



Integrated Energy Systems: The Role of Nuclear Energy in Supporting Economy-wide Net-zero Solutions

October 2022

Changing the World's Energy Future

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IES

Integrated Energy Systems

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Need for Heat & Hydrogen: The Role of Low-Carbon Nuclear
Ministry of Industry & Trade of the Czech Republic

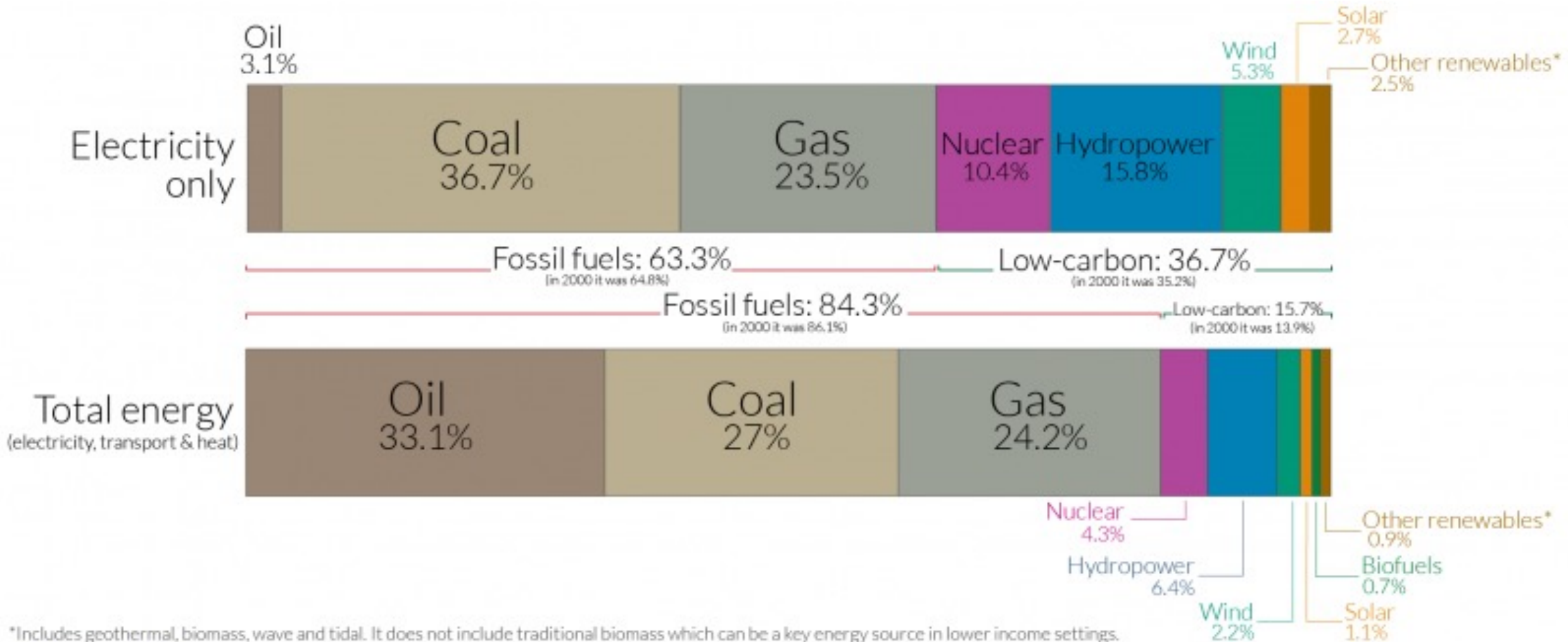
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The global challenge: Decarbonizing electricity and total energy sources (2019)

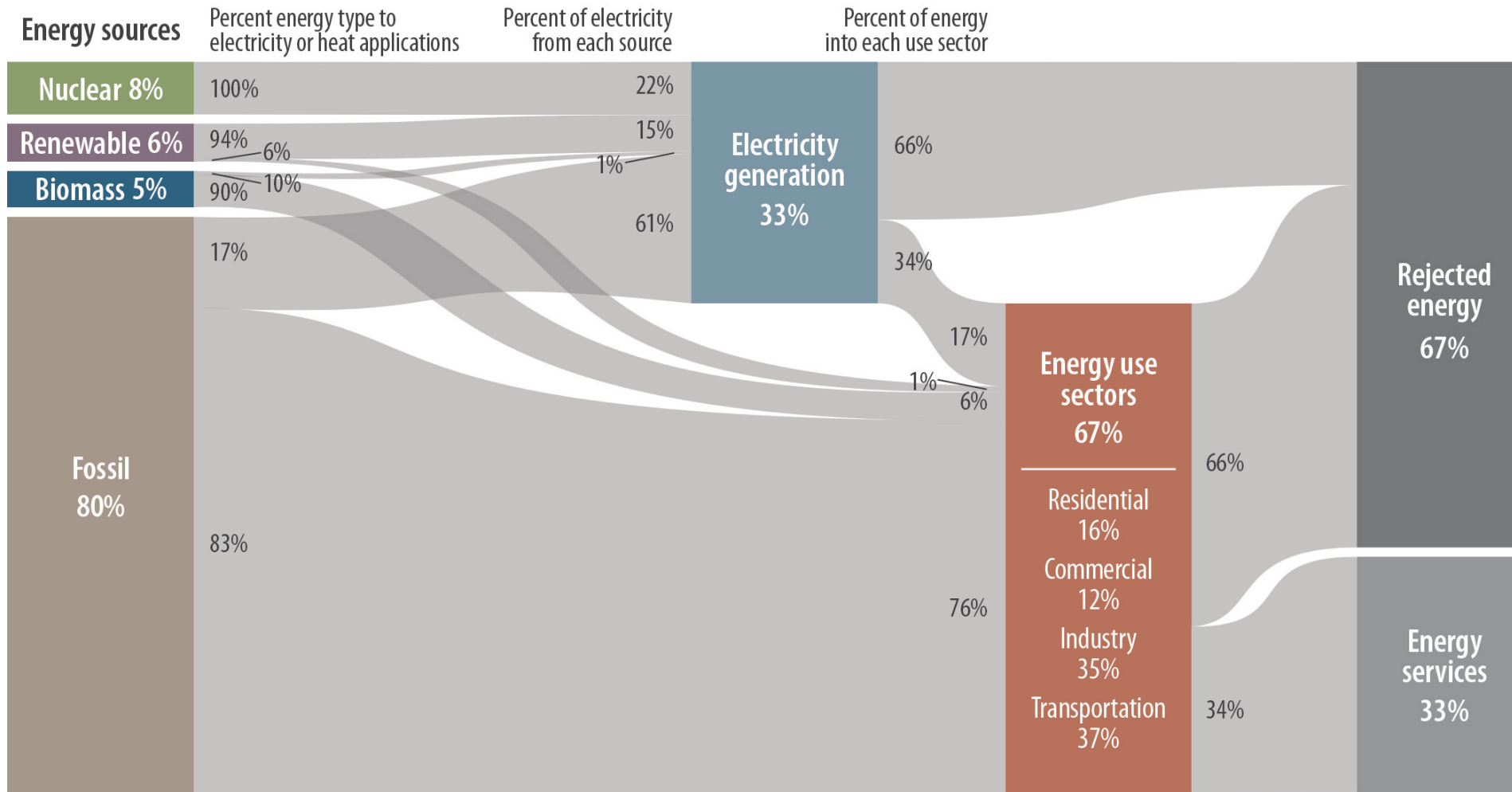


OurWorldInData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Source: Our World in Data based on BP Statistical Review of World Energy (2020). Based on the primary energy and electricity mix in 2019.

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

2018 energy sources and consumers, U.S.



Decarbonizing electricity is only part of the challenge

Electricity accounts for only 17% of total energy use in the U.S. across all “Energy use sectors,” with the remaining 83% used in the form of heat.

Adapted from LLNL (2020),
<https://flowcharts.llnl.gov/>

Forsberg and Bragg-Sitton, Maximizing Clean Energy Use: Integrating Nuclear and Renewable Technologies to Support Variable Electricity, Heat and Hydrogen Demand, *The Bridge*, National Academy of Engineering, 50(3), p. 24-31, 2020. Available at <https://www.nae.edu/239120/Fall-Issue-of-The-Bridge-on-Nuclear-Energy-Revisited>.

The U.S. Department of Energy is doubling down on the commitment to clean energy

- Energy Earthshots™ will accelerate breakthroughs of more abundant, affordable, and reliable clean energy solutions within the decade. They will drive the major innovation breakthroughs that we know we must achieve to solve the climate crisis, reach our 2050 net-zero carbon goals, and create the jobs of the new clean energy economy.*

<https://www.energy.gov/policy/energy-earthshots-initiative>

Hydrogen Shot ←

Goal: Achieve \$1/kg-H₂ within a decade, emissions free

Long Duration Storage Shot

Carbon Negative Shot

Enhanced Geothermal Shot

Floating Offshore Wind Shot

Industrial Heat Shot



What does next generation nuclear energy offer?

Advanced reactor design concepts

Key Benefits

- Enhanced inherent/passive safety
- Deployment flexibility
- Versatile applications
- Long fuel cycles
- Reduced waste
- Advanced manufacturing and factory manufacturing to reduce costs

60+ private sector projects under development

SIZES

SMALL

1 MW to 20 MW

Micro-reactors

*Can fit on a flatbed truck.
Mobile. Deployable.*

MEDIUM

20 MW to 300 MW

Small Modular Reactors

Factory-built. Can be scaled up by adding more units.

LARGE

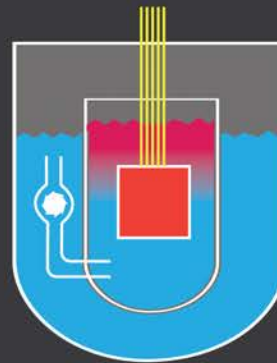
300 MW to 1,000 + MW

Full-size Reactors

Can provide reliable, emissions-free baseload power

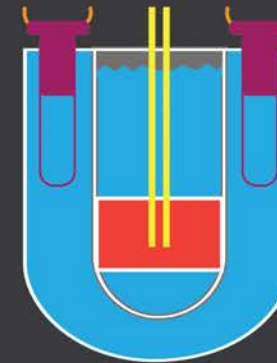
Advanced Reactors Supported by the U.S. Department of Energy

TYPES



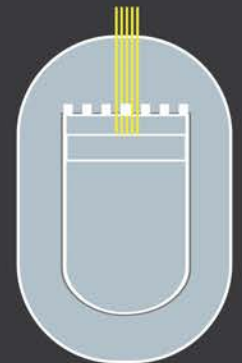
MOLTEN SALT REACTORS –

Use molten fluoride or chloride salts as a coolant. Online fuel processing. Can re-use and consume spent fuel from other reactors.



LIQUID METAL FAST REACTORS –

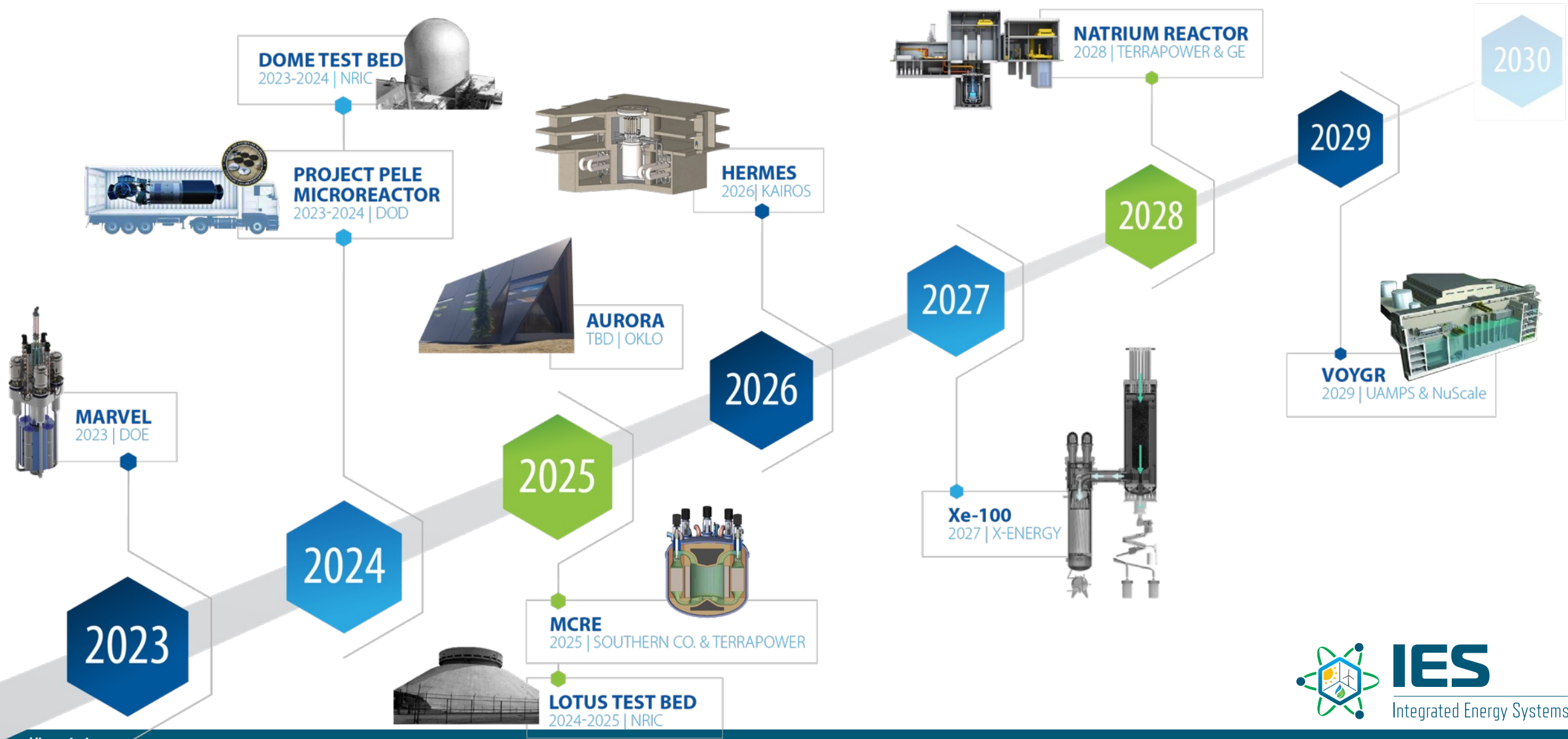
Use liquid metal (sodium or lead) as a coolant. Operate at higher temperatures and lower pressures. Can re-use and consume spent fuel from other reactors.



GAS-COOLED REACTORS –

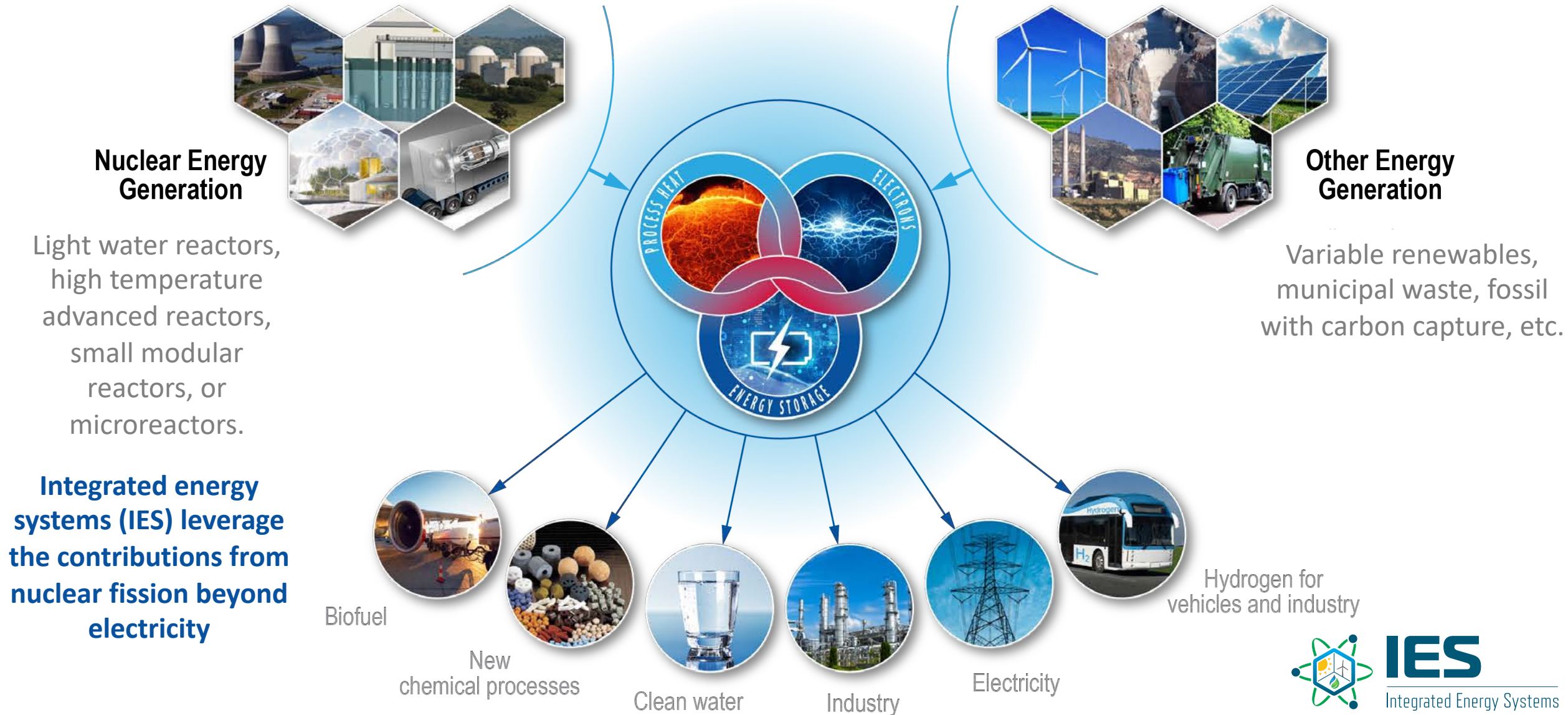
Use flowing gas as a coolant. Operate at high temperatures to efficiently produce heat for electric and non-electric applications.

Accelerating advanced reactor demonstration & deployment

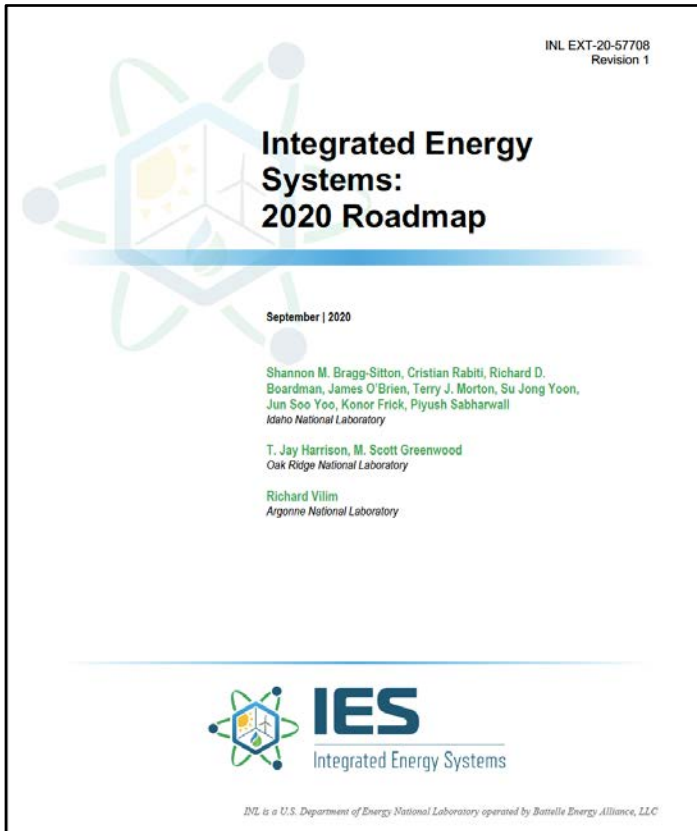


Thinking outside the box: Clean nuclear energy for non-grid applications

Future clean energy systems – transforming the energy paradigm



DOE-NE R&D Programs for Multi-Output Integrated Energy Systems



Crosscutting Technology Development
Integrated Energy Systems



VISION

A robust and economically viable fleet of light-water and advanced nuclear reactors available to support US clean baseload electricity needs, while also operating flexibly to support a broad range of non-electric products and grid services.

Flexible simulation ecosystem
for system design, analysis,
technical and economic
optimization

Experimental demonstration
for technology development
and model validation

Greenfield system design and
advanced reactor applications

Reduce risk for commercial
LWR-IES deployment

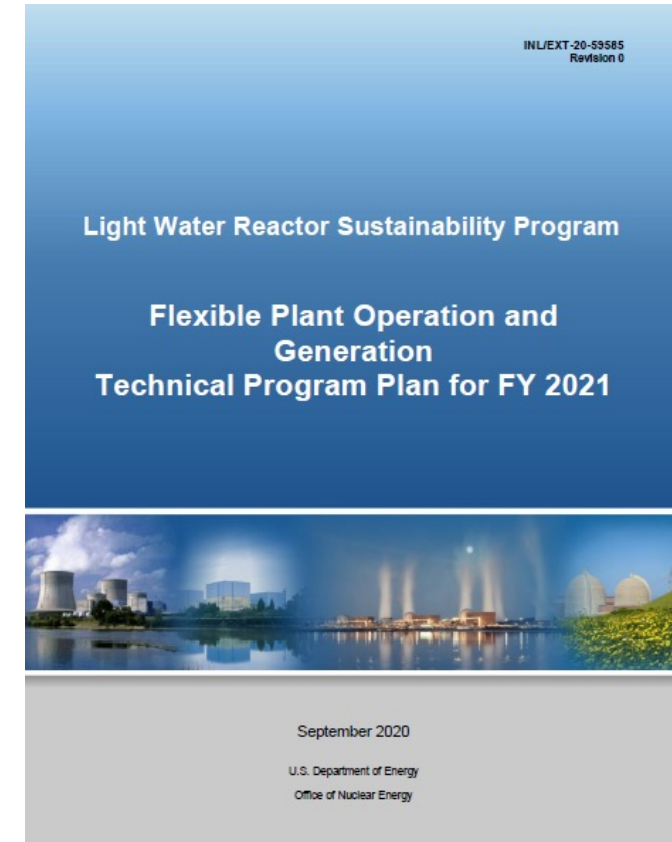
Energy dispatch design and
implementation

Technical and economic
analysis, near-term markets

Safety assessment and
licensing considerations

Timeline for Deployment

Current fleet **NOW**—Advanced Reactors **5-15 years**

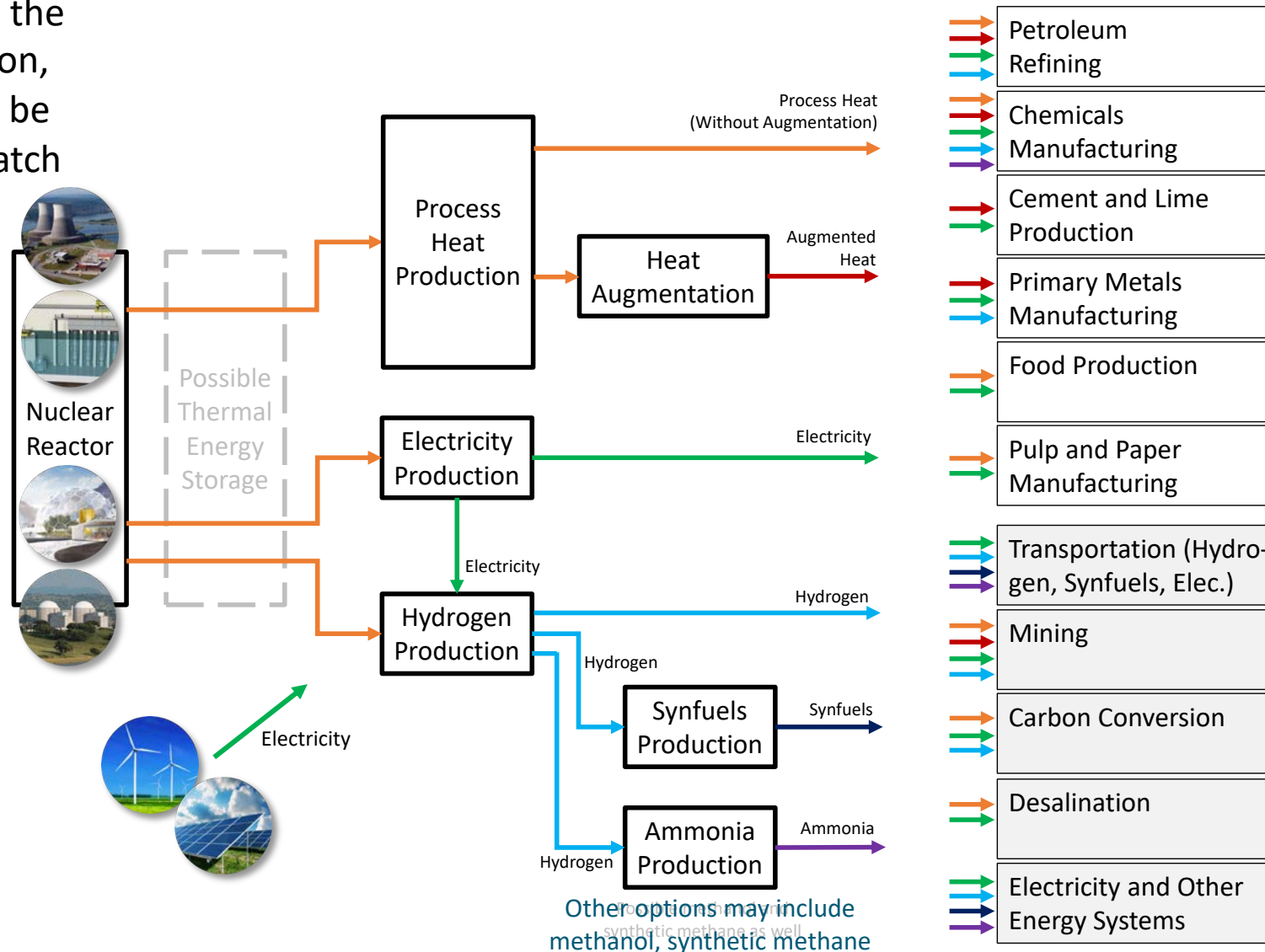


Flexible Plant Operations &
Generation Pathway



Summary of potential nuclear-driven IES opportunities

Reactor sizes align with the needs of each application, heat augmentation can be applied if needed to match process temperature demands.



Source: INL, [National Reactor Innovation Center \(NRIC\) Integrated Energy Systems Demonstration Pre-Conceptual Designs](#), April 2021

Guiding questions in evaluating integrated energy systems

- What are **economically and technically viable** options for integrated energy system (IES) coupling to nuclear power plants in specific grid energy systems?
- What is the **statistically ideal** mix for Nuclear-IES within various markets?
- What are **driving economic factors** that existing and future nuclear technologies can leverage through IES production coupling?
- What are the **optimal coupling strategies** between IES technologies and nuclear plants?

THE POTENTIAL

Hydrogen is an **economic commodity** and an element for moving energy into fuels and chemicals in the industrial, agricultural, and transportation sectors.

THE PROBLEM

About **95%** of the hydrogen produced in the U.S. comes from **natural gas**, resulting in emissions.

Why focus on hydrogen?

THE IMPACT

Creates **clean hydrogen** at a **competitive price** for many applications:

Oil Refining



Fertilizer Production



Steel Production



Synthetic Fuels



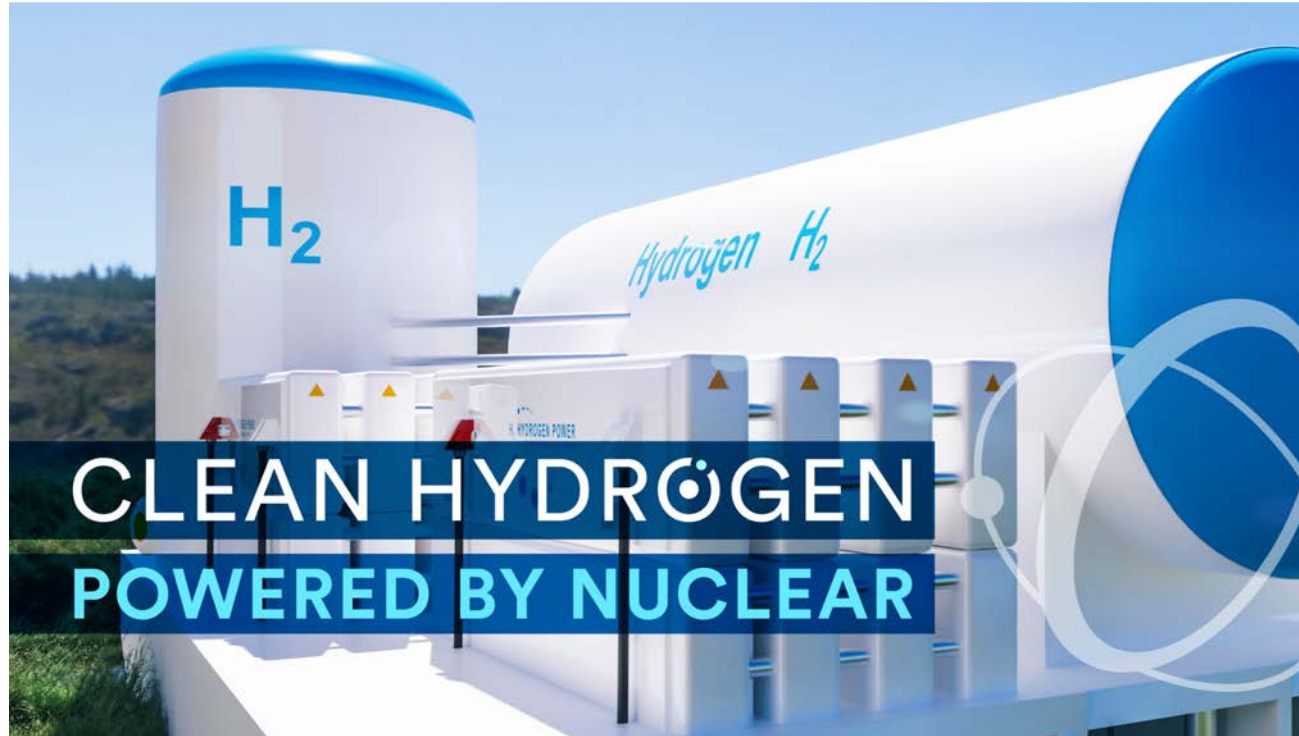
Grid Storage



Transport Fuels



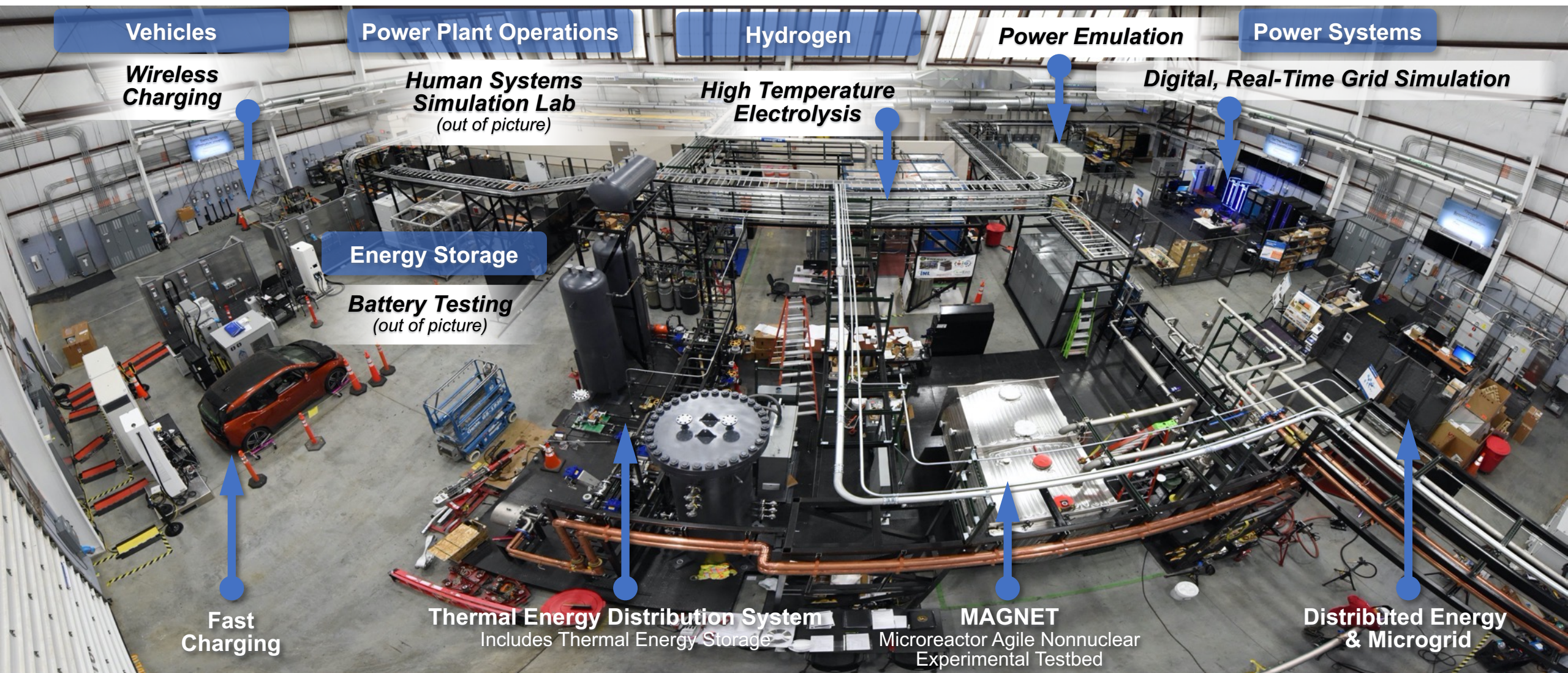
INL research and development in integrated energy systems will enable a clean hydrogen future



- INL is the U.S. lead nuclear energy laboratory **AND**
- The lead laboratory for high temperature steam electrolysis (i.e., breaking water—steam—into its constituent parts)



Dynamic Energy Transport and Integration Laboratory (DETAIL) for electrically heated testing of integrated systems



Nuclear-H₂ demonstration projects

Multiple projects have been selected for demonstration of hydrogen production at U.S. nuclear power plants (NPP)

- H₂ production using direct electrical power offtake
- Develop monitoring and controls procedures for scaleup to large commercial-scale H₂ plants
- Evaluate power offtake dynamics on NPP power transmission stations to avoid NPP flexible operations
- Produce H₂ for captive use by NPPs and clean hydrogen markets

Projects

- Constellation: Nine-Mile Point NPP (~1 MWe LTE/PEM)
- Energy Harbor: Davis-Besse NPP (~1-2 MWe LTE/PEM)
- Xcel Energy: Prairie Island NPP (~150 kWe HTSE)
- FuelCell Energy: Demonstration at INL (250 kWe)

*Nine Mile Point NPP
LTE/PEM*



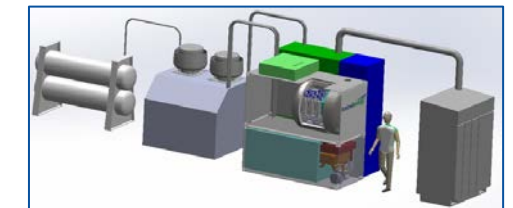
*Davis-Besse NPP
LTE-PEM*



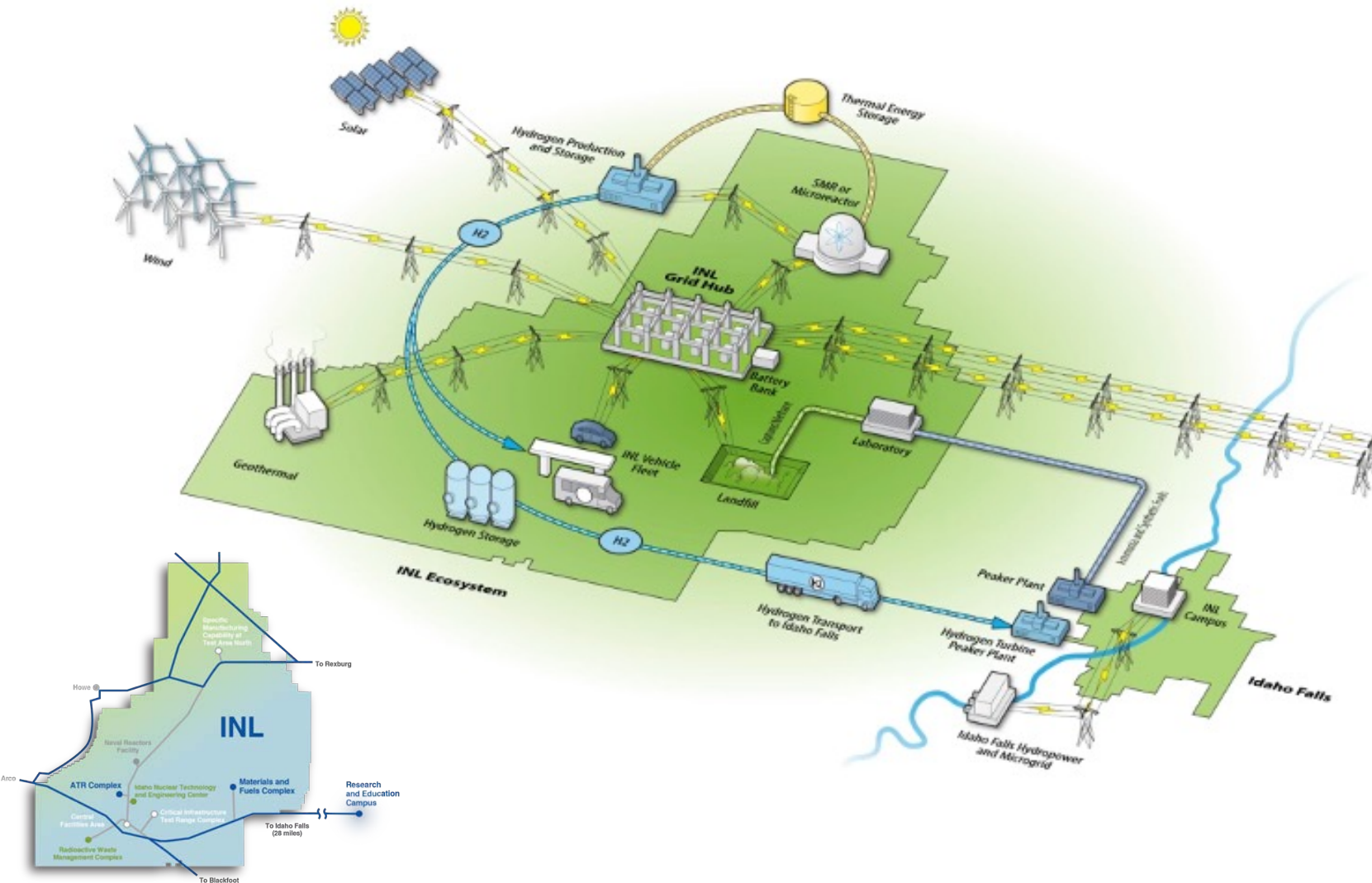
*Thermal & Electrical
Integration at Prairie
Island NPP
HTSE/SOEC*



*FuelCell Energy at
INL, SOEC at
increasing scale*



INL's commitment to net-zero will be a leading demonstration ushering in a secure, resilient net-zero energy future



- INL has committed to becoming a net-zero campus by 2031
- Attributes of a small city or county
- 890 sq mi
- >5400 employees
- >50 MWe purchased in FY2020
- >300 DOE-owned buildings
- Existing microgrid
- 3 fire stations, 1 museum, medical facilities, ...
- >40 miles primary roads



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