## 2014 ISOE ALARA Symposium

# Engineering Lessons Learned from Fukushima Daiichi NPP's Accident

Jan. 15, 2014

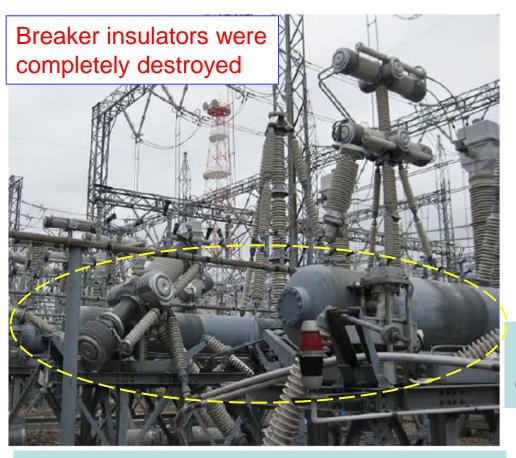
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Committee for Investigation of Nuclear Safety
Atomic Energy Society of Japan



## Damaged External Power

External AC Power was lost in Fukushima Daiichi



Damaged ABB(Air Blast Breaker) Fukushima Daiichi Unit 1-4

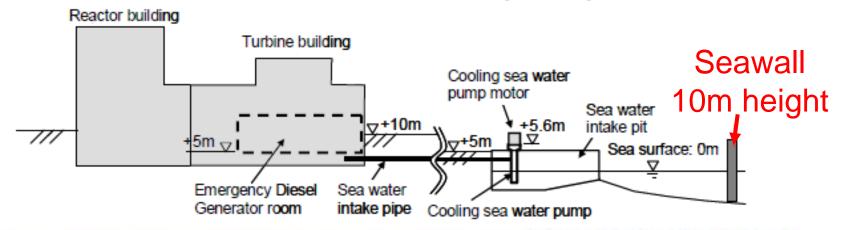


GIS: Gas Insulated Switchgear Onagawa Unit 1-3 were OK



# Tsunami getting over seawall at the Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS

Cross section of Fukushima Dai-ichi (Unit-1)

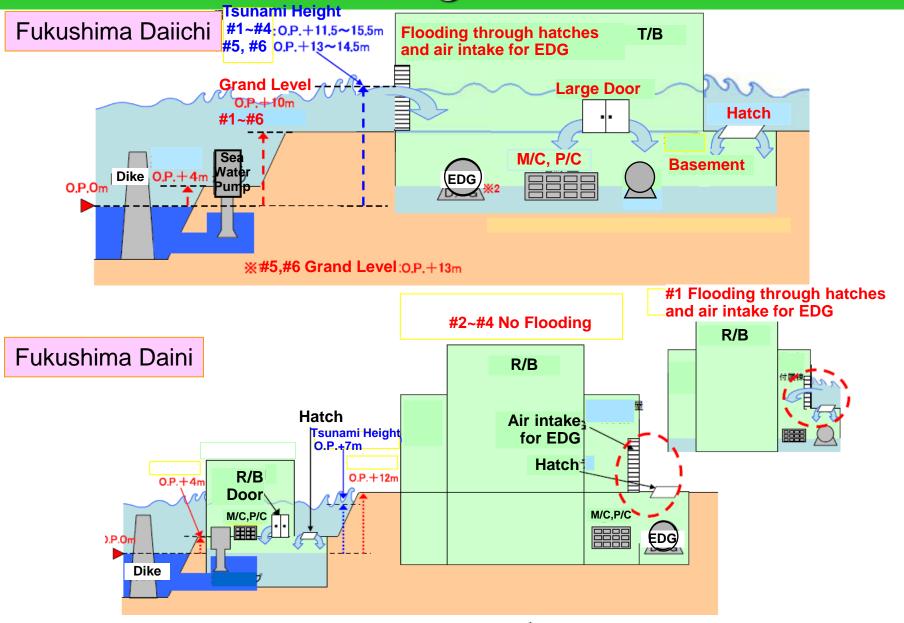




Reference: The Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc. Release [Online].http://www.tepco.co.jp/tepconews/pressroom/110311/index-j.html

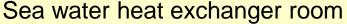


## Tsunami Flooding Area in each NPP



## Cause of SBO in Fukushima Daiichi

Damages of heat exchanger room and heat exchanger (Unit 1)









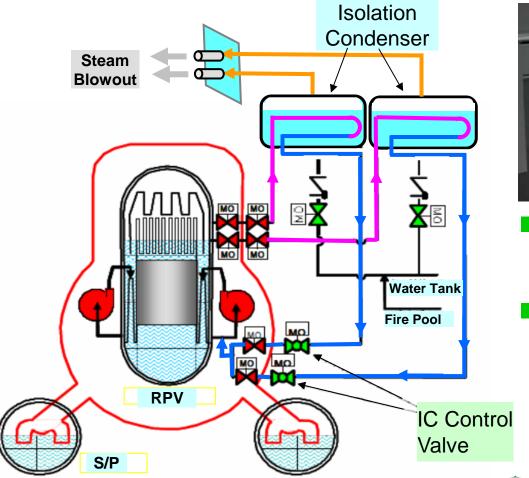


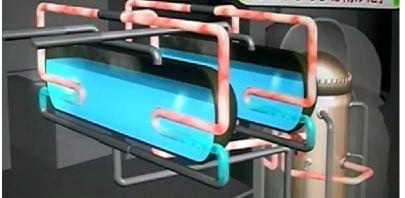
Damages of reactor building and emergency diesel generator (Unit 1)



## ICs in unit 1 were tripped by FC

- Loss of battery power for main control room caused the failclose action to MO isolation valves to cutoff the IC cooling.
- It was a fail-dangerous system.
- If the IC continue to operate, the accident would be terminated.

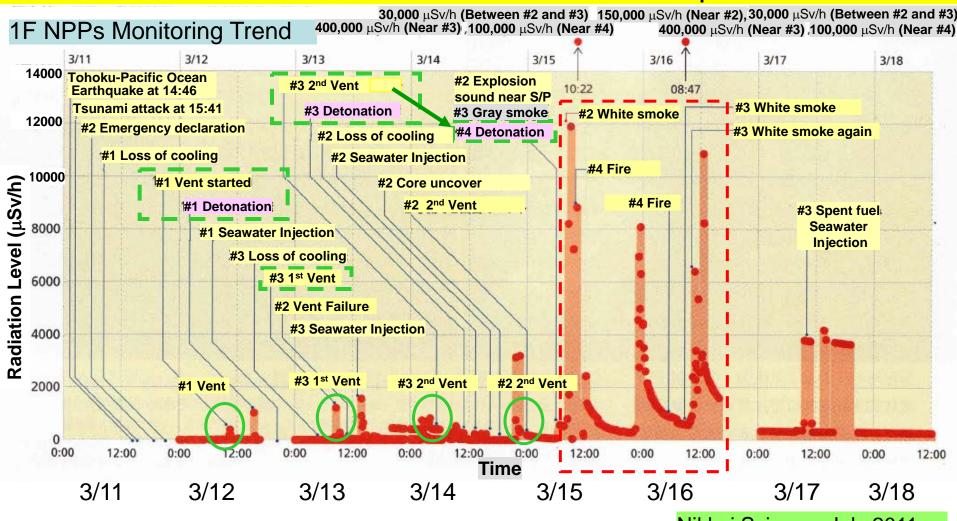




- RCIC steam turbine also stopped by loss of battery power in Unit 3.
- S/P temperature and pressure were so high that AM water injection took a lot of times.

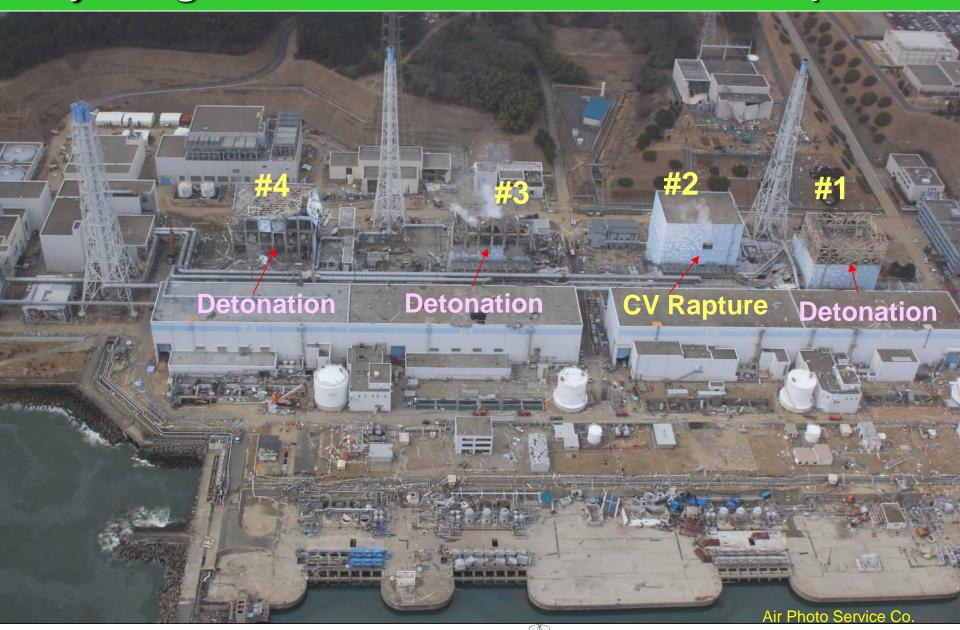
### Radiation level increased after CV rapture

- H₂ detonation were occurred after vent operation (#1, #3, #4)
- Radiation level increased soon after #2 CV rapture

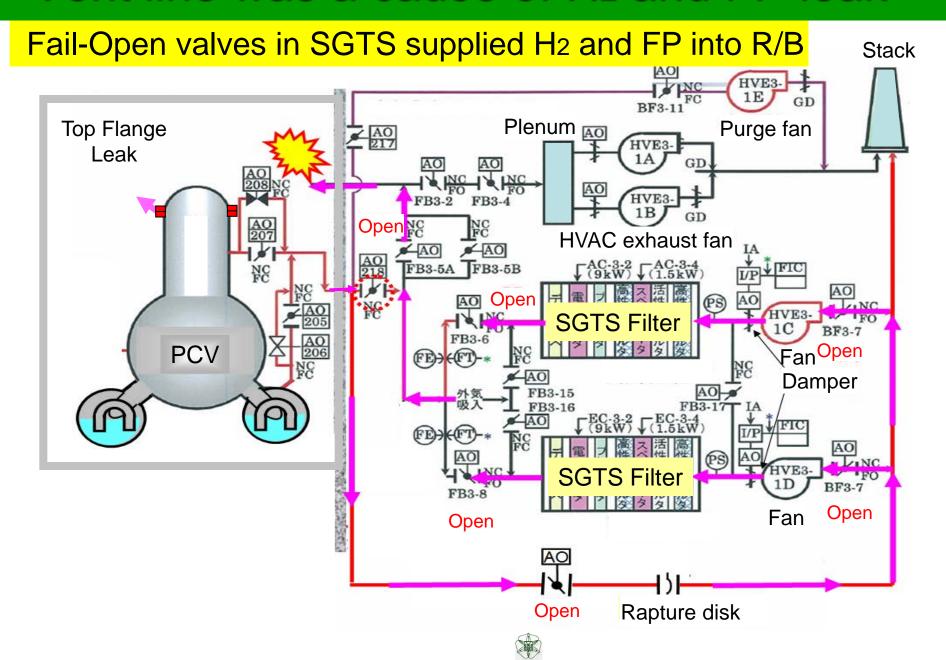




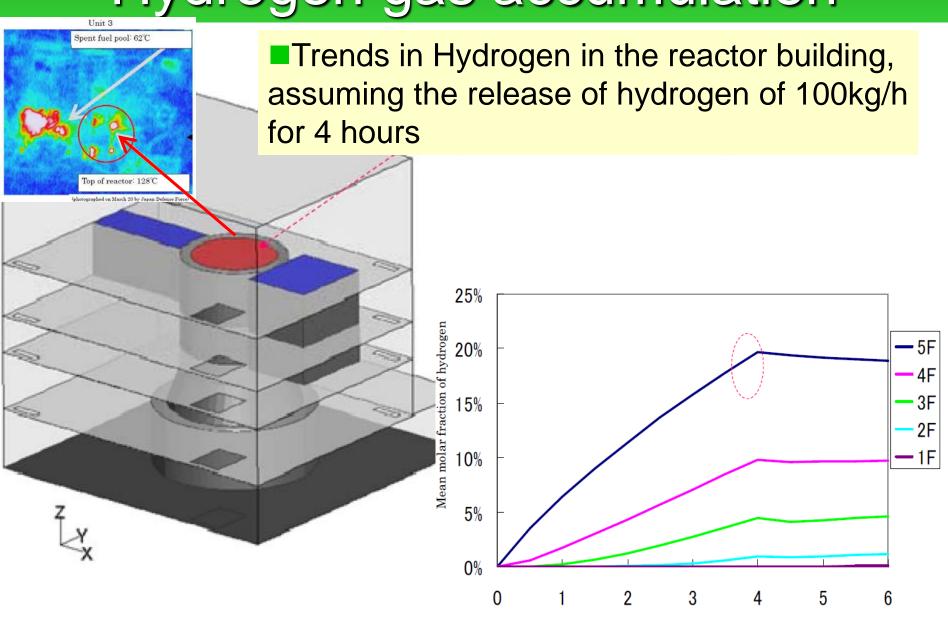
## Hydrogen Detonation and CV Rapture

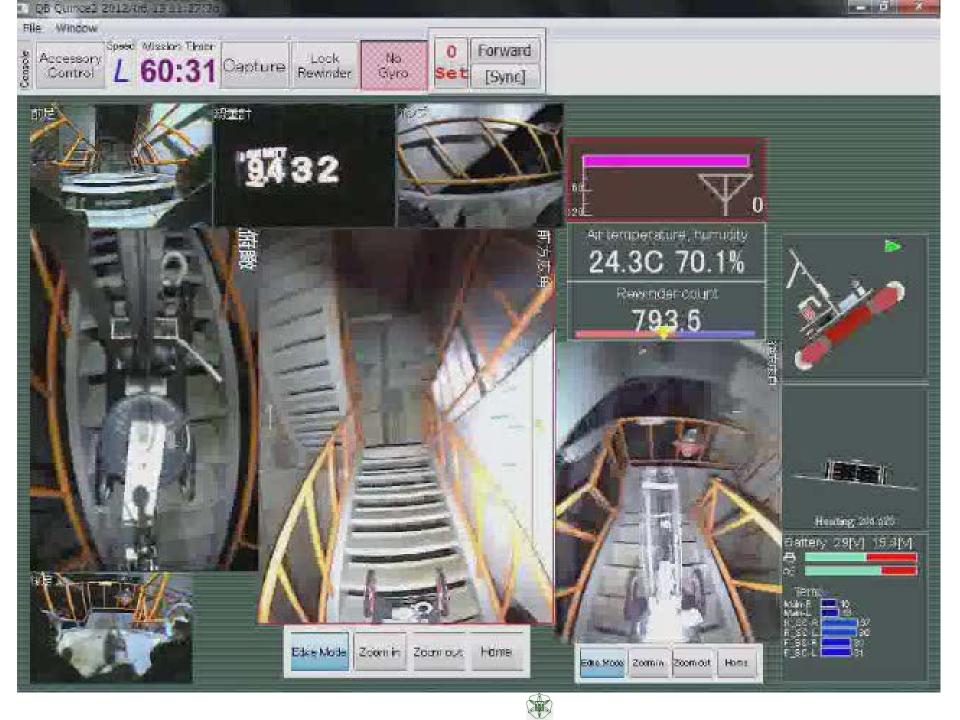


#### Vent line was a cause of H2 and FP leak



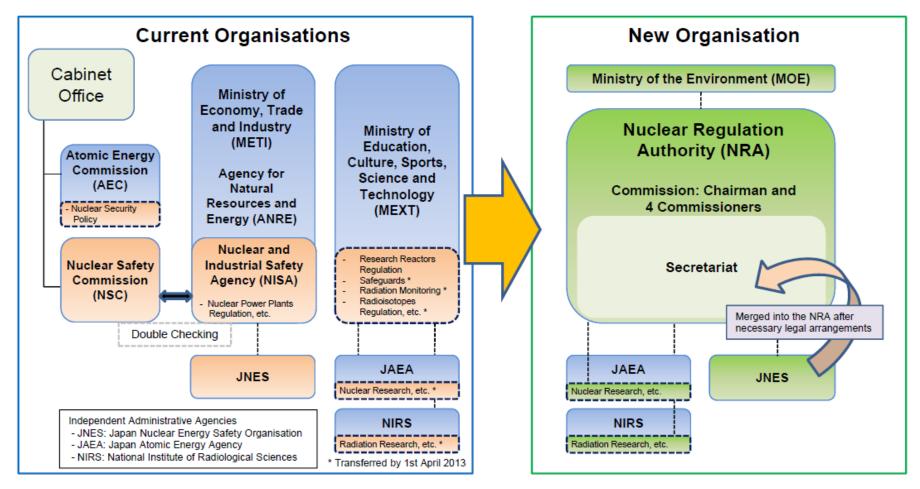
## Hydrogen gas accumulation





**Independence**: Separate nuclear regulation function and nuclear promotion function and establish the "Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA)", as an independent commission body affiliated to the MOE. Chairman and Commissioners are appointed by the Prime Minister after the approval of the National Diet.

**Integration**: Integrate nuclear regulation functions, namely, nuclear safety, security, safeguards, radiation monitoring and radioisotopes regulation, into the NRA.





### Causes of SA and Countermeasures

Loss of external Power by Earthquake

Enhance aseismic electric device (Use GIS, Flexible Insulators)

Loss of EDG, P/C DC Battery, I&C and phone

Water proof door, hatches, and Mobile power on hill

Loss of water in Core Meltdown, Hydrogen

Diversity of water injection, heat sink

Loss of containment function, heat damage

CV cooling, Filtered vent system

Slow judgment to protect against nuclear disasters

Establish new nuclear regulatory

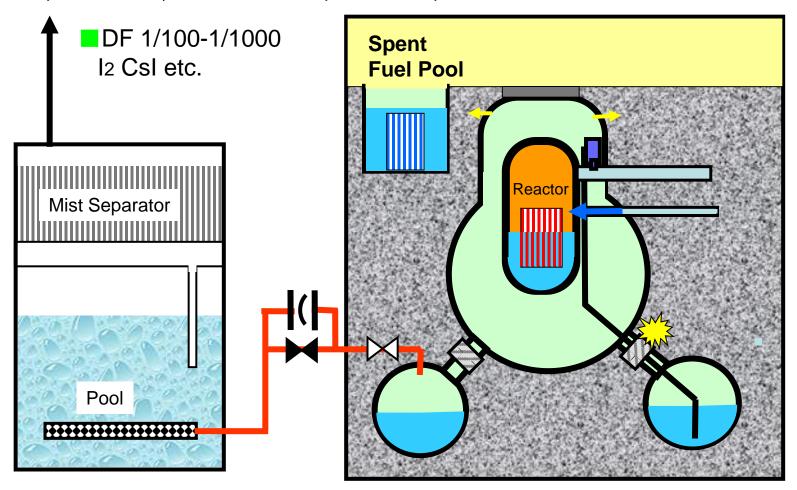
Quck action by Self-Defense Force



### Countermeasure 1: Filtered Vent

Lessons of Chernobyl NPP Accidents promoted the installation of Filtered Vent System to protect radioactive materials exhaust.

(French, German, Switzerland, Finland, Sweden)





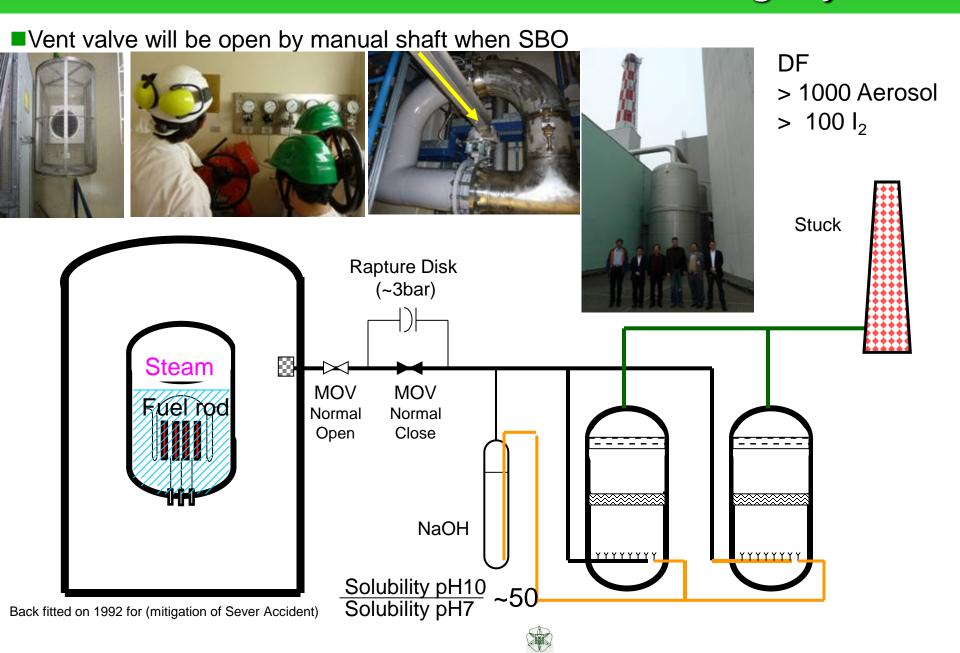
# Visit Chooz NPP, EDF France



## Visit Leibstadt NPP, KKL, Switzerland



### FCVS:Filtered Containment Venting System



## Objectives of Filtered Vent System

- (1)Preventing C/V rapture
- (2) Preventing Radioactive material exhaust

#### Fukushima Daiichi NPP

```
#1 C/V 7bar + Vent + H<sub>2</sub> Explosion ~1day
#2 C/V 7bar + No Vent + C/V rapture ~3.5days
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#3 C/V 6bar + Vent + H<sub>2</sub> Explosion ~3days

Prevent over-pressure C/V rapture + Exhaust of RI and H<sub>2</sub>

→ Filtered Containment Venting System (FCVS)

Feed and Bleed under Long SBO & LUHS

Backfitted on 1992 for (mitigation of Sever Accident)

Prevent over-temperature C/V rapture + H<sub>2</sub> leakage

→ Special Emergency Heat Removal System (SEHR)

JSME visit Leibstadt NPP, Swiss, on Nov.11,2011



### SEHR: Special Emergency Heat Removal System

After the TMI-2 accidents, KKL back-fitted the DiD3 (additional C/V cooling) and DiD4 (mitigation of Sever Accident). DiD: Defense in Depth Steam Heat Exchanger Grundwasser SEHR-Bunker Suppression Pool -22.0m (310.0 müM). Niedriast 306.0müM Grundwasser Two D/G for SEHR

### Types of Plan of FCVS Installation in JAPAN

A number of Operating Nuclear Plants in Japan

Total:48 (BWR:24, PWR:24)

(2013.11 not included Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP)

#### Type of FCVS planned to install

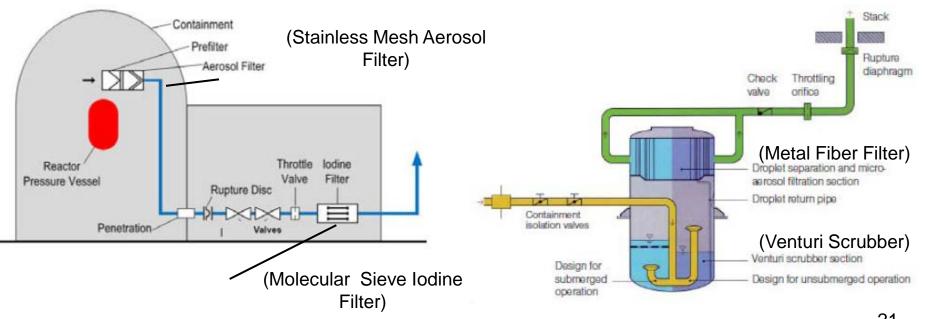
Reactor	FCVS Type			
Type	Wet Type	Dry Type	Not decided	
BWR	16	16 0		
PWR	12	11	1	



#### The Examples of FCVS Configuration Planned to install in Japanese nuclear plants

(Dry Type) Stainless Mesh Aerosol Filter + Molecular Sieve **Iodine Filter** 

(Wet Type) Venturi Scrubber+ Metal fiber Filter





## FCVS Test Facility at Hokkaido Univ



# Comparison between Charcoal and AgX: Silver Zeolite for FCVS and SGTS

Items	Merits		
Adsorption capacity is over 80 times larger than that of activated	To reduce the replacement frequency of adsorbent		
carbon.  Adsorption capacity for CH <sub>3</sub> I:	To reduce the costs for exchanging the adsorbent		
Activated carbon (KI): 0.1 mg/g Activated carbon (TEDA): 1.0 mg/g	To reduce the regular inspection fee of adsorbent		
AgX: 84.0 mg/g	To reduce the waste disposal fee of used adsorbent		
Adsorptive performance of AgX is	To reduce the filter dimensions		
3 to 10 times larger than that of the activated carbon.	To reduce the SGTS dimensions		
Rasa Industries, Ltd Electronic Material Dept.	To reduce the SGTS construction costs		

# Organic Iodine Adsorbent for FCVS/SGTS: Silver Zeolite (AgX) © Rasa Industries, Ltd. Flectronic Material Dept

Decontamination factor of CH <sub>3</sub> I using activated carbon as an adsorbent in SGTS			
Relative humidity (RH)	95 %		
Temperature (°C)	30	60	90
Decontamination factor	33	100	50

I I	Residence	Decontamination factor of CH <sub>3</sub> I using AgX as an adsorbent				
	time (sec.)	RH 95%				RH 70%
		30°C	60°C	90°C	130 °C	66 °C
50.8	0.250	79	317	3,333	3,030	100,000
76.2	0.375	667	2,000	5,882	100,000	100,000
101.6	0.500	2,500	7,692	20,000	100,000	100,000

### Merits of Silver Zeolite (AgX) for SGTS

### Comparison between Charcoal and AgX

Items	Merits	
Heater used to heat activated	Reduction of heater costs.	
carbon is not necessary.  (The purpose is to reduce relative humidity)	Reduction of SGTS dimensions.	
	Reduction of electricity fees.	
To reduce the risk of hydrogen explosion	It is possible to use AgX filter in a large amount of water vapor.  -Heater for reducing the relative humidity is not necessary.  -Explosion concentration limits of hydrogen are decreased when the relative humidity is reduced.	
Rasa Industries, Ltd Electronic Material Dept.	To reduce the concentration of hydrogen.	

## Countermeasure 1.

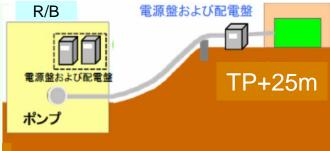
# Special Power Generator on Height 4000kVA mobile gas-turbine generator at 31m parking (Hepco)





Gas-turbine generator will be installed at 25m (Chubu Electric)

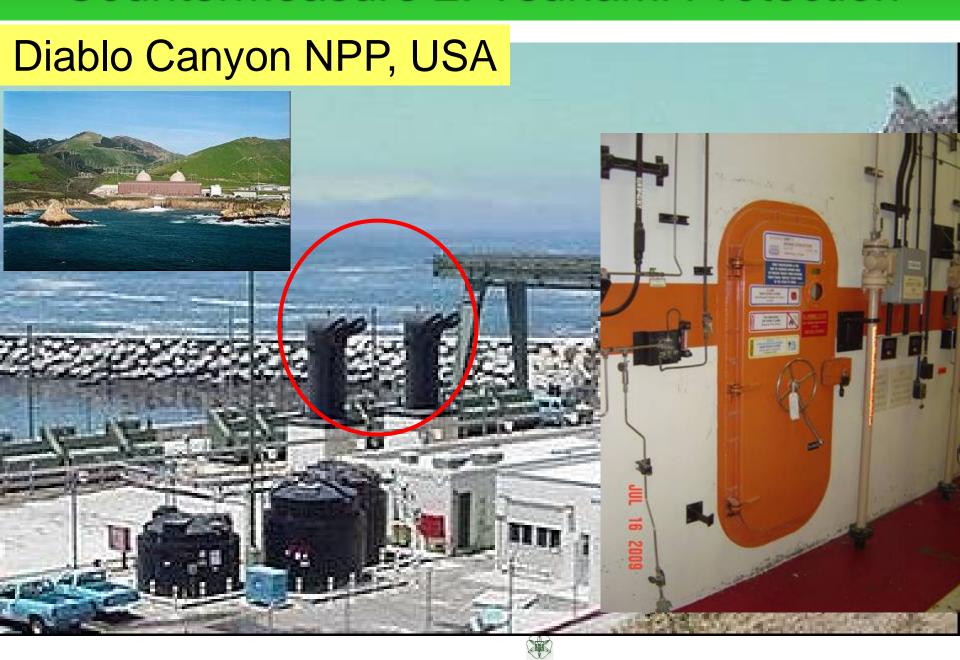




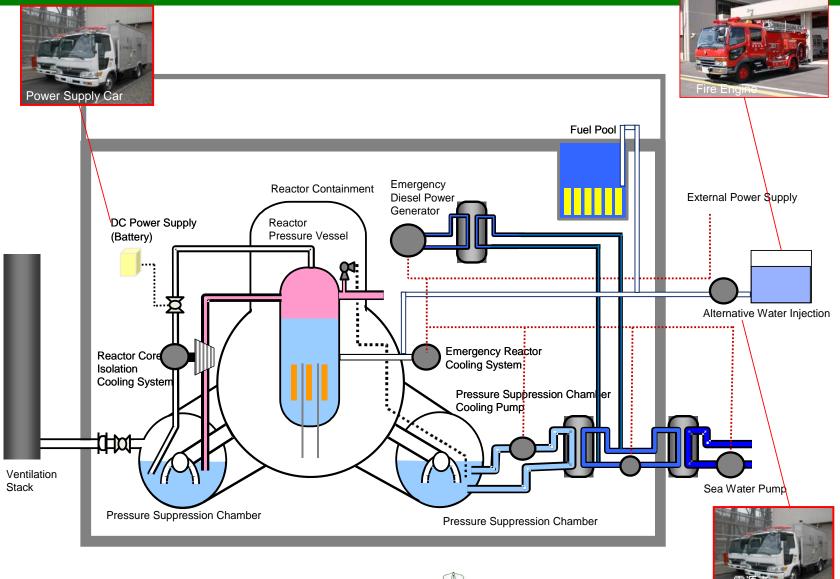
Gas-Turbine Generetor 4000kVA, 3.2MW 3.3kV-6.6KV Start within 40sec

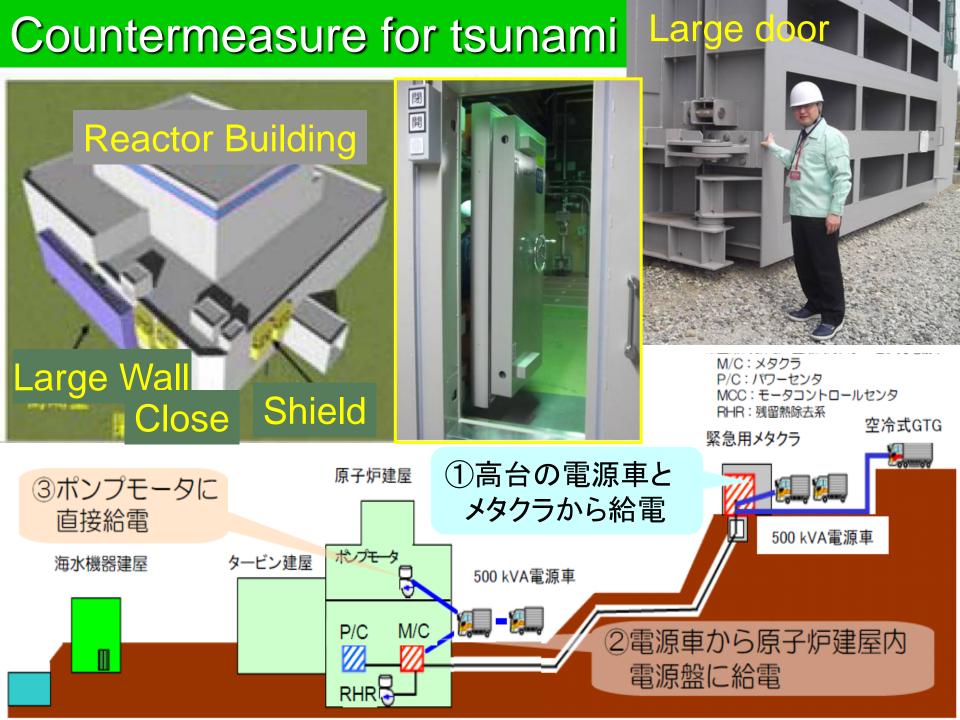


## Countermeasure 2. Tsunami Protection



# Series of Events and Countermeasures in case of tsunami, for BWR







# Countermeasure 3 Mobile Gas Turbine Generator on hill

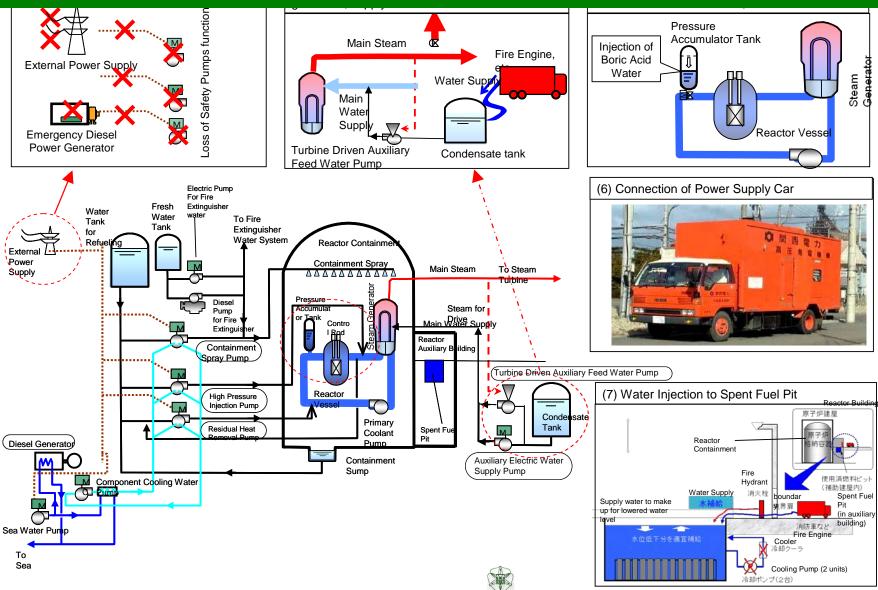




# Countermeasure 4 Mobile heat sink and fire engines



# Series of Events and Countermeasures in case of tsunami, for PWR



# Electric Power Supply Car at Ikata NPS on Aug 2012



### Portable Water Supply Pumps at Ikata NPS





#### Under Water Pumps at Ikata NPS on Aug 2012





# Anti-Seismic Rubbers under Main Office Building at Ikata NPS



### Conclusion

- Fukushima Daiichi NPP accident would be terminated, if sufficient examination lead to install countermeasures for tsunami, such as water proof door, mobile power, etc.
- ■In Europe, it had already installed the Heat Removal System and Filtered Venting System from the lessons of TMI and Chernobyl Accidents.
- ■Vent line should be independent from SGTS/HVAC line.
- From the Lessons of Fukushima-Daiichi Accidents, we should achieve the 1st class Nuclear safety in the world NPPs.
- Nuclear education is very important to maintain the Nuclear safety technology and safety culture in the world.

