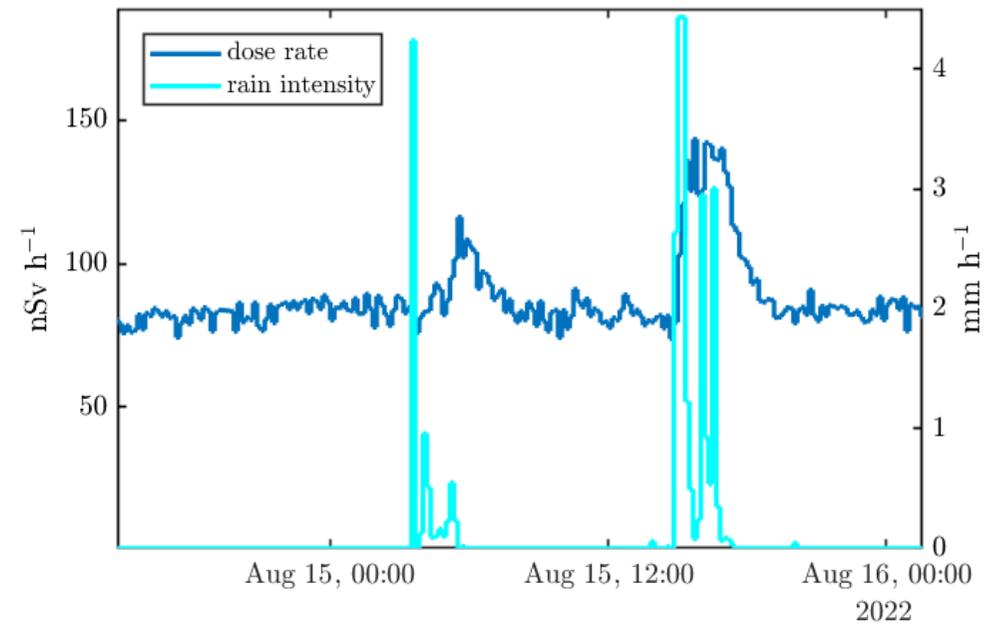


 **Stijn Van Leuven**^{1,2,3}

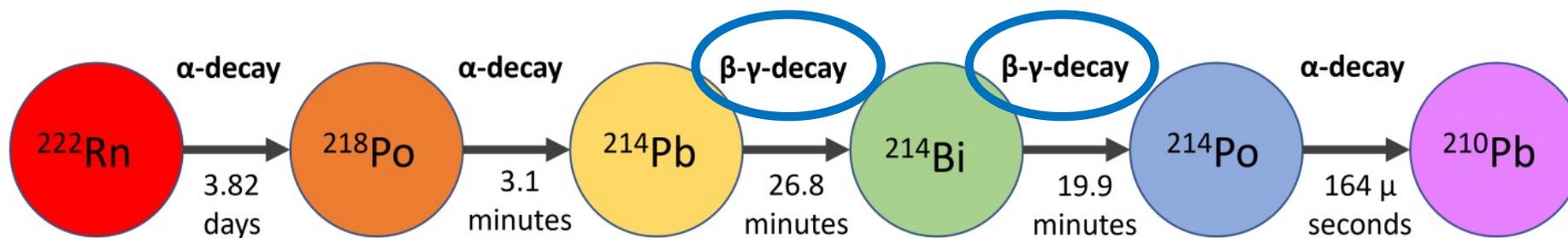
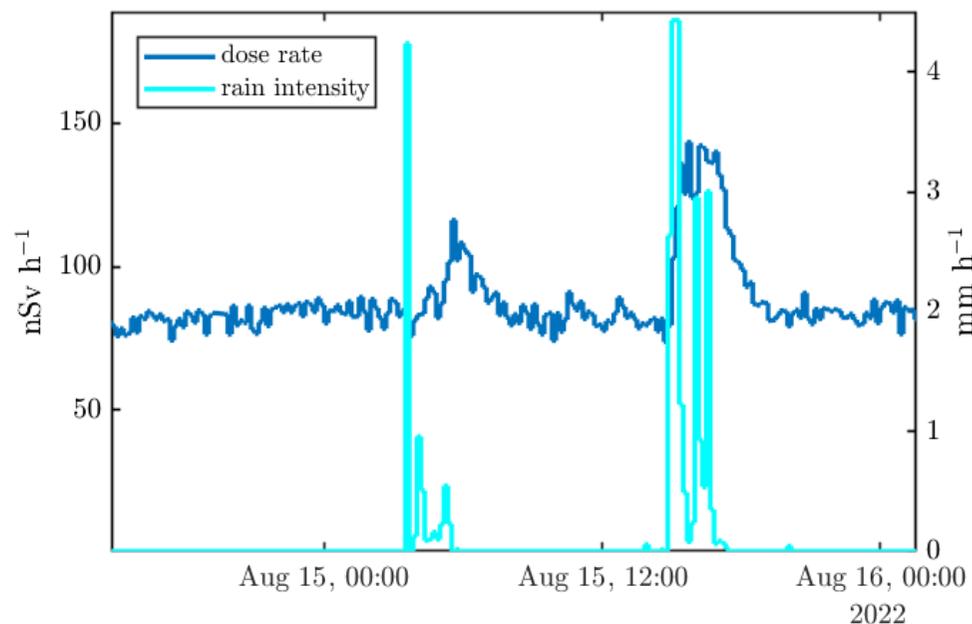
J.P.K.W. Frankemölle^{1,4}, P. De Meutter^{1,3}, P. Termonia^{2,3}, A. Delcloo^{2,3} & J. Camps¹

MODELLING PRECIPITATION-INDUCED DOSE RATE SURGES WITH A LONG-RANGE ATMOSPHERIC TRANSPORT MODEL

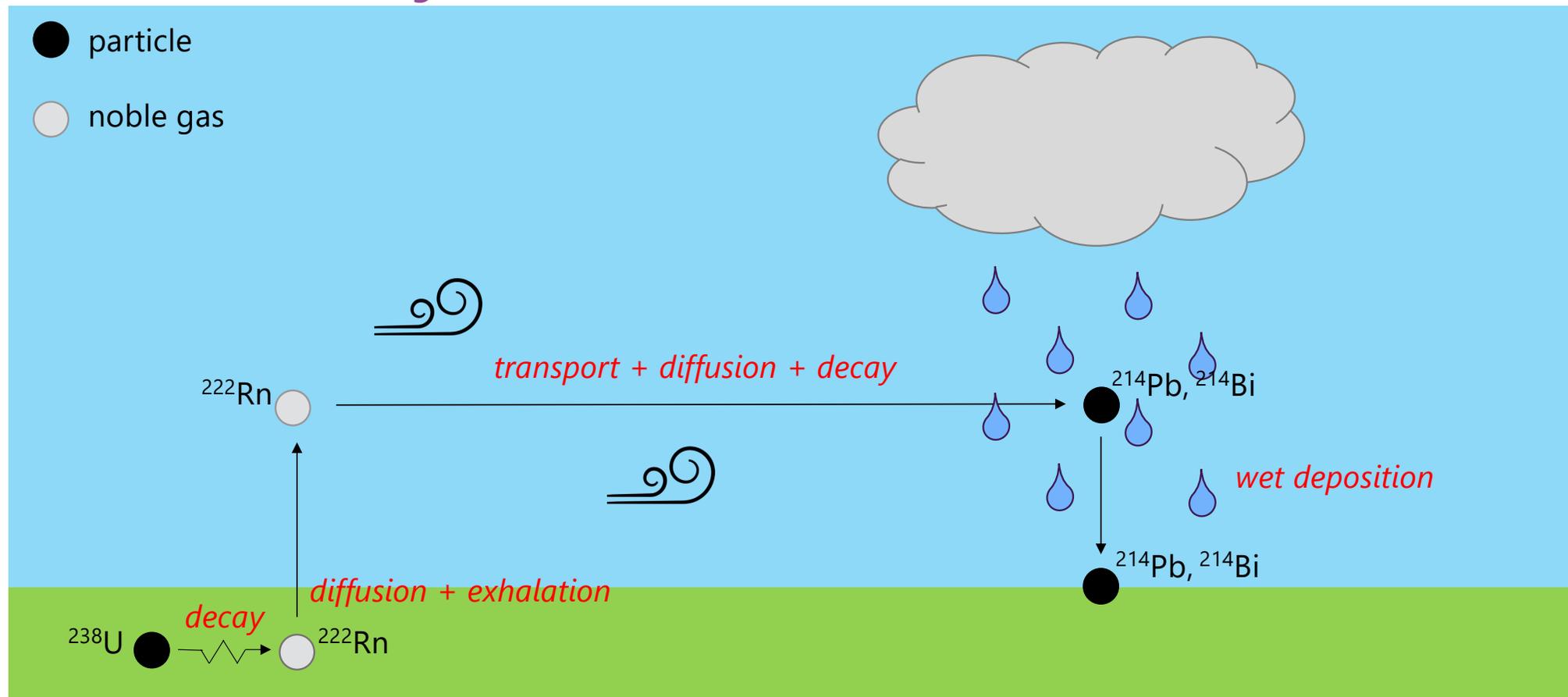
Gamma dose rates



Gamma dose rates



Radon life-cycle



Simulation setup

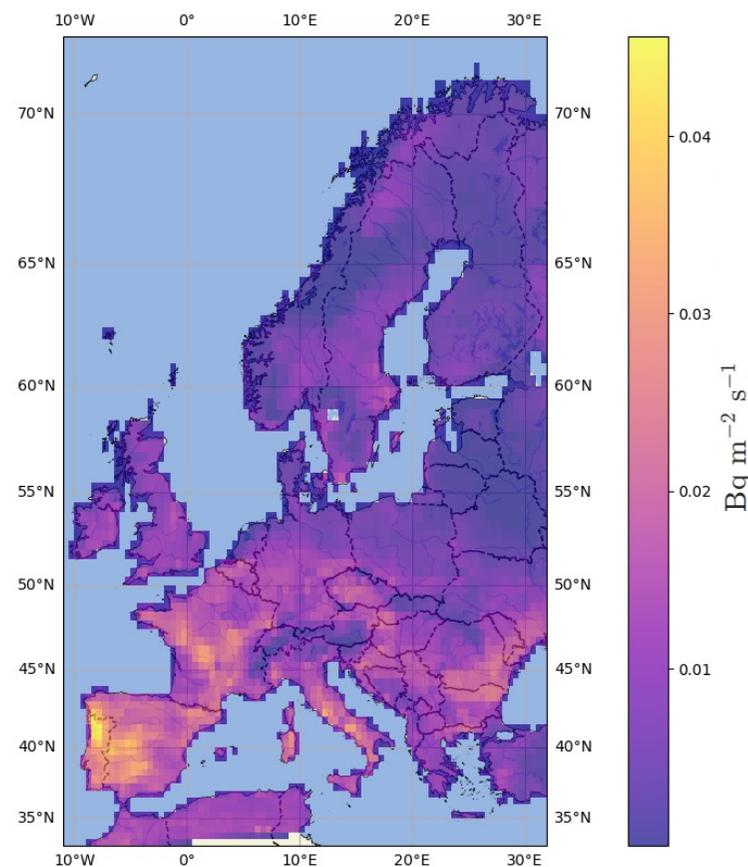
- **FLEXPART** (v10.4): stochastic Lagrangian particle model

→ modifications needed for calculation of decay chain

- **metdata:** ECMWF

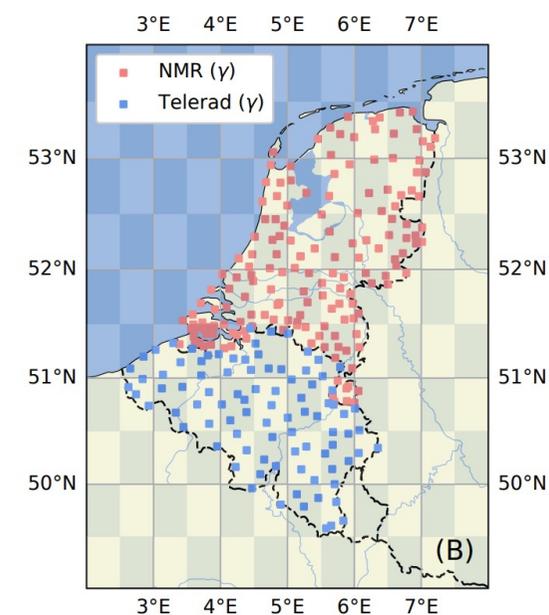
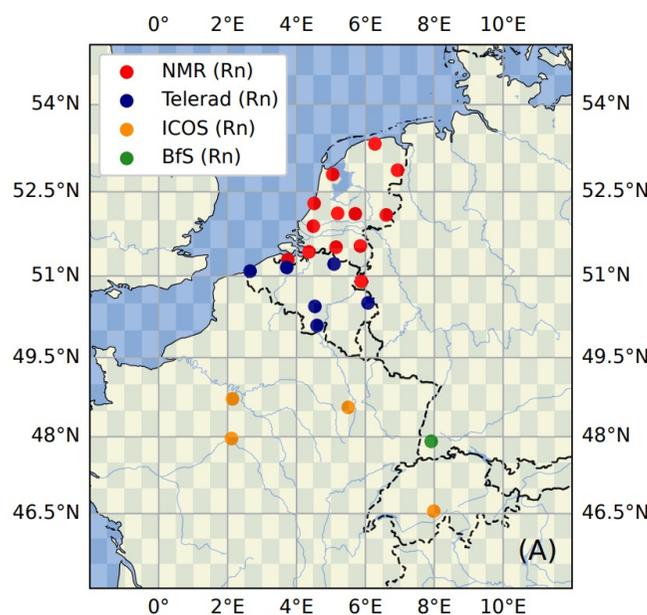
- NH
- (0.5°x0.5°x3h)
- year 2022

- **source term:** ^{222}Rn flux map (Karstens et al. 2022)

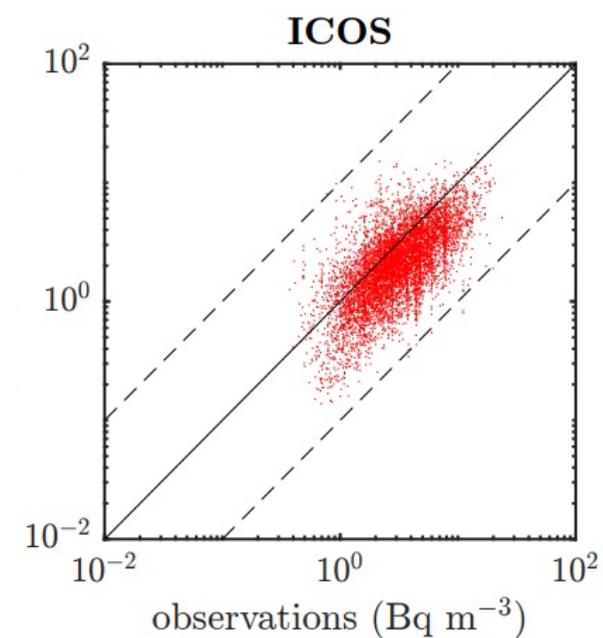
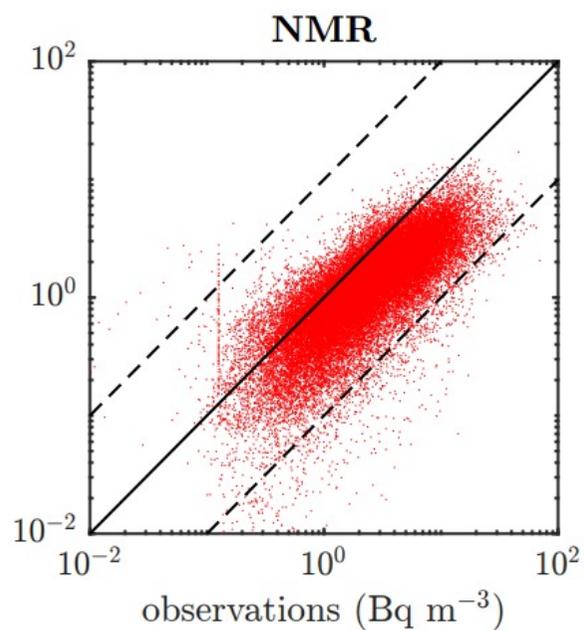
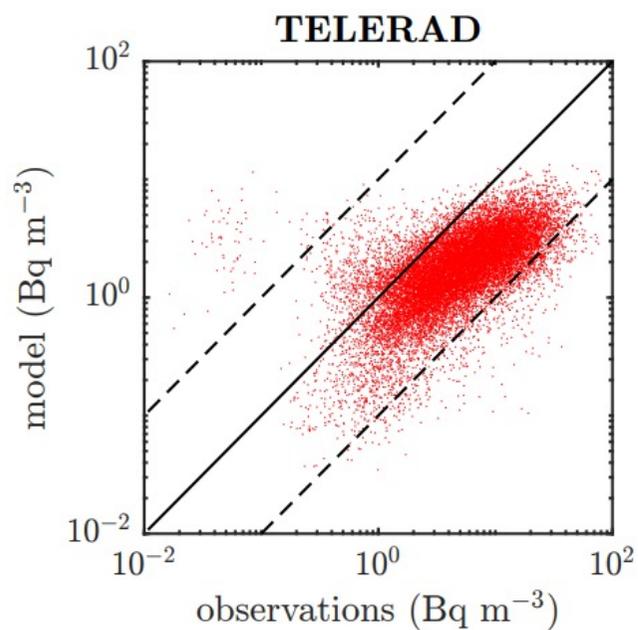


Measurement data

- **Radon air conc.**
 - NMR (NL)
 - TELERAD (BE)
 - ICOS (EU)
 - BfS (DE)
- **Gamma dose rates**
 - NMR (NL)
 - TELERAD (BE)

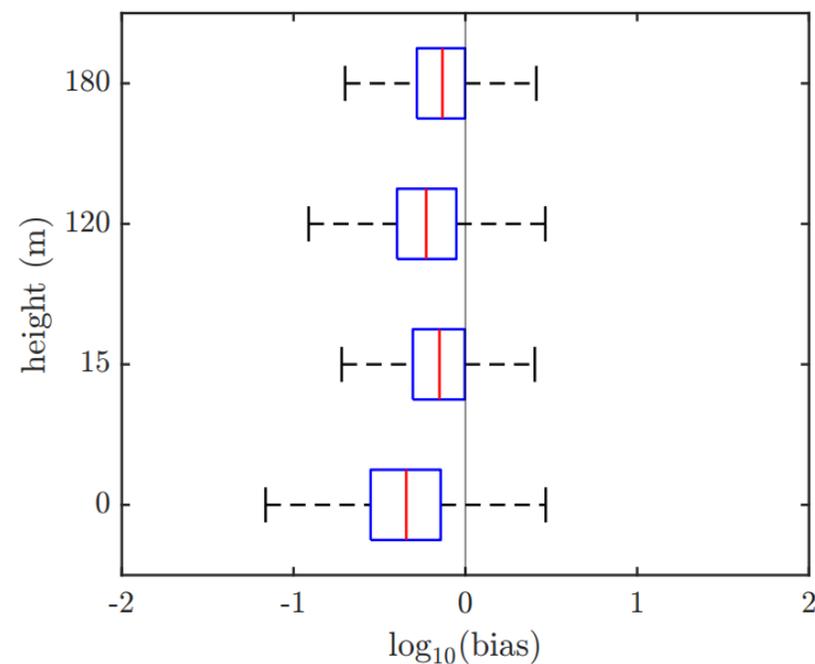


^{222}Rn air concentration



^{222}Rn air concentration

- **Height effect?**
- Bias (model/observation)
 - more under-estimation for NMR & TELERAD stations (close to surface)
 - better match at altitude (ICOS)



Decay chain

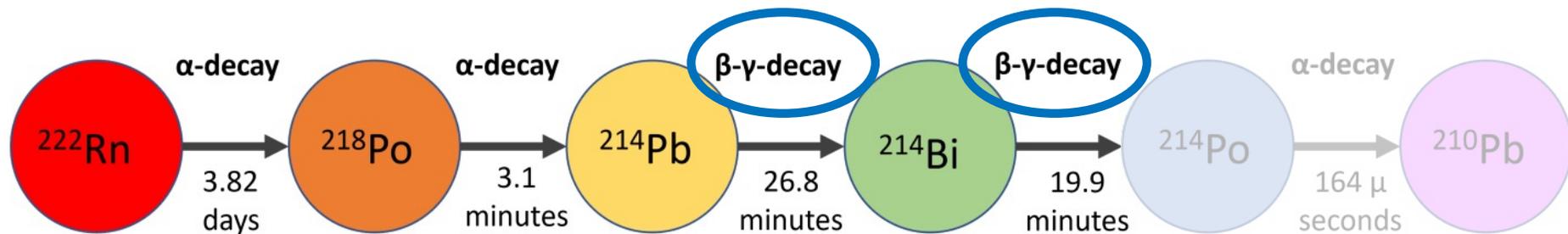
- **Modifications** to FLEXPART necessary

$$\vec{m} = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4)$$

Decay chain

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Decay chain physics

- **standard decay:**

$$A_i(t) = A_i(0)e^{-\lambda_i t}$$

Decay chain physics

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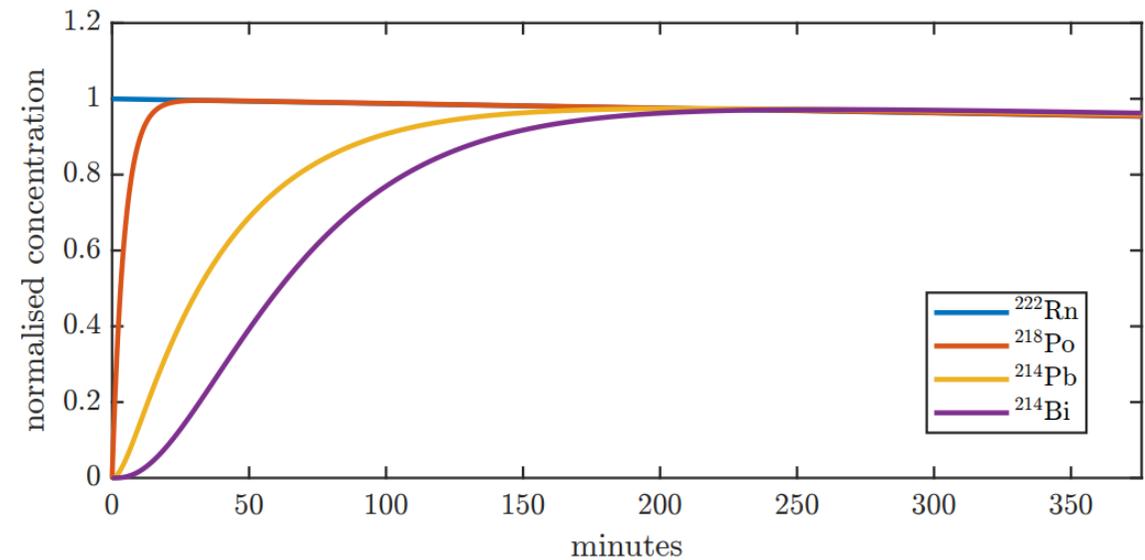
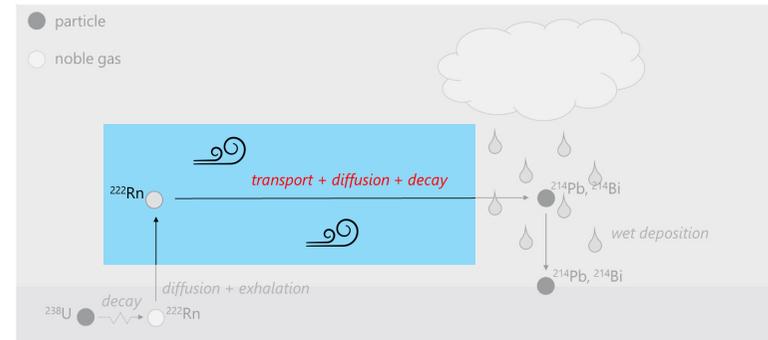
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- **decay chain:**

"Bateman equations"

$$A_i(t) = \lambda_i \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{A_j(0)}{\lambda_j} B_{ij}(t),$$

$$B_{ij}(t) = \left(\prod_{n=j}^{i-1} \lambda_n \right) \sum_{n=j}^i \frac{e^{-\lambda_n t}}{\prod_{m=j \neq n}^i (\lambda_m - \lambda_n)}.$$



Decay chain physics

- **standard decay:**

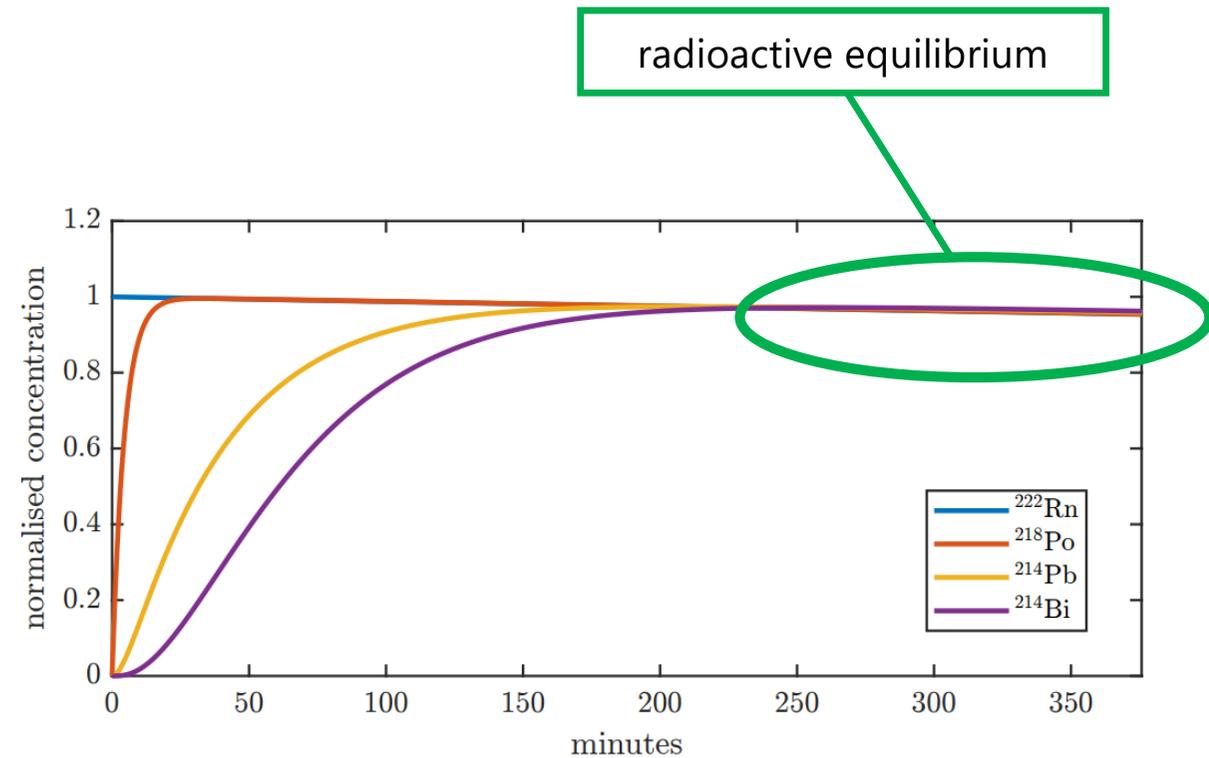
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Decay chain with wet scavenging

- **standard:**

$$A_i(t) = A_i(0)e^{-(\lambda_i+\Lambda_i)t}$$

Decay chain with wet scavenging

- **standard:**

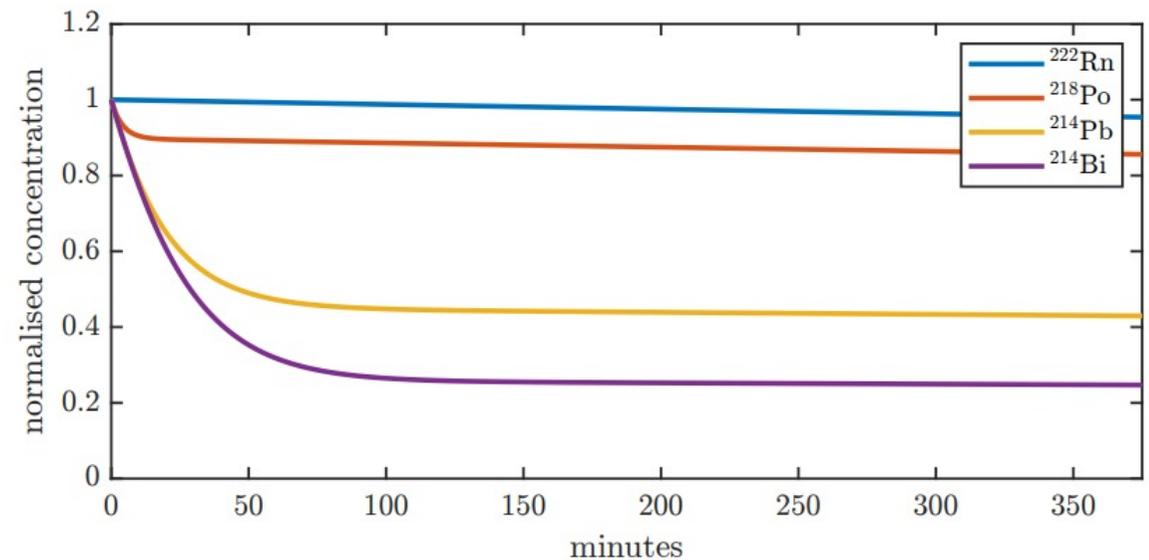
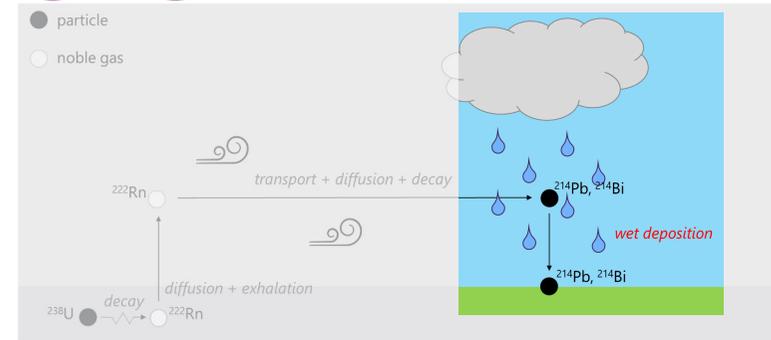
$$A_i(t) = A_i(0)e^{-(\lambda_i + \Lambda_i)t}$$

- **decay chain:**

$$A_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\lambda_j}{\lambda_j} A_j(0) \tilde{B}_{ij}(t),$$

$$\tilde{B}_{ij}(t) = \left(\prod_{n=j}^{i-1} \lambda_n \right) \sum_{n=j}^i \frac{e^{-\tilde{\lambda}_n t}}{\prod_{m=j \neq n}^i (\tilde{\lambda}_m - \tilde{\lambda}_n)}.$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_i = \lambda_i + \Lambda_i$$



Decay chain with wet scavenging

- **standard:**

$$A_i(t) = A_i(0)e^{-(\lambda_i + \Lambda_i)t}$$

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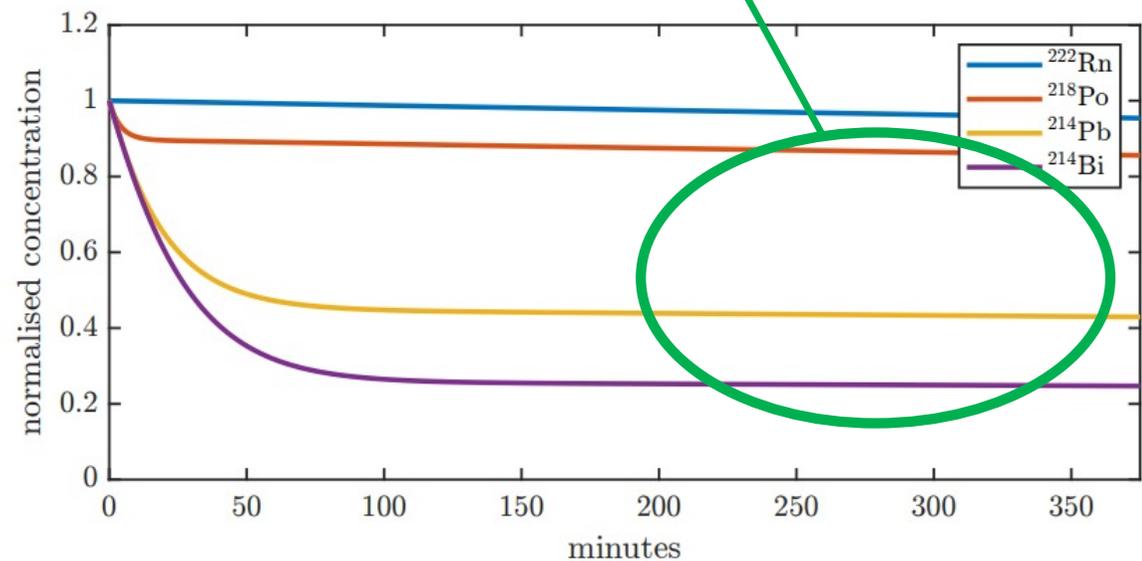
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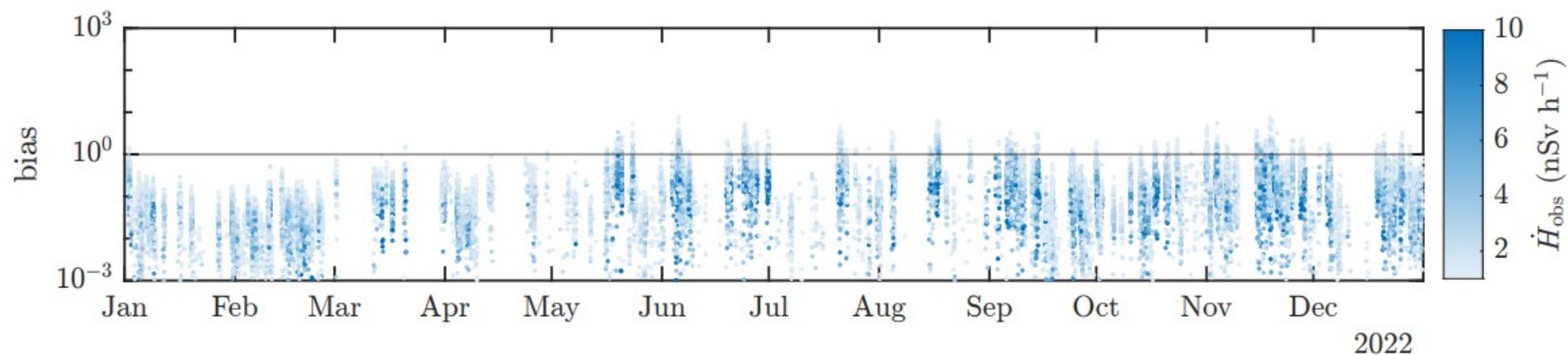
$$\tilde{\lambda}_i = \lambda_i + \Lambda_i$$

new equilibrium:

$$A_i = A_1(0) \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\lambda_j}{\lambda_j + \Lambda_j}$$

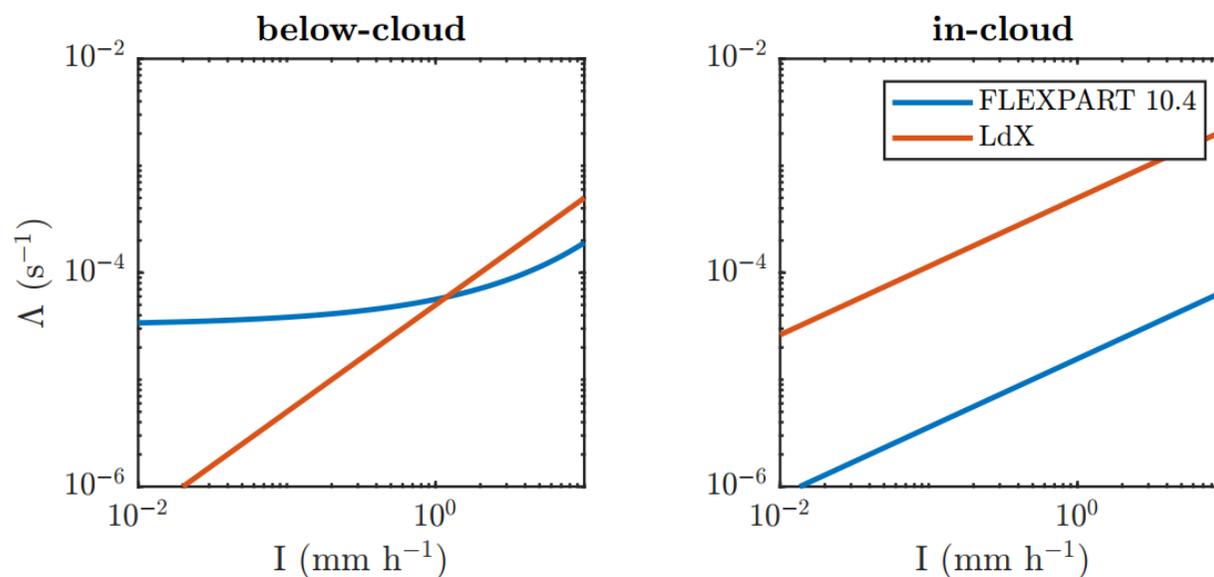


Gamma dose rates (GDRs)

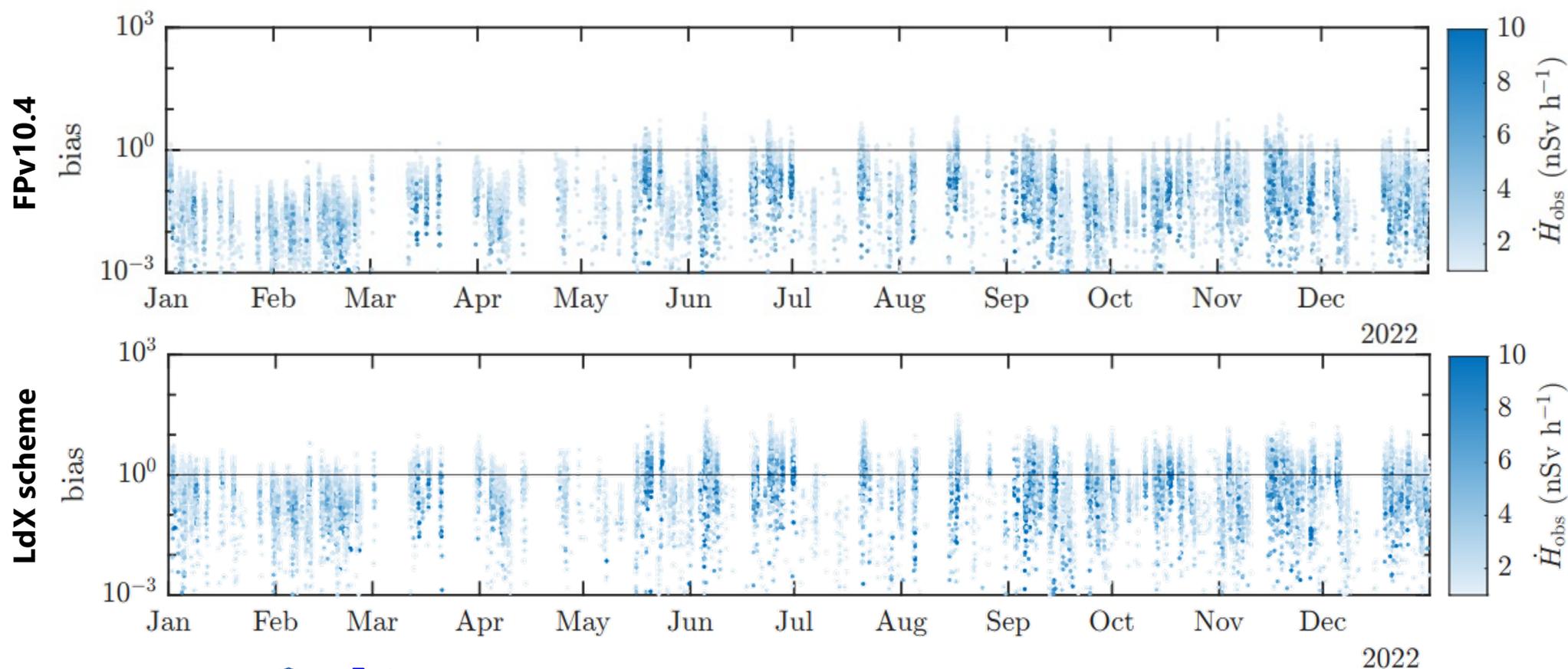


Deposition scheme

- Culprit for under-estimation: **wet deposition scheme?**
→ implement LdX deposition scheme (Quérel et al. 2022)



Impact of deposition scheme on GDR



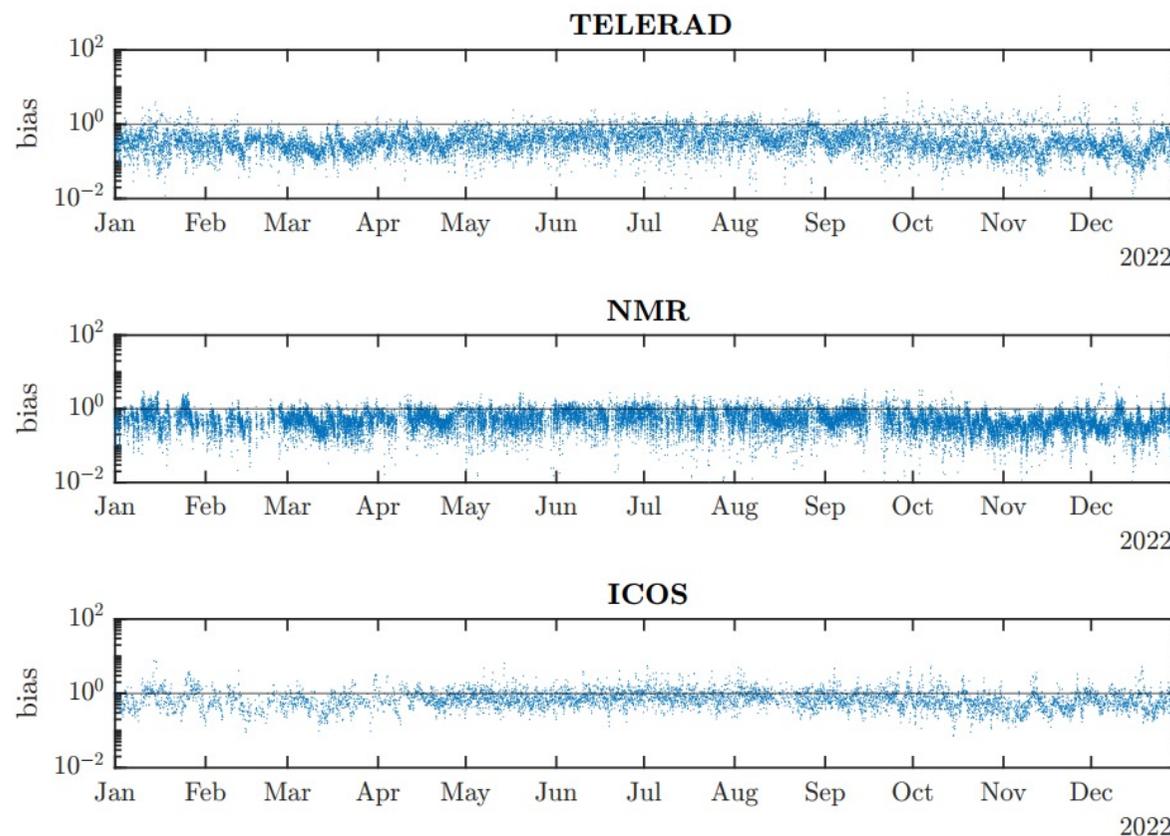
Conclusions

- ✓ Implemented **radioactive decay chain in FLEXPART** that takes into account deposition processes
- ✓ ^{222}Rn **air concentrations are well reproduced**, better at altitude
- ✓ Gamma dose rates due to **wet deposition of Rn progeny are underestimated** with deposition scheme of FLEXPART
- ✓ Other **wet deposition parametrisations can provide improvement**

Outlook

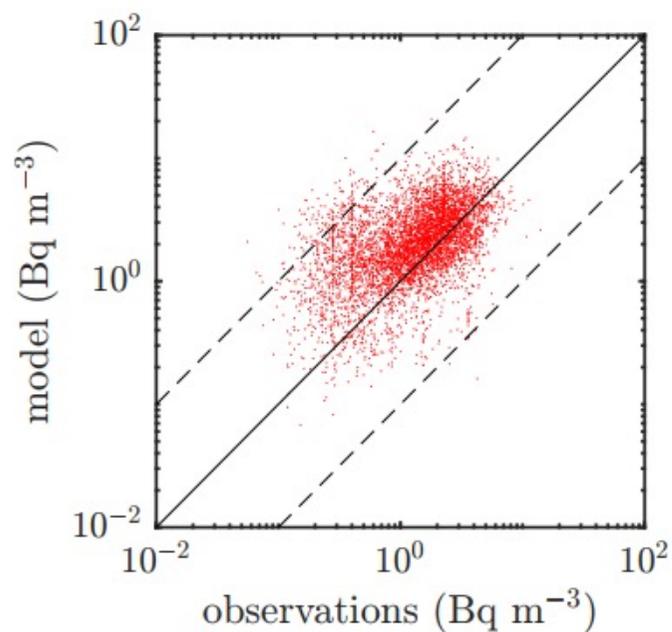
- **GDR = rich data set** for studying ATM (transport/dispersion, wet deposition scheme, rain data, ...)
- Implement decay chain in **FPv11** (new below-cloud deposition scheme)
- Implement rain data based on **radar data**
- Eventually: **operational model** that predicts GDR surges

Rn-222 air conc. time trace



Rn-222 air conc. for mountainous stations

- ICOS—JFJ
- Bfs—Schauinsland



Rain gauge data vs. NWP

