

SMR's – Factors to consider on the way forward

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NNL at a Glance



NNL: Underpinning the UK's national nuclear fission programmes

	Key Facts	
Status	GoGo	 Commercial business model No direct HMG grant funding
Ownership	BEIS	Managed via UKGI (formerly ShEx)
Revenue	~£100m	• Sellafield, EdF Energy & MoD
EBIT	~£10m	Reinvested in facilities and R&D
Headcount	900	 >60% STEM degrees/PhDs
Facilities	3 nuclear labs	Located on nuclear licenced sites



20 CROSPA 14 Winner RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Sector Award Winner 2004 - 2008, 2010 - 2011, 2014 Highly Commended 2009, 2012, 2013



SMR definition

Various definitions apply

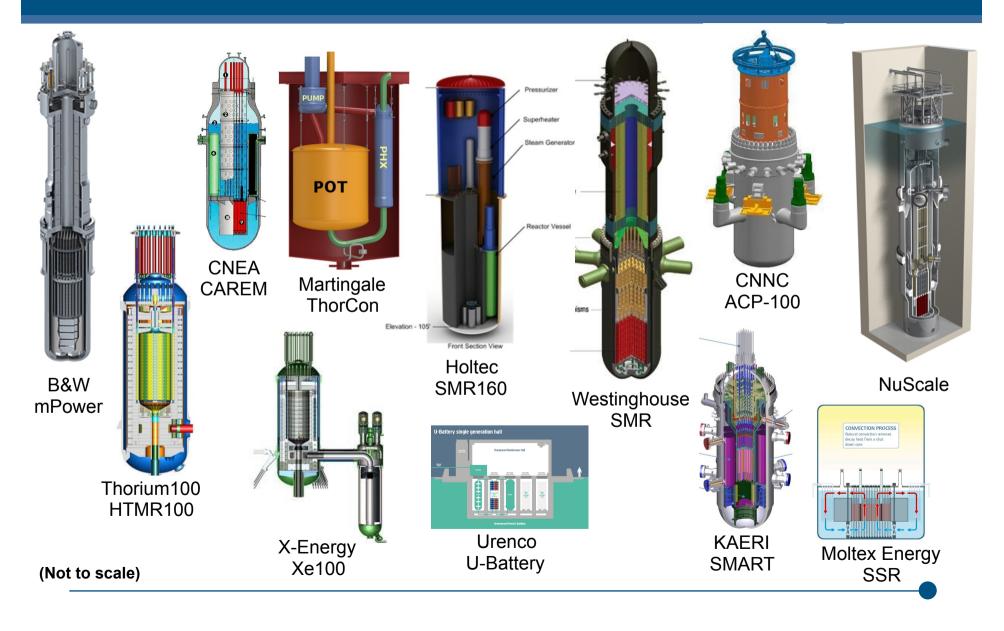
- > IAEA stipulate output < 300 MW electrical (MWe) unit size
- But IAEA also consider <500 MWe as small</p>
- ➢ Designs range from 10 MWe to 600 MWe
 - > Lower end range a bit higher than large wind turbines
 - >Upper end comparable with existing UK reactors (MAGNOX & AGR)
- Modular deployment
 - Potential applications as single units
 - > Or as multiple units making up a large power station



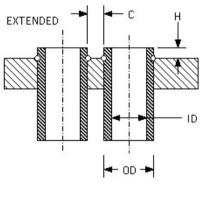
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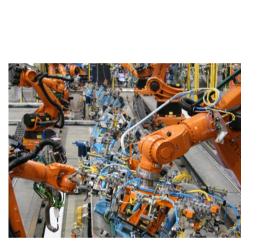
Range of SMR designs



Economic driver: opportunity for UK content and IP

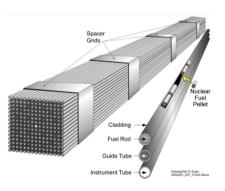


Detailed design



Manufacture





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Nuclear fuel

Construction

Design for Manufacturing and Assembly (DfMA)

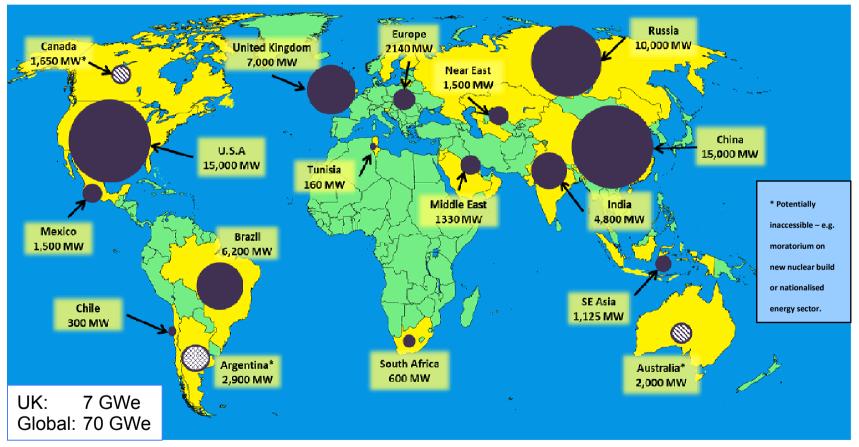


Economic driver: opportunity for UK content and IP





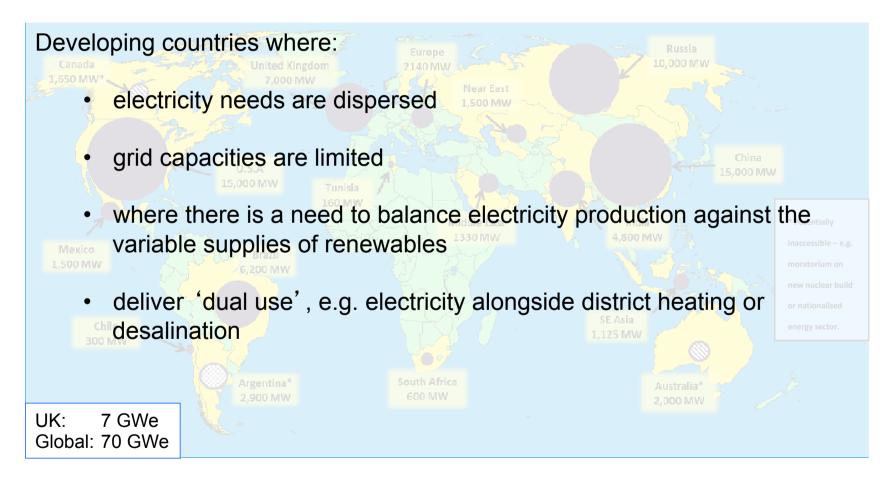
Economic driver: international export opportunities



"Small Modular Reactors (SMR) Feasibility Study", National Nuclear Laboratory, 2014

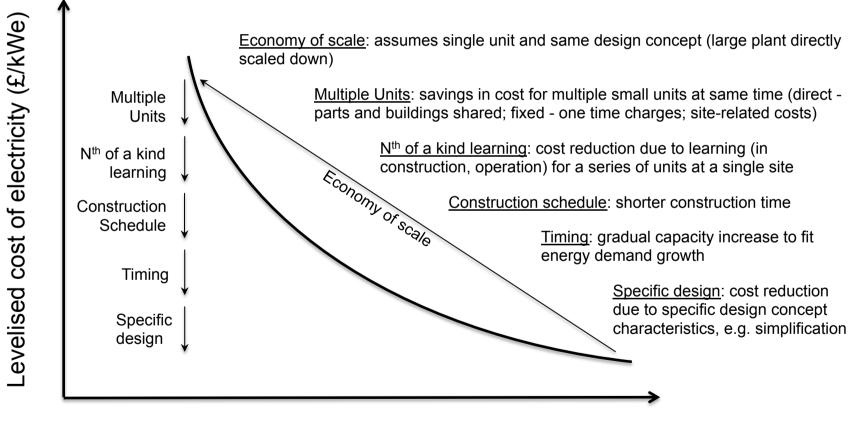


Economic driver: international export opportunities





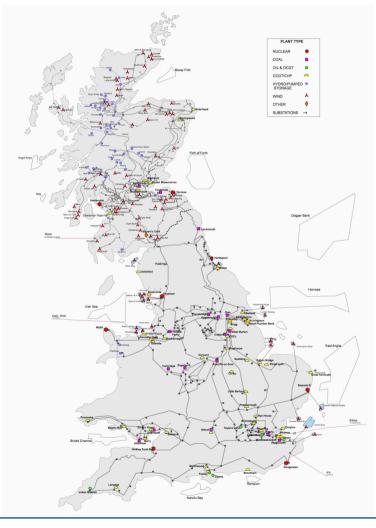
Energy driver: levelised cost of electricity



Plant capacity (MWe)

Energy driver: fit within the UK energy network

- Siting assessment
 - 250 potential sites
 - Up to ~70GWe
- SMR application
 - Baseload power
 - Variable power (load follow)
 - Duel use (district heating)



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- > The UK has missed the boat on large nuclear plants
- > There is no established market for SMRs and therefore the opportunity for the UK is to become involved in investment and manufacture
- > Need to find the right level of involvement
- The UK licencing process (GDA) is highly regarded and a potential strong point for the UK
- Key areas of potential exploitation are
 - Design, development, innovation and testing
 - Licensing & Construction
 - Operating and maintenance

Summary

- SMRs are no doubt technically viable and could be successfully licensed
- A number of drivers for the UK to engage in SMRS: economic & energy
- Need to recognise that there are multiple design hurdles to overcome that will need significant investment



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- The theoretical advantages of SMRs with respect to financing and affordability needs to be balanced against adverse scaling and design trends
- The most difficult aspect will be to strengthen the business case so that the necessary financial investment can be made



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