



EU & SMR: TEPLATOR district heating

CTU Prague

UWB Pilsen

Radek Skoda

June 2024



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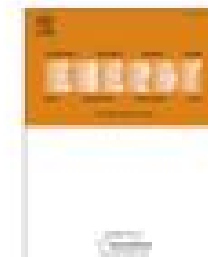




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Small modular reactors: Simpler, safer, cheaper?

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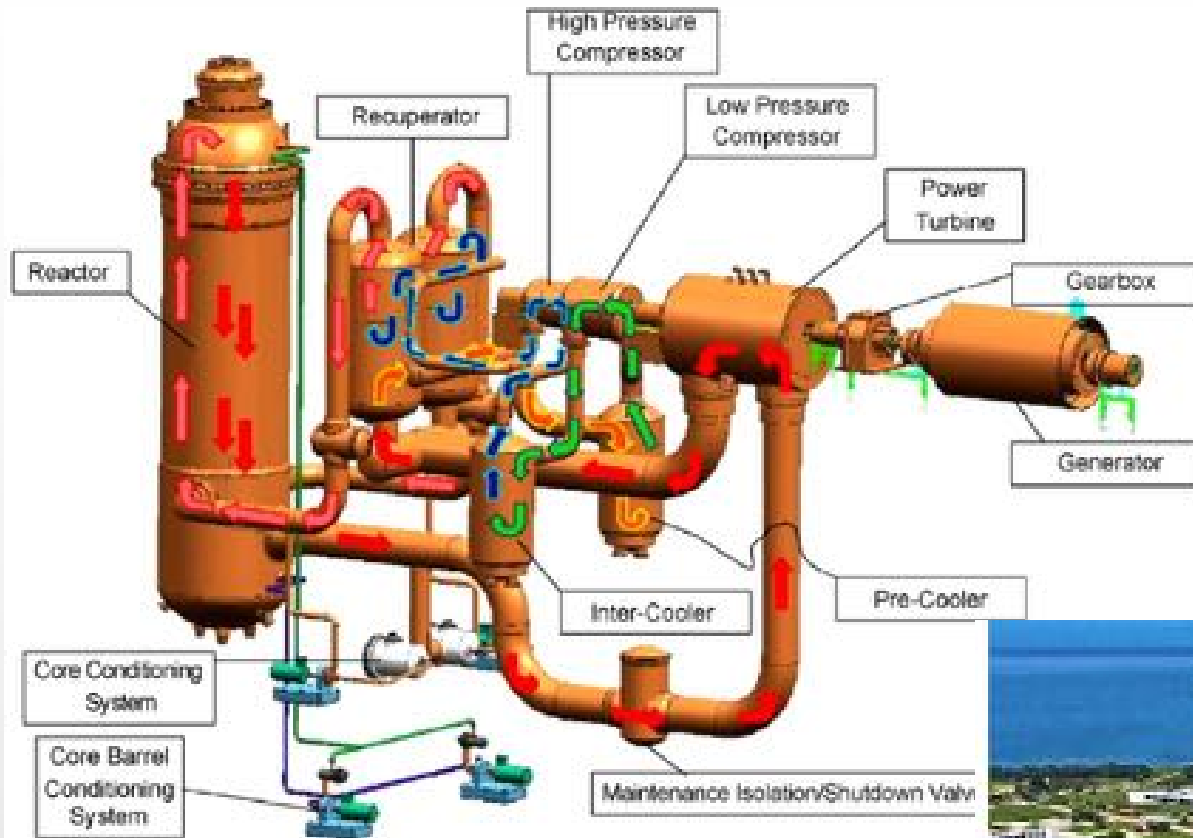
Efficiency

Feasibility

Economy

ABSTRACT

Nuclear energy can play a very significant long-term role for meeting the world's increasing energy demands, while simultaneously addressing challenges associated with global climate and environmental impact. Many nations of the world, particularly the Asia/Pacific Rim countries, are actively engaged in a major expansion of their nuclear energy complex. The degree to which nuclear energy can address long-term energy needs, either globally or regionally, will be dictated by the pace and adequacy of technical and policy solutions for waste, safety, security, and non-proliferation issues, as well as the capital cost of construction. Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) could successfully address several of these issues. SMRs offer simpler, standardized, and safer modular design by being factory built, requiring smaller initial capital investment, and having shorter construction times. The SMRs could be small enough to be transportable, could be used in isolated locations without advanced infrastructure and without power grid, or could be clustered in a single site to provide a multi-module, large capacity power plant. This paper summarizes some of the basic features of SMRs for early deployment, several advanced





Nuclear district heating solution TEPLATOR



Flame temperatures of common gases and fuels [\[edit \]](#)

| Gas / Fuels | Flame temperature |
|---|-------------------|
| Propane in air | 1980 °C 3596 °F |
| Butane in air | 1970 °C 3578 °F |
| Wood in air (normally not reached in a wood stove) | 1980 °C 3596 °F |
| Acetylene in air | 2550 °C 4622 °F |
| Methane (natural gas) in air | 1950 °C 3542 °F |
| Hydrogen in air | 2111 °C 3831 °F |
| Propane with oxygen | 2800 °C 5072 °F |
| Acetylene in oxygen | 3100 °C 5612 °F |
| Propane-butane mix with air | 1970 °C 3578 °F |
| Coal in air (blast furnace) | 1900 °C 3452 °F |
| Cyanogen (C ₂ N ₂) in oxygen | 4525 °C 8177 °F |
| Dicyanoacetylene (C ₄ N ₂) in oxygen (highest flame temperature) | 4982 °C 9000 °F |

Nuclear district heating

Beznau, Bohunice, Haiyang, Temelín, Zaporozhye ...



Unit 3 of Slovakia's Mochovce nuclear power plant reaches 90% power

Pamela Lague • Aug 16, 2023

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Mochovce Nuclear Power Plant. Image credit: Slovenské Elektrárne

Slovakian energy company Slovenské Elektrárne has increased the power at unit 3 of the Mochovce nuclear power plant to 90%.

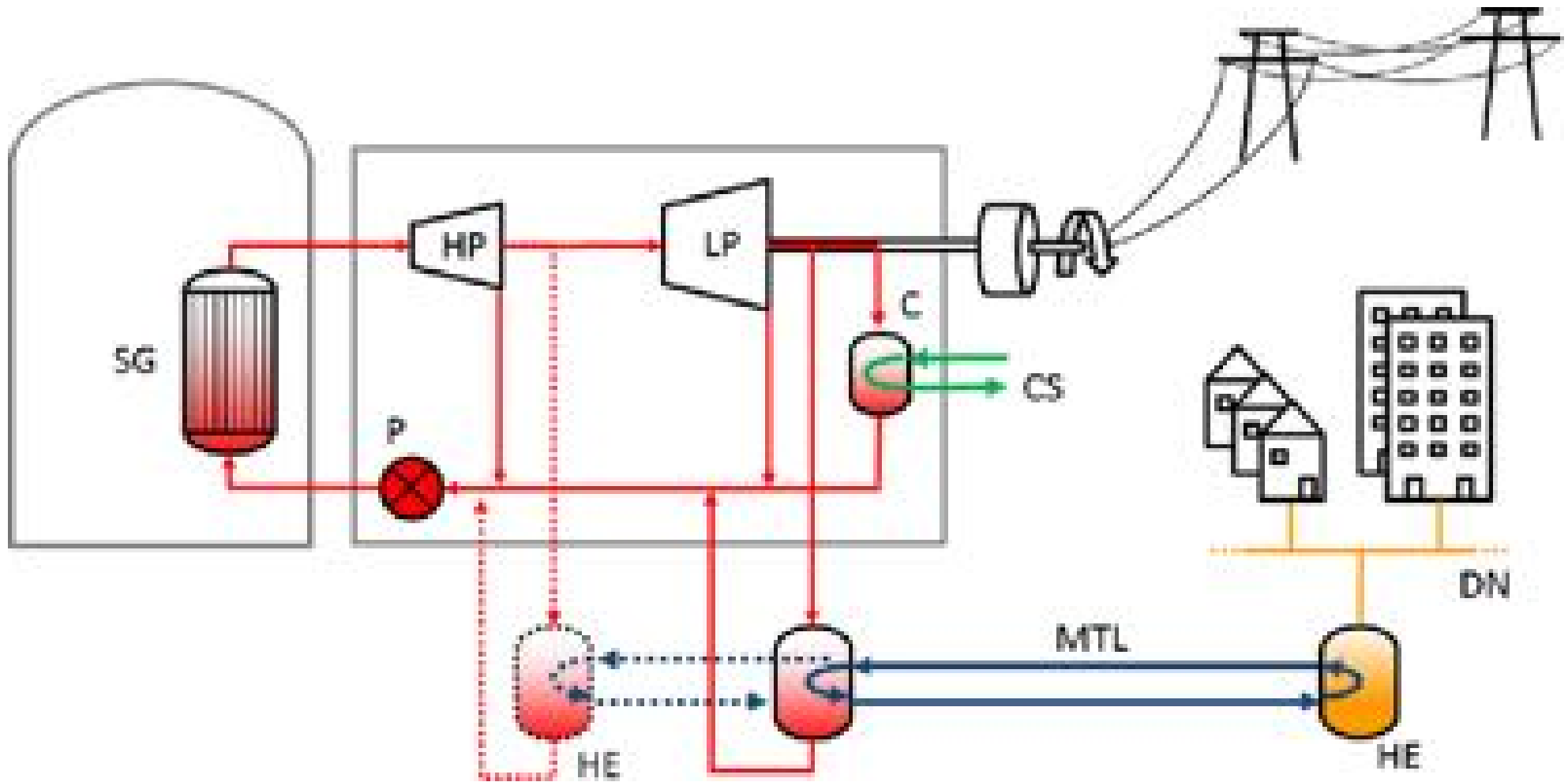
Energy start-up tests will continue until the next power level is reached, which will be 100%.

According to Slovenské Elektrárne, the complete functioning of the 3rd unit is expected to be reached between September and October this year and will be confirmed by a 144-hour demonstration run at 100% power. This will mark the end of the energy start-up stage.

The new nuclear unit in Mochovce will have an installed capacity of 471MW, which will cover approximately 13% of the total electricity consumption in Slovakia, states the energy company.

The Mochovce nuclear power plant is situated in the south of Slovakia, between Nitra and Levice. It consists of four blocks, the first of which began supplying

electricity to the grid in the summer of 1998.



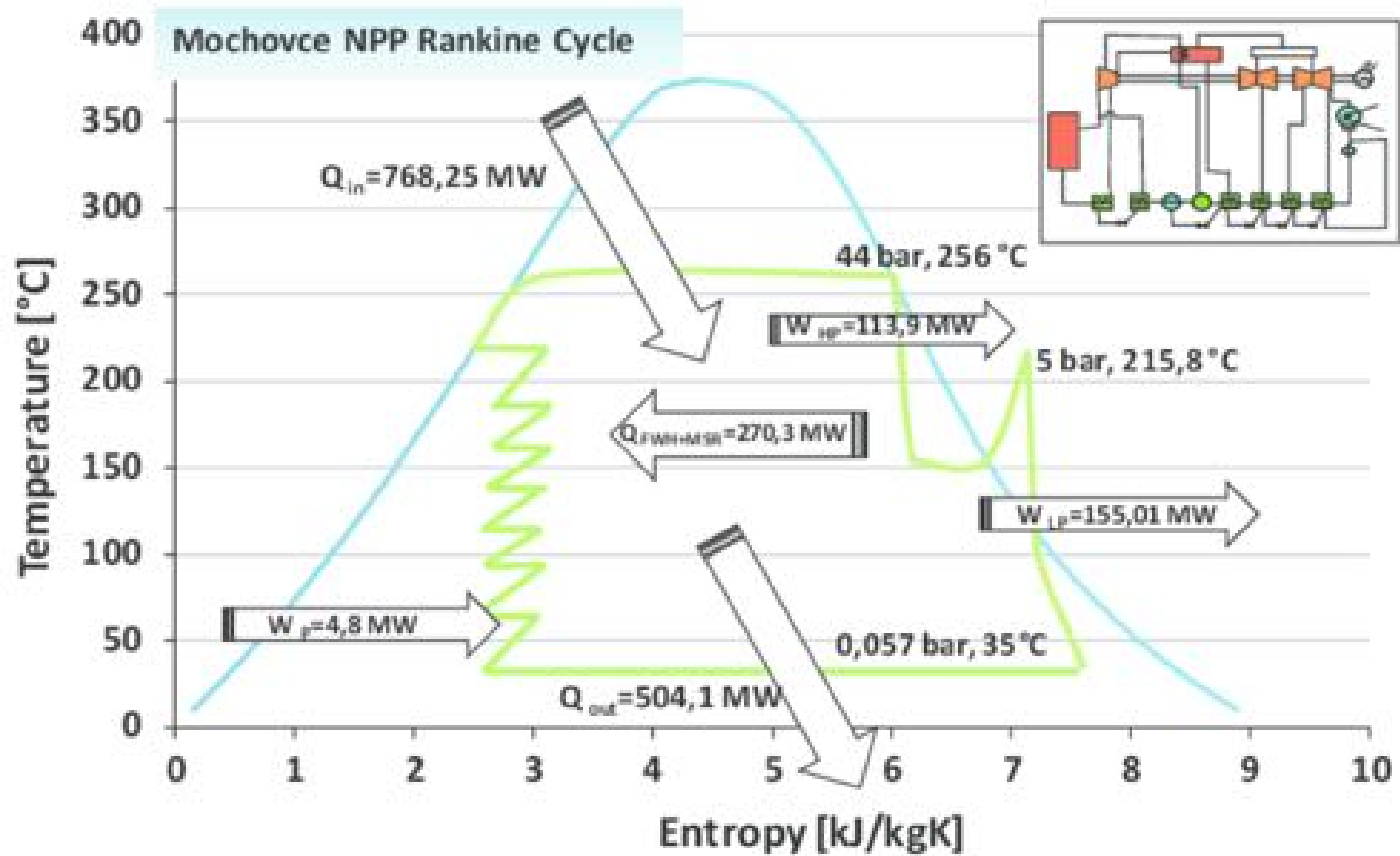
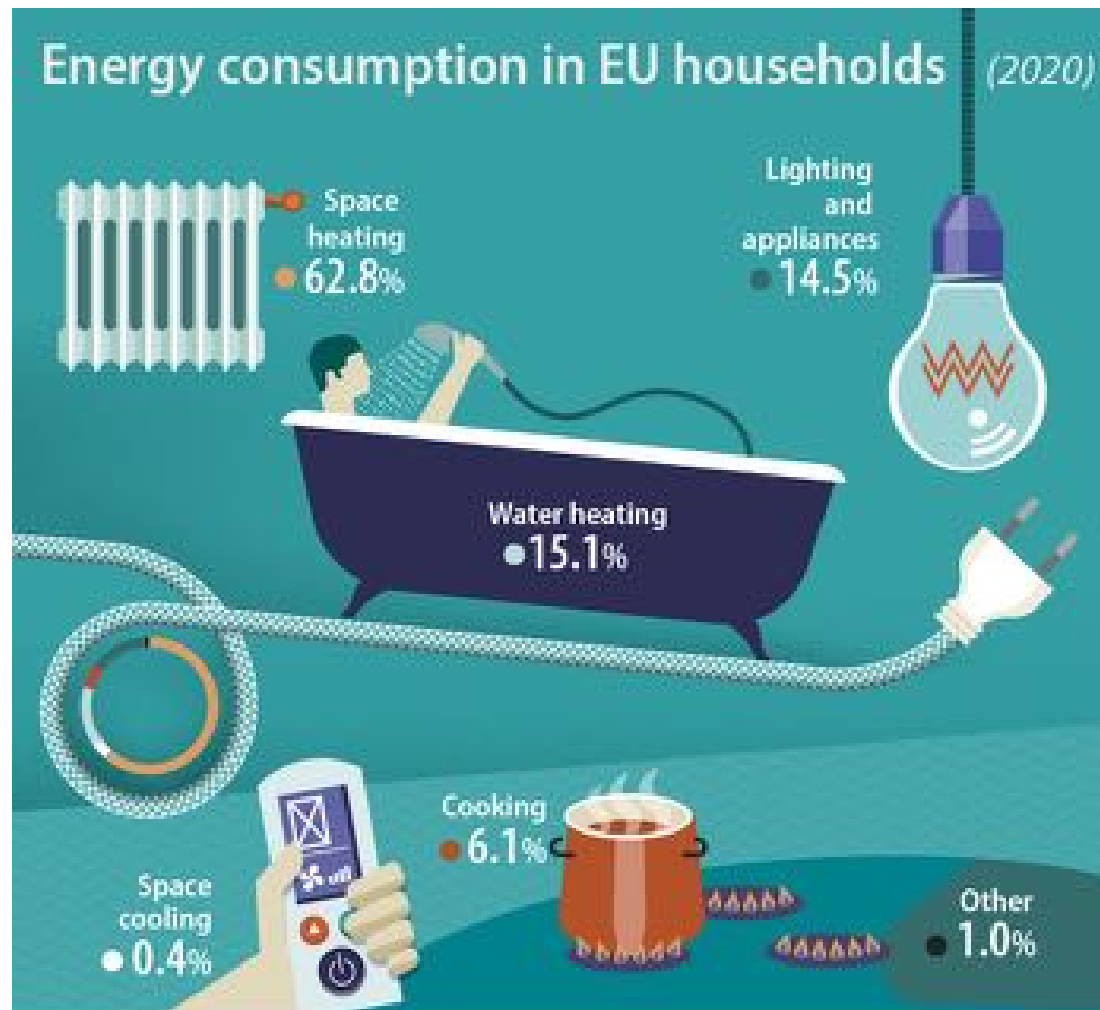


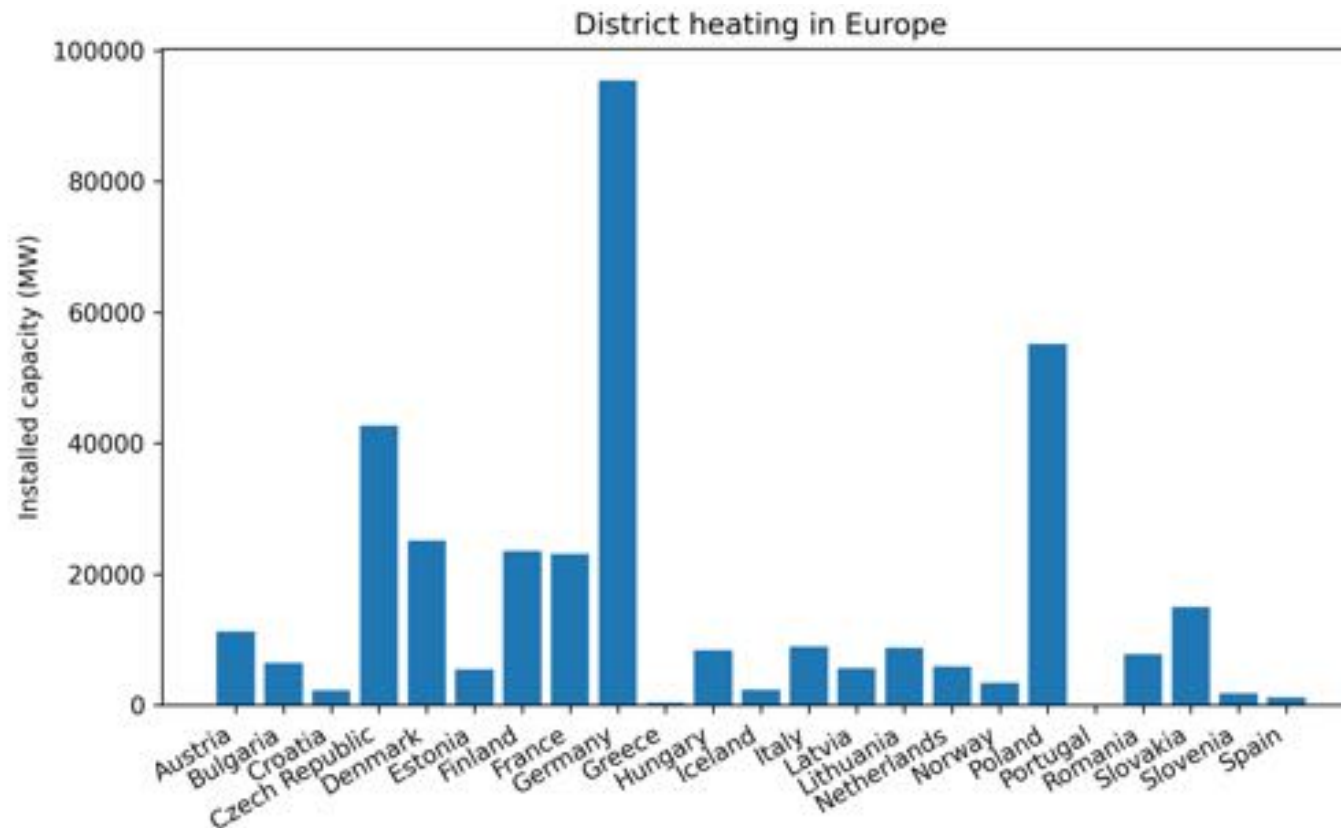
Fig. C.1. TS Diagram of Mochovce NPP Steam Cycle (1 turbine out of 2).

Energy end-use



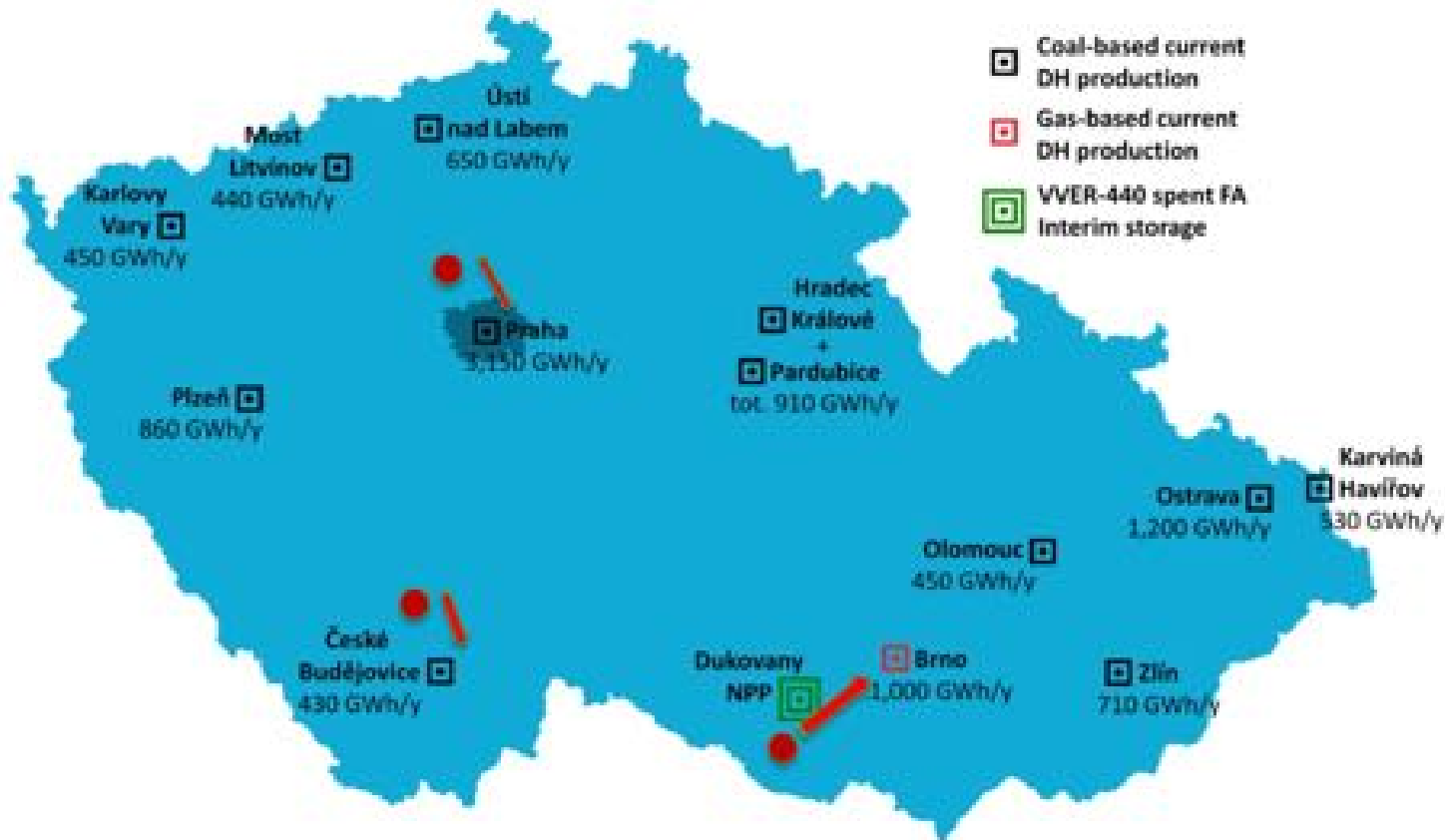
District heating in Europe

Total installed DH capacity in EU: 353 767 MW_{th}



Nuclear district heating

Possible locations in Czech Republic





Teplator – Nuclear reactor for district heating

- **Started at**
- **Czech Technical University in Prague**
- **and University of West Bohemia**





Teplator – Nuclear reactor for district heating

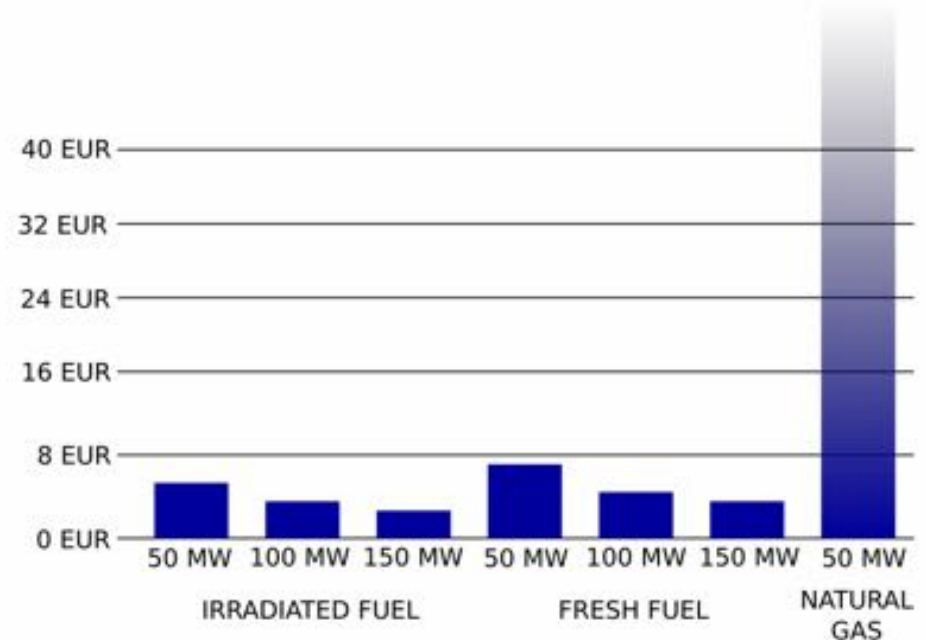
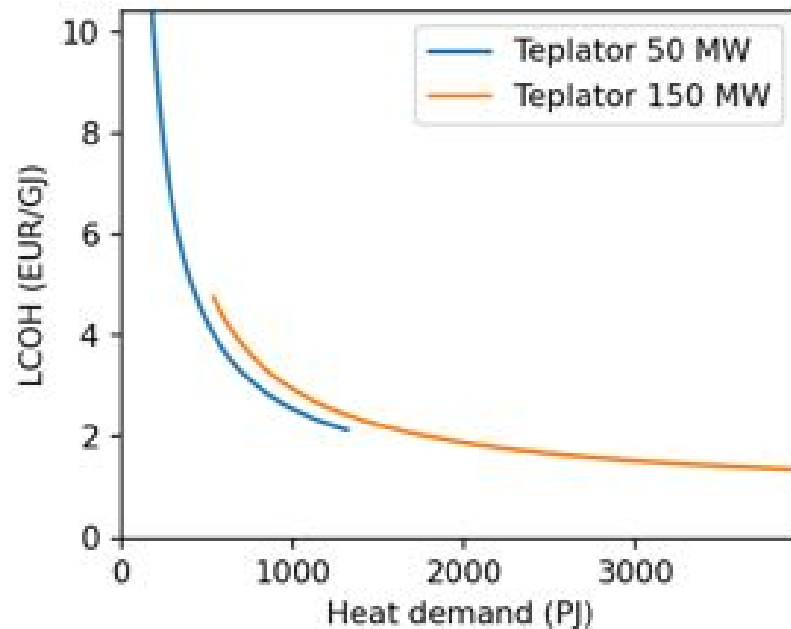
- **Pressure tube reactor**
- **Thermal power: 50 MW-150 MW (based on variant)**
- **Cooled and moderated by heavy water**
- **Low operating parameters**
 - **Pressure $\ll 2$ MPa**
 - **Core outlet temperature $\ll 200$ °C**
- **Fuel same as in VVER-440 reactors**





Teplator – Nuclear reactor for district heating

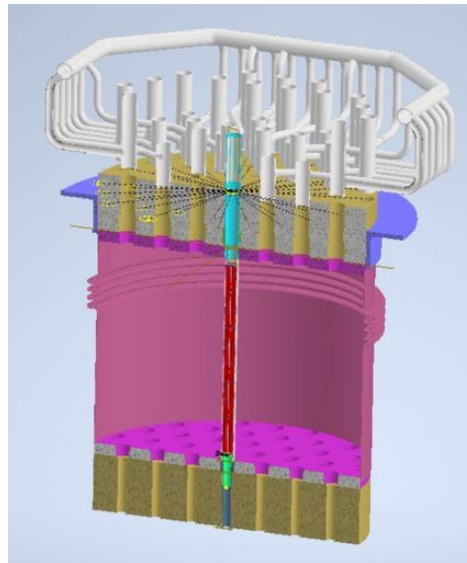
- **Capability to operate on various power levels without significant change of installed technology; based on location needs and certification.**



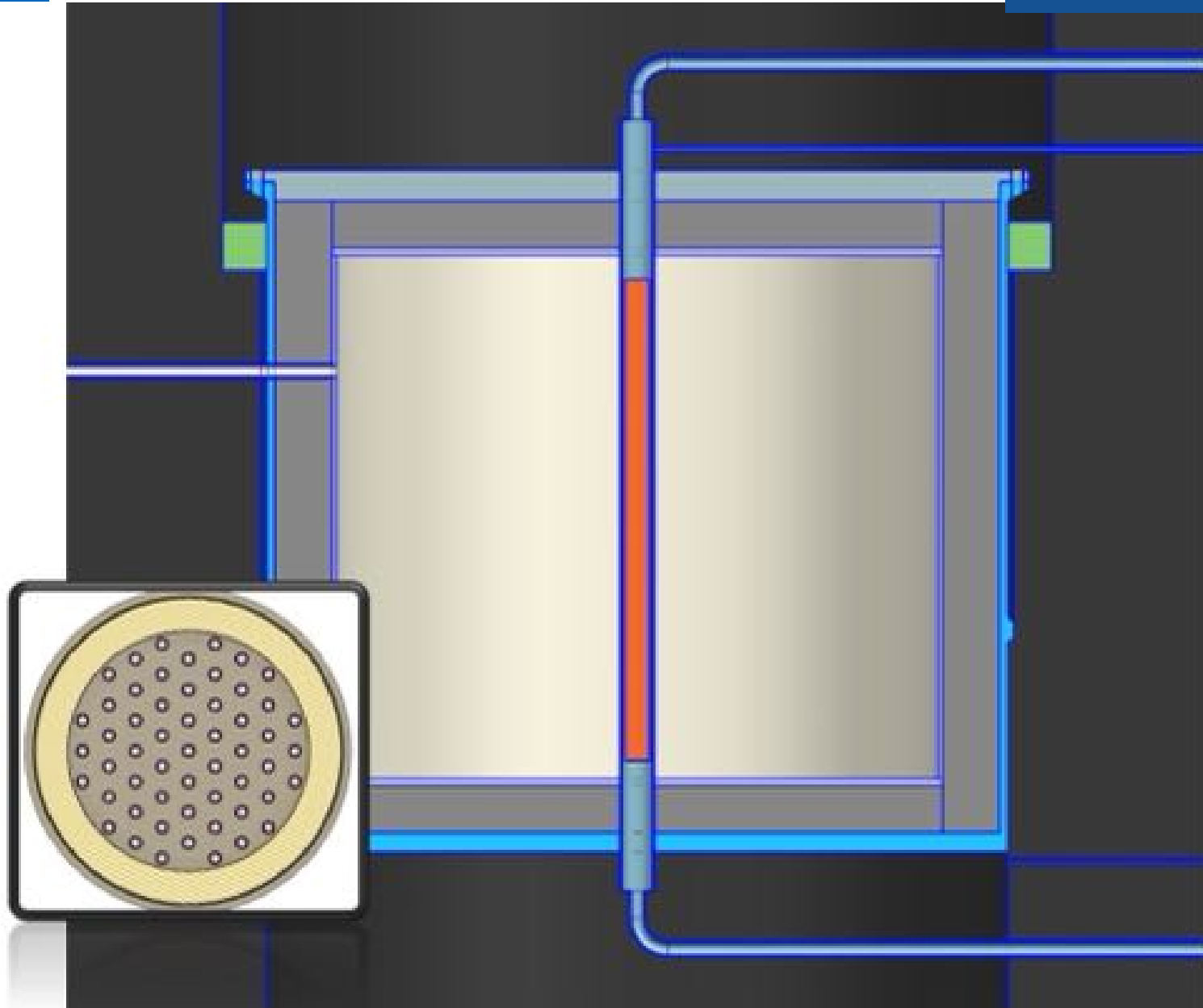


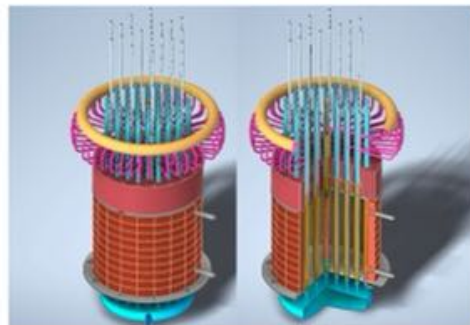
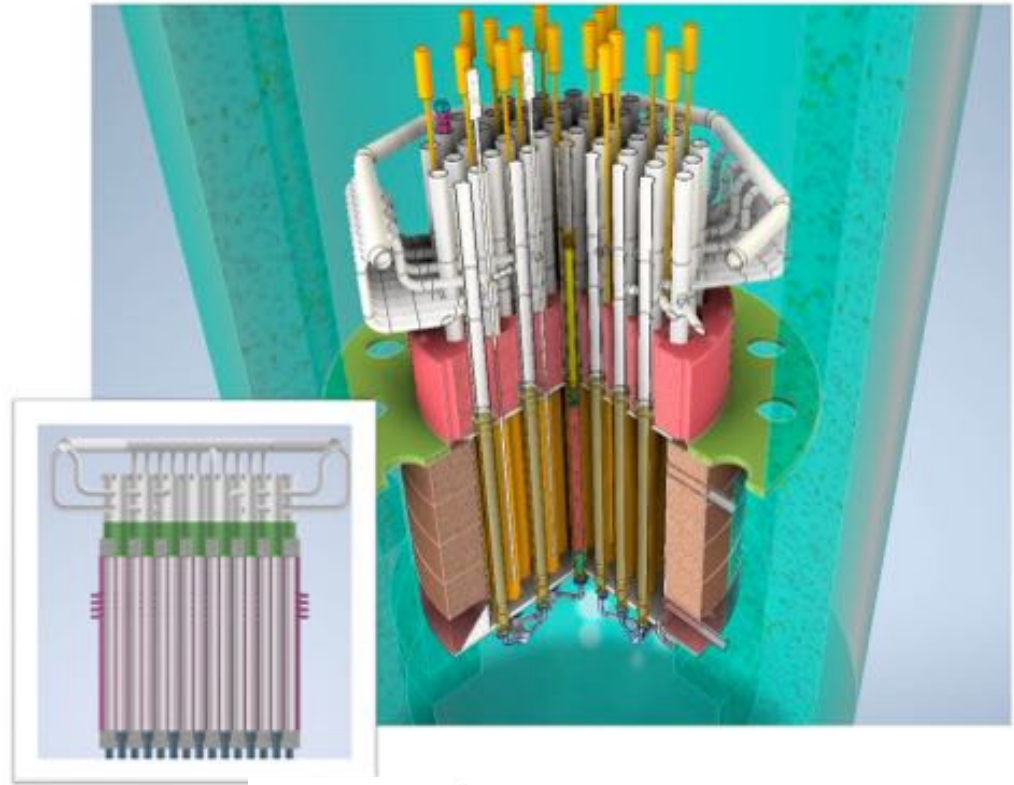
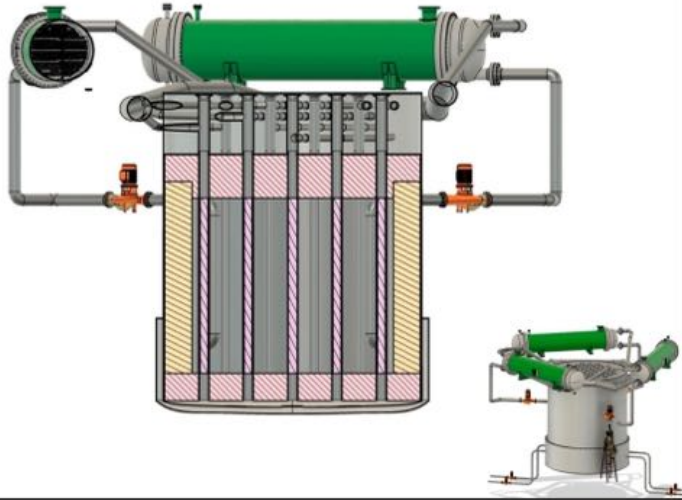
Teplator – design evolution

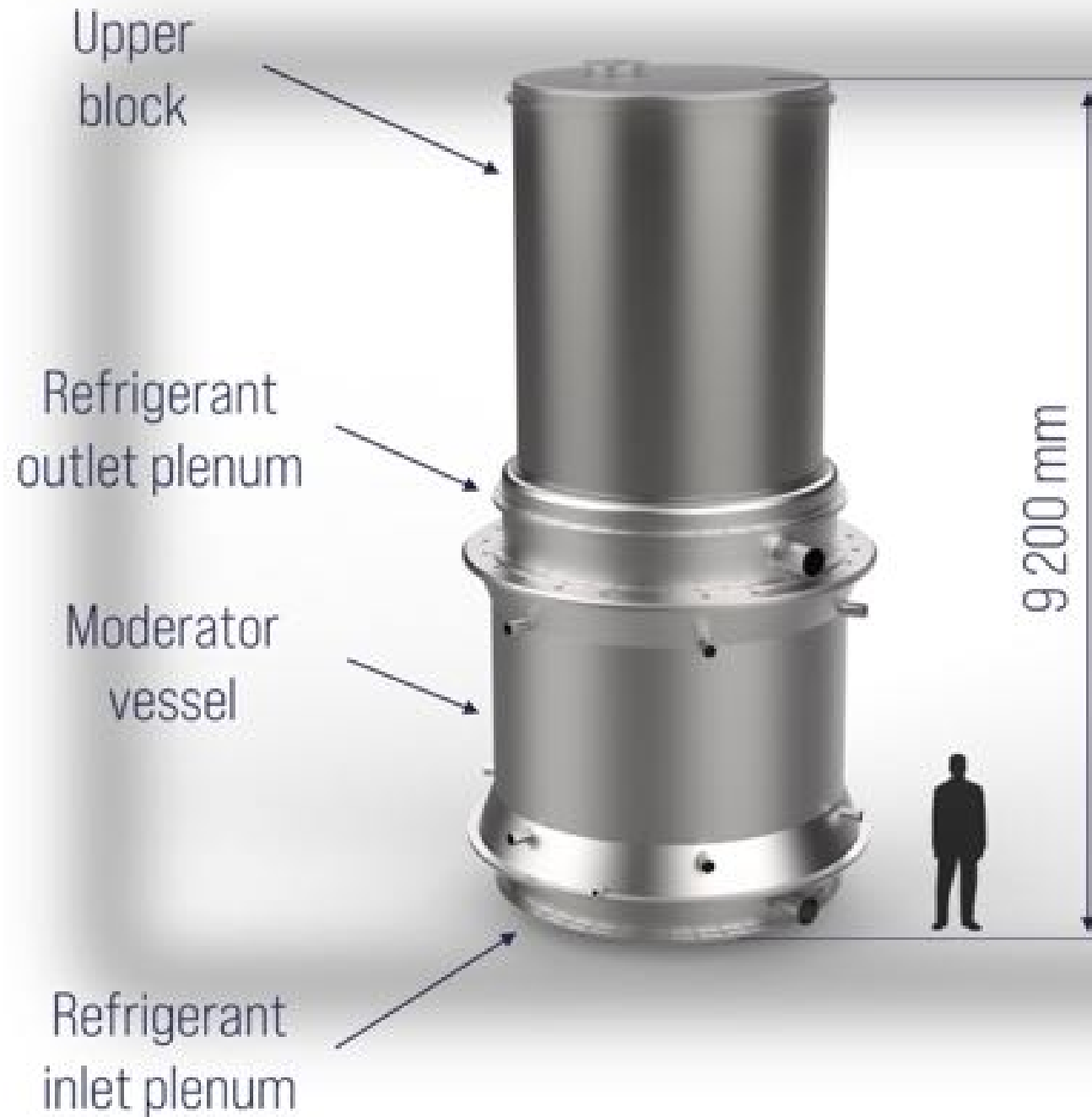
Progress: 2019 -> 2024

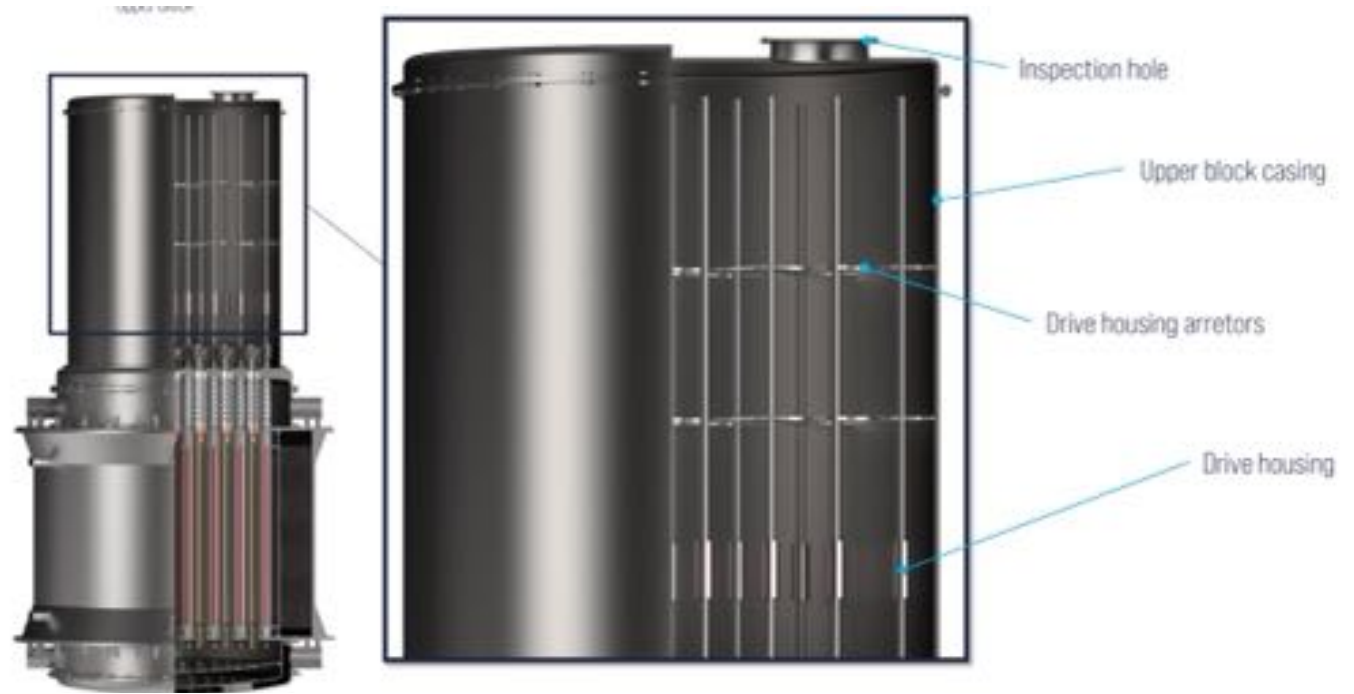




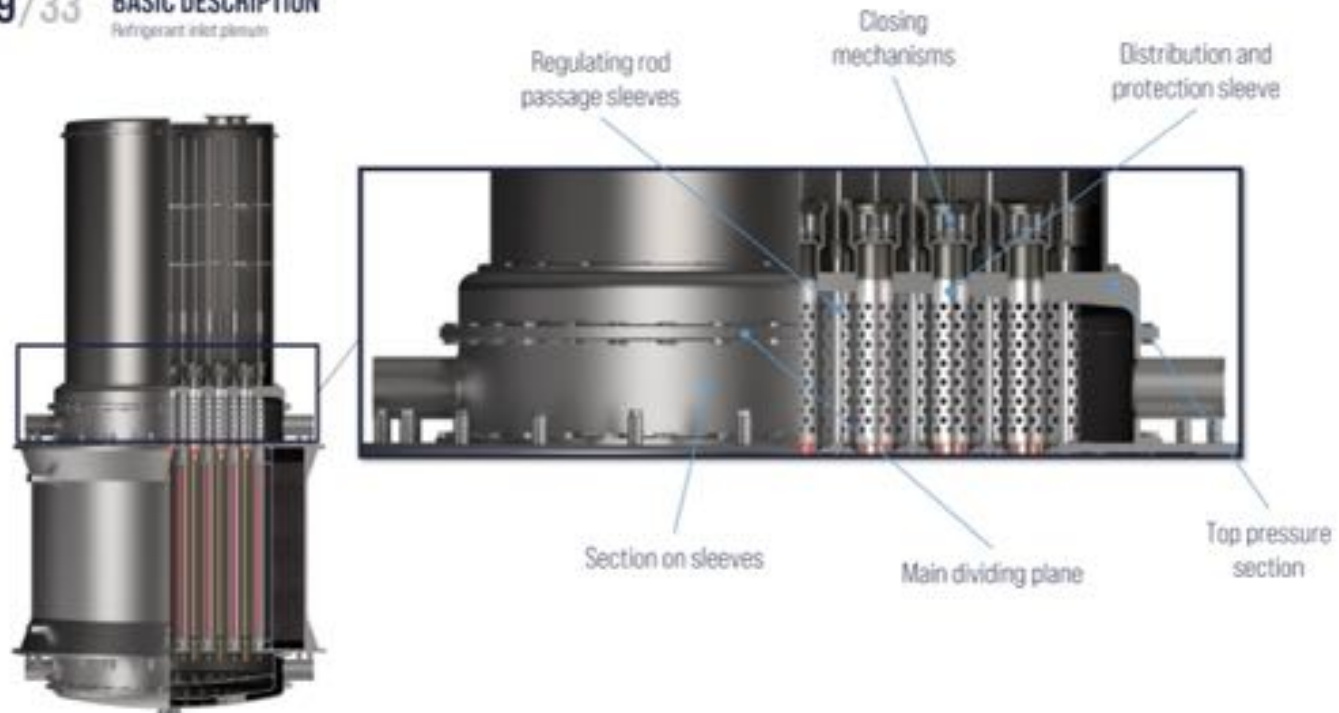








9/33 BASIC DESCRIPTION
Refrigerant inlet plenum





14/33 Fuel channels
55 pcs. of subassemblies





CTU

CZECH TECHNICAL
UNIVERSITY
IN PRAGUE

23/33

Technology

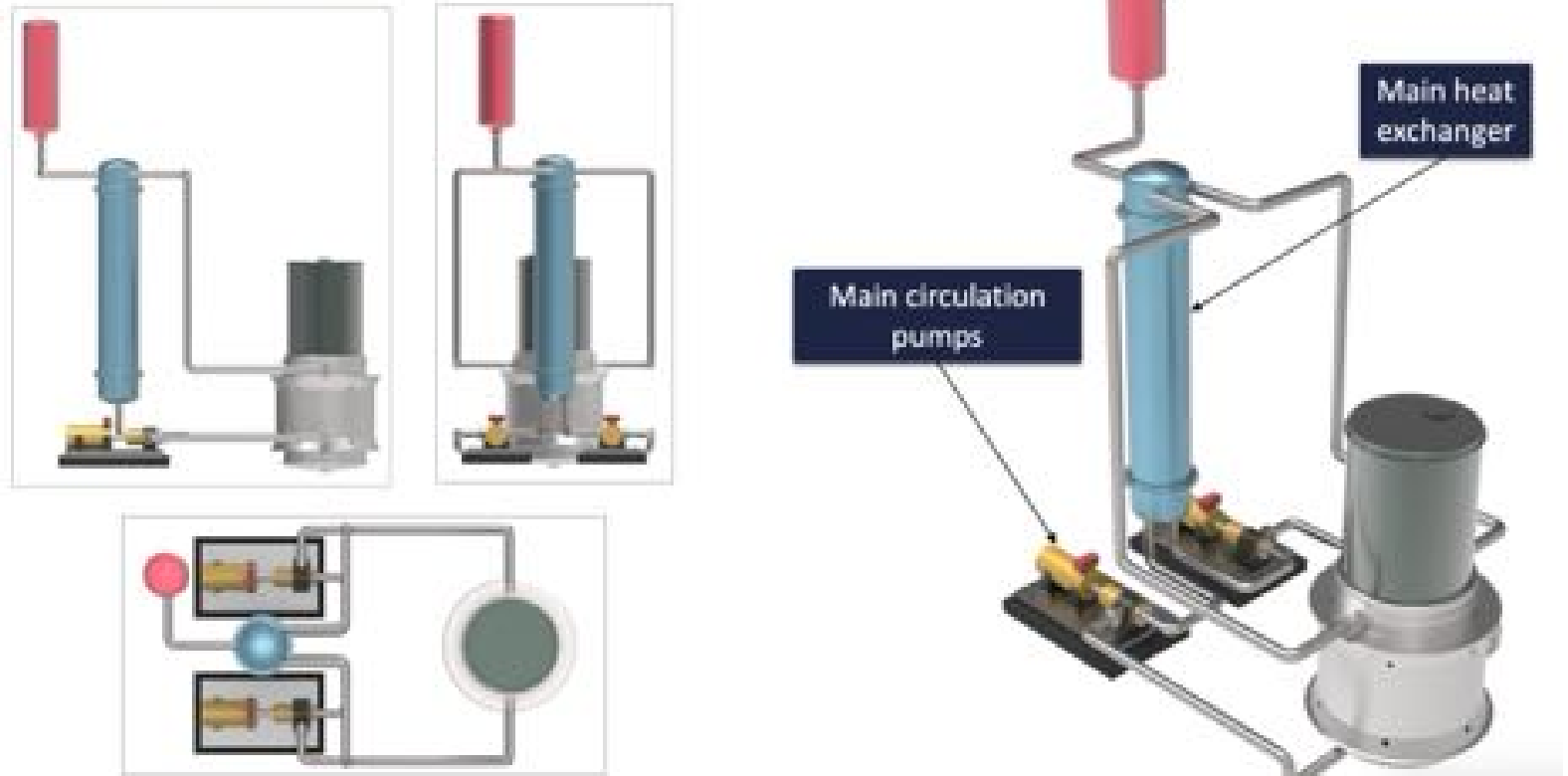
Basic description

The technology around the reactor is very
sophisticated and complex



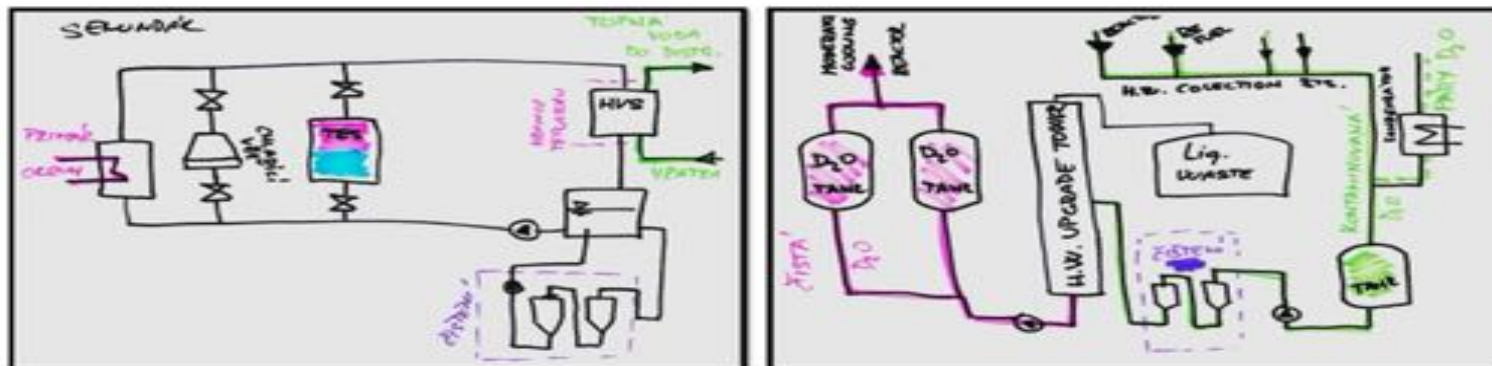


24/33 Teplator primary circuit layout



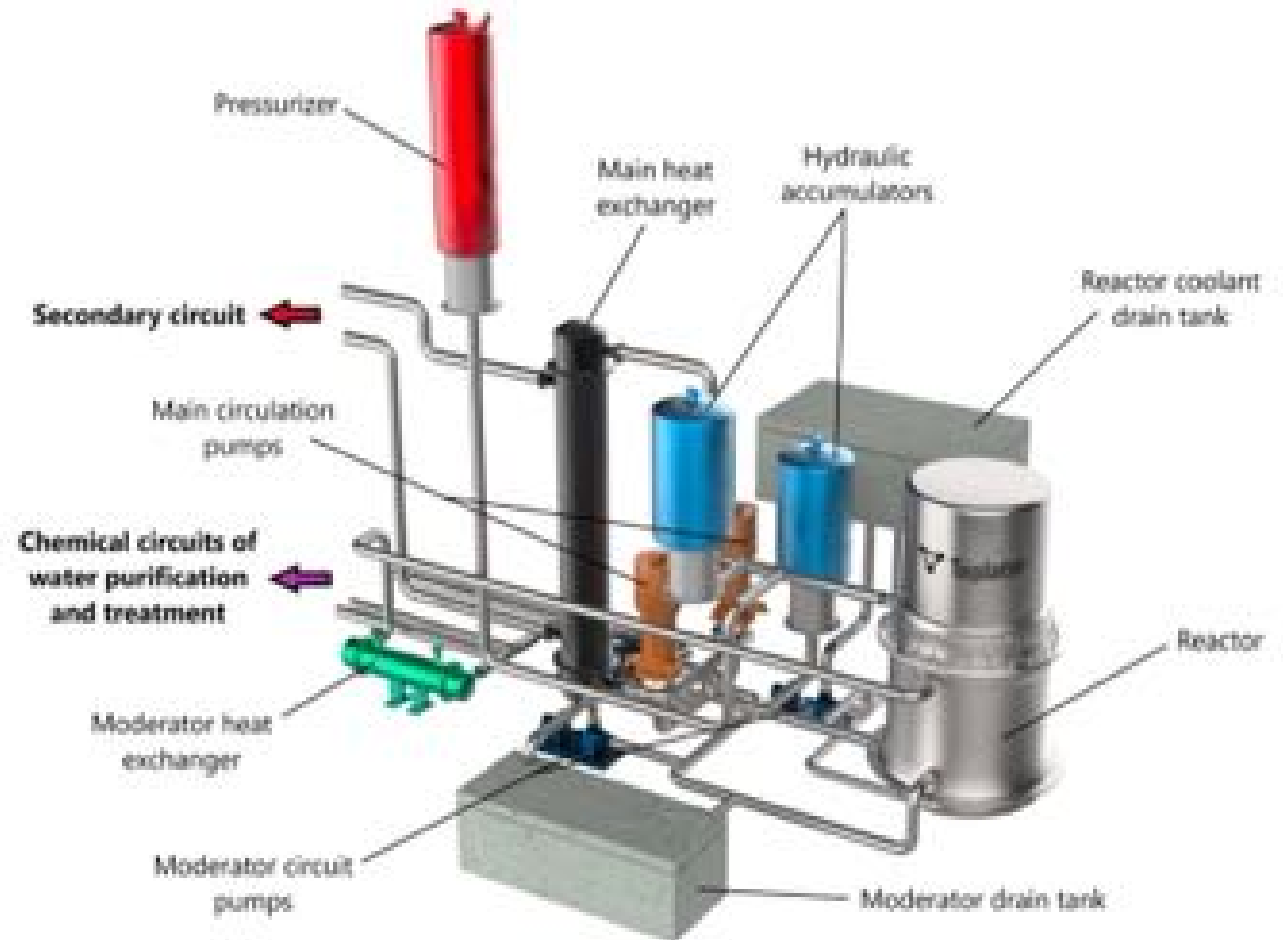
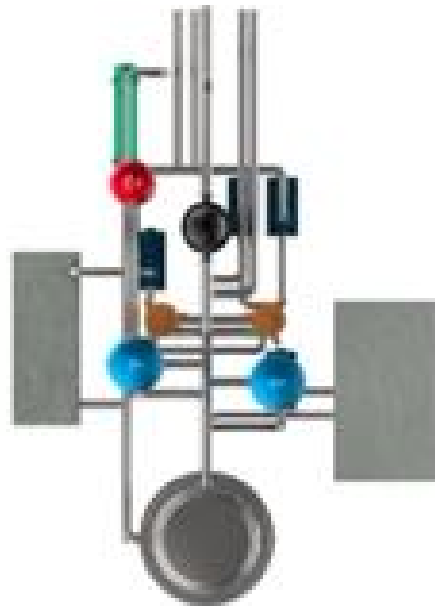
25/33 TECHNOLOGY

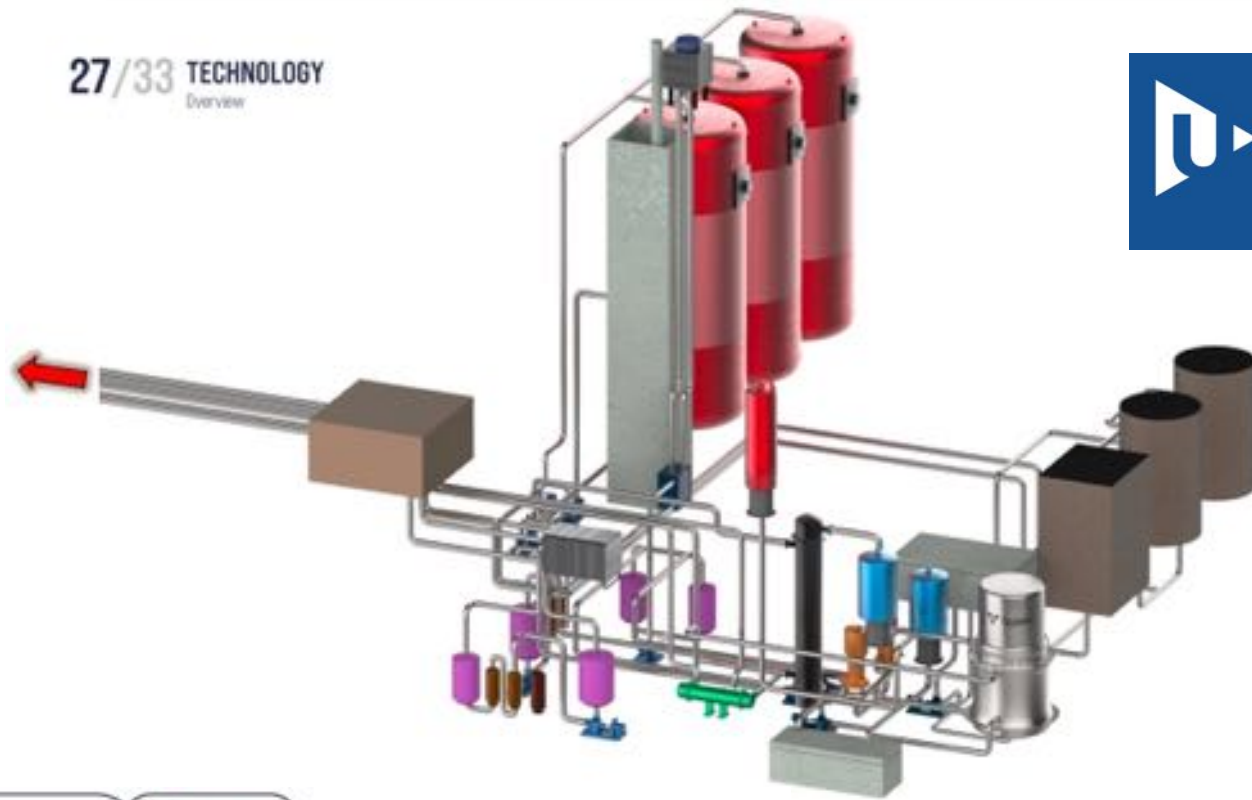
First drawings



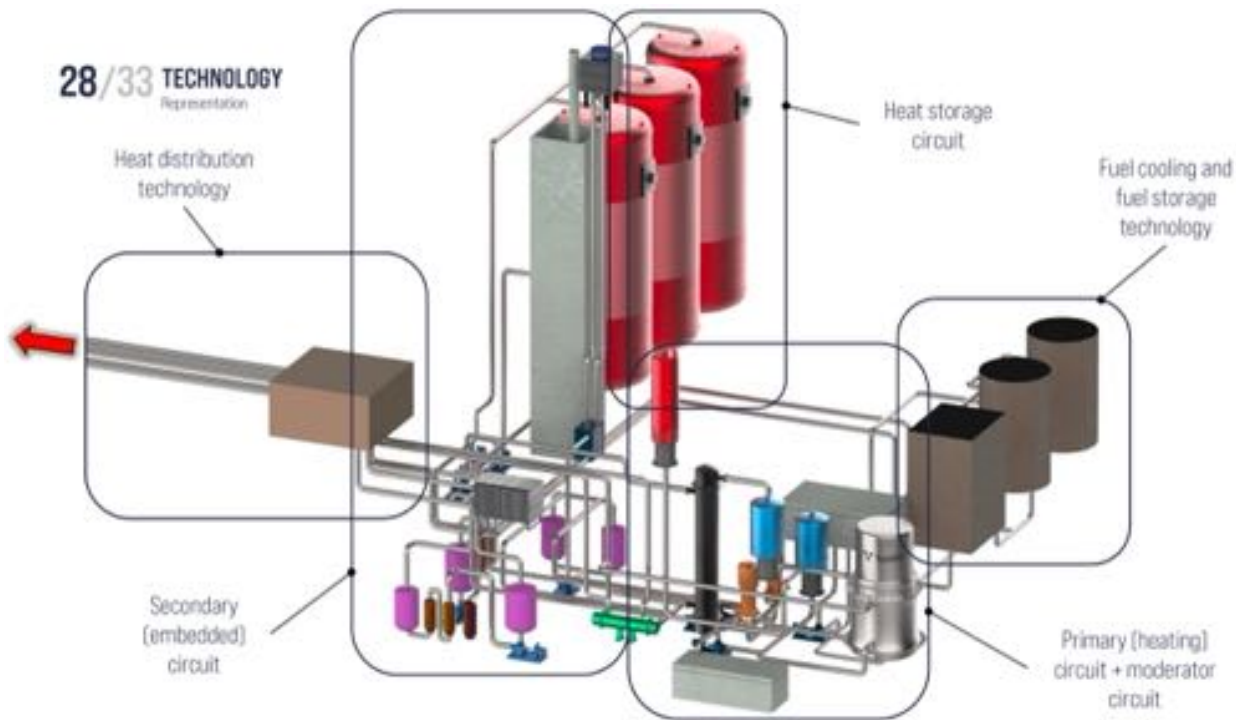
26/33 PRIMARY (HEATING) CIRCUIT

Basic description





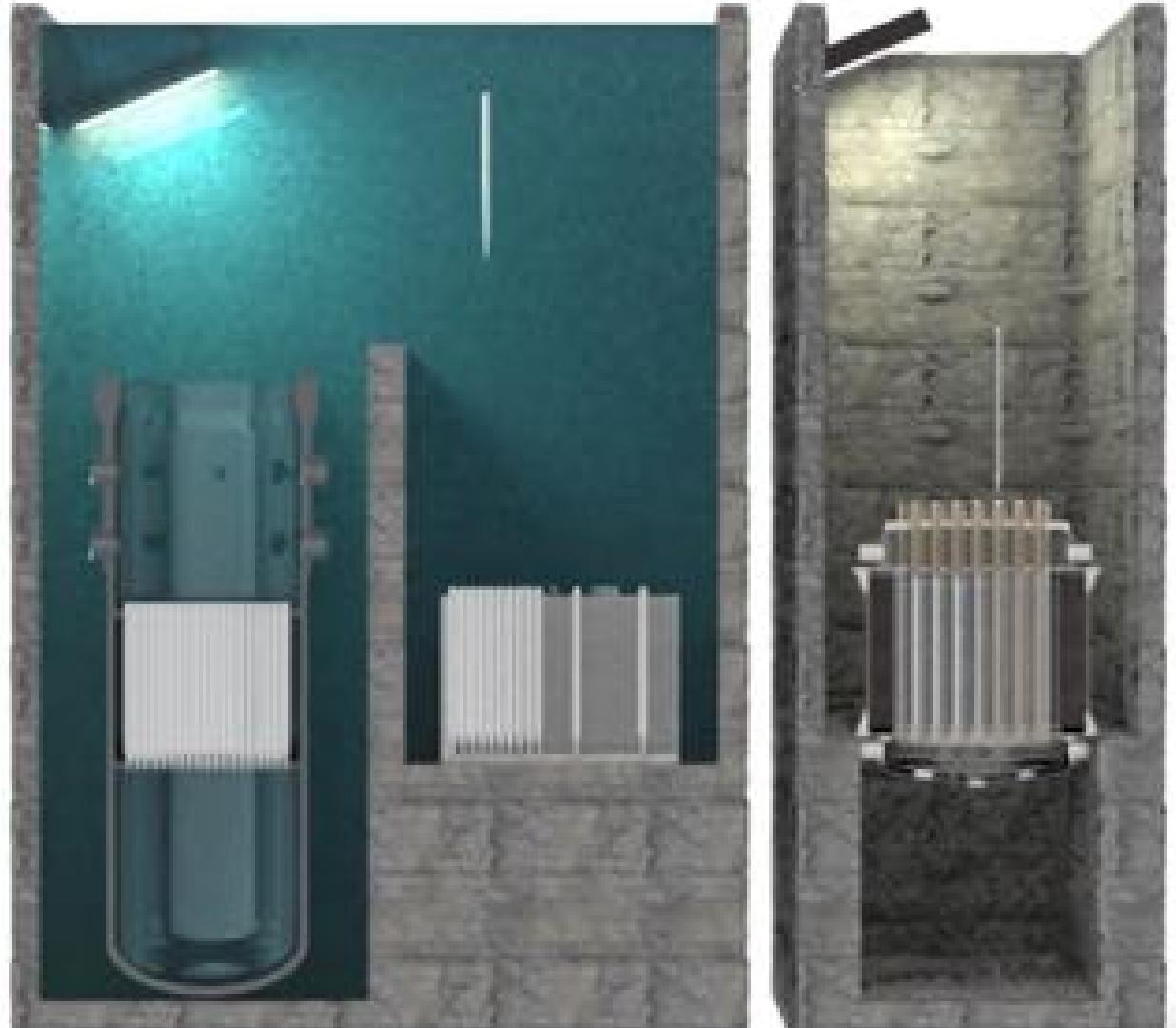
28/33 TECHNOLOGY
Representation



29/33

Fuel handling

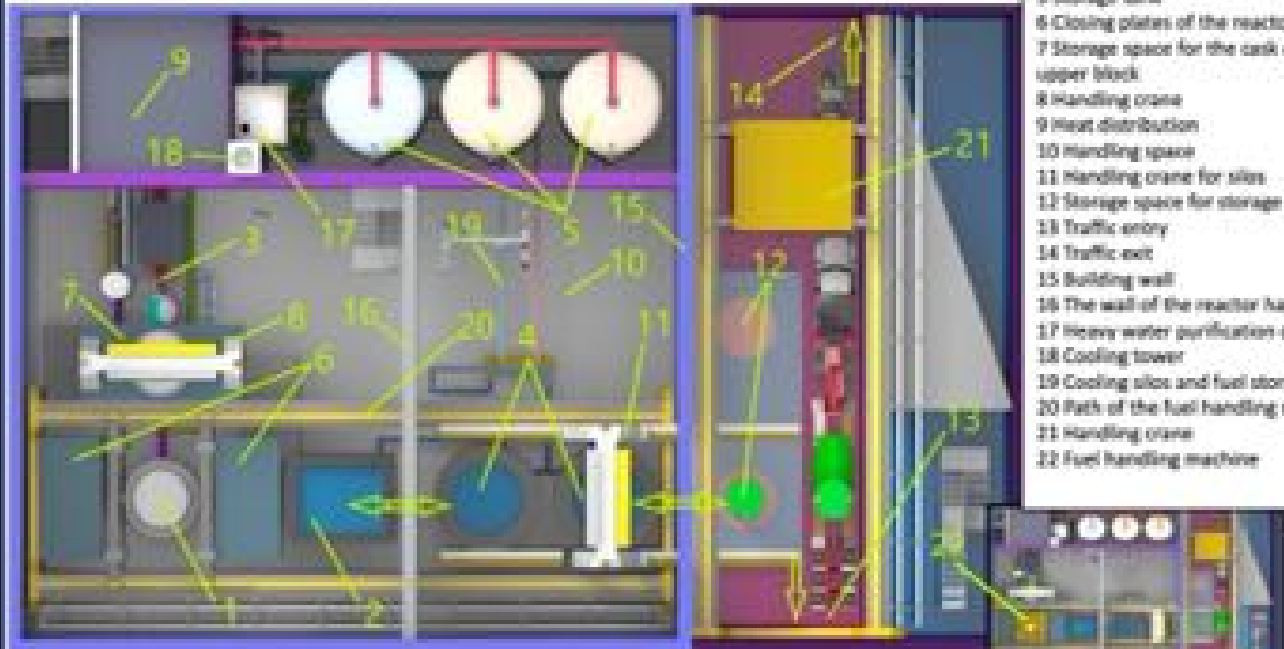
Base principle



30/33

Fuel handling

Where will the fuel travel?

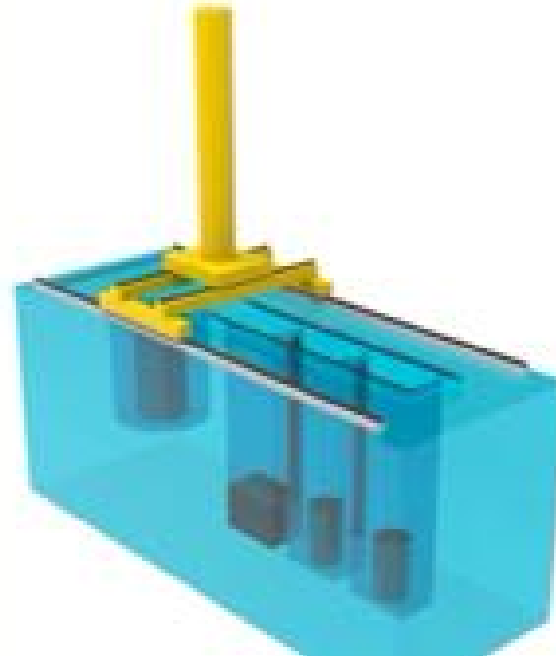


- 1 Shaft of the reactor
- 2 Fuel storage pool
- 3 Reactor circuits (prim-sec-ter)
- 4 Sits for handling fuel storage casks
- 5 Storage tank
- 6 Closing plates of the reactor shaft
- 7 Storage space for the cask of the upper block
- 8 Handling crane
- 9 Heat distribution
- 10 Handling space
- 11 Handling crane for silos
- 12 Storage space for storage casks
- 13 Traffic entry
- 14 Traffic exit
- 15 Building wall
- 16 The wall of the reactor hall
- 17 Heavy water purification column
- 18 Cooling tower
- 19 Cooling silos and fuel storage pool
- 20 Path of the fuel handling machines
- 21 Handling crane
- 22 Fuel handling machine

31/33

Fuel handling

Fuel handling machine design procedure





Teplator won Public Award for Urban Project of the Year 2023 and the award of the National Centre for Construction 4.0





Future steps

- **Licensing process VDR in Canada**
- **Finalizing basic design based on FOAK parameters**
- **MoU with Slavutyich, Ukraine, for a FOAK**



Case study - Pilsen

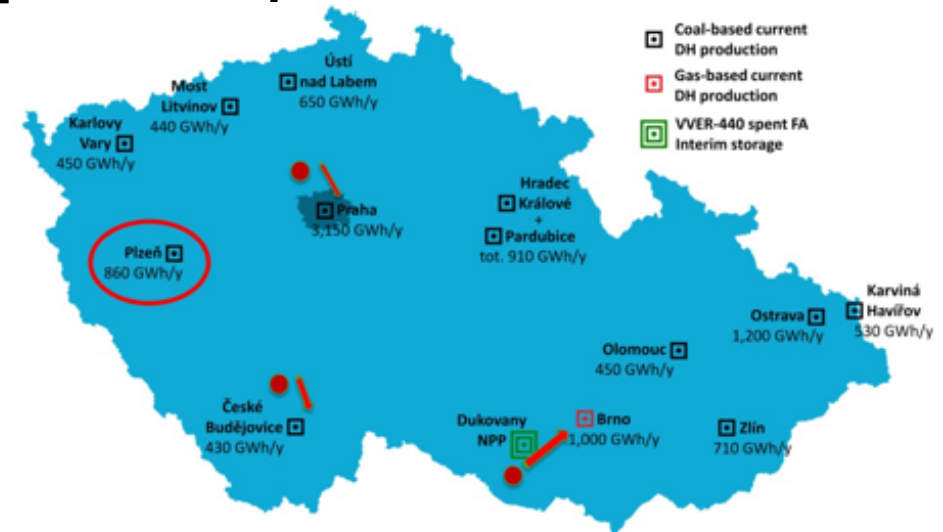
Population: 171 707

Area: 137.6 km²

**Weather: Mean annual temperature 9.1 °C
Mean winter temperature -1.5 °C**

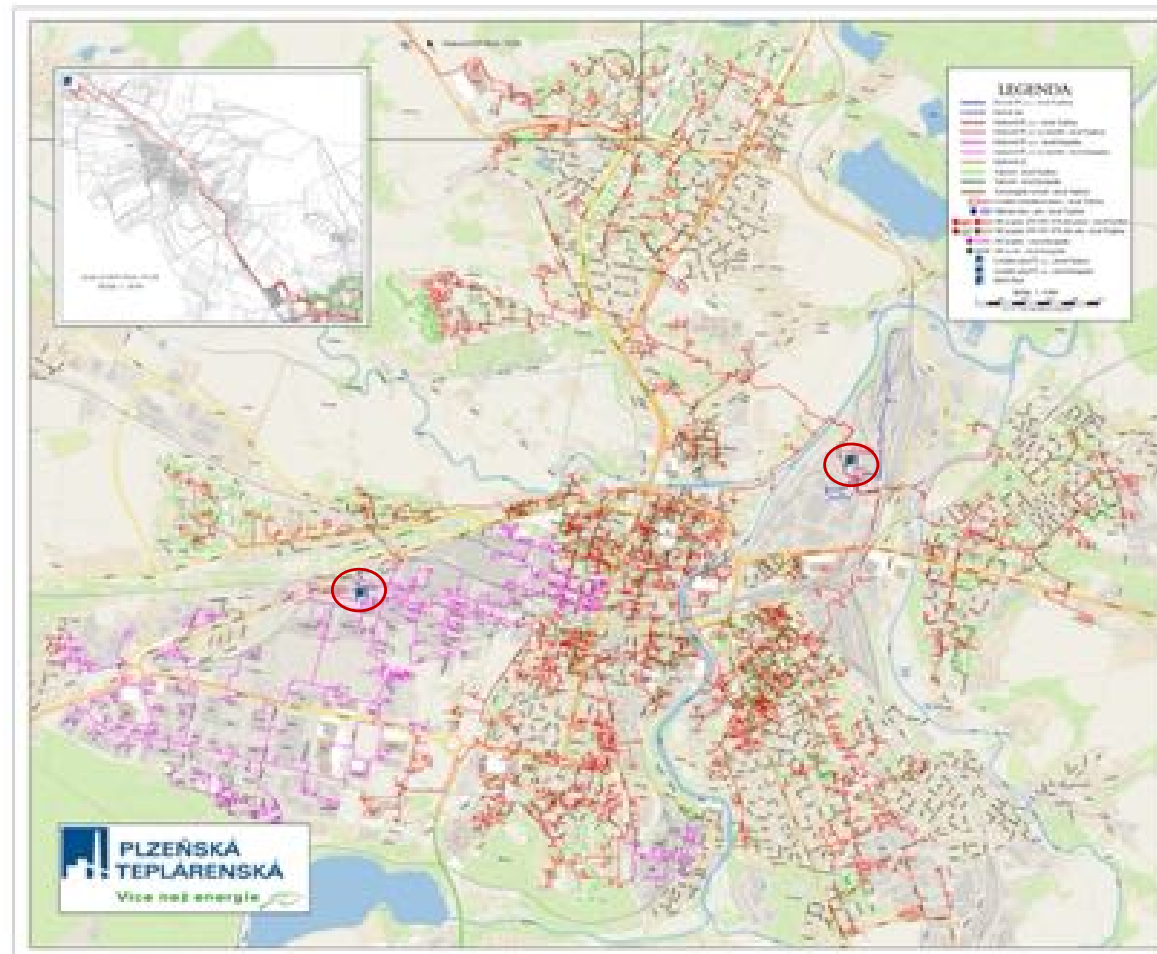
District heating: 3 330 TJ/year (2021)

Heat supplier: Plzenska Teplarenska, a.s.



Case study - Pilsen

District heating map



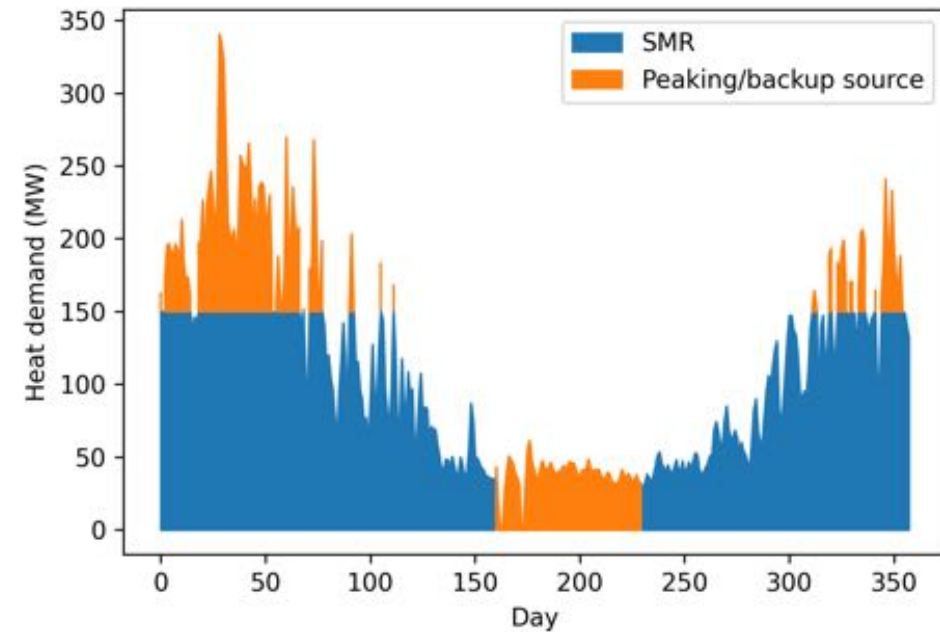
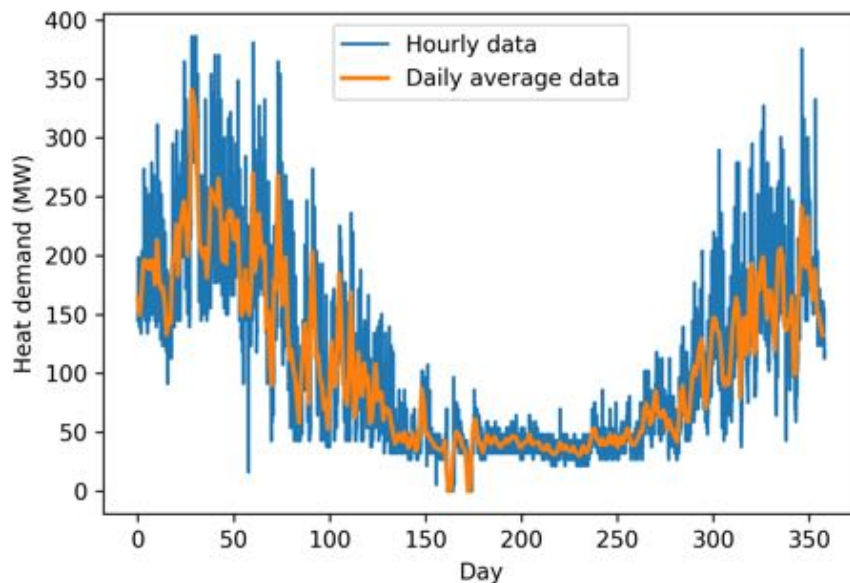
Case study - Pilsen

SMR can be placed outside of cities same as waste burning stations



Case study - Pilsen

- **SMR coupled with a peaking source.**
- **Hourly variation covered by Thermal Energy Storage.**



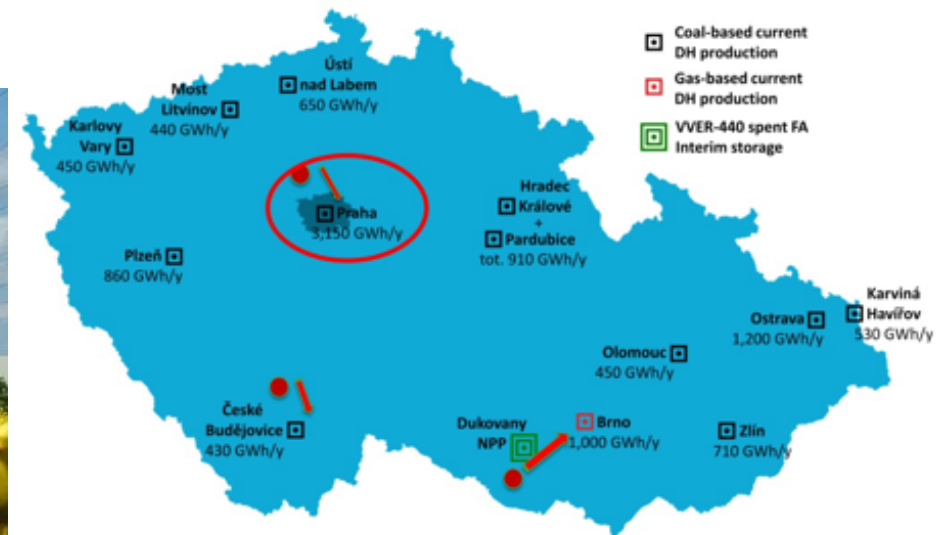
Case study - Prague

Population: 1 309 000

Area: 496.2 km²

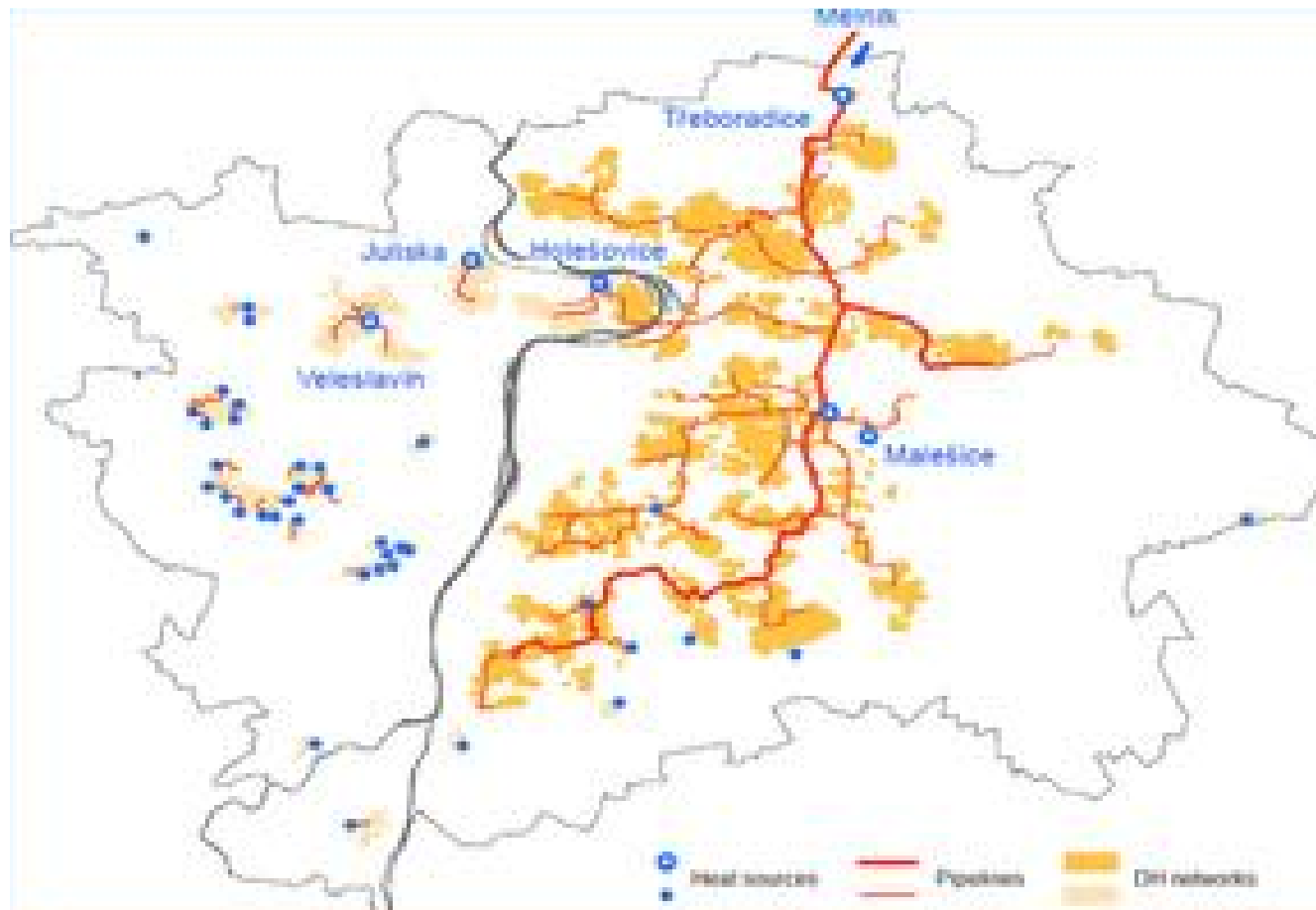
**Weather: Mean annual temperature 9.8 °C
Mean winter temperature 1.6 °C**

**District heating: 11 340 TJ/year (2021),
9 000 TJ from Melnik I**



Case study - Prague

District heating map





Thank you for your attention.