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# SMRs – What will the impact be on $^3\text{H}$ and $^{14}\text{C}$ emissions?

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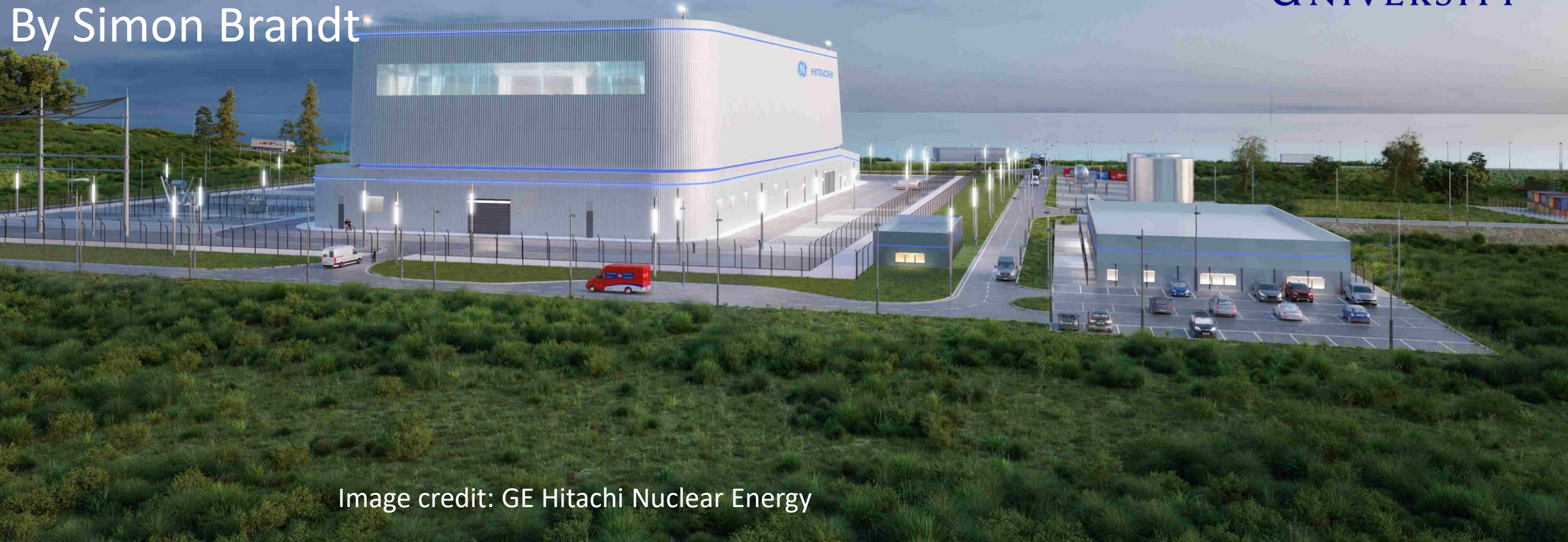


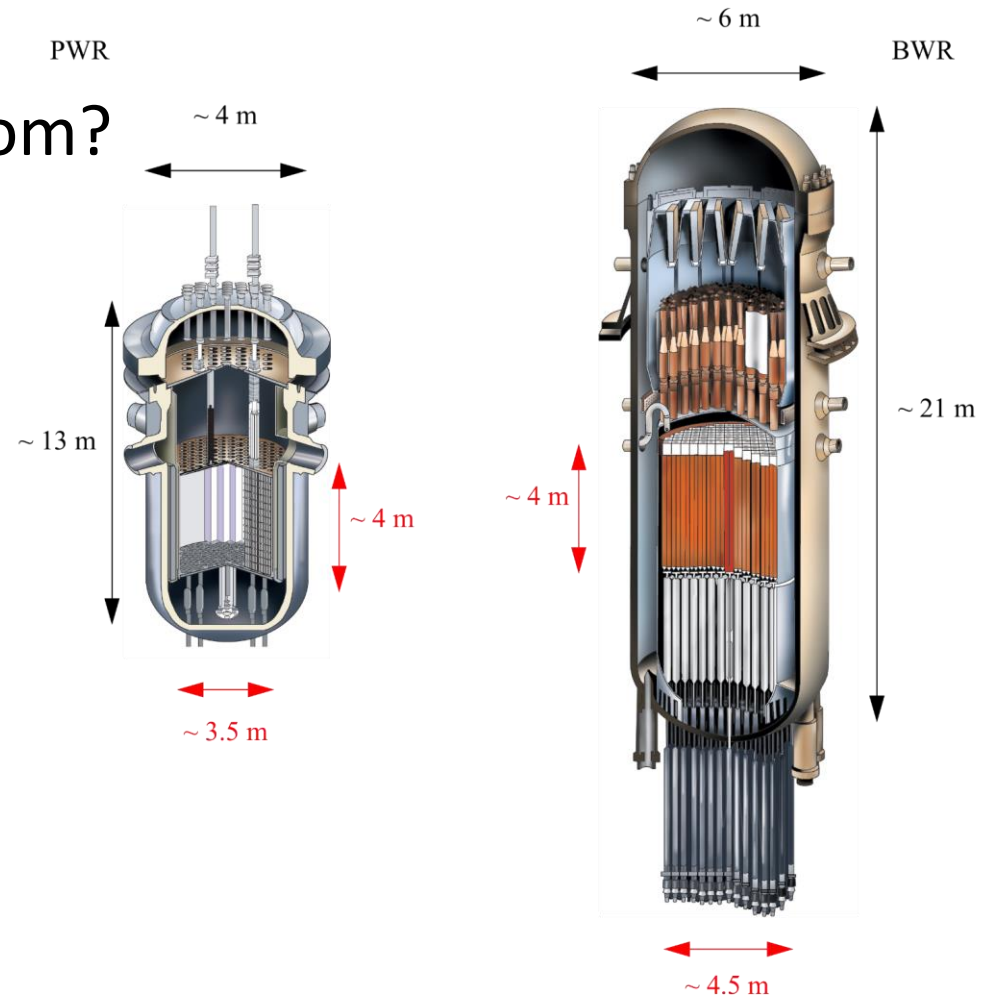
Image credit: GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy

# Background

- Electrification → 70–160 % increase in energy usage by 2050
  - Nuclear power one alternative →
    - ~100 TWh
  - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
  - $^3\text{H}$  and  $^{14}\text{C}$  → weak beta-emitters, but:
    - Relatively long half-lives ( $^3\text{H} = 12.3 \text{ a}$  and  $^{14}\text{C} = 5730 \text{ a}$ )
    - Ease of assimilation in organic matter
- Largest dose-contributors from operational releases

# Traditional LNPPs

- Where does  $^3\text{H}$  and  $^{14}\text{C}$  come from?
- PWRs and BWRs
- ~600-1500 MWe

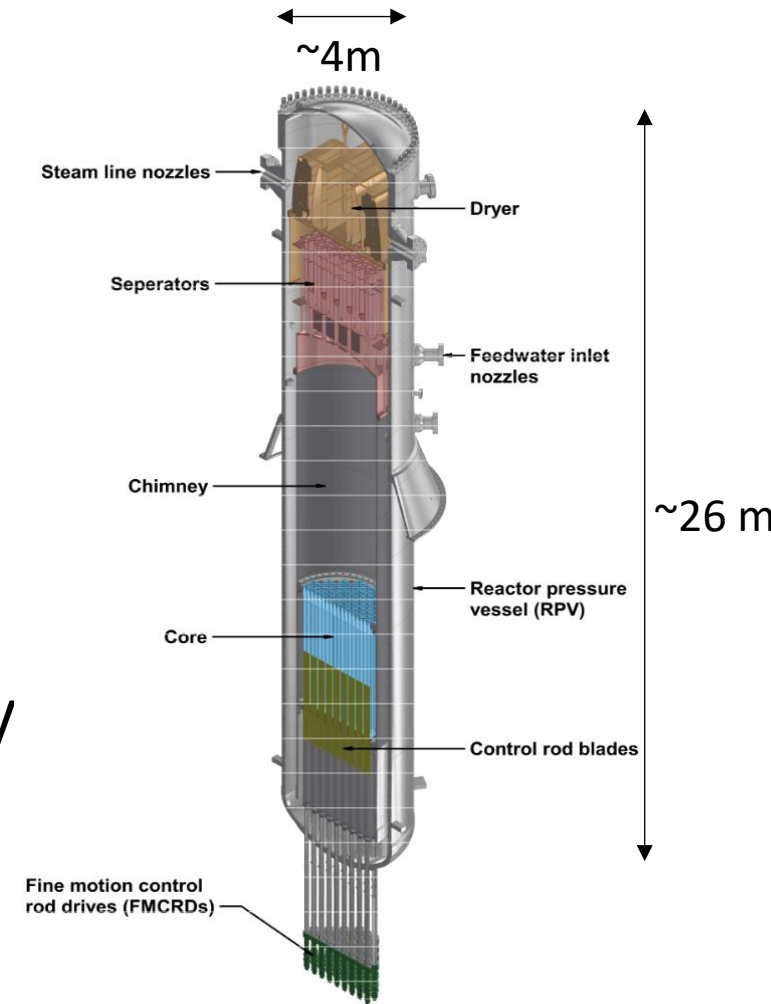


Credit: Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB



# What is an SMR?

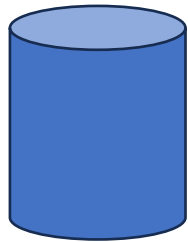
- SMR = **S**mall **M**odular **R**eactor
- SMRs have been suggested →
- Rolls-Royce SMR & GE-Hitachi BWRX-300
- Design can vary drastically
- New technology or scaled-down proven technology
- General: lower power than traditional LNPPs
- <300 MWe
- Smaller plant footprint



BWRX-300. Credit: GE-Hitachi Nuclear Energy

# Difference in emissions

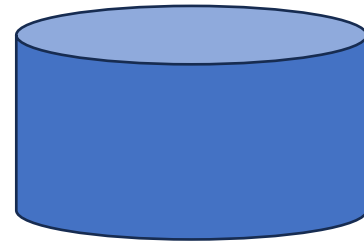
- Smaller core-size
- Typical PWR/BWR core volume:  $\sim 39/64 \text{ m}^3$
- BWRX-300 core volume (active):  $\sim 19 \text{ m}^3$
- $\rightarrow$  larger surface area to volume ratio



Radius: 1m  
Height: 2m

Volume:  $6.28 \text{ m}^3$   
Surface area:  $18.85 \text{ m}^2$

Ratio:  $\sim 3$



Radius: 2m  
Height: 2m

Volume:  $25.13 \text{ m}^3$   
Surface area:  $50.26 \text{ m}^2$

Ratio: 2

# Difference in emissions

- Larger surface area to volume ratio
  - higher neutron leakage
  - higher fission rate required in the reactor to achieve criticality
  - higher operational releases

# ”Simple” example

- Neutron leakage out of cylindrical PWR cores with 3 different geometries (based on 2-Group diffusion simulations):
- Core with height  $h$  and radius  $r$
- Core with height  $h$  and radius  $0.5r$
- Core with height  $0.5h$  and radius  $0.5r$
- Same volumetric power density assumed

Core dim (r, h)	Neutron leakage /Wscm <sup>2</sup>	Ratio	Neutron leakage/Ws	Ratio
r, h	549.5	1	7.096e+8	1
0.5r, h	4572	8.32	2.51e+9	3.54
0.5r, 0.5h	9787	17.81	3.159e+9	4.45

# What will we do?

- Not much publicized
- Not much focus on  $^3\text{H}$  and  $^{14}\text{C}$
- Simulate core neutron flux for Rolls-Royce SMR and GE Hitachi BWRX-300 using Serpent → NEA-course in Paris
- Use calculated neutron flux for activation calculations in coolant – Not sure how yet
- Estimate operational releases of  $^3\text{H}$  and  $^{14}\text{C}$
- Calculate effect on releases from new nuclear power



Questions?

