

Optimal Sizing of a Nuclear Reactor for Embedded Grid Systems

Preliminary Work

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ILLINOIS

Outline

1 Motivation

Illinois Climate Action Plan (iCAP)
Need for Nuclear
Framing the Question

2 Methods

3 Results

RAVEN results
TEMOA results

4 Conclusion

iCAP Goal and Obstacles

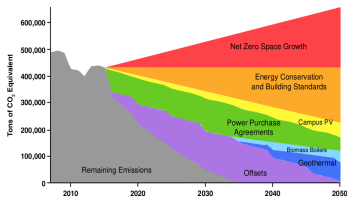


Figure: Shows projected CO₂ emissions for UIUC [6]. Offsets include shutdown of the Blue Waters Supercomputer.

Goal:

Carbon neutrality by 2050 or sooner.

Obstacles:

- ① Requires *zero net space growth*.
- ② Campus depends on a system of steam tunnels for heating.
- ③ and more...



The Nuclear Option

Nuclear energy...

- ① ...produces almost no carbon emissions [5].
- ② ...can produce high-temperature steam.
- ③ ...requires little physical space*.

*compared to solar and wind.

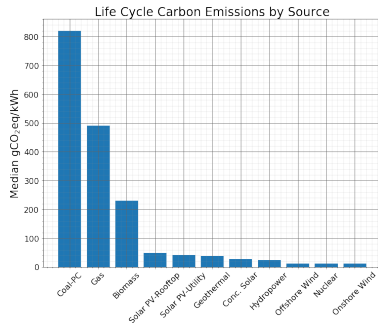


Figure: Lifetime carbon-equivalent emissions by energy source from IPCC findings [5].

What is the optimal size for a nuclear reactor on the UIUC grid?

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To answer this question we considered two modeling approaches:

- ① RAVEN (INL) - Risk Analysis and Virtual Environment [1][4]
- ② TEMOA (NCSU) - Tools for Energy Model Optimization and Analysis [3][2]

Workflow in RAVEN

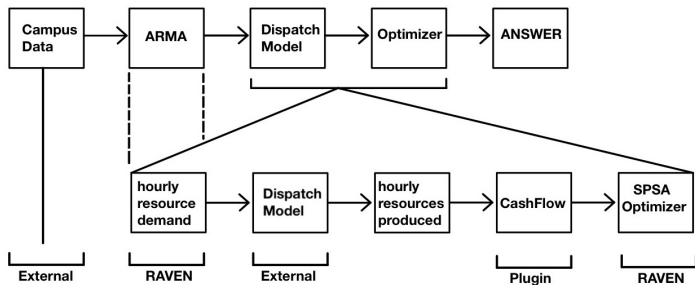


Figure: A general optimization workflow in RAVEN



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Step 1: Generate Synthetic Histories

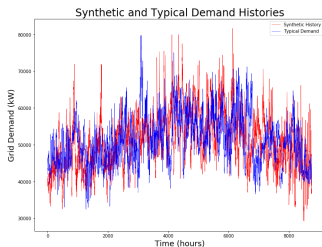


Figure: Shows the synthetic (red) vs typical (blue) hourly electricity demand at UIUC.

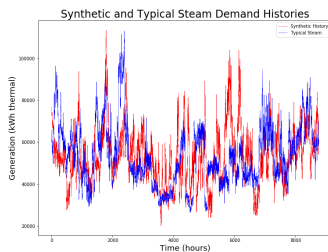


Figure: Shows the synthetic (red) vs typical (blue) hourly steam demand at UIUC.



Preliminary Results: Grid Model

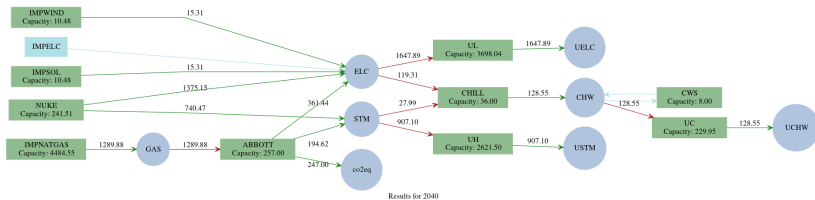
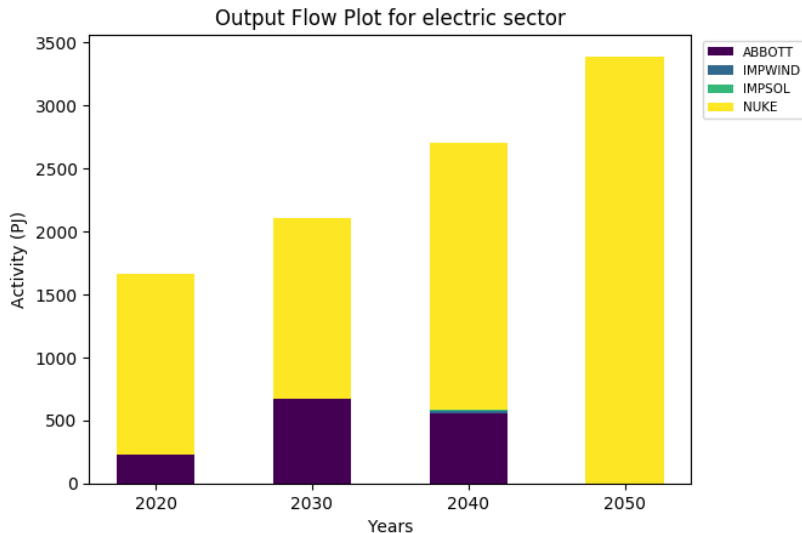


Figure: Preliminary dispatch results in year 2040 at UIUC



Preliminary Results: Activity



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Acknowledgement

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References I

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[6] iSEE.

Illinois climate action plan (iCAP).