

perturbation:

$$\Sigma_t, \Sigma_s$$

medium:

$$\tilde{\Sigma}_t, \tilde{\Sigma}_s$$





and the multigroup contribution cross sections are defined formally by:

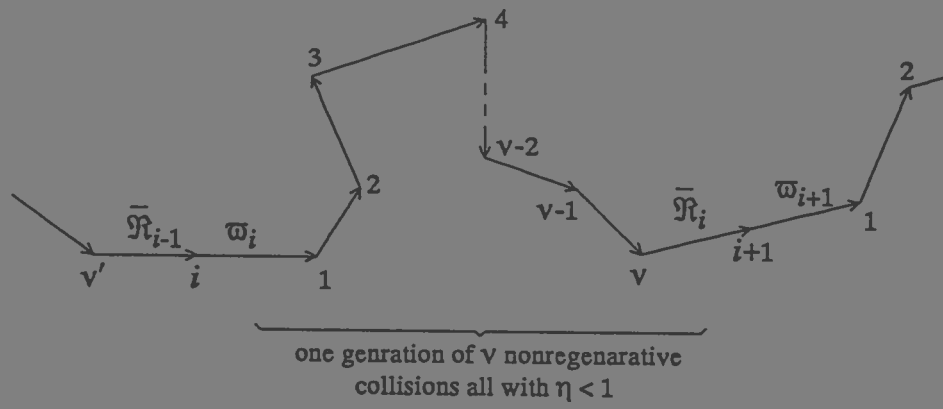
$$\theta_{sg} = \sum_{g'=g}^G \int_{\hat{\Omega}'} \theta_{g \rightarrow g'}(\hat{\Omega} \rightarrow \hat{\Omega}') d\hat{\Omega}' \quad (1.31)$$

$$\theta_{g \rightarrow g'}(\hat{\Omega} \rightarrow \hat{\Omega}') = \Sigma_g$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\theta}'_{sg} &= \sum_{g'=g}^G \int_{\Omega'} \Sigma_{g \rightarrow g'}(\mu) \\ \bar{\eta} &= - \sum_{g=1}^G \int_{\sigma} d\sigma \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \mathbf{n} \cdot \hat{\Omega} C_g d\hat{\Omega}\end{aligned}\tag{1.38}$$

the first two years of the study, the number of people who were employed in the health care sector increased by 1.5 million. This increase was due to a combination of factors, including a growing demand for health care services, an aging population, and a shift in the labor market towards health care. The increase in health care employment was particularly significant in the private sector, where the number of jobs grew by 1.2 million. This growth was driven by the expansion of health care services, including the construction of new hospitals and the opening of new clinics. The increase in health care employment also reflected a shift in the labor market towards health care, as more people began to work in health care-related occupations. This shift was driven by a combination of factors, including a growing demand for health care services, an aging population, and a shift in the labor market towards health care. The increase in health care employment was particularly significant in the private sector, where the number of jobs grew by 1.2 million. This growth was driven by the expansion of health care services, including the construction of new hospitals and the opening of new clinics. The increase in health care employment also reflected a shift in the labor market towards health care, as more people began to work in health care-related occupations. This shift was driven by a combination of factors, including a growing demand for health care services, an aging population, and a shift in the labor market towards health care.





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Figure 2.4. Segmentation of the trajectory of a response particle near the saturation cell in the R-Z plane. Point P is the new collision site where the optical track length β saturates by the sum of all segments ΔS mfp equivalent.

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(b) *The μ -pdf*

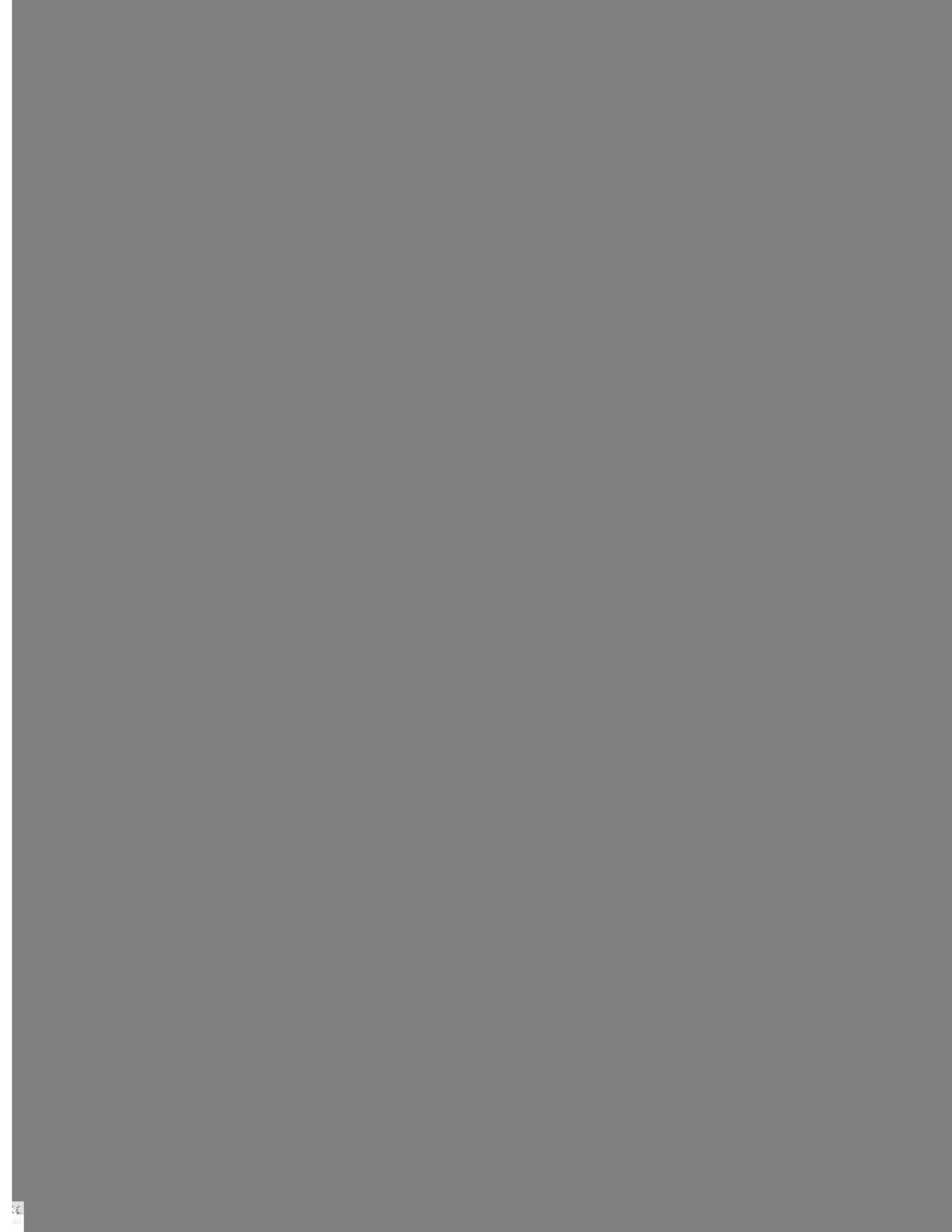
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the particles

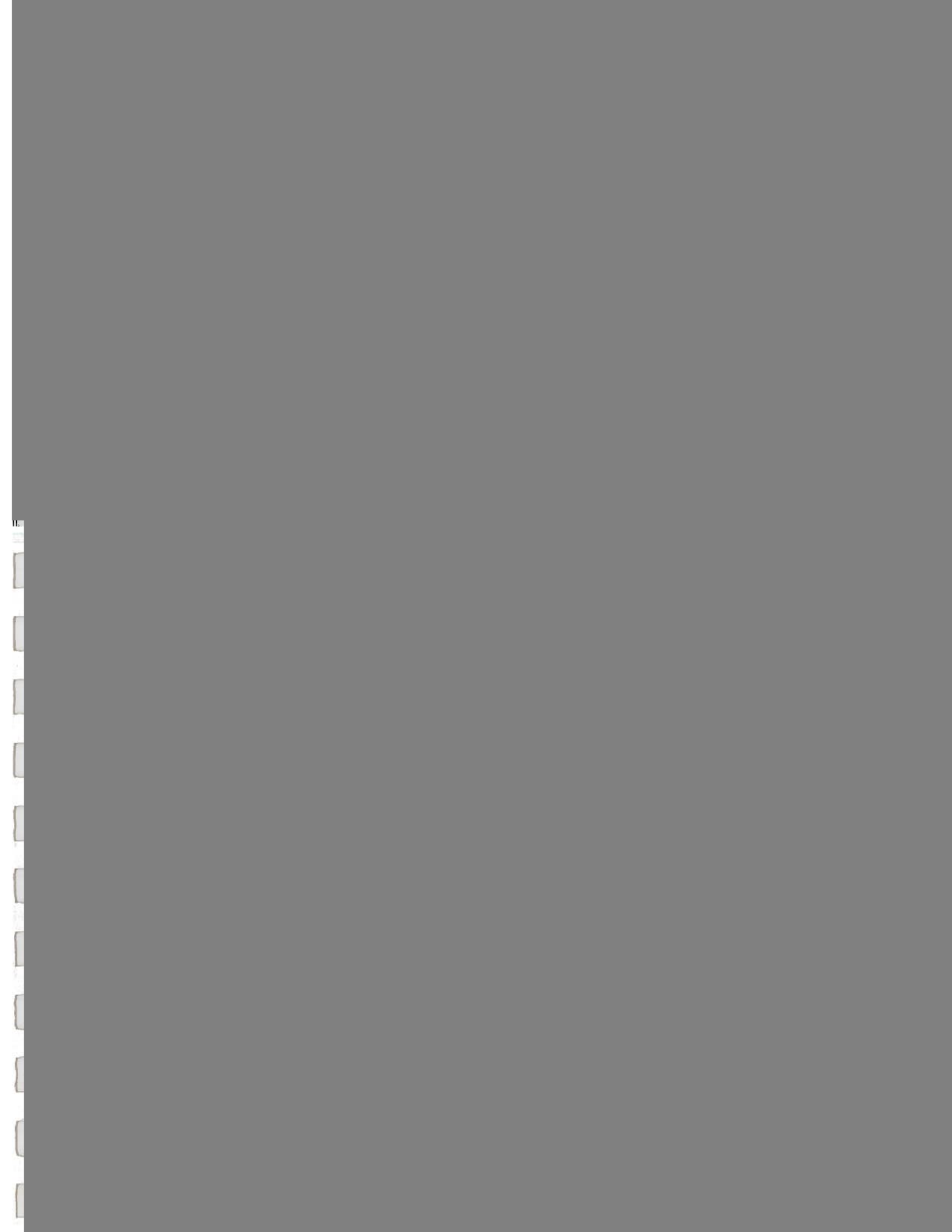
particles emitt

$$E(\varphi:g,\mu) = \frac{\sum_{g' \rightarrow g}(\mu_0) \tilde{\psi}_g^*(\mu,\varphi)}{\int_{\varphi} \sum_{g' \rightarrow g}(\mu_0) \tilde{\psi}_g^*(\mu,\varphi) d\varphi} \quad (2.28)$$

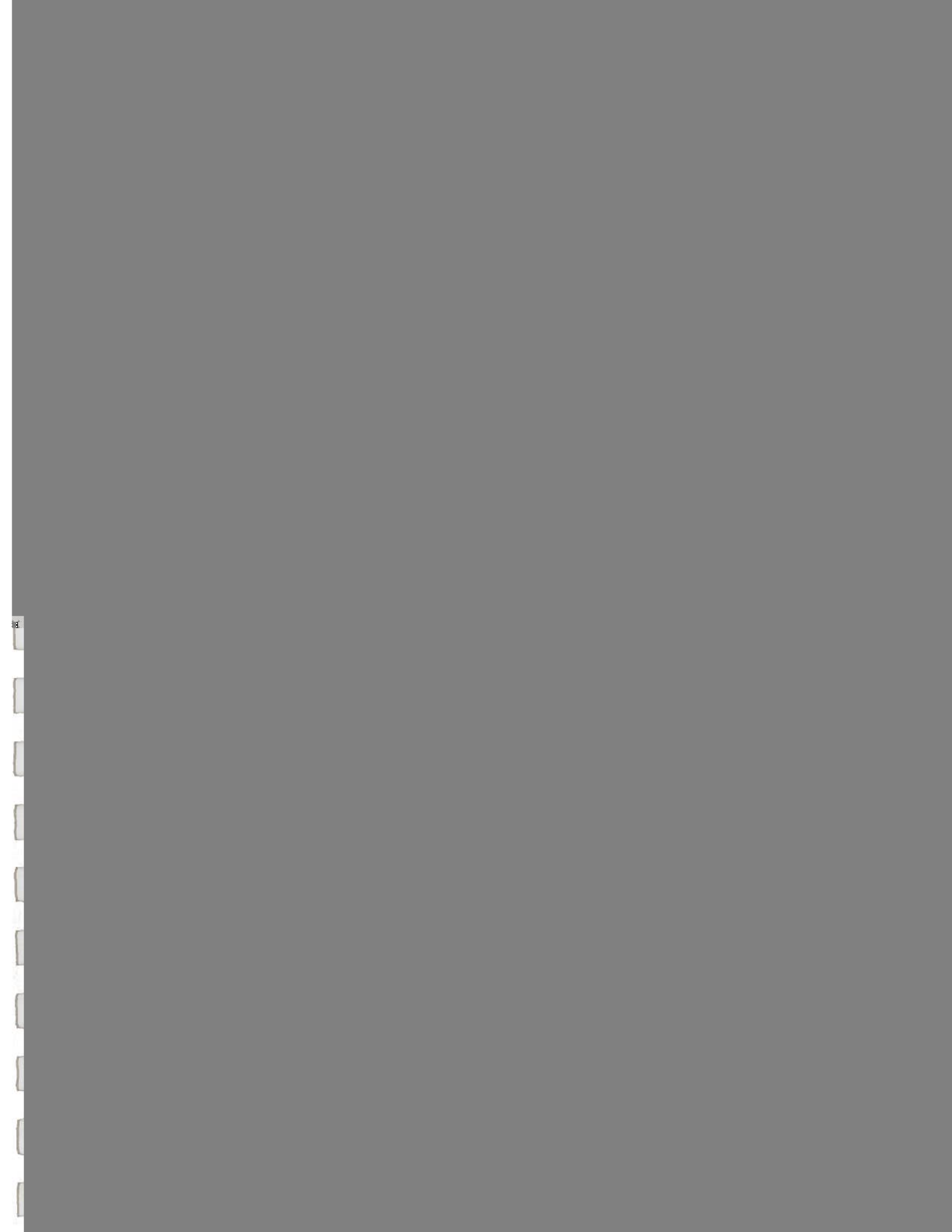


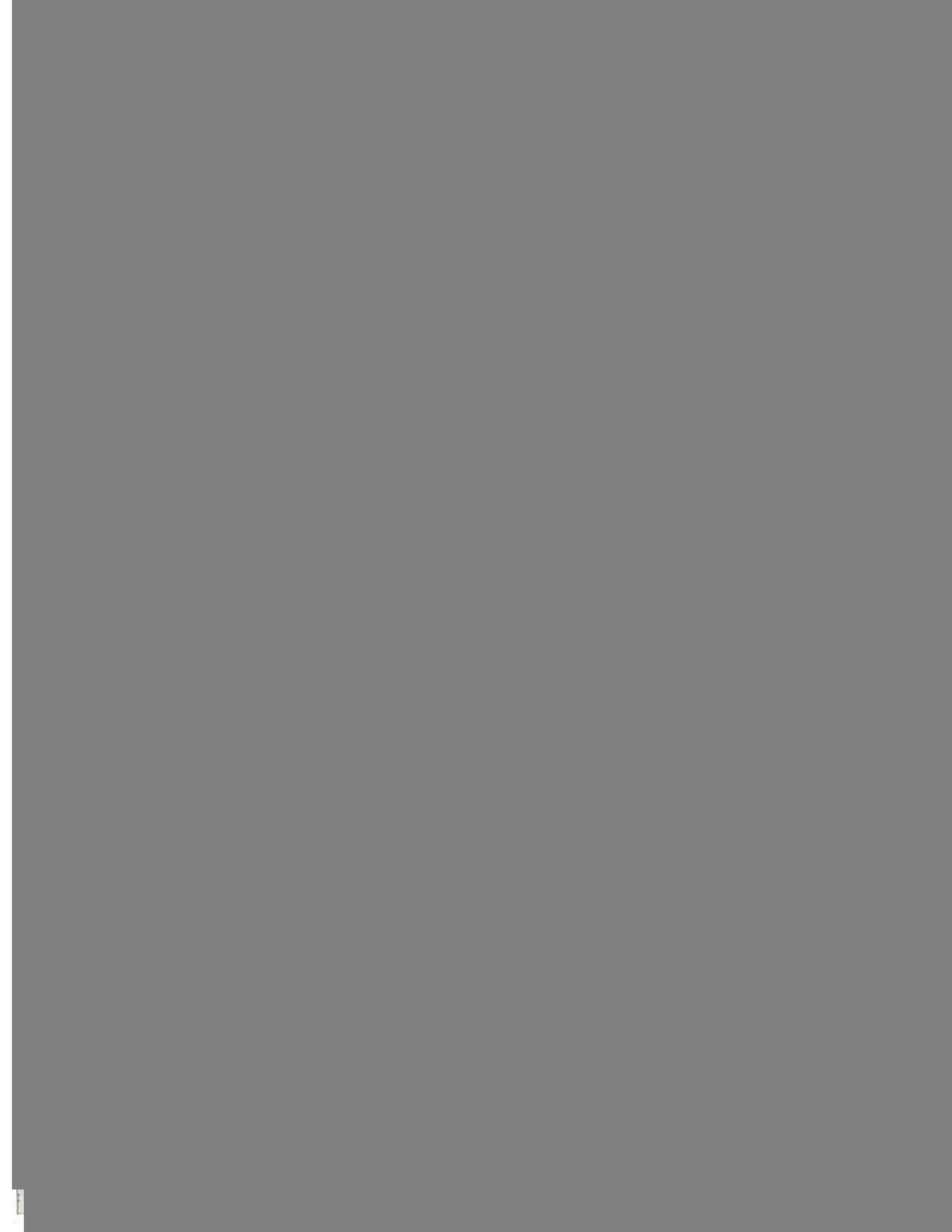


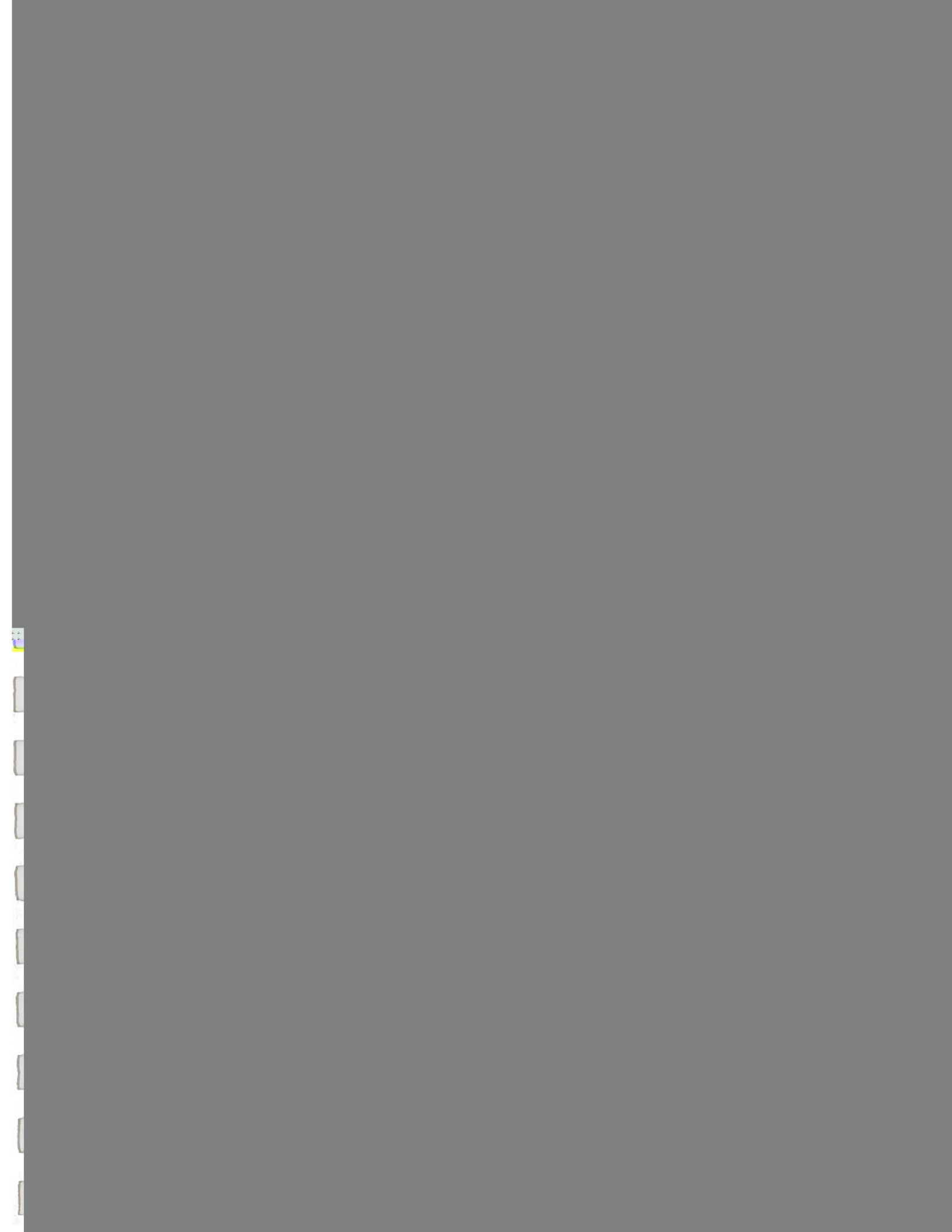


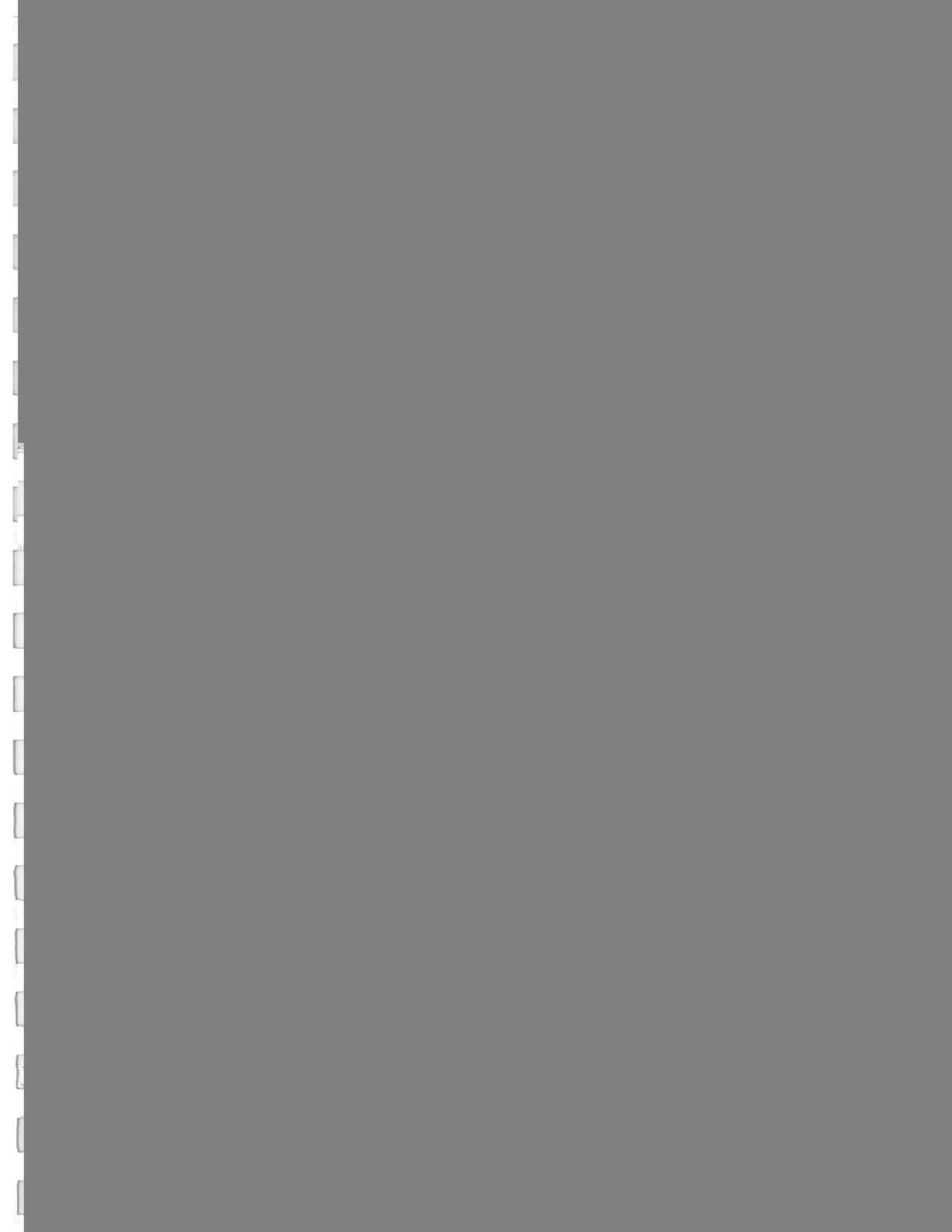


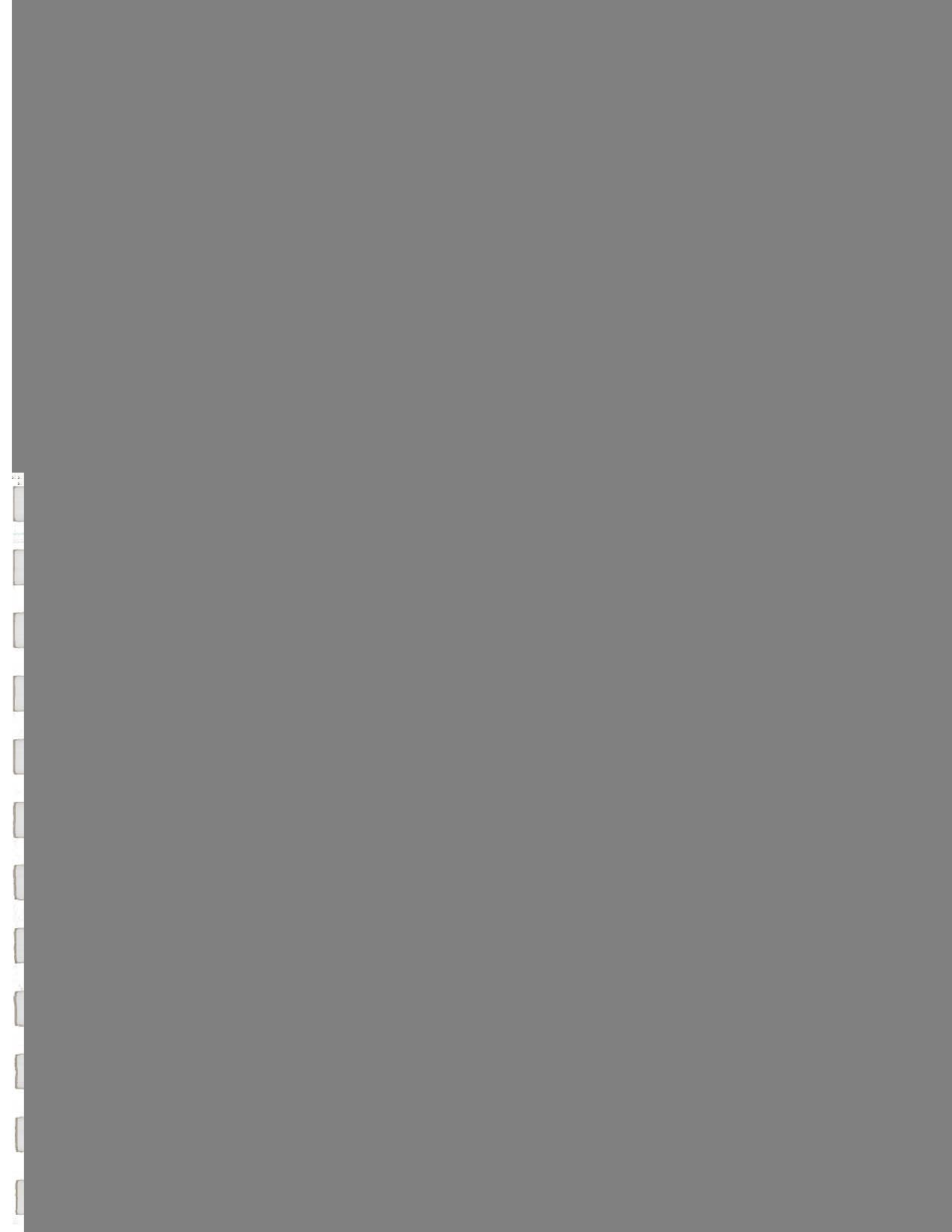












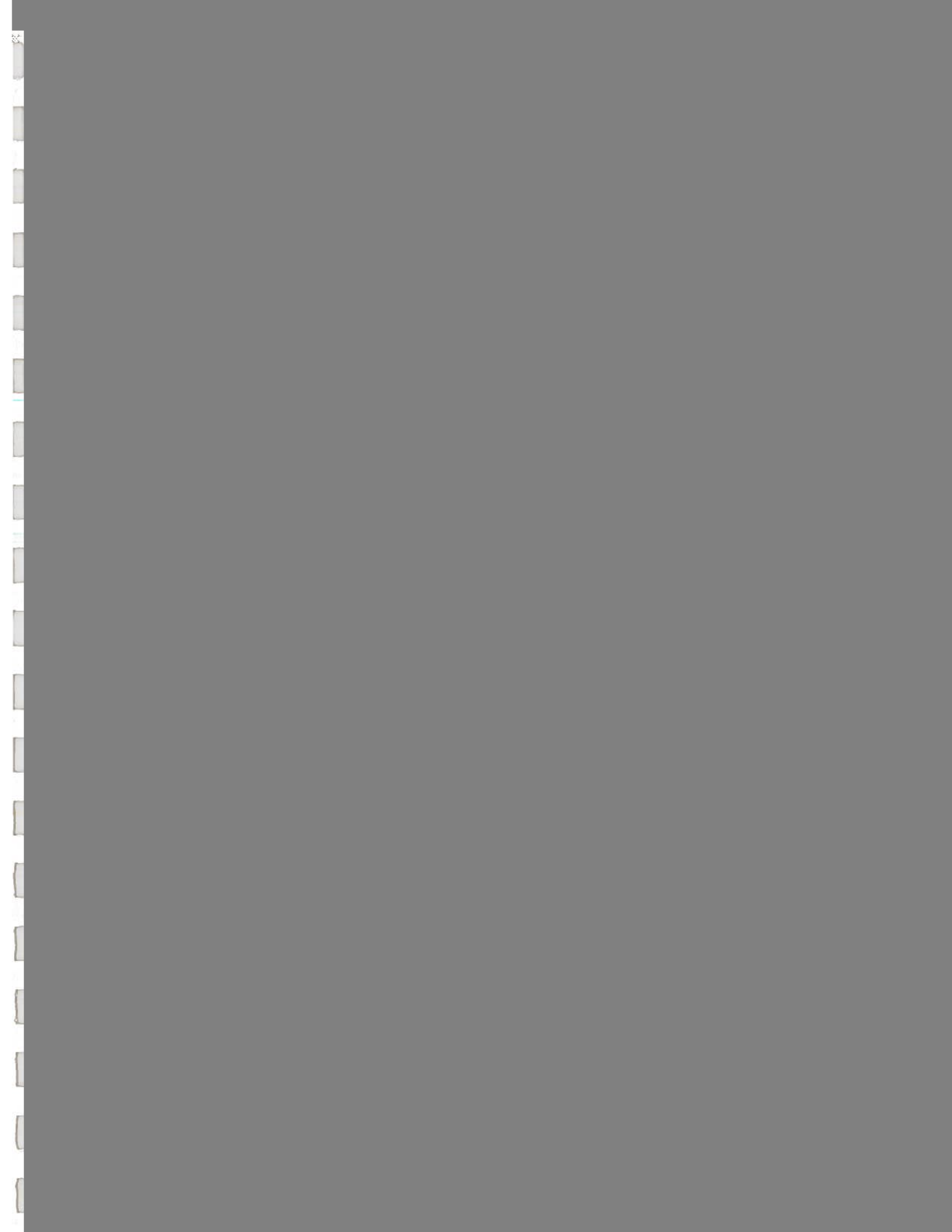




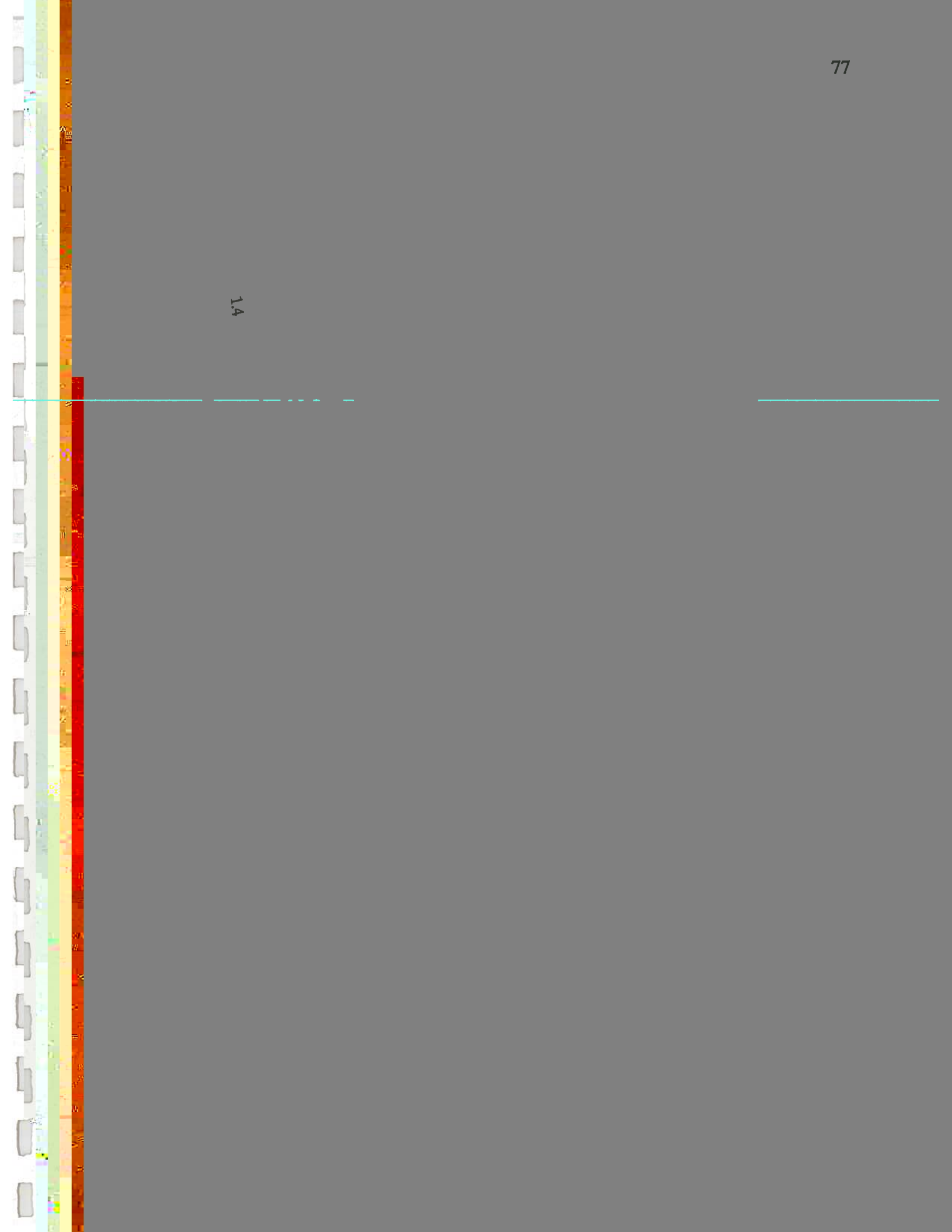








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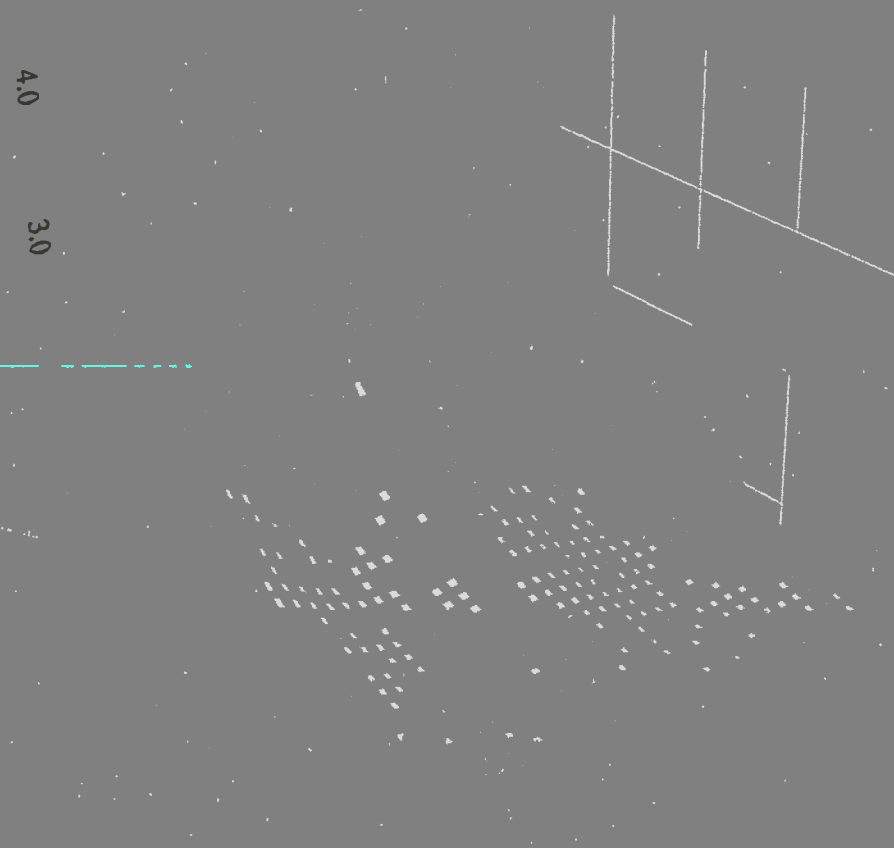


Figure 5.3. A surface plot for the emission ratio of steel perturbation in concrete shield and a neutron source, for scattering from group 7 to group 8 at cell index (40,53). Angular cosine μ and azimuthal angle φ (in radians) are incident parameters.

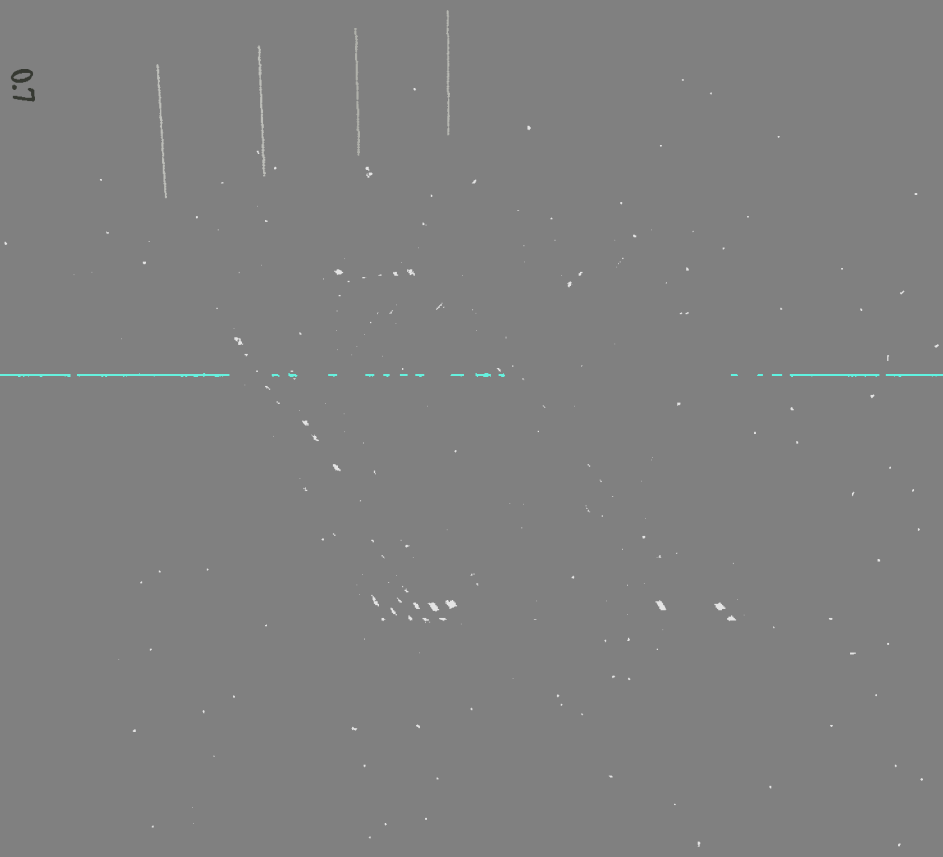


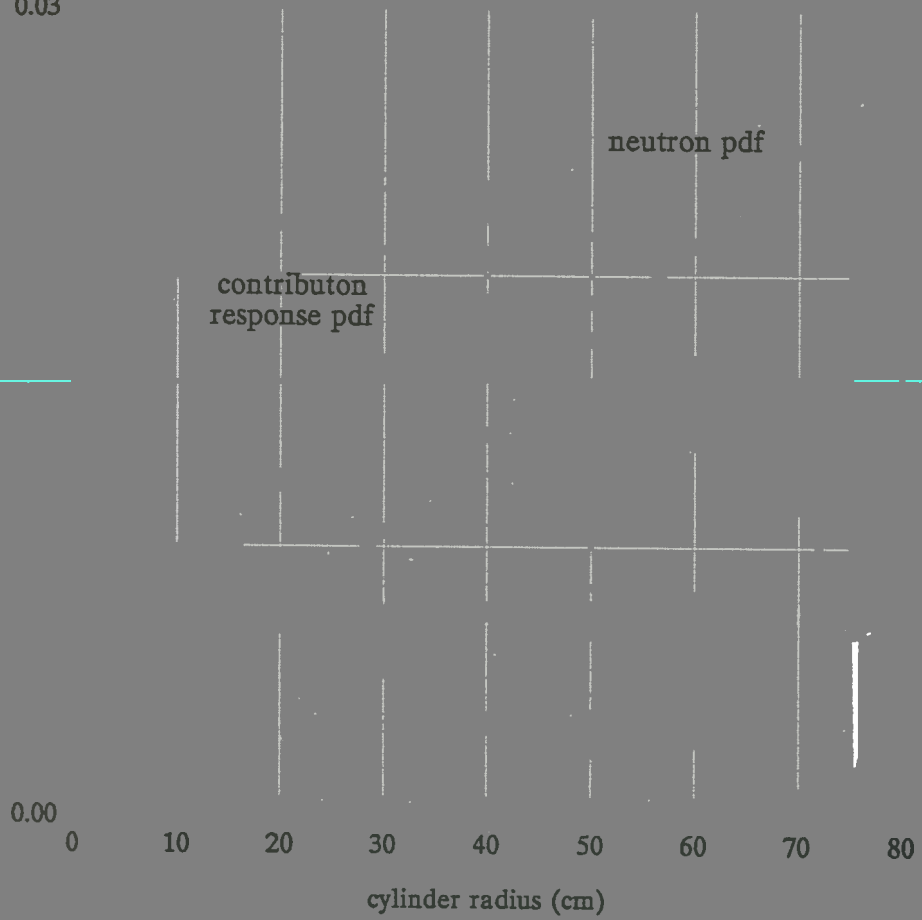
Figure 5.4. A surface plot for the emission ratio of water perturbation in concrete shield and a neutron source, for scattering in group 1 at cell index (40,53). Angular cosine μ and azimuthal angle ϕ (in radians) are incident parameters.

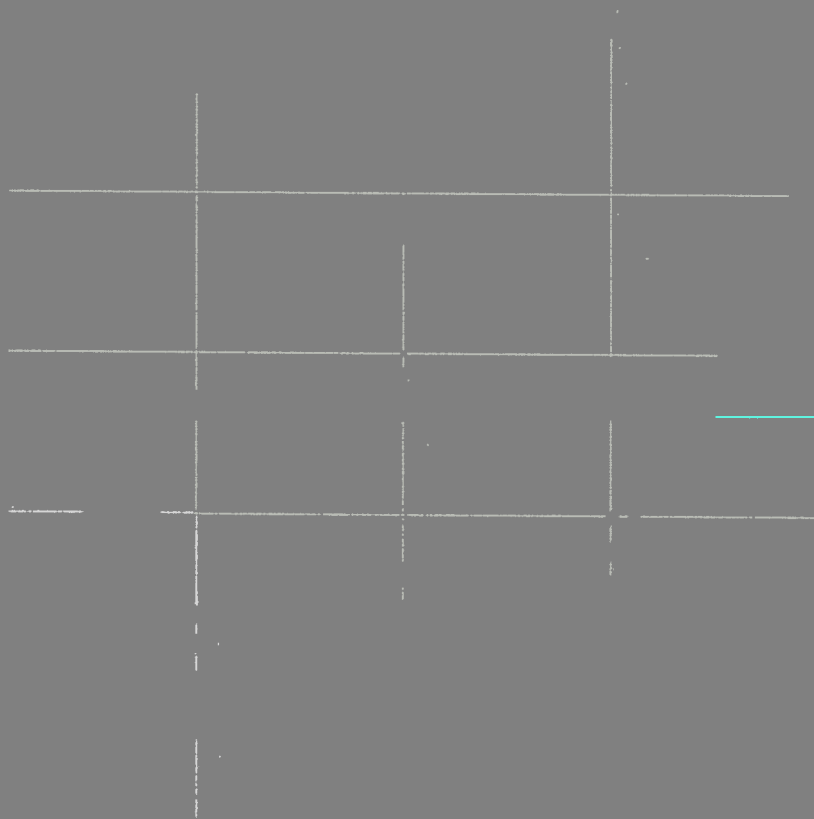
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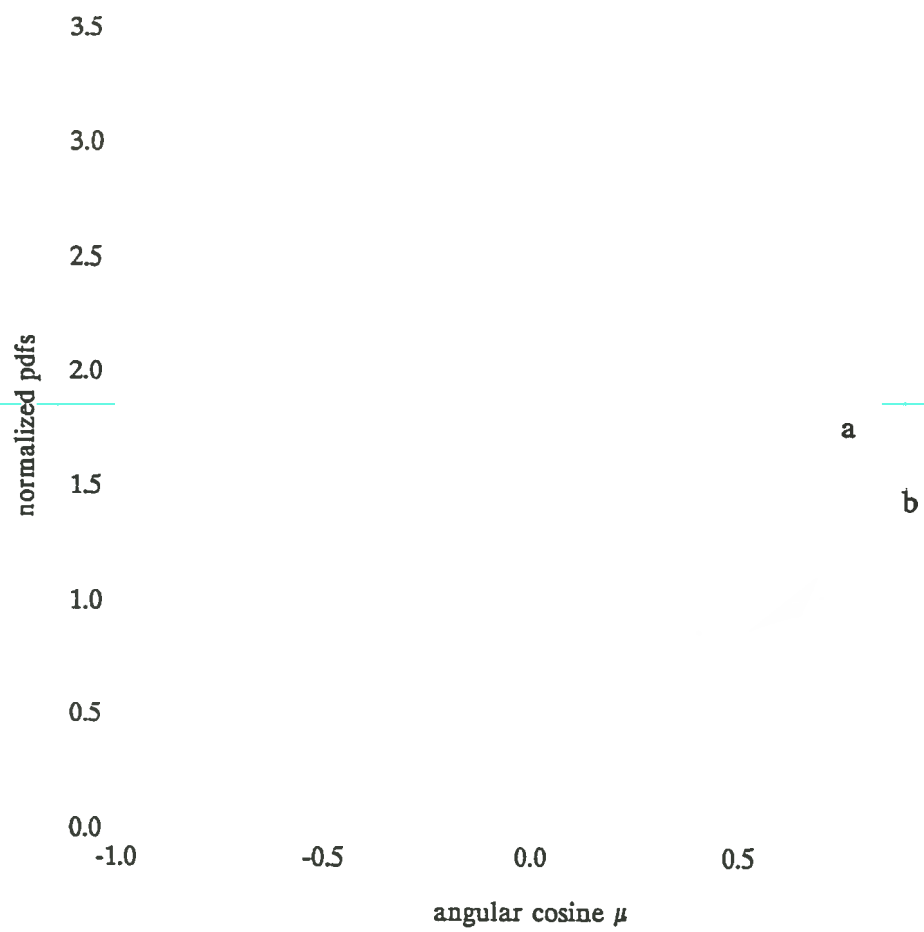


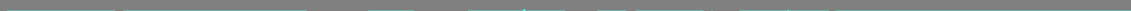


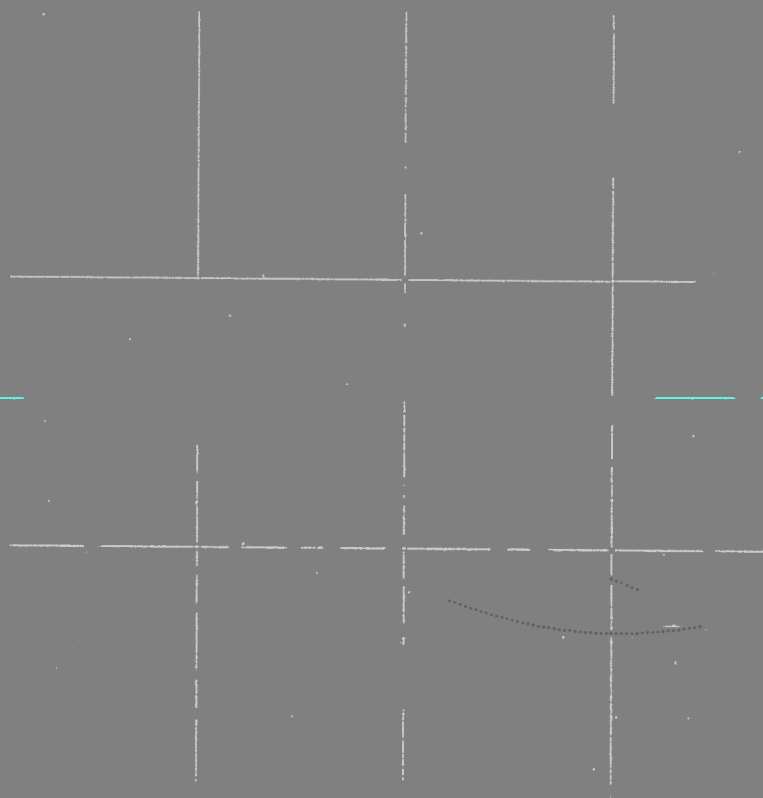


The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. It is shown that the solutions of (1.1) converge to the solutions of the system (1.2) in the sense of the weak convergence of measures. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. It is shown that the solutions of (1.1) converge to the solutions of the system (1.2) in the sense of the weak convergence of measures.

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