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The line source problem in anisotropic neutron transport with internal reflection

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ABSTRACT

The three-dimensional radiative transport equation is solved for modeling the propagation of neutrons due to a line source which is placed in an anisotropically scattering half-space medium considering the effect of internal reflection at the interface. The application of the Fourier transform in the transverse directions and a modified spherical harmonics transform with respect to the angular variables lead to an expression for the specific intensity in terms of analytical functions. The final results are verified with Monte Carlo simulations.

1. Introduction

One of the classic problems in multi-dimensional neutron transport theory which is closely related to the searchlight problem (Siewert and Dunn, 1989) is that of a line source which is placed within a scattering half-space medium (Williams, 1982; Loyalka and Williams, 2009). The motion and interaction of neutrons with materials are described with the neutron transport equation (RTE) (Case and Zweifel, 1967; Duderstadt and Martin, 1979). Besides the reactor physics field, line sources are also involved in different applications of nuclear medicine or in the radiative heat transfer (Carslaw and Jaeger, 1959). The line source problem in the half-space geometry with an internal reflecting surface has been solved analytically by Williams (1982) and Williams (2007). The obtained solutions are based on a line source which is placed perpendicular to the surface of an isotropically scattering medium. The theory is developed by considering different integral transforms together with the Wiener–Hopf technique and making use of the generalized Chandrasekhar *H*-functions (Williams, 2007). In addition, the solution of the corresponding diffusion equation (DE) is presented and compared to the transport theory with satisfactory agreements (Williams, 2007). In the publication of Loyalka and Williams (2009) the authors make use of the analytical solutions obtained in Williams (2007) and report numerous numerical results which are useful for verification. In the case of anisotropic scattering solutions to the multi-dimensional RTE are mainly based on numerical methods or approximative equations. The Monte Carlo (MC) method was frequently used as numerical solution of the RTE (Duderstadt and Martin, 1979), but also other techniques like the finite element (Mohan et al., 2011), the finite-difference (Hielscher et al., 1998) or the discrete-ordinate method (Ganapol, 2011) were applied.

In this article we consider the line source problem for the case of an anisotropic scattering half-space medium with internal reflection. To this end we start in the same way as Williams by performing a two-dimensional Fourier transform with respect to the transverse directions. Then, the infinite medium line spread function is derived by making use of the modified spherical harmonics (SH) method (Markel, 2004; Panasyuk et al., 2006; Machida et al., 2010). Finally, the boundary-value problem in the semi-infinite geometry is solved via superposition of the homogeneous and particular solution. The obtained equations are compared with the Monte Carlo method and with the diffusion approximation (DA).

2. Theory

The specific intensity $I(\mathbf{r},\hat{\mathbf{s}})$ caused by the internal source $S(\mathbf{r},\hat{\mathbf{s}})$ obeys the three-dimensional RTE (Williams, 2007)

$$\hat{\mathbf{s}}\cdot\nabla I(\mathbf{r},\hat{\mathbf{s}})+\mu_t I(\mathbf{r},\hat{\mathbf{s}})=\mu_s\int I(\mathbf{r},\hat{\mathbf{s}}')f(\hat{\mathbf{s}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{s}}')\,\mathrm{d}^2s'+S(\mathbf{r},\hat{\mathbf{s}}),\qquad(1)$$

where $\mu_t = \mu_a + \mu_s$ is the total attenuation coefficient, μ_a the absorption coefficient and μ_s the scattering coefficient. The unit vector $\hat{\mathbf{s}}=(\mu,\phi)$ with $\mu = \cos\theta$ specifies the direction of the particle propagation and $f(\hat{\mathbf{s}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{s}}')$ is the probability density function for describing the direction of the scattered neutrons. In order to solve Eq. (1) sub-

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ject to boundary conditions we afore consider the interactions of neutrons far from interfaces which leads to the solution for the infinite medium. After that the boundary-value problem is solved via superposition of the homogeneous and particular solution.

2.1. Green's function for the infinite medium

In this section Eq. (1) is considered for an infinitely long isotropic line source $S(\mathbf{r},\hat{\mathbf{s}}) = \delta(x)\delta(y)/(4\pi)$ in a three-dimensional uniform medium. Due to the given cylinder symmetry the expected solution will be independent on the spatial variable z. By expanding the specific intensity in form of the Fourier integral

$$I(\mathbf{r},\hat{\mathbf{s}}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2}\int I(\mathbf{q},z,\hat{\mathbf{s}})e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\boldsymbol{\rho}}\,\mathrm{d}^2q \tag{2}$$

Eq. (1) becomes in the two-dimensional spatial frequency domain

$$[\mu_t + iq\sin\theta\cos(\phi-\phi_{\mathbf{q}})]I(\mathbf{q},\hat{\mathbf{s}}) = \mu_s\int I(\mathbf{q},\hat{\mathbf{s}}')f(\hat{\mathbf{s}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{s}}')\;\mathrm{d}^2s' + \frac{1}{4\pi}. \tag{3}$$

In order to solve the above integral equation the specific intensity is expanded in terms of spherical harmonics (SH)

$$I(\mathbf{q},\hat{\mathbf{s}}) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty}\sum_{M=-l}^{l} I_{lM}(q)Y_{lM}(\hat{\mathbf{s}};\hat{\mathbf{k}}), \tag{4}$$

whose orientation coincides with the direction of the unit vector $\hat{\mathbf{k}} = (\cos\phi_{\mathbf{q}},\sin\phi_{\mathbf{q}},0)$. Thus, $\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ represents the two-dimensional wave vector $\hat{\mathbf{q}}$. The rotated SH $Y_{lM}(\hat{\mathbf{s}};\hat{\mathbf{k}})$ are given by a linear combination of $2l+1$ conventional spherical functions $Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{s}}) = Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{s}};\hat{\mathbf{z}})$ (Panasyuk et al., 2006; Machida et al., 2010)

$$Y_{lM}(\hat{\mathbf{s}};\hat{\mathbf{k}}) = \sum_{m=-l}^{l} d^l_{mM}(\theta_{\mathbf{k}})Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{s}})e^{-im\phi_{\mathbf{k}}}, \tag{5}$$

where $d^l_{mM}(\theta_{\mathbf{k}})$ is the Wigner d-function. In the following the angles of rotation are given by $\theta_{\mathbf{k}} = \pi/2$ and $\phi_{\mathbf{k}} = \phi_{\mathbf{q}}$. In that case the Wigner d-function takes the value

$$d^l_{m0}(\pi/2) = \frac{2^m}{\sqrt{\pi}}\sqrt{\frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}}\cos\left(\frac{l+m}{2}\pi\right)\frac{\Gamma[(l+m+1)/2]}{\Gamma[(l-m+2)/2]}, \tag{6}$$

where $\Gamma(x)$ denotes the Gamma function. The rotationally invariant scattering phase function depends only on the cosine $\hat{\mathbf{s}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{s}}'$ and becomes in SH decomposition the form

$$f(\hat{\mathbf{s}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{s}}') = \sum_{lM} f_l Y_{lM}(\hat{\mathbf{s}};\hat{\mathbf{k}})Y^*_{lM}(\hat{\mathbf{s}}';\hat{\mathbf{k}}), \tag{7}$$

where f_l are the expansion coefficients which are given by

$$f_l = 2\pi\int_{-1}^{1} f(\mu)P_l(\mu)\;\mathrm{d}\mu. \tag{8}$$

Due to reasons regarding the numerical implementation all SH series are truncated at $l_{\max} = N$, where $I_{-1,M}(q) = I_{N+1,M}(q) = 0$ and N is always assumed to be an odd number. Now by inserting (4) in (3), making use of the recurrence relation

$$(\hat{\mathbf{k}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{s}})Y_{lM}(\hat{\mathbf{s}};\hat{\mathbf{k}}) = \sqrt{\frac{l^2-M^2}{4l^2-1}}Y_{l-1,M}(\hat{\mathbf{s}};\hat{\mathbf{k}}) + \sqrt{\frac{(l+1)^2-M^2}{4(l+1)^2-1}}Y_{l+1,M}(\hat{\mathbf{s}};\hat{\mathbf{k}}), \tag{9}$$

as well as the orthogonality

$$\int Y_{lM}(\hat{\mathbf{s}};\hat{\mathbf{k}})Y^*_{l',M'}(\hat{\mathbf{s}};\hat{\mathbf{k}})\;\mathrm{d}^2s = \delta_{ll'}\delta_{MM'}, \tag{10}$$

we obtain the following set of linear equations

$$iq\sqrt{\frac{l^2-M^2}{4l^2-1}}I_{l-1,M}(q) + iq\sqrt{\frac{(l+1)^2-M^2}{4(l+1)^2-1}}I_{l+1,M}(q) + \sigma_l I_{lM}(q) = \frac{\delta_{l0}\delta_{M0}}{\sqrt{4\pi}}, \tag{11}$$

where $\sigma_l = \mu_a + (1-f_l)\mu_s$ and $l = 0,\ldots,N$. The above system has in principle the same relatively simple structure as the P_N equations for plane symmetric radiative transfer problems (Case and Zweifel, 1967) which is due to the rotated reference frame. Note also that a result of the isotropic line source is that we only must consider one system namely for the value $M = 0$ resulting in $N+1$ linear equations. On the other hand more complicated sources such as the unidirectional line source can be directly implemented by calculating the corresponding expansion coefficients. In matrix notation system (11) can be written as $(T^2 + iq\,W)|I\rangle = |b\rangle$, with vector components $\langle l|I\rangle = I_{l0}(q)$ and $\langle l|b\rangle = \delta_{l0}/\sqrt{4\pi}$. The matrix T is a diagonal matrix with elements $T_{ll'} = \sqrt{\sigma_l}\delta_{ll'}$. Next, we consider the symmetric tridiagonal matrix

$$T^{-1}WT^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \beta_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \beta_1 & 0 & \beta_2 & 0 & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \beta_2 & \ddots & \ddots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & 0 & \beta_N \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \beta_N & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{12}$$

where $\beta_l = l/\sqrt{(2l-1)(2l+1)\sigma_{l-1}\sigma_l}$. By performing uniquely the eigenvalue decomposition (EVD) $U\Lambda U^{-1} = T^{-1}WT^{-1}$, the solution of (11) can be obtained with an analytical dependence on the scalar wave number q. The EVD yields all in all $N+1$ real-valued eigenvalues λ_i which appear in pairs. An eigenvalue λ_i corresponds with an eigenvector $|v_i\rangle$ having components $\langle l|v_i\rangle$, whereas the negative value $-\lambda_i$ leads to the components $(-1)^l\langle l|v_i\rangle$ (Markel, 2004). After some algebraic rearrangement we find

$$I_{lM}(q) = \frac{\delta_{M0}}{2\sqrt{\pi\sigma_0\sigma_l}}\sum_{\lambda_i}\frac{\langle l|v_i\rangle\langle v_i|0\rangle}{1+iq\lambda_i}. \tag{13}$$

By inserting (13) in (4) and considering the above mentioned properties of the eigenvector components we arrive at the line spread function in Fourier space

$$I(\mathbf{q},z,\hat{\mathbf{s}}) = \sum_{l=0}^{N}\sum_{m=-l}^{l} I_{lm}(q)Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{s}})e^{-im\phi_{\mathbf{q}}}, \tag{14}$$

with coefficients

$$I_{lm}(q) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi\sigma_0\sigma_l}}\sum_{\lambda_i>0}\frac{\langle l|v_i\rangle\langle v_i|0\rangle}{\lambda_i^2} \times \frac{1+(-1)^l - iq\lambda_i[1-(-1)^l]}{q^2+1/\lambda_i^2}d^l_{m0}(\pi/2). \tag{15}$$

The inverse Fourier transform regarding the angular variable can be performed by making use of the relation

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{iq\rho\cos(\phi_{\mathbf{q}}-\phi_\rho)}e^{-im\phi_{\mathbf{q}}}\;\mathrm{d}\phi_{\mathbf{q}} = 2\pi i^m J_m(q\rho)e^{-im\phi_\rho}, \tag{16}$$

where $J_m(x)$ is the Bessel function of the first kind. Note that the value $d^l_{m0}(\pi/2)$ is only non-zero if $l+m$ is even which leads to the fact that the sign of $(-1)^l$ from (15) coincides with that of $(-1)^m$. Thus, the resulting inverse Hankel transform becomes exactly the same as for the two-dimensional infinitely extended disc geometry (Liemert and Kienle, 2011). Upon its evaluation the specific intensity for the unbounded anisotropically scattering medium is obtained as