

# Safe and Secure Micro Modular Reactors

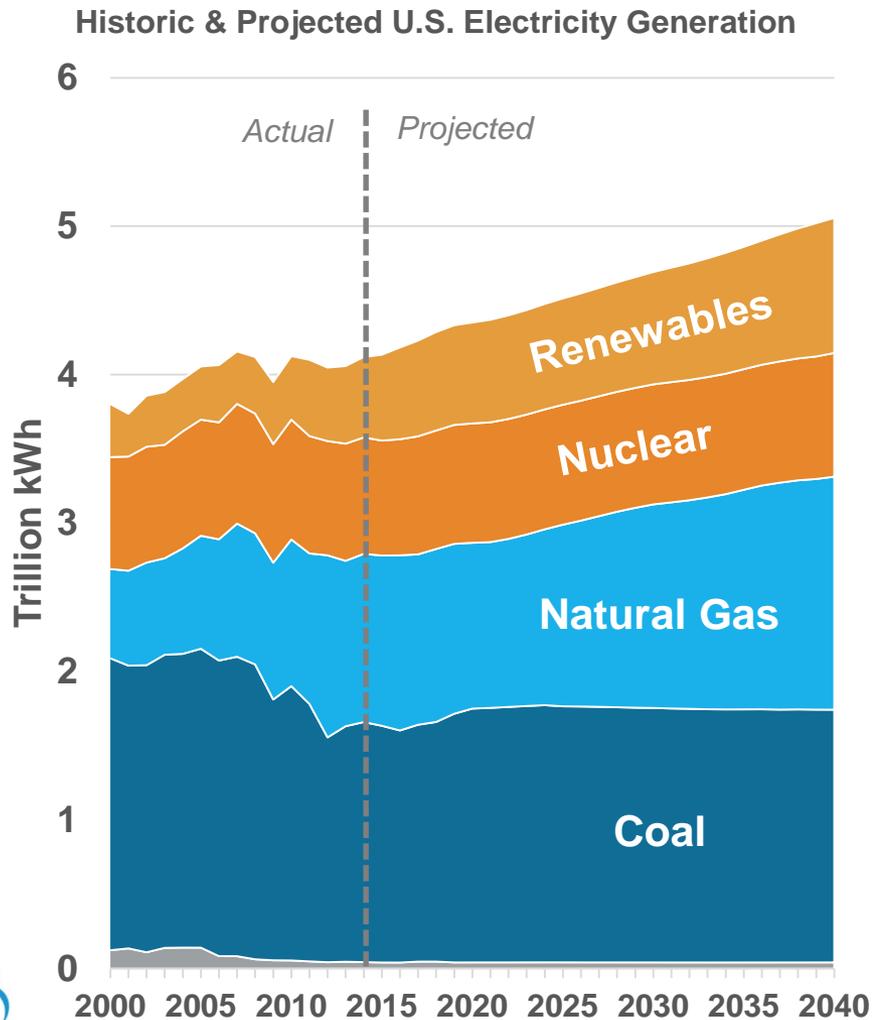
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Program Director

*teaming with:*

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Adam Fischer, and Adrienne Little**

*ARPA-E Safe and Secure Megawatt-Size Nuclear Power Workshop*  
March 16-17, 2016, Washington, DC

# Why nuclear is essential?



**The New York Times**

*The New Atomic Age We Need*

**Forbes**

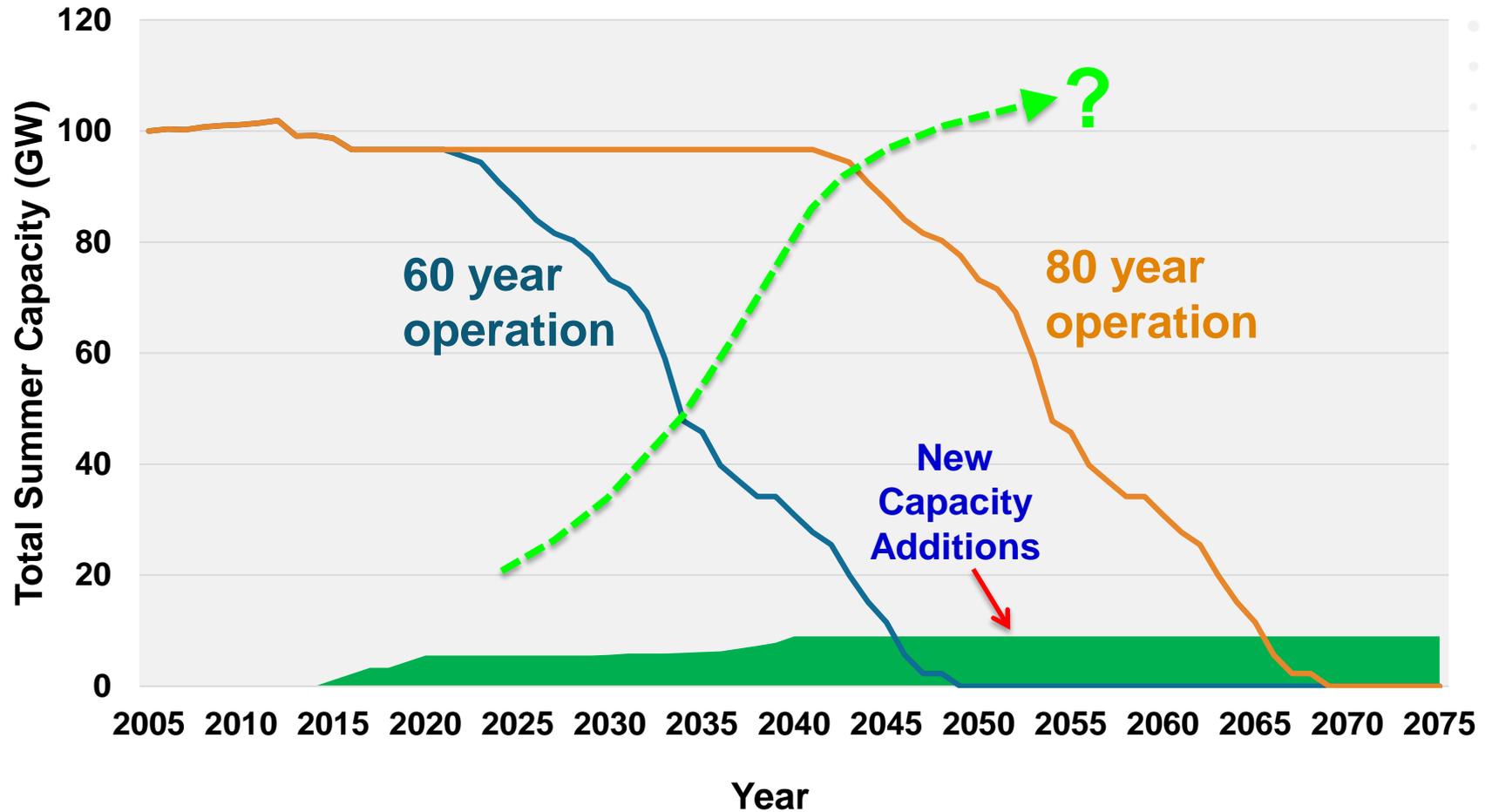
Paris COP21 and the Urgent  
Need for More Nuclear Energy

Four top climate scientists  
*James Hansen, Tom Wigley,  
Ken Caldeira, and Kerry  
Emanuel* urged a major  
expansion of nuclear power.

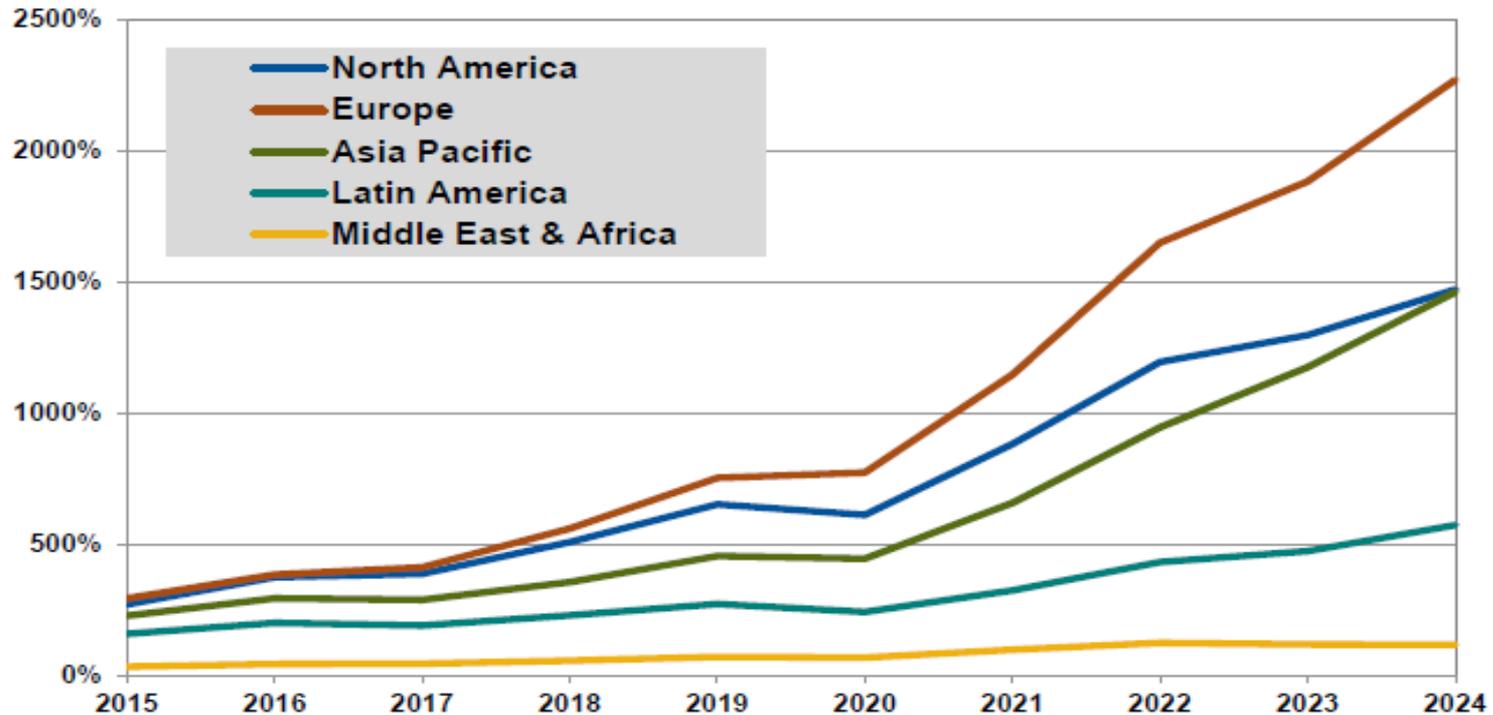
Carbon-free baseload/"standby" power  
to balance the intermittent solar & wind

# U.S. nuclear energy

## U.S. Nuclear Fleet Retirements & Capacity Additions



# Decentralized Generation (DG)



(Sources: Navigant Research, U.S. Energy Information Administration)

Courtesy: Westinghouse

## Forecast (Navigant Research & EIA):

- Globally 1.2 TW of new DG is expected by 2023, valued at **\$1.3 trillion**
- DG will displace at least 321 GW of new large-scale power plants by 2024

# Micro Modular Reactors (MMRs): <10 MWe

**In-factory  
certification**

*Make in factories  
Certify in factories  
Transport to sites*

- Inherently safe
- Proliferation resistant
- Tow-away decommission
- Made to order



**Micro Modular Reactors (MMRs)**

- **Safety, safety, safety ...**
- **Security, security ...**
- **Non-proliferation ...**
  
- **MMR enables more rigorous safety validation tests like jet engines**

# Design for safety → jet engine example

- Jet engine certification test examples
- Carbon fiber composite fan blades
- TiAl intermetallic blades

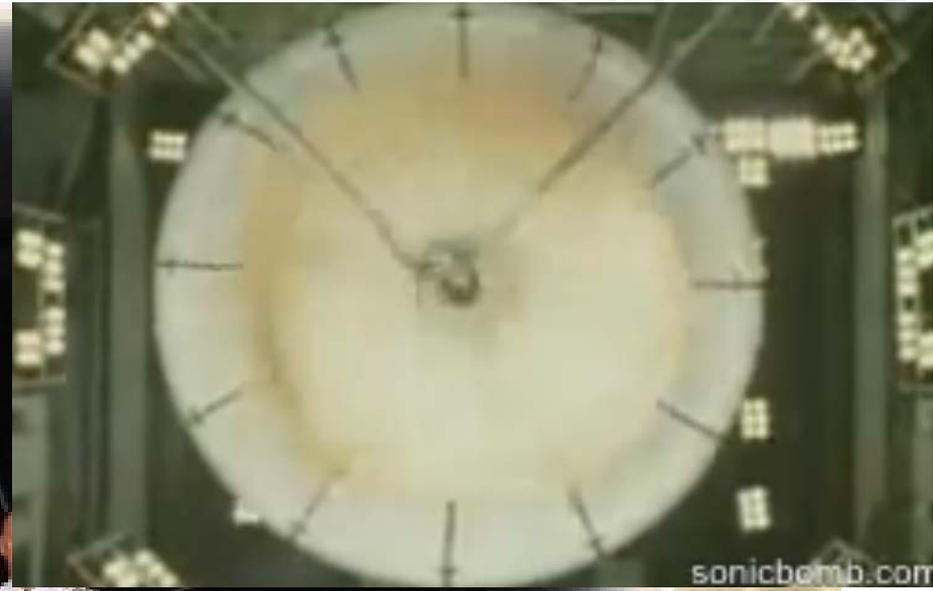


GE90-115B

# MMR enables more rigorous safety tests like jet engines

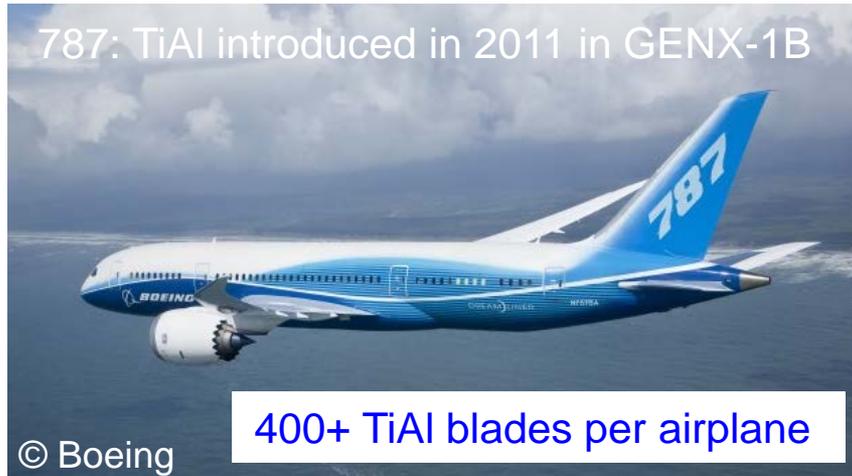


# MMR enables more rigorous safety tests like jet engines



# Example: Introduction of **TiAl** to jet engines

The first FAA certified intermetallic material for jet engine application



© GE



48Ti-48Al-2Nb-2Cr



- 150,000+ blades
- 750+ engines *(as of April 2015)*
- 4+ million hours of flawless operations

*TJ Kelly and MJ Weimer, "Bringing TiAl to Production as Low Pressure Turbine Blades", TMS Annual Meeting, New Orleans (2008)*  
*Latest Information based on the 2014 Distinguished Lecture in Materials and Society by Robert Schafrik at MS&T 2014*

Paramount rigor of safety in designs, validation tests & inspections, yet open to innovations

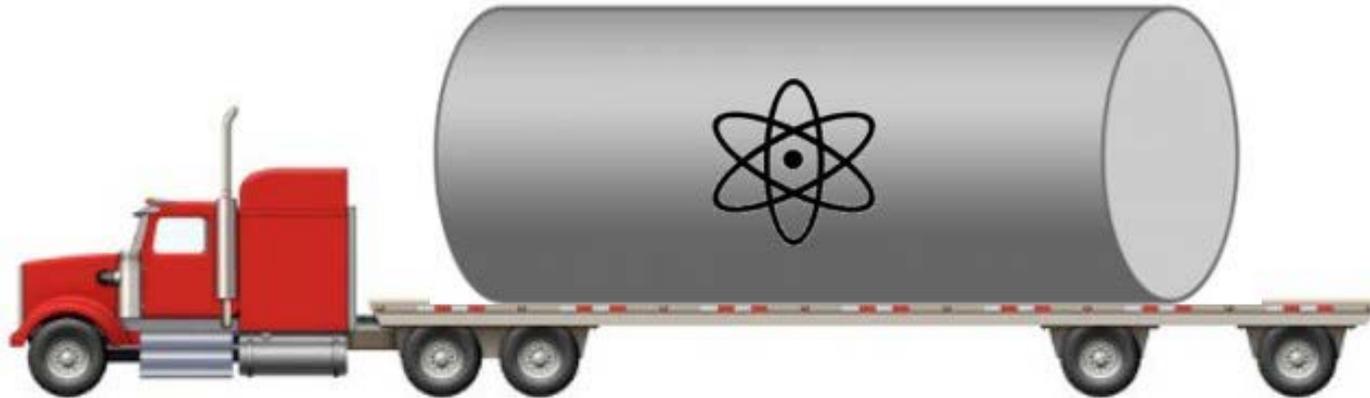
# What are the equivalent safety validation tests for micro modular reactors?

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- Intentional fault tests
  - Earthquake shaker table tests?
  - Water submersion tests?
  - Projectile penetration tests?
- 
- Neutron/nuclear simulation expertise
  - Crash-worthiness simulations (from auto industry)
  - Projectile simulations (from the military)

*Do **modeling & simulations** tools have the fidelity to replace some costly **experiments**?*

# We have the foundations...



**Test capabilities**

**Sensors, Controls & robotics technology**

**Simulation excellence**

**Nuclear excellence**

**Rigorous regulatory practice**

**Materials science excellence**

**Engineering prowess**

**Commercial aviation safety design & experience**

**Space technologies**

# Working together

## Inherently safe & secure design

- Design for safety
- Design for reliability
- Design for resistance to proliferation
- Design to mobility
- Design for manufacturing

## Advanced materials

- Design for resistance to neutron radiation
- Design for stability
- Design for compatibility with heat transfer media
- Design for compatibility with fuels

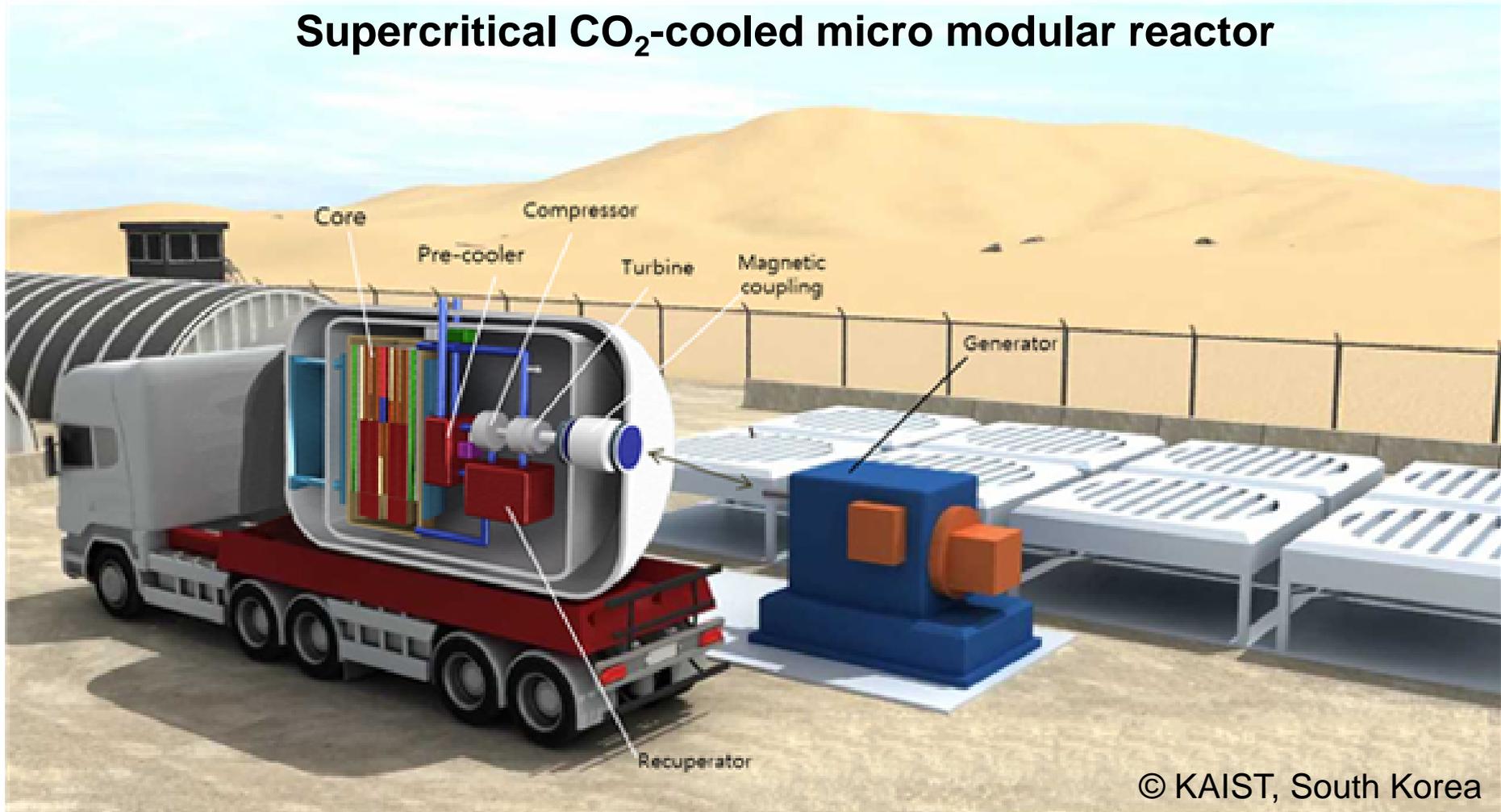
## Monitoring & controls

- Design for passive controls
- Design for imaging & monitoring
- Design for facile inspections

- Early & constant engagement with utilities & OEMs
- Early & constant engagement with NRC
- Engagement with potential early adopters

# Design for MMRs: *KAIST example*

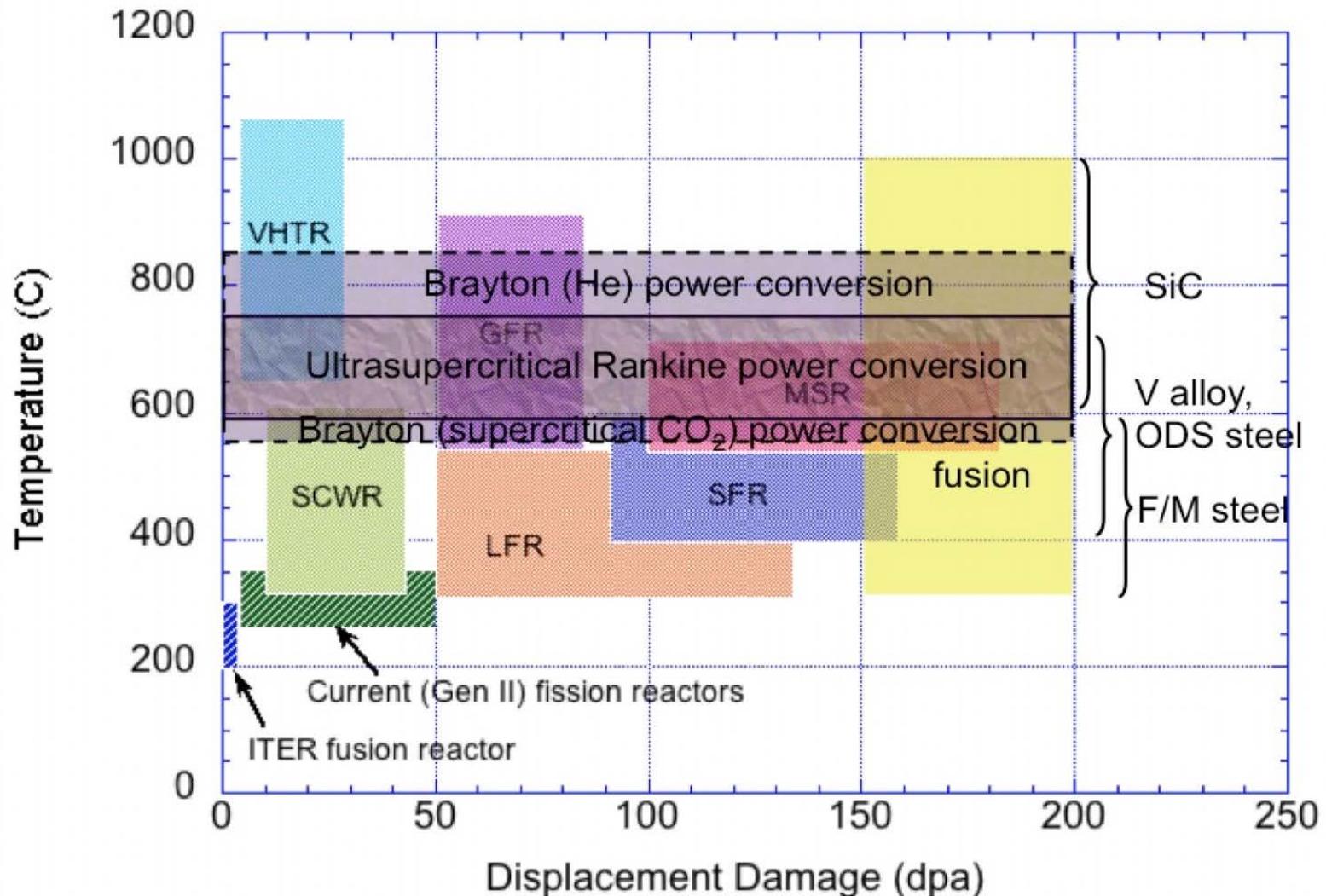
## Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>-cooled micro modular reactor



© KAIST, South Korea

Several submitted concepts will be discussed at this workshop

# Materials for MMRs: *Zinkle talk*



# Sensors & Controls for MMRs: *EPRI* report

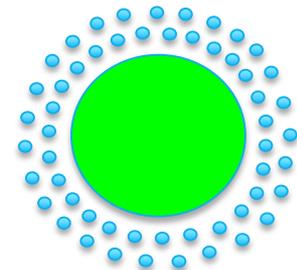
## Next-generation sensors and their key characteristics

Sensor	Principle of Operation	Application	Development Status
Johnson noise thermometry	Uses an RTD; the noise voltage at the output of the RTD corresponds to temperature.	Measuring temperature with continuous on-line self calibration	Almost ready.
Solid-state neutron flux monitor	Monitors the flux-induced change in electric resistance of aluminum nitride solid.	In-core flux mapping	More R&D is needed.
Magnetic flowmeter	Conducting fluid passing through magnetic field generates voltage proportional to velocity of flow.	Measuring primary coolant flow in PWRs	More R&D is needed.
SiC neutron flux monitor	Material deposited on top of a thin SiC layer converts neutrons to charged particles.	Monitoring ex-core neutron flux	Prototype tested in research reactor; sensor is almost ready for use.
Hydrogen sensors	Uses palladium-sensing element. Palladium's resistance changes with hydrogen diffusion.	Post-accident hydrogen monitoring	Almost ready.
Virtual sensor	Uses sensor redundancy and analytical modeling technologies to provide virtual/empirical sensors.	OLM of nuclear power plant instruments, processes, and equipment	In use.
Nanotriodes	Follows the principle of vacuum tubes using nanotechnology.	High-radiation and temperature application	Fundamental research is underway. Long time before ready for use.
Gamma ray tomographic spectrometry	Uses the energy and time of Compton scatter events and photoelectric absorption events to project the arrival angle of an incident gamma ray.	Real-time characterization of radiation field	Almost ready.
Fuel mimic power monitor	Controls the input electric power to a fuel pellet to maintain constant temperature. The power to maintain constant temperature corresponds to reactor power.	Direct measuring of reactor power level	More R&D is needed.

# Security & Safety: inherent design features

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- Zero chance of core melting → passive safety
- Complete prevention of radiation leaks
- Zero Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)
- Design for time-intensive removal from sites
- Limited and well-controlled radiological materials
- Safety protocols to transport MMRs from factories to operation sites
- Layered monitors & security measures to reduce security staff → sensors, cameras, robots, drones...
- Resistance to projectile attacks
- Cyber security of operations



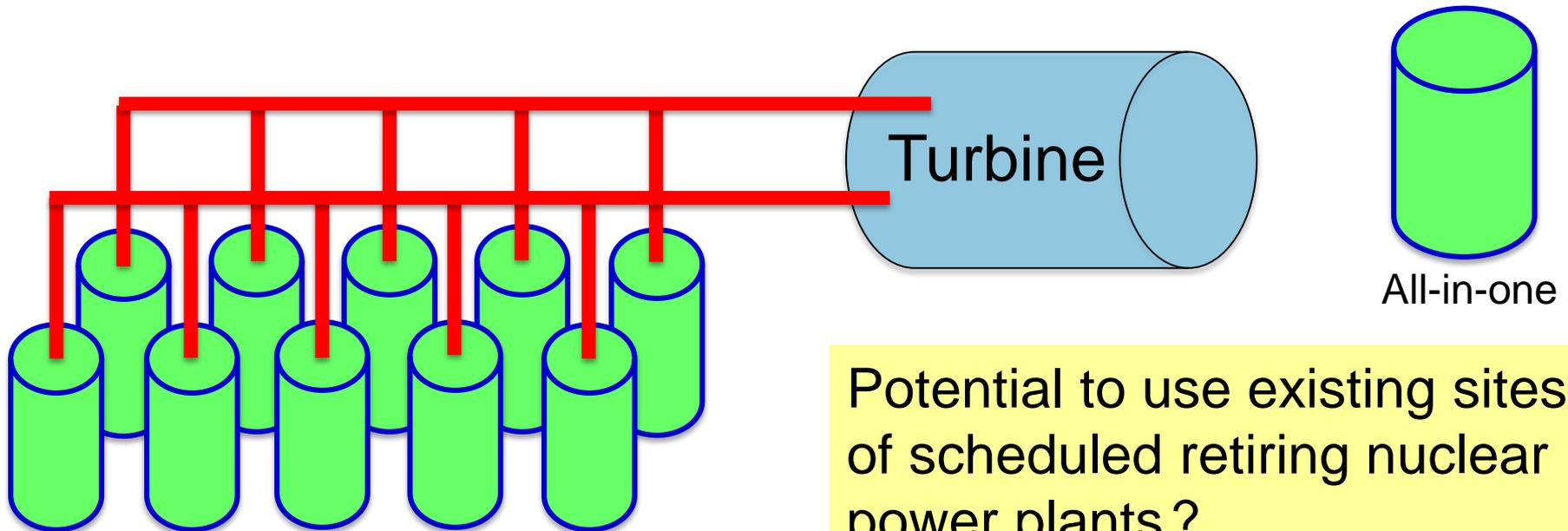
# Non-proliferation

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- Proliferation-resistant fuels → lessons from other nuclear operations?
- No refueling on site
- No on-site spent fuel storage
- Tow-away decommission
- ... → Panel discussion tomorrow

# MMRs provide flexibility & modularity

- Remote, energy-lean areas
- Backup power
- Rapid response needs
- Cogeneration (e.g., heat, desalination)
- Critical infrastructure
- **Hybrid with renewables**
- Maritime shipping
- **Micro-grids & decentralized generation**



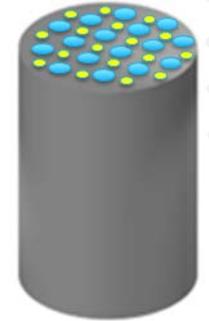
Potential to use existing sites of scheduled retiring nuclear power plants?

# Micro Modular Reactors (MMRs)

## In-factory certification

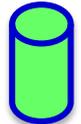
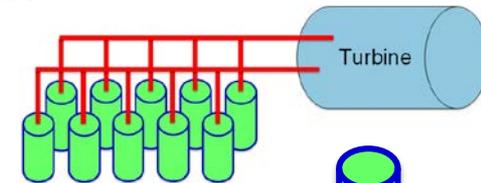
### **Make in factories**

- *Inherently safe & secure designs such as solid core*
- *Deployment of advanced materials, sensors & controls*
- *Assembly-line efficiency & strict quality controls*
- *Made to order - minimal delay & much reduced capital*



### **Certify in factories**

- *Licensing/certification once only for each type of reactor*
- *Safety tests (earthquake shake tables...faulty tests)*
- *Much reduced certification/licensing cost*



All-in-one

### **Transport to sites**

- *Minimal site requirements (emergency planning zone)*
- *No need for on-site spent fuel storage*
- *Much expanded use with size flexibility/modularity*
- *Tow-away decommission*



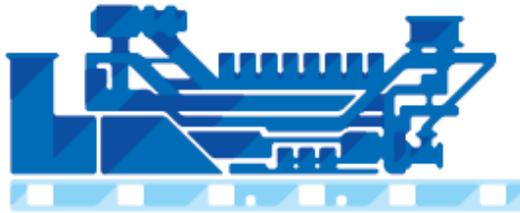
- **Make & certify MMRs like jet engines**
- **Make MMRs safer than jet engines**

# Imagine this:

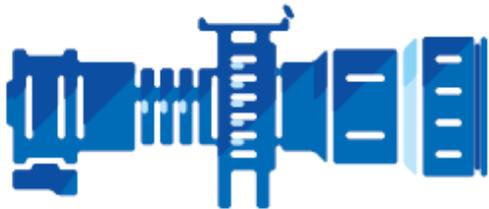
A drop-in replacement  
for current incumbent  
technologies

...with growing decentralized  
energy generation market

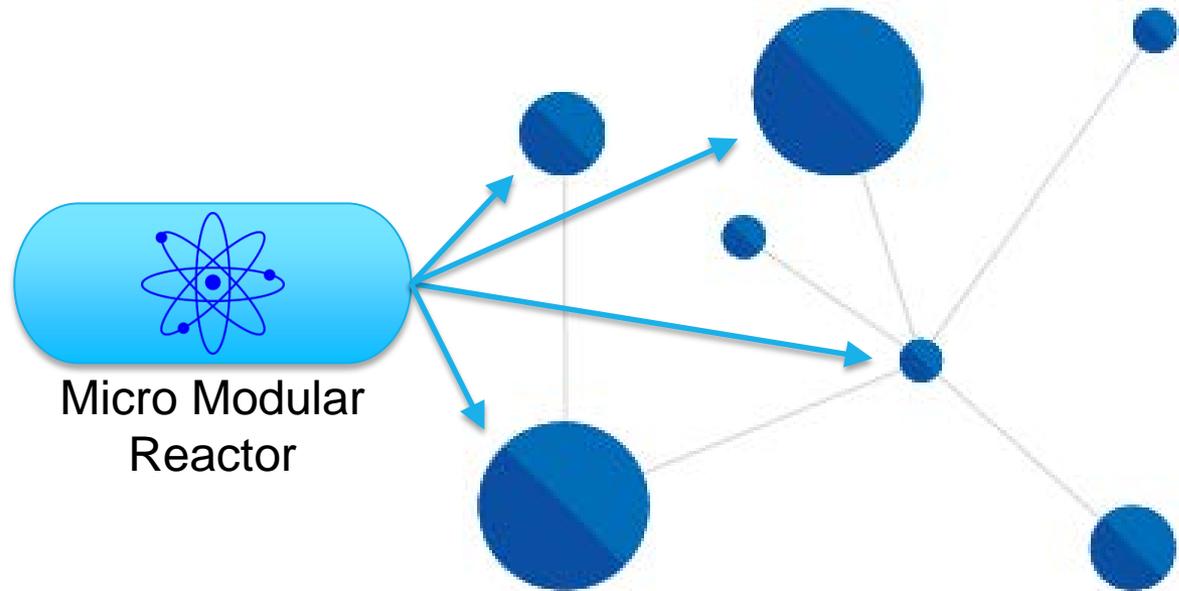
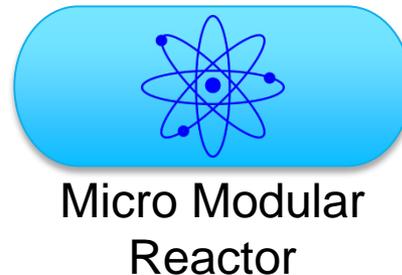
- Current: ~142 GW added/year\*
- Projected: ~200 GW added/year\*



Reciprocating Engines



Microturbines



# Key metrics for discussion

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- Physical size: each component fits in an **ISO container**
- Weight: **<59,000 lbs** (per component)
- Lifetime without refueling: **10-20 years**
- Fuels (e.g., enrichment: **<20%**, preferred 4-5%)
- **Load following** capability
- **No external cooling** towers
- **No water** usage
- Resistance to 9.0 magnitude **earthquakes, tsunami water submersion**
- **Inherent (passive) safety, security, and proliferation resistance** with sensors and controls

# Key questions

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- Are there inherently safe & secure designs at the MMR size?
- What tests & what operational metrics?
- How far do we need to go to demonstrate the safety and security to seed a pathway for the development & deployment of MMRs?
- How can a \$30M ARPA-E program make a difference?
- What are the key enabling technologies and system integration innovations?

# Design for safety, security & non-proliferation

Are you willing to put a MMR in your own backyard?



+ **Security**

+ **Non-proliferation**

**In-factory certification**

*Make in factories*  
*Certify in factories*  
*Transport to sites*

***We seek your help in charting a path ...***

***Thank you !***

**JC Zhao  
Ron Faibish  
Ryan Umstatt  
Colleen Nehl  
Adam Fischer  
Adrienne Little**



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
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