

A photograph of four large, white, conical nuclear cooling towers standing in a field of tall, golden-brown grass under a bright, hazy sky. The towers are arranged in a row, with the two in the foreground being larger and more prominent than the two in the background.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

THE BETTER ENERGY

DECEMBER | NEWSLETTER | 2020

Nuclear Energy - The Better Energy is an initiative to create awareness about the applications of peaceful Nuclear Energy. We proudly present our December newsletter.

NUCLEAR 101

Nuclear 101 is a section where we will bring to you some of the most basic concepts of Nuclear Physics explained in a non-specialist way

Nuclear reactors do not produce direct carbon dioxide emissions -- The burning of uranium in nuclear power plants produces no carbon dioxide or any other green house gases. The only carbon dioxide that it releases is during the uranium mining and construction/decommissioning phases. This amount is only about 4 - 5% of that from a natural gas-fired power plant. A switch from fossil fuel to nuclear powered plant can therefore be radically decarbonizing.

Nuclear power releases less radiation than any other major energy source -- Coal has radioactive uranium and thorium in trace amounts. When coal is burned into fly ash, uranium and thorium are concentrated at up to 10 times their original levels and leach into the soil and water surrounding a coal plant. In fact, fly ash carries about 100 times more radiation in the surrounding environment than a nuclear power plant producing the same amount of energy. With the entire world burning so much coal every day, coal has become the major source of radioactive releases into the environment.

Nuclear waste disposal is not a technical problem, it is a political one -- All of the used nuclear fuel generated in every nuclear plant in the past 50 years would fill a football field to a depth of less than 10 yards, 96% of this "waste" can be recycled and the rest can be safely sent for permanent underground storage. The biggest blow to nuclear waste disposal in the United States came in 2009 when the Obama Government shut down a project to build a safe, deep storage facility at the Yucca Mountain in Nevada. Although the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the equivalent scientific advisory panels in every major country support geological disposal of such wastes, public outcry concerns have always outweighed any and all scientific reasoning.

Source- <https://thebetterenergy.net/why-wait-for-a-pandemic>

Visit our website (thebetterenergy.net) for latest updates about Nuclear Energy

Highlighted Articles

Nuclear waste - What is being done?



Written by Aditya Chincholkar, this article aims to shed light on the disposal and the proposed future strategies under consideration to manage nuclear waste.

442 Nuclear Power Reactors in Operation with a total 392,335 MWe net installed capacity in the world. 53 Nuclear Power Reactors under construction aiming to provide 56,276 MWe total net installed capacity. Clean, Sustainable, Ecological and Independent Energy! Read on to find what the world is doing to deal with the nuclear waste produced.

READ FULL ARTICLE HERE: [HTTPS://THEBETTERENERGY.NET/NUCLEAR-WASTE-2](https://thebetterenergy.net/nuclear-waste-2)

A Conversation on the Global Water Crisis and Nuclear Technology

Written by Ashabari Majumdar, this article deals with one of the major crises currently being faced by the world - the Global water crises!

Currently 1/5th of the world population does not have access to potable water and 2/3rd of the population face fresh water shortage at least for one month per year. Although geographical water scarcity is a part of the problem, however, United Nations Development Program says that the lack of investment, infrastructure and poor management of water resources is the main reason behind the potable water crisis. Read to find out about how Nuclear Technology can help us resolve the problem of global water shortage!



READ FULL ARTICLE HERE: [HTTPS://THEBETTERENERGY.NET/POTABLE-WATER](https://thebetterenergy.net/potable-water)

DID YOU KNOW?

In the early 1950s, when the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission believed high-grade uranium ores to be in short supply domestically, it considered extracting uranium for nuclear weapons from the abundant U.S. supply of fly ash from coal burning.

Source: <https://e360.yale.edu/features/why-nuclear-power-must-be-part-of-the-energy-solution-environmentalists-climate>



[HTTPS://THEBETTERENERGY.NET](https://thebetterenergy.net)

