Five years monitoring activity on radioactive cesium in seawater after the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident

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After the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant accident, many studies had been reported the oceanic dispersion patterns of radioactive Cs derived from this accident.

Here, we summarize the dispersion pattern of Fukushima-derived radiocesium in the North Pacific and temporal change in the concentration of ¹³⁷Cs in seawater near the Fukushima site, based on the observational data obtained during five years.

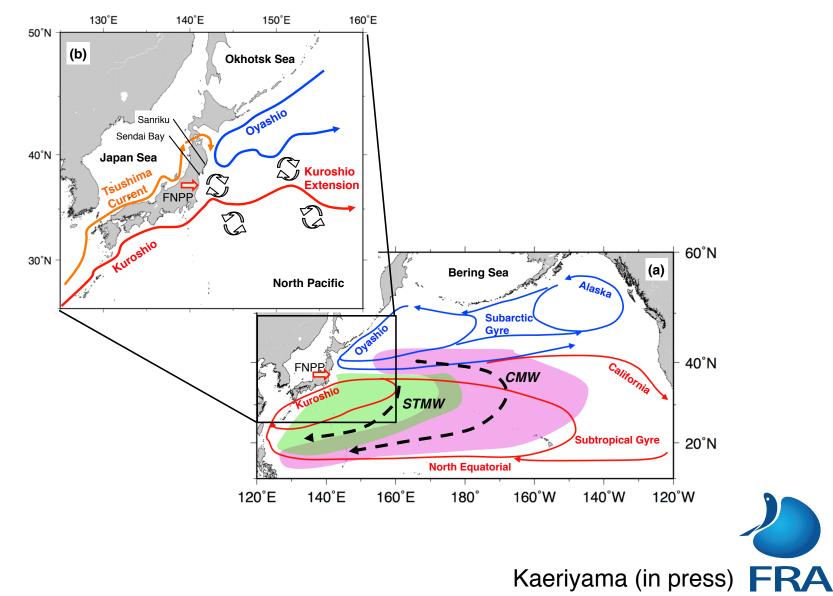
Main topics are as follows; eastward dispersion in surface seawater southward intrusion with mode waters temporal changes in ¹³⁷Cs in coastal seawater

References updated from last WS @Qingdao (PICES2015) Kaeriyama, H. et al. (2016): Sci. Rep., 6, 22010 Kaeriyama, H. (in press): Fish. Oceanogr., Tsunami special issue published in Jan 2017 Kakehi, S. et al. (2016): J. Environ. Radioact., 153, 1–9

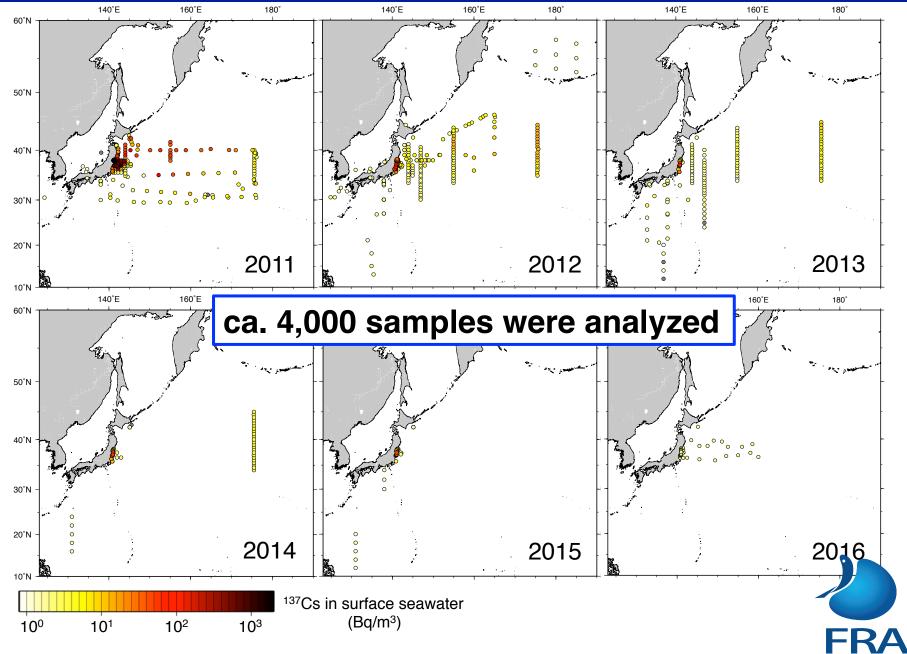


Oceanic background

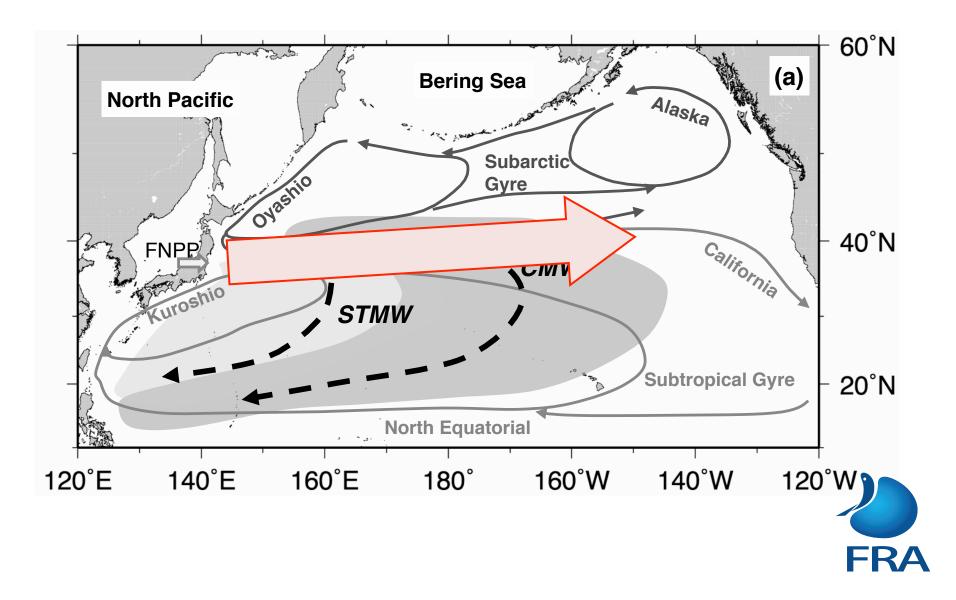
major sea surface and subsurface seawater movements associated with FNPP studies



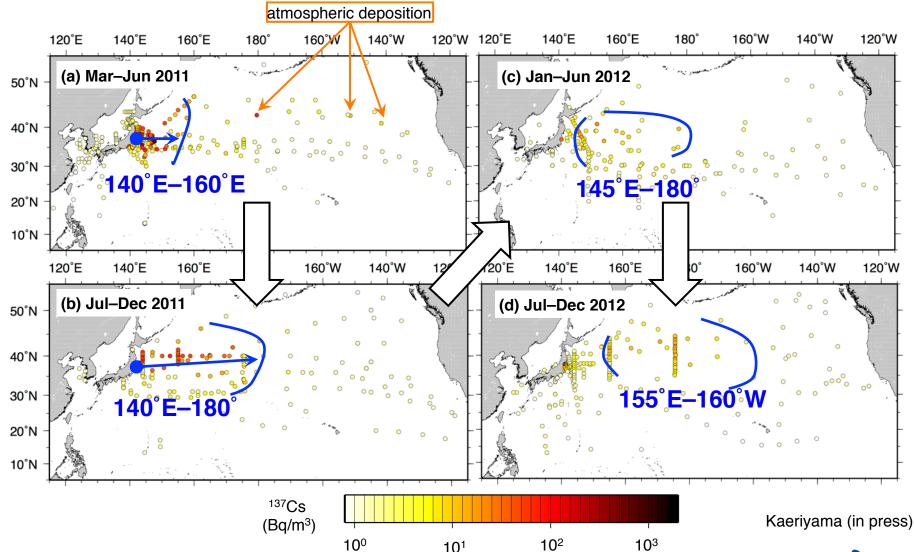
Monitoring activity on seawater by FRA



Eastward dispersion in surface seawater

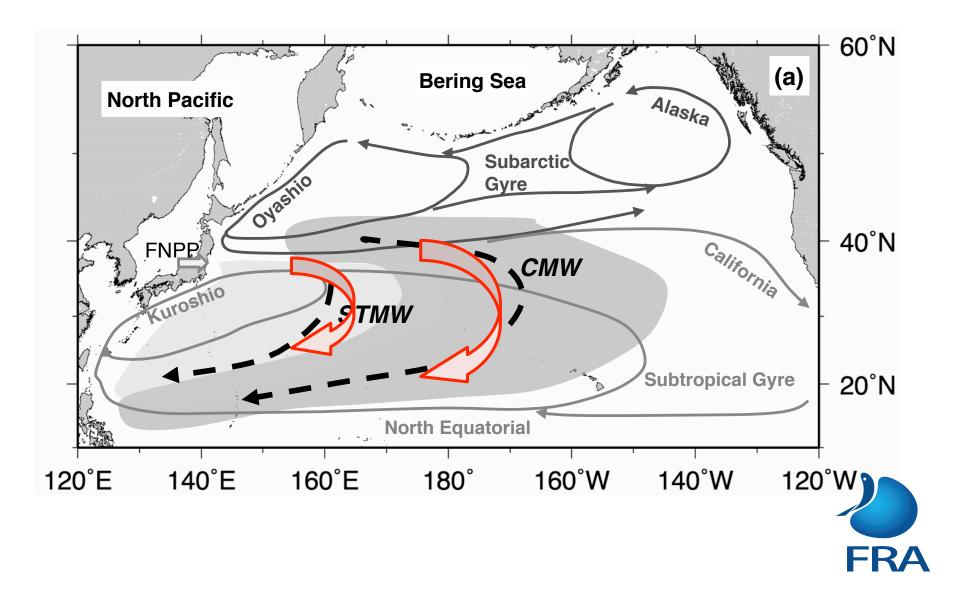


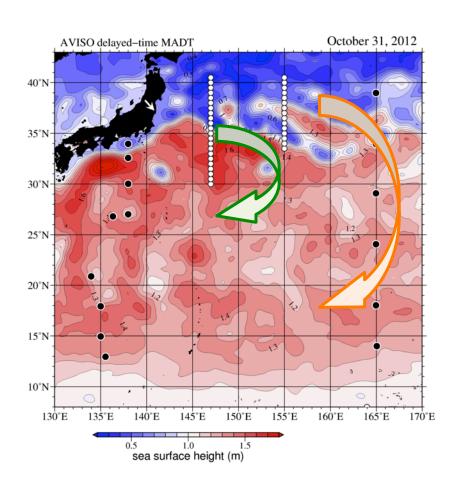
Eastward dispersion in surface seawater

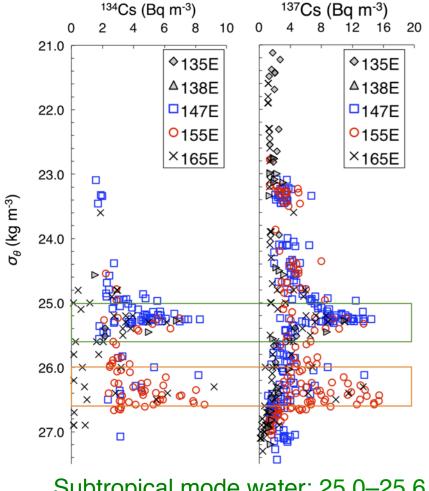


Data were cited from Aoyama *et al.* (2013a); Aoyama *et al.* (2013b); Aoyama *et al.* (2015b); Buesseler *et al.* (2012); Charette *et al.* (2013); Inoue *et al.* (2012a); Inoue *et al.* (2012b); Inoue *et al.* (2012c); Kaeriyama *et al.* (2013); Kaeriyama *et al.* (2014); Kaeriyama *et al.* (2015); Kaeriyama (2015); Kaeriyama (this study); Kamenik *et al.* (2013); Kim *et al.* (2012); Kumamoto *et al.* (2013); Kumamoto *et al.* (2013); Kumamoto *et al.* (2012); Kumamoto *et al.* (2013); Kumamoto *et al.* (2012); Kumamoto *et al.* (2013); Kumamoto *et al.* (2015); Kaeriyama (2015); Kaeriyama (2015); Kumamoto *et al.* (2015); Kumamoto *et al.* (2015); Kumamoto *et al.* (2015); Kumamoto *et al.* (2015b); Ramzaev *et al.* (2014); Smith *et al.* (2014).





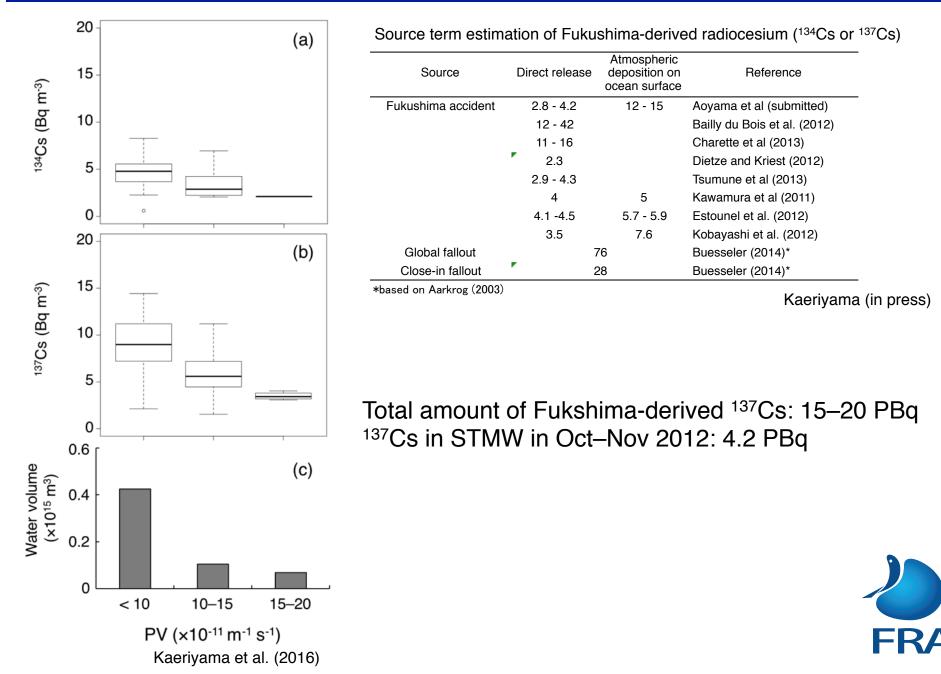




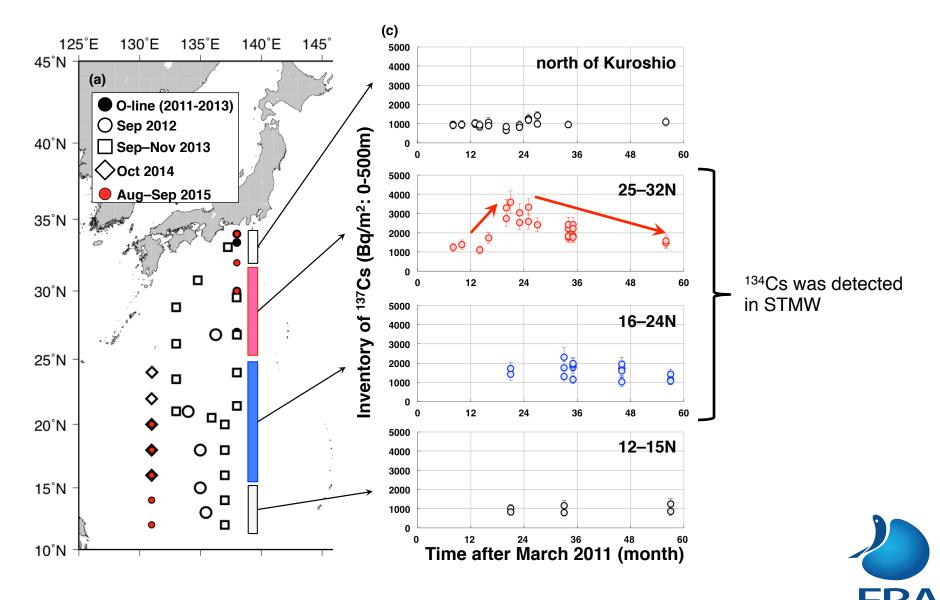
Subtropical mode water: 25.0–25.6 σ_{θ} Central mode water: 26.0–26.6 σ_{θ}

Kaeriyama et al. (2016)

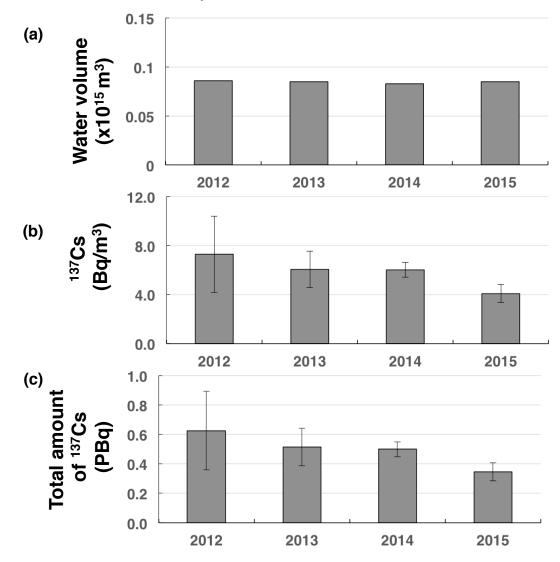




year to year variation of ¹³⁷Cs in STMW



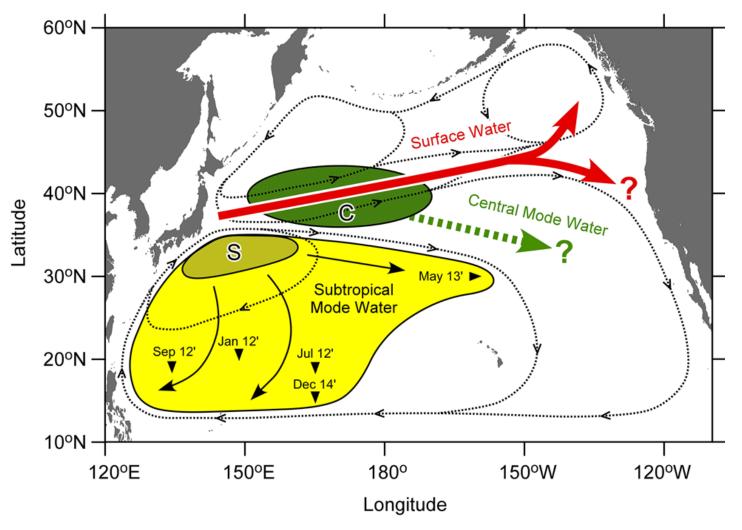
¹³⁷Cs in STMW in the area south of Japan islands had been decreased from 0.63 PBq in 2012 to 0.35 PBq in 2015





Kaeriyama et al., Goldschmidt2016Yokohama

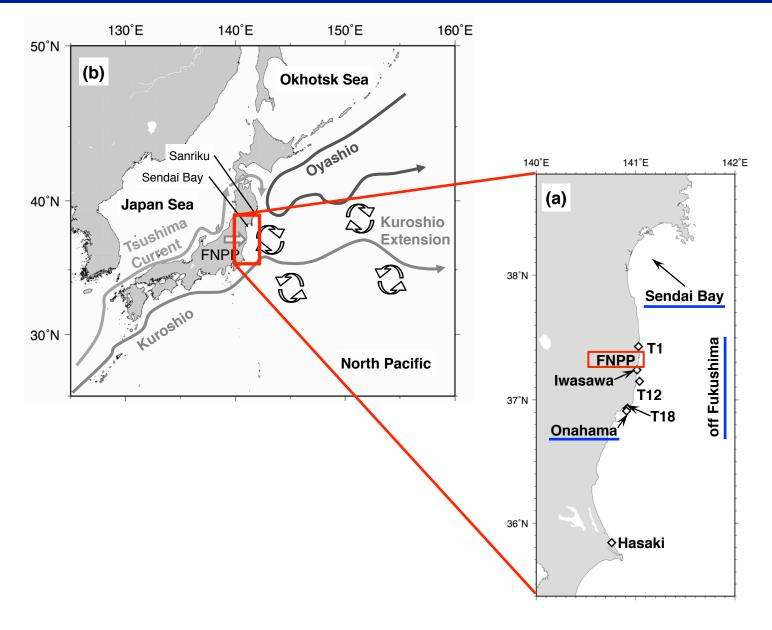
The updated schematic view of FNPP-derived radio active cesium in mode waters



Kumamoto et al. (2016): J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem.

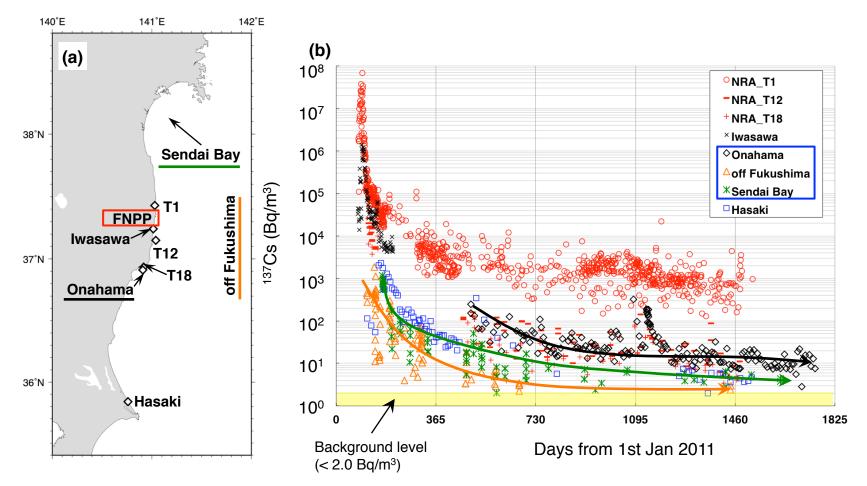
FRA

coastal area off the FNPP





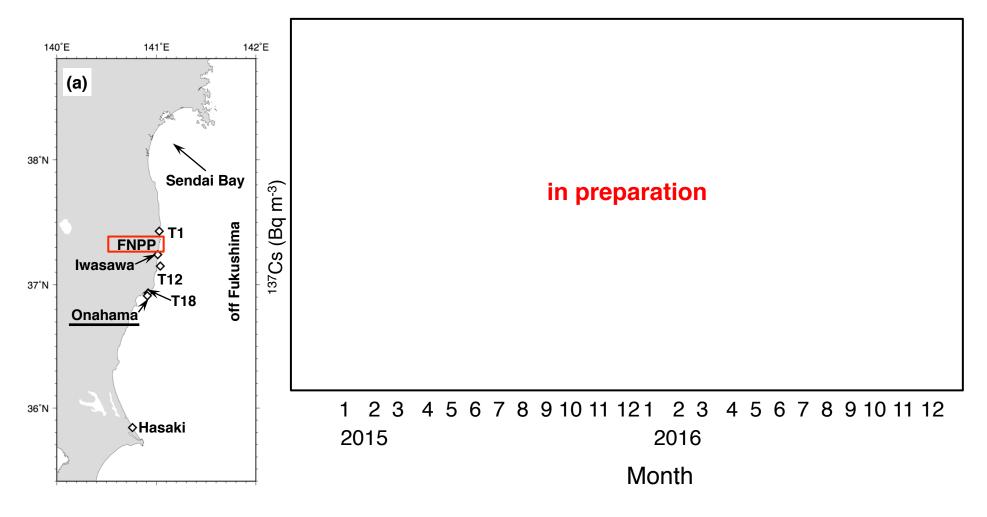
coastal area off the FNPP

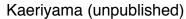




Kaeriyama (in press)

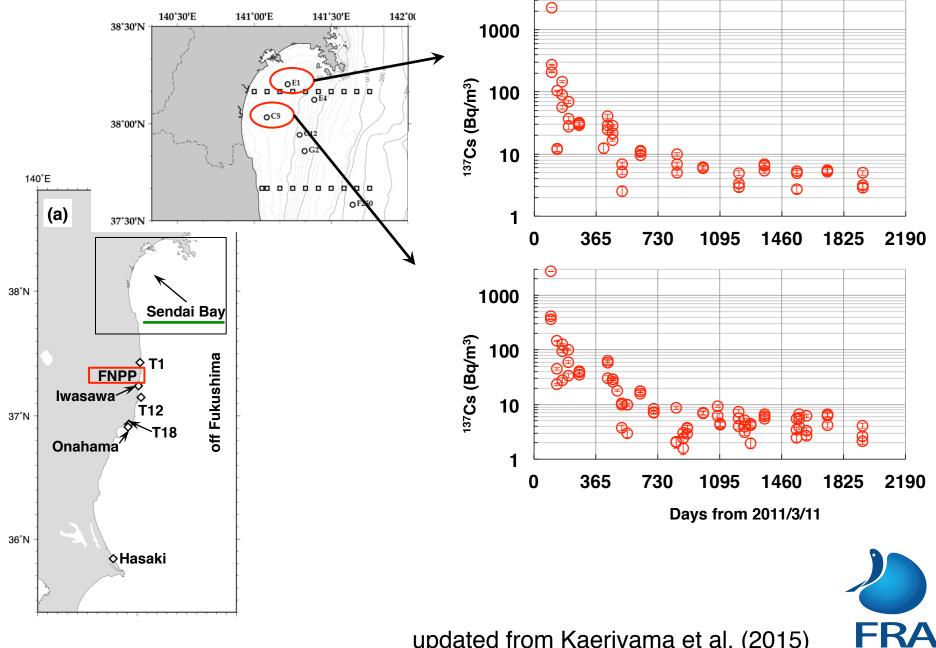
Onahama station (south of FNPP)







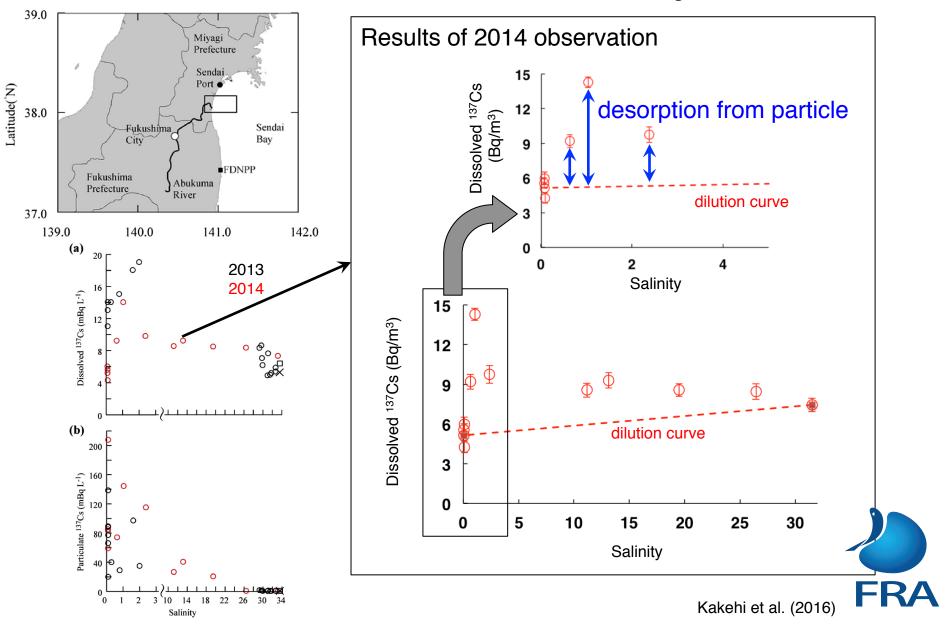
Sendai Bay (north of FNPP)



updated from Kaeriyama et al. (2015)

Future perspective (river input)

Possible continuous source of radioactive Cs from land through river



Conclusion

Oceanic dispersion of Fukushima-derived radiocesium had been well documented during five years from the accident

key features

1. eastward dispersion in surface water north area of Kuroshio Extension

2. subsurface intrusion with mode waters

Future perspective: the destination of Fukushima-derived radiocesium in mode waters

Coastal area off Fukushima

The concentration of ¹³⁷Cs are still higher than those before accident has been declining, but continuous monitoring should be done

Future perspective: Small but continuous input of Fukushima-derived radiocesium through river should be continuously studied, such as how many, dissolved and/or particulate, bioavailable particulate, and so on.



Thank you for your attention

References

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