

Sustainable energy: Opportunities for collaboration

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Collaboration Opportunities

Nuclear power

A low-carbon energy system

Nuclear power

Clean-up at Fukushima

Dry casks for storage

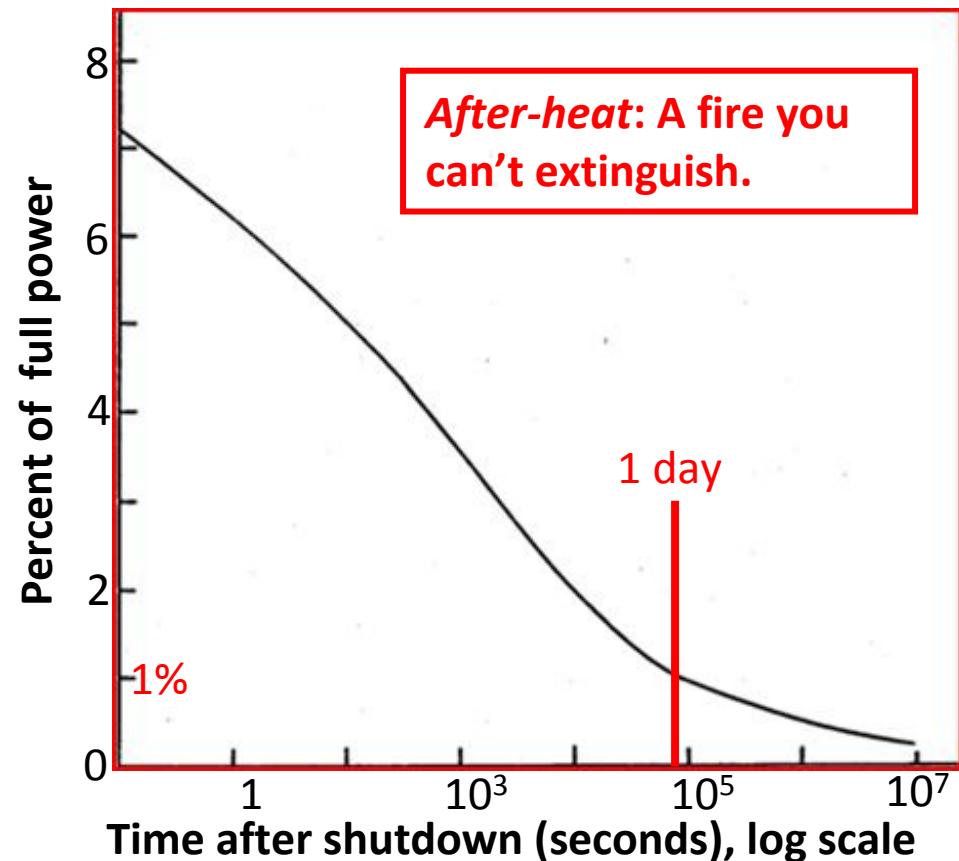
Fuel cycle and nuclear weapons

Nuclear power and “after-heat”



Fukushima Daiichi, before the accident

Source: Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainability, 2011. *After the Deluge: Short and Medium-term Impacts of the Reactor Damage Caused by the Japan Earthquake and Tsunami*.



Source: A. Nero. Jr., *The Guidebook to Nuclear Reactors*, p. 54

Nuclear power and dry-cask storage



The nuclear power fuel cycle and nuclear war

Both uranium isotope enrichment (the “front end” of the fuel cycle) and spent-fuel reprocessing to recover plutonium (the “back end” of the fuel cycle) are routes to nuclear weapons.

Nuclear power cannot become a safe global energy source until much stronger international institutions are developed to govern the nuclear power fuel cycle in all countries.



Gas-centrifuges for enrichment



France's reprocessing plant at La Hague

Opportunities for collaboration

- Risk reduction and clean-up at Fukushima.
- Waste management with dry casks – the new norm?
- The fuel cycle and nuclear weapons proliferation.

A low-carbon energy system

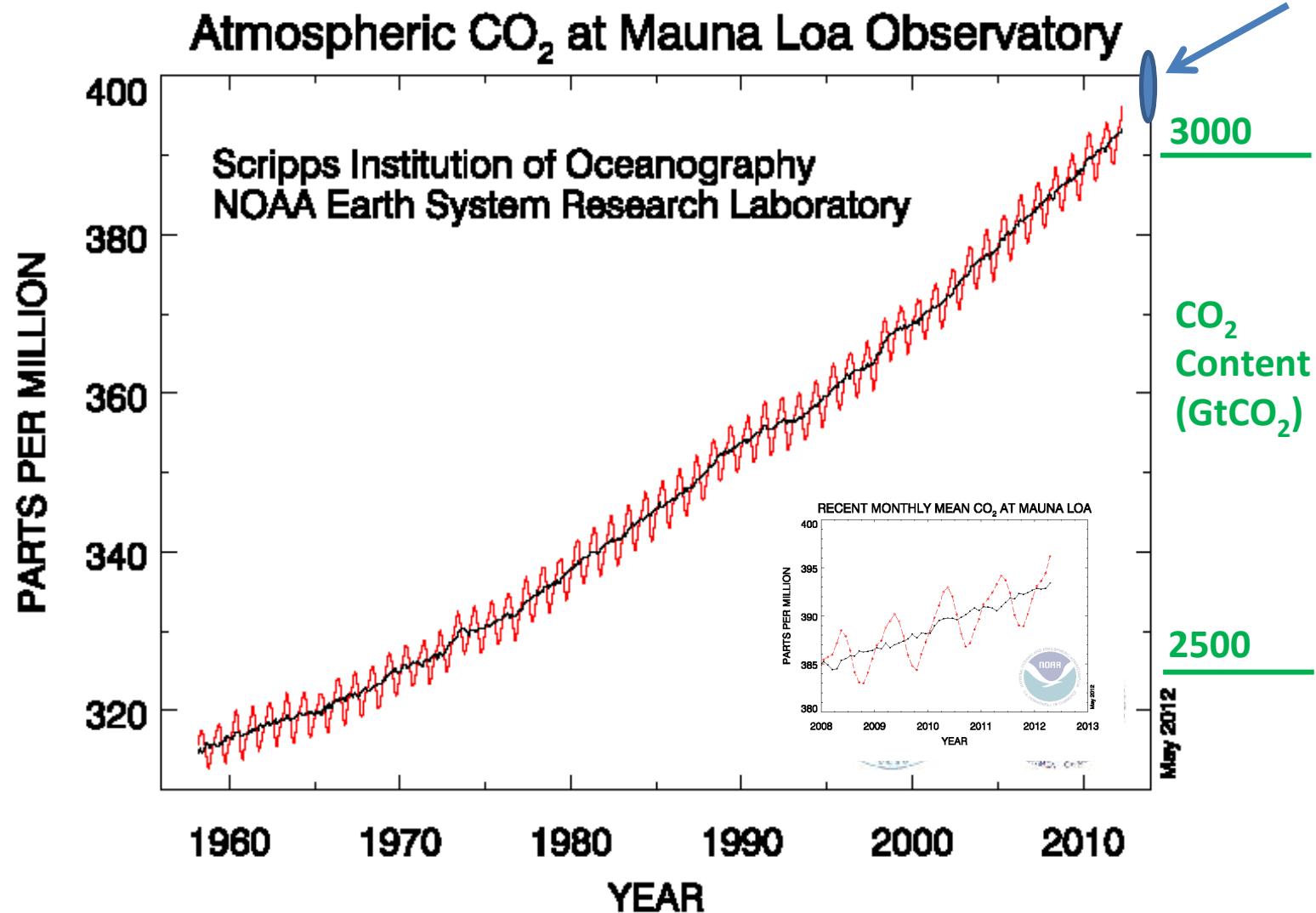
Efficient use

Modern fossil-fuel-based electricity

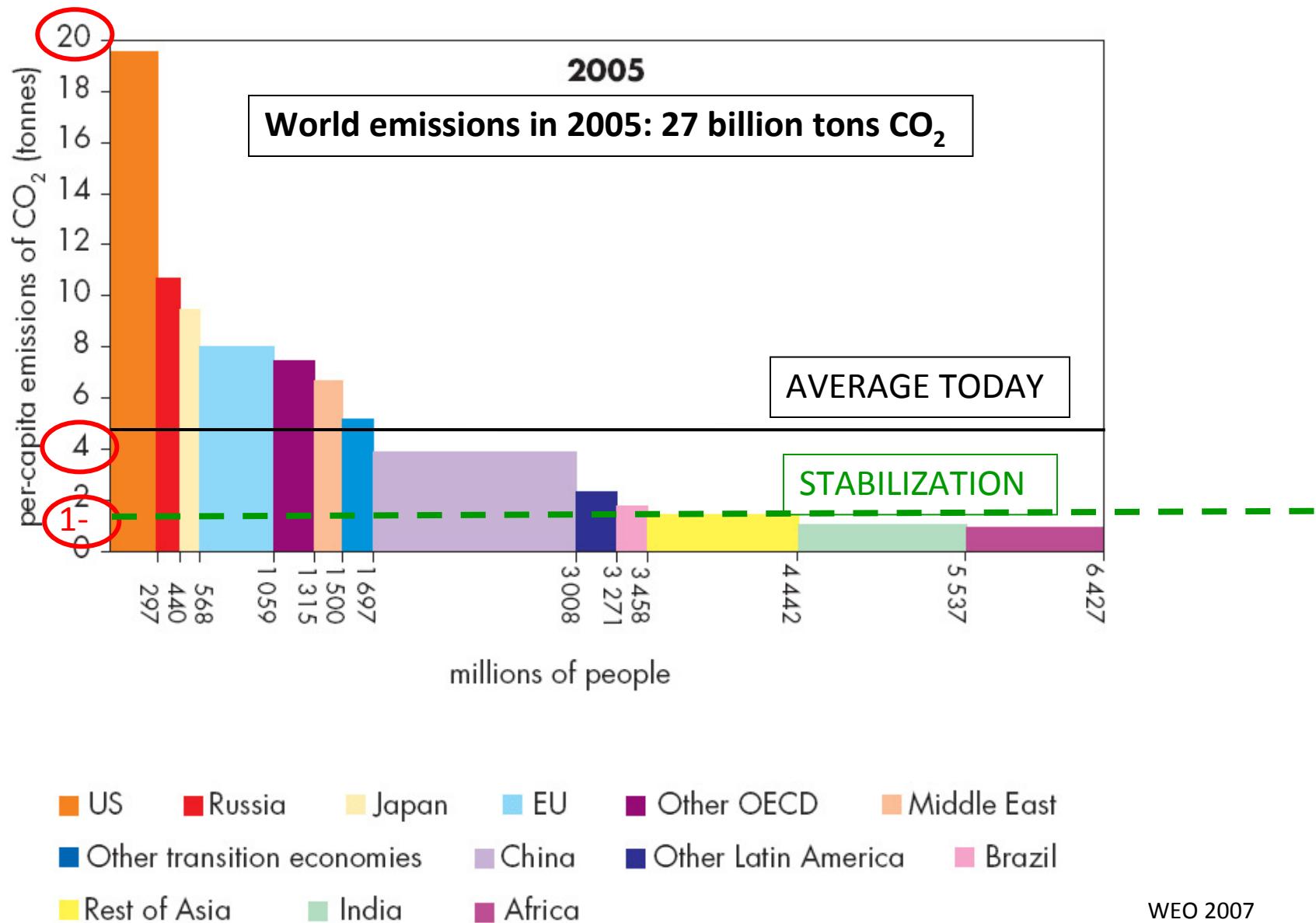
Renewables

The relentless rise of the CO₂ concentration

Arctic monthly averages
exceeded 400 ppm in April 2012.



Per-capita fossil-fuel CO₂ emissions, 2005



Four ways to emit 4 tonCO₂/yr (today's global per capita average)

| Activity | Amount producing 4 ton CO₂/yr emissions |
|-----------------|---|
| a) Drive | 24,000 km/yr, 5 liters/100km |
| b) Fly | 24,000 km/yr |
| c) Heat home | Natural gas, average house, average climate |
| d) Lights | 300 kWh/month when all coal-power (600 kWh/month, natural-gas-power) |

Efficient Use of Electricity



Three images:

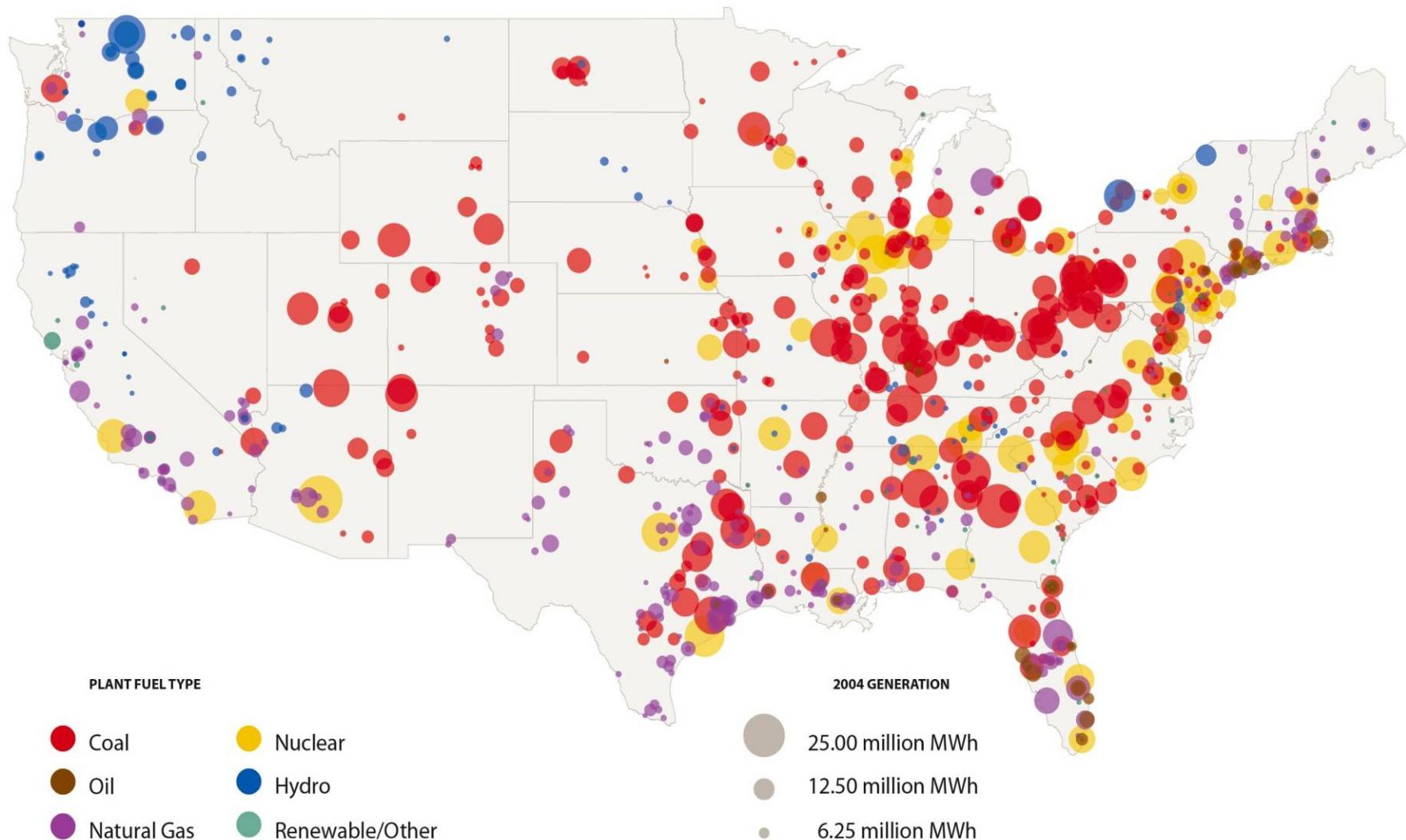
Power electronics for variable-speed-drive motors.

Integration of electricity and thermal energy (“cogeneration”).

Can also integrate electricity and fuels/chemicals.

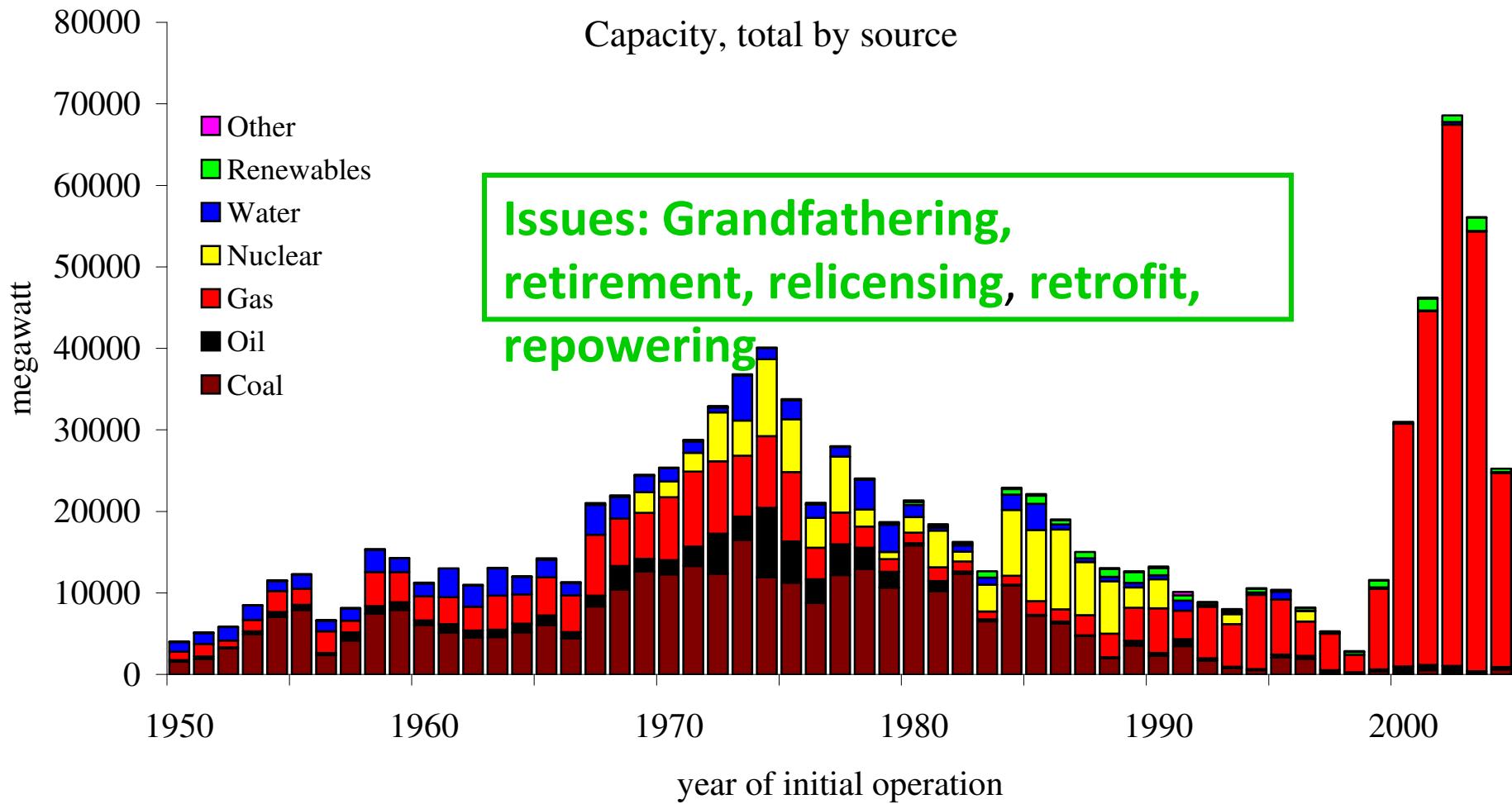
Efficient lighting.

Legacy: U.S. Power Plants



Source: *Benchmarking Air Emissions*, April 2006. The report was co-sponsored by CERES, NRDC and PSEG.

Will U.S. power plants retire?



Source: EIA. Joseph.Beamon@eia.doe.gov

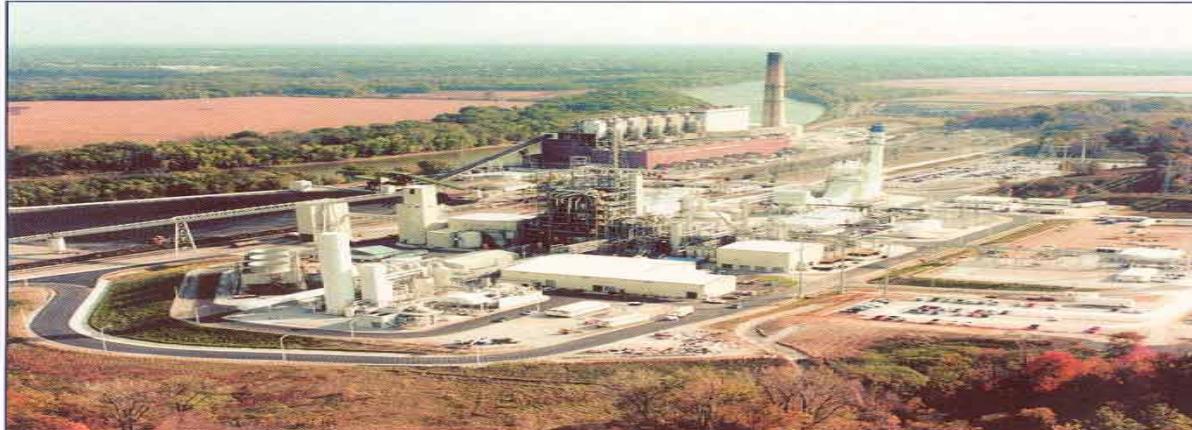
Fuel Switching: Coal to gas



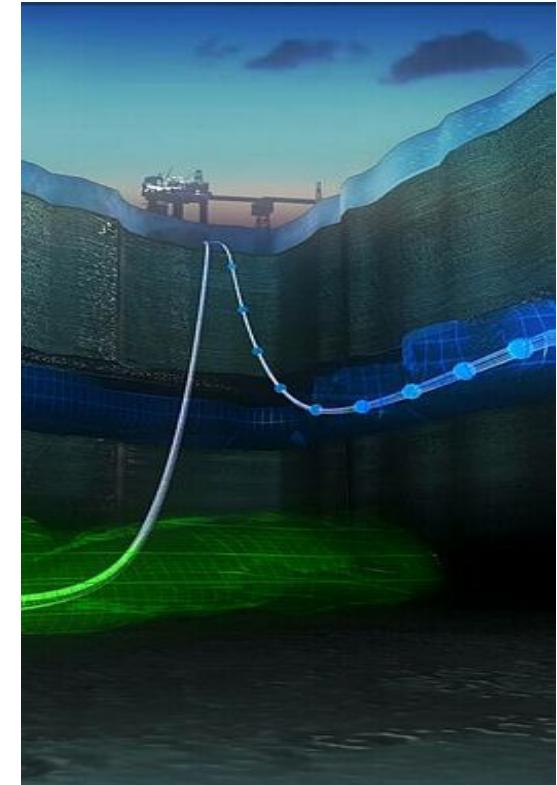
Photo by J.C. Willett (U.S. Geological Survey).

How important is shale gas?

Coal with Carbon Capture and Storage



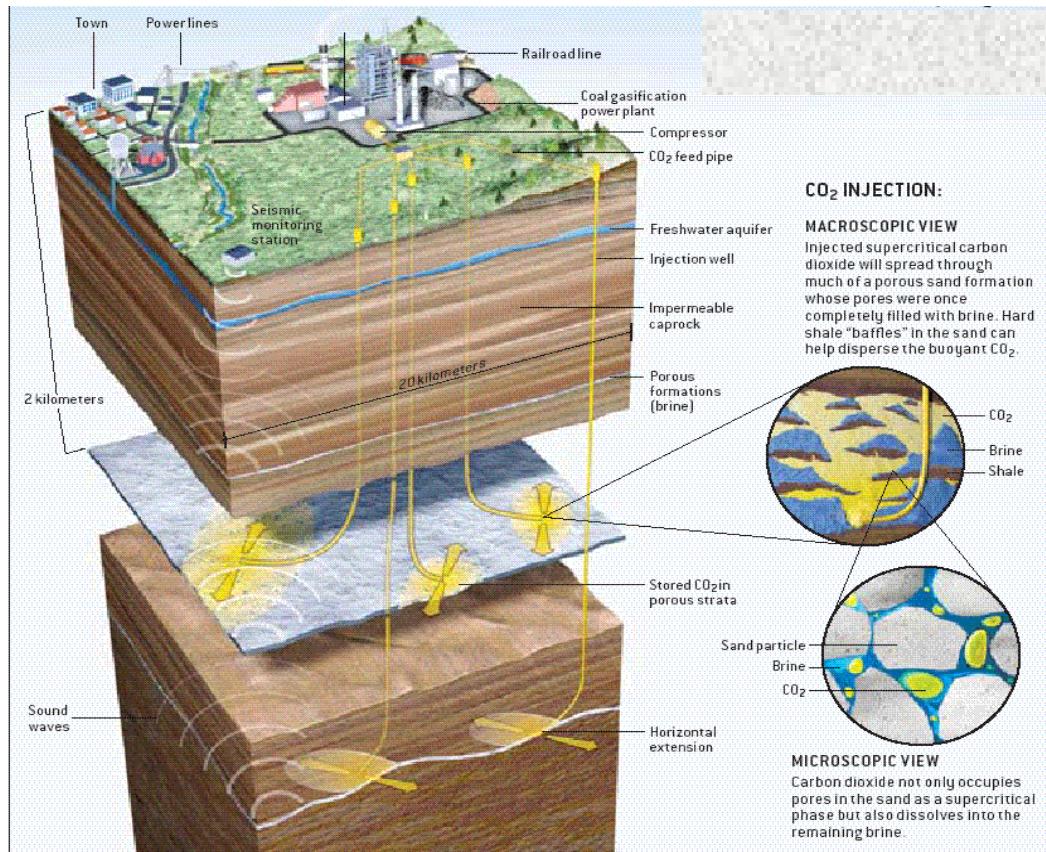
The Wabash coal gasification reprocessing project



Sleipner field, Norway

The Future Coal or Natural Gas Power Plant

ILLUSTRATION BY DAVID FIERSTEIN; CONCEPT BY JULIO FRIEDMANN, LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORIES



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Shown here: After 10 years of operation of a 1000 MW coal plant, 60 Mt (90 Mm³) of CO₂ have been injected, filling a horizontal area of 40 km² in each of two formations.

Assumptions:

- 10% porosity
- **1/3 of pore space accessed**
- 60 m total vertical height for the two formations.

• **Note:** Plant is still young.

Injection rate is 150,000 bbl(CO₂)/day, or 300 million standard cubic feet/day (scfd). That's 3 billion barrels, or 6 trillion standard cubic feet, over 60 years.

Renewable Power



Installed already, world-wide:

Wind: **240 GW_{peak}** (through 2011)

Photovoltaic: **40 GW_{peak}** (through 2010)

Concentrators: **Very little**

Opportunities for collaboration

- Climate-change science
- Efficient energy use – measure and evaluate
- Power-plant retirement
- Low-carbon fossil energy
- Renewables

“Solutions” can bring serious problems of their own.

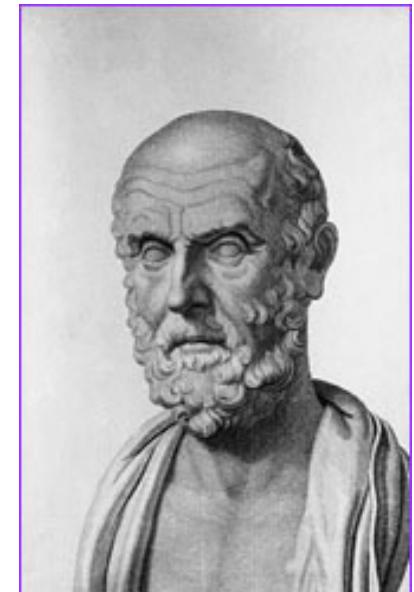
Every “solution” has a dark side.

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Conservation | Regimentation |
| Renewables | Competing uses of land |
| “Clean coal” | Mining: worker and land impacts |
| Nuclear power | Nuclear war |
| Geoengineering | Technological hegemony |

Risk management: In choosing targets, we must take into account both the risks of disruption from climate change and the risks of disruption from mitigation.

Wisdom from Hippocrates

“I will apply, for the benefit of the sick, all measures that are required, avoiding those twin traps of overtreatment and therapeutic nihilism.”



Hippocrates

* Modern version of the Hippocratic oath, Louis Lasagna, 1964.

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/doctors/oath_modern.html