#### Comparison of radioactive contamination between Chernobyl and Fukushima



#### Chernobyl April 1986



#### Fukushima March 2011



Research Reactor Institute, Kyoto University June 27, 2012

#### チェル/スイリ型原発(左)と 福島型原発(右)

**RBMK** 







黒鉛減速沸騰軽水冷却 チャンネル炉

軽水減速沸騰軽水冷却 圧力容器炉

#### "Period after Fukushima" began also in Japan



Significant contamination with radiocesiums occurred along the coast of the northern half of Honshu island.





子供たちを放射能汚染から守りたい http://ameblo.jp/kansaibotan/

県名のみの表示ですか、降下重は景全体をさすわけではありません。 測定した場所 (市や区) は以下の資料でご雑部へにさい。 http://radioactivity.mext.go.jp/ja/monitoring\_by\_prefecture\_fallout/2011/12/

## Fukushima and Chernobyl Evacuation area near NPP -

26 years after Chernobyl



チェルノブイリ周辺立入禁止区域

Fukushima



Both accidents indicate consequences of the worst situation at NPP that core radioactivity in the core was directly released into the environment.

## Chernobyl

#### April 26 1986



Чернобыльский репортаж (1988)

#### In-air explosion opinion by Checherov



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### **Radioactivity release**



Daily release (without rare gases) Based on 1986 USSR report.



Direction of radioactive plumes. Izrael(2005.12 Moscow).

#### Radiation situation on June 1, 1986 Kozubov 5 1991

Red color indicates "Red forest"



## チェル/ブイリ原発周辺10km





プリピャチ市より 2005年10月

#### Radiation dose in the 30km zone May 1, 1986, $\mu$ Sv/h



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#### チェルノブイリでは出力暴走により原子炉と建屋が爆発・炎上



Чернобыльский репортаж (1988)



#### Fukushima accident



#### ①放射線量の変化と事故の経過(~3/18 12:00)





美浜の会ホームページ



## March12, Hydrogen explosion #1

### March14, Hydrogen explosion #3



#### March 15, Containment failure #2



#### **Containment pressure and radiation** monitoring data at NPP



TEPCO Interim report, Dec. 2011 17

#### Daily release from NPP



Fig.4. Daily release of I-131 and Cs-137+Cs134 from the Fukushima Daiichi NPP accident up to March 31. Daily values are calculated form the results by Chino et al[8], assuming the same release of Cs-134 as Cs-137.

Prepared by Imanaka

About 80,000 people were evacuated from the 20 km zone on March 12.

But, no data of radioactive contamination was released from the authorities, only saying "No danger fro public health".

#### **SPEEDI simulation on March 15**

大気中濃度(ヨウ素)(地上高) 日時= 2011/03/15 20:00 - 2011/03/15 21:00 気象データ = GPVのみ

福島第1 2号炉 広域図



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## 飯舘村の放射線レベル



Data from Fukushima prefecture HP 21

#### Sample Monitoring on March 15



湖定試料採取場所	試料名 種類	種類又は部位	测定日時	放射能混度(Bq/kg)			-			
				υj	<sup>114</sup> Cs	<sup>137</sup> Cs	その他 後出された核種	美胞者	~->	নেশ
问武禄高原SA付近(小野町)	加草	菜菜	2011/3/15 17:00	277.000		31.100		强島県	1	
国道349と県道50交差点	维草	<b>X</b> A	2011/3/15 17:28	852.000		106.000		福島県	1	
国道114と国道349交差点	Я¥	發展	2011/3/15 17:58	1.230.000		109.000		指島県	1	
图道114 医大入口交差点	nu	<b>双</b> 菜	2011/3/15 18:21	1.190.000		169.000		福島県	1	
原子カセンター福島支所	上水	1ELI	2011/3/16 8,00	177		33		14.8.W	1	栗公表演み
支所屋上水盤	₩.		2011/3/15 16:00	2,053		238		福島県		
支所屋上水馆	而水		2011/3/15 18:30	103.000		1.625		福島県		

●ヨウ素131が100万Bq/kgのほうれん 草を100g食べると、10万Bqの取り込み。

●それが乳児であれば、甲状腺の等価 線量は。2.8×10<sup>-3</sup>[mSv/Bq]×10<sup>5</sup>[Bq] =280mSvとなる。

Data from HP

原子力災害現地対策本部

Knowing that awful contamination occurred outside 30 km zone, no warning was issued from the authorities.

Imanaka supposed that headquarters of our government also melted down as well as three reactors in Fukushima.

### Radiation monitoring in litate village in 28-28 March 30 μ Sv / h in Nagadoro-Magata



#### Dose rate map on March 29, 2011 in litate



Fig. 7. Location of litate village (left) and the contour of radiation dose rate in Intate village on March 29<sup>th</sup>, 2011 (right). Dose rates were measured in a car moving along main roads inside village using a pocket survey meter ALOKA PDR101. Unit:  $\mu$ Sv/h.

# Estimates of radioactivity release into the atmosphere

		Chernobyl 1GWe			
	#1~#3 Total 2.03 GWe				
-	NSC (April 12)	NISA (May 16)	Stohl etal (ACPD 2011)	Chernobyl Forum (2005)	
Xe-133	_	11, 000 (97%)	16, 700	6, 500 (100%)	
I-131	150	160 (2. 5%)	_	1, 760 (55%)	
Cs-137	12	15 (2.6%)	35.8	85 (30%)	
Sr-90	_	0. 14 (0. 03%)	_	10 (5%)	
Pu-239, 240 —		0. 0000064 (0. 0002%)		0.03 (1.5%)	

#### <sup>90</sup>Sr, <sup>239,240</sup>Pu contamination in litate

	Siol contamination, Bq/m <sup>2</sup>		
	Cs-137	Sr-90*	Pu−239, 240**
<litate td="" village<=""><td>: NW30-40km&gt;</td><td></td><td></td></litate>	: NW30-40km>		
#53	1, 000, 000	390	0.01
#88	590, 000	300	0.07
#165	2, 200, 000	790	0.2
<kyiv city:s11<="" td=""><td>Okm Garger et a</td><td>I. Health Ph</td><td>ysics1996&gt;</td></kyiv>	Okm Garger et a	I. Health Ph	ysics1996>
Average of 6	25, 000	5, 800	160

Contamination ratio of Sr90 to 137 is  $1/2000 \sim 1/3000$ , compared with Kyiv. For Pu isotopes, it is less than 1/1 million.

#### <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>90</sup>Sr, <sup>239,240</sup>Pu around Chernobyl



Cs-137 UNSCEAR (2000)



Sr-90 UNSCEAR (2000)



Pu-234,240 Gaydar KURRI-KR-79 (2002)

Sr90 and Pu isotopes are about 10 % and 1 \$of Cs137, respectively.

#### Cs137 body burden in Belarus (upper) and Russia (lower) after Chernobyl

	<sup>137</sup> Cs body-burden (kBq) <sup>a,b</sup>					
Year	Cities <sup>e</sup>	Towns	Rural settlements			
1986	no estimate	28 ± 20 (367)	129 ± 148 (3,328)			
1987	$10 \pm 3.6$ (16)	$17 \pm 14$ (117)	$59 \pm 107$ (4,498)			
1988	$4.1 \pm 6.2 (20)$	$6.4 \pm 9.6$ (606)	$25 \pm 46$ (3,266)			
1989	$3.4 \pm 4.9 (1,405)$	$6.3 \pm 6.2$ (5,283)	$13 \pm 20$ (10,652)			
1990	$1.8 \pm 1.6 (3,551)$	$4.6 \pm 6.6$ (5,989)	$7.2 \pm 11.1$ (8,232)			
1991	$1.0 \pm 2.1 (11,458)$	$4.8 \pm 9.4$ (2,994)	$6.4 \pm 9.5 (4,617)$			
1992	$1.0 \pm 2.0 (7,155)$	$3.5 \pm 7.0$ (5,264)	$6.4 \pm 17.9 (5.921)$			
1993	$0.8 \pm 1.4 (1,266)$	$2.8 \pm 4.9$ (4,679)	$4.4 \pm 7.0(5,414)$			
1994	$1.1 \pm 2.6 (2.001)$	$6.7 \pm 12.8 (5.488)$	$7.1 \pm 11.8 (5.098)$			
1995	$1.0 \pm 1.4$ (530)	$6.3 \pm 7.3$ (361)	$6.9 \pm 10.4$ (392)			

<sup>a</sup> Values of the mean ± the standard deviation of all results for the year.

Table 7. Measured <sup>137</sup>Cs body burdens for adults in the Belarusian population.

<sup>b</sup> Number of measurements shown in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> Cities (Gomel, Mogilev, and Mozyr) are located in areas with <sup>137</sup>Cs soil contamination >37 kBq m<sup>-2</sup>.



Minenko et.al Health Physics 2006

Zvnova et al. Radiation Protection Dosimetry 2000



#### Recent Cs137 body burden od children in contaminated area in Belarus. Data from Belrad.



### WBC results in children of Minami-soma city



Data from Minami-Soma city HP

## Forecast of external dose rate change from deposited radiocesiums



### Summary

- The same scale of radiological consequences as Chernobyl occurred around FuKushima #1 NPP.
- Released amounts into the atmosphere by the Fukushima accident seem to be double for Xe-133 and 20 - 40 % for Cs-137.
- Contamination by Sr-90 and Pu-239,240 was significantly lower than Chernobyl.
- So far, internal contamination by radiocesiums are surprisingly lower than Chernobyl.