



# Outlook on Advanced Reactor Technologies and Their Role in Future Energy Markets

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### Outline

- OECD Nuclear Energy Agency
- Nuclear energy today
- Future Low C electricity systems
- Advanced reactor technologies, flexibility & innovations
- Conclusions
- Panel discussion today

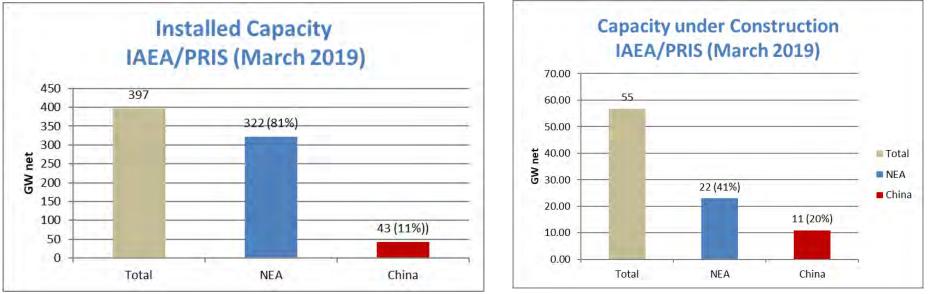






### OECD/NEA:

- 8 standing technical committees
- 75 working parties and expert groups
- 24 international joint projects
- Secretariat staff: ~ 125
- Technical Secretariat for: MDEP, GIF and IFNEC

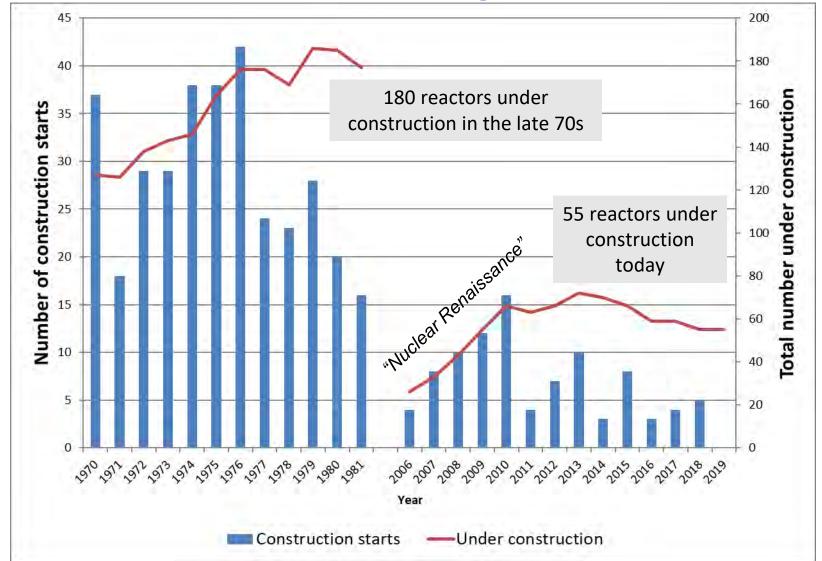


81% of world installed capacity - 41% of capacity under construction





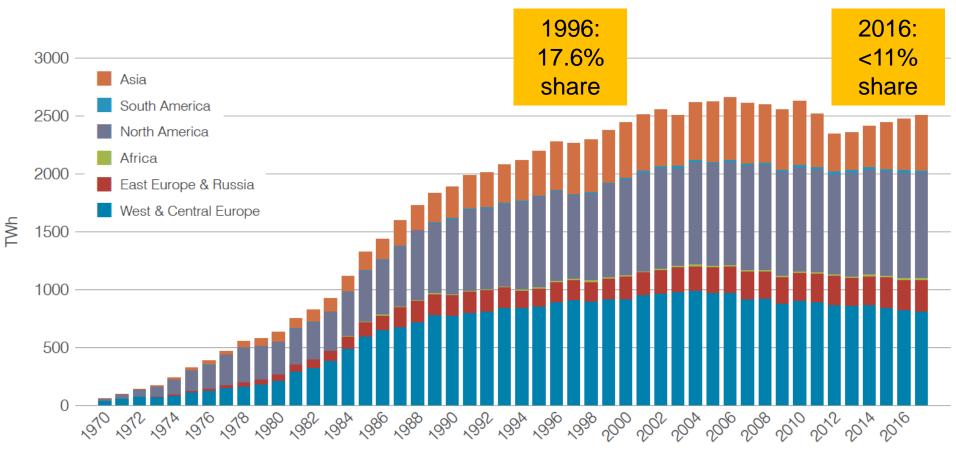
### **Reactor Construction – Comparison with the Past**







### **Nuclear electricity production**



Source: World Nuclear Association and IAEA Power Reactor Information Service (PRIS)

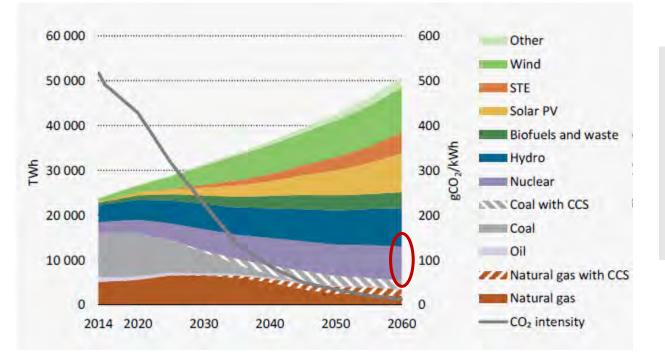
Source: IAEA/PRIS, figure from WNA





### **Future low carbon electricity systems?**

IEA projects an increase in the share of nuclear electricity (from 10% to 16%), as well as a massive increase in renewables, together with a *complete phase-out* of coal and oil, a drastic decrease of gas & the deployment of CCS, to meet " 2°C or less" objectives.



Nuclear (and other "baseload" generators) will need to co-exist with large shares of variable renewables.

Source: IEA Energy Technology Perspectives, 2017 – (2 degree scenario (2DS)

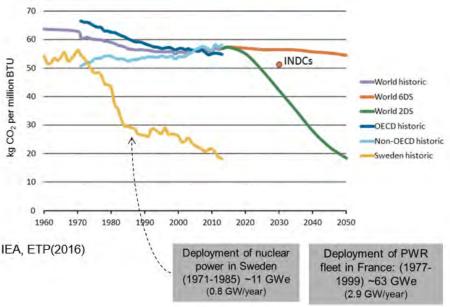
# 67% renewables incl. 30% wind/solar 16% nuclear





### **Policies supporting decarbonisation?**

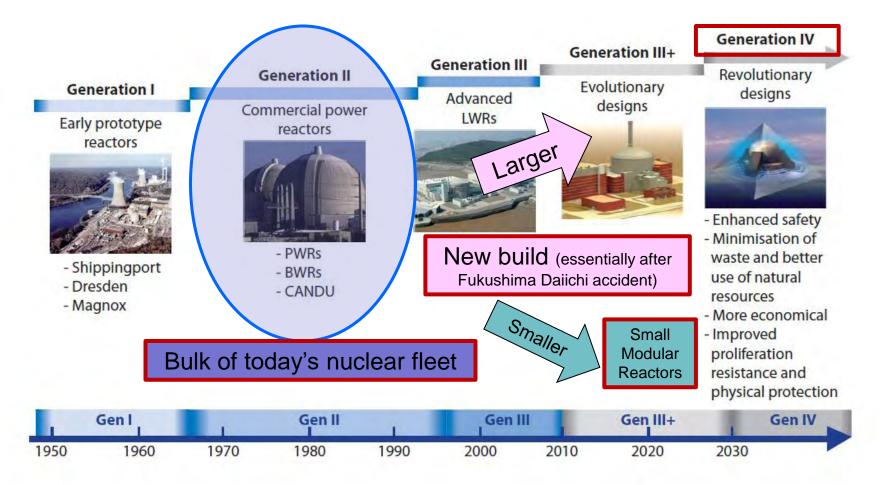
- In many countries, policies are more often directed at achieving deployment targets of selected technologies than at GHG reduction targets.
  - "technological neutrality" of policies in question → effectiveness of current policies?
- Very few support mechanisms for nuclear (LTO or new build).
  - EU Parliament voted to exclude nuclear from "green credits".
  - US 'Green New Deal' & nuclear
- Historically, nuclear has proven to be a very effective technology at reducing carbon intensity.







### **Nuclear Reactors: Generations I to IV**







### Evolutionary Gen III/III+ ... cost overruns, delays, ...



approval for the acquisition of a 75.5 percent stake in Areva NP, the nuclear reactor construction unit of fellow state-owned nuclear group Areva, by year-end, three sources said.

restructuring of the

nuclear industry





### Evolutionary Gen III/III+... positive developments in 2018!

Energy & Environment New Nuclear Regulation & Safety Nuclear Policies Corporate Uranium &

#### First AP1000 unit begins generating power

#### 02 July 2018

Unit 1 of the Sanmen nuclear power plant in China has been connected to the grid, becoming the world's first AP1000 to achieve grid connection and power generation. The milestone came just one day after Taishan 1, also in China, became the first EPR to reach the same milestone.



Sanmen units 1 and 2 (Image: CNNC)

Sammen 1 More progress for China's Hualong One June, Westi Technology announced. 2 February 2018

"Sanmen 1' grid and ha

### a Print Email



The reactor pressure vessel has been installed at China's demonstration Hualong One nuclear reactor, Fuqing 5, under construction at in Fujian province. China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) said

Funna National Nuclear Corporation (CNNP) and Fuqing 5 is expected to start up and begin commercial operation in 2019 or 2020. Installation of the RPV marks the completion of the installation of the unit's main components, CNNC said.

The Hualong One reactor pressure vessel was designed by China Nuclear Power Research and Design Institute and manufactured by China First Heavy Machinery.

The three steam generators and pump casings were installed earlier in January. Two demonstration Hualong One units are being built at Fuqing 5&6. The

Hualong One (HPR1000), an indigenous 1100MWe, three-loop pressurised water reactor, incorporates elements of CNNC's ACP1000 and China General Nuclear's (CGN's) reactor designs. Construction of two Hualong One units is also underway at CGN's Fangchenggang in Guangxi province. Those units, based on CGN's ACPR1000+ design, are also expected to start up in 2019 and 2020.

#### **Related Stories**

- China's Taishan 1 reactor connected to grid
- Chinese AP1000s pass commissioning milestones
- Fuel loading under way at Chinese AP1000
- Hot testing of Sanmen 2 AP1000 completed

Advanced

**Nuclear** Pov

elated Li

hina



### WNA Links Chinese EPR connected

Sanmen 1 2 July 2018

Nuclear Pov



[Hinkley Point C] project as a whole," he said.

#### U.A.E. Completes First of Four Korean-Built Nuclear Reactors

By Bruce Stanley and Heesu Lee March 26, 2018, 4:14 PM GMT+2 Updated on March 27,

Barakah Unit 1 to load fuel in May: Korean energy ministry

Reactor is Arab world's first; Saudis also want atomic plants



Energy & Environment New Nuclear Regulation & Safety Nuclear Policie

#### Leningrad II-1 starts pilot operation

09 March 2018

Russia has today connected unit 1 of the Leningrad Phase II nuclear power plant to the grid and it has started producing its first power, state nuclear corporation Rosatom has announced. The VVER 1200 reactor was brought to the minimum controllable power level on 6 February.



Leningrad-II unit 1 (Image: Rosatom)

Unit 1 of China's Taishan nuclear plant in Guangdong province was connected to the on 29 June, becoming the world's first EPR to achieve grid connection and power generation, China General Nuclear International (CGN) and EDF Group announced. Taishan 1 is expected to enter commercial operation later this year.

Zheng Dongshan, CEO of CGN UK described the grid connection of the new Taishan 1 reactor as "a major step forward in China," but also noted the significance for the UK, where EPR technology will be used at both Hinkley Point C and Sizewell C.

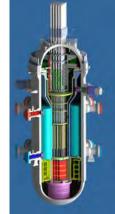
"The fact that an EPR power station has been linked to the electricity network for the first time reinforces our strong confidence in this reactor technology and in the





### Small Modular Reactors, more than a niche market?

Vendor	Country	Design	Туре	Net capacity (MW)	In operation*	Under construction*
Babcock & Wilcox	United States	mPower	PWR	180	0	0
CNEA	Argentina	CAREM-25	PWR	25	0	1
CNEC	China	HTR-PM	HTR	210	0	Twin units
CNNC	China	ACP-100	PWR	100	0	0
KAERI	Korea	SMART	PWR	110	0	0
NuScale	United States	NuScale SMR	PWR	45	0	0
оквм	Russia	KLT-40S	Floating PWR	2×35	0	Twin units (one barge)





\*: As of 31 December 2014.

Design certification of US NuScale ongoing at NRC

Global First Power 5MW microreactor licence application in Canada

Fuel loading completed, testing reactor units at KLT-40s on-going





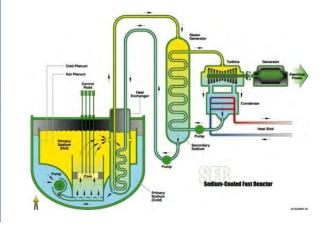




## **Generation IV technologies**

International Forum





### 6 designs developed in an international collaborative framework

- "Fast Reactors":
  - Sodium-cooled fast reactor (SFR)
  - Lead-cooled fast reactor (LFR)
  - Gas-cooled fast reactor (GFR)
- "Thermal Reactors":
  - Super-critical water-cooled reactor (SCWR)
  - Very high temperature reactor (VHTR)
- "Thermal/Fast Reactor":
  - Molten Salt Reactor (MSR)

Goals

- **Sustainability**
- **Economics**
- Safety and Reliability
- **Proliferation Resistance & Physical Protection**

At R&D level today (GIF). Prototypes of some of these technologies planned over the period 2030/2040. Commercialisation beyond 2040, alongside further evolutions of LWRs





# Reactor systems with "Gen IV technologies": in operation, under construction or at siting / license application stage

BREST-OD-300

TMSR-LF1

HTR-PM

CFR-

**BN800** 

USNC MMR

In operation Under construction At siting stage or license submission





High Temperature Reactor

Molten Salt Reactor



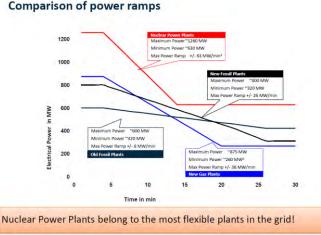




# Flexibility: Role of Nuclear (1)

- IEA analyses show the need for flexibility of future generation systems including power plants, grids & energy storage.
- Gas often presented as "natural partner" of variable renewables.
  Gas is flexible but is *not* a low C source of power.
- Today's nuclear fleet already provides flexibility (France, Germany, US too) "flexible operation": load following, frequency response...

2 variations per day
Down to 20% of max power
30 minutes between minimum and maximum power
Frequency regulation
Frequency regulation



Courtesy of PreussenElektra (D. Janin)

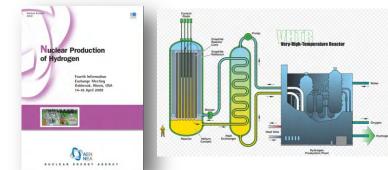
Designed and observed capacities for EDF reactors (900 MW CPY and 1300 MW)





# Flexibility: Role of Nuclear (2)

- Nuclear can contribute further to flexibility of energy systems:
  - Contribution to energy storage
    - Famous example of Swiss Hydro buying cheap nuclear electricity from France at night to pump water up, and sell hydro electricity during the day time (but this model challenged by current electricity market conditions)
  - Contribution to **non-electric applications** / decarbonise other sectors:
    - District heating: over 35 years of experience from Beznau NPP in Switzerland, supplying heat & hot water to local communities
    - Desalination: a very energy-intensive process which can use nuclear heat & electricity
    - Process heat for industry
    - Hydrogen production (fuel, storage)
  - Hybrid Energy Systems







### Innovations

- Advanced reactors
  - Small Modular Reactors:
    - Offer deployment flexibility (scalable, siting)
    - Offer increased operational flexibility
  - Gen IV reactors (including non LWR-cooled SMRs)
    - Fuel flexibility (from open to closed fuel cycle, U, Th)
    - High temperatures, higher efficiency
  - Targeting both electric and non-electric markets.
- Nuclear: low C source of electricity AND heat!!! (and few competitors (CCS, biomass)
- Flexibility key for future power & future energy systems
- NICE Future initiative important forum to discuss attributes of nuclear among other clean energy sources.



GEN Internationa



24 May 2018

### Nuclear Energy Agency



### **Nuclear Innovation Clean Energy Future - NICE Future**

MINISTERIA



A CLEAN ENERGY MINISTERIAL INITIATIVE

#### Countries Launch a Nuclear Innovation Initiative under the Clean Energy Ministerial



- Technology evaluations of innovative energy systems and uses
  - Engagement of policy makers and stakeholders in future energy choices
- · Valuation, market structure, and ability to finance
- Communicating nuclear energy's role in clean, integrated energy systems



Canada	Japan	Russia	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	United State
	POLAND	ROMANIA			
0					





# Some take-aways

- Current fleet provides ~10% of the world's electricity, the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest source of low carbon electricity. Ageing fleet – LTO major issue in coming years
- Replacing the existing fleet and deploying new Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) to produce 15-16% of global electricity will require major investments as well as stable and favourable policies, "good" products from industry, and public support
- Innovations are needed:
  - To reduce the costs of Gen III/III+ reactors
  - To ensure the success (costs, manufacturability, flexibility) of SMRs and Gen IV reactors
  - To demonstrate at industrial scale the use of nuclear energy for non-electric applications (process heat, hydrogen, desalination, etc)





# To find out more...

- NEA reports:
  - IEA/NEA Nuclear Technology Roadmap
  - Full costs of electricity provision
  - <u>The costs of decarbonisation: system costs with high</u> <u>shares of nuclear and renewables</u>
- Gen IV International Forum:
  - <u>4th Symposium</u> (Oct 2018)
  - R&D Outlook to be published <u>www.gen-4.org</u>
- International Forum for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC) <u>www.ifnec.org</u>
  - <u>IFNEC/NICE Future conference on challenges and</u> opportunities facing NE (Nov 2018)
  - Int. Summit on SMRs and Advanced Nuclear (Washington DC, 14-15 Nov 2019)









# Today's panel: "prospects for development of innovative technology"

- Ms Marylin Kray, Vice President, American Nuclear Society
- Dr Gareth Headdock, Science & Technology Director, UK NNL
- Mr Petr Zelenov, Head Int. Cooperation, JSC 'Science & Innovation', Russia
- Mr Daisuke Matsuno, Director Nuclear Energy Policy Planning Division, METI, Japan