

Leveraging Nuclear Power: Powering Petrochemical Plants and Carbon Dioxide Mitigation through Direct Air Capture

The growing reliance on coal, oil, and natural gas as primary energy sources has resulted in a rise in atmospheric CO₂ concentration from 280 ppm to 413 ppm. Over the last ten years, CO₂ emissions have been increasing by approximately 2 ppm per year, resulting in numerous risks to human well-being. These risks include melting glaciers, increased occurrences of floods, heat waves, droughts, cyclones, hurricanes, and concerns regarding food security.

This poster contains a possible solution to the rapid increase in CO₂ emissions. A new technology is under development which is Direct Air Capture (DAC) has the potential to mitigate CO₂ emission in the atmosphere. The main challenge facing this sophisticated technology is finding a sustainable and reliable source of energy that has zero CO₂ emission and could provide a tremendous amount of power. Consequently, Nuclear Power Plants may be considered as a major solution to this problem because they provide a sufficient amount of clean carbon-free, and sustainable energy.

In addition, this poster explores the potential of nuclear power in powering petrochemical plants and mitigating CO₂ emissions through Direct Air Capture (DAC). Furthermore, the utilization of captured CO₂ is addressed.

Finally, a case study, representing the integration of nuclear power with DAC and Petrochemical plant, was done by setting assumptions that a plant called "Alpha" required 120 MW and produced approximately 3 M tons of CO₂/year. In order for DAC to remove that amount of CO₂ released by the Alpha plant it requires 662.7 MW. The total amount of energy that a Nuclear Power plant needs to provide is 782.7 MW. It is found that 40% of typical (PWR) which produces an average of 1300MW has been used to power both the Alpha plant and DAC, and DAC consumes approximately 80% of the energy that the nuclear power plant supplies.

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