16th INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP GARRM

BEHAVIOUR OF RADON GAS IN THE INTERACTION OF GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER Gustavo Luís^{1,3}, Alcides Pereira^{1,9}, Sérgio Séco^{2,9}, José Erbolato Filho³ & Luís Neves^{1,3}

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INTRODUCTION

Atmosphere



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- The final goal of the present work is the study of the interaction between the groundwater and the surface water subsystems.
- In this presentation we will focus on the description of preliminary results.

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GEOLOGICAL SETTING (A VERY SCHEMATIC ONE)





1 2 9 0







GEOLOGICAL SETTING (A VERY SCHEMATIC ONE)

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A Ceira and Dueça rivers

 spatially related to the sedimentary rocks, close to the geological contact with metamorphic rocks

B Mondego river

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 greater affinity to the metamorphic rocks

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METHODOLOGY - SAMPLING



A. Descent

B. Opening

C. Closing











METHODOLOGY

LIQUID SCINTILLATION COUNTING - ISO 13164-4





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RESULTS





RESULTS





1 2 1 9 0







- In groundwater the patterns seem to be controlled by the geographical sectors;
- Each time-series of the sector (A) have a lower variability than the ones in sector (B) which seem to have a different pattern, characteristic of its geographical sector.

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Geographical sectors 🔸 A - Ceira/Dueça 🔸 B - Mondego

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 The pattern of surface waters is similar across the sampled locations;





613.6

9.0

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1 2







 The pattern of surface waters is similar across the sampled locations;

• Precipitation plays an importante role;



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 The pattern of surface waters is similar across the sampled locations;

• Precipitation plays an importante role;

• It is also similar to the pattern of air temperature.

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FINAL Remarks

- Rn-222 have shown important variability in time and showed spatial differences;
- Its variability is a reaction to external environmental pressures and to the hydrogeological setting;
- This preliminary results are emphasizing the importance of the timescale;
- One-time samples in space aren't enough to understand the highly variable water systems that react to external forces at different timescales;
- This is of greater importance to the study of these systems, in a future of possibly higher pressures and higher demands over them.



THE AUTHORS WOULD LIKE TO

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