



INSTITUTO DE DEFESA QBRN



SnT 2019

CTBT: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE



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Brazilian Army - IDQBRN



24 June 2019



CAMPUS



IDQBRN- Instituto de Defesa Química, Biológica, Radiológica e Nuclear *(Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense Institute)*



Fig. 2. Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense Institute.



LOCALIZATION



CTEx- Centro Tecnológico do Exército (*Brazilian Technological Army Center*)



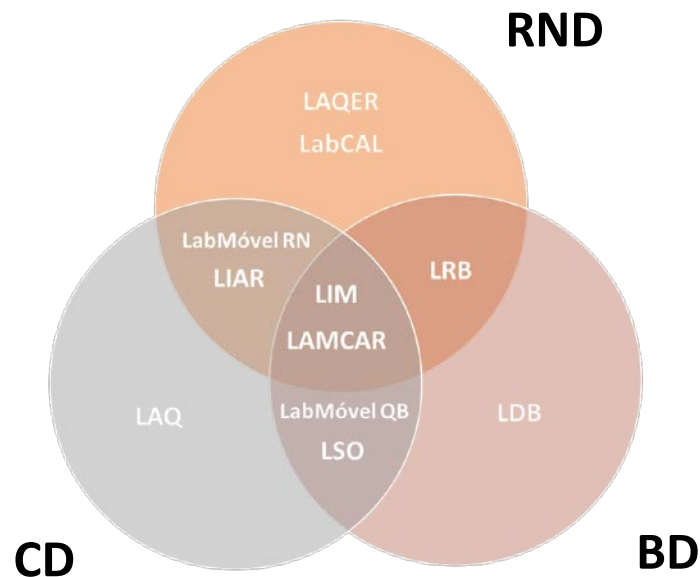
Fig. 1. Brazilian Technological Army Center and IDQBRN.



OBJECTIVE



- Research and development of Defense Products in the area of CBRN defense.



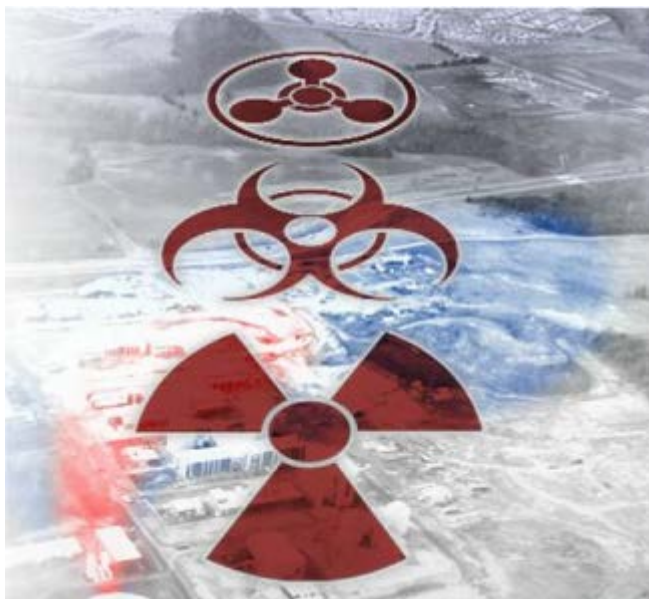
CD	
	Chemical Analysis Laboratory
	Organic Synthesis Laboratory
	Chemical and Biological Mobile Laboratory
	Consequence Modeling and Risk Analysis Laboratory

BD	
	Biological Defence Laboratory

RND	
	Radiobiology Laboratory
	Irradiation of Materials Laboratory
	Identification of Radiological Agents Laboratory
	Calibration of Radiation Monitors Laboratory
	Quality Verification of Radiological Equipment Laboratory
	Radiological and Nuclear Mobile Laboratory



OBJECTIVE



- ❑ Application of Computational Fluid Dynamic in the atmospheric dispersion of radionuclides at Fukushima disaster.

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Brazilian Army Institute of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense (IDQBRN)



FUKUSHIMA DISASTER

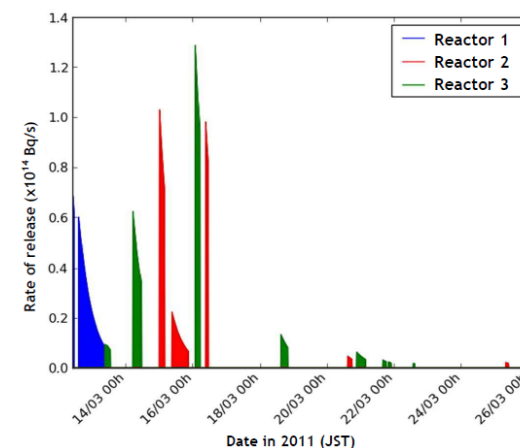


Fig. 3. Nuclear Meltdown Disaster, BBC Documentary

Fig. 4. Nuclear Meltdown Disaster, BBC Documentary



Fig. 5. Understanding the accident of Fukushima Daiichi - Documentary
[Institut de Radioprotection et de Sûreté Nucléaire - IRSN](http://www.irsn.fr)

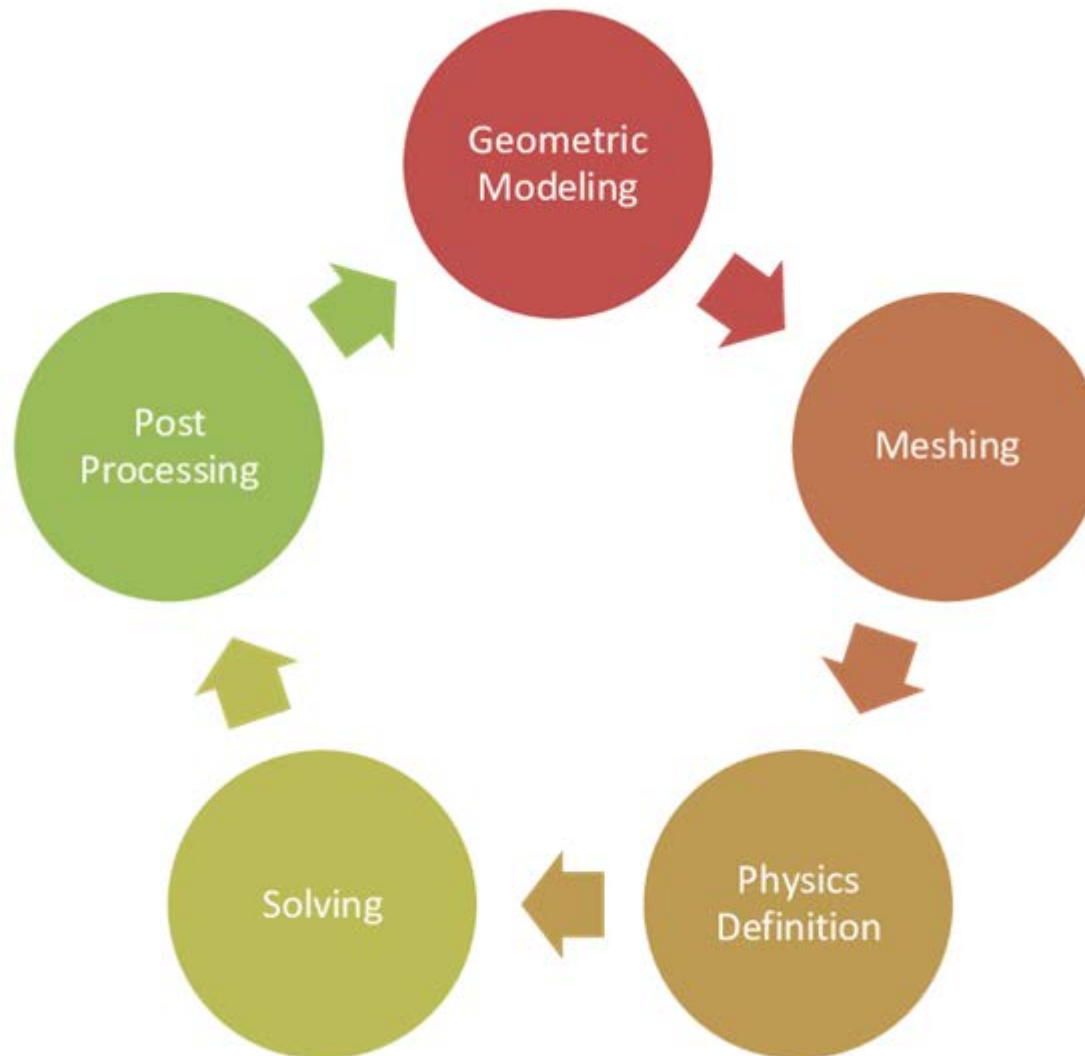


Change in the rate of release per reactor for all radionuclides released into the atmosphere during the Fukushima accident (in blue: reactor 1; in red: reactor 2; in green: reactor 3).

Fig. 6. Summary of the Fukushima accident's impact on the environment in Japan, one year after the accident



COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS (CFD)



CFD Steps



GEOMETRIC MODELING

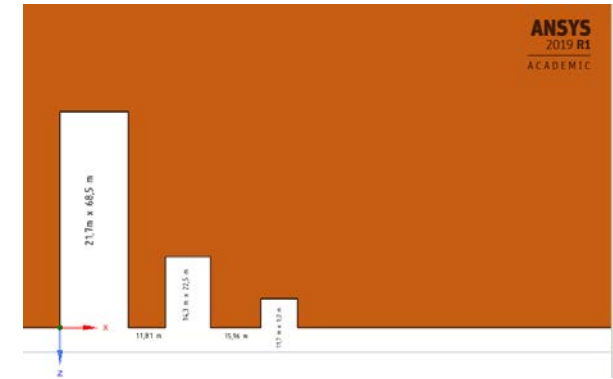
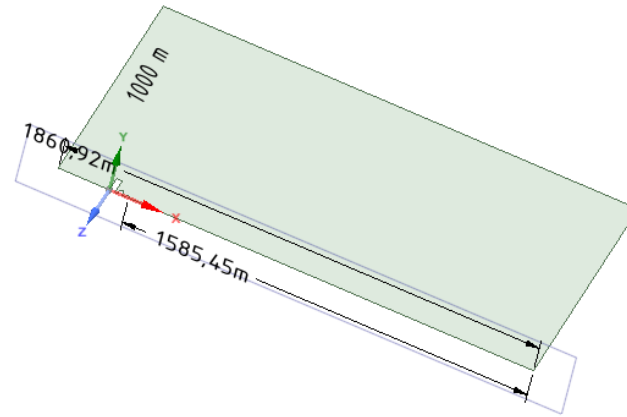
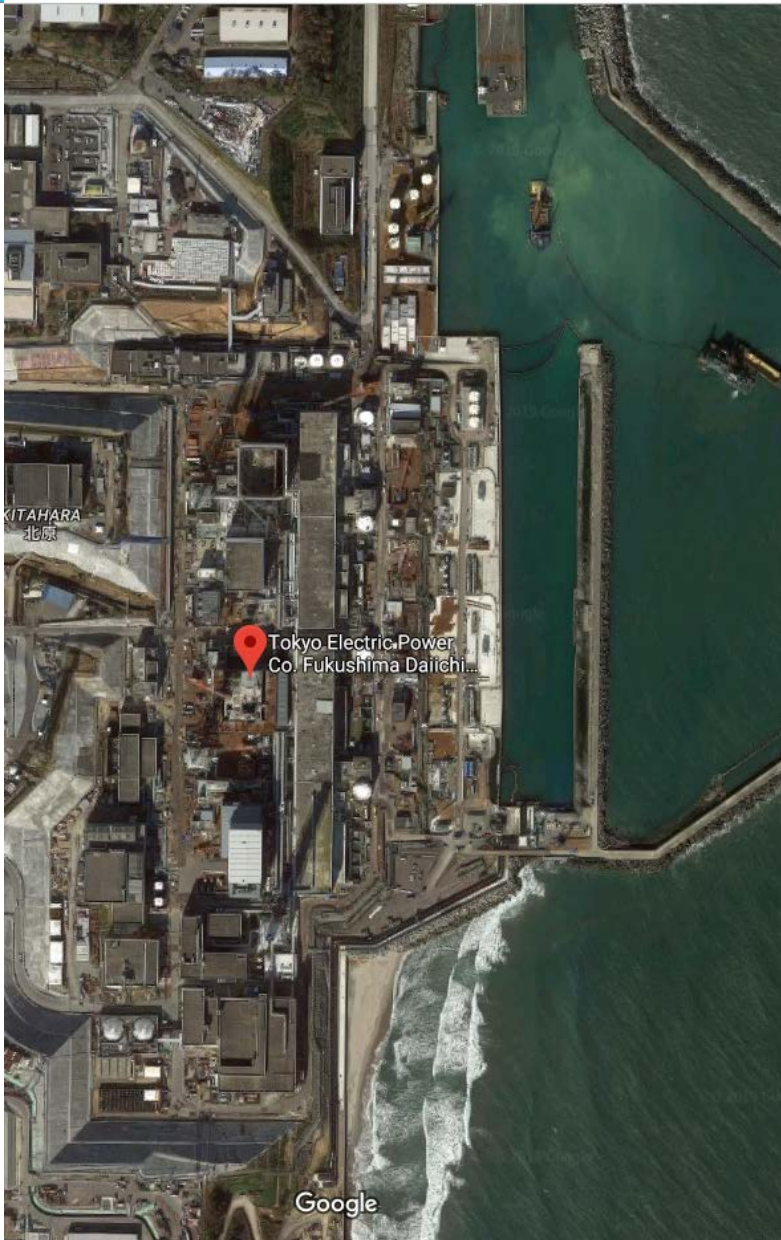


Fig. 7. 2D Geometry with obstacles.

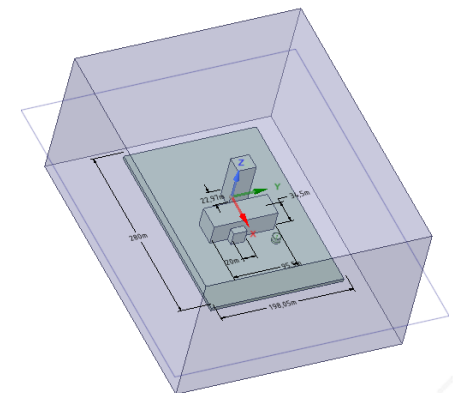
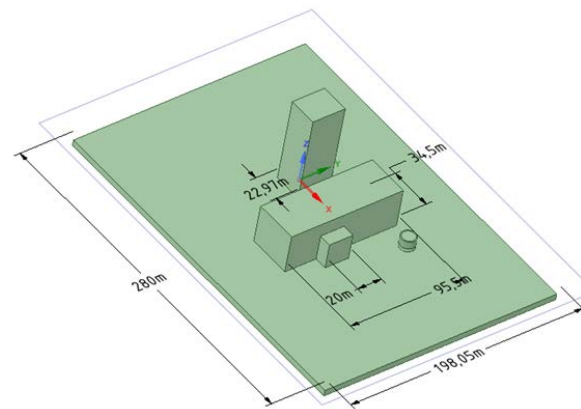


Fig. 8. 3D Geometry with obstacles.





MESHING

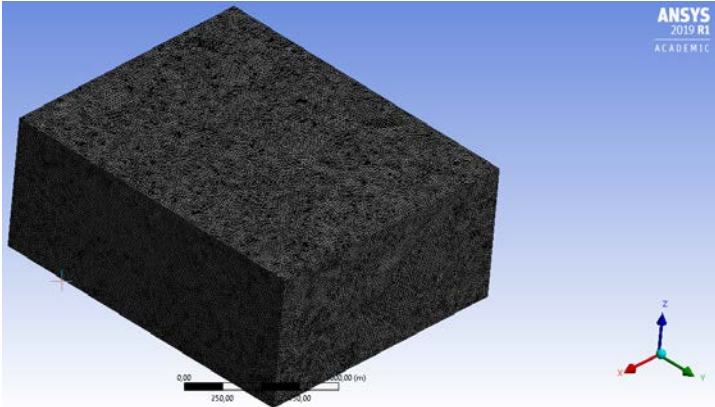


Fig. 9. Enclosure Mesh (7052350 elements).

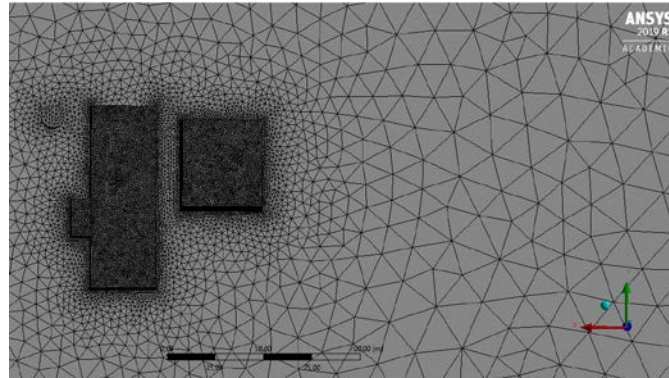


Fig. 10. Plant Mesh.

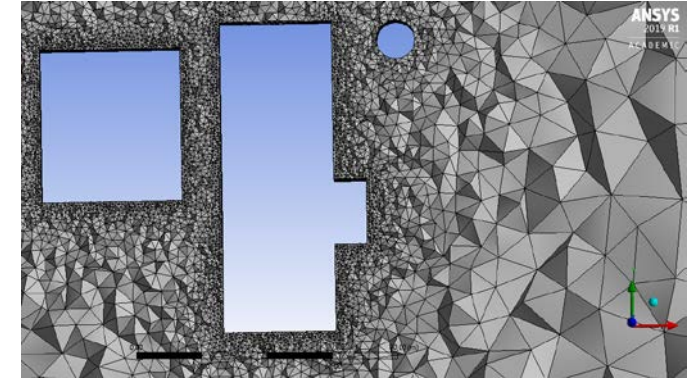


Fig. 11. Plant Mesh recort.

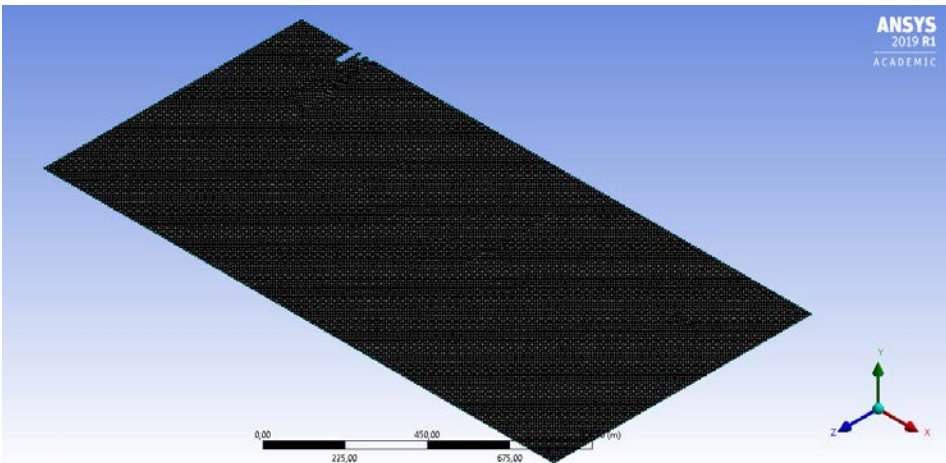


Fig. 12. 2D Mesh Isometric view (123391 elements).

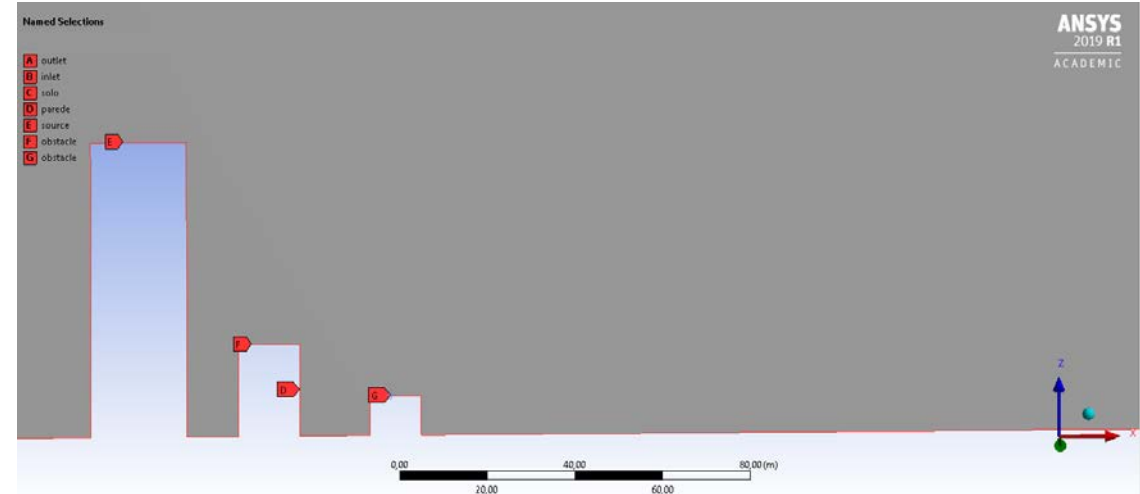


Fig. 13. Named Selection.



PHYSICS DEFINITION



Mesh	Nodes	124158
	Elements	123937
	Orthogonal Quality	0.897
Dominium	Fluid	Air at 5° C
	Heat transfer	Energy On
	Turbulence Model	$\kappa - \epsilon$
	Rate growth	1,2
	Kinetic Diffusivity (m ² /s)	10 ⁻⁵
Wind Boundary Condition	Normal velocity	4.3
	Turbulence	5%
Rate Radionuclide	Mass flow inlet rate (Bq/s)	0.6e+15
	Turbulence	5%
Enclosure or Atmospheric Boundary	Type	Open
	Pressure relative (Pa)	0
Solution Control	Solution	First Order
	RMS	10 ⁻⁴

- ❑ Validation that was done using the experiment. (BRUSCA et al, 2016)

Tab 1. Boundary condition.



POST PROCESSING: RESULTS

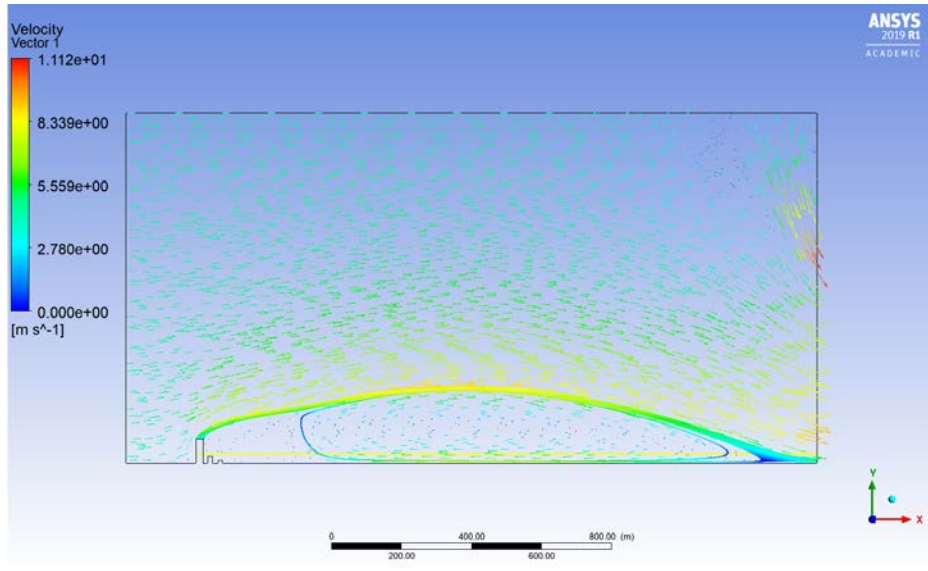


Fig. 14: Air flow velocity around a building, showing the recirculation zone.

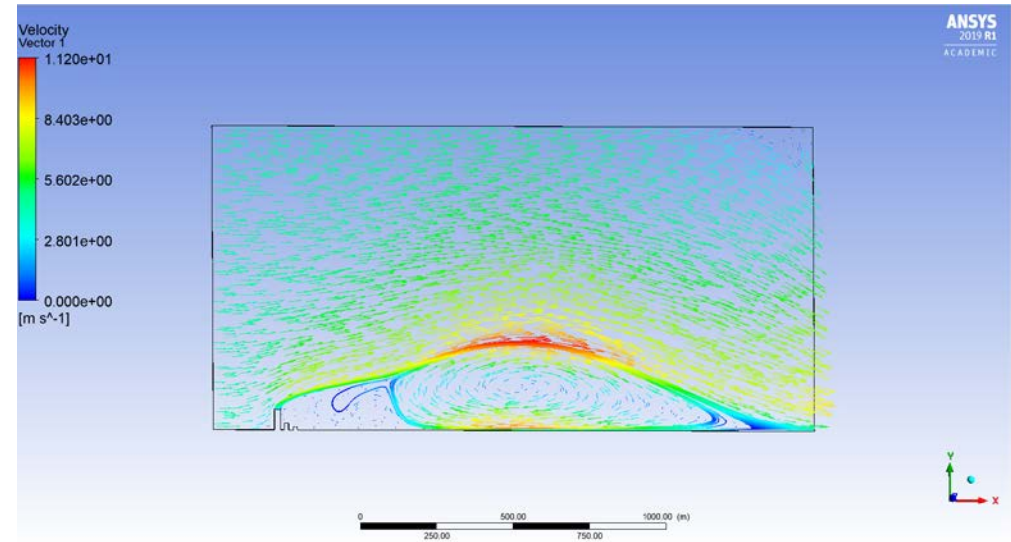


Fig. 15: Transport of radionuclides released to the atmosphere.

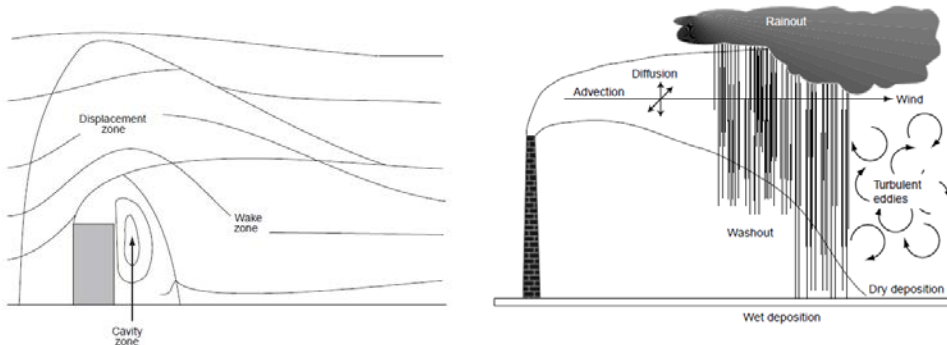


Fig. 16: Air flow around a building, showing the three main zones of flow.

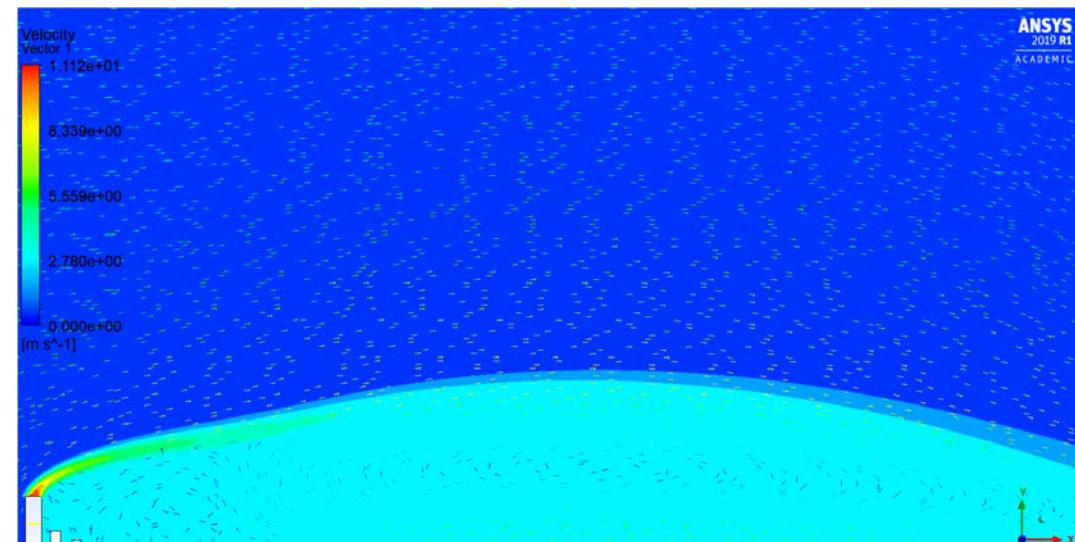


Fig. 17: Air flow velocity around a building, showing the vortex zone.



POST PROCESSING: RESULTS

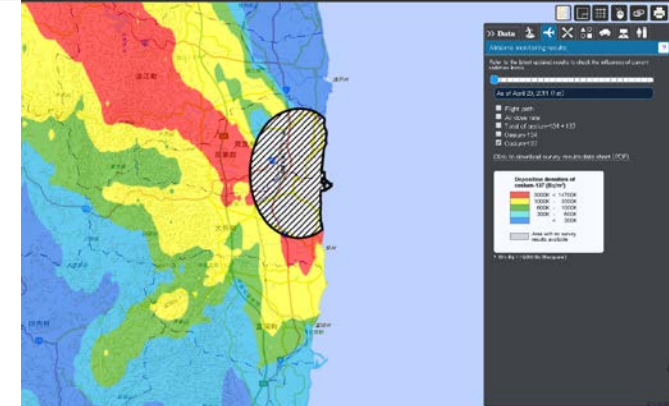
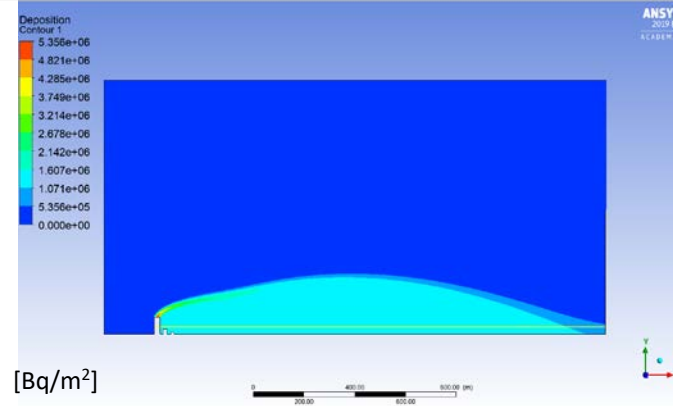
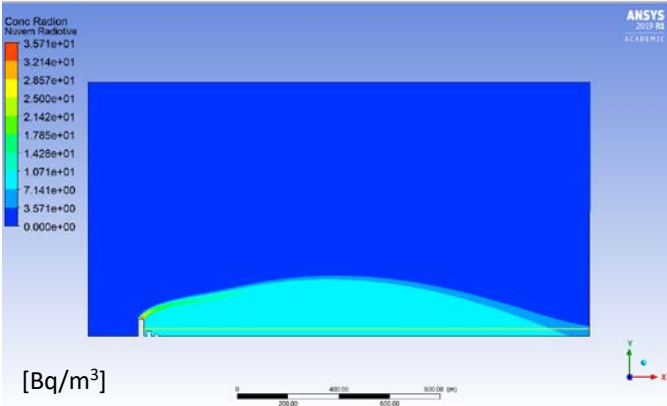


Fig. 18. Radiological cloud.

Fig. 19. Radiological cloud ground deposition.

Fig. 20. Deposition densities of Cs-137 (Bq/m²).

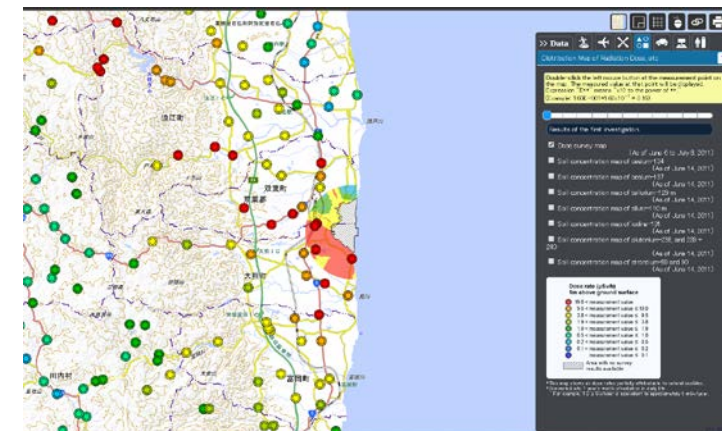
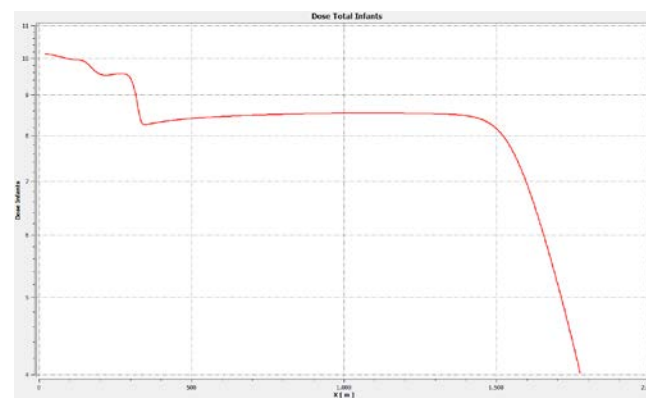
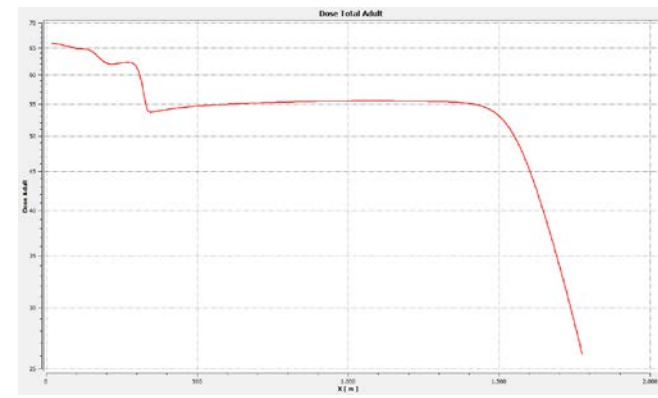


Fig. 21. Level dose for infants.

Fig. 22. Level dose for adults.

Fig. 23. Level dose for adults.



CONCLUSION



- The use of CFD for the calculation of the atmospheric dispersion allowed a more realistic simulation of the land conditions.
- Featured a greater accuracy than the Gaussian model.
- Brief comparison between the models:

Models	Deposition Cesium 137 Value (KBq/m ²)	Dose
CFD obstacle	5356	65μSv/h
Gaussian Plume without obstacle	3000<x<14700	>19μSv/h

Tab. 2. Comparison between models.

- Future implementations:
 - use of other turbulence models;
 - evaluation of other atmospheric dispersion;
 - study of radionuclide transport in surface waters;
 - study of 3D models using super computers;
 - application in Angra dos Reis Plant;



REFERENCE



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Obrigado!
Thank you



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