

# Nuclear Criticality Safety

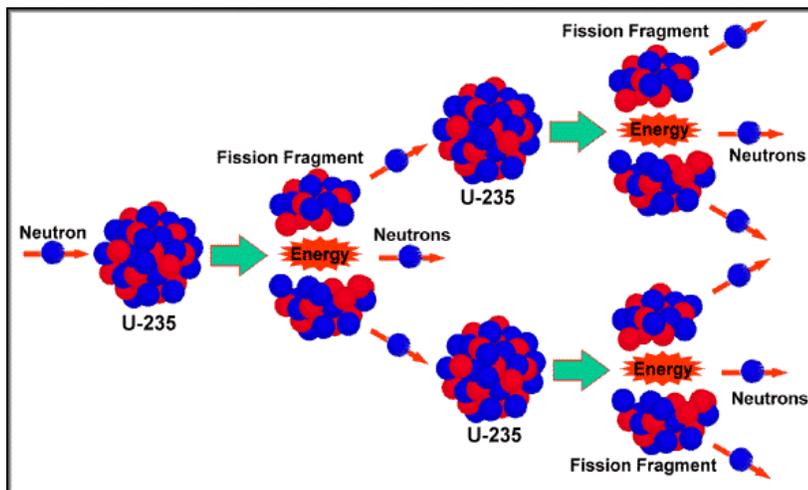
## What is meant by Nuclear Criticality Safety?

*Examples of general knowledge of NCS:*

### **What is Nuclear Criticality Safety (NCS)?:**

- Protection against an accidental criticality (i.e., uncontrolled nuclear fission chain reaction)

### **Illustration of a nuclear fission chain reaction with U-235:**



### **Why is NCS important?:**

- Potential for energy and radiation hazard to workers

### **How will NRC evaluate NCS for the MOX facility?:**

- Same as for any other fuel cycle facility (i.e., licensing, oversight, enforcement)
- Addressing specific issues related to using plutonium

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## What are important concepts in NCS?

*Examples of important concepts in NCS for fuel cycle facilities:*

### **What does the goal of zero accidental criticalities mean?:**

- No nuclear fission chain reactions
- Facility operations must be subcritical during both normal and credible abnormal operations, thus effective neutron multiplication factor ( $k\text{-eff}$ )  $< 1.0$
- $k\text{-eff} = (\text{neutron production rate}) / (\text{neutron loss rate})$
- $k\text{-eff} = 1.0$  means critical

### **What factors are used to keep operations subcritical?:**

- Material - Mass, Element, Enrichment, Heterogeneity
- Shape - Geometry, Volume, Concentration, Density
- Poison - Solid, Liquid
- Others - Reflection, Moderation, Unit Interaction

### **How are those factors used?:**

- To make it difficult to create a problem
- To make it easy to do the right thing
- To make maloperation inconvenient
- To make proper operations convenient

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## What are open CAR NCS items?

### *Examples*

- **NCS personnel experience levels with plutonium and/or MOX fuel**
- **NCS margin of subcriticality for safety, when calculating *k-eff***
- **NCS use of the term ‘highly unlikely’**

## What are closed NCS CAR items?

### *Examples*

- **NCS personnel education levels**
- **NCS commitment to the double contingency principle**  
(“Process designs should incorporate sufficient factors of safety to require at least two unlikely, independent, and concurrent changes in process conditions before a criticality accident is possible.”)
- **NCS use of a criticality accident alarm system**
- **NCS use of a preferred design approach**