



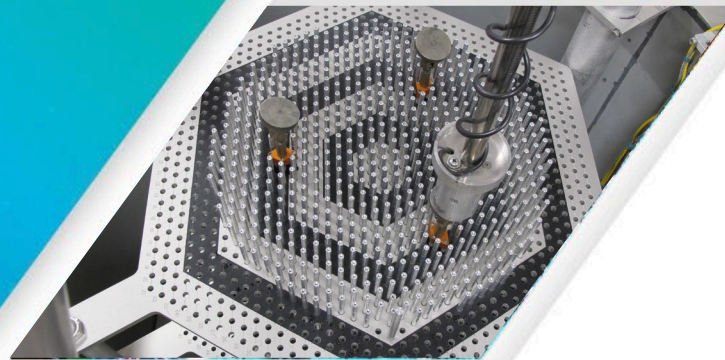
Exceptional service in the national interest

Overcoming Obstacles at the Sandia Critical Experiment

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Reactor/Assembly Operator at the Annular Core Research Reactor and Sandia Critical Experiment

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Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc. for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

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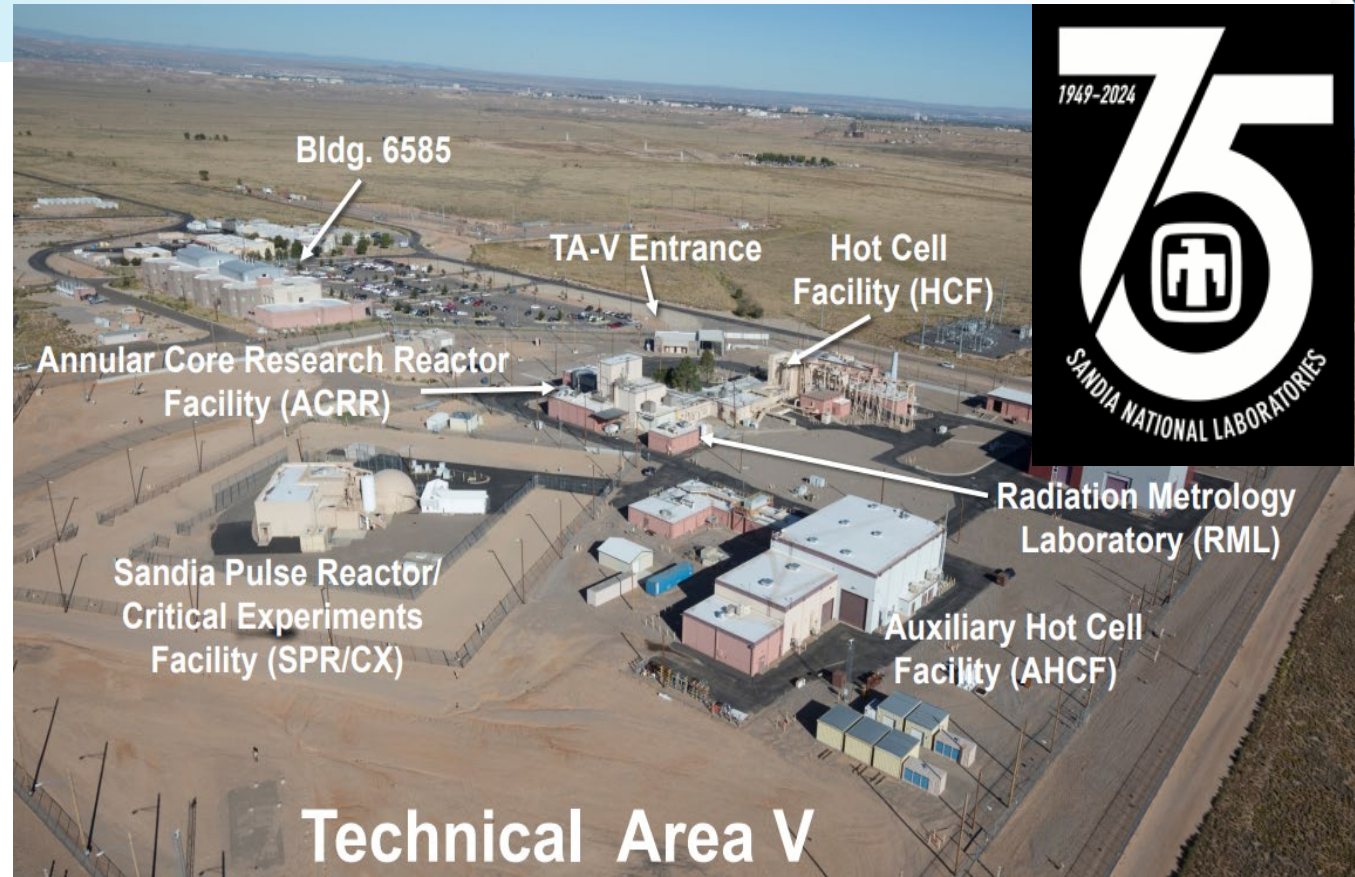
Site Locations

Technical Area Five (TA-V) Facilities

TA-V on Kirtland Air Force Base (KAFB), covers 12 acres, part of the larger Sandia Labs, 2600-acre site. While KAFB spans 51,000 acres in Central New Mexico.

TA-V includes various research & development facilities, and testing areas that support Sandia's programs.

- GIF-Gamma Irradiation Facility
- Hot Cell & Auxiliary Hot Cell
- SPR-Sandia Pulsed Reactor Facility – Critical Experiments



Site Locations



Past Experiment Programs at TA-V

TA-V has been involved in many nuclear experiment programs over the years:

- Weapon Component Testing – Our original and continuing mission.
- Radiation Effects Sciences – New methods based on scientific discovery.
- Fast Reactor Safety –Advanced fuel and cladding testing, Clinch River Breeder Reactor, effective equation of state, and molten fuel.
- Light Water Reactor Safety – Three Mile Island, severe fuel damage and fission product release from debris beds, TRISO fuel development.
- Nuclear Pumped Laser (FALCON), Part of Reagan's Star Wars Defense.
- Medical Isotope Production (Mo-99, I-125) – Domestic isotope production initiatives.
- Space Power (Jupiter Icy Moons Orbiter) – Advanced reactors for space power and radioisotope thermoelectric generators.



Sandia's Critical Experiment (CX) History



Repurposing an old HEU facility

Sandia Pulse Reactor Facility

**SPR
(GODIVA II)
1962-1967**

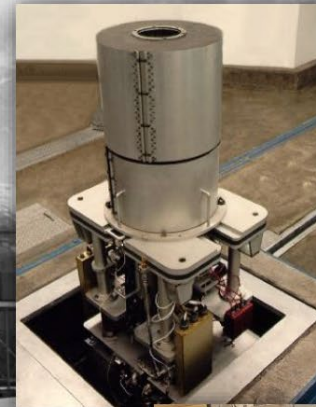
(fabricated by LANL for SNL)
• 57.8 kg 93% U-235



SPR-II

1967-1975

Cadmium plated
• 105 kg 93% U-10% Moly



**SPR-III
(1975-2006)**

• 252 kg 93% U-10% Moly



CX History Continued



Sandia Critical Assembly

Space Nuclear Thermal Propulsion
(SNTTP)
1978



7uPCX Critical Assem
2012
UO₂ fuel (6.9%)



Burn-Up Credit Critical Assembly
(BUCCX)

2002

UO₂ fuel (4.3%)

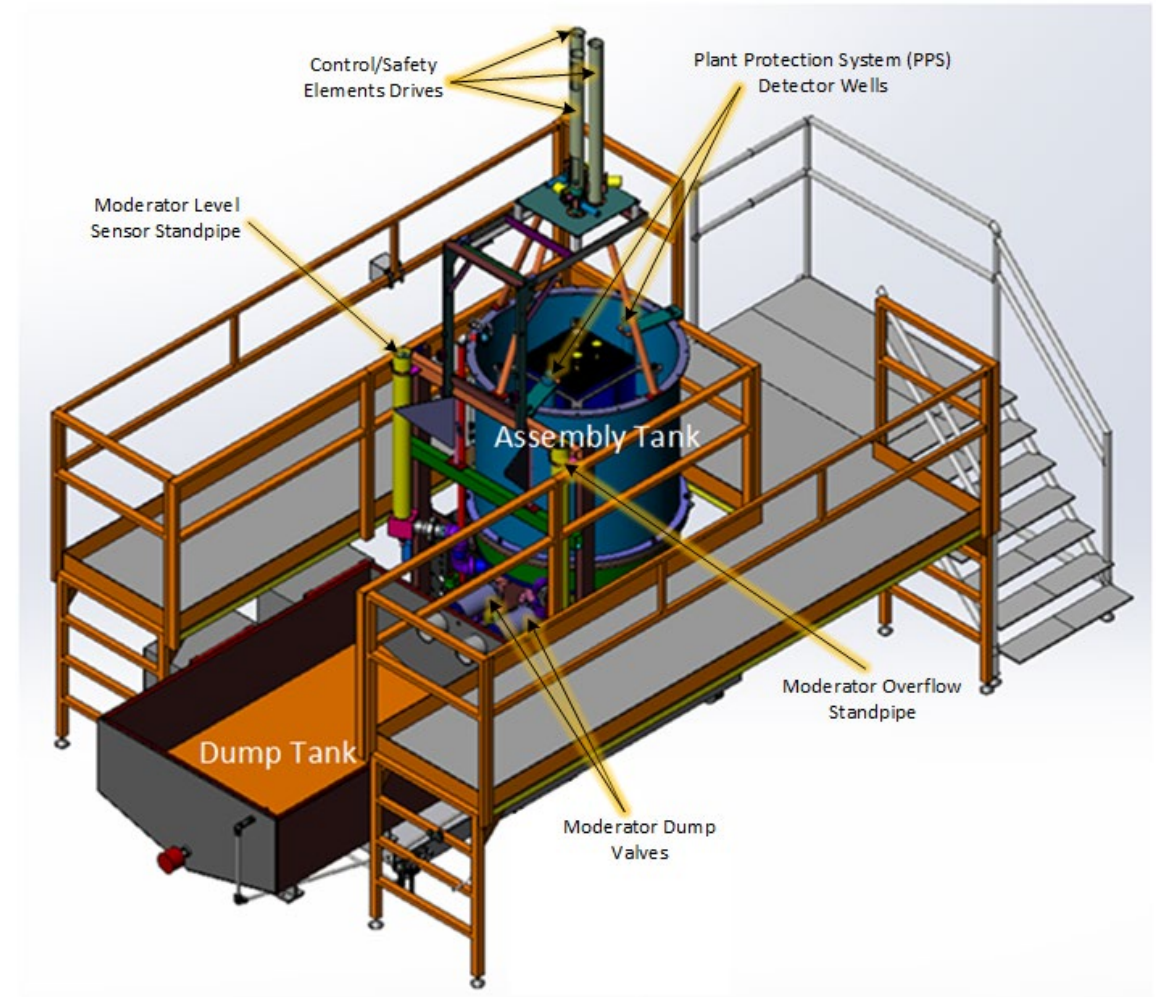


CX Today



Notable Design Features

- Assembly tank
 - Fuel rods and grid plates
 - Elevated for gravity release of moderator to the dump tank
 - Provides full water-reflection and water level control
- Dump tank
 - Moderator resides in dump tank until operations
 - Heater maintains temperature
- Moderator Overflow Standpipe
 - Maintain water level in assembly tank
 - Water continually circulated between dump tank and assembly tank
- Control and Safety Elements
 - B4C absorber section followed by fueled section
- Plant Protection System
 - Two fission chambers





Lessons Learned

Design with maintenance in mind

- CX was originally only expected to operate for 1 year and a few hundred operations
 - We now have a couple thousand operations since the early 2000s
- Due to design, changing out the core is arduous and increases risk of damage
 - Risk of damaging fuel followed control and safety elements
 - Current solution: Updating design of new core grids with ergonomics in mind as well as standing up an effort to make spare parts for control and safety elements
- Run to failure with obsolete components has caused headaches when things do fail and we have to find an equivalent replacement part
 - Things tend to break in the middle of important experiments
 - Current solution: Update control console with modern like for like components and begin preventative maintenance program for certain components



Lessons Learned

Keep drawings up to date

- Modifications were made to the control console before the implementation of tracked changes with our engineering group.
 - Discovered during ongoing console upgrade work
 - Current Solution: All modifications go through our engineering branch and trigger drawing revisions



Lessons Learned

Keep design requirements simple

- Over defining requirements for new experimental core grids led to delays
 - Manufacturing could not meet our over-specific requirements
 - Example: Anodize per specification 9904102 Type II vs coat to prevent against oxidization
 - Current solutions:
 - Work with suppliers to find what specifications are reasonable and achievable
 - Keep it simple. Make requirements only as specific as needed

Sandia NCS Hands-On Training Course

14 years of NCS courses (over 500 students)

This course is designed to meet the ANSI/ANS-8.26, "Criticality Safety Engineer Training and Qualification Program," requirement for hands-on experimental training.



Sandia Critical Experiments Program



Acknowledgements

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