

TECHNICAL REPORT  
IGE-320

## A USER GUIDE FOR JARGON VERSION5

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## 1 Introduction

The current version of Jargon uses calculation operators borrowed from DRAGON<sup>[1]</sup> and DONJON<sup>[2]</sup>. The remote dispatching and asynchronous calculation capabilities of Jargon are described in Ref. 3. A user guide for Jargon is available in Ref. 4.

Jargon Version5 is built on top of Ganlib Version5.<sup>[5]</sup> This version of Jargon is therefore 64-bit clean and its ANSI-C and Fortran components are ISO-compliant.

Jargon can be executed in multiple ways. The simplest approach is to use BeanShell scripts<sup>[5]</sup> to write complete data files. It is also possible to write a library of Computational schemes in Java or in Cle-2000 and to call them from user-defined BeanShell scripts. Finally, we always have the possibility to use graphical user interfaces (GUI) instead of BeanShell scripts<sup>[6]</sup>.



```

M4, M4, M4, M4, M4, M4, M4,
  M4, M4, M4, M4, M4, M4,
    M4, M4, M4, M4,  o,
      M4, M4, M4,  o,
        M4,  o,  o,
          o,  o,
            o,
M3, M2, M2, M2, M3, M2, M2, M1, M4,
M2, M2, M2, M2, M2, M2, M1, M4,
M2, M2, M2, M2, M1, M1, M4,
M2, M2, M2, M1, M4, M4,
M3, M1, M1, M4,  o,
M1, M4, M4,  o,
M4,  o,  o,
  o,  o,
    o,
M3, M2, M2, M2, M3, M2, M2, M1, M4,
M2, M2, M2, M2, M2, M2, M1, M4,
M3, M2, M2, M2, M1, M1, M4,
M2, M2, M2, M1, M4, M4,
M3, M1, M1, M4,  o,
M1, M4, M4,  o,
M4,  o,  o,
  o,  o,
    o,
M5, M4, M4, M4, M5, M4, M4, M4, M4,
M4, M4, M4, M4, M4, M4, M4, M4,
M5, M4, M4, M4, M4, M4, M4,
M4, M4, M4, M4, M4, M4,
M5, M4, M4, M4,  o,
M4, M4, M4,  o,
M4,  o,  o,
  o,  o,
    o};

iaea3d.meshx = new float[]{0.0f, 20.0f, 40.0f, 60.0f, 80.0f, 100.0f,
                          120.0f, 140.0f, 160.0f, 180.0f};
iaea3d.meshz = new float[]{0.0f, 20.0f, 280.0f, 360.0f, 380.0f};
iaea3d.splitz = new int[] {1, 2, 1, 1};
iaea3d.text(myMacro);

myScheme = new SimpleCell("myScheme");
myScheme.setGigogne(iaea3d);
myScheme.setMacrolib(myMacro);
myScheme.setSolutionType("Trivac");
myScheme.setMaxr(500);
myScheme.setBase("DUAL", new int[]{3, 3});
myScheme.run();

source("assertS.bsh");
assertS(myScheme.operatorOut.lcmObj, "K-EFFECTIVE", 1, 1.028981f);

  Script assertS.bsh is written:
assertS(lcmobj,key,ipos,refvalue) {
  record=lcmobj.get(key);
  myvalue=record[ipos-1];
  if (Math.abs(myvalue - refvalue) > 1.0e-4 * Math.abs(refvalue)) {
    System.out.println("===== error detected =====");
    System.out.println("Reference=" + refvalue + " Calculated=" + myvalue);
  }
}

```

```

        throw new RuntimeException("exception in assertS");
    } else {
        System.out.println("Test successful");
    }
}

```

## 2.2 A Wigner-Seitz lattice cell with Macrolib

```

import jargon.*;

myMacro = new Macrolib("myMacro", 1, 1, 1);
// mixture 1:
fuel = new Composition("fuel", "medium");
myMacro.setTotal(fuel, new float[] {0.36522f});
myMacro.setNuSigf(fuel, new float[] {0.05564f});
myMacro.setChi(fuel, new float[] {1.0f});
myMacro.setScat(fuel, 0, 1, new float[] {0.3234f}, 1, 1);
// mixture 2:
clad = new Composition("clad", "medium");
myMacro.setTotal(clad, new float[] {0.4029f});
myMacro.setScat(clad, 0, 1, new float[] {0.4000f}, 1, 1);
// mixture 3:
water = new Composition("water", "medium");
myMacro.setTotal(water, new float[] {0.3683f});
myMacro.setScat(water, 0, 1, new float[] {0.3661f}, 1, 1);

myGeom = new Gigogne("myGeom", "CARCEL", new int[]{2});
myGeom.bc = new String[][] {{"X-", "REFL"}, {"X+", "REFL"}, {"Y-", "REFL"},
                             {"Y+", "REFL"}};
myGeom.meshx = new float[] {0.0f, 3.6f};
myGeom.meshy = myGeom.meshx;
myGeom.radius = new float[] {0.0f, 0.829f, 1.029f};
myGeom.media = new Composition[] {fuel, clad, water};

myScheme = new SimpleCell("myScheme");
myScheme.setGigogne(myGeom);
myScheme.setMacrolib(myMacro);
myScheme.setOption("K");
myScheme.run();

source("assertS.bsh");
assertS(myScheme.operatorOut.lcmObj, "K-EFFECTIVE", 1, 1.0479352f);

```

## 2.3 A Double-Heterogeneity lattice case with Macrolib

```

import jargon.*;

myMacro = new Macrolib("myMacro", 1, 1, 1);
// mixture 1:
water = new Composition("water", "medium");
myMacro.setTotal(water, new float[] {0.3683f});
myMacro.setScat(water, 0, 1, new float[] {0.3661f}, 1, 1);
// mixture 2:
fuel = new Composition("fuel", "medium");
myMacro.setTotal(fuel, new float[] {0.36522f});
myMacro.setNuSigf(fuel, new float[] {0.05564f});
myMacro.setChi(fuel, new float[] {1.0f});
myMacro.setScat(fuel, 0, 1, new float[] {0.3234f}, 1, 1);

```

```

// mixture 3:
clad1 = new Composition("clad1", "medium");
myMacro.setTotal(clad1, new float[] {0.8453f});
myMacro.setScat(clad1, 0, 1, new float[] {0.5216f}, 1, 1);
// mixture 4:
clad2 = new Composition("clad", "medium");
myMacro.setTotal(clad2, new float[] {0.3683f});
myMacro.setScat(clad2, 0, 1, new float[] {0.0f}, 1, 1);
// double heterogeneity mixtures 5 and 6:
fuelGrain1 = new Composition("fuelgrain1", "medium");
fuelGrain2 = new Composition("fuelgrain2", "medium");

cote = 1.262082f;
lame = 1.322082f;
C1 = new Gigogne("C1", "CARCEL", new int[]{0});
C1.meshx = new float[]{0.0f, cote};
C1.meshy = C1.meshx;
C1.media = new Composition[]{clad2};

C2 = new Gigogne("C2", "CARCEL", new int[]{3});
C2.meshx = new float[]{0.0f, cote};
C2.meshy = C2.meshx;
C2.radius = new float[]{0.0f, 3.25296e-01f, 4.60039e-01f, 5.6343e-01f};
C2.media = new Composition[]{fuelGrain1, clad1, clad1, water};

C3 = new Gigogne("C3", "CARCEL", new int[]{1});
C3.meshx = new float[]{0.0f, cote};
C3.meshy = C3.meshx;
C3.radius = new float[]{0.0f, 4.1266e-01f};
C3.media = new Composition[]{fuelGrain2, water};

C4 = new Gigogne("C4", "CARCEL", new int[]{1});
C4.meshx = new float[]{0.0f, lame};
C4.meshy = new float[]{0.0f, cote};
C4.radius = new float[]{0.0f, 4.1266e-01f};
C4.media = new Composition[]{fuelGrain2, water};

C5 = new Gigogne("C5", "CARCEL", new int[]{1});
C5.meshx = new float[]{0.0f, lame};
C5.meshy = C5.meshx;
C5.radius = new float[]{0.0f, 5.76770008e-01f};
C5.media = new Composition[]{fuelGrain2, water};

assmbObj = new Gigogne("assmbObj", "CAR2D", new int[]{5,5});
assmbObj.bihet.setGeometry("SPHE");
assmbObj.bihet.setMixture(fuelGrain1, fuel, new float[]{0.4f, 0.0f},
                          new Composition[] []{{clad1, water, clad1}});
assmbObj.bihet.setMixture(fuelGrain2, fuel, new float[]{0.2f, 0.1f},
                          new Composition[] []{{water, fuel, water},{fuel, clad1, water}});
assmbObj.bihet.setRadius(new float[]{0.0f, 0.1f, 0.2f, 0.3f});
assmbObj.bihet.setRadius(new float[]{0.0f, 0.2f, 0.4f, 0.5f});
assmbObj.bc = new String[] [] {"X-", "DIAG"}, {"X+", "REFL"}, {"Y-", "SYME"},
                               {"Y+", "DIAG"};
assmbObj.subgeo = new Gigogne[] { C1, C3, C2, C3, C4,
                                  C3, C3, C3, C4,
                                  C2, C3, C4,
                                  C3, C4,
                                  C5 };

```

```

assmbObj.merge = new int[]{1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
                          6, 7, 8, 9,
                          10, 11, 9,
                          12, 9,
                          13 };

myScheme = new SimpleCell("myScheme");
myScheme.setGigogne(assmbObj);
myScheme.setMacrolib(myMacro);
myScheme.setType("ROT+");
myScheme.setCylinder("ASKE");
myScheme.setOption("B");
myScheme.setLeakType(new String[]{"B0","SIGS"});
myScheme.run();

source("assertS.bsh");
assertS(myScheme.operatorOut.lcmObj, "B2 B1HOM", 1, -1.970198e-02f);

```

## 2.4 A multi-parameter compo calculation with Microlib

```

import jargon.*;
myBurnupList = new float[]{9.375f, 18.75f, 37.5f, 75.0f, 500.0f};
myPower = 3.016e17f ; /* flux normalization factor in Mev/(s*cm) */
boronCont = 600.0e-6f ;
//
//----- new Isotope -----
// Set the isotopes
U235 =new Isotope("U235", "U235", "U235_4", "APLIB2", "CEA93V4", "U235SS_4");
U238 =new Isotope("U238", "U238", "U238_4", "APLIB2", "CEA93V4", "U238SS_3");
O16 =new Isotope("O16", "O16", "O16_6", "APLIB2", "CEA93V4");
H20 =new Isotope("H20", "H20", "H20_3_P5", "APLIB2", "CEA93V4");
AL27 =new Isotope("AL27", "AL27", "AL27_4", "APLIB2", "CEA93V4");
PU239=new Isotope("PU239", "PU239", "PU239_4", "APLIB2", "CEA93V4", "PU239SS_4");
PU240=new Isotope("PU240", "PU240", "PU240_4", "APLIB2", "CEA93V4", "PU240SS_4");
PU241=new Isotope("PU241", "PU241", "PU241_4", "APLIB2", "CEA93V4");
PU242=new Isotope("PU242", "PU242", "PU242_3", "APLIB2", "CEA93V4");
AM241=new Isotope("AM241", "AM241", "AM241_1", "APLIB2", "CEA93V4");
AM242M=new Isotope("AM242M", "AM242M", "AM242M_3", "APLIB2", "CEA93V4");
XE135PF=new Isotope("XE135PF", "XE135PF", "XE135PF_1", "APLIB2", "CEA93V4");
//
// Set self-shielding regions
U235.inrs = 1; U235.setIrset(0.0f, 38);
U238.inrs = 1; U238.setIrset(0.0f, 38);
PU239.inrs = 1; PU239.setIrset(0.0f, 38);
PU240.inrs = 1; PU240.setIrset(0.0f, 38);
//
// -----
// definition of the depletion isotopic chain
chain_V4 = null;
try {
    int c;
    CharArrayWriter out = new CharArrayWriter();
    File fin = new File("CompoShi.chain");
    FileReader in = new FileReader(fin);
    while ((c = in.read()) != -1) out.write(c);
    chain_V4 = out.toString();
} catch(Exception e) {
    System.out.println("==== error detected =====");
}

```



```

    System.out.println(e);
    return;
}
//
//----- COMPOSITION -----
water = new Composition("water", "medium");
water.setComposition(new Isotope[]{H2O}, new float[]{2.3934e-02f});
water.temperature = 27.0f;
fuel1 = new Composition("fuel1", "medium");
fuel1.setComposition(new Isotope[]{U238, U235, O16, PU239, PU240},
    new float[]{2.2089e-02f, 8.6623e-04f, 4.5910e-02f, 0.0f, 0.0f});
fuel1.temperature = 306.74f;
fuel2 = new Composition("fuel2", "medium");
fuel2.setComposition(new Isotope[]{U238, U235, O16, PU239, PU240},
    new float[]{2.2089e-02f, 8.6623e-04f, 4.5910e-02f, 0.0f, 0.0f});
fuel2.temperature = 306.74f;
clad = new Composition("clad", "medium");
clad.setComposition(new Isotope[]{AL27}, new float[]{3.9222e-02f});
clad.temperature = 27.0f;
//
//----- MICROLIB -----
myMicrolib = new Microlib("myMicrolib");
myMicrolib.ctra = "APOL"; // set type of transport correction
myMicrolib.chain = chain_V4;
myMicrolib.mixs = new Composition[]{water, fuel1, fuel2, clad};
myMicrolib.exec();
//
//
//----- GIGOGNE -----
cote = 1.262082f;
lame = 1.322082f;
C1 = new Gigogne("C1", "CARCEL", new int[]{2});
C1.meshx = new float[]{0.0f, cote};
C1.meshy = C1.meshx;
C1.radius = new float[]{0.0f, 3.0e-01f, 4.1266e-01f};
C1.media = new Composition[]{water, water, water};

C2 = new Gigogne("C2", "CARCEL", new int[]{3});
C2.meshx = new float[]{0.0f, cote};
C2.meshy = C2.meshx;
C2.radius = new float[]{0.0f, 3.25296e-01f, 4.60039e-01f, 5.6343e-01f};
C2.media = new Composition[]{clad, clad, clad, water};

C3 = new Gigogne("C3", "CARCEL", new int[]{2});
C3.meshx = new float[]{0.0f, cote};
C3.meshy = C3.meshx;
C3.radius = new float[]{0.0f, 3.0e-01f, 4.1266e-01f};
C3.media = new Composition[]{fuel1, fuel2, water};

C4 = new Gigogne("C4", "CARCEL", new int[]{2});
C4.meshx = new float[]{0.0f, lame};
C4.meshy = new float[]{0.0f, cote};
C4.radius = C3.radius;
C4.media = new Composition[]{fuel1, fuel2, water};

C5 = new Gigogne("C5", "CARCEL", new int[]{2});
C5.meshx = new float[]{0.0f, lame};
C5.meshy = C5.meshx;

```

```

C5.radius = C3.radius;
C5.media = new Composition[]{fuel1, fuel2, water};

myGeom = new Gigogne("myGeom", "CAR2D", new int[]{5,5});
myGeom.bc = new String[] {{"X-","DIAG"},{"X+","REFL"},{"Y-","SYME"},
                          {"Y+","DIAG"}};
myGeom.subgeo = new Gigogne[]{ C1, C3, C2, C3, C4,
                               C3, C3, C3, C4,
                               C2, C3, C4,
                               C3, C4,
                               C5 };

myGeom.merge = new int[]{1, 2, 3, 2, 6,
                          2, 2, 4, 6,
                          5, 4, 6,
                          4, 6,
                          7 };

myGeom.text(myMicrolib);
myGeom.exec(myMicrolib);
//
// -----
//
//----- SYBIL -----
// Tracking of the geometry for Eurydice-2
myTrack = new Sybil("myTrack");
myTrack.edit = 1;
myTrack.title = "CompoShi tracking with Sybil";
myTrack.maxr = 40;
myTrack.exec(myGeom);
//-----
//
//----- Autop -----
Autop myShi = new Autop("myShi", "Shiba");
/*myShi.setSimpleSS("W1", U238, new Composition[]{fuel1});
myShi.setSimpleSS("W2", U238, new Composition[]{fuel2});
myShi.setSimpleSS("W1", U235);
myShi.setSimpleSS("W1", PU239);
myShi.setSimpleSS("W1", PU240);*/
myShi.exec(myMicrolib, myTrack);
//-----
//
//----- COMPO -----
// Initialize the compo object
myCompo = new Compo("myCompo");
myCompo.setGlobal("BCON", "VALU", "REAL");
myCompo.setGlobal("FTMP", "TEMP", myShi, fuel1);
myCompo.setGlobal("WTMP", "TEMP", myShi, water);
myCompo.setGlobal("BURN", "IRRA");
myCompo.setGlobal("FLUB", "FLUB");
myCompo.setGlobal("PUIS", "POWR");
myCompo.setGlobal("XE1", "CONC", XE135PF, myShi, fuel1);
myCompo.setGlobal("XE2", "CONC", XE135PF, myShi, fuel2);
myCompo.setLocal("burn", "IRRA");
myCompo.setLocal("flub", "FLUB");
myCompo.setLocal("mass", "MASL");
myCompo.setLocal("xe", "CONC", XE135PF);
myCompo.setLocal("mtmp", "TEMP");
myCompo.comment = "'First line of comment'\n'Second line of comment'\n";
myCompo.exec();

```

```

//-----
//
//----- ASM -----
myAsm = new Asm("myAsm", "PIJ");
myAsm.ecco = true;
myAsm.exec(myShi, myTrack);
//-----
//
//----- FLUX -----
myFlux = new Flux("myFlux", "B");
myFlux.leak = new String[]{"B1", "ECCO"};
myFlux.exec(myAsm, myShi, myTrack);
System.out.println("The value of K-EFFECTIVE is " + myFlux.getKeff());
//-----
//
// Compute the normalization factor
//
myVolume = ((cote*7.0f)+(lame*2.0f))*((cote*7.0f)+(lame*2.0f));
normFct1 = (myPower * 1.60207e-13f) / myVolume;
normFct2 = normFct1 / (2.651005f * 1.00115f);
System.out.println("volume_assemblage= " + this.myVolume + " cm**3. in-fuel power= "
+ normFct2 + " MW/tonne");
System.out.println("normalization power= " + normFct1 + " W/CC");
//
// Burnup loop #####
//
evobeg = 0.0f;
//----- EVO -----
myEvo = new Evo("myEvo");
myEvo.solution = "RUNG";
myEvo.eps2 = 100.0f;
// -----
for (istep=0; istep<myBurnupList.length; istep++) {
    evoend = myBurnupList[istep] / normFct2;
    System.out.println("Burnup step " + (istep+1) + " between " + evobeg + " and "
+ evoend + " day:");
    if (istep == 0) {
        // execution of the burnup operator (first step)
        myEvo.edit = 2;
        myEvo.expm = 1.0f;
        myEvo.satureInit = true;
        myEvo.setDepl(evobeg, evoend, "DAY", "W/CC", normFct1);
        myEvo.exec(myShi, myFlux, myTrack);
    } else {
        // execution of the burnup operator (subsequent steps)
        myEvo.edit = 1;
        myEvo.expm = 1.0e15f;
        myEvo.satureInit = false;
        myEvo.extr = true;
        myEvo.setDepl(evobeg, evoend, "DAY", "W/CC", normFct1);
        myEvo.exec(myEvo, myShi, myFlux, myTrack);
    }
}
System.out.println("Nominal flux at step " + (istep+1) + " and at " + evoend + " DAY:");
//
// Self-Shielding calculation
System.out.println("self-shielding at " + evoend + " DAY:");
//----- Autop -----
myShi.passes = 1;

```

```

myShi.exec(myShi, myMicroLib, myTrack);
//-----
//
//----- ASM -----
myAsm = new Asm("myAsm", "PIJ");
myAsm.ecco = true;
myAsm.exec(myShi, myTrack);
//-----
//
//----- FLUX -----
myFlux.exec(myFlux, myAsm, myShi, myTrack);
System.out.println("The value of K-EFFECTIVE is " + myFlux.getKeff());
//-----
float step2 = myBurnupList[istep];
//
//----- EDITION -----
Edition myEdit = new Edition("myEdit");
myEdit.options = new String[]{"POW"};
myEdit.cond = new int[]{74, 99};
myEdit.merge = "CELL";
myEdit.micr2 = new Isotope[]{U235,U238,PU239,PU240,PU241,PU242,
                             AM241,AM242M,XE135PF};

myEdit.save = "EDITCDAT  1";
myEdit.sph = new Bivac("Sph_obj", "DUAL", new int[]{2,2});
myEdit.exec(myFlux, myShi, myTrack, myGeom);
//-----
//
// Normalization to the reactor power
myEvo.edit = 2;
myEvo.unsetDepl();
myEvo.setSave(evoend, "DAY", "W/CC", normFct1);
myEvo.exec(myEvo, myShi, myFlux, myTrack);
//
//----- COMPO -----
// Compo object construction
myCompo.edit = 3;
myCompo.setSet(evoend, "DAY");
myCompo.setParam("BCON", boronCont);
myCompo.exec(myCompo, myEdit, myEvo, myShi);
//-----
evobeg = evoend;
}
//
// Export the compo
myCompo.lcmObj.expor();
System.out.println("CompoShi testcase completed");

```

Note that the depletion chain in file `CompoShi.chain` is defined as

```

DEPL LIB: APLIB2 FIL: CEA93V4 CHAIN
U234    FROM N2N      1.0000E+00 U235
U235    FROM NG       1.0000E+00 U234
U236    FROM NG       1.0000E+00 U235
U238
NP237   FROM NG       1.0000E+00 U236
PU238   FROM NG       1.0000E+00 NP237   DECAY   1.0000E+00 CM242
PU239   FROM NG       1.0000E+00 PU238
                DECAY   1.0000E+00 CM243   NG     1.0000E+00 U238
PU240   FROM NG       1.0000E+00 PU239   DECAY   1.0000E+00 CM244

```

```

PU241    FROM NG      1.0000E+00 PU240
PU242    FROM NG      1.0000E+00 PU241    NG      1.4160E-01 AM241
AM241    FROM DECAY   1.0000E+00 PU241
AM242M   FROM NG      1.1500E-01 AM241
AM243    FROM NG      1.0000E+00 PU242
CM242    FROM NG      7.4340E-01 AM241
CM243    FROM NG      1.0000E+00 CM242
CM244    FROM NG      1.0000E+00 CM243    NG      1.0000E+00 AM243

I135PF
XE135PF  FROM DECAY   1.0000E+00 I135PF
ND143PF
ND144PF  FROM NG      1.0000E+00 ND143PF
ND145PF  FROM NG      1.0000E+00 ND144PF
ND146PF  FROM NG      1.0000E+00 ND145PF
ND147PF  FROM NG      1.0000E+00 ND146PF
ND148PF  FROM NG      1.0000E+00 ND147PF
PM147PF  FROM DECAY   1.0000E+00 ND147PF
PM148PF  FROM NG      5.3000E-01 PM147PF
PM148MPF FROM NG      4.7000E-01 PM147PF
PM149PF  FROM NG      1.0000E+00 PM148PF  NG      1.0000E+00 PM148MPF
SM149PF  FROM DECAY   1.0000E+00 PM149PF
SM150PF  FROM NG      1.0000E+00 SM149PF
SM151PF  FROM NG      1.0000E+00 SM150PF
SM152PF  FROM NG      1.0000E+00 SM151PF
EU153PF  FROM NG      1.0000E+00 SM152PF
EU154PF  FROM NG      1.0000E+00 EU153PF
EU155PF  FROM NG      1.0000E+00 EU154PF
M095PF TC99PF RH103PF RH105PF
AG109PF XE131PF CS133PF
PSU5U PSU8U PSP9U PSP0U PSP1U PSP2U
ENDCHAIN

```

## 2.5 The first UO<sub>2</sub> Rowlands benchmark.

This data file corresponds to the first UO<sub>2</sub> Rowlands benchmark solved with the following options:

- Both self-shielding and flux calculations are performed using the long characteristics method of Igor Suslov.<sup>[7,8]</sup>
- Distributed self-shielding effects are taken into account only for <sup>238</sup>U, using six layers in the fuel pin. The Ribon extended method<sup>[9]</sup> is used for <sup>235</sup>U and <sup>238</sup>U and a classical subgroup approach (similar to the Helios or Wims-7 approach) is used for Zirconium.
- Cross section data is recovered from an isotopic multigroup library in Draglib format.

```

// UO2 Rowlands benchmark 1 with MCGG
import jargon.*;
//
//----- new Isotope -----
// Set the isotopes
U235 = new Isotope("U235", "U235", "U235", "DRAGON", "DLIB_J2");
U238 = new Isotope("U238", "U238", "U238", "DRAGON", "DLIB_J2");
O16  = new Isotope("O16", "O16", "O16", "DRAGON", "DLIB_J2");
H1   = new Isotope("H1", "H1", "H1_H20", "DRAGON", "DLIB_J2");
ZR   = new Isotope("ZR", "ZR", "Zr0", "DRAGON", "DLIB_J2");
//
// Set non-depleting isotopes and self-shielding regions

```

```

016.noev = true;
H1.noev = true;
U235.inrs = 1; U235.setRibox(1);
U238.inrs = 1; U238.setRibox(1);
ZR.inrs = 2;  ZR.setRibox();  ZR.noev = true;
//
//----- COMPOSITION -----
fuel1 = new Composition("fuel1", "medium");
fuel1.setComposition(new Isotope[]{U238, U235, 016},
                    new float[]{2.2604e-02f, 7.0803e-04f, 4.6624e-02f});
fuel1.temperature = 19.84f;
fuel2 = fuel1.clone("fuel2");
fuel3 = fuel1.clone("fuel3");
fuel4 = fuel1.clone("fuel4");
fuel5 = fuel1.clone("fuel5");
fuel6 = fuel1.clone("fuel6");
clad = new Composition("clad", "medium");
clad.setComposition(new Isotope[]{ZR}, new float[]{4.3241e-02f});
clad.temperature = 19.84f;
water1 = new Composition("water1", "medium");
water1.setComposition(new Isotope[]{H1, 016}, new float[]{6.6988e-2f,
3.3494e-2f});
water1.temperature = 19.84f;
water2 = new Composition("water2", "medium");
water2.setComposition(new Isotope[]{H1, 016}, new float[]{6.6988e-2f,
3.3494e-2f});
water2.temperature = 19.84f;
//
//----- MICROLIB -----
myMicrolib = new Microlib("myMicrolib", "PTSL");
myMicrolib.ctra = "APOL"; // set type of transport correction
myMicrolib.mixs = new Composition[]{fuel1, fuel2, fuel3, fuel4, fuel5,
fuel6, clad, water1, water2};
myMicrolib.edit = 5;
myMicrolib.text();
myMicrolib.exec();
//-----

cell = new Gigogne("cell", "CARCEL", new int[]{8});
cell.radius = new float[]{0.0f, 0.2529822f, 0.334664f, 0.3577709f,
0.3794733f, 0.3898718f, 0.40f, 0.45f, 0.5748331f };
cell.meshx = new float[]{0.0f, 1.2f};
cell.meshy = cell.meshx;
cell.media = new Composition[]{fuel1, fuel2, fuel3, fuel4, fuel5, fuel6,
clad, water1, water2};
cell.bc = new String[][] {"X-", "REFL"}, {"X+", "REFL"}, {"Y-", "REFL"},
{"Y+", "REFL"},};

cell.text(myMicrolib);
cell.exec(myMicrolib);

Mccg myTrack = new Mccg("myTrack");
myTrack.edit = 1;
myTrack.title = "UO2 Rowlands benchmark 1 with MCGG";
myTrack.maxr = 40;
myTrack.trak = "TISO";
myTrack.nangl = 12;
myTrack.dens = 12.0f;
myTrack.symm = -1; // remove automatic symmetry detection

```

```

myTrack.moc = "CACB";
myTrack.innerMax = 100;
myTrack.innerEps = 1.0e-5f;
myTrack.krylov = 10;
myTrack.exec(cell);

Autop myShi = new Autop("myShi", "Ribox");
myShi.solution = "ARM";
myShi.setSimpleSS("W1", U238, new Composition[]{fuel1});
myShi.setSimpleSS("W2", U238, new Composition[]{fuel2});
myShi.setSimpleSS("W3", U238, new Composition[]{fuel3});
myShi.setSimpleSS("W4", U238, new Composition[]{fuel4});
myShi.setSimpleSS("W5", U238, new Composition[]{fuel5});
myShi.setSimpleSS("W6", U238, new Composition[]{fuel6});
myShi.setSimpleSS("W1", U235);
myShi.setSimpleSS("W1", ZR);
myShi.text(myMicrolib);
myShi.exec(myMicrolib, myTrack);

myAsm = new Asm("myAsm", "ARM");
myAsm.text();
myAsm.exec(myShi, myTrack);

myFlux = new Flux("myFlux", "K");
myFlux.leak = new String[]{"B0", "SIGS"};
myFlux.exec(myAsm, myShi, myTrack);
System.out.println("The value of K-EFFECTIVE is " + myFlux.getKeff());

source("assertS.bsh");
assertS(myFlux.lcmObj, "K-EFFECTIVE", 1, 1.3924694f);

```

## 2.6 Calling a parametrized CLE-2000 procedure

In cases where an application software is called from a multi-physics application, it is likely that the multi-physics application will need to call parametrized CLE-2000 procedures (with “.c2m” suffix). This approach provides an efficient way of communication between the application software and the multi-physics application. It also permit to develop computational schemes outside the scope (i.e., independently) of the multi-physics application. Parameters are either LCM objects (memory-resident) or files that are managed by the operating system. Multi-physics applications can be programmed in Java using the Jargon framework.

In the following example, a parametrized procedure, `TESTproc.c2m`, take two object parameters and three CLE-2000 input variables. Note that the CLE-2000 variables are always defined after LCM and file objects. The first parameter, `MACRO_ASCII`, is an ASCII file written by the procedure and containing an export of the information pointed by the second parameter `MACRO`. This second parameter is a memory resident LCM object containing a `Macrolib`. It is accessed in `read-only` mode. The procedure also prints a table-of-content of the root directory of `MACRO`, using the `UTL:` module of the `GANLIB`. The procedure `TESTproc.c2m` is implemented as

```

REAL KEFF1 KEFF2 ;
INTEGER I123 ;
PARAMETER MACRO_ASCII MACRO ::
    EDIT 1
    ::: SEQ_ASCII MACRO_ASCII ;
    ::: LINKED_LIST MACRO ;
;
:: >>KEFF1<< >>KEFF2<< >>I123<< ;
MODULE UTL: END: ;
*
```

```

UTL: MACRO :: DIR ;
MACRO_ASCII := MACRO ;
ECHO "KEFF1=" KEFF1 ""KEFF2=" KEFF2 "I123=" I123 ;
ECHO "procedure TESTproc completed" ;
END: ;
QUIT "XREF" .

```

More information about the development of CLE-2000 procedures can be found in Ref. 10.

The next Beanshell script is an example of how a multi-physics application can call such a procedure. A LCM object containing a Macrolib is first created by importing its information from an existing ASCII file named `_MACRO1`. Next, a call to method `my_cle2000.exec()` is performed to execute `TESTproc.c2m`. This example is implemented in ANSI-C in Ref. 5. The corresponding Beanshell script is written

```

import jargon.*;
    System.out.println("Beginning of test");

// create the LCM object containing a Macrolib
my_lcm = new Jlcm("LCM_IMP", "MACRO1");
my_lcm.lib();

// construct the lifo stack
my_lifo = new Lifo();
my_lifo.push("MACRO_ASCII1", File.class, "ASCII", "my_ascii_file");
my_lifo.push("MACRO1", my_lcm);
my_lifo.push("value1", 1.703945f);
my_lifo.push("value2", 1.562276f);
my_lifo.push("value3", 12345);
my_lifo.lib();

// call the parametrized procedure
my_cle2000 = new Cle2000("TESTproc", my_lifo);
my_cle2000.exec();

// erase the lifo stack
while (my_lifo.getMax() > 0) {
    my_node = my_lifo.pop();
    System.out.println("---->" + my_node);
}
System.out.println("successful end of execution");

```

## 2.7 Calling a CLE-2000 procedure with in-out CLE-2000 variables

The CLE-2000 API also offers the possibility to exchange CLE-2000 variables with a procedure. The following CLE-2000 procedure permits to compute the factorial of a number, as proposed in Ref. 10. Here, `n` and `n_fact` are input and output CLE-2000 variable, respectively. The `fact.c2m` procedure is written

```

!
! Example of a recursive procedure.
!
! input to "fact": *n*
! output from "fact": *n_fact*
!
INTEGER    n n_fact prev_fact ;
:: >>n<< ;
IF n 1 = THEN
    EVALUATE n_fact := 1 ;
ELSE

```



```

EVALUATE n := n 1 - ;
! Here, "fact" calls itself
PROCEDURE fact ;
fact :: <<n>> >>prev_fact<< ;
EVALUATE n_fact := n 1 + prev_fact * ;
ENDIF ;
:: <<n_fact>> ;
QUIT " Recursive procedure *fact* XREF " .

```

This example is implemented in ANSI-C in Ref. 5. The same procedure `fact.c2m` can be called from a Beanshell script, using

```

import jargon.*;
System.out.println("Beginning of test");

// construct the lifo stack
my_lifo = new Lifo();
my_lifo.push("input_val", 5);
my_lifo.push("output_val", Integer.class);
my_lifo.lib();

// call the parametrized procedure
my_cle2000 = new Cle2000("fact", my_lifo);
my_cle2000.exec();

// erase the lifo stack
while (my_lifo.getMax() > 0) {
    my_node = my_lifo.pop();
    System.out.println("---->" + my_node);
}
System.out.println("successful end of execution");

```

## References

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