

IAEA Workshop Wire Saw Technology

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Technology and Management for the Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities – Prof. Dr.-Ing. Sascha Gentes



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Content:



- 1. History
- 2. Function and arrangement
- 3. Areas of application
- 4. Classification
- 5. Tool

History



- First diamond wire saw was used in Carrara 1968
 - Experiments with a galvanic bonded diamond wire on a stationary system
- Commercialization in the 80's
- Use of diamond wire saws in almost all marble quarries in 1984
- Economic processing of the blocks instead of uncontrolled extraction by blowing



Carrara, Italy



David by Michelangelo

Function impulse

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- Impulse occurs through hydraulic engine or electric motor
- Pneumatic cylinder holds the wire on tension



Procedure arrangement





Embracing procedure

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Procedure arrangement





Depth cut with blind bores

Areas of application





Stone quarry



circle wire saw







Disc cutting

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Areas of application



- Building industry
 - Dismantling of steel and reinforced concrete structures
 - Decommissioning of nuclear facilities
 - Underwater workings
 - **D**ry cut is possible \rightarrow advantage in areas poor in water

Decommissioning of offshore platforms, ship wrecks and submarines





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Classification



Pro

- High flexibility in application
- High cut performance
- Remote Handling
- Under water usable
- Low demand for drive power
- No restrictions in the cutting depth and the shape of the work piece
- Low setup- time and costs
- Low noise emission

Contra

- Large cut width (11 mm)
- Sometimes rough cut surface
- High Risk of tool cracks and so a risk of injury for people
- Preparation Drillings for fixing are necessary
- High tool costs

System dimensions





Construction diamond wire





1 m = 40 segments = 100 € +

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Cut through a diamond segment There are two kinds of production procedures **Sintered segment Galvanic segment** Suspension cable Diamonds Basic body ٥ Sintered Galvanic connection connection

Comparison diamond rope



Comparison diamond rope with galvanic or sintered segments





Automated wire saw technology for underwater disassembly (ASTU)

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Contents:



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- 2. Objectives of the research project
- 3. Test stand
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- 5. Outlook

1. Initial position and problems



The company Siempelkamp GmbH & Co.KG got the job of separating consoles in the nuclear fuel element basin in the nuclear power plant Obrigheim.



1. Initial position and problems





Demands

Separation of

austenitic material

- Applicable up to 8 m of water depth
- smooth cut surfaces
- Remote handling

1. Initial position and problems





It has be shown that the calculated cut time was crossed in practice around the 10-fold.

To make the process more predictable this project was initiated.

Selected procedure:

Wire saw

Preattempts and cold test were carried out in the test hall of the TMB.



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2. Objectives of the research project



Test plan:

Material S235JR Attempt	Row 1	Row 2	Row 3
1	t ₁	t ₁	t ₁
2	t ₂	t ₂	t ₂
3			
4			
10			
11			

Afterwards the same program for stainless steel (1.4301)

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2. Objectives of the research project

The following parameters are recorded :

- Wire speed
- Wire contact pressure
- Driving power
- Wire kind and construction
- Test sample (material and geometry)
- Water temperature
- Contact force in the entry and escape of the cut sample
- Size distribution of the filings



2. Objectives of the research project



From the ascertained data a model should be developed, that enables making predictions to the optimum cut parameters for different geometry and materials.

Cut time $t_s = f(v_c, F_s, P, S, G, k,...)$



3. Test stand







3. Test stand



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3. Test stand







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4. First results





Comparison Testrows

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5. Outlook





- Completion stainless steel rows
- Cuts with partial samples
- Developing model
- Edge influence
- Composite geometries
- Create a method to classify wear of diamond wires





Thank you for your attention

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