#### 技术及应用

# 利用航测数据反推福岛核事故<sup>137</sup>Cs的释放量

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摘要 日本福岛第一核电站发生事故后,造成大量的放射性物质释放。为准确评估事故的释放量,本文 根据美国公布的航测<sup>137</sup>Cs地面沉积浓度图和日本福岛第一核电站事故发生后观测的气象数据,利用拉格朗 日烟团模式反推<sup>137</sup>Cs的释放量,并通过计算估算日本福岛第一核电站核事故向大气释放的<sup>131</sup>I当量,约为1.0 7×10<sup>18</sup> Bq, 估算结果与日本政府公布的估算结果接近。

福岛第一核电站 核事故 地面沉积浓度 拉格朗日烟团模式 131 [释放当量 关键词 分类号

## Deducing Total Released Activity of <sup>137</sup>Cs in Fukushim a's Nuclear Accident by Results of Airborne Monitoring

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**Abstract** During the accident of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in Japan, a larg e amount of radioactive substance was released into the atmosphere. In order to more precisel y evaluate the released quantity, the Lagrangian puff mode was used to deduce the released q uantity of <sup>137</sup>Cs with the plot of ground deposition concentration of <sup>137</sup>Cs announced by US A and the continuous meteorological data monitored near the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Pow er Plant. The radiological equivalence to <sup>131</sup>I released to the atmosphere is estimated at 1.07  $imes 10^{18}$  Bq approximately, which is close to the value published by Japanese government.

Key words Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant nuclear accident ground deposition concentration Lagrangian puff mode equivalence to 131 I DOI

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