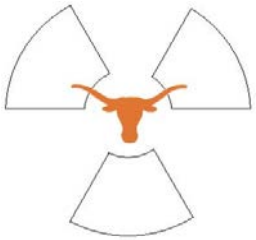
# Nuclear Energy 101

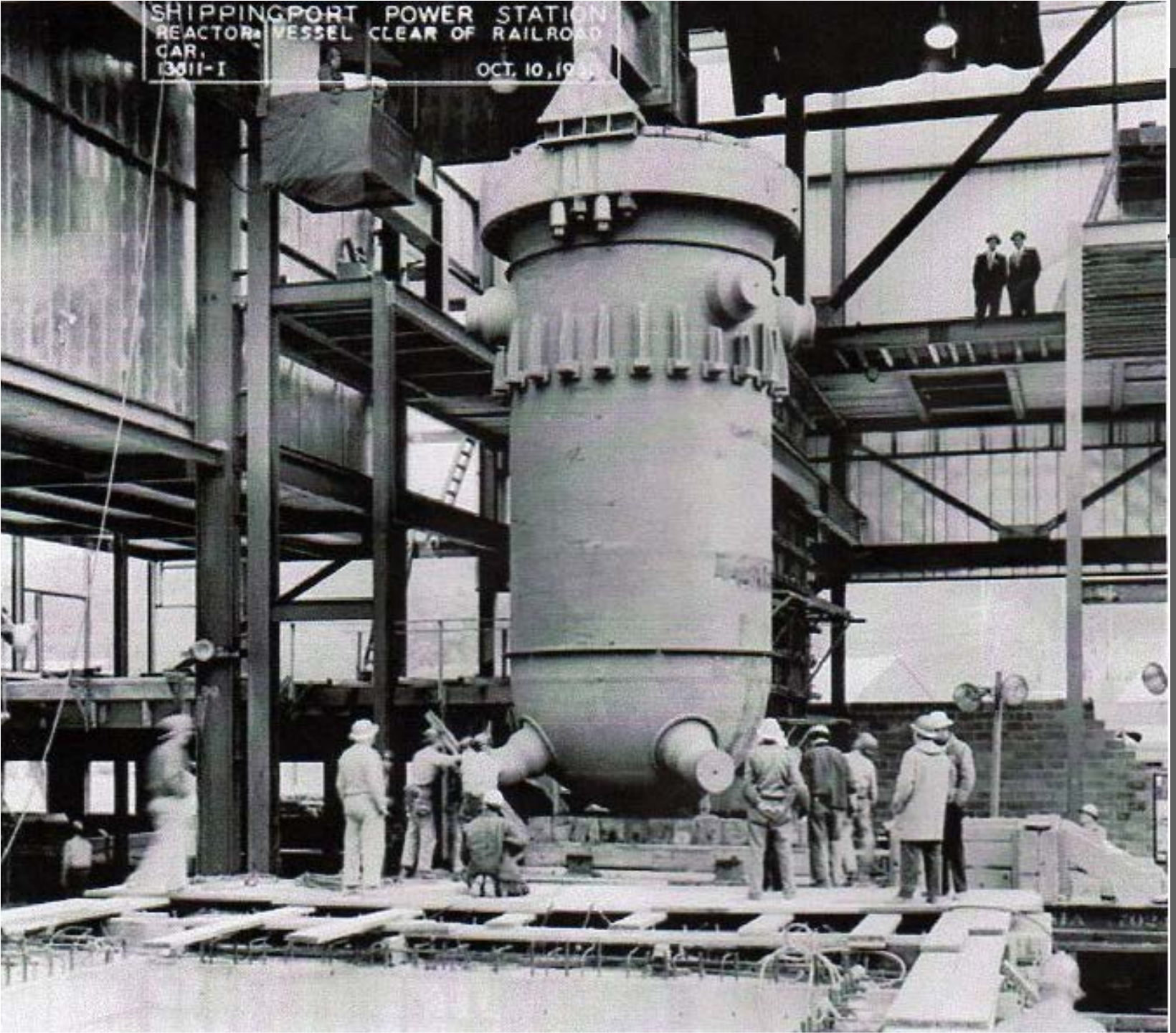
William Arthur (Art) Wharton III
Westinghouse Electric Company LLC

Credit: W. D. Pointer, Ph. D

# About Me

- Earned a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Texas in 2006
- Employed at Westinghouse Electric Company, LLC
  - Lead a program to open a Wholly Foreign Owned Entity (WFOE) in Shanghai, China
  - Coordination of ~100 managers & executives with differing opinions and strategies
  - My job: One Westinghouse
- The American Nuclear Society has shaped me as a nuclear technology professional
  - Treasurer of the Operations & Power Division
  - Member of the Strategic Planning Committee
  - Member of Public Policy Committee
  - Past Chairman of the Pittsburgh Local Section
- My dedication to nuclear science and technology stems from my dedication to leaving the world in better condition than I found it and serving my community.






# Shippingport Reactor Vessel

We’re going to wrestle with some big questions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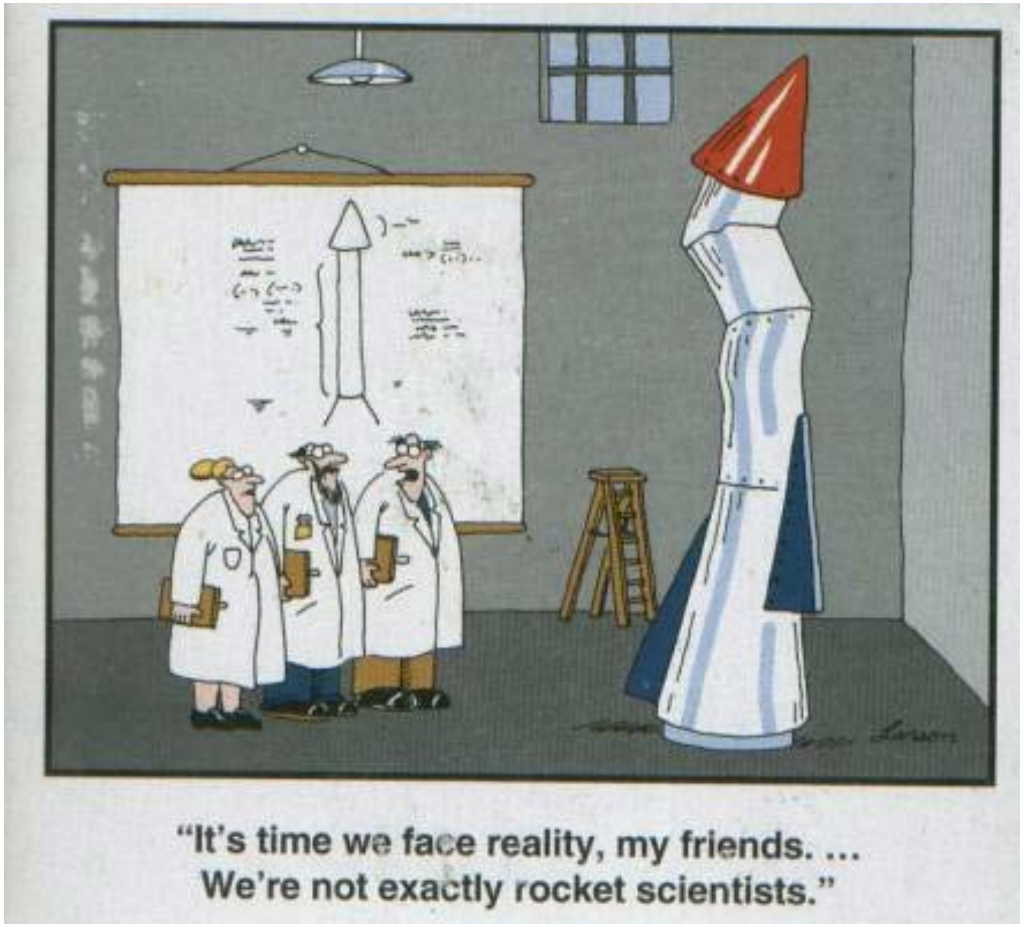
# WHY?

We’re going to wrestle with some big questions

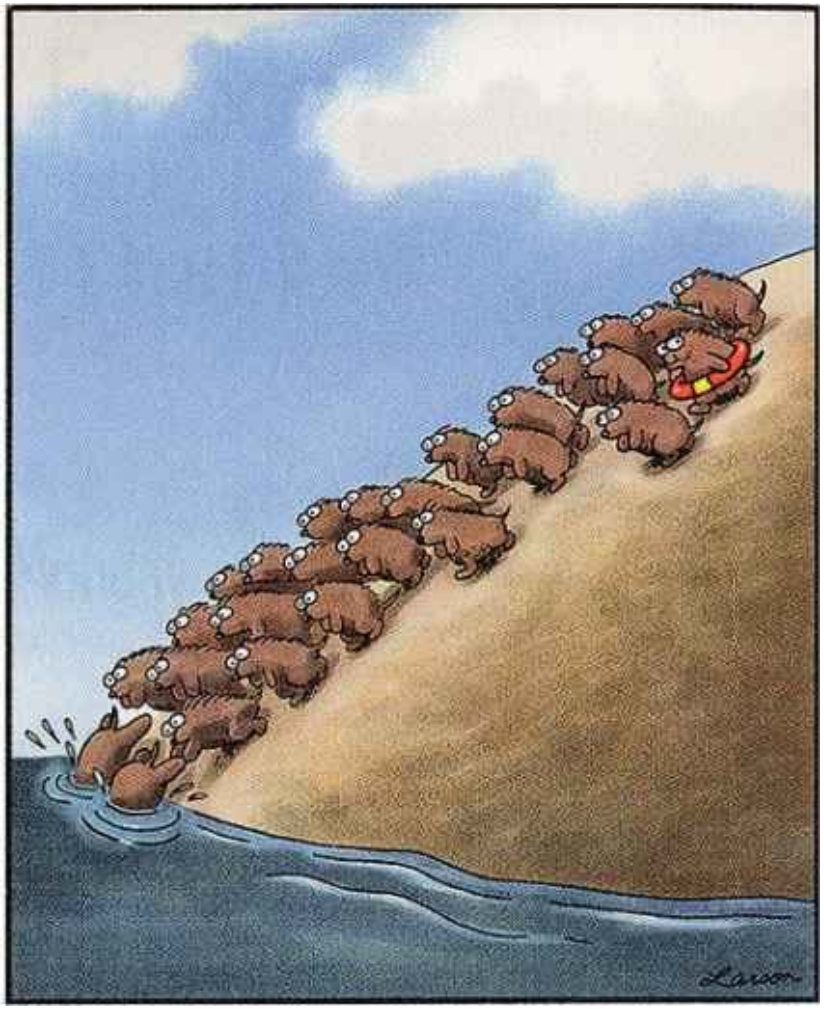
# WHY?


I WONDER WHY MAN WAS PUT ON EARTH. WHAT'S OUR PURPOSE? WHY ARE WE HERE?
TIGER FOOD.

It’s OK if we don’t have the answers.
We’ll engage the scientific method to figure things out.


"It's time we face reality, my friends. ...
We're not exactly rocket scientists."

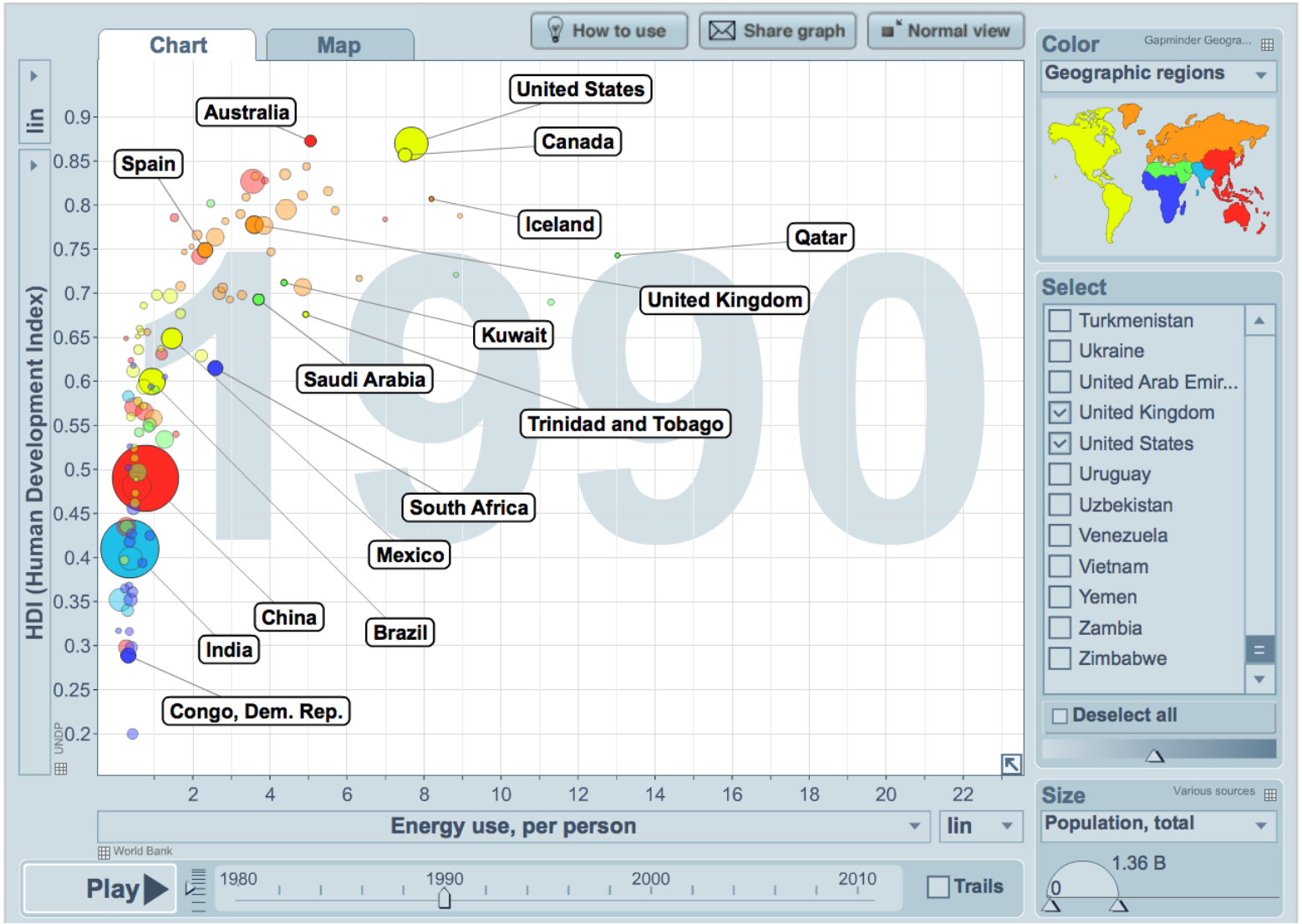
A little creativity can make a big difference.


Larson

Let’s get started

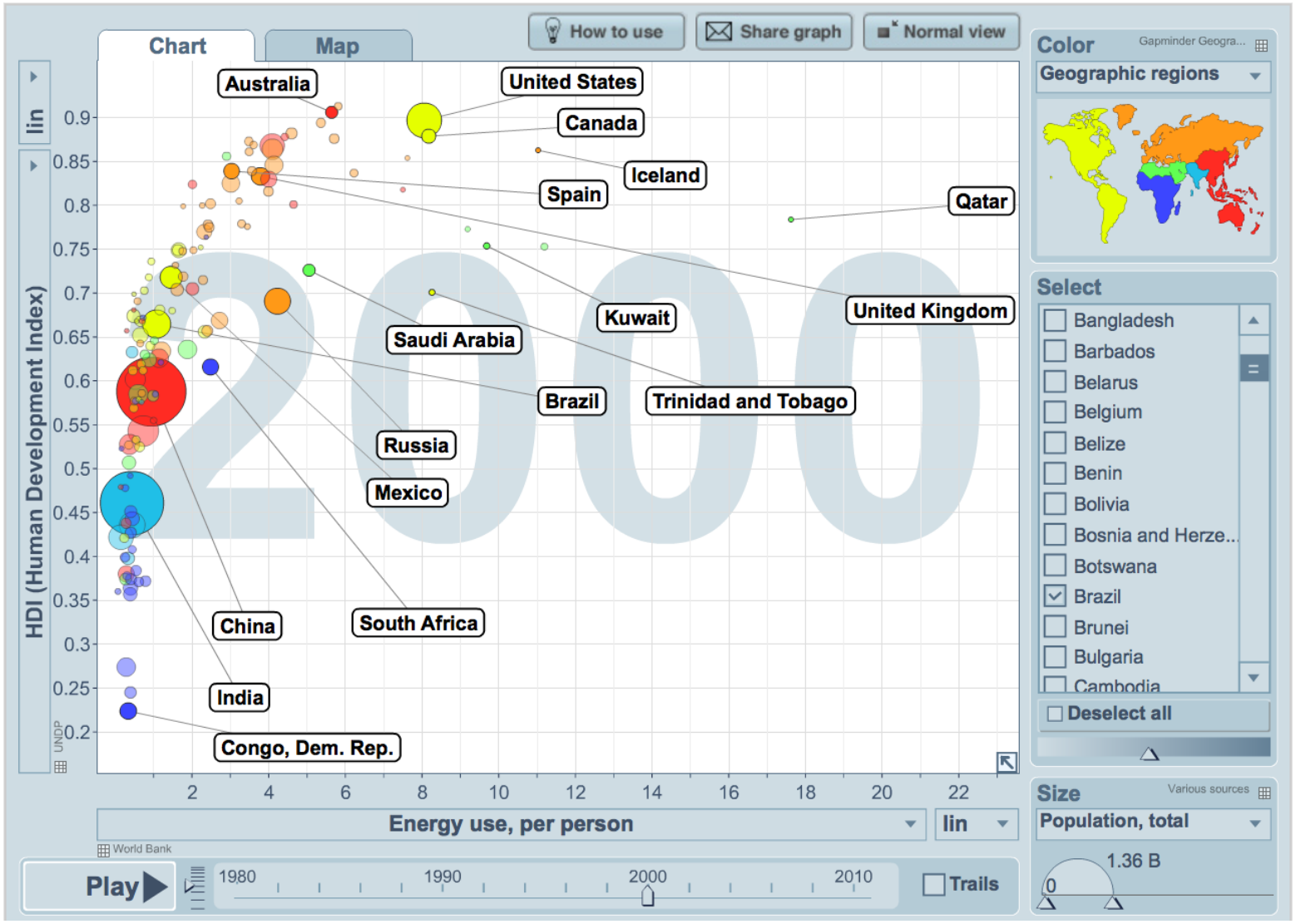
# Why do we need more energy?

# Electricity Enables Human Development




Energy use is shown in Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (or TOE)
Visualization from **Gapminder World**, powered by Trendalyzer from www.gapminder.org

# Electricity Enables Human Development

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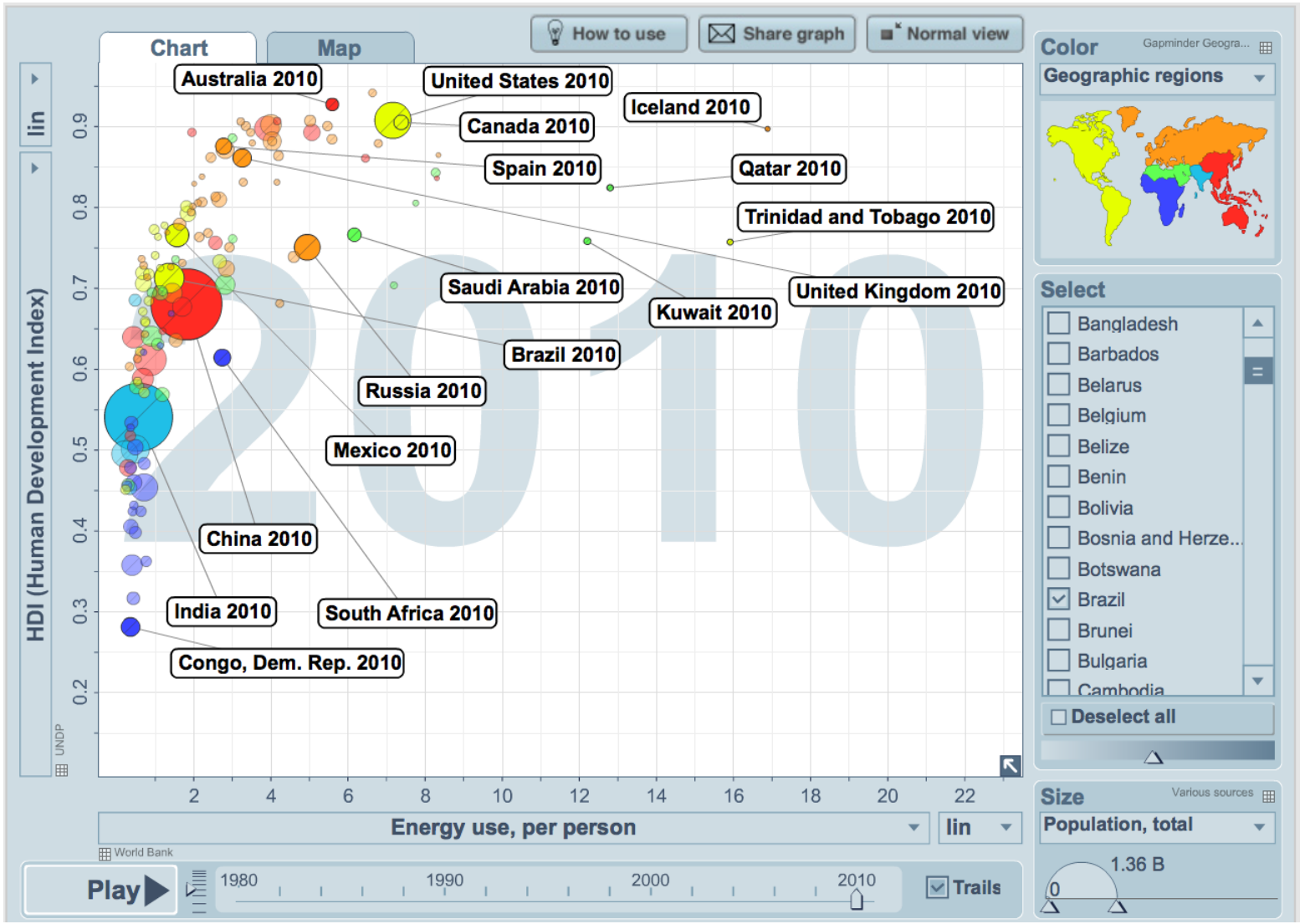


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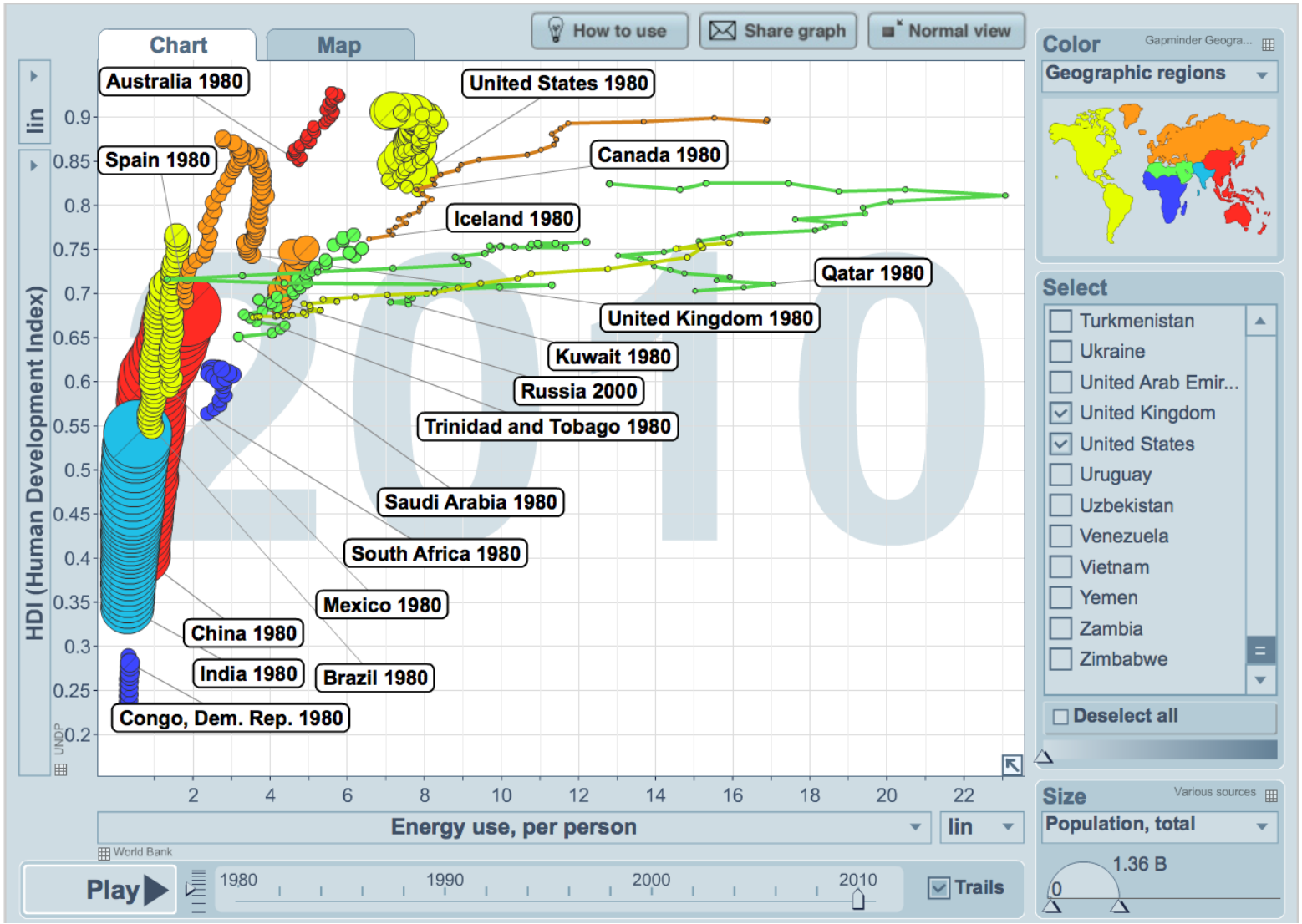
As nations develop they move up and to the right

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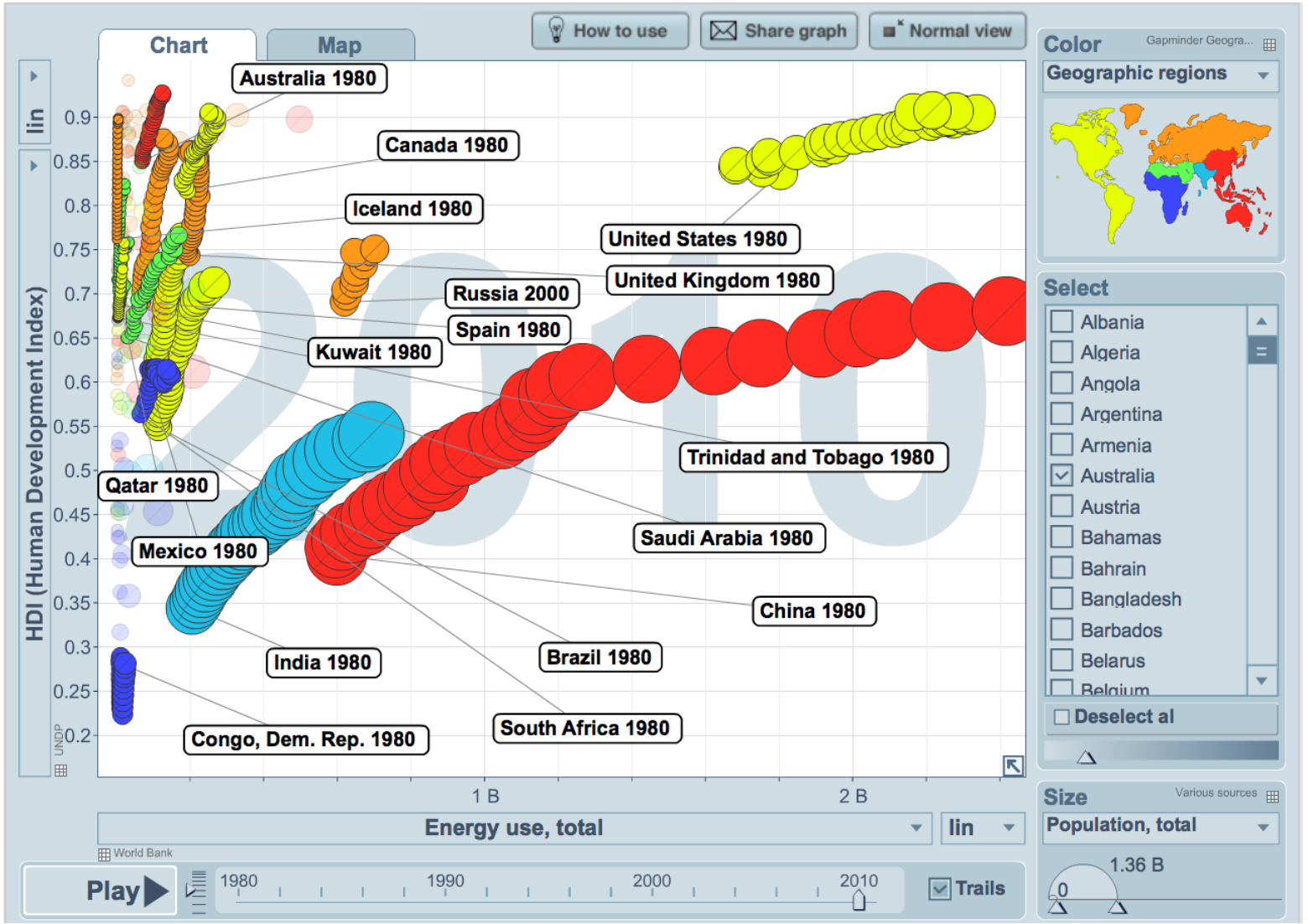
# Per Capita Use is Informative, But Can Be Misleading

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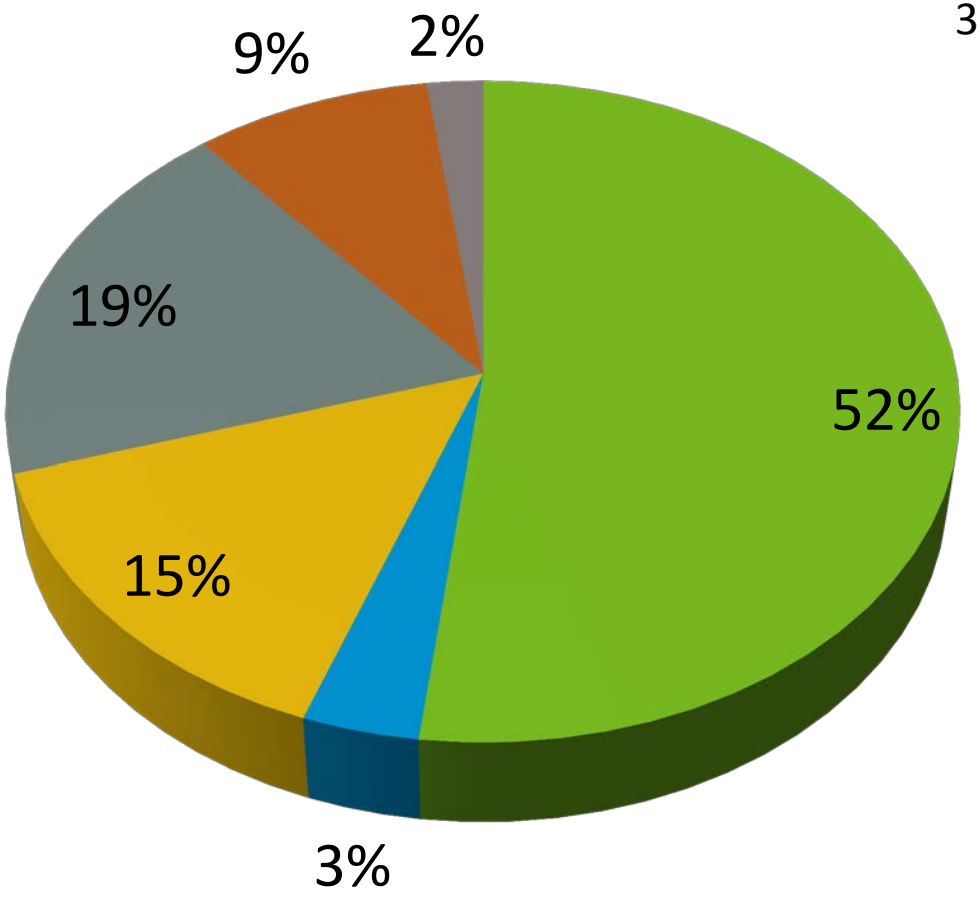
# Why do we need *NUCLEAR* energy?

# U.S. Electric Generation in 1998

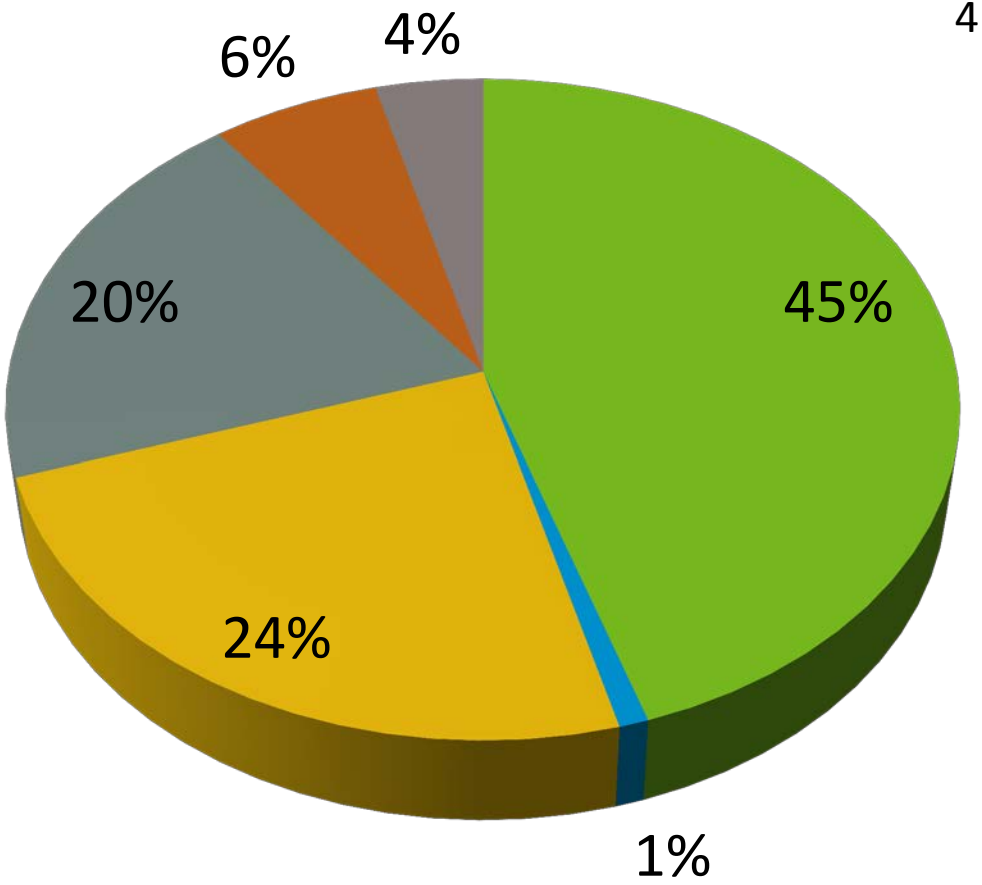
3.620 BILLION Megawatthours Total




Source: Electric Power Annual 2010
U.S. Energy Information Administration

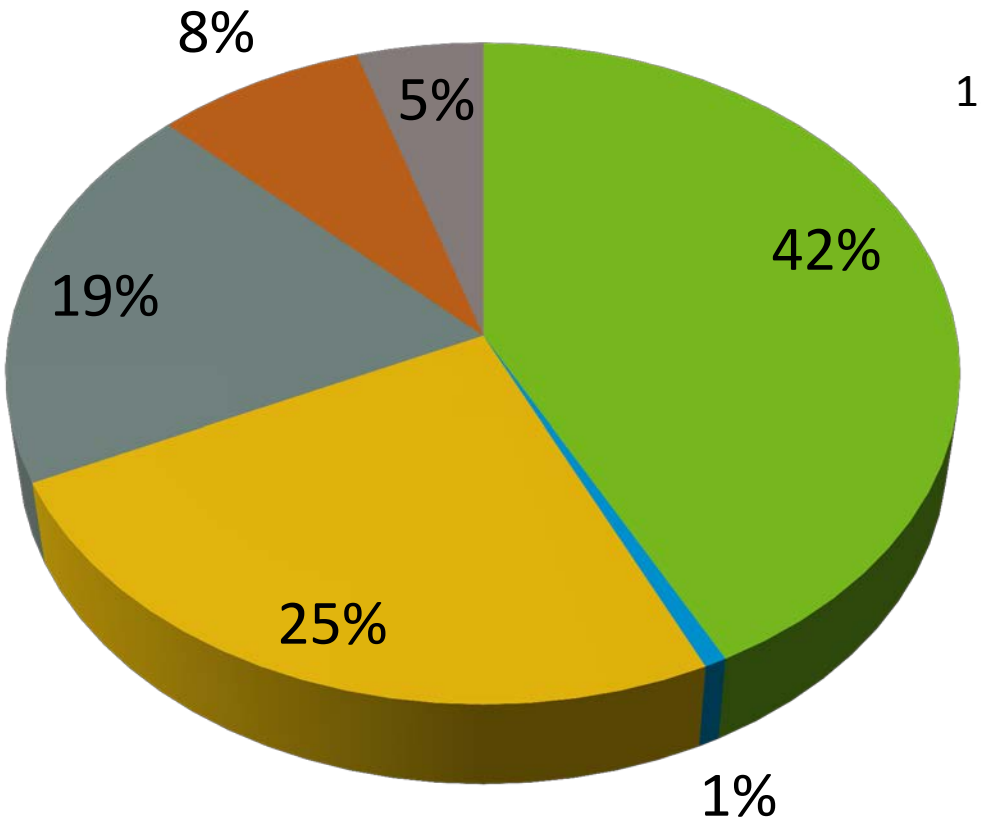
# U.S. Electric Generation in 2010

4.125 BILLION Megawatthours Total




Source: Electric Power Annual 2010
U.S. Energy Information Administration

# U.S. Electric Generation in 2011




4.105 BILLION Megawatthours Total

13.4% INCREASE since 1998

- Coal
- Petroleum
- Natural Gas
- Nuclear
- Hydroelectric
- Other Renewables

Source: Electric Power Annual 2010
U.S. Energy Information Administration

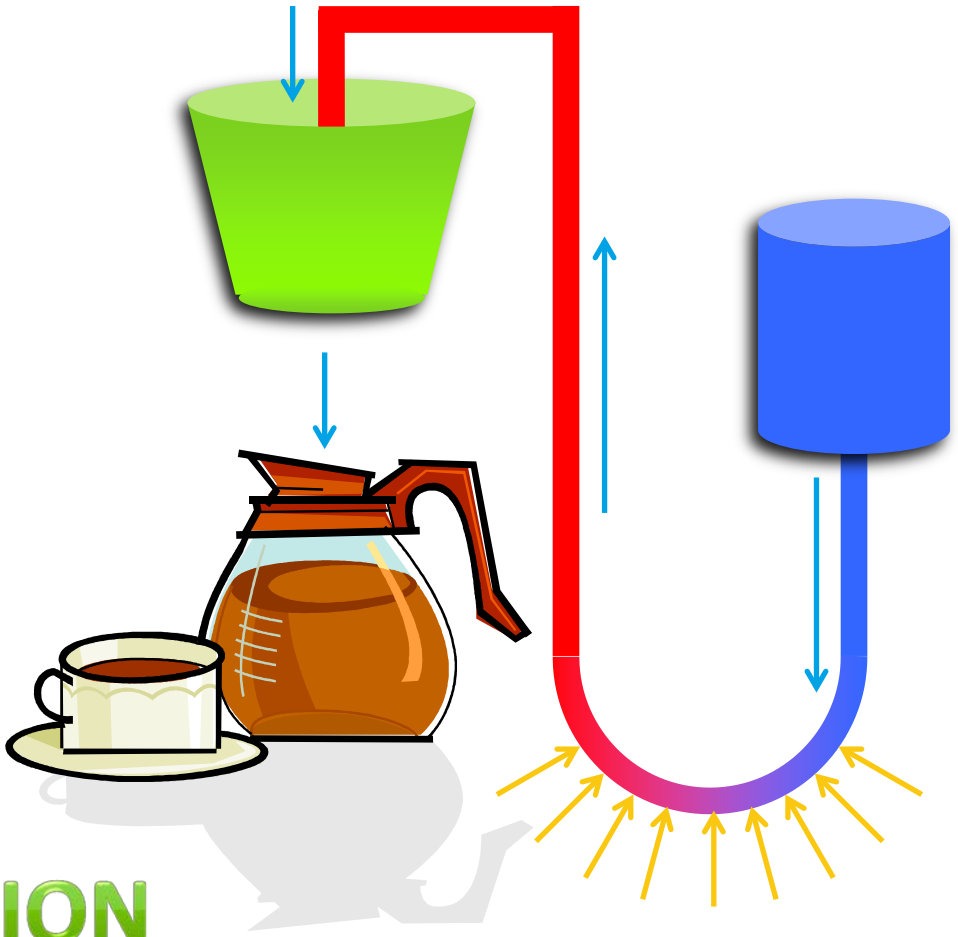
Let’s move on to a truly important energy engineering question.

# How does your coffee pot work?

- Why does the water pour out of your coffee pot's filter basket into the pot below?
- How does the water you put into your coffeepot go from the tank to the filter basket?

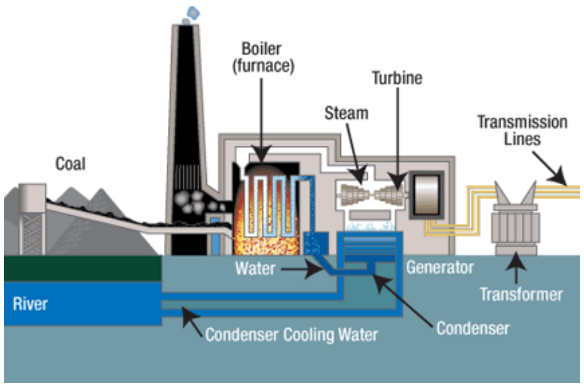
# Coffee Pots: The Naked Truth

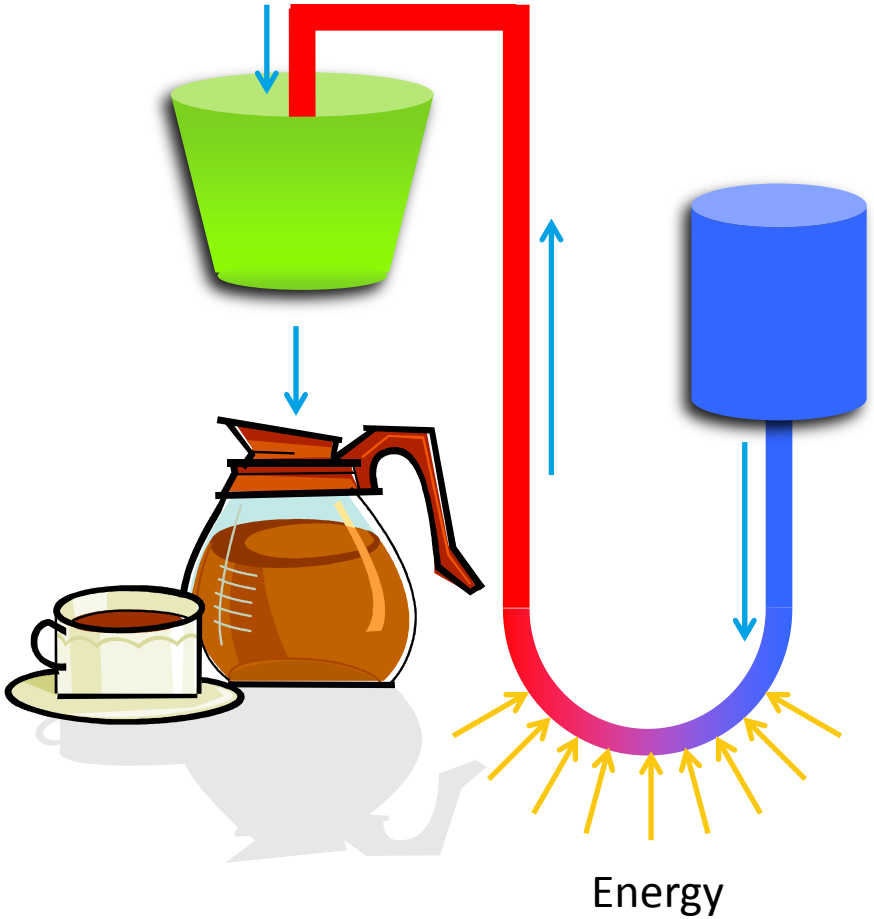
- Water absorbs **energy**
- Water's **density** decreases with temperature
  - Steam's density is MUCH lower than liquid water
- Hot, low density water rises to filter basket
  - Added energy enables water to do some useful work




## NATURAL CONVECTION

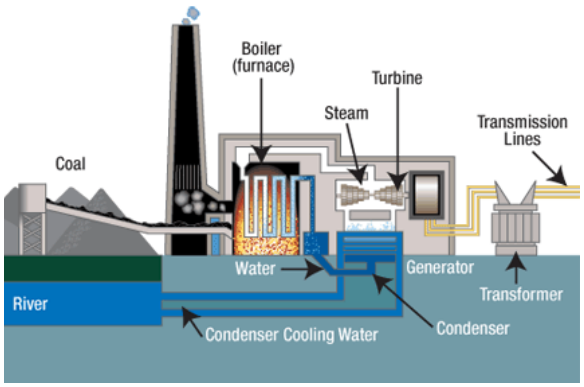
# What does this have to do with *NUCLEAR ENERGY*?

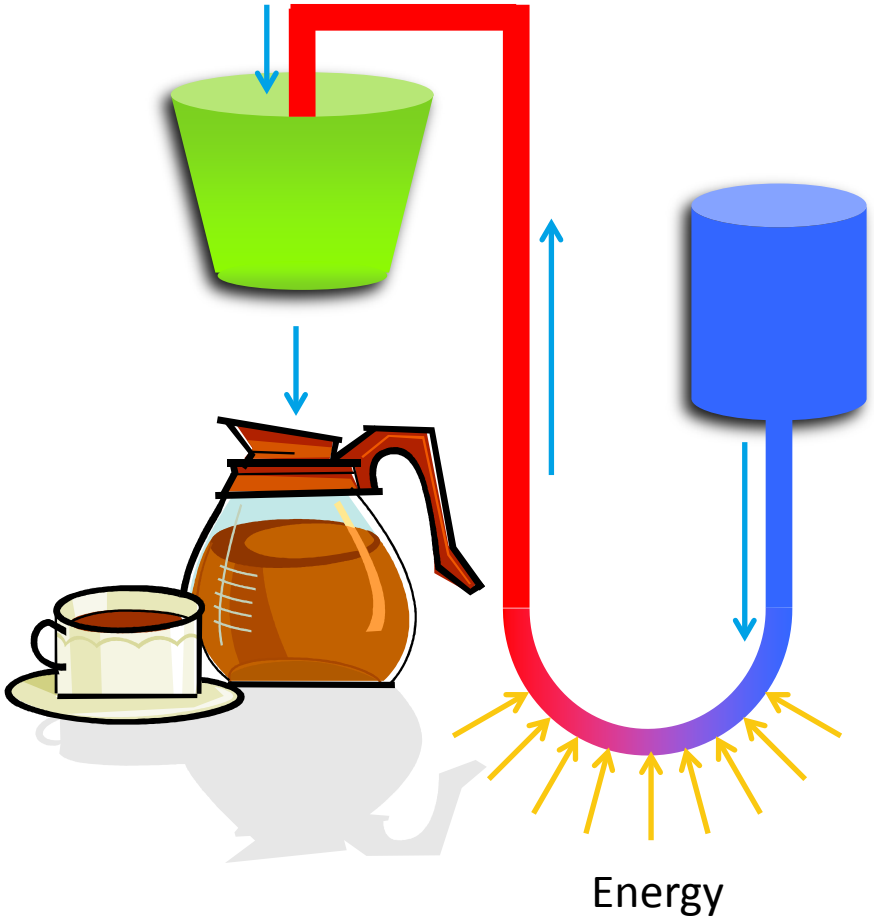



# How is a Power Plant like a Coffee Pot?

This is worth a closer look.

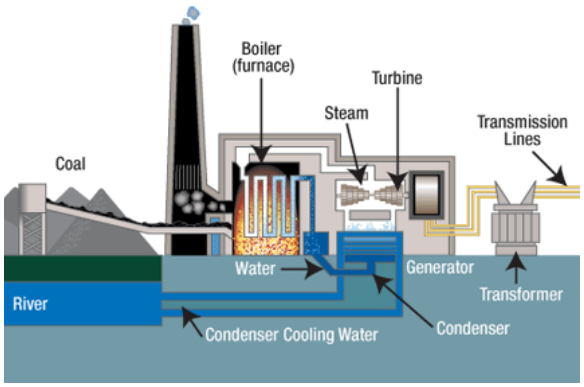


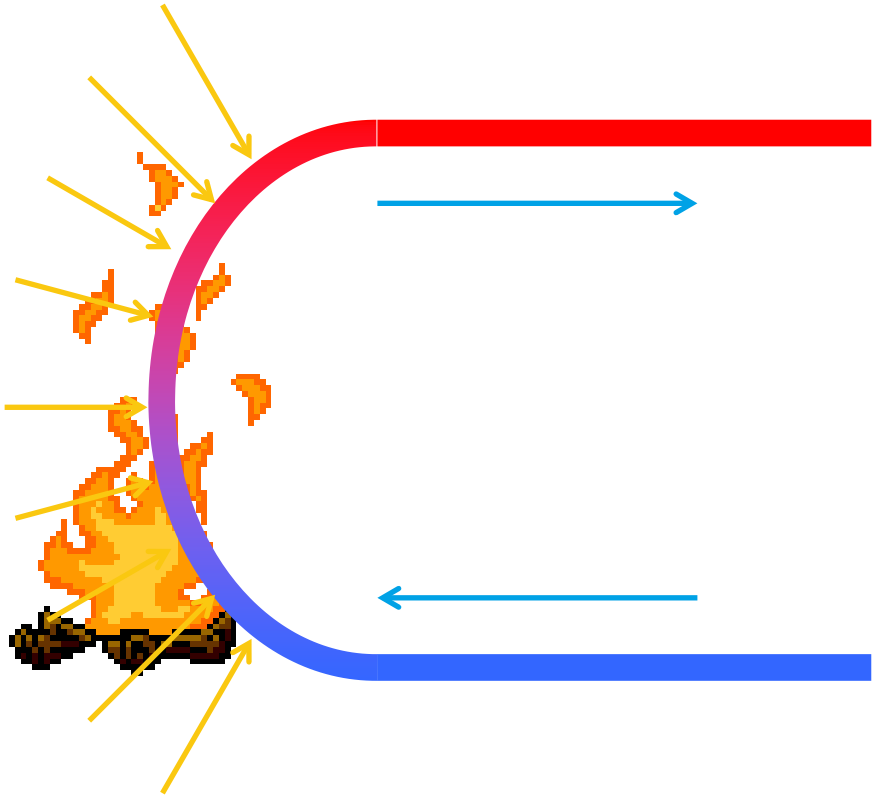




# How is a Power Plant like a Coffee Pot?

First, we won't need a coffee pot in a power plant.

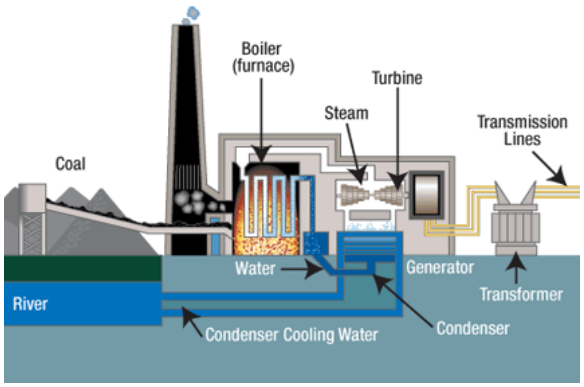
Next we should probably look at things from a different angle.

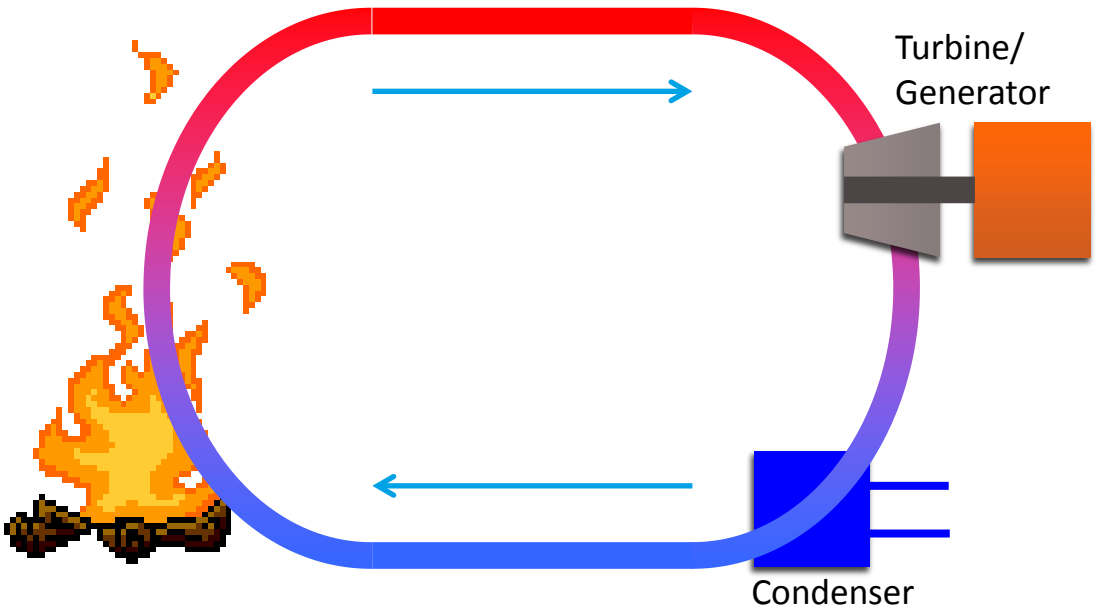


# How is a Power Plant like a Coffee Pot?

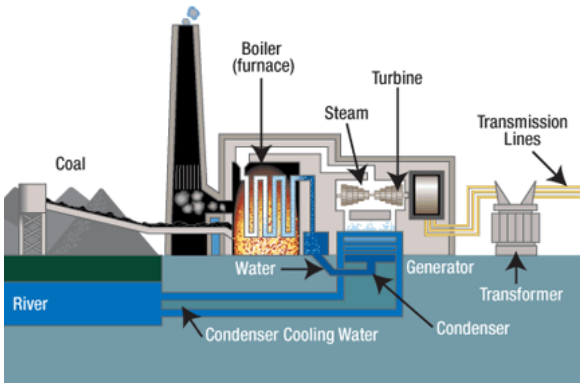
We need a bigger heat source than a coffee pot's hot plate.
Now let's make some electricity!

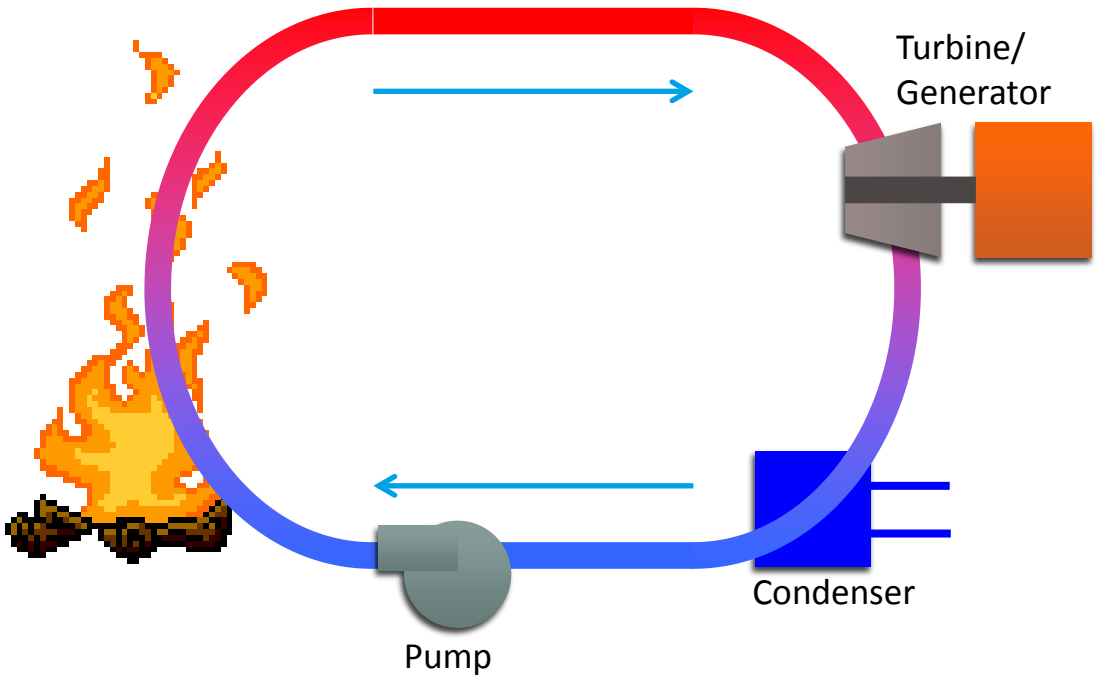



# How is a Power Plant like a Coffee Pot?

How do we control how much electricity we make?

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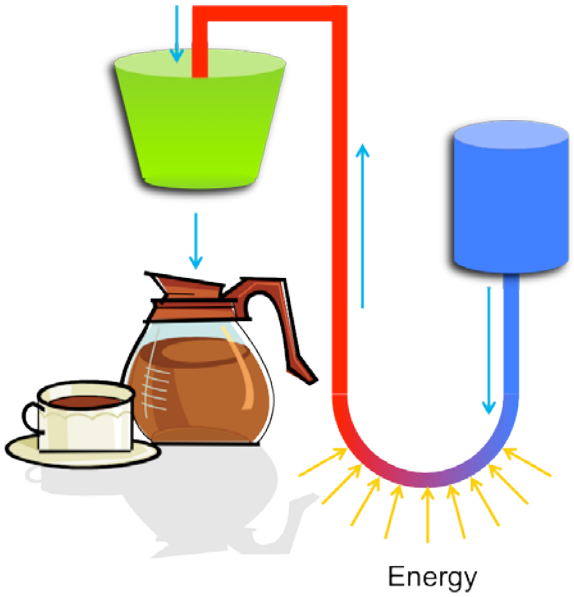
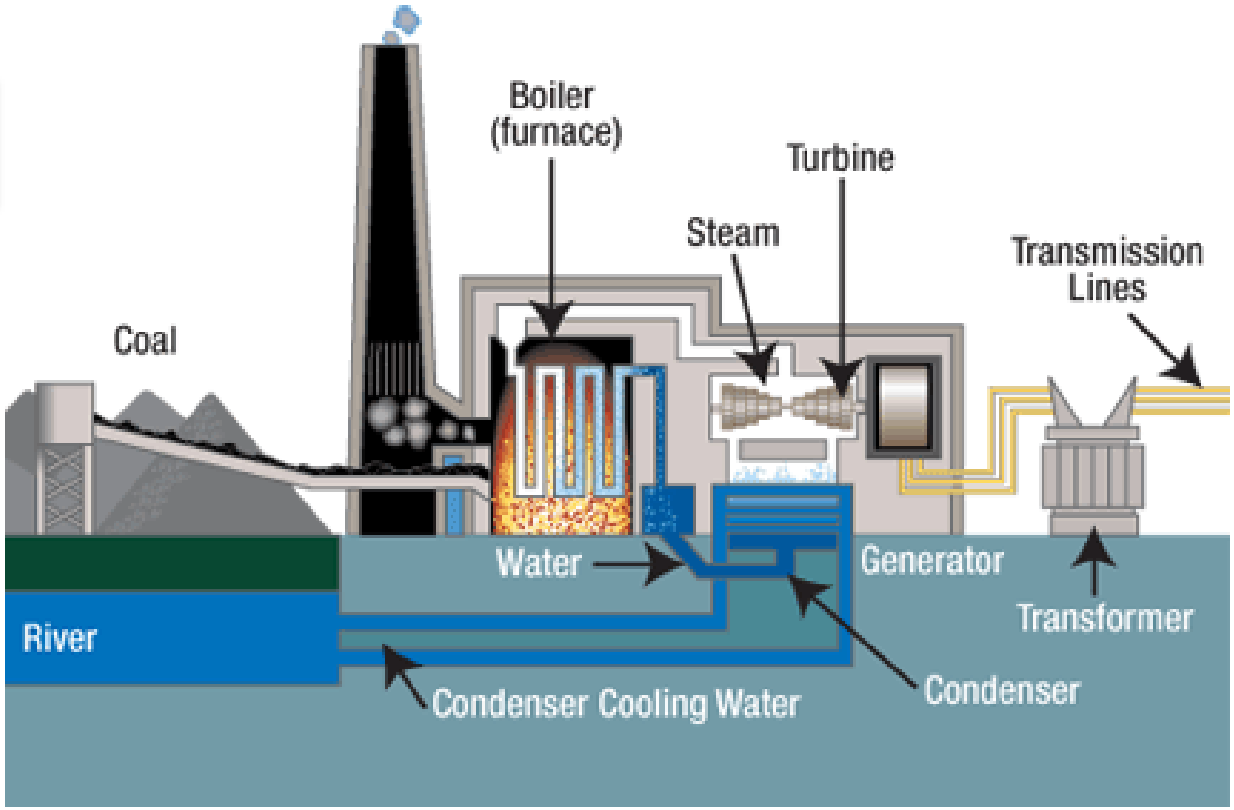



# How is a Power Plant like a Coffee Pot?

A closer look at a coal fired power plant.

How is a nuclear power plant different?

# It's the Fuel!

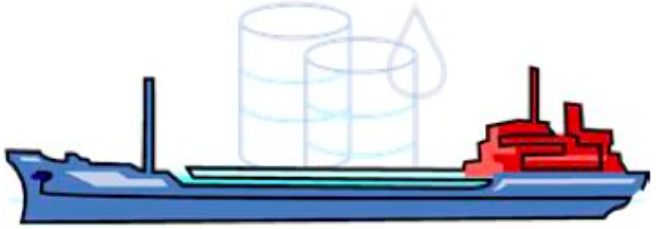
Nuclear power plants use the energy stored in the nucleus of large atoms rather than the energy stored in weaker chemical bonds.

# It's the Fuel!

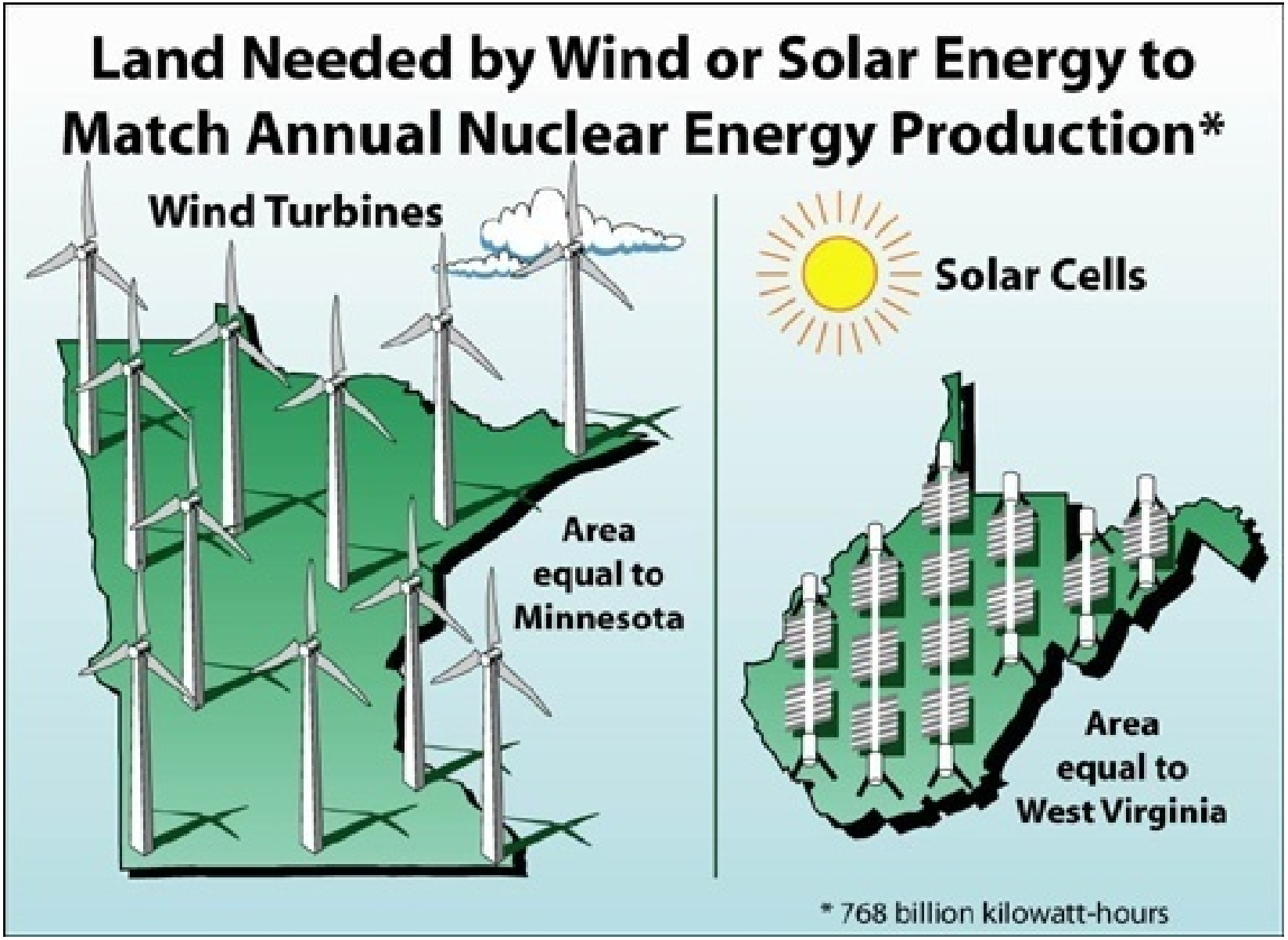
## TO POWER 1000 HOMES

150 Tons of Uranium

2,100,000 Tons of Coal



10,000,000 Barrels of Oil

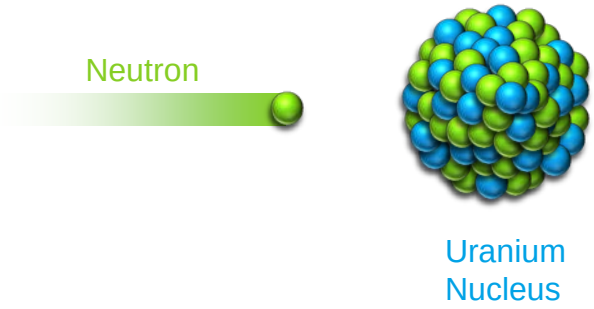

Land Needed by Wind or Solar Energy to Match Annual Nuclear Energy Production*
Wind Turbines
Area equal to Minnesota
Solar Cells
Area equal to West Virginia
* 768 billion kilowatt-hours

# It's the Fuel!

The spent fuel used to generate all of the energy used in one American's lifetime would fit in here

# What is Nuclear Fission?

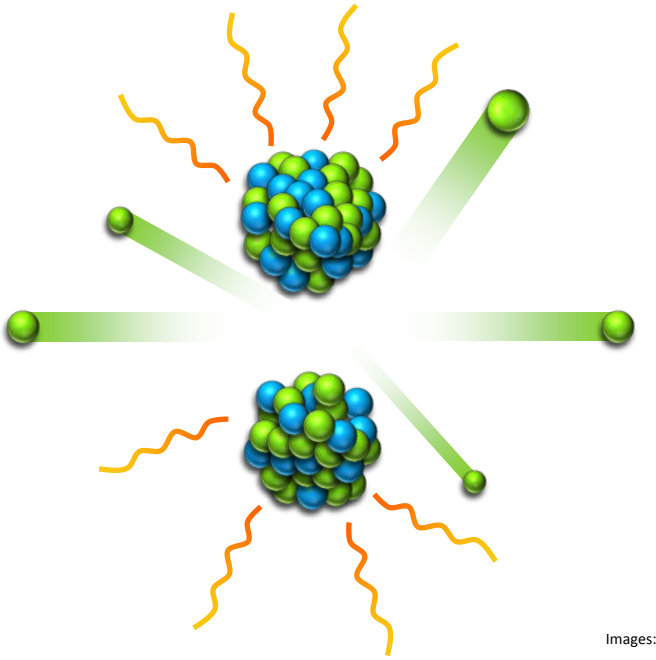
- If the nucleus of a heavy atom (such as Uranium) absorbs a **neutron**, the nucleus can become unstable and split.
- This is called NUCLEAR FISSION.




Images: Original art by Dave Pointer

# What is Nuclear Fission?

The nucleus splits in two halves and releases some **neutrons**, and radiation



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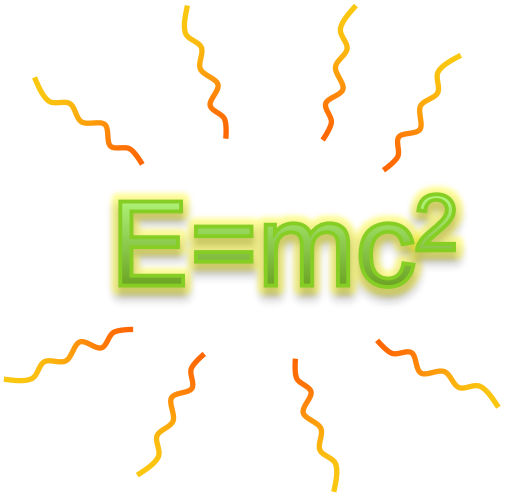
# What is Nuclear Fission?




During fission, a small amount of mass is lost. This mass is transformed into ENERGY, which is also released.

Images: Original art by Dave Pointer

# Let's Build a Nuclear Power Plant

# Let's Build a Nuclear Power Plant

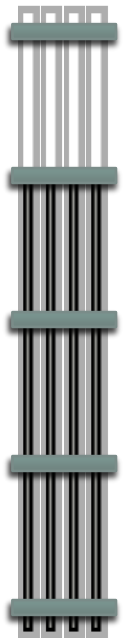
First, ceramic **fuel pellets** are manufactured from **uranium** ore

# Let's Build a Nuclear Power Plant

The ceramic **fuel pellets** are stacked in a column

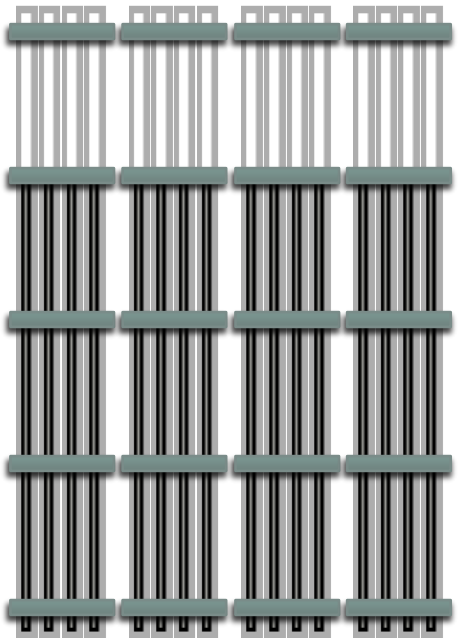
And sealed inside a metallic alloy case, called the **cladding**, to form a **fuel rod**

# Let's Build a Nuclear Power Plant



The **fuel rods** are grouped together in a regular array or **fuel assembly**

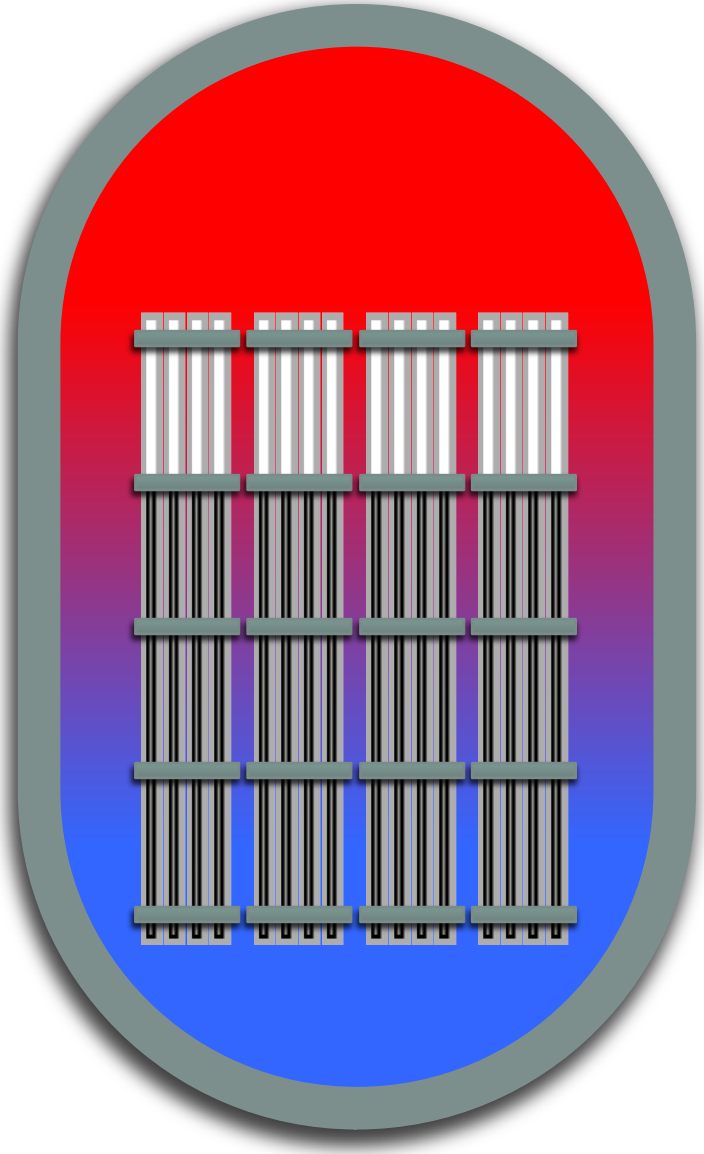
# Let's Build a Nuclear Power Plant



The **fuel rods** are grouped together in a regular array or **fuel assembly**

The **fuel assemblies** are arranged in a larger regular array or reactor **core**

# Let's Build a Nuclear Power Plant



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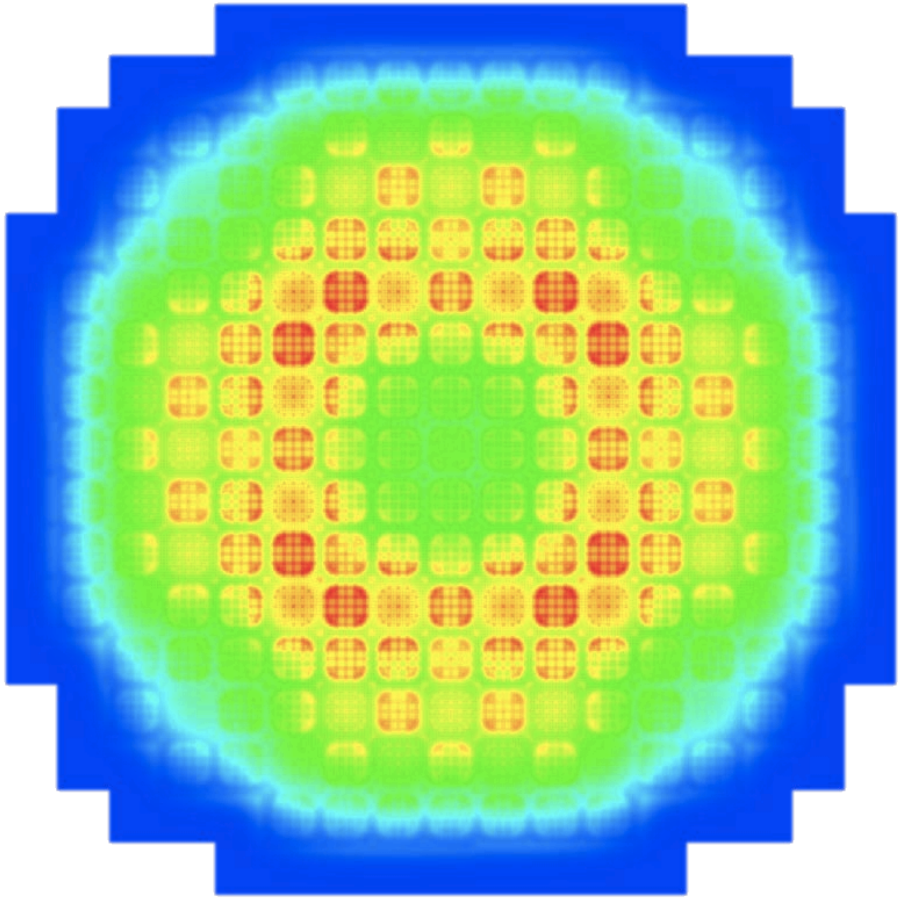
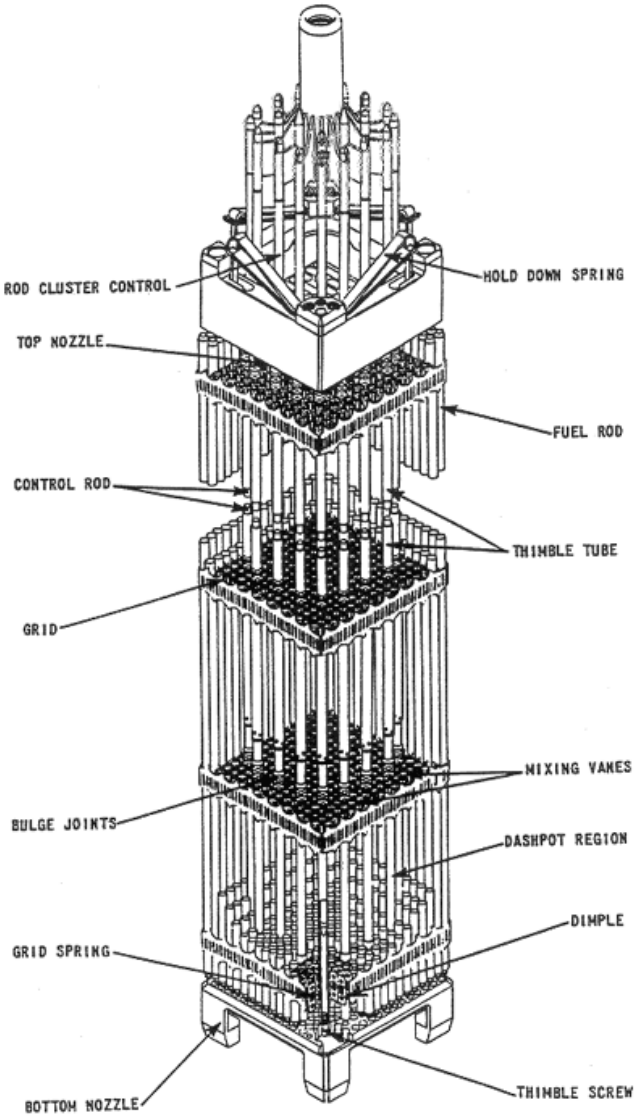
The **fuel assemblies** are arranged in a larger regular array or reactor **core**

The reactor **core** is contained inside a heavy steel **reactor pressure vessel (RPV)**

# A Reality Check

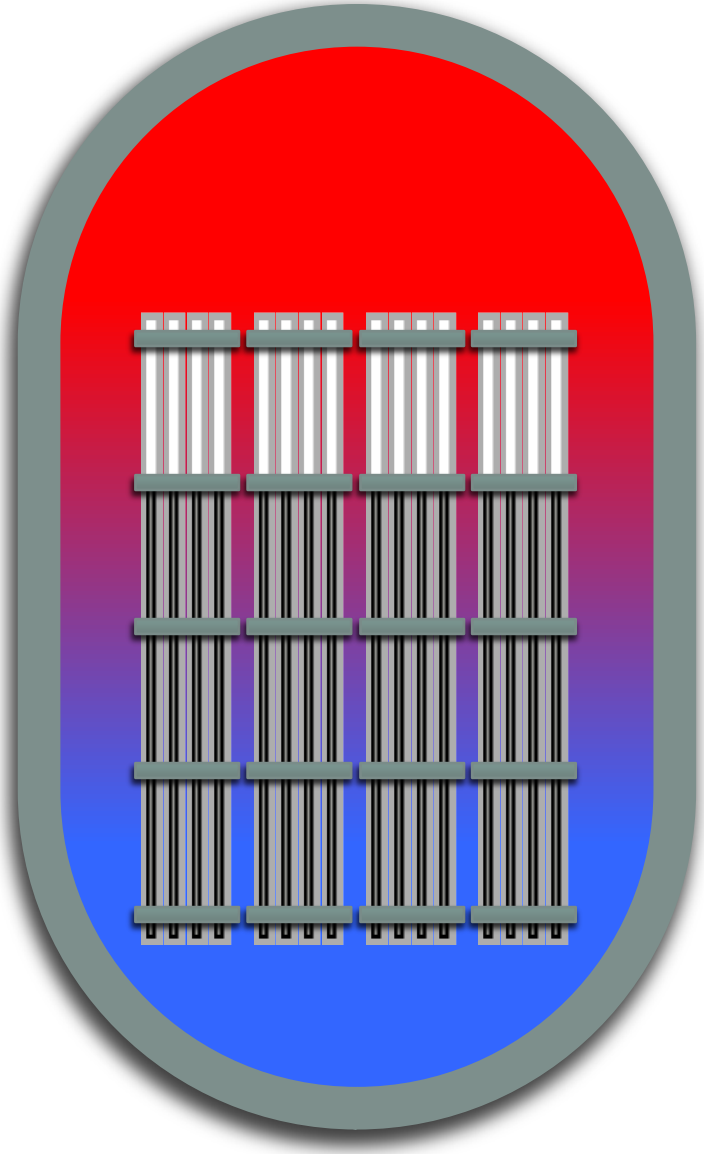
## Fuel Assembly and Reactor Core Design are Complex Engineering Challenges






Reactor Fuel Assembly

# Let's Build a Nuclear Power Plant



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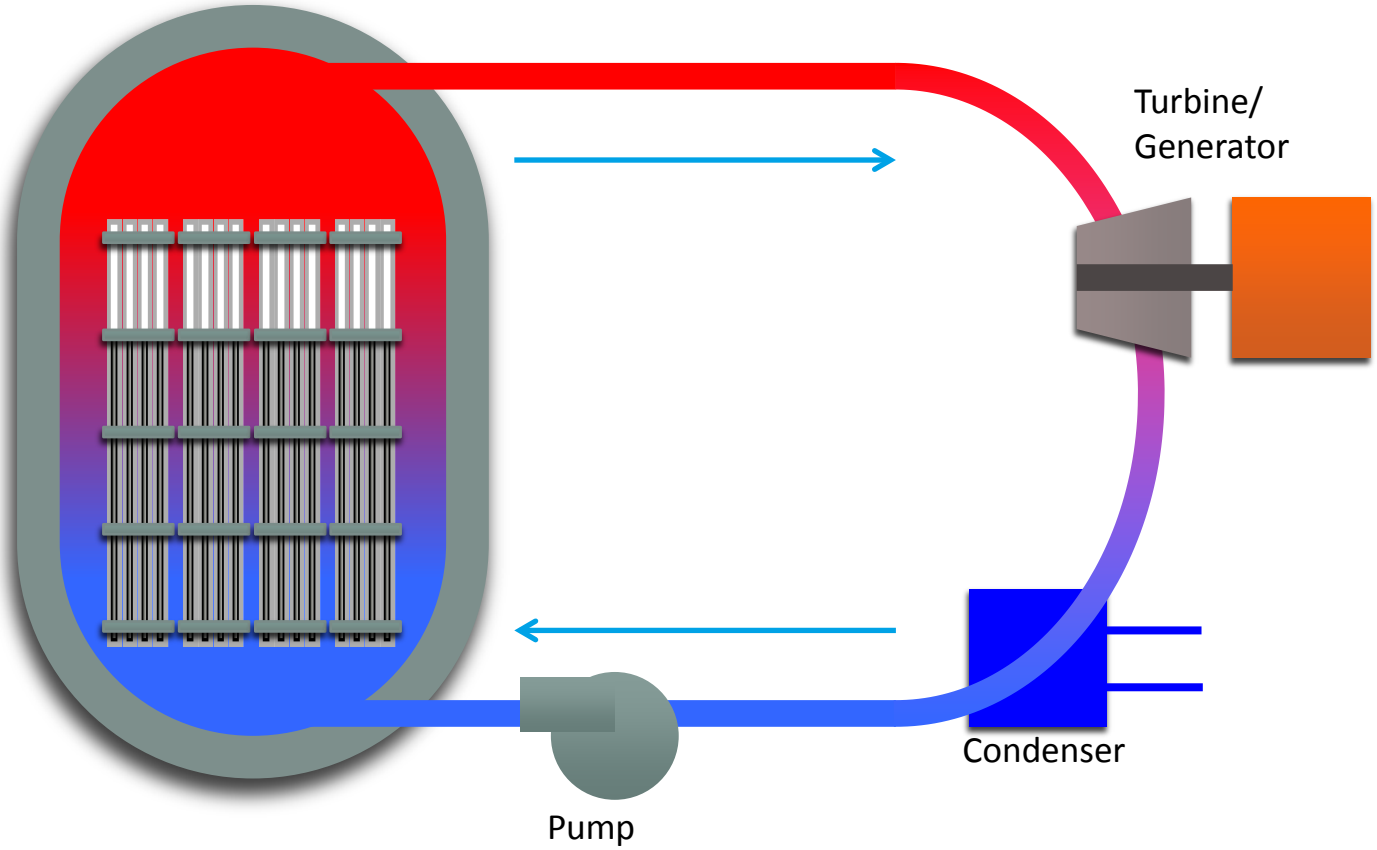
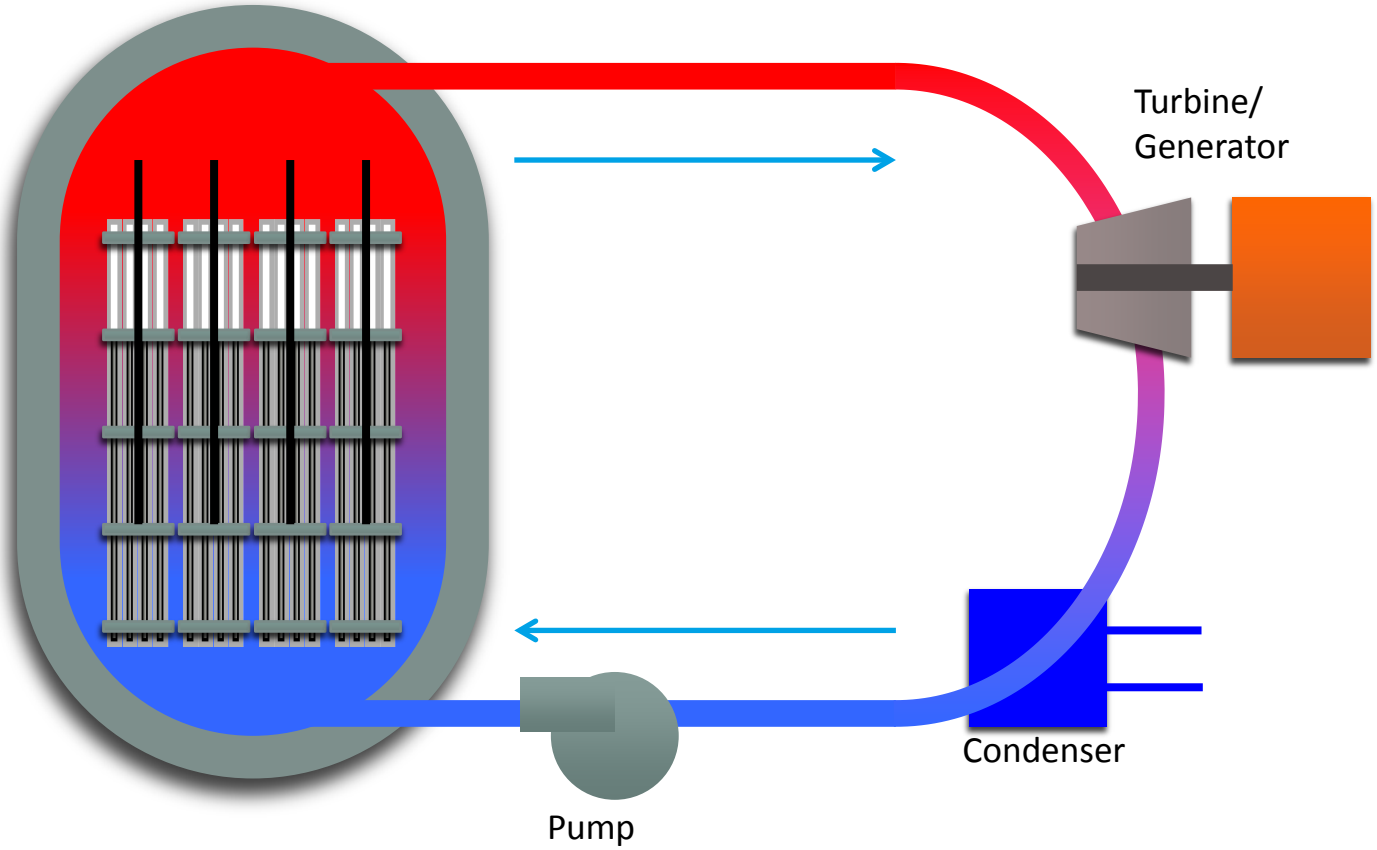
# Let's Build a Nuclear Power Plant



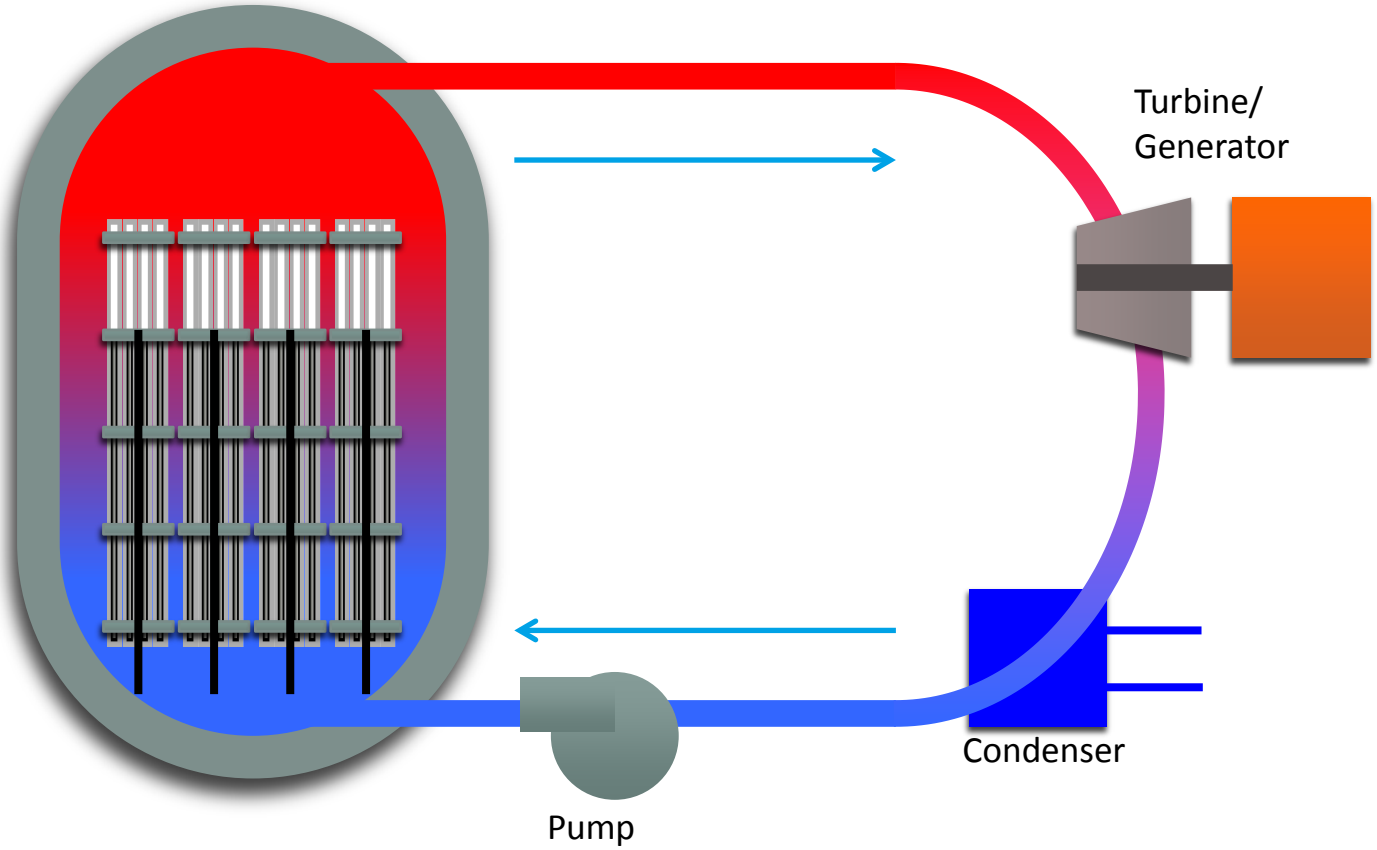

In a nuclear power plant, the **reactor core** replaces the burning fossil fuel as the energy source

# Let's Build a Nuclear Power Plant




**Control rods** absorb neutrons and are used to stop/start the reaction

# Let's Build a Nuclear Power Plant

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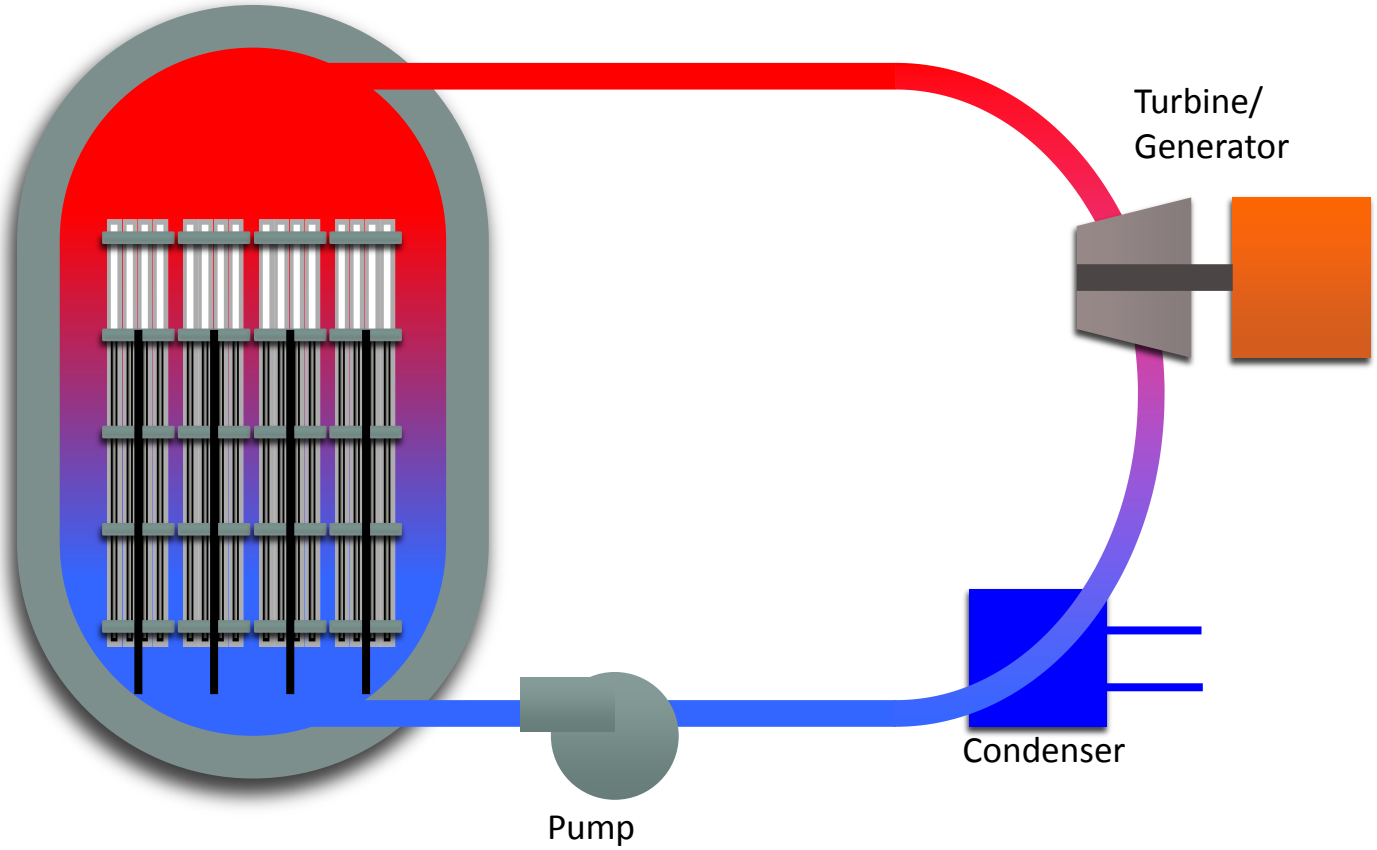
# What's so CRITICAL?

- CRITICAL → k=1
  - # of Neutrons Produced = # of Neutrons Absorbed
- SUB-Critical → k<1
  - # of Neutrons Produced < # of Neutrons Absorbed
- SUPER-Critical → k>1
  - # of Neutrons Produced > # of Neutrons Absorbed

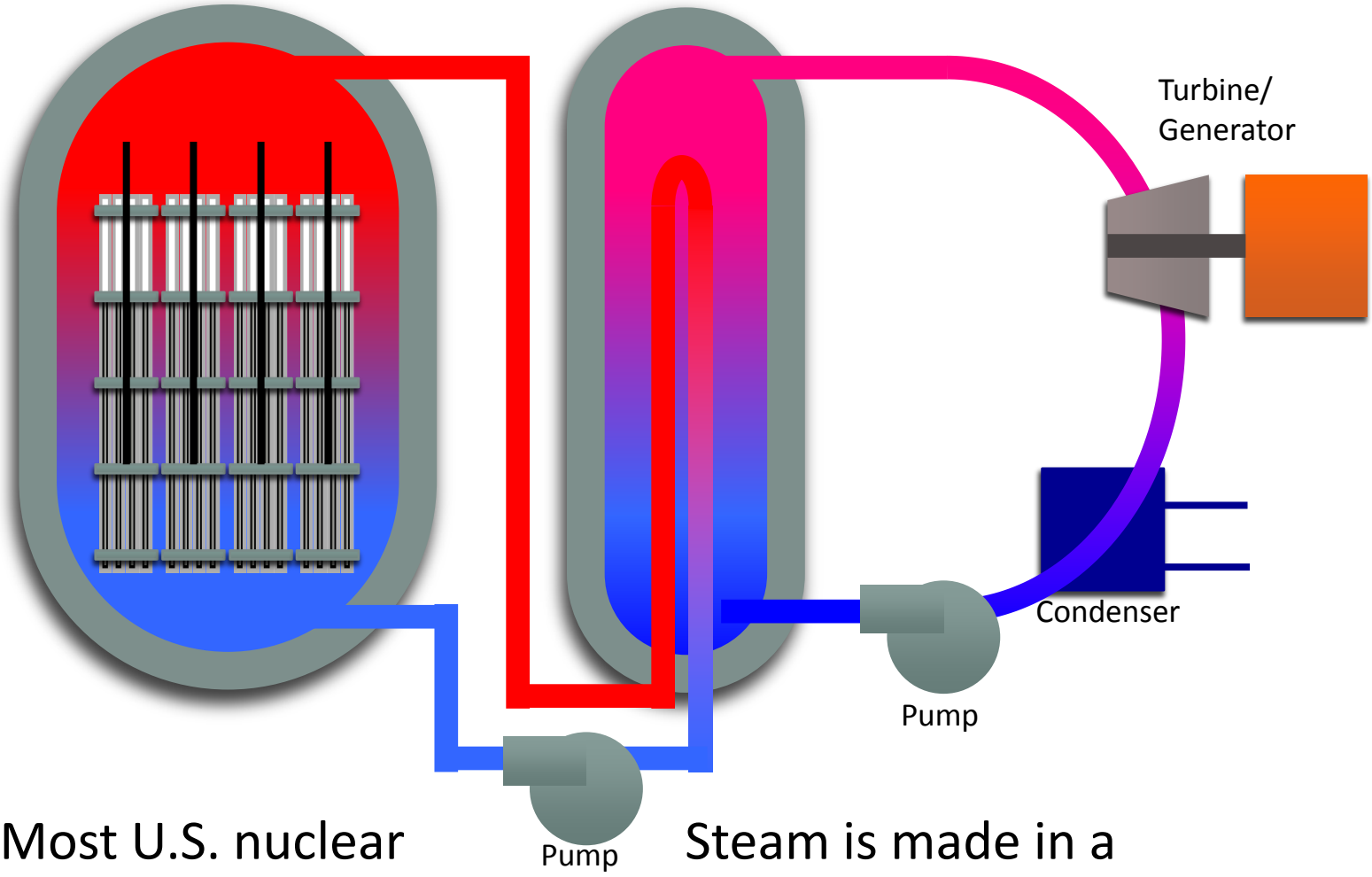
# Boiling Water Reactor (BWR)




39 of the 104 nuclear power plants in the U.S. look like this

They're called **BWR**s or **Boiling Water Reactors**

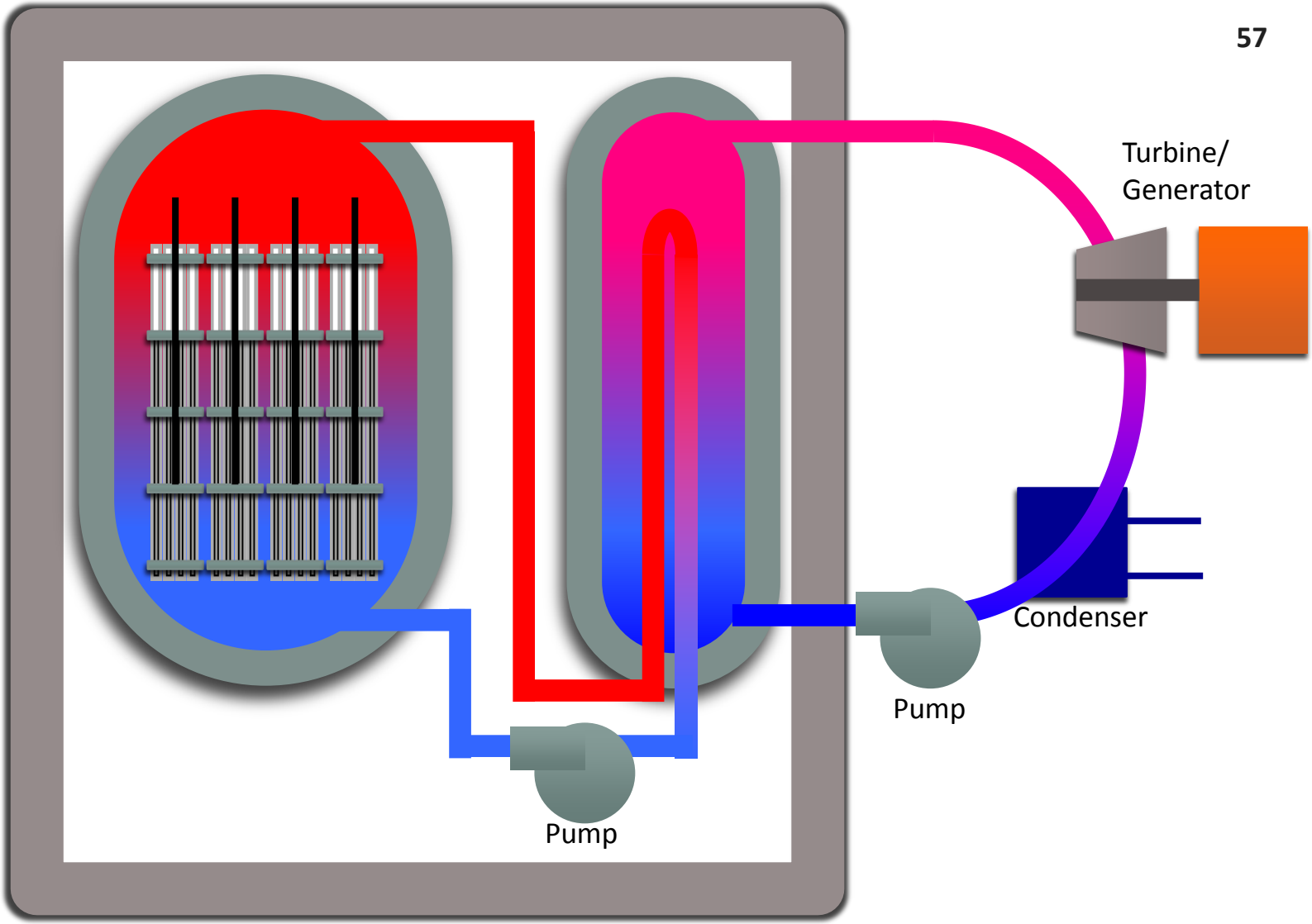
# Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR)




Most U.S. nuclear power plants are **PWR**s or **Pressurized Water Reactors**

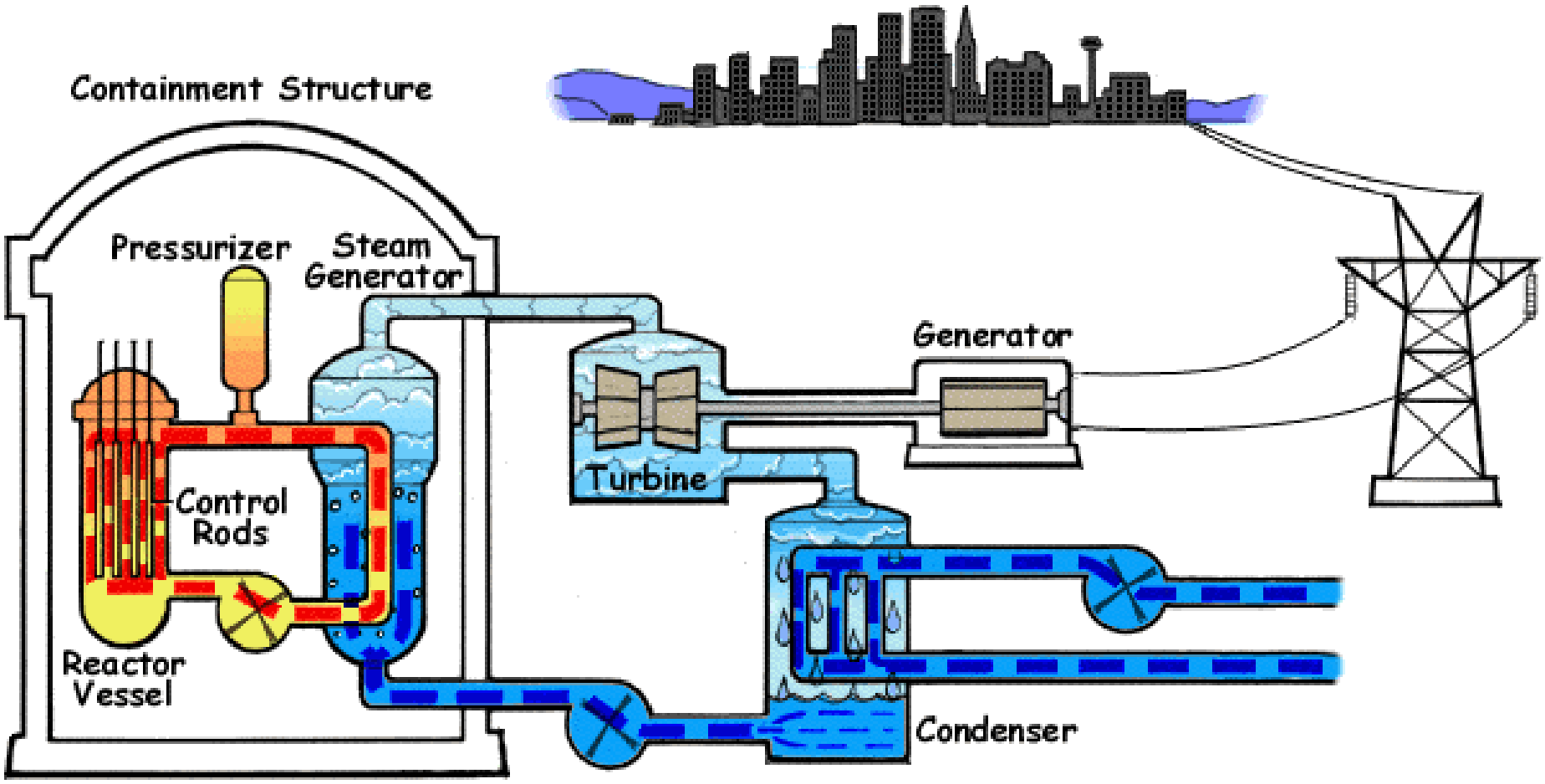
Steam is made in a **steam generator** rather than directly in the **reactor core**

# PWR Containment

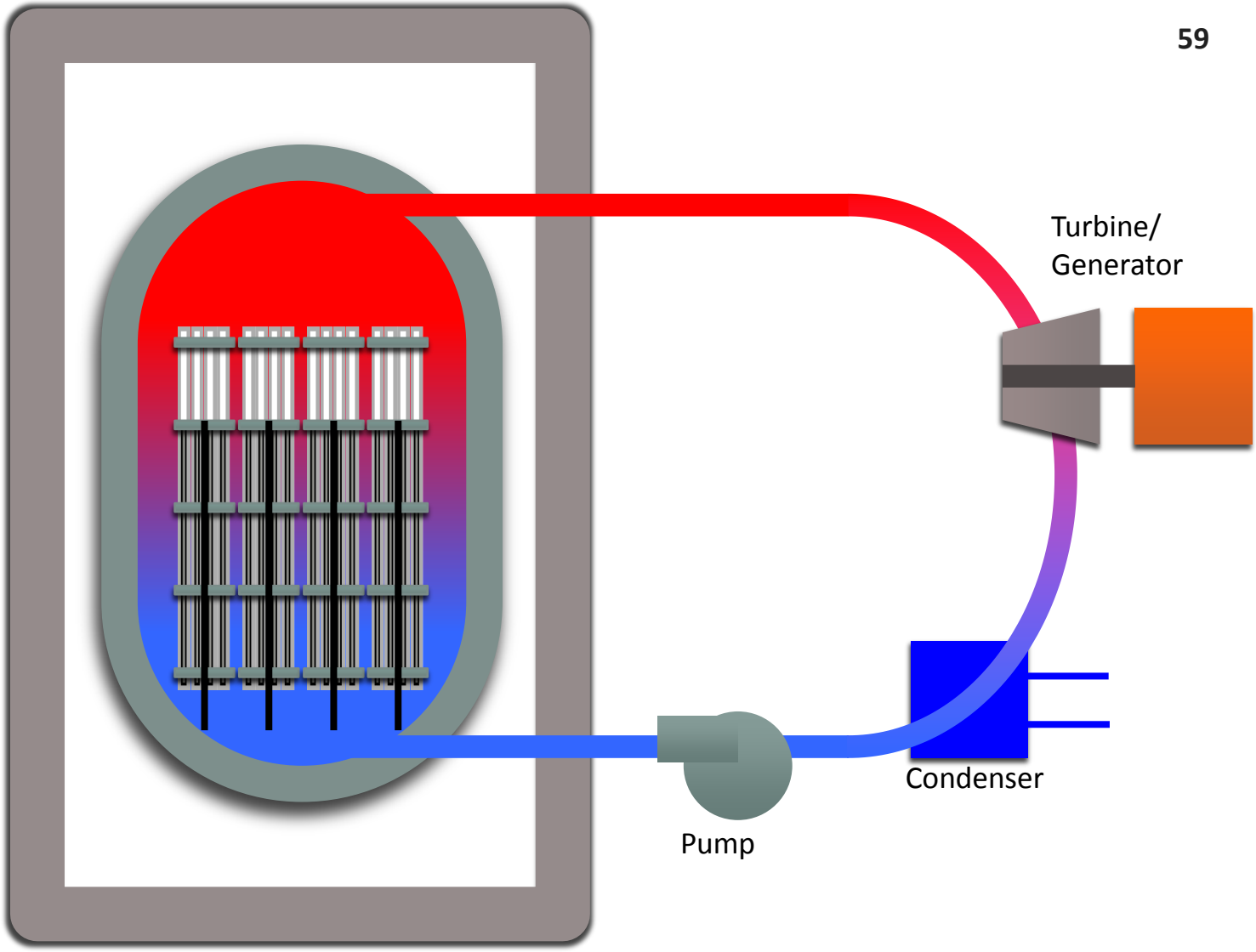



The entire reactor sits inside a large concrete and steel **containment building**

# Pressurized Water Reactor



# BWR Containment

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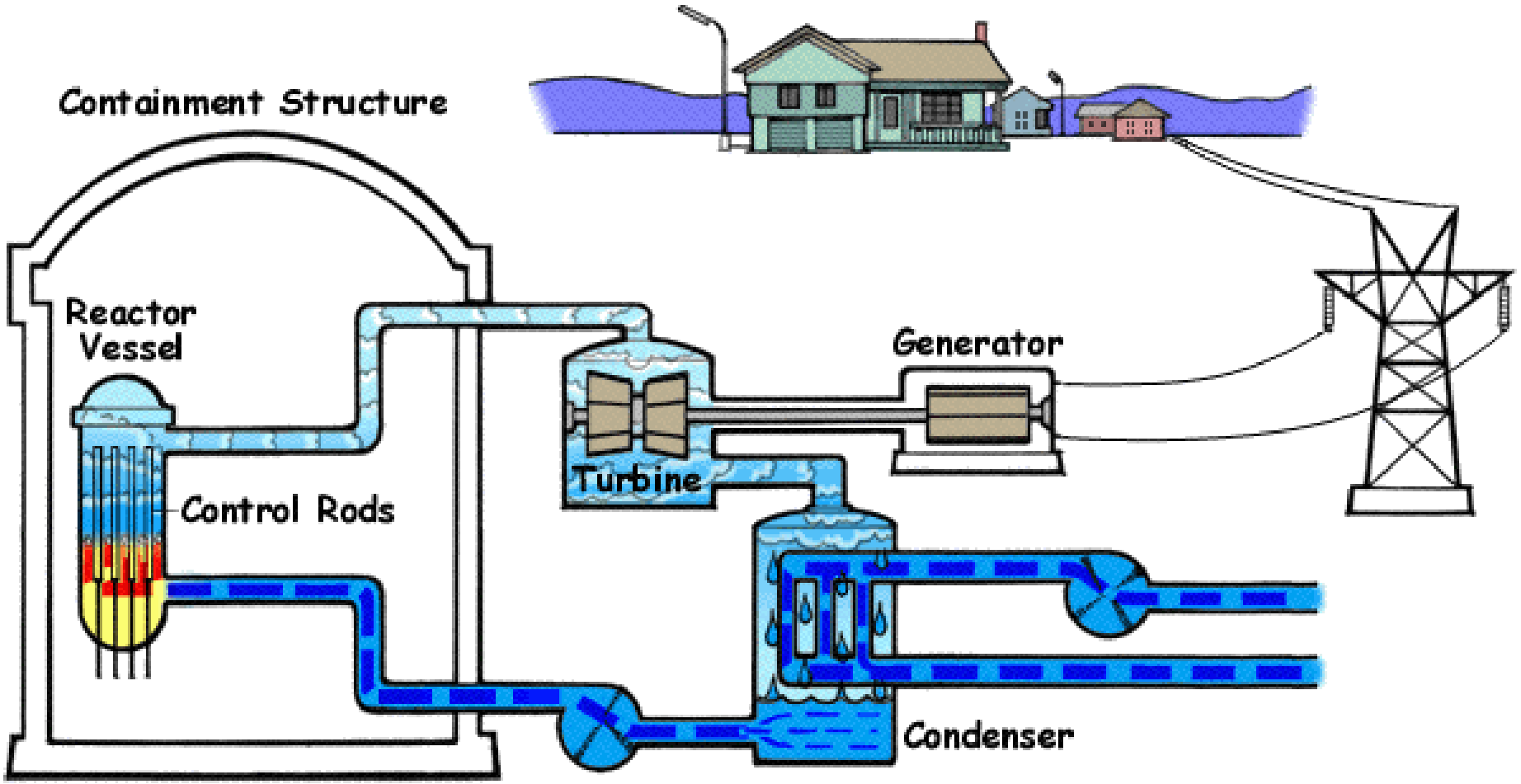
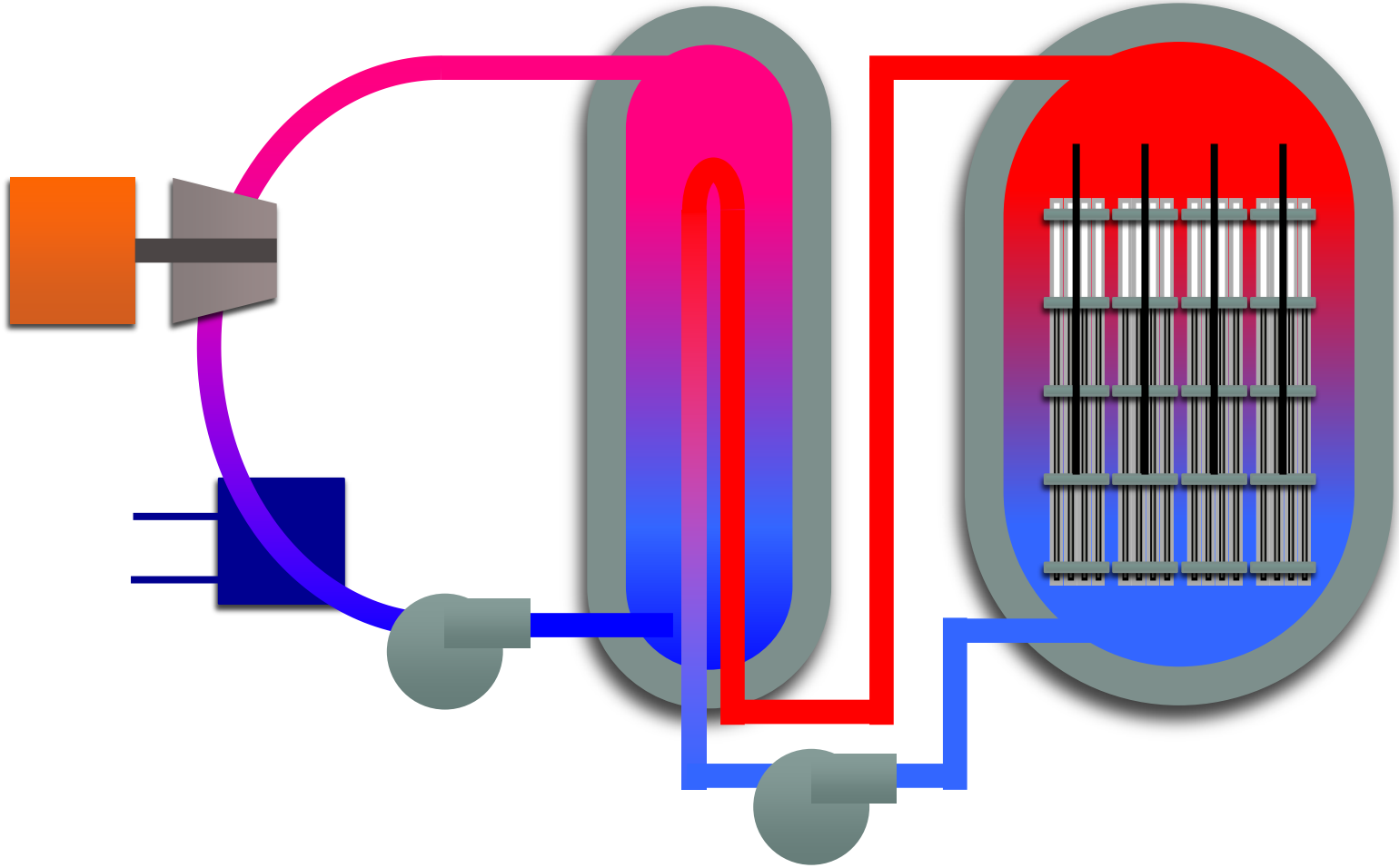
# Boiling Water Reactor



# POP QUIZ!!!



# Where is the Reactor?

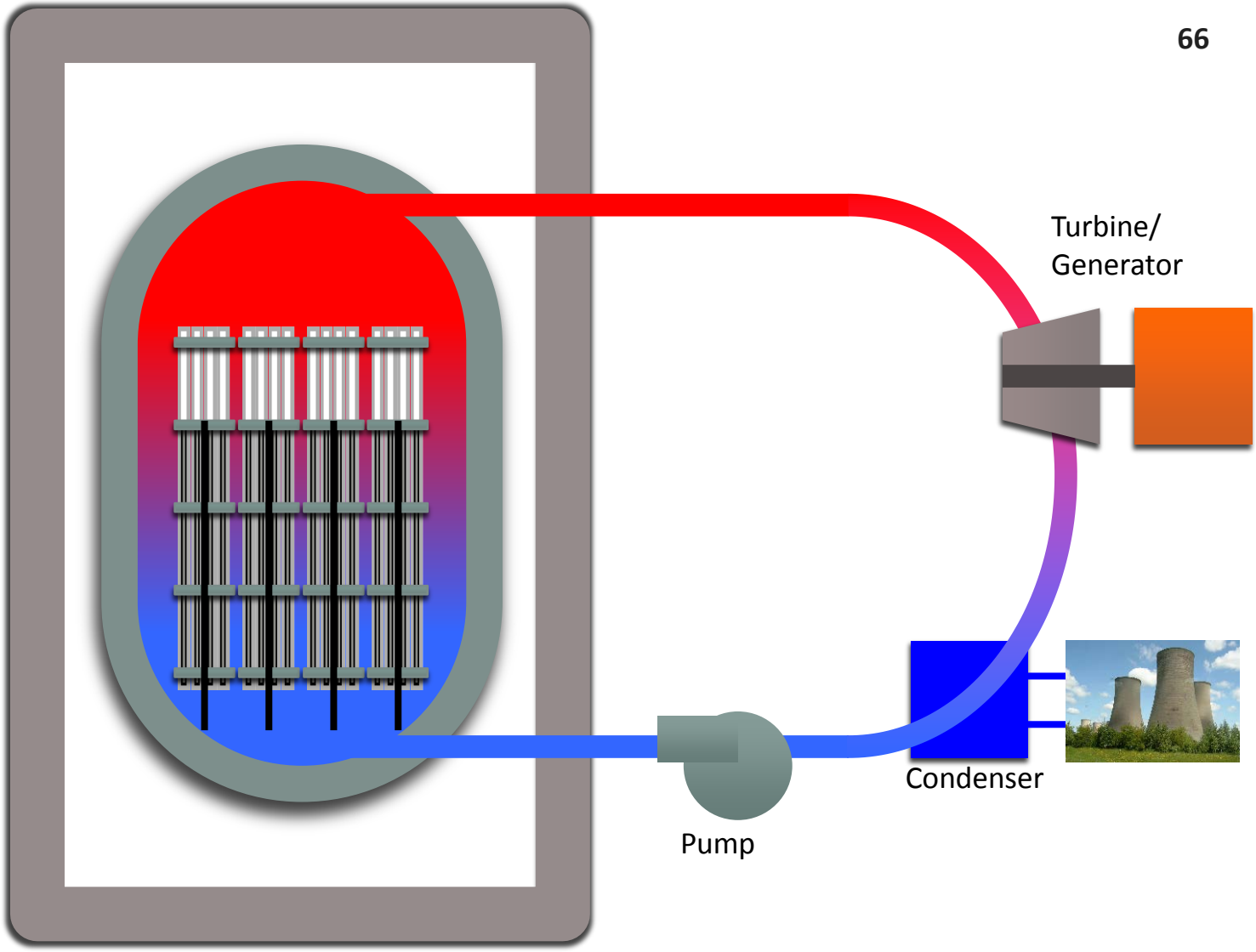
# Where is the Reactor?

# Then what are these?

# Cooling Towers

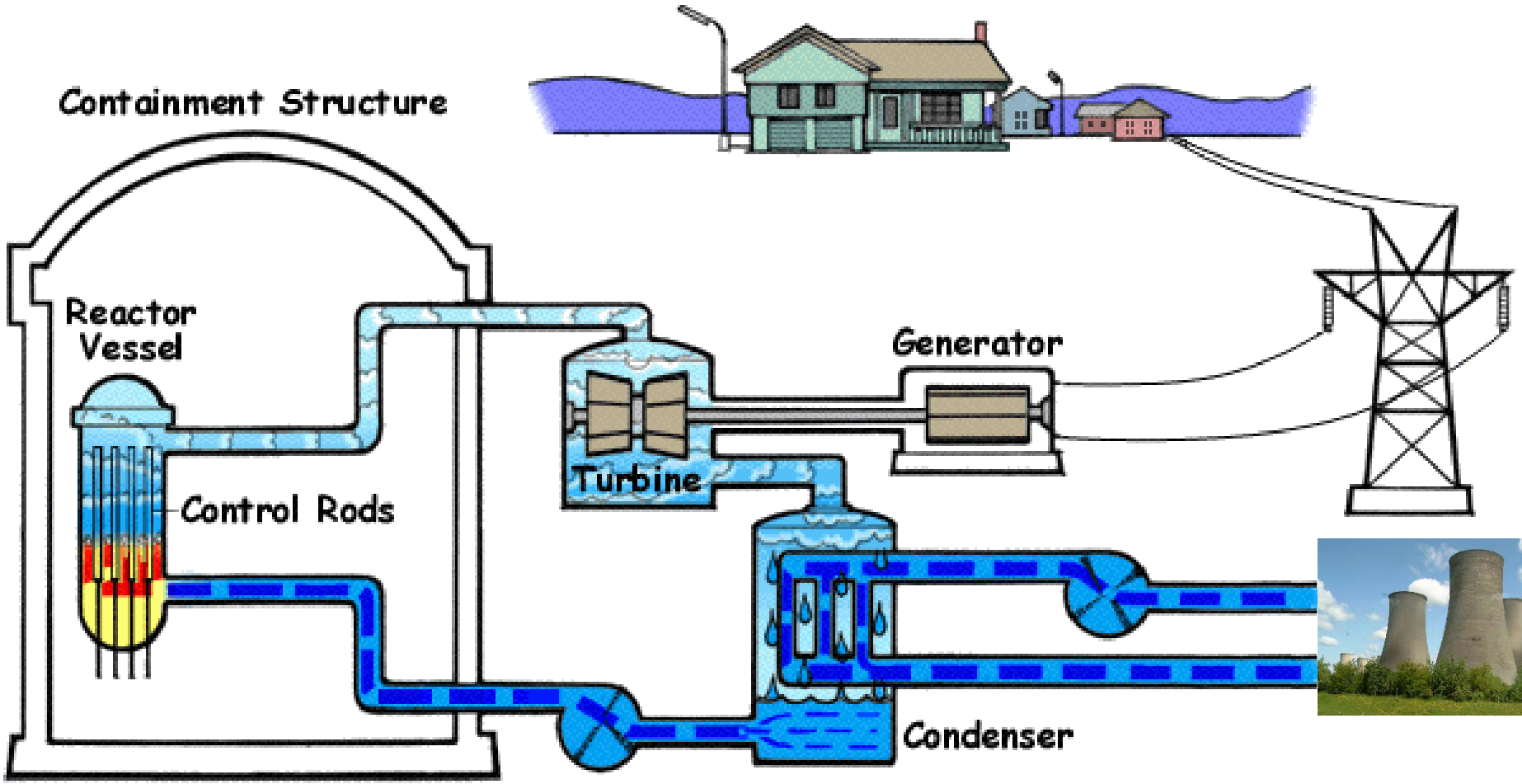
They chill the cold water used by the condenser.

# BWR Containment

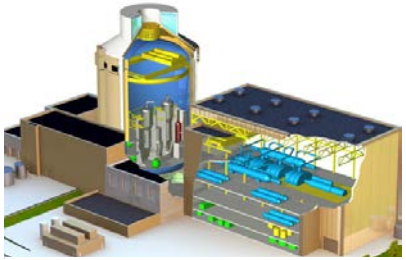


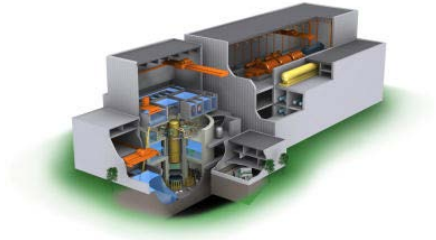

The entire reactor sits inside a large concrete and steel **containment building**

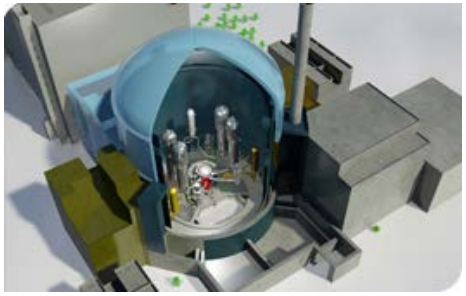
# Boiling Water Reactor



# What have we left out?

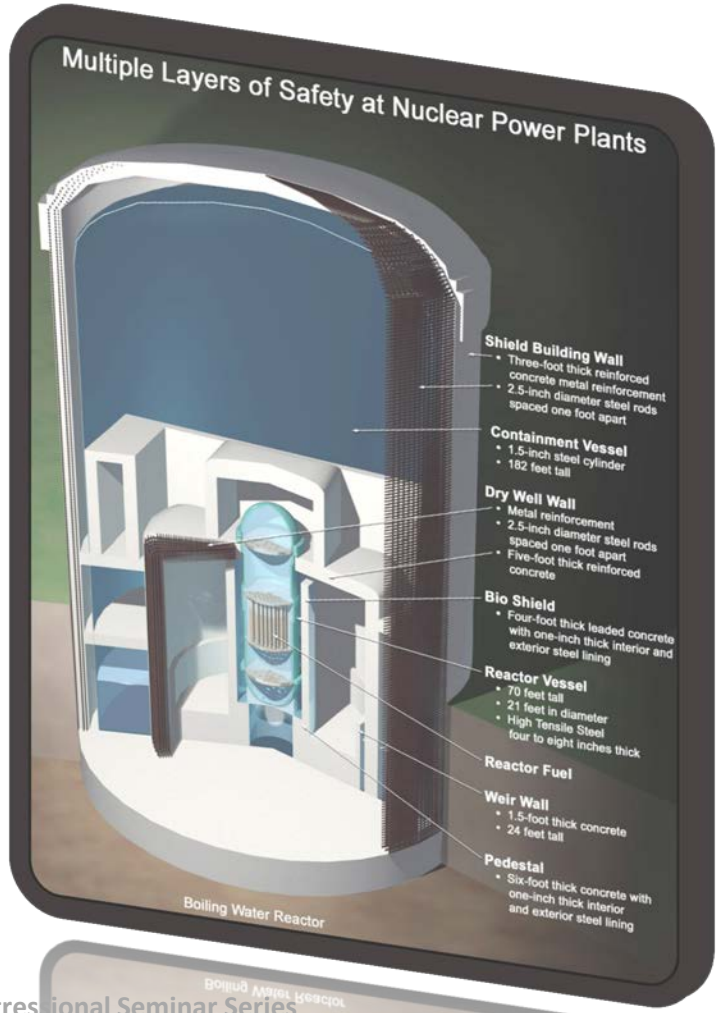






- Instrumentation
- Systems for optimizing efficiency
  - Control system components used by operators
  - Steam system components for thermodynamic efficiency
- Equipment to support outages and refueling
- Safety Systems

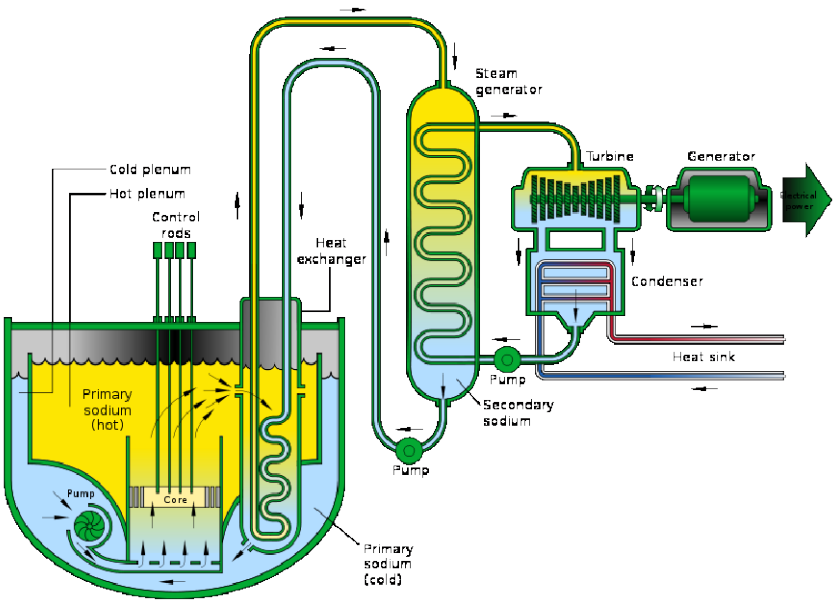
# A few words about SAFETY




- Two primary safety functions
- Contain radioactive material to protect the public
  - Many layers of containment
- Maintain ability to cool the fuel
  - Emergency Core Cooling Systems to move additional cooling water through the core during accident scenarios
  - Pumps driven by offsite power
    - Backup battery power
    - Backup diesel generators

# Advanced Reactors

- Generation III+ reactors have more safety systems that are driven by natural forces like gravity and natural convection.
  - Less susceptible to interruptions in offsite power and less reliant on backup diesel generators
  - Small Modular Reactors



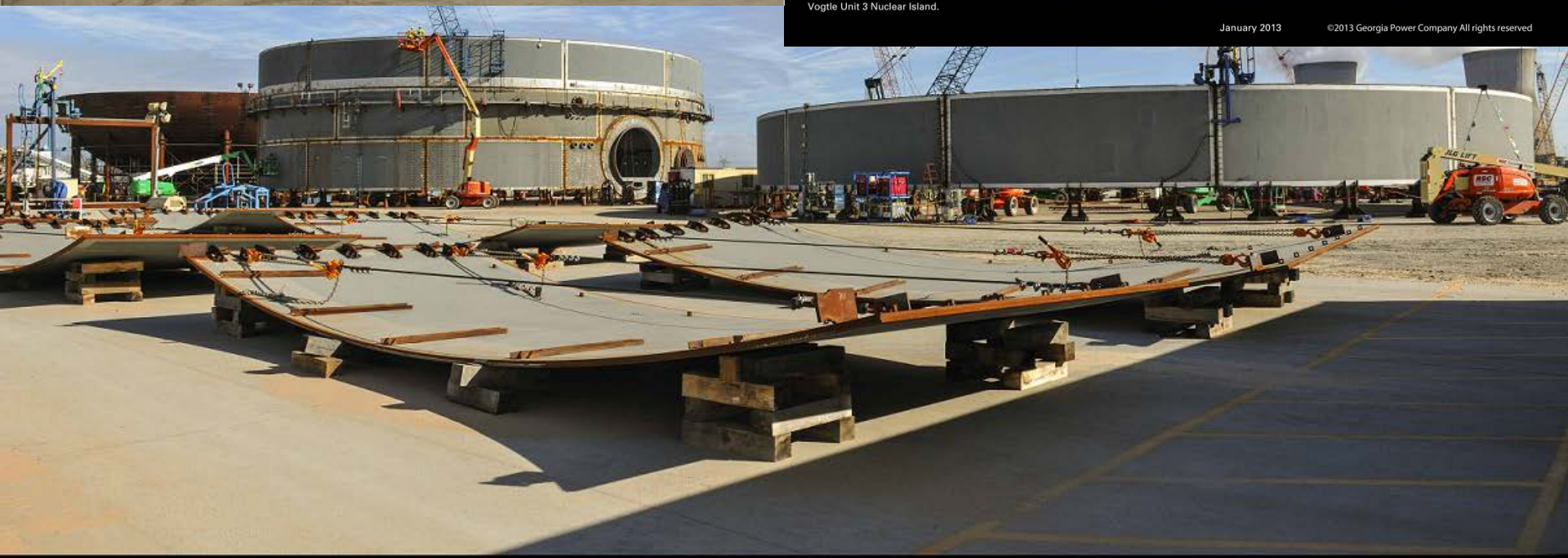

- Generation IV reactors use alternative coolants such as helium, liquid metals, or molten salts.
  - Operate at higher temperatures and offer improved efficiency
  - Stronger passive safety features which rely on natural forces
  - Enable alternative fuel cycles

# Progress in China – January 29 Photo

# Progress in USA – VC Summer & Vogtle

Vogtle Unit 3 Nuclear Island.

January 2013 

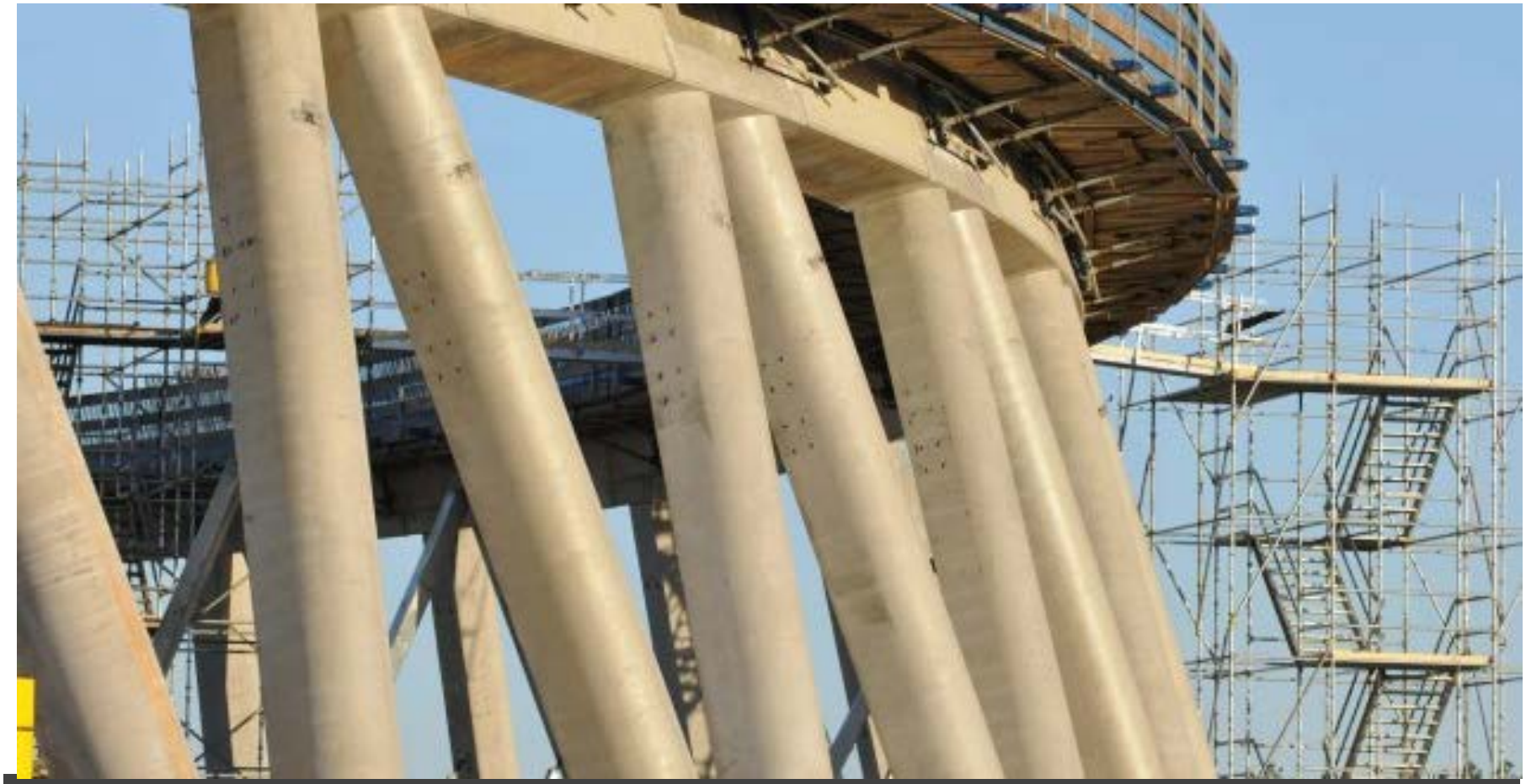


Assembly of Vogtle Unit 3 containment vessel rings (Unit 4 containment vessel bottom head at far left).

January 2013 

# Nuclear Energy 101

Questions?



# Nuclear Energy 101

Questions?

# Nuclear Energy 101

Questions?

# Additional Slides

# The Whiffle Ball Power Plant

# Materials Required

- 10 signs that students can wear around their neck to identify which component they represent (boiler, steam pipe, turbine, generator, condenser, inlet pump, reactor, steam generator, hot water pipe, feed water pump)
- 30 balls in three colors
  - red, white and blue are relatively easy to find at sporting goods stores
  - you can also by foam pool noodles and cut them into small pieces
- 3 bags (preferably reusable bags)
- Pinwheel
- Flashlight (the hand crank kind work great!)
- Paper towel tube

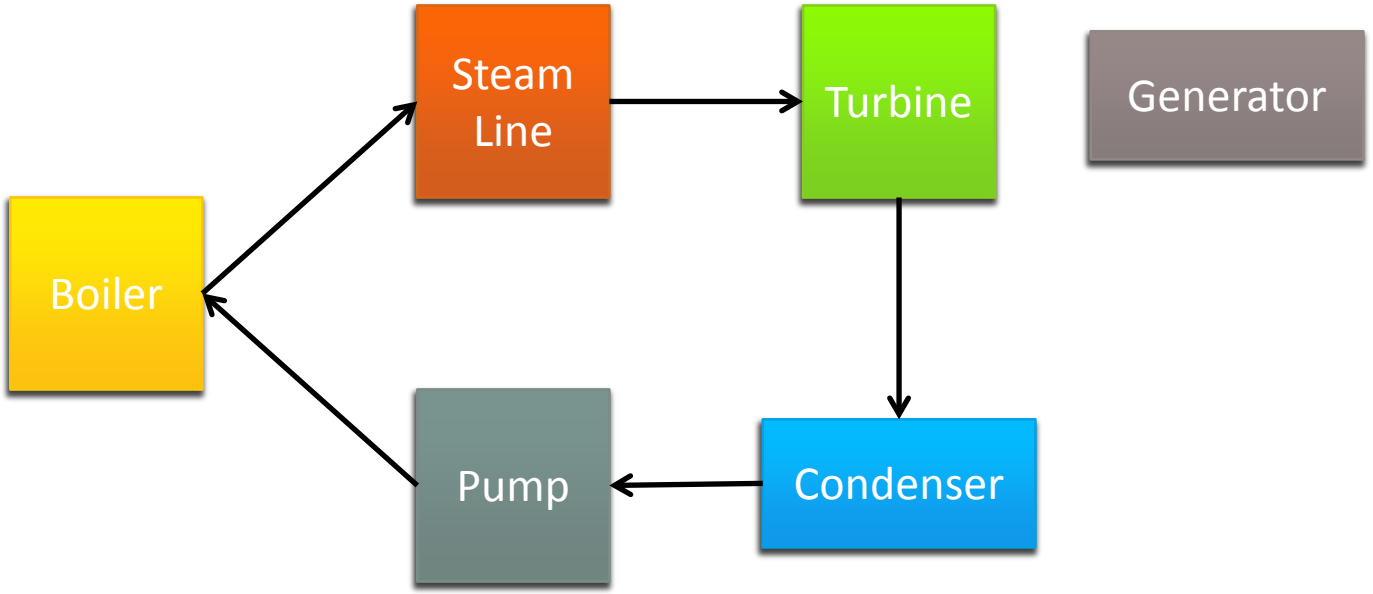
# ACT 1 – Fossil Fueled

- Provide one sign to each of 6 volunteers (boiler, steam pipe, turbine, generator, condenser, inlet pump). As you arrange the components as they would be placed in a plant schematic, ask each volunteer what sound they think the component they represent would make.

- Provide a bag of white balls to the boiler, a bag of blue balls to the condenser, the pinwheel to the turbine and the flashlight to the generator.

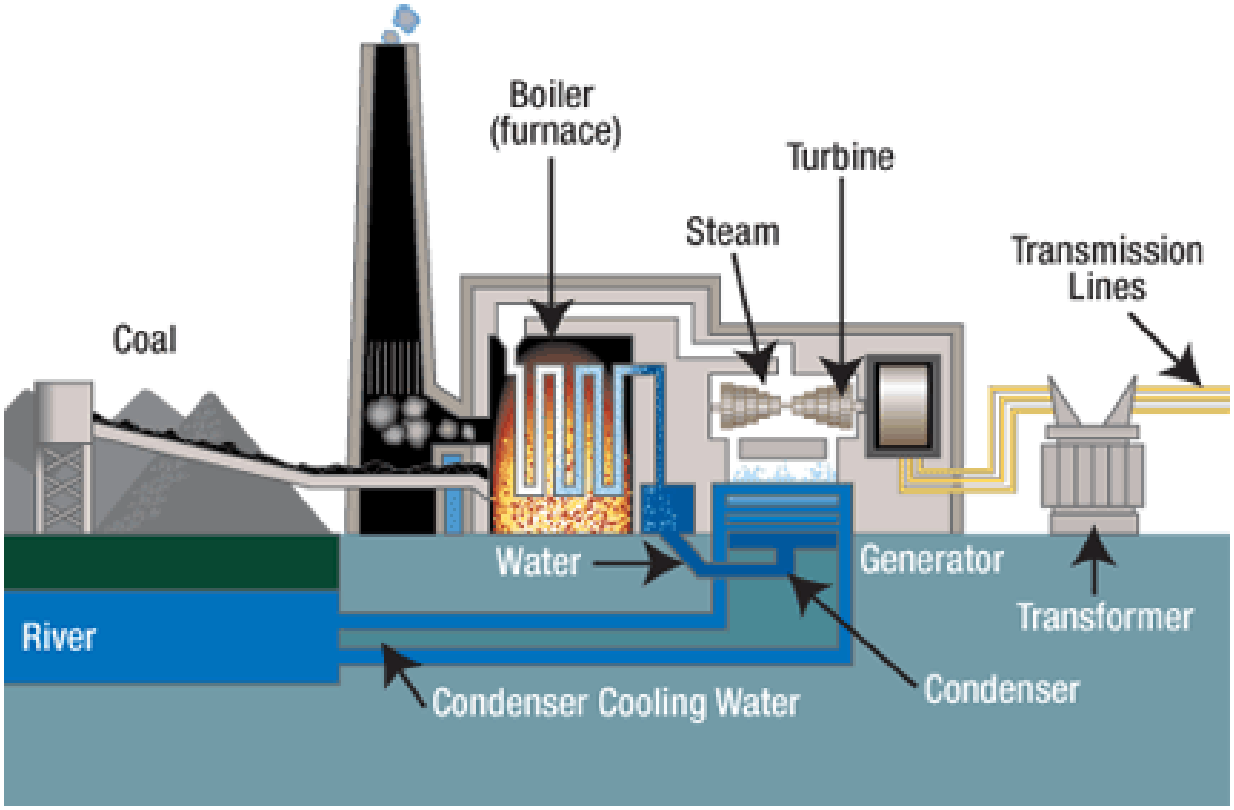
- Instruct the volunteers to simulate a boiler's operation by passing water (blue balls) from the condenser to the pump, and from the pump to the boiler. The boiler converts the water (blue balls) to steam (white balls) and passes the steam to the steam line. The steam line passes the steam (white balls) to the turbine, who must make the pinwheel spin and pass the steam (white balls) to the condenser where it is converted back to water (blue balls). Whenever the turbine turns, the generator should provide electricity to the flashlight and light the lamp.

- Start the demonstration by "igniting" the fossil fuel (tough the boiler) and continue until all balls have been converted from blue to white. Be sure to remind the volunteers to make the sounds their components would make during the demo. If possible, playing background music that accelerates in tempo during the demonstration increases the entertainment value for those in the audience.




# The Whiffle Ball Power Plant

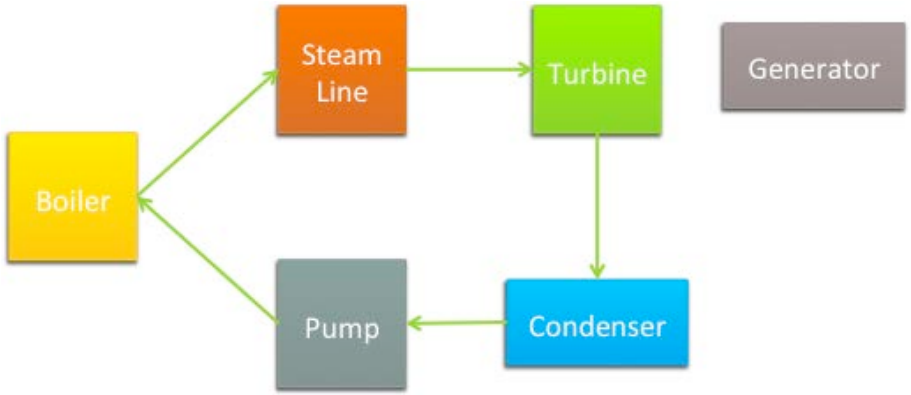
Act 1- Fossil Fueled




# The Whiffle Ball Power Plant

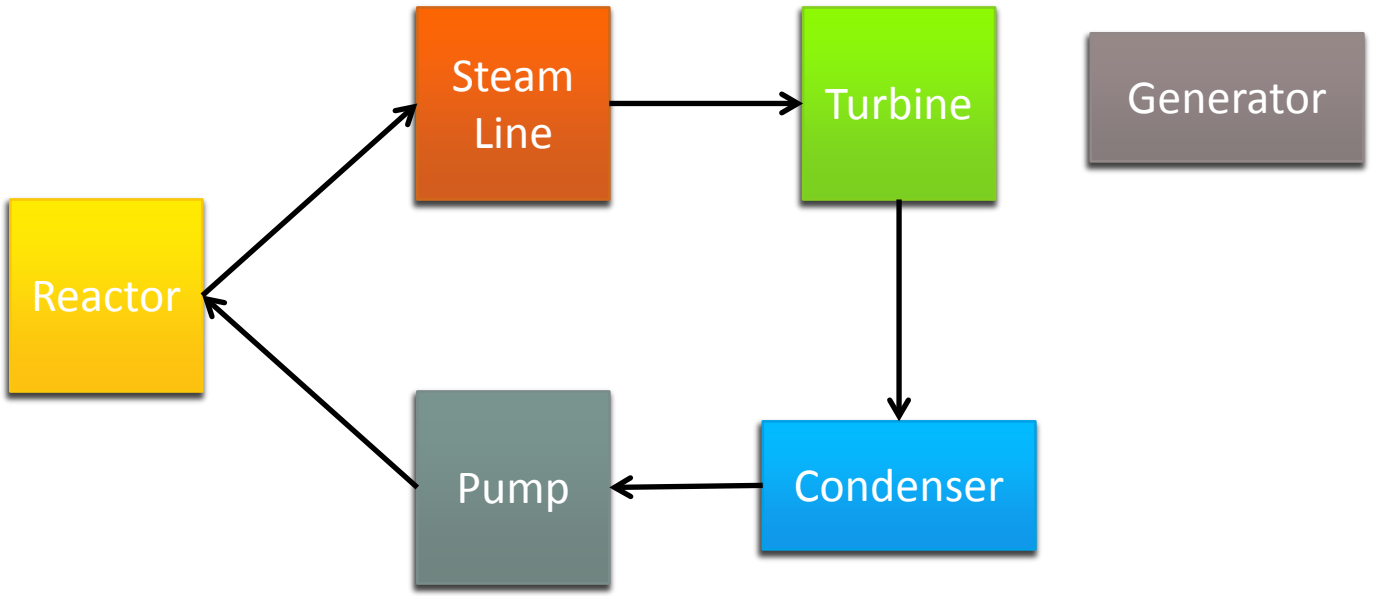
Act 1- Fossil Fueled

# What changes if we use uranium instead of coal?



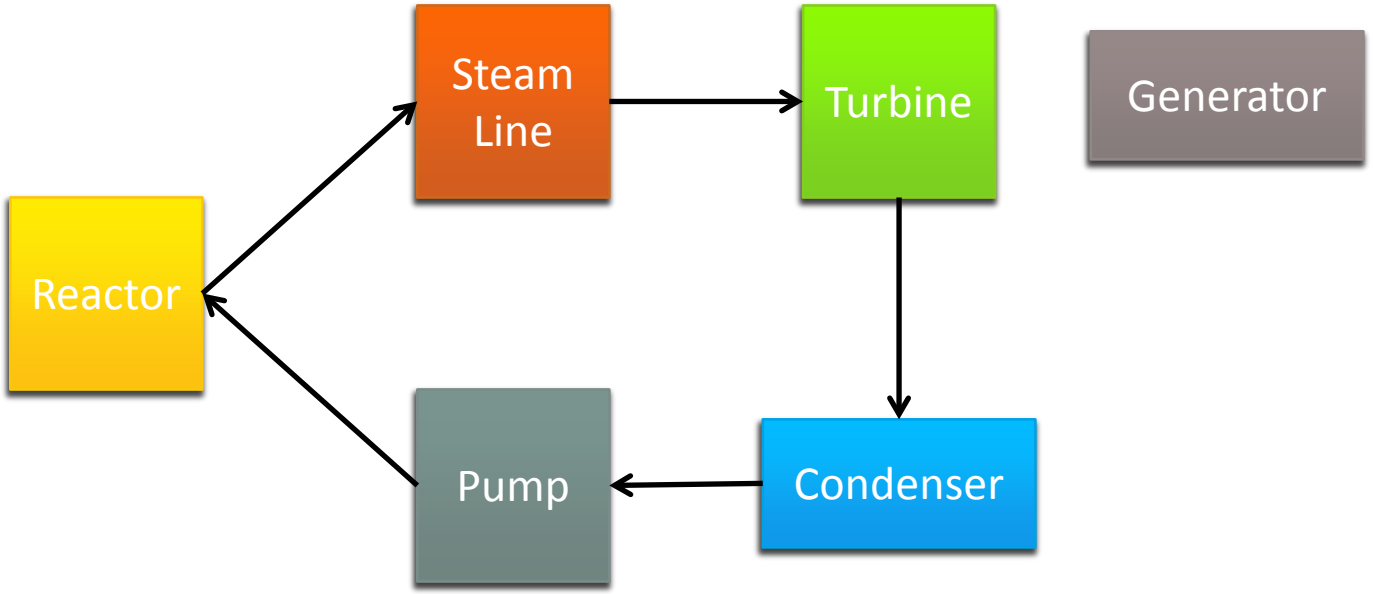

# The Whiffle Ball Reactor

Act 2- Boiling Water Reactor



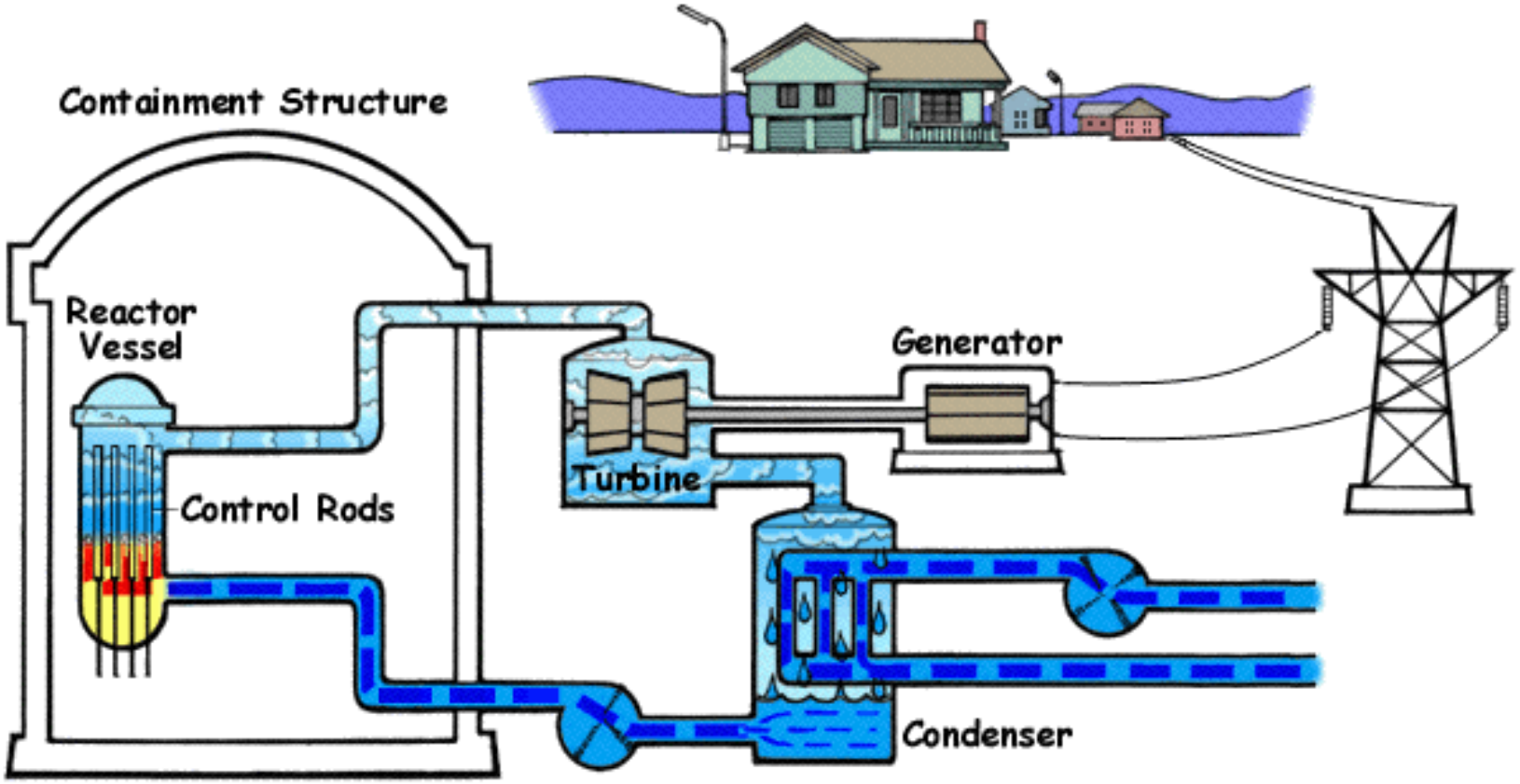

# The Whiffle Ball Reactor

Act 2- Boiling Water Reactor




# The Whiffle Ball Reactor

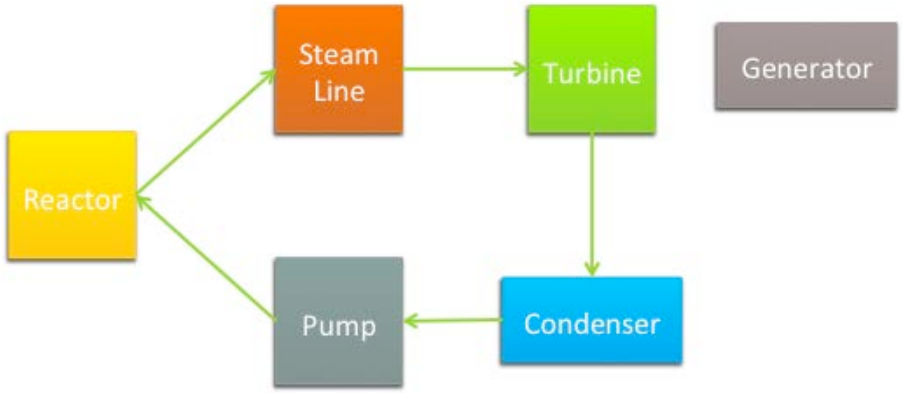
Act 2- Boiling Water Reactor




# The Whiffle Ball Reactor

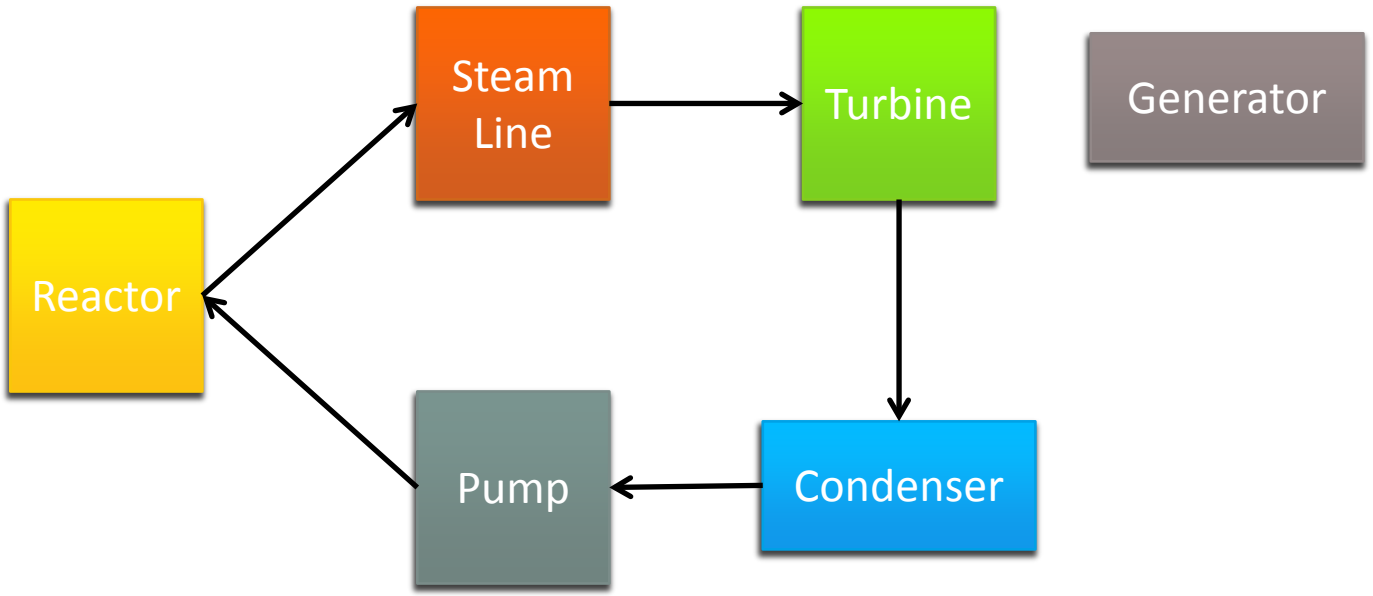
Act 2 – Boiling Water Reactor

# What changes if we build a PWR instead?



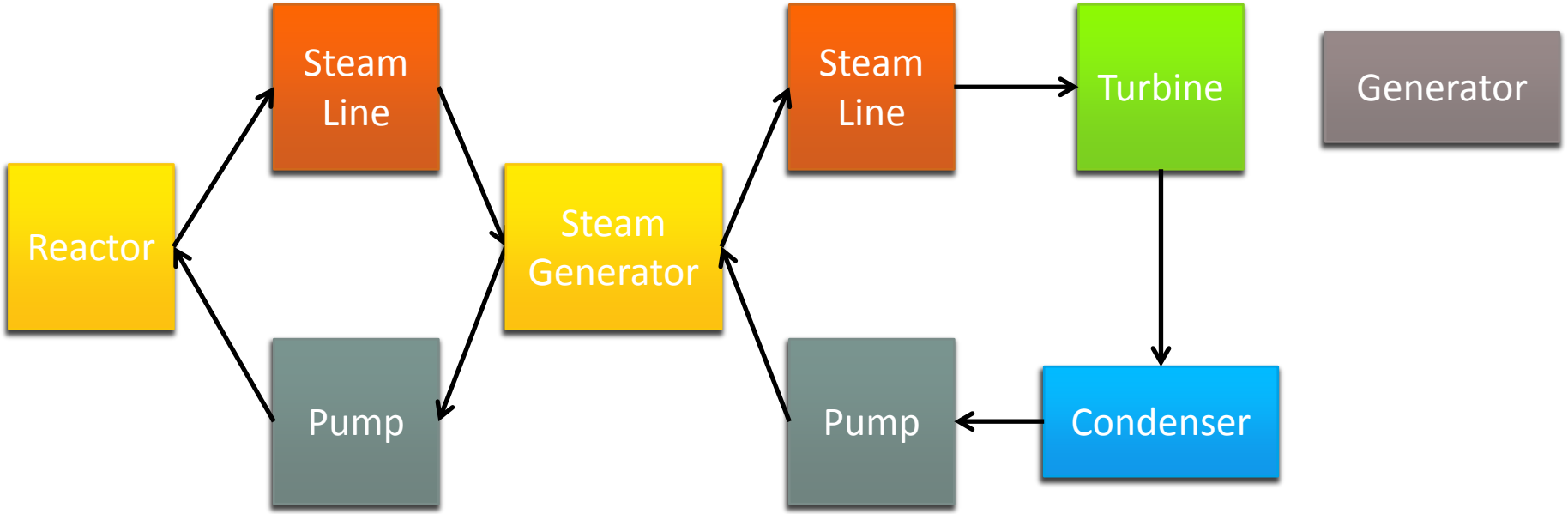

# The Whiffle Ball Reactor

Act 3- Pressurized Water Reactor



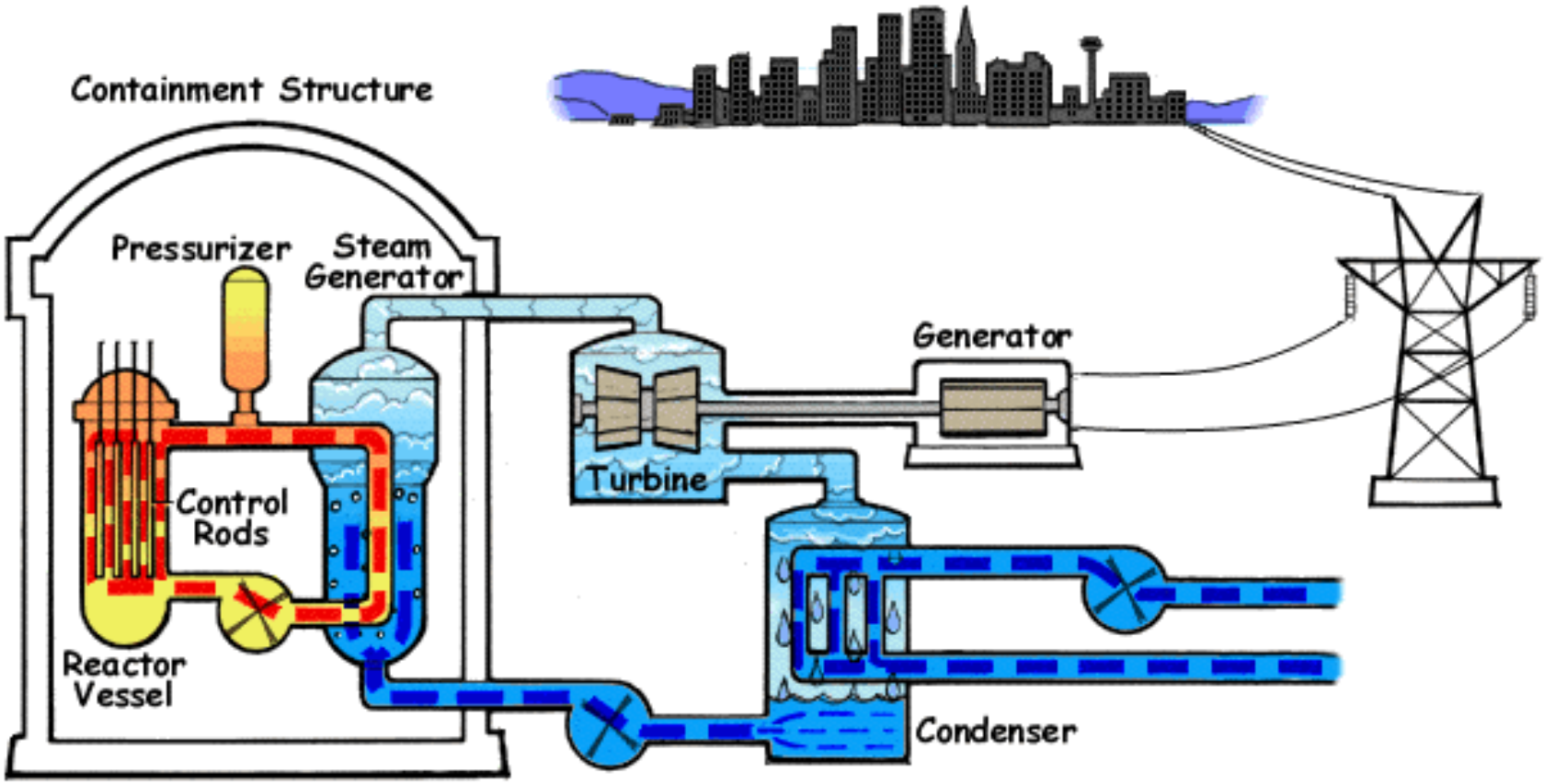

# The Whiffle Ball Reactor

Act 3 – Pressurized Water Reactor




# The Whiffle Ball Reactor

Act 3 – Pressurized Water Reactor




# The Whiffle Ball Reactor

Act 3 – Pressurized Water Reactor