



IMT Atlantique
Bretagne-Pays de la Loire
École Mines-Télécom



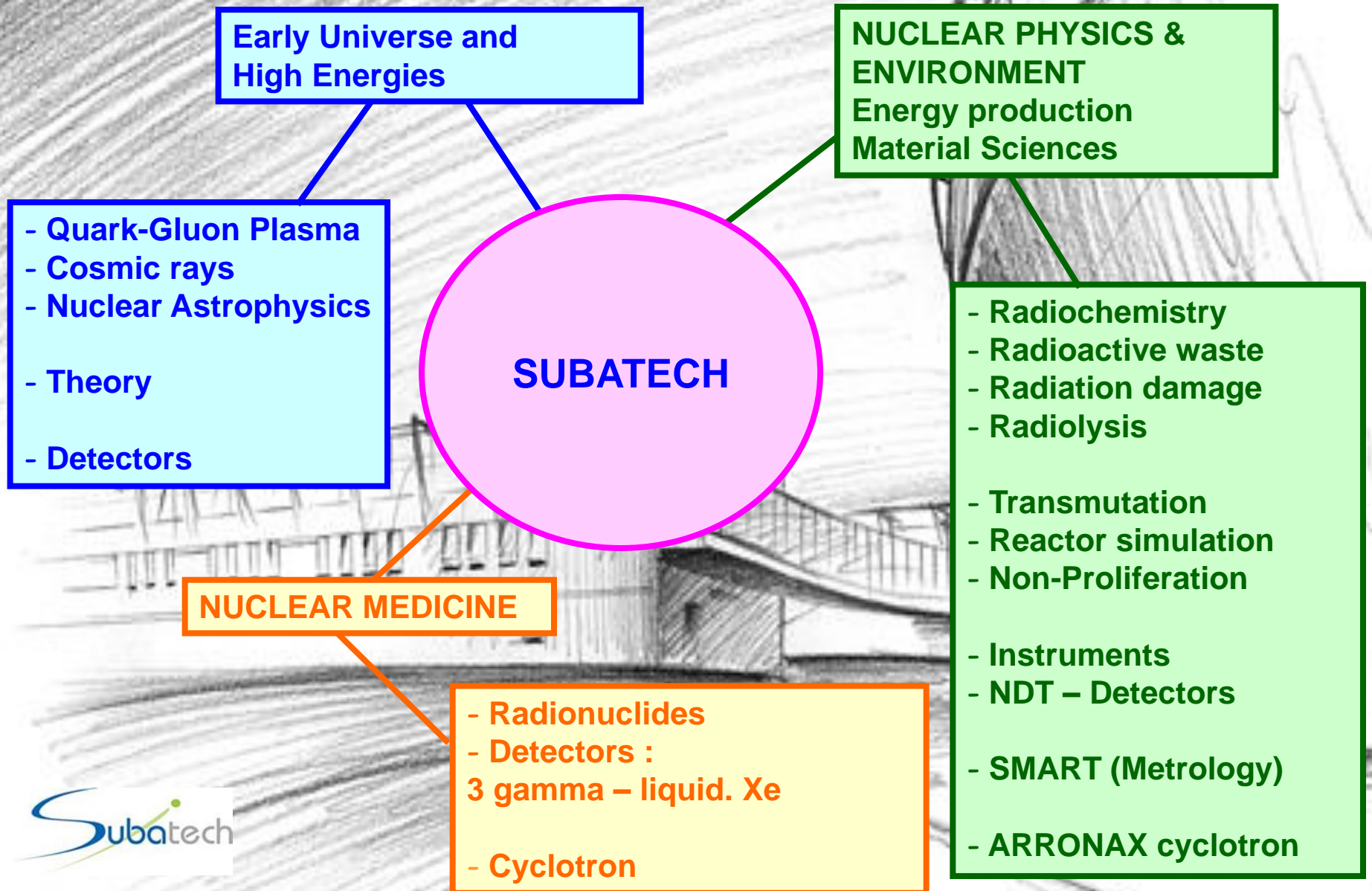
NUCLEAR ENERGY: SUSTAINABILITY & DEVELOPMENT

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From basic principles to applications



Nuclear Engineering Teaching at IMT Atlantique

Engineer Degree (3 specializations)

≈30 students

2nd year (M2)

1st year (M1)

RDI

Research and development in instrumentation

NTSE

Nuclear technology, safety and environment

STAR

Nuclear power plants assoc. technologies

General eng + 1st courses in nuclear physics and technology + radiochemistry

Sustainable Nuclear Engineering: Applications & Management

Internat. Master's Degree of science and technology


ANWM

Advanced Nuclear Waste Management

NEPIA

Nuclear Energy Production & Industrial Appl.

Language: 

Language: 

Nuclear Engineering Teaching at IMT Atlantique

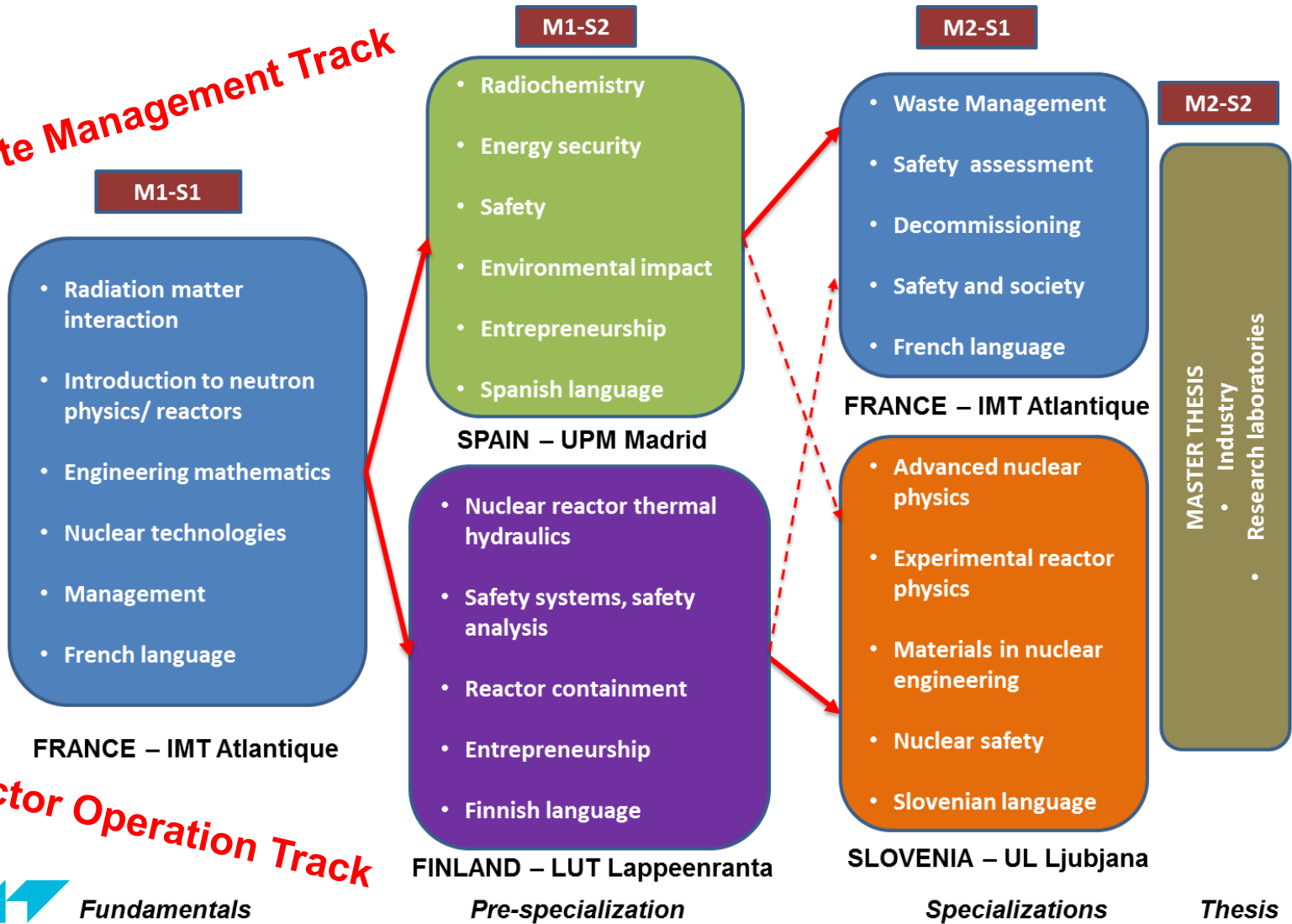


SARENA AN ERASMUS MUNDUS JOINT MASTER DEGREE on Safe and REliable Nuclear Applications



Nuclear Engineering Teaching at IMT Atlantique

Waste Management Track



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Fundamentals

Pre-specialization

Specializations

Thesis

Introduction

- **Energy**
- **Electricity**
- **World Demand**

What is energy?

➤ Energy constitutes the capacity of a system to supply work.

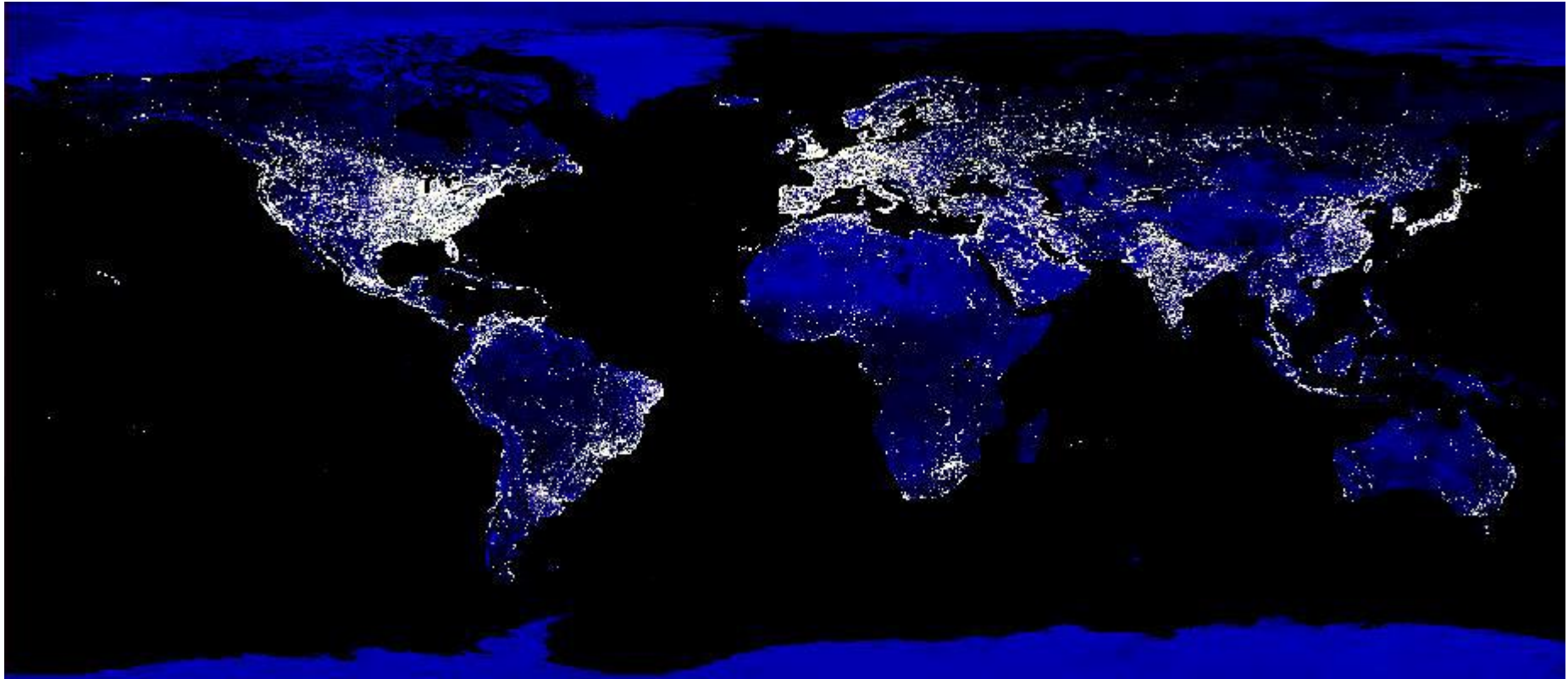
2 types:

- Limited sources (hydrocarbon, coal, lignite, uranium)
- Renewable sources (sun, wind, geothermal, seawater, rivers)

What is electricity?

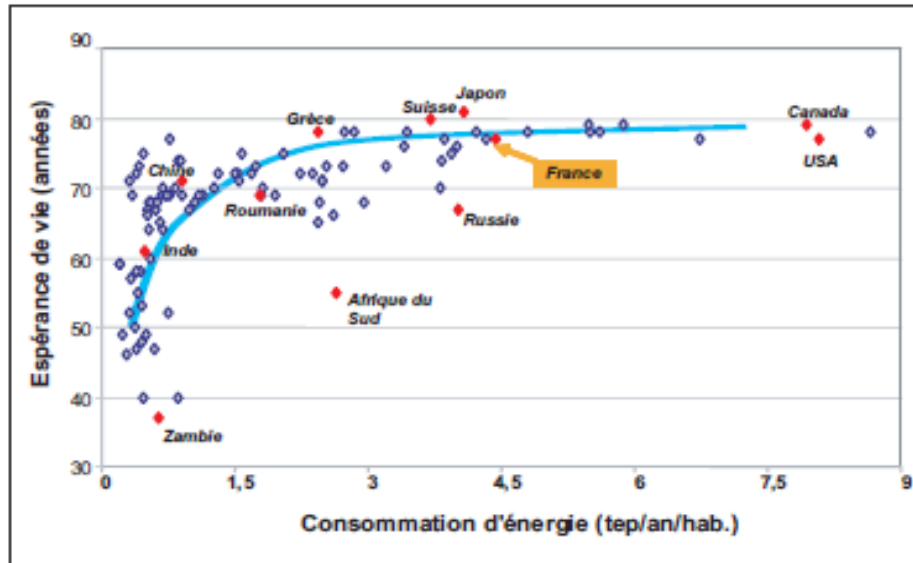
- It is considered as an energy secondary source since it is produced from primary sources
- The macroscopic unit is Joule (J) and microscopic unit is electron-volt (eV)
- A few equivalence between units:
 - 1 calorie = 4.186 J
 - 1 eV = 1.6×10^{-19} J
 - 1 tep = 42 GJ = 7,3 barils oil (159 liters) = 11 kWh
 - 1000 m³ natural gas = 0.857 tep
 - 1 tonne of coal = 0.667 tep
 - 1 Watt of electric power = 1 J per second

Where are these lights coming from ?



Development and Energy

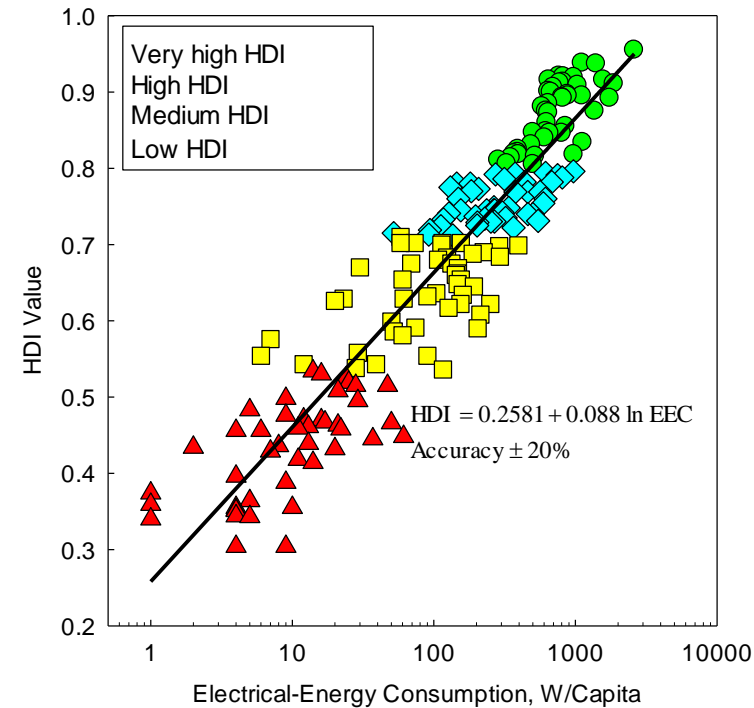
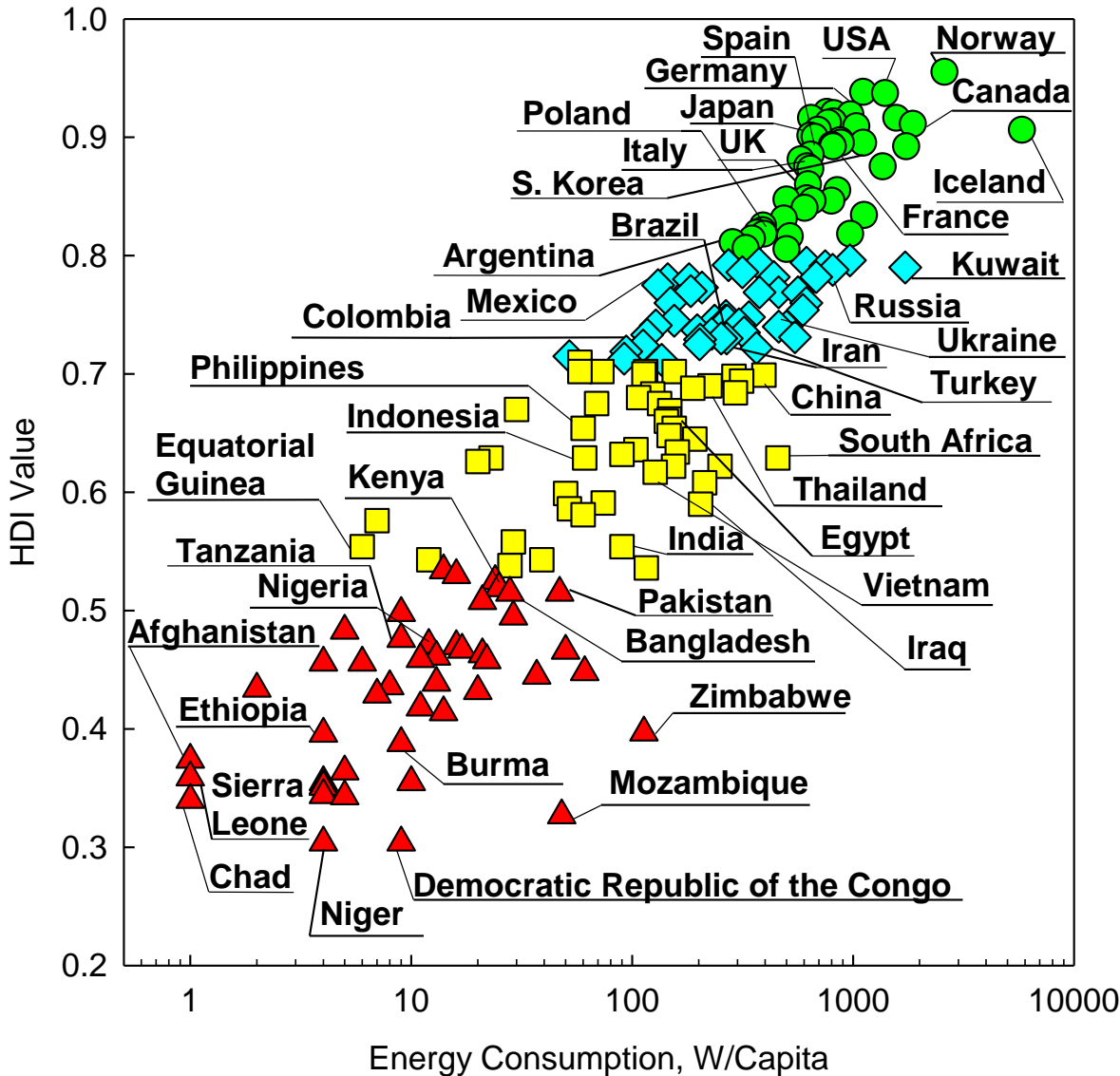
Monde - Corrélation entre la consommation d'énergie et l'espérance de vie
(source : United Nations Development Program, « World energy assessment: energy and the challenge of sustainability », 2001 ; et « Overview 2004 update »)



Source AREVA

- 1 tep/year/person = life expectancy 60 years
- 1 to 8 tep/year/person = life expectancy 78 years
- > 1 to 8 tep/year/person = life expectancy do not increase

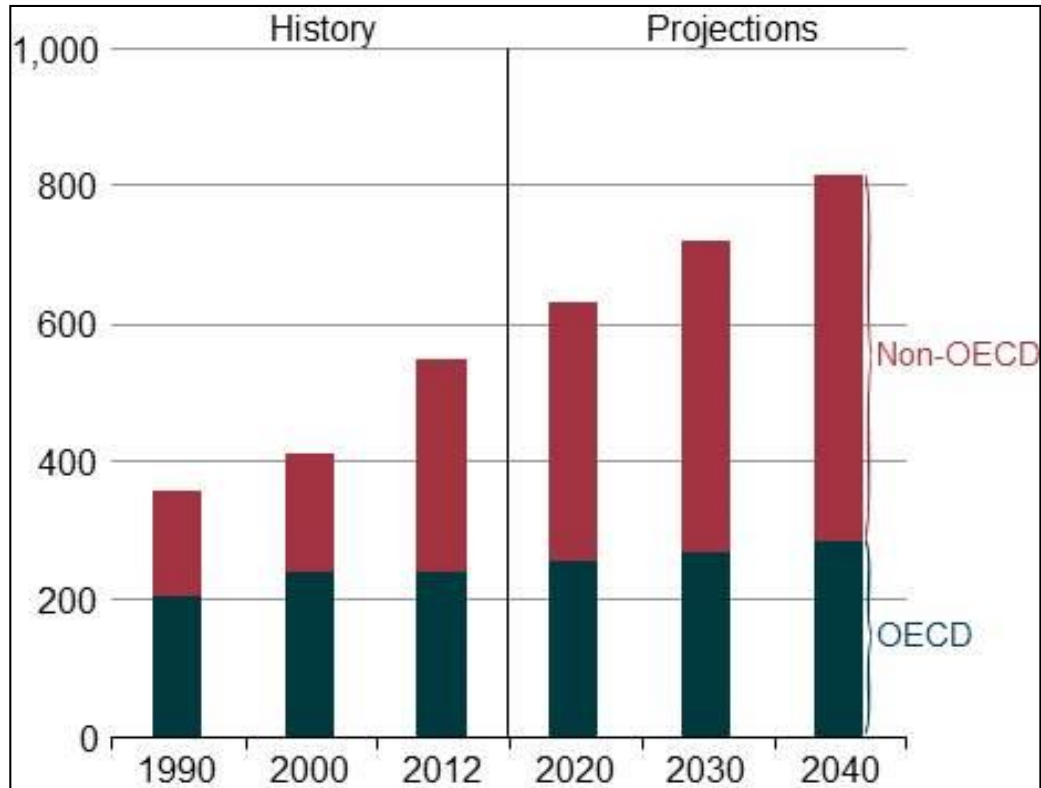
HDI and Energy Consumption per Capita



Electrical Energy Consumption per Capita in Selected Countries

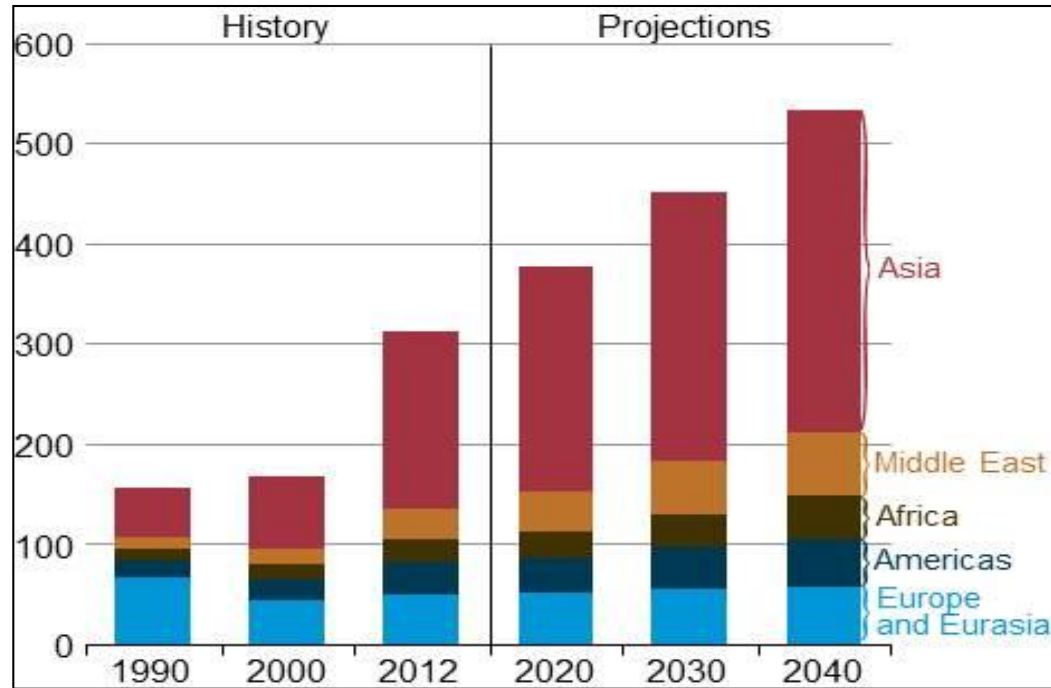
No.	Country	Population Millions	Energy Consumption		Year	HDI* (2012)		Category
			TW h/year	W/Capita		Rank	Value	
1	Norway	5	116	2603	2013	1	0.955	Very high
2	Australia	23	225	1114	2013	2	0.938	Very high
3	USA	316	3,886	1402	2012	3	0.937	Very high
3	Germany	80	607	822	2009	5	0.920	Very high
4	Japan	127	860	774	2012	10	0.912	Very high
5	Canada	33	550	1871	2011	11	0.911	Very high
6	S. Korea	50	455	1038	2012	12	0.909	Very high
7	Italy	60	310	581	2010	25	0.881	Very high
8	United Kingdom	63	345	622	2011	26	0.875	Very high
9	Russia	143	1,017	808	2013	55	0.788	High
10	Ukraine	45	182	461	2012	78	0.740	High
11	Brazil	194	456	268	2012	85	0.730	High
12	China	1,354	4,693	395	2012	101	0.699	Medium
13	World	7,035	19,320	313	2005-12	103	0.694	Medium
14	EU	503	3,037	688	2012	–	–	–
15	South Africa	53	212	457	2013	121	0.629	Medium
16	India	1,210	959	90	2011	136	0.554	Low
17	Afghanistan	30	0.23	1	2012	175	0.374	Very low
18	Sierra Leone	6	0.54	1	2012	177	0.359	Very low
19	Niger	17	0.63	4	2012	187	0.304	Very low

World Energy Consumption (quadrillion BTU)



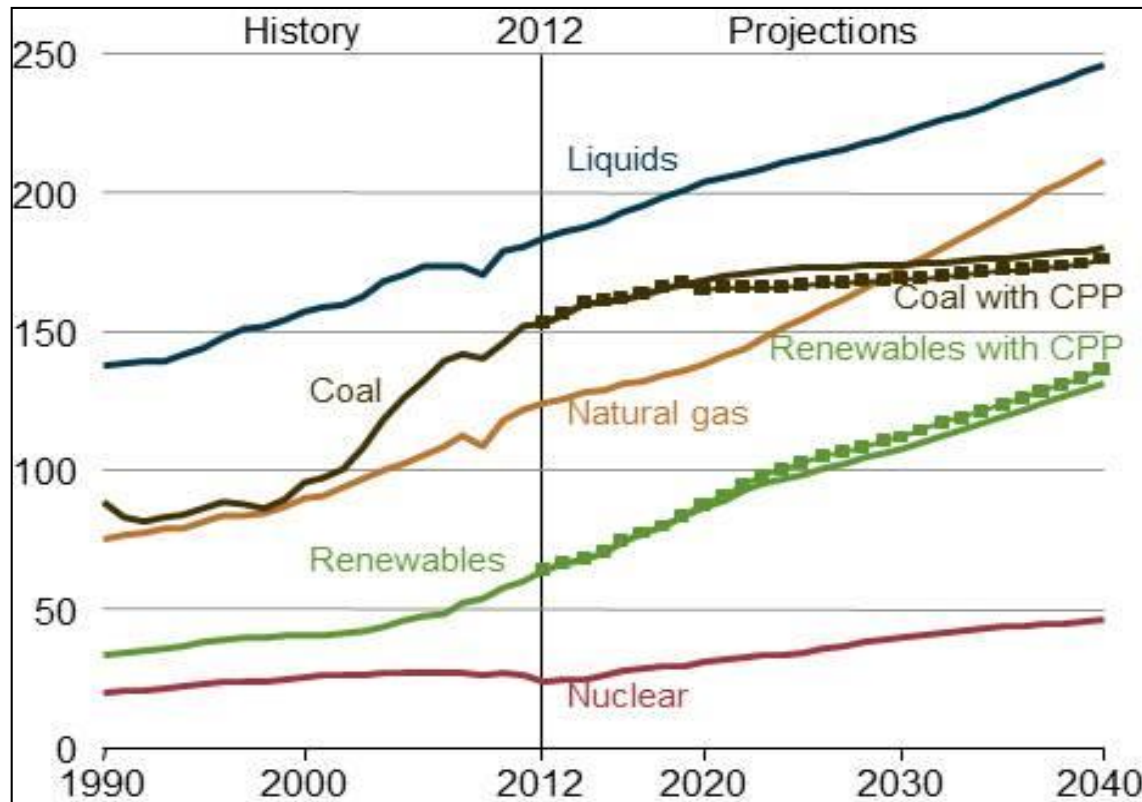
EIA (U.S. Energy Information Administration) estimated the world consumption of primary energy could increase by 48% between 2012 and 2040.

World Energy Consumption by Region (quadrillion BTU)



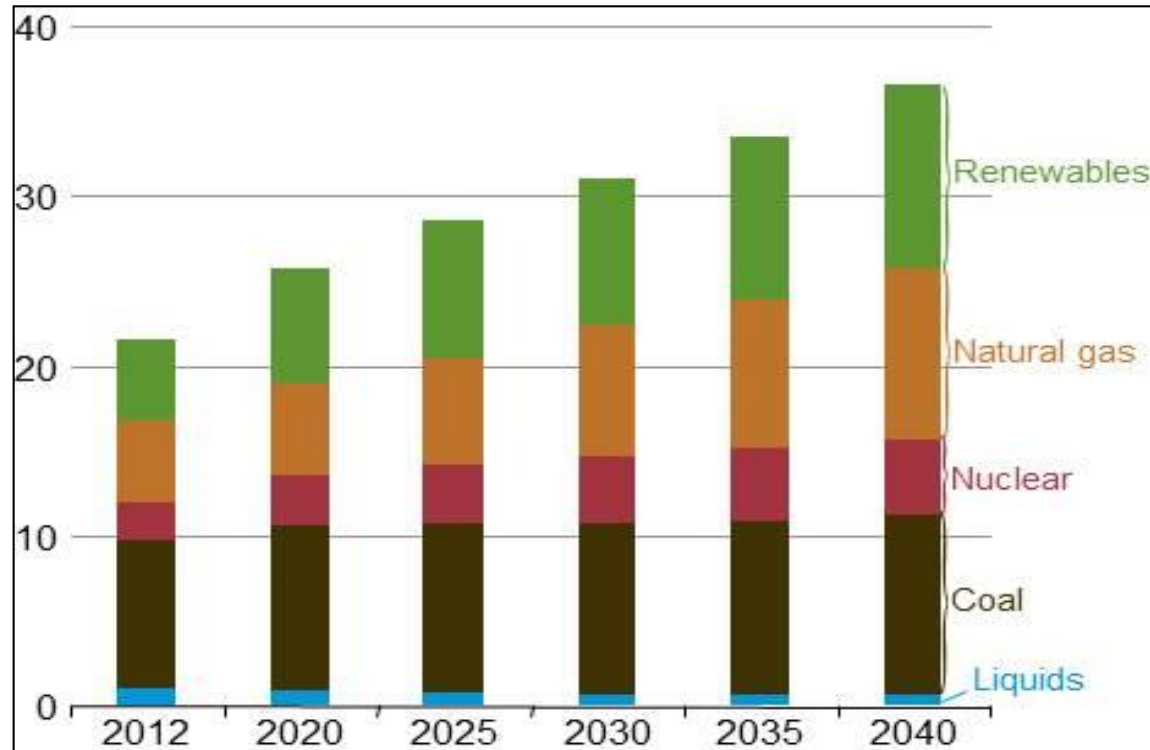
EIA (U.S. Energy Information Administration) estimated the world consumption of primary energy could increase by 48% between 2012 and 2040.

World Energy Consumption by Source (quadrillion BTU)



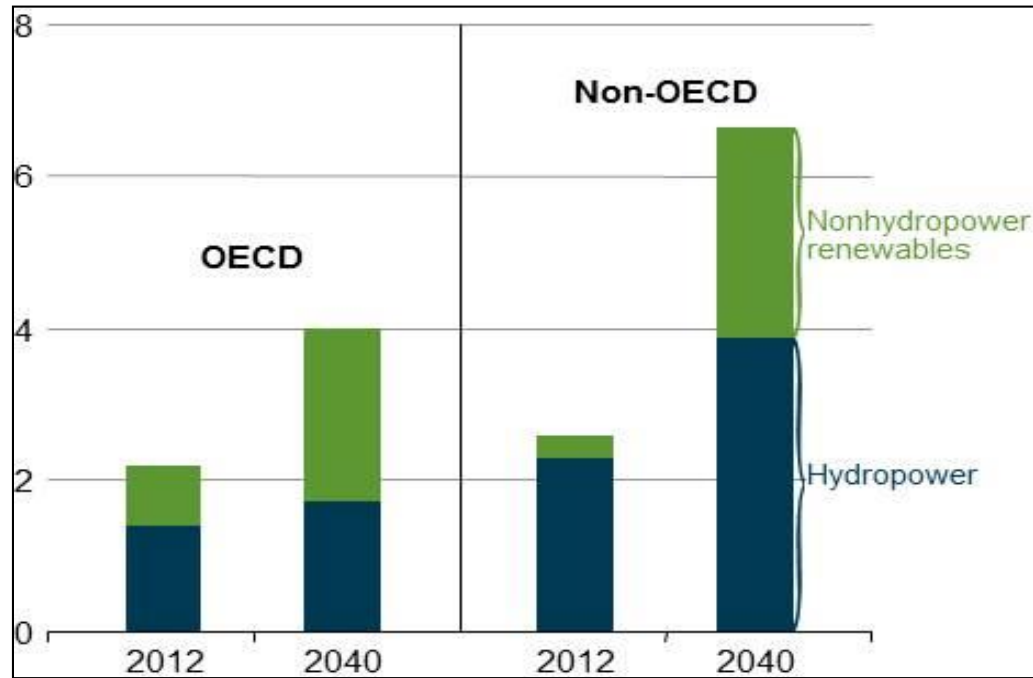
Renewable energy is the world's fastest-growing source of energy, at an average rate of 2.6%/year, while nuclear energy use increases by 2.3%/year, natural gas use increases by 1.9%/year, and coal use increase by 0.6%

World Net Electricity Generation by Energy Source (Trillion kWhr)



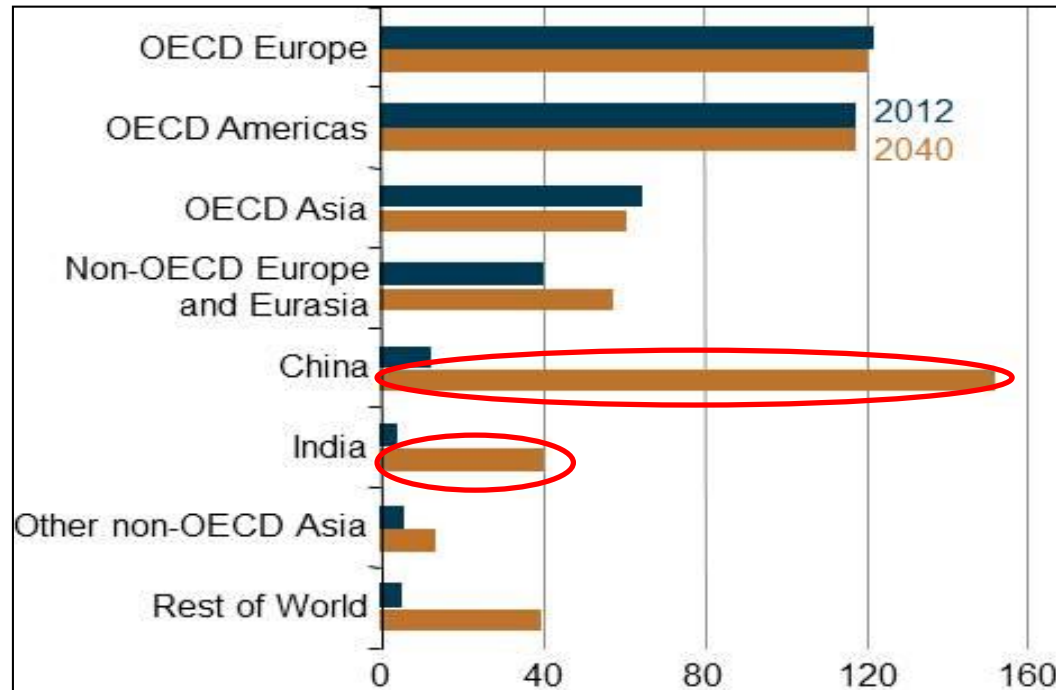
Renewable generation (including hydropower) is the fastest-growing source of electric power in the IEO2016 Reference case, rising by an average of 2.9%/year, compared with average annual increases for natural gas (2.7%), nuclear power (2.4%), and coal (0.8%).

World Net Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources (Trillion kWhr)



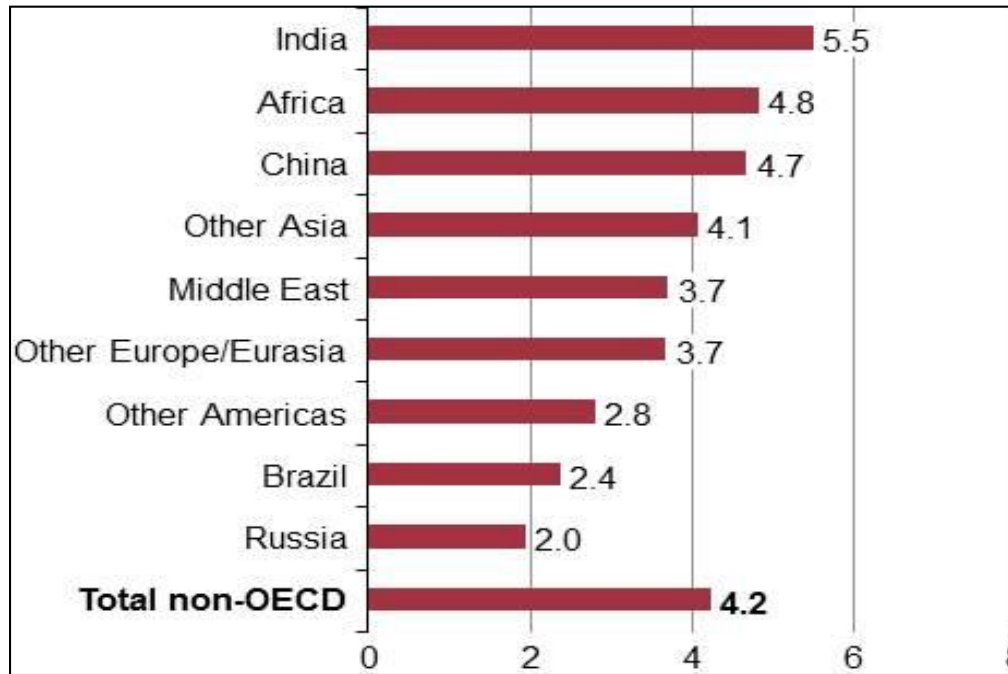
Hydropower renewable generation is expected to be important in non-OECD countries.

World Nuclear Electricity Generation Capacity by Region (Gigawatts)



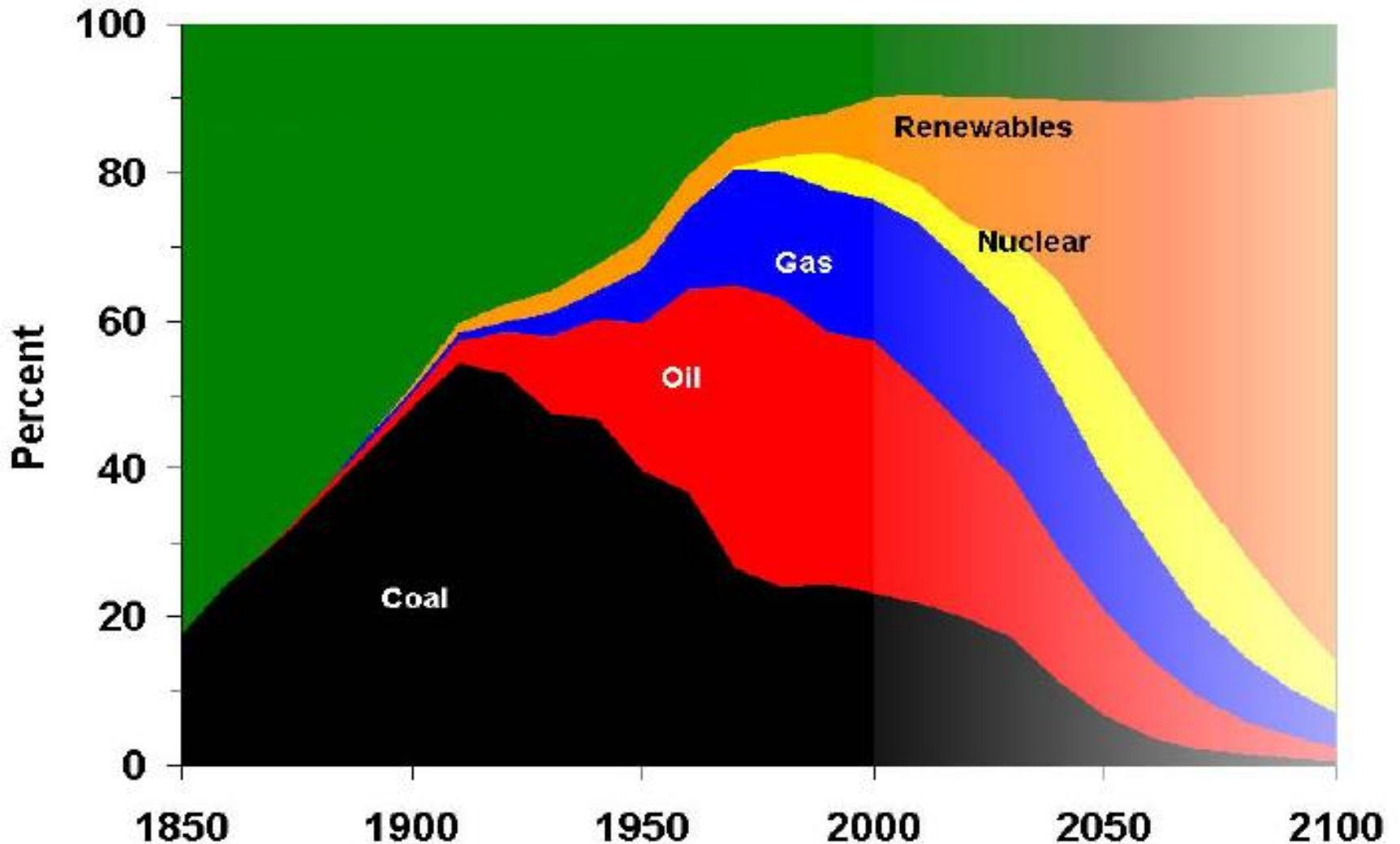
Nuclear energy generation is expected to increase massively in China (and India).

Non-OECD Real Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate (average annual percent change)

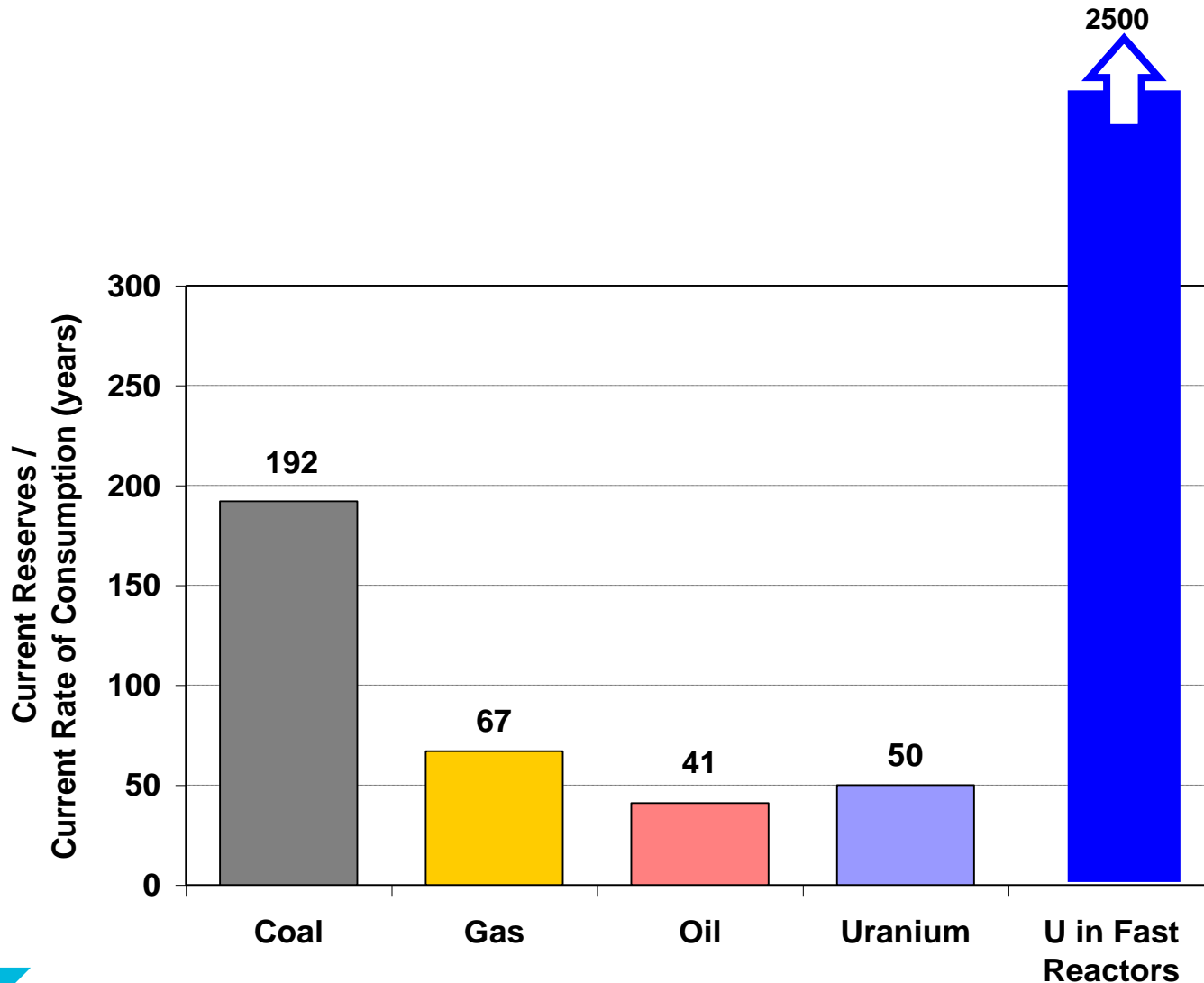


India has the world's fastest-growing economy in the IEO2016 Reference case, averaging 5.5%/year from 2012 to 2040.

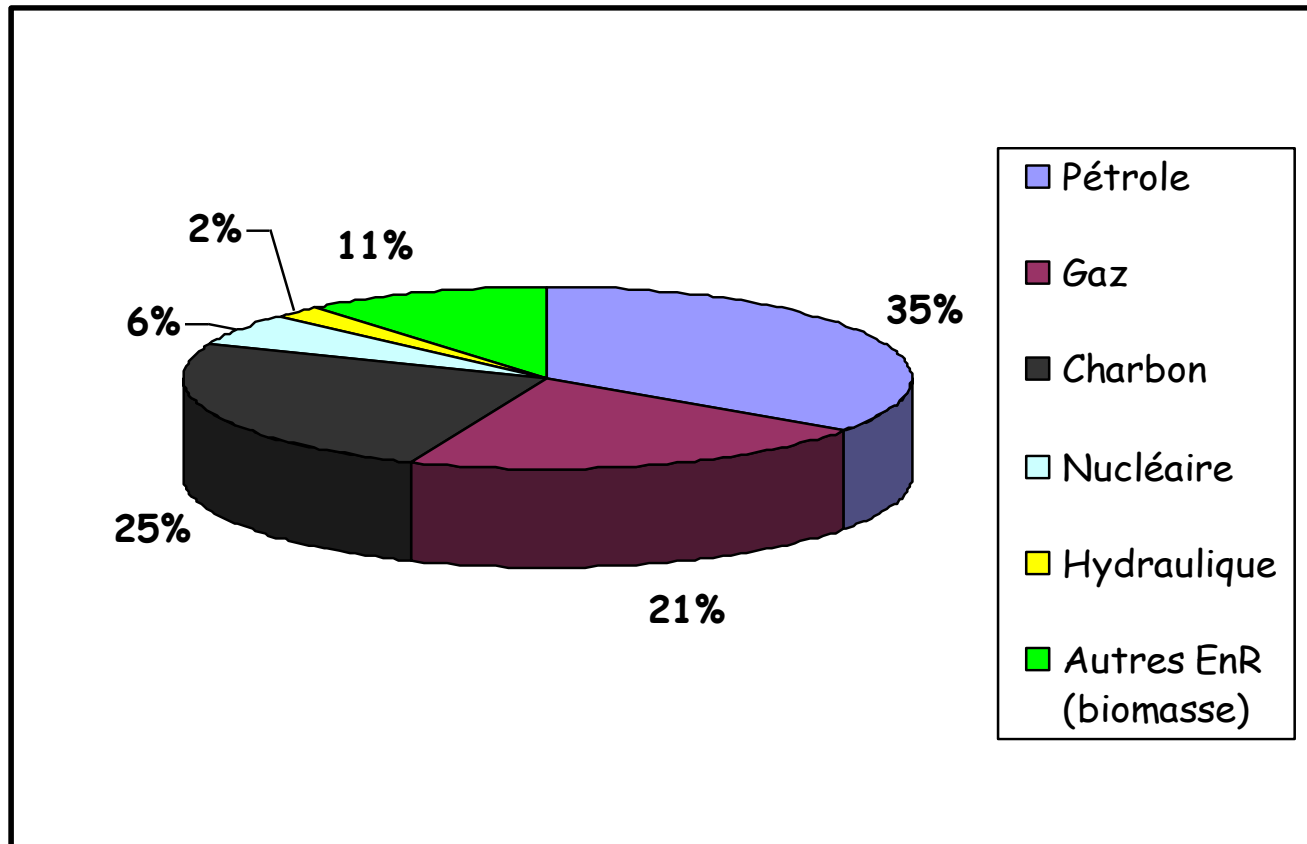
Evolution of Global Primary Energy Sources



Sustainability: Fissile Resources



Primary energy supply in 2005 (world)



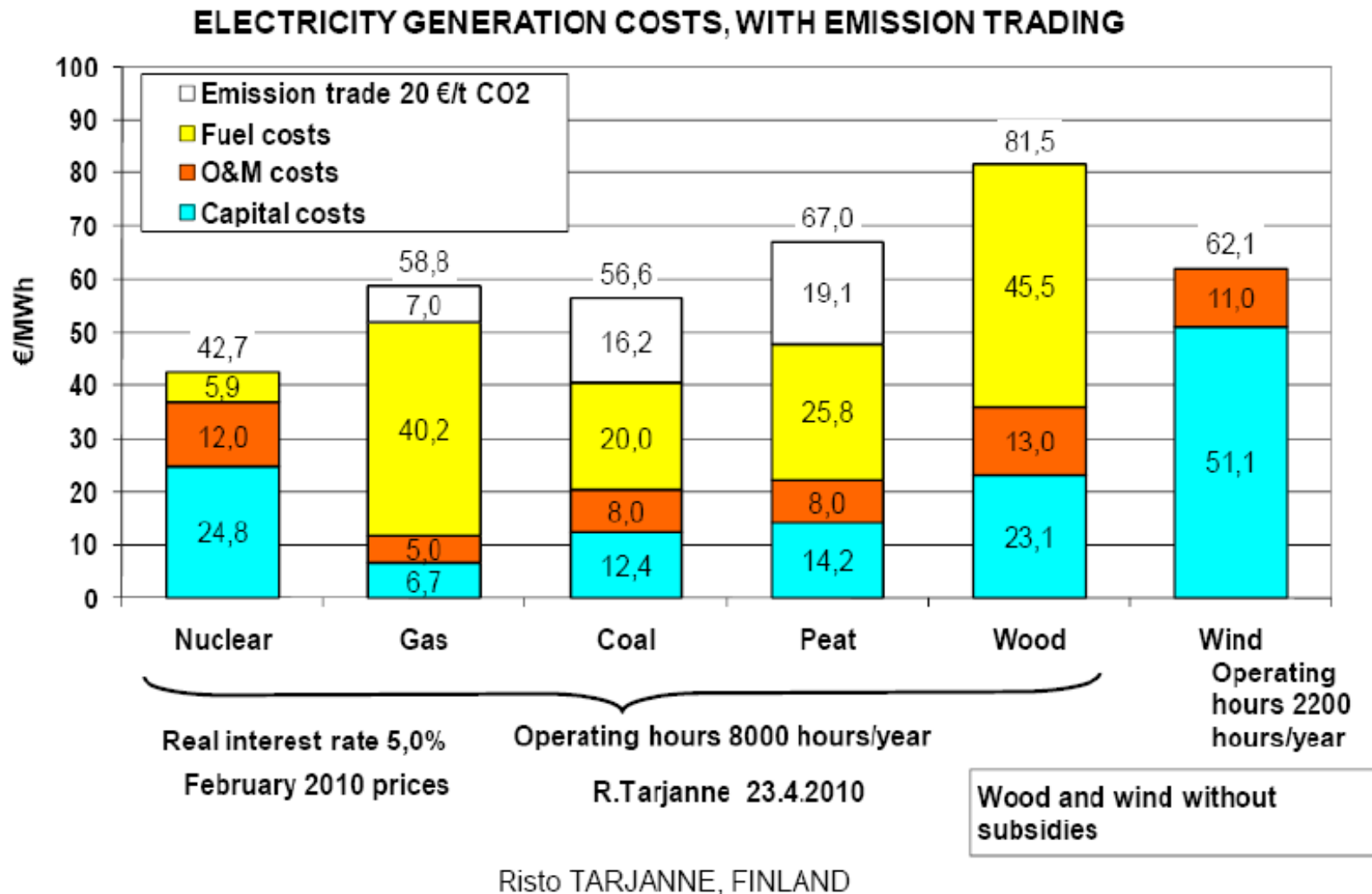
Source AREVA

Electricity in 2005

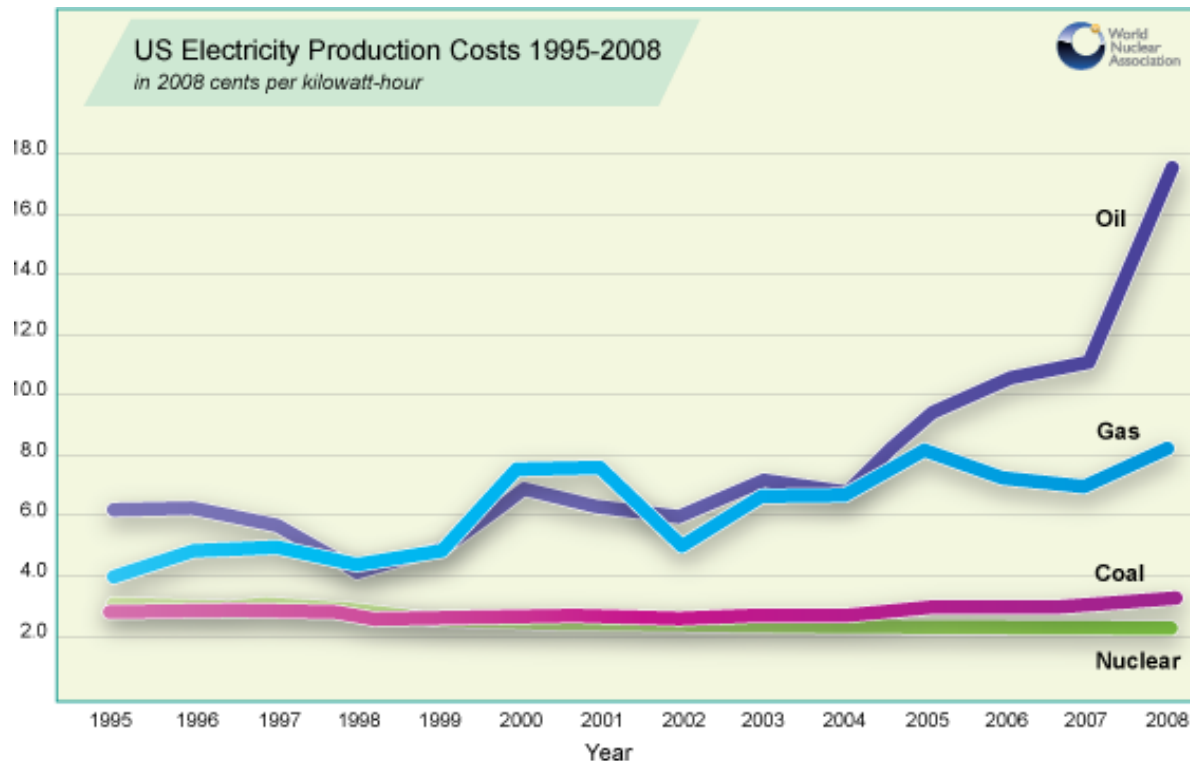
	Monde	UE-27 pays	France
Production nette en volume	17 218 TWh	3 135 TWh 18 % de la part mondiale	549 TWh 17,5 % de la part européenne
Part de l'électricité dans la consommation finale d'énergie	16 %	20 %	23 %
Electricité nucléaire (production nette et part dans la production totale d'électricité)	2 626 TWh 15 % présente dans 31 pays	955 TWh 30,5 % présente dans 15 pays	430 TWh 78,5 %

Source AREVA

Electricity Generation Costs with Emission Price of 20 EUR / t CO₂



Electricity Generation Costs (USA)

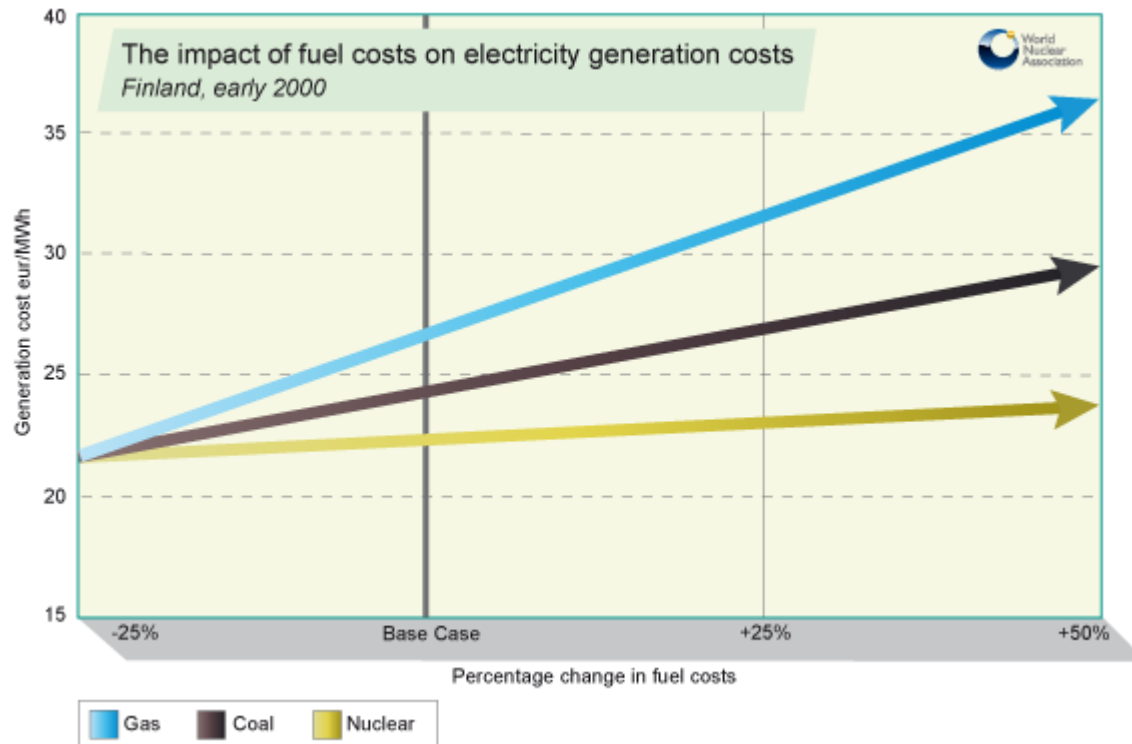


Production Costs = Operations & Maintenance + Fuel. Production costs do not include indirect costs or capital.

Source: Ventyx Velocity Suite, via NEI

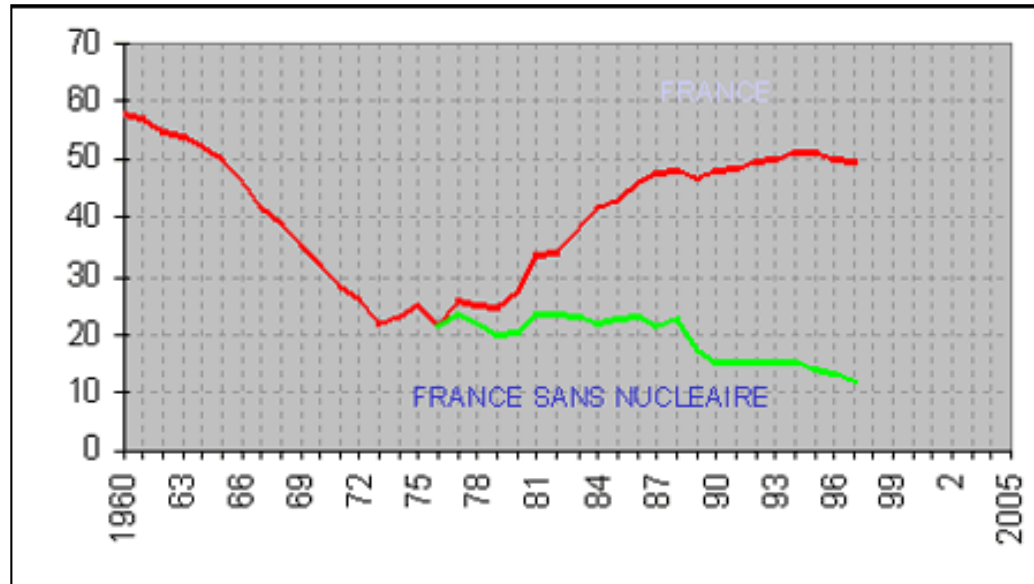
Electricity cost in USA is declining since 1990 mainly due to decrease of fuel cost (enrichment), operation and maintenance.

Electricity cost



Doubling the fuel price results in price increase of electricity of 9% for nuclear, 31% for coal and 66% for gas.

Energy independence



Source SFEN

Société Française d'Énergie Nucléaire

The French energetic independence reached a low point of about 20% in mid 70s during the first oil crisis.

Nuclear and Safety

7	Accident majeur	0
6	Accident grave	0
5	Accident avec risques hors site	0
4	Accident sans risques hors site	0
3	Incident grave	0
2	Incident	41
1	Anomalie	919

Power Plant Operation in France during 10 years (56 reactors in average) – total number of events according to the INES international safety scale (1990-1999).

INES: International Nuclear Event Scale

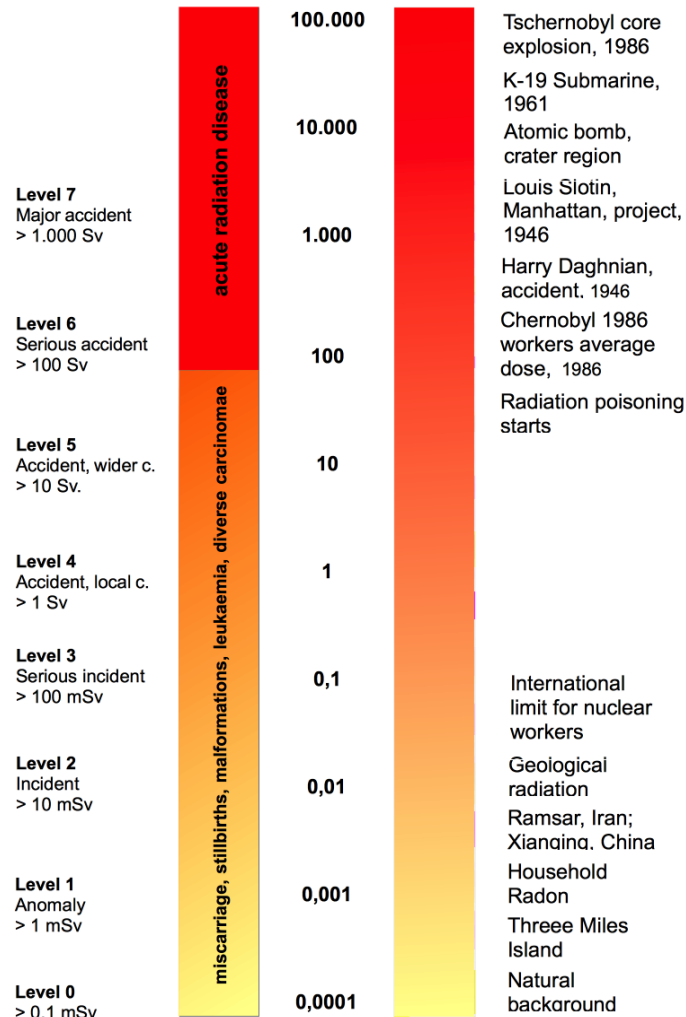
APPLICATION DE L'ÉCHELLE INES

	CONSÉQUENCES À L'EXTÉRIEUR DU SITE	CONSÉQUENCES À L'INTÉRIEUR DU SITE	DÉGRADATION DE LA DÉFENSE EN PROFONDEUR
7 ACCIDENT MAJEUR	Rejet majeur : effets considérables sur la santé et l'environnement		
6 ACCIDENT GRAVE	Rejet important susceptible d'exiger l'application intégrale des contre-mesures prévues		
5 ACCIDENT	Rejet limité susceptible d'exiger l'application partielle des contre-mesures prévues	Endommagement grave du cœur du réacteur / des barrières radiologiques	
4 ACCIDENT	Rejet mineur : exposition du public de l'ordre des limites prescrites	Endommagement important du cœur du réacteur / des barrières radiologiques / exposition mortelle d'un travailleur	
3 INCIDENT GRAVE	Très faible rejet : exposition du public représentant au moins un pourcentage des limites fixées par le guide AIEA*	Contamination grave / effets aigus sur la santé d'un travailleur	Accident évité de peu / perte des barrières
2 INCIDENT		Contamination importante / surexposition d'un travailleur	Incidents assortis de défaillances importantes des dispositions de sécurité
1 ANOMALIE			Anomalie sortant du régime de fonctionnement autorisé
0 ÉCART		Aucune importance du point de vue de la sûreté	
ÉVÉNEMENT HORS ÉCHELLE	Aucune importance du point de vue de la sûreté		

INES and dose

International Nuclear Event Scale, INES

Total effective dose to citizens, dimension Sievert (Sv)



Defense in depth



Source : IRSN

INES and dose

1^{er} niveau : Conception et Organisation

Le premier niveau de défense consiste à concevoir et construire l'installation en faisant appel à des techniques fiables et des matériels robustes et à organiser son exploitation de manière à maintenir l'installation dans son domaine normal de fonctionnement.

2^{ème} niveau : Dispositifs de contrôle et de protection

Le deuxième niveau de défense vise à empêcher l'installation de sortir de son domaine de fonctionnement normal : des systèmes de régulation, de contrôle et de protection sont présents pour arrêter une évolution anormale avant que des matériels ne soient sollicités au-delà des conditions prévues pour leur fonctionnement.

3^{ème} niveau : Systèmes de sauvegarde et procédures de conduite accidentelle

Le troisième niveau de défense intervient en cas de défaillance des deux premiers niveaux ; il comporte des systèmes dits de sauvegarde et des procédures de conduite de l'installation destinées à circonscrire l'accident et à limiter les effets de ces accidents.

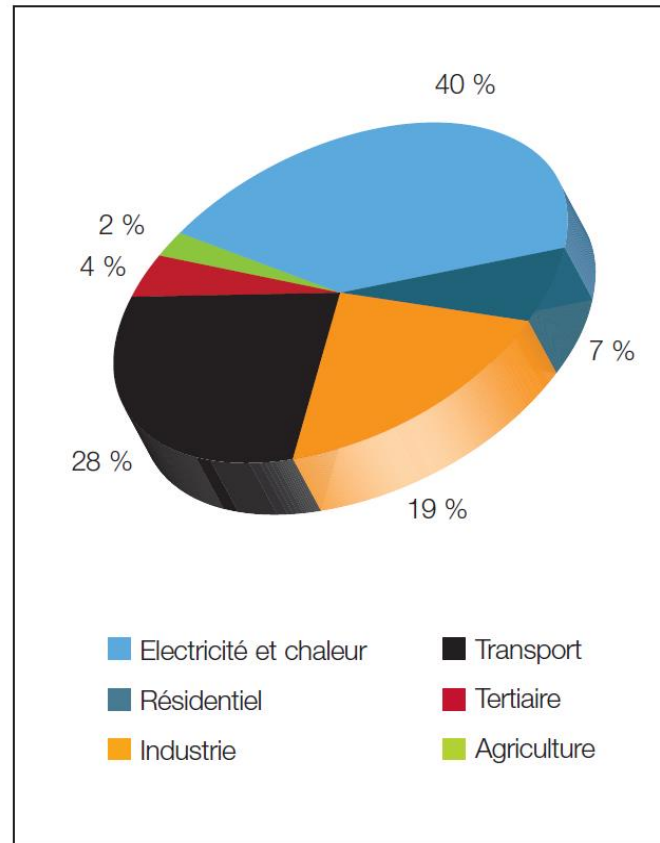
4^{ème} niveau : Limitation des conséquences d'un accident grave

Malgré le soin apporté aux trois premiers niveaux, le risque d'accident susceptible d'entraîner des conséquences importantes bien que minime, n'est pas nul : il est, en effet, impossible de garantir un risque nul. Le quatrième niveau consiste à limiter les rejets provoqués par une situation très grave où le cœur aurait fondu. Les actions à entreprendre font l'objet de procédures ultimes et du Plan d'Urgence Interne établi par l'exploitant.

5^{ème} niveau : Limitation des conséquences radiologiques pour les populations

La mise en œuvre d'actions de protection des populations peut intervenir en cas de rejets plus ou moins importants suppose l'échec ou une efficacité insuffisante des mesures associées aux niveaux précédents. Ces actions sont regroupées dans des Plans Particuliers d'Intervention.

Global warming



Source AREVA

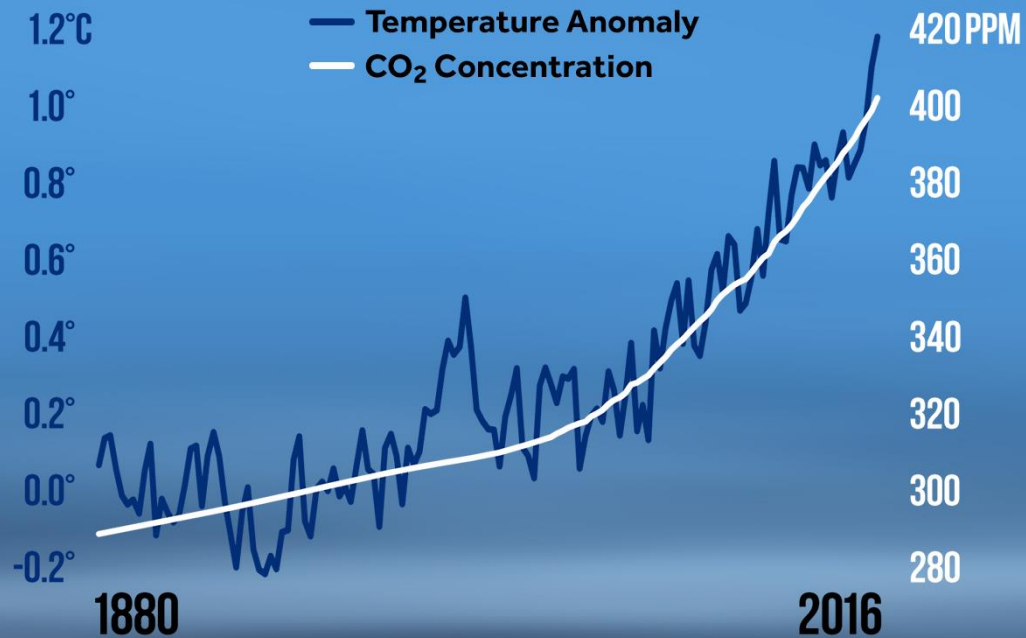
CO₂ emissions worldwide in 2005

Carbon Dioxide Emissions



Carbon Dioxide Emission and Global Warming

Global Temperature and Carbon Dioxide



Global temperature data averaged and adjusted to early industrial baseline (1881-1910).
Source: NASA GISS, NOAA NCEI, ESRL

CLIMATE  CENTRAL

Climate / Energy Challenge



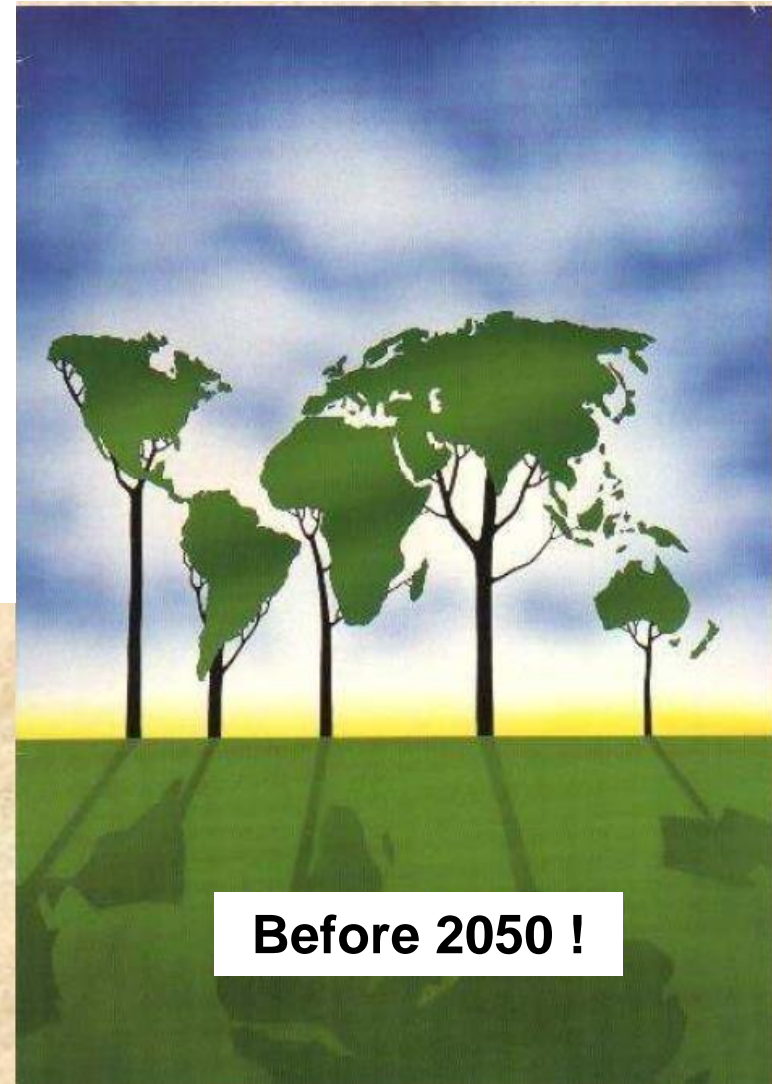
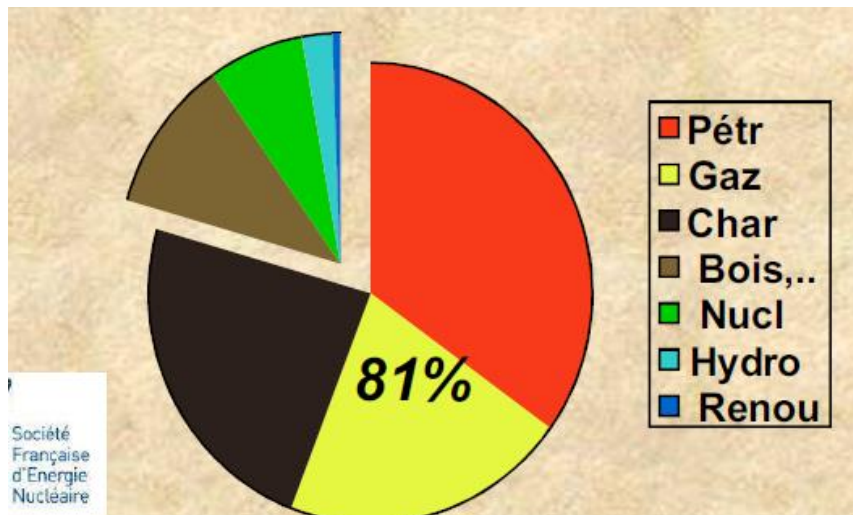
Pre-industrial CO₂ = 280 ppmv
2000 AD CO₂ = 370 ppmv
(Joussaume, 1993)



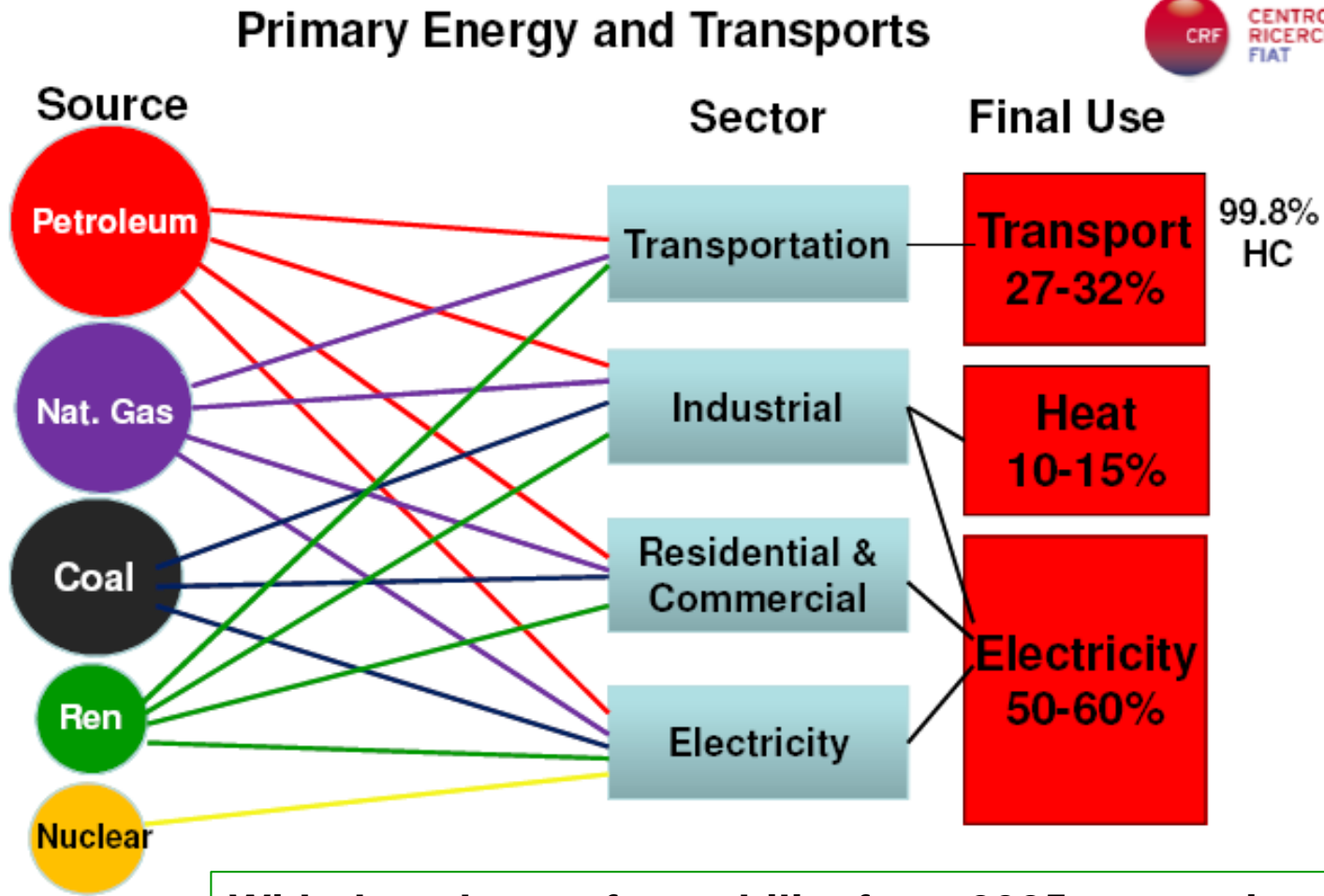
$\Delta T = -5^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $\Delta \text{sea level} = -130\text{m}$
 $\Delta \text{ice volume} = +52\,106\text{ km}^3$
CO₂ = 200 ppmv
Pre-industrial CO₂ = 280 ppmv
2000 AD CO₂ = 370 ppmv

Climate Change Challenge (EU Energy Roadmap 2050)

**Divide by 2 the
CO₂ emissions
while doubling
the energy
production**

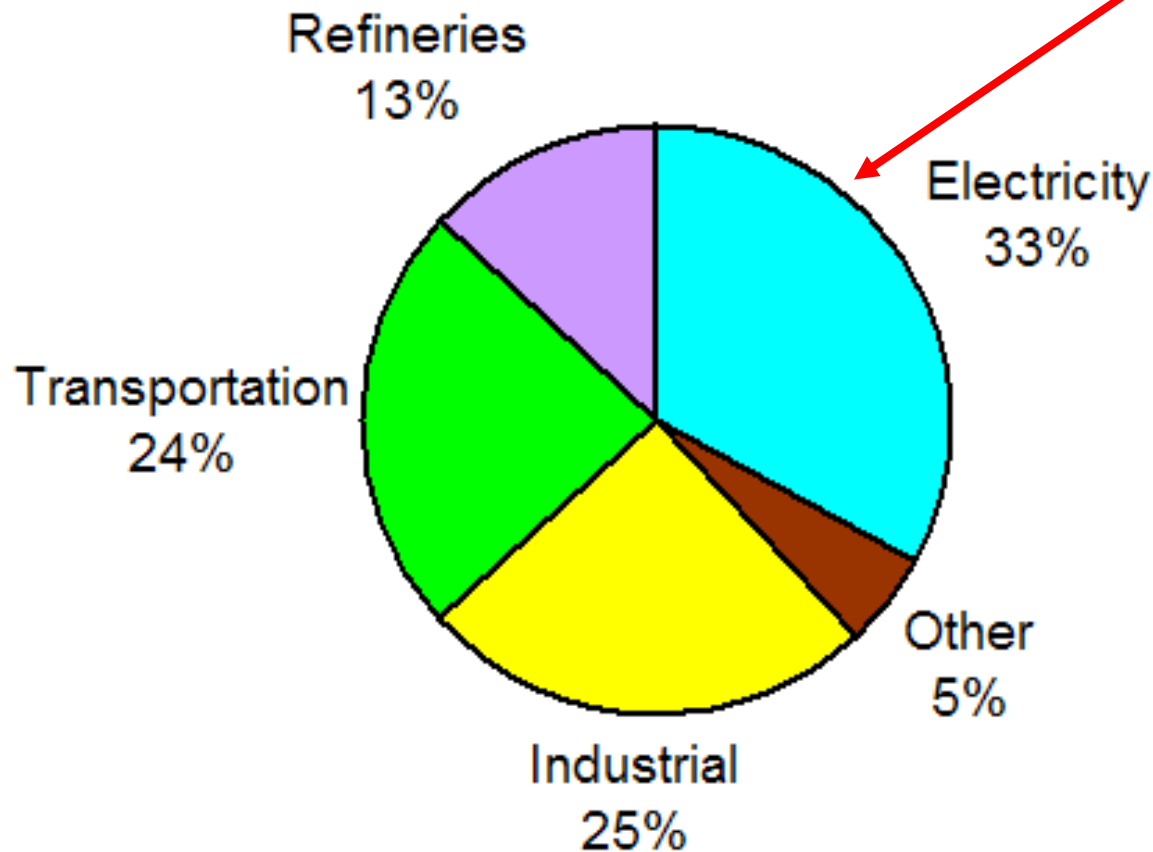


Decarbonisation of the Energy System by 2050 (EU Energy Roadmap 2050)

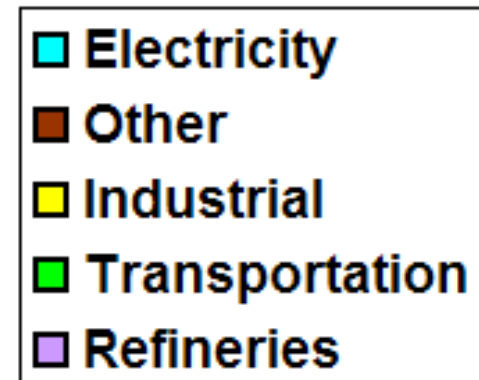


With the advent of e-mobility from 2025 most primary energy will be converted into electricity 70-75%

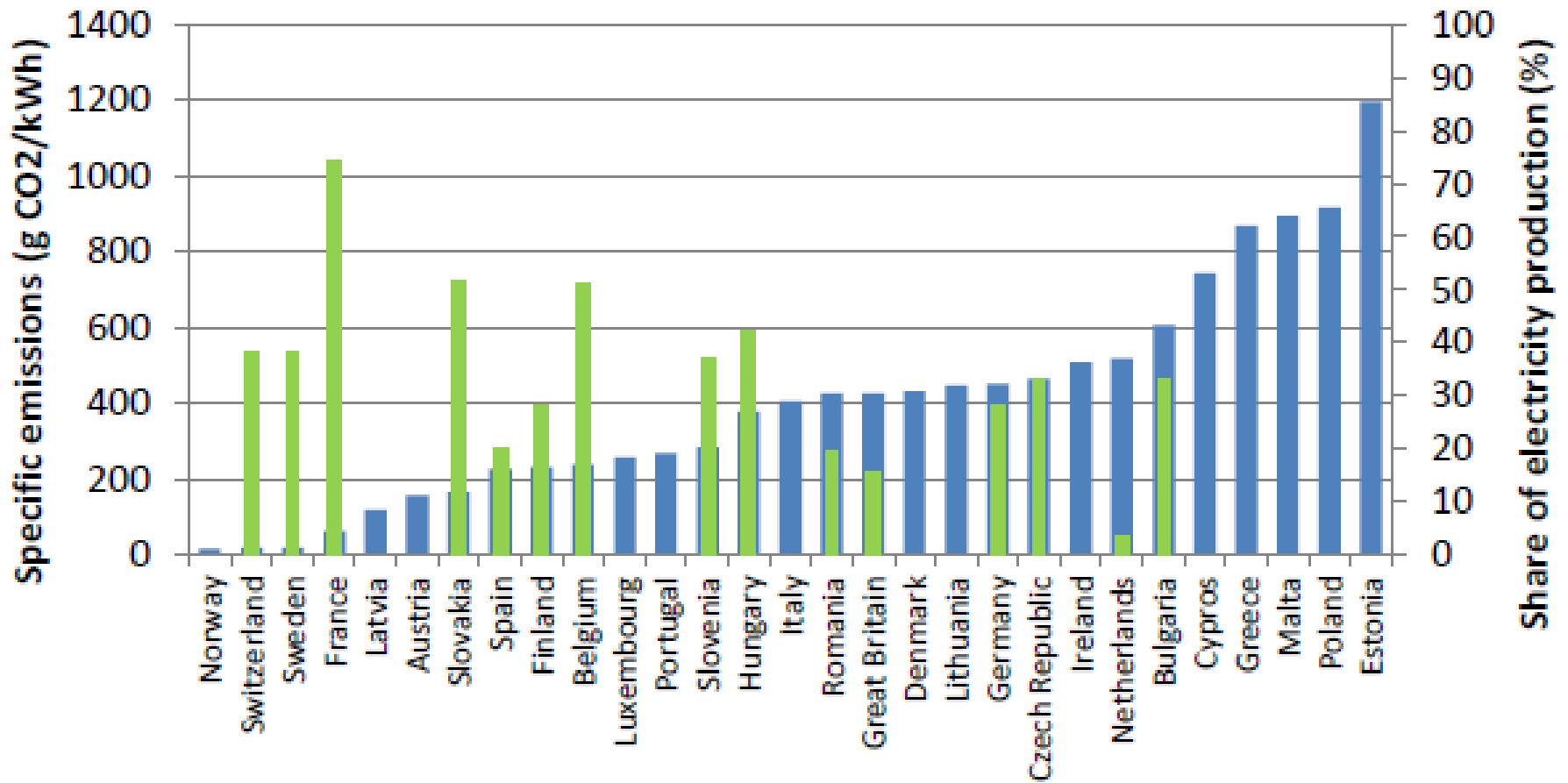
World CO₂ Emissions by Energy Sector (Nuclear: an Answer to Global Warming ?)



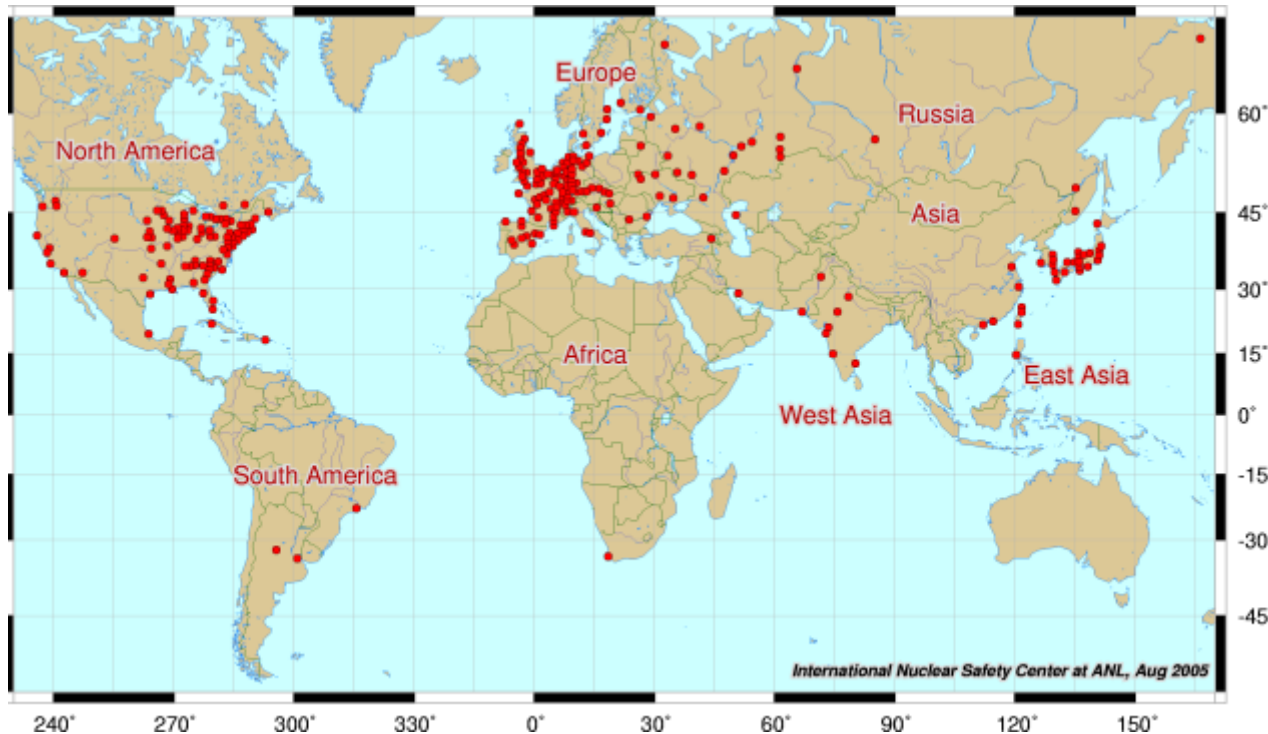
Nuclear energy today only used in the electricity sector



CO₂ Emissions and Nuclear Electricity Production in Europe in 2011



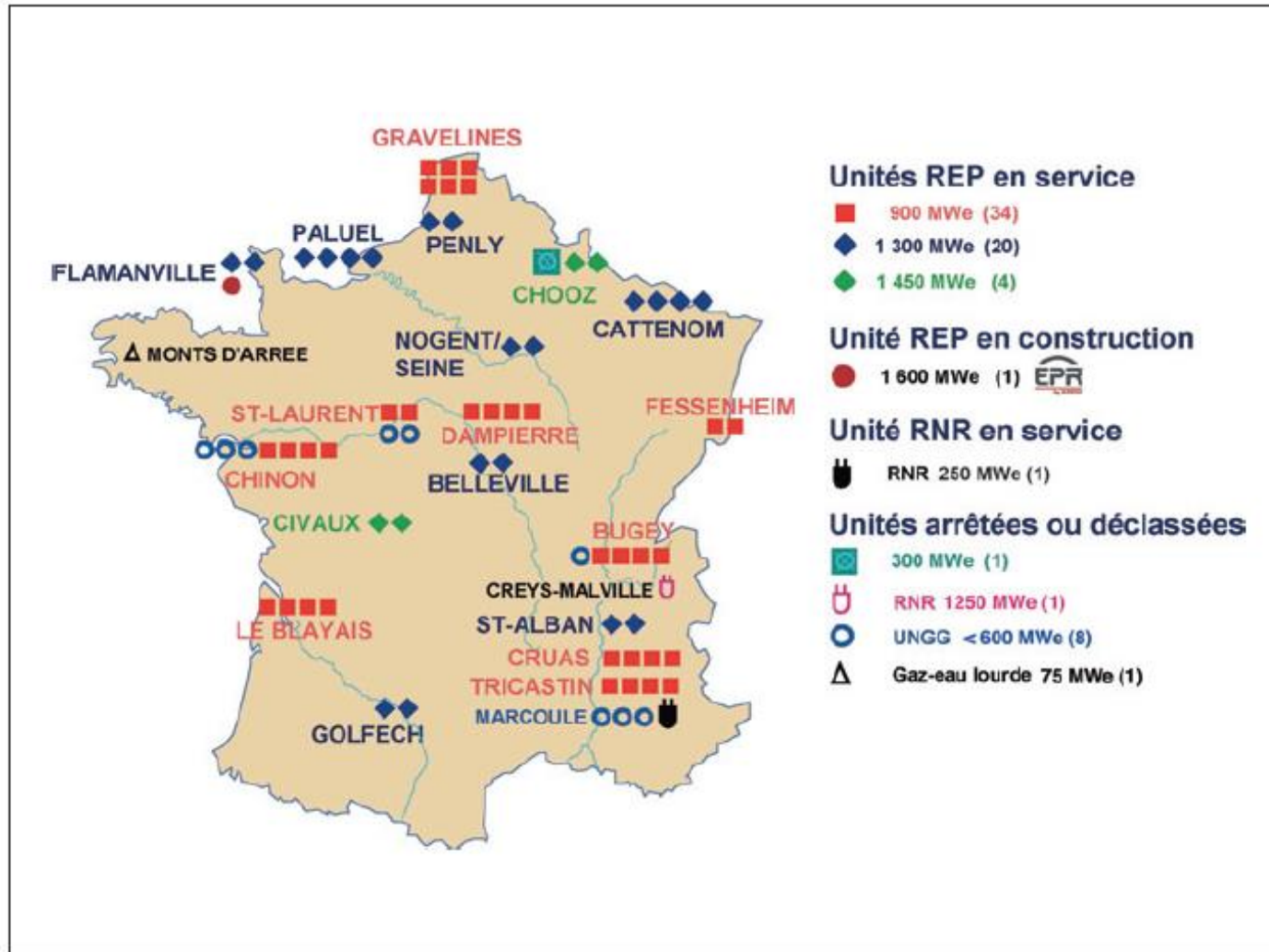
Nuclear reactors in the world



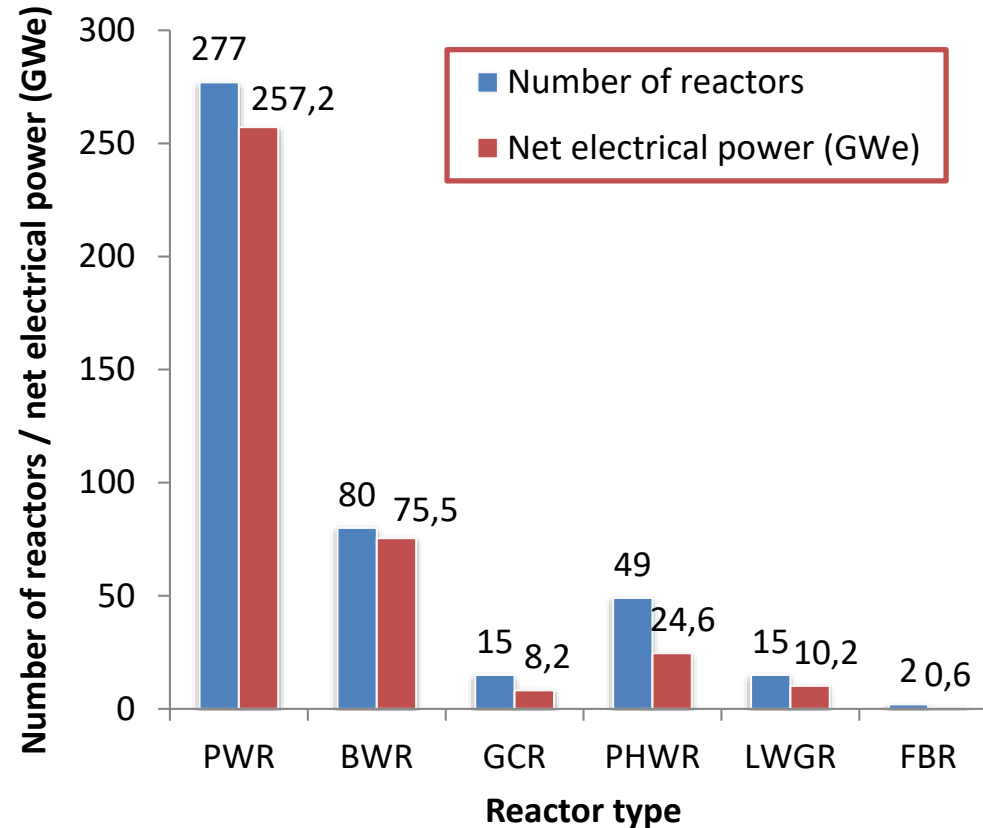
Nuclear reactor in Europe



Nuclear Power Plants in France



Nuclear Power Plants in the world (Under operation) (IAEA data)



PWR (Pressurized water reactor)

BWR (Boiling water reactor)

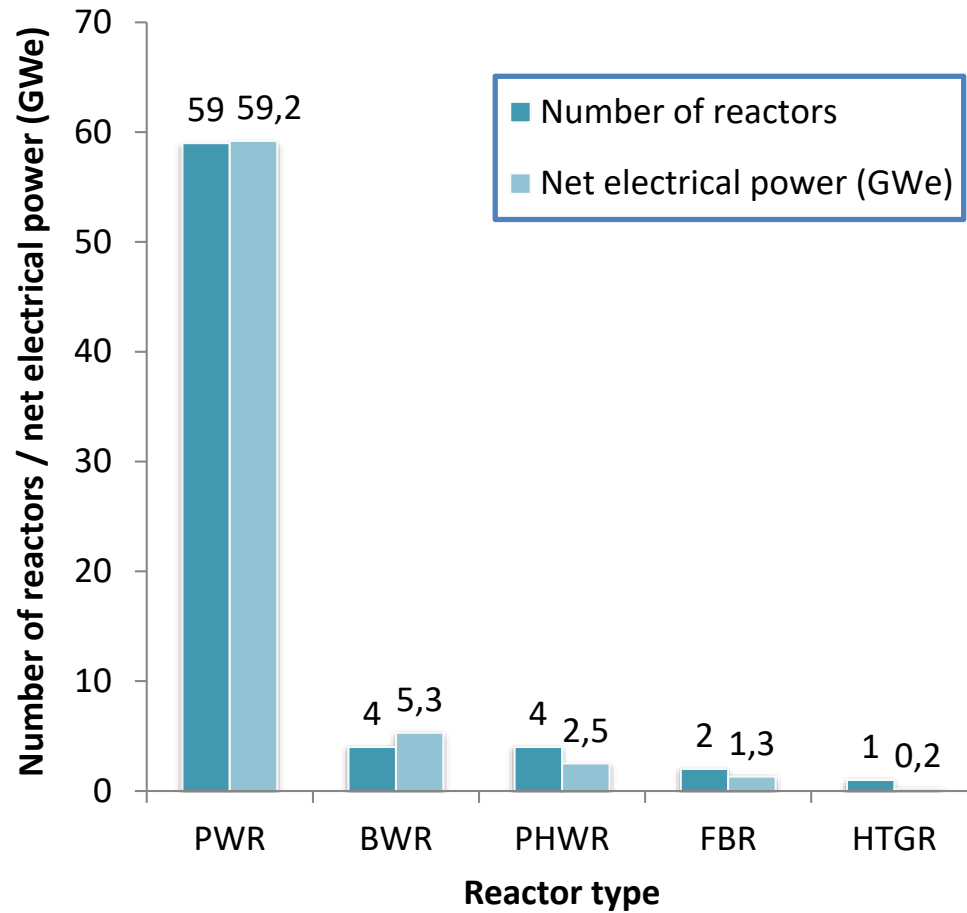
GCR (Gas-cooled reactor)

PHWR (Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor)

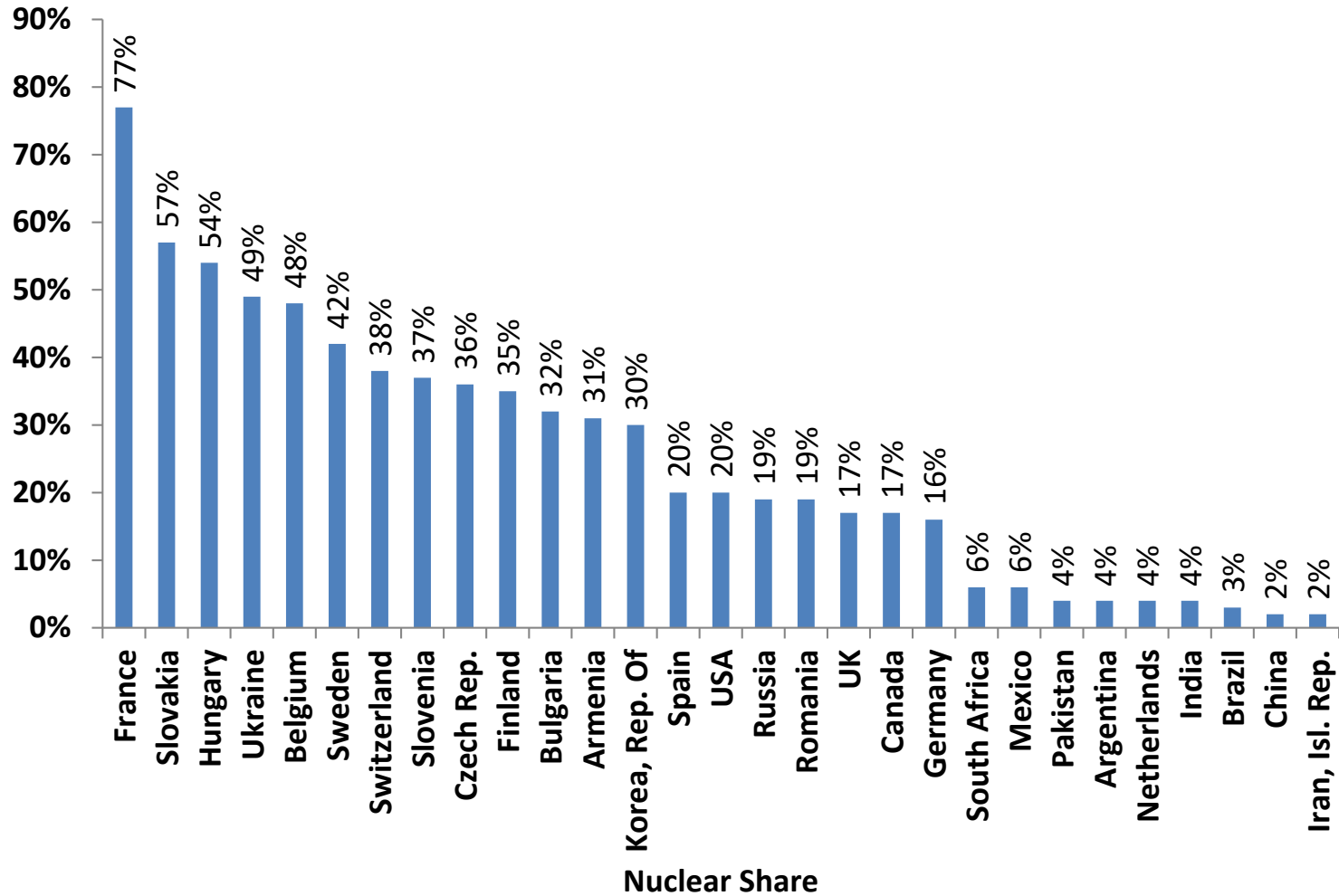
LWGR (Light Water Graphite Reactor)

FBR (Fast Breeder Reactors)

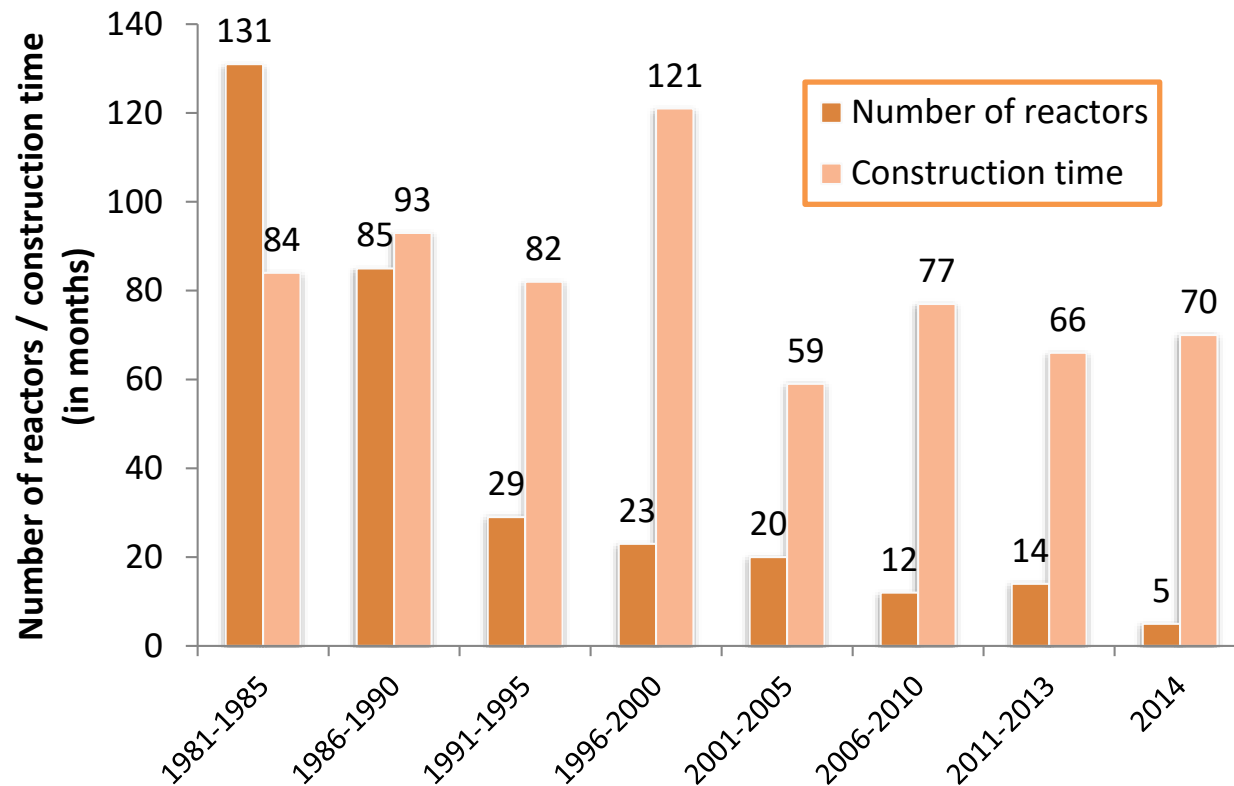
Nuclear Power Plants in the world (Under construction)



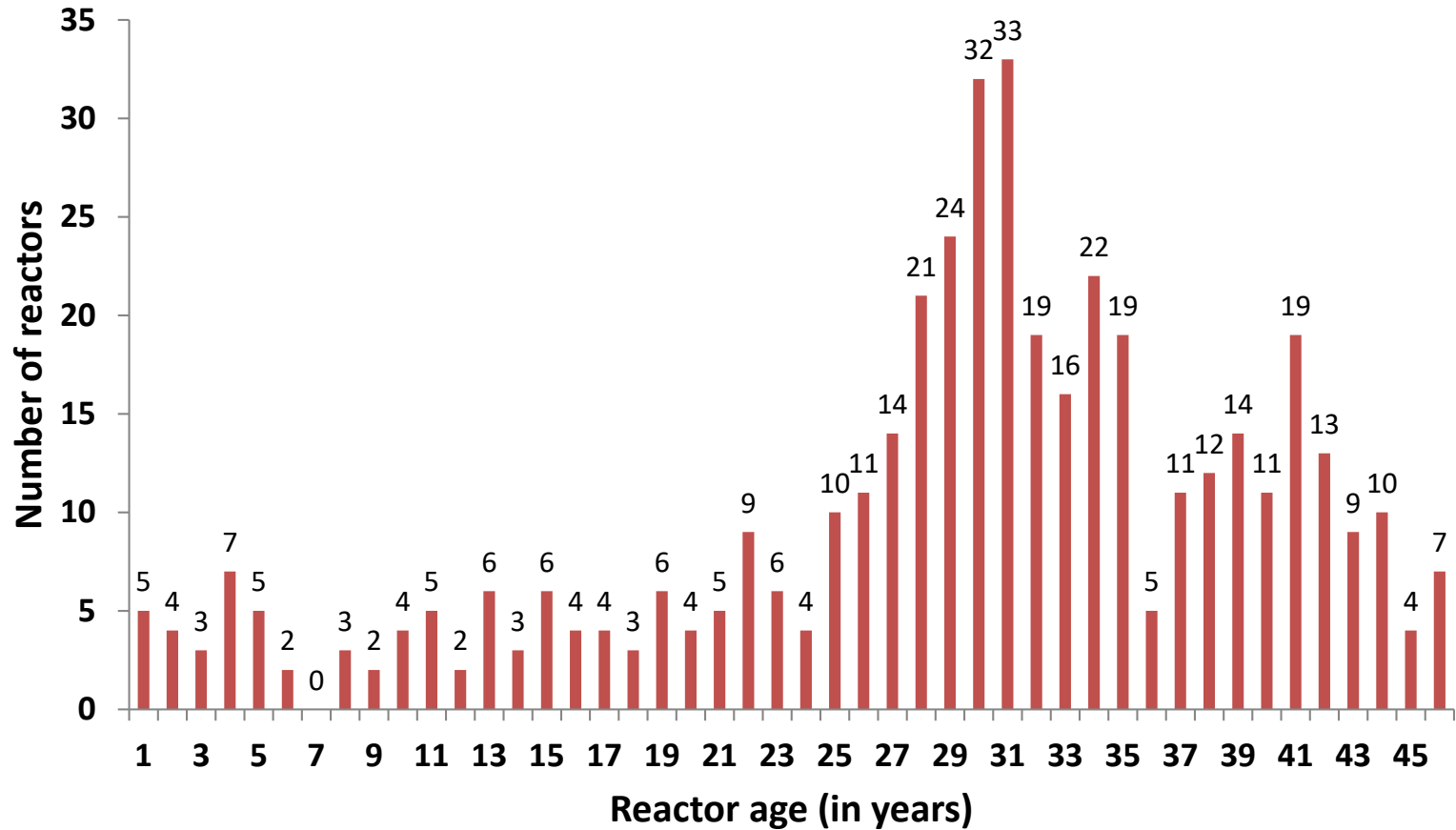
Nuclear share of electricity generation



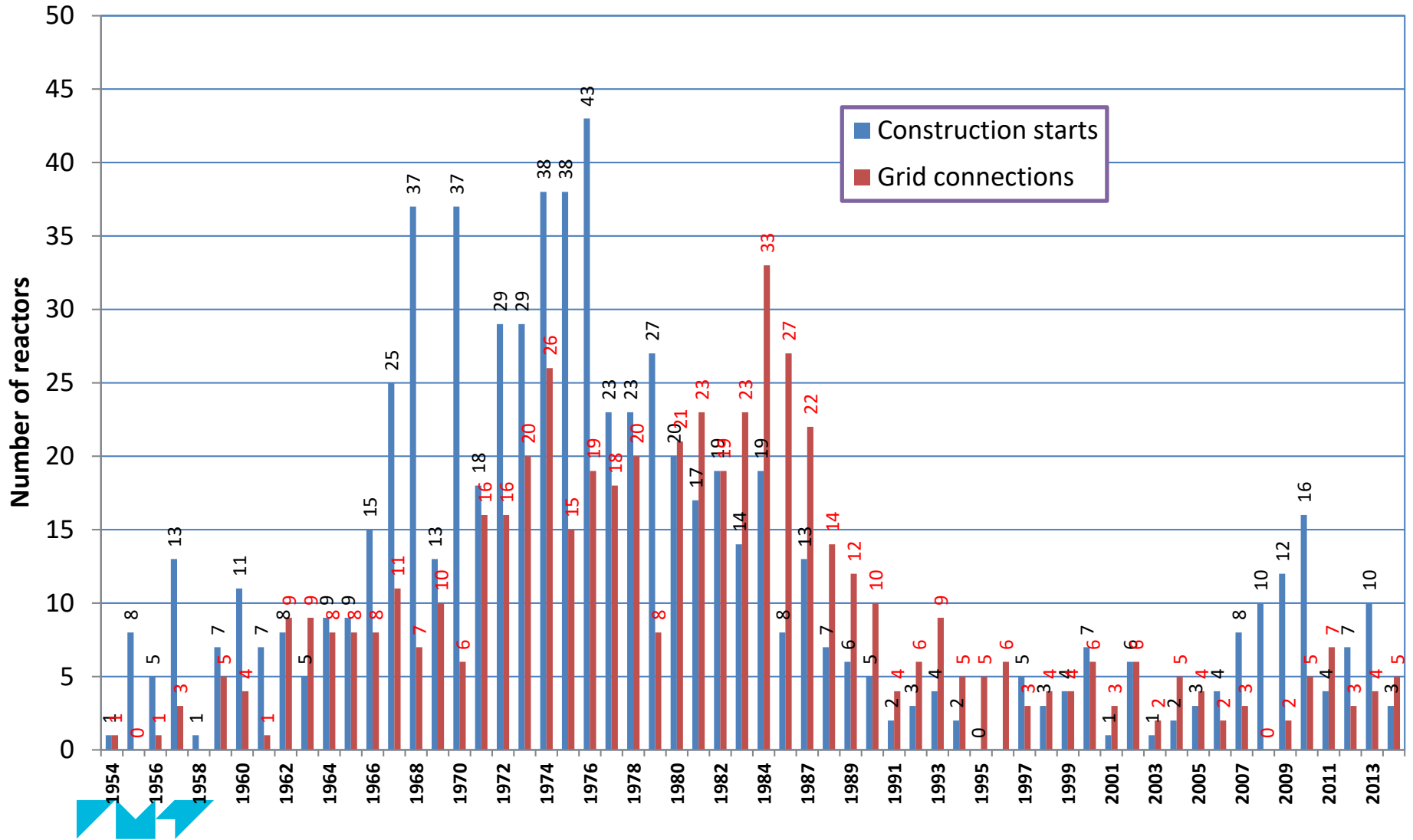
Worldwide median construction time in months



Worldwide reactors age



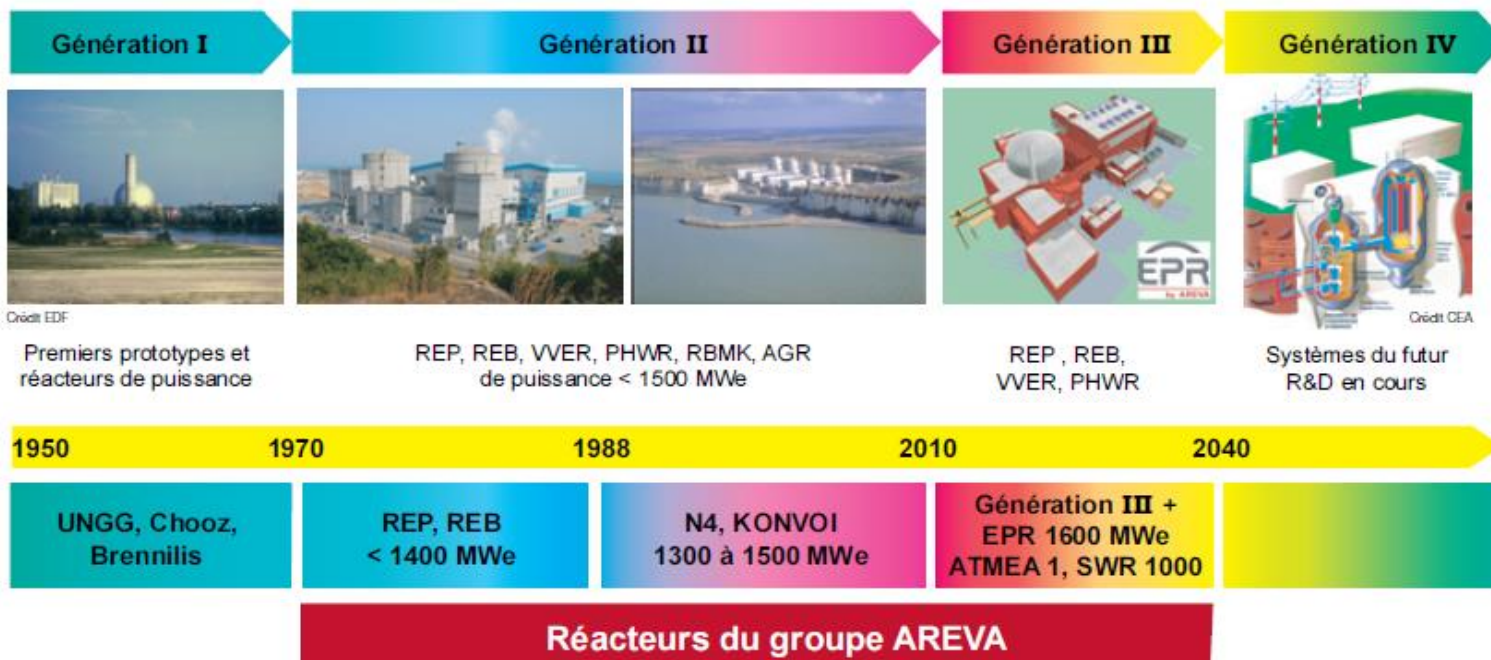
Annual construction starts and connections to the grid

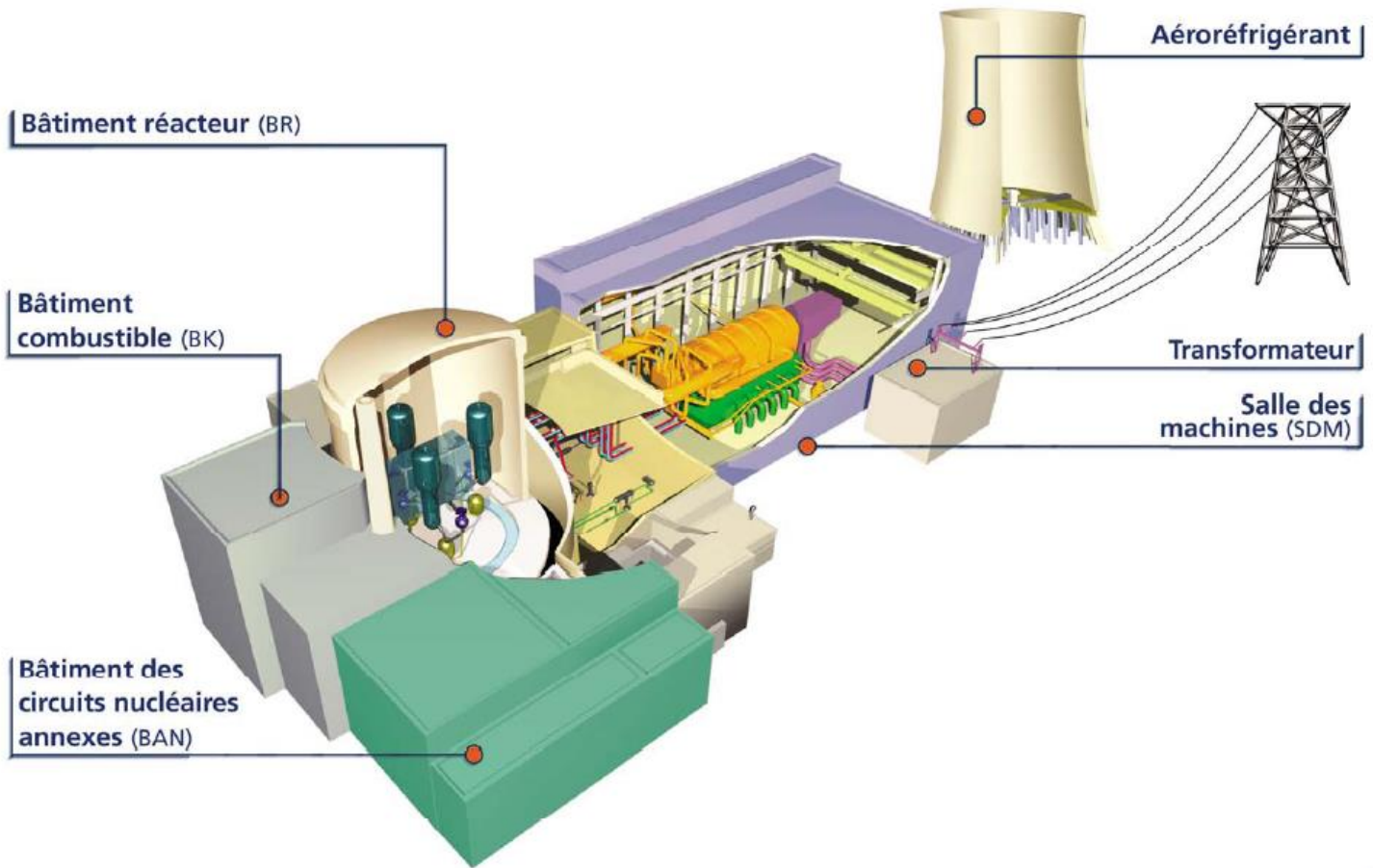


Nuclear Power Plant



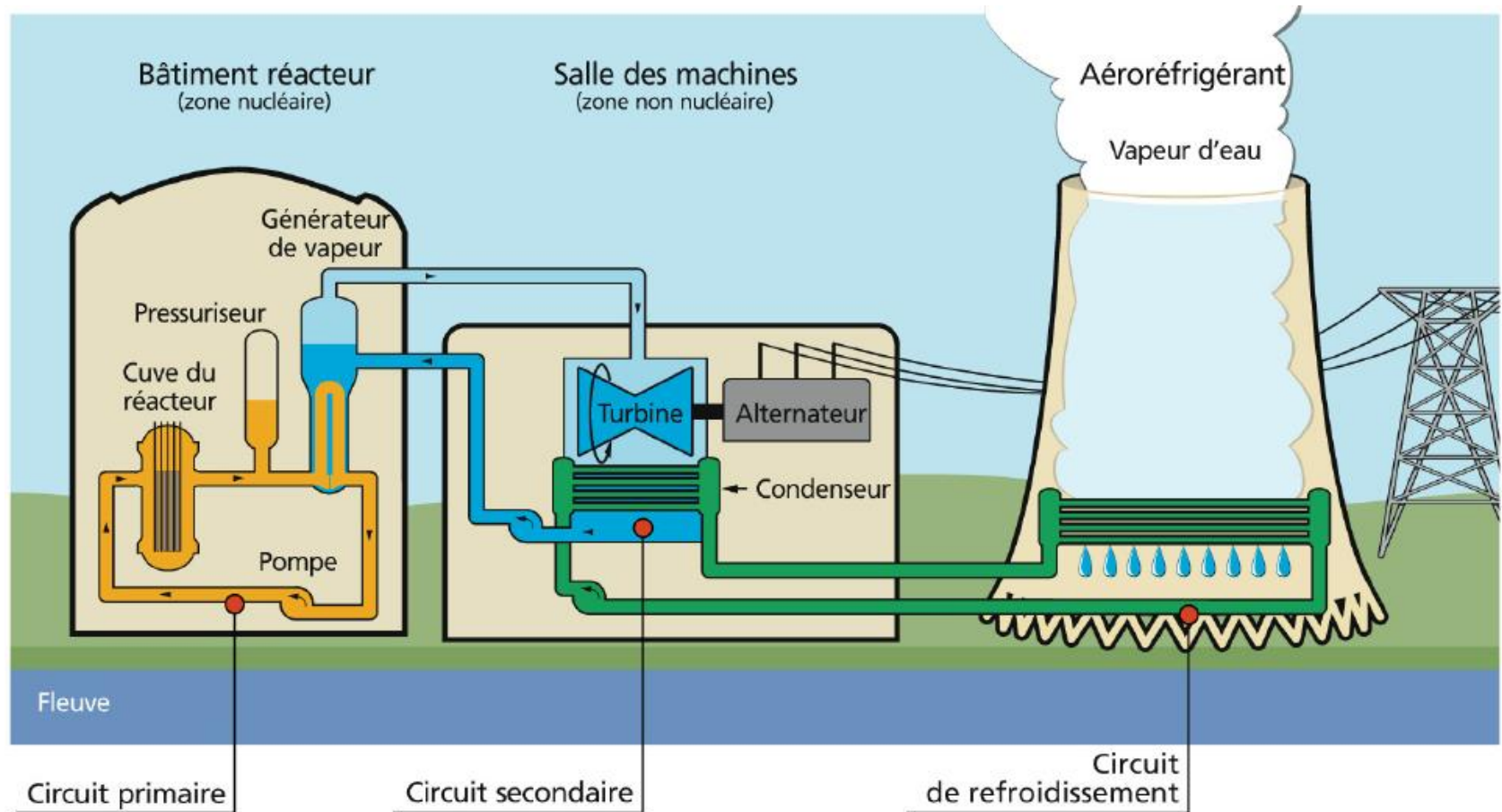
NPP different generations





EDF-920016

PWR Nuclear Power Plant



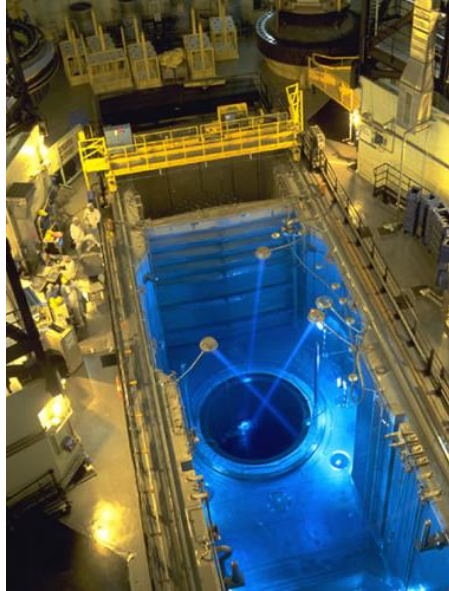
Paluel PWR NPP



Paluel NPP in Haute-Normandie made of 4 PWR reactors (1.3 GWe each).
The NPP provides electricity for about 5 millions persons.

PWR NPP

Reactor



Vapor generator



Turbine



IMT Atlantique
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Electric generator



Transformer



Cooling towers



Mise en place de la cuve du réacteur 1 de la centrale nucléaire de Civaux (France).
Copyright AREVA/L. Godart.



Pompe primaire pour un réacteur 1 450 MWe. Usine AREVA de Jeumont (France).
Copyright JSPM / Studio Pons.



Construction du réacteur EPR à Olkiluoto (Finlande). Mars 2007. Copyright AREVA/P. Bourdon.



Construction du réacteur EPR sur le site d'Olkiluoto (Finlande), janvier 2008.
Copyright AREVA/Bourdon Paivi.



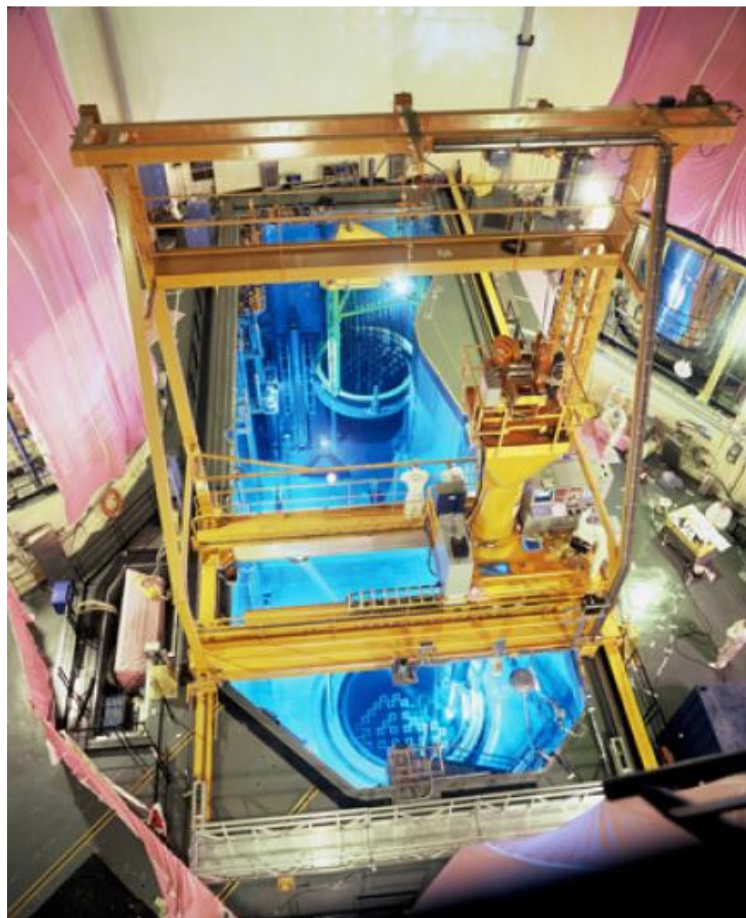
Construction du réacteur EPR sur le site d'Olkiluoto (Finlande), mars 2008.
Copyright AREVA/Bourdon Paivi.



Salle des machines de la centrale nucléaire de Chooz (France). Copyright AREVA/E. Joly.



Salle de commande de la centrale nucléaire de Chooz (France). Copyright EDF/M. Morceau.



Réacteur 2 de la centrale de Daya Bay (Chine) à l'arrêt pour rechargement en combustible.
Copyright AREVA/G. Liesse.



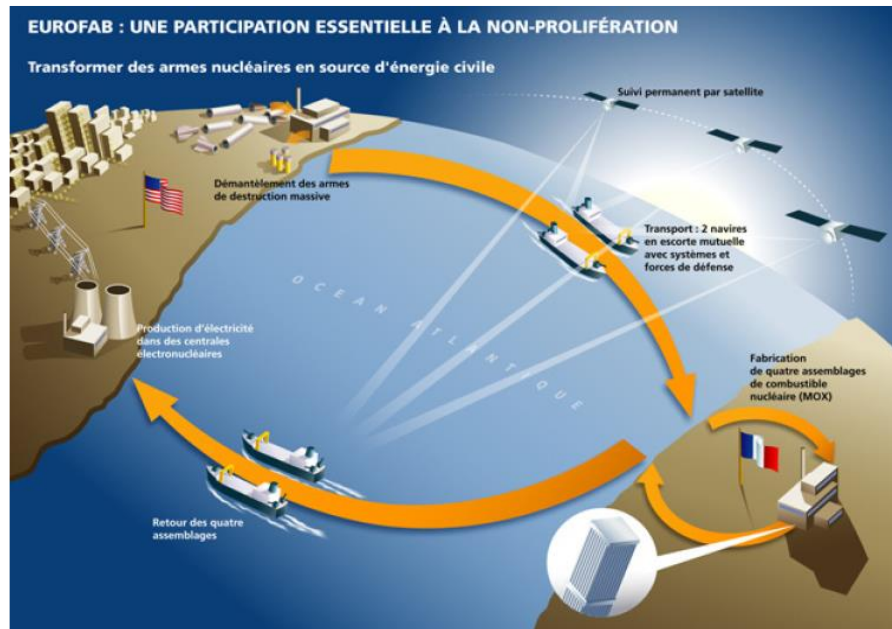
Déchargement d'un emballage de combustibles usés dans le port de Cherbourg (France).
Copyright AREVA/S. Jezequel.



Opérations en boîtes à gants. Usine AREVA de Marcoule (Melox, France).
Copyright AREVA/Ph. Lesage.



Assainissement des installations de fabrication de combustibles MOX sur le site AREVA de Cadarache.
Copyright AREVA/JM. Taillat.



EUROFAB : une participation essentielle à la non-prolifération. Copyright AREVA/Karambole.

The nuclear cogeneration concept: providing heat and power to industrial applications

