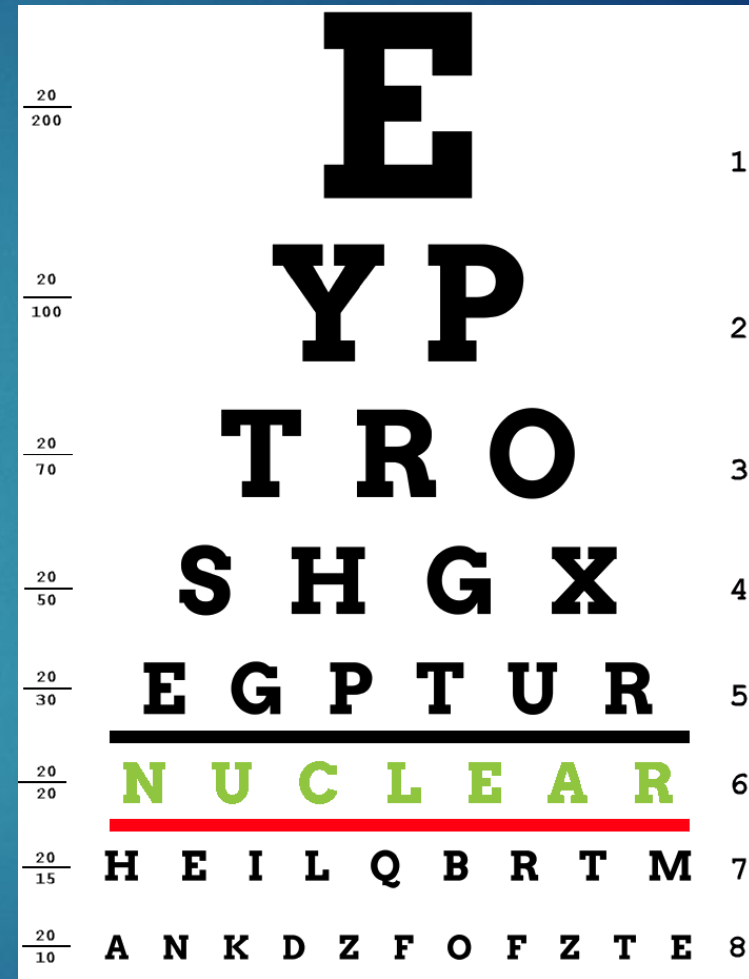
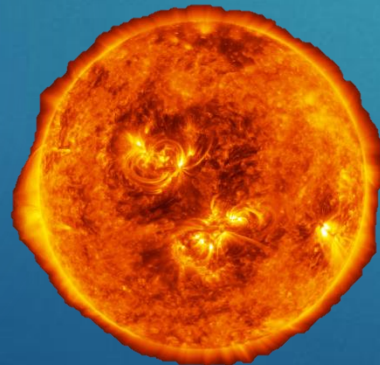


2020 Fission: Bringing Nuclear Energy Into Focus

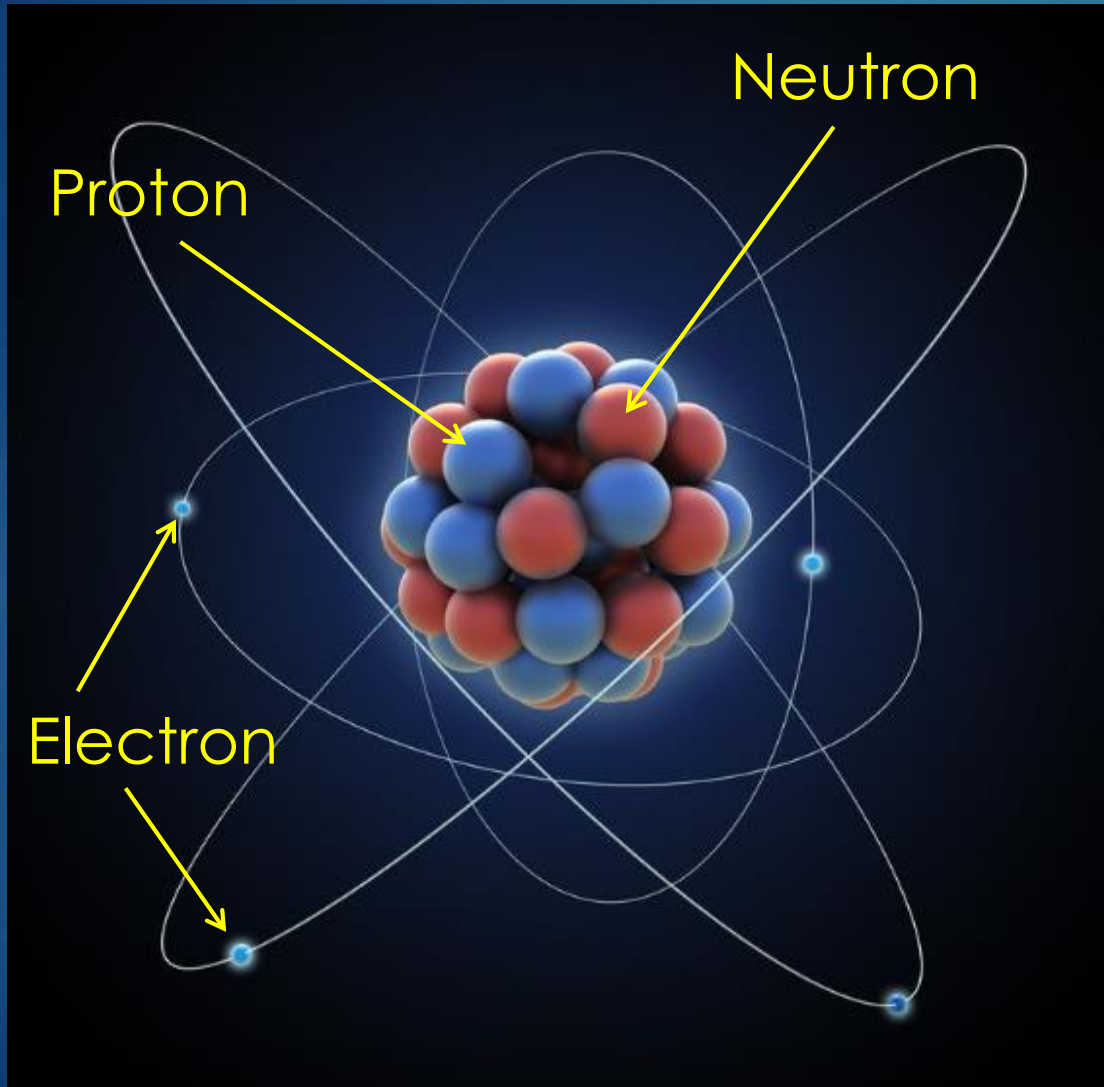


What is Energy?

Energy is the ability to do work. It is the capacity or ability to cause a physical change.



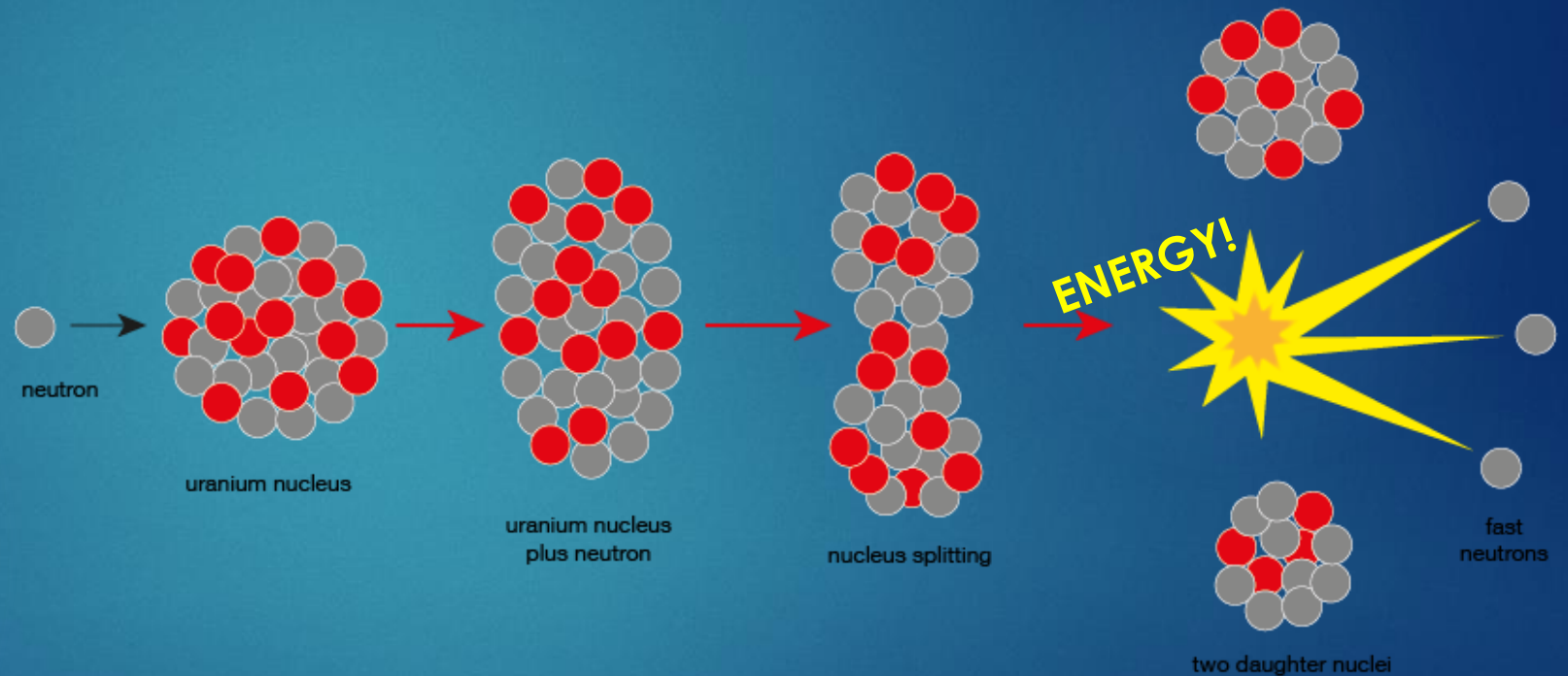
What is an Atom?



An atom
is the
smallest
unit of
matter.

What is Nuclear Energy?

When you split an atom in half (Fission), or force two atoms together (Fusion), you can release an enormous amount of energy!



What do you use electricity for?

6



Where Are Other Places Electricity Comes From?

- ▶ Coal Power Plants



- ▶ Solar Farms



- ▶ Natural Gas Power Plants



- ▶ Biomass Power Plants



- ▶ Hydroelectric Power Plants



- ▶ **NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS!**



- ▶ Wind Farms



Let's talk about energy
for 2020 and beyond!

What do you think some of the
challenges we will face are?

Challenge 1:

9

Meeting the Energy Needs of the Future



Our world is becoming more and more reliant on electricity.

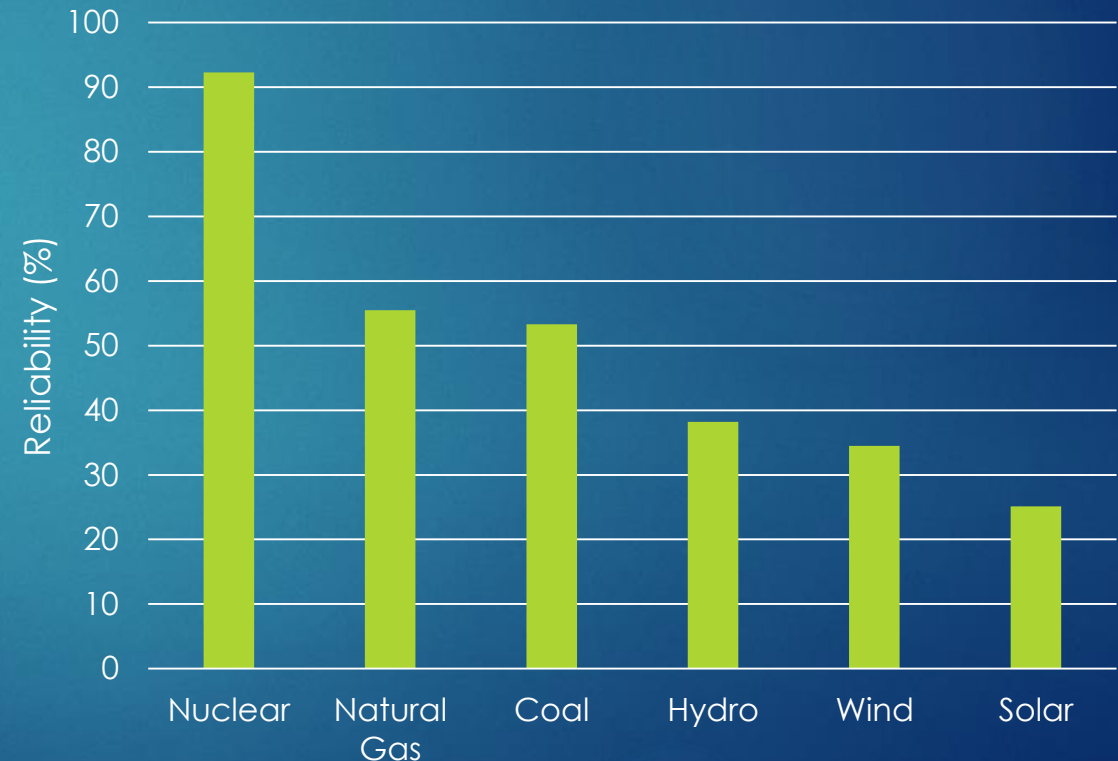
As we become more dependent on electricity, it creates bigger problems when electricity isn't available.

Challenge 1:

10

Meeting the Energy Needs of the Future

NUCLEAR power plants
are more reliable than
ANY OTHER form of
electricity generation!

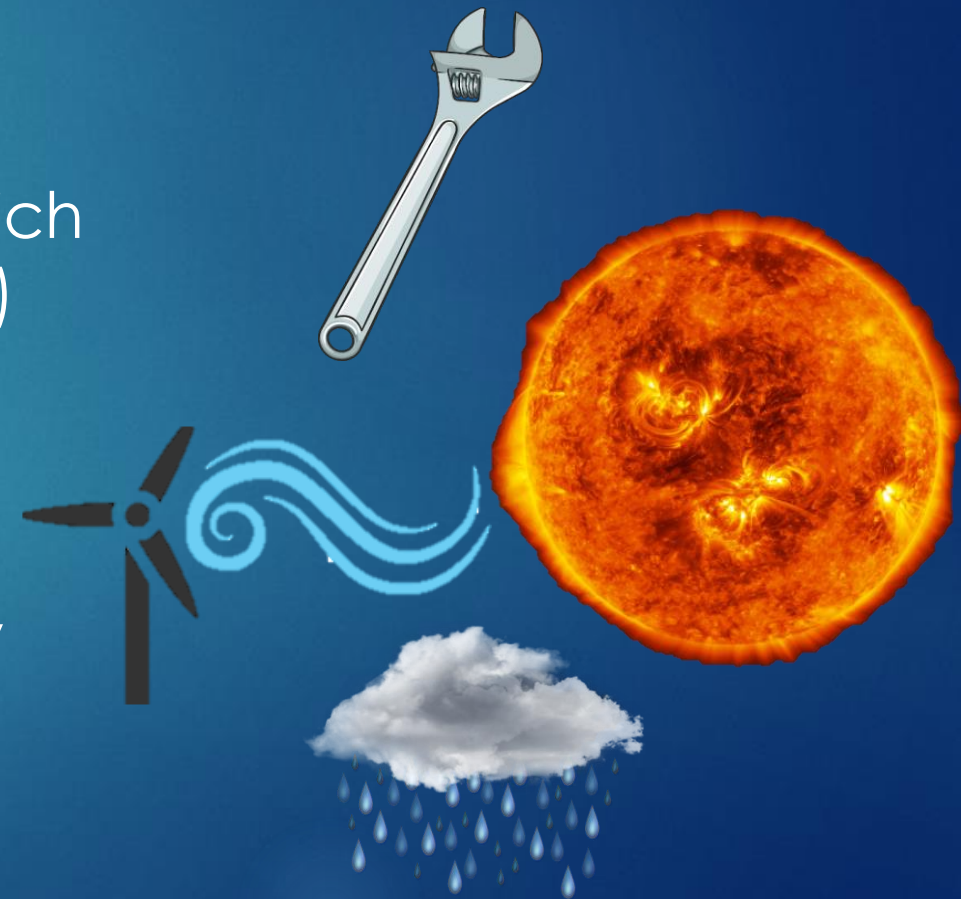


Challenge 1:

11

Meeting the Energy Needs of the Future

- ▶ Coal and natural gas plants **need more maintenance** than **nuclear** power plants (which means less time they can produce electricity)
- ▶ Solar farms **need the sun** to make electricity
- ▶ Wind farms **need the wind** to make electricity
- ▶ Hydro plants **need water** to make electricity



Challenge 1:

12

Meeting the Energy Needs of the Future

NUCLEAR power plants are **reliable** and can produce power **whether its sunny or dark, whether the wind is blowing or not, and whether it's been rainy or dry!**



Challenge 1:

13

Meeting the Energy Needs of the Future

The world is expected to use nearly **50%** more energy by 2040!



Challenge 1:

14

Meeting the Energy Needs of the Future

Large **NUCLEAR** plants can provide very reliable electricity for power hungry cities.



Small Module Reactors (SMRs) are mini **NUCLEAR** power plants that can provide electricity for areas more difficult to deliver power to.



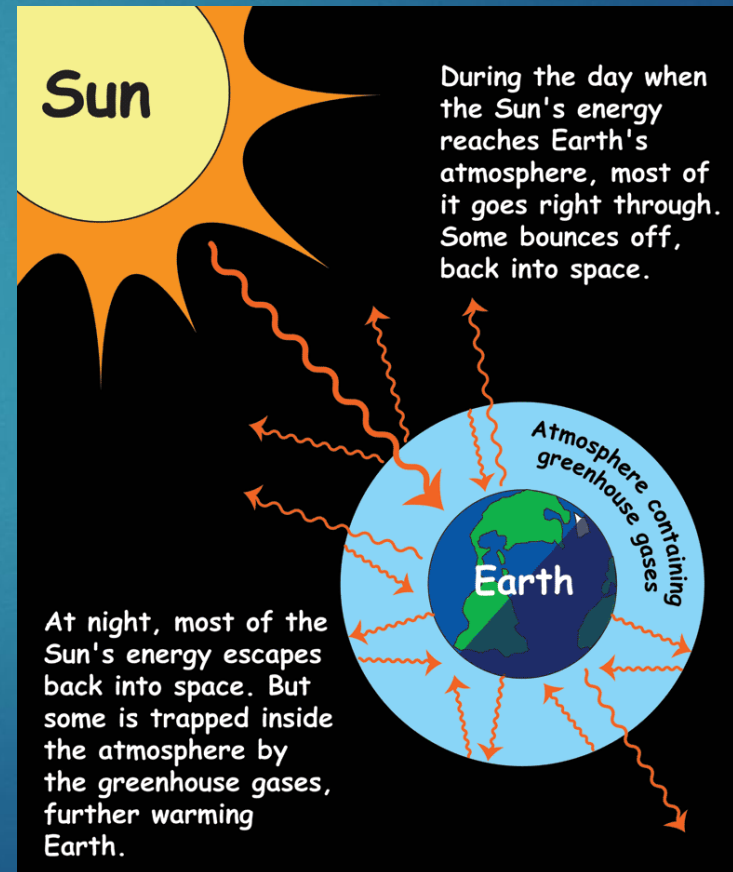
As we make more electricity,
we want to do it with as little
impact on the environment
as possible.

Challenge 2:

16

Protect the Environment: Reduce GHG Emissions

Greenhouse gases (GHG) can build up in our atmosphere, trapping heat and making the planet warmer.

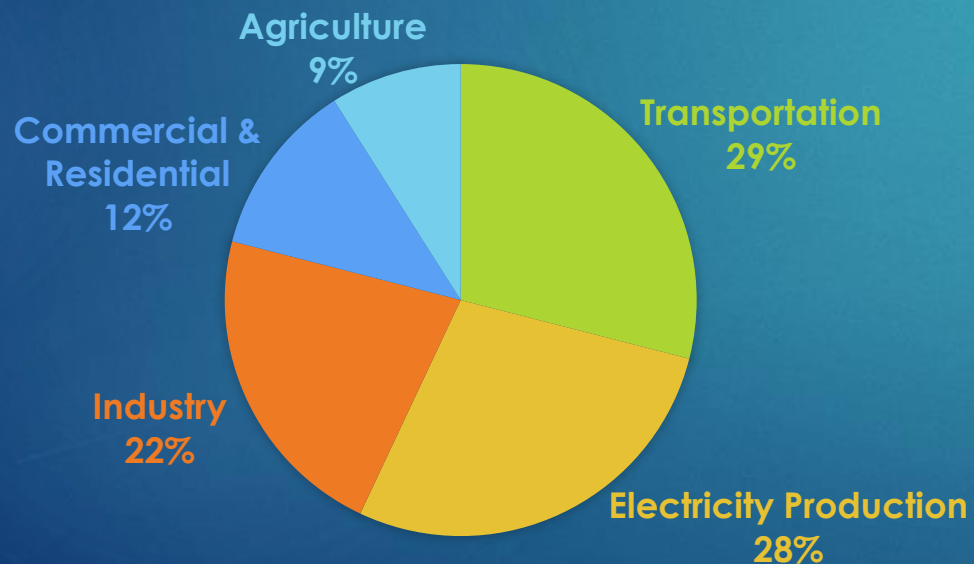


Challenge 2:

17

Protect the Environment: **Reduce GHG Emissions**

What creates GHG emissions?



Challenge 2:

18

Protect the Environment: **Reduce GHG Emissions**

Nearly all the GHG emissions from Electricity Production can be stopped by using technology that doesn't produce GHGs.

NUCLEAR is a technology that doesn't produce GHGs!

Challenge 2:

19

Protect the Environment: Reduce GHG Emissions

Just like wind, solar,
and hydro power
production,
NUCLEAR power
plants produce **ZERO**
greenhouse gases
when generating
electricity!



Challenge

Protect the Earth's Resources



Challenge 3:

21

Protect the Environment: **Natural Resources**

NUCLEAR fuel has
WAY more
energy than any
other type of fuel!



- ▶ Coal has 50% more energy than wood
- ▶ Gasoline has 187% more energy than wood
- ▶ Natural Gas has 244% more energy than wood
- ▶ **NUCLEAR** fuel has **24,374,900%** more energy than wood!

Challenge 3:

22

Protect the Environment: **Natural Resources**

Another way to look at it:

With 1 gallon
(3.8L) of gasoline,
the average car
can drive 25 miles
(40km).



With the same
weight of gas in
NUCLEAR fuel, the
same car could
drive 2,212,500 miles
(3.56M km)!

That's like driving to the moon and back... 9 times!

Challenge 3:

23

Protect the Environment: **Natural Resources**

There is a LOT of energy in **NUCLEAR** fuel. Which means we can **use a LOT less natural resources** to produce energy than other forms of fuel.

BUT WAIT!!!

THERE'S MORE!

Challenge **3**:

24

Protect the Environment: **Natural Resources**

Nuclear fuel can be recycled!

Challenge 3:

25

Protect the Environment: **Natural Resources**



When **nuclear** fuel is “used up” in most **nuclear** reactors, there is about **90%** of its energy left!

Challenge 4:

26

Protect the Environment: **Land Development**

Building roads, houses, buildings, power plants, and other things requires land to be changed by removing trees, plants, and dirt.



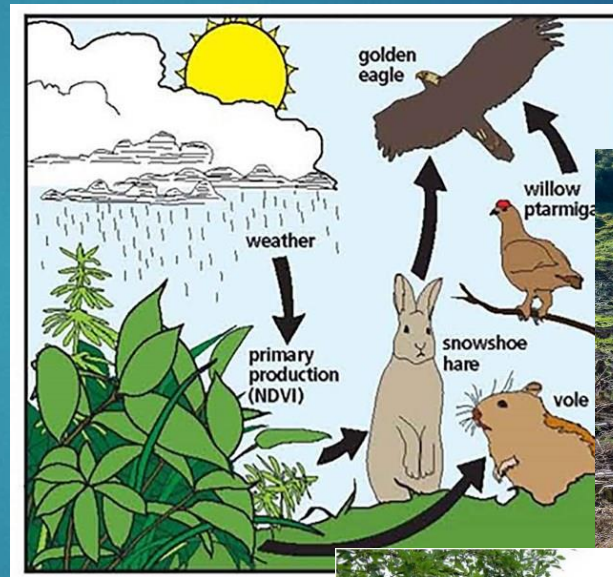
Challenge 4:

27

Protect the Environment: Land Development

Land development can create problems for the environment:

- ▶ Animals must find new homes
- ▶ Plants are removed
- ▶ Increases soil erosion



Challenge 4:

28

Protect the Environment: Land Development



NUCLEAR power needs **less** land area than solar or wind to produce the same amount of electricity!

Summary

- ▶ We have learned that **nuclear** energy can help us **produce electricity** for 2020 and beyond
 - ▶ **Nuclear** energy is very reliable
 - ▶ **Nuclear** energy can make electricity for everyone, everywhere
- ▶ We learned that **nuclear** energy can help us **protect the environment**
 - ▶ **Nuclear** energy can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions
 - ▶ **Nuclear** energy can help protect natural resources
 - ▶ **Nuclear** energy can help prevent land development

2020 Drawing Contest

30

2020 Fission: Bringing **Nuclear** Energy Into Focus

How can **nuclear** energy help meet the energy and environmental needs of the future?

How will **nuclear** energy be a part of our future?

Draw your picture showing how **nuclear can help us now and in the future.**

QUESTIONS?

