

Nuclear Energy

Overview of Nuclear Reactor Technologies Portfolio for FY12 NEUP IRP Pre-Solicitation Workshop

Richard Reister Office of Light Water Reactor Technologies

May 2, 2012



Outline

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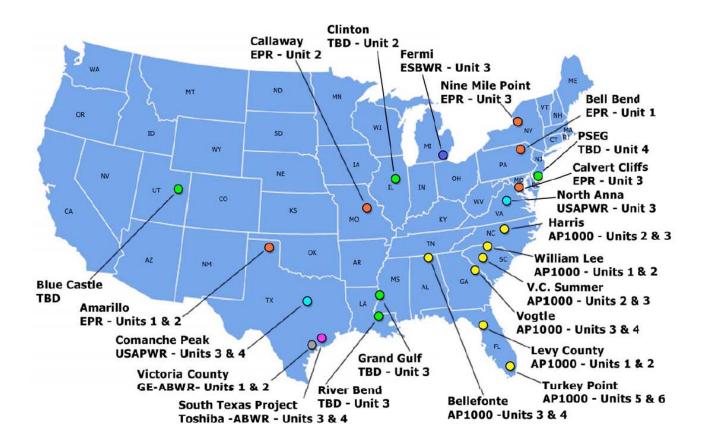
- New Nuclear Plants
- Impacts of Fukushima Accident
- Budget
- NRT Programs

Integration of University R&D Results into Program



Renewed Interest in Nuclear Energy – Potential New Builds

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AP1000 Construction Sanmen and Vogtle

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Construction of heavy lift derrick crane foundation and permanent counterweight, to © Southern Company, Inc. All rights reserved be used to lift large components and modules into place for both Vogtle units 3 and 4. March 14, 2011







Fukushima Impacts on DOE/NE Research

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- Focusing efforts in many programs on safety and accident tolerance
 - NEET, LWRS, NEAMS
- Continuing programs to develop inherently safe advanced reactors
 - NGNP, ARC
- Forming new programs to look at advanced fuels and other technologies to improve accident tolerance
- Working with international community to analyze the accident to improve our modeling capability and develop lessons learned



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NE FY 2013 Congressional Request Funding Summary

| (Dollars in Thousands) | FY 2011 Current | FY 2012 Enacted | FY 2013 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Integrated University Program | 0 | 5,000 | 0 |
| SMR Licensing Technical Support | 0 | 67,000 | 65,000 |
| Reactor Concepts RD&D | 164,706 | 114,871 | 73,674 |
| Fuel Cycle R&D | 182,428 | 186,260 | 175,438 |
| Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies | 50,891 | 74,670 | 65,318 |
| Radiological Facilities Management | 51,715 | 69,510 | 51,000 |
| International Nuclear Energy Cooperation | 2,994 | 2,983 | 3,000 |
| Idaho Facilities Management | 183,604 | 154,097 | 152,000 |
| Idaho Safeguards and Security ^a | 88,752 | 93,350 | 95,000 |
| Program Direction | 86,279 | 91,000 | 90,015 |
| Adjustments | -5,373 ^b | | |
| Total, Nuclear Energy | 805,996 | 858,741 | [°] 770,445 |

a) Requested within Nuclear Energy in FY 2013 (retains Defense function), appropriated within Other Defense Activities FY 2011 and FY 2012.

b) Includes +1,500,000 transfer from Department of State, -\$552,000 use of prior year balances for reprogramming executed in FY 2011 for INL S&S, and -\$6,321,000 rescission of prior year balances.

c) Reflects rescission of \$3,272,000 associated with savings from the contractor pay freeze.



President Obama's Commitment to Clean Energy

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"This country needs an all-out, all-of-theabove strategy that develops every available source of American energy."

President Barack Obama State of the Union Address January 24, 2012



- Keep current reactors operating by extending plant life beyond 60 years with improved performance and safety (Roadmap Objective 1)
- Develop new nuclear energy technology to bring nuclear electricity to marketplace (Roadmap Objective 2)
- Look for other non-electric opportunities to allow penetration of nuclear energy into industrial and transportation markets (Roadmap Objective 2)



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Light Water Reactor Sustainability

- Four LWRS research pathways to provide technical basis to extend current fleet beyond 60 years with improved performance and safety:
 - Nuclear Materials Aging and Degradation
 - Risk-Informed Safety Margin Characterization
 - Advanced Instrumentation, Information, and Control Systems Technologies
 - Radiation resistant instrumentation under accident conditions
 - Advanced LWR Nuclear Fuel Development
 - Accident tolerant fuels







Small Modular Reactors

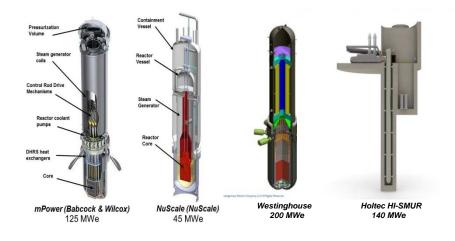
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Near-Term LWR Designs

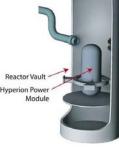
- Well understood Technology
- Standard <5% UO₂ fuel
- Regulatory & operating experience
- Deployment in10 years (2020)

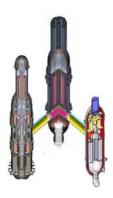
Longer-Term Designs

- New innovative technologies
- Mostly non-LWR based designs
- Deployment 20+ years
- Broader applications
- Process heat applications
- Transportable/mobile
- Long-lived cores









GA MHTR

GE PRISM

Hyperion



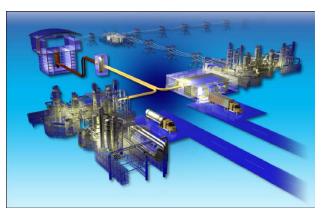
Next Generation Nuclear Plant

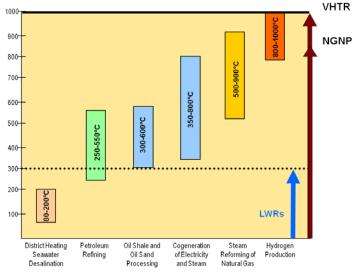
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- Demonstrate high-temperature gas-cooled reactor (HTGR) technology to produce electricity and high temperature process heat
- Provide process heat for industrial processes needing temperatures 700-900° C
 - Collaborate with NRC to establish a licensing framework for HTGRs
 - Partner with industry to commercialize HTGR technology
 - Collaborate with national laboratories, universities, and international community to perform R&D to reduce technical risk

R&D focus areas:

- Fuel qualification
- Materials (High Temperature Metals and Graphite)
- Design and Safety Methods
- Licensing Support







Advanced Reactor Concepts

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New innovative technologies

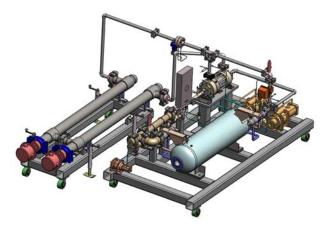
- GEN IV based designs
- Deployment 20+ years

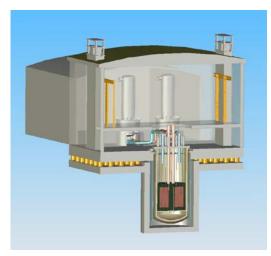
R&D focus

- Sodium Fast Reactors
- Fluoride Salt High Temperature Reactors
- Supercritical CO₂ Brayton Cycle Advanced Energy Conversion Technology

Broader applications

- Process heat applications
- Improved economic competitiveness
- Transportable/mobile
- Waste management
- Long-lived cores
- Address environmental challenges





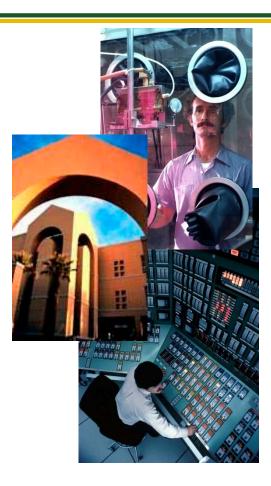


Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies (NEET)

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NEET consists of the following program elements:

- 1. Crosscutting Technologies
 - Reactor Materials
 - Advanced Sensors and Instrumentation
 - Proliferation and Terrorism Risk Assessment
 - Advanced Methods for Manufacturing
 - Advanced Modeling and Simulation
- 2. Energy Innovation HUB for Modeling & Simulation
- 3. National Science User Facility





NEET Crosscutting Technologies

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Provides support to various reactor and fuel cycle technologies:

Reactor Materials

New classes of alloys and materials not yet considered for reactor performance may enable transformational reactor performance.

- <u>Advanced Sensors and Instrumentation</u> Research on unique sensor and instrumentation infrastructure technology to monitor and control new advanced reactors and small modular reactor systems.
- Advanced Methods for Manufacturing

Research on advanced manufacturing technologies that draw upon successful practices in oil, aircraft, and shipbuilding industries, as appropriate, and employ modeling and simulation capabilities.

- Proliferation and Terrorism Risk Assessment Develop new tools and approaches for understanding, limiting, and managing risks of proliferation and physical security for fuel cycle and reactor system options.
- <u>Nuclear Energy Advanced Modeling and Simulation</u>
 Develop advanced modeling and simulation tools and methods that focus on the next generation of technologies.







Energy Innovation Hub Delivering Products for the Future

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Developing Virtual Reactor

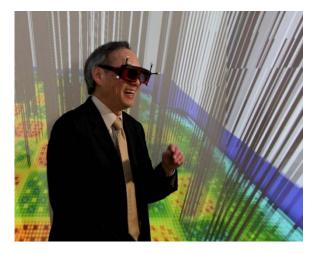
- Software capabilities that will be used to provide better insight into current commercial nuclear fleet
- Built in a way that allow proprietary and open source modules to interact and to be interchanged
- Deployed on "test stands" to be evaluated by Westinghouse, EPRI and TVA

Creating advanced M&S capabilities

- Advances in HPC algorithms and methods
- Fundamental science advances documented in peerreviewed publications
- Innovations that contribute to U.S. economic competitiveness

Educating and training highly skilled work force in use of advanced M&S

- Engage university students in VR development
- Sponsor workshops and seminars for researchers and end-users





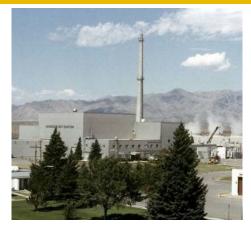


National Scientific User Facility (NSUF)

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- ATR-NSUF is a "prototype laboratory of the future" a network of world-class, unique research facilities and equipment
- Provides universities and their partners access to facilities and personnel they would not normally have
- Researchers' work benefits from new techniques, equipment, experimental capabilities, and expert personnel
- Program offers both irradiation and post-irradiation examination services. Partner facilities include:
 - Test Reactors at INL's ATR, ORNL's HIFR, and the reactors at MIT and NC State
 - The Advanced Photon Source beam line capabilities at the Illinois Institute of Technology
 - Post-Irradiation Examination facilities at INL's Materials and Fuels Complex and Center for Advance Energy Studies and the Universities of Wisconsin, Michigan, California-Berkeley, and Nevada-Las Vegas

ATR-NSUF provides funding for experiments support and laboratory services at the user facilities







Space Nuclear Power Program

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- Multi-Mission Thermoelectric Generator (MMRTG)
 - Fueled with Pu²³⁸; 110 We
 - Used on the Mars Science Laboratory rover "Curiosity"
 - Launched Nov. 2011, Mars landing – August 2012





Mars Science Laboratory

- Nuclear Thermal Propulsion
 - Nuclear fission reactor heats H² to produce thrust for interplanetary travel



Titan Mare Explorer



Comet Hopper

- Fission Surface Power System
 - 40 kWe fission reactor for use on the Moon, Mars or near earth object

- Advanced Stirling Radioisotope Generator (ASRG)
 - Fueled with Pu²³⁸
 - Uses Stirling converter to produce about 130 We
 - Over 4x more efficient than RTGs
 - Could be used on the Discovery 12 mission

