

# NUCLEAR ENERGY BASICS

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# NUCLEAR POWER

- Clean & efficient way of boiling water to make steam – turns turbine to produce electricity
- Nuclear energy (strong force) □ Kinetic Energy □ Thermal Energy □ Mechanical Energy □ Electricity

# 2 TYPES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

slow neutron  
m=1

235 U

90 Rb

143 Cs

one of many possible divisions

m<sub>after</sub> = 235.8  
E = (.2)c<sup>2</sup>  
176 units\*

Conversion to energy per kg fuel

\*1 UNIT = energy use of one U.S. citizen in 1 year.

fast particles

deuterium

tritium

m=2

m=3

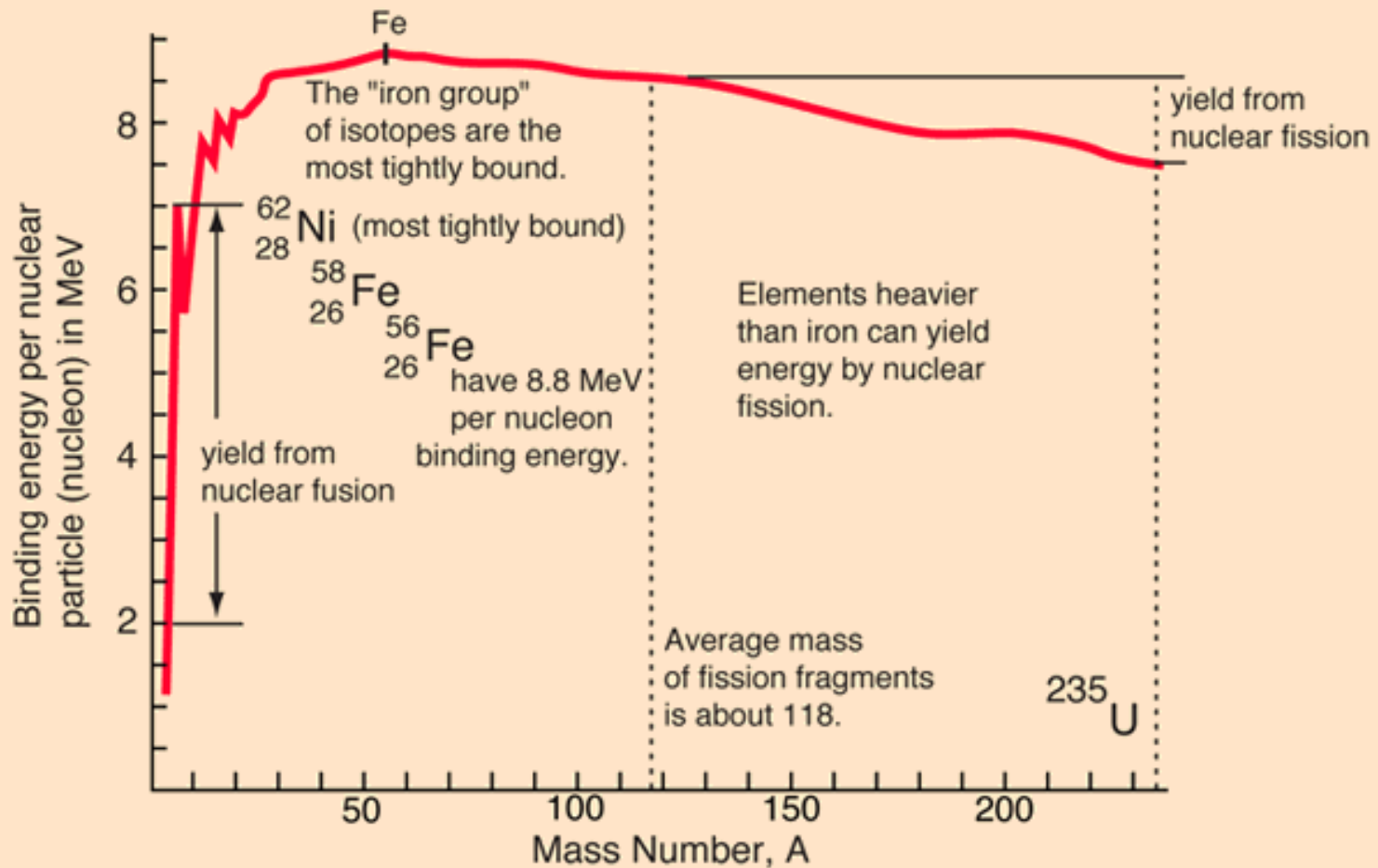
1 UNIT = energy use of one U.S. citizen in 1 year.

m<sub>after</sub> = 4.98  
E = (.02)c<sup>2</sup>  
676 units

Conversion to energy per kg fuel

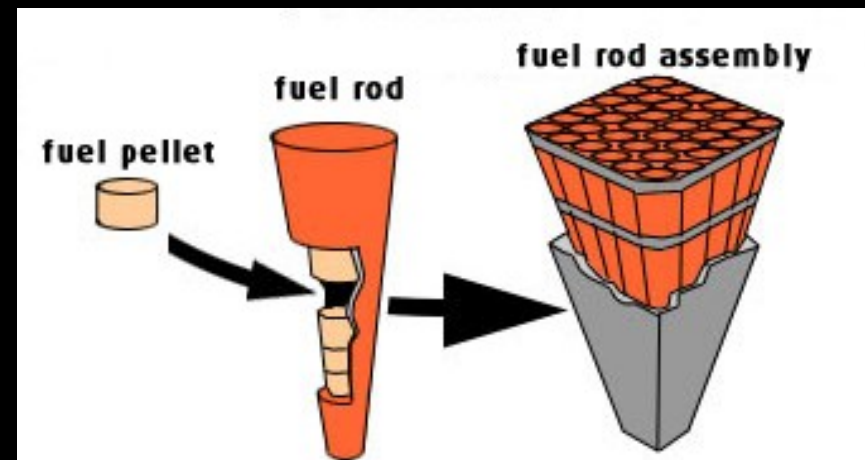
$$\frac{1}{2} m_a v_a^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_b v_b^2 = Q$$

# Fission and fusion can yield energy



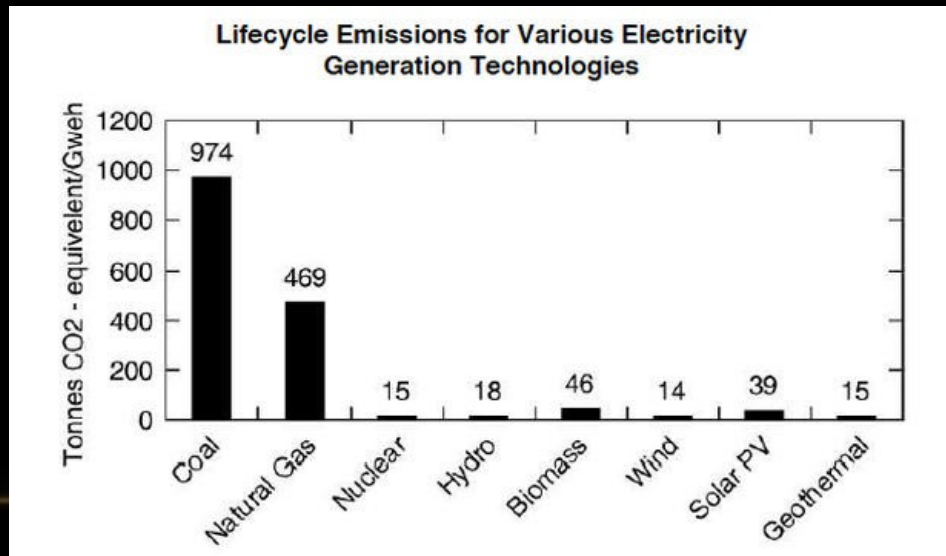
# FUEL

- Consists of small, hard ceramic pellets that packed into long vertical tubes
- A single uranium pellet contains the same energy as a ton of coal, 3 barrels of oil, or 17000 ft<sup>3</sup> natural gas
  - Each pellet provides up to 5 years of heat for power generation



# BENEFITS

- Does not burn material – no combustion byproduct
- Does not produce greenhouse gases
- Can continuously generate large-scale around-the-clock electricity for many months, without interruption



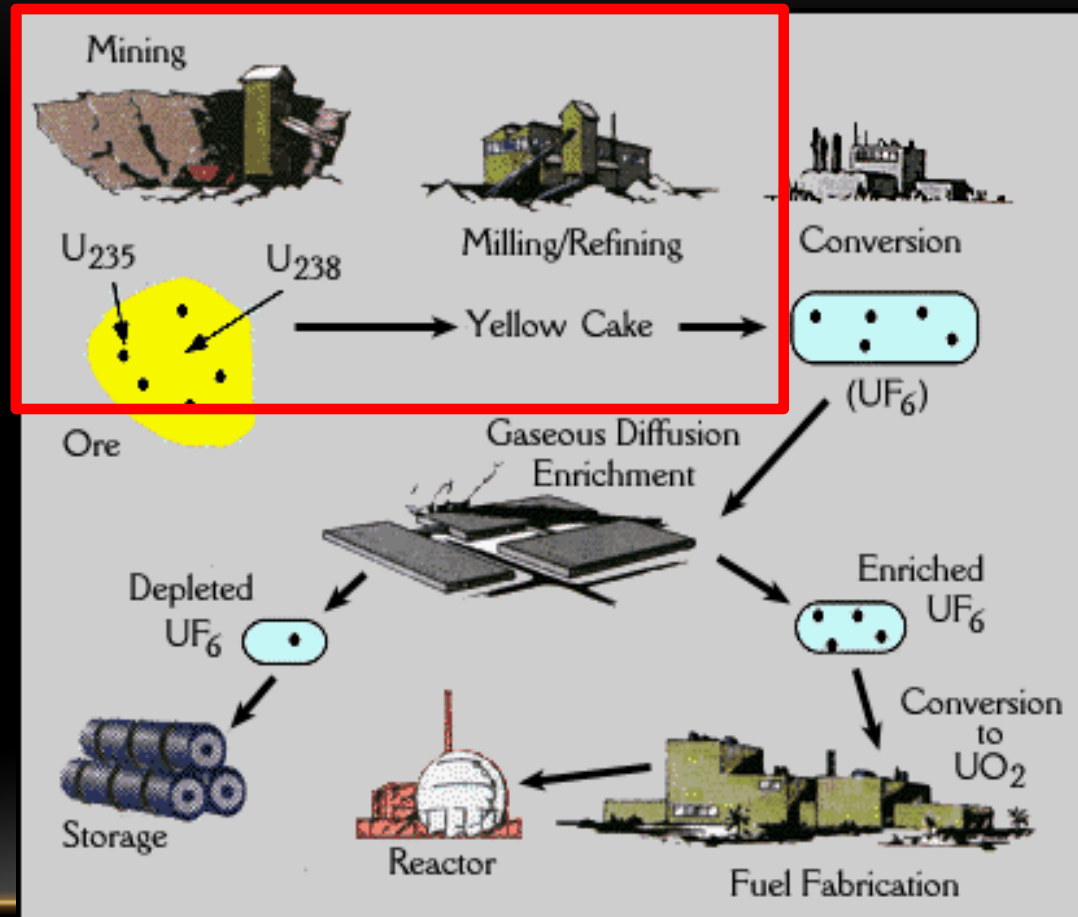
# URANIUM

- Naturally occurring
- Extracted from rock – mines  
~20 countries
- Enriched in Uranium-235  
isotope & formed into pellets



# URANIUM ENRICHMENT PROCESS

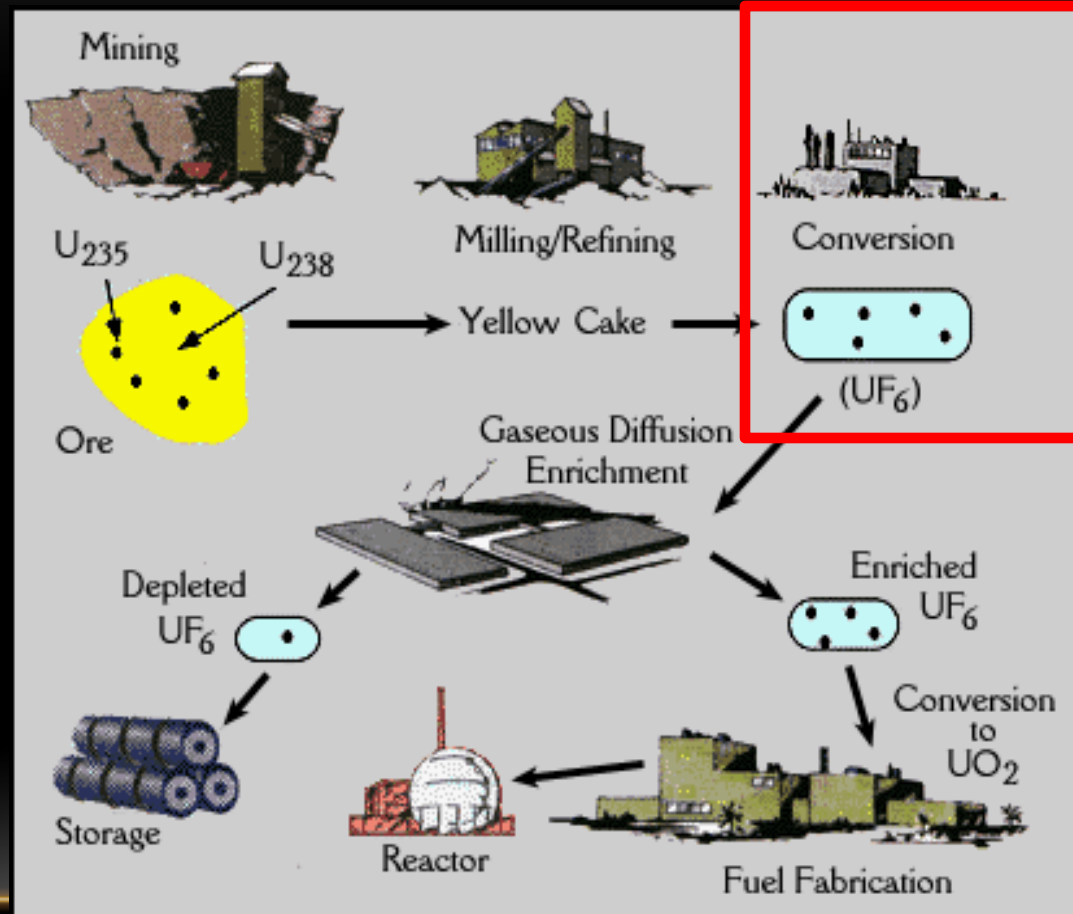
- 1. Mining
- 2. Ore goes through mill
  - Crushed & ground in water into slurry & slurry leached with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  to dissolve uranium oxides ( $\text{UO}_2$ )
- 3. Liquid filtered & separated by ion exchange & precipitates & filtered & dried & sealed in drum (“yellow cake”)





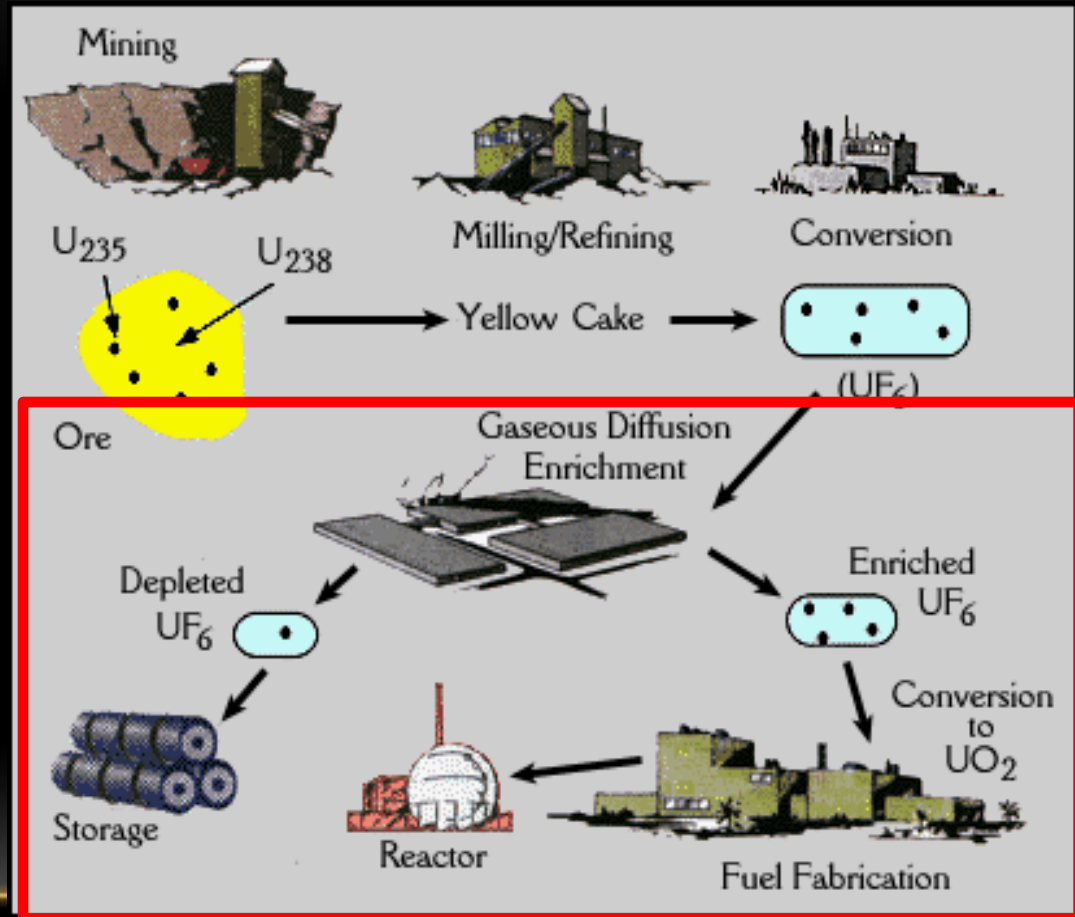
# URANIUM ENRICHMENT PROCESS

- 4. “Yellow cake” is processed with fluorine to create uranium hexafluoride ( $UF_6$ )
  - Exits process as gas which is then cooled to a liquid and drained into storage and transport cylinders.
  - Then is shipped to enrichment facility

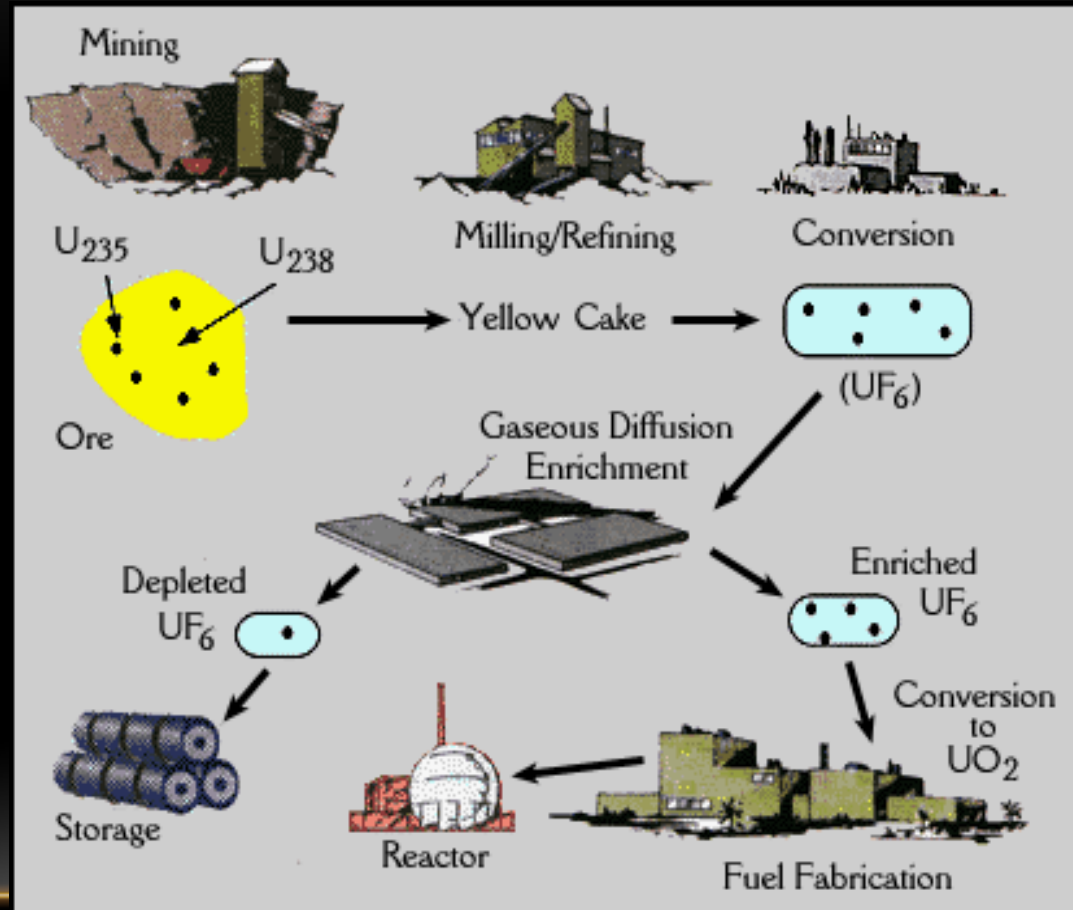
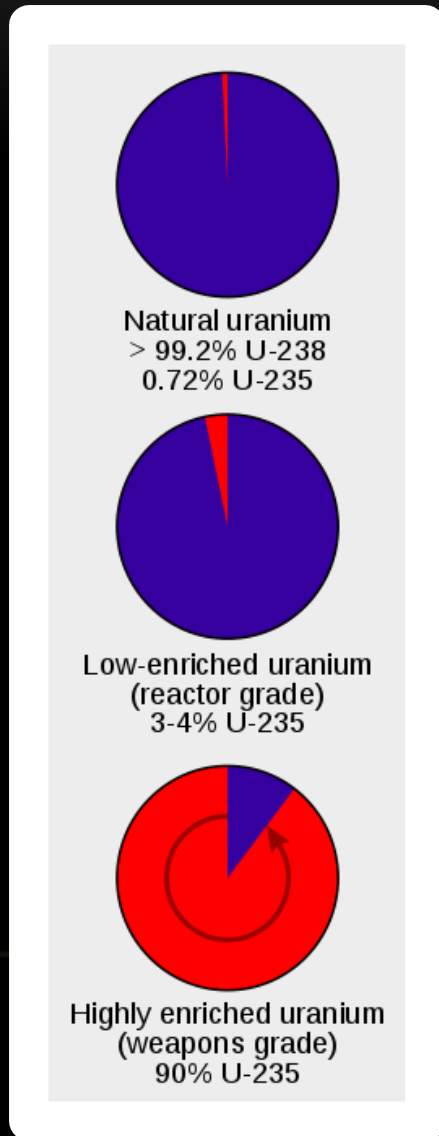


# URANIUM ENRICHMENT PROCESS

- 5. Enrichment plant concentrates useful uranium-235 by separating gaseous form into 2 streams
  - One is increased (enriched) in the percentage of U-235
  - One is reduced (depleted)
- Enriched is further processed while depleted is stored
- Most is stored at locations where produced
  - Paducah, KY
  - Oak Ridge, TN (thermal diffusion)
  - Piketon, OH



# URANIUM ENRICHMENT PROCESS



# INSIDE A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

