



Radon metrology for use in climate change observation and radiation protection at the environmental level

19ENV01 traceRadon

Coordinator: Annette Röttger

EURAMET TC-IR annual meeting 2023



EURAMET Highlights in 2022



20 events targeted an external audience in 2022

EURAMET, Highlights in 2022 by J. Stenger



The collage features several event posters:

- ICMGP**: MERCURY AS A GLOBAL POLLUTANT, 24TH - 29TH JULY 2022, VIRTUAL EVENT.
- METROLOGY FOR CLIMATE ACTION**: 26-30 SEPTEMBER 2022.
- Metrology in the Digital Era**: 20 May 2022.
- Workshop on measurements of solid and liquid Biofuel Key Parameters**.
- ICHQP 2022**: 20th International Conference on Harmonics and Quality of Power, Naples, Italy, May 29th - June 1st 2022.
- EURADOS**: Training Course.
- IMEKO TC1+TC7+TC13+TC18 & MATHMET Joint Symposium**: Cutting-edge measurement science for the future, ISEP, Porto, 31 Aug. - 2 Sep. 2022.
- MetHyInfra**.
- Open Consultation on Metrology for Semiconductor Technologies**: Friday 8 July 2022 | 10:00 - 12:30 CEST.
- IMEKO TC6 M4Dconf**: 19. - 21. September 2022, Hybrid with physical attendance in Berlin, Germany.
- The future of 3D metrology for advanced manufacturing**: Wednesday 16 November 2022 | 15:30.
- Grid measurements of 2 kHz - 150 kHz harmonics to support normative emission limits for mass-market electrical goods. SupraEMI Final Workshop Webinar**: April 2022.
- ICOS SCIENCE CONFERENCE**: 17 - 20 May 2022, PARIS.
- GAS analysis 2022**: ONLINE REGISTRATION IS OPEN.
- MathMet 2022**: Paris | France | 2-4 November 2022.
- MET4WIND EVENT**.
- Quantum Metrology**.



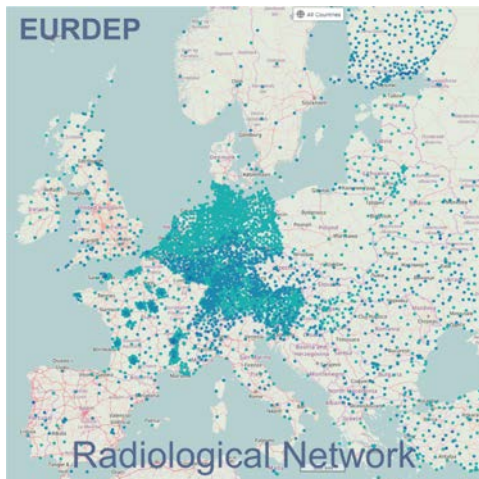
Introduction - 1



Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time.

The temperature rise of the atmosphere of our planet, due to the greenhouse effect, is caused by the increase of GHG emissions.

- ICOS: Monitoring of GHG emissions, the dispersion of GHGs and the resulting GHG concentrations in air, is of utmost importance for appropriate climate change mitigation measures.
- EURDEP: Collection and exchange of radiological monitoring data between participating countries of the radiation in the environment.



Both networks could profit from radon measurements at the outdoor level. But **traceability to the SI system** is not established yet.

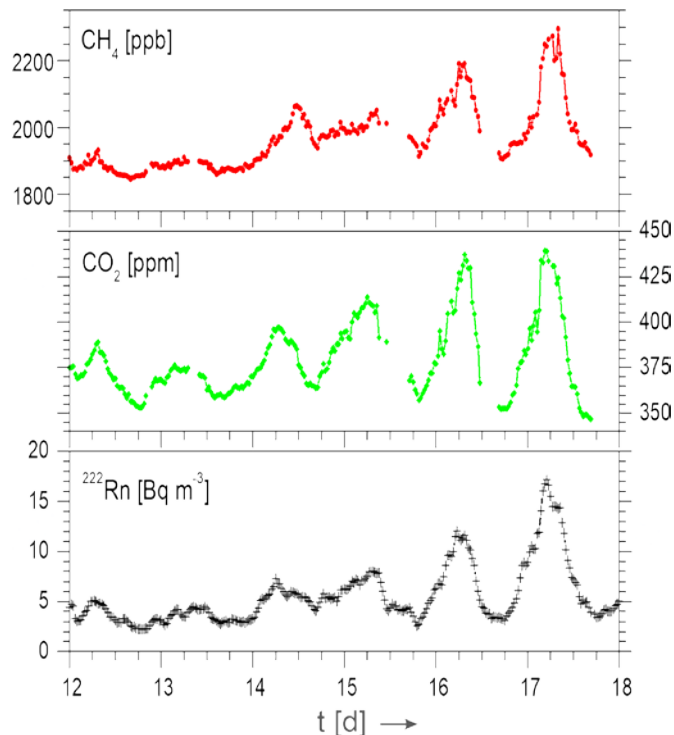


Introduction - 2



Why is Radon an issue in **climate observation**?

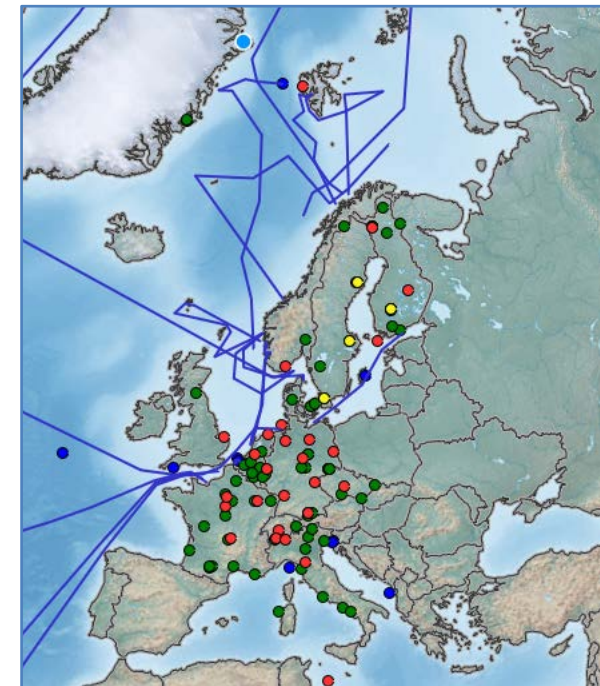
- **GHG flux measurements** are difficult though GHG concentration measurements are established.
- With radon activity concentration and radon flux measurements GHG fluxes can be **traced!**

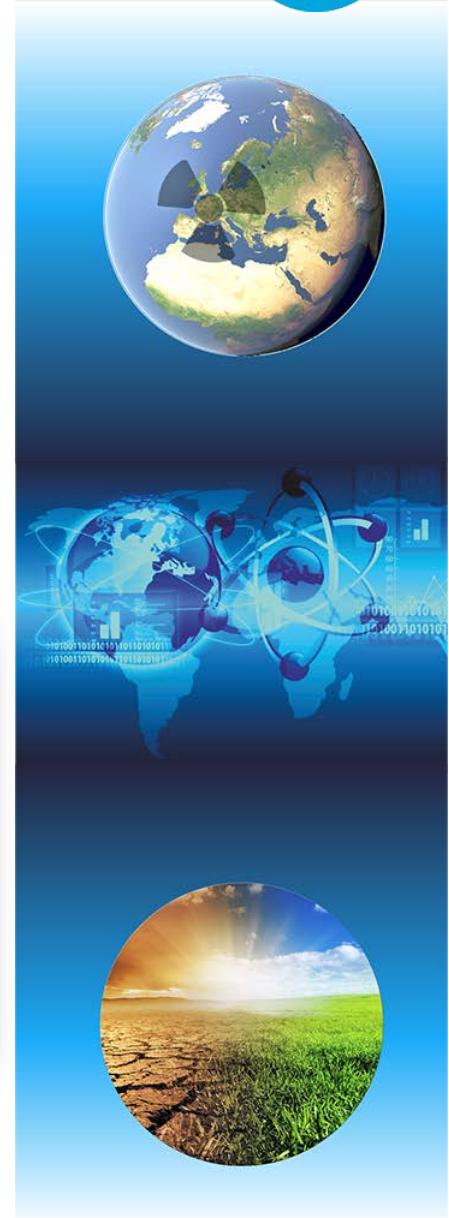
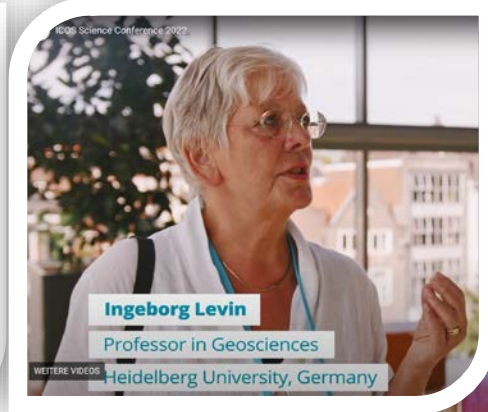


ICOS Atmospheric Station Specifications:

Radon monitor: “At the present stage, Radon-222 measurements are not mandatory in ICOS. However, Radon-222 is recognized as a very valuable measurement, in particular for trace gas flux estimates.”

- Determine source terms of GHG





Theme 2: Accuracy requirements for atmospheric composition measurements across economic sectors, and temporal and spatial scales

Pre-recorded presentations

- Primary Standards, Reference Materials, and Uncertainty Analysis for the Measurement of Greenhouse Gases by Mrs./Ms. Christina Cecelski (T2-A1)

- From greenhouse gas fluxes to early warning networks: The importance of radioactive tracers by Dr. Annette Röttger (T2-A2)**

- Accurate measurements of greenhouse gases – what we can learn from over 100 audits in 25 years by Dr. Christoph Zellweger (T2-A3)

- Meeting the demand...

- Quantifying rel...

- Developments

- Calibration of

- Key role of pu...

- Developing Gu...

- Accelerated te...

- Innovative con...

- Evaluation of s...

- Assessment o...

- Quantifying co...

From greenhouse fluxes and to early warning networks:
The importance of radioactive tracers

Partners and collaborators:
PTB, Germany; BPH, Hungary; CM, Czech Republic; ENEA, Italy; IFN-HH, Romania; NPL, United Kingdom; VINS, Serbia; AGES, Austria; CLOR, Poland; INES/TEC, Portugal; JRC, European Commission; LIND, Sweden; SUCRO, Czech Republic; UC, Spain; IAGB, United Kingdom; UPC, Spain; CEAS, Hungary; UVSQ, France; Universität Heidelberg, Germany; ANSTO, Australia; Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation, Australia; IEA, European Radon Association; Europe Met Office, United Kingdom; University of New East, Serbia; Politecnico di Milano, Italy; University of Calabria, Spain; EURADOS, e.V., Europe; Universität Siegen, Germany; IRPA, France; APRA, Piemonte, Italy; APRA, Valle d'Aosta, Italy.

One of the world's greatest challenges lies in combating climate change. Alongside this, the issue of radiological safety seemed less prominent for a long time, but the radioactive tracer "radon" combines both challenges. This brought together different scientific branches with a common need: new metrology for the determination of greenhouse gas fluxes and for the improvement of ambient dose monitoring networks in the environment.

Political decisions need valid data. Implementing expensive measures, whether in climate protection or radiation protection, always means the need to make the success of these measures measurable. Can metrology make its contribution here?

The consortium of the traceRadon project has taken up this challenge by looking for suitable metrics that could enable an assessment. This brought the radioactive noble gas radon into focus, knowing full well that the metrology for its trace measurement in the atmosphere has been lacking up to now. Making measurable what was not measurable before, providing trustworthy data where there was no comparability before and thus paving the way for new approaches like the radon tracer method (RTM) is a promising way for the joint work of WMO and BIPM to solve the most pressing issues of the future.

The traceRadon project shows what is possible when we bring our competencies together. High SI traceability chains for measurement quantities used in climate observation and radiation protection were developed; new customer calibration services for new types of measurement and new types of devices are made available. A first standard protocol for the application of the radon tracer method (RTM) to enable retrieval of greenhouse gas fluxes at atmospheric climate gas monitoring stations and to use radon flux data for the identification of Radon Priority Areas (RPA) is in finalisation. Current radon flux models and inventories are validated, while new traceable measurements of radon activity concentration and radon flux are supported by geostatic and spectrometric data from the radiological early warning networks in Europe for the first time. As a further outcome easy to use dynamic radon and radon flux maps for climate change research and radiation protection in line with Council Directive 2013/59/EURATOM, including their use to identify RPA and radon wash-out peaks are in the formation.

1 This project 19ENV01 traceRadon has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme.

From greenhouse gas fluxes to early warning networks:
The importance of radioactive tracers

Objectives: One of the world's greatest challenges lies in combating climate change. Alongside this, the issue of radiological safety seemed less prominent for a long time, but the radioactive tracer "radon" combines both challenges. This brought together different scientific branches with a common need: new metrology for the determination of greenhouse gas fluxes and for the improvement of ambient dose monitoring networks in the environment.

Objectives: The consortium of the traceRadon project has taken up this challenge by looking for suitable metrics that could enable an assessment. This brought the radioactive noble gas radon into focus, knowing full well that the metrology for its trace measurement in the atmosphere has been lacking up to now. Making measurable what was not measurable before, providing trustworthy data where there was no comparability before and thus paving the way for new approaches like the radon tracer method (RTM) is a promising way for the joint work of WMO and BIPM to solve the most pressing issues of the future.

Progress beyond the state of art:

Key results:

Management and coordination:

Partners and collaborators:

From greenhouse gas fluxes to early warning networks:
The importance of radioactive tracers

Annette Röttger
(on behalf of the traceRadon-consortium)

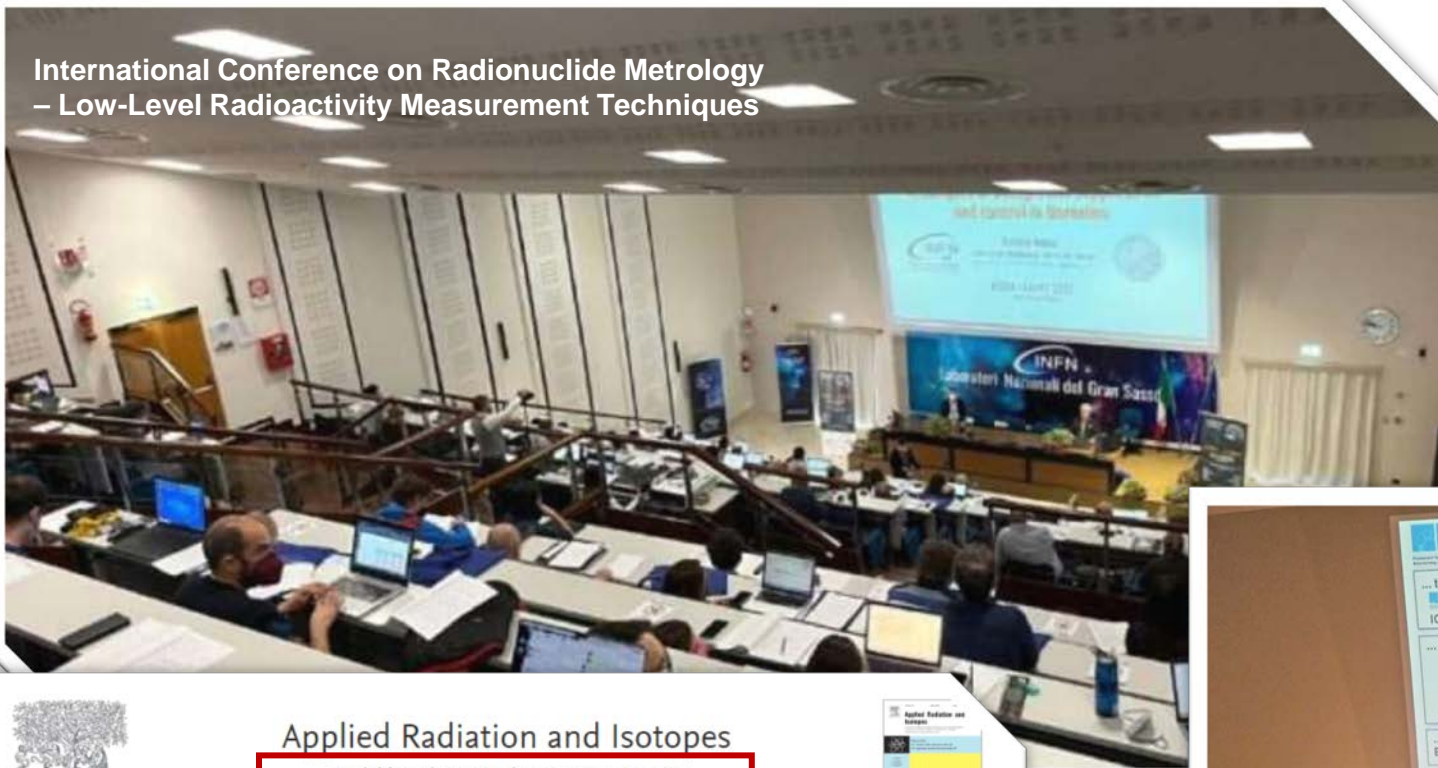
PTB, Germany; BPH, Hungary; CM, Czech Republic; ENEA, Italy; IFN-HH, Romania; NPL, United Kingdom; VINS, Serbia; AGES, Austria; CLOR, Poland; INES/TEC, Portugal; JRC, European Commission; LIND, Sweden; SUCRO, Czech Republic; UC, Spain; IEA, European Radon Association; Europe Met Office, United Kingdom; University of New East, Serbia; Politecnico di Milano, Italy; University of Calabria, Spain; EURADOS, e.V., Europe; Universität Siegen, Germany; RSN, France; APRA, Piemonte, Italy; APRA, Valle d'Aosta, Italy.

A. Röttger, Coordinator of 19ENV01 traceRadon

Partners: PTB, ICOS, INES/TEC, ENEA, NPL, AGES, CLOR, UC, JRC, SUCRO, VINS, IEA, Europe Met Office, University of New East, Politecnico di Milano, University of Calabria, EURADOS, Universität Siegen, RSN, APRA, APRA Piemonte, APRA Valle d'Aosta.



International Conference on Radionuclide Metrology – Low-Level Radioactivity Measurement Techniques



Plenary session, S. Röttger



Applied Radiation and Isotopes

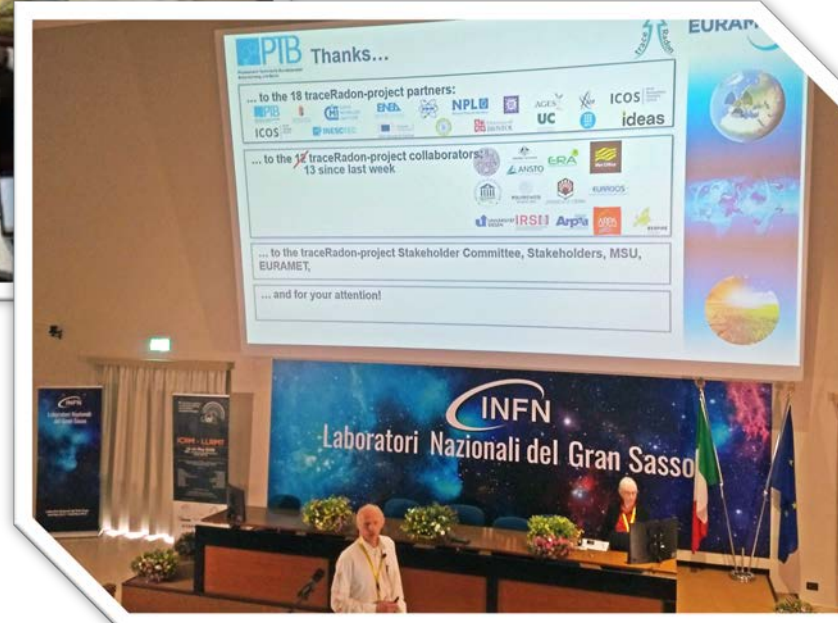
Available online 24 February 2023, 110726

In Press, Journal Pre-proof [What's this?](#)



Evolution of traceable radon emanation sources from MBq to few Bq

Stefan Röttger ^a, Annette Röttger ^a, Florian Mertes ^a, Viacheslav Morosch ^a, Tanita Ballé ^a,
Chambers ^b



Achievements – 1: New activity standards



Adv. Geosci., 57, 37–47, 2022
<https://doi.org/10.5194/adgeo-57-37-2022>
© Author(s) 2022. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



Advances in
Geosciences  Open Access

Radon metrology for use in climate change observation and radiation protection at the environmental level

Stefan Röttger¹, Annette Röttger¹, Claudia Grossi², Arturo Vargas², Ute Karstens³, Giorgia Cinelli⁴, Edward Chung^{5,6}, Dafina Kikaj⁵, Chris Rennick⁵, Florian Mertes¹, and Ileana Radulescu⁷

¹Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, Braunschweig, 38116, Germany

²Institute of Energy Technologies (INTE), Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Barcelona, 08028, Spain

³ICOS ERIC – Carbon Portal, Lund University, Lund, 22100, Sweden

⁴European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Ispra 21027, Italy

⁵National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, TW11 0LW, United Kingdom

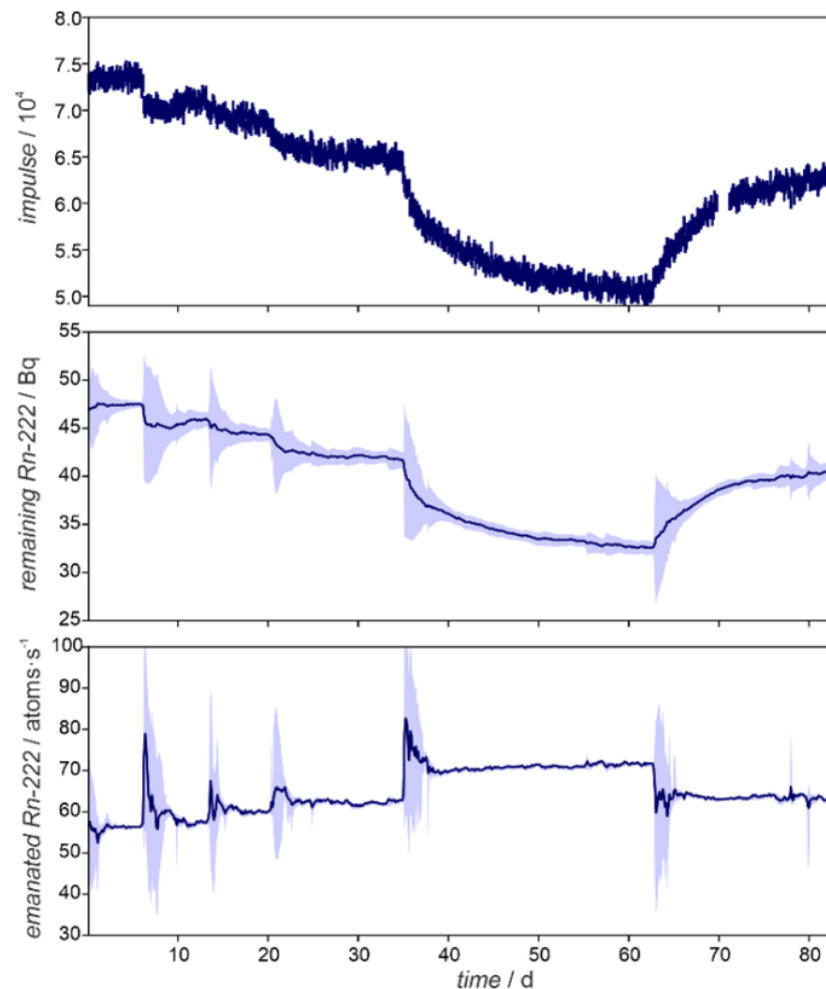
⁶School of GeoSciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

⁷Department of Life and Environmental Physics, Horia Hulubei National Institute for R&D in Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Ilfov, 077125, Romania

Correspondence: Stefan Röttger (stefan.roettger@ptb.de)

Received: 1 December 2021 – Revised: 11 February 2022 – Accepted: 11 February 2022 – Published: 10 March 2022

<https://adgeo.copernicus.org/articles/57/37/2022/adgeo-57-37>



This project 19ENV01 traceRadon has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. 19ENV01 traceRadon denotes the EMPIR project reference.

Achievements – 2: New calibrations



OPEN ACCESS

IOP Publishing

Meas. Sci. Technol. 32 (2021) 124008 (13pp)

Measurement Science and Technology

<https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6501/ac298d>

New metrology for radon at the environmental level

Annette Röttger^{1,*}, Stefan Röttger¹, Claudia Grossi², Arturo Vargas², Roger Curcoll², Petr Otáhal³, Miguel Ángel Hernández-Ceballos⁴, Giorgia Cinelli⁵, Scott Chambers⁶, Susana Alexandra Barbosa⁷, Mihail-Razvan Ioan⁸, Ileana Radulescu⁸, Dafina Kikaj⁹, Edward Chung^{9,10}, Tim Arnold^{9,10}, Camille Yver-Kwok¹¹, Marta Fuente¹¹, Florian Mertes¹ and Viacheslav Morosh¹

¹ Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, 38116 Braunschweig, Germany

² Institut de Tècniques Energètiques, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, 08028 Barcelona, Spain

³ National Institute for NBC Protection, 26231 Milin, Czech Republic

⁴ Department of Physics, University of Córdoba, 14071 Córdoba, Spain

⁵ European Commission, Joint Research Centre, 21027 Ispra, Italy

⁶ Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation, 2234 Lucas Heights, Australia

⁷ INESC TEC, 4200-465 Porto, Portugal

⁸ Horia Hulubei National Institute for R&D in Physics and Nuclear Engineering, 077125 Magurele, Romania

⁹ National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, United Kingdom

¹⁰ School of GeoSciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

¹¹ Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, (LSCE-IPSL), CEA-CNRS-UVSQ, Université Paris-Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France

E-mail: annette.roettger@ptb.de

Received 21 June 2021, revised 11 August 2021

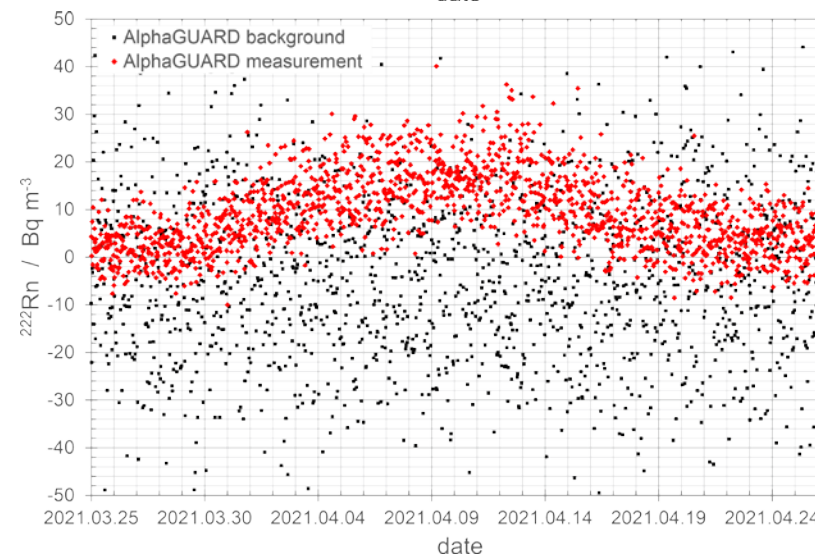
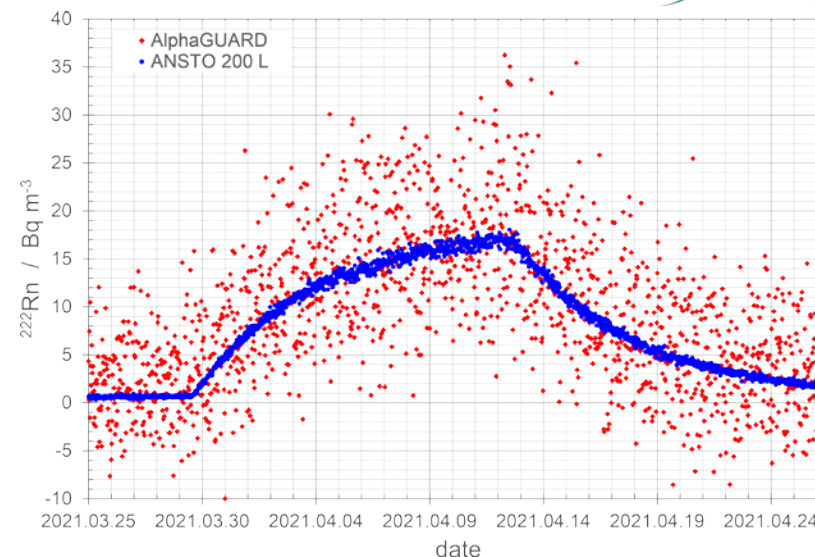
Accepted for publication 23 September 2021

Published 8 October 2021



<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1361-6501/ac298d>

This project 19ENV01 traceRadon has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. 19ENV01 traceRadon denotes the EMPIR project reference.



Achievements – 3: New comparisons



Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research, A 1021 (2022) 165927



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research, A

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/nima



Inter-comparison of commercial continuous radon monitors responses

I. Radulescu ^{a,*}, M.R. Calin ^b, A. Luca ^a, A. Röttger ^c, C. Grossi ^{d,e}, L. Done ^f, M.R. Ioan ^a

^a Horia Hulubei National Institute for R&D in Physics and Nuclear Engineering IFIN-HH, Department of Radioisotopes and Radiation Metrology (DRMR), 30 Reactorului Street, 077125, Magurele, Romania

^b Horia Hulubei National Institute for R&D in Physics and Nuclear Engineering IFIN-HH, Department of Life and Environmental Physics (DFVM), 30 Reactorului Street, 077125, Magurele, Romania

^c Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Division Ionizing Radiation, Bundesallee 100, D-38116, Braunschweig, Germany

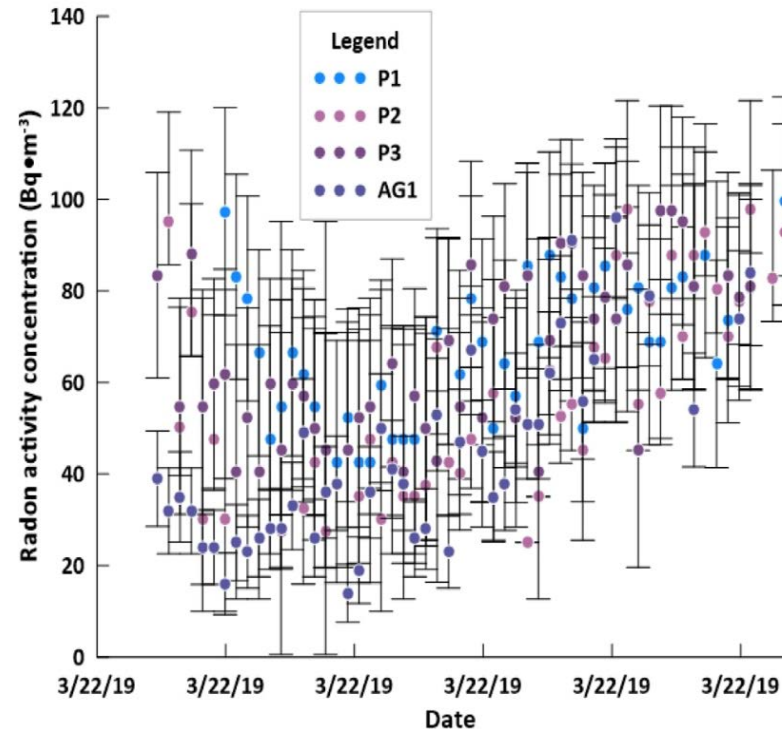
^d Institut de Tècniques Energètiques (INTE), Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC), Spain

^e Physics Department, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC), Spain

^f Horia Hulubei National Institute for R&D in Physics and Nuclear Engineering IFIN-HH, Department of Radioactive Waste Management (DMDR), 30 Reactorului Street, 077125, Magurele, Romania



<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2021.165927>



This project 19ENV01 traceRadon has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. **19ENV01 traceRadon** denotes the EMPIR project reference.

Achievements – 4: Advanced technology

Applied Radiation and Isotopes 181 (2022) 110093



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Applied Radiation and Isotopes

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/apradiso



Ion implantation of ^{226}Ra for a primary ^{222}Rn emanation standard

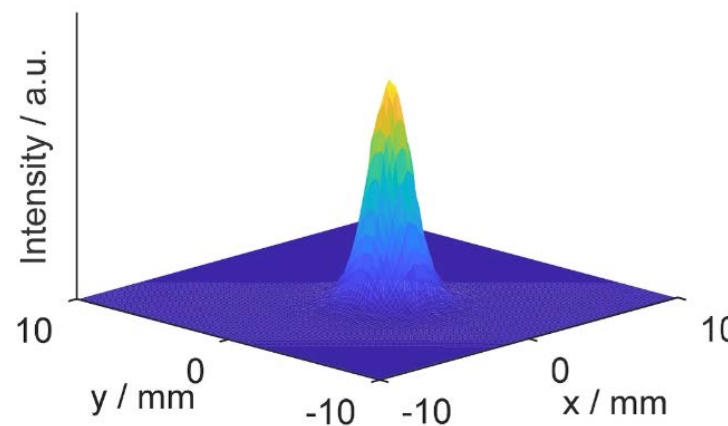
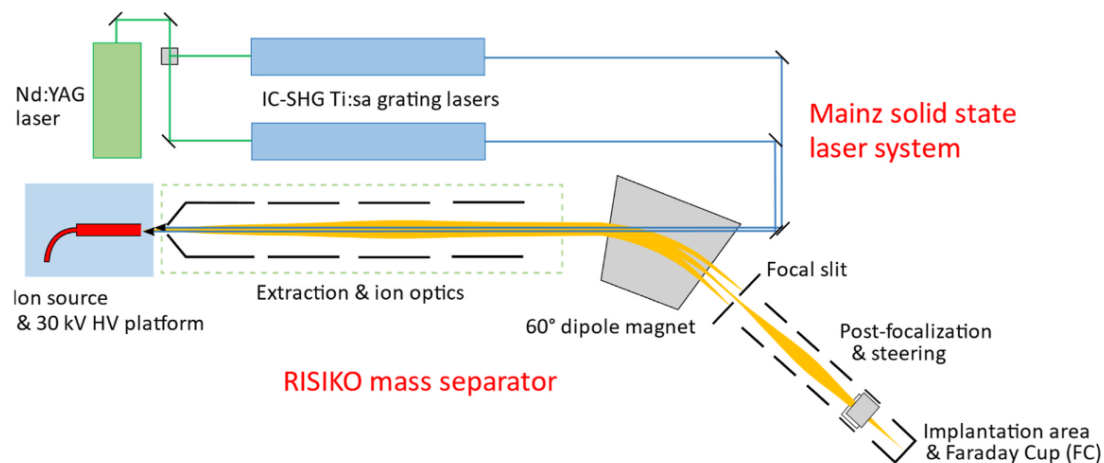
Florian Mertes^{a,*}, Nina Kneip^b, Reinhard Heinke^b, Tom Kieck^b, Dominik Studer^b, Felix Weber^b, Stefan Röttger^a, Annette Röttger^a, Klaus Wendt^b, Clemens Walther^c

^a Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, Bundesallee 100, 38116, Braunschweig, Germany

^b Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Institut für Physik, Staudingerweg 7, 55128, Mainz, Germany

^c Leibniz Universität Hannover, Institut für Radioökologie und Strahlenschutz, 30419, Hannover, Germany

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apradiso.2021.110093>



This project 19ENV01 traceRadon has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. 19ENV01 traceRadon denotes the EMPIR project reference.

Achievements – 5: New innovation



International Journal of
*Environmental Research
and Public Health*

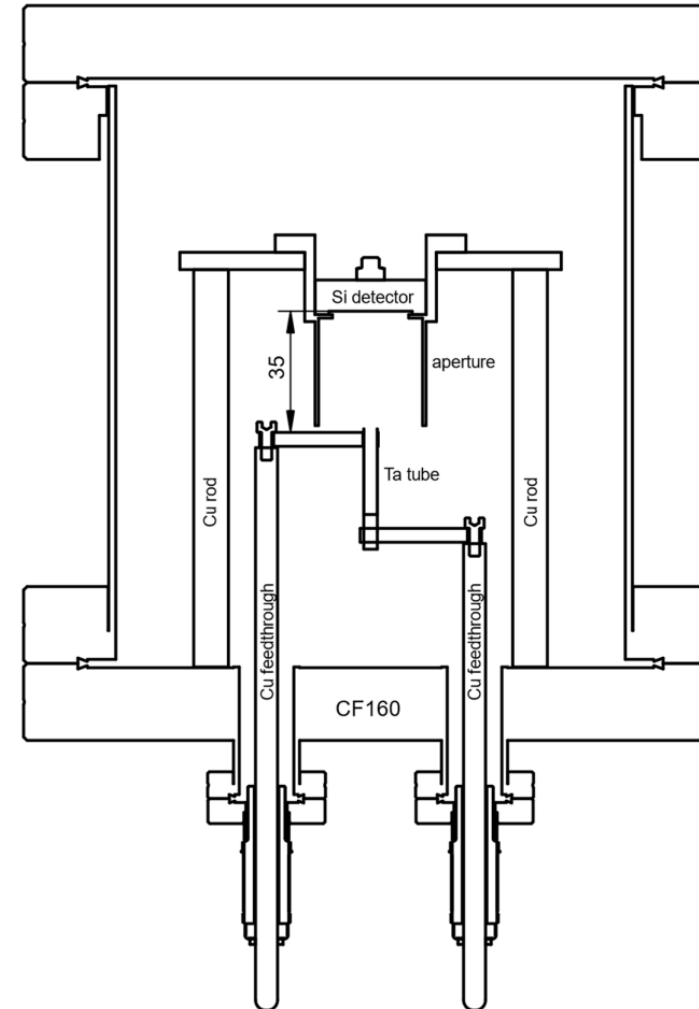
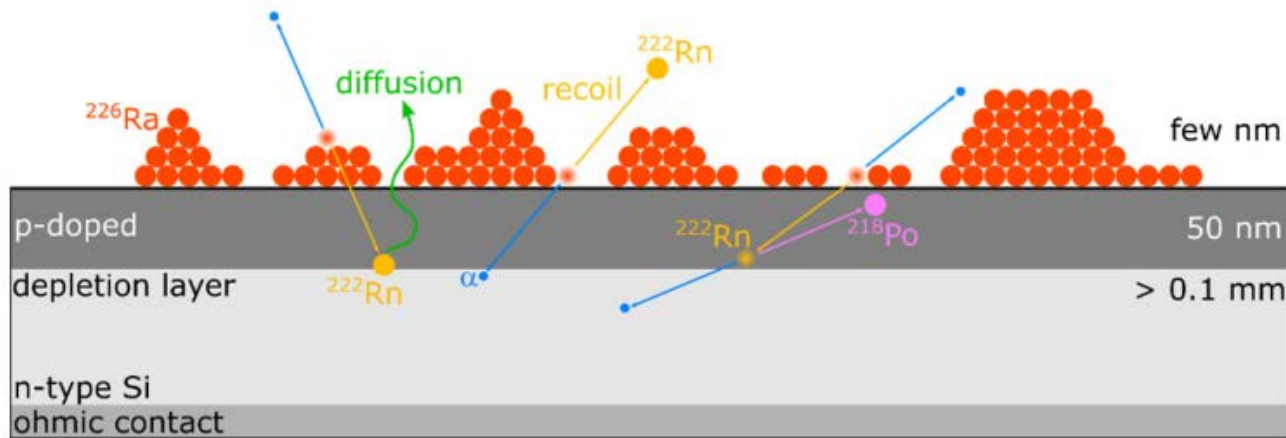


Article

Development of ^{222}Rn Emanation Sources with Integrated Quasi 2π Active Monitoring

Florian Mertes ^{*}, Stefan Röttger and Annette Röttger

Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, National Metrology Institute, 38116 Braunschweig, Germany;
stefan.roettger@ptb.de (S.R.); annette.roettger@ptb.de (A.R.)
^{*} Correspondence: florian.mertes@ptb.de



<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19020840>

This project 19ENV01 traceRadon has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. 19ENV01 traceRadon denotes the EMPIR project reference.

Achievements – 6: New field instrument



Adv. Geosci., 57, 63–80, 2022
<https://doi.org/10.5194/adgeo-57-63-2022>
© Author(s) 2022. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



Advances in Geosciences
Open Access EGU

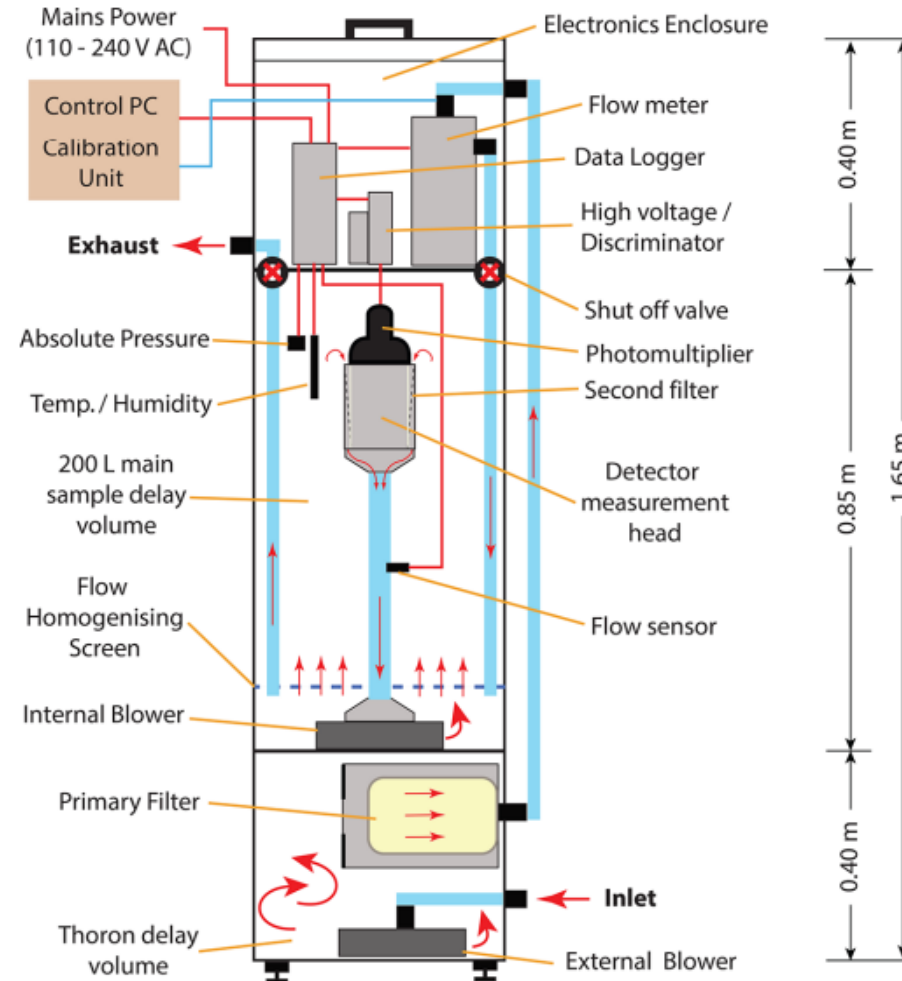
Portable two-filter dual-flow-loop ^{222}Rn detector: stand-alone monitor and calibration transfer device

Scott D. Chambers¹, Alan D. Griffiths¹, Alastair G. Williams¹, Ot Sisoutham¹, Viacheslav Morosh², Stefan Röttger², Florian Mertes², and Annette Röttger²

¹Environmental Research, ANSTO, Lucas Heights, 2234, Australia

²Ionizing Radiation, Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, Braunschweig, 38116, Germany

<https://doi.org/10.5194/adgeo-57-63-2022>



This project 19ENV01 traceRadon has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. 19ENV01 traceRadon denotes the EMPIR project reference.



Achievements – 7: New approaches for member states



International Journal of
Environmental Research
and Public Health

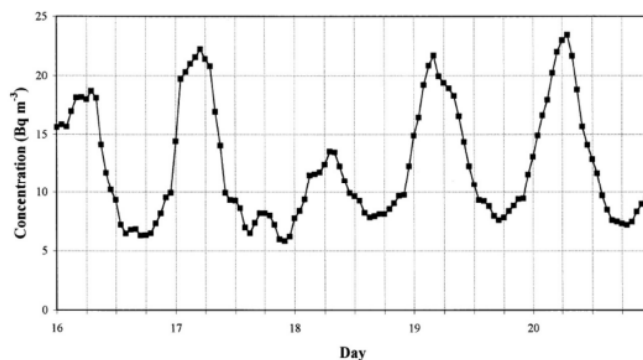


Review

Outdoor Radon as a Tool to Estimate Radon Priority Areas—A Literature Overview

Igor Čeliković¹, Gordana Pantelić¹, Ivana Vukanac¹, Jelena Krneta Nikolić¹, Miloš Živanović¹,
Giorgia Cinelli^{2,3,*}, Valeria Gruber⁴, Sebastian Baumann⁴, Luis Santiago Quindos Poncela⁵
and Daniel Rabago⁵

- ¹ “VINČA” Institute of Nuclear Sciences—National Institute of the Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia; icelikovic@vin.bg.ac.rs (I.Č.); pantelic@vin.bg.ac.rs (G.P.); vukanac@vinca.rs (I.V.); jnikolic@vinca.rs (J.K.N.); milosz@vin.bg.ac.rs (M.Ž.)
 - ² European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC), 21027 Ispra, Italy
 - ³ Laboratory of Observations and Measurements for the Climate and the Environment, National Agency for New Technologies, Energy, and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA), 90141 Palermo, Italy
 - ⁴ Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety, Department for Radon and Radioecology, 4020 Linz, Austria; valeria.gruber@ages.at (V.G.); sebastian.baumann@ages.at (S.B.)
 - ⁵ Radon Group, University of Cantabria, 39011 Santander, Spain; luis.quindos@unican.es (L.S.Q.P.); daniel.rabago@unican.es (D.R.)
- * Correspondence: giorgia.cinelli@enea.it



<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19020662>

Country	No. of Locations	Descriptive Statistics				Map
		Season	Range [Bq m ⁻³]	GM (AM) [Bq m ⁻³]	GSD [Bq m ⁻³]	
USA, Missouri [94]	82	Annual	11–110	25	1.5	Yes
USA, Iowa [83]	111	Annual	7–55	29	1.4	Yes
Minesota [83]	64	Annual	4–55	19	1.8	Yes
Turkey [77]	47 30	Winter	19–63.5	(34.10)		
		Summer	7–28	(15.34)		
Slovenia [45]	60	Annual	3.7–41.0	11.8		Yes
China [79]	101	Annual	3.6–23.9	(9.3)		
China [89]	165	Annual	3–50	13.2 (14)		No
Serbia [46]	56	Annual	<244	49 (57)	1.8	No
England [95]	69	Annual		6	2	
Norway [82]	82	Winter	4–13	(5–13)		
		Summer	8–210	(29–82)		No
		Summer	3.2–47.6	(19.7)		
Lebanon [81]	24	Autumn	1.0–57.0	(16.1)		No.
		Winter	0.2–66.3	(13.4)		
Ireland [92]	18	Annual	4.2–7.7	(5.6)		No
Japan [78]	696	Annual	1.8–35.3	5.9 (6.1)		No
Germany [85]	173	Annual	3–31	9	1	Yes
Iceland [91]	1	May-july		1.6		No
Malta [73]	3	Summer	0.8–3.6			No
Cyprus [97]	12	August	2–134	9 (11)		No
East Asia [96]	20	3 months	5.3–17.0	(10.7)		No
Syria [102]	36	10 min.	5–66	21 (25)		No
Montenegro [93]	Theor.	Annual	6–11			
	1	Annual	13 ± 4	(13)		No
Spain [101]	25	Annual	1.2–15.8	(5.2)		No



This project 19ENV01 traceRadon has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. 19ENV01 traceRadon denotes the EMPIR project reference.

Achievements – 8: Field intercomparisons



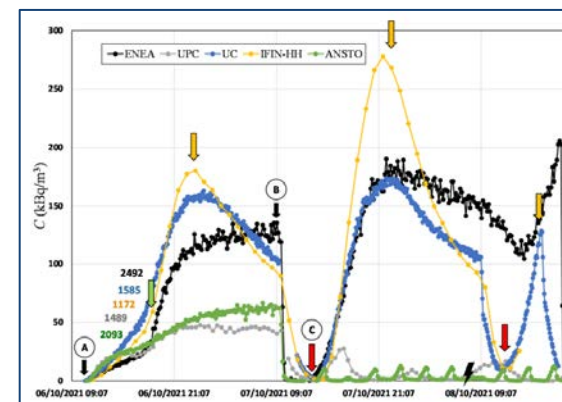
International Journal of
Environmental Research
and Public Health



Article Intercomparison of Radon Flux Monitors at Low and at High Radium Content Areas under Field Conditions

Daniel Rábago¹, Luis Quindós^{1,*}, Arturo Vargas², Carlos Sainz¹, Ileana Radulescu³, Mihail-Razvan Ioan³, Francesco Cardellini⁴, Marco Capogni⁴, Alessandro Rizzo⁵, Santiago Celaya¹, Ismael Fuente¹, Marta Fuente⁶, Maria Rodriguez² and Claudia Grossi²

- ¹ Radon Group, University of Cantabria, 39011 Santander, Spain; daniel.rabago@unican.es (D.R.); carlos.sainz@unican.es (C.S.); santiago.celaya@unican.es (S.C.); fuentei@unican.es (I.F.)
 - ² Laboratory of 222Rn Studies, Institut de Tècniques Energètiques, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, 08028 Barcelona, Spain; arturo.vargas@upc.edu (A.V.); maria.dolores.rodriguez@upc.edu (M.R.); claudia.grossi@upc.edu (C.G.)
 - ³ Horia Hulubei National Institute for R&D in Physics and Nuclear Engineering, 077125 Magurele, Romania; rileana@nipne.ro (I.R.); razvan.ioan@nipne.ro (M.-R.I.)
 - ⁴ National Institute of Ionizing Radiation Metrology (INMRI)—Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA), Via Anguillarese 301, 00123 Rome, Italy; francesco.cardellini@enea.it (F.C.); marco.capogni@enea.it (M.C.)
 - ⁵ Radiation Protection Institute (IRP)—Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA), Via Anguillarese 301, 00123 Rome, Italy; alessandro.rizzo@enea.it
 - ⁶ Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, (LSCE-IPSL), CEA-CNRS-UVSQ, Université Paris-Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France; marta.fuente-lastra@lscce.ipsl.fr
- * Correspondence: quindos@unican.es



<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19074213>

This project 19ENV01 traceRadon has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. 19ENV01 traceRadon denotes the EMPIR project reference.



Achievements – 9: New maps



Review

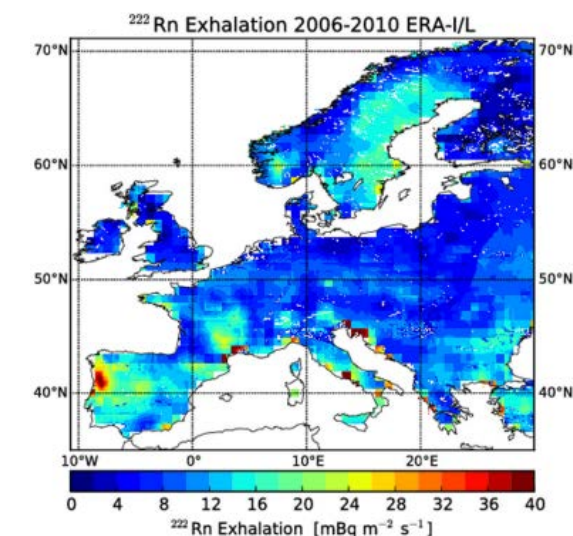
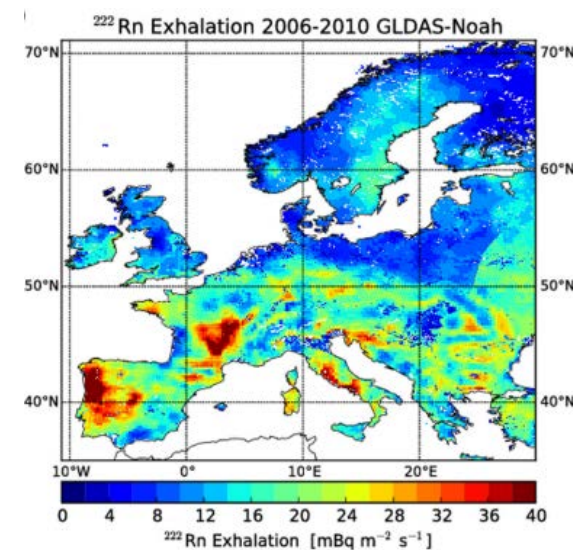
Overview of Radon Flux Characteristics, Measurements, Models and Its Potential Use for the Estimation of Radon Priority Areas

Igor Čeliković¹, Gordana Pantelić¹, Ivana Vukanac¹, Jelena Krmeta Nikolić¹, Miloš Živanović¹, Giorgia Cinelli^{2,*}, Valeria Gruber³, Sebastian Baumann³, Giancarlo Ciotoli⁴, Luis Santiago Quindos Poncela⁵ and Daniel Rábago⁵

- ¹ "VINČA" Institute of Nuclear Sciences—National Institute of the Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia
 - ² Laboratory of Observations and Measurements for the Climate and the Environment, National Agency for New Technologies, Energy, and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA), 90141 Palermo, Italy
 - ³ Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety, Department of Radon and Radioecology, 4020 Linz, Austria
 - ⁴ Institute of Environmental Geology and Geoengineering, National Research Council, 00015 Rome, Italy
 - ⁵ Radon Group, University of Cantabria, 39011 Santander, Spain
- * Correspondence: giorgia.cinelli@enea.it

<https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos13122005>

This project 19ENV01 traceRadon has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. 19ENV01 traceRadon denotes the EMPIR project reference.



Achievements – 10: Campaigns for authorities



Journal of Environmental Engineering and Landscape Management
ISSN 1648-6897 / eISSN 1822-4199
2022 Volume 30 Issue 3: 370-379
<https://doi.org/10.3846/jeelm.2022.17411>

ANALYSIS OF THE RADON CONCENTRATIONS IN NATURAL MINERAL AND TAP WATER USING LUCAS CELLS TECHNIQUE

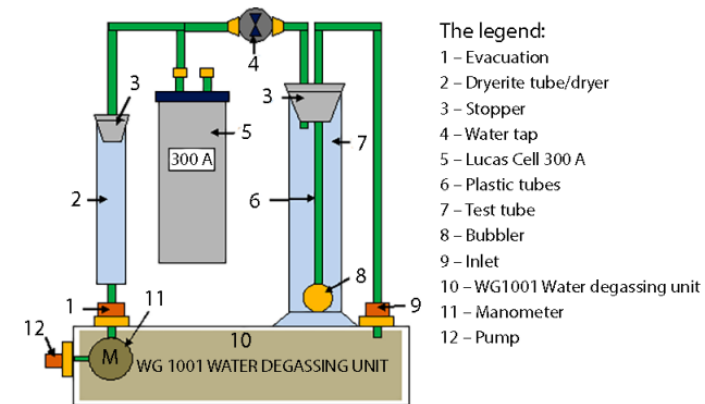
M. R. CALIN¹, A. C. ION², I. RADULESCU^{1*}, C. A. SIMION³, M. M. MINCU¹, I. ION²

¹Horia Hulubei National Institute for Physics and Nuclear Engineering – IFIN HH, SALMROM Laboratory, 30 Reactorului Street, P.O. Box MG-6, 077125 Magurele, Romania

²Department of Analytical Chemistry and Environmental Engineering, University Politehnica of Bucharest, 1-7 Polizu Street, 011061 Bucharest, Romania

³Horia Hulubei National Institute for Physics and Nuclear Engineering – IFIN HH, BETALAB Laboratory, 30 Reactorului Street, P.O. Box MG-6, 077125 Magurele, Romania

<https://doi.org/10.3846/jeelm.2022.17411>



Last continent reached: Antarctica!



Publications



1. Mertes, F et. al.: D3.3 Approximate sequential Bayesian filtering to estimate Rn-222 emanation from Ra-226 sources from spectra, <https://doi.org/10.5162/SMSI2021/D3.3>
2. Röttger, A. et al: New metrology for radon at the environmental level 2021 Meas. Sci. Technol. 32, 124008, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6501/ac298d>
3. Radulescu, I et al.: Inter-comparison of commercial continuous radon monitors responses, Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A, Volume 1021, 2022, 165927, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2021.165927>
4. Mertes, F. et. al.: Ion implantation of ^{226}Ra for a primary ^{222}Rn emanation standard, Applied Radiation and Isotopes, Volume 181, March 2022, 110093, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apradiso.2021.110093>
5. Čeliković, I. et. al.: Outdoor Radon as a Tool to Estimate Radon Priority Areas - A Literature Overview, Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2022, 19, 662, <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19020662>
6. Mertes, F et. al.: Development of ^{222}Rn emanation sources with integrated quasi 2π active monitoring, Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2022, 19, 840, <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19020840>
7. Rábago, D. et al.: Intercomparison of Radon Flux Monitors at Low and at High Radium Content Areas under Field Conditions, Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2022, 19, 4213, <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19074213>
8. Röttger, S. et al: Radon metrology for use in climate change observation and radiation protection at the environmental level, Adv. Geosci., 57, 37–47, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.5194/adgeo-57-37-2022>
9. Chambers, S. et al: Portable two-filter dual-flow-loop ^{222}Rn detector: stand-alone monitor and calibration transfer device, Adv. Geosci., 57, 63–80, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.5194/adgeo-57-63-2022>
10. Calin, M. R., Ion, A. C., Radulescu, I., Simion, C. A., Mincu, M. M., & Ion, I. (2022). Analysis of the radon concentrations in natural mineral and tap water using Lucas cells technique. Journal of Environmental Engineering and Landscape Management, 30(3), 370–379, <https://doi.org/10.3846/jeelm.2022.17411>
11. Čeliković, I.; Pantelić, G.; Vukanac, I.; Nikolić, J.K.; Živanović, M.; Cinelli, G.; Gruber, V.; Baumann, S.; Ciotoli, G.; Poncela, L.S.Q.; Rábago, D. Overview of Radon Flux Characteristics, Measurements, Models and Its Potential Use for the Estimation of Radon Priority Areas. Atmosphere 2022, 13, 2005, <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos13122005>

This list is also available here: <https://www.euramet.org/repository/research-publications-repository-link/>



Summary



The key targets to be reached by the end of this project (and to be exploited in the 5 years that follow the end of the project) are as follows:

- **New SI traceability** for measurement quantities used in climate observation and radiation protection;
- **New customer calibration services** for new types of measurement and new types of device. To develop a first standard protocol for the application of the radon tracer method (RTM) to enable retrieval of greenhouse gas fluxes at atmospheric climate gas monitoring stations and to use radon flux data for the identification of Radon Priority Areas (RPA);
- To **validate current radon flux models and inventories** by the new traceable measurements of radon activity concentration and radon flux. To support the validation with dosimetric and spectrometric data from the radiological early warning networks in Europe;
- To provide easy to use **dynamic radon and radon flux maps** for climate change research and radiation protection in line with Council Directive 2013/59/EURATOM, including their use to identify RPA and radon wash-out peaks;
- To facilitate the **take up of the technology and measurement infrastructure**.



Thanks...



... to the traceRadon-project partners:



... to the traceRadon-project collaborators:



... to the traceRadon-project Stakeholder Committee, Stakeholders, MSU, EURAMET,

... and for your attention!

