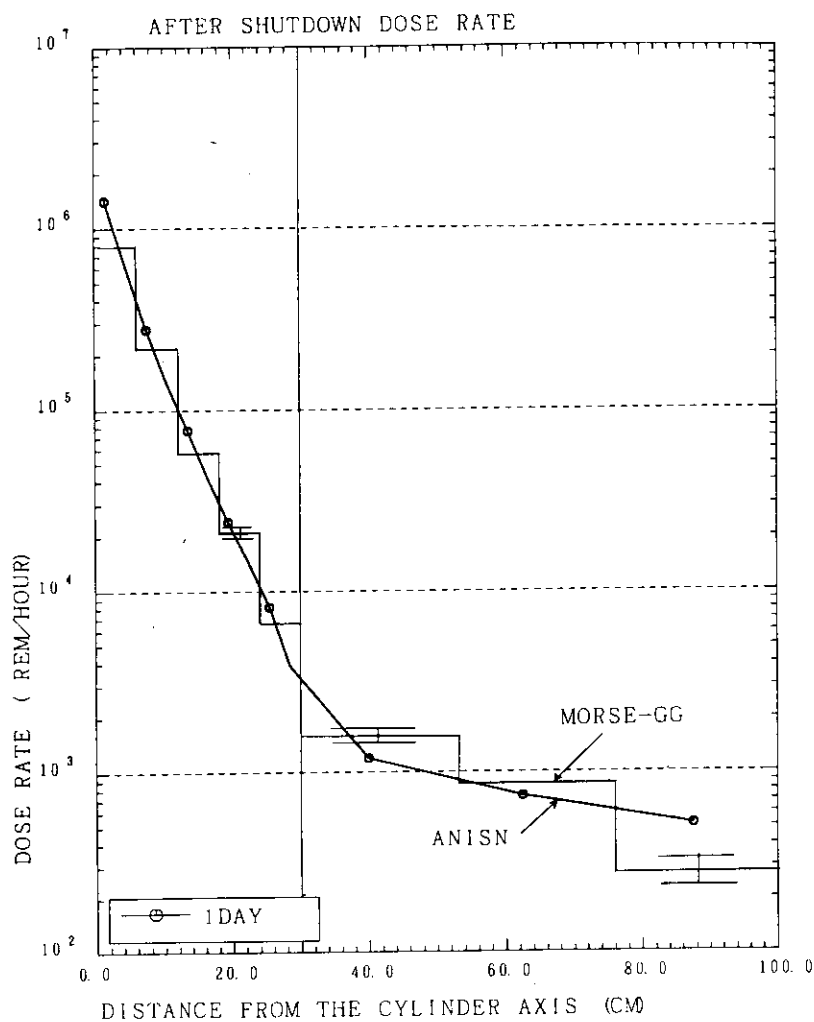


Fig. 5.5 Comparison of dose rates calculated by 1D and 3D calculations.

6. Concluding Remarks

The THIDA-2 code system, an advanced version of the THIDA system for the calculation of exposure dose rate around a fusion device has been developed. The major improvements in the new system are; 1) Simplification in the data input, 2) Self descriptive printed output and plotter output, 3) Capability to treat a three-dimensional calculational model, 4) Accurate decay heat calculation considering the gamma-ray transport, and 5) Capability to treat problem of any size by the employment of variable dimensioning.

A complete description of the code system is given in this report, including its structure, the methodology and details of the induced activity calculation, the calculational procedures for one-, two- and three-dimensional problems and a solution of a sample problem. It is intended that all the informations required for the use of the THIDA-2 system are included in this report or may be obtained from the literatures referenced.

As the result of the present work, the following issues appeared to require further improvements in the future and some are already being pursued.

- (1) Automatic generation of data libraries for the ACT4; Using the Evaluated Nuclear Structure Data File (ENSDF)²⁴⁾, the libraries for the decay chain data (CHAINLIB) and delayed gamma-ray data (GAMMALIB) as the input to the ACT4 code should be generated automatically.
- (2) Improvement of the library of activation cross sections; Based on the recent measurements and evaluations, the activation cross section library (CROSSLIB) should be updated and expanded.
- (3) Enhancement of the accuracy in the treatment of a sequential decay of two short-life nuclides in the ACT4 code.
- (4) Reduction of computation time in the ACT4 calculation; The reduction of the computation time by a factor of 3~4 has already been accomplished²⁵⁾ by using the vectorized ACT4 code in the vector computer, FACOM VP-100. Further reduction is desired.
- (5) Although the validation of the THIDA-2 system has been made by the measurements of delayed gamma-ray from the samples of type 316 stainless steel²⁶⁾ and of aluminum alloys²⁷⁾ irradiated by 14 MeV neutrons, further experiments using other materials are

needed.

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needed.

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Appendices

A.1 Arrays of Variables in ACT4 Code

The contents of variable arrays and their sizes are described in this Appendix A.1. These informations are useful when following the program structure.

| Variable | Size | Content |
|----------|-------------|---|
| R | (IRMAX + 1) | Mesh boundaries for the X(R) direction specified by the 4* input data. |
| RR | (IZMAX + 1) | Mesh boundaries for the Z(Y or θ) direction specified by the 5* input data. |
| KACTOP | (ICMAX + 1) | Address of the first line number KAC in the activity chain table for the component nuclide IC. ICMAX is the total number of the component nuclides. |
| NXTOP | (ICMAX + 1) | Address of the first nuclide number NX in the activity chain table for the component nuclide IC. |
| KACN | (NXPMAX) | Sequence number of a nuclide in the activity chain table |
| KIAN | (NXPAMX) | Address of an unstable parent nuclide in ZAPTAB table |
| ZANX | (NXPMAX) | Table for the number of mother and daughter nuclides. NXPMAX is the total number of parent and daughter nuclides in the chain table |
| NXPN | (KACPMX) | Address of parent nuclides in the ZANX table. KACPMX is the total number of locations in the chain table, i.e. |
| | | $KACPMX = \sum_{IC=1}^{ICMAX} IPAIR_{IC}$ |
| NXDN | (KACPMX) | Address of daughter nuclides in the ZANX table. |

| Variable | Size | Content |
|----------|-----------------------|--|
| KCSN | (KACPMX) | Address of the transmutation cross section in the ACTAB table. |
| BETA | (KACPMX) | Branching ratio |
| DCY | (KACPMX) | Decay constant λ (sec^{-1}). |
| EMEAN | (KACPMX) | Mean energy of β rays (eV) |
| KACSN | (KACPMX) | Option for short life treatment (treated as a shortlife nuclide if negative) |
| ZAPTAB | (KIAMAX) | Table of nuclides which are radioactive. KIAMAX is the number of radioactive nuclides. |
| DCYK | (KIAMAX) | Same as EMEAN |
| NMTAB | (KIAMAX) | Address of the nuclide ZAP in the maximum permissible concentration table, XMPC |
| ACTAB | (KCSMAX*2) | Table of transmutation cross section name. KCSMAX is the number of cross sections. |
| CS | (KCSMAX*IEMAX) | Group cross sections |
| KCSCHK | (KCSMAX) | Option for the cross sections (=1; non zero, =0; zero) |
| IOKMX | (KIAMAX) | Number of gamma-ray species emitted from the radioactive nuclide |
| NGAM | (KIAMAX) | Address of gamma-ray emission data |
| GLVL | (IGMX + 1) | Energy group boundaries of gamma-ray transport calculation. |
| AMARK | (KIAMAX) | Subtitle SHORT is assigned for the gamma-ray emission data output in GAMIN. |
| ACALL | (KIAMAX) | Nuclide symbol is assigned for the gamma-ray emission data output. |
| IAA | (KIAMAX) | Nuclide symbol is assigned for the gamma-ray emission data output. |
| RATIO | (ICMAX) | Nuclide density fraction at (IR, IZ) mesh |
| FLUX | (IEMAX) | Neutron flux at (IR, IZ) mesh |
| QIA | (KIAMAX*ISTMAX) | Induced activity after shutdown integrated over the whole system |
| PQIA | (KIAMAX*ISTMAX*ISMAX) | Induced activity for each spatial mesh |
| X | (NXQMAX*2) | Area for atomic density fractions of nuclides X |

| Variable | Size | Content |
|----------|-----------------------------|---|
| Q | (NXQMAX*NXQMAX*2) | Work area for A -matrix and C -matrix calculation |
| Y | (NXAMAX*2) | Work area for A -matrix and C -matrix calculation |
| Z | (NXQMAX*2) | Work area for A -matrix and C -matrix calculation |
| BHP | (ISTMAX*ISMAX) | Biological hazard potential |
| A | (NXAMAX*NXQMAX*2) | A -matrix |
| B | (NXQMAX*NXQMAX*2) | B -matrix |
| C | (NXQMAX*NXQMAX*2) | C -matrix |
| D | (NXQMAX*NXQMAX*2) | D -matrix |
| QIAO | (NXQMAX*ISMAX) | Value of X after shutdown |
| XO | (NXQMAX) | X ₀ |
| ZO | (NXQMAX) | Z ₀ |
| GS | (IGMX*USTNAX) | Gamma-ray source for each spatial mesh |
| PGS | (IGMX*ISTMAX) | Gamma-ray source integrated over the whole system |
| ACTV | (ISMAX*NXQMAX*ISTMAX*ICMAX) | Compilation area of induced activity. |

A.2 List of Modified Subroutines for Calculation of Gamma-Ray Source Generation in MORSE-GG

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SUBROUTINE JMSCOR                                00000100
COMMON/SOURC/LGSR,LGS,LANGSTR,LSPINT,NSLOSS      00000200
COMMON /PDET/ ND,MNE,NE,NT,NA,NRESP,NEX,NEXND,NE ND,NONR,NTNR,NTNE,00000300
1 NAME,NTNDR,NTNEND,NAME ND,LOC RSP,LOC XD,LOC IB,LOC CD,LOC T,LOC UD, 00000400
2 LOCSD,LOCQE,LOCQT,LOCQTE,LOCQAE,LMAX,EFIRST,FGIOP 00000500
COMMON/USER/ DUM(9),IO,I1,DUM1(7),NLAST,MLEFT,NMGP,NMTG,NSTRT 00000600
COMMON /APOLLO/ DUM2(28),ITOUT,ITIN,DUM3(16),MXREG,DUM4(52) 00000700
COMMON /VOLUME/ VOL(200)                        00000800
DIMENSION IQ(1)                                00000900
COMMON Q(1)                                     00001000
EQUIVALENCE(Q(1),IQ(1))                        00001100
CC                                               00001200
CC *** READ OF VOLUME ****                      00001300
IF(MXREG.EQ.0) GO TO 100                        00001400
READ (ITIN,1000) (VOL(I),I=1,MXREG)            00001500
WRITE(10,1001)                                  00001600
WRITE(10,1002) (I,VOL(I),I=1,MXREG)            00001700
1000 FORMAT(7E10.3)                             00001800
1001 FORMAT(/1H0,' VOLUME FOR TRACK LENGTH METHOD. (CM**3) ') 00001900
1002 FORMAT(7(15,1PE13.3))                      00002000
100 CONTINUE                                    00002100
IDM = 17                                        00002200
LGSR = LMAX                                    00002300
LGS = LGSR + MXREG                             00002400
LANGSTR = LGS + MXREG*NMTG                     00002500
LSPINT = LANGSTR + MXREG                       00002600
LMAX = LSPINT + 4*MXREG                        00002700
LUSD = LMAX - NLAST                             00002800
MLEFT = MLEFT - LUSD                           00002900
WRITE(10,1010) MLEFT                            00003000
1010 FORMAT(7HONLFT = 17)                       00003100
IF(MLEFT .GT. 0) GO TO 110                     00003200
WRITE(10,1015)                                  00003300
1015 FORMAT('O BLANK COMMON LOCATION OVER. JOB STOPPED. ') 00003400
CALL EXIT                                       00003500
110 CONTINUE                                    00003600
L1 = LGSR                                       00003700
L1E = LMAX-1                                    00003800
DO 115 L=L1,L1E                                00003900
Q(L) = 0.0                                     00004000
115 CONTINUE                                    00004100
L2 = LGS                                        00004200
L2E = LANGSTR - 1                              00004300
REWIND IDM                                     00004400
READ (IDM) (Q(L),L=L2,L2E)                     00004500
REWIND IDM                                     00004600
C                                               00004700
GST = 0.0                                       00004800
DO 120 IR=1,MXREG                               00004900
L1 = LGSR+IR-1                                 00005000
L2 = LGS+(IR-1)*NMTG                          00005100
Q(L1) = 0.0                                    00005200
DO 130 IG=1,NMTG                               00005300
Q(L2+IG-1) = Q(L2+IG-1)*VOL(IR)               00005400
Q(L1) = Q(L1) + Q(L2+IG-1)                    00005500
130 CONTINUE                                    00005600
GST = GST + Q(L1)                              00005700
120 CONTINUE                                    00005800
L1 = LGSR                                       00005900
L1E = L1 + MXREG-1                             00006000
WRITE(10,1101) MXREG                           00006100
WRITE(10,1110) (Q(L),L=L1,L1E)                 00006200
CC GSFAC T = GST * 0.0508                       00006300
GSFACT = GST                                   00006310
WRITE(10,1120) GSFAC T                         00006400
Q(LGSR) = Q(LGSR)/GSFACT                       00006500
DO 140 IR=2,MXREG                               00006600
Q(LGSR+IR-1) = Q(LGSR+IR-2) + Q(LGSR+IR-1)/GST 00006700
140 CONTINUE                                    00006800
C                                               00006900
DO 200 IR=1,MXREG                               00007000
GST = 0.0                                       00007100

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L2      = LGS*(IR-1)*NMTG          00007200
DO 210  IG=1,NMTG                 00007300
GST     = GST + Q(L2+IG-1)        00007400
210 CONTINUE                       00007500
IF(GST.GT.0.0) GO TO 230          00007600
DO 220  IG=1,NMTG                 00007700
220 Q(L2+IG 1) = 0.0              00007800
GO TO 200                          00007900
230 Q(L2) = Q(L2)/GST             00008000
DO 240  IG=2,NMTG                 00008100
Q(L2+IG 1) = Q(L2+IG 2) + Q(L2+IG 1)/GST 00008200
240 CONTINUE                       00008300
200 CONTINUE                       00008400
L1      = LGSR                    00008500
L1E     = L1 * MXREG-1             00008600
WRITE(10,1100) MXREG              00008700
WRITE(10,1110) (Q(L),L=L1,L1E)   00008800
1100 FORMAT(1H0,5X,'SOURCE NORMALIZE IN REGION. TOTAL REGION ---',15) 00008900
1101 FORMAT(1H0,5X,'GAMMA SOURCE DISTRIBUTION. TOTAL REGION ---',15) 00009000
1110 FORMAT(5X,1P10E12.7)         00009100
1120 FORMAT(1H0,5X,'SHUTDOWN TOTAL GAMMA-RAY SOURCE---',1PE15.5) 00009200
RETURN                              00009300
END                                  00009400

```

| | |
|--|-------|
| SUBROUTINE MOSRAD(NLFT,BMU,ALBD,PALB,ALBTN,ALBTY,ALBTG,MEDIUM, | 00100 |
| 1 IANGL,IANGL1,NTGRP,NGRP,NMTRX,MEDAM) | 00200 |
| COMMON /IFXCNT/ IFX1,IFX2,IFX3,IFX4 | 00300 |
| COMMON /FDHIAS/ MFDBS,UBN,UBP,VBN,VBP,WBN,WBP,WBMSI,WBMSMA,WBMS | 00400 |
| COMMON /APDLO/ AGSTRT,DDF,DEADWT(S),ETA,ETATH,ETAUSD,UIMP,VIMP, | 00500 |
| 1 WIMP,WIESTRT,XSTRT,YSTRT,ZSTRT,TCUT,XTRA(10), | 00600 |
| 2 IO,I1,MEDIA,IADJM,ISBIAS,ISOUR,ITERS,IXTRA,ITESTR,LOCWTS,LOCFWL, | 00700 |
| 3 LOCFPR,LOCNSC,LOCF5M,MAXGP,MAXTM,MEDALB,MGPREG,MXREG,NALB, | 00800 |
| 4 NDEAD(S),NEWNM,NGEOM,NGPQT1,NGPQT2,NGPQT3,NGPQTG,NGPQTM,NITS, | 00900 |
| 5 NKCALC,NKILL,NLAST,NMEM,NMGP,NMUST,NMTG,NOLEAK,NORMF,NPAST, | 01000 |
| 6 NPSC(13),NQUIT,NSIGL,NSOUR,NSPLT,NSIRT,NXTRA(10) | 01100 |
| COMMON /NUTRON/ NAME,NAMEX,IG,IGO,NMED,MEDOLD,NREG,U,V,W,UOLD,VOLD | 01200 |
| 1 ,WOLD,X,Y,Z,XOLD,YOLD,ZOLD,WATE,OLDWT,WTBC,BLZNT,BLZON,AGE,OLDAGE | 01300 |
| COMMON /FISBNK/ MFISTP,MFISBM,MFISH,FTOTL,FWATE,WATEF | 01400 |
| COMMON /LIBSOS/ J11,J22,J33,J44 | 01500 |
| COMMON /WATEND/ WTLAST | 01600 |
| COMMON /JOB1 / NTAPE,NNBAT,JWRTE,NESP1,NESP2 | 01700 |
| COMMON /TIMELT/ ITMAX | 01800 |
| COMMON /SOURC / LGSR,LGS,LANGSTR,LSPINT,NSLOSS | 01810 |
| DIMENSION MTS(1) | 01900 |
| COMMON WTS(1) | 02000 |
| EQUIVALENCE(WTS(1),MTS(1)) | 02100 |
| COMMON /AXISCT/ AXISD(6),PLFLG,PTITLE(20) | 02200 |
| COMMON /FLAG / IIRGIN | 02300 |
| LOGICAL PLFLG | 02400 |
| DIMENSION BUF(1024) | 02500 |
| DATA IPLOT / 16 / | 02600 |
| DIMENSION DUMMY(10) | 02700 |
| DIMENSION BMU(1) | 02800 |
| DIMENSION ALBD (IANGL,IANGL,1),PALB(IANGL1,IANGL,NMTRX,1), | 02900 |
| 1 ALBTN(IANGL,NTGRP,1),ALBTY(IANGL,NTGRP,1), | 03000 |
| 2 ALBTG(IANGL,NTGRP,1) | 03100 |
| DIMENSION MEDIUM(1) | 03200 |
| C | 03300 |
| ENDMK = 1.0E+9 | 03400 |
| IFX1 = 0 | 03500 |
| IFX2 = 0 | 03600 |
| ITOLD = 0 | 03700 |
| XTRA(1) = 0.0 | 03800 |
| IXTRA = XTRA(1) | 03900 |
| C ***** BEGIN NEW PROBLEM ***** | 04000 |
| 10 NLAST = NLFT | 04100 |
| CCC CALL TIMER(-2,XTRA) | 04200 |
| CALL ITIME(IXTRA) | 04300 |
| C MXT = ICLOCK(0) | 04400 |
| CALL INPUT(BMU,ALBD,PALB,ALBTN,ALBTY,ALBTG,MEDIUM, | 04500 |
| 1 IANGL,IANGL1,NTGRP,NGRP,NMTRX,MEDAM) | 04600 |
| CRC IF (PLFLG) CALL PLOTS (BUF,1024) | 04700 |
| IF (PLFLG) REWIND 16 | 04800 |
| IF (PLFLG) WRITE(IPLOT) AXISD,PTITLE | 04900 |
| WTBS = 0.0 | 05000 |
| J11 = 0 | 05100 |
| J22 = 0 | 05200 |
| J33 = 0 | 05300 |
| C ***** READS CARDS A THRU D - CALLS SORIN FOR CARDS E IF ISOUR .LE. ZER | 05400 |
| C ***** READS CARDS F THRU D - CALLS JOMIN, XSEC AND SCORIN | 05500 |
| NTSTW = NKILL+NSPLT | 05600 |
| NGPREG = NMTG+MXREG | 05700 |
| NCOMB = NGPQTM+NGPQTG | 05800 |
| IA = LOCFWL + 1 | 05900 |
| IU = LOCFWL + MXREG | 06000 |
| DO 15 I=IA,IU | 06100 |
| IB = I + MXREG | 06200 |
| 15 WTS(IB) = WTS(I) | 06300 |
| IAW = LOCFWL + 1 | 06400 |
| IUW = LOCFWL + 3*MGPREG | 06500 |
| DO 20 I=IAW,IUW | 06600 |
| IB = I + 12*MGPREG | 06700 |
| 20 WTS(IB) = WTS(I) | 06800 |
| INITS = NITS | 06900 |
| IRUNS = NQUIT | 07000 |
| INDX = 0 | 07100 |
| C CALL TIMER(INDX,XTRA) | 07200 |
| C WRITE (10,1010) (XTRA(I),I=1,INDX) | 07300 |
| CALL RNDOUT(RANDOM) | 07400 |
| WRITE (10,1011) RANDOM | 07500 |
| C CALL CLOCK(IXTRA) | 07600 |
| CALL CLOCKS(IXTRA) | 07700 |
| C ***** BEGIN NEW RUN ***** | 07800 |
| 25 NITS = INITS | 07900 |

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CALL BANKR( 1)                                08000
DO 30 I 1A,1U                                  08100
IB      I + MXREG                              08200
30 WTS(I)  WTS(1B)                            08300
DO 35 I 1AW,1UW                              08400
IB      I + 12*MGPREG                         08500
35 WTS(I)  WTS(1B)                            08600
ITERS  NITS                                    08700
ITSTR  0                                        08800
C ***** BEGIN NEW BATCH *****            08900
40 NMIM  NSIRT                                  09000
C      IF (J44)                                43, 41, 43 09100
C41 J11  0                                       09200
C      J22  0                                       09300
C      J33  0                                       09400
43      IF (ITSTR)                              45, 50, 45 09500
45 NMEM  = MFISH                                09600
50 CALL  BANKR(-2)                              09700
C ***** CALLS STBTCH *****              09800
NBATCH = NITS-ITERS+1                          09900
CALL  RNDOUT(RANDOM)                            10000
IF(NBATCH.LE.10)                               10100
*WRITE (10,1015) NBATCH,RANDOM                 10200
CALL  MSOUR                                     10300
IF (ITERS)                                     195,195, 55 10400
55 CALL  OUTPT(1)                               10500
IF(NMEM.LE.0) GO TO 170                        10600
C ***** BEGIN NEW HISTORY *****          10700
60 CALL  GETNT(NMEM)                            10800
IRGIN  = 1                                       10900
IF (.NOT. PLFLG .OR. NBATCH.GT.3 ) GO TO 61    11000
IST    = 0                                       11100
WRITE (1PLOT) IST,X,Y,Z                       11200
IST    = 1                                       11300
61 CONTINUE                                     11400
NMEM  = NMEM - 1                                 11500
MALB  = 0                                       11600
NGPQT = NGPQT1                                  11700
IF(NMEM.GE.NSLOSS) GO TO 65                    11710
C ** ERROR SOURCE LOSS                         11720
WRITE(10,910) NSLOSS                           11730
910 FORMAT('0 SOURCE PARTICLE STORE',15,' LOSSES. ERROR IN MOSRAD') 11740
CRC CALL  EXIT                                  11750
65 IF (WATE) 70,165,70                          11800
70 IF (ABS(WATE)-WTLAST) 71, 71, 72            11900
71 IF (IG-NGPQT2) 72,165,165                  12000
72 IF (IG-NGPQT1) 90, 90, 75                  12100
75 IF (IG-NGPQT2) 160,160, 80                 12200
80 IF (IG-NGPQT3) 85, 85,160                 12300
85 NGPQT = NGPQT3                              12400
90 IGO  = IG                                     12500
UOLD  = U                                       12600
VOLD  = V                                       12700
WOLD  = W                                       12800
OLDWT = WATE                                    12900
XOLD  = X                                       13000
YOLD  = Y                                       13100
ZOLD  = Z                                       13200
BLZON = BLZNT                                  13300
MEDOLD = NMED                                  13400
OLDAGE = AGE                                    13500
IF(NTSTW.GT.0) CALL TESTW                      13600
IF(WATE) 100,95,100                            13700
95 NDEAD(1) = NDEAD(1)+1                       13800
DEADWT(1) = DEADWT(1)+OLDWT                   13900
C R R KILL                                     14000
GO TO 165                                       14100
100 IF (ABS(WATE)-WTLAST) 1001,1001,1002      14200
1001 IF (IG-NGPQT2) 1002, 95, 95              14300
1002 CONTINUE                                   14400
C      WRITE(6,800) IG,IGO,XOLD,YOLD,ZOLD,X,Y,Z,OLDWT,WATE 14500
CALL  MXTCOL                                    14600
IF (.NOT. PLFLG .OR. NBATCH.GT.3 ) GO TO 1003 14700
WRITE (1PLOT) IST,X,Y,Z                       14800
1003 CONTINUE                                   14900
C      WRITE(6,801) IG,IGO,XOLD,YOLD,ZOLD,X,Y,Z,OLDWT,WATE 15000
IF (NREG-MXREG) 102,102,101                   15100
101 WRITE (10,1016) NREG,MXREG                15200
CALL  EXIT                                      15300
102 IF (1/IF.LE.0..OR.AGE.LF.TCUT) GO TO 110 15400

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MDEAD(4) = MDEAD(4) + 1 15500
DEADWT(4) = DEADWT(4)+OLDWT 15600
C AGE KILL 15700
  NPSCL(10) = NPSCL(10) + 1 15800
C ** CALL BANKR(12) FOR TIME-KILL ANALYSIS 15900
  GO TO 165 16000
  110 IF(WATE) 120,115,120 16100
  115 MDEAD(2) = MDEAD(2)+1 16200
  DEADWT(2) = DEADWT(2)+OLDWT 16300
C ** ESCAPE ***** 16400
  GO TO 165 16500
  120 IF (ABS(WATE)-WLAST) 121,121,122 16600
  121 IF (IG.NGPRE(2) 122,115,115 16700
  122 IF (N*ALB) 130,130,125 16800
  125 ISCT = LOCNSC + 2*NGPREG + (NREG-1)*MMTG + IG 16900
  NTS(ISCT) = NTS(ISCT) + 1 17000
  ISCT = ISCT + NGPREG 17100
  WTS(ISCT) = WTS(ISCT) + WATE 17200
C *** CALLS REFCOL (TRACK LENGTH) ***** 17300
  CALL BANKR(2) 17400
CRC CALL BANKR(11) 17500
  CALL ALBDO (IG,U,V,W,WATE,NMED,NREG,
  1 BMU,ALBD,PALB,ALBTN,ALBTY,ALBTG,MEDIUM,
  2 IANGL,IANGL1,NTGRP,NGRP,MMTRX,MEDAM,NCOMB) 17800
  NPSCL(6) = NPSCL(6) + 1 17900
CRC CALL BANKR(11) 18000
  GO TO 65 18100
  130 CALL GTMED(NMED,IMED) 18200
C WRITE(6,810) 18300
  IF (M*ISTP) 140,140,135 18400
  135 CALL FPROB 18500
  140 IF (M*COMB) 155,155,145 18600
  145 IF(WTS*LOCFSN+(2*MEDIA+IMED-1)*MMTG+IG)) 155,155,150 18700
  150 CALL GPROB 18800
C 18900
  155 ISCT = LOCNSC + (NREG-1)*MMTG + IG 19000
  NTS(ISCT) = NTS(ISCT) + 1 19100
  ISCT = ISCT + NGPREG 19200
  WTS(ISCT) = WTS(ISCT) + WATE 19300
  ISCT = LOCNSC + 8*NGPREG + IMED 19400
  NTS(ISCT) = NTS(ISCT) + 1 19500
C *** CALLS REFCOL (TRACK LENGTH) ***** 19600
  CALL BANKR(2) 19700
C *** CALLS COLISM ***** 19800
  CALL COLISM( IG,U,V,W,WATE,NMED,NREG) 19900
CCC WRITE(6,820) 20000
C * 20001
C *** STORE IN SOURCE LOSS TO COLISM POINTS. 20002
  IF(NSLOSS.LE.0) GO TO 158 20013
  L1 = LNGSTR*NREG-1 20014
  IF(NTS(L1).LE.0) GO TO 158 20023
  NTS(L1) = NTS(L1) - 1 20033
  WATED = WATE 20034
  IGD = IG 20035
  AGED = AGE 20036
  NAMED = NAME 20037
  NAMEXD = NAMEX 20038
  WATE = WTSTRT 20039
  AGE = AGSTRT 20040
  NAME = NSLOSS 20041
  NAMEX = NSLOSS 20042
  L2 = LGS + (NREG-1)*MMTG 20043
  R = FLTRNF(X) 20044
  DO 156 I=1,MMTG 20045
  IF(R-WTS(L2+I-1)) 157,157,156 20046
  156 CONTINUE 20047
  I = NMTG 20048
  157 IG = I 20049
  CALL STORNT(NSLOSS) 20050
  NPSCL(1) = NPSCL(1) + 1 20051
  CALL BANKR(1) 20052
C ** CALLS SDATA 20053
  NSLOSS = NSLOSS - 1 20054
  WATE = WATED 20055
  IG = IGD 20056
  AGE = AGED 20057
  NAME = NAMED 20058
  NAMEX = NAMEXD 20059
  158 CONTINUE 20060

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C
  IRGIM = 0
C **** CALLS REFCOL (POINT DETECTOR) ****
  CALL BANKR(14)
  NPSC(5) = NPSC(5) + 1
C **** FLIGHT DIRECTION BIASING (NFDBS > 0) ****
  IF(NFDBS.GT.0) CALL FDBS(U,V,W,WATE)
  GO TO 65
C
160 NDEAD(3) = NDEAD(3)+1
  DEADWT(3) = DEADWT(3)+WATE
  NPSC(9) = NPSC(9) + 1
C *** CALL BANKR(9) FOR E-CUT ANALYSIS
C ENERGY CUTOFF
165 IF (NMEM) 170,170,60
C ***** END OF HISTORY *****
170 CALL BANKR(-3)
CRC IF (PLFLG .AND. NBATCH.LE.3) CALL PLOTA (NBATCH,NSTRT)
C *** CALLS NBATCH
  CALL OUTPT(2)
180 ITERS = ITERS + 1
  IF(NESP2.GT.0) WRITE(NESP2) ENDMK,(DUMMY(1),I=1,7)
  IF(NBATCH.LE.10)
    *CALL CLOCK*(IXTRA)
    IF(ITERS) 195,195,184
184 CALL ITIME(ITNEW)
  TIMIT1 = ITNEW-ITOLD
  TIMIT2 = ITMAX-ITNEW
  LIMIT = TIMIT2-1.3*TIMIT1-0.01
  ITOLD = ITNEW
  IF(LIMIT) 195,195,185
185 IF(NSOUR) 40,40,190
190 ITSTR = 1
C ***** END OF BATCH *****
  GO TO 40
C *** CALLS NRUN
195 NITS = NBATCH
  CALL BANKR(-4)
  MNXT = NBATCH + NNBAT + 1
  CALL RNDOUT(RANDOM)
  WRITE(10,1017) MNXT,RANDOM
  WRITE(10,1018) IFX1,IFX2,IFX3,IFX4
  NQUIT = NQUIT-1
  INDX = -1
C CALL TIMER(INDX,XTRA)
C WRITE(10,1030) NITS,(XTRA(I),I=1,INDX)
C CALL TIMER(-2,XTRA)
C CALL CLOCK(IXTRA)
C CALL CLOCK*(IXTRA)
C END OF NITS BATCHES
  IF(NQUIT) 200,200,25
200 CALL OUTPT(3)
C ***** END OF RUN *****
C FTIME = ICLOCK(0) - MXT
C FTIME = FTIME/6000.
C WRITE(10,1040) FTIME
C CALL CLOCK(IXTRA)
C CALL CLOCK*(IXTRA)
CRC IF (PLFLG) CALL PLOT (0.0,0.0,999)
  GO TO 10
  RETURN
800 FORMAT(1H0,'ENTER MXTCOL',2I5,8E13.5)
801 FORMAT(1H0,'PASS MXTCOL ',2I5,8E13.5)
810 FORMAT(1H,'PASS GTMED')
820 FORMAT(1H,'PASS COLISH')
1010 FORMAT(29H0TIME REQUIRED FOR INPUT WAS ,10A4)
1011 FORMAT(4H0***,32X,15HINITIAL RANDOM=,Z8 )
1015 FORMAT(15H0***START BATCH ,14,25X,7HRANDOM=,Z8 /)
1016 FORMAT(6HONREG=,15,8H, MXREG=,15,8H, MXREG ON CARD I MUST BE GE
1 TO THE NUMBER OF REGIONS DESCRIBED IN GEOMETRY INPUT)
1017 FORMAT(21H0***START NEXT BATCH=,15,25X,7HRANDOM=,Z8 /)
1018 FORMAT(' CALLED OF UNCOLL',110,' UNCOLL TOTAL FLUXST',110,/,
1 ' CALLED OF RLCOLL',110,' RLCOLL TOTAL FLUXST',110)
1030 FORMAT(32H0TIME REQUIRED FOR THE PRECEDING,14,15H BATCHES WAS ,10
1A4)
1040 FORMAT(37H0TOTAL CPU TIME FOR THIS PROBLEM WAS ,F6.2,9H MINUTES.)
  END

```

20061
20100
20200
20300
20400
20500
20600
20700
20800
20900
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27000
27100
27200
27300
27400
27500
27600

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SUBROUTINE MSOUR
COMMON /NUTRON/ NAME,NAMEX,IG,IGO,MMED,MEDOLD,MREG,U,V,W,UOLD,VOLD
1  ,WOLD,X,Y,Z,XOLD,YOLD,ZOLD,WATE,OLDWT,WTBC,IBLZM,IBLZO,AGE,OLDAGE
COMMON /FISBNK/ MFISBP,MFISBN,MFISH,FTOTL,FWATE,WATEF
COMMON /APOLLO/ AGSTRT,DDF,DEADWT(5),ETA,ETATH,ETAUSD,UIMP,VIMP,
1  WIMP,WTSTRT,XSRT,YSRT,ZSRT,TCUT,XTRA(10),
2  IO,I1,MEDIA,IADJM,ISBIAS,ISOUR,IFERS,ITIME,ITSTR,LOCWTS,LOCFWL,
3  LOCEPR,LOCNSC,IOCFSM,MAXGP,MAXTIM,MFDALB,MGPREG,MXREG,NALB,
4  MDEAD(5),NEWMH,NGEOM,NGPQT1,NGPQT2,NGPQT3,NGPQTG,NGPQTN,NITS,
5  MKCALC,MKILL,NLAST,MMEM,MHGP,MHOST,MMTG,MOLEAK,NDRMF,NPAST,
6  MPSC(13),NQULT,MSIGL,NSOHR,NSPLT,NSIRT,NXTRA(10)
COMMON /GEOMC/ XTWOG,YTWOG,ZTWOG,XONEG,YONEG,ZONEG,ETAG,ETAUSG,
1  IBLZOM,IBLDUM,MARKG,MHFDG,MREGG
COMMON /ALBMD/ MALBD,MATRA(5),MEDIAN(5),MEDN
COMMON /JDB1 / NTAPE,NNRAT,JWRTE,MESPI,MESP?
COMMON /SPECTR/ NGPFS,DFP,NSORCE,MEMIS,MSPEC,ETOP,EBOT,XO,YO,ZO,
1  XL,XR,YL,YR,ZL,ZR,UVWINP(3),IMAX1,IMAX,JMAX,FE(100),DE(100),
2  DFUX(100),E(100),DEG(100),ENG(100),ANGDIS(100),JDIREC
COMMON /SOURC / LGSR,LGS,LANGSTR,LSPTNT,NSLOSS
COMMON WTS(1)
DIMENSION NTS(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WTS(1),NTS(1))
DOUBLE PRECISION
* XTWOG,YTWOG,ZTWOG,XONEG,YONEG,ZONEG,ETAG,ETAUSG
* ,XDUM,YDUM,ZDUM
DATA XDUM,YDUM,ZDUM /0.000,0.000,0.000/
DATA LPC /0/
UOLD=0.
VOLD=0.
WOLD=0.
ETATH=0.
XOLD=0.
YOLD=0.
ZOLD=0.
IBLZO = 0
OLDWT=WTSTRT
ETA=0.
IGO=0
MEDOLD=0.
OLDAGE=0.
C
DO 100 IR=1,MXREG
NTS(LNGSTR+IR-1) = 0
100 CONTINUE
DO 110 N=1,MMEM
R = FLTRMF(X)
DO 120 IR=1,MXREG
IF(R-WTS(LGSR+IR-1)) 125,125,120
120 CONTINUE
IR = MXREG
125 MREG = IR
L1 = LNGSTR+MREG-1
NTS(L1) = NTS(L1) + 1
110 CONTINUE
C
IF(LPC.NE.0) GO TO 115
WRITE (6,1000)
CALL SOIMP
115 CONTINUE
LPC = 1
N = MMEM
MCNT = 0
10 CONTINUE
IF(ITSTR)15,20,15
15 CALL GETMT(N)
GO TO 25
20 WATE=WTSTRT
AGE=AGSTRT
NAMEX=N
25 CONTINUE
C .. SOURCE GEOM. (X,Y,Z)
R = FLTRMF(X)
XSRT = R*(XR-XL) + XL
R = FLTRMF(X)
YSRT = R*(YR-YL) + YL
R = FLTRMF(X)
ZSRT = R*(ZR-ZL) + ZL
X = XSRT
Y = YSRT
Z = ZSRT

```

```

130 CONTINUE
  XDUM = X
  YDUM = Y
  ZDUM = Z
  CALL LOOKZ(XDUM,YDUM,ZDUM)
  IF(NMEDG.EQ.MEDALB) GO TO 25
  IF(MALBD.EQ.0) GO TO 27
  DO 26 M=1,MALBD
  IF(NMEDG.EQ.MATRAI(M)) GO TO 25
26 CONTINUE
27 CONTINUE
C
  IF(NTS(LNGSTR+NREGG-1).GT.0) GO TO 28
  NCNT = NCNT + 1
  IF(NCNT.LE.150) GO TO 25
  DO 140 I=1,MXREG
  IF(NTS(LNGSTR+I-1).LE.0) GO TO 140
  LSP1 = LSPINT + 4*(I-1)
  IF(NTS(LSP1).EQ.0) GO TO 140
  X = WTS(LSP1+1)
  Y = WTS(LSP1+2)
  Z = WTS(LSP1+3)
  XDUM = X
  YDUM = Y
  ZDUM = Z
  CALL LOOKZ(XDUM,YDUM,ZDUM)
  GO TO 29
140 CONTINUE
CRC IF(ITERS.NE.NITS) GO TO 55
  WRITE(6,9010) M
  L1 = LNGSTR
  L1E = L1+MXREG-1
  WRITE(6,9020) (NTS(L),L=L1,L1E)
  GO TO 55
9010 FORMAT(' POINT(X,Y,Z) OF SOURCE REGION TABLE IS NOT FOUND.
1 ,5X,'SOURCE LOSSES',14,'. THESE ARE CHANGE TO COLISM POINTS.')
9020 FORMAT(5X,10I5)
28 CONTINUE
  LSP1 = LSPINT + 4*(NREGG-1)
  NTS(LSP1) = 1
  WTS(LSP1+1) = X
  WTS(LSP1+2) = Y
  WTS(LSP1+3) = Z
29 CONTINUE
  NCNT = 0
  L1 = LNGSTR+NREGG-1
  NTS(L1) = NTS(L1) - 1
C
C ** ISOTROPIC EMISSION
170 R = FLTRNF(X)
  U = 2.0*R-1.0
  ROW = SQRT(1.0-U*U)
  R = FLTRNF(X)
  FAI = 3.1415926*(2.0*R-1.0)
  V = ROW*COS(FAI)
  W = ROW*SIN(FAI)
C
  WATE = 1.0
C
  L2 = LGS + (NREGG-1)*NMTG
  R = FLTRNF(X)
  DO 180 I=1,NMTG
  IF(R-WTS(L2+I-1)) 185,185,180
180 CONTINUE
  I = NMTG
185 IG = I
C
  IBLZN = IBLZON
  NREG = NREGG
  NMED = NMEDG
  NAME=N
  IF(ITERS.EQ.NITS) WRITE(6,1010) N,IG,NMED,NREG,U,V,W,X,Y,Z
  WRITE(6,1020) NAME,NMED,NREG,IBLZN,XDUM,YDUM,ZDUM
  IF (ABS(U)+ABS(V)+ABS(W))35,35,30
C
30 U1=U
  V1=V
  W1=W
  GO TO 40
35 CALL GTISO(U1,V1,W1)

```

```

00007140
00007200
00007300
00007400
00007500
00007600
00007700
00007800
00007900
00008000
00008100
00008200
00008300
00008400
00008500
00008501
00008502
00008503
00008504
00008505
00008506
00008507
00008508
00008510
00008520
00008530
00008540
00008541
00008550
00008600
00008700
00008800
00008900
00009000
00009100
00009200
00009300
00009400
00009410
00009420
00009430
00009440
00009450
00009460
00009500
00009600
00009700
00009701
00009702
00009703
00009704
00009705
00009706
00009707
00009708
00009709
00009710
00009711
00009712
00009713
00009714
00009715
00009716
00009717
00009718
00009719
00009720
00009800
00009900
00100000
00101000
00102000
00103000
00104000
00105000
00106000
00107000
00108000
00109000

```

```

40  U=U1                                00011000
    V=V1                                00011100
    W=W1                                00011200
    IF(ISOUR)50,50,45                    00011300
45  IG=ISOUR                              00011400
50  CALL STORMI(N)                        00011500
    NPSCCL(1) NPSCCL(1) +1                00011600
    CALL BANKR(1)                          00011700
C *** CALLS SDATA                          00011800
    N = N + 1                               00011900
    IF(N.GT.0) GO TO 10                     00012000
55  CONTINUE                              00012100
    NSLOSS = N                              00012200
    NEMM = NMEM                             00012300
60  FTOTL = 0.0                            00012400
    FWATE = 0.0                             00012500
    NFISH = 0                                00012600
    RETURN                                   00012700
C                                           00012800
1000 FORMAT(1H,'** SOURCE** N IG NMED NREG', 00012900
1      7X,'U',14X,'V',14X,'W',14X,'X',14X,'Y',14X,'Z',1  ) 00013000
1010 FORMAT(11X,4I5,1P6E15.5)              00013100
1020 FORMAT(1H,'** PASS LOOKZ ** NAME NMED NREG IBLZN   XDUM   YD 00013200
1UM   ZDUM'/18X,4I6,3E13.3)                00013300
    END                                     00013400

SUBROUTINE SOINP                            00000100
COMMON /SPECTR/ NGPFS,DFP,NSORCE,NEMIS,NSPEC,ETOP,EBOT,X0,Y0,Z0, 00000200
1 XL,XR,YL,YR,ZL,ZR,UVWINP(3),IMAX1,IMAX,JMAX,FE(100),DE(100), 00000300
2 DFLUX(100),E(100),DEG(100),ENG(100),ANGDIS(100),JDIREC 00000400
COMMON /JOMIN2/ XPBD,XMBD,YPBD,YMBD,ZPBD,ZMBD,NOX,NOY,NOZ, 00000500
1 NOXY,NOXYZ 00000600
DOUBLE PRECISION                            00000700
*      XPBD,XMBD,YPBD,YMBD,ZPBD,ZMBD 00000800
C                                           00000900
XL = XMBD                                    00010000
XR = XPBD                                    00010100
YL = YMBD                                    00010200
YR = YPBD                                    00010300
ZL = ZMBD                                    00010400
ZR = ZPBD                                    00010500
RETURN                                       00010600
END                                         00010700

```

A.3 Sample Input Data

A.3.1 One-Dimensional Problem

```

1
0 0 0 42 42 0
ANISM SAMPLE DATA (NEUTRON)
15** 8.106 0 5 8 2 1 0 2 13 0 0000100
      42 4 5 46 30 0 240 252 0 0 0000200
      1 0 0 200 3 1 2 1 1 1 0000300
      0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0000400
16** 27 1.0 4 1.42089 1.0+9 27 0.03333 0.0 0.5 2.0 4 57 1 0000500
17** 1R1 FO I 0000600
3** F1.0-3 I 0000700
1** F1.0 0000800
4** 910 30 1150 100 0000900
5** F1.0 0001000
6* 0.0 0.0604938 2R0.0453704 2R0.0604938 2R0.0453704 0001100
  0.0604938 0.0 0.0453704 0.0462962 2R0.0453704 0.0462962 0001200
  0.0453704 0.0 4R0.0453704 0.0 2R0.0604938 0001300
7* -.975900 -.9511897 -.7867958 .5773503 .2182179 0001400
  +.2182179 +.5773503 +.7867958 +.9511897 .8164965 -.7867958 0001500
  -.5773503 -.2182179 +.2182179 +.5773503 +.7867958 -.6172134 0001600
  -.5773503 -.2182179 +.2182179 +.5773503 -.3086067 -.2182179 0001700
  +.2182179 0001800
8** 10R1 3R2 0001900
9** 241 247 0002000
10** 41241 246 106 41247 252 206 0002100
11** 62 4155 60 0002200
      62 4191 96 4119 24 0002300
12** 62 6R8.476-2 0002400
      62 6R4.005-5 6R1.001-5 0002500
19** F5 0002600
22** 241 247 0002700
23** F1 0002800
27** 2 3 4 45 1 0002900
28** 4011 42 0003000
      I I 0003100
      I I 0003200
      I I 0003300
      I I 0003400
      I I 0003500
STOP

```

```

ACT4 SAMPLE DATA. CASE (ANISM)
      2G 2Y 2Y 2000Y 4000Y 8000Y
      2Y
      42 13 1 2 5 54 6 0 0 0 0 0000100
      2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0000200
      2 -2 2 0 1 1 -1 0 0 0 0 0000300
      5 8 8 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0000400
      -1 0000500
440.0 4.520E+16 0.1592 5.0 0.0 0.0 0000600
      30S 1M 1H 1D 1G 1Y 0000700
9** 101 0 0000800
10** 4R26 101 0000900
11** 26054 26056 26057 26058 0001000
      26 0001100
12** 0.058 0.918 0.0215 2.9-3 8.476-2 0001200
      I 0001300
      GAMMA 0001400
      1 4 0 0001500
      I 0001600
      I 0001700
      I 0001800
      I 0001900
END

```

```

      1
      0 0 0 54 54 0
AMISN SAMPLE DATA. (GAMMA)
15** 8306 0 5 8 2 1 0 2 13 0
      54 4 5 58 30 0 240 252 0 0
      1 0 0 200 3 1 2 1 1
      0 1 0 1 1 0
16** 2Z 1.0 4 1.42089 1.0+9 2Z 0.0 0.0 0.5 2.0 4 37 1
17**
3** F1.0-3 T
1** F1.0
4** 910 30 1150 100
5** F1.0
6* 0.0 0.0604938 2R0.0453704 2R0.0604938 2R0.0453704 0.0604938 0.0
0.0604938 0.0 0.0453704 0.0462962 2R0.0453704 0.0462962 200001500
0.0453704 0.0 4R0.0453704 0.0 2R0.0604938 0.0001600
7* -.975900 -.9511897 -.7867958 .5773503 -.2182179 0.0001700
+.2182179 +.5773503 +.7867958 +.9511897 .8164965 .7867958 0.0001800
-.5773503 -.2182179 +.2182179 +.5773503 +.7867958 -.6172134 0.0001900
-.5773503 -.2182179 +.2182179 +.5773503 -.3086067 -.2182179 0.0002000
+.2182179 0.0002100
8** 10R1 3R2 0.0002200
9** 241 247 0.0002300
10** 4I241 246 106 4I247 252 206 0.0002400
11** 6Z 4I55 60 0.0002500
6Z 4I91 96 4I19 24 0.0002600
12** 6Z 6R8.476-2 0.0002700
6Z 6R4.005-5 6R1.001-5 0.0002800
19** F5 0.0002900
22** 241 247 0.0003000
23** F1 0.0003100
27** 2 3 4 57 1 0.0003200
28** 52I1 54 0.0003300
T T 0.0003400
STOP 0.0003500

```

```

APPLE 2 SAMPLE DATA. CASE (AMISN)
FLUX 1
1 0
CRDS 1
1 1 1 1
10** 1
11** 1
12** F1 T
RCAL 1
1 1 1 1 0.0508
9** F1
22** 1
23** F1 T
1DAY
RPLT 1
1
15.0 20.0
AFTER SHUTDOWN DOSE RATE
DISTANCE FROM THE PLASMA AXIS (CM)
DOSE RATE (REM/HOUR)
SPEC 1
2 1 1-54 0 2
3 8
15.0 20.0
GAMMA ENERGY SPECTRA
GAMMA ENERGY (EV)
GAMMA FLUX PER UNIT LETHARGY
IRON AIR
END 0

```



```

ACT4 SAMPLE DATA. CASE-(DOT)
      2G      2Y      2Y      2000Y      4000Y      8000Y
      2Y
42 13 10 2 5 54 1 0 0 0 0
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 -2 2 0 -1 -1 -1 0
1 12 12 5 5
-1
440.0 4.5200E+16 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
      1D
9** 101 0
10** 4R26 101
11** 26054 26056 26057 26058
      26
12** 0.058 0.918 0.0215 2.9-3 8.476-2
      T
GAMMA
      1 1 0
END
    
```

```

00011100
00011200
00011300
00011400
00011500
00011600
00011700
00011800
00011900
00012000
00012100
00012200
00012300
00012400
00012500
00012600
00012700
00012800
00012900
    
```

```

DOT3.5 SAMPLE DATA (GAMMA)
0
61** 0 3 2 13 10 54 4 5 58 20
      0 0 168 1 48 1 1 0 1 1
      1 10 10 3 0 2 0 0 0 0
      0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0
      3 -2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
      2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 8
62** 2 3 4 14 15 9 10 11 12 13
      8 60000 0 0
63** 0.0 1.0-3 0. 0. 14Z T
7** -0.27900 -0.18343 1M1 -0.60442 -0.52553 -0.18343
      1M2 -0.85077 -0.79667 -0.52553 -0.18343 1M3
      -0.98303 -0.96029 -0.79667 -0.52553 -0.18343 1M4
      1Q24 3R-0.96029 5R-0.79667 7R-0.52553 9R-0.18343 3R0.96029
      5R0.79667 7R0.52553 9R0.18343 T
6** 0.0 0.025307 1N2 0.035623 0.019972 1N2 0.0
      0.035623 0.016252 0.026552 1N4 0.025307 0.019972
      0.026552 0.018840 1N4 1Q24 T
3** FO T
1** FO
5** F1
2**
910.0 30.0
4**
910.0 30.0 1150.0 100.0
8**
10R1 3R2
10R1 3R2
10R1 3R2
10R1 3R2
10R1 3R2
10R1 3R2
10R1 3R2
10R1 3R2
10R1 3R2
10R1 3R2
10R1 3R2
10R1 3R2
10**
21161 164 1Q4 21165 168 2Q4
11**
4Z 2137 40
4Z 2161 64 2113 16
12**
4Z 4R8.476-2
4Z 4R4.005-5 4R1.001-5
9**
-161 -165
19**
-161 -165
20** F1
      T T
    
```

```

00022100
00022200
00022300
00022400
00022500
00022600
00022700
00022800
00022900
00023000
00023100
00023200
00023300
00023400
00023500
00023600
00023700
00023800
00023900
00024000
00024100
00024200
00024300
00024400
00024500
00024600
00024700
00024800
00024900
00025000
00025100
00025200
00025300
00025400
00025500
00025600
00025700
00025800
00025900
00026000
00026100
00026200
00026300
00026400
00026500
00026600
00026700
00026800
00026900
00027000
00027100
    
```

| | |
|--|----------|
| APPLE-2 SAMPLE DATA. (DOT3.5) GAMMA DOSE RATE. | 00015100 |
| FLUX 1 | 00015200 |
| 2 0 | 00015300 |
| CROS 1 | 00015400 |
| 1 1 1 1 | 00015500 |
| 10** 1 | 00015600 |
| 11** 1 | 00015700 |
| 12** F1 T | 00015800 |
| RCAL 1 | 00015900 |
| 1 1 1 1 0.0508 | 00016000 |
| 9** F1 | 00016100 |
| 22** 1 | 00016200 |
| 23** F1 T | 00016300 |
| SAMPLE | 00016400 |
| RPLT 1 | 00016500 |
| 2 5Z | 00016600 |
| 15.0 20.0 | 00016700 |
| SHUTDOWN DOSE RATE (Z=15CM) | 00016800 |
| DISTANCE FROM THE PLASMA AXIS (CM) | 00016900 |
| DOSE RATE (REM/HOUR) | 00017000 |
| RPLT 1 | 00017100 |
| 3 1 | 00017200 |
| -1 1-10 0 0 0 0.0 90.0 1.0 +10 15.0 30.0 | 00017300 |
| SHUTDOWN DOSE RATE | 00017400 |
| SPEC 1 | 00017500 |
| 2 1 1-54 0 2 | 00017600 |
| 1 1 | 00017700 |
| 3 12 | 00017800 |
| 15.0 20.0 | 00017900 |
| GAMMA ENERGY SPECTRA | 00018000 |
| GAMMA ENERGY (EV) | 00018100 |
| GAMMA FLUX PER UNIT LETHARGY | 00018200 |
| IRON AIR | 00018300 |
| END 0 | 00018400 |

A.3.3 Three-Dimensional Problem

```

MORSE -GG SAMPLE DATA. (NEUTRON)
200 300 9000 42 0 42 42 0 4 0 0 10 0 250 00054400
0 1 0 1.0 0.001 10000.0 2.2 +5 1.0 -8 0 00054500
1.5000 +7 1.372 +7 1.2549 +7 1.1478 +7 1.0500 +7 9.3140 +6 8.261 +6 00054600
7.328 +6 6.5000 +6 5.7570 +6 5.0990 +6 4.5160 +6 4.0000 +6 3.1620 +6 00054700
2.5000 +6 1.8710 +6 1.4000 +6 1.0580 +6 8.0000 +5 5.6600 +5 4.0000 +5 00054800
2.8300 +5 2.0000 +5 1.4100 +5 1.0000 +5 4.6500 +4 2.1500 +4 1.0000 +4 00054900
4.6500 +3 2.1500 +3 1.0000 +3 4.6500 +2 2.1500 +2 1.0000 +2 4.6500 +1 00055000
2.1500 +1 1.0000 +1 4.6500 +0 2.1500 +0 1.0000 +0 4.6500 -1 2.1500 -1 00055100
7C7F6D03 00055200
0 1 0 0 0 9 42 00055300
1 1 1 9 10.0 1.0 -4 1.0 -3 0.0 00055400
-1 00055500
1 MALE 00055600
X-ZONE -100.0, 100.0 00055700
Y-ZONE -100.0, 100.0 00055800
Z-ZONE -16.0, 16.0 00055900
ZONE 1 1 1 00056000
X-BLOC -100.0, 100.0 00056100
Y-BLOC -100.0, 100.0 00056200
Z-BLOC -16.0, 16.0 00056300
BLOC 1 1 1 00056400
MEDI 1, 3, 10, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4 00056500
SURF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 00056600
11, 12, 13 00056700
SECT01 -1 -1 1 00056800
SECT03 1 -1 1 00056900
SECT10 1 -1 00057000
SECT01 -1 -1 00057100
SECT02 -1 1 -1 00057200
SECT01 -1 1 -1 00057300
SECT02 -1 1 -1 00057400
SECT03 1 -1 -1 00057500
SECT04 -1 1 -1 00057600
REGI 1, 2, 10, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 00057700
SURF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 00057800
11, 12, 13 00057900
SECT01 -1 -1 1 00058000
SECT02 1 -1 1 00058100
SECT10 1 -1 00058200
SECT04 -1 -1 00058300
SECT05 -1 1 -1 00058400
SECT06 -1 1 -1 00058500
SECT07 -1 1 -1 00058600
SECT08 1 -1 -1 00058700
SECT09 -1 1 -1 00058800
13 00058900
1.0 X -100.0 ￥ 00059000
1.0 X 100.0 ￥ 00059100
1.0 Y -100.0 ￥ 00059200
1.0 Y 100.0 ￥ 00059300
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -900.0 ￥ 00059400
1.0 ZSQ -225.0 ￥ 00059500
1.0 ZSQ -256.0 ￥ 00059600
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -36.0 ￥ 00059700
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -144.0 ￥ 00059800
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -324.0 ￥ 00059900
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -576.0 ￥ 00600000
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -2809.0 ￥ 00600100
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -5776.0 ￥ 00600200
CROSS SECTION. 00600300
42 42 0 0 42 45 4 4 2 4 6 3 1 00600400
0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 1 00600500
1 -1 1.0 00600600
2 -1 1.0 00600700
3 -2 1.0 00600800
4 -2 1.0 00600900
00601000
    
```

```

DETECTOR AND SOURCE INPUT SET.
0 42 42 1 1 1 3 1 8 0 0
0.0 0.0 0.0
TOTAL FLUX
NEUTRON FLUX
1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
FLUX
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42
3.05349+4 6.55626+5 2.4000 +5 3.39300+3 1.01790+4 1.69650+4 2.37510+4
1.79919+5 2.79633+5
4 2 3 1.5 E+7 1.372E+7 1
0.0 0.0 0.0
0.0 3.0 0.0 0.0 -15.0 15.0
1
1.41 E+7 1.0
END
**** TOPIC PLANE DATA.
-120.0 -120.0 0.0 120.0 -120.0 0.0 -120.0 120.0 0.0
0.001
-120.0 0.0 -120.0 120.0 0.0 -120.0 -120.0 0.0 120.0
0.001
0.0 -120.0 -120.0 0.0 120.0 -120.0 0.0 -120.0 120.0
0.01
00065100
00065200
00065300
00065400
00065500
00065600
00065700
00065800
00065900
00066000
00066100
00066200
00066300
00066400
00066500
00066600
00066700
00066800
00066900
00067000
00067100
00067200
00067300
00067400
00067500
00067600
00067700
00067800
00067900
00068000

```

```

ACT4 SAMPLE DATA. CASE-(MORSE )
2G 2Y 2Y 2000Y 4000Y 8000Y
2Y
42 9 1 2 5 54 1 0 0 0
7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 -2 2 0 -1 -1 -1 0
1 10 10 5 5
-1
440.0 4.5200E+16 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
10
8** 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 T
9** 101 0
10** 4R26 101
11** 26054 26056 26057 26058
26
12** 0.058 0.918 0.0215 2.9-3 8.476-2
T
GAMMA
1 1 0
END
00048800
00048900
00049000
00049100
00049200
00049300
00049400
00049500
00049600
00049700
00049800
00049900
00050000
00050100
00050200
00050300
00050400
00050500
00050600
00050700

```

```

MORSE-GG SAMPLE DATA. (GAMMA)
200 300 9000 54 0 54 54 0 4 0 0 10 0 130 00021900
0 1 0 1.0 0.001 10000.0 2.2 +5 1.0 -8 0 00022000
3.0000 +6 2.7000 +6 2.5000 +6 2.3000 +6 2.1000 +6 2.0000 +6 1.900 +6 00022200
1.8000 +6 1.7000 +6 1.6000 +6 1.5000 +6 1.4000 +6 1.3000 +6 1.2000 +6 00022300
1.1000 +6 1.0000 +6 9.0000 +5 8.1000 +5 7.3000 +5 6.6000 +5 6.0000 +5 00022400
5.5000 +5 5.0000 +5 4.5000 +5 4.0000 +5 3.6000 +5 3.3000 +5 3.0000 +5 00022500
2.7000 +5 2.5000 +5 2.3000 +5 2.1000 +5 2.0000 +5 1.9000 +5 1.8000 +5 00022600
1.7000 +5 1.6000 +5 1.5000 +5 1.4000 +5 1.3000 +5 1.2000 +5 1.1000 +5 00022700
1.0000 +5 9.0000 +4 8.1000 +4 7.3000 +4 6.6000 +4 6.0000 +4 5.5000 +4 00022800
5.0000 +4 4.5000 +4 4.0000 +4 3.6000 +4 3.3000 +4 00022900
7C7F6D03 00023000
0 1 0 0 0 9 54 00023100
1 1 9 10.0 1.0 -3 1.0 -2 0.0 00023200
-1 00023300
1 MALE 00023400
X-ZONE -100.0, 100.0 00023500
Y-ZONE -100.0, 100.0 00023600
Z-ZONE -16.0, 16.0 00023700
ZONE 1 1 1 00023800
X-BLOC -100.0, 100.0 00023900
Y-BLOC -100.0, 100.0 00024000
Z-BLOC -16.0, 16.0 00024100
BLOC 1 1 1 00024200
MEDI 1, 3, 10, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4 00024300
SURF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 00024400
11, 12, 13 00024500
SECT01 -1 -1 1 00024600
SECT03 1 -1 1 00024700
SECT10 1 -1 00024800
SECT01 -1 -1 00024900
SECT02 -1 1 -1 00025000
SECT01 -1 1 -1 00025100
SECT02 -1 1 -1 00025200
SECT03 1 -1 -1 00025300
SECT04 -1 1 -1 00025400
REG1 1, 2, 10, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 00025500
SURF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 00025600
11, 12, 13 00025700
SECT01 -1 -1 1 00025800
SECT02 1 -1 1 00025900
SECT10 1 -1 00026000
SECT04 -1 -1 00026100
SECT05 -1 1 -1 00026200
SECT06 -1 1 -1 00026300
SECT07 -1 1 -1 00026400
SECT08 1 -1 -1 00026500
SECT09 -1 1 -1 00026600
13 00026700
1.0 X -100.0 ￥ 00026800
1.0 X 100.0 ￥ 00026900
1.0 Y -100.0 ￥ 00027000
1.0 Y 100.0 ￥ 00027100
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -900.0 ￥ 00027200
1.0 ZSQ -225.0 ￥ 00027300
1.0 ZSQ -256.0 ￥ 00027400
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -36.0 ￥ 00027500
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -144.0 ￥ 00027600
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -324.0 ￥ 00027700
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -576.0 ￥ 00027800
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -2809.0 ￥ 00027900
1.0 XSQ 1.0 YSQ -5776.0 ￥ 00028000
CROSS SECTION. 00028100
54 54 0 0 54 57 4 4 2 4 6 3 0 00028200
0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 1 00028300
1 -1 1.0 00028400
2 -1 1.0 00028500
3 -2 1.0 00028600
4 -2 1.0 00028700
DETECTOR AND SOURCE INPUT SET. 00028800
0 54 54 1 1 1 3 1 8 0 0 00028900
0.0 0.0 0.0 00029000

```


A.4 Sample Output Data

A.4.1 ACT4 Output for One-Dimensional Problem

```

ACT4 INPUT DATA CARD IMAGE LIST
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8
1 ACT4 SAMPLE DATA. CASE (AKISM) 00000100
2 2G 2Y 2Y 2000Y 4000Y 8000Y00000200
3 2Y 00000300
4 42 13 1 2 5 54 6 0 0 0 0 00000400
5 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 00000500
6 2 -2 2 0 1 -1 -1 0 00000600
7 5 8 8 1 1 00000700
8 1 00000800
9 440.0 4.520E+16 0.1592 5.0 0.0 0.0 00000900
10 30S 1M 1H 1D 1G 1Y00001000
11 9YV 101 0 00001100
12 10YV 4R26 101 00001200
13 11YV 26054 26056 26057 26058 00001300
14 26 00001400
15 12** 0.058 0.918 0.0215 2.9-3 8.476-2 00001500
16 T 00001600
17 GAMMA 00001700
18 1 4 0 00001800
19 END 00001900
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8

```

```

INPUT DATA LIST
TIME INTERVAL = 2.00000000 G
LINE TIME = 2.00000000 Y
SCHEDULE ----
SHORT POWER ON = 2.00000000 Y
CYCLE = 2000.00000 Y
LONG POWER ON = 4000.00000 Y
CYCLE = 8000.00000 Y
OUTPUT TIMING AFTER SHUTDOWN ----
(1) 2.00000000 Y
(2) 0.0
(3) 0.0
(4) 0.0
(5) 0.0
(6) 0.0

```

```

NO OF NEUTRON ENERGY GROUPS. 42 NO OF RADIAL MESH POINT. 13
NO OF AXIAL MESH POINT. 1 NO OF ZONE. 2
NO OF MIXING TABLE LENGTH. 5 NO OF GAMMA ENERGY GROUPS. 54
NO OF OUTPUT TIMES. 6 IMATX 0
NO OF TRANSMUTATION RATE. 0 NO OF C-MAT ITERATION. 10

```

```

SLAB/CYL/SPER/X Y/R-Z/R-T/3-D 2 IMALV (SHORT LIFE CONST.) 6
FIRST RADIAL MESH POINT. 1 LAST RADIAL MESH POINT. 13
FIRST AXIAL MESH POINT. 1 LAST AXIAL MESH POINT. 1
RADIAL MESH INTERVAL. 1 AXIAL MESH INTERVAL. 1
TIME MESH INTERVAL. 1
OPTION PARAMETER EXECUTE PRINT
INDUCED ACTIVITY YES YES
DECAY HEAT YES YES
GAMMA RAY SOURCE YES YES
TRANSMUTATION RATE NO NO
ACTIVATION CHAIN TABLE DATA - NO
GAMMA RAY CROSS SECTION DATA - NO
GAMMA RAY EMITTED DATA - NO
A-MAT & CMAT FOR DEBUGGING - NO

```

```

R 2 PRINTED BY MESH
1 0 0 0 0
2 0 0 0 0
3 0 0 0 0
4 0 0 0 0
5 8 8 1 1

```

```

POWER (MW THERMAL) 4.4000E+02 PPFLUX (NORM. FACTOR) 4.5200E+16
RR (FORUS R) 1.5920E-01 DTIMTY (2**[HALV/DT]) 1.2168E-05
VAR (USED C-MAT.) 1.0000E+00 PREC (USED C-MAT.) 1.0000E-06

```

```

OUTPUT TIMING AFTER SHUTDOWN ----
(1) 30.00000000 S
(2) 1.00000000 M
(3) 1.00000000 H
(4) 1.00000000 D
(5) 1.00000000 G
(6) 1.00000000 Y

```

```

9* ARRAY 2 ENTRIES READ
10* ARRAY 5 ENTRIES READ
11* ARRAY 5 ENTRIES READ
12* ARRAY 5 ENTRIES READ

```

ONE DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRICAL DATA (ANISM)

| NO | R | R-MID | VOLUME | ZONE |
|----|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| 1 | 0.0 | 1.50000E+00 | 2.82823E+01 | 1 |
| 2 | 3.00000E+00 | 4.50000E+00 | 8.48470E+01 | 1 |
| 3 | 6.00000E+00 | 7.50000E+00 | 1.41412E+02 | 1 |
| 4 | 9.00000E+00 | 1.05000E+01 | 1.97976E+02 | 1 |
| 5 | 1.20000E+01 | 1.35000E+01 | 2.54541E+02 | 1 |
| 6 | 1.50000E+01 | 1.65000E+01 | 3.11106E+02 | 1 |
| 7 | 1.80000E+01 | 1.95000E+01 | 3.67670E+02 | 1 |
| 8 | 2.10000E+01 | 2.25000E+01 | 4.24235E+02 | 1 |
| 9 | 2.40000E+01 | 2.55000E+01 | 4.80800E+02 | 1 |
| 10 | 2.70000E+01 | 2.85000E+01 | 5.37365E+02 | 1 |
| 11 | 3.00000E+01 | 4.00000E+01 | 5.02797E+03 | 2 |
| 12 | 5.00000E+01 | 6.25000E+01 | 9.82026E+03 | 2 |
| 13 | 7.50000E+01 | 8.75000E+01 | 1.37484E+04 | 2 |
| 14 | 1.00000E+02 | | | |

===TOTAL NEUTRON FLUX PRINTED====

| | R MESH- 1 | R MESH- 2 | R MESH- 3 | R MESH- 4 | R MESH- 5 | R MESH- 6 | R MESH- 7 | R MESH- 8 |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 1.00 MO | 1.61307D+21 | 1.10752D+21 | 8.55173D+20 | 6.79725D+20 | 5.38814D+20 | 4.20430D+20 | 3.17209D+20 |
| 2 | 1.00 YEAR | 1.93568D+22 | 1.32903D+22 | 1.02621D+22 | 8.15670D+21 | 6.46576D+21 | 5.04516D+21 | 3.80651D+21 |
| 3 | 2.00 YEAR | 3.87136D+22 | 2.65806D+22 | 2.05242D+22 | 1.63134D+22 | 1.29315D+22 | 1.00903D+22 | 7.61303D+21 |
| | R MESH- 9 | R MESH- 10 | R MESH- 11 | R MESH- 12 | R MESH- 13 | R MESH- | | |
| 1 | 1.00 MO | 1.43735D+20 | 6.71764D+19 | 1.96219D+19 | 1.23869D+19 | 8.67544D+18 | | |
| 2 | 1.00 YEAR | 1.72482D+21 | 8.06116D+20 | 2.35463D+20 | 1.48643D+20 | 1.04105D+20 | | |
| 3 | 2.00 YEAR | 3.44963D+21 | 1.61223D+21 | 4.70926D+20 | 2.97285D+20 | 2.08211D+20 | | |

ATOMIC DENSITY MIXING TABLE

| MIXTURE | COMPONENT | NO.DENSITY | ABUNDANCE | MAT,L/ZONE |
|---------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 26 | 26054 | 5.8000E-02 | 101 |
| 2 | 26 | 26056 | 9.1800E-01 | 0 |
| 3 | 26 | 26057 | 2.1500E-02 | |
| 4 | 26 | 26058 | 2.9000E-03 | |
| 5 | 101 | 26 | 8.4760E-02 | |

ATOMIC DENSITY AND RATIO DATA BY ZONE

| DENSITY | ZONE- 1 | ZONE- 2 | ZONE- |
|---------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| | 8.47598E+22 | 0.0 | |
| ISOTOPE | // | RATIO BY ZONE | |
| 1 | 26054 | 0.05800 | 0.0 |
| 2 | 26056 | 0.91800 | 0.0 |
| 3 | 26057 | 0.02150 | 0.0 |
| 4 | 26058 | 0.00290 | 0.0 |

ACT CHAIN-TBL LOCATION SIZE

KIAMAX= 15 NIXMAX= 21
 KCSMAX= 31 NXPMAX= 52
 KACPMX= 72

ACT CROSS SECTION FES4M3M IN ALL ZERO
 ACT CROSS SECTION FES4M0 IN ALL ZERO
 ACT CROSS SECTION FES4MMA IN ALL ZERO
 ACT CROSS SECTION FES4MHE3 IN ALL ZERO
 ACT CROSS SECTION FES6M3M IN ALL ZERO
 ACT CROSS SECTION FES6M0 IN ALL ZERO
 ACT CROSS SECTION FES6MMA IN ALL ZERO
 ACT CROSS SECTION FES7M2M IN ALL ZERO
 ACT CROSS SECTION FES7M3M IN ALL ZERO
 ACT CROSS SECTION FES7M0 IN ALL ZERO
 ACT CROSS SECTION FES8M2M NOT FOUND

GAMMA SOURCE OUTPUT TIMMING AFTER SHUTDOWN

AT TIME 12ST MO. 4 SHUTDOWN 86400. SEC.

*** WRITTEN BY UNIT 20 ***

*** DELAYED GAMMA-RAY YIELD DATA TABLES *** TIME INTERVAL (DTINTV) = 1.21682E-05

| ISOTOPE | NO | HALF LIFE | YIELD |
|---------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1ALL | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2FE | 55 | 8.18048E-09 | 3.00000E-08 |
| 3MN | 54 | 2.56969E-08 | 1.00000E-09 |
| 4CR | 51 | 2.89624E-07 | 8.00000E-08 |
| 5FE | 53SHORT | 1.35752E-03 | NOT NMPC TBL. |
| 6FE | 153SHORT | 4.60259E-03 | NOT NMPC TBL. |
| 7MN | 53 | 5.87289E-15 | NOT NMPC TBL. |
| 8FE | 52SHORT | 2.32679E-05 | NOT NMPC TBL. |
| 9MN | 152SHORT | 5.47512E-04 | NOT NMPC TBL. |
| 10MN | 52 | 1.43491E-06 | 5.00000E-09 |
| 11MN | 56SHORT | 7.46575E-05 | 2.00000E-08 |
| 12MN | 57SHORT | 7.50162E-03 | NOT NMPC TBL. |
| 13FE | 59 | 1.80040E-07 | 2.00000E-09 |
| 14MN | 58SHORT | 1.06149E-02 | NOT NMPC TBL. |
| 15CR | 55SHORT | 3.28196E-03 | NOT NMPC TBL. |

| | GAMMA-ENERGY | E _v |
|----|--------------|----------------|
| 1 | 0.30000E+07 | 0.27000E+07 |
| 2 | 0.27000E+07 | 0.25000E+07 |
| 3 | 0.25000E+07 | 0.23000E+07 |
| 4 | 0.23000E+07 | 0.21000E+07 |
| 5 | 0.21000E+07 | 0.20000E+07 |
| 6 | 0.20000E+07 | 0.19000E+07 |
| 7 | 0.19000E+07 | 0.18000E+07 |
| 8 | 0.18000E+07 | 0.17000E+07 |
| 9 | 0.17000E+07 | 0.16000E+07 |
| 10 | 0.16000E+07 | 0.15000E+07 |
| 11 | 0.15000E+07 | 0.14000E+07 |
| 12 | 0.14000E+07 | 0.13000E+07 |
| 13 | 0.13000E+07 | 0.12000E+07 |
| 14 | 0.12000E+07 | 0.11000E+07 |
| 15 | 0.11000E+07 | 0.10000E+07 |
| 16 | 0.10000E+07 | 0.90000E+06 |
| 17 | 0.90000E+06 | 0.81000E+06 |
| 18 | 0.81000E+06 | 0.73000E+06 |
| 19 | 0.73000E+06 | 0.66000E+06 |
| 20 | 0.66000E+06 | 0.60000E+06 |
| 21 | 0.60000E+06 | 0.55000E+06 |
| 22 | 0.55000E+06 | 0.50000E+06 |
| 23 | 0.50000E+06 | 0.45000E+06 |
| 24 | 0.45000E+06 | 0.40000E+06 |
| 25 | 0.40000E+06 | 0.36000E+06 |
| 26 | 0.36000E+06 | 0.33000E+06 |
| 27 | 0.33000E+06 | 0.30000E+06 |
| 28 | 0.30000E+06 | 0.27000E+06 |
| 29 | 0.27000E+06 | 0.25000E+06 |
| 30 | 0.25000E+06 | 0.23000E+06 |
| 31 | 0.23000E+06 | 0.21000E+06 |
| 32 | 0.21000E+06 | 0.20000E+06 |
| 33 | 0.20000E+06 | 0.19000E+06 |
| 34 | 0.19000E+06 | 0.18000E+06 |
| 35 | 0.18000E+06 | 0.17000E+06 |
| 36 | 0.17000E+06 | 0.16000E+06 |
| 37 | 0.16000E+06 | 0.15000E+06 |
| 38 | 0.15000E+06 | 0.14000E+06 |
| 39 | 0.14000E+06 | 0.13000E+06 |
| 40 | 0.13000E+06 | 0.12000E+06 |
| 41 | 0.12000E+06 | 0.11000E+06 |
| 42 | 0.11000E+06 | 0.10000E+06 |
| 43 | 0.10000E+06 | 0.90000E+05 |
| 44 | 0.90000E+05 | 0.81000E+05 |
| 45 | 0.81000E+05 | 0.73000E+05 |
| 46 | 0.73000E+05 | 0.66000E+05 |
| 47 | 0.66000E+05 | 0.60000E+05 |
| 48 | 0.60000E+05 | 0.55000E+05 |
| 49 | 0.55000E+05 | 0.50000E+05 |
| 50 | 0.50000E+05 | 0.45000E+05 |
| 51 | 0.45000E+05 | 0.40000E+05 |
| 52 | 0.40000E+05 | 0.36000E+05 |
| 53 | 0.36000E+05 | 0.33000E+05 |
| 54 | 0.33000E+05 | 0.30000E+05 |

LOCATION REQUESTED ---- 250000
 LOCATION USED ---- 9454
 LOCATION UNUSED ---- 240546
 ELAPSED TIME 1.4390SEC.

INDUCED ACTIVITY AT TIME 12

AT MESH (B, 1) (CURIES / CC)

| HALF LIFE | ALL - 0 | | FE - 55 | | MN - 54 | | CR - 51 | | FE - 53 SHORT | | SHORT LIFE LIMIT = 15.823HOUR | |
|-------------|---------------|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | 0.0 SEC | SEC | FE - 55 | MN - 54 | CR - 51 | FE - 53 SHORT | FE - 53 SHORT | MN - 53 | FE - 52 SHORT | | | |
| 0.0 SEC | 3.793750E-01 | | 2.107021E-01 | 10.257 MON | 3.957 WEEK | 8.510 MIN | 2.510 MIN | ***** YEAR | 8.275 HOUR | | | |
| 30.00 SEC | 3.786425E-01 | | 2.107021E-01 | 2.789663E-02 | 6.696541E-03 | 3.704280E-04 | 2.172532E-04 | 2.621647E-09 | 0.0 | | | |
| 1.00 MIN | 3.780513E-01 | | 2.107019E-01 | 2.789661E-02 | 6.696481E-03 | 2.998307E-04 | 1.892343E-04 | 2.621643E-09 | 0.0 | | | |
| 1.00 HOUR | 3.482370E-01 | | 2.106959E-01 | 2.789405E-02 | 6.689563E-03 | 2.794304E-06 | 1.383593E-11 | 2.621646E-09 | 0.0 | | | |
| 1.00 DAY | 2.547353E-01 | | 2.105533E-01 | 2.783477E-02 | 6.531049E-03 | 4.269724E-55 | 0.0 | 2.621646E-09 | 0.0 | | | |
| 1.00 MON | 2.415038E-01 | | 2.082175E-01 | 2.607373E-02 | 3.126579E-03 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.621646E-09 | 0.0 | | | |
| 1.00 YEAR | 1.751943E-01 | | 1.627619E-01 | 1.239847E-02 | 7.185827E-07 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.621641E-09 | 0.0 | | | |
| INTEGR D ST | 6.684406E+06 | | 5.885079E+06 | 6.274200E+05 | 5.808573E+04 | 6.478405E-01 | 2.970583E-01 | 8.273262E-02 | 0.0 | | | |
| | MN - 52 SHORT | | MN - 52 | MN - 56 SHORT | MN - 57 SHORT | FE - 59 | MN - 58 SHORT | CR - 55 SHORT | | | | |
| HALF LIFE | 21.100 MIN | | 5.591 DAY | 2.579 HOUR | 1.540 MIN | 1.464 MON | 1.088 MIN | 3.520 MIN | 8.275 HOUR | | | |
| 0.0 SEC | 2.253026E-05 | | 3.478299E-06 | 1.219162E-01 | 3.653793E-03 | 9.771567E-03 | 8.818170E-05 | 3.665820E-05 | | | | |
| 30.00 SEC | 2.216322E-05 | | 3.477134E-06 | 1.216434E-01 | 1.320516E-03 | 9.771518E-03 | 6.413265E-05 | 3.322084E-05 | | | | |
| 1.00 MIN | 2.180215E-05 | | 3.476999E-06 | 1.213712E-01 | 1.054402E-03 | 9.771466E-03 | 4.664231E-05 | 3.010580E-05 | | | | |
| 1.00 HOUR | 3.138731E-06 | | 3.460236E-06 | 9.318316E-02 | 3.090287E-15 | 9.765238E-03 | 2.236037E-21 | 2.709932E-10 | | | | |
| 1.00 DAY | 6.433816E-26 | | 3.072734E-06 | 1.926130E-04 | 0.0 | 9.620748E-03 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | |
| 1.00 MON | 0.0 | | 7.990042E-08 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.086111E-03 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | |
| 1.00 YEAR | 0.0 | | 7.508610E-26 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.330190E-05 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | |
| INTEGR D ST | 1.747482E-01 | | 5.447724E+00 | 4.494109E+03 | 1.901914E+00 | 1.093224E+05 | 8.421850E-02 | 5.424887E-02 | | | | |

PLOT OF CURVE
 Y MIN IS 10** -4. NUMBER OF NUCLIDE 9

DECAY GAMMA SOURCE AT TIME 12

| | | AT MESH (8, 1) (GAM RAY INTENSITY / ENERGY GROUPS. / CC) | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | | AFTER SHUTDOWN 5 | | | | | | | |
| | GROUP- 1 | GROUP- 2 | GROUP- 3 | GROUP- 4 | GROUP- 5 | GROUP- 6 | GROUP- 7 | GROUP- 8 | |
| MM - 52 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.865500E+01 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| MM - 56SHD | 3.396576E+04 | 1.173193E+03 | 0.0 | 1.024532E+06 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.943374E+06 | 0.0 | |
| | GROUP- 9 | GROUP- 10 | GROUP- 11 | GROUP- 12 | GROUP- 13 | GROUP- 14 | GROUP- 15 | GROUP- 16 | |
| MM - 57 | 5.343486E+01 | 0.0 | 1.136912E+05 | 5.764141E+03 | 5.218422E+03 | 0.0 | 7.958385E+01 | 1.074881E+03 | |
| MM - 56SHD | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.156699E+03 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| FE - 59 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.548460E+08 | 0.0 | 2.011217E+08 | 0.0 | |
| | GROUP- 17 | GROUP- 18 | GROUP- 19 | GROUP- 20 | GROUP- 21 | GROUP- 22 | GROUP- 23 | GROUP- 24 | |
| MM - 54 | 1.029886E+09 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| MM - 52 | 3.774546E+03 | 1.023220E+05 | 0.0 | 8.981602E+02 | 0.0 | 7.641181E+04 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| MM - 56SHD | 7.046150E+06 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | GROUP- 25 | GROUP- 26 | GROUP- 27 | GROUP- 28 | GROUP- 29 | GROUP- 30 | GROUP- 31 | GROUP- 32 | |
| CR - 51 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.464816E+07 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| MM - 52 | 3.092397E+02 | 1.114174E+03 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.640530E+01 | |
| FE - 59 | 0.0 | 9.611129E+05 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | GROUP- 33 | GROUP- 34 | GROUP- 35 | GROUP- 36 | GROUP- 37 | GROUP- 38 | GROUP- 39 | GROUP- 40 | |
| FE - 59 | 9.468745E+06 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.096919E+06 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |

INDUCED ACTIVITY AT TIME 12

| | | OVER ALL (CURIES / MW-TM) | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | | SHORT LIFE LIMIT = 15.823HOUR | | | | | | | |
| | ALL - 0 | FE - 55 | MM - 54 | CR - 51 | FE - 53 SHORT | FE - 153 SHORT | MM - 53 | FE - 52 SHORT | |
| HALF LIFE | 0.0 SEC | 2.685 YEAR | 10.257 MON | 3.957 WEEK | 8.510 MIN | 2.510 MIN | ***** YEAR | 8.275 HOUR | |
| 0.0 SEC | 1.877599E+01 | 9.408357E+00 | 1.392572E+00 | 4.790708E-01 | 2.649623E-02 | 1.553980E-02 | 1.817823E-07 | 0.0 | |
| 30.00 SEC | 1.873125E+01 | 9.408357E+00 | 1.392571E+00 | 4.790665E-01 | 2.144651E-02 | 1.353564E-02 | 1.817820E-07 | 0.0 | |
| 1.00 MIN | 1.869576E+01 | 9.408357E+00 | 1.392571E+00 | 4.790624E-01 | 2.094620E-02 | 1.178997E-02 | 1.817820E-07 | 0.0 | |
| 1.00 HOUR | 1.691441E+01 | 9.408088E+00 | 1.392442E+00 | 4.785714E-01 | 1.998725E-04 | 9.896630E-10 | 1.817822E-07 | 0.0 | |
| 1.00 DAY | 1.135190E+01 | 9.401716E+00 | 1.389482E+00 | 4.672313E-01 | 3.054075E-53 | 0.0 | 1.817822E-07 | 0.0 | |
| 1.00 MON | 1.078512E+01 | 9.208128E+00 | 1.301574E+00 | 2.236754E-01 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.817822E-07 | 0.0 | |
| 1.00 YEAR | 7.886975E+00 | 7.267722E+00 | 6.189206E-01 | 5.140741E-05 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.817818E-07 | 0.0 | |
| INTGR D ST | 2.994565E+08 | 2.627834E+08 | 3.132014E+07 | 4.155451E+06 | 4.633911E+01 | 2.124817E+01 | 5.736596E+00 | 0.0 | |
| | MM - 152 SHORT | MM - 52 | MM - 56 SHORT | MM - 57 SHORT | FE - 59 | MM - 58 SHORT | CR - 55 SHORT | | |
| HALF LIFE | 21.100 MIN | 5.591 DAY | 2.579 HOUR | 1.540 MIN | 1.464 MON | 1.088 MIN | 3.520 MIN | 8.275 HOUR | |
| 0.0 SEC | 1.538194E-03 | 2.375692E-04 | 7.263513E+00 | 9.802514E-02 | 8.307040E-02 | 5.214658E-03 | 2.359314E-03 | | |
| 30.00 SEC | 1.513132E-03 | 2.374895E-04 | 7.247263E+00 | 7.827085E-02 | 8.306998E-02 | 3.792511E-03 | 2.138087E-03 | | |
| 1.00 MIN | 1.488484E-03 | 2.374804E-04 | 7.231049E+00 | 6.249753E-02 | 8.306950E-02 | 2.758210E-03 | 1.937605E-03 | | |
| 1.00 HOUR | 2.142885E-04 | 2.363354E-04 | 5.551655E-04 | 1.831704E-13 | 8.301637E-02 | 1.322290E-19 | 1.744104E-08 | | |
| 1.00 DAY | 4.392516E-24 | 2.098688E-04 | 1.147546E-02 | 0.0 | 8.178818E-02 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| 1.00 MON | 0.0 | 5.457217E-04 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.173941E-02 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| 1.00 YEAR | 0.0 | 5.128399E-26 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.831069E-04 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| INTGR D ST | 1.193047E+01 | 3.720811E+02 | 2.677492E+05 | 1.127321E+02 | 9.293744E+05 | 4.980289E+00 | 3.491446E+00 | | |

Y MIN IS 10**2.

NUMBER OF NUCLIDE 9

DECAY HEAT AT TIME 12

| | | OVER ALL (MW-TM / PF MW-TM) | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | | SHORT LIFE LIMIT = 15.823HOUR | | | | | | | |
| | ALL - 0 | FE - 55 | MM - 54 | CR - 51 | FE - 53 SHORT | FE - 153 SHORT | MM - 53 | FE - 52 SHORT | |
| HALF LIFE | 0.0 SEC | 2.685 YEAR | 10.257 MON | 3.957 WEEK | 8.510 MIN | 2.510 MIN | ***** YEAR | 8.275 HOUR | |
| 0.0 SEC | 1.076269E-07 | 0.0 | 6.891398E-09 | 9.269174E-11 | 5.057443E-10 | 2.795795E-10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 30.00 SEC | 1.071500E-07 | 0.0 | 6.891394E-09 | 9.269088E-11 | 4.093583E-10 | 2.435223E-10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 1.00 MIN | 1.067917E-07 | 0.0 | 6.891387E-09 | 9.269011E-11 | 3.998089E-10 | 2.121159E-10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 1.00 HOUR | 8.300310E-08 | 0.0 | 6.890751E-09 | 9.259511E-11 | 3.815046E-12 | 1.780523E-17 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 1.00 DAY | 7.758430E-09 | 0.0 | 6.876107E-09 | 9.040101E-11 | 5.879437E-61 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 1.00 MON | 6.884132E-09 | 0.0 | 6.441073E-09 | 4.327722E-11 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 1.00 YEAR | 3.065036E-09 | 0.0 | 3.062840E-09 | 9.946423E-15 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| INTGR D ST | 1.666209E-01 | 0.0 | 1.549934E-01 | 8.040064E-04 | 8.844937E-07 | 3.822803E-07 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | MM - 152 SHORT | MM - 52 | MM - 56 SHORT | MM - 57 SHORT | FE - 59 | MM - 58 SHORT | CR - 55 SHORT | | |
| HALF LIFE | 21.100 MIN | 5.591 DAY | 2.579 HOUR | 1.540 MIN | 1.464 MON | 1.088 MIN | 3.520 MIN | 8.275 HOUR | |
| 0.0 SEC | 2.210686E-11 | 4.923898E-12 | 9.860617E-08 | 4.697360E-10 | 6.416994E-10 | 1.026376E-10 | 1.043316E-11 | | |
| 30.00 SEC | 2.174667E-11 | 4.922248E-12 | 9.838561E-08 | 3.750735E-10 | 6.416958E-10 | 7.464611E-11 | 9.436745E-12 | | |
| 1.00 MIN | 2.139243E-11 | 4.922058E-12 | 9.816546E-08 | 2.994873E-10 | 6.416923E-10 | 5.428841E-11 | 8.551890E-12 | | |
| 1.00 HOUR | 3.079745E-12 | 4.898324E-12 | 7.536676E-08 | 8.777531E-22 | 6.412832E-10 | 2.602602E-27 | 7.697845E-17 | | |
| 1.00 DAY | 6.312903E-32 | 4.349775E-12 | 1.557859E-10 | 0.0 | 6.317944E-10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| 1.00 MON | 0.0 | 3.131072E-13 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.996247E-10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| 1.00 YEAR | 0.0 | 1.062920E-31 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.186935E-12 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| INTGR D ST | 1.714643E-07 | 7.711817E-06 | 3.634851E-03 | 5.402132E-07 | 7.179197E-03 | 9.802403E-08 | 1.540997E-08 | | |

| DECAY | GAMMA | SOURCE | AT TIME 12 | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|--------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | GROUP- 1 | GROUP- 2 | GROUP- 3 | GROUP- 4 | GROUP- 5 | GROUP- 6 | GROUP- 7 | GROUP- 8 |
| | | | OVER ALL (GAM RAY INTENSITY / ENERGY GROUPS.) | | | | | | | |
| | | | AFTER SHUTDOWN 5 | | | | | | | |
| MM - 52 | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.161665E+06 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MM - 56SHO | | | 8.903854E+08 | 3.075437E+09 | 0.0 | 2.685730E+10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.094406E+10 | 0.0 |
| MM - 52 | | | 1.605832E+06 | 0.0 | 3.416664E+09 | 1.732248E+08 | 1.568248E+08 | 0.0 | 2.391662E+06 | 3.230250E+09 |
| MM - 56SHO | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.865588E+08 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| FE - 59 | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.792078E+11 | 0.0 | 7.523043E+11 | 0.0 |
| MM - 54 | | | 2.262079E+13 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MM - 52 | | | 1.134332E+08 | 3.074997E+09 | 0.0 | 2.699163E+07 | 0.0 | 2.296339E+09 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MM - 56SHO | | | 1.847093E+11 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CR - 51 | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.758656E+11 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MM - 52 | | | 9.293323E+06 | 3.348328E+07 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.596663E+06 |
| FE - 59 | | | 0.0 | 3.595083E+09 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| FE - 59 | | | 3.541822E+10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.158415E+10 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

BIOLOGICAL HAZARD POTENTIAL (B.H.P) <KMW*3 AIR / KW>
 SHUT DOWN AT TIME- 12 AT TIME-
 0.0 SEC 2.116928E+03
 30.00 SEC 2.116114E+03
 1.00 MIN 2.115302E+03
 1.00 HOUR 2.035164E+03
 1.00 DAY 1.750220E+03
 1.00 MOX 1.637176E+03
 1.00 YEAR 8.613164E+02
 ELAPSED TIME 7.2740SEC.
 DELAYED GAMMA RAY SOURCE (13, 1), 54G WRITTEN BY LOGICAL FILE NO. 17
 SHUTDOWN TIME NO. 5

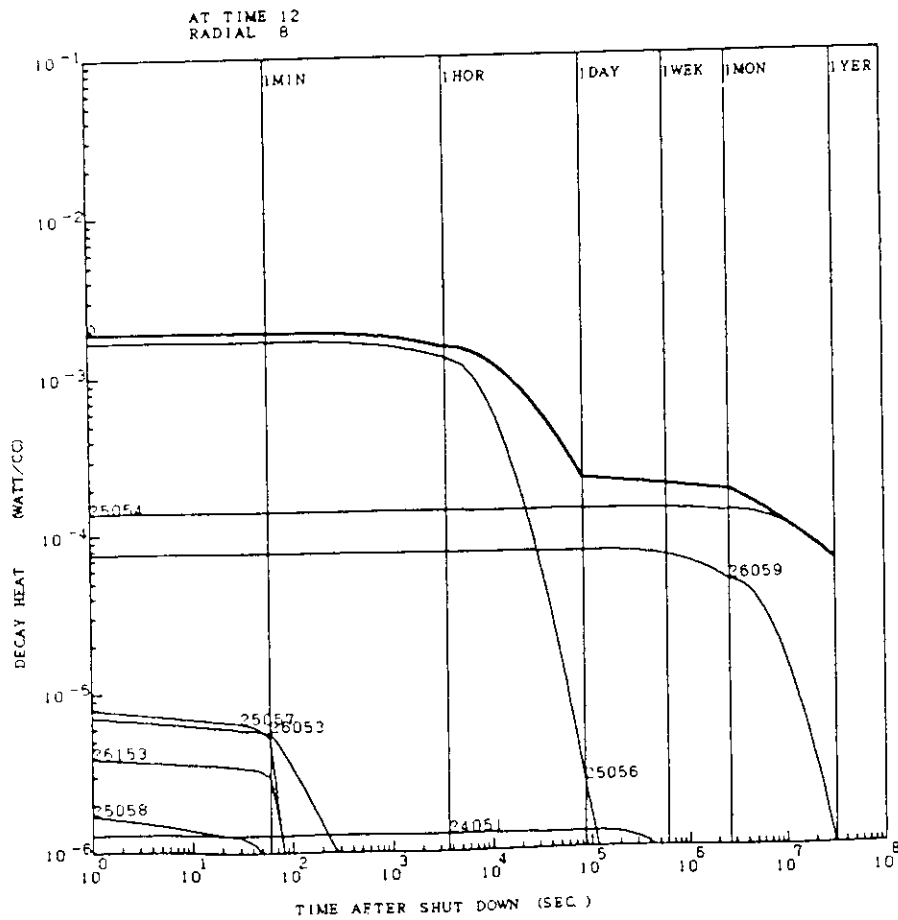
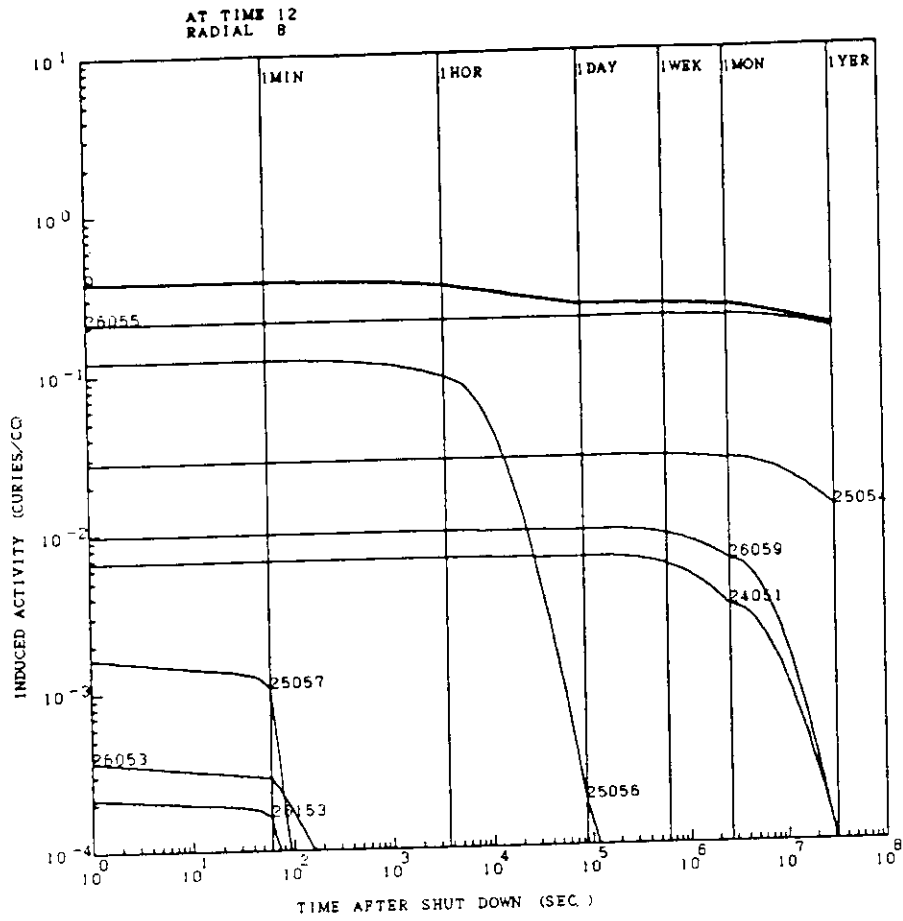
 *****< DECAY HEAT >*****

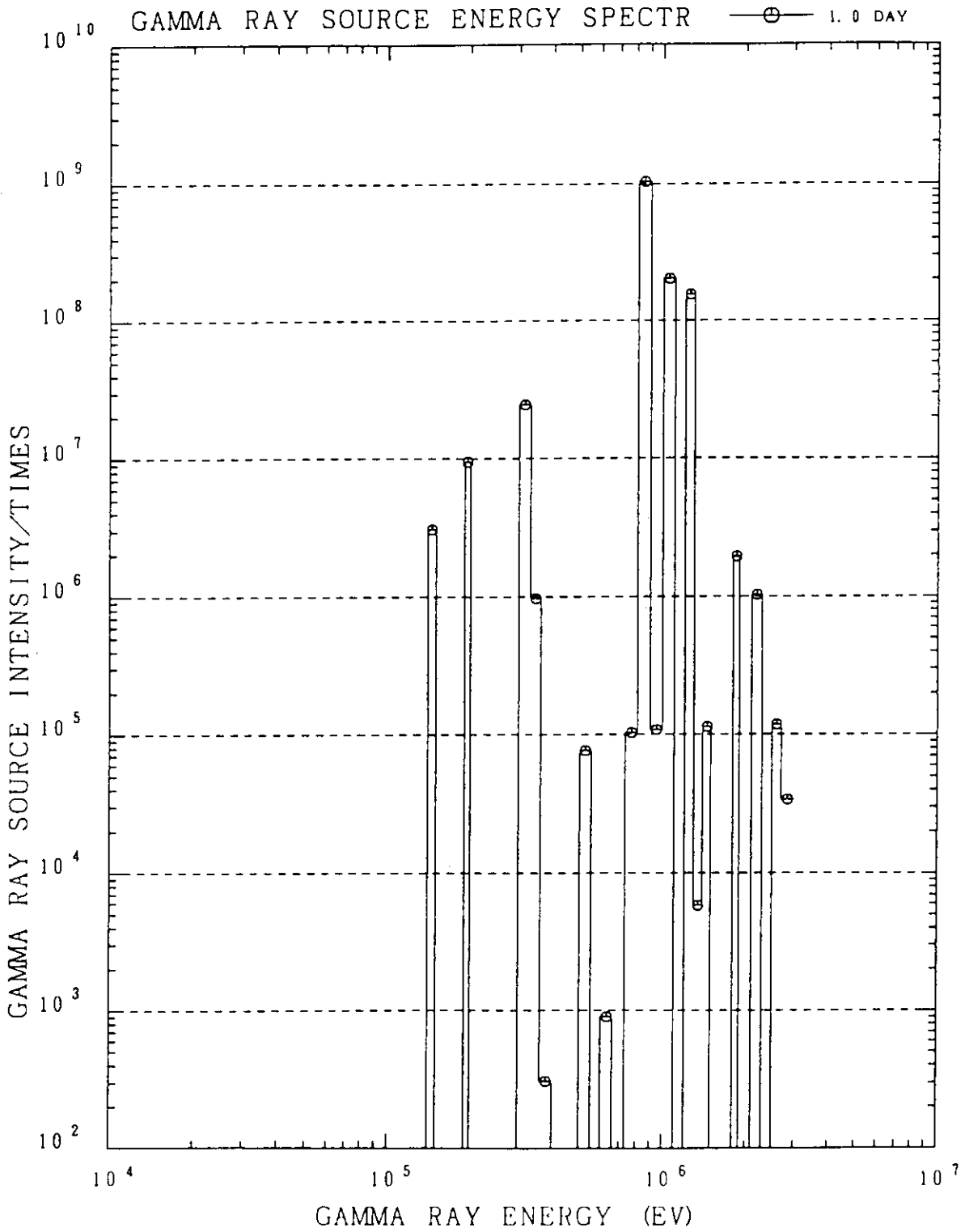
IRMAI 13
 JZMAI 1
 NZONE 2
 IGM 1

| R-MESH | Z-MESH | ZONE | POINT | IS | BETA | B & G |
|--------|--------|-------------|-------|----|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 1 | 0.0 | | 1 | 2.29061E-04 | 3.24368E-02 |
| 2 | 1 | 3.00000E+00 | | 1 | 7.14591E-05 | 9.03576E-03 |
| 3 | 1 | 6.00000E+00 | | 1 | 3.95948E-05 | 4.02864E-03 |
| 4 | 1 | 9.00000E+00 | | 1 | 2.52354E-05 | 1.94192E-03 |
| 5 | 1 | 1.20000E+01 | | 1 | 1.82896E-05 | 1.05927E-03 |
| 6 | 1 | 1.50000E+01 | | 1 | 1.36424E-05 | 6.06613E-04 |
| 7 | 1 | 1.80000E+01 | | 1 | 1.00993E-05 | 3.56127E-04 |
| 8 | 1 | 2.10000E+01 | | 1 | 7.12598E-06 | 2.16006E-04 |
| 9 | 1 | 2.40000E+01 | | 1 | 4.46171E-06 | 1.25796E-04 |
| 10 | 1 | 2.70000E+01 | | 1 | 1.96530E-06 | 6.34877E-05 |
| 11 | 2 | 3.00000E+01 | | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 12 | 2 | 5.00000E+01 | | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 13 | 2 | 7.50000E+01 | | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

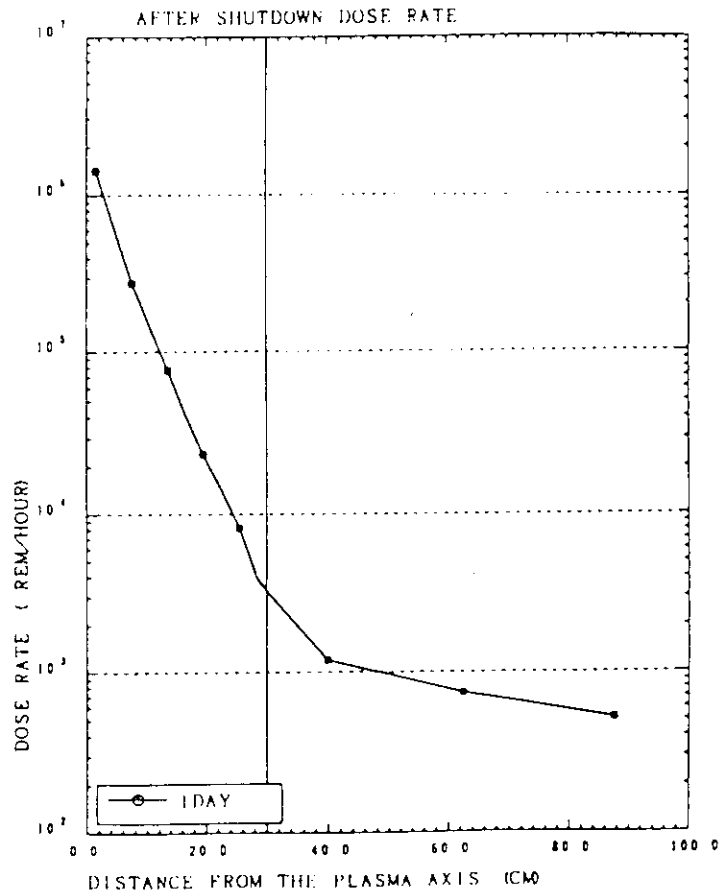
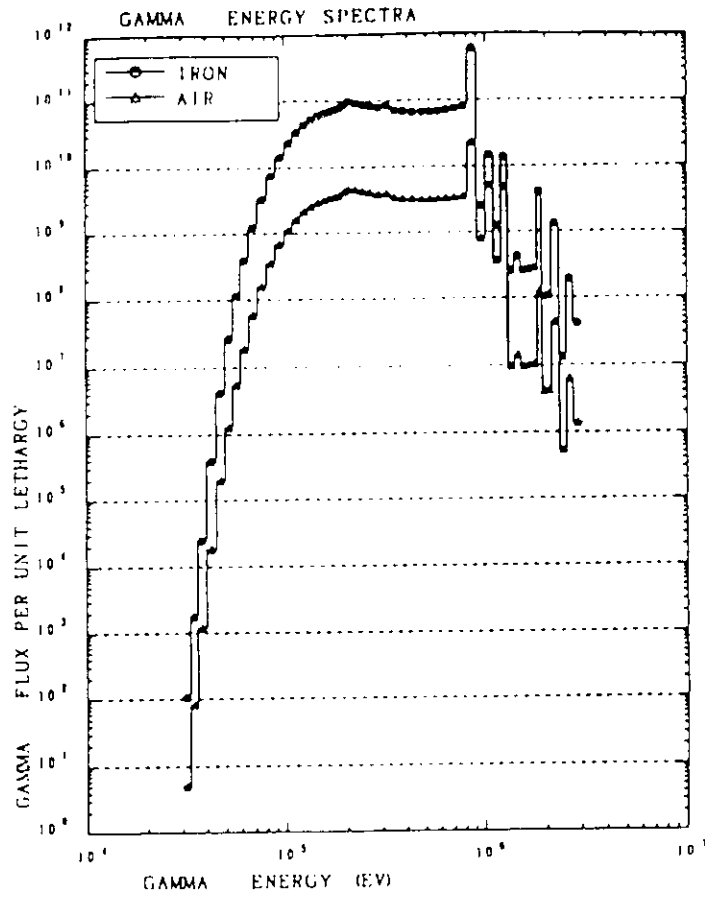
GAMMA RAY SOURCE COPY END WRITTEN BY LOGICAL UNIT 17 EBSDIC TYPE READ IN 17*
 NEXT STEP CALC. IN ANISM FOR GAMMA RAY TRANSPORT
 *** THIDA SYSTEM STEP NO.2 (ACT4) PROCESSING END***
 LOCATION REQUESTED ---- 25000
 LOCATION USED ---- 9726
 LOCATION UNUSED ---- 240274

A.4.2 Plotter Output by ACT4





A.4.3 Plotter Output by APPLE-2



A.5 Job Control Language (JCL)

A.5.1 One-Dimensional Problem

```

//JCLG JOB                                00000100
// EXEC JCLG                              00000200
//SYSIN DD DATA,DLM='*'                  00000300
// JUSER 04392372,YA.SFK1,0017.01        00000400
//   L.SW.2C.41.5P.0 SRP                  00000500
//   OPTP PASSWORD ,MSGCLASS=X            00000600
//*****00000700
//*   ANISN  COMPUTER SYSTEM                J2372.THIDA3PK.DATA(ANIRUN) *00000800
//*   LOGICAL FILE                          *00000900
//*   FT09 ; WRITED OF CROSS SECTION WEIGHTING FOR MORSE *00001000
//*   FT10 ; WRITED OF SCALAR FLUX FOR APPLE OR IHIDA OR ETC. *00001100
//*   FT11 ; WRITED OF ANGULAR FLUX FOR APPLE OR ETC. *00001200
//*   FT50 ; WRITED OF KERMA FACTER FOR APPLE *00001300
//*****00001400
// EXEC FORT77,SO='J2372.ANISNTSS',Q=' .FORT',A='ELM(FINPR2,SUMARY)' 00001500
// EXEC LKEDIT77,LM='J2372.ANISN85'      00001600
// EXEC GO                                00001700
//FT06F001 DD DCB=(BLKSIZE=137)          00001900
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT04F001,DSN='J2372.GICX40' 00002000
//FT01F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=##FT01, 00002100
// DCB=(RECFM=YBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00002200
// SPACE=(TRK,(400,50))                  00002300
//FT02F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=##FT02, 00002400
// DCB=(RECFM=YBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00002500
// SPACE=(TRK,(100,50))                  00002600
//FT03F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=##FT03, 00002700
// DCB=(RECFM=YBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00002800
// SPACE=(TRK,(100,50))                  00002900
//FT08F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=##FT08, 00003000
// DCB=(RECFM=YBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00003100
// SPACE=(TRK,(100,50))                  00003200
//FT09F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=##FT09, 00003210
// DCB=(RECFM=YBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00003220
// SPACE=(TRK,(100,50))                  00003230
//FT10F001 DD DISP=(,CATLG,DELETE),DSN=J2372.ANIFLX1.DATA, 00003600
// DCB=(RECFM=YBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=D0010C, 00003700
// SPACE=(TRK,(50,20),RLSE)              00003800
//FT11F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=##FT11, 00005100
// DCB=(RECFM=YBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00005200
// SPACE=(TRK,(100,50))                  00005300
//FT14F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=##FT14, 00005310
// DCB=(RECFM=YBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00005320
// SPACE=(TRK,(100,50))                  00005330
//FT20F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=##FT20, 00005400
// DCB=(RECFM=YBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00005500
// SPACE=(TRK,(100,50))                  00005600
//FT50F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=##FT50, 00005610
// DCB=(RECFM=YBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00005620
// SPACE=(TRK,(100,50))                  00005630
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=SYSIN,DSN='J2372.THIDA3PK',Q=' .DATA(ANIDATA)' 00005700
//*                                       00005800
//                                       00005900

```

```

00000100
//JCLG JOB 00000200
// EXEC JCLG 00000300
//SYSIN DD DATA, DLM='++' 00000400
// JUSER 16632372, YA. SEKI, 0017.01 00000500
// C.3I.4T.4W.4 GRP SRP 00000600
// OPTP PASSWORD= ,MSGCLASS=X, NOTIFY=J2372 00000700
//*****00000800
//* THIDA PROGRAM PAKAGE CODE. J2372.THIDA3PK.DATA(THIDAJCL) *00000900
//* STEP - 2 (ACT4) *00001000
//* INDUCED ACTIVITY, DECAY HEAT, AND GAMMA-RAY SOURCE *00001100
//* FT04(SCALAR FLUX) TO FT17(DECAY GAMMA-RAY SOURCE) *00001200
//* STEP - 3 (ANISN) *00001300
//* GAMMA-RAY TRANSPORT. *00001400
//* FT17(DECAY GAMMA-RAY SOURCE) TO FT10(GAMMA-RAY FLUX) *00001500
//* STEP - 4 (APPLE) *00001600
//* DOSE RATE AND ENERGY SPECTR PLOTTING *00001700
//* FT10(GAMMA-RAY FLUX) AND FT01(CONVERSION FACTOR) *00001800
//*****00001900
// EXEC FORT77, SO=J2372.ACT45, Q=' .FORT', 00002000
// A='ELM(QIADH, SOURCE)', B=NOPRINT 00002100
// EXEC LKEDIT77, LM=J2372.ACT45, A='LREP(JMF, JMP)' 00002200
// EXEC GO 00002300
//FT06F001 DD DCB=(BLKSIZE=137) 00002400
// EXPAND DISK, DDN=FT01F001 00002500
// EXPAND DISK, DDN=FT02F001 00002600
// EXPAND DISK, DDN=FT20F001 00002700
// EXPAND GRNLP, SYSOUT=E 00002800
//FT17F001 DD DSN=J2372.ags1.DATA, DISP=(NEW, CATLG, DELETE), 00002900
// DCB=(RECFM=FB, LRECL=80, BLKSIZE=3200), UNIT=TSSWK, 00003000
// SPACE=(TRK, (20, 10), RLSE) 00003100
// EXPAND DISKTO, DDN=FT04F001, DSN='J2372.ATANIFLN', Q=' .DATA' 00003200
// EXPAND DISKTO, DDN=FT08F001, DSN='J2372.CHAINLIB', Q=' .DATA(CH82)' 00003300
// EXPAND DISKTO, DDN=FT09F001, DSN='J2372.CROSSLIB', Q=' .DATA(CR82)' 00003400
// EXPAND DISKTO, DDN=FT10F001, DSN='J2372.GAMMALIB', Q=' .DATA(GAM82)' 00003500
// EXPAND DISKTO, DDN=SYSIN, DSN='J2372.THIDA3PK', Q=' .DATA(ANIACT)' 00003600
//*****00003700
//* THIDA PROGRAM PAKAGE CODE. *00003800
//* ANISN -- GAMMA-RAY TRANSPORT. *00003900
//*****00004000
//ANISNG EXEC FORT77, SO='J2372.THIDA2', 00004100
// Q=' .FORT', A='ELM(FIDAS)', B=NOPRINT 00004200
//FORT2 EXEC FORT77, SO='J2372.ANISNTSS', A='ELM(S814, FINPR2, SUMMARY)', 00004300
// DISP=MOD, B=NOPRINT, Q=' .FORT' 00004400
//LINK2 EXEC LKEDIT77, LM='J2372.ANISN85', A='LREP(JMF, JMP)' 00004500
//RUN2 EXEC GO 00004600
//FT06F001 DD DCB=(BLKSIZE=137) 00004700
// EXPAND DISKTO, DDN=FT04F001, DSN='J2372.GROUPIN' 00004800
//FT01F001 DD DISP=(, DELETE), DSN=&&FT01, 00004900
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS, LRECL=19064, BLKSIZE=19068), UNIT=WK10, 00005000
// SPACE=(TRK, (400, 50)) 00005100
//FT02F001 DD DISP=(, DELETE), DSN=&&FT02, 00005200
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS, LRECL=19064, BLKSIZE=19068), UNIT=WK10, 00005300
// SPACE=(TRK, (100, 50)) 00005400
//FT03F001 DD DISP=(, DELETE), DSN=&&FT03, 00005500
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS, LRECL=19064, BLKSIZE=19068), UNIT=WK10, 00005600
// SPACE=(TRK, (400, 50)) 00005700
//FT08F001 DD DISP=(, DELETE), DSN=&&FT08, 00005800
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS, LRECL=19064, BLKSIZE=19068), UNIT=WK10, 00005900
// SPACE=(TRK, (100, 50)) 00006000
//FT09F001 DD DISP=(, DELETE), DSN=&&FT09, 00006100
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS, LRECL=19064, BLKSIZE=19068), UNIT=WK10, 00006200
// SPACE=(TRK, (400, 50))

```

```

//FT10F001 DD DISP=(,CATLG,DELETE),DSN=J2372.0GF1.DATA,          00006300
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=TSSWK,        00006400
// SPACE=(TRK,(10,5),RLSE)                                       00006500
//FT11F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=&&FT11,                          00006600
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10,        00006700
// SPACE=(TRK,(100,50))                                           00006800
//FT14F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=&&FT14,                          00006810
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10,        00006820
// SPACE=(TRK,(100,50))                                           00006830
//FT20F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=&&FT20,                          00006900
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10,        00007000
// SPACE=(TRK,(100,50))                                           00007100
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT17F001,DSN='J2372.0GS1',Q='.DATA'          00007200
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=SYSIN,DSN='J2372.THIDA3PK',Q='.DATA(ANIDATA2)'  

//*****00007700  

//* DOSE RATE PLOTTING. INPUT FLUX FOR AFTER THE THIDA GAMMA TRANSPORT *00007900
//* CALCULATIONS (10-SN). INPUT CROSS SECTION FOR THE DOSE RATE CONVER-*00008000
//* SIDN FACTOR (54 GROUPS). *00008100
//*****00008200
//GO EXEC LMGD,LM='J2372.APPLEPNL'                                00008300
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FT21F001                                       00008400
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FT23F001                                       00008500
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FT24F001                                       00008600
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FT27F001                                       00008700
// EXPAND GRNLP,SYSOUE=E                                           00008800
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT10F001,DSN='J2372.0GF1',Q='.DATA'          00008900
//* EXPAND DISKPSO,DDN=FT10F001,DSN=TAGFIN                          00009000
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT01F001,DSN='J2372.APPLE',Q='.DATA(GFLXDOSE)'  

// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=SYSIN,DSN='J2372.THIDA3PK',Q='.DATA(ANIAPL)'  

//*****00009300  

//*****00009400

```



```

// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=SYSIN,DSN='J2372.THIDA3PK',Q='.DATA(DOTDATA1)' 00019000
++ 00019100
// 00019200

//JCLG JOB 00032800
// EXEC JCLG 00032900
//SYSIN DD DATA,DLM='++' 00033000
// JUSER 04392372,YA.SEKI,0017.01 00033100
// T.3 C.5 W.1 I.5 MTU 00033200
// OPTP PASSWORD=,MSGCLASS=D 00033300
//***** 00033400
//** DGT-THIDA CALCULATIONAL JOB CONTROL LIST.(THIDA2PK.DATA(DOTTHIDA)/ 00033500
//** FT17 IS SHUTDOWN GAMMA-RAY SOURCE. */ 00033600
//***** 00033700
//ACTF EXEC FORT77 00033800
// COMMON NLFT,D(200000) 00033900
// NLFT = 200000 00034000
// CALL CLEAR(D,1,NLFT) 00034100
// CALL CNTRL 00034200
// STOP 00034300
// END 00034400
//ACTL EXEC LKEDIT77,LM='J2372.ACT45',GRLIB=PNL 00034500
//ACTG EXEC GO 00034600
//FT06F001 DD DCB=(BLKSIZE=137) 00034700
// EXPAND TPDISK,DDN=FT01F001,DSN=FT01,SPC='30,10', 00034800
// RECFM=VBS,RSIZE=19064,BSIZE=19068 00034900
// EXPAND TPDISK,DDN=FT02F001,DSN=FT02,SPC='400,200', 00035000
// RECFM=VBS,RSIZE=19064,BSIZE=19068 00035100
// EXPAND TPDISK,DDN=FT20F001,DSN=FT20,SPC='400,200', 00035200
// RECFM=VBS,RSIZE=19064,BSIZE=19068 00035300
//FT17F001 DD DISP=(NEW,PASS),DSN=*&SOUR,SPACE=(TRK,(300,100),RLSE), 00035400
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10 00035500
//FT18F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=*&FT09,SPACE=(TRK,(300,100)), 00035600
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10 00035700
// EXPAND TAPE,DDN=FT04F001,DSN='J2372.DOTFLX1.DATA',MTV=021357,POS=4, 00035800
// MTU=MT62,OEN=4 00035900
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT08F001,DSN='J2372.CHAINLIB',Q='.DATA(CH82)' 00036000
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT09F001,DSN='J2372.CROSSLIB',Q='.DATA(CR82)' 00036100
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT10F001,DSN='J2372.GAMMALIB',Q='.DATA(GAM82)' 00036200
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=SYSIN,DSN='J2372.THIDA2PK',Q='.DATA(DOTACT)' 00036300
//***** 00036400
//**** GAMMA-RAY CROSS SECTION EDITER FOR DOT CALCULATIONS. ***** 00036500
//***** 00036600
// EXEC FORT77,SO='J2372.DOT35JCL',Q='.CNTL',A='ELM(G81XS40)' 00036700
// EXEC LKED77 00036800
// EXEC GO 00036900
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT01F001,DSN='J2372.GROUPIN' 00037000
//FT02F001 DD DISP=(NEW,PASS),DSN=*&GICX, 00037100
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00037200
// SPACE=(TRK,(300,100)) 00037300
//SYSIN DD * 00037400
// 2 3 54 00037500
//* 00037600
//***** 00037700
//** DOT3.5 GAMMA CALC. *00037800
//** FT05 : READ OF SUMPLE INPUT DATA CARDS. *00037900
//** FT08 : READ OF GICX40 CROSS SECTION. *00038000
//** FT09 : WRITE OF FLUX FOR RESTART. *00038100
//** FT11 : WRITE OF ANGULAR FLUX FOR DOMINO. *00038200
//** FT18 : READ OF FLUX GEUSS FOR REART. *00038300
//***** 00038400
// EXEC FORT77,SO='J2372.DOT35',A='ELM(OUTER,TPSAVE,TPXF)',Q='.FORT' 00038500
// EXEC FORT77,SO='J2372.DOT35',A='ELM(ALOCAT)',Q='.FORT',DISP=MOD 00038600
// EXEC LKEDIT77,LM='J2372.DOT35' 00038700
// EXEC GO 00038800
//FT06F001 DD DCB=(BLKSIZE=137) 00038900
//FT01F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=*&FT01, 00039000
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00039100
// SPACE=(TRK,(100,50)) 00039200
//FT02F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=*&FT02, 00039300
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00039400
// SPACE=(TRK,(300,100)) 00039500
//FT03F001 DD DISP=(,DELETE),DSN=*&FT03, 00039600
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=WK10, 00039700
// SPACE=(TRK,(300,100)) 00039800

```


A.5.3 Three-Dimensional Problem

```

//JCLG JOB                                00000100
// EXEC JCLG                              00000200
//SYSIN DD DATA,DLM='++'                00000300
// JUSER 16632372,YA.SEKI,0017.01,MORSEI  00000400
//      T.4 C.5 I.4 W.2 SRP                00000500
//      OPTP PASSWORD= ,MSGCLASS=X         00000600
//*****                                00000700
//* THIDA NEUTRON FLUX CALCULATION FOR 3-D NEUTRONICS ANALYSIS. * 00000800
//* PROGRAM CODE USE TO MORSE-I. (3-D MONTE CARLO CALC.) * 00000900
//* NEUTRON FLUX FILE ON FT10F001. (EDIT OF NRUN) * 00001000
//* JCL FILE --- J2372.THIDA2PK.DATA(MORSEI2) * 00001100
//*****                                00001200
//* EXEC FORT77,SO='J2372.MORSEI',A='ELM(JNPUT,XSEC)' 00001400
// EXEC FORT77,SO='J2372.ALBMCD',A='ELM(NRUNSP)',Q=' .FORT' 00001300
// EXEC FORT77,SO='J2372.SOURCES',A='ELM(SOURCE)',Q=' .FORT',DISP=MOD 00001500
// EXEC LKEDIT77,LM='J2372.MORSEI',GRLIB=PNL,A='LREP(JMF,JMP)' 00001600
// EXEC GO 00001700
//FT06F001 DD DCB=(BLKSIZE=137) 00001800
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FT09F001 00001900
//FT10F001 DD DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),DSN=J2372.ΘTMORFLN.DATA, 00002300
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=00010C, 00002400
// SPACE=(TRK,(30,10),RLSE) 00002500
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT14F001,DSN='J2372.ΘTXS42' 00002600
//* EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT20F001,DSN='J2372.ΘTPOWER1' 00002700
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FTS1F001 00002800
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=SYSIN,DSN='J2372.THIDA2PK',Q=' .DATA(MORDATAN)' 00002900
++ 00003000
// 00003200

```

```

//JCLG JOB                                00000100
// EXEC JCLG                              00000200
//SYSIN DD DATA,DLM='++'                00000300
// JUSER 16632372,YA.SEKI,0017.100        00000400
//      C.4I.4T.2W.0 GRP SRP                00000500
//      OPTP PASSWORD= ,MSGCLASS=X         00000600
//*****                                00000700
//* THIDA PROGRAM PACKAGE CODE. J2372.THIDA3PK.DATA(MORSEACT) * 00000800
//* STEP - 2 (ACT4) * 00000900
//* INDUCED ACTIVITY, DECAY HEAT, AND GAMMA-RAY SOURCE * 00001000
//* FT04(SCALAR FLUX) TO FT17(DECAY GAMMA-RAY SOURCE) * 00001100
//*****                                00001200
// EXEC LMGO,LM='J2372.ACT4SNEW' 00001510
//FT06F001 DD DCB=(BLKSIZE=137) 00001600
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FT01F001 00001700
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FT02F001 00001800
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FT20F001 00001900
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FT18F001 00002000
// EXPAND GRNLP,SYSOUE=E 00002100
//FT17F001 DD DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),DSN=J2372.ΘTMORGS.DATA, 00002200
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=19064,BLKSIZE=19068),UNIT=00010C, 00002300
// SPACE=(TRK,(30,10),RLSE) 00002310
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT04F001,DSN='J2372.ΘTMORFLN' 00002400
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT08F001,DSN='J2372.CHAINLIB',Q=' .DATA(CH82)' 00002500
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT09F001,DSN='J2372.CROSSLIB',Q=' .DATA(CR82)' 00002600
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT10F001,DSN='J2372.GAMMALIB',Q=' .DATA(GAM82)' 00002700
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=SYSIN,DSN='J2372.THIDA2PK',Q=' .DATA(MORACT)' 00002800
++ 00002900
// 00003000

```

```

//JCLG JOB                                00035700
// EXEC JCLG                              00035800
//SYSIN DD DATA,DLM='++'                00035900
// JUSER 04392372,YA.SEKI,0017.01        00036000
//     T.4 C.6 I.3 W.2                   00036100
// OPTP PASSWORD= ,MSGCLASS=D            00036200
//*****                                00036300
//* THIDA GAMMA-RAY FLUX CALCULATION FOR 3-D NEUTRONICS ANALYSIS. * 00036400
//* SHUTDOWN GAMMA-RAY FLUX FILE ON FT10F001. (EDIT OF NRUN) * 00036500
//* JCL FILE --- J2372.THIDA3PK.DATA(MORSEG2) * 00036600
//*****                                00036700
// EXEC FORT77,SO='J2372.MTHIDA',Q=' .FORT',A='ELM(*)',DISP=MOD 00036800
// EXEC FORT77,SO='J2372.ALBMCD',Q=' .FORT',A='ELM(NRUNSP)',DISP=MOD 00036900
// EXEC FORT77,SO='J2372.MORSEI',Q=' .FORT',A='ELM(JNPUT)',DISP=MOD 00037000
// EXEC LKEDIT77,LM='J2372.MORSEI',A='LREP(JNF,JMP)' 00037100
// EXEC GG 00037200
//FT06F001 DD DCB=(BLKSIZE=137) 00037300
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FT09F001 00037400
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FT10F001 00037500
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT14F001,DSN='J2372.THIDXS54' 00037600
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=FT17F001,DSN='J2372.MORACTS' 00037700
// EXPAND DISK,DDN=FT51F001 00037800
// EXPAND DISKTO,DDN=SYSIN,DSN='J2372.THIDA3PK',Q=' .DATA(MORDATAG)' 00037900
// 00038000
// 00038100
//

```