# Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station
# Unit 2 PCV Internal Investigation/
# Status of Fuel Debris Trial Retrieval

October 29, 2026

TEPCO

Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc.

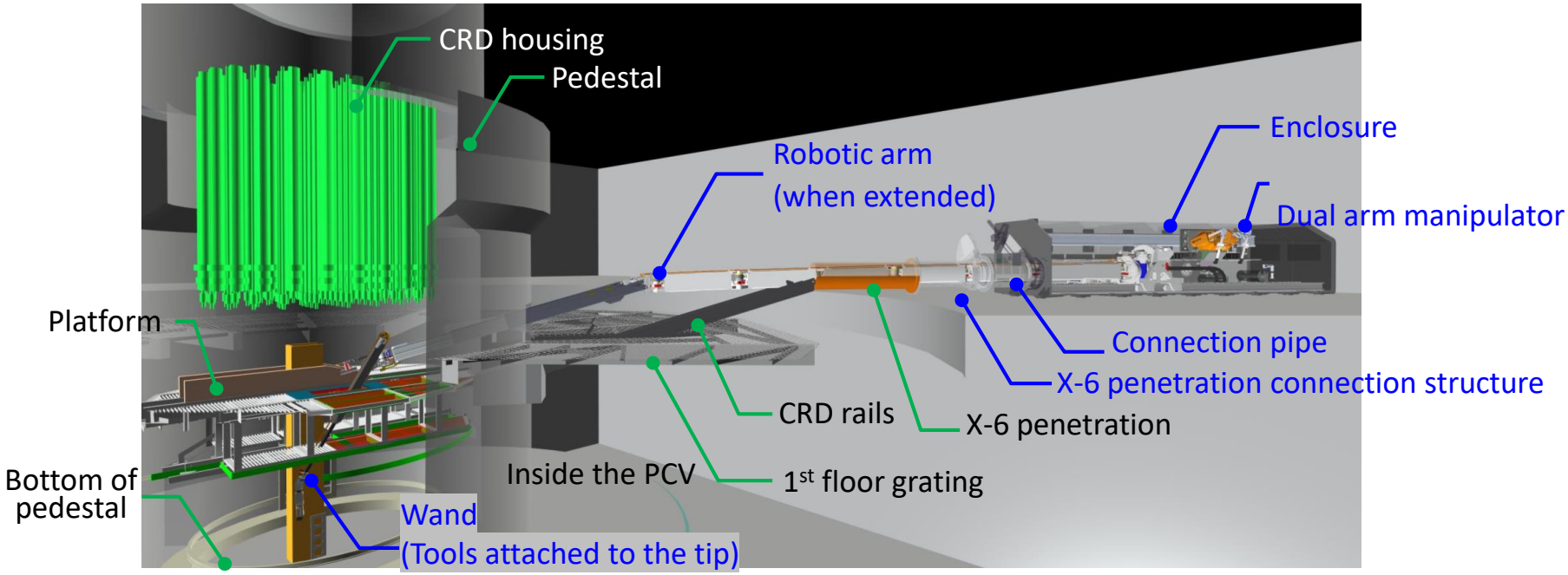
# 1. PCV internal investigation and trial retrieval plan overview

- To insure work safety and prevent the spread of contamination, the following equipment will be installed at the penetration to the Unit 2 primary containment vessel (hereinafter referred to as, "X-6 penetration") that will be used for the PCV internal investigation and also as a preparatory stage of trial retrieval.

  ＜ Already installed ＞

  - The X-6 Penetration connection structure isolates the inside of the PCV from the outside
  - The connection pipe shields radiation
  - A metal box that contains the robotic arm (enclosure)

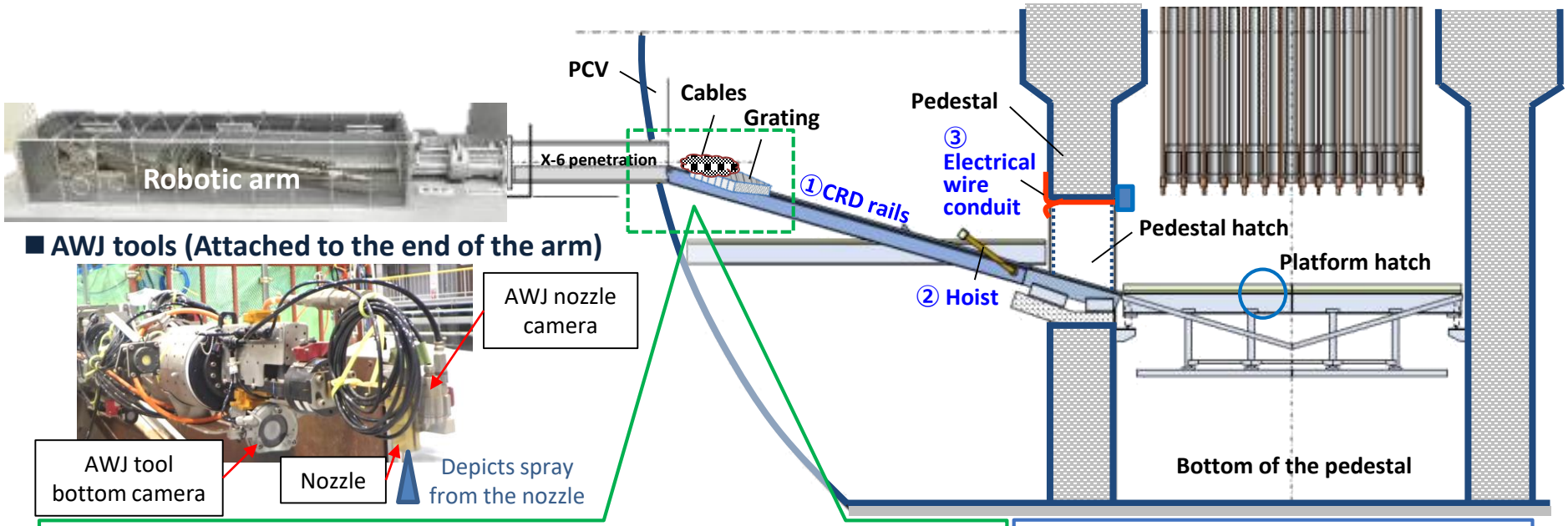
- After installation of the aforementioned equipment, the robotic arm shall be fed into the PCV through the X-6 penetration to remove obstacles inside the PCV while also conducting internal investigations and moving forward with the trial retrieval of fuel debris.




Unit 2 internal investigation/trial retrieval plan overview

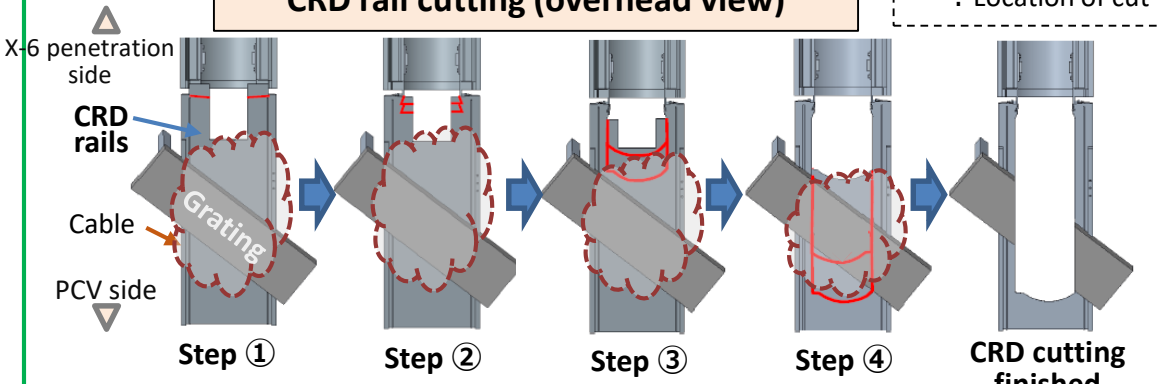
# 2-1. Access route status

- ①CRD rails, ②CRD rail hoist, and ③ electrical wire conduits will be removed in order to build an access route.




## CRD rail cutting (overhead view)

: Location of cut

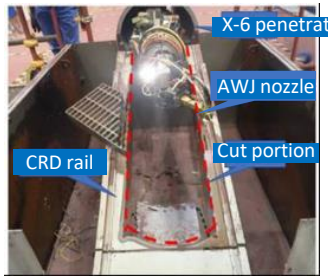



Completed | Underway

## Pictures from verification test



Prior to cutting



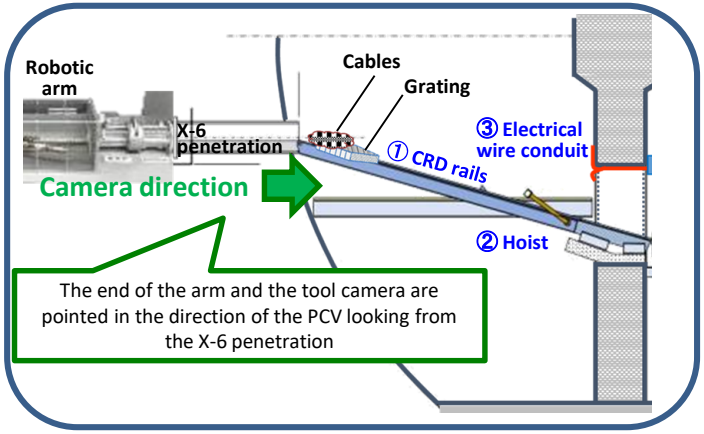

Cutting completed

During verification tests performed at Naraha, CRD rails, cables, and grating at the exit of the X-6 penetration were cut/removed and it was confirmed that the arm could pass through

# 2-2. Access route status (CRD rail cutting)

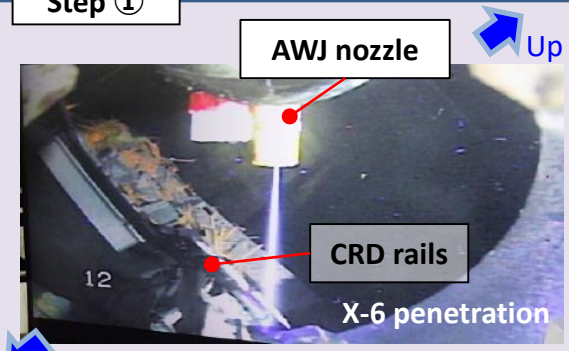
- On October 2 **we began an internal investigation of the Unit 2 PCV as well as trial fuel debris retrieval (building an access route)**
- As part of the process of building an access route we are using the AWJ※ to cut away the CRD rails near the exit of the X-6 penetration

※AWJ (abrasive water jet): Uses high pressure water in which an abrasive has been mixed to improve cutting performance




**Direction of the camera on the end of the arm**

**Step ①**



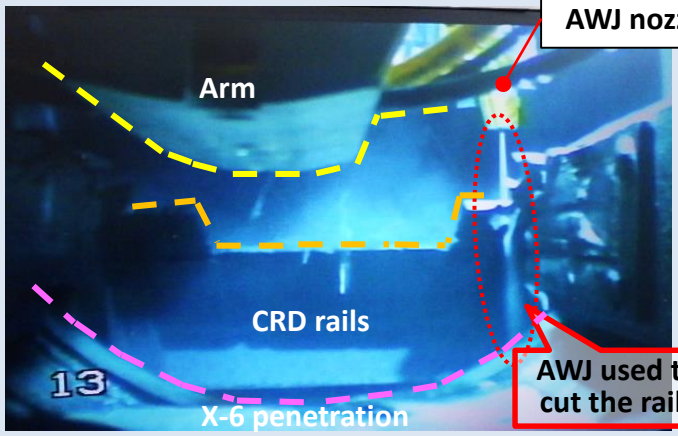

Cutting the CRD rails (AWJ tool bottom camera)

※Taken by rotating the AWJ tool



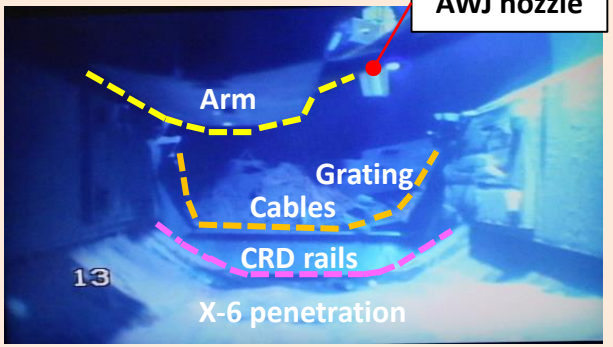
Remote operations center

**Step ②**




CRD rail cutting (bottom camera on the end of the arm)

**Step ③**




CRD rail cutting (bottom camera on the end of the arm)

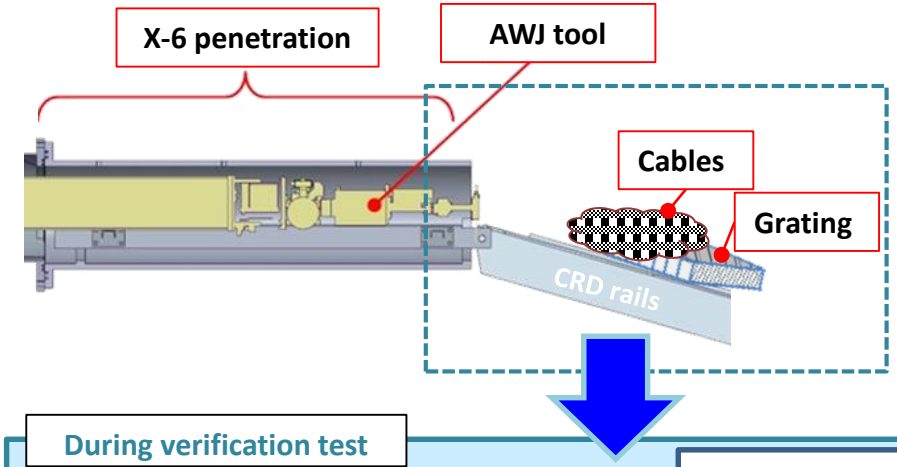


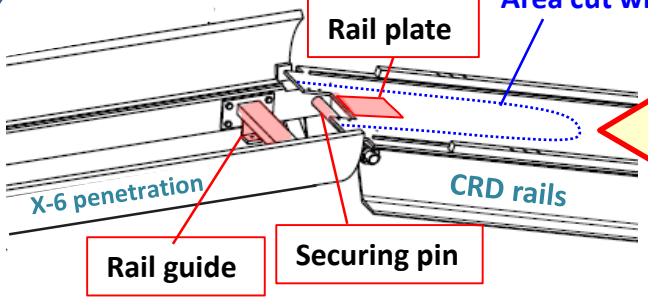

CRD rail cutting (AWJ nozzle camera)

※Cut location photographed from above

# [Reference] Passing the arm through after cutting the CRD rails (during verification test)

- When passing the robotic arm through the PCV, **the CRD rails near the exit of the X-6 penetration interfered with the bottom of the arm** so it is necessary to **cut away a portion of the CRD rails**



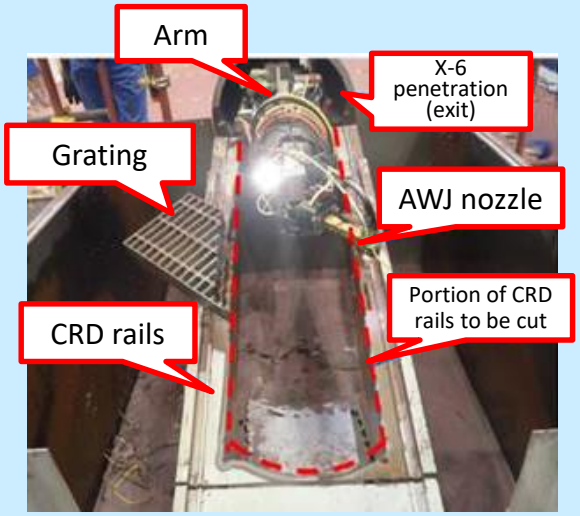

The following were removed in 2024 when deposits were removed from inside the X-6 penetration
- CRD rail guide
- Securing pin (middle pin)
- Rail plate (partial)

**Condition of the X-6 penetration and CRD rails**

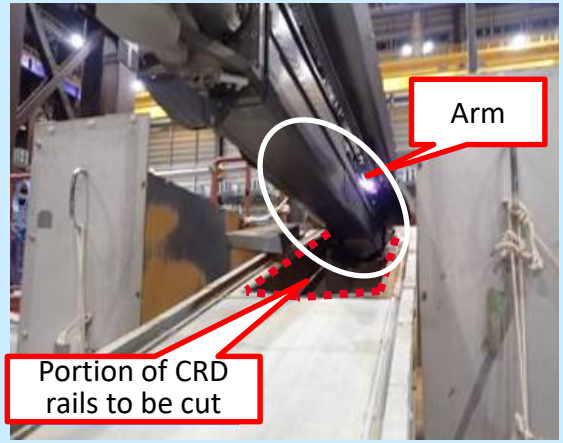
※The X-6 penetration and the CRD rails are connected via a securing pin

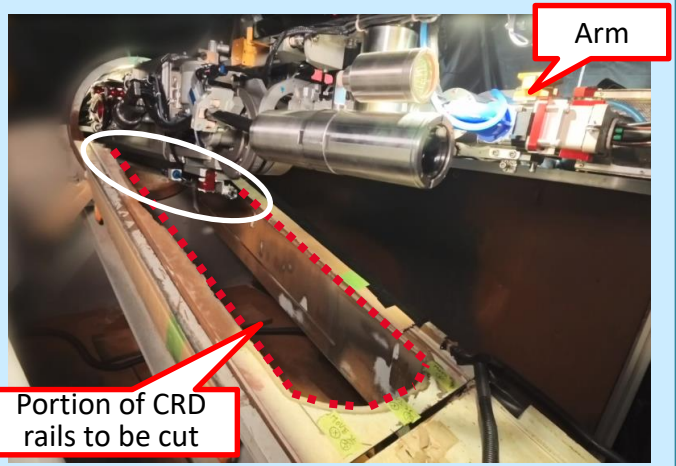
**During verification test**

**A portion of the CRD rails needs to be cut away because they interfere with the arm**



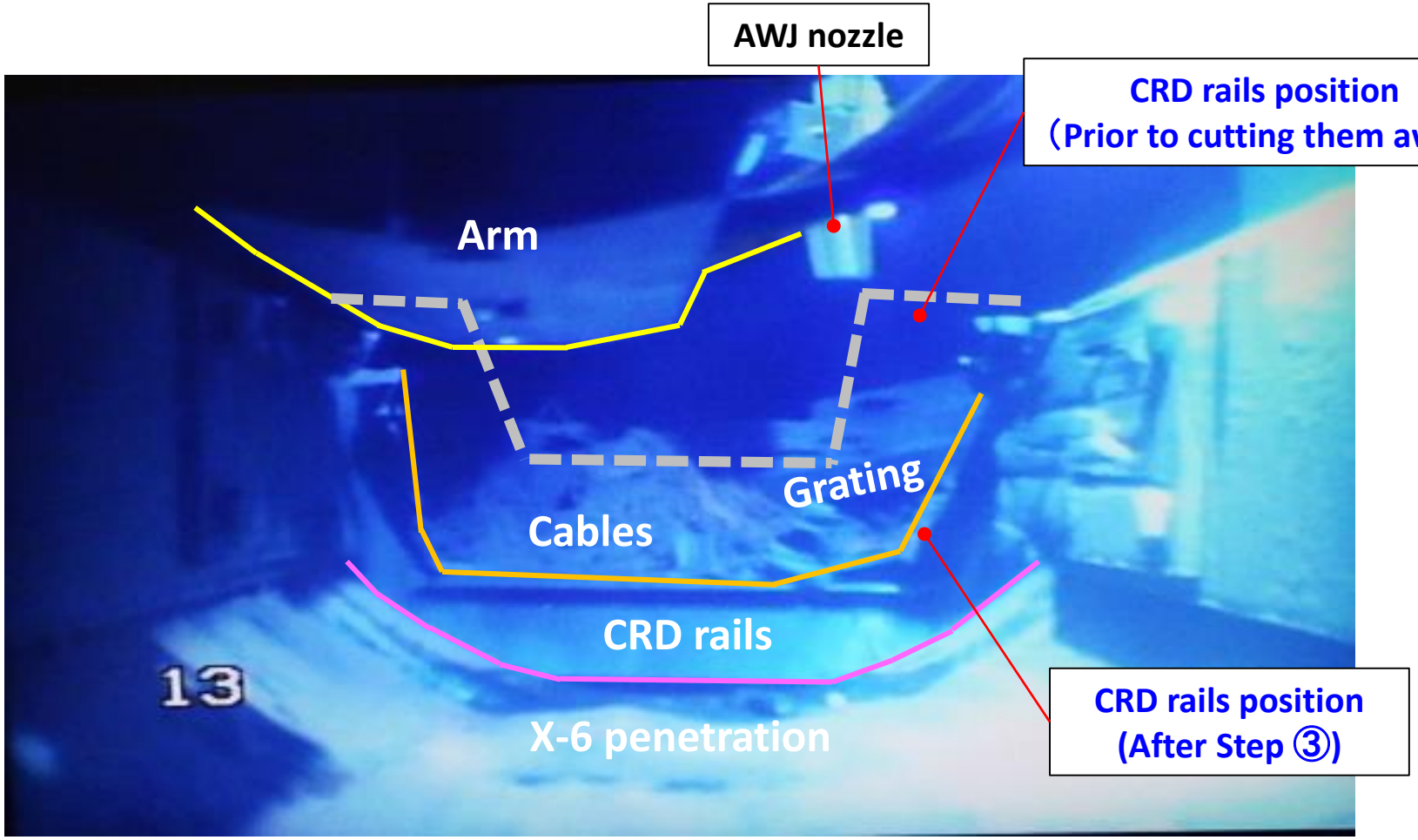

**When cutting the CRD rails**




**Passing the arm through after cutting the CRD rails**

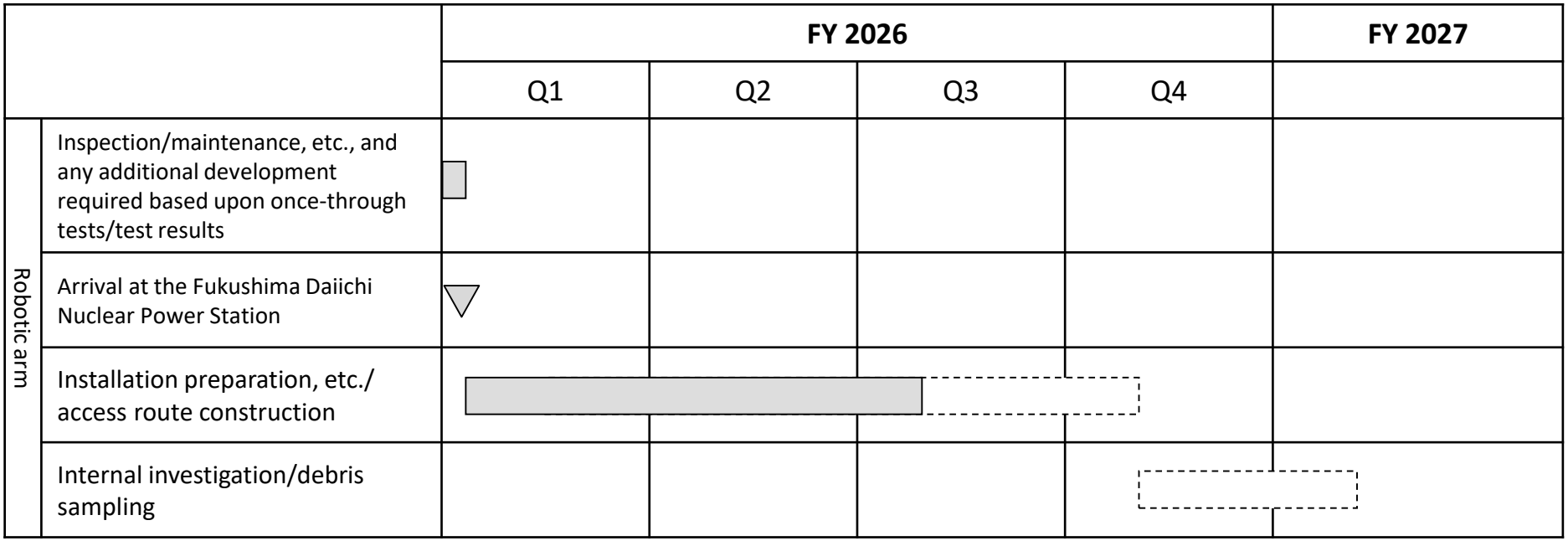
# [Reference] Cutting the CRD rails




Cutting the CRD rails
(bottom camera on the end of the arm)

# 3. Work schedule

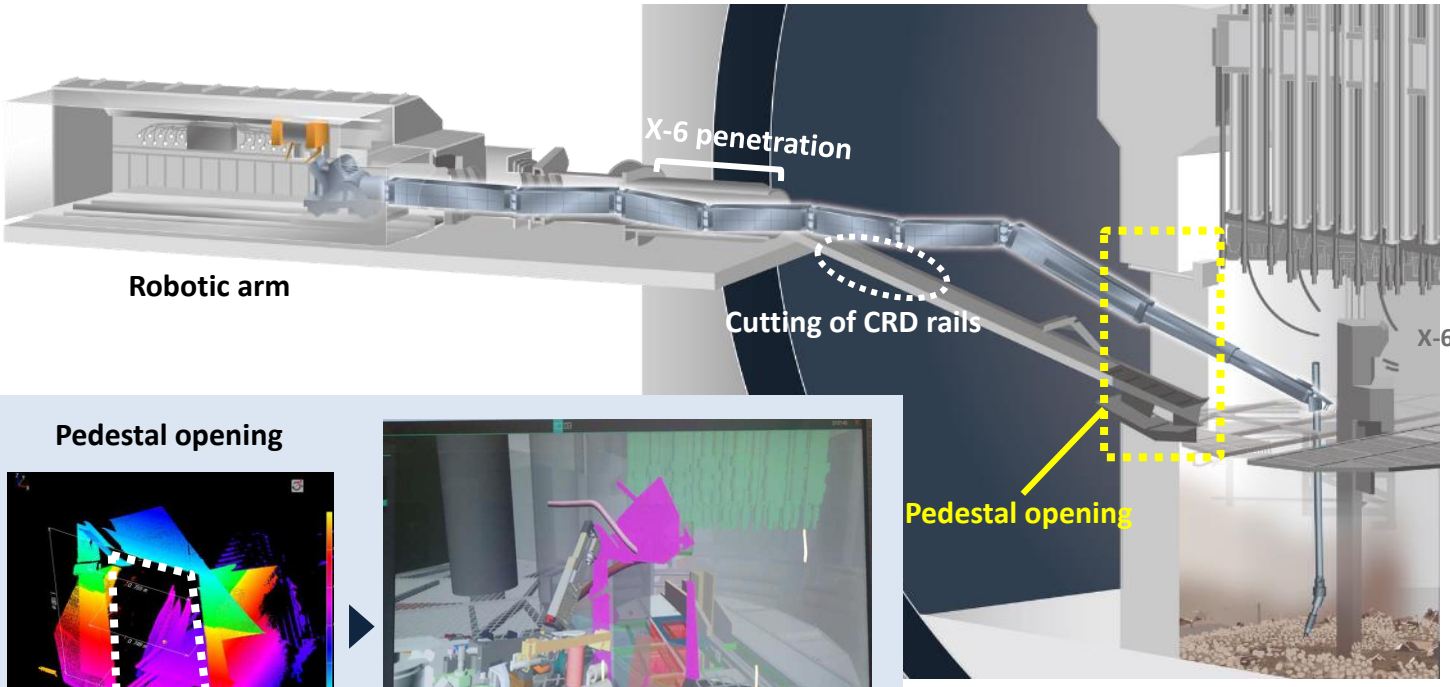
- Since verification tests at Naraha have concluded, the robotic arm will be transported to 1F. After that it will be brought into the Unit 2 reactor building and within the building via remote control and connected to the X-6 penetration connection structure and connection tube, and cables will be laid. Operational test was conducted to verify the integrity of the equipment after installation.
- With the arm functionality verification completed, work has commenced on the internal PCV investigation and trial debris retrieval operations.
- Access route preparation work (CRD rail cutting) is currently ongoing.

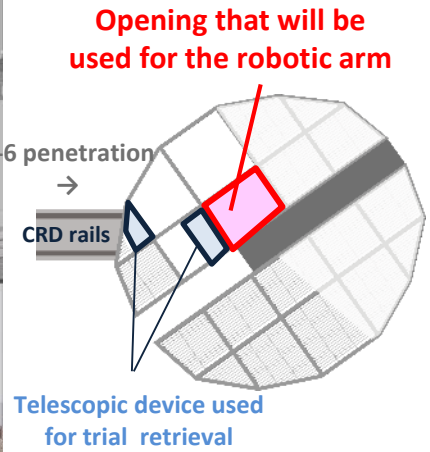


# [Reference] Objective of PCV Internal investigation/fuel debris trial retrieval

- A robotic arm will be inserted through the PCV's X-6 penetration to perform internal investigations and retrieve fuel debris samples
- Objectives
  - **To build an access route**※ by removing obstructions with the telescopic device that may hinder the insertion of the large robotic arm
  - **To acquire 3D model data and footage from inside the PCV** in order to confirm the adequacy of work plans and the design of retrieval device to be used as the scale of fuel debris retrieval is gradually enlarged
  - To verify that a digital environment (virtual reality) can be used for **fully remote operations** and also **verify the device can be used for long periods of time in high dose environments**

※ Removal of obstructions inside the PCV




Top view of platform

**Pedestal opening**



**3D model data acquisition**

# [Reference] Process of PCV internal investigation and trial retrieval

- The process is as follows: **Access route construction, 3D model data acquisition**, **debris sampling, acquisition of other data**
- Of these steps, **access route construction** and the **acquisition of 3D model data** inside the pedestal for verifying precise device design and adequacy as well as verifying operations and making them more efficient shall be prioritized. **The entire process will take approximately six months**

**Prioritized processes**

Access route construction ⇒ 3D model data acquisition ⇒ Debris sampling ⇒ Footage data ⇒ Gamma ray dose measure-ments ⇒ Neutron count

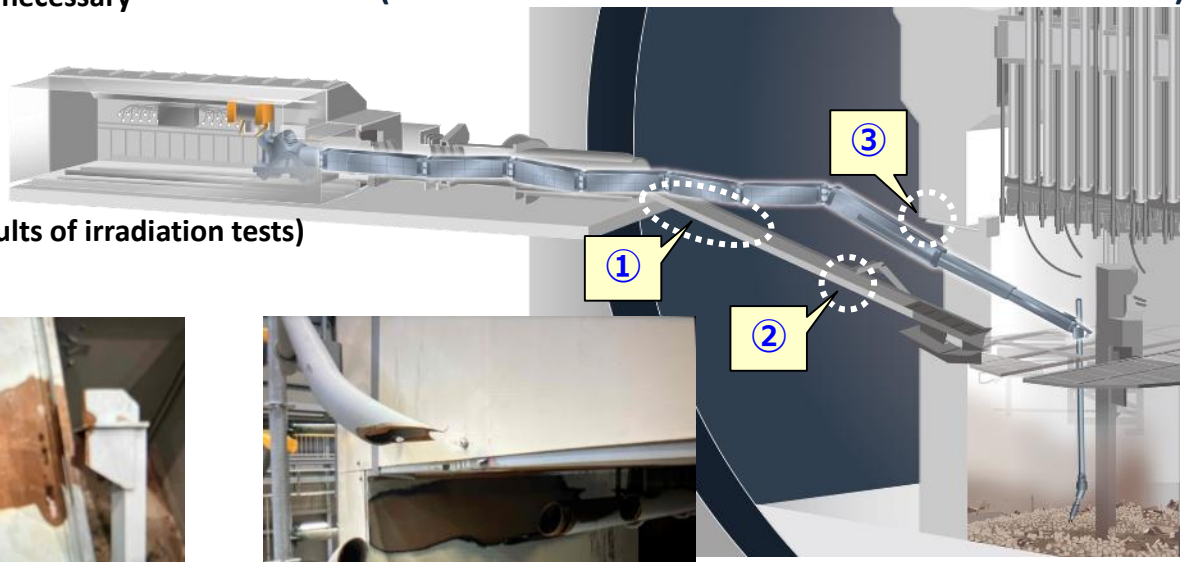
**Approx. 3~4 months**

**To be added to the aforementioned process as necessary**

✚ Camera replacement　Minor nonconformities, etc.

**(Camera replacement is included based on the results of irradiation tests)**

■ **Access route construction (locations from which obstructions will be removed)**





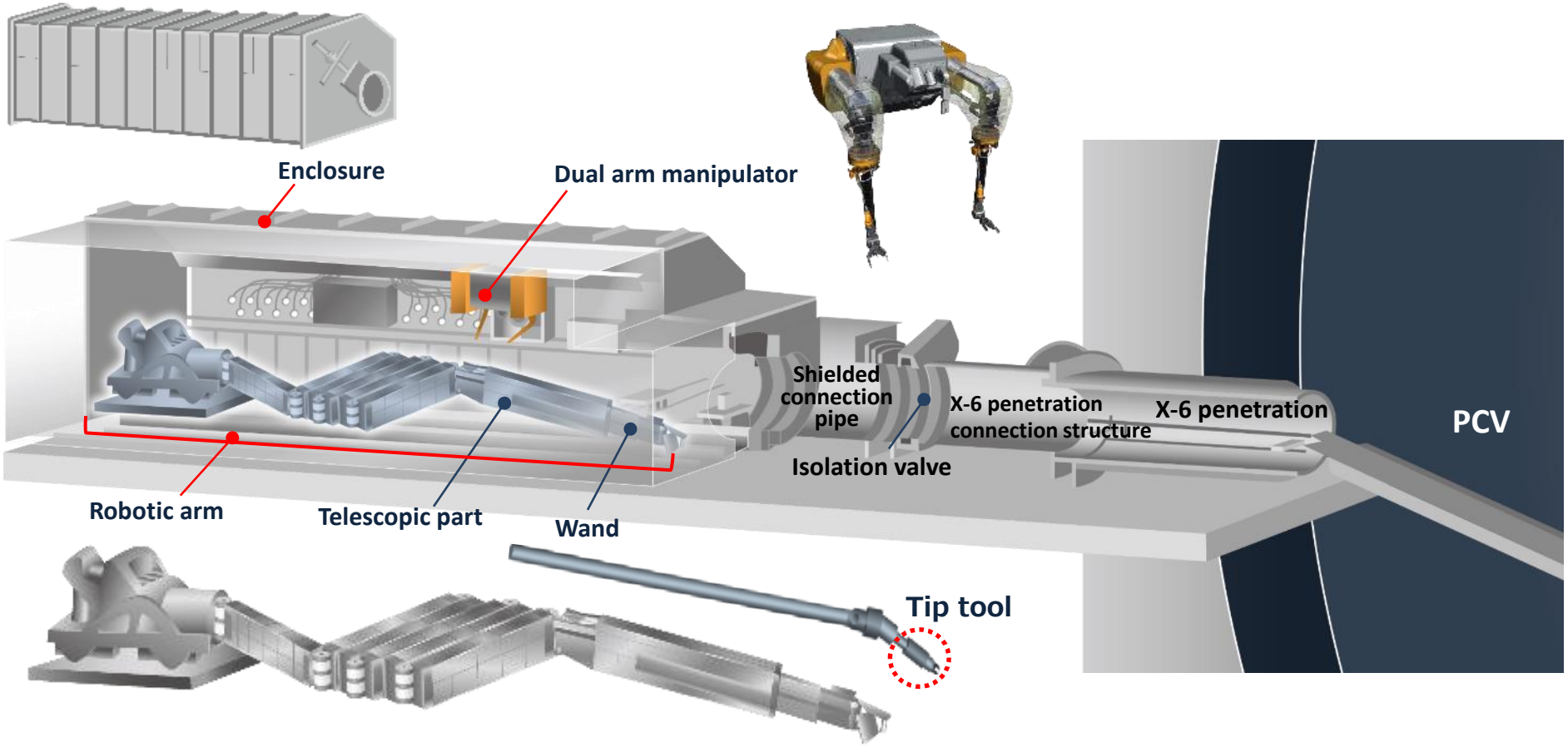
①Cutting of CRD rails


②CRD rails hoisting jig


③ Electrical wire conduits

# [Reference] Robotic arm structure

- The **robotic arm** and **dual arm manipulator** are housed inside an **enclosure** that serve as a PCV boundary.
- The dual arm manipulator is used **to perform maintenance, such as replacing cameras and switching out the end jigs on the robotic arm, and also to put the sampled fuel debris into containers**. The robotic arm is also equipped with a **wand** used to affix tip tools.




- **Robotic arm: total length: Approx. 22m (approx. 18m without the wand)/Weight: 4.6t**
- **Enclosure dimensions: Approx. 2.4m x Approx. 8.8m x H: Approx. 2.0m/Weight: Approx. 30t (including the arms and dual arm manipulator)**

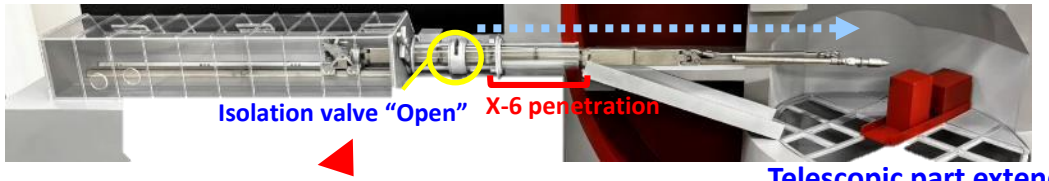
# [Reference] Robotic arm movements

- The robotic arm is extended from the enclosure and inserted into the PCV through the X-6 penetration. The telescopic part then lowers and extends while raising the wand vertically as it approaches the bottom of the pedestal.

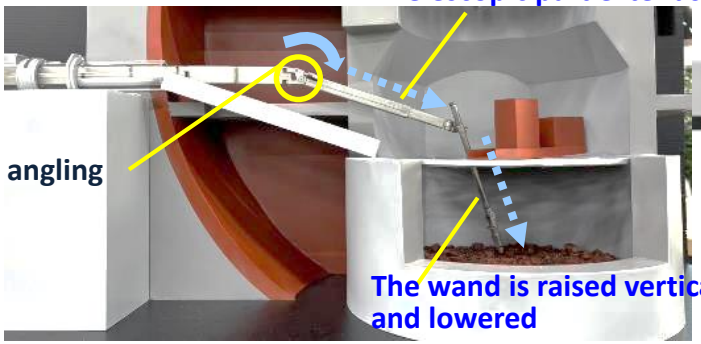


The robotic arm when housed in the enclosure

**The robotic arm is extended and passed through the X-6 penetration into the PCV**

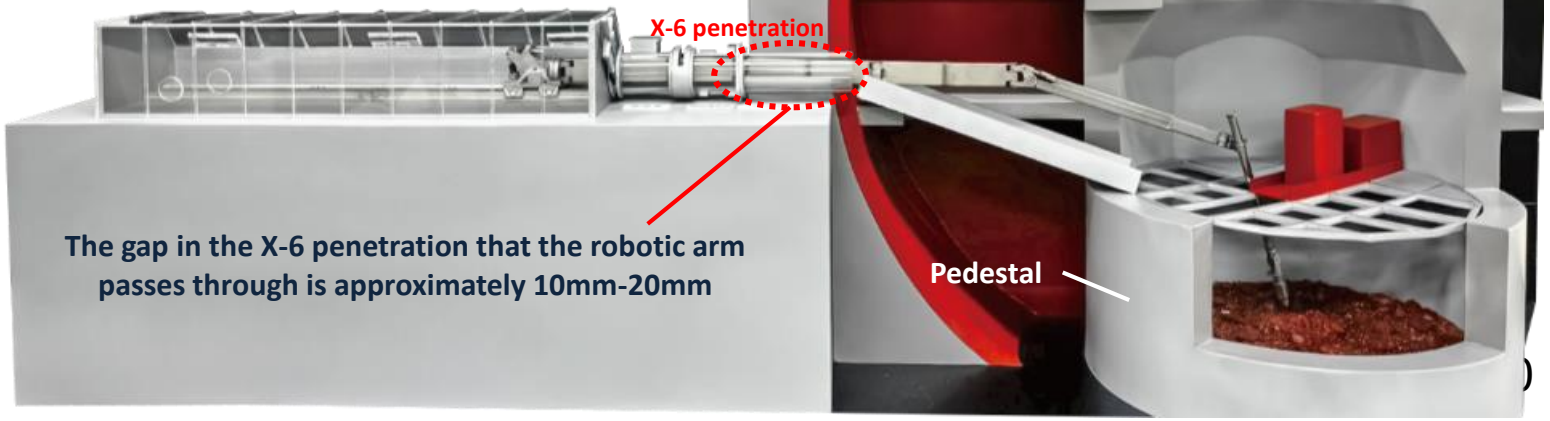



**Telescopic part extends**



**A tilt mechanism enables angling**

**The wand is raised vertically and lowered**




**The gap in the X-6 penetration that the robotic arm passes through is approximately 10mm-20mm**

# [Reference] Remote operation of the robotic arm

- Differing from the telescopic device that required direct manual position adjustment on site, the robotic arm used for this project will be operated using a **program created based on repeated accessibility verification tests** using actual size pipes, etc. (X-6 penetration mock-ups, etc.). By using this **verified program that ensures that there are no structures or obstructions in the vicinity we will be able to engage in remote operations that ensure safety and are reproducible**.

**Robotic arm operations**

Remotely operated using movement programs



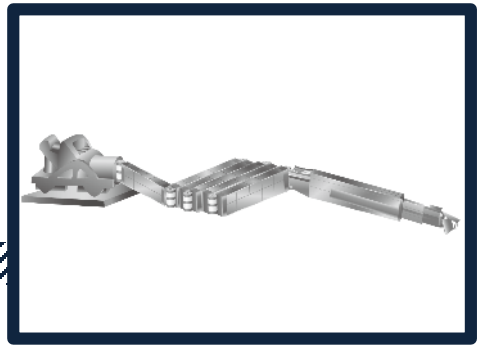
**Control system (program)**



**VR**



**Robotic arm**



A mouse is used to move the arm while checking arm joint angle and movement speed as well as the details of the program.
In addition to camera footage, a virtual space that reflects 3D model data will be used to confirm the positional relationship between the robotic arm and structures in the vicinity.

- There are multiple tip tools that can be attached to the wand of the robotic arm in accordance with the task to be performed. The **dual manipulator inside the enclosure is operated remotely to switch out these tip tools.**

**Dual arm manipulator**

Remote manual operation



Remote operations room

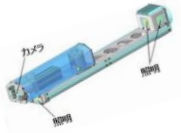
**< Tip tools >**



Cutting tool



3D model data



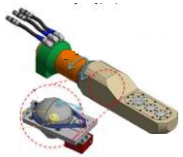
Footage data



**Dual arm manipulator**



Inside the enclosure



Gamma dose measurements

**Trial retrieval**



Metal brush

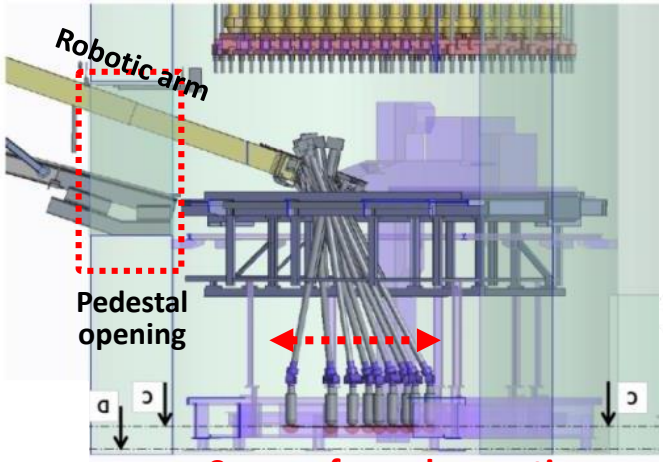


Vacuum container

# [Reference] Scope of access and operational policy of the robotic arm

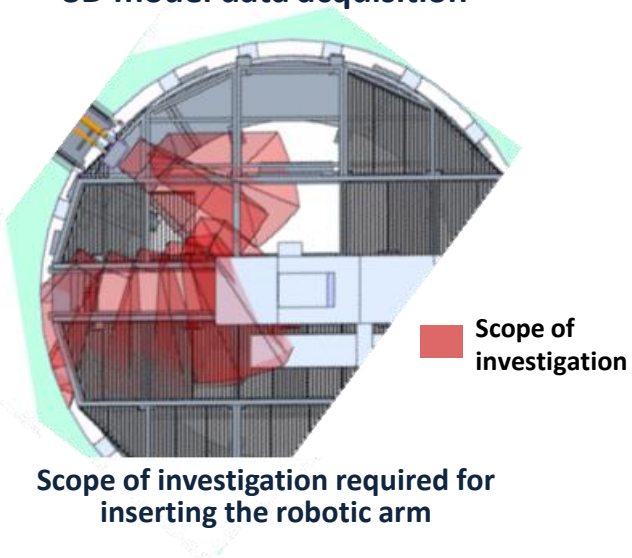
- Compared with the telescopic device the robotic arm **can access a larger area inside the PCV.**
- Multiple types of tip tools will be attached to the wand to remove obstructions and perform internal investigations of the PCV.

**When sampling debris**



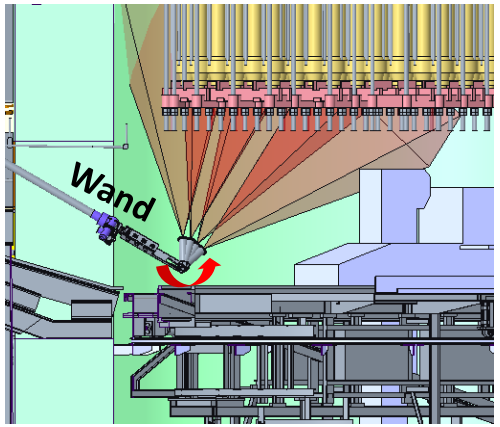

**Scope of wand operation**

**3D model data acquisition**



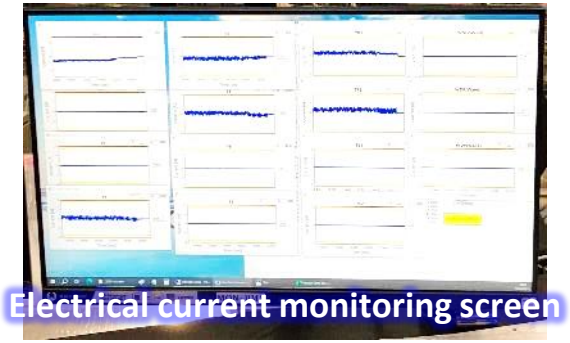

**Scope of investigation required for inserting the robotic arm**

**Camera investigation**

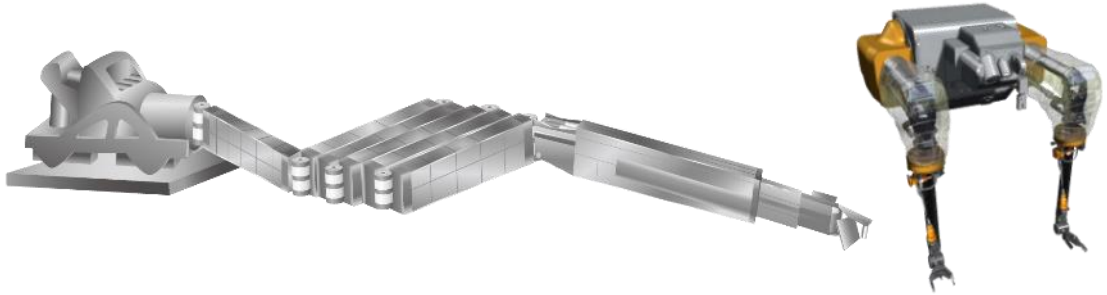



**Investigation of the bottom of the reactor pressure vessel**

- In preparation for application in the field a risk assessment was conducted and **maintenance on components** is being performed in order to reduce the risk of malfunction caused by degradation.
- **Predictive management**, such as monitoring the electrical current of motors that operate robotic arm joints, is being performed to detect abnormalities thereby enabling the device to be withdrawn to the enclosure for function checks before any malfunctions occur.



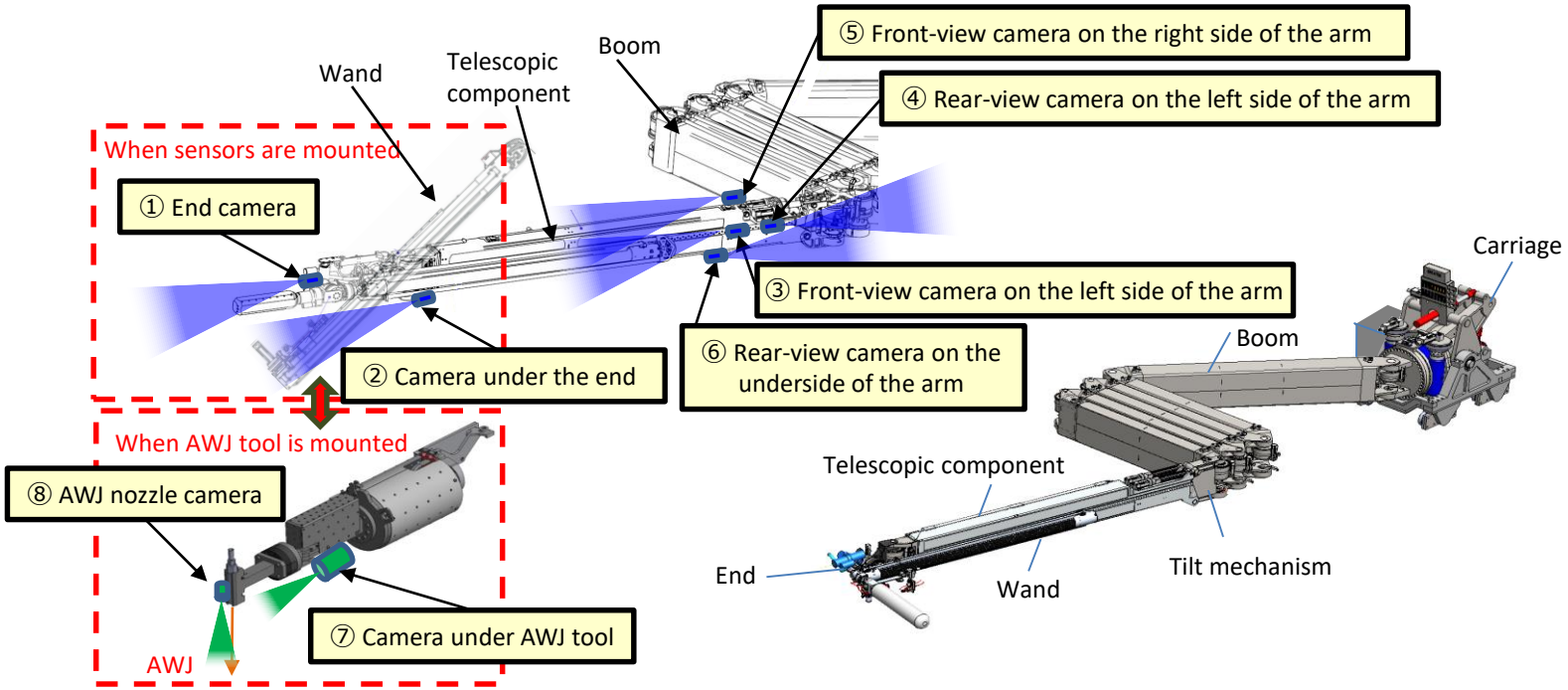
**Electrical current monitoring screen**



**In particular, the electrical current and line resistance of "arm" and "dual arm manipulator" motors are monitored to detect abnormalities**

# [Reference] Cameras mounted on the robotic arm (horizontal deployment of the telescopic device)

- In light of the camera malfunctions on the telescopic device, **irradiation tests of the cameras mounted on the robotic arm were implemented.**
- We were unable to confirm the radiation resistance as noted in the manufacturer's specifications. Since it has been impossible to acquire spare cameras**, we have changed the cameras that were subjected to high accumulated doses during field work to ones that have been adopted in our previous works.**
- **The radiation resistance of the replaced cameras was confirmed to be in line with the manufacturer's specifications. However, since the radiation resistance was lower than the planned dose for on-site work, they will be replaced remotely using a manipulator as needed, and operations will continue.**
- Currently, additional tests are being conducted at the mockup facility, such as checking visibility following camera changes and using a manipulator to replace cameras.
- In addition, during the test**, it was confirmed that even if all the cameras mounted on the robotic arm stopped, the arms could be retrieved to the enclosure using the control program and VR.**




Cameras mounted on the robotic arm

# [Reference] Anticipated major risks and countermeasures

- The following chart shows the major anticipated risks (malfunctions with the arm, wand, dual manipulator, or cameras, which are the main components of the robotic arm), as well as preventative measures procedures to be implemented when malfunctions occur.
- **If the robotic arm malfunctions it will be withdrawn into the enclosure for arm function tests.**

## ＜Anticipated major risks and countermeasures＞

| Malfunction | Preventative measures | Action to be taken when a malfunction occurs |
|---|---|---|
| Arm joint motor malfunction | ・Perform maintenance, such as component replacement, etc. and perform function tests after assembly<br>・Perform predictive management on-site to quickly detect nonconformities<br>・Revise work teams and lengthen daily work periods so as to reduce the amount of time spent inside the PCV (accumulated dose reductions)<br>・Verify methods for withdrawing the arm if it malfunctions and replacing the manipulator<br>・When remaining inside the PCV, straighten the arm inside the PCV to enable easy recovery in the event of an emergency | Perform maintenance on parts that cannot be replaced remotely on site in order to reduce risks<br>Handle in accordance with the symptoms detected during predictive management<br>If the arm malfunctions it will be recovered and tests of movement and control systems performed |
| Arm tip (wand) motor malfunction | | If the tip of the arm malfunctions the tip shall be cut away and the arm recovered (It will be impossible to continue the investigation thereafter) |
| Manipulator control communications error | | If a manipulator control system error occurs the device will be reset or the power turned on and off |
| Manipulator motor malfunction | | Consider replacement of the manipulator (This will require a lot of time) |
| Arm malfunction + manipulator malfunction | | If the arm cannot be recovered or the manipulator cannot be operated remotely we will deliberate cutting away the arm and recovering the rest of the system (This will require a lot of time) |
| No feed from arm camera | ・Perform irradiation tests in advance to confirm actual radiation resistance<br>・Verify methods for recovering footage if the cameras shut down<br>・Have spare cameras on hand | If it is deemed that precise operations are impossible the arm will be withdrawn into the enclosure and the cameras replaced<br>It will be confirmed that the system can be withdrawn into the enclosure even if all the arm cameras shut down |

# [Reference] Field Preparation Work Progress
## Primary Steps of the Fuel Debris Trial Retrieval (Internal Investigations/Debris Sampling)

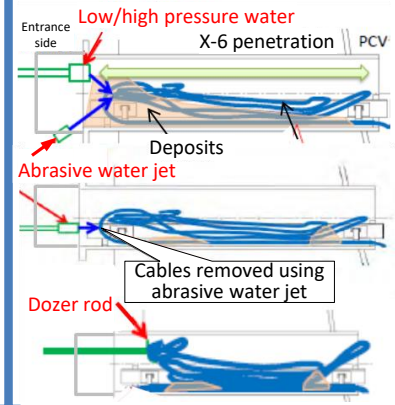
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### 1. Isolation chamber installation

### 2. Opening of the X-6 penetration hatch

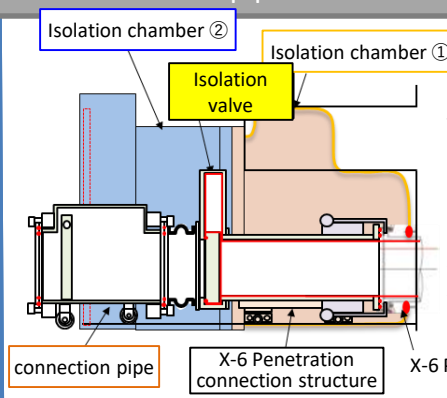
### 3. Removal of deposits from inside the X-6 penetration

Removing deposits/cables from inside the X-6 penetration



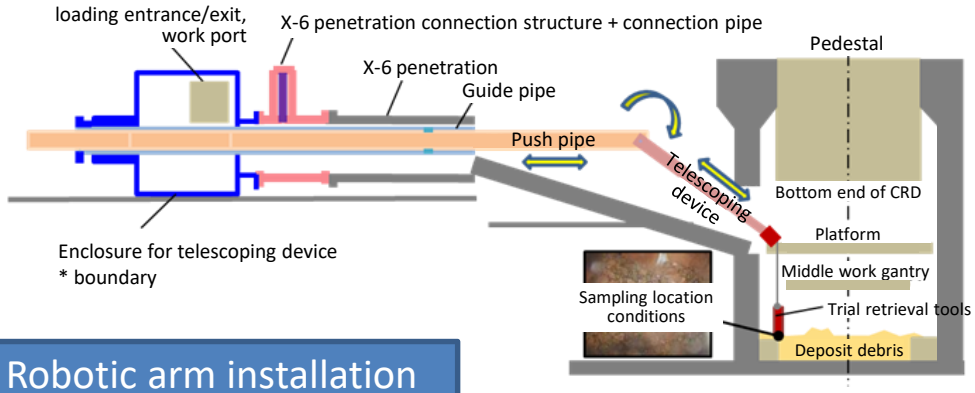

- Deposits pushed with low/high-pressure water
- Cables removed with Abrasive water jet
- Cables pushed with dozer rod

### 4. Installation of X-6 penetration connection structure and connection pipe

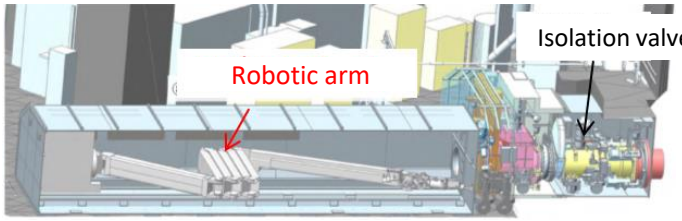



The connecting structure and connection pipe will be installed at the X-6 penetration and the boundary will be changed from the isolation chamber to the connection structure.

### 5. Installation of telescopic device
### 6. Trial retrieval (debris sampling using telescopic device)

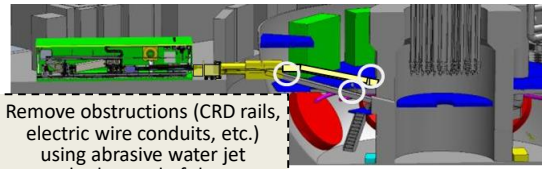



### 7. Robotic arm installation



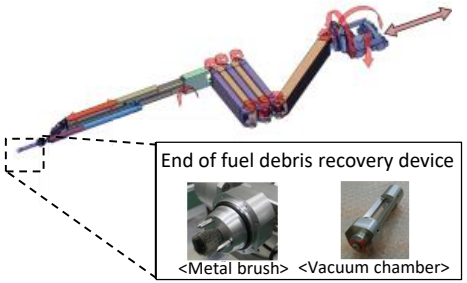

### 8. Internal investigation/debris sampling using robotic arm

① Internal investigation



Remove obstructions (CRD rails, electric wire conduits, etc.) using abrasive water jet attached to end of the arm

② debris sampling using robotic arm




(Note)

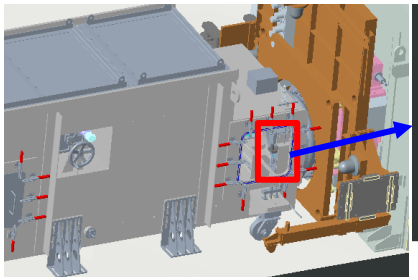
Isolation valve: Valve installed to separate the inside of the PCV from the outside

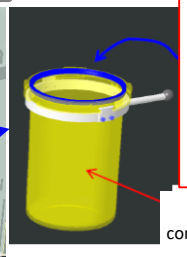
Abrasive Water Jet: Combines high pressure water with an abrasive to improve cutting ability

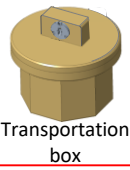
# [Reference] Field Preparation Work Progress
# Primary Steps of the Fuel Debris Trial Retrieval (Internal Investigations/Debris Sampling)

(From Step 6 on the previous slide)

## 9-1. Collection of fuel debris





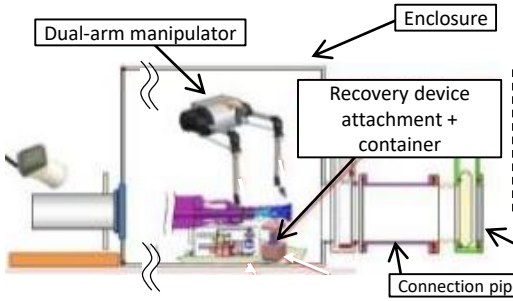


Transportation box

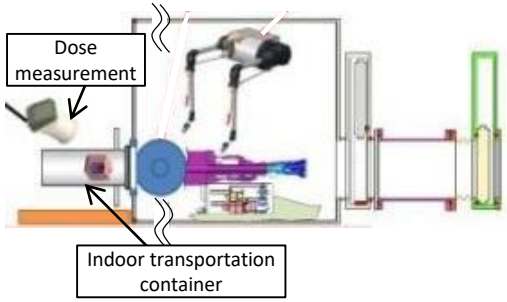
Indoor transportation container (DPTE container)

(From Step 8 on the previous slide)

## 9-2. Inserting the fuel debris recovery device attachment into a container, Inserting into an on-site transportation container/Dose measurements

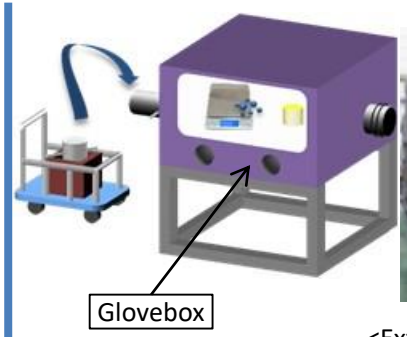



- The fuel debris recovery device attachment will be put into a container using the dual-arm manipulator inside the enclosure




- Inside the enclosure, the attachment will be put into an on-site transportation container after taking dose measurements
- This will be removed while attempting to prevent the spread of contamination

## 10. Insertion into glovebox/Measurement

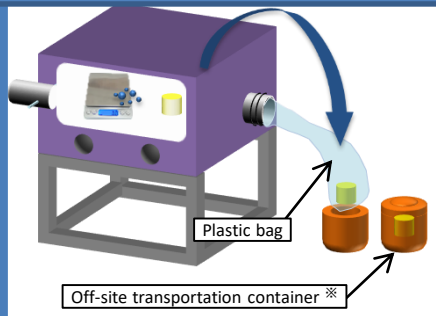





<Exterior view of glovebox>

- The collected samples will be put into a negative pressure glovebox
- The samples will be subjected to various measurements inside the glovebox and then put into a container

## 11. Container removal/Insertion into transportation container /Removal from premises






Carried to transport vehicle

- The container will be removed from the glovebox while preventing the spread of contamination by using a plastic bag
- The container will then be inserted into an off-site transportation container and loaded onto a transport vehicle

※ Prior to transport, the surface dose/contamination density, etc. of the container shall be measured to ensure that it meets legal requirements

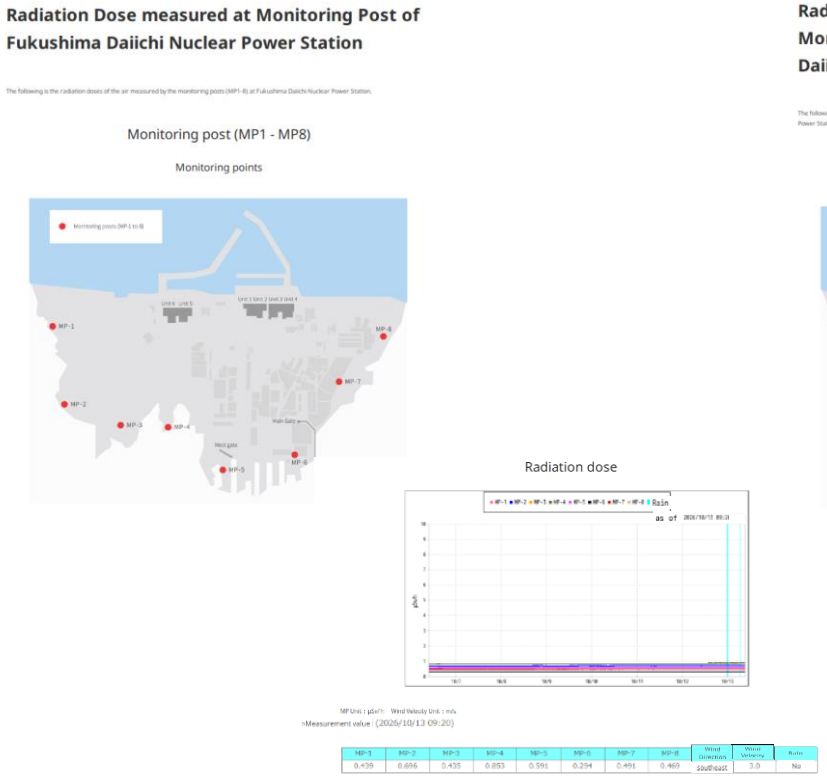
## 12. Off-site transport and off-site analysis

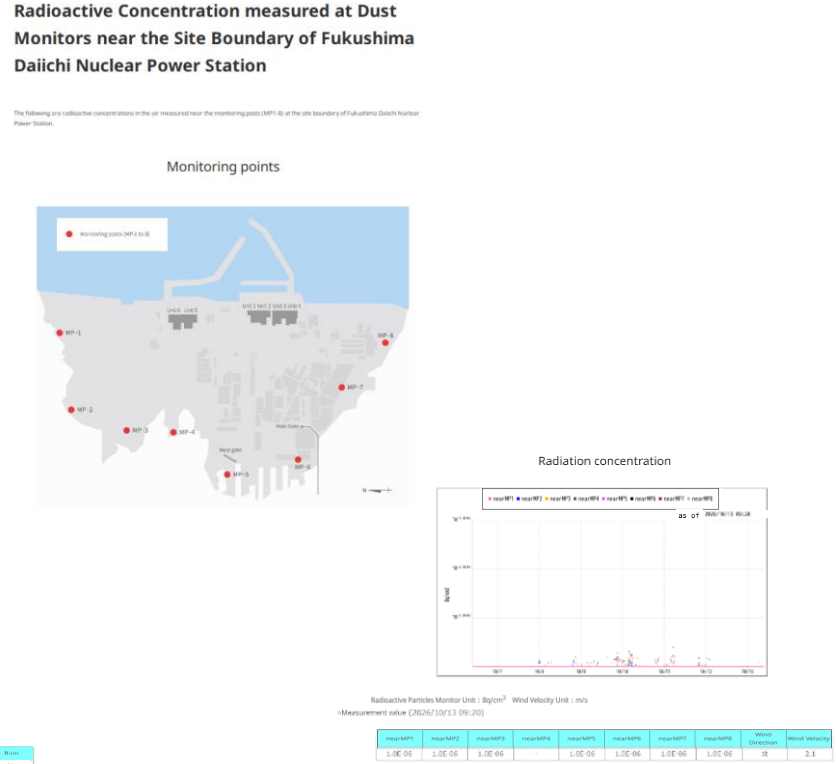
(Note)
DPTE Container is an abbreviation of “Double Porte pour Transfert Etanche”.
By opening/closing the lid of the container and double door of the glove box at the same time, it allows the items to be transferred while maintaining a sealed environment.

# [Reference] Impact on the environment (1/2)

- The internal investigation of the Unit 2 PCV and trial fuel debris retrieval will be conducted after constructing a boundary to prevent gasses from inside the PCV from leaking into the external environment.
- Prior to and after commencing this task, we will confirm that there have been no significant fluctuations in data from monitoring posts and dust monitors.
- Data from monitoring posts and dust monitors near site borders will be publicly released via our website.

Reference URL：https://www.tepco.co.jp/en/hd/decommission/data/monitoring/monitoring_post/index-e.html
https://www.tepco.co.jp/en/hd/decommission/data/monitoring/dustmonitor/index-e.html



# [Reference] Impact on the environment (2/2)

- Plant parameters will be continually monitored while performing the internal investigation of the Unit 2 PCV and during trial fuel debris retrieval
- Temperature data from inside the primary containment vessel will be posted to our website.
  Reference URL：https://www.tepco.co.jp/en/hd/decommission/data/plant_data/unit2/pcv_index-e.html

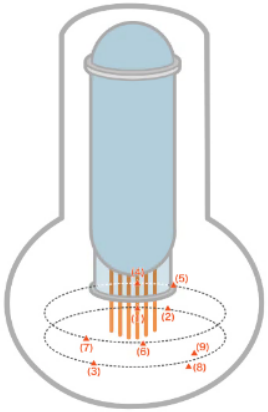
## (Reference) Website screen grabs

**Temperatures measured inside the Unit 2 Primary Containment Vessel at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station**

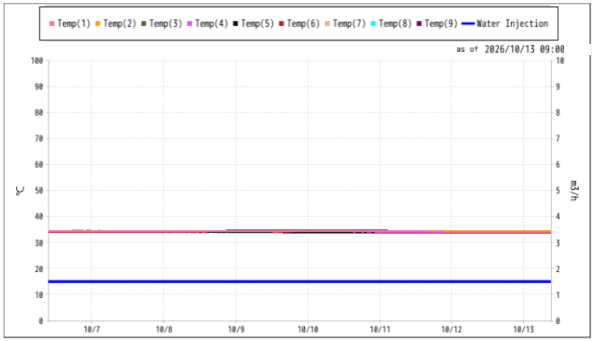
Here are the measurement results of temperatures inside the Unit 2 Primary Containment Vessel at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.

Monitoring points

Unit 2 reactor containment vessel




Temperature




Temperature Unit:℃、Water Injection Unit：$m^3/h$

○Measurement value (2026/10/13 09:00)

| Temp(1) | Temp(2) | Temp(3) | Temp(4) | Temp(5) | Temp(6) | Temp(7) | Temp(8) | Temp(9) | Water Injection |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34.1 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 33.8 | 33.8 | - | - | 1.5 |