

ACTEN: A Computer Program to Calculate the Reaction Rate, the Rate of Energy Deposited and the Power Multiplication in a Fusion Blanket Using the Reaction Q Values

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1. Introduction

The 'ACTEN' code evaluates the reaction rate of a given type of reaction, e.g. (n,γ) , throughout a fusion blanket. As an option, it evaluates the rate of energy deposited in the blanket utilizing the scalar and angular neutron fluxes which are previously evaluated by the one-dimensional transport code ANISN. (1) In this respect, the 'ACTEN' code is considered a complimentary code to evaluate the necessary neutronic design parameters of the fusion blanket which has an external D-T neutron source. Among these design parameters are the displacement per atom, dpa, the helium production, the fissile fuel production, the heating rate and the blanket power multiplication.

The 'ACTEN' code uses a group-dependent cross-section library. The Q-value and decay energy of each neutron reaction with each element used in the blanket are needed when evaluating the heating rate. In this respect, the gamma energy is assumed to be deposited locally and no gamma rays are leaked from the system. This is particularly a good assumption in a blanket utilizing heavy elements located in zones adjacent to each other. Using the Q-value and the decay heat information eliminates the evaluation of the γ -ray flux for which neutron-gamma production cross-sections are needed for each element in the blanket.

The 'ACTEN' code uses neutron energy groups up to 25. It can be modified for larger numbers of energy groups.

2. Main Input to 'ACTEN':

The main input to 'ACTEN' is:

2.1. The Cross Section Library

The cross section library to 'ACTEN' is read from unit 4. The

library is structured in a group dependent form. For each element the cross sections for difficult reactions are stored in a matrix form shown in Figure (1).

Each reaction (e.g. (n,2n)) is stored in a row (position) for the 25-neutron group. The matrix for each element is stored on the data file in an ordered record. The order of the elements should be known to specify the starting record of an element where the reaction cross-section matrix is stored. The matrix is stored column by column. For each matrix there are 28 positions available and each position is occupied by a certain cross section type. This matrix is of the form suitable for use as an "activity cross-section table" in the present one, two, or three-dimensional transport codes. (1-3)

2.2. The Neutron Scalar Flux

The neutron scalar flux is read from unit 9. 'ACTEN' reads the flux in a group-wise sense. The scalar flux is in the form given by the 'ANISN' code. Since the blanket is divided into zones, and each zone is divided into intervals, the scalar flux is read as follows:

$$D\phi$$
 100 I = 1, NG
100 READ(9) (F(I,J),J = 1, MESH)

where

NG = the number of neutron energy groups

MESH = the number of intervals (meshes) in the system

F(I.J) = the matrix reserved for the scalar flux.

The number of energy groups and intervals in the system should be specified to the code. The number of the incident neutrons on the blanket for which F(I,J) was evaluated by 'ANISN' should also be given to 'ACTEN'. The code allows for normalizing the flux to any specified value.

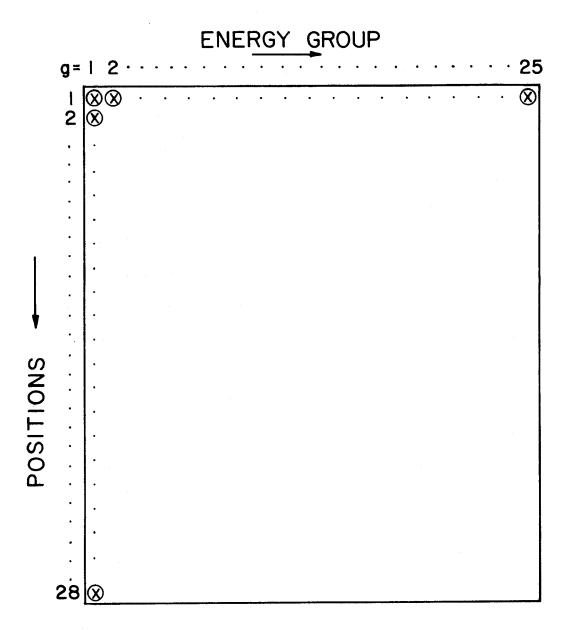


FIGURE I. THE REACTION CROSS SECTION MATRIX.

(ACTIVITY - CROSS SECTION TABLE)

The scalar flux is used to evaluate the reaction rate or heat deposited by intervals or by zones (option to the code) for each element.

In the case of evaluating the heat deposition, the angular flux is used to evaluate the rate of energy deposition for that particular element by zones or by subzones.

2.3. The Neutron Angular Flux

The angular flux is ready from unit 18. It is read by the subroutine "ENERGD". The angular flux on unit 18 should be in the format
provided by the 'ANISN' code. In this format, it is evaluated at the boundary
interface and for each energy group it is read first for the first angular
direction and all interval boundaries, then for the 2nd angular direction and
all interval boundaries, etc. This is repeated for each energy group.
The number of spacial interval boundaries, ME, is MESH+1. The array
AF(J,K) is reserved for the angular flux for each energy group.

2.4. Blanket Description

The number of zones in the system NZT, the number of intervals (meshes), MESH, the first and last interval of each zone, the number of elements in each zone and their I.D. number in the cross section library and the atomic densities \times 10^{-24} should be given to the code. This information specifies the different zones in the blanket and its constituents.

In the case of evaluating the rate of heat deposited in the blanket by subzones, the number of subzones in each zone and the first and last interval of each subzone should be given as input to 'ACTEN'.

To specify the thickness or radius of each interval, array (R(I),I=1,KK) should be read by the code where KK = MESH+1. The geometry of the blanket (slab, sphere or cylinder) should also be specified.

2.5. The Reaction Cross Section Table

This is similar to the activity table used for the 'ANISN' code. Array (IDA(I),I=1,NTE) is reserved for the elements for which reaction rates are required. The variable NTE is the total reaction to be evaluated. Array (NA(I),I=1,NTE) is reserved for the positions of these reactions in the cross section matrices. For example, if the \underline{n} th entry of IDA(\underline{n}) is 50 and the \underline{n} th entry of NA(\underline{n}) is 3, then 'ACTEN' will evaluate the reaction rate of the particular reaction stored in the 3rd position of the cross section matrix of the 50th element in the cross section library.

Arrays QVAL(I) and DECHT(I) are the corresponding values of the Q-value for that reaction and its decay energy, respectively. The values of QVAL(I) and DECHT(I) should be read by 'ACTEN' code in MeV.

3. The Method Used to Calculate the Energy Deposition Rate

Neutron transport through the blanket can encounter different types of reactions with the different nuclides in each spacial zone. If we consider a segment of the blanket, which may consist of one or more intervals, a loss or gain in the kinetic energy of neutrons in that segment takes place because of the endothermic or exothermic reactions occurring where the kinetic energy is converted into mass or vice versa, respectively. The residual nuclei for some reactions may be left in an excited state and decay by gamma ray or charged particle emission. Neutrons are leaked out of that segment through the surface. To estimate the energy deposited in that segment, a simple energy balance is carried out. The net total neutron energy, $L_{\rm nE}$ transported out of the segment is:

$$L_{nE}(\bar{r}_{s}) = \int_{s}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{z} E_{n} \bar{J}_{n} (\bar{r}_{s}, E_{n}) \cdot \bar{n} dEds , \qquad (1)$$

and the net total gamma energy, $L_{n\gamma}$, transported out of the system is

$$L_{n\gamma}(\bar{r}_{S}) = \int_{S}^{\infty} \int_{Q}^{\infty} E_{\gamma} J_{\gamma}(\bar{r}_{S}, E_{\gamma}) \cdot \bar{n} dEds$$
 (2)

where

 $\bar{J}_n(\bar{r}_s, E_n)$ = net neutron current of energy E_n at position \bar{r} on the surface of the segment s.

 $J_{\gamma}(\bar{r}_s, E_{\gamma})$ = net gamma ray current of energy E_{γ} at the segment surface, s.

 $\bar{n} \equiv a$ unit vector in the direction of the normal to that surface.

For a reaction i in element j inside the segment, the gain or loss of the kinetic energy, E_{ij}^n , due to mass-energy (or energy-mass) transformation is given by:

$$E_{i,j}^{n} = R_{i,j} Q_{i,j}$$
 (3)

where R_{ij} is the reaction rate for reaction type i in element j integrated over the volume of the segment, V, and Q_{ij} is the Q-value for that reaction. If the residual nuclei decays through channel i' with a decay energy $E_{Di'j}$, then the total energy deposited in the segment using the Q-values, T_t^Q , is given by

$$T_{t}^{Q} = -L_{nE} - L_{\gamma E} + \sum_{j} \sum_{i} R_{ij} Q_{ij} + \sum_{j} \sum_{i} R_{i'j} E_{Di'j} + E_{ns} + E_{\gamma s}$$
 (4)

where E_{ns} and $E_{\gamma s}$ are the energies of the neutron and gamma external sources (if any). In the third term of Eq. (4), the summations over all the possible reactions i for all the elements j are performed. The subscript i' in the

fourth term is restricted for those reactions in which decay of the residual nucleus occurs. The inclusion of this term needs justification. If we assume that the energy deposited in the segment due to radioactive decay is considered only for nuclei with half-lives greater than an arbitrary cutoff $T_{\rm C}$ and that the transmutation of the residual nucleus is ignored, i.e., it decays before it undergoes any other nuclear reaction, then the contribution to the total heating rate in the segment from radioactive decay can be considered a time-independent process for a steady-state system operating for periods much longer than $T_{\rm C}$. However, for afterheat calculations, more detailed treatment of the time dependence is needed. Equation (4) is used as the basis for evaluating the heating rate in different spatial segments in the blanket. The angular neutron flux is used to evaluate $J_{\gamma}(\bar{r},E_{\gamma})$ in Eq. (1) and the angular gamma flux is used to evaluate $J_{\gamma}(\bar{r},E_{\gamma})$ in Eq. (2). Evaluation of these fluxes requires the gamma-ray production cross sections for the elements present in each spatial segment.

Evaluation of the total heating rate can also be performed using the neutron and gamma ray kerma factors $^{(4-6)}$ for each element. If we define $H_{nt}(\bar{r})$ and $H_{\gamma t}(\bar{r})$ as the total neutron and gamma ray heating rate at \bar{r} , respectively, then we have

$$H_{nt}(\bar{r}) = \int_{V} \phi_{n}(\bar{r}, E_{n}) \sum_{j = i}^{\Sigma} N_{j}(\bar{r}) K_{ij}(E_{n}) dE_{n} (eV/cm^{3} \cdot sec)$$
 (5)

and

$$H_{\gamma t}(\bar{r}) = \int_{V} \phi_{\gamma} (\bar{r}, E_{\gamma}) \sum_{j} N_{j}(\bar{r}) K_{\gamma}^{j} dE_{\gamma} (eV/cm^{3} \cdot sec)$$
 (6)

where

 $\phi_n(\bar{r}, E_n)$ = scalar neutron flux at position \bar{r} and neutron energy E_n

 $\phi_{\gamma}(\bar{r}, E_{\gamma})$ = scalar gamma ray flux at position \bar{r} and gamma ray energy E_{γ}

 $N_{j}(\bar{r})$ = nuclide density of element j at \bar{r}

 $K_{i,i}$ = microscopic neutron kerma factor for element j and reaction i

$$= \sigma_{\mathbf{i},\mathbf{j}} E_{\mathbf{i},\mathbf{j}} \tag{7}$$

 K_{ν}^{j} = microscopic gamma ray kerma factor for element j

$$= \sigma_{pe}^{j} E_{\gamma} + \sigma_{pp}^{j} (E_{\gamma} - 1.02) + \sigma_{ca}^{j} E_{\gamma}$$
 (8)

E_{i,i} = energy deposited per reaction i in element j (eV)

 σ_{ij} = microscopic cross section of element j for reaction i at neutron energy E_n (cm²/atom)

 σ_{pe}^{j} = photoelectric microscopic cross section for element j (cm²/atom)

 σ_{pp}^{j} = pair production microscopic cross section for element $j (cm^{2}/atom)$

 σ_{ca}^{j} = Compton microscopic absorption cross section for element j. Therefore, the total energy deposited in the segment using kerma factors, T_t^K , is given by

$$T_{t}^{K} = \int_{V} (H_{nt}(\bar{r}) + H_{\gamma t}(\bar{r})) d\bar{r} \text{ eV/sec}$$
 (9)

and we have

$$T_t^Q = T_t^K . (10)$$

If we define $S_{E\gamma}$ as the total energy of the gamma ray produced in the segment from neutron-induced reactions, i.e.,

$$S_{E\gamma} = \sum_{j} \int_{V} N_{j}(\bar{r}) \phi_{n}(\bar{r}, E_{n}) \sigma_{p}^{j} (E_{n}, E_{\gamma}) E_{\gamma} dE_{n} dE_{\gamma} d\bar{r}$$
(11)

where

 $\sigma_p^j(E_n, E_\gamma)$ = photon production cross-section in element j for gamma ray of energy E_γ by neutron of energy E_n ,

then we have

$$\int_{V} H_{\gamma t}(\bar{r}) d\bar{r} = S_{E\gamma} + E_{S\gamma} - L_{\gamma E}$$
 (12)

$$\int_{V} H_{nt}(\bar{r}) d\bar{r} = T_{t}^{Q} - (S_{E\gamma} + E_{s\gamma} - L_{\gamma E}) . \qquad (13)$$

The neutron angular flux, the gamma ray angular flux and the photon production cross section are used to evaluate the gamma ray heating rate from Eq. (12). Consequently, evaluation of the total heat deposition rate from Eq. (4) can be used to estimate the neutron heating rate from Eq. (13). In this respect, evaluation of the total heating rate using kerma factors (Eqs. 5, 6 and 9) can be entirely avoided if we use Eqs. 4, 11, 12 and 13. Details on using kerma factors in Eq. (9) can be found in Refs. 4, 5 and 6.

In the 'ACTEN' code Eq. (4) is used in evaluating the heating rate. Since no external sources of neutrons and gamma rays are present in the fusion blanket, the last two terms in Eq. (4) are not included in the code. Further, since the energy of the gamma ray is assumed to be deposited locally, the gamma ray leakage term, $L_{\gamma E}$, is not considered. This eliminates the need for evaluating the gamma flux using the photon production cross section which is not available for all elements in the present version of the ENDF/IV library, particularly for the fissile elements.

4. The Different Subroutines of the 'ACTEN' Code

The 'ACTEN' code consists of the main program, subroutine 'ENERGD', subroutine 'VAF1DR' and subroutine 'VAF1DI'. The purpose of each routine of the 'ACTEN' code is described below:

4.1. The Main Program

This routine performs the following:

- Reads the different options for the code, the interval dimensions, the dimensions of different zones and their constituents and densities.
- Reads the reaction cross section table (array NA(I) and array IDA(I)).
- Reads the Q-value for each reaction in that table and the decay energy, if any.
- Reads the zone description, i.e., number of subzones in each zone and first and last interval of each subzone.
- Reads the scalar neutron flux (unit 9) calculated by the 'ANISN' code and normalizes it to the normalization factor given to the code.
- Reads the cross section library (unit 4).
- Evaluates the reaction rate for the elements given in the reaction cross section table by interval or by zone.
- · Evaluates the energy deposited in each subzone.
- Writes the output.

4.2. Subroutine 'ENERGD'

This subroutine, called by the main program if the option JHEAT \neq 0, performs the following:

- Reads the angular quadrature used in evaluating the flux and their weights.
- Reads the energy boundary used in the multi-group calculation and in constructing the cross section library.
- Reads the angular flux (unit 18).
- Evaluates the net energy leaked from the front (outer) and the back (inner) boundaries of each interval using the angular flux.
- Evaluates the energy deposited in each interval due to neutron transport by subtracting the energy leaked from the outer boundary from the energy leaked from the inner boundary. (If this order is reversed, the result is the net neutron energy leaked from that interval).

4.3. Subroutine VAF1DR

This subroutine is called by the main program to read the dimensions of the interval boundaries (real array). This subroutine reads in 'ANISN' format. It is a simplified version of the subroutine 'FIDO' used in the 'ANISN' code. This subroutine performs interpolation, exponentiation, or repetition for the entries of each record read in 'ANISN' format (see Ref. 1).

4.4. Subroutine VAF1DI

This subroutine is called by the main program to read the array DIA(I) which is an integer array in the code. It reads in 'ANISN' format and is a simplified version of the subroutine 'FIDO' of the 'ANISN' code. It is the same as 'VF1DR' subroutine but it reads integer arrays only.

5. Input Description

On the following, a description of each card in the input is given.

Card No. 1 (416)

<u>Item</u>	Cols.	Name	Description
1	1-6	NETOT	<pre># of elements in cross section library.</pre>
2	7-12	IP	<pre># of positions in cross section tables, matrix (28), see sec. 2.1.</pre>
3	13-18	NG	# of energy groups (25).
4	19-24	MESH	<pre># of intervals used in evaluating the flux. It should be the same # as in the 'ANISN' code.</pre>
Card No	o. 2 (10I6	<u>5)</u>	
1	1-6	NZT	# of zones in the blanket.
2	7-12	NTE	Length of the reaction cross section table, see section 2.5.
3	13-18	IINTR	$0 \equiv$ do not evaluate the reaction rate by interval when NHEAT=0, evaluate by zones.
			l = evaluate the reaction rate by interval if NHEAT=0. If NHEAT=1, IINTR should = 0.
4	19-24	NHEAT	<pre>0 = evaluate the reaction rate only by interval if IINTR=l or by zones if IINTR=l.</pre>
			<pre>1 = evaluate the energy deposition by subzones.</pre>
5	25-30	JHEAT	O = evaluate the energy deposition by subzones from the Q-value of the reaction for elements given in the reaction cross section table.

l = evaluate the total energy deposition
by subzones from the Q-values of the
reaction and from energy deposited due
to neutron transport (from leakage at
the interval boundaries).

<u>Item</u>	Cols.	<u>Name</u>		Description
6	31-36	IFLUX		<pre>0 = the results in output are per incident neutron on the blanket.</pre>
				<pre>l = normalize the number of neutrons incident on the blanket (n/sec) to the value given by FACT1</pre>
7	37-42	IWAT		<pre>0 = print the energy deposited in "MeV/sec" units.</pre>
				<pre>1 = print the energy deposited in "watts" unit.</pre>
8	43-48	IDEC		<pre>0 = ignore the decay energy for each reaction in the energy balance equation (Eq. (4)). Do not read DECHT(I) array.</pre>
				<pre>l = include the decay energy for each reaction in the energy balance equation, read DECHT(I) array.</pre>
9	49-54	IWT		<pre>0 = do not print the energy deposited due to the Q-value term (3rd term in Eq. 4). This term is evaluated by subzone for each element.</pre>
				1 = print it.
10	55-60	IGM		<pre>1 = the blanket is planar. 2 = the blanket is cylindrical. 3 = the blanket is spherical.</pre>
Note:	If NHEA	T=1, then T=0, then nd IWT=0.	IINTR=0. JHEAT, IWAT,	
Card No	. 3 (1E12	.5)		
1	1-12	FXNT		The source value (n/sec) incident on the blanket to which the scalar and angular flux were evaluated by 'ANISN' code.
Card No	. 4 (1E12	<u>.5)</u>		
1	1-12	FACT1		The source value (n/sec) incident on the blanket to which the fluxes are normalized.

The following cards (in 'ANISN' format):

$$(R(I), I=1, MESH+1)$$

The radius of each spatial interval.

Note: These cards should be followed by a card with T in the 3rd column.

The following cards:

The following cards consist of several groups of cards. Each group describes each zone in the blanket. The number of these groups are the number of zones NZT. Each group consists of four cards.

Card No. 1 (116)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Col</u> .	Name	<u>Description</u>
1	1-6	NEZZ(I)	# of elements in zone I.

Card No. 2 (1216)

1	1-6	NT(I,1)	The first interval in zone I.
2	7-12	NT(I,2)	The last interval in zone I.

Note: These intervals are the starting and ending intervals for zone I as they are in the 'ANISN' output.

Card No. 3 (1216)

(IDZ(I,J),J=1,NEZZ(I))	The I.D. number in the cross section
	library (unit 4) for the elements
/	present in zone I.

Card No. 4 (6E12.5)

(DENZ(I,J),J=1,NEZZ(I))	T.	The atomic densities $\times 10^{-24}$ of the
		elements present in zone I.

Following these groups of cards are:

(IDA(I),I=]	,NTE)
This array	
in 'ANISN'	format.

The I.D. number in the cross section library for the required elements introduced in the cross section table, see section 2.5.

Note: This array should be terminated with a card where 'T' is punched in the 3rd column.

(NA(I), I=1, NTE)

Array specifies the positions of activities (reaction type) for the elements introduced in the cross section table. See Section 2.5.

The following cards (6E12.5):

(QVAL(I), I=1,NTE)

Array specifies the Q-value for each reaction of NA(I) in MeV. This array is to be given as input if NHEAT=1.

The following cards (6E12.5):

(DECHT(I), I=1,NTE)

Array specifies the decay energy of each reaction. It is given as input if IDEC=1 and NHEAT=1.

The following card (1216):

(NSUB(I), I=1, NZT)

Array specifies the number of subzones in each zone. This array is introduced if NHEAT=1.

The following cards are introduced if NHEAT=1 and consist of NZT groups of cards (NZT = number of zones in the blanket). Each group describes the subzones of each zone and consists of the following cards (1216):

(NXX(I,J,K),K=1,2),J=1,KM)

Array specifies the first and last interval (K=1,2) of each subzone J in zone I. KM is the number of subzones in zone I.

The following card (116):

Item	<u>Col</u> .	Name

Description

1 1-6 N

of quadratures in Sn approximation.
Introduced if NHEAT=1.

The following card (6E12.5):

(D(I), I=1, N)

The cosines of the angles. Introduced if NHEAT=1.

The following card (6E12.5):

(W(I), I=1,N)

Weights of the angles. Introduced if NHEAT=1.

The following cards (6E12.5): (E(I),I=1,NC+1)

The energy boundaries used in the multigroup calculations in eV. Introduced if NHEAT=1.

6. The Source Program of the 'ACTEN' Code

The source, in FORTRAN language, of the main program and the subroutines of the 'ACTEN' code are given in Appendix A.

7. A Sample for the Input

The example given in Appendix B is for the case of evaluating the heating rate in the blanket of the fission-fusion laser driven hybrid. A schematic diagram of the blanket is given in Fig. (2). The number of zones and subzones is shown in that figure along with the constituents of each zone and the interval radius. The blanket is in spherical geometry. It is designed to produce a uniform U-233 atom from $Th(n,\gamma)$ reaction throughout the fuel zone. For more details of this design see Refs. (8), (10) and (13)-(16).

As it is taken from the cross section library used, the I.D. number of each element is shown in Table (1). For a particular element (e.g., 53; Li-6), the different possible reactions are introduced in array NA(I). The entry identifying this element (e.g., 53) is repeated in array IDA(I) as many times as the number of reactions considered. The associated Q-value for each reaction and the decay energy are given in array QVAL(I) and DECHT(I), respectively. The Q-values used are obtained from the working library, MACK-LIB of the Nuclear Engineering Department of the University of Wisconsin. Q-values for different reactions and different incident particles can be obtained from Ref. (9). The information about the energy of different channels of decay are obtained from Ref. (12). The multi-group cross sections (25 neutron group) are obtained from DLC-2D library⁽⁷⁾ which is generated from ENDF/B-III with the 'SUPERTOG'(11) code using 1/E weighting spectrums for the GAM-II 100-group structure.

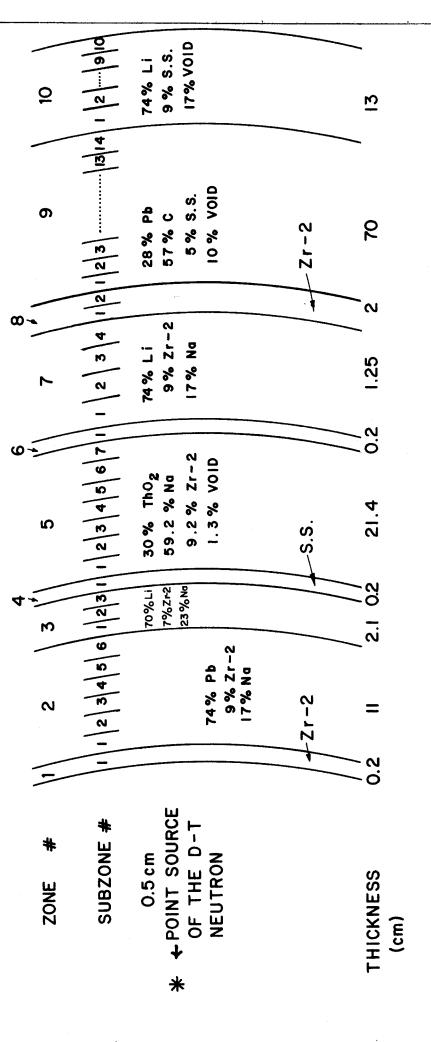


FIGURE 2 BLANKET CONFIGURATION

<u>Table (1)</u>

I.D.#	Element
53	L1-6
54	Li-7
56	С
57	Na
58	Cr
59	Ni
60	Fe
61	Pb
63	Th

Part of the reaction cross section table, which specifies the elements $(array\ IDA(I))$, the position of the reaction in the cross section library $(array\ NA(I))$, the type of this reaction and its Q-value is given in Table (2). The sample of the input for the mentioned blanket is given in Appendix B.

8. The Output

The output given in Appendix C is as follows: First, the options used are written. A description of the blanket follows the options. The reaction cross section table is printed where the elements in the blanket, the position of each reaction for that element and its Q-value are given. The decay energy for each reaction was ignored in evaluating the heating rate in this example. A description of the subzones of each zone and the first (INT1) and last (INT2) interval of each subzone are printed next.

A summary of the energy deposited by subzones is printed next. The first column specifies the zone. The sequence number of each subzone in that zone is given in column 2. Its thickness is given in column 3. The 4th column specifies the volume of each subzone. The term $\sum\limits_{j} \sum\limits_{i} R_{ij} Q_{ij}$ in Eq. (4) is evaluated for each subzone. This term /cm³ sec and its integrated value for each subzone are given in columns 5 and 6, and they are denoted Q(MeV/3.) and Q(MeV), respectively. The rate of the energy deposited due to neutron transport/cm³ and the integrated value for each subzone are given in columns 7 and 8. They are denoted SRC(MeV/cm³) and SRC(MeV), respectively. They correspond to the term (-L_{nE}) in Eq. (4). The total value for the rate of energy deposited in each subzone (the term T_t^Q in Eq. (4)) is given next per cm³ (column 9) and its integrated value is given in the last column. The value of $\sum\limits_{i}^{\infty} \sum\limits_{j}^{\infty} R_{ij} Q_{ij}$ (denoted Q-value) and

Table (2)

Element IDA(I)	Name	Position of the Reaction NA(I)	Type of Reaction	Q-Value (MeV)	
53	Li-6	3	(n,n') 2nd excited	-3.562	
53	Li-6	2	(n,2n)α	-3.696	
53	Li-6	4	(n,n') to continum	-1.471	
53	Li-6	5	(n,γ)	7.252	
53	Li-6	6	(n,p)	-2.733	
53	Li-6	7	$(n,\alpha)T$	4.786	
54	Li-7	2	(n,2n)	-7.252	
54	Li-7	3.	(n,2n)α	-8,723	
54	Li-7	4	(n,n') 1st excited	-0.478	
54	Li-7	5	(n,n') to cont. (n,n')T	-2.466	
54	Li-7	6	(n,γ)	2.032	
54	Li-7	7	(n,d)	-7.760	
:	:	:	:	:	

the value of $-L_{nE}$ (denoted source) are printed next for each zone. A summary of the total rate of energy deposited in each zone is printed next along with the volume of this zone. The rate of energy deposited per cm³ in each subzone is given in the last column.

The total energy rate deposited in the entire blanket is given next.

The power multiplication defined as the total power in the blanket divided by the total power incident on the blanket is printed as the last line in the output.

9. Conclusions

The 'ACTEN' code was developed to evaluate

- (1) The reaction rate throughout the fusion blanket for any particular reaction in a specified element(s).
- (2) The rate of energy deposited (by subzones) in the blanket (in MeV/sec or in watts). This evaluation is based on a single energy balance equation utilizing the Q-value and decay energy for each reaction.
- (3) The power multiplication in the blanket. The rate of energy deposited from gamma-rays is assumed to be deposited locally in this code.

10. Appendices

10.1. Appendix A

The source program of the 'ACTEN' code and other subroutines.

===== (ACTEN*PROG) FUR(11) =====

```
1.
        C
                                   ACTEN
        C
 2.
 3.
        C
                   PROGRAM TO EVALUATE THE FOLLOWING...
4.
        C
                * REACTION RATE FOR ANY PARTICULAR MATERIAL USING A DATA LIBRARY
               OF 'ANISM' GROUPE DEPENDENT. THE REACTIN RATE IS EVALUATED BY ZONF
5.
        €
6.
        C
                 OR BY INTERVAL
 7.
        C
        C
 ა გ
                * HEAT DEPOSITED IN THE BLANKET BY ZONE, SUBZONE OR BY INTERVAL
 9.
        C
               USING THE REACTION Q- VALUE METHOD AND ASSUMING LOCAL DEPOSITION
10.
        C
                 OF GAMMA ENERGY
11.
        C
12.
        C
                 THIS PROGRAM USES THE SCALER FLUX AND ANGULAR FLUX CALCULATED
13.
                 FROM 'ANISN' CODE
        C
14.
        C
        C
15.
                 UNITS..
16.
        C
17.
        C
                N4 = X'S LIBRARY 25-GROUP NEUTRON ONLY
18.
        C
                 N9 = SCALER FLUX
19.
        C
                 N18 = ANGULAR FLUX
20.
        C
21.
               DIMENSION C30(15), C31(15)
22.
               DIMENSION VOLJ(15,100), VOLZ(15)
               DIMENSION ED(200),
23.
                                                 EDJ (15, 100), EDZ (15)
               DIMENSION DECHT(200)
24.
25.
               DIMENSION IDA(200),NA(200),X(28,25),IDZ(15,10),DENZ(15,10),
                      NEZZ (15), NT (15,2), XNFA (200), F (25,200)
26.
               DIMENSION R(201), V(200)
27.
               DIMENSION ACT(200)
28.
29.
               DIMENSION GVAL (200)
               DIMENSION NSUB(15), NXX(15,100,2)
٠٥٤
               DIMENSION ID(20), HTEL(15,100,10), HTEL1(15,100,10), HT(15,100),
31.
32.
                   HT1(15,100),H(15)
33.
               COMMON NG, MESH, R, V, ED, IGM
34.
               READ(N5,100)NETOT, IP, NG, MESH
35.
               DATA N5,N6,N4,N9/5,6,4,9/
               XMEV=1.0E+06
36.
37.
               CFF=1.6021E-19
38.
               N18 = 18
39.
        C
                 READING THE OPTIONS
40.
        C
41.
                 IWAT =0/1 ENERGY DEPOSITED IN MEV/IN WATTS
        C
42.
        C
                 IFLUX =0/1 ONE NEUTRON/N NEUTRON ..NORMALIZATION FACTOR
        C
                 NHEAT = 0/1 EVALUATE REACTION RATES ONLY/EVALUATE HEATING RATE
43.
44.
        C
                 JHEAT =0/1 HEAT DEPOSITED FOR Q-VALUE ONLY/Q-VALUF + SOURCE
        C
                 IDEC =0/1 NO DECAY HEAT IS INCLUDED/INCLUDED
45.
46.
        C
                 IINTR =0/1 ACTIVITY BY INTERVAL/ZONE
47.
        C
               IWT =0/1 DO NOT WRITE HEAT DEPOSITED FOR EACH ELEMENTS
48.
               READ(N5,100)NZT,NTE,IINTR,NHEAT,JHEAT,IFLUX,IWAT,IBFC,IWT
49.
50.
               WRITE(N6,158) IINTR,NHEAT,JHEAT,IFLUX,IWAT,IDEC,IWT,IGM
          158 FORMAT(///,5X, ****OPTIONS****, //, 2X, *IINTR = 16,
51.
52.
              \star 2X, NHEAT = ^{\prime}, 16,
              \star2X, JHEAT = ^{\prime}, 16,
53.
54.
              * 2X, "IFLUX =",16,
              *2X, IWAT = ,16,
55.
              *2X, "IDEC =",16,2X, "IWT =",16,2X, "IGM =",16,///)
56.
57.
               READ (N5, 101) FXNT
```

```
=====
                        (ACTEN*PROG)
                                        FOR (11)
                                                  =====
 58.
                FACT1=1.0
 59.
                IF(IFLUX .EQ.1)READ(N5,101)FACT1
 60.
                PY=3.141592654
 61.
                JJ=MESH+1
 62.
         C
 63.
         C
                  READING INTERVALS RADIOUS
 64.
         C
 65.
                CALL VAFIDR(R.JJ)
                DO 31 I=1, MESH
 66.
 67.
                IF(IGM \cdot EG \cdot 1) \lor (I) = R(I+1) - R(I)
 68.
                1F(1GM \cdot EQ \cdot 2)V(1) = PY * ((R(1+1) * * 2 \cdot 0) - (R(1) * * 2 \cdot 0))
69.
                IF(IGM.EQ.3)V(I)=((4.0/3.0)*PY)*((R(I+1)**3.0)-(R(I)**
 70.
               *3.0))
 71.
             31 CONTINUE
 72.
            100 FORMAT(1216)
 73.
                WRITE(N6,300)
 74.
            300 FORMAT(1H1,//,30X, ****** DESCRIPTION *******,////)
 75.
         C
 76.
         C
                  READING MATERIAL BY ZONEIDZ(NZ) THEN THE DENSITY DENZ(NZ)
 77.
         C
                  AND THE STARTING AND ENDING INTERVAL OF EACH ZONE NT(NZ,J),J=1,2
 78.
                DO 8 I=1.NZT
 79.
                WRITE(N6,301)I
 80.
            301 FORMAT(2x, ZONE NUMBER , 6x, = 1,16)
 81.
                READ (N5.100) NEZZ(I)
 82.
                NEZ=NEZZ(1)
 83.
                READ (N5,100)(NT(1,J),J=1,2)
 84.
                WRITE(N6,302)(NT(I,J),J=1,2)
           302 FORMAT(2X, 'EXTENDED FROM INT.', 2X, 16, 2X, 'TO', 2X, 16)
 &5.
                READ(N5,100)(IDZ(I,J),J=1,NEZ)
 86.
 87.
                WRITE(N6,303)(IDZ(I,J),J=1,NEZ)
 88.
            303 FORMAT(2x, INCLUDES ELEMENTS, 2x, 2016)
 89.
                READ (N5,101) (DENZ(I,J),J=1,NEZ)
 90.
                WRITE(N6,304)(DENZ(I,J),J=1,NEZ)
 91.
            304 FORMAT(2x, THEIR DENSITIES ARE 1,1P20E12.4)
 92.
              c CONTINUE
 93.
            101 FORMAT (6E12.5)
 94.
         €
 95.
         C
                  READING MATERIAN # FOR ACTIVITY IDA(1), I=1, NTF)
 96.
         C
 97.
                CALL VAFIDI (IDA.NTE)
 98.
         C
 99.
         C
                  READING THE POSITION FOR ACTIVIT FOR EACH MAT. NA(I), I=1.NTE
100.
         C
                  READING THE Q- VALUE FOR EACH REACTION IF NHEAT.EQ.1
101.
         C
                  READING THE DECAY ENERGY FOR EACH REACTION IN MEV IF IDEC .EQ.1
                  NA(I) = POSITION OF ACTIVITY IN THE X'S TABLE
102.
         C
103.
         C
                  QVAL(1) = Q-VALUE FOR THIS REACTION
104.
         C
                  DECHT(I) = DECAY HEAT FOR THIS REACTION
105.
         C
                READ(N5,100)(NA(I),I=1,NTE)
106.
107.
                IF(NHEAT.EQ.1) READ(N5,101)(QVAL(I),I=1,NTE)
                IF(IDEC.EG.1)READ(N5,101)(DECHT(I),I=1,NTE)
108.
109.
                IF(IDEC.EQ.0) GO TO 2222
110.
                60 TO 2223
111.
           2222 DO 2224 III=1,NTE
112.
           2224 DECHT(III)=0.0
           2223 CONTINUE
113.
```

114.

WRITE(N6.305)

===== (ACTEN*PROG) FOR(11) =====

```
115.
            305 FORMAT(1H1,///,20x, ELEM. ,,2x, POSITION ,5x, Q VALUE ,2x, DECAY EN
116.
               * RGY -,///)
117.
                DO 881 I=1,NTE
118.
            881 WRITE(N6,306)IDA(I),NA(I),QVAL(I),DECHT(I)
119.
            306 FORMAT(18X,16,4X,16,2X,1P2E12.4)
120.
                IF(NHEAT.EQ.0) 60 TO 400
121.
         C
122.
         C
                  READING THE # OF SUBZONE FOR EACH ZONE NSUB(NZ) AND THE START
123.
          C
                  AND ENDING INTERVAL FOR EACH SUBZONE NXX(NZ,J,K),K=1,2)
124.
                READ(N5,100)(NSUB(1),1=1,NZT)
125.
                JX=0
126.
                DO 401 I=1,NZT
127.
                KM=NSUB(I)
128.
                JX=JX+KM
129.
                READ(N5,100)((NXX(1,J,K),K=1,2),J=1,KM)
130.
            401 CONTINUE
131.
                WRITE(N6,402)
            402 FORMAT(1H1,///,3X, ZONE ,2X, SUBZONE ,1X, SEQ. ,1X, INT1 ,1X,
132.
               * (INT21)
133.
134.
                NNN=0
135.
                DO 403 I=1,NZT
136.
                KM=NSUB(I)
137.
                DO 403 J=1,KM
138.
                NNN=NNN+1
139.
                WRITE(N6,100)I,J,NNN,(NXX(I,J,K),K=1,2)
140.
            403 CONTINUE
141.
            400 CONTINUE
             96 FORMAT (6E12.5)
142.
143.
          C
                 REDING THE SCALAR FLUX AND NORMALIZE IT TO 1 NEUTRON
144.
          C
          C
                 AND THEN NORMALIZE IT TO FACT1 IF IFLUX=1
145.
146.
          C
147.
                DO 16 III=1,NG
148.
             16 READ (N9) (F(III.J), J=1, MESH)
149.
            161 FORMAT (6E12.5)
                00 17 111=1,NG
150.
                DO 17 J=1, MESH
151.
152.
             17 F(III, J) = (F(III, J) / FXNT) * FACT1
153.
                LM=1
154.
                ID(LM)=IDA(LM)
155.
                IF(NHEAT.EQ.O) GO TO 408
156.
                DO 409 NZ=1,NZT
                00409J=1.100
157.
                DO 409 LMI=1,10
158.
159.
                HTEL(NZ.J.LMI)=0.0
                HTEL1(NZ,J,LMI)=0.0
160.
101.
            409 CONTINUE
            408 CONTINUE
102.
163.
          C
                 DO LOOP 1 TAKES EACH ELEM. FROM THE ACTIVITY TABLE AND EVALUATE
164.
          C
                  THE Q-VALUE HEAT DEPOSITED FROM IT IF NHEAT.EQ.1 OR ONLY THE
105.
          C
                  ACTIVITY IF WHEAT . EQ. O
          C
166.
167.
          C
                DO 1 NE=1,NTE
168.
169.
                DO 901 NZ=1,NZT
170.
                C30(NZ) = 0.0
171.
            901 c31(NZ)=0.0
```

```
=====
                                        FOR (11)
                        (ACTEN*PROG)
                                                  =====
172.
                NEL=IDA(NE)
173.
                IF(NE.GE.2) GO TO 2
174.
              4 IF(NE-EQ.1) GO TO 55
175.
                REWIND N4
176.
             55 DO 5 II=1.NEL
177.
          C
178.
          C
                   READING THE X'S LIBRARY
179.
          C
180.
              5 READ(N4)((X(1,J),I=1,IP),J=1,NG)
181.
                 GO TO 3
182.
              2 K=NE-1
163.
                 IF(IDA(K).EQ.IDA(NE)) GO TO 3
184.
                LM=LM+1
185.
                ID(LM)=NEL
106.
                60 TO 4
157.
              3 CONTINUE
188.
                 1 C C = 0
169.
                IF (NHEAT.EQ.O) XNFA (NE)=0.0
190.
                 KKKK=NA(NE)
191.
                 IF((NHEAT.EQ.O).AND.(IINTR.EQ.O))WRITE(N6,103)NEL,KKKK
192.
          C
193.
          С
                   CHECKING IF THE ELEMENT IS IN THE ZONE NZ
194.
          €
195.
                DO 6 NZ=1,NZT
196.
                N1=NT(NZ,1)
197.
                N2=NT(NZ,2)
198.
                 IF(NHEAT.EQ.1)KMM=NSUB(NZ)
199.
                 KK=NEZZ(NZ)
                 DO 9 IT=1,KK
200.
201.
                 1F(NEL.EQ.IDZ(NZ,IT)) GO TO 10
202.
              9 CONTINUE
203.
                 60 TO 6
             10 ICC=ICC+1
204.
205.
                 1CT=0
                 IF(NHEAT.EQ.O) GO TO 404
206.
207.
                 J=0
            405 J=J+1
208.
209.
                 N1=NXX(NZ,J,1)
210.
                 N2=NXX(NZ,J,2)
211.
            404 CONTINUE
                c = 0.0
212.
213.
                 c1 = 0.0
                 IF((IINTR.EQ.1).AND.(ICC.EQ.1)
214.
215.
               *.AND.(NHEAT.EQ.O))WRITE(N6,805)NEL,NA(NE)
            805 FORMAT(1H1,///,15x, ACTIVITY BY INTERVAL FOR ELM. ,16,2x, POSITION
216.
               * -, 16, ///, 2x, -ZONE -, 2x, -INT -, 4x, -THIC (CM) -, 2x, -VOLUME -, 4x, -ACTIVITY
217.
218.
               */cm3. ',2x, ACTIVITY BY INT.
219.
          C
                   DO 12 EVALUATE THE ACTIVITY BY INTERVAL IF LINTR.EG.1 OR BY ZONE
220.
          C
          C
                   IF NHEAT.EQ.1
221.
222.
          C
223.
                 DO 12 INT=N1,N2
                 ICT = ICT + 1
224.
225.
                 cc=0.0
226.
                 KKK=NA(NE)
227.
                 DO 13 IGG=1,NG
228.
             13 CC=CC+F(IGG,INT)*X(KKK,IGG)
```

```
26
                =====
                                      FOR (11)
                       (ACTEN*PROG)
229.
                ACT(ICT)=DENZ(NZ,IT) *CC
230.
                C1=C1+V(INT)
231.
                CCKK=R(INT+1)-R(INT)
232.
                CCKC=ACT(ICT) *V(INT)
233.
                IF((1INTR.EQ.1).AND.(NHEAT.EQ.0))WRITE(N6,806)N7.ICT.CCKK.V(1NT).A
234.
           806 FORMAT(16,14,1P3E12.4,5X,1PE12.4)
235.
            12 C=C+DENZ(NZ,IT)*CC*V(INT)
236.
                CKKC=C/C1
237.
                IF((IINTR.EQ.1).AND.(NHEAT.EQ.1))c30(NZ)=c
                IF((IINTR.EQ.1).AND.(NHEAT.EQ.0))C31(NZ)=CKKC
238.
           893 FORMAT( /,3x, FOR ZONE ,2x,16,2x, ACTIVITY
239.
                                                                          = 1.1PE12.4.
240.
               *2X, WITH AVERAGE VALUE
                                                  PER CM3 (,1PE12.4)
241.
                IF(NHEAT.EQ.U) GO TO 406
242.
         C
         C
243.
                  EVALUE THE ENERGY DESODITED FOR THIS REACTION OF THE ELEM. LM
         C
244.
                  LM = THE INTERNAL # OF THE ELEM. I .LM 1 MEANS THE FIRST ELEM.
245.
         C
                  APPEARS IN THE ACTIVITY TABLE
246.
         C
247.
                VVV=C * DECHT (NE)
248.
                VV=C*QVAL(NE)
249.
                HTEL(NZ,J,LM)=HTEL(NZ,J,LM)+VV+VVV
250.
                HTEL1(NZ,J,LM)=HTEL1(NZ,J,LM)+VV/C1+VVV/C1
251.
                IF(J.EQ.KMM) GO TO 6
252.
                GO TO 405
253.
           400 IF((IINTR+EQ+0).AND.(NHEAT.EQ.0))WRITE(N6,102)NZ.C
254.
                XNFA(NE)=XNFA(NE)+C
255.
             6 CONTINUE
256.
                IF(IINTR.EQ.0) GO TO 896
257.
                DO 900 I=1,NZT
258.
           900 WRITE(N6,893)1,630(1),631(1)
259.
           896 CONTINUE
260.
                IF(ICC.EQ.D) WRITE(N6.105)NEL
           105 FORMAT(30X, ****ELEMENT', 16, 2X, NOT FOUND IN ZONES')
261.
202.
                IF(NHEAT.EQ.O) WRITE(N6,104)XNFA(NE)
203.
             1 CONTINUE
           103 FORMAT(//,2X, 'ELEMENT=',16,2X, 'POSITION=',16)
264.
           102 FORMAT(16X, ACTIVITY IN ZONE 1, 16, 2 1, 1 PE12.4)
265.
           104 FORMAT(/,16x,~TOTAL ACTIVITY=~,1PE12.4,/,~********
266.
267.
               ***********
268.
269.
                IF(NHEAT.EQ.O) GO TO 407
270.
                1F(JHEAT.EQ.U) GO TO 475
271.
         C
272.
         C
                  EVALUATE THE ENERGY DEPOSITED IN EACH INTERVAL FROM THE SOURCE -
273.
         C
                  EDJ(NZ,J) = ENERGY DEPOSITED FROM THE SOURCE IN SUBZONE J OF
274.
         C
                  THE ZONE NZ
275.
         C
                  EDZ(NZ) = ENERGY DEPUSITED FROM SOURCE IN ZONE NZ
276.
         C
                  TOTEN = ENERGY DEPOSITED IN THE BLANKET FROM THE SOURCE
277.
         C
278.
                CALL ENERGD
279.
                TOTVOL = 0.0
                TOTEN=0.0
280.
281.
                DO 460 NZ=1,NZT
                EDZ(NZ)=0.0
282.
```

283.

284.

205.

VOLZ(NZ)=0.0 KMM=NSUB(NZ)

DO 461 J=1,KMM

```
(ACTEN*PROG)
                                       FOR (11)
286.
                N11=NXX(NZ.J.1)
287.
                N12=NXX(NZ,J,2)
200.
                EDJ(NZ.J)=0.0
289.
                VOLJ(NZ.J) =0.0
290.
                DO 462 INT=N11,N12
291.
                VOLJ(NZ,J)=VOLJ(NZ,J)+V(INT)
292.
            462 EDJ(NZ,J)=EDJ(NZ,J)+ED(INT)
293.
                EDJ(NZ,J)=EDJ(NZ,J)/XMEV/FXNT
294.
                EDJ(NZ,J)=EDJ(NZ,J)*FACT1
295.
         C
296.
         C
                  ENERGY DEPOSITED IN WATTS IF IWAT.EQ. 1
297.
         C
298.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.1)EDJ(NZ.J)=EDJ(NZ.J)*CFF*XMEV
299.
                VOLZ(NZ)=VOLZ(NZ)+VOLJ(NZ,J)
300.
            461 EDZ(NZ)=EDZ(NZ)+EDJ(NZ.J)
301.
                TOTVOL=TOTVOL+VOLZ (NZ)
302.
            460 TOTEN=TOTEN+LDZ(NZ)
303.
            475 CONTINUE
304.
                LMAX=LM
                TOT=0.0
305.
306.
         C
307.
         C
                  EVALUATE THE ENERGY DEPOSITED FOR G- VALUE
                                                                  FOR ELEM LM
308.
         C
                  TOT = TOTAL ENERGY DEPOSITED IN THE BLANKET FROM Q+ VALUE
369.
         C
                     HT(NZ,J) = ENERGY DEPOSITED IN ZONE NZ IN SUBZONE J FROM ALL
310.
         €.
                  ELEMENTS ( Q- VALUE ONLY )
311.
         C
312.
                DO 412 NZ=1.NZT
313.
                KMM=NSUB(NZ)
314.
                H(NZ)=0.0
                DO 411 J=1,KMM
315.
316.
                c3=0.0
317.
                c2 = 0.0
318.
                DO 410 IIEL=1, LMAX
319.
                C2=C2+HTEL(NZ,J,IIEL)
320.
            410 C3=C3+HTEL1(NZ,J,IIEL)
321.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.1)C2=C2*CFF*XMEV
322.
                IF(IWAT.EG.1)C3=C3*CFF*XMEV
323.
                HT(NZ,J)=C2
                HT1(NZ,J)=C3
324.
325.
            411 H(NZ)=H(NZ)+HT(NZ.J)
326.
            412 TOT=TOT+H(NZ)
327.
         C
328.
                  ENERGY DEPOS. IN THE SUBZONE FROM ELM. NEL FOR Q-VALUE ONLY
         C
329.
         C
                  IF IWT =1
330.
         C
331.
                IF(INT.EQ.0) GO TO 4133
                DO 413 LM=1.LMAX
332.
333.
                NEL=ID(LM)
334.
                WRITE(N6,414)NEL
335.
            414 FORMAT(1H1,///,20x, ENERGY DEPOSITED FROM ELEMENT, 16,2x, FOR Q VA
336.
               *LUE ONLY ./////)
337.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.O)WRITE(N6.415)
            415 FORMAT(3X, TONET, 2X, TSUBZONET, 2X, TMEV/CM3. T, 4X, TMEV
338.
339.
                IF(IWAT.EG.1)WRITE(N6,934)
340.
            934 FORMAT (3X, TZUNET, 2X, TSUBZONET, 2X, TWAT/CM3T, 4X, TWATTST, ///)
341.
                ZZ=0.0
342.
                DO 416 NZ=1.NZT
```

```
==== (ACTEN*PROG) FOR(11) =====
```

```
343.
                KMM=NSUB(NZ)
344.
                DO 416 J=1,KMM
345.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.1)HTEL(NZ.J.LM)=HTEL(NZ.J.LM)*CFF*XMFV
346.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.1)HTEL1(NZ,J,LM)=HTEL1(NZ,J,LM)*CFF*XMEV
347.
                ZZ=ZZ+HTEL(NZ.J.LM)
348.
           416 WRITE(N6,417)NZ,J,HTEL1(NZ,J,LM),HTEL(NZ,J,LM)
349.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.D)WRITE(N6.555)NEL.ZZ
350.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.1)WRITE(N6.556)NEL.ZZ
351.
           555 FORMAT(///,5x, ENERGY DEPOSITED FROM ELEMENT", 16,2x, "IN THE BLANKE"
352.
               *T = 1,1PE12.4,2X, MEV
                                               1)
353.
           556 FORMAT(///,5x, ENERGY DEPOSITED FROM ELEMENT", 16,2x, IN THE BLANKE
354.
               *T = 1.1PE12.4.2X. WATTS 1)
355.
            413 CONTINUE
356.
           4133 CONTINUE
357.
                WRITE(N6,418)
           418 FORMAT(1H1,///,10X, ENERGY DEPOSITED BY SUBZONE FOR & VALUE&SOURCE
358.
359.
360.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.O)WRITE(N6.715)
361.
                IF(IWAT.EG.1)WRITE(N6,943)
            715 FORMAT(2x, 'ZONE', 2x, 'SUB', 2x, 'THK', 2x, 'VOL. SUB', 2x, 'Q(MEV/3.)', 2x
362.
                         ) -, 2x , - SRC (MEV/CM3) -, 2x , - SRC (MEV ) -, 2x , - TOT (MEV/CM3) -, 2x , - ) -, ///)
               * , QCMEV
363.
               *, TOT (MEV
304.
            943 FORMAT(2X, 'ZONE', 2X, 'SUB', 2X, 'THK', 2X, 'VOL. SUB', 2X, 'Q(WAT/CM3)', 2X
365.
               *, "Q(WAT )", 2X, "SRC(WAT/CM3)", 2X, "SRC(WAT)", 5X, "TOT(WAT/CM3)", 2X,
366.
367.
               * TOT(WAT ) (,///)
          C
368.
369.
          C
                   SUMMERY OF THE HEAT DEPOSITED IN EACH SUBZONE FOR Q+SOURCE
370.
          C
371.
                DO 419 NZ=1.NZT
372.
                KMM=NSUB(NZ)
373.
                DO 419 J=1,KMM
                ED1=EDJ(NZ,J)/VOLJ(NZ,J)
374.
375.
                ED2=ED1+HT1(NZ,J)
376.
                ED3=HT(NZ,J)+EDJ(NZ,J)
377.
                N11=NXX(NZ,J,1)
378.
                N12=NXX(NZ,J,2)
379.
                N13=N12+1
                THIK=R(N13)-R(N11)
380.
            419 WRITE(N6,777)NZ,J,THIK,VOLJ(NZ,J),HT1(NZ,J),HT(NZ,J),ED1,EDJ(NZ,J)
331.
382.
            777 FORMAT(15,16,F6.3,1PE9.3,1PE12.4,1X,1PE9.3,1P4E12.4)
383.
            417 FORMAT (16,2X,16,2X,1P4E12.4)
3:4.
                WRITE(N6,422)
385.
386.
          C
                  SUMMERY BY ZONE FOR THE ENERGY DEPOSITED FOR Q-VALUE ONLY
          C
387.
          C
388.
389.
                DO 420 NZ=1.NZT
                IF(IWAT-EQ-0)WRITE(N6,421)NZ,H(NZ)
390.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.1)WRITE(N6,971)NZ,H(NZ)
391.
392.
            420 CONTINUE
                                                                             FOR & VALU
393.
            421 FORMAT(5X, "ENERGY DEPOSITED IN ZONE", 16, 2X,
394.
               *E = 1,1PE12.4,2X, MEV1)
            971 FORMAT(5x, ENERGY DEPOSITED IN ZONE , 16,2x,
395.
               * FOR Q VALUE = 1,1PE12.4,2X, WATS 1)
396.
397.
            422 FORMAT (1H1,/////,10X)
398.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.O)WRITE(N6,423)TOT
399.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.1)WRITE(N6,972)TOT
```

===== (ACTEN*PROG) FOR(11) =====

```
423 FORMAT(///,2x, TOTAL ENERGY DEPOSITED IN THE BLANKET FOR Q VALUE
400.
401.
              * = -, 1PE12.4, 2X, MEV-,///
402.
           972 FORMAT(///,2x, TOTAL ENERGY DEPOSITED IN THE BLANKET FOR & VALUE
              * = ", 1PE12.4, 2X, "WAT", ///)
403.
404.
                IF(JHEAT.EQ.0) GO TO 407
405.
         C
406.
         C
                  ENERGY DEPOSITED FOR EACH ZONE FROM THE SOURCE
407.
         C
408.
                DO 463 NZ=1,NZT
409.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.1) WRITE(N6.973)NZ, EDZ(NZ)
410.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.O)WRITE(NO.464)NZ.EDZ(NZ)
           463 CONTINUE
411.
           464 FORMAT(5X, ENERGY DEPOSITED IN ZONE ,16,2X,
                                                                          FOR SOURCE
412.
413.
               * = 1,1PE12.4,2X, MEV1)
           973 FORMAT(5x, ENERGY DEPOSITED IN ZONE ,16,2x, FOR SOURCE = ,1PE12.4,
414.
415.
               *2X, "WAT")
416.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.D)WRITE(N6,465)TOTEN
                IF (IWAT.EG.1) WRITE (No.974) TOTEN
417.
           465 FORMAT(///,2x, TOTAL ENERGY DEPOSITED IN THE BLANKET
                                                                          FOR SOURCE
418.
               * = 1.1PE12.4.2X, MEV1,///)
419.
           974 FORMAT(///,2x, TOTAL ENERGY DEPOSITED IN THE BLANKET FOR SOURCE = 1
420.
               *,1PE12.4,2X, WAT ,///)
421.
422.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.O)WRITE(N6,778)
423.
                IF(IWAT.EQ.1)WRITE(N6.975)
           .778 FORMAT(1H1,////,45x, *** SUMMERY BY ZONE ****,///,3x, ZONE ,2x,
424.
               * VOLUME (CM3) 1,2x, TOTAL ENR. DEPOS (MEV ) 1,2x, ENERGY DENSITY (MEV/
425.
               * CM3. ) (.////)
426.
           975 FORMAT(1H1,////,45x, *** SUMMERY BY ZONE *** ,///,3X, ZONE ,2X,
427.
               * VOLUME (CM3) , 2x, TOTAL ENR. DEPOS (WAT ) , 2x, ENERGY DENSITY (WAT/
428.
               * CM3. ) (,///)
429.
                DO 779 NZ=1.NZT
430.
                C11=H(NZ)+EDZ(NZ)
431.
432.
                C12=C11/VOLZ(NZ)
433.
                WRITE(N6,800)NZ,VOLZ(NZ),C11,C12
434.
           779 CONTINUE
           800 FORMAT(16.1PE12.4,5X,1PE12.4,15X,1PE12.4)
435.
         C
436.
                  ETOT = ENERGY DEPOSITED IN THE BLANKET FROM SOURCE + Q VALUE
437.
         C
                  PM = ENERGY MULTIPLICATION
         C
438.
439.
         C
                ETOT=TOT+TOTEN
440.
441.
                PM=ETOT/(14.1*FACT1)
                IF(IWAT.EQ.1)PM=PM/CFF/XMEV
442.
443.
                WRITE(N6,466)ETOT,PM
            466 FORMAT(///,20X, TOTAL ENERGY DEPOSITED IN THE BLANKET
444.
                    =', 1PE12.4, /, 20X, 'POWER MULTIPLICATION', 31X, '=', 1PE12.4)
445.
```

446.

407 END

==== (ACTEN*PROG) ENERGD(1) =====

```
1.
        C
 2.
         C
 3.
        C
                  SUBROUTINE ENERGY EVALUATE ENERGY DEPOSITION FROM SOURCE IN EV
         C
 4.
                  FOR EACH MESH INTERVAL
 5.
         C
 6.
        C
 7.
               SUBROUTINE ENERGO
 8.
               DIMENSION D(10), W(10), E(26), R(201), F(25), AF(201, 10), ELG(201)
9.
               DIMENSION V(200)
10.
               DIMENSION EK(201), ED(200)
11.
               COMMON NG, MESH, R, V, ED, IGM
12.
               DATA N4,N3,N5,N6/4,3,5,6/
13.
               N18 = 18
14.
               READ (N5,101)N
15.
           101 FORMAT(1216)
16.
               READ(N5,100)(D(I),I=1,N)
17.
               READ (N5,100)(W(I),I=1,N)
18.
           100 FORMAT (6E12.5)
19.
               NGG=NG+1
20.
               READ (N5,100) (E(I), I=1, NGG)
21.
               DO 1 I=1.NG
22.
             1 F(I) = (E(I) + E(I + 1))/2.0
23.
               ME=MESH+1
24.
               PY=3.141592654
25.
               DO 16 INT=1,ME
26.
            16 EK(INT)=0.0
27.
               DO 15 IG=1.NG
28.
        C
29.
        C
                  READING THE ANGULAR FLUX
30.
        C
31.
               READ(N18)((AF(J,K),J=1,ME),K=1,N)
32.
               DO 144 INT=1.ME
33.
               ELG(INT)=0.0
34.
        C
35.
        C
                 EVALUATING ENERGY LEAKAGE FOR INTERVAL INT
36.
        C
37.
               DO 14 KK=1.N
38.
               CCVV=W(KK) *D(KK) *AF(INT,KK) *F(IG)
39.
               IF(IGM.EQ.1)CCVV=CCVV*1.0
40.
               IF(IGM.EQ.2)CCVV=CCVV+2.0*PY*R(INT)
41.
               IF(IGM.EG.3)CCVV=CCVV*4.0*PY*(R(INT)**2.0)
42.
               ELG(INT)=ELG(INT)+CCVV
43.
            14 CONTINUE
44.
           144 EK(INT)=EK(INT)+ELG(INT)
45.
            15 CONTINUE
46.
        C
47.
        C
                EVALUATING ENARGY DEPOSITED
        C
48.
49.
               DO 6 INT=1.MESH
50.
               ED(INT)=EK(INT)-EK(INT+1)
51.
             6 CONTINUE
52.
               RETURN
53.
               END
```

```
1.
               SUBROUTINE VAFIDR (D.JJ)
 2.
        C
 3.
        Ċ
        €
                 SUBROUTINE VAFIDE READS A REAL ARRAY OF DIMENSION JJ
5.
        C
        C
 0.
7.
               DIMENSION IN(6),K(6),V(6),D(1)
 8.
               DATA LR, LT, LPL, LMI/1HR, 1HT, 1H+, 1H-/
 9.
               DATA LB/1HI/
10.
               N5 = 5
11.
               N6=6
12.
               J = 0
13.
             1 CONTINUE
14.
               KL=K(6)
15.
               IN1=IN(6)
10.
               VL=V(6)
17.
               READ (N5, 10) (IN(I), K(I), V(I), I=1, 6)
18.
            10 FORMAT(6(12,A1,E9.0))
               DO 27 1=1,6
19.
20.
               IF(K(I).NE.LPL.AND.K(I).NE.LMI) GO TO 27
        C******EXPONENTIATION
21.
22.
               L=IN(I)
23.
               IF(L.EQ.0) GO TO 27
24.
               E=10.0**L
25.
               IF(K(I).EQ.LMI) GO TO 28
26.
               V(1)=V(1)*E
27.
               60 TO 27
28.
            28 V(I)=V(I)/E
29.
            27 CONTINUE
30.
               DO 2 I=1,6
31.
        C
                 ******************
32.
               IF((I.EQ.1).AND.(KL.EQ.LB)) GO TO 704
33.
           706 CONTINUE
34.
               IF((K(1).EQ.LB).AND.(I.LT.6))GO TO 700
35.
               60 TO 999
36.
          700 J = J + 1
37.
               D(I) = V(I)
               KK=IN(I)
38.
39.
               C = (V(I+1)-V(I))/(KK+1)
40.
               DO 701 IV=1,KK
41.
               J = J + 1
               D(J) = D(J-1) + C
42.
          701 CONTINUE
43.
44.
               GO TO 2
45.
           704 CONTINUE
46.
               D(J) = VL
47.
               CC=(V(I)-VL)/(KL+1)
               DO 705 IV=1,IN1
48.
49.
               J = J + 1
50.
               D(J) = D(J-1) + CC
51.
           705 CONTINUE
52.
               GO TO 706
53.
                   ***********
        €
           999 CONTINUE
54.
55.
               IF(K(I).EQ.LR) GO TO 7
56.
               IF(K(I).EQ.LT) GO TO 9
57.
               GO TO 14
```

===== (ACTEN*PROG) VAFIDR(1) =====

```
58.
      C ****TERMINATION
59.
            9 WRITE(N6,100) JJ
60.
          100 FORMAT (1H0, 10H
                                         ,17,13H ENTRIES READ)
61.
               IF(J.EG.JJ)RETURN
62.
               WRITE(N6,200)J
          200 FORMAT(1x,13H ERROR***NOW ,17,14H ENTRIES READ)
63.
64.
               STOP
65.
            7 L=IN(1)
66.
               DO 18 II=1.L
67.
               J=J+1
68.
               D(1) = V(1)
69.
           18 CONTINUE
70.
               60 TO 2
71.
        C ****REGULAR INPUT
           14 IF(V(I).NE.O.O) GO TO 17
72.
73.
               IF(SIGN(1.0,V(I)).LT.0.0) GO TO 2
74.
           17 J = J + 1
75.
               (I)V=(I)G
76.
            2 CONTINUE
77.
               GO TO 1
78.
               END
```

===== (ACTEN*PROG) VAFIDI(1) =====

```
1.
               SUBROUTINE VAFIDI(M.JJ)
        C
2.
3.
        C
4.
        C
                 SUBROUTINE VAFIDI READS A INTEGER ARRAY OF DIMENSION JJ
        C
5.
        C
6.
7.
               DIMENSION IN(6),K(6),N(6),M(1)
8.
               DATA LR, LT, LPL, LMI/1HR, 1HT, 1H+, 1H-/
9.
               DATA LB/1HI/
10.
               N5 = 5
11.
               N6=6
12.
                J = 0
13.
             1 CONTINUE
14.
               KL=K(6)
15.
                IN1=IN(6)
               NL=N(6)
16.
17.
                READ(N5,10)(IN(I),K(I),N(I),I=1,6)
18.
            10 FORMAT(6(12,A1,19))
19.
                00 27 I=1,6
20.
                IF(K(I).NE.LPL.AND.K(I).NE.LMI) GO TO 27
         C******EXPONENTIATION
21.
               L=IN(I)
22.
                IF(L.EQ.D) GO TO 27
23.
24.
                E=10.0**L
                IF(K(I).EQ.LMI) GO TO 28
25.
               N(I)=N(I)*E
26.
27.
                GO TO 27
            28 N(I)=N(I)/E
28.
29.
            27 CONTINUE
                DO Z I=1,6
30.
                  *********INTERPOLATION*****
31.
         C
                IF((I.EQ.1).AND.(KL.EQ.LB)) GO TO 704
32.
           706 CONTINUE
33.
                IF((K(1).EQ.LB).AND.(I.LT.6))GO TO 700
34.
35.
                60 TO 999
           700 J=J+1
36.
                (L)M=(L)M
37.
38.
                KK=IN(I)
39.
                C = (N(I+1)-N(I))/(KK+1)
                DO 701 IV=1,KK
40.
41.
                J = J + 1
                M(J)=M(J-1)+C
42.
43.
           701 CONTINUE
                60 10 2
44.
45.
           704 CONTINUE
                M(J) = NL
46.
                CC=(N(I)-NL)/(KL+1)
47.
48.
                DO 705 IV=1,IN1
49.
                J = J + 1
                33 + (1 - 1) M = (1) M
50.
51.
           705 CONTINUE
52.
                60 TO 706
53.
         C
           999 CONTINUE
54.
55.
                IF(K(I).EQ.LR) GO TO 7
                IF(K(I).EQ.LT) GO TO 9
56.
                60 TO 14
57.
```

===== (ACTEN*PROG) VAFIDI(1) =====

```
58.
        C **** TERMINATION
59.
             9 WRITE(N6,100) JJ
60.
          100 FORMAT (1HO, 10H
                                         , 17, 13H ENTRIES READ)
61.
               IF(J.EQ.JJ)RETURN
02.
               WRITE(N6,200)J
63.
          200 FORMAT(1x, 13H ERROR***NOW , 17, 14H ENTRIES READ)
64.
               STOP
             7 L=IN(I)
65.
66.
               00 18 II=1,L
67.
               J=J+1
68.
               M(I) = N(I)
69.
            18 CONTINUE
70.
               60 TO 2
71.
        C ****REGULAR INPUT
72.
           14 IF(N(I).NE.D) GO TO 17
73.
               IF(SIGN(1,N(I)).LT.0) GO TO 2
74.
           17 J=J+1
75.
               M(I)=N(I)
76.
             2 CONTINUE
77.
               GO TO 1
78.
               END
```

10.2. Appendix B

Input example.

===== (ACTEN*PROG) DATA(9) =====

```
1.
                   28
            64
                          25
                                142
2.
                  133
             10
                           0
                                1
                                        1
                                               0
                                                      0
                                                                   0
                                                                          3
                                                             0
3.
         1.00000E+15
4.
                  0.0 41
                                          500.50
                                                       600.0010I
                               0.5
                                                                    600.20
                                                                                  011.20
5.
                                          613.30201
                                                                                  634.90
               612.20
                            613.20
                                                       613.50
                                                                     634.50
6.
         9 I
               635.10
                           645.10 1I
                                          645.35691
                                                      647.35121
                                                                    717.35
                                                                                  730.35
7.
          T
8.
              3
9.
              8
                    8
             59
                   58
10.
                          60
11.
         2.15525E-05 3.87944E-05 5.17259E-05
12.
             5
              9
                   19
13.
             59
                                       57
14.
                   58
                          60
                                61
         1.93972E-06 3.49150E-06 4.65534E-06 2.28189E-02 4.31965E-03
15.
16.
             6
             20
                   2.2
17.
             59
                   58
                                       54
18.
                          60
                               53
                                             57
         1.50867E-06 2.71561E-06 3.62081E-06 2.32210E-03 2.89730E-02 5.84428E-03
19.
             3
20.
             23
21.
                   23
            59
22.
                   58
                          60
23.
         9.38000E-03 1.45000E-02 6.14000E-02
24.
             6
25.
           . 24
                   45
             59
                   58
                               55
                                      63
                                             57
26.
                          60
         1.99287E-06 3.58717E-06 4.76289E-06 1.38706E-02 6.93530E-03 1.50315E-02
27.
             3
28.
             46
                   46
29.
             59
                   58
30.
                          60
31.
         9.38000E-03 1.45000E-02 6.14000E-02
32.
              6
53.
             47
                   57
                                 53
                                       54
                                              57
34.
             59
                   58
                          60
          1.93972E-06 3.49150E-06 4.65533E-06 2.45479E-03 3.06286E-02 4.31969E-03
35.
             3
36.
                   59
             58
37.
38.
             59
                   58
                          60
         2.15525E-05 3.87944E-05 5.17259E-05
39.
             5
40.
             60
                  129
41.
                                        56
42.
             59
                  58
                          60
                                61
43.
         4.69000E-04 7.25000E-04 3.07000E-03 9.37488E-03 4.57311E-02
44.
             5
            130
                  142
45.
                   58
                          60
                                 53
                                        54
46.
            59
         8.44200E-04 1.30500E-03 5.52600E-03 2.45479E-03 3.06286E-02
47.
                                                                                      59
                                 54 4R
                                              5623R
                                                           5717R
                                                                         5818R
48.
         6 R
                   53 6R
49.
         25₽
                   6027R
                                 61 7R
                                              63
50.
           T
              3
                                  5
                                                             3
                                                                          5
                                                                                       7
51.
                    2
                           4
                                         6
                                               7
                                                      2
                                                                   4
                                                                                 6
                                 5
                                                            5
                                                                   6
                                                                          7
                                                                                 8
                                                                                       9
52.
              2
                    3
                           4
                                         2
                                               3
                                                      4
             10
                    11
                          12
                                 13
                                              15
                                                            17
                                                                  18
                                                                         19
                                                                                20
                                                                                      21
                                        14
                                                     16
53.
                                                                   7
54.
             22
                    23
                          24
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             11
                    12
                          13
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                                        15
                                              16
                                                     17
                                                            18
                                                                   2
                                                                          3
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55.
56.
                           8
                                  9
                                              11
                                                     12
                                                            13
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             6
                    7
                                        10
                                                                  14
                           2
                                                            7
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                                                                          Q
                                                                                      11
                    19
                                  3
                                               5
                                                      6
                                                                                10
             18
                                        . 4
57.
```

												•	•										
	==	(A	C	T	F	N: *	Р	R	06)	D A	T	Δ	(Ç)	= :	= :	= :	= :	=	

58.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
59.	24	25	26	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
60.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
61.	23	24	25	26	27	2.8	1	2	3	4	5	7
62.	10											
٥3٠	-3.5620											
64.	-7.2520											
65.	-4.4330											
66.	-2.0780											
67.	-3.8800											
68.	-5.9550											
69.							-1 -20300					
70.	-1.0080											
71.	-2.6480											
72.	-3.0880											
73.	-2.1580											
74.	-3.0350			_		_						
75.	-5.0340 -2.6540											
76. 77.	-3.3880											
78.	-3.8290											
79.							-4.09900 -6.73300					
80.	-8.9800											
81.	-1.7620											
82.	-2.6240											
č3.	-3.2500											
٤ 4 •	-6.4304											
85.	-5.2105											
86.	1	6	3	1	7	1	4	- 2	14	6		
87.												
₩ • •	8	8										
88.	8 9	8 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19
			11 21	12 21	13 22	14 22	15	16	17	18	19	19
88. 89. 90.	9 20 23	10	21	21	22	22				•		
88. 89.	9 20	10 20					15	16 35	17 36	18 38	19 39	19 41
88. 89. 90. 91.	9 20 23 24 42	10 20 23 26 45	21	21	22	22				•		
88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93.	9 20 23 24 42 46	10 20 23 26 45 46	2 1 2 7	21 29	22 30	22 32	33	35		•		
88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93.	9 20 23 24 42 46 47	10 20 23 26 45 46 49	21 27 50	21 29 52	22	22				•		
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10.3. Appendix C

Output example.

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		2.2819-02	2.3221-03	1.3871-02	2.4548-03		9.3749-03
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Œ	3.879-05	19 0 4915-	2.7156-06 2.7156-06 2.3 6.0 1.4500-02	45 60 3.5872~06 46	1.4500-02 57 60 3.4915-06	3.8794-05	7,2500=04 ,142 60 53 1,3050=03
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