Development of a Dynamic Model for Estimating the Behavior of Radionuclides in Food Chain

150

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. ECOREA 가 interface . 가

abstract

The release of radionuclides from nuclear facilities following an accident into air would depose on the terrestial surface, cause the contamination of soil and finally result in the intake by human through rice and vegetables. It is necessary to develop the mathematical model for the assessment of the radiological impact on human. This study reviews the previous efforts on the development of such a model in Korea and presents the current progress on the model improvement including a more user-friendly environment and uncertainty assessment. These efforts could increase safety margins of nuclear facilities during the normal opearation and at the accident of nuclear facilities and provide a reasonable assurance on the environmental impact due to release of radionuclide to the environment or the development of an optimum regulatory guidelines with respect to human dose assessment

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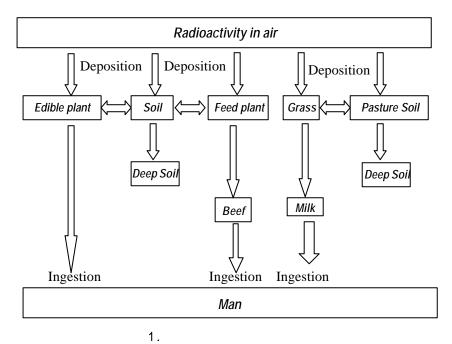
1.

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1960 ORNL TERMOD[1], PATHWAY[2]

1980 ECOREA

[3].

ECOREA 가 가 ECOREA-II

ECOREA

가 ECOREA ECOREA-II

2.

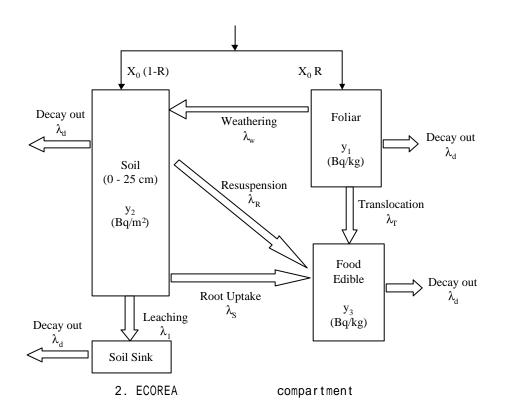
2.1 ?

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. copmartment 가

2.2 ECOREA

ECOREA 2 compartment , 2 (2). compartment 가 (translocation) (weathering) (resuspension) (root 가 가 uptake) 가 가 가 soil sink



ECOREA .

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가 . ,

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가 . ECOREA .

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

 \mathbf{m} 2.3 ~ 3.3 m² /kg-dry Y_t biomass (kg-dry/m²) .

 Y_{t} biomass

biomass 가 가 .

 $Y_{t}(t) = Y_{th} \left(\frac{t_h - t}{t_e}\right)$ $Y_{th} \qquad \qquad \text{dry biomass (kg-dry/m²)} \qquad , \ t_h \qquad , \ t_e$

: weathering

. 가 .

, $\boldsymbol{I}_W = 0.0495 \ (d^{-1})$

기 : translocation

가 .

= 1.0, = 0.1 , t_e .

 $I_1 = \frac{R_p}{q\,T\,(1+\frac{\pmb{r}}{q}\,K_d)}$ $\text{T} \qquad , \; \theta \qquad , \; \rho \quad \text{7+} \quad , \qquad R_p \qquad \qquad . \; K_d$

. ECOREA ECOSYS , $m{I}_{re}$.

가 ,

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

 $I_r = \frac{I_{re} Y_V}{t_e P}$ $Y_V = 7$ $(kg/m^2), P$ $(kg/m^2) .$

가_____

. ECOREA 가 가

(Biolaccumulation factor)

 $I_S = \frac{B_{iv} Y_V}{t_e P}$ B_{iv} , Y_V 7\text{ (kg/m²), P} $(kg/m^2), t_e$.

3. ECOREA-II

ECOREA 가 가

ECOREA-II .

3.1

ECOREA 가 4 가 .

1) (0 - 1 cm),

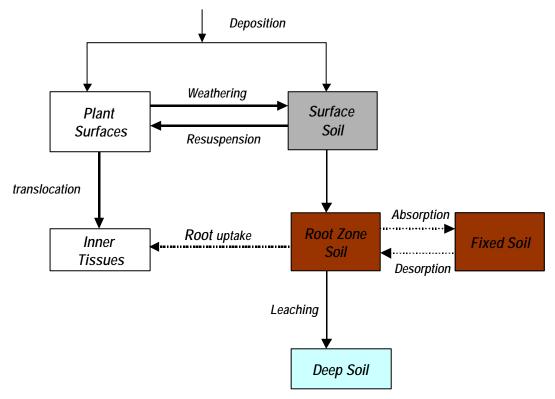
2) root zone (: 1 - 25 cm; : 1 - 15 cm),

3) fixed soil (: 1 - 25 cm; : 1 - 15 cm),

4) (: > 25 cm; : > 15 cm)

3 compartment

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3. compartment

ECOREA Biomass 가 biomass 가

$$\frac{dB}{dt}\!=\!k_{\rm g}\;B(\frac{B_{\rm max}-B}{B_{\rm max}})$$
 kg (d-1) , B biomass , B_{\rm max} biomass .

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

$$B_0 \qquad \qquad \text{biomass} \qquad .$$

f

[4]. ECOREA

EC	OREA					가			
(В	3q/m³)		(Bq/m^2) $RF \ (m^{\text{-1}}) \qquad .$.					가	
			, λ_{re} ,					(V_d)	フ
1,	$_{re}=RF$	$7*V_d$							
3.3									
EC	OREA	가		fortran					
					based S/Wフト			가	
	가						가	Visual Basic	
codin	ıg		가		raphic User)		
			GIS (Geograp	phical Inform	ation Syster	n)		가	
3 . 4									
:	가								
				M	onte-Carlo	LHS		가	

3.5

(Importance Analysis) 가

Risk

Management

(risk)

(Toxicity)

가 (Exposure)

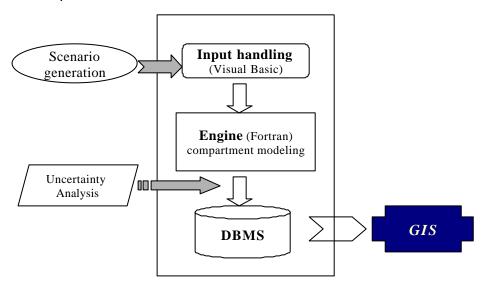
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ECOREA-II , user interface, uncertainty analysis, scenario generation DBMS (Data Base Management System) GIS



4. ECOREA-II

4.

가 가

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- [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] , " ," 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