#### LUT University

# LAND OFTEE CURIOUS



FUTURE ENERGY SOLUTIONS SEMINAR, LAPPEENRANTA

### **SMR TECHNOLOGIES**

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#### **SMR POWER RANGES AND USE CASES**

"SMR" is a broad notion; generally, < 1000 MWth; feasible for many applications

Use →	Electricity	Co-generation / Desalination	Naval	District heat / Desalination	Direct Hydrogen (non-LWR)
Thermal power (MW)	150010	1000100	200 100	10010	~500
Max temp (°C)	300	300	300	120	900
Units / installation	112	112	12	25	1few
Nature of application	Traditional	Heat & desalination new	Movement	New	New, material production
TRL	8	8	9	6	5



## **BASIC TECHNOLOGY FEATURES**

>> Mostly UO<sub>2</sub> fuelled Light Water Reactors (LWRs), as the currently operating reactors

- Fuel consumed and wastes generated essentially similar to current commercial reactors
  - existing supply chains and services can be used
- Quantities are roughly proportional to reactor thermal powers
- >> Safety features emphasise inherent processes and "passive" systems
  - Little to no emergency power supply needed
  - Industrial-scale (small) emergency preparedness zones feasible
- \* "Modular" design and construction, leverages economy of scale in large numbers of similar components and modules

>> Designed primarily for electricity production; heat and desalination as by-products

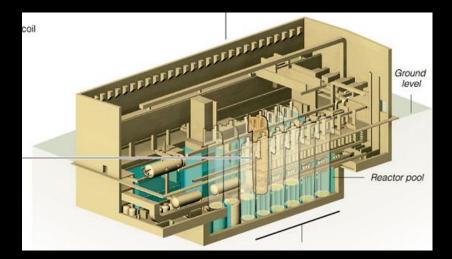


#### **COMMERCIAL SMRS – GENERIC POWER PLANTS**



Cost target 2250 \$/kWe

NuScale VOYGR: 4..12 modules / plant 200 MWth / 77 MWe per module



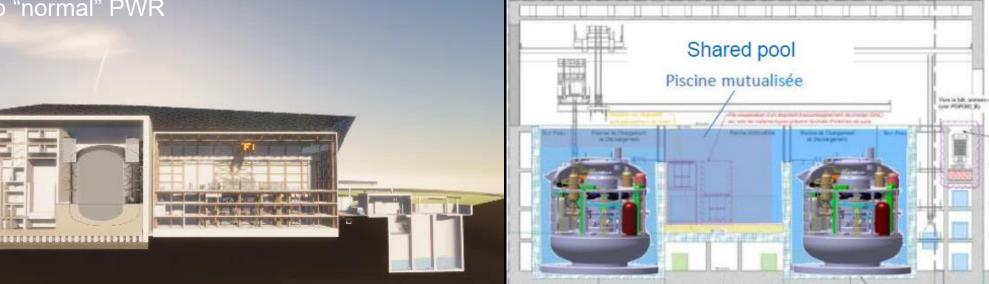
Cost estimate 4200 \$/kWe



#### **COMMERCIAL SMRS – GENERIC POWER PLANTS**

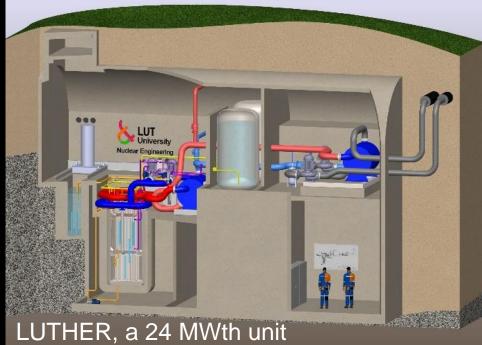
Rolls Royce SMR

1400 MWth / 470 MWe Three loop "normal" PWR Nuward<sup>™</sup>: 2 Integral PWR modules / plant 500 MWth / 170 MWe per module





#### FINNISH DISTRICT HEATING REACTOR CONCEPTS





LUT HEating Reactor



#### **ABOUT ALTERNATE REACTOR TECHNOLOGIES**

- All imaginable variants of fission reactors have been already tried and proven in 1950-1980 timeframe
- >> Currently of renewed interest:
  - Gas-cooled graphite moderated designs  $\rightarrow$  high-temperature applications, up to 900 °C
  - Molten salt systems → temperatures around 600 °C, thermal breeding → thorium utilisation feasible
  - Lead-cooled systems  $\rightarrow$  temperatures up to 600 °C, fast breeding of plutonium
- Non-LWR designs tend to feature new fuel chemistries and relatively high U-235 enrichment, up to 20 %, the civilian maximum



#### CONCLUSIONS

Many feasible reactor technologies are there
Reasonable commercial promises are there

>> No questions of principle, but many questions in practice

>> New nuclear plant and site licensing is feasible in Finland, today

Regulation of technical detail will be a challenge, but also an opportunity to revamp oversight practices for effectiveness and efficiency



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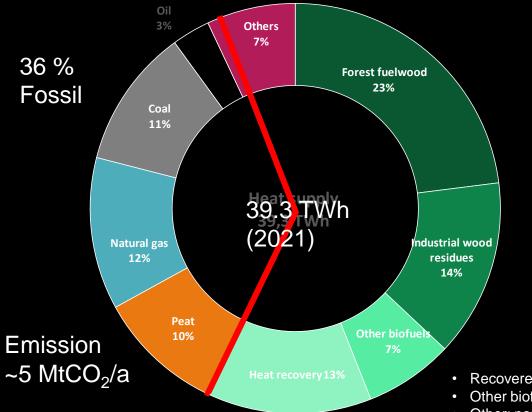
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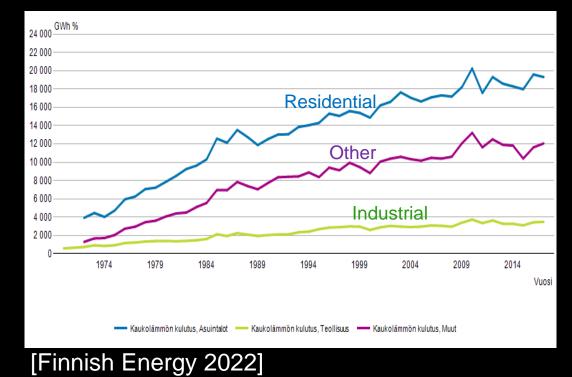
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#### **NUCLEAR DISTRICT HEATING = GHG REDUCTION**





- · Recovered (recycled) heat: energy that would otherwise go to waste
- Other biofuels: includes also the bio share of municipal waste
- Other: non-bio share of municipal waste, plastic or hazardous waste, electricity.