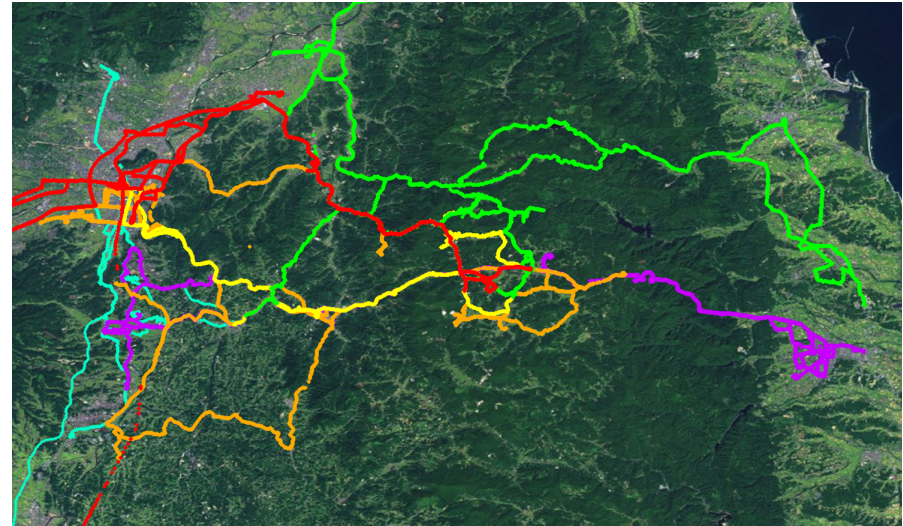
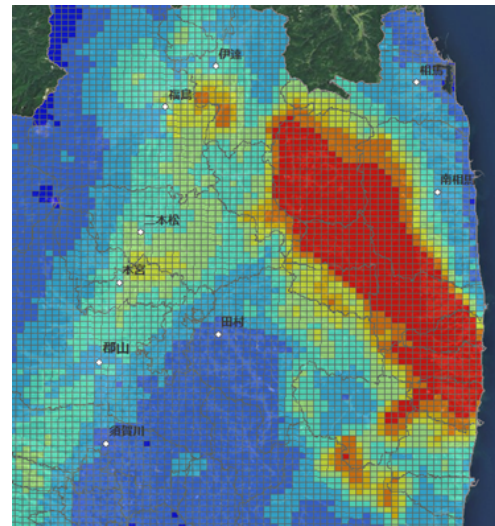


Assessing Personal Doses from External Radiation using Personal Dosimeter (D-Shuttle) with GPS and GIS Technologies in Fukushima

Wataru Naito, Motoki Uesaka

Research Institute of Science for Safety and Sustainability (RISS)

National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology
(AIST), Tsukuba Japan

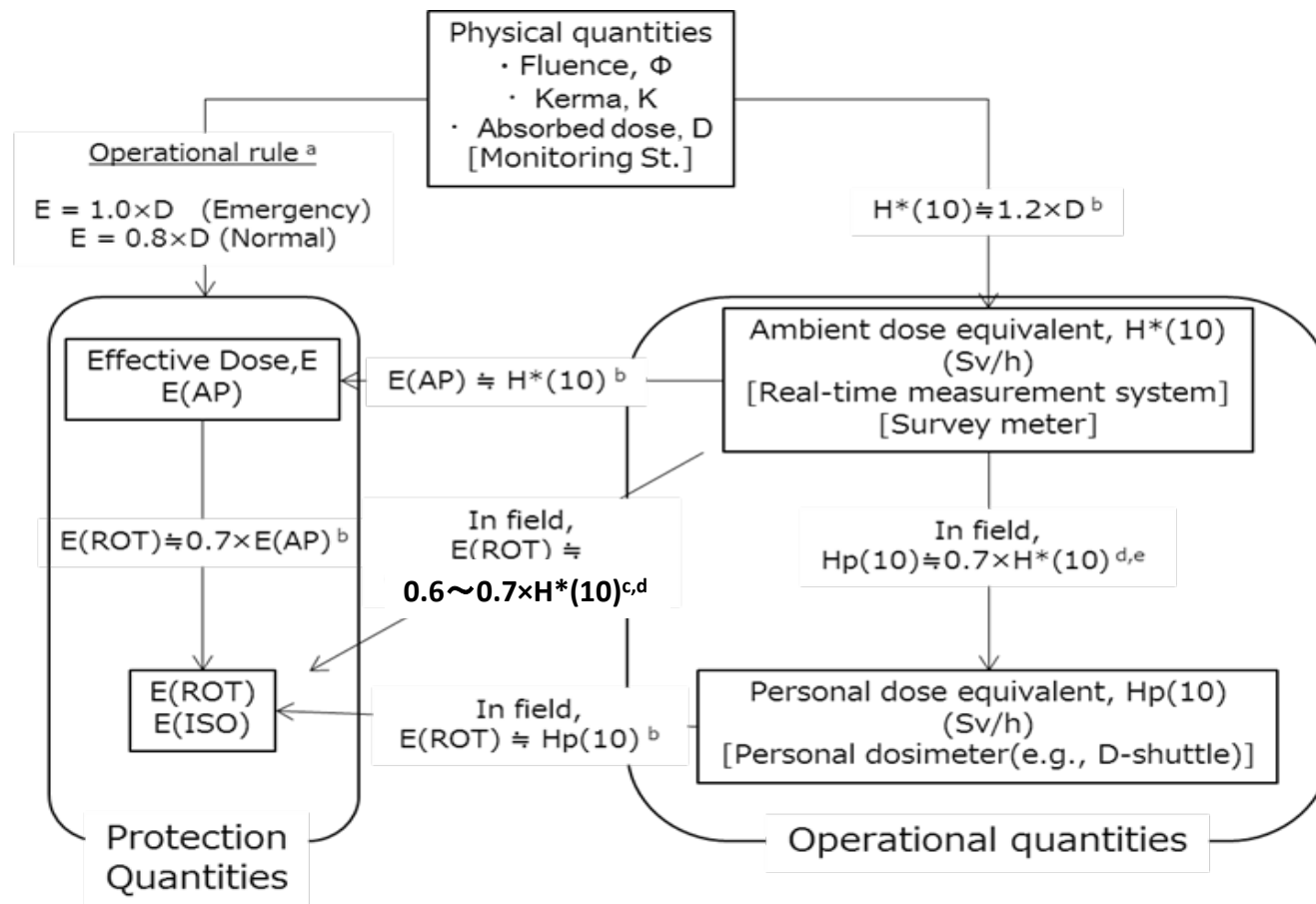


Introduction

There are gaps between individual doses obtained by glass badge dosimeters and the individual doses estimated by the simple model (proposed by the government).

Complicated dose quantities and units for radiation protection caused confusion among the general public and even among experts and regulators.

The structure of radiation protection quantities and units is complicated and difficult to understand



^a http://www.bousai.ne.jp/vis/shiryoku/pdf/kankyou_monitor_h2204.pdf

^b ICRP, "Publication 74 Conversion Coefficients for use in Radiological Protection against External Radiation", Annals of the ICRP, 26, No.3/4, 1996.

^c Akahane et al. NIRS external dose estimation system for Fukushima residents after the Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP accident. Sci. Rep. 3, 1670; DOI:10.1038/srep01670, 2013

^d ATOMOΣ 55, pp. 83-96, 2013

^e http://www.nirs.go.jp/information/event/report/2014/04_18/gaiyou.pdf

Introduction

There are gaps between personal doses obtained by glass badge dosimeters and the individual doses estimated by the simple model (proposed by the government).

Complicated dose quantities and units for radiation protection caused confusion among the general public and even among experts and regulators.

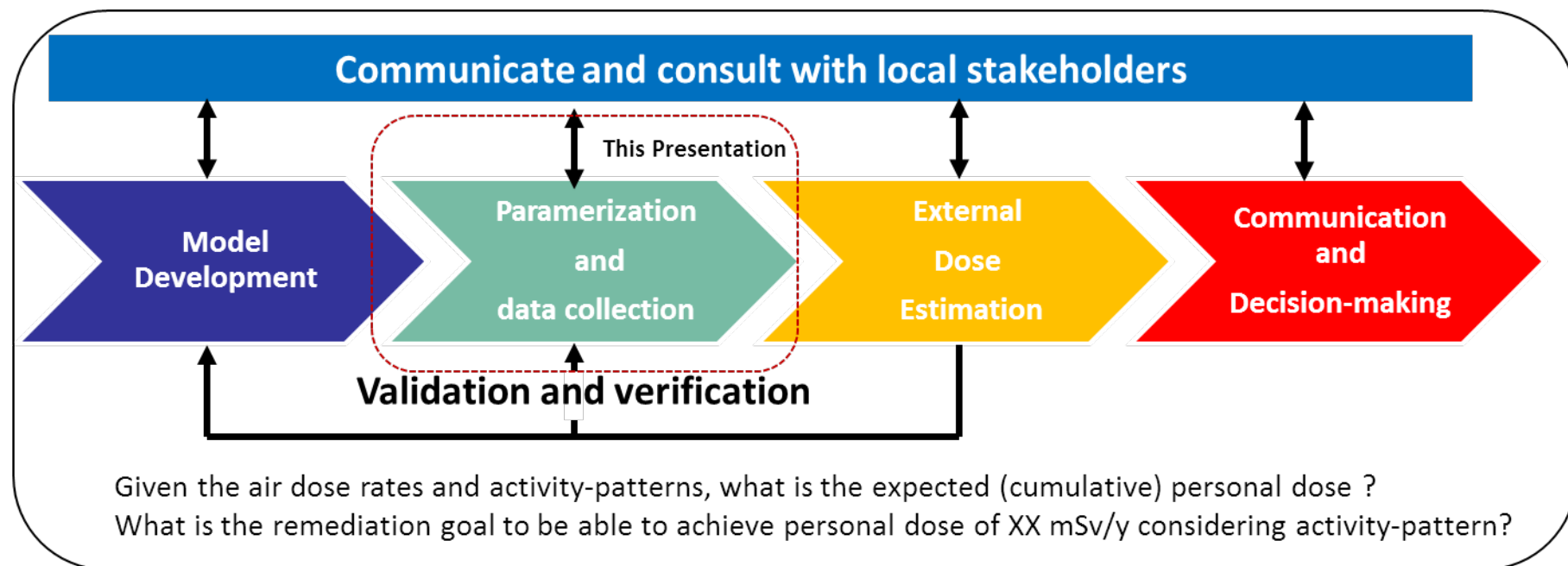
To lessen the anxiety of the general population in Fukushima and make decision on returning the restricted areas, it is important to correctly understand and assess realistic personal doses.

For adopting appropriate countermeasures, it is important to identify when, where, and how much external exposure occurs and to quantitatively relate personal dose and air dose to different activity patterns of individuals living in Japanese-style homes.

Study Objective

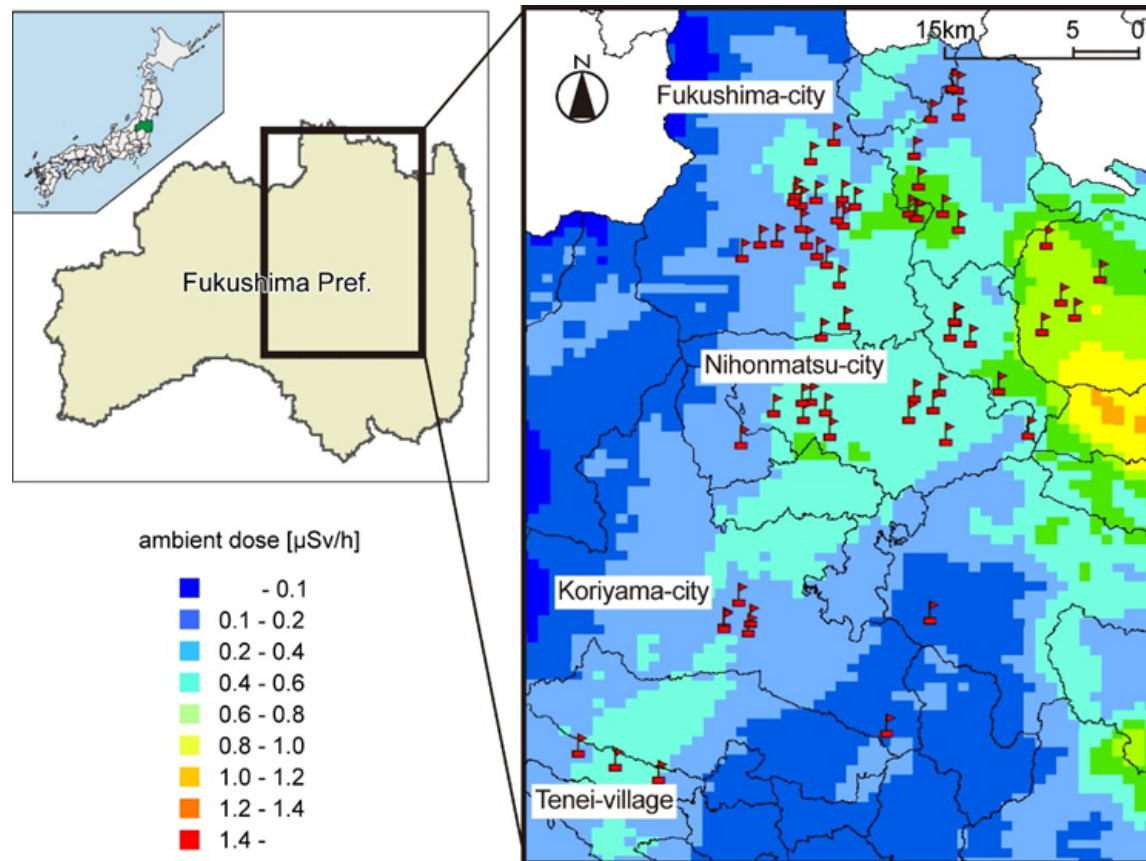
The primary goal is to establish a sound and pragmatic approach to assess and manage the external exposure of individuals in the affected areas in Fukushima

In the present study, we use a new personal dosimeter (D-shuttle) along with a global positioning system (GPS) and geographical information system (GIS) to relate personal doses with activity patterns and air doses (airborne and car-borne monitoring surveys).



Study Area

As of the end of March. 2015, more than 140 residents of Fukushima volunteered for participation in this study



Based on the 7th Airborne Monitoring Survey

This study was approved by the Committee for Ergonomic Experiments in the AIST. Written informed consents were obtained from all subjects prior to conducting the study.

New Personal Dosimeter - D-shuttle-

- Developed by AIST, and produced by Chiyoda Technol. Inc.
 - ✓ Long battery life: 1 year
 - ✓ Monthly, Daily and Hourly dose trend
 - ✓ Light and compact size
 - ✓ Designed to detect gamma-ray
- D-shuttle has already been used for several municipalities in Fukushima



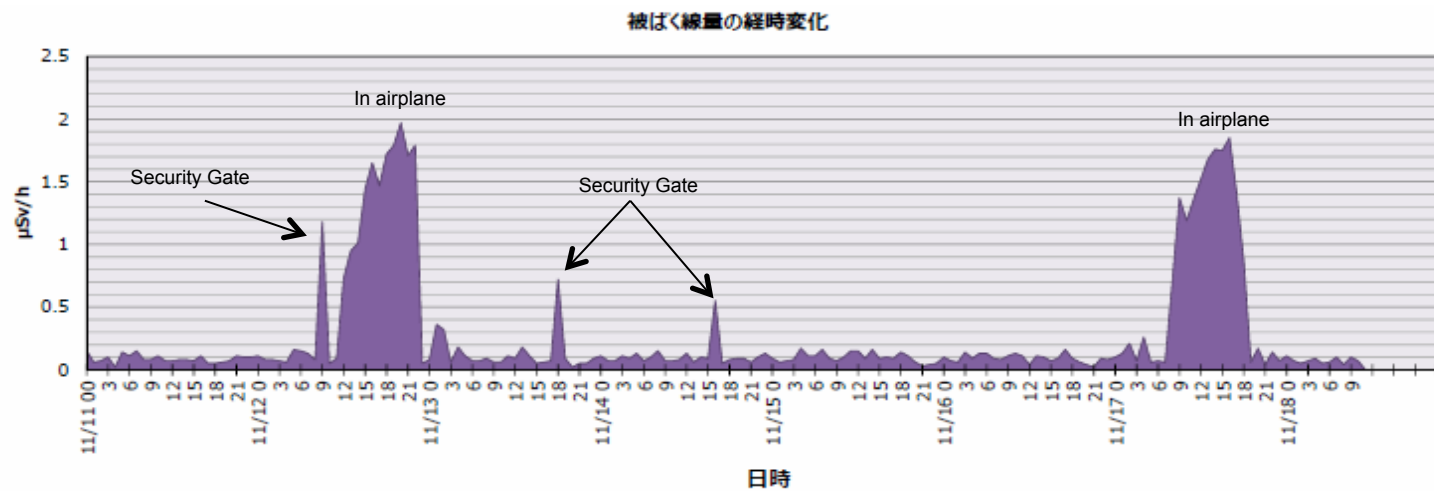
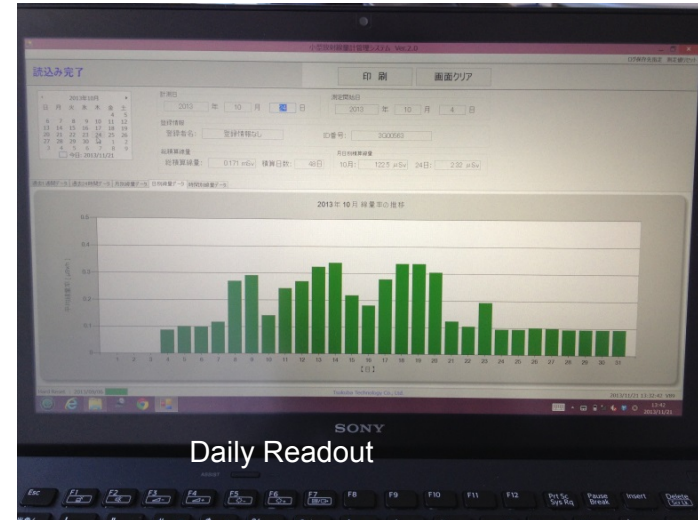
Specifications

➤ Dosimeter

Radiation detected	Gamma-ray
Calibration	Calibrated by ^{137}Cs gamma-ray
Detector	Silicon semiconductor
Measurement range	Total dose : 0.1 μSv to 99.9999mSv
Alarm	The LED in the dosimeter will flash to report high dose rate
Memory	Record hourly dose
Power	One lithium battery (with special connector)
Battery life	Approx. 1 year (when dose is read with indicator twice a day)
Size	Approx. 68mm(H) \times 32mm(W) \times 14mm(D)
Mass	Approx. 23g
Delivery system	Dose is set to zero when dosimeter is shipped out from our calibration facility



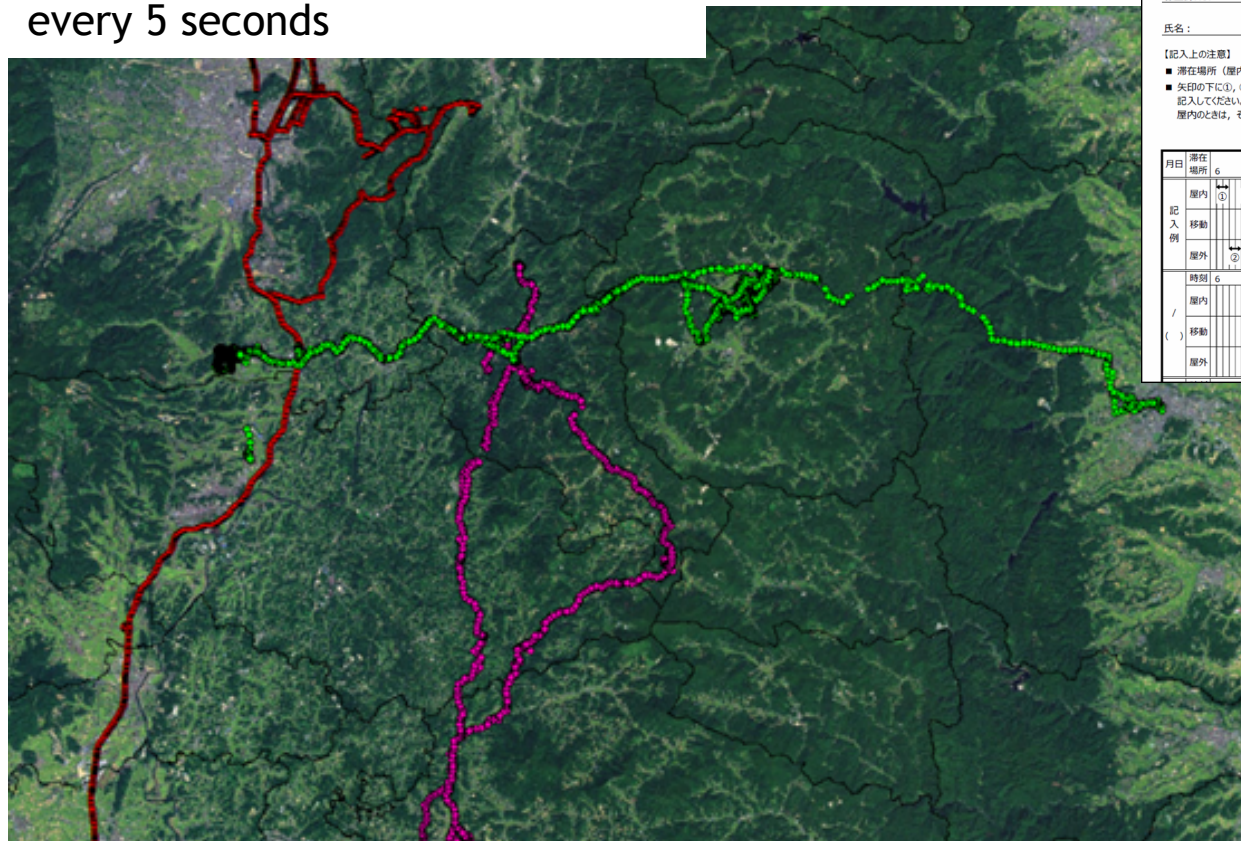
Readout from D-shuttle



GPS and Time-Activity Diary



i-gotU GT-600
(MobileAction Technology, Inc.)
Set to record latitude and longitude every 5 seconds



Time-activity and location diary

行動調査票

(携帯用) (自宅用)

線量計No. _____ GPS No. _____

氏名: _____

【記入上の注意】

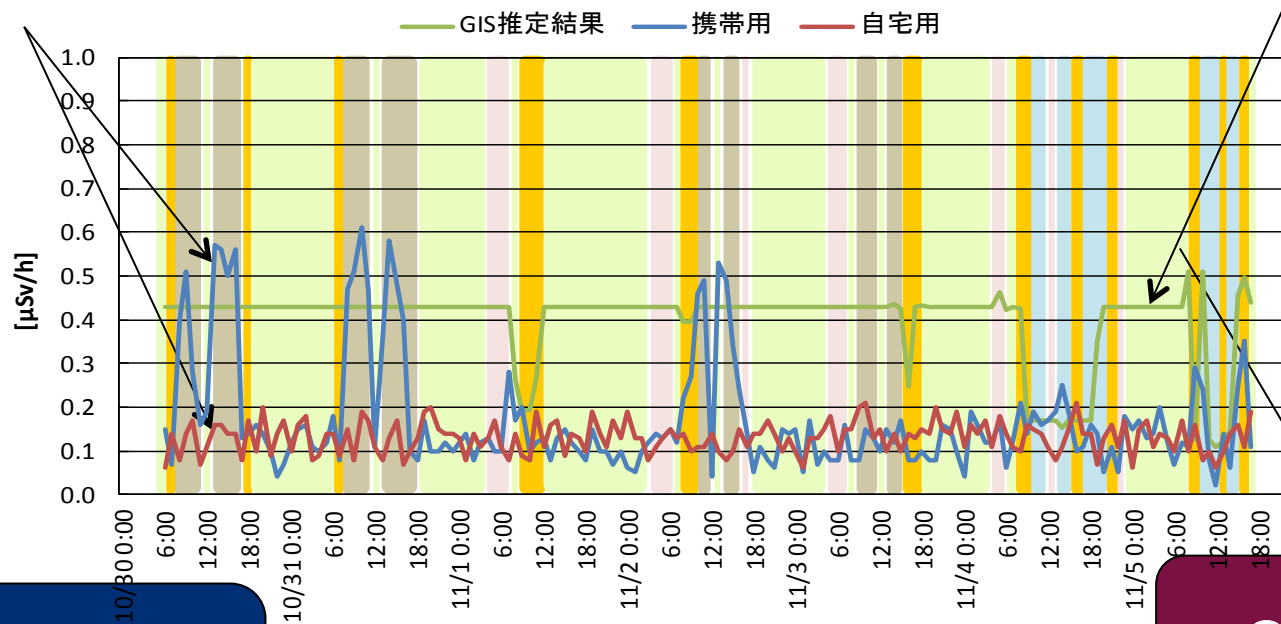
- 滞在場所（屋内・移動・屋外）ごとに、滞在した時間を矢印で記載してください。
- 矢印の下に①、②…等の番号を振り、【地名・施設名】欄に 滞在場所の地名・名称を記入してください。
- 屋内のときは、その建物が木造の場合は ⊕、コンクリート造の場合は ⊕ と書き添えてください。

月日	時 刻																	
	6	9	12	15	18	21	0	3	6	6	9	12	15	18	21	0	3	6
滞在場所	[Grid with arrows and circled numbers]																	
記入例	[Grid with arrows and circled numbers]																	
時刻	[Grid with arrows and circled numbers]																	
屋内	[Grid with arrows and circled numbers]																	
/	[Grid with arrows and circled numbers]																	
() 移動	[Grid with arrows and circled numbers]																	
屋外	[Grid with arrows and circled numbers]																	

Integration of personal dose, air dose (ambient dose) and time-activity patterns using GPS/GIS

Hourly Personal Dose
(D-shuttle)

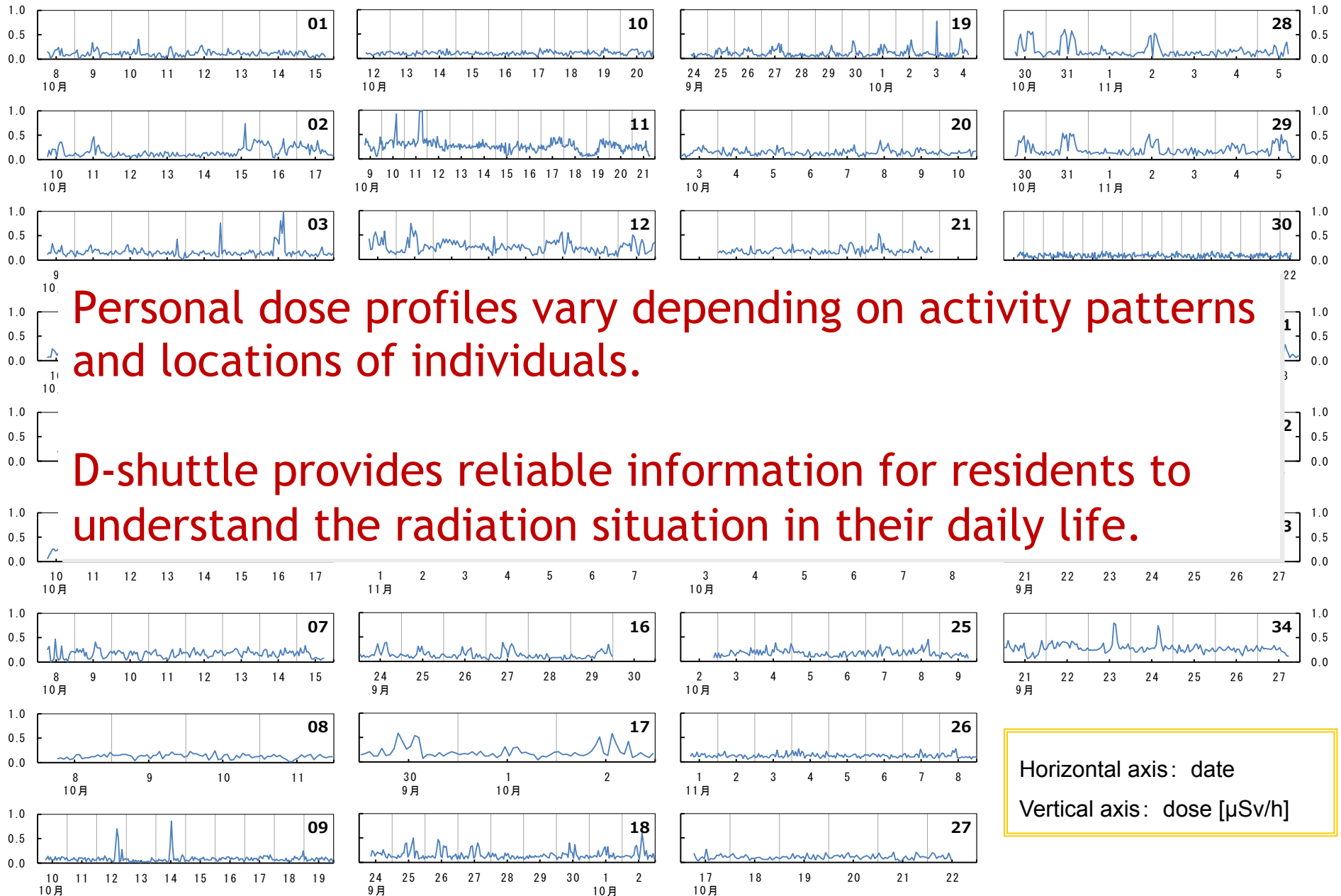
Ambient Dose
(Airborne monitoring)



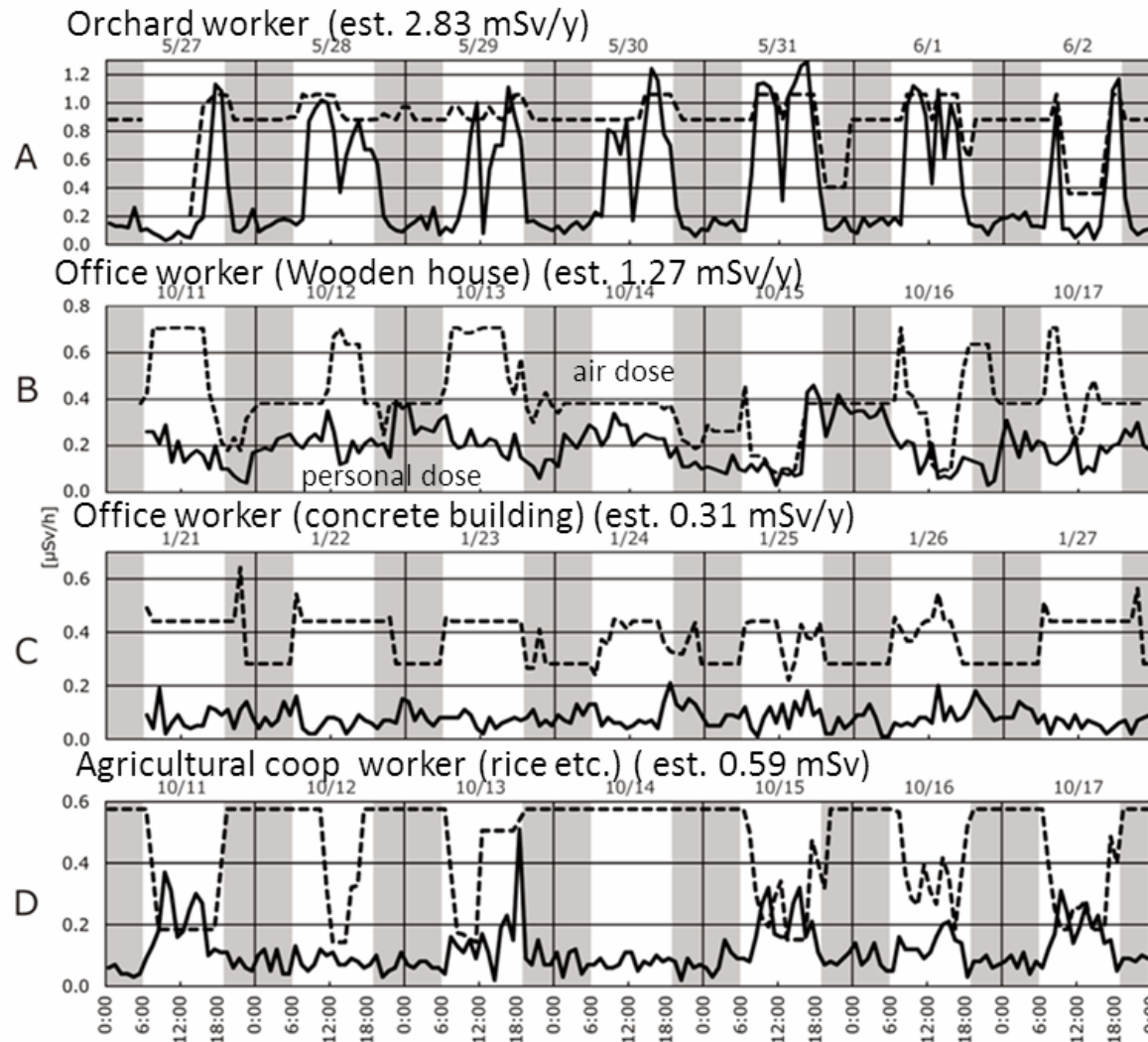
Time-activity diary

GPS data

Examples of Personal dose profiles obtained by D-shuttle

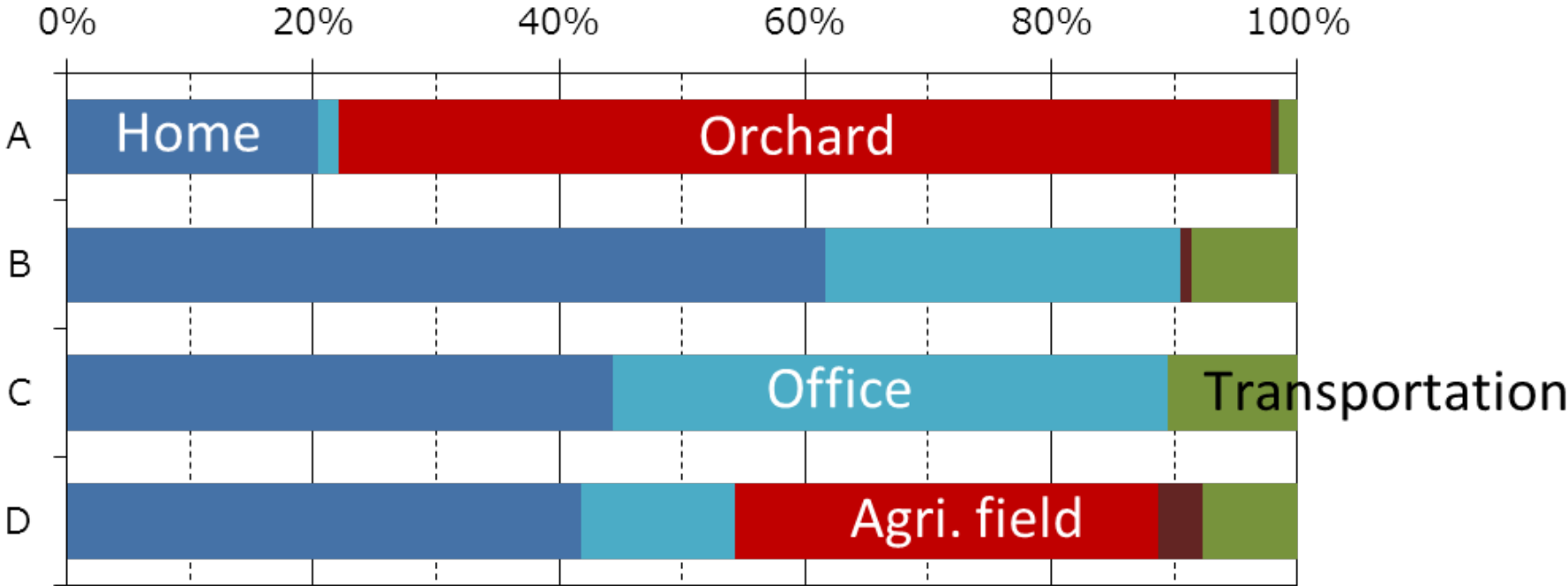


Examples of the comparisons between personal dose rate and air dose rate



Spatial-temporal radiation exposure assessment using D-Shuttle with GPS/GIS technologies allowed for identification of peak exposure locations/times.

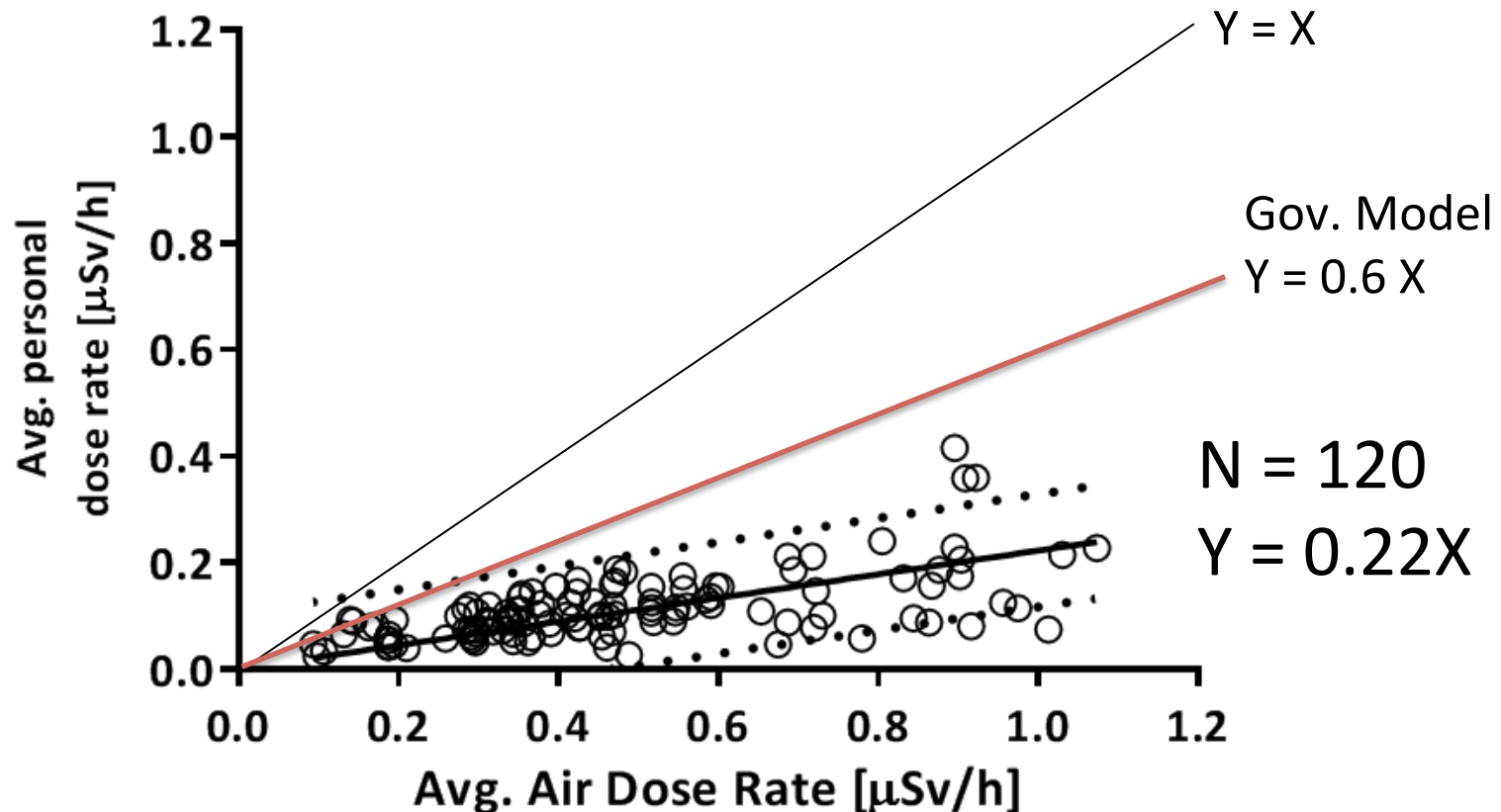
Examples of the relative source contributions to the cumulative personal dose



Identifying source contributions to the total external doses are important in determining effective reduction measures

Relationship between additional personal doses and corresponding air doses for individuals

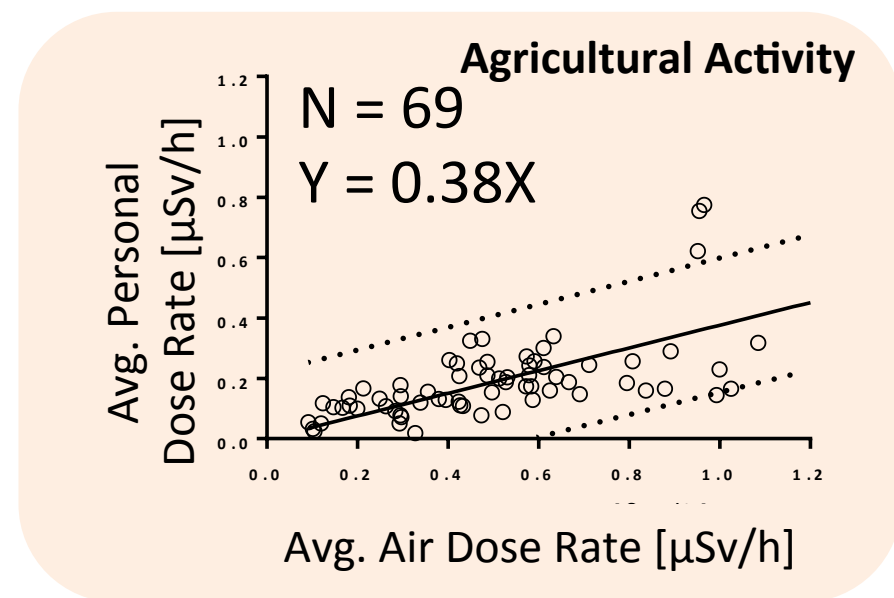
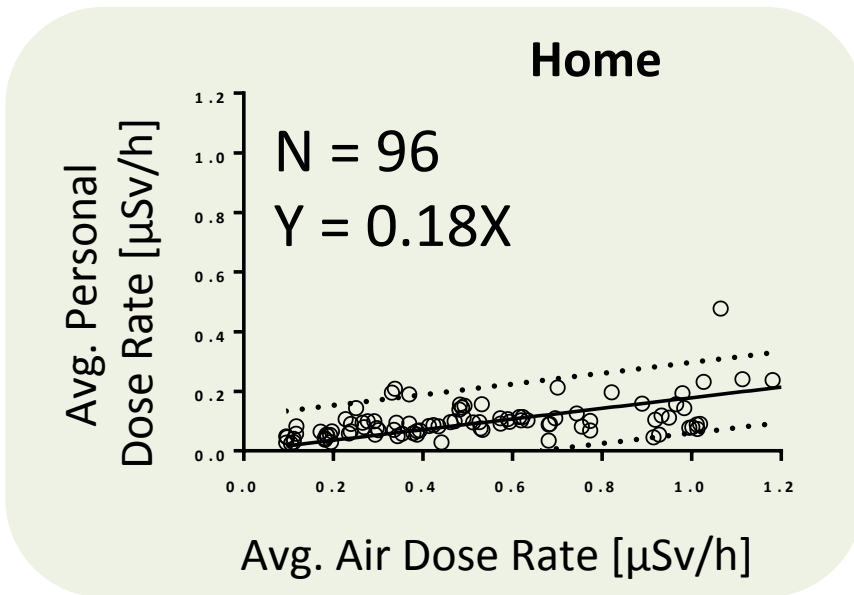
Expressed as hourly dose on average of entire study period



Additional personal doses obtained by D-shuttle were 22% on average of the corresponding cumulative air dose based on the airborne and car-borne monitoring surveys.

* Consider BK dose of $0.052 \mu\text{Sv/h}$ for personal dose

Relationship between location-specific personal doses and corresponding air doses for individuals



External Dose Estimation Tool

外部被ばく線量評価支援ツールは、生活様式を考慮した個人の外部被ばく線量を推定するツールです。

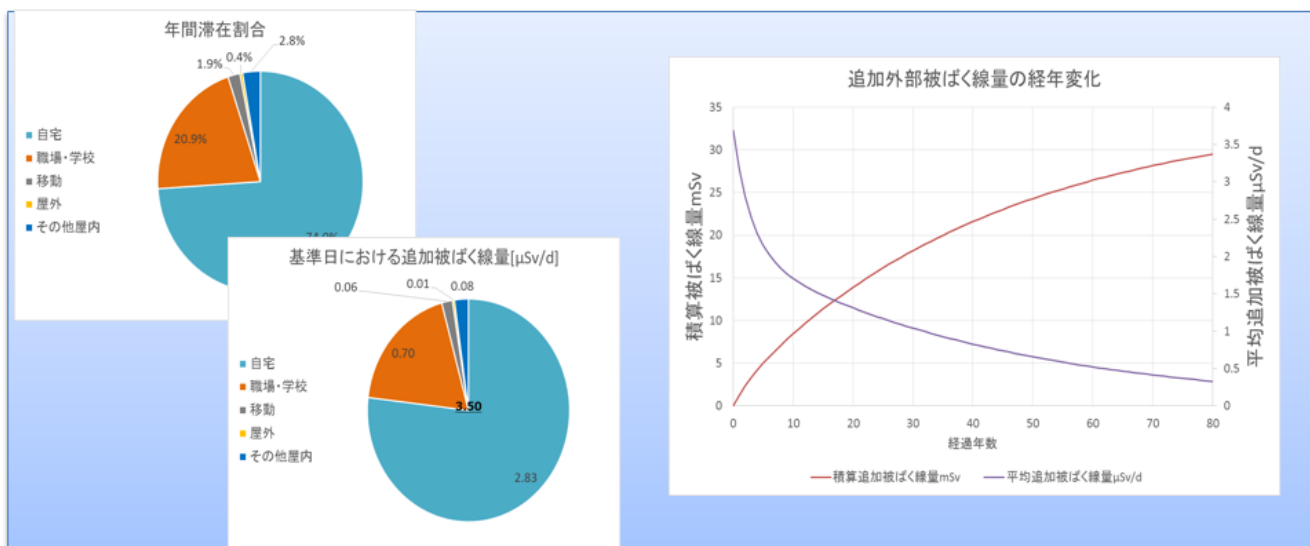
本ツールでは、以下の手順で積算追加外部被ばく線量を推定し、結果を表とグラフで確認できます。

- 1.生活パターン（滞在場所・時間など）の設定
- 2.滞在場所別の平均空間線量などの設定
- 3.積算線量推定を開始する日の設定
- 4.積算追加外部被ばく線量の推定

推定を開始するためにはスタートボタンを押してください。

スタート

admin



本ツールは、(独)産業技術総合研究所 安全科学研究部門で福島第一原発事故に由来する放射性セシウムによる外部被ばく線量の正しい理解に基づく適正な線量低減対策に資する個人の被ばく量推定手法の開発の一環として開発されました。

1) ご職業等を選択してください。

職業	農林漁業従事者	
自宅の建物の種類	木造	
主に仕事をする場所	屋外：農作業全般	リセット

生活パターンの適用

使用する生活パターンの選択

入力した生活パターンを使用する

代表的な生活パターンを使用する

生活パターンの適用

2) あなたの生活パターンを入力してください。

～ 1日にそれぞれのどのくらい時間を使いますか？ ～

行動の種類別の滞在・活動時間

リセット

自宅(木造)
職場・学校(屋外：農作業全般)
移動(その他)
屋外(その他)
その他屋内(鉄筋コンクリート造(2階建まで))

生活パターンの編集

平日

農林漁業従事者	あなたの場合
17.29 時間	8.50 時間
5.73 時間	7.50 時間
0.44 時間	1.00 時間
0.10 時間	1.00 時間
0.44 時間	6.00 時間

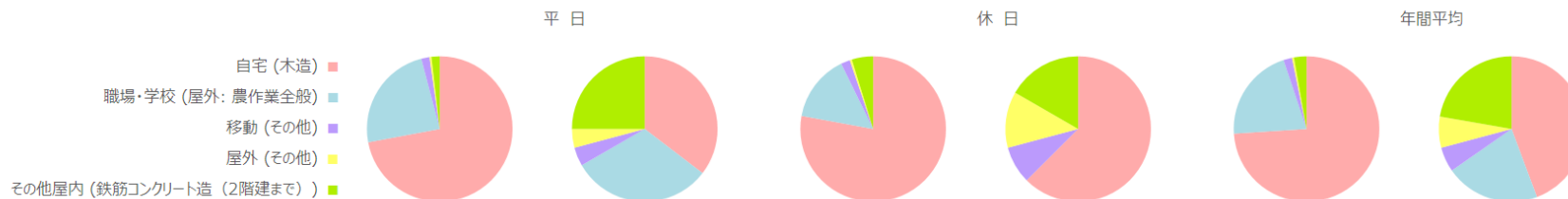
休日

農林漁業従事者	あなたの場合
18.69 時間	15.00 時間
3.57 時間	0.00 時間
0.49 時間	2.00 時間
0.11 時間	3.00 時間
1.13 時間	4.00 時間

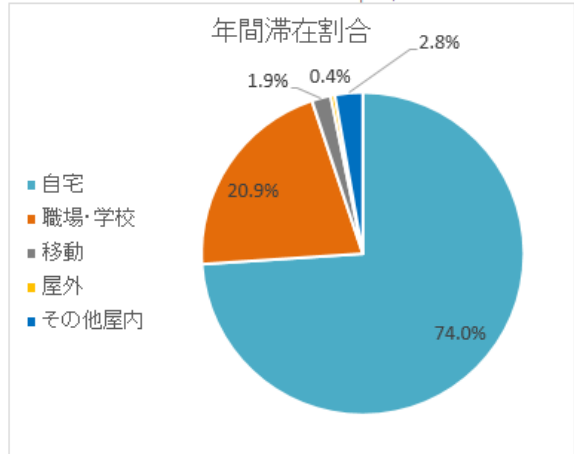
年間平均
(平日245日, 休日120日と仮定)

農林漁業従事者	あなたの場合
6,480 時間	3,883 時間
1,832.63 時間	1,838 時間
166.28 時間	485 時間
37.98 時間	605 時間
243.49 時間	1,950 時間

(農林漁業従事者における行動の種類別活動時間は、平成23年社会生活基本調査「福島県」より算出)



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N																																			
1	積算線量	外部被ばく線量評価支援ツール:線量推定シート																																															
2	トップへ戻る	農林漁業従事者																																															
3		データ取得時の1日当たり重み付け追加被ばく線量																																															
4	生活パターンの編集																																																
5	積算線量の推定	推定手法	滞在場所	場所の詳細	年間滞在割合	平均空間線量率 [μSv/h]	取得日	低減効果	場所別 換算係数	推定 個人線量 [μSv/h]	実測 個人線量 [μSv/h]	追加被ばく線量 [μSv/h]	重み付け 追加被ばく線量 [μSv/d]																																				
6	シートを別名保存する	1	自宅	木造	74.0%	1.00	2014/12/25	0.4	0.15	0.154	0.250	0.198	3.51																																				
7		2	職場・学校	屋外: 農作業全般	20.9%	1.00	2014/10/1	±	0.37	0.372	0.350	0.332	1.67																																				
8	結果をPDFで保存する	2	移動	その他	1.9%	0.80	2014/12/25	±	0.37	0.292	0.120	0.252	0.11																																				
9		1	屋外	その他	0.4%	0.80	2014/12/25	±	0.37	0.292	0.250	0.198	0.02																																				
10		3	その他屋内	鉄筋コンクリート造 (2階建まで)	2.8%	0.30	2014/12/25	0.2	0.21	0.042	0.250	0.002	0.00																																				
11	このシートを削除					0.50																																											
12																																																	
13																																																	
14	結果の確認																																																
15	データ取得日の																																																
16	結果を表示	合計			100%							加重平均追加被ばく線量 →	5.32																																				
17												平均追加被ばく線量率μSv/h →	0.22																																				
18	基準日の線量表示																																																
19	積算線量の表示	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">パラメーター一覧</th> <th>D/U</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>追加被ばく線量推定の基準日</td> <td>2015/12/1</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>初期日[C_s134 : C_s137=1 : 1]</td> <td>2011/3/25</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>自然放射線量1[μSv/h]</td> <td>0.04</td> <td>デフォルト値</td> </tr> <tr> <td>自然放射線量2[μSv/h]</td> <td>0.052</td> <td>デフォルト値</td> </tr> <tr> <td>空間-個人換算係数</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>大人</td> </tr> <tr> <td>134Cs半減期[年]</td> <td>2.06</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>137Cs半減期[年]</td> <td>30.17</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>134Cs減衰定数[日-1]</td> <td>9.22.E-04</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>137Cs減衰定数[日-1]</td> <td>6.29.E-05</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>134Cs換算係数[(mSv/h)/(Bq/m²)]</td> <td>5.47.E-09</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>137Cs換算係数[(mSv/h)/(Bq/m²)]</td> <td>2.00.E-09</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>												パラメーター一覧		D/U	追加被ばく線量推定の基準日	2015/12/1	-	初期日[C _s 134 : C _s 137=1 : 1]	2011/3/25	-	自然放射線量1[μSv/h]	0.04	デフォルト値	自然放射線量2[μSv/h]	0.052	デフォルト値	空間-個人換算係数	0.7	大人	134Cs半減期[年]	2.06	-	137Cs半減期[年]	30.17	-	134Cs減衰定数[日-1]	9.22.E-04	-	137Cs減衰定数[日-1]	6.29.E-05	-	134Cs換算係数[(mSv/h)/(Bq/m ²)]	5.47.E-09	-	137Cs換算係数[(mSv/h)/(Bq/m ²)]	2.00.E-09	-
パラメーター一覧		D/U																																															
追加被ばく線量推定の基準日		2015/12/1	-																																														
初期日[C _s 134 : C _s 137=1 : 1]		2011/3/25	-																																														
自然放射線量1[μSv/h]		0.04	デフォルト値																																														
自然放射線量2[μSv/h]		0.052	デフォルト値																																														
空間-個人換算係数		0.7	大人																																														
134Cs半減期[年]		2.06	-																																														
137Cs半減期[年]		30.17	-																																														
134Cs減衰定数[日-1]		9.22.E-04	-																																														
137Cs減衰定数[日-1]	6.29.E-05	-																																															
134Cs換算係数[(mSv/h)/(Bq/m ²)]	5.47.E-09	-																																															
137Cs換算係数[(mSv/h)/(Bq/m ²)]	2.00.E-09	-																																															
20																																																	
21																																																	
22																																																	
23																																																	
24																																																	
25																																																	
26																																																	
27																																																	
28																																																	
29																																																	
30																																																	
31																																																	
32																																																	
33																																																	
34																																																	
35																																																	
36																																																	
37																																																	
38																																																	
39																																																	
40																																																	



Summary

D-shuttle is a good communication tool, and assessment tool as well.

D-shuttle along with GPS and GIS technologies provides useful information to improve the understanding of the relationships among personal dose, and areal air dose and activity patterns.

For the majority of study volunteers, the exposure from staying at home accounted for more half of the total cumulative dose (Even the peak exposure doses may be observed in hours staying outdoor)

For some study volunteers who received higher personal dose, the exposure from outdoor activity such as a work in orchard contributed greatly to the total cumulative dose

Personal doses obtained by D-shuttle were 22% on average of the corresponding cumulative air dose based on the airborne and car-borne monitoring surveys.

Some Dilemmas

- ◆ Can you provide some solutions to reduce individual dose based on measurements ?
 - Internal dose -> Selection of food items, self-directive measure is possible
 - External dose -> Decontamination, change life-style. societal support is usually needed
- ◆ Decontamination strategies are not linked to the personal dose measurements because of vertically-segmented administrative system in the government
- ◆ Differences between personal attitudes toward measurement data
 - When showing own measured dose data, some feel relieved and some feel uneasy.
- ◆ Spell of 1 mSv/year (or 0.23 μ Sv/h)
 - “Standards are devices to keep the lazy mind from thinking”
 - William Thompson Sedgwick (1855-1921)
 - Limited discussions regarding “acceptable risk”

Thank you



A photo taken from the window of an airplane