



# Nuclear Energy

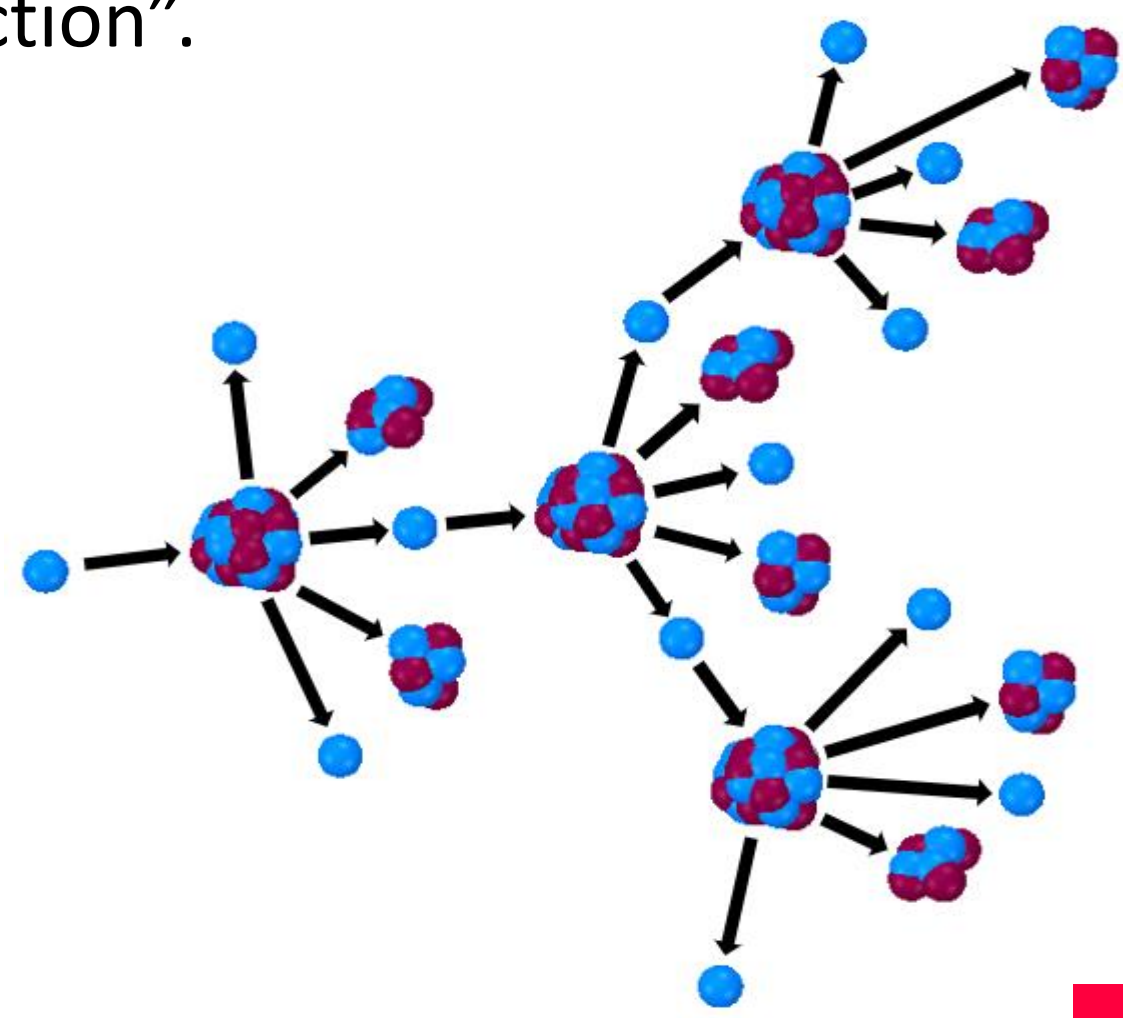
## Fission reaction

Current nuclear power plants are based on the exploitation of the fission reaction, in which a neutron induces the splitting of a heavy nuclide (e.g. uranium) into two lighter ones. A significant release of energy takes place in this process, which is used to feed a steam cycle, leading to the production of electricity.

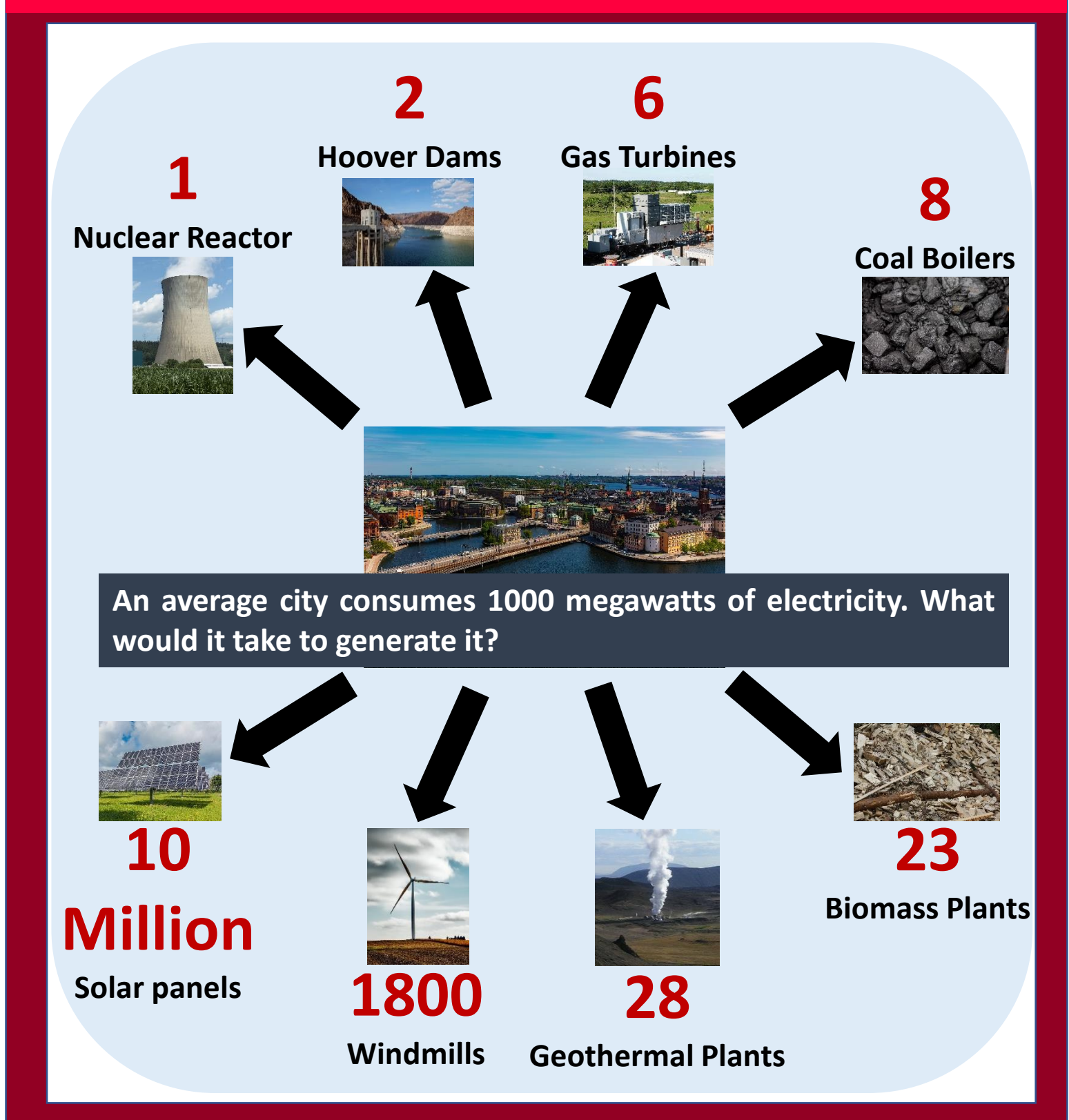
## Chain reaction

Neutrons are also produced in fission reactions. Such neutrons can induce more fission reactions and lead to the so-called "chain reaction".

A correct design of the system can lead to a controlled chain reaction, generating a self-sustained fission process, in which energy is produced continuously for long periods of time.



## High energy density



**Over 11% of the world's electricity is produced in 454 operating nuclear reactors, which can sustain operation for up to two years without refueling.**

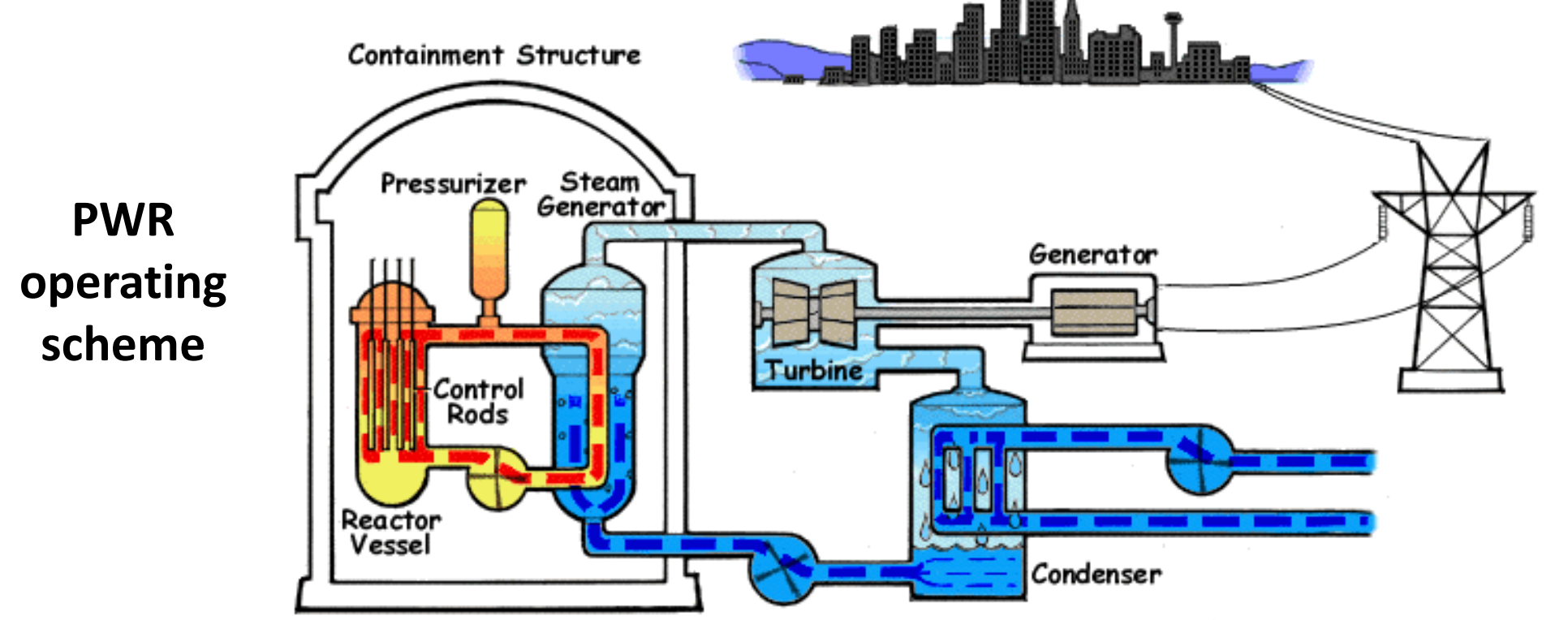
## Did you know?



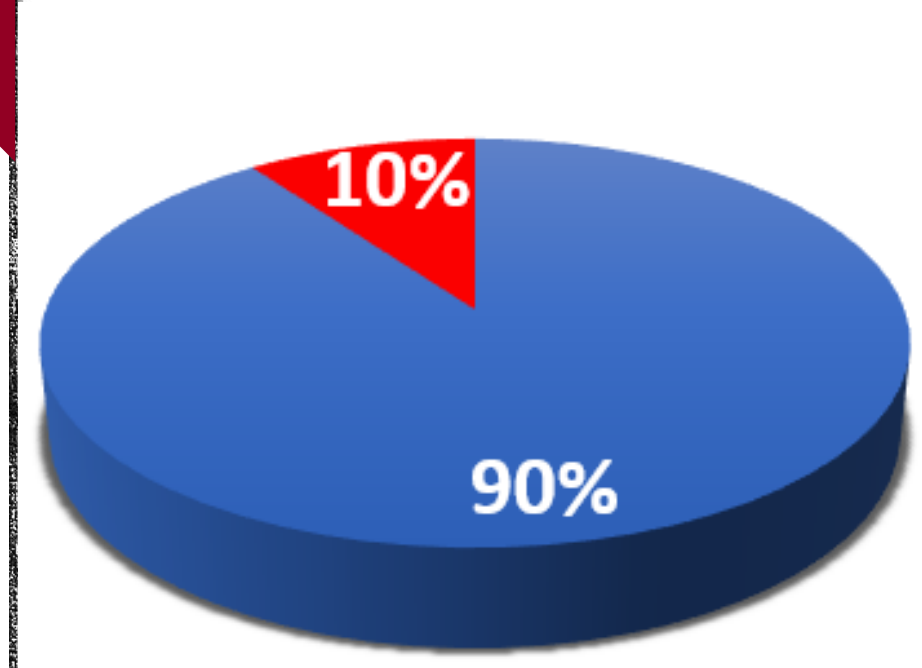
The gas coming from a nuclear power plant cooling tower is just water vapour. Neither carbon dioxide nor sulfur emissions, which are major contributors to the greenhouse effect and acid rain, are produced in a nuclear power plant.

## Technology

Many types of nuclear fission reactor exist. The most common types are the pressurized water reactor (PWR) and the boiling water reactor (BWR), which accounts for the 82% of the current reactors worldwide. Other types are: PHWR/CANDU, AGR, FNR and advance reactors.



## Nuclear power plant radioactive waste



- Low-Level Waste and short-lived Intermediate-Level Waste: similar to some hospital wastes and those of certain industrial sectors.
- High-Level Waste and Long-lived Intermediate-Level Waste: not particularly hazardous to manage either, specially when compared to other toxic industrial waste.

**Nuclear power plants are safe facilities. Only three major accidents have occurred in over 17000 cumulative reactor-years.**