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Principle and procedure for the baseline radiation risk assesment to the non human biota of tropical ecosystem: an elaborative approach at Domiasiat, India

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Radiation risk assessment in the radio ecological world is a crucial and complex process. The uncertainty associated with this need to be sort out. A closed system of natural forest of 5 kms at the baseline level is taken into account. The varying radiation level was observed and the generic machine data were simulated and the detail scenario characterization has been conducted using ten premasters. The radiation (^{40}K , ^{232}Th , ^{238}U) natural sink (Phudsyngkai) is identified and the reference species (garra lamta fish) of the prevailing scenario has been identified. Interaction matrices has been drawned of the area. The BIOMASS model and FASSET has been implemented for authentication and it has been found that there is a great agreement between the prevailing natural radiation accumulation scenario and the machine based simulated data(14 species). On the ground of that total of 40 edible biota has been assessed for the risk. It has been concluded that the natural phenomena in the universe has the great agreement with the machine intelligence and could be equate and described in the complex linear equation of physics.

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