

# American Nuclear Society

## nuclear criticality safety control of selected actinide nuclides

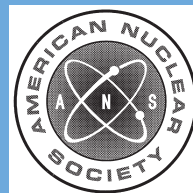
### an American National Standard

**REAFFIRMED**

**September 12, 2019**

**ANSI/ANS-8.15-2014 (R2019)**

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published by the  
**American Nuclear Society**  
555 North Kensington Avenue  
La Grange Park, Illinois 60526 USA

**American National Standard  
Nuclear Criticality Safety Control  
of Selected Actinide Nuclides**

Secretariat  
**American Nuclear Society**

Prepared by the  
**American Nuclear Society  
Standards Committee  
Working Group ANS-8.15**

Published by the  
**American Nuclear Society  
555 North Kensington Avenue  
La Grange Park, Illinois 60526 USA**

Approved October 10, 2014  
by the  
**American National Standards Institute, Inc.**

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**Foreword** (This Foreword is not a part of American National Standard “Nuclear Criticality Safety Control of Selected Actinide Nuclides,” ANSI/ANS-8.15-2014.)

This standard provides guidance for the prevention of criticality accidents in the handling, storing, processing, and transportation of nineteen selected actinide nuclides. The revision revises most of the subcritical limits for the original fourteen nuclides in the 1981 standard and adds five additional nuclides, bringing the total number of nuclides to nineteen. The nuclides were selected on the basis that they have half-lives greater than 45 days and it is judged there is sufficient knowledge of their physical properties to support evaluation of subcritical mass limits. The working group has elected to change the title of the standard by referring to “selected actinide nuclides” rather than “special actinide elements.” This is the first revision of ANS-8.15 since its publication in 1981. ANS-8.15 is intended to be complementary to ANSI/ANS-8.1-2014 by providing technical nuclear criticality safety guidance for nuclides other than  $^{233}\text{U}$ ,  $^{235}\text{U}$ , and  $^{239}\text{Pu}$ .

In Footnote 5, the 1981 standard speculates that  $^{232}\text{U}$  and  $^{236}\text{Pu}$  may be “exceptions” to the correlation of critical mass with the even-number and odd-number neutron of the nuclide. Both nuclides are included in the scope of this revision with  $^{236}\text{Pu}$  appearing in Table 2, clearly breaking the correlation.

No significant advancement in understanding the criticality of californium isotopes has occurred since 1981. Consequently, the water-reflected subcritical limits for the californium isotopes  $^{249}\text{Cf}$  and  $^{251}\text{Cf}$  are brought forward to this revision unmodified from the original standard. In addition, isotopic mixtures of plutonium, americium, and curium are not addressed in this revision. Instead, this topic has been moved from Section 6.1 of the 1981 version to an Appendix (called Appendix A). The revised standard urges users to calculate subcritical limits for mixtures using modern methods rather than use the 1981 tables.

Currently, the usage of the words fissionable and fissile within the community is not consistent (see “The Heritage and Usage of the Words Fissionable and Fissile in Criticality,” Norman L. Pruvost, J. Eric Lynn and Charles D. Harmon, II, LA-UR-04-6514, Los Alamos National Laboratory, September 2004). Since ANS standards can be viewed as models of proper usage, the working group has chosen to omit these words from the revision. “Modern Fission Theory for Criticality,” J. Eric Lynn, LA-14098, Los Alamos National Laboratory, February 2004, examines the understanding gained during the forty-five years since the formulation of the structure underlying the original 1981 Appendix A (primarily from “Considerations on the Probability of Nuclear Fission,” R. Vandenbosch and G. T. Seaborg, *The Physical Review*, 110 (2), 507-513, April 1958) and concludes that its basis is empirical, unexplained, and “totally outmoded” (LA-14098) thus, the original 1981 Appendix A has been removed. Appendix B of the original standard was mostly composed of technical reference material and is reproduced from the original standard with no attempt to update any of the information.

This standard might reference documents and other standards that have been superseded or withdrawn at the time the standard is applied. A statement has been included in the references section that provides guidance on the use of references.

This standard does not incorporate the concepts of generating risk-informed insights or a graded approach to quality assurance. The user is advised that one or more of these techniques could enhance the application of this standard.

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