

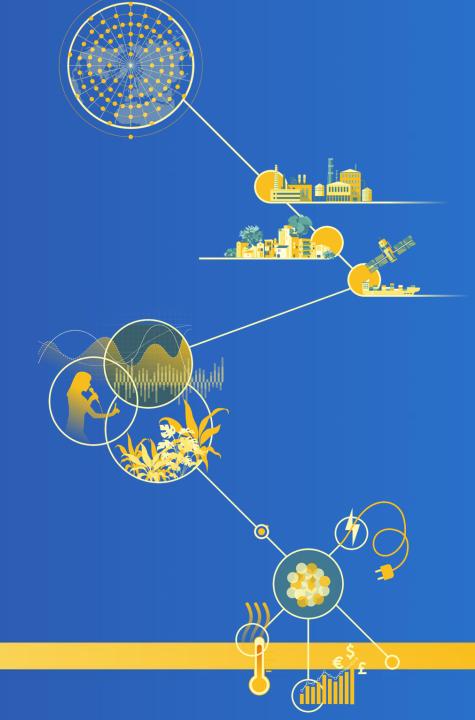
Advanced Nuclear Energy for Minnesota

2/6/2022

Minnesota Senate Energy Committee

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Who is Nuclear Innovation Alliance (NIA)?

- NIA is a "think-and-do" tank working to ensure advanced nuclear energy can be a key part of the climate solution.
- NIA identifies barriers,
 performs analysis, engages
 with stakeholders and policy
 makers, and nurtures
 entrepreneurship through its
 Nuclear Innovation Bootcamp.

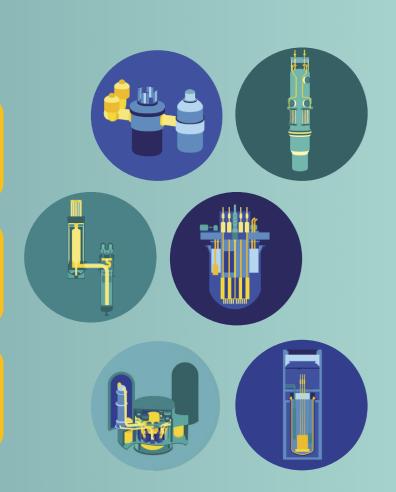


Three Takeaways on Advanced Nuclear Energy

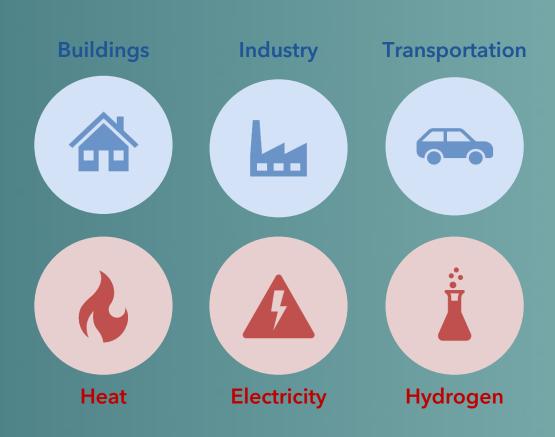
Nuclear energy can play a major role in creating a clean energy economy

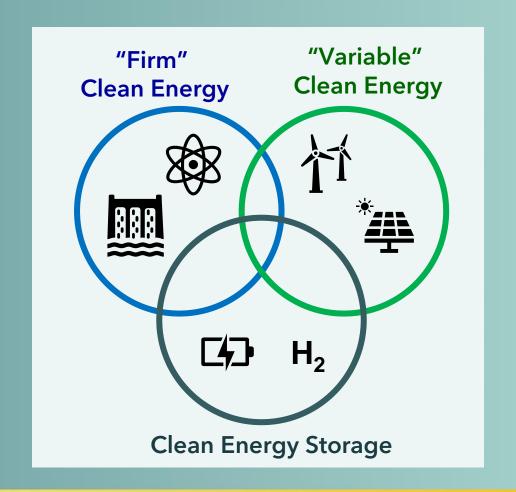
Advanced reactors have a wide array of different commercial use cases

Advanced reactor developers are preparing for reactor demonstrations



Nuclear energy is an important complimentary clean energy source to help fully decarbonize Minnesota energy production





Advanced nuclear energy adds flexibility and versatility in comparison to conventional nuclear through innovative design

Conventional Nuclear Energy

Reactor Size

Advanced Nuclear Energy

Predominantly Large: More than 1000 MW_e

1.5 MW_a to 300+ MW_a

Versatile:

Predominantly **Light-Water Reactors**

Reactor Technology

Wide Variety of Reactor Technologies

Primarily Baseload Generation

Generation Type

Flexible and Dispatchable Generation

Designed with Active Safety Systems

Safety Approach

Designed with Inherent Safety Systems

Definition of advanced nuclear energy includes a variety of nuclear technologies with different advantages

Thermal Fission

Advanced Light-Water Reactors

Evolutionary design from existing reactors with inherent safety features



High-temperature reactors (HTRs)

High temperatures drive high efficiency, well-suited for process heat or hydrogen production. Uses TRISO fuel



Thermal or Fast Fission

Molten Salt-Fueled Reactors (MSRs)

Using molten salt for coolant and a fuel form, MSRs can bring significant safety benefits



Gas-cooled fast reactor (GFR)

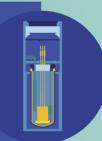
An evolution of HTRs, GFRs operate at very high temperatures while using a more sustainable fuel cycle



Sodium-cooled fast reactor (SFR)

Fast Fission

With many existing experimental reactors, SFRs offer increased fuel efficiency, reduced waste, and passive safety features



Lead-cooled Fast Reactor (LFR)

Similar in design to SFRs, LFRs are advantageous as lead is operationally safer than sodium



Variety of reactor sizes and low-carbon products enable integration of advanced nuclear into future energy systems



Microreactors

Can provide decentralized power and co-products to rural and off-grid locations



Scalable power small enough to be available to co-ops, munis, and industrial users for the first time



Large Reactors

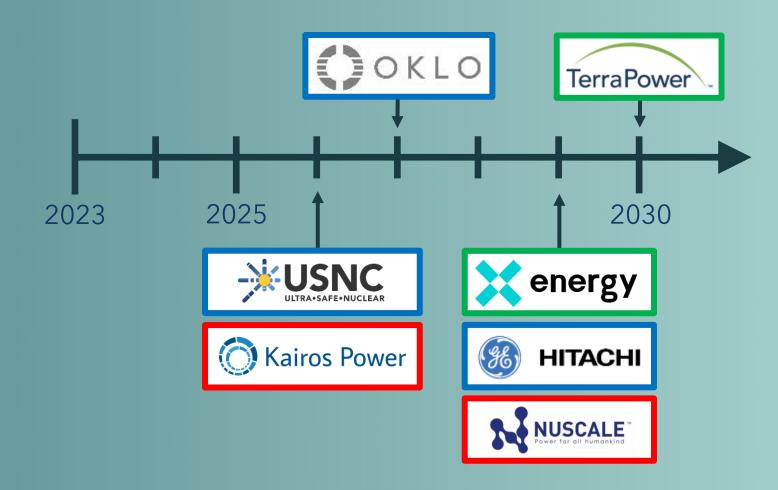
Advanced designs can play the traditional role of large, base-load nuclear power while providing improved operations, safety, and economics

Electricity Production

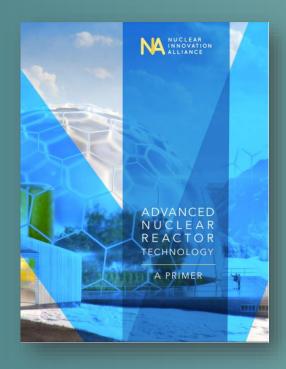
Heat nuclear can provide district heating or process heating for industrial applications, allowing for decarbonization of non-electric **Co-Products** Hydrogen Advanced nuclear power can produce hydrogen, potentially enabling a hydrogen economy to decarbonize non-electric sectors Desalination Some advanced designs can produce fresh water

Public-private partnerships are accelerating the demonstration and deployment of advanced reactors

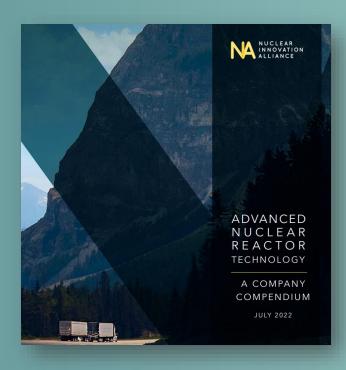




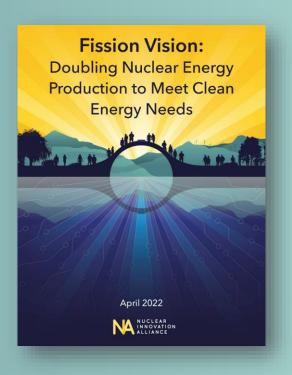
Stakeholders can get up to speed on the opportunities for advanced nuclear energy to help meet clean energy needs



Advanced Nuclear Primer
July 2022 Update
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Advanced Nuclear Compendium
July 2022
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Fission Vision April 2022 Download

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