

Plant OBT Model

Wolfgang Raskob Karlsruher Institut für Technologie (KIT)

Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft



Universität Karlsruhe (TH) Forschungsuniversität • gegründet 1825



KIT – die Kooperation von Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe GmbH und Universität Karlsruhe (TH)

www.kit.edu

Objectives of Plant OBT



- A physically based approach, considering all the necessary transport and transformation processes
- Improvement of the present plant sub-model of the assessment code UFOTRI
- Pre- and recalculation of experimental work to get a better understanding and to identify areas of model and experimental design improvements
- Treat day and night releases correctly
 - high air concentrations at night, rather low at daytime
 - uptake at night might be important (rate of tritium intake into the plant is only by a factor of about 4-5 lower compared to daytime values, results from wheat exposure experiments performed at FZK)

Flow chart Plant OBT





Regulatory requirements for a model



Processes important for the OBT formation:

- 1. light dependent:
 - photosynthesis
 - photorespiration
- 2. light independent
 - maintenance respiration
 - basic metabolism
- Subdivision of the wheat plant into three parts:
 - stem
 - leaves
 - ears (+ grains)
- Contribution of the individual organs to the total process:

stem:	10%
leaves:	60%
ears:	30%

OBT production (non-exchangeable)



$$COBT_{spec} = \left(COBT_0 + Re d\left(\left(P_{act} + B\right) \cdot CTWT_{spec}\right)\right) / W_d$$

where:

P_{act}

- **COBT**_{spec} specific OBT concentration in Bq/g dry matter
- COBT₀ initial specific OBT concentration in Bq/g dry matter
 - **CTWT**_{spec} specific TWT concentration in Bq/g water
 - net photosynthesis rate
 - B basic metabolism rate
- Red reduction factors such as isotopic effect, H2 content and exchangeable / non exchangeable fraction
 - W_d dry matter content in g

Respiration rate, expressed in CO2 equivalents



R = photorespiration + maintenance respiration

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{C1}_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{c}} + \mathbf{C2}_{\mathbf{m}} \cdot \mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{d}}$$

where:

- C1_p P_c photorespiration, dependent on the photosynthesis rate
- C2_m W_d maintenance respiration, dependent on the plant weight
- C1_p C2_m constants

BIOMOVS test of wheat exposure at day-time





TWT in leaves after exposure, OBT at harvest

BIOMOVS test of wheat exposure at night-time





TWT in leaves after exposure, OBT at harvest

OBT-FORMATION: rel. OBT_{grain} at harvest, related **Sector** toTWT in leaves at the end of exposure (Plant OBT)



25.01.2011

9

Conclusion



- Yes, there is a need of a physical based tritium OBT model approach
- Before developing models, it is necessary to carry out a sensitivity analysis about the importance of the processes
- Sub-models for assessment codes should be as simple as possible, but physically based
- The 'PLANT-OBT' model considers the relevant processes (light dependent and independent), even if the parameterisation is sometimes still too simple (basic metabolism)
- Non tritium part (growth) of the 'PLANT-OBT' model was successfully tested
- Parameterisation of the photosynthesis process is still under discussion for the OBT formation (specific tritium activity in the photosynthetic cell organs)