

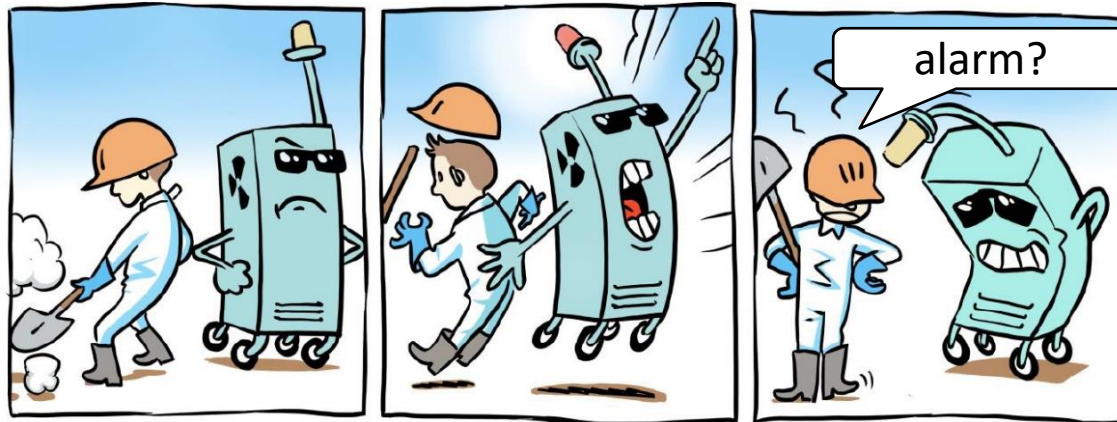
EUROPEAN SUMMER SCHOOL – RADIATION MEASUREMENTS AND RADIOCHEMISTRY IN ENVIRONMENT AND DECOMMISSIONING – STRASBOURG 1-5 JULY 2024

RADIOACTIVE AEROSOL METROLOGY, POLLUTANT TRANSFER & MEASUREMENT

Grégoire DOUGNIAUX

Context

In a nuclear site, a CAM trig an alarm for alpha contamination...



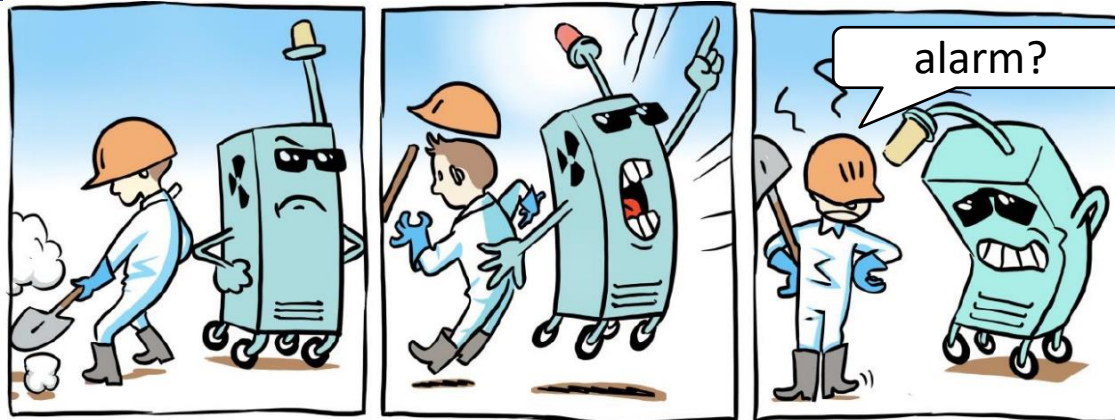
- 1) Evacuation of the area
- 2) Verifications by the radioprotection service
- 3) Declaration of the incident to the authorities

Context

In a nuclear site, a CAM trig an alarm for alpha contamination...

Rn-222 and daughters
Rn-220 and daughters

Concrete scraping,
steel cutting,
vaccuming, ...

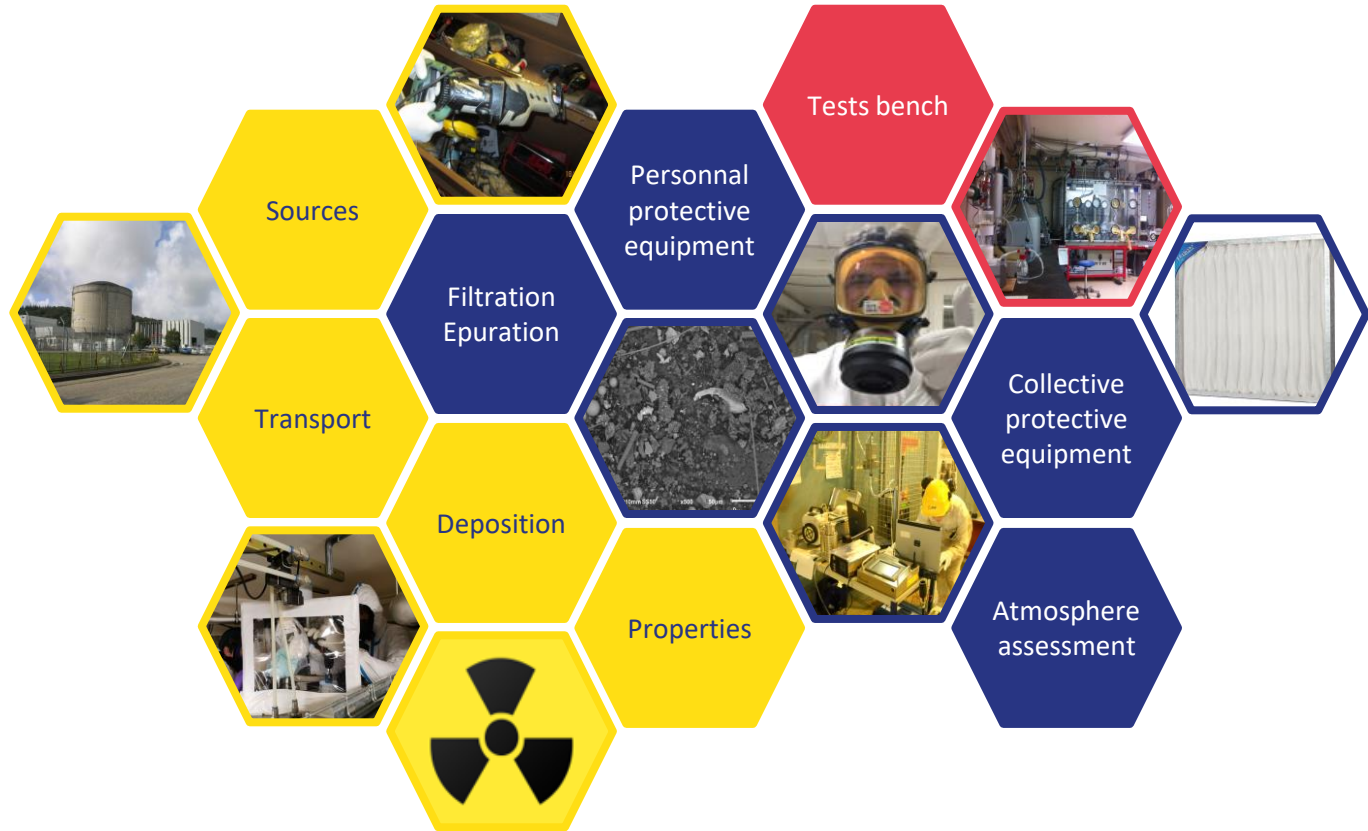


Cs-137, Co-60, ...
Pu-239, Am-241, ...

Continuous & real-time activity concentration measurement

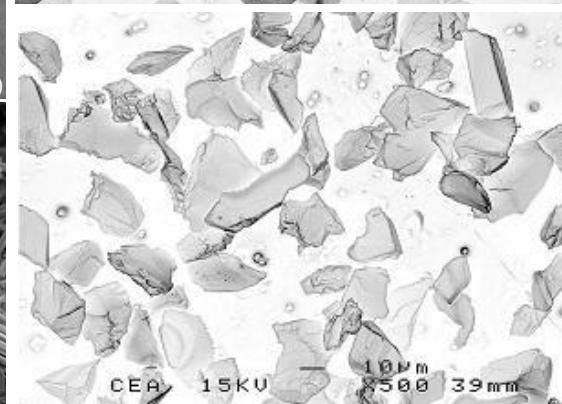
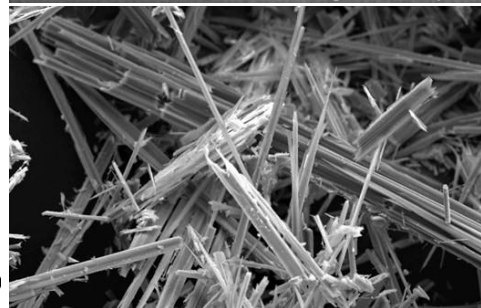
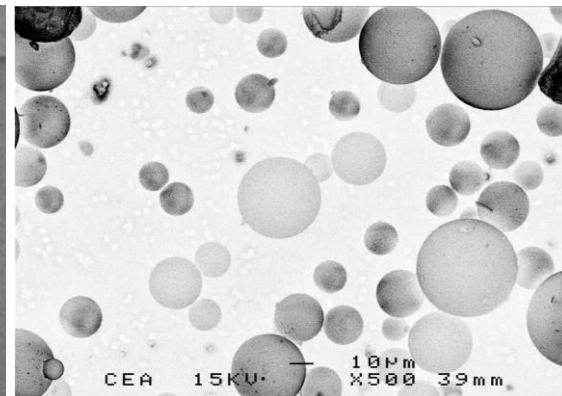
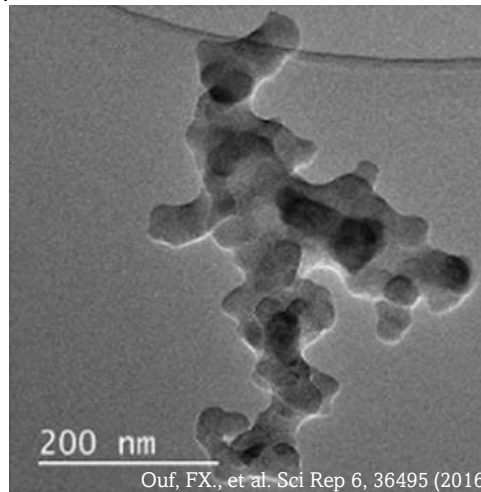
- 1) Evacuation of the area
- 2) Verifications by the radioprotection service
- 3) Declaration of the incident to the authorities

Life of an aerosol

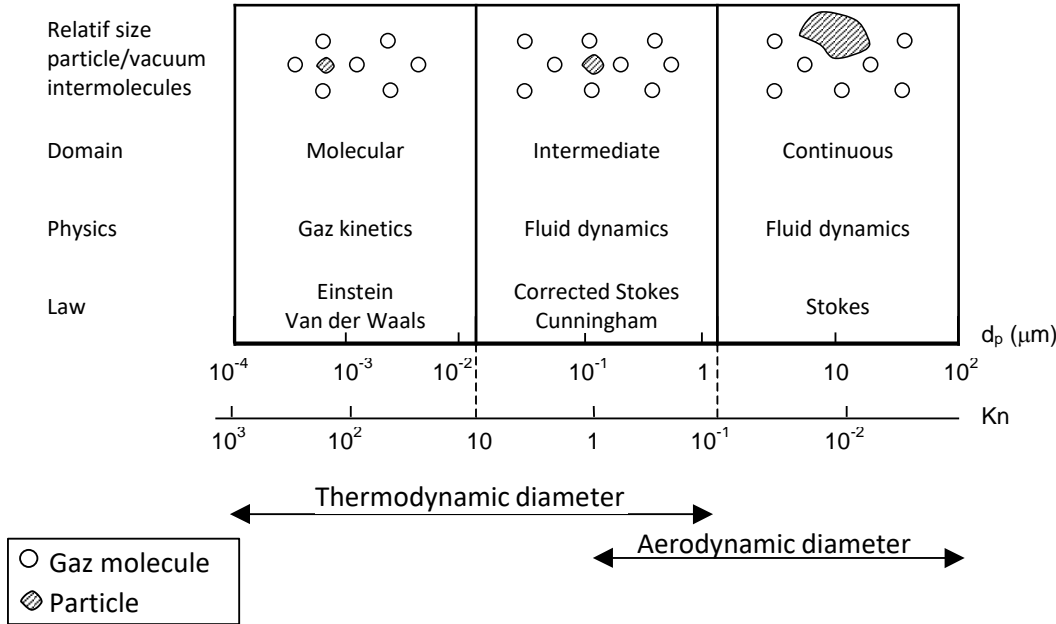


FUNDAMENTALS OF AEROSOL PHYSICS

Définition : an aerosol is a suspension of solid particles or liquid droplets in a gaz



Aerosol behaviour



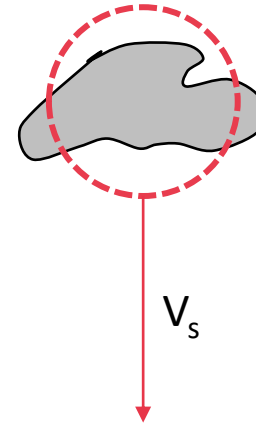
Volume equivalent diameter

Aerodynamic diameter

$$\rho = \rho_p$$

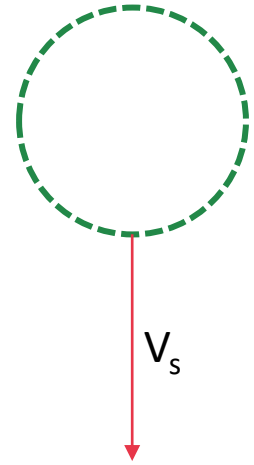
$$m = m_p$$

χ form factor



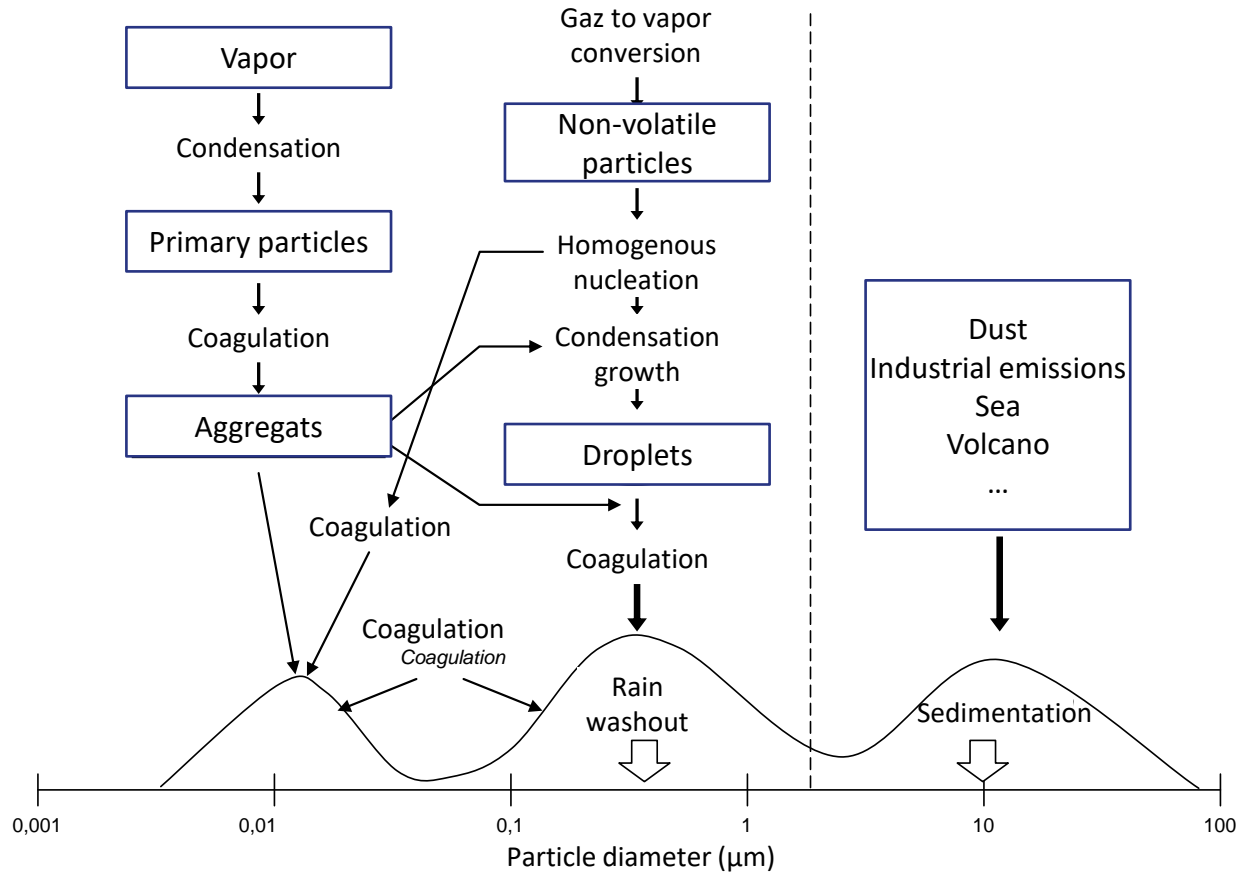
$$\rho = 1$$

$$m = m_p$$



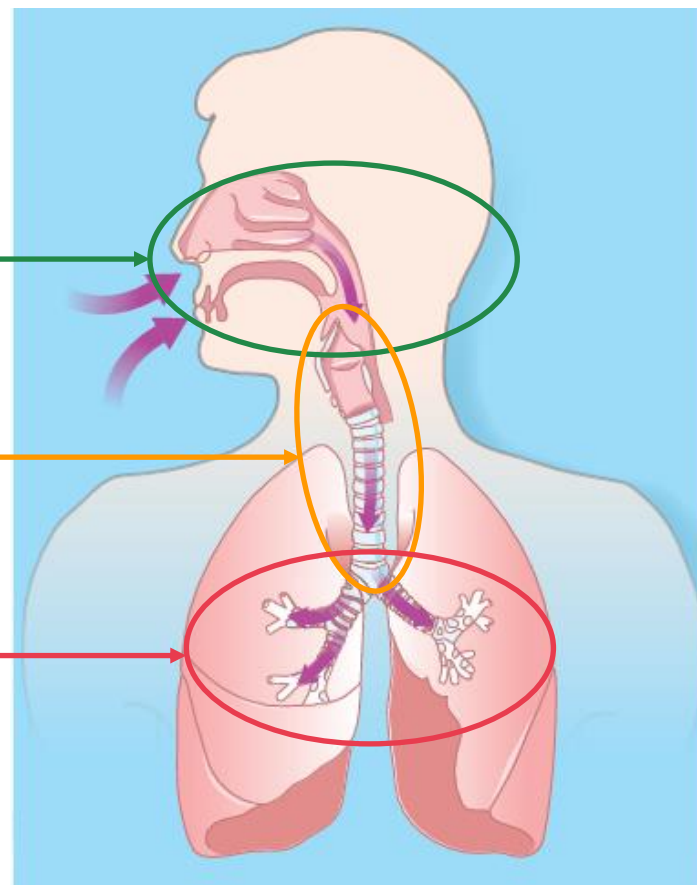
Domaines de la physique des aérosols (NF M 60-760)

Aerosol behaviour

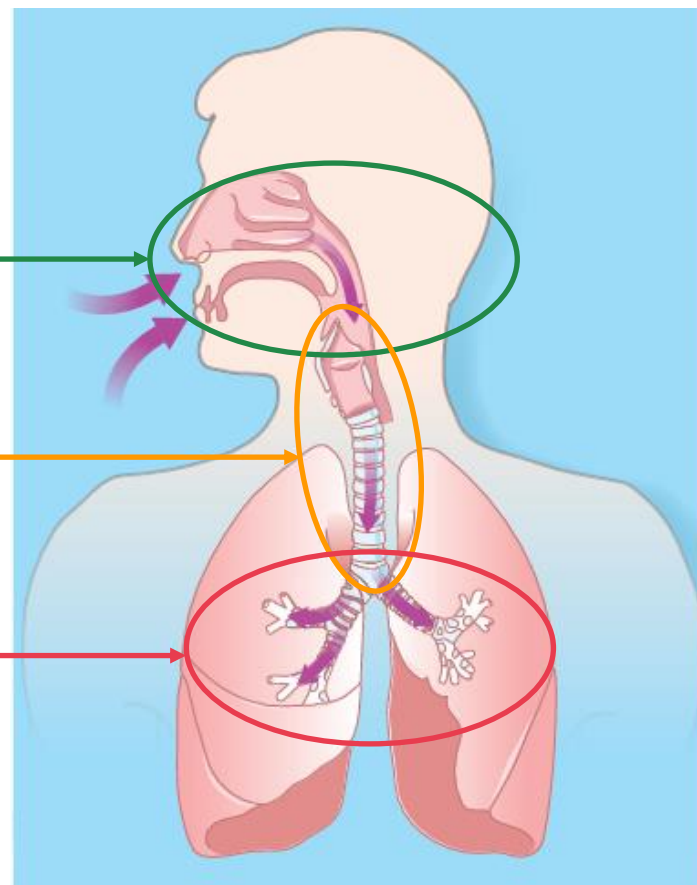
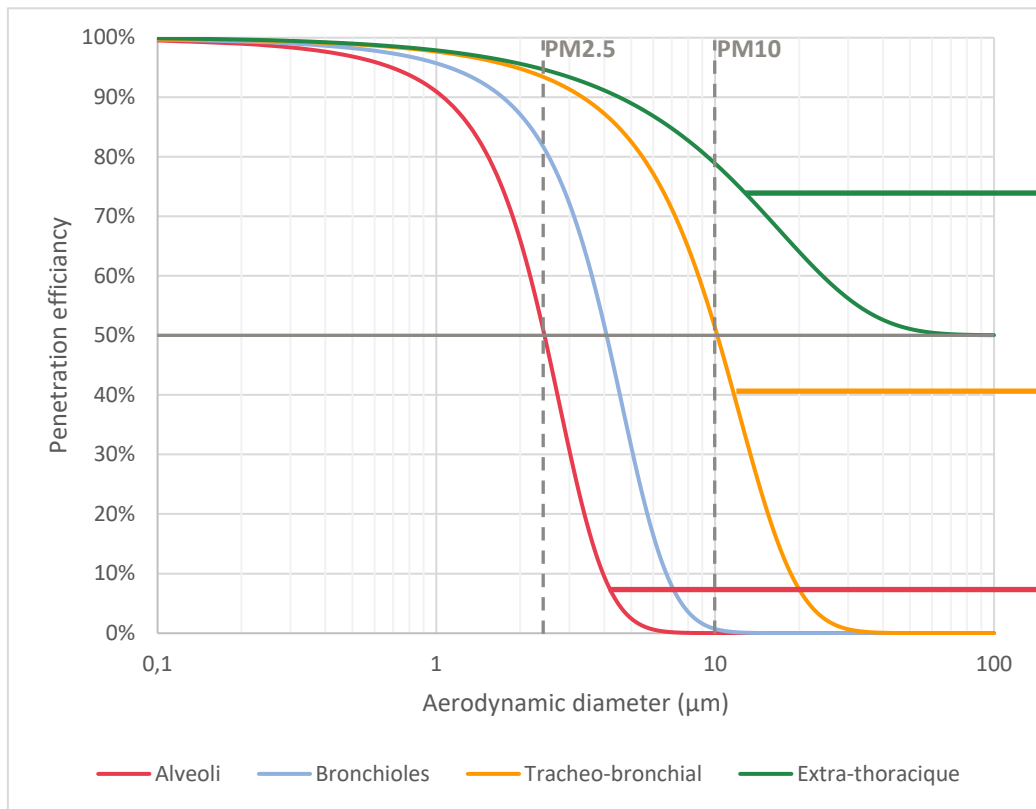


Aerosol behaviour in the breathing system

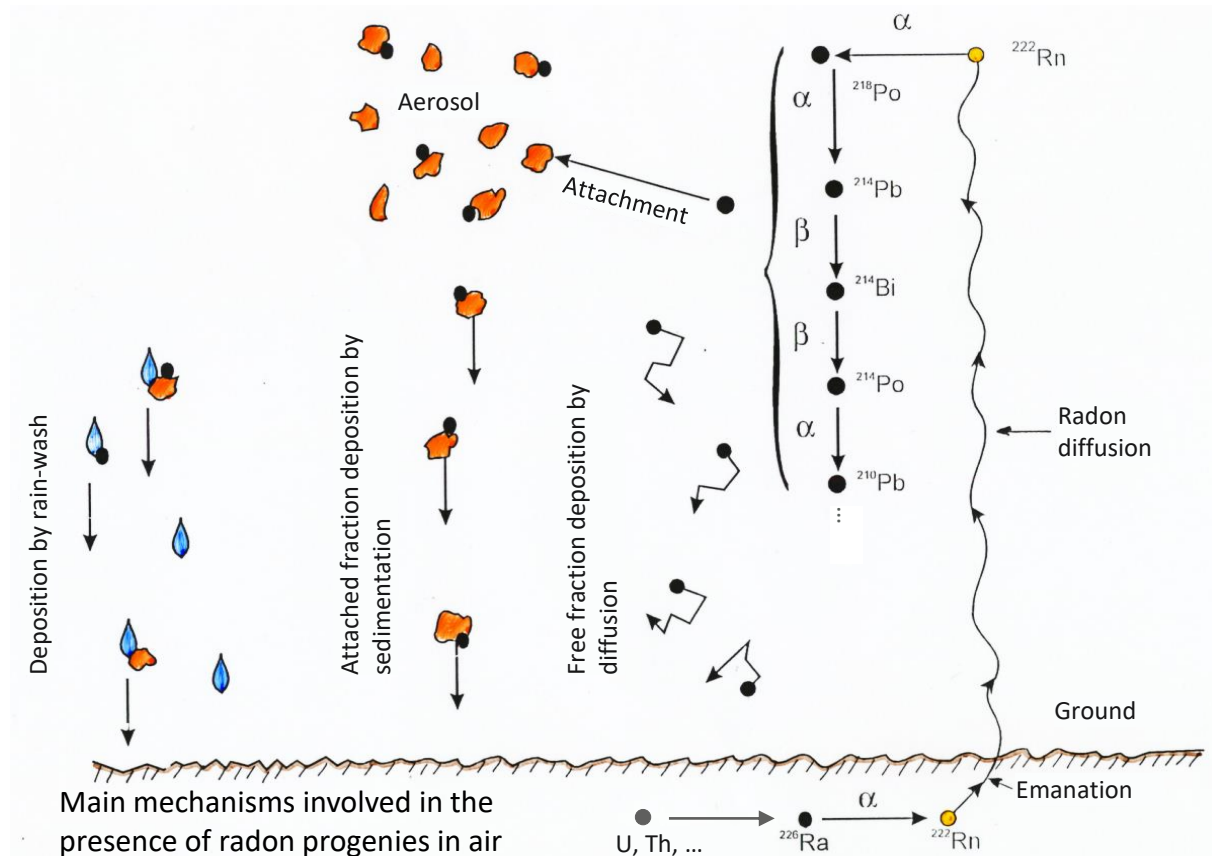
| ICRP | NF EN 481 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ET Extra thoracic | ET Extra thoracic |
| BB Bronchus | TB Tracheo-bronchial |
| bb Bronchioles | A Alveoli |
| Al pulmonary alveoli | |



Aerosol behaviour in the breathing system

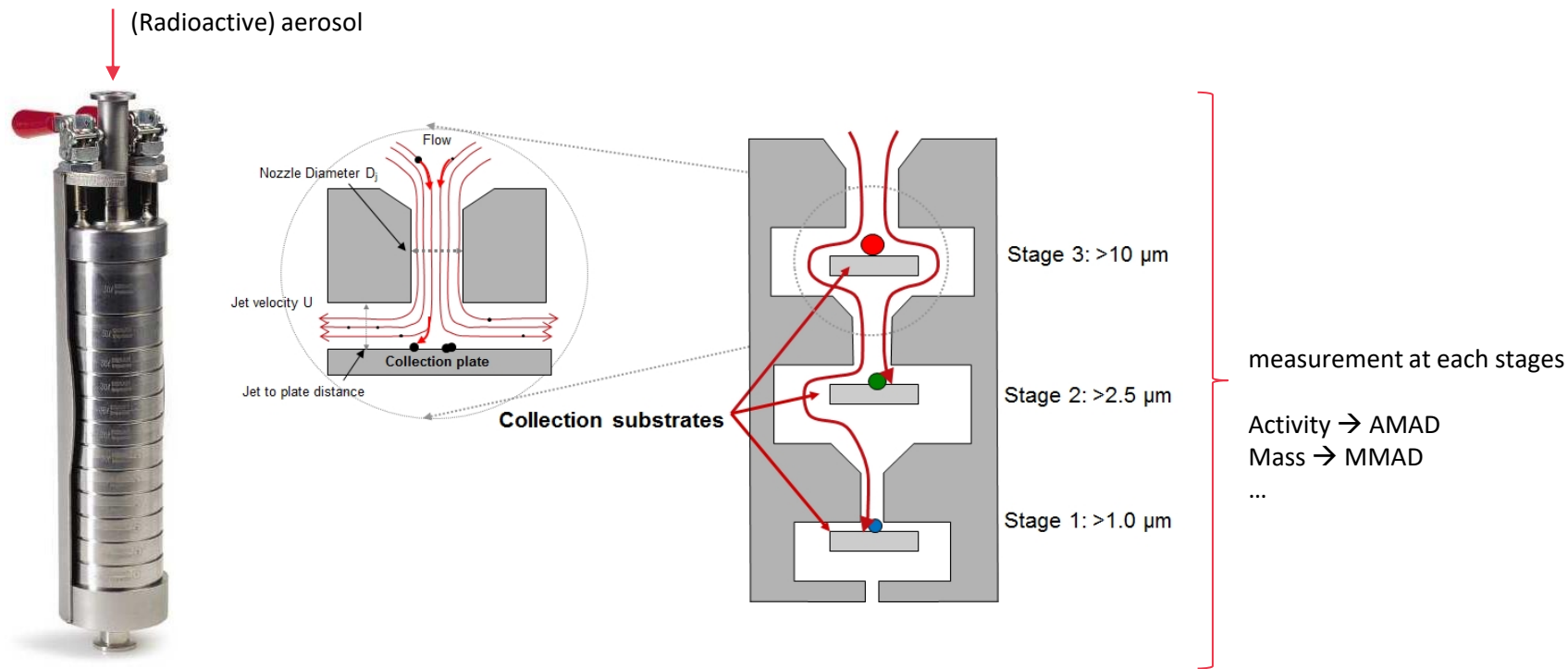


The first radioactive aerosol : radon (^{222}Rn), thoron (^{220}Rn) & progenies (Po, Pb, Bi,...)

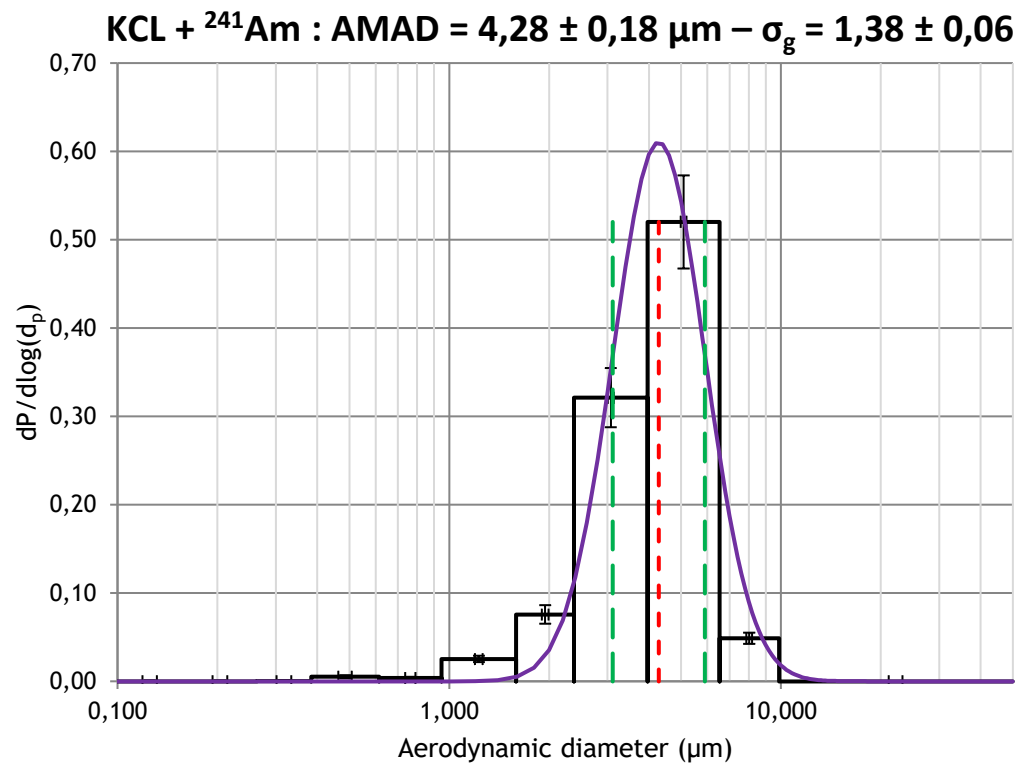
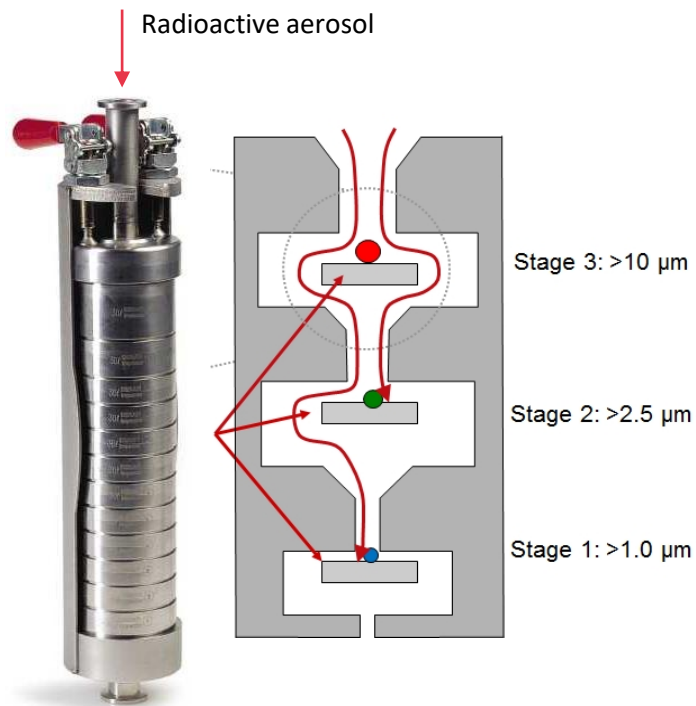


Aerosol_MAD measures : impactor

activity / mass / ... median aerodynamic diameter

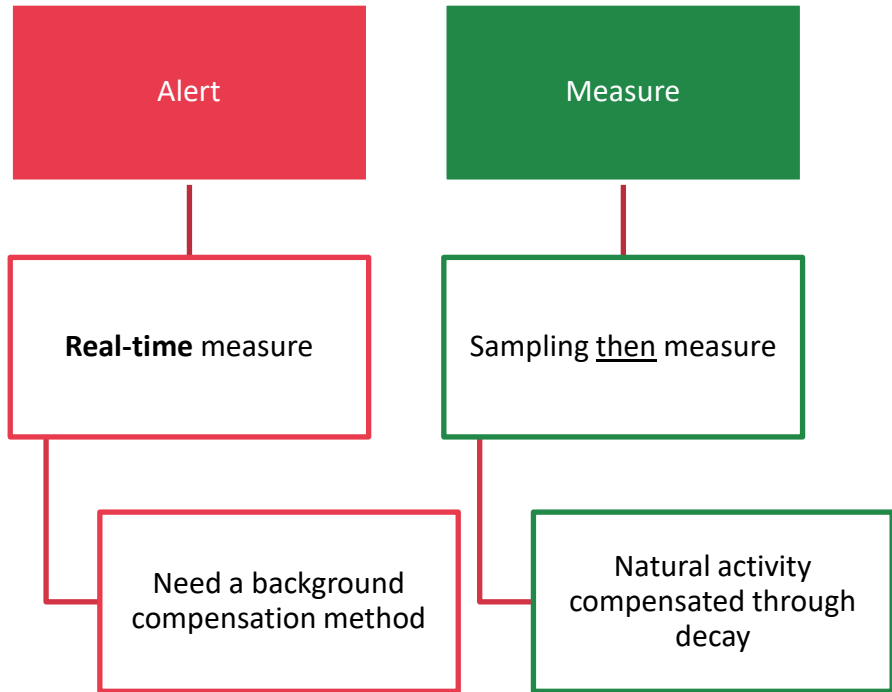


Aerosol_MAD measures : impactor activity / mass / ... median aerodynamic diameter



AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVE AEROSOL MEASUREMENT

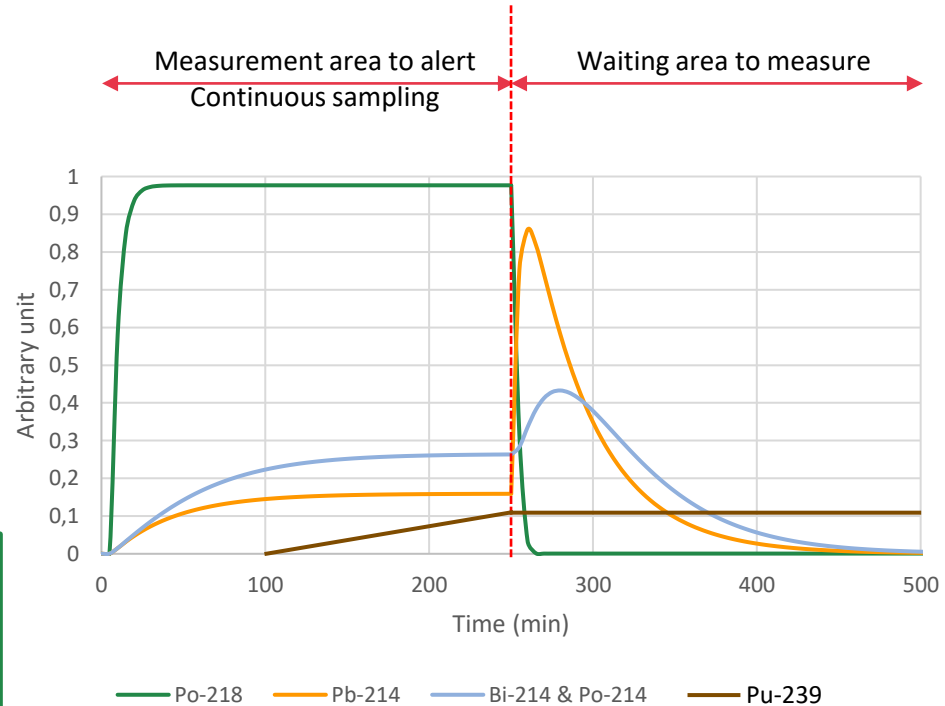
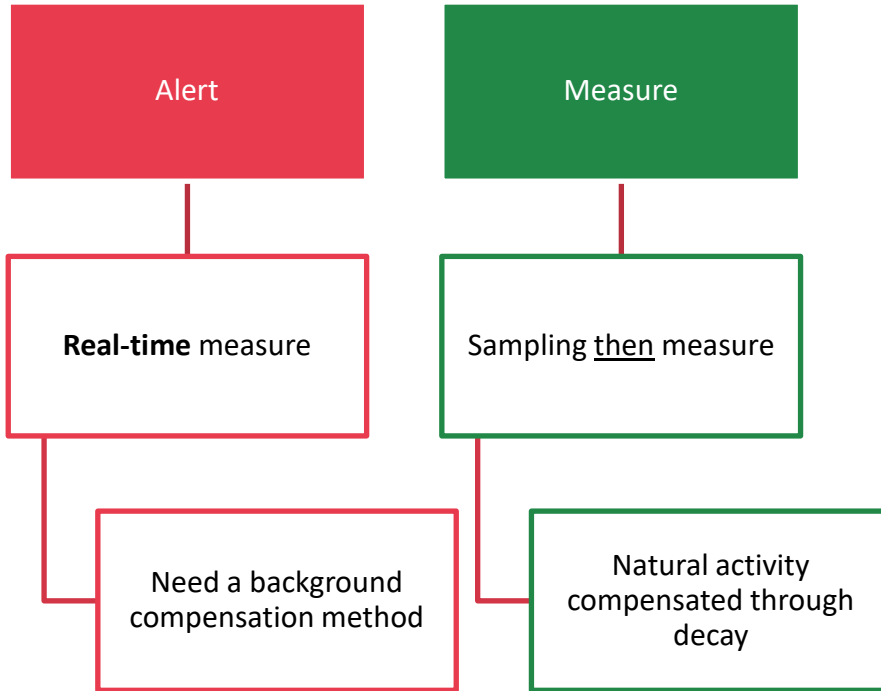
Measurement goals



| Radionuclide | LPCA Bq/m ³ |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| ²²² Rn + progenies | 200 |
| ²³⁹ Pu | 0,18 |
| ²³⁷ Cs | 1200 |

LPCA : practical limit concentration in air
→ engaged dose of 20mSv over 2000h

Measurement strategy



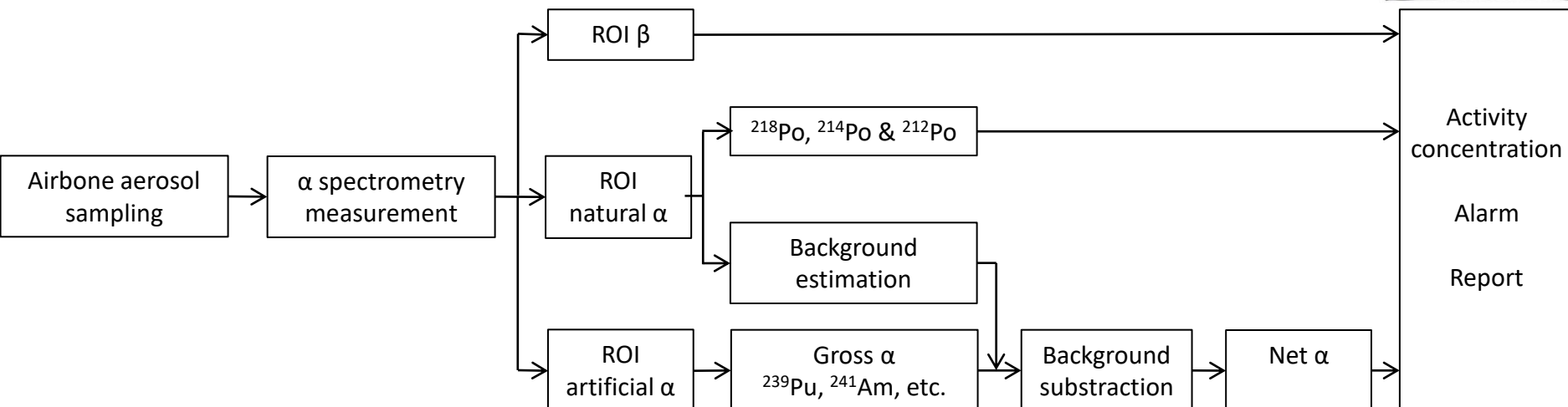
Example of nuclides activities evolution on a sampling filter

Some examples of CAM – continuous air monitor



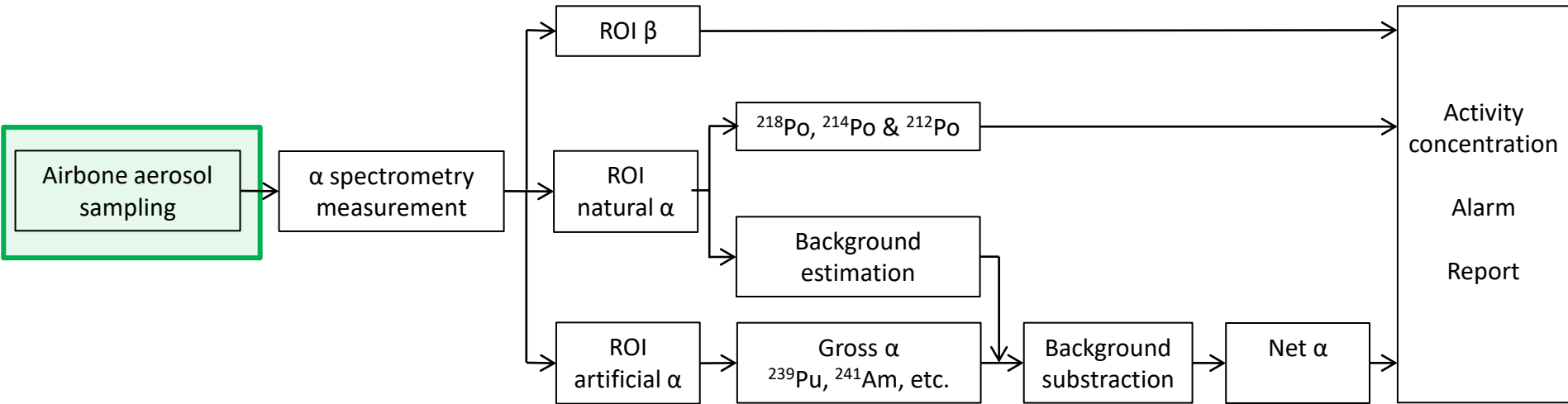
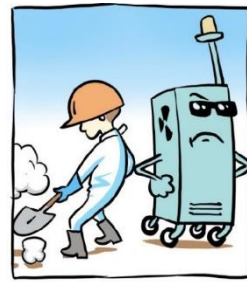
CAM general principle

Continuous Air Monitor



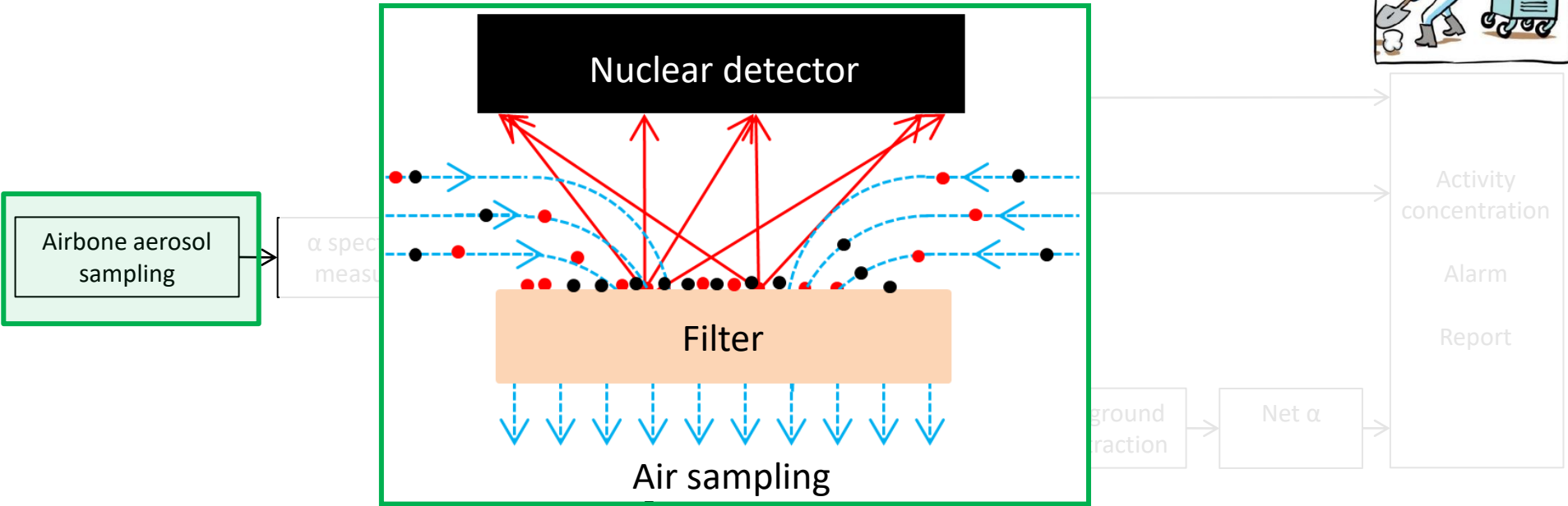
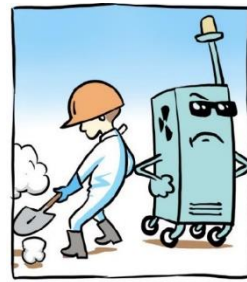
CAM general principle – air sampling & filtration

Continuous Air Monitor



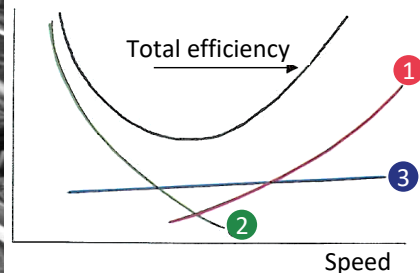
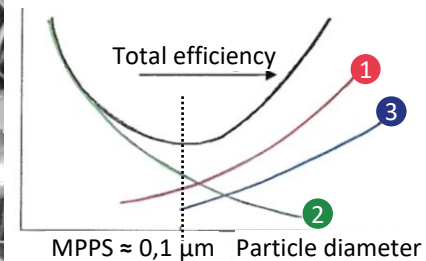
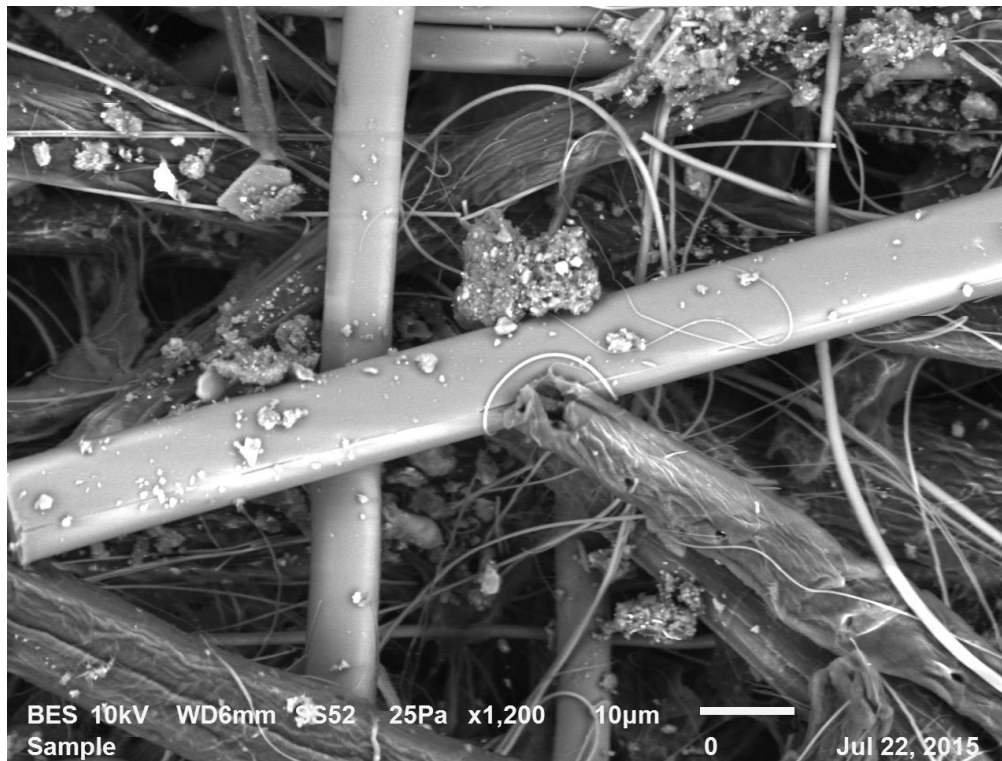
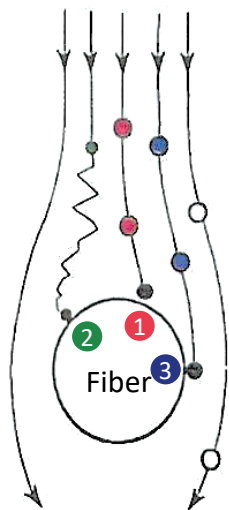
CAM general principle – air sampling & filtration

Continuous Air Monitor



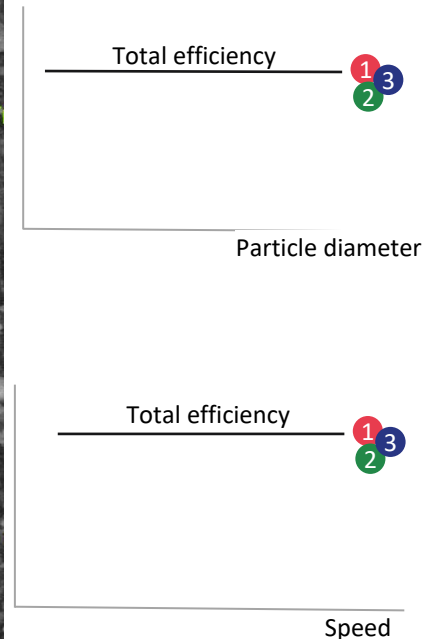
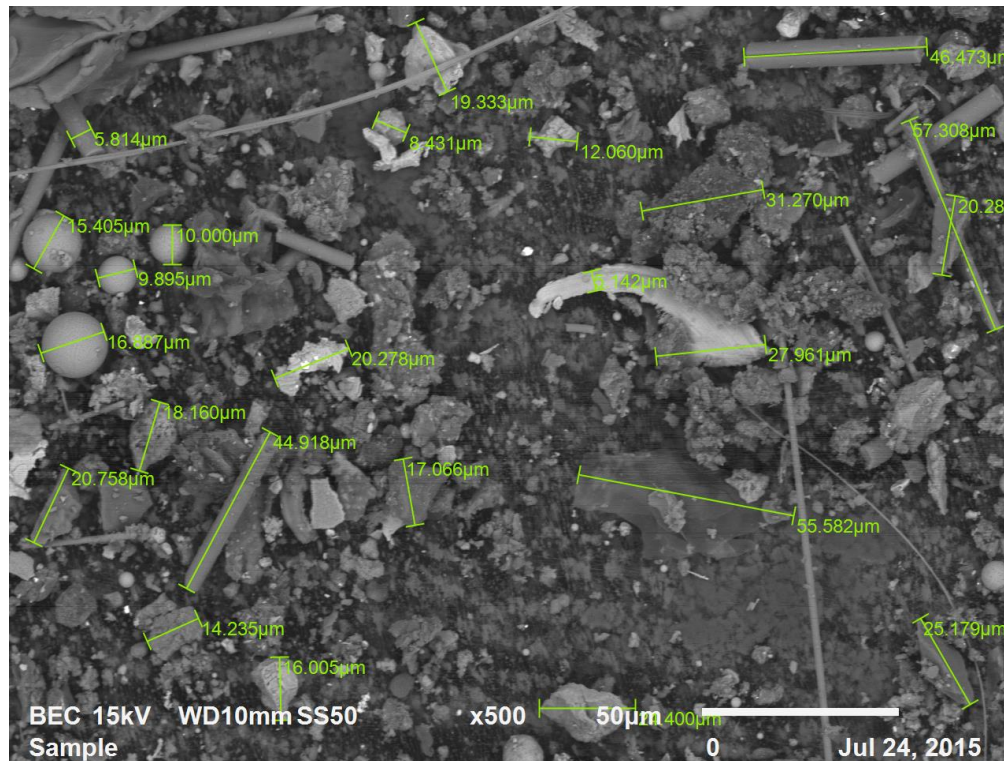
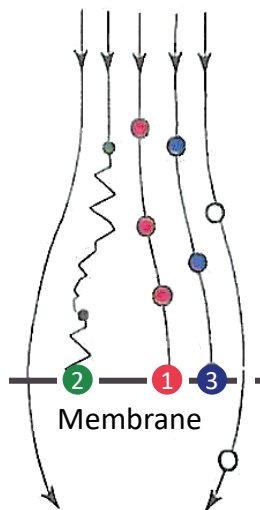
Aerosol filtration – case of fibrous media

- 1 Inertial capture
- 2 Diffusion capture
- 3 Interception capture



Aerosol filtration – case of membranous media

- 1 Inertial capture
- 2 Diffusion capture
- 3 Interception capture

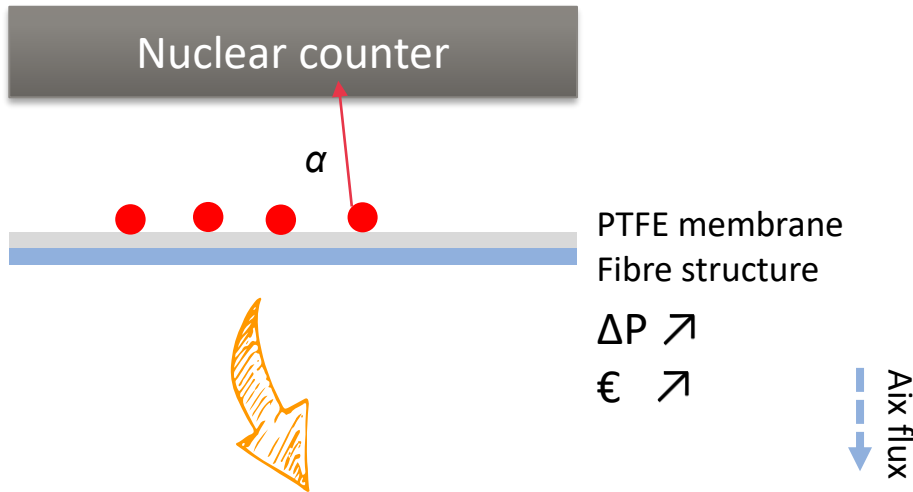


Measuring radioactivity in the air - Metrology of aerosol contamination

The specificity of radioactive aerosols emitting α

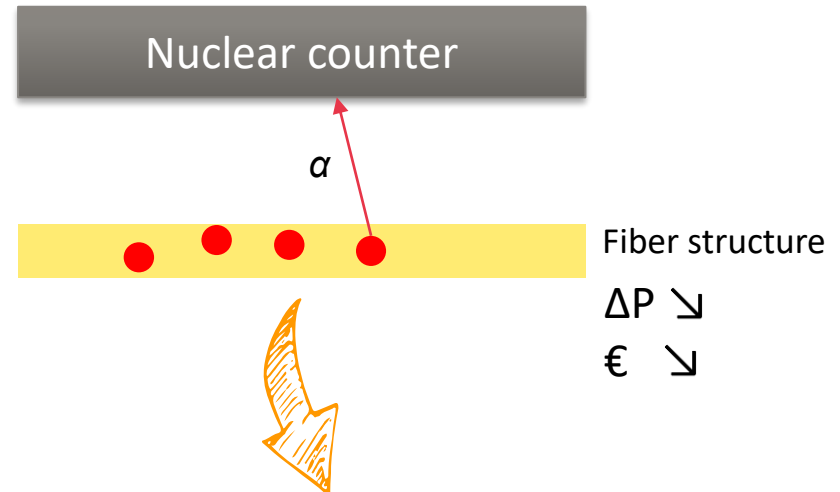
α activity - emerging α activity - gross α activity, equivalent to xx

Membranous filter



$$A \propto \# \cdot s^{-1} \forall v \text{ \& } DAMA$$

Fibrous filter



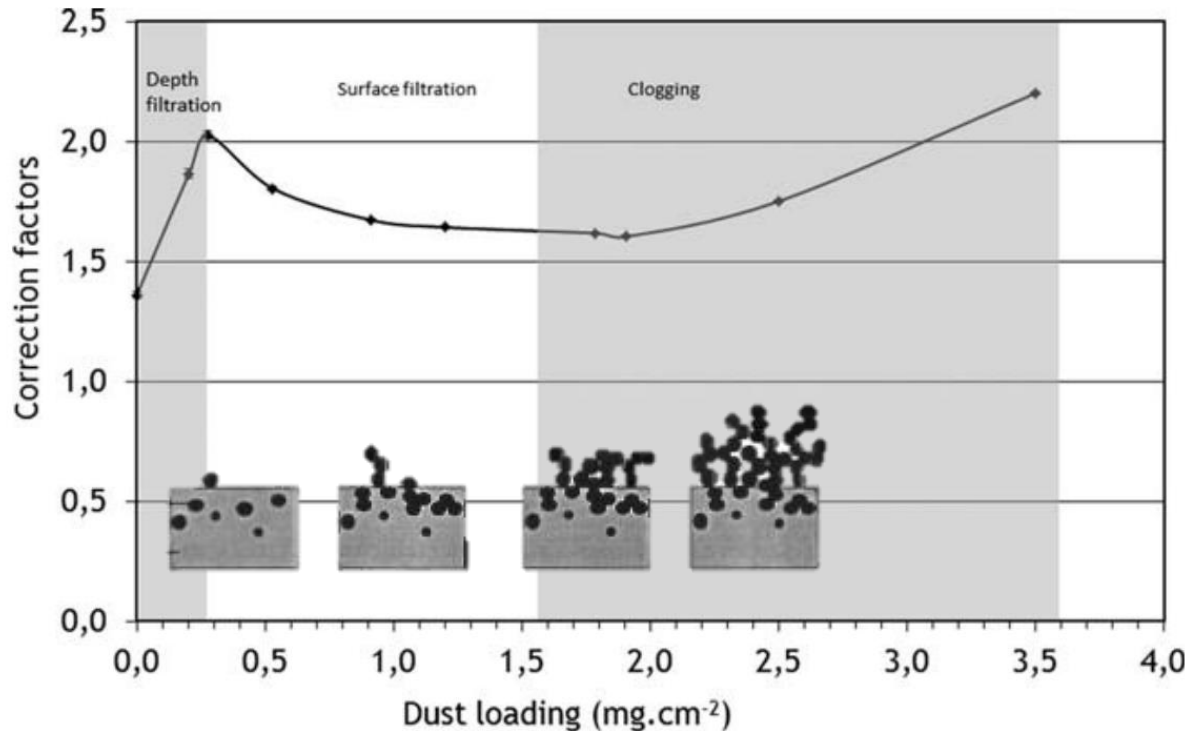
$$A \not\propto \# \cdot s^{-1} \forall v \text{ \& } DAMA$$

AMAD : activity median aerodynamic diameter

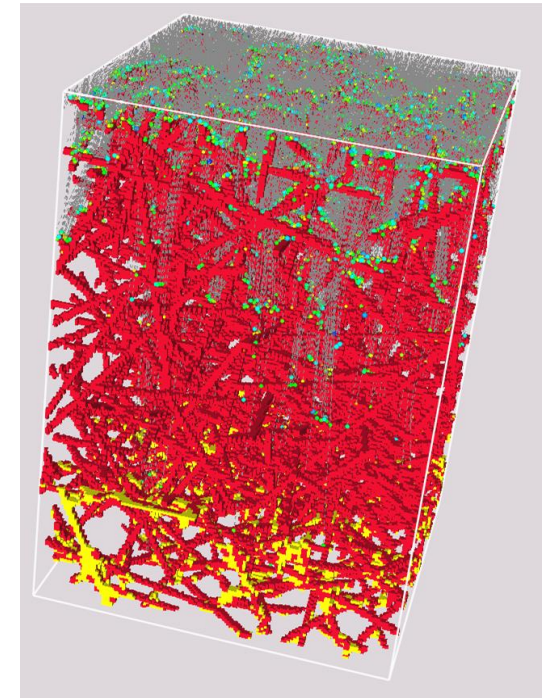
Aerosol depth penetration in media & impact on measurement

Illustrative example with a fibrous filter

Under-estimation between 1,3 and 2,2 !

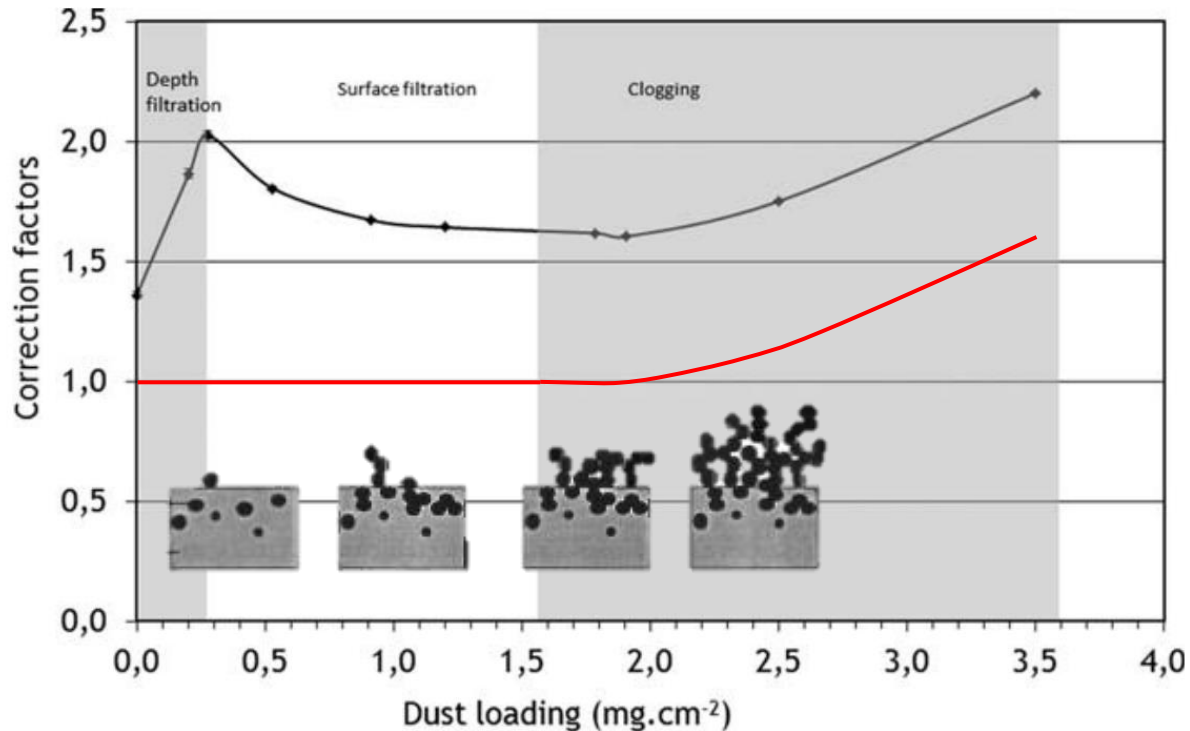


GeoDict illustration

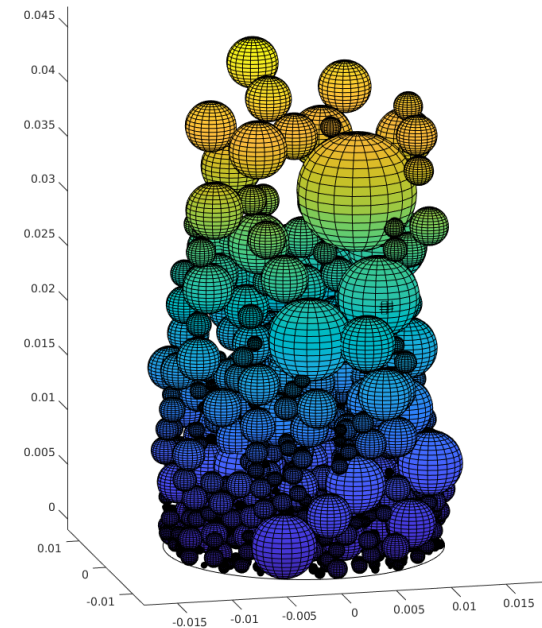


Aerosol depth penetration in media & impact on measurement

Illustrative example with a membrane filter

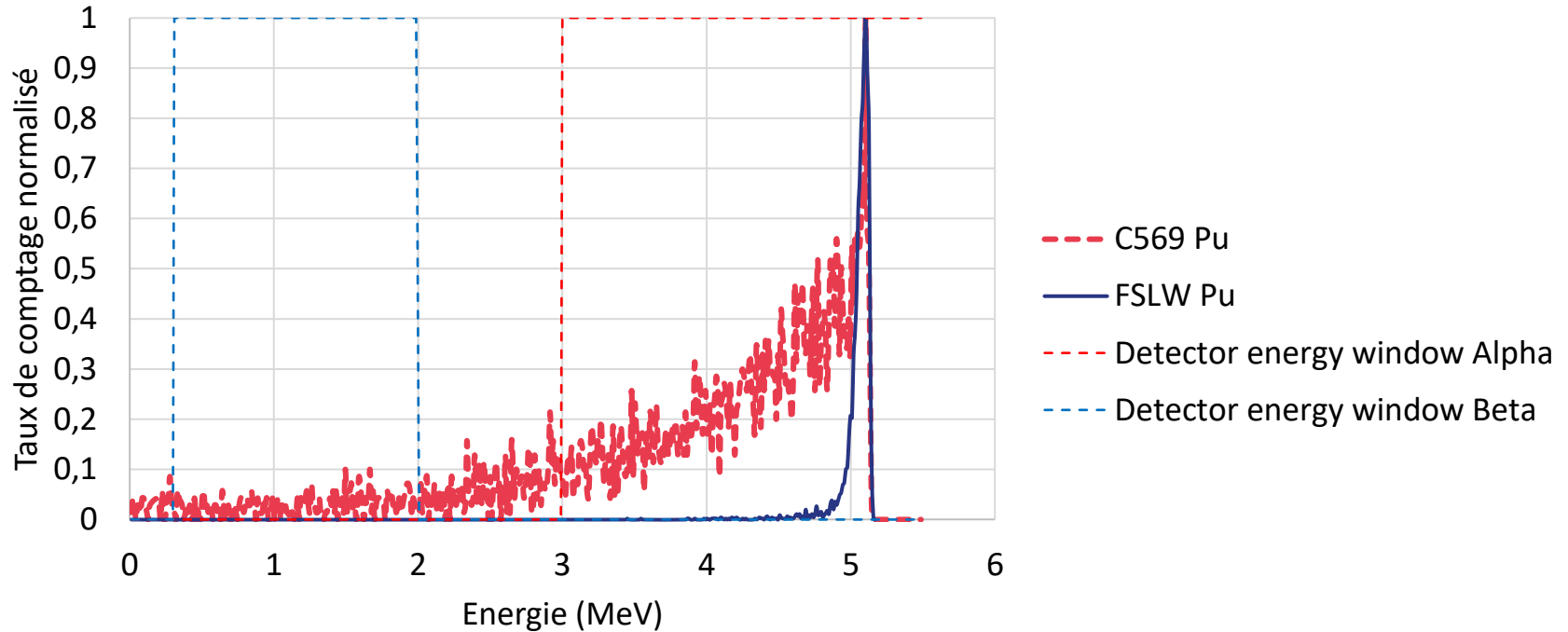


Illustration



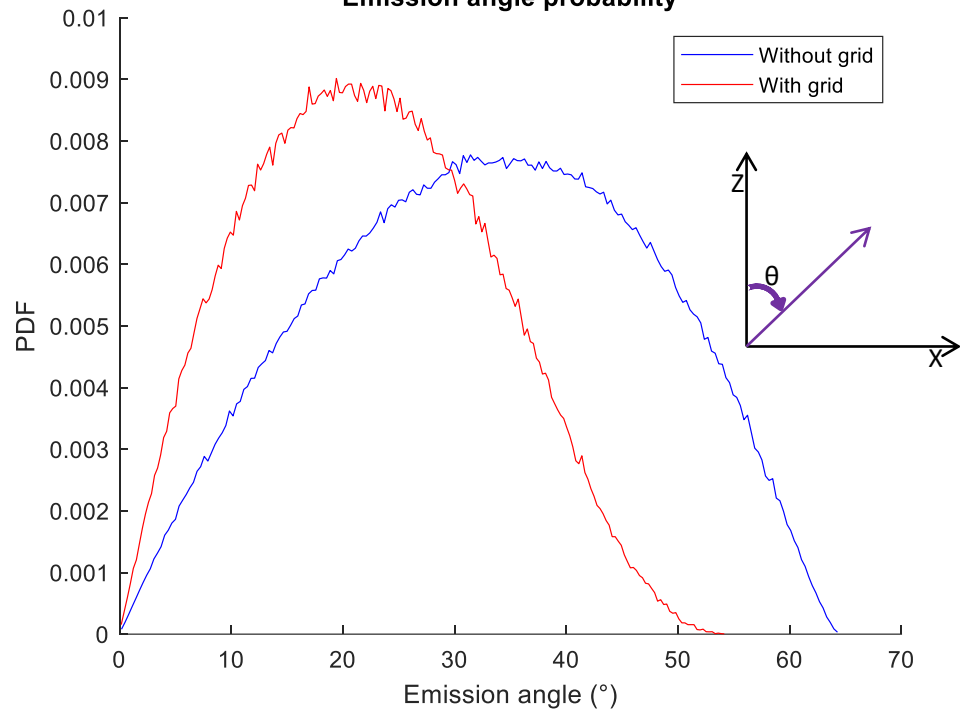
Fibrous filter Vs membranous filter for alpha spectrometry

Illustration of α measurement on a **C569** filter (fibrous) and a **FSLW** filter (membranous)

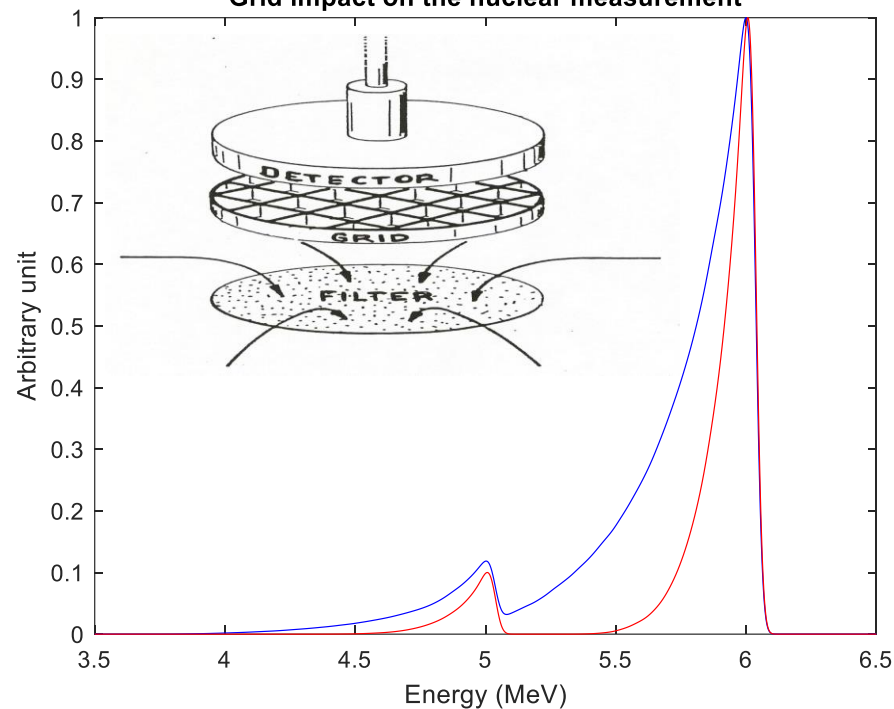


Detection upgrade

Emission angle probability

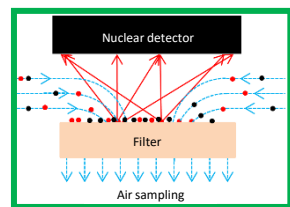
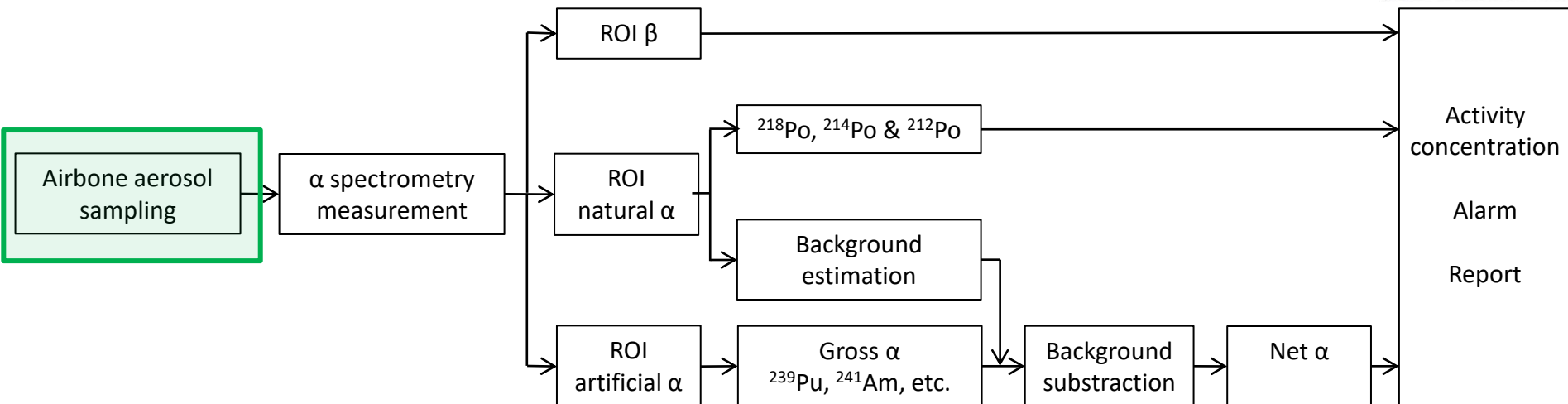
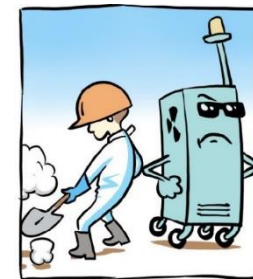


Grid impact on the nuclear measurement



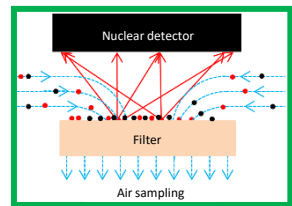
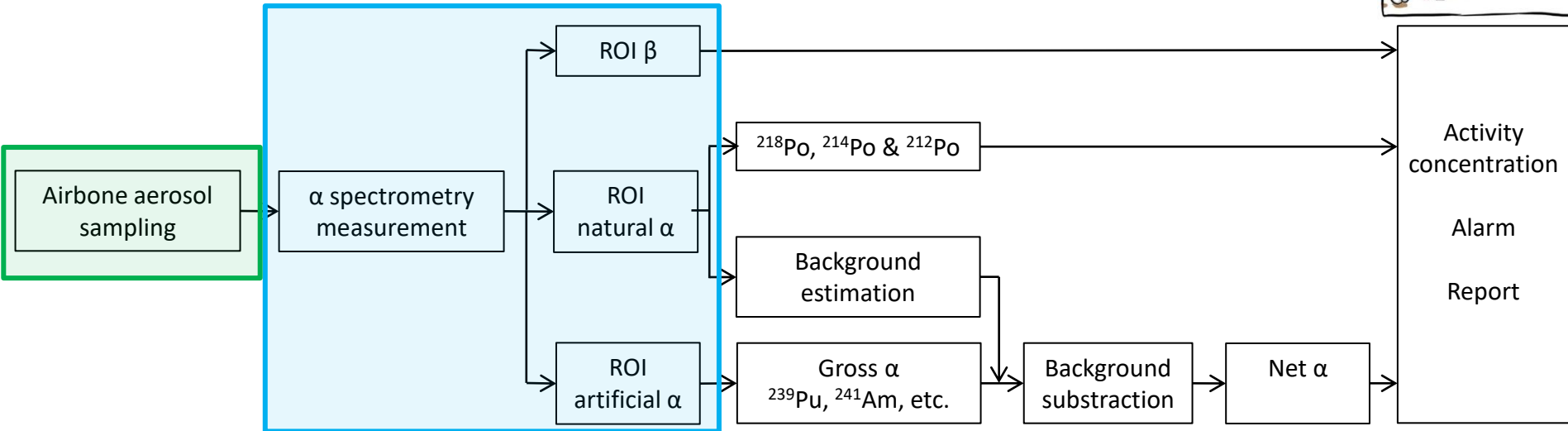
CAM general principle – air sampling & filtration

Continuous Air Monitor



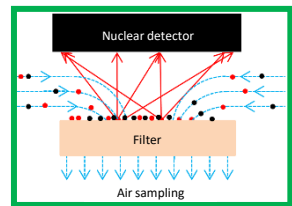
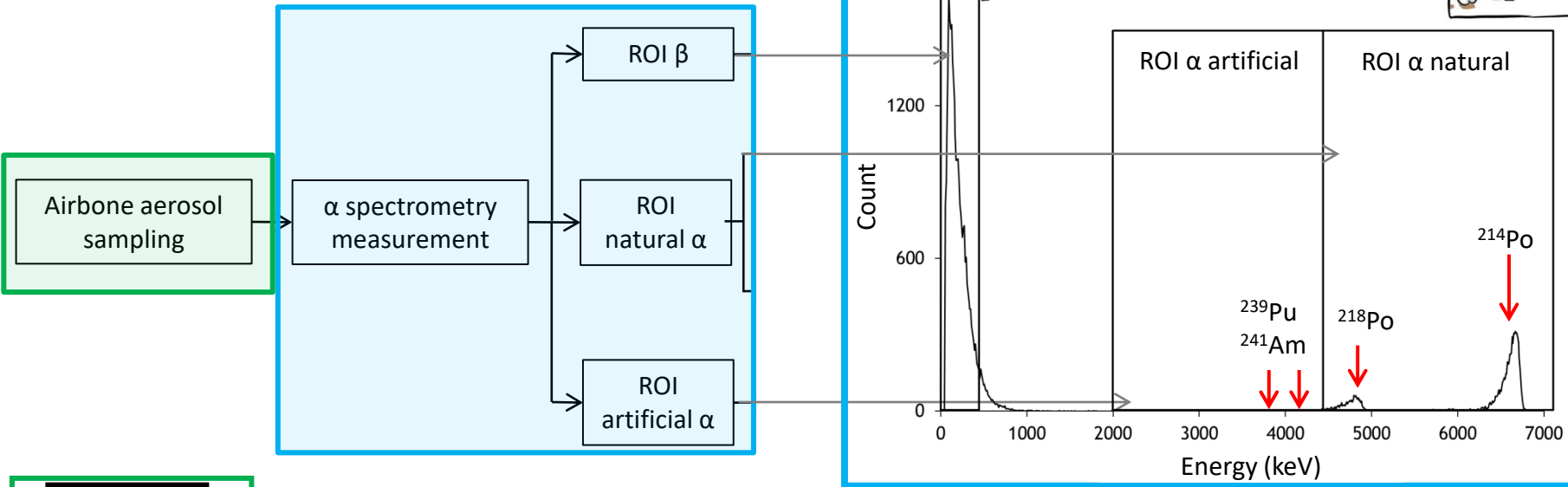
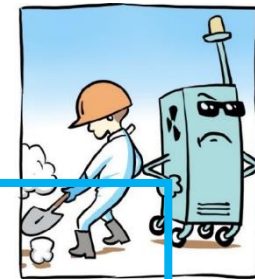
CAM general principle – nuclear measurement: α spectrometry

Continuous Air Monitor



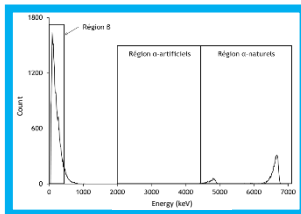
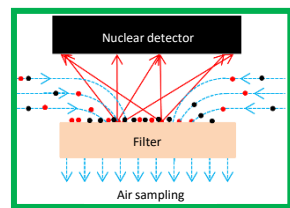
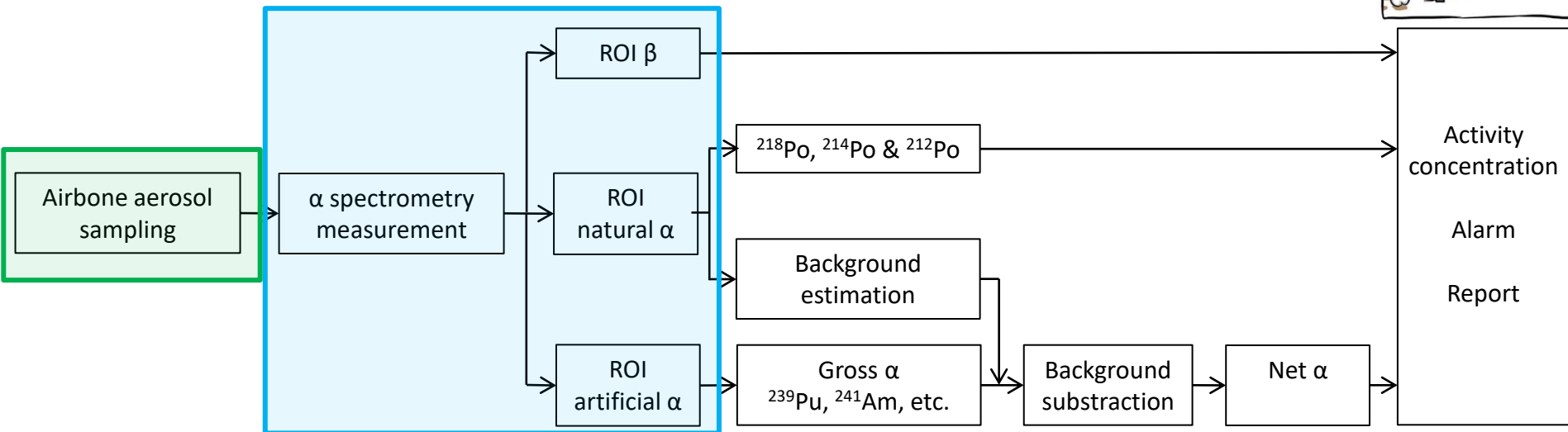
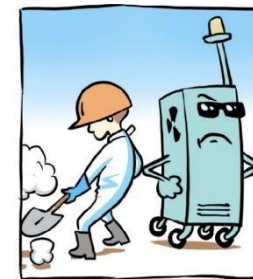
CAM general principle – nuclear measurement: α spectrometry

Continuous Air Monitor



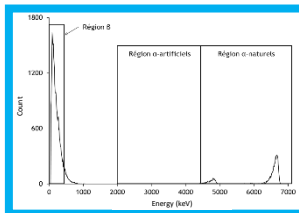
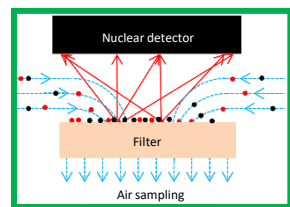
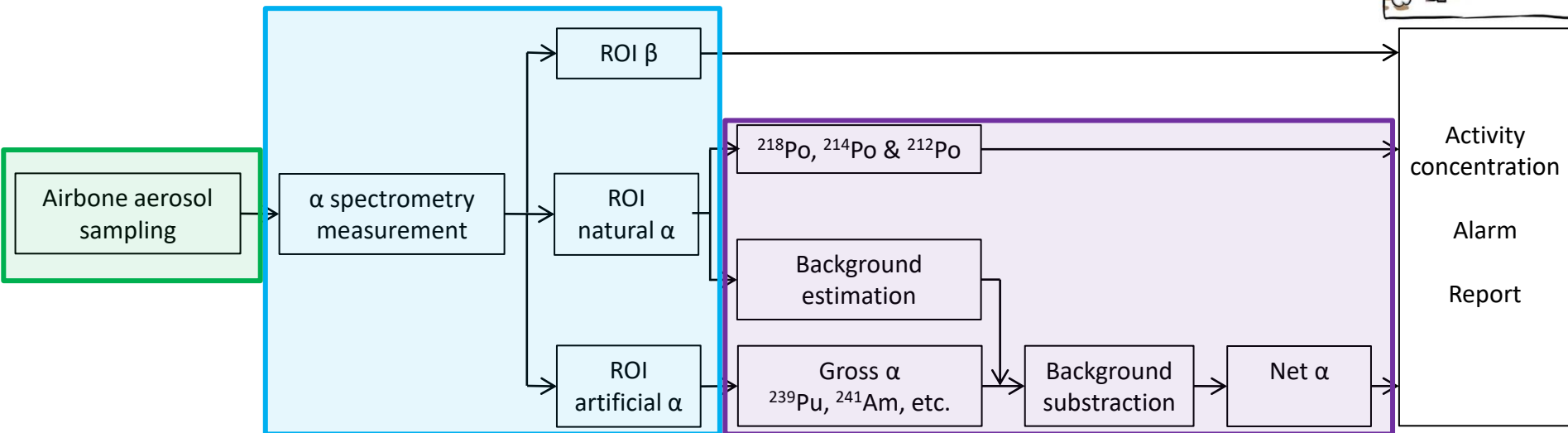
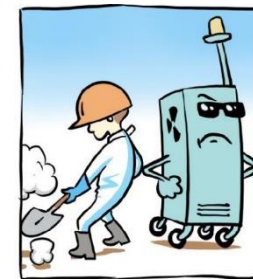
CAM general principle – nuclear measurement: α spectrometry

Continuous Air Monitor

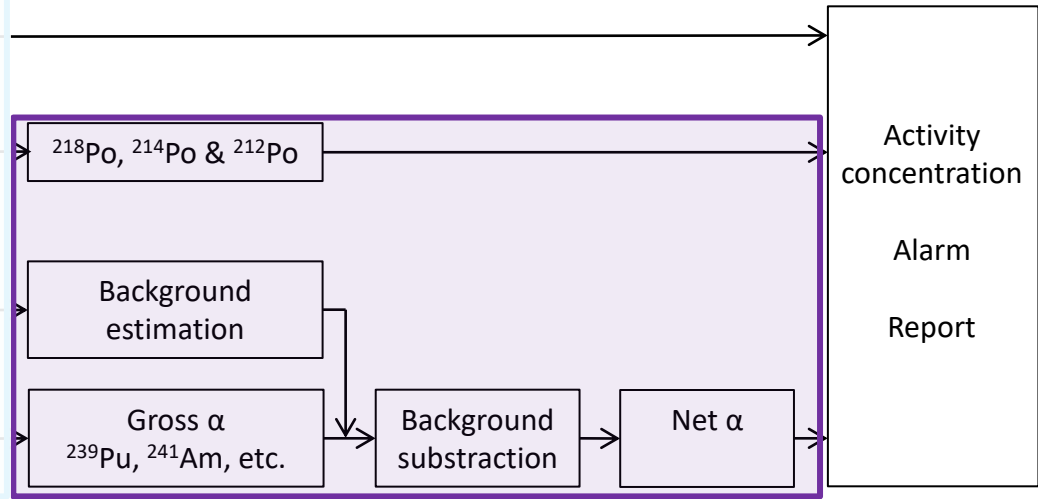
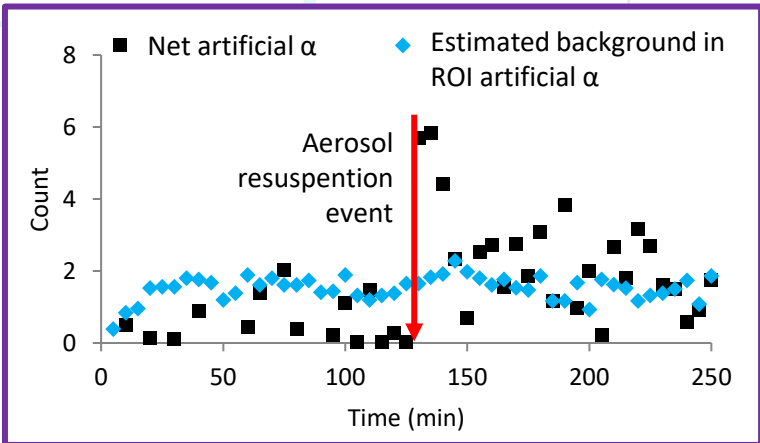
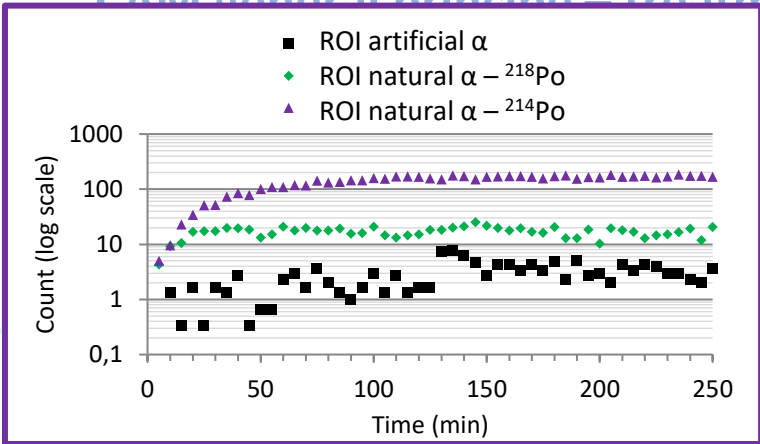
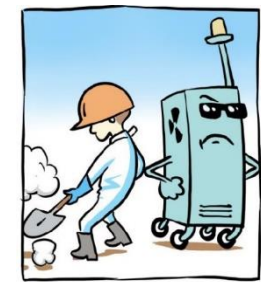


CAM general principle – treatment & analyses

Continuous Air Monitor

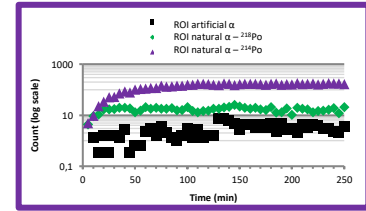
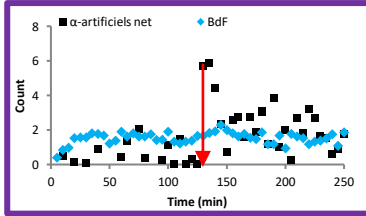
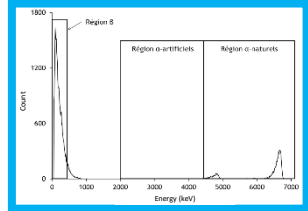
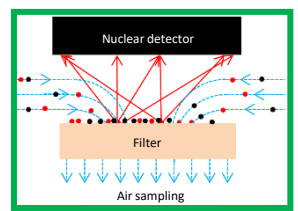
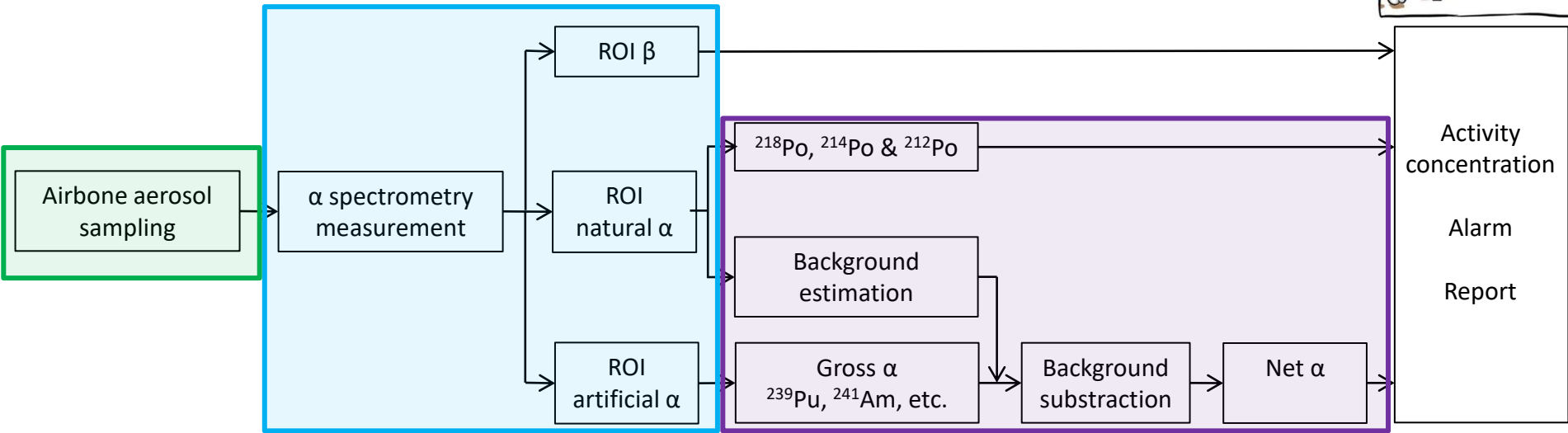


CAM general principle – treatment & analyses

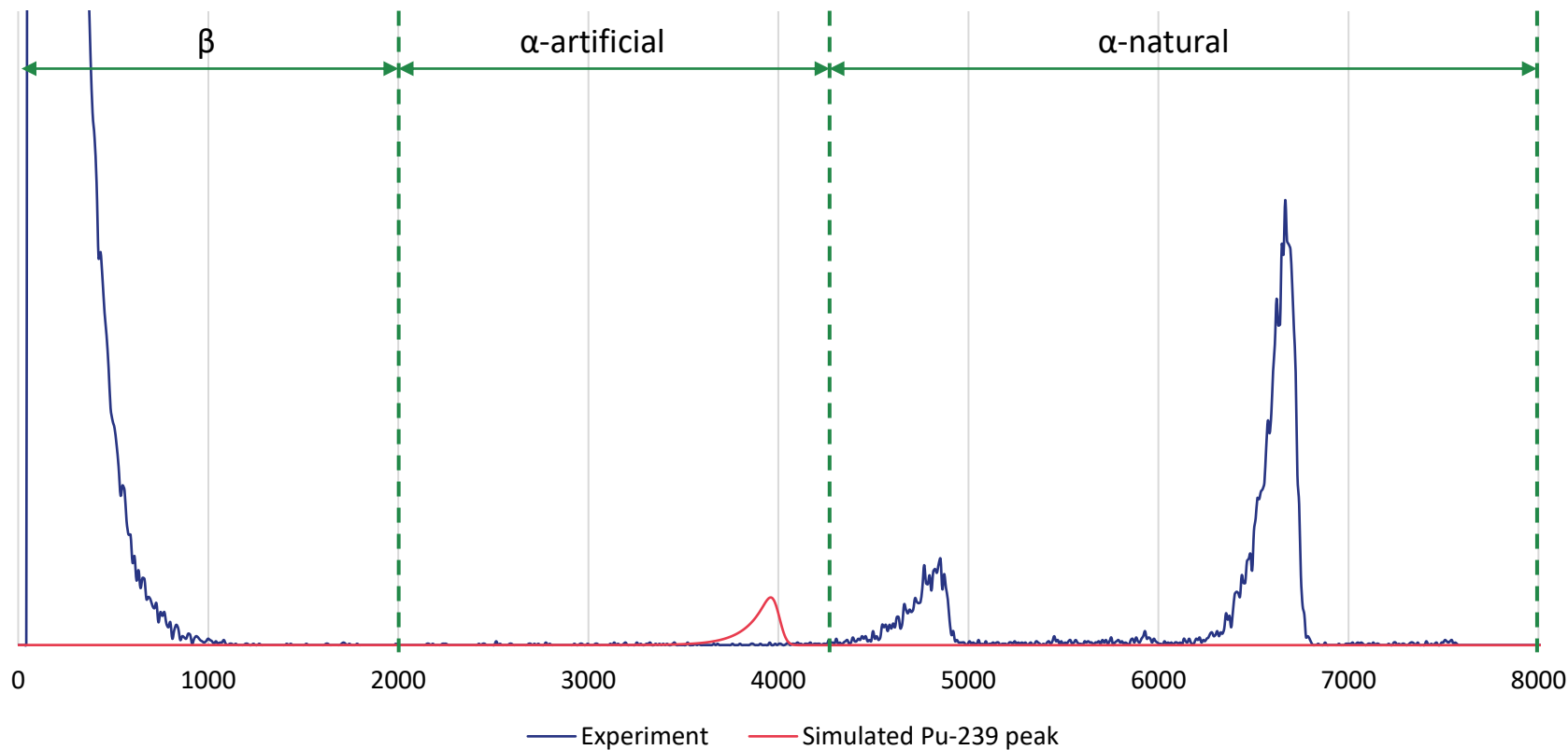


CAM general principle – the three steps

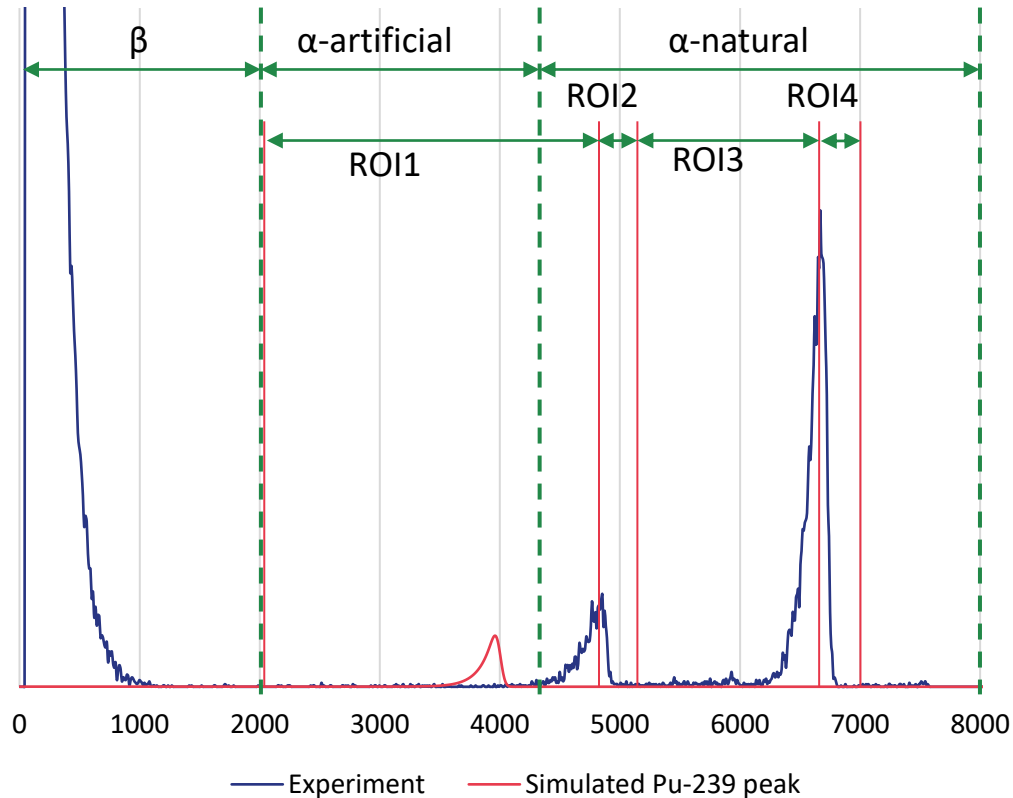
Continuous Air Monitor



How the activity measurement is done?



How the activity measurement is done?



Option 1: 4-ROI algorithm

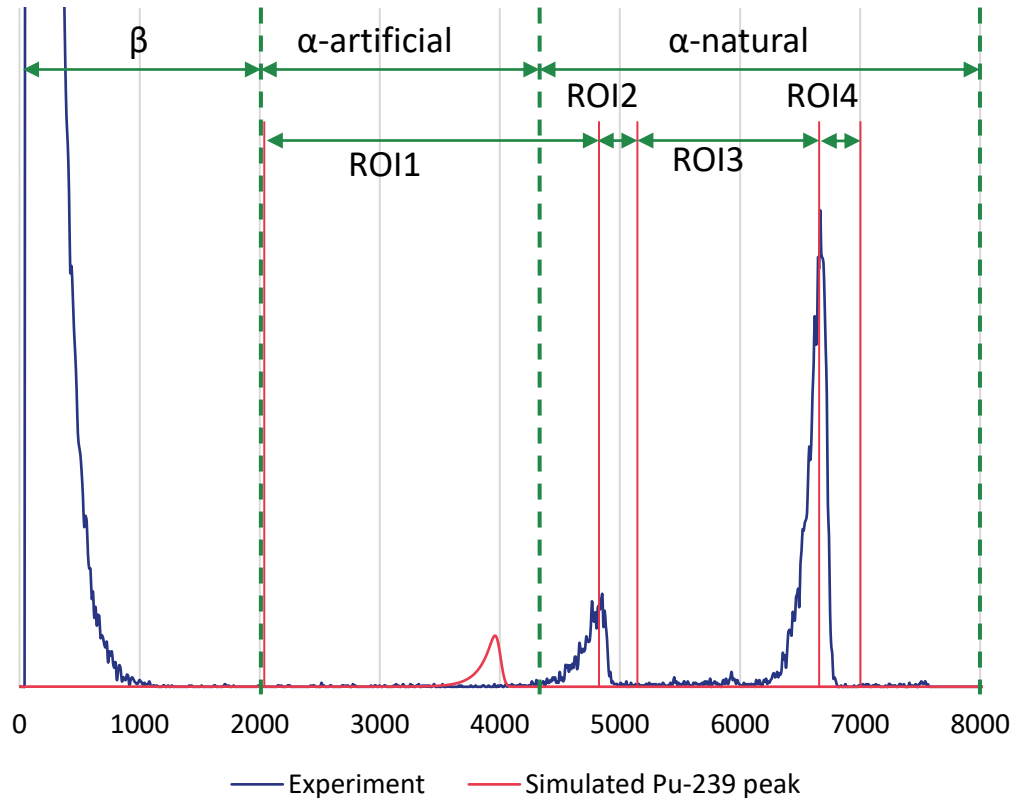
$$\frac{\text{ROI1}}{\text{ROI2}} \propto \frac{\text{ROI3}}{\text{ROI4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ROI1} = \text{const} \times \text{ROI2} \times \frac{\text{ROI3}}{\text{ROI4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{TRU} = \text{ROI1}_{\text{gross}} - \text{const} \times \text{ROI2} \times \frac{\text{ROI3}}{\text{ROI4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{TRU} = \text{ROI1}_{\text{gross}} - K \times \text{ROI2}$$

How the activity measurement is done?



Option 1: 4-ROI algorithm

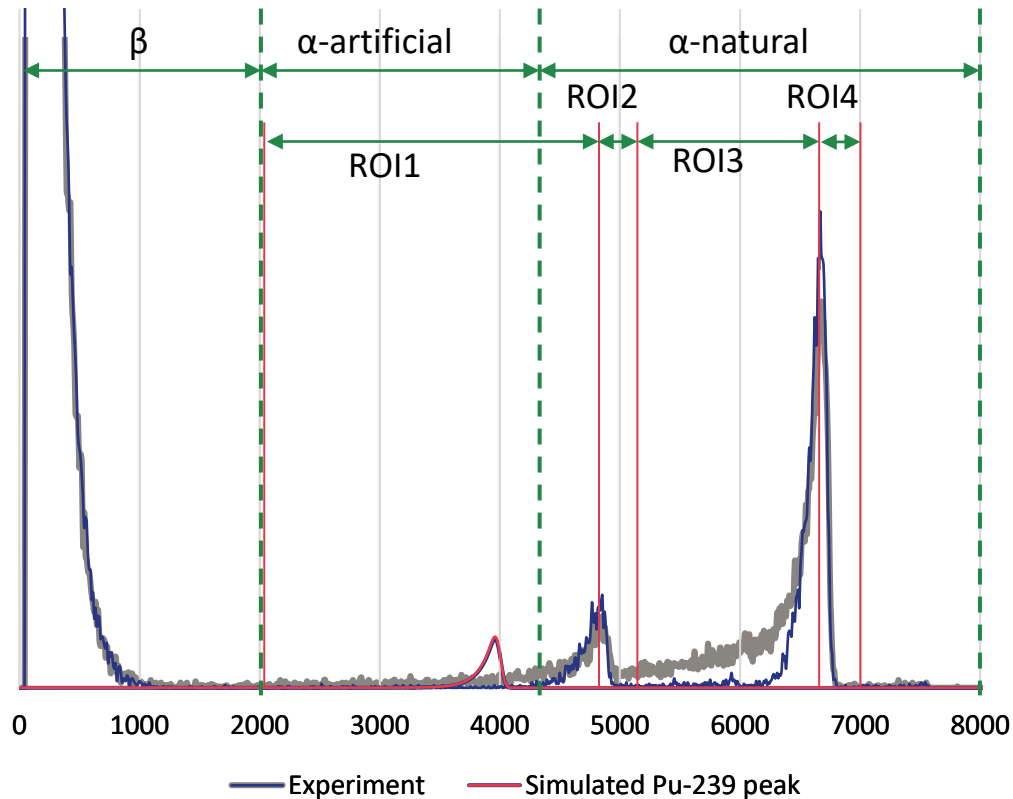
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$$\Rightarrow \text{TRU} = \text{ROI1}_{\text{gross}} - K \times \text{ROI2}$$

How the activity measurement is done?



Option 1: 4-ROI algorithm

$$\frac{\text{ROI1}}{\text{ROI2}} \propto \frac{\text{ROI3}}{\text{ROI4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ROI1} = \text{const} \times \text{ROI2} \times \frac{\text{ROI3}}{\text{ROI4}}$$

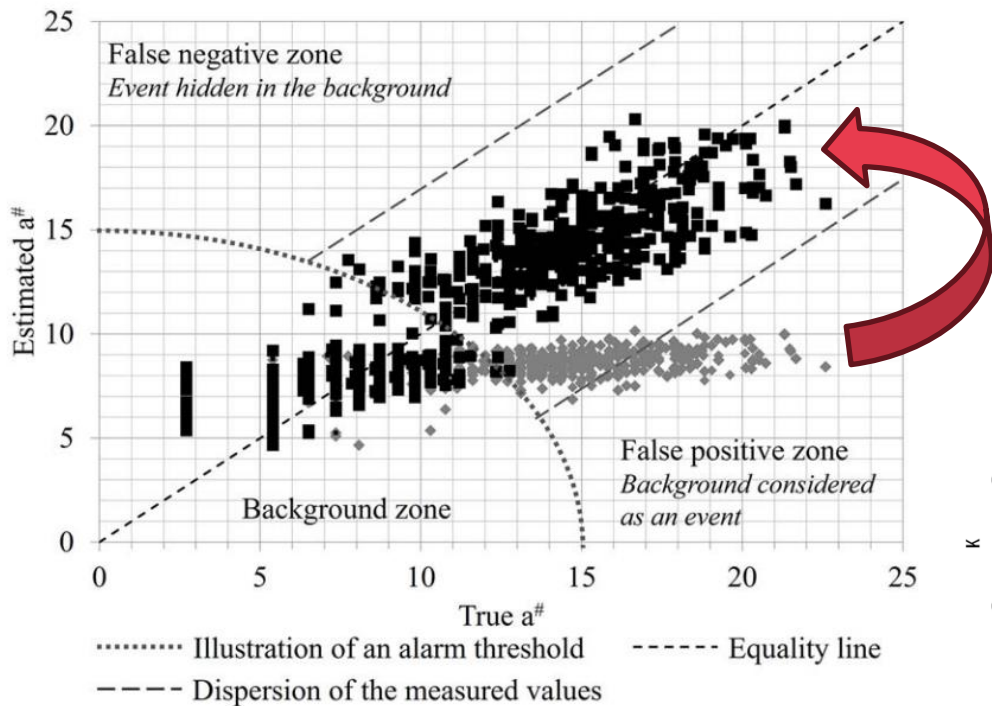
$$\Rightarrow \text{TRU} = \text{ROI1}_{\text{gross}} - \text{const} \times \text{ROI2} \times \frac{\text{ROI3}}{\text{ROI4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{TRU} = \text{ROI1}_{\text{gross}} - K \times \text{ROI2}$$

In grey, a measurement with a deposit of 7 mg of alumina aerosol

$$\Rightarrow K_{\text{clean}} \neq K_{\text{dirty}}$$

How the activity measurement is done?



Option 1: 4-ROI algorithm

$$\text{TRU} = \text{ROI1}_{\text{gross}} - K \times \text{ROI2}$$

$$\text{true } a^\# \neq \text{estimated } a^\#$$

Knowledge on aerosol properties

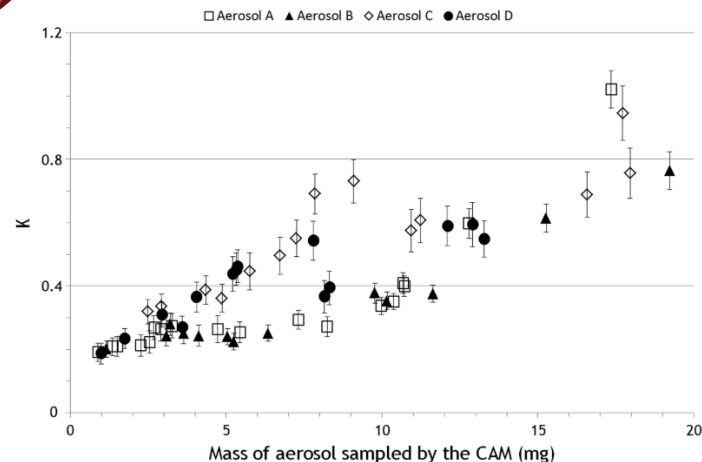
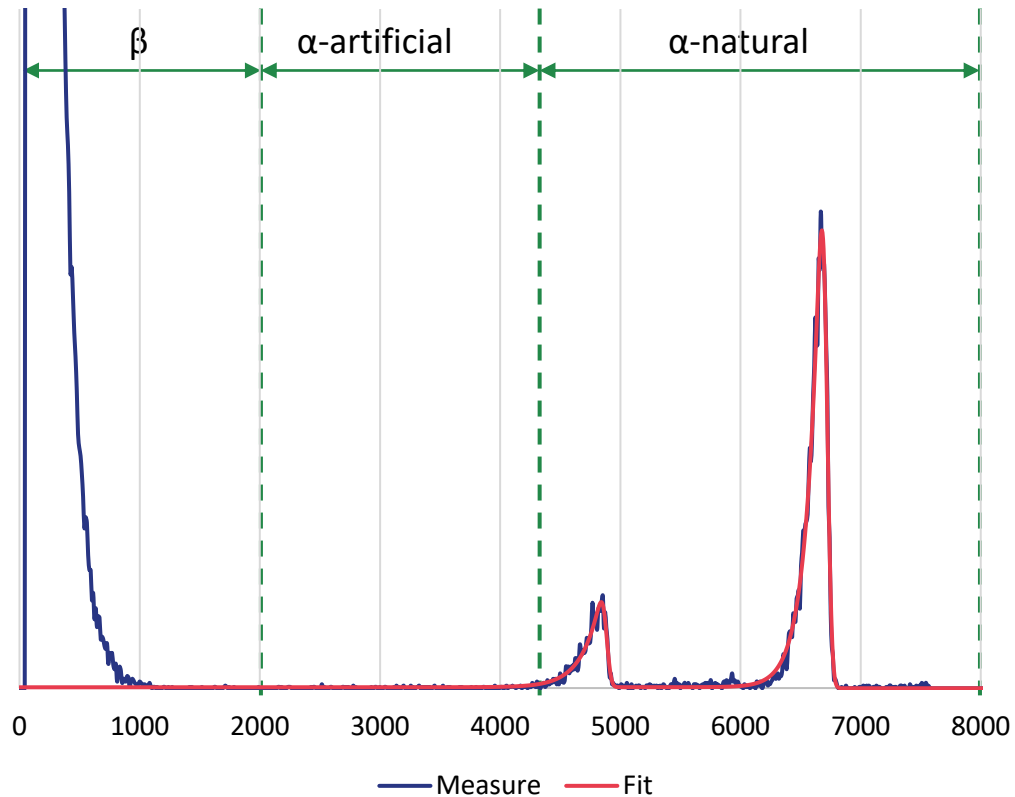


Fig. 6. Evolution of the K parameter related to the particle mass sampled for the non-radioactive aerosols A (□), B (▲), C (◇), and D (●).

How the activity measurement is done?

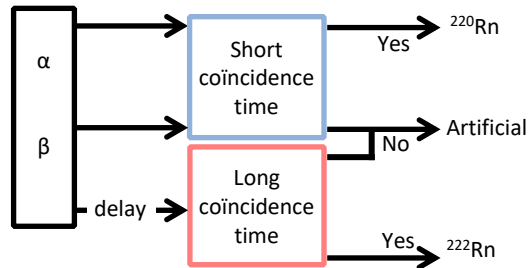
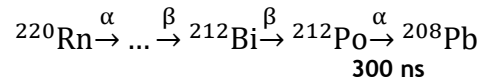
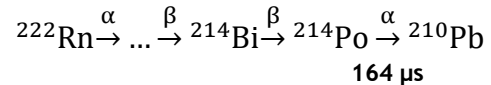


Option 1: 4-ROI algorithm

Option 2: tail & peak-fitting

- 1) Peaks shapes have to be constant
- 2) Need a good statistic to perform the fits

How the activity measurement is done?



Option 1: 4-ROI algorithm

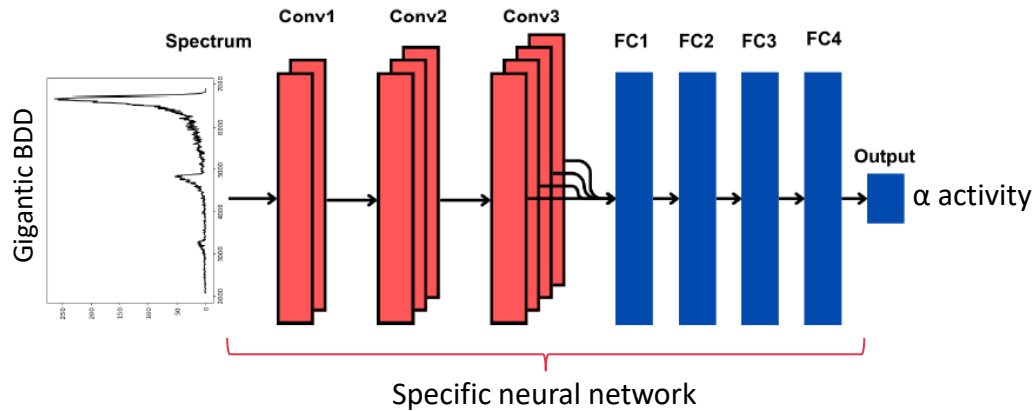
Option 2: tail & peak-fitting

Option 3: ABPD

Alpha-beta pseudo coincidence

Supress $\approx 25\%$ of radon events

How the activity measurement is done?



- Option 1: 4-ROI algorithm
- Option 2: tail & peak-fitting
- Option 3: ABPD
- Option 4: IA

| Spectra acquired in IEC standard conditions | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|---------|
| Algorithm | Accuracy | Precision | Recall |
| IA | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| 4-ROI | 99.82% | 99.96% | 99.68% |

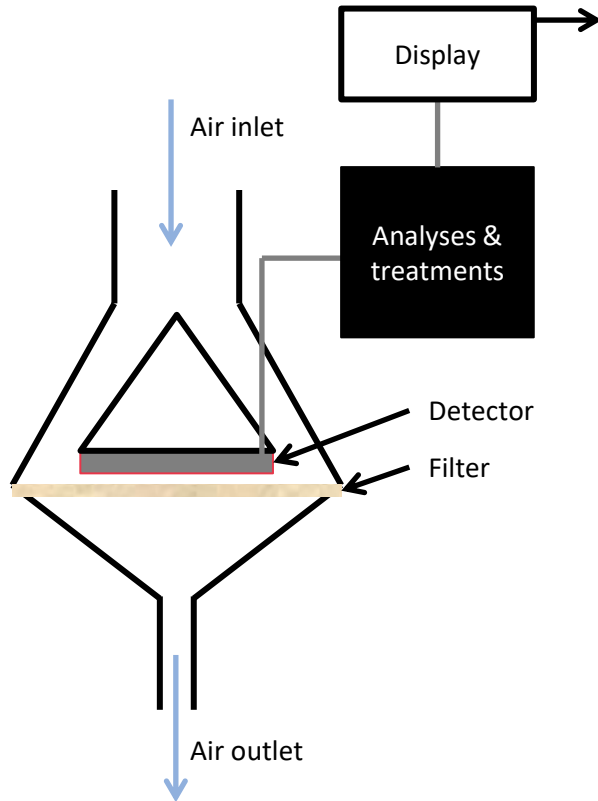
| Spectra acquired in dusty conditions | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Algorithm | Accuracy | Precision | Recall |
| IA | 99.74% | 99.92% | 99.56% |
| 4-ROI | 62.22% | 57.17% | 95.02% |

Amazing results not yet published from A. Roblin, PhD student

RADIOACTIVE AEROSOL METROLOGY

Monitor performance tests

Monitor description



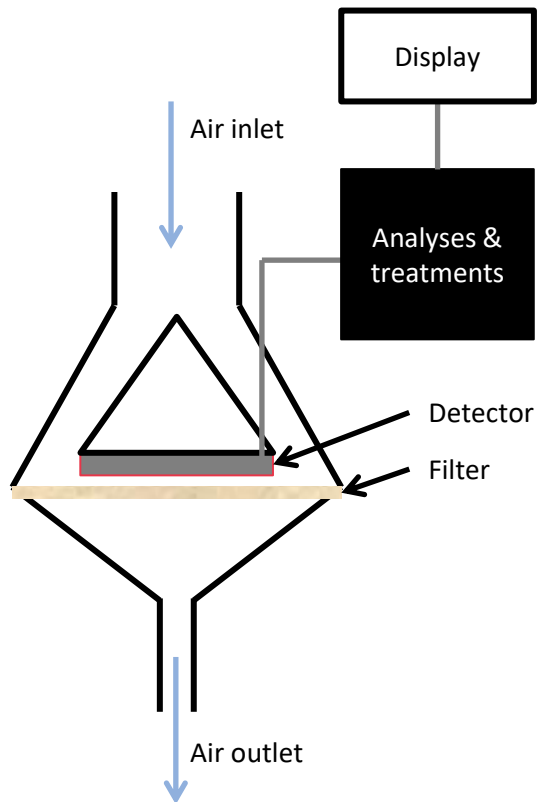
- Alpha activity concentration (Bq/m³)
- Beta activity concentration (Bq/m³)
- Radon activity concentration (Bq/m³)
- ...

Static test

- Flow
- Background
- Dead time
- Solid sources
- Leak
- Surcharge
- ...

How about dynamic tests?

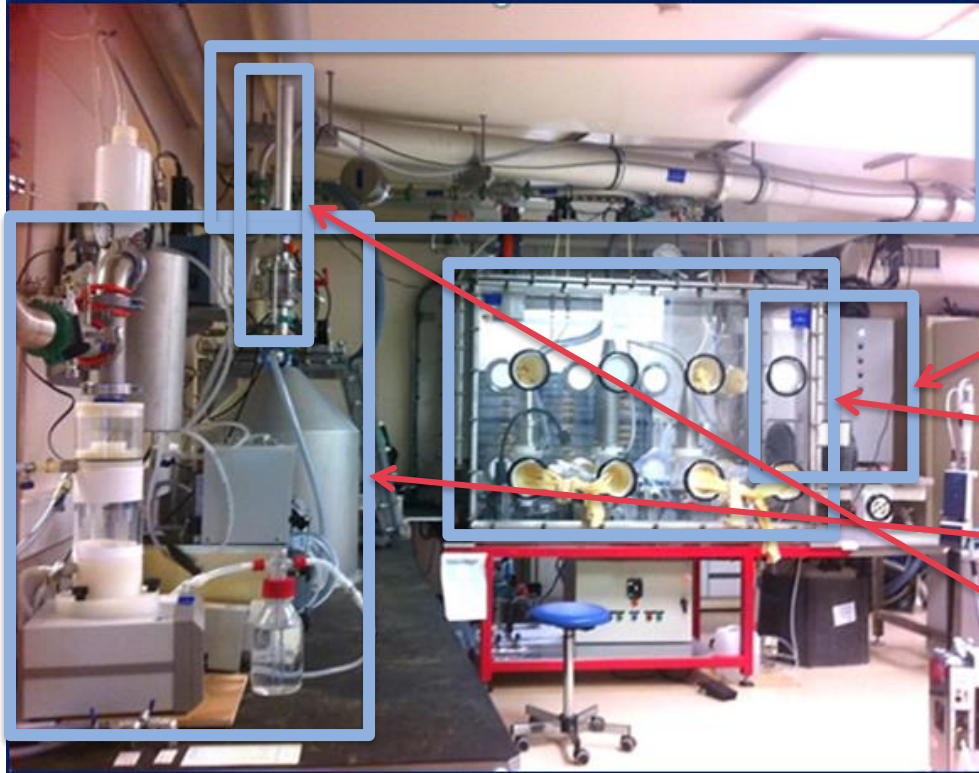
Monitor description



- Aerosol retention before the detector
- Aerosol distribution on the collection filter
- Aerosol depth-penetration in the collection filter
- α self-absorption in the filter / deposit
- Radon/thoron influence on the measurements
- Algorithms performance
- ...

Experimental installation : ICARE tests bench

IRSN – Saclay – France



Tests in accordance with NF EN ISO/IEC 17025
Cofrac 1-1243 accreditation
ASN authorisation F005031

Veine ICARE

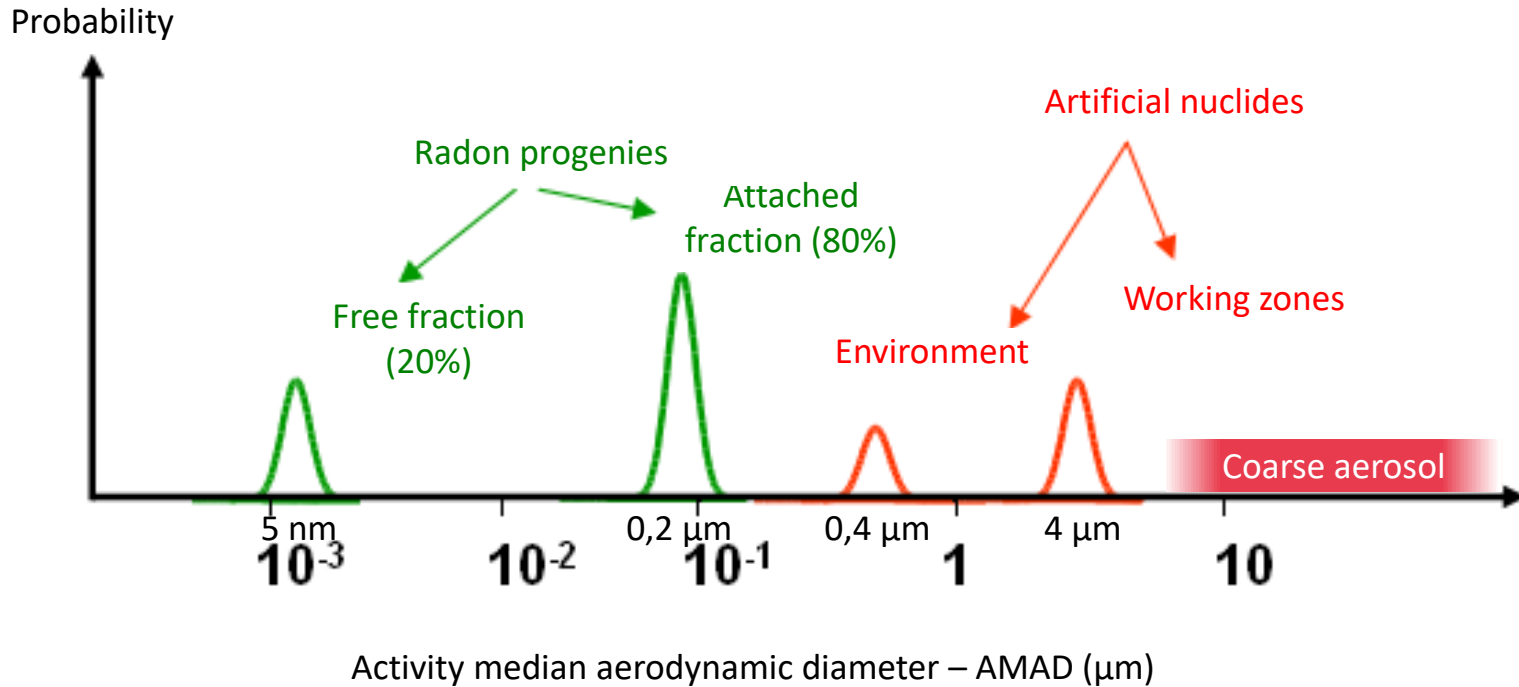
Baie de
contrôle

Voie artificielle

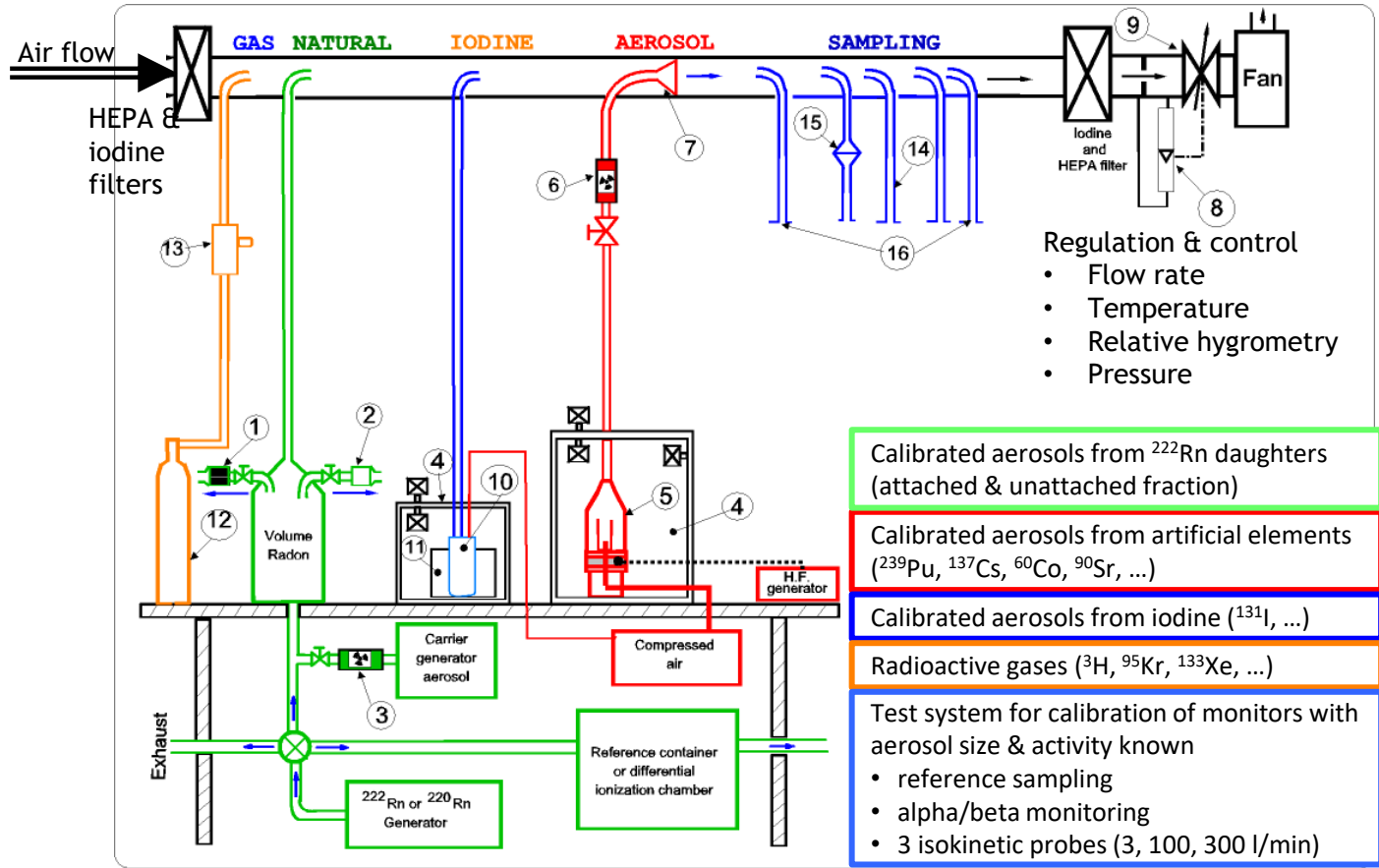
Voie naturelle

Voie gaz

Standard aerosol dimensions

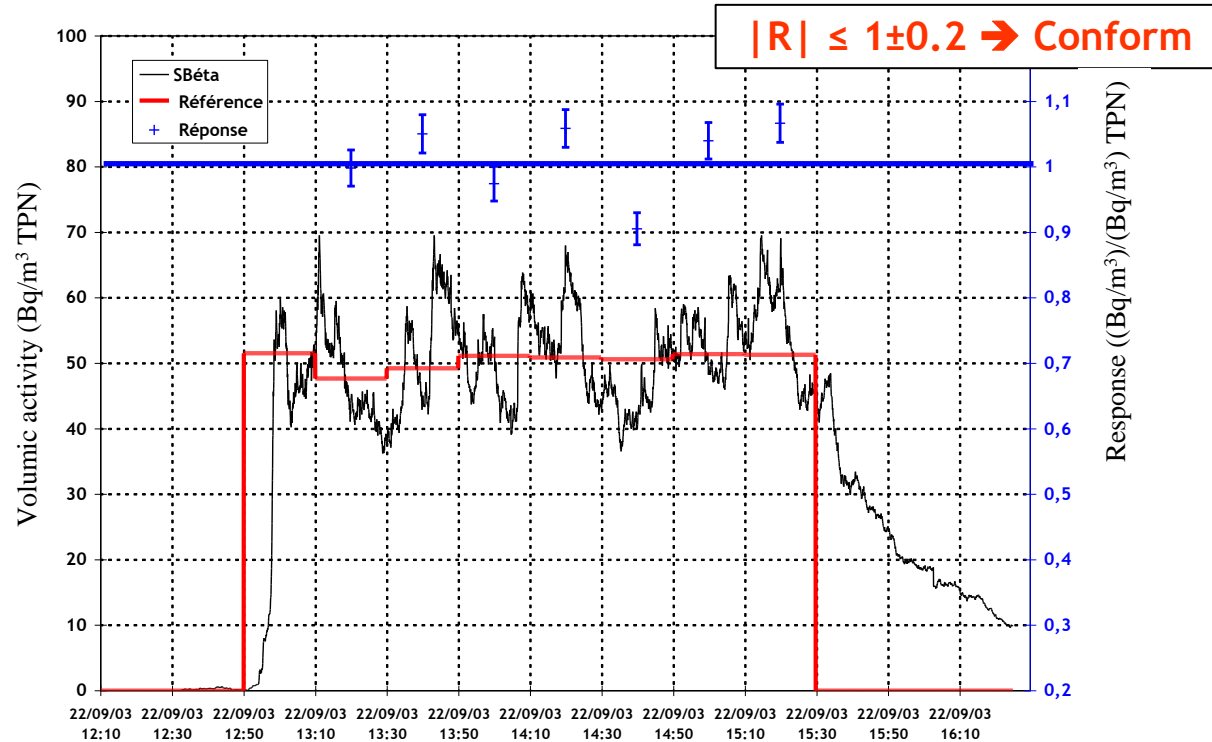


The ICARE test bench



Efficiency response for monitor #1

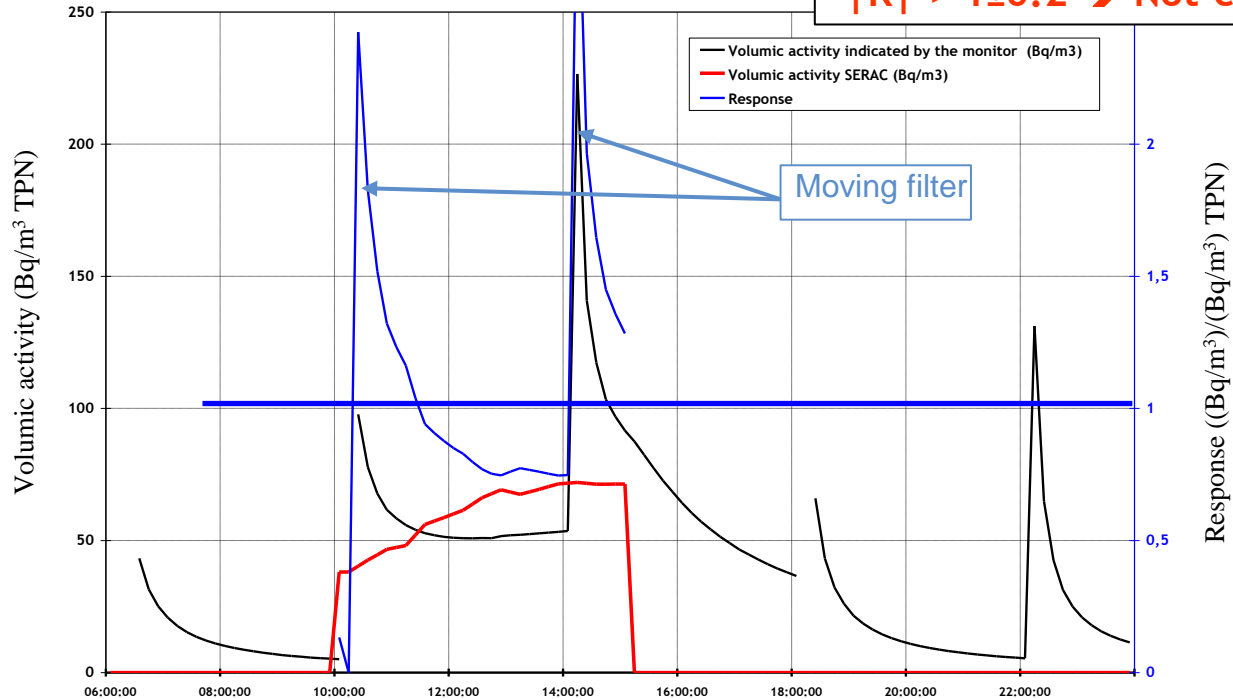
$$^{137}\text{Cs} - D_{\text{AMA}} = 0,4\mu\text{m} - A_v = 50 \text{ Bq/m}^3$$



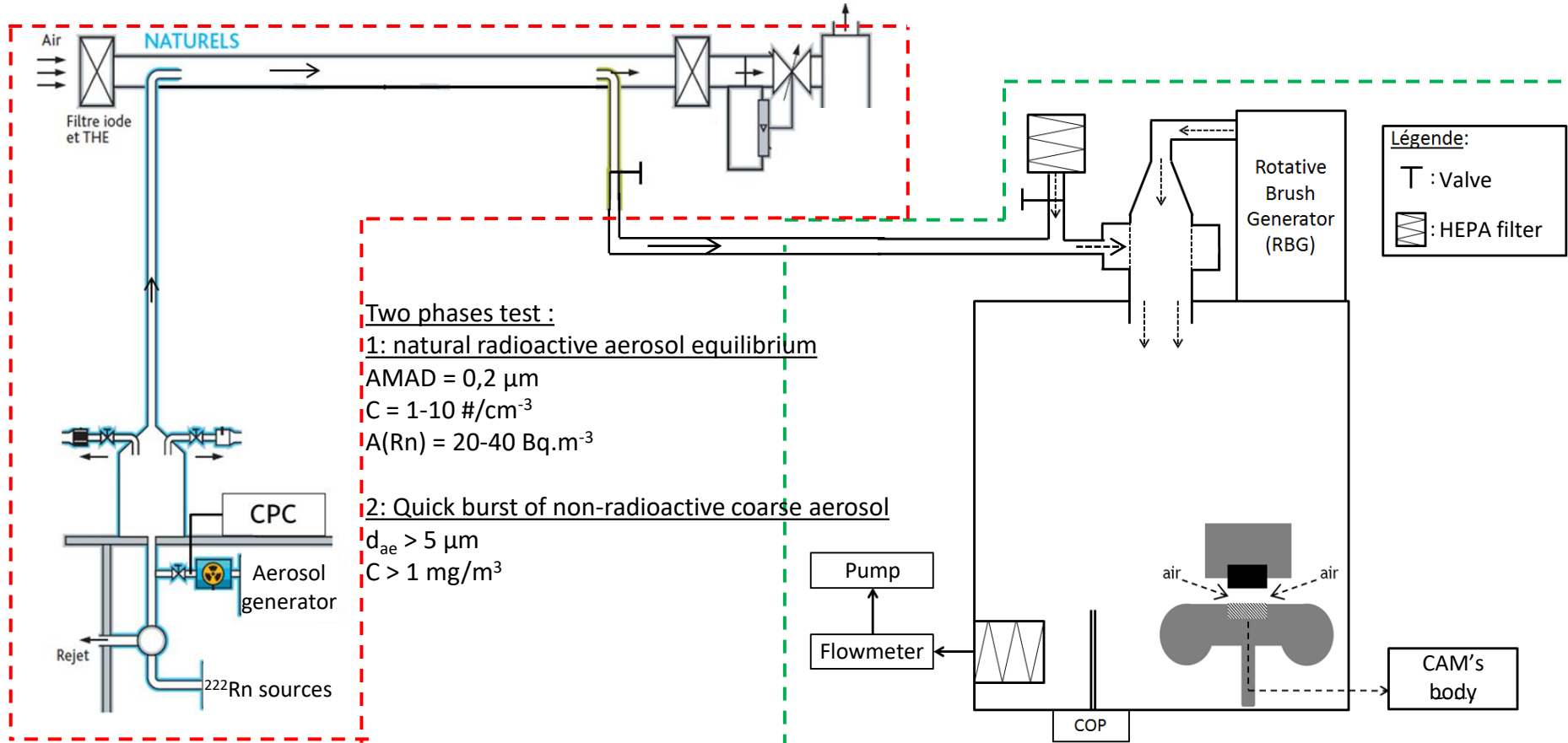
Efficiency response for monitor #2

$$^{137}\text{Cs} - D_{\text{AMA}} = 0,4\mu\text{m} - A_v = 50 \text{ Bq/m}^3$$

$|R| > 1 \pm 0.2 \rightarrow$ Not-conform

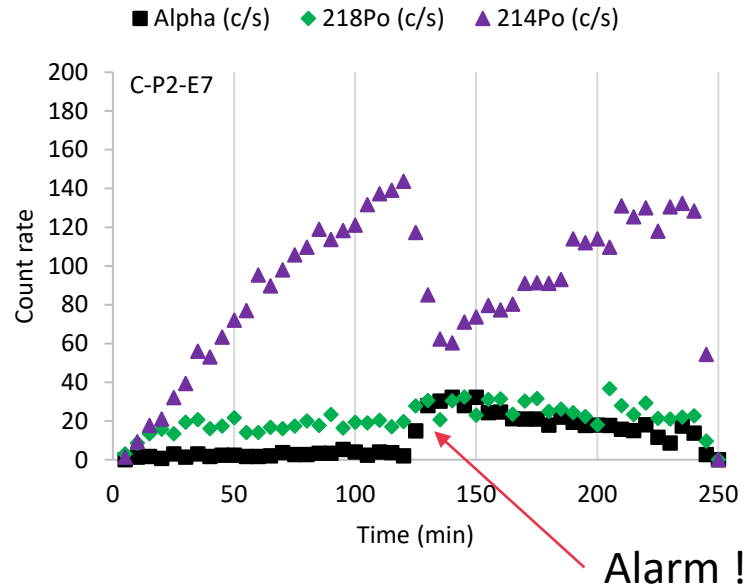


Experimental installation : ICARE tests bench – example with Rn + coarse aerosol test

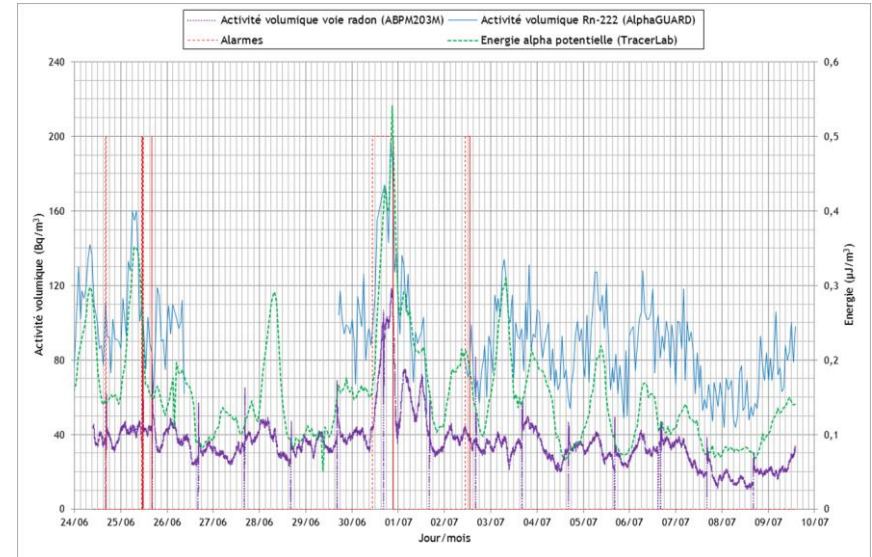


Experimental installation : ICARE tests bench – example with Rn + coarse aerosol test

Lab experiment

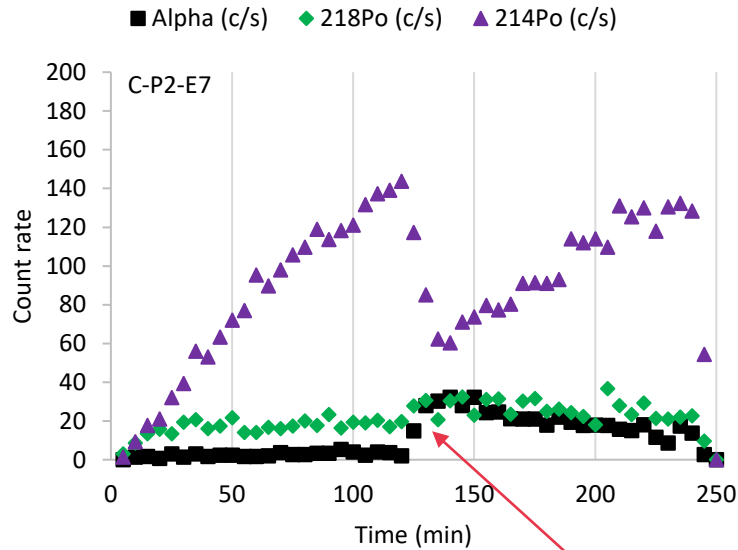


Ex situ measurement

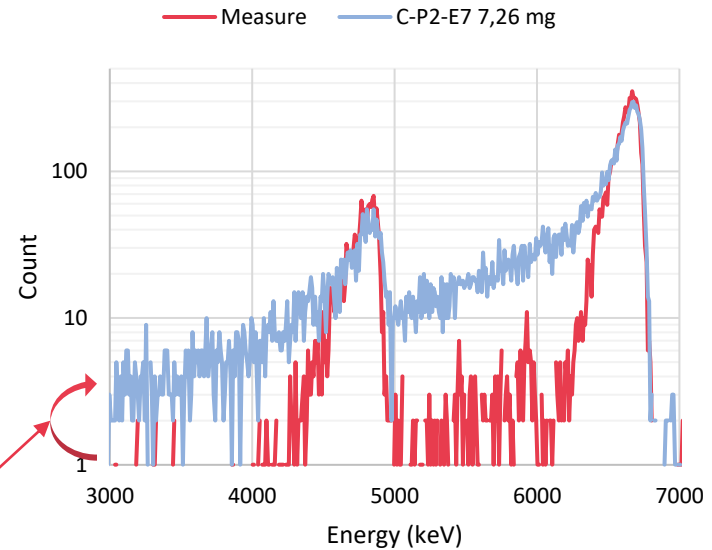


Experimental installation : ICARE tests bench – example with Rn + coarse aerosol test

Lab experiment



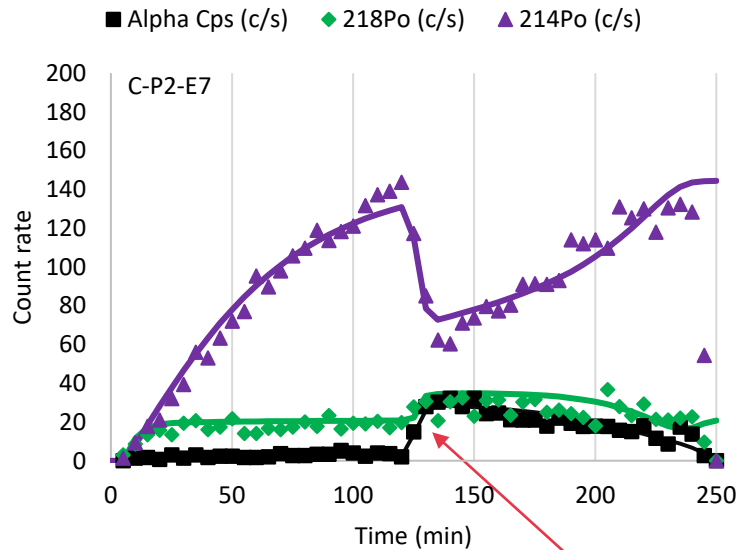
2h measured spectrum vs usual background



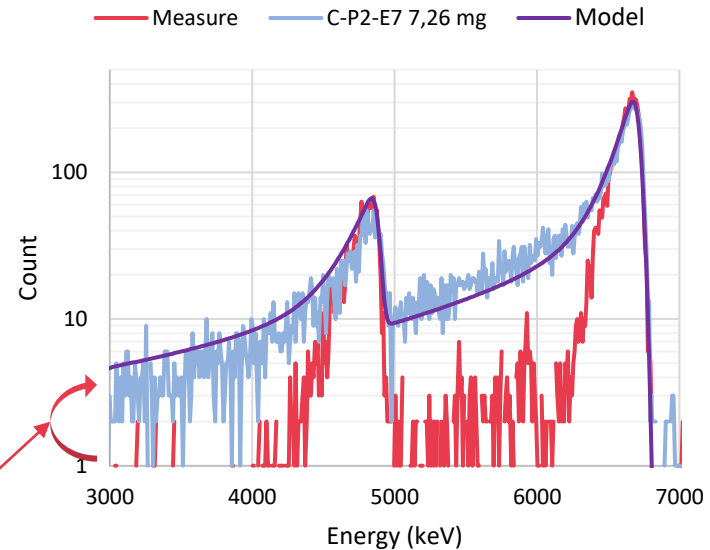
Experimental installation : ICARE tests bench – example with Rn + coarse aerosol test

Modelisation of the evolution: $S_{\text{dirty}} = a \cdot S_{\text{clean}} + b \cdot S_{\text{clean}} * e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$

Lab experiment



2h measured spectrum vs usual background



Alarm !

CONCLUSION

Conclusion – Radioactive aerosol metrology



- 1 – What is an aerosol
- 2 – How a radioactive airborne contamination can be measured
 - Continuous Air Monitor *CAM*
 - Filtration
 - Algorithms
 - Detection limits
- 3 – CAM tests: ICARE tests bench
 - Behaviour in standard conditions
 - Performance in complex situation, case of decommissioning site
- 4 – Numerical twins
 - Neural networks (IA algorithms)
 - Aerosol numerical model + radiation transport simulation



ANNEXES

Areas of intervention



IRSN IS THE PUBLIC EXPERT ON NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL RISKS



NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SECURITY

Reactors, fuel cycle, waste management, transport of radioactive materials, radioactive sources.

PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Against the risks associated with ionizing radiation.

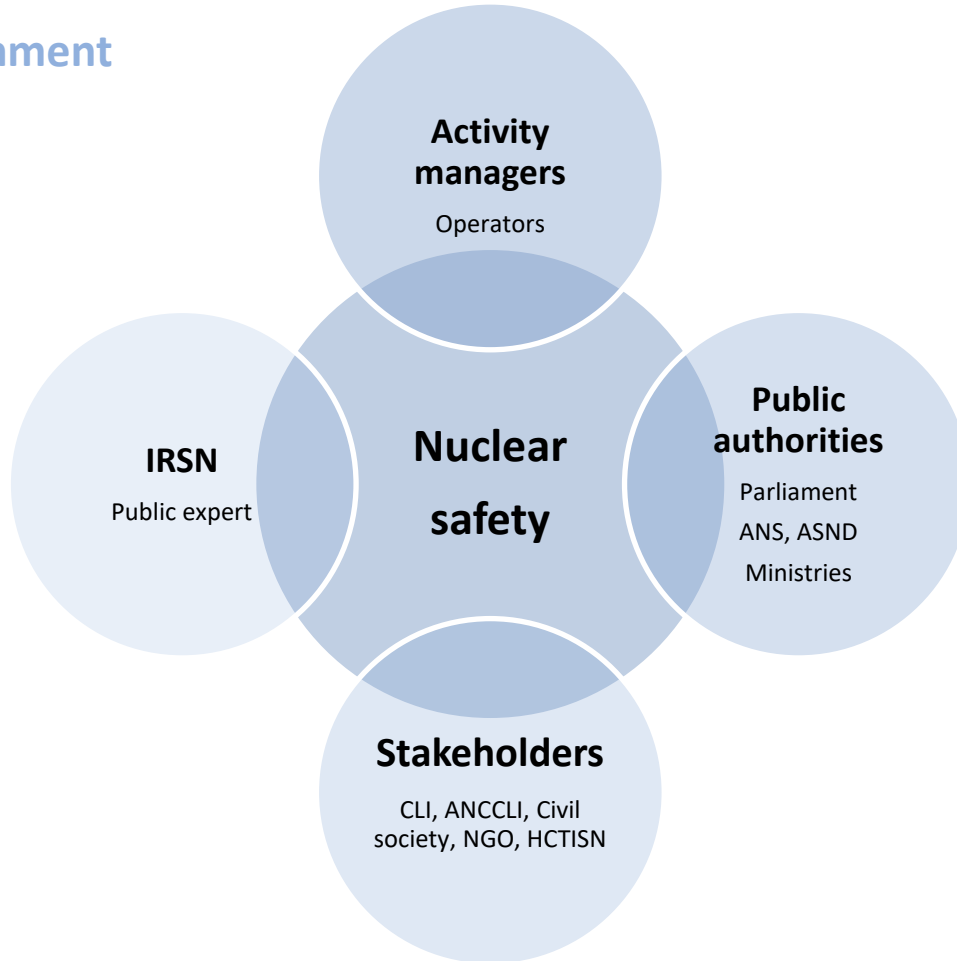
NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Operational support capacity.

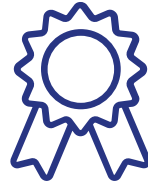
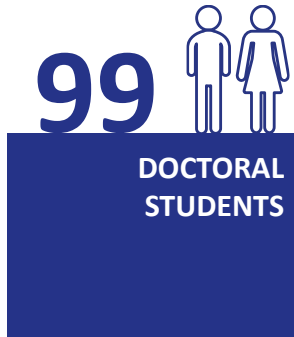
Institutional Environment



IRSN



Key figures 2022



■ MORE THAN 100 TRADES

Researchers and engineers in biology, biochemistry, geology, chemistry, thermodynamics, mechanics, neutronics, IT, radiation protection, doctors, agronomists, veterinarians, technicians in biology, biochemistry, radiation protection, modelization ...

3 areas of expertise

HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

IRSN is active in 3 areas : monitoring the environment, the population and the workers in normal, incidental and accidental situations, expert assessment and research.

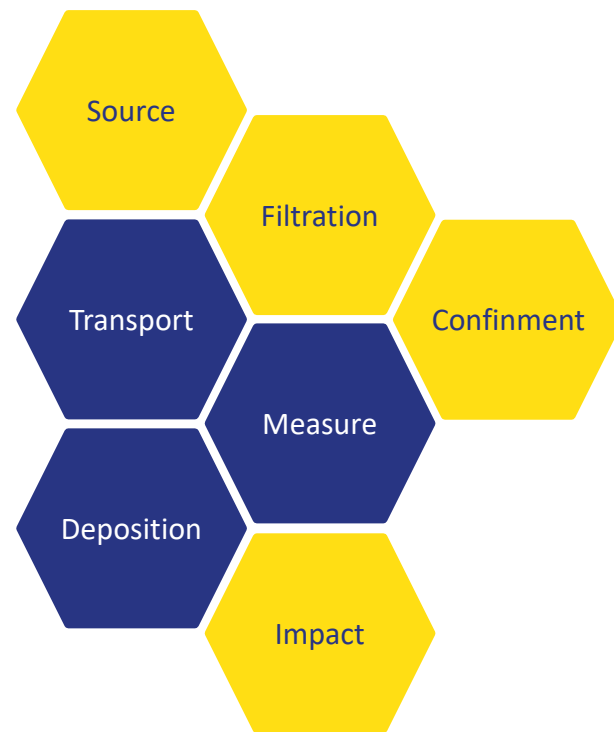
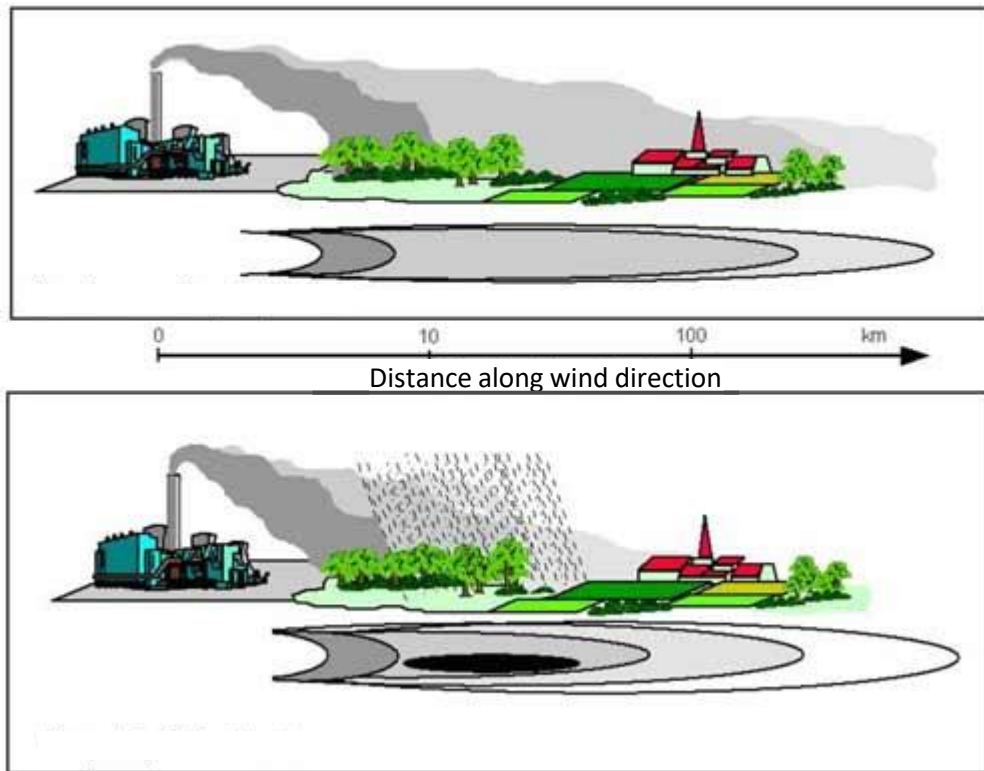
NUCLEAR SAFETY

IRSN conducts studies, research and assesses the safety of nuclear facilities and the transport of radioactive materials,

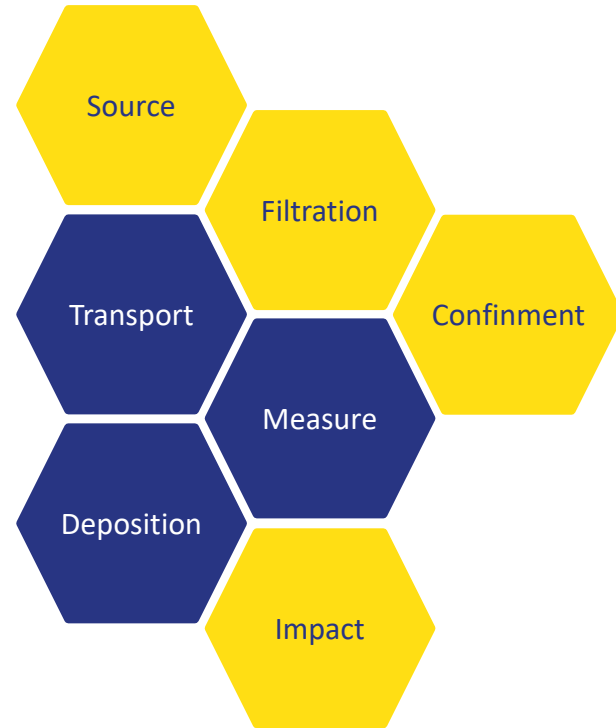
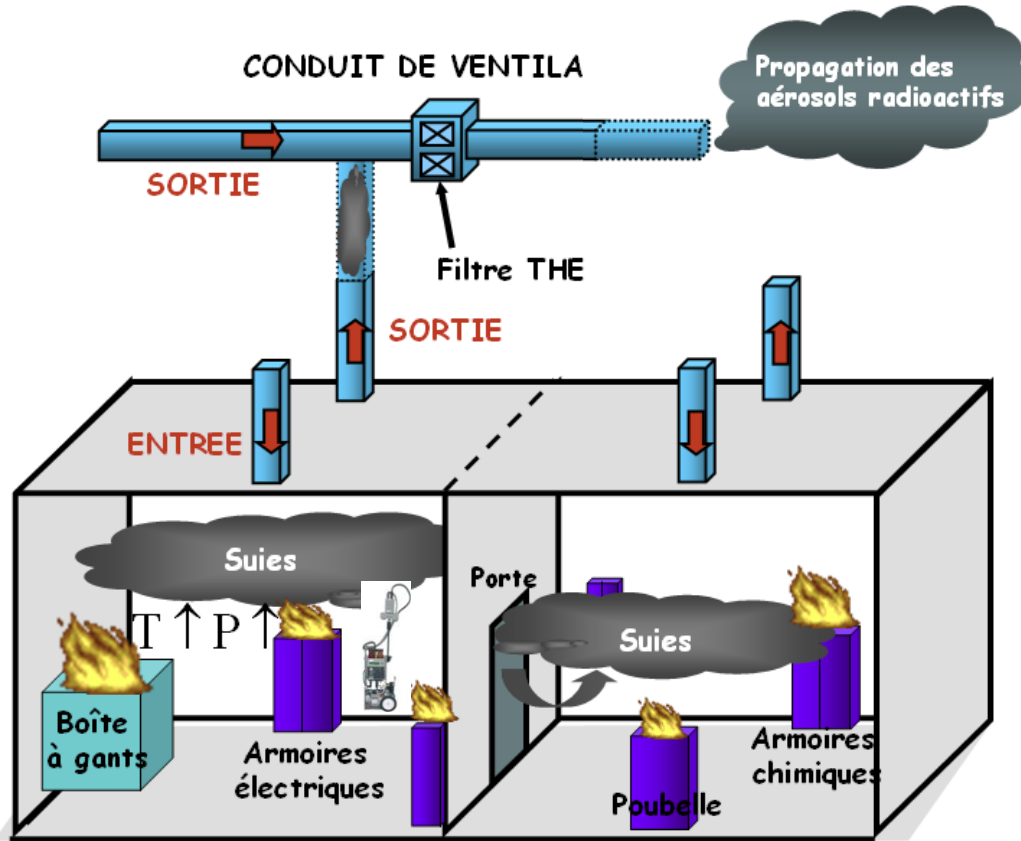
SECURITY

IRSN provides assistance and technical support in the field of sensitive activities

Example #2 : smoke & rain



Example #3 : fire !



Activity concentration: natural Vs artificial

| Radionuclide | LPCA Bq/m ³ | Usual AMAD μm | Usual concentration #/m ³ |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---|
| ²²² Rn + progenies | 600 | 0,2 | 10 ¹⁰ |
| ²³⁹ Pu | 0,18 | 1 | 8 |
| ²³⁷ Cs | 1200 | 5 | 0,1 |

LPCA : practical limit concentration in air → engaged dose of 20mSv over 2000h

Standards

IEC 60761 2nd Ed:2002 - NF EN 60761 march 2005

Equipment for continuous monitoring of radioactivity in gaseous effluents

- **part 1:** General requirements
- **part 2:** Specific requirements for radioactive aerosol monitors including transuranic aerosols
- **part 3:** Specific requirements for radioactive noble gas monitors
- **part 4:** Specific requirements for radioactive iodine monitors
- **part 5:** Specific requirements for tritium monitors

IEC 61578 1st Ed:1997

Radiation protection instrumentation - calibration and verification of the effectiveness of radon compensation for alpha and/or beta aerosol measuring instruments - test methods

Type tests - Series 60761, parts 1 to 5

Static tests

- Flow rate, leak tests, ...
 - Background
 - Detection efficiency with solid sources
- (Repeatability-reproducibility, saturation tests, influence of other radiations, ...)

Dynamic tests in real operating conditions (with aerosols)

- Reference response: monitor indication versus reference activity
- Linearity of the response in function of the activity concentration
- Response time in function of the activity concentration
- ^{222}Rn : influence on the artificial measurement and effectiveness of the compensation
- Head collection efficiency: in function of the size of the aerosol, flow rate, ...

COFRAC accreditation for 12 tests