

福島第一原子力発電所事故による放射能汚染水田 土壌の除染効果の評価

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Evaluation of Radioactive Decontamination Effect for Paddy Soil Contaminated by the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident

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Summary

The National Institute for Rural Engineering performed decontamination of radioactivity at the experimental sites in Iitate Village where paddy fields were contaminated by the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident in March 2011 by means of three methods as follows; (1) topsoil removal using soil hardener, (2) removal of soil after paddling with water draining suspended contaminated soil by pumping without manual assistance, and (3) removal of soil after paddling with water draining suspended contaminated soil by pumping with manual assistance. The three methods were evaluated using decontamination factors (DFs) that were determined by applying a variant of inverse analysis using the calculation system for the estimation of decontamination effects (CDE). Input data were provided by surveys using a low-level balloon and a radio-controlled helicopter. The DF values of the three methods were determined on the basis of the Euclidean distances between the simulated and measured dose rates after decontamination. The resulting DFs were > 60 for topsoil removal using soil hardener, 1.4 for slurry pumping, and 2.2 for manually assisted slurry pumping. The area decontaminated by the soil hardening method may have been fully decontaminated, because the distribution of measured dose rates was consistent with the distribution of dose rates calculated for a fully decontaminated area within 20 m in radius.

Key Words: Radioactive contamination, Paddy soil, Decontamination factor,
Gamma ray spectrometry, CDE, Euclidean distances

和文要約

東京電力福島第一原子力発電所事故に起因する放射性セシウムで汚染された飯館村水田で、農業・食品産業技術総合研究機構農村工学研究所が行った硬化剤を用いた表土削り取り法、水による土壌攪拌・除去法、同土壌攪拌・人力除去法の除染効果をDF値で評価した。実験サイトとその周辺の線量率分布を気球と無線操縦ヘリコプターを使ったγ線システムで測定し、線量率分布図を作成した。これを入力したCDEモデルで、DF値を様々に変化させて除染後の線量率分布を求め、実測地上1 m線量率分布図と計算結果の一致度をユークリッド距離で評価した。その結果、土削り取り法はDF値が高いほどユークリッド距離は短くなるが、DF=60でも最小値に達しない。一方、土壌攪拌・除去法は、DF=1.4で、土壌攪拌・人力除去法は、DF=2.2でユークリッド距離が最も短くなった。気球による除染後の土壌削り取り法の実験サイトの線量率分布図は、岩本ほか(2011)が計算した半径20 mを完全除染した場合の線量率変化を良く再現していた。土削り取り法のDF値がDF=60でも最低値一定値に達していない理由は、ほぼ完全な除染(DF=∞)が行われたためと考えられる。