

Les SMRs: un nouveau type de réacteurs nucléaires adaptés à la production d'hydrogène

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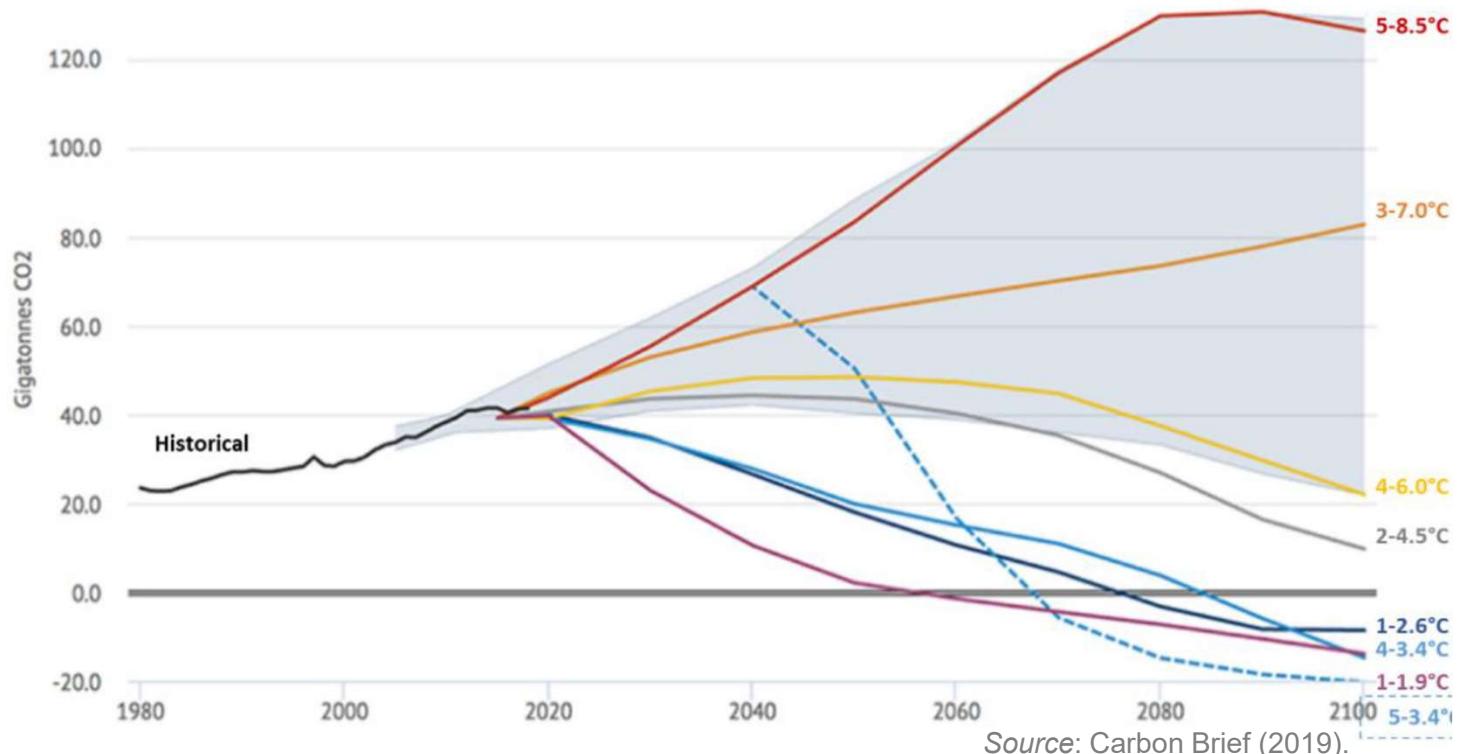
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Changement climatique: il y a urgence

The magnitude of the challenge should not be underestimated

- The planet has a “**carbon budget**” of **420 gigatons of carbon dioxide emissions for the 1.5°C scenario**
- At current levels of emissions, the entire carbon budget would be consumed within **8 years**
- Emissions must go to net zero, but the world is not on track



Source: Carbon Brief (2019).

Problématique de l'énergie:

En 2000: 6 milliards de personnes, Environ 9 milliards en 2050

Individual energy consumption

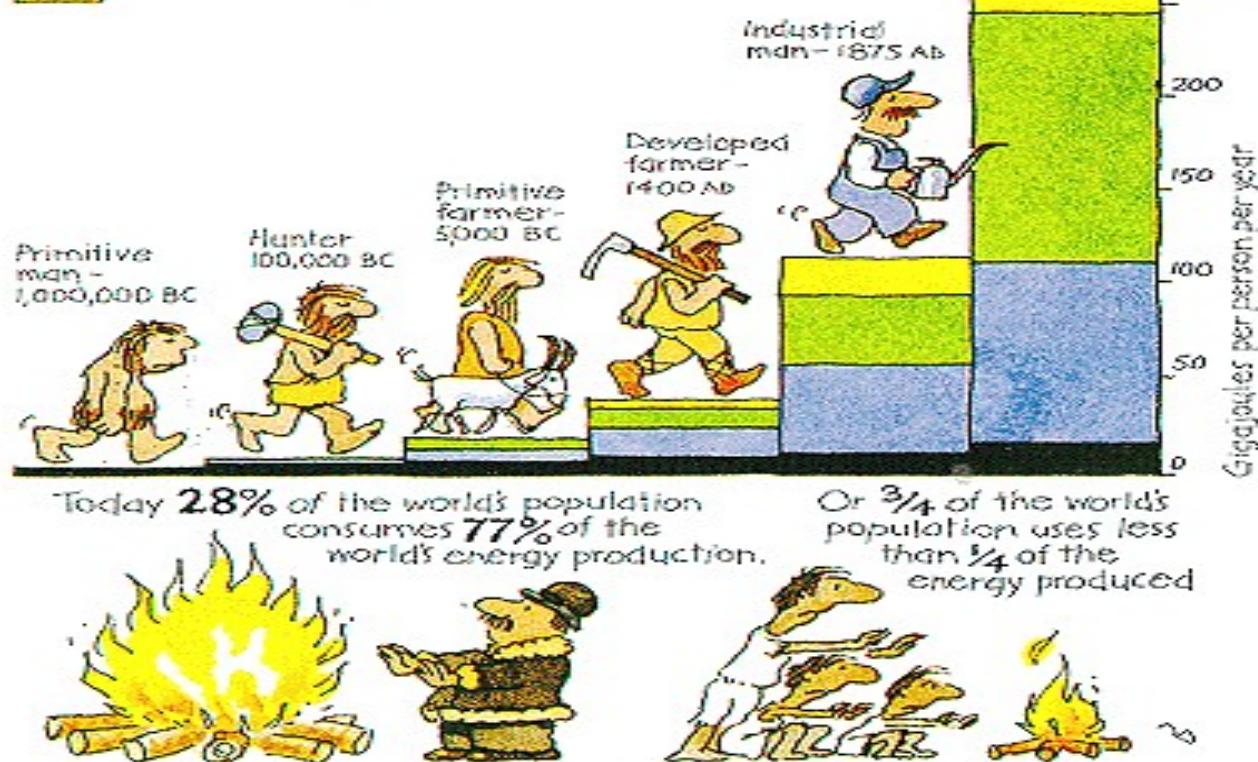
Adapted from Unesco Courier

Energy consumed in the form of food

Domestic: Energy for cooking, heating etc.
Services: Energy for office work, trade, teaching etc.

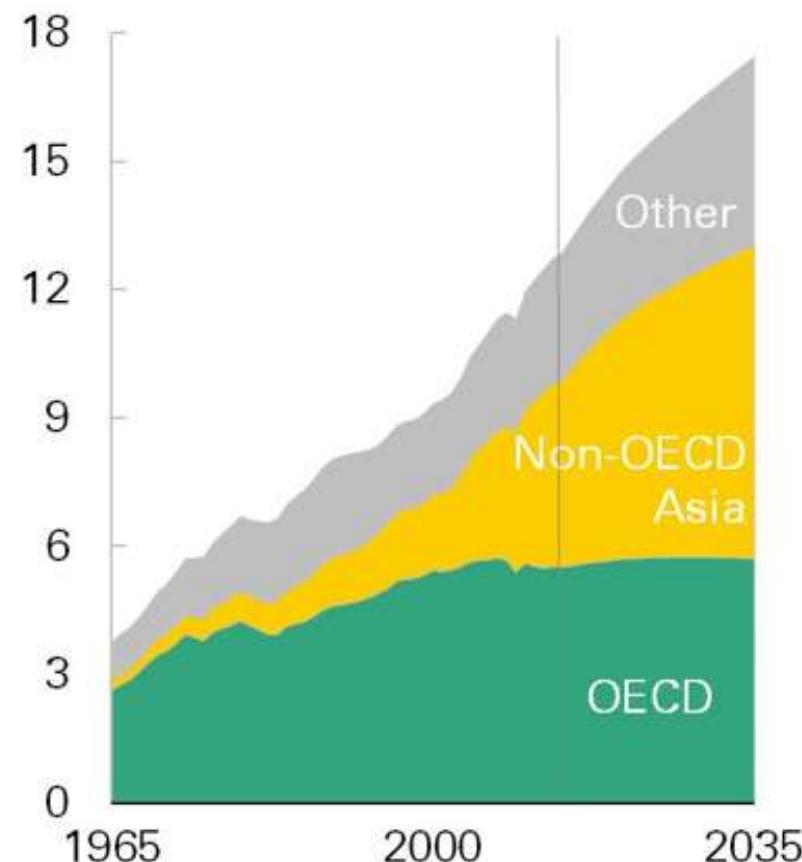
Energy for industry and agriculture

Energy for transport



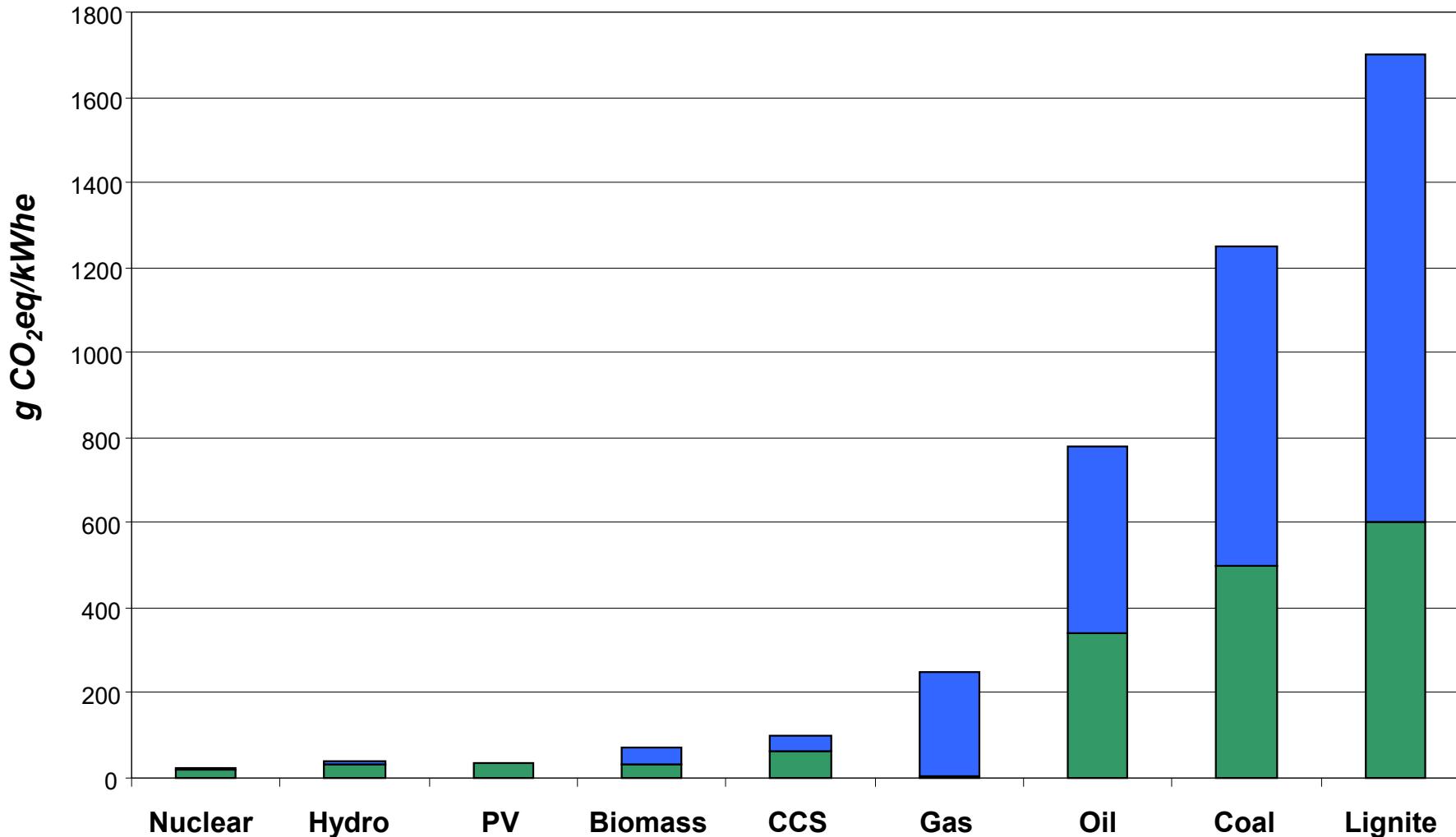
Consommation d'énergie primaire

Billion toe



Source: BP Energy Outlook 2035

Emissions de CO₂ emissions : comparaison entre sources d'énergies

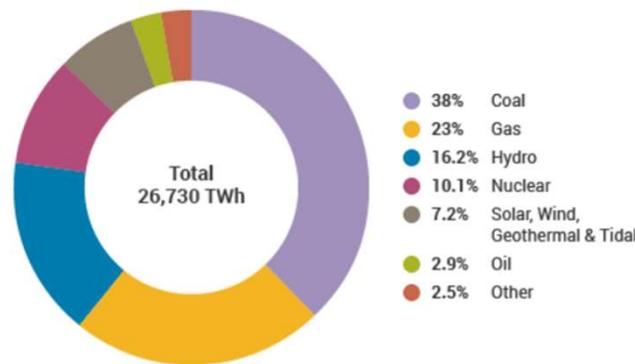


Ranges reflect differences in assessment technology, conversion efficiency, etc ...

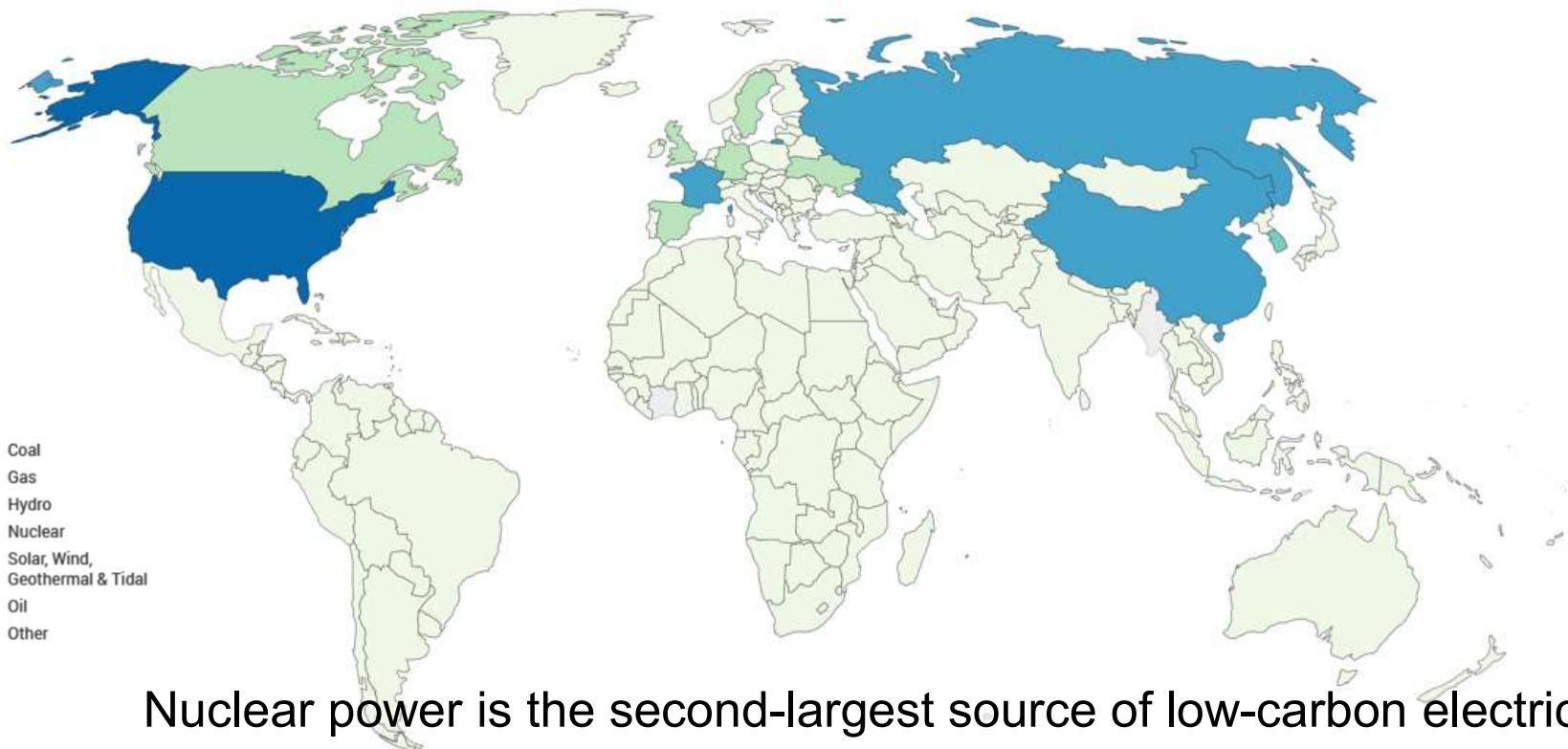
Source : D. Weisser IAEA May 2006

L'énergie nucléaire aujourd'hui

Nuclear energy generation by country - 2020



**World electricity production by source
2018** (source: IEA)



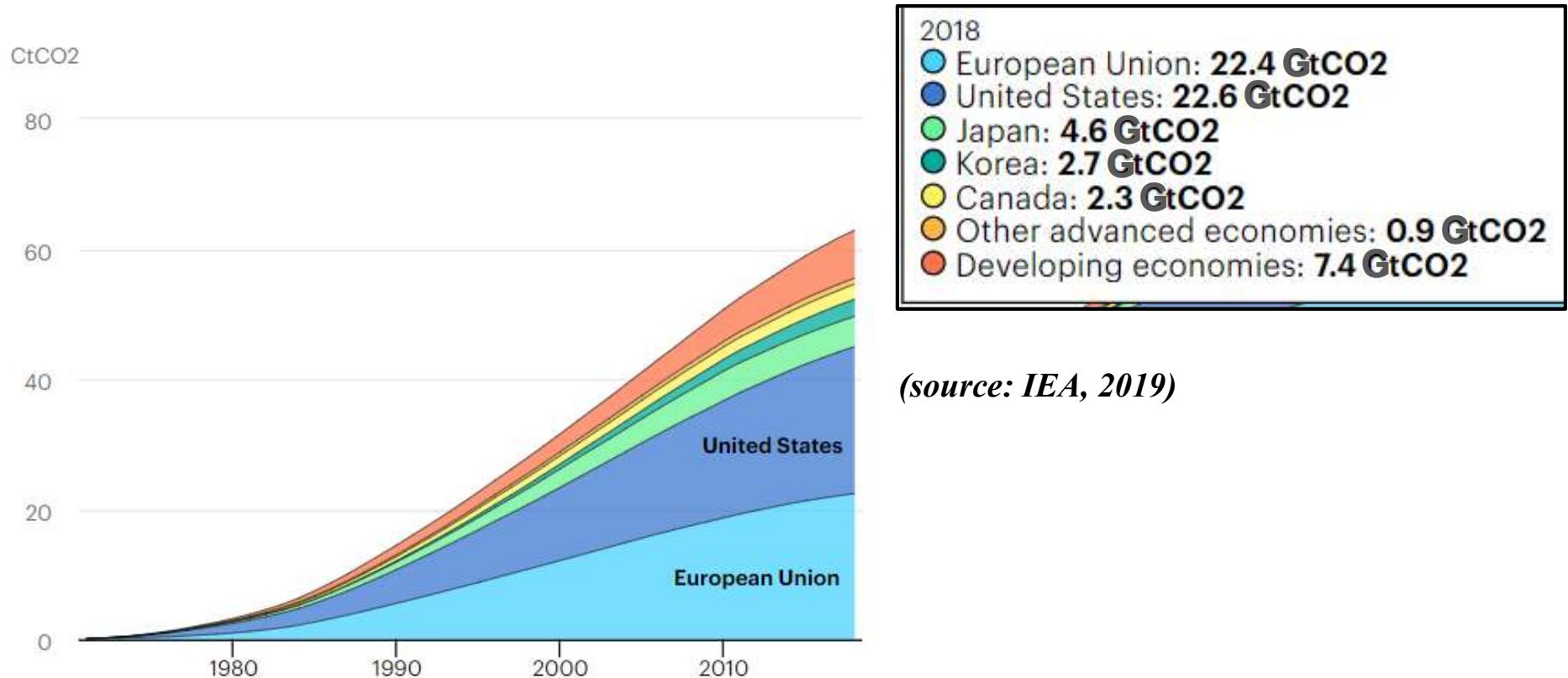
Nuclear power is the second-largest source of low-carbon electricity today, with 452 operating reactors providing 2700 TWh of electricity in 2018, or 10% of global electricity supply.



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy & Ember

Emission de CO2 évitées par le nucléaire

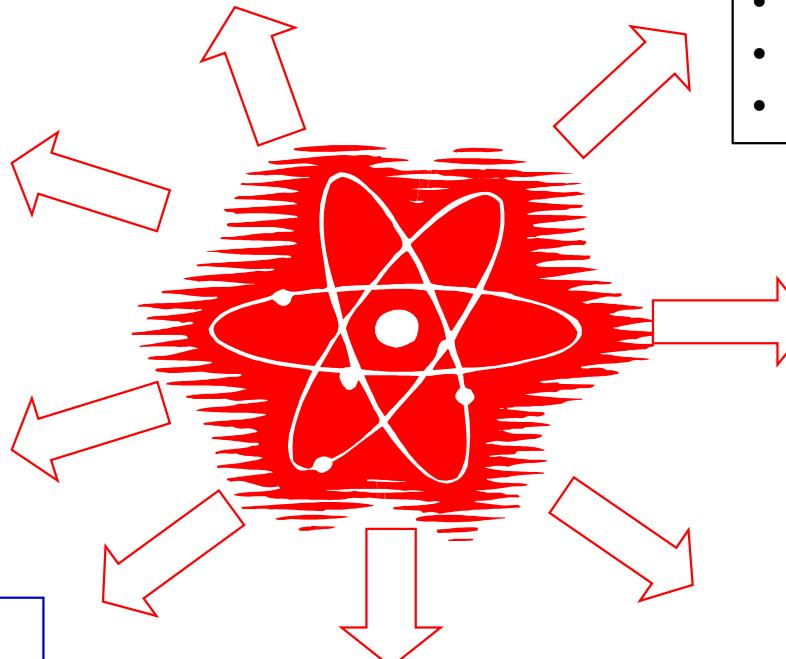
Cumulative CO2 emissions avoided by global nuclear power in selected countries, 1971-2018



Nuclear power has avoided about 63 Gt of CO2 emissions over the past 50 years, nearly equal to 2 years of global energy-related CO2 emissions.

- European Union ● United States ● Japan ● Korea ● Canada
- Other advanced economies ● Developing economies

Autres applications possibles de l'énergie nucléaire



Paper manufacture

- Paper Mill
- Heating

Cement works

- Production of cement

Electricity

- Production of electricity

Other industries

- Production of other metals
(aluminium, ...)
- Glass manufacturing

Oil-producing

- Refining
- De-sulfurisation of crude oil
- Gas production
- Coal gasification
- Extraction of bitumen

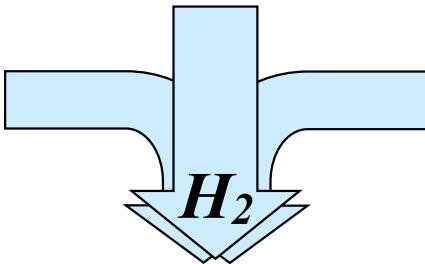
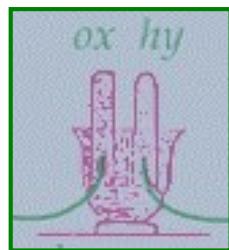
Iron industries

- Steel Production

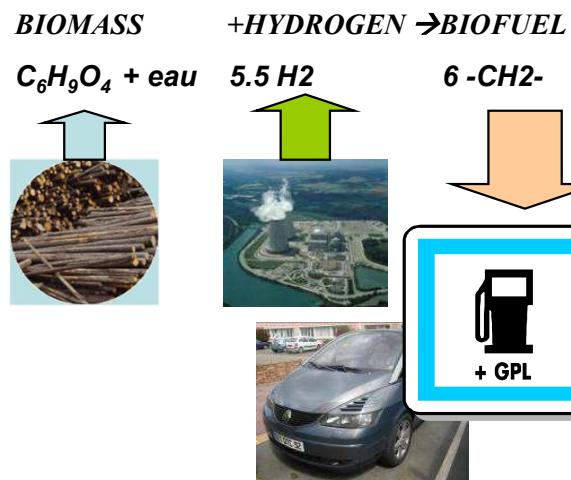
Chemical industries

- Production of hydrogen
- Production of ethylen
- Production of styren
- ...

Nuclear Hydrogen for Transportation Fuels & Industrial Processes



Thermochemical Cycle



2nd generation Biofuel

Industrial applications

Transportation (FC, ICE)

Le monde se convertit !



Planète & Environnement Technologie

Selon Bill Gates, le nucléaire sera incontournable dans un futur proche !



Elon Musk said nuclear power has a hope to be an "extremely safe" clean energy option

Tout le monde en parle, à commencer par ceux qui font l'économie ...



Jeff Bezos, le patron d'Amazon se lance dans le nucléaire

En France aussi !

Le président Emmanuel Macron a annoncé le 12 octobre 2021 allouer 1 milliard d'euros pour des innovations de rupture dans le nucléaire

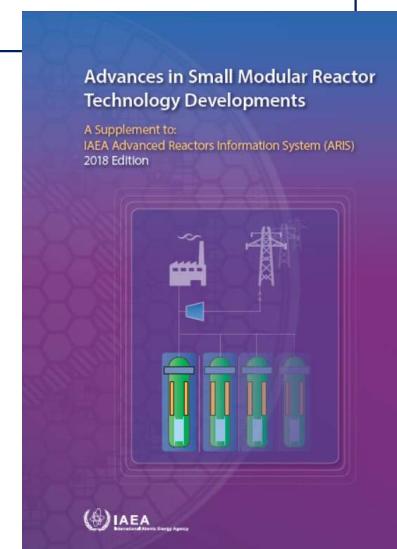
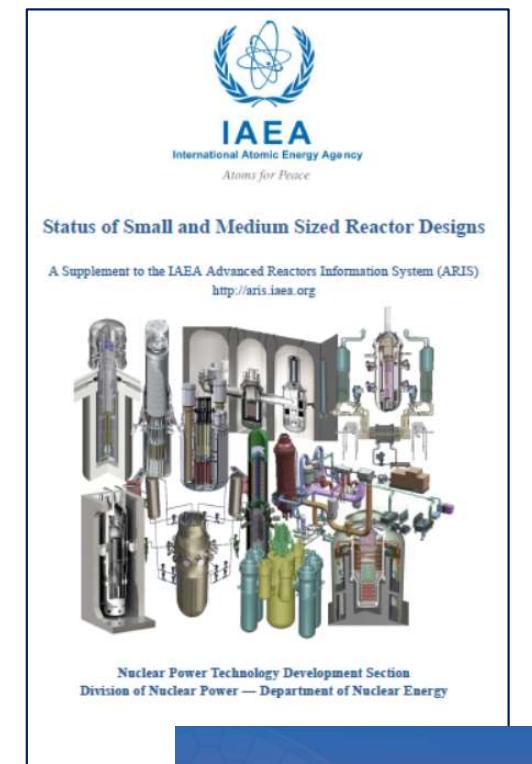


«L'objectif numéro un, c'est de faire émerger en France, d'ici à 2030, des réacteurs nucléaires de petite taille innovants»

Les SMRs, qu'est-ce que c'est ?

- According to the IAEA, small reactors are reactors with an equivalent electric power of about or less than 300 MWe

- Numerous innovative concepts are under development for various applications:
 - ✓ electricity generation,
 - ✓ heat production (district heating, industries, ...),
 - ✓ desalination,
 - ✓ coal power plant replacement,
 - ✓ alternative to diesel generation in remote communities,
 - ✓ decarbonization of hard-to-abate sectors (transportation, ...)
 - ✓ hydrogen generation and some other ...



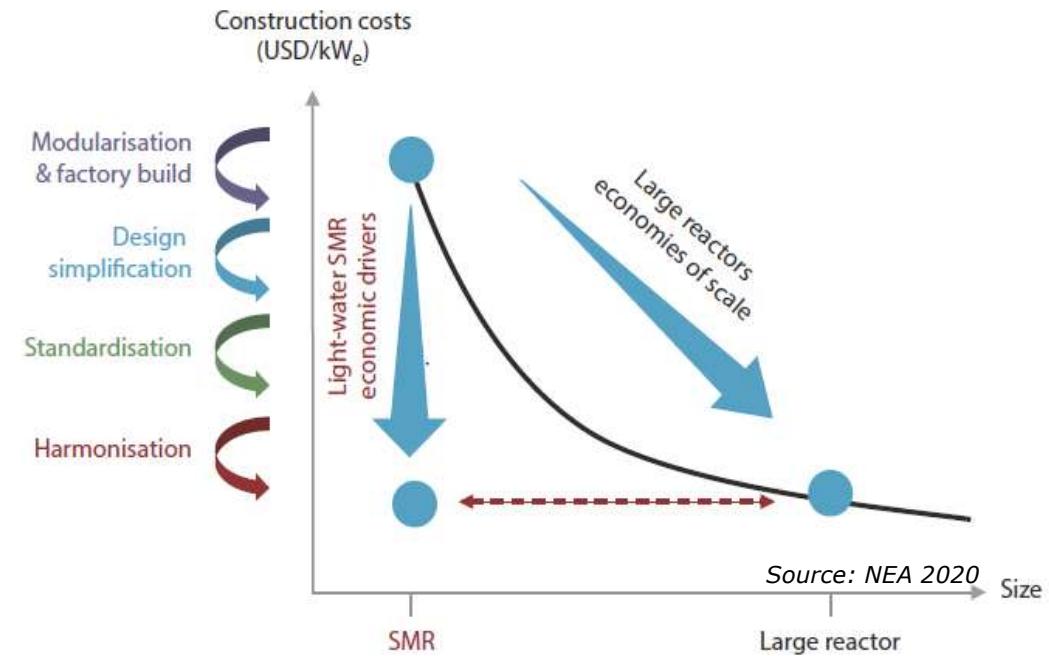
Les SMRs ont-ils un avenir ?

- The SMR concept has been around for decades, but it did not materialize as an industry
- Why is it different this time?
 - Growing climate pressure: exiting fossil sources is an imperative but how ?
 - Scientific consensus about the need of nuclear energy to combat climate change and therefore contribute to a deep decarbonization of the economy. This could result in growing public support and funding (long-term policy support, R&D, regulatory development, public-private partnerships, financial support to FOAK demonstrators, etc.)
 - Technological progress: material science, digital tools, advanced fabrication methods
 - Visionary private investors and venture capitalists support breakthrough innovations and both evolutive and disruptive reactor concepts – multiple competing start-ups
 - Increasing political support for nuclear energy although, in several countries, it is not stated openly
 - Geopolitics: several large economies invest heavily in the development of SMRs, the others, initially more reluctant, don't want to stay behind. It is a kind of renewed competition for global leadership in nuclear technology.

SMRs: principaux moteurs économiques

- The main economic drivers that should allow SMRs to beat the diseconomy of scale are intimately linked with **their potential for higher intrinsic safety compared to current generation of large reactors:**

1. Modularization & factory build
2. Design simplification
3. Standardization
4. Harmonization



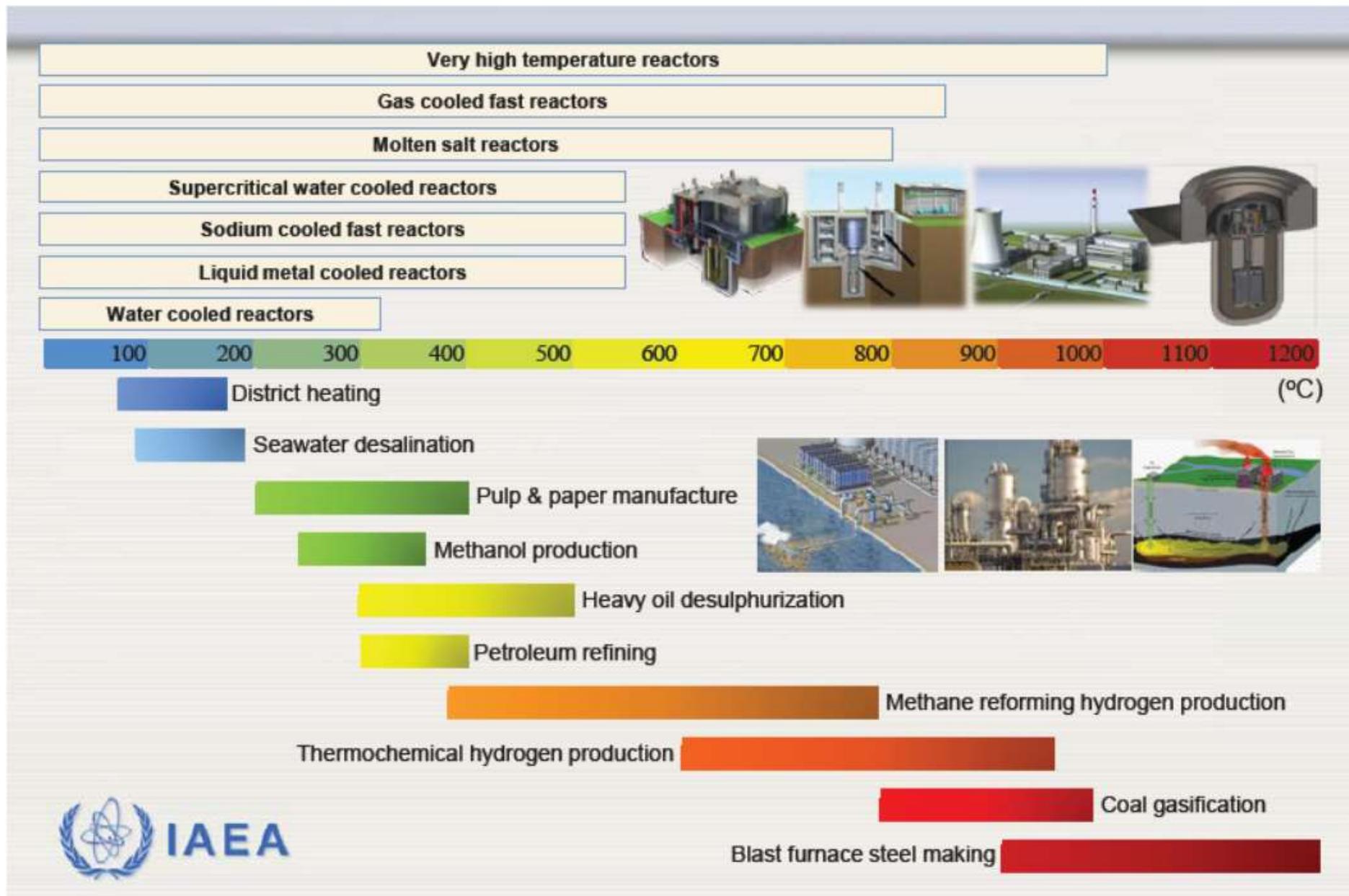
- Moreover, as regards investment, SMRs present a-priori some attractive features compared to large reactors: **lower capital costs, smaller upfront investment**, possibility of sequencing, lower risks in terms of construction time overruns, ...

Un grand nombre de projets et plusieurs technologies



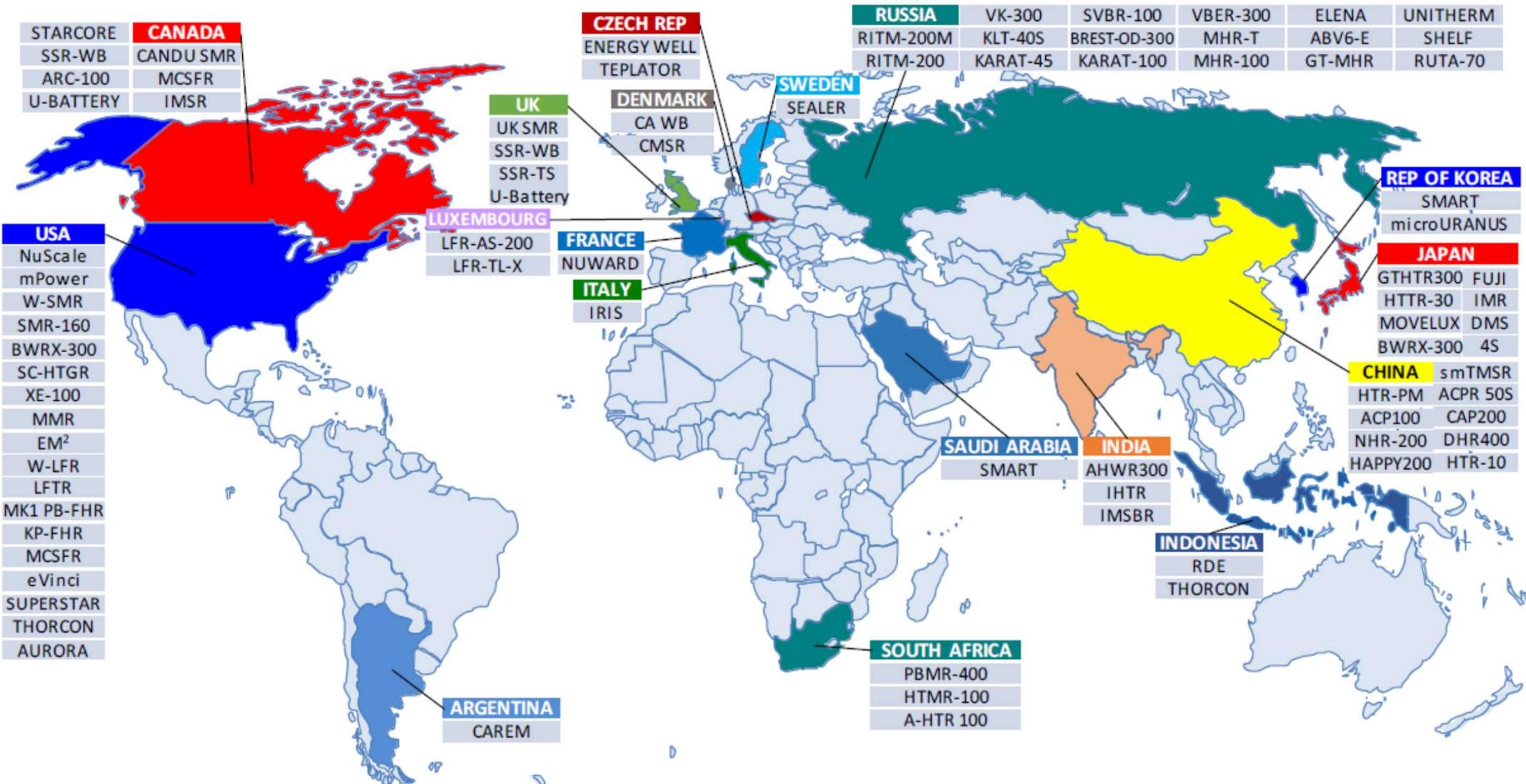
Advances in Small Modular Reactor
Technology Developments
A Supplement to:
IAEA Advanced Reactors Information System (ARIS)
2018 Edition

Des technologies adaptées aux marchés



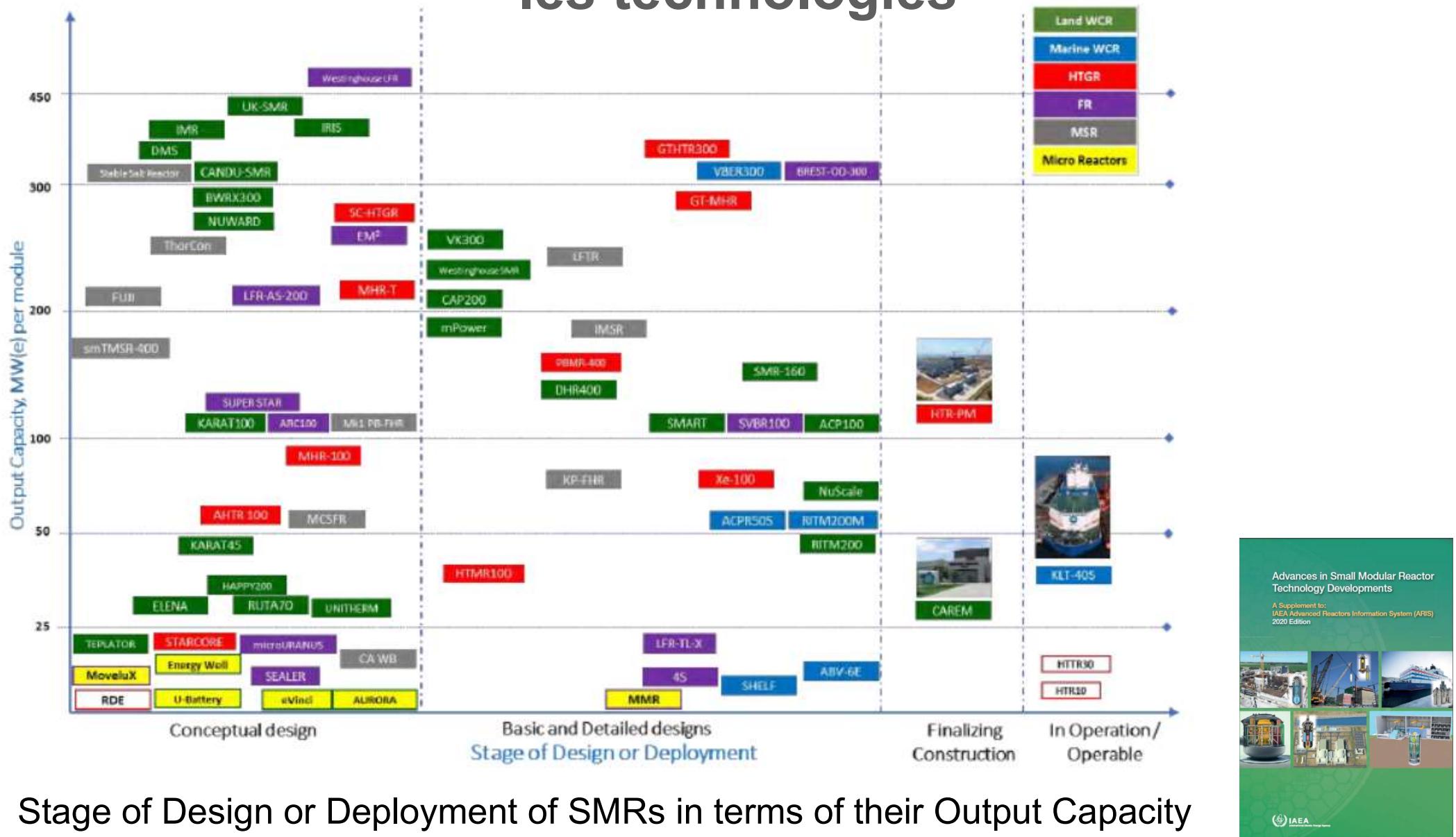
SMR designs for non-electrical applications according to system temperature

Les technologies SMRs en développement dans le monde



Source : AIEA -2020

Des niveaux de développement très différents suivant les technologies



Floating SMR: Akademik Lomonosov



KLT-40S nuclear reactors with 35x2 Mwe
➤ Construction started in 2007
➤ Commerical operation since 2020

MAJOR TECHNICAL PARAMETERS	
Parameter	Value
Technology developer, country of origin	JSC "Afrinkantov OKBM", Rosatom, Russian Federation
Reactor type	PWR
Coolant/moderator	Light water / light water
Thermal/electrical capacity, MW(t)/MW(e)	150 / 35
Primary circulation	Forced circulation
NSSS Operating Pressure (primary/secondary), MPa	12.7
Core Inlet/Outlet Coolant Temperature (°C)	280 / 316
Fuel type/assembly array	UO ₂ pellet in silumin matrix
Number of fuel assemblies in the core	121
Fuel enrichment (%)	18.6





TerraPower Natrium

TerraPower
A Nuclear Innovation Company

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2006

2006

Nuclear power is identified as an essential element of energy infrastructure.

Bill Gates and like-minded visionaries determine the private sector must act to develop clean energy resources to halt climate change and to raise global living standards.

The DOE awards TerraPower \$80 million to demonstrate the Natrium™ reactor and integrated energy system with its technology co-developer GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy and engineering and construction partner Bechtel.

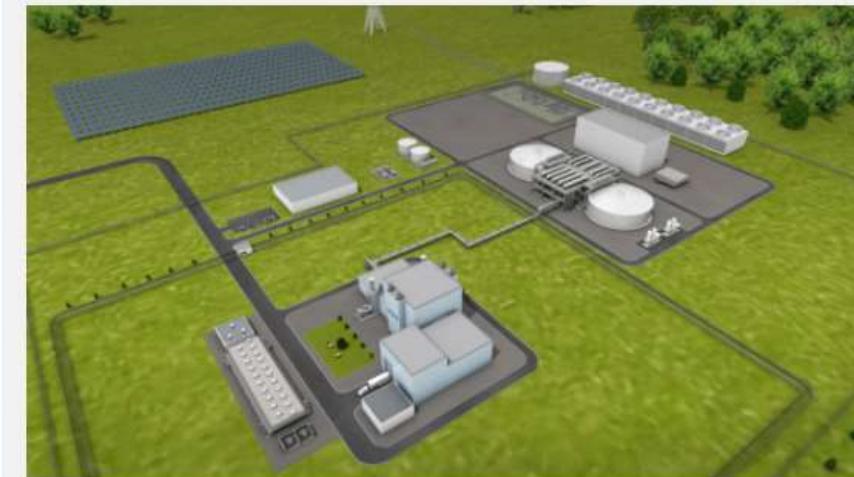
2020



2006



2021



« Make America Great Again »



NuScale (NuScale Power, LLC)



Reactor type Integral PWR

Thermal / electrical capacity: 200 MW(th) / 60 MW(e) (gross)

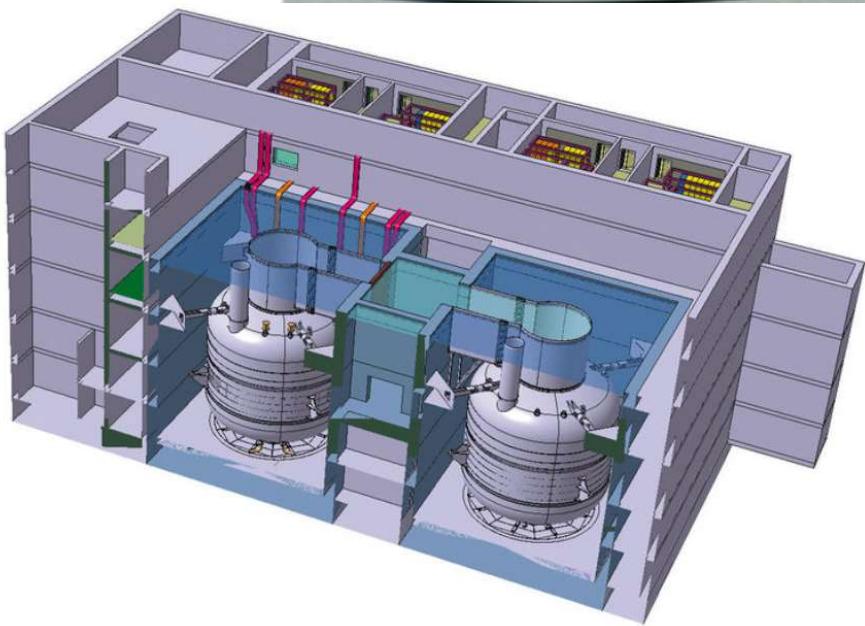
Core Inlet / Outlet Coolant Temperature : 265°C / 321°C

Fuel type/assembly array UO₂ pellet / 17x17 square



Vue d'artiste du projet de SMR de Nuscale Power (Les Echos 4 avril 2021)

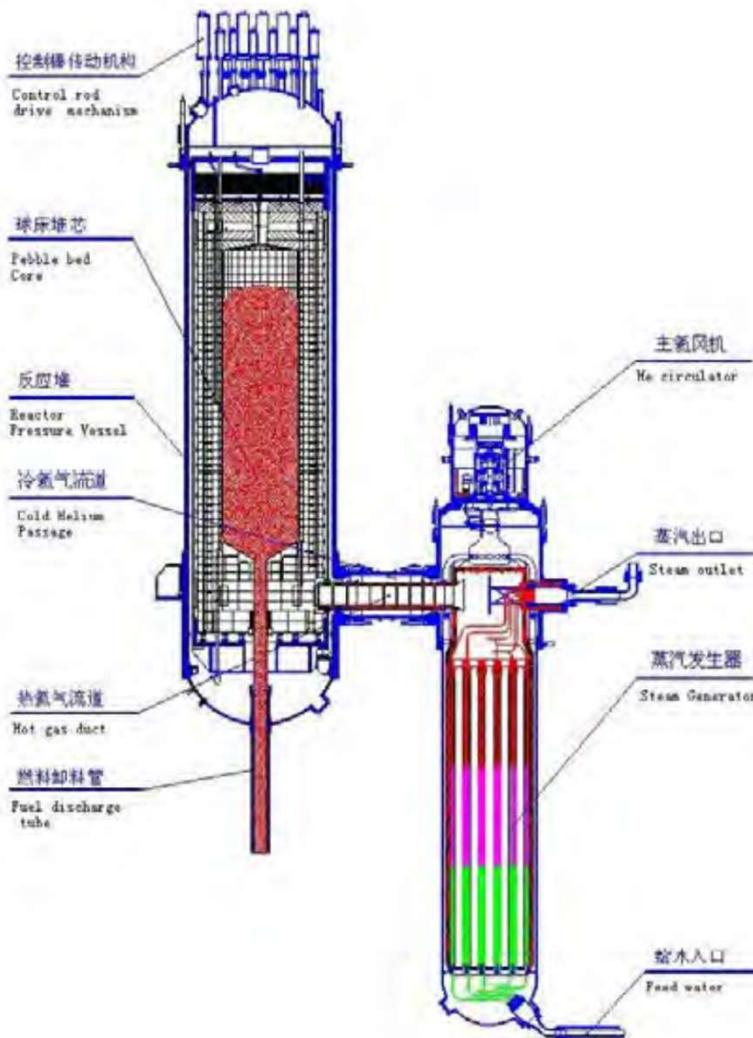
NUWARD (EDF – CEA – TA - Naval Group)



MAJOR TECHNICAL PARAMETERS	
Parameter	Value
Technology developer, country of origin	EDF-led consortium with CEA, Naval Group, and TechnicAtome, France
Reactor type	Integral PWR
Coolant/moderator	Light water / light water
Thermal/electrical capacity, MW(t)/MW(e)	2x540 / 2x170
Primary circulation	Forced circulation
Operating Pressure (primary/secondary), MPa	15 / 4.5
Core Inlet/Outlet Coolant Temperature (°C)	280 / 307
Fuel type/assembly array	UO ₂ / 17x17 square pitch arrangement
Number of fuel assemblies in the core	76
Fuel enrichment (%)	<5
Core Discharge Burnup (GWd/ton)	-
Refuelling Cycle (months)	24
Reactivity control mechanism	Control rod drive mechanism (CRDM), solid burnable poisons
Approach to safety systems	Passive
Design life (years)	60
Plant footprint (m ²)	3500, nuclear island including fuel storage pool
RPV height/diameter (m)	13 / 4
RPV weight (metric tonnes)	310
Seismic Design (SSE)	0.25g
Distinguishing features	Highly compact NSSS and containment, boron-free design, load follow
Design status	Conceptual Design

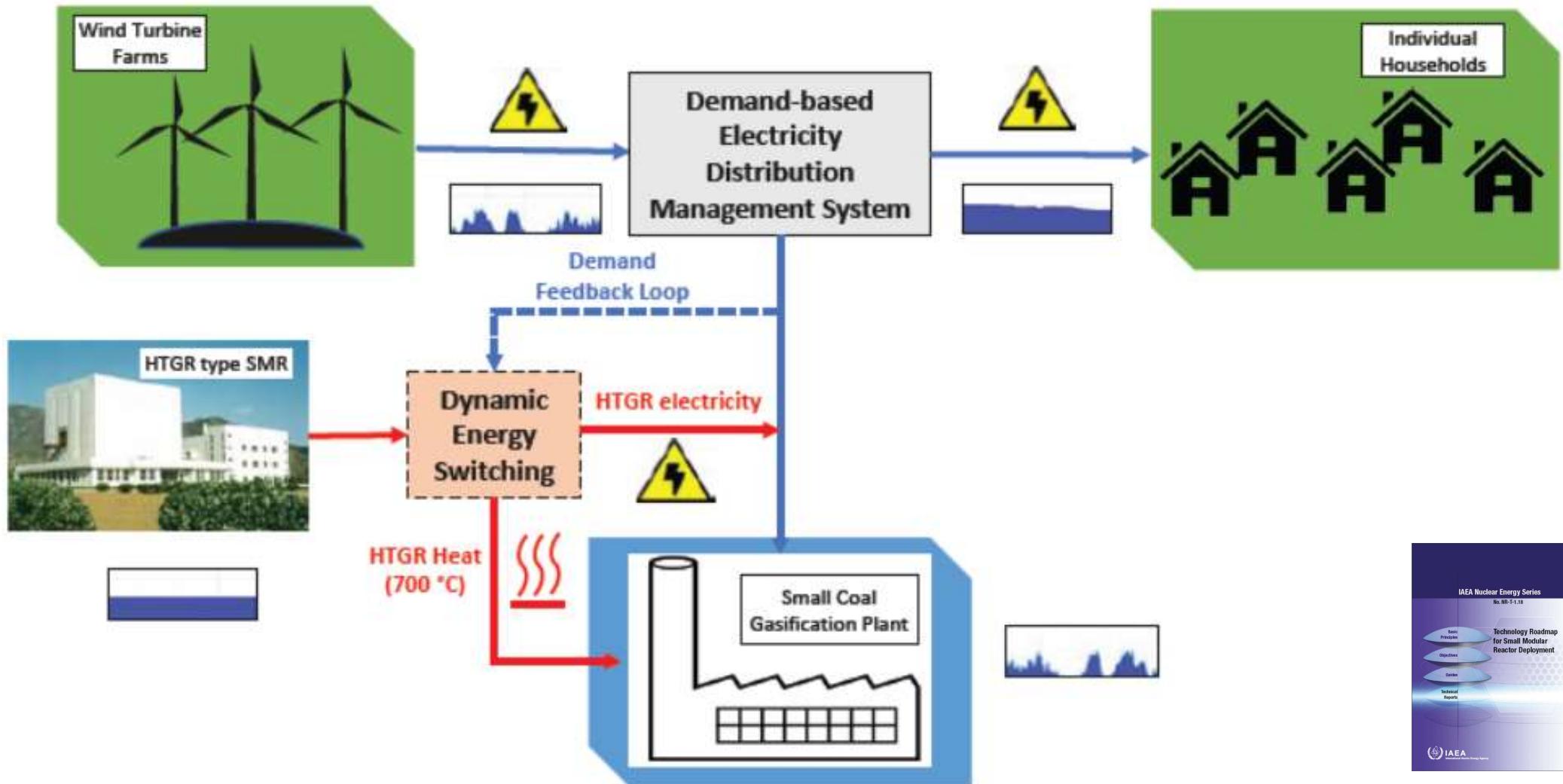


HTR-PM (Tsinghua University, China)



MAJOR TECHNICAL PARAMETERS	
Parameter	Value
Technology developer, country of origin	INET, Tsinghua University, People's Republic of China
Reactor type	Modular pebble bed high temperature gas-cooled reactor
Coolant/moderator	Helium/graphite
Thermal/electrical capacity, MW(t)/MW(e)	2x250 / 210
Primary circulation	Forced circulation
NSSS Operating Pressure (primary/secondary), MPa	7 / 13.25
Core Inlet/Outlet Coolant Temperature (°C)	250 / 750
Fuel type/assembly array	Spherical elements with coated particle fuel
Number of fuel assemblies in the core	420 000 (in each reactor module)
Fuel enrichment (%)	8.5

Les SMRs: un des piliers des écosystèmes énergétiques de demain



Hybrid system of wind power and HTGR connected to a coal gasification plant

Conclusions

- Nuclear energy may have a key role in an energy mix aiming at a sustainable low-carbon future
- Nuclear and renewable energies are more than ever complementary
- Nuclear energy offers alternative solutions to fossil energies for several industries on the basis of electricity, H₂ or heat production
- In this regard, SMRs are an asset

Merci pour votre attention

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