



資料9-4

Outline of JAEA/CLADS's Proposal for the NEST Project

 Advanced Remote Technology -(Excerpt)

July 3rd, 2018

Collaborative Laboratories for Advanced Decommissioning Science (CLADS)
Sector of Fukushima Research and Development,

Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA)





Background of the NEST Project



OECD/NEA has launched the Nuclear Education, Skills and Technology (NEST) activities Framework in 2016.

To energize advanced students, post-doctoral appointees and young professionals (hereinafter referred to as "NEST Fellows") to pursue carriers in the nuclear field by:

- Establishing a multinational framework among interested countries to maintain and build skills capabilities;
- Establishing international links between universities, academia, research institutes and industry;
- Attracting technologists from other disciplines to examine nuclear technology issues;
- Involving such actors in the resolution of real world problems.



Short description of the proposed NEST Project



To contribute to the NEST activities, CLADS has proposed a NEST project in research area of Advanced Remote Technology which has the wide effect not only for nuclear technology on the decommissioning under intense gamma-ray irradiation environments but also the other technologies and industries.

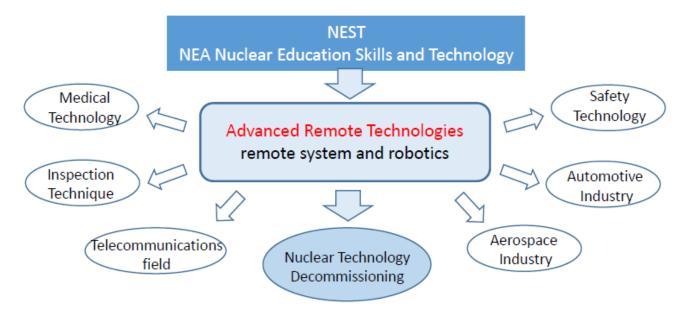
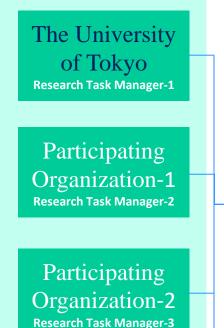


Fig. 1 Spreading effect of NEST project on advanced remote technologies



The Proposed NEST Project's Management Structure





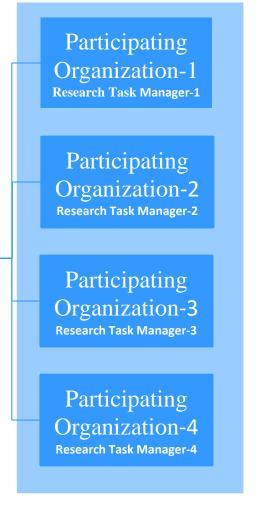
Participating
Organization-3
Research Task Manager-4

7 organizations of Platform for Basic Research on Decommissioning in Japan

Leading Organization: CLADS & the University of Tokyo

NEST Project Integrator: CLADS-affiliated & University Professor, Prof. Hajime Asama Assistant Integrator: CLADS-assigned professional.

NEST Fellows: Graduate students, post-doctoral appointees, JAEA professionals etc. (To be coordinated with the MEXT Human Resources Development Program.)



Foreign countries



Program of Work and Duration of the NEST Project(1/4)



- ☐ The proposed NEST Project consists of a short program and a long program.
 - The short program in this year consists of theoretical seminars,
 practical exercises and site tours of the 1F, and is scheduled as follows;

	November					December					
Date	26	27	28	29	30		3	4	5	6	7
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.& Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
The Short Program										•	
	I heoretical Tou		Site Tours of the 1F			Transfer	Practical Exercise (2) in The University of Tokyo				

- *The long program* will be held for 3 ~ 6 months next year.



Program of Work and Duration of the NEST Project(2/4)



☐ *Theoretical seminars* in the short program

The proposed NEST project provides **two seminars on** ① & ②

- 1 "Radiation Hardness and Smartness in Remote Technology for Nuclear Decommissioning (tentative title)"
- 2 "Radiation Measurements for Decommissioning of the 1F (tentative title).

Though the details are under consideration, their outline are as follows;

Session 1; Advanced Sensing Technology

Session 2; Experiences in Intense Radiation Field

Session 3; Radiation Smartness

Session 4 -1; Radiation Hardness

Session 4 -2; Radiation Measurement

Session 5; Panel discussion

(Session 1 ∼ session 3 are common to

both 182 seminars)





Program of Work and Duration of the NEST Project(3/4)



- □ Practical exercises (1) of the short program in Naraha Remote Technology
 Development Center of JAEA
 - Immersive experience by virtual reality for understanding of circumstances inside the reactor buildings and virtual operations by simulated remotely operated robot
 - Operation experiences of obtaining information of experimental environment by laser range finders and a camera sensor mounted on a mobile robot in the mock –up
 - *3D projection of obtained sensory data



Virtual Reality and simulation system



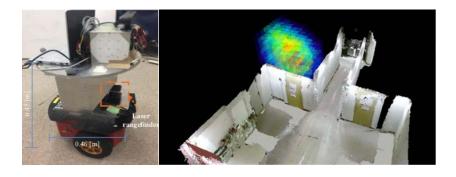
Cardboard pedestal mock-up



Program of Work and Duration of the NEST Project(4/4)

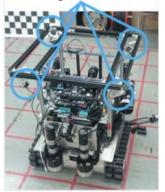


- ☐ Practical exercises (2) of the short program in The University of Tokyo
 - Detection of radioactive sources by using a gamma-ray detector mounted on a mobile robot
 - Mapping of radiation distribution and combining the map with the experimental environment of practical exercises (1)
 - Operation experiences of remote control robot using bird's-eye view system



Detection of radioactive sources (Left: Mobile robot with a Compton camera, Right: An example of radioactivity distribution mapping)







Bird's-eye view system (Left: Mobile robot with four fish-eye cameras, Right: Generated bird's-eye view)