



Annual Users' Conference

**ADVANCING RADIATION SAFETY.
EMPOWERING PROGRESS.**

M Resort, Henderson, NV | June 15 – June 18



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*Advancing Radiation Safety.
Empowering Progress.*

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Safeguarding the Advanced Reactor Nuclear Fuel Cycle

New Challenges and Solutions

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Mirion Connect | Annual Users' Conference 2026

Henderson, NV

Scan QR code to log your attendance for today's (Thursday, June 18th) breakout session



OUTLINE

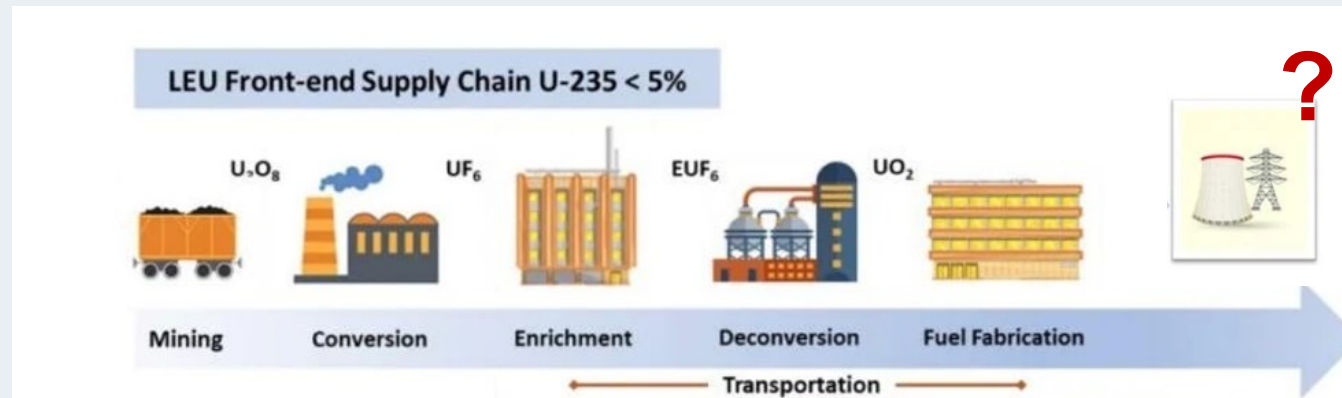
- *INTRODUCTION*
- *CRITICALITY ACCIDENT
ALARM SYSTEM (CAAS)*
- *MATERIAL CONTROL AND
ACCOUNTABILITY (MC&A)*
- *CLOSING*

Introduction



3S Overview

- *Safety – Criticality safety*
- *Safeguards – Protecting special nuclear material (SNM)*
- *Security – Physical & Cyber*



HALEU Front-end Supply Chain U-235 (5 – 20%)

WHAT IS HALEU?

Advanced Fuel - High Assay Low Enriched Uranium

- *Uranium enriched to 5–20% U-235 — above conventional LEU (< 5%), below HEU (> 20%)*
- *Required by most advanced reactors — SMRs and microreactors*

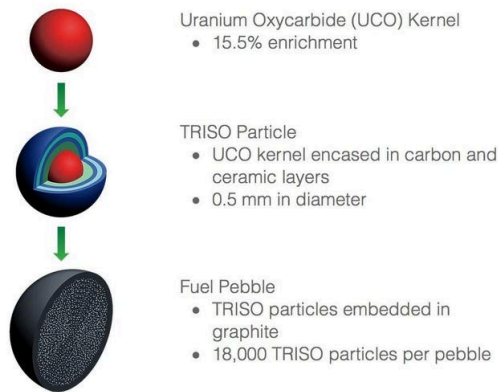


Image credit:
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/jamesconca/2021/09/08/supplying-new-types-of-nuclear-fuel-with-haleu-is-not-a-problem/>

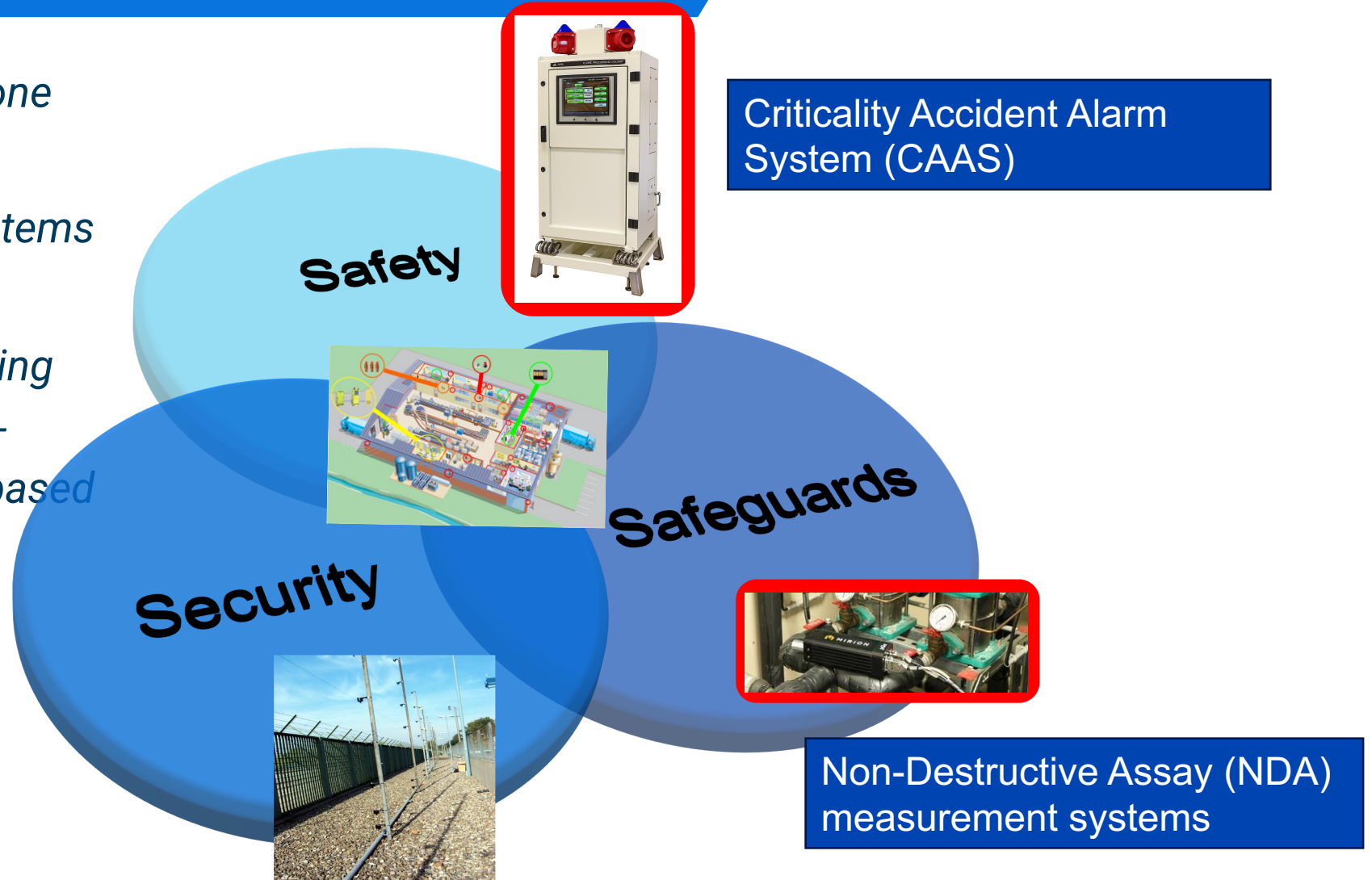
WHY IT MATTERS

- *Higher enrichment, smaller cores*
- *Longer fuel cycles, fewer refuelings*
- *Greater power density*
- *Enables advanced reactor designs*
- *Domestic supply still scaling up*

A key enabler of advanced reactors

3S Interdependence

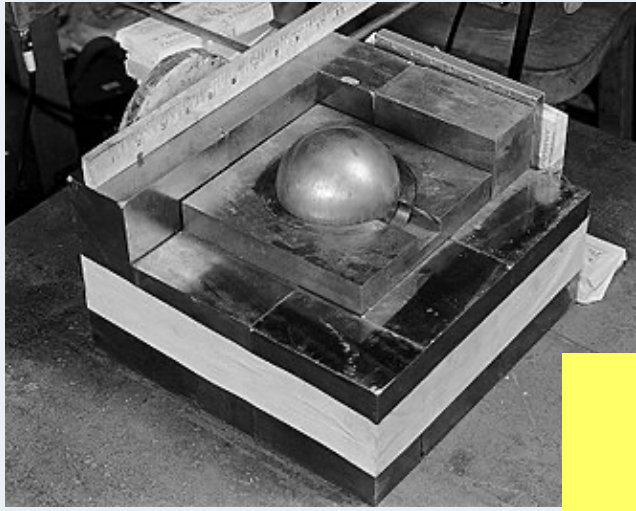
- *Interdependence - Actions in one domain affect the others*
- *Conflict - Gaps arise when systems are not jointly planned*
- *Integrate 3S requirements during early design, not retroactively - Enable predictable, evidence-based regulatory reviews.*



Criticality Accident Alarm System (CAAS)



Criticality Accidents / History



The Demon Core



CRITICALITY ACCIDENT – An uncontrolled fission reaction resulting from an unintended accumulation or arrangement of a critical mass of fissile material

- *First known fatality caused by a criticality accident – Harry Daghlian, 1945*
 - *The core was near critical; the brick made it prompt critical (yield $\sim 10^{16}$ fissions)*
 - *Daghlian received an estimated dose of > 500 rem (5 Sv) resulting in severe radiation poisoning*
 - *He died 25 days later*
- *As a consequence – Safety procedures were revamped*
 - *One new requirement – Use of at least two instruments monitoring neutron intensities with audible alerts*

CAAS Standards & Guidance

10 CFR 70.24

*Sets the **legal** requirements. Based on quantity of special nuclear material.*

REGULATORY GUIDE 8.12

*Provides **guidance** for meeting 10 CFR 70.24 requirements. Explicitly discusses ANSI/ANS 8.3*

ANSI/ANS 8.3 2022

*This is a **consensus** standard. Applies to operations with fissionable materials in which inadvertent criticality could produce a radiation dose immediately dangerous to life and health*

ISO 7753:2023

***International** standard similar to ANSI/ANS 8.3 with recent changes to title and focus on **operations**.*

IEC 60860:2014

***Equipment** standard for criticality accident warning equipment – Outlines detector/alarm performance, EMC, environmental requirements.*



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Protect What's Next™

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CAAS – When?

NRC requires CAAS under 10 CFR 70.24

- *For licensees authorized to possess **special nuclear material** in excess of specified thresholds*
- *Criticality needs to be credible*
- *Any facility that processes, handles, or stores fissile material*

APPLICABLE FACILITIES

- *Enrichment facilities*
- *Fissile material processing plants*
- *Fuel fabrication plants*
- *Fuel cycle R&D laboratories*
- *Some research or industrial facilities with large fissile inventories*
- *Reprocessing facilities*
- *Storage areas where critical configurations could occur*

What is different about Advanced Nuclear?

HALEU

- Requirement defaults to the low mass limit of 700g for U-235
- Compared to LEU – Criticality with smaller masses & more compact geometries, and more sensitive to changes in moderation.

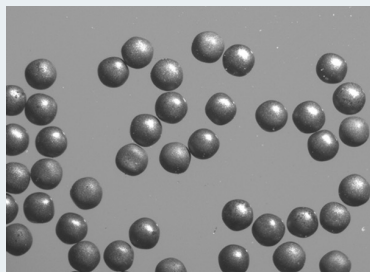


Image credit: <https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/triso-particles-most-robust-nuclear-fuel-earth>

ACTIVITIES REQUIRING MORE SCRUTINY

- Powder processing
- Fuel particle production
- Batch transfer
- Storage in dense arrays
- Accident scenarios involving water intrusion

More operations become
“credible criticality scenarios”

HALEU Impact on CAAS Needs

IMPACT

Detector placement – Consideration of both gamma and neutron channels

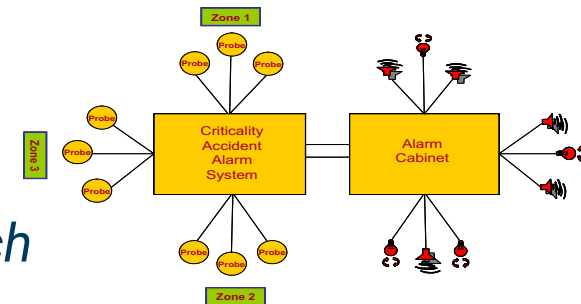
Facility zoning – Smaller criticality volumes could mean more zones for coverage

Operations

CAAS-3S OFFERINGS

Detector placement studies & other facility and site planning support

Expansion capability with star network approach



- *Reduced footprint approach*
- *Existing features that lend themselves to automation – testing, fault warning,*
- *Remote monitoring*

CAAS – Criticality Accident Alarm System



An alarm system for the prompt evacuation of personnel in case of a criticality event

Key Criteria for Design –

- *Adhere to criticality standards*
- *Response time (per standard)*
- *Reliability*
- *Fault/Failure warning*
- *Minimization of false alarms*
- *Seismic tolerance*

CAAS Experience: Global Footprint, Consistent Performance

50

**YEARS'
EXPERIENCE**

100+

**SYSTEMS
INSTALLED
GLOBALLY**

IN 50 YEARS

<10

**RECORDED FALSE
ALARMS**

1,000+

**NEUTRON & GAMMA
DETECTORS
DEPLOYED**

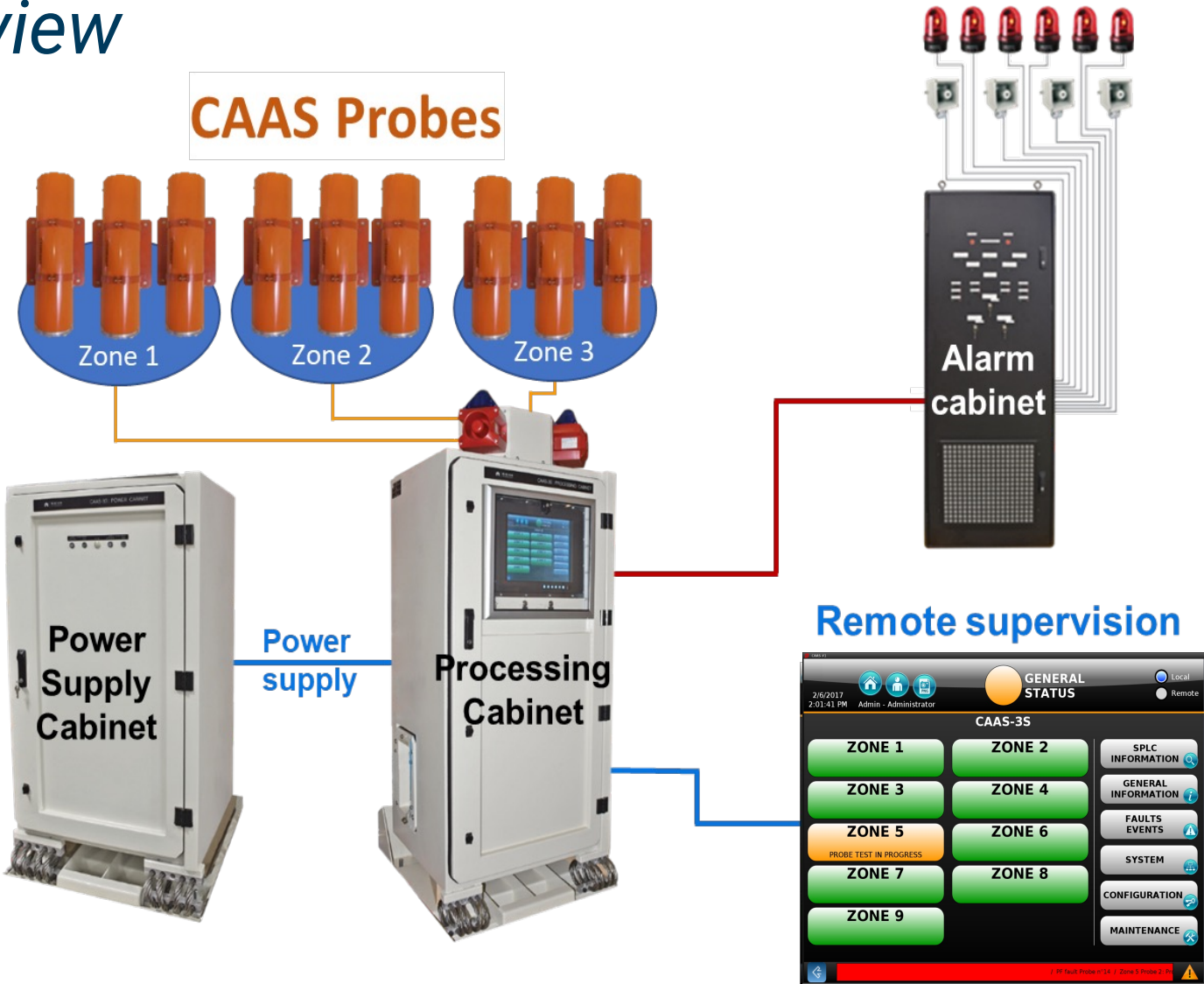
PROVEN, RELIABLE

***Analog
Signal Chain***

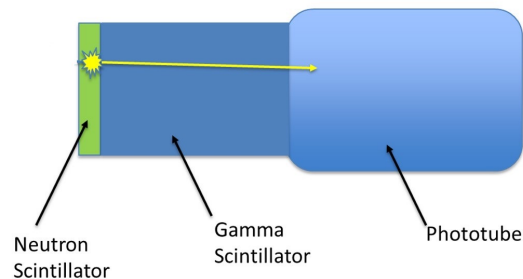


CAAS-3S™ System Overview

Detection
Processing
Power Supply
Alarms
Supervision



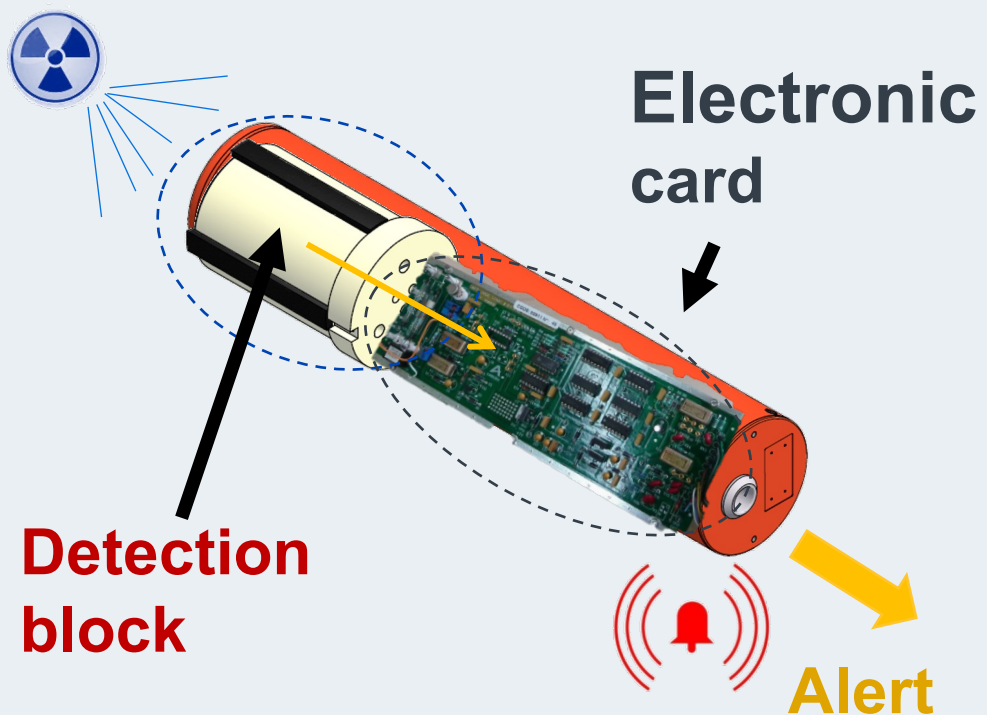
CAAS-3S Smart Probes



CAAS-3S DETECTORS USE SCINTILLATOR TECHNOLOGY

- *Lower susceptibility to false alarms*
- *Follows dose levels and re-scales dynamic range to extend measurement range*
- *Will recover readout even though upper limit has been crossed (no saturation)*
- *Source-free testing can be automated*

CAAS-3S Probes – Smart Probes



- ▶ Redundant power supply
- ▶ Watchdog circuitry (continuous)
- ▶ Alert – Simple 0 or 1

DETECTOR KEY FEATURES

- *Signal processing local to the probe*
- *Alert triggered on a preset voltage threshold (correlated with dose rate)*
- *Independent alert (no dependency on other probes)*
- *Other non-safety information: status, voltage, temperature*

Detector Setpoints and Coverage Ranges

- Same housing and electronics in each probe
- Combined gamma/neutron = most versatile
- Gamma-only or neutron-only may be advantageous in some cases

Probe Type	Set Point (mrad/hr)	Total Range (m)	n range (m)
CAAS-3S (γ +n)	100	230	124
CAAS-3S (n)	100	124	124
CAAS-3S (γ)	50	270	0
CAAS-3S high sensitivity (n)	8	~400	~400

Neutron to gamma dose ratio = 0.3;

Other probes not listed: Gamma low-sensitivity, gamma high-sensitivity

Radiation Detection Range



With attenuation, the gamma sensitivity can reduce rapidly and the range can be conservatively treated in terms of neutron detection.

Processing Unit



- 10 zones (2003)
- 1000 m detector distance

PROCESSING UNIT KEY FEATURES

- *Zones can be added sequentially*
- *Different zones can have different detector types – Expansion can be tailored to different operations*
- *Automatic diagnostics, fault warning, and switchover for redundancy*
- *Probe testing (can be automated)*
- *Relay contacts for external alarms*

Power Supply Unit



POWER UNIT KEY FEATURES

- *Converts facility “mains” power to 24V DC (cabinet & probes)*
- *Battery backup – Minimum 16 hours of monitoring and 30 minutes alarming*
- *Two different vendor battery packs for redundancy*

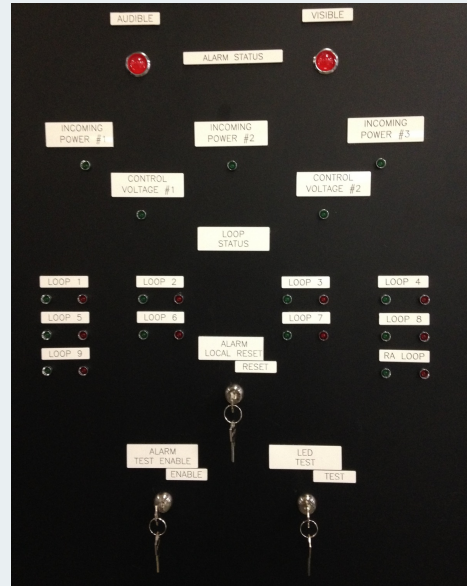
Supervision Software

SUPERVISION KEY FEATURES

- Independent of the alarm (safety) signal chain
- On-board display replicated on remote monitoring stations
- User management with password authentication



Alarm System

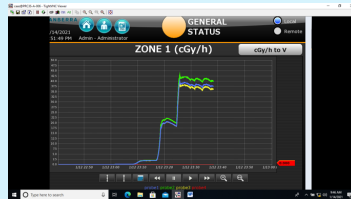
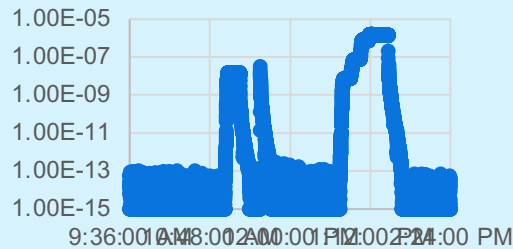


ALARM UNIT KEY FEATURES

- *Tailored to facility layout and needs*
- *Existing facility horns/beacons or Mirion supplied devices*
- *Fault indication & redundancy*

CAAS-3S Qualifications

National Criticality Experiments Research Center
(NCERC) – Godiva reactor



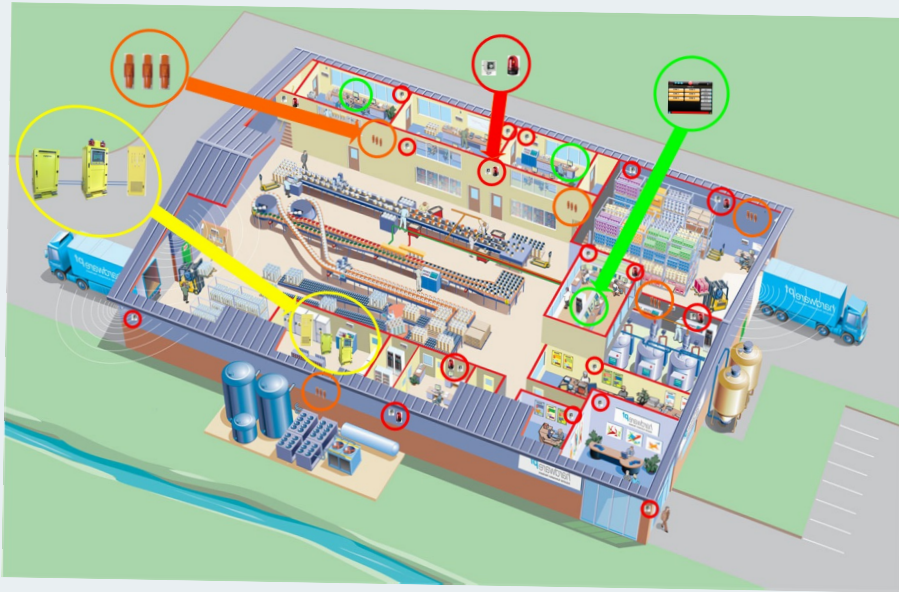
White Sands – Radiation exposure

QUALIFIED TO ANSI/ANS-8.3, IEC 60860, & ISO 7753

- *Detector response*
- *Environmental*
- *Electromagnetic*
- *Mechanical*
- *Expanded testing (2020 – 2022)*
 - *High-rad limits for the cabinets
(instantaneous dose-rate & integrated dose)*
 - *Expanded seismic testing*
 - *Expanded temperature testing*



CAAS Design & Operational Support

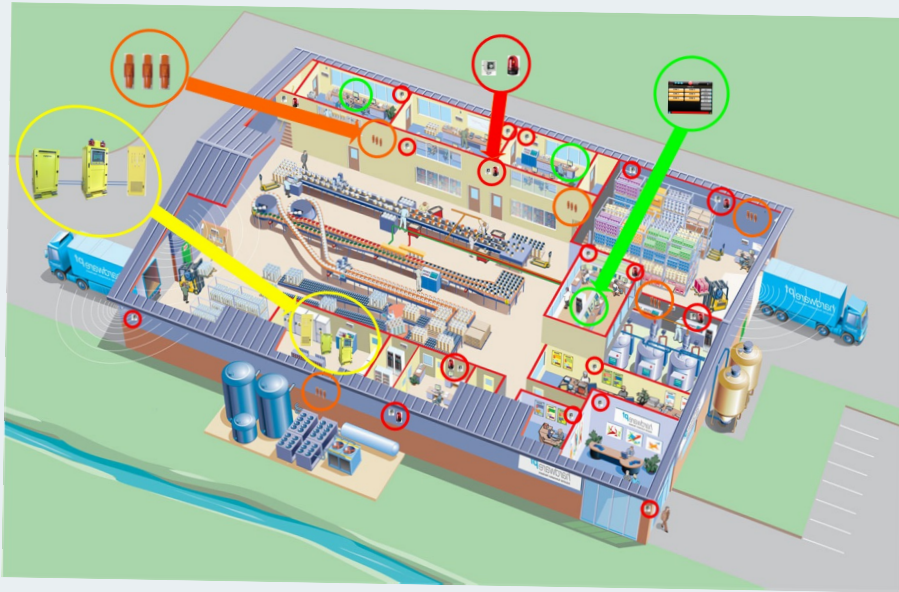


DESIGN SUPPORT

- *Probe positioning study*
- *Probe type, placement, and number of zones*
- *Future expansion considerations*
- *By building or zone*
- *Equipment location*
- *Cable pathways and routing*
- *Horn/beacon needs and placement (volume, tone, color, brightness)*

CAAS Design & Operational Support

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT



- *Site installation*
- *Lifetime maintenance –*
 - *Regular testing*
 - *Probe re-calibrations*
 - *Obsolescence notice and upgrades*
 - *Spare parts*

Material Control & Accountability (MC&A)



MC&A Standards & Guidance

10 CFR 74 Sets the **legal** requirements. NRC regulatory requirements for the control and accounting of SNM at licensed facilities. Written primarily for LWR fuel assumptions.

**ANSI/INMM
N-15
STANDARDS** A series of standards that define requirements for MC&A with **emphasis on measurement, calibration, and quality of measurements**. N15.36 and N15.56 provide requirements for NDA holdup & in-situ measurements.

**DOE ORDER
474.2A** Requirements for developing, implementing, and maintaining a nuclear MC&A program within the U.S. Department of Energy

**DOE STD 1194
2011** DOE technical standard that defines MC&A practices and used by DOE reviewers to assess licensing adequacy. Drives **measurement quality objectives**.

Advanced Nuclear MC&A Needs



Image courtesy of IAEA

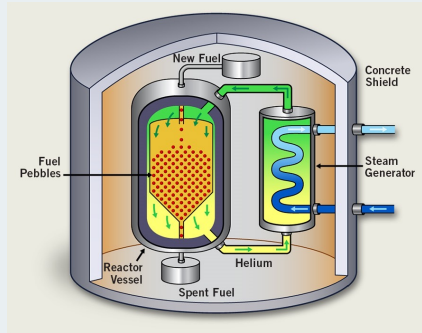


Image courtesy of Neutron Bytes

- **Reference to 10 CFR 70**
- **'Significant quantity' ≥ 10 kg or more of U-235 enriched 10% to 20%**

HALEU INCREASES MATERIAL ATTRACTIVENESS

- *Pushes facilities into Category II - Requires tighter accounting*
- *Re-evaluation of KMPs and MBAs - Safeguards by design*
- *Fuel form impacts approach – Item counting versus bulk, hybrid approaches*
- *Additional physical protection*
- *International safeguards? Exporting reactor technology*

Impact on Measurement & Measurement Control Programs

- *High accuracy, low uncertainty, more statistical reliance (1000s of pebbles)*
- *Holdup significance increases*
- *Potentially near-real-time accountancy*
- *Enhanced digital impact for continuity-of-knowledge*
 - *Electronic logs*
 - *Secure access to data*
- **NDA capability is a core MC&A risk mitigator**
— *more so than for conventional LEU fabrication*



Verification of spent nuclear fuel stored in cooling ponds
Source: IAEA photo gallery

Core NDA Capabilities Required for HALEU MC&A

NDA TECHNIQUES

- *High accuracy gamma spectrometry for U-235 quantification*
- *Neutron NDA (passive and possibly active)*
- *Hybrid gamma/neutron*
- *Segmented scanning NDA capabilities for heterogeneity*

REASON

- *Increased U-235 → increased self-absorption and matrix attenuation corrections (and reduced U-238)*
- *Higher (α,n) and spontaneous fission neutrons, but background and moderation sensitive*
- *NDA for enriched UF₆ cylinders*
- *Heterogeneity in samples, if not accounted for, forces larger uncertainties and conservative assumptions*

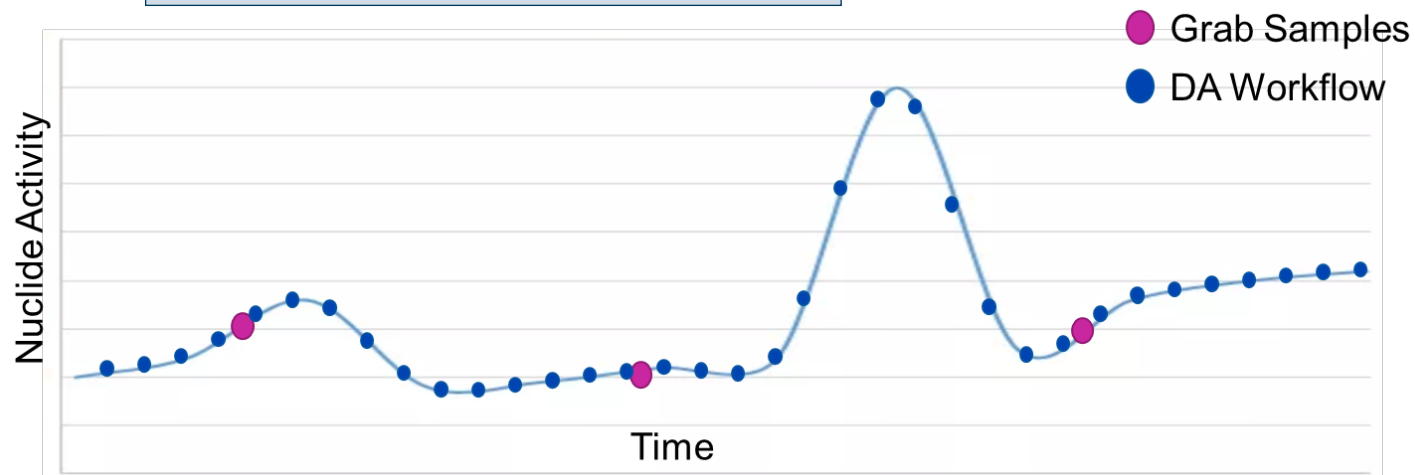
Continuous Spectroscopy Monitoring Applications

- *Inline enrichment monitoring*
- *Survey trending for process equipment*
- *Continuous holdup*
- *Burnup monitoring*



NPP in-situ CZT system

- *Automated and triggered counting and analysis at defined intervals*
- *Enabled by the Data Analyst platform*



Scintillators



Nal, LaBr, CeBr



Osprey® unit

**Data Analyst™
CSM Platform**
(Embedded Software)



*Autonomous
Operation*

**Data Analyst
Web UI**



Compact Gamma Spectrometers

■ Holdup Applications

- Pipes, Traps, Glove Boxes
- Bulk powders

■ Holdup Measurement Support

- Portable, lightweight
- Shielded and collimated detector
- High sensitivity
- Accurate and reproducible
- Rugged and reliable
- Various measurement geometries
- Easy data collection and analysis



- GR1 compact CZT (1 cm³)
- 25 x 25 x 63 mm, 60 g
- Power consumption <250 mW
- Generic ISOCS characterization



Image credit: David Davis,
CNS Y-12, Holdup Workshop
2019



- MicroGe – Electrically cooled | 52.5 x 43.7 x 21.3 cm , 9.4 kg
- Can be cooled in 30 minutes | 1.2 keV at 122 keV, 1.7 at 661.7 keV

Neutron Counting Applications

- Scenarios where gamma signature is heavily shielded or gamma background is 'too high'
- Complements gamma isotopics for fissile mass
- Holdup for metal or high-density oxide lines
- Transport/supply chain content verification
- Delayed neutrons from fission products in circulating salt
- Microreactors?

PSMC
Plutonium
Scrap
Multiplicity
Counter



- High efficiency: >50%
- Sample Cavity 19.7 x 41 cm (7.8 x 16.1 in.) (Dia. x Height)

**Portable
Neutron Slab
Counter
(PNSC)**



- Efficiency: 1.2 – 1.3% @30 cm
- Go/No-go measurements

JCC-41™
Neutron
Coincidence
Counter



- Efficiency: >22%
- Motorized hoist
- Sample Cavity 24.4 x 50.0 cm (9.6 x 19.7 in) (Dia. x Height)

WM3500
Curved Slab Counter



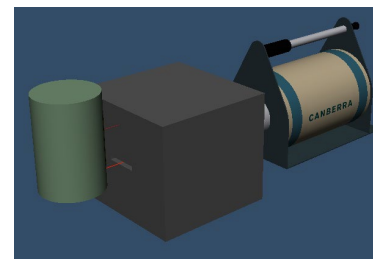
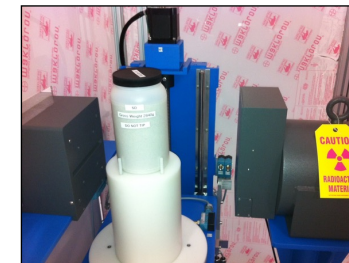
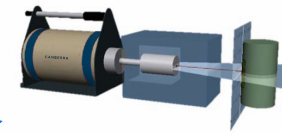
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Segmented Gamma Scanning Applications

- For samples/applications with heterogeneous enrichment, material; non-uniform U-235 distributions
- Provides segment-by-segment U-235 activity
- For Category II HALEU forms
 - Tighter ID/SRD limits favor SGS/TGS
- Itemization of small containers at KMPs
- Shipper/receiver verification
- Satisfy ANSI/INMM N15-compliant measurement control

ISOCS software models for system collimators



CAN SGS



CAN TGS

Hybrid K-Edge/XRF Analysis Applications

- MSR feed monitoring
 - U concentration
 - Fuel salts with multiple actinides (U/Pu, U/Th)
- Reprocessing – Solution samples

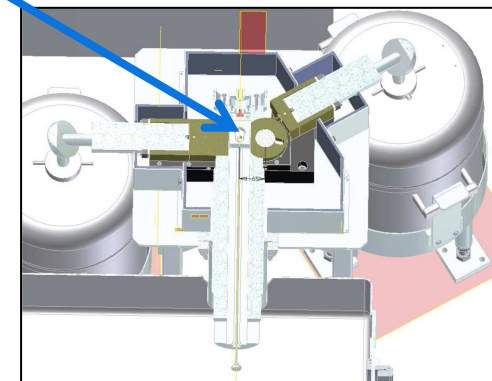
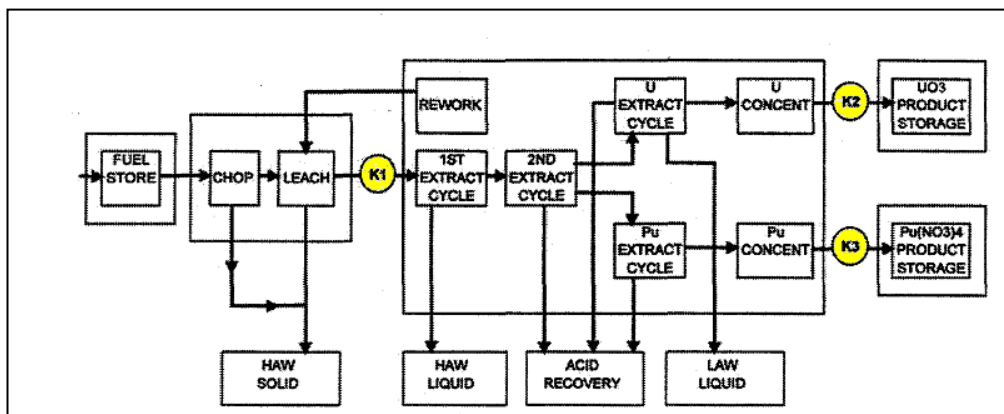
Non-destructive



Highly Accurate



Simultaneous



K1, K2, & K3: key measurement points

- K1: Measure dissolver solution
- K2, K3: Measure U and Pu product solutions

Determine material balance from these three measurement points

SUMMARY

- *The Advanced Reactor Nuclear Fuel Cycle creates new challenges*
- *In this session we focused on the needs driven by SNM, primarily HALEU*

CAAS

- *HALEU causes more operations to become credible criticality scenarios*
- *HALEU requires tighter criticality safety margins*
- *Having options of both gamma & neutron detection offers coverage flexibility*

MC&A

- *Requires higher accuracy*
- *Requires diversified NDA methods*
- *Continuous monitoring saves labor & costs*

Mirion has the instrument portfolio and experience to provide new solutions

Survey for:

Safeguarding Advanced Reactor Nuclear Fuel Cycle: New Challenges & Solutions



*Please take a moment
to fill out a short survey
on this session.*

Thank you

