

The Nuclear Technology Education Consortium: Helping to Build and Maintain Nuclear Capacity Globally

Dr John Roberts

The University of Manchester

International Conference on Human Resource Development for Nuclear Power Programmes: Building and Sustaining Capacity.

IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, Austria
12–16 May 2014



**Energy Review:
new build
of
reactors**



**International collaborations
such as GenIV
and GNEP**



**Replacement
of Royal
Navy's Astute
propulsion
reactors**



**National
Nuclear
Laboratory**



**Nuclear
education
& training**



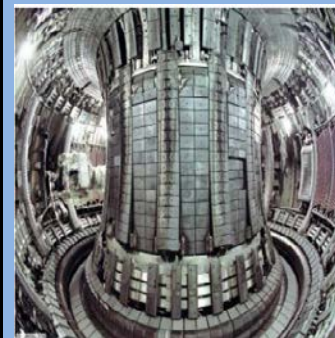
**Decommiss-
ioning and
clean-up**



**Operation
and life
extension
of existing
plant**



**Waste
Disposal
and
possible
repository**



**Fusion
programme
and ITER**

UK Nuclear Sites

26 Magnox Reactors

(May 2014 – 25 being decommissioned)

14 AGRs

1 PWR

2 Fast Reactors

(May 2014 - both being decommissioned plus many other prototype reactors)

May 2014 10.1 GWe Total Capacity

13.11.13 23% UK electricity



21st Century UK Reactors

EDF (Areva, CGN, CNNC) – EPR

Horizon (Hitachi) - ABWR

NuGeneration (Toshiba and GDF Suez) –
AP1000

Bradwell, Essex

Hartlepool

Heysham, Lancashire

Hinkley Point, Somerset

Oldbury, South Gloucestershire

Moorside, Cumbria

Sizewell, Suffolk

Wylfa, North Wales

~ 16 GW (?) of new capacity

~ 3 GW on each of the five sites

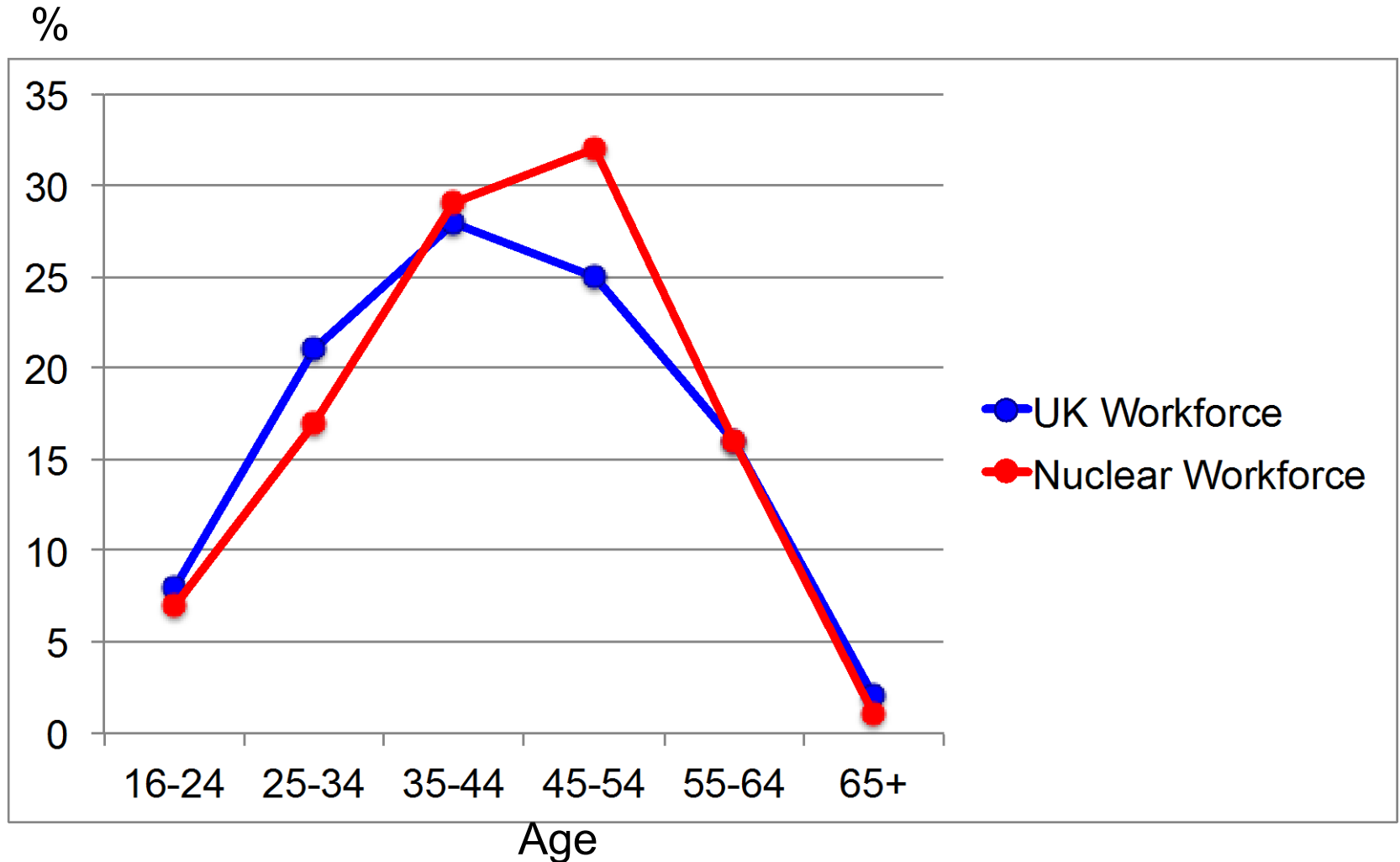
2 EPR or 3 AP1000 or ABWRs



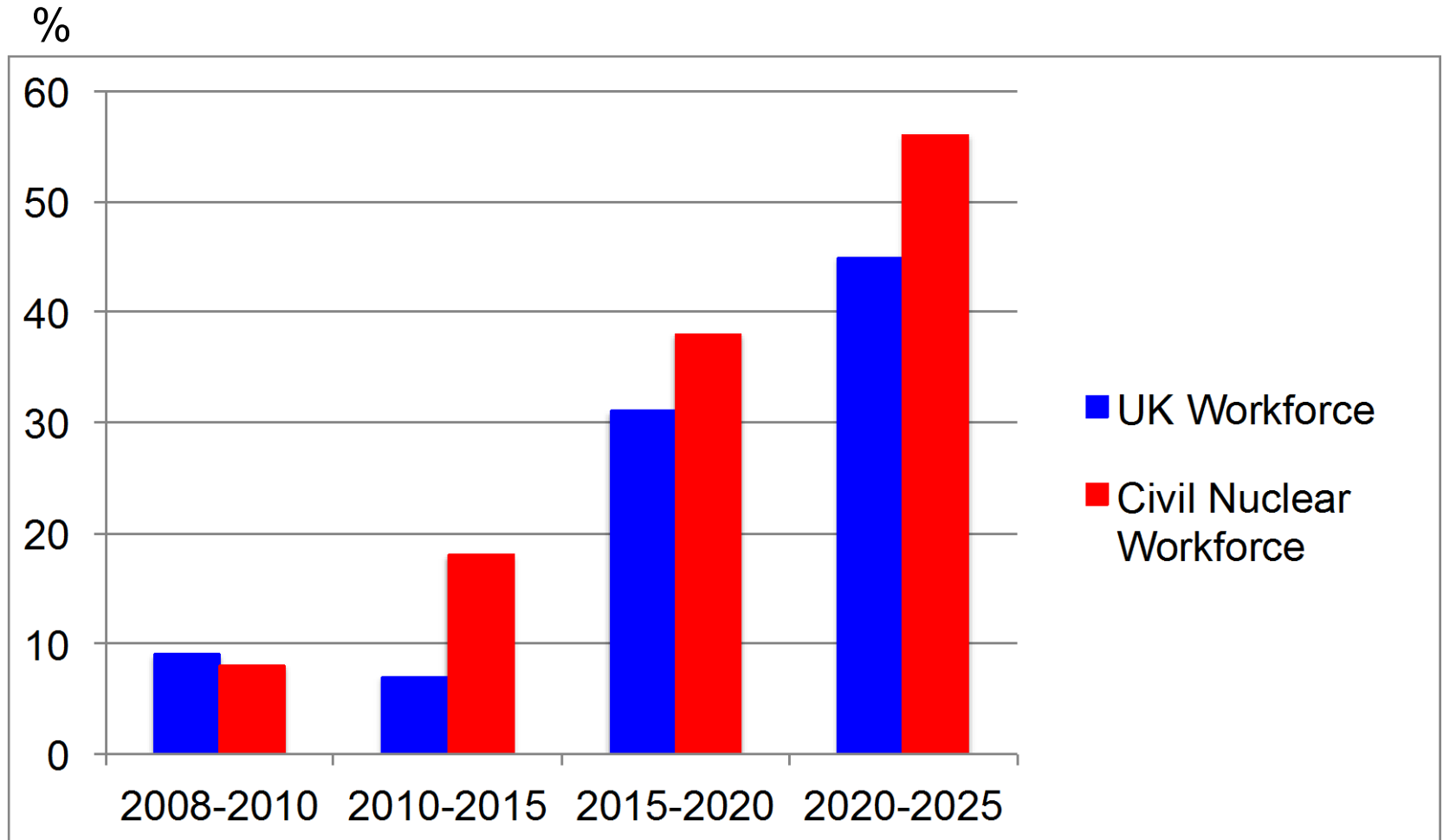
Global Situation

1 st May 2014	
Reactors Operable	434
Reactors Under Construction	72
Reactors Planned - Approvals, funding or major commitment in place, mostly expected in operation within 8-10 years	173
Reactors Proposed - Specific program or site proposals, expected operation mostly within 15 years.	309

Age Profile Comparison



Retirement Profile



Lancaster

University of Central Lancashire

Liverpool

Manchester

Birmingham

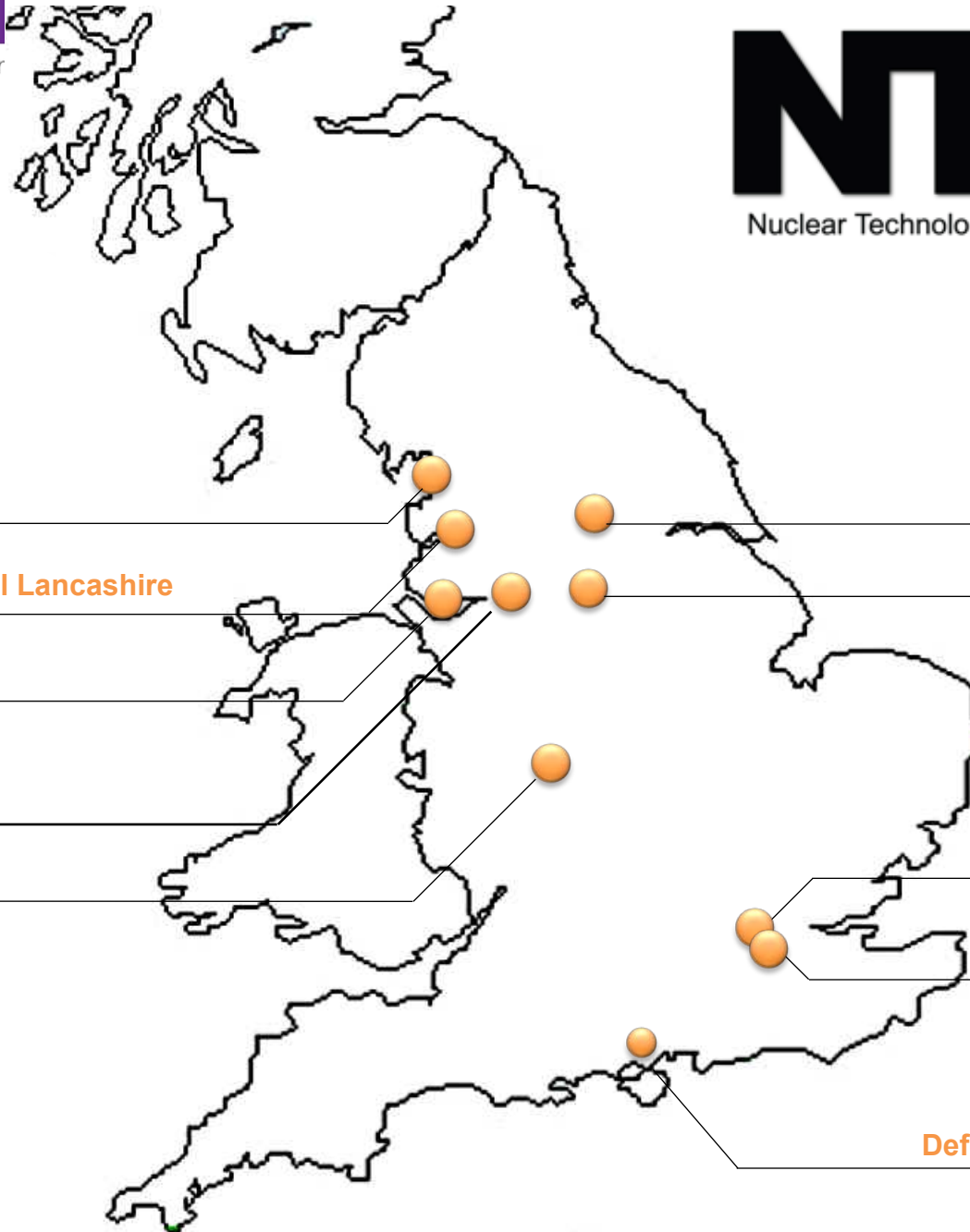
Leeds

Sheffield

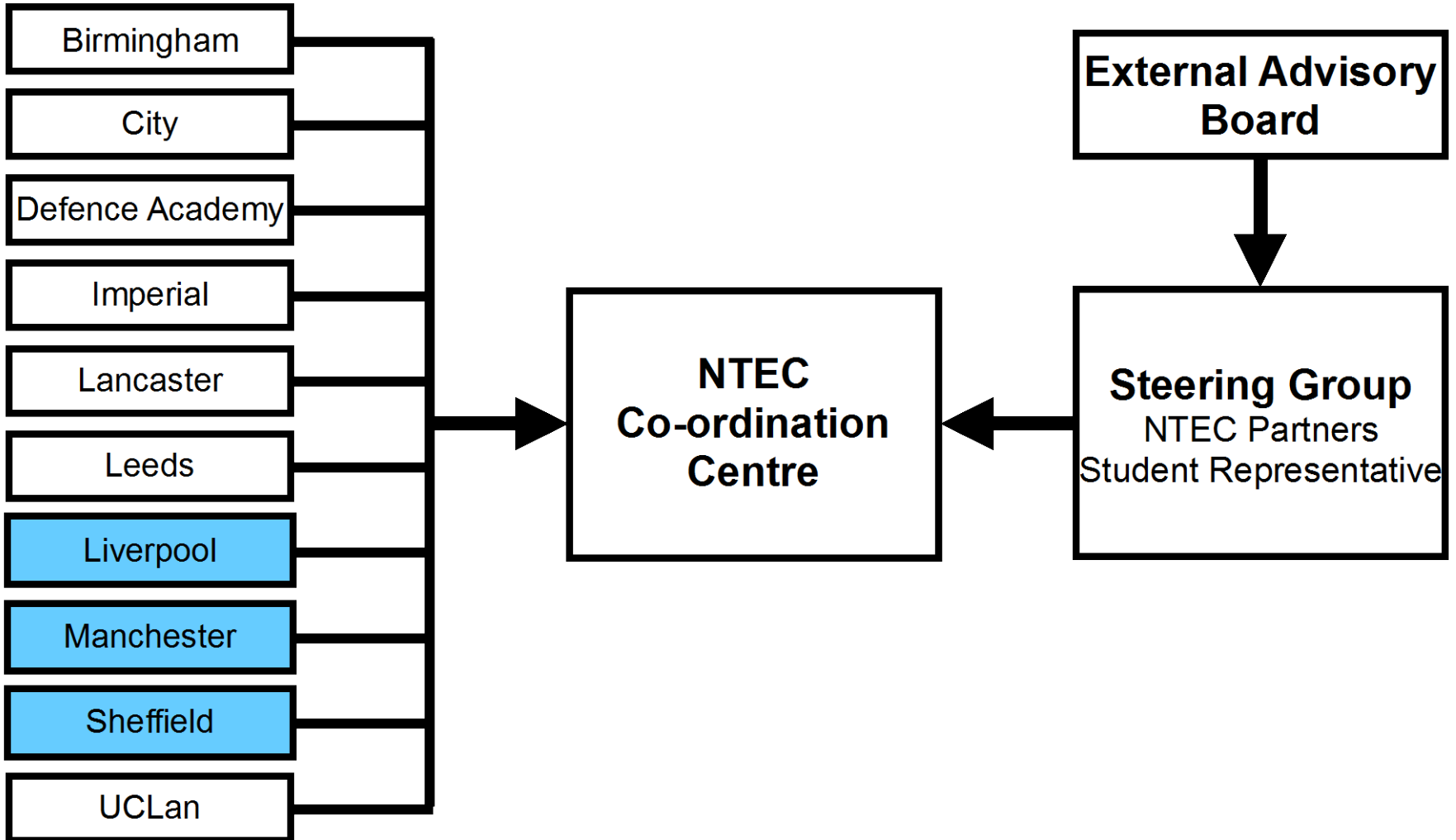
Imperial College London

City University

Defence Academy, HMS Sultan



NTEC Management Structure



NTEC Modules

- ***N01 Reactor Physics, Criticality & Design*** *The University of Birmingham*
- ***N02 Nuclear Fuel Cycle*** *University of Central Lancashire*
- ***N03 Radiation & Radiological Protection*** *The University of Manchester*
- ***N04 Decommissioning / Waste / Environmental Management*** *University of Central Lancashire*
- ***N05 Water Reactor Performance and Safety*** *Imperial College London*
- ***N06 Reactor Materials & Lifetime Behaviour*** *The University of Manchester*
- ***N07 Nuclear Safety Case Development*** *Defence Academy*
- ***N08 Particle & Colloid Engineering in the Nuclear Industry*** *University of Leeds*
- ***N09 Policy, Regulation & Licensing*** *The University of Manchester*
- ***N10 Processing, Storage & Disposal of Nuclear Waste*** *The University of Sheffield*

40 hours direct teaching – Monday to Friday - 150 hours of study
Modules available in eLearning format in italics

NTEC Modules

- **N11 Radiation Shielding** **The University of Liverpool**
- *N12 Reactor Thermal Hydraulics* *Defence Academy*
- *N13 Criticality Safety Management* *Defence Academy*
- **N14 Risk Management** **City University, London**
- **N21 Geotechnical Aspects of Radioactive Waste Disposal** **University of Central Lancashire**
- **N23 Environmental Impact Assessment** **The University of Manchester**
- *N29 Decommissioning Technology & Robotics* *Lancaster University*
- **N30 Design of Safety Critical Systems** **Lancaster University**
- *N31 Management of the Decommissioning Process* *The University of Birmingham*
- **N32 Experimental Reactor Physics** **The University of Manchester
(Atomic Institute of the Vienna
University of Technology or
Czech Technical University,
Prague)**

40 hours direct teaching – Monday to Friday - 150 hours of study

Modules available in eLearning format in italics

NTEC Programme Structure

Typical Marking for Each Module

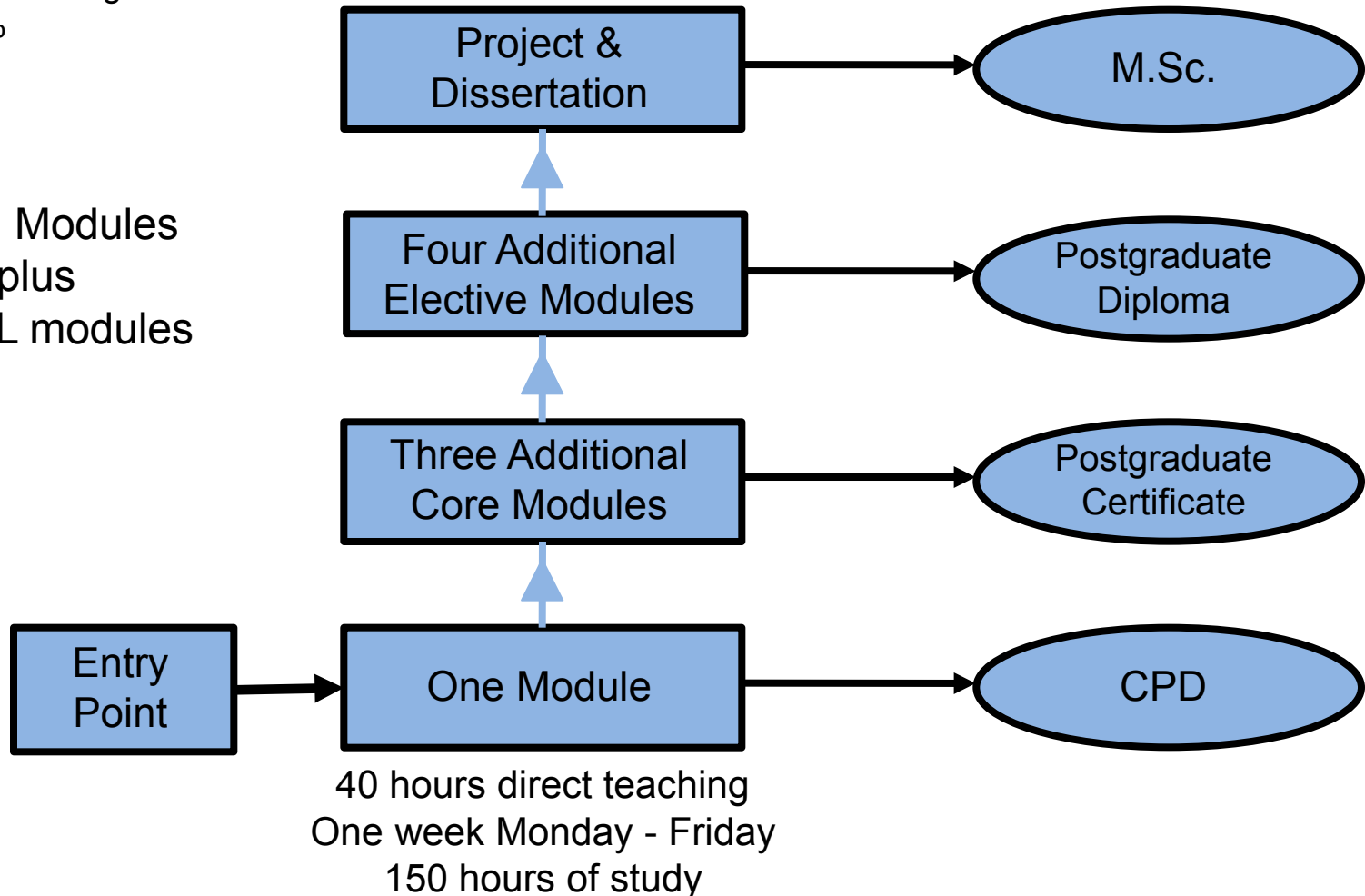
- Pre-module work 10%
- Post-module assignment 50%
- Exam 40%

MSc Nuclear Science and Technology

Full time: 12 months

Part time: 3 years

2,241 Modules
plus
346 DL modules



NTEC Delivery Structure

Full Time	One Year	Part Time	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
September		September			
October		October			
November		November			
December		December			
January		January			
February		February			
March		March			
April		April			
May		May			
June		June			
July		July			
August		August			

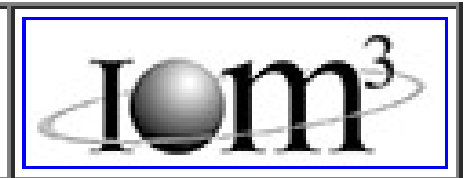
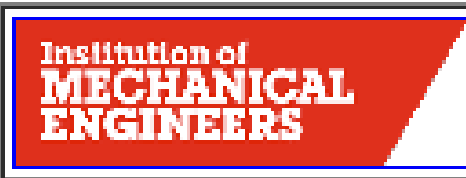
Quality Control

- Module Review
 - Each module is reviewed by a lecturer from a partner university

- Comprehensive Student Feedback
 - Module Leaders have to respond
 - Feedback Analysis and Interpretation

- Part-time students also feedback through their company representative on the External Advisory Board

- Accreditation by
 - Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET)
 - Institution of Mechanical Engineers (IMechE)
 - Energy Institute (IE)
 - Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining (IoM³).



Partnership with Industry

- Modules designed in partnership with industry
- External Advisory Board
- Industry location for projects
- Short-fat delivery optimised for industry
- Industry lecturers support the programme
- CPD income supports full-time students
- Industry recruitment of NTEC students is the real test



Rolls-Royce



LLW Repository Ltd



Westinghouse

urenco



Magneox



Sellafield Ltd

- home
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- taught programme
- distance learning
- consortium members
- contact us
- fees
- applications
- links
- news
- student destinations
- refresher courses

Student Destinations



Student Destinations

The map below shows the job title, location and year of graduation of previous NTEC students after completing the MSc in Nuclear Science and Technology course.



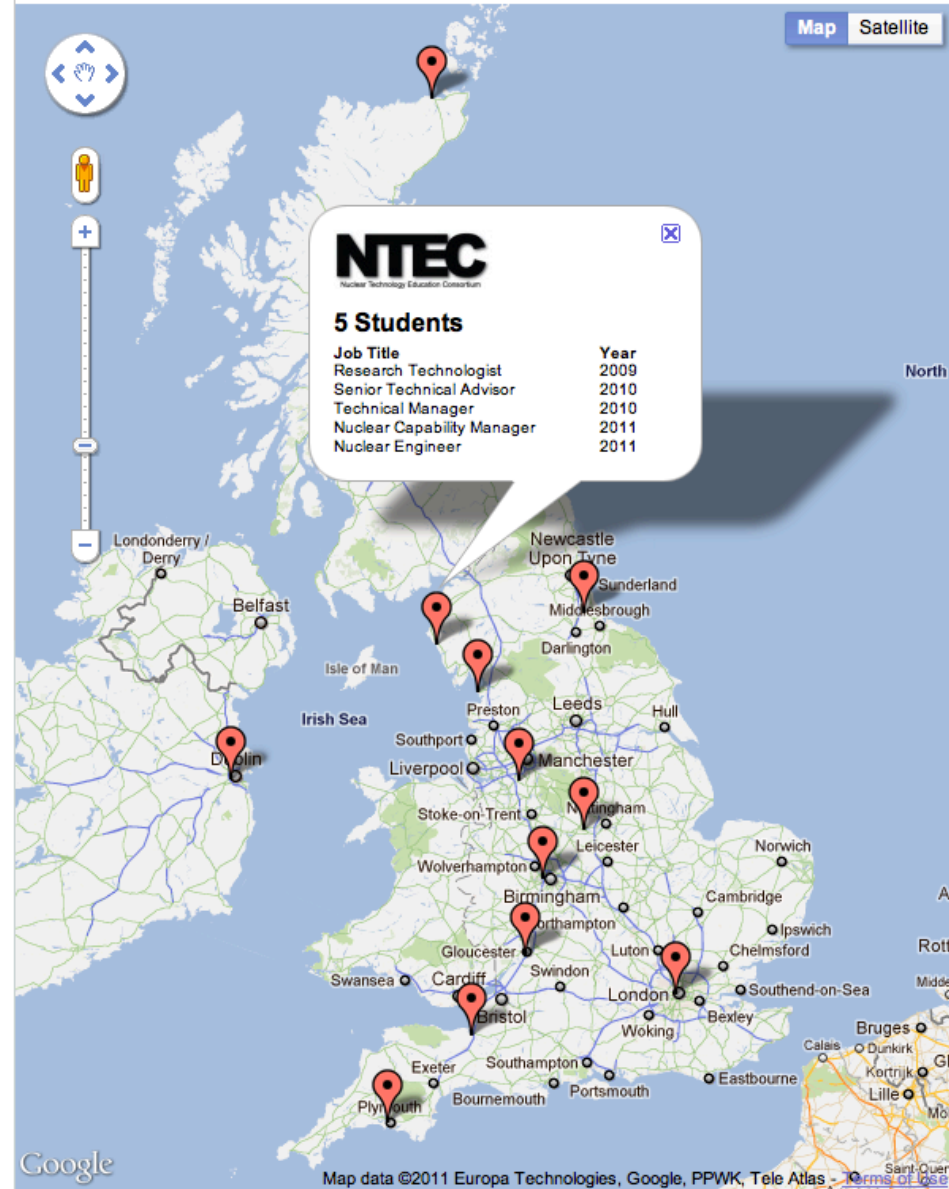
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Student Destinations



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The map below shows the job title, location and year of graduation of previous NTEC students after completing the MSc in Nuclear Science and Technology course.



The NTEC Effect? – Bachelor's

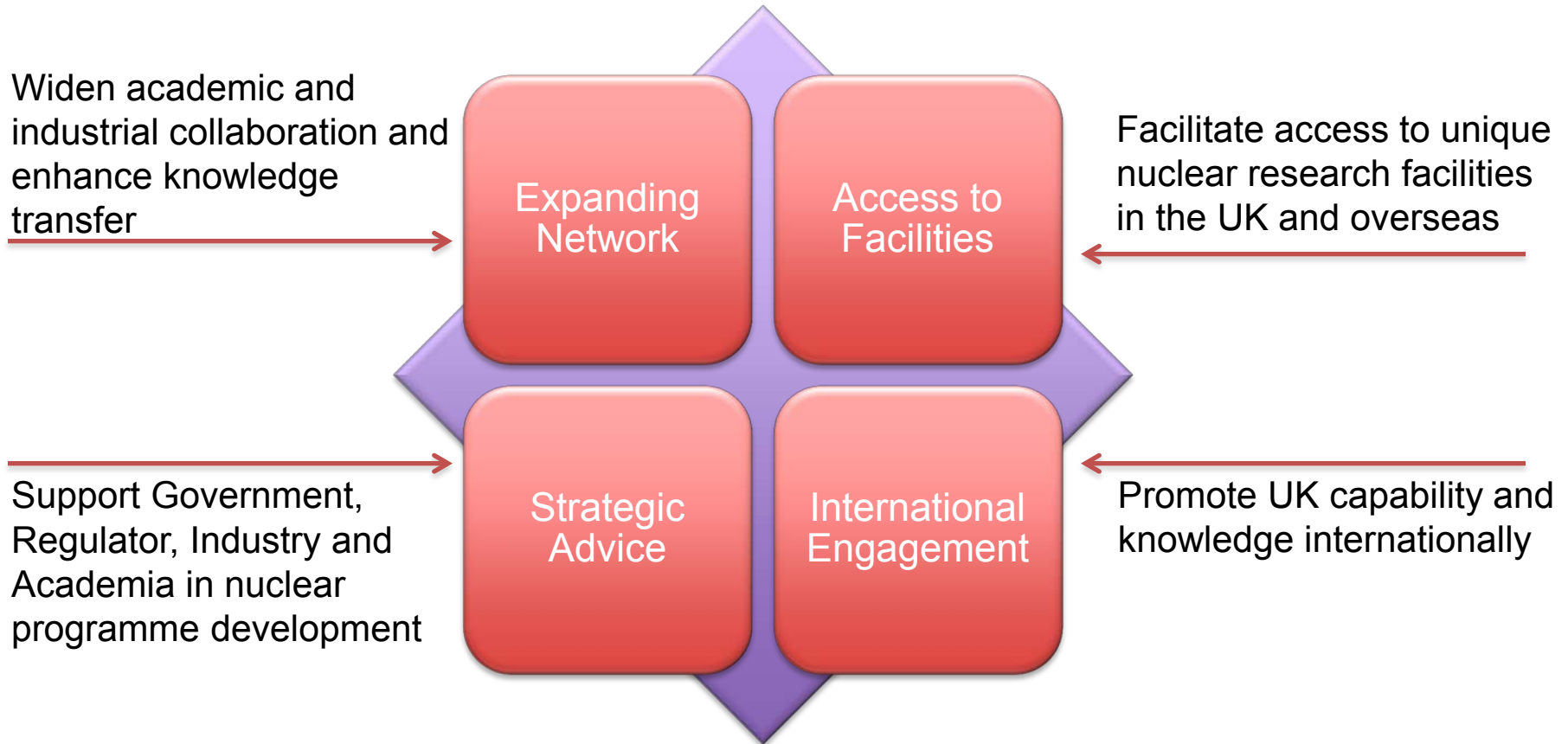
- **University of Birmingham**
 - **B.Sc. in Nuclear Science and Materials**
 - **M.Eng. in Nuclear Engineering**
- **University of Cumbria**
 - **B.Sc. in Radiation Protection**
- **Imperial College London**
 - **M.Eng. in Mechanical/Chemical/Materials and Nuclear Engineering**
- **Lancaster University**
 - M.Eng in Nuclear Engineering
- **University of Leeds**
 - **M.Eng./B.Eng. Mechanical/Chemical and Nuclear Engineering**
- **University of Liverpool**
 - **B.Sc. in Physics with Nuclear Science**
- **The University of Manchester**
 - **B.Eng. in Mechanical Engineering and Nuclear Engineering**
 - **M.Eng in Mechanical Engineering and Nuclear Engineering**
- **Nottingham Trent University**
 - **B.Sc. in Physics with Nuclear Technology**
- **University of the West of Scotland**
 - **B.Sc. in Physics with Nuclear Technology**

The NTEC Effect? – Master's

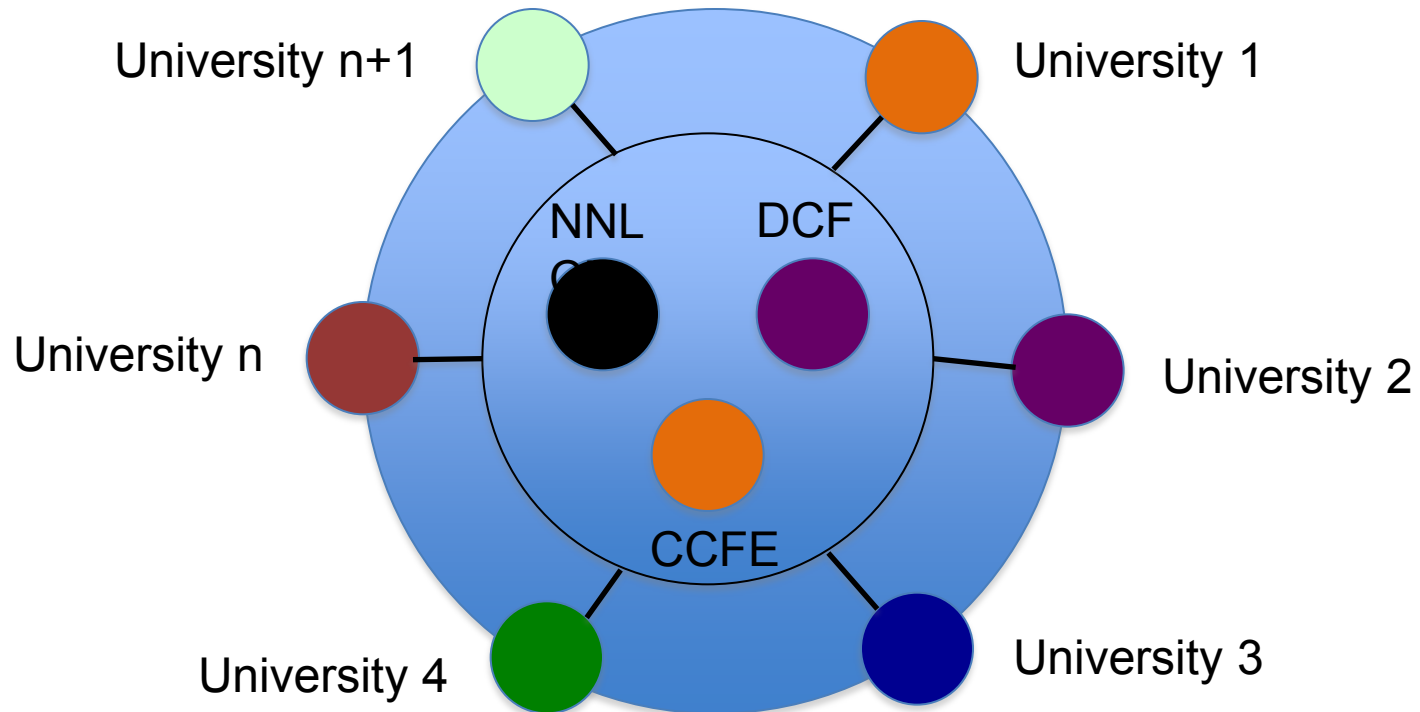
- **University of Birmingham**
 - M.Sc. in Physics and Technology of Nuclear Reactors
- **University of Cambridge**
 - **MPhil in Nuclear Energy**
- **University of Dundee**
 - **Master of Laws (LLM) and associated Diploma in International and Comparative Nuclear Law and Policy**
- **Imperial College London**
 - **M.Sc. in Nuclear Engineering**
- **Lancaster University**
 - M.Sc. in Decommissioning and Clean-Up
 - M.Sc. in Safety Engineering
- **University of Liverpool**
 - M.Sc. in Radiometrics: Instrumentation and Modelling
- **Nuclear Technology Education Consortium (NTEC)**
 - **M.Sc, Diploma, Certificate and CFD programme**
- **University of Sheffield**
 - **M.Sc. in Nuclear Environmental Science and Technology**
- **University of Surrey**
 - M.Sc. in Radiation and Environmental Protection
 - **M.Sc. in Radiation Detection and Measurement**

NUCLEAR Network

Nuclear Universities Consortium for Learning, Engagement And Research

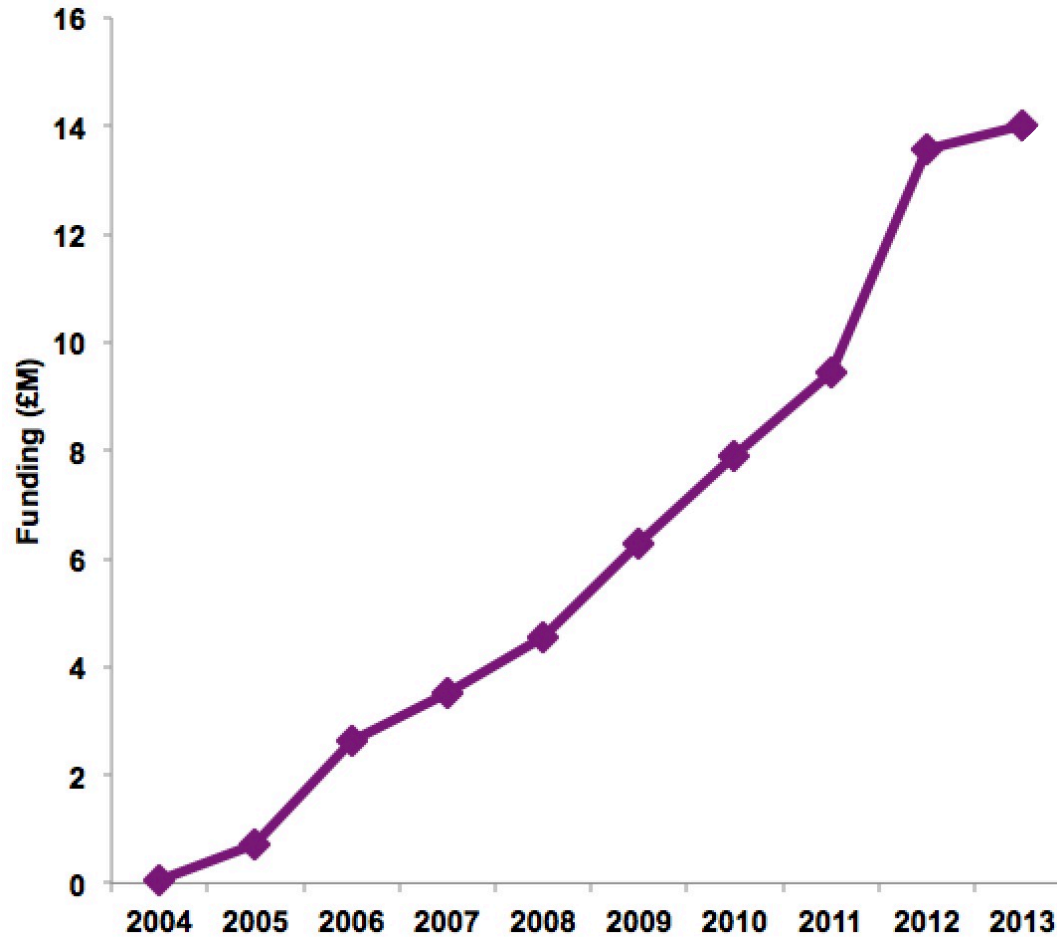


NNUF Concept

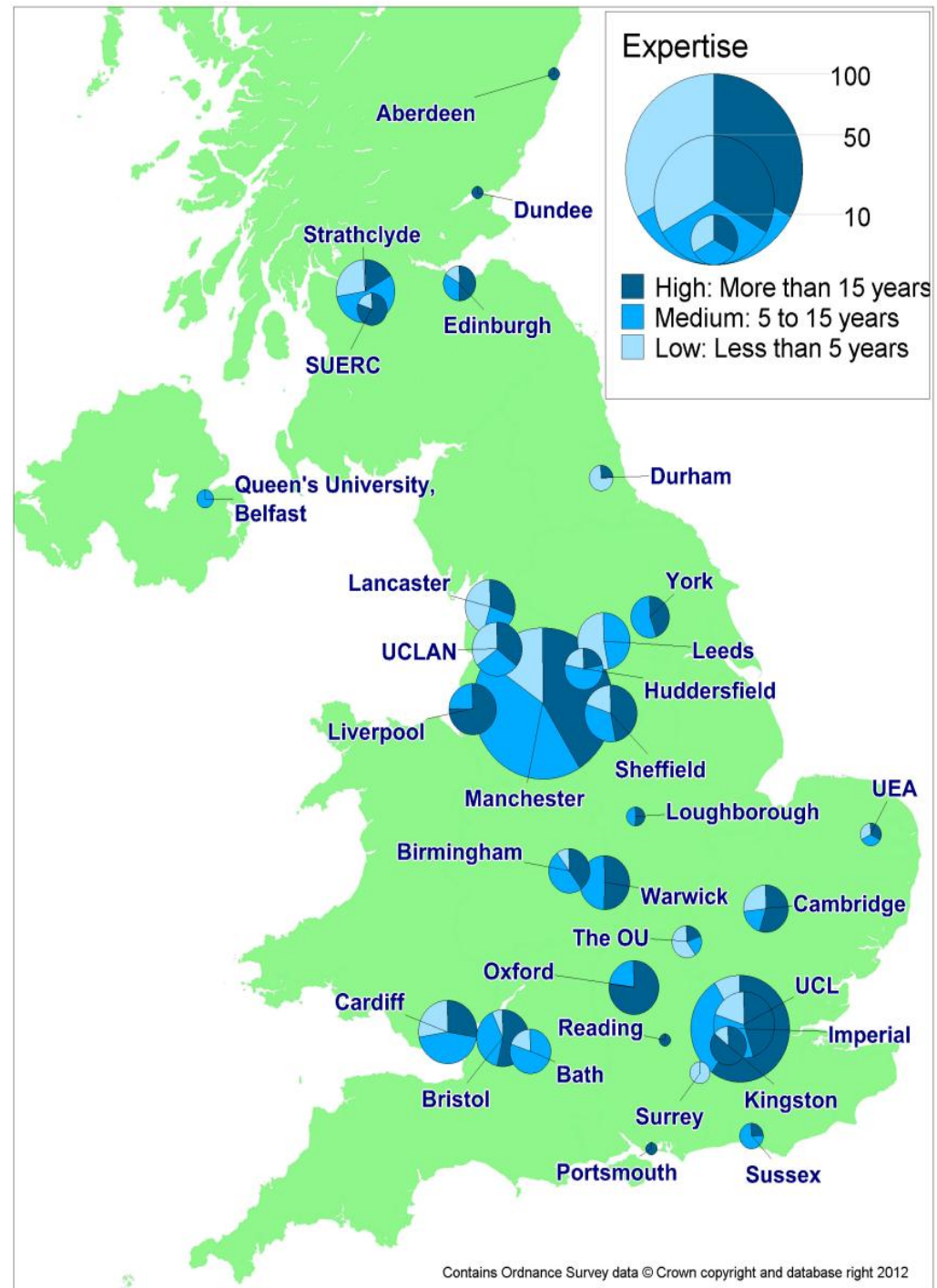


- Network large-scale nuclear R&D facilities alongside smaller distributed projects
- Optimise facilities for UK nuclear R&D
 - Facilitate access for UK research community

EPSRC Nuclear Fission Funding Since 2004



Quality and Quantity Of University Research Expertise in the UK

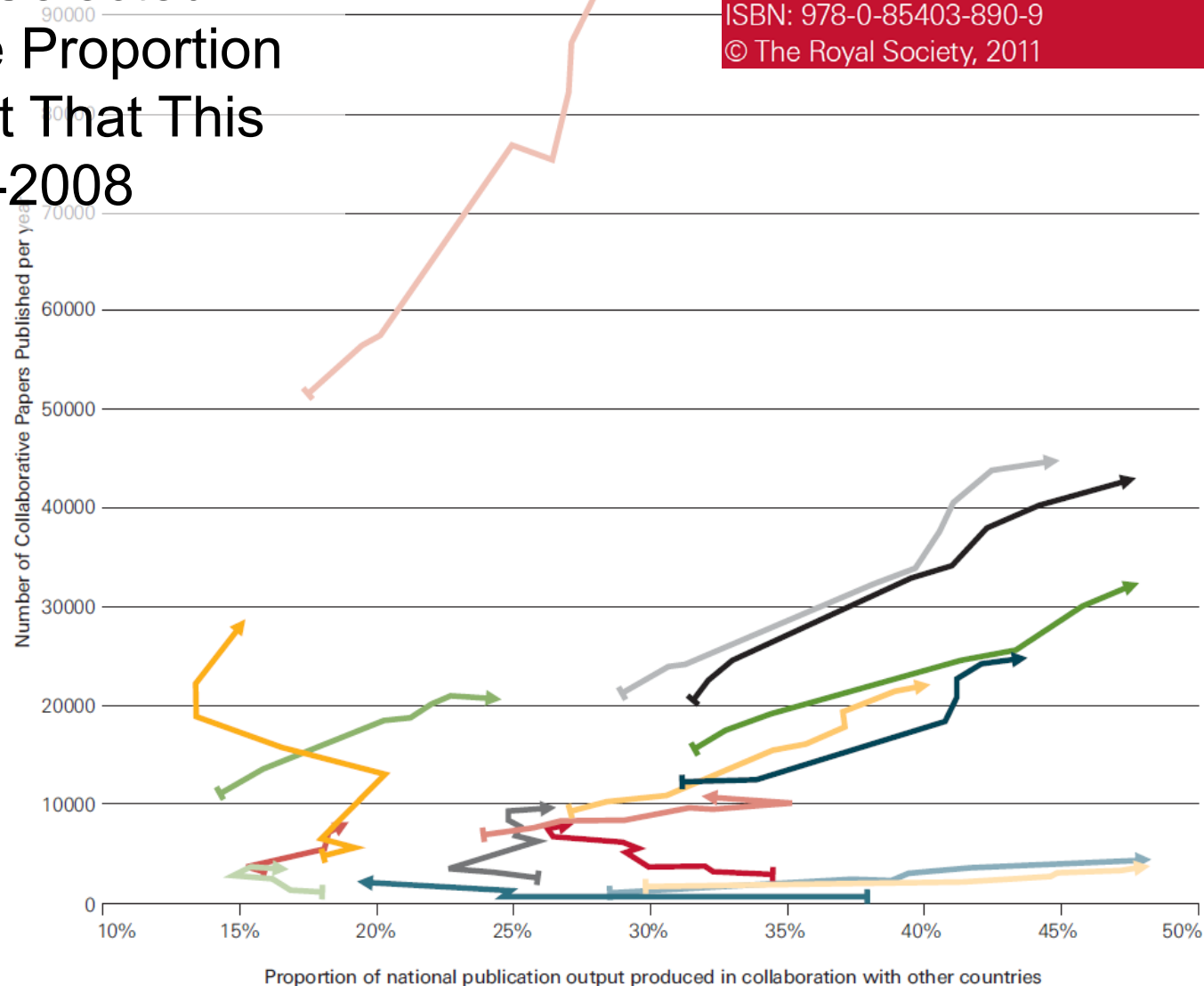


Growth in International Collaboration for Selected Countries and the Proportion of National Output That This Represents 1996-2008

Key

1996 figures are shown with a dash, and 2008 figures with an arrow, indicating progression over time.

- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- France
- Germany
- India
- Iran
- Italy
- Japan
- South Korea
- Russia
- Singapore
- South Africa
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- United States



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Welcome to the UK Nuclear University Network

The UK Nuclear University Network - the portal for all UK nuclear information. If you would like to comment on this website or send a suggestion please send an email to John Roberts j.w.roberts@manchester.ac.uk Please have a look at the UK Nuclear University Directory, do you know any university nuclear specialists that should be included? If you do, send their name and brief area of research to j.w.roberts@manchester.ac.uk

Forthcoming Events

Conferences

17 - 21 November 2013

Madrid, Spain

NESTet 2013

<http://www.euronuclear.org/events/nestet/nestet2013/index.htm>

27 - 28 November 2013

Manchester, UK

*Managerial Competences and
Leadership for Safety Culture*

<http://www.trasnusafe.eu>

In Co-operation with



IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency

Sponsor



Co-sponsor



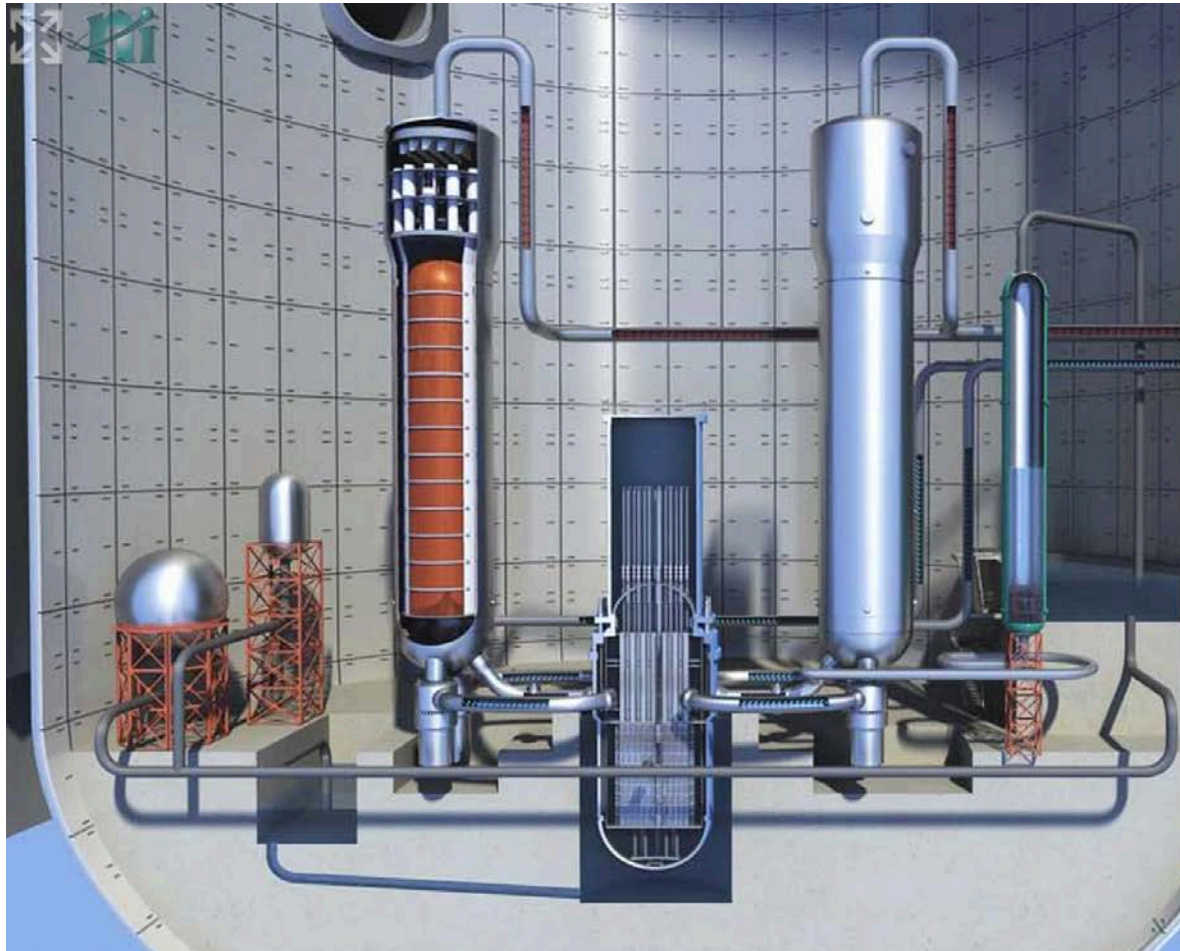
www.uknuclear.net

Nuclear Outreach



<http://www.nuclearinst.com/Nuclear-Reactor-Simulator>

Nuclear Outreach



BACK

MORE

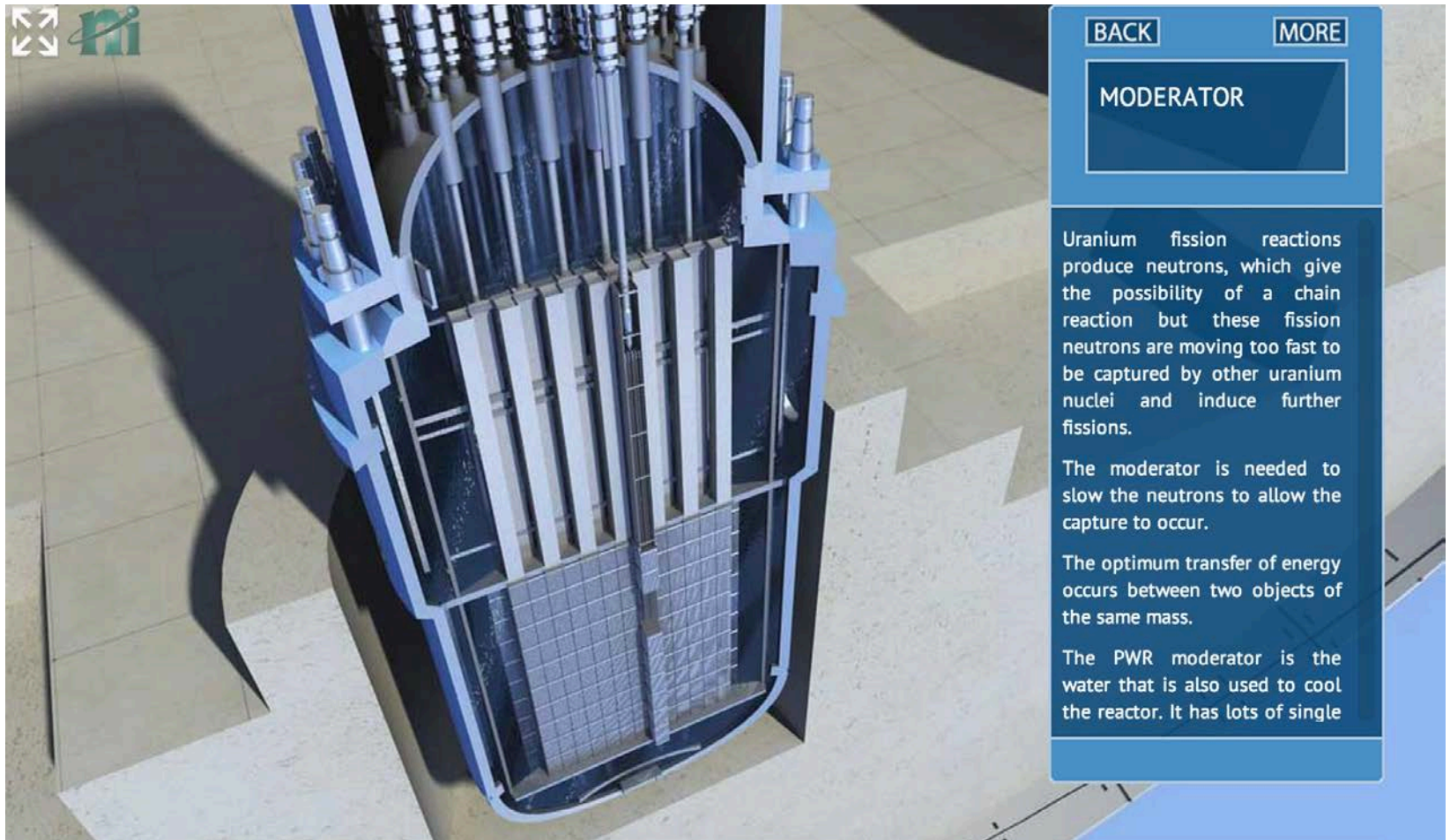
COOLANT SYSTEM

Flow rate is the critical reading for this in litres per second and the nominal level would be around 330 lps.

The coolant in a Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR) is H₂O, normal water. It is used to transfer heat out of the reactor.

In a PWR the water is at high pressure to prevent it boiling away as steam. Other coolants that are used include carbon dioxide, heavy water D₂O and even liquid metals such as sodium or lead.

Nuclear Outreach



Nuclear Outreach



BACK

MORE

TURBINE GENERATOR

The steam generated by the interaction of the primary and secondary cooling loops rotates the turbine.

It is connected to the electrical generator which consists of many metal wires being rotated in a magnetic field which produces alternating current (A.C.) which is used for our lighting and power.

www.ntec.ac.uk

www.uknuclear.net

j.w.roberts@manchester.ac.uk