

Approximation of the inventory volume integral

Here is a quick overview of the approximation used to compute the volume integral :

The mass of tritium present at the site (in units of activity i.e. Ci) can be computed as follows :

$$m_{tritium} = \int_D n C dV$$

where n is the porosity and C is the activity concentration. The domain for this integral corresponds to the drainage area downgradient of the F-area seepage basins and the aquifers below. The domain is not a regular polyhedron, and we do not know the integrand at every point :

$$m_{tritium} = \iiint_D n(x, y, z) C(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

The first approximation is the use of an average porosity over the whole domain :

$$\begin{aligned} m_{tritium} &\approx \frac{1}{V_{tot}} \iiint_D n(x, y, z) dx dy dz \cdot \iiint_D C(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\ m_{tritium} &\approx \bar{n} \iiint_D C(x, y, z) dx dy dz \end{aligned}$$

The second approximation comes from the fact that we do not know the concentration at every x, y and z . We know for a fact that the concentration is not uniform in z , but the measurements collected provide the concentration average over the screen length $h(x, y)$, which in most cases we can replace by the aquifer thickness $h(x, y)$ in the case of fully penetrating wells i.e.:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{C_z(x, y)} &= \frac{1}{h(x, y)} \int_h C(x, y, z) dz \\ m_{tritium} &\approx \bar{n} \iint_{D_{xy}} \left(\int_h C(x, y, z) dz \right) dx dy \\ m_{tritium} &\approx \bar{n} \iint_{D_{xy}} \overline{C_z(x, y)} h(x, y) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

There are several ways to deal with that final integral. One can look at the available samples for $\overline{C_z(x, y)}$ and $h(x, y)$, and use a bootstrap estimate to provide mean and standard errors. We approximate the integral by a point by point computation using an interpolant on a regular grid :

$$\begin{aligned} m_{tritium} &\approx \bar{n} \sum_{i,j} \overline{C_z(x_i, y_j)} h(x_i, y_j) A_{ij} \\ m_{tritium} &\approx \bar{n} A_{tot} \frac{1}{n_i n_j} \sum_{i,j} \overline{C_z(x_i, y_j)} h(x_i, y_j) \end{aligned}$$

As one can see this is equivalent to computing a mean of the population and multiply this by the total area. This estimate could be obtained by Monte-Carlo Integration