Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Deployment: Challenges and Opportunities for Thailand



Kanokrat TIYAPUN Reactor Center, Thailand Institute of Nuclear Technology

สถาบันเทคโนโลยีนิวเคลียร์แห่งชาติ (องค์การมหาชน) Thailand Institute of Nuclear Technology (Public Organization)

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Thailand Power Development Plan

- Ministry of Energy (Thailand) developed 5 integration master plans as follows:
 - Thailand Power Development Plan: PDP,
 - Energy Efficiency Development Plan: **EEDP**,
 - Alternative Energy Development Plan: AEDP,
 - Natural Gas Supply Plan,
 - Petroleum Management Plan



- The new PDP called "Thailand Power Development Plan 2018-2036 (PDP2018)" focuses on
 - *Energy Security*: increasing power demand to correspond to National Economic and Social Development Plan with fuel diversification
 - *Economy*: maintaining an appropriate cost of power generation for long-term economic competitiveness
 - Ecology: lessening carbon dioxide intensity of power generation



Energy Assessments

- Review of the current situation in Thailand
- Assessment of future needs for energy demand and supply
- Assessment of available energy resources
- Evaluation of technological options use to generate electricity
- Development of alternative scenarios
- Assessment of economic, financial and environmental implementation
- Plans and strategies
- PDP 2023 will be submitted to the Minister of Energy (MOE) for consideration first, then will open for *public hearing in June 2023*



Electricity Generating

Electricity Generating Proportion in Thailand (2021)



Source: Energy Policy and Planning Office (Energy Statistic 2022)



Peak Power Demand Forecast 2017-2037

Power Demand (MW)



Ref: PDP 2018 Rev03



Nuclear Power Program in Thailand

| Year | # Units | Capacity (MWe) | Operation year | Note | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| PDP 2007 | 4 | 1,000 – 1,350 | 2020, 2021 | | |
| PDP 2007 Rev. 2 | 3 | 1,000 | 2020 | | |
| PDP 2010 | 5 | 1,000 | 2010, 2012, 2024, 2025, 2028 | | |
| PDP 2010 Rev. 2 | 4 | 1,000 | 2023, 2024, 2027, 2028 | Revised after the | |
| PDP 2010 Rev. 3 | 2 | 1,000 | 2026, 2027 | Fukushima accident in March, 2011 | |
| PDP 2015 | 2 | 1,000 | 2035, 2036 | | |
| PDP 2018 | - | - | | | |
| PDP 2022 (revising) | ➔ Ministry of Energy is considering Small Modular Reactor (SMR) to integrate into SMART grid. | | | | |



Power Development Plan





Key Criteria and Requirements for SMRs in Thailand

- SMRs are varied designs address load requirements ranging from tens of megawatts to hundreds of mega watts
- The standardized designs with economies scale and unique safety features required approval from regulators (Office of Atoms for Peace) for licensing
- Significant capital investment cost associated with a large nuclear power plants, therefore, Thailand interested in smaller nuclear power plants with *lower capital investment and small grid systems*
- SMRs provides an option for *carbon-free energy* (smaller footprints) with *small siting* compared to old coal-fired power plants



Key Criteria and Requirements for SMRs

- **Modularity** factory fabrication of modules for a simple assembly on site and reactor units as modules that can be matched demand
- SMRs are *safe, clean, affordable energy option*
- SMRs provide several benefits with safeguards, security, and nonproliferation requirements
- SMRs offer *reducing in protection zone area* for emergency planning requirements
- SMRs offer the challenge of building *higher capacity grids* in *remote or rural areas* which can be constructed closer to the point of electricity needed
- SMRs can be *alternative method* which applied to replace other carbon-emitting energy generation methods



IAEA Milestones Document

- Milestones in the Development of a National Infrastructure For Nuclear Power, IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NG-G-3.1 (Rev. 1) 2007
- The Milestones Approach includes 19 nuclear infrastructure issues, requiring specific actions during each of the three phases that must be accomplished before embark on a nuclear power program
- The IAEA periodically reviews the status of development through INIR missions (13-18 Dec 2010)



MILESTONE 1 MILESTONE 2 MILESTONE 3 Ready to make a Ready to invite Ready to Nuclear power knowledgeable bids/negotiate a commission and option included commitment to a contract for the first operate the first in national nuclear power plant nuclear power nuclear power plant energy strategy programme PHASE 1 PHASE 3 PHASE 2 Considerations Preparatory work Activities to implement the first nuclear before a decision for the contracting to launch a and construction nuclear power of a nuclear power power plant programme is plant after a policy decision has been taken taken AT LEAST 10-15 YEARS FIRST NUCLEAR POWER PLANT PROJECT Final investment Commissioning decision Project Pre-project Operation Contracting activities development Decommissioning Construction

Thailand can make a knowledgeable decision on the introduction of nuclear power

| REPORT | |
|--|------|
| on | |
| HE INTEGRATED NUCLEAR INFRASTRUCTURE REVIEW | De |
| (INIR) MISSION | |
| to | Te |
| Review the Status of the National Nuclear Infrastructure | on, |
| in Thailand |) ГС |

Development of the infrastructure for a national nuclear power program Ref: IAEA No. NG-G-3.1, 2007 Technology (Public Organization) n, Ongkharak, Nakorn Nayok 26120 Fax : +66 3739 2913 www.tint.or.th

Nuclear Workforce

- To implement a SMR program, it is important to have a *well-prepared basic requirement with competent workforce*
- Thailand builds on a strong base of workforce development for nuclear energy
 - Thailand Research Reactor-1 (TRR-1/M1), Thailand Institute of Nuclear Technology (TINT) which operating since 1977
 - Irradiation services, isotope production, nuclear research, education and training, and public tours
 - All vital to the evolution of nuclear technology in Thailand
- For Thailand workforce development is often identified as the *highest priority*
- Thailand plan to have *national capabilities* to supply nuclear workforce with *international resources*





- Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Nuclear Engineering
- Master of Engineering (M.Eng.) in Nuclear Engineering
- Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Nuclear Technology
- Bachelor of Nuclear Engineering (B. Eng.) – Start 2016





Integration of Renewable Energy Sources with SMRs

- Climate change combined with the price volatility of energy and the intermittency of renewable resources
- *Flexible baseload supply* has the potential to produce positive synergism among these clean energy options
- Enhancing the *diversity of technology and fuel* sources
- SMRs can play a stabilizing role in a grid with a large share of renewable sources and contribute to *reducing the cost* of a low carbon energy supply
- The synergies between SMRs and renewable energy could be a *solution to an energy challenge*
- The *hybrid system* is a new approach to an energy system which could lead to better utilization of resources.

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Hybrid system



https://tva-azr-eastus-cdn-eptvawcm-prd.azureedge.net/

https://www.researchgate. net/publication/339189651

Criteria Before Roadmap for Operating Organization (EGAT)

| National level nuclear infrastructure has been established | Owner/operating organization (EGAT) | Selected SMRs Technology | |
|--|---|--|-------------|
| NEPIO and Regulatory body (OAP) OAP need to revise the Nuclear Energy for Peace Act and Ministerial Regulation to have processes for reviewing and accepting SMR reactor licensing documentations | Qualified technical staff (experience in planning and managing complex projects), Reactor engineering and safety, Power plant operations, Health physics, Quality assurance, Procurement | Based on proven SMR technologies, Sufficiently component supplier base, Prefer SMR operational data from a reference plant | Nayok 26120 |

Criteria Before Roadmap for the Regulatory Body (OAP)



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Public Acceptance and Stakeholder Engagement

- Consideration of SMRs: Licensing, siting, construction and operation
- Gaining public understanding and acceptance is challenging for considering of SMRs in Thailand
- Creating awareness of *benefits and risks of SMRs* to the local community and public
- Listening to stakeholders and local community to get support from them and building relationship
- Start to engaging with stakeholders and openly discuss problems and difficulties encountered and the plans to successfully resolve them
- Continue to *develop strategy and process* through SMRs lifecycle
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Challenges for Considering SMRs in Thailand

- National position and national policy
 - Political instability, difficult to finance
 - Government commitment > Focusing on RE + Hybrid technologies
- Public acceptance and stakeholder engagement
 - Promoting and participating of the local community
- Laws and regulation for SMRs
 - Nuclear Energy for Peace Act (updated on 2019)
 - Amendment for SMRs (licensing, security and transport)
 - Long times to license new technology
- Research on SMRs technology
 - Energy markets are rapidly change and flexible systems are attractive
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MART GRID

https://www.ivy-emeter.com/



Summary and Conclusion

- Thailand developed *infrastructure necessary* to carry out a nuclear power program including SMRs, and IAEA provided *INIR mission* to review in December 2010.
- New SMRs technology can be used to *inform policy decisions, government and industry* in terms of financial guarantees and incentives, and human resource development.
- For the SMRs project planning, EGAT, OAP, TINT and academic institutes were established necessary requirements and overall structures, identified by the IAEA's Milestones approach.
- Regulatory bodies (OAP), should *establish regulatory framework*, requirements and guidance that can be applied broadly, regardless of SMRs technology types being considered.
- SMRs technologies can be used for *co-generation applications* and considered as an *attractive option* to enhance energy supply security.
- *Climate change* combined with *high energy price* and the *intermittency of renewable* resources have provided an incentive to consider integrating SMRs with renewable energy sources.
- As a hybrid with renewable energy sources, SMRs as a flexible baseload supply which have the potential to lead positive synergism among these clean energy options.





https://www.iaea.org/services/key-programmes/international-projecton-innovative-nuclear-reactors-and-fuel-cycles-inpro



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