HRD-NEA2019, Keynote lectures, February 6, 2019 Fukui, Japan

Current Status of Nuclear Energy in Japan

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Chairman
Japan Atomic Energy Commission

Contents

- Nuclear power utilization in Japan
- Nuclear power reactors
- Advances in LWR technologies
- Human resource development

Nuclear power utilization in Japan

Nuclear Power Utilization in Japan

LWR plants; BWR and PWR

9 utilities (TEPCO, Kansai, Chubu etc.) by region and JAPC and J-Power(EPDC)

First LWR demo (JPDR, 12MWe BWR) in 1959

First commercial plant (GCR) in 1965, LWR in 1970

Developed ABWR and APWR

3 Manufacturers;, Hitachi/GE, MHI, Toshiba

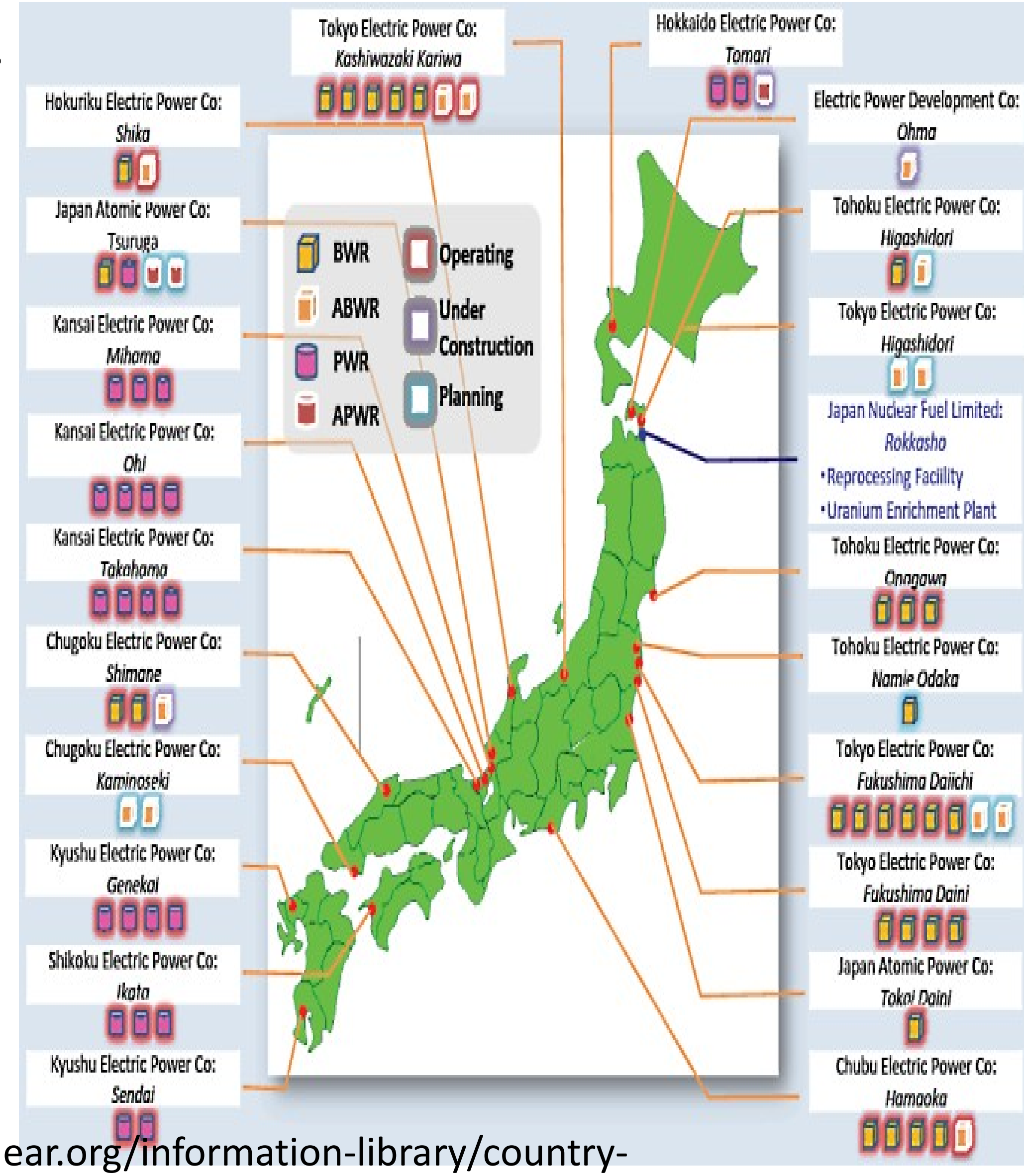
3 nuclear fuel manufacturers; GNF, Mitsubishi NF, NFI

Commercial nuclear fuel cycle program by JNFL (enrichment, spent fuel reprocessing and low level radioactive waste disposal) in Rokkasho-mura

Only for peaceful use, no nuclear weapon by law

Nuclear Power Plants in Japan (Jan. 2019)

- 9 plants restarted after rigorous safety review of NRA.
- 6plants passed the review.
- 12plants are under review.
- 10plants have not yet applied the review.
- 23 plants were shut down permanently, including 4 plants which were shut down before the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi accident.

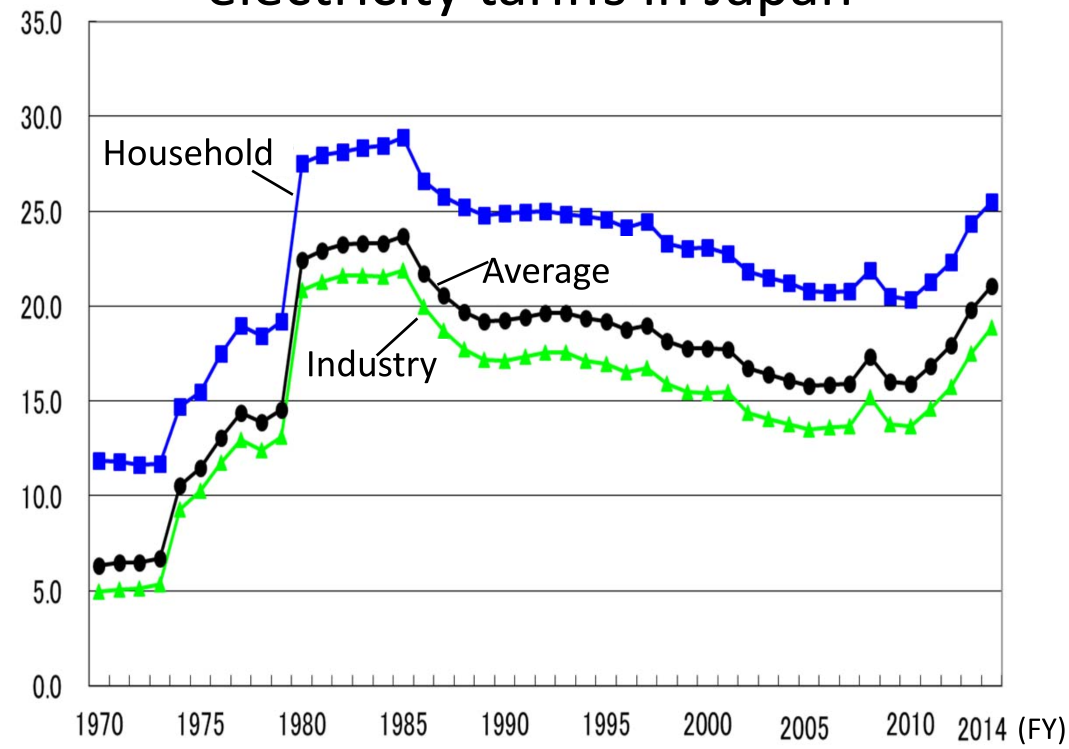


Source: METI and http://www.world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-g-n/japan-nuclear-power.aspx

Electricity Tariffs and Fuel cost

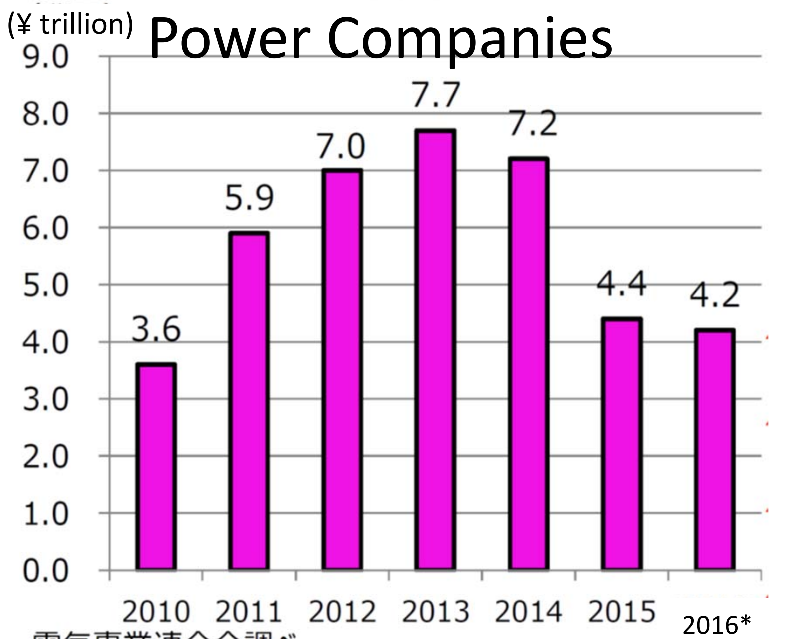
- After the Fukushima accident, **electricity tariffs raised by about 30% for industry and by about 20% for household**.
- **Fuel cost increased by $90 billion due to higher dependency on thermal power generation** as a result of the suspension of nuclear power generation after the Fukushima accident.

electricity tariffs in Japan



Source: Energy Annual Report 2015

Fuel Cost of Japanese Electric Power Companies

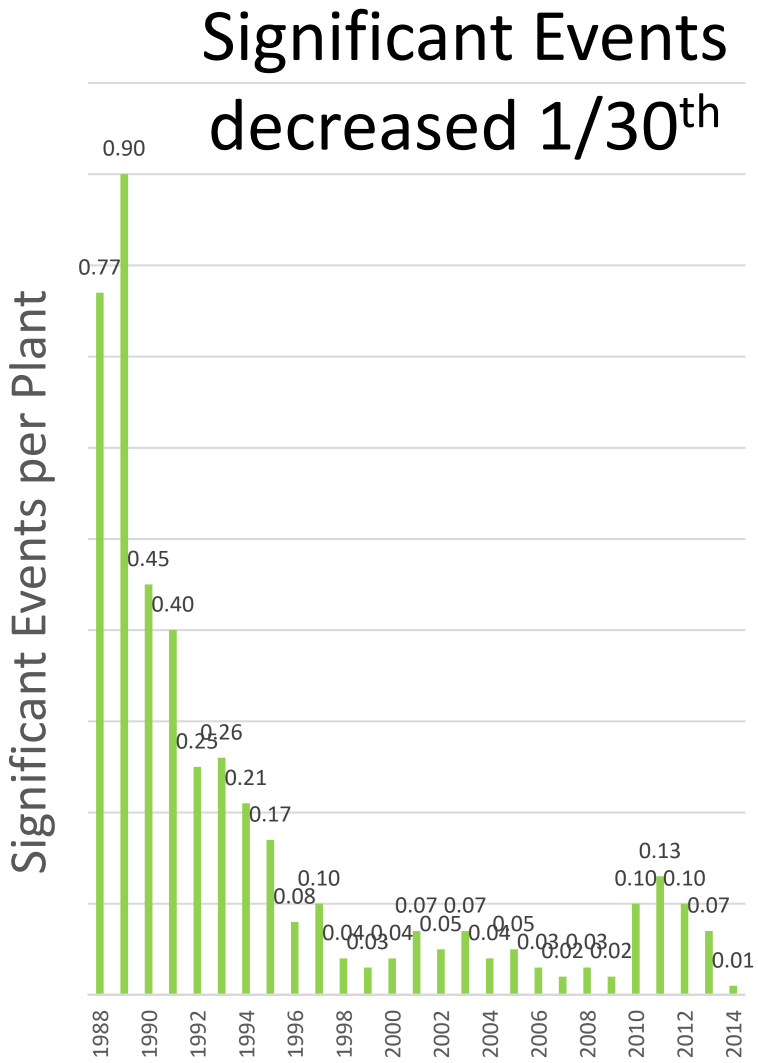


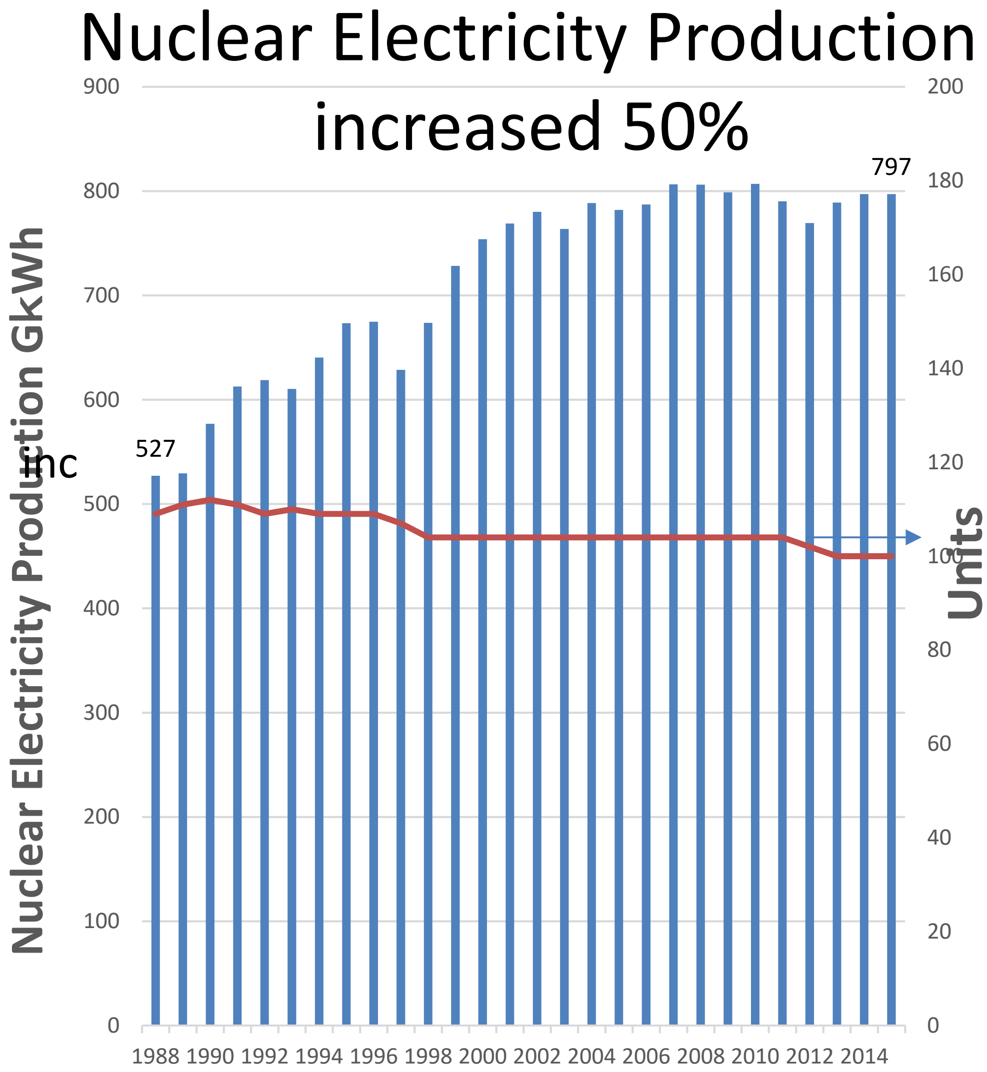
(*estimated record)

FY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Thermal(%)	61.7	78.9	88.3	88.3	87.8	84.6

Source: Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan

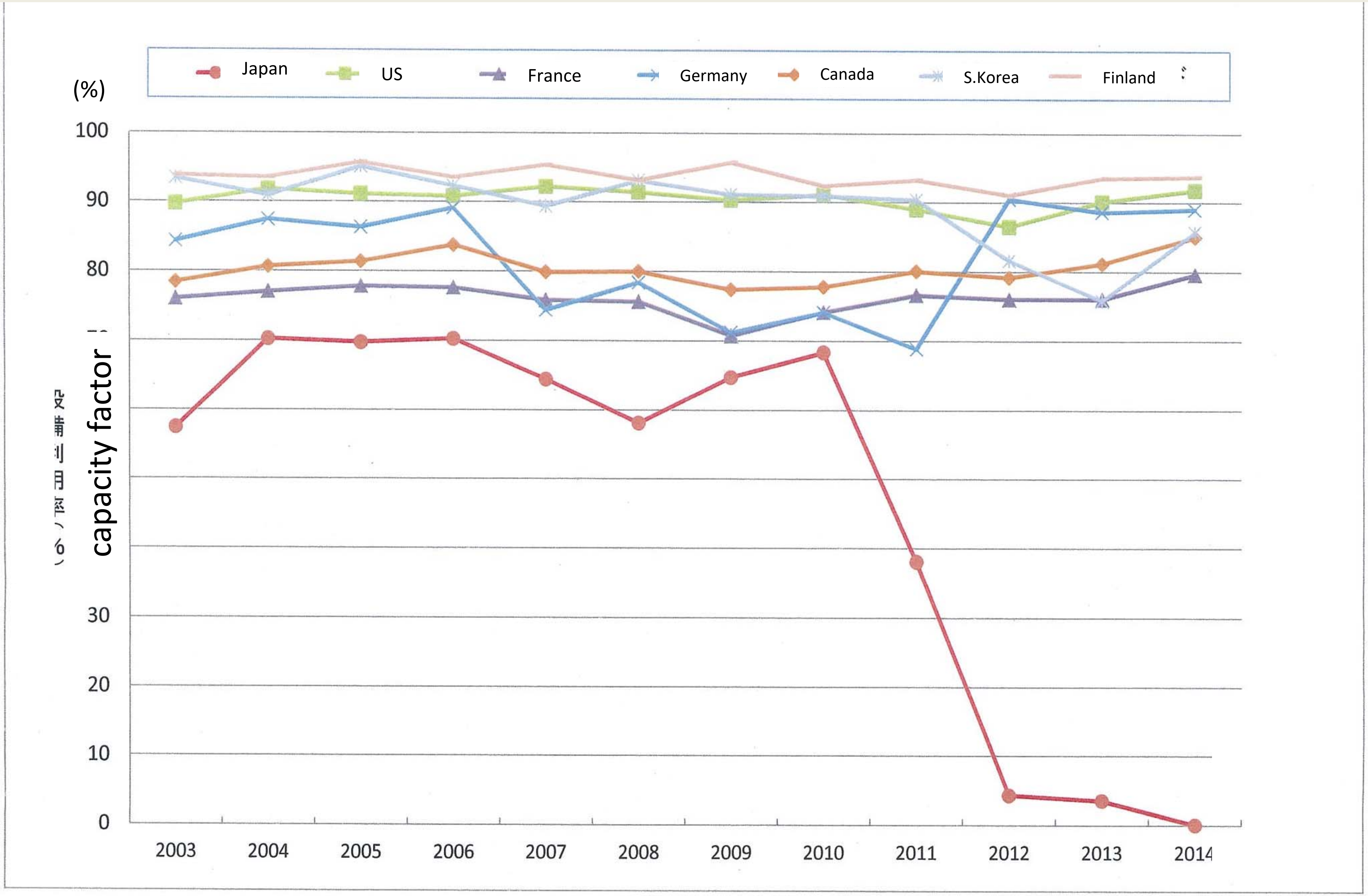
Safety and Economic Improvements after TMI accidents in USA





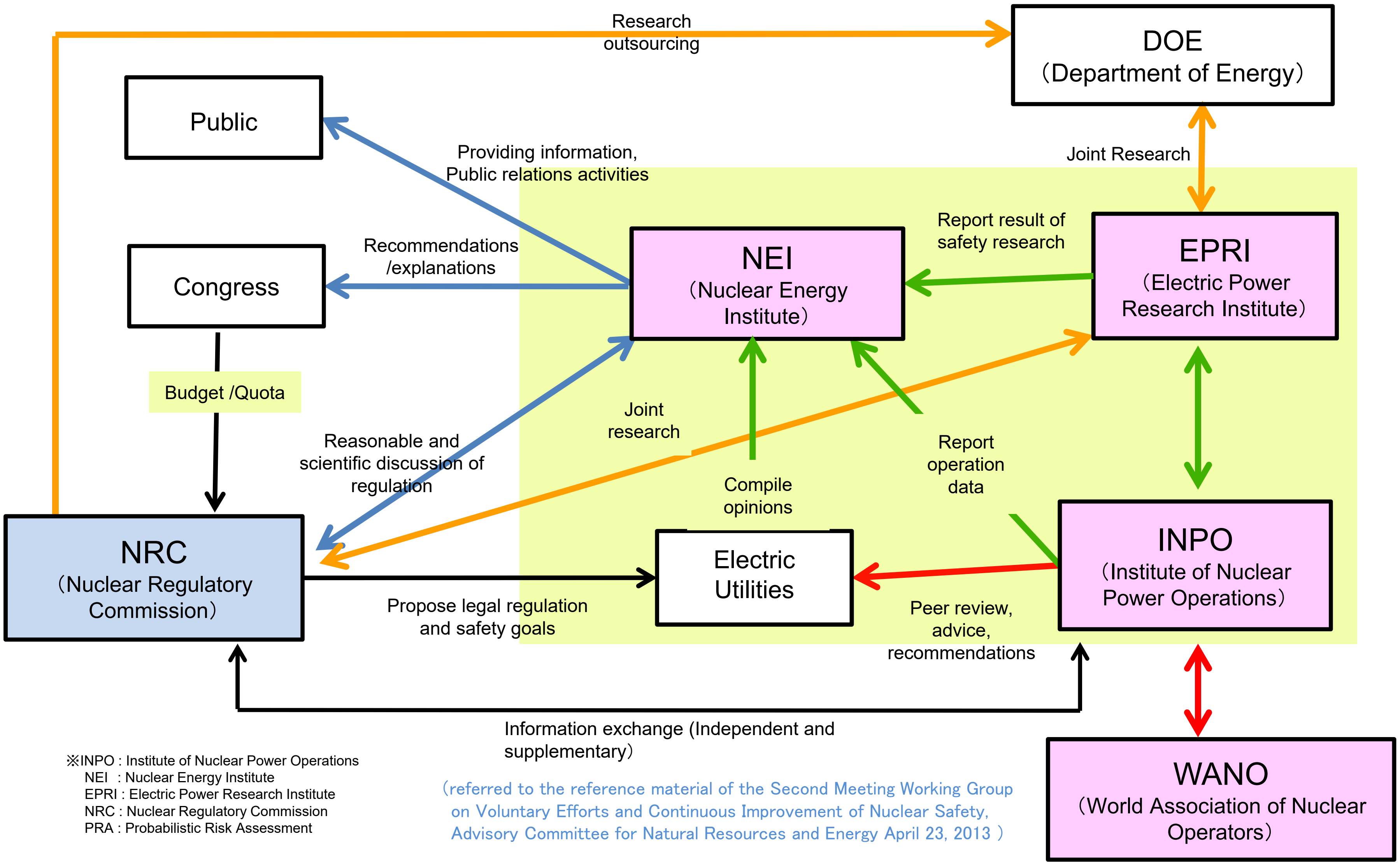
Source: NEI

International comparison of capacity factors



Source：IAEA,Power Reactor Information System(PRIS)

Risk Management Mechanism in US Industry



※INPO : Institute of Nuclear Power Operations
NEI : Nuclear Energy Institute
EPRI : Electric Power Research Institute
NRC : Nuclear Regulatory Commission
PRA : Probabilistic Risk Assessment

(referred to the reference material of the Second Meeting Working Group on Voluntary Efforts and Continuous Improvement of Nuclear Safety, Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy April 23, 2013)

Source: adapted from METI

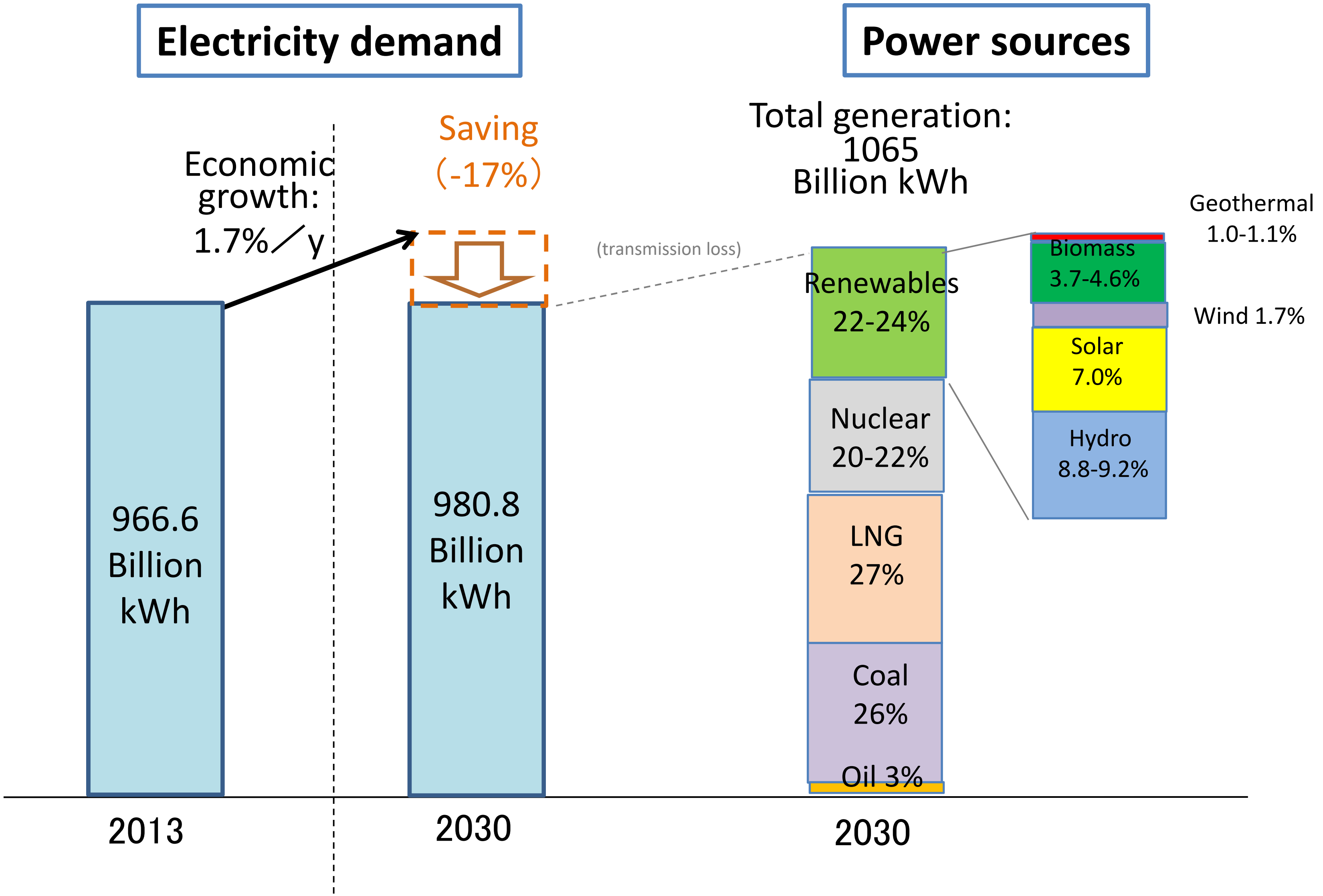
Improvement of risk management and regulation in Japan

Established Nuclear regulatory authority/agency (NRA)
Separation of promotion and regulation
Independent regulatory body

Safety is primary responsibility of utilities
Improvement by Japanese industries:
  Established JANSI (Japan Nuclear Safety Institute)
            NRRC (Nuclear Risk Research Center)
            ATENA(Atomic Energy Association)

Reactor oversight process (ROP) started at NRA

Electricity demand and supply outlook in 2030 in Japan



Source; Long-term energy supply and demand outlook, July 2015 METI

Administrative Organizations for Nuclear Energy Policy

Cabinet Office

Japan Atomic Energy Commission (JAEC)

Discuss and form a plan on:

- Policy on nuclear energy research, development and utilization
- Important policy matters on nuclear energy utilization e.g., coordination among relevant ministries on nuclear energy research, development and utilization

Basic Guidelines, Decisions, Statements, Views etc.

Ministries that own individual policy matters

Cabinet Office
- *Nuclear Disaster Prevention*

MOFA
- *Foreign policy on nuclear science and Peaceful use of nuclear energy*

MEXT
- *Policy on nuclear science*
- *Nuclear fusion and nuclear applications*

METI
- *Policy on nuclear energy*
- *Nuclear fuel cycle*
- *High level RW*
- *Fukushima Daiichi*

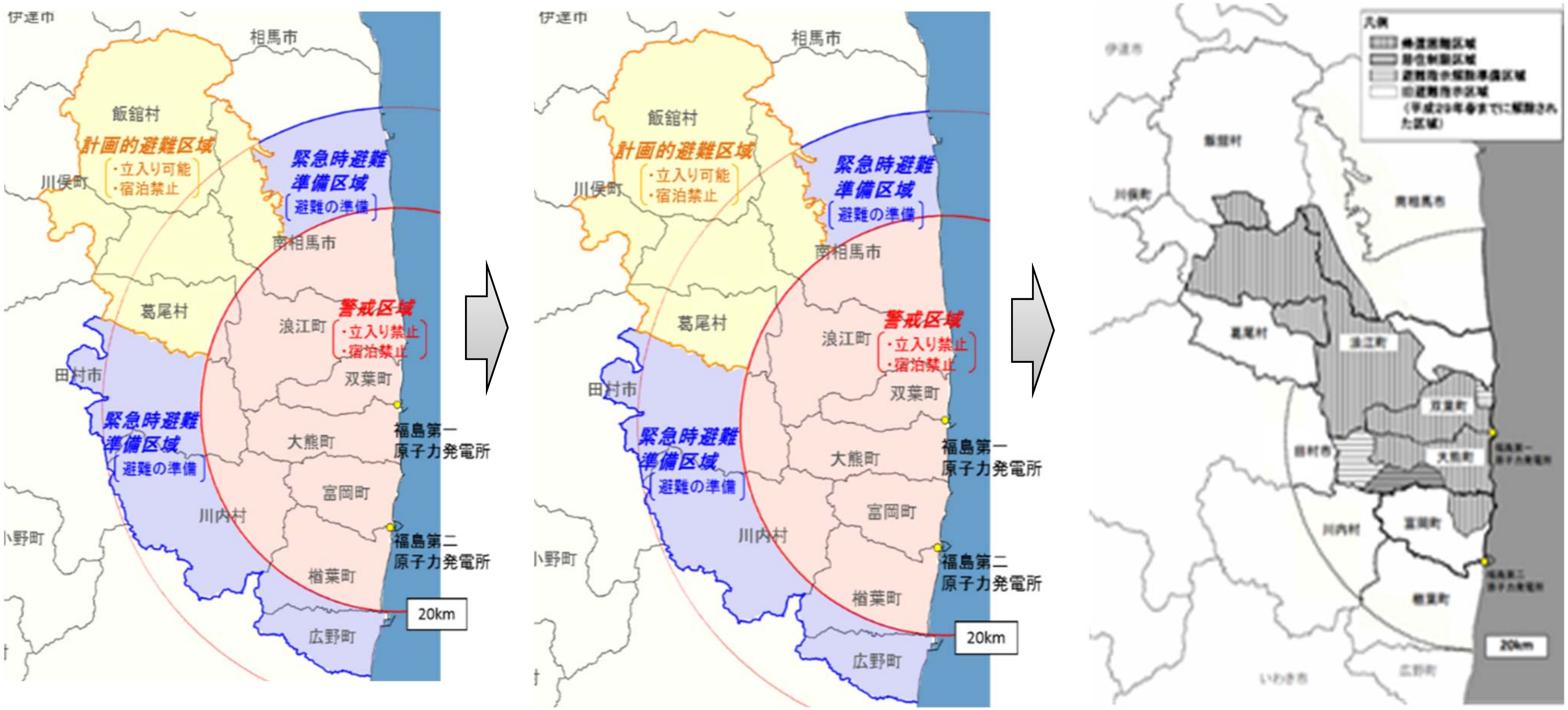
MOE
NRA
- *Nuclear regulation*
- *N. Security Safeguards*

Activities of Japan Atomic Energy Commission

- Regular meeting: weekly, open to the public
- Basic Policy for Nuclear Energy: every 5 years
- White Paper on Nuclear Energy: annually
- Decisions, statements and Views: R&D policy, Pu utilization, Human resource development, Fast reactor development, Light water reactor utilization, Improving knowledge base, View on the mid-term implementation plan for spent nuclear fuel reprocessing, View on future research reactor facilities, Statement on Nuclear Test by North Korea, Opinion on the Plutonium Utilization Plans of Electric Power Companies, Report on the Next Mid and Long Term Goal of the Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Report on the basic concept for the Designated Radioactive Waste Final Disposal Act etc.
- Policy information: Plutonium utilization in Japan

Decrease in Evacuation zones after TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi NPP accident

April 2011 | August 2013 | April 2017



Source: White paper of Nuclear Energy 2017

Health implications of radiation exposure of the public resulting from FDNP accident

(UNSCEAR 2013 Report, Appendix E)

- "No discernible risk": An increased incidence of effects is unlikely. Consequences are small relative to the baseline risk and uncertainties.
- The most important health effects would appear to be on mental and social well-being as a consequence of the evacuation and their displacement to unfamiliar surroundings, and the fear and stigma related to radiation exposure. For example more than 50 hospitalized patients died either during or soon after the evacuation, probably because of hyperthermia, dehydration or deterioration of underlying medical problems. Upward of 100 elderly people may have died in subsequent months.
- Understanding full heath impact of accident forms an important context for the Committee's commentary.

UNSCEAR: United nations scientific committee on the effects of atomic radiation

“Maintaining health” should be the goal

- Order of “sheltering” made most people escape from their homes, but those weak in disaster (single elderly people, patents etc.) were left and separated from outside area.
- Displacement worsen health of the evacuees. No working (farming) increases instability of legs, sugar disease, fatness, osteoporosis
- Displacement for avoiding low level of radiation exposure increased other health risks. It is effective, only when other risks do not increase.
- Lack of exercise and fatness increase cancer risk 1.2 times, equivalent to 100-200mSv of exposure.
- Telling only “radiation” risk increased fear of “radiation”. Radiation risk is a part of cancer risk. It is a part of health risk.
- “Maintaining health” should be the goal for avoiding mental and social health effects of nuclear accidents.

Source: Sae Ochi, Energy review pp7-10, April 2015,(in Japanese)

Sae Ochi, “ Health Impacts Caused by the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster: A Case in Soma District”
JSM Intern Med 1(1): 1002, 2016

Nuclear power reactors

PWR development

PWR was developed based on nuclear submarine reactor technology of US Navy by Westinghouse.

PWR was also developed based on the coal fired power plant technologies in 1950s in USA (subcritical-pressure).

Nautilus（1954, north pole voyage 1958）

Shippingport PWR（1957, Westinghouse, demonstration reactor, 60MWe）

Yankee Rowe（1961, 1st commercial plant, 185MWe）

Saxton(1960, testing reactor, 20MWt)

Mihama I (1970, 340MWe, Kansai EPCO, Japan)

Standardization ; 2 loops (600MWe), 3 loops (900MWe), 4 loops (1200MWe): same design of steam generators and coolant pumps

Research of LOCA (loss of coolant accident) by national Labs.

USS Nautilus (Nuclear submarine)

Source: http://www.hnsa.org/ships/nautilus.htm

Shippingport Atomic Power Station

Source: http://www.mbe.doe.gov/me70/history/photos.htm

BWR development

BWR was developed by GE for finding different design from PWR.

BORAX-I; Inherent safety, power excursion test

BORAX-II; Pressurization, instability study

BORAX-III; Power generation test

BORAX-IV; UO2 fuel, stability, radiolysis, radioactivity in turbine island

BORAX-V; High power density core, nuclear superheat

EBWR (Argonne national lab. 5MWe）; Power demonstration, Accumulation of trouble experience

VBWR（GE）； Economic improvement, natural/forced circulation, direct/indirect cycle, materials testing

Dresden-I (Demonstration reactor, 180MWe,1959, Zircaloy fuel)

JPDR（Japan, JAERI, demonstration reactor, 12.5MWe, 1963）

Dresden-II、Oyster Creek（1st generation of commercial plants, 1965）

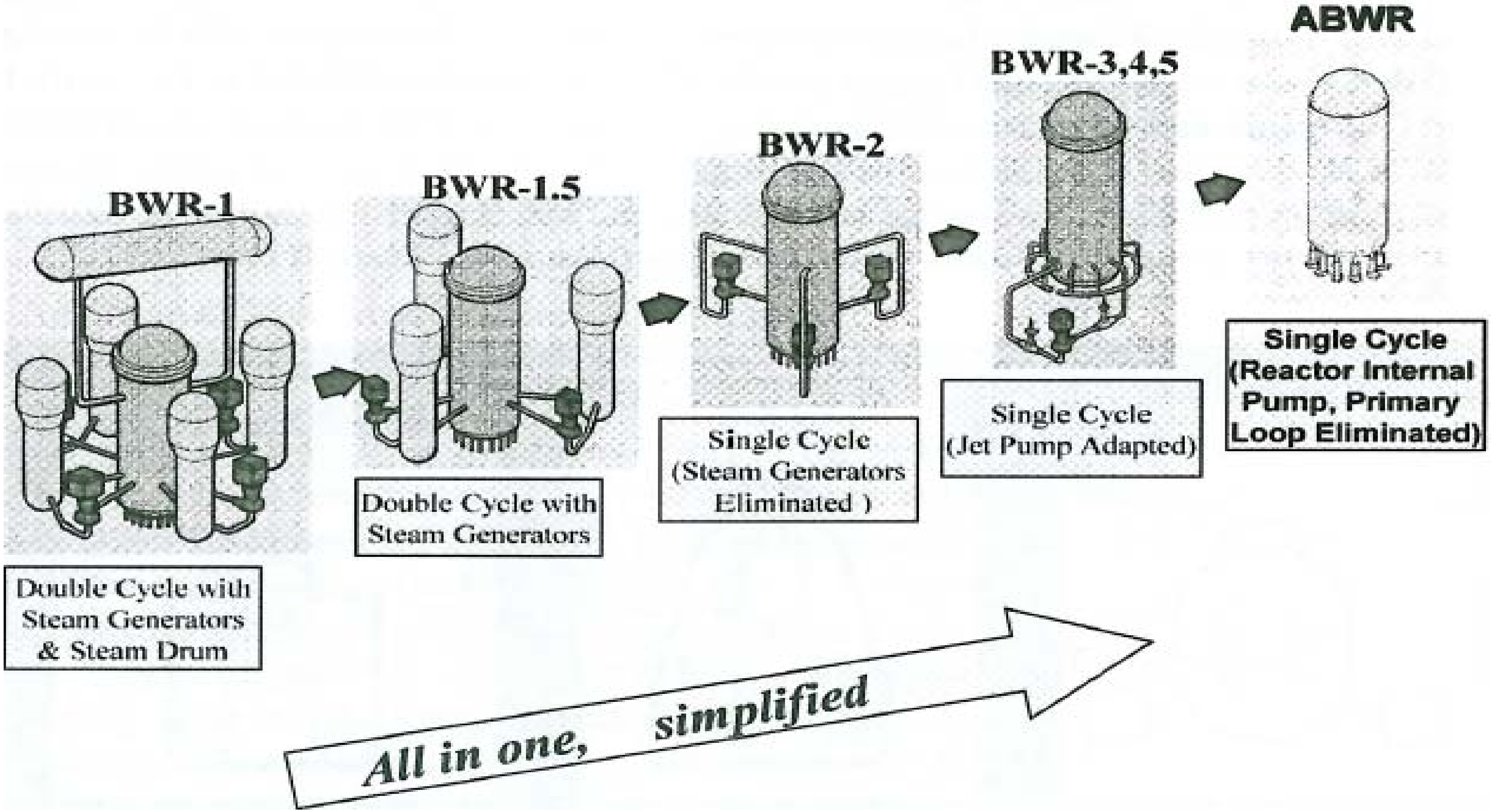
Tsuruga 1（357MWe, 1969, JAPC), Fukushima I （460MWe, 1970, TEPCO）

Argonne National Laboratory-West 201-709

BORAX-I, the "runaway" reactor.

Source: S.M. Stacy "Proving the principle" DOE/ID-10799

Evolution of BWR



Source: Y.Oka (editor) “ Advances in light water reactor technologies”, Springer 2011

Lessons of Innovation dynamics

J.M.Utterback

- Innovation occurs by conventional technologies + new element, for example
- Manual typewriter was made of conventional mechanical components + key board
- Electric typewriter was combination of mechanical typewriter components + motor
- PC (word processor) consisted of electronic devices such as a TV monitor, printed boards, memory chips, semiconductors +QWERTY key board.
- Variety of designs are developed at the beginning, but “dominant design” takes the largest market share.
- After “dominant design” is established, innovation of production process occurs.

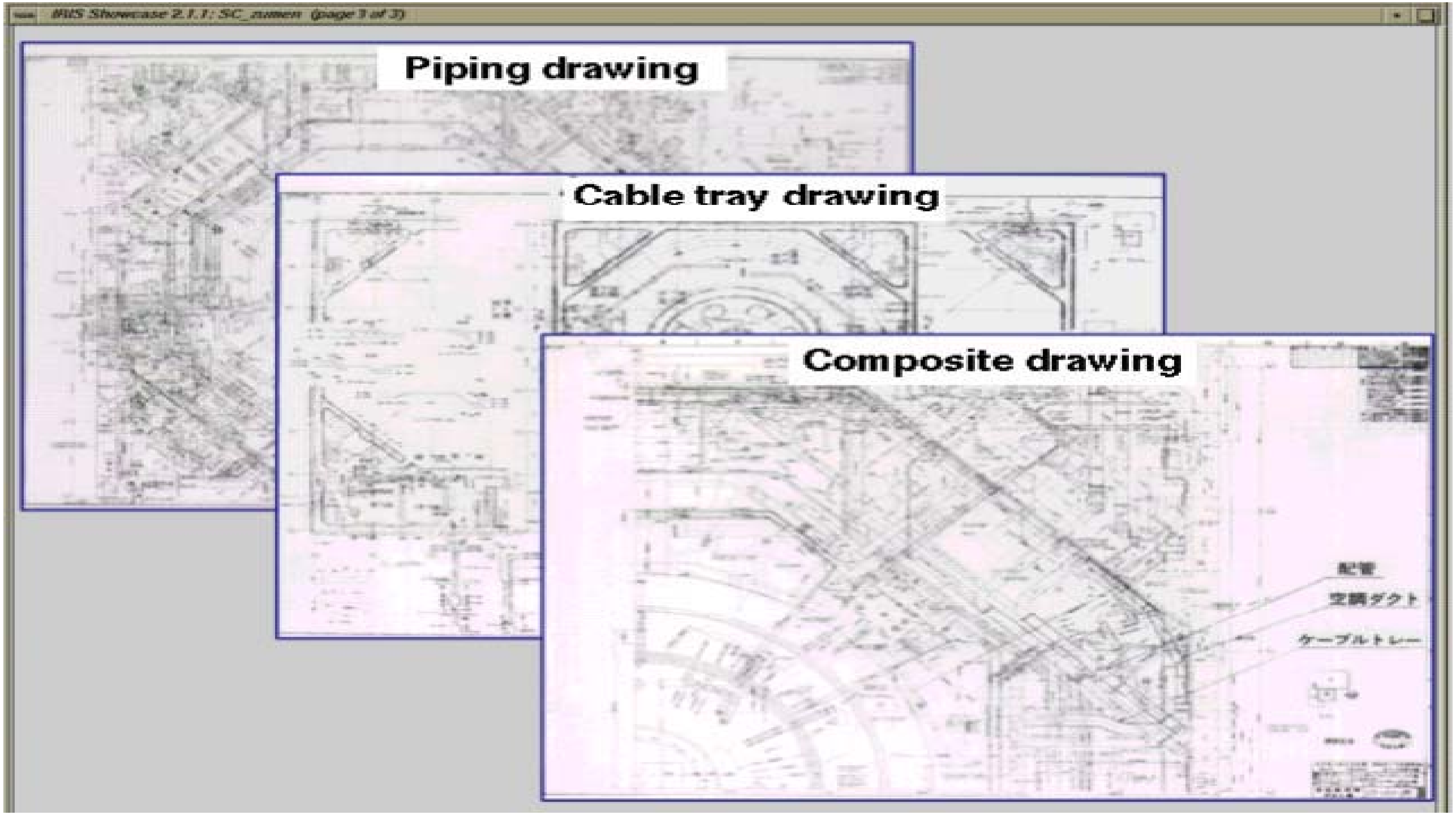
LWR is the dominant design of nuclear power plants. It is based on coal fired power plant technologies such as pumps. steam turbines, an electric generator, piping + reactor core.

Production process innovation occurred, after LWR design was established.

Ref. J.M.Utterback,”Mastering the dynamics of Innovation”, Harvard Business School Press, 1994

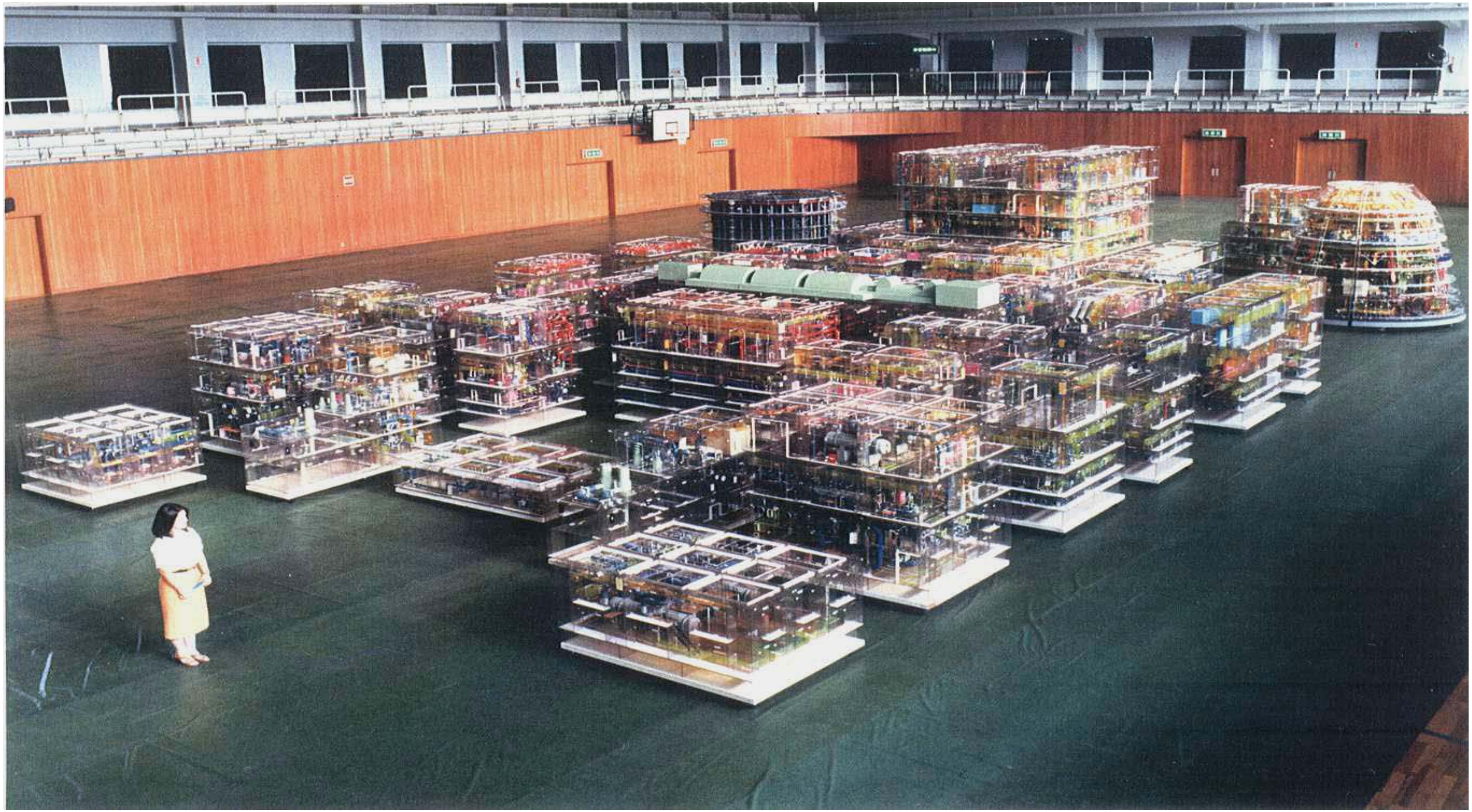
Advances in LWR technologies

Design by Hand drawing (1975)



“Source: Kawahata, Hitachi-GE Nuclear Energy, Ltd., Intn’l Summer School of Nuclear Power Plants, Tokai-mura, Univ. Tokyo 2009"

Design by plastic model (1985)

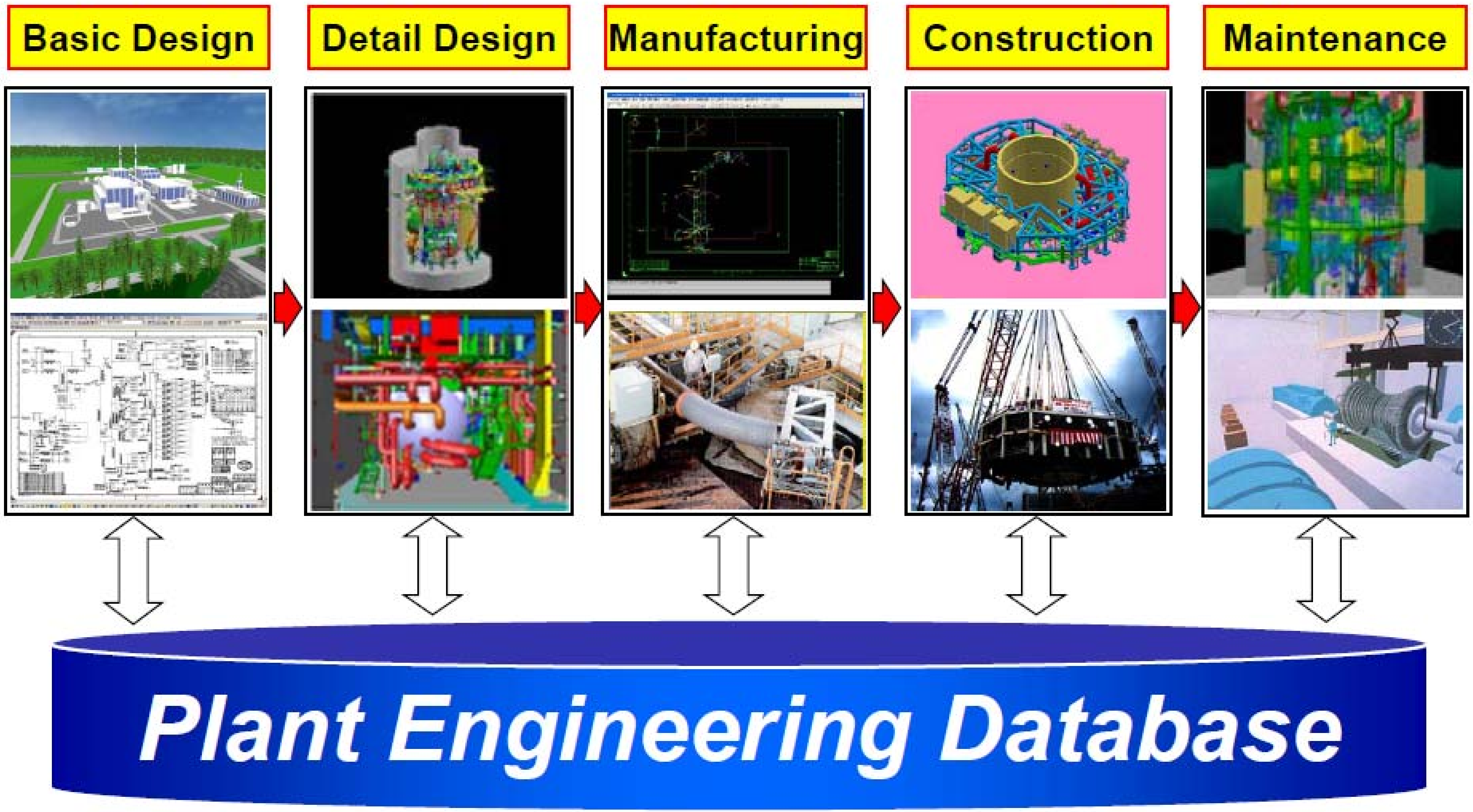


“Source: Kawahata, Hitachi-GE Nuclear Energy, Ltd., Intn’l Summer School of Nuclear Power Plants, Tokai-mura, Univ. Tokyo 2009"

Design by 3D CAD (1990’s)

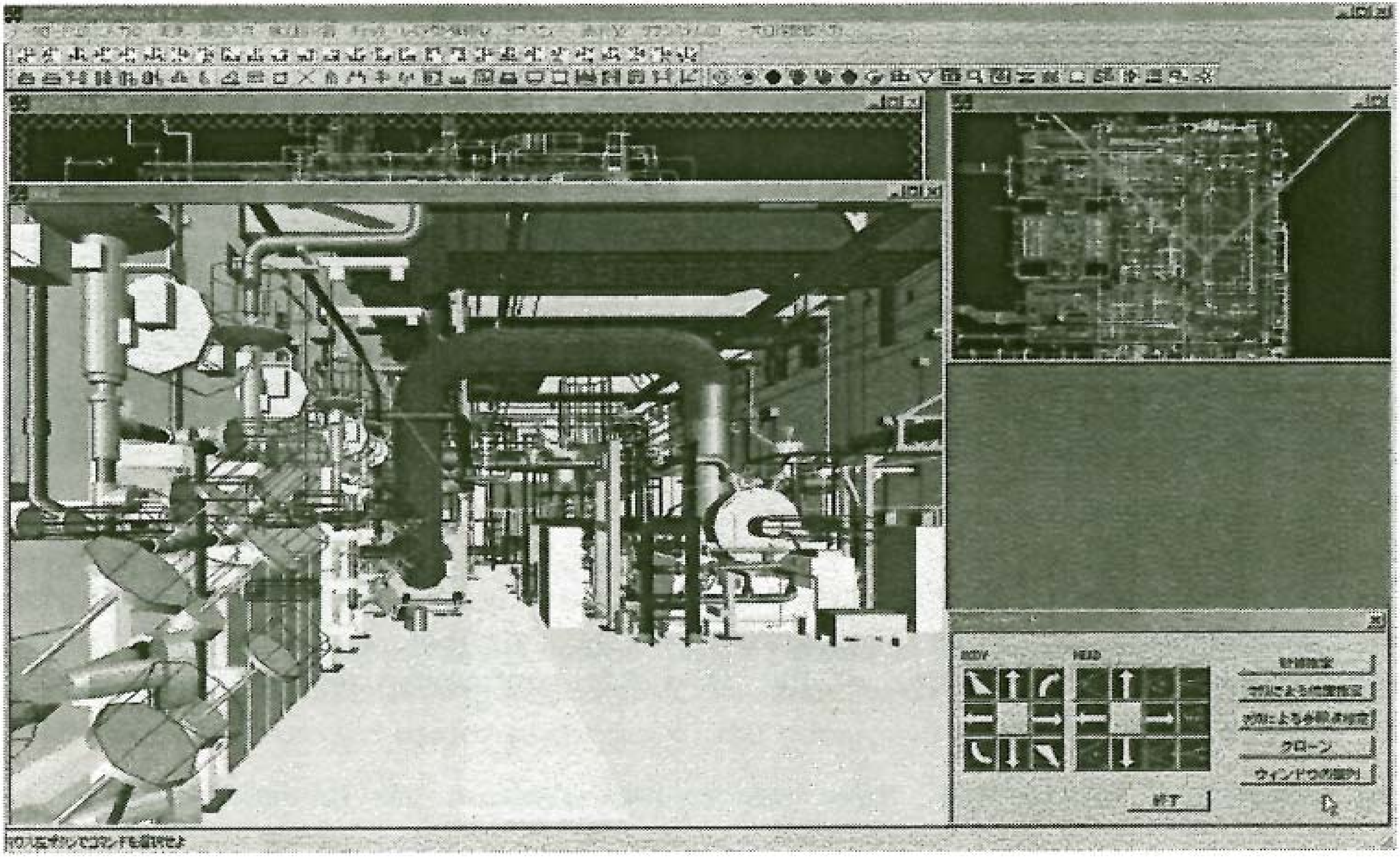
“Source: Kawahata, Hitachi-GE Nuclear Energy, Ltd., Intn’l Summer School of Nuclear Power Plants, Tokai-mura, Univ. Tokyo 2009"

Plant integrated CAE system (present)



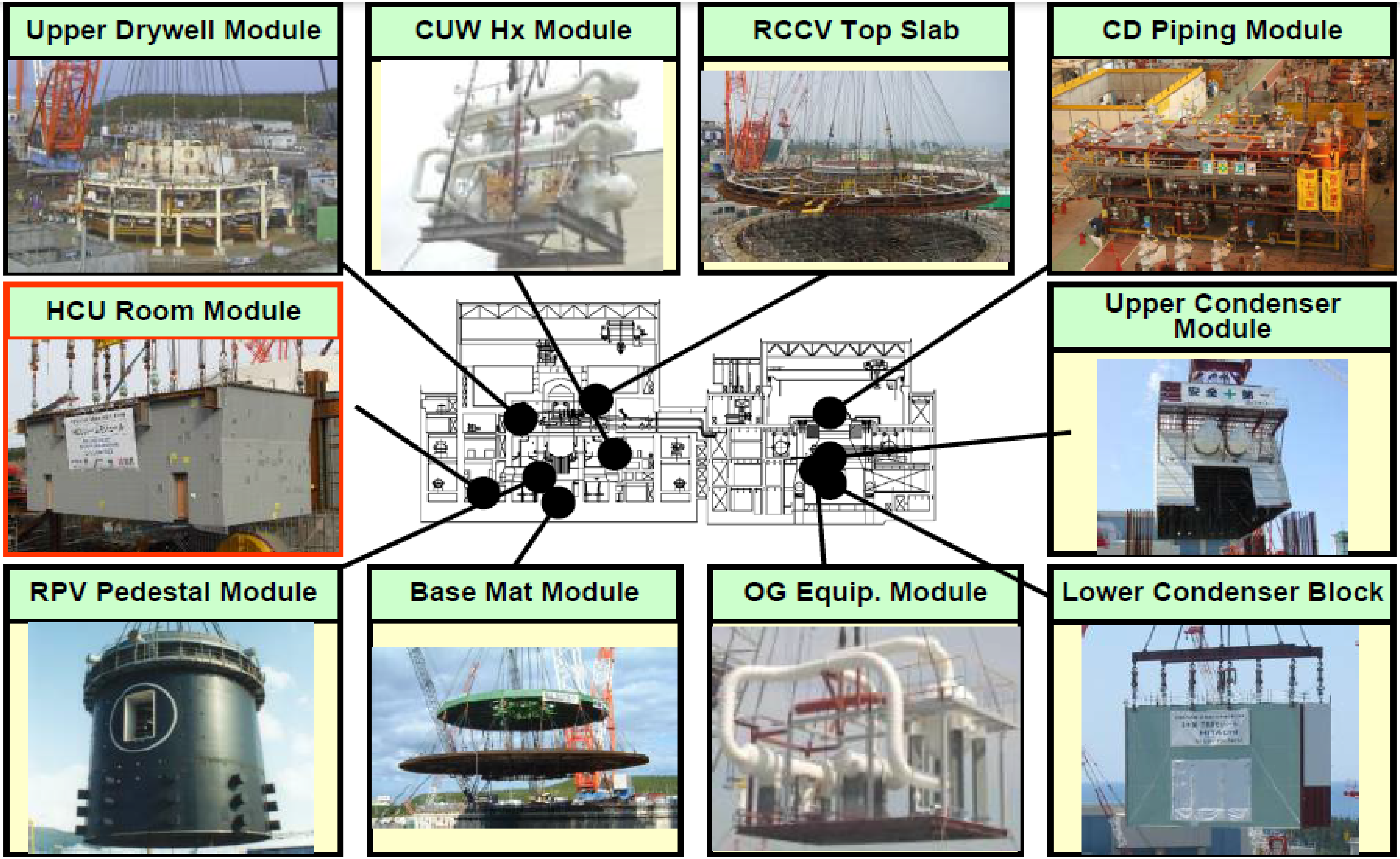
“Source: Kawahata, Hitachi-GE Nuclear Energy, Ltd., Intn’l Summer School of Nuclear Power Plants, Tokai-mura, Univ. Tokyo 2009"

Walk – through simulation with CAE



Source: Y.Oka (editor) “ Advances in light water reactor technologies”, Springer 2011

Modular construction



“Source: Kawahata, Hitachi-GE Nuclear Energy, Ltd., Intn’l Summer School of Nuclear Power Plants, Tokai-mura, Univ. Tokyo 2009"

Summary of Nuclear Power Plant Development in 1950's and1960's

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

Design, Operating Experience and Economics

ROBERT L. LOFTNESS

Atomics International
Washington, D.C.

D. VAN NOSTRAND COMPANY INC.
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
TORONTO LONDON
NEW YORK

Published in 1964

contents

1.Engineering principles
2. Reactor fuels and materials
3.Pressurized water reactors
4.Boiling water reactors
5.Heavy water reactors
6.Organic cooled reactors
7. Liquid metal cooled reactors
8.Gas cooled graphite moderated natural uranium reactors
9. High temperature gas cooled reactors
10.Fluid fuel reactors
11. Aerospace reactors
12.Economics

Design improvements of LWR in 1970's and 80's

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN IMPROVEMENT FOR LIGHT WATER REACTORS

L. S. Tong
Gaithersburg, Maryland

HEMISPHERE PUBLISHING CORPORATION
New York Washington Philadelphia London

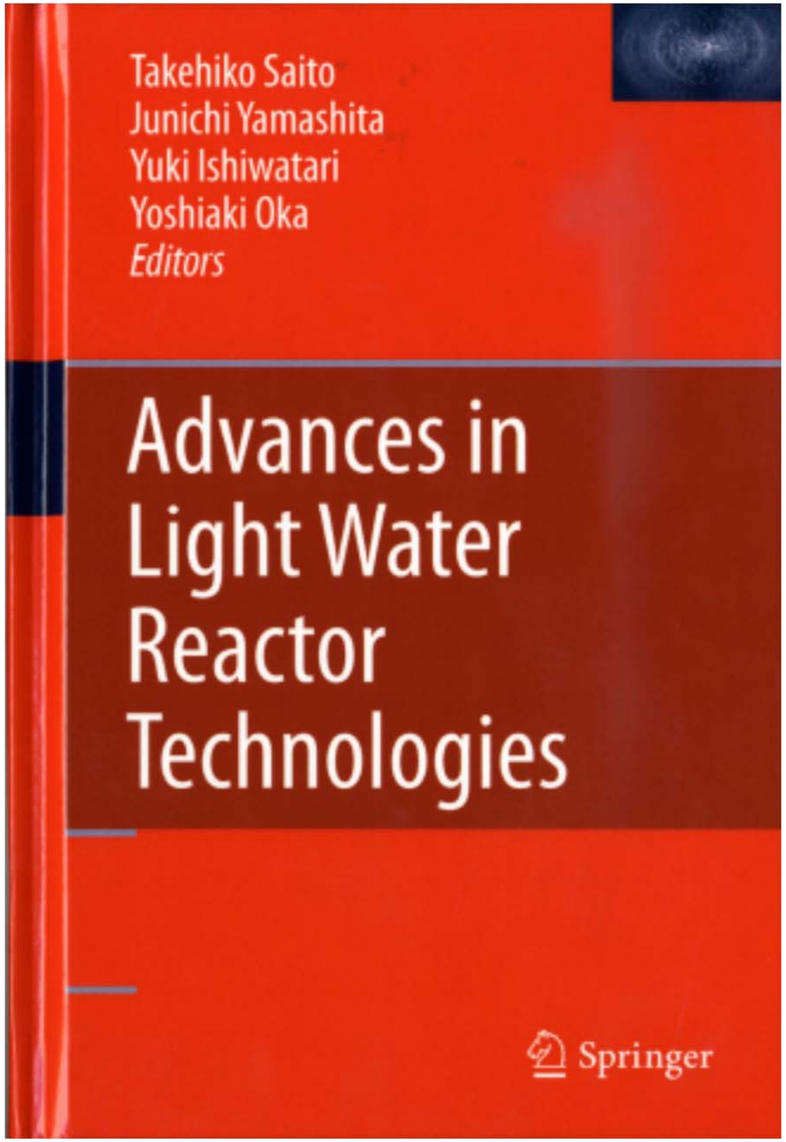
DISTRIBUTION OUTSIDE NORTH AMERICA
SPRINGER–VERLAG
Berlin Heidelberg New York London Paris Tokyo

Published in 1988

Contents

1.Introduction and overview
2.Thermal design of light water reactors
3.Reactor transient analysis
4.PWR systems and innovations
5.BWR systems and innovations
6. Containment integrity and source term
7.Safety analyses, engineering management, and preventive maintenance
8. Summary and conclusions

Advances in LWR technologies in 1990's and 2000's



Contents

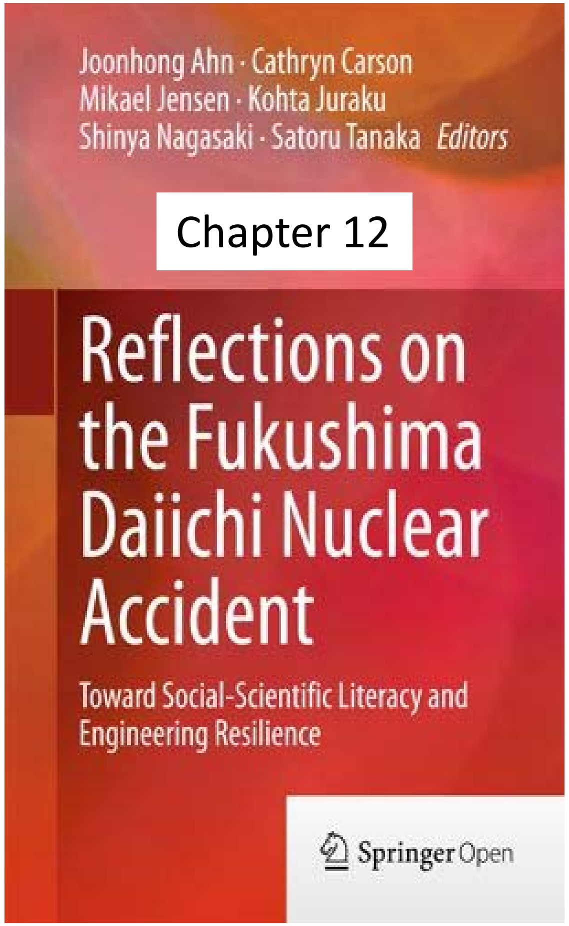
PSA in design and maintenance of ABWR, Passive ECCS of APWR, Severe accident mitigation features of APR1400, EPR core catcher, Severe accident research in China, Full MOX core design of ABWR, CFD applications, Digital I&C system, 3D-CAD application to construction, Progress in seismic design

Available from Springer, 295 pages

Based on the lectures of International summer school of NPP and young generation work shop"; Bridging fundamental research and practical applications" in 2009 in Tokai-mura Japan

http://www.springer.com/engineering/energy+technology/book/978-1-4419-7100-5

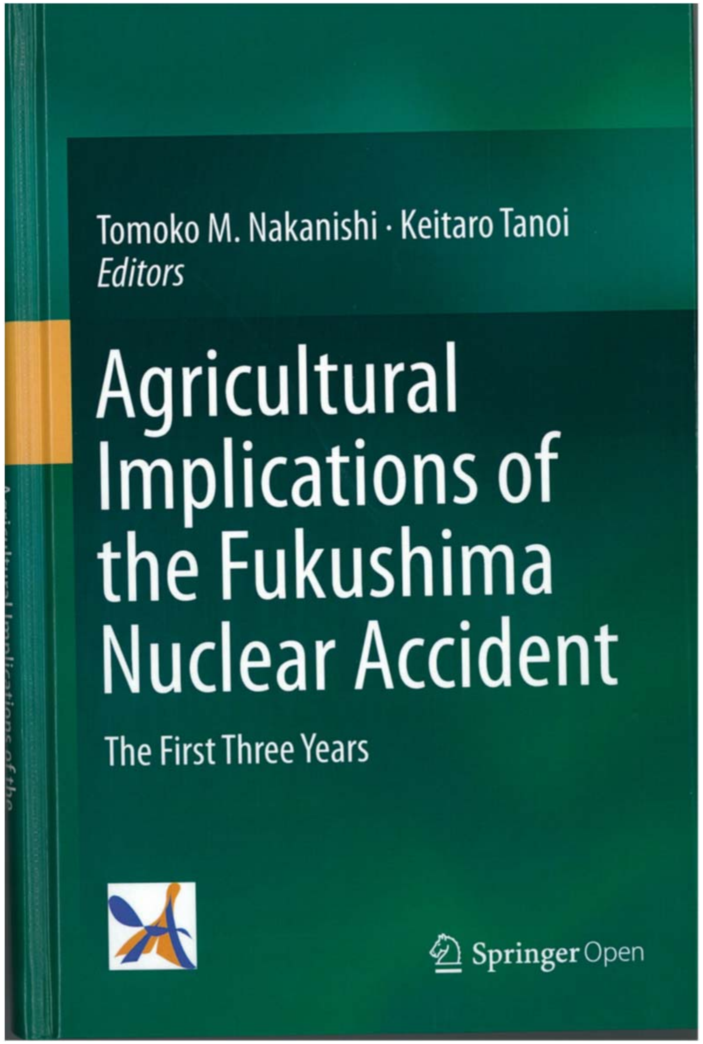
Implications and Lessons for Advanced Reactor Design and Operation from FDNP accident

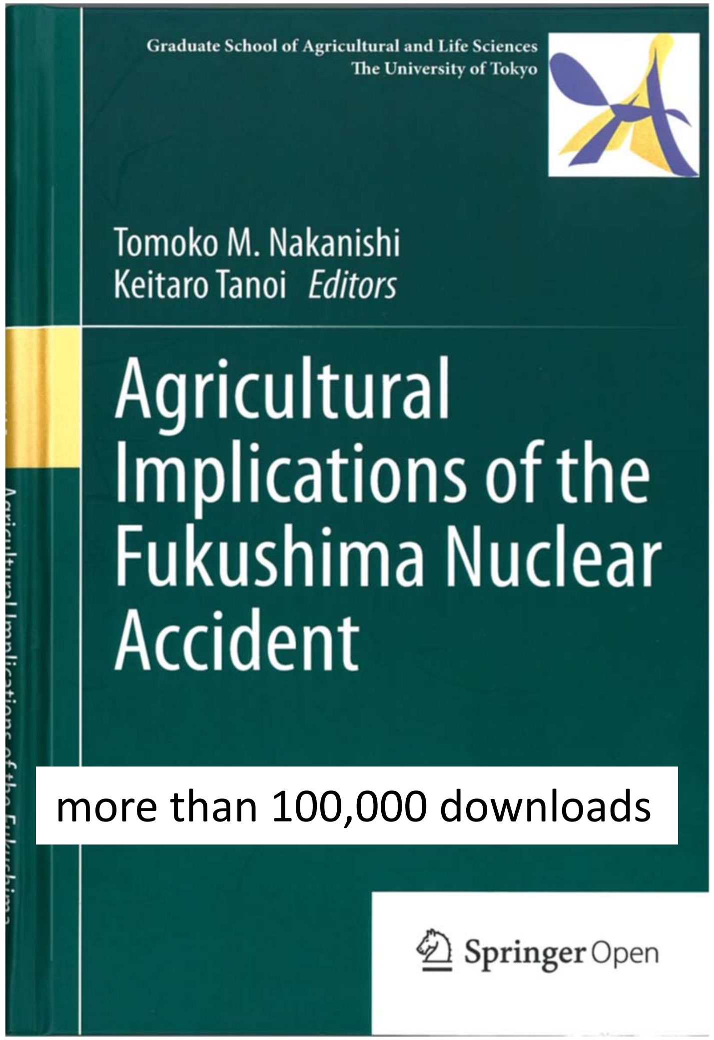


- External Events: Earthquake, Tsunami
- Design of Buildings, Systems and Components: Off-Site and On-Site Electricity Supply
- Bunkering of Buildings with Safety Related Systems, Emergency Feed Building
- Passive Components and Systems Using Natural Forces: Isolation Condenser, Gravity Driven Cooling System, Passive Containment Cooling System, Emergency Condenser, Containment Cooling Condenser, Passive Pressure Pulse Transmitter, Passive Residual Heat Removal System, Passive Containment Cooling System, Advanced Accumulator,
- Mitigation Measures Against Severe Accidents: Hydrogen Mitigation, Containment Venting Systems, Melt Stabilization Measures, Severe Accident Instrumentation

Source : Y.Oka and. D.Bittermann, "Chapter 12, Implications and Lessons for Advanced Reactor Design and Operation", Reflections on the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident, Jan 2015 Springer

Agricultural Implications of the Fukushima Nuclear Accident



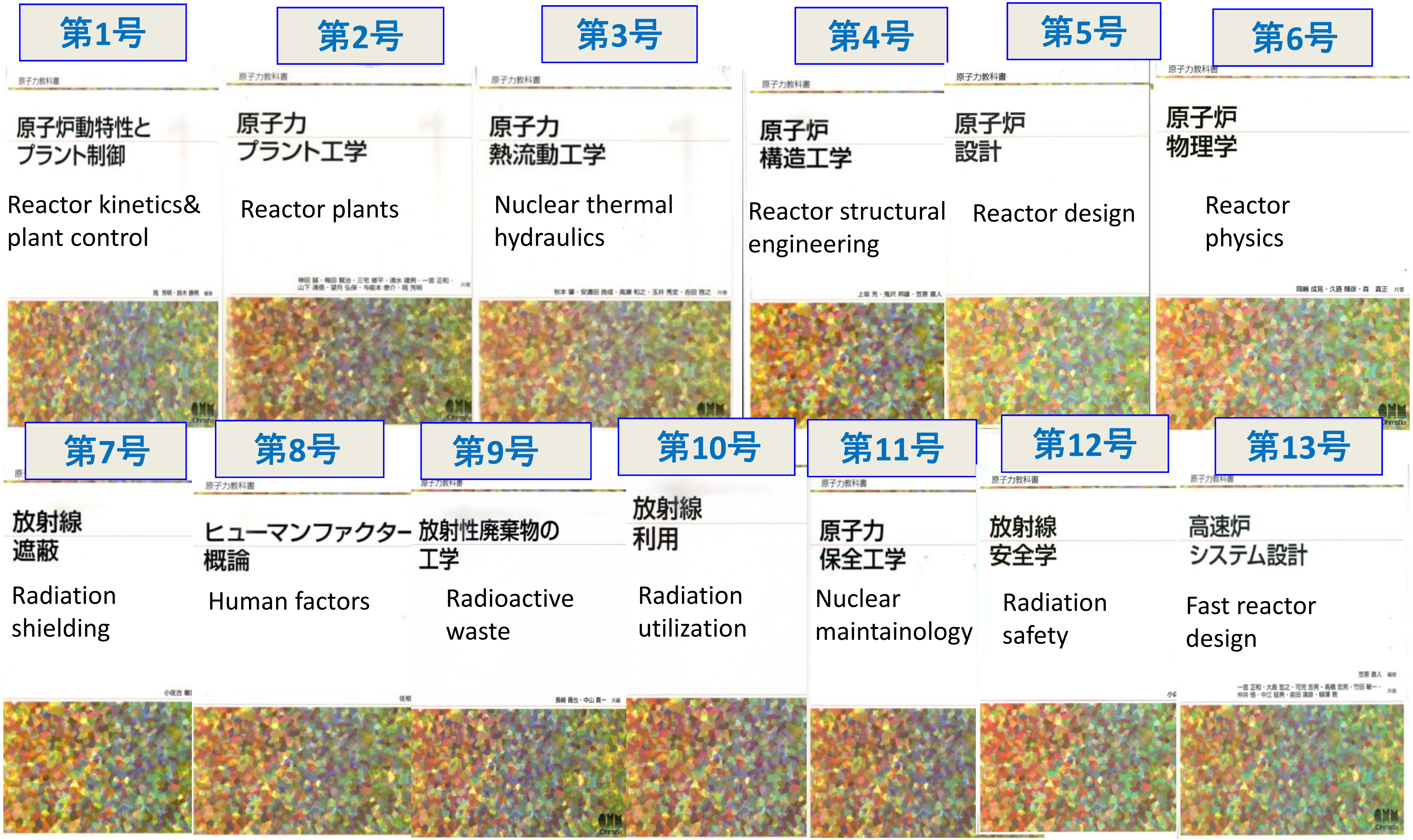


more than 100,000 downloads

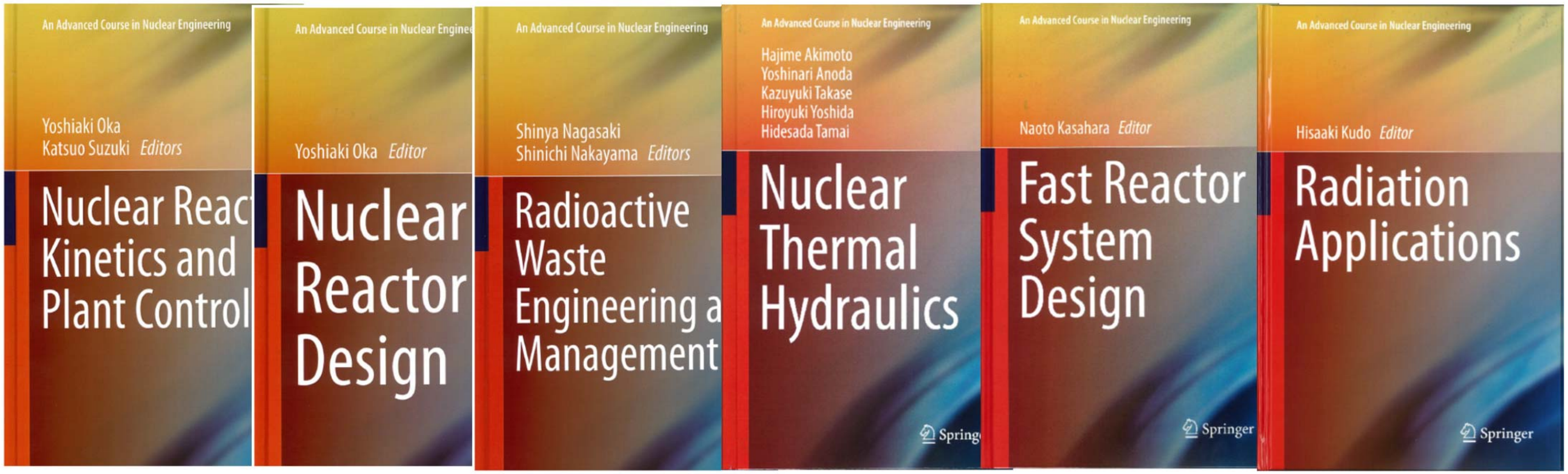
Editors: T.Nakanishi and K.Tanoi, Springer,2013, 2016

Modern textbooks of nuclear engineering

include advances in Japan, 13 books published



Modern textbooks of nuclear engineering
English versions are being published



Lecture notes of Professional Nuclear School of the University of Tokyo were translated and provided to IAEA, now available from IAEA by agreements

Source:http://www.springer.com/engineering/energy+technology/book/978-4-431-54194-3

Nuclear education in English at Japanese Universities

- University of Tokyo, Department of Nuclear Engineering and Management
- Tokyo Institute of Technology, Graduate Major in Nuclear Engineering
- Kyoto University, Department of Nuclear Engineering

Operator training centers

Operation Supervisor qualification system

"Operation Supervisor" is a qualification required to become a Shift Supervisor.

BWR Operator Training Center Corporation
（Niigata)

PWR Nuclear Power Training Center Ltd
（Tsuruga）

Thank you