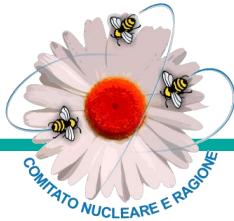


I NUMERI DEL NUCLEARE

Andrea Camerini, studente di Ingegneria Nucleare
presso il Politecnico di Milano



NUMERO

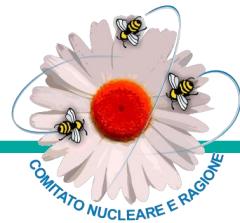


23'000'000

è il rapporto tra l'energia generata dalla fissione dell'uranio
e quella proveniente dalla combustione del metano



il «MEGA FACTOR»



Reazioni Chimiche



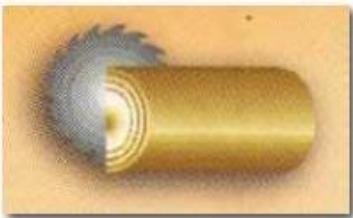
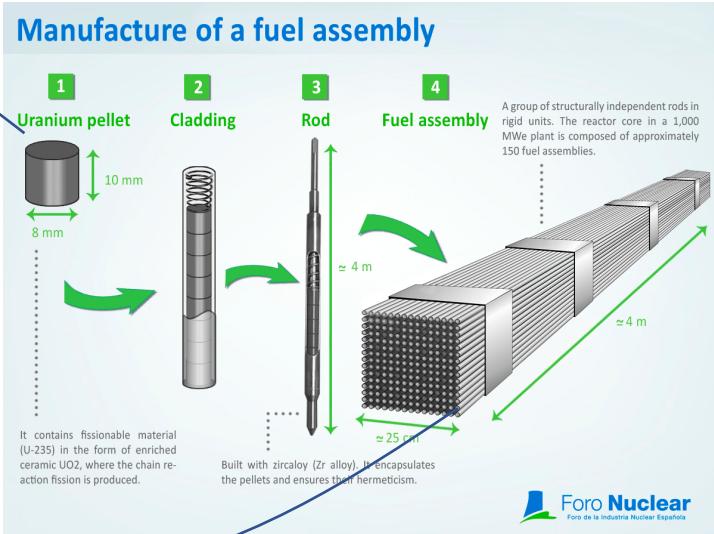
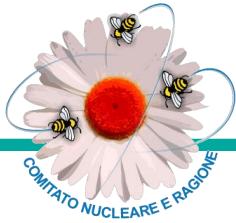
Reazione Nucleare



x 23'000'000



la DENSITA' ENERGETICA



640 kg
legna



360 m³
gas naturale



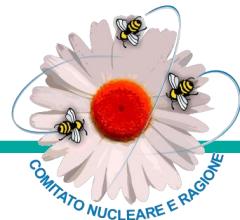
400 kg
carbone



350 kg
petrolio



I'OCCUPAZIONE DEL SUOLO



Nuclear plants in Belgium require **285 times less land than solar...**



20 TWh/km²



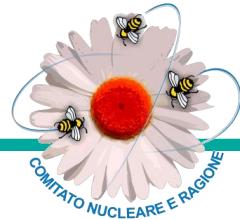
0,07 TWh/km²



Source: Comparison between Doel Nuclear Plant and Kristal Solar Park in Lommel. If operated at 85% capacity factor, Doel's 2.9 gigawatt (net) capacity would produce 22 terawatt-hours per year on an approximate land area of 1.1 square kilometers, for a density of 20 terawatt-hours per square kilometer. Kristal Solar Park has a power density of 0.07 terawatt-hours per square kilometer.



I'OCCUPAZIONE DEL SUOLO



...and 412 times less area than wind



20 TWh/km²

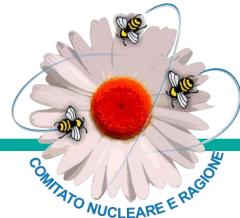


0,05 TWh/km²

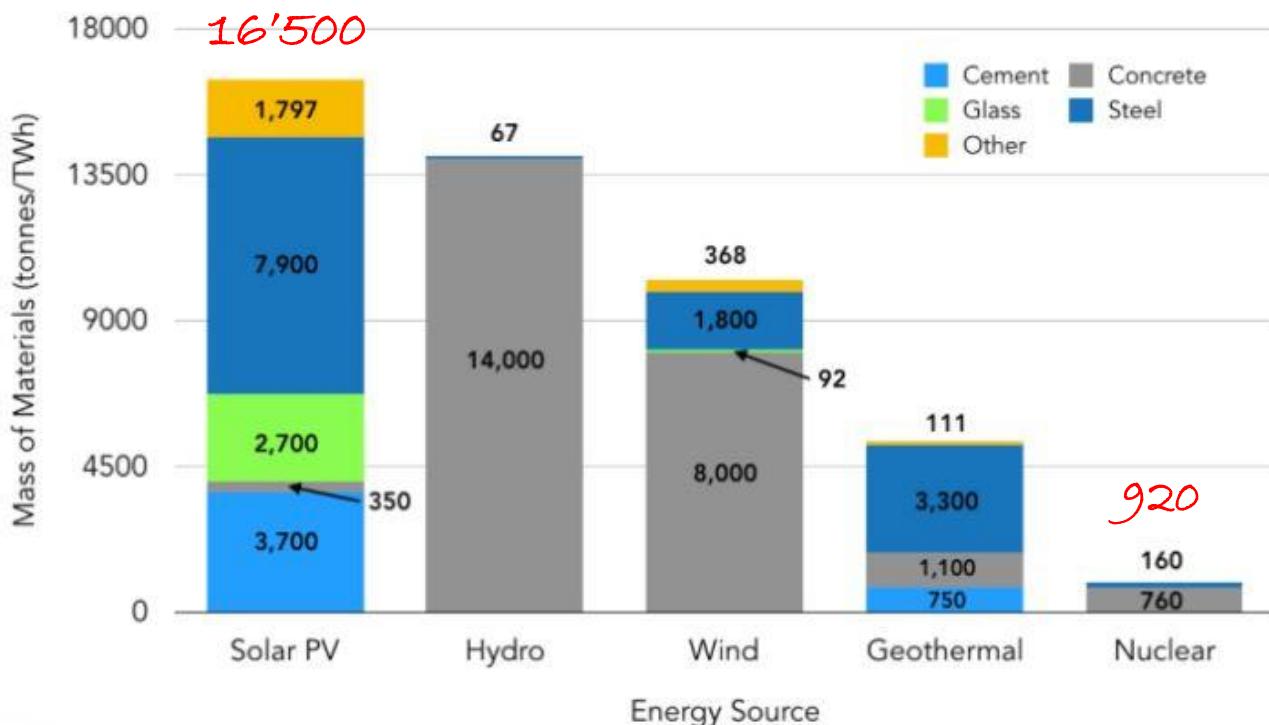
Source: Comparison between a facility like Doel Nuclear Plant if operated, and assumed production from Rentel wind farm. If operated at 85% capacity factor, Doel's 2.91 gigawatt (net) capacity would produce 22 terawatt-hours per year on an approximate land area of 1.1 square kilometers, for a density of 20 terawatt-hours per square kilometer. Rentel has a power density of 0.05 terawatt-hours per square kilometer.



I'UTILIZZO DI RISORSE

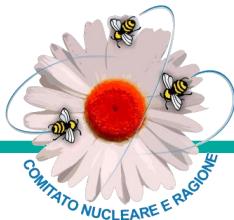


Materials throughput by type of energy source

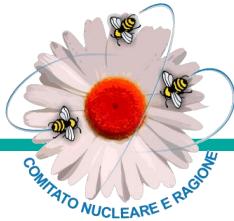


"Quadrennial Technology Review: An Assessment of Energy Technologies and Research Opportunities," Table 10. September 2015. United States Department of Energy. Nuclear and hydro require 10 tonnes/TWh and 1 tonne/TWh of other materials, respectively, but are unable to be labeled on the graph.

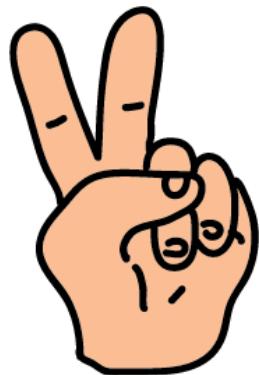
la PRODUZIONE DI RIFIUTI



$< 10'000 m^3$



NUMERO



1/100'000'000

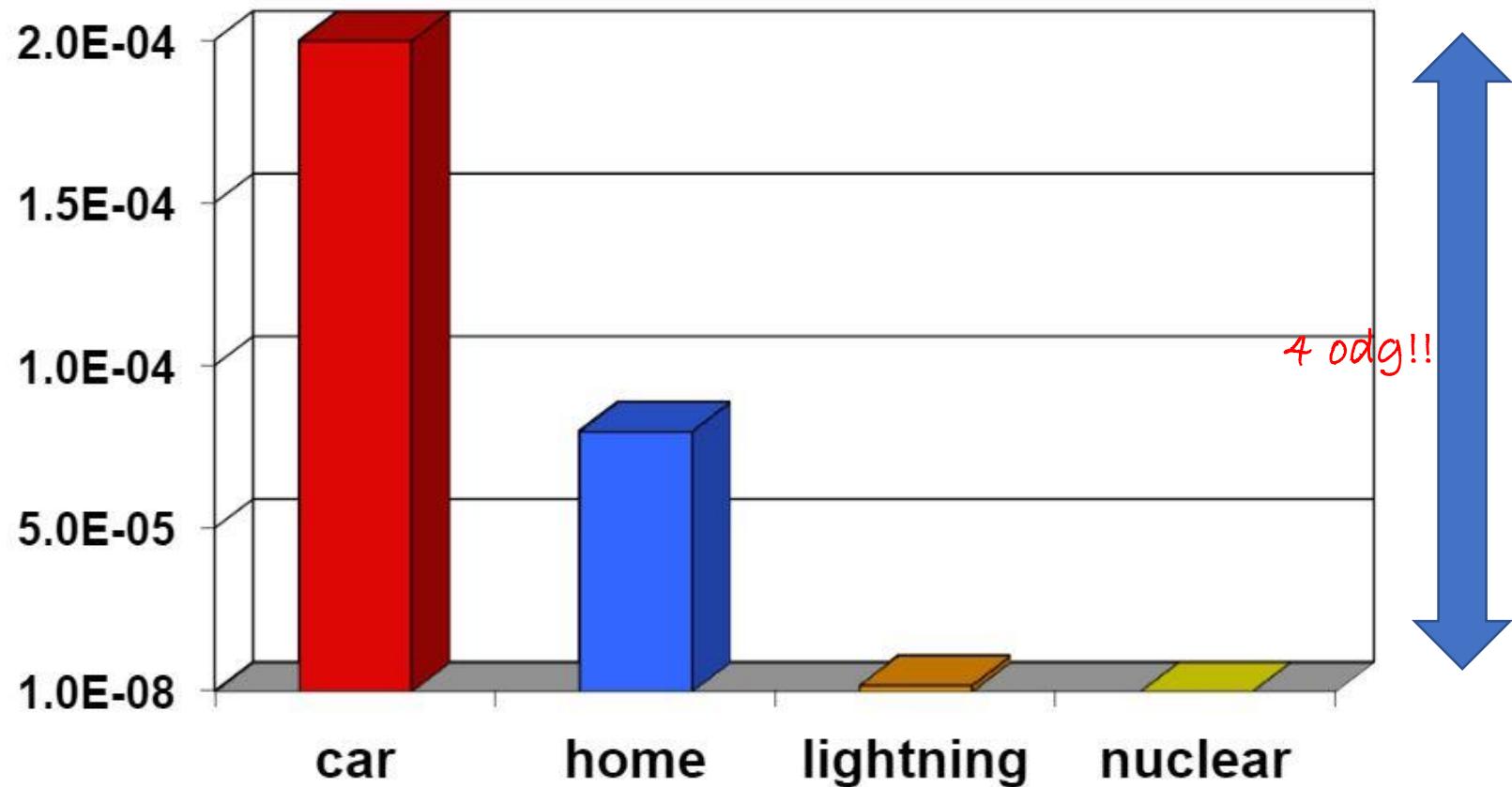
è la frequenza d'occorrenza di incidenti letali concernenti
l'energia nucleare, in un anno



la SICUREZZA

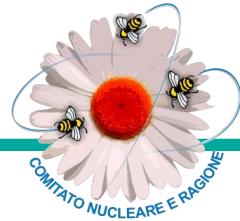


Frequenze stimate di occorrenza di incidenti letali, su base annua

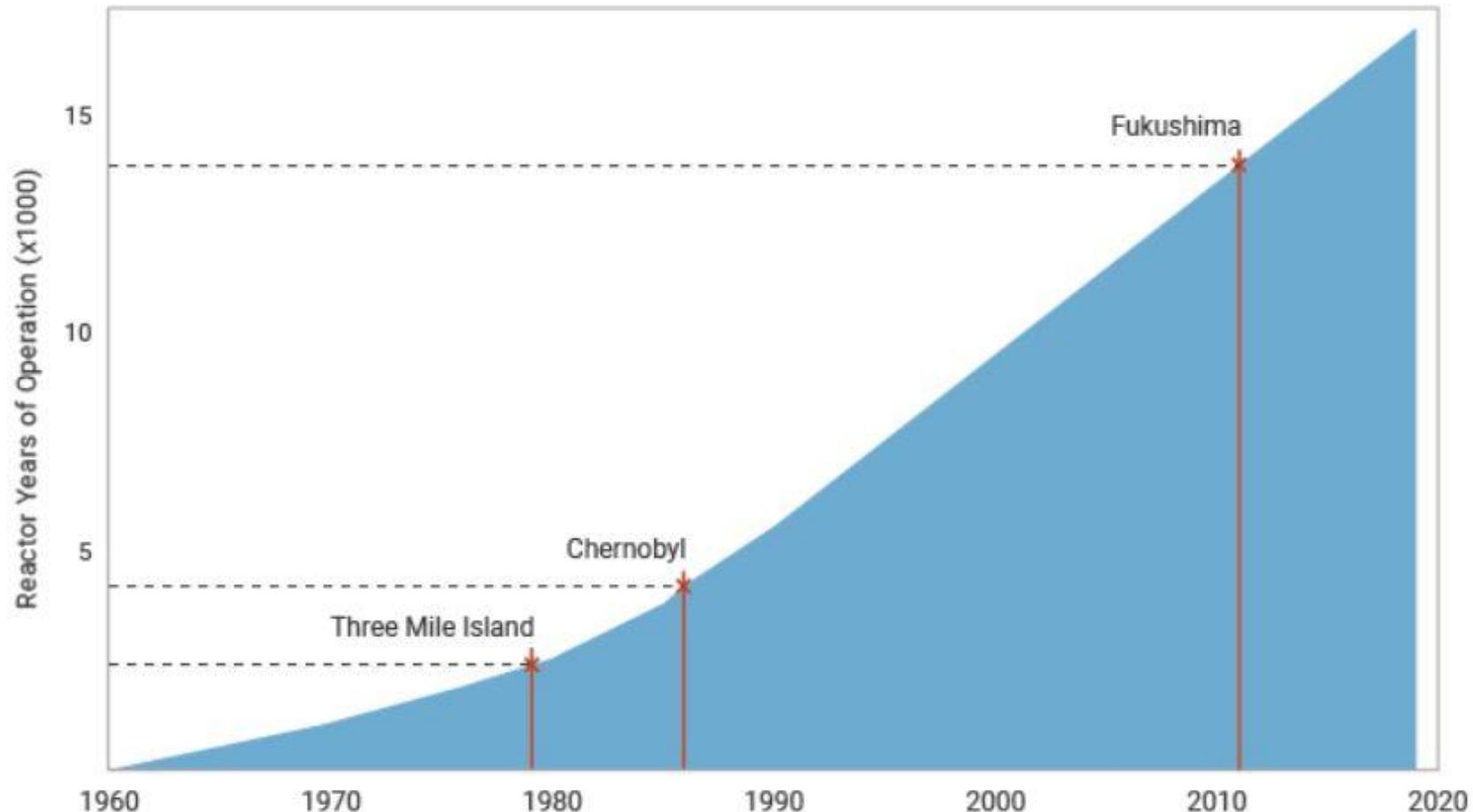




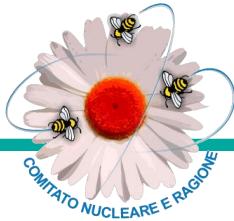
la SICUREZZA



Cumulative Reactor Years of Operation



la SICUREZZA

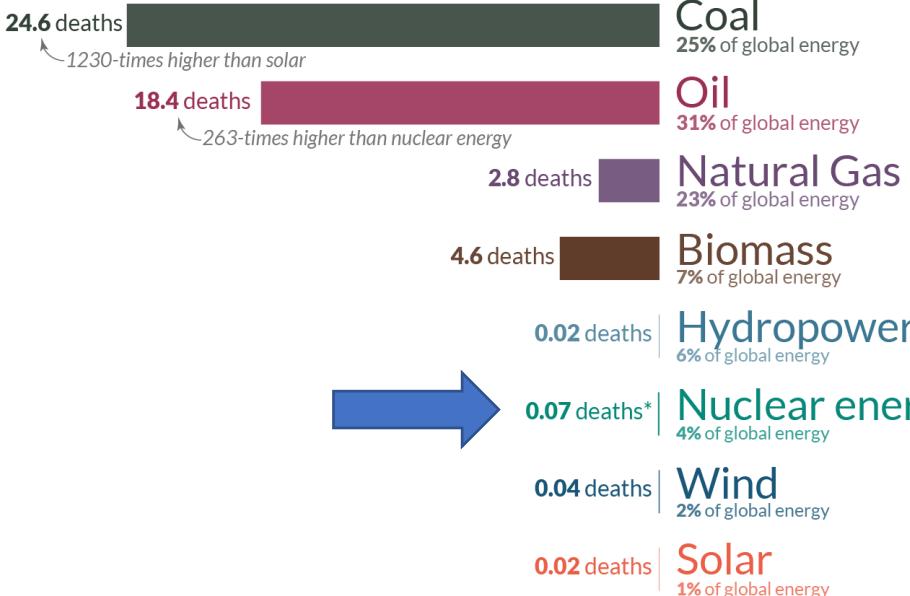


Our World
in Data

What are the safest and cleanest sources of energy?

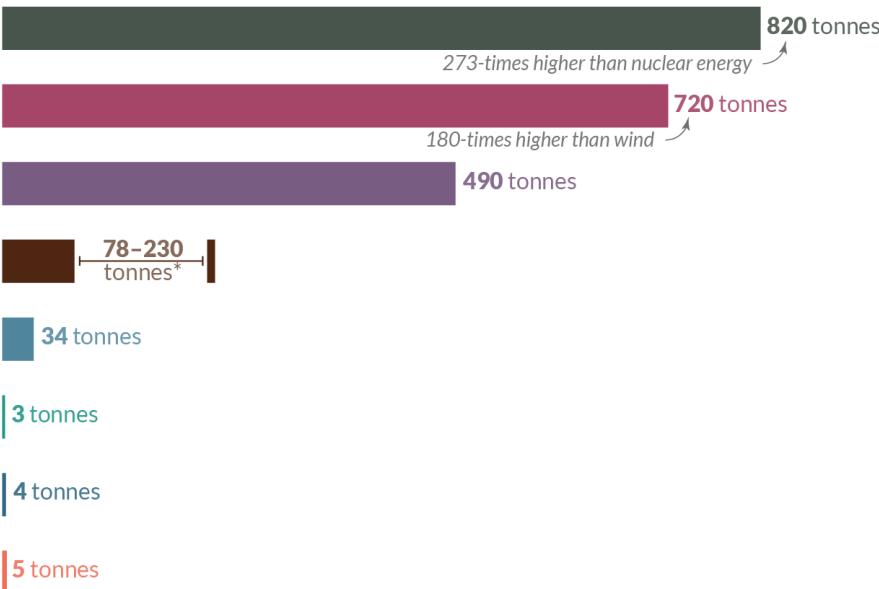
Death rate from accidents and air pollution

Measured as deaths per terawatt-hour of energy production.
1 terawatt-hour is the annual energy consumption of 27,000 people in the EU.



Greenhouse gas emissions

Measured in emissions of CO₂-equivalents per gigawatt-hour of electricity over the lifecycle of the power plant.
1 gigawatt-hour is the annual electricity consumption of 160 people in the EU.



*Life-cycle emissions from biomass vary significantly depending on fuel (e.g. crop residues vs. forestry) and the treatment of biogenic sources.

*The death rate for nuclear energy includes deaths from the Fukushima and Chernobyl disasters as well as the deaths from occupational accidents (largely mining and milling).

Energy shares refer to 2019 and are shown in primary energy substitution equivalents to correct for inefficiencies of fossil fuel combustion. Traditional biomass is taken into account.

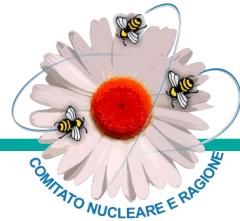
Data sources: Death rates from Markandya & Wilkinson (2007) in *The Lancet*, and Sovacool et al. (2016) in *Journal of Cleaner Production*; Greenhouse gas emission factors from IPCC AR5 (2014) and Pehl et al. (2017) in *Nature*; Energy shares from BP (2019) and Smil (2017).

OurWorldInData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

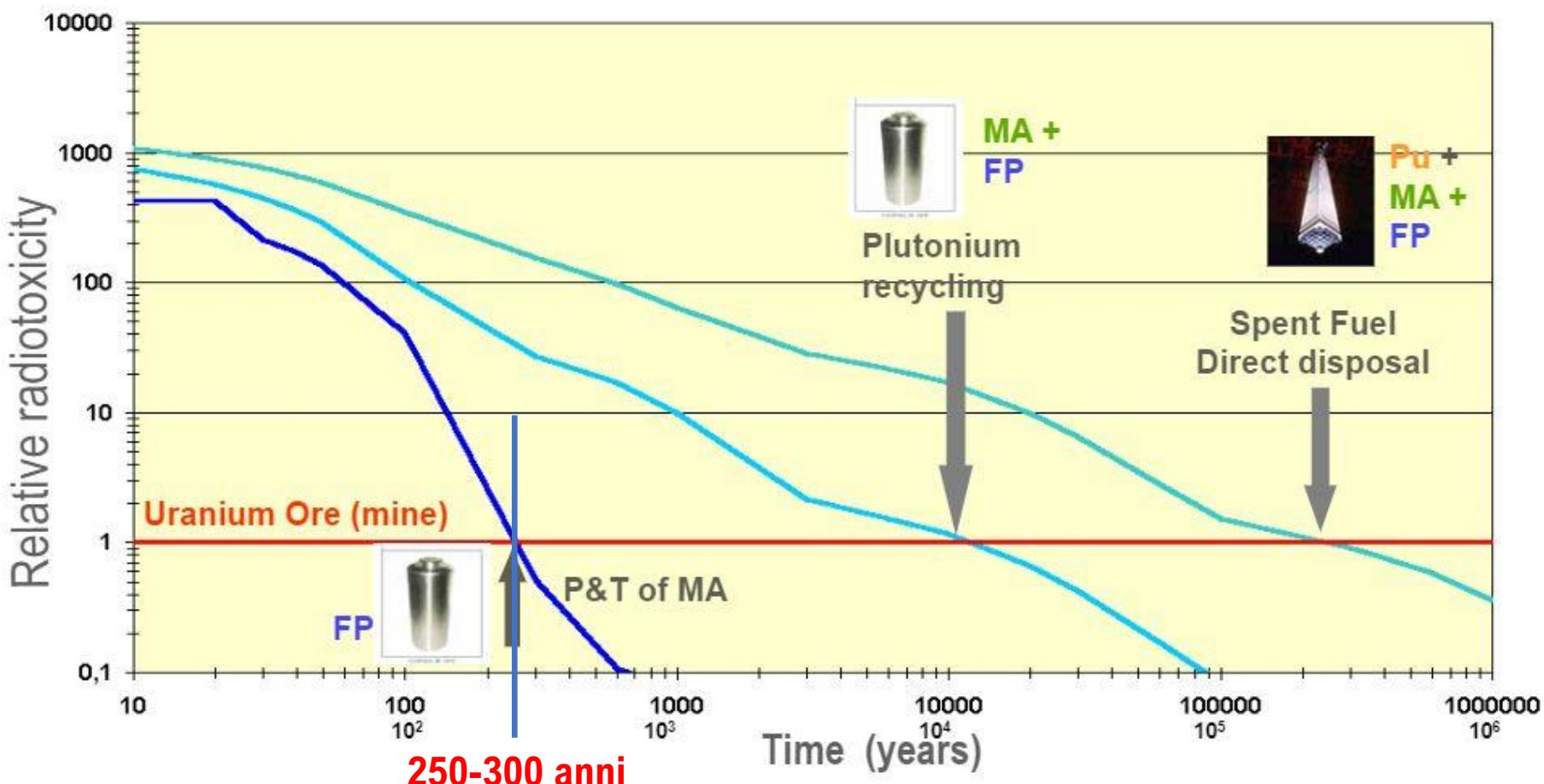
Licensed under CC-BY by the authors Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser.



la GESTIONE DEI RIFIUTI



Radiotossicità relativa in diverse strategie di trattamento di rifiuti



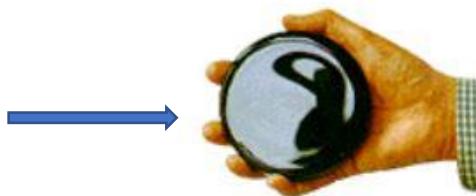


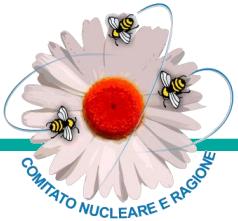
la GESTIONE DEI RIFIUTI



Commission, Radioactive Waste Management in the European Union (Brussels: EC, 1998).

Quantità di rifiuti ad alta attività
associata a ciascun cittadino
francese nell'arco della sua vita





NUMERO



6-9 MILIARDI

è il costo medio per la costruzione di un reattore nucleare



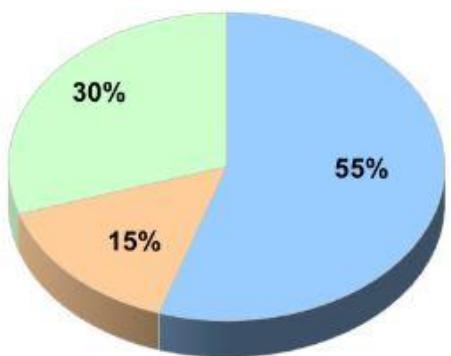
la COMPOSIZIONE DEI COSTI



■ Capital

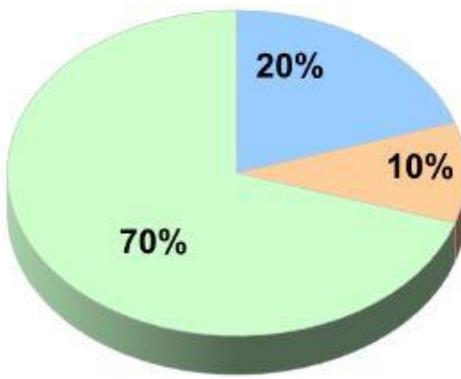
■ O&M

■ Fuel

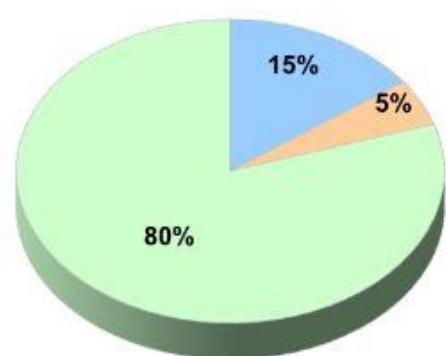


NUCLEAR

(including Decommissioning &
Waste Management: +3/+6%)



COAL



OIL/GAS



la COMPOSIZIONE DEI COSTI



LCOE = Levelized Cost of Electricity

US\$ values and exchange rates.

Projected nuclear LCOE costs for plants built 2015-2020, \$/MWh

Country	At 3% discount rate	At 7% discount rate	At 10% discount rate
Belgium	51.5	84.2	116.8
Finland	46.1	77.6	109.1
France	50.0	82.6	115.2
Hungary	53.9	89.9	125.0
Japan	62.6	87.6	112.5
South Korea	28.6	40.4	51.4
Slovakia	53.9	84.0	116.5
UK	64.4	100.8	135.7
USA	54.3	77.7	101.8
China	25.6-30.8	37.2-47.6	48.8-64.4

tasso di interesse

3% → 10%



LCOE (\$/MWh)

+230%

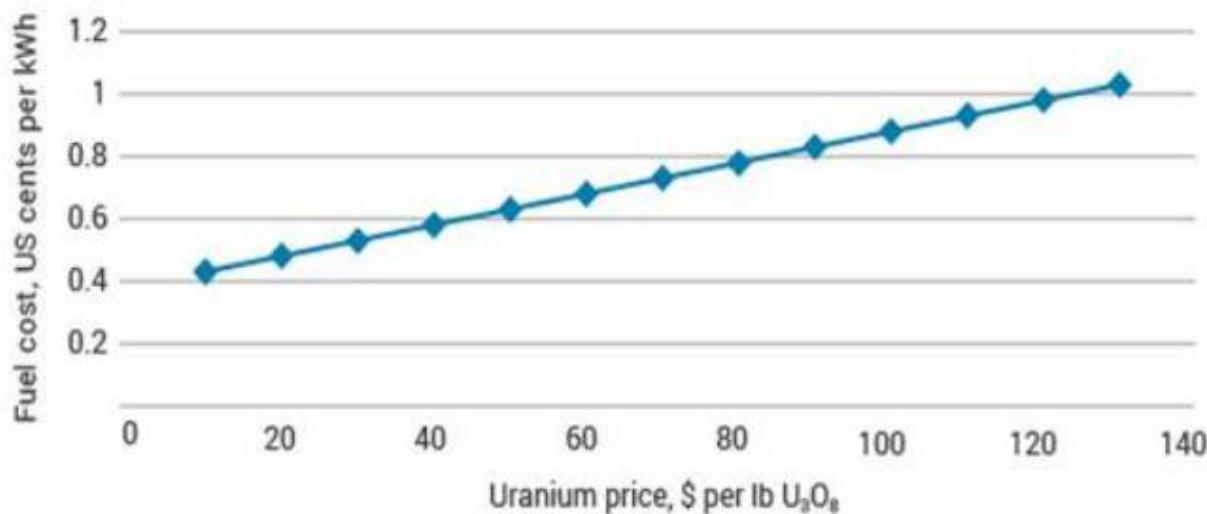
Source: OECD IEA-NEA, *Projected Costs of Generating Electricity*, 2015 Edition, Table 3.11, assuming 85% capacity factor



la COMPOSIZIONE DEI COSTI



Effect of uranium price on fuel cost



incremento costo combustibile

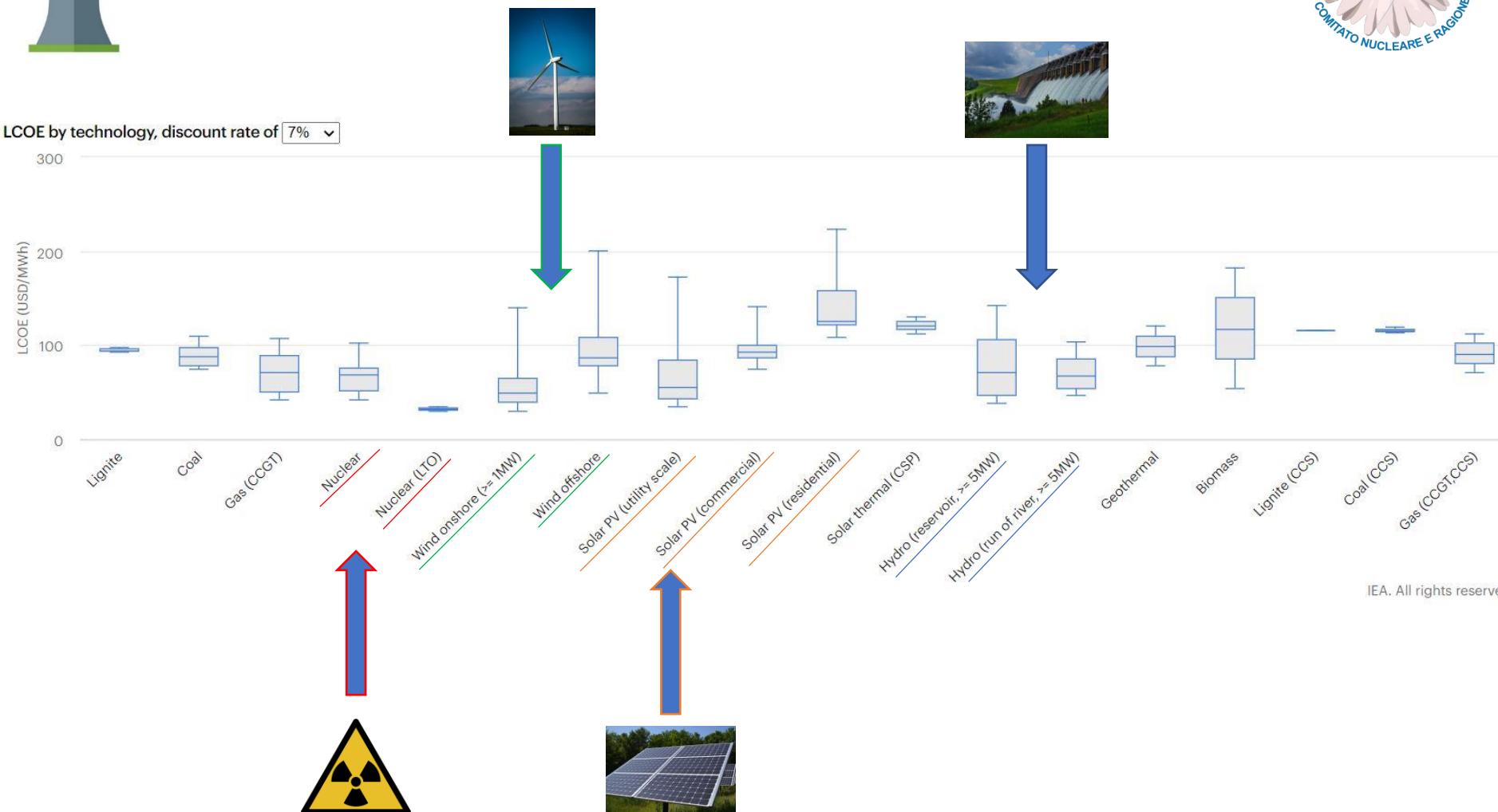
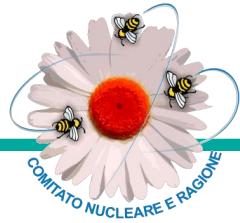
x2



incremento costo finale energia

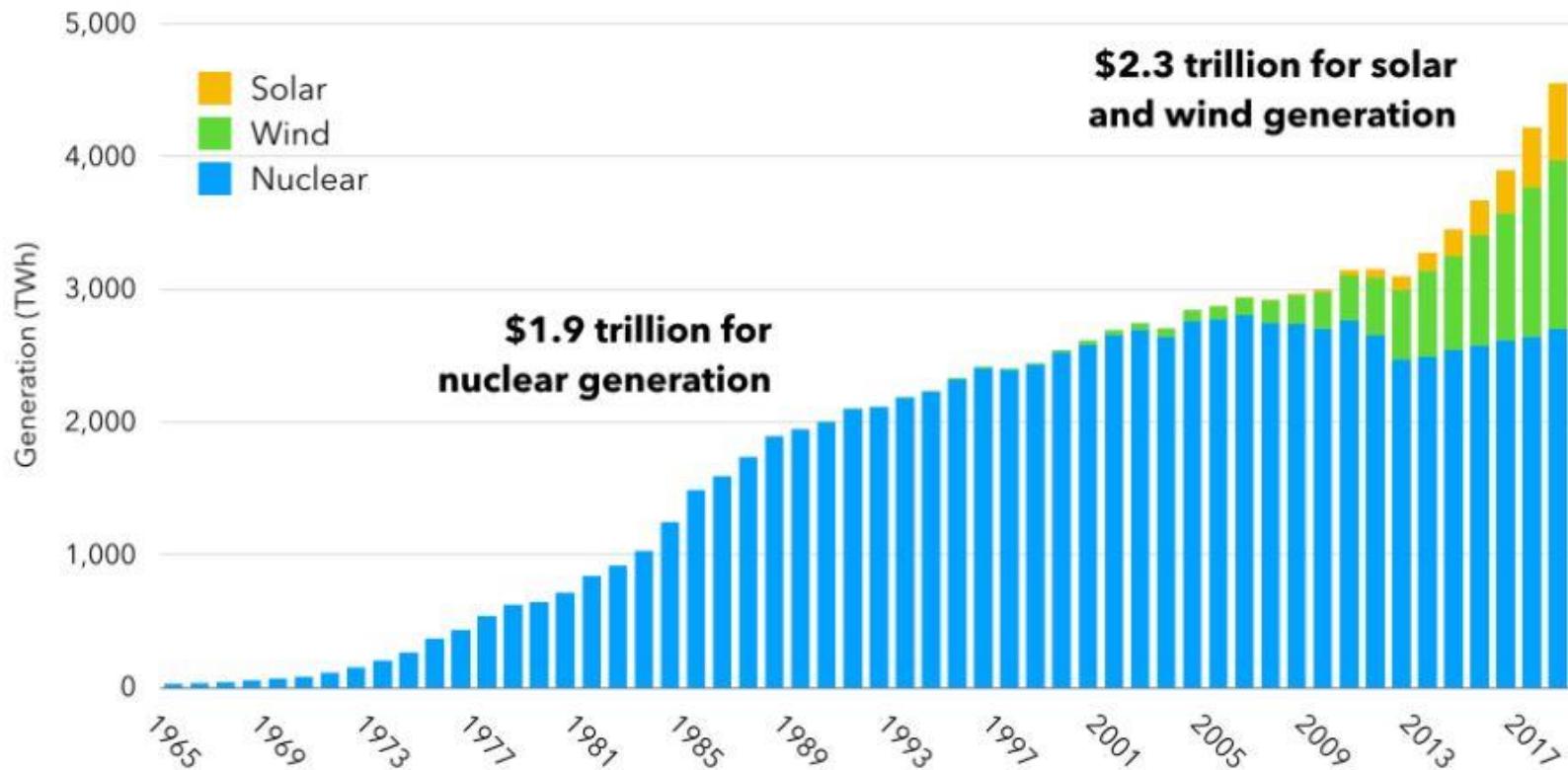
+10%

il CONFRONTO TRA FONTI ENERGETICHE

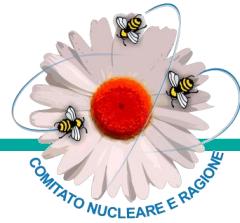


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il CONFRONTO TRA FONTI ENERGETICHE



Sources: BP Statistical Review, 2019; Nelson et al., "Power to Decarbonize," EP, 2017, based on BNEF (solar/wind) Lovering, et al, 2016, Energy Policy



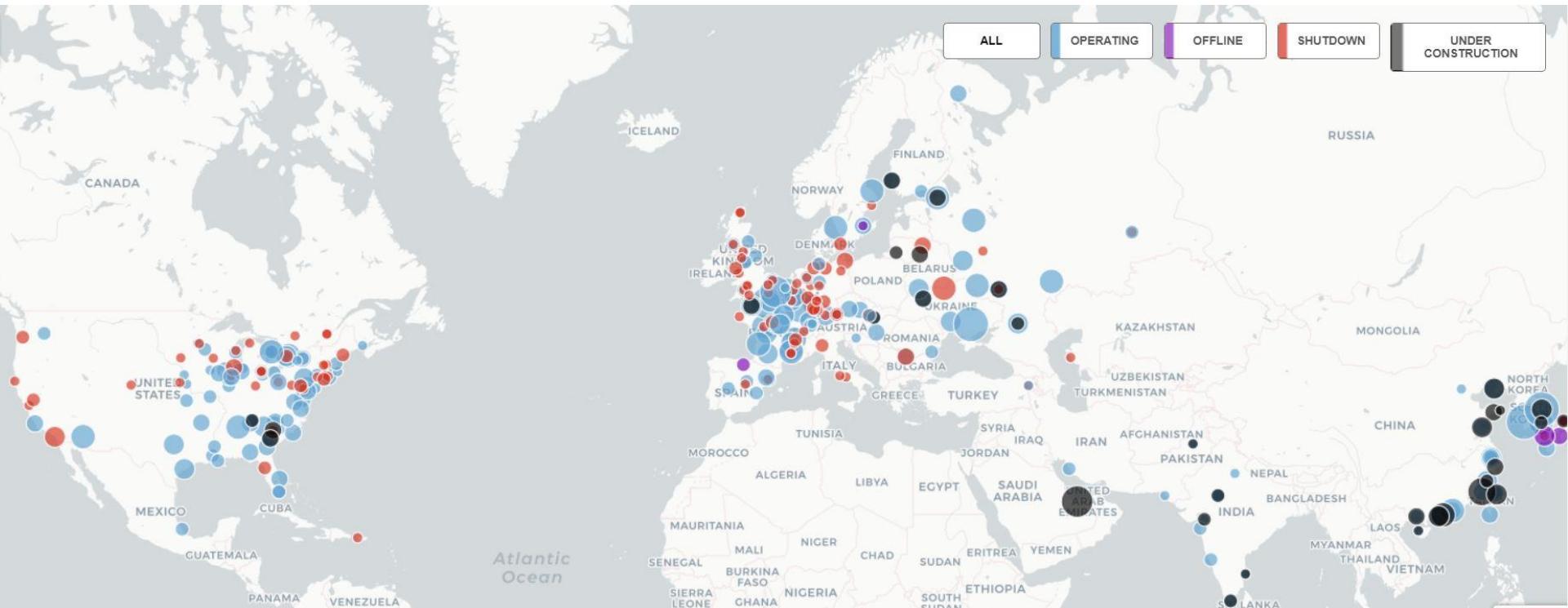
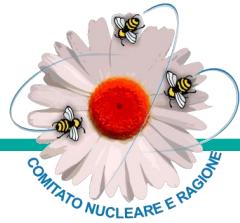
NUMERO



440

è il numero di reattori attualmente operativi nel mondo

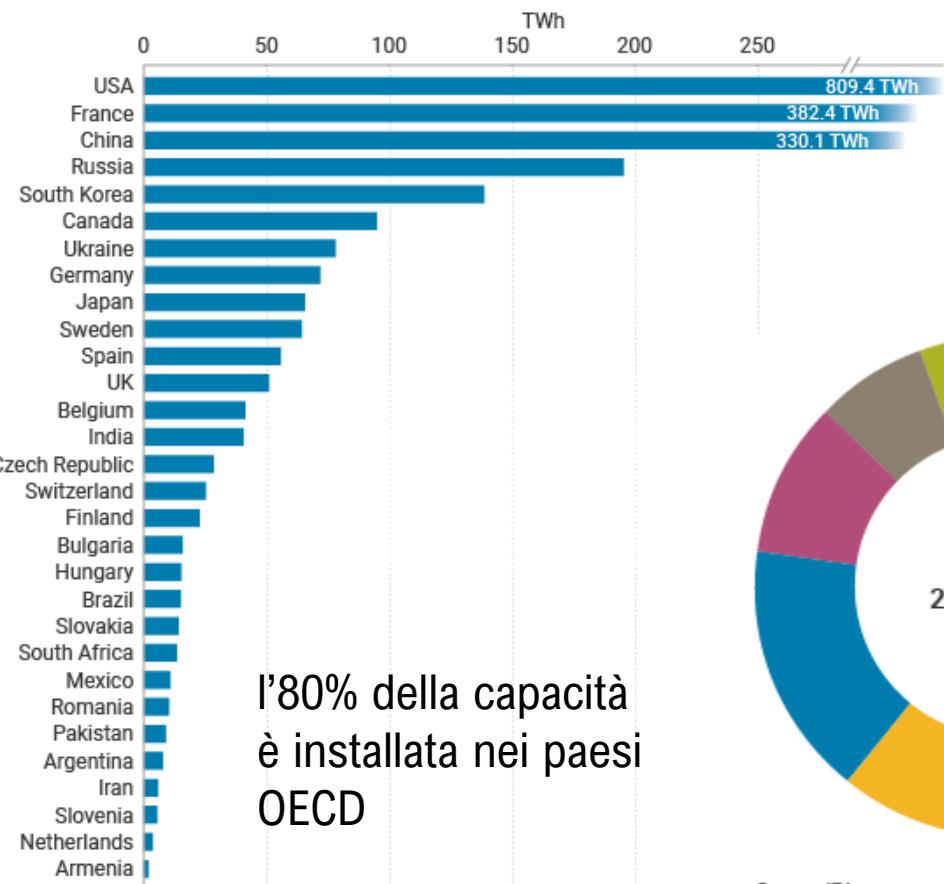
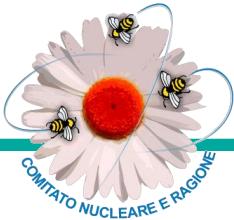
il NUCLEARE NEL MONDO



- affermato in Europa e Nord America
- in forte diffusione in Asia

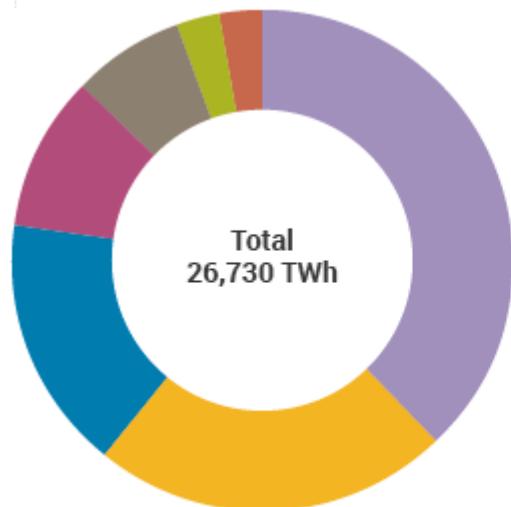
53 nuovi reattori in costruzione
di cui 11 in Cina e 7 in India

il NUCLEARE NEL MONDO



Source: IAEA PRIS Database

produzione elettrica da nucleare per paese



quota pari
al 18% nei
paesi OECD

produzione elettrica mondiale per fon-



il FUTURO DEL NUCLEARE

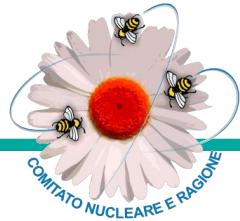
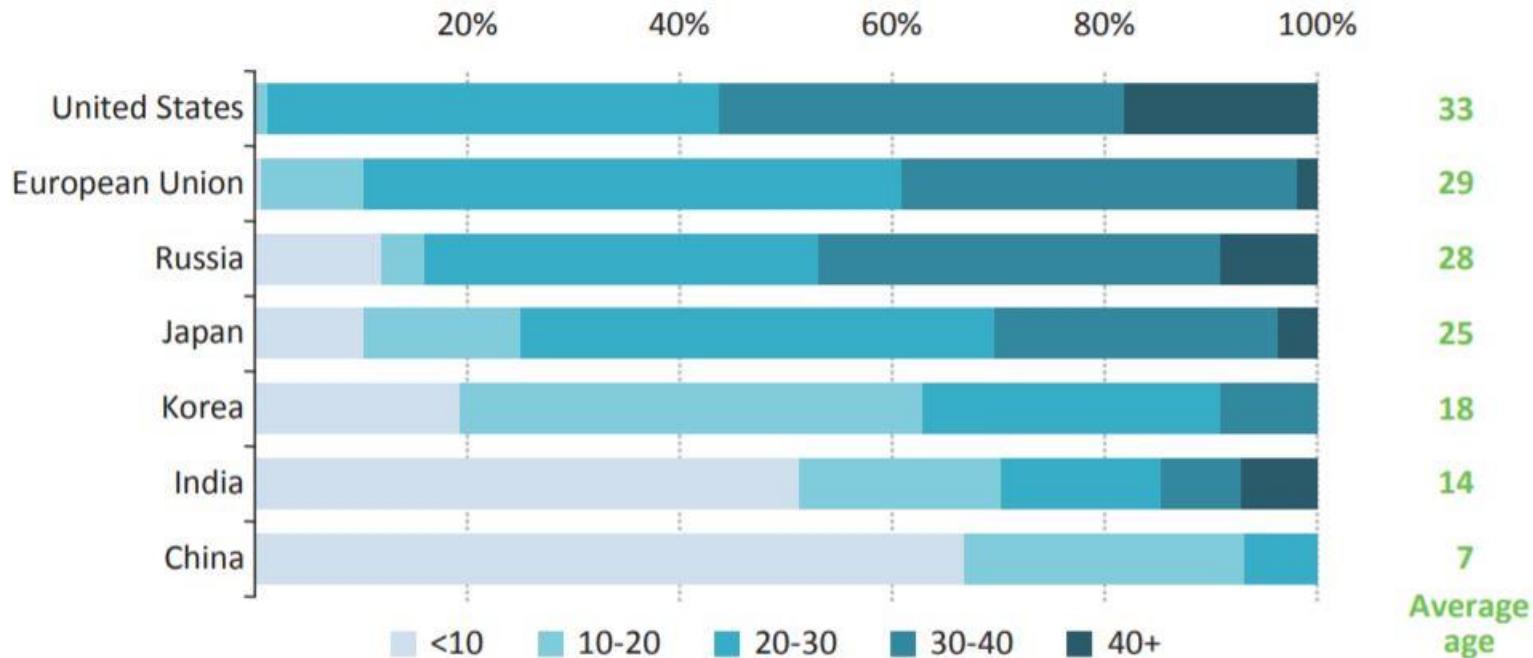


Figure 10.2 ▷ Age profile of nuclear capacity by selected region (years)



Sources: IAEA PRIS; IEA analysis.



circa 200 reattori saranno soggetti a retirement entro il 2040

il FUTURO DEL NUCLEARE

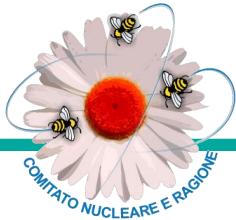
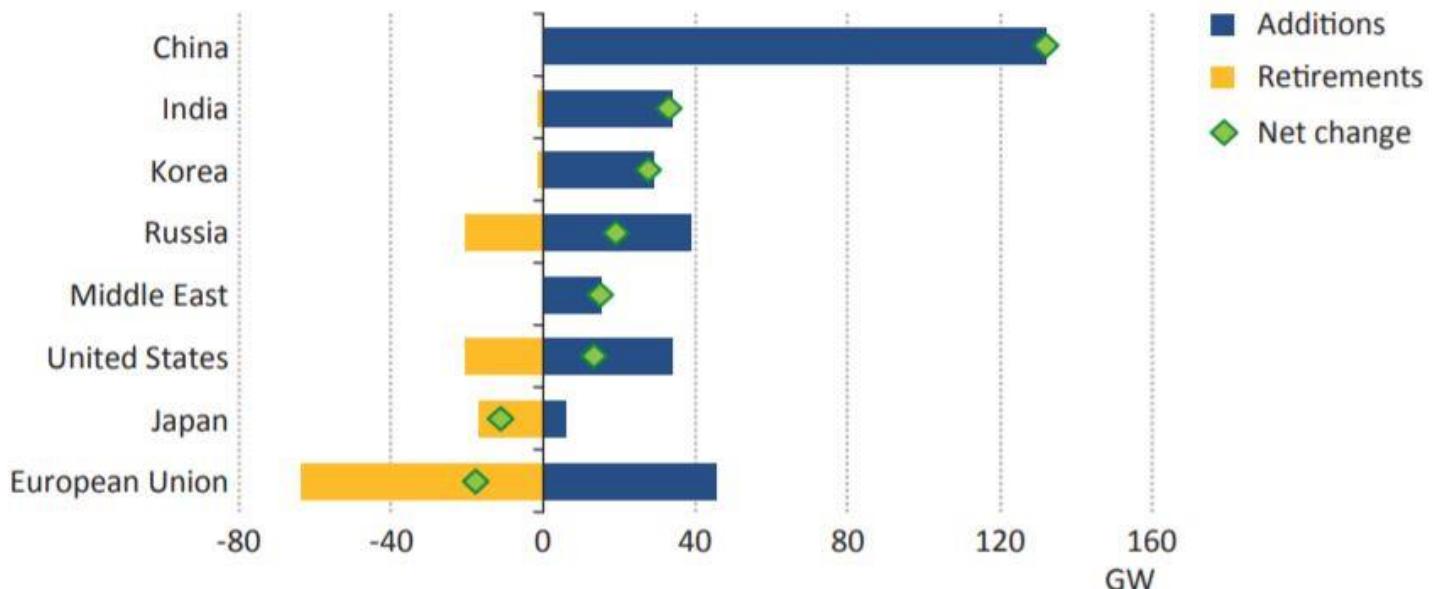


Figure 11.4 ▷ Nuclear power capacity additions and retirements by key region in the New Policies Scenario, 2014-2040



da World Energy Outlook 2014 - IEA

il FUTURO DEL NUCLEARE

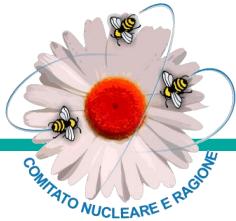
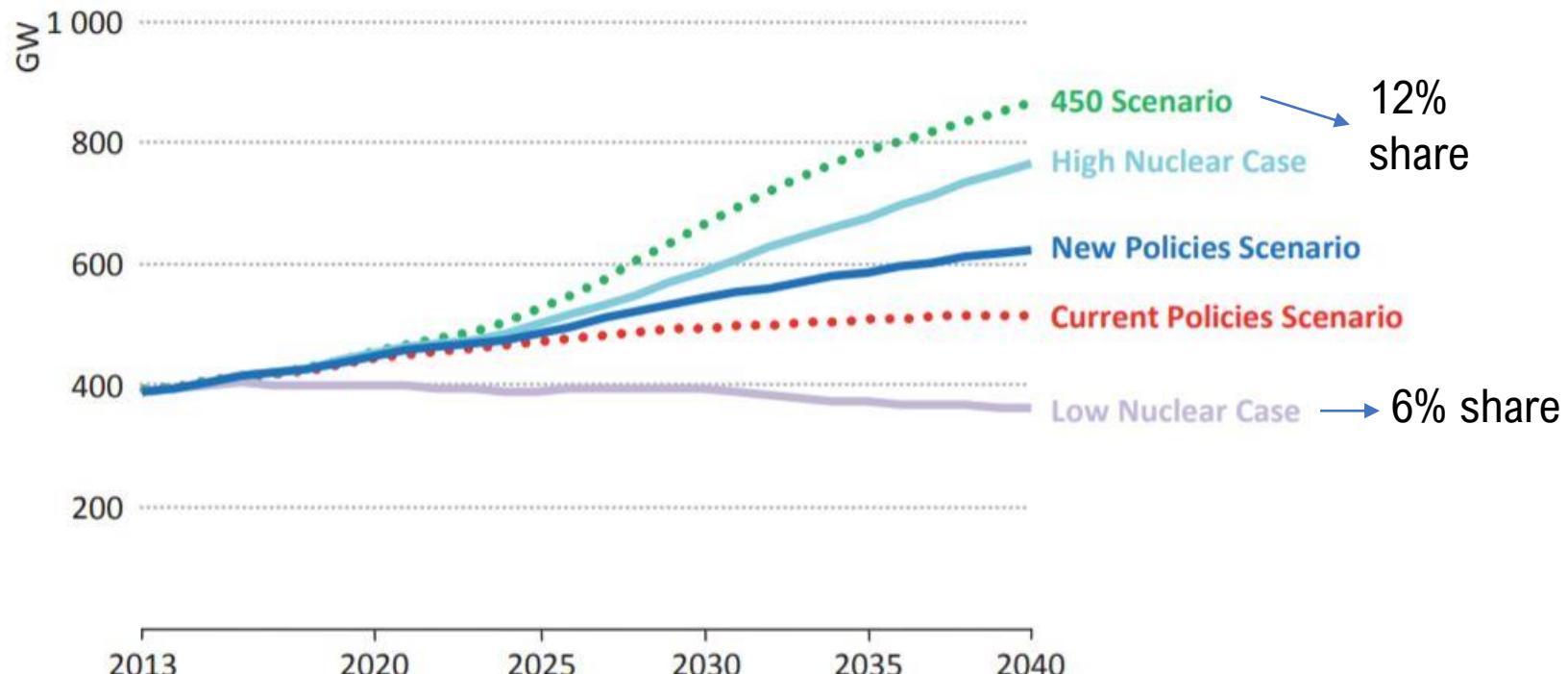
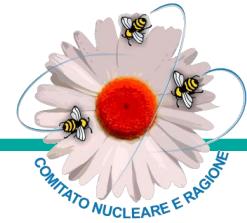


Figure 11.12 ▶ Global nuclear power capacity by scenario and case

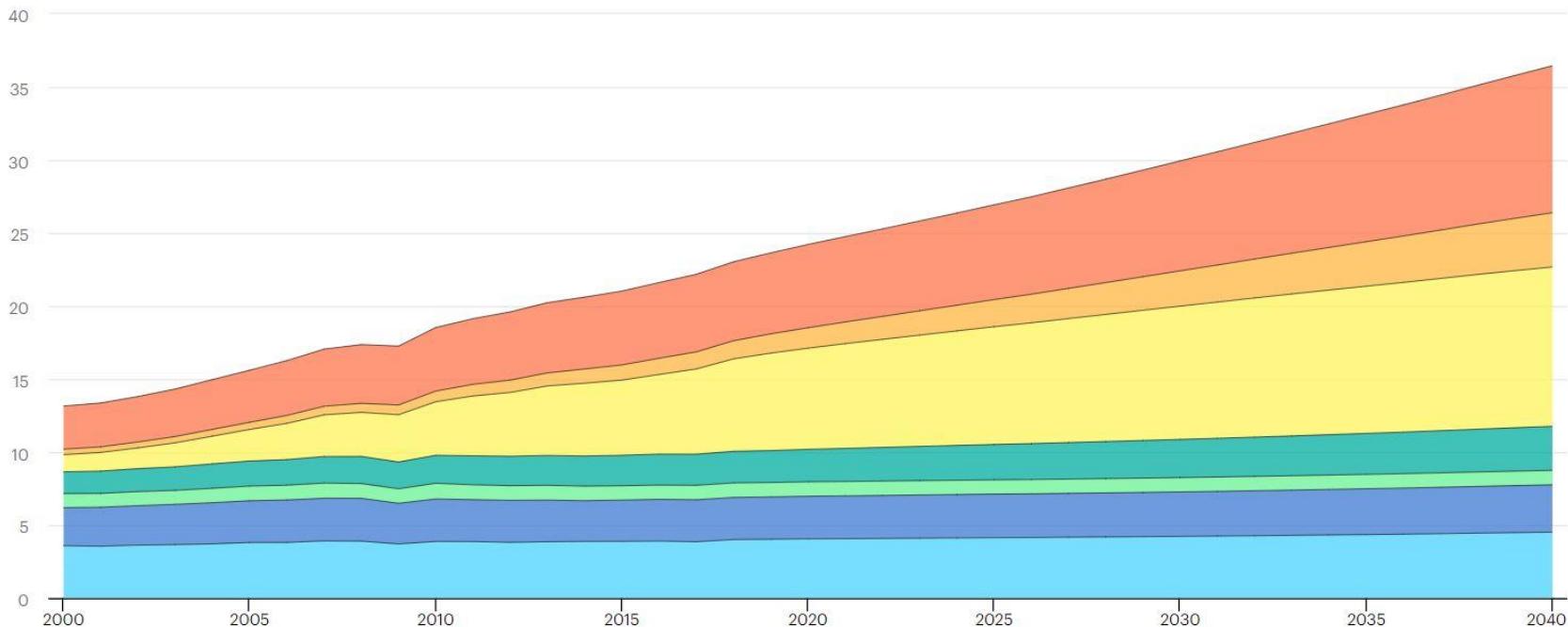


da World Energy Outlook 2014 - IEA

la DOMANDA di ELETTRICITA'



Thousand TWh

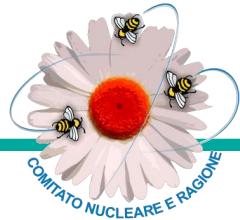


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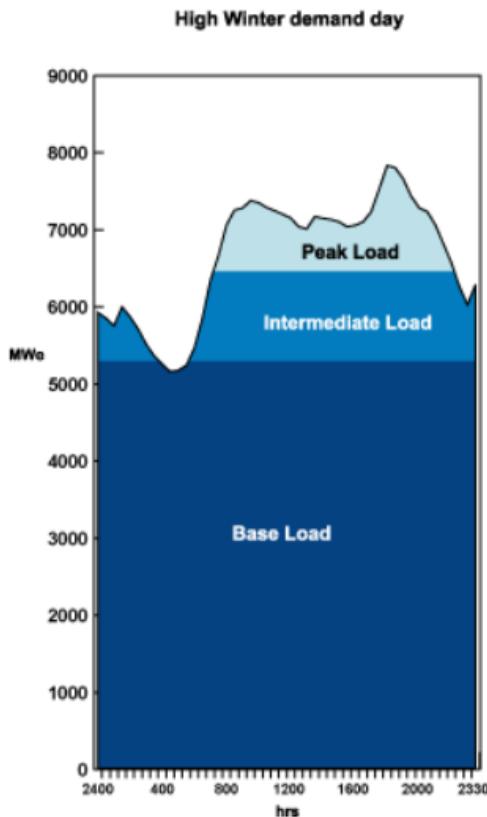
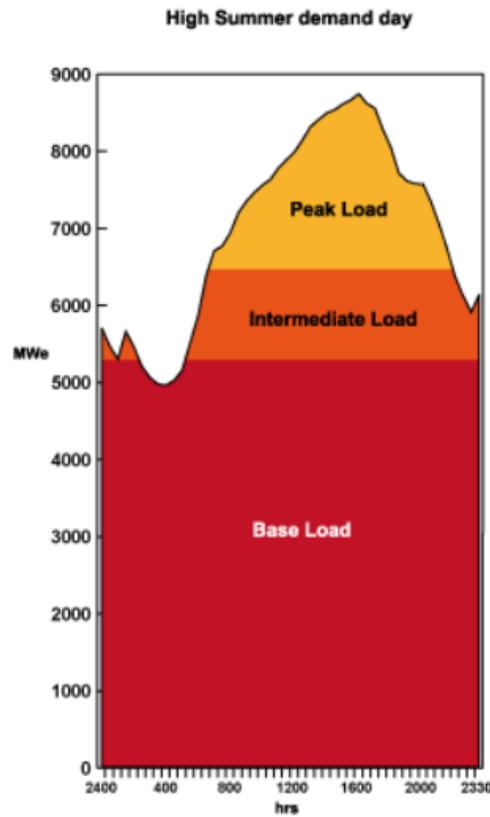
● United States ● European Union ● Japan ● Other advanced economies ● China ● India ● Other developing economies



Il RUOLO DEL NUCLEARE

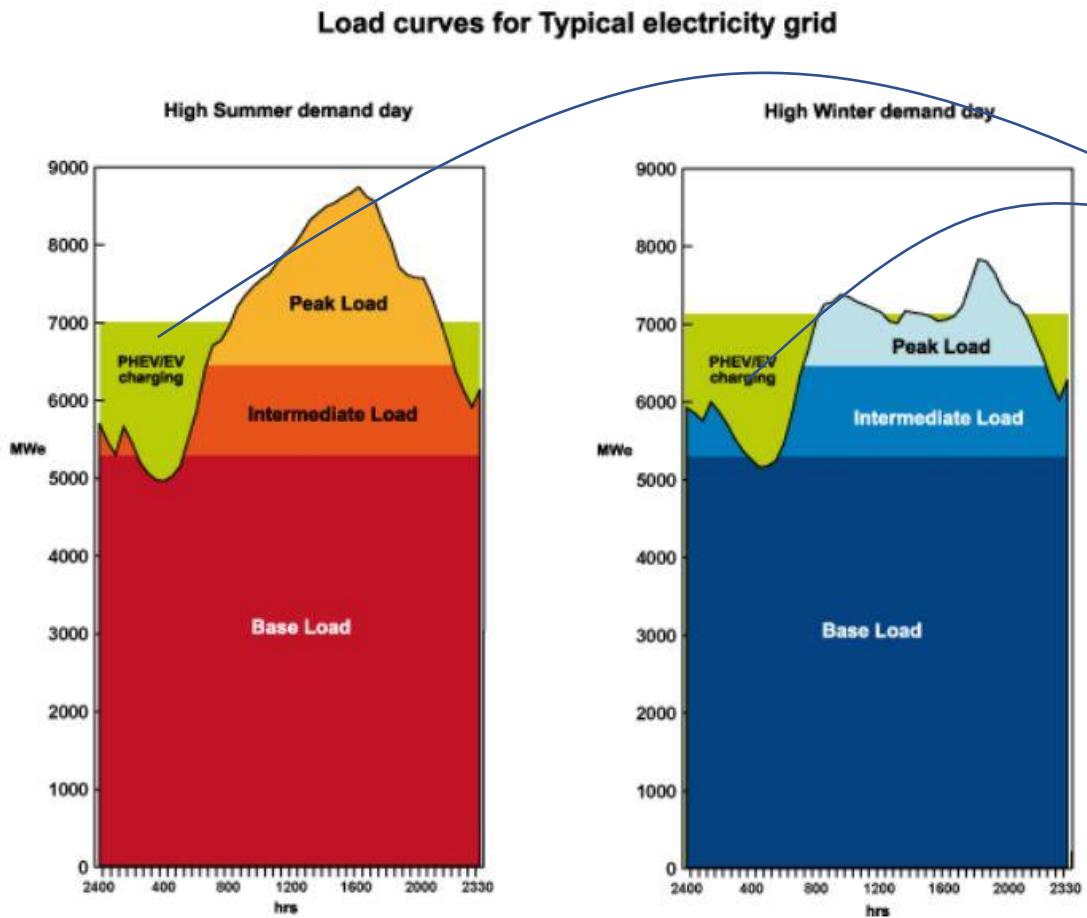
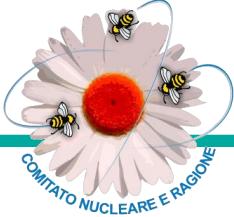


Load curves for Typical electricity grid



This diagram shows that much of the electricity demand is in fact for continuous 24/7 supply (base-load), while some is for a lesser amount of predictable supply for about three quarters of the day, and less still for variable peak demand up to half of the time.

il RUOLO DEL NUCLEARE

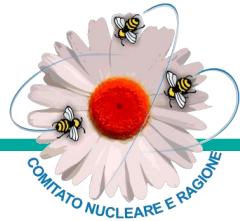


Esempio tipico:
l'elettrificazione
dell'automotive
rappresenta
nuovo baseload





il RUOLO DEL NUCLEARE



Quali sono dunque i principali drivers per un maggiore sviluppo dell'energia nucleare?

- La sfida climatica
- La crescente domanda elettrica
- La necessità di garantire sicurezza della fornitura energetica
- L'economicità
- La stabilità rispetto alle oscillazioni di prezzo dell'energia

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE

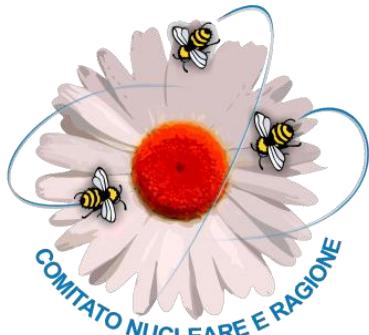
CLICCA E SEGUICI SUI SOCIAL!



UNISCITI A NOI!

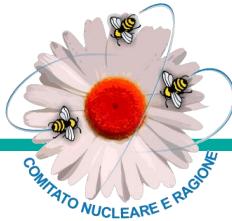
PER UN'ITALIA PIÙ NUCLEARE

Campagna tesseramenti 2021 - Comitato Nucleare e Ragione



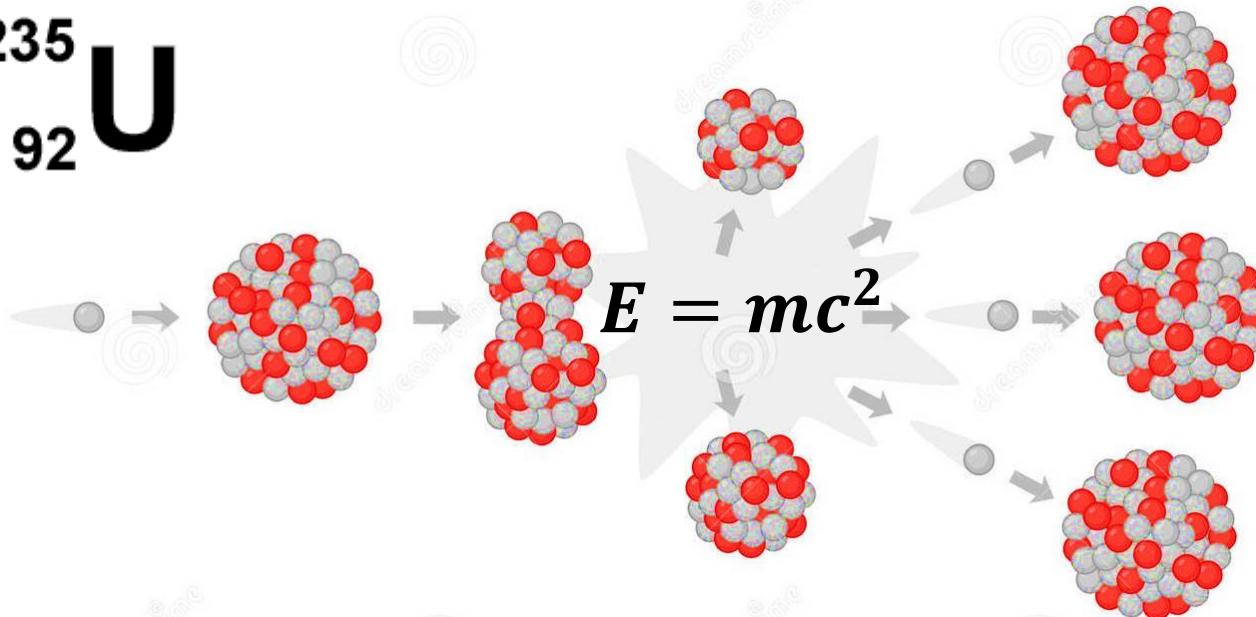


SENZA FUMO O FIAMME



COME FUNZIONA LA FISSIONE?

$^{235}_{92}\text{U}$



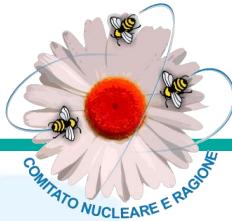
L'energia rilasciata dalla reazione contribuisce
all'aumento della temperatura del combustibile

I neutroni si moltiplicano: reazione a catena

Che caratteristiche hanno i neutroni?

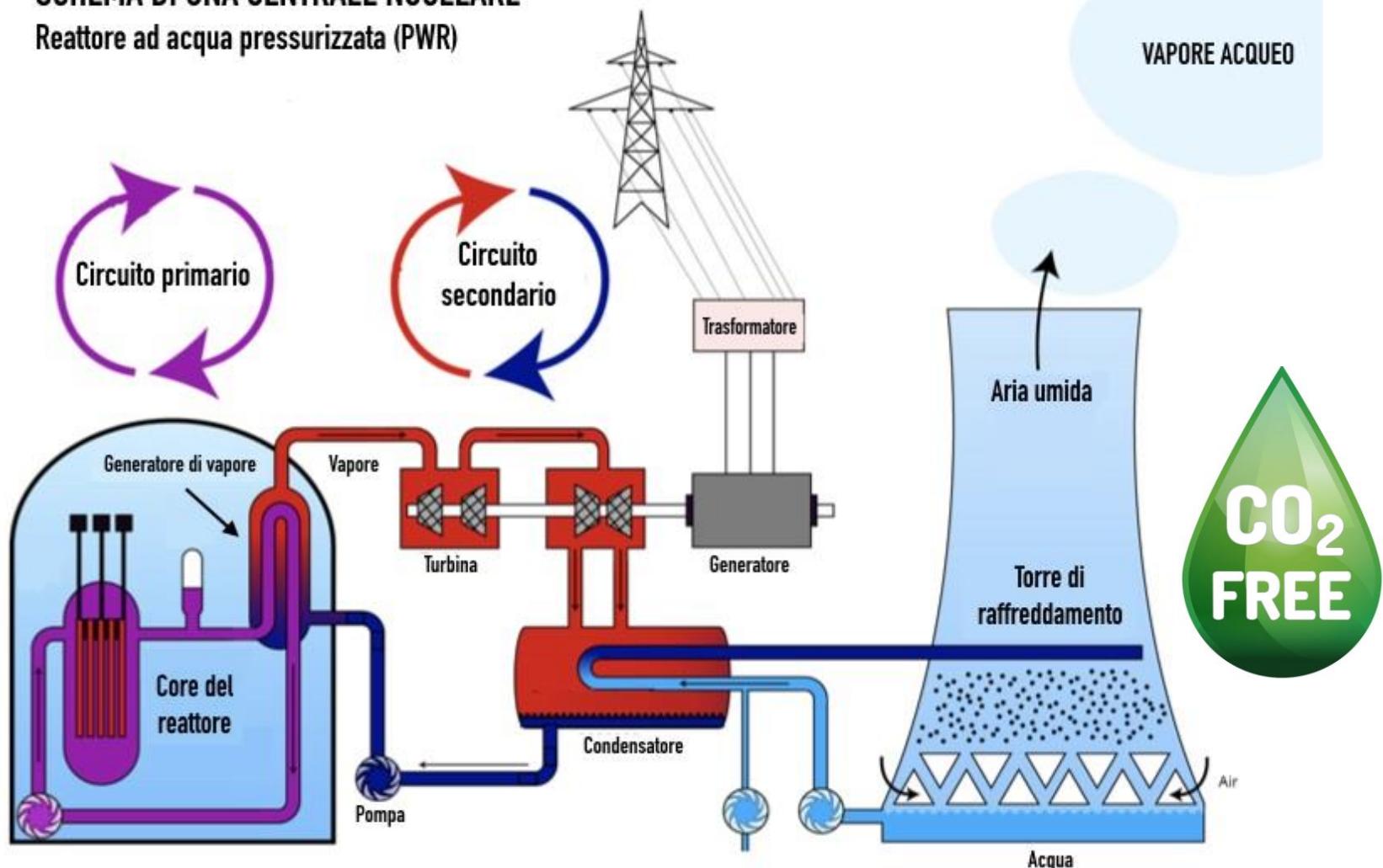


ENERGIA PER INTERE CITTÀ



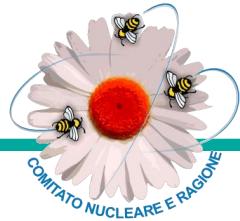
SCHEMA DI UNA CENTRALE NUCLEARE

Reattore ad acqua pressurizzata (PWR)

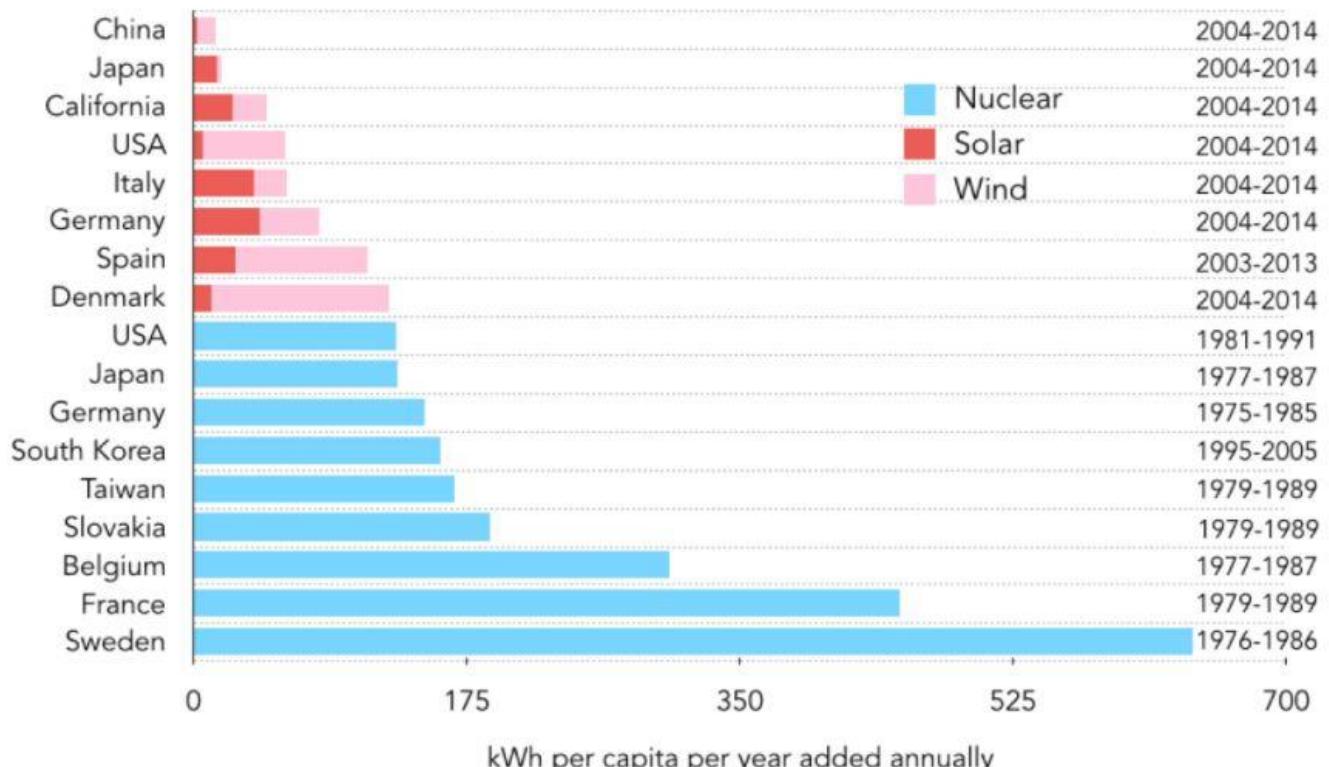




il CONFRONTO TRA FONTI ENERGETICHE



Average annual increase of carbon-free electricity per capita
during decade of peak scale-up



Source: China-U.S. cooperation to advance nuclear power. Junji Cao, Armond Cohen, James Hansen, Richard Lester, Per Peterson and Hongjie Xu. (August 4, 2016). Science, 353 (6299), 547-548. [doi: 10.1126/science.aaf7131]



GLI INCIDENTI NUCLEARI



Chernobyl (1986)

Come è successo?

Criticità dei reattori RBMK a bassa potenza.
Gli operatori hanno portato il reattore in condizione di criticità, violando le norme di sicurezza.

Può succedere ancora?

No, i reattori RBMK sono stati utilizzati solo in Unione Sovietica e comunque ora sono tutti spenti. I paesi occidentali non hanno mai utilizzato questo tipo di reattore perché non rispettava i criteri di sicurezza.

Quali sono i danni alla salute?

Danni da radiazione: dobbiamo distinguere tra effetti deterministici (alte dosi) ed effetti stocastici (dosì più basse). I danni deterministici si manifestano come **sindrome acuta da radiazioni (ARS)**, mentre gli effetti stocastici sono molto difficili da stimare.

Quante sono state le vittime?

3 lavoratori morti a causa dell'esplosione del reattore.
134 lavoratori della centrale ricoverati per ARS. Di questi, 28 sono morti a poca distanza dall'incidente.
Furono evacuate 115.000 persone.

Quali sono le condizioni oggi?

Dose attuale a Chernobyl: 1-10 microSv/h.

Stiamo parlando dello stesso ordine di grandezza della dose ricevuta volando in aereo (5 microSv/h).

Fukushima (2011)

Terremoto di magnitudo 9,1 e conseguente tsunami non hanno causato danni strutturali alla centrale. Mancanza di corrente elettrica e generatori di emergenza sommersi dall'acqua hanno causato il mancato raffreddamento del nucleo.

Dopo Fukushima, ingenti risorse sono state impiegate per dotare le centrali esistenti di sistemi di raffreddamento passivi (che non necessitano di corrente elettrica).

37 lavoratori ricoverati con lesioni fisiche.
2 lavoratori ricoverati per bruciature da radiazione.
1 lavoratore morto nel 2018 per tumore ai polmoni, ritenuto direttamente causato dal disastro.
Il terremoto e lo tsunami hanno causato quasi 20.000 vittime.
Furono evacuate 154.000 persone.

Massima dose a Fukushima oggi: 3 microSv/h.