

Tracking the dispersion of contaminated sediment along the main rivers draining the radioactive plume in Fukushima Prefecture (Japan)



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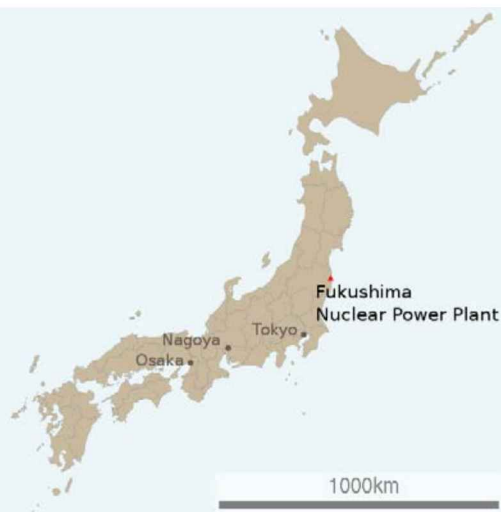
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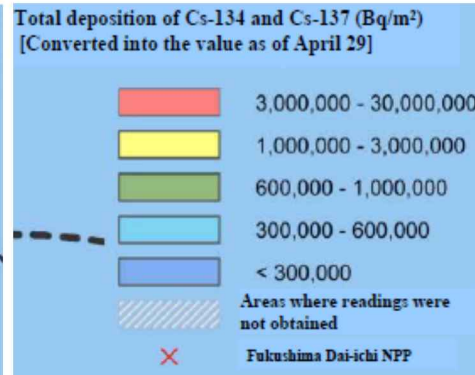
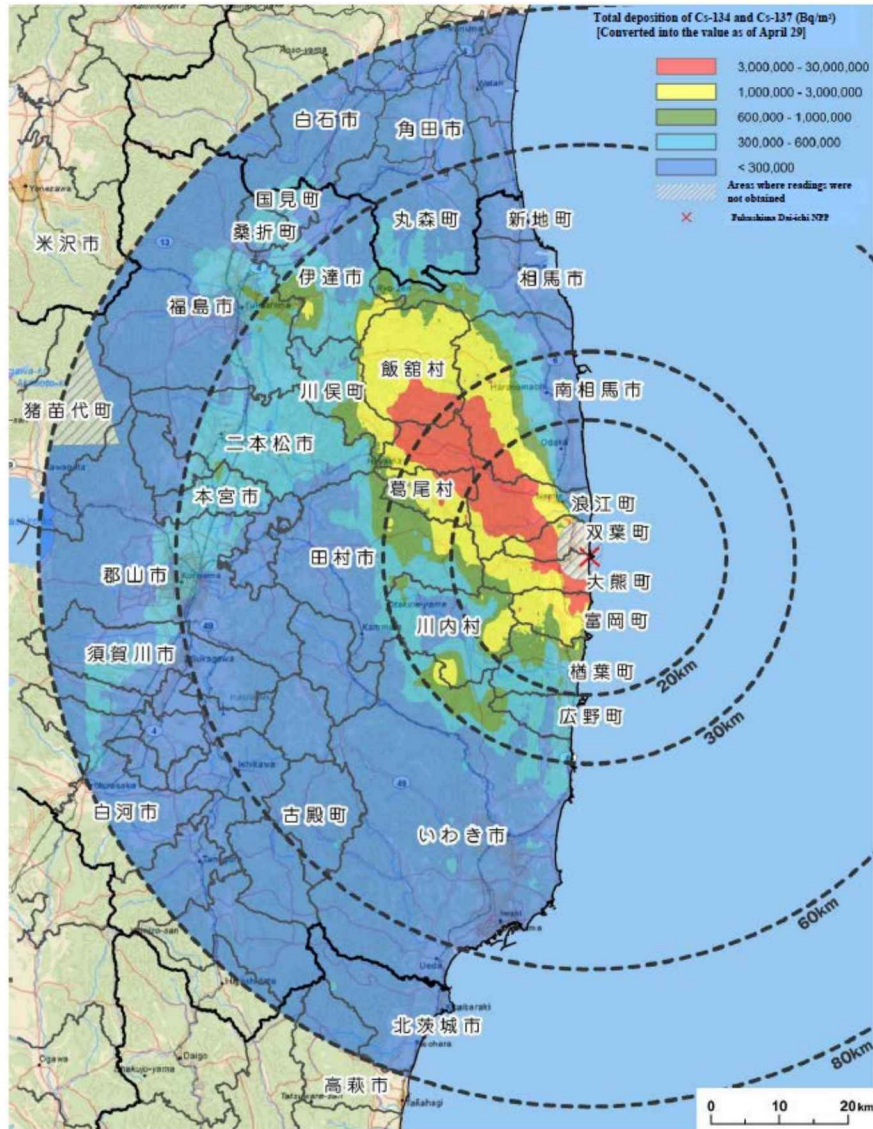
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- Japan hit by a powerful earthquake on 11 March 2011
- Earthquake triggered a giant tsunami
- Damage to cooling system of several reactors at Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear power plant
- Massive radionuclide release into the atmosphere, mainly between 13 and 15 March :
 - 190 – 700 PBq (10^{15} Bq) of ^{131}I (11 – 40% Chernobyl)
 - 12 – 53 PBq of ^{137}Cs (14 – 62% Chernobyl)
- Direct radionuclide release into the Pacific Ocean



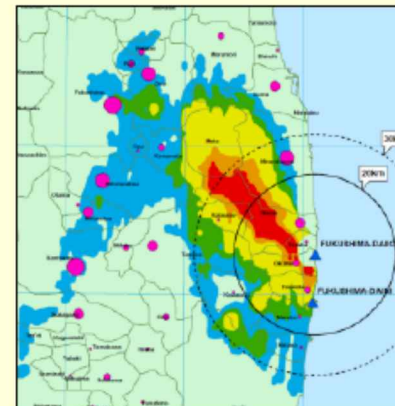
- Airborne survey of radionuclide fallout (MEXT – DoE) – April 2011



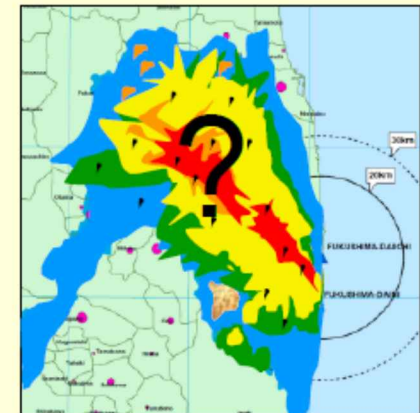
¹³⁴Cs

¹³⁷Cs

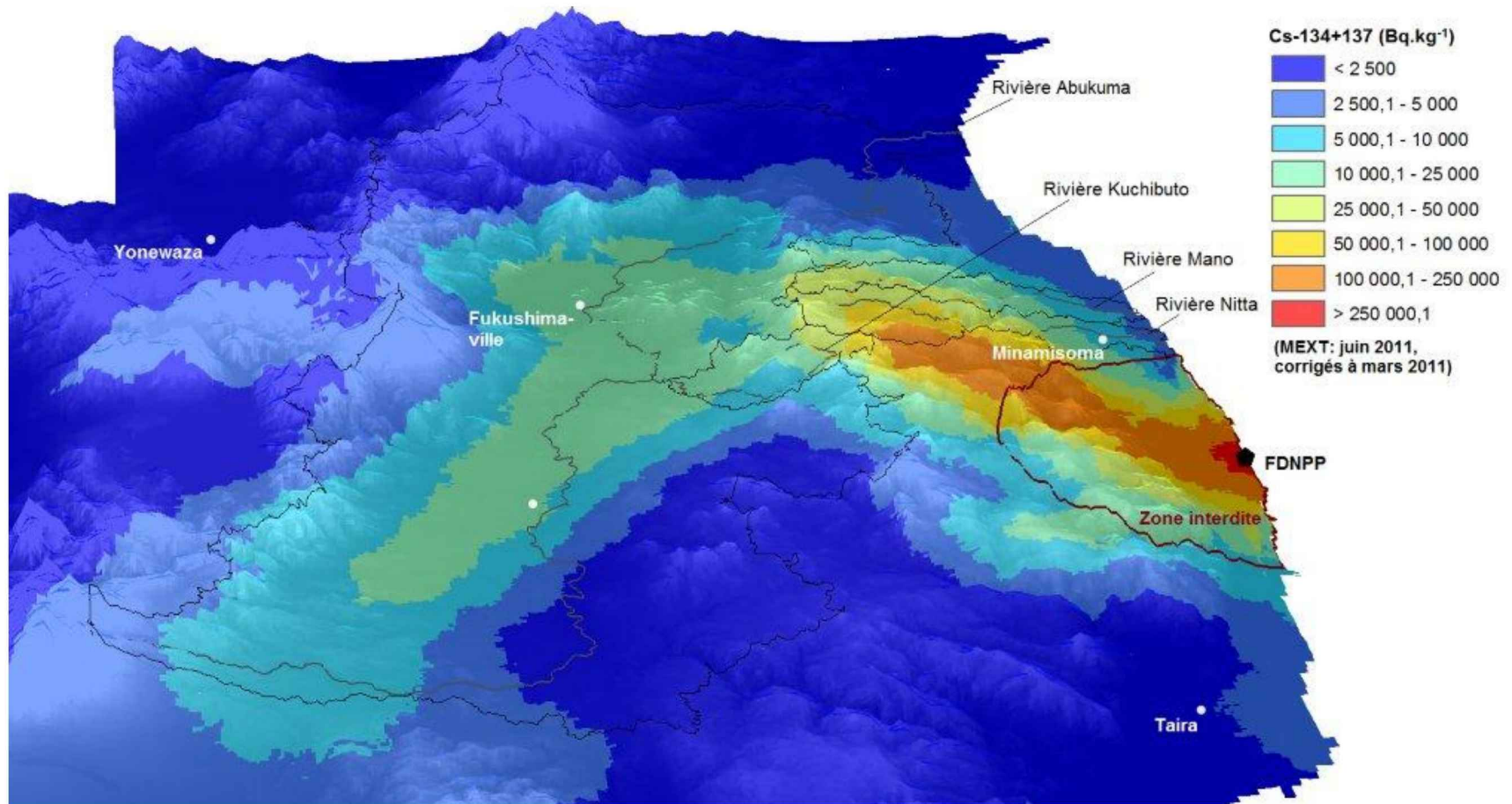
Initial contamination



Redistribution ?



- Initial contamination plume and topography of Fukushima Prefecture



Monitoring of radionuclide transfer under different vegetation cover types



Evergreen forest

Broadleaf forest

Bare soil



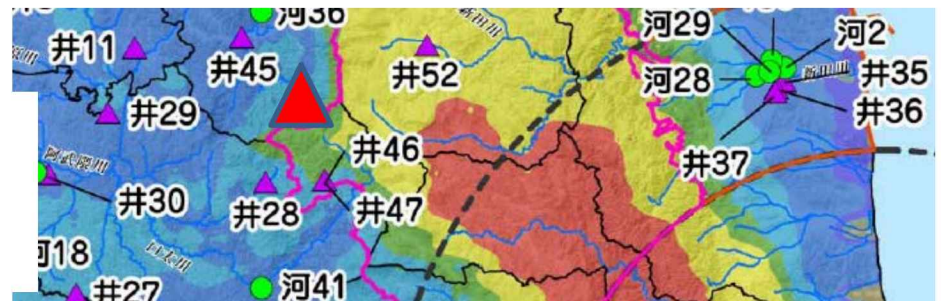
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平成 23 年度科学技術戦略推進費

放射性物質による環境影響への対策基盤の確立

福島 陸域・水域モニタリング大学連合チーム
 FUKUSHIMA RADIATION MONITORING OF WATER, SOIL AND ENTRAINMENT





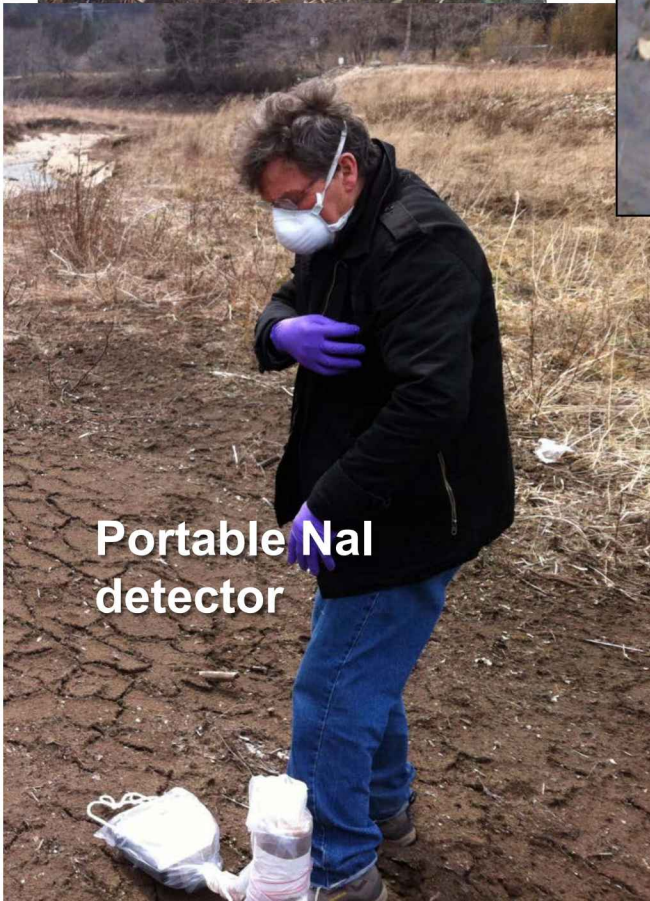
**Portable Ge
detector**



Sediment sampling



Limit of the 20 km area



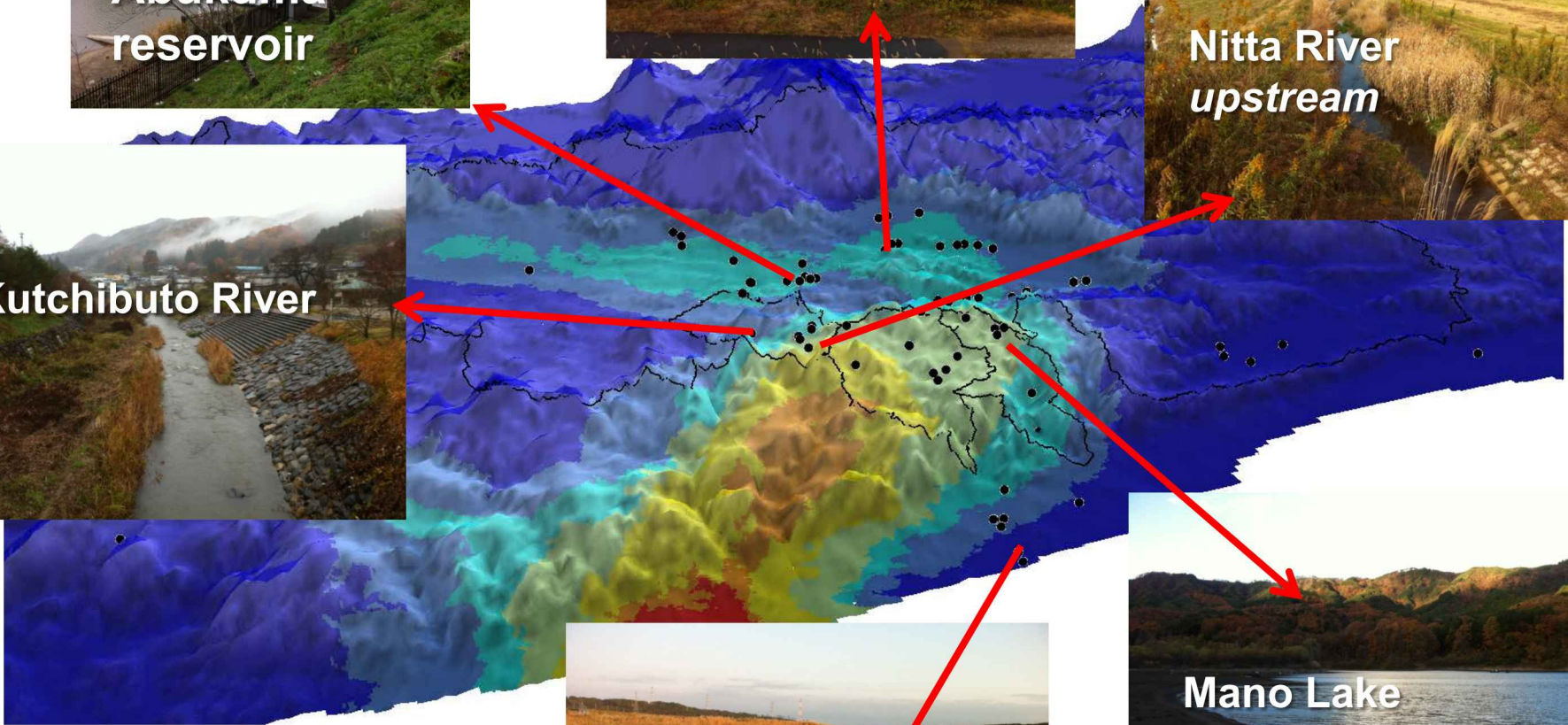
**Portable NaI
detector**



**Portable
radimeter**



Soil sampling

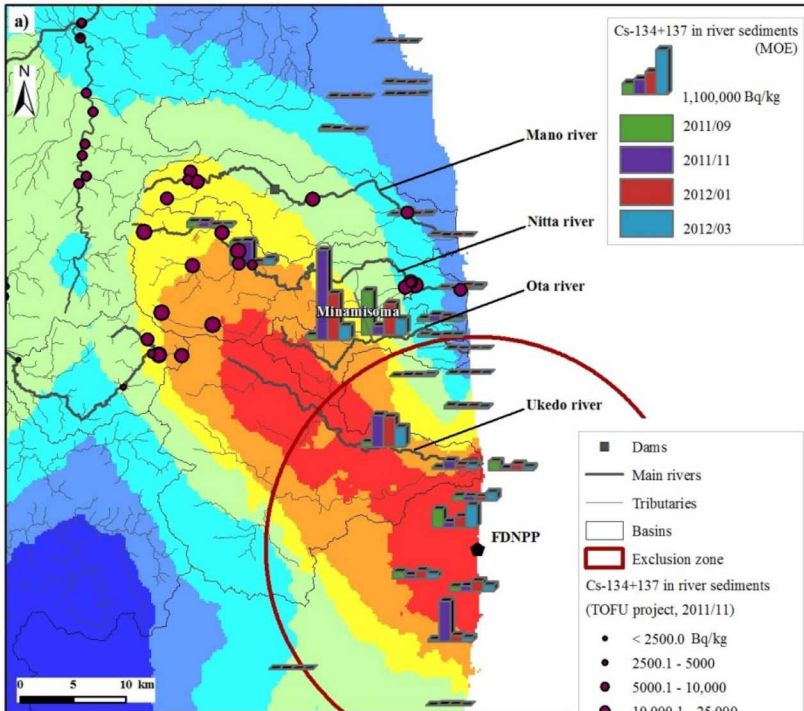


Occurrence of typhoons during the year that followed the accident

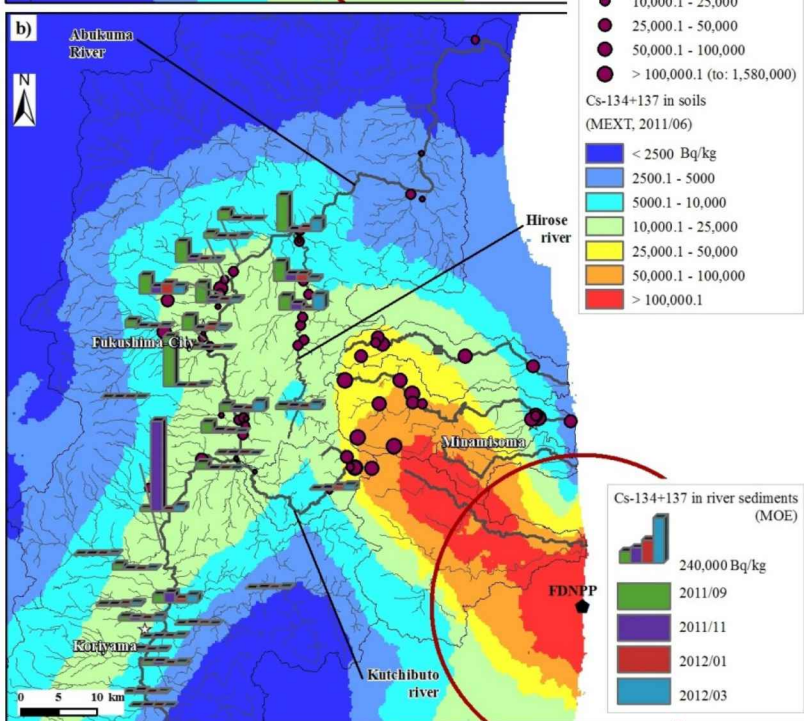


In 2011 across Fukushima Prefecture:
Ma-On on July, 20; *Roke* on September, 22



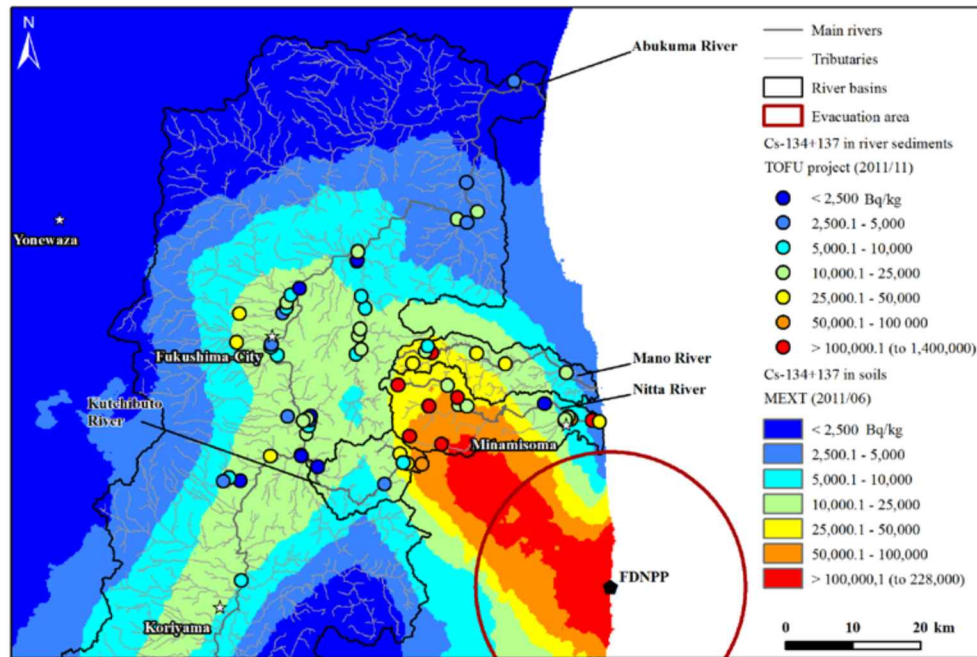


Coastal catchments draining the main pollution plume
 (up to $1,100,000 \text{ Bq kg}^{-1}$ of $^{134+137}\text{Cs}$ measured in sediment)

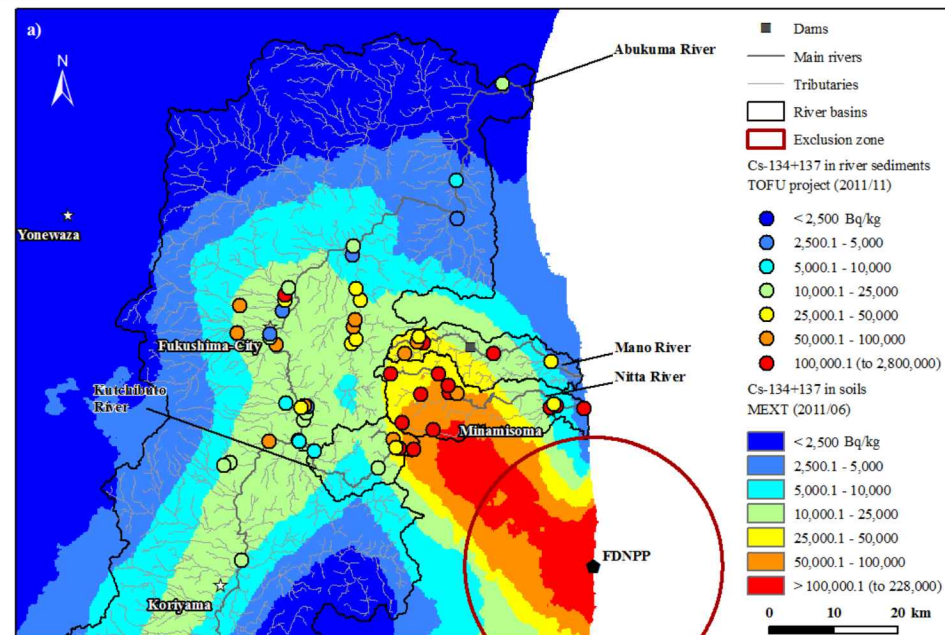


Contamination export along the Abukuma River and some of its tributaries
 (up to $240,000 \text{ Bq kg}^{-1}$ of $^{134+137}\text{Cs}$ measured in sediment)

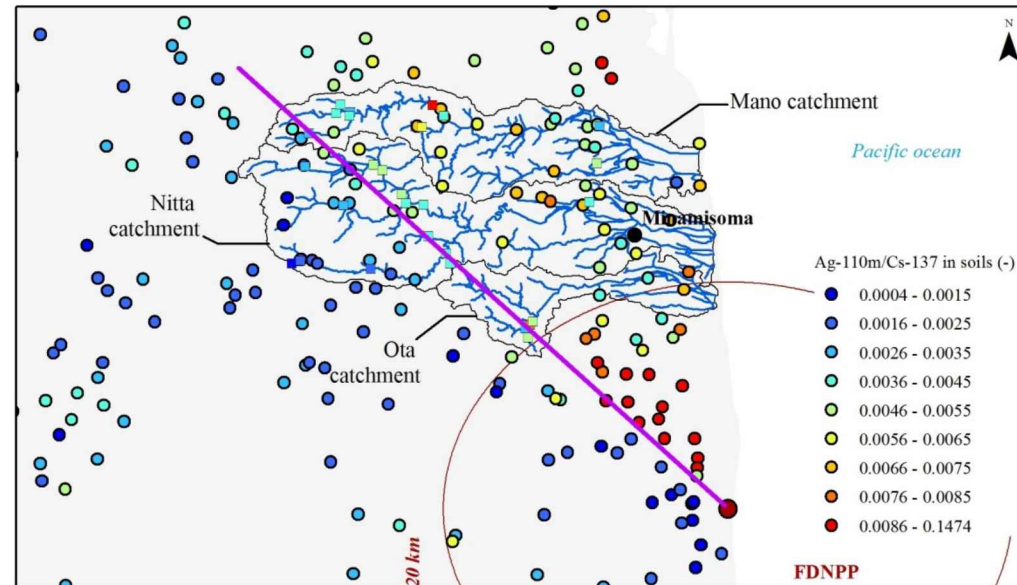
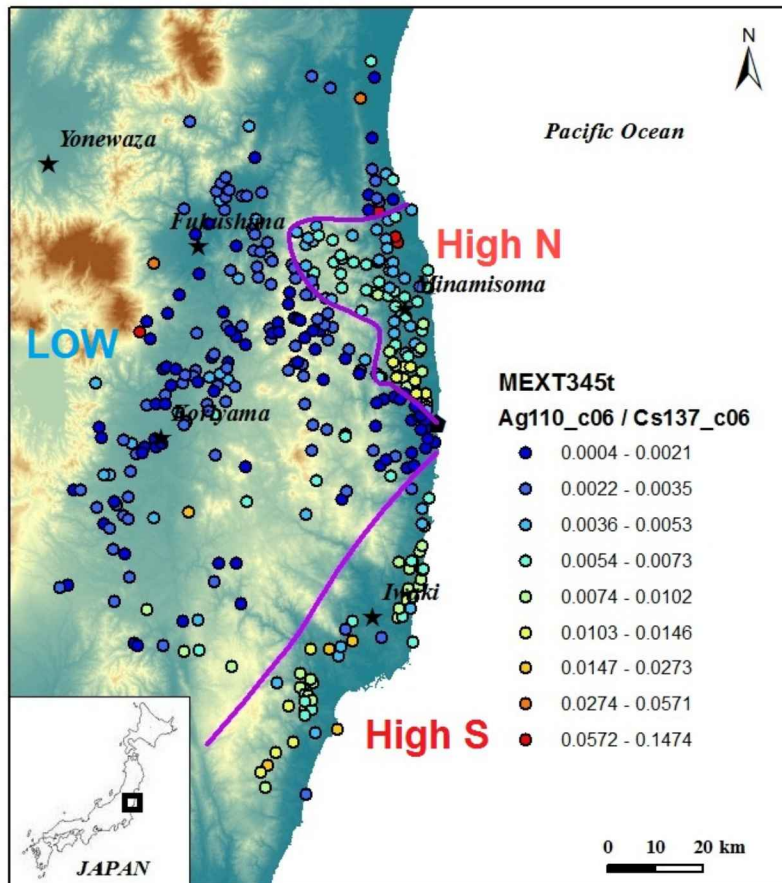
Activities in $^{134}+^{137}\text{Cs}$ measured in bulk sediment



Activities in $^{134}+^{137}\text{Cs}$ measured in sediment normalised to grain size



Spatial pattern of the initial $^{110m}\text{Ag}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ ratio in soils



This could provide a tracer of sediment origin in the coastal catchments

Two plumes clearly enriched in $^{110m}\text{Ag}/^{137}\text{Cs}$

Fingerprinting based on the simple $^{110m}\text{Ag}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ ratio (Nitta River catchment)

Nov 2011 campaign

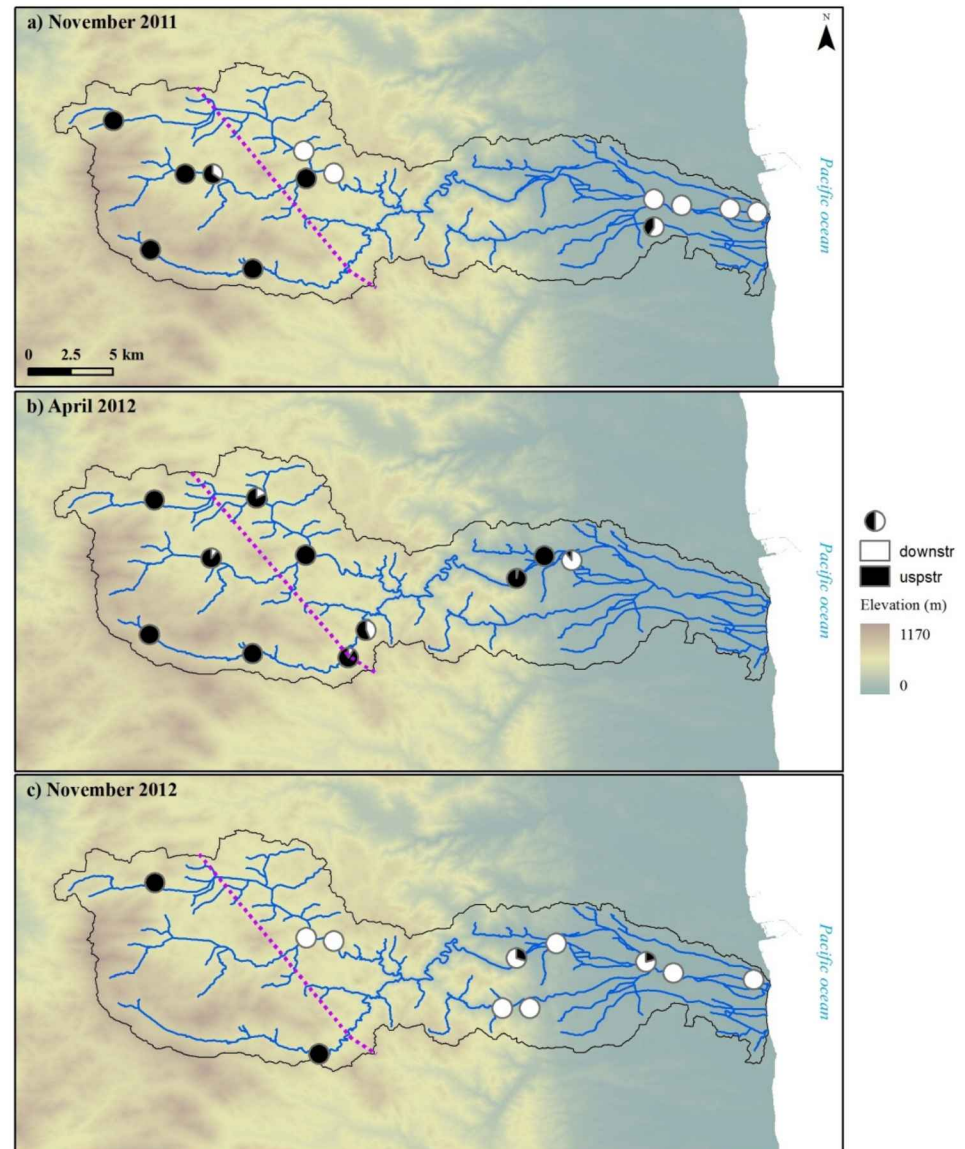
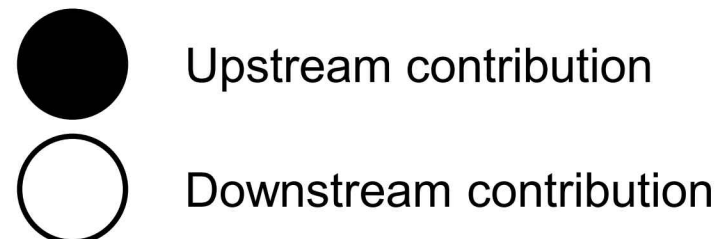
After the summer typhoons

April 2012 campaign

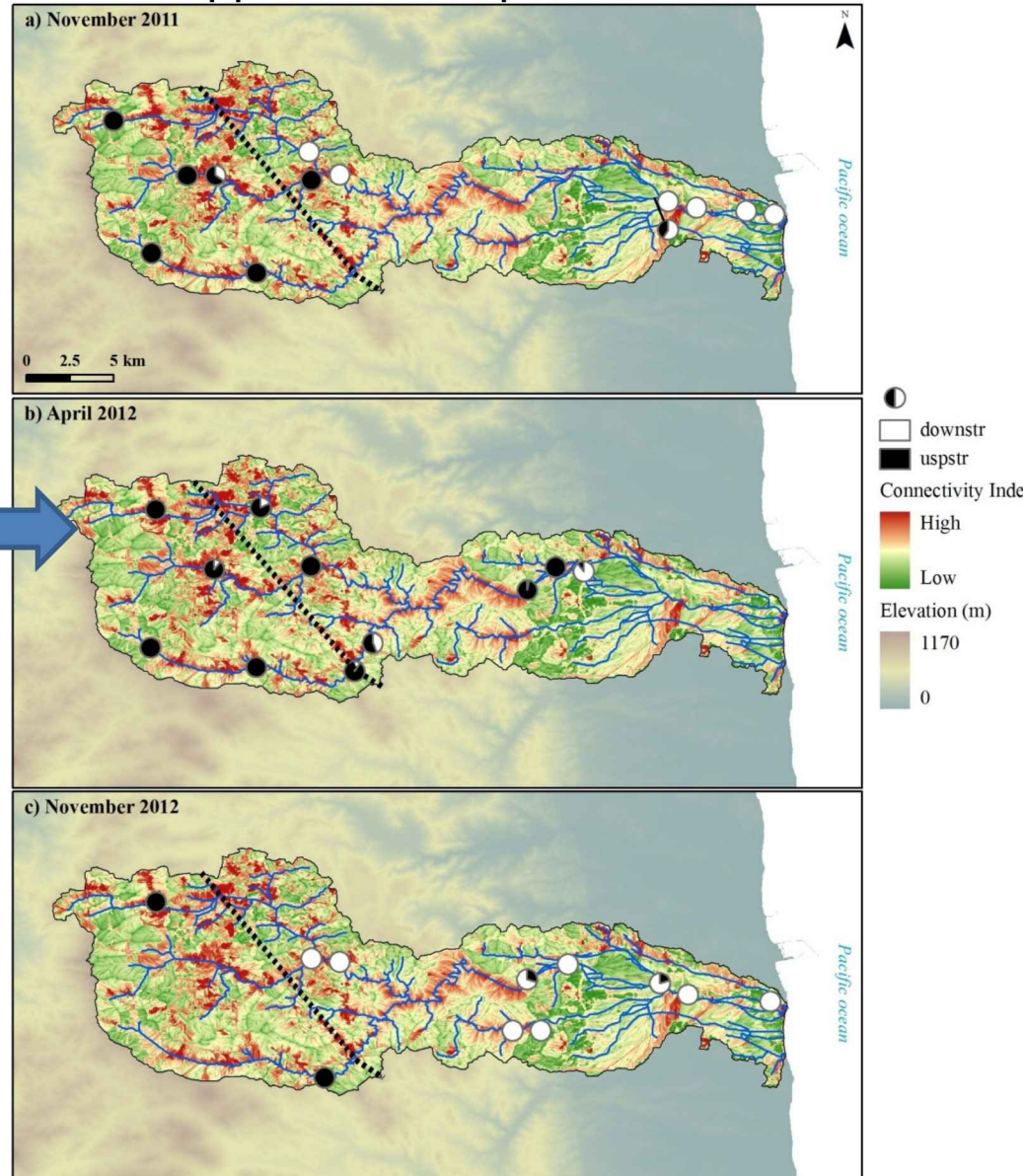
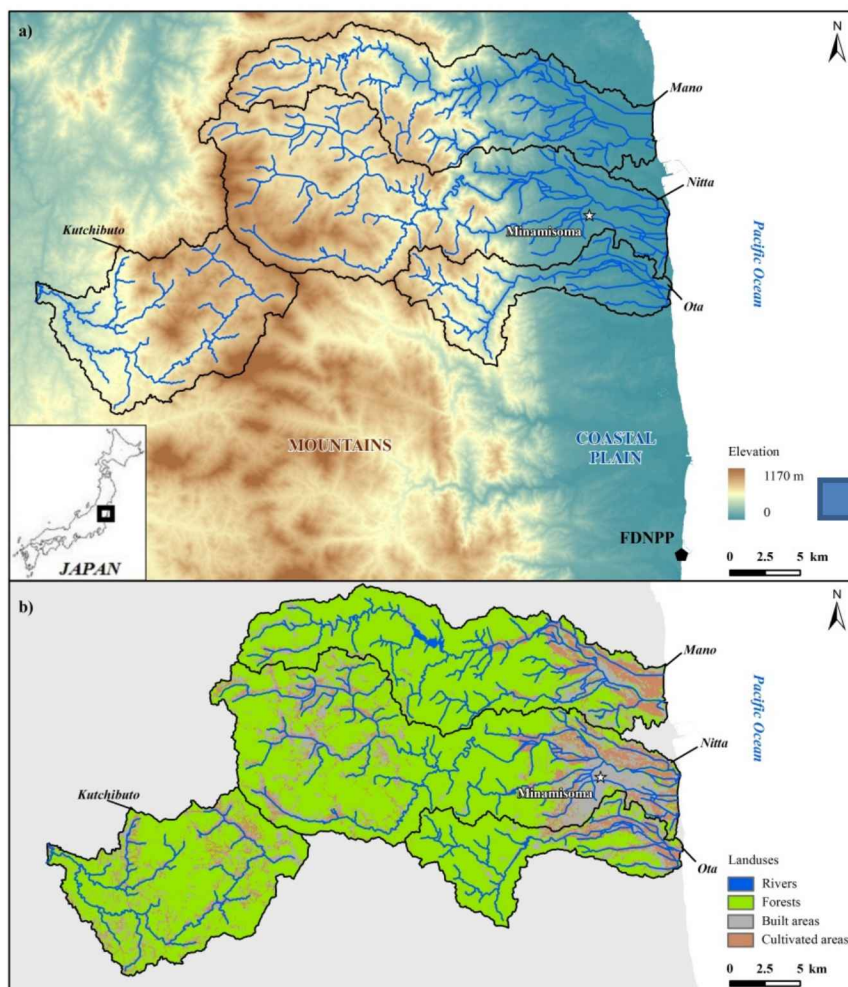
After the snowmelt

Nov 2012 campaign

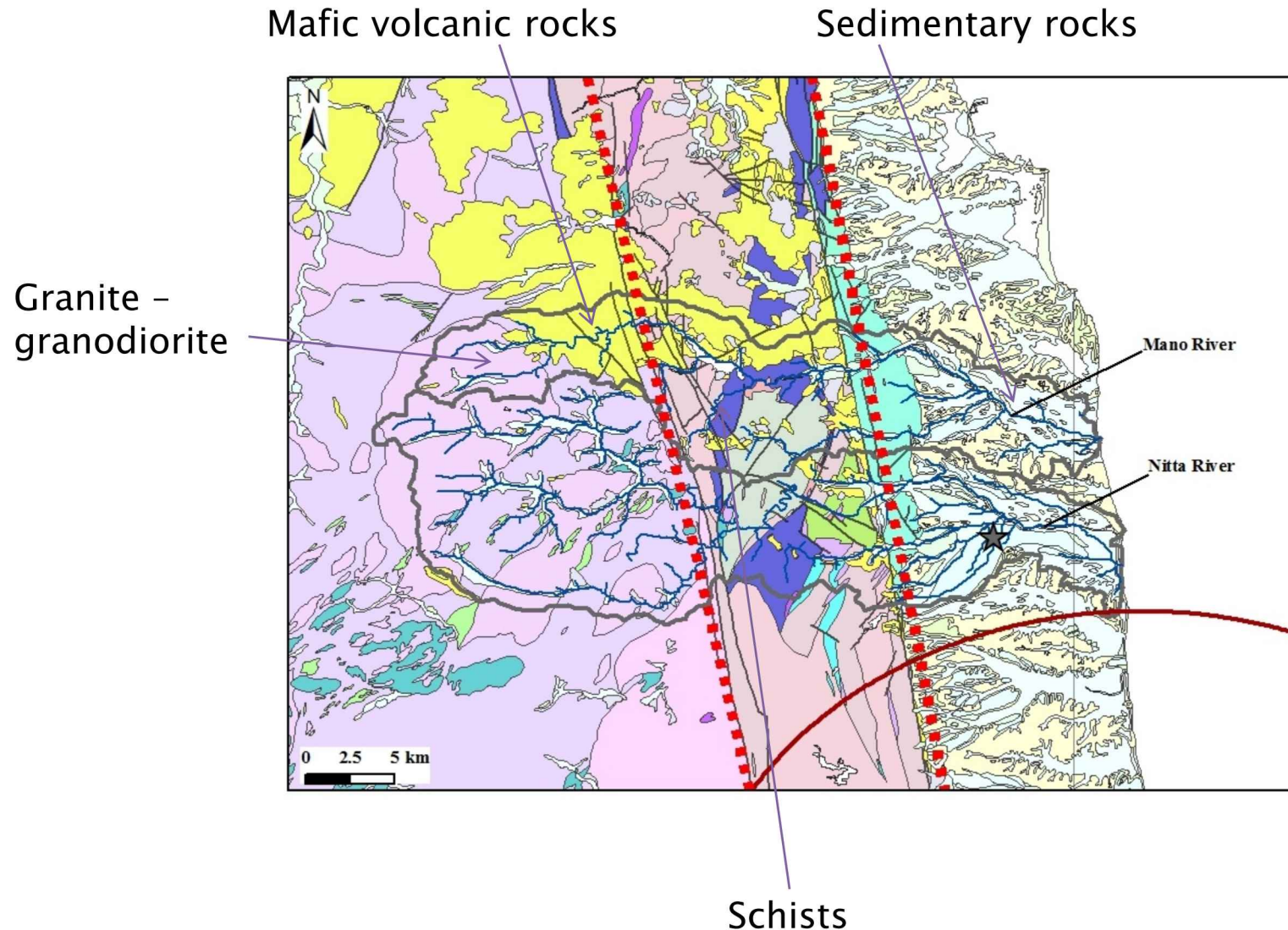
After the summer typhoons



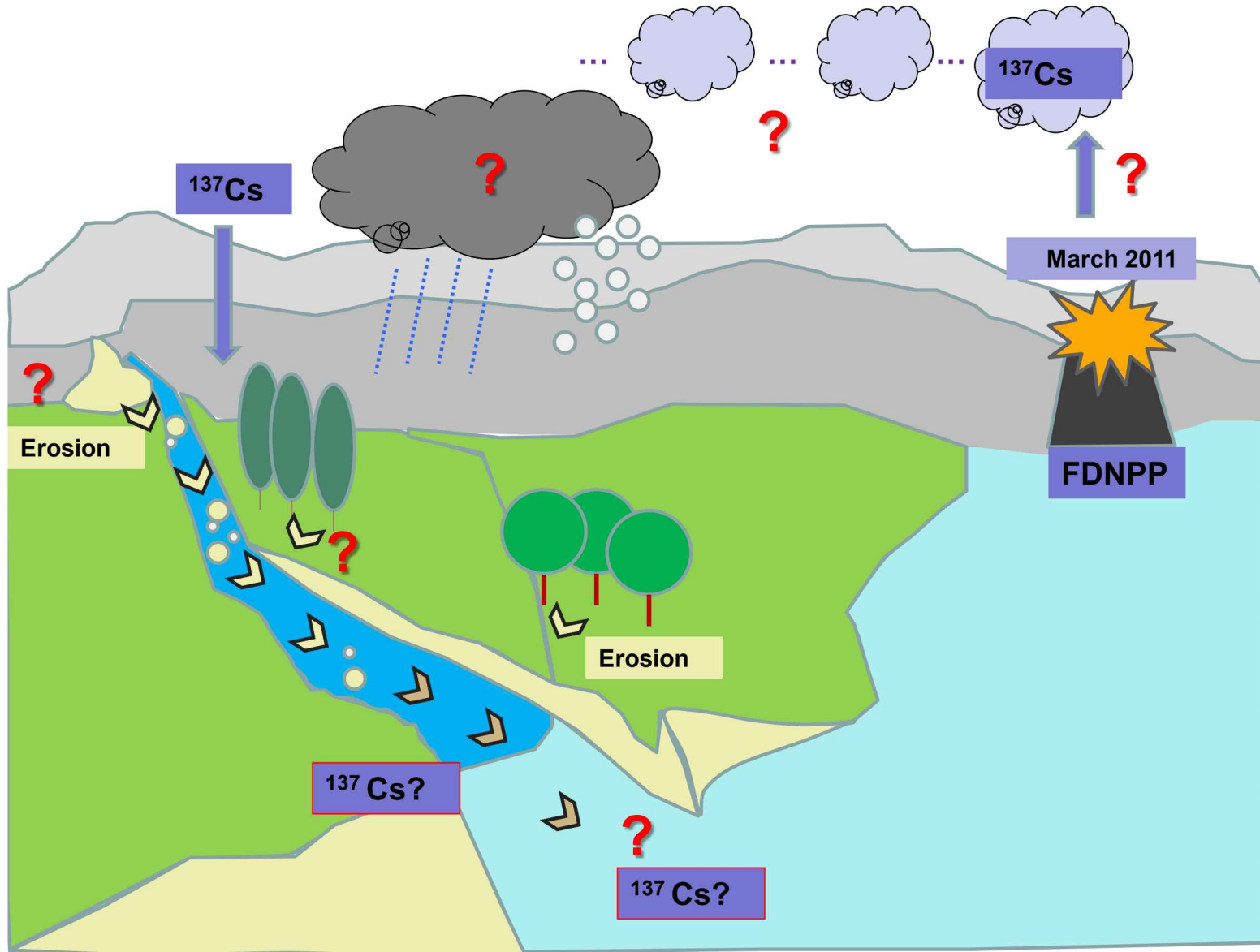
Computation of connectivity indexes: tools to support the interpretation



Ongoing fingerprinting of lithological sources in selected coastal catchments to confirm the results obtained with the $^{110m}\text{Ag}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ ratio



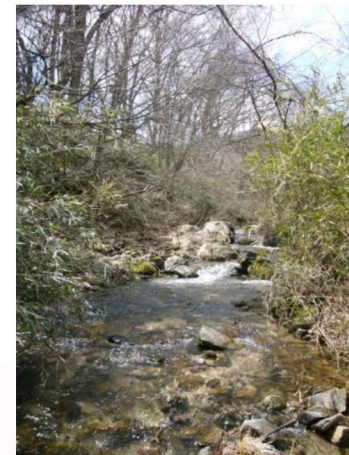
Perspectives: modelling the transfer of particle-borne contaminants along the continuum atmosphere – hillslopes – rivers – ocean



- Very strong soil contamination in $^{134+137}\text{Cs}$ in the plume
- Potential use of $^{110\text{m}}\text{Ag}$ to trace sediment dispersion
- Rivers transferred contaminated sediment to the coastal regions
- Need for regular monitoring because of intense weather conditions (typhoons and snowmelt)
- Important implications for soil and river management
- Implications for urgent research to conduct (e.g. on the behaviour of $^{110\text{m}}\text{Ag}$) !



どうもありがとうございました!



Believe in the Power of Knowledge. Be Together.



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