



Annual Users' Conference



Instrumentation & Control for Advanced Nuclear Reactors



Yvotte Brits

Chief Reactor Technology Officer

New Nuclear Power Plants must meet six challenges to remain competitive



1
Optimize their
Levelized Cost
of Electricity



2
Minimize
CAPEX per MW
and OPEX



3
Obtain licensing
and regulatory
approvals



4
Protect against
physical and
cyber threats



5
Safely maintain
and evolve
multiple systems



6
Manage and
coordinate
suppliers



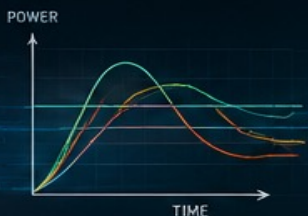
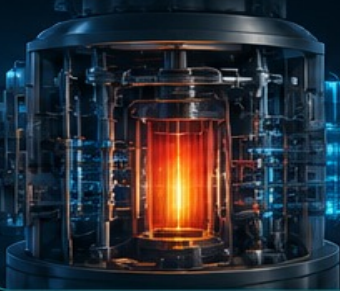
Advanced reactor I&C is different

The biggest risk is not a cabinet or PLC – it is late discovery that the plant architecture cannot support licensing, operations, or security.



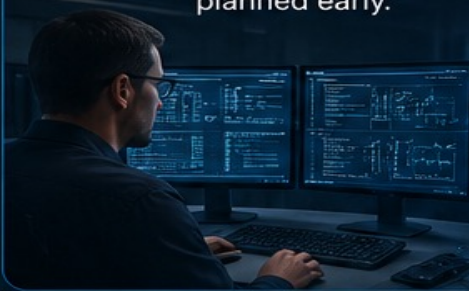
New physics & transients

New (VHTR, SMR, MSR, FHR) designs require reactor-specific models, setpoints, and protective actions.



Digital safety licensing

Software/FPGA lifecycle, V&V, independence, diversity, and configuration control must be planned early.



V&V
INDEPENDENCE
DIVERSITY
CONFIGURATION
CONTROL



Lean staffing & autonomy

Advanced reactors rely on automation, user trust, and human-system interface validation.



Multi-module operation

Shared systems and common-cause failures must be addressed in architecture and HFE.



COMMON
DESIGN



INDEPENDENT
PROTECTION



SHARED
INFRASTRUCTURE



HFE & ALARM
MANAGEMENT



Cyber + security

Digital assets, data flows, and physical security must be designed around the safety boundary.



Nuclear supply chain

NQA-1, commercial dedication, qualification, and long-lead procurement affect the critical path.

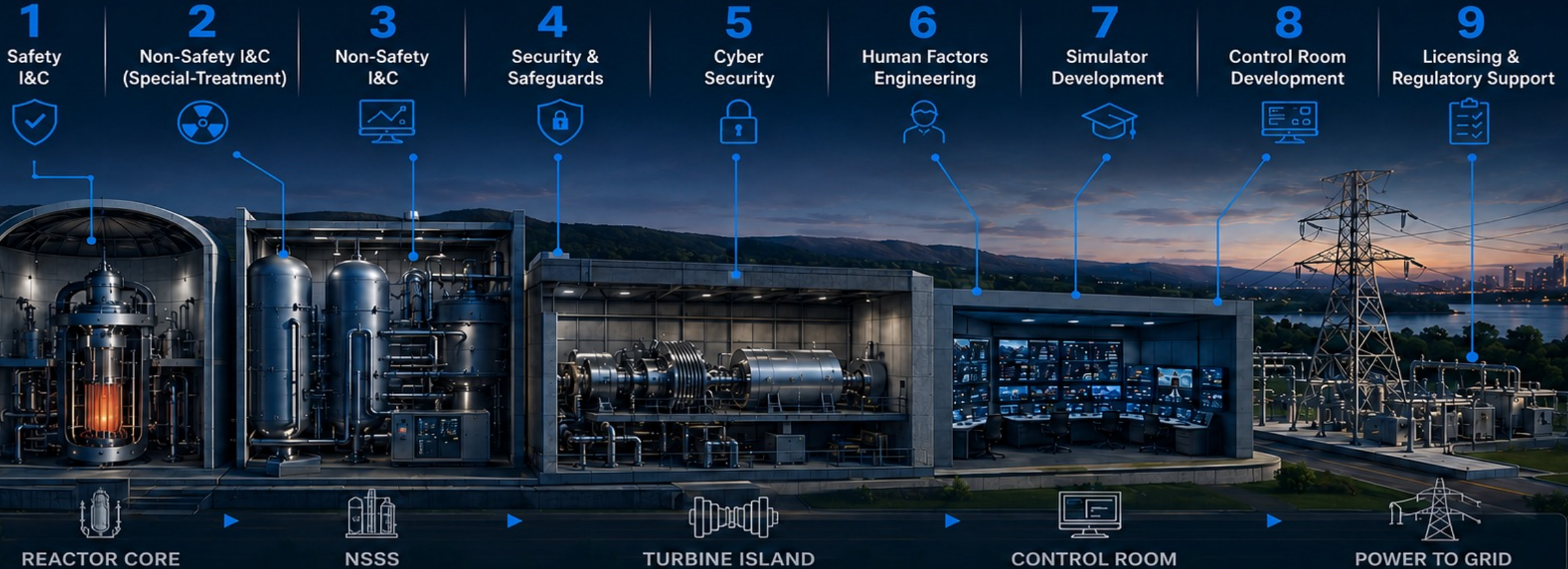


Bottom line: Success with advanced reactors comes from addressing these differences early, with an integrated I&C strategy that is safe, secure, operator-friendly, and licenseable.



FULL SCOPE NEW NUCLEAR I&C DEVELOPMENT ONE STOP SHOP

One Integrated Partner. One Complete Solution. Every Stage of Your Plant Lifecycle.



SUPPORTING THE ENTIRE PLANT LIFECYCLE



ONE PARTNER. ONE SOLUTION. COMPLETE PEACE OF MIND.



MIRION
TECHNOLOGIES

SAFEGUARDING TODAY.
POWERING TOMORROW.

Turnkey I&C Discipline Solution for New Nuclear Plant Life Cycle



One Partner. One Integrated Solution. Delivered Across Every Stage.



PROJECT LIFE CYCLE

 DEFINITION PHASE Define the right solution						 DEVELOPMENT PHASE Design & engineer with confidence								 EXECUTION PHASE Build, commission & deliver						 UTILIZE Operate & optimize		
Pre-Concept	Conceptual Design					Preliminary Design					Final Design I (System Level)		Final Design II (Product Level)		Construction				Commissioning		Operations	
Pre-Concept	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	D1	D2	D4	D6	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	U1	U2
 Business objectives & initial I&C strategy	 Regulatory framework & requirements	 System architecture & boundaries	 I&C technology selection	 Vendor strategy & evaluation	 I&C concept & validation	 Architecture & system integration approach	 Complete functional design	 Detailed I&C specifications & standards	 Interface & data management strategy	 Verification & validation planning	 System architecture & network design	 Detailed engineering & I/O definition	 Cybersecurity & functional safety analysis	 Factory acceptance & test packages	 I&C installation & preparation	 Loop checks & pre-commissioning tests	 System integration & functional testing	 SAT & site acceptance	 System commissioning & dynamic testing	 Handover to operations	 Performance monitoring & optimization	 Lifecycle support & upgrades



INTELLIGENT DESIGN



RELIABLE TECHNOLOGY



EXPERT INSTALLATION



SEAMLESS COMMISSIONING



LIFETIME SUPPORT



Safety & Compliance
Built In



Proven Methodology
& Standards



Integrated Team
& Expertise



Risk Reduction &
Schedule Confidence



Optimized Cost of
Ownership

ONE PARTNER.
ONE SOLUTION.
COMPLETE PEACE OF MIND.

170+ new nuclear reactor designs and concepts can be grouped into four main technology families

This creates a huge need for simulator-based design validation, training and licensing readiness.

170+

new nuclear reactor designs & concepts

4

main technology families



HTGR

High temperature gas-cooled
TRISO fuel • high outlet temp

LWR

Pressurized / boiling / integral
Most familiar licensing basis

Molten Salt

Low pressure salt systems
High temperature heat
applications

Fast Reactor

Sodium / lead / lead-bismuth
Fast spectrum advanced
designs

IAEA ARIS and industry tracking show a broad and growing advanced reactor pipeline. Paragon focuses on the four families most relevant to near-term commercialization.

One simulator platform across all four reactor families

Paragon has already modeled HTGR, LWR, Molten Salt and Fast Reactor configurations on a common simulation platform.



HTGR

High-temperature gas-cooled

LWR

Light water reactor

Molten Salt

Primary/secondary salt systems

Fast Reactor

Sodium / fast spectrum

I&C design accelerator for an advanced reactor customer

Focused early engagement can de-risk licensing, architecture, simulator, cyber, and budget before the program locks into expensive choices.

1 Design basis intake



Collect plant description, PFD/P&IDs, key parameters, modes/states, preliminary transients, and licensing strategy.

2 Architecture workshop



Define safety / non-safety boundaries, NMS, RPS, DCS, HSI, and simulator interfaces, plus data flows and partner roles.

3 RPS + NMS concept



Develop protective functions, detector approach, block diagrams, trip matrix skeleton, and equipment assumptions.

4 HFE + simulator roadmap



Define control room concept, staffing assumptions, simulator fidelity, training objectives, and validation path.

5 Cyber / security / safeguards



Develop CDA methodology, network zones, physical security assumptions, safeguards framework, and gap list.

6 Commercial plan



Class 4/5 budgetary estimate, schedule, procurement path, risks, assumptions, and next-phase SOW.



Deliverable: integrated I&C roadmap that connects licensing, design, simulator, operator readiness, and equipment supply.

Latest new nuclear technology themes that drive I&C requirements

Different reactor technologies force different decisions on automation, monitoring, protection philosophy and operator support.

1 High-temperature heat applications



Higher outlet temperatures, advanced materials and heat-transfer chains increase the need for thermal monitoring and coordinated protection.

2 Smaller crews & more automation



Many advanced reactors are designed for smaller operating staffs, driving stronger HSI, alarm management and simulator-based training.

3 Factory-built modules & microreactors



Compact modular plants increase the value of standardization, remote monitoring, repeatable logic and package-level qualification.

4 Digital engineering & digital twin



Simulators, controls logic, setpoint basis and digital safety cases increasingly need to evolve together.

5 Hybrid energy / load following



Grid support, process heat and hybrid energy integration place new demands on flexible control and plant optimization.

6 Integrated cyber posture



New nuclear plants need cybersecurity designed into systems, networks and lifecycle governance from day one.



SAFE BY DESIGN



OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE



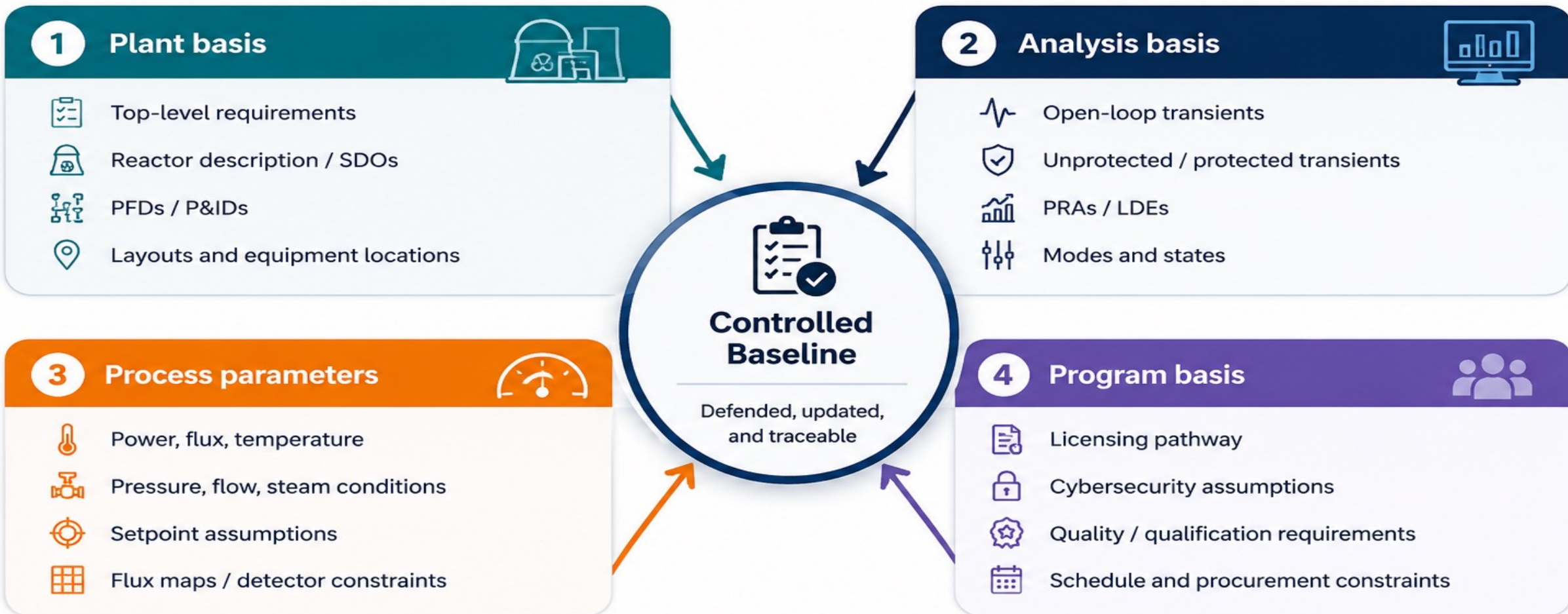
SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



PEOPLE EMPOWERED

Inputs needed from reactor developers

If inputs are not mature yet, Mirion + Paragon can generate assumptions and close gaps through structured workshops.



Objective

Not to have perfect information on day one; it is to create a controlled baseline that can be defended, updated, and traced.



Defend



Update



Trace

Regulatory strategy and the digital safety case must be designed into the architecture

Licensing success depends on one consistent story: plant functions and hazards → I&C requirements → logic and setpoints → testing → verification.



Part 50 / 52 path

Traditional commercial framework

- Strong safety classification and defense-in-depth
- High software quality and V&V rigor



Part 53 opportunity

Technology-inclusive pathway for advanced reactors

- Better fit for highly automated and non-light-water designs
- Still requires disciplined systems engineering



Digital safety case

Maintain the evidence digitally

- Requirements traceability
- Model-based evidence
- Hazard, cyber and design-basis rationale



Do not separate licensing from design — the fastest programs develop both together.



Use simulation and evidence — prove trip logic, protected transients, control philosophy and operator actions.



Make cyber and HFE native to the design — bolting them on late creates licensing and program risk.

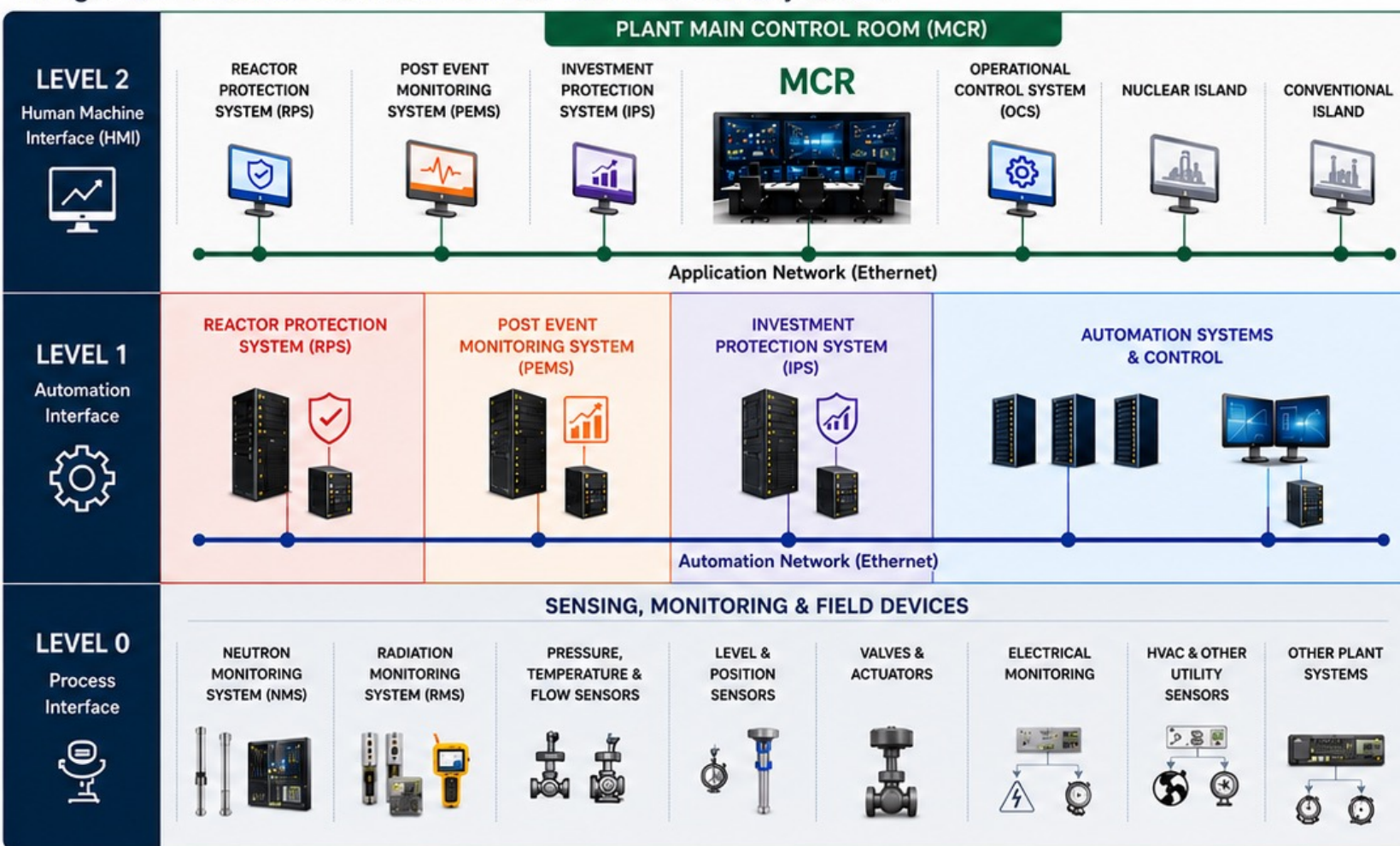


Punch line: The fastest path to license is a single digital thread from architecture to evidence.

GENERIC SMR I&C ARCHITECTURE

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Integrated. Secure. Scalable. Delivered Across Every Level.



I&C SYSTEMS & SAFETY CLASSIFICATION (NEI 18-04)		
I&C System		Safety Classification (NEI 18-04)
	Reactor Protection System (RPS)	Safety-Related
	Post Event Monitoring System (PEMS)	Non-Safety-Related with Special Treatment
	Investment Protection System (IPS)	Safety-Related with Special Treatment
	Automation Systems & Control	Non-Safety Related
	Main Control Room & Training Simulator	Non-Safety Related
	Sensing, Monitoring & Field Devices	Safety / Non-Safety Related



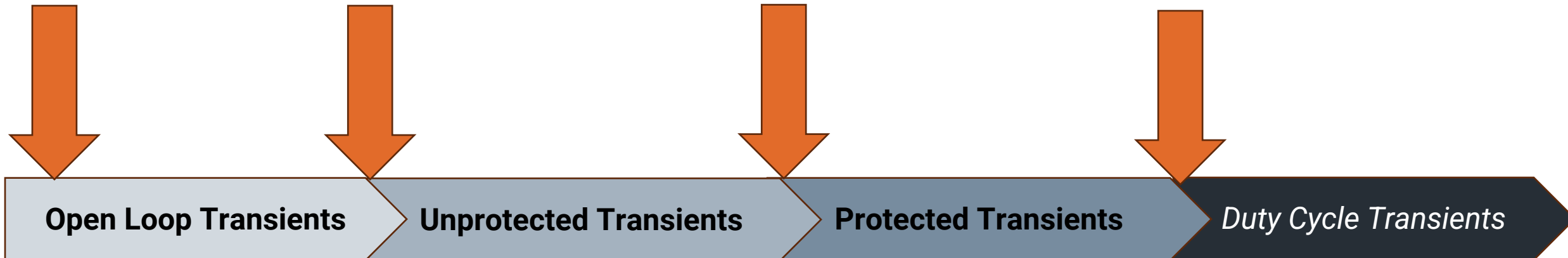
I&C Design by Analysis Process

**Develop 1D-
CFD SMR
Thermal-
Hydraulic
Model
(Reactor to
Turbine)**

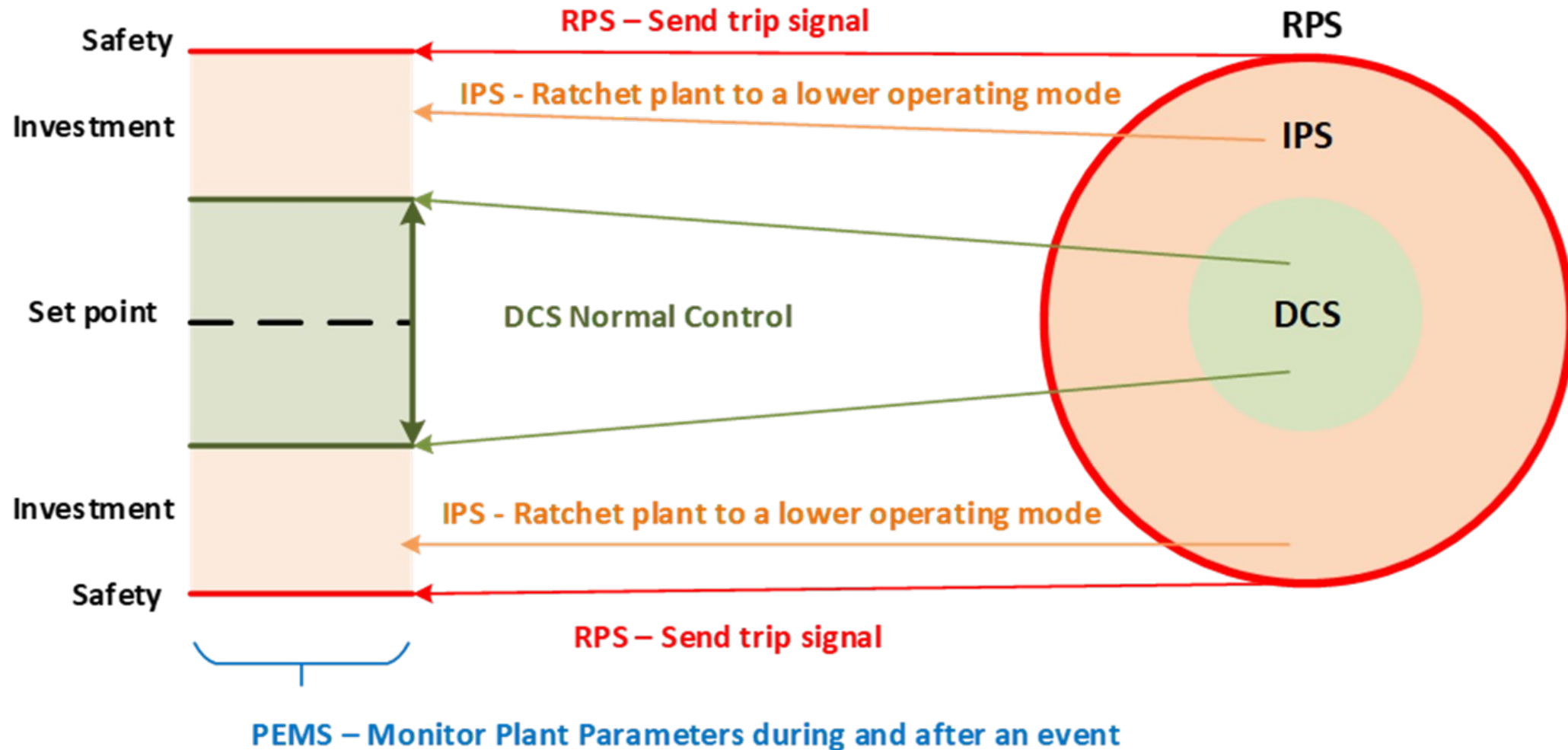
**Control System
Design and
Implementation**

**Design,
Implementation
and Testing of
Protection
Systems (IPS,
RPS)**

**Perform Plant Duty Cycle
Transients to test
integrated I&C Systems
(Start-Up, Shut-Down,
Load Following etc.)**



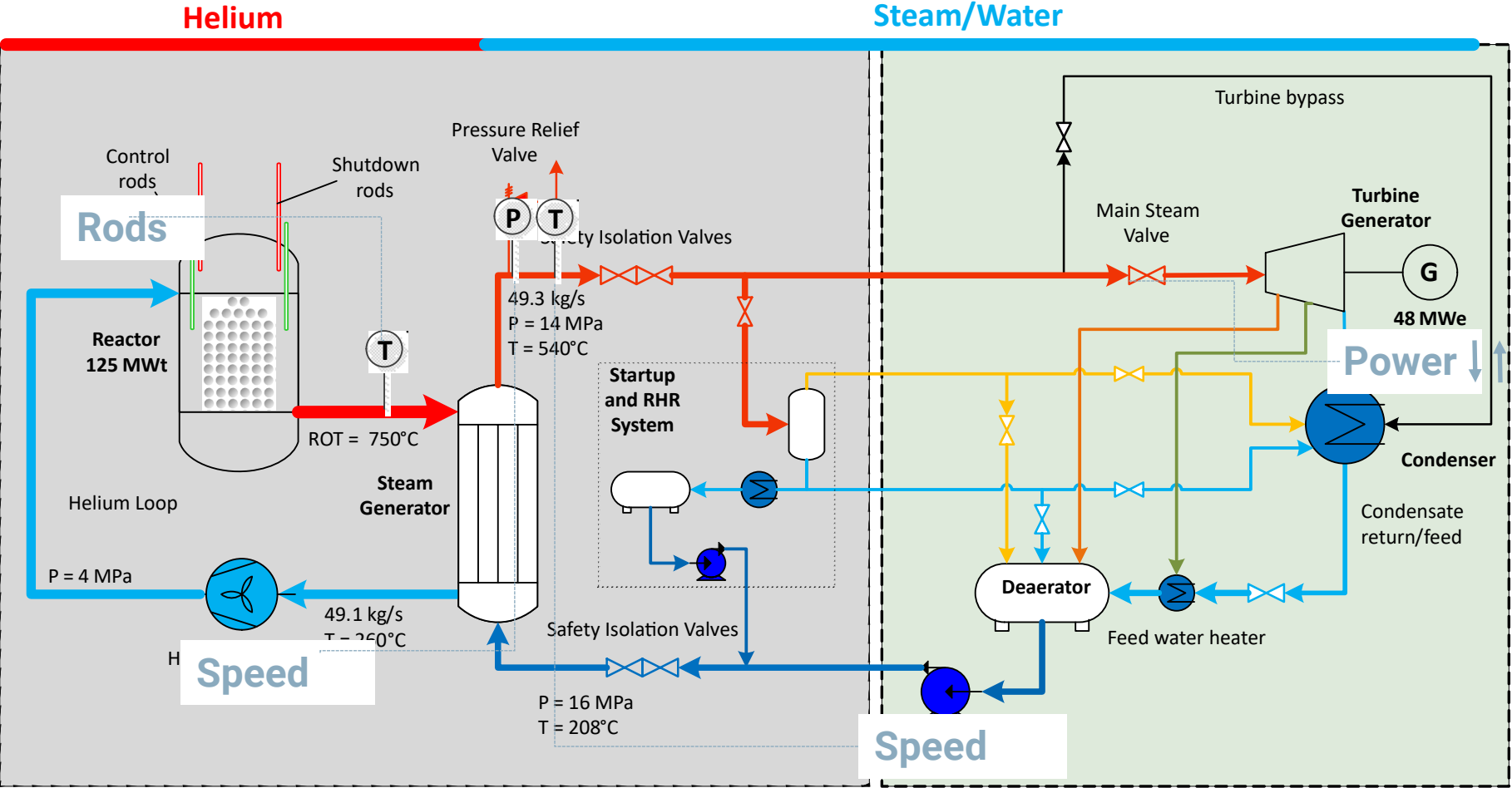
Generic SMR I&C Architecture: System Synergy Across Plant Operations



Example Control Approach on a HTGR

Nuclear Island

Energy Conversion Area

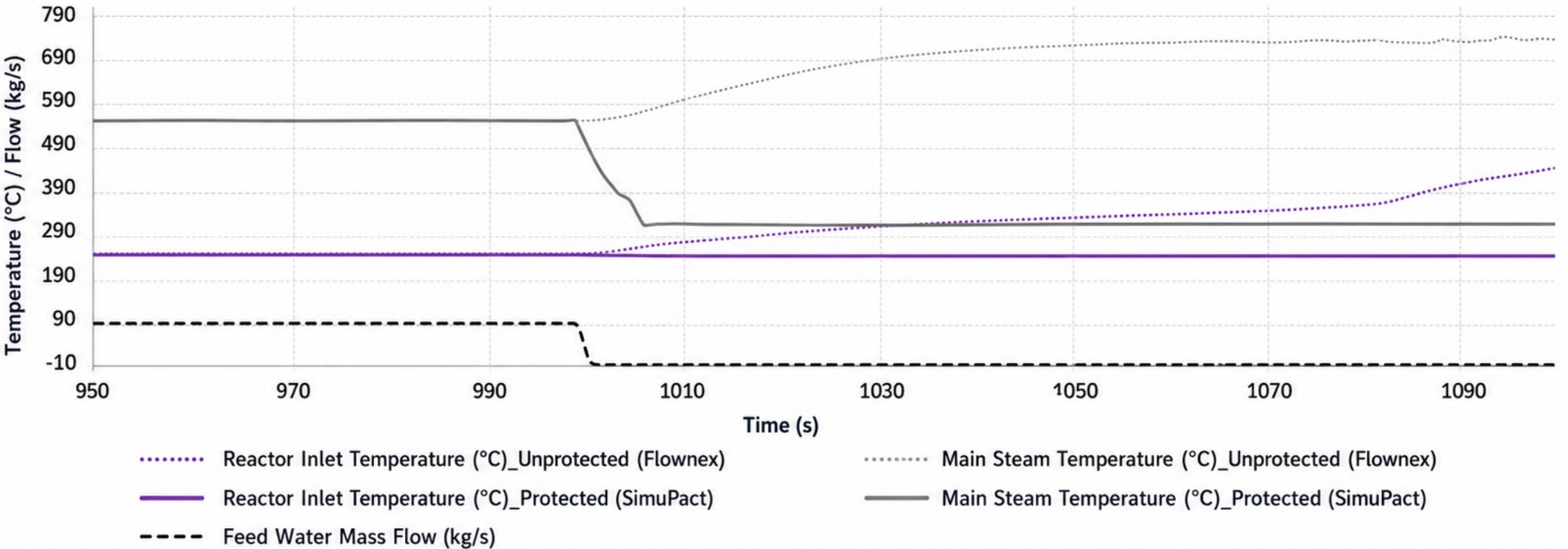


Controlled Variable	Set point	Manipulated Variable
Steam Generator Inlet Temperature	750°C	Control Rod Position
Main Steam Pressure	14 MPa	Helium Circulator Speed
Main Steam Temperature	540°C	HP Feed pump Speed
Electrical Load	25 – 100%	Turbine Throttle Valve Position

Example Unprotected, Protected Transient to develop trip actions with setpoints

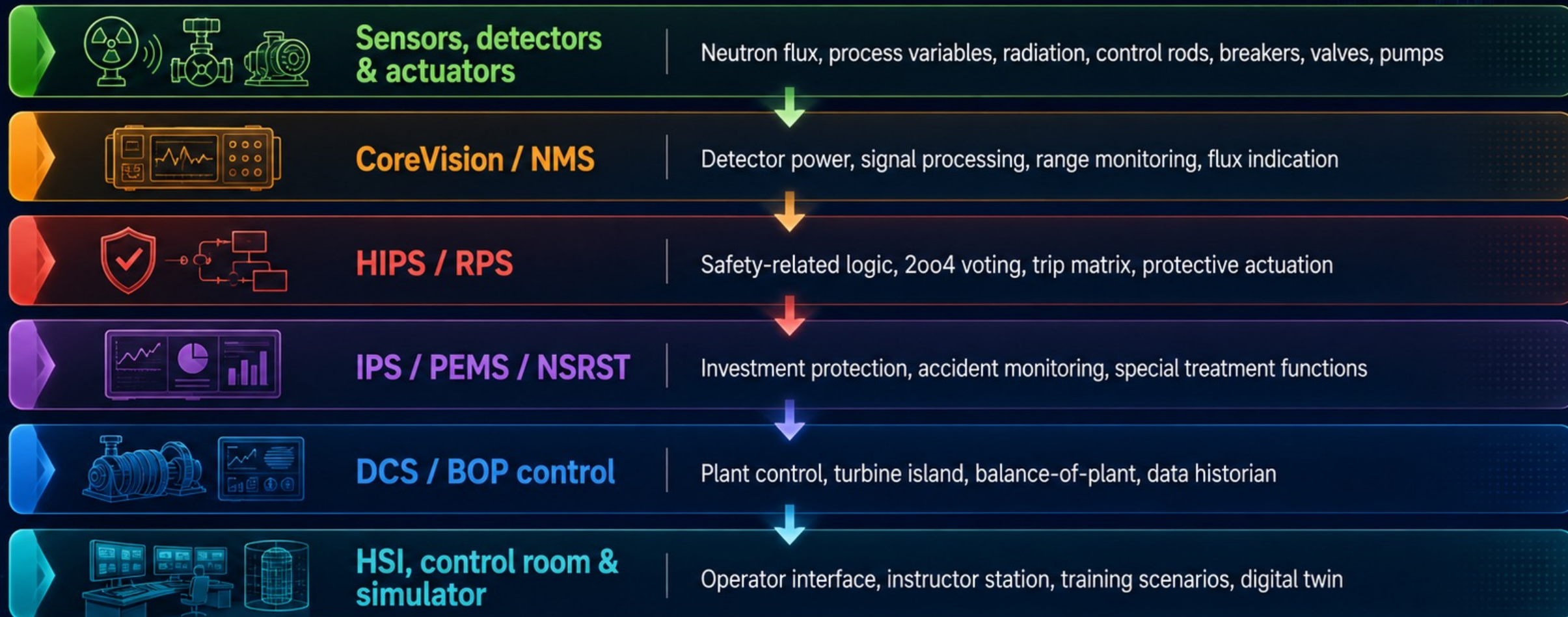
PROTECTION SYSTEM	PROTECTION SYSTEM INITIATING SIGNAL	PROTECTION SIGNAL & ACTION
 Reactor Protection System	- Reactor Inlet Temperature $\geq 300^{\circ}\text{C}$ - Main Steam Temperature $\geq 593^{\circ}\text{C}$ - Main Steam Pressure $\geq 19.8\text{ MPa}$ - Reactor Outlet Temperature $\geq 800^{\circ}\text{C}$	 Trip Circulators, Insert control rods

Feed Water Pump Trip: Protected vs Unprotected Transient



Plant-wide I&C architecture: one connected stack

Design the safety boundary, data boundary, operator interface, and simulator boundary together.



Architecture rule: safety-related systems remain simple, independent, deterministic, and protected; optimization and plant performance functions live outside the safety boundary.

Safety-related I&C — HIPS provides the deterministic protection backbone

Advanced reactor developers need a safety system that is licensable, testable, configurable and easy to integrate with the broader plant architecture.



HIPS strengths

Deterministic logic, safety actuation, online testability, redundancy and strong separation from non-safety control.

Trip & actuation logic

Reactor trip, interlocks, voting logic, setpoint implementation and response validation.

Licensing support

Supports the safety case with traceable requirements, design basis and testable logic.

Integration

Interfaces to neutron monitoring, field instrumentation, DCS, simulator and digital safety case tooling.

Trip matrix: where the safety case becomes hardware

The trip matrix is the bridge from transient analysis and licensing basis events to RPS logic, actuation, testing, and operator response.

Initiating signal	Condition / setpoint	RPS action	Non-safety response	Traceability
Reactor outlet temp	> high-high limit	Trip reactor / circulators	Alarm + cooldown sequence	LBE-01
Neutron flux	> overpower / rate	Insert rods	Power runback	LBE-02
Primary flow	< low flow	Trip reactor	Pump diagnostics	LBE-03
Steam pressure	> high pressure	Turbine / isolation logic	Bypass / dump controls	LBE-04

Design principle: keep safety-related trip functions short and deterministic; put diagnostics, optimization, and operator aids outside the safety boundary.

Requirements

Setpoint calc

Logic diagrams

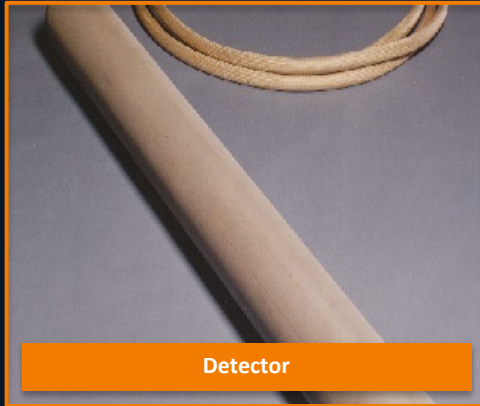
Test cases

Operator actions

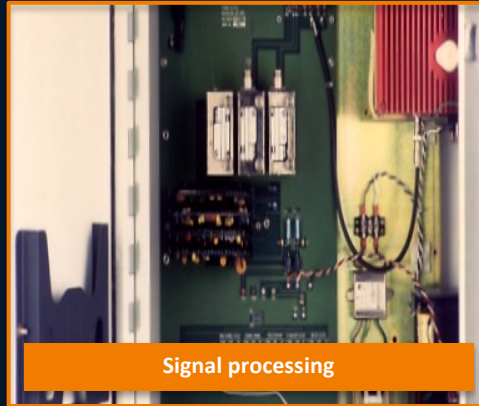


Neutron instrumentation — from detector to processing to operator display

Neutron monitoring is not one box; it is a chain of qualified hardware, signal processing, algorithms, displays and lifecycle support.



Detector



Signal processing



Neutron flux monitor



CoreVision / ProTK value

A technology-adaptable neutron monitoring solution for source, intermediate and power range needs.

Advanced reactor fit

Supports diverse core geometries, operating envelopes and monitoring concepts.

Engineering fit

Can be integrated into the broader I&C architecture, digital twin and operator displays.

Lifecycle fit

Qualification, configuration control, test and long-term support from one team.

Best practice: keep the detector arrangement, processing chain, trip logic basis and operator display philosophy aligned from the start.

Instrumentation & Control for Advanced Nuclear Reactors

Integrated I&C is the key enabler for safe, licensable, secure and competitive advanced nuclear deployment.



1 Safety & Protection

Reliable protection systems and defense-in-depth architectures



2 Licensing & Compliance

Supports regulatory approval, validation and operator readiness



3 Cyber & Physical Security

Protects critical digital assets and plant operations



4 Performance & Reliability

Precise monitoring, control and optimized plant performance



5 Simulation & Training

High-fidelity simulators and digital twins for operational excellence



6 Delivery & Lifecycle Support

One-stop integration from design through commissioning and operation



From concept to operations, world-class I&C turns advanced reactor ambition into bankable reality.

»» Paragon delivers the integrated I&C discipline solution for the full advanced reactor life cycle.



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