



Overview of Advances in Remote Technology

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Contents

- Current and Historical Applications of Remote Technologies
- Ongoing EPRI evaluations:
 - Location Tracking
 - Robotics
- Summary and Path Forward

What is Remote Monitoring Technology?

- Remote Monitoring Technology = RMT
- RMT has been implemented in varying degrees throughout the nuclear industry and encompasses the following technologies:
 - ✓ Area Monitoring
 - ✓ Telemetry (dose/dose rate)
 - ✓ Video
 - ✓ Communications
 - ❑ Robotics
 - ❑ Location Tracking
 - ❑ Biometric Monitoring

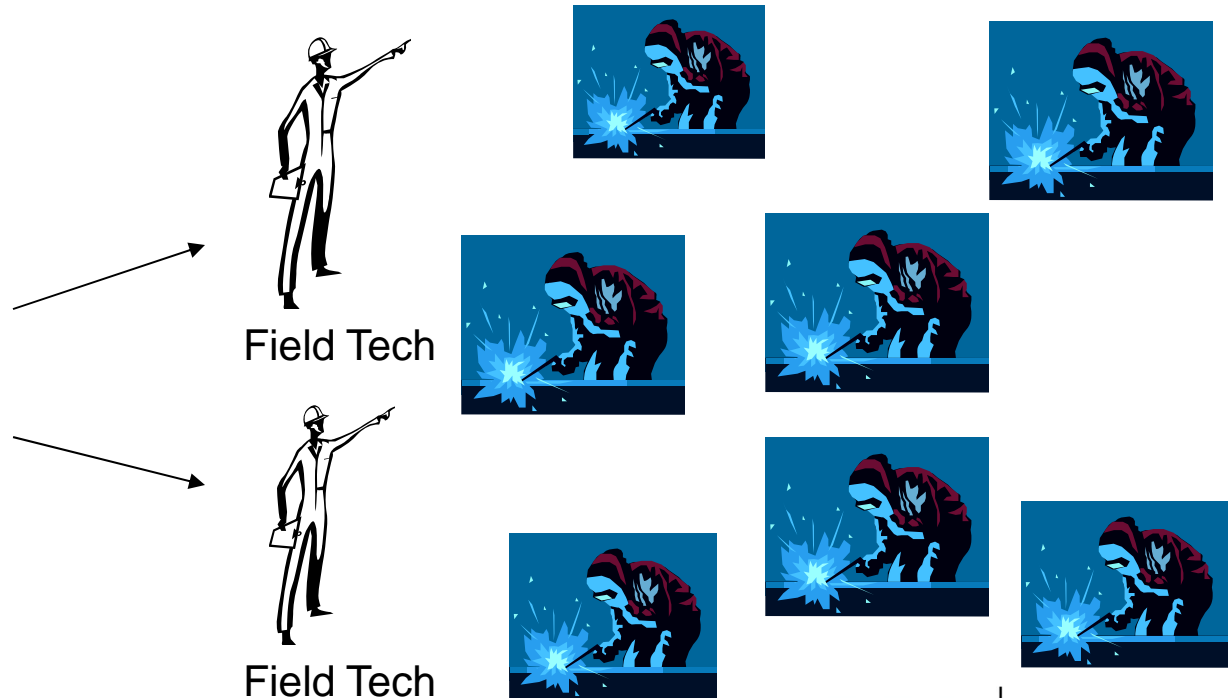


Historical Use: RP Job Coverage Using RMT

- RP organizational change
 - RMT Central RP Technician
 - RP Field Technician supporting the use of RMT
 - RMT System Administrators
 - Full coverage vs. intermittent coverage

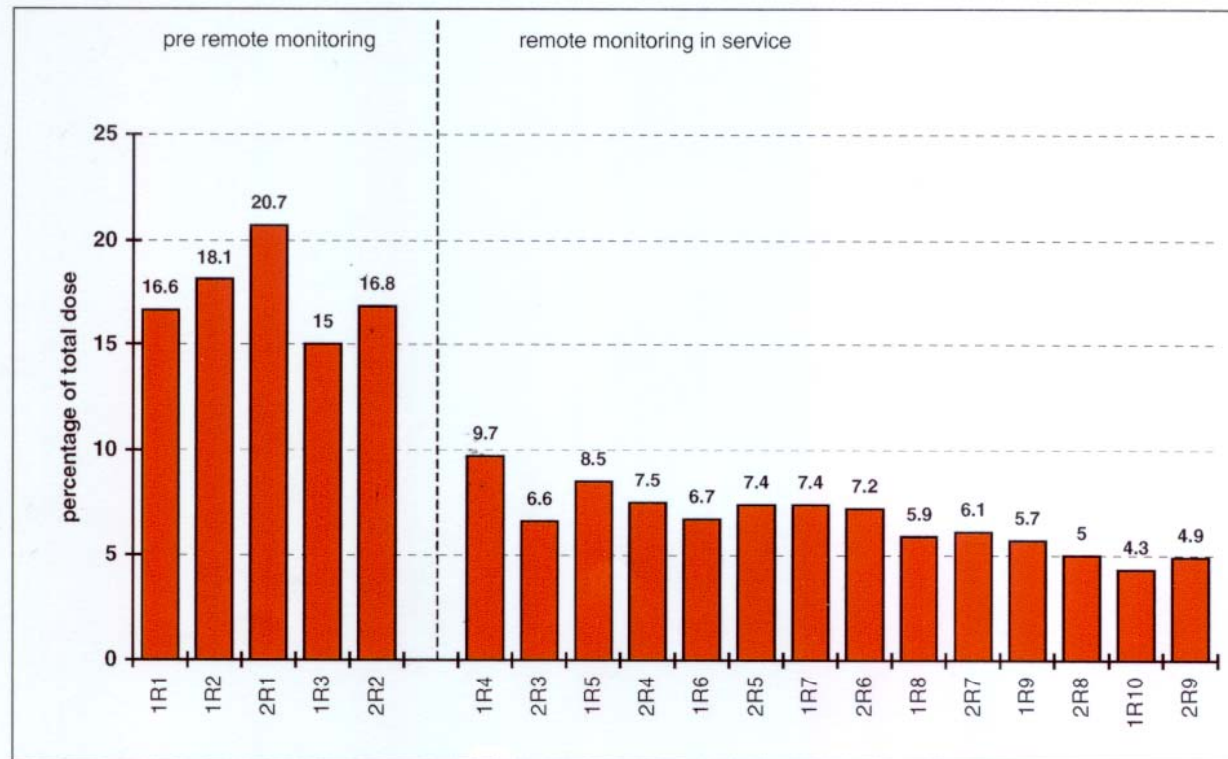


Central RP Tech



Historical HP Benefits

HP Dose As A Percentage Of Total Outage Dose



- RMT contributed to lowering HP dose by half

Example Benefits: Oconee Steam Generator Project

✓ Real-time Radiological Monitoring

- Telemetry for all **personnel** performing Steam Generator Platform entries
- Monitoring of possible **radiological sources**: ventilation downdraft tables, used probe buckets, vacuum filters
- Reactor building **airborne** radiological data

✓ Surveillance by Camera

- Eliminate personnel trips into reactor building for surveillance

✓ Monitor Power Remotely

- By camera and by built in IP Based power switches (tells you status of power, amps, and allows for remote start/stop)

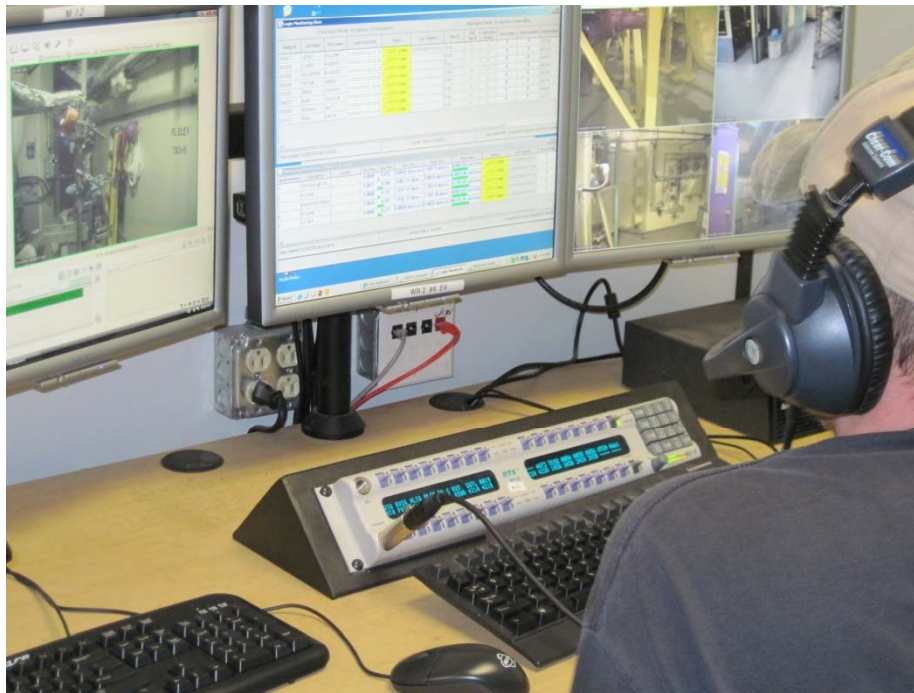
✓ Temperature Monitors

- SG shell temperatures, SG tubesheet temperatures
- Wet bulb for stay time calculations (heat stress)



Also Integrating equipment into SG Mock-up Facility for Training!!

Remote Monitoring Center for Oconee SG Project

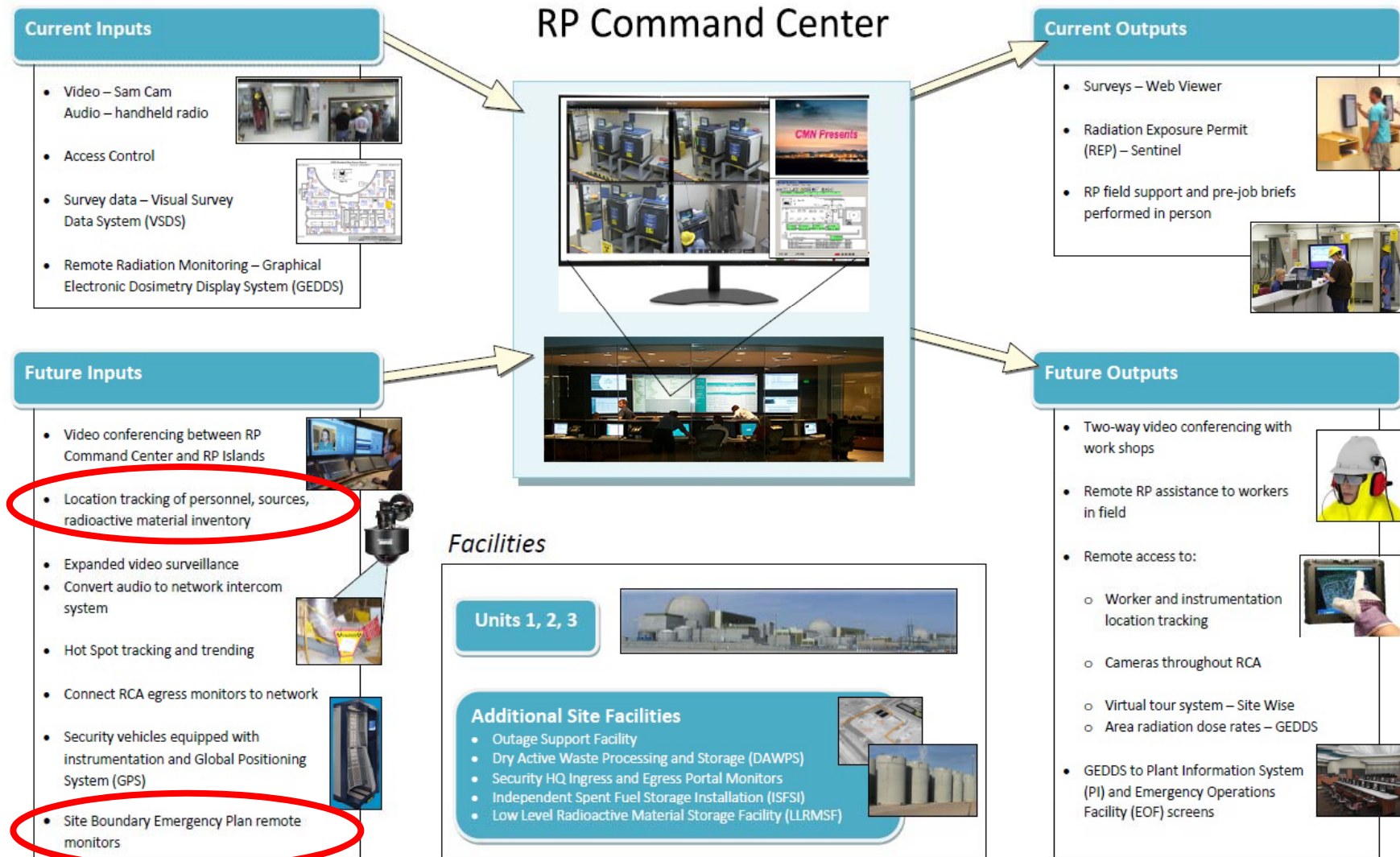


Courtesy of Edmond Allen, Oconee, presented at the 2011 EPRI RMT Workshop

**Helped Achieve
Lowest Outage Dose
for Unit 1!!**



RP Command Center Vision

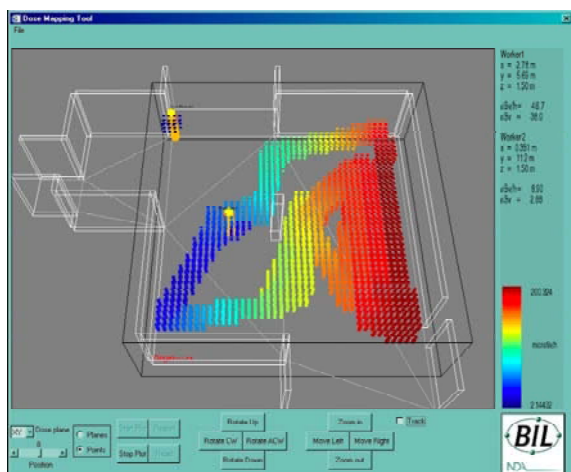


Rev. 3

Courtesy of Seth Kanter, Palo Verde, presented at the 2011 EPRI RMT Workshop

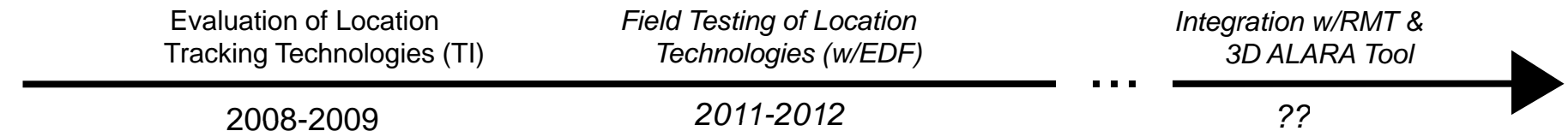
Up and Coming Technologies

- Location Tracking
- More Robotics for Specific Applications
- Discuss Ongoing EPRI Projects



- Previous EPRI R&D Efforts on Location Tracking:
 1. *Evaluation of Location Tracking Systems for Remote Monitoring of Radiation Protection*. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA: 2010, 1021182.
 2. *Field Testing of Location Tracking Technologies for Radiation Management: Interim Report*. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA: 2011, 1023018.
 3. Results of Field Testing to be published in 1Q 2013.

Field Testing of Location Tracking Technologies (w/EDF)



Objective:

- Investigate and field test location tracking systems to improve safety, rapid response, asset location, and increase workflow efficiency.

Description:

- Leverage R&D efforts with EDF to test commercially available systems in a more industrial environment (e.g detailed mock-up facility or inside power plant)
 - Ease of deployment
 - Tracking performance

Testing Ground : Auxiliary Boiler Room, NPP Tricastin

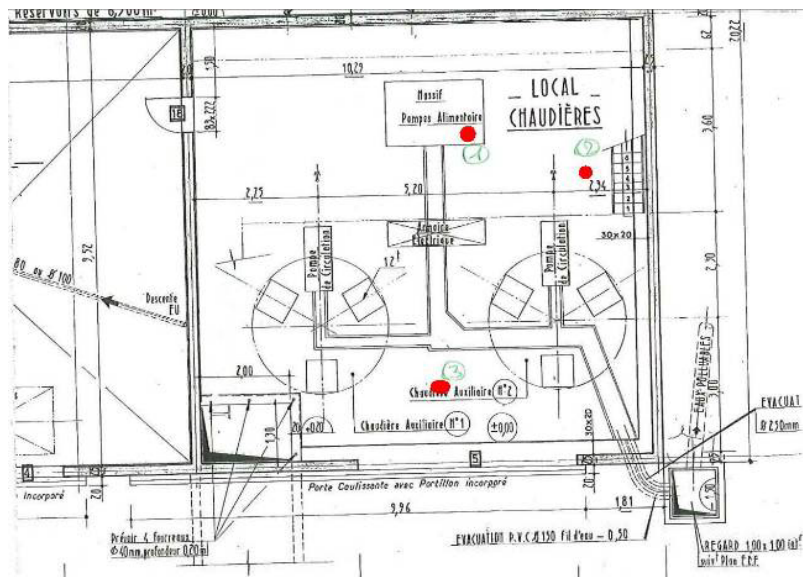


- Functional Requirements:
 - ❑ Real time positioning and transmission of:
 - Person's location & orientation
 - Equipment location & orientation
 - ❑ Data access and export by 3rd party software
 - ❑ Full coverage of testing ground
 - ❑ Rapid deployment and tear down
 - ❑ Electromagnetic compatibility

Two Test Protocols

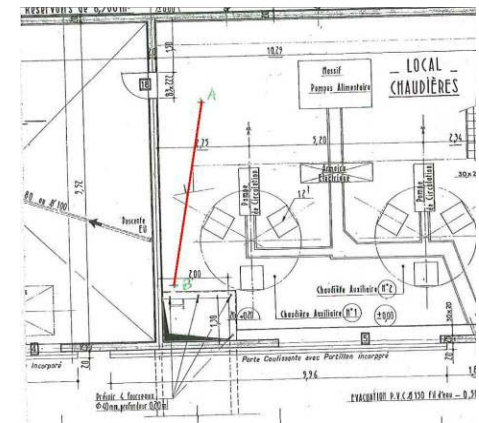
- Static Test

- Left for 5 minutes at each spot
- Determine accuracy and drift



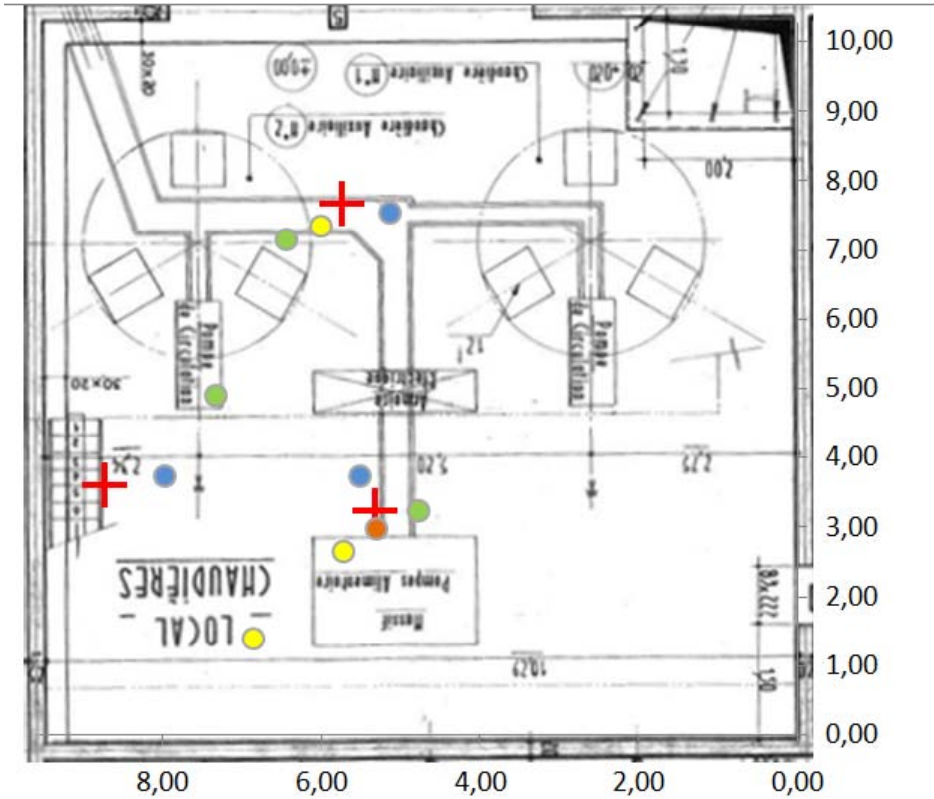
- Dynamic Test

- Used robot to deploy geolocalization tag in defined path
- Assess statistical error btw measured vs real during movement



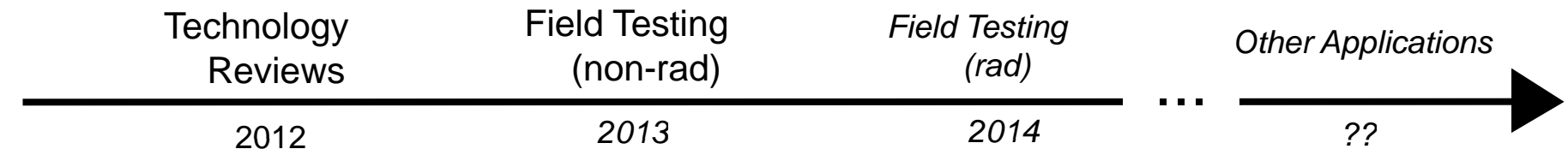
Preliminary Results

- 4 geolocalization technologies tested:
 - ✓ Zigbee
 - ✓ Wi-Fi
 - ✓ Inertial and Magnetometers
 - ✓ Bluetooth
- Test results are being evaluated
 - Appears that an accuracy of 1.5 m is possible.



Display of Preliminary Results for Static Tests

Evaluation of Robotic Technologies for Cavity Decontamination (w/EDF)



Objective:

- Identify and evaluate best robotic options for performing cavity decontamination tasks.
 - Reduce exposure, outage time
 - Improve effectiveness of application

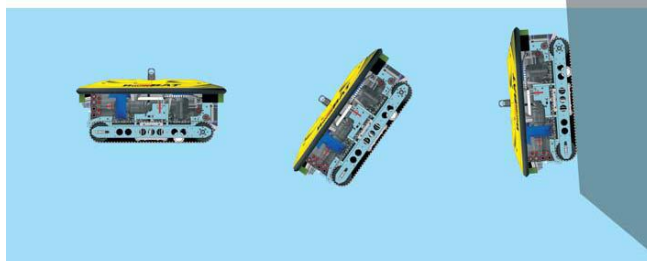
Description:

- Leverage R&D efforts with EDF to test commercially available robots in a non-radiological environment:
 - Capabilities
 - Modifications (specific NPP tasks, plant configurations, etc)

Robotic Needs for Cavity Decontamination

- 2 required types of robots:

- **Type 1:** Robots for under-water decontamination and in-air decontamination and drying of the floor
 - Crawlers, Hybrid crawlers – ROV



- **Type 2:** Robots for in-air decontamination and drying of walls
 - Robots able to climb a wall with suction cups
 - Robot able to run on a wall with its vacuum system



Tasks for 2013-2014

- 2012
 - ✓ Review of available options (included in refueling report: 1025309)
- 2013
 - ☐ Based on review of current robots, select 2 robots (1 of each type)
 - ☐ Define needed improvements for these robots and perform some initial modifications (design demonstrator).
 - ☐ Evaluate demonstrator at CETIC
- 2014
 - ☐ Modify demonstrator with nuclear requirements
 - ☐ Evaluate demonstrator in the field (e.g. PWR in France)

Summary

- Remote technologies have assisted industry in achieving dose reductions
- Emerging technologies in location tracking and robotics should be add to our tool box in the future
- Location tracking results to be published in 1Q 2013
- Initiating robotics testing this year- contact Phung Tran (ptran@epri.com), if you are interested in participating in project

Acknowledgments

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