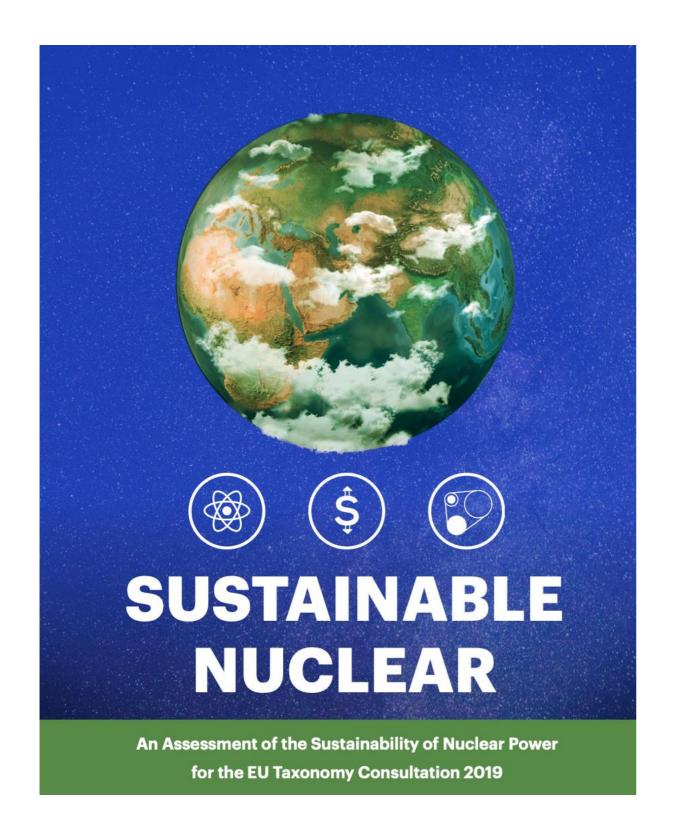
ENERGY FOR HUMANITY

THE THREE DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABILITY IN VIEW OF NUCLEAR POWER

KIRSTY GOGAN
GLOBAL DIRECTOR, ENERGY FOR HUMANITY
MANAGING PARTNER, LUCIDCATALYST

STOCKHOLM, JANUARY 2020





think deep decarbonization

Authors

Rauli Partanen

Staffan Qvist

Kirsty Gogan

Eric Ingersoll

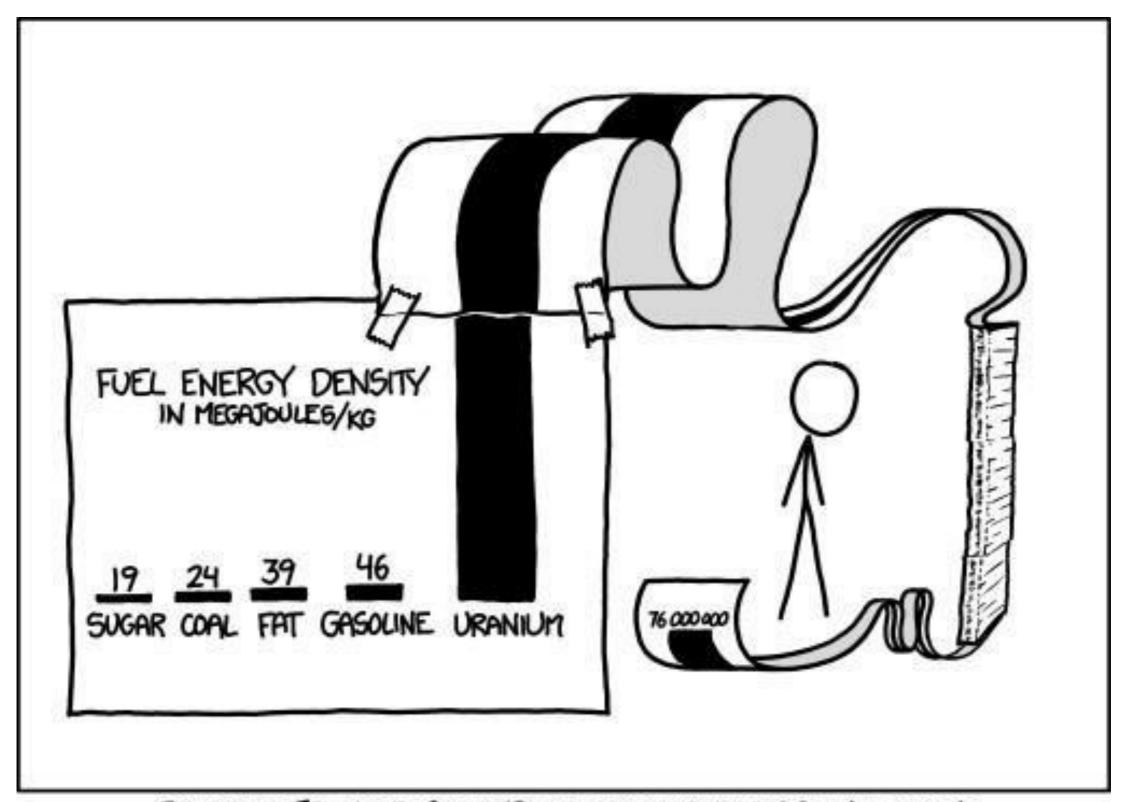
Acknowledgements

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Full Disclosure

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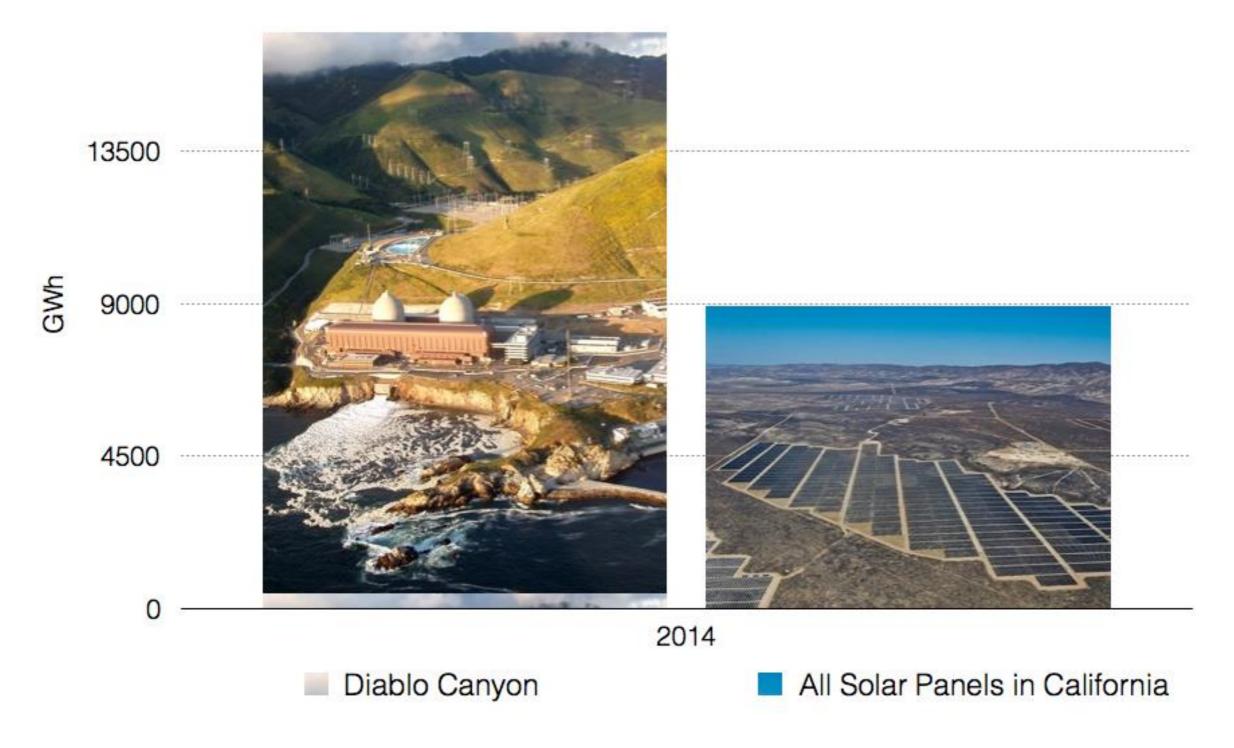




SCIENCE TIP: LOG SCALES ARE FOR QUITTERS WHO CAN'T FIND ENOUGH PAPER TO MAKE THEIR POINT PROPERLY.

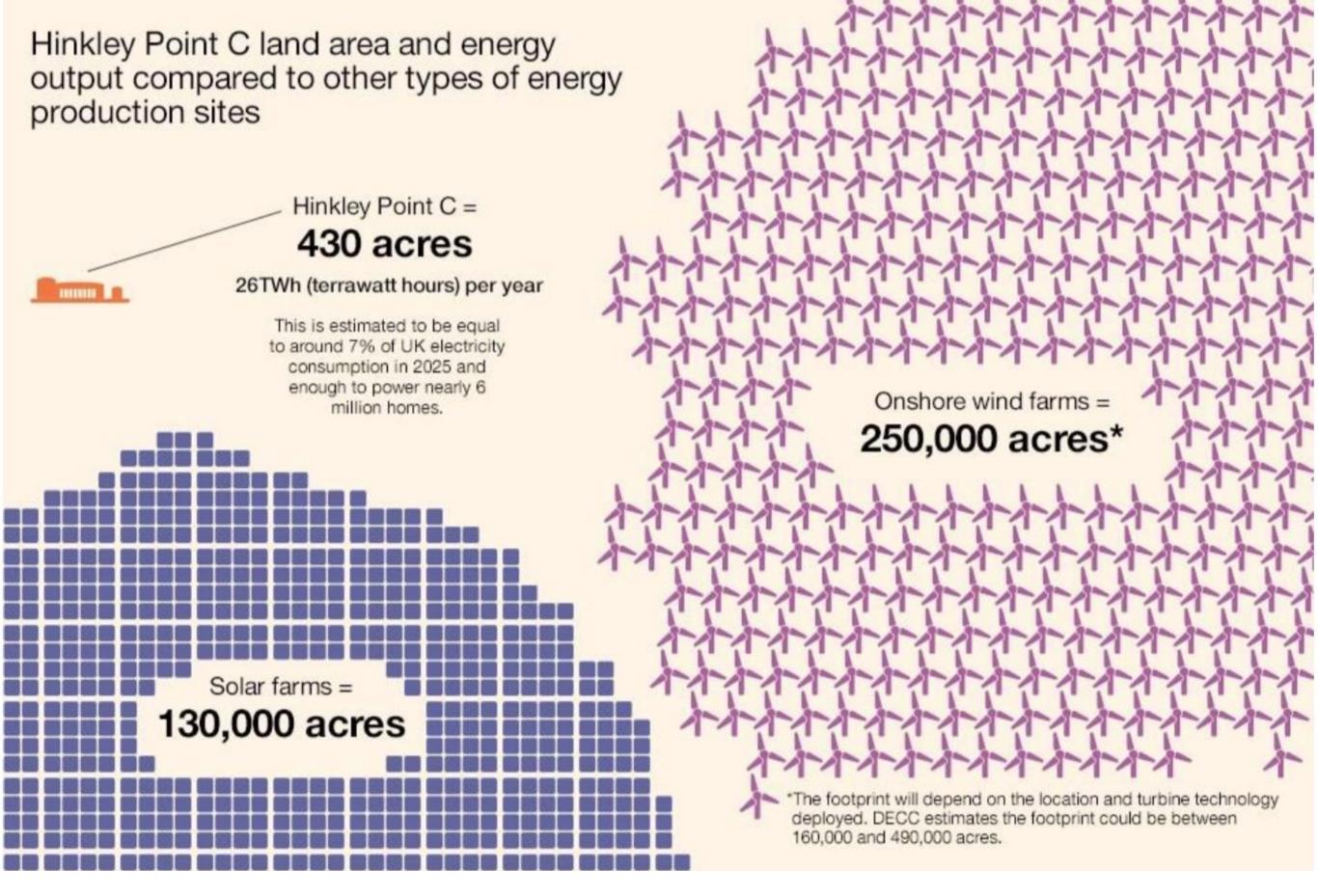


Energy density and protection of nature go hand in hand.



California Almanac, "In-State Generation by Fuel Type" http://energyalmanac.ca.gov/electricity/electric_generation_capacity.html

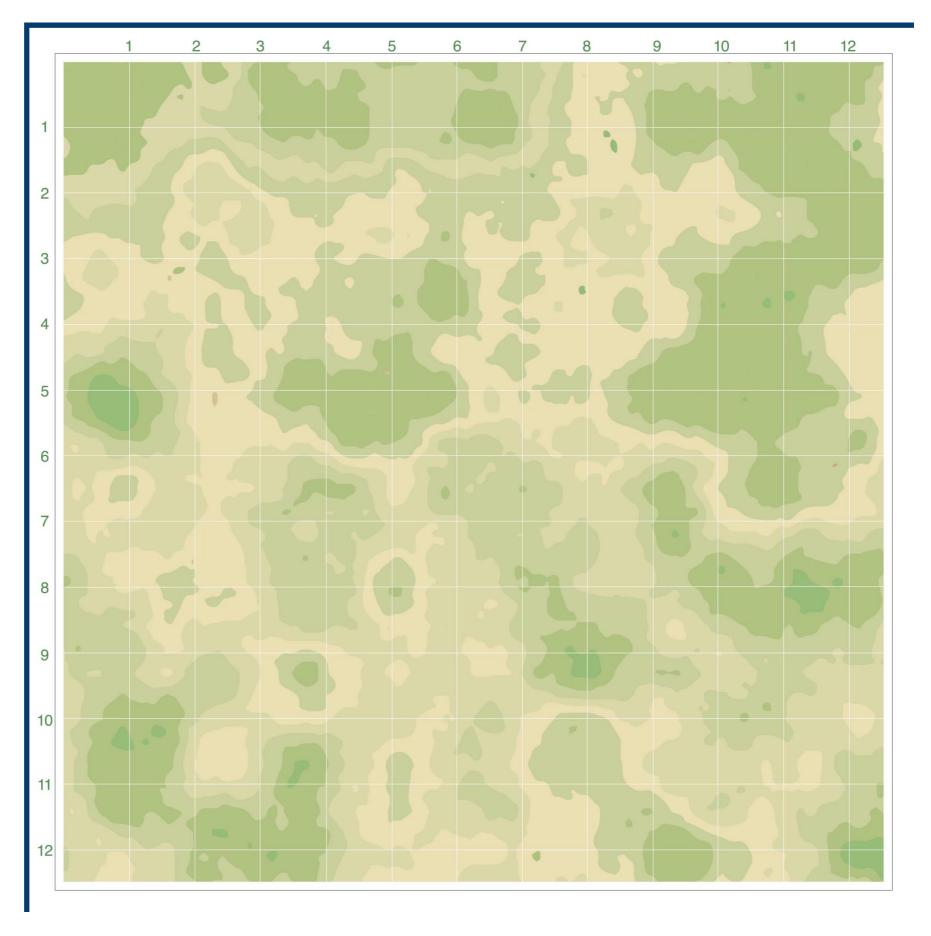




Energy density and protection of nature go hand in hand







Efficiency

Kilowatt hours of energy produced from 1kg of fuel



Enough to power a 60 watt light bulb for **4 days**

Núclear

360,000

(uranium)

Enough to power a 60 watt light bulb for 685 years



But what about the waste?





Everyone: But what about the

waste??

Me: What about it?



04:41 · 15/11/2019 · <u>Twitter for iPhone</u>

537 Retweets 2,211 Likes



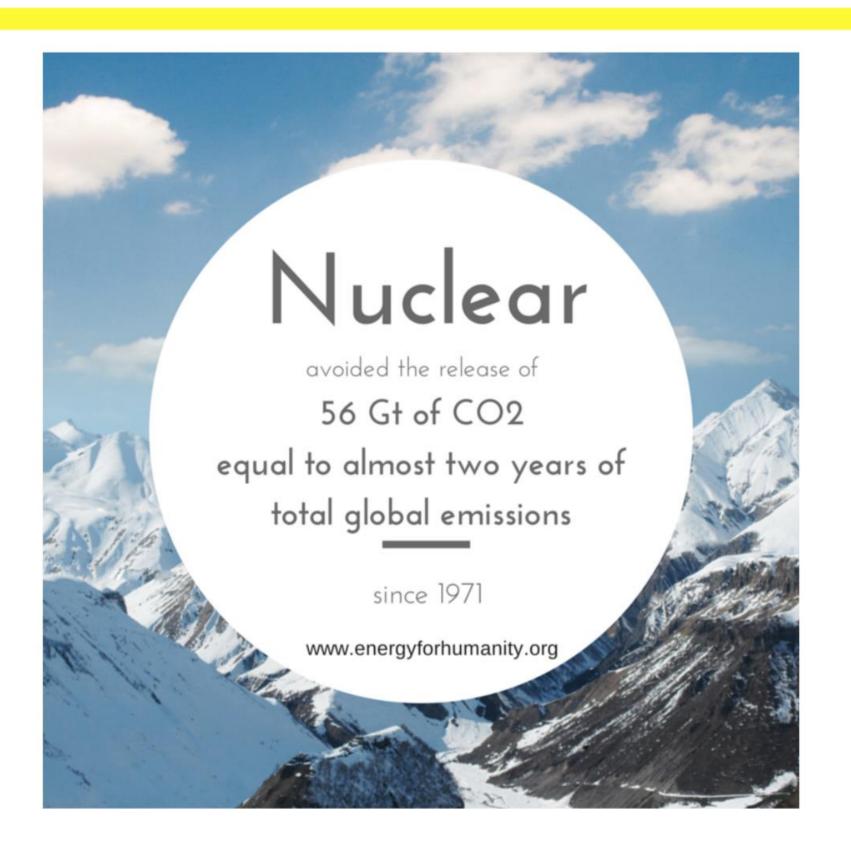




One person's total lifetime's volume of high level radioactive waste if they used nothing but nuclear energy for their whole life.





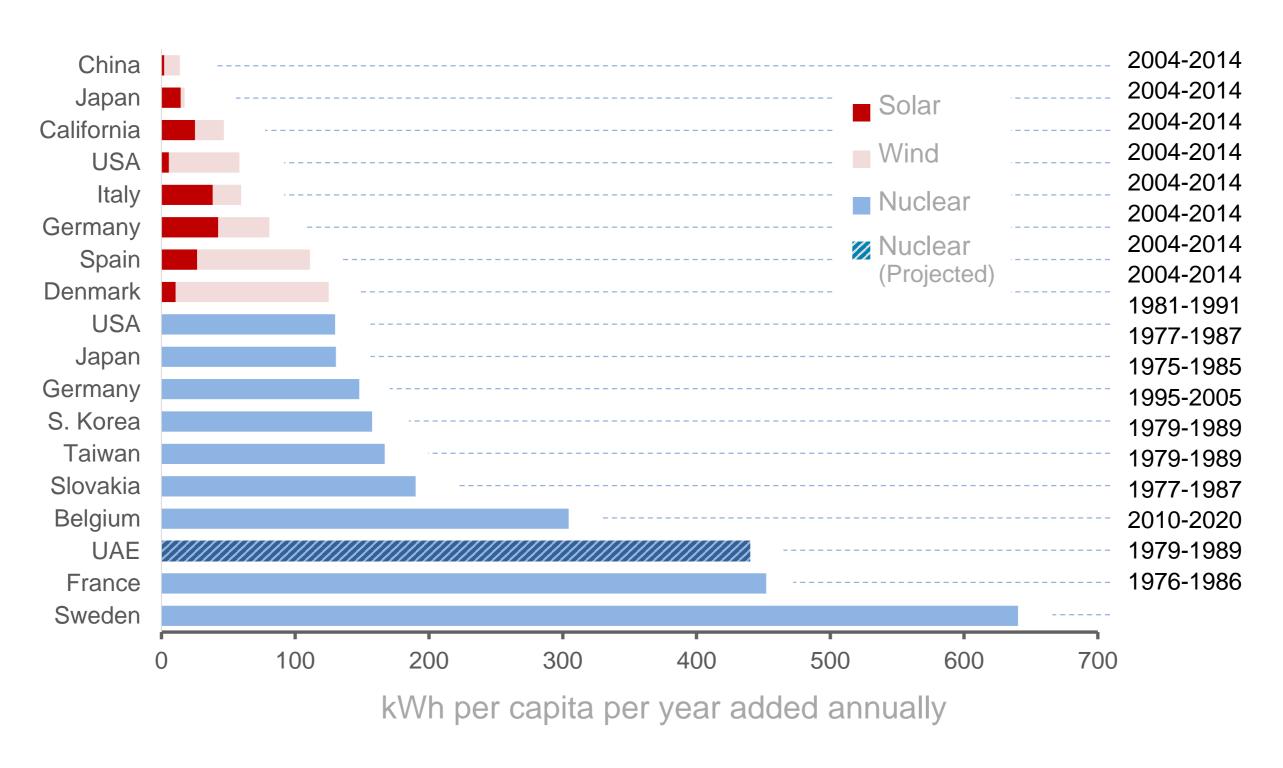




But isn't it too slow



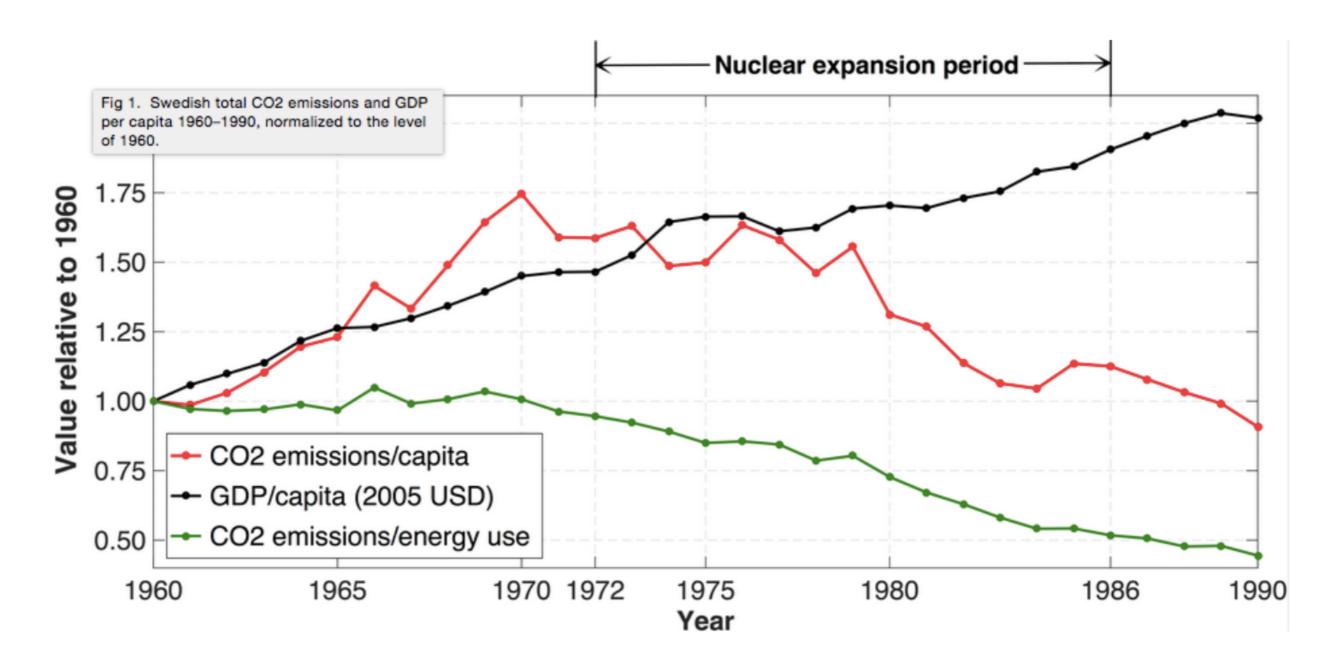
How much clean generation can be added in 10 years?



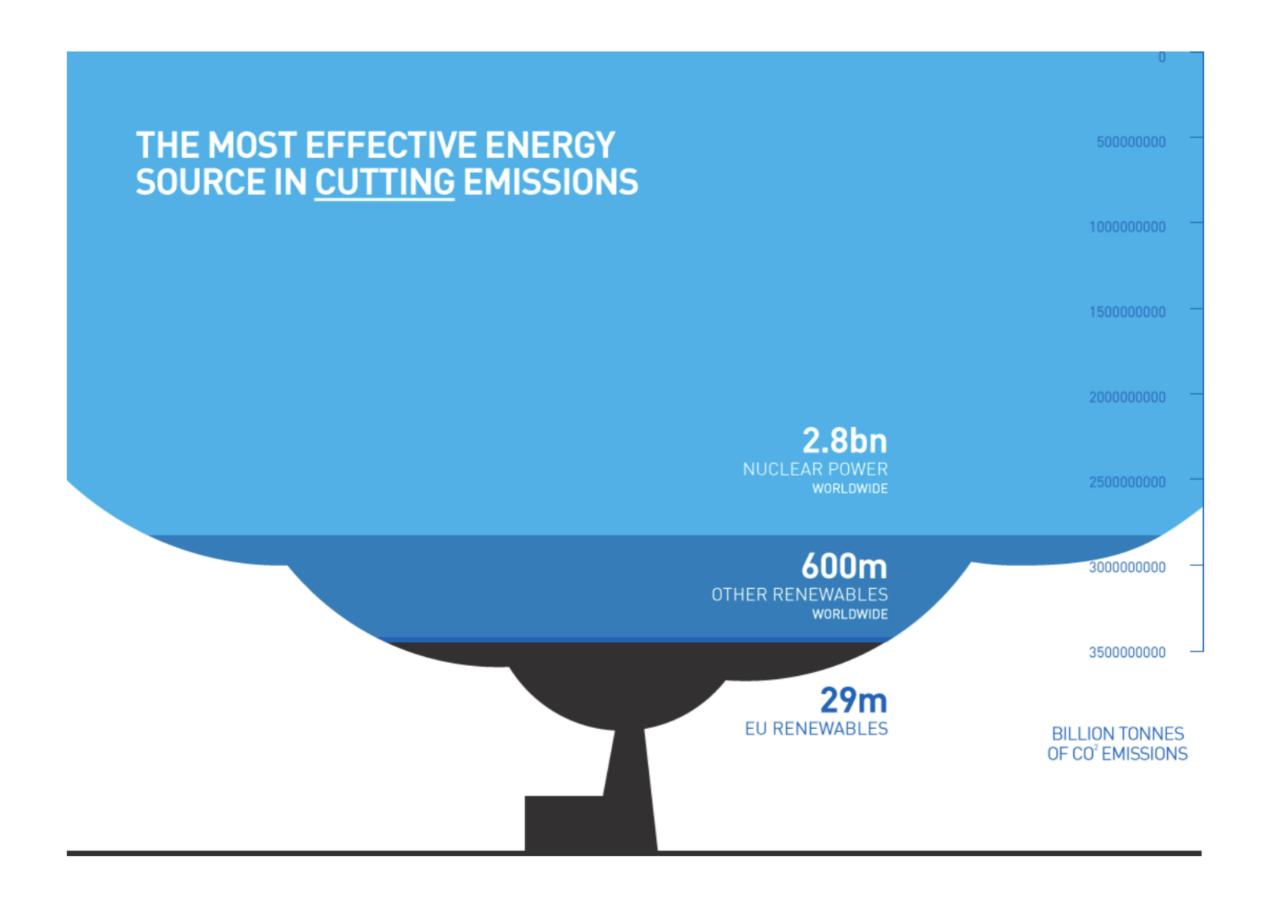
Source: Cao et al., Science, August 2016. UAE projections by WNA

"No other carbon-neutral electricity source has been expanded anywhere near as fast as nuclear."

Barry Brook and Staffan Qvist







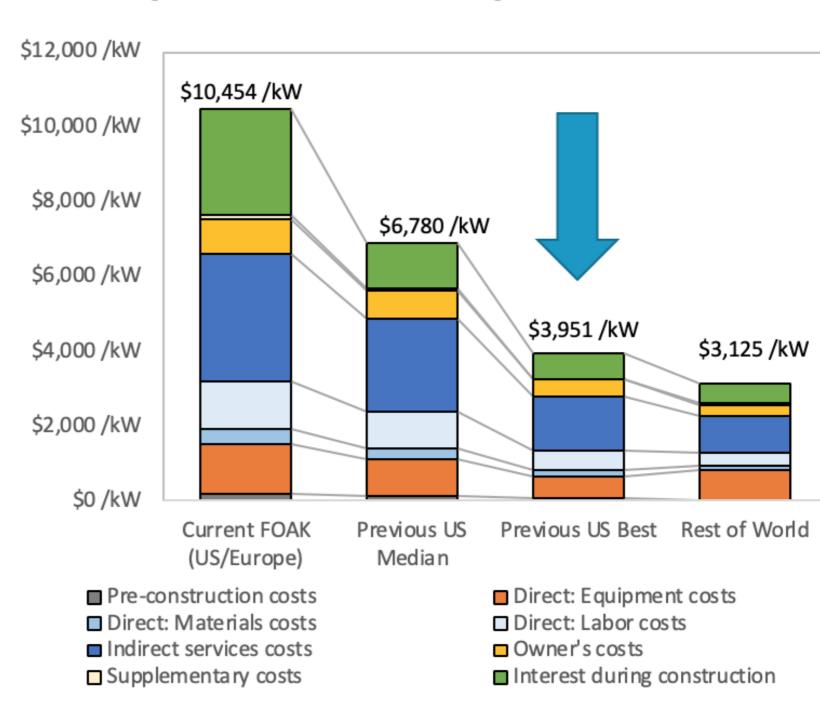


But isn't it too expensive?



The US achieved large number of cost-effective nuclear plants in the past

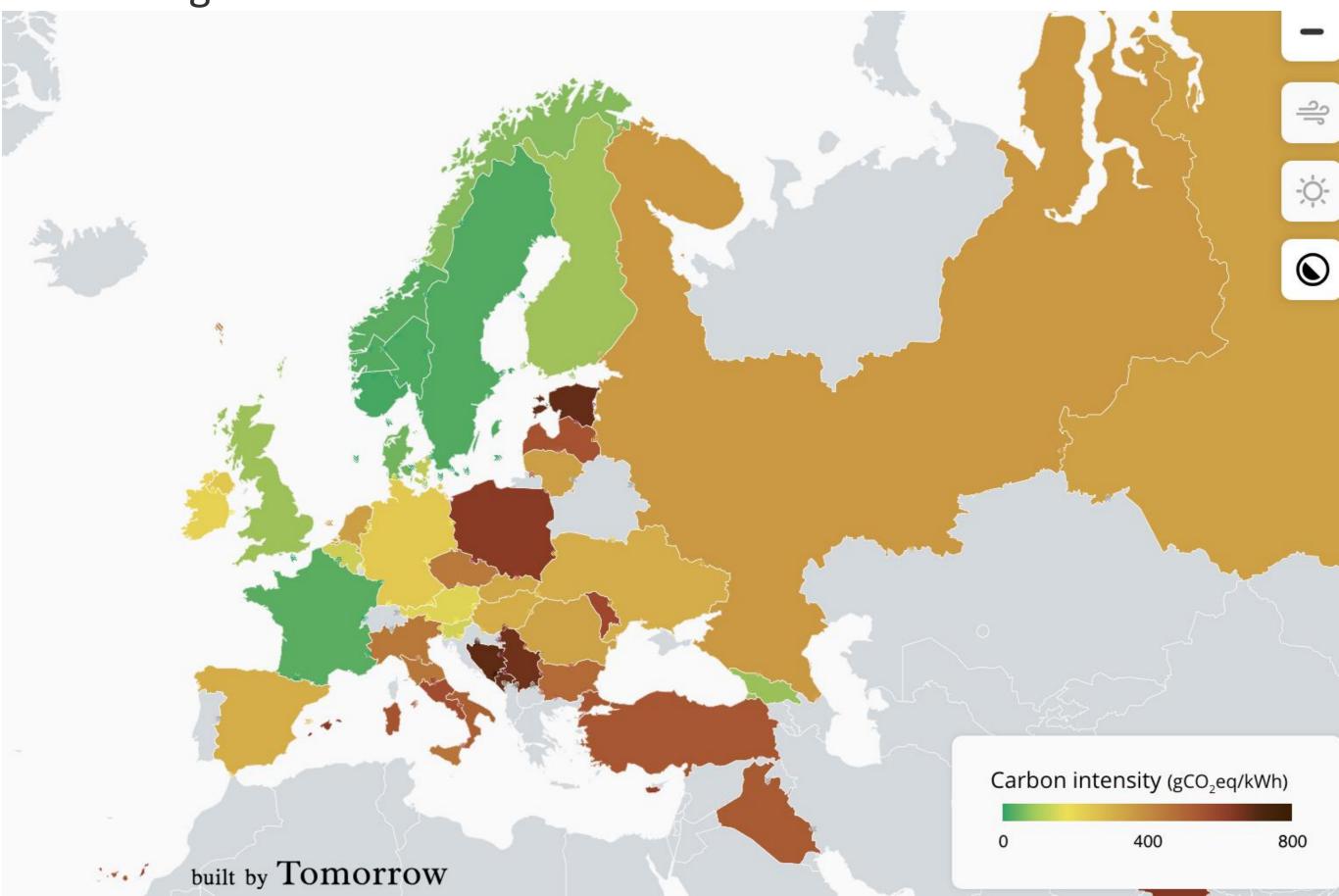
- Policy environments strongly affect the cost of building plants
- Continuity
- Standardization
- Interaction with safety regulator
- Investment by and depth of supply chain
- Cost of capital
- Experienced project delivery organizations



What does success look like?



Energy for Humanity: European Climate Leadership Report. Measuring the Metrics that Matter



What do we need?







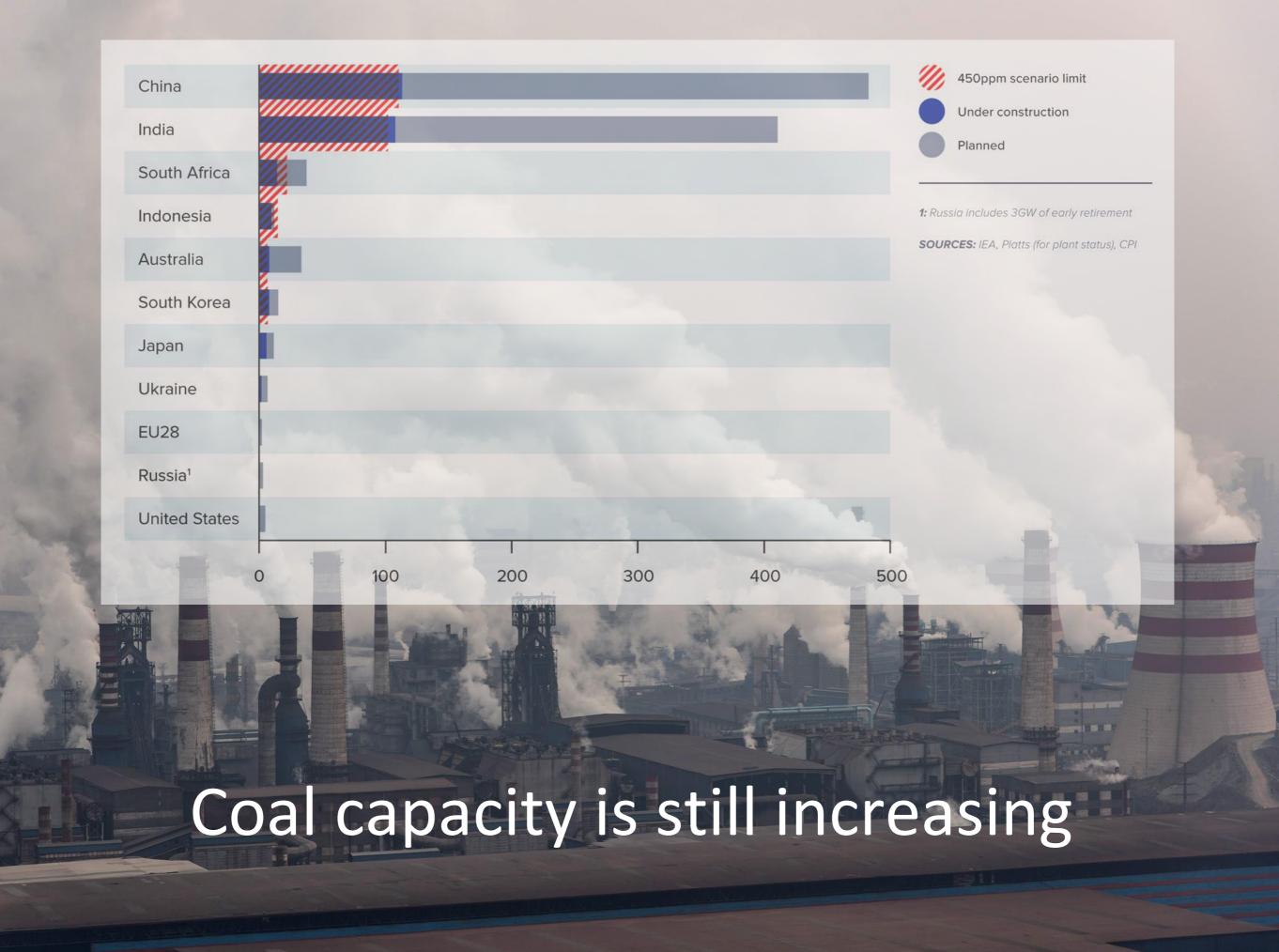
What is the reality today?



3.5 billion people live in large cities now and by 2050 it will be 7-8 billion



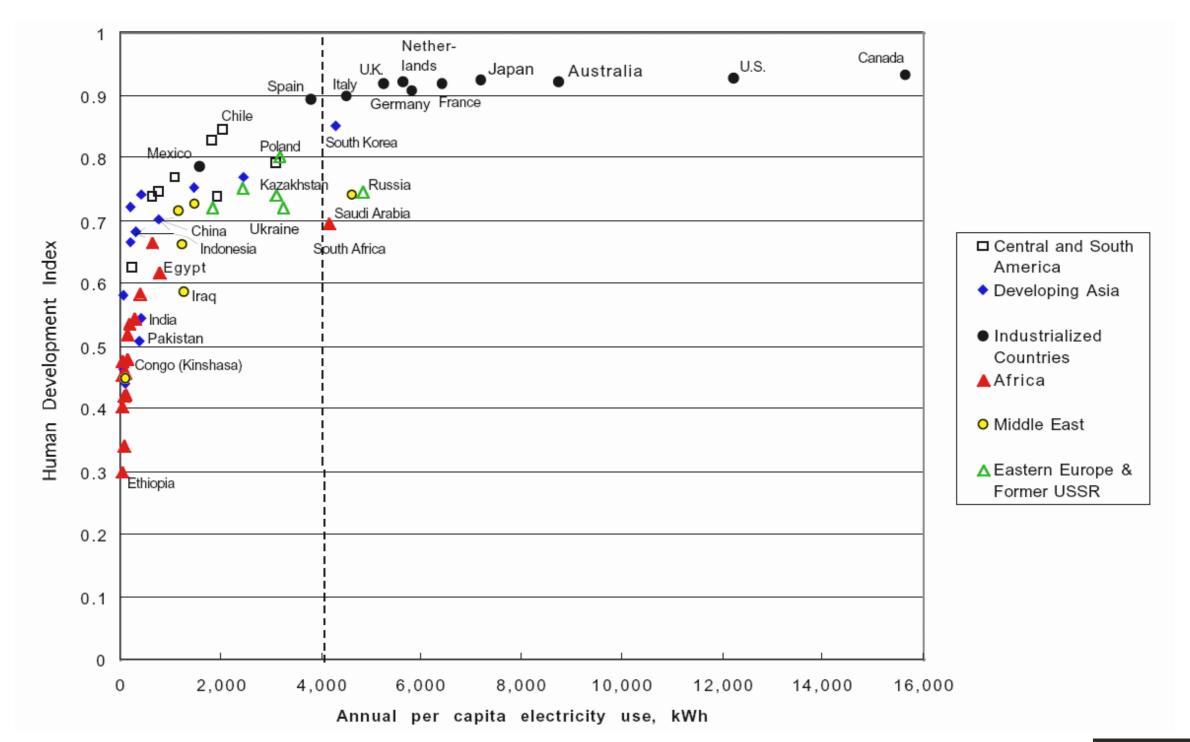








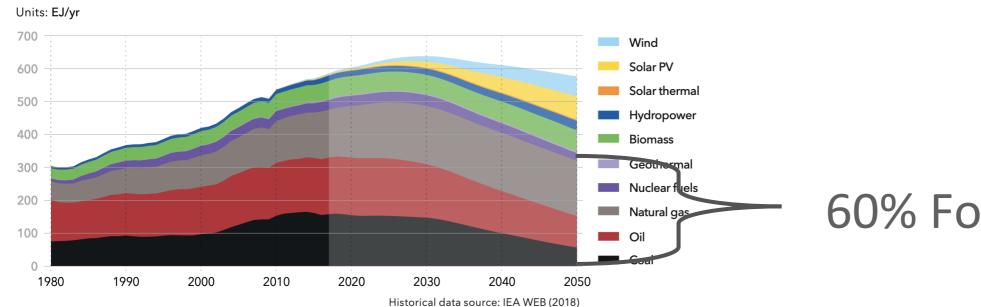
INCREASED ENERGY ACCESS IS DEVELOPMENT





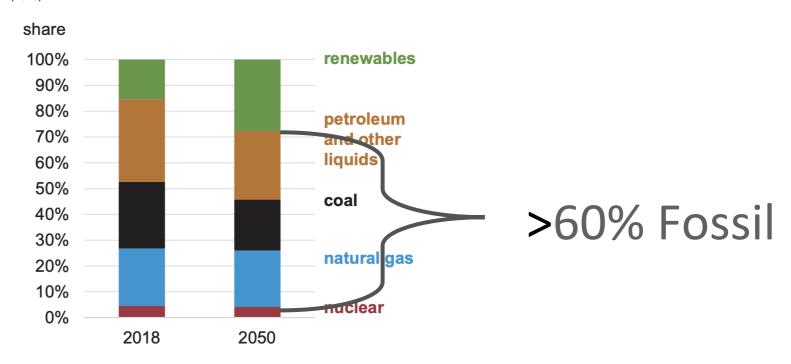
Even in projections of massive growth of renewables, a majority of primary energy is still fossil in 2050

World primary energy supply by source



60% Fossil in 2050

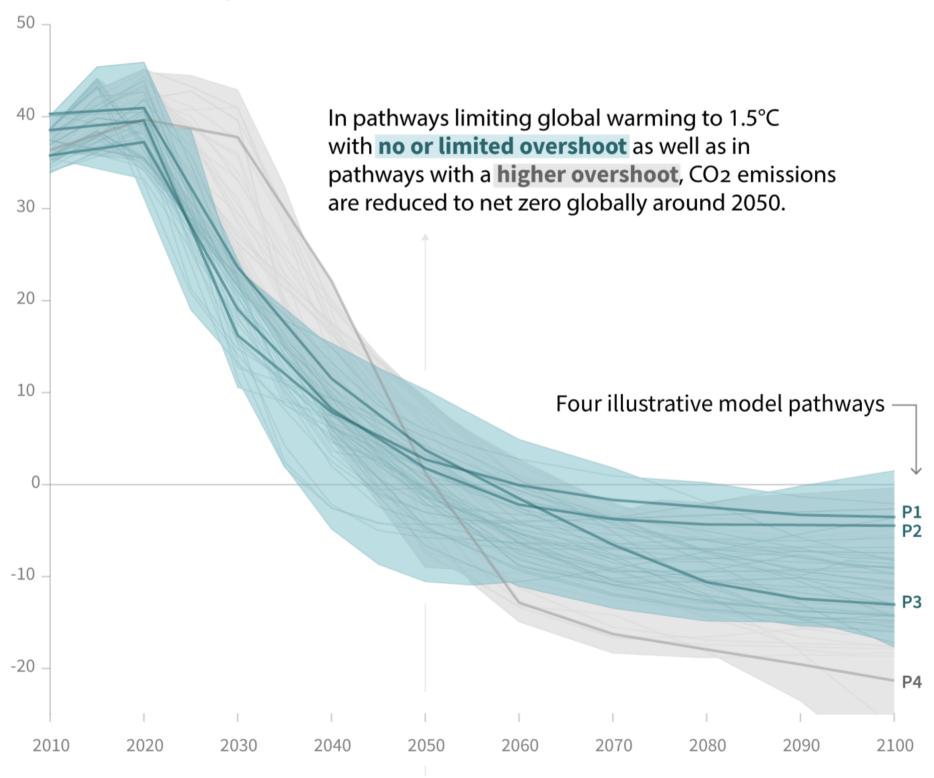
Source: DNV 2019



Source: EIA 2019





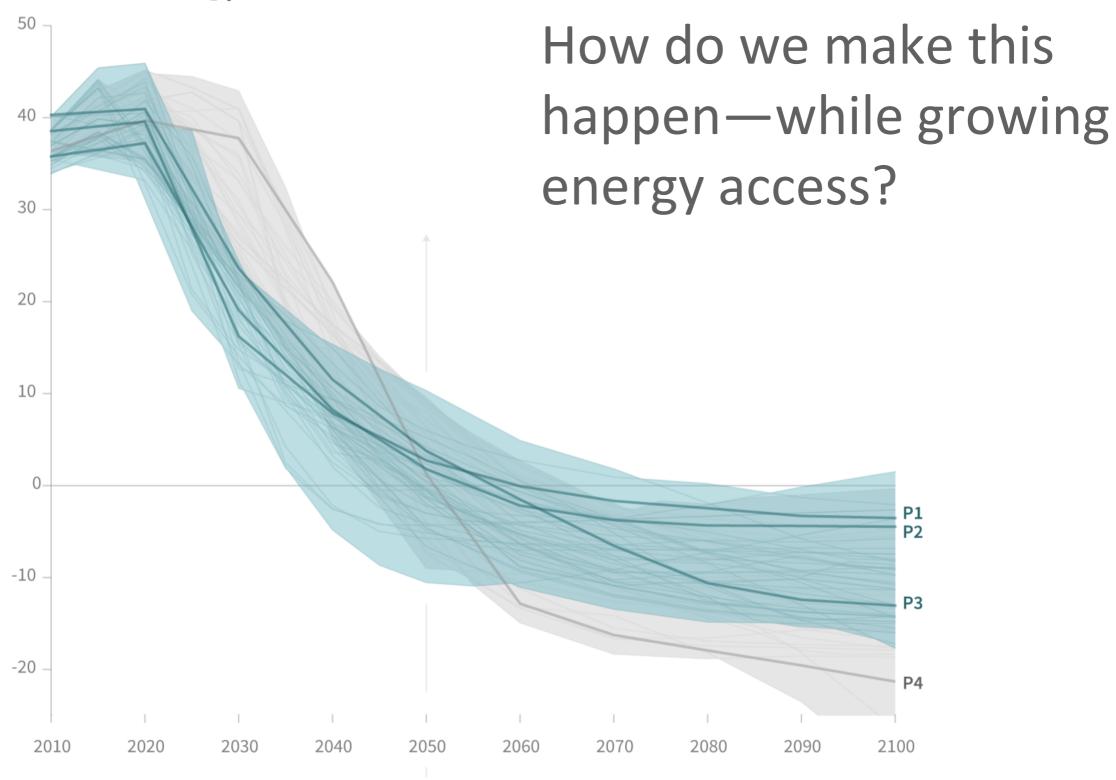






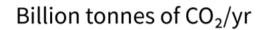


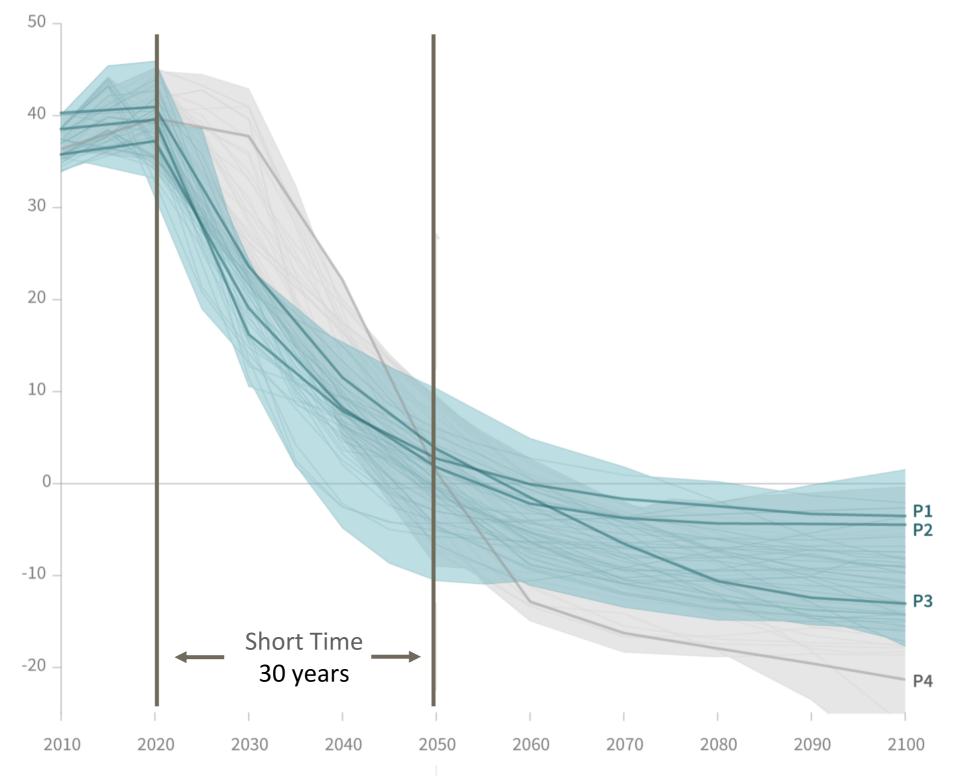
Billion tonnes of CO₂/yr





What do we need to do if we are going to make something like this happen while growing energy access?

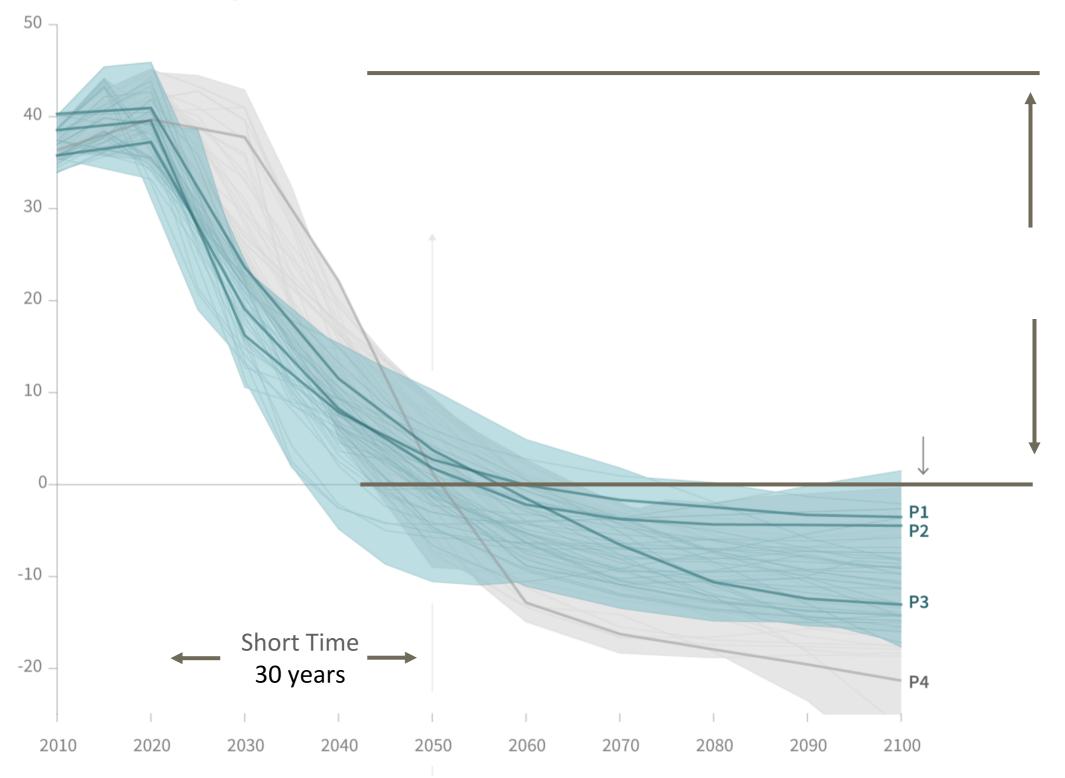






What do we need to do if we are going to make something like this happen while growing energy access?

Billion tonnes of CO₂/yr



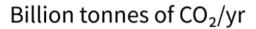


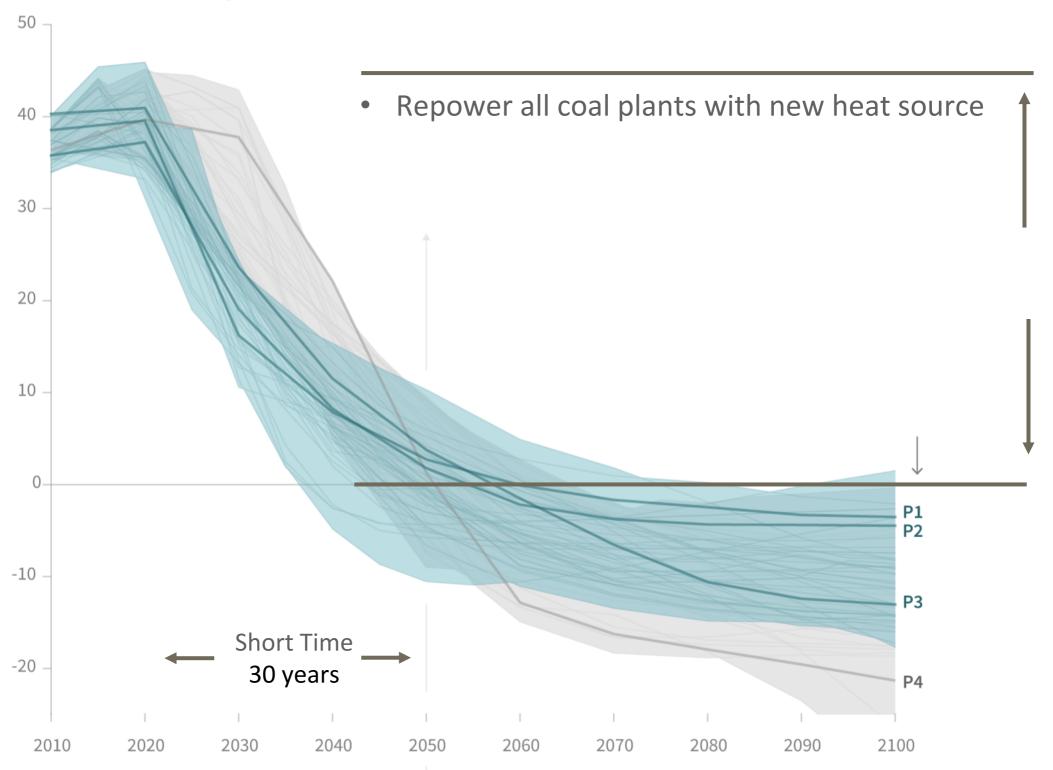
Lots to

do!

Source: IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5C 2018

What do we need to do if we are going to make something like this happen while growing energy access?







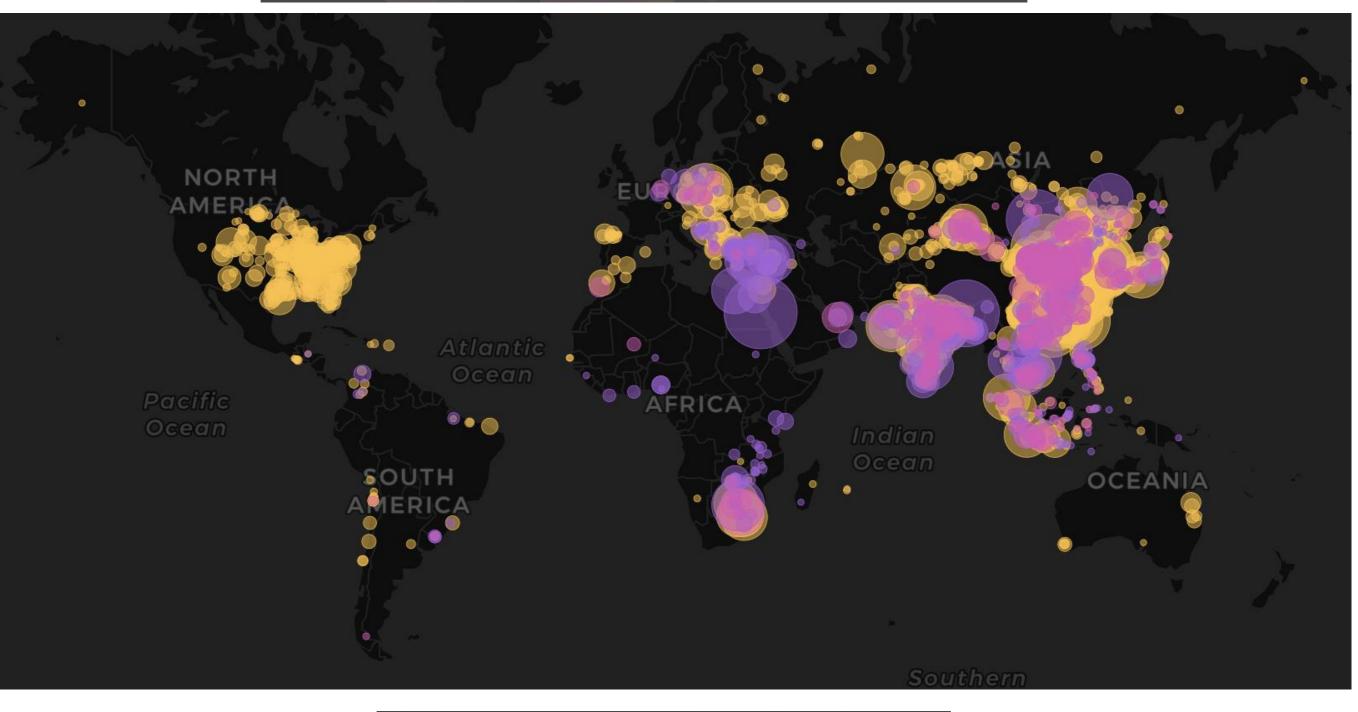
Lots

do!

Source: IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5C 2018

FUTURE COAL—MORE THAN 5,000 PLANTS

Operating: 1,783,292 MW 232,133 MW 306,651 MW

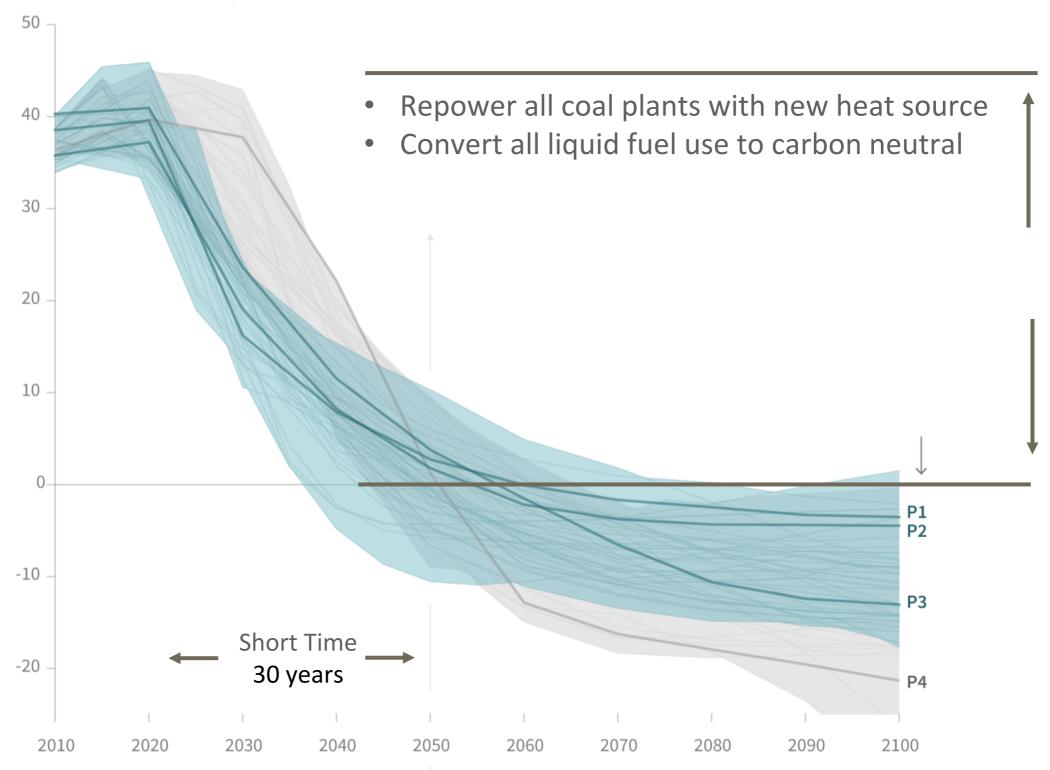


● Closing ● Operating ● New ● Under construction ● Planned Source: Carbon Brief



What do we need to do if we are going to make something like this happen while growing energy access?





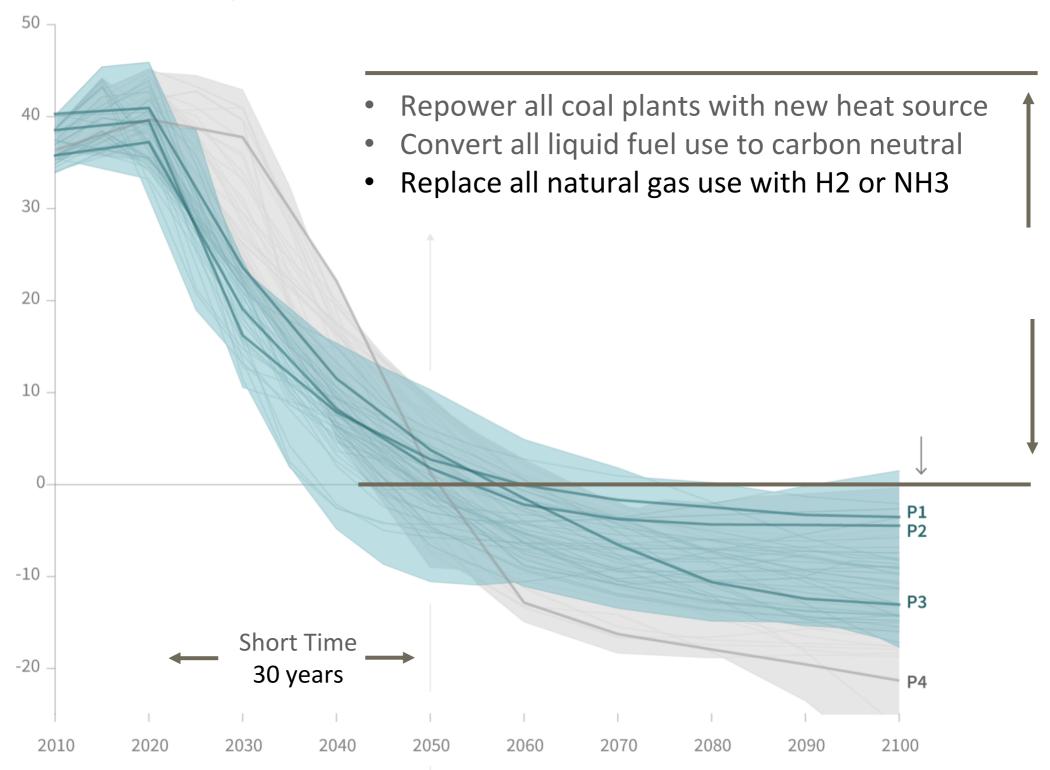
ENERGY FOR HUMANITY_

Lots

do!

What do we need to do if we are going to make something like this happen while growing energy access?



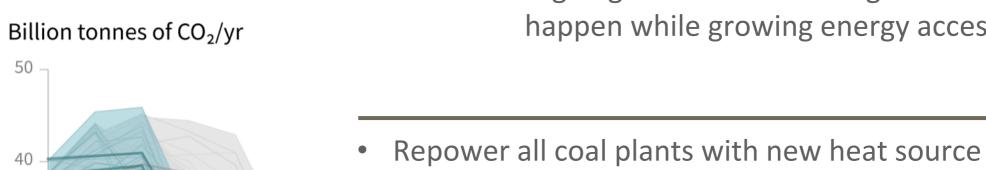


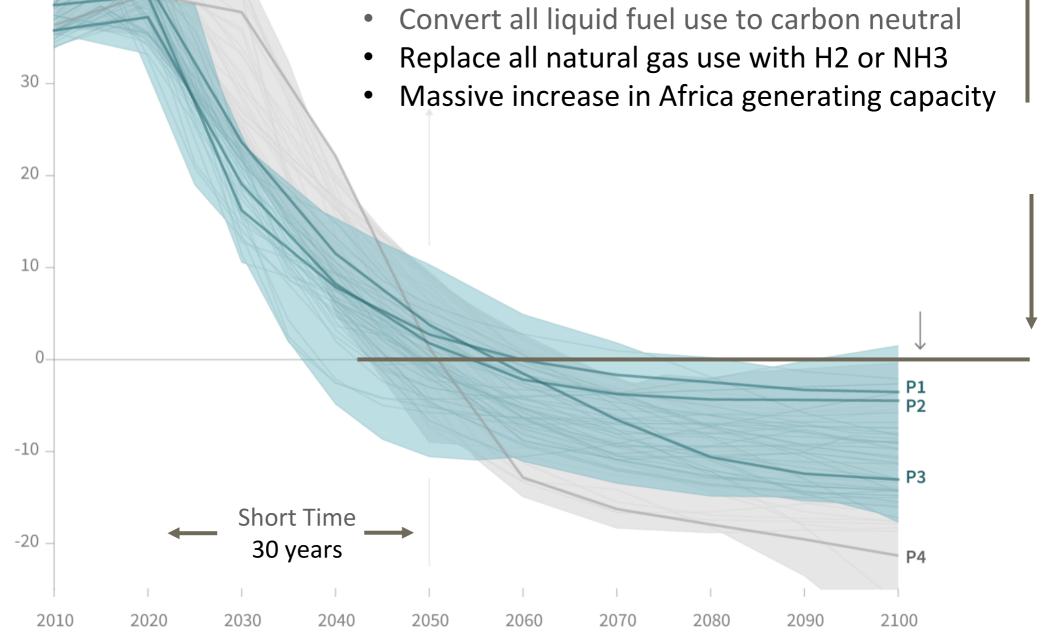


Lots

do!

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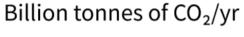


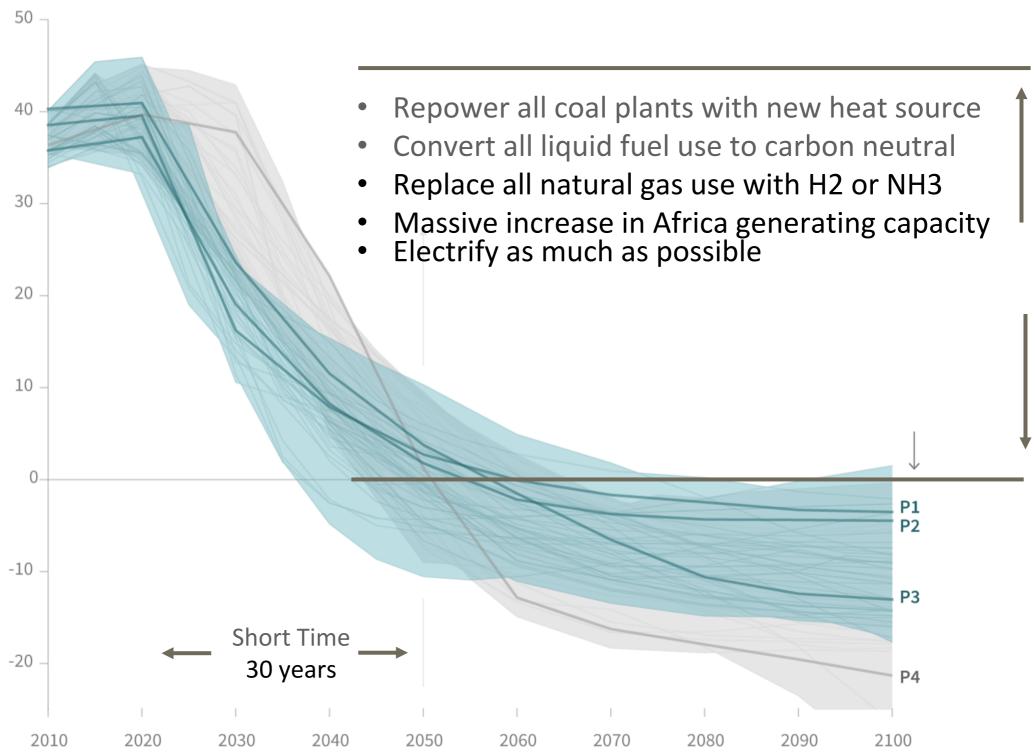


Lots

do!

What do we need to do if we are going to make something like this happen while growing energy access?



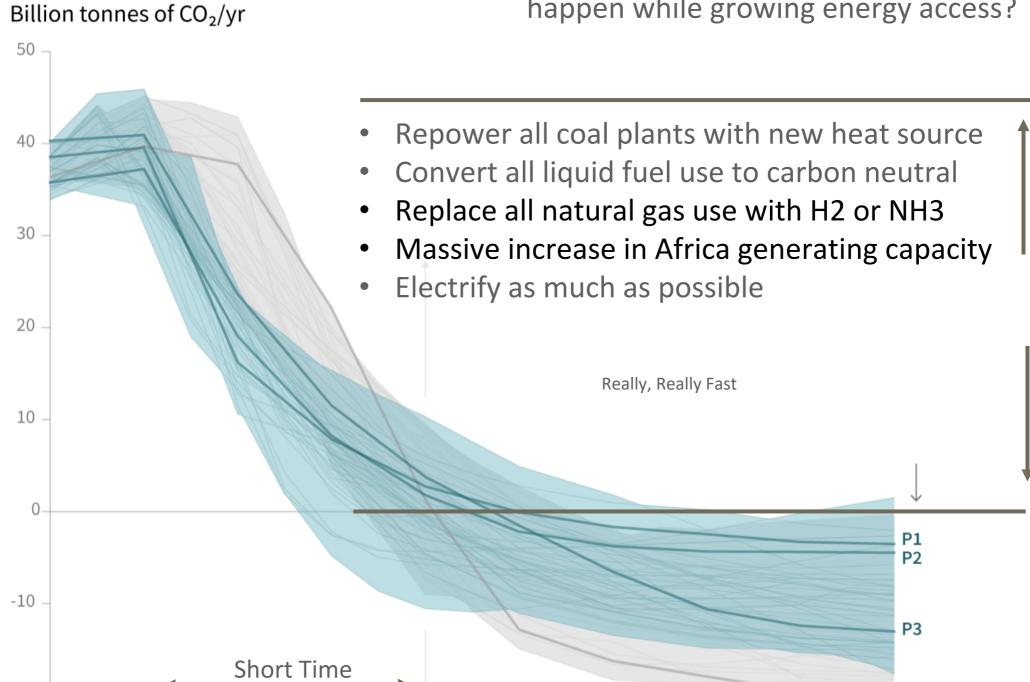




Lots to

do!

What do we need to do if we are going to make something like this happen while growing energy access?



2060

2070

2080

2090



P4

2100

Lots

do!

Source: IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5C 2018

2030

30 years

2040

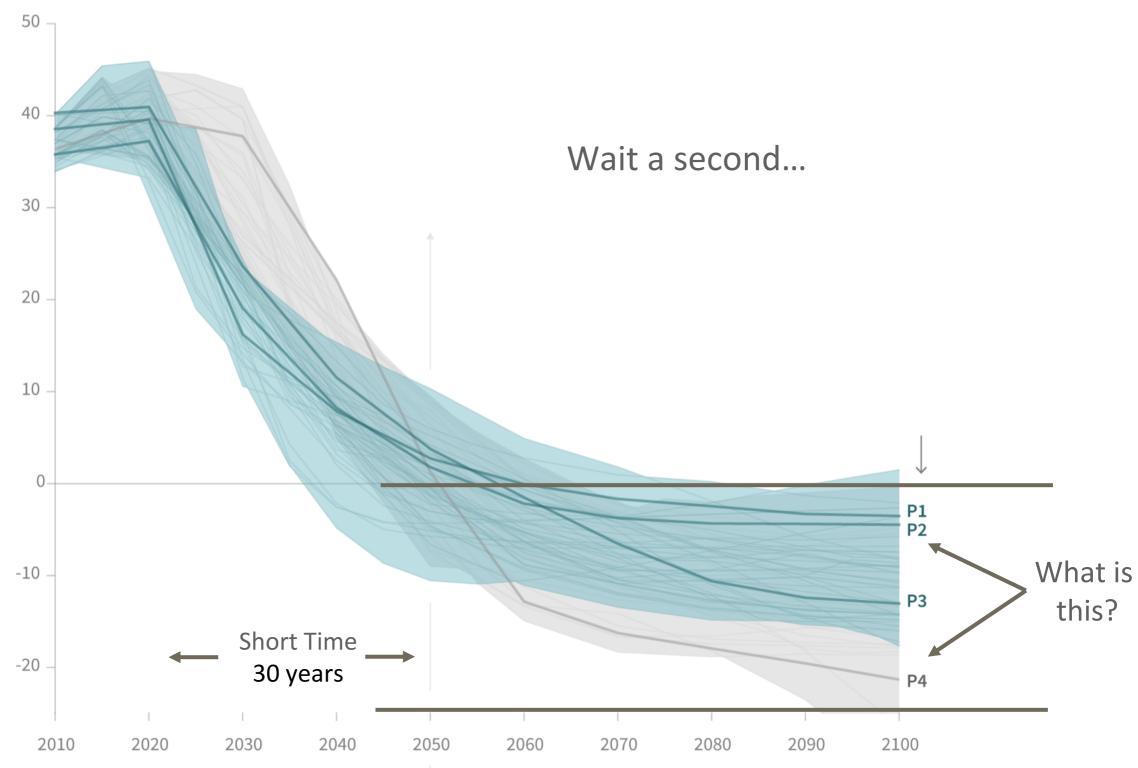
2050

-20

2010

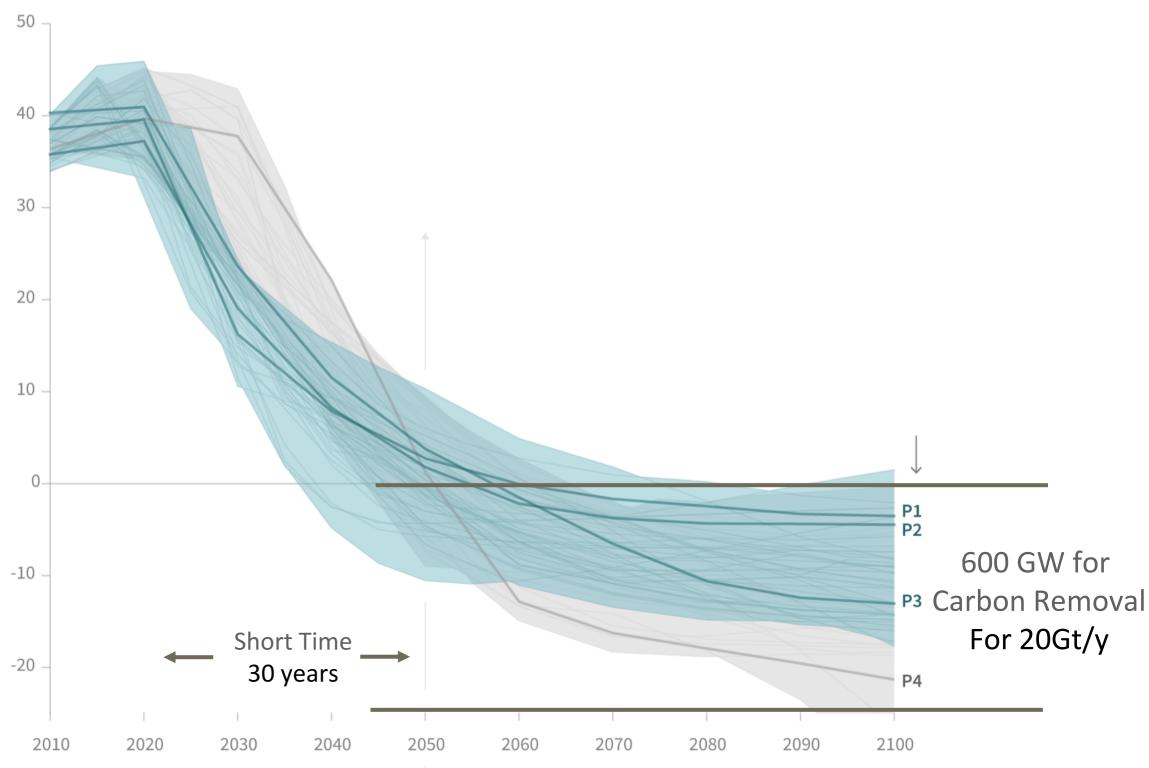
2020





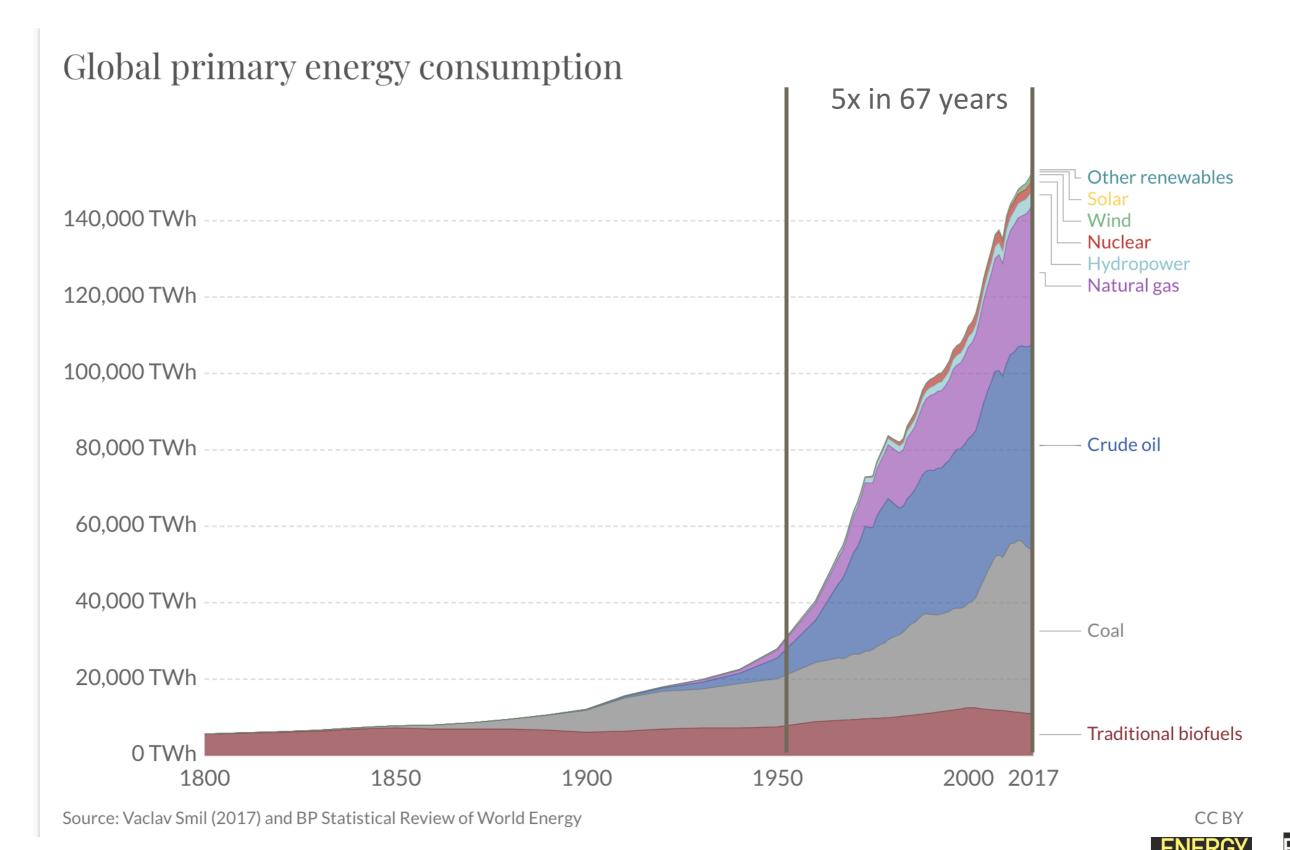








WE'VE DONE SOMETHING LIKE THIS BEFORE

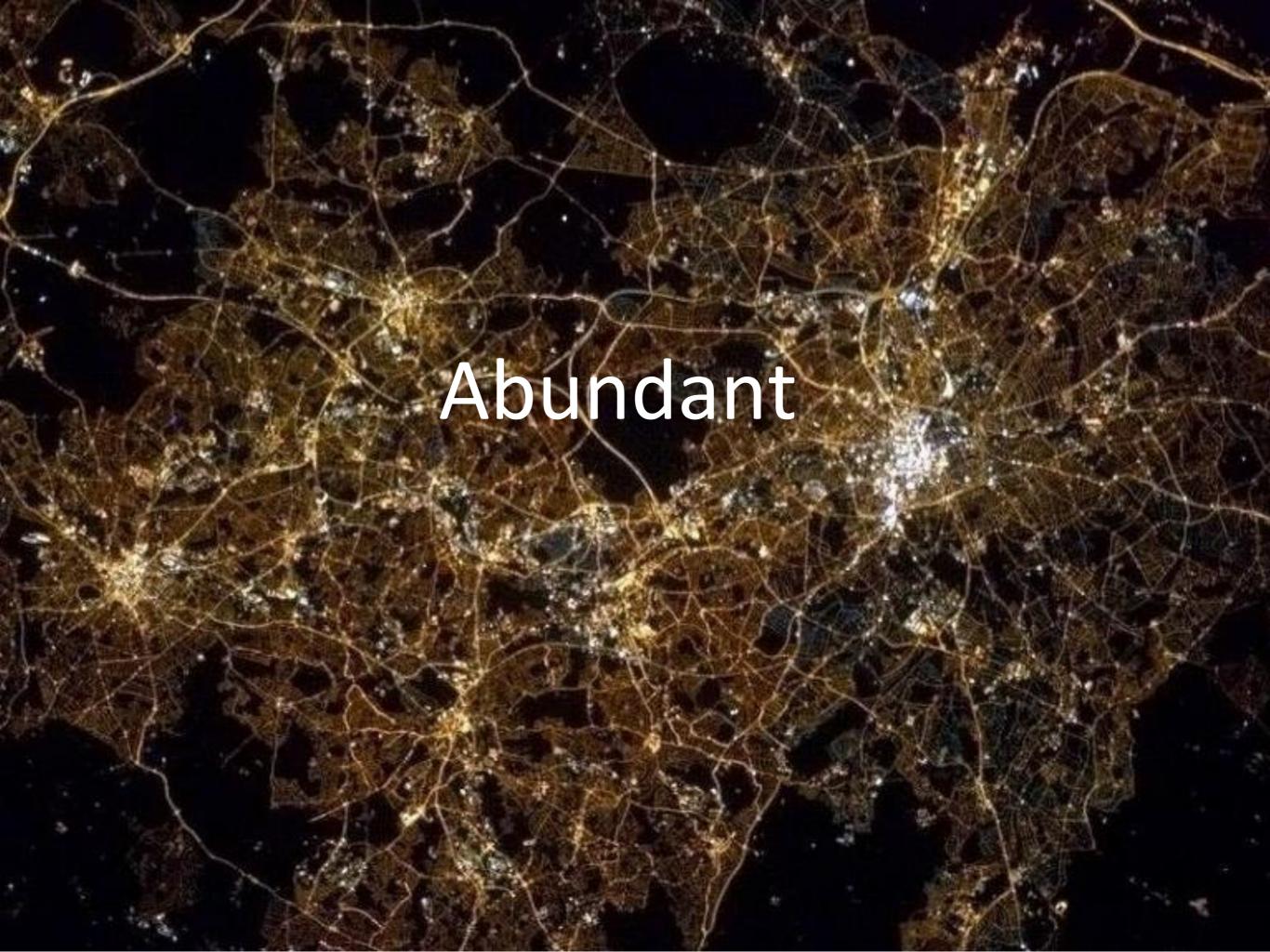




The world needs genuine zero-carbon substitutes for coal, oil, and gas













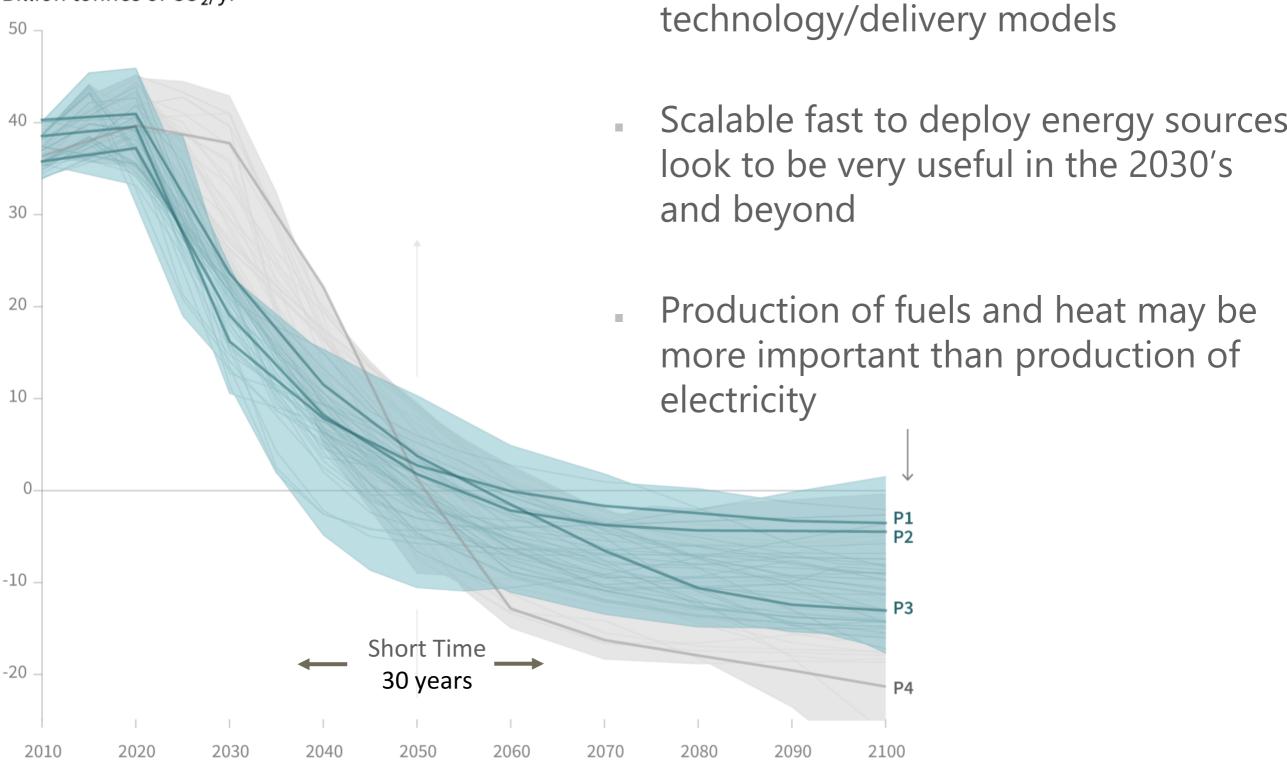




Able to repower existing coal plants



Billion tonnes of CO₂/yr





Likelihood of getting on these

pathways is slim without much better

But nuclear is so unpopular



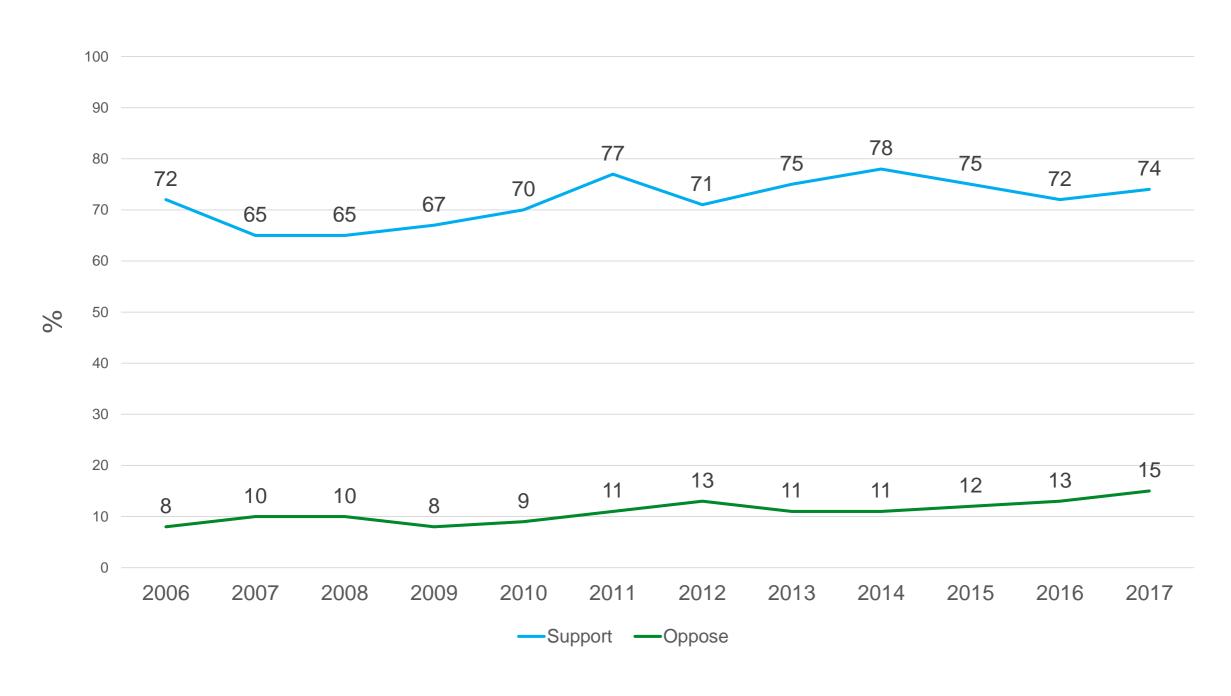






UK QUARTERLY TRACKING DATA (2017)

More people support nuclear as part of the low carbon energy mix

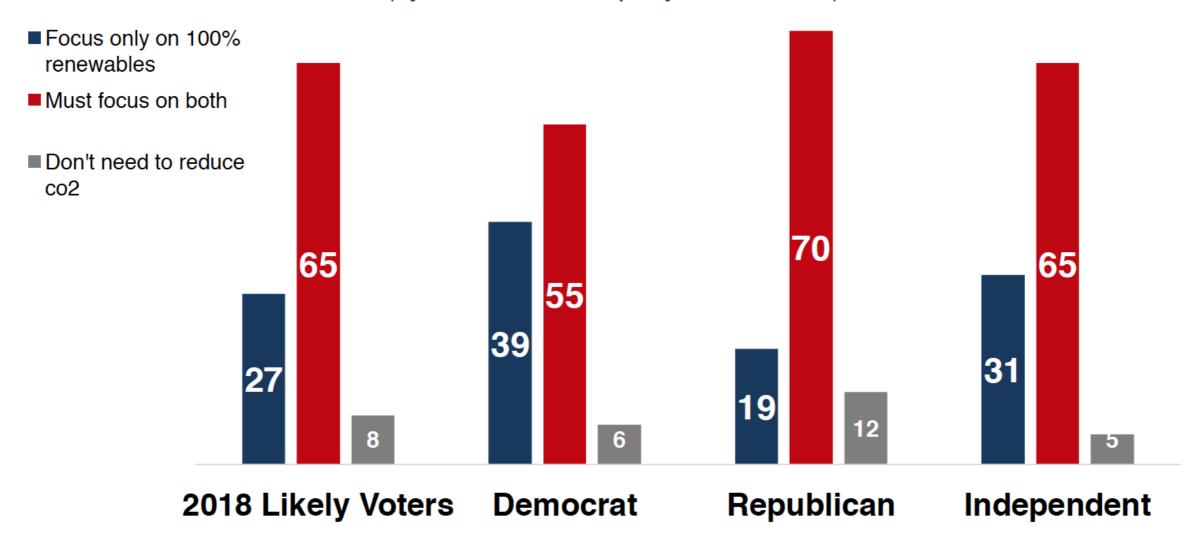


Source: YouGov

Support for "all-of-the-above" low carbon is strong across party lines—with support highest among Republicans and Independents.

100% Renewables Only vs. Focus on Both Low Carbon & Renewables

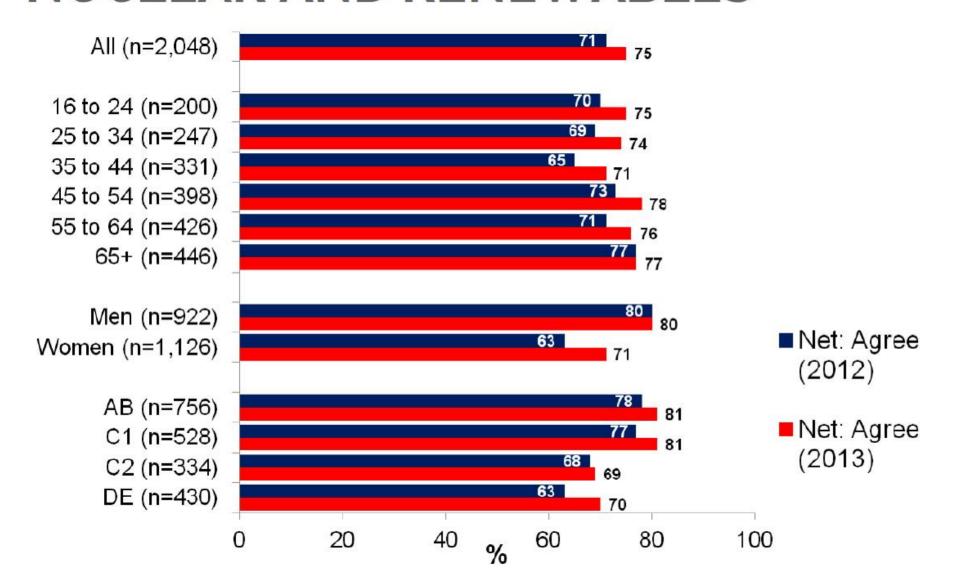
(by 2016 votes and party identification)



SOURCE: SKDK (CATF)

75% SUPPORT BALANCED ENERGY MIX INCLUDING

NUCLEAR AND RENEWABLES



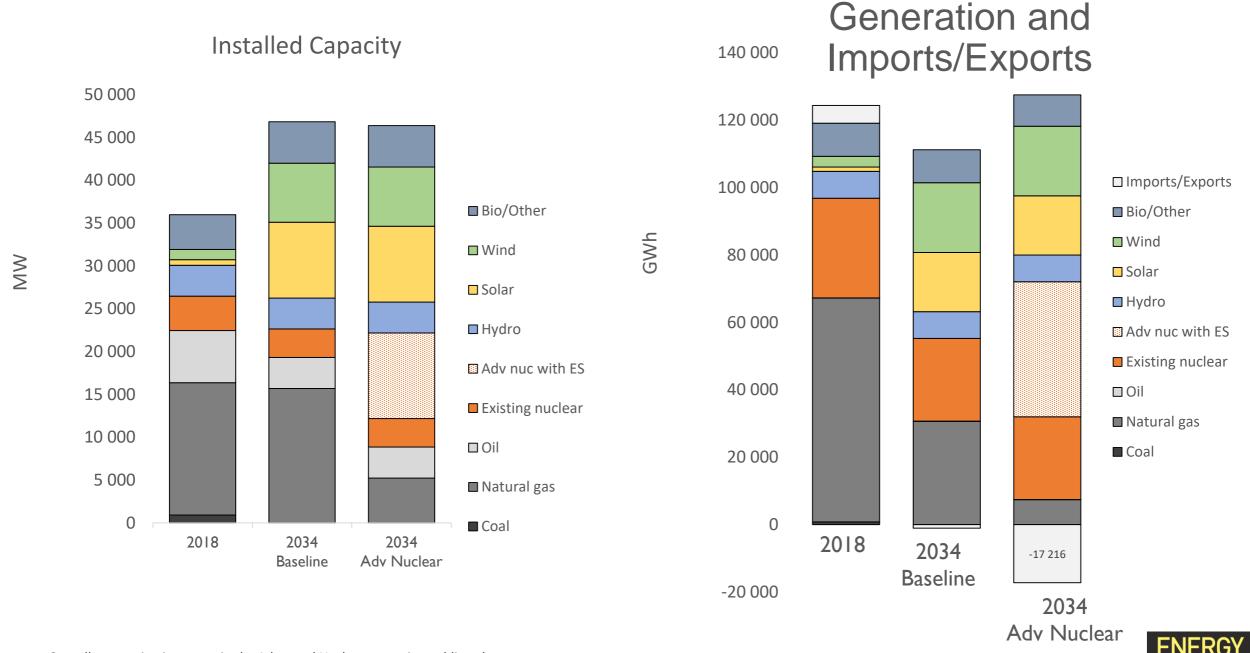




Who wants a 2030 decarbonisation target?



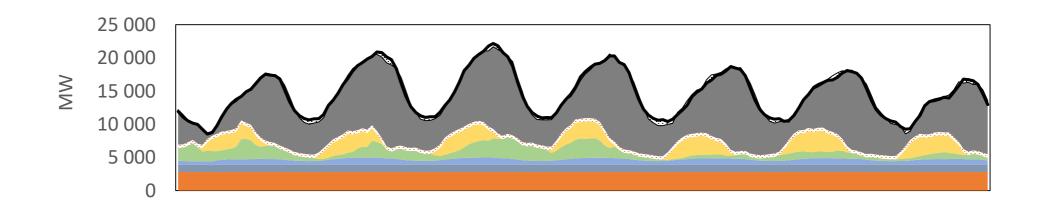
LUCIDCATALYST FLEXIBLE NUCLEAR STUDY FOR ARPA-E: ISO-NE NREL



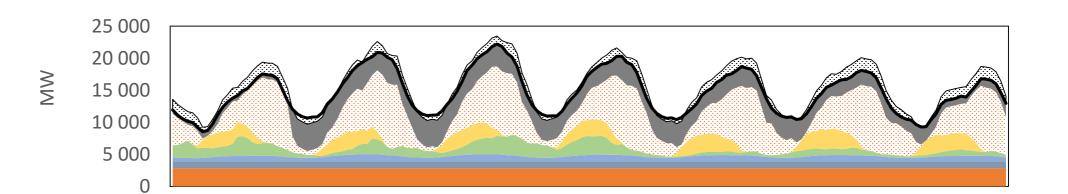
[•] Overall generation increases in the Advanced Nuclear scenario enabling clean energy exports.

Flexible advanced nuclear, when coupled with storage, can provide the same grid flexibility as CCGTs

1 Plant (500 MW average 1GW peak)



10 Plants (5,000 MW average 10GW Peak)





CONTACT INFO:

info@nice-future.org













A CAMPAIGN OF THE CLEAN ENERGY MINISTERIAL



Imagine if the energy transition was designed to achieve outcomes – clean air; resource efficient; climate friendly; protecting nature; abundant; scalable; low cost – in a genuinely technologyneutral way?

What would change?

Imagine committing as much resource and effort to increasing deployment rates, and driving down costs for all low carbon technologies identified as necessary by the IPCC as we have done for wind and solar.

What would the effect be?

Technology tribalism in climate and energy discourse prohibits a whole energy system perspective.

Hinders efforts to determine the fastest, most cost effective, most feasible pathways to rapid, deep and affordable decarbonisation.

Whose interests does it serve to differentiate between technologies, rather than focus on overall performance of the whole system.

Establish cost and performance requirements including emissions, and other sustainability factors and then design systems to deliver against those metrics.

Apply the whole systems perspective beyond the power sector to <u>decarbonise</u> the whole economy affordably and at scale.

Through the production of hydrogen and clean synthetic fuels.

Repurpose existing infrastructure and distribution networks where most appropriate and efficient to achieve identified goals and outcomes.

Apply learning from successful wind and solar cost reduction and rate of deployment to all low carbon technologies.

Consistent determination to enable cost reduction and high deployment across all technologies identified by IPCC within defined system parameters.

Frame the whole discussion from the start in terms of whole system thinking - how can we design the highest possible performing system (clean, reliable, affordable, flexible) with a diverse portfolio of technologies?

How to move towards a whole system mindset



IRENA merging with IAEA

Weird uncomfortable feeling you get when you think about that shows how differently we think about those technologies

Inconsistency in access to finance, regulatory burden, policy support, advocacy

Standardised & consistent approach to best practice across all technologies

Access to finance

Siting

Consistent independent regulation

Investment in supply chain development and capability

Project management

Matthew Nisbett study showing extent of climate funding for RES compared to nuclear

> Thought experiment shows how wide the gap really is



All our climate solutions need to be impossible burgers







THANK YOU

Kirsty Gogan
Energy for Humanity
@kirstygogan
www.energyforhumanity.org

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