

가 METRO-K

2007 10 25 / 2007 12 17

가 METRO-K Model for Estimates the Transient Behavior of
 RadiOactive Materials in Korean Urban Environment) IAEA(International Atomic Energy Agency)
 EMRAS E(nvironmental M(odelling for R(adiation S(afety) 가
 Pripayat 가 METRO-K 가 EMRAS
 Pripayat METRO-K 가
 . METRO-K 가
 . EMRAS 가
 1) 가 , 2) , 3) , METRO-K
 가 가 , 4) . METRO-K
 EMRAS
 METRO-K 가
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1. Safety) [2] 가
 가 EMRAS 1)
 , 2)
 , 3) , 7가
 Goiania 1986 ¹³⁷Cs
 (Working Group) ,
 가 가
 가 (IAEA)
 1988 6 가 METRO-K Model for Estimates the Transient Behavior
 VAMP V(Alidation of E(nvironmental M(odelling P(rediction))[1] of RadiOactive Materials in Korean Urban Environment)[3]
 가 가
 ,
 IAEA (widespread contamination)
 7가 (issue) (localized contamination) 가
 2003 EMRAS E(nvironmental M(odelling for R(adiation
 가 ,

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 EMRAS Pripayat METRO-K

2.

2.1 METRO-K

(dry deposition),
deposition)

(wet

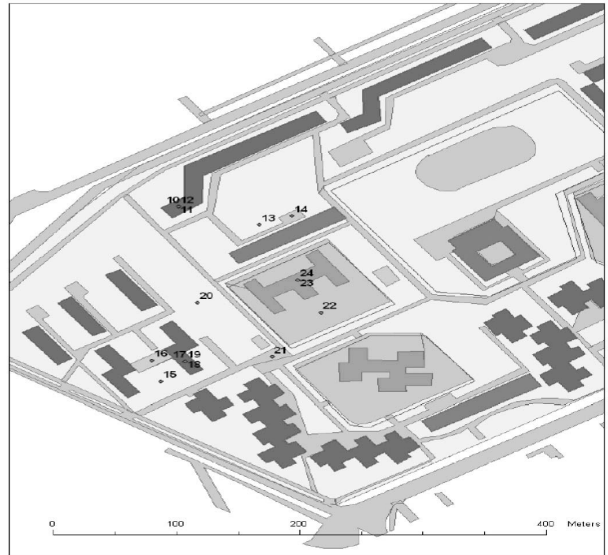


Fig. 1. Map of Pripjat District #4 for model calculations ; The numbers in the map represent the locations of model calculations and the colors of buildings represent the different stories.

가
(fixed fraction),
(mobile fraction)

run-off가

Run-off가

run-off run-off water

가
run-off가

METRO-K
(mm)

(Bq m²)

run-off

Table 1. Deposition measured in a Pripjat District #4 on September 24 1986[4].

Radionuclides	Radioactivity (MBq m ⁻²)	Percentage of activity (%)
⁹⁵ Nb	4.995	30.00
⁹⁵ Zr	2.835	17.03
¹⁰³ Ru	0.578	3.47
¹⁰⁶ Ru	1.438	8.64
¹³⁴ Cs	0.296	1.78
¹³⁷ Cs	0.523	3.14
¹⁴¹ Ce	0.574	3.44
¹⁴⁴ Ce	5.365	32.22

(가 METRO-K
GUI (Graphic User Interface)

2.2 Pripjat

IAEA 가 EMRAS 가
1986 9 24 Pripjat Distict #4 (1)
(2) 10가 5가
가 METRO-K [4].

8가 (3)

(DRRF)

$$DRRF = \frac{DR_{before}}{DR_{after}} \quad (1)$$

DR_{before}(mSv hr or mGy⁻¹)hr DR_{after}

DRRF=2 50%, DRRF=10 90%
DRRF

[5] DRRF

Table 2. Hypothetical scenarios for model calculation[4] ; The upper and the lower rows represent the locations of a receptor and the fractions of his/her spending time, respectively ; Lo. is an abbreviation of the locations as shown in Fig. 1 ; Lo. 15 and Lo. 20 are outdoors on natural surfaces, Lo. 16 is an indoor in a single story house, Lo. 17 is on the 1st floor of a 9 story apartment, Lo. 21 and Lo. 22 are outdoors on paved roads, and Lo. 23 is on the 1st floor of 2 story kindergarten building.

Scenario		Indoor worker	Outdoor worker	Pensioner	School children	Pre-school children
Location	home	Lo. 17 0.51	Lo. 17 0.51	Lo. 17 0.75	Lo. 17 0.58	Lo. 17 0.51
	work or school	Lo. 16 0.31	Lo. 16 0.10	- -	Lo. 23 0.15	Lo. 23 0.25
Outside	asphalt	Lo. 21 0.07	Lo. 21 0.08	Lo. 21 0.07	Lo. 22 0.08	Lo. 22 0.04
	dirt	Lo. 15 0.03	Lo. 20 0.23	Lo. 15 0.07	Lo. 15 0.10	Lo. 15 0.12
	kitchen garden	Lo. 15 0.05	Lo. 15 0.05	Lo. 15 0.08	Lo. 15 0.04	Lo. 15 0.03
	virgin	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.04	- 0.04
	forest meadow	- 0.02	- 0.02	- 0.02	- 0.01	- 0.01

Table 3. Applied remediation measures and their dose rate reduction factors (DRRF).

Remediation measure	Time of application after the accident[4]	DRRF[5]
Cutting and removal of grass	Day 7	5
Washing of roads	Day 14 (no rain)	5
Washing of roofs and walls	Day 14 (no rain)	5 for roofs, 7 for walls
Removal of trees and leaves	Day 30	20
Removal of soil (5 cm)	Day 180	20
Relocation of population	For the first 2 weeks	-
Relocation of population	For the first 6 weeks	-
Relocation of population	For the first 6 months	-

3.) 20 8 1
3

METRO-K EMRAS 1 가 (84.7%),
가 . (daughter products) (13.6%), 17
¹⁴¹Ce (1.7%) . 20
. EMRAS (98.6%)
가 , , 가 (1.4%)

2 METRO-K
1 17 (9 1 .

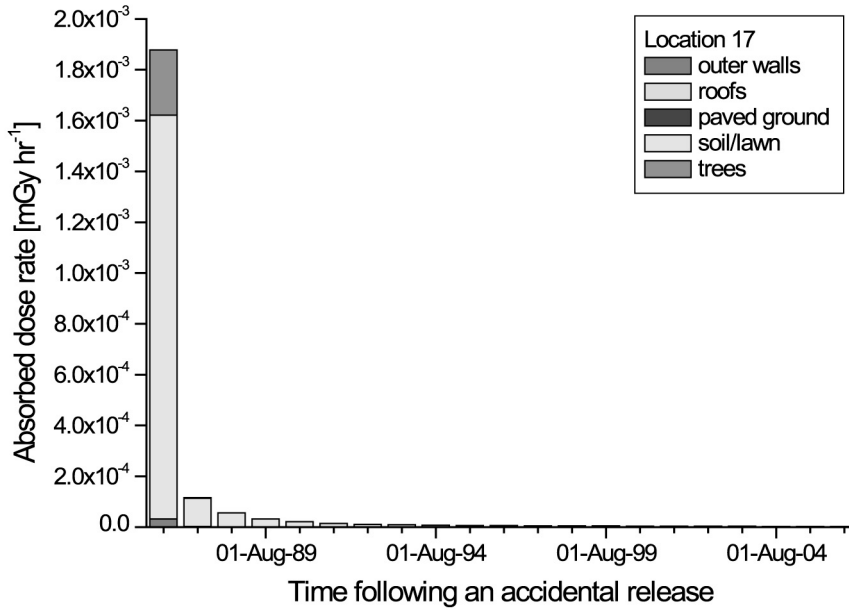


Fig. 2. Absorbed dose rates at location 17 as shown in Fig. 1 as a function of contaminated surfaces ; Location 17 is on the 1st floor of a 9 story apartment.

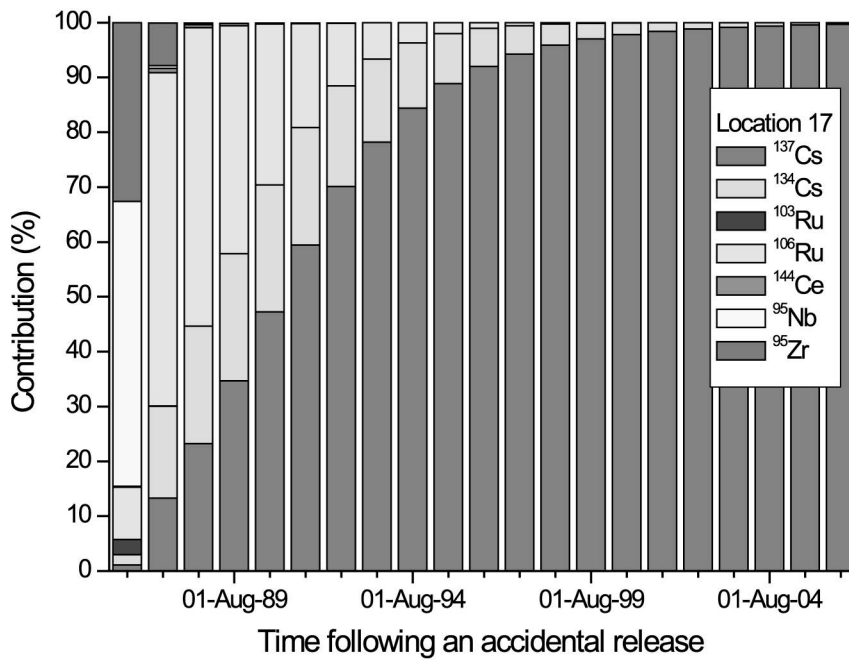


Fig. 3. Radionuclide contribution for absorbed dose rates at location 17 as shown in Fig. 1.

3
 57가
 EMRAS
 (Model 3 METRO-K)
 3
 95Nb, 95Zr
 51.9%, 32.6%
 137Cs
 가
 가
 4
 2
 10

가
EMRAS
2 5가
5 METRO-K
가) 3 (1986 5 1 1986 8 1
8 1 1 8 2
3
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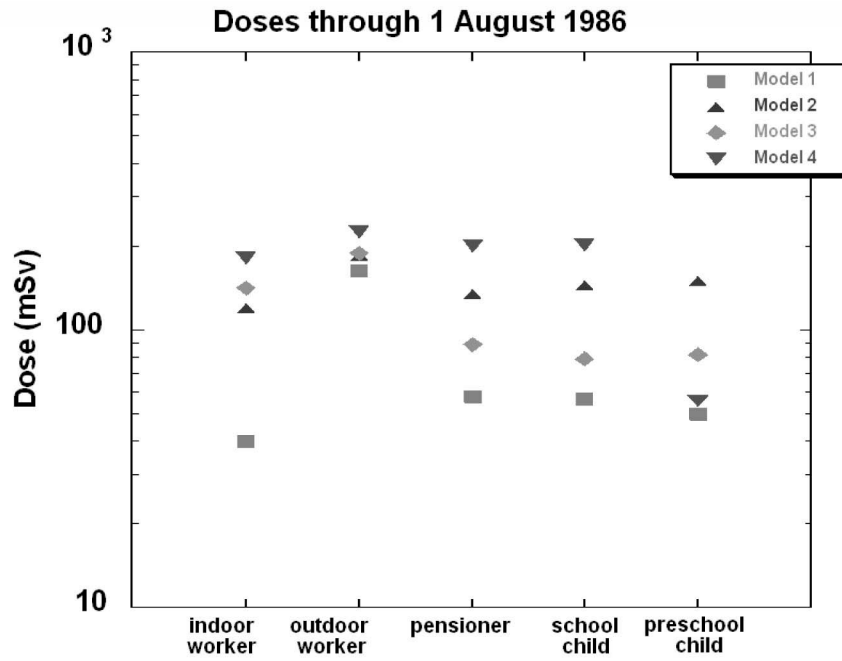


Fig. 4. Comparison of model predictions for different exposure scenarios ; Model 3 is the predicted results of METRO-K.

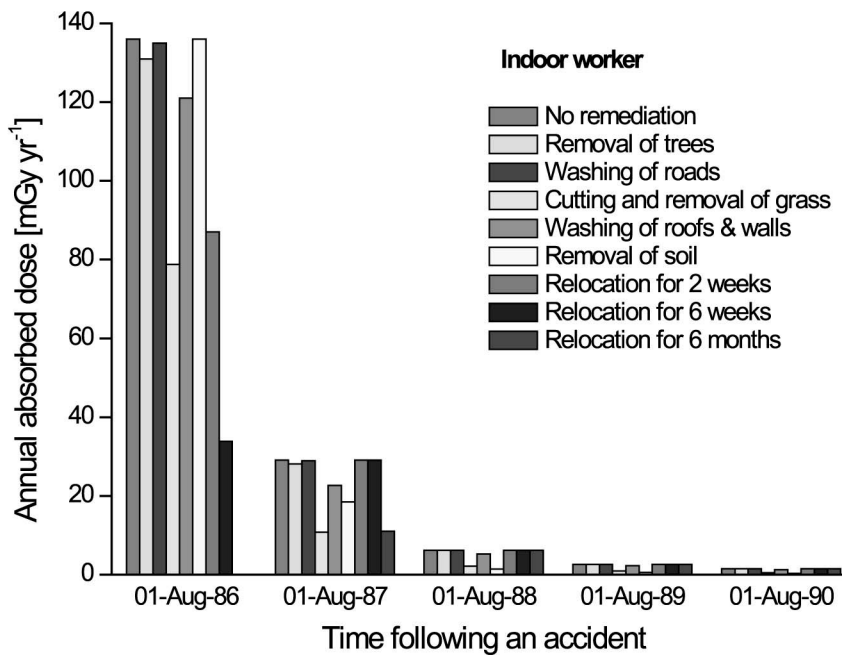


Fig. 5. Annual absorbed doses for an indoor worker resulting from a variety of remediation measures.

(relocation) 가 7) 100

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가 가 가 1) (

가 가 vs

1 가 6 가 (, 2)

가 (, 3) 가가

가 , 4) ()

6

가

가

4.

가 METRO-K IAEA

EMRAS

1)

가 가 , 2) 가

가 , 가

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METRO-K 가

METRO-K EMRAS

1 3 10 20

(2005 8 2 2006 8 1

3 METRO-K 가 1986 8 7

(Model 가)

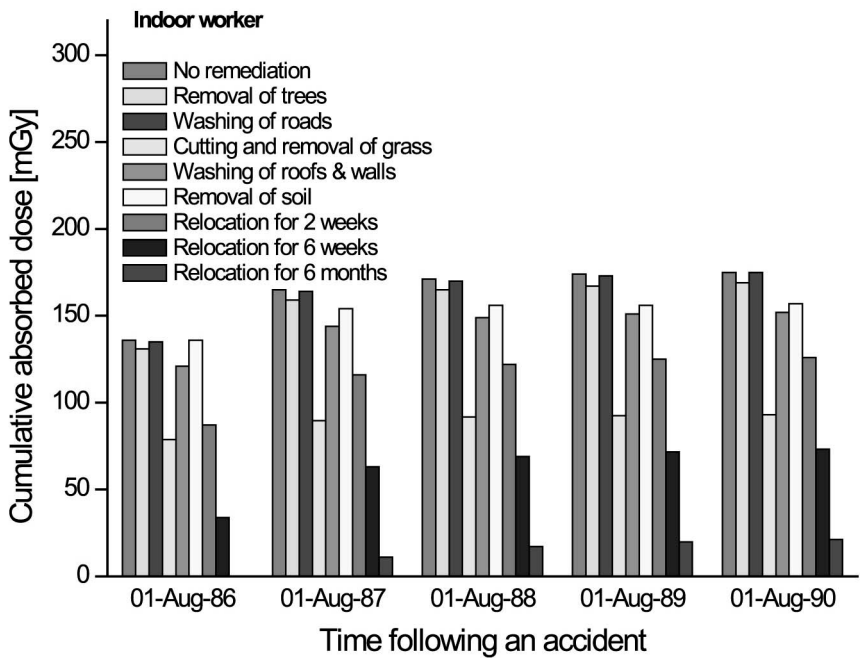


Fig. 6. Cumulative absorbed doses for an indoor worker resulting from a variety of remediation measures.

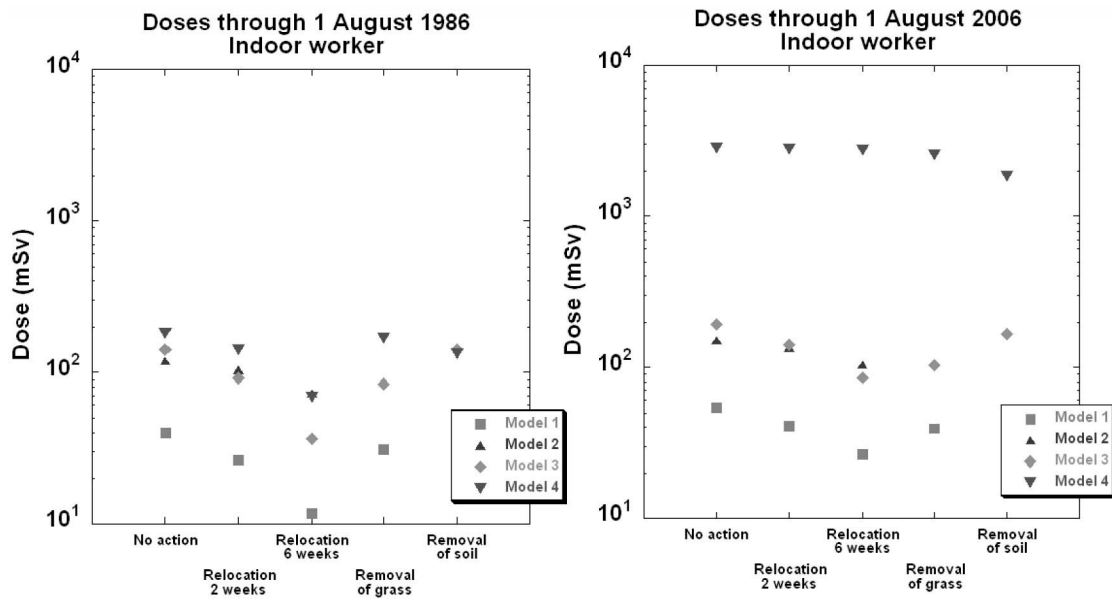


Fig. 7. Comparison of model predictions in terms of annual doses for an indoor worker ; Model 3 is the predicted results of METRO-K.

EMRAS

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3.

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A Feasibility Study for Decision-Making Support of a Radioactive Contamination Model in an Urban Environment (METRO-K)

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Abstract - A Korean urban contamination model METRO-K (**M**odel for **E**stimates the **T**ransient Behavior of **R**adiOactive Materials in the **K**orean Urban Environment), which is capable of calculating the exposure doses resulting from radioactive contamination in an urban environment, is taking part in a model testing program EMRAS (**E**nvironmental **M**odelling for **R**adiation **S**afety) organized by the IAEA (**I**nternational **A**tom**E**nergy **A**gency). For radioactive contamination scenarios of Pripjat districts and a hypothetical RDD (**R**adiological **D**ispersal **D**evice), the predicted results using METRO-K were submitted to the EMRAS's Urban Contamination Working Group. In this paper, the predicted results for the contamination scenarios of a Pripjat district were shown in case of both without remediation measures and with ones. Comparing with the predicted results of the models that have taken part in EMRAS program, a feasibility for decision-making support of METRO-K was investigated. As a predicted result of METRO-K, to take immediately remediation measures following a radioactive contamination, if possible, might be one of the best ways to reduce exposure dose. It was found that the discrepancies of predicted results among the models are resulted from 1) modeling approaches and applied

parameter values, 2) exposure pathways which are considered in models, 3) assumptions of assessor such as contamination surfaces which might affect to an exposure receptor and their sizes, 4) parameter values which are related with remediation measures applied through literature survey. It was indentified that a Korean urban contamination model METRO-K is a useful tool for dicision-making support through the participation of EMRAS program.

Keywords : Urban environment, Radioactive contamination, Remediation measures