

## Raport stiintific

privind implementarea proiectului in perioada Decembrie 2011 – decembrie 2012

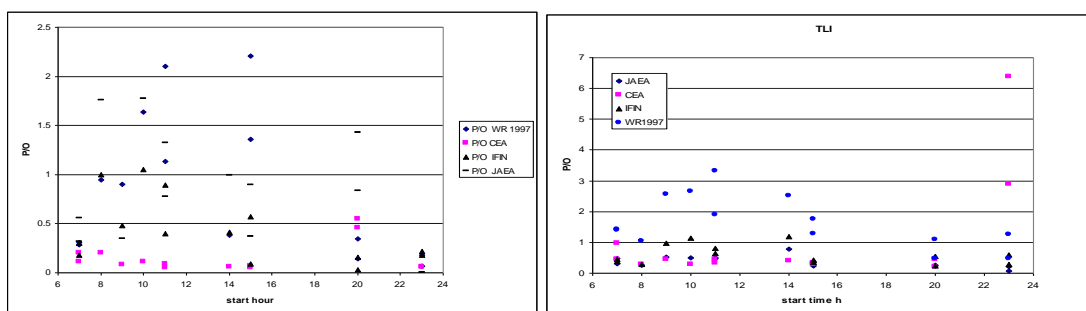
### Abordare interdisciplinara a modelarii dinamice a transferului tritiului in plante agricole PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3-0396

Accidentul de la Fukushima a schimbat profund situatia energeticii nucleare, punand accent pe cresterea sigurantei si diminuarea impactului radiologic. In acelasi timp, un workshop desfasurat la Groeningen, Olanda (Martie 2011, <http://www.math.rug.nl/stat/models/>) atragea atentia asupra calitatii slabe a modelelor folosite in multe domenii privind luarea deciziei in cazul urgentelor nucleare. Ca urmare, forurile internationale au cerut nu numai intarirea sigurantei reactorilor nucleari, dar si imbunatatirea modelelor de evaluare a impactului radiologic. Agentia Internationala de Energie Atomica (AIEA Viena) a decis continuarea si cresterea activitatilor in domeniu si coordonarea unui program, MODARIA (MOdelling and DAta for Radiological Impact Assessment) (2012 – 2016, <http://www-ns.iaea.org/projects/modaria/default.asp?s=8&l=116>), dedicat cresterii capacitatii tarilor membre pentru achizitia de date si dezvoltarea de modele radiologice. In acest proiect international, se continua activitatea grupului “Accidental Tritium Release” sub conducerea Dr. D. Galeriu, directorul acestui proiect de IDEI EXPLORATORII. Strategia de dezvoltare a proiectului a fost re-orientata in vederea decelarii surselor de incertitudine si elaborarii unui model apropiat necesitatilor practice. Aceasta presupune largirea bazei de cunoastere a proceselor ce intervin in transferul tritiului, asimilarea modelelor folosite in diferite stiinte ale vietii si mediului si alegerea variantei optime ca dimensiune a complexitatii si accesibilitatii parametrilor de model. Meteorologia, interactia atmosfera-vegetatie, procesele de crestere a plantelor si rolul apei din sol sunt de interes major, ca si baza de date privind parametrii caracteristicilor culturilor si solurilor din regiunea Cernavoda. Progresele inregistrate in perioada raportarii sunt sumarizate in prezentul raport.

**Revizia datelor experimentale** privind formarea tritiului legat organic in plante agricole este absolut necesara pentru intelegerea proceselor si alcatuirea bazei de date pentru dezvoltarea si verificarea modelelor. Un articol a fost publicat in 2012, in cadrul proiectului.

#### Testarea modelului precedent cu date experimentale pentru graul de toamna.

Experimente nepublicate au fost folosite in intercompararea modelelor si raportate in Documentul tehnic EMRAS II “Tritium Accidents”. Exemplul este un caz favorabil si demonstreaza ca IFIN-HH se situeaza foarte bine.



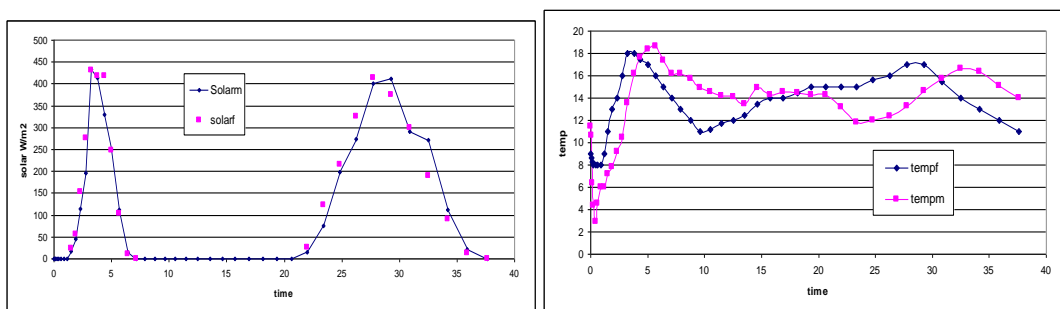
**Figura 1.** Raportul estimat/observat pentru concentratia de OBT in frunze la sfarsitul expunerii (stanga) si indexul de translocare (dreapta)

**Stabilirea pasului temporal al modelarii** Prin amabilitatea unor cercetatori germani am primit datele experimentale nepublicate privind contaminarea cu tritiu a graului impreuna cu evolutia detaliata a concentratiei de HTO in aer, temperatura, radiatie solara, umiditate relativa si concentratia de CO<sub>2</sub> in incinta experimentală. Modelul preliminar al IFIN-HH a fost rulat cu medii orare si medii pe 10 minute, iar predictiile au fost comparate cu rezultatele experimentale. Un pas temporal mai fin determina o predictie mai buna pentru HTO in frunze, dar nu este esential pentru OBT in frunze. Includerea dependentei de CO<sub>2</sub> este necesara. Frunzele au nevoie de 15-25 minute ca sa se adapteze la schimbari de mediu. Ca urmare, pasul temporal pentru modelul nou este cuprins intre 20 minute si maxim o ora.

**Datele meteorologice reale** caracteristice zonei de aplicare a modelului trebuie sa satisfaca cerintele meteorologiei nucleare in regim de urgenta. Sistemul de supraveghere meteorologica al IFIN-HH asigura o baza de plecare si se dezvolta pentru a corespunde cerintelor (<http://meteo.nipne.ro>), fiind completat si extins. Un program de asigurarea calitatii este in curs de desfasurare.

**Predictia meteorologica orara pe termen scurt (2-3 zile)** Atat in timpul accidentului, cat si urmatoarele doua zile, datele meteorologice orare sunt esentiale pentru prognoza dinamicii tritiului in plante si sol. Prognoza pe termen scurt data de centre specializate consta in predictii cu un pas orar de 3 sau 6 zile pentru temperatura, umiditatea relativa, cantitatea totala de precipitatie pe interval, viteza si directia vantului si gradul de acoperire cu nori al cerului. Aceste predictii se interpoleaza pentru a avea date orare. Compararea cu datele masurate ulterior am facut-o de cateva ori pe luna (incepand cu Martie 2012) si demonstreaza ca datele IFIN-HH sunt suficient de precise pentru scopurile noastre. Comparatia intre prognoza si datele masurate ulterior este data in Figura 2 pentru radiatia solara si temperatura, pentru perioada 5 Noiembrie 2012 ora 0 - 6 Noiembrie 2012 ora 18.

Rezultatele obtinute sunt in acord cu cerintele de calitate ale modelarii si vor fi aplicate.



**Figura 2.** Comparatia intre prognoza si datele masurate pentru radiatia solara (stanga) si temperatura (dreapta)

**Predictia meteorologica zilnica pe termen lung** Aceasta este necesara pentru prognoza cresterii plantelor si a dinamicii apei in sol, precum si pentru informatiile necesare modulului TRITIU. Predictia meteorologica zilnica pe termen lung livreaza valorile probabile zilnice pentru precipitatie, radiatie solara, temperatura minima si maxima, umiditatea relativa. Aceste predictii trebuie sa corespunda si cu frecventa claselor de precipitatie din zona. Ele se bazeaza pe statistica ultimilor ani, perturbata in acord cu predictia generata de Meteorologia Nationala si Internationala, pentru urmatoarele luni (relativa la un an normal). Aceste informatii le folosim pentru a asimila codurile specifice de generare a vremii. Am folosit CLIMGEN si WGEN, din generatia '80- '90 pe care le avem deja asimilate. Datele generate nu corespund cu clasele de precipitatie si nu sunt utile scopului proiectului. In prezent, am primit literatura si coduri recente care pot rezolva problema .

**Baza de date pentru culturi agricole si sol** S-au actualizat categoriile de culturi predominante in zona Cernavoda si ne vom concentra pe porumb, grau, floarea soarelui, soia, vita de vie, legume frunzoase si cu fructe, pasune. Caracteristicile fenologice ale genotipurilor actuale de porumb au fost stabilite de noi pe baza datelor experimentale. Pentru celelalte culturi, actiunea e in desfasurare. Pentru sol, vom accesa baza de date nationala, deoarece proprietatile solului variaza lent si datele obtinute in 1980-2010 sunt suficiente.

#### **Modele pentru starea actuala a culturilor si prognoza pe toata durata de vegetatie**

In trecut am folosit intensiv modelul WOFOST (dezvoltat de Scoala de la Wageningen, Olanda), agreat de UE, pentru descrierea cresterii plantelor agricole. Am utilizat date experimentale despre genotipurile romane (anii 1980-1994) si am adaptat modelul la conditiile specifice zonei de interes . Pentru proiectul de fata, WOFOST este transformat ca o subrutina a modelului dezvoltat de noi care se executa automat. WOFOST nu satisface complet cerintele proiectului actual si am asimilat mai multe modele recente: AQUACROP (FAO 2011), SWAP (Altera 2012), DSAAT4.5 (ICASS 2012).

**Modelarea evapotranspiratiei in conditii ideale si reale**, este o necesitate stringenta a proiectului. Pentru evapotranspiratia potentiala am investigat modelele standard din stiintele agricole (FAO 2011) pentru pas

temporal de o zi sau o ora. Modelul cu pas de o zi este in acord cu suma orara, si confirma rezultatele din literatura. Am analizat si procesul pe componenta de radiatie si de fortare atmosferica si am observat mari neconcordanțe ce provin din erori compensatorii si ignorarea separarii corecte a contributiei solului si vegetatiei. Pentru proiectul de fata am adoptat un model mai fizic (Shuttleworth-Wallace) dar mai complex, care s-a impus recent in cercetarile privind interactia atmosfera-suprafata. Modelul a fost extins de noi si in cazul tritiului si va fi folosit in proiect. Sunt necesare unele imbunatatiri privind efectul precipitatiei si conservarea energiei in complexul vegetatie-sol, cat si a efectului stresului hidric.

**Modelarea interactiei radiatie – vegetatie** Pentru modelarea radiatiei solare (pozitia soarelui si iradierea directa/difuza) am consultat modele complexe (NOAA) dar si modele de complexitate mai redusa (SolarCalc, SolarCalQ, solradV16). Pentru proiectul de fata, am dezvoltat un model practic, cu minim de date de intrare, dar care reproduce modele complexe cu precizie 2%. O revizie completa a literaturii recente a relevat necesitatea unor tratari mai precise privind partitia luminii solare in radiatie difuza si directa, cat si a interactiei cu vegetatia (reflexie, transmisie, absorbtie). Pentru fractia difuza adoptam Skartveit & Olseth care reproduce cel mai bine observatiile experimentale. In cazul interactiei cu vegetatia, retinem modelul Goudrian & van Laar (, care da rezultate foarte apropiate de modelul exact, dar cu timp de calcul redus. In acelasi timp, se evidentiaza necesitatea distingerei intre frunzele direct insorite (SU) si cele din umbra (SH). Dependenta de inclinarea funzelor (intre 30 si 60) nu este puternica.

**Modelarea dinamicii apei in sol**, reprezinta una din problemele dificile ale proiectului deoarece trebuie sa raspunda unor situatii extreme - seceta prelungita, dar si ploi intense care satureaza solul. In aceste conditii, rezolvarea matematica a ecuatiilor de transfer in sol – apa si apa tritita, este mai dificila iar cunoasterea proprietatilor hidraulice ale solului (pedofunctii) este limitata. O revizie a literaturii recente a fost facuta, cat si elaborarea unor subprograme. Actiunea se va continua pana la alegerea solutiei optime.

**Modelarea fotosintezei in plante agricole** este necesara pentru cresterea plantelor (materie uscata), formarea tritiului legat organic, dar si pentru modelarea transferului atmosfera-frunze (viteza de schimb). Modelele care au fost deja asimilate (Marshall & Biscoe, Colatz C3, Colatz C4, Jacobs) au fost comparate cu modelul folosit de noi si preluat din WOFOST si nu aduc elemente substantial noi. Mai recent, in literatura de specialitate s-a impus un model complex biochimic -revised Farquhar (Yin et al.2004. Plant, Cell & Environment 27:1211-1222, Bonan 2012). Aceste modele fac nu numai distinctia intre frunze insorite si umbrite, dar detaliaza si alte procese. Implementarea-asimilarea lor este in curs, pentru a decela potentialele influente asupra incertitudinii finale.

**Transferul tritiului atmosfera-sol-plante** se face dupa ecuatiile proprii (extinderea modelului Shuttleworth & Wallace), in care rezistenta aparatului foliar este determinata de fotosinteza si deficitul de vapori de apa si apa din sol. Pentru apa tritiata din sol se rezolva ecuatii specifice bazate in esenta pe dinamica apei in sol (cu dificultatile enumerate mai sus).

**Formarea tritiului legat organic** se modeleaza dupa mecanisme complexe in care se face distinctia intre formarea in timpul zilei si in timpul noptii. In cazul formarii numai in timpul zilei, se aplica formalisme agreeate international, dar pentru formarea in timpul noptii nu exista inca un model adecvat. In cadrul proiectului se incerca elaborarea unui model bazat pe distinctia intre dinamica produsilor de fotosinteza solubili si insolubili, cat si pe detalierea proceselor de respiratie.

**Dezvoltarea prototipului** se face gradat, pentru fiecare sub-proces in parte. Se preconizeaza ca prototipul sa fie gata in trimestrul II 2013 si primele teste sa fie facute inainte de August 2013. Pentru prognoza vremii pe timp lung, noile abordari vor fi gata anul acesta, urmand sa ne concentram ulterior asupra dinamicii apei in sol-radacina si formarii tritiului in timpul noptii. Pentru celelalte aspecte nu sunt probleme conceptuale, dar implementarea noilor formalisme de fotosinteza necesita un efort de durata.

## Diseminare

D. Galeriu, A. Melintescu, S. Strack, M. Atarashi-Andoh, S.B. Kim, "An overview of organically bound tritium experiments in plants following a short atmospheric HTO exposure", *J. Environ. Radioactiv.* (2012), 10.1016/j.jenvrad.2012.11.005.

A. Melintescu, D. Galeriu, S. Tucker, P. Kennedy, F. Siclet, K. Yamamoto, S. Uchida, "Carbon-14 transfer into potato plants following a short exposure to an atmospheric  $^{14}\text{CO}_2$  emission: observations and model predictions", *J. Environ. Radioactiv.* (2012), DOI: 10.1016/j.jenvrad.2012.08.005, 2012

D. Galeriu, A. Melintescu, "Research and development of environmental tritium modelling – an update", 57<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Health Physics Society, 22-26 July 2012, Sacramento, California, USA, follow to be published in *Health Physics INVITED LECTURE*

D. Galeriu, A. Melintescu, A. Gheorghiu, "Environmental modeling for nuclear safety – the case of tritium", 2<sup>nd</sup> European Nuclear Physics Conference, September 17-21, 2012, Bucharest, Romania (see <http://www.nipne.ro/indico/contributionDisplay.py?contribId=65&sessionId=12&confId=0>)

D. Galeriu, A. Melintescu, "Environmental modelling for tritium safety", National Workshop on Tritium Management "International and National Experience and Lessons Learned Related to Designing and Operation of Tritium Removal Facility", June 6-8, 2012, Rm-Valcea, Romania

A. Melintescu, D. Galeriu, "Open problems in OBT modelling in crops", 1<sup>st</sup> Workshop on OBT (Organically Bound Tritium) and its analysis, Balaruc les Bains, France, 21-24 May 2012 (see [http://www.obt2012.com/?page\\_id=10](http://www.obt2012.com/?page_id=10)), available at: [http://www.wdcbo.com/1205\\_OBT/120523\\_0930.pdf](http://www.wdcbo.com/1205_OBT/120523_0930.pdf)

D. Galeriu, A. Melintescu, "Briefing of experimental knowledge of OBT in plants", 1<sup>st</sup> Workshop on OBT (Organically Bound Tritium) and its analysis, Balaruc les Bains, France, 21-24 May 2012 (see [http://www.obt2012.com/?page\\_id=10](http://www.obt2012.com/?page_id=10)), available at: [http://www.wdcbo.com/1205\\_OBT/120523\\_1000.pdf](http://www.wdcbo.com/1205_OBT/120523_1000.pdf)

Director proiect,  
Dr. Dan Galeriu

## Scientific report-extended summary

December 2011 – December 2012

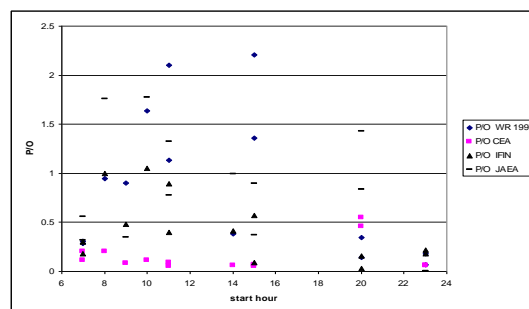
### Interdisciplinary approach for dynamic modelling of tritium transfer in crops PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3-0396

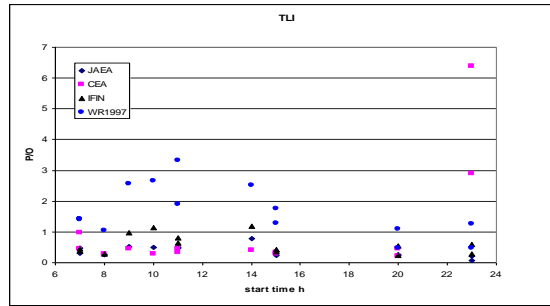
Fukushima nuclear accident completely changed the vision regarding the nuclear energetics around the world, emphasizing both the increasing of safety and the decreasing of the radiological impact on biota and population. In the same time, a workshop which took place at Groningen, the Netherlands (March 2011, <http://www.math.rug.nl/stat/models/>) emphasized the weakness of the predictive capabilities of the mathematical models used in nuclear risk assessment and decision making for nuclear emergencies. Therefore, the international organizations involved in the nuclear activities supervising required both the safety increasing of nuclear reactors and the improvement of the radiological impact assessment models. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) decided to continue and to increase its activities in the field of nuclear risk assessment. To achieving this goal, IAEA coordinates MODARIA (MOdelling and DAta for Radiological Impact Assessment) programme (2012 - 2016, <http://www-ns.iaea.org/projects/modaria/default.asp?s=8&l=116>), dedicated to the increasing of the member states capabilities in order to acquire new data and to develop better radiological models. In MODARIA programme, the activity of the working group "Accidental Tritium Release" continues, coordinated by Dr. Dan Galeriu, who is also the manager of the present project of EXPLORATORY IDEAS. The development strategy of the present project was adjusted in order to decrease the sources of uncertainty and to develop an upgraded model for operational applications. This involves the enhancement of the knowledge database of tritium transfer processes, the assimilation of the models used in different life and environmental sciences and the choice of the optimal model complexity and accessibility of model parameters. The meteorology, atmosphere-vegetation interaction, plants growth processes, water in soil, as well as the database regarding plants and soils characteristics for Cernavoda area are of major interest.

**Review of experimental data** regarding the organically bound tritium (OBT) formation in agricultural plants is absolutely necessary for the understanding of the involved processes and the creation of the data base in order to develop and check the models. A peer-review article was published in 2013 in the frame of the project.

#### The model tests with experimental data for winter wheat

The unpublished experimental results were used in models inter-comparisons in the Technical Document of EMRAS II "Tritium Accidents". The example is a favorable test and emphasized that the model developed in IFIN-HH gives good predictions.



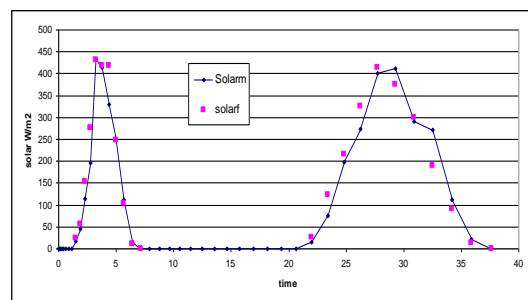


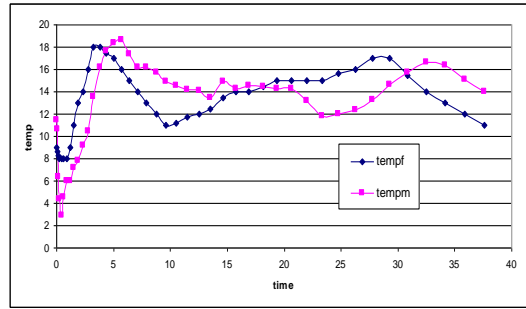
**Fig. 1.** Predicted to observed ratio (P/O) for OBT concentration in leaves at the end of exposure (upper panel) and translocation index (TLI) (lower panel)

**The time step of the model** Thanks to the kindness of the German researchers, we got their unpublished experimental data base regarding tritium contamination of wheat together with the detailed evolution of HTO concentration in air, temperature, solar radiation, relative humidity and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the experimental box. The preliminary model developed in IFIN-HH was run with hourly averages and averages on 10 minutes, and the model predictions were compared with the experimental data. A fine time step gives a better prediction of HTO concentration in leaves, but it is not useful for OBT in leaves. The consideration of CO<sub>2</sub> dependence is necessary. The leaves need 15-25 minutes in order to adapt to environmental changes. Consequently, the time step of our model is between 20 minutes and an hour maximum.

**The real time meteorological data** necessary for the area of applicability of the model must satisfy the requirements of nuclear meteorology in case of emergencies. The meteorological survey system ensures the data base and is continually upgraded in order to be able to satisfy the above mentioned requirements (<http://meteo.nipne.ro>). The quality assurance of the system is on-going.

**Hourly meteorological prediction on short-term (2-3 days).** During the accident and the next two days, the hourly meteorological data are essential in order to predict the tritium dynamics in plants and soil. The prediction on short term provided by the specialised centres are predictions with hourly time steps for 3 or 6 days for temperature, relative humidity, total precipitation on that interval, wind speed and wind direction and clud cover. These predictions are interpolated in order to give the hourly data. The comparison with the retrospective data was done few times per month (starting with March 2012) and demonstrates that the meteorological data of IFIN-HH are good enough for our goals. The comparisons between prognosis and the retrospective measured data is given in Fig. 2 for solar radiation and temperature for the period November 5 (hour 0) – November 6 (hour 18). The results are in agreement with the requirements of quality assurance of the model and will be applied forward.





**Fig. 2.** Comparison between prognosis and measured data for solar radiation (upper panel) and temperature (lower panel)

Other important issues solved in the present report are:

**Daily meteorological prediction on long term** is under tests and need more efforts

**Data base for agricultural plants and soil.** For wheat and maize was done in the area of our NPP. For the rest of crops it will continue

**Models for the present stage of agricultural plants and prognosis for the entire vegetation stage** . More models were tested as WOFOST (2010), AQUACROP (FAO 2011), SWAP (Altera 2012), DSAAT4.5 (ICASS 2012).

**Evapo-transpiration modelling for for ideal and real conditions.** The FAO (2011) model for reference evapotranspiration was tested at daily and hourly time step and some week points were detected for our goal. The Shuttleworth-Wallace was tested and will be preferred. This model was previously adapted by us for tritium.

**Modelling of radiation-vegetation interaction.** Models for the partition of incident radiation in diffuse and direct flux were tested as well as models for radiation absorption by vegetation,

**Modelling of the dynamics of water in soil.** A literature documentation was done with focus on extreme conditions (dry/wet sequences)

**Modelling of photosynthesis of agricultural plants** Past models used (Marshall & Biscoe, Colatz C3, Colatz C4, Jacobs, Goudriaan and van Laar) were reanalysed and compared with a revised Farquhar (Yin et al. 2004. Plant, Cell & Environment 27:1211-1222, Bonan 2012).

**Formation of organically bound tritium** A documentation of the process implied was done and a conceptual model is under development

**Development of the prototype** must be done gradually for each sub-process and needs considerable efforts and financing