



DIRECT AND INVERSE MODELLING OF ATMOSPHERIC DISPERSION AND GAMMA RADIATION IN THE CONTEXT OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT OF ACCIDENTAL OR DELIBERATE RADIOACTIVE RELEASES: THE TERRIFFIC PROJECT

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^aChi Vuong NGUYEN, ^aLionel SOULHAC, ^aGuillevic LAMAISON and ^aPerrine CHARVOLIN ^a Univ Lyon, Ecole Centrale de Lyon, CNRS, Univ Claude Bernard Lyon 1, INSA Lyon, LMFA, UMR5509, 69130, Ecully, France

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OUTLINE

The TERRIFFIC project

- Direct model
- Inverse model
- Application on real field
- Conclusion

THE TERRIFFIC PROJECT

OBJECTIVES

- CBRNe event issues:
 - Stop threat
 - Save victims
 - Manage *crime* scene
- The TERRIFFIC system aims to:
 - Provide first responders faster information
 - Enable better management of the control zone







THE TERRIFFIC PROJECT

PARTNERS















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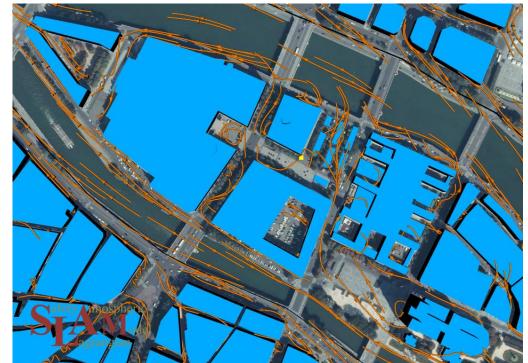




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SAFETY LAGRANGIAN ATMOSPHERIC MODEL (SLAM)

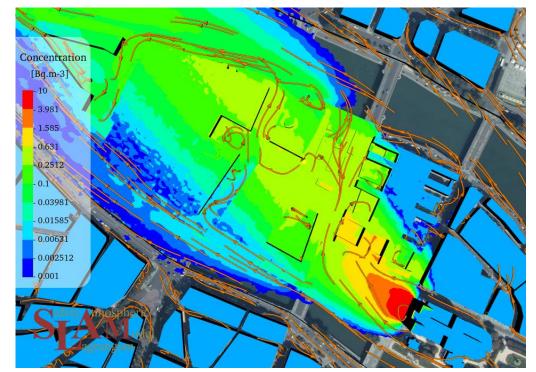
- Stochastic particle dispersion model coupled with a wind field database
- Wind field database:
 - Constructed with CFD simulations
 - 18 wind directions
 - 7 stability conditions
- Reconstruction of a specific meteorological condition by an interpolation of the database



Example of wind field

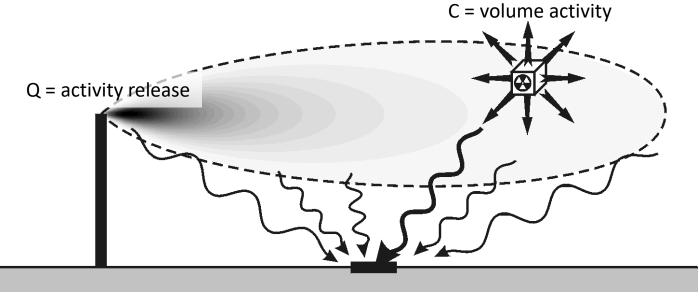
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- Stochastic particle dispersion model coupled with a wind field database
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Example of concentration field (on the ground)

MODEL FOR ATMOSPHERIC RADIATION INDOOR & IN ENVIRONMENT (MARIE)



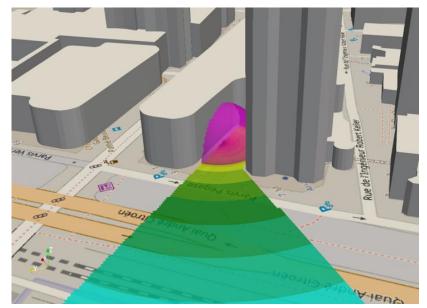
MODEL FOR ATMOSPHERIC RADIATION INDOOR & IN ENVIRONMENT (MARIE)

• Estimate of the dose rate D [Sv.s⁻¹] induced by several sources emitting gamma ray with energy E [eV]:

$$D(E) = \alpha(E) \sum_{source \ i} \frac{B(E, \mu r_i) \exp(-\mu r_i)}{4\pi r_i^2} IQ_i$$

with:

- r_i [m]: distance to the source i
- $B(E, \mu r)$ []: build-up factor
- I(E) [] : branch ratio of the gamma ray with the energy E
- Q_i [Bq] : activity of the source *i*
- $\alpha(E)$ [Sv.m²]: dose rate coefficient by fluence rate
- The *total* dose rate is calculated by summing the contributions of all the gamma rays emitted by the sources
- Shadow effect taken into account

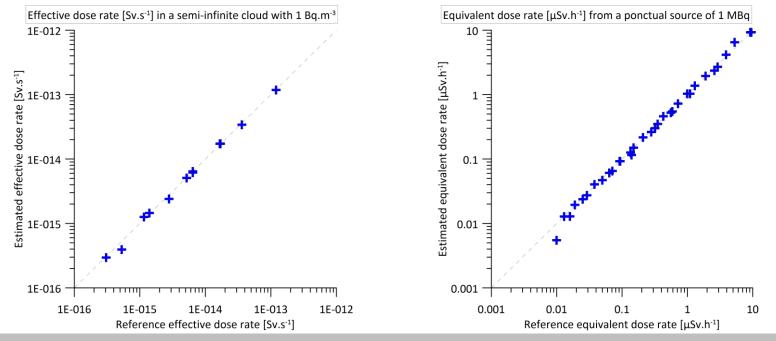


Example of dose rate field

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MODEL FOR ATMOSPHERIC RADIATION INDOOR & IN ENVIRONMENT (MARIE)

 Dose rates estimated with MARIE are in agreement with reference values provided by Dewji et al. (2018) and IRSN data sheets



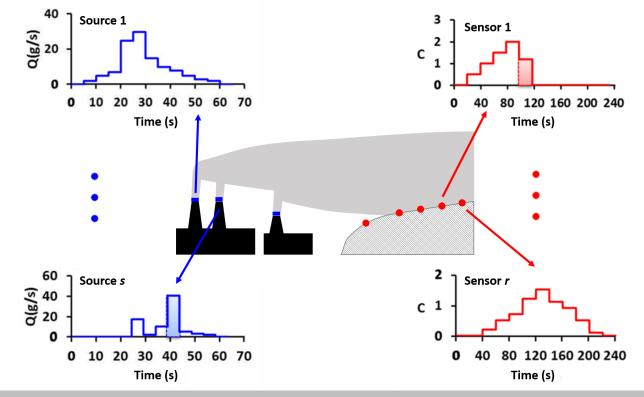
TERRIFFIC Project



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INVERSE MODEL

PROBLEM STATEMENT



TERRIFFIC Project

INVERSE MODEL

REWIND

• ReWind estimates the source rates assuming a linear relation with the fluence/dose rates:

$$\begin{pmatrix} ATC_{11} & \cdots & ATC_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ ATC_{m1} & \cdots & ATC_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 \\ \vdots \\ Q_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_m \end{pmatrix}$$

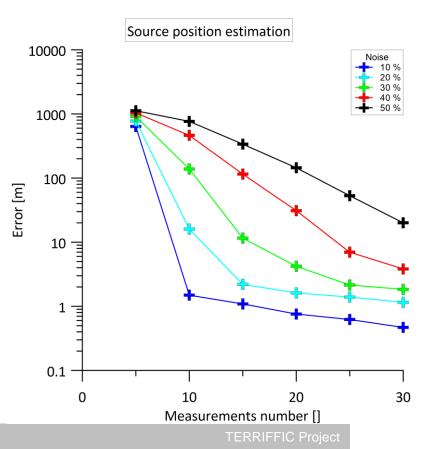
with:

- C_m : measured fluence/dose rate relative to the m^{th} observation
- Q_n : release rate of the n^{th} source
- ATC_{mn} : Atmospheric Transfer Coefficient from the n^{th} source to the m^{th} observation
- An iterative algorithm is applied to test different sources locations and nuclide types. The most probable characteristics (location, rate, nuclide type) are those which minimize discrepancies between modelled and measured radiations.

INVERSE MODEL

SOURCE LOCATION: SENSITIVITY STUDY

- Parameters studied:
 - Number of measurements
 - Measurement uncertainty
- Setup:
 - Point source
 - Synthetic measurements constructed with MARIE
 - Distance sensors-source constant (100 m)
 - Gaussian measurement noise
 - 10 000 tests per number of measurements
 - Error averaged over the 10 000 tests





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APPLICATION ON REAL FIELD

MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGN

- Real solid radioactive source (Cs137 and Co60, about 300 MBq)
- Deployement of a drone and a robot
- Measurements carried out with SiPR and Gamma Camera sensors

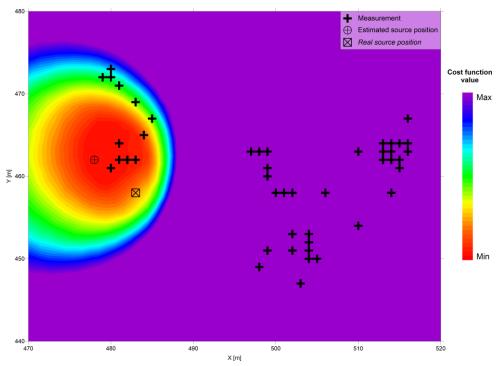




APPLICATION ON REAL FIELD

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE SOURCE

- Inversion with real field data
- Source location error is about 10 m with about 100 observations
- The accuracy differs depending on the GPS used, leading to errors in the inverse modelling



Cost function field and source position estimated

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- An inverse modelling chain, composed of SLAM, MARIE, and ReWind has been developed for the TERRIFFIC system
- Estimates provided by MARIE are in agreement with reference values
- ReWind:
 - Lower are the measurement errors, the better is the source position estimate
 - The higher is the number of measurements, the lower is the error on the source position
- Application of the inverse modelling chain on real field data shows encouraging results

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THANK YOU. ANY QUESTIONS?



