







# Fukushima Japonsko 2011







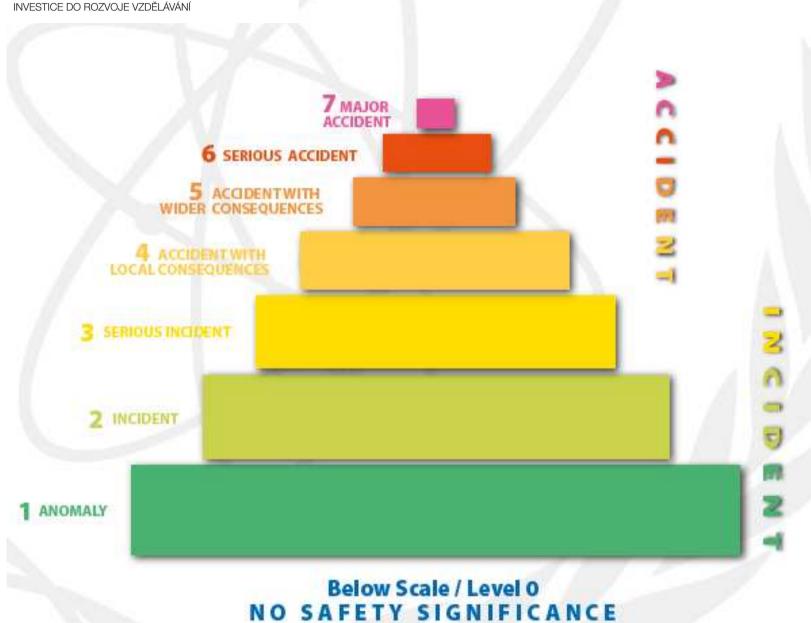














































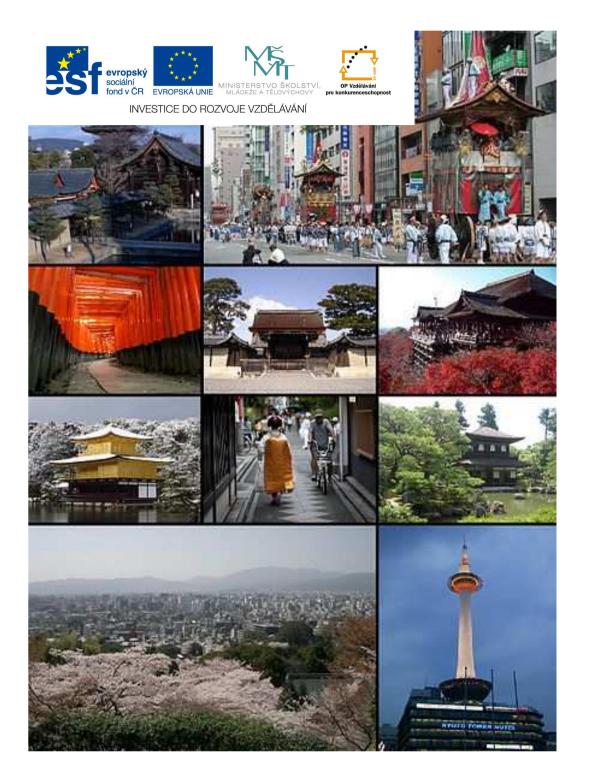






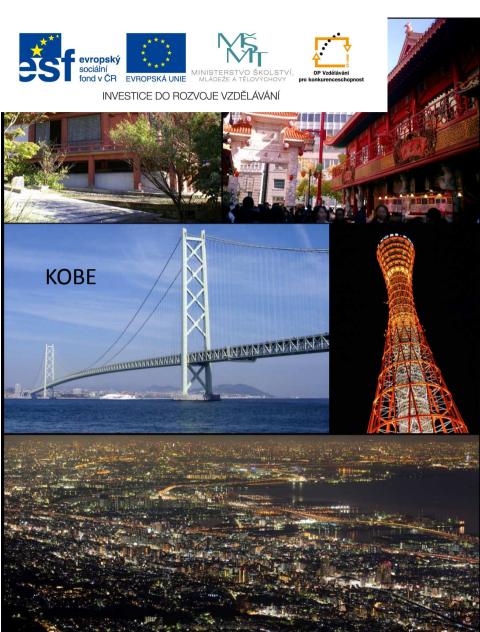


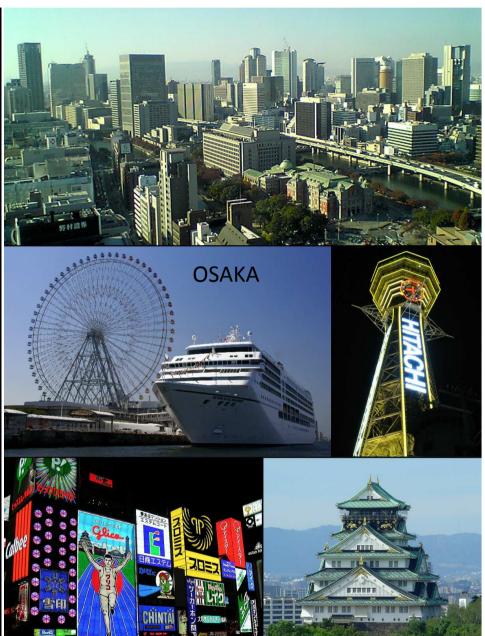






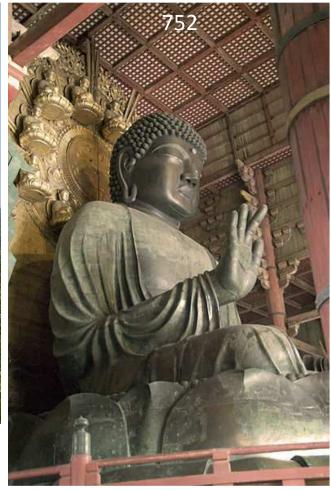














Height: 14.98 m (49.1 ft)

Face: 5.33 m (17.5 ft)

Eyes: 1.02 m (3.3 ft)

Nose: 0.5 m (1.6 ft)

Ears: 2.54 m (8.3 ft)

The statue weighs 500 tonnes

























and 6 were supplied by General Electric, Joshiba, and Unit 4 by Hitachi, All six

reactors were designed by General Electric.

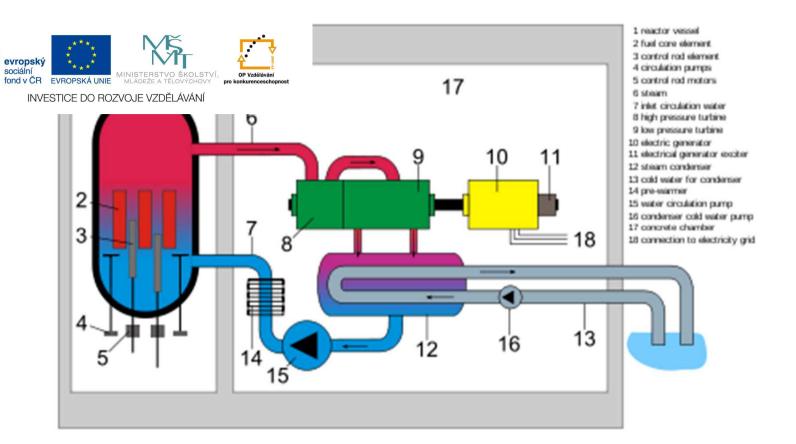
Architectural design for General Electric's units was done by <u>Ebasco</u>. All construction was done by <u>Kajima</u>. Since September 2010, Unit 3 has been fueled by a small fraction (6%)<sup>[]</sup> of <u>mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel</u>, rather than the <u>low enriched uranium</u> (LEU) used in the other reactors.

Units 1–5 were built with Mark I type (light bulb torus) containment structures, Unit 6 has a Mark II type (over/under) containment structure.

Reactors operational  $1 \times 460 \, \underline{\text{MWe}}$  (Unit 1 damaged) 1967 -1971, Project 1965.

 $4 \times 784 \, \underline{\text{MWe}}$  (Units 2, 3-1974, and 4 damaged; Unit 5 experiencing cooling problems)

 $1 \times 1,100 \, \underline{\text{MWe}}$  (Unit 6 – 1979 cooling problems)



- 1. Reactor pressure vessel (RPV)
- 2. Nuclear fuel element
- 3. Control rods
- 4. Circulation pumps
- 5. Control rod motors
- 6. Steam
- 7. Feedwater
- 8. High pressure turbine (HPT)
- 9. Low pressure turbine

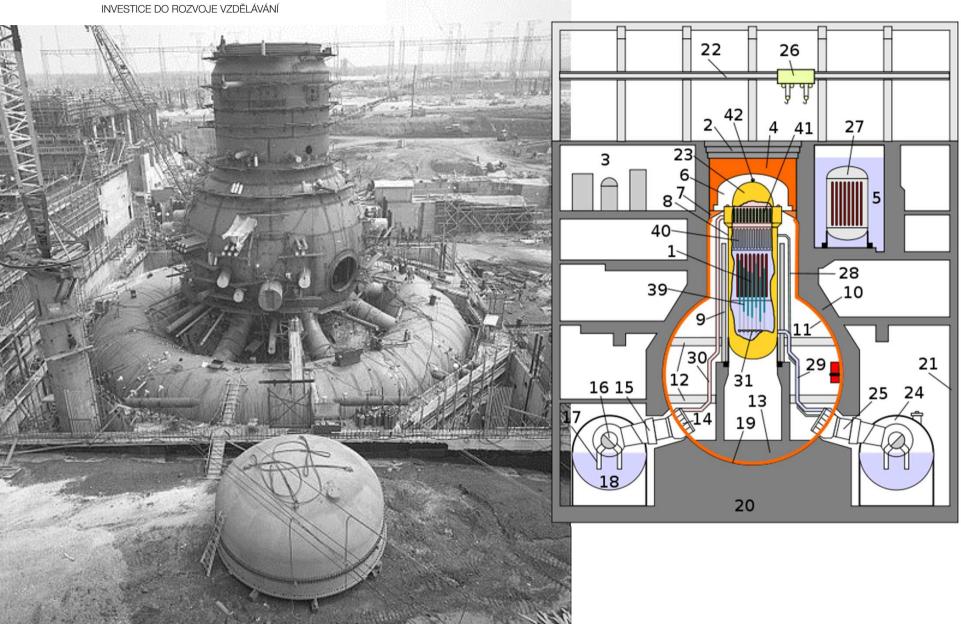
- 10. Generator
- 11. Exciter
- 12. Condenser
- 13. Coolant
- 14. Pre-heater
- 15. Feedwater pump
- 16. Cold water pump
- 17. Concrete enclosure
- 18. Connection to electricity grid















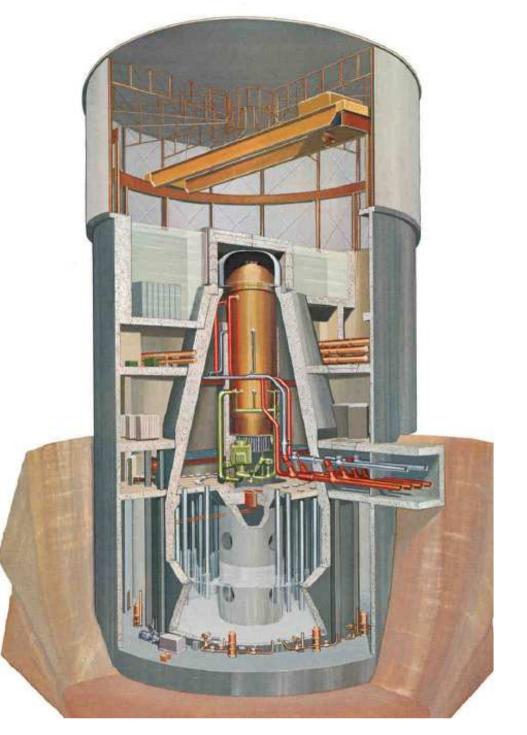




# The Mark II primary containment

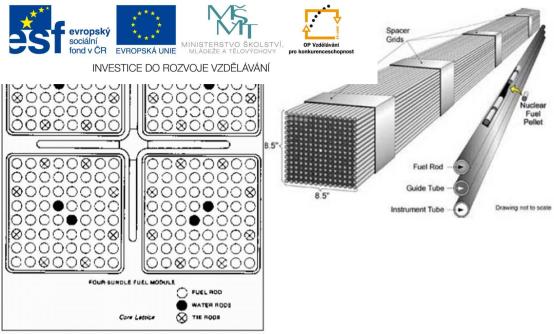
consists of a steel dome, concrete wall or reinforced concrete wall standing on a base mat of reinforced concrete.

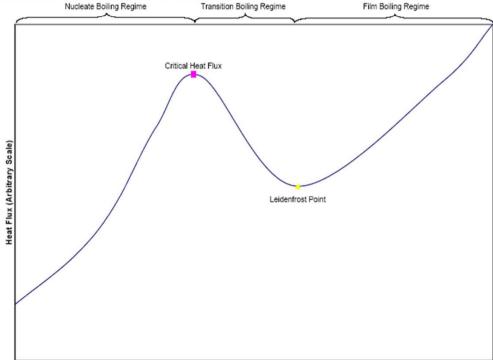
The inner surface of the containment is lined with a steel plate that acts as a leak-tight membrane.



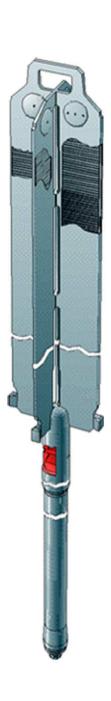


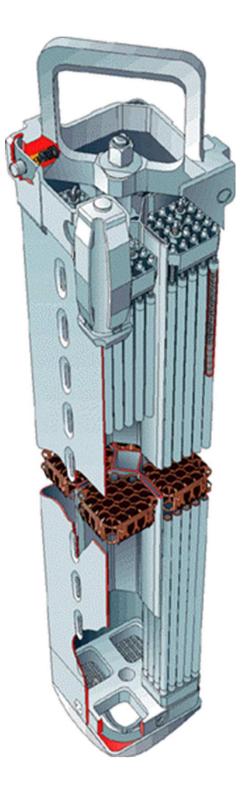
The Mark III primary containment consists of several major components, The drywell (13) is a cylindrical, reinforced concrete structure with a removable head.





Surface Temperature (Arbitrary Scale)













ıkušima po zemětřesení a tsunami



















xide. Uranium oxide is a ceramic with a pout 2800 °C.

The fuel is manufactured in pellets (cylinders that are about 1 cm tall

and 1 cm in diameter).







These pellets are then put into a long tube made of Zircaloy (an alloy of zirconium) with a failure temperature of 1200 °C (caused by the autocatalytic oxidation of water), and sealed tight.

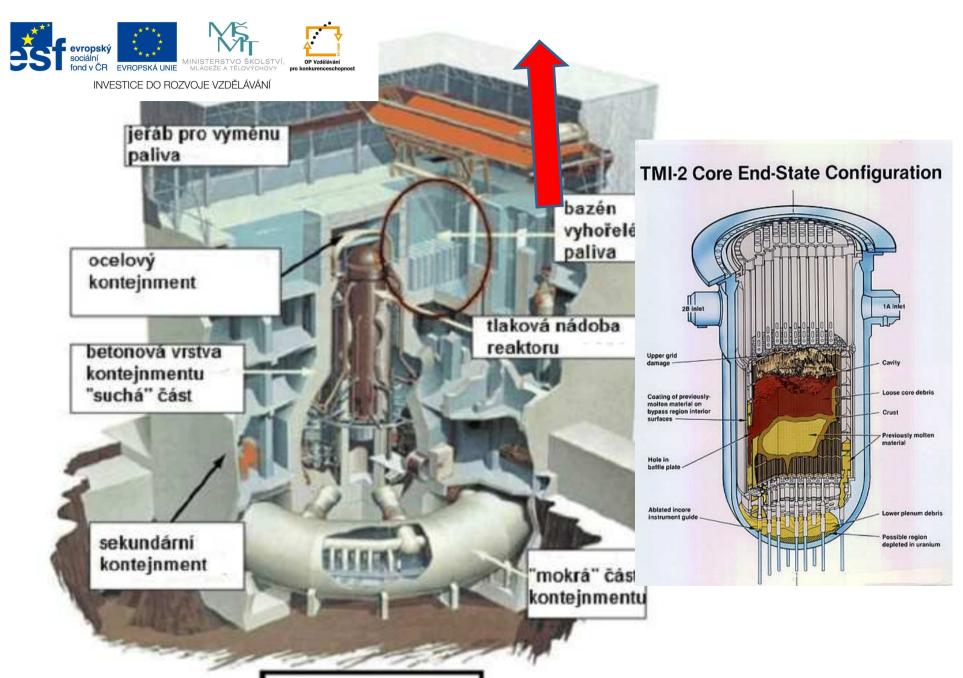
The **pressure vessel** is a thick steel vessel that operates at a pressure of about 7 MPa, and is designed to withstand the high pressures that may occur during an accident.



kundární kontejnment ocelové víko kontejnmentu prostor bazénu vyhořelé sprchy kontejnmentu primární ody reaktorová konteinment tlaková budova "suchá" část nádoba aktivn zóna odvětrání odvod kontejnmentu páry do vodní náplně podstave

anuloidní komora pro snižování tlaku ("mokrá" část primárního kontejnmentu)

to protect the integrity of the vessel and containment, the operators started venting steam from time to time to control the pressure



Mark I Containment











REUTERS

### INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

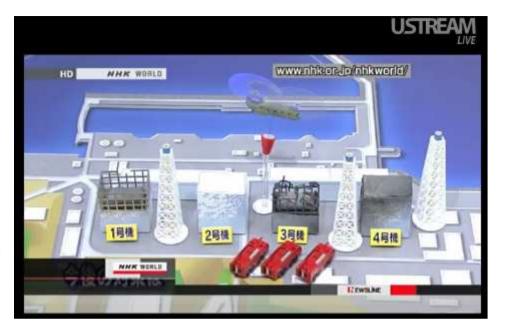


Reactor 4	Reactor 3	Reactor 2	Reactor 1	Reactor 5 & 6
784-MW	784-MW	784-MW	460-MW	784 & 1,100-MW
Mar. 12 Sat.			Explosion and radiation leak confirmed	
Mar. 13 Sun.	Seawater pumped		Seawater pumped	
Mar. 14 Mon.	Blast destroys concrete building	Seawater pumped		
Mar. 15 Tue. Explosion and fire. Radiation becomes unsafe		Explosion reported: Fuel rods exposed for a time		
Mar. 16 Wed. On fire again				Seawater pumped

# Mar. 17 Thu. Army helicopters spray seawater on the reactors

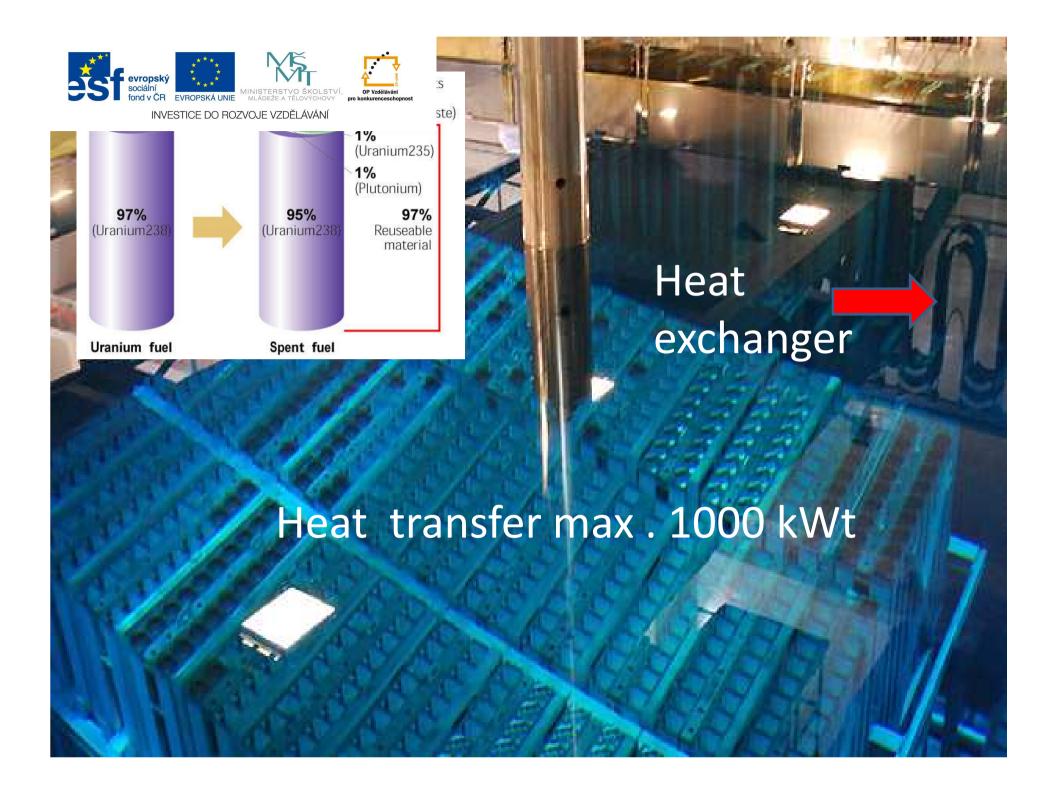
Sc19fire photo: GeoEye/Reuters MW: Megawatt

Mar. 18 Fri. Sn	noke seen rising from reactors 2,3,4	1	
Mar. 20 Sun	Power cables connected	Cold shutdown	
Mar. 21 Mon	Smoke/steam rising from reactors		
Power cables at	tached, system tests	Power cables attached, system tests	
Mar. 22 Tue	Smoke/steam rising from reactors		
3	5 5	<u>[3</u>	
Int	ernational Nuclear and Radiological Evi	ents Scale (from 1 to 7)	









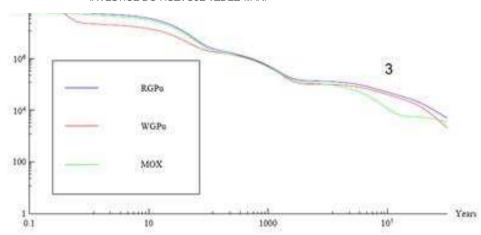








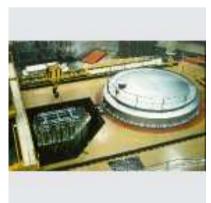
INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

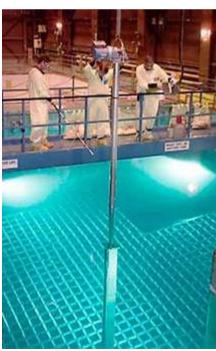


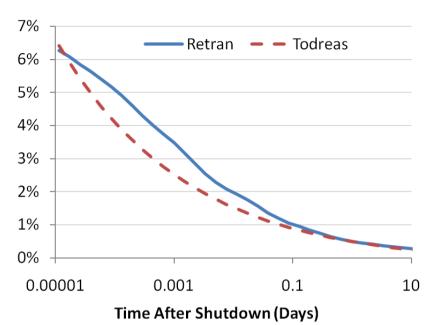
Total activity for three fuel types



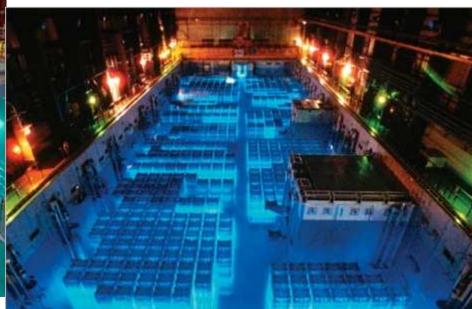


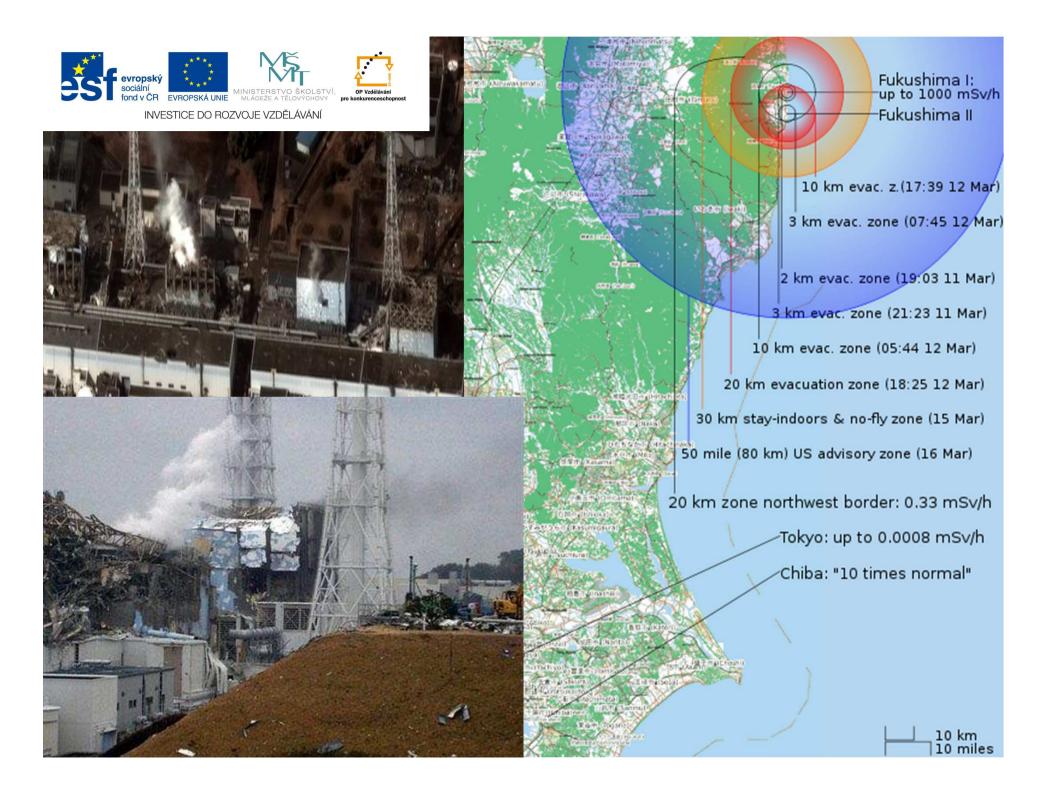






Decay heat as fraction of full power for a reactor <a href="SCRAMed">SCRAMed</a> from full power at time 0, using two different correlations









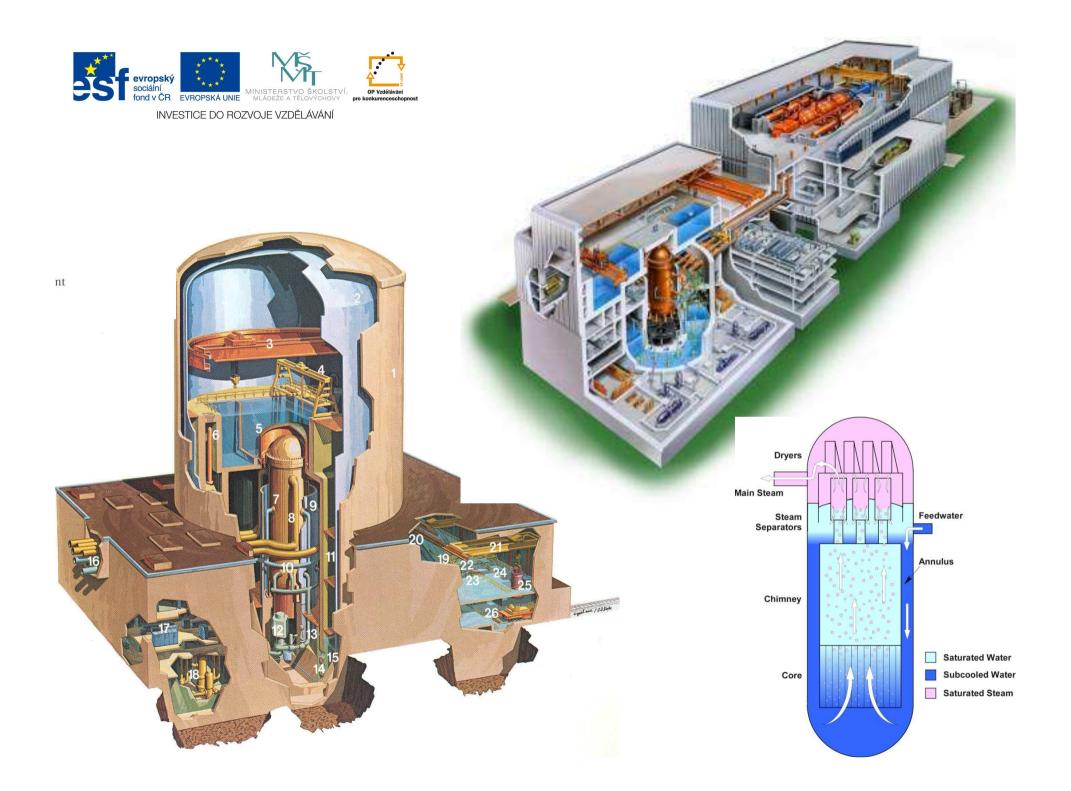












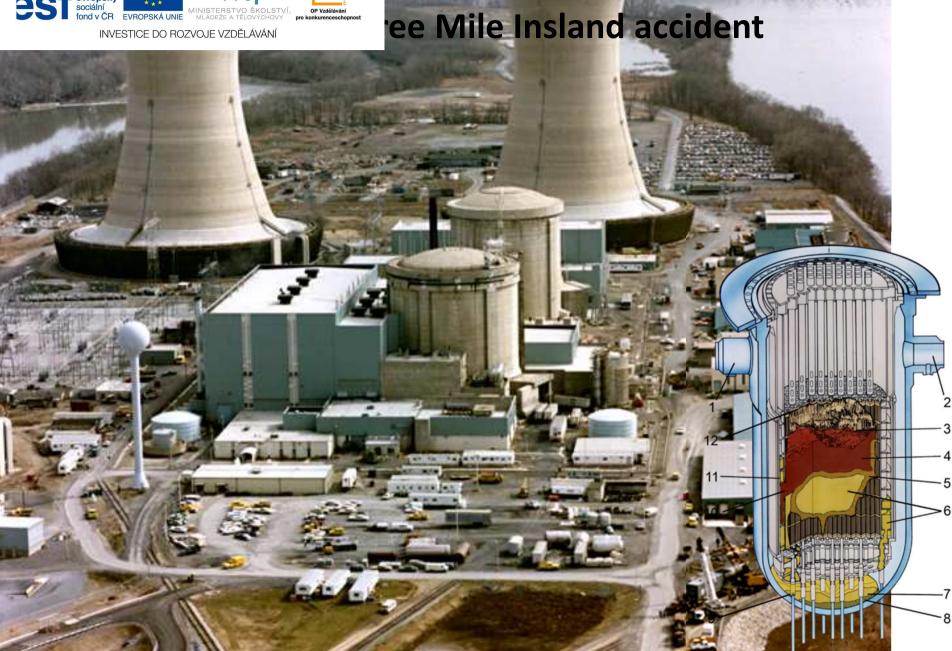


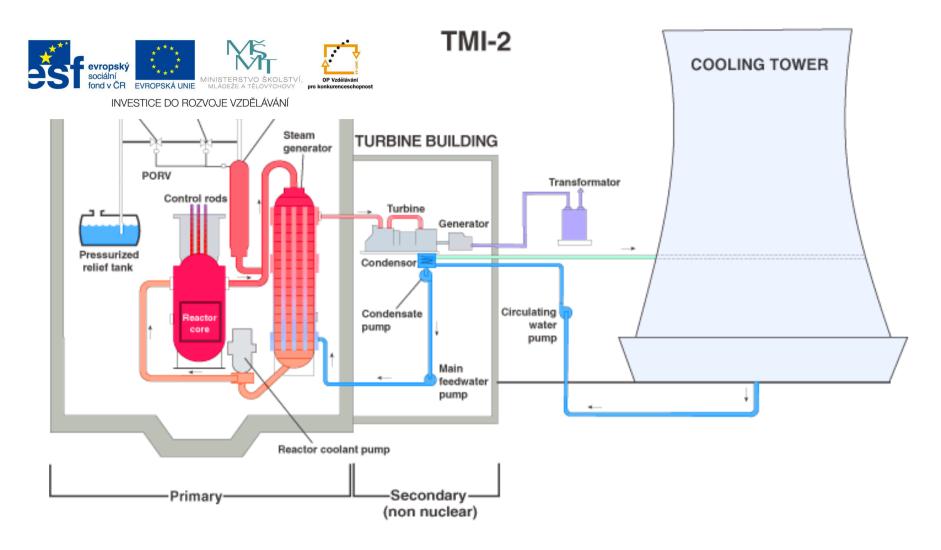












The Three Mile Island power station is near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in USA. It had two pressurized water reactors. One PWR was of 800 MWe (775 MWe net) and entered service in 1974. It remains one of the best-performing units in USA. Unit 2 was of 906 MWe (880 MWe net) and almost brand new.















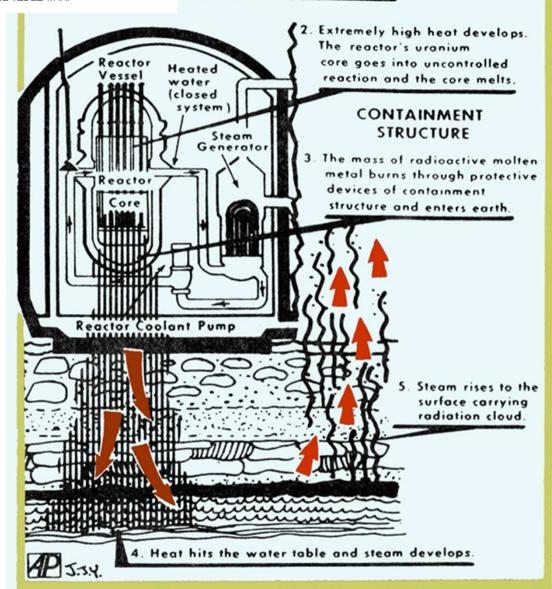


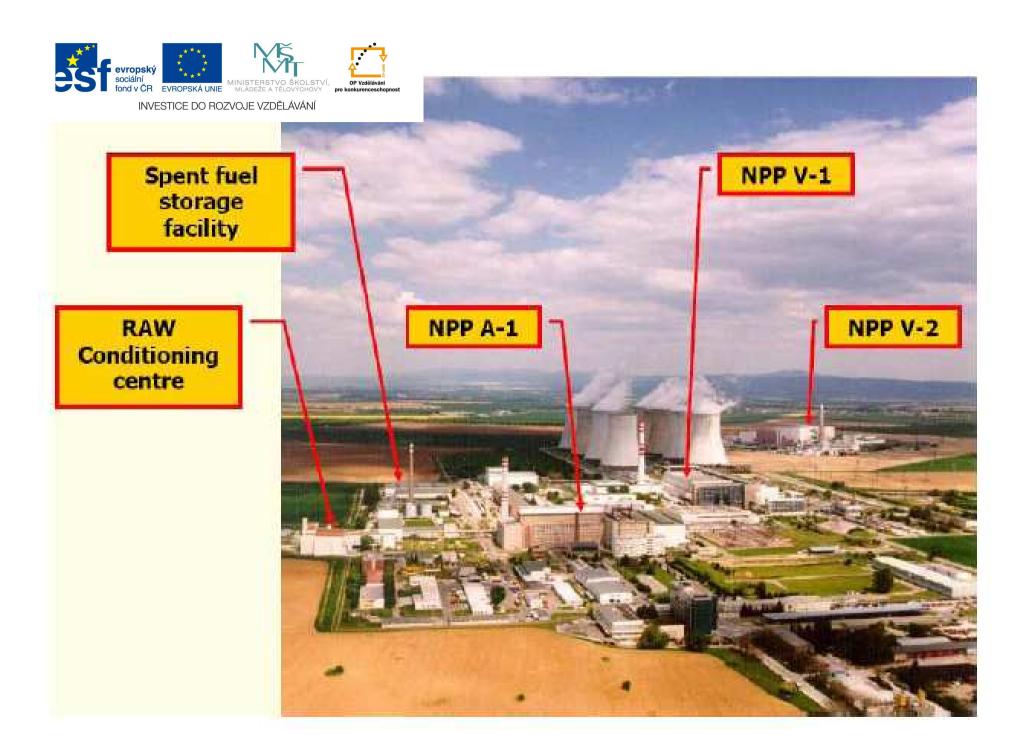




# LT-DOWN OCCURS

n begins when fuel rods sed by loss of water in reactor.



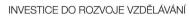


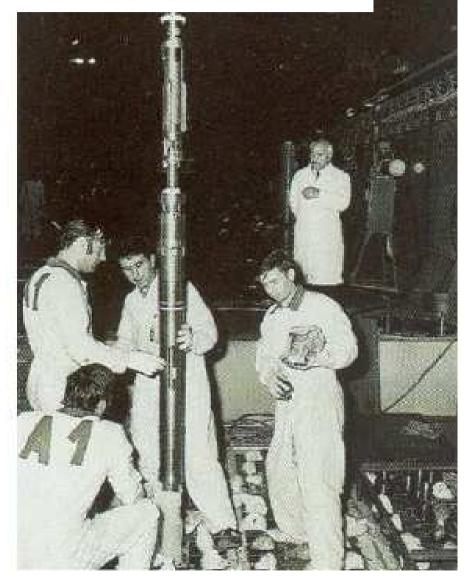


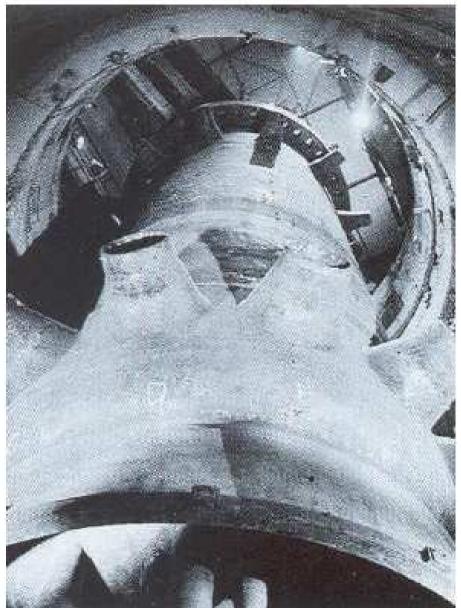


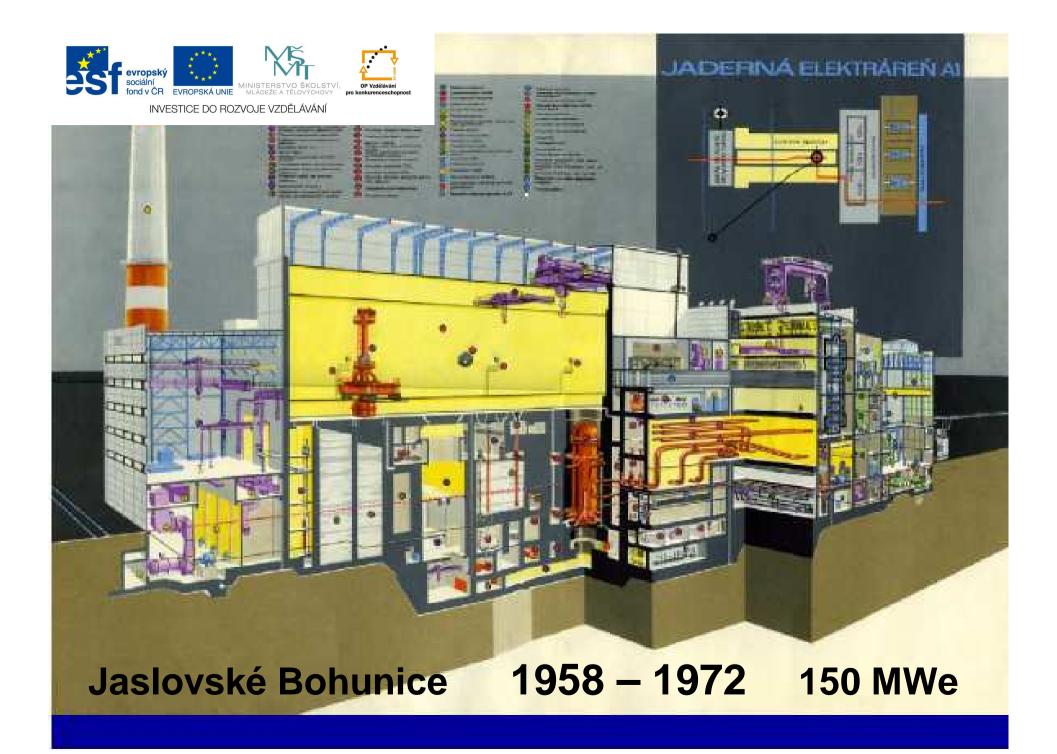






















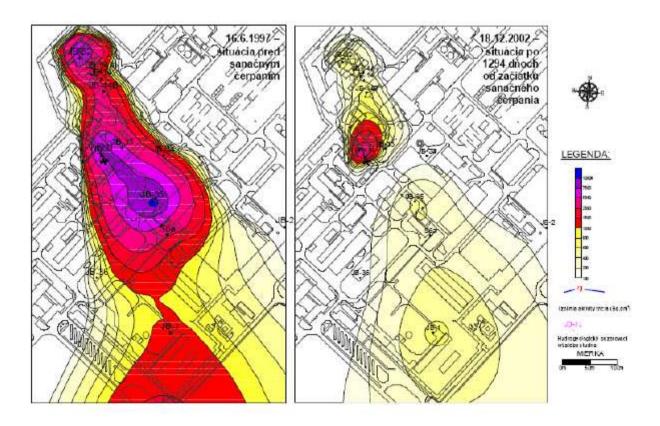


Figure 11. Results of standard monitoring of underground water in area of SE VYZ [43].

Isolinies of tritium volume activities [Bq·dm<sup>-3</sup>] – situation of

June 16, 1997 and December 18, 2002.









# ant of A1 decommissioning

