

The Future of Nuclear Energy in a Carbon Constrained World

An MIT Study

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NSE

Nuclear Science and Engineering

science : systems : society



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Study Team

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Team Members: Faculty, Students and Outside Experts

















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Advisory Board



Name	Title	Background
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Kathryn McCarthy	Director, LWR Sustainability program, INL	Nuclear technology
Richard Meserve	President Emeritus, Carnegie Institution for Science; Head Emeritus, NRC	Nuclear regulations, science
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Michael Shellenberger	Co-founder and Senior Fellow, Breakthrough Institute	Environmental perspective
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James Del Favero	Head, Cross-border M&A, Goldman Sachs	Finances

Main Goal and Key Questions

Main Goal: Identify the prospects for innovative nuclear technologies, policy and business models, and regulatory governance mechanisms to accelerate the transition to a lower-carbon global energy system in the United States and around the world. Identify the associated challenges and opportunities.

Key Questions: For each of these three time periods (present-2030, 2030-2050, beyond 2050):

- What are the energy markets whose de-carbonization nuclear can contribute to?
- What are the advanced nuclear technologies (reactors as well as crosscutting technologies) that are likely to be ready for and cost-effective in those markets?
- What are the financial and regulatory approaches, as well as innovative policy and business models required to develop and commercialize these advanced nuclear technologies?
- Do advanced reactors systems offer the potential to accelerate the overall regulatory process because of their inherent safety characteristics?

Five Major Themes







Interaction Between Major Themes of the Study



Advanced nuclear systems can benefit greatly from cross-cutting technology innovations in other fields



- ROBOTICS and INFORMATICS: automate operations, maintenance and emergency response in nuclear plants (increase reliability, predict failures, reduce costs)
- SHIPYARD CONSTRUCTION: build large nuclear plants in short time leveraging infrastructure of offshore oil/gas industry
- 3D PRINTING: fabricate nuclear components with complex geometries (e.g. fuel assemblies, core internals) without welding (nuclear QA available from weapons program)
- NANOTECHNOLOGY: nano-engineer cladding, fuel or coolant to improve core thermal and irradiation performance









Cross cutting enabling technologies



Identify specific applications in nuclear systems (where and when)

Wha

Establish readiness for use.

- Maturity at industrial scale? Is Nquality possible?
- Are there safety/reliability risks? What regulatory barriers might exist?

Can this technology reduce capital and/or O&M costs ? - Estimate cost benefits

This workshop



Proposed Schedule



