

# Nuclear & Hydrogen: Teaming Up

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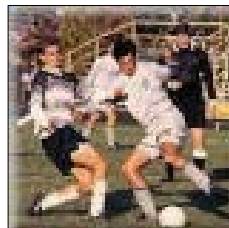


*Entergy*

# Earth At Night NASA

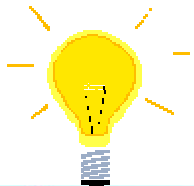
*A Unique Perspective*

# Our Planet Today



*Millions Enjoy Unprecedented Standard of Living*

# Our Planet Today



*A World of Need*

# Our Planet Today

dominate electricity  
run factories, power  
at homes, etc.



**To Stabilize GHGs → 50% - 75%  
Reduction in Global Emissions**

# Our Next Century



**By 2050 Global Energy Consumption Will Double**

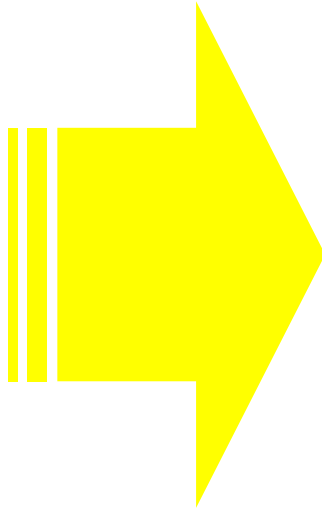
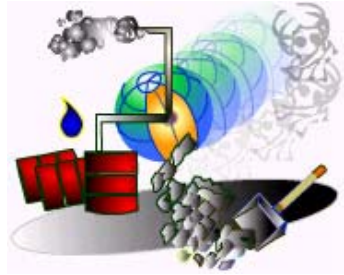


# The Global Challenge



**Our Challenge - To Produce Clean  
Energy On A Global Scale.**

# The Energy Picture



.... And A Move Away  
From The Predominate  
Use Of Fossil Fuels



# “Renewables”

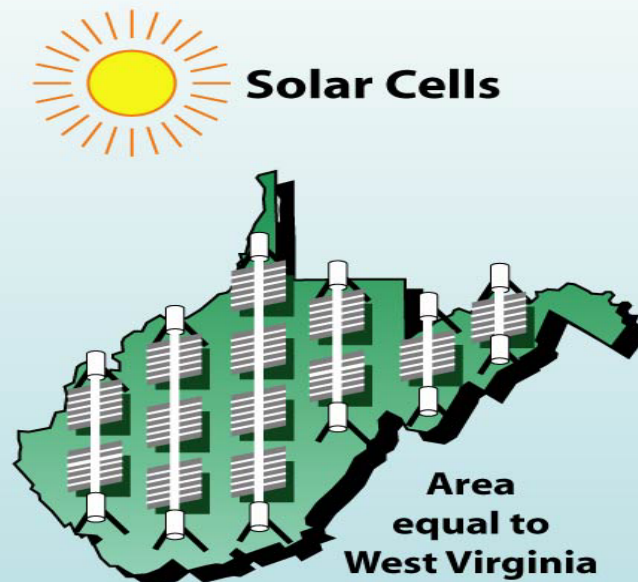
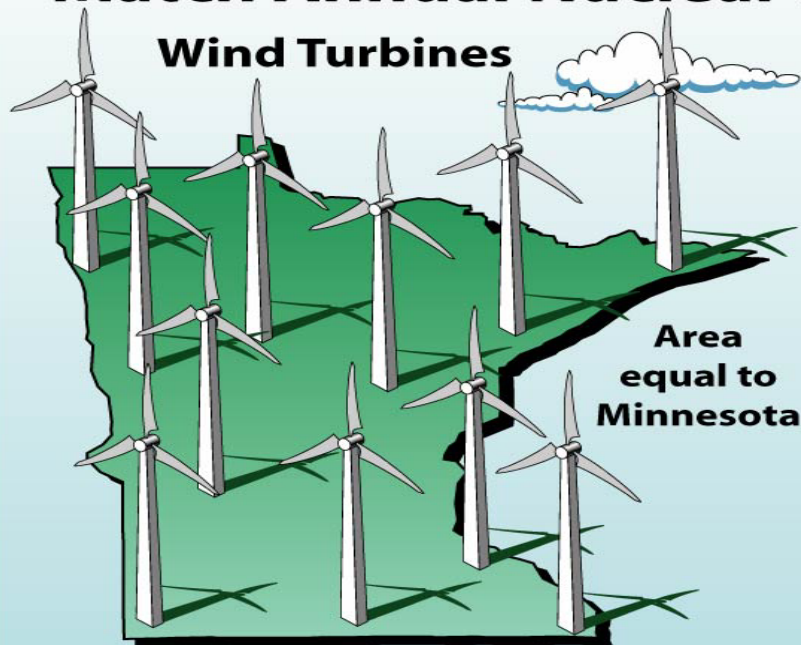


Renewable  
Development Must Be  
Strongly Supported

**Realistic Perspective – Collective impact will be quite limited – for decades to come. OECD projects less than 3% of world electricity demand.**

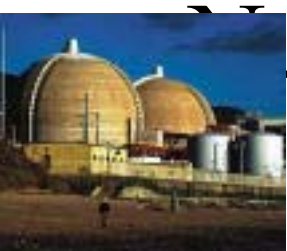
# Reality of Renewables

## Land Needed by Wind or Solar Energy to Match Annual Nuclear Energy Production\*



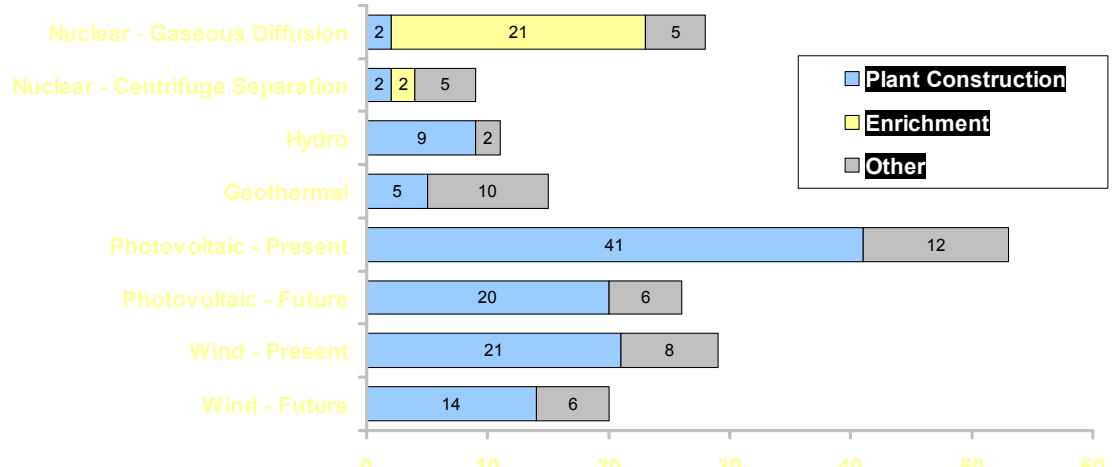
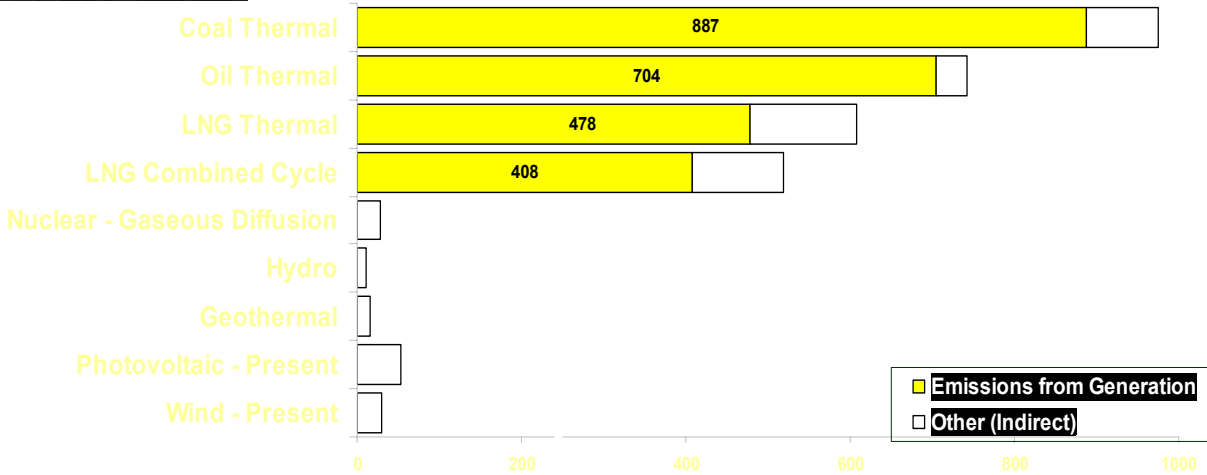
\* 768 billion kilowatt-hours

**Want H<sub>2</sub> from renewables?  
Add more states!**



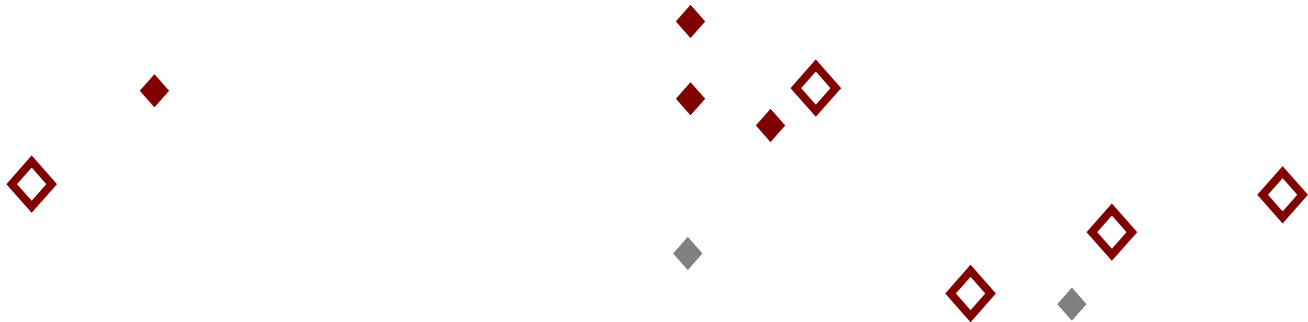
# Nuclear – A Viable “Clean Energy”

CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Comparison (Grams/kW-hr)



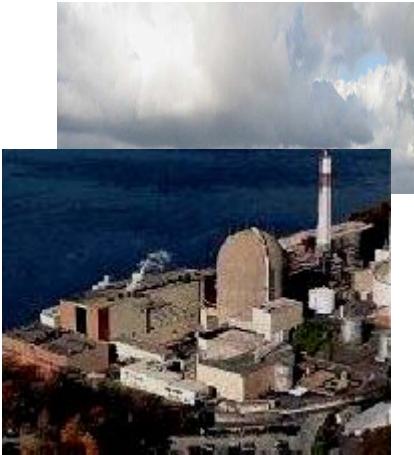
*Nuclear on Par with Renewables*

# Nuclear Today



2/3 of Global Population  $\Rightarrow$  Nuclear Power  
~ 440 Nuclear Power Plants

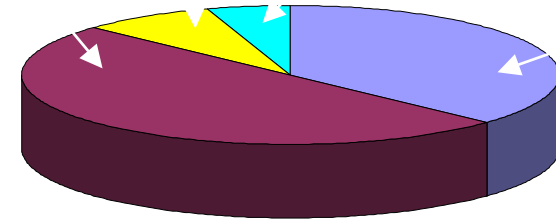
Poised to realize its full potential - - - - -



# Hydrogen - Today

World Consumption → 45 MM Tons/yr

Source: Salomon Smith Barney, EIA, EPRI



*Liquid Fuel Production is  
Rapidly Becoming Major  
Mar 10% Annual  
Growth*

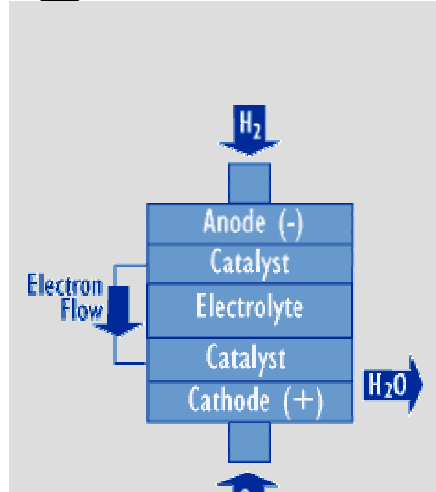
*A “Bridging” Market For  
Deployment of Nuclear –*

# Hydrogen's Promise

*A Clean "Abundant" Fuel*



Clean  
Transportation



Stationary  
Applications In  
Home & Industry



"Micro"  
Applications



... Store Enormous  
Quantities Of "Electricity"



# Multiple Sources & Applications of H<sub>2</sub> Versatility



Biomass

Hydro  
Wind  
Solar



Nuclear

Oil

Coal

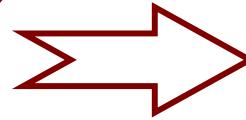
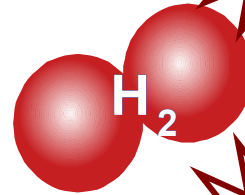
Natural  
Gas



Sequestration



Transportation



Stationary

Commercial



Micro  
Apps



Commercial

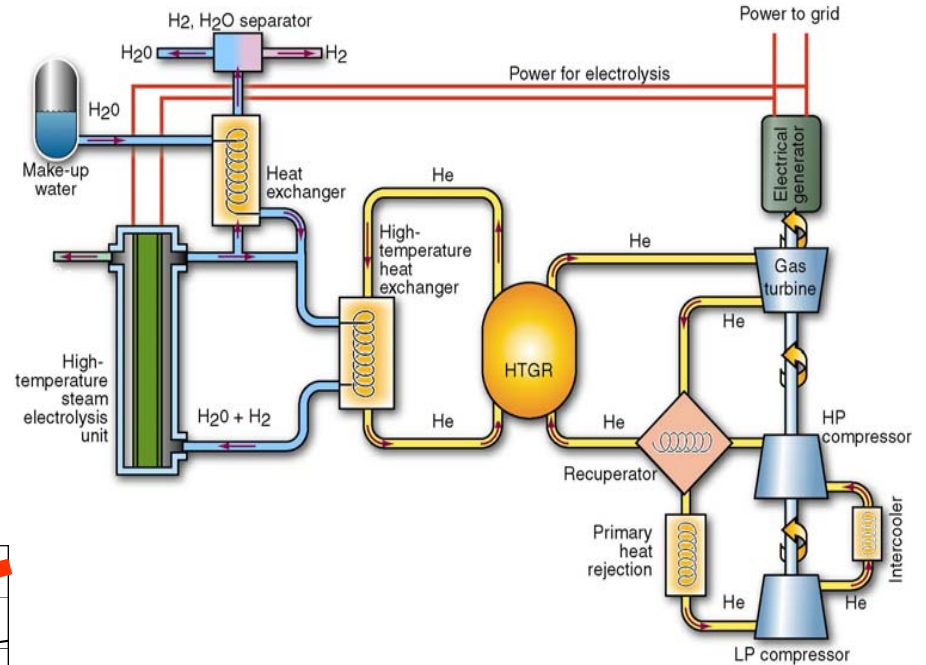
*Makes Sense Only If Hydrogen Is Produced With Non-GHG Emitting Processes*

# Getting Hydrogen From Nuclear

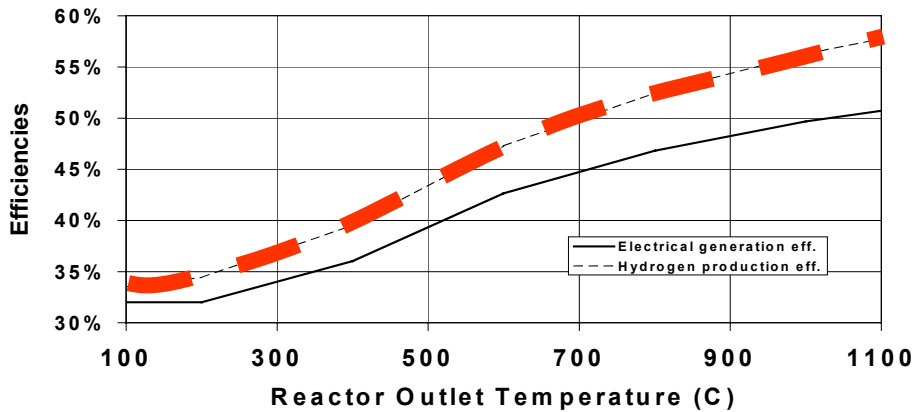
- Conventional Electrolysis (A Proven Technology)
  - Overall Efficiency ~24% (LWR), ~ 36% (HTGR)
- High Temperature Electrolysis (HTE)
  - > 50% Efficiency
- Thermo-Chemical Water-Splitting  $\Rightarrow$  *Developing Technologies*
  - Set Of Chemical Reactions That Use Heat To Decompose Water Into  $H_2$  &  $O_2$
  - Overall Efficiency ~ 50%
  - Requires Generation IV Or High Temperature Gas Reactors
  - Several Cycles under Consideration – Sulfur Iodine, Calcium

# High Temperature Electrolysis

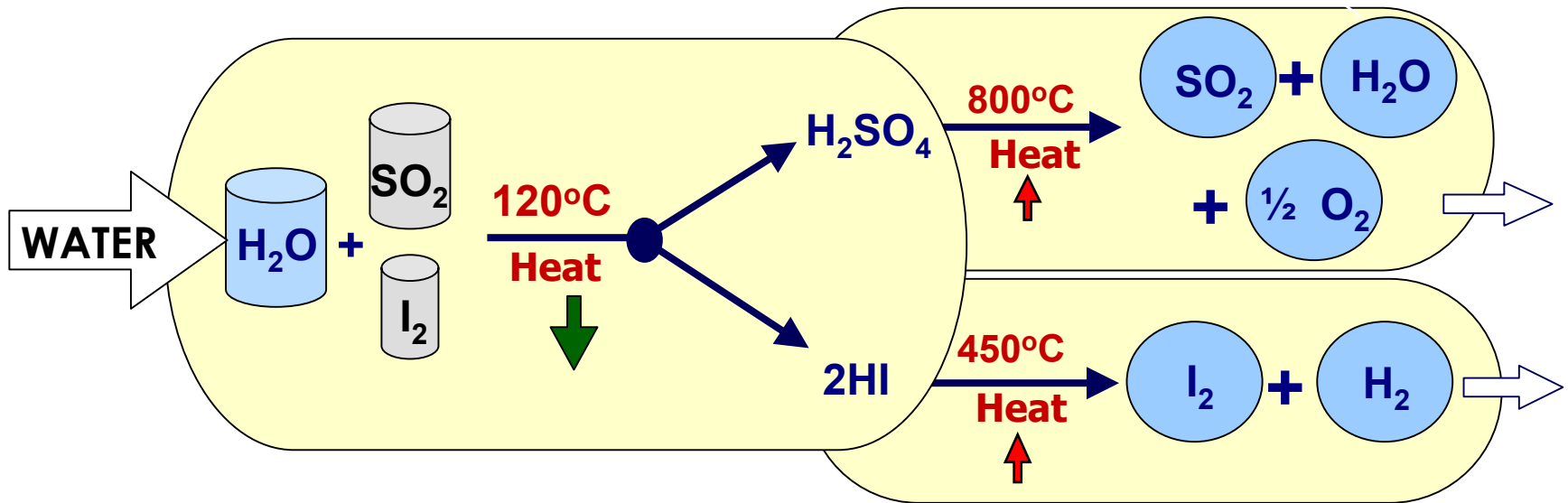
Uses thermal energy to reduce electrical energy requirements



Efficiencies of High Temperature Electrolysis



# ThermoChemical Water Splitting

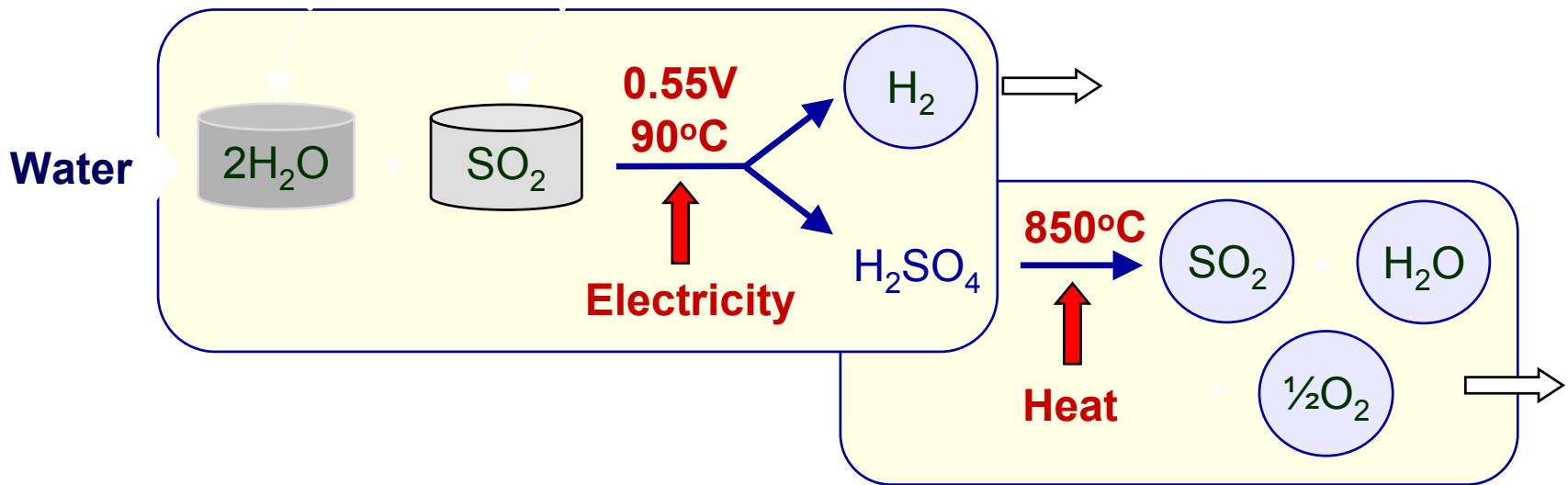


*Efficiencies 47%- 53%*

*600 MWTh Module  $\Rightarrow$  ~200 Tons / Day*

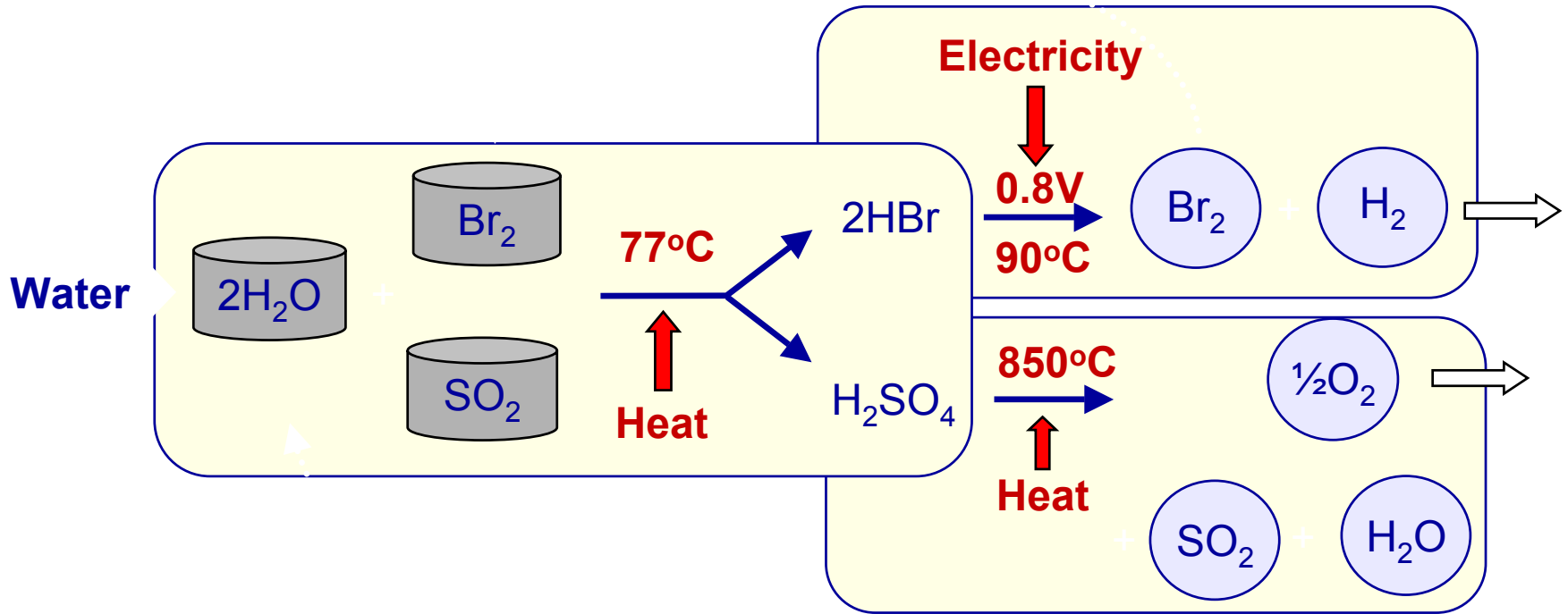
# ThermoChemical Water Splitting

*Westinghouse - Hybrid Process*



# ThermoChemical Water Splitting

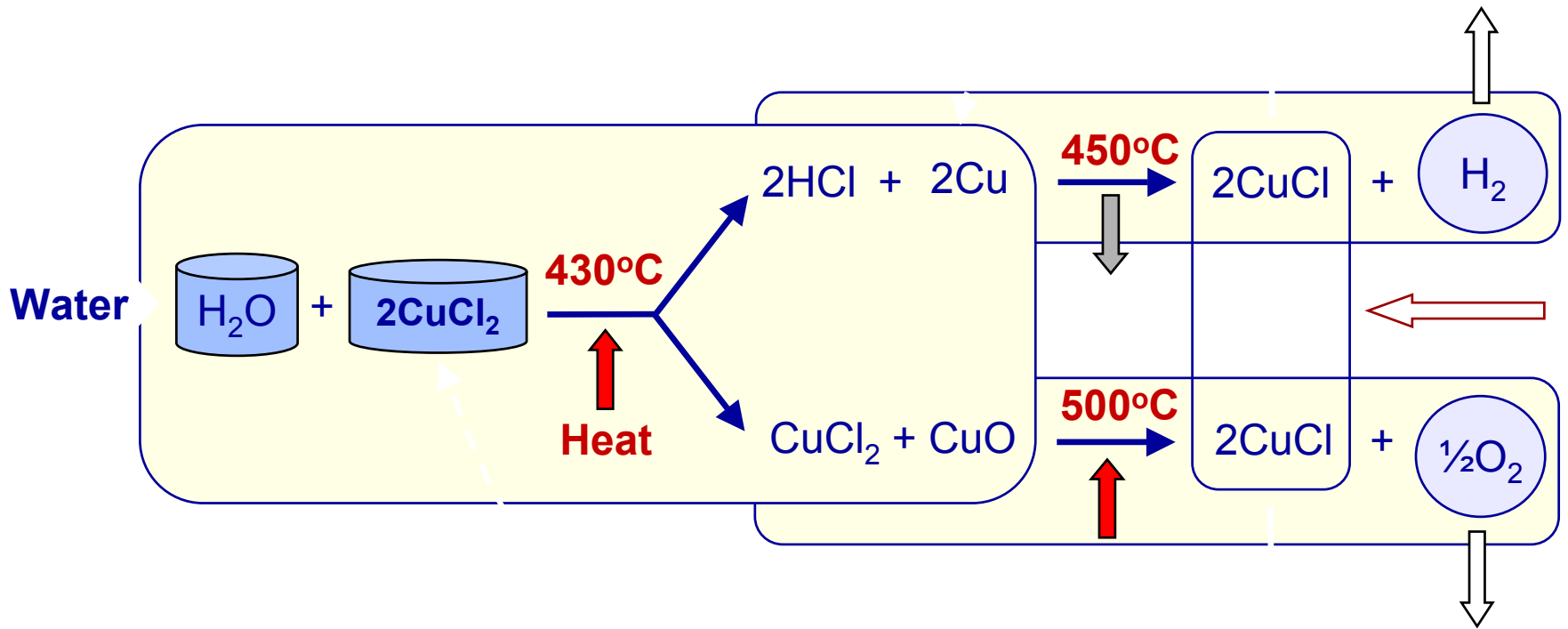
*Sulfur-Bromine "S-Br" Process*





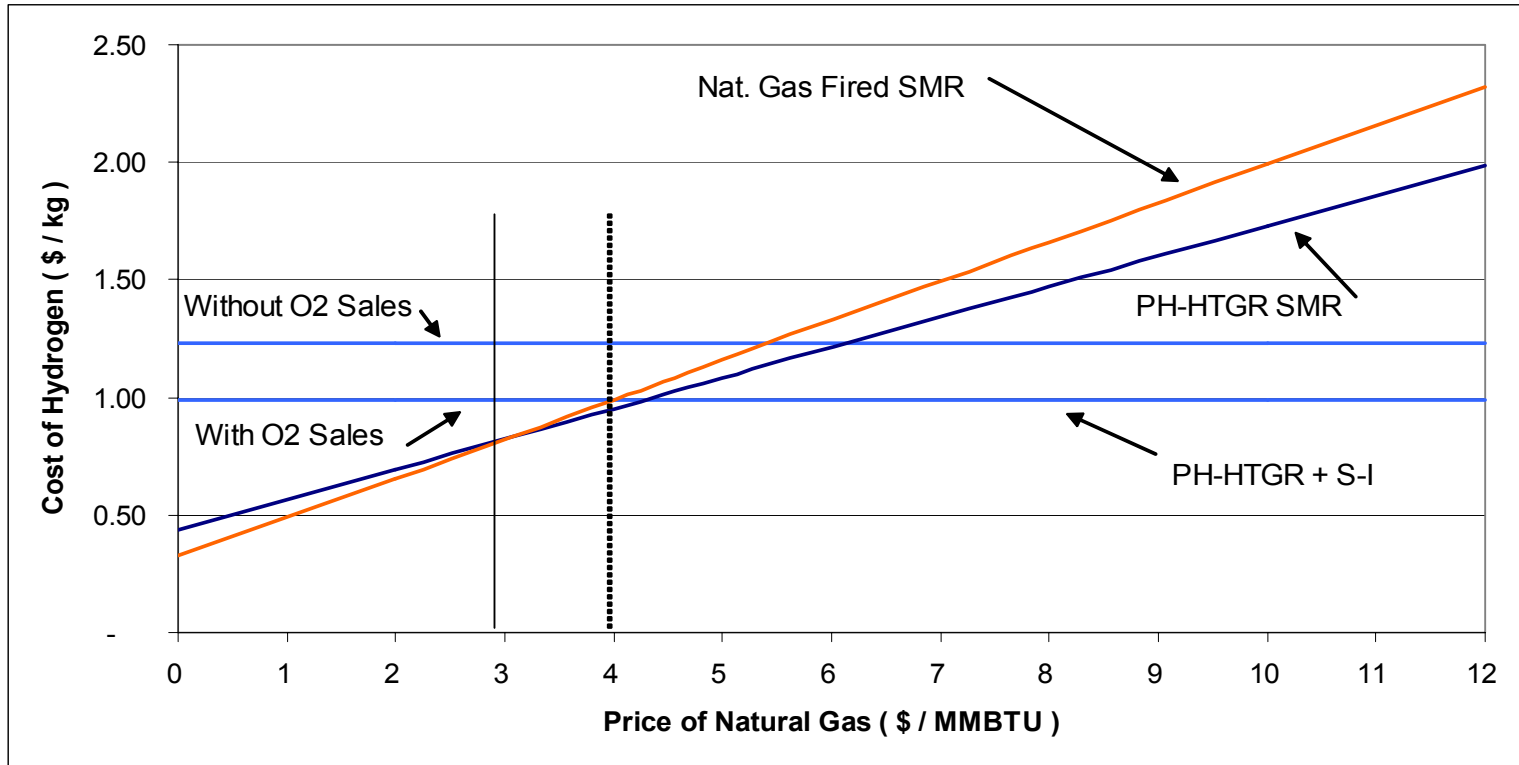
# ThermoChemical Water Splitting

*Copper Chloride-Hydrogen Cycle (Arya et al., 2007) (Absolute Low Temperature Cycle - 3)*



# Nuclear H<sub>2</sub> — Commercially Viable?

*Preliminary Economics “SI” Process — Based on Best Available Industry Data*



*Nuclear Appears To Be Commercially Competitive in H<sub>2</sub> Production On A Large Scale*

# Gas Turbine – Modular Helium Reactor

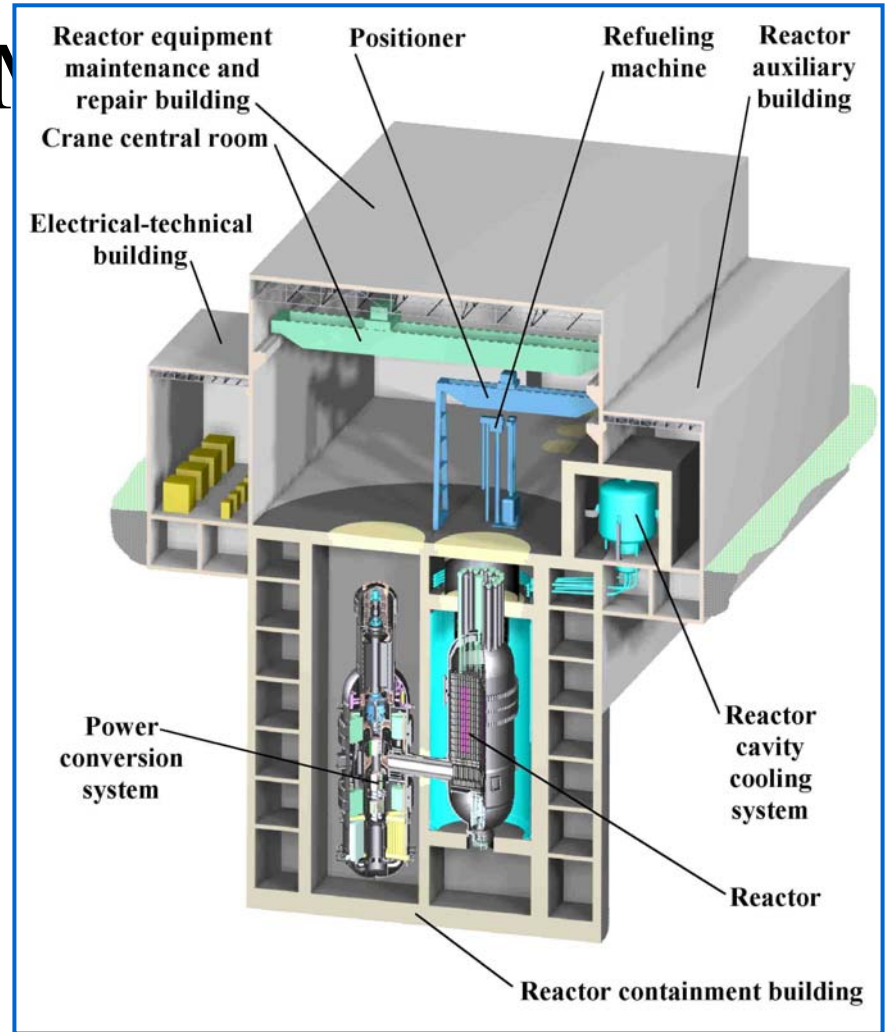
**Modular Construction**

**Low Cost**

**Technology Base**

**Fort St. Vrain, Peach Bottom,  
International**

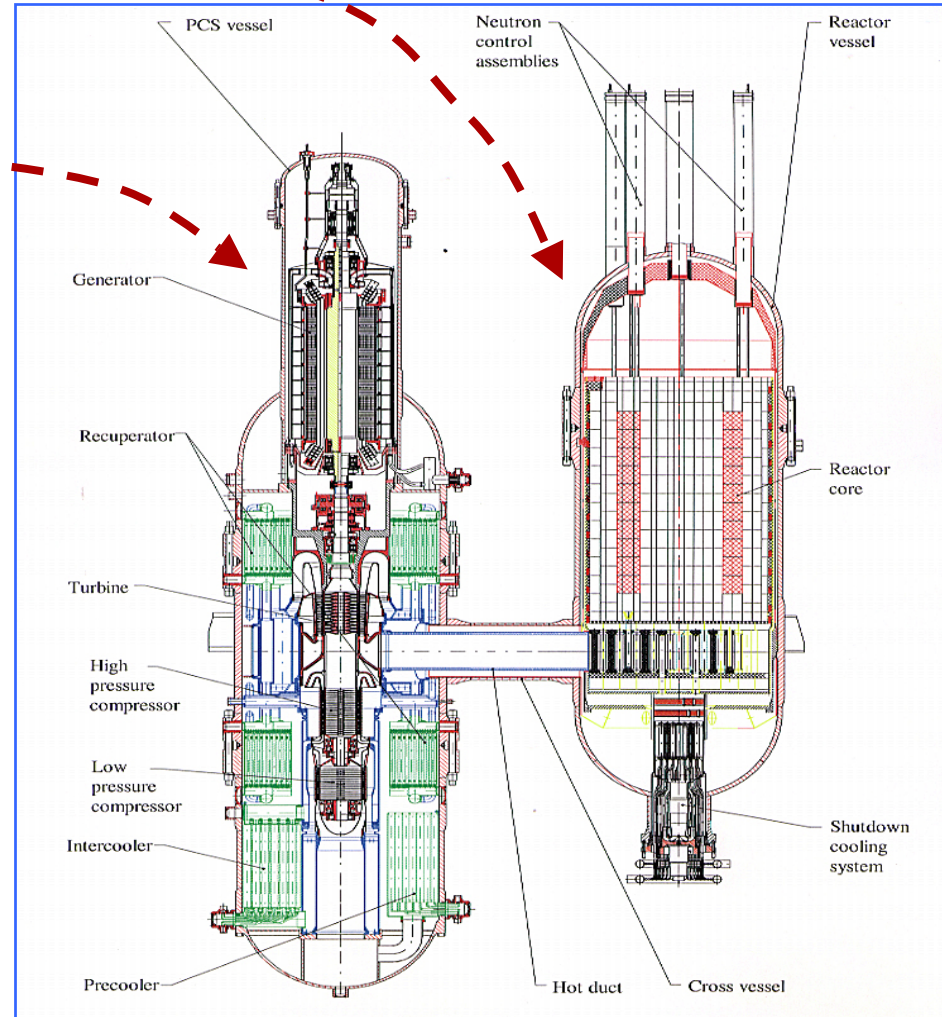
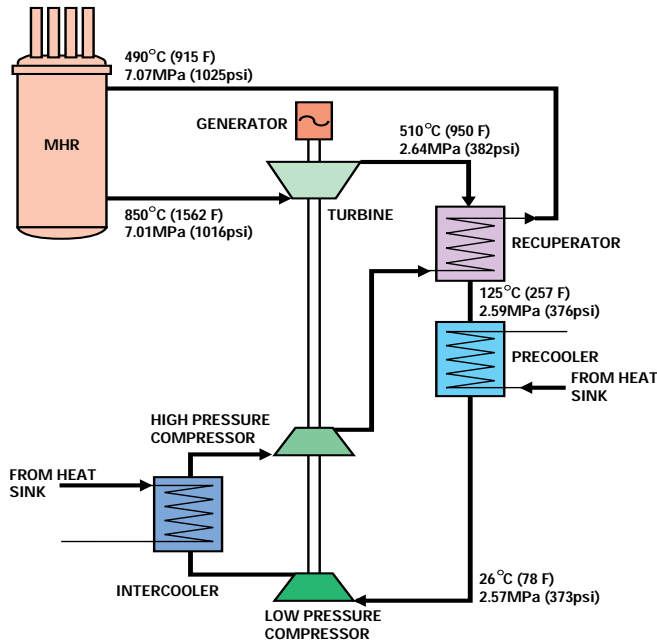
(GT-M)



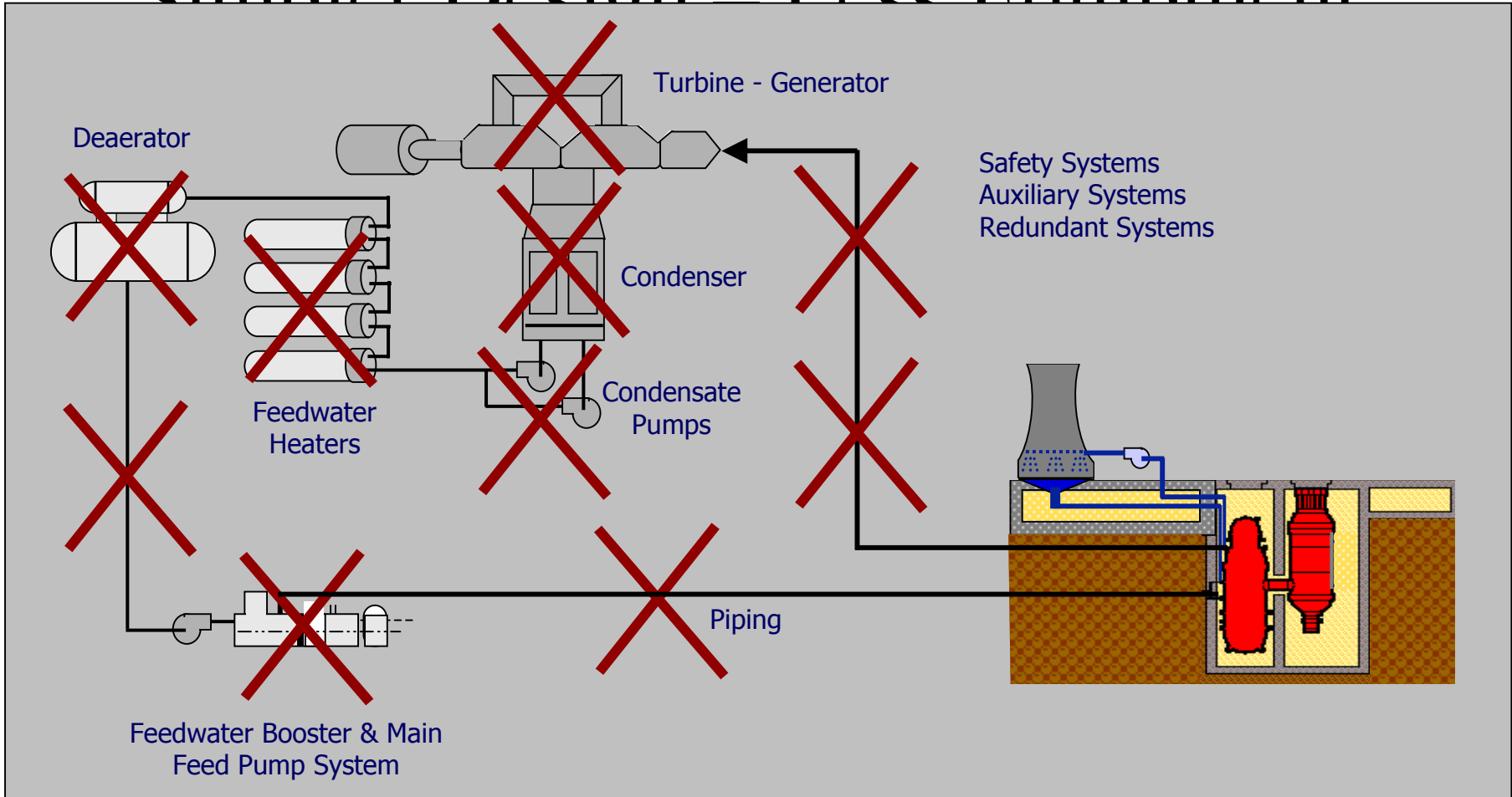
- Reactor

# A Closer Look

- Power Conversion System

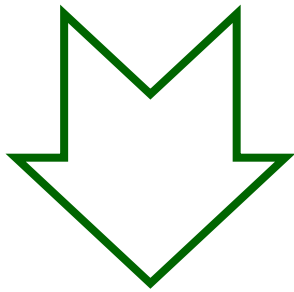


# Simpler Design    Less Equipment

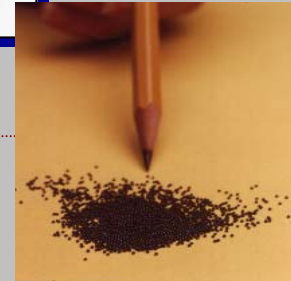
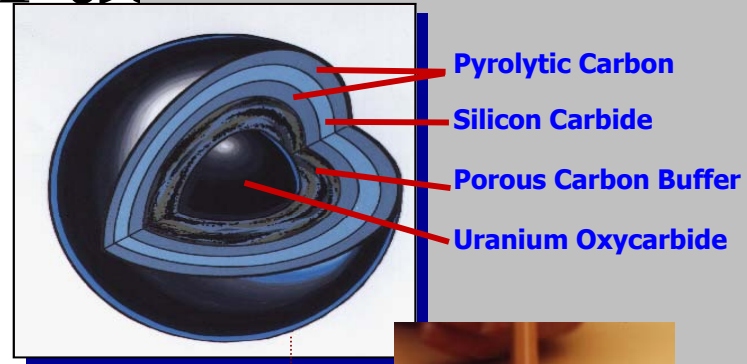


# • Ceramic Fuel Particles Particle Fuel

- High Fuel Burn-up Capability
- Low Fissile Fuel Volume Fraction



Meltdown Proof



PARTICLES

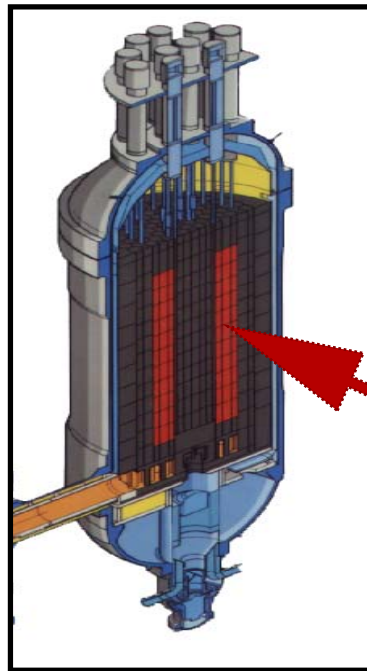
Coated fuel particles (right) are formed into fuel rods or compacts and inserted into graphite fuel elements (below).



COMPACTS



FUEL ELEMENTS

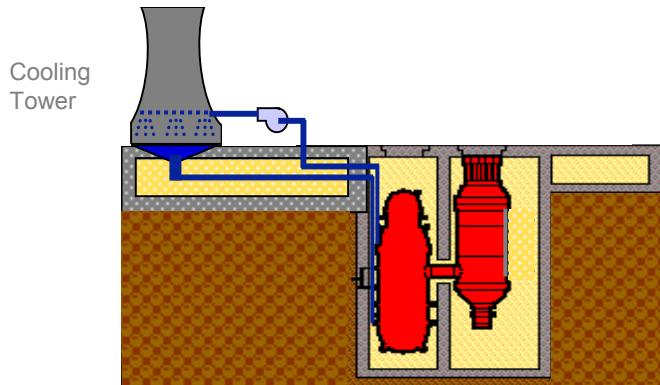




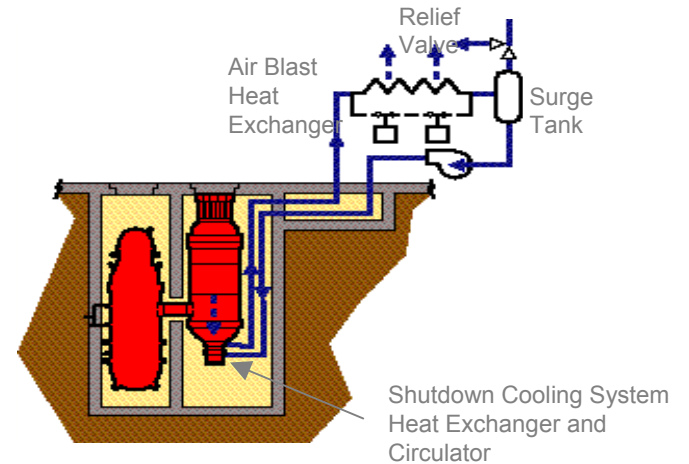
# Design of a

## Heat Removal Paths

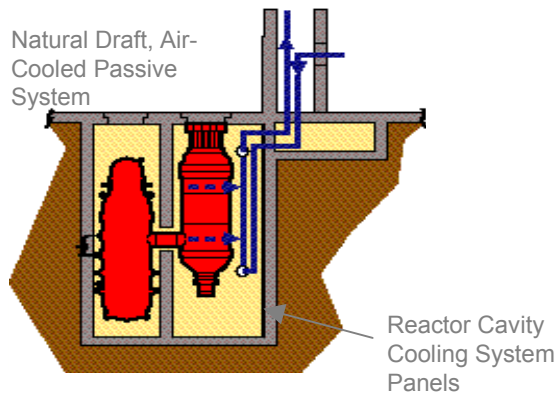
### A. Normal - Using Power Conversion System



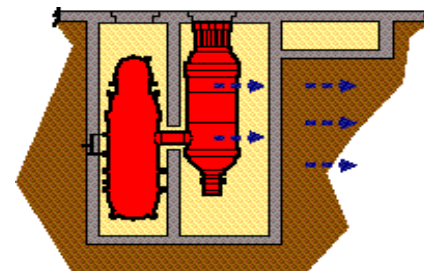
### B. Active Shutdown Cooling System



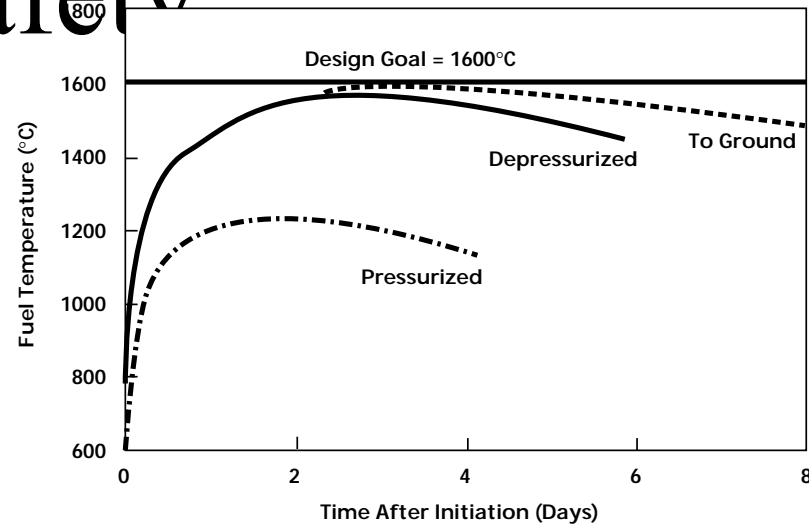
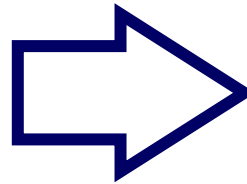
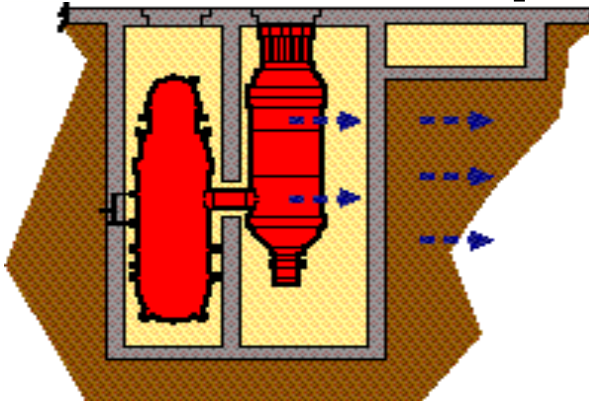
### C. Passive Reactor Cavity Cooling System



### D. Passive Radiation & Conductive Cooling



# Passive Safety

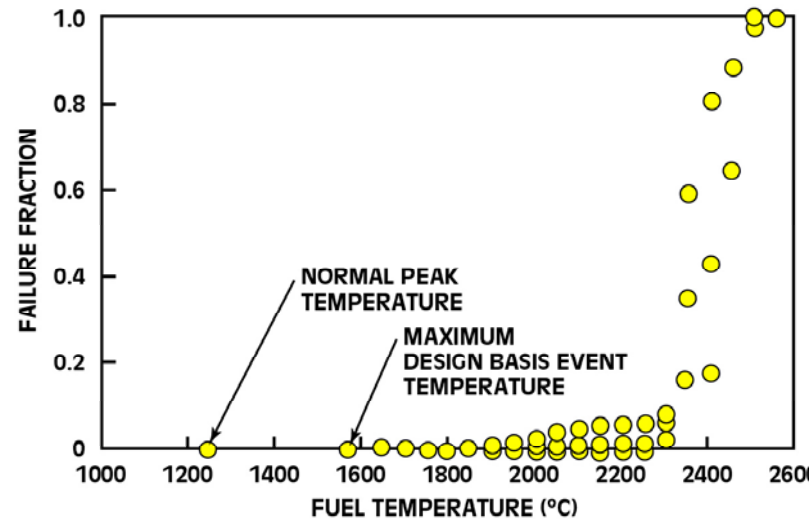


“Safe”- in Worst Case Conditions

- Temperature Remains  $< 1600\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Fuel Integrity Maintained
- Prevents **No Need For** Activity

Active Safety Systems

Offsite Emergency Response



# Our Future



*A “Bridge” – From Electric Energy Sector To The Larger Spectrum of Energy Use*

- 1 Public Awareness – Recognize Nuclear Power As A Safe, Large Scale Source of Climate Friendly Energy**
- 2 Collaborative Efforts – Support International Efforts to Fully Develop Nuclear-Hydrogen Technologies**

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*Entergy*