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# Leveraging Python for Enhanced MCNP Input and Output Management

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# Motivation

- `mcnp_pstudy` has limitations.
- The use of python's various loops allows cell cards to be constructed dynamically.
- Python can read and extract information from output files for:
  - Easier manual review
  - Automated table construction
  - Recursive input file writing

# mcnp\_pstudy Overview

- mcnp\_pstudy has its place.
- Variables are defined using comments (C @@@ varName = value).
- Variables (which can contain multiple values) replace numbers elsewhere in the input deck.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <pre>gdv c 1 100 -18.74 -1 imp:n=1 2 0          1 imp:n=0  1      so 8.741  kcode 10000 1.0 15 115 ksrc 0 0 0 m100 92235 -94.73 92238 -5.27 prdmp 0 0 1 1 0</pre> | <pre>gdv-A C @@@ RADIUS = 8.500 8.741 8.750 1 100 -18.74 -1 imp:n=1 2 0          1 imp:n=0  1      so RADIUS  kcode 10000 1.0 15 115 ksrc 0 0 0 m100 92235 -94.73 92238 -5.27 prdmp 0 0 1 1 0</pre> |
|---|---|

# mcnp\_pstudy Other Capabilities

- Random number generation with multiple PDF options
- Significant mathematical function capability
- Some capability for collecting output data (tallies and  $k_{\text{eff}}$ )

# So, why bother with python?

- Flexibility
  - When new functionality is added to MCNP, it isn't necessarily compatible with `mcnp_pstudy`.
    - New location for additional digit on  $k_{\text{eff}}$
- Data Organization
  - Dictionaries allow for the organized storage of large quantities of data while remaining readable.
  - Logical filenames instead of “case001” etc.
- Loops!
  - Some “looping capability” exists in the form of parameter expansion.
  - Significantly less readable once python loop syntax is understood.

# Python Overview

- Per Wikipedia: “Python is dynamically typed and garbage-collected. It supports multiple programming paradigms ... It is often described as a "batteries included" language due to its comprehensive standard library.”
- What does this mean for us?
  - It is easy to use.
  - Fewer lines of user written code are needed.
  - Many open source packages already exist.



# Python Readability

- Calculate the sum of numbers 1 to 5:

C++

```
#include <iostream>

int main() {
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= 5; ++i) {
        sum += i;
    }
    std::cout << "The sum is: " << sum << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

python

```
sum = 0
for i in range(1, 6):
    sum += i
print("The sum is:", sum)
```

python takes fewer lines and is easier to read!

# Brief Introduction to Loops

## while loop

```
# Initialize the starting number
number = 1

# Loop while the number is less than or equal to 5
while number <= 5:
    # Print the current number
    print("The current number is:", number)

    # Increase the number by 1
    number += 1
```

## for loop

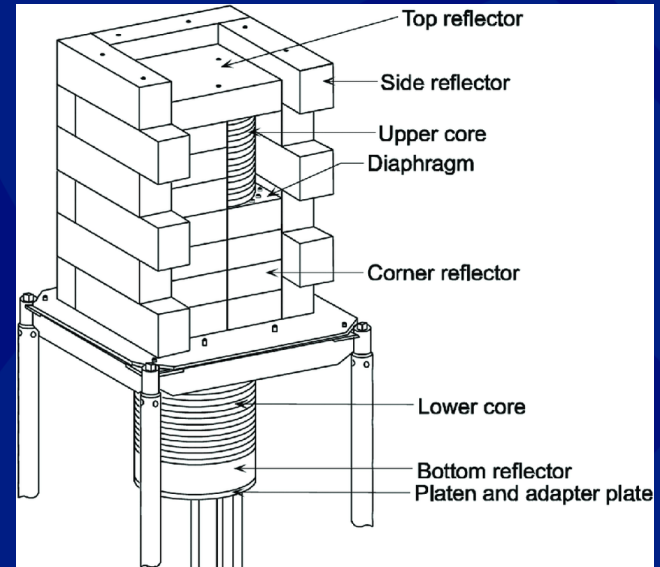
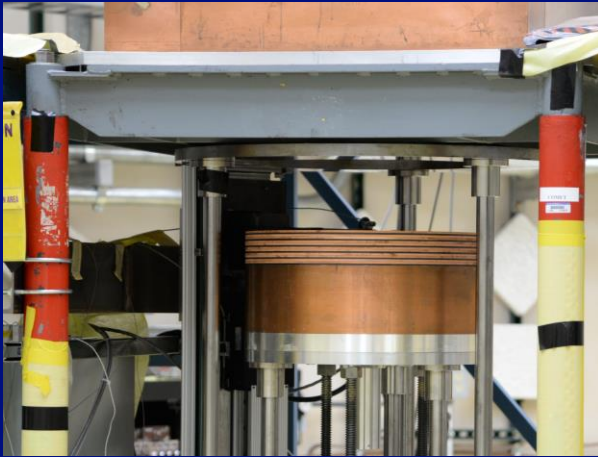
```
# Loop through a sequence of numbers from 1 to 5
for current_number in range(1, 6):
    # Print the current number
    print("The current number is:", current_number)
```

# Why do I love loops?

- In short: The ability to write an arbitrary number of cells and associated surface cards depending on my needs.
- Flexibility associated with this means new and updated input files can be written at a moment's notice.
- Example: Inputs for the Critical Experiment Reflected By copper to bEtteR Understand Scattering (CERBERUS)

# A Quick Detour: CERBERUS

- Zeus style experiment executed at NCERC in Summer 2023
- Performed on the Comet vertical lift assembly
- Targeted Cu elastic and inelastic scattering



# An Example from Recent Work

- Dimensional perturbations were performed on all components.
- Density was held constant to keep component masses constant.
  - Component masses were perturbed separately
- Resulted in approximately 700 inputs just for the core.
- Loops allowed the inputs to be generated quickly and without fear of arithmetic error.

# Python Dictionaries

- Efficient and readable data storage type.
- Utilizes key-value pairs to store data.
  - This is a nested dictionary
- Easy to reference later in the script.
  - Single dictionary: `dictionary[item]`
  - Nested dictionary: `dictionary[item][subitem]`
  - Example: `HEUdims["HEU_01"]["Mass"]`

```
HEUdims = {  
    "HEU_01": {  
        "OD": 21.0, # (in)  
        "ID": 15.0, # (in)  
        "Height": 0.30233, # (cm)  
        "matCard": "601",  
        "Mass": 6110.7, # (g)  
        "atomDensity": 4.7773e-2 #atoms per b-cm  
    },  
    "HEU_02": {  
        "OD": 21.0, # (in)  
        "ID": 15.0, # (in)  
        "Height": 0.30033, # (cm)  
        "matCard": "602",  
        "Mass": 6109.0, # (g)  
        "atomDensity": 4.8079e-2 #atoms per b-cm  
    },  
}
```

# Running Input Files from a Python Script

- The `os` library allows us to interact with a console.

```
os.system(f"mcnp6 i={infile} o={outfile}")
```

- Treat what is inside the parentheses exactly like how you would write into the normal MCNP6 terminal.
- All normal options one would expect to find in the input line can be utilized here.

# Retrieving Data from an Output File

- The output file can be opened with the `open()` function.
- Need to identify a string that is unique to shortly before the data of interest.
- `rstrip()` is used to retrieve text from the file.



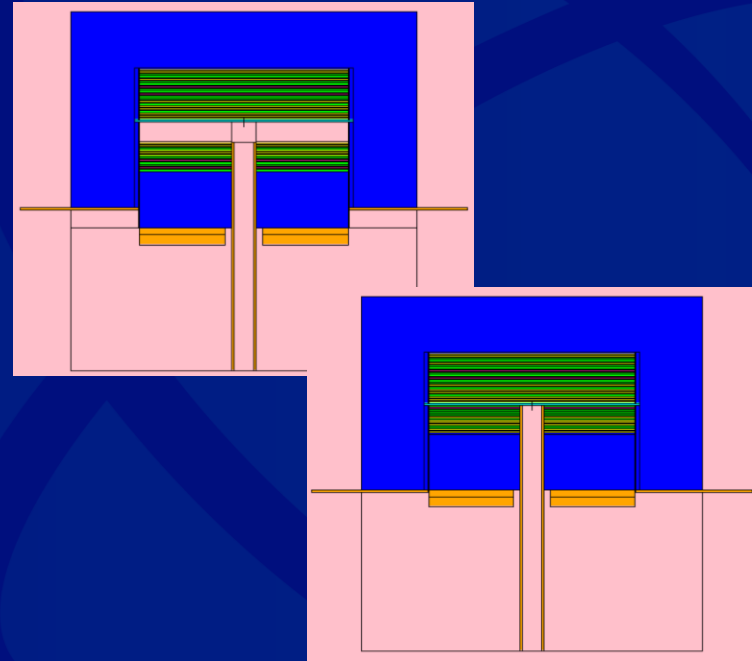
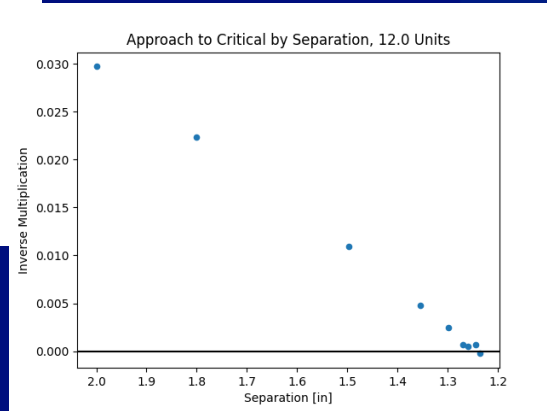
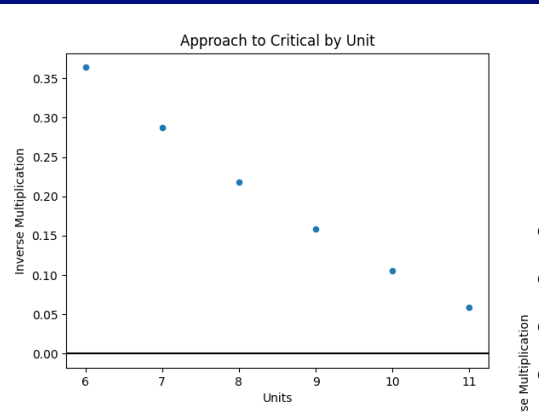
## Example: Retrieve $k_{\text{eff}}$

```
with open(outfilename) as output:
    for line in output:
        searchCriteria = 'final result'
        if searchCriteria in line:
            keff = float(line.rstrip()[27:34])
            stddev = float(line.rstrip()[44:51])
```

```
searchCriteria = "final estimated"
found = False
with open(filename) as output:
    for line in output:
        if searchCriteria in line:
            keff = float(line.rstrip()[73:81])
            stddev = float(line.rstrip()[122:130])
            found = True
```

# Use of Recursive Input Writing

- Input generates output which can then be used to inform the creation of the next input.
- Example: Approach to Critical for CERBERUS



# That's Just the Beginning

- This barely scratches the surface of what is possible
- Combining modern programming with MCNP allows for significant increases in efficiency, particularly in repetitive tasks
- For example, running approaches to critical for Zeus-like assemblies for all solid elements

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**Thank You!**