Nuclear Energy in the Generation Mix of the Future

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Earth at night NASA

A Unique Perspective



Our planet today

Population ~ 6 Billion

Fossil Fuels dominate electricity generation, run factories, power vehicles, heat homes, etc.



GHG Emissions (per capita) North America \rightarrow 54 kg Europe & Japan \rightarrow 23 kg China \rightarrow 6 kg

25 Billion Tons Of CO_2 Into The Atmosphere Per Year



Consumption & Emission Rates Will Increase With Economic Development And Growth

GO NUCLEAR: Because You Care About The Air To Stabilize GHGs → 50% - 75% Reduction in Global Emissions



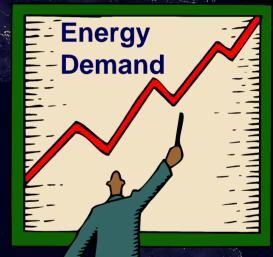
~ 6 Billion

Our next century

50 Years ...

Economies Will Grow Developing Countries Will Evolve

Population



By 2050 Global Energy Consumption Will Double GO NUCLEAR: Because You Care About The Air

~ 9 Billion



The global challenge

It took us 125 years to use the first trillion barrels of oil. We'll use the next trillion in 30 years

The world consumes two barrels of oil for every barrel discovered

www.willyoujoinus.com

Oil production is in decline in 33 of the 48 largest oil producing countries

GO NUCLEAR: Because You Care About The Air

5



The global challenge

In the Next 50 Years

More Energy Will Be Consumed Than In All Previous History

GHG Emissions Could Double

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



Renewables

"Clean Energy"



Renewable Development Must Be Strongly Supported

Solar

<u>Realistic Perspective</u> – Collective impact will be quite limited – for decades to come. OECD projects less than 3% of world electricity demand at peak.

GO NUCLEAR: Because You Care About The Air

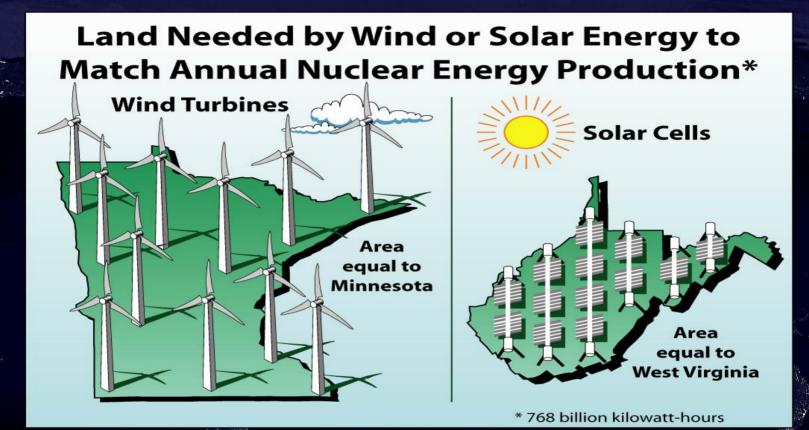
Wind

Biomass

Geothermal



Reality of renewables



Want energy from renewables? Add more states!



Entergy does not have a crystal ball

But we do know
World needs more energy
Finite supply of conventional oil and gas
Stricter environmental regulations
America needs energy security/diversity

Nuclear energy's potential is not fully exploited



Nuclear: A realistic option?

Consider:

- Nuclear is the largest source of emission technology
- Nuclear is among the lowest-cost energy
 Nuclear fuel costs are stable and a relatively small component of production cost
 Nuclear's safety record is second to none

The answer is **YES**!



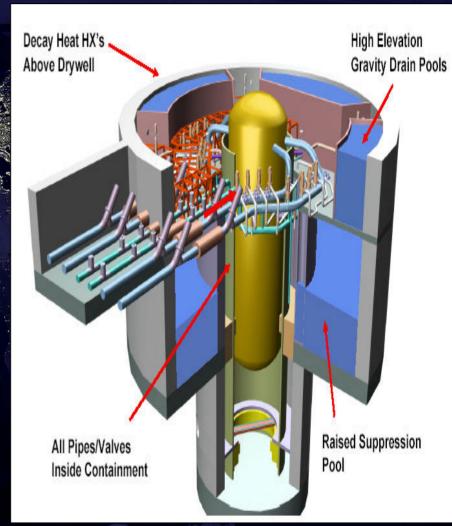
Entergy's 2-track approach

Advanced Light Water Reactor High Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor Reactor equipment Positioner Refueling Reactor maintenance and machine auxiliary building repair building Crane central room Electrical-technical building 8 Reactor Powercavity conversion cooling system system Reactor Reactor containment building 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050



ESBWR: Design Highlights

- 25% Less Equipment
 - > Cost Less to build
 - > Cost less to operate
- Passive Safety Technology
 - > No Active Safety Systems
 - > Offsite Power Not Required
 - > EDGs Not Safety Related
 - > Operator Action Not Required
- 4500 MWt → 1500-1600 MWe
- Optimized Design Features
 - > No Recirc Pumps (Natural Circulation)
 - Digital Control Technology
 - Fiber Optic Cabling
 - Enhanced Stability
 - Greater Safety Margins





NuStart: 12 industry leaders

NuStart_{Energysm}

Constellation EDF International NA Exelon Generation Progress Energy Southern Company GE Duke Energy
Entergy Nuclear
Florida P&L
SCE&G
TVA
Westinghouse

Greater than 60% of US Nuclear Operators WWW.nustartenergy.com

Develop 2 technologies anyone can build

- GE Economic Simplified Boiling Water Reactor (ESBWR)
- Westinghouse Advanced Passive 1000

Where the new units will be



Because You Care About The Air

Entergy



The 300-pound gorilla

Transportation

- Now consumes more than 20% of world's energy
 28% of total energy in U.S.
- By 2010:
 - India will have 36 times more cars than in 1990
 - China will have 91 times more cars than in 1990
- In U.S., cars and light trucks are responsible for a third of all CO2 emissions
 - 1,934 million metric tons a year

What's Nuclear's role in the hydrogen economy?



Hydrogen today

Ammonia

Production

(50%)

Source: Salomon Smith Barney, EIA, EPRI

Other (5%)

World Consumption \rightarrow 45 MM Tons/yr

- ~96% Produced by Steam Methane Reforming
- Releases 320 MM tons of CO₂/yr

US Consumption → 11 MM Tons/yr

- ~96% Produced by SMR
- Releases 74 MM tons of CO2/yr
- Consumes 5% of US NG Supply

Liquid Fuel Production is Rapidly Becoming Major Market for H₂

10% Annual Growth

GO NUKE: Because You Care About The Air A bridging market For deployment of nuclear is hydrogen.

Methanol

Production

(8%) ¯

Oil Refining

(37%)

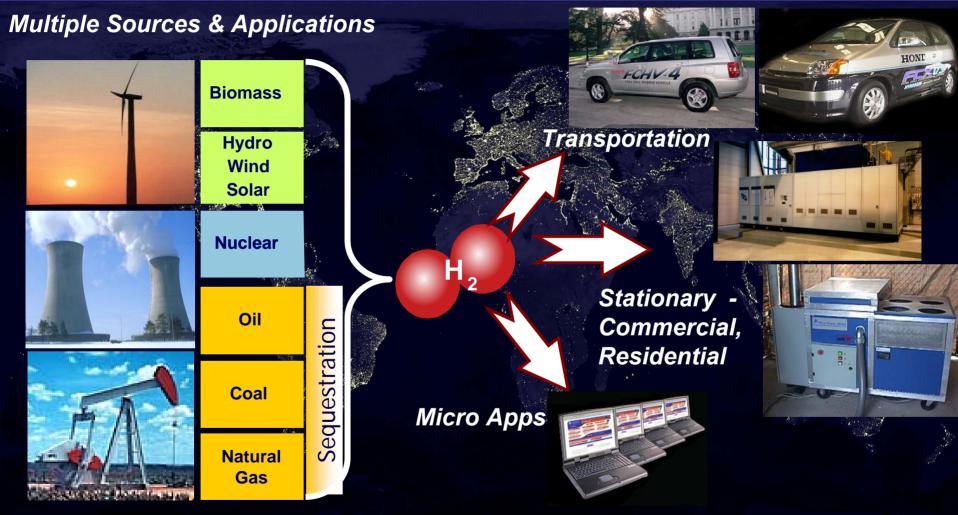


Hydrogen's promise





Hydrogen is versatile



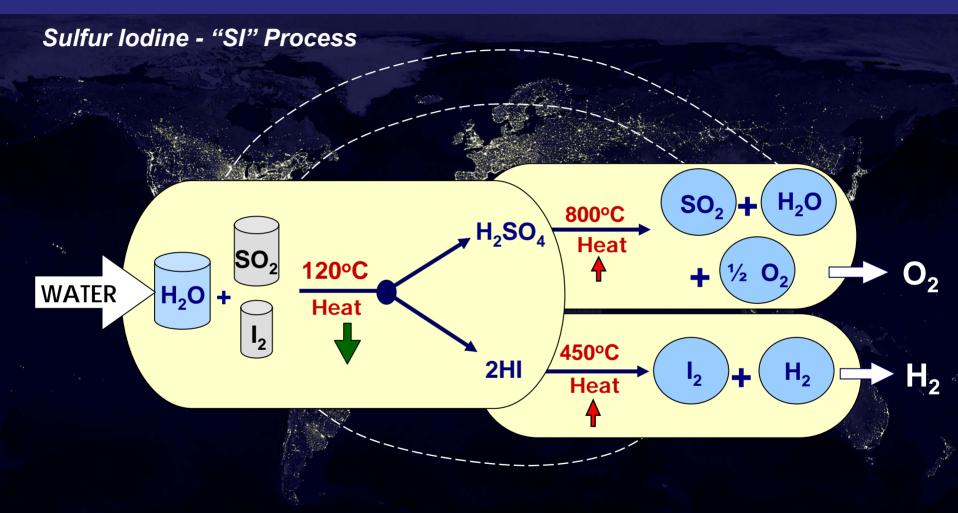
GO NUCLEAR: *Because You Care About The Air* Makes Sense Only If Hydrogen Is Produced With Non-GHG Emitting Processes

Entergy 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
 Developing Technologies
 - Set Of Chemical Reactions That Use Heat To Decompose Water Into H₂ & O₂
 - Overall Efficiency ~ 50%
 - Requires Generation IV Or High Temperature Gas Reactors
 - Several Cycles under Consideration Sulfur Iodine, Calcium Bromine, Copper Chlorine (ALTC), etc.
- Steam Methane Reforming w/Nuclear Heat Source
 - Transition to non-fossil fuel economy



Thermo-chemical water splitting



GO NUKE: Because You Care About The Air Efficiencies 47%- 53% 600 MWTh Module ⇒ ~200 Tons / Day



The Idaho National Lab project

The

"Artist's Conception"



Thermochemical Water Splitting

GO NUKE: Because You Care About The Air NGNP Demo – 2015 Electricity & H₂ Production INEEL



Nuclear: A promising potential

A Future Of Radical Change – Either In The Way We Produce Energy Or In The Health Of Our Planet

Public Mandate – for improved forms of energy that are safe, clean and diverse to ensure future generations' standard of living and the health of our environment

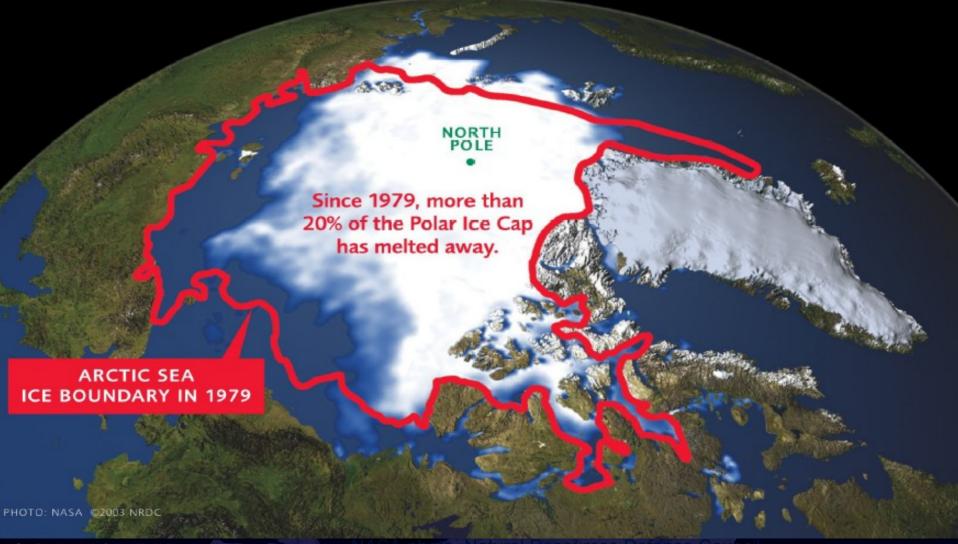
Long Term Effort – transformation from fossil based to hydrogen based economy is a 20 to 30 year effort



A "Bridge" – From Electric Energy Sector To The Larger Spectrum of Energy Use

Future generations are counting on us ... Can we afford to be wrong?





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