

Dry Deposition and Environmental Behavior of Tritium Released from the Nuclear Power Plants

150

 χ/Q

6

6

AMBER

Abstract

The relationship between the tritium release rate from the nuclear power plant and the tritium concentration in the environment around the Kori site plants was modeled. The tritium concentration in the atmosphere was calculated by multiplying the release rates and χ/Q values, and the dry deposition rates at each sector according to the direction and the distance were obtained using the dry deposition velocity. The area around Kori site was divided into 6 zones according to the deposition rates. The six zones were divided again into many compartments for the numerical simulation. The transfer coefficients between the compartments were derived from the site characterization data around Kori site. Source terms were derived from the dry deposition rates. Using the data, the concentrations of tritium in the surface soil water and groundwater were calculated based upon the compartment model. The semi-analytical solution of the compartment model was obtained with the computer program, AMBER. The results showed that most of the tritium deposited onto the land released into the atmosphere and the sea and was not accumulated in the surroundings. Also, the estimated concentration in the surface soil water agreed well to that measured.

1.

가

가가

가

[1].
 3가
³He
 5.68 keV
 가

[2].
 (ternary fission)
 3
 1%
 4
 10¹³ Bq
 가
 3

[3].
 10
 χ/Q
 (compartment)
 가
 AMBER
 [4].

2.

Briggs
 (1968) [5]

[6]:

$$w(x, y) = v_d C(x, y, 0) \tag{1}$$

w [Bq m⁻² s⁻¹],

v_d [m s⁻¹],

C [Bq m⁻³].

Gaussian χ/Q

1 1991 1999

1
 가

XOQDOQ

χ/Q . 2 1999 4
 χ/Q . 2 χ/Q 16 km
 , 4.8 km
 16 (sector) χ/Q
 10^{13} Bq ,
 [7] 4.94×10^{-4} m/s 16
 .
 .
 2.13 . ,
 60% 가 50% 가 .
 (area) 6 6 (zone)
 . 1 6 .

3.

HTO

. ,
 .
 1 (compartment)

$$\frac{dA_i^t}{dt} = -\sum_n k_{ij} A_i^t + \sum_m k_{ji} A_j^t - \lambda^t A_i^t + S_i^t \quad (2)$$

A_i^t -i [Bq],

k_{ij} -i -j [yr⁻¹],

λ^t [yr⁻¹],

S_i^t -i [Bq yr⁻¹].

(2) -i

-i , , -
 i . (2) ,

AMBER .

4.

χ/Q 6
 2 0.3,
 0.25 가
 Runoff, 10 10
 1,390 mm, 1,150 mm [8]. 240 mm
 가 Runoff Runoff 10 ~ 30 %
 [9], 1,390 mm 10% 140 mm 가
 100 mm
 0.128 yr⁻¹ Runoff
 가 가 , 2
 가
 FSAR FSAR
 FSAR , hydraulic
 gradient 13% , 10⁻³ ~ 10⁻⁵ cm/s
 가
 Darcy [9]:

$$Q = KA \frac{dh}{dl} \quad (3)$$
 Q A[m²] [m³/yr],
 K [m/yr],
 $\frac{dh}{dl}$ hydraulic gradient [-]
 (3) hydraulic gradient 0.13, 10⁻⁴ cm/s
 , 2

HTO
 4.3×10^{-4} m²/yr
 Fick :

$$J = -D_p A \epsilon_p \frac{dC}{dx} \quad (4)$$

J $A[m^2]$ $[Bq/yr]$,
 D_p $[m^2/yr]$,
 ϵ_p $[-]$,
 C $[Bq/m^3]$

(4)

$10^{-10} yr^{-1}$,

5.

1 , 2
 3 -1 -2 3
 sink 10 가
 -1
 4 -1 -2
 AMBER -1
 1.13 Bq/L, -2 0.135 Bq/L
 -1 [1] 1.67 Bq/L, 1.88
 Bq/L, 2.50 Bq/L 1.13 Bq/L
 [10]
 0.618 Bq/L

5 -1 -2 5
 6 6 가
 χ/Q -1 가
 가 , -4 가 가

6.

가

χ/Q

60%

6

6

AMBER

10

60%

가

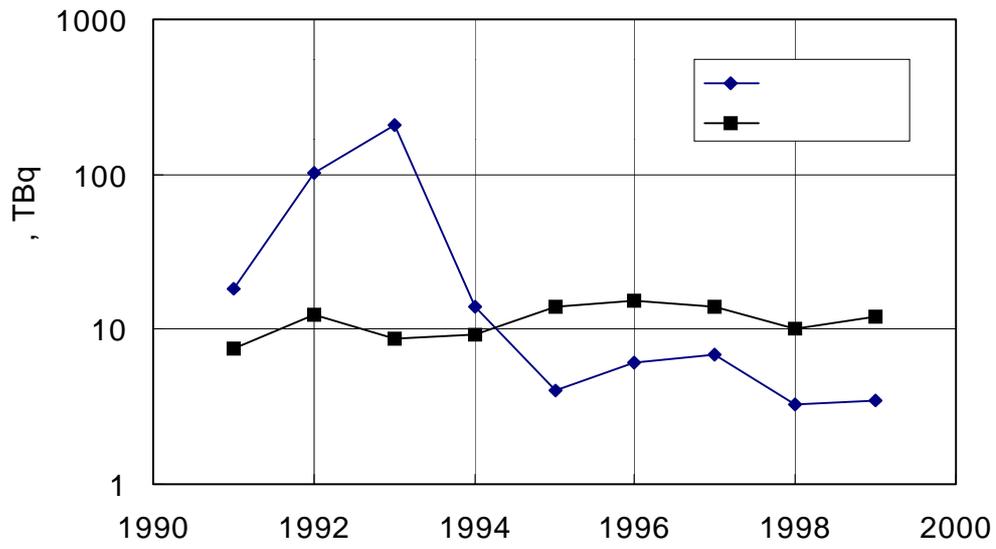
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1.

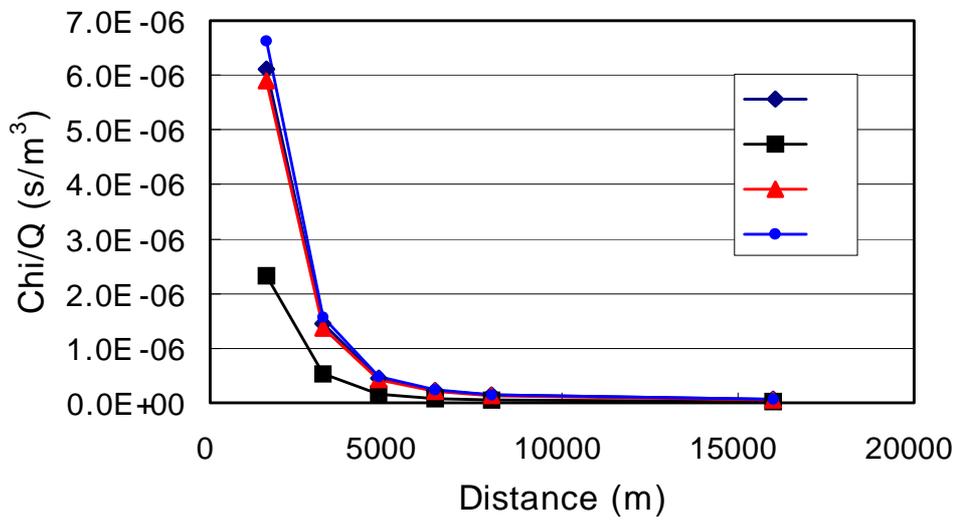
	(m ²)		(Bq)	
			(: 4.94×10^{-4} m/s)	(50%)
1-	1.81×10^7	4.8 km	8.40×10^{10}	4.20×10^{10}
2-	3.22×10^7	8.0 km	1.69×10^{10}	8.45×10^9
3-	1.36×10^7	4.8 km	2.85×10^{10}	1.43×10^{10}
4-	2.41×10^7	8.0 km	5.73×10^9	2.87×10^9
5-	6.53×10^6	4.8 km	1.83×10^{10}	9.15×10^9
6-	1.61×10^7	8.0 km	1.28×10^{10}	6.40×10^9

2.

		(yr ⁻¹)	
Runoff	K _{1s}		0.0432
	K ₂₁		0.0156
	K _{3s}		0.0431
	K ₄₃		0.0156
	K _{5s}		0.0539
	K ₆₅		0.0156
Groundwater Flow	K _{1s}		5.68×10^{-3}
	K ₂₁		5.32×10^{-3}
	K _{3s}		5.71×10^{-3}
	K ₄₃		5.34×10^{-3}
	K _{5s}		7.87×10^{-3}
	K ₆₅		5.31×10^{-3}

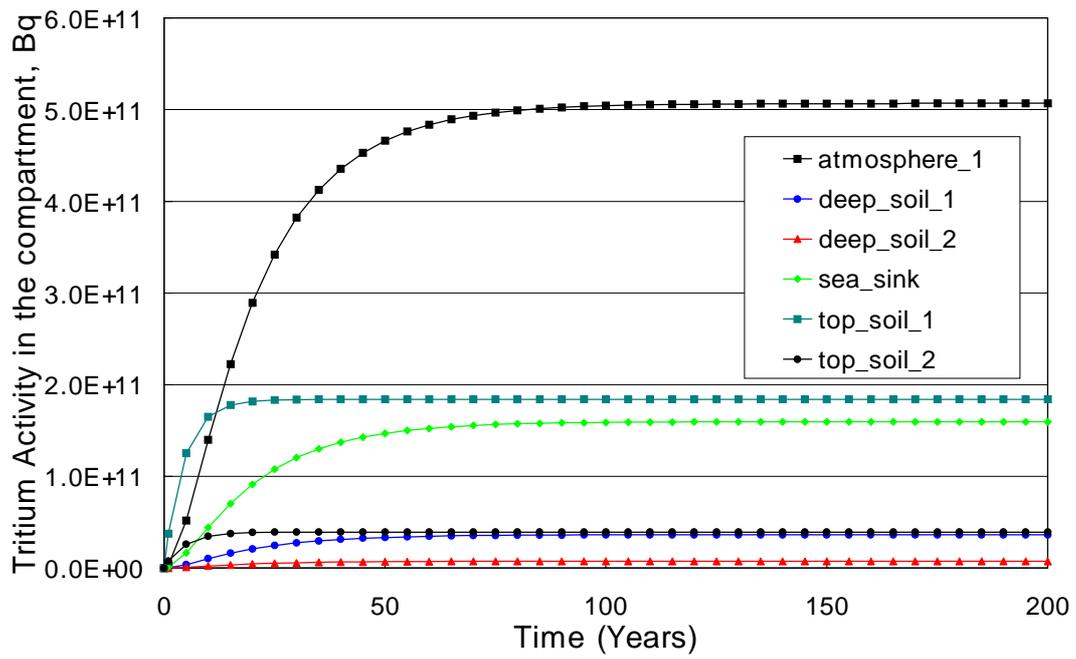


1.

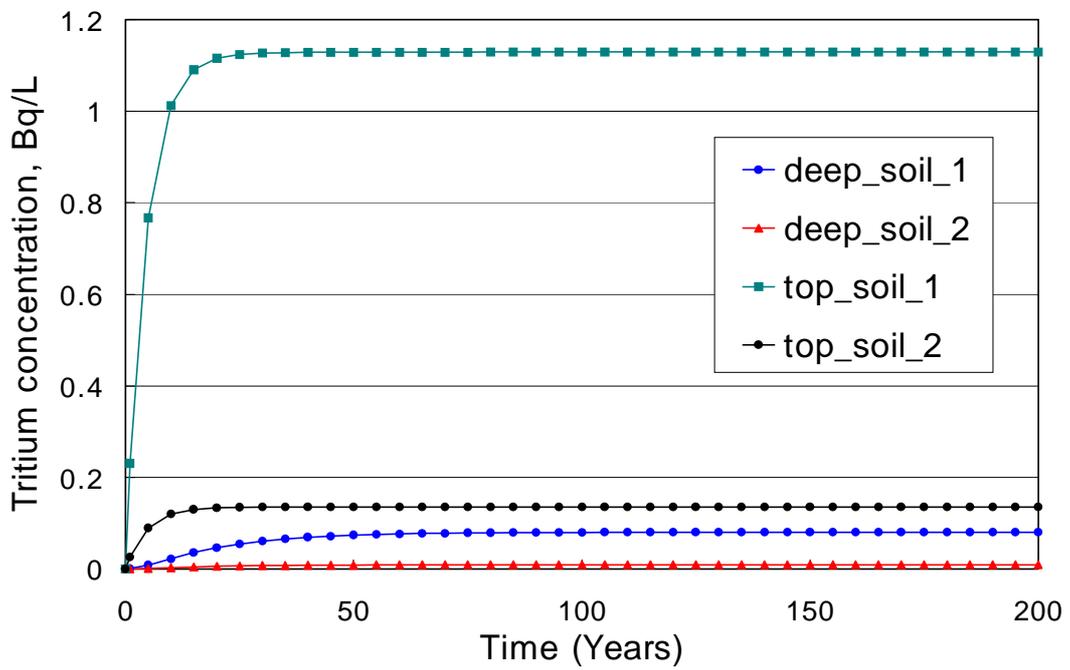


2.

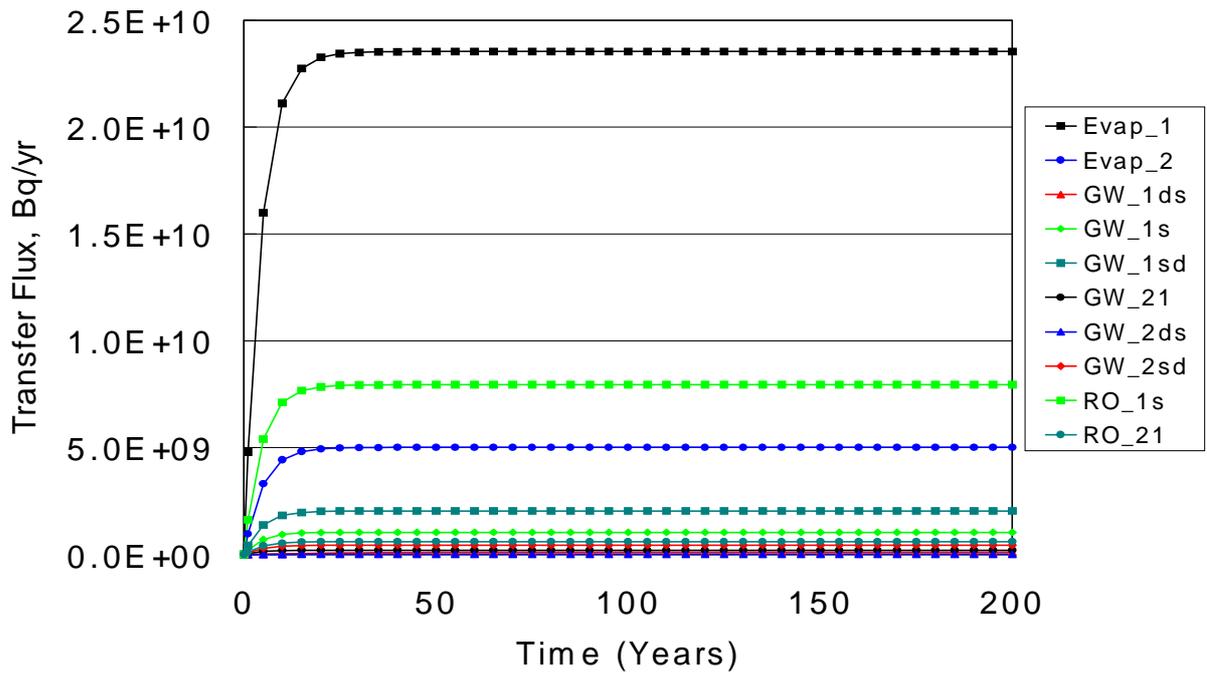
χ/Q (1999).



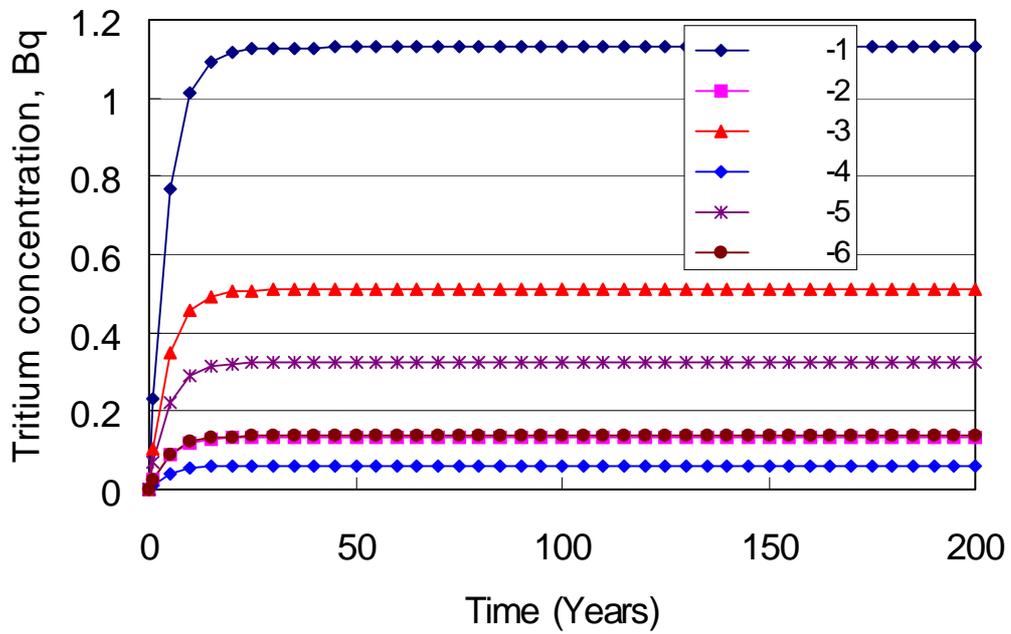
3. -1, -2



4. -1, -2



5. -1, -2



6. AMBER