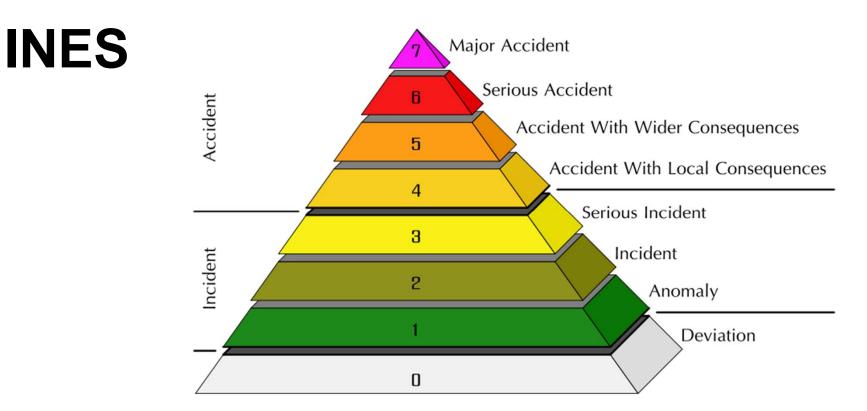
### Nuclear Energy from viewpoint of Fukushima

## S.Tsunoyama University of Aizu, Fukushima October 2011



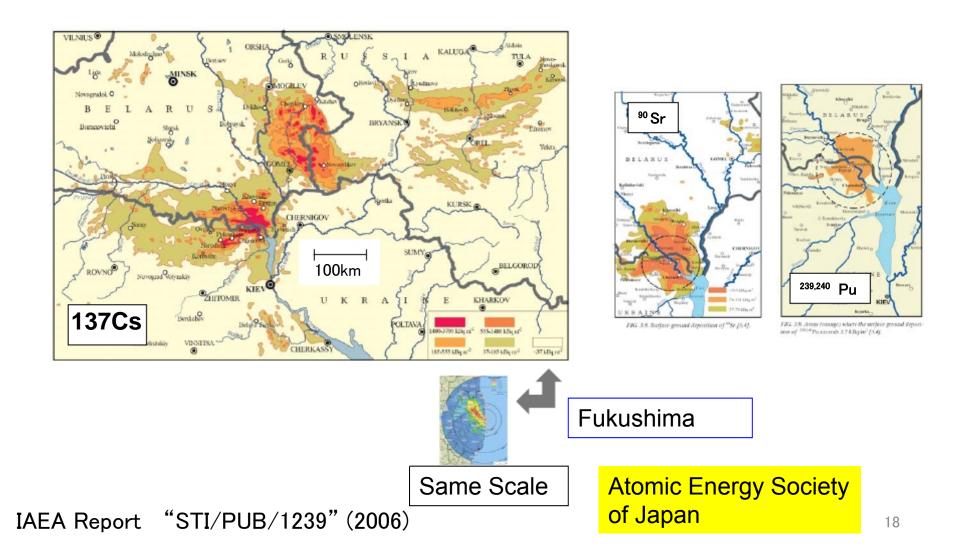


With such a release, stochastic health effects over a wide area, perhaps involving more than one country, are expected, and there is a possibility of deterministic health effects.

These criteria relate to accidents where early estimates of the size of release can only be approximate. For this reason, it is inappropriate to use precise numerical values in the definitions of the levels. However, in order to help ensure consistent interpretation of these criteria internationally, it is suggested that the boundaries between the levels are about 500, 5000 and 50 000 TBq.

Level 7	Major Accident	5200PBq	Chernobyl disaster
		370PBq	Fukushima
Level 6	Serious Accident	74∼185PBq	Mayak (plutonium production reactors)
Level 5	Accident with wider consequences		TMI etc

#### Surface deposition of Cesium by Chernobyl disaster



#### **Chernobyl Reactor**

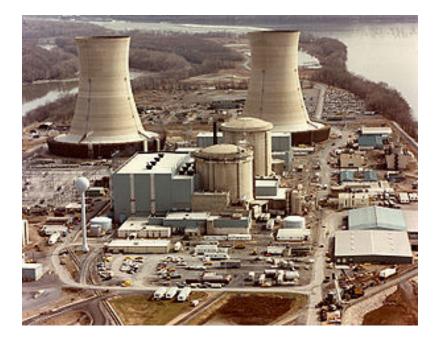


The reactor itself was covered with bags of sand, lead and boric acid dropped from helicopters during the week that followed the accident.

Concrete sarcophagus had been constructed to seal off the reactor and its contents.

#### TMI-2

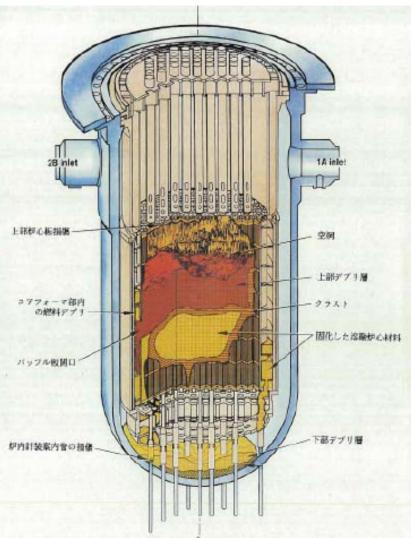
Integrity of Reactor Pressure Vessel and Primarily Containment Vessel are maintained.



## **Comparison of Fukushima with TMI**

<参考>TMI-2 炉心の最終状態

ТМІ	Fukushima	
<ul> <li>No Damage to Reactor</li> <li>Building and utilities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Extensive Damage to Building and most of utilities</li> </ul>	
•No Debris outside RPV	<ul> <li>Lot of contaminated Debris</li> </ul>	
∙Defuel from RPV	<ul> <li>Remove 2800 fuels</li> <li>from Spent Fuel</li> <li>Pool of 4 plants</li> <li>Defuel from 3</li> <li>plants</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Clean Floor</li> <li>for defueling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Contaminated</li> <li>Floor covered by</li> <li>Debris</li> </ul>	



#### New Safe Confinement construction process (continued)

Chernobyl reactor will preserved in 100 years.

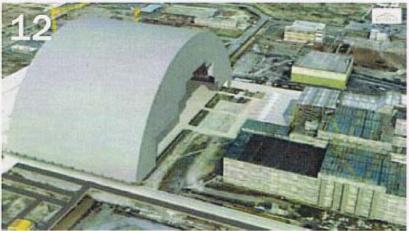




End wall installed and first section moved into holding area

Second section assembled





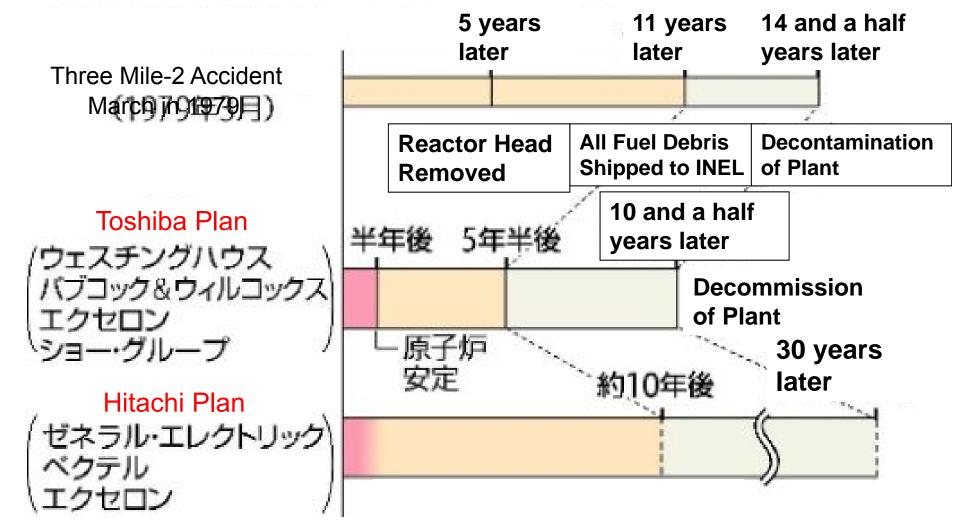
Whole structure slid into place over object shelter

Two sections joined

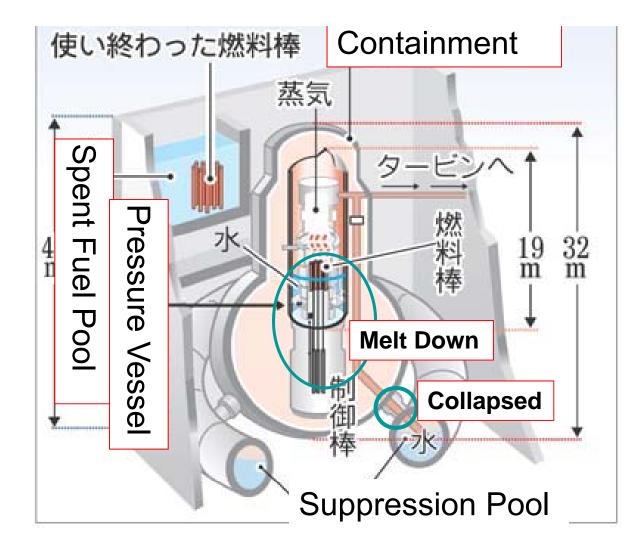
## Fukushima plant :Covering by Textile

Difficult to control air flow in reactor building

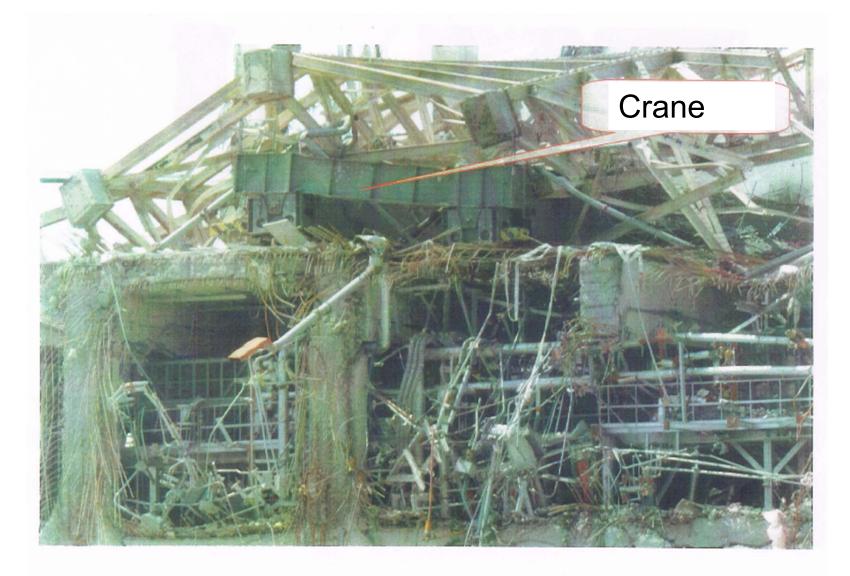




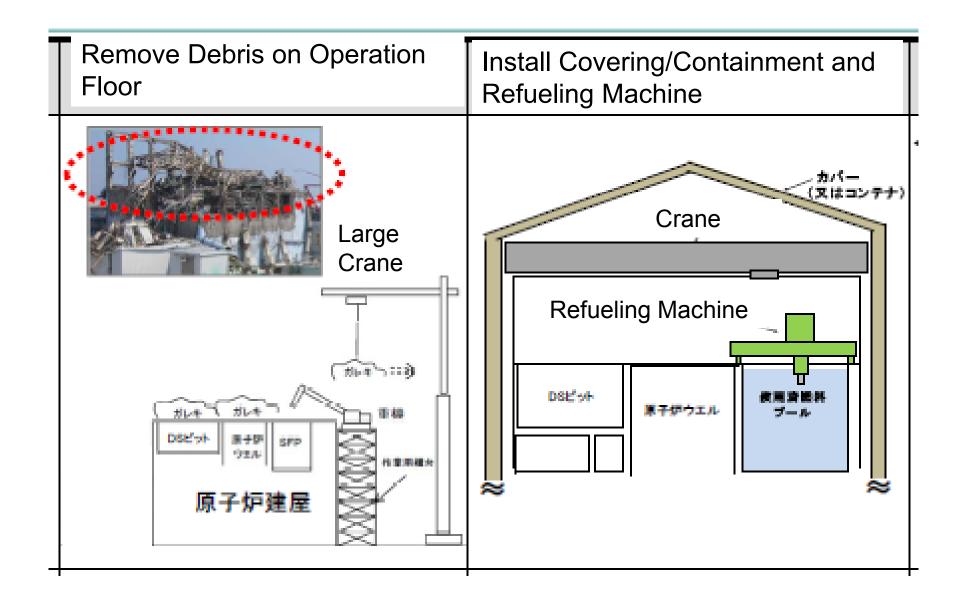
#### TMI-2 Clean-up Time line and Fukushima's Time line



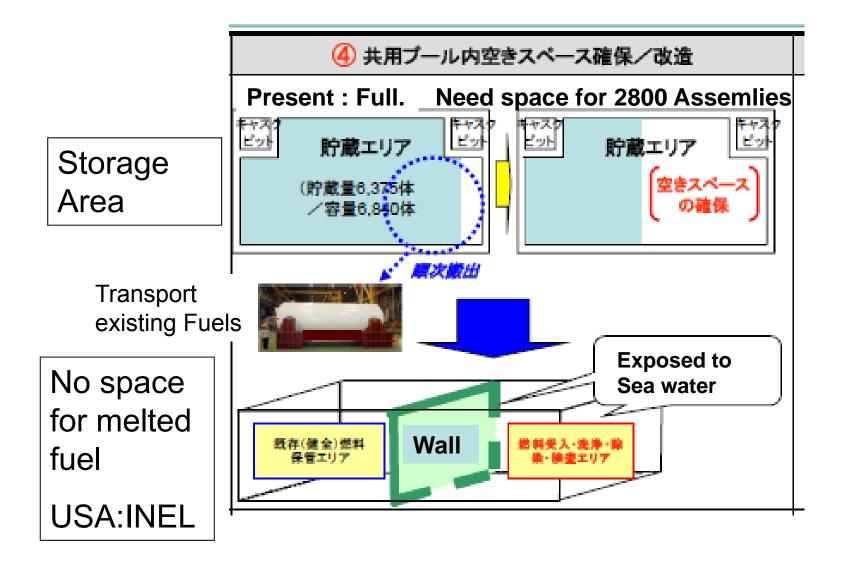
#### Contaminated Debris in the Upper Part of Reactor Building



#### Schedule after Step2



# Storage Area for Spent fuel pool in Daiichi



## **Credibility Gap**

**Central Government** 

Higher rate of Operation 85%, 90%,

Long Cycle Operation 12months  $\rightarrow$  18months

On-line maintenance

Local Government

Concern on daily safety

No concern on high performance

Metropolitan Area Receive merit based on higher performance

Fukushima Accept Risk related to nuclear accident. Reduce in Job opportunity due to long cycle operation



Gulf between Central government and Local government

#### Gulf between actual safety regulation and safety theory

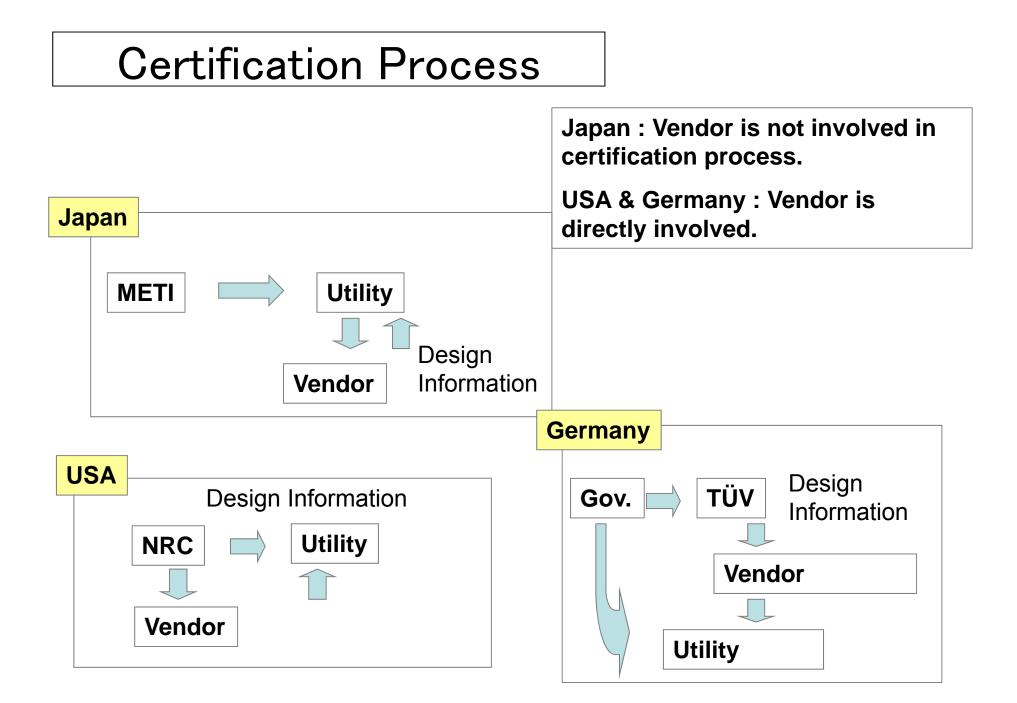
A open hearing by Japan Atomic Energy Commission was held at Fukushima, 2006.

I talked about severe accident. PSA says maximum core damage probability is due to earthquake. But offsite center which is office of operations in emergency, is located at a building without earthquakeproof construction.

Two years later, Kashiwazaki site was attacked by big earthquake and TEPCO administration office lost the function of emergence operations.

In Tohoku disaster, Ohkuma and Onagawa offsite centers also lost their functions.

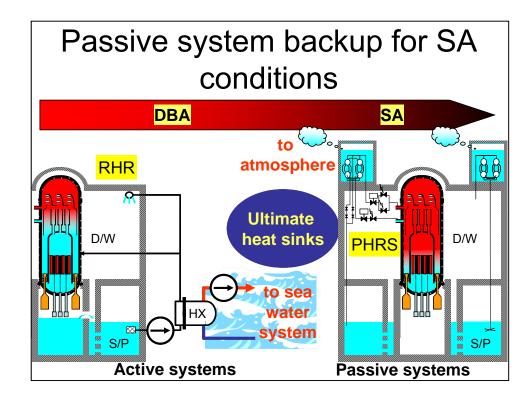
It means there is no consistency between actual safety regulation and prediction by safety theory, such as PSA.



Passive is safer than Active in Japan?

Passive is vertically long.

Japan should choose system more suitable for highly seismic country by ourselves.





#### 遷宮(Sen-Gu)

Construct a new shrine and transfer the god from the old to the new, in every 20 years.

Japanese tradition (Renewal and technology transfer to next generation)

GE reports Posted on May 25,2011

Venting Systems in Mark I Reactors

Although the reactors at Fukushima Daiichi originally were designed by GE or built under a license of GE technology, <u>GE did not design or</u> <u>build the hardened vent system</u> at Fukushima Daiichi or, for that matter, at any other nuclear power plant—whether in Japan, the United States, or elsewhere.

Original Design is same to GE plant Hatch1

in some cases, valves or other methods of operating <u>the vent that are</u> <u>located outside the reactor building</u>, enabling plant operators to <u>control</u> <u>them manually</u>, if necessary.

Under NRC regulation in the U.S., <u>reactor operators</u> in the control room have <u>full</u> <u>authority to vent gases</u> from the primary containment immediately, if needed. <u>Licensed control room managers do not need additional authorization</u> from either their company's management or government regulators to open vents when they determine this is needed to prevent damage to the primary containment system. Reactor operators also spend considerable time and resources training for possible contingencies, including emergency events. Multi-plant nuclear emergency

Fukushima:10 plants

1-F and 2-F sites are near in place, 10km.

## USA: Maximum number at one site is three.

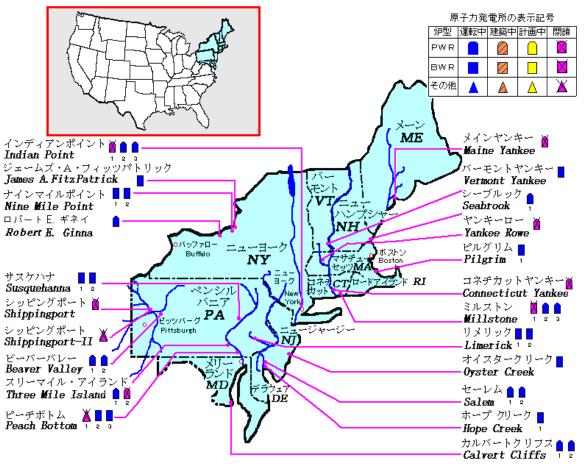


図1-2 米国北東部の原子力発電所立地点 [出典](社)日本原子力産業協会:世界の原子力発電開発の動向 2005年次報告、(2006年5月)、p.72

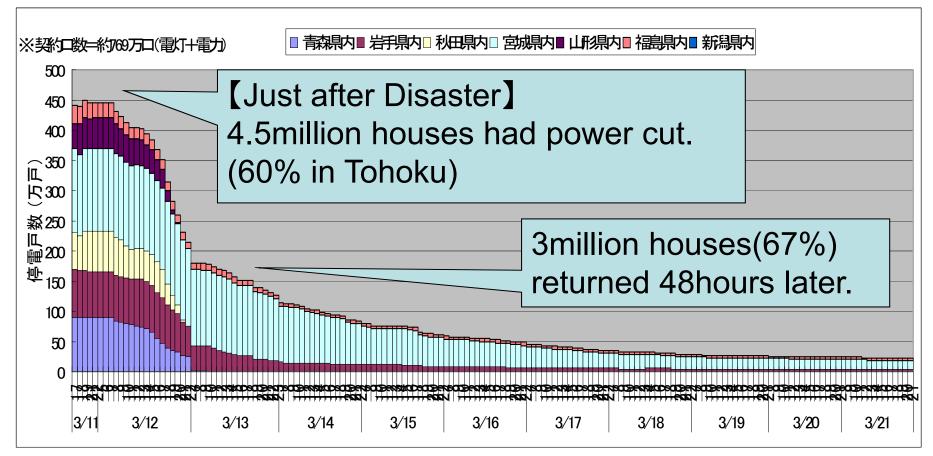
## Blackout in Tohoku

OSignificant disruption in supply of Electricity.

4.5million houses(60% of total houses in Tohoku) were left without electricity for up to 48hours.

To resupply electricity, fossil, hydroelectric and geothermal plants along the Japan Sea and in mountain area were used.

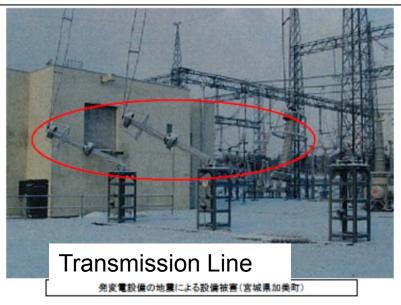
It means importance of diversity of power generations.



## **Destruction of Infrastructure**

OElectric power transmission was significantly damaged.







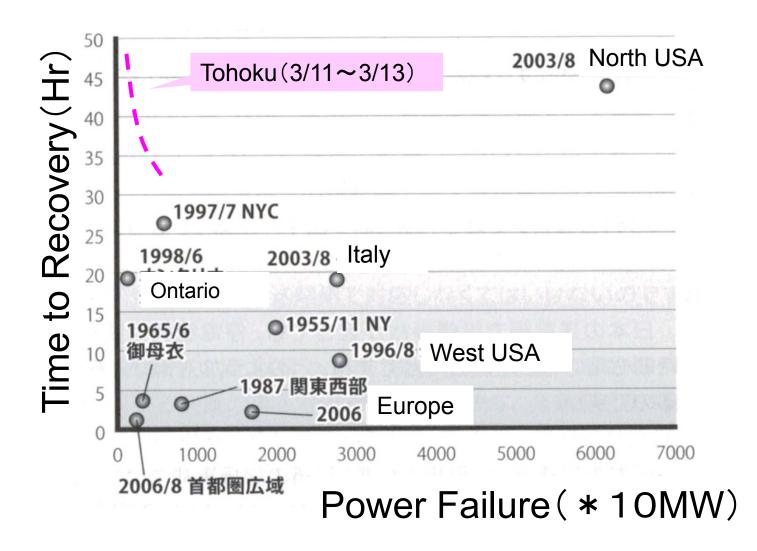
東北電力 2011年3 月15日プ レス



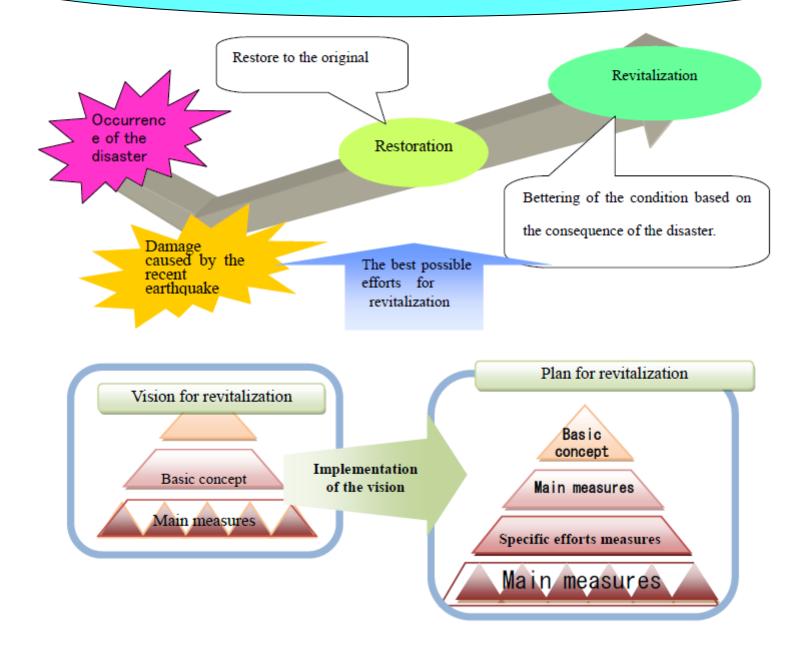
## Blackouts in the world

OComparing to other events, Tohoku blackout was one of severest power cut in the world.

Unstable renewable energy could not contribute recovery of electrical grid.



### **Fukushima revitalization plan**



#### **Fukushima Revitalization Plan**

The prefecture will set pillars of the emergency measure and the nuclear disaster measure respectively,

because the damage caused by the disaster including the nuclear disaster to the prefecture is so huge, and assumingly the restoration will significantly take long time.

Basic concept

•Building of a safe and secure society which is not dependent on nuclear power and viable with sustainable development

 Revitalization by integrating the power of people who love and care for Fukushima

Realization of a hometown in which we can take pride

Last week, Fukushima congress declared decommissioning of all ten plants.



### 会津大学 University of Aizu



#### 会津盆地 Aizu basin



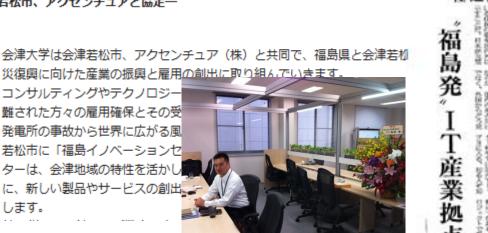
#### For Fukushima revitalization, Global IT Companies are coming to Aizu

ACCENTURE opened Innovation center in Aizu

産業振興と雇用創出にITで連携 一会津若松市、アクセンチュアと協定一



災復興に向けた産業の振興と雇用の創出に取り組んでいきます。 コンサルティングやテクノロジー 難された方々の雇用確保とその受 発電所の事故から世界に広がる風 若松市に「福島イノベーションセ ターは、会津地域の特性を活かし に、新しい製品やサービスの創出 します。



日刊工業新聞(平成23年8月4日朝刊)

アクセンチュア社長 积沂勿氏

India IT company, TATA, agreed to cooperate with UoA



#### TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES

インド最大のITサービス会社タタコンサルタンシー サービシズ(株)\* (TCS日本 梶社長)は、震災復興への支援のため、会津大学とパート ナーシップ協定を結び種々の支援を行う。会津大学に特化した支援。 10月3日調印式。

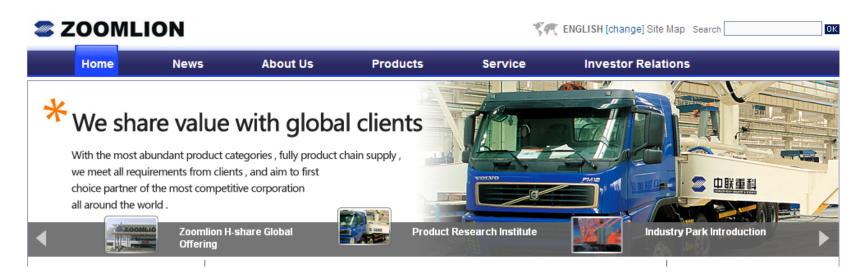
支援内容:IT秋フォーラムへ協賛、日本人学生(原発事故等の震災被 災学生)への支援(支給型奨学金)、冠講義、寄付講座等研究・教育活 動での協業



#### 長沙(Changsha)中聯重工

ZOOMLION decided to open maintenance center in Aizu.

UoA will have a cooperative agreement with Central south university(中南大学) at Changsha in November.



Italian construction equipment maker Compagnia Italiana Forme Acciaio SpA and British construction equipment manufacturer Powermole are subsidiaries of the company.

## 歴史と伝統の街 会津Historical Town Aizu



Tsurugajoh castle 鶴ヶ城



Aizu cotton store 会津木綿



Canal from Lake Inawashiro



Lacquer plates 漆器



Soba( buckwheat noodles) 蕎麦



KURA (old Japanese storage) 蔵