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# Surface contamination activity reconstruction based on measurements of ambient dose equivalent rate

Workshop on Current and Emerging Methods for Optimizing Safety and Efficiency in Nuclear Decommissioning, 7th–9th February 2017, Sarpsborg, Norway

## **Objective**

Find the transition method from air kerma rate  $\dot{\mathbf{K}}_{air}(x,y)$  (or ambient dose equivalent rate  $\dot{\mathbf{D}}$ ) to the density of surface contamination  $\mathbf{A}$ 

The well-known method used: method of conversion coefficients

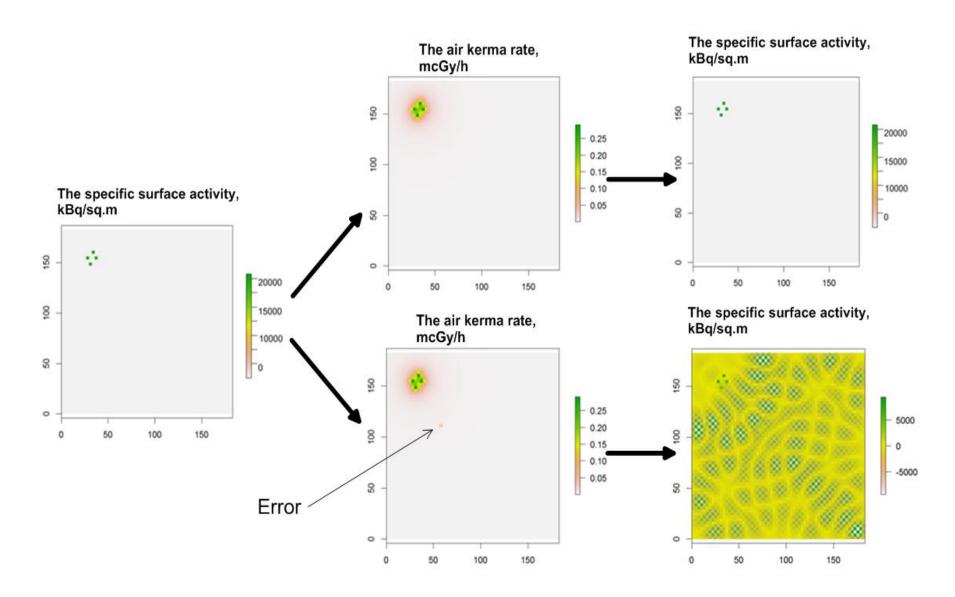
$$\dot{K}_{air}(x,y) = DRFK \cdot A$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \dot{K}_{air}(x,y)/DRFK = A$$

Where **DRFK** – dose-rate factor for kerma.



# Example of an error in solving a system of linear equations for activity



## New method developed

New method is based on the solution of Fredholm equation of first kind :

$$\dot{K}_{air}(x,y) = \int \int Q(x,y,\dot{x},\dot{y}) \cdot A(\dot{x},\dot{y}) \,d\dot{x}d\dot{y}$$

 $Q(x, y, \acute{x}, \acute{y})$  is a kernel of the equation:

$$Q(x, y, \acute{x}, \acute{y}) == \frac{K_{\gamma}}{H^2 + (x - \acute{x})^2 + (y - \acute{y})^2} \cdot exp(-\mu_a \cdot \sqrt{H^2 + (x - \acute{x})^2 + (y - \acute{y})^2})$$

## Finite-dimensional approximation

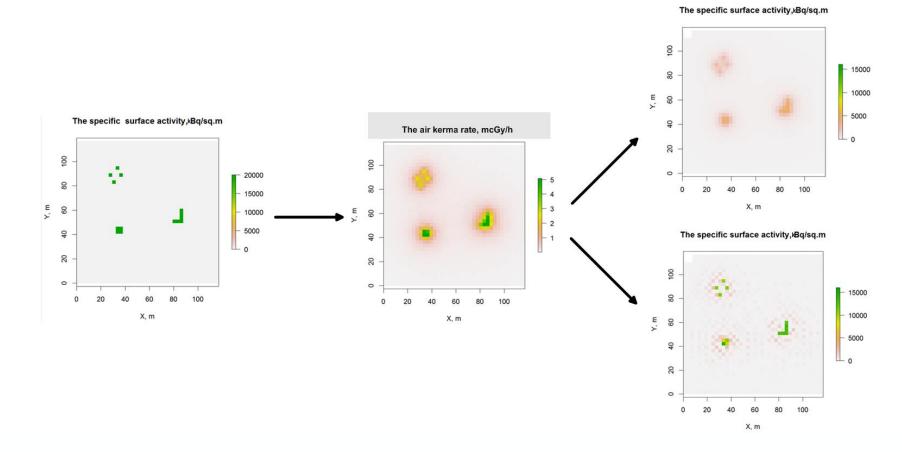
$$\dot{K}_{air}(x_m, y_n) = \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n (Q(x_m, y_n, \dot{x}_i, \dot{y}_j) \Delta \dot{x} \Delta \dot{y} A(\dot{x}_i, \dot{y}_j'y))$$

The equation is solved by numerical methods: transition from the integral equation to a system of linear equations.



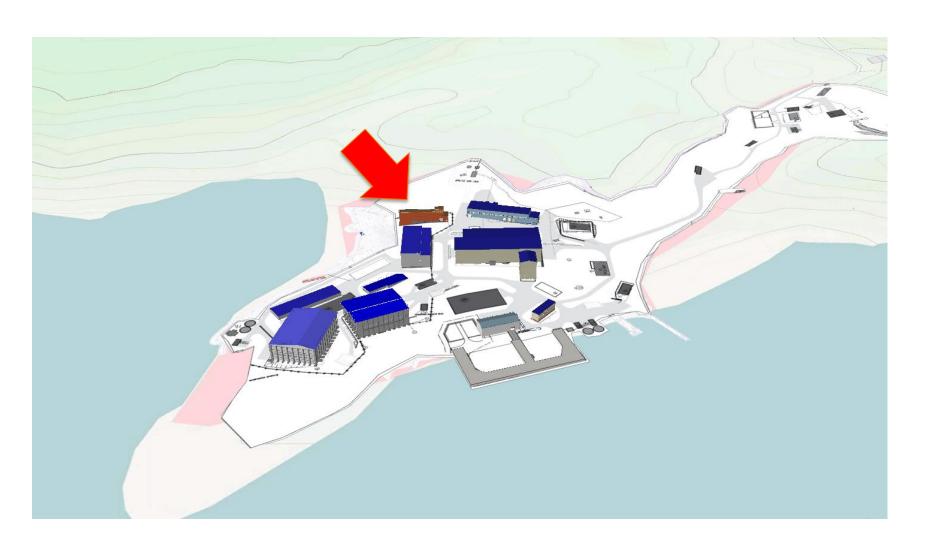
# Example of the surface activity reconstruction

Comparison of results: method of conversion coefficients (upper right fragment of the figure) and the method of solving Fredholm equation of 1st kind (bottom right fragment)



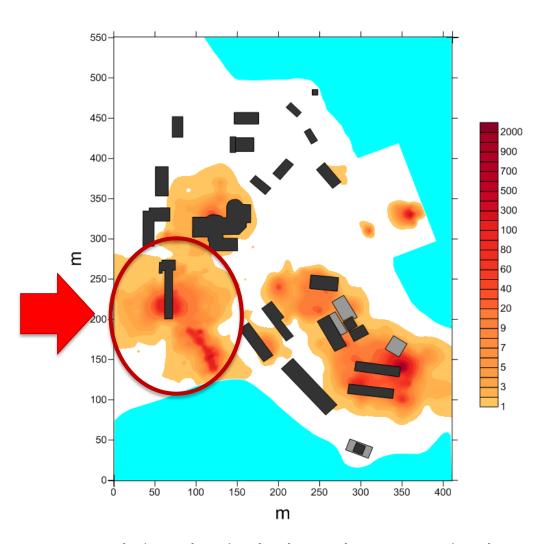


## 3D view of the industrial site



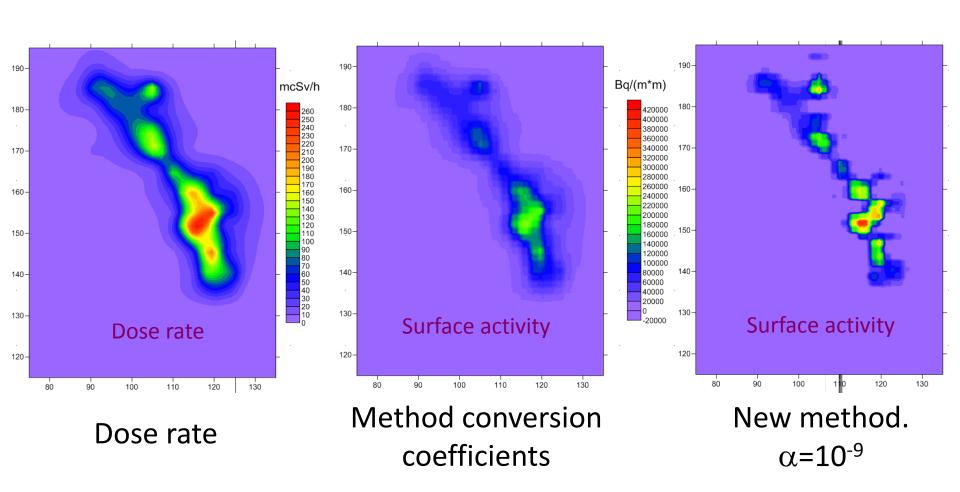


# Radiation situation at Andreeva Bay in 2002 (ADER in μSv/h)

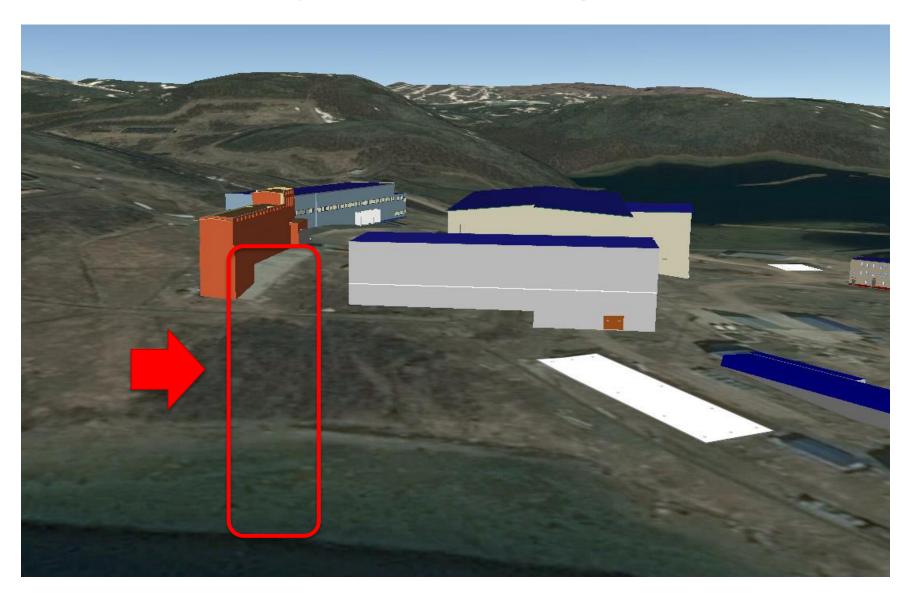


Logarithmic kriging interpolation

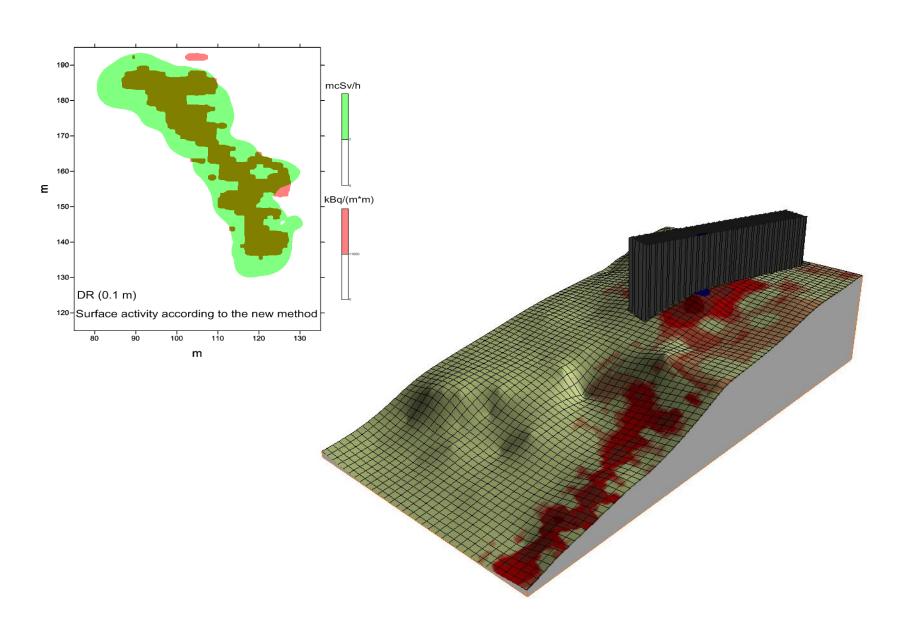
# Conversion coefficients and new method results comparison



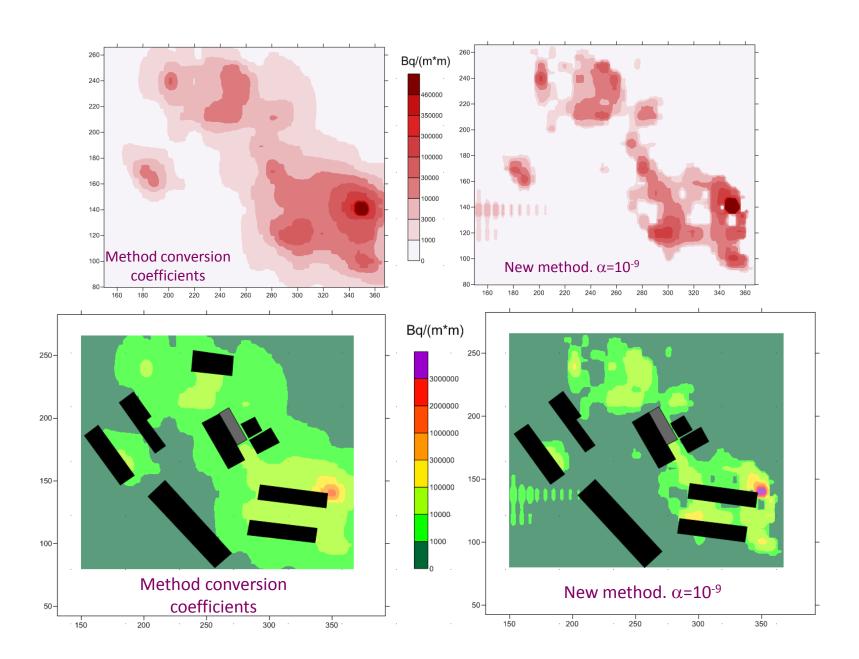
# **Example for building 5 leak**



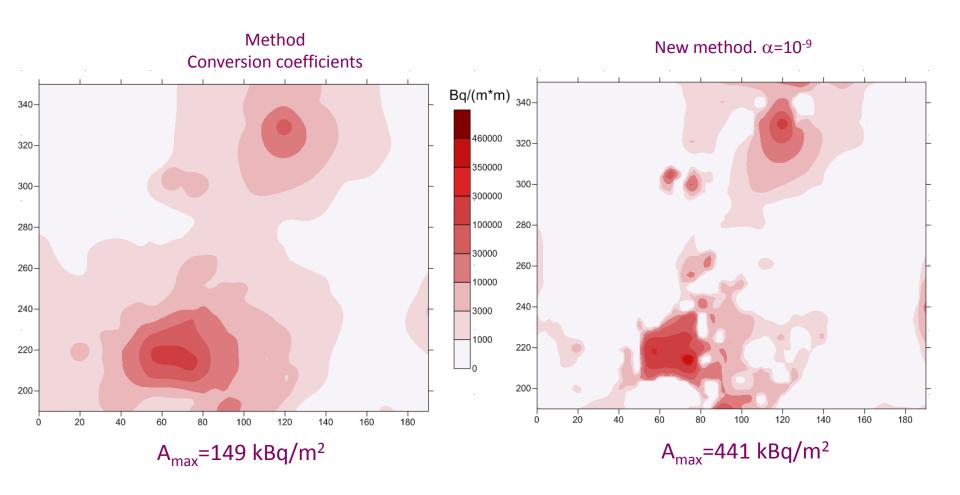
# Example for building 5 leak, 3D model



## Surface contamination activity reconstruction



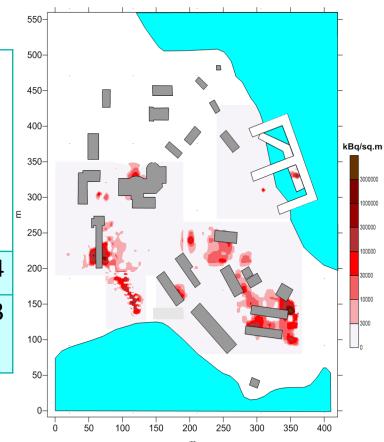
# Surface contamination activity reconstruction for building 5 and dry storage unit



## **Surface contamination map for Andreeva Bay**

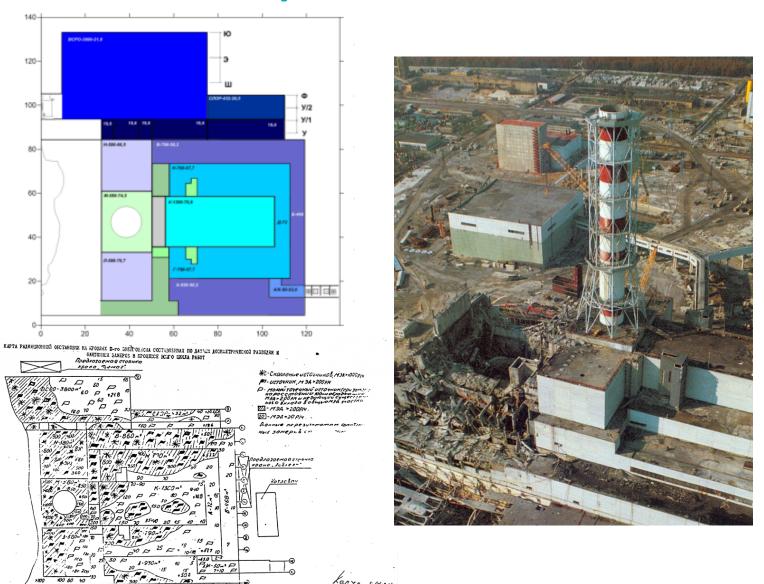
Percentage of activity in the area (%) where the specific surface activity is more than 30,000 Bq/m<sup>2</sup>.

Method	The area of	Integral	Integral	%
	the zone	activity in	activity for	
	where the	zones, where	industrial	
	threshold	the	site in total,	
	is	threshold is	KBq	
	exceeded,	exceeded,		
	m²	KBq		
MCC	3,8·10 <sup>2</sup>	2,2·10 <sup>8</sup>	6,39·10 <sup>8</sup>	34,4
New	$3,1 \cdot 10^2$	4,5·10 <sup>8</sup>	6,49·10 <sup>8</sup>	69,3
method				





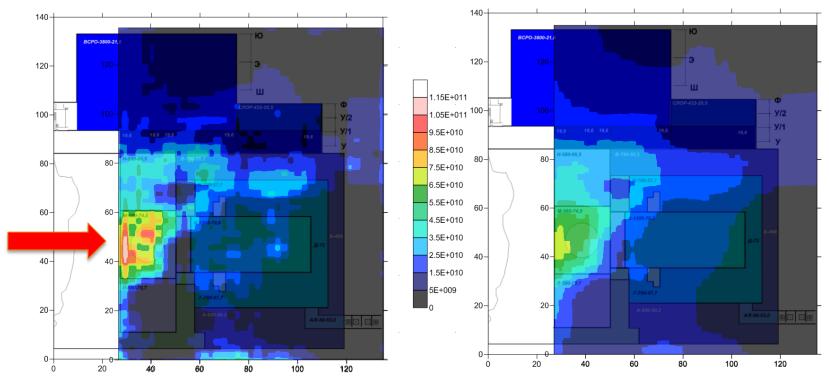
# Initial data for the recovery of surface activity on roofs of ChNPP





## ChNPP roofs, august 1986

Total activity on the roofs: (1.57 - 1.78) \* 10<sup>14</sup> kBq or ~5 MCi



New method,  $\alpha = 10^{-9}$ 

Method conversion coefficients



#### **Conclusions**

- The method of surface contamination activity reconstruction based on measurements of ambient dose equivalent rate was developed.
- The new method gives a more accurate result of surface activity distribution that the method of conversion coefficients. This allows to plan a more effectively work on the decontamination
- Using the developed method experts of radiation safety services could use both types of tools (software) for dose assessment based on dose rate measurements data and based on information about the location of radioactive sources and their activity.

# Thank you!

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