



**POLITECNICO**  
MILANO 1863

Sviluppi tecnologici attesi per: 2030, (2040,) 2050

# Fissione

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CeSNEF-Nuclear Engineering division*

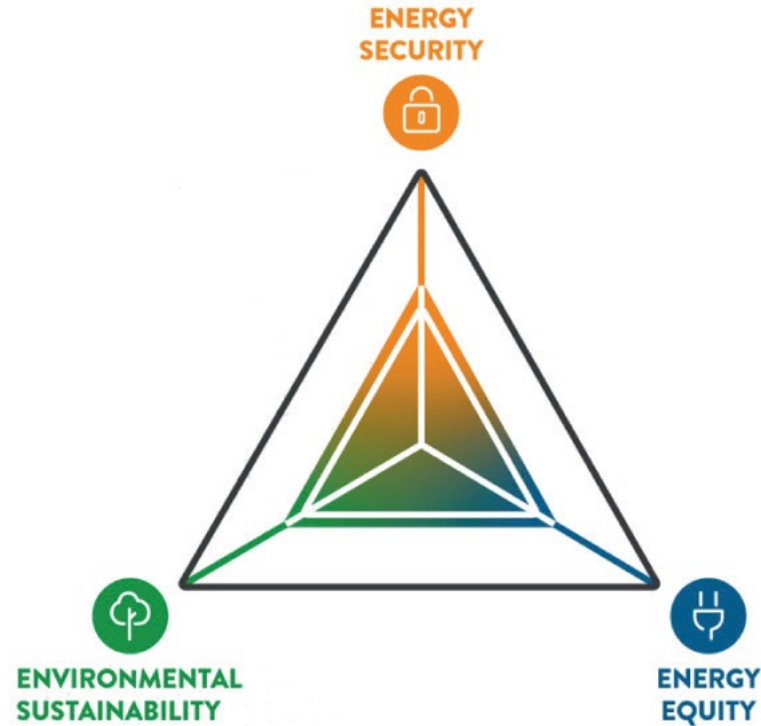


Laboratori Nazionali del Sud  
Catania  
2024 Febbraio 21

(I) Global warming

(II) Dipendenza strategica

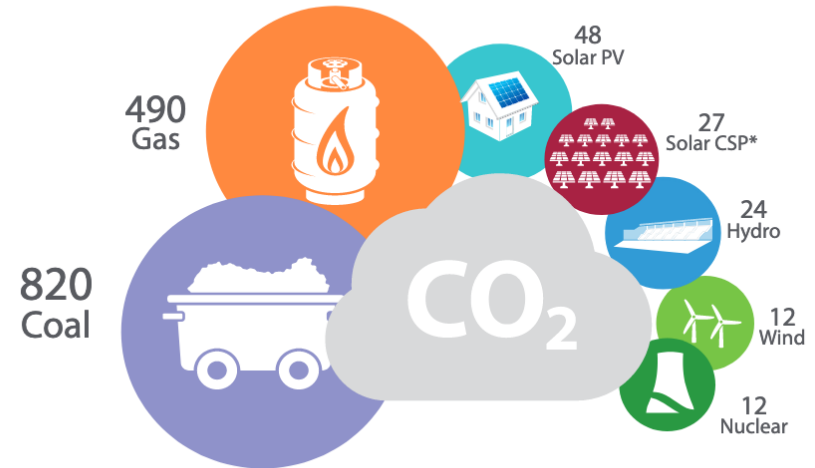
(III) Ricadute economiche



*“ma il Nucleare  
inquina...”*



Comparison of greenhouse gas emissions  
(grammes CO<sub>2</sub> eq/kWh)

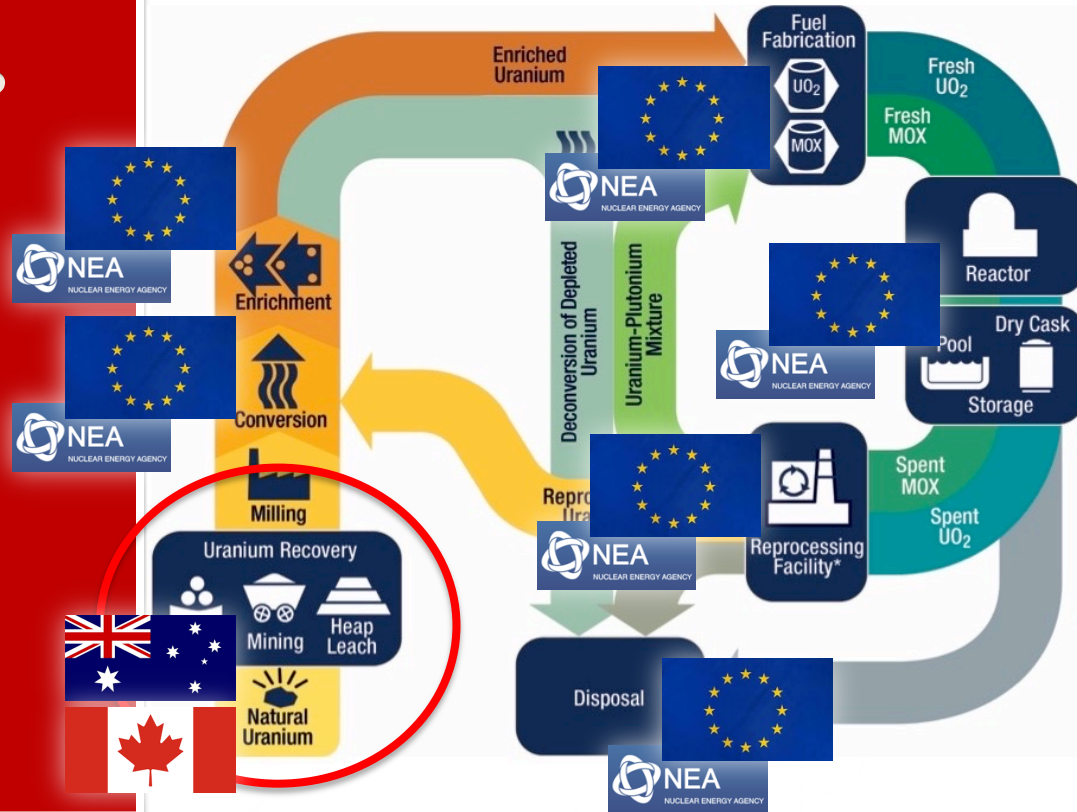


\*Concentrated Solar Power  
© FORATOM - Source: IPCC 2014

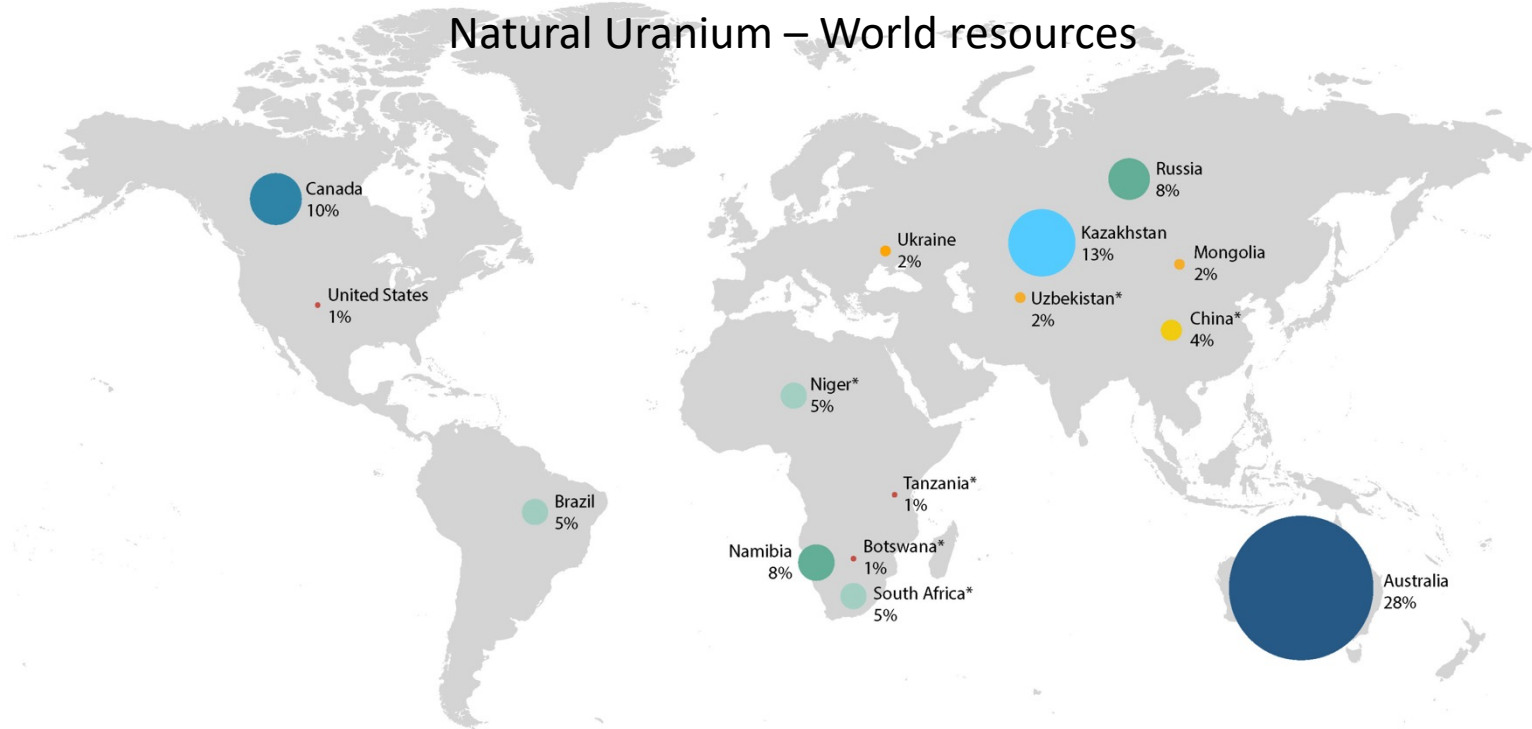
# Il «Trilemma Energetico» e il nucleare

## II. Dipendenza strategica

*“ma il Nucleare è rischioso...”*







IAEA / NEA, Uranium 2022: Resources, Production and Demand (Red Book), 2022

*“ma il Nucleare non è economico...”*





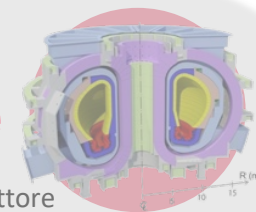
## Standard

Quasi tutti i reattori oggi in funzione. Estensione della vita operativa (da 40 a 60-80 anni)



## Small Modular Reactors

Piccola taglia (< 300 MWe), progettazione e costruzione modulari.



## Fusione

Primo reattore (commerciale) a fusione

DEMO & FOAK

2050 2060

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

2020

2030

2040

2050

2060

Gen II

Gen III

SMR

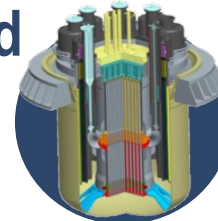
Gen IV

## Evolutivi

Alcuni già operativi (Cina, UAE, Corea Sud, Russia, India).  
La maggioranza dei 58 reattori in costruzione nel Mondo



## Advanced Modular Reactors

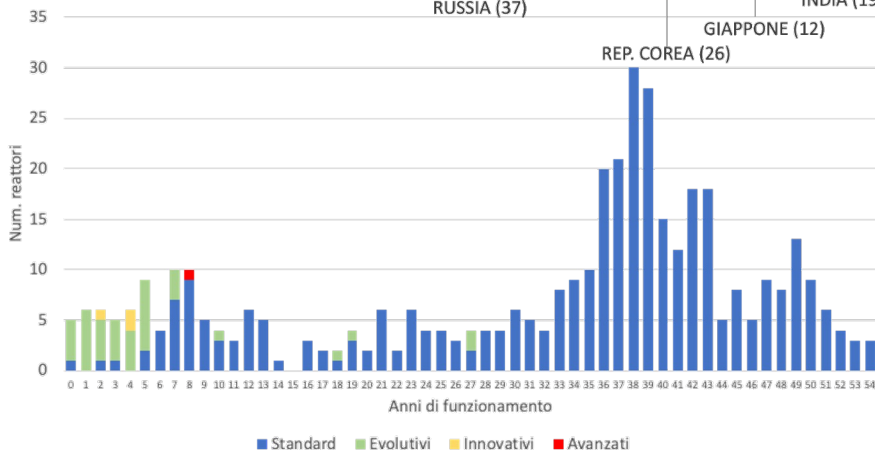
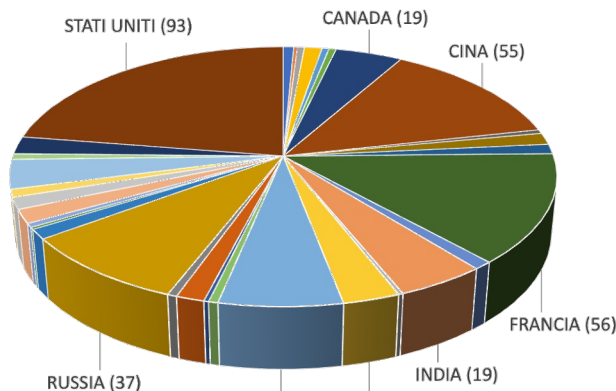


Raffreddamento a metallo liquido o a Sali fusi. Possibilità di riciclare i rifiuti a vita lunga e ad alta radioattività.

# 1. Standard: Estensione di Vita



N. Reattori in funzione nel mondo (Gen. 2024, Tot. 413)



Reattori:

413 

100 



Anni di esperienza:

19 200



Funzionamento:

60 anni

40 anni

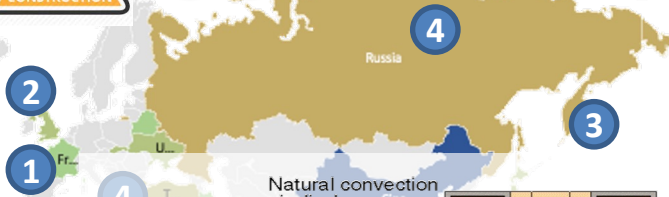
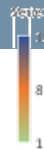


# 2. Evolutivi: In costruzione & Operativi

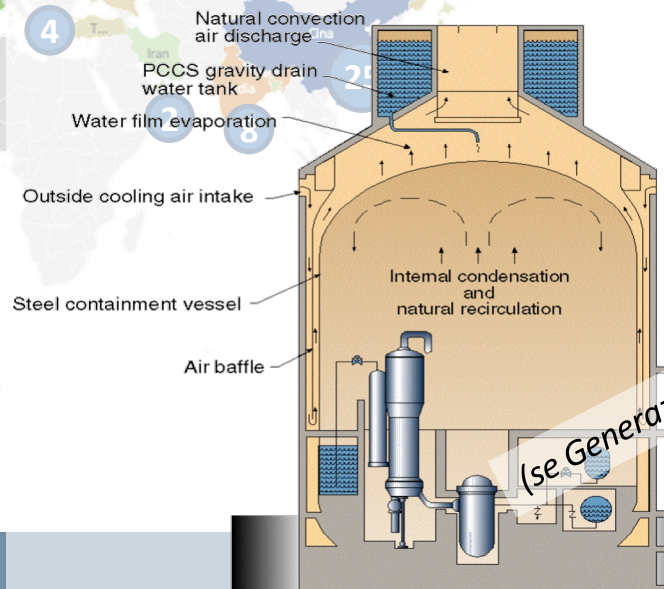
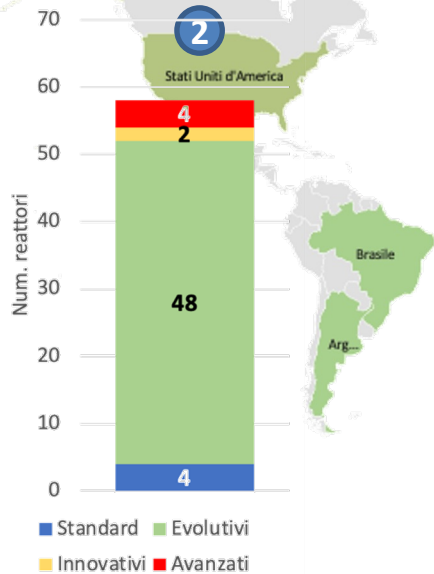


Reattori:

58



In costruzione (2024)



(se Generazione III: No Fukushima)





## Sicurezza Attiva

EPR Strategy:

- Economia di scala
- Sicurezza attiva & ridondanza (4×100%)
- Incidente severo gestito “ex-vessel” (core catcher)

**EPR (FRA), ABWR (USA)**

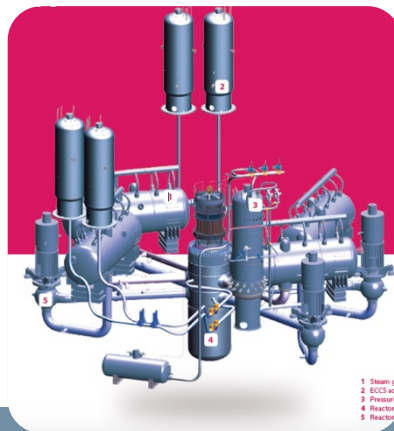


## Mix (Attiva+Passiva)

AES Strategy:

- Sistemi di sicurezza attivi & passivi
- Incidente severo gestito “ex-vessel” (core catcher)

**AES-2006 (VVER 1200) (Russia)**



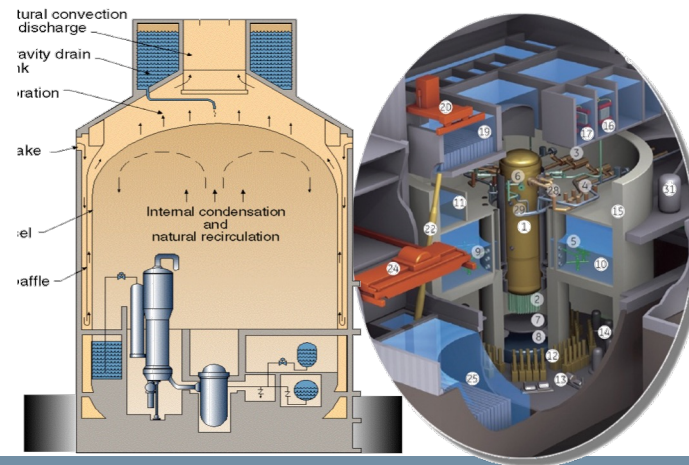
1 Steam generator  
2 ECCS tank  
3 Pressurizer  
4 Reactor vessel  
5 Reactor

## Sicurezza Passiva

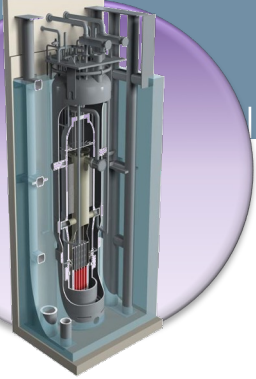
AP1000 Strategy:

- semplificazione, modularizzazione
- Sistemi di sicurezza passivi
- Incidente severo gestito “in-vessel” (in-core retention)

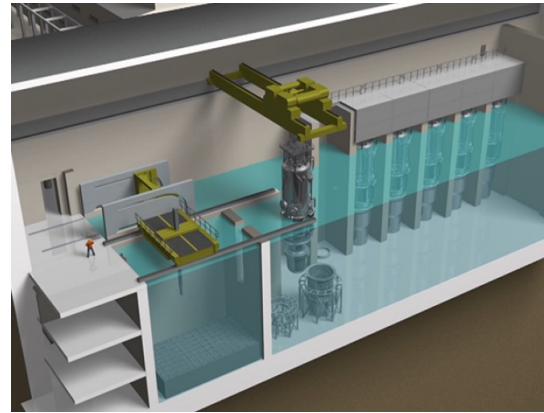
**AP1000, ESBWR (USA)**



# 3. Small Modular Reactors: cambio di paradigma



Reattori nucleari di taglia limitata (< 300 MWe)

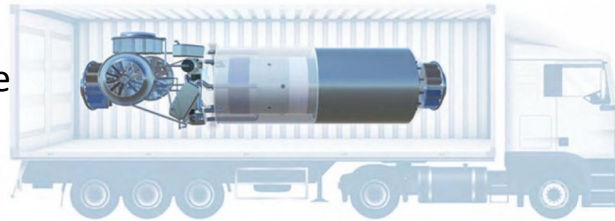


## Vantaggi:

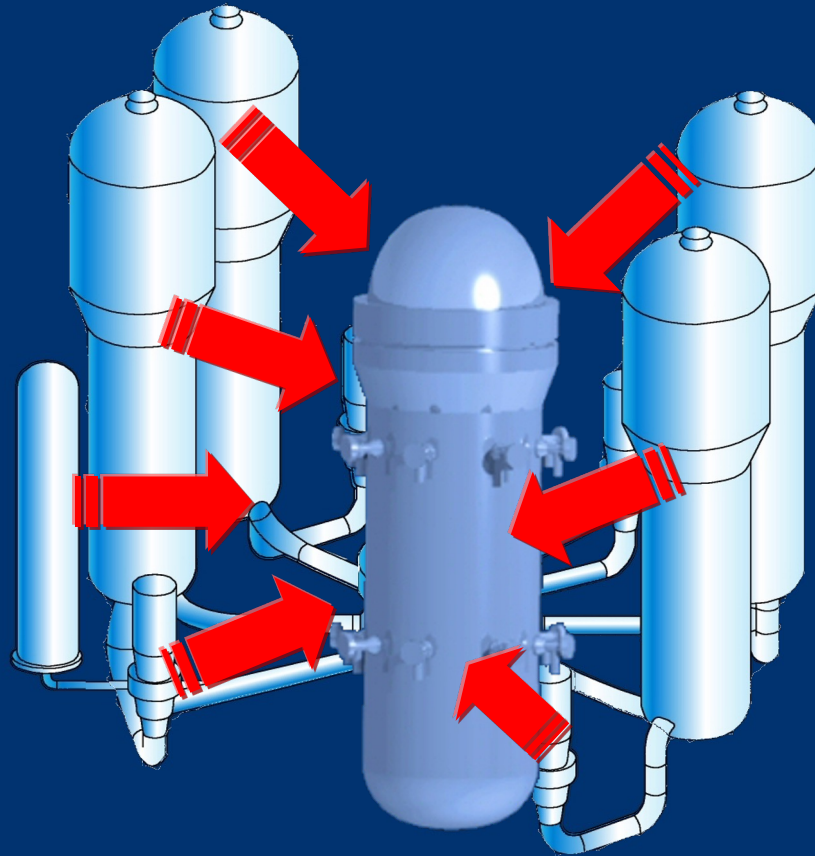
- Design **semplificato**
- Strategia di sicurezza a «**sistemi passivi**» (circolazione naturale: no Fukushima)
- Progettazione e costruzione **modulare**, in officina
- **Cogenerazione** (idrogeno, accumulo termico, teleriscaldamento, desalazione, biofuel)

## Sfide:

- Mercato internazionale, costruzione in serie
- Dimostratori: tempi e costi



### 3. Small Modular Reactors: integral PWR

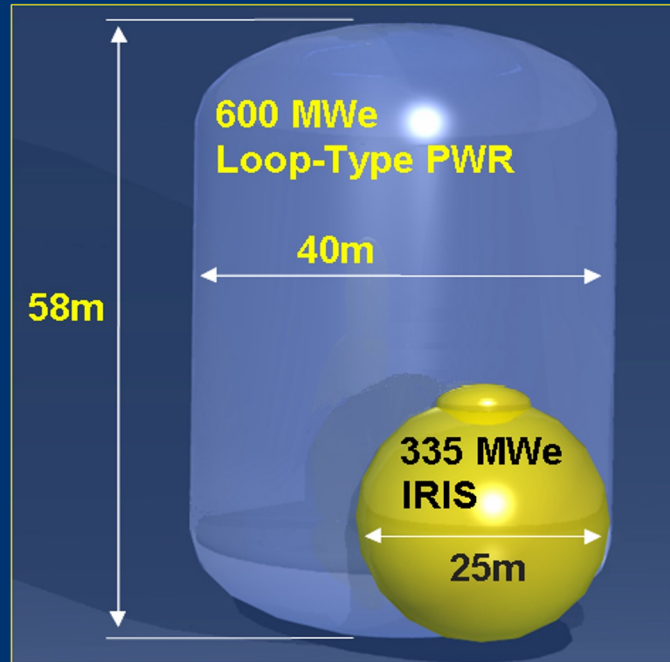


La soluzione «Integrale»:

- elimina le penetrazioni dei tubi e i componenti primari esterni

### 3. Small Modular Reactors: integral PWR

13



La soluzione «Integrale»:

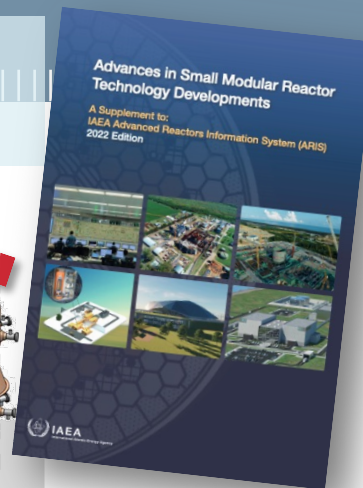
- permette l'uso di contenitori compatti
- riduce le dimensioni dell'edificio primario



# 3. Small Modular Reactors: cambio di paradigma

83 progetti SMR/AMR in fase di sviluppo nel Mondo, taglia: da 1-5 MWe (micro) a 300 MWe

- ▶ Land Based WCRs (25)
- ▶ Marine Based WCRs (8)
- ▶ HTGRs (17)
- ▶ LM Fast Reactors (8)
- ▶ MSR (13)
- ▶ Micro (12)



**IN FASE DI SVILUPPO**

**REATTORI di tipo INTEGRATO**

	<b>CAREM</b>	<b>NuScale</b>	<b>RITM-200</b>	<b>ACP100</b>	<b>SMART</b>	<b>NUWARD</b>	<b>BWRX-300</b>	<b>IRIS</b>
taglia	100	160 (?)	165	310	330	540	900	1000
MWth	27	50 (77)	52	100	100	170	300	335
MWe								
In funzione nell'anno:	? (constr.)	2029-2030	2030	<b>2026</b>	>2030	>2030	~2035	suspended

**GIA' IN FUNZIONE**

**RUSSIA**  
KLT-40s: Barge mounted PWR reactor

**CINA**  
HTR-PM: High Temperature Gas Reactor

**IAEA**  
International Atomic Energy Agency

**1st Int.l Conf. on SMRs and their Applications**

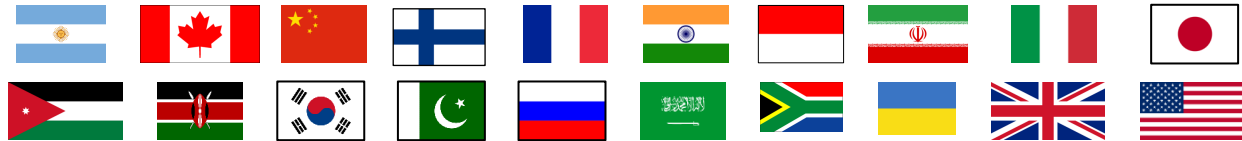
**21 – 25 October 2024**



## International Technical Working Group on SMR (I Cycle 2018 – 2021, II Cycle 2022 – 2025 )

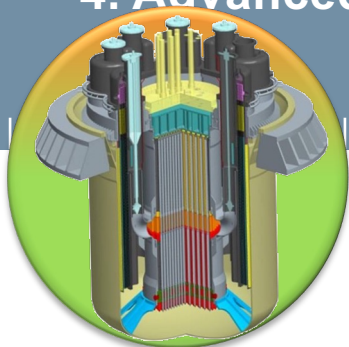


- **Chairperson: Mr. Marco RICOTTI, Politecnico di Milano, Italy**
- To advice and support IAEA programmatic planning and implementation in areas related to technology development, design, deployment and economics of SMRs
- Now 20 Member States and three International Organizations: European Commission, ISO, WNA as invited observers



- Three technical subgroups established:
  - **SG-1:** Development of Generic Users Requirements and Criteria (GURC)
  - **SG-2:** Research, Technology Development and Innovation; Codes and Standards
  - **SG-3:** Industrialization, design engineering, testing, manufacturing, supply chain, and construction technology
- Five General Meetings conducted : 2018, 2019, 2020 (virtual), 2021, the last TWG-SMR Meeting was in September 2023
- Information at:

<https://nucleus.iaea.org/sites/htgr-kb/twg-smr/SitePages/Home.aspx>



Reattori raffreddati a:  
piombo liquido, sodio liquido,  
sali fusi

«fisica differente»: eccesso di neutroni

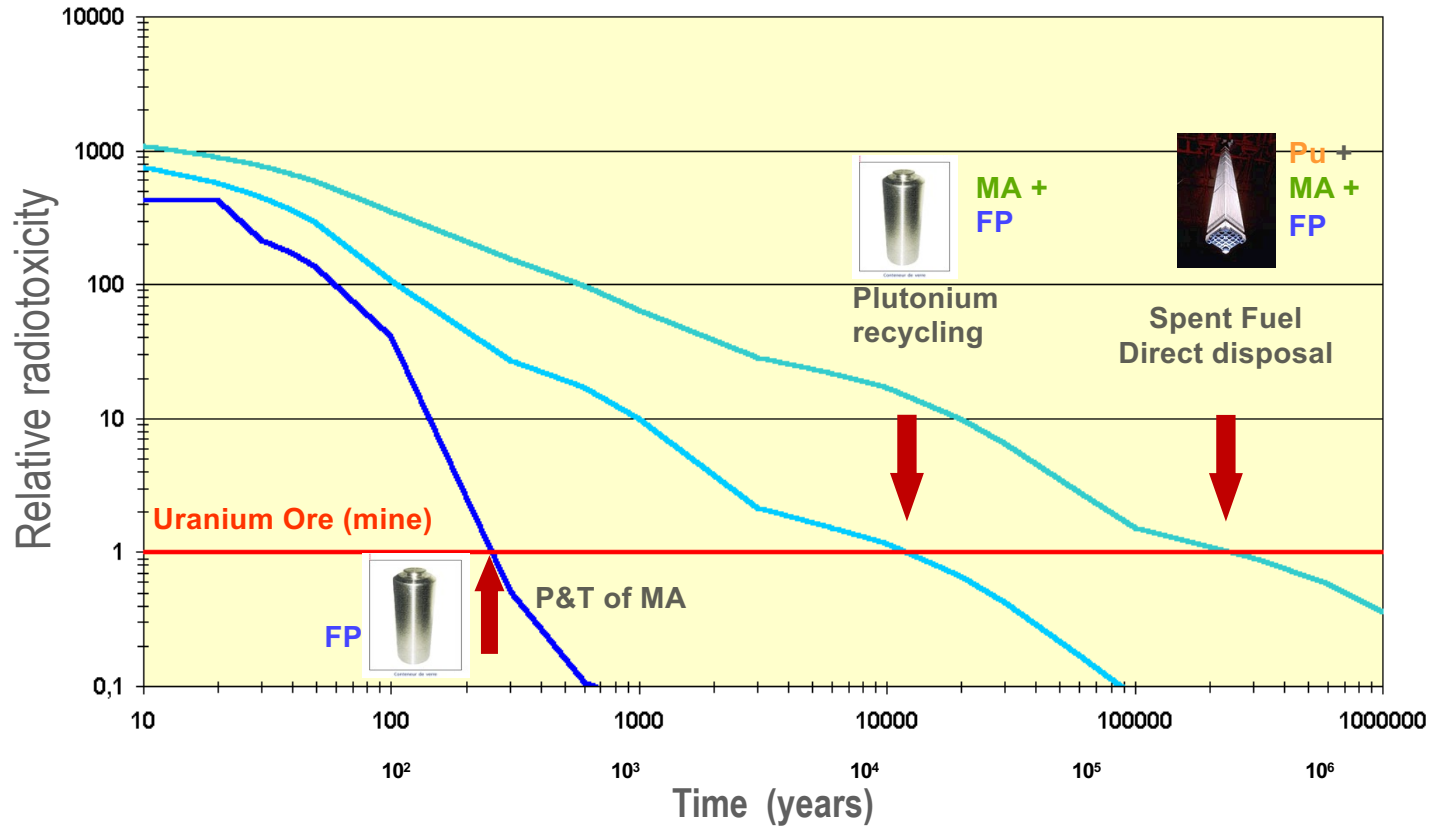
### Vantaggi:

- Gli stessi degli SMR (molti GenIV sono SMR)
- Miglior **rendimento**
- Possibilità di **separare e «bruciare» i rifiuti** ad alta radiotossicità

### Sfide:

- Economicità
- Integrazione con impianti del ciclo del combustibile (proliferazione)





## ALFRED

(Falcon Consortium, ITA-ROM)

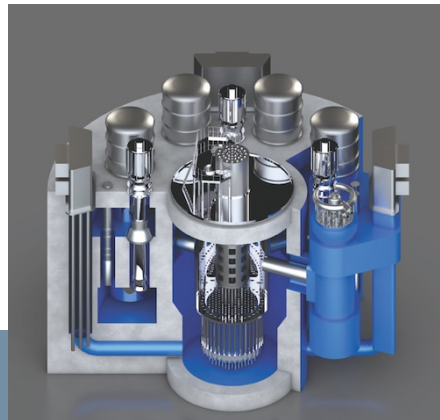
- Lead-cooled Fast Reactor (125 MWe)
- Exp. facilities in Italia (ENEA Brasimone), nuove grandi exp. facilities in Romania



## PRORYV

(ROSATOM, Russia)

- Lead-cooled Fast Reactor (300 MWe)
- Accoppiato con impianto riprocessamento + impianto rifabbricazione combustibile
- Riciclo di rifiuti ad alta radioattività (burner)



## MMR

(USNC – Francesco Venneri)

Start-up

- High Temperature Gas Reactor (5-10 MWe)
- Combustibile ceramic Micro-incapsulato (TRISO)
- No acqua per raffreddamento, no rete elettrica (strategia “batteria”)

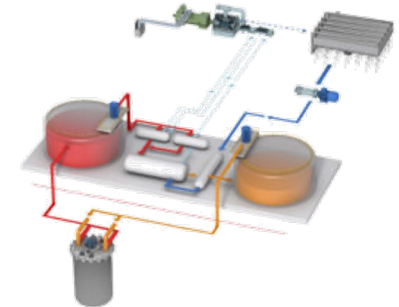


## NATRIUM

(TerraPower – Bill Gates)

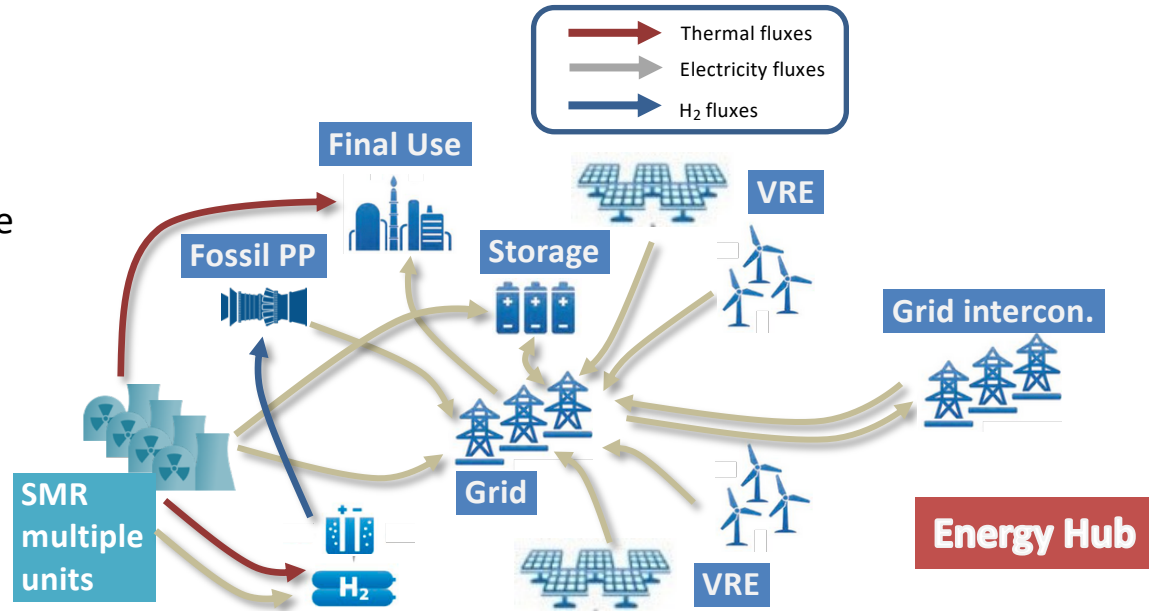
Start-up

- Sodium Fast Reactor (345 MWe)
- Energia termica reattore completamente stoccata in serbatoi Sali Fusi
- Cogenerazione disaccoppiata dall’impianto nucleare
- Picco 500 MWe >5h



## Opportunità:

- **Integrazione** tra rinnovabili & nucleare (riduzione costi per energy storage e servizi di rete)
- **Cogenerazione** (elettricità + calore per: teleriscaldamento, desalazione, energy storage, idrogeno, biofuel)
- **Servizi energetici** per industrie energivore / distretti industriali
- **Accelerazione** dello sviluppo/«ri-allenamento» della supply chain nucleare (per il Mondo Occidentale)





# TANDEM project

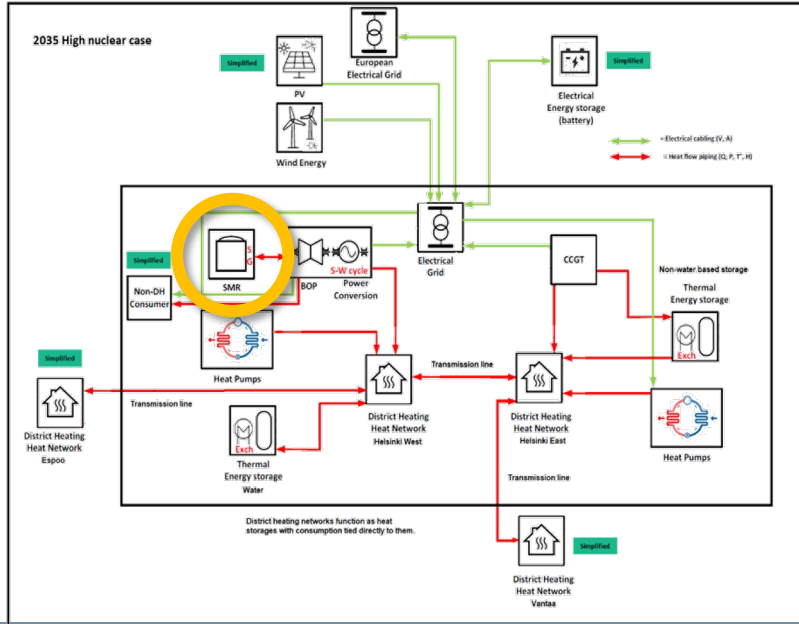
## Valutazione tecnico-economica scenari SMR cogenerativi



### Teleriscaldamento Urbano 2035

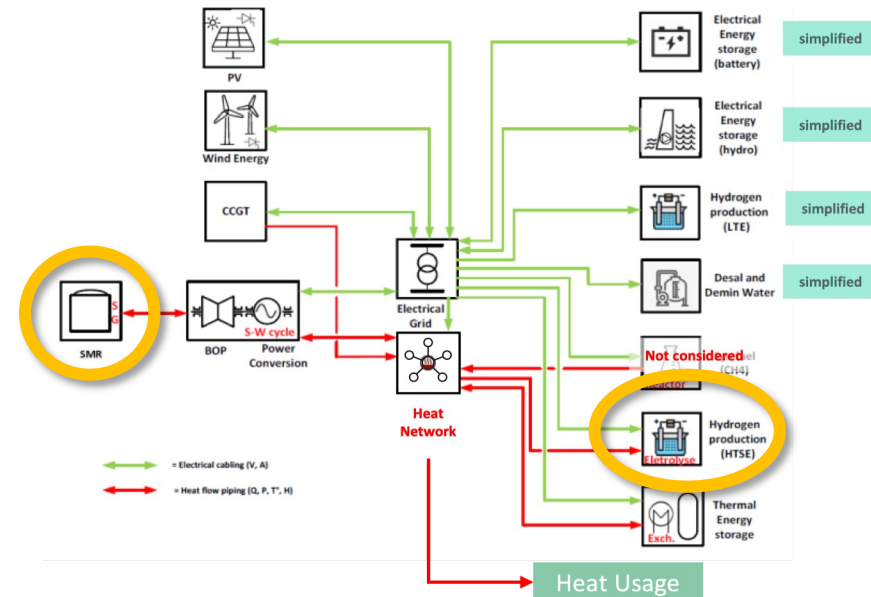
caso 1 - Finlandia: Helsinki, o Espoo, o Vantaa

caso 2 - Repubblica Ceca



### Hub Energetico 2035

caso 3 – Porti – Francia: Dunkerque, Fos-sur-Mer; Spagna: Algeiras

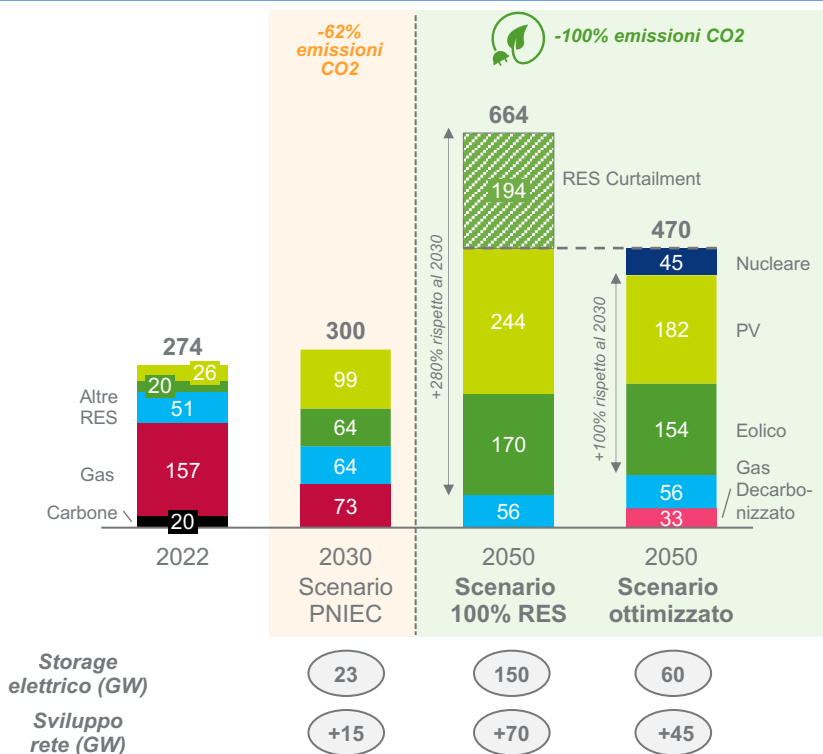




## IL NUCLEARE NELLO SCENARIO ITALIANO

### COME ARRIVARE ALLA NEUTRALITÀ CARBONICA AL 2050

#### Evoluzione Italiana del mix di produzione<sup>1</sup> (TWh)



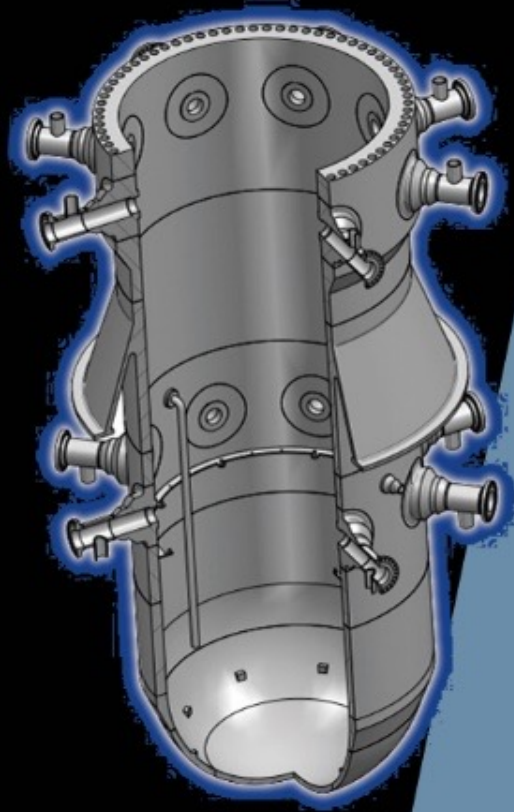
- Le rinnovabili sono fonti di energia verde non programmabile
  - **Produzione concentrata** in particolari momenti della giornata, non coincidenti con la richiesta di carico elettrico (24h)
  - **Localizzazione nelle zone con maggiore disponibilità di risorse naturali** (es. Sud) e lontane dai principali centri di consumo (es. Nord)
- Un **sistema 100% rinnovabili richiede importanti investimenti**
  - sovradimensionamento dell'energia prodotta da RES di oltre il 40%
  - 150 GW di accumulo e 70 GW di rete addizionali
- **SMR/AMR possono contribuire alla decarbonizzazione, affiancando la produzione rinnovabile**
  - installando 1 impianto all'anno dal 2030-2035, si arriverebbe a 15-20 impianti al 2050, **contribuendo al 10% della produzione nazionale**
- Lo **Scenario Ottimizzato**, con 80% rinnovabili, 10% nucleare e 10% produzione a gas decarbonizzata, consente il raggiungimento dei target di decarbonizzazione al 2050 con una **riduzione degli investimenti pari a circa 400 Miliardi€**

Il **dibattito sul nucleare è ripreso tra il 2021 e il 2023**, in un contesto di accelerata crisi climatica e volatilità dei prezzi del gas



1) Nuward SMR Joint Early Review, partnership che non presuppone la scelta di Nuward come tecnologia per lo sviluppo di un programma futuro

- COP 28: Global Stocktake, per la prima volta menzionato il nucleare
- 6 Feb 2024: EC lancia la «EU SMR Industrial Alliance»



**How many**  
**Reactor Pressure**  
**Vessel for SMRs,**  
**the Italian nuclear**  
**supply chain is ready**  
**to produce every year ?**

**Flip the card and find the answer...**

**download  
the brochure  
HERE**



## ITALIAN NUCLEAR SUPPLY CHAIN FOR SMALL MODULAR REACTORS

Preliminary investigation and Case Study on Large Components manufacturing  
(Case #1: Reactor Pressure Vessel)



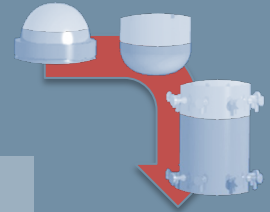
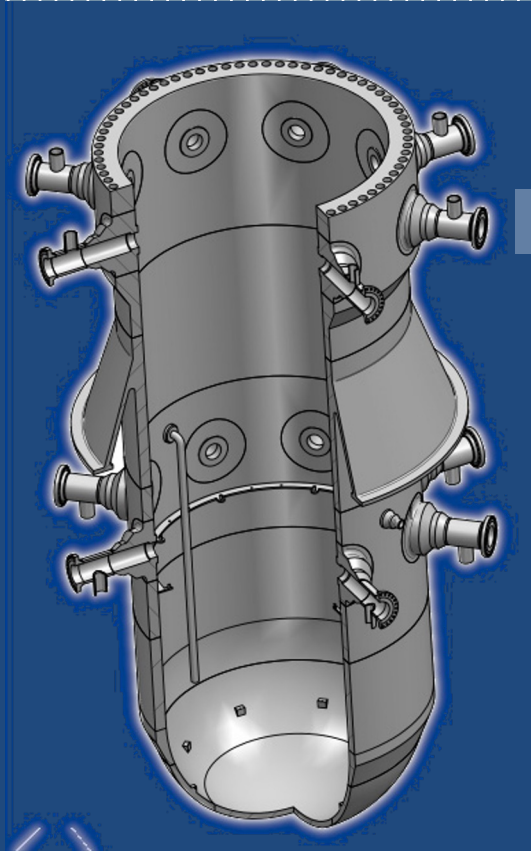
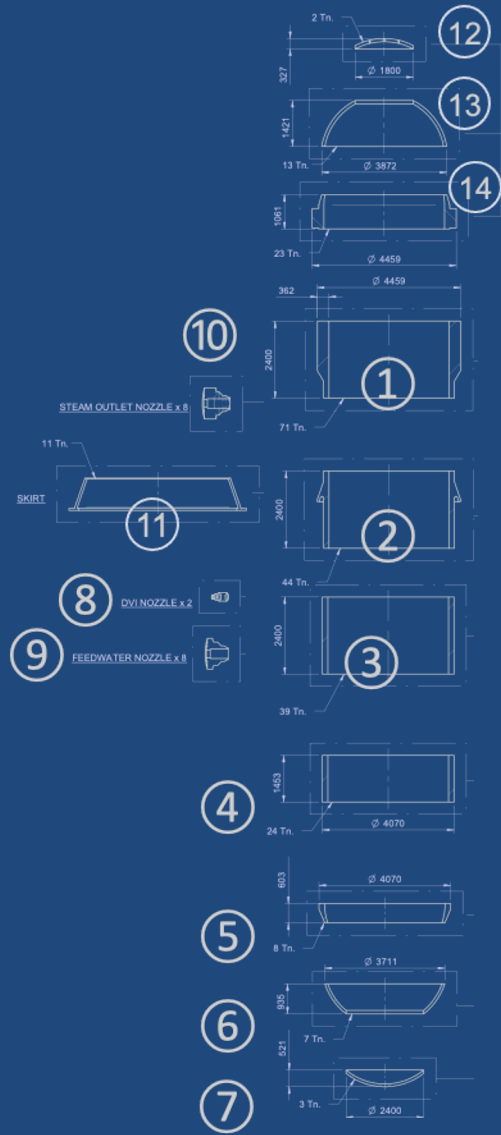
# 25 aziende pronte ad avviare la Supply Chain Nucleare Italiana degli Small Modular Reactors



TECTUBI RACCORDI S.p.A.



# Reactor Pressure Vessel per SMR fabbricabili in Italia, all'anno



 **FORGING COMPANIES**



 **MANUFACTURING COMPANIES**



**+**  
**8**  
SMR/anno





# BACKUP

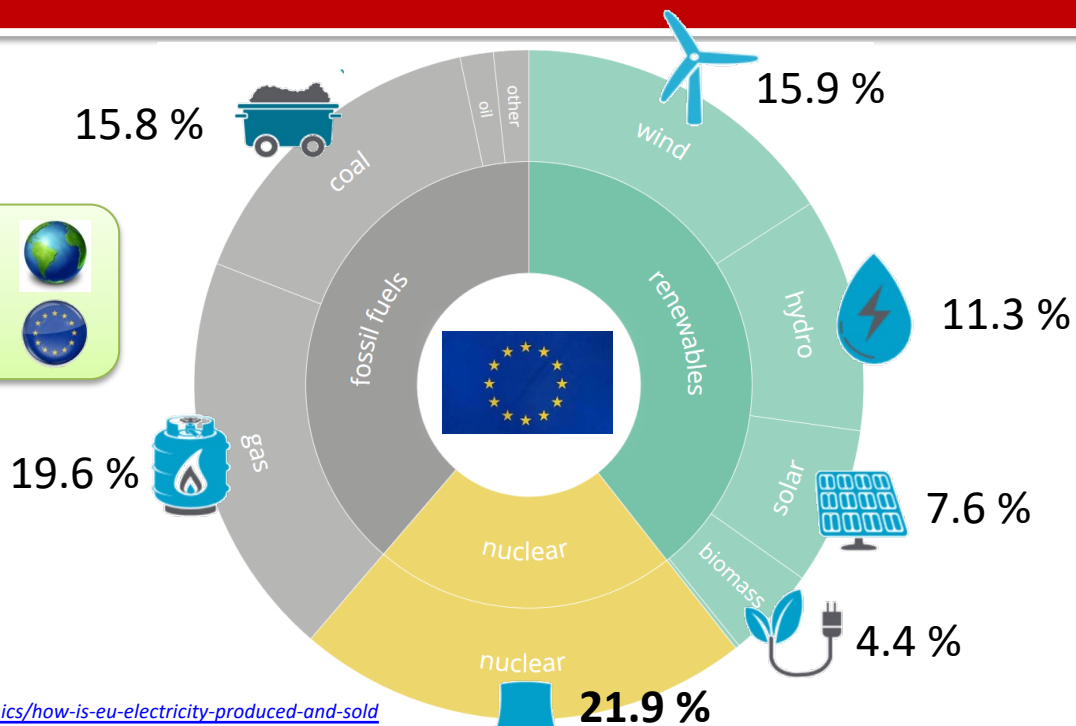
*“ma il Nucleare non è importante...”*



26%



36%



2023 Eurostat database

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/how-is-eu-electricity-produced-and-sold>



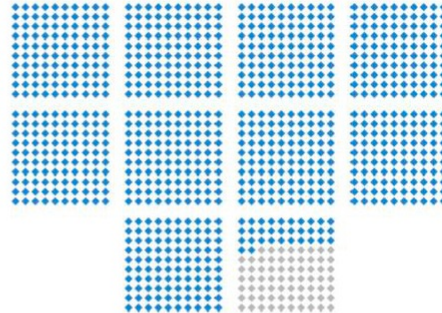
*“ma il Nucleare danneggia l’ambiente...”*

Centrale da  
1000 MWe

673-932 square kilometres

117-194 square kilometres

3.3 square kilometres



Wind  
assuming capacity  
factor 32-47%



Solar  
assuming capacity  
factor 17-28%

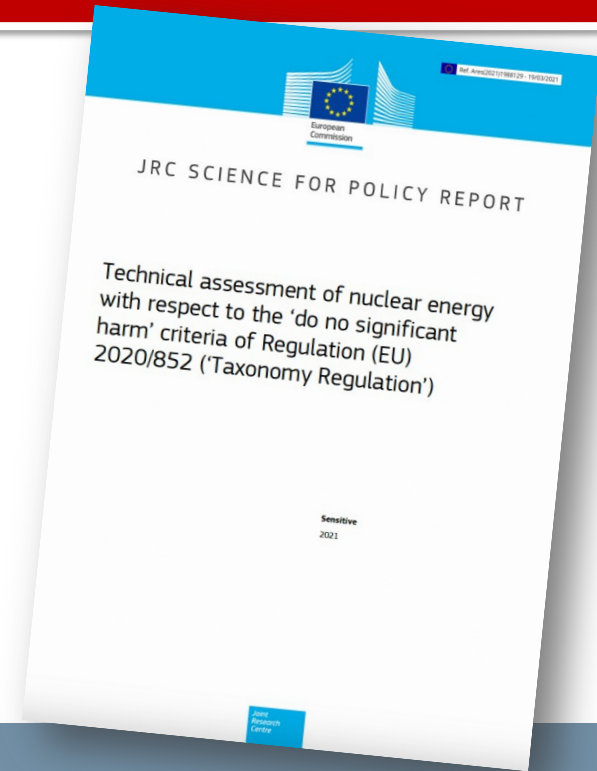


Nuclear  
assuming capacity  
factor 90%

**Nota:**

Superficie necessaria per ottenere la STESSA POTENZA INSTALLATA (potenza di picco per le Rinnovabili). Ma produzione di ENERGIA è diversa nella giornata e nelle stagioni.

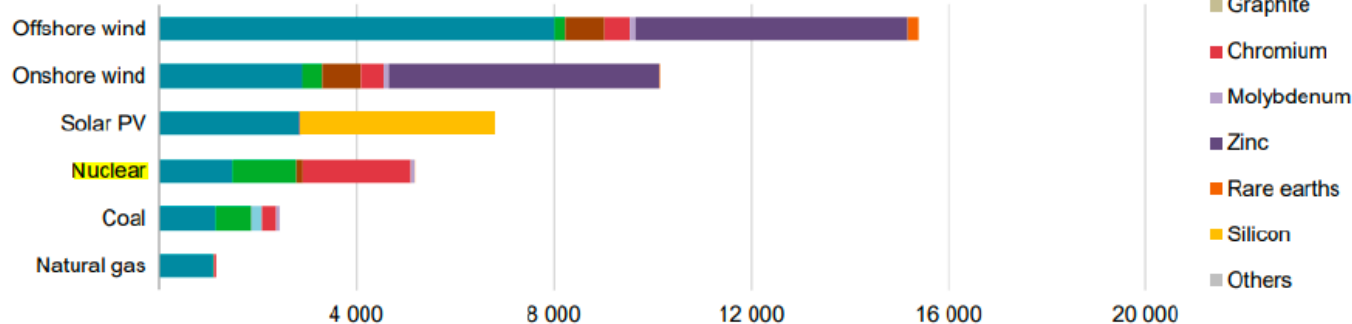
Per ottenere la STESSA ENERGIA PRODOTTA ALL'ANNO, le Rinnovabili richiedono PIU' POTENZA INSTALLATA + ACCUMULO DI ENERGIA.



*“ma il nucleare danneggia l’ambiente/è rischioso...”*

*Offshore wind plant requires thirteen times more mineral resources than a similarly sized gas-fired power plant and three times more than Nuclear*

Power generation (kg/MW)



Source: IEA, 2021, *The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions, World Energy Outlook Special Report*

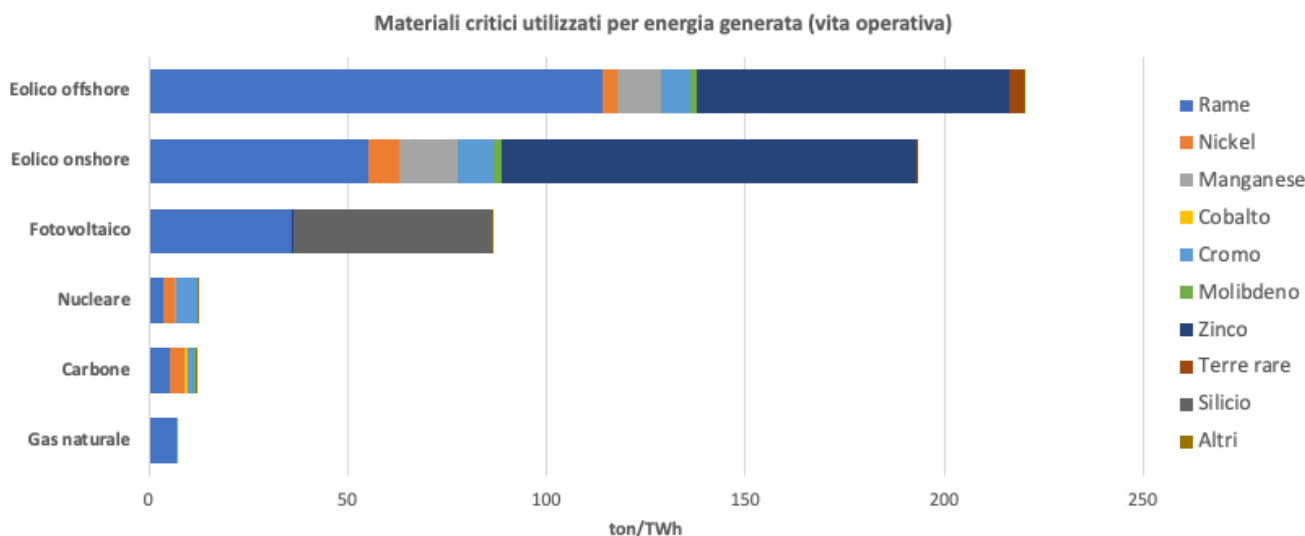
# Il «Trilemma Energetico» e il nucleare

## Uso di materiali critici

2024.02.21

32

*“ma il nucleare danneggia l’ambiente/è rischioso...”*



Rielaborazione POLIMI: materiali critici per elettricità prodotta (intera vita operativa)

“ma il  
pericol

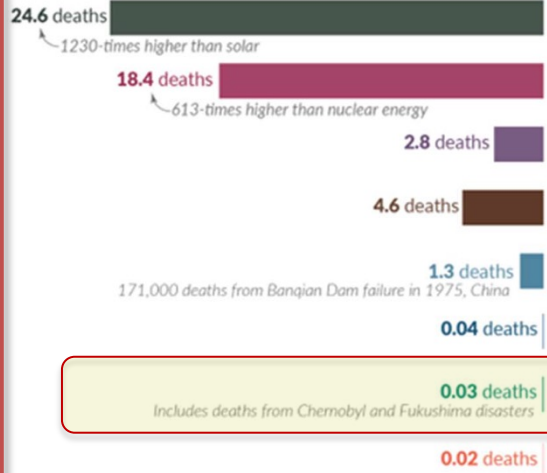


### What are the **safest** and **cleanest** sources of energy?

Our World in Data

#### Death rate from accidents and air pollution

Measured as deaths per terawatt-hour of electricity production.  
1 terawatt-hour is the annual electricity consumption of 150,000 people in the EU.



#### Greenhouse gas emissions

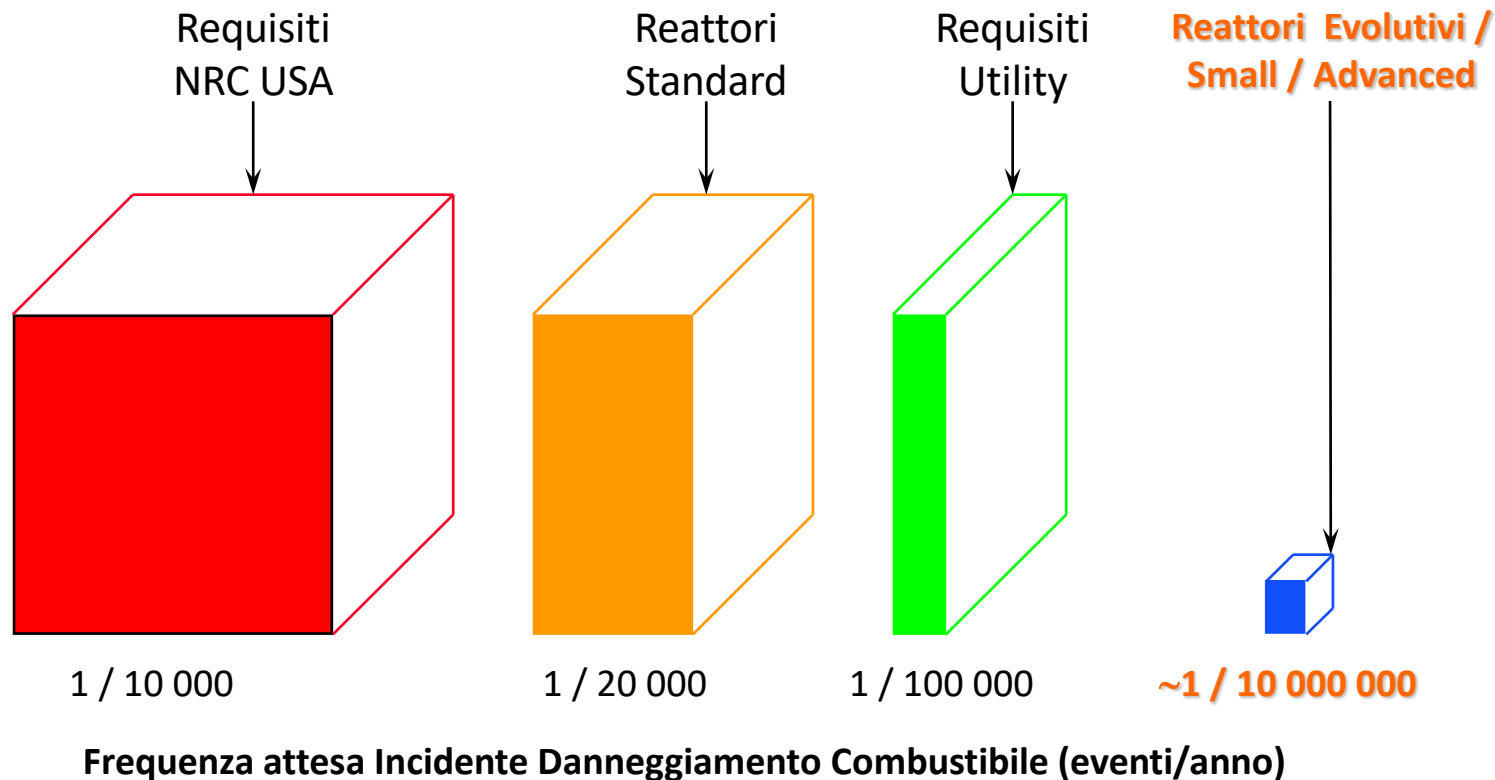
Measured in emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents per gigawatt-hour of electricity over the lifecycle of the power plant.  
1 gigawatt-hour is the annual electricity consumption of 150 people in the EU.



Death rates from fossil fuels and biomass are based on state-of-the-art plants with pollution controls in Europe, and are based on older models of the impacts of air pollution on health. This means these death rates are likely to be very conservative. For further discussion, see our article: [OurWorldinData.org/safest-sources-of-energy](https://ourworldindata.org/safest-sources-of-energy). Electricity shares are given for 2021. Data sources: Markandya & Wilkinson (2007); UNSCEAR (2008; 2018); Sovacool et al. (2016); IPCC AR5 (2014); Pehl et al. (2017); Ember Energy (2021).

OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world’s largest problems.

Licensed under CC-BY by the authors Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser.





### La dimensione dei problemi

On average, each year one person generates:

**1.36** tonnes of total waste



**270 kg**

Municipal solid waste



**54 kg**

Hazardous waste



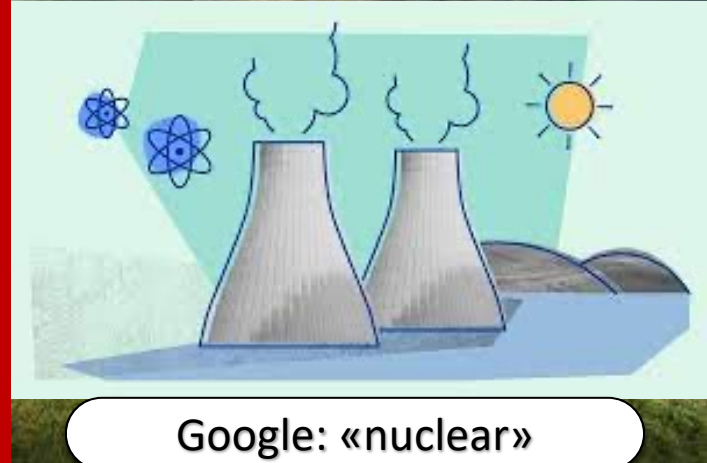
**54 g**

Radioactive waste



© nucleareurope - Source: OECD/NEA 2015 & The World Bank 'What a Waste 2.0' 2018

*“ma il Nucleare non sa gestire i rifiuti...”*



Google: «nuclear»

# Aspetti ambientali del nucleare

## Deposito di smaltimento dei rifiuti radioattivi



L'Aube d  
lived rac

el, short-

*“ma il Nucleare non sa gestire i rifiuti...”*



Google: «rifiuti radioattivi»



# Aspetti ambientali del nucleare

## Deposito di smaltimento dei rifiuti radioattivi

2024.02.21

37



# 2025

Onkalo, first World Final Geological Repository for spent fuel/High Level Waste, Finland



*“ma il Nucleare non sa gestire i rifiuti...”*



Google: «radioactive waste»



# Aspetti ambientali del nucleare

## Rilascio dell'acqua triziata di Fukushima



World Health Organization

**OMS limite di Trizio per acqua potabile: 10 000 Bq/l**  
**Trizio nell'acqua scaricata a Fukushima: 270 Bq/l**

Global nuclear weapons testing, 1950s-'60s

0.86 PBq

Three Mile Island  
0.00004 PBq

Chernobyl

85 PBq

Fukushima

10-30 PBq

Atmospheric

3-30 PBq

Direct

400 peta-Bequerels (PBq)

Fukushima released 3 to 30 petaBecquerels of radioactive cesium-137 directly into the sea and 10 to 30 PBq into the atmosphere, of which about 50% eventually ended up in the ocean.

Three Mile Island released 0.00004 PBq entirely into the air.

Chernobyl released 85PBq, mostly into the air.

Nuclear weapons tests released 400PBq over several years. The majority has eventually landed in the sea.

Though serious, these totals pale compared to the abundance of radioactive substances naturally present in seawater such as uranium-238 and potassium-40.

Potassium-40  
15,000,000 PBq

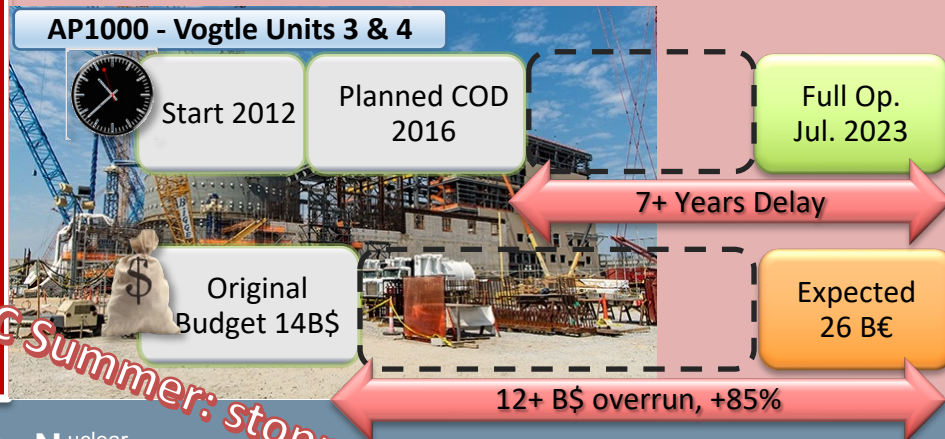
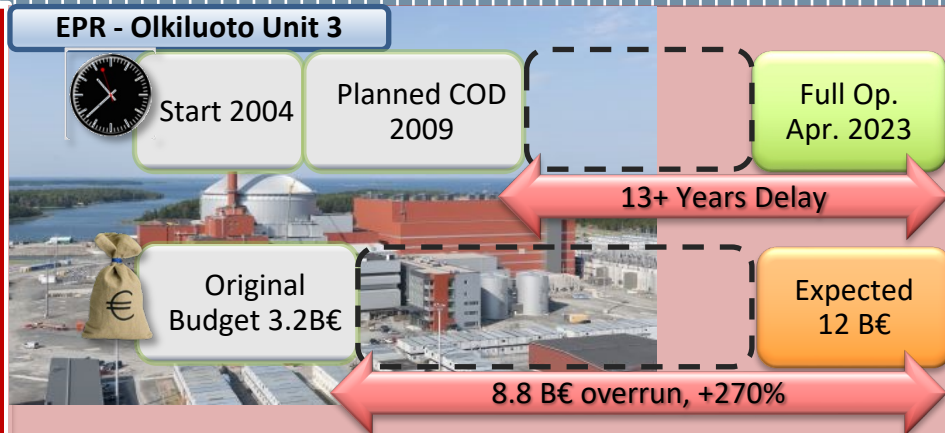
Uranium-238  
37,000 PBq

*“ma il Nucleare inquina...”*



*“ma il Nucleare costa troppo e ci vuole molto tempo...”*

2010



*VC Summer: stopped*



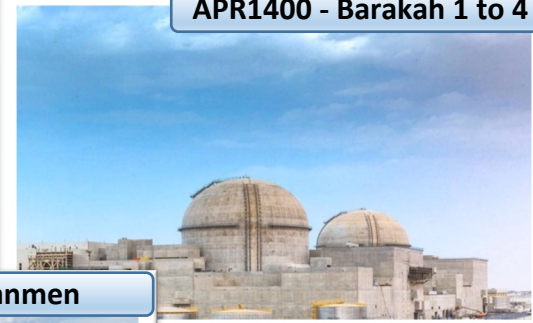


*“ma il Nucleare costa troppo e ci vuole molto tempo...”*

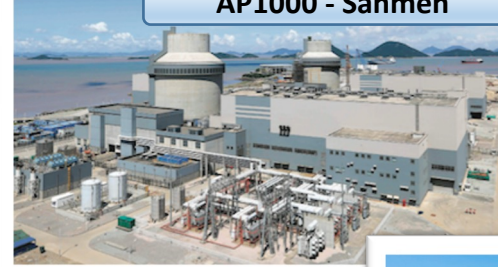
2016



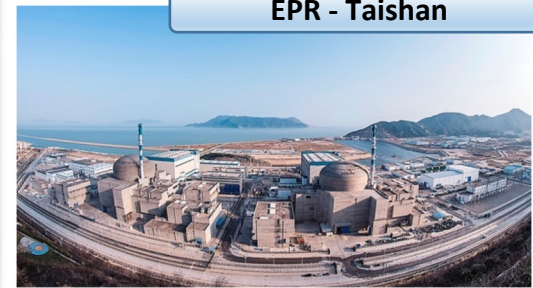
APR1400 - Barakah 1 to 4



AP1000 - Sanmen

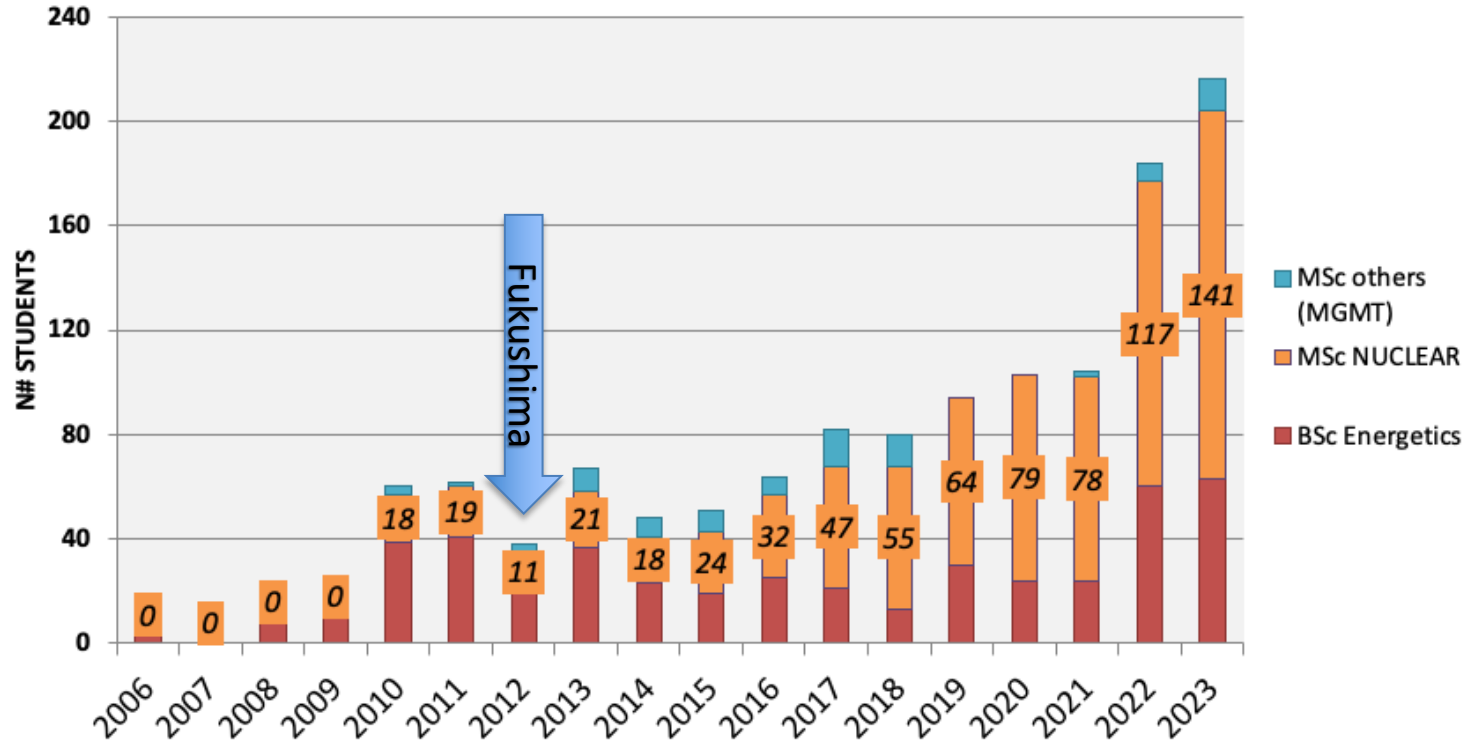


EPR - Taishan



## TREND

POLIMI, "Introduction to Nuclear Engineering" course (10 credits)



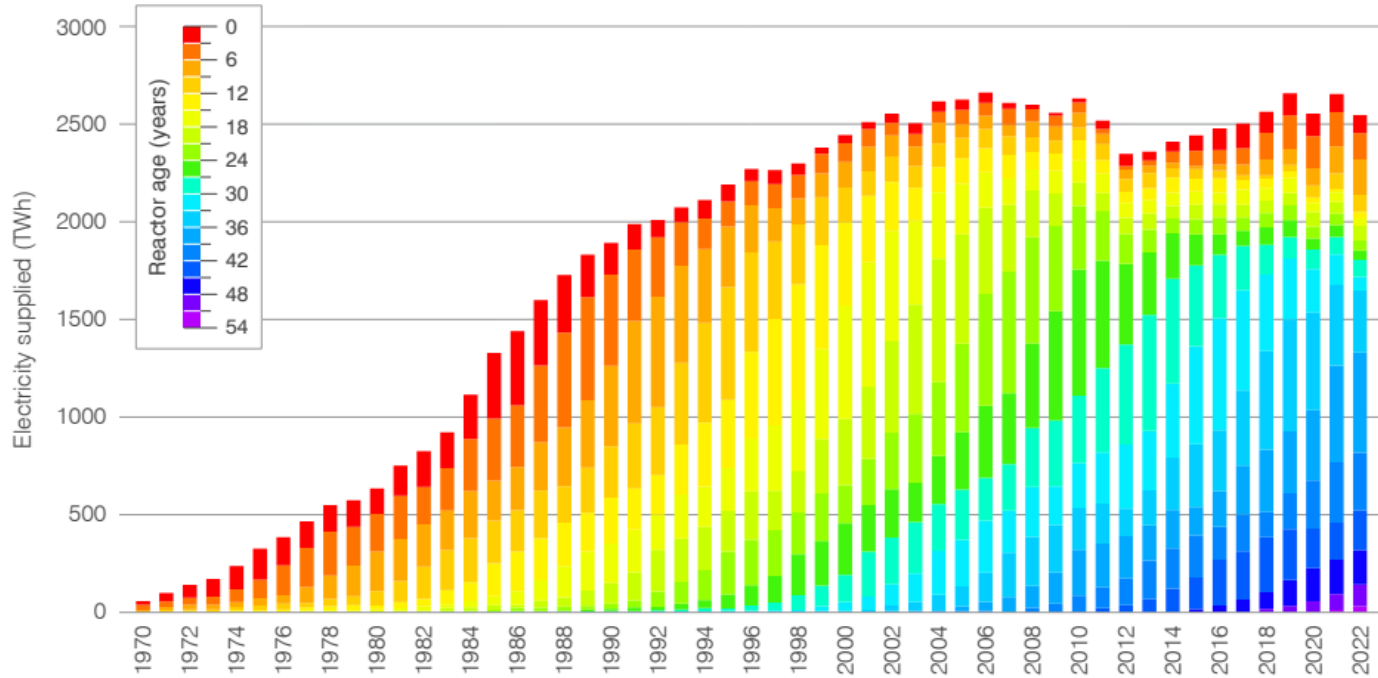
**72** permanent staff professors

**90+** young researchers (PhD, research assistants)



**200+** new students/year (MSc + PhD programmes)

Figure 13. Total global nuclear electricity generation by age of reactor



Source: World Nuclear Association, IAEA PRIS

91% of current fleet is Standard + 9% is Evolutionary

# SMR: Economy of Multiples vs. Economy of Scale

2024.02.21

