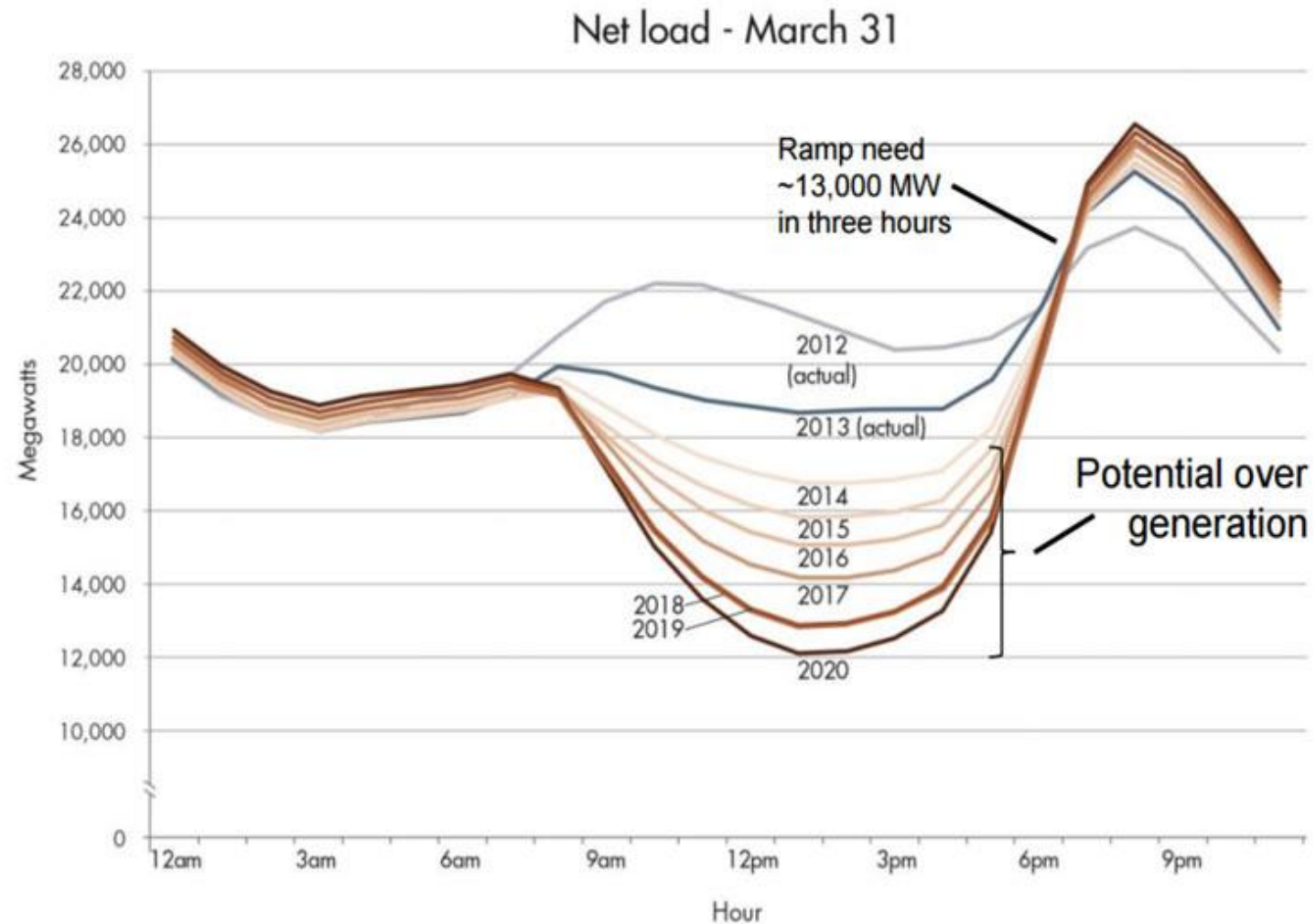


# Dynamic Simulation of a novel nuclear hybrid energy system with large-scale hydrogen storage in an underground salt cavern

An Ho, Lars Capener

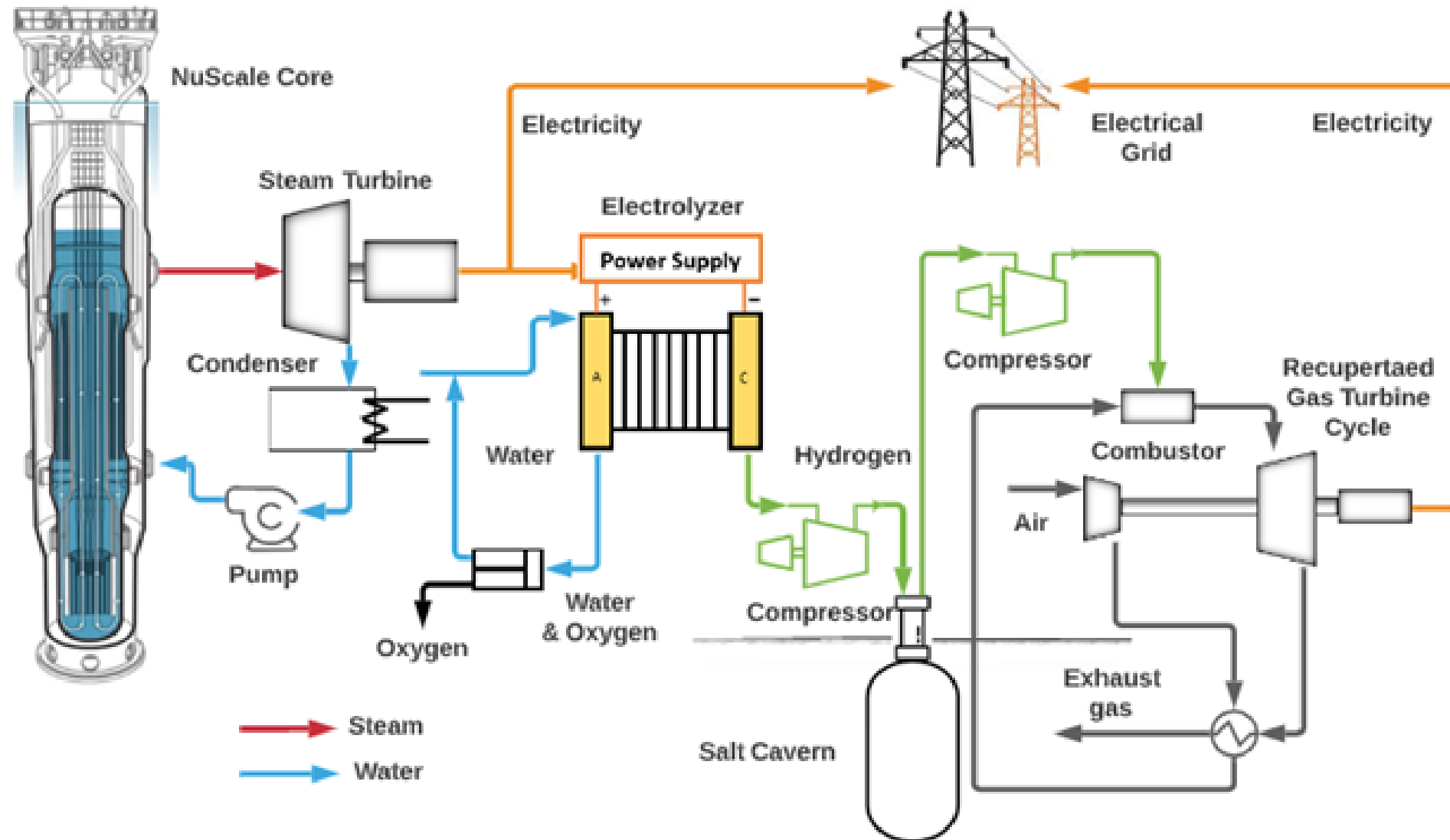
# The Duck Curve Problem



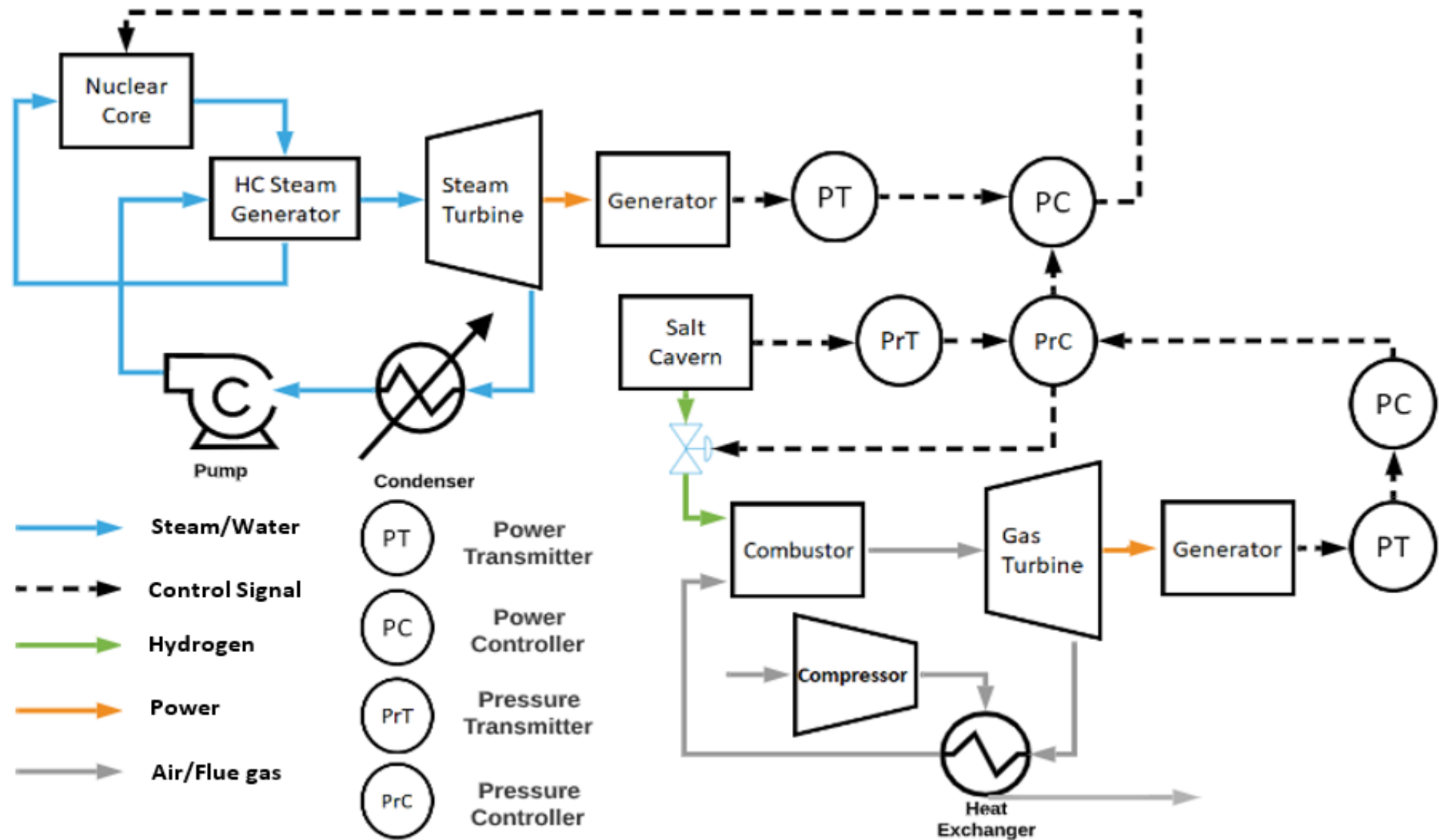
# Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs):

- Problems:
  - NPPs cannot “Load Follow” to match volatile energy demand.
  - Quick and frequent Control Rod adjustments strains NPP materials.
- Suggested Solution:
  - Use a Hybrid power system to store excess power until it is needed.
  - Combine Nuclear Power with Hydrogen Production and storage.

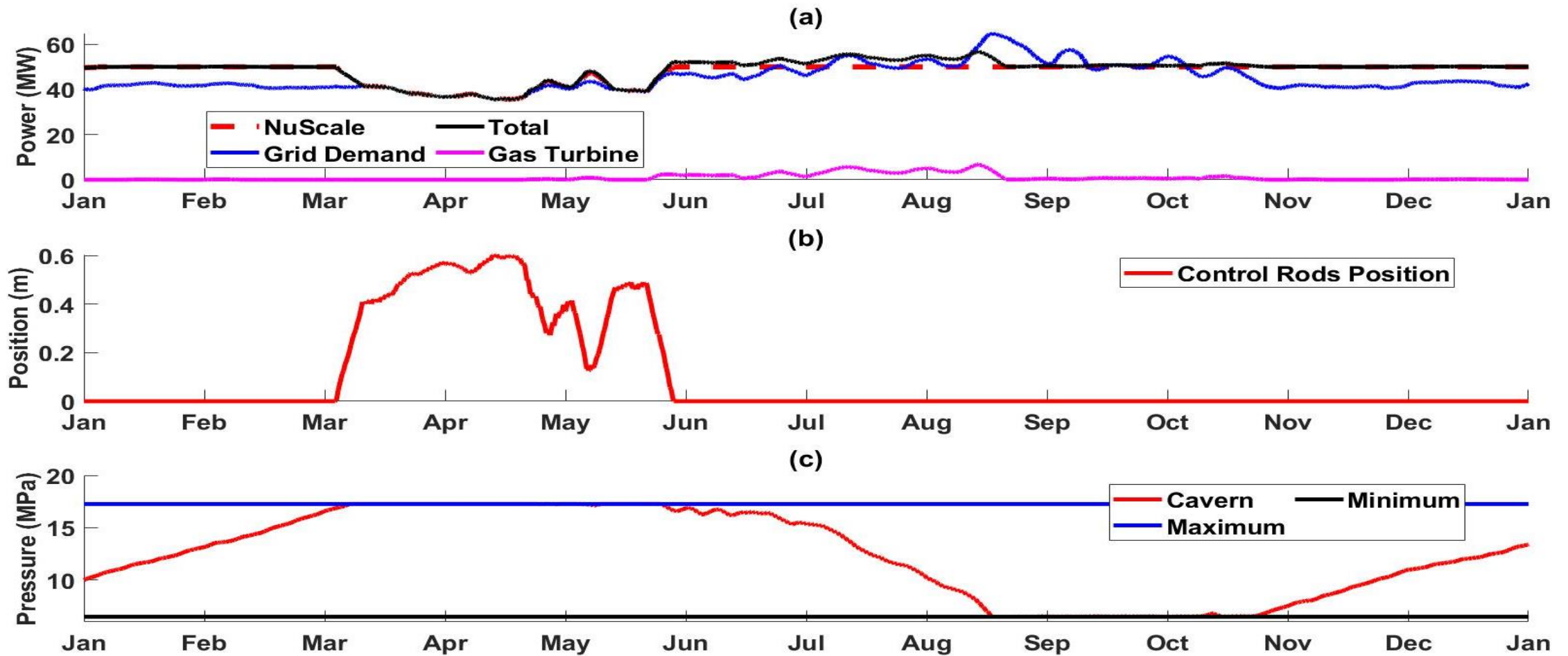
# Proposed Nuclear Hybrid-Energy System



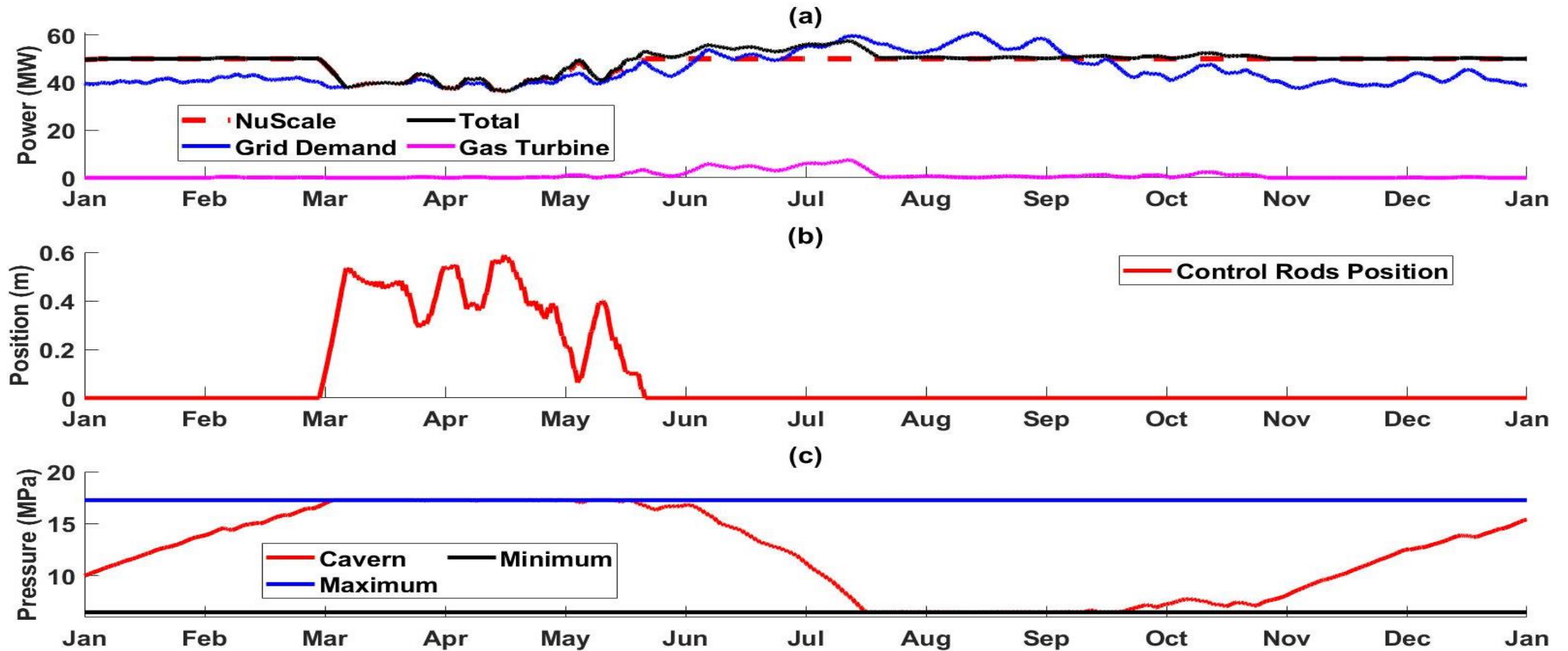
# Control Scheme



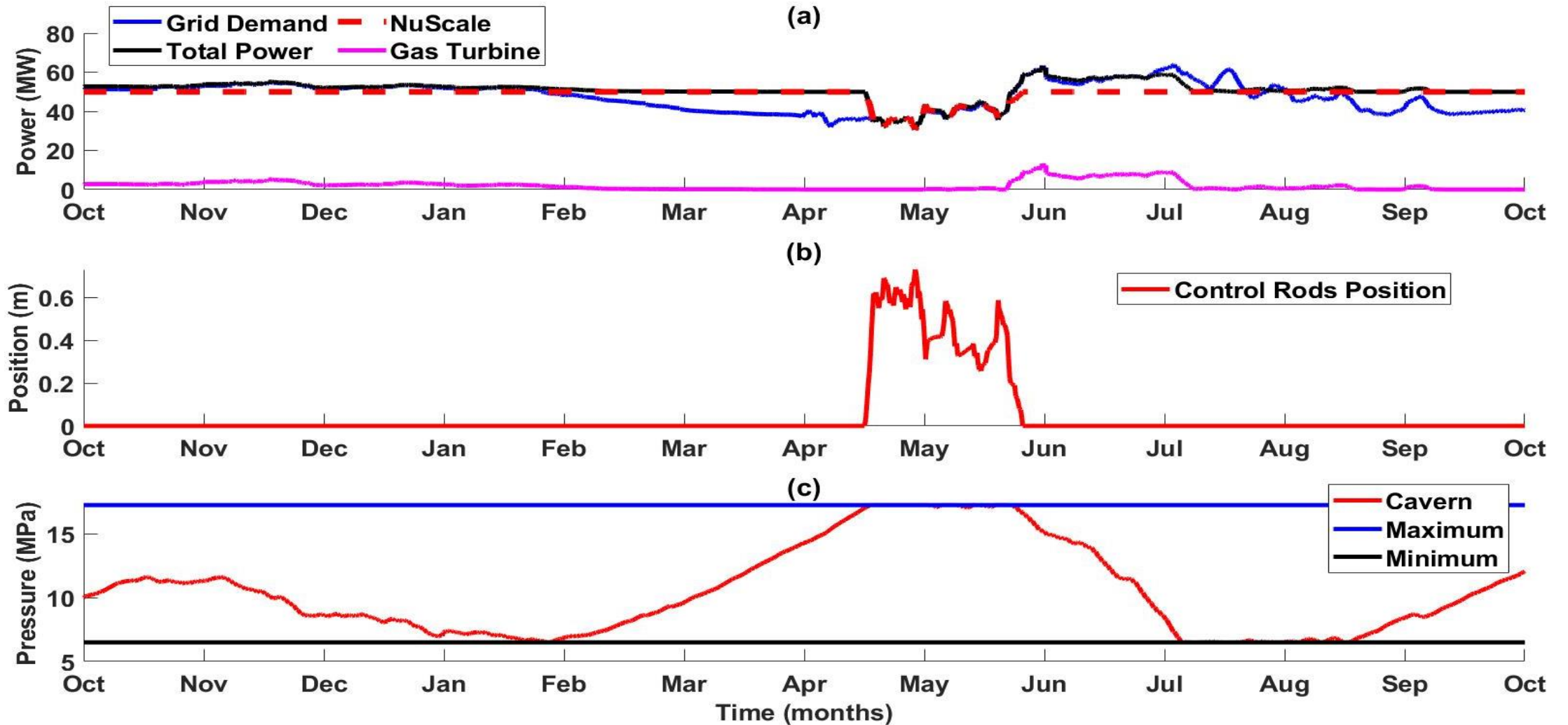
# CAISO (California)



# ERCOT (Texas)



# ISO New England





# Results Summary

Parameters	ISO NE	CAISO	ERCOT
Nuclear capacity factor	98.3%	95.85 %	96.27 %
Total power produced (MWh)	$443 \times 10^3$	$419 \times 10^3$	$421 \times 10^3$
Percentage of total demand met	98.39 %	97.69 %	97.14 %
Percentage of time when demand is met	93 %	89.71 %	83.89 %
Total number of cycles	39	135	82
Standard deviation of nuclear power output	0.808 MW	2.156 MW	1.951 MW
Percentage of time ramping up and down	7.4%	20.14%	20.27 %

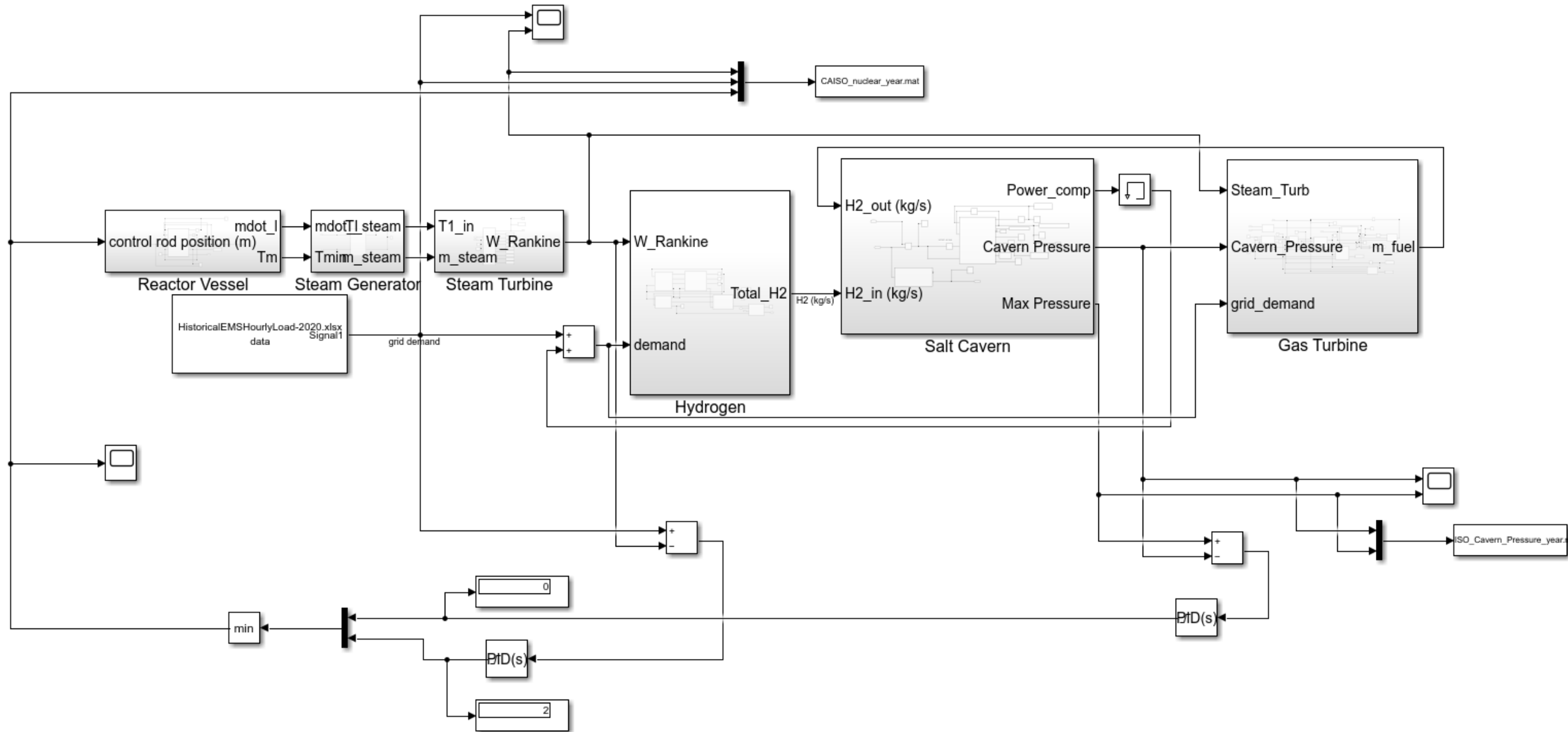
# Conclusions and Future Work

- This Hybrid System Would be best suited for the New England Climate.
- Future Work:
  - Run an economic analysis on each simulation to find what works best.

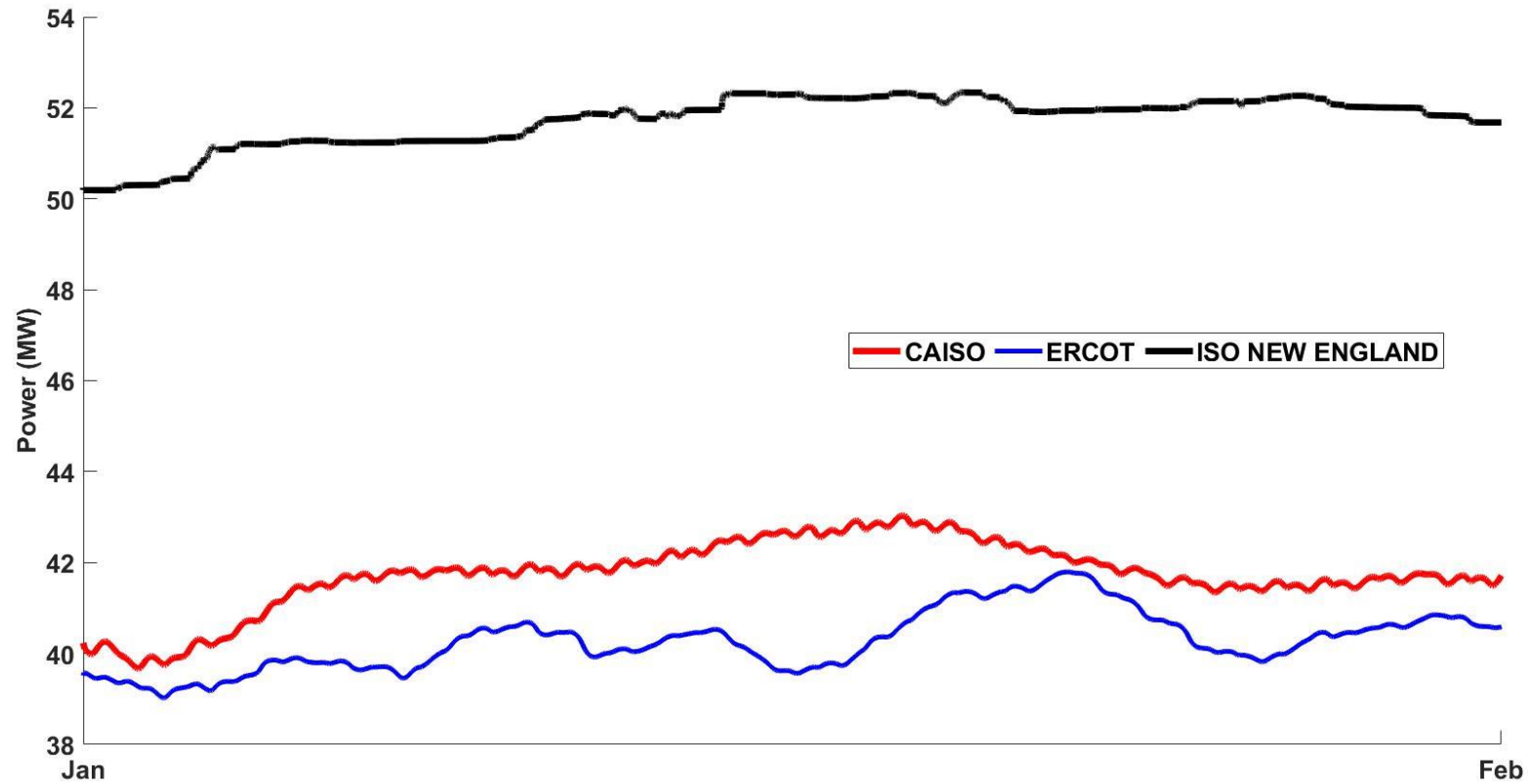
# The End

Supplemental Material Below

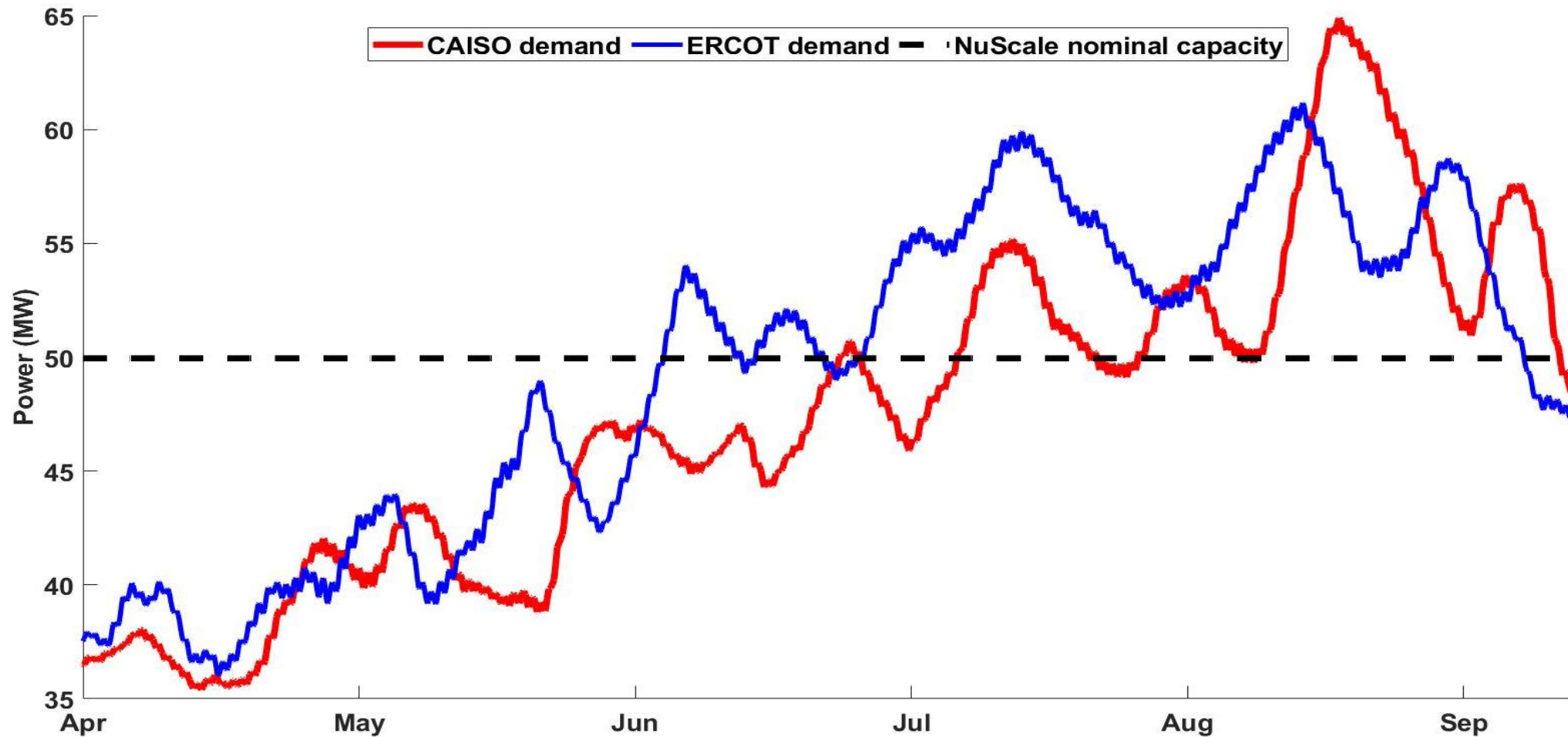
# The Simulation



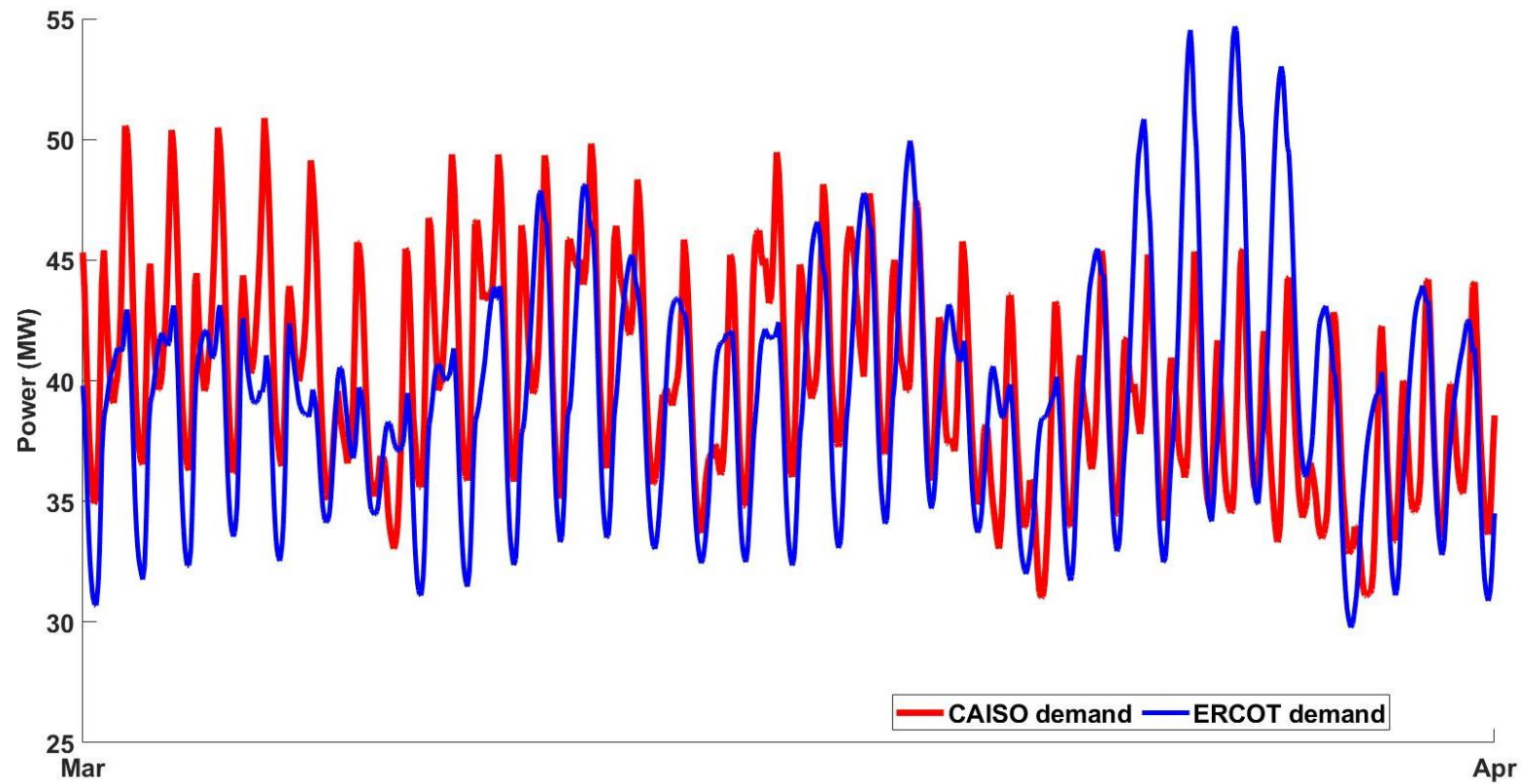
# Grid Demands from January to February



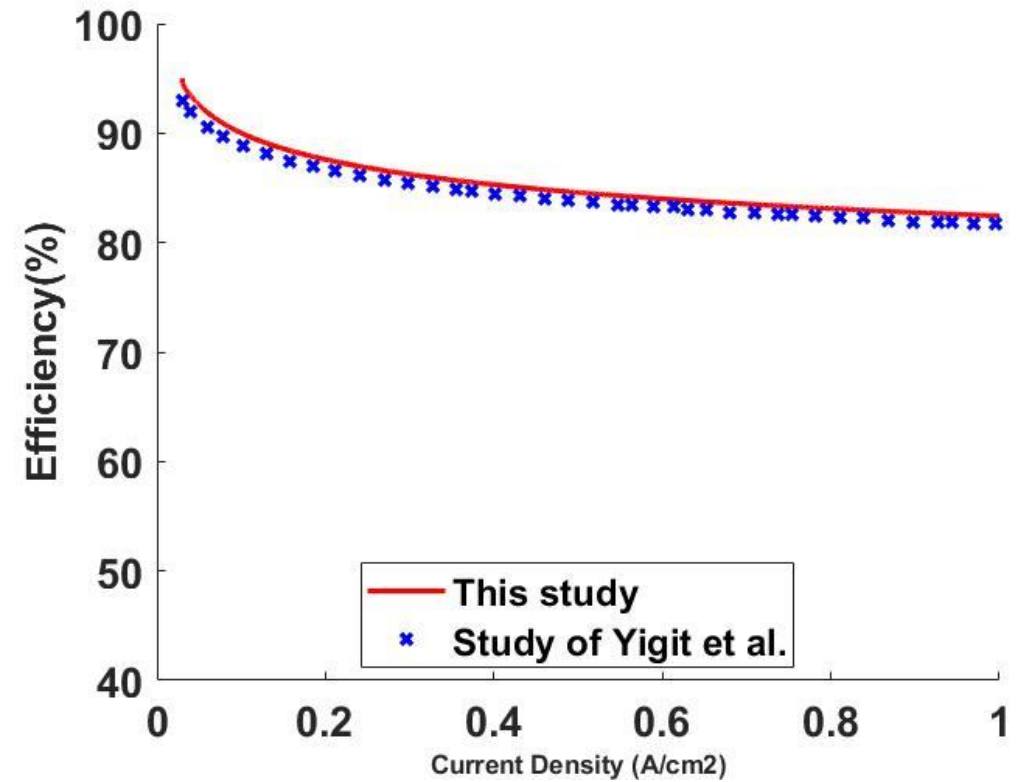
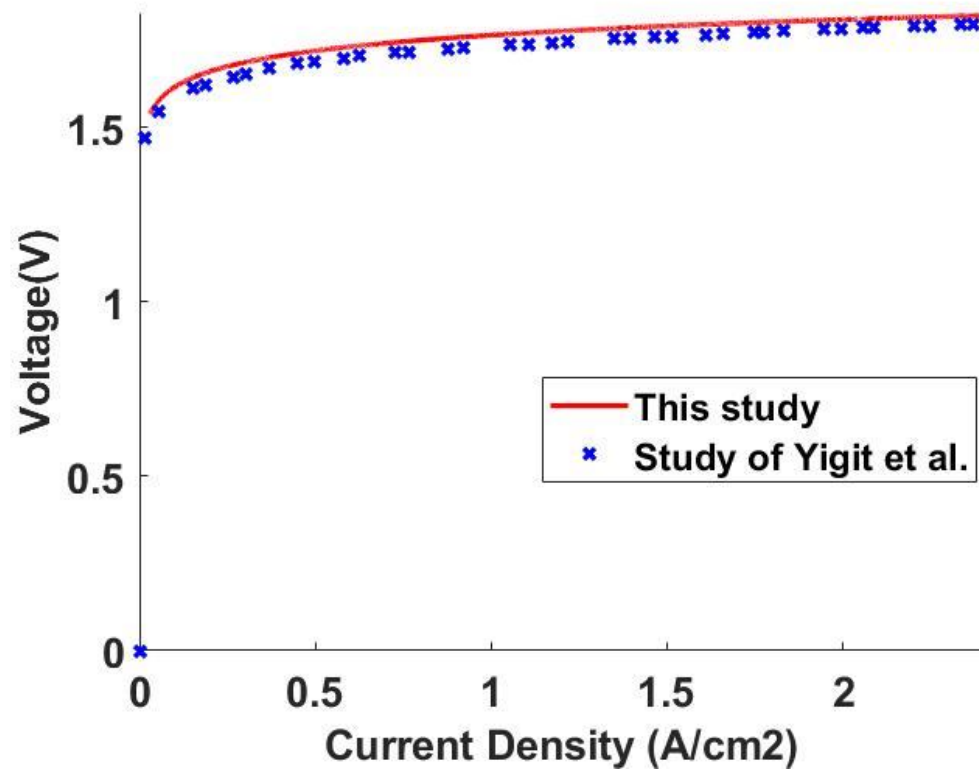
# Grid Demand Comparison (Apr-Sept)



# CAISO vs. ERCOT demand curves



# Validation Results





# Nuclear Data and Model Fit

