



Ground deposition maps of iodine 131 discharged from Fukushima Daiichi were produced using a newly developed method for analyzing airborne monitoring data

— Joint study with JAEA and DOE/NNSA —

- Ground deposition “area” maps taken by airborne monitoring were exclusive to those of cesium 134 and 137.
- As for the short half life of iodine 131 (8 days) Ground deposition data were very limited and area distribution was unknown

«key point of announcement »

- A Japan–U.S. joint study developed a new method for analyzing data taken by airborne monitoring

JAEA and DOE developed a method to analyze each nuclide ground deposition amount from spectra data taken by airborne monitoring

- Iodine 131 deposition amounts were analyzed based on early airborne monitoring data

Iodine 131 deposition maps were created based on the analysis on ground deposition amounts by extracting iodine data taken from early airborne monitoring by DOE on April 2 and 3

- A comparison were performed between soil samplings and airborne monitoring data to verify the validity

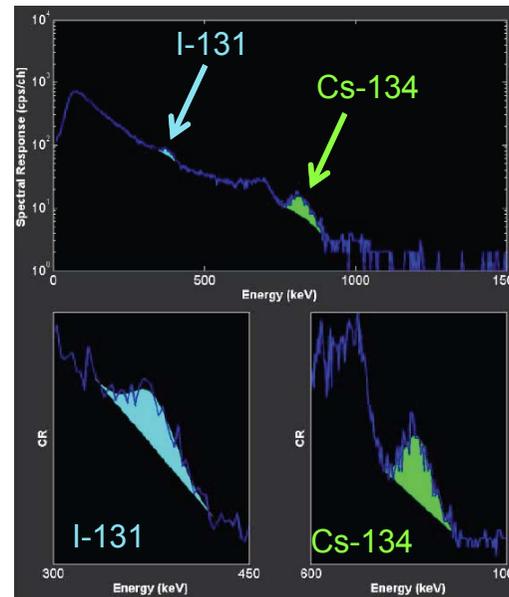
An analytical results corrected for radioactive decay were compared to soil sampling (June 14, 2011) of iodine 131 and cesium 134. It was found both were almost identical. It also confirmed that analytical data were well matched with results from third airborne monitoring (July 2, 2011) as for cesium 134.



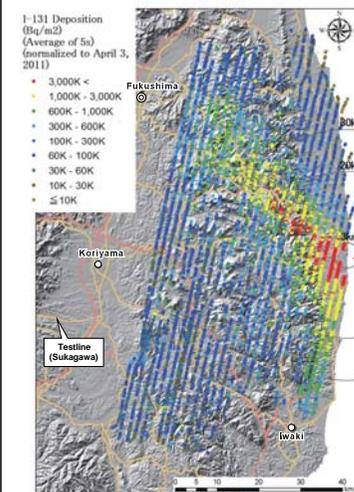
An aircraft used by DOE for monitoring



Detector (a large sized NaI detector)
 • 3 detector (5cm X 10cm X 40cm) are in the box



Extracting iodine 131 peak and cesium 134 peak from spectra



A result of iodine 131 measured on April 2 and 3

Fukushima Daiichi NPP

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comparison between a conventional method and a new evaluation method

