Meteo-climatic factors influence upon Cacica salt-mines, Suceava countynatural climatic areal for medical rehabilitation treatment

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Research conducted in two projects: ROLINET (National: NASR- National Authority for Scientific Research) RADO (Norwegian Funding-NILU)

University "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" of Iasi: the partner in the first LIDAR system network in Romania, the only on the North-Eastern region of Romania.

- The installation is completed at the ground level with modern equipment for monitoring environmental pollution. All these devices are called **ATMOSPHERIC OBSERVATORY 3D** (Three Dimensional Atmospheric Research Observatory).
- •The current **ATMOSPHERIC OBSERVATIORY 3D** lasi is built on the basis of two projects- one with national funding (ROLINET), the other with international financing (RADO).
- At the national level were created five such observatories.





INTRODUCTION

Correlating medical scientific research with the challenges of specific scientific and technical developments (genomic medicine, nanotechnologies and bio-nanotechnologies with clinical medical applicability) through the standardization of functional medical recovery protocols from the level of nanostructures to the level of the whole body and the correlations between the climate naturals factors with influence of climate changing are one priorities in the field.



Climatic Factor

Speleotherapy and Salin Hidrotherapy

Social economic factors

The Geological and Geographical Factors upon the investigated area

Local autorities

Balneoclimatic Area for Therapy

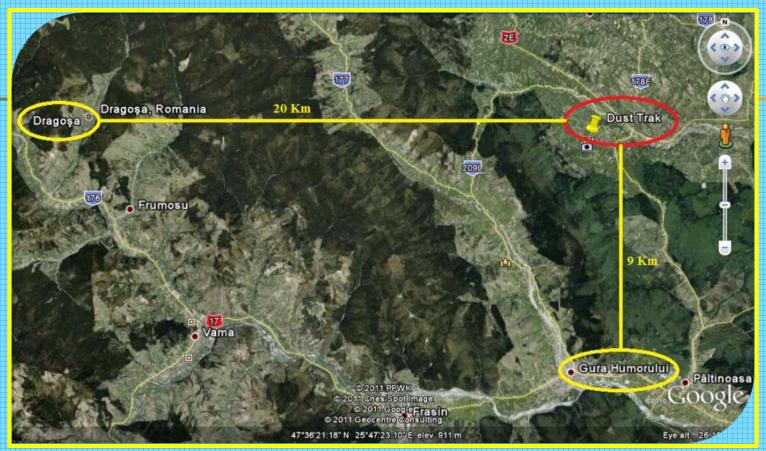


1. Climatic Factor



The investigated area – region Cacica, Suceava County





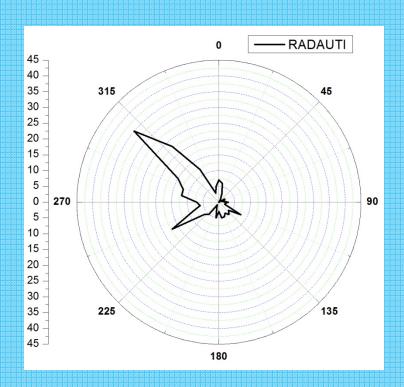
Hydrometric stations to monitor rainfall Gura Humorului and Dragoşa, respectively

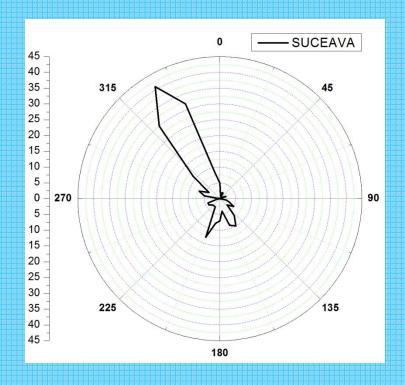
DAY/ LOCATION	11.06	12.06	13.06	14.06	15.06	16.06	17.06	18.06	19.06
Gura Humorului	13.2	0.5	-	2.1	-	-	_	0.6	-
Dragosa	15.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	-	_	-	•	-

Table 1 - Precipitation recorded at gauging stations Gura Humorului and Dragoşa, Suceava County during 11-19.06.2011 (I/m²)



In the plateau region, the dominant wind direction is NW-SE, with some deviations due to the orientation of the valleys.



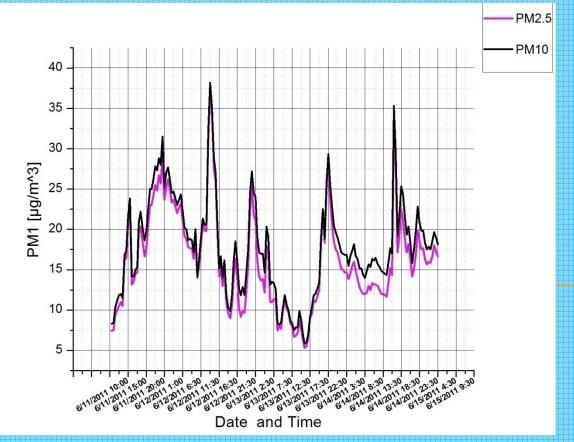


Compass Rose from the Meteorological Station Radauti 11-19.06.2011. Compass Rose from the Meteorological Station Suceava 11-19.06.2011.



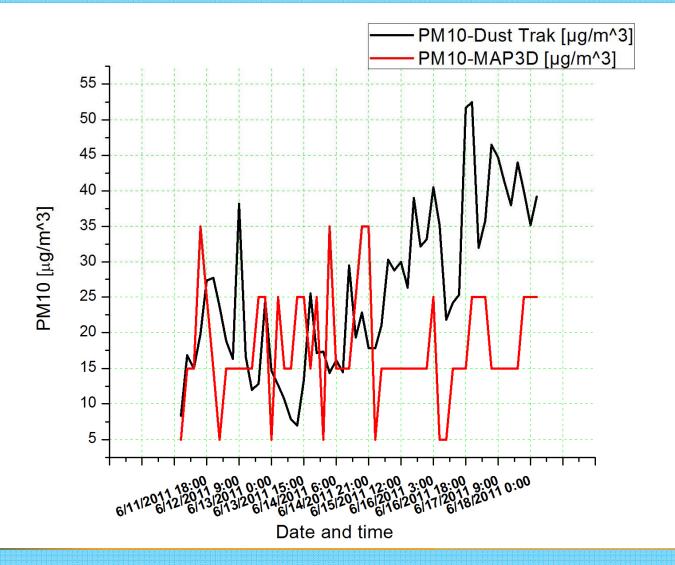
DATA	MAX (μg/m³)	MIN (μg/m³)	AVERAGE (μg/m³)	
11.06.2011	37	8	20	
12.06.2011	67	7	18	
13.06.2011	30	5	15	
14.06.2011	69	13	20	
15.06.2011	48	22	33	
16.06.2011	68	19	33	
17.06.2011	80	32	42	

Extreme and average values for PM10 as measured by DUST-TRAK in Cacica region.



Profiles of the PM10 (black) and PM2.5 (magenta) concentrations, experimentall y measured by DUST TRAK





Profiles representing the comparison of PM10 concentrations measured by DUST TRAK (black) and predicted by MAP3D model (red), respectively

2. The Geological and Geographical Factors upon the investigated area

Location

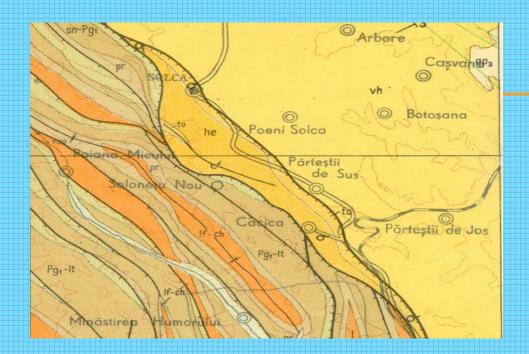
Romania - Cacica, Suceava county.

The village, only 40 km from the city of Suceava, was founded in 1791 with the putting in operation of the salt mine by the Habsburg Empire.

Speleotherapy is done in spaces left open by the salt mine – Horizonl (40m) and Horizon II (61m),pathologies treated being those of the respiratory tract (alergic and chronic diseases).

Hydrotherapy is performed with saline water..





From geological point of view, as shown in the attached map, in the Cacica area predominate deposits belonging to that age of the upper Miocene, respectively Helvetian (he) and Badenian (to).

The geological evolution of these deposits were born within the Area of Molasa, Carpathian structural component, defined as the most external unit for alpine crumping from Oriental Carpathians, between the external limit of flysch and pericarpathian line identified from the country's northern border, up to the Dimbovita valley

3. Balneoclimatic Area for Therapy

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Speleotherapy and

Salin Hidrotherapy

information

Cacica saline, with the two locations: the church hall and the sport hall, was studied beginning with 19.05.2004 and the following parameters were noted:

- air temperature: 11.0 – 12.0 °C;

- atmospheric pressure: 100925 Pa (757 mmHg);

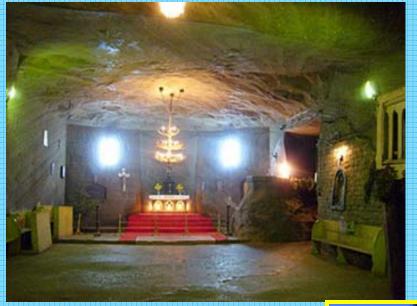
- surface altitude: 447 m;

- altitude in the saline: 416 m;

- level difference: 31 m.

The aerosol concentration was estimated based on the data obtained by means of the particle counter (Table 3) and of the conductometric method (Table 4) for the two chambers of the saline, by applying the methodology described above with the Slanic – Prahova saline.









Determination of concentration, based on the data on the distribution of particle number according to size and of their total volume in Cacica saline

*) Estimated by calculation based on the total particle volume, and the density of ρ_{NaCl} = 2.3 x 10⁶ g / m³

Particle diameter,	Church	h hall	Sport hall			
d _i (μm)	Number of particles of diameter d_i , $\Delta n_i \ (10^6 x m^{-3})$	Total volume of particles of d _i diameter (10 ⁻¹⁴ x m ³)	Number of particles of diameter d_i , $\Delta n_i \ (10^6 x m^{-3})$	Total volume of particles of d _i diameter (10 ⁻¹⁴ x m ³)		
0.3	2461.4	3475.74	3677.6	5193.14		
0.5	151.4	989.76	232.8	1521.92		
1.0	5.2	271.96	15.9	831.58		
2.0	3.8	1589.92	0.34	142.26		
5.0	1.4	9152.50	0.38	2484.26		
TOTAL	2623.2	15479.88	3927.02	10173.16		
Concentration* of Na	aCl aerosol (mg/m³)	0.356		0.234		



Experimental data on the conductometric measurements in Cacica saline

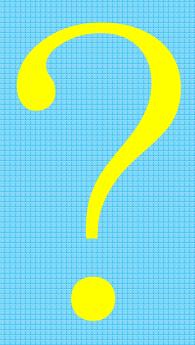
Device Bubbling time (min)	4a χ (μS/cm)		4b χ (μS/cm)		4c χ (μS/cm)		Solution temperature (°C)	
	Church hall	Sport hall	Church hall	Sport hall	Church hall	Sport hall	Church hall	Sport hall
0	4.6	2.1	4.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	10.4	12.3
15	5.3	2.6	4.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	10.1	11.5
15	6.0	3.1	5.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	9.9	11.0
15	6.7	3.6	6.0	3.2	2.3	2.2	9.6	10.4
15	7.4	4.1	6.7	3.7	2.4	2.3	9.3	10.1
Δχ /15 min	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	$\Delta \chi_{\text{medium}}$ = 0.6	$\begin{array}{c} \Delta\chi_{mediu} \\ m=0.4 \end{array}$
Solution concentration (mg NaCl/L)	Church hall: 0.2857				Sport hall: 0.1904			
Aerosol concentration (mg NaCl/m³)	Church hall: 0.317				Sport hall: 0.211			



The Cacica saline situated at a depth of 31 m shows quite different concentrations for the two locations (0.356 mg/m³ in the church hall and 0.234 mg/m³ in the sport hall) but the values determined by the two methods are very close. The impurification degree of the aerosol is lower (~ 10 %) ant it shows a very good stability of the submicronic particles (< 0.5 μ m);

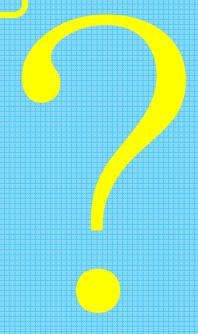


4. Social economic factors





5. Local autorities





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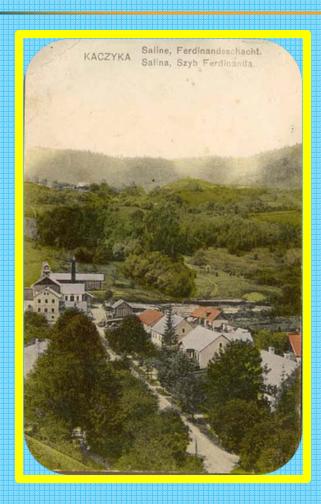
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4.

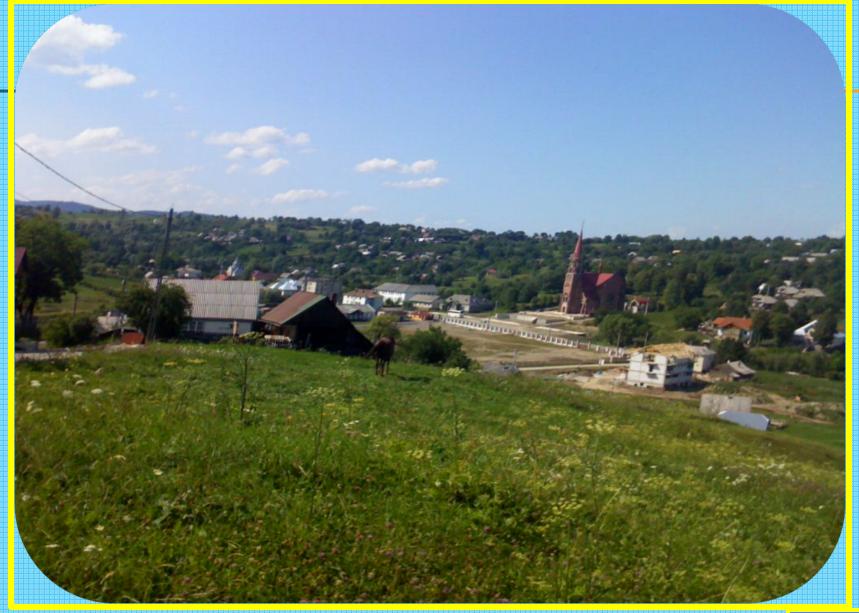








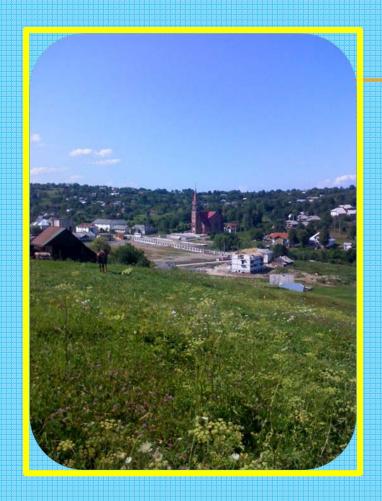




































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Thanks very much for listening! Any Questions?

