IAEA International Conference on Advancing the Global Implementations of Decommissioning and Environmental Remediation Programmes (IAEA-CN-238), Madrid Spain

IRID

Robot Challenges for Nuclear Decommissioning of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

June 25th , 2016

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International Research Institute for Nuclear Decommissioning (**IRID**)

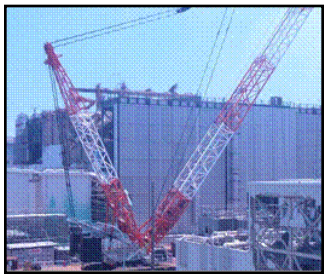
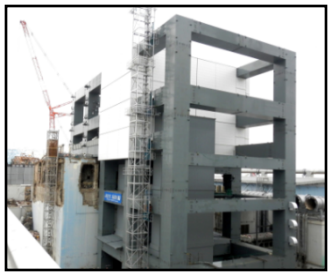
/ National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (**AIST**)

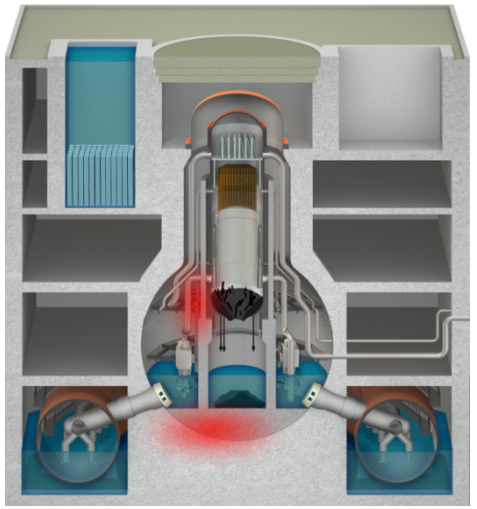
*The contents of this presentation include the results of "Establishment of basic technology for decommissioning and safety of nuclear reactors for power generation in 2013 (technological study and research concerning forming an idea for processing and disposing of radioactive waste resulting from the accident)", a project commissioned by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the 2013-2014 subsidiary for decommissioning and contaminated water measures (development of technologies for processing and disposing of waste resulting from the accident).
*Plant information included in this document is taken from TEPCO's official website.

Today's Talk

- About IRID
- Robots for the decontamination task
- Robots for the RPV inspection task
- Summary





I extend my sincere condolences for all the victims, and express my hearty sympathy to all the evacuees due to the Earthquake

About IRID

Research & Development Consortium for the decommissioning of the Fukushima Daiichi NPS

(Since 2013)

Members (18)

- National Research Institutes(2):
  Japan Atomic Energy Agency (**JAEA**),
  National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (**AIST**).

- Manufacturers(4):
  Toshiba Corporation, Hitachi-GE Nuclear Energy, Ltd.,
  Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., ATOX (since May 29, 2014).

- Electric utilities etc. (12):
  Tokyo Electric Power Company (hereinafter called as EPC) (**TEPCO**),
  Hokkaido EPC, Tohoku EPC, Chubu EPC, Hokuriku EPC, Kansai EPC,
  Chugoku EPC, Shikoku EPC, Kyushu EPC, The Japan Atomic Power Company,
  J-POWER, Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited.

Scope of Business

IRID gathers knowledge and ideas from around the world for the purpose of R&D in the area of nuclear decommissioning under the integrated management system.

Over 700 researchers participate in IRID and engage in the R&D projects at their facilities

R&D for Decommissioning

Promote collaboration for Decommissioning with Domestic and International Parties

Development of Human Resource for R&D

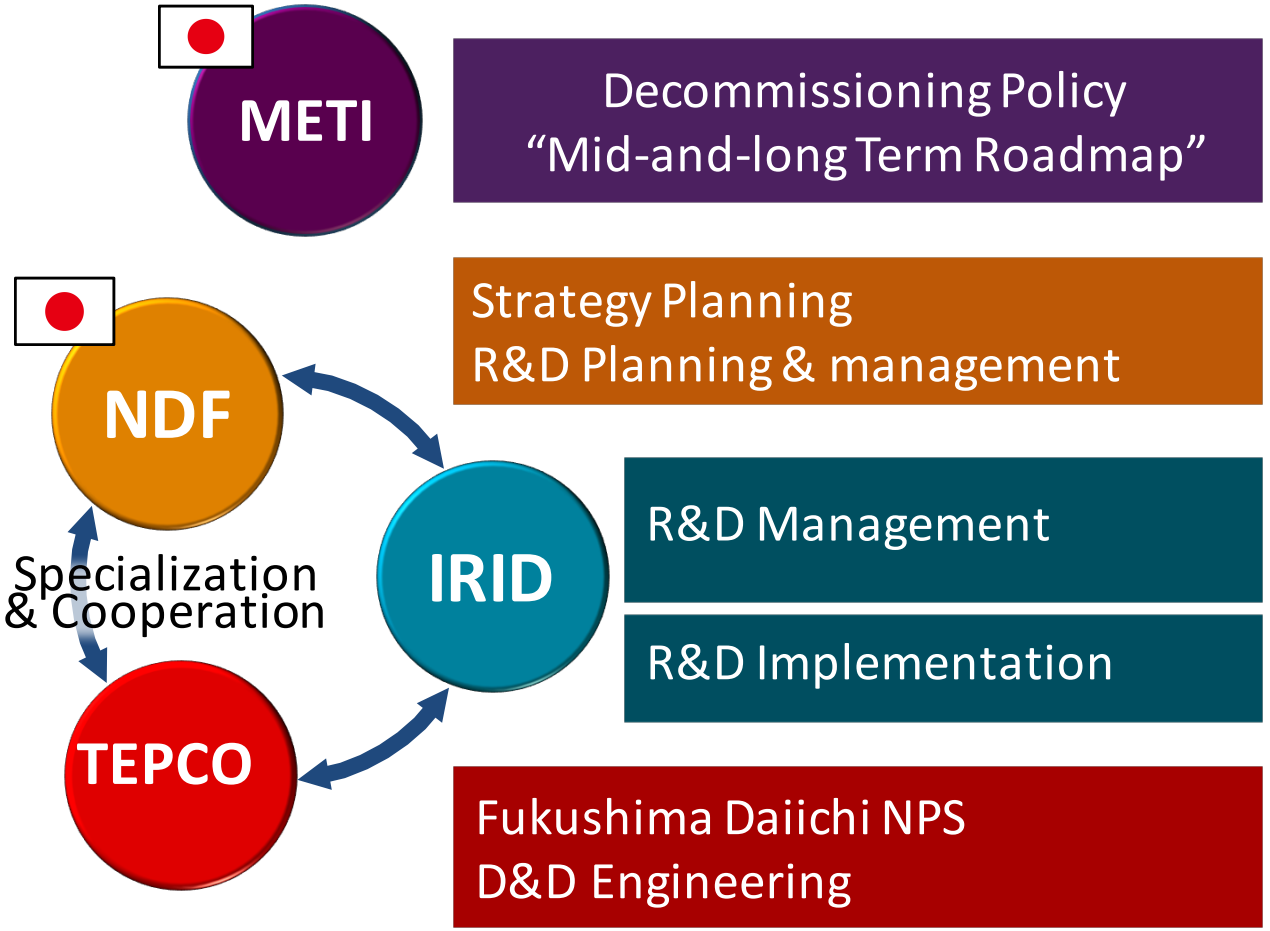
R&D projects:

・Investigation of damaged PCV and preparation of repair tools
・Preparation for fuel debris retrieval
・Treatment and disposal of radioactive waste

14 National projects (FY2016)

For more information >> ***http://www.irid.or.jp/en***

Relationship Diagram

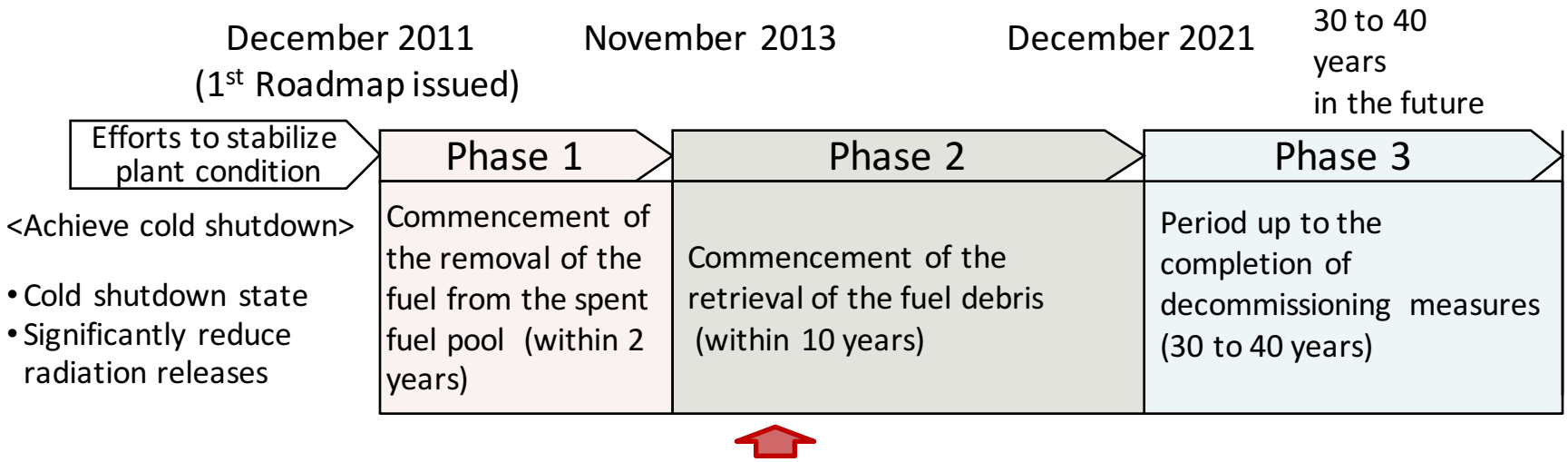


METI: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (http://www.meti.go.jp/)

NDF: **N**uclear Damage Compensation and **D**ecommissioning **F**acilitation Corporation (http://www.ndf.go.jp/)

Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap

RISK REDUCTION



Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap was amended on June 12, 2015 and the target time frame (milestone) was specified.

【Fuel Debris Retrieval】

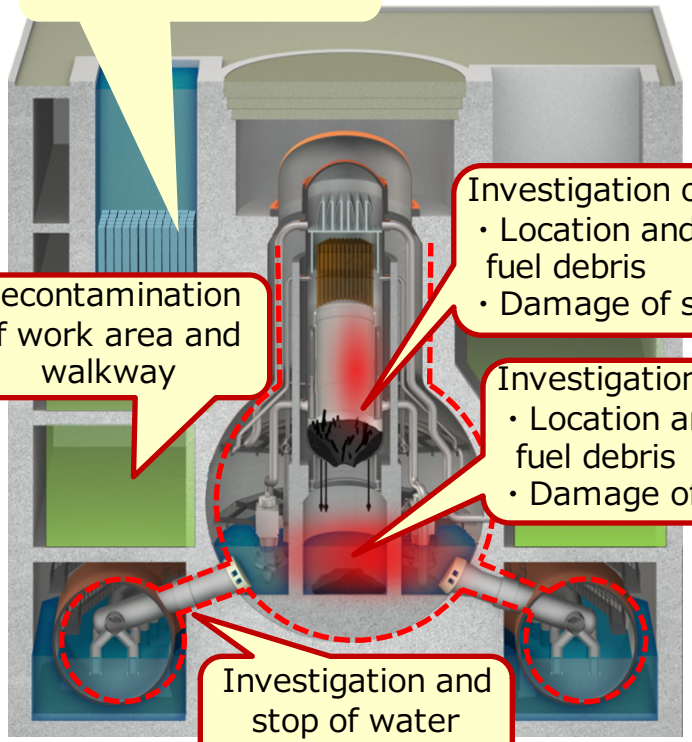
- Decision of principle plan for fuel debris retrieval of each Unit — within 2 years
- Confirmation of fuel debris retrieval method for the first Unit — by the first half of FY2018
- Commencement of fuel debris retrieval from the first Unit — by December 2021

Fuel debris retrieval procedure

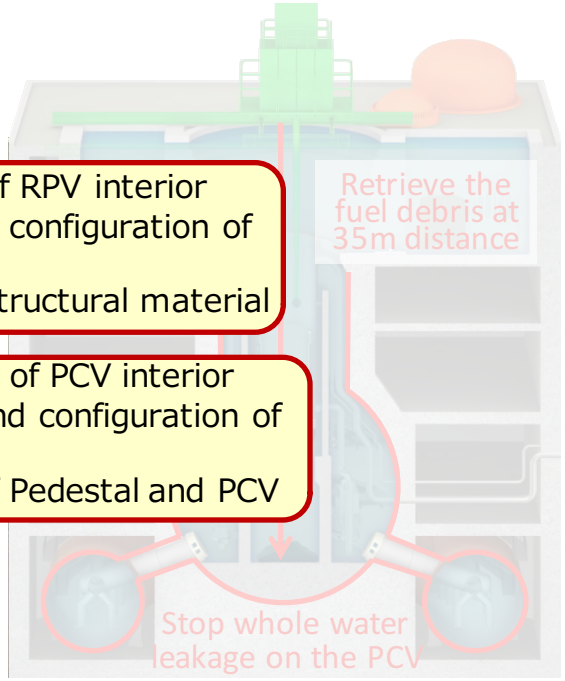
Current

Technology R&D

Fuel Debris Retrieval from 2021



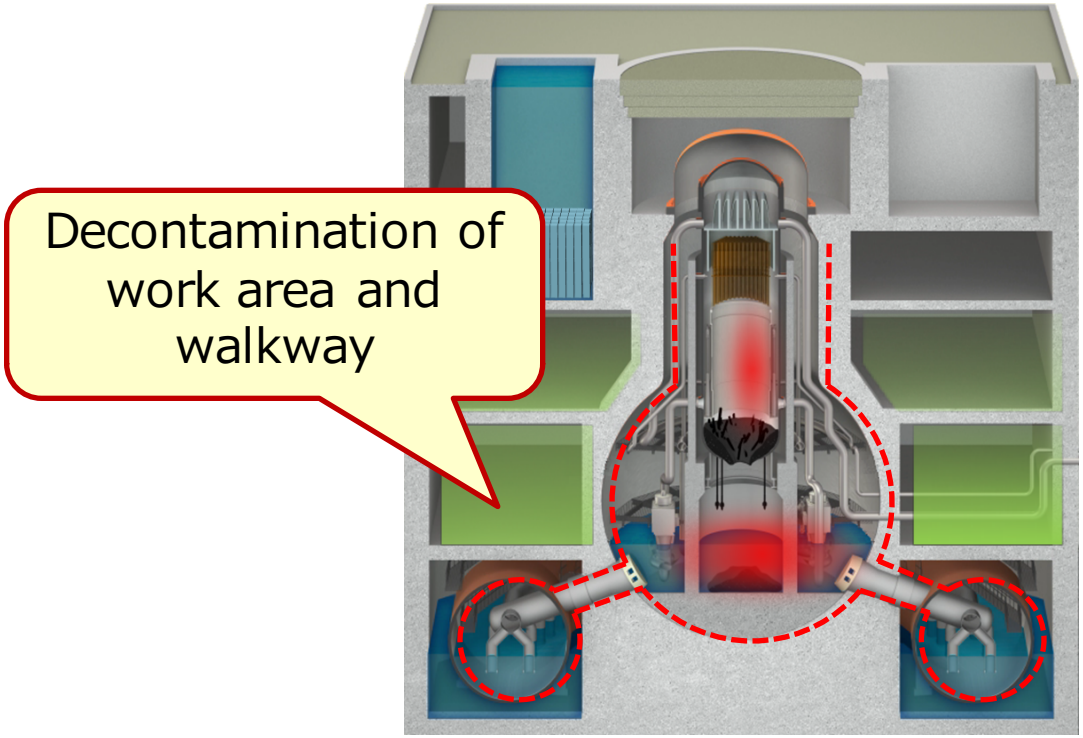
Submersion method



Most favorable approach for minimizing the radioactive exposure of workers

In-air method

Research and Development for the decontamination task



Dose rate goal for decontamination equipment

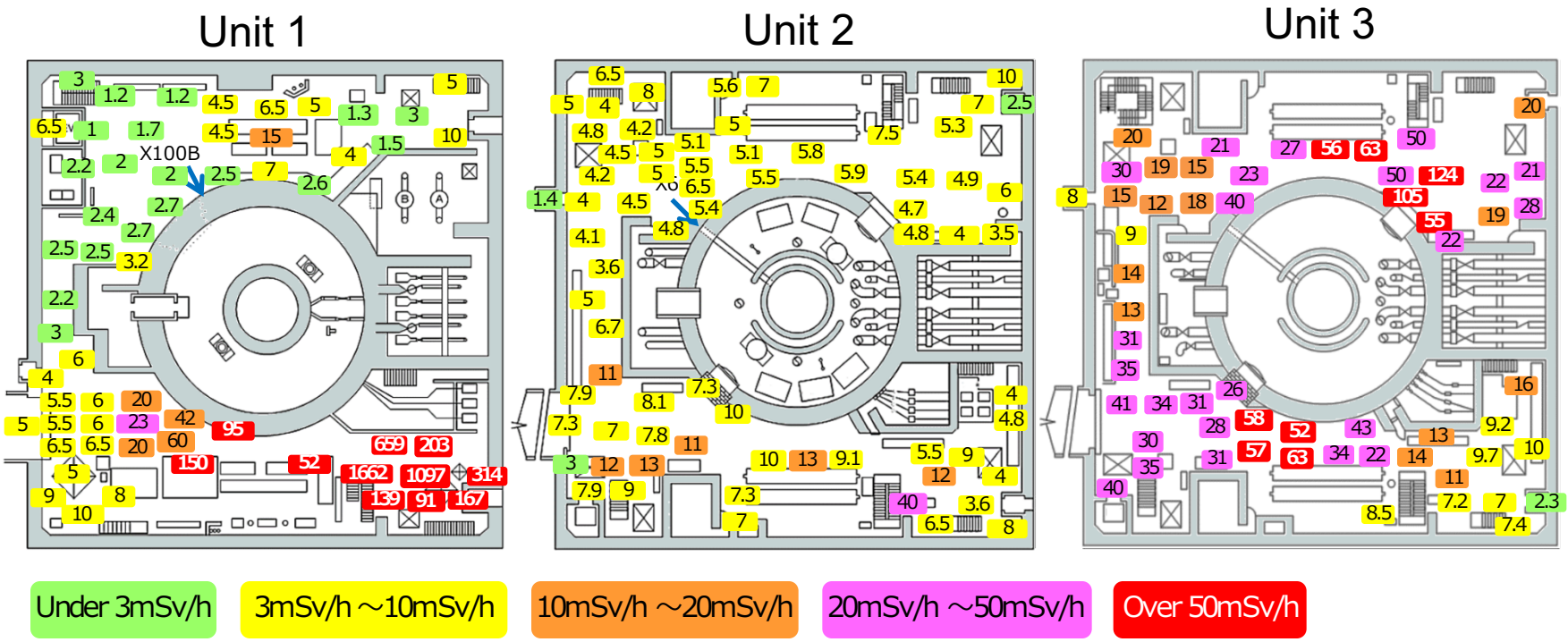
Limit By Law:
100mSv/5years
50mSv/year

◆ Development goal of the decontamination equipment

(the needs for PCV leakage investigation repairing work, and overall dose reduction scenario)

3 mSv/h for work area　　5 mSv/h for access route

Dose Rate Map [mSv/h] (2014-2015)



* Based on TEPCO Report (2015.05.08)

mapping results of the dose rates at planned operation area(with needs of dose reduction) derived from PCV investigation and repair project

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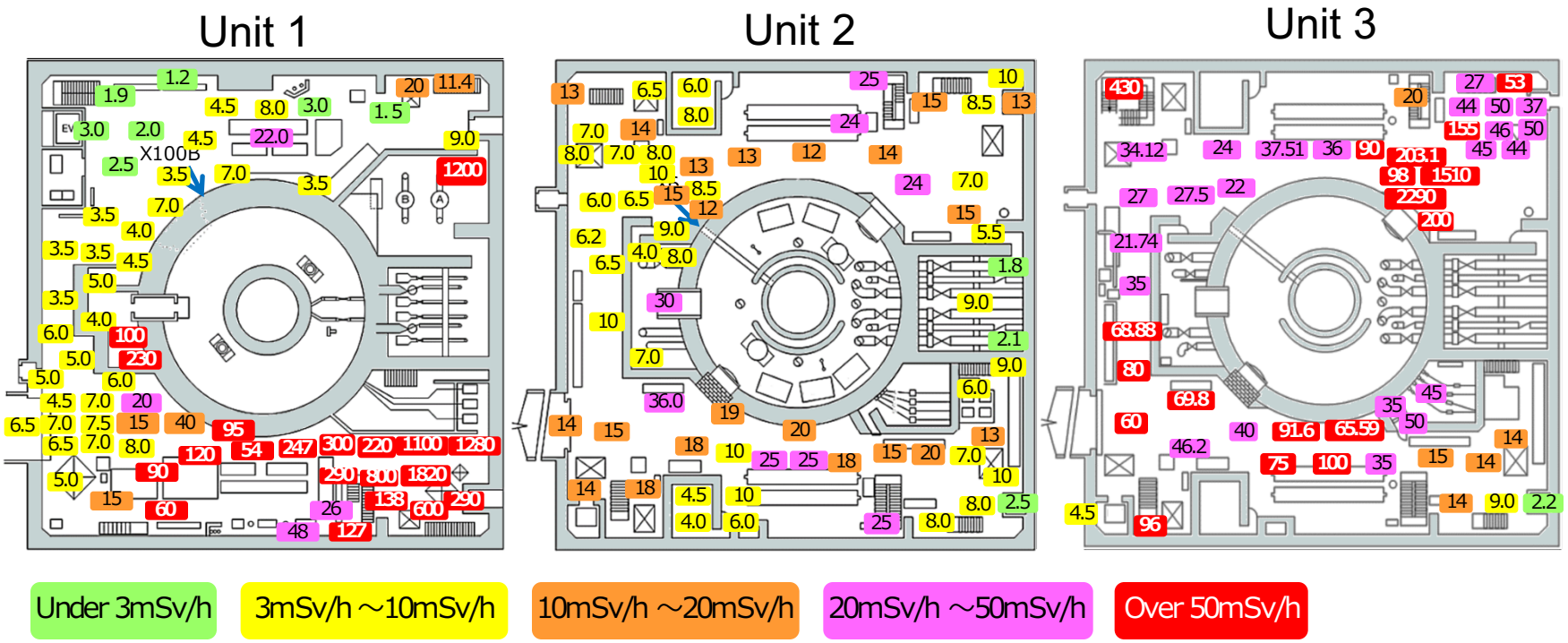
Dose Rate Map [mSv/h] (2012-2013)



* Based on TEPCO Report (2013.03.22)

mapping results of the dose rates at planned operation area(with needs of dose reduction) derived from PCV investigation and repair project

Development of technology for remotely operated decontamination in reactor buildings

For Low Places

Suction/blast

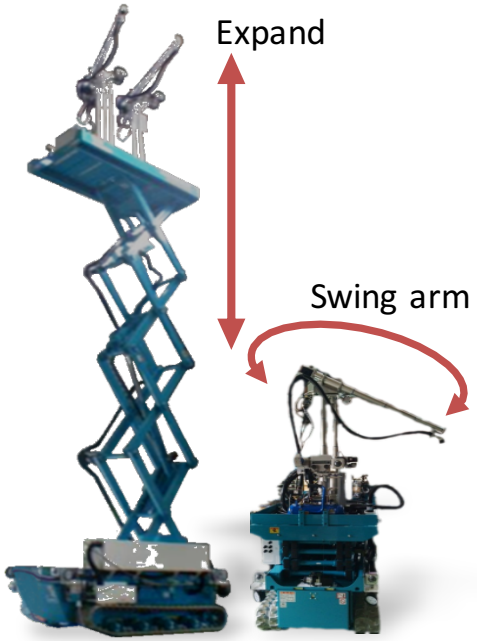
High pressure water jet

Dry ice blast

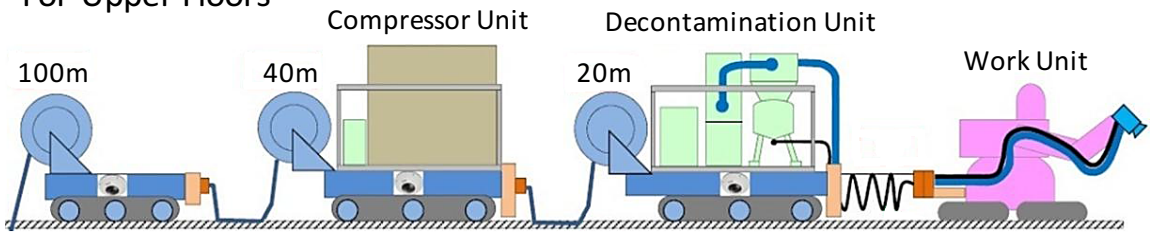
- Contamination condition is the combination of loose material and fixing material
- Dose comes from low place, high place, side wall and hot spot

Ground floor of Reactor Building

For High Places

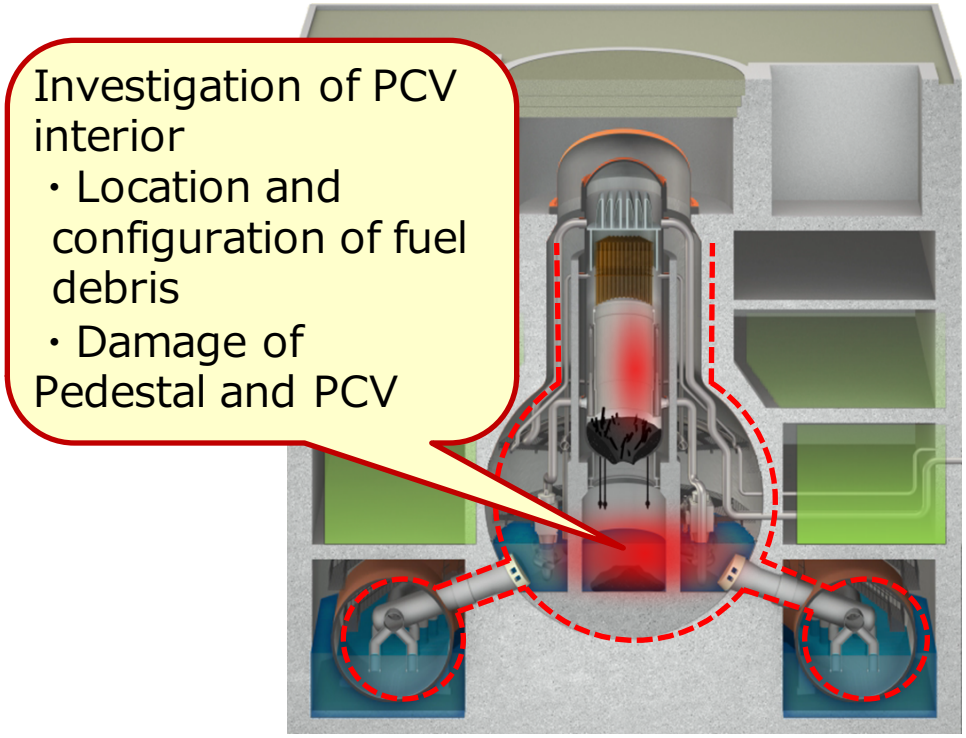


For Upper Floors



Each unit is lifted up to the upper floor with the Lifter in continuity

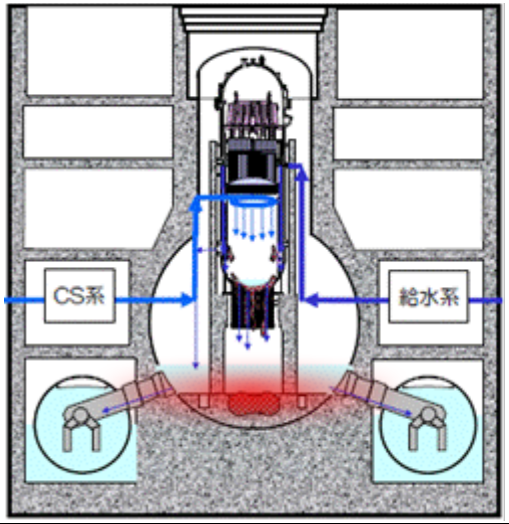
Research and Development for the RPV inspection task



Development plan for investigation method and device

Set the development plan based on estimated condition of RPV and PCV of Unit 1 to Unit 3 (*1)

Unit 1

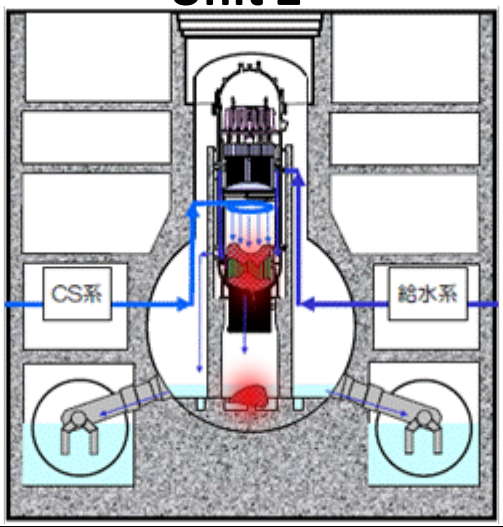


・Almost all of melted fuel have been fallen down to the bottom of RPV plenum and little fuel have left in RPV.

⇩ Development plan

・There is a possibility that fuel debris exists even outside of the pedestal, and investigation **outside the pedestal** should be conducted as priority.

Unit 2

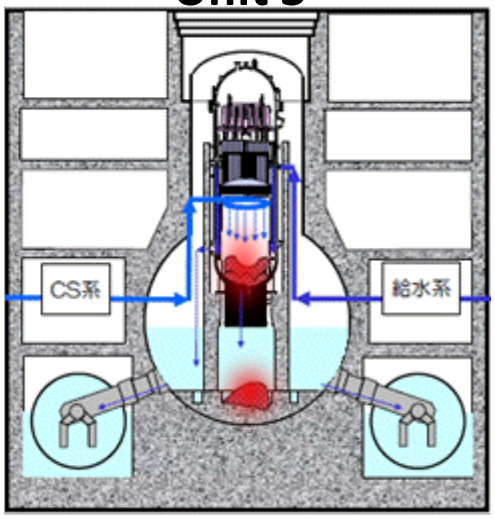


・While some part of melted fuels has fallen down to the bottom of RPV lower plenum and PCV pedestal, the other part may have been left inside RPV.
・Presumed that more fuel than having estimated may have fallen down to PCV in Unit 3.

⇩ Development plan

・As the possibility that fuel debris spread outsides the pedestal is lower compare with Unit 1, investigation **inside the pedestal** should be developed as priority.
・As in Unit 3, the water level inside the PCV is high, penetration which will be used in Unit 1 and 2 must be submerged, other methods should be examined.

Unit 3



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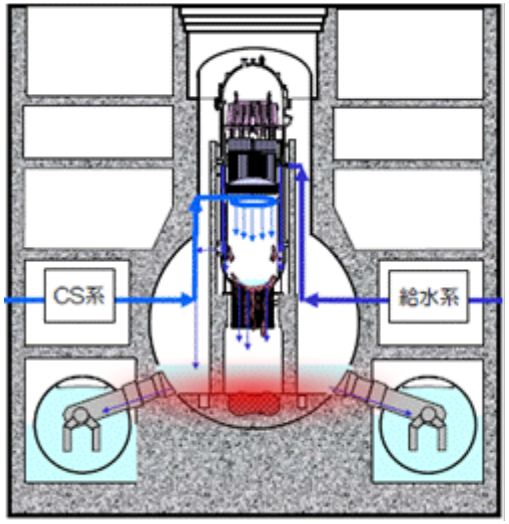
*1 : [Reference] TEPCO's webpage Dec. 13, 2013 "The first progress report related to estimated state of reactor core and RPV of Fukushima Daiichi NPS Unit 1, 2 and 3, and unsolved issues"

Development plan for decommissioning

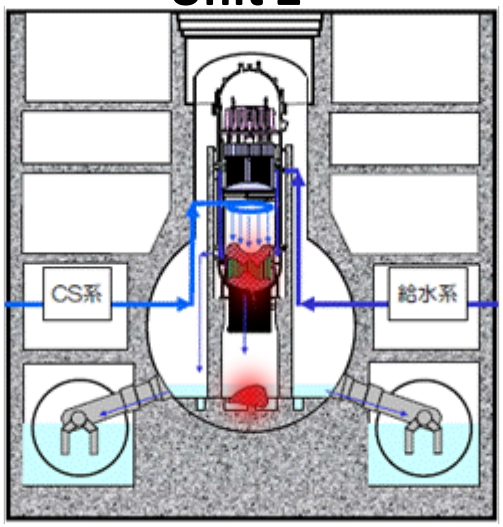
Set the development plan based on estimated condition of RPV and PCV of Unit 1 to Unit 3 (*1)

Unit 1



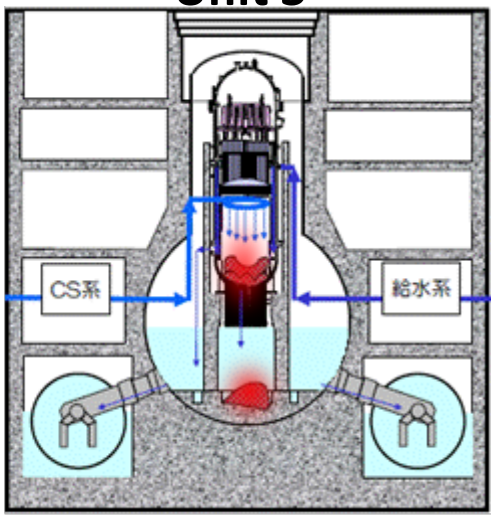
Nuclear Fuel
about 69t

Unit 2



Nuclear Fuel
about 94t

Unit 3



Nuclear Fuel
about 94t

Estimation:

Fuel Debris
About 160-180t

Fuel Debris
About 230-240t

Fuel Debris
About 220-230t

* Based on the IRID report FY2014

IRID

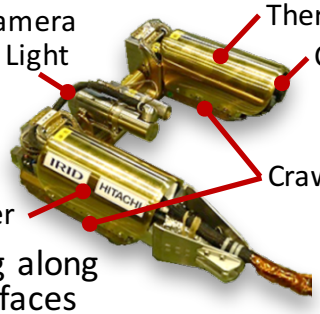
Development of technology for investigation inside the PCV

Investigation methods and remotely operated devices have been developed to identify conditions inside the PCV and determine the situation regarding fuel debris.

Shape-changing crawler (Unit 1)

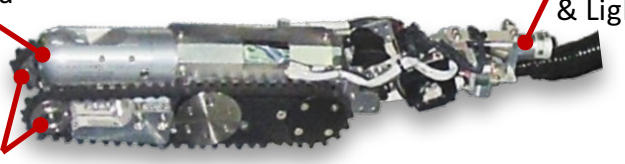
Moving within pipes

Shape changing

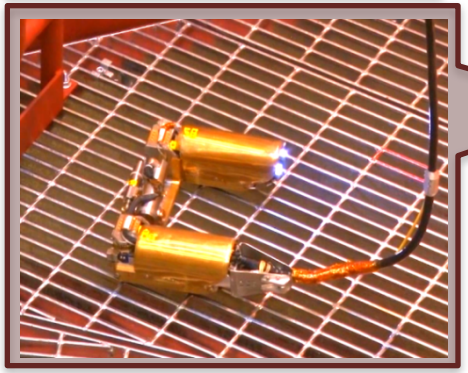


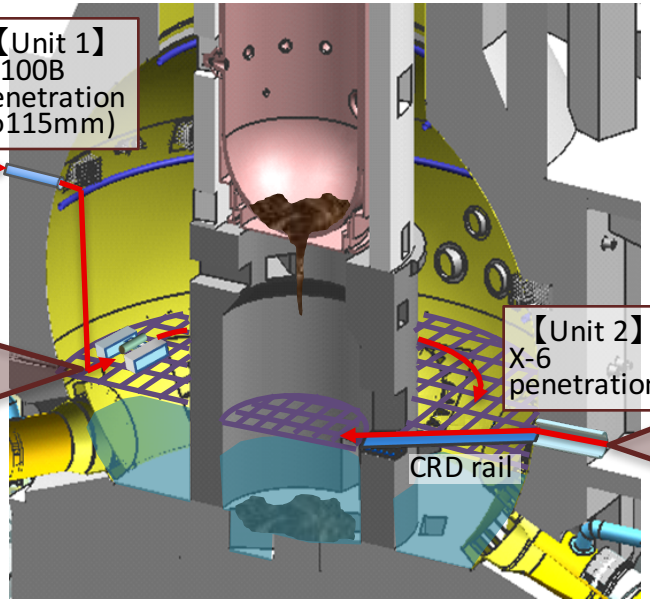
Moving along flat surfaces

Small size crawler (Unit 2)



Coming in the inside of the pedestal via CRD rail





Development Steps (for Unit 1)

[Investigated area] : - Outside the pedestal on the basement floor
- Near the access entrance of RPV pedestal

(1) Investigations from the X-100B penetration（FY2015）: B1 (Completed), B2

(Currently, dose rate near the X-6 penetration is very high.)

(2) Investigation from X-6 (FY2016～FY2017): B3

(After decontamination near X-6 penetration)

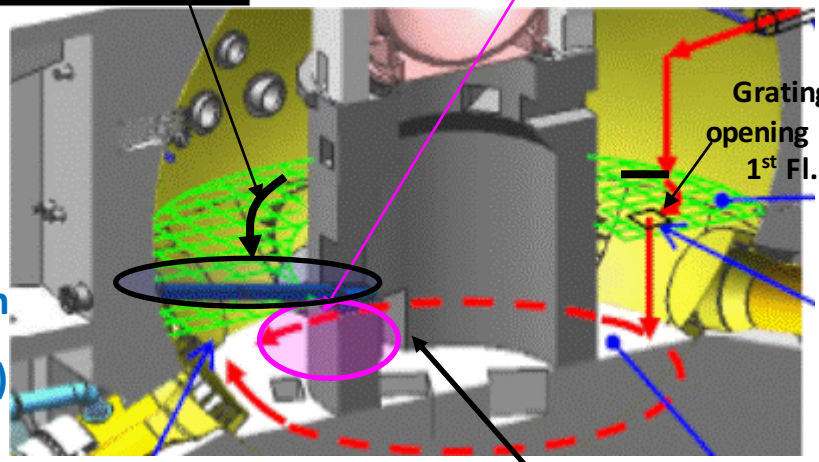
Investigation to obtain information using debris shape measurement apparatus outside the pedestal on the basement Fl.

B1. Investigation outside the pedestal on the first Fl (grating).

Completed in April, 2015

B2. Investigation outside the pedestal on the basement Fl.

Depending on result of B2 investigation, B3 may be conducted.



B3. Investigation outside the pedestal on the basement Fl. And workers entrance

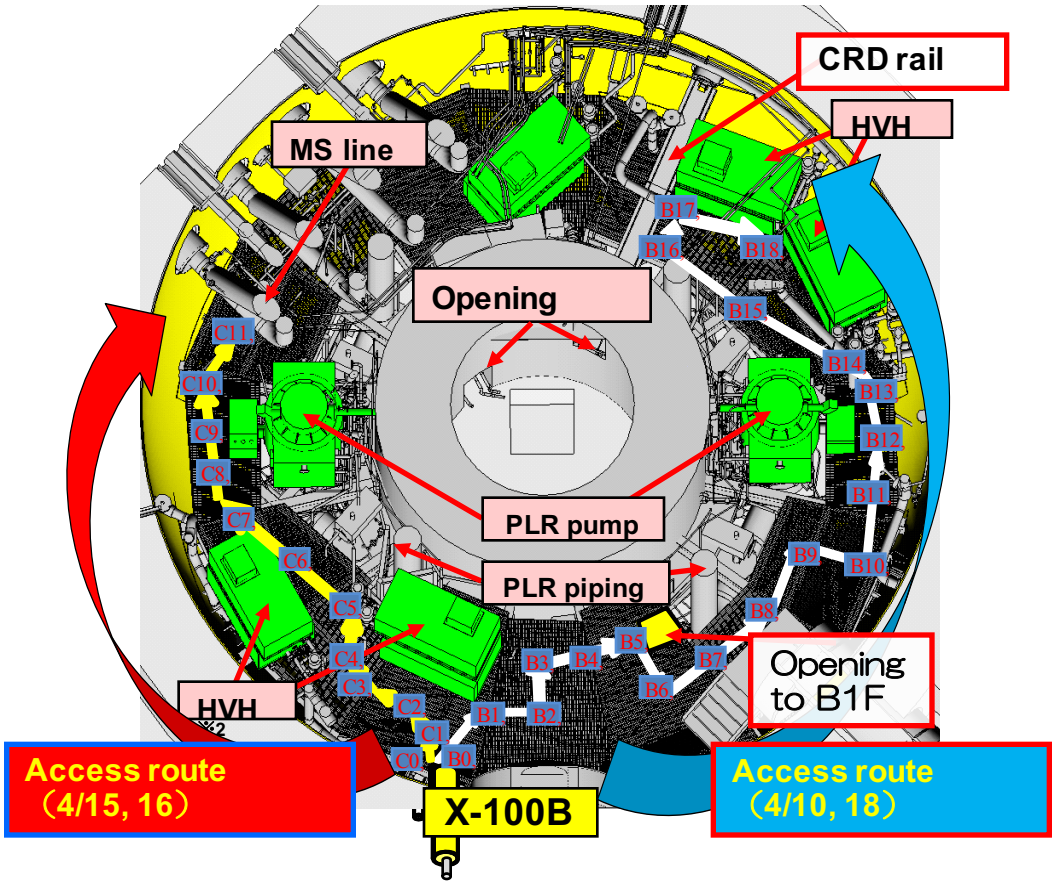
Investigation inside the pedestal may be conducted depending on the investigation of Unit 2.

B1 investigation completed in April, 2015

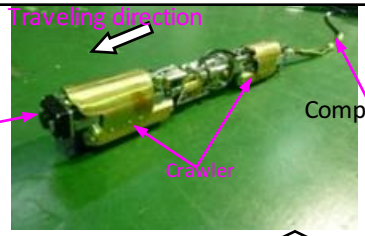
(1)Overview of equipment

- Shape-changing crawler equipment
- Inserted from the narrow access entrance (X-100B penetration : ϕ100mm)
- Travel on grating stably.

(2) Image of investigation route

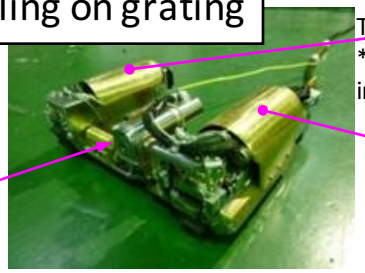


Traveling through penetration on PCV



transformation

Traveling on grating

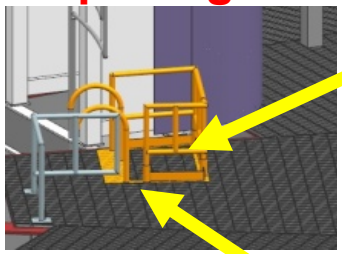


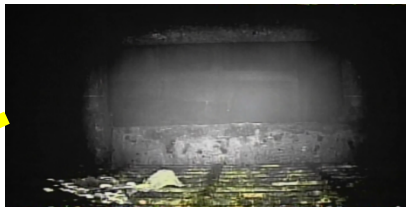
Features of equipment

Achievement of B1 investigation

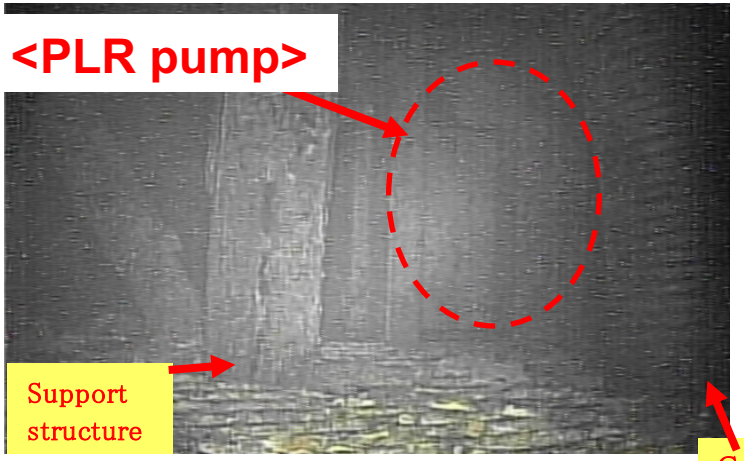
item	Observed result
Opening on grating to the lower floor	**<Potential access path>** to the lower floor during next B2 investigation **No interference around the opening**
CRD rail	**<Potential access path>** to the inside of pedestal **Could not be observed well** (difficult access due to narrow access route)
General observation	**<Existing components>** **No serious damage** (PLR pump & piping, pedestal wall, HVH, etc.,) **<measurement results at 12 locations>** **Temperature 17.8~21.1 ℃** **Dose rate 4.7~9.7 Sv/hr**

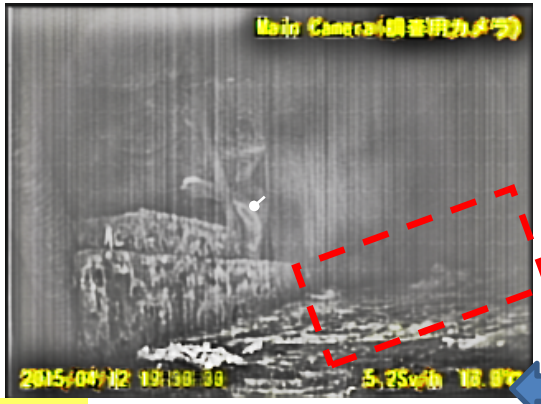
<Opening>





<PLR pump>





<CRD rail>

(Mock up facility)

Development Steps (for Unit 2) [Original Plan]

[Investigated area] : - On the platform (Upper surface of platform, CRD housing)
- Basement floor

(1) Investigation from X-6 penetration (Φ115mm) (FY2015) : A2

(2) Investigation from X-6 (Enlarge hole) (FY2016～2017) : A3,A4

・Insert debris visualization system, investigate inside pedestal.

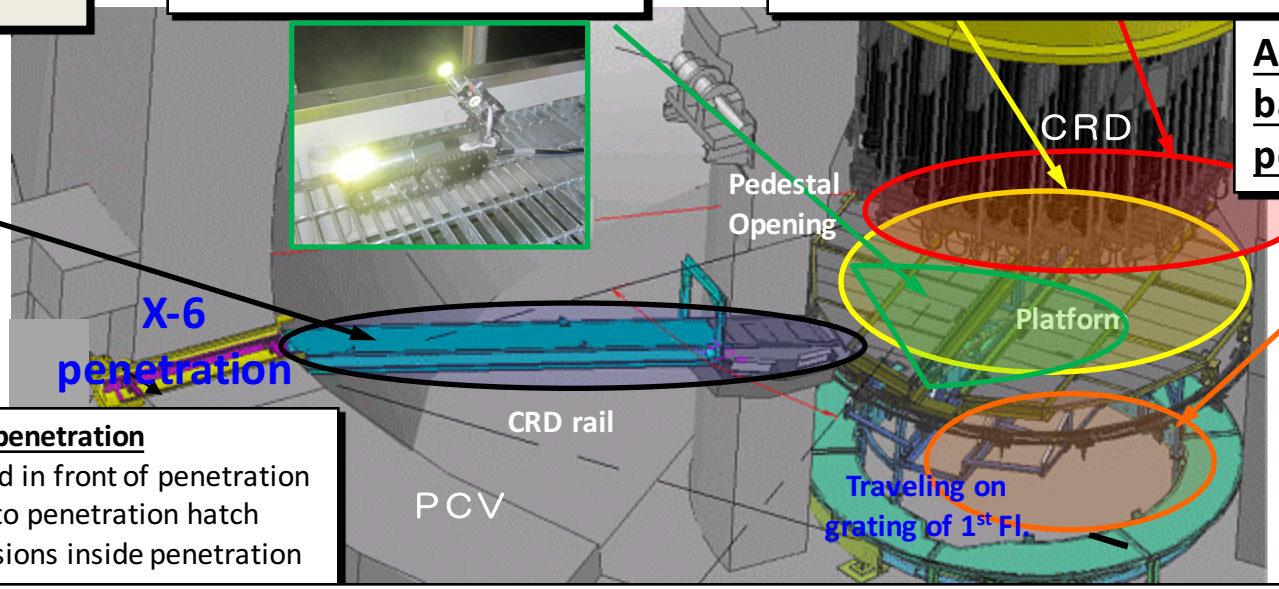
A1. Investigation on CRD rail (Conducted in Aug.2013)

A2. Investigation on platform inside pedestal

A2'

A3. Investigation of CRD Hsg and on platform (detail)

A4. Investigation on basement inside pedestal



Step to use X-6 penetration

・Remove shield in front of penetration
・Pierce a hole to penetration hatch
・Remove inclusions inside penetration

Based on the result of internal investigation from A2 to A4, investigation outside pedestal may be conducted.

Lessons learned and future issues

IRID is responsible for Researching and Developing technology that is indispensable for the decommissioning of the Fukushima Daiich Nuclear Power Station

< Lessons Learned >

- Robot Technology is indispensable for the decommissioning tasks
- But, there are lots of difficulties;
  - Luck of TRUE specification
  - Requirement of high reliability in short term project
  - Based on Man-Machine systems

< Future Issues >

- System complexity
- interdisciplinary knowledge
- Risk reduction vs. cost and efficiency

Call for **challengers** in the field of Robotics and Automation.

Implementing Technology in Society

For Your Information

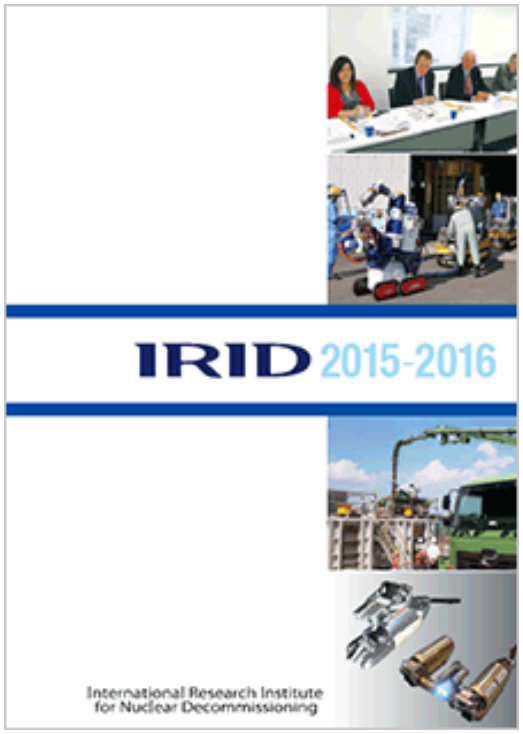
- **TEPCO homepage** “Decommissioning Plan of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power”
  http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/decommision/index-e.html

- **METI homepage** “Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap towards the Decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1-4”
  http://www.meti.go.jp/english/earthquake/nuclear/decommissioning/

- **TEPCO VIDEO** “Use of robots for reactor stabilization and decommissioning at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station”(2015.02.15)
  http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/news/library/archive-e.html?video_uuid=raf8si47&catid=61795

- **IRID Homepage**
  http://www.irid.or.jp/en/

For Your Information



Overview of IRID

http://www.irid.or.jp/_pdf/IRID2015-2016_eng.pdf

Annual Report

http://www.irid.or.jp/_pdf/pamphleth26_eng.pdf