

# Advanced and Small Modular Reactors

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# What Are They?

- Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)
  - Small – fraction of power of traditional reactors: 300 megawatts or less
  - Modular - factory built and truck or train transportable
  - Reactor – nuclear fission to make heat/electricity
  - Includes “Micro Reactors” – Less than 10MWe
- Advanced Reactor Technologies
  - Advanced water-cooled
  - Non-water-cooled (gases, liquid metal, molten salts)
  - Fusion Reactors
  - Most will be SMRs



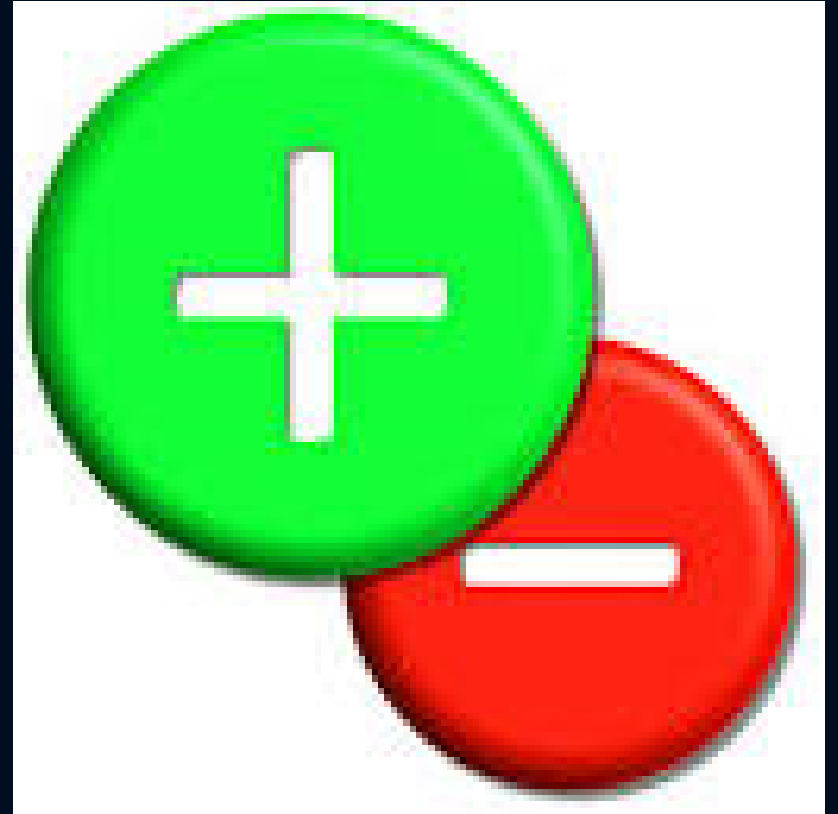
# Pro's and Con's of SMRs

- **Pluses:**

- Factory build nuclear cores of a single design
- Truck or rail major components
- Employ modular construction techniques
- Lower capital costs
- Many are simpler using natural circulation
- Place on old coal power plant locations

- **Minuses:**

- Reduced "Economy of Scale"
- Slightly less efficient use of fuel – "Neutron Leakage"



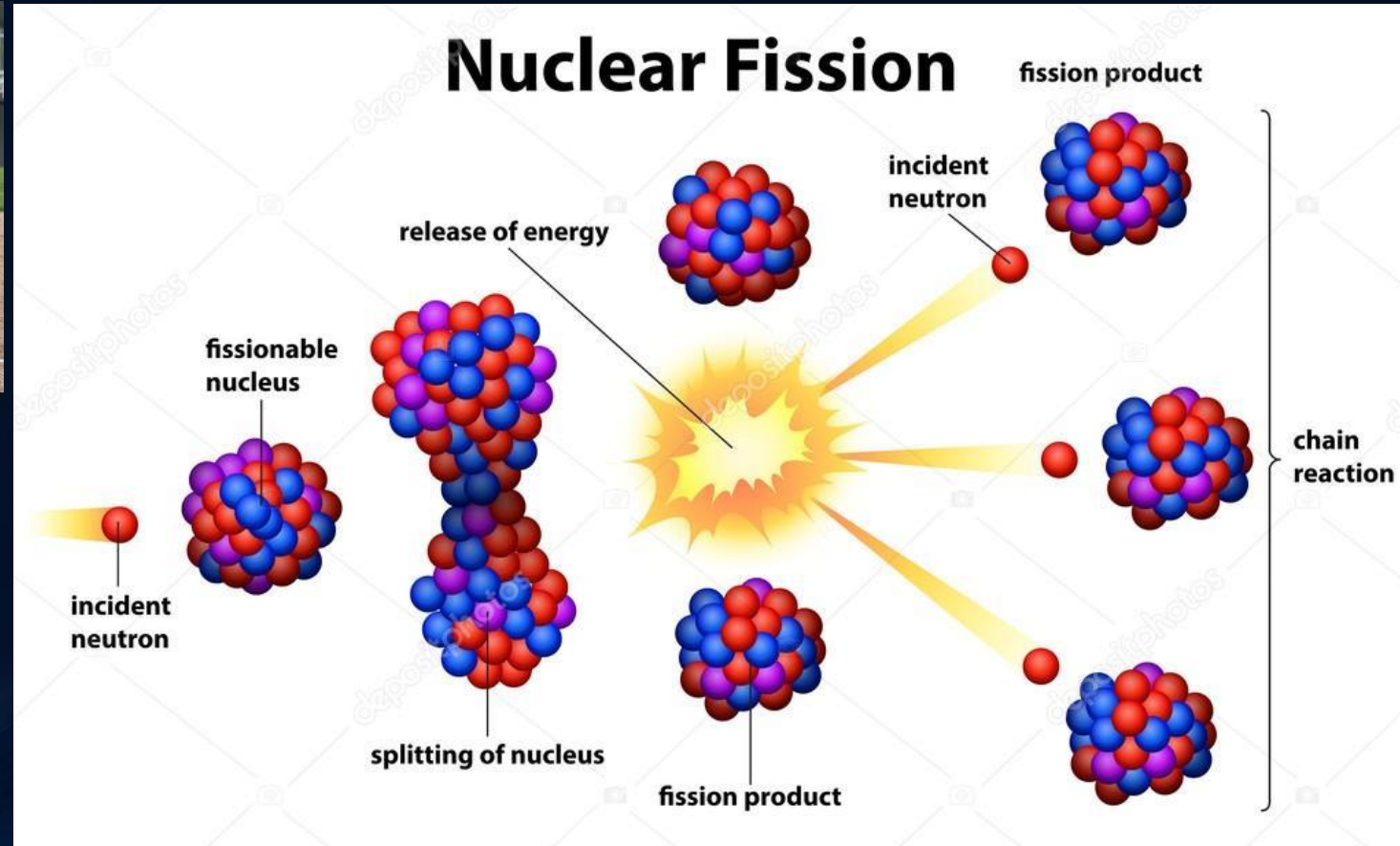
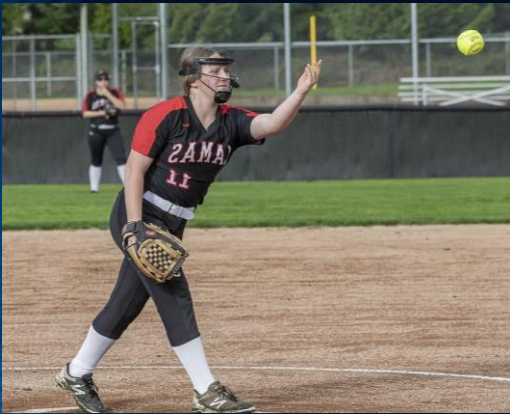


# What is Uranium?

- Make up of uranium
  - ~99% U-238
  - ~.72% U-235
- Enriched uranium
  - Low Enriched (LEU) .72-5% U-235 - traditional fuel
  - High Assay-LEU (HALEU) 5-20% U-235 – advanced fuel
  - High Enriched Uranium (HEU) >20% - defense use
- Fissile versus Fertile
  - Odd numbers fission easily (U-235, U-233, Pu-239)
  - Even number like U-238 can be bumped to Pu-239

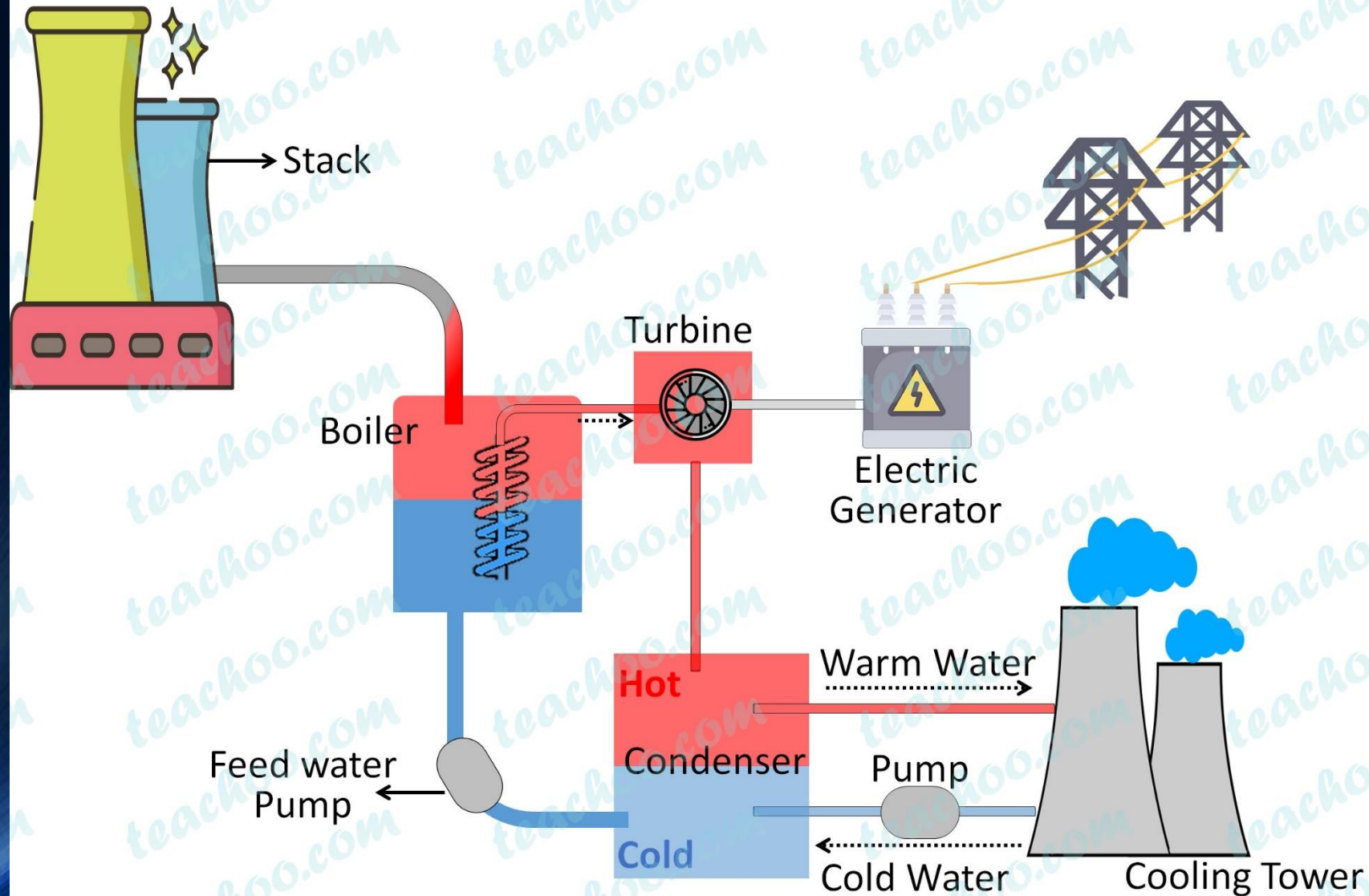


# How to split an atom – Thermal versus Fast



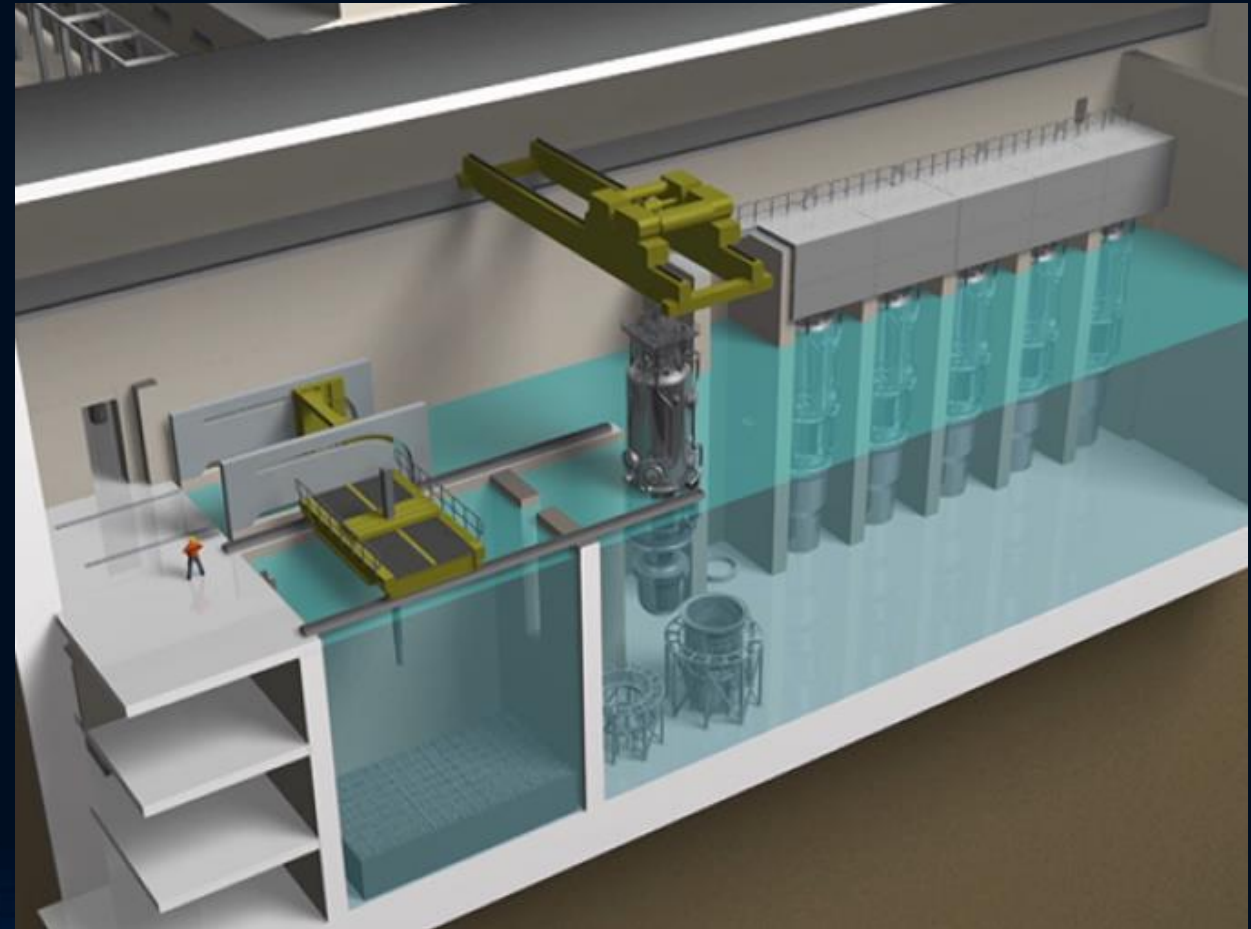


# Thermal Power Plant



# LWR – NuScale Power

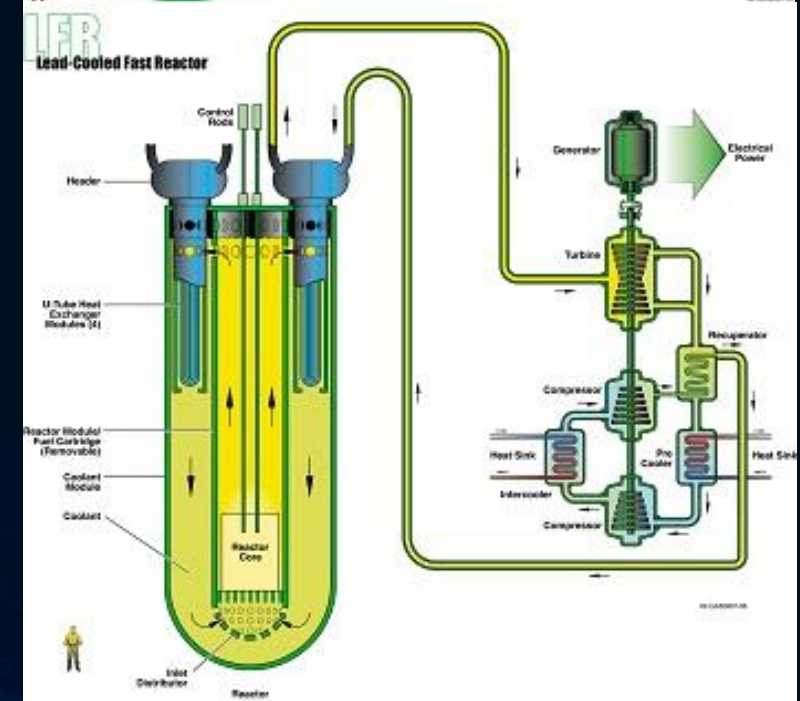
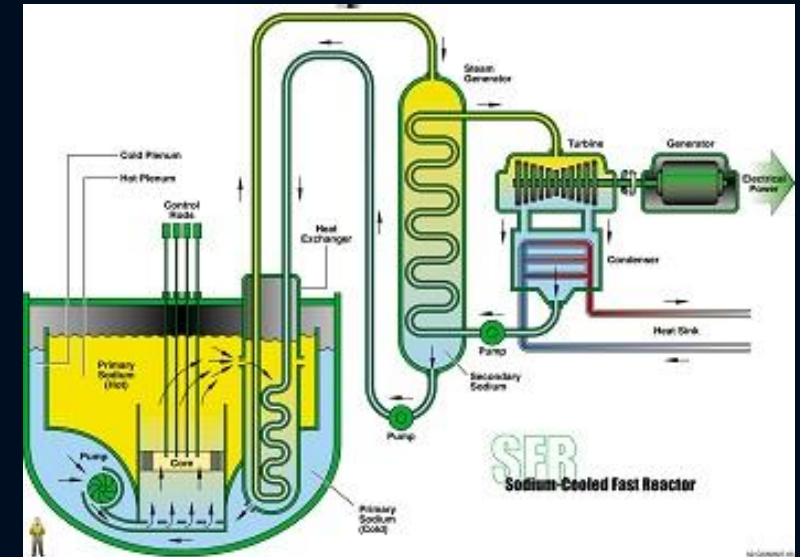
- Light water reactor – natural convection
- Each module is a 60 MW reactor
- 6 or 12 in a large pool
- Taken off-line one at time for refueling
- Pool provides large thermal heatsink for safety
- NRC certified
- First plant – INL or Bulgaria
- Other small LWR designs
  - Holtec
  - Westinghouse
  - GE Hitachi





# Metal Cooled Reactors

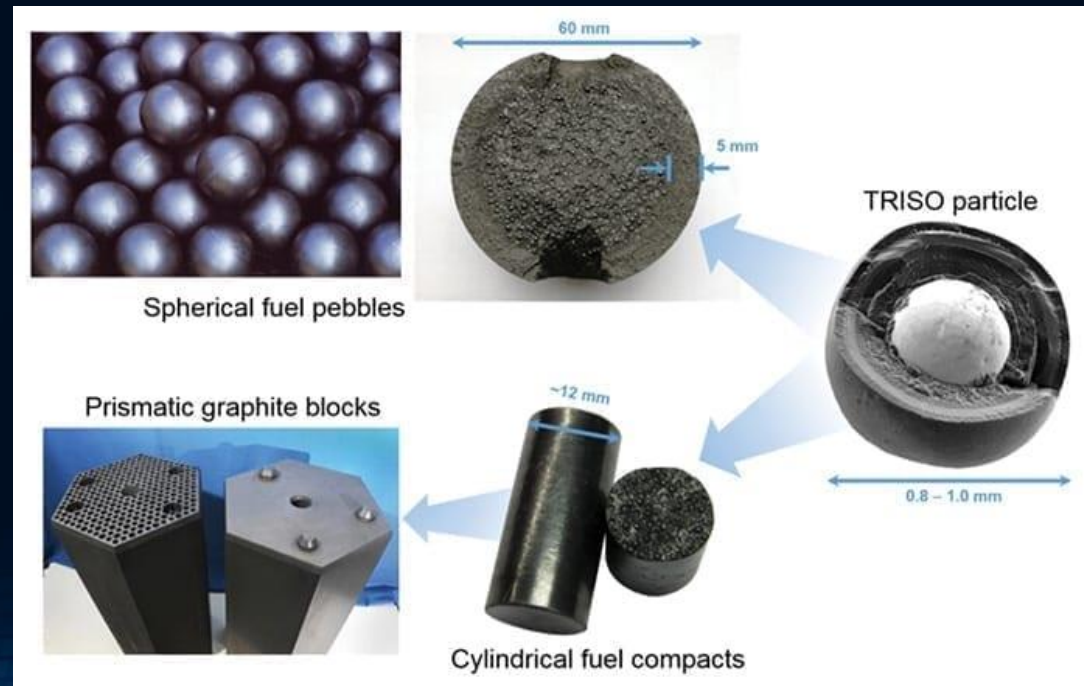
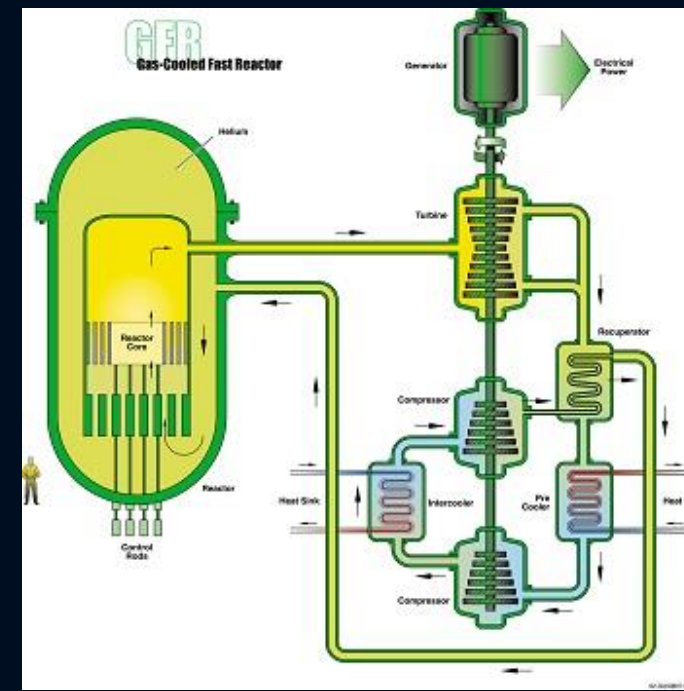
- Use liquid metal as coolant
- Excellent heat transfer and high energy density
- Low pressure & passive cooling
- High temperature for power and industrial use
- Sodium Fast Reactor
  - +Well understood
  - +Minimal corrosion to reactor components
  - -Highly reactive with air and water
  - Oklo, GE-H, TerraPower
- Lead Fast Reactor
  - +Excellent neutron transparency and radiation shielding properties
  - -High melting temp make refueling/service problematic
  - Westinghouse plus other foreign companies





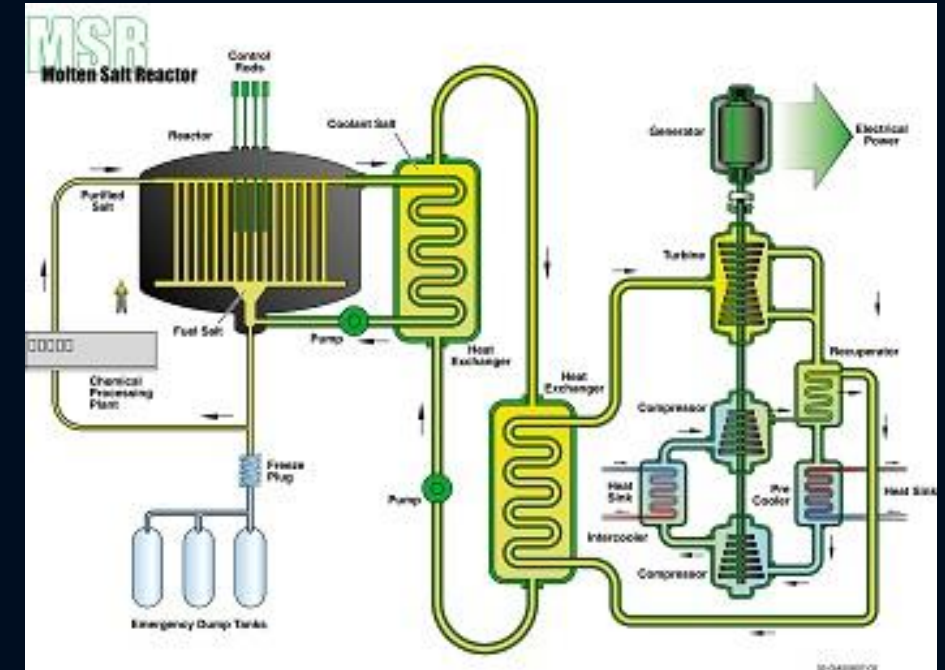
# Gas Cooled Reactors

- Helium Gas Cooled
  - TRISO fuel particles in graphite
    - Robust 1mm particles
    - Blocks or Pebbles
- High temperature and pressure
  - Higher fuel efficiency
  - Possible industrial purposes
- High Temperature Gas Reactor
  - Thermal needs graphite moderator
  - Fort Saint Vrain, CO 330 MWe
  - X-Energy farthest along
- Gas Fast Reactor
  - Fast neutrons with closed fuel cycle
  - General Atomics

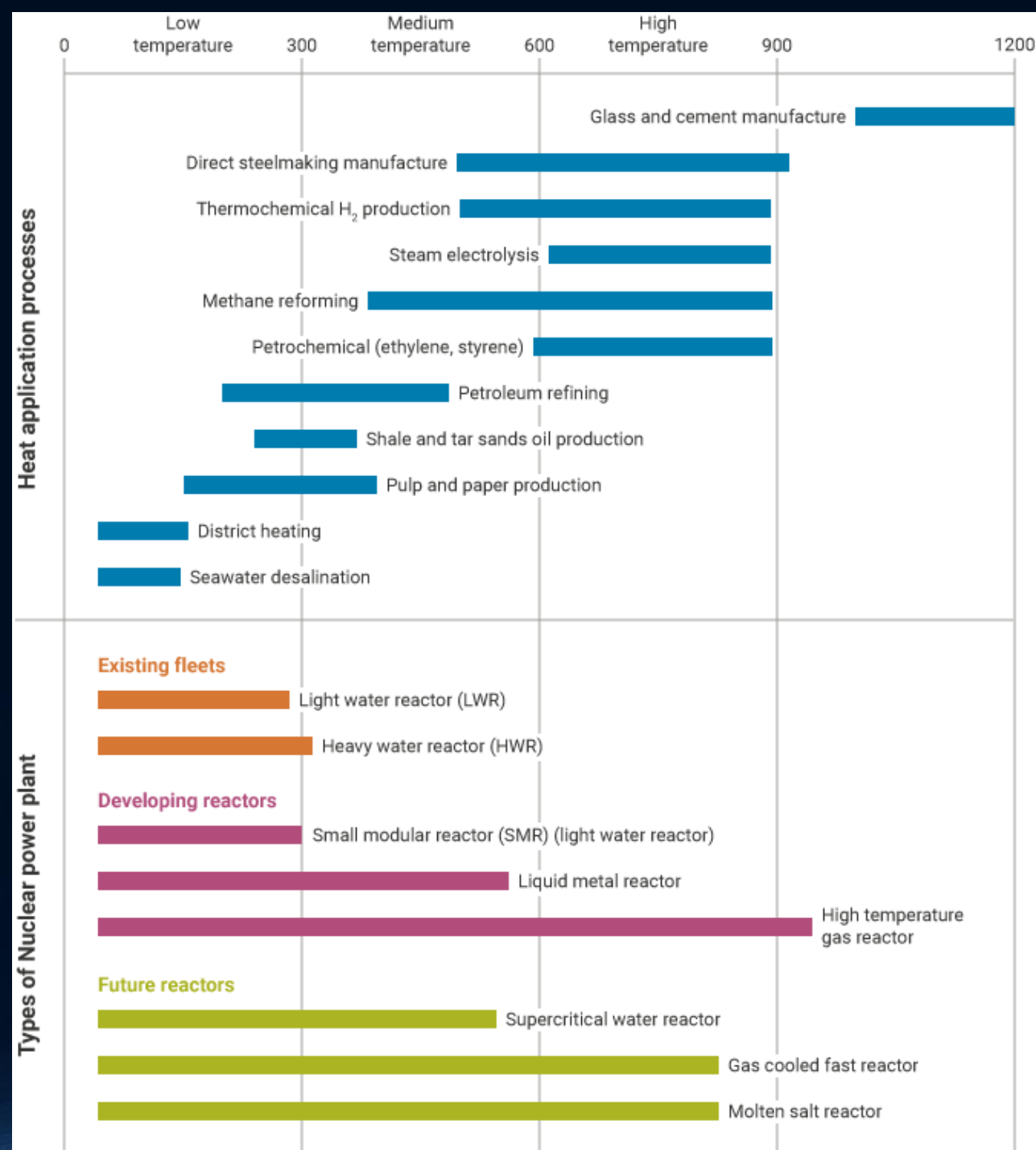


# Molten Salt Reactors

- Low pressure, high temperature
- Two types:
  - Molten fluoride salts cool the thermal reactor
    - Use graphite fuels – block or pebbles: Kairos
  - Molten salt “fueled” fast reactor
    - Fissile/fertile fuel is dissolved into the salt
    - Fresh uranium or recycled materials
    - Waste burner
    - 1960’s at ORNL
    - Several conducting R&D
    - GE-H, Oklo, TerraPower



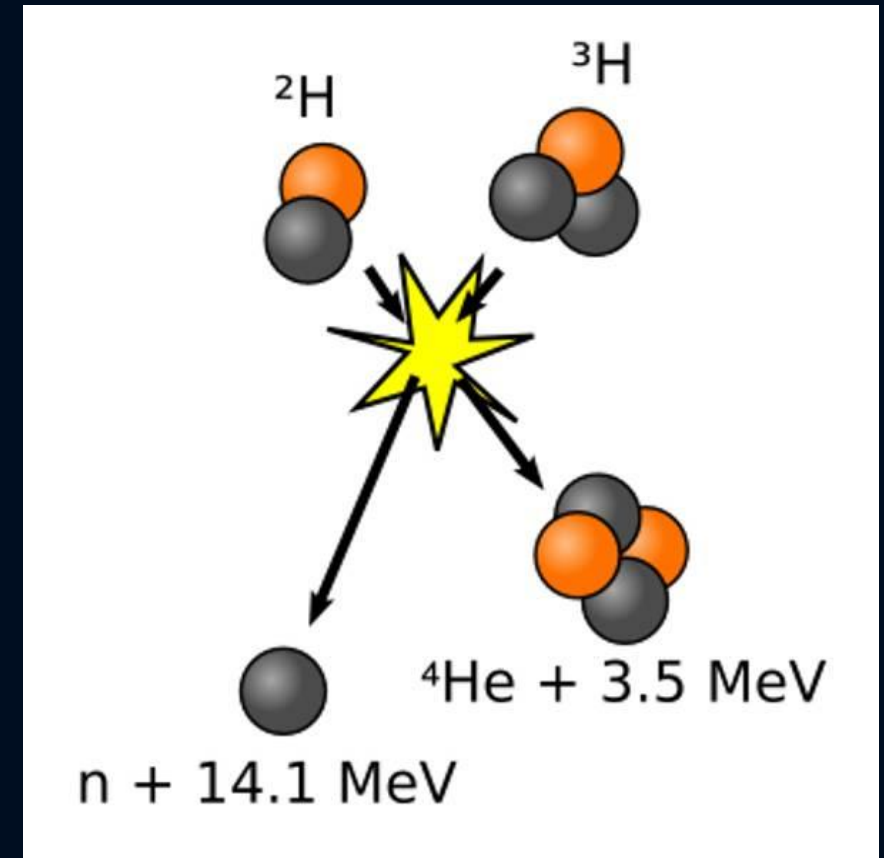
# Other than electricity....





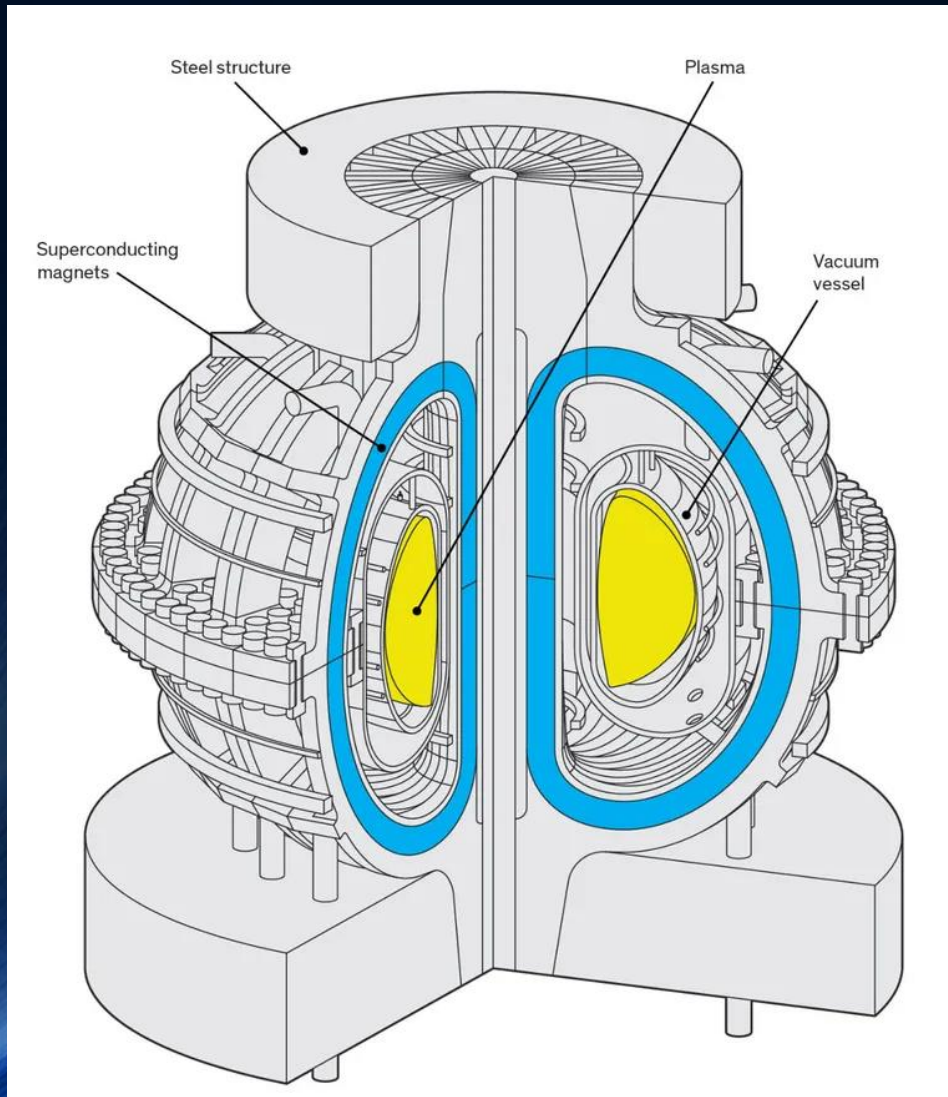
# Fusion Energy

- Fuse lighter atoms together
  - Most likely deuterium and tritium
- Takes high energy to force them together
- Extreme heat from reaction ~ 100 million degrees
- Must keep heat/plasma away from reactor walls
  - Magnetic Confinement
    - ITER
  - Inertial Confinement
    - National Ignition Facility

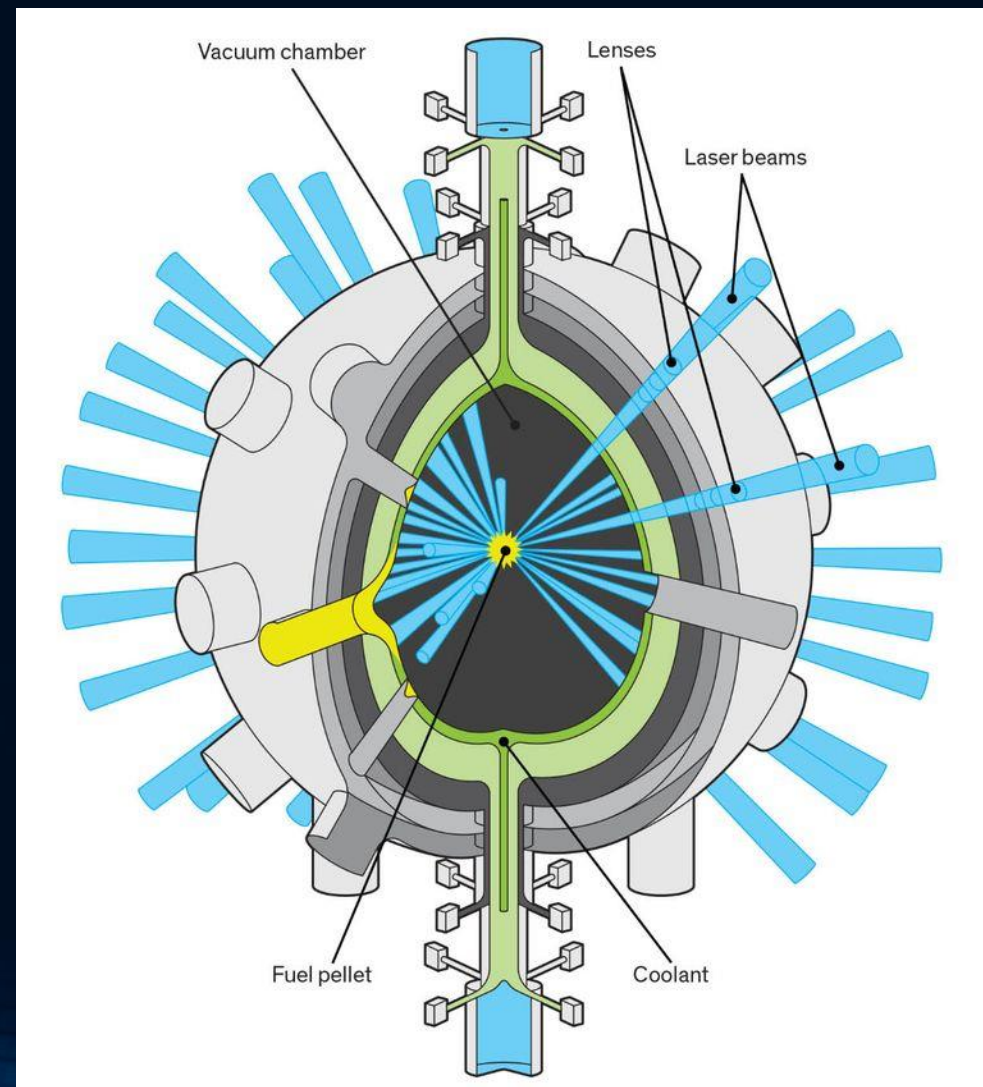


# Fusion Reactors

## Magnetic Confinement



## Inertial/laser Confinement



# DOE's Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program

- Funding \$160M for advanced reactors
  - TerraPower - SFR
  - X-Energy – Pebble Bed Gas Reactor
- Additional \$30M for concepts
  - Kairos Power
  - Holtec
  - Southern Co
  - BWXT
  - Westinghouse Electric Co.
- Funding High Assay LEU production
- DOE also supporting ITER and domestic fusion teams





# Discussion

- Questions?
- What are your thoughts on nuclear power?
- Do you think it is important to our energy future?
- What would help increase your knowledge and comfort with nuclear?



# Backup Slides

# Nuscale

## NUSCALE POWER MODULE™

### NATURAL CIRCULATION OF REACTOR COOLANT FLOW

#### CONDUCTION

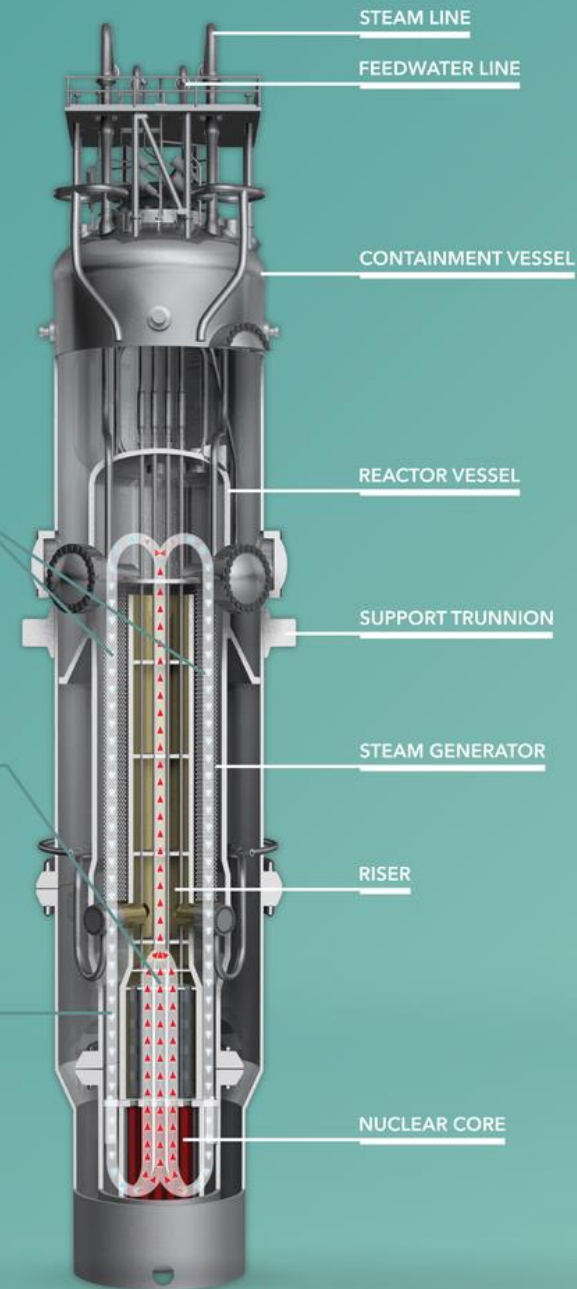
Heat is transferred from the primary coolant through the walls of the tubes in the steam generator, heating the water (secondary coolant) inside them to turn it to steam.

#### CONVECTION

Energy from nuclear reaction heats the primary reactor coolant causing it to rise by convection and natural buoyancy through the riser, much like a chimney effect.

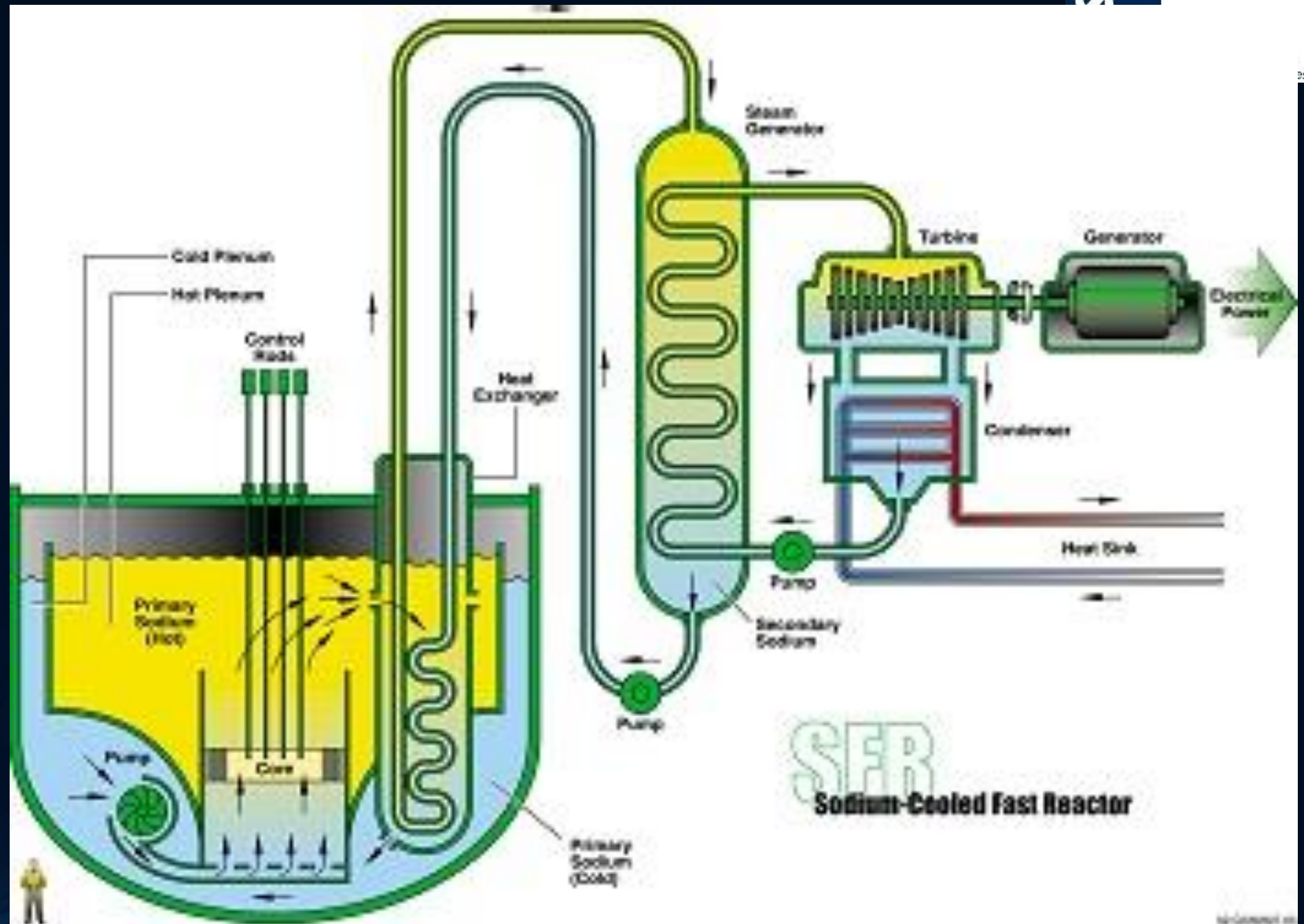
#### GRAVITY

Colder (denser) primary coolant "falls" to bottom of reactor pressure vessel, cycle continues.

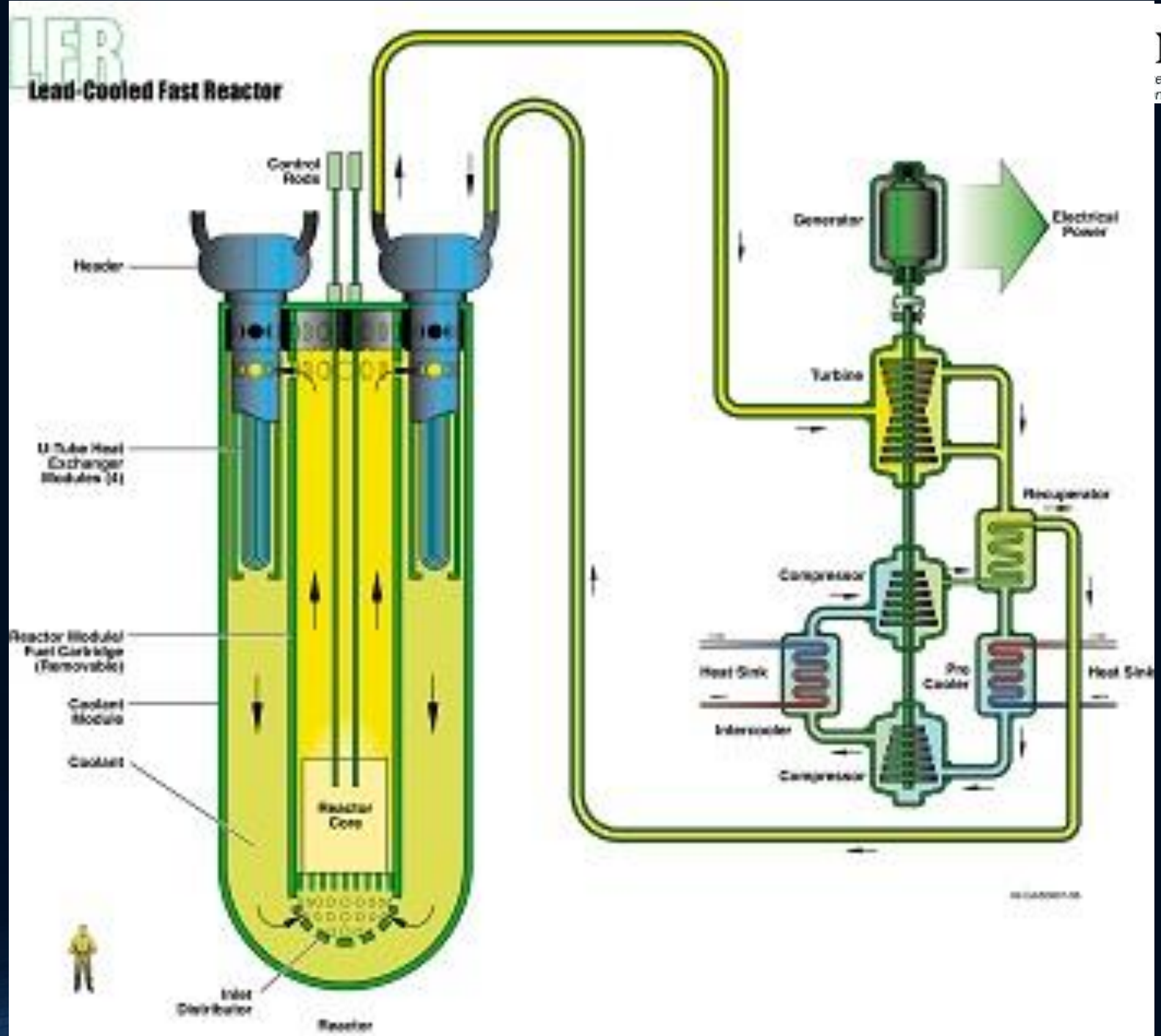




# Sodium Cooled Fast Reactor

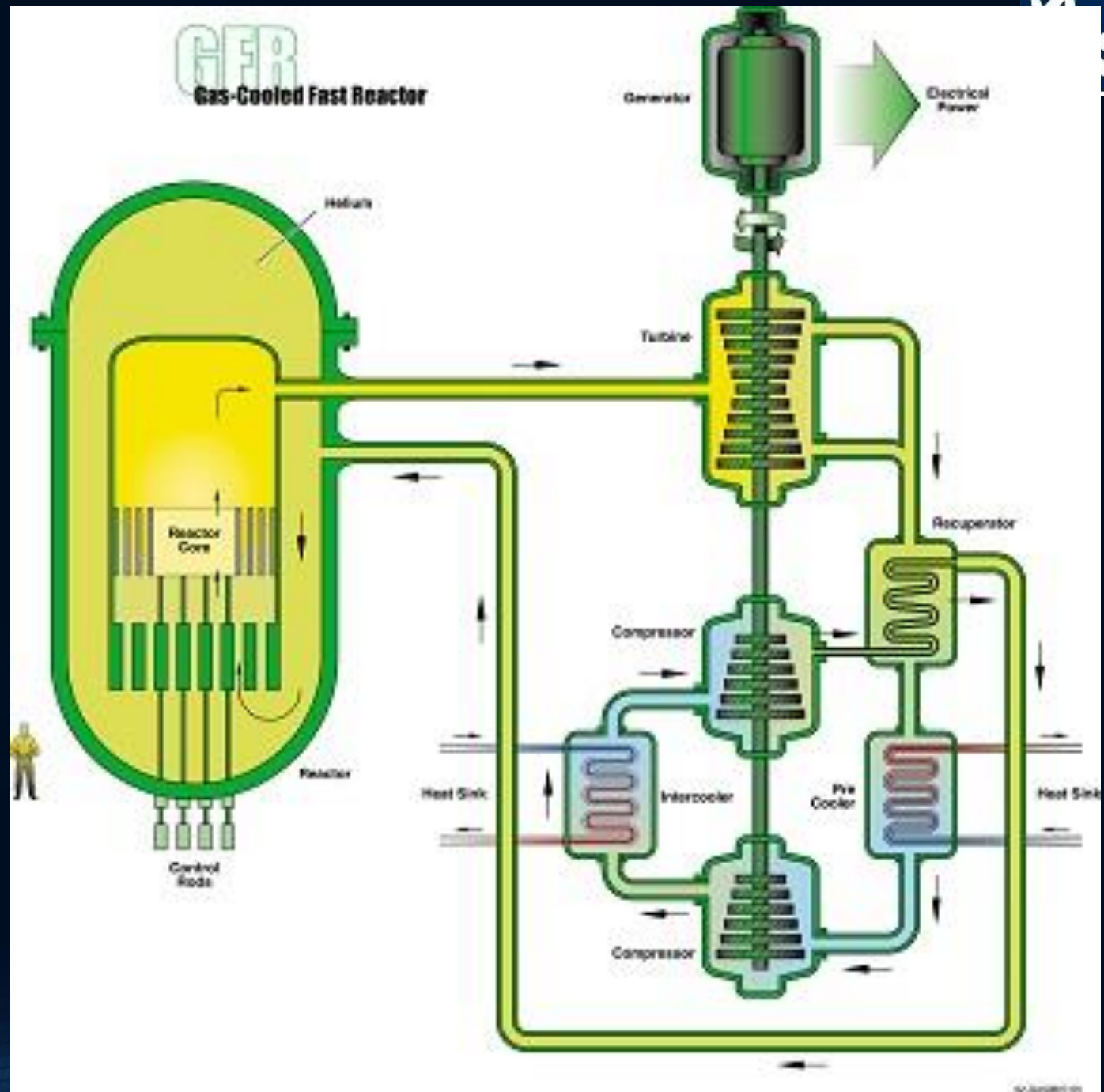


# Lead Cooled FR



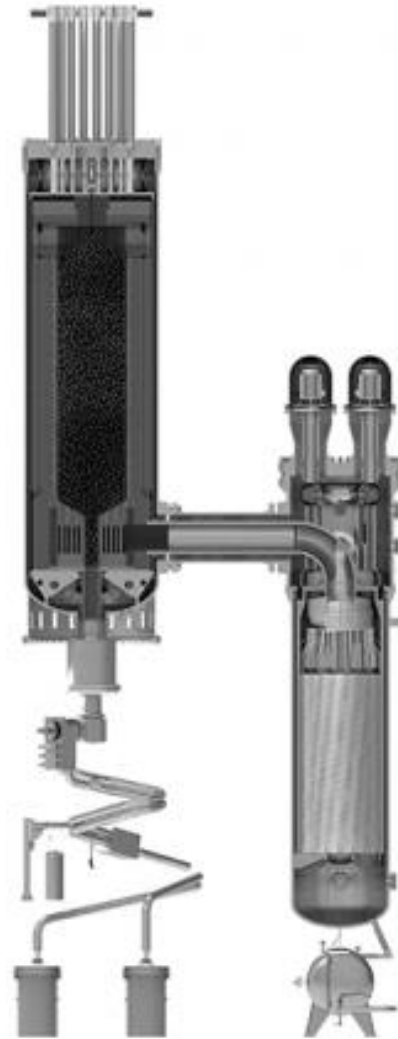


# Gas Cooled Fast Reactors





# X-energy Xe-100 Pebble Bed Reactor



# Molten Salt Reactor

