



# The application of meteorological ensembles in the SINAC decision support system

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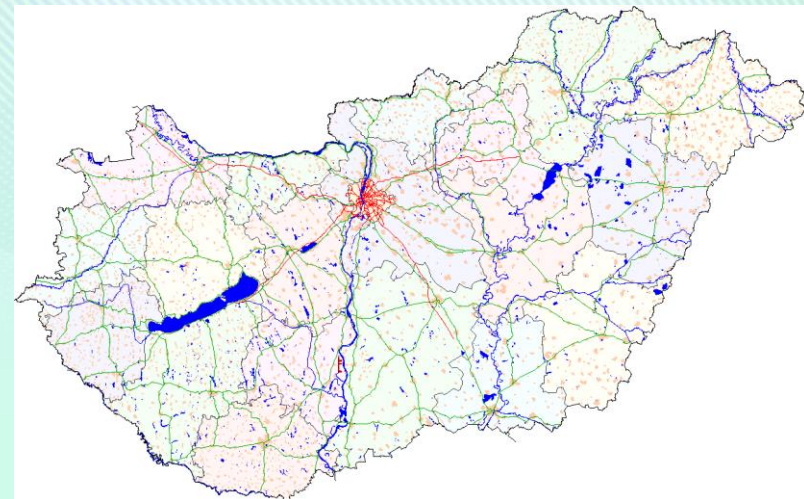
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- CONFIDENCE Project :“Coping with uncertainties for improved modelling and decision making in nuclear emergencies”
- Objective of 1<sup>st</sup> Work Package
  - to quantify the uncertainties of atmospheric dispersion calculation
  - to investigate their effect on the result of a radiological release
  - explore methods for their reduction
- One of the tasks is producing recommendations for operational context:
  - For this task, we took the first step towards **developing an operational version of** our decision support system **SINAC using Hungarian ensemble meteorological data**

# The model

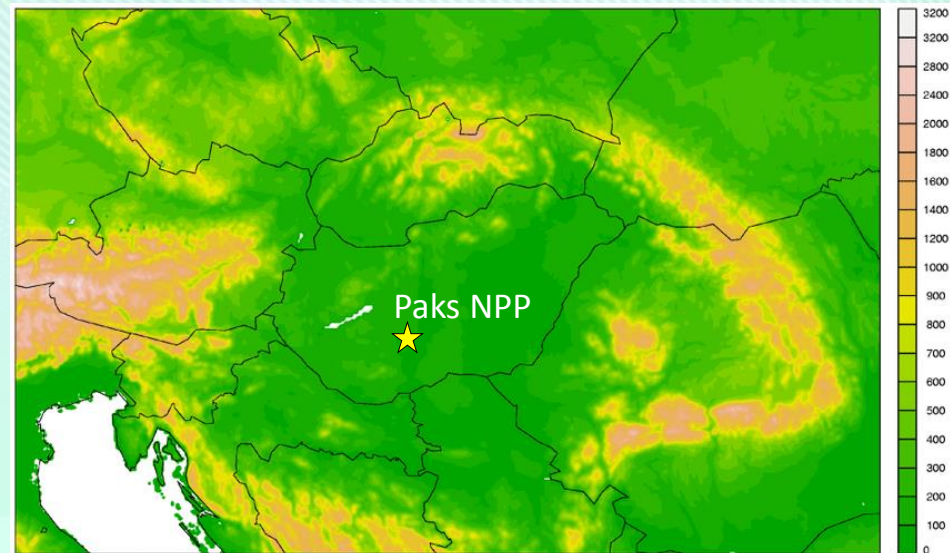
- SINAC (**S**imulator **S**oftware for **I**nteractive **C**onsequences of **N**uclear **A**ccidents):
  - Decision Support System (DSS)
  - Developed by MTA-EK since the 1990's
  - Used in the Hungarian Atomic Energy Authority (HAEA) Centre for Emergency Response as a decision support system
  - Hungarian domain
- Atmospheric dispersion model
  - Gaussian puff model
- Output results:
  - Activity concentration (air, ground)
  - Dose rates and doses
  - Countermeasures: projected and avertable dose



SINAC 1.2.0 version visualization (2013)

# Meteorological data

- Provided by the Hungarian Meteorological Service (OMSZ)
  - Operationally from AROME (Applications of Research to Operations at MEscale)
  - But as AROME-EPS is not operational yet, data was produced by ALADIN-EPS (Aire Limitée Adaptation Dynamique Développement International) converted to AROME grid
  - Resolution:
    - Horizontal: ~2.5 km
    - Vertical: 60 model levels
    - Temporal: 1 h
  - Forecast length: 36 h
  - Ensemble members: 9

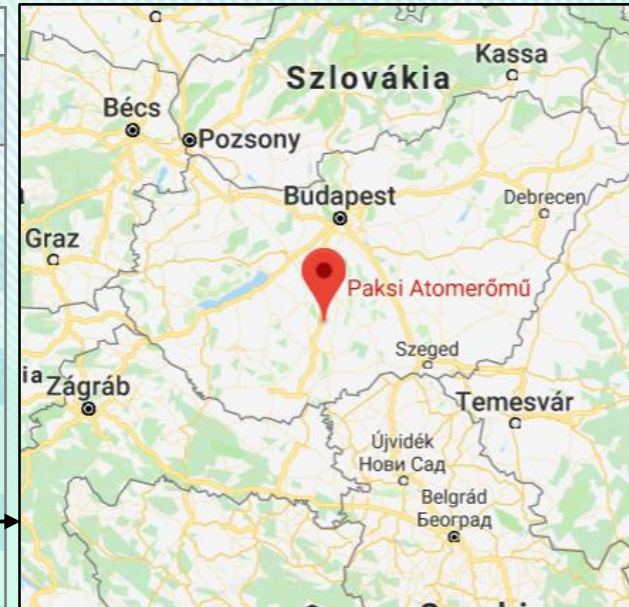


Topography of the AROME model domain covering the Carpathian Basin (1200 x 750 km)

# Release scenario

- Newly developed module for Hungarian ensemble meteorological data
- Two fictional release cases:

Parameters	Winter	Summer
Date	18:00 27 <sup>th</sup> of January 2017.	18:00 14 <sup>th</sup> of August 2018.
Duration of release	12 h	
Nuclides	Cs-137, Xe-133	
Activity	1·10 <sup>16</sup> Bq each	
# of puffs	360 puffs (puff release time resolution: 2 min)	
Effective release height	120 m	
Grid	600x600 km Cartesian-grid	
Release point	Paks NPP	

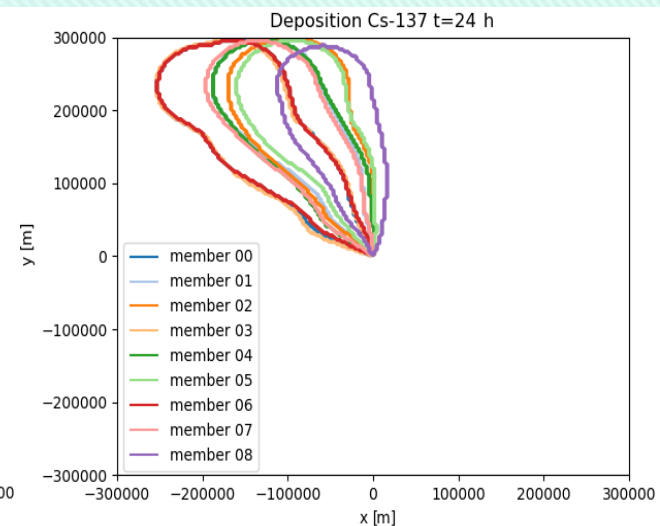
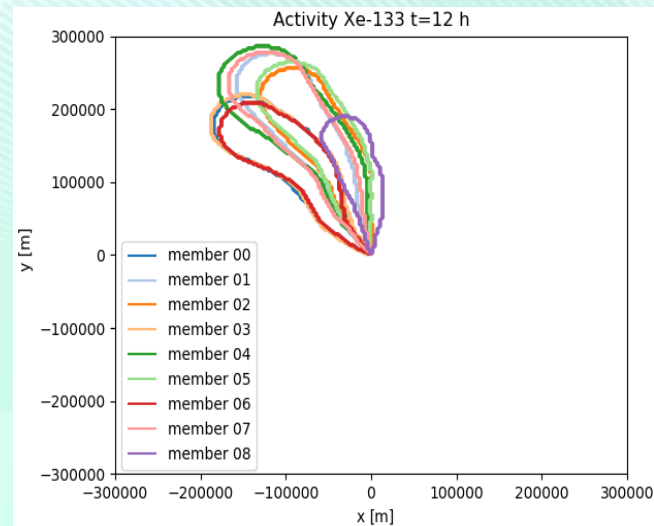
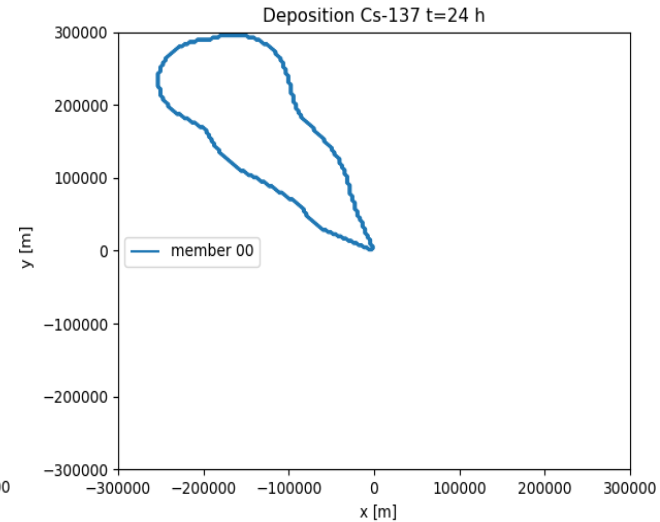
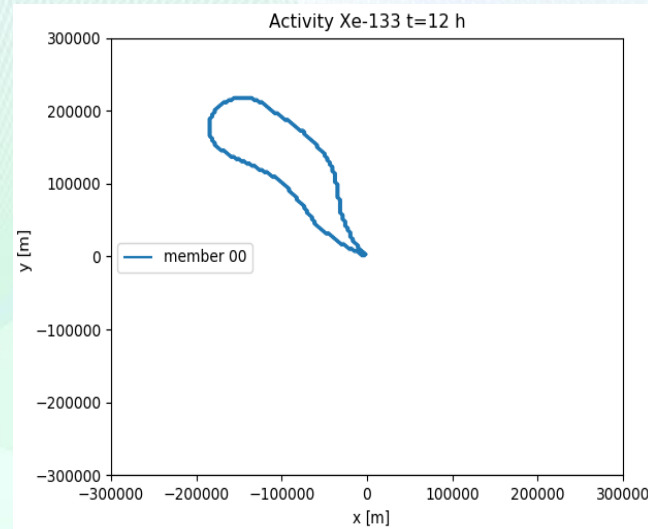


- Results:
  - Time integrated activity concentration in the air [Bq·s/m<sup>3</sup>]
  - Deposited activity concentration on the ground [Bq/m<sup>2</sup>]
  - Grid: 200x200 points, Resolution: 3 km, 1 h

# Winter release - contour

- Values exceeding zero

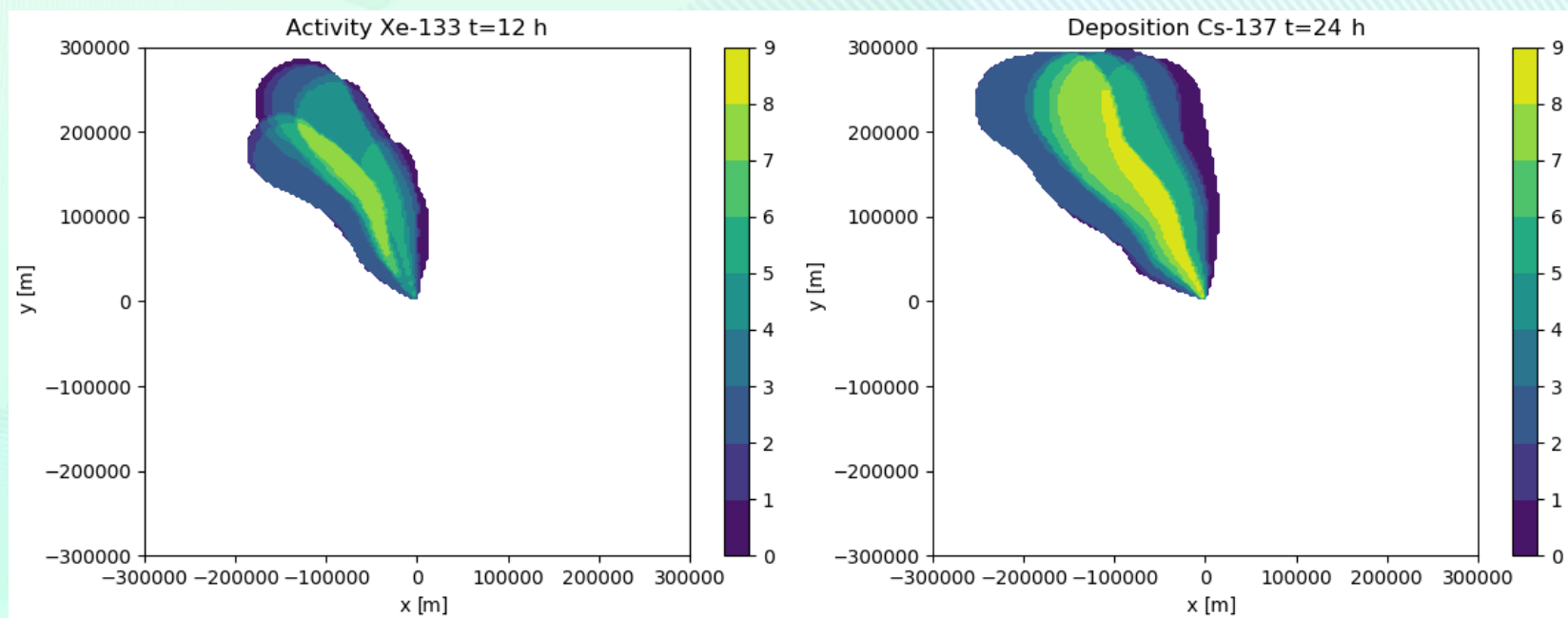
Member	Impacted area [km <sup>2</sup> ]	
	12 h	24 h
00	14 643	31 590
01	16 767	24 966
02	14 607	28 485
03	15 192	<b>32 166</b>
04	<b>21 978</b>	27 756
05	15 948	24 831
06	13 554	31 158
07	17 595	26 604
08	7 398	21 708



# Winter release - overlap

- Number of members exceeding zero values

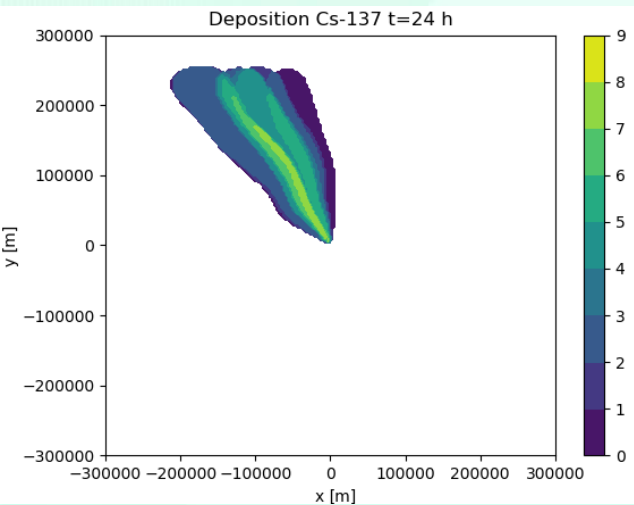
Overlap [km <sup>2</sup> ]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>12 h</b>	32 337	28 665	26 154	18 189	14 715	8 820	4 842	3 771	189
<b>24 h</b>	51 516	45 342	43 578	28 746	26 154	23 733	14 985	11 529	3 681



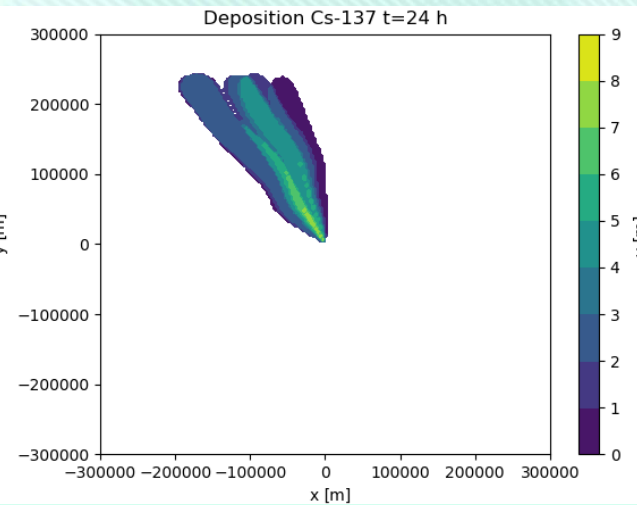
# Winter release - overlap

- Cs-137 deposition, exceedence set to higher levels

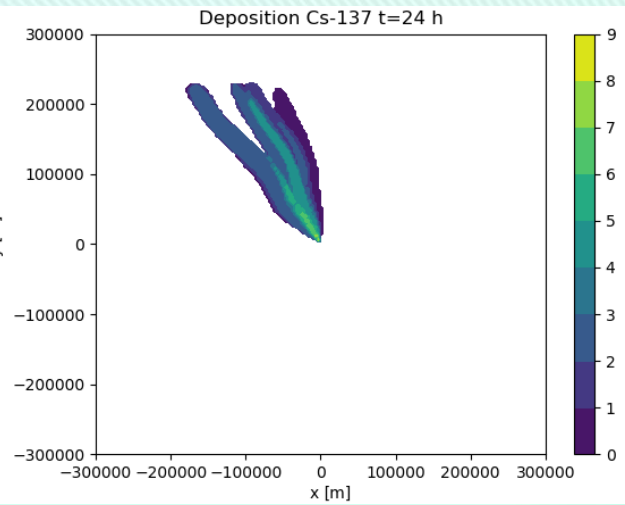
Overlap [km <sup>2</sup> ]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
>1 kBq/m <sup>2</sup>	31 779	25 911	24 138	13 410	12 105	5 805	2 547	936	0
>10 kBq/m <sup>2</sup>	25 686	20 295	17 289	7 875	6 273	1 314	477	99	0
>37 kBq/m <sup>2</sup>	19 251	14 508	10 656	3 105	2 277	414	90	18	0



>1 kBq/m<sup>2</sup>



>10 kBq/m<sup>2</sup>



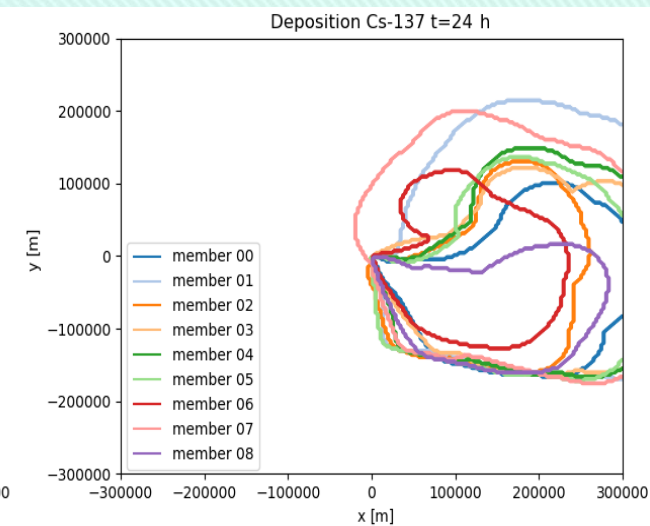
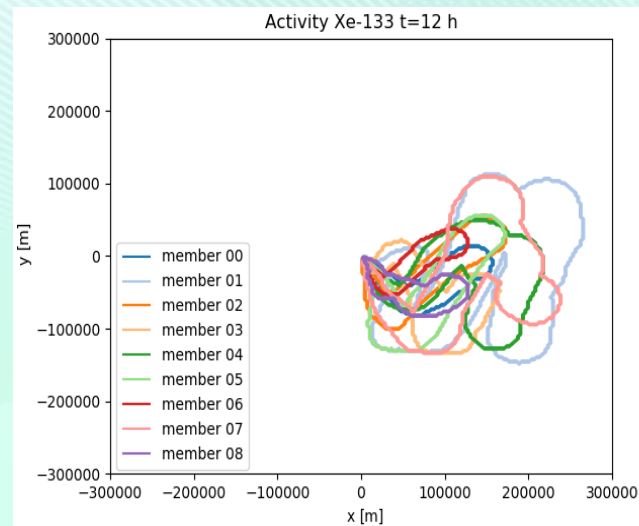
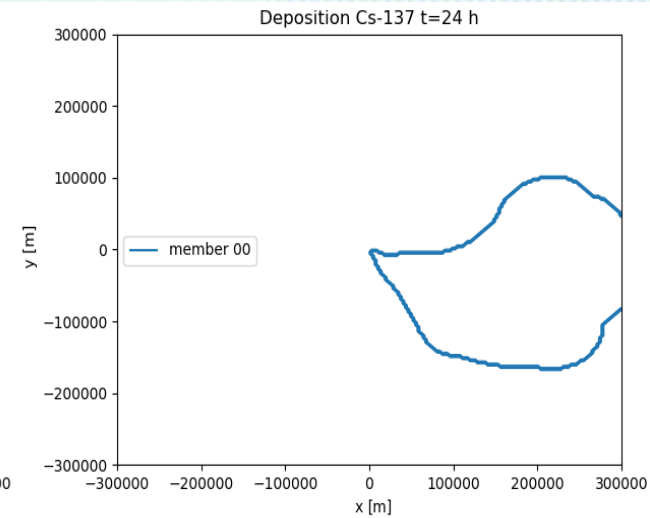
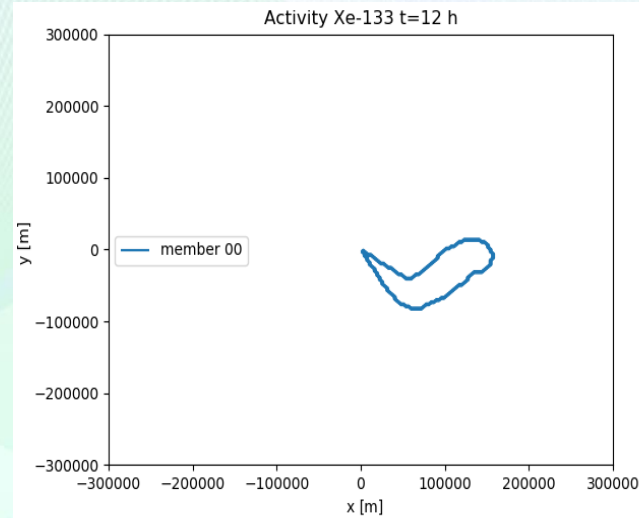
>37 kBq/m<sup>2</sup>



# Summer release - contour

- Values exceeding zero

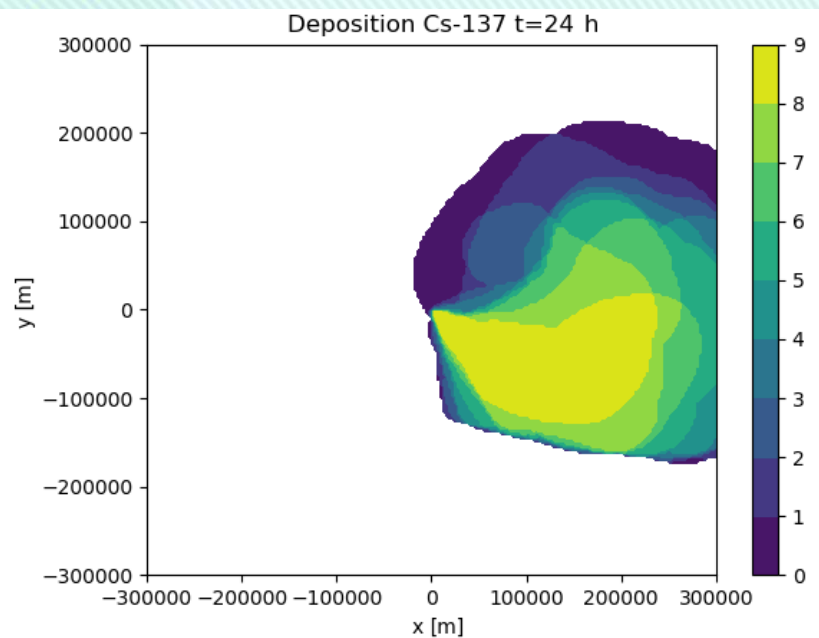
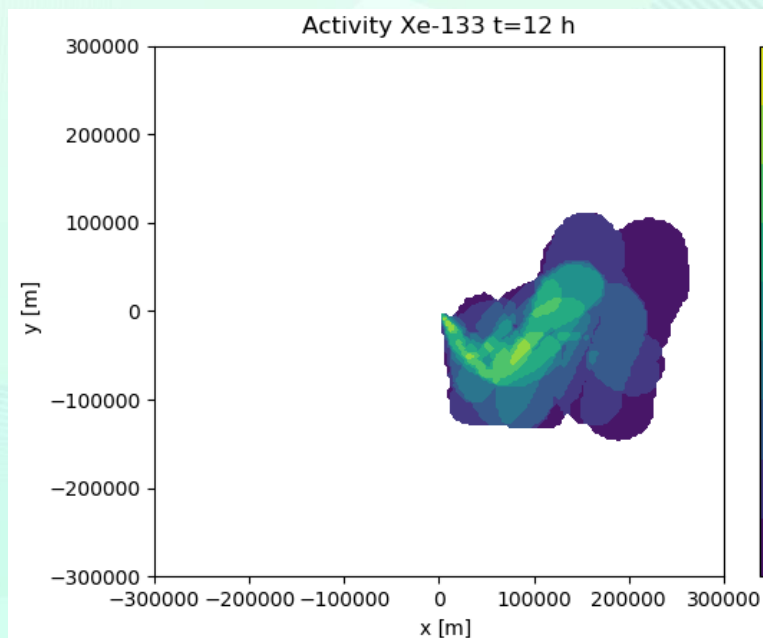
Member	Impacted area [km <sup>2</sup> ]	
	12 h	24 h
00	8 280	52 182
01	<b>46 098</b>	92 502
02	12 042	49 914
03	14 895	62 802
04	22 887	68 346
05	17 028	67 761
06	5 544	39 348
07	31 860	<b>94 419</b>
08	6 480	35 469



# Summer release - overlap

- Number of members exceeding zero values

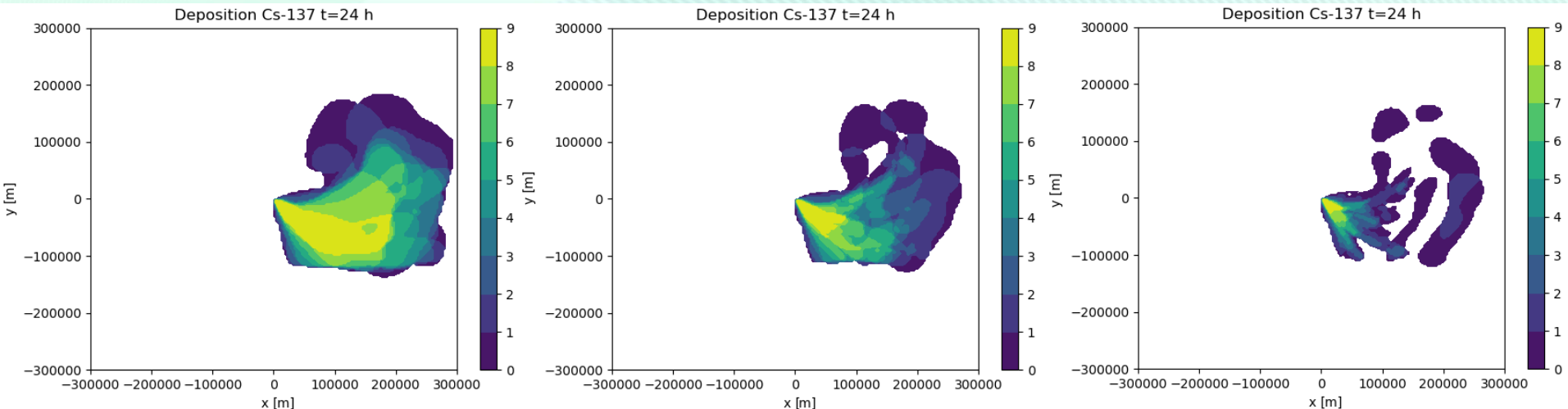
Overlap [km <sup>2</sup> ]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12 h	49 086	36 603	26 505	17 649	12 906	9 702	6 336	4 356	1 971
24 h	104 454	87 147	77 202	68 454	63 657	58 527	46 800	35 001	21 501



# Summer release - overlap

- Cs-137 deposition, exceedence set to higher levels

Overlap [km <sup>2</sup> ]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
>1 kBq/m <sup>2</sup>	71 154	54 918	43 902	39 573	35 073	28 971	21 321	16 416	8 640
>10 kBq/m <sup>2</sup>	54 360	35 163	22 752	16 263	12 915	9 720	5 814	3 222	1 791
>37 kBq/m <sup>2</sup>	34 209	11 214	5 067	2 880	1 944	1 305	936	702	279



>1 kBq/m<sup>2</sup>

>10 kBq/m<sup>2</sup>

>37 kBq/m<sup>2</sup>

# Conclusions

- Application of new module, using meteorological ensembles from ALADIN-EPS provided by Hungarian Meteorological Services.
- Two scenarios for 9 ensemble meteorological members:
  - Winter, calm, foggy (27<sup>th</sup> of January)
  - Summer, convective, dynamic (14<sup>th</sup> of August)
- Results shown in contour and overlap plots of exceedence (set to different values)
- Overlap of number of results member → corresponding to percentile values
  - Only the effect of different meteorological members was examined
  - Release height and release timing was not investigated
- Results show that in the summer case more significant change in wind speed and wind direction results in bigger spread of the impacted area.



Thank you for your attention!

Any questions?

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Coping with uncertainty for improved modelling  
and decision making in nuclear emergencies