

Climate Change – the Nuclear Solution

- 1. Australia's Climate Change Record**
- 2. Nuclear Energy and Low Carbon Electricity Generation**
- 3. The Trouble with Intermittent Renewables**
- 4. Nuclear Downsides and Upsides**
- 5. Australian Plan for Extremely Low Carbon Generation**

Questions

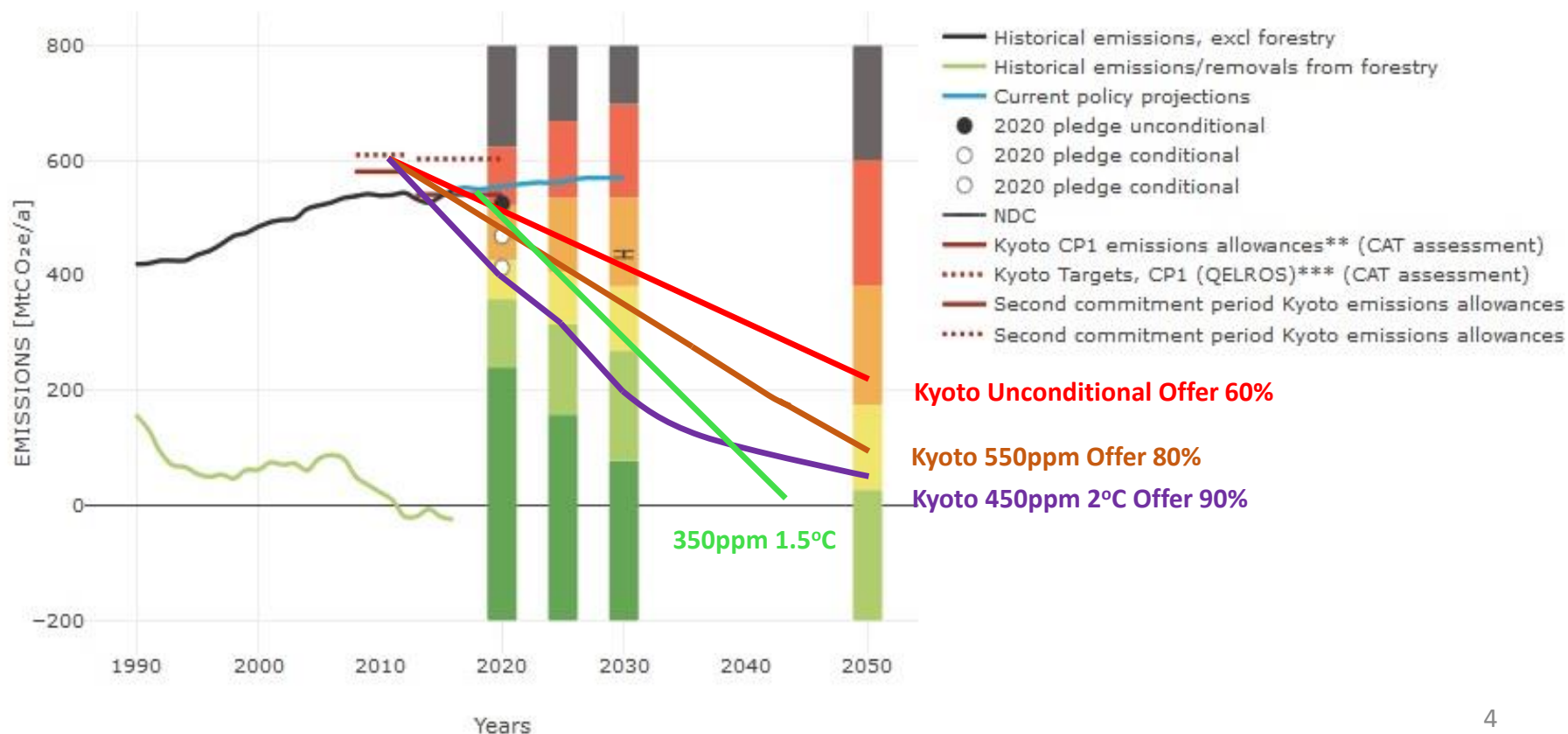
Dr James Hansen – Grandfather of Climate Change Science



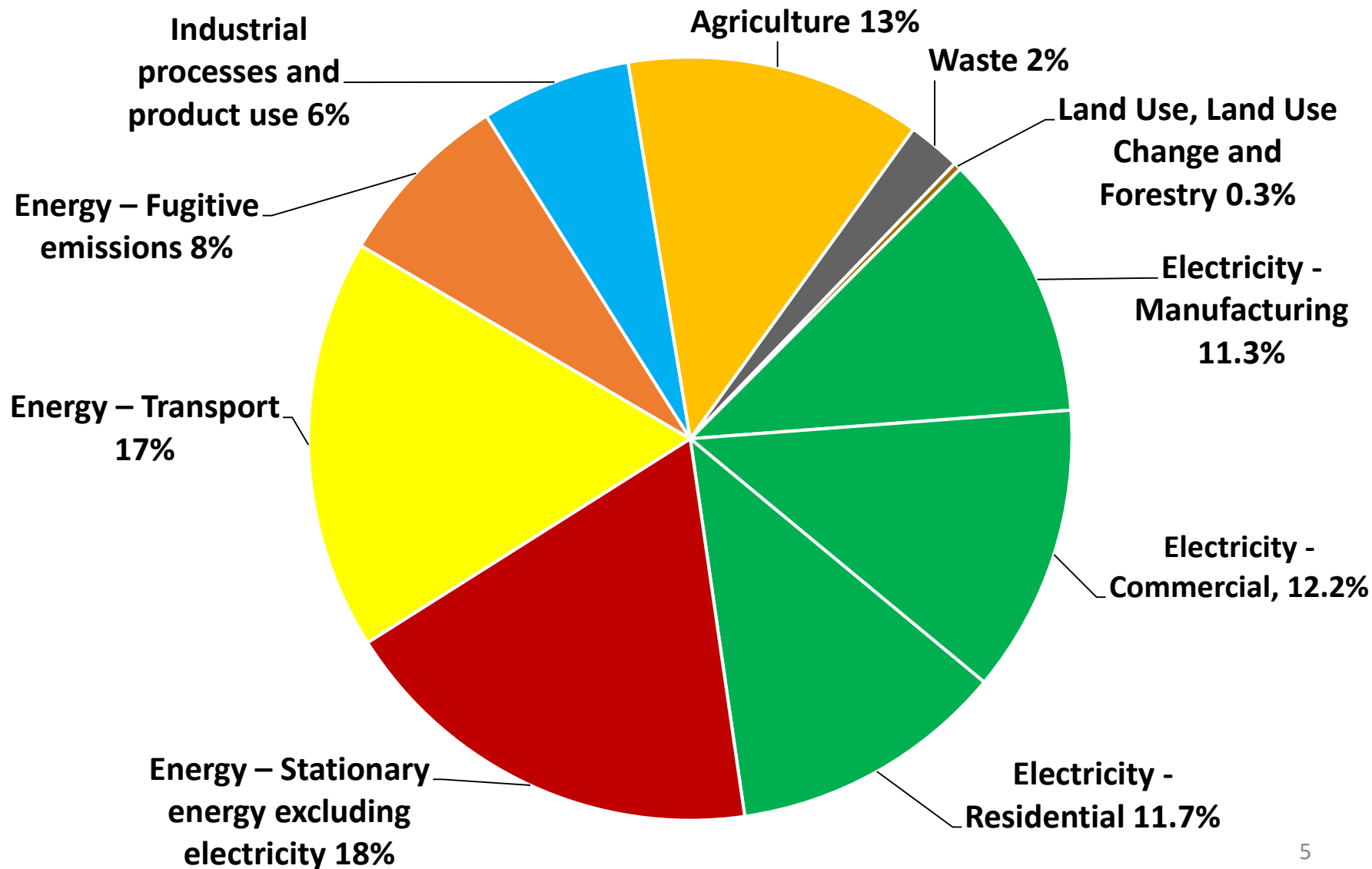
Section 1

Australia's Climate Change Record

Australia's Emissions Progress according to Climate Action Tracker



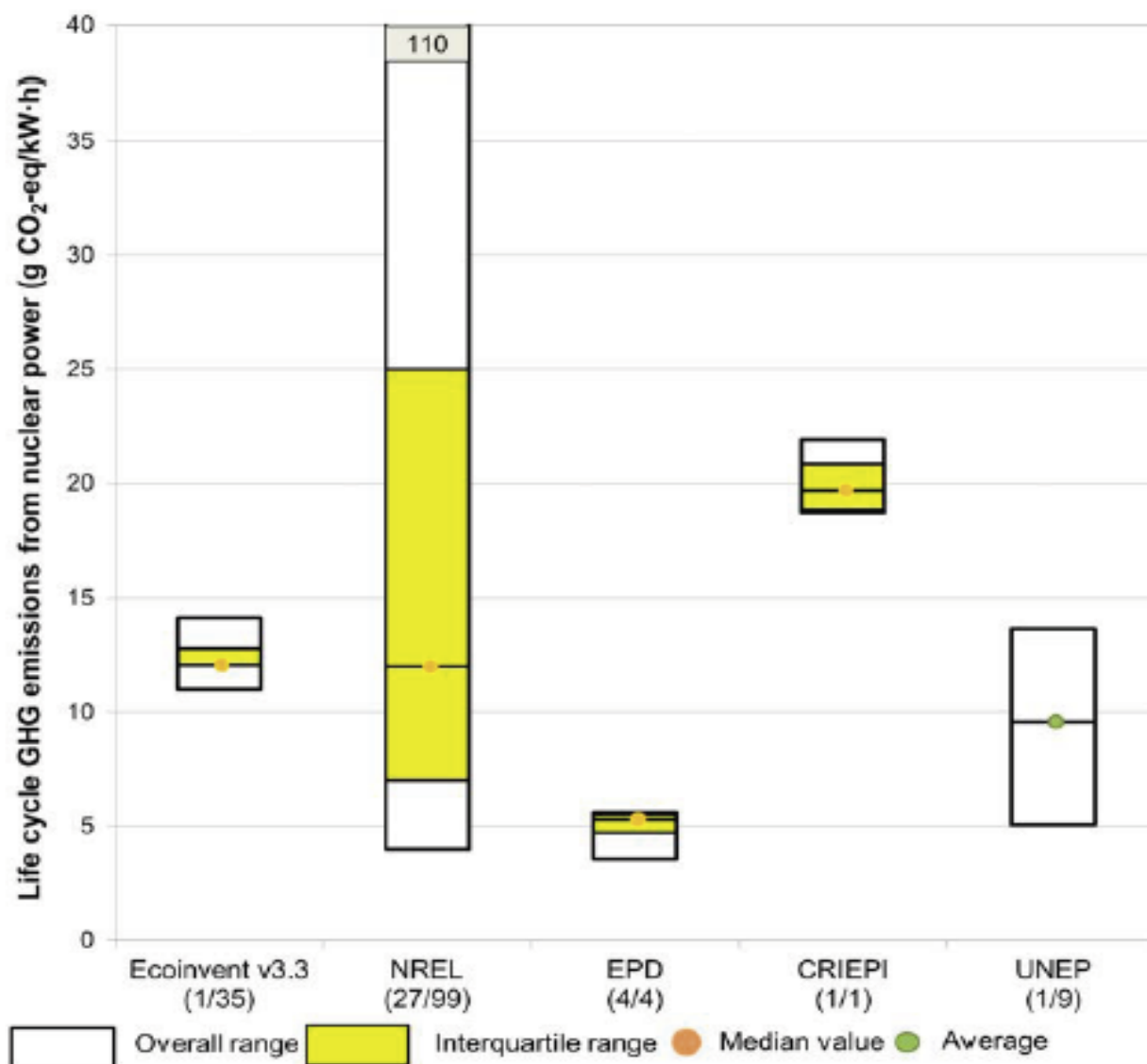
Australia's carbon emissions sources



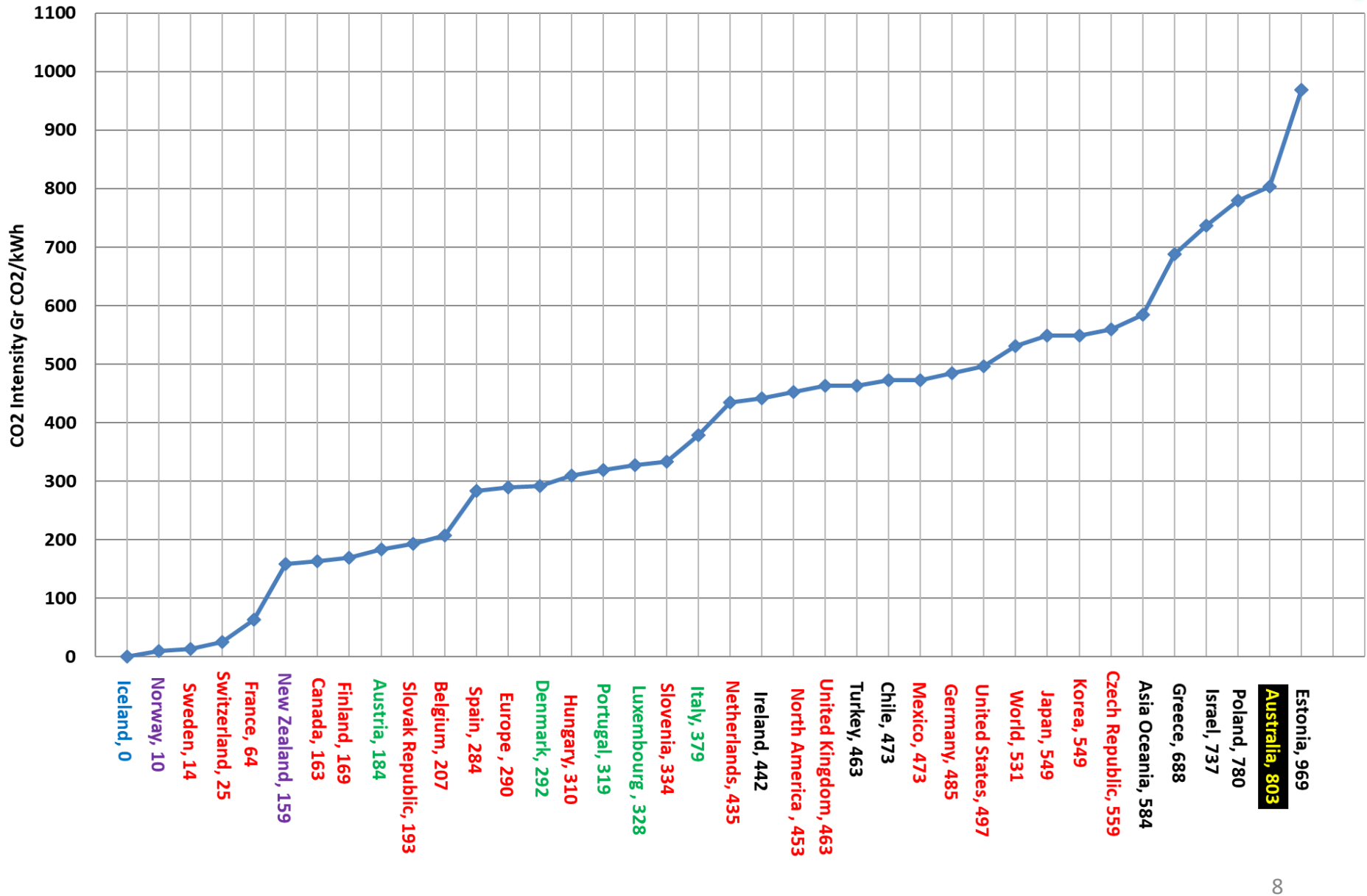
Section 2

Nuclear Energy and Low Carbon Electricity Generation

Life Cycle GHG's from Nuclear Energy

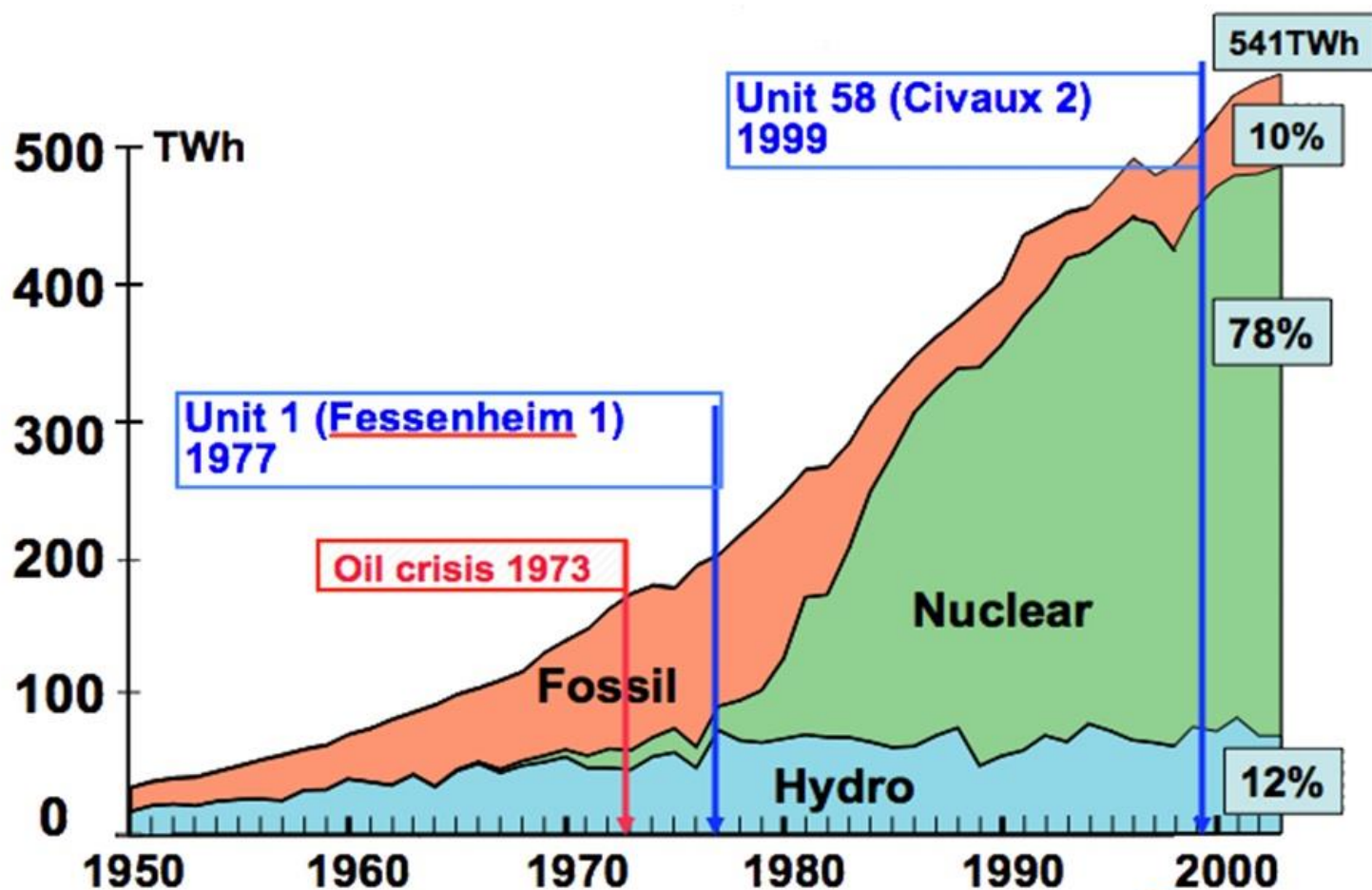


CO2 Intensity of Electricity Production OECD 2011 to 2013



French nuclear programme.

58 nuclear power plants in 22 years

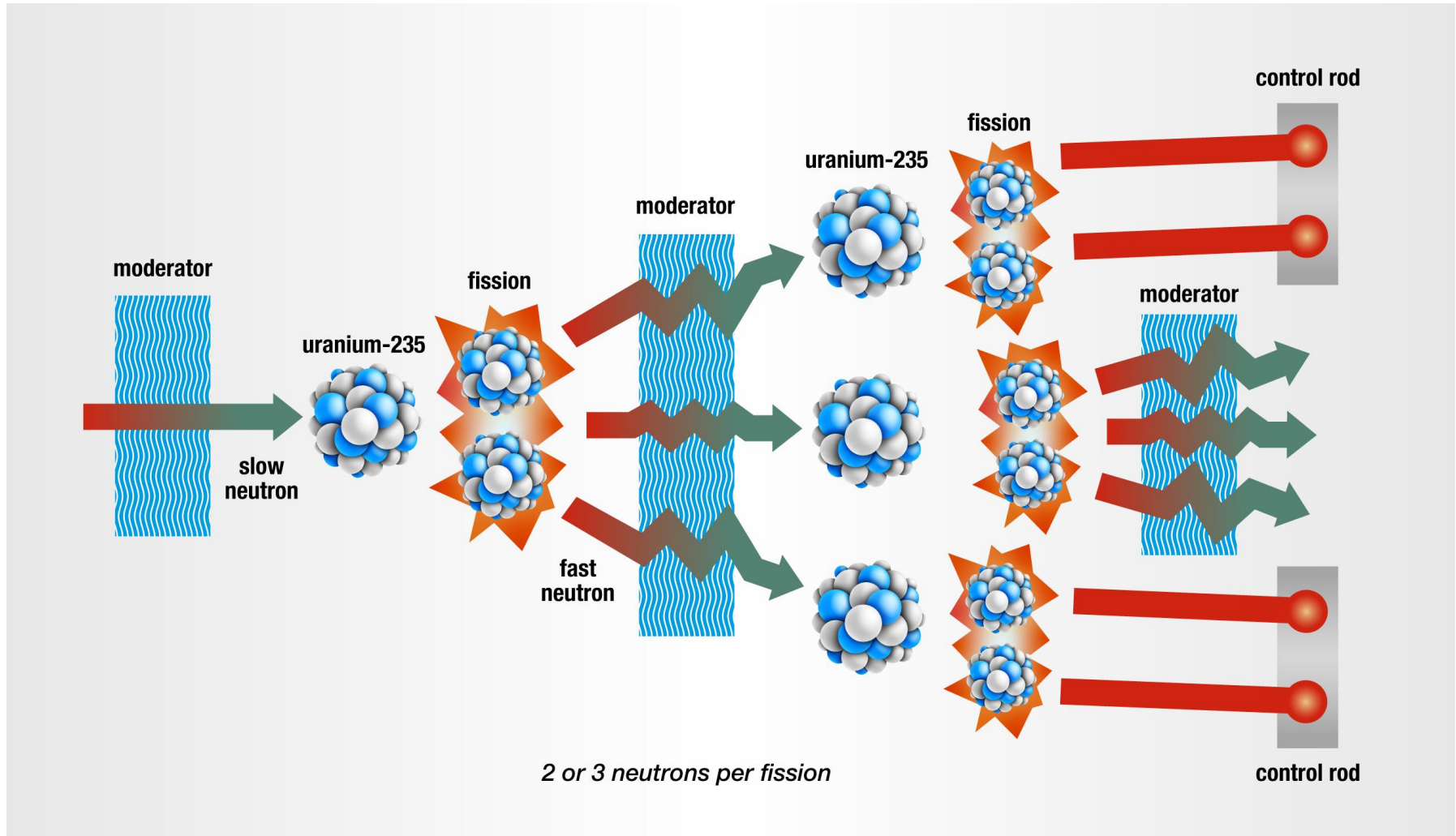


Very high Power intensity for Nuclear Reactors

A 1000 MW(e) plant requires the following number of tonnes (t) of fuel annually:

- **2,600,000 t coal: 813 trains (3200 t each)**
- **2,000,000 t oil: 10 super tankers**
- **30 t uranium: reactor core (10 cubic metres)**

236.053 amu in \rightarrow 235.867 amu out
 $0.186 \times C^2 = 172.57 \text{ MeV} + 26 \text{ MeV delayed}$

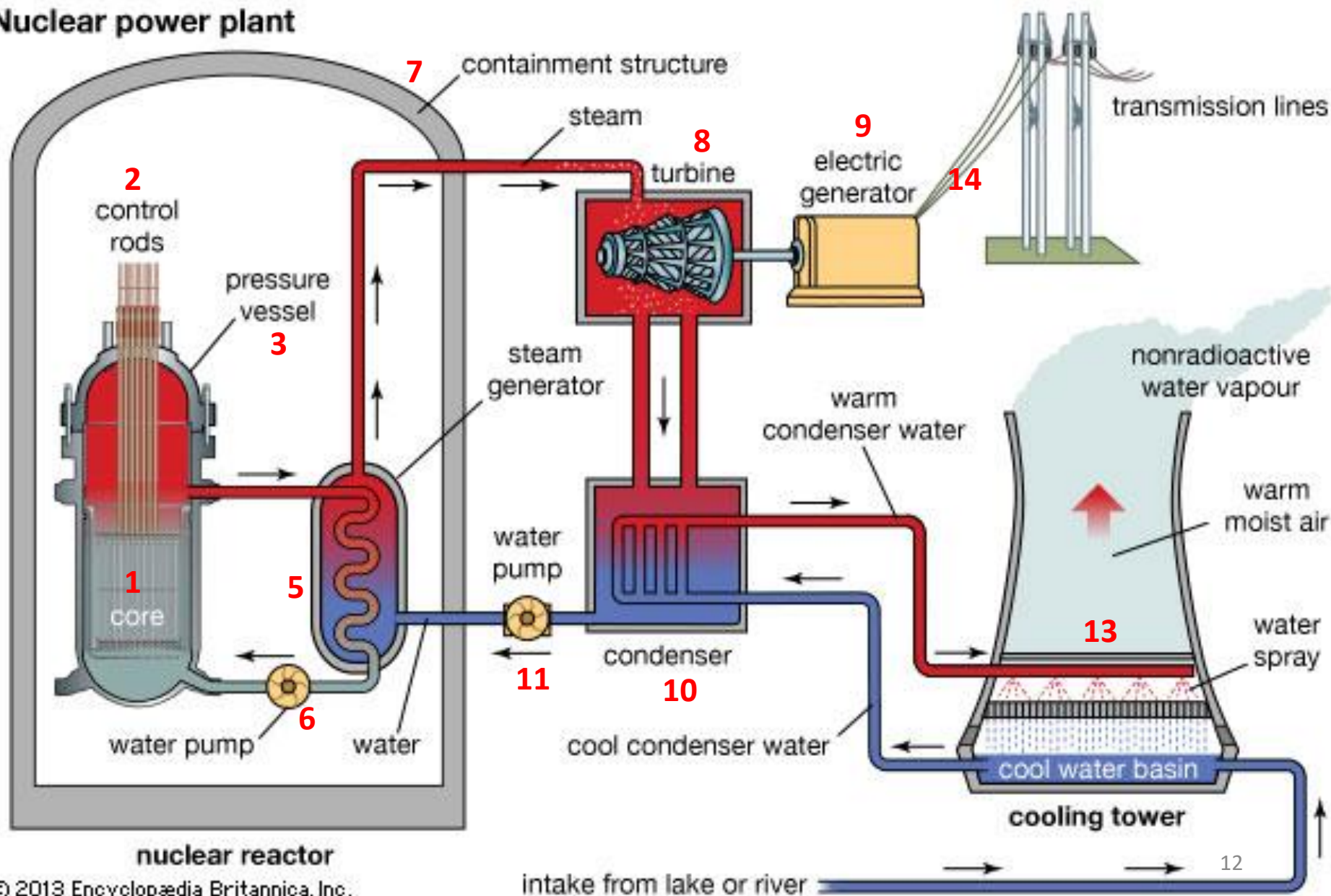


e.g. $1n + {}^{235}\text{U} \rightarrow {}^{137}\text{Cs} + {}^{96}\text{Rb} + 3\text{neutrons}$

Fission Power Reactor - PWR



Nuclear power plant



Shin Kori Units 1 and 2

near Busan in South Korea

2 x 997MW OPR1000 Nuclear Power Plants



Section 3

The Trouble with Dispatchable and Intermittent Renewables

Son La Dam, Vietnam.

2.4 GW and 10,246 GWh/yr



Total Reservoir capacity

3.1 km³

Surface area

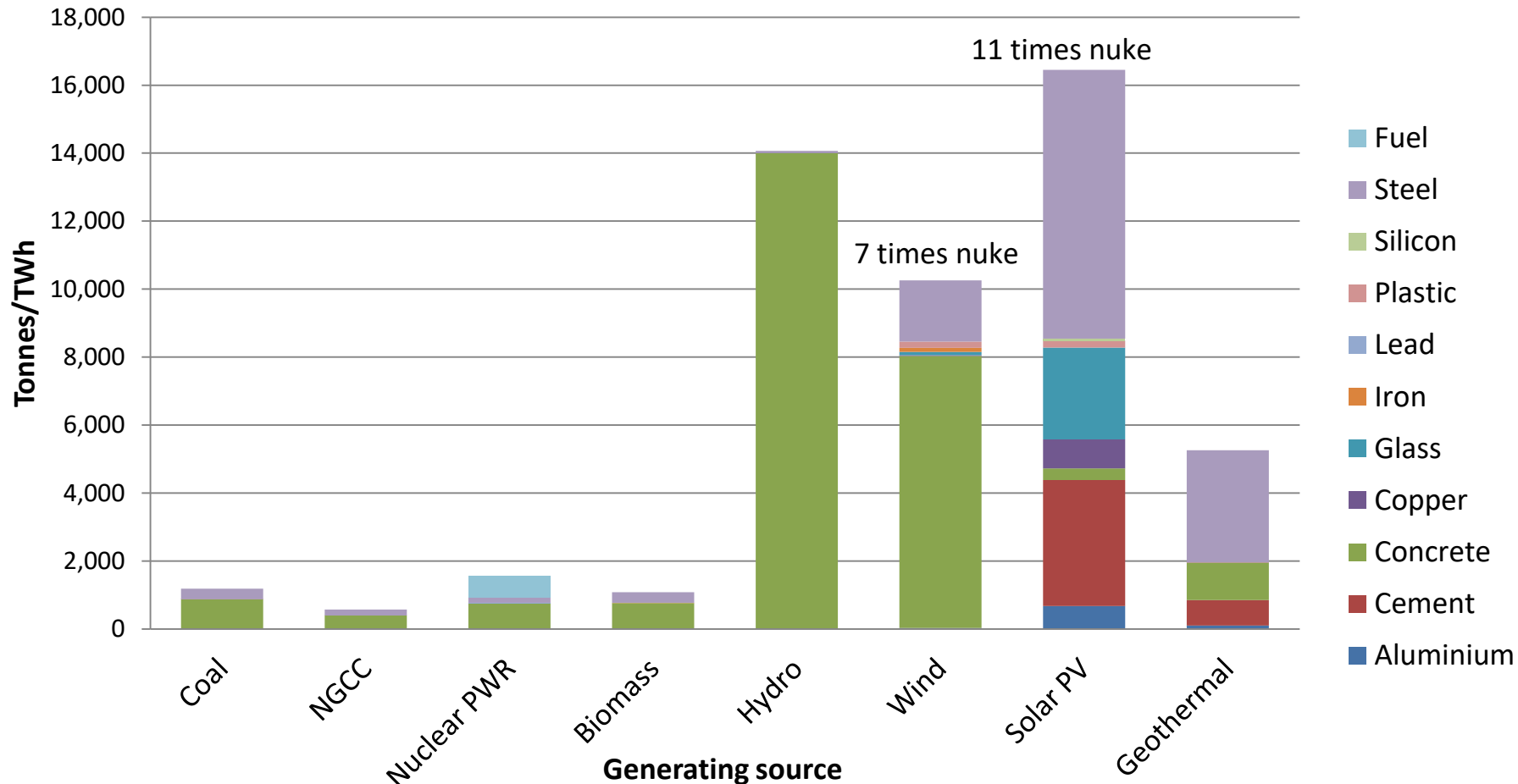
440 km²

Loss of visual and environmental amenity



What does renewable really mean?

Materials Intensity of generating plants



Data from IAEA 2010

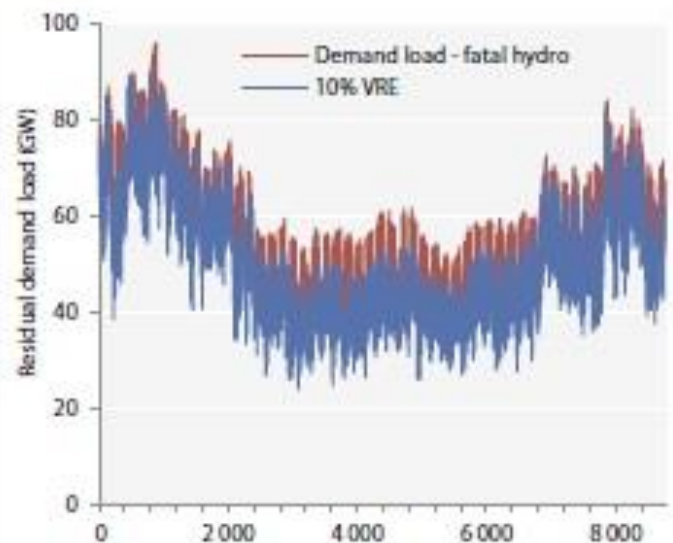
Electricity generation and health

Anil Markandya, Paul Wilkinson, Lancet 2007; 370: 979–90

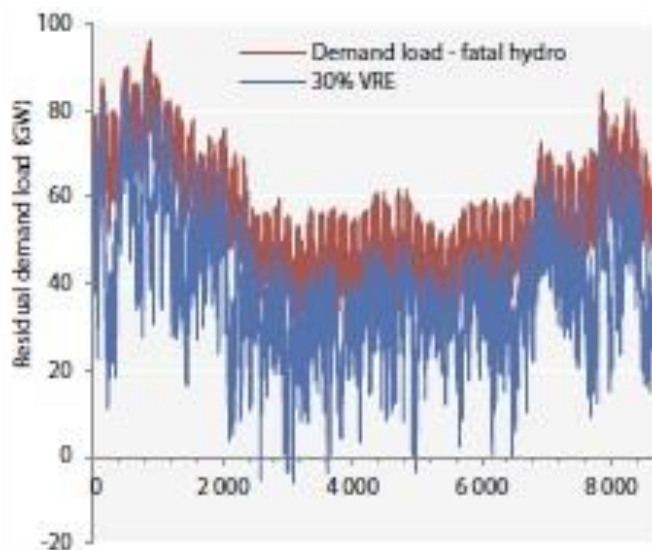


Figure 23. Comparison of the residual load at different VRE generation shares

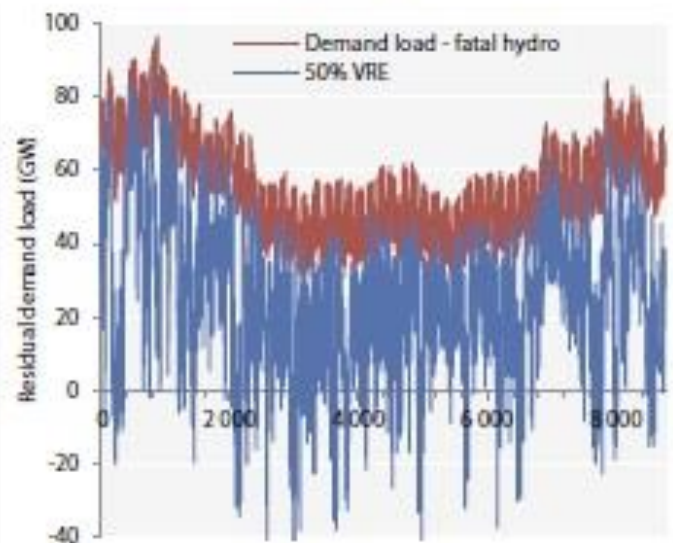
10% VRE



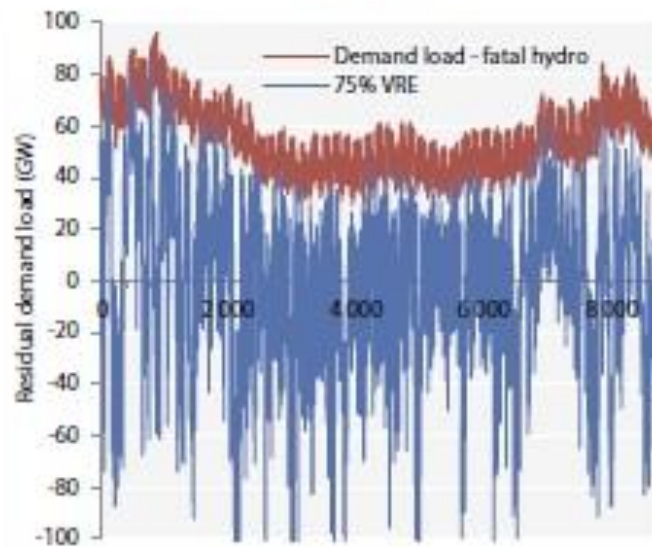
30% VRE



50% VRE



75% VRE

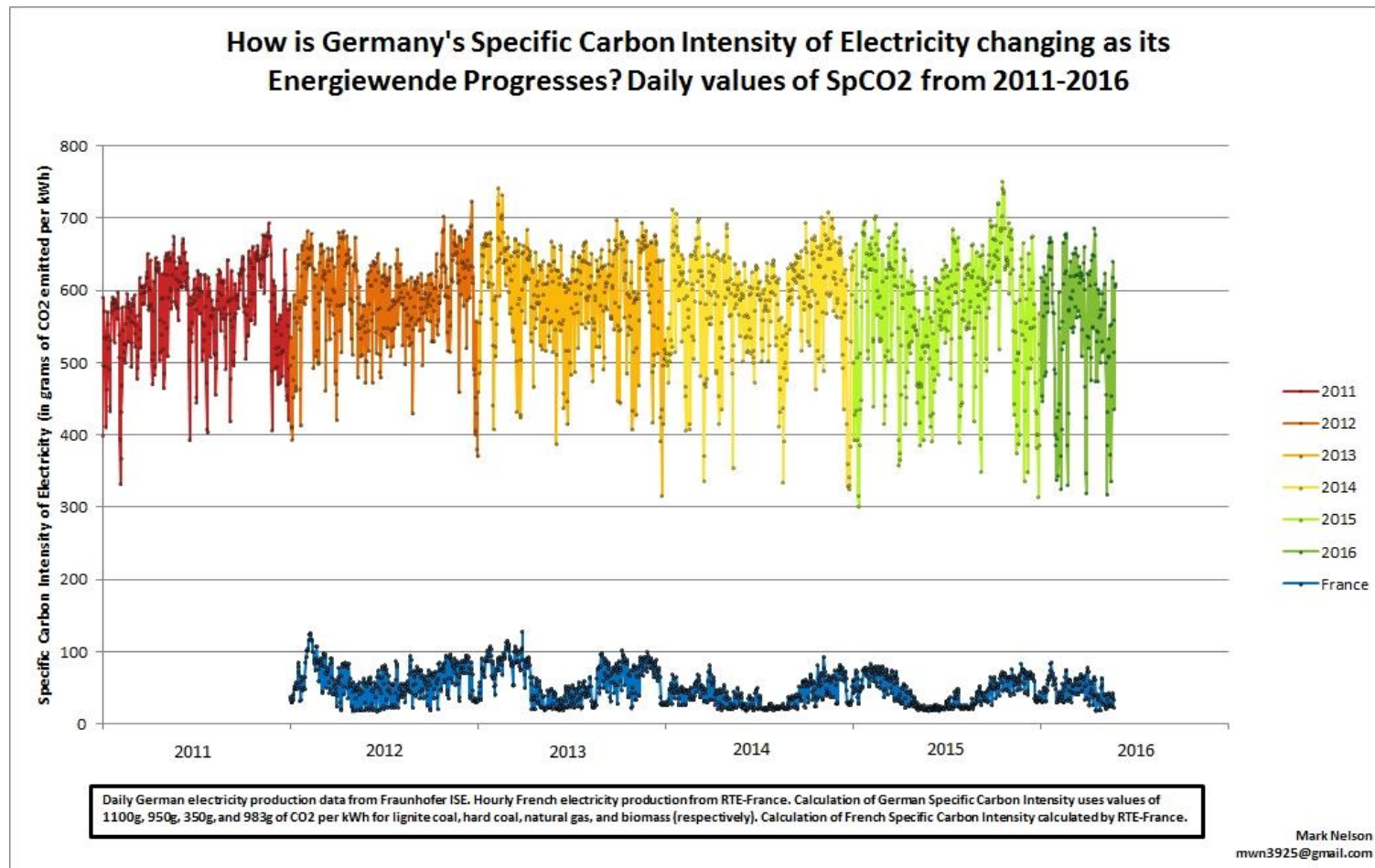


Impact of Variable Energy on System Reliability

Note that the figures have a different vertical scale.

The Costs of Decarbonisation: System Costs with High Shares of Nuclear and Renewables OECD

German vs French Emissions



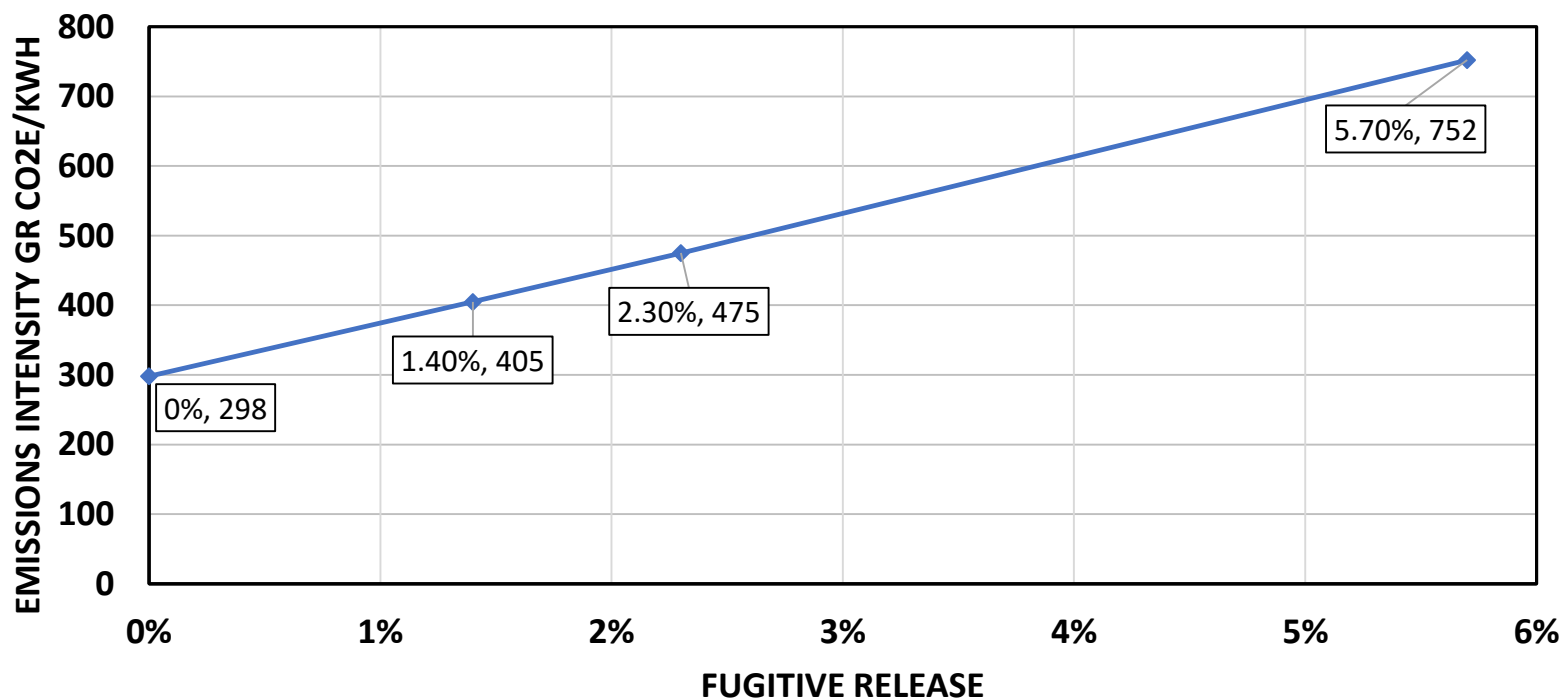
Angela Merkel, 22 January 2019 : " When we participate in conferences on the climate, Emmanuel Macron has a small advantage over me because he has so many nuclear power plants that he emits very little CO₂ "

Profound Impact of Fugitive Gas Emissions

Example for South Australia with **48.5%** of electricity coming from wind and solar in 2016

42.8% comes from gas and **8.2%** comes from Victorian imports

EMISSIONS INTENSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S ELECTRICITY GENERATION VS FUGITIVE RELEASE



A magnitude-5.4 earthquake that struck the city of Pohang on 15 November 2017 was probably caused by an experimental geothermal power plant.

The quake was the nation's second strongest and its most destructive on modern record — it injured 135 people and caused an estimated 300 billion won (US\$290 million) in damage.



Section 4

Nuclear Downsides and Upsides

Radiation Exposure



Radiation Worker $10 \mu\text{Sv hr}^{-1} \times 40 \text{ hr/wk} \times 50 \text{ wk/yr} \Rightarrow 20 \text{ mSv yr}^{-1}$

Public $0.08 \mu\text{Sv hr}^{-1} \times 24 \text{ hr/day} \times 365 \text{ day/yr} \Rightarrow 1 \text{ mSv yr}^{-1}$

Background $2.6 \text{ mSv yr}^{-1} \Rightarrow$ Public limit is only just above background.



Sleeping next to someone



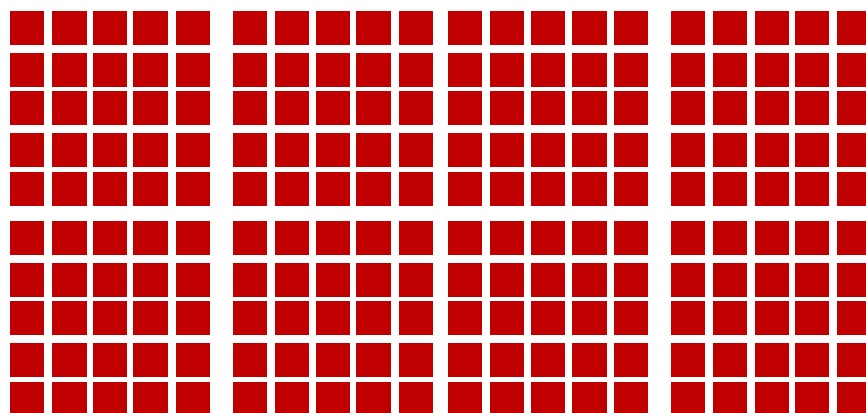
Eating one banana



Living within 80 km of a nuclear power plant for a year



Living within 80 km of a coal power plant for a year

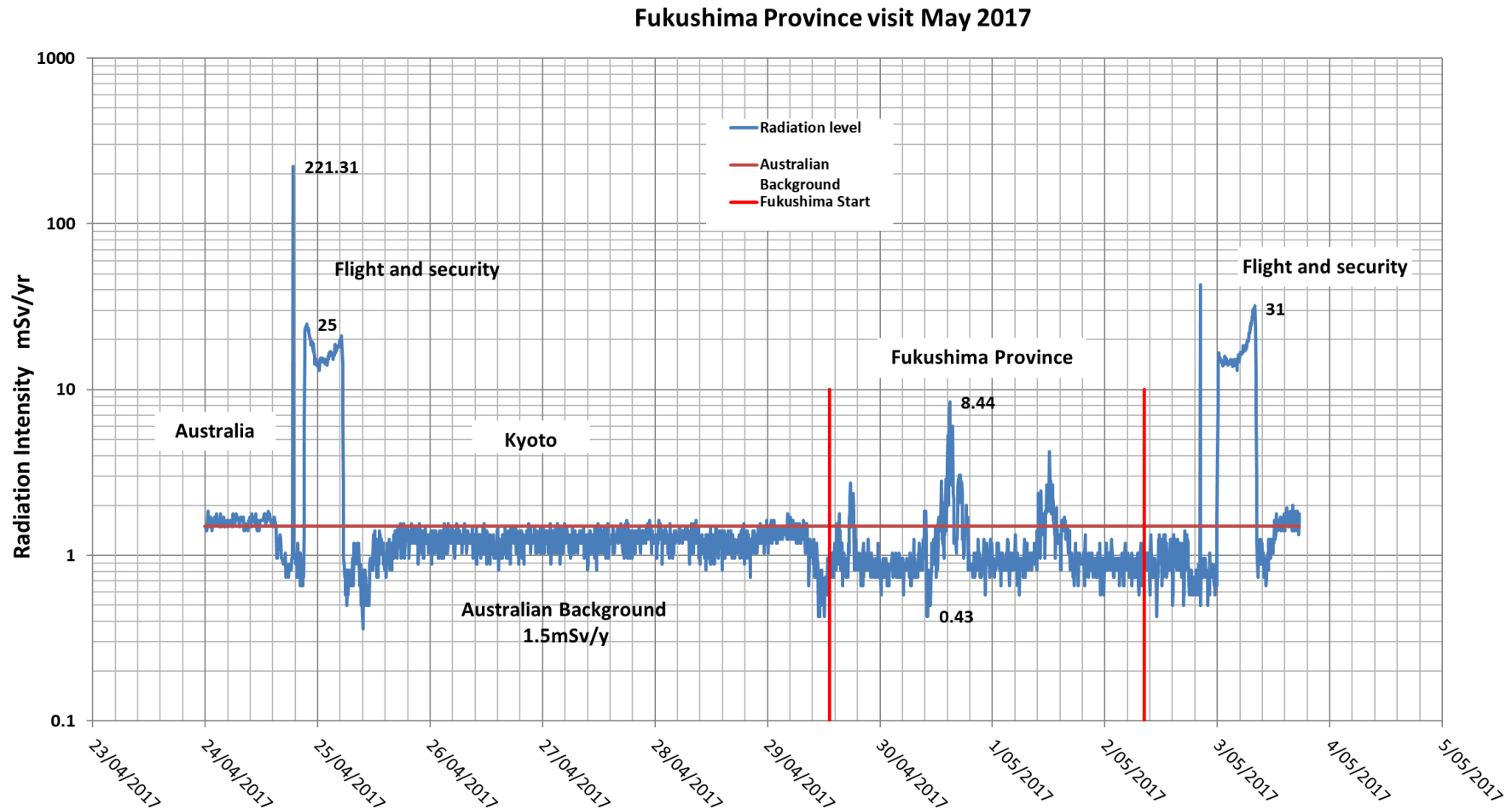


Background dose received
by an average person over
one normal day ($10 \mu\text{Sv}$)

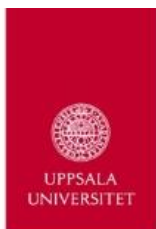
 = $0.05 \text{ micro Sv (Sievert) } \mu\text{Sv}$

Fukushima Province Radiation

Measurements I took in 2017

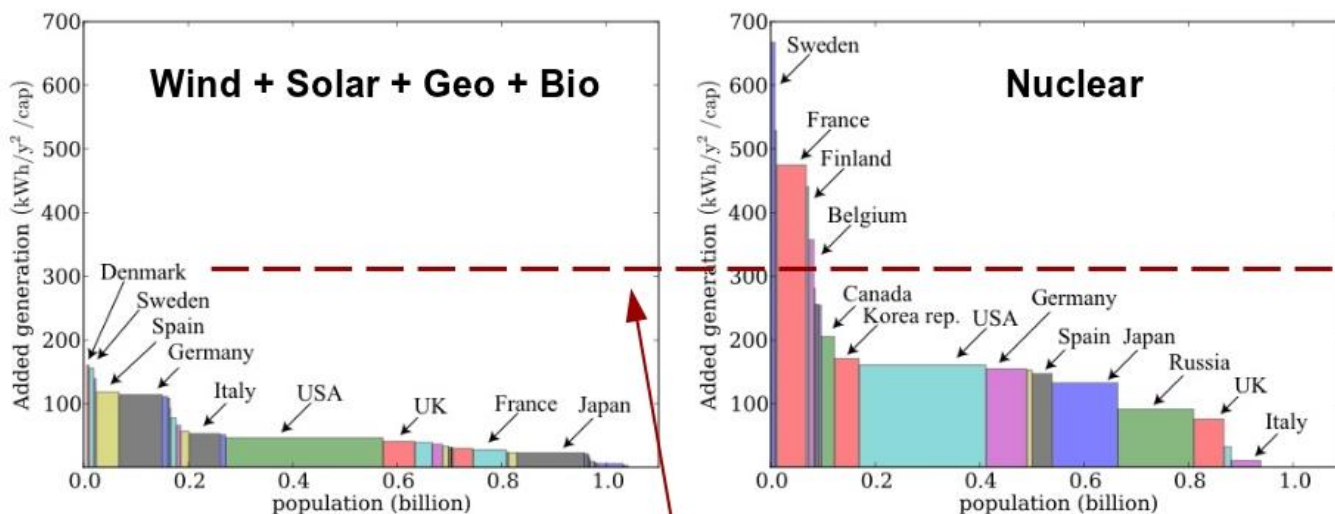


Nuclear Power has proven to be Humanity's Fastest Tool for Decarbonisation



How fast is fast enough?

Fastest added generation of electricity per person and year



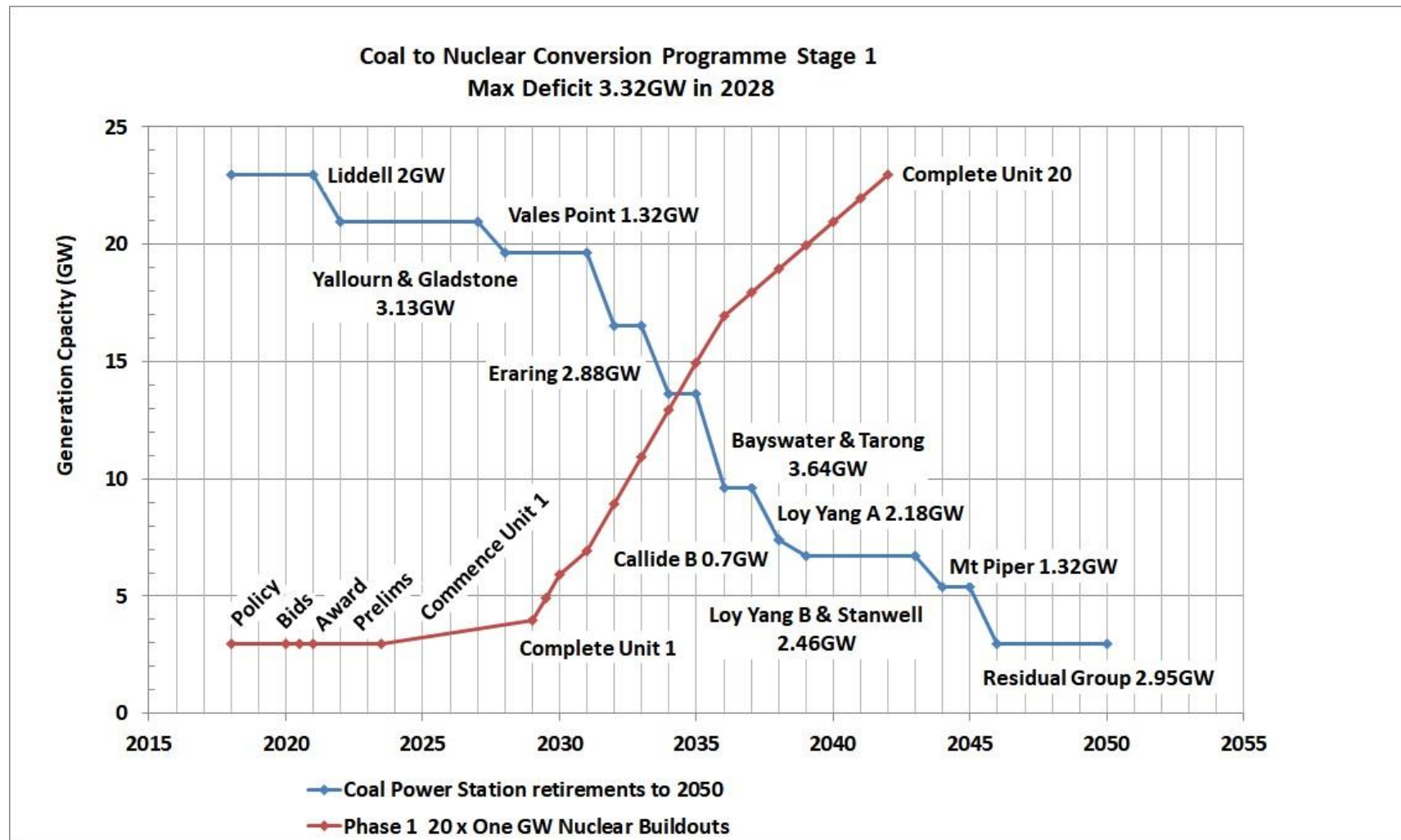
[analys.se](https://www.analys.se)

Required rate for 2 degree target

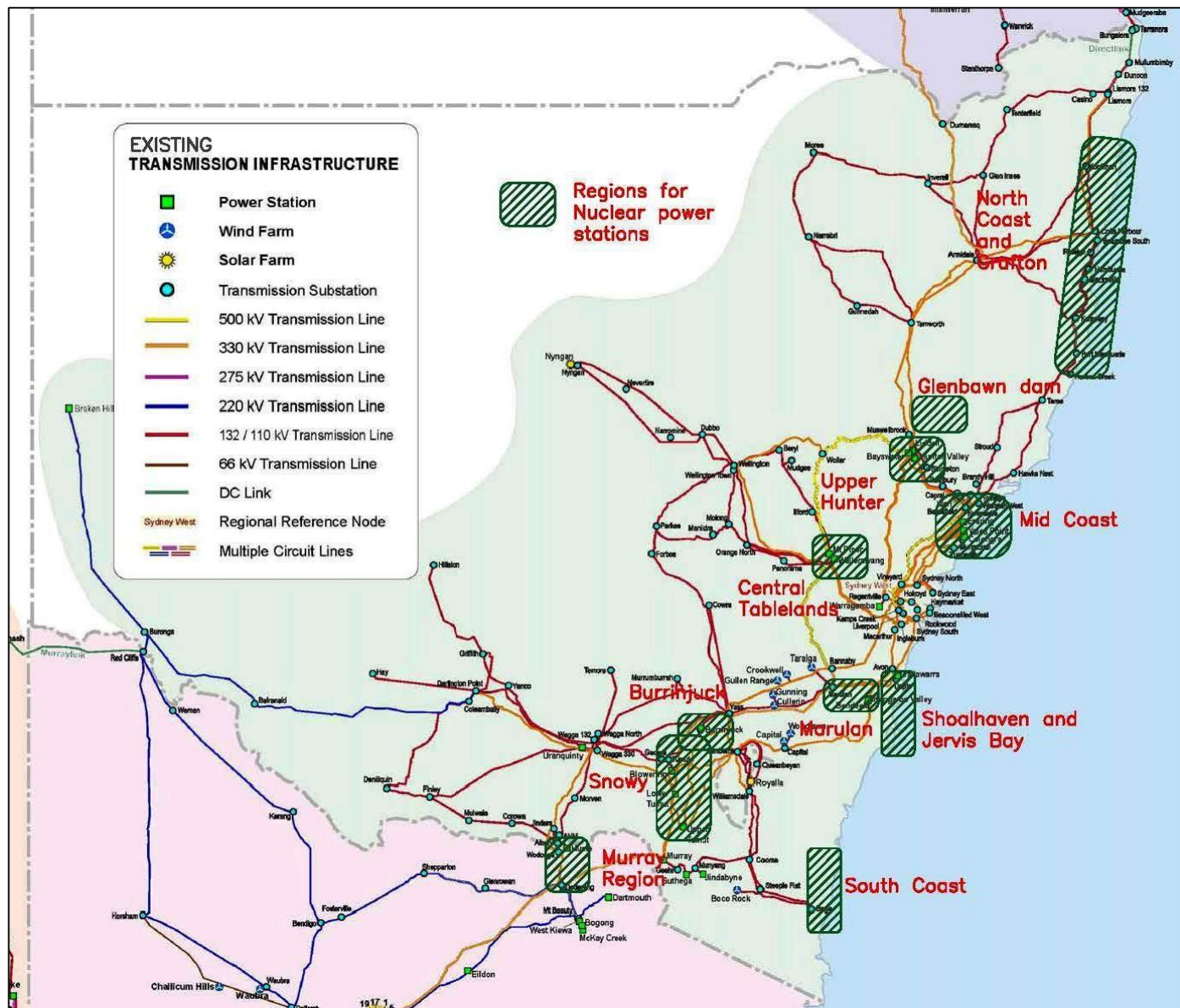
Section 5

Australian Plan for Extremely Low Carbon Generation

Nuclear Replaces Coal with 20 Nuclear Power Plants



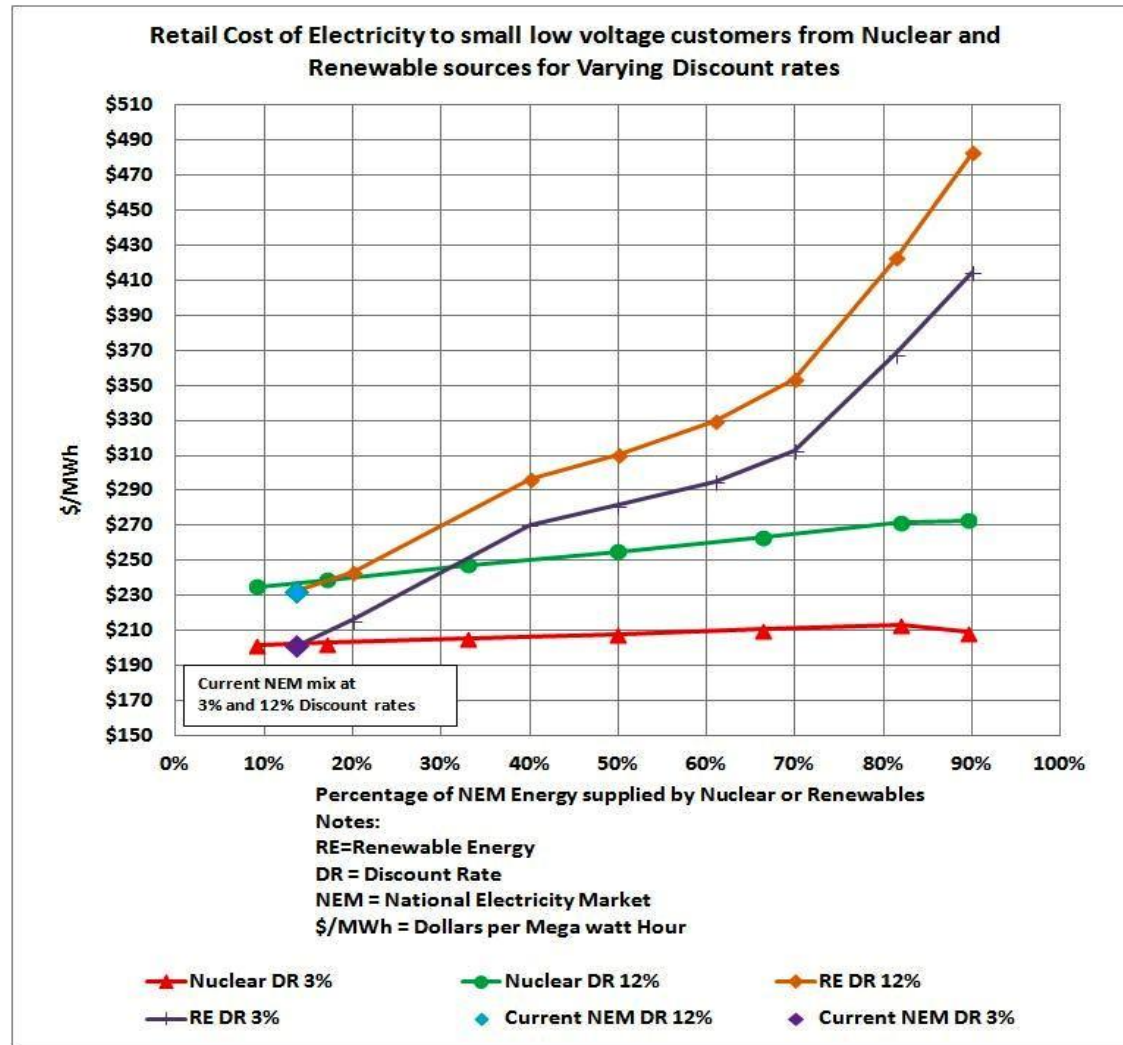
Regions within NSW



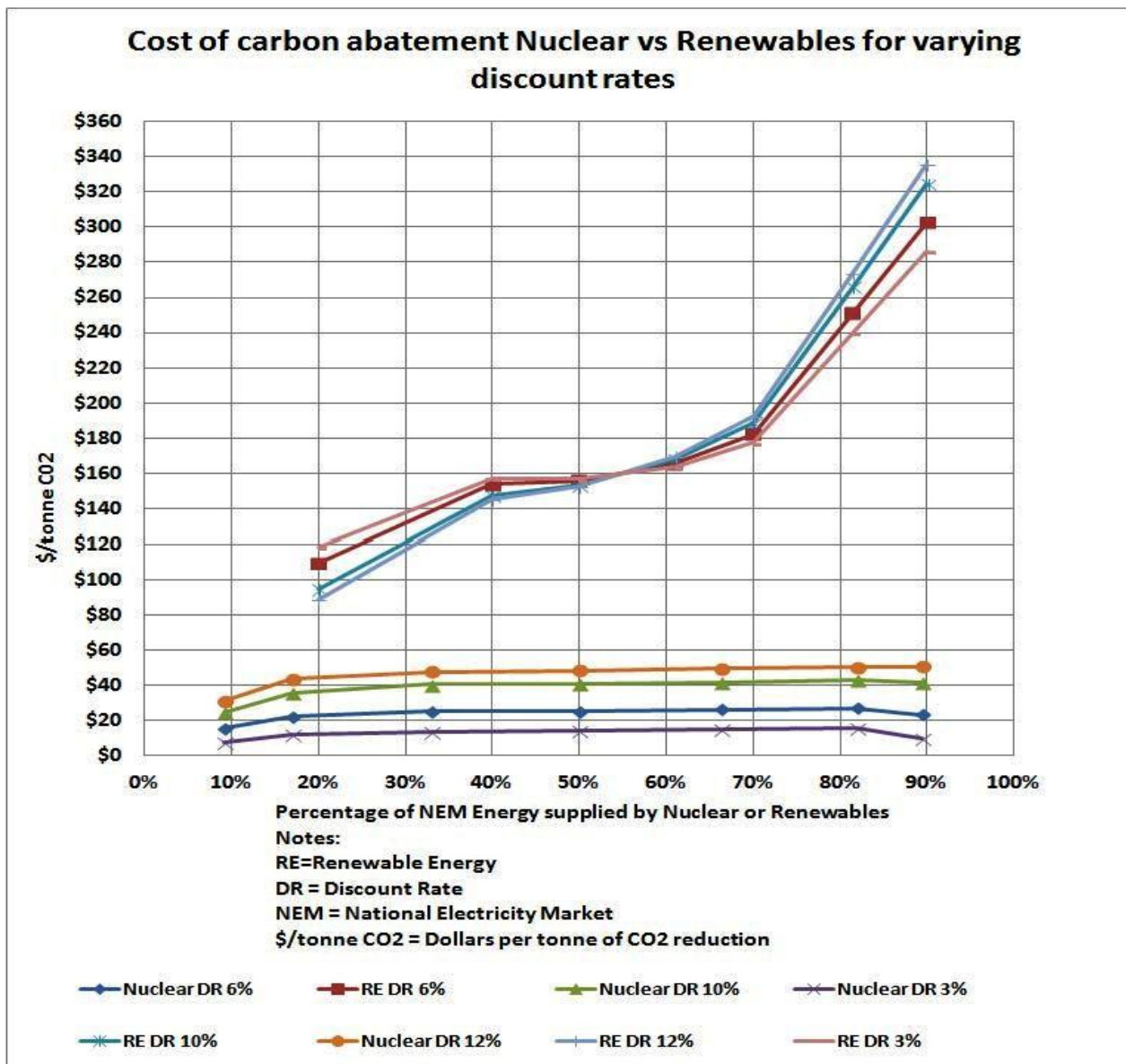
Generating Mix for 50 gr CO₂/kWh & 81% nuclear energy

Generator	Capacity	% delivery	Delivery	Capacity Factor	Emissions
Type	MW		MWh		T/MWh or gr/kWhx1000
Pumped Storage	5,000				
Solar PV	4,000	0.050	9,502,598	0.27	0.00
Hydro	4,200	0.082	15,584,260	0.42	0.00
Nuclear	20,000	0.812	154,322,186	0.88	0.02
Open Cycle Gas	6,548	0.050	9,502,598	0.17	0.03
		Total	190,051,953		0.05

60% Lower Retail Electricity Prices with Nuclear Energy



Much Lower Carbon Abatement Costs with Nuclear Energy





ONLY
CAN PREVENT
CLIMATE CHANGE



<https://nuclearforclimate.com.au/>



The Australian Nuclear Association
<http://www.nuclearaustralia.org.au/>