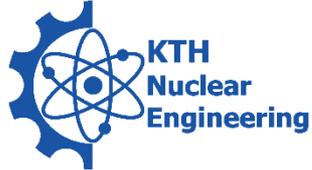




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# Fuel Innovation: What does it take?

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Uranium-based (or heavy fissile actinide) design to:



- ❑ Generated **heat or neutrons** by fission reaction
- ❑ Be able to conduct the heat generate out
- ❑ Safely hold most of the fission products in its matrix (**first safety barrier**)

Example of materials: UO<sub>2</sub>, MOX, U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, U<sub>3</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>, U-metal, U-Mo, UN, UC, UF<sub>4</sub>, etc...

Design variables: Composition, geometry, %U-235, density, microstructure, etc...



Alloy or composite material design to:

- Hold the nuclear fuel in **position** up to high temperatures
- Protect fuel from the coolant environment
- Need be “transparent” to neutrons to not compromise the fission reaction
- Safety hold most of the fission products that leaves the fuel matrix (**second safety barrier**)

Example of materials: Zircaloy, Al, Al-alloys, SiC-SiC, FeCrAl, etc..

Design variables: Composition, geometry, mechanical properties, microstructure, etc...

A fluid material design to:

- Extract** the heat generated in the fuel
- Transfer heat** to electricity generator
- Moderate** (slow down) neutrons to maintain the rate of the fission reaction

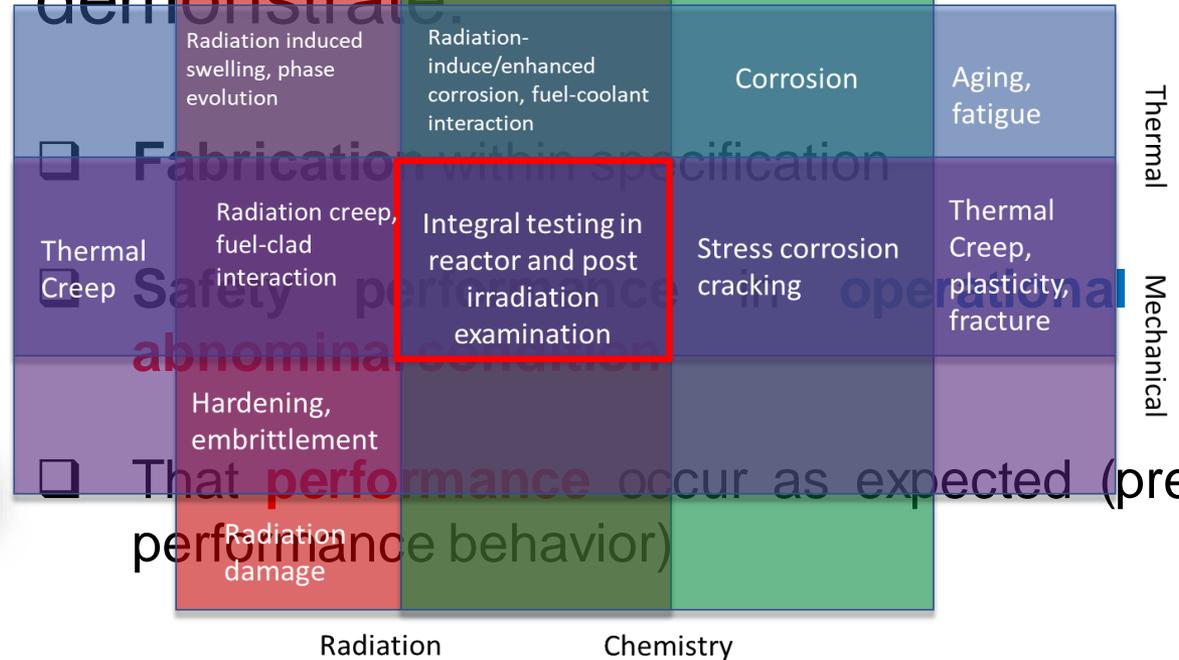


Example of materials:  $H_2O$ ,  $D_2O$ ,  $H_2O$ -steam, Pb, Pb-Bb, Na, Li, Na-Li, etc..

Design variables: Composition, pressure, speed, etc...

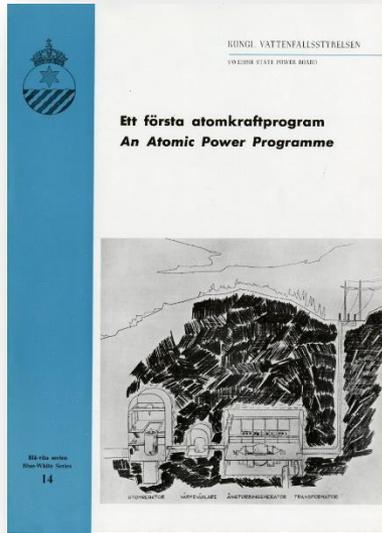


A defined fuel system that need to demonstrate:

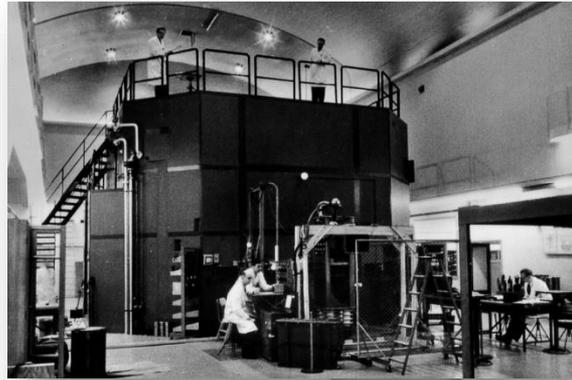


Each country has its own Regulatory Commission, and **license** needs to be obtained **per country**

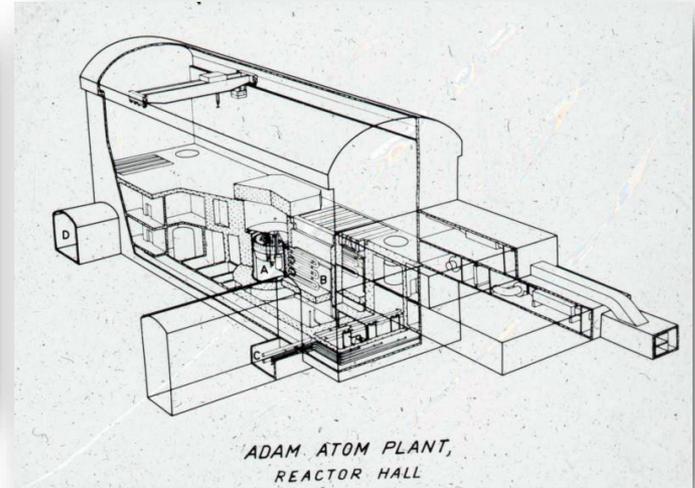
## 1947- AB Atomenergi



## 1954-R1



## 1964-R3 Ågesta



## 1966-Fuel Factory

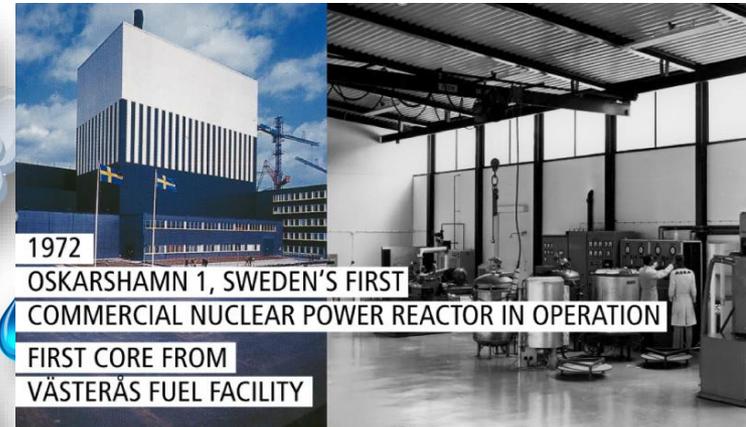


1966  
THE FUEL FACILITY IN VÄSTERÅS  
IS BUILT TO SUPPORT SWEDEN'S  
BWR NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM

## 1969-ASEA Atom



## 1972-First Commercial Reactor



1972  
OSKARSHAMN 1, SWEDEN'S FIRST  
COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR POWER REACTOR IN OPERATION  
FIRST CORE FROM  
VÄSTERÅS FUEL FACILITY

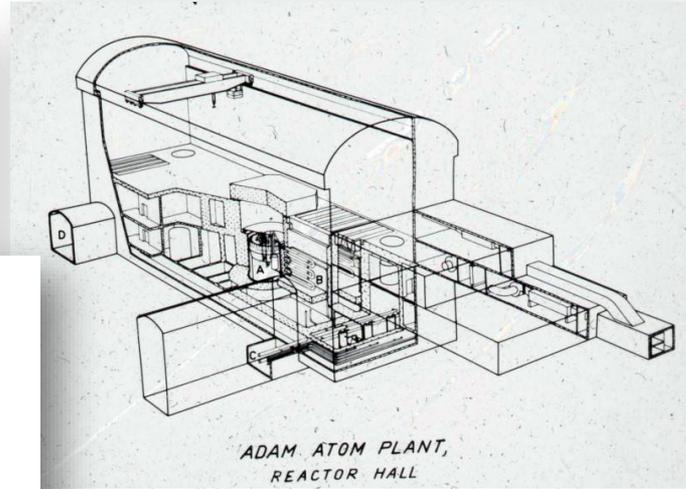
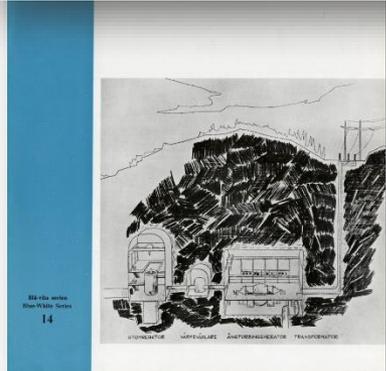
Over **20 year** for UO<sub>2</sub> fuel system

1947- AB Atomenergi

1954-R1

1964-R3 Ågesta

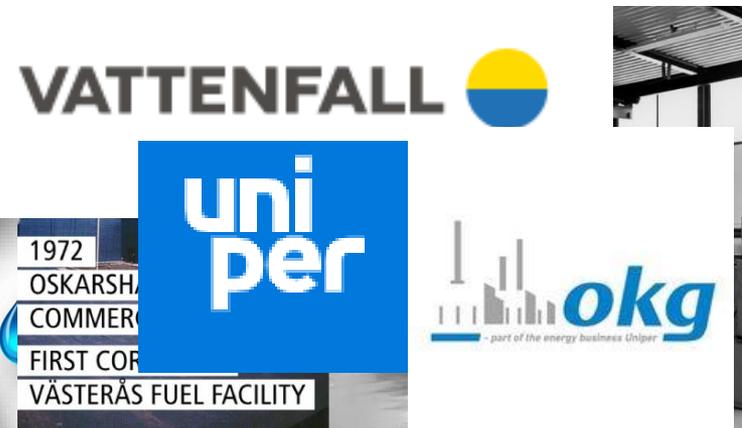
**Studsvik**



1966-Fuel Factory



1972-First Commercial Reactor

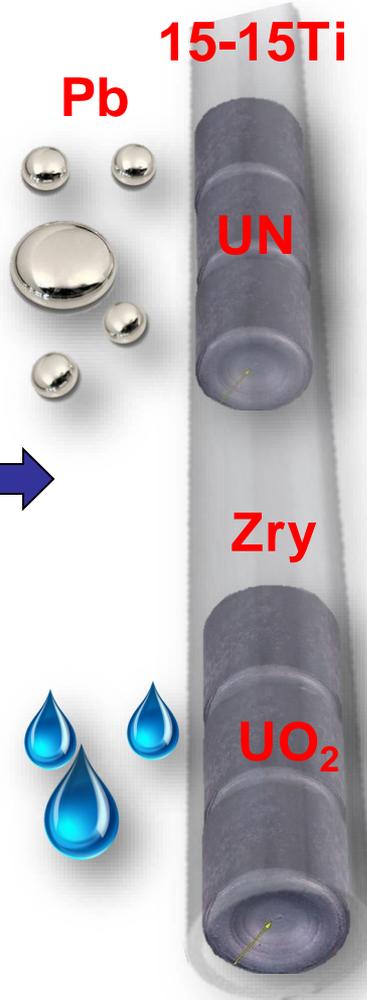


Main parts are still active today

Significant level of **export** products from Sweden



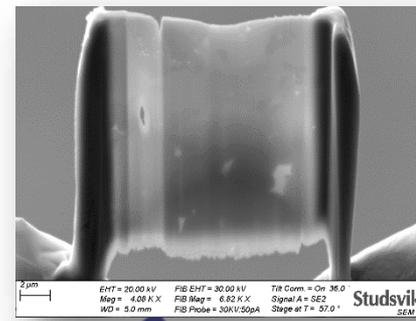
Goal to do **faster**, more **efficient** and in a **safer** way



## Advanced Fabrication

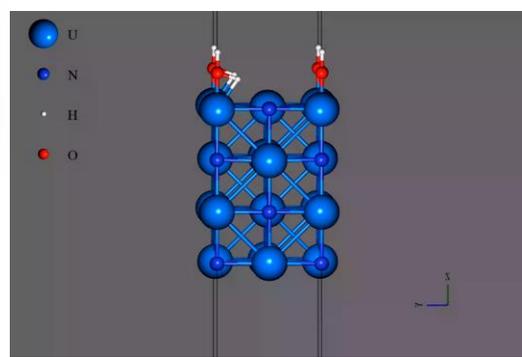


## Separate effect test Advanced Characterization



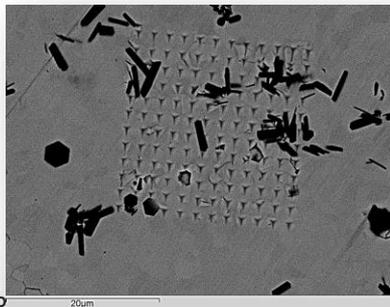
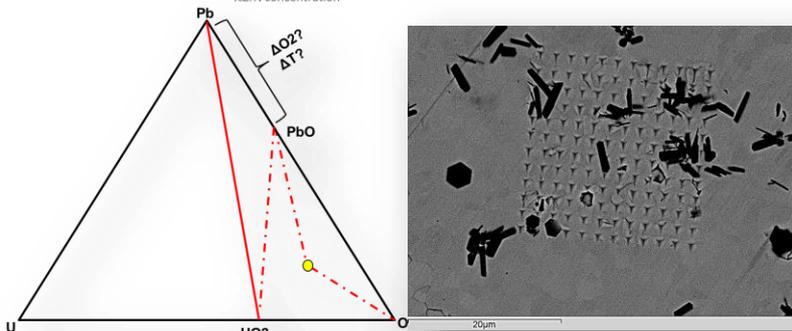
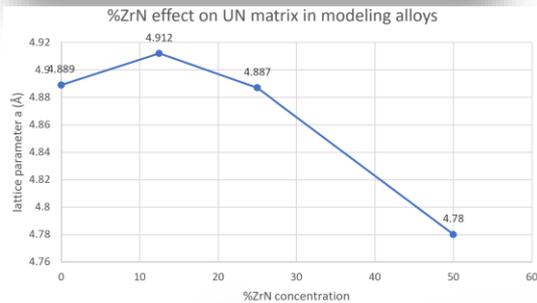
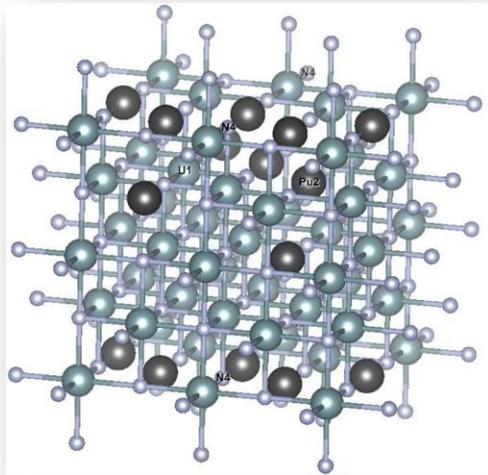
## Accelerated Fuel Qualification

## Advanced Modeling



## UN doped with Fission Product

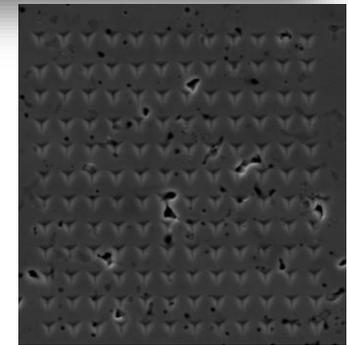
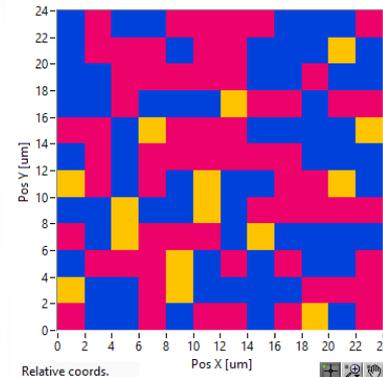
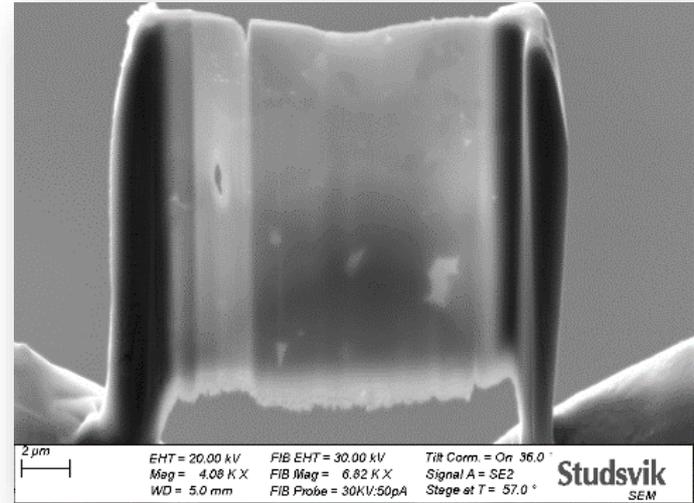
### Advanced Modeling



Pb



### Advanced Characterization



Some achievements in SUNRISE fuel WP

## Technical

- Infrastructure for **advanced testing**, including:
  - Facilities for irradiation under prototypic/nonprototypic conditions
  - Active laboratories for post irradiation examination
  - Post-test and operational waste handling
- Infrastructure for pilot scale **manufacturing**
- Infrastructure for pilot scale **operation**
- Infrastructure for **advanced computing** to build up predictive capacity to accelerate licensing
- Transport solutions if intersite logistics are required

## Strategical/Political

- A concerted **national strategy**
- Inventory** of existing and required infrastructure required for realization
- Systematic** ways of **funding** (decreased risk) of company's initiative
- Politics to **close gap** between Universities/Companies/State parts
- Regulation change** for establishment of new reactors where necessary

