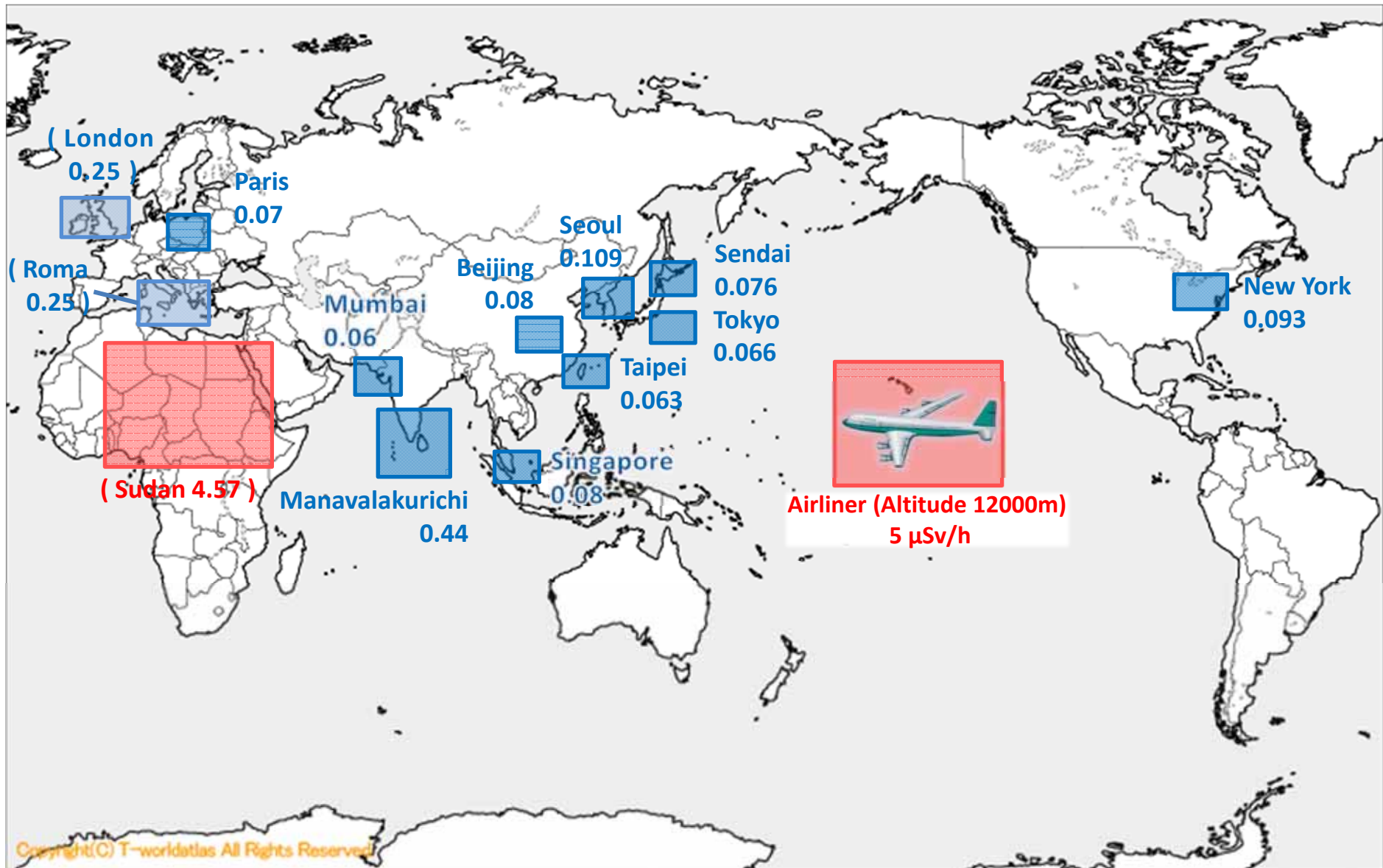


AMOUNT OF RADIATION AROUND THE WORLD

May 30, 2011 ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$)



参考資料

日本の放射線量 ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$) 2011/05/30現在

新宿区(発生から今日まで)

3月11日からの放射線量の推移

トップページ
(地図)へもどる

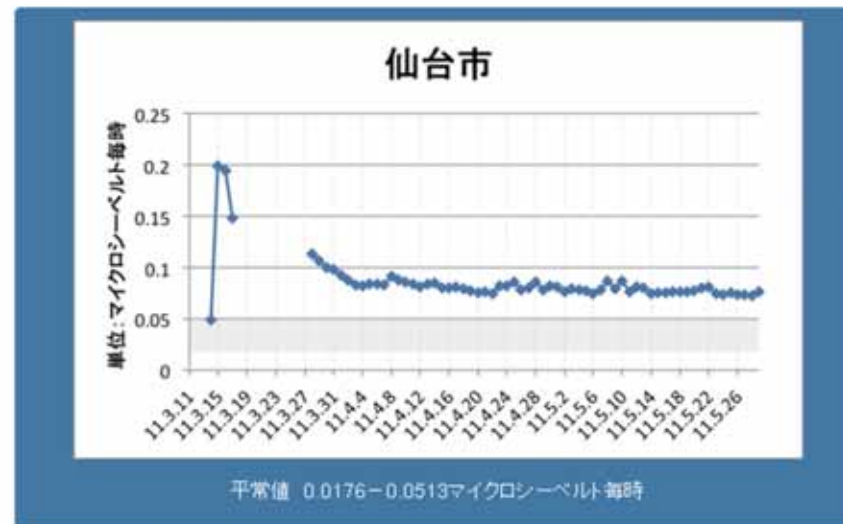
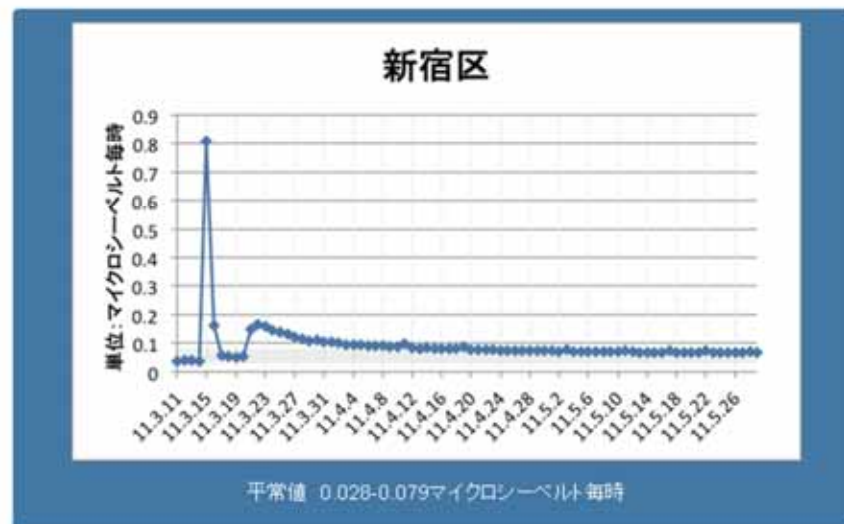
更新日:5月29日

仙台市(発生から今日まで)

3月11日からの放射線量の推移

トップページ
(地図)へもどる

更新日:5月29日



データは、福島第一原子力発電所の事故を受けて都道府県が行っている放射線量の観測結果をNHKがまとめたものです。単位はマイクロシーベルト毎時($\mu\text{Sv/h}$)。

数値は当日の値が集計時の最大値で、前日までの値は一日を通じての最大値です。

灰色の帯は過去の平常値です。

(参考)シーベルトとは、人体が放射線を受けたときの影響を示す単位で、一般の人が人工的に浴びても差し支えないとされる放射線量は、1年間で1000マイクロシーベルトです。

中国の放射線量 ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$) 2011/05/30現在

全国辐射环境自动监测站空气吸收剂量率 (2011年5月28日9:00 - 29日9:00)

2011-05-29

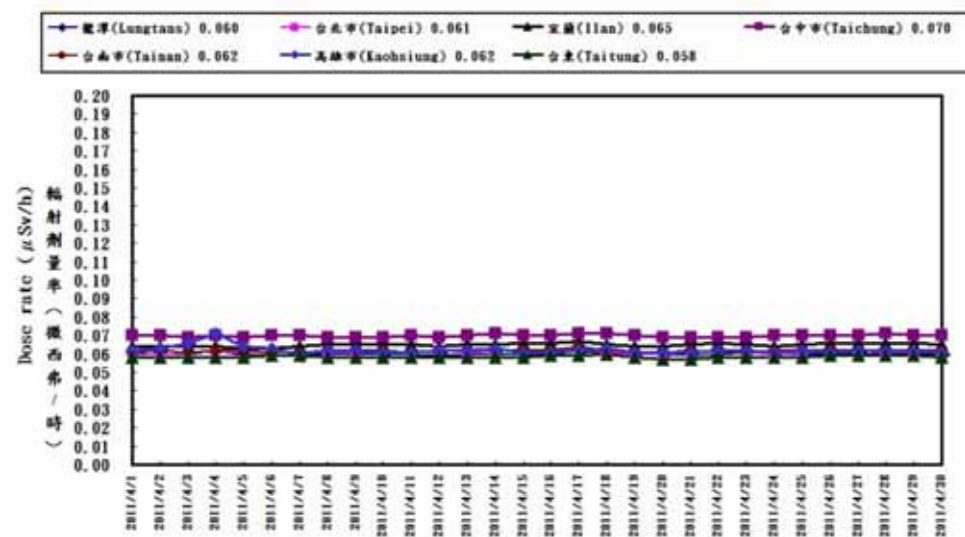
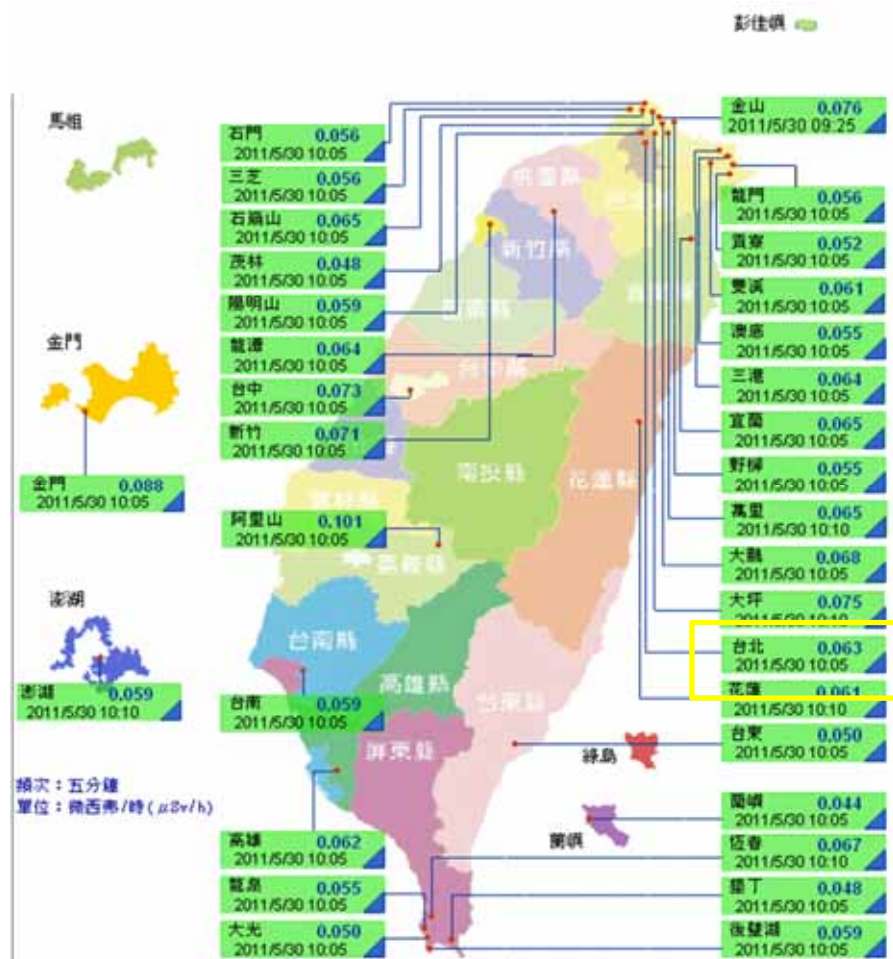
(2011年5月28日9:00 - 29日9:00)

单位: nGy/h

地点	测值范围	平均值	参考本底范围 (当地原野)	结论
北京市	76.8-82.1	79.9	60.2 -119.9	正常水平
哈尔滨市	81.0-86.4	83.6	57.6-117.1	正常水平
长春市	81.5-87.1	84.3	70.8-147.4	正常水平
沈阳市	80.4-87.3	83.6	61.6-91.2	正常水平
济南市	84.1-85.1	84.6	65.0-110.4	正常水平
南京市	66.2-70.6	68.6	64.9-102.1	正常水平
上海市	90.2-91.4	90.9	54.9-108.2	正常水平
杭州市	76.9-78.4	77.6	56.8-148.2	正常水平
福州市	99.9-102.5	101.1	59.0-184.8	正常水平
广州市	109.5-112.1	110.5	69.3 -266.9	正常水平
海口市	77.3-78.4	77.6	53.5 -92.2	正常水平
合肥市	102.5-113.2	106.8	102.4-145.6	正常水平
长沙市	77.7-81.2	79.4	61.3-145.7	正常水平
重庆市	72.9-74.2	73.6	61.9-244.9	正常水平
南宁市	74.4-76.6	75.4	34.8-183.4	正常水平
乌鲁木齐市	112.3-117.6	114.7	73.3-145.7	正常水平

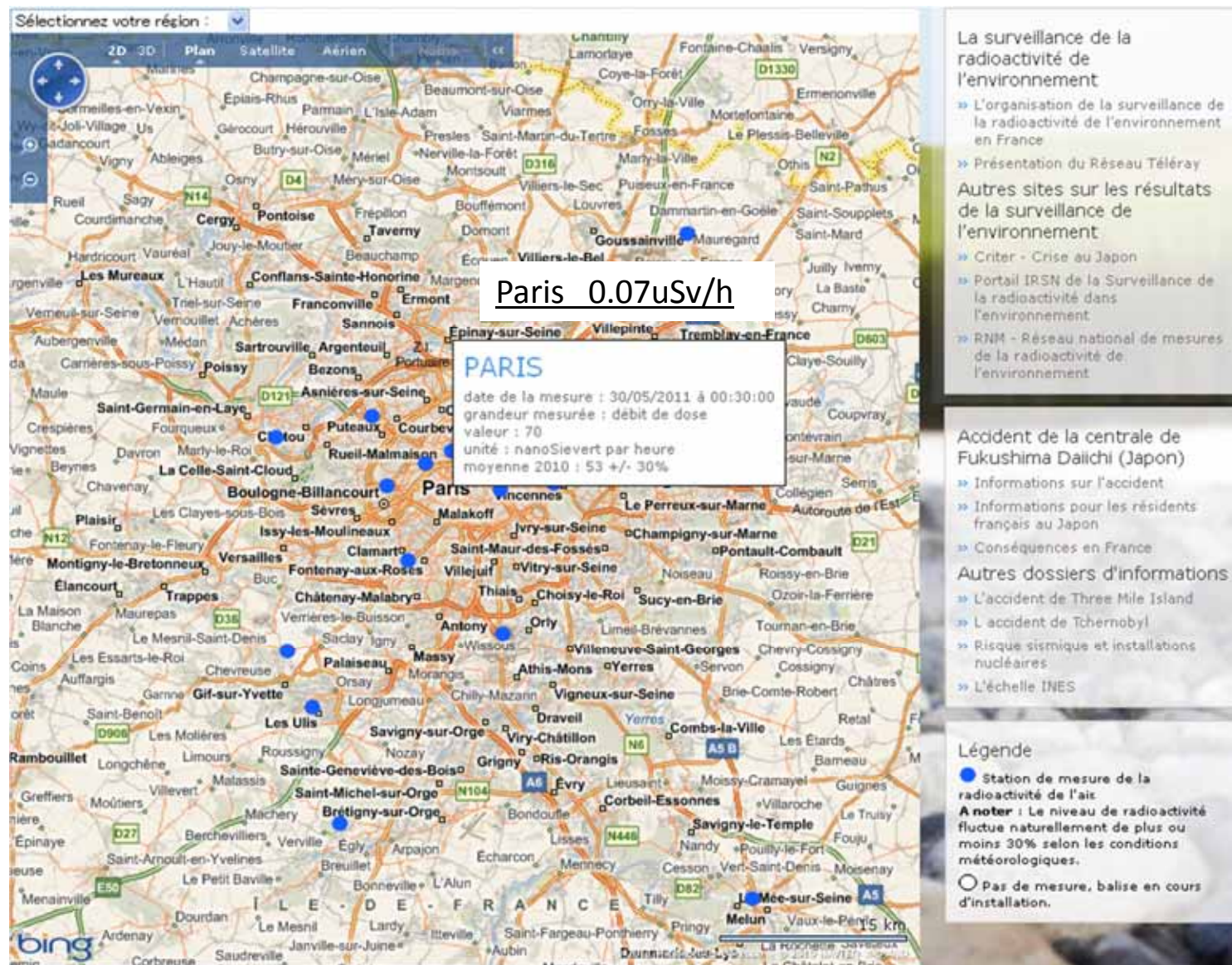
→ Beijing 79.9 nGy/h 0.0799 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$

台灣の放射線量 ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$) 2011/05/30現在



Taipei 0.063 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$

フランスの放射線量 ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$) 2011/05/30現在

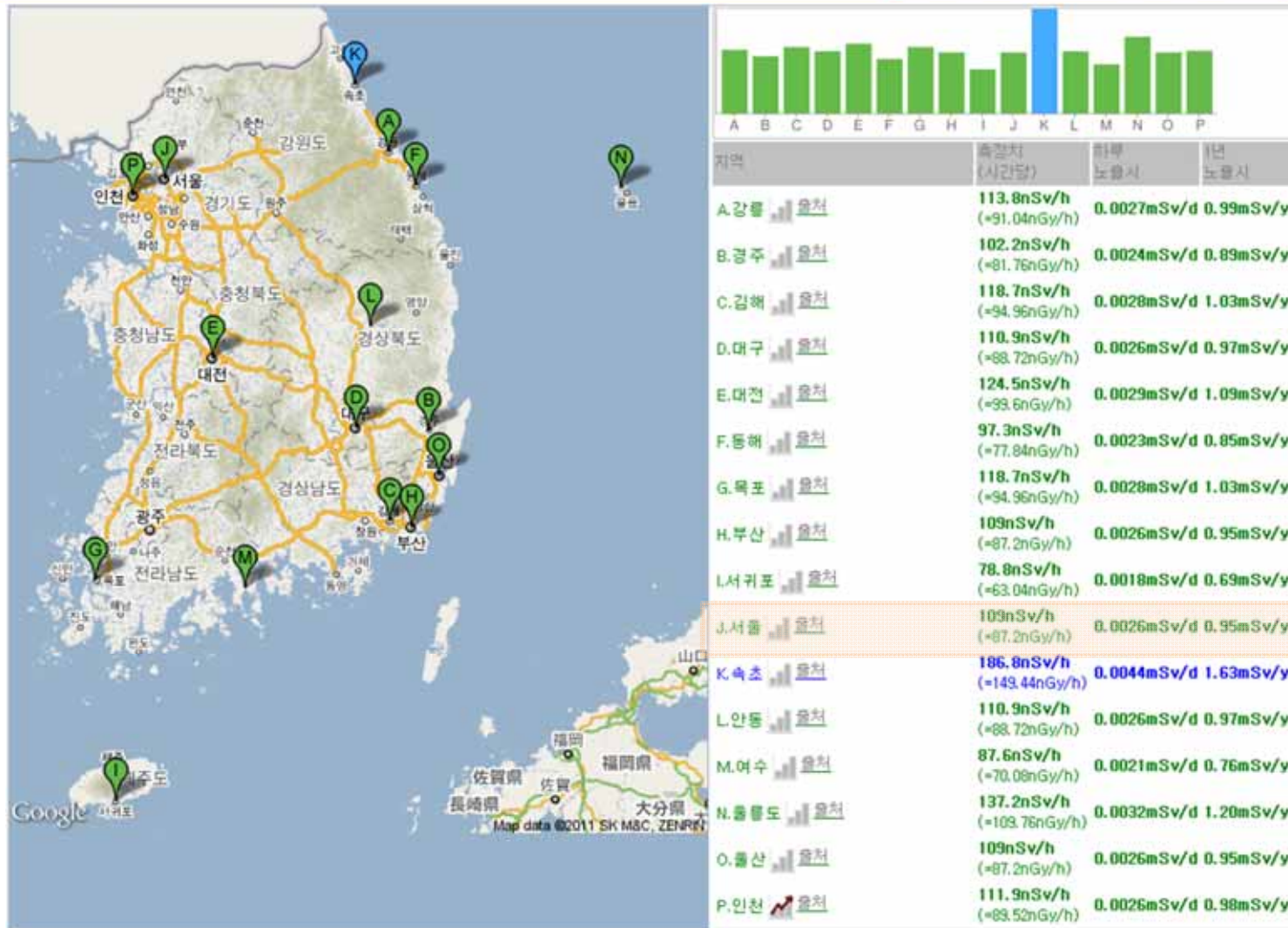


韓國の放射線量 (μSv/h) 2011/05/30現在



일본 후쿠시마 원자력발전소 사고관련
한국,일본 실시간 방사능수치 정보, 스투비

원자방사능자료 수집시간
2011년 05월 30일 11시 15분
(실시간 업데이트중)



Soul 0.109 uSv/h

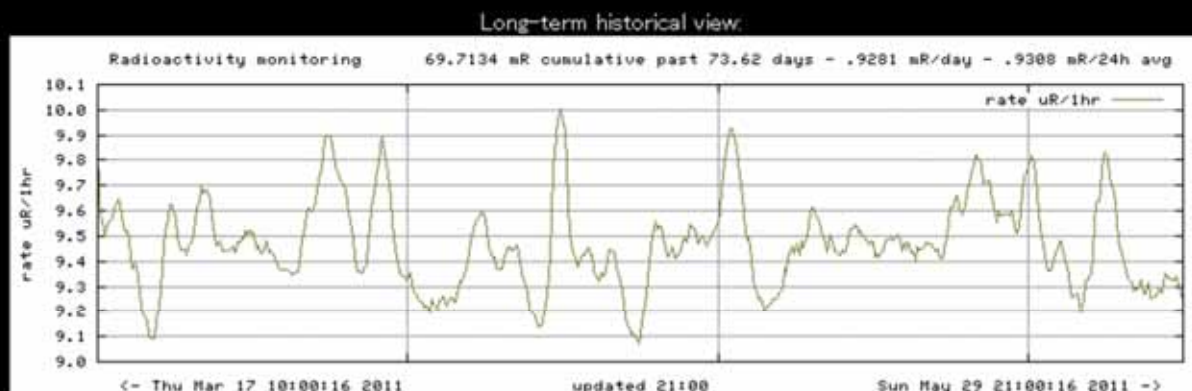
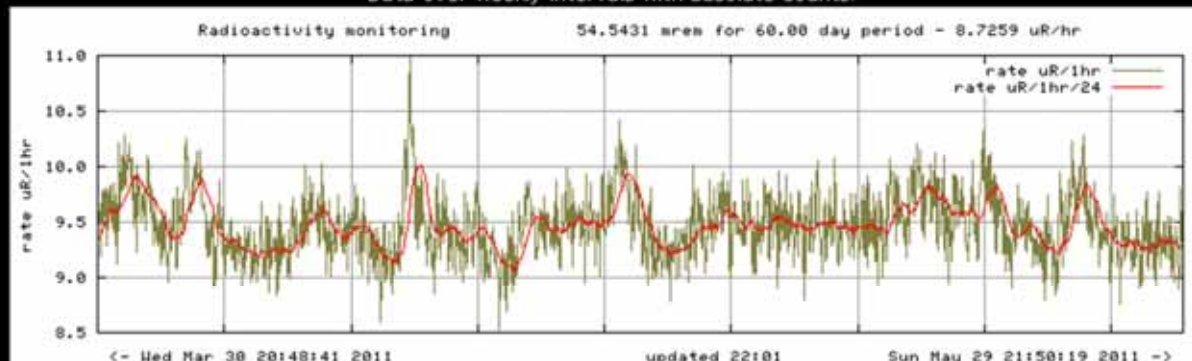
실시간 자료출처(일본): 일본 문부과학성 원자력 안전과 / 원자력 환경 방재 네트워크 (bousai.ne.jp)
실시간 자료출처(한국): IERNet 국가환경방사선 자동감시망(http://iernet.kins.re.kr/)

<http://stubbytour.com/nuc/>

アメリカ(NewYork)の放射線量 ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$) 2011/05/29現在

New York City Live Radioactivity monitoring online – Realtime Geiger Counter

Data over weekly intervals with absolute counts:



NewYork 0.093 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$

The weekly and long-term graphs will become more interesting as time goes by. The data collection was reset on March 11, 2011.

(rate units / minutes) = uR/hr
1 uR = 0.001 mrem or 0.01 μSv
1 μSv = 0.1 mrem
1 mR = 1000 uR or 10 μSv
typical chest X-ray = 10 mrem
typical mammogram = 400 mrem

mRoentgen, millirem and mrem are equivalent terms

Sievert units depend on other factors such as the type of radiation (alpha, beta, gamma or X) and the effects on different parts of the body

インドの放射線量 ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$) 2011/05/24現在

Radiation data reported by IERMON from selected locations in India

24-05-2011 (Morning)

Place	* Dose Rate in nGy/hr 23-05-2011 (Average observed)	* Dose Rate in nGy/hr 23-05-2011 (Maximum observed)	Dose Rate in nGy/hr March 2011		
			Average	Minimum observed	Maximum observed
Bangalore	87	89	88	84	92
Hyderabad	146	147	147	142	153
Kolkata	103	105	103	87	121
Manavalakurichi #	442	451	451	432	461
Mumbai	58	60	60	57	79
Nagpur	84	85	84	80	91
New Delhi	73	74	73	70	75
Shillong	121	127	120	113	130
Vizag	88	98	87	85	92

Indian Average Dose Rate: **88 nGy/hr **** World Average Dose Rate: **97 nGy/hr ****

* Average data of 12 hour duration from 12.00 hours on 23-05-2011 to 23.00 hours on 23-05-2011

High natural background radiation area

** Literature reported average values

Note: There is no increase in the gamma dose rate above the normal background.

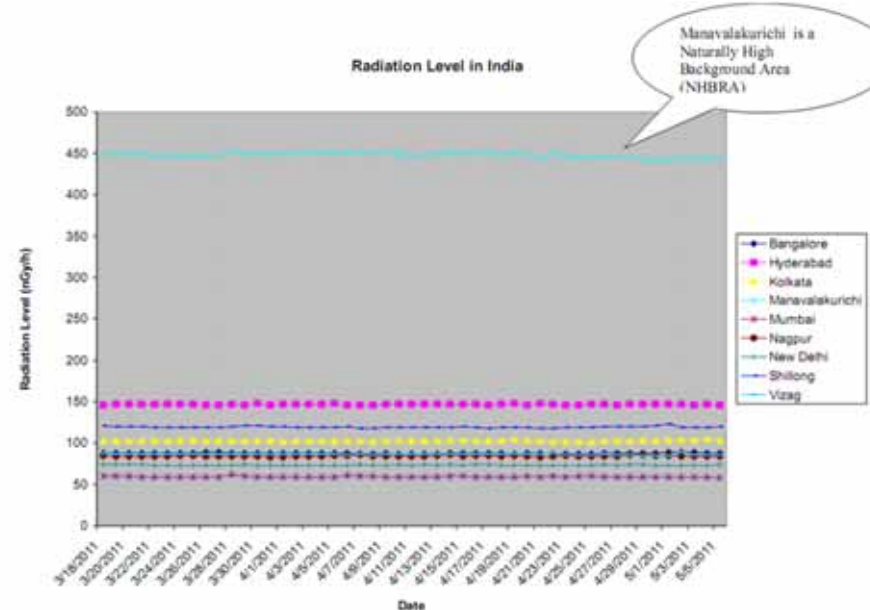


Fig-1: Radiation Levels at 9 locations in India from March 18, 2011 to May 5, 2011



Manavalakurichi 0.442 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$

Mumbai 0.058 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$

シンガポールの放射線量 ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$) 2011/05/29現在



National Environment Agency
Our Environment - Sustain and Enjoy



Singapore Government
Integrity • Service • Excellence

[Contact Info](#) | [Feedback](#) | [Sitemap](#)
[FAQ](#) | [Useful Links](#)

Search

WEATHER

+ DETAILS

Till 12AM, 31-05-2011

25 – 32°C

Showers with thunder over many areas in the afternoon.

DETAILED WEATHER INFORMATION

+ DETAILS



Weather@SG

Includes rain, temperature, PSI, wind readings, and more.

PSI

+ DETAILS

As at 4 PM, 29-05-2011

32

Indicates ambient air quality in the north, south, east & west.

RADIATION LEVEL

As at 4 PM, 29-05-2011

0.08 micro-sievert per hour

Status: **NORMAL**

Click [here](#) for Regional Wind Maps.

Singapore 0.08 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$

その他の放射線量情報 (μSv/h) 2011/04現在

Underground Uranium

The UK Health Protection Agency estimates the typical Briton receives about 2,200 microsieverts of radiation per year from background radiation, or about 0.251 microsieverts per hour -- more than double the levels registered in Tokyo.

“Half of the average annual radiation to people in the UK comes from radon -- an invisible, colorless, radioactive gas present in all soils,” John Harrison, deputy director of the agency's radiation center, said in an e-mail. “It's a byproduct of the decay of uranium which is found in all soils around the world, and the amount that seeps out is dependent on the local geology.” Cornwall, a popular tourist destination in southwest England, has four times the level of radon as other parts of the country, he said.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-04-01/hong-kong-radiation-exceeds-tokyo-even-after-japan-crisis.html>

London 0.251 uSv/h (typical)

Natural Radiation

Natural radiation makes up about 85 percent of the global total, according to the World Nuclear Association. Manmade contributors include medicine and buildings, as well as the nuclear industry, which accounts for 1 percent of the total, the association says. Foodstuffs also contain radiation, and a 135- gram (4.8-ounce) bag of Brazil nuts has a dose of about 10 microsieverts, according to the U.K. agency.

Other activities that enhance naturally occurring radiation levels include mining, milling and processing of uranium ores and mineral sands, manufacturing and use of fertilizers and the burning of fossil fuels, according to a 2008 report by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The highest level of background radiation is in the state of Kerala and city of Chennai in southern India, where people receive average doses above 30 millisieverts per year, or 3.42 microsieverts an hour, according to the World Nuclear Association.

India has vast amounts of thorium in its soil. A millisievert is 1,000 microsieverts.

In Brazil and Sudan, exposure can reach 40 millisieverts a year or 4.57 microsieverts an hour, the Association says.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-04-01/hong-kong-radiation-exceeds-tokyo-even-after-japan-crisis.html>

Sudan(Brazil) 4.57 uSv/h

イタリア(ローマ)の放射線量 ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$) 2011/03現在

PARlano gli esperti italiani

Tokyo meno radioattiva di Roma



Ragazza alla stazione di Shimbashi

Tokio, 16-03-2011

Roma più radioattiva di Tokyo. E' la sorpresa delle analisi effettuate dalla squadra della Protezione civile italiana, composta da sei persone, giunta oggi nella capitale nipponica.

I rilievi fatti dai tecnici - comunica l'ambasciata italiana - danno una radioattività di fondo misurata sul tetto dell'ambasciata di 0.04 microsievert/ora. Per riferimento, il valore di radioattività ambientale tipico della città di Roma è di 0.25 microsievert/ora.