

GLOBAL POTENTIAL FOR SMALL AND MICRO REACTOR SYSTEMS TO PROVIDE ELECTRICITY ACCESS

Dr. Amy Schweikert
Colorado School of Mines, USA
28 October 2020

Meet the Presenter



Dr. Amy Schweikert is a Research Assistant Professor in Mechanical Engineering at the Colorado School of Mines. She is a Fellow in the Payne Institute for Public Policy and co-appointed in the Nuclear Science Program. Her work focuses broadly in the areas of infrastructure resilience and development. This includes a focus on quantitative risk modeling for infrastructure related to climate change and hazard events. Additionally, her work looks at socio-technical options for energy expansion for underserved areas of the globe, including the role of nuclear energy as a component of the low-carbon energy technology portfolio. She is a graduate of the Santa Fe Institute's Summer School on Complex Systems and hired as a coordinator for the 2019 and 2020 sessions. She has consulting experience with the United Nations, the World Bank and a number of public and private entities. Dr. Schweikert is a Colorado native and holds a Ph.D. in Civil Systems Engineering from the University of Colorado Boulder, a Masters of Science in Civil Systems Engineering and a certificate in Engineering for Developing Communities from University of Colorado Boulder. She completed her undergraduate Bachelor of Arts in International Relations with a focus on Foreign Policy and Security Studies from Boston University.





Energy Poverty and the Potential of Clean Energy Technologies

The Problem of Energy Poverty



<https://www.ibtimes.co.uk/indoor-air-pollution-puts-3-billion-risk-early-death-poor-health-1463906>

Really Important

- Health
- Water & Sanitation
- Gender equity
- Education
- *Economic development*
- *Conflict*
- *Governance*

...and lots more

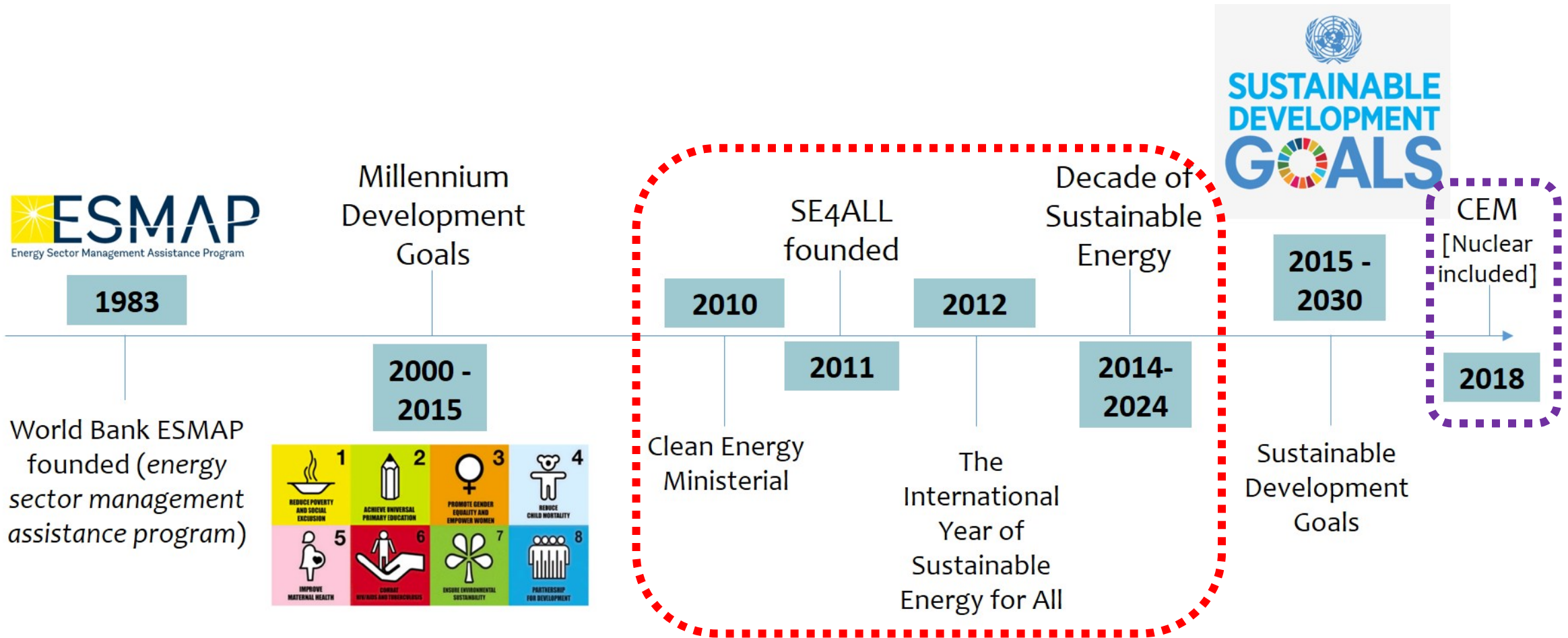
Highly Funded



<http://sdg.iisd.org/news/sustainable-energy-finance-update-public-finance-leverages-private-flows-to-renewables/>

- JP Morgan [Oct2020]: \$200 billion for green business financing, carbon-neutral by 2021¹
- 2019: \$163 billion “Green Bonds” Market
- Single loans > \$100 million
- \$3 billion for Caribbean Development Bank
- And *lots* more...

Global Attention



Global Attention

Goal 7:

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



2015 - 2030

CEM
[Nuclear included]

2018

Sustainable Development Goals

Where Things Stand

	OBJECTIVE 1	
	Universal access to modern energy services	
Proxy indicator	Percentage of population with electricity access	Percentage of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels
Historic reference 1990	76	47
Starting point 2010	83	59
Objective for 2030	100	100

Goal 7:

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.



+ 12%



Past 20 years

+ 41%



Next 20 years

Where Things Stand



2017:

- **1.06 billion** – no electricity
- **3.04 billion** – solid fuels/kerosene

2030 (est.)

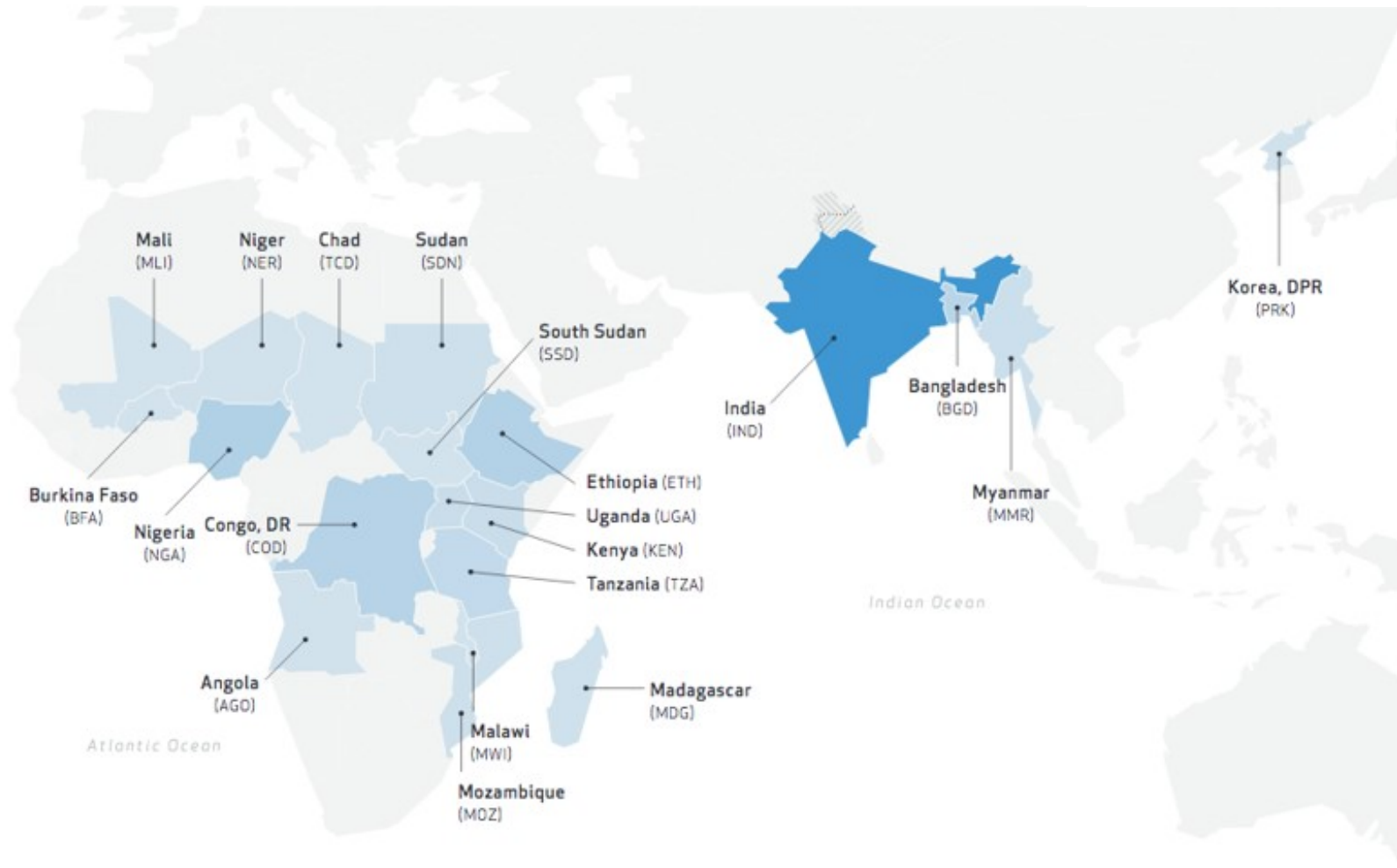
- >500 million – no electricity (Sub-Saharan Africa)

Where Things Stand

MILLION PEOPLE WITHOUT ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY, 2014



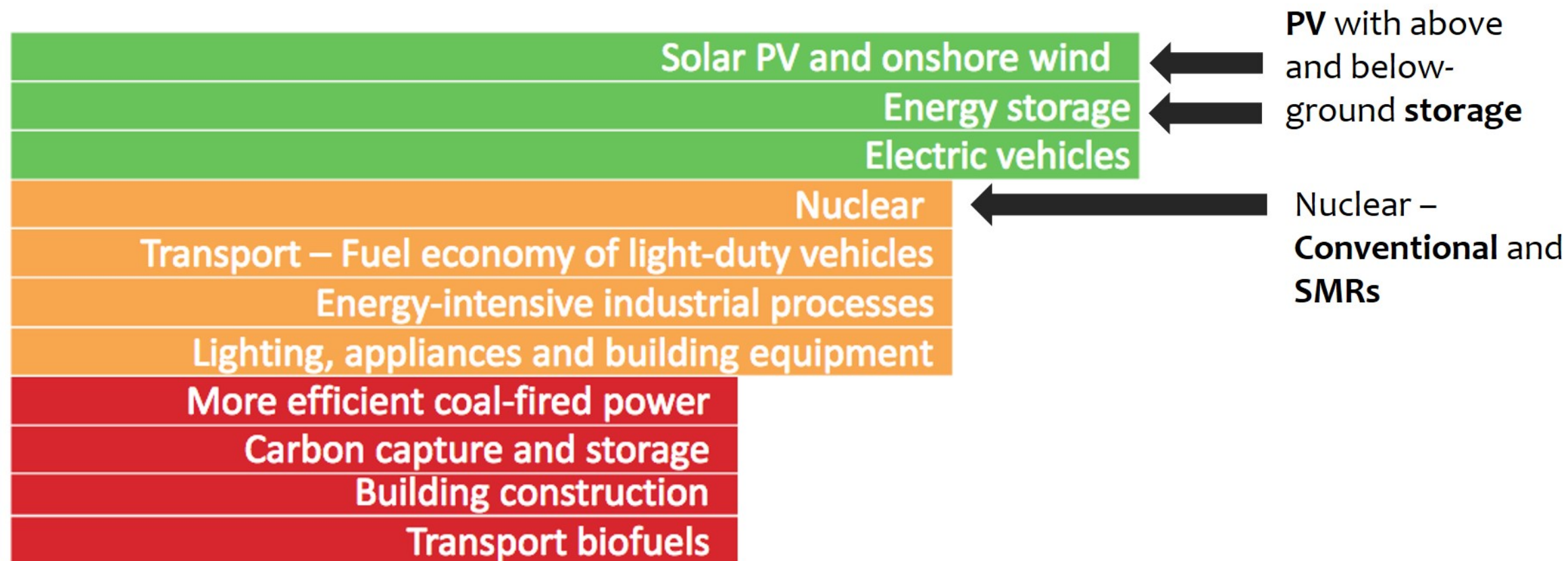
11 million → 270 mil



20 High Impact Countries

- 2/3 of all persons with no access globally

Clean Technology Options



● Not on track ● Accelerated improvement needed ● On track

Research Question



How can we more accurately understand the market for energy expansion?

What options exist from a technical perspective?

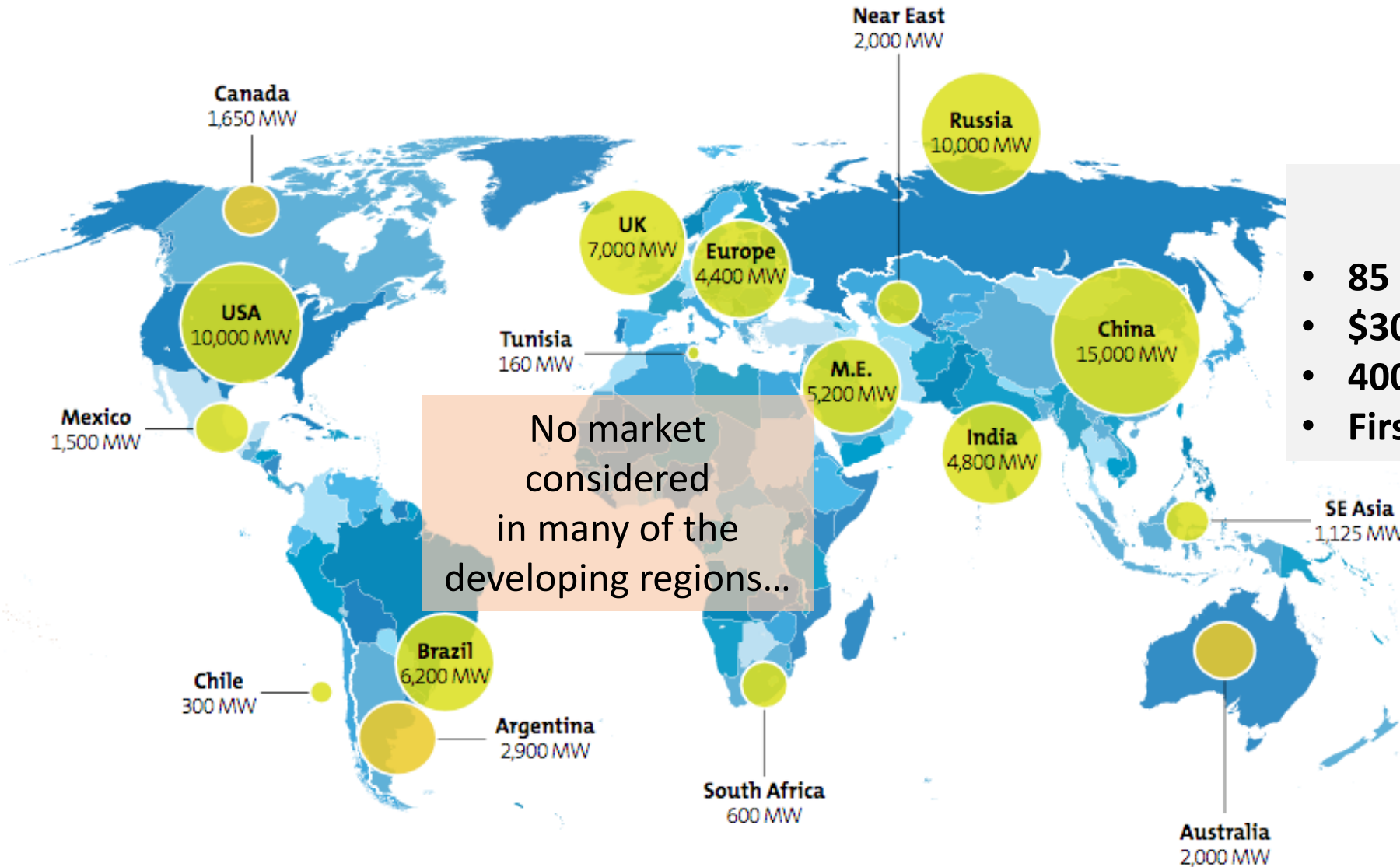
- Clean
- Affordable and Resilient
- Sized appropriately
- Safe
- **Timeline (2030 goals to provide global access)**

We need data to inform energy investments in next ten years:
Technological lock-in will be significant

Populations Living in Electricity Poverty

How much and where is electricity needed?

Global – “Estimated” Demand



2035 Estimates¹:

- **85 GW** global demand
- **\$300bn +** market size
- **400,000** estimated local jobs
- **First-mover advantage** in exports

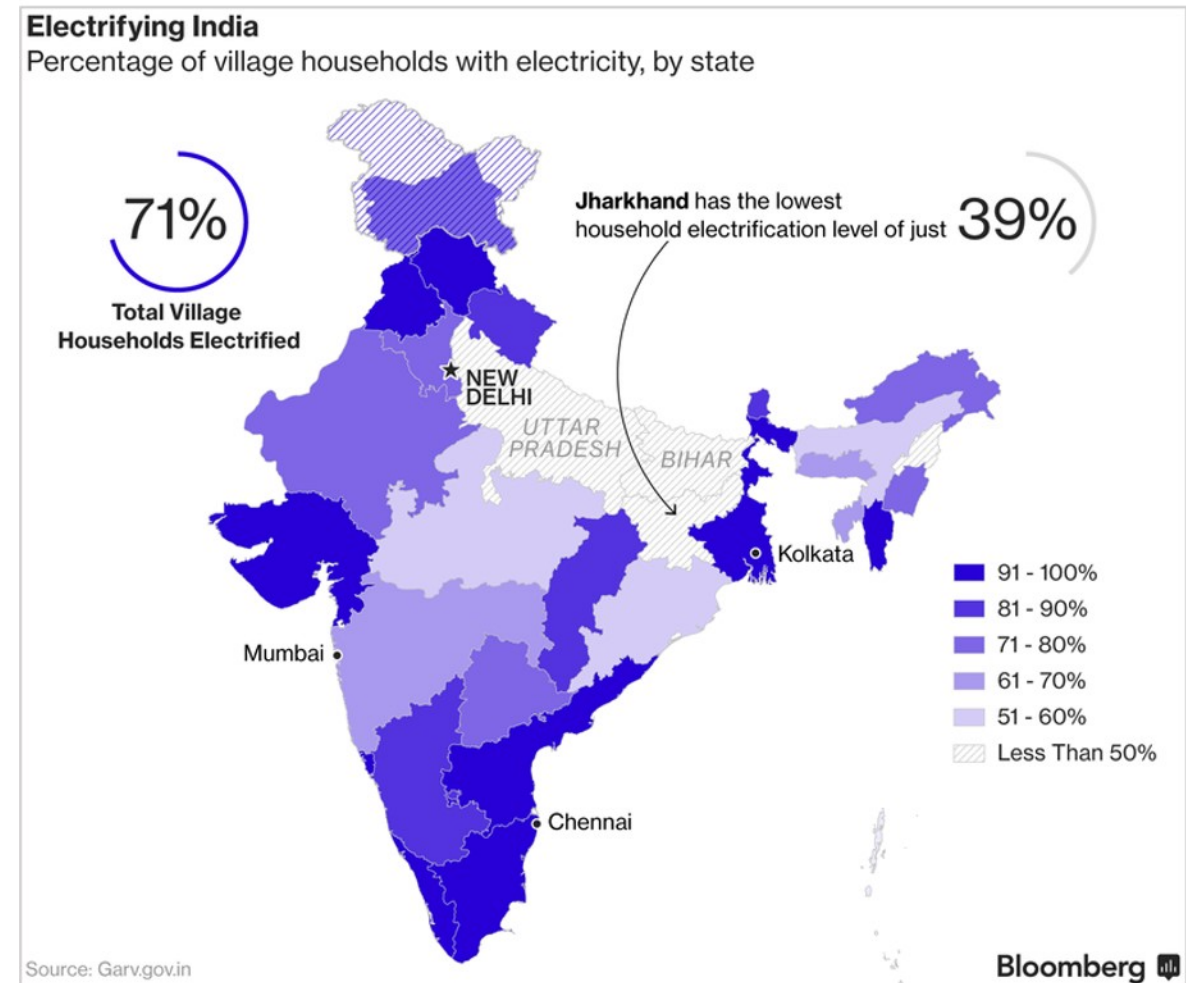
Populations Living in Electricity Poverty

SE4All – 1.06 billion / 3.04 billion

- *Resolution:* State level analysis
- *Source:* Relies heavily on country reporting

State-level
assessment is still
pretty coarse

Example: State-level analysis



The World at Night

Satellite Imagery –

- Resolution: $\sim 1 \text{ km}^2$
- Used for:
 - Human Development Index
 - Income inequality
 - Infrastructure development
 - Lots more

Populations Living in Electricity Poverty

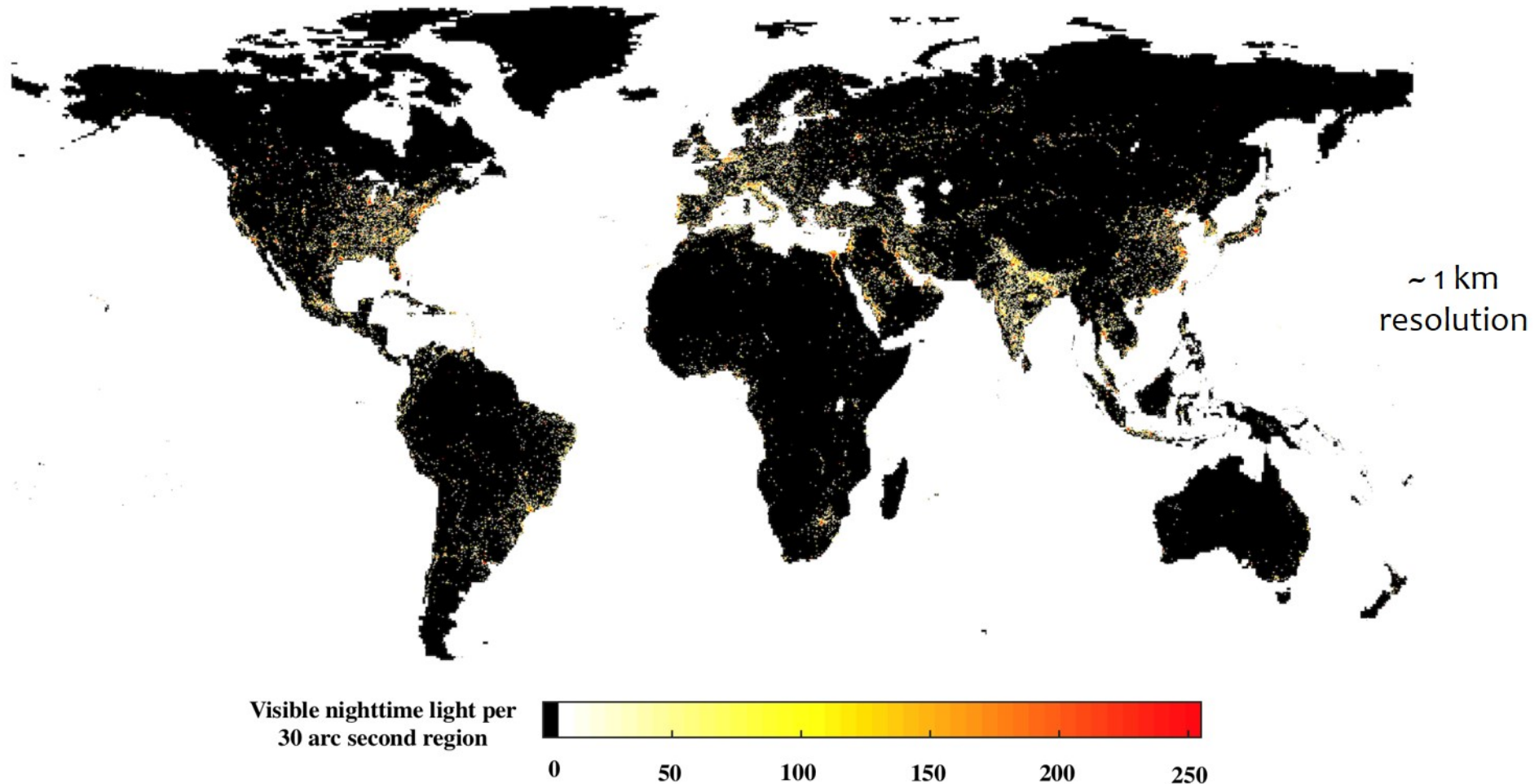
Satellite Imagery –

- *Resolution*: ~1 km²
- *Used for*:
 - Human Development Index
 - Income inequality
 - Infrastructure development
 - Lots more
- *Source*: satellite data
- *Includes*:
 - Nighttime light
 - Population

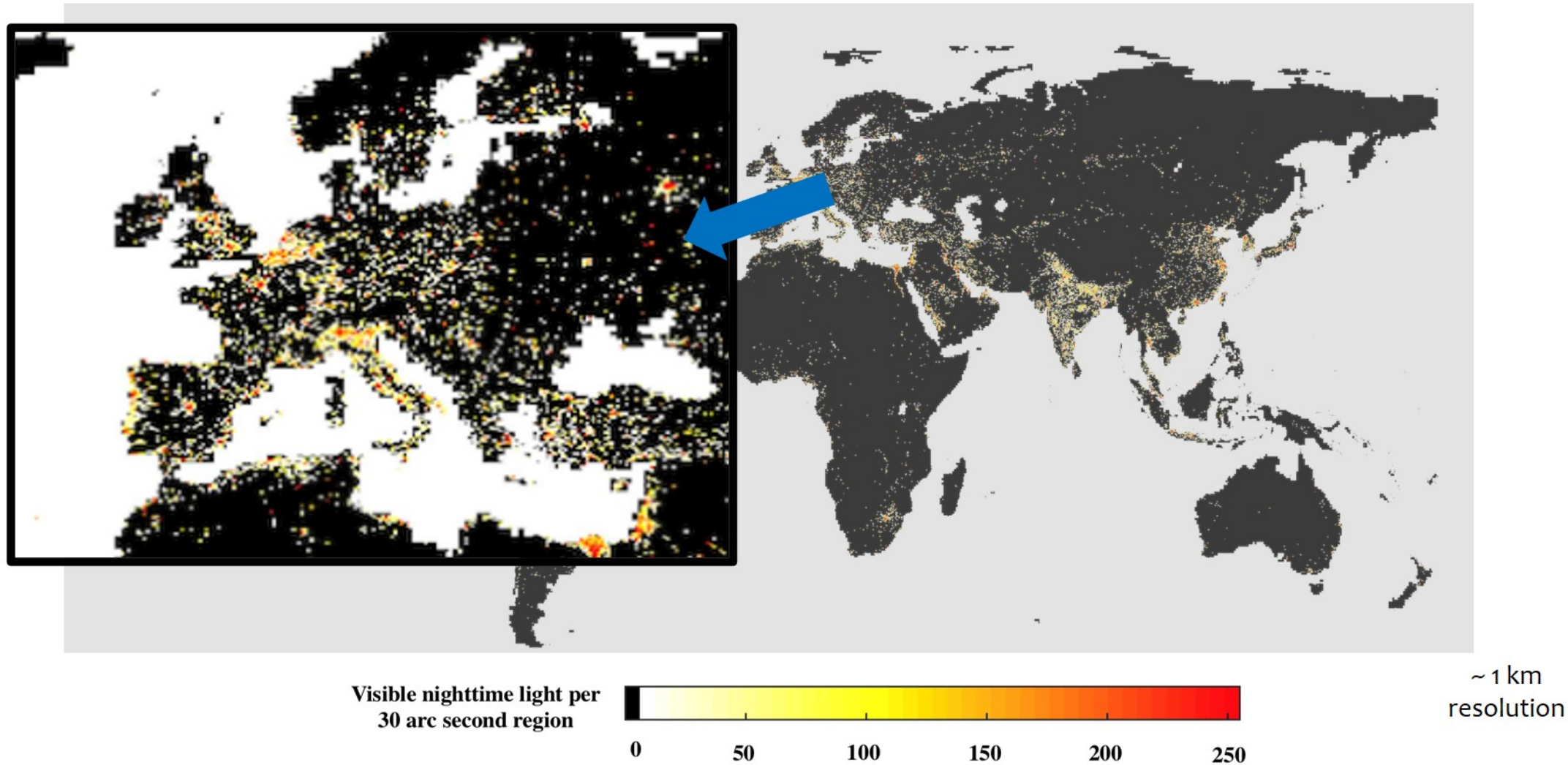
Example: Nighttime Lights (30 arcsecond)



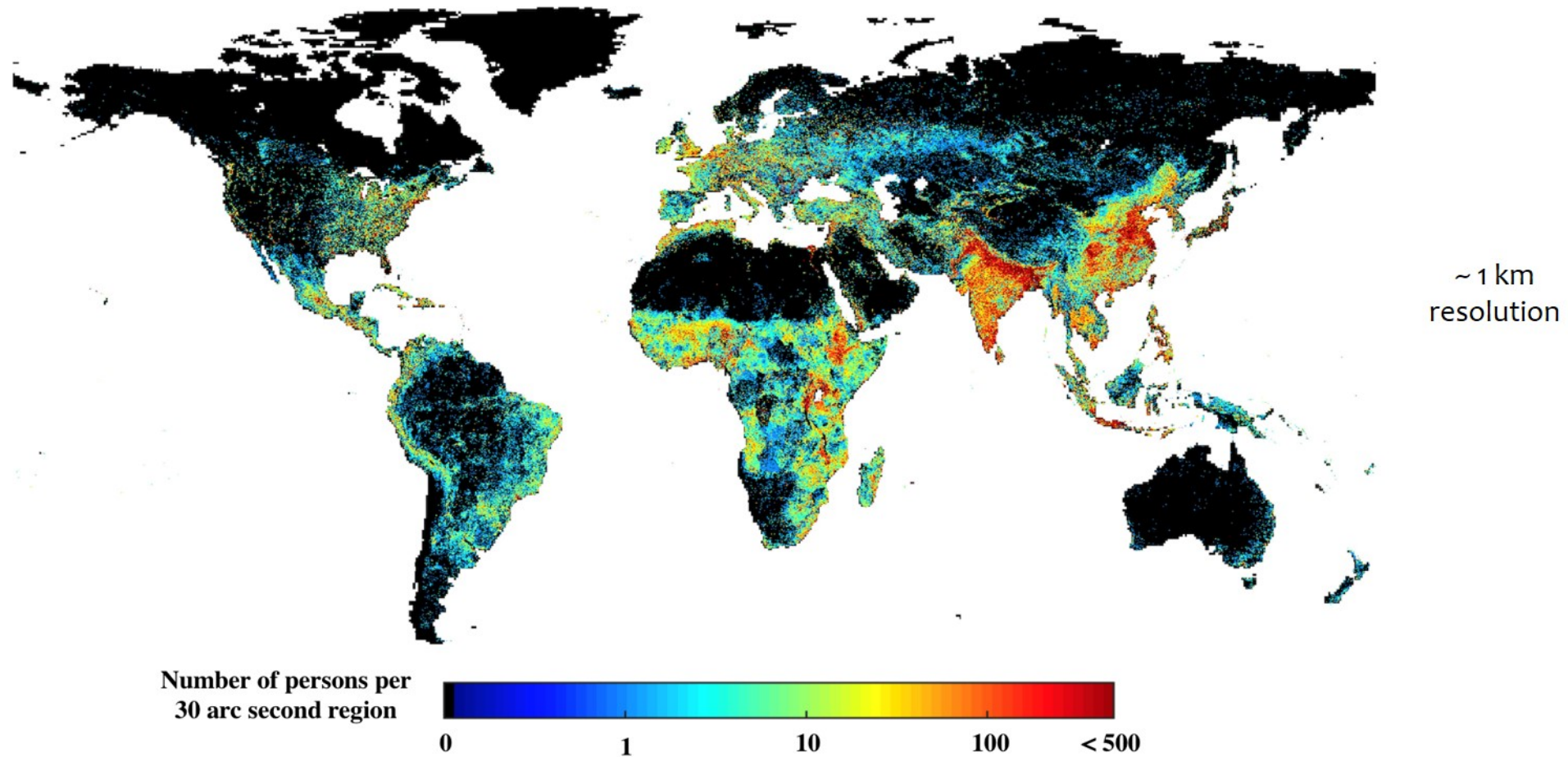
Visible Nighttime Light (Annual Composite, 2016)



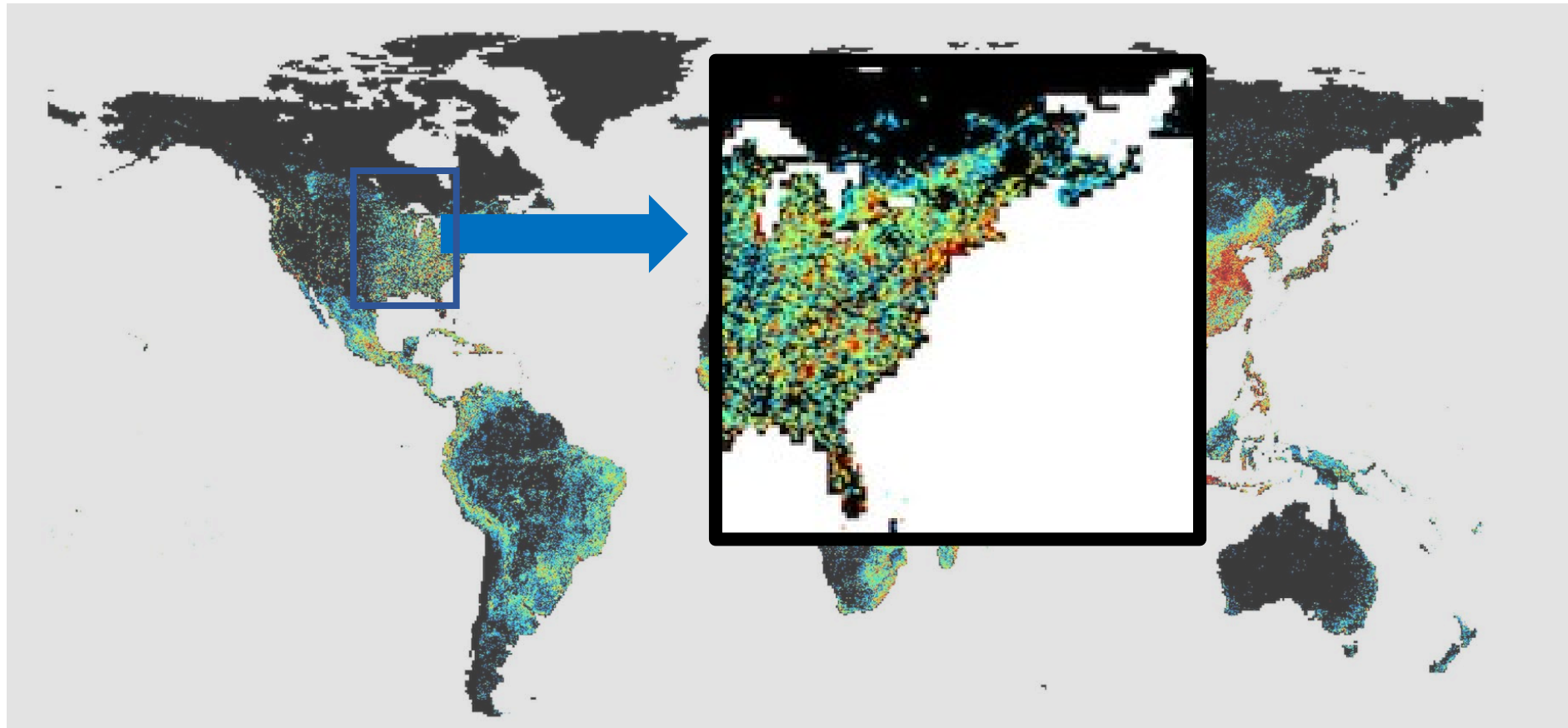
Visible Nighttime Light (Annual Composite, 2016)



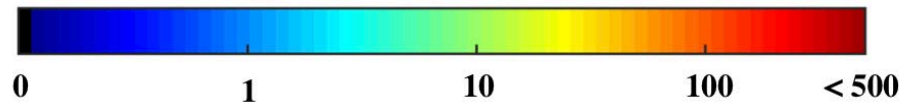
Ambient Population (Annual Average, 2016)



Ambient Population (Annual Average, 2016)



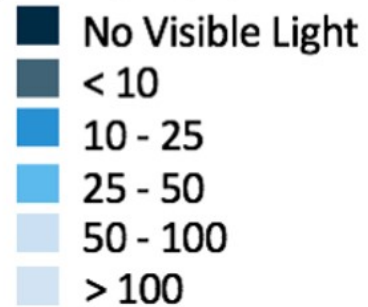
Number of persons per
30 arc second region



~ 1 km
resolution

Visible Light and Population

Visible Nighttime Light
0.5° geographic area



A

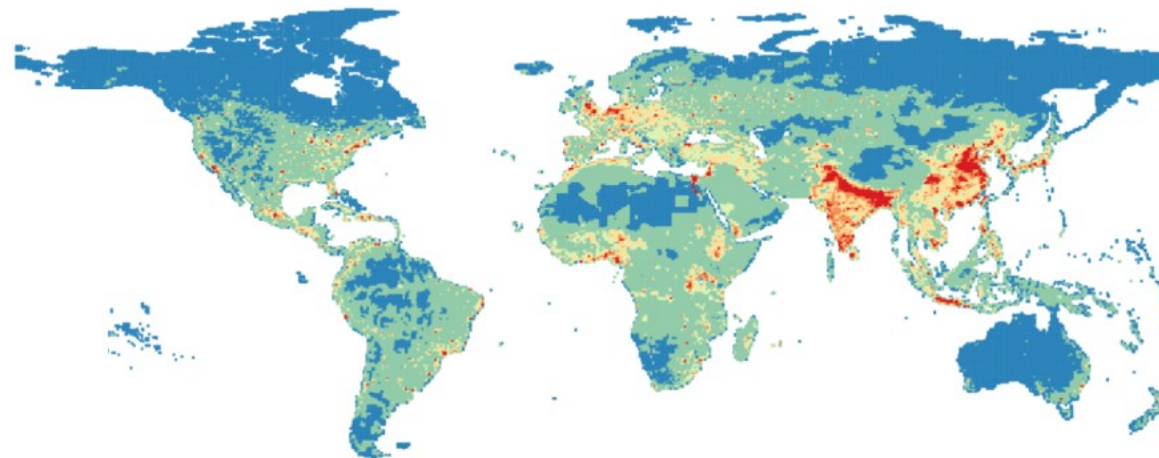


~ 50 km²
resolution

Persons per square KM
0.5° geographic area

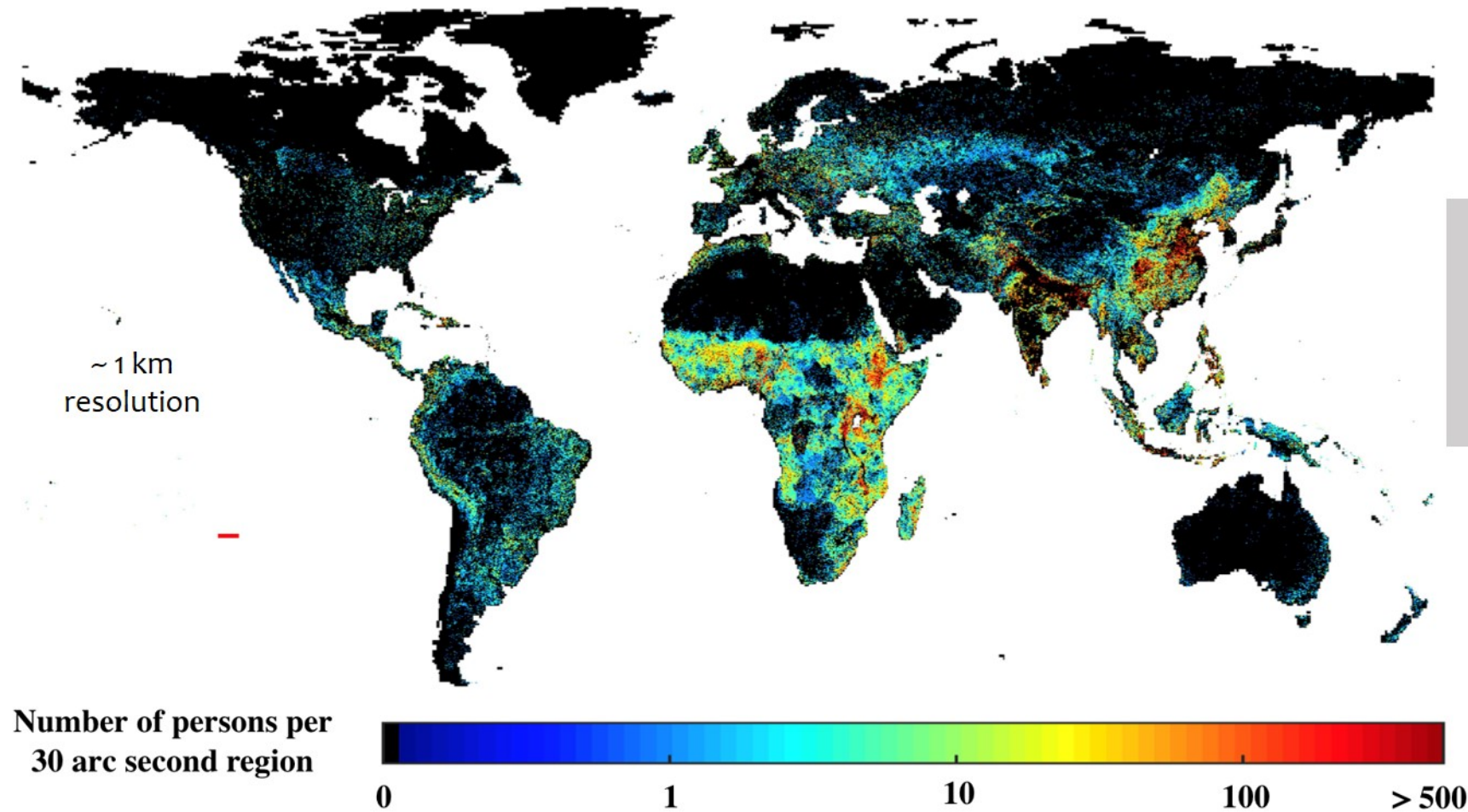


B



~ 50 km²
resolution

Persons with no visible nighttime light



*Est. Electricity
Poverty:
1.75 billion people*

Meeting Electricity Demand

TIER 0	TIER 1	TIER 2
	Task lighting AND Phone charging	General lighting AND Phone Charging AND Television AND Fan (if needed)

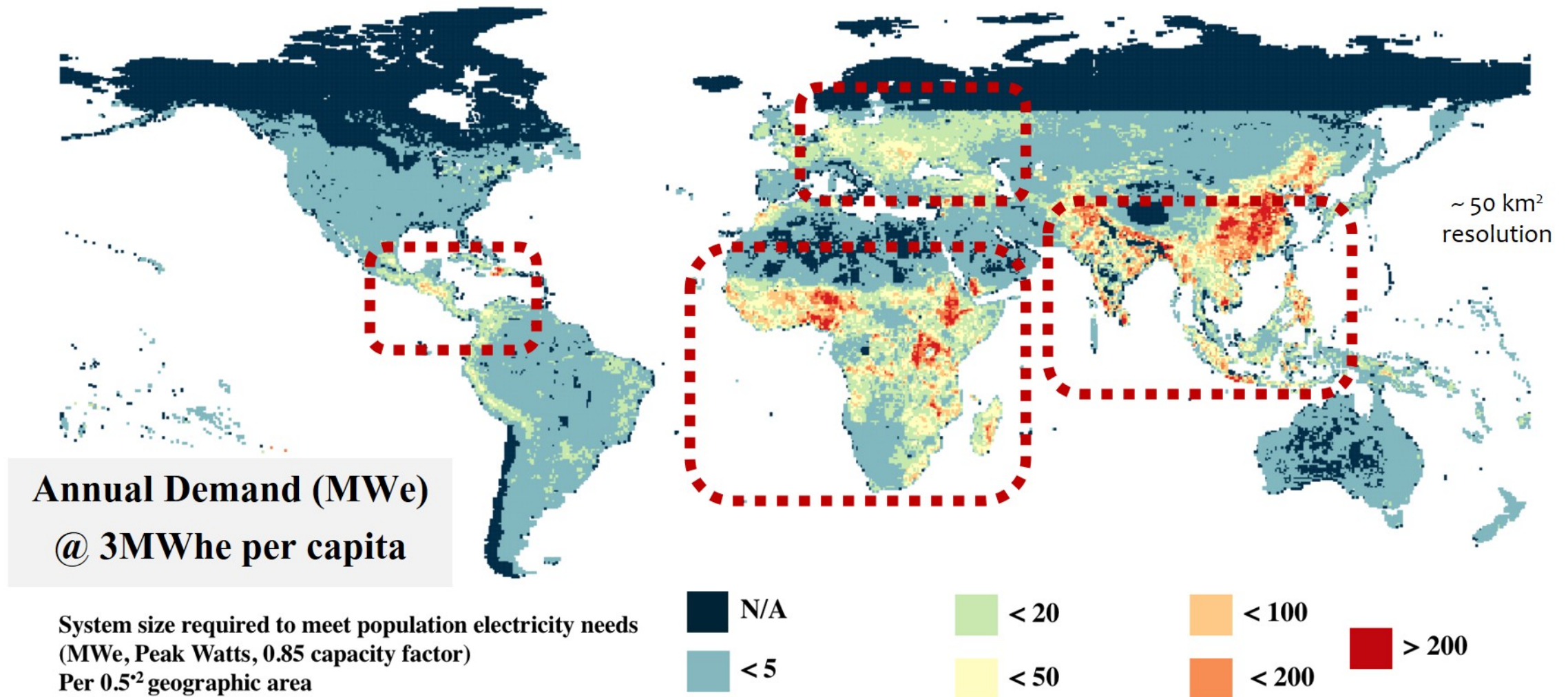



TIER 5
Tier 2 AND Any very high-power appliances

Multi-tier Matrix for Measuring Household Electricity Consumption

	TIER 0	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3	TIER 4	TIER 5
Annual consumption levels, in kWhs		≥4.5	≥73	≥365	≥1,250	≥3,000
Daily consumption levels, in Whs		≥12	≥200	≥1,000	≥3,425	≥8,219

Meeting Electricity Demand



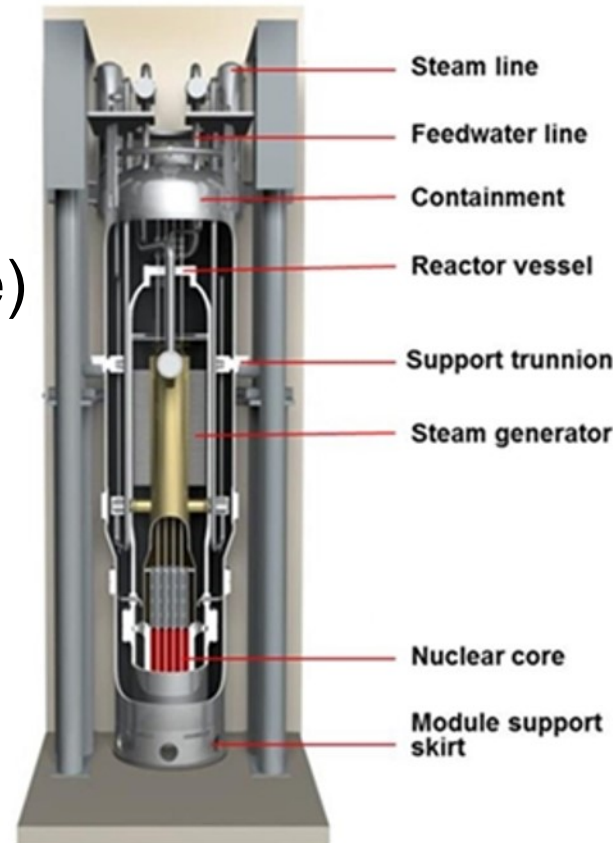
Small Modular Reactors

Small - <300 MWt

- NuScale (200MWt / 60MWe)
- ARC-100 (260 MWt / 50-100 MWe)

Micro – ~1-20 MWt

- Oklo (2 MWt)
- Deinert group (10 MWt)



<https://www.nrc.gov/reactors/new-reactors/design-cert/nuscale.html>



Resilience, Size, Cost and Safety

How does SMR/MMR technologies address these challenges?

Resilience: Generation Facilities

Nuclear is resistant to most natural hazard events by design



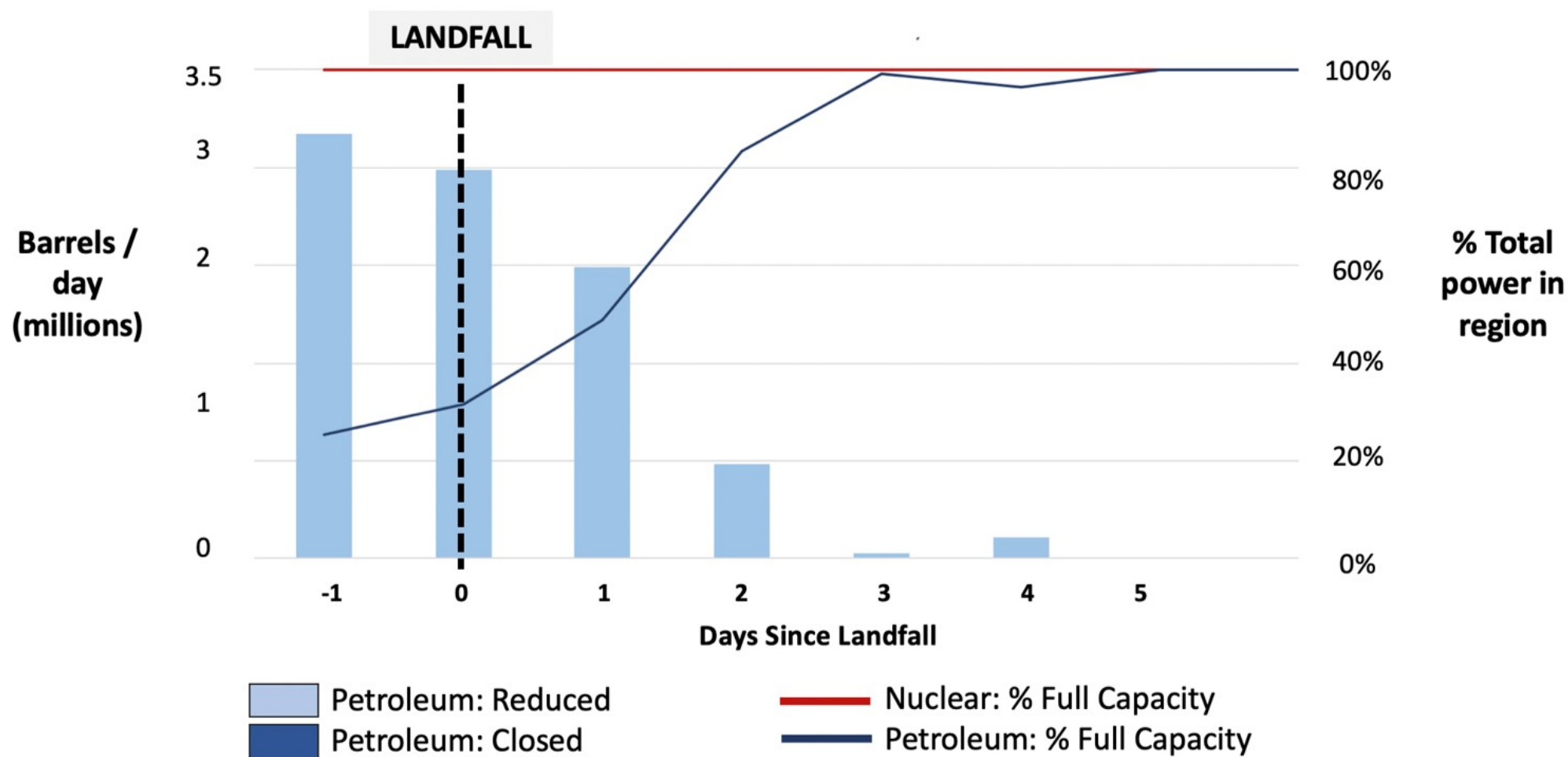
https://www.reddit.com/r/solar/comments/73g0li/large_solar_panel_array_destroyed_by_hurricanes/



<https://www.bizjournals.com/charlotte/news/2018/09/21/duke-energy-shuts-down-inundated-sutton-plant-as.html#g/442010/1>

Coal
Oil-fired (petroleum)
Natural gas
Nuclear power
Solar photovoltaic
Diesel generators
Geothermal
Hydroelectric
Wind

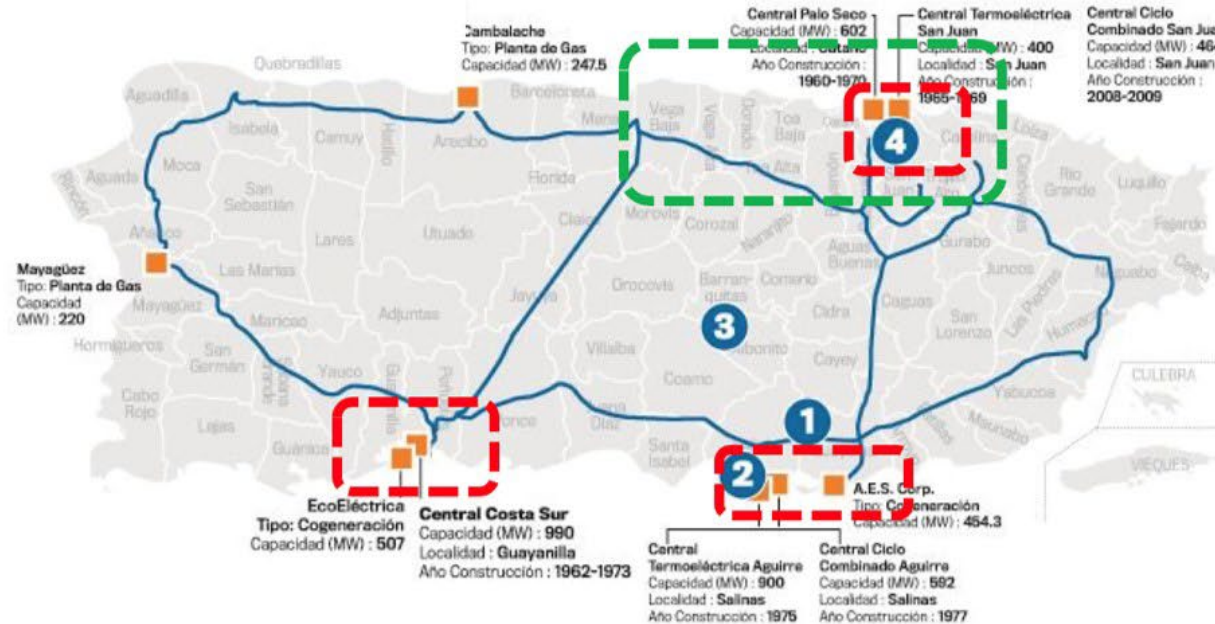
Resilience: Harvey's Impact on Petroleum and Nuclear



Resilience: Hurricane Irma and Maria: Puerto Rico

PUERTO RICO POWER SYSTEM

- Ports & Plants
- Population Centers
- 230 KV transmission line



Island states present unique challenges:

- Diversity of providers, operations matter
- Supply chain of fuel is critical (port closures – dependent on oil imports)

Resilience: Transmission and Distribution

No matter how power is generated, it must be delivered to end users

Smaller generators allow for more distributed grids



Resilience: Fuel and Maintenance Supply Chains

Fuel supply chains rely on ports, roads, pipelines and other infrastructure

On-demand fuel sources are vulnerable to disruptions caused by hazards

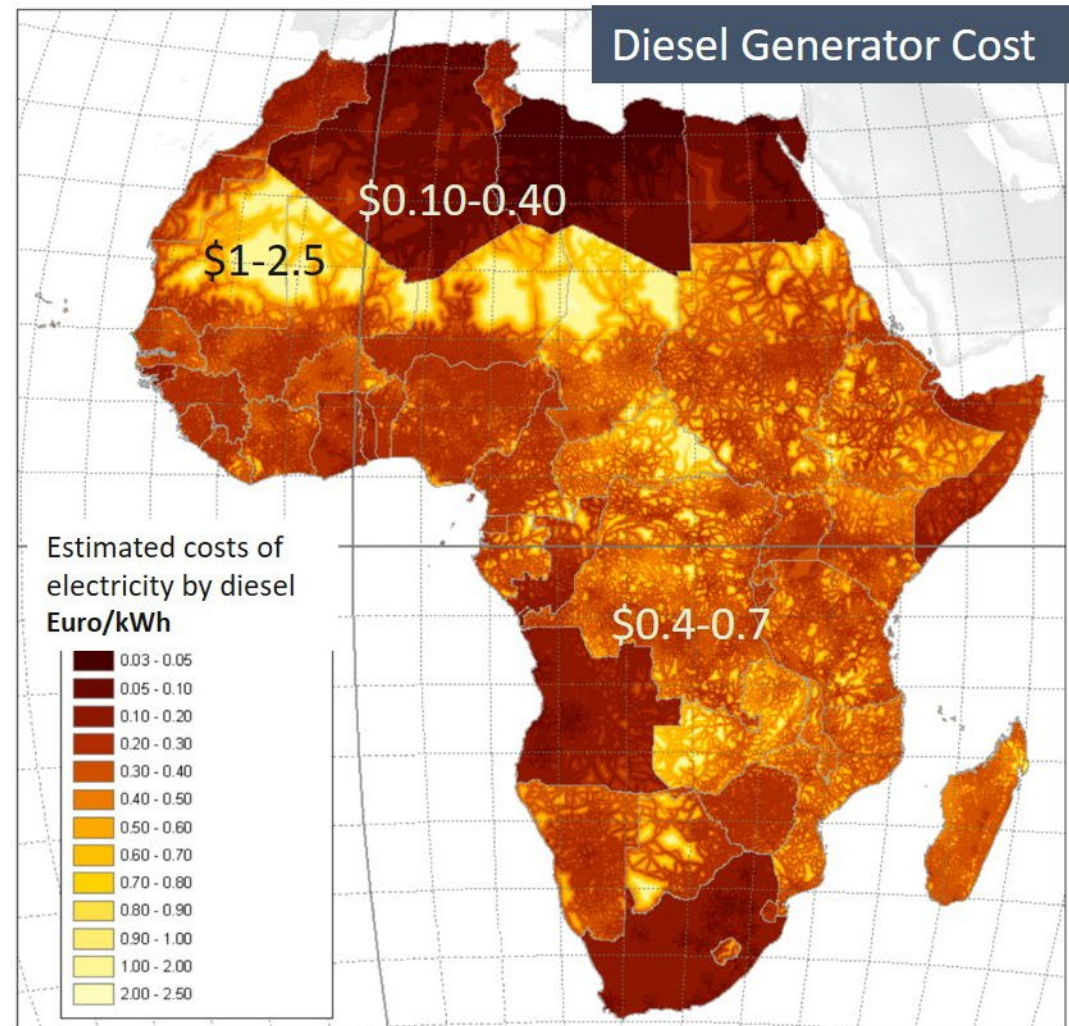


Resilience, **Size, Cost**, and Safety

How does SMR/MMR technologies address these challenges?

Costs: Regional Comparison to Other Technologies

- Considering costs in context
- Size, especially in remote (non-grid) areas is an important market for SMR/MMR technology



Costs: Transition Risk

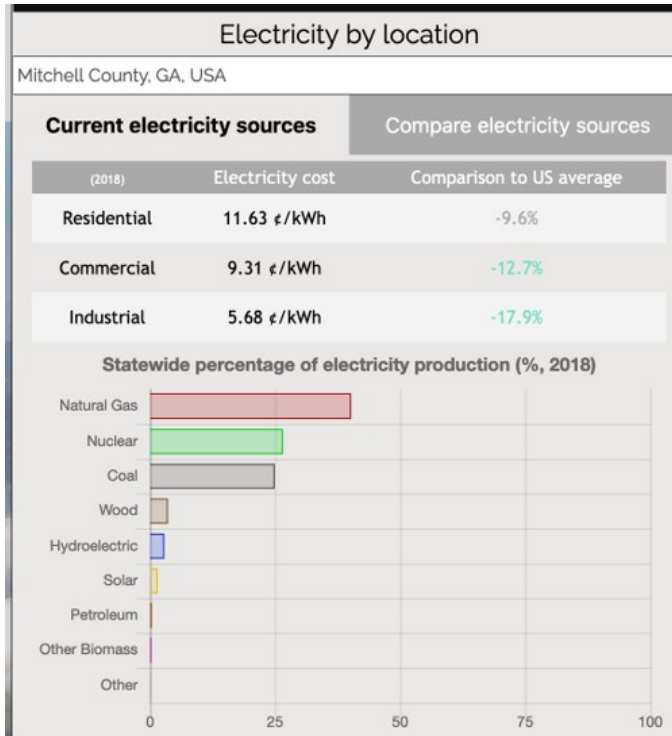


- The risk to companies, banks, portfolios, etc. related to clean energy and emissions
- Operationalized in numerous banking organization, insurers, investors and governments
 - 16 global banks partnering with UNEP-FI Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures¹
- U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 2020: Recommendation #1 is a carbon tax²

¹ United Nations Environmental Programme, Finance Initiative - <https://www.unepfi.org/climate-change/tcfd/>

² Behnam and Litterman, "Managing Climate Risk in the U.S. Financial System" Report of the Climate-Related Market Risk Subcommittee, Market Risk Advisory Committee of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Sep. 2020

Technology	LCOE, Current [\$/kWhe]	Direct CO ₂ Cost [\$/kWhe]	LCOE, CO ₂ Tax [\$/kWhe]
Natural Gas	\$0.0453	\$0.0096	\$0.0549
Nuclear PWR	\$0.0547	\$0.00	\$0.0547
Coal	\$0.0658	\$0.0226	\$0.0884
Solar	\$0.1071	\$0.00	\$0.1071
Nuclear SMR [NuScale]	\$0.0421	\$0.00	\$0.0421



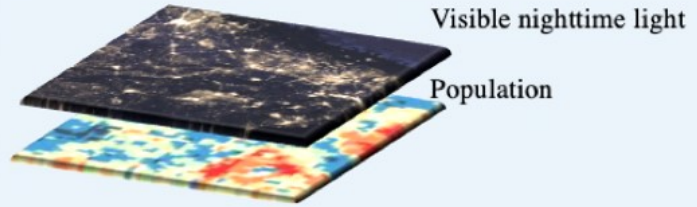
How can we put all of this together?

STEP 1: ANALYZE DATA SETS

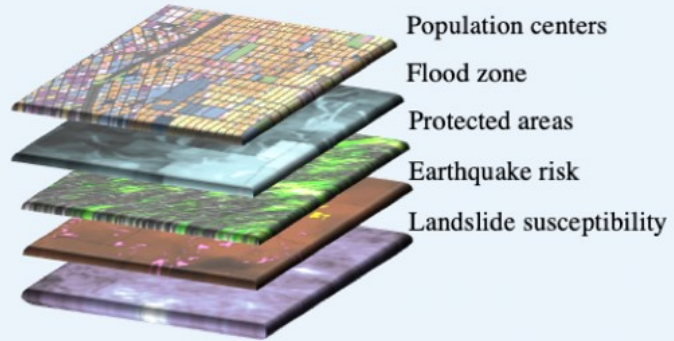
STEP 2: FEASIBILITY OF SITING AND MARKET DEMAND

STEP 3: INFORMED INVESTMENT

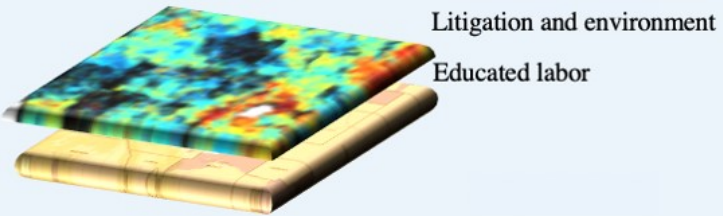
Demand Estimation



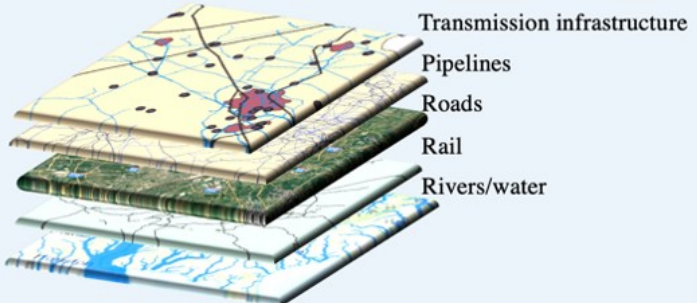
Exclusion Criteria



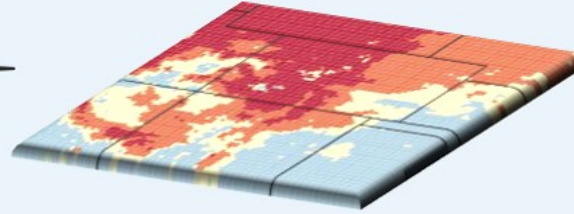
Social Factors



Required Resources

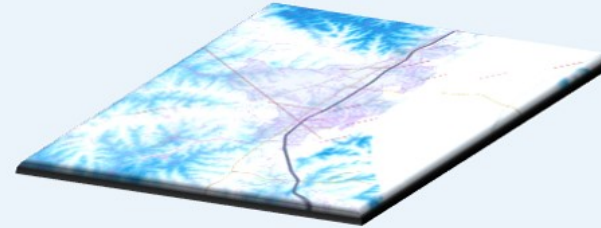


Demand per Capita



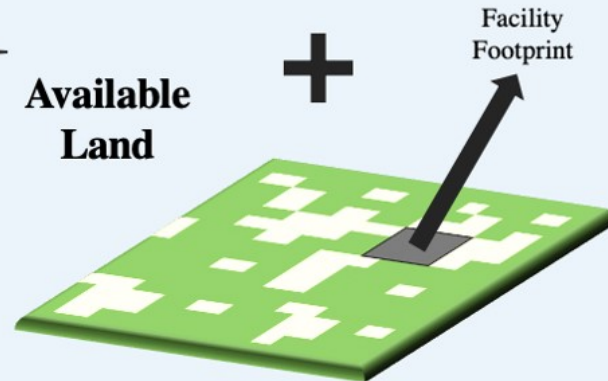
Ideal Locations

+



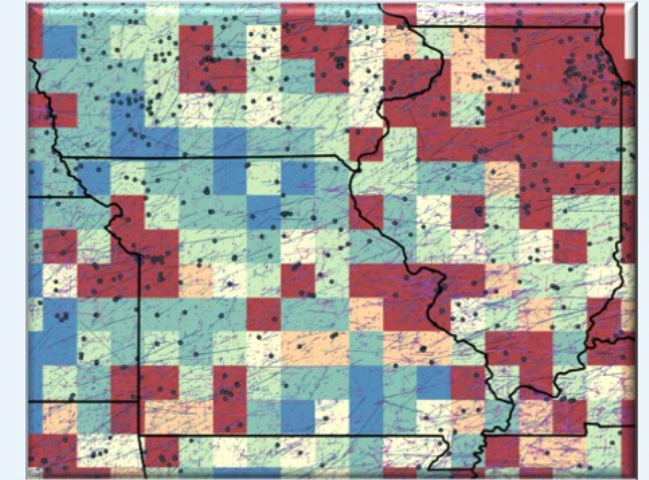
Available Land

+



Integrated Resilience for Design and Planning

Identified 'ideal' zones
Market demand
Key resource availability






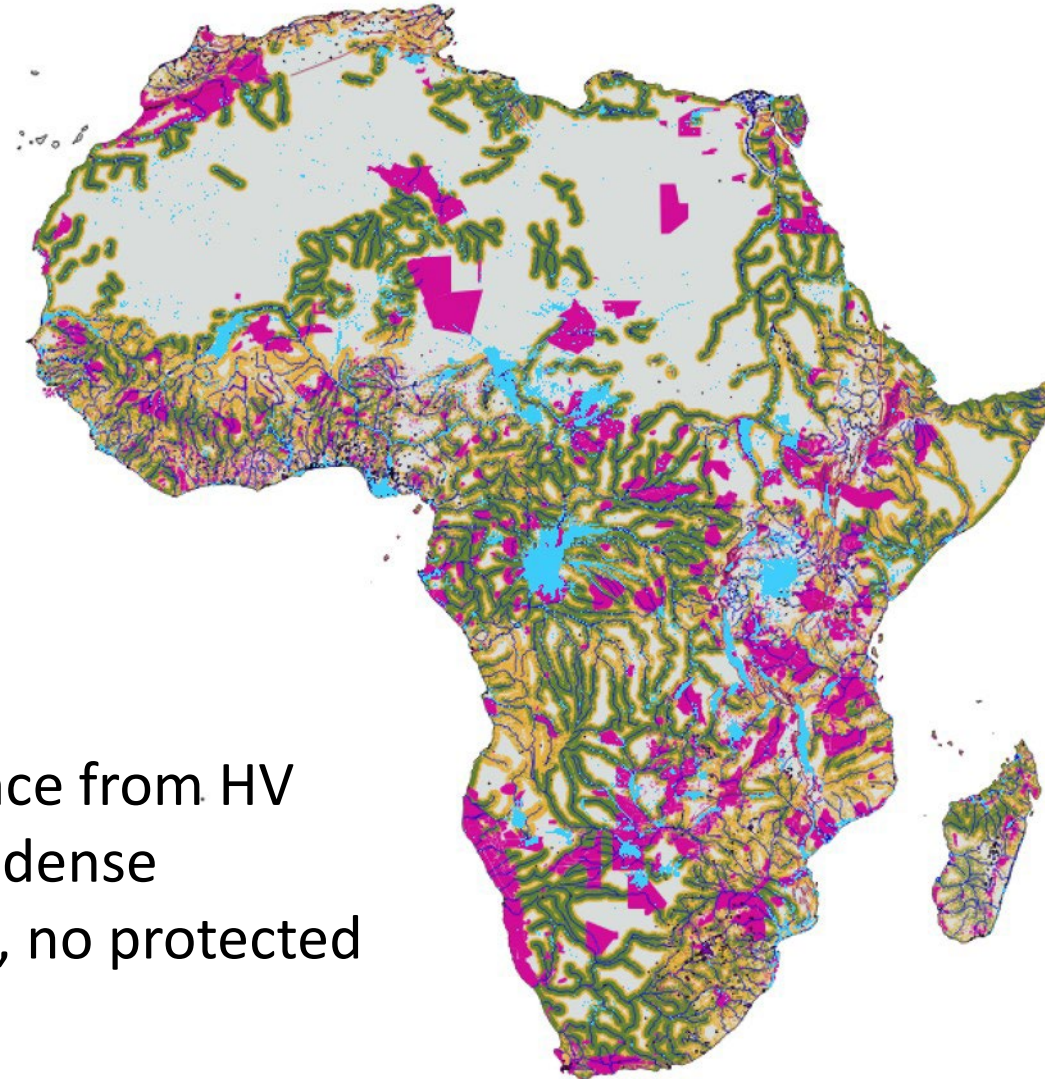
LOCATION DESIRABILITY



International Site Screening

Nuclear Siting

-  Ideal for siting
-  Acceptable for siting
-  Population centers
-  Active fault zone
-  Water
-  Not suitable land



“Ideal” and “Acceptable” Criteria: Distance from HV Transmission and water source, outside dense population centers, no seismic fault line, no protected environmental regions

The Potential – Annual Market Size

	Market Size (GWh)	Market Size - USD (at: 10.84 cents/kWhe*)
Tier 5 Access 3 MWhe	5.25 million GWh	\$ 569 billion
US Access 10.8 MWhe	18.9 million GWh	\$2.05 trillion

1.75 billion persons
currently living in
Electricity Poverty

* Lowest Cost US Region, *West South Central*, Residential US July 2018

Final Considerations

- At an equivalent energy use per capita of 3.6 MWe and a capacity factor of 0.85, an expansion of electricity production of just over 1,000 GWe is needed globally
 - Huge initial market potential
 - 2030 Technological lock-in matters
- Regulatory infrastructure, security considerations and educated workforce is critical to include
- Size matters
 - In many regions, smaller is better and more resilient
 - Reliability is important (***collaboration*** vs. ***competition*** with other low-carbon options)

A dark blue world map with glowing yellow and white dots representing city lights. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean, showing North and South America on the left and Europe, Africa, and Asia on the right.

Questions?

Upcoming Webinars

19 November 2020	Neutrino and Gen IV Reactor Systems	Prof. Jonathan Link, Virginia Tech, USA
17 December 2020	Development of Multiple-Particle Positron Emission Particle Tracking for Flow Measurement	Dr. Cody Wiggins, University of Tennessee, USA
28 January	MOX Fuel for Advanced Reactors	Dr. Nathalie Chauvin, CEA, France