



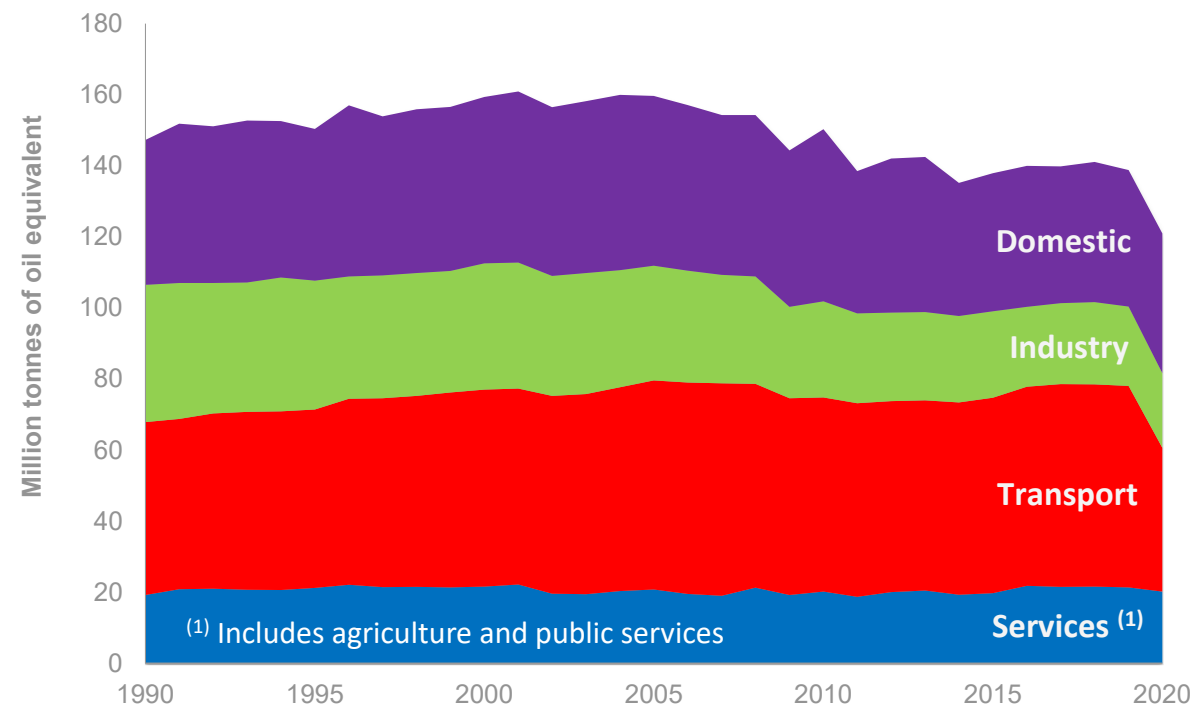
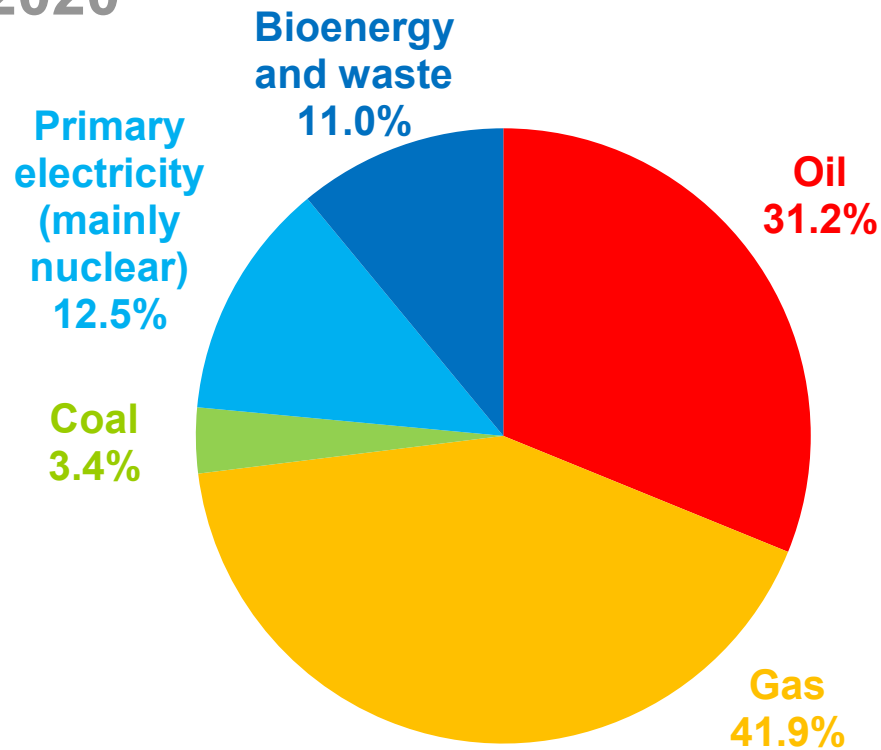
U-Battery[®] Technology and Development Status

GIF Industry Forum, Non-electric Applications of Nuclear Heat Workshop
Toronto, Canada
October 3, 2022

Prof. Tim Abram, Head of Engineering

Energy supply and demand in 2020

2020



2020 Primary energy consumption: 163.3 MTOE

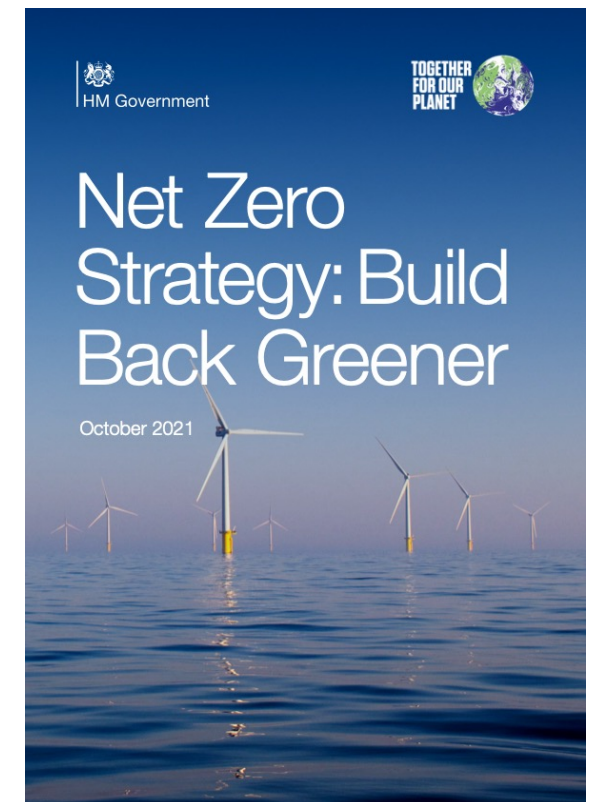
Source: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-energy-in-brief-2021

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Energy strategy

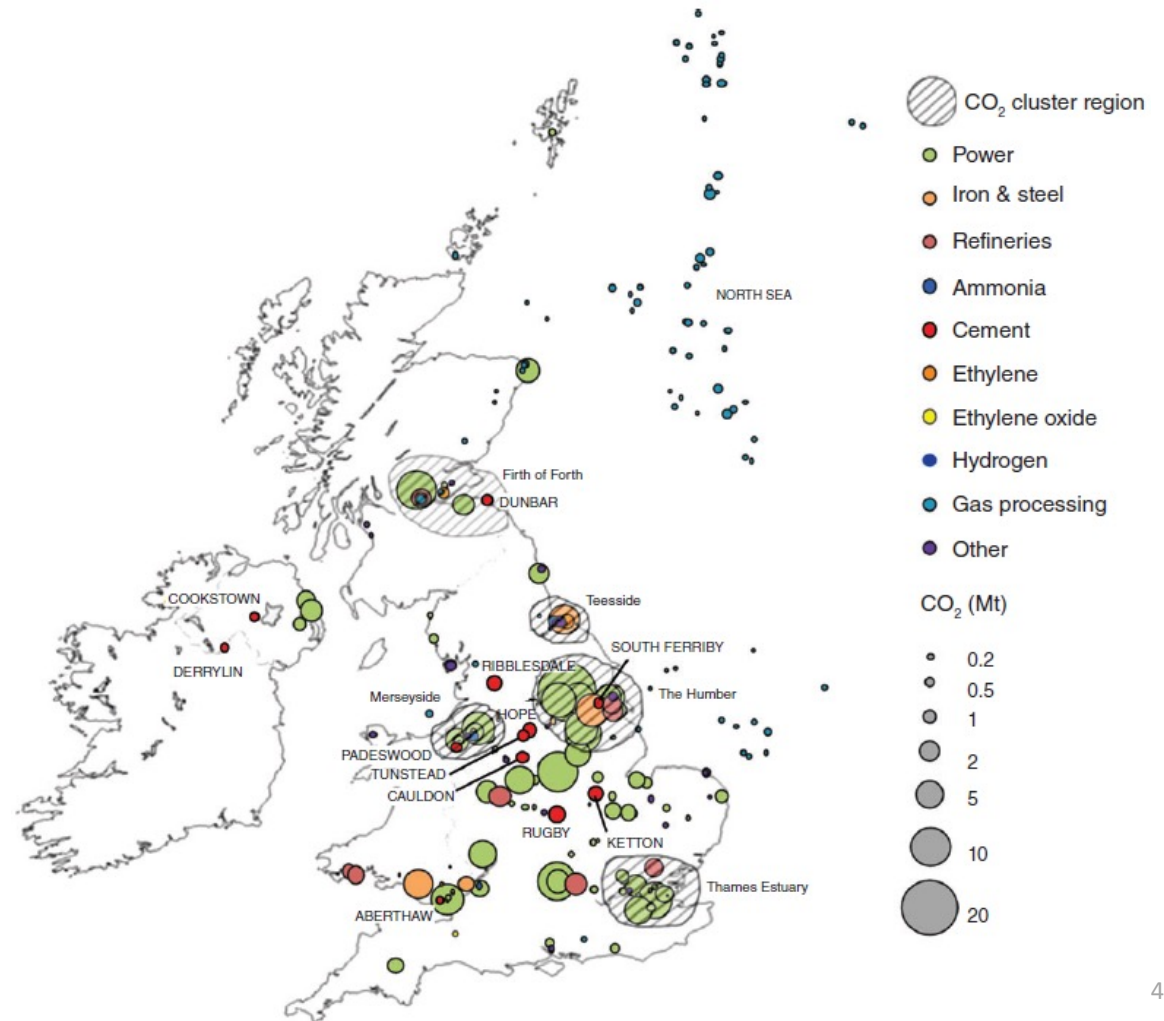
UK committed to achieving Net Zero Carbon Emissions by 2050 with important interim steps:

- End the sale of fossil fuelled cars by 2030
- 5 GW of hydrogen production capacity by 2030
- End the sale of gas-fired domestic heating systems by 2035
- Decarbonise all power systems by 2035
- Govt. support for new nuclear
 - EDF's Sizewell C project (£700m contribution to 2 EPRs)
 - Support to SMR and AMR developments



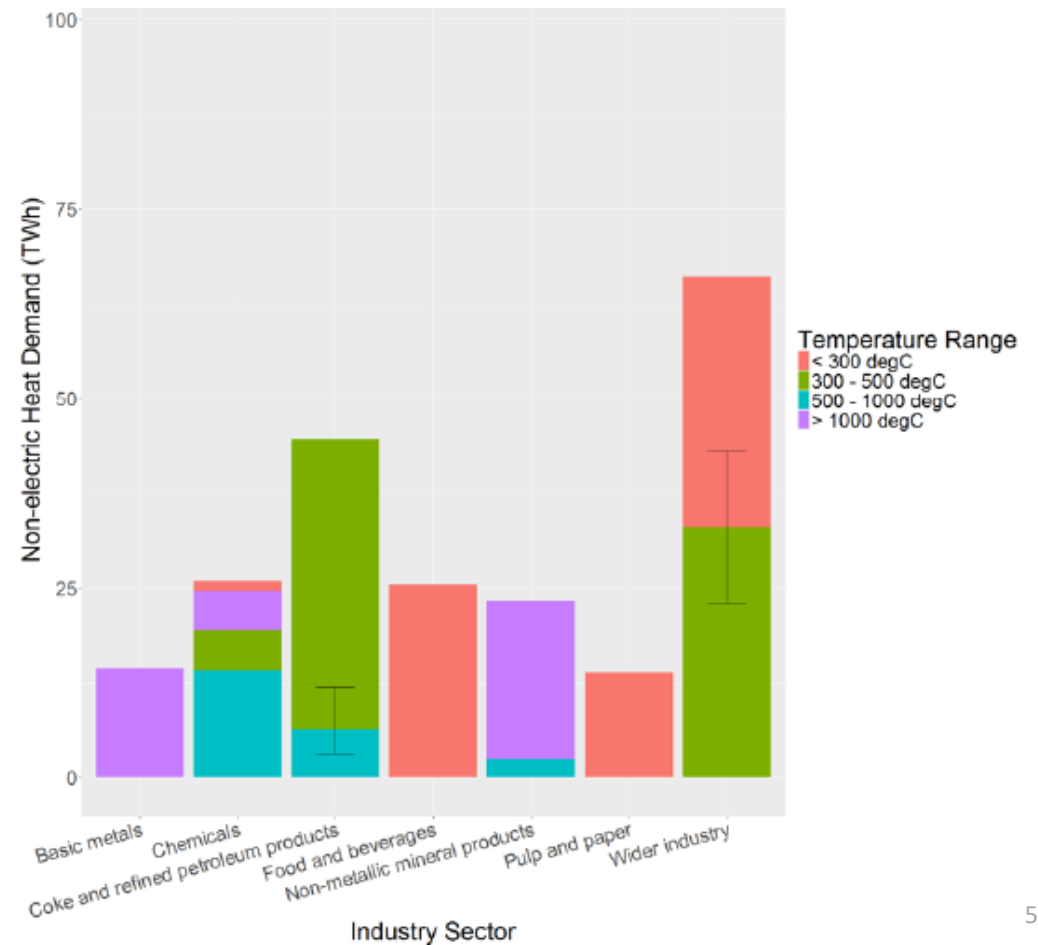
Decarbonising UK industry

- UK industrial energy usage is ~400 TW·h/yr of which ~300 TW·h/yr used for process heat
- “Foundation industries” (glass, steel, petro-chemicals, paper, etc.) are worth around £52 billion/year **but** they the UK’s biggest polluters: ~50 Mt CO₂/year (10% of total CO₂)



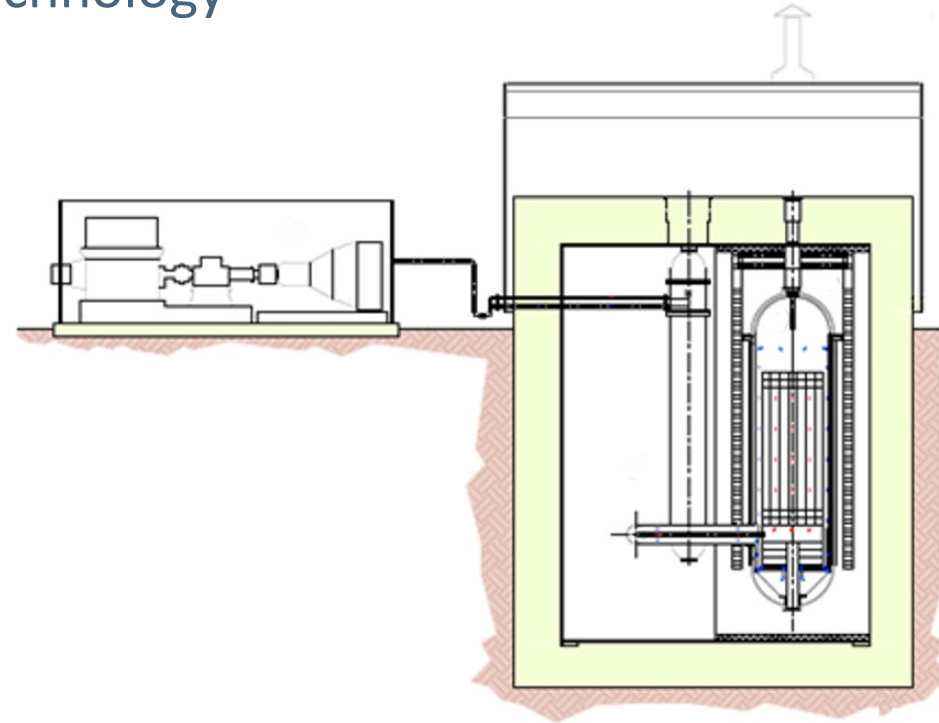
Prospects Advanced Modular Reactors

- Govt.preference for high-temperature gas-cooled reactor technology
- AMRs likely to focus on **non-electricity applications**
- Industry temperature needs are beyond LWR capabilities, but 80% of heat is $\leq 1000^{\circ}\text{C}$: potentially achievable by HTRs
- BEIS funded a 2-year programme to develop a UK HTR: the U-Battery

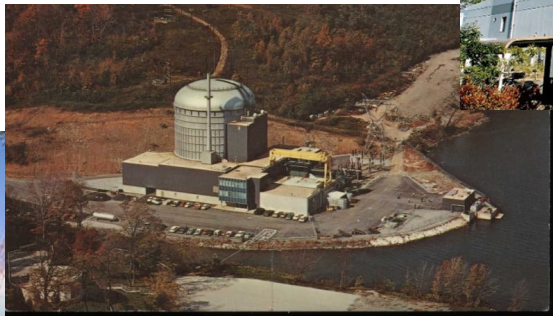


U-Battery HTGR: an overview

- Concept first developed by the Universities of Manchester and TU-Delft to address combined heat and power needs of small industries and off-grid communities using demonstrated technology
- 10 MWth prismatic core HTGR
- He-cooled, graphite moderated
- 750°C outlet temp.
- 30 year design life
- Modular factory build
- Standard reactor island
- Multiple power conversion options
- Capable of autonomous operation

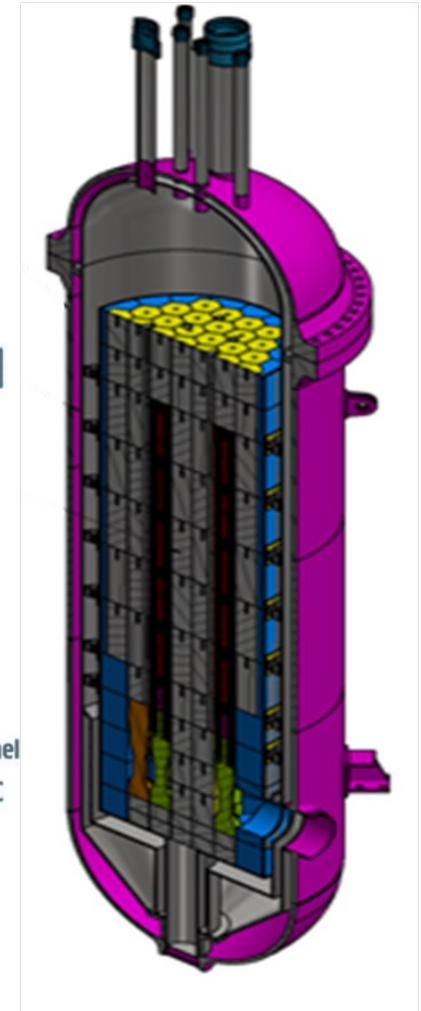
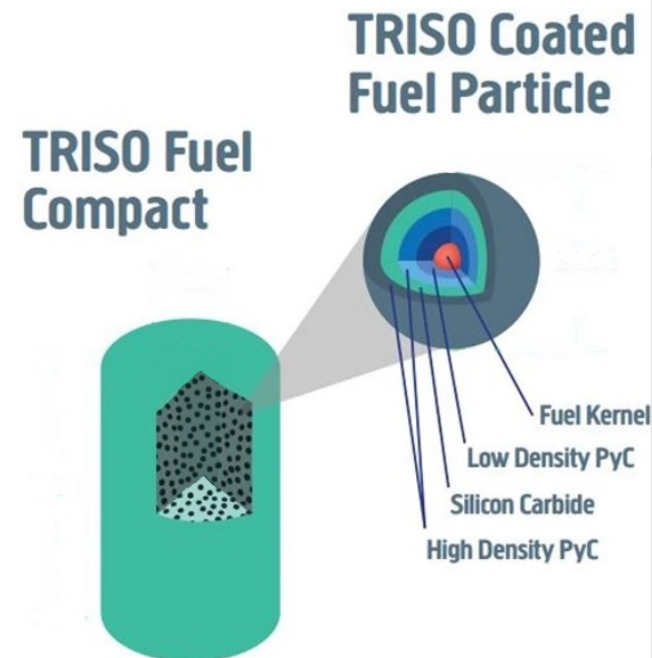


A demonstrated technology delivered by a world-class team



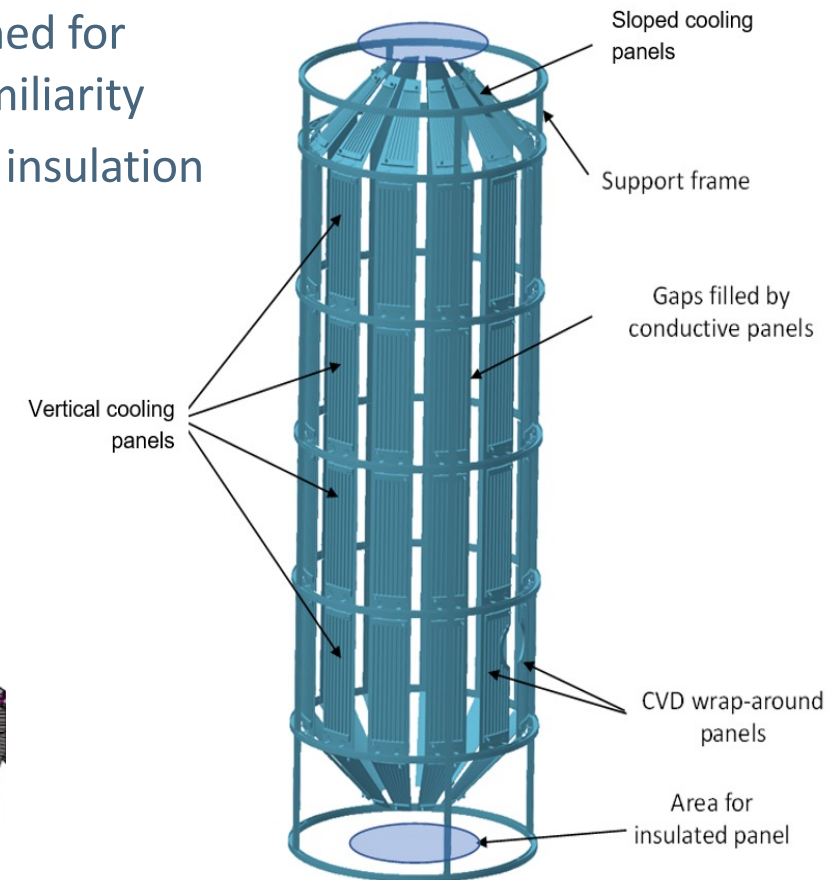
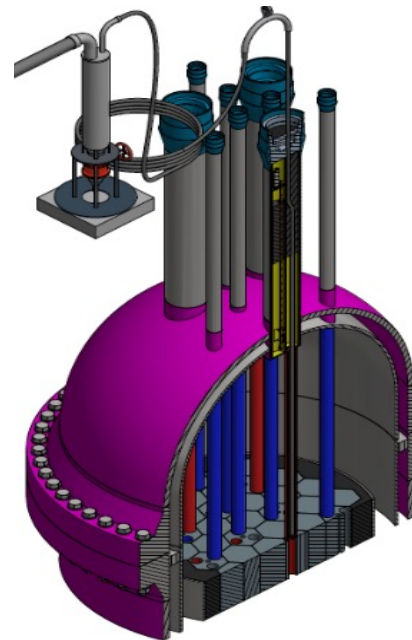
Fuel and core concept

- Reference fuel is BWXT-supplied UCO TRISO – demonstrated excellent performance, validated by an extensive irradiation and PIE programme
- Novel fuel block and core design provides 5-year cycle length
- Removable graphite reflector blocks surrounded by a fixed graphite reflector
- Six B_4C primary control/shut-down rods, three secondary shut-down channels (B_4C spheres).
- Core restraint system based on bimetallic tension elements (used in Magnox reactors)
- Acceptable fuel temperatures maintained entirely by passive cooling – no safety claims on any engineered cooling or reactivity control systems
- No demands on operator action



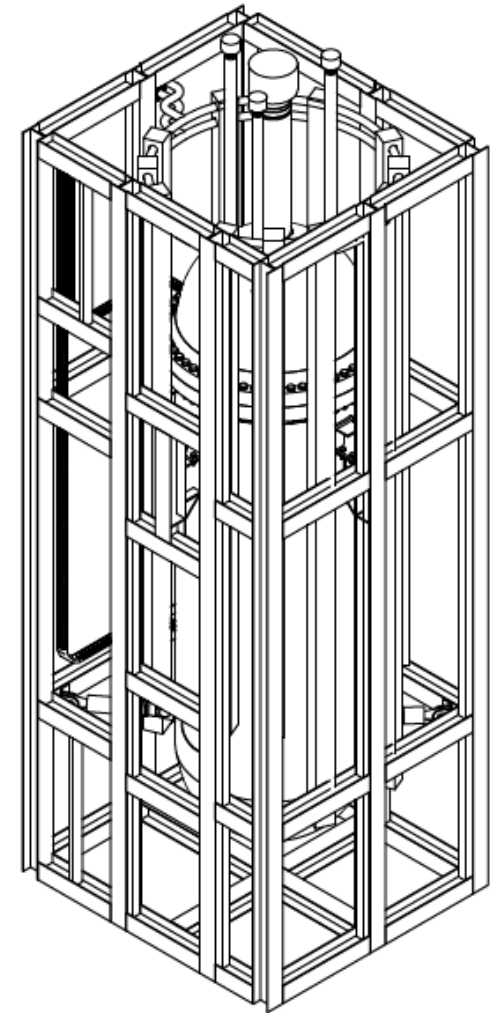
RPV and IHX arrangement

- RPV utilises proven low-carbon SA-508 forgings and is designed for compliance with ASME BPVC Part III to ensure regulatory familiarity
- Only 'new' material is fused silica insulation blocks: superior insulation to traditional carbon blocks
- RPV wall temperature maintained $\leq 370^{\circ}\text{C}$ using a passive reactor cavity cooling system
- Co-axial cross-vessel duct designed to be removable for inspection / replacement without moving the RPV or IHX
- Helium circulator incorporated into IHX head: simplifies access and allows IHX tube bundle removal



Simplicity and flexibility

- Constructed as three road-transportable modules
- Module manufacture, assembly & testing in a factory environment
- Civil construction methods based on recent large projects provide cost savings (e.g. standardised circular ground socket)
- Full life cycle: modular construction facilitates decommissioning
- Small core inventory results in low spent fuel decay heat: allows discharge straight to spent fuel storage/transport flasks
- Standard reactor island that can support multiple applications



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U-Battery full scale reactor cavity mock-up

- Full-scale replica of RPV, cross-duct and IHX (14 m high, 4x5 m footprint)
- Facilitated design optioneering, construction sequencing, maintenance and inspection planning, etc.



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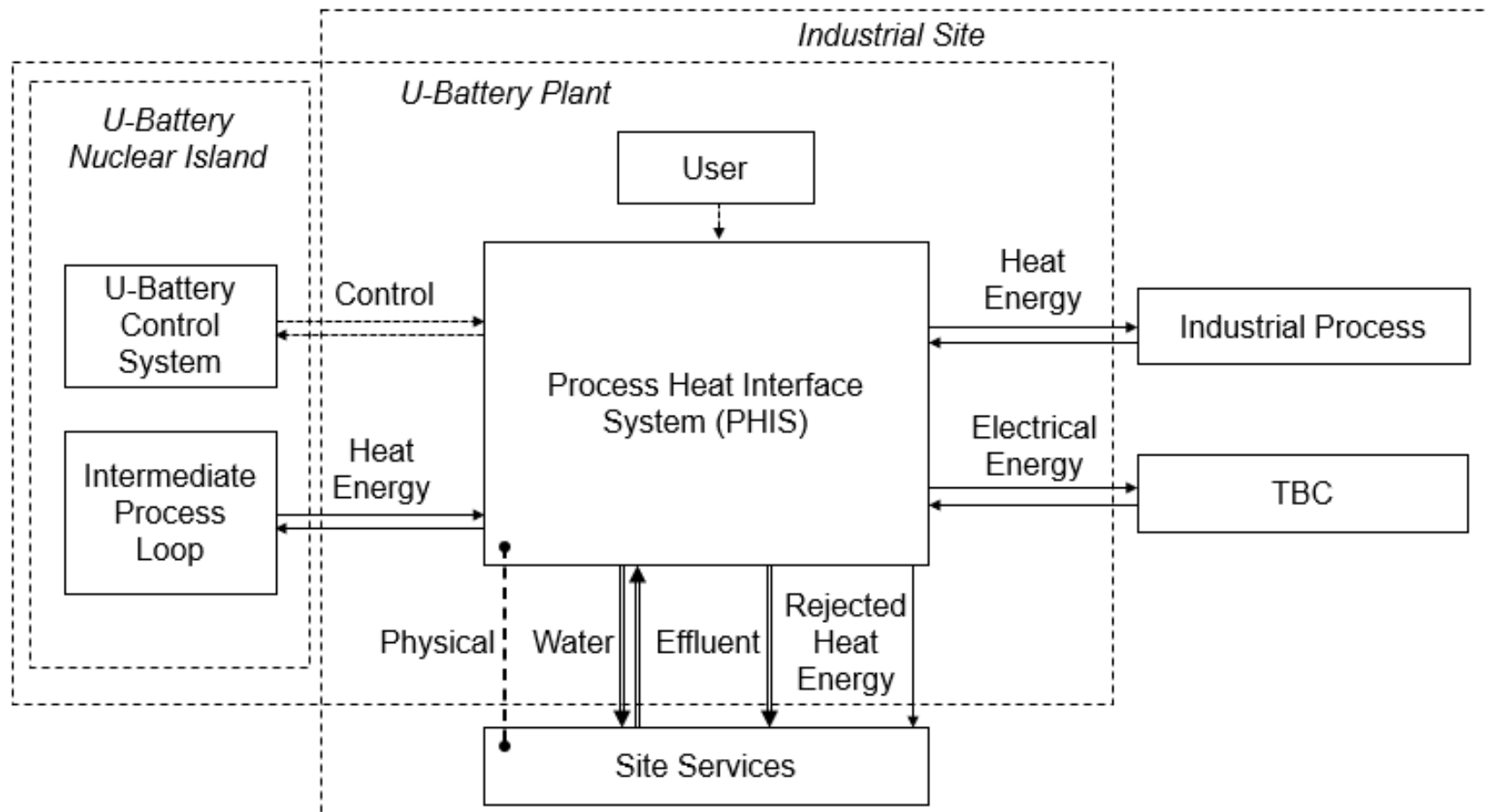
Heat application study: Urenco's Capenhurst site

- Located in the north-west of England, 8 km north of Chester
- Three enrichment plants, total capacity of 4,500 tSW/year
- Urenco ChemPlants operates the Tails Management Facility for deconversion of depleted UF_6 to U_3O_8
- Two kilns with a nameplate capacity of 7000 t/yr
- Major on-site demand for electricity (~25 GWe) and process steam for TMF



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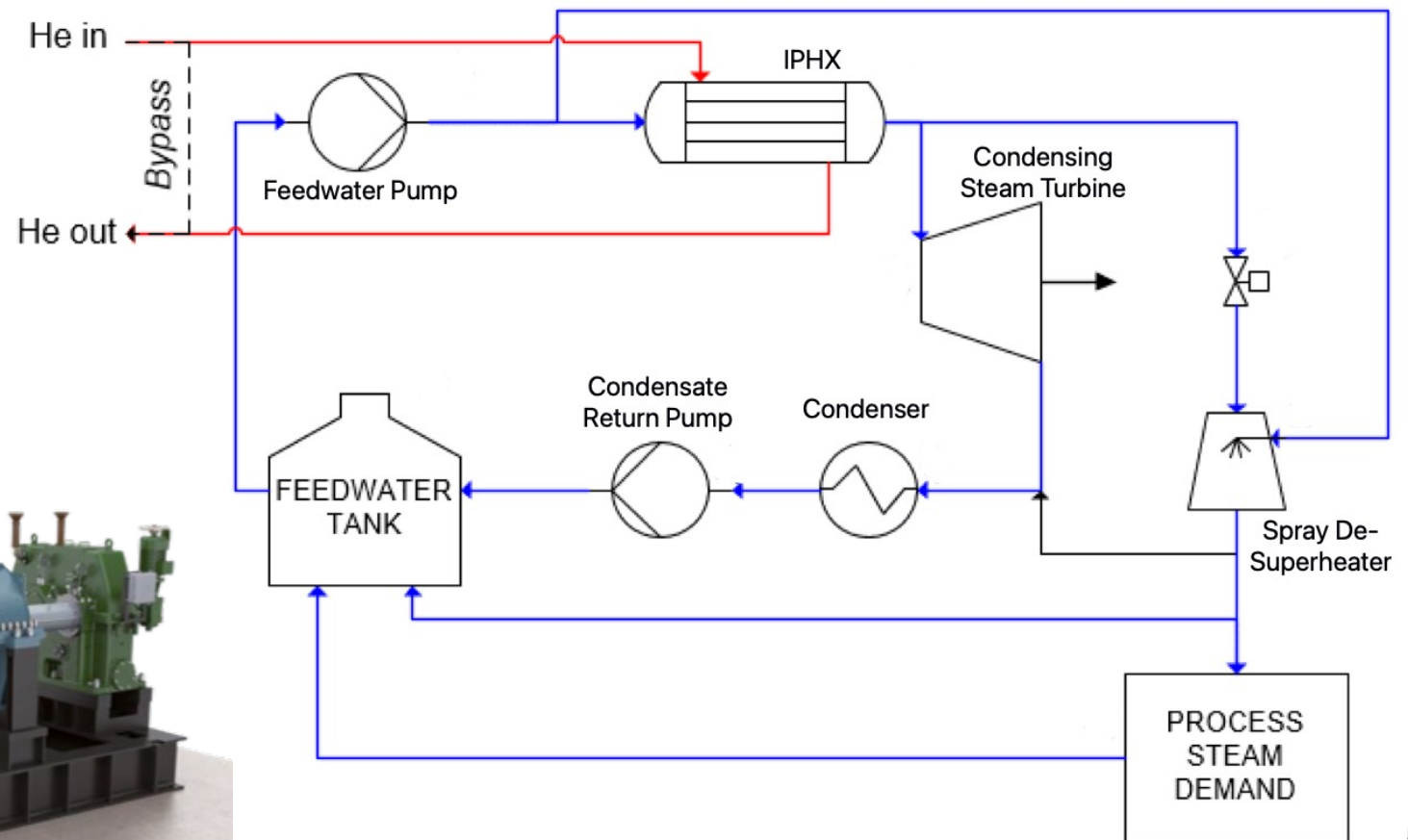
Process Interface Identification Diagram



Demonstration process heat interface system

Developed to demonstrate:

- Power generation via a Siemens condensing steam turbine
- Supply of process steam to the Tails Management Facility
- Co-generation



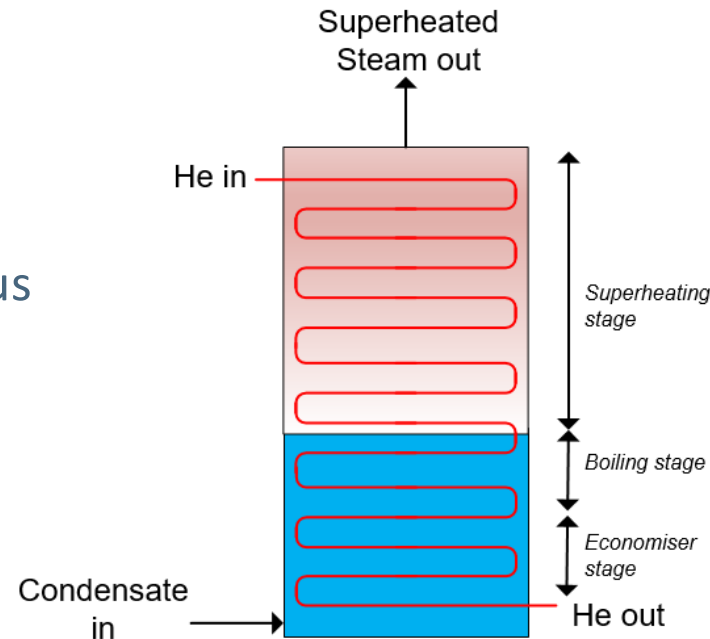
Siemens
condensing
steam turbine



Intermediate circuit to Process HX design

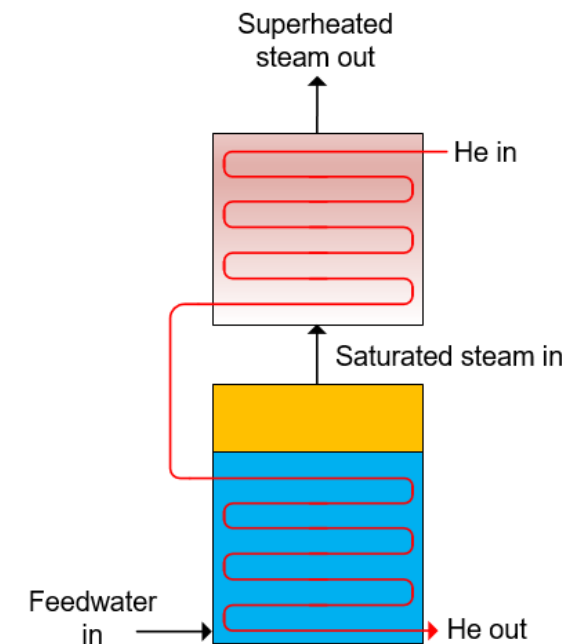
Different architectures explored:

- Once-through helical coil HXs widely used in previous HTGR projects
- Multi-stage HX used in HTTR: option to extract saturated steam before superheating improves efficiency of a co-generation cycle; single-phase fluid allows use of Printed Circuit HXs



Once-through single HX

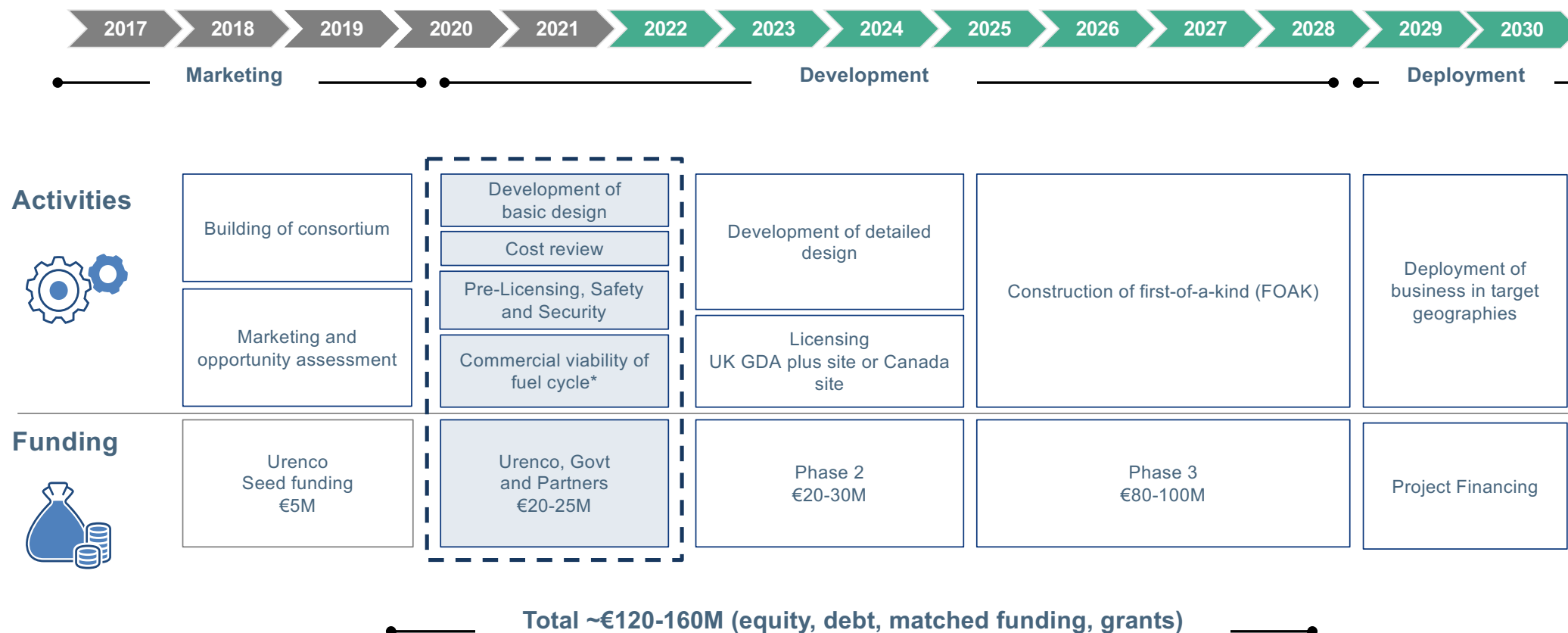
- Fort St Vrain
- THTR
- HTR-10



Multi-Stage HX

- HTTR

Implementation timeline



* Fuel cycle means HALEU enrichment, working with partners on de-conversion and TRISO fuel fabrication, including transport packages

Thanks for your attention 😊

Any questions ?