

FUELING THE ENERGY TRANSITION WITH NUCLEAR BUDAPEST CONFERENCE





E-INFRA



Panel 4: Enhancing Energy Security by Keeping the Balance

Daniel Dean, Chairman of the International Bank for Nuclear Infrastructure

- Keith Everhart, Energy Analyst, Renewables Integration and Secure Electricity, International Energy Agency
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Nuclear Energy's Role in Secure Low-Carbon Power Systems

Keith Everhart, Energy Analyst – Renewable Integration and Secure Electricity, IEA

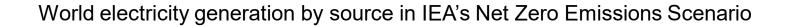
New Nuclear Watch Institute

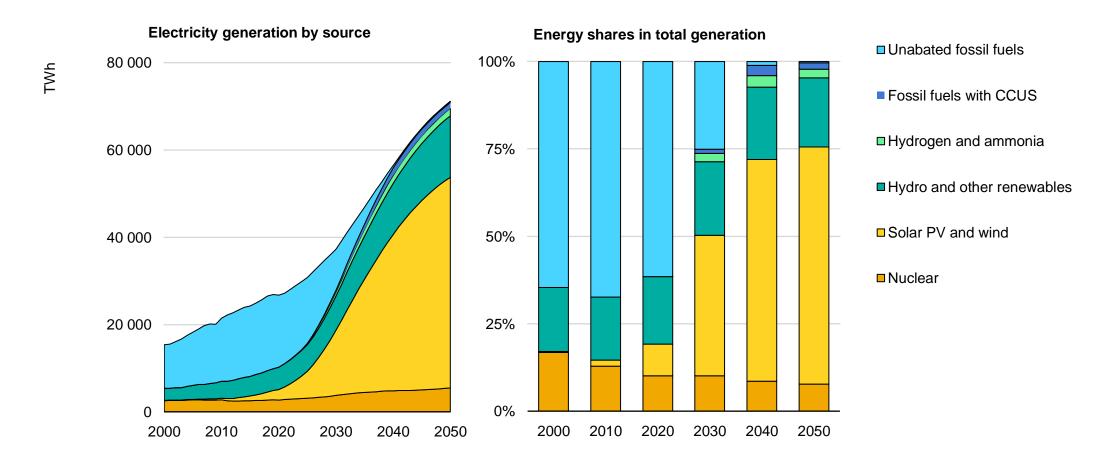
Budapest, 20 June 2023

lea

- Russia's invasion of Ukraine
 - Re-orientation of global natural gas market
- Extreme weather events
 - Winter storms (Texas 2021)
 - Hurricanes (New Orleans 2021)
 - Forest fires (California, Canada)
 - Hot and dry (Europe summer 2022)
- Decarbonisation
 - Increased climate ambition led by renewables
 - VRE integration need for complementary flexible energy sources
 - Critical minerals

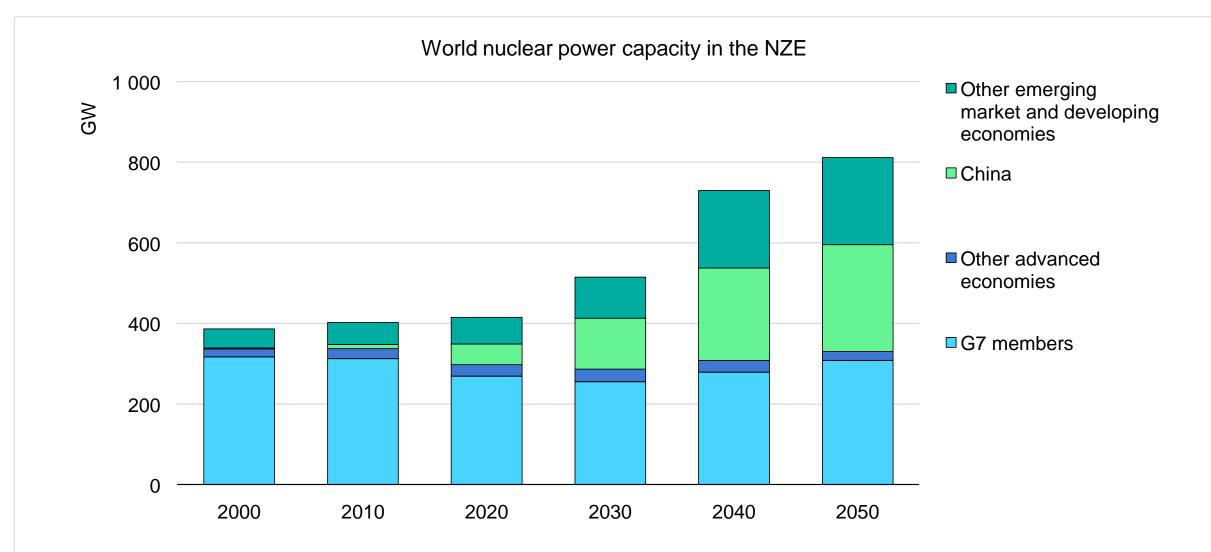
Wind and solar PV growth is accelerating





Renewables will overtake coal as the largest source of electricity generation by 2025

Nuclear capacity doubles to 2050 on the path to Net Zero

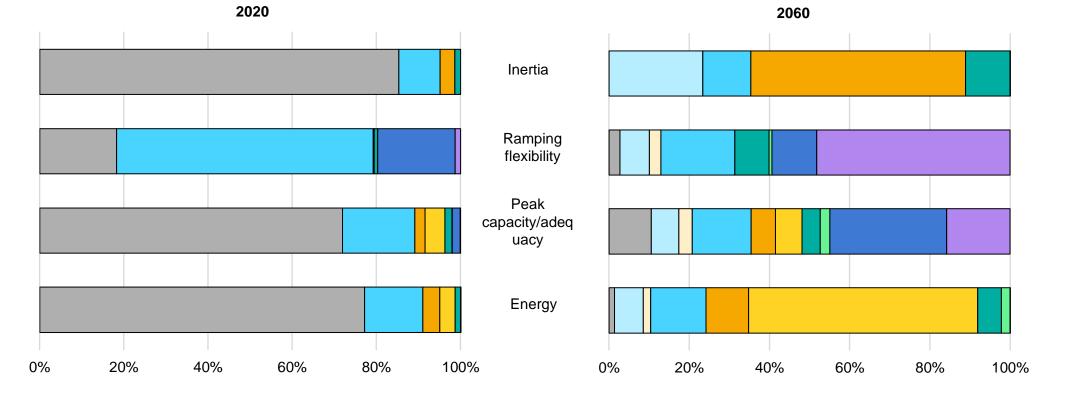


However, this will require that industry deliver new projects on time and on budget, with projects in advanced economies needing to cut costs by almost half from recently completed projects.

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The role of each technology in providing key system services will evolve

Contribution of each technology to ensure electricity security in Net Zero Emission pathway in China, 2020 and 2060

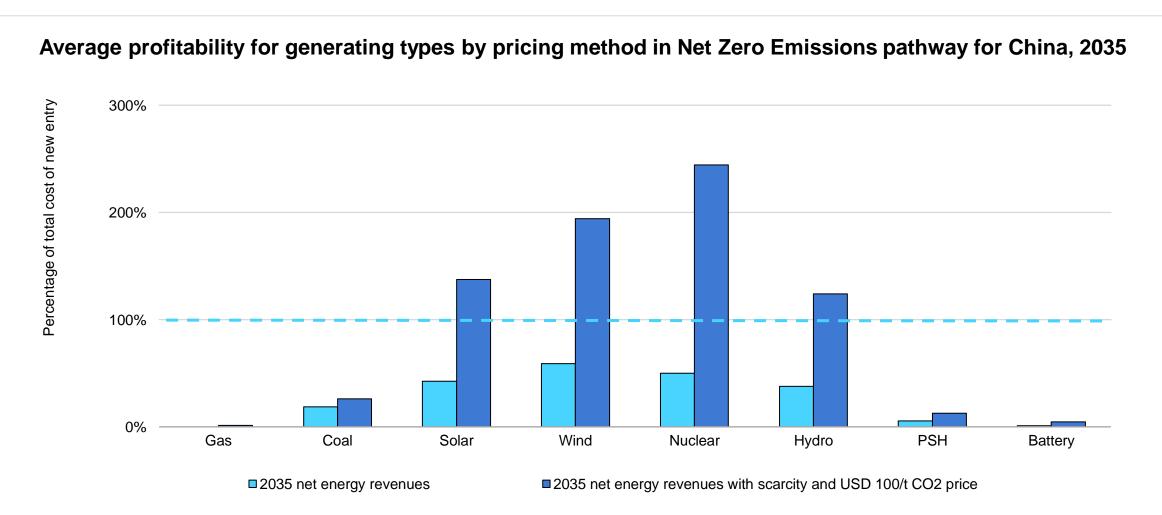


Thermal Description Abated thermal Description Clean fuels Hydro Nuclear Variable renewables Bioenergy Other renewables Storage Demand response

Power system services will increasingly need to be provided by a more diverse range of assets

- Wholesale energy market
 - Marginal pricing with high price cap (scarcity pricing)
 - Based on merit order, or variable cost of generation
 - Carbon pricing can be included to shift the merit order
 - Additional value to generate during periods of tight supply/demand (or low reserves)
- Capacity market
 - Additional payment for availability

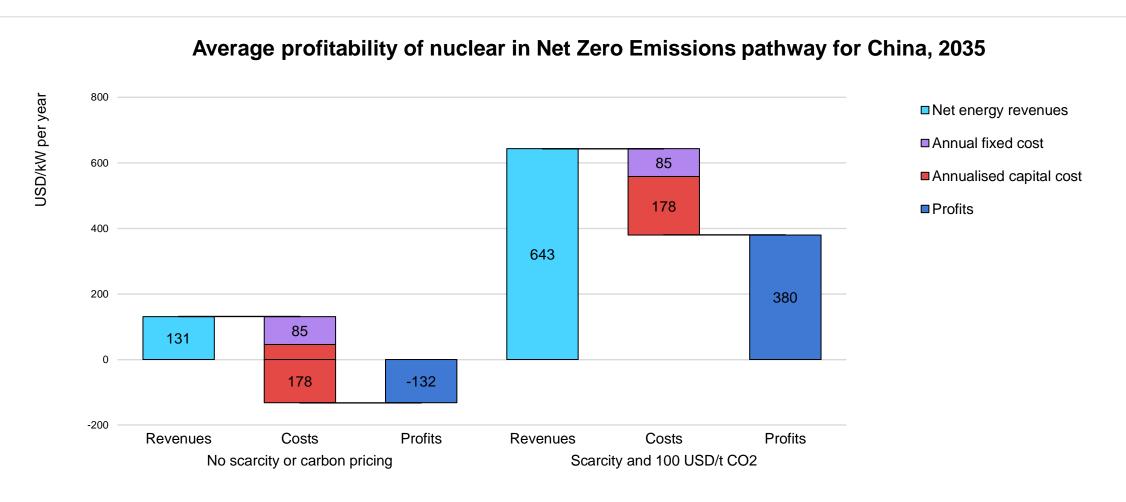
Enhanced market design reduces the need for extra payments



Scarcity and carbon pricing provide additional incentive for flexible and low-carbon generation

190

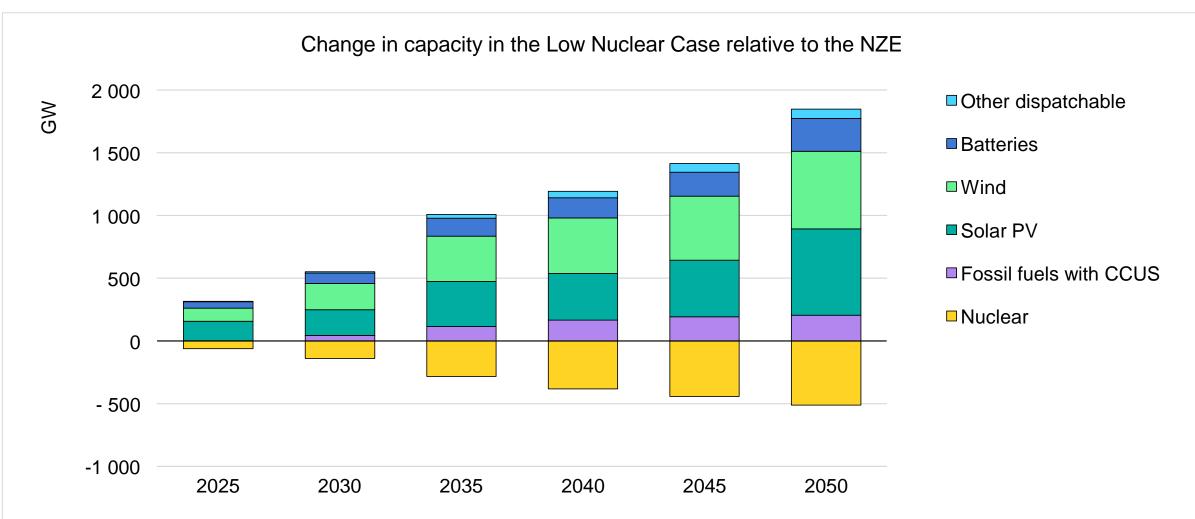
Nuclear capacity benefits most from the changes to market design



Revenues per kW increase by over 400% with scarcity and carbon pricing

Iec

The path to net zero with less nuclear is narrower



While reaching net zero by 2050 would still be possible, failing to step up nuclear construction or extend lifetimes, would cost consumers USD 20 billion more per year and strain supply chains and the need for critical minerals

- Nuclear is increasingly seen as a key pillar of a country's energy security and decarbonisation strategy
 - US (subsidies to avoid early retirement, SMR development), Korea (construction restart, export), Japan (restarts), UK, France, Poland and more
- Nuclear supports reliability by offering firm capacity to the power system
 - System services should be compensated according to their contribution to secure operation
- Non-economic factors such as safety and spent fuel management should be addressed to build public support

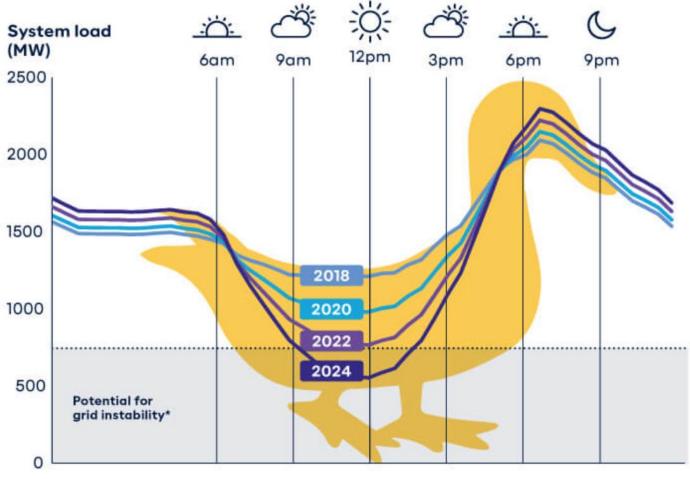


How to handle the ,duck curve'?

Panel 4: Enhancing Energy Security by Keeping the Balance NNWI Conference Budapest, 20 June 2023



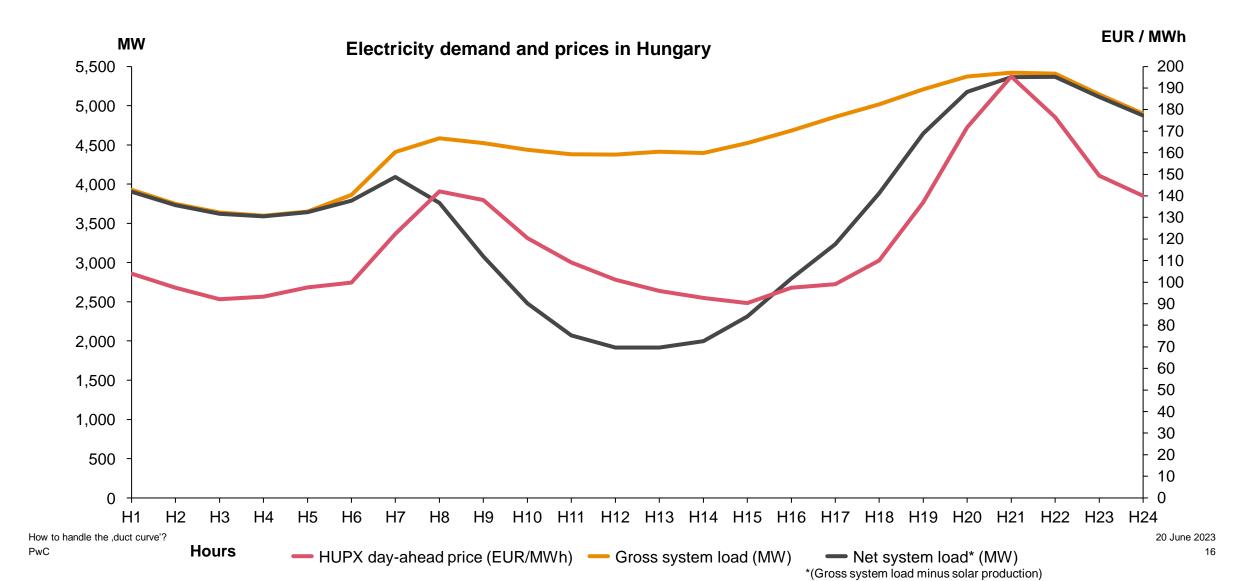
On sunny days the net power demand takes the shape of a duck which is not easy to handle for the TSOs



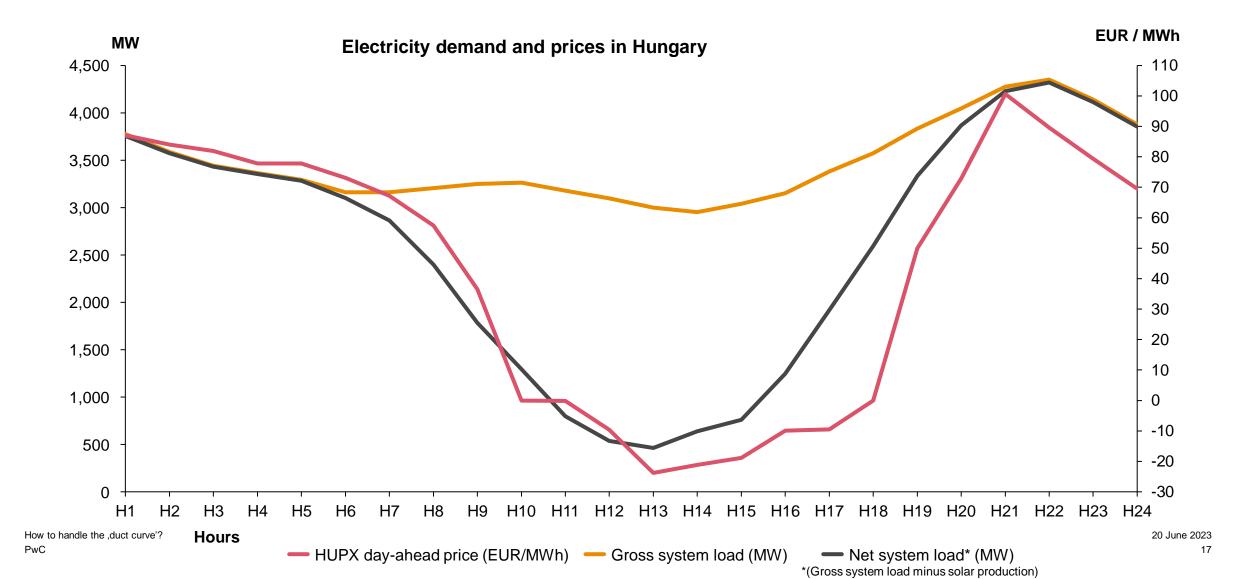
- Traditionally, power companies supply the least amount of power overnight while most consumers are sleeping, ramping up during the morning and peaking in the evening.
- Nowadays, net demand curve (gross demand minus solar production) takes the shape of a duck, due to the rapidly developing solar power generation.
- The duck curve gets more pronounced each year, as more solar capacity is added and net demand dips lower and lower at midday.
- It is a **key challenge for the TSOs** and also for the energy industry to handle the duck curve and keep the balance. This is the prerequisite of the green transition.

Source: www.synergy.net.au

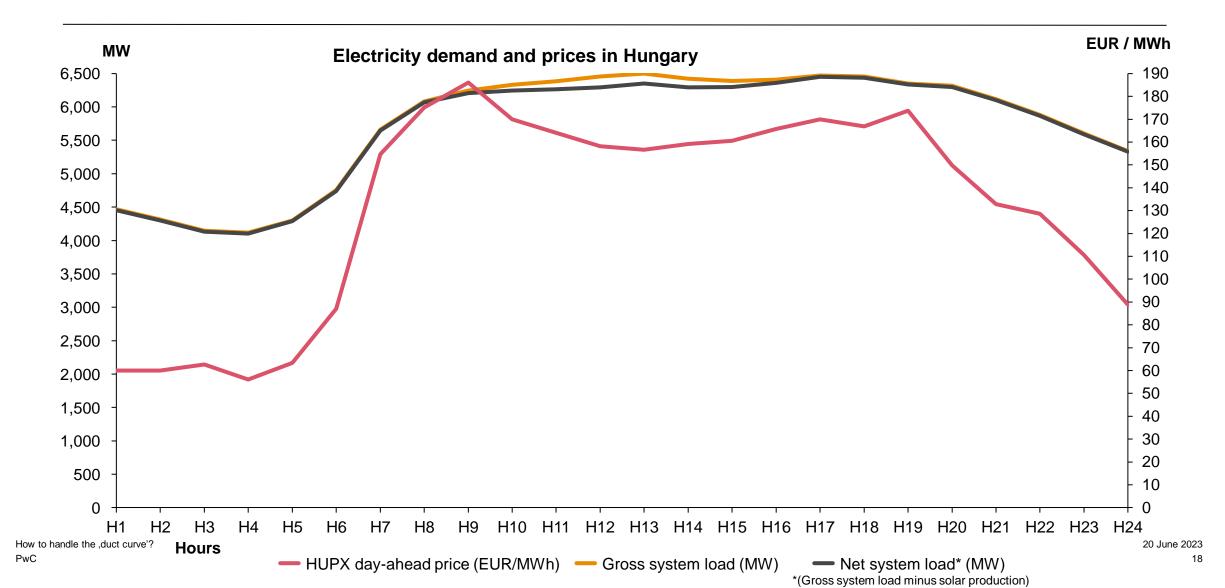
Duck curve of Hungary – 19th June, 2023 (sunny, but not hot Monday)



Duck curve of Hungary – 28th May, 2023 (sunny, but not hot public holiday)



Shape of electricity consumption in Hungary – 16th January, 2023 (cloudy winter Monday with mild temperature)



Potential technical solutions to meet both the ,duck curve' and the ,traditional curve' type of net demand

- **PVs and wind power plants** although causing balancing challenges, intermittent renewables will be cornerstones of the energy system of the future and drivers of the green transition. Some steerability of PVs will be also needed.
- **Hydro power plants** still important, although their production may decrease in case of hot and dry summers
- Flexible fossil power plants (mainly gas fired) they will be needed to balance the short-term demand&supply changes and also to handle the sharp increase and decrease of the net demand (e.g. the neck of the duck)
- Battery Energy Storage Systems they will be major players of balancing and in the future they may be capable for ,day-to-night storage' (but not for seasonal energy storage)

- Demand response (incl. electric boilers and active charge management of battery electric vehicles) they provide flexibility and also an opportunity to use the excess electricity around noon
- **Hydrogen economy** this is a less mature technology, but it is essential to decarbonise some industries (e.g. steel, cement) and in the long run hydrogen economy may enable seasonal energy storage
- More flexible baseload power plants (e.g. nuclear) at the time being it is not possible to meet the electricity demand only with renewables, especially on cold and cloudy winter days. Nevertheless, some flexibility and dispatchability of baseload power plants will be also needed.

Besides intermittent renewables and new&flexible technical solutions like BESS and hydrogen facilities, dispatcheable power plants will be also needed to meet the electricity demand under any weather conditions.

We are looking forward to your questions and feedback!



András Lengyel Director Head of Energy & Utilities Advisory

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GO GREEN GO NUCLEAR

ONE COMPANY, ONE MISSION

Nikola SOBOTKOVÁ, 20/6/2023 Fueling the Energy Transition with Nuclear, BUDAPEST

Supporting your energy









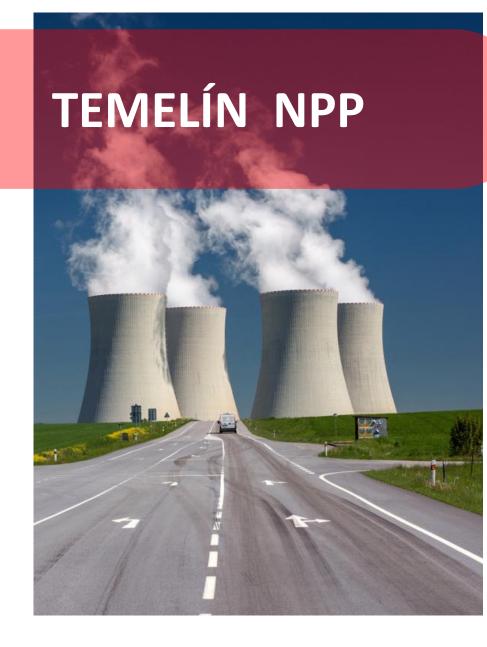
Nikola SOBOTKOVÁ, Czech Republic BU

- INTRODUCE
 - NUVIA company
 - Women in Nuclear Czech
 - Young Generation of Czech Nuclear Society
- 60 years of experience

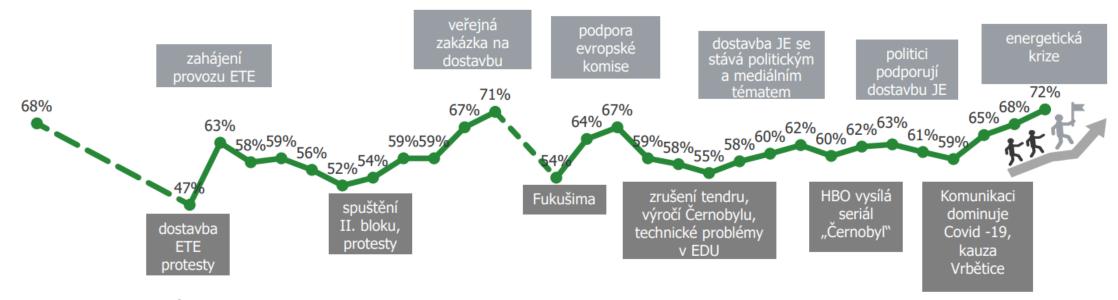


Supporting your energy



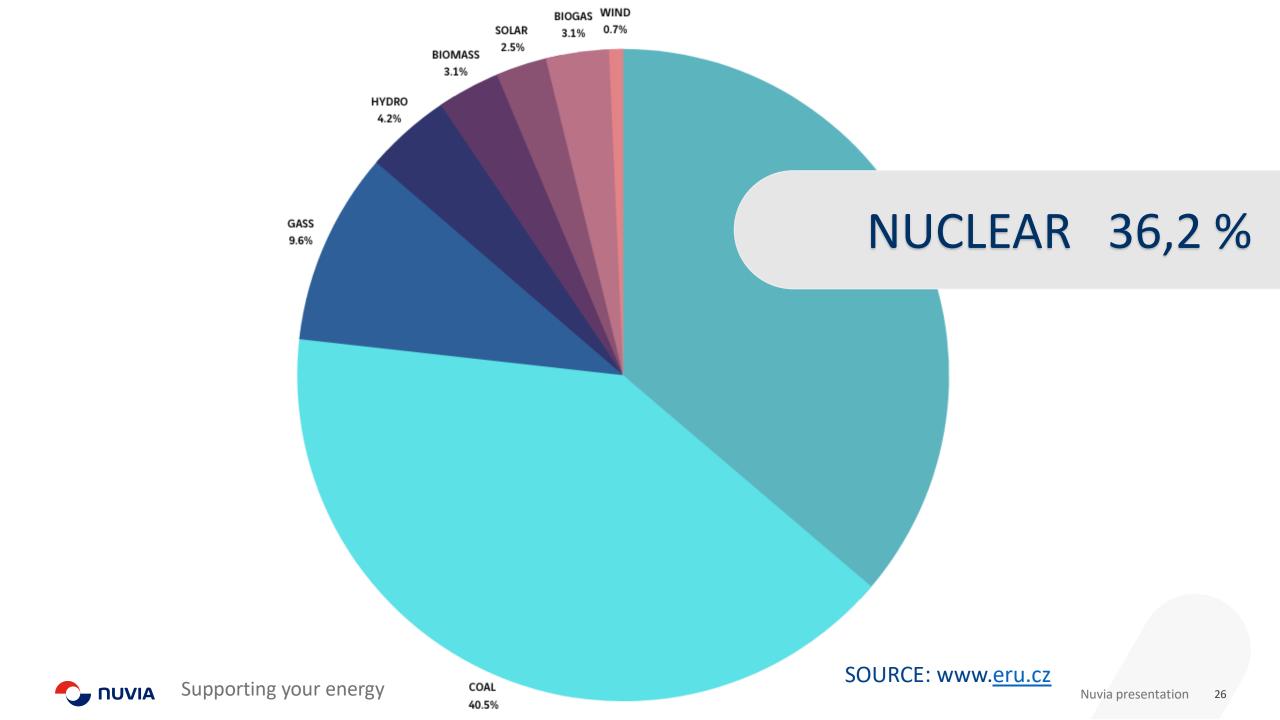






*Pozn.: Nerealizováno.

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NEW SOURCE IN DUKOVANY EDU

Probably 2 units + 2 in Temelin site ETE

- •EDU 1: to 2045
- •EDU 2: to 2046
- •EDU 3 a 4: to 2047
- •EDU 5: 1,2 GW from 2036
- •ETE 3: 1,2 GW from 2040
- •ETE 4: 1,2 GW from 2044
- •EDU 6: 1,2 GW from 2048



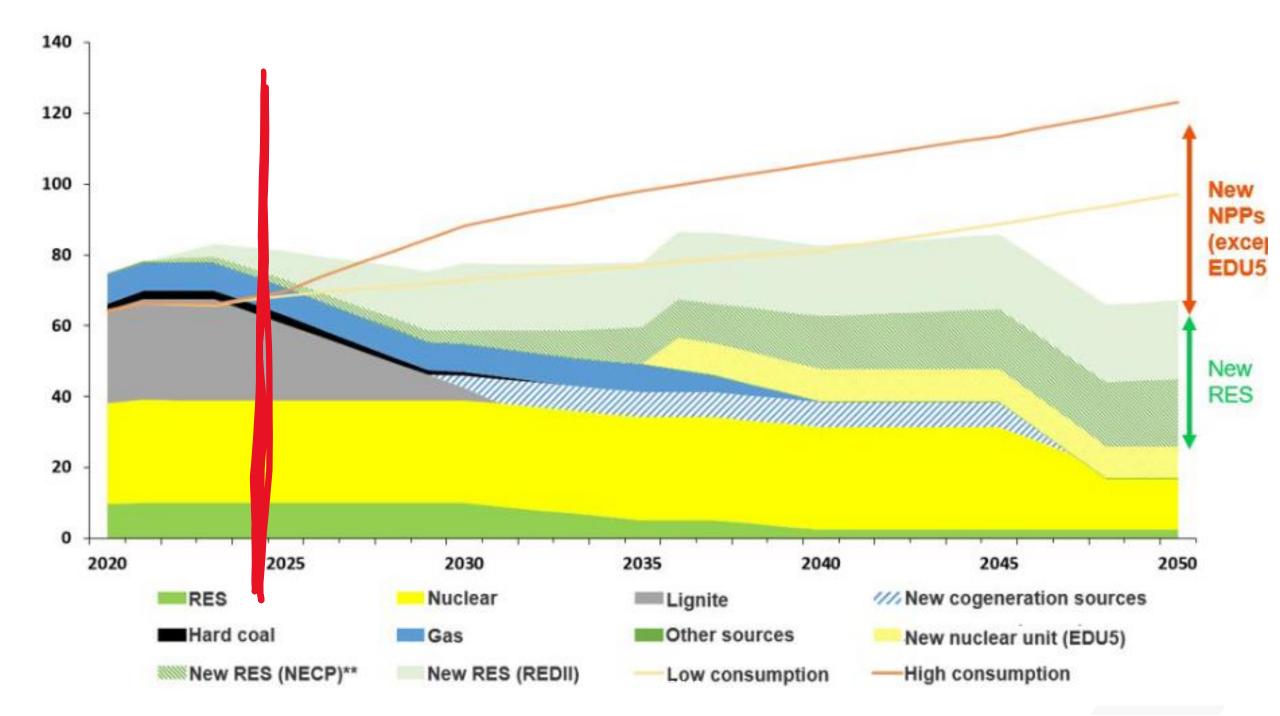
Current parameters

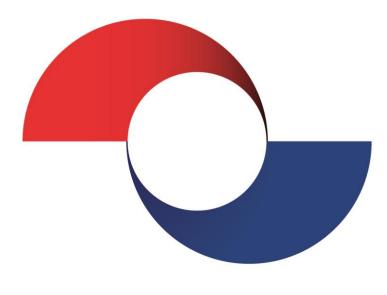
- Limit 1200 MWe
- Not the first of kind
- PWR technology

1. Result – EDF, KHNP and Westinghouse

- 2. Tender is open
- 3. Spring 2024 selection

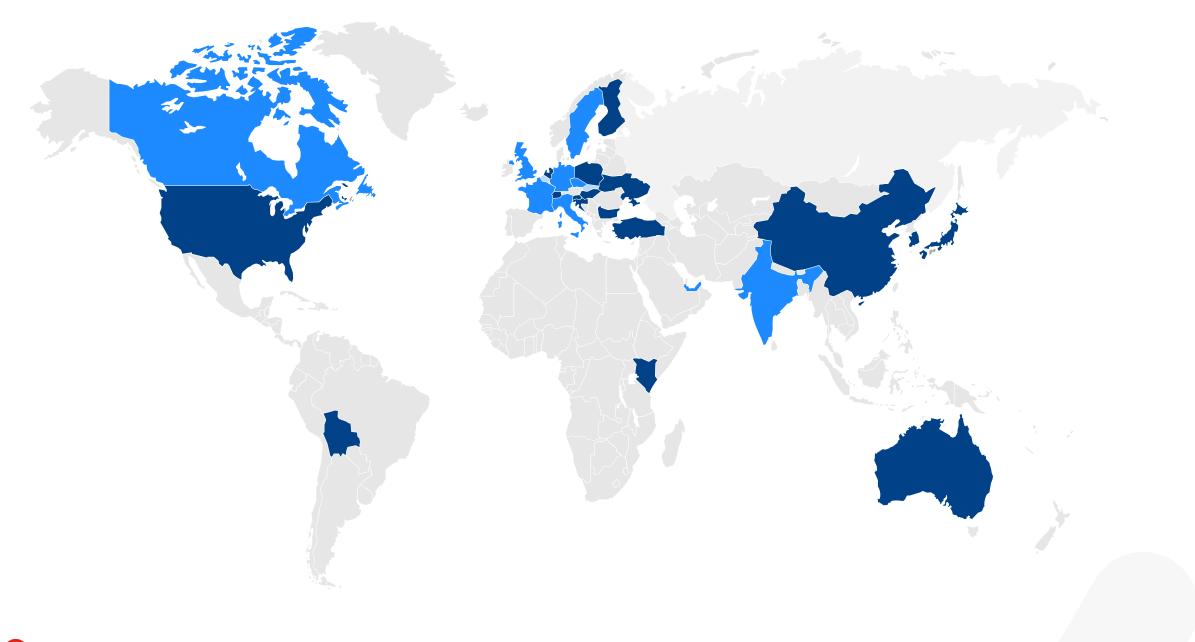
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NUVIA

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OUR 4 BUSINESS LINES

ENGINEERING

Specialist engineering skills to address technically demanding projects

SERVICES

A range of high expertise technical activities to support site operations



PROJECTS

Consistent performance and innovation to deliver projects effectively

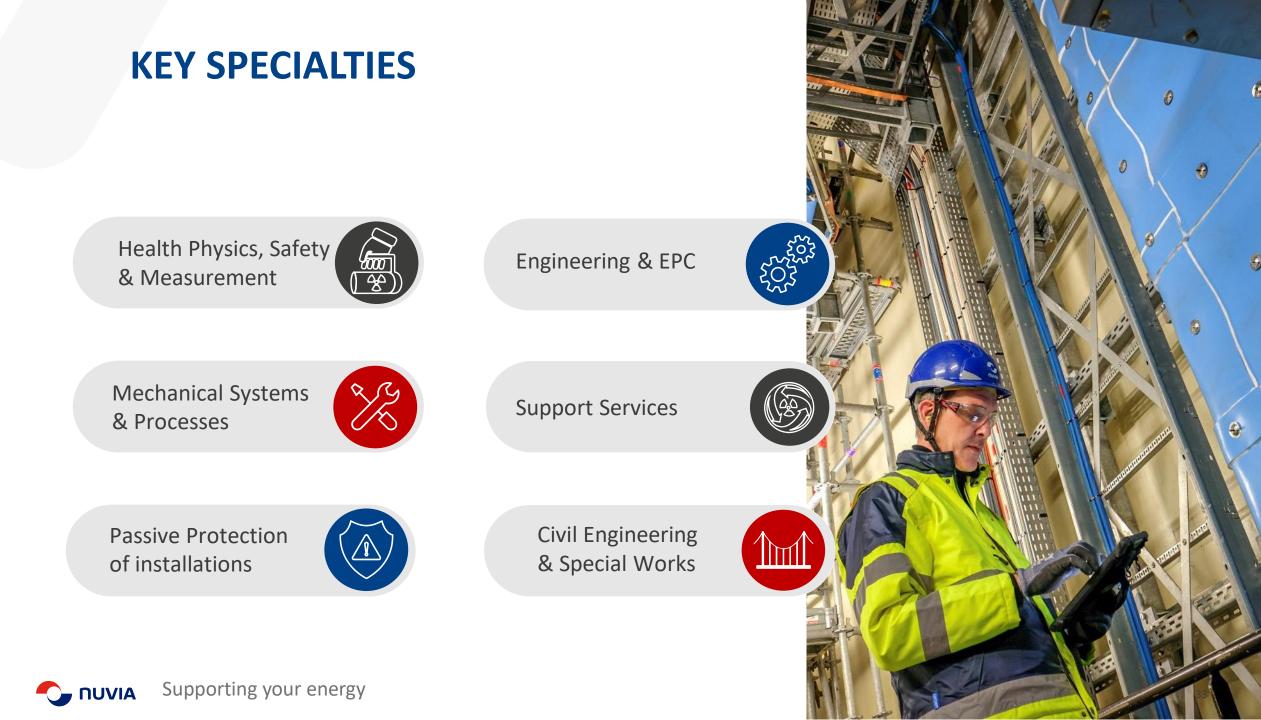
PRODUCTS

4

Dedicated product brands delivering state-of-the-art technologies











Spectrometry - Radioactive waste characterization - Radiation protection and monitoring - Continuous (real-time) measurement of chemical parameters – Radiochemistry - Information technology - Diagnostics

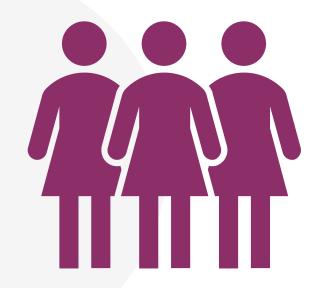


MORE INFROMATION ON WEBSIDE

WWW.NUVIA.COM



- Since 2000
- Part of WiN Global
- More than 100 members



Nuvia presentation

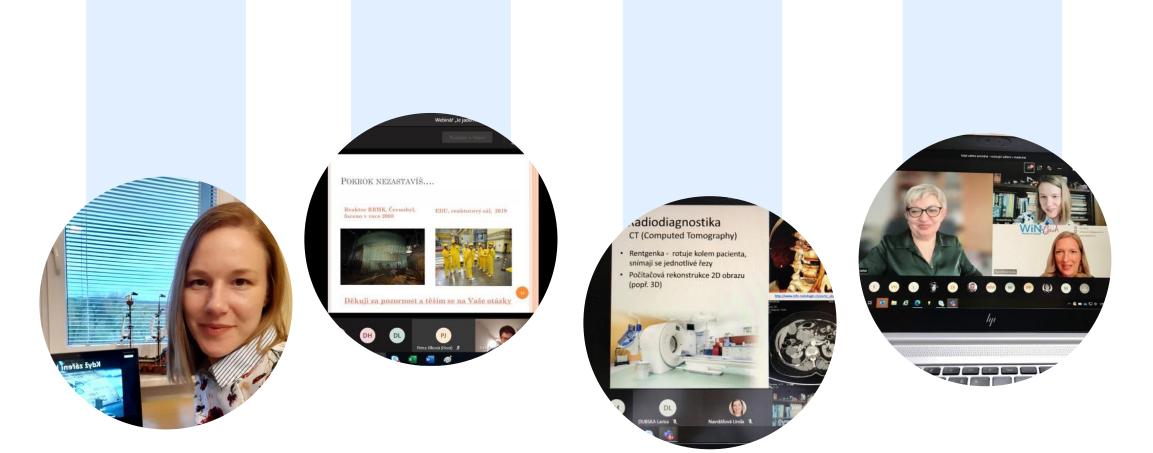
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in.



PUBLIC EDUCATION

WEBINARS







- Ondrej Novak <u>ondrej.novak@fjfi.cvut.cz</u>
- Podcast
- How to attract more young people to nuclear
- Done > webpage with job and internship opportunities



Jad(e)rné hovory

Mladá generace ČNS

SLEDOVAT

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Následující

Jaderný reaktor VR-2 budeme mít v provozu do konce roku 2022 (Filip Fejt; ČVUT)

Podcast

Vedoucí reaktoru VR-1 na Fakultě jaderné a fyzikálně inženýrské, ČVUT v Praze Filip Fejt popisuje v rozhovoru s Martinem Ševečkem přípravu nového jaderného zařízení VR-2 a aktuální dění na reaktoru...



únor 2022 · 31 min 46 s

O umělci

Odborný podcast Mladé generace České nukleární společnosti nejen o jaderné energetice a souvisejících tématech.



Thank you Děkujeme





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