

CLEAN ENERGY

DEMONSTRATIONS



Department of Energy Support of Advanced Reactor Technologies

DOE Advanced Reactor Goals and Objectives

- Support diversity of U.S.-based advanced designs that offer significant improvements to current generation of
 operational reactors.
- Enable a market environment for commercial advanced reactors that are safe and affordable to both construct and operate in the near-and mid-term.
- Stimulate domestic nuclear commercial enterprise, including supply chains.
- Advanced reactor deployment ties into the Administration's goals:
 - 100% clean energy on our transmission grid by 2035
 - Net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.



"Investments in clean energy technologies will ensure the U.S. is the global leader in research, development, and deployment of critical energy technologies to combat the climate crisis, create good-paying union jobs, and strengthen our communities in all pockets of America."

U.S. Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm



Advanced Reactors – Advantages and Attributes

Nominal Definition for Advanced Reactor:

a nuclear fission or fusion reactor, including a prototype plant (as defined in sections 50.2 and 52.1 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations), with significant improvements compared to currently operating commercial nuclear reactors.

Improvements include:

- inherent safety features and passive decay heat removal
- lower levelized cost of electricity
- greater fuel utilization and lower waste yields
- increased proliferation resistance
- increased thermal efficiency
- ability to integrate into electric and nonelectric applications





Advanced Reactors: Integrated Into a Net-zero Future



Evolution of DOE Nuclear Industry Partnerships





Market Uptake: Achieving Fleet-Level Deployment of Advanced Reactors

DOE is currently conducting a Demonstration & Deployment Pathway assessment examining necessary conditions to drive advanced nuclear deployment supporting carbon reduction goals

Based on extensive industry interviews.

Early conclusions from the report identify the following core factors as important to promoting widespread adoption:

- A committed order book for additional reactors before demonstration projects are operational
- The necessary industrial base (supply chain and workforce) to add 10-12 GW of new nuclear energy production on the US grid per year
- Predictable licensing schedules and timely regulatory execution
- The ability to drive down cost through the learning curve from first-of-a-kind to nth-of-a-kind plants



Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED) Mission and Scope

Mission

Deliver clean energy technology demonstration projects at scale in partnership with the private sector to accelerate deployment, market adoption, and the equitable transition to a decarbonized energy system.

 OCED was organized under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
 With the Inflation Reduction Act, the office has budget authorization of up to

\$25+ billion*

touching multiple project areas, and is collaborating closely with experts across the Department.

 Through BIL the Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program was moved to OCED and provided ~\$2.5B

ADVANCED REACTORS	Industrial Emissions
(H ₂) Regional Hydrogen Hubs	Carbon Management
Long Duration Energy Storage	Upgrading Grids
 Rural & Remote Communities 	Clean Energy on Mine Lands

*\$21.6B from Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and \$5.8B from the Inflation Reduction Act





Advanced Nuclear Public-Private Partnerships



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Office of **NUCLEAR ENERGY**

TerraPower Natrium Reactor

X-energy Xe-100

Carbon Free Power Project: NuScale Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Demonstration

NuScale VOYGR SMR Attributes - Six-module Plant

- 6 NuScale Power Modules 462MWe (77 Mwe per module)
- Leverages proven and commercially-available LWR fuel
- Air-cooled condensers substantially reduces water use
- Initial site characterization work completed
- NRC certified the NuScale SMR design in Jan. 2023
- First module operation planned for 2029
 - 7 Idaho National Laboratory (Idaho Falls, ID)

Turbine Building Reactor Building



TerraPower's Natrium Sodium-cooled Fast Reactor Demonstration

Natrium Attributes – Single Module Plant

- Sodium Cooled Fast Reactor (SFR)
- 345 MWe nominal electric power output
- Flexible to 500 MWe for 5.5 hours with thermal energy storage
- Builds on DOE Experimental Breeder Reactor II (EBR-II) development
- To be sited at a retiring coal plant

🗸 Kemmerer, Wyoming

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X-energy's Xe-100 High Temperature Gas-cooled Reactor Demonstration

Xe-100

Xe-100 Attributes – Four Module Plant

- High-temperature Helium-cooled Gas Reactor (HTGR)
 80 MWe nominal electric power output per unit
 Uses DOE-developed TRISO fuel particle technology that provides defense-in-depth
- Modular design for scalability
- Provides high-temperature steam for industrial process heat
- Dow Chemical Facility in Seadrift, TX

Conclusions

- Aggressive decarbonization goals have been set for energy production
 and industrial applications in the United States
- The U.S. Department of Energy is investing over \$3.25B in nuclear demonstrations, recognizing that substantial new nuclear energy production (~200GW) will be necessary to meet 2035 and 2050 decarbonization goals
- Commercial deployment will require a robust supply chain that can support ramping up nuclear construction projects in advance of completion of the demonstration projects



Thank you!!

How to engage with OCED:

- OCED Website and Newsletter Sign-up energy.gov/oced
- OCED Exchange (RFIs, NOIs, and FOAs)
 <u>oced-exchange.energy.gov</u>
- Get in touch via email
 <u>DL-OCED-Engagement@hq.doe.gov</u>

