

Safe and Secure Micro Modular Reactors

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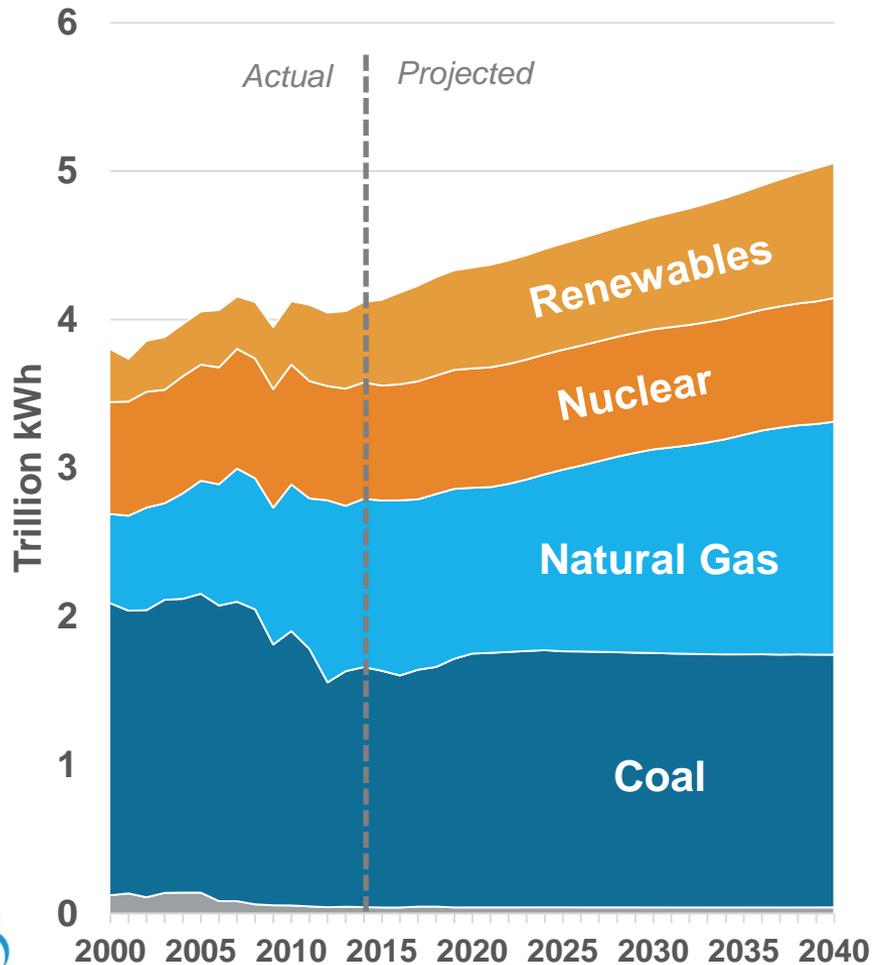
teaming with:

**Ron Faibish, Ryan Umstattd, Colleen Nehl,
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?

Historic & Projected U.S. Electricity Generation



The New York Times

The New Atomic Age We Need

Forbes

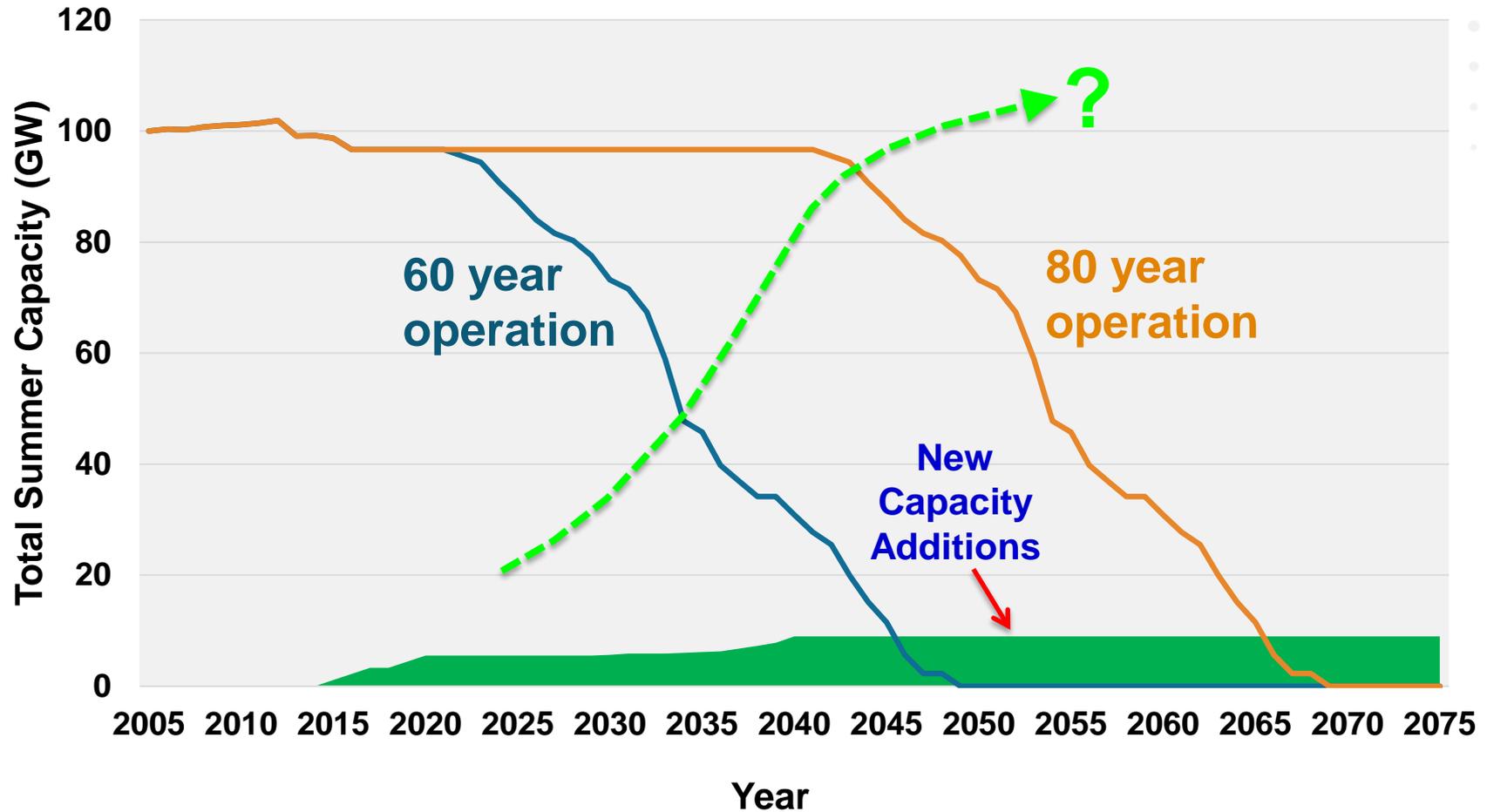
Paris COP21 and the Urgent Need for More Nuclear Energy

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

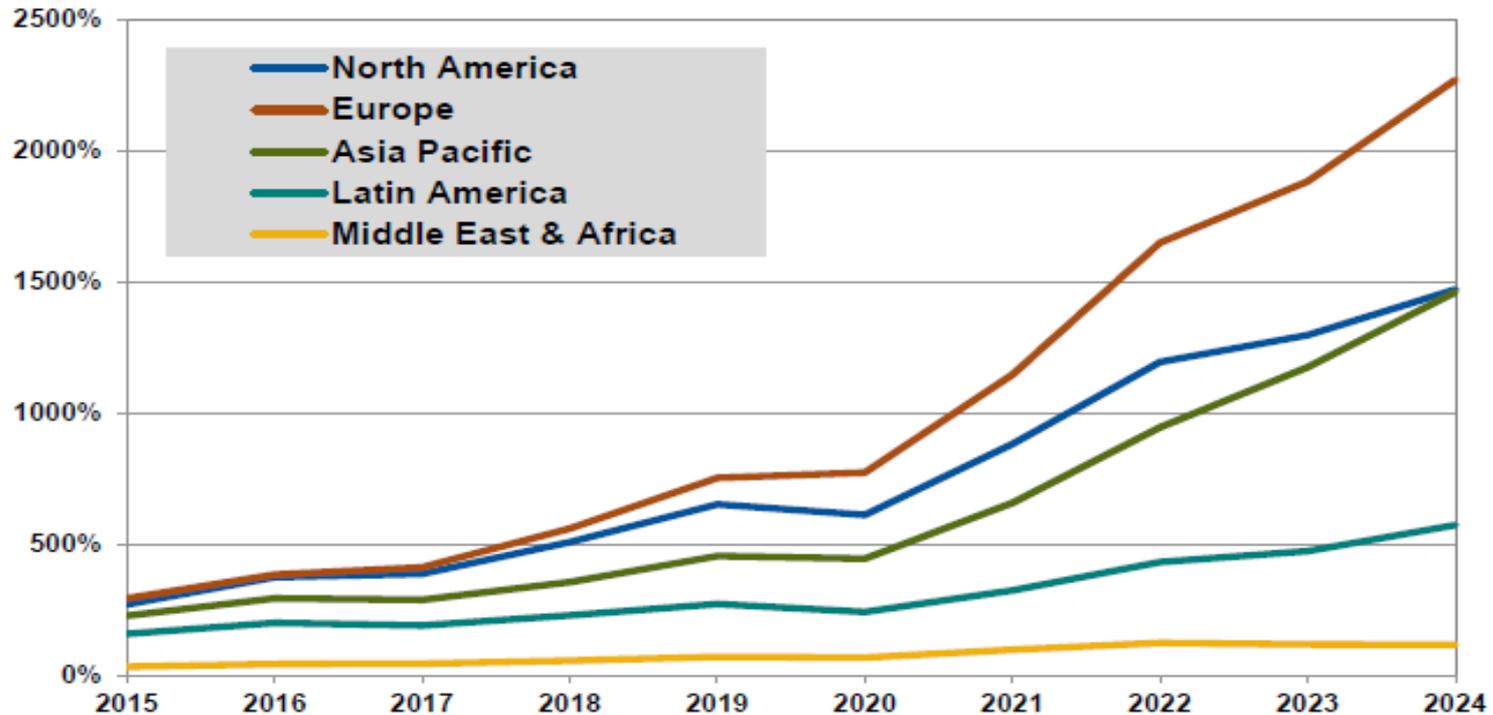
Carbon-free baseload/“standby” power to balance the intermittent solar & wind

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**

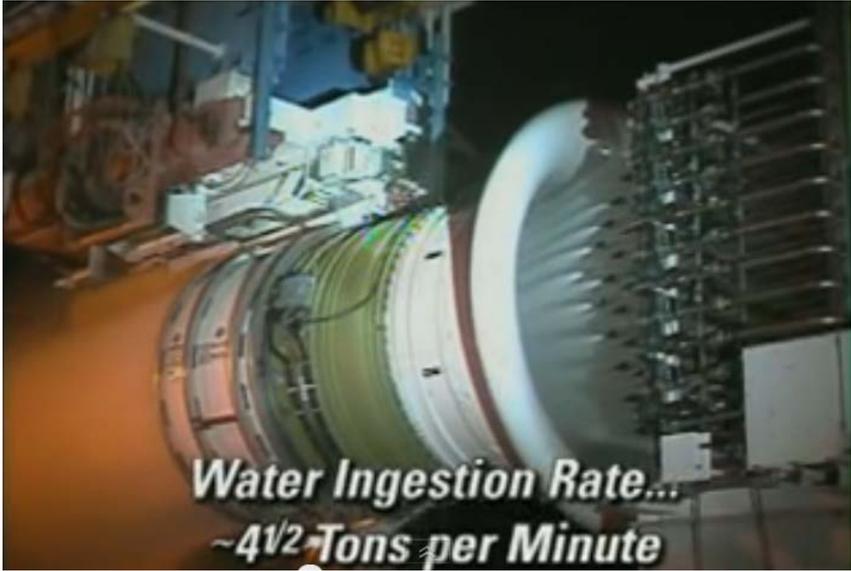
Design for safety → jet engine example

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

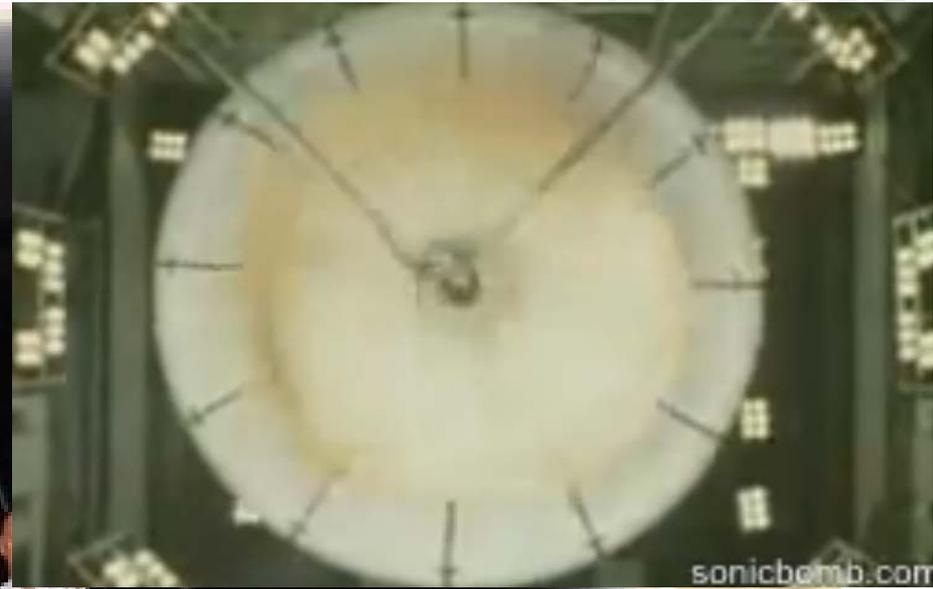


GE90-115B

MMR enables more rigorous safety tests like jet engines

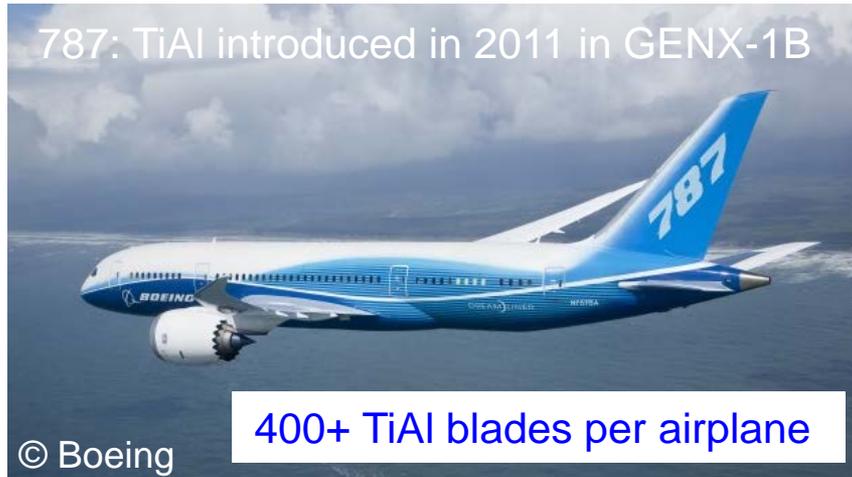


MMR enables more rigorous safety tests like jet engines



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

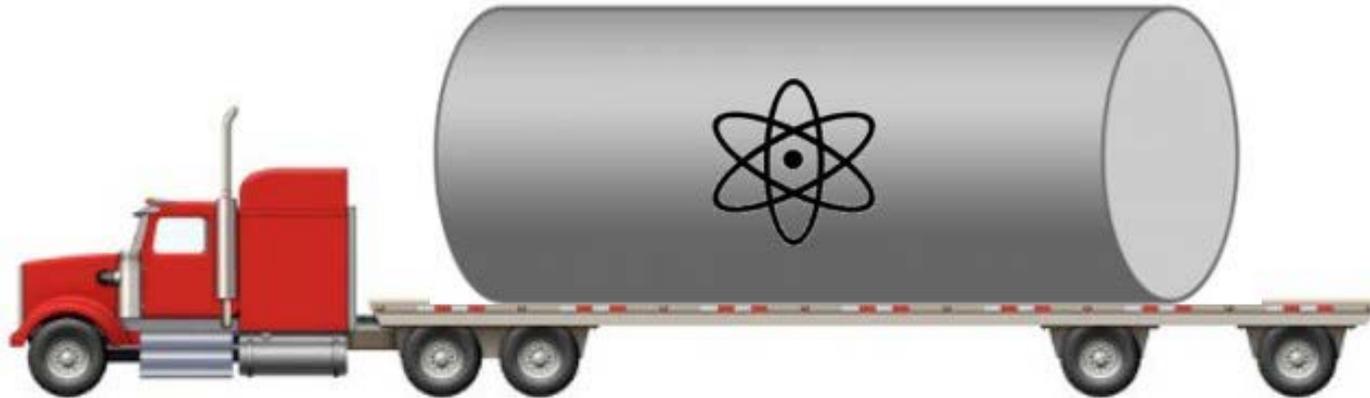
Paramount rigor of safety in designs, validation tests & inspections, yet open to innovations

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

- 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

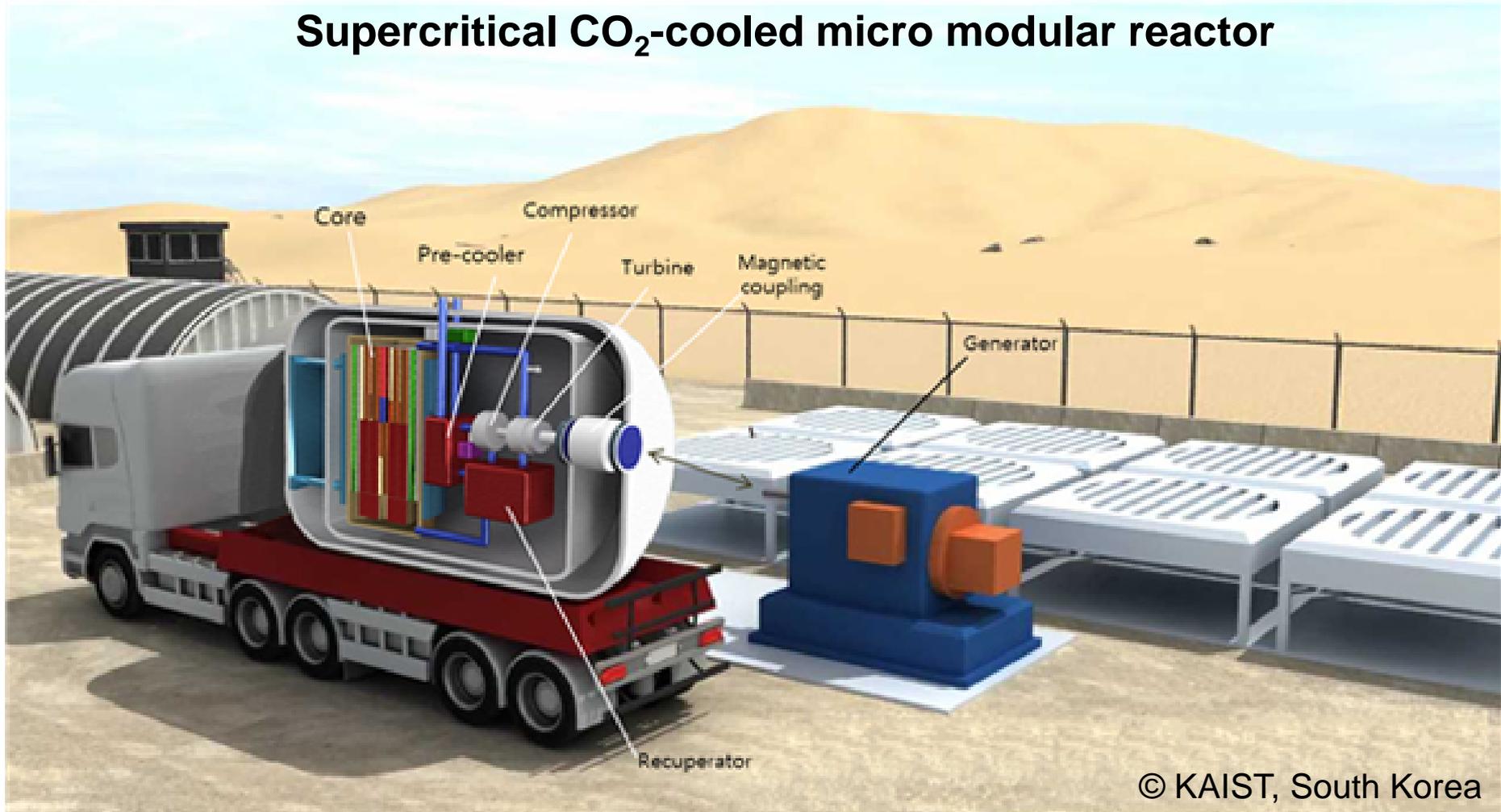
Monitoring & controls

- 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*

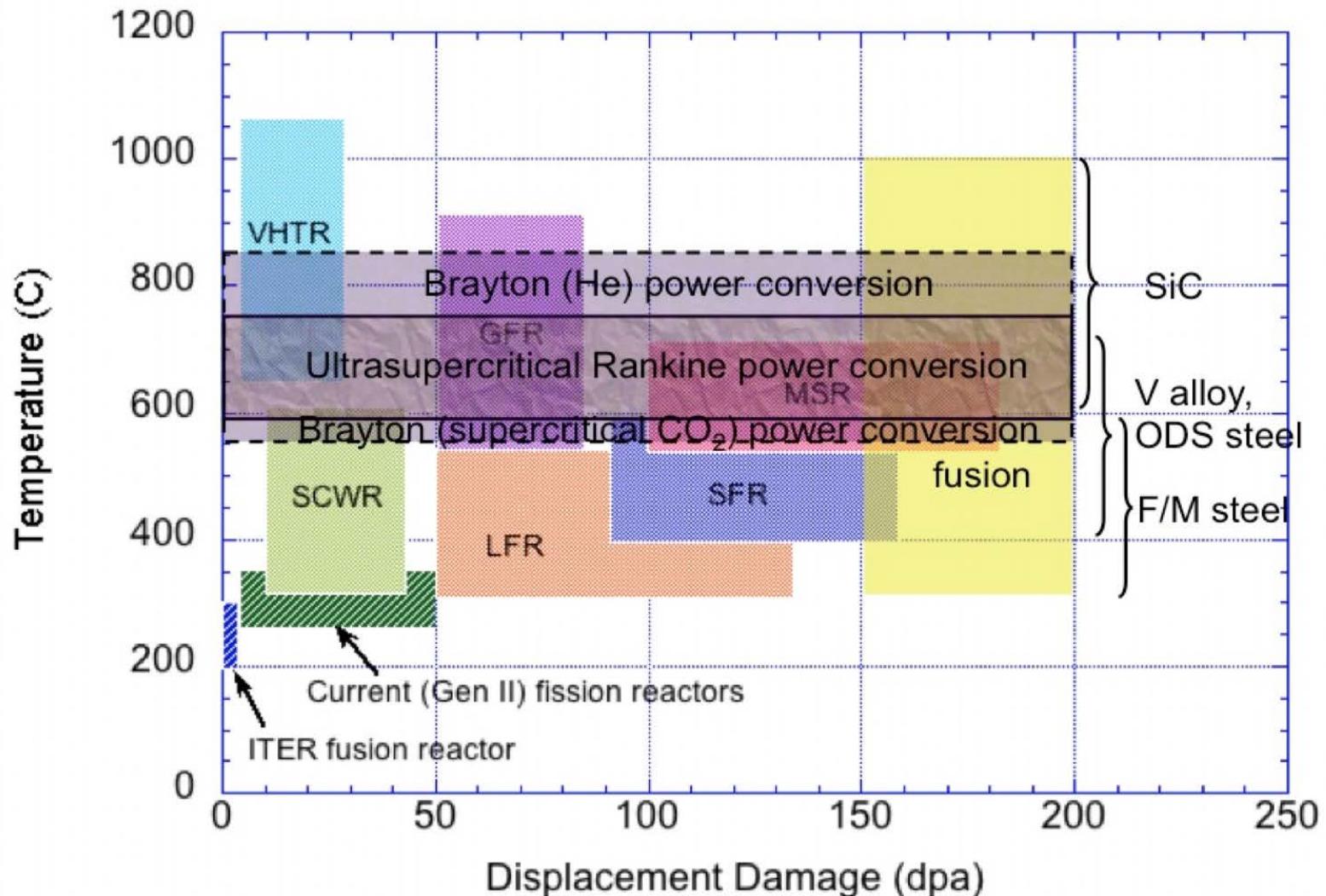
Supercritical CO₂-cooled micro modular reactor



© KAIST, South Korea

Several submitted concepts will be discussed at this workshop

Materials for MMRs: *Zinkle talk*



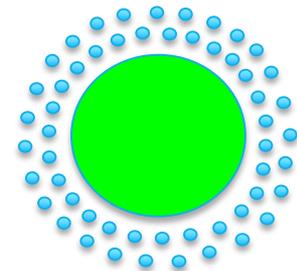
Sensors & Controls for MMRs: *EPRI* report

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

- 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

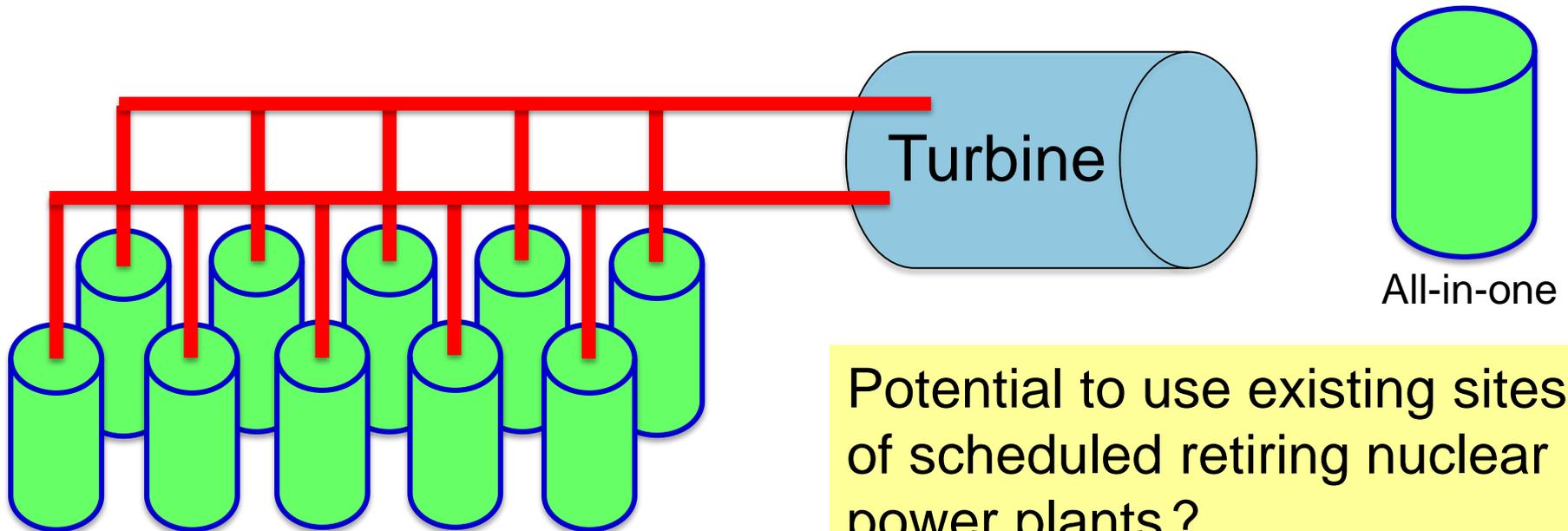


Non-proliferation

- 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**



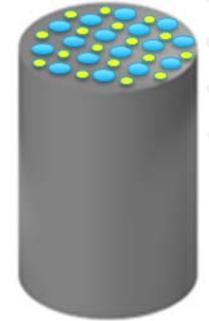
Potential to use existing sites of scheduled retiring nuclear power plants?

Micro Modular Reactors (MMRs)

In-factory certification

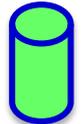
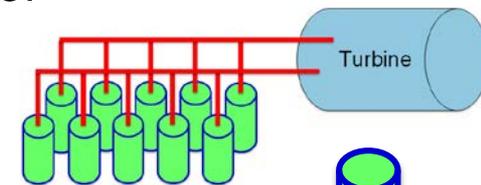
Make in factories

- *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

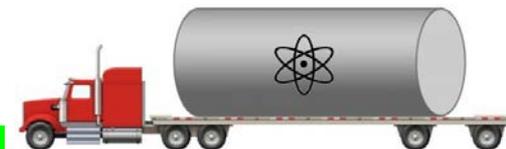
- *Licensing/certification once only for each type of reactor*
- *Safety tests (earthquake shake tables...faulty tests)*
- *Much reduced certification/licensing cost*



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*



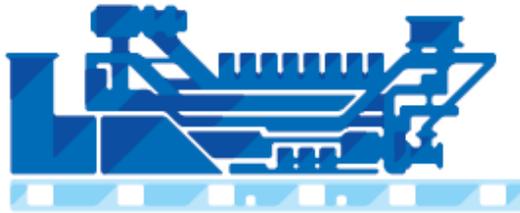
- **Make & certify MMRs like jet engines**
- **Make MMRs safer than jet engines**

Imagine this:

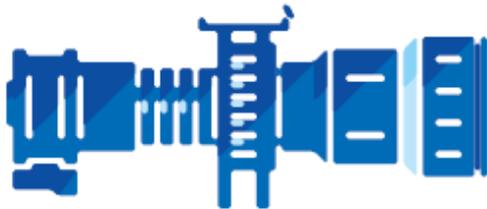
A drop-in replacement
for current incumbent
technologies

...with growing decentralized
energy generation market

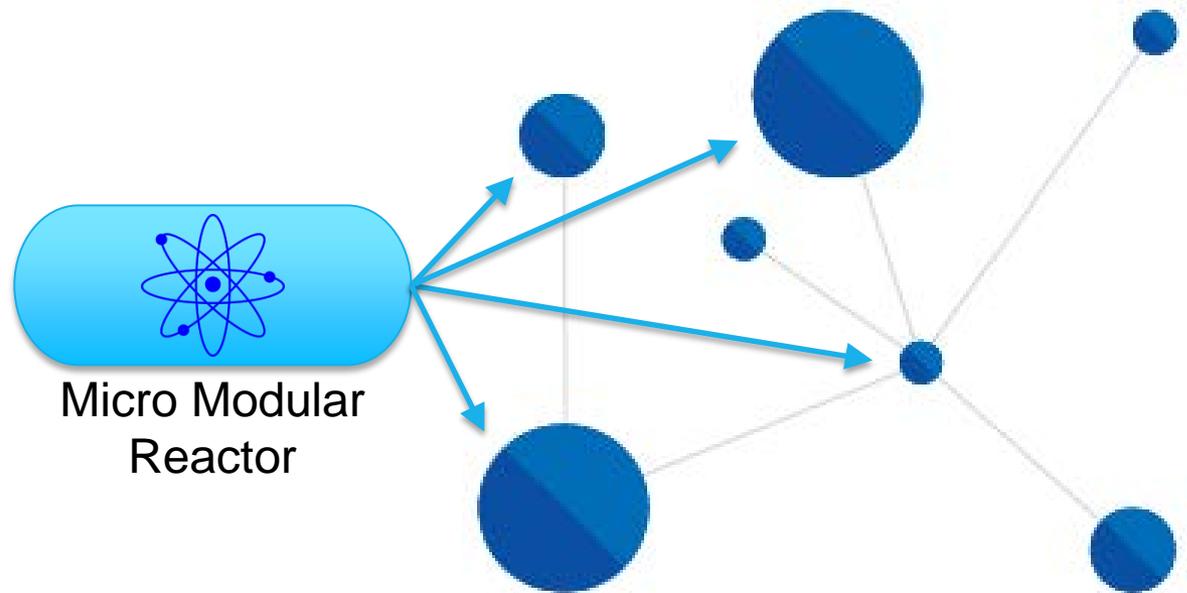
- Current: ~142 GW added/year*
- Projected: ~200 GW added/year*



Reciprocating Engines



Microturbines



Key metrics for discussion

- 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

- 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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