

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

G21D NUCLEAR POWER PLANT (electric or magnetic analogue computers, e.g. simulators, for nuclear physics [G06G 7/54](#))

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|-------------|---|----------------|--|
| 1/00 | Details of nuclear power plant (control G21D 3/00) | 7/02 | • using magneto-hydrodynamic generators {(MHD-generators with thermodynamic cycles F02C 7/00 ; magneto-hydrodynamic generators H02K 44/08)} |
| 1/003 | • {Nuclear facilities decommissioning arrangements (decontamination arrangements, treating radioactively contaminated material G21F 9/00)} | 7/04 | • using thermoelectric elements {or thermoionic converters} (structural combination of fuel element with thermoelectric element {or with thermoionic converters} G21C 3/40 {, G21H 1/10 }; thermoelectric elements <i>per se</i> H01L 35/00 , H01L 37/00) |
| 1/006 | • {primary side of steam generators (secondary side of steam generators F22B 1/00 , F22B 35/00 or F22B 37/00)} | | |
| 1/02 | • Arrangements of auxiliary equipment | | |
| 1/04 | • Pumping arrangements (within the reactor pressure vessel G21C 15/24 ; electrodynamic pumps H02K 44/02) | | |
| 3/00 | Control of nuclear power plant (control of nuclear reaction in general G21C 7/00) | 9/00 | Arrangements to provide heat for purposes other than conversion into power, e.g. for heating buildings |
| 3/001 | • {Computer implemented control} | 2010/00 | Protection of plant or environment from mutual hazards : means for monitoring the effects of plant or environment upon each other |
| 2003/002 | • . {Core design; Core simulations} | | |
| 2003/004 | • . {Fuel shuffle simulations} | | |
| 2003/005 | • . {Thermo-hydraulic simulations} | | |
| 2003/007 | • {Expert systems} | | |
| 3/008 | • {Man-machine interface, e.g. control room layout} | | |
| 3/02 | • Manual control | | |
| 3/04 | • Safety arrangements (emergency protection of reactor G21C 9/00) | | |
| 3/06 | • . responsive to faults within the plant (in the reactor G21C 9/00) | | |
| 3/08 | • Regulation of any parameters in the plant | | |
| 3/10 | • . by a combination of a variable derived from neutron flux with other controlling variables, e.g. derived from temperature, cooling flow, pressure | | |
| 3/12 | • . by adjustment of the reactor in response only to changes in engine demand | | |
| 3/14 | • . . Varying flow of coolant | | |
| 3/16 | • . . Varying reactivity | | |
| 3/18 | • . by adjustment of plant external to the reactor only in response to change in reactivity | | |
| 5/00 | Arrangements of reactor and engine in which reactor-produced heat is converted into mechanical energy | | |
| 5/02 | • Reactor and engine structurally combined, e.g. portable | | |
| 5/04 | • Reactor and engine not structurally combined | | |
| 5/06 | • . with engine working medium circulating through reactor core | | |
| 5/08 | • . with engine working medium heated in a heat exchanger by the reactor coolant | | |
| 5/10 | • . . Liquid working medium partially heated by reactor and vaporised by heat source external to the core, e.g. with oil heating | | |
| 5/12 | • . . Liquid working medium vaporised by reactor coolant | | |
| 5/14 | • . . . and also superheated by reactor coolant | | |
| 5/16 | • . . . superheated by separate heat source | | |
| 7/00 | Arrangements for direct production of electric energy from fusion or fission reactions (obtaining electric energy from radioactive sources G21H 1/00) | | |