

# Introduction and Development of Nuclear Power Technology: *The Korean Experience*

Sep 29, 2010



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- 1. Status of Nuclear Power in Korea**
- 2. Experience of Commercial NPP Development**
- 3. Competitiveness of Korean Nuclear Technology**
- 4. Recommendations for Nuclear Power Programme**

# 1. Status of Nuclear Power in Korea



# Why Now Nuclear Renaissance?

- ✿ **Proven safety/economy over past half-century**
  - \* End to Chernobyl/TMI syndrome
- ✿ **Tangible solution to global warming, GHG reduction**
- ✿ **Low-carbon, green growth economy**
  - \* Hybrid/electric/hydrogen cars
  - \* New massive electricity generation required
- ✿ **Insecurity over oil/gas supply**

## Sustainable Economic Growth

### Energy Security

- Reduction of imported energy by 15%
- Stable supply of electricity – base load operation

### Economic Energy

- Generation cost cheaper than coal
- Low electricity rates

### Clean Energy

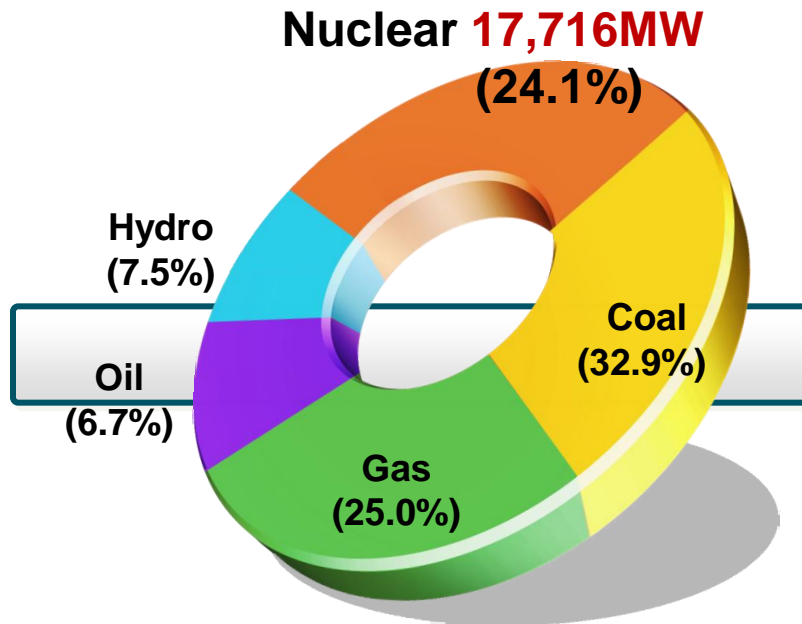
- No greenhouse gas emission
- As of 2007, reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emission by 140 million tons

# Status of Electric Power in Korea

## World's 5<sup>th</sup> Largest Nuclear Power Generating Country

\*As of the end of 2009

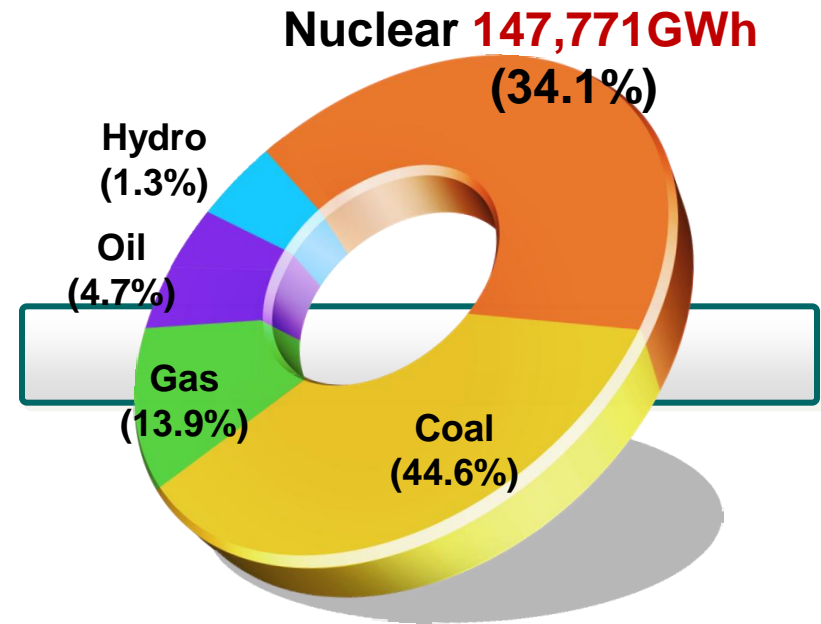
### Installed Capacity



\*Others : 2,728 MW(3.7%)

**Total : 73,470 MW**

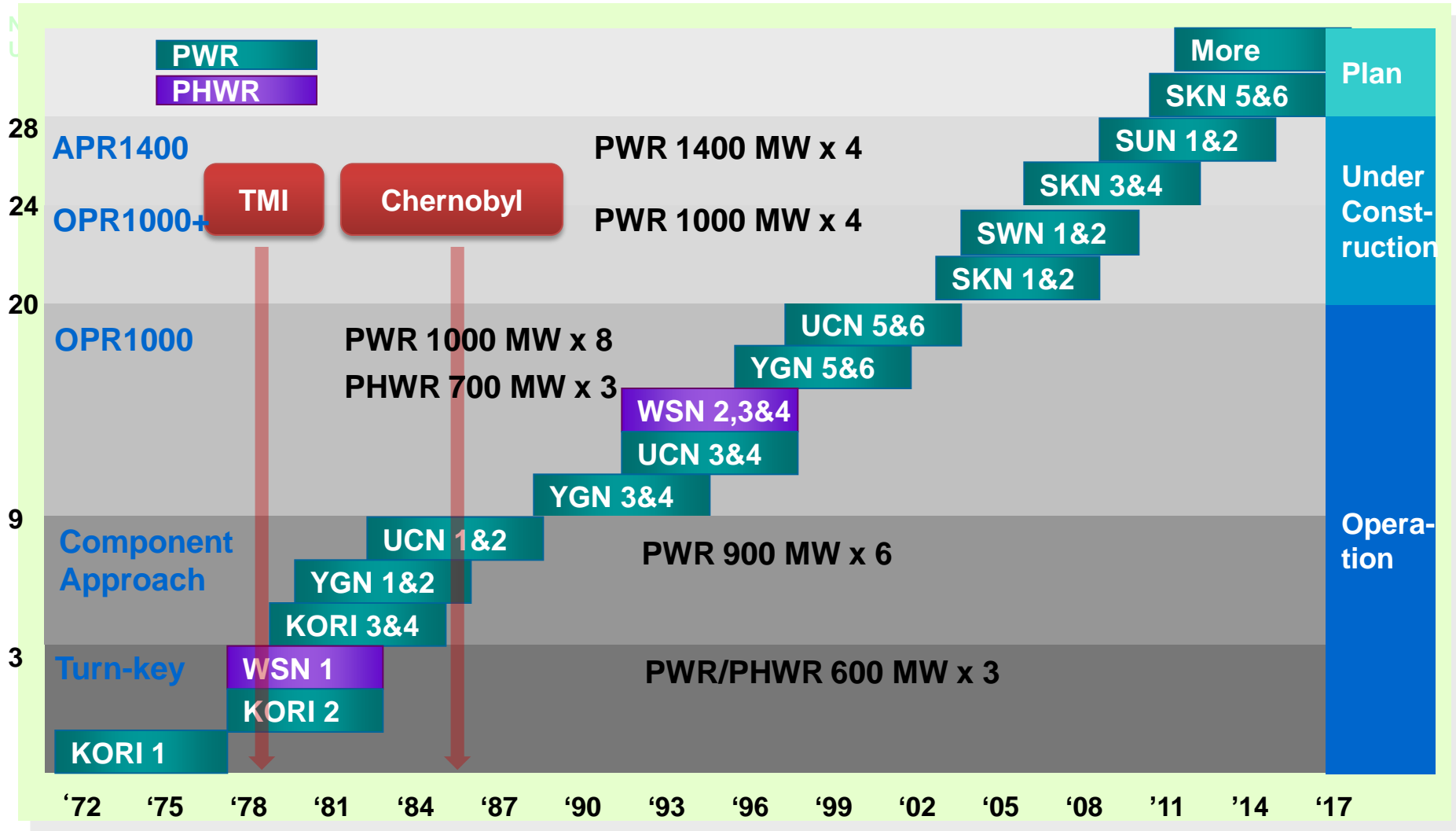
### Electricity Generation



\*Others : 5,928 GWh(1.4%)

**Total : 433,311 GWh**

# Nuclear Power Plants Chronology






# Nuclear Power Plants in Korea

(as of the end of 2009) (Unit : MW)

Site	In Operation	Under Const.	Total
Kori	4 (3,137)	4 (4,800)	8 (7,937)
Wolsong	4 (2,779)	2 (2,000)	6 (4,779)
Yonggwang	6 (5,900)	-	6 (5,900)
Ulchin	6 (5,900)	2 (2,800)	8 (8,700)
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 (17,716)</b>	<b>8 (9,600)</b>	<b>28 (27,316)</b>

**In Operation**  
**20 units**  
 (17,716 MW)



**Under Construction**  
**8 units**  
 (9,600 MW)



**Under Planning**  
**10 units**  
 (15,400 MW)



# Status of NPP Operation in Korea

## ● Kori Site

- PWR 600 MW(WEC) x 2
- PWR 900 MW(WEC) x 2



## ● Ulchin Site

- PWR 900 MW(FRA) x 2
- PWR 1000 MW(OPR1000) x 4



## ● Wolsong Site

- PHWR 600 MW(CANDU) x 1
- PHWR 700 MW(CANDU) x 3

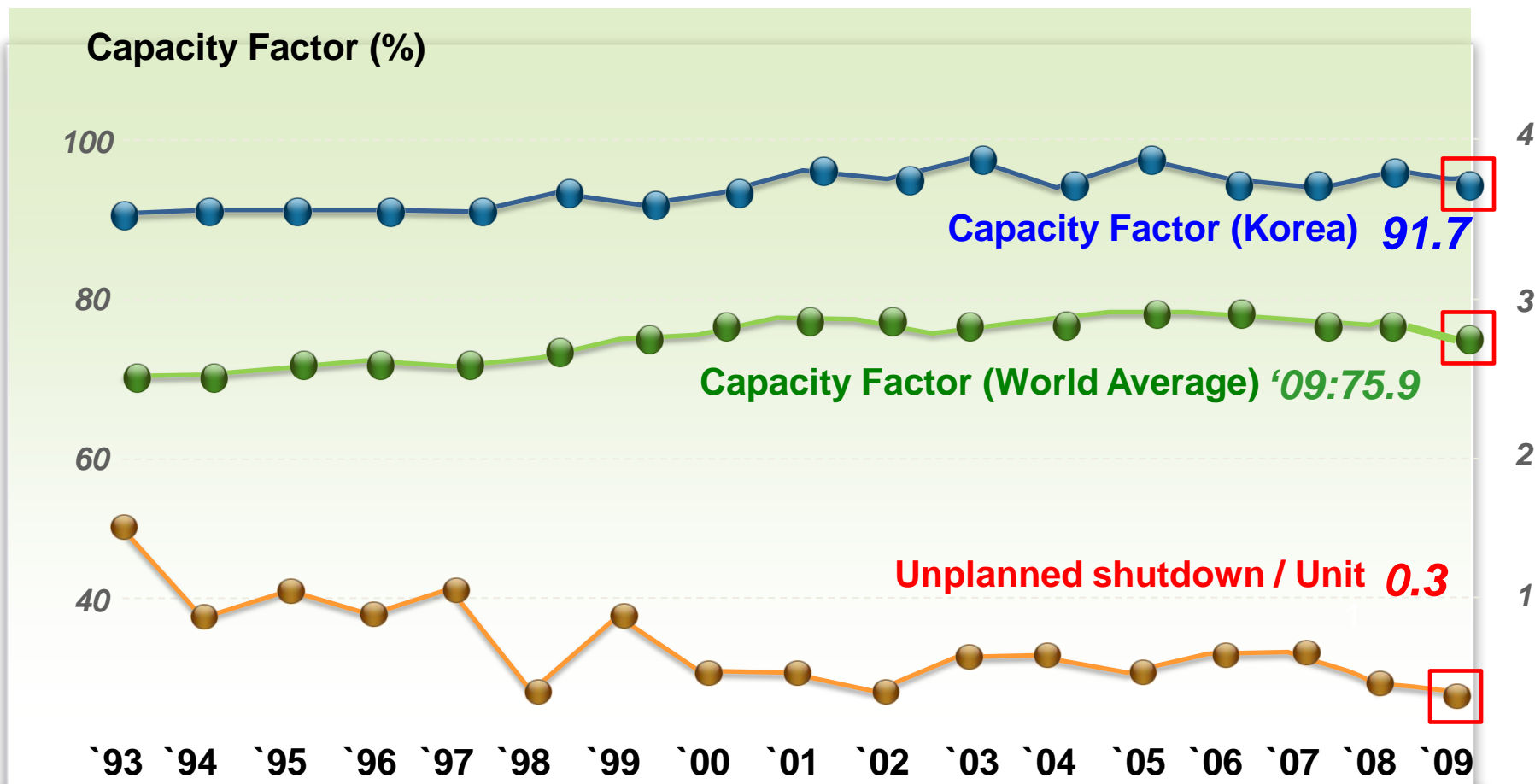


## ● Younggwang Site

- PWR 900 MW(WEC) x 2
- PWR 1000 MW(OPR1000) x 4



# Performance of Operating plant



<b>C.F.(%)</b>	87.2	87.4	87.3	87.5	87.6	90.3	88.3	90.4	93.2	92.7	94.2	91.4	95.5	92.3	90.3	93.4	<b>91.7</b>
<b>shutdown</b>	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.35	<b>0.3</b>

# Status of NPP Construction in Korea

## OPR1000 Project

PWR 1000 MWe –Korean Standard NPP

### Shin-Kori #1,2



- Progress Rate : 98%
- Completion : Dec. 31, 2010

### Shin-Wolseong #1,2



- Progress Rate : 80%
- Completion : Mar. 31, 2012

## APR1400 Project

PWR 1400 MWe –Korean Standard NPP

### Shin-Kori #3,4



- Progress Rate : 58%
- Completion : Sept. 2013

### Shin-Ulchin #1,2



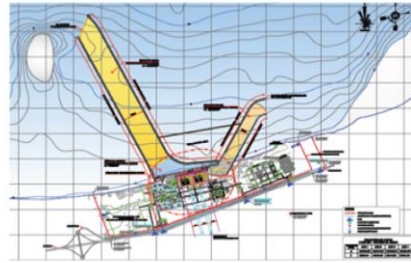
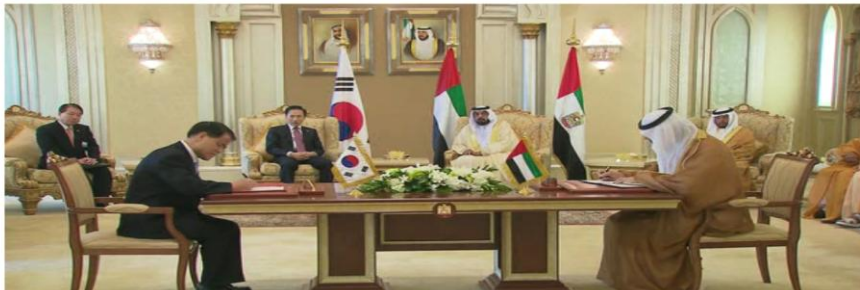
- Excavation : June 2010
- Completion : Dec. 2015



# Status of NPP Overseas Construction

## UAE BRAKA NPP

- PWR 1400 MW(APR1400) x 4 Units
- 2009.12 – 2017.05 (2020.5)



## Jordan Research & Training Reactor

- 5MW Open-Tank-in-Pool Type Reactor
- 2010.03 – 2015.02



# Long-Term National Energy Plan in Korea

Low-carbon, green growth is mapped out  
as Korea's new national vision for a post-oil era



## < 4 Strategies >

Low energy  
consumption

Increasing  
clean energy

Boosting green  
energy industry

Supply of  
affordable energy

**Increasing the share of nuclear power generation**

**34% ('09) → 59% ('30)**

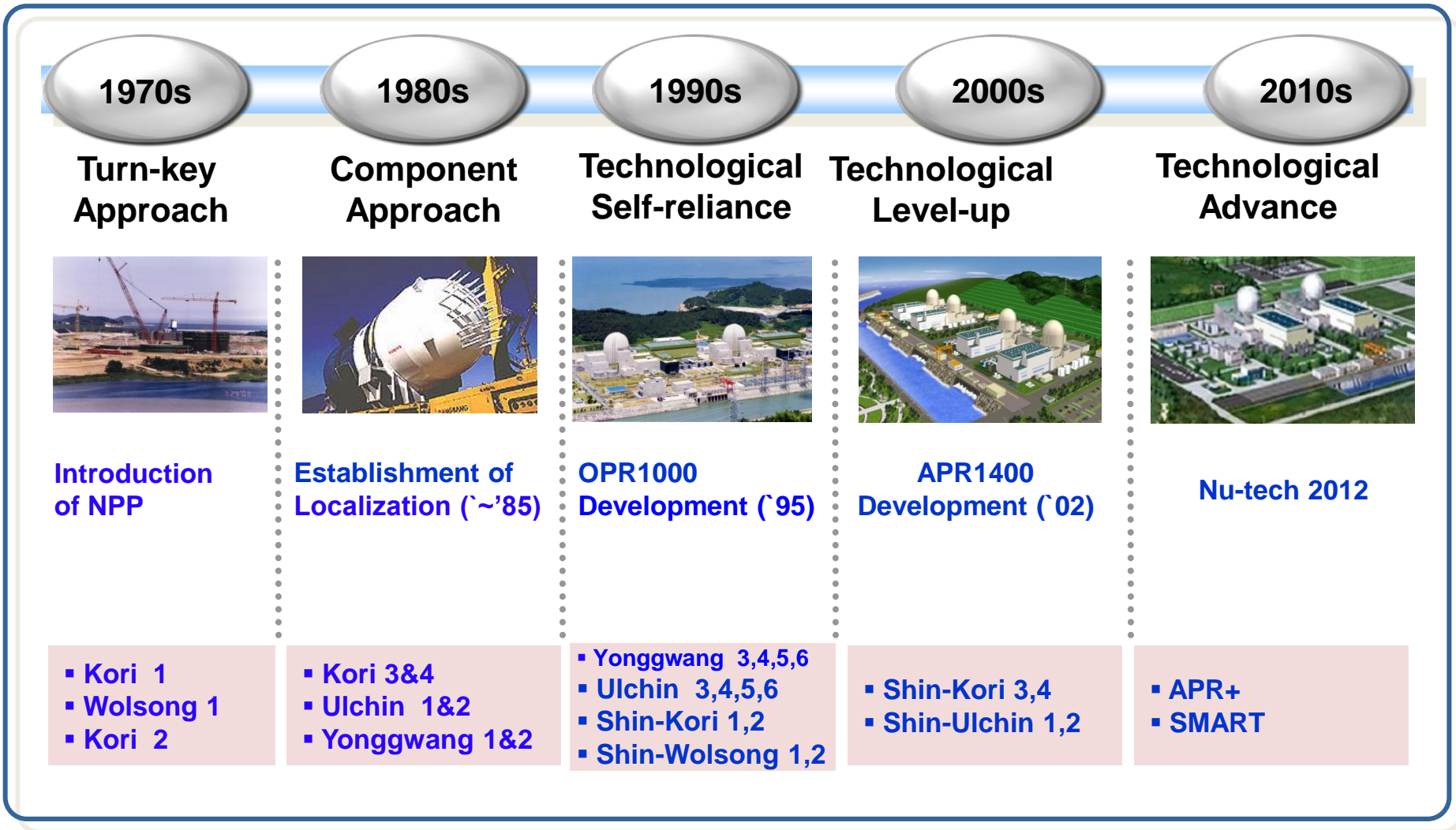
➔ **About 40 nuclear power plants will be in operation in 2030**



# 2. Experience of Commercial NPP Development



# Korean Reactor Technology Strategy





## OPR1000

Optimized Power Reactor 1000

Proven Technology



Power : **1,000** MWe  
Life Time : **40** years  
Const. : **51** months  
Seismic : **0.2g** (5.6)\*

## APR1400

Advanced Power Reactor 1400

Evolutionary Gen-III Reactor



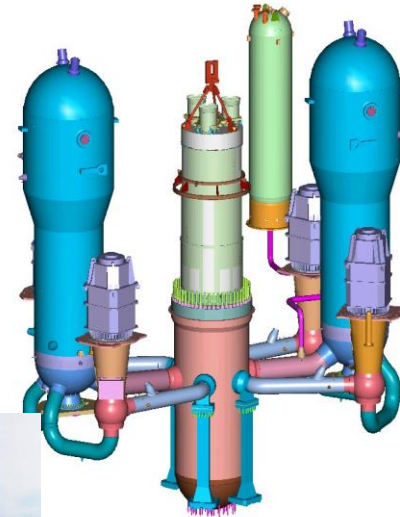
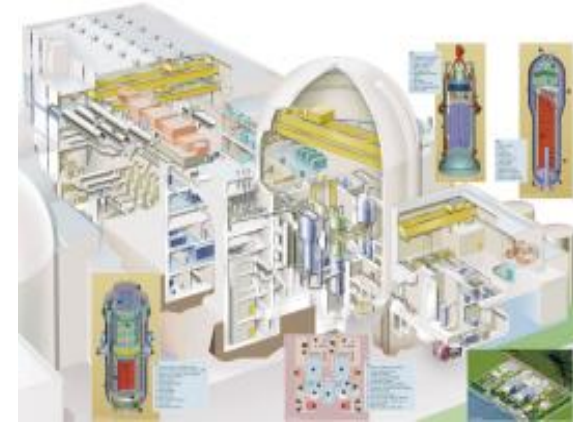
Power : **1,400** MWe  
Life Time : **60** years  
Const. : **54** months  
Seismic : **0.3g** (7.0)\*

Advanced Power Reactor 1000 development currently underway

# Optimized Power Reactor (OPR) 1000

## Safer and More Reliable Technology

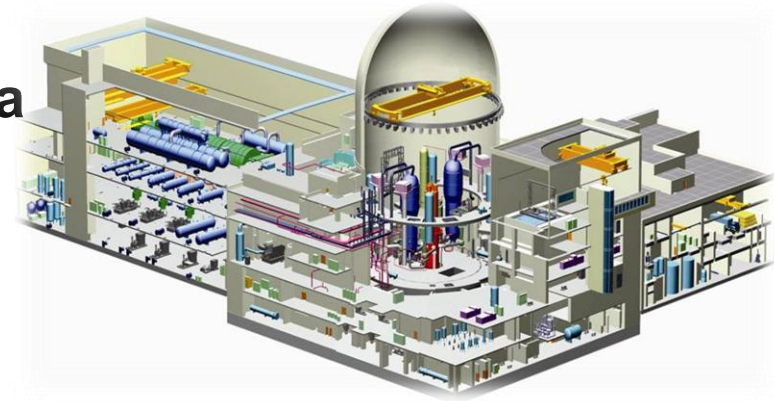
- High-level of Safety / Performance Proven by Operation
- Standardized Design
- Cost Competitiveness
- Improved Operability, Maintainability and Reliability
- 8 Units in Operation, 4 Units Under Construction
- Design Upgrade to APR1000 in Progress (60 Years, 0.3g, 40 months Construction, Etc.)



# Advanced Power Reactor (APR) 1400

## Evolutionary Gen III Technology

- Offering significant advances in safety and economics
- Design addressed the expectation of utilities for ALWR
- Design complies with up-to-date regulatory requirements of Korea and US, IAEA requirements
- Severe accident mitigation design features
- 4 units currently under construction in Korea
- Construction of 4 units started in the UAE





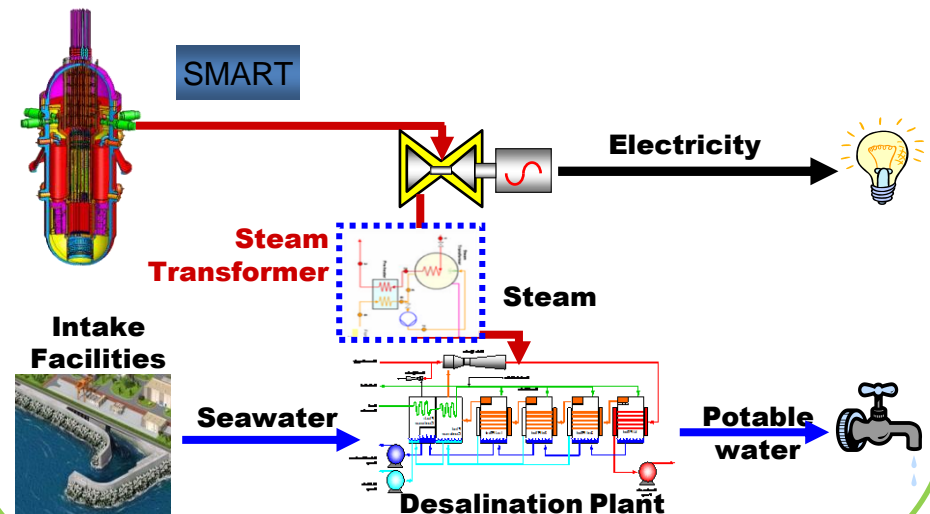
## APR+ (Plus)

- Technology Advancement to GEN III Reactor
- Significant Enhancement of Safety and Economics
  - Electrical Power > 1500MWe
  - Safety Goals
    - CDF < 10-6/ RY
    - CFF < 10-7/Ry
  - Construction Period < 36 Months

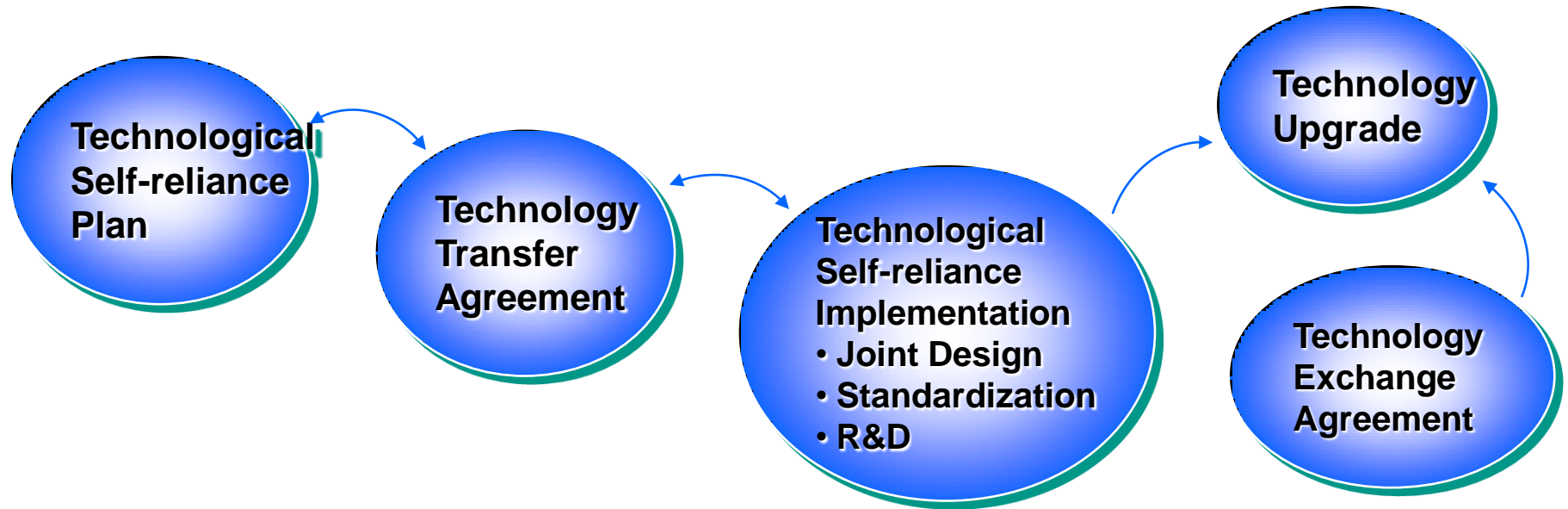


## SMART

- Advanced multi-purpose small size reactor (330MWt)
- Sufficient to supply both fresh water and electricity for a city of 100,000 population
- Stable for small and localized power system



# Technological Self-reliance



# Nuclear Power Industries

## Leading Company

Regulatory



Nuclear Safety  
Licensing  
Inspection



- Leading Role
- Financing Capability
- Global Experience
- Project Management

Research and Development



Operation and Management

Design and Engineering

Nuclear Fuel

Maintenance and Services

Equipment Manufacturing

Construction



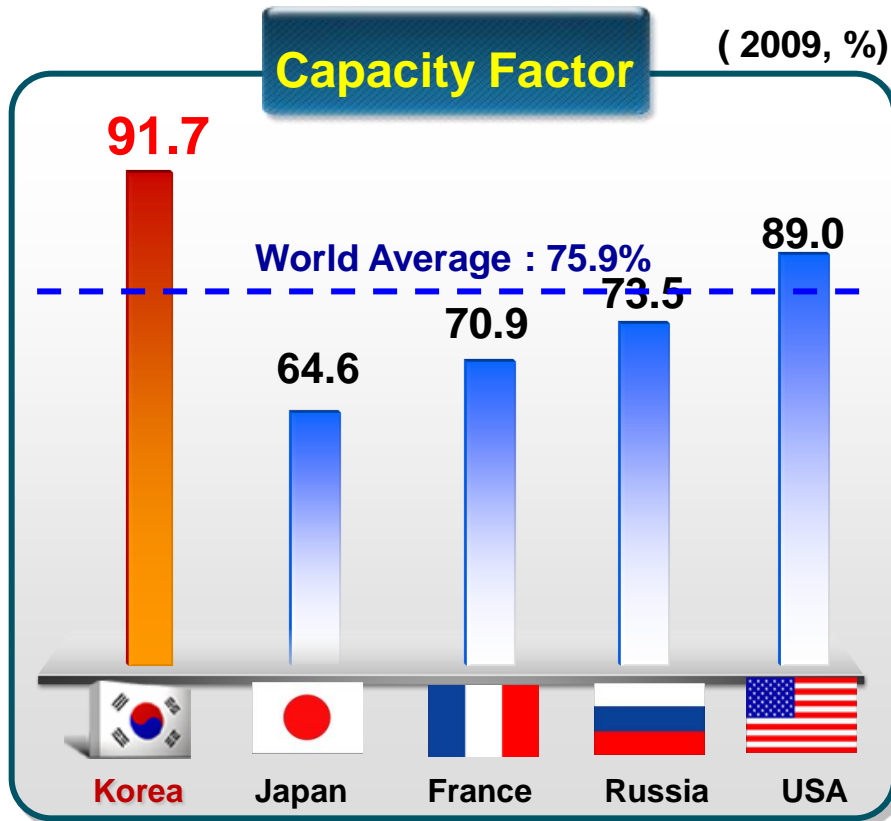


# 3. Competitiveness of Korean Nuclear Technology

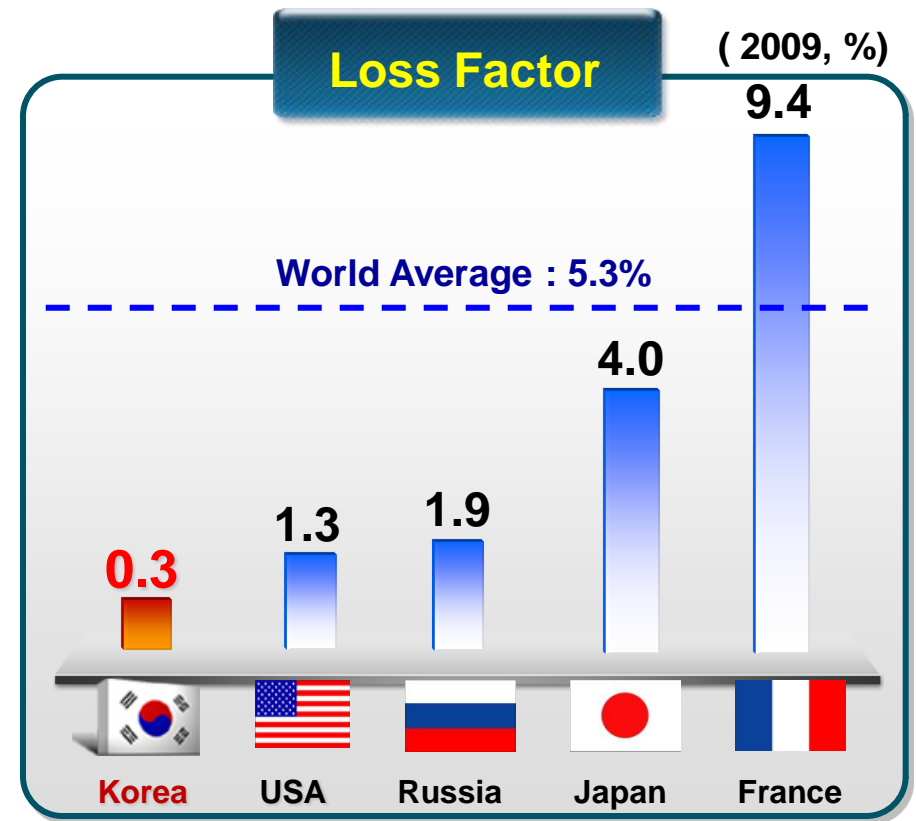




# Top Global-level Capacity for NPP Operation



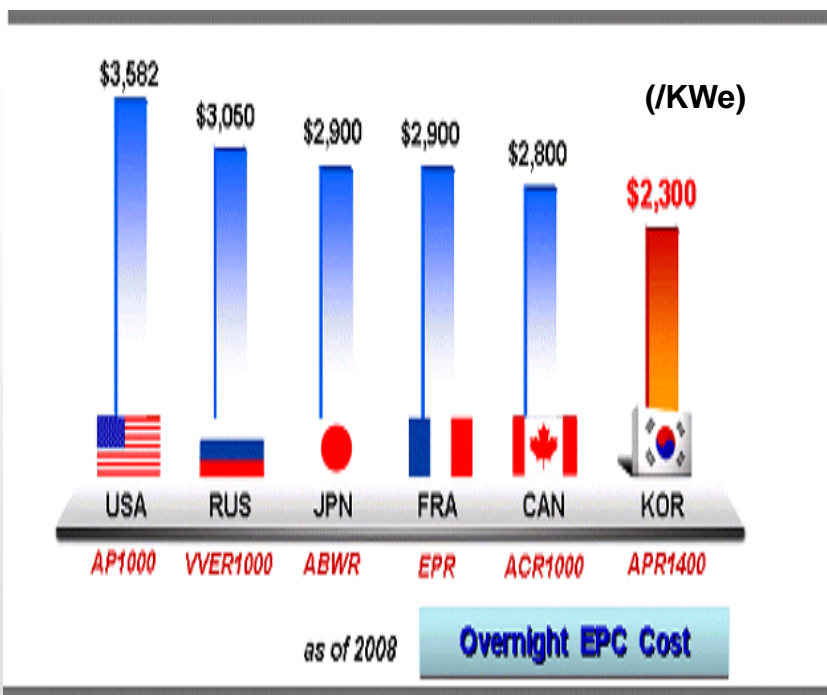
※ Nucleonics Week(2010.4)



※ Loss factor: Ratio of the unplanned energy losses to the reference energy generation, IAEA

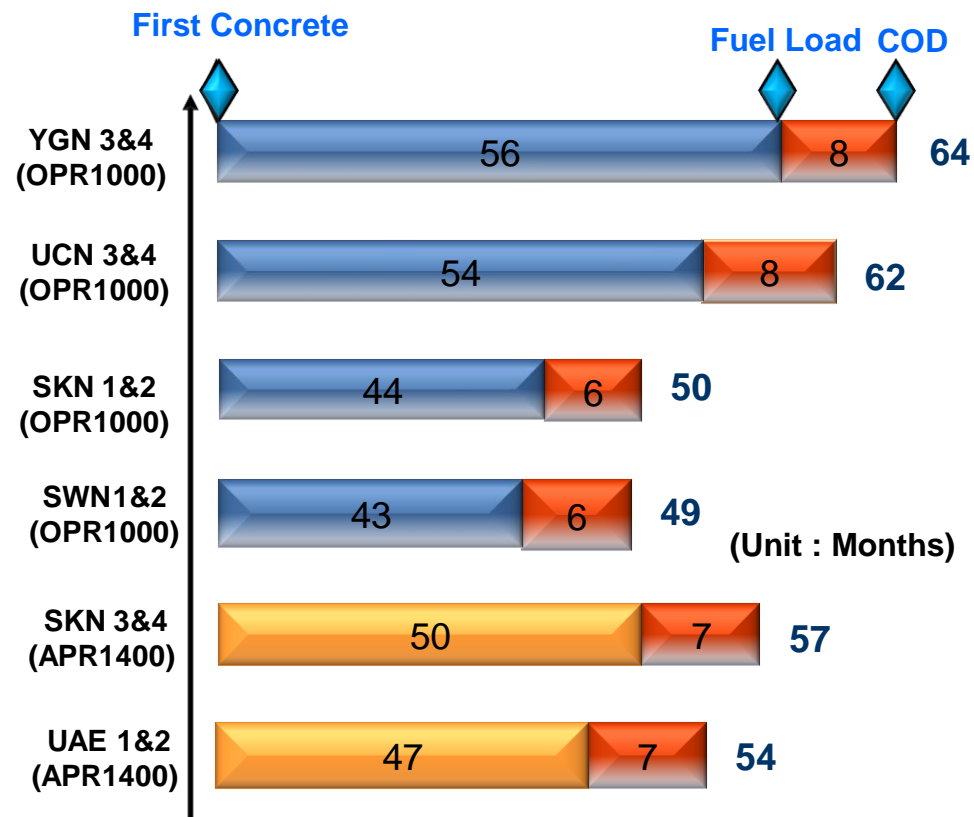
# Top Global-level Capacity for NPP Construction

## Construction Cost



※ Source: World Nuclear News (World Nuclear Association, 2008)

## Construction Period

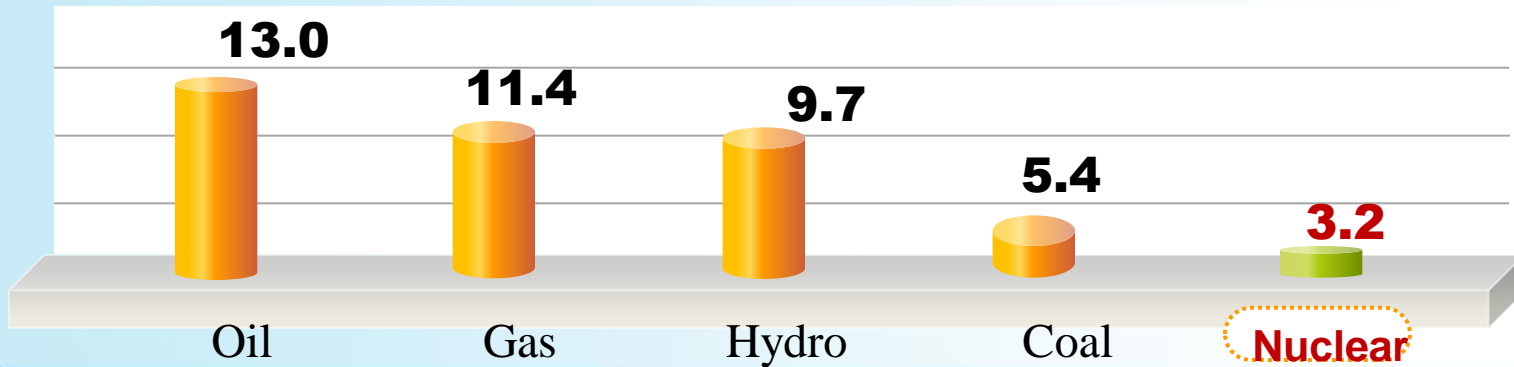


# Cost Competitiveness of Korean NPP

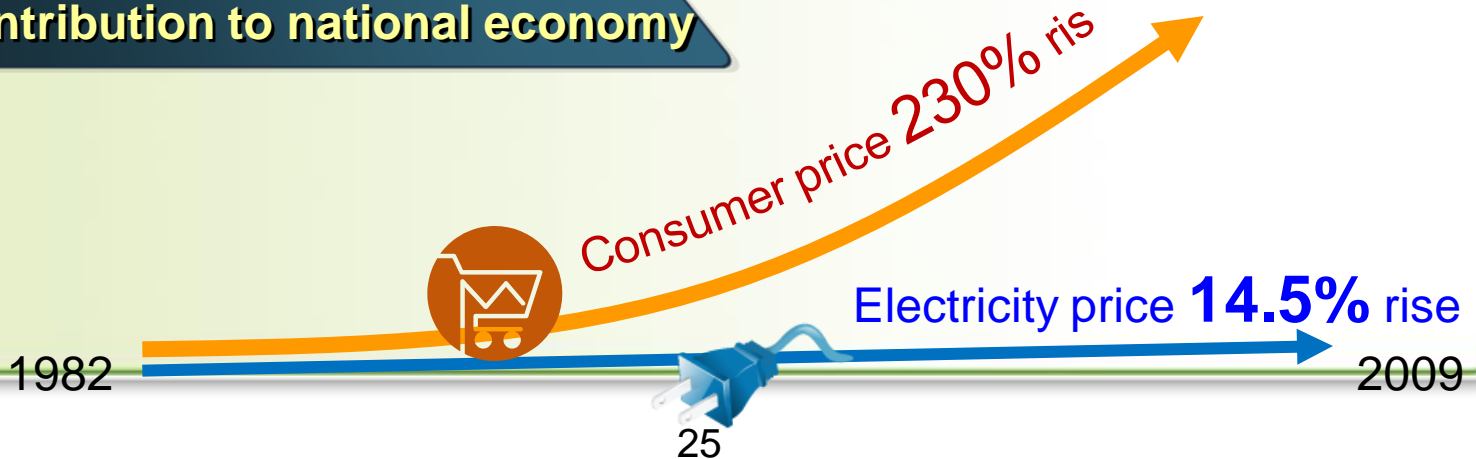
## Economical efficiency

○ Sales price (¢/kWh) : Nuclear is the cheapest

(Year 2009)



## Contribution to national economy



# High Level of Safety

## Enhanced Gen-III Design

- Advance design features to comply with ALWR URD
- Severe Accident Mitigation System
- Fortified seismic design basis

## APR 1400

1,400 MWe  
Advanced Power Reactor  
Under Construction  
- SKN # 3,4, SUN # 1,2

## International Standards

- Application of up-to-date Korean, US NRC regulatory requirements
- Compliance with IAEA Safety Standards and requirement

\* ALWR URD:  
Advanced Light Water  
Reactor User Required  
Design

## Improved OPR 1000

- In Operation - YGN #5,6 ('02/'02) - UCN #5,6 ('04/'05)
- Under Construction - SKN #1,2 - SWN #1,2

## OPR 1000

1,000 MWe Optimized Power Reactor

- In Operation - YGN #3,4 ('95/'96) - UCN #3,4 ('98/'99)

# Robust Supply Chain

## Manufacturing



## Construction



## Design & Engineering



KEPCO manages a strong supply chain for the entire nuclear life cycle from NPP design to equipment manufacturing, construction, nuclear fuel provision, operation and maintenance.



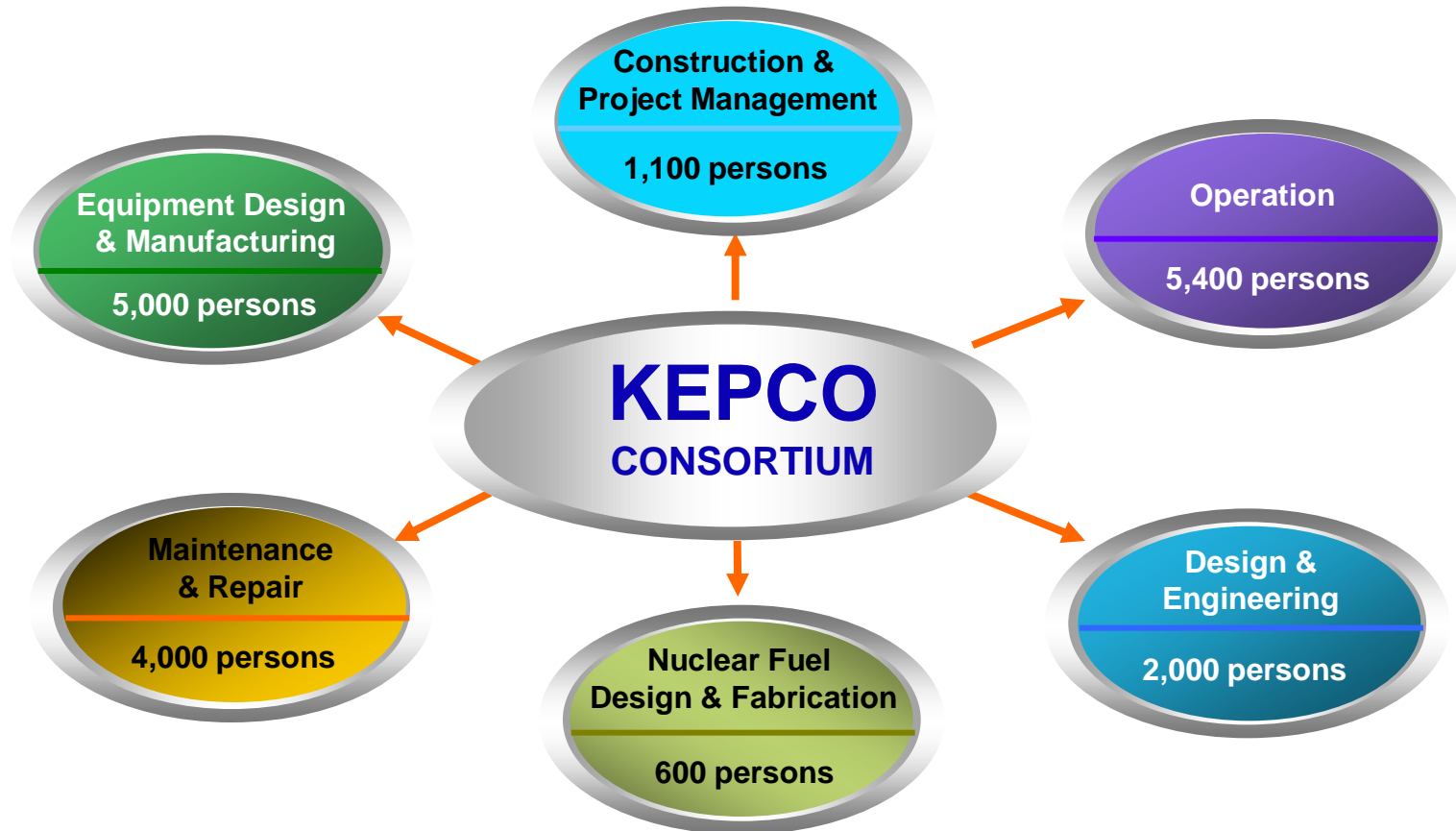
## Commissioning & Operation

## Nuclear Fuel

## Maintenance



# Competitive Human Resources



Korea nuclear industry maintains highly skilled manpower in the various fields of nuclear power based on its continuous NPP construction and operation.

# 4. Recommendations for Nuclear Power Programme





- **Strong Government Support**
- **Human Resource Development**
- **Localization**
- **Selection of Technology**
- **Sharing Our Experience**
- **Look into the Future**

# Strong Government Support



- **Establishment of nuclear power programme and long-term policy**
- **Government leadership with clear goals**
- **Ongoing investment and long term guarantee**
  - **Development of infrastructures and human resources**
  - **Establishment of regulatory framework**
  - **Localization plan**
- **Strong authority for the leader of the programme**

- **Early recognition of the importance of a well-trained and qualified staff**
- **Preparation of short and long-term human resource development programme**
  - **International cooperation: international programmes and collaboration with other countries**
  - **Adequate provisions for training in the project contract**
  - **Incentives for highly qualified people to secure necessary manpower**
- **Establishment of self-reliant education system**

- **Scope of localization to be determined by considering**
  - The long-term goal of nuclear power programme
  - Spill-over effect
  - Competitiveness of localized technology in the future
- **Augmentation of the industry capability to implement localization**
- **Minimization of interfaces for effective localization and further development in the future**
- **Learning through project participation**
- **Technology transfer through project contracts**

- **Proven technology to minimize technical and licensing uncertainties**
  - Proven by operation
  - Proven by construction
  - Proven by licensing approval
  
- **Vendor capabilities**
  - To fulfill owner's requirements
  - To provide full scope services and long-term partnership
  - To meet the construction schedule as demonstrated in other recent projects
  - To provide reliable services for plant operation and training

- **Korean nuclear industry - a success model for achieving technology self-reliance and further developing nuclear power**
- **Potential areas where Korean nuclear industry can assist Middle East & North Africa countries planning to introduce nuclear power:**
  - **Planning for the introduction of commercial nuclear power**
  - **Development of human resources and training**
    - **Operation and maintenance**
    - **Development of a national academic program**
  - **Establishment of localization plans**
    - **Engineering, construction, manufacturing, fuel, etc.**
  - **Site characterization**
  - **Establishment of regulatory frame**

- ◆ **Further Enhancement of Plant Safety and Economics**
  - Enhance plant safety adopting more passive safety features
  - Up-rate reactor power and optimize the design
  - Improve construction schedule
  
- ◆ **Nuclear Manpower Buildup**
  - Attract young engineers
  - Provide more practical education programs
  
- ◆ **Public Acceptance of Nuclear Power**
  - Demonstrate continued safe and reliable operation
  - Maintain consistent public relations
  - Advocate nuclear energy as CO<sub>2</sub> emission free energy
  
- ◆ **Partnership with Neighbors**
  - Share with our neighbors Korea's experience





Thanks  
for Your Attention

