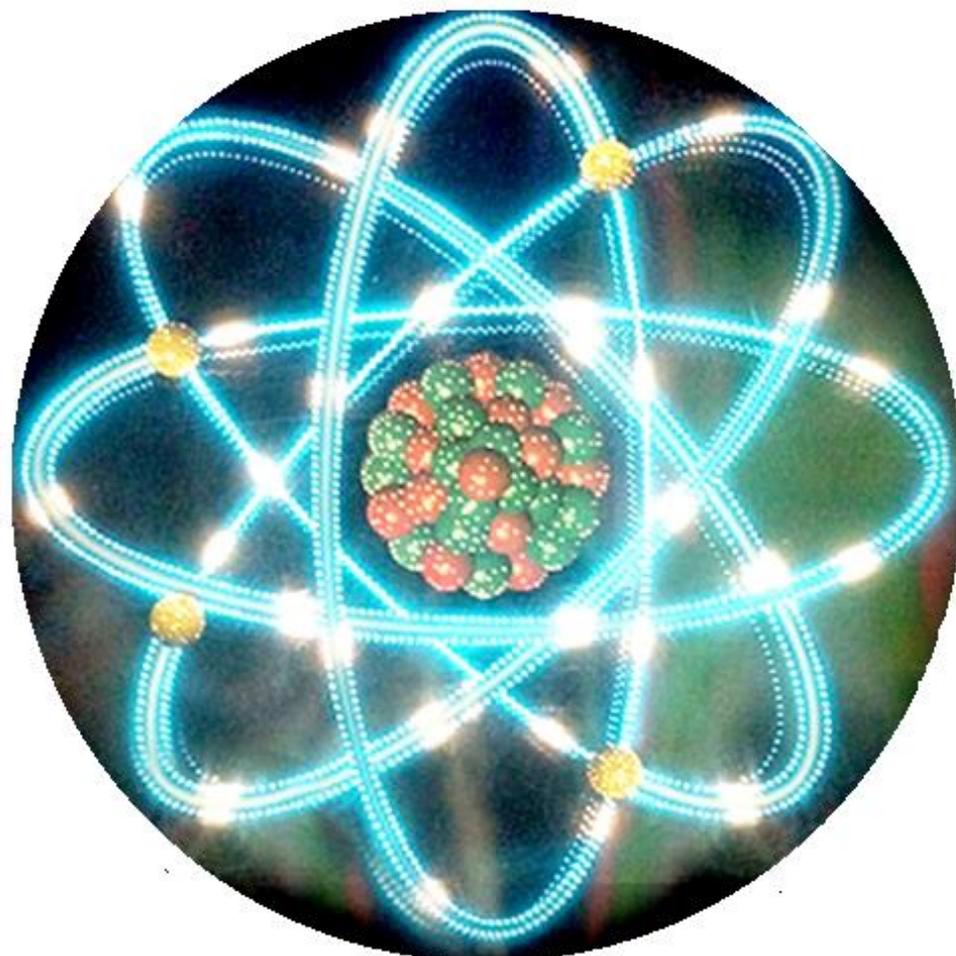


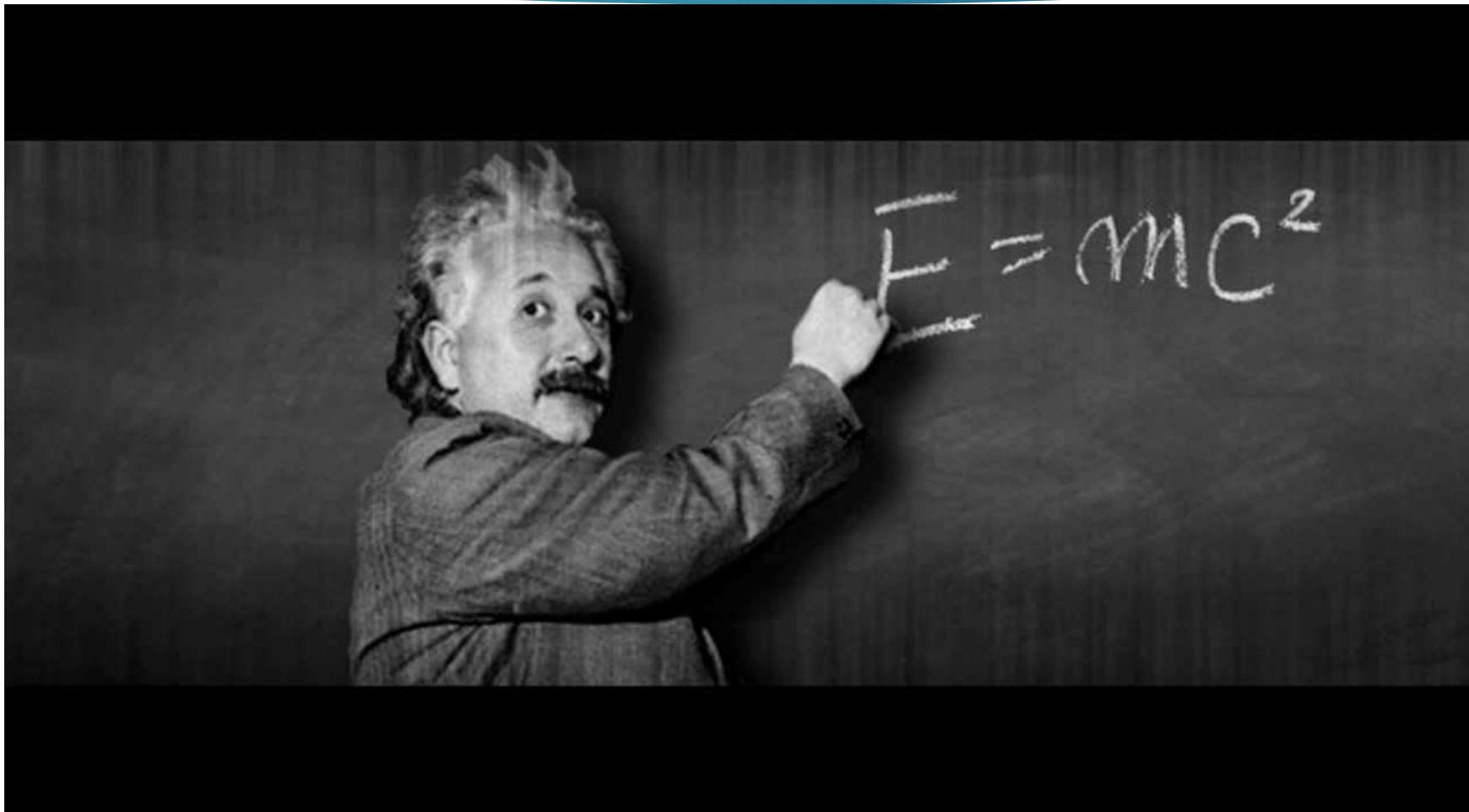


Obtenção de energia nuclear

Relembrando...



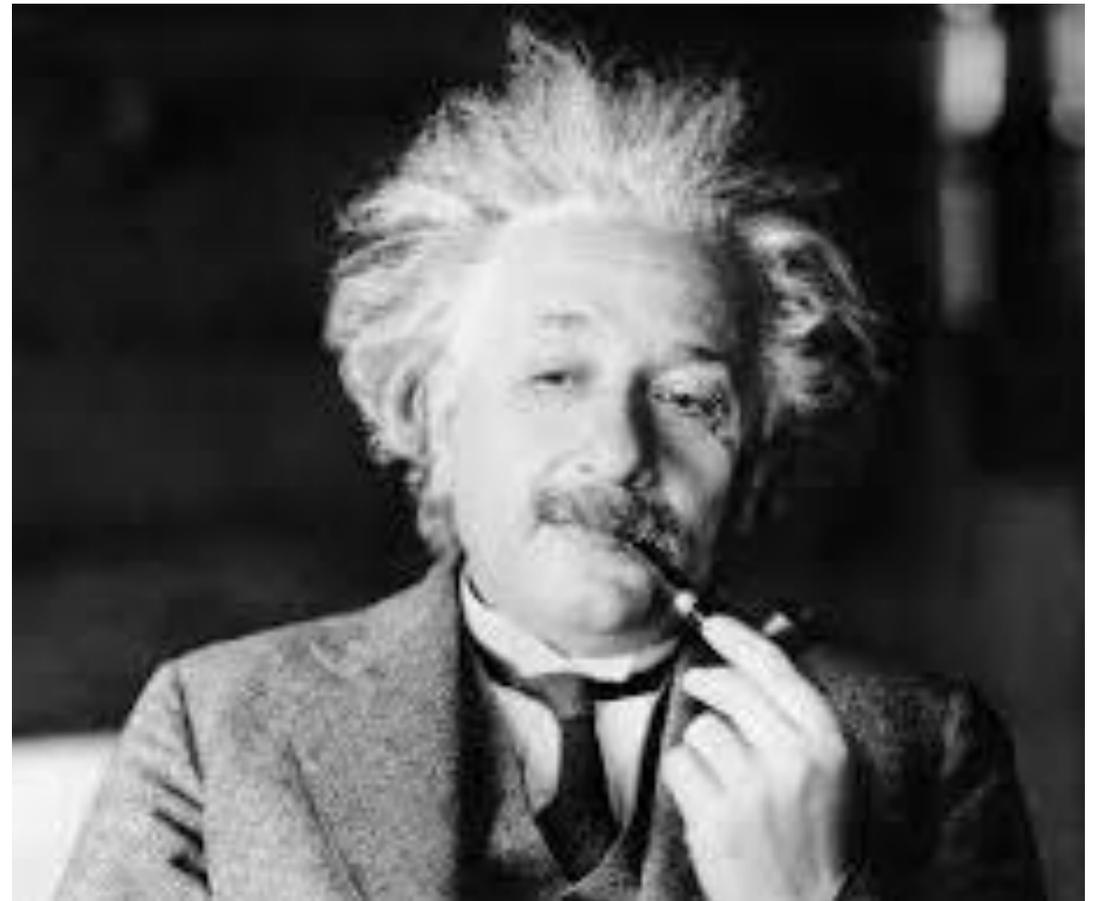
Mas de onde vem a energia nuclear?



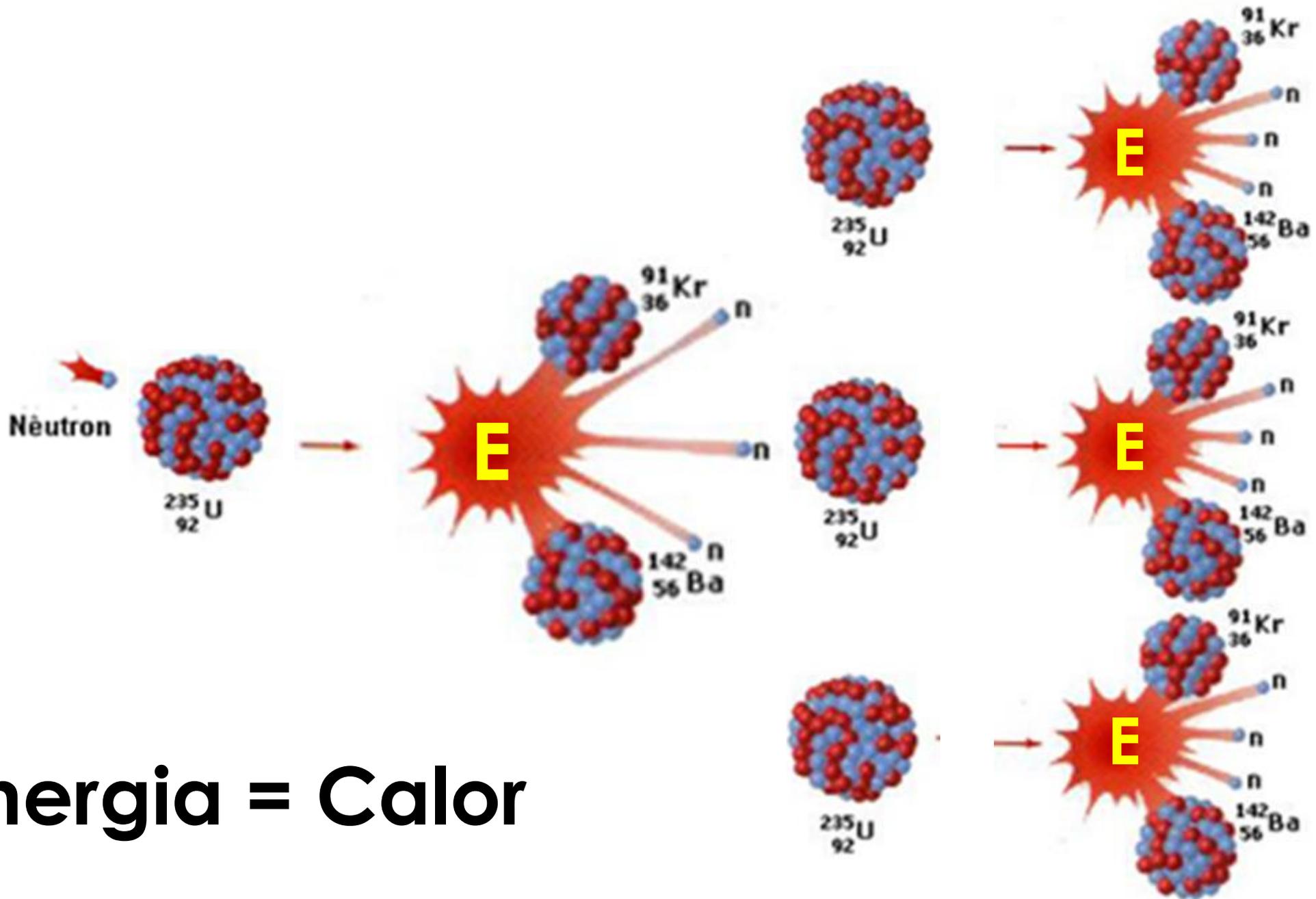
Era uma vez...

Em 1905, um físico disse:

**PODEMOS TRANSFORMAR
MATÉRIA EM ENERGIA!**



E como fazemos isso???



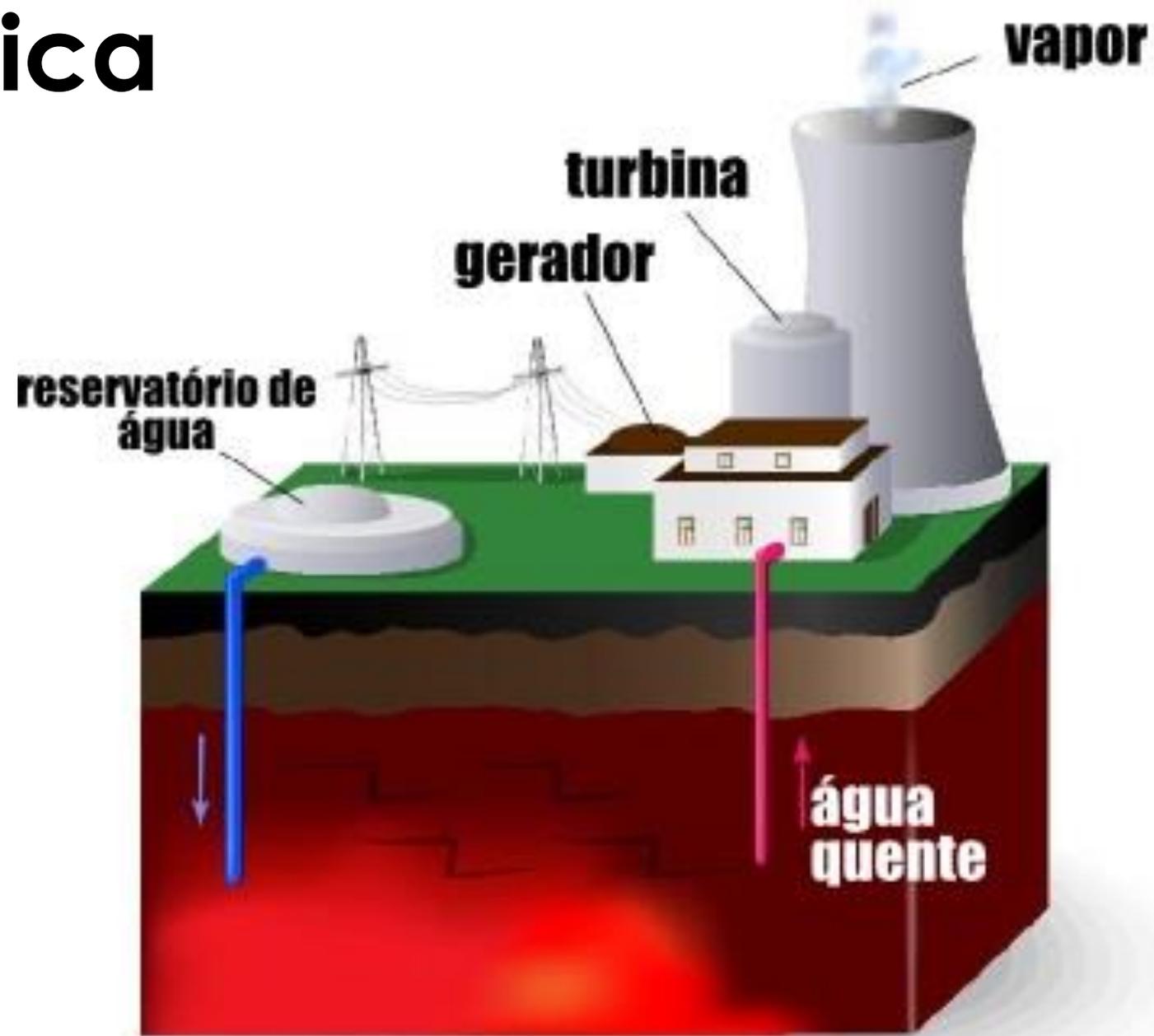
Energia = Calor

A decorative header bar with a dark blue background and a light blue gradient at the bottom. A bright green vertical rectangle is positioned on the right side.

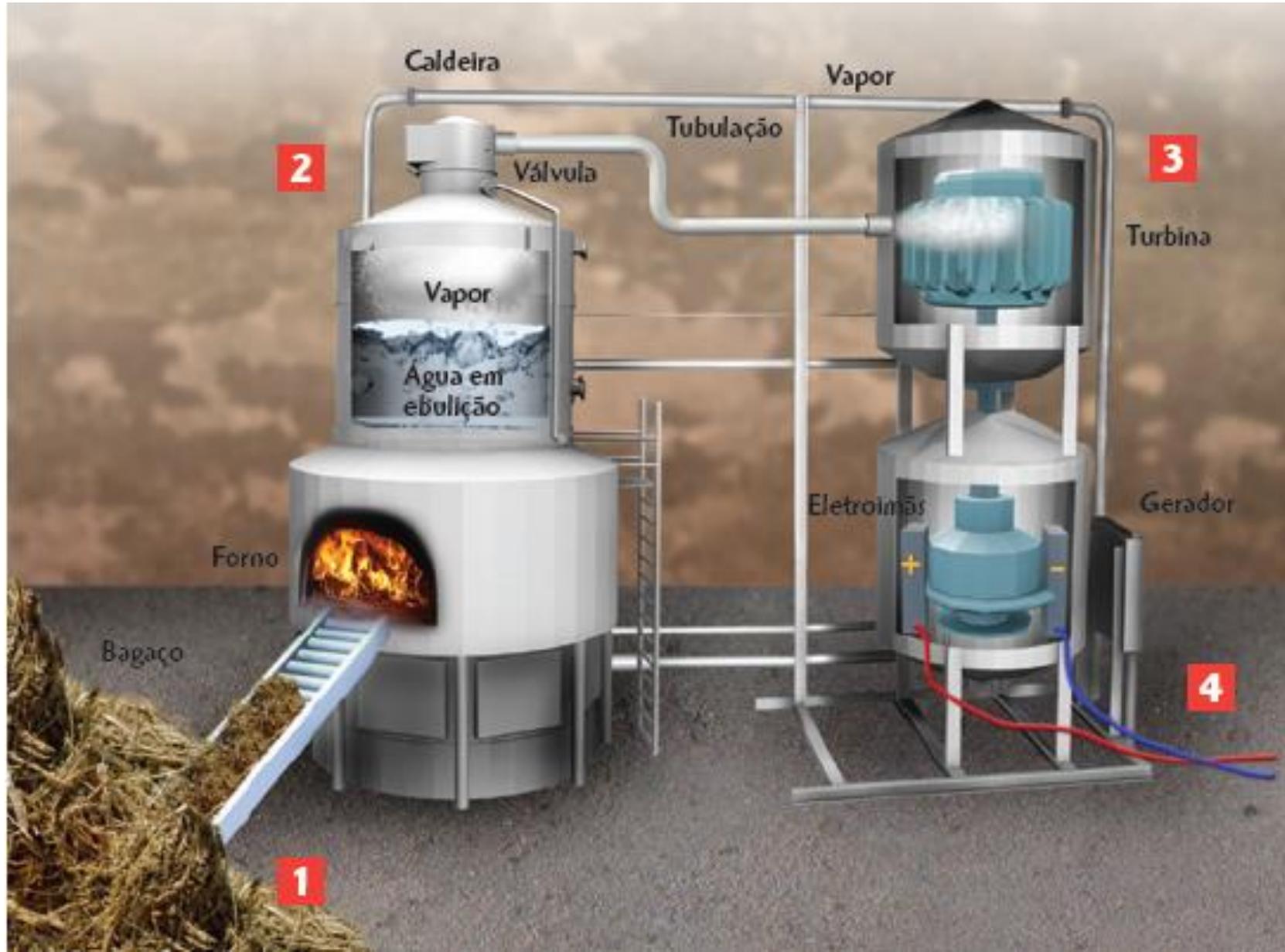
E como transformar essa energia
térmica em energia elétrica?

Temos algumas dicas.

Geotérmica

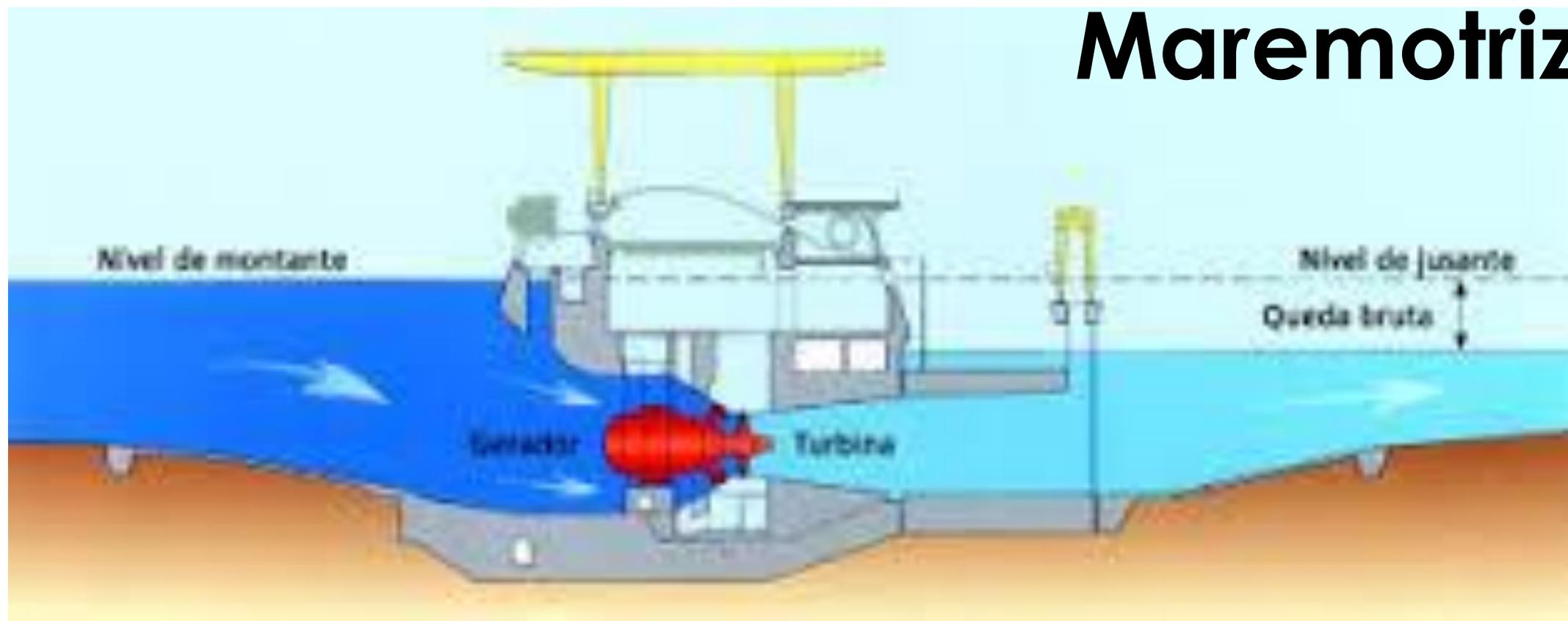


Termelétrica



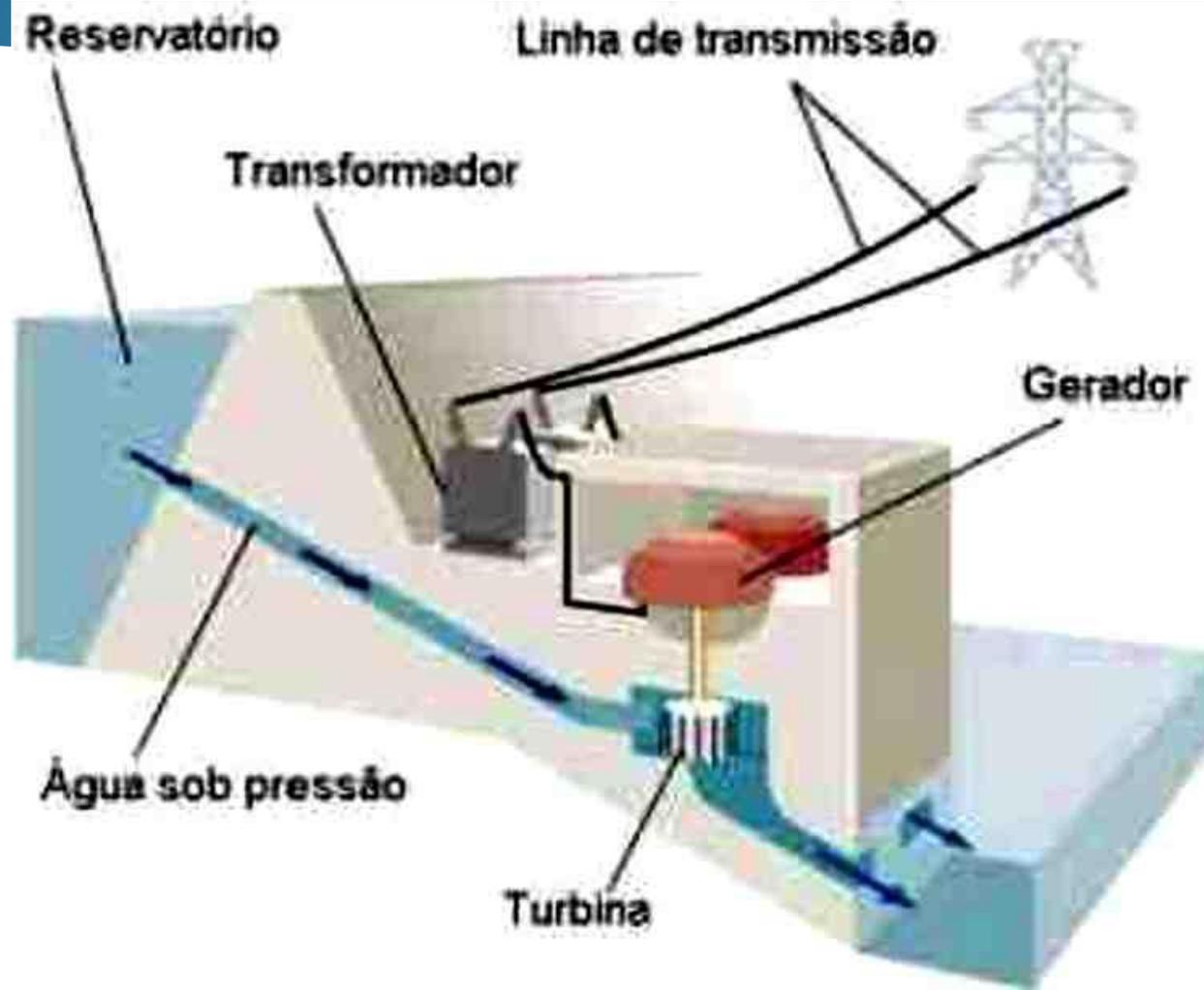
O princípio é o mesmo para outras

Maremotriz

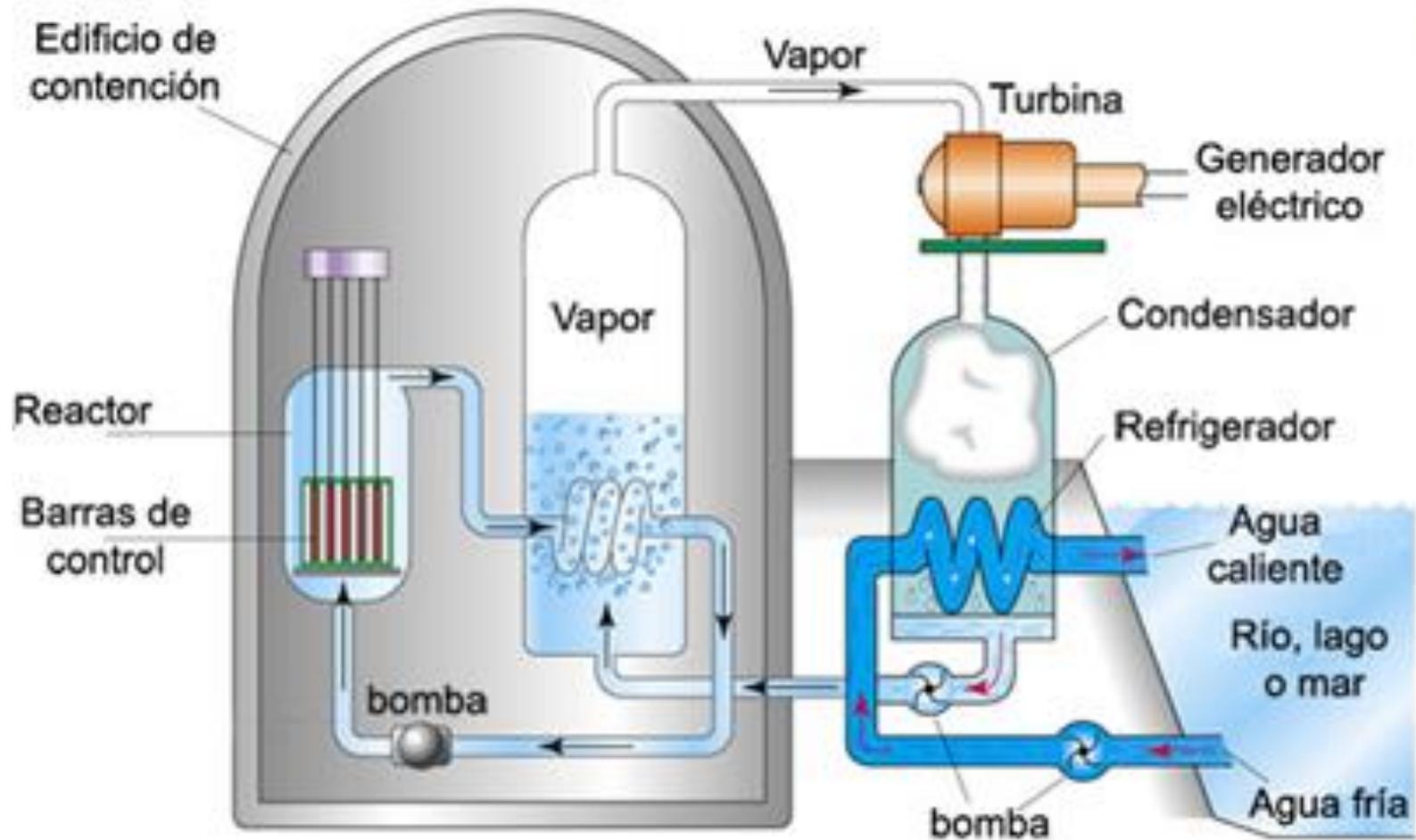


O princípio é o mesmo para outras

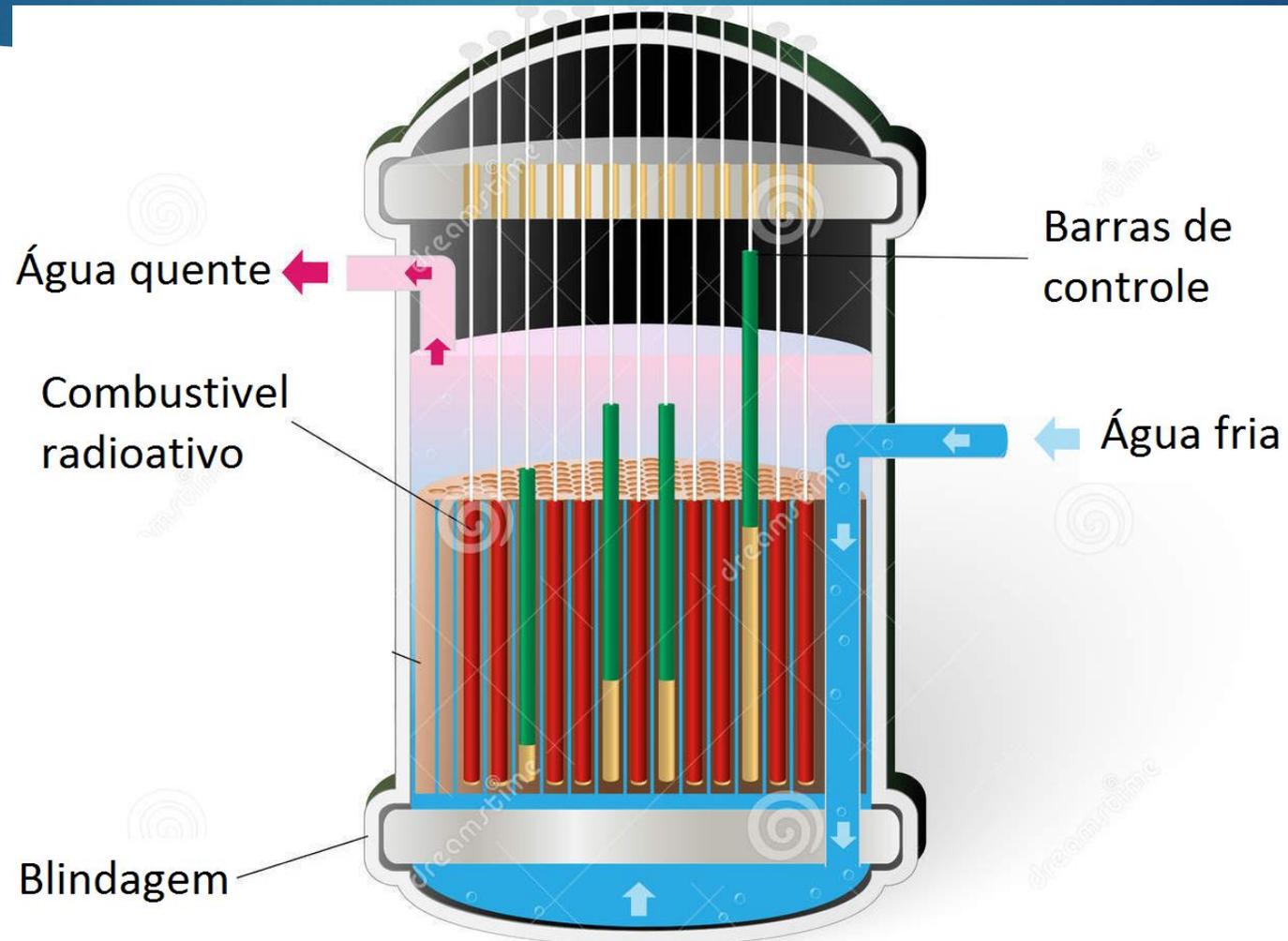
Hidrelétrica



E então como funciona a usina nuclear???

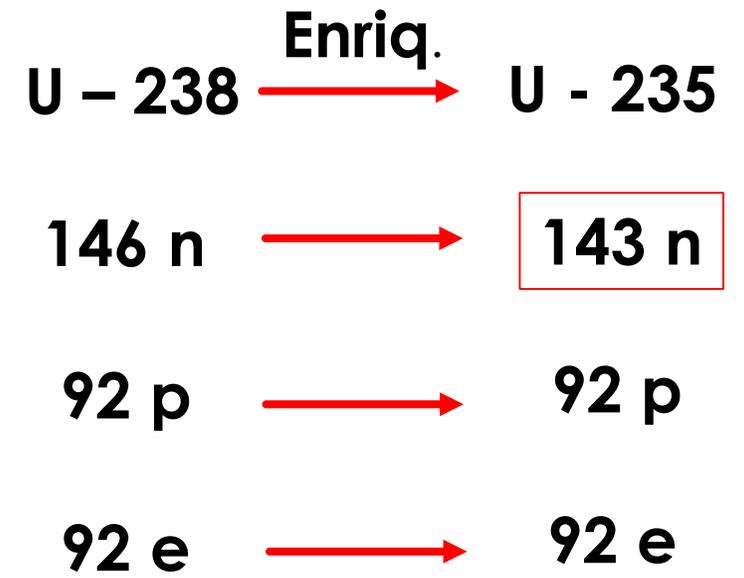
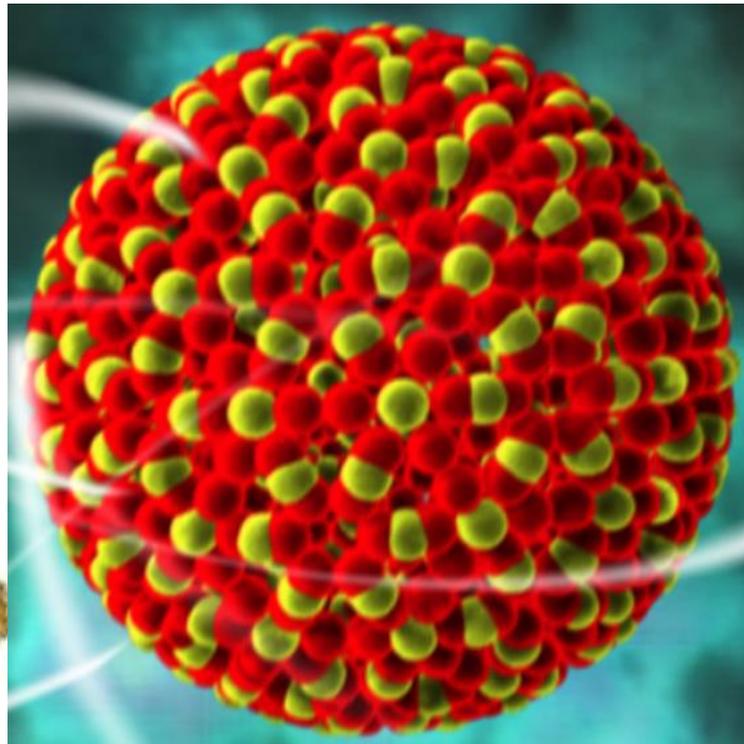


Reator



O que vai lá dentro?

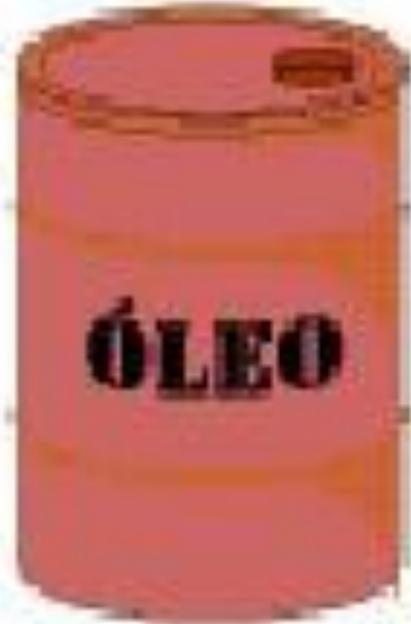
Urânio



Tem um bom motivo pra isso



10g



700kg

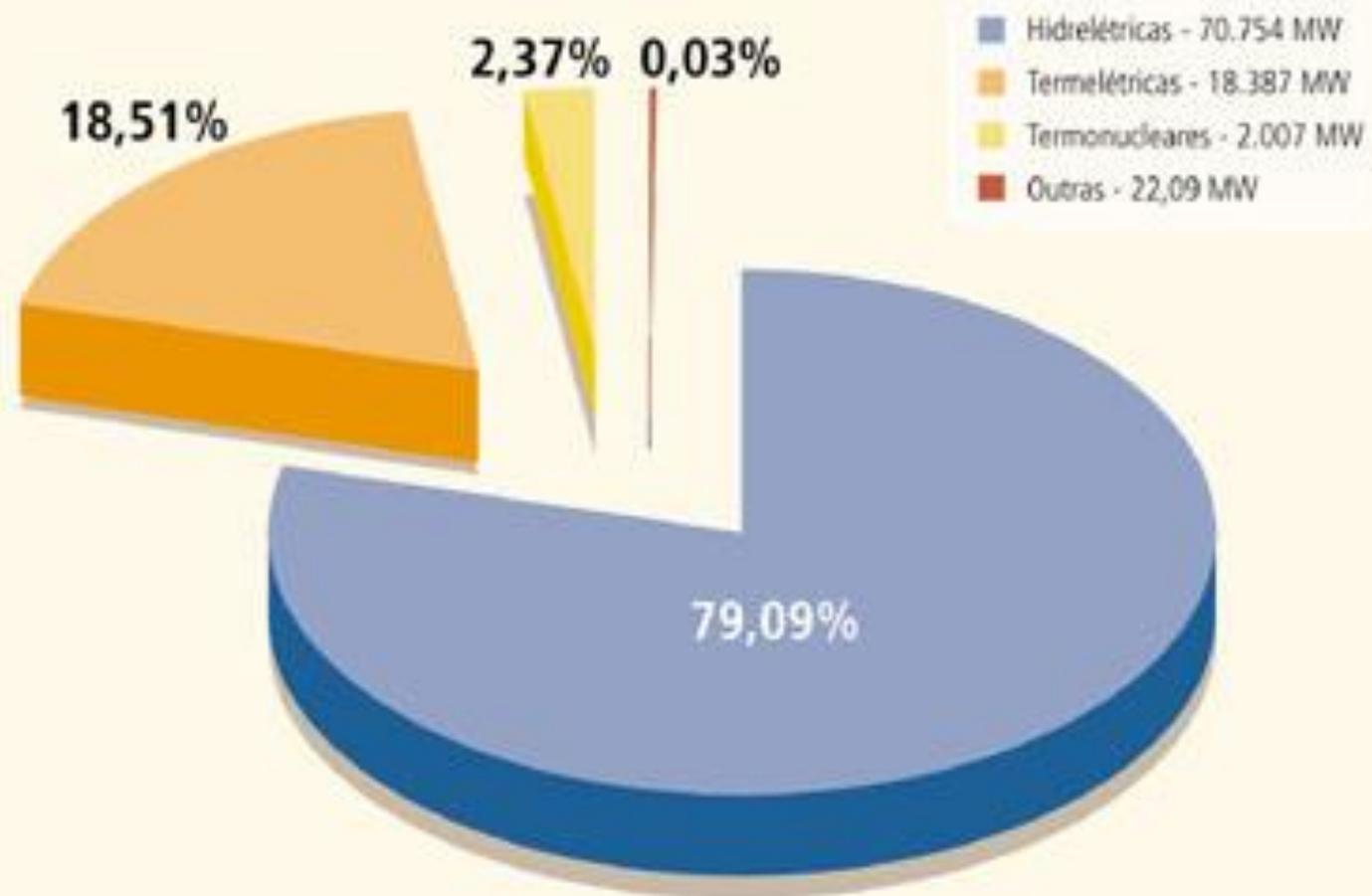


1200kg

Temos usinas nucleares no Brasil!

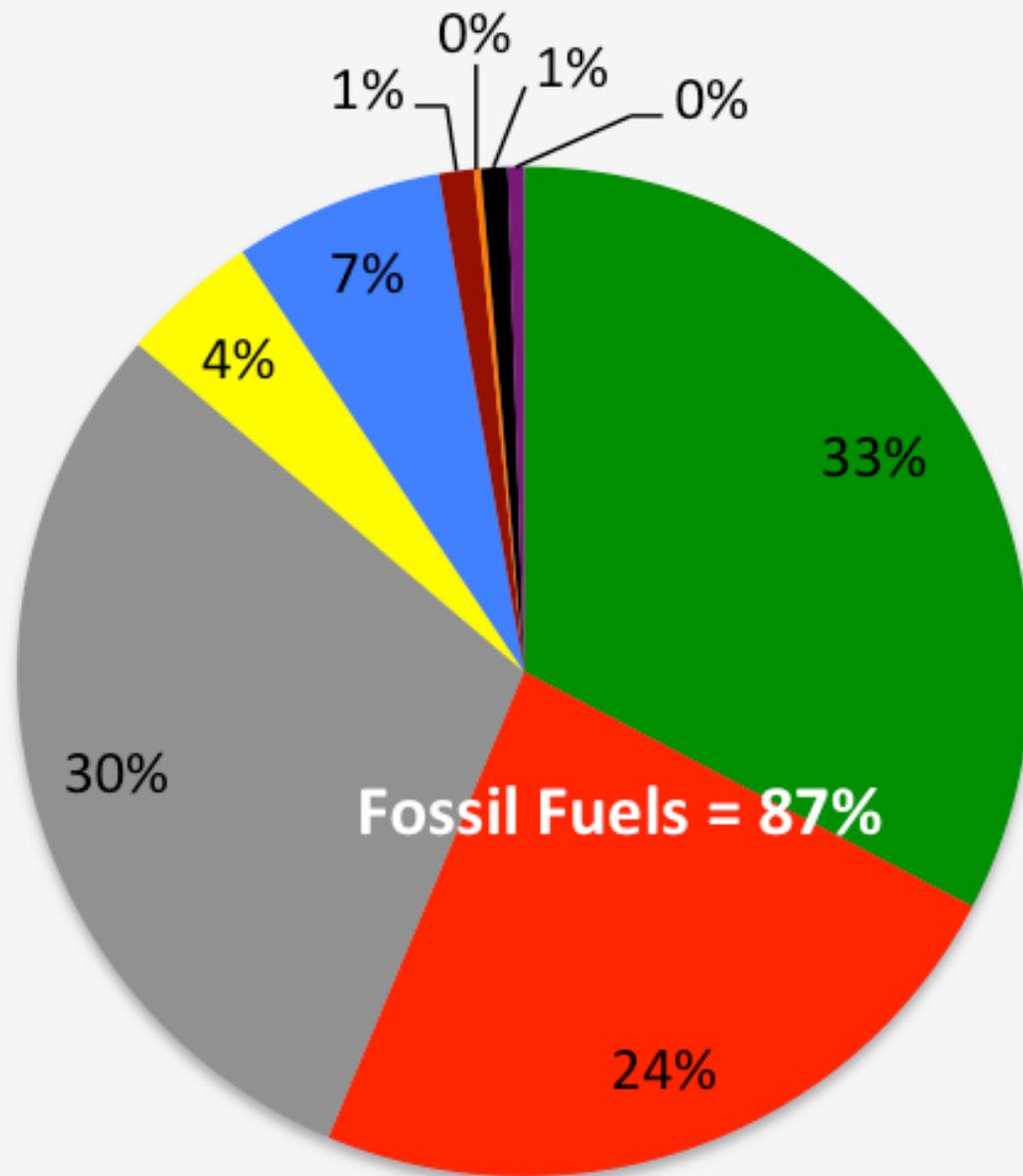


Temos usinas nucleares no Brasil!



Energia nuclear pelo mundo

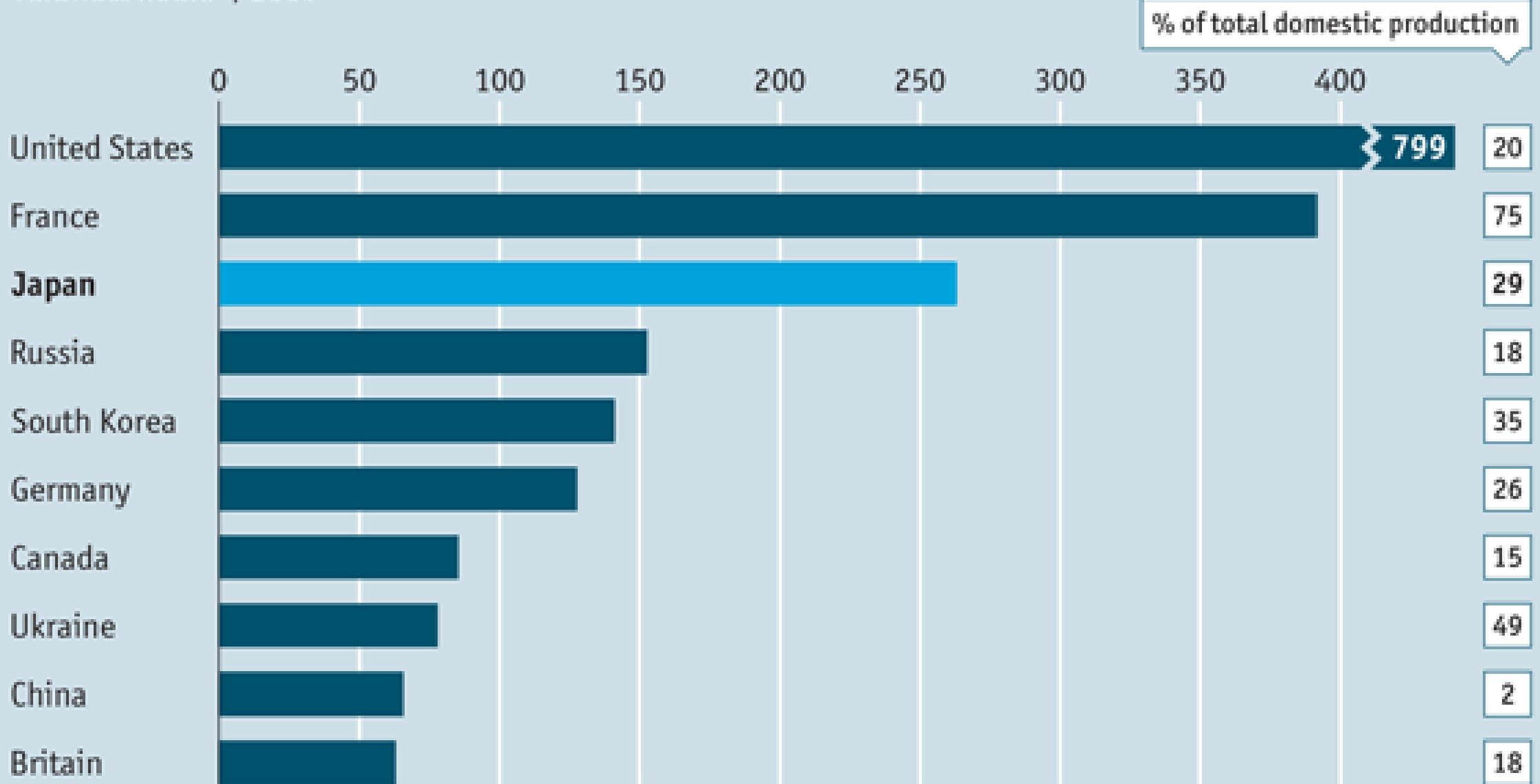
Global energy consumption 2013



- Óleo
- Gás
- Carvão
- Nuclear
- Hidrelétrica
- Eólica
- Solar
- Geotérmica
- Biocombustível

Biggest nuclear-electricity producers

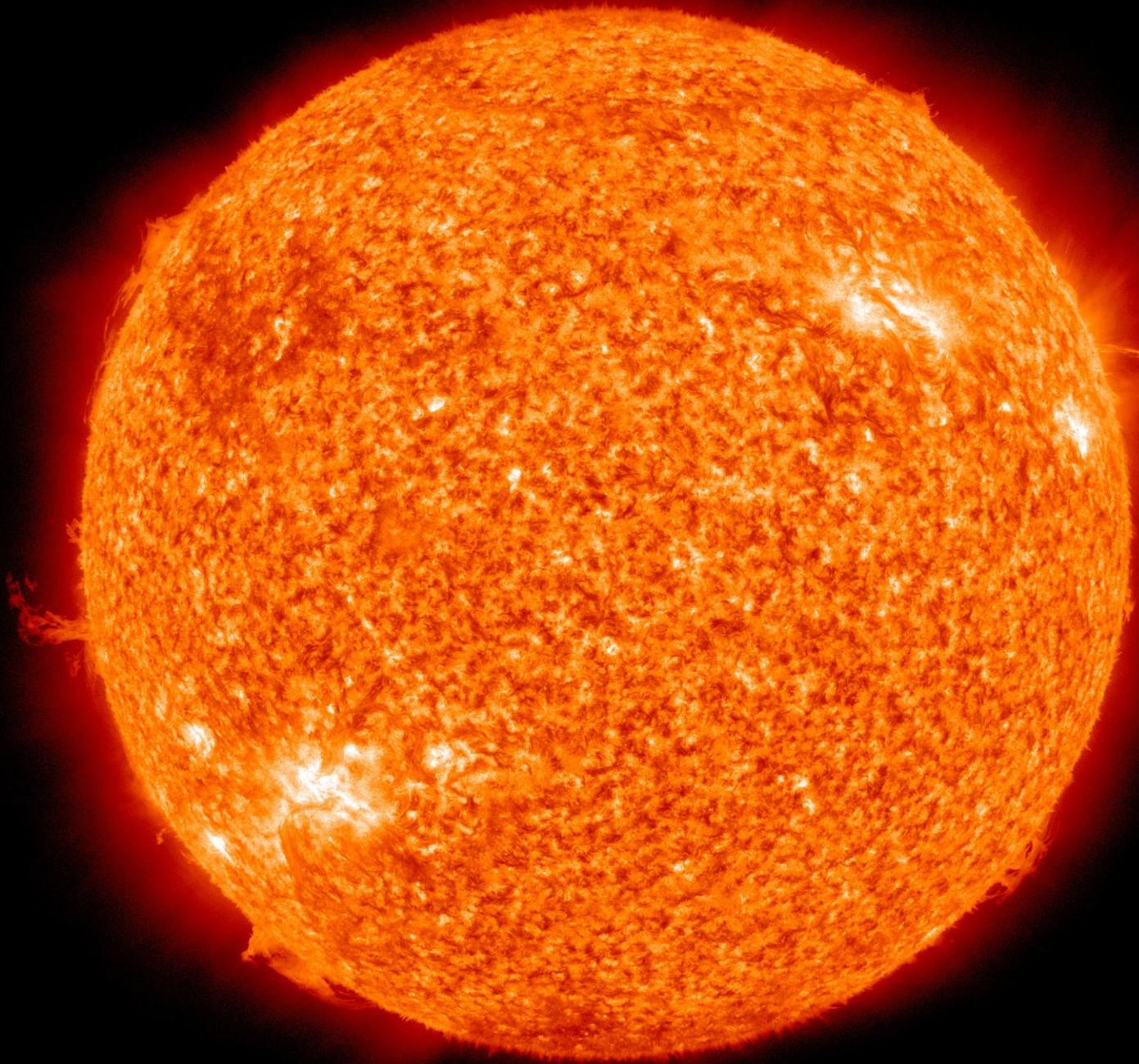
Terawatt hours*, 2009



Source: World Nuclear Association

*1 terawatt hour = 1 trillion watt hours

E qual o gerador de energia mais eficiente que nós conhecemos?



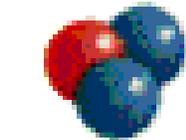
Fusão nuclear

Deutério

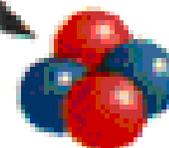
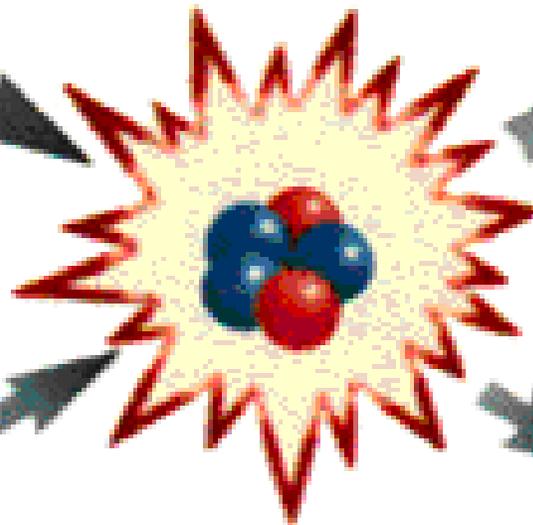


**MUUUUITA
ENERGIA!!!**

Nêutron

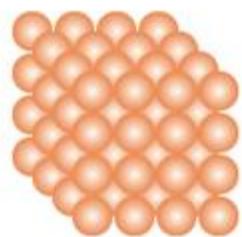


Tritio

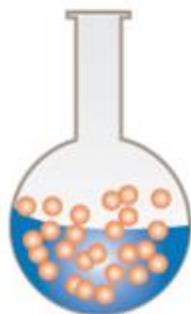


Hélio

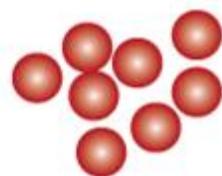
Mas para isso precisamos dos núcleos isolados



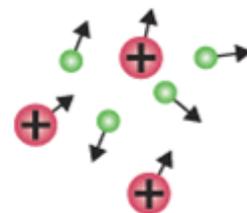
Sólido



Líquido



Gasoso



Plasma

**4º ESTADO DA
MATÉRIA**

Tratado de Não proliferação de armas nucleares

- ▶ 1970
- ▶ 189 países
- ▶ EUA, França, Rússia, Reino Unido e China admitem possuir armas nucleares e são membros permanentes do Conselho de Segurança da ONU
- ▶ Objetivos:
 1. desarmamentos;
 2. controle dos programas nucleares nacionais;
 3. utilização pacífica de energia atômica.