

1.

1960

ORNL TERMOD[1],

PATHWAY[2]

1980

ECOREA

[3].

ECOREA 가

가

ECOREA-II

ECOREA

ECOREA

ECOREA-II

가

2.

2.1

?

가

가

compartment 가

compartment

가

2.2 ECOREA

ECOREA

2

compartment , 2 compartment (2).

가 (translocation)

(weathering)

(resuspension)

(root

uptake)

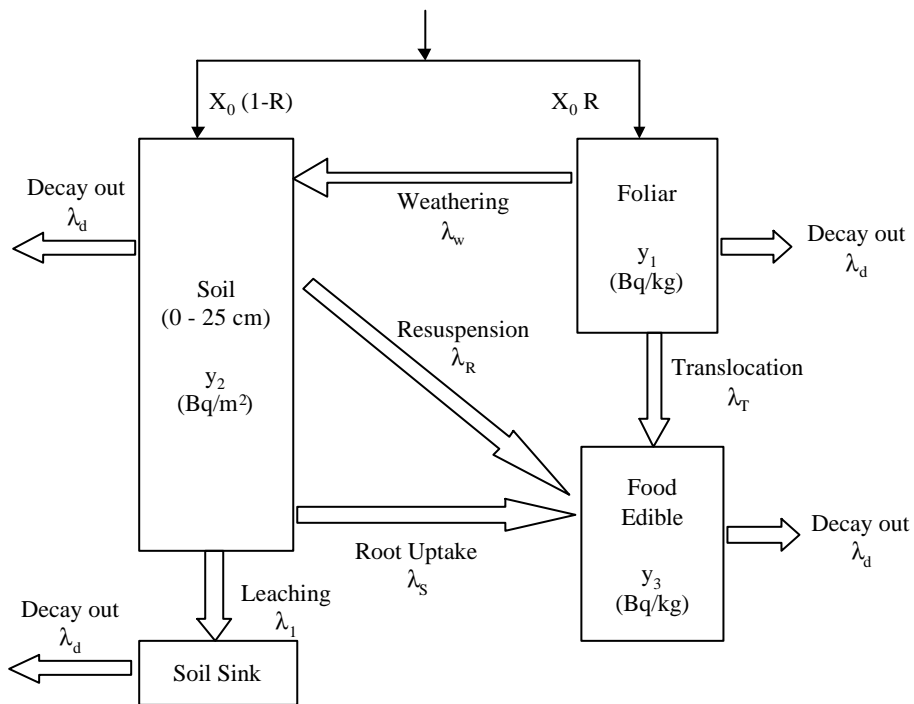
가

가 가

가

가

soil sink



2. ECOREA

compartment

ECOREA

R
가

가 . ECOREA

$$R = 1 - e^{(-mY_t)}$$

m 2.3 ~ 3.3 m²/kg-dry Y_t biomass (kg-dry/m²)

Y_t biomass
가 가 biomass

$$Y_t(t) = Y_{th} \left(\frac{t_h - t}{t_e} \right)$$

Y_{th} dry biomass (kg-dry/m²) , t_h , t_e

: weathering

가

. ECOREA

14 가

, $I_w = 0.0495 (d^{-1})$

가 : translocation

가

ECOREA

I_T

$$I_T = F_V / t_e$$

F_V

가 가

= 1.0,

= 0.1

, t_e

 , ECOREA
 가 .
 가 .
 25 cm 가 soil sink 가 .
 가 0 ~ 1 cm
 가 가 1 ~ 15 cm 가 가 ,
 soil sink 가 .

$$I_1$$

$$I_1 = \frac{R_p}{qT(1 + \frac{r}{q}K_d)}$$

T , θ , ρ 가 , R_p , K_d

 , ECOREA ECOSYS , I_re
 가
 가 ,

$$I_{re} = \frac{\text{concentration in edible part (Bq / kg - fresh)}}{\text{concentration in soil (Bq / kg - soil)}}$$

$$I_r = \frac{I_{re} Y_v}{t_e P}$$

Y_v 가 (kg/m²) , P (kg/m²)

_____ 가 _____

ECOREA
(Biolaccumulation factor)

가

가

$$I_s = \frac{B_{iv} Y_v}{t_e P}$$

B_{iv}

, Y_v 가

(kg/m²), P

(kg/m²), t_e

3. ECOREA-II

ECOREA

가

가

ECOREA-II

3.1

ECOREA

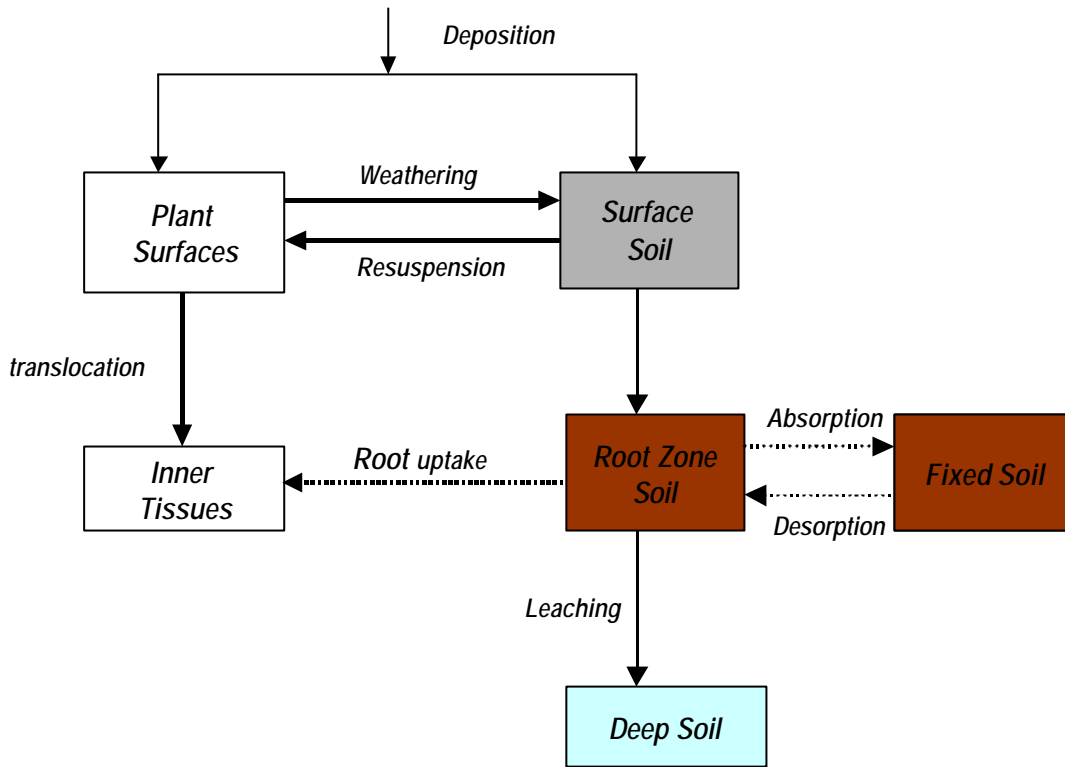
가

4 가

- 1) (0 - 1 cm),
- 2) root zone (: 1 - 25 cm; : 1 - 15 cm),
- 3) fixed soil (: 1 - 25 cm; : 1 - 15 cm),
- 4) (: > 25 cm; : > 15 cm)

3

compartment



3. compartment

ECOREA Biomass 가

biomass 가

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = k_g B \left(\frac{B_{\max} - B}{B_{\max}} \right)$$

k_g (d^{-1})

, B biomass, B_{\max} biomass

biomass

$$B(t) = \frac{B_{\max} B_0}{(B_{\max} - B_0) e^{-k_g t} + B_0}$$

B_0 biomass

f

$$f = 1 - e^{-\alpha B_f}$$

α

B_f biomass

Percolation 가

root zone

percolation, λ_{pc}

Adsorption and Desorption 가

Cs-137, root zone fixed soil

adsorption rate constants, I_{ad} (d ⁻¹)	desorption rate constants, I_{ds} (d ⁻¹)
1.9 x 10 ⁻³	2.1 x 10 ⁻⁴

Growth Dilution 가

가

가

dilution

가

3.2

가

ECOREA

가

가

(Biolaccumulation factor)

가

가

[4].

ECOREA

ECOREA

가

가

가

(Bq/m³)

RF (m⁻¹)

(Bq/m²)

(V_d)

가

, λ_{re},

$$I_{re} = RF * V_d$$

3.3

ECOREA 가

fortran

window-based S/W가

가

가

가

Visual Basic

coding

가

GUI (Graphic User Interface)

GIS (Geographical Information System)

가

3.4

가

Monte-Carlo

LHS

가

(Importance Analysis) 가

3.5

Management

(risk)

(Toxicity)
(Exposure)

가

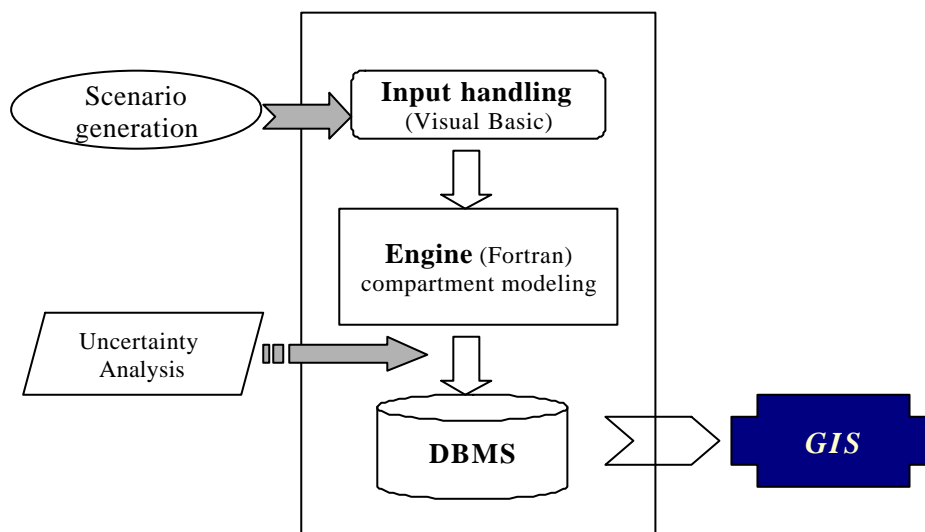
가

가가

가

가

4 . ECOREA-II , user interface, uncertainty analysis, scenario generation DBMS (Data Base Management System) GIS



4. ECOREA-II

4 .

가

가

가

가

가

가
가,
가
가

- [1] R.S Booth and S.V. Kaye, "A preliminary Systems Analysis Model of radioactivity Transfer to Man from Deposition in a Terrestrial Environment," NUREG/CR-1196, ORNL, USA, 1980
- [2] F.W Whicker and T.B. Kirchner, "PATHWAY: A Dymanic Food Chain Model to Predict Radionuclides Ingestion after Fallout Deposition," Health Physics, 52, 717-737, 1987
- [3] , " 가 ," KAERI, KAERI/RR-933/89, 1990
- [4] , "Experimental Studies for Analyzing Direact Contamination Pathway of 54Mn, 57Co, 85Sr, 103Ru and 134Cs in Rice," 25 , 2000