

53.072, 53.681.3

Monte Carlo algorithms with non-classical propagation kernels of radiative transport equations generated by doubly stochastic process of radiation extinction in media having a spatially correlated unresolved heterogeneity have been proposed and implemented programmatically. Discussed are the results of their validation and their prospective applications.

**Key words:** radiative transport, stochastically heterogeneous media, non-classical transport, generalized Boltzmann equation, propagation kernel, Monte Carlo method.

1.

$\Lambda$  ( . . . ) s . (i)  
 , (ii) ... , (iii)  
 , (iv) ( , (v) TRISO-  
 (vi) , (vii) -  
 (i-iii)  
 (iv-vii).  
 $dP(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_i \in \Sigma$ ,  $\mathbf{F} \ m -$   
 $\mathbf{r}_i \in \mathbb{R}^3$  .

$$\dots \}^{-1} e^{-s/\}, \quad \} = \Sigma^{-1} = \mathbf{M}(s),$$

$$\mathbf{F} \quad \langle \mathbf{x} \rangle.$$

$$Y \quad \langle Y^n \rangle, n \geq 1,$$

$$(\langle \circ \rangle = \int_{\mathbf{X}} (\circ) dP(\{\mathbf{x}\}))$$

$$). \quad (\text{i-vii}) \{\mathbf{x}\},$$

$$, \quad m \rightarrow \infty.$$

2.

$$\mathbf{r} \in \{\Xi\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3 : \Xi_i \cap \Xi_k = \emptyset, i \neq k,$$

$$I(s|E) = e^{-\Sigma(E)s} \quad E,$$

$$\Sigma(E) \quad (\quad),$$

$$dP \propto d^3\mathbf{r} \quad \Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{mix}}(E) = \text{const}(\mathbf{r}, s), \forall \mathbf{r} \in \Xi.$$

$$\langle I \rangle(s) > e^{-\Sigma_{\text{mix}}s}, \forall s > 0 \quad (1).$$

$$f_{ss} < 1, \quad \Sigma \rightarrow \langle \Sigma \rangle = \Sigma_{\text{eff}}(E) = f_{ss}(E) \cdot \Sigma_{\text{mix}}(E).$$

$$[2] \quad f_{ss}, \quad (2),$$

$$[3]$$

*a priori*  $f_{ss}$   $\mathbf{F}$ .

$$s \sim l.$$

*brute-force*  $\mathbf{F}$  (2-),

$$\mathbf{F} \quad N_2$$

$$2- \quad RaT [4]$$

$$f_{ss} [5].$$

$$N_2 \gg 1$$

(benchmark) 3D-

(Chord Length Sampling — CLS) [6].

(. 3-5),

(. 6)

(. 7)

( )

3.

~ s,

$\Sigma(s)$ ,

$E$

$$I(s) = \exp\left[-\dagger(s) \equiv -\int_0^s \Sigma(s') ds'\right] \quad (1)$$

$$\dagger(s) \quad [7]$$

$$\dagger(s) \neq \Sigma \cdot s \quad ( )$$

[8],

$$\Sigma(s) \quad \mathbf{F} \quad \mathbf{F} \quad \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{r} + \cdot s$$

$$( ) \quad \dots s \quad (1) \dagger(s) \quad I(s)$$

$$\Sigma(s), \quad I(s) : I(0)=1, \|I\| \rightarrow 0 \quad s \rightarrow +\infty .$$

$$\mathfrak{I}(s) = \langle I(s) \rangle = \int I(s|\{\Sigma\}) dP(\{\Sigma\}) = \left\langle \exp\left[-\int_0^s \Sigma(s') ds'\right] \right\rangle \quad (2)$$

$$\mathfrak{I}(s) \in (0,1] \quad s \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$1 - \mathfrak{I}(s) = \langle ( \quad \mathfrak{I}(s) = \langle ( \quad [0,1)$$

(2)

$$\Sigma(s) \quad \Sigma -$$

( ) 3D-

$\Sigma(s)$ .

$$( , \quad \forall \Sigma(s) \geq 0)$$

s 2-MK-

**F**  $\Sigma$   $\langle \Sigma^n \rangle$   $s \gg l_c$ ,  
 $l_c = \Sigma^{-2} \int_0^\infty C_2(s) ds$  —  $C_2(s)$  —  
 $\Sigma(s)$ ,  $\Sigma^2 = C_2(0)$  —  $\Sigma$  ).  
 $\langle \Sigma^n \rangle$   $\Sigma(s)$   
 $(\langle \Sigma \rangle, \Sigma^2)$   $l_c$  ,  
 $\langle \Sigma \rangle = \Sigma_{\text{mix}}$  .

$\{\Sigma_{\text{mix}}, \Sigma, l_c\}$  ;

**4.**

$\mathfrak{I}(s)$  :  
 $(s) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbb{E}(s + x_k)$ ,  $\mathbb{E}(x) \geq 0$  —  
 $\mathbf{s}$   $x_k$  ,

$$\begin{cases} dI(s) = -\Sigma(s) \cdot I(s) \cdot ds, & (3) \\ d\Sigma(s) = a(\Sigma) \cdot ds + b(\Sigma) \cdot W. & (4) \end{cases}$$

(3) —  $i\Sigma$  (4) ,  
 $a(\Sigma)$ ,  $b(\Sigma)$   $W$  .  
(4):

$\Sigma(s) \geq 0$  ,  $a(\Sigma) \geq 0, b(\Sigma) \rightarrow 0$   $\Sigma \rightarrow +0$ , —  
 $f_1(\Sigma): \text{div } J = \partial_\Sigma(a(\Sigma) \cdot f_1(\Sigma)) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \partial_\Sigma^2(b^2(\Sigma) \cdot f_1(\Sigma)) = 0$ ,  $\partial_x^n(\cdot) = \partial^n(\cdot) / \partial x^n$ .  
(3-4)  $f(I, \Sigma|s)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} f(I, \Sigma|s) - \frac{\partial}{\partial I} [\Sigma \cdot I \cdot f(I, \Sigma|s)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} [a(\Sigma) f(I, \Sigma|s)] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \Sigma^2} [b^2(\Sigma) f(I, \Sigma|s)] = 0, (5)$$

$f(I, \Sigma|0) = f_1(\Sigma)$

$$\mathfrak{I}(s) = \langle I \rangle_s = \int_0^\infty d\Sigma \int_0^1 dI' \cdot I' \cdot f(I', \Sigma|s). (5)$$

$f(I, \Sigma|0) = u(\Sigma)$   $\mathfrak{I}(s|\Sigma_f)$ ,

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_f \dots s, \quad a(\Sigma) = -s \cdot (\Sigma - r), \quad b(\Sigma) = \dagger \cdot \sqrt{\Sigma}.$$

$$s = l_c^{-1}, \quad r = \Sigma_{\text{mix}} \quad \dagger^2 = 2 \Sigma^2 / \Sigma_{\text{mix}} l_c.$$

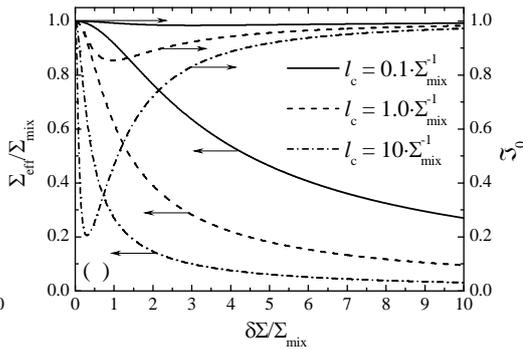
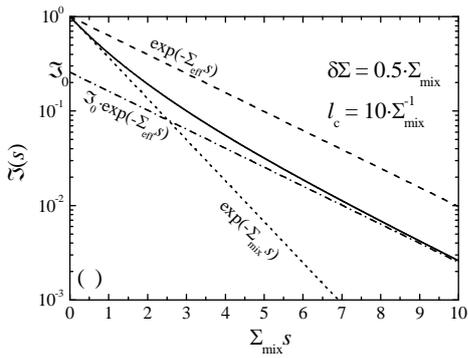
(5)

$$\mathfrak{I}(s) = \exp\left(-\frac{2}{u+1} \Sigma_{\text{mix}} s\right) \cdot \left\{ \frac{(u+1)^2}{4u} \cdot \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right)^2 \exp\left(-u \frac{s}{l_c}\right) \right] \right\}^{-u_{\Sigma}^2}, \quad (6)$$

$$u = \sqrt{1 + 4u_{\Sigma} u_c} > 1, \quad u_{\Sigma} = \Sigma / \Sigma_{\text{mix}} \quad u_c = \Sigma \cdot l_c$$

(6)  $\Sigma_{\text{mix}} s > 1, \dots$   $\Sigma_{\text{mix}} s \ll 1$   $\mathfrak{I}(s)$

$\Sigma(s) \dots s \sim s_c = u^{-1} l_c$   $(\dots \Sigma_{\text{mix}} s_c \approx 3).$



$f_{ss} = \Sigma_{\text{eff}} / \Sigma_{\text{mix}}$   $\Delta \Sigma / \Sigma_{\text{mix}}$  (6) ( )

$s \gg s_c$   $\Sigma_{\text{eff}} = \text{const}(s)$   $f_{ss} = \left( \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + u_{\Sigma} u_c} \right)^{-1}$  ( )

$\mathfrak{I}(s) \cong \mathfrak{I}_0 \cdot e^{-\Sigma_{\text{eff}} \cdot s}$   $\mathfrak{I}_0 = \left( \frac{(1+u)^2}{4u} \right) u_{\Sigma}^2 < 1.$

$\mathfrak{I}_0 \in (0, 1]$

$$\mathfrak{I}_0 \ll 1 \quad (u_\Sigma \gg 1) \quad (u_c \gg 1)$$

$$\Sigma(s), \quad \mathfrak{I}(s) = G_\Sigma([k(t) = -i \cdot \Theta(s) \cdot \Theta(s-t)]), \quad \Theta(x) = \frac{G_\Sigma([k(t)])}{\mathfrak{I}(s)}$$

[5]

$$\Sigma(s) - \langle \Sigma \rangle$$

$$\mathfrak{I}(s) \quad s \gg l_c \cdot u_\Sigma$$

5.

(i)  $\mathfrak{I}(s) \mathfrak{I}(s|\Sigma_f) \dots s$  ; *RaT:*  $\mathfrak{I} = \dots 3;$   
 (ii)  $\Sigma(s) = \dots (4)$   $\Delta s = o(l_c)$   
 $\expOU = \dots$

$$a(\Sigma) = -s \cdot [\ln(\Sigma/r) - 1], b(\Sigma) = \dagger \cdot \Sigma,$$

(1)

$$\dagger(s) \quad y = -\ln \dots$$

$$I(s),$$

$$[0, s).$$

6.

**RaT 3.1**

C++ - RaT 3.1 [4]  
 GEANT4 [9] 4.9.5. UML-  
 GEANT4 .2.

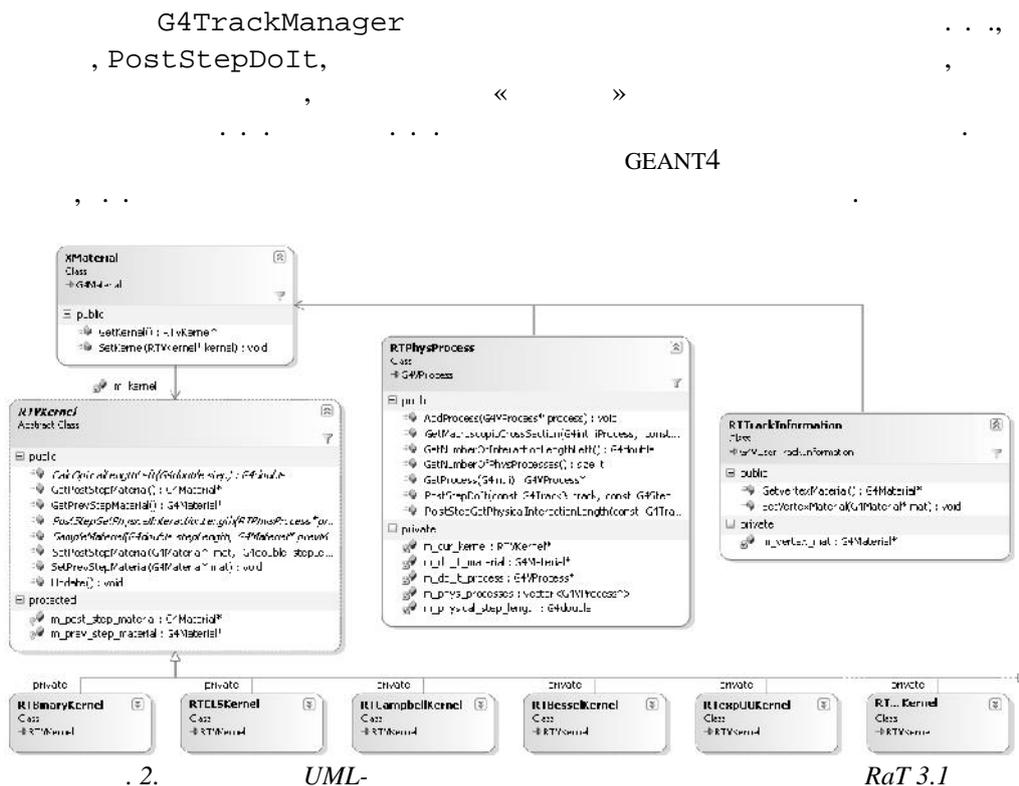
GEANT4,

++,

...s GEANT4

G4VProcess.

, GetPhysicalInteractionLength



```
vector <G4VProcess> m_phys_processes,
RTPPhysProcess:G4VProcess.
```

G4Material)  
GEANT4 ,

GEANT4 (  
G4Material

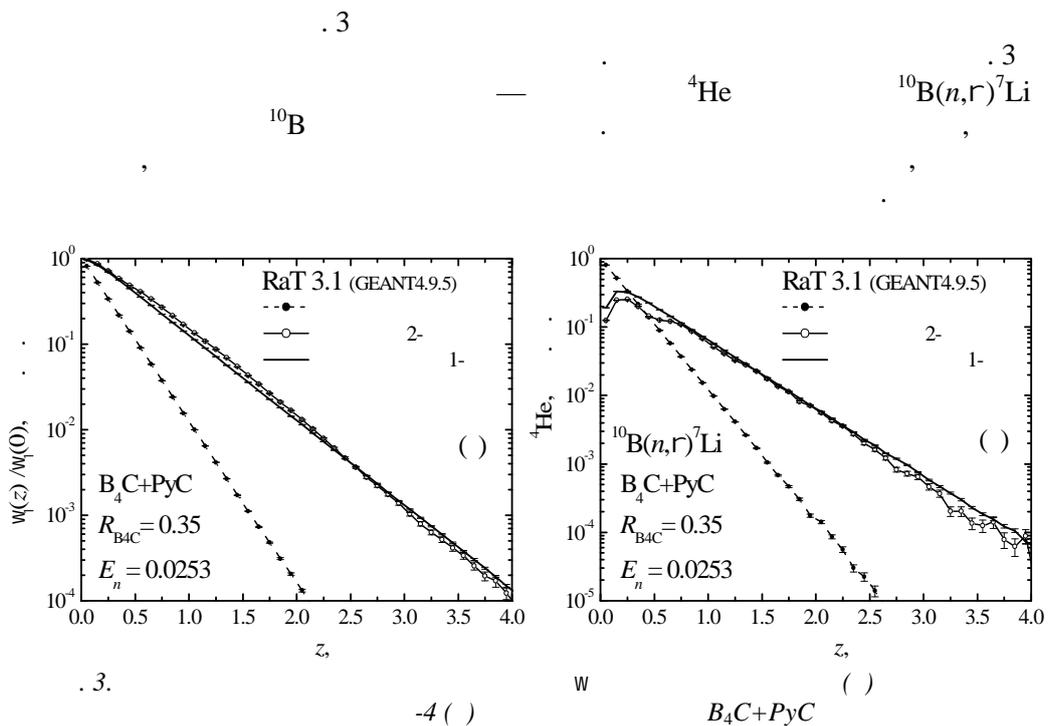
XMaterial (eXtended G4Material) RaT [4]  
RTVKernel —  
3D-  
3, (not null) RTVKernel  
XMaterial 3D-  
RTPPhysProcess ,

```

        , null-
        XMaterial:G4Material.

    RTPhysProcess ,
    RTVKernel
3D-
    ...
    ; RTVKernel
    GetMacroscopicCrossSection
    RTVKernel G4Material
    RTTrackInformation,
    G4Track
    RaT 3.1 .4
    RTBinaryKernel, RTCampbellKernel, RTBesselKernel
    RTexpOUKernel.
    RaT ++
    CLS [6]
    ( RTCLSKernel).
    RTBinaryKernel RTCLSKernel
    CLS, ..
    CLS
7.
    PyC, —
    (n,r)- — B4C
    [5], RaT 3.1
    1D- En = 0,0253
    (50 ...1 ) R B4C,
    PyC.
    3
    RTBinaryKernel CLS, —
    R = 350
    [5].
    .3

```



8.

Kernel),

RaT

1...2

RaT  
(Point

