



Impact of air ionization on radon daughters

V. Breton¹, D. Breton², E. Busato¹, P. Chardon¹, P-J Gauthier³, J. Lao¹, L. Terray¹

¹LPCA, ²IJCLAB, ³LMV

Credit: J. Breton  , J.M. Breton, P. Guitton (Tegoya company)

Introduction: LPCA environment team

17 full time staff
1 post-doc
5 PhD student
11 FTE

Radiological analysis of
environmental samples



Irradiation
/ nuclear
characteri
zation

Monte-Carlo simulation from micro to nano-
scale of naturally radiative ecosystems



Simulation

IN2P3
2 infinis

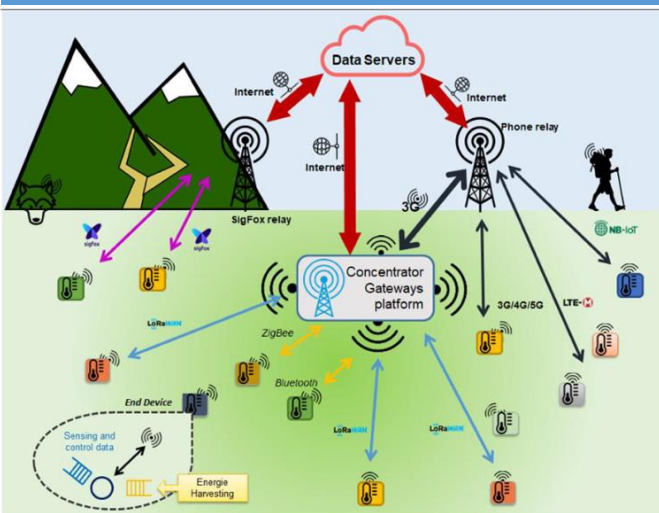
Big data,
from
sensor to
cloud

Innovative
detector
design



radon monitoring in extreme
environments

Deployment of sensor networks



Contexte (1/2)

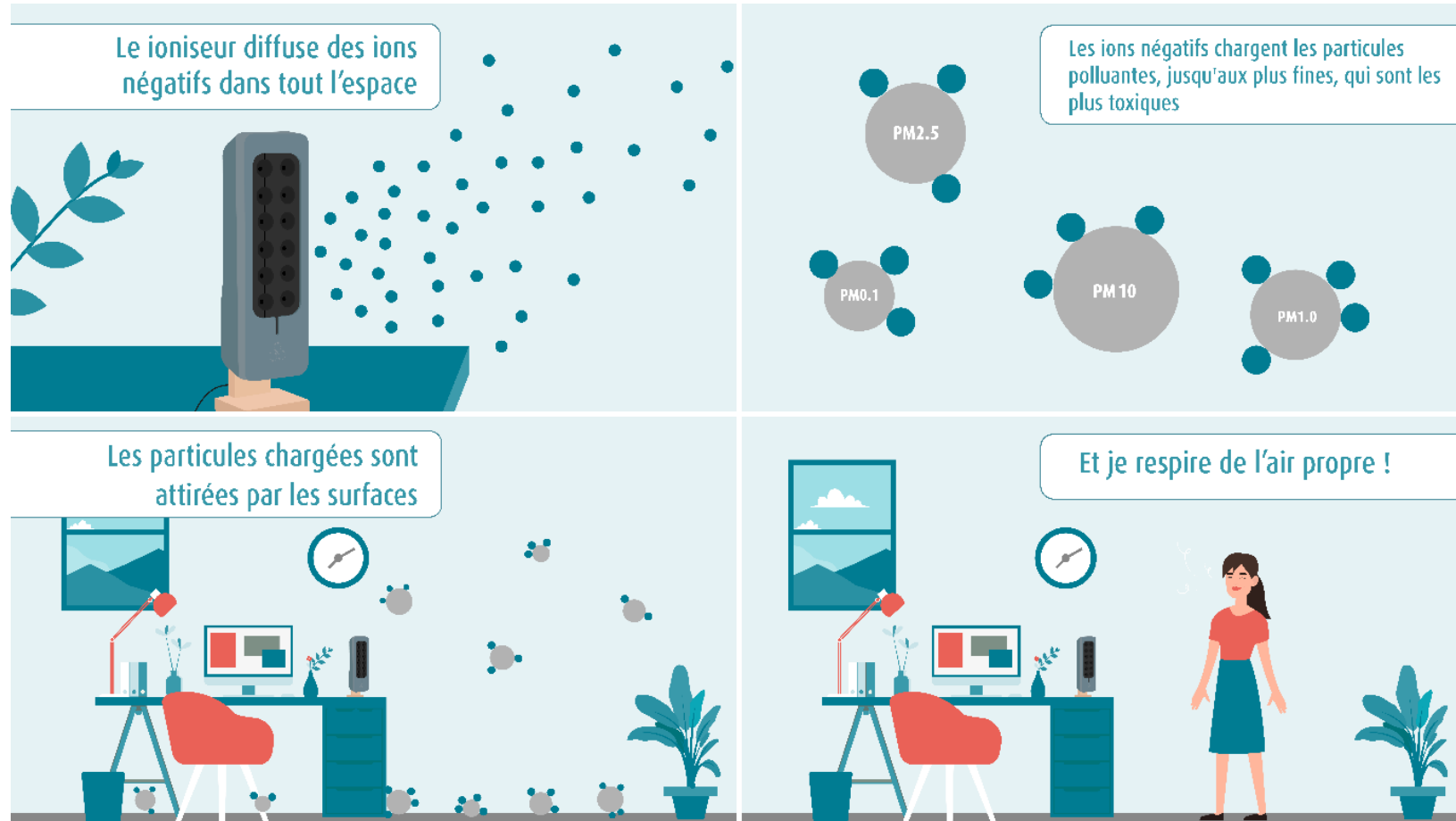
- Enjeu: mesurer le radon dans les panaches (exposé L. Terray)
- Difficultés: environnement très agressif pour les instruments
 - Pas question de mettre une chambre d'ionisation dans le panache
- Méthodes utilisées à l'Etna
 - Dosimètres passifs
 - Filtration des descendants du radon
- Idées poursuivies au LPCA
 - RAVIOLI: mesure in situ des filtres
 - Colorado/SPAGHETTI : détection des rayonnements γ des descendants du radon



Contexte (2/2)

Credit: Teqoya

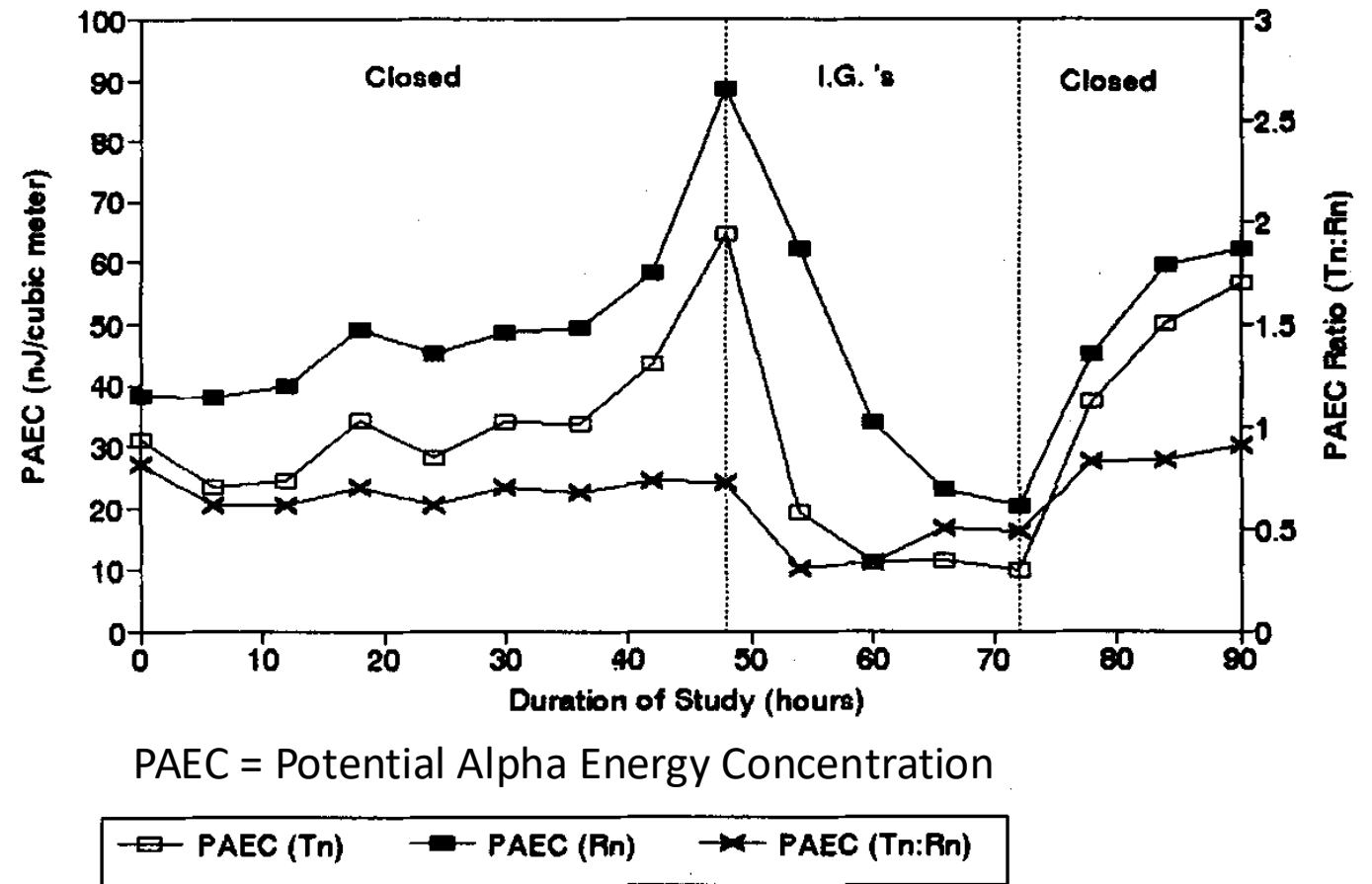
- L'utilisation des purificateurs d'air s'est développée dans le contexte de l'épidémie de COVID-19
- Plusieurs techniques de purification existent, notamment la production d'ions négatifs
- quel est l'impact d'un ioniseur sur le radon dans la pièce qu'il occupe ?



Hagbom M, Nordgren J, Nybom R, Hedlund KO, Wigzell H, Svensson L. Ionizing air affects influenza virus infectivity and prevents airborne-transmission. Sci Rep. 2015 Jun 23;5:11431. doi: 10.1038/srep11431. PMID: 26101102; PMCID: PMC4477231.

Effect of negative ion generators on radon daughters activity in air

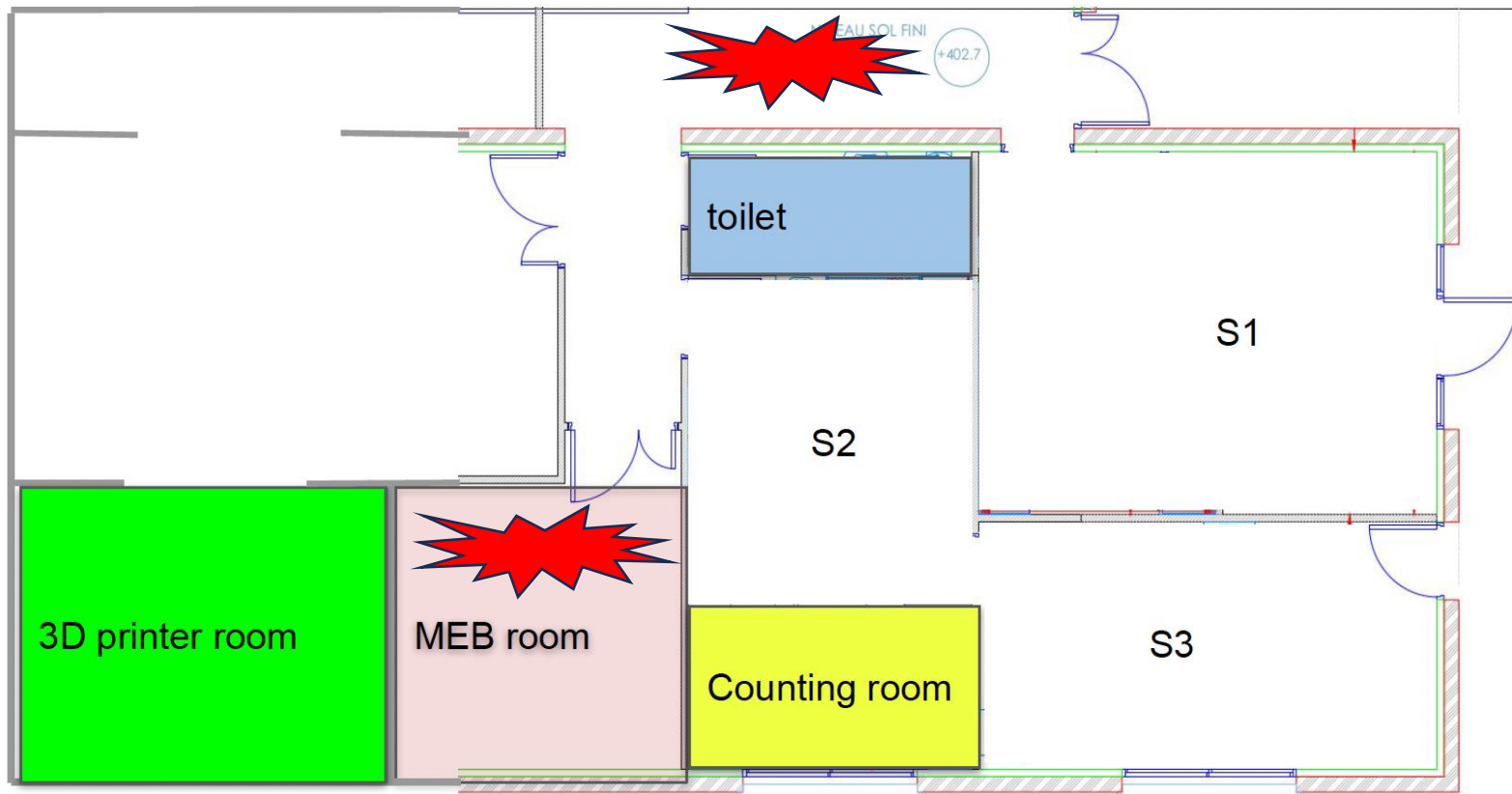
- The impact of ion generators on radon daughters activity in air is known for 40 years
 - But very little recent literature



Sheets, Ralph W. and Christopher C. Thompson. "Effects of negative ion generators on radon- and thoron-progeny concentrations in an occupied residence." *Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry* 193 (1995): 301-308.

LPCA experimental rooms and instruments

★ = rooms where impact of air ionization was measured



ORT-MPC-9604
Alpha/Beta Counting
Multi-Detector System



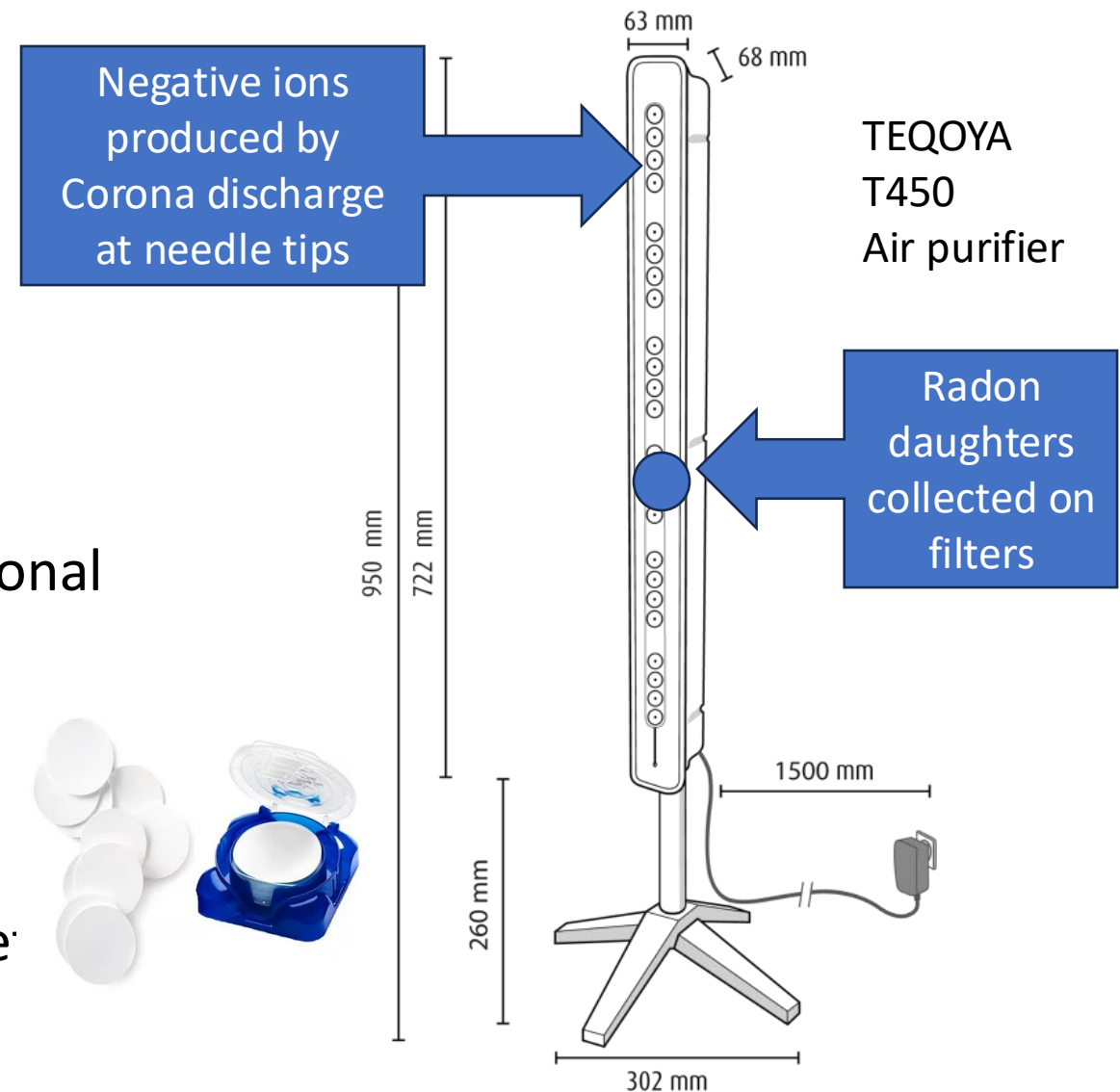
iSolo – MIRION technologies

High Resolution Germanium spectrometer

Liquid scintillation detector

Material and methods

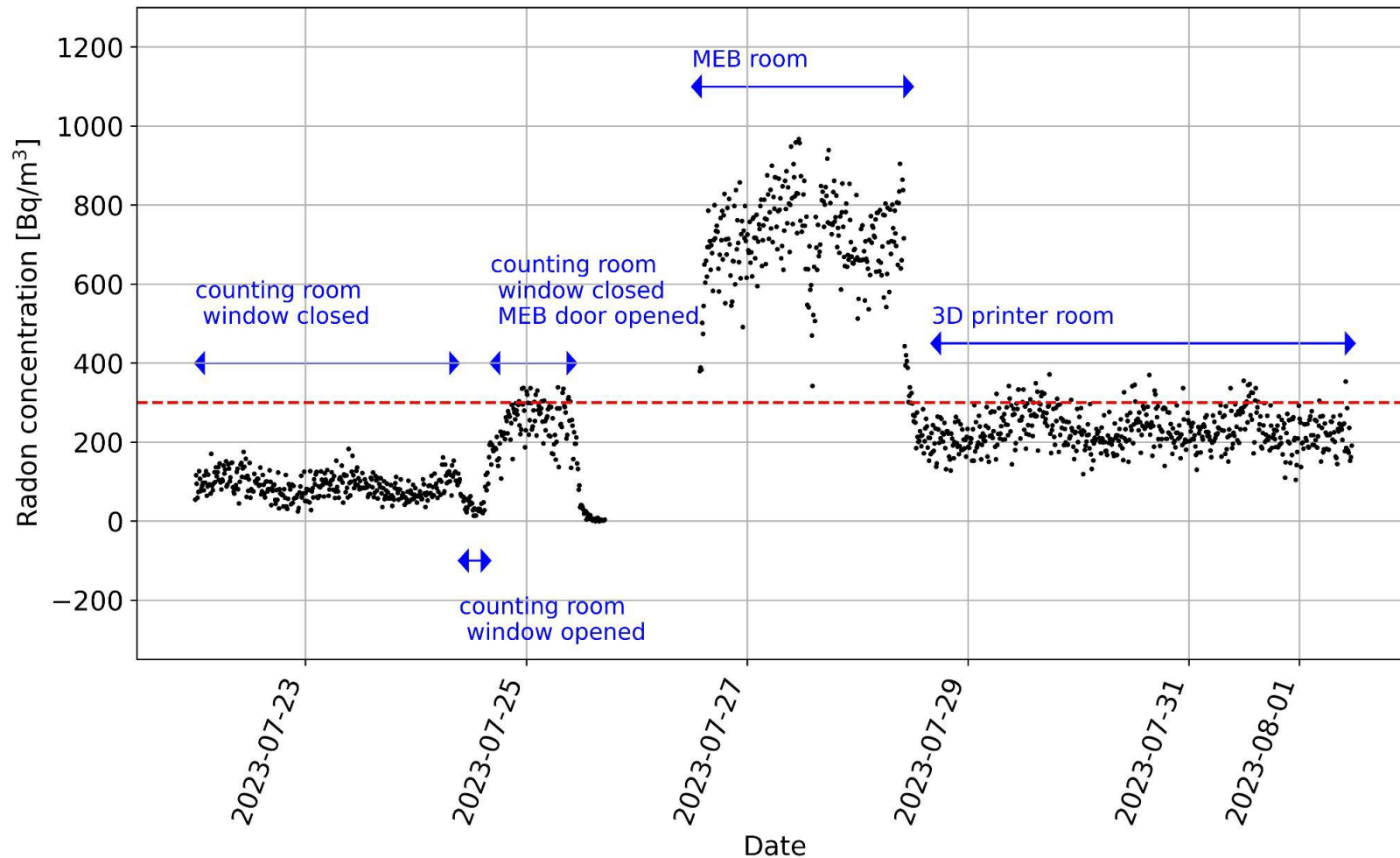
- Nuclear measurements
 - AlphaGuard (Bertin)
 - Radon Eye (FTLab, South Korea)
 - iSolo (PIPS from Mirion, 1 channel)
 - MPC (alpha global and beta global proportional counter - 4 channels, ORTEC)
 - COLIBRI (Mirion)
- Negative ion generators
 - Commercial model (TEQOYA T450)
 - Portable device developed at IJCLAB (D. Bre)
- Radioactive aerosol collection on filters
 - Filters used for air sampling
 - Cellulose Acetate fibers filter
 - PolyTetraFluoroEthylene membrane filter



Production of negative ions

density of 450 000 per cm^3 at 1m from the device
emission 3000 billion e^- per second

Radon background in LPCA extension is significant



Actions taken to reduce radon contamination:

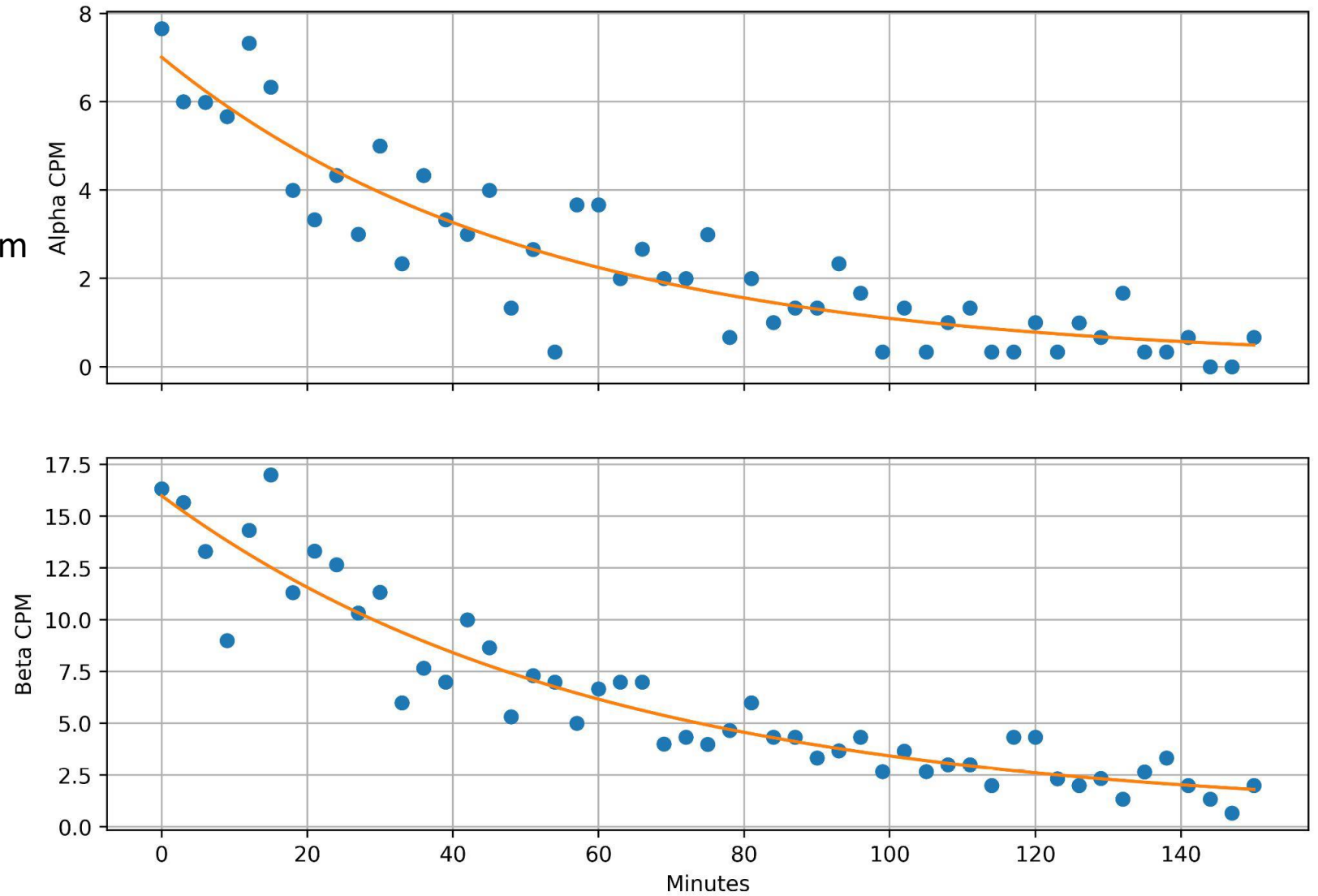
- radon continuous monitoring in the counting room
- MEB room door kept closed
- air circulation
- nitrogen injection inside HPGe spectrometer shielding

From background to signal...

α and β activities measured in a steel plate left several minutes in the MEB room



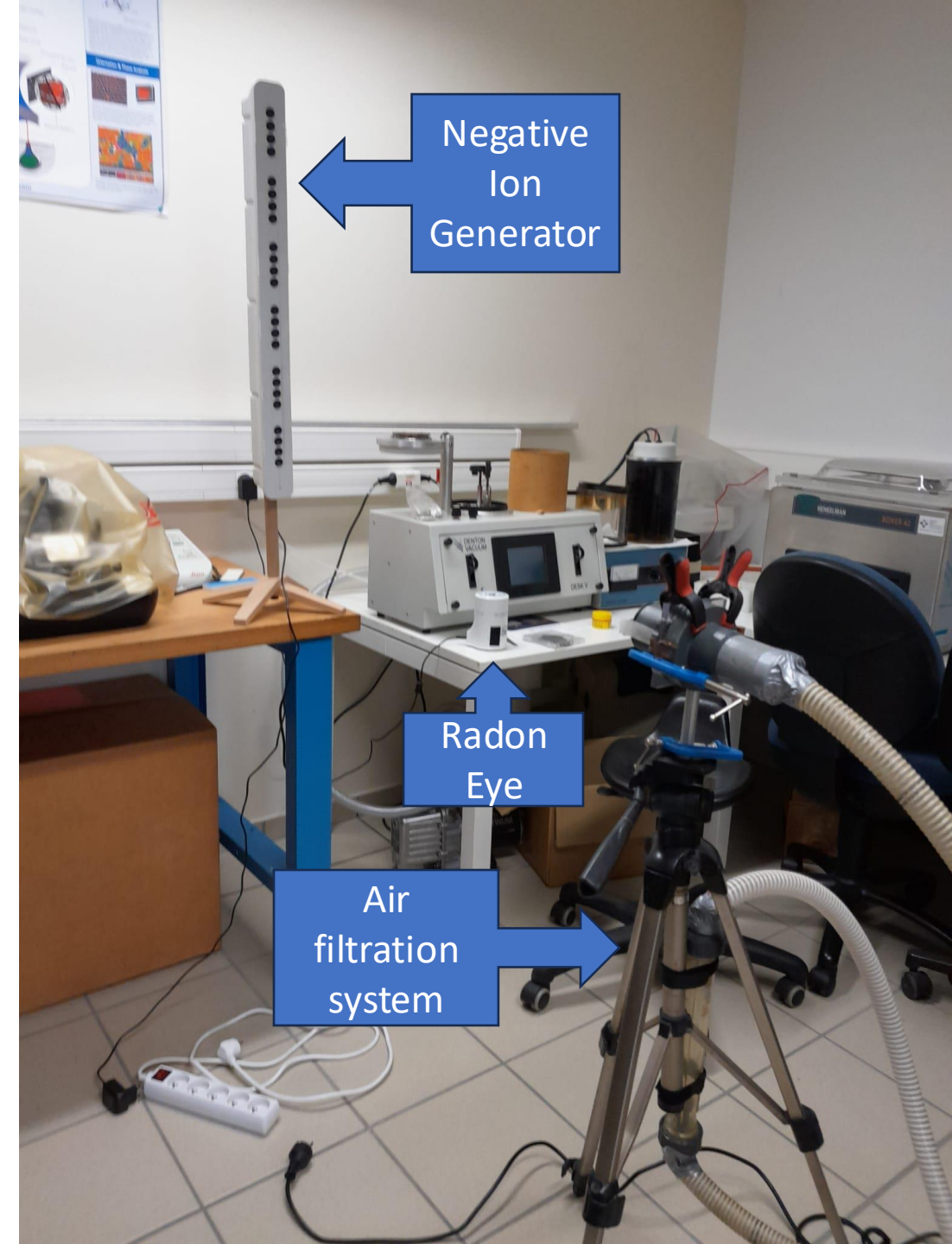
Alpha and Beta CPMs with MPC counter after plastic holder and "coupelle" have stayed in MEB room for a while



Credit: E. Busato

Experimental method

- Radioactive aerosol sampling by filtration
 - 12 m³/h vacuum pump flowrate
 - 2 minute pumping duration
 - Radon activity constantly monitored using Radon Eye
- => radon activity NOT impacted by Negative Ion Generator operation

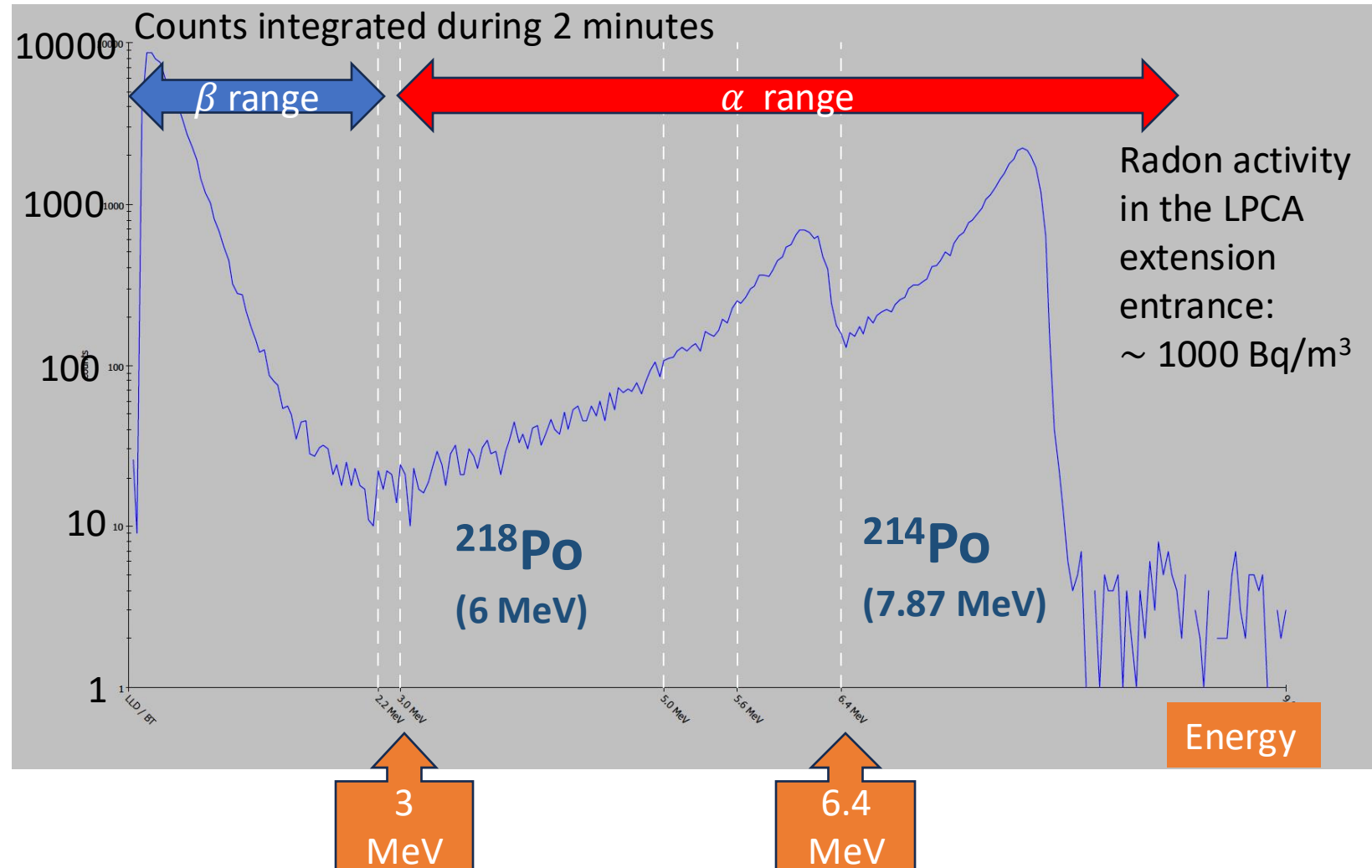


Significant deposit of radon daughters on Negative Ion Generator

Teflon filter placed 8 hours on top of Negative Ion Generator (NIG) upper needles in LPCA extension entrance

iSolo measurement started one minute after filter removal from NIG:

- α activity: 1600 Bq
- β activity: 1600 Bq

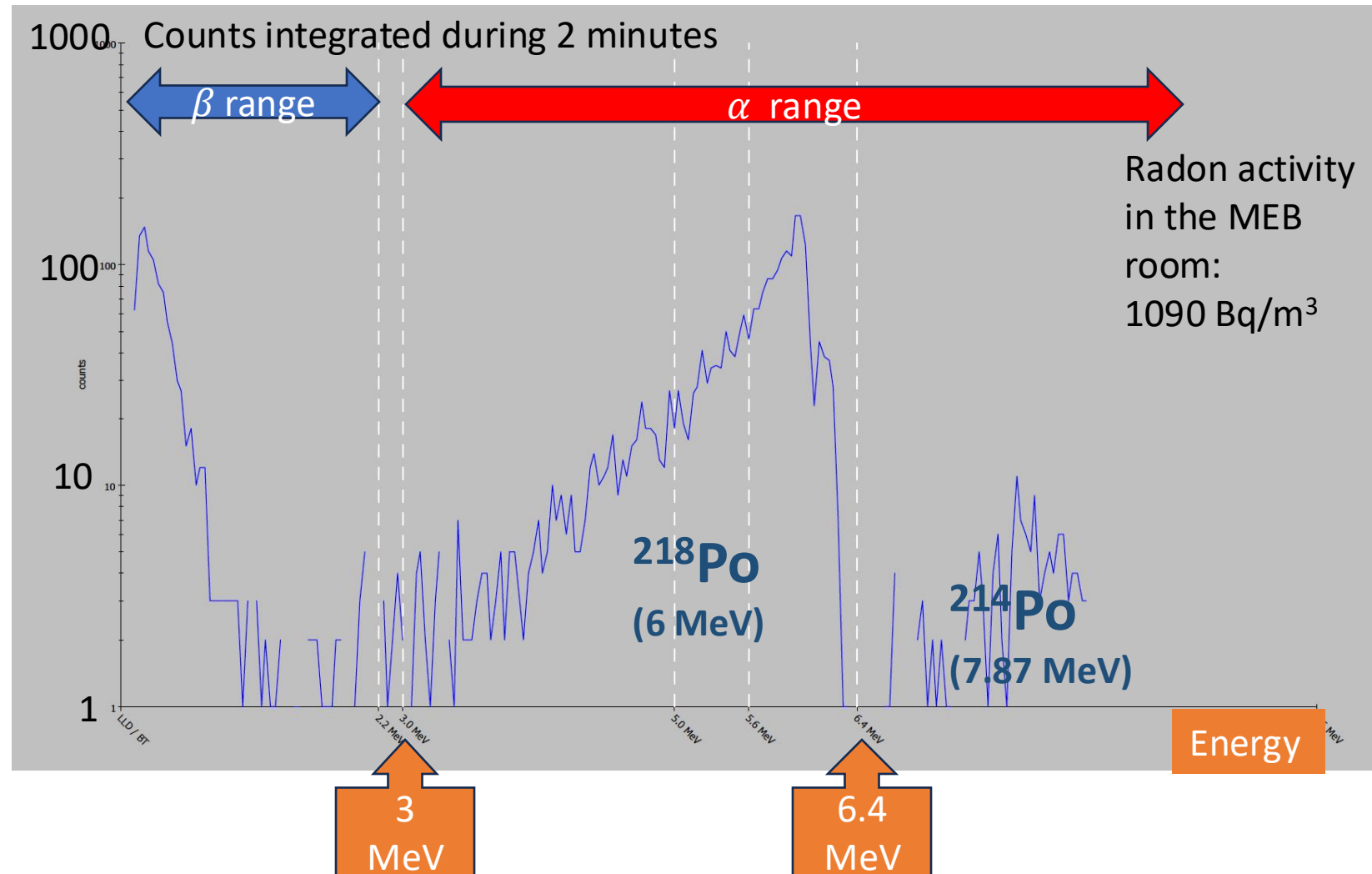


Significant deposit of radon daughters on Negative Ion Generator

Steel plate placed one minute
on top of Negative Ion
Generator (NIG)
Needles in the MEB room

iSolo measurement started one
minute after steel plate
removal from NIG:

- α counting rate: 115 counts
per second
- β counting rate: 20 counts
per second



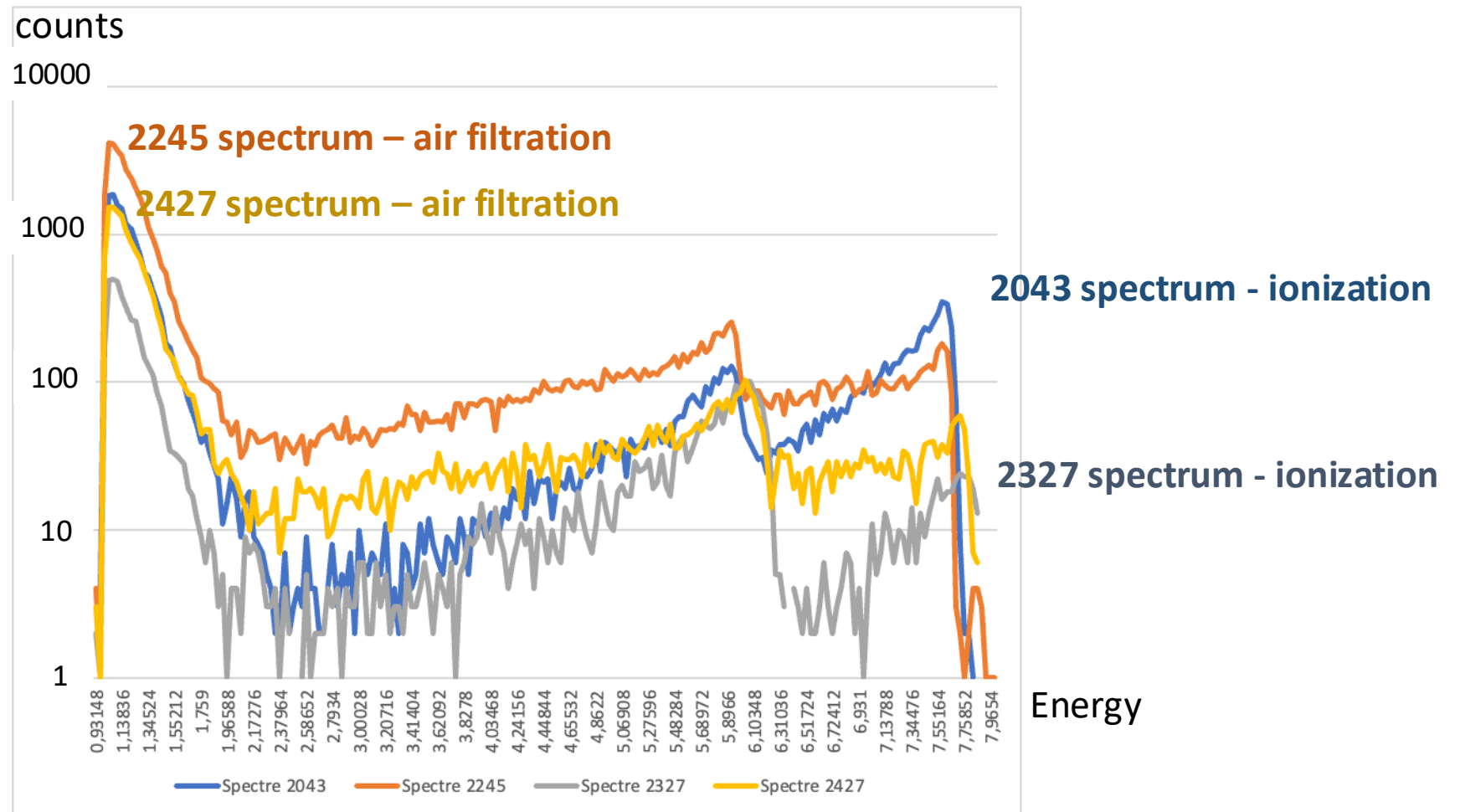
Spectra sampled on cellulose acetate filters on negative ion generator and by air filtration

Spectra 2245 and 2427 using an air filtration system

Spectra 2043 and 2327 by collection on the Negative Ion Generator

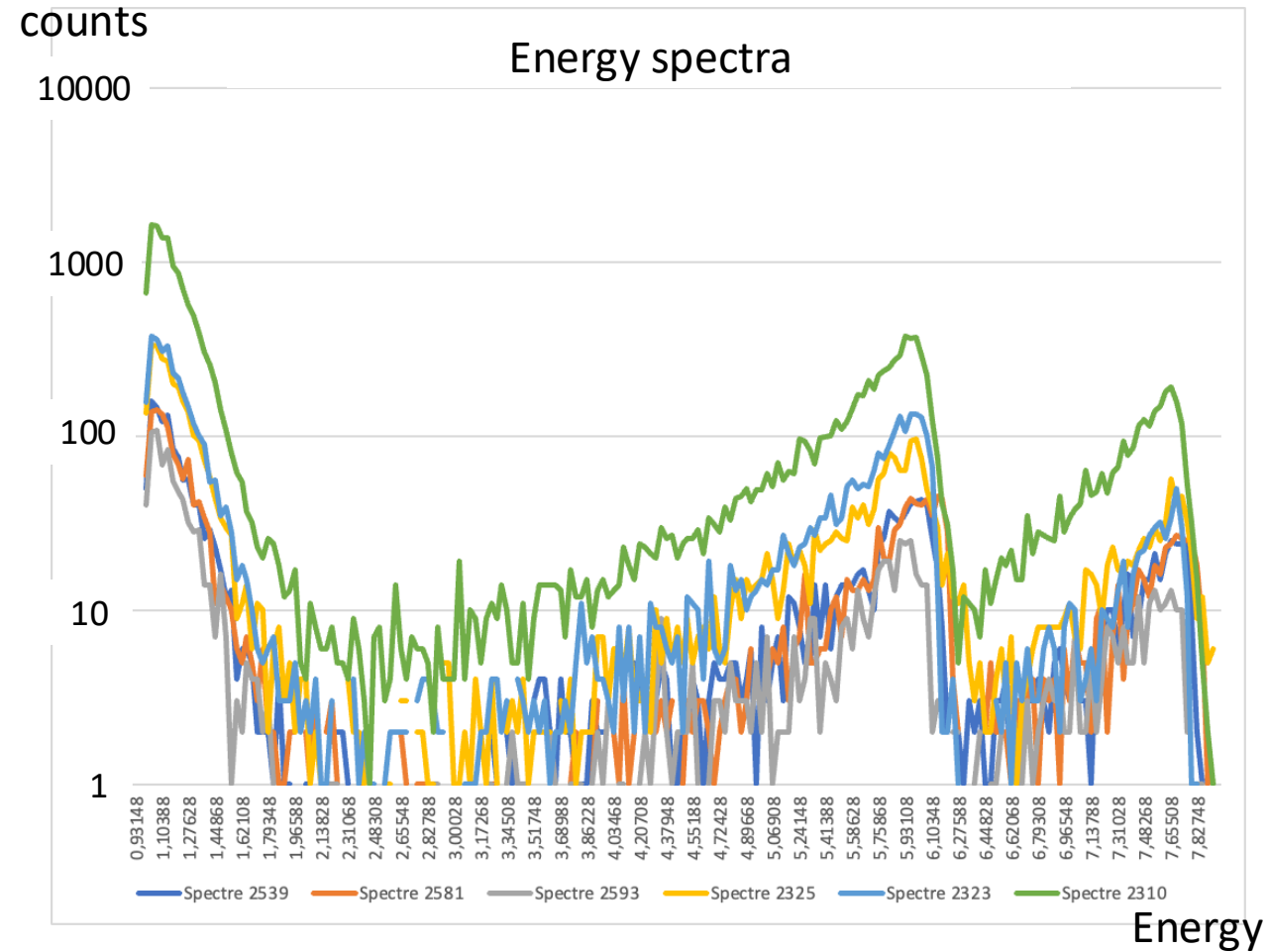
Radon daughters deposit by air filtration penetrates in the filter

Radon daughters deposit by ionization occurs at the surface of the filter



Spectra from PTFE (Teflon) filters on negative ion generator and by air filtration

In both cases, radon daughters are deposited at the surface of the filter

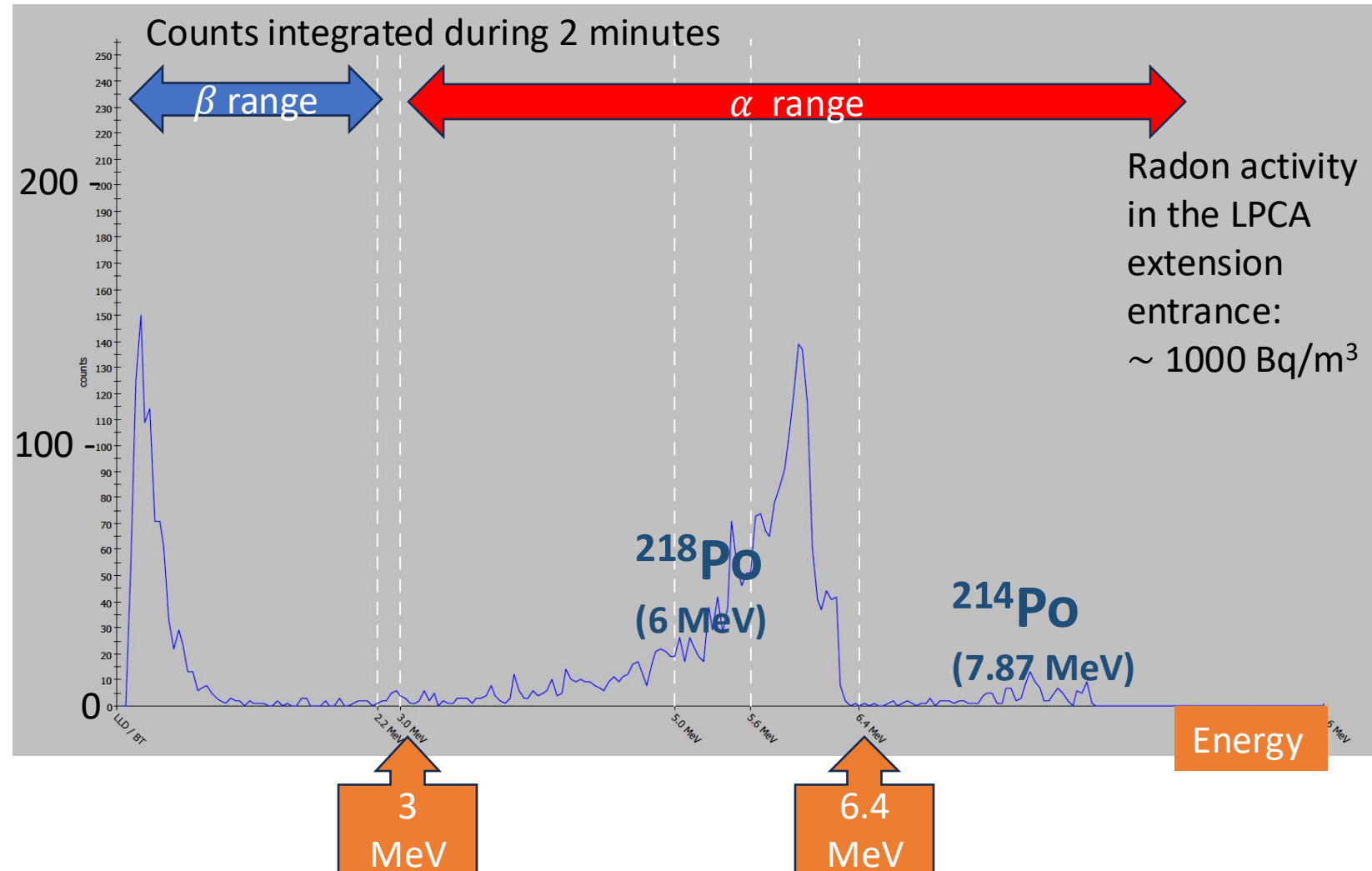


Is the ionizer only collecting ^{218}Po ?

Steel plate placed one minute
on top of Negative Ion
Generator (NIG)
needles in LPCA extension

iSolo measurement started one
minute after steel plate
removal from NIG:

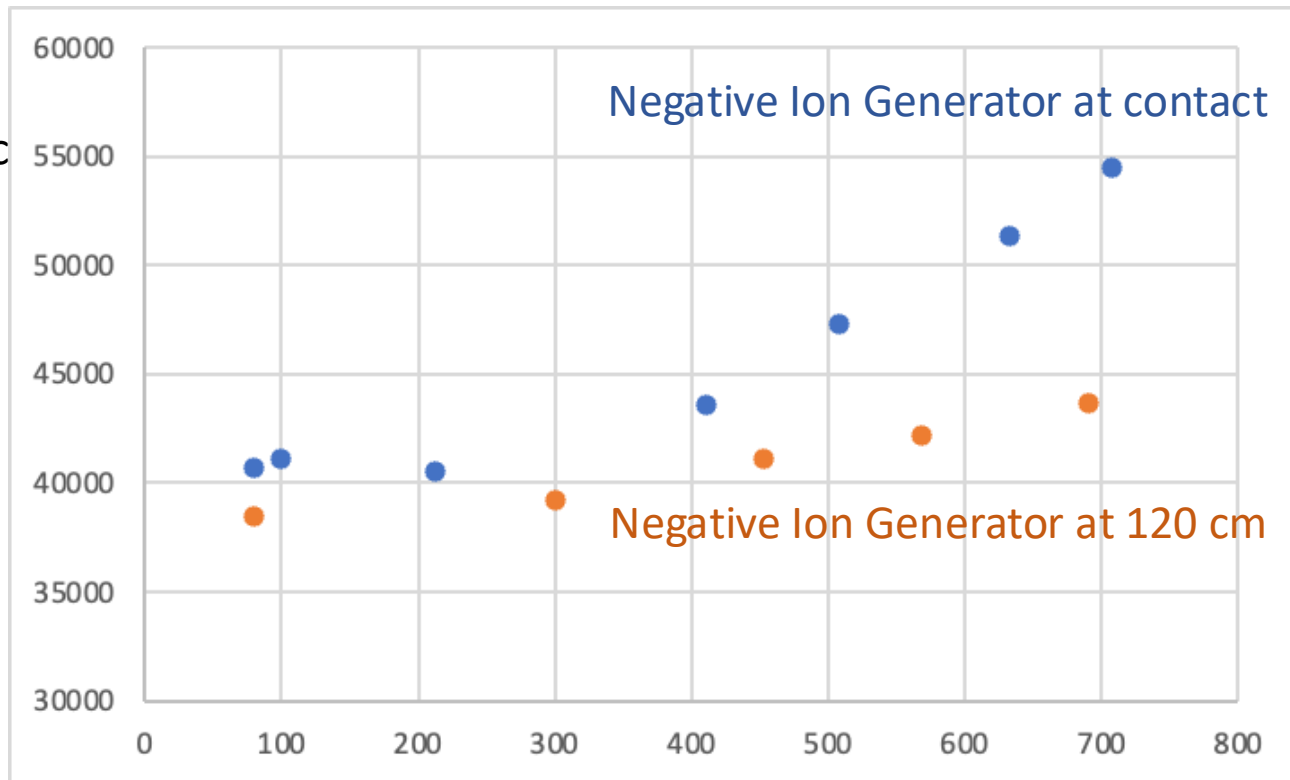
- α activity: 100 Bq
- β activity: 25 Bq



Measurements of γ signal on the Negative Ion Generator

Very preliminary...

Number
of counts
in 600 sec



Radon activity in air (Bq/m³)

Gamma probe
in led shielding

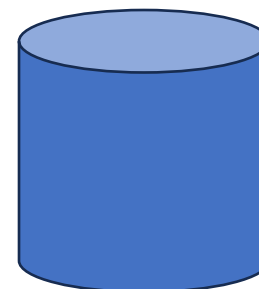
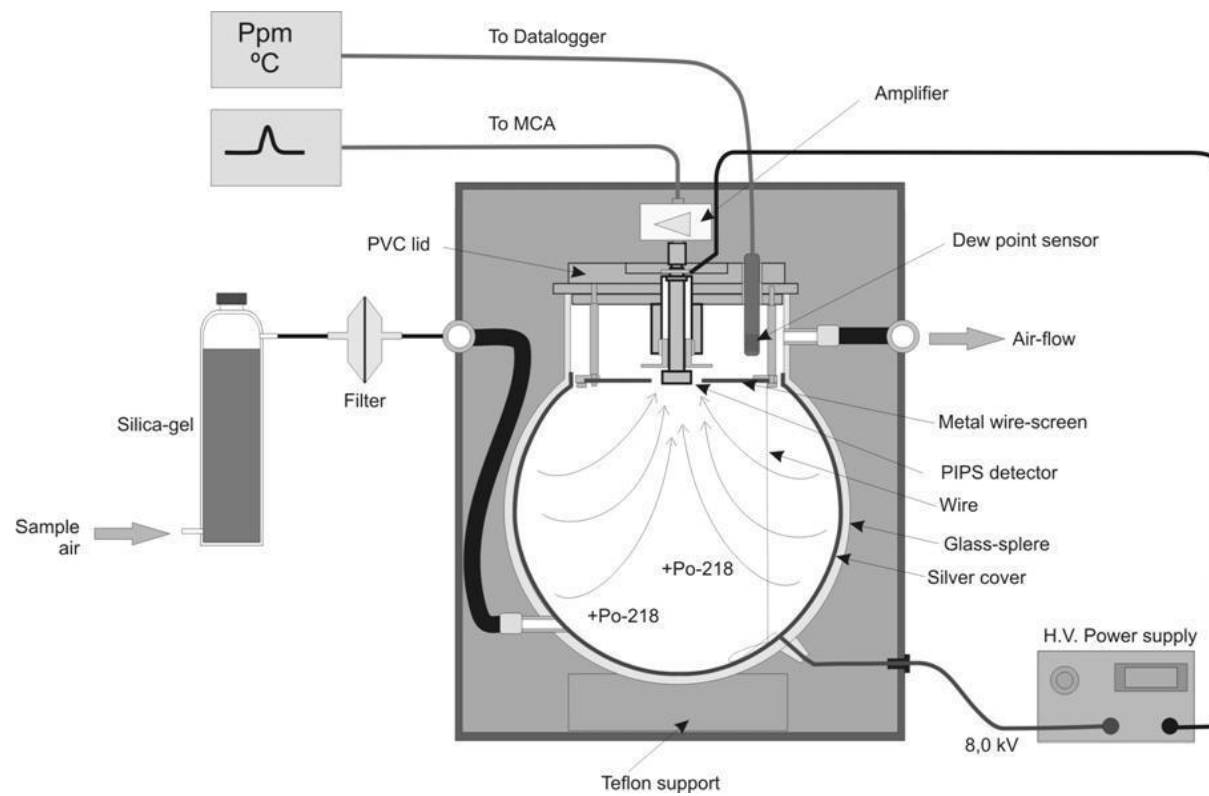


COLIBRI et Gamma Probe SG-2R –
MIRION technologies

Conclusion and perspectives

- We observe indoor and outdoor a very significant excess of radon daughter deposit on Negative Ion Generator
- Interesting method to collect radon daughters in situ ?
 - Technically simple/robust
 - Interest for measuring radon in extreme environments ?
- Many questions/issues to be solved:
 - Quantification
 - Impact of humidity





Energy
Energy

Results from iSOLo: time-dependence of Rn daughters

$^{214}\text{Po} = ^{214}\text{Bi}$

