Modelling Approach and Preliminary Results for Countermeasure Exercise

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- Overview of METRO-K (Korean Urban Radioactive Contamination Model)
- Modelling Approach on Deposition
- Modelling Approach on Behavior Following a Deposition
- Modelling Approach on Countermeasure
- Modelling Approch for Dose Assessment
- Preliminary Results

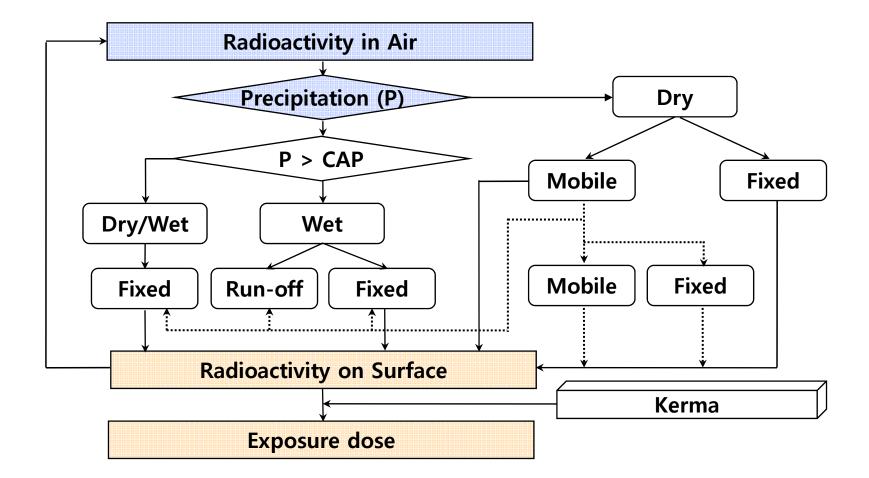
Characteristics of METRO-K

- Based on analytical method using experimental and empirical data
 - Easy to understand due to simple math. structures
 - Less input data
- Compose easily a complex urban environment using just 5 types of surfaces
- Apply easily various remediation measures to different surfaces separately

Contamination Mechanisms

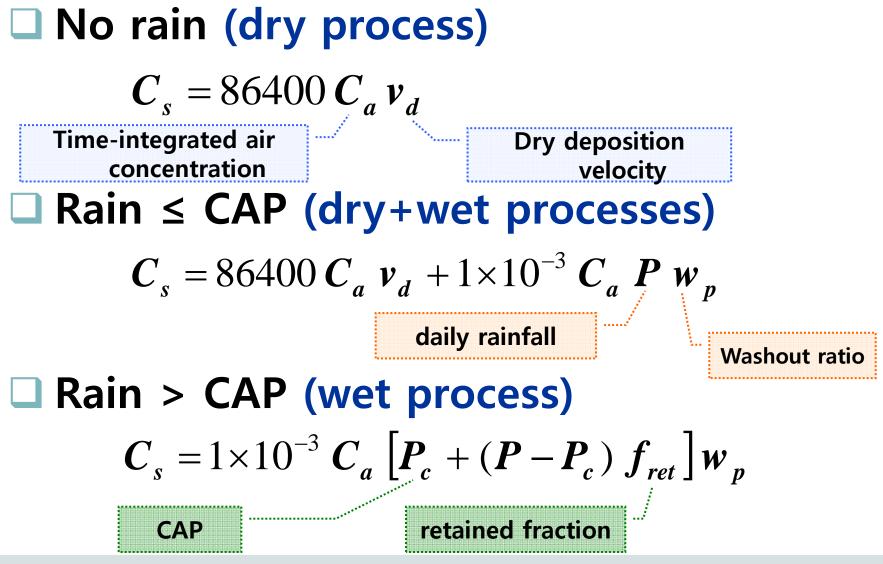
- Dry & wet depositions
- Run-off
- Retention on surface of radionuclide in run-off water
- Environmental removals
 - Natural processes such as wind, precipitation and migration into soil
 - Artificial processes such as traffic and walker
- Radioactive decay





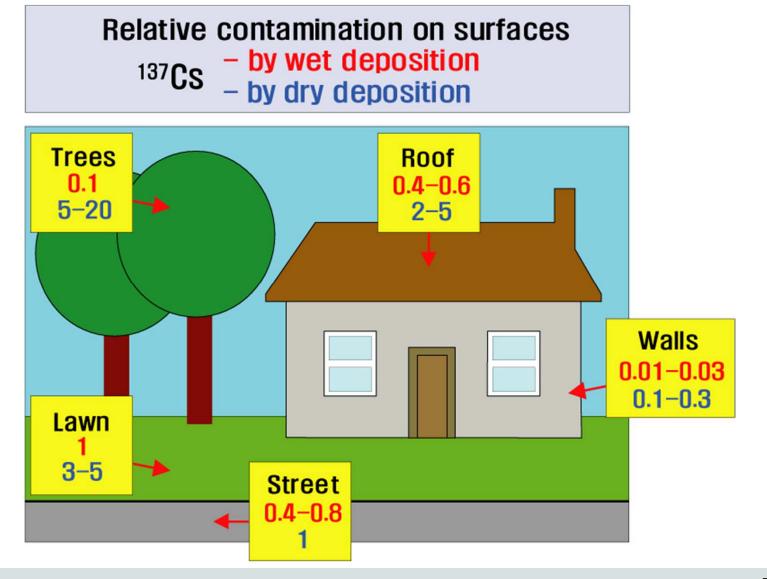
CAP : <u>Critical Amount of Precipitation</u>

Modelling of Initial Deposition



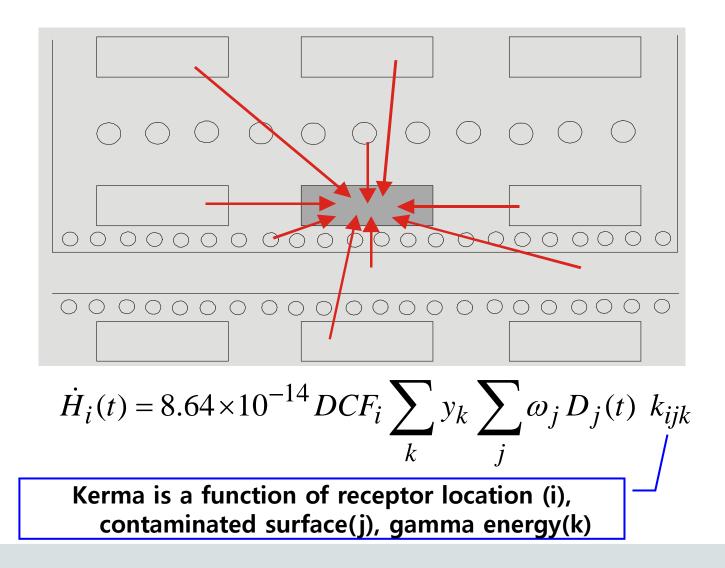
Urban Contamination

KAERĨ



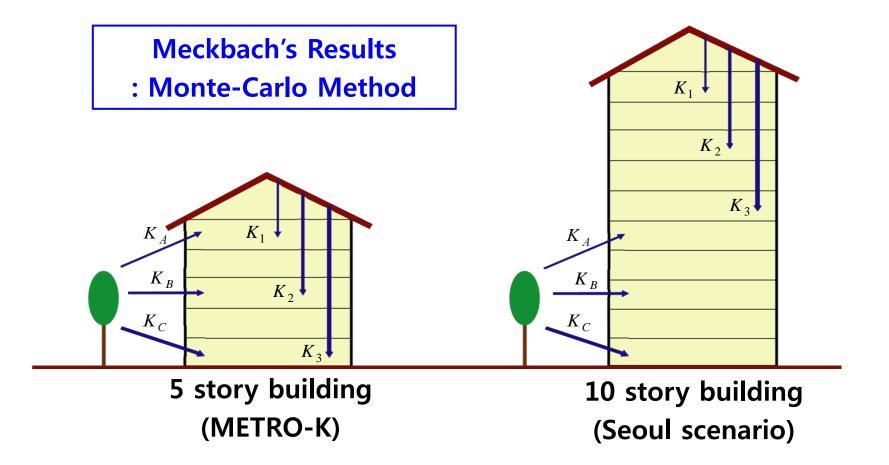


Exposure Dose



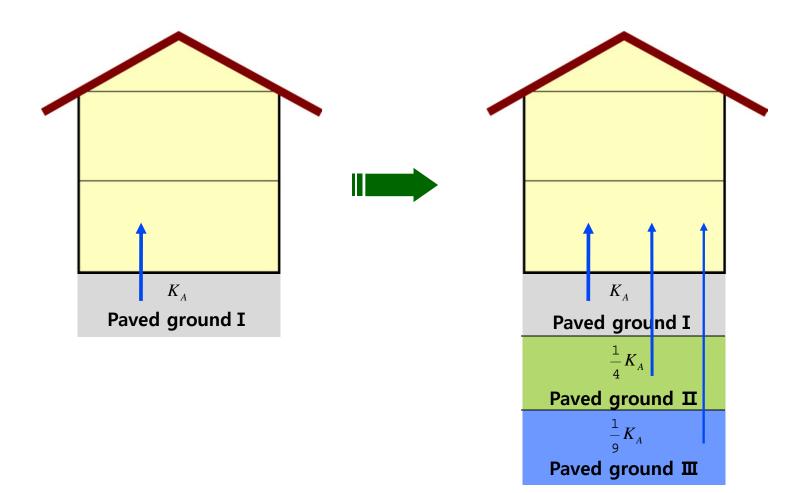
Application of Kerma (1)

KAERI



Application of Kerma (2)

KAERI



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Environmental Removal

$$D(t) = D(0) \exp(-\lambda_d t) \cdot \left[A \exp(-\lambda_{w,a} t) + (1 - A) \exp(-\lambda_{w,b} t)\right]$$



For the countermeasure effectiveness, <u>a</u> <u>single DRF</u>, which have been reviewed in previous EMRAS, is applied for each countermeasure



Radioactive Decay

60 Co (5.3 yr) \rightarrow 60 Ni (Stable)

Energy (MeV)	Yield (%)
0.69382	0.0163
1.1732	100
1.3325	100



Resuspension

- Internal dose due to inhalation of resuspended particles is considered
- Inhalation dose is evaluated from concentration of soil and sidewalk(paved surface) using a time-dependent resuspension factor
- □ Seasonality of resuspsension is not considered, and the same resuspension factor is applied for all radionuclides $K(t) = [10^{-6} exp(-0.01 t) + 10^{-9}]$
 - *K* : resuspension factor (1/m)
 - *t* : time following a deposition (day)

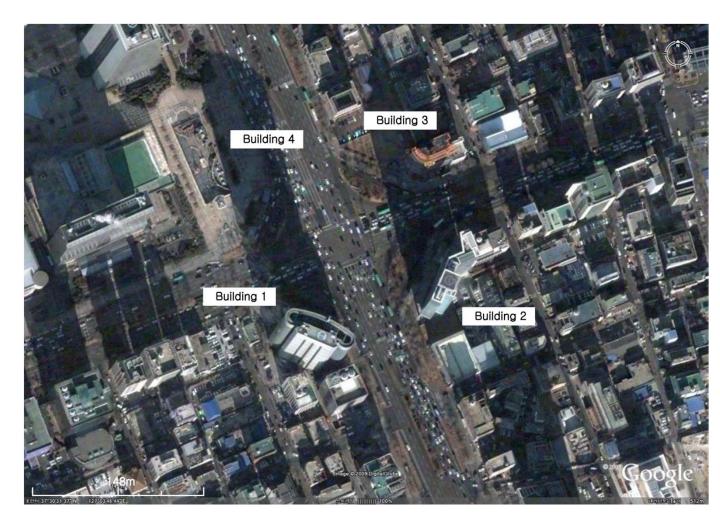


Assumptions

- External dose resulting from Pu-239 contamination is not considered
- For internal dose due to inhalation, dose coefficients based on ICRP-60 are applied
- For seasonal dependence of external dose, depositions onto trees on the street and in the park on Jan. are 10% and 50% of those on July, respectively
- Environmental behaviors due to snow (in general) in winter are the same those due to rain in summer



Test Site – Region 1



Building 1

#1 : ground floor #2 : 10th floor #3 : 24th floor (top floor) #4 : outside (block sidewalk)

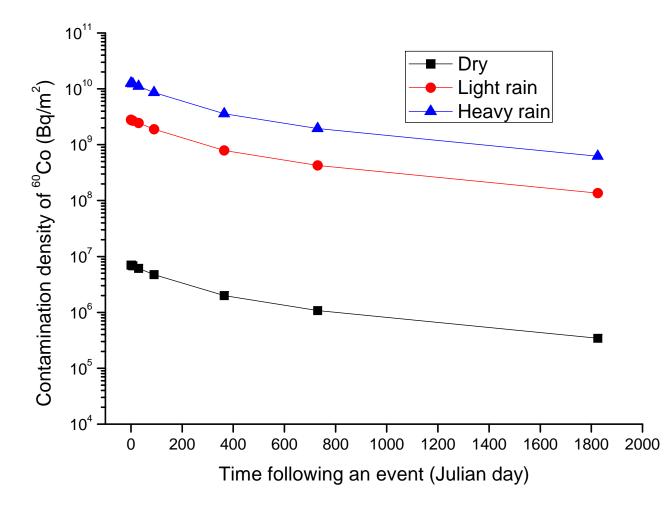


Test Site – Region 2

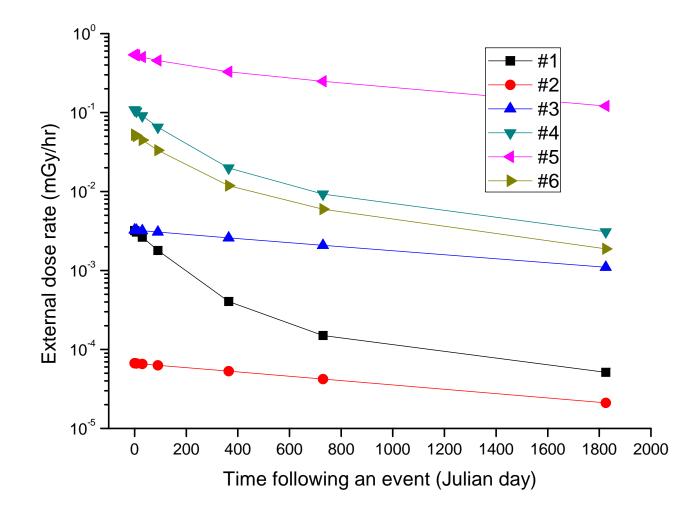


Park Area E1 : dirt pathway E2 : parking lot (concrete)

Results KAERI ⁶⁰Co, No CM, Region 1, Outside, June

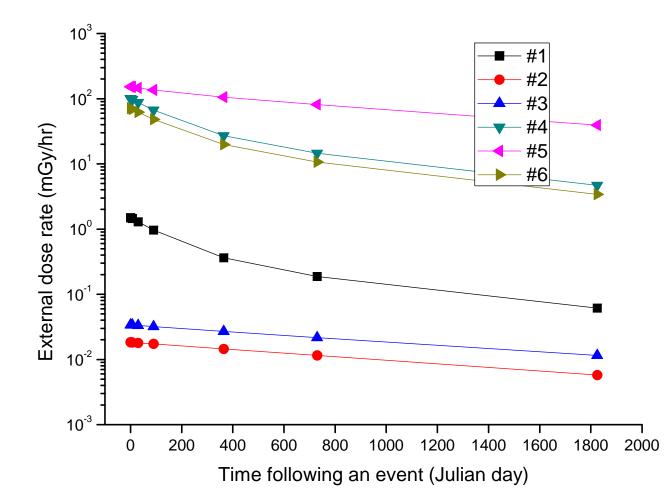






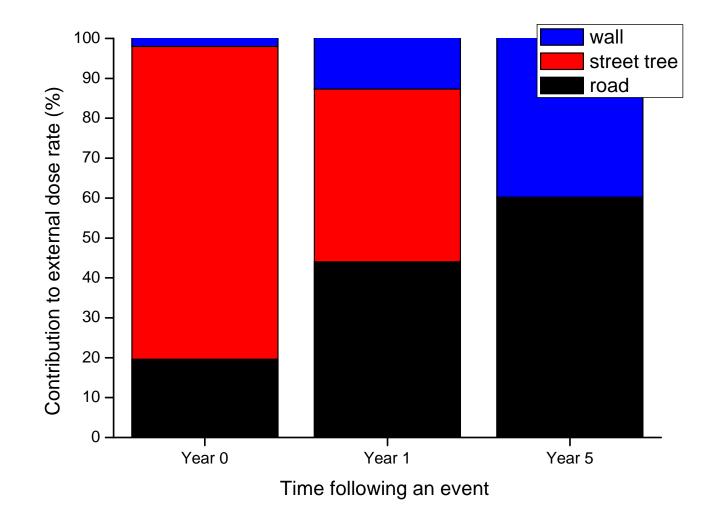
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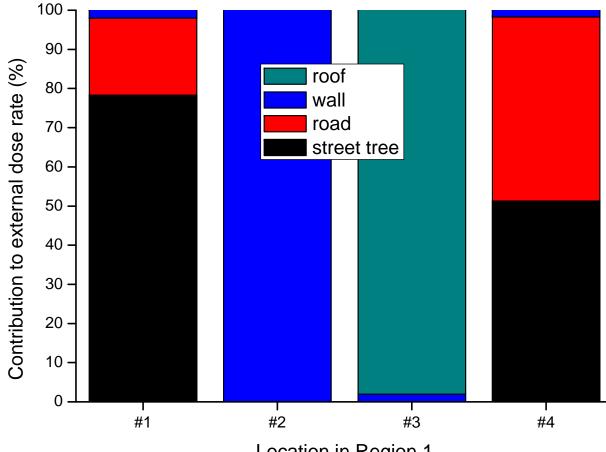


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⁶⁰Co₇ No rain, No CM, Region 1, Ground floor, June

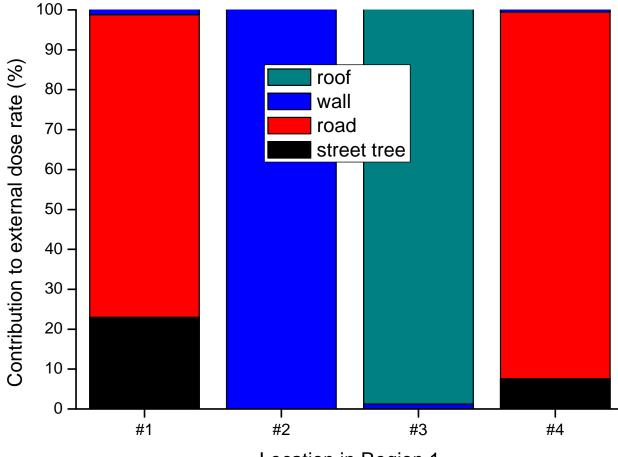






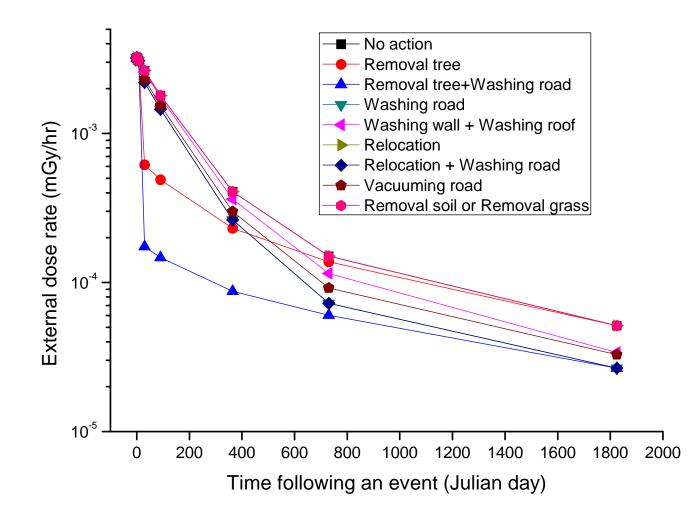
Location in Region 1



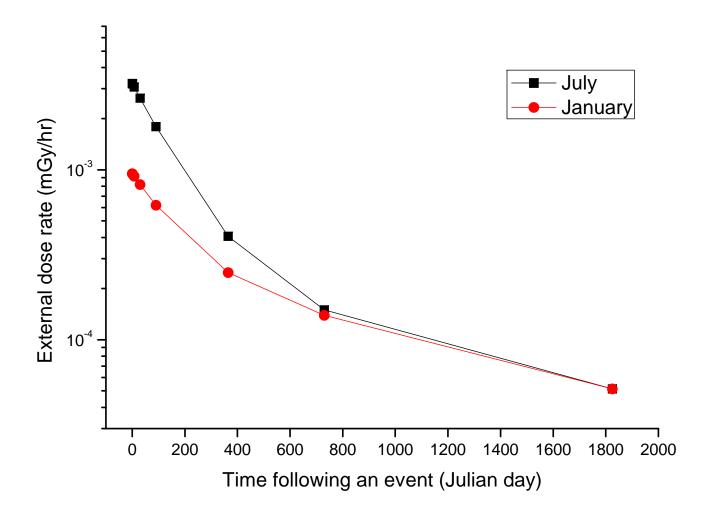


Location in Region 1

Results KANCO, No rain, Region 1, Ground floor, June







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