

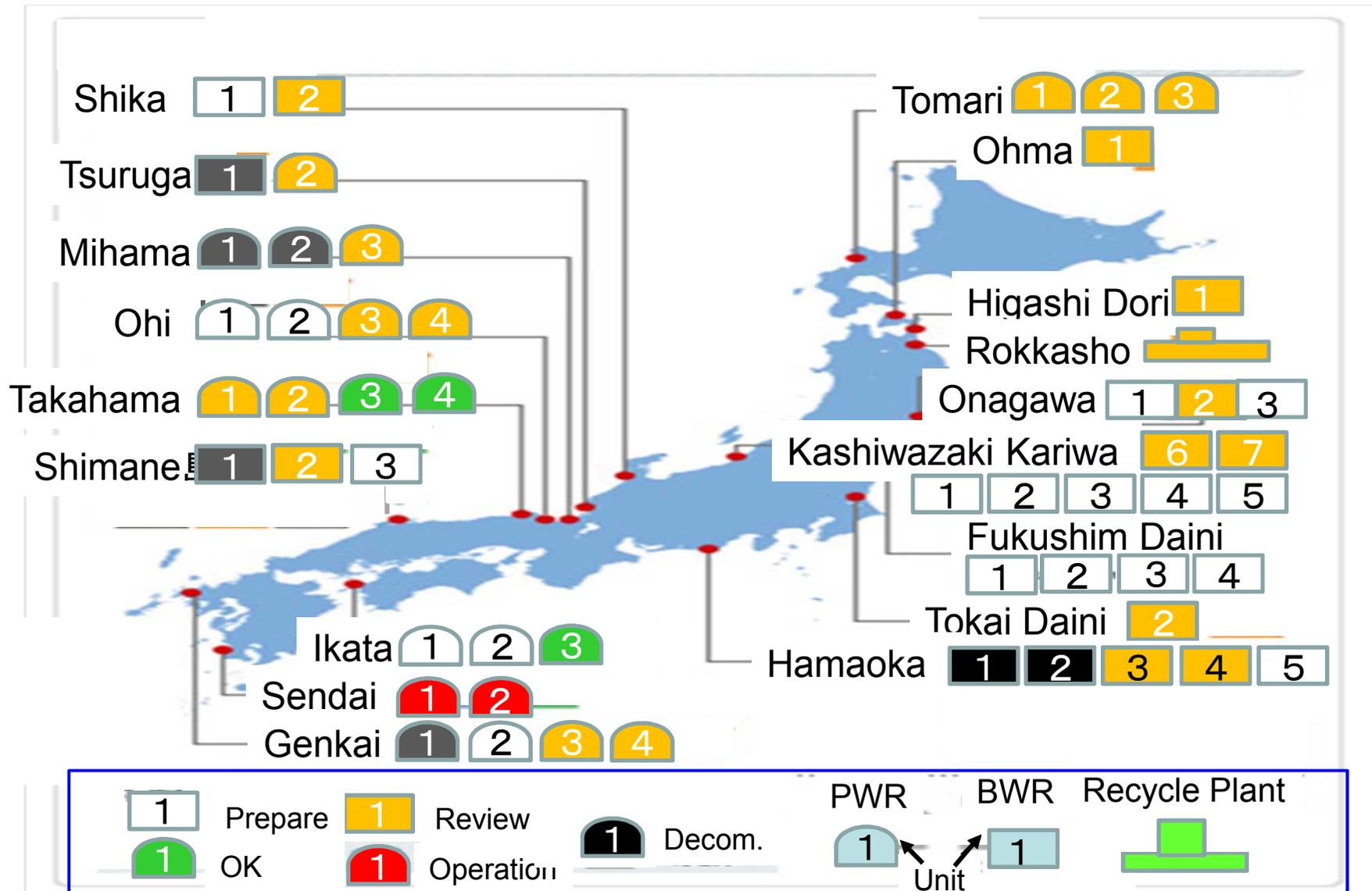
2016 North American ISOE ALARA Symposium
Restart Status of Japanese NPPs,
Filtered Containment Venting System (FCVS),
New Regulatory Requirements &
Super Engineer Education Project



Jan. 11, 2016

Dr. Tadashi NARABAYASHI
President of Japan Society of Maintenology
Professor, Hokkaido University

Prestart Status of Japanese NPPs



Sendai 1, 2 restarted in 2015



Congratulations for Restart Sendai NPP Unit 1 and 2 (890MWeX2)



Dec. 10, 2015

Takahama 3, 4 are ready to restart

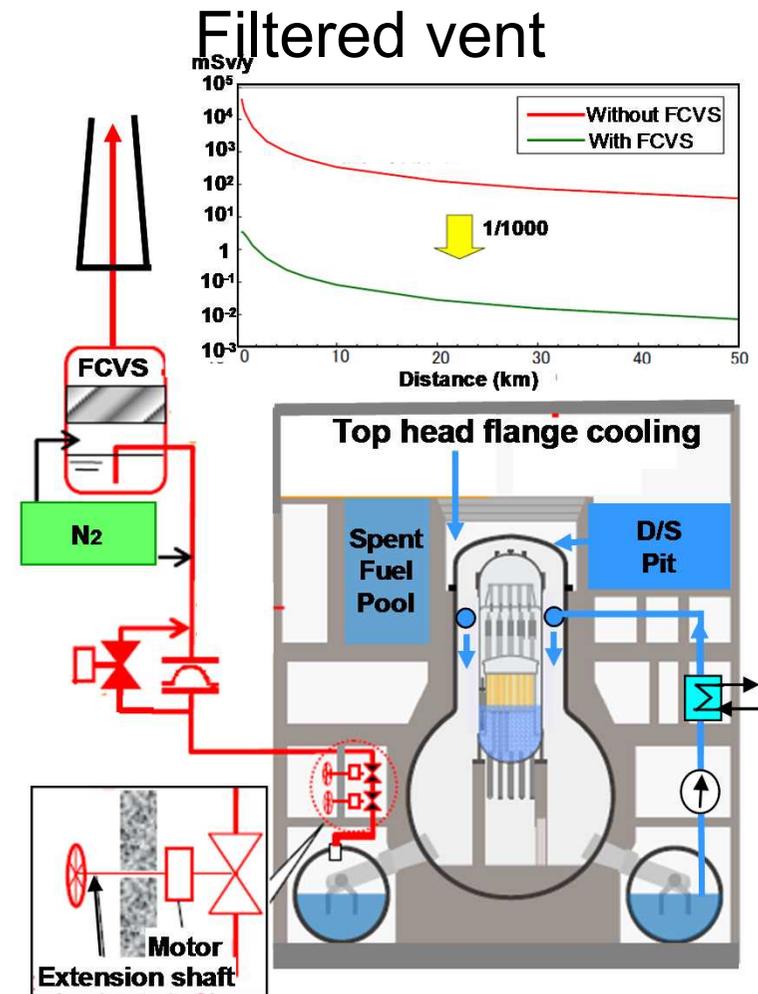
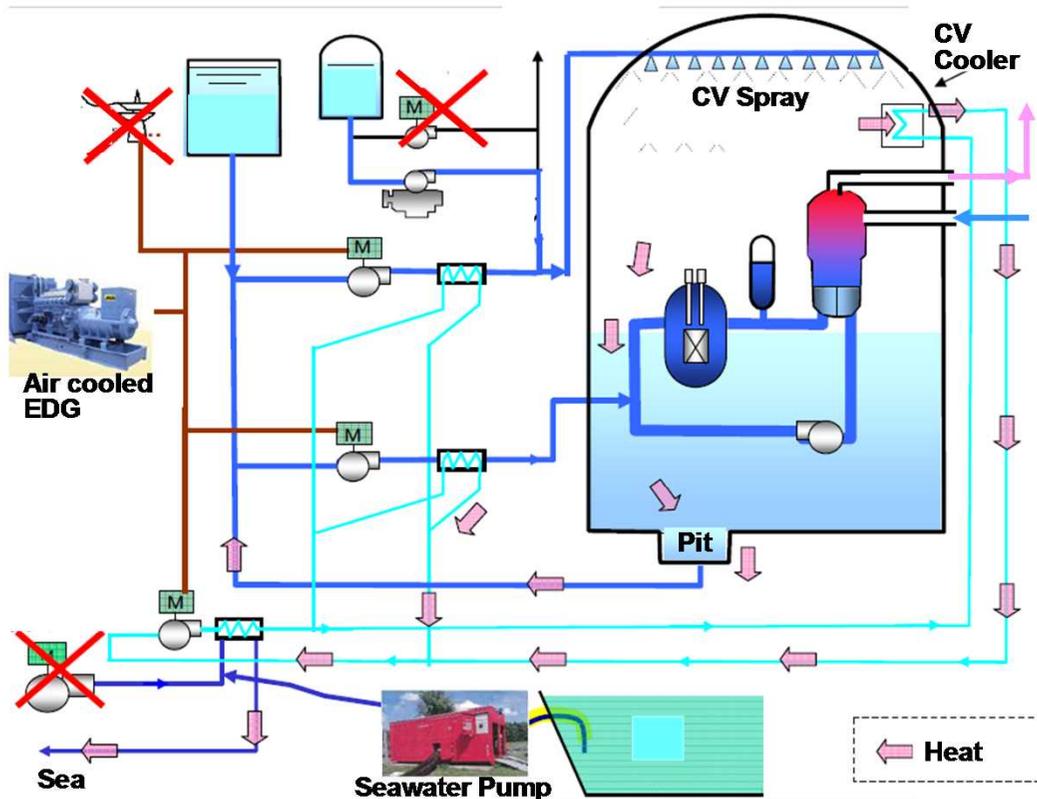


870MWeX2

Protect CV and PCV cooling

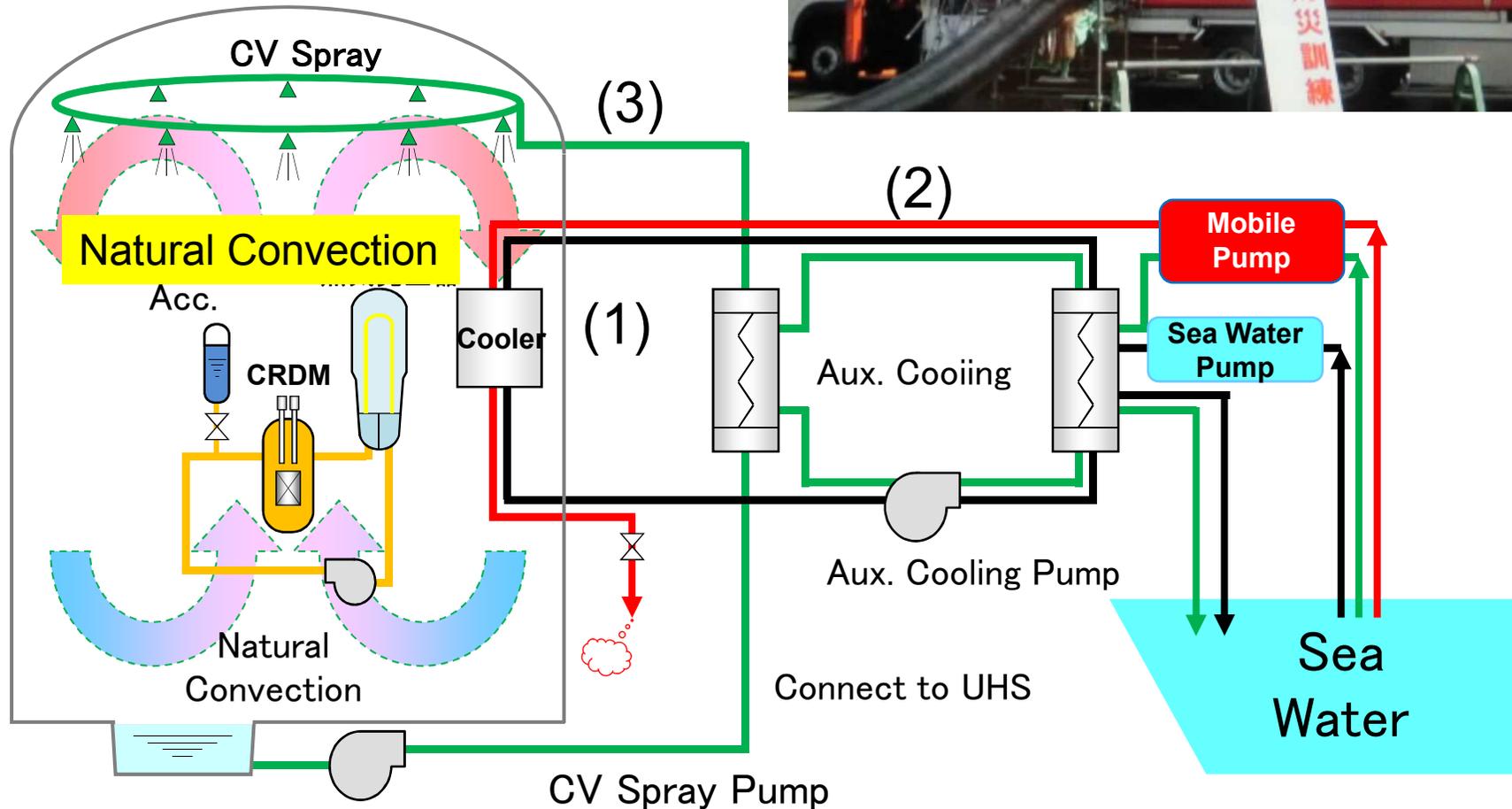
PWR: CV Spray, CV recirculation cooling, PAR

BWR: PCV Spray and RHR, Filtered vent



CV Cooling: Mobile pump for cooling (Sendai NPS)

- (1) CV Cooling unit
- (2) Seawater (3) CV Spray

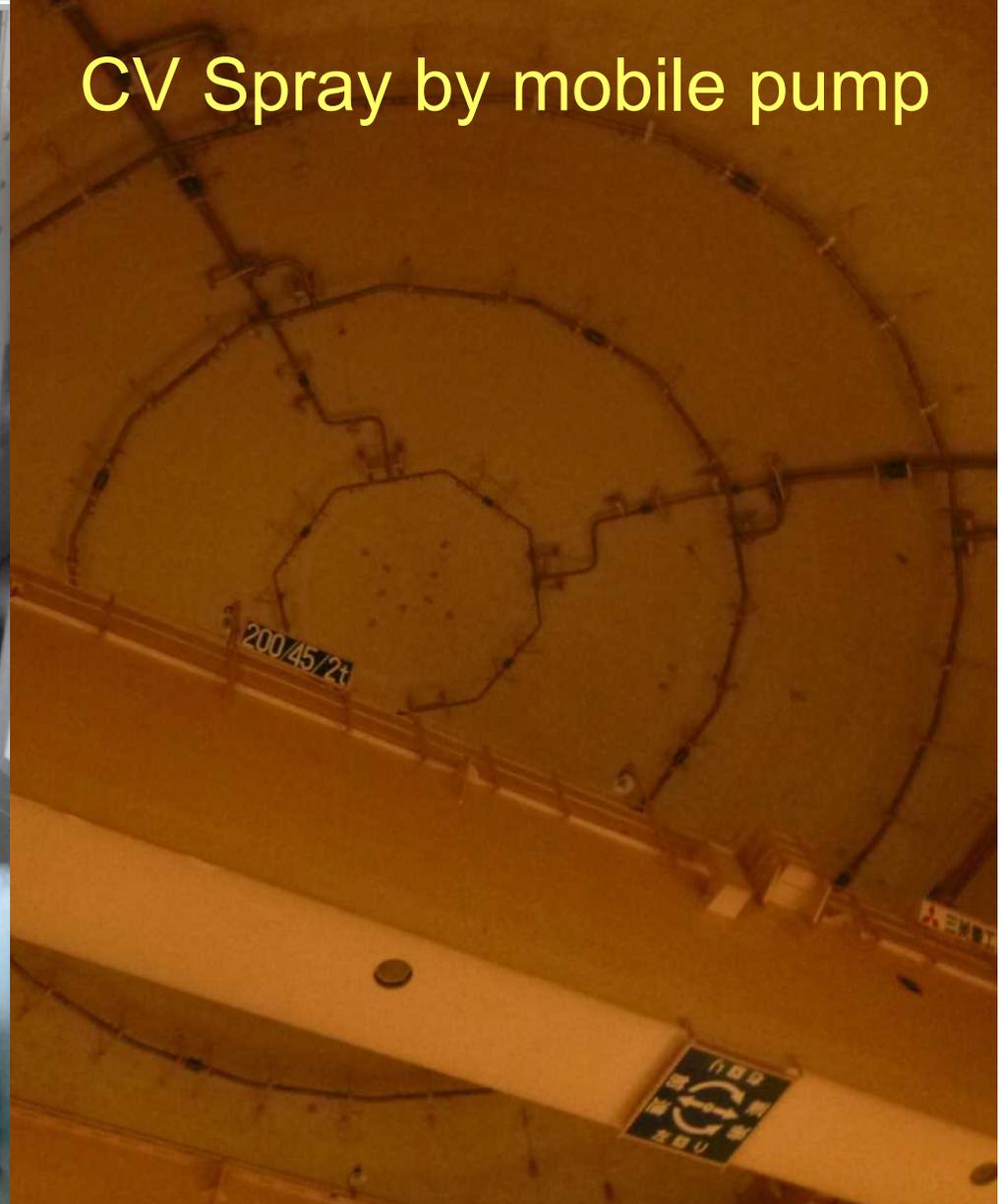


Resilience for CV Cooling

CV Recirculation Cooling



CV Spray by mobile pump



Resilience for H₂ Accumulation

Hydrogen Passive Autocatalytic Recombiner



Heated Ignaiter



Tsunami Protection: Water proof door



Mortar Driven Water Injection Pump



Diesel Engine Driven Water Injection Pump (Diversity is important)



Resilience for Water Injection: Motor Driven Pump (Diversity)



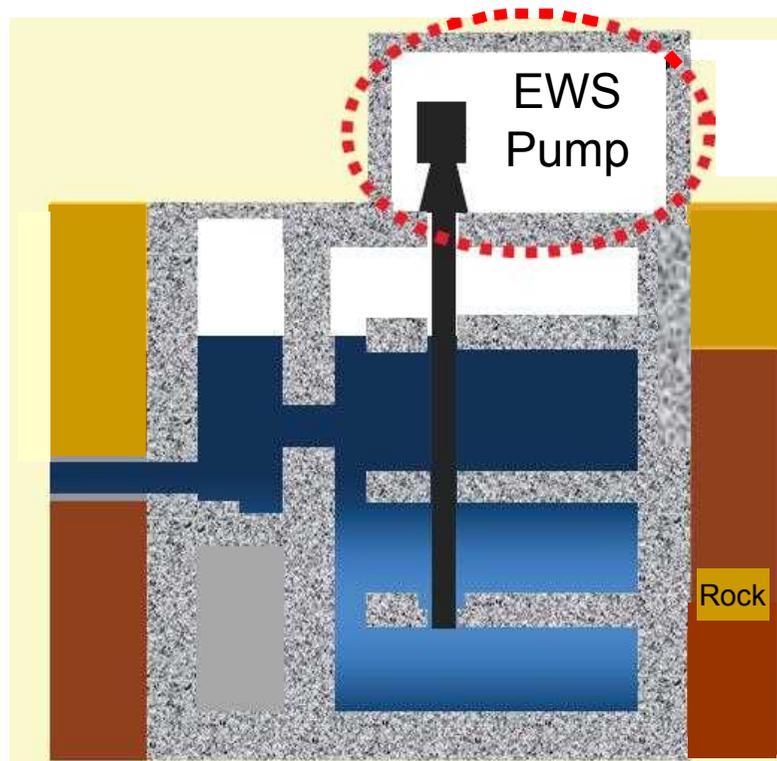
Portable Water Supply Pumps for Resilience Action at Ikata NPS



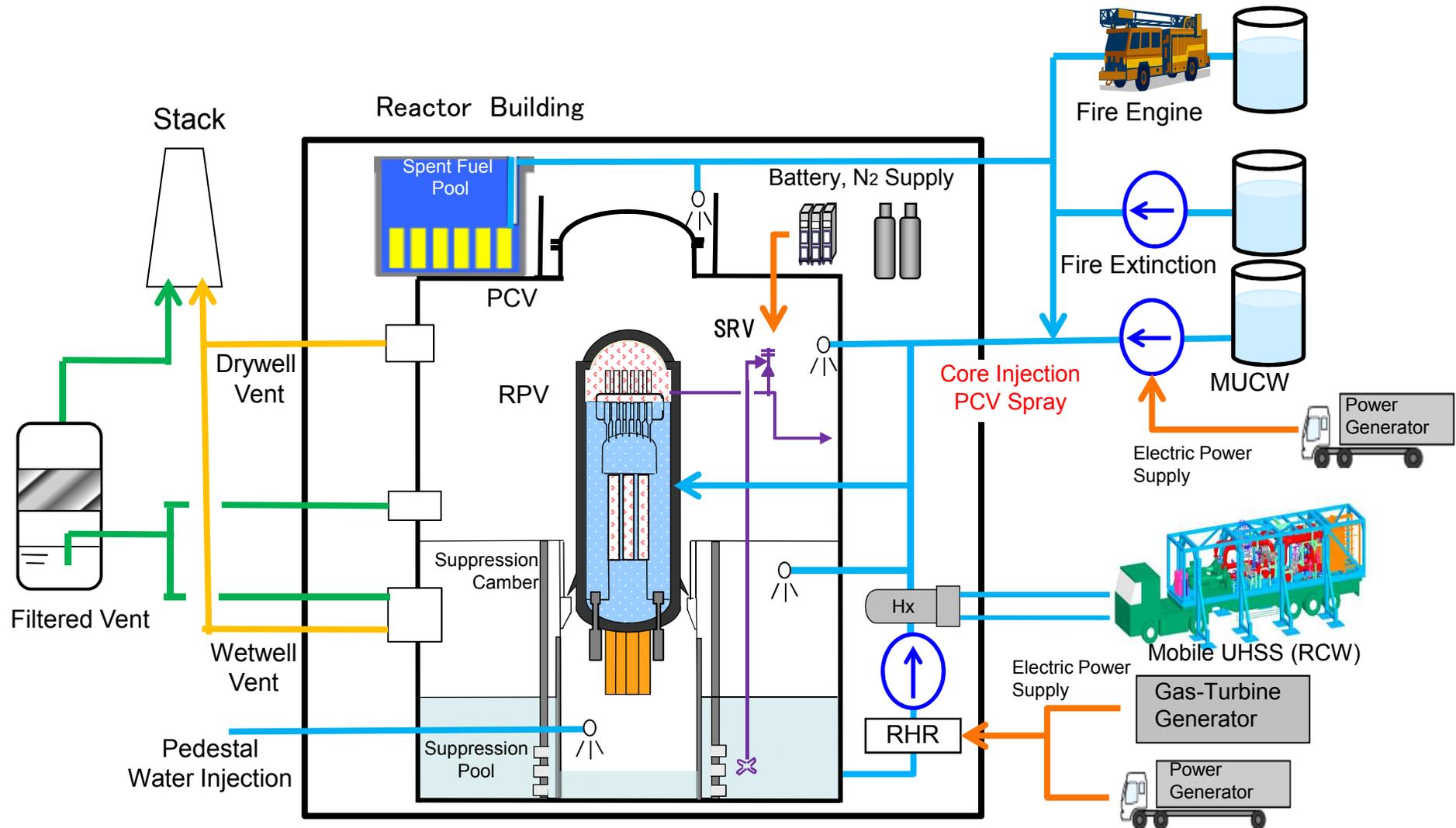
Resilience for CV damage: Water Cannon



Snorkel Building at Hamaoka



Measures for SA in BWR



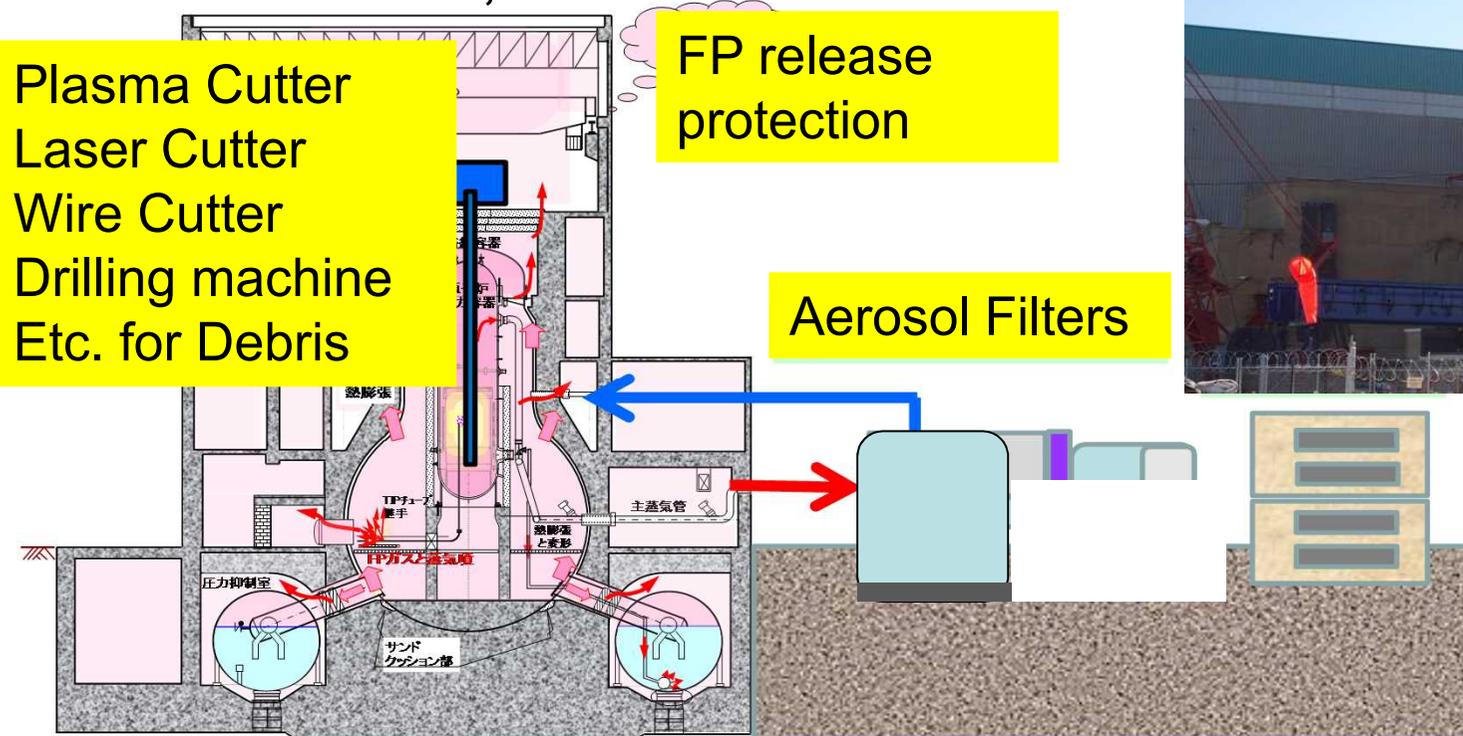
MEXT Project for Nuclear Human Resource Development

Development of a high efficiency multi-nuclide aerosol filters for radiation protection during a process of cutting core debris at Hokkaido University



For Fukushima-Daiichi Decommissioning Radiation protection during a process of cutting core debris should be needed.

- In order to develop an air clean up system for radiation protection during a cutting core debris of the Fukushima Daiichi NPP as a process of their decommissioning, a high efficiency filters should be developed, such as a wet-type aerosol filter, a metal fiber filter, a silver zeolite



Advanced Liquid Processing System (ALPS)



**Treat the contaminated water
by removing radionuclides**

750

Tons/day in first installed system

2,000

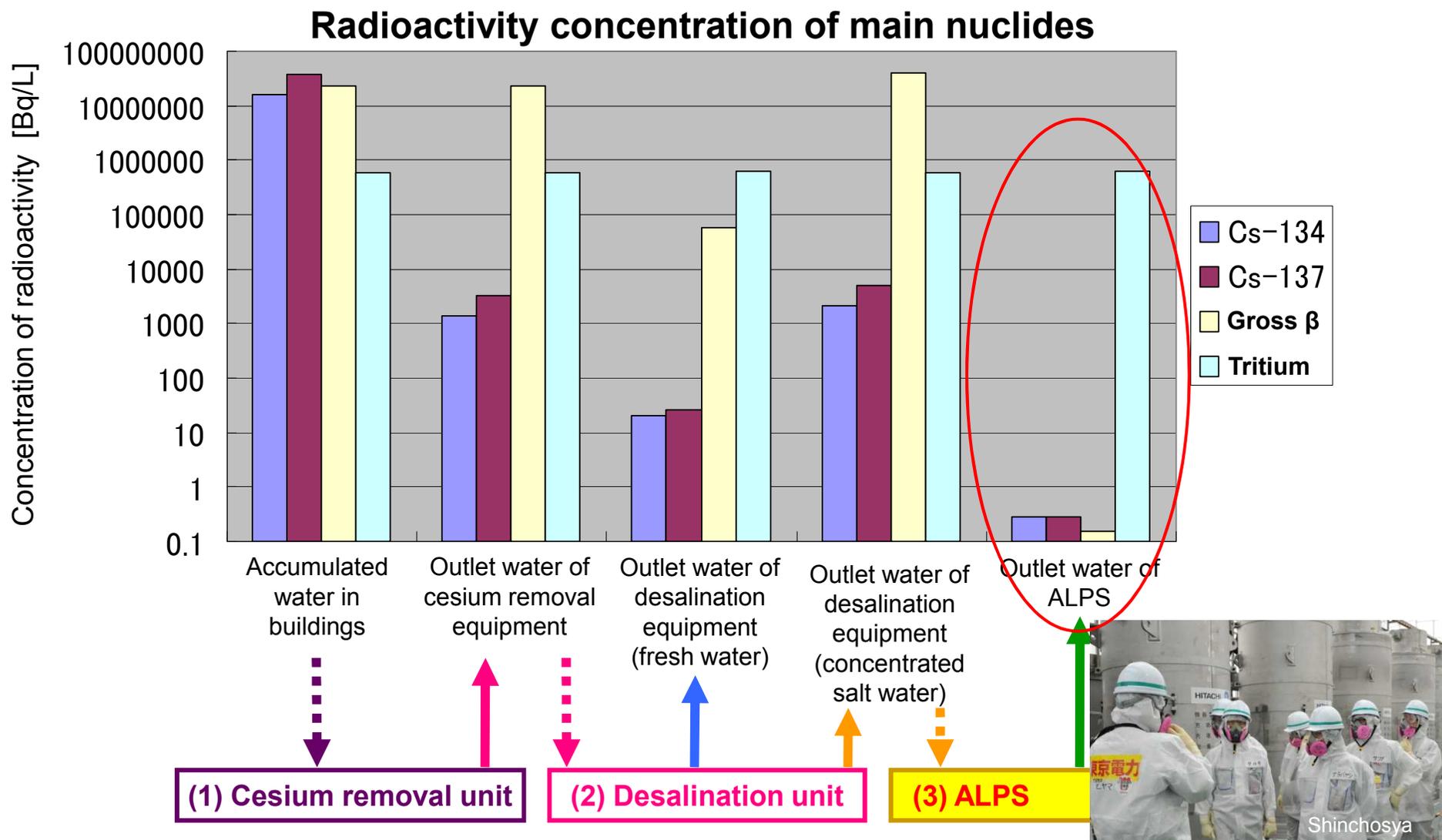
Tons/day with first installed system
+ additional system
+ high-performance system

120,000+

Tons of contaminated water
processed so far

**REMOVE SOURCES OF
CONTAMINATION**

Contaminated Water Status



* Sampling was conducted on Nov. 5, 2013 (April 9 to 12, 2013 as for ALPS outlet water)

Robotics for Resilience Action at Fukushima Daiichi NPS

QB Quince2 2012/1/6 13:51:27:36

File Window

Console Accessory Control L 60:31 Mission Timer 60:31 Capture Lock Rewinder No Gyro 0 Set Forward [Sync]

9432

Air temperature, humidity 24.3C 70.1% Rewinder count 793.5

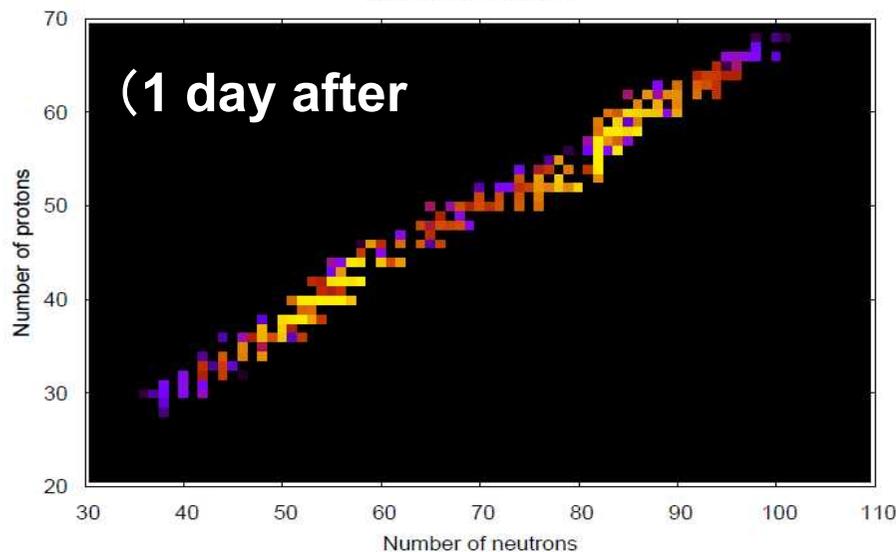
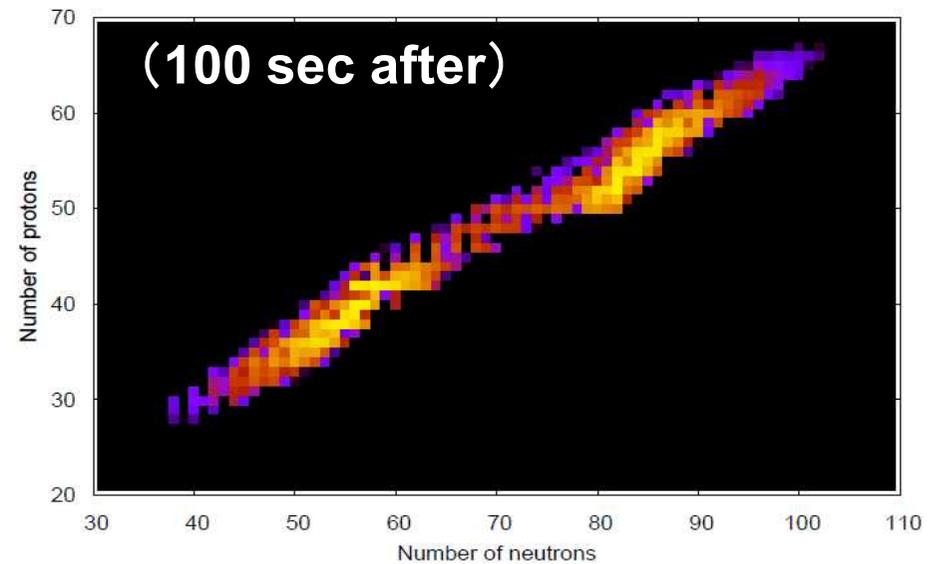
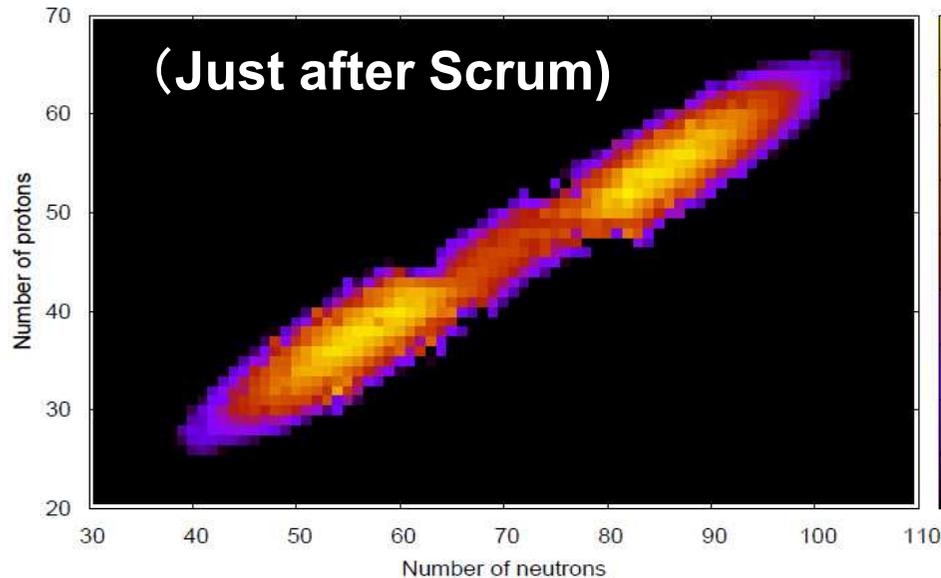
Battery 29[V] 15.3[M]

Temp	
Asak-E	10
Asak-L	15
R-Asak-S	30
R-Asak-L	30
R-Asak-R	30
F-Asak-L	31

Edge Mode Zoom in Zoom out Home

Edge Mode Zoom in Zoom out Home

Inventory analysis for all the Radio Active Nuclides



Number of Neutron VS.
Number of Proton Mapping
Show decay of unstable
nuclides after scrum

There are many aerosols except agonistic Iodine

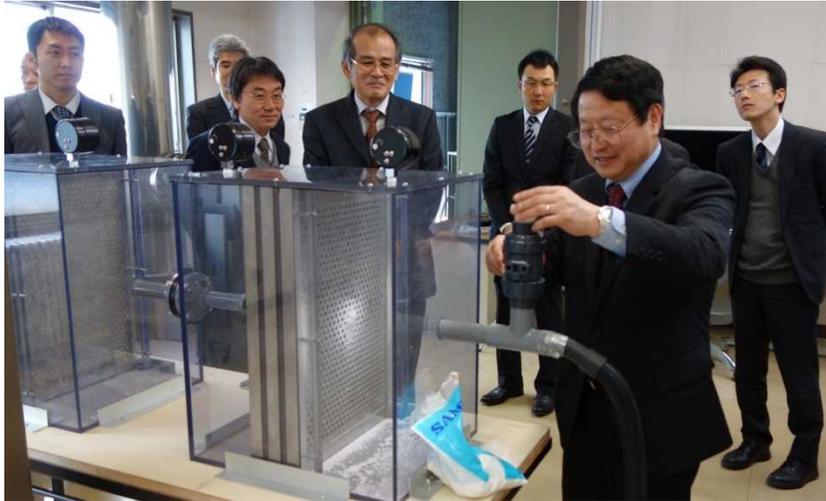
- I^{129} : Decay constant=16 million years, CH_3I may cause of thyroid cancer

Inventory of nuclide in Fukushima Daiichi Unit 2 2012-018 抜粋

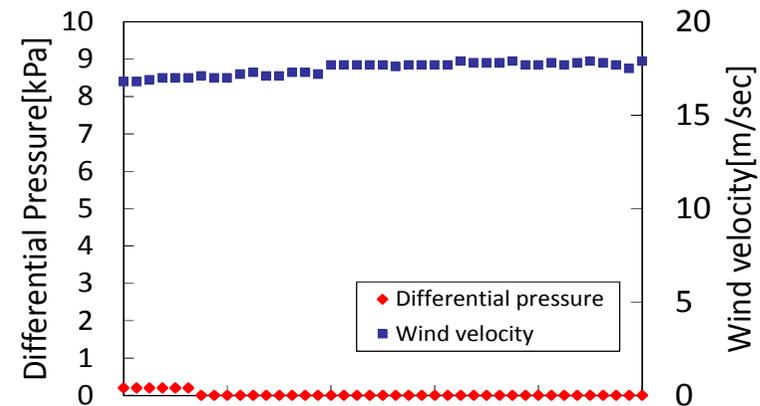
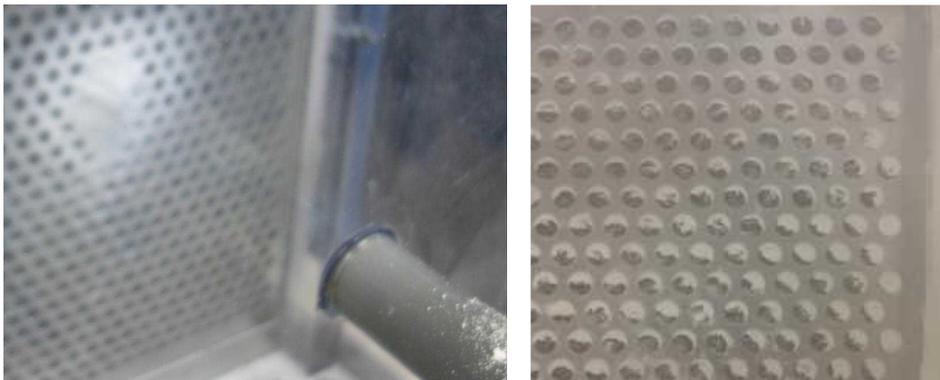
	0h	1h	3h	10h	1d	3d	10d	30d	90d	180d	1y	2y	5y	10y	20y
Activation															
C13	3.98E+2														
O16	1.26E+7														
O17	5.12E+3														
O18	2.90E+4														
Cr50	7.84E+2														
Cr52	1.60E+4														
Cr53	1.83E+3														
Cr54	5.13E+2														
Fe54	2.79E+3														
Fe56	4.56E+4														
Actinide															
U234	1.75E+2	1.75E+2	1.75E+2	1.75E+2	1.75E+2	1.76E+2	1.77E+2	1.80E+2	1.89E+2	2.04E+2	2.34E+2	2.95E+2	4.76E+2	7.69E+2	1.32E+3
U235	1.70E+6														
U236	2.99E+5														
U237	4.38E+2	4.36E+2	4.32E+2	4.20E+2	3.95E+2	3.22E+2	1.57E+2	2.01E+1	4.46E-2	2.24E-3	2.18E-3	2.07E-3	1.80E-3	1.41E-3	8.72E-4
U238	8.91E+7														
Np237	2.40E+4	2.40E+4	2.40E+4	2.40E+4	2.40E+4	2.41E+4	2.43E+4	2.44E+4	2.44E+4	2.44E+4	2.44E+4	2.44E+4	2.45E+4	2.47E+4	2.53E+4
Np239	5.03E+3	4.99E+3	4.88E+3	4.48E+3	3.77E+3	2.09E+3	2.67E+2	7.45E-1	3.46E-3						
Pu238	7.22E+3	7.22E+3	7.22E+3	7.23E+3	7.23E+3	7.26E+3	7.29E+3	7.35E+3	7.48E+3	7.62E+3	7.77E+3	7.83E+3	7.68E+3	7.39E+3	6.83E+3
Pu239	3.84E+5	3.84E+5	3.84E+5	3.84E+5	3.85E+5	3.87E+5	3.89E+5								
Pu240	1.23E+5														
Pu241	7.38E+4	7.38E+4	7.38E+4	7.38E+4	7.38E+4	7.38E+4	7.37E+4	7.35E+4	7.29E+4	7.21E+4	7.03E+4	6.70E+4	5.80E+4	4.56E+4	2.82E+4
Pu242	2.42E+4														
Am241	3.42E+3	3.42E+3	3.42E+3	3.43E+3	3.43E+3	3.45E+3	3.52E+3	3.71E+3	4.29E+3	5.15E+3	6.88E+3	1.02E+4	1.91E+4	3.13E+4	4.81E+4
Am243	4.03E+3	4.02E+3													
Cm244	7.31E+2	7.31E+2	7.31E+2	7.31E+2	7.31E+2	7.26E+2	7.05E+2	6.48E+2	5.02E+2	3.43E+2	1.56E+2	3.32E+1	4.30E-1	1.13E-1	1.08E-1
I129	1.14E+4	1.15E+4													
Te130	2.41E+4														
Xe130	3.61E+2														
Xe131	2.90E+4	2.90E+4	2.90E+4	2.90E+4	2.90E+4	2.91E+4	2.93E+4	2.94E+4	2.95E+4						
Xe132	6.86E+4	6.86E+4	6.86E+4	6.87E+4	6.87E+4	6.88E+4	6.89E+4								

Metal Fiver Filter Test

- High performance Metal Fiver Filter with AgX, supplied by RASA



- 0.6 μ m BaSO₄ 25gX40 batches = 1kg
There are no particle at the down stream of the filter (DF > 10,000)
- Differential Pressure was almost constant

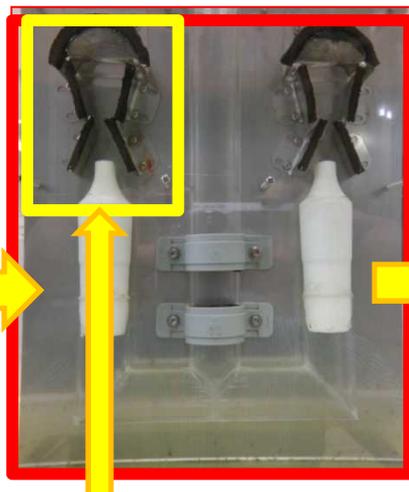


High Performance Filters for Multi-Nuclides

Micron aerosol Feeder



Wet type scrubbing nozzle



Metal fiber filter for aerosol



Zeolite filter to for organic iodine



Scrubbing nozzle

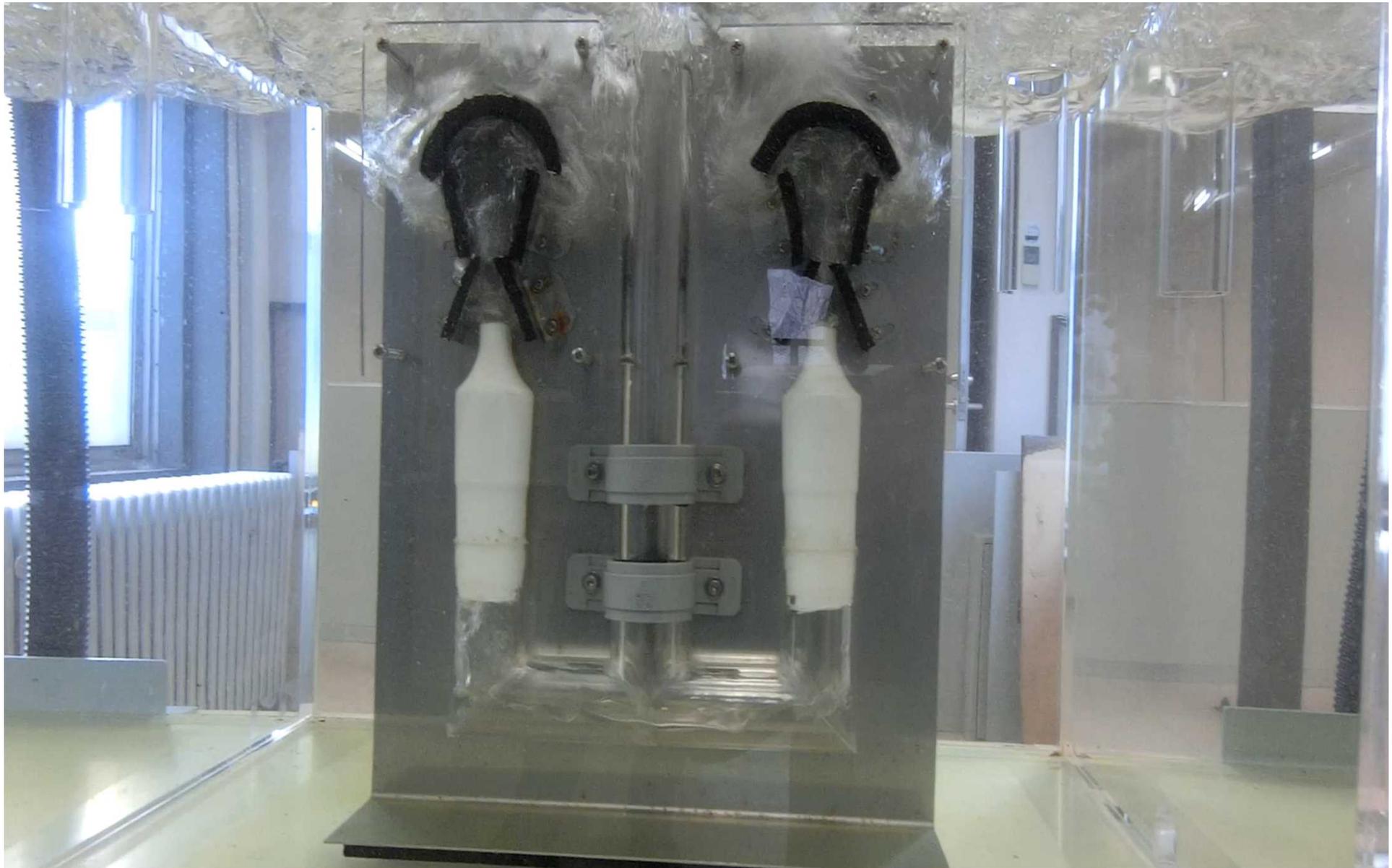


ALPS

Metal Fiber



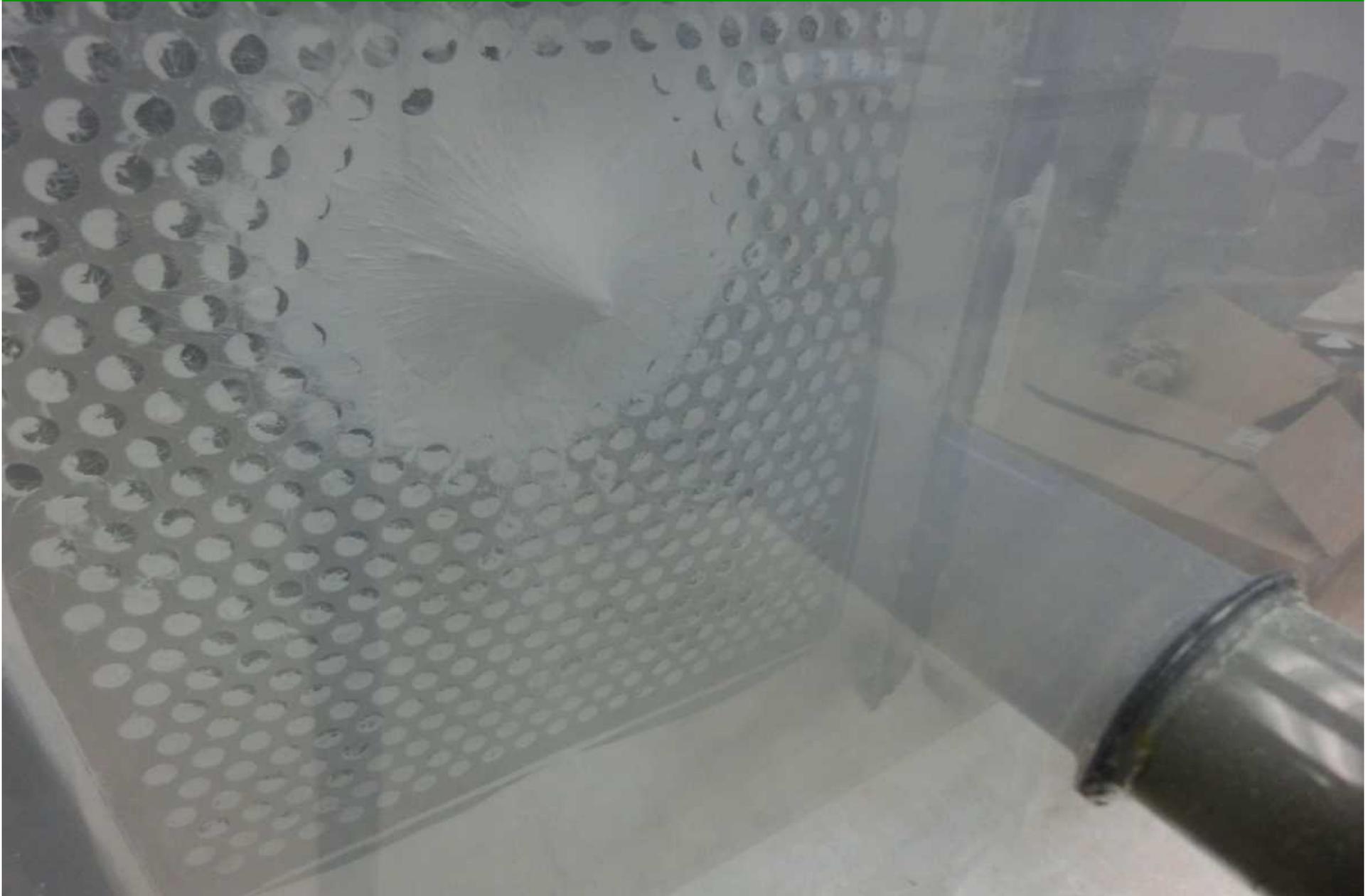
Wet Type Scrubbing Nozzle



Dry Type: Metal Fiver Filter+AgX



Metal Fiber Filter Test

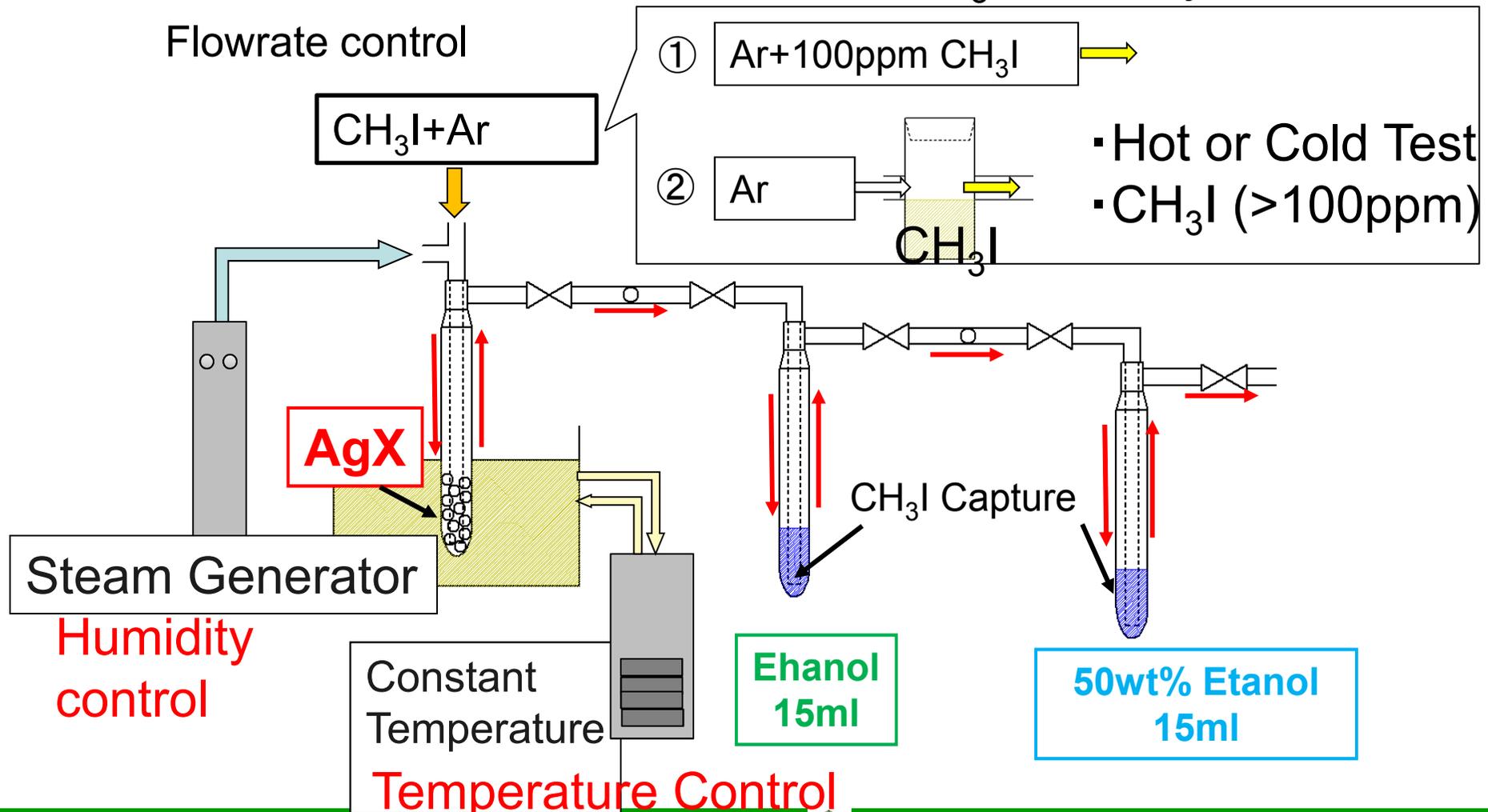


Radioactive Organic Iodine Capture Test

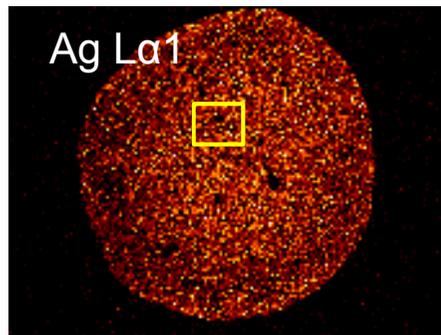
Flow rate, Temperature, Humidity are parameters for the test

Tohoku University

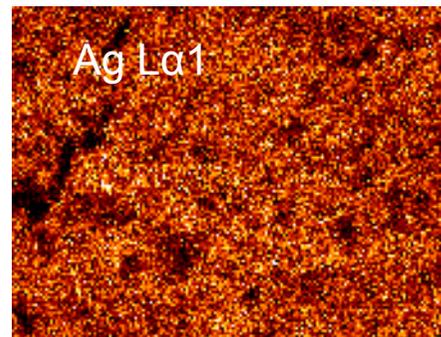
Radioactive CH_3I Feed System



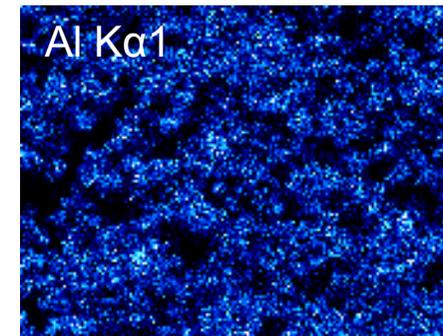
SEM-EDX Analysis Result in a AgX particle



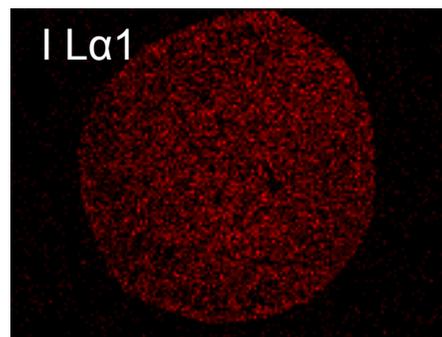
1mm



20µm



20µm

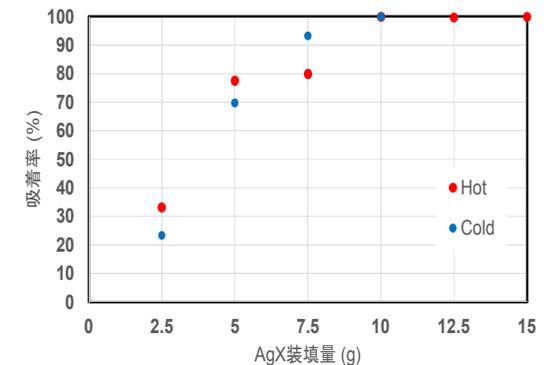
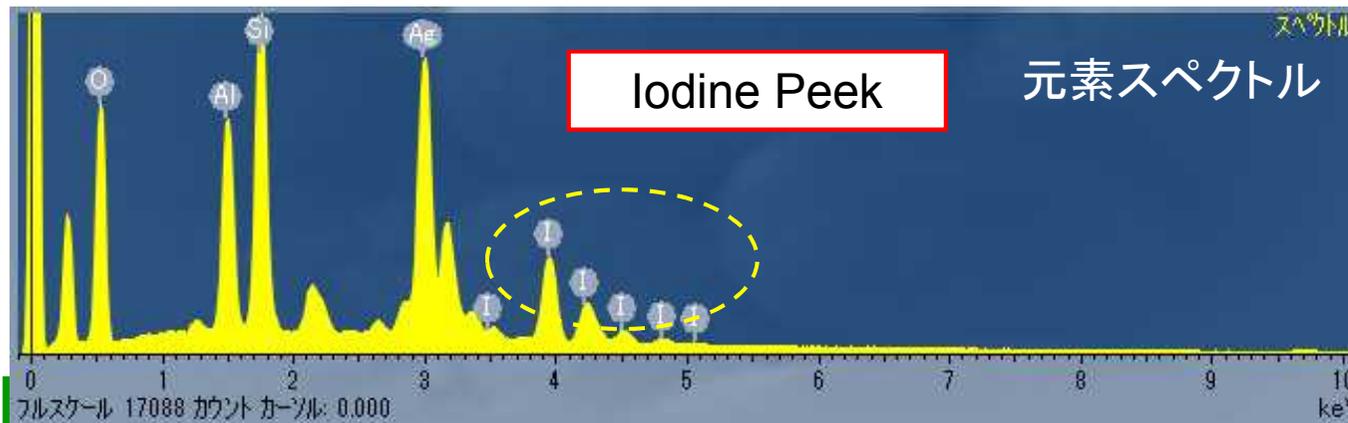


1mm



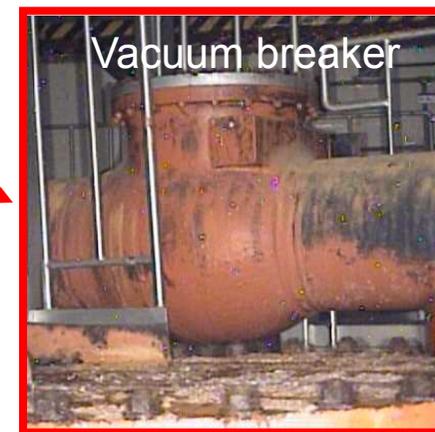
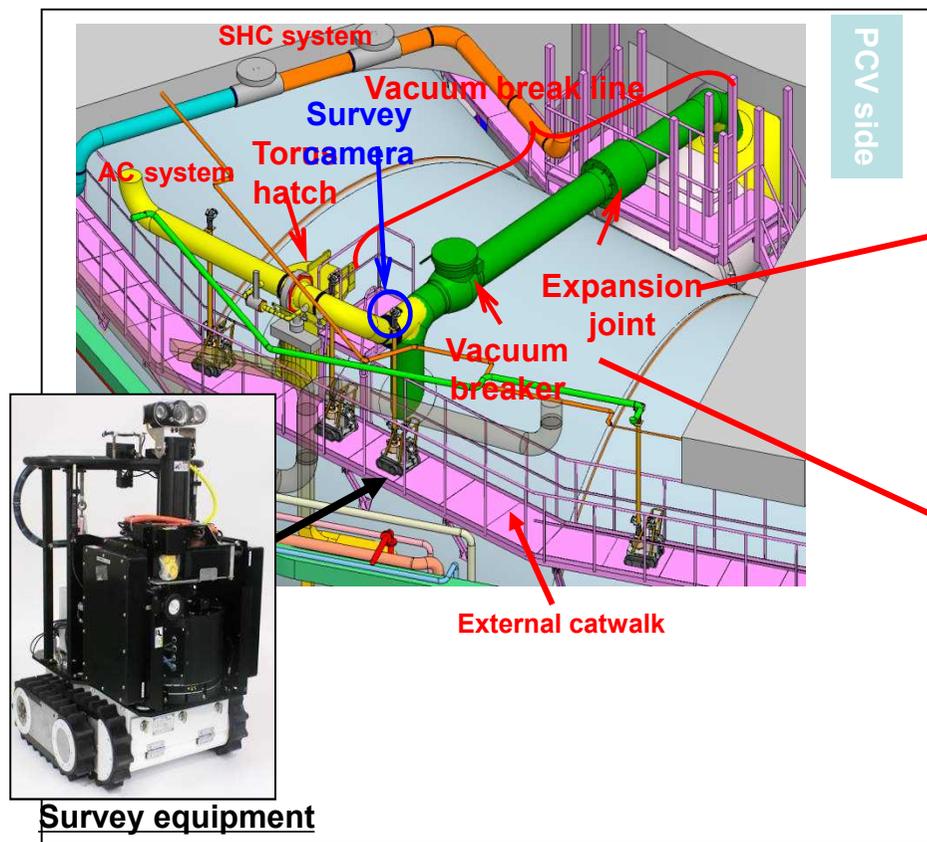
20µm

Iodine was captured even at the center of a AgX particle



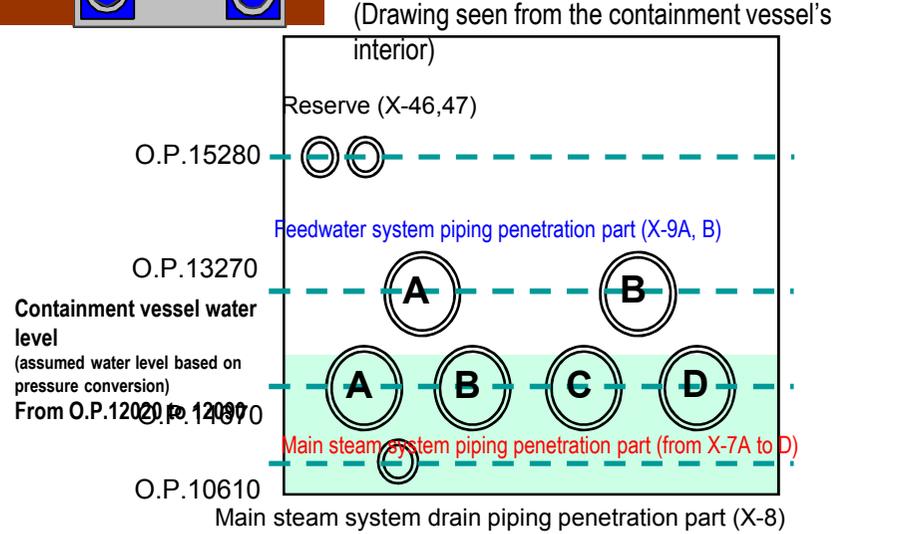
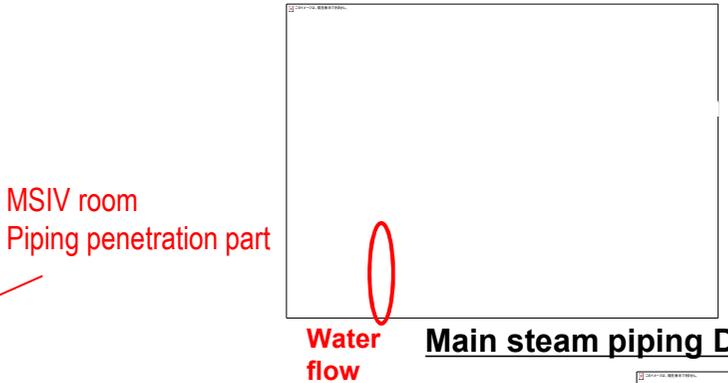
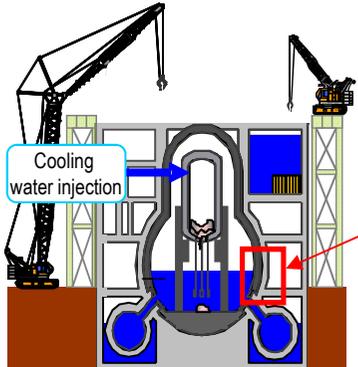
Survey at Basement Floor of Unit 1 Reactor Building

Robots Survey and repair toward filling PCV with water



Investigation into Unit 3 Leakage Location

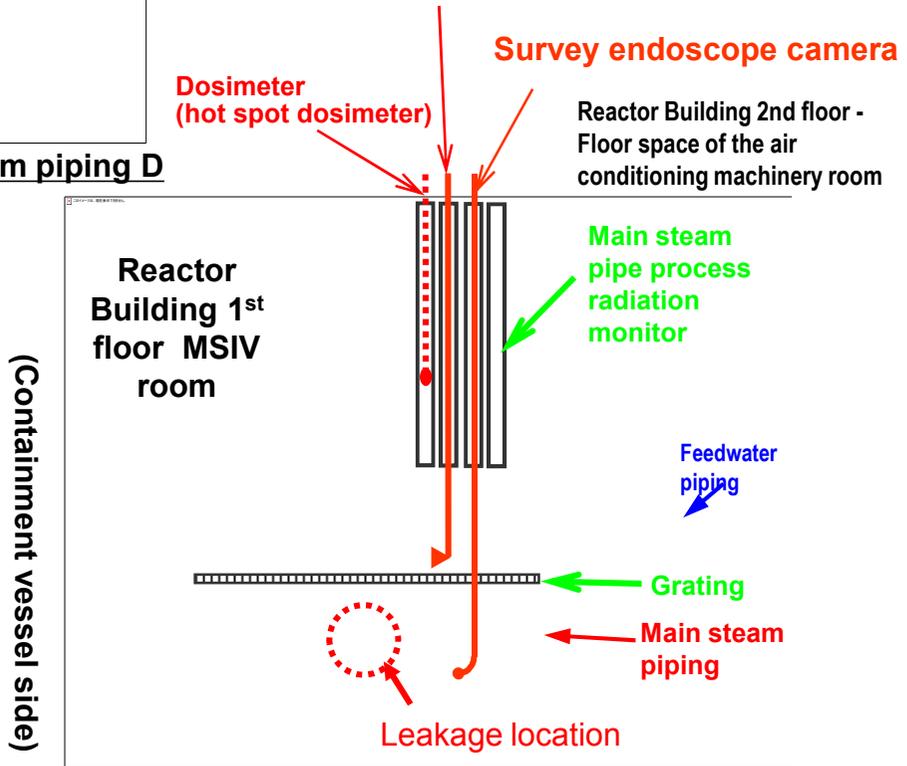
Finding of water leakage



Main steam isolation valve (MSIV) piping penetration part
Cross-section schematic diagram

Note: the radiation monitor for the main steam pipe process is located between water pipes A and B and main steam pipes B and C.

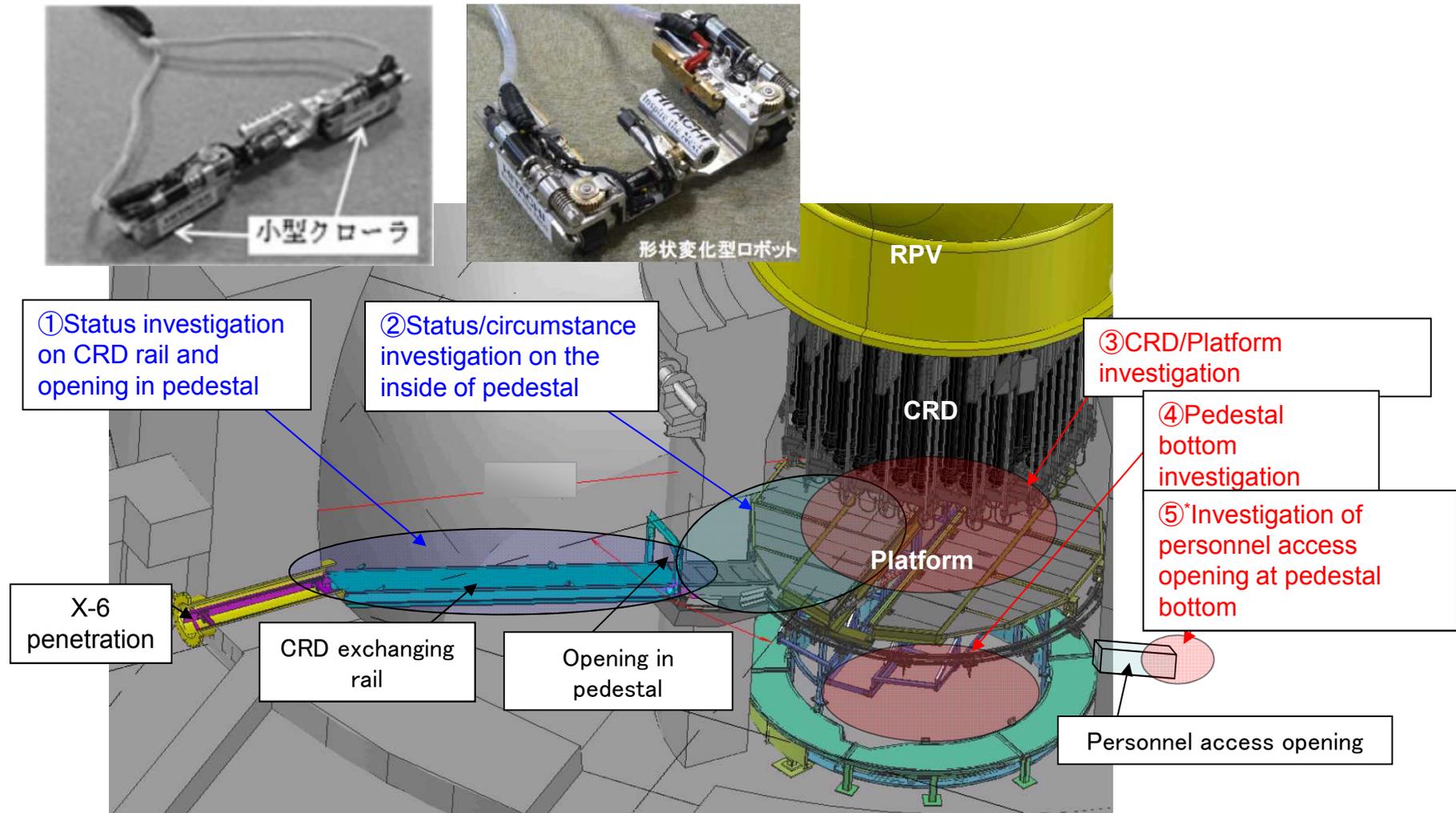
Comprehensive view survey camera (pan tilt camera)



Reactor Building 1st floor MSIV (cross-section)

Investigation into Bottom of Unit 2 RPV (1/2)

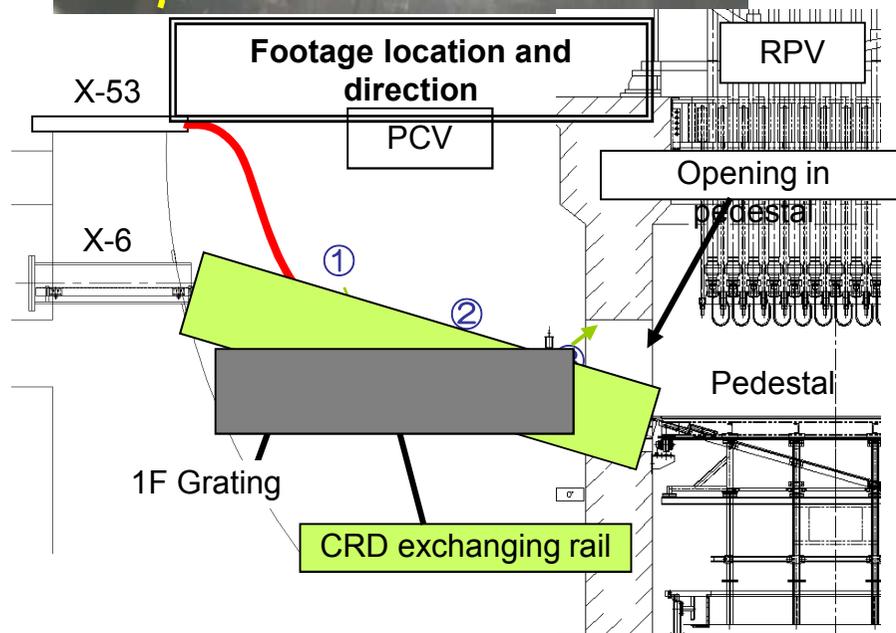
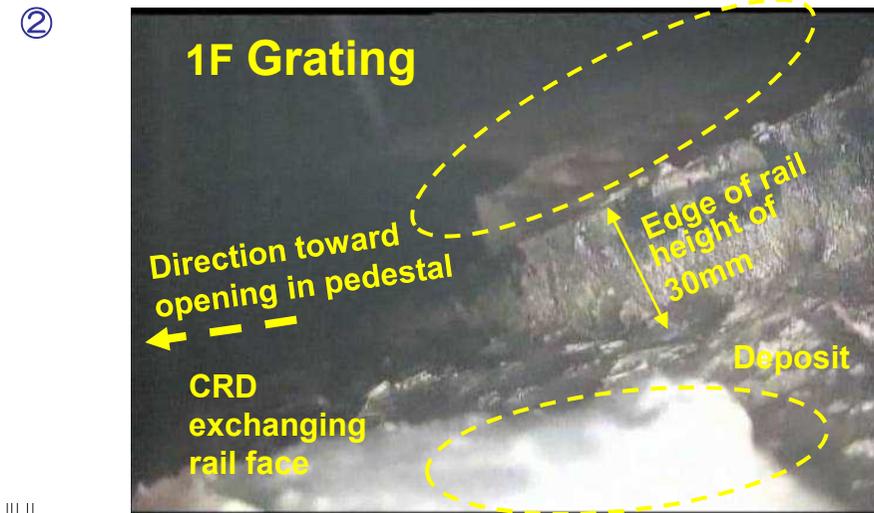
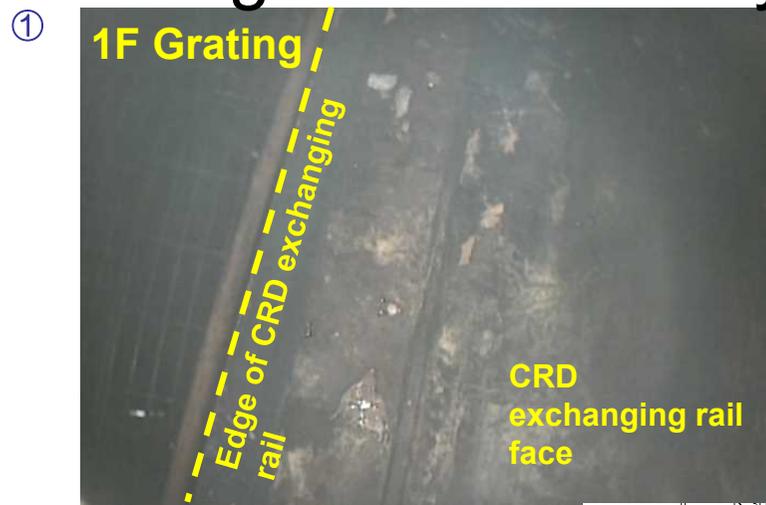
Transformer Type Robot for Investigation debris at pedestal



* As for ⑤, access from the outside of pedestal is also considered.

Investigation into Bottom of Unit 2 RPV (2/2)

Finding Core Debris by Robotics



Super Engineer Education Project

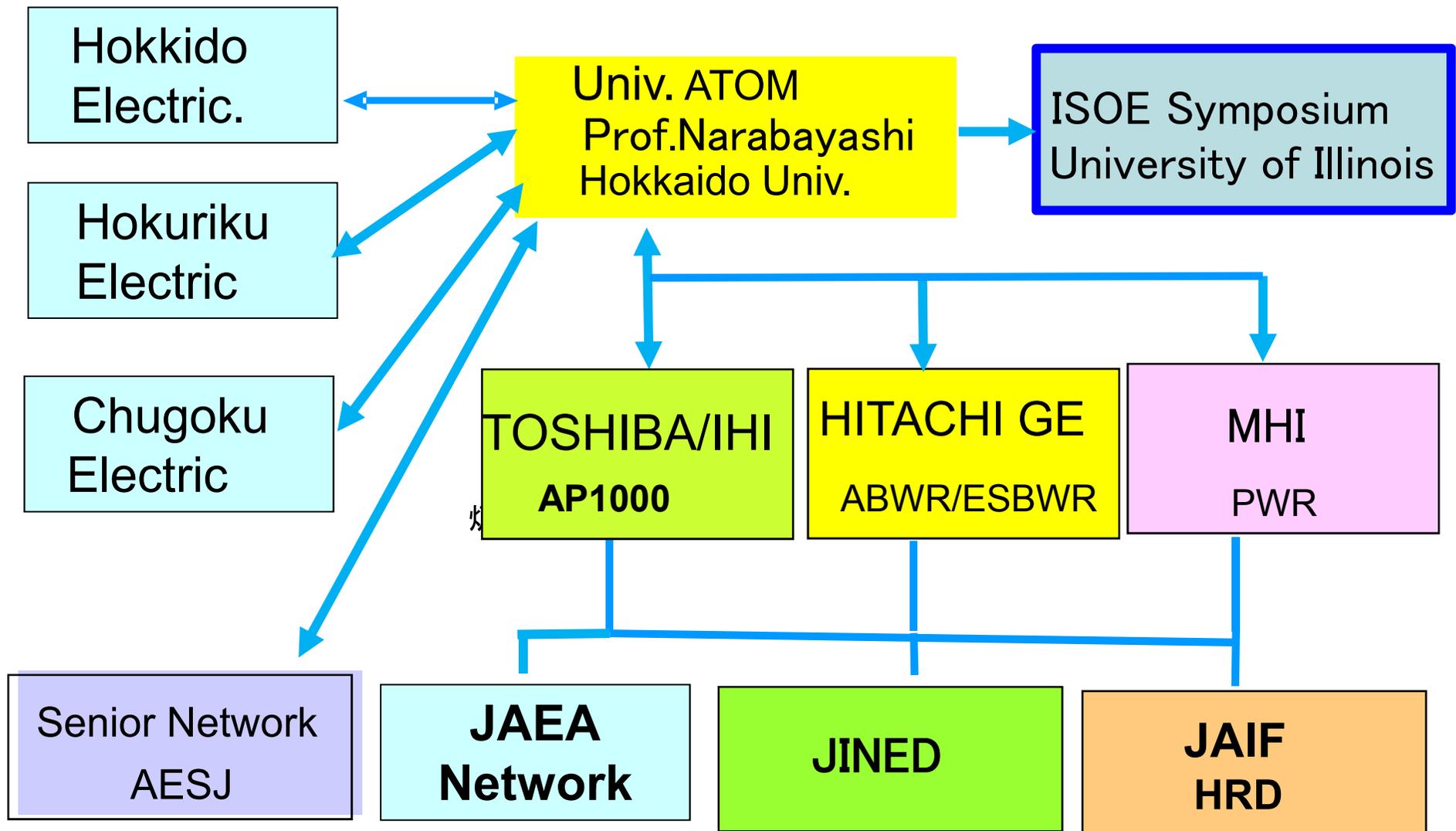
MEXT Project for Nuclear Human Resource Development

Super Engineer Education Project
to Achieve Highest Safety
at Hokkaido University



Framework of the Project

■ Collaboration of Universities, Electric Po, Co, Vendors



Number of Students Trained in this Project

Students	Major	Number of Students			TOTAL
		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	
BS 1	All students in Hokkaido	—	50	50	100
BS 2	Civil, Natural Resource, Environment, Electronic	100	100	100	300
BS 3	Nuclear, Mechanical Engineering	120	120	120	360
MS 1,2	Nuclear, Plasma, Radiation, Mechanical	0	70	70	140
NPP Training	19 ATOM Universities	13	13	13	39
Vendor R&D	19 ATOM Universities	13	13	13	39
ISOE/Illinois	Excellent Students	5	5	5	15
TOTAL		251	371	371	993

Students Training Programs for Super Engineer



Restart Status of Japanese NPPs

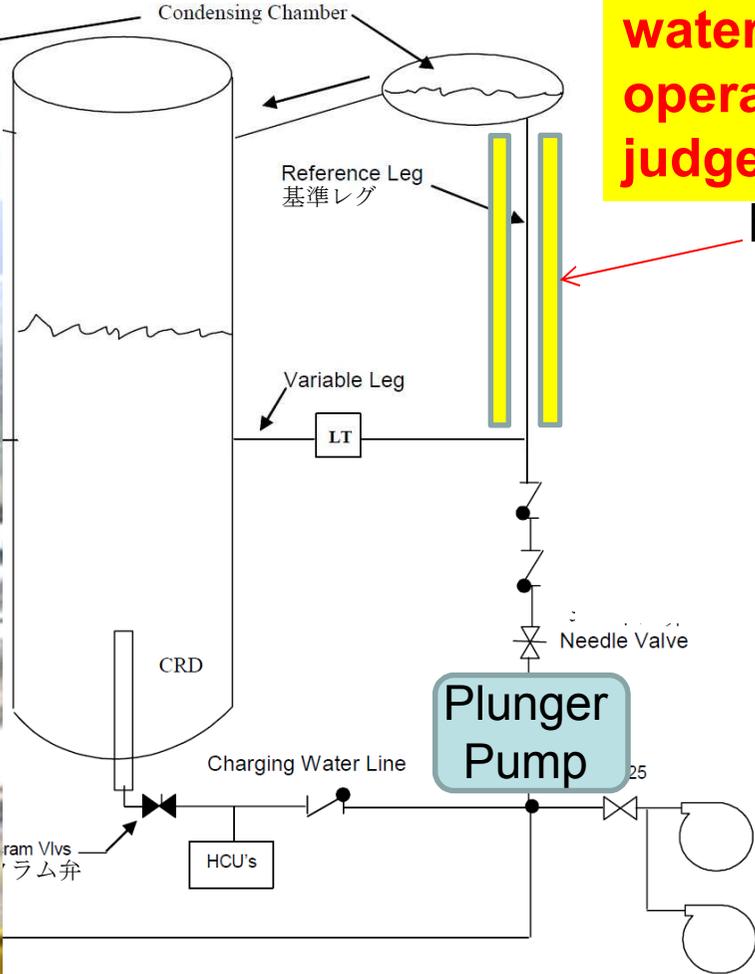


Prof. Narabayashi, Hokkaido Univ., Japan

Training course : Filtered vent Test, Water Level Back fill, Water Injection, etc.

RWL Reference Leg Backfill

FCVS Visualized Facility for training



TMI, Fukushima water level drift cause operator miss judgement

Heat insulated reference leg



BWR水位計の基準レグ補充水

(IN 2002-06 「BWR原子炉水位計のバックフィル改造における設計の脆弱性」、2002年1月)

Cooperation with University of Illinois from 2015



Lessons & Learned
from Fukushima NPP
Prof. Narabayashi

Mr. Takuma was trained at University of Illinois and he entered TEPCO last April



Met with Prof. J. Stubbins



He said "I will help TEPCO to recover"

Conclusion

- From the Lessons of Fukushima-Daiichi Accidents, Japanese NPP has installed safety measures, and Sendai 1 and 2 restarted in 2015. Several PWR will restart and Kashiwazaki-Kariwa(ABWR) will pass to restart, in 2016.
- Development of Filtered Venting System (FCVS) with silver zeolite has finished. Installation has started.
- Development of a high efficiency multi-nuclide aerosol filters for radiation protection during cutting core debris has already started at Hokkaido University as a MEXT project in Japan.
- Nuclear education is very important to improve the resilience technology and safety culture in the world.
- Super Engineer Education Project has started.