

RadSort: Autonomous Contamination Classification for Nuclear Decommissioning

Team #8 - Robot ROCm

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Teaching Robots to Protect Humans from Radiation

94%

0%

25

73%

Classification Accuracy

Across all contamination levels

Critical Safety Errors

Zero High→Safe misclassifications

Hz Edge Inference

Real-time on Ryzen AI processor

Faster than Manual

12.4s vs 45s per object sorting

The Challenge

Nuclear Decommissioning Crisis:

- 150,000+ workers exposed to radiation annually worldwide (IAEA data)
- \$500 billion global decommissioning market projected by 2030
- 30-year timelines documented (Fukushima Daiichi example)
- Manual contamination sorting remains slow, dangerous, and prohibitively costly

Current Solutions Fall Short:

- Teleoperation:** 2-3 second latency creates cognitive overload for operators
- Rule-based robots:** Brittle systems requiring site-specific reprogramming
- Supervised ML:** Demands 10,000+ labeled examples per deployment site

Our Solution

Imitation Learning for Nuclear Safety

RadSort trains robots through human demonstrations to autonomously classify contaminated materials by radiation risk level, reducing manual handling time by 60% and dramatically decreasing worker radiation exposure. Our approach leverages state-of-the-art imitation learning to create safe, adaptable automation for one of industry's most dangerous tasks.

Key Innovation: Learn from just 50-100 human demonstrations versus 10,000+ examples required for traditional machine learning approaches. The system generalizes effectively to previously unseen objects and provides interpretable decision-making processes critical for regulatory approval in nuclear environments.

How It Works

01

Teleoperate & Demonstrate

Human operator provides 78 demonstrations over 8 hours of data collection, showing proper handling procedures for contaminated materials across all risk categories

02

Train Policy Network

ACT Transformer architecture processes 31,200 frames through 30,000 training steps in 4 hours on AMD MI300X GPUs, learning visuomotor policies

03

Deploy Autonomously

Real-time edge inference at 25 Hz on AMD Ryzen AI processor with integrated safety-aware decision logic and automatic abort mechanisms

Simulation Design

Contamination Level Mapping:

Level	Real Standard	Our Marker
SAFE	<0.04 Bq/cm²	Green UV paint
LOW	0.04-0.4 Bq/cm²	Yellow UV paint
HIGH	>0.4 Bq/cm²	Red UV paint

Multi-Modal Sensing Architecture:

- Vision:** UV-reactive fluorescent markers visible under specialized lighting conditions
- Audio:** Synthetic Geiger counter feedback ranging from 1-2 clicks/second (safe) to 15+ clicks/second (high contamination)
- Haptic:** Force-torque feedback for distance estimation and collision avoidance

Key Results

Accuracy: 94.2%

Safe: 96.2%

Low: 93.5%

High: 92.8%

Safety: 100%

Zero High→Safe errors (catastrophic failure type)

ALARA principle compliant

Speed: 12.4s

Per object processing

vs 45s manual baseline

73% improvement

Safety Innovations

- Hard distance constraints enforce 20cm ALARA compliance boundaries
- Contamination-aware error weighting in loss function prioritizes critical misclassifications
- Automatic abort protocols triggered on unexpected contact forces
- Human-in-the-loop review queue for low-confidence predictions below 85% threshold

Real-World Impact

Deployment Roadmap:

- 2026:** Laboratory validation with regulatory certification processes
- 2027:** Pilot programs at Sellafield Ltd (UK) and CEA Marcoule (France)
- 2028+:** Full-scale Fukushima Daiichi deployment phase

Projected Benefits Per Site:

- \$50 million annual operational cost savings
- 60% reduction in cumulative worker radiation exposure
- 3x acceleration of decommissioning timelines

Industry Partnerships: Sellafield Ltd | CEA Marcoule | Orano

Technology Stack & Resources

Hardware Platform:

- SO-101 6-DOF robotic arm with precision gripper
- AMD Ryzen AI processor for edge inference
- AMD MI300X GPUs for policy training
- UV lighting system with specialized camera sensors

Software Framework:

- LeRobot Framework (open-source robotics)
- PyTorch deep learning backend
- ACT (Action Chunking Transformer) policy architecture

Dataset Specifications:

- 78 demonstration episodes
- 31,200 total training frames
- Multi-modal sensor streams
- Available on HuggingFace Hub

Training Performance:

- 30,000 optimization steps
- 4 hours training duration
- Batch size: 32 trajectories

Project Resources:

Dataset Access: HuggingFace public repository