A Statistical Model of Atmospheric Transport of Contamination over A Long Distance

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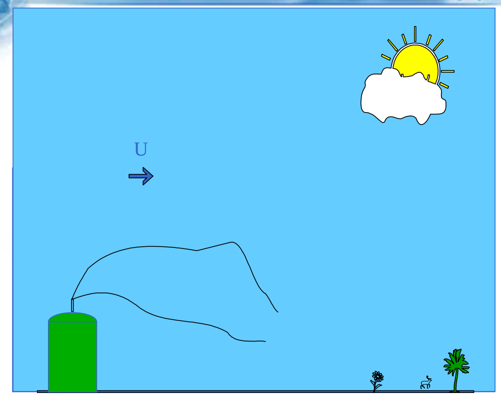


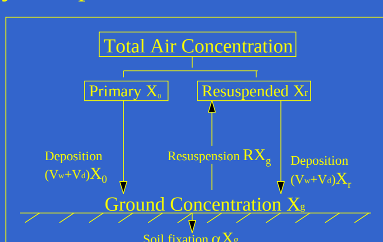
Development of the Atmospheric Transport Model

1. Identify the controlling processes
2. Determine statistical relationships among the processes
3. Formulate the model mathematically
4. Demonstrate the model simulations for a hypothetical source
5. Summary

Processes Controlling Long-Term Atmospheric Transport

1. Time-averaged regional wind rose (wind speed and direction)
2. Statistics on wet and dry synoptic regions and the associated wet and dry deposition velocities
3. Resuspension caused by wind erosion
4. Soil fixation due to physical, chemical and biological interactions, and downward leaching

Physical processes included in the model



Parameters and their most likely values used in the atmospheric transport model

Parameters	*Description*
τ_d (46 h)	*Expected length of time from an arbitrary moment in a dry period until precipitation begins*
τ_w (7 h)	*Expected length of time from an arbitrary moment in a wet period until dry period begins*
λ_d (10^{-5} s)	*Dry scavenging rate*
λ_w (10^{-4} s)	*Wet scavenging rate*
R (10^{-9} s)	*Resuspension rate*
α ($3x10^{-8}$s)	*Soil fixation rate*

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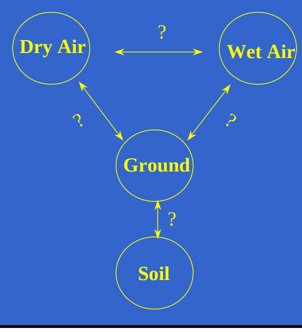
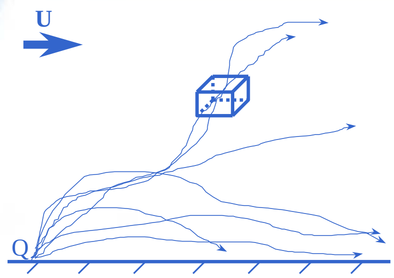
Environmental Compartments





Concentration = Release rate x Residence time per unit volume

Model Formulation

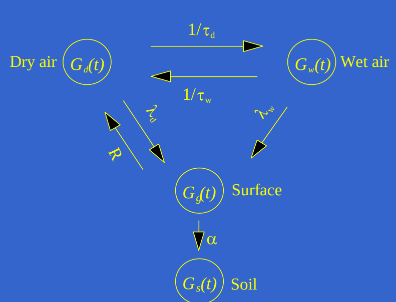
$$C_n(\mathbf{r}) = Q(\mathbf{r}_0)\int_0^\infty P_n(\mathbf{r},t|\mathbf{r}_0)\,dt$$

$Q(\mathbf{r}_0)$	release rate
$P_n(\mathbf{r},t|\mathbf{r}_0)$	probability density function

$$P_n(r,t|r_0) = G_n(t|r_0)D_n(r|r_0)$$

$G_n(t|r_0)$	Gain or loss probability
$D_n(r|r_0)$	Distribution function

Modeling the gain or loss probability



Modeling the gain and loss probability functions

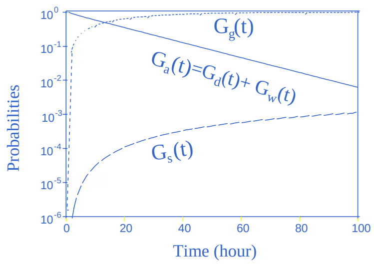
$$\frac{dG_d}{dt} = \frac{1}{\tau_w}G_w + RG_s - \lambda_d G_d - \frac{1}{\tau_d}G_d$$

$$\frac{dG_w}{dt} = \frac{1}{\tau_d}G_d - \lambda_w G_w - \frac{1}{\tau_w}G_w$$

$$\frac{dG_g}{dt} = \lambda_d G_d + \lambda_w G_w - (R+\alpha)G_g$$

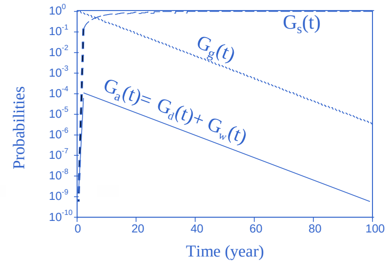
$$\frac{dG_s}{dt} = \alpha G_g$$

Temporal evolutions of the gain and loss probabilities



Initial condition: $G_d(0)=1$, $G_w(0) = G_g(0) = G_s(0) = 0$

Temporal variations of gain and loss probabilities



Initial condition: $G_g(0) = 1$, $G_d(0) = G_w(0) = G_s(0) = 0$

Modeling the distribution functions

1. Air

$D(r|r_0) = P_V(r|r_0)\, P_H(r|r_0)$

$P_V(r|r_0) = 1$

$P_H(r|r_0) = f(u, \theta)/2\pi r$

where $f(u, \theta)$ describes relative frequency with which the wind blows from θ direction at a speed u.

Modeling the distribution functions

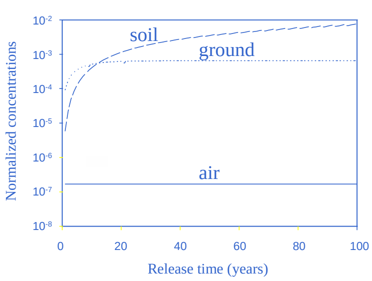
2. ground and soil

$$\frac{dC_g}{dt} = (P_d V_d + P_w V_w) C_a - (R+\alpha) C_g$$

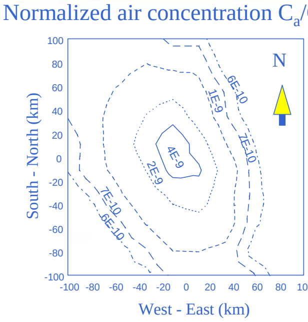
$$\frac{dC_s}{dt} = \alpha C_g$$

where $P_d = \tau_d/(\tau_d + \tau_w)$ and $P_w = \tau_w/(\tau_d + \tau_w)$ are the local probabilities of dry and wet states, respectively.

Variations of concentrations with time at 10 km from the source



Normalized air concentration C_a/Q [a km^{-3}]



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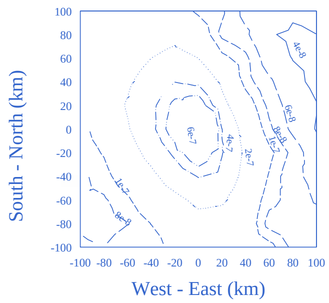
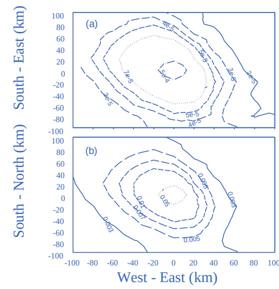
Normalized ground concentration C_g/Q [a km^{-2}]



T = 100 years

Normalized soil concentrations C_s/Q [a km^{-2}]



T=100 years

T=1000 years

Summary

- A statistical long-term atmospheric transport model for assessing environmental impact has been developed
- The model emphasizes the role of the atmosphere in redistributing contamination between the air and the underlying surfaces
- It explicitly accounts for dispersion, deposition and resuspension of contaminated tracer material, using a set of statistical parameters
- The model is time-dependent, and is best suited for long-term environmental assessments of air and ground contamination

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