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**Nuclear criticality safety —  
Geometrical dimensions for  
subcriticality control — Equipment  
and layout**

*Sûreté-criticité — Dimensions géométriques pour garantir la sous-criticité — Dimensions d'équipements et cotes d'implantation*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 085, *Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies and radiological protection*, Subcommittee SC 05, *Nuclear installations, processes and technologies*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

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## Introduction

Nuclear criticality safety is achieved by methods of control in accordance with ISO 1709. The application of some of these methods of control (such as geometry, interaction...) can lead to requirement(s) on geometrical dimension limits. This document covers subcriticality control based on geometrical dimensions, called subcriticality dimensions, related to equipment and layout.

Stages presented in this document are summarized in the flow diagram in [Annex A](#) and an example of this standard application is presented in [Annex B](#).

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# Nuclear criticality safety — Geometrical dimensions for subcriticality control — Equipment and layout

## 1 Scope

This document provides guidance, requirements and recommendations related to determination of limits on subcriticality dimensions and to their compliance with:

- geometrical dimensions specified in the design (design dimensions), or,
- actual dimensions.

This document is applicable to nuclear facilities containing fissile materials, except nuclear power reactor cores. This document can also be applied to the transport of fissile materials outside the boundaries of nuclear establishments. Subcriticality dimension control based on dimensions and layout of fuel assembly, fuel rods and fuel pellets are not covered by this document.

This document does not specify requirements related to the control of fissile and non-fissile material compositions.

The Quality Assurance associated with the fabrication and layout of the unit based on specifications (e.g. drawings elaborated during design) is a prerequisite of this document. The Quality Assurance is important to ensure the consistency between the unit geometry, its general purpose and its intended function.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 11311, *Nuclear criticality safety — Critical values for homogeneous plutonium-uranium oxide fuel mixtures outside of reactors*

ISO 12749-3, *Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies, and radiological protection — Vocabulary — Part 3: Nuclear fuel cycle*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 12749-3 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### **actual dimension**

actual value of subcriticality dimension, obtained by direct or indirect measurement (e.g. a mould of set dimension used for the fabrication or a template) or guaranteed by the manufacturing process previously qualified, including estimated measurement uncertainties

Note 1 to entry: Actual dimensions are usually called as-built dimensions after procurement and before commissioning.

**3.2  
calculation model dimension**

geometrical dimension used in subcriticality calculations of a unit

**3.3  
dimensional margin**

appropriate dimensional margin considered in the nuclear criticality safety assessment

**3.4  
design dimension**

geometrical dimension defining the unit geometry (item dimension or layout dimension) provided before manufacturing

**3.5  
item dimension**

geometrical dimension of a component or of equipment

EXAMPLE For a tank, item dimensions can be the tank diameter, height and material thickness.

**3.6  
layout dimension**

geometrical dimension defining the position of several items relative to each other and in their environment

EXAMPLE For a storage of several tanks, the layout dimensions are the distances between tanks, the number of tanks in x and y directions and the distance of tanks to walls.

**3.7  
subcriticality dimension**

geometrical dimension (item dimension or layout dimension) controlled for which a limit shall be respected to ensure subcriticality of a unit

Note 1 to entry: A subcritical dimension is a different term, usually referring to a fissile material dimension that relies on single-parameter control to avoid making a unit critical. Examples are subcritical cylinder diameter, subcritical slab thickness and subcritical volume. [ISO 21391:2019](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/183bc9e2-d422-44d9-8f34-7c2879f3e958/iso-21391-2019)

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Note 2 to entry: The subcriticality of a unit may be ensured by other types of controls in addition to dimensional controls (e.g. mass control, density control).

**3.8  
subcriticality limit**

limit value of subcriticality dimension which is respected in order to ensure subcriticality of a unit

**3.9  
unit**

part of a process or of a facility, taken into account in the nuclear criticality safety assessment, composed of single item or group of items containing fissile material and by their surrounding materials not containing fissile materials

Note 1 to entry: Unit dimensions are composed of item dimensions and layout dimensions.

EXAMPLE A unit can be a glove box or a reprocessing process including the loading area, the chemical reactor and the various outlets.

**3.10  
unit lifetime**

expected operating life taken into consideration for unit design and in the nuclear criticality safety assessment



## 4 Subcriticality dimensions

4.1 In the nuclear criticality safety assessment, the unit geometry is defined by:

- dimensions of items containing fissile media;
- dimensions of materials surrounding fissile items;
- layout dimensions;
- dimensions and layout of mobile items.

4.2 Some of these dimensions or distances can be required to be subcriticality dimensions. Accordingly, subcriticality dimensions shall be identified and controlled. The compliance of the actual dimensions with the subcriticality limits shall be verified to ensure subcriticality of a unit according to [Clause 7](#). The determination of subcriticality limits is presented in [Clause 6](#).

4.3 Limits of subcriticality dimensions may be justified using data from handbooks and/or standards (for simple cases) or from specific subcriticality calculations. For the later, requirements in [Clause 5](#) apply.

EXAMPLE ISO 11311 contains critical values for homogeneous plutonium-uranium oxide fuel mixtures outside of reactors. That standard supports determination of subcriticality dimensions.

4.4 For conflicting effects (e.g. neutron reflection vs. interaction between two fissile items), a specific assessment can be necessary to define whether maximum or minimum values (or both) shall be ensured.

A particular attention must be paid to the definition of the subcriticality dimension in order to avoid mistakes (e.g. centre-to-centre vs. edge-to-edge).

4.5 Subcriticality limits shall take into account all configurations for which the nuclear criticality safety assessment relies upon specific dimensions. These configurations shall include normal conditions, including conditions affecting geometry such as ageing effects or pressure and temperature deformations, and abnormal conditions. Subcriticality limits may include maintenance operations.

NOTE It is possible to account for different dimensions to demonstrate subcriticality in normal and abnormal conditions.

## 5 Performing specific subcriticality calculations

5.1 When specific calculations are performed, the need and ability to control dimensions relevant for nuclear criticality safety (during design, before commissioning, during routine or essential maintenance and as required for Quality Assurance) shall be taken into account in defining calculation model dimensions. The choice of assumptions used in calculations should be guided by the need:

- a) to define an overall conservative calculation model bounding reality so as to:
  - simplify the calculation model,
  - anticipate the potential evolutions of the design that may occur in downstream project phase(s),
- b) to reduce the number of dimensions to control in order to focus on dimensions relevant to nuclear criticality safety, so as to minimize potential errors during verifications and to avoid unnecessary administrative controls.

5.2 The need to account for manufacturing and layout tolerances, defined as design constraints ([6.2.1](#)), for the definition of calculation model dimensions should be assessed.

5.3 Potential geometric distortions due to normal and abnormal conditions should be taken into account when performing subcriticality calculations.

## 6 Subcriticality limits

### 6.1 Identification and limitation of subcriticality dimensions

6.1.1 The identification of subcriticality dimensions shall be assessed by nuclear criticality safety staff. The justification of these dimensions can be guided in part or whole by:

- sensitivity calculations on dimensions and analysis of calculations results;
- handbooks or standards;
- expert judgment.

6.1.2 The subcriticality dimensions and their corresponding limits should be identified early in the design phase in order to be discussed, shared and considered by analysts qualified in design or people involved in design, suppliers and operators. In particular, the subcriticality dimensions should be determined prior to the procurement phase in order to be taken into account by suppliers for unit construction / fabrication.

6.1.3 During design, conditions affecting the unit geometry presented in 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 should be considered for the determination of each subcriticality limit.

6.1.4 Prior to the verification of actual dimensions with their subcriticality limits, normal and abnormal conditions affecting the unit geometry presented in 6.2.2 shall be taken into account for the determination of each subcriticality limits.

NOTE It is possible to account for different dimensions and/or dimension values to demonstrate subcriticality for various configurations in normal and abnormal conditions.

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### 6.2 Conditions influencing the subcriticality limits

#### 6.2.1 General

6.2.1.1 Conditions impacting subcriticality dimensions of a unit shall be considered in the subcriticality limit determination. Dimensions may change under the effect of such conditions. The estimation of the impact of the conditions presented in 6.2 on a subcriticality limit shall be guided in part or whole by:

- a) a manufacturing standard;
- b) expert judgment;
- c) specific studies or lessons learned for the stresses and the ageing effects on unit dimensions.

6.2.1.2 Design constraints should be accounted for, unless more accurate information is obtained from actual dimension measurements. The design constraints correspond to the manufacturing and layout tolerances.

6.2.1.3 Additional dimensional margins should be taken into account for the determination of the subcriticality limits to cope with:

- difficulties during the verification such as:
  - possible changes in subcriticality dimension values due to late update during the design;