

Application of Resilience Metrics to Nuclear Accident Consequence Assessment



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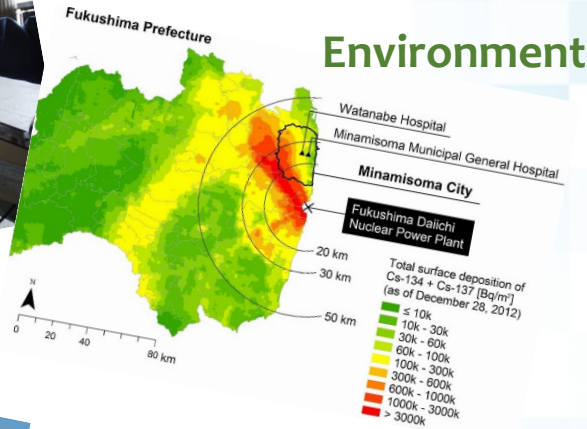
Nuclear Engineer, Nuclear R&D Division

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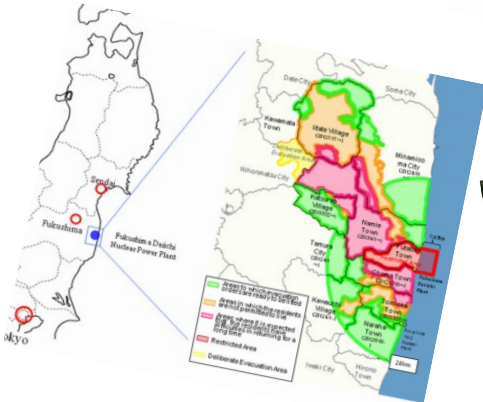
Fukushima Daiichi NPP Accident



Health



Environment



Economics



Society

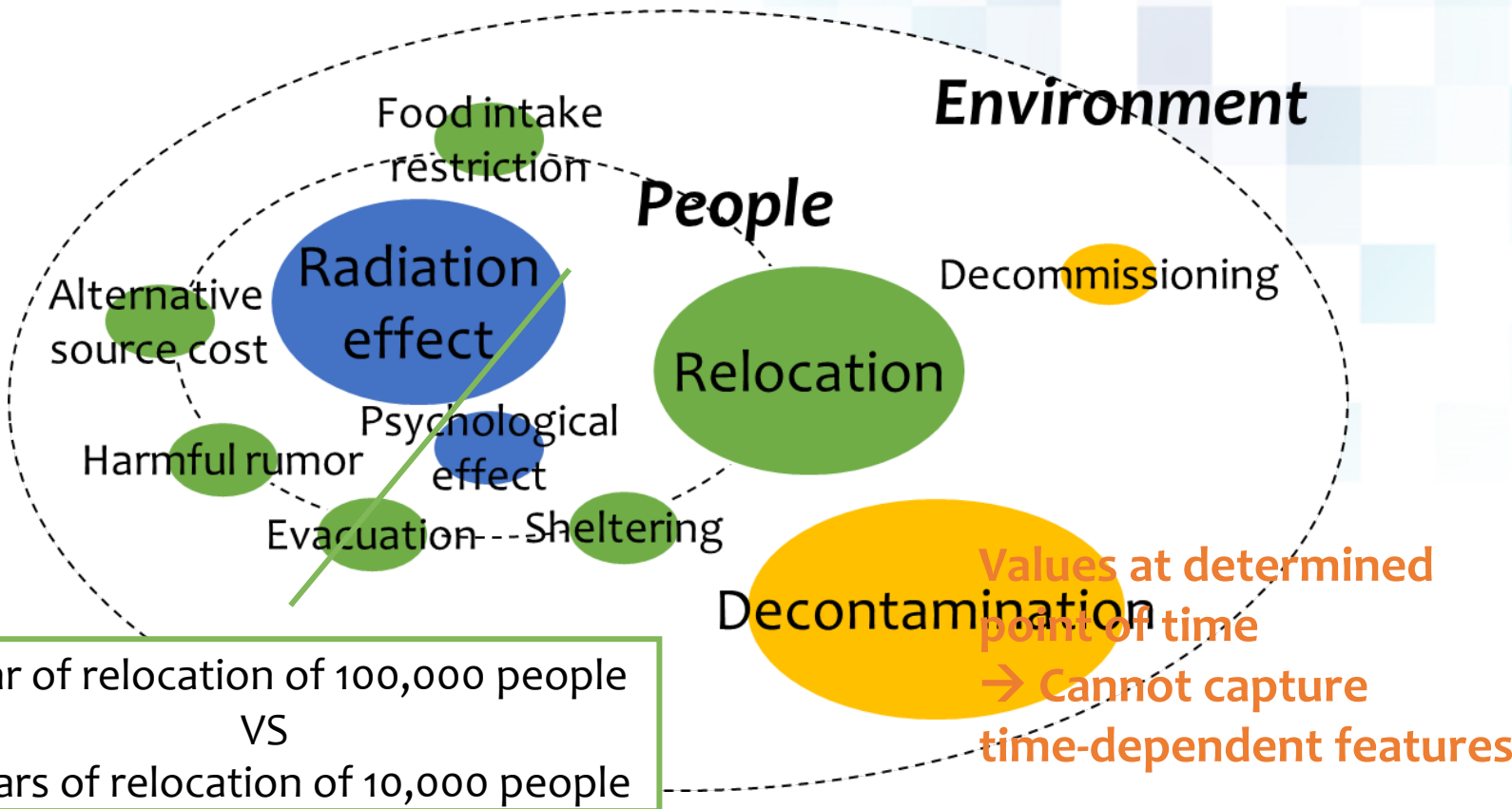
Nuclear Accident
Consequence Index
NACI
Whole picture of accident
consequences at a glance

- 1 <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/>
- 2 <https://bmjopen.bmj.com/>
- 3 <http://www.reconstruction.go.jp/>
- 4 <https://www.npr.org/>

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Nuclear Accident Consequence Index NACI



K. Silva, K. Okamoto. "A simple assessment scheme for severe accident consequences using release parameters", Nuclear Engineering and Design, 305, pp. 688-696, (2016).



Resilience

Ability of an entity to bounce back

Resilience metrics

Used to assess resilience of the system

Original state → disrupted state → recovered state

NACI ↔ Resilience Metrics

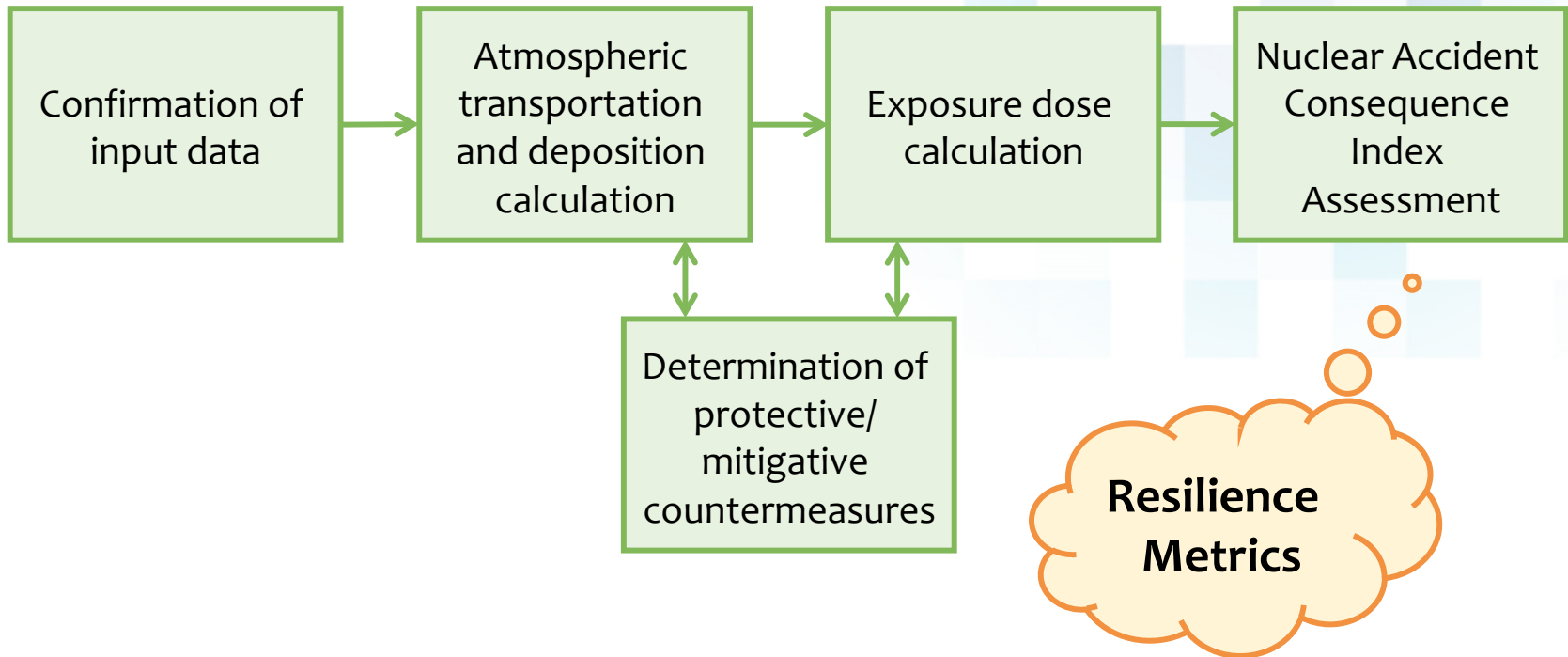
Capture changes of accident consequences with time

Objective

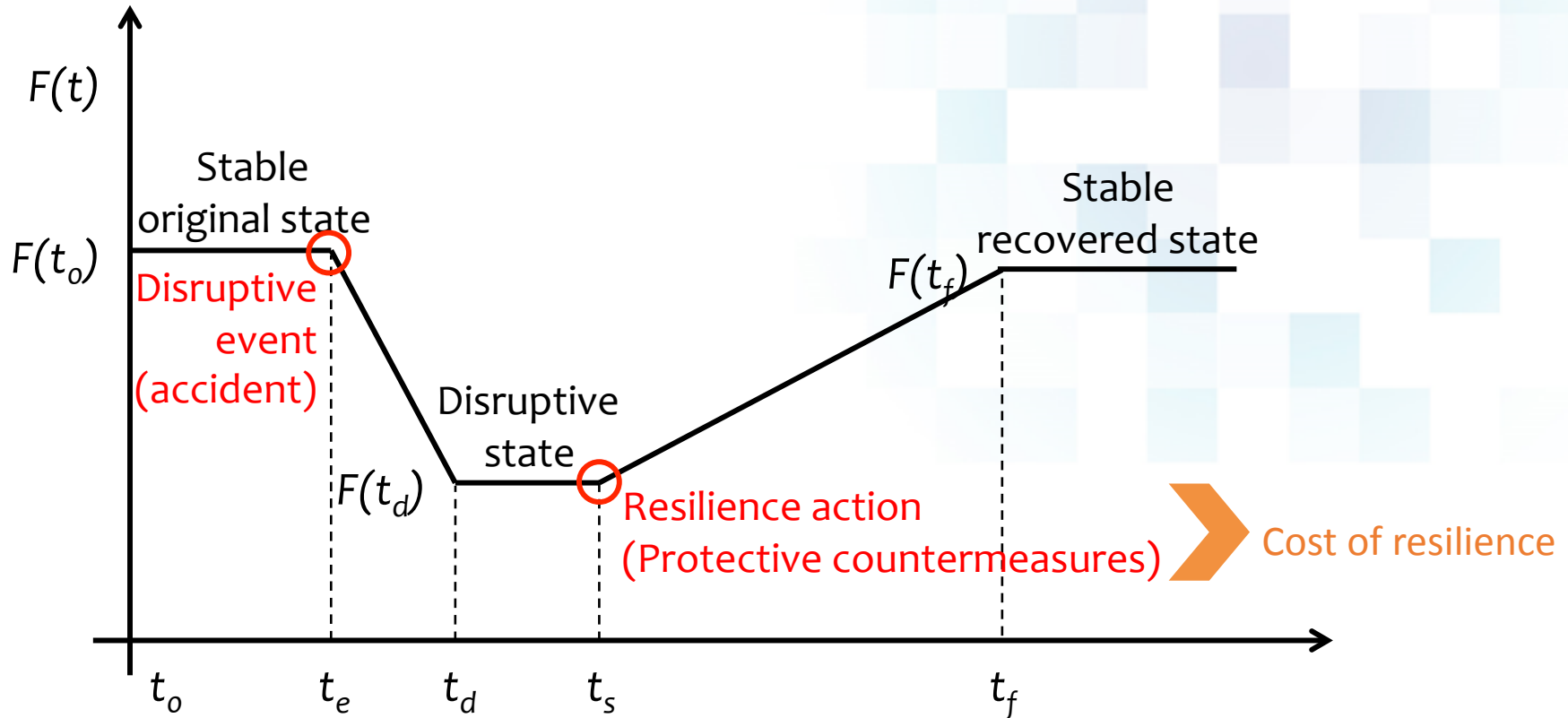
“Apply resilience metrics to nuclear accident consequence assessment”

Nuclear Accident Consequence Assessment Code NACCA

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Resilience Metrics



D. Henry, J. E. Ramirez-Marquez. "Generic metrics and quantitative approaches for system resilience as a function of time", Reliability Engineering and System Safety, 99, pp. 114-122, (2012).

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Figures-of-Merit and Resilience Actions

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Figures-of-merit (F(t))

Resilience actions

Number of people being exposed to radiation dose over prescribed dose limit

Relocation,
decontamination

Number of relocated people

Decontamination

Size of relocated area

Decontamination

Size of contaminated area

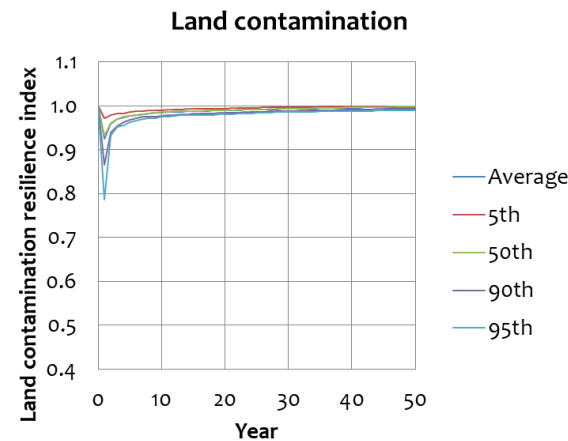
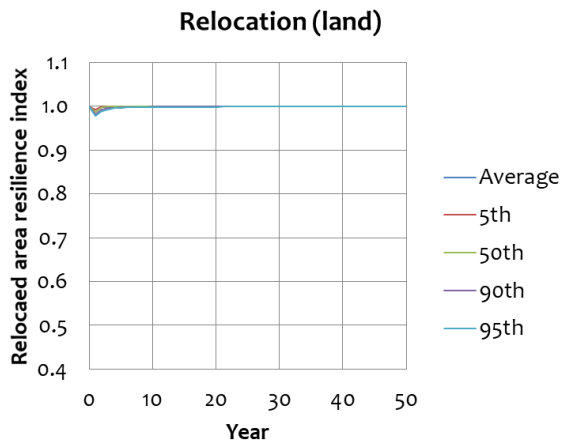
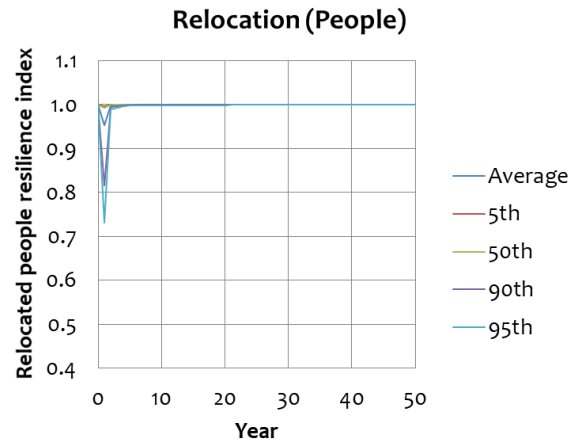
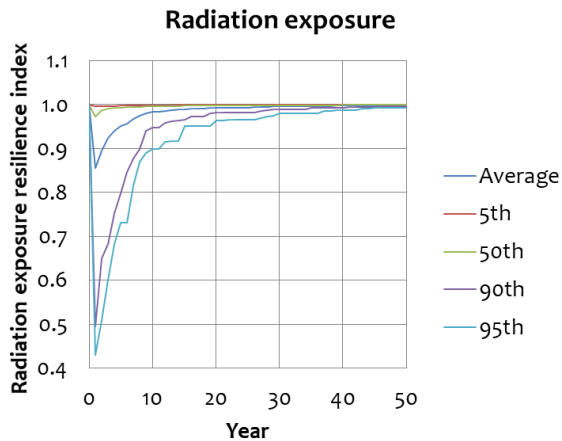
Decontamination

Calculation Conditions

Items	Conditions
Reactor type	1,100 MWe BWR-5
Release location	Headquarters of Thailand Institute of Nuclear Technology
Hypothetical accident	Long-term station blackout
Coverage of meteorological, population, land use and economic data	Within the radius of 200 km from the release point
Meteorological data type	Hourly wind speed, wind direction, precipitation, weather stability of 2014
Meteorological sampling method	Random sampling (100 samples)
Decontamination methods	Based on methods used in Chernobyl and 1FNPS accidents
Dose limit	1 mSv/year
Relocation initiation dose	20 mSv/year
Relocation lifting dose	20 mSv/year

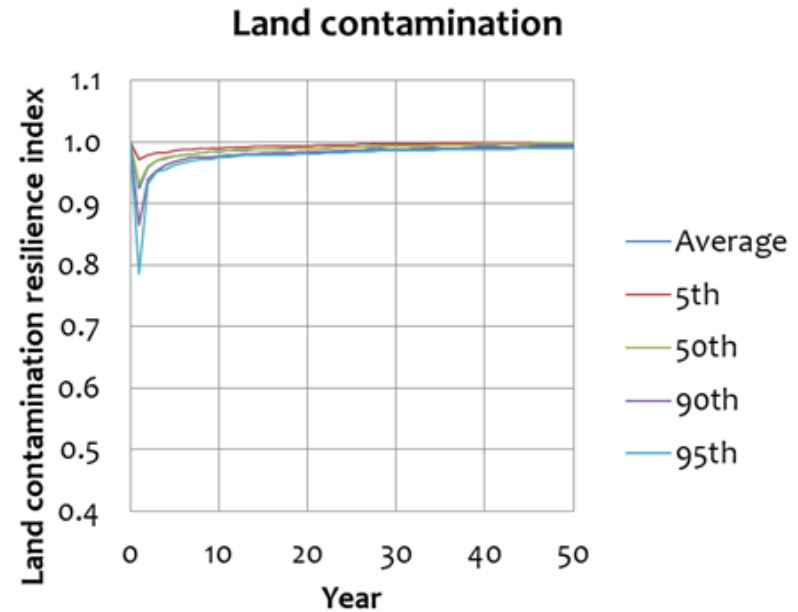
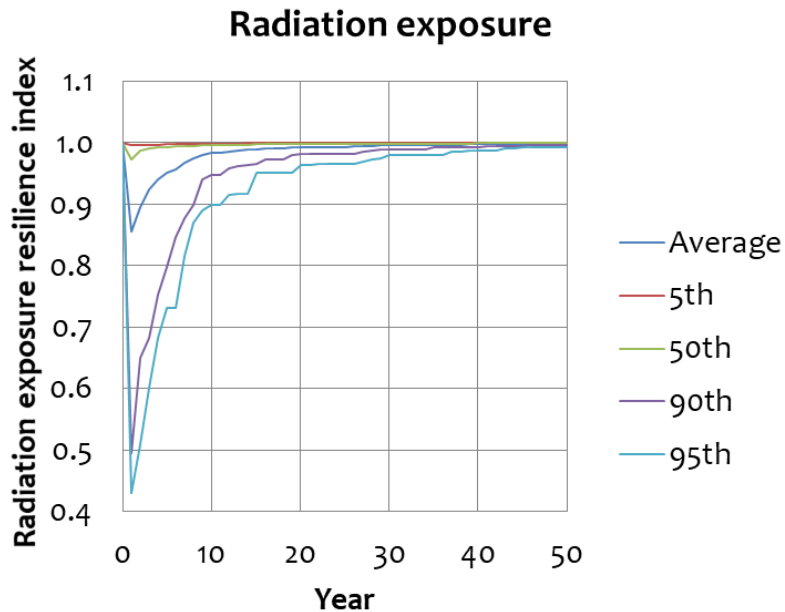
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Similarity among Four Figures-of-Merit



- Sharp decrease
- Large difference among percentile values – effects of weather conditions
- None of them return to original state

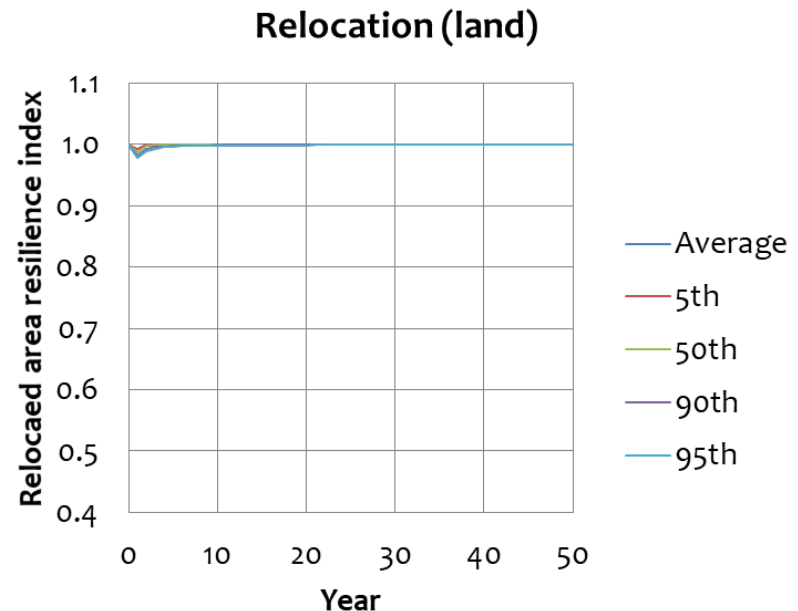
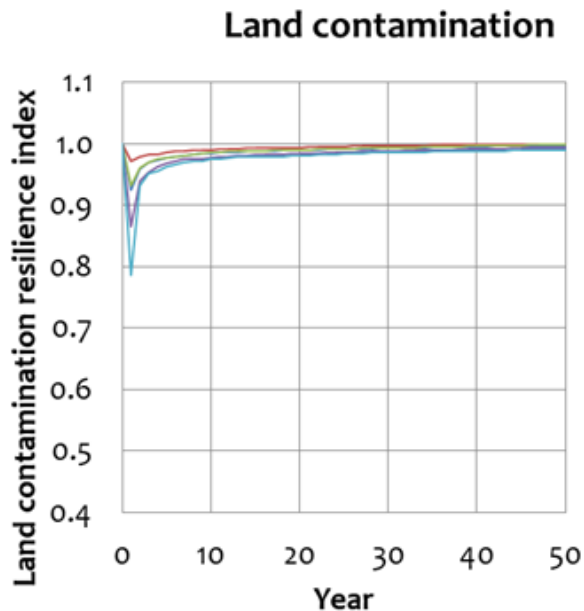
Radiation Exposure VS Land Contamination



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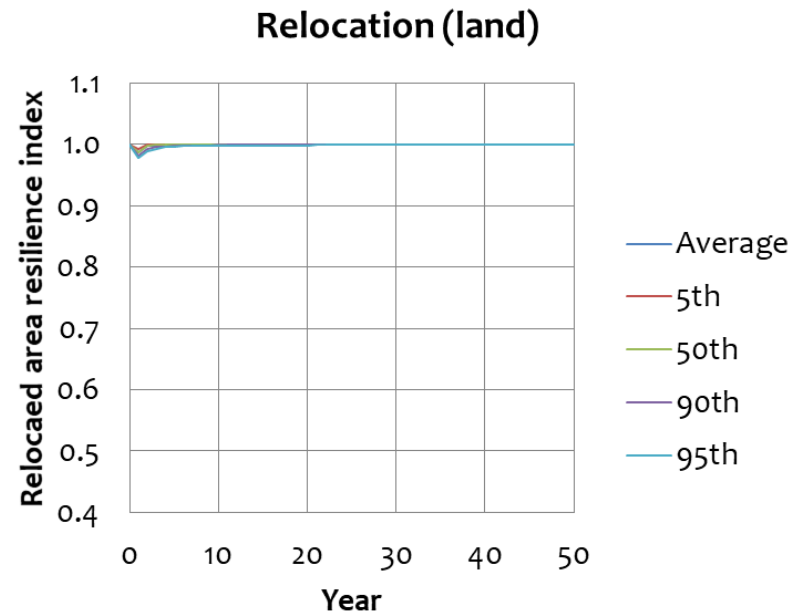
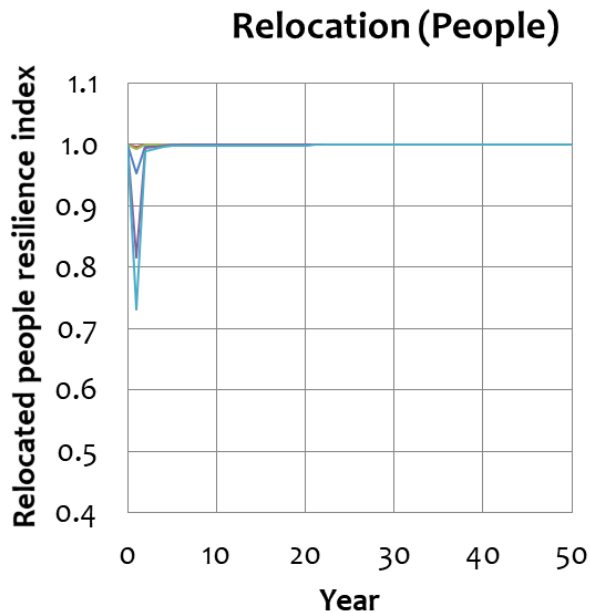
- Criterion for both figures-of-merit is 1 mSv/year
- Sharper decrease in radiation at high percentile values
- Bias in population distribution (large cities 50-80 km from release point)

Land Contamination VS Relocation



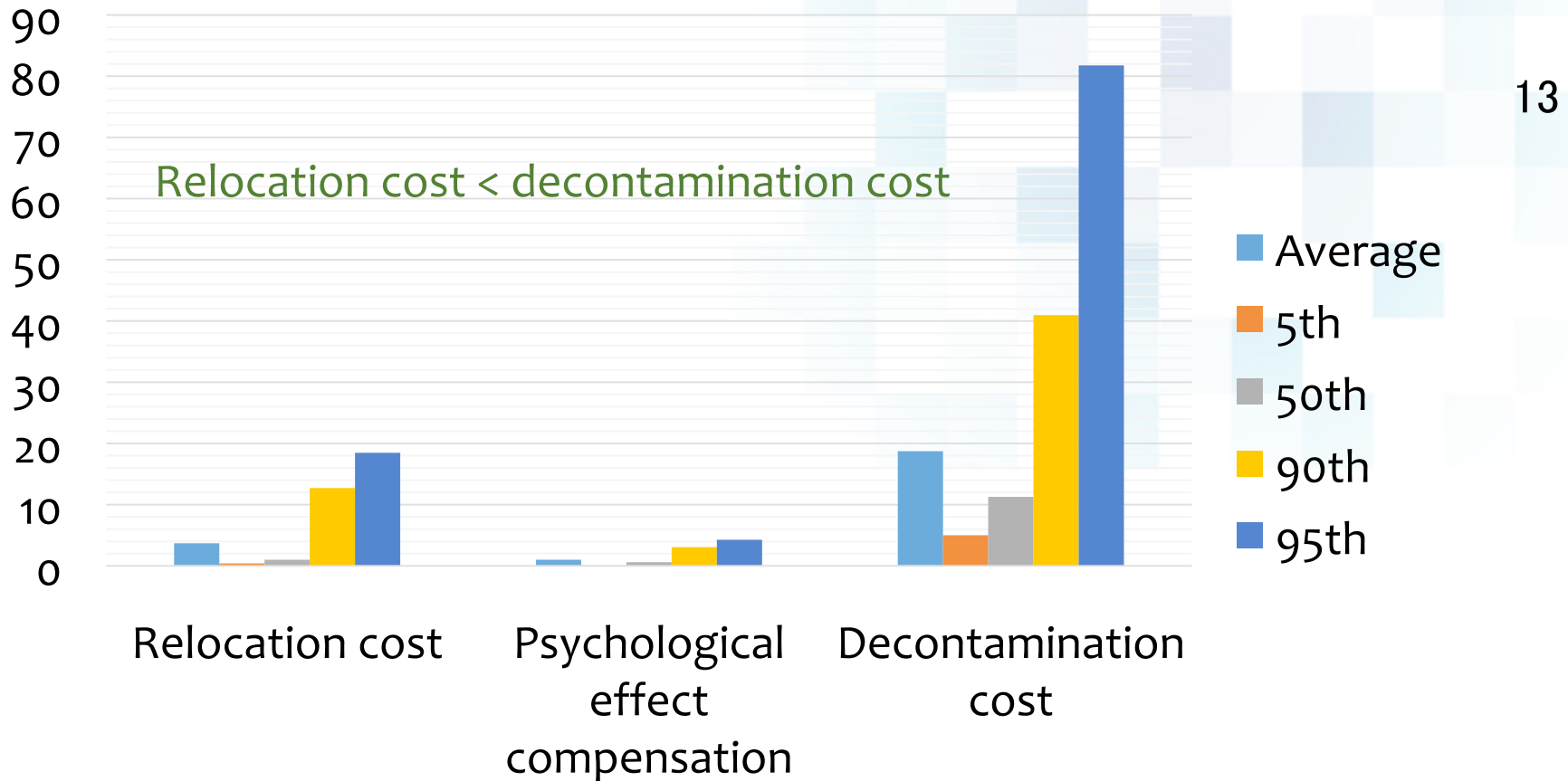
- Land contamination > relocation
- Land contamination: 1 mSv/year
- Relocation: 20 mSv/year (both initiating and lifting doses)

Relocation – People VS Land



- Criterion for both figures-of-merit is 20 mSv/year
- Sharper decrease in people at high percentile values
- Bias in population distribution (large cities 50-80 km from release point)

Cost of Resilience



Conclusions

Resilience metrics were applied to nuclear accident consequence assessment.

- **Time-dependent characteristics** of accident consequences were revealed.
- None of resilience indices returned to the stable original state.
- **Bias in population distribution** significantly affects resilience indices related to people → need to have separate resilience indices for people and area.
- **Extreme weather conditions** can lead to significant reduction of resilience → need to apply various weather conditions.
- Costs attributed to relocation are much lower than decontamination cost ← lower dose criterion for decontamination (1 mSv/year), comparing to the dose criterion for relocation (20 mSv/year).

Note that **protective/mitigative countermeasures** can vary and may affect the resilience indices.

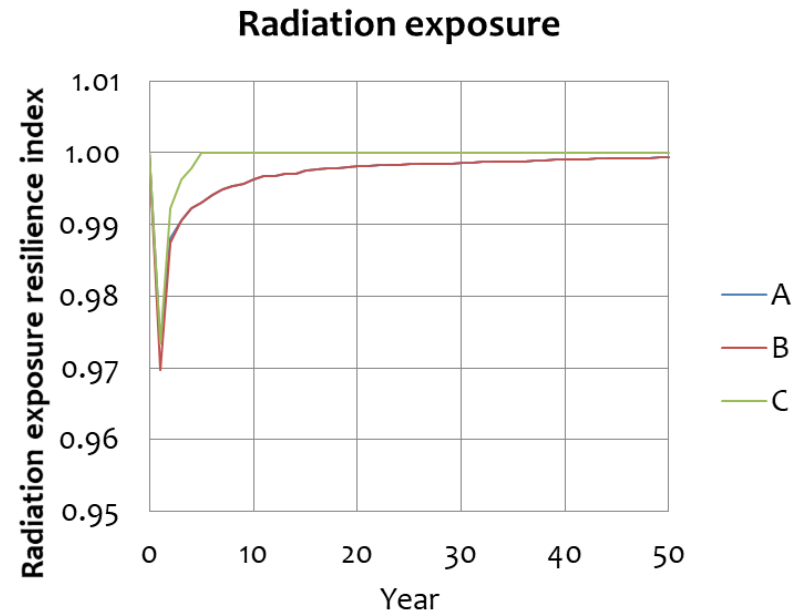
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Further Study

- Explore the changes of figures-of-merit at different conditions.

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Conditions	A	B	C
Relocation initiation dose [mSv/y]	20	100	20
Relocation lifting dose [mSv/y]	20	20	1
Dose limit [mSv/y]	1	1	1





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