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Wielding the MCNP6.3 Manual

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Los Alamos National Laboratory

2022 MCNP® User Symposium
October 17–21, 2022

LA-UR-22-30390, Rev. 1

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The following people provided review and feedback for the latest version of the manual: Jeremy L. Conlin, Jeffrey A. Favorite, John S. Hendricks, Tucker C. McClanahan, Steven D. Nolen, Donald K. (Kent) Parsons, and Mara M. Watson.

The manual is an ongoing work in progress: all readers of any version of the manual are asked to scrutinize what they read and to provide feedback (mcnp_help@lanl.gov) to fix errors and improve clarity.

Outline

A Talk on Documentation?!

How Did We Get Here?

What's New, and How To Use It

What's Next

To download, click here.

LA-UR-22-30006, Rev. 1

MCNP®

Code Version 6.3.0

Theory & User Manual

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A Talk on Documentation?!

Objective: Provide an overview of recent documentation efforts & use

- ▶ Documentation is an important part of the MCNP software product
 - ▶ MCNP1A (1977), MCNP1B (1978) [1]
 - ▶ MCNP2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D (1979) [2]
 - ▶ MCNP3 (1983), 3A (1986) [3], 3B (1988)
 - ▶ MCNP4 (1990), 4A (1993), 4B (1997), 4C (2000) [4]
 - ▶ MCNP5 (2003) [5–7]
 - ▶ MCNPX (1994–2011) [8–12]
 - ▶ MCNP6.1 (2013), 6.1.1 (2014) [13], 6.2 (2018) [14], 6.3 [15]
- ▶ Over time, manuals have variously focused on code theory and/or use
- ▶ The latest manual is a total refresh of earlier theory & use documentation
 - ▶ Prepared in such a way as to improve maintainability
 - ▶ Contains substantial new capabilities that improve usability
 - ▶ Is still supplemented by https://mcnp.lanl.gov/reference_collection.html

How Did We Get Here?

- ▶ MCNP documentation has historically relied on various technologies
- ▶ Microsoft Word: MCNP6.2 User Manual [14]
 - ▶ Takes approximately 15 minutes to open and edit
 - ▶ Difficult to collaboratively develop / track versions within a team
- ▶ Adobe FrameMaker: MCNP5 Theory Manual [5]
 - ▶ Source / starting point document lost; only PDF available
 - ▶ Difficult to collaboratively develop / track versions within a team
- ▶ \LaTeX : At some point...?
 - ▶ No source document / starting point available
 - ▶ Learning curve; “source formatting” can preoccupy content management
 - ▶ **Collaboration similar to modern code development practices**
- ▶ Now: [LyX](#)
 - ▶ WYSIWYM: focus on content, leave “source formatting” aside
 - ▶ Underpinned by \LaTeX ; ASCII-based files permit “code review”

How Did We Get Here?, cont.

The screenshot shows a Bitbucket pull request interface. The URL in the address bar is `/pull-requests/418/diff#manual_theory`. The repository path is `imcne_documents > improvement/ogren_mnemonic`, and the branch is `devel`. The status is `MERGED`.

The title of the pull request is `Add tally bin ordering mnemonic`. The tab selected is `Diff`, showing 1 commit and all changes in the pull request.

The file being viewed is `manual_theory_user / manual_user_ch_03.lyx`. The changes are listed as follows:

```
117165 117165
117166 117166 \end_inset
117167 117167
117168 117168 card.
117169 117169 \end_layout
117170 117170
117171 + \begin_layout Standard
117172 + A helpful mnemonic suggested by Dr.
117173 + \begin_inset space ~
117174 + \end_inset
117175 +
117176 +
117177 +
117178 +
117179 +
117171 117180
117172 117181
117173 117182
117174 117183
117175 117184
117176 117185
117177 117186
117178 117187
117179 117188
117180 117189
```

A comment from **Joel A. Kulesza** dated **15 July 2022 06:51 AM** is shown:

A protected space is used to keep LaTeX from interpreting this as an end of sentence and introducing too much space and to avoid line wrapping to put Dr. on one line and Kris on the next.

Below the code, a note from **Kris Ogren** states:

Kris Ogren to remember the default bin ordering is Fred Died Under Some Mysterious Circumstances Editing Tallies-thanks Kris!

How Did We Get Here?, cont.

- ▶ MCNP5 Theory Manual
 - ▶ Remove front/backmatter and redact header/footer
 - ▶ pdftotext manual.pdf
 - ▶ Import into LyX, and roll up sleeves
 - ▶ Convert unicode math symbols to proper math symbols
- ▶ MCNP6.2 User Manual
 - ▶ pandoc --extract-media=. manual.docx -o manual.tex
 - ▶ Generated: 1.9MB ASCII T_EX file
 - ▶ Extracted: 461 Windows Metafile Format (WMF) graphic files
 - ▶ wmf2eps imageN.wmf > imageN.eps
 - ▶ Import T_EX file to LyX, and roll up sleeves
 - ▶ Remove atypical T_EX symbols/functions
- ▶ Reformat tables and insert cross-references
- ▶ Convert plaintext citations into BibT_EX database
- ▶ Reimport / regenerate graphics (Python+matplotlib / TikZ)

What's New: General Elements

- ▶ Preface (a 5-page summary of this talk...)
- ▶ List of Tables, List of Figures, (List of) Abbreviations
- ▶ Separated into four interlinked Parts (> Chapter > Section > Subsection...):
 1. Theory
 2. User
 - ▶ New chapter on “technology preview” plotter
 - ▶ Incorporated chapter on unstructured mesh [16]
 3. Primer(s)
 4. Appendices
 - ▶ New chapter on file formats
 - ▶ New chapter collecting utility documentation
 - ▶ New chapter on response functions
- ▶ Macro-based styling for notable text
- ▶ Bibliography includes page-wise back references
- ▶ Reintroduced: Index

What's New: Caution & Deprecation Boxes

⚠ Caution

When trying to duplicate a particle history by setting the starting random number with either `SEED` or `HIST`, the random number sequence may be altered by a default Russian roulette game on contributions to detectors or `DXTRAN` spheres. If a problem has detectors or `DXTRAN`, the only ways to reproduce histories with `SEED` or `HIST` are a) to turn off the Russian roulette game on the `DD` card by setting $k_i = 0$; b) to play the roulette game with a fixed criterion by setting $k_i < 0$ on the `DD` card; or c) to reproduce a particle history that occurs before the first TFC interval.



⌚ Deprecation Notice

DEP-53292

Except for `none` and `xmf`, all output formats for the `FMESH` are deprecated.

Consistent with prior and current behavior, mesh tallies specified as output type `none` will only be written to the runtape file for the purpose of restarting the calculation and/or for use within the interactive plotter.

Mesh tallies specified as output type `xmf` will create a separate XDMF [318, 319] file, named `meshtal.xmf` by default. This file contains metadata which is then used to access the mesh tally data and associated attributes from the runtape file. This file permits direct and hierarchical access to the mesh tally results in the runtape with a variety of programming languages and also straightforward 3-D visualization with third-party software such as ParaView [320] and VisIt [321].

Note that this option will also create a new HDF5 group on the runtape file, `/results/mesh_tally`, which is used by the XDMF file to access the mesh tally data. For more details, see D.4.

What's New: Citation Hyperlinks

⚠ Caution

When running a simulation, you can view the history by setting the starting random number with either

320. U. Ayachit, *The ParaView Guide*, community ed., L. Avila, K. Osterdahl, S. McKenzie, and S. Jordan, Eds. Kitware Inc., Jun. 2018. URL: <https://www.paraview.org/paraview-guide/> [Pages 521, 524, 684, 723, and 897]

University Advances for Diversity and Competitiveness: A User's Guide. Nuclear Science and Engineering, vol. 181, no. 3, pp. 345–405, Mar. 2017. DOI: 10.1080/08856660.2016.1272994 [Page 309]

317. "SCALE Code System," Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, USA, Tech. Rep. ORNL/TM-2005-39, Version 4.2.1, Mar. 2018, available from SCALE Safety Information Consortium, available at Oak Ridge National Laboratory as ORNL/BNL-60542. DOI: 10.2172/1314071 [Pages 311 and 312]

318. J. A. Clarke and E. R. Mack, "Enhancements to the eXtensible Data Model and Interface (XDMF)," in *Proceedings of the 2007 International Conference on Mathematics and Computational Methods in Physics: A Bridge to Future Decades*, Pittsburgh, PA, USA, June 14–21, 2007, pp. 623–627. [Pages 521, 725, and 897]

319. "VisIt User's Manual," VisIt Development Team, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM, USA, Tech. Rep. UCRL-ER-220408, Oct. 2009. URL: https://www.visitlab.org/index.php/XDMF_Model_and_Reader [Pages 321, 723, 897, 898, and 899]

320. U. Ayachit, *The ParaView Guide*, community ed., L. Avila, K. Osterdahl, S. McKenzie, and S. Jordan, Eds. Kitware Inc., Jan. 2018. URL: <https://www.paraview.org/paraview-guide/> [Pages 521, 524, 684, 723, and 897]

321. "VisIt User's Manual," Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA, USA, Tech. Rep. UCRL-SM-220408, Oct. 2009. URL: <https://www.llnl.gov/str/computer-code/visit/manual.html> [Pages 521, 723, and 897]

322. P. Pergola, T. S. Tondre, H. Trifunovic, and J. Berney, "Numerically Stable Scalable Formulas for Parallel and Distributed Computation of Higher-order Multiplication Central Moments with Arbitrary Weights," *Computational Mathematics and Mathematical Cryptology*, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 1305–1325, Mar. 2019. DOI: 10.1515/cmam-2018-0037-a

323. J. A. Bell, J. A. Kopriva, and C. Jones, "MCNP® Code Version 6.1.1 Beta Guide," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM, USA, Tech. Rep. LA-UR-XX-XXXXXX PRELEASE, 20XX. [Page 319]

324. J. T. Goske, "MCNP® Tally Enhancements for Lattices (aka Lattice Speed Tally Patch)," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM, USA, Tech. Rep. LA-UR-04-300, 2004. [Pages 520 and 319]

325. T. E. Sherrill, D. W. Kelley, and S. S. McDonald, "Master Cell Variance Reduction Using Nested UNTRAX Spatial Subdivision Techniques," vol. 106, no. 3, pp. 769–782, Dec. 2000. DOI: 10.1134/S1070496000000003 [Page 314]

326. D. A. Dieste, "An Update to the Computation of the Goudsmit-Saunders Distribution in MCNP® Version 6.1.1," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM, USA, Tech. Rep. LA-UR-09-2706, Oct. 2010. DOI: 10.2172/133070 [Page 314]

327. J. W. Dolsek, Jr., M. R. James, and L. S. Winters, "MCNP® Graphics and Arithmetic Tally Upgrades," in *International Conference on Advances in Mathematics, Computational Methods, and Reactor Physics (MCRP)*, Berlin, Germany, Springer, NY, USA, May 2009, Los Alamos National Laboratory Tech. Rep. LA-UR-09-6042. [Page 623]

DEP-53292

formats for the **FMESH** are deprecated.

In addition, mesh tallies specified as output type none will only be used for purposes of restarting the calculation and/or for use within the

software. **xm** will create a separate XDMF [318, 319] file, named **mesh_tally.xdmf**. This file contains metadata which is then used to access the mesh tally data from the input tape file. This file permits direct and hierarchical access to the mesh tally data for a variety of programming languages and also straightforward software such as ParaView [320] and VisIt [321].

Note that this option will also create a new HDF5 group on the runtape file, **/results/mesh_tally**, which is used by the XDMF file to access the mesh tally data. For more details, see [D.4](#).

Click on a citation number to see it in the bibliography.

Click on the page number(s) to go to where that citation is used.
Or, use PDF reader "backward/previous" and "forward/next" buttons.

What's New: Card Hyperlinks & Styling

⚠ Caution

What's New: Card Hyperlinks & Styling

Chapter 5. Input Cards 5.11. Superimposed Mesh Tally

5.11.2 FMESH: Superimposed Mesh Tally B

The **FMESH** card allows the user to define a mesh tally superimposed over the problem geometry. Tally results are either written to a separate output file or can be accessed from the runtape file via the XDMF output file. By default, the mesh tally calculates the length-weight average of the particle flux averaged over a set of mesh cells. The output file contains the same information as the runtape file, except that the flux is scaled by a factor of 1000. The unit of the output file is units of MeV/cm^2 . Other mesh tally types include source points, partial current, and isotropic reaction rate tallies.

A mesh tally can be used in combination with the **IP**, **IC**, **PC**, **PF**, **PF**, **PF**, **PF** and **W** cards. With the **PC** and **PF** (IP) flagging cards, only one mesh tally, the flagged tally, is created. A separate mesh tally is needed for unflagged tally results.

Deprecation Notice DEP-43596:

Except for now and **smrf**, all output formats for the **FMESH** are deprecated.

Consistent with prior and current behavior, mesh tallies specified as output type **none** will only be written to the runtape file for the purpose of restarting the calculation and/or for use within the **DEP-43596**.

Mesh tally specified as output type **all** will create a separate XDMF **.h5**, **.mhd** file, named **mesh_tally.h5** (or **mhd**). This file contains metadata which is then used to access the mesh tally data and associated attributes from the runtape file. This file permits direct and hierarchical access to the mesh tally data, and is intended for use with visualization software such as Paraview [318] and VisIt [321].

Note that this option will also create a new HDF5 group on the runtape file, **/results/mesh_tally**, which is used by the XDMF file to access the mesh tally data. For more details, see D.4.

Data-card Format: **FMESH** # keyword = value(s)...

n Tally number ending with 0 or 11

IP

geom A single particle geometry

geom Mesh tally in either Cartesian (DXF or MEC) or cylindrical coordinates (RZ or C3D). (DEFAULT: **geom** = DXF)

origin Coordinates (x, y, z) of the origin of the mesh in terms of the MCNP cell geometry. (DEFAULT: **origin** = 0.0, 0.0, 0.0) (C3D, M

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Theory & User Manual

le history by setting the starting random number with either sequence may be altered by a default Russian roulette game on LAN spheres. If a problem has detectors or DXTRAN, the only ED or HIST are a) to turn off the Russian roulette game on the y the roulette game with a fixed criterion by setting $k_i < 0$ on article history that occurs before the first TFC interval.

DEP-53292

formats for the **FMESH** are deprecated.

behavior, mesh tallies specified as output type **none** will only be purpose of restarting the calculation and/or for use within the

pe **xmdf** will create a separate XDMF [318, 319] file, named contains metadata which is then used to access the mesh tally data intape file. This file permits direct and hierarchical access to the a variety of programming languages and also straightforward software such as ParaView [320] and VisIt [321].

Note that this option will also create a new HDF5 group on the runtape file, **/results/mesh_tally**, which is used by the XDMF file to access the mesh tally data. For more details, see D.4.

Card styling on next slide...

What's New: Card Hyperlinks & Styling, cont.

Data-card Form: `FMESHn: P keyword = value(s)...`

<code>n</code>	Tally number ending with 4 or 01
<code>P</code>	A single particle designator.
<code>geom</code>	Mesh geometry, either Cartesian (<code>XYZ</code> or <code>REC</code>) or cylindrical coordinates (<code>RZT</code> or <code>CYL</code>). (DEFAULT: <code>geom = XYZ</code>)
<code>origin</code>	Coordinates (x, y, z) of the origin of the mesh in terms of the MCNP cell geometry (DEFAULT: <code>origin = 0.0, 0.0, 0.0</code>) (①). If



Torn page indicates
continuation

Details:

- ① The location of the n th coarse mesh in the u direction ($r_{u,n}$ in what follows) is given in terms of the most positive surface in the u direction. For a rectangular mesh, the coarse mesh locations $(r_{x,n}, r_{y,n}, r_{z,n})$, are given as planes perpendicular to the x , y , and z axis, respectively, in the MCNP cell geometry coordinate system. Thus the origin point (x_0, y_0, z_0) is the most negative point of the mesh tally. For a cylindrical mesh, `origin` defines the bottom center point of the mesh. The z coordinate is then measured from the cylindrical mesh origin. For both types of geometry, the lowest energy value is 0 MeV. The coarse mesh locations and energy values must increase monotonically (beginning with the `origin` point). The fine meshes are evenly distributed within the n th coarse mesh in the u direction.
- ② For a cylindrical mesh, the `axs` and `vec` vectors need not be orthogonal but they must not be parallel; the one half-plane that contains them and the `origin` point will define $\theta = 0$. The `axs` vector will remain fixed. The length of the `axs` or `vec` vectors must not be zero. The z coordinate is specified in the cylinder geometry coordinate system. The θ coarse mesh locations are given in revolutions and the last one must be 1.
- ③ At least one coarse mesh per coordinate direction must be specified using `imesh`, `jmesh`, and `kmesh` keywords. The code uses a default value of 1 fine mesh per coarse mesh if the `iints`, `jints`, or `kints` keywords are omitted. If the `iints`, `jints`, or `kints` keywords are present, the number of entries must match the number of entries on the `imesh`, `jmesh`, and `kmesh` keywords, respectively. Entries on the `iints`, `jints`, and `kints` keywords must be greater than zero.
- ④ Because the lower time bound is minus infinity, users are encouraged to specify the first bin as a dummy bin with the smallest time of interest (usually zero shakes). The user should then ignore the first time bin when plotting.
- ⑤ If the `FMESH` card is present in a restarted calculation, only the `out` keyword is permitted.
- ⑥ Appendix D.4 describes how to use the `meshtal.xdmf` file to plot mesh tally results with the third-party 3-D visualization software ParaView [320]. It also describes the new `FMESH` tally HDF5 hierarchy on the runtape file.

What's New: Code Styling & Electronic Attachments

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Attachments

3

2

1

Appendix F. Response Functions

F.1. Biologic Dose Conversion Factors

Listing F.1: Neutron_ANSIANS-611-1977_dedf.txt

c	ANSI/ANS-6.1.1-1977, from Table 1:	Energy	Flux-to-dose Conversion Factor	Quality Factor
c		[MeV]	$(\text{cm}^2/\text{hr}) / (\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sr}^{-1})$	[None]
#	d:en	d:fn		
log	log			
2.5e-8	3.67e-6	\$	2.0	
1.0e-7	3.67e-6	\$	2.0	
1.0e-6	4.46e-6	\$	2.0	
1.0e-5	4.54e-6	\$	2.0	
1.0e-4	4.18e-6	\$	2.0	
1.0e-3	3.76e-6	\$	2.0	
0.01	3.56e-6	\$	2.5	
0.1	2.17e-5	\$	7.5	
0.5	9.26e-5	\$	11.0	
1.0	1.32e-4	\$	11.0	
2.5	1.25e-4	\$	9.0	
5.0	1.56e-4	\$	8.0	
7.0	1.47e-4	\$	7.0	
10.0	1.47e-4	\$	6.5	
14.0	2.08e-4	\$	7.5	
20.0	2.27e-4	\$	8.0	

Summary & Future Work

Summary

- ▶ History of MCNP manuals and mechanics of getting where we are
- ▶ Showed several new capabilities that make a 1078-page document usable

Future Work

- ▶ Complete incorporation of style macros
- ▶ Complete migration of input snippets to standalone examples
- ▶ Add topical primers for sources (e.g., [17]), tallies, etc.
- ▶ Incorporate reader feedback!

Larsen's Theorem

There are an infinite number of typos in all documents over a certain length, because inevitably you find another whenever you open such a document.

Questions?

A Talk on Documentation?!

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Backup Slides

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- [2] LASL Group TD-6, "MCNP—A General Monte Carlo Code for Neutron and Photon Transport," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM, USA, Tech. Rep. LA-7396-M, Rev. 1, Nov. 1979, Code Version 2. URL: https://mcnp.lanl.gov/pdf_files/TechReport_1979_LANL_LA-7396-MRev.1_LASLGTD.pdf
- [3] J. F. Briesmeister, T. E. Booth, D. G. Collins, J. J. Devaney, G. P. Estes, H. M. Fisher, R. A. Forster, T. N. K. Godfrey, J. S. Hendricks, H. G. Hughes, R. C. Little, R. E. Prael, R. G. Schrandt, R. E. Seamon, E. C. Snow, W. L. Thompson, W. T. Urban, and J. T. West, "MCNP—A General Monte Carlo Code for Neutron and Photon Transport," Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM, USA, Tech. Rep. LA-7396-M, Rev. 2, Sep. 1986, Code Version 3A. URL: https://mcnp.lanl.gov/pdf_files/TechReport_1986_LANL_LA-7396-MRev.2_BriesmeisterBoothEtAl.pdf

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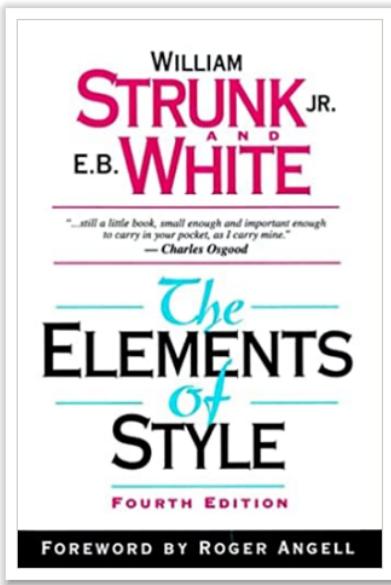
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Essential References



Abstract

The MCNP® Code Version 6.3.0 Theory & User Manual represents a significant effort by the MCNP development team to create a comprehensive yet functional document to address the needs of the MCNP user community. This latest document combines content from the MCNP5 theory manual, the MCNP6.2 user manual, the previously standalone book on unstructured mesh geometry, and other sources into a `LATEX`-based document that provides easier revision and maintenance compared with prior document formats and a richer user experience. This talk will briefly describe the history of the MCNP manual(s) and the philosophy and operations that led to the current form the MCNP manual; however, it will focus on the resulting capabilities and features of the MCNP6.3 manual that improve navigability and usefulness.