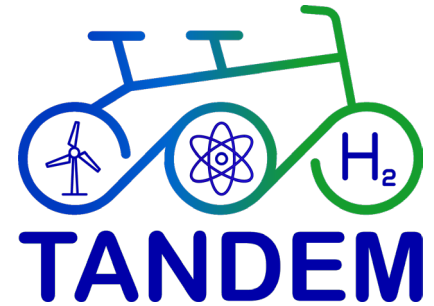


Methodology for the technico-economic and environmental study of SMR integration

Final Conference of the TANDEM Project

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July 2025, 2nd



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Introduction

Does it make sense to integrate SMR into Hybrid Energy Systems?



WP3 objectives:

- Propose a methodology and tools to answer this question
- Apply it to three study cases

Steps:

- Defining the study cases including architectures, input data, choice of KPIs
- Carrying out the technical, economic and environmental study
- Conducting the sensitivity analysis
- Checking the architectures and the KPIs owing to finer models

Outputs:

- Deliverable 3.1: ✓
- Deliverable 3.2: ✓
- Deliverable 3.3: ✓
- Deliverable 3.4: ✓
- Deliverable 3.5: ✓

<https://tandemproject.eu/resources/>

Overview of the three case studies

Northern European case



Helsinki

- Finnish DH = 52 TWh of fuels
- 93% of heat is produced owing to coal, wood, CH₄, peat and waste
- Helsinki = 30% of the Finnish DH

Southern European case



Fos-sur-Mer + Dunkirk

~40%

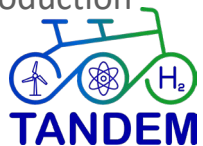
of CO₂ industrial emissions in France

Central European case



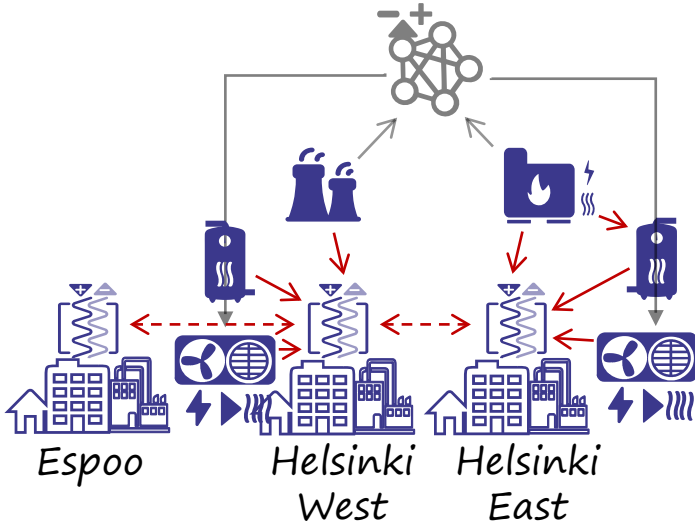
Moravian Silesian region

- Highly industrialized region
- Large share of CO₂ production in the CR

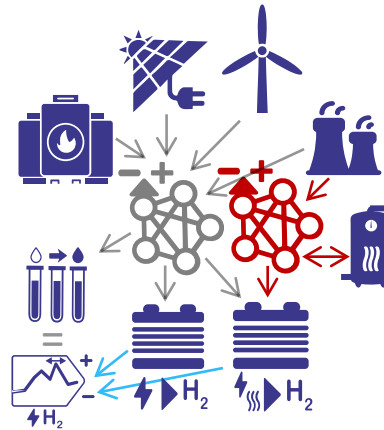


Overview of the three case studies

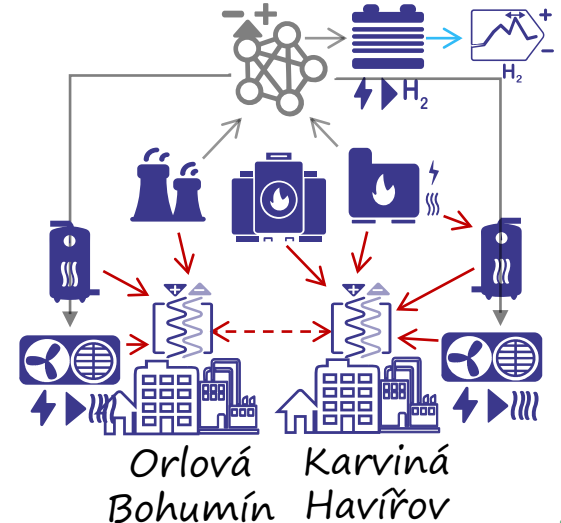
Northern European case



Southern European case



Central European case



Methodology

1. Exploration of architectures

- What combination of technologies?
- What size of each component?
- How to operate the system?



- What economic and environmental costs of the system?



2. Sensitivity studies

- How robust are design and control?
- Is optimal size compliant with uncertainties?



*Uncertain parameters
(CAPEX, feedstock, ...)*

*New KPIs
(resilience, ...)*

3. Check feasibility

- Check more precisely the feasibility of the operation under more realistic conditions
 - Perfect foresight \neq Rolling horizon
 - MILP models \neq DAE based models

→ Soft-linking

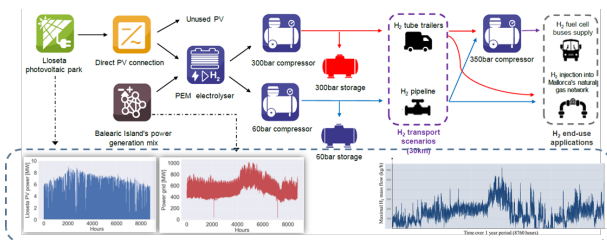
→ Hard-linking in a co-simulation environment

Updated KPIs

Application to the Energy Hub case

1. Modeling framework

Build and solve a **MILP optimization problem** for sizing and operation planning of energy system



Objective function

NPV, Total costs, environmental impact among the 16 described in EF v3.0 (GWP100, ...)

Model component constraints

Start-up, shutdown, ramps, efficiencies, ...

Model complex system constraints

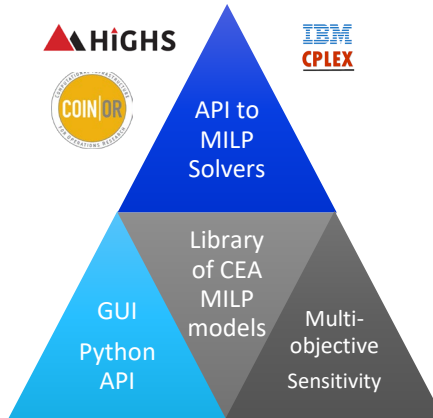
Energy balance, yearly constraints, ...

Optimal sizing & Optimal operation
KPIs (Power, energy, CO₂ emissions, ...)



Find us on GitHub:

<https://github.com/CEA-Liten/CairnOpen>



Examples of application

- Decarbonation of various industrial sites using electricity, heat, cold.
- Optimal control coupled with simulation tools (Dymola, DistrictLab...)
- Optimization of ammonia production and transportation supply chain
- Bi-objective optimization of H₂ supply chain for Balearic Islands

Strengths

- Optimal solution guaranteed by MILP theory
- Agnostic (all energy carriers)
- Life Cycle Assessment & 16 impacts considered
- Continuous Integration & Deployment

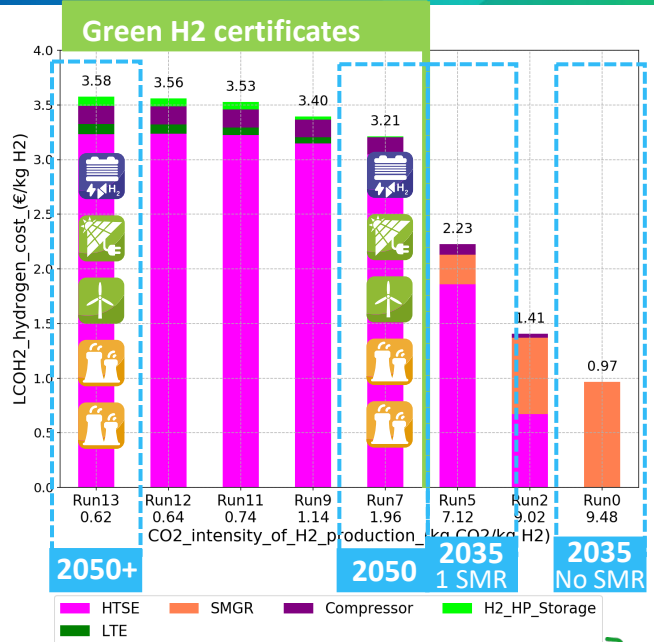
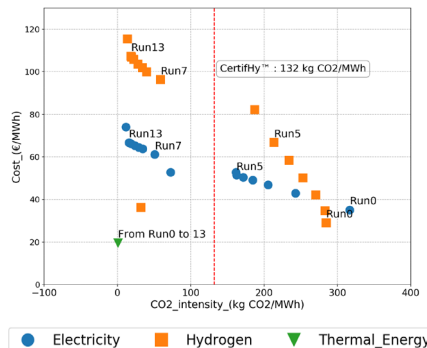
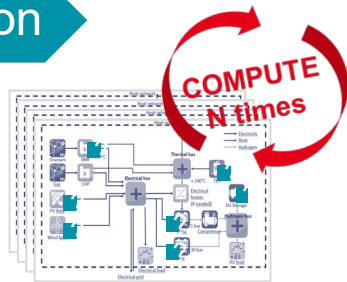
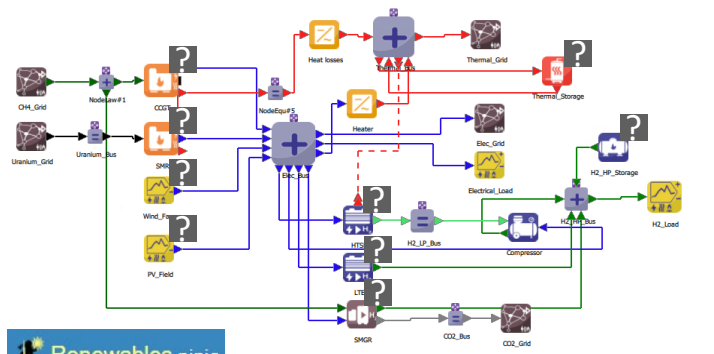


Application to the Energy Hub case

1. Exploration of architectures

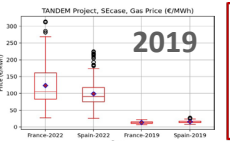
2035
1 SMR

Study case definition and data collection



Renewables.ninja

European Commission
PVGIS



8,26tH₂/h
20 years
5%
€2023

72.3 ktons of H₂/year
657 GWhe

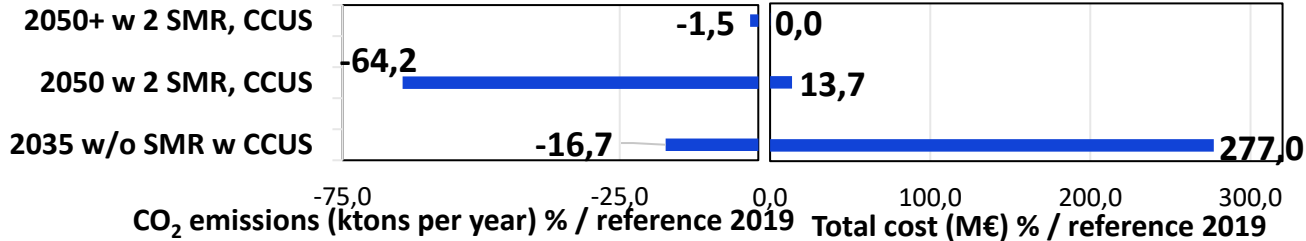
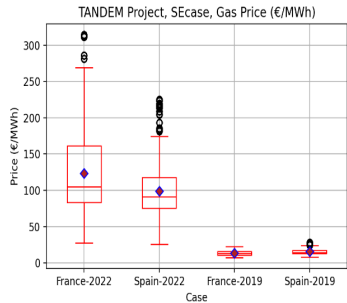
Conduct study and results analysis



Application to the Energy Hub case

2. Sensitivity studies

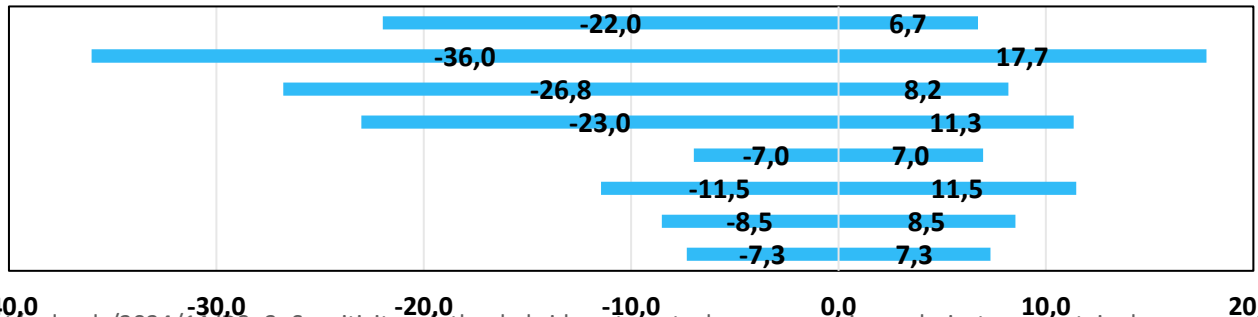
○ Sensitivity to CH4 price



→ The less dependent to natural gas the system is, the more robust the results are in terms of LCOE and LCOH₂

○ SMR main parameters (CAPEX, variable costs, ...)

- Variable costs sensitivity-LCOH₂
- Variable costs sensitivity-LCOH
- Variable costs sensitivity-LCOE
- Variable costs sensitivity-Total cost
- CAPEX sensitivity-LCOH₂
- CAPEX sensitivity-LCOH
- CAPEX sensitivity-LCOE
- CAPEX sensitivity -Total cost



Application to the Energy Hub case

3. Check feasibility

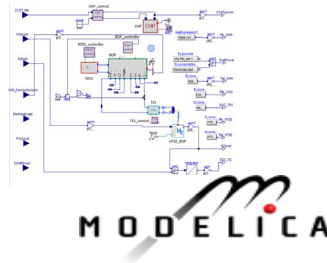
- **Soft-linking:**

- 1) Make consistent the DAEs models and the MILP models
- 2) Check that the operation is feasible over 1 week, 1 year with a relevant timestep

→ Showed that a stronger coupling is relevant in this case

- **Hard-linking:**

Directly operate the DAEs models using setpoints provided by the MILP models that take into account return states from the DAEs models

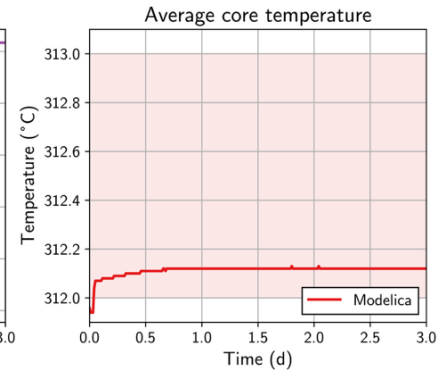
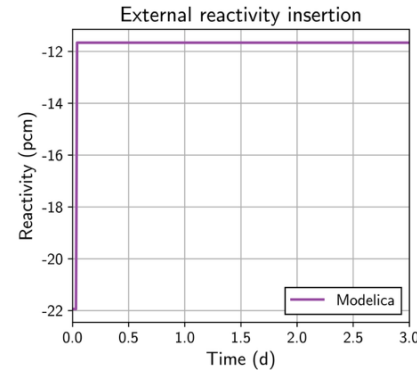
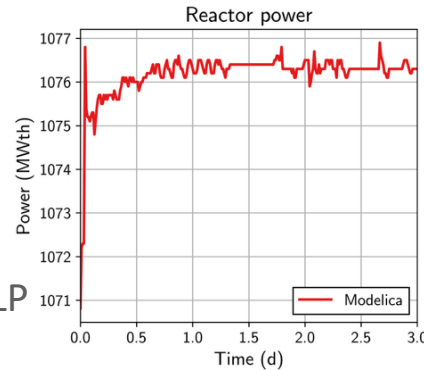


Application to the Energy Hub case

3. Check feasibility

○ Results

- Allows to access to finer technical results
- Identify possible mismatches between MILP models and DAEs models
- See the impacts of non perfect foresight of the future



Variable	Unit	Hard-linked	Soft-linked
CCGT electrical energy	GWhel	398	371
Discounted emissions	ktons	4064	3820
Discounted Net OPEX	bm€	1.05	1.07
Total costs	bm€	3.668	3.689

Updated KPIs



Application to one District Heating case

1. Modelling framework

- Generic energy network optimization tool
- Can model a large range of energy system features, including but not limited to
 - Generation, storages, transmission, and conversion between energy carriers,
 - operation and investments,
 - Energy, emissions, materials, and costs,
 - forecasts and reserves,
 - hydro power reservoirs, cascades, and delays,
- Designed to be highly adaptable in different dimensions: temporal, spatial, technology representation and market design.



Backbone

Examples of application

- Multi-sector studies: power, district heating, transport, buildings, and industry,
- Electricity distribution grids,
- Building thermodynamic properties and heating
- Multi-objective optimization
- Biomass supply model
- Power To X and carbon economy
- Life Cycle Assessment emissions
- **Studying SMR integration to District heating and power grids**

Backbone is open-source and can be downloaded from <https://gitlab.vtt.fi/backbone/backbone/>



Application to one District Heating case

2. Method

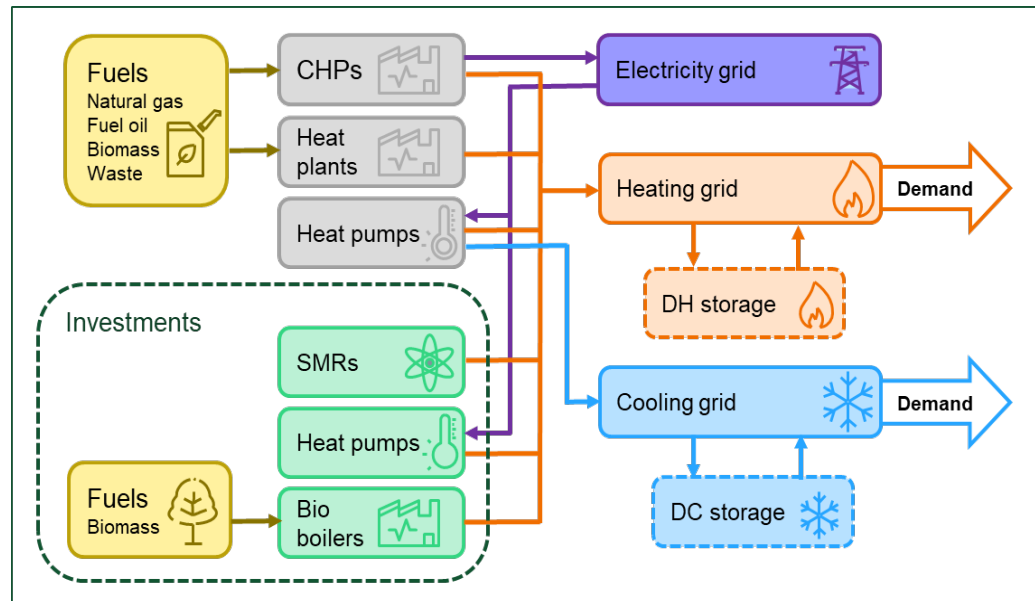
Figure shows a simplified structure of a city-level District heating (DH) and district cooling (DC) energy system model

Model can be used to study

- Analysis of the current systems
- Estimating the development
- Studying policies and new technologies
- **Comparing investment options**

In this project, we model

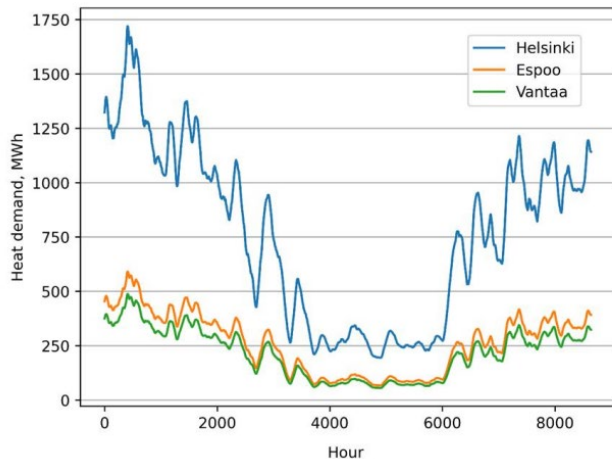
- 2030's system of Helsinki + Espoo + Vantaa
- No SMR (baseline), E-SMR, LDR-50



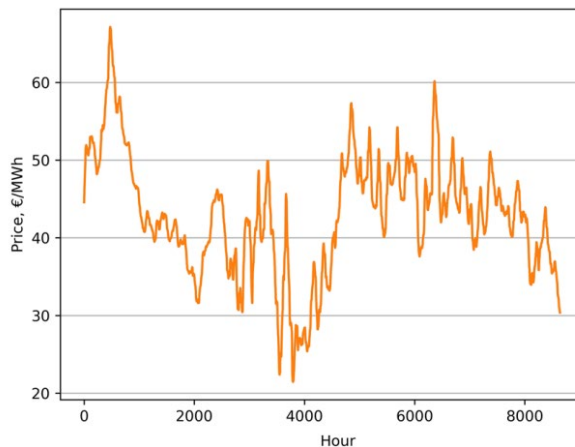
Application to one District Heating case

3. Case study system

Helsinki has up to 10x district heating demand in Winter compared to Summer baseload



Finland has one of the cheapest electricity prices (grid price, producer income) in Europe



Helsinki, Espoo, and Vantaa already have decarbonization plans based on heat pumps, biomass, heat storages, and electric boilers.

SMRs need to be profitable
additional investments

Application to one District Heating case

4. Results

Both investment candidates (E-SMR, LDR-50) had similar results on following:

- Technically feasible options for district heating grids
- Reduce a major share of remaining fossil fuels
- Replace other generation capacity and thus e.g. reduce the consumption of electricity and biomass
- Diversify production portfolio, which is important from the energy and economic security reasons

But differed in following aspects:

- E-SMR significantly improved the electricity balance of the cities
- E-SMR investment costs were too high, and it was relatively far from being a profitable investment for a district heating operator in Finland.
- LDR50 investment costs were more acceptable, and the investment still seemed profitable despite other ongoing low-carbon investments by the cities.

https://tandemproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/D3_2_presentation_of_dynamic techno economic analysis for each case study V1.pdf

Application to one District Heating case

5. Sensitivity studies, LDR-50

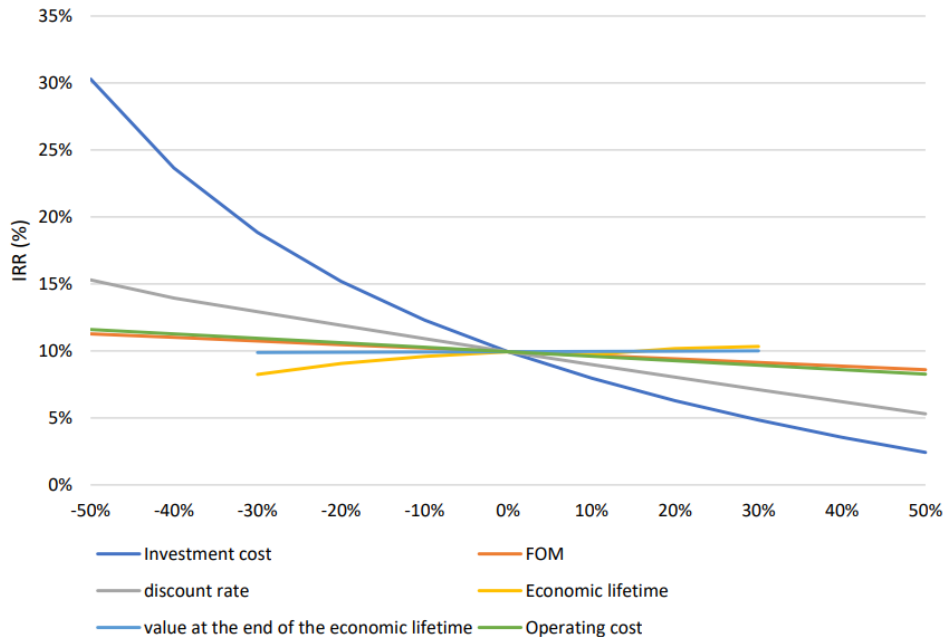


Figure 7: Sensitivity analyses related to LDR-50 economic assumptions.

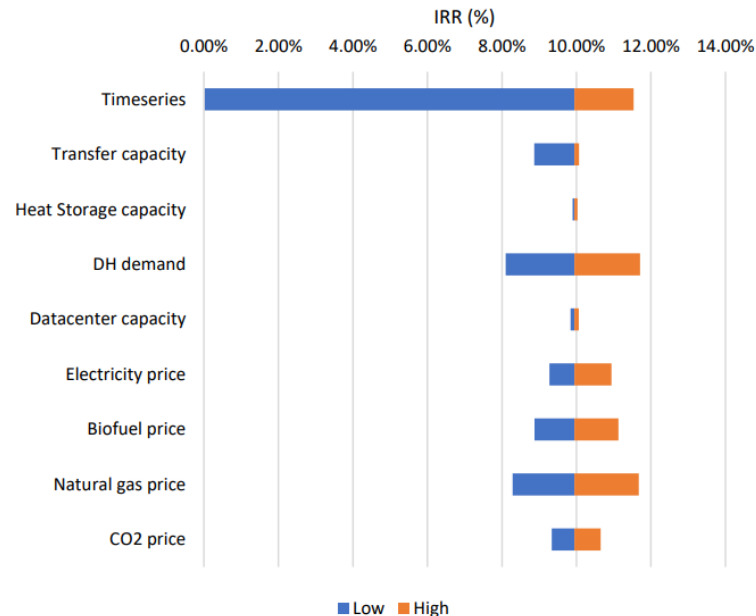


Figure 11: Sensitivity analyses to technological and economic factors for LDR-50.

Application to one District Heating case

5. Sensitivity studies, E-SMR

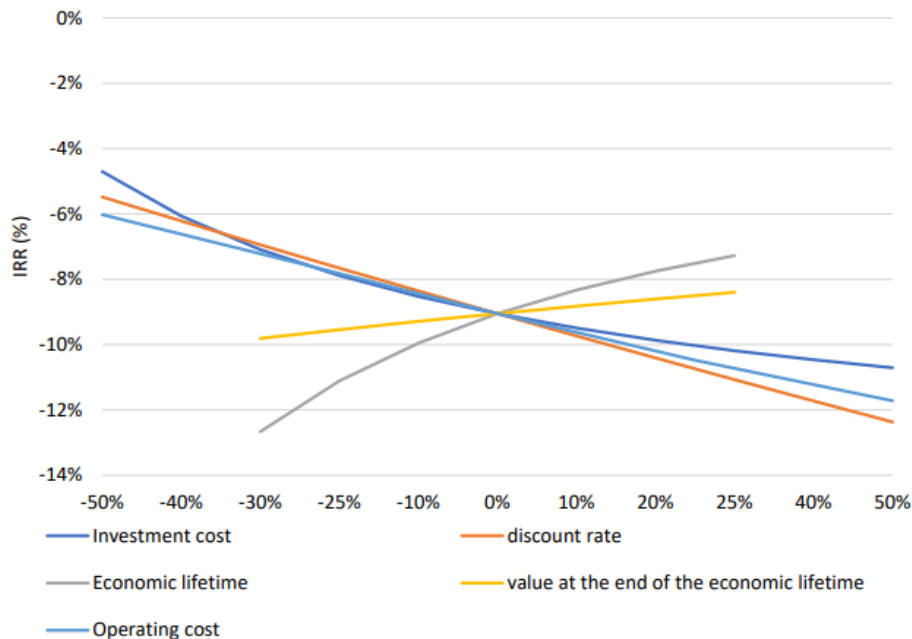


Figure 6: Sensitivity analyses related to E-SMR economic assumptions.

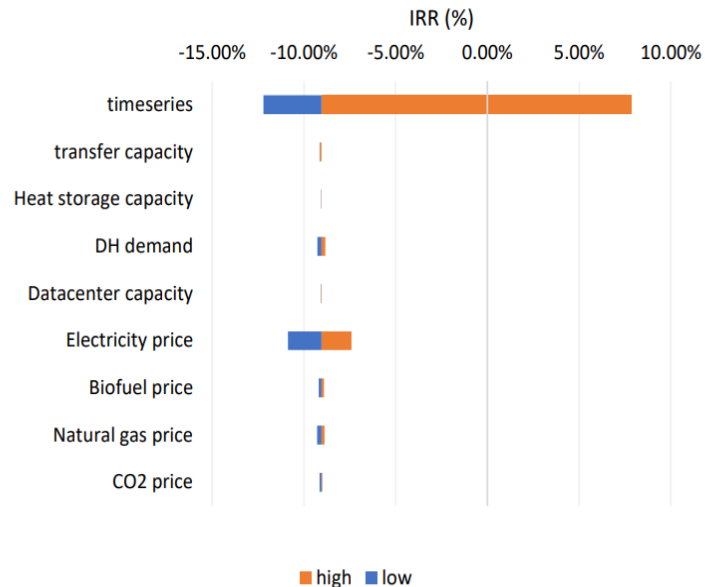


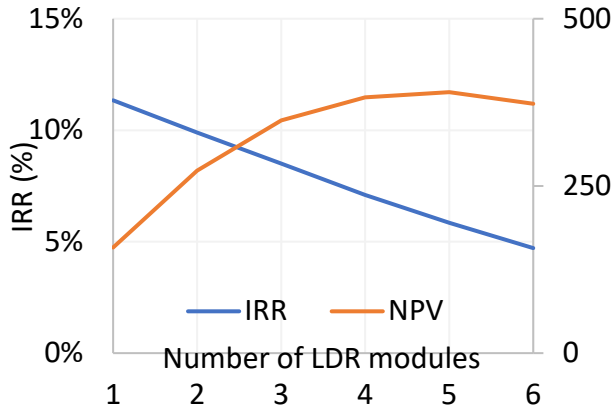
Figure 12: Sensitivity analyses to technological and economic factors of E-SMR.

Conclusion

Northern European case

From a DH operator's viewpoint

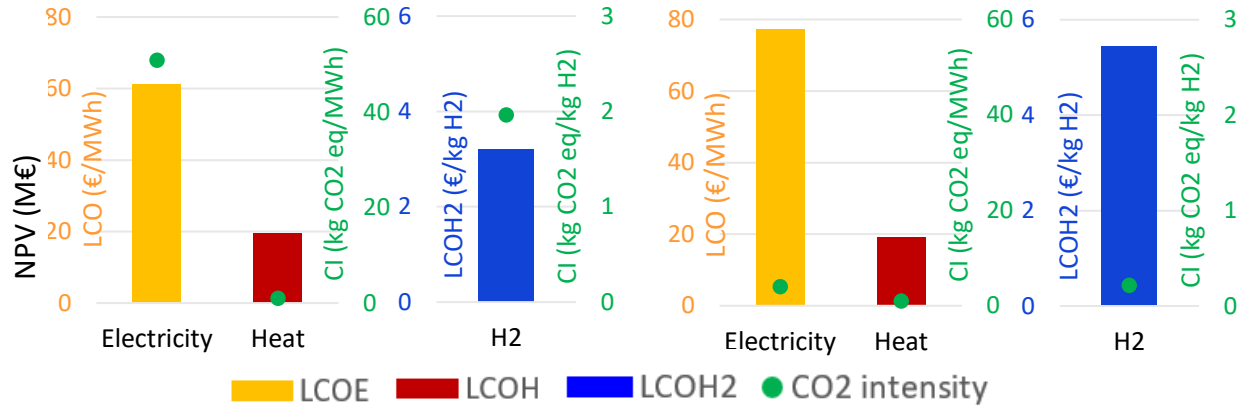
LDR50 suits more



Southern European case

From the viewpoint of a design office commissioned for decarbonisation studies

2050 results → showed the interest of integrating E-SMR into HES



- Mean SPOT price = 97 €/MWh_e (France, 2023)
- Mean CO₂ intensity = 56 kg CO₂ eq/MWh_e (France, 2023)
- Mean LCOH₂ in 2022 = 6 €/kg H₂ (Europe, 2022)¹

Technical characteristics of SMR must be in line with the addressed market



¹European Hydrogen Observatory, «The European hydrogen market landscape», 2022

Conclusion & Perspectives

- The 3 study cases of TANDEM **showed the interest of integrate SMR into HES** even if the technical and economic characteristics must be in line with the addressed market
- TANDEM provided **open source** tools & methodologies to study the integration of SMR into HES
- TANDEM provided **public** deliverables & data and assumptions for 3 study cases
- Some points could thus be **studied further**:
 - Conduct other sensitivity studies
 - Play with the flexible operation of the E-SMR
 - In terms of methodologies, define and use new KPIs to account for the flexibility offered by controllable energy sources such as SMR



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