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Using outdoor radon and radon flux to predict areas with high radon risk

University of

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.

EMPIR 19ENV01 traceRadon

METROLOGY

INESCTEC

EGU, 28. April 2023, Vienna

Carbor Portal

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RUDAPEST FÖRÄRCH

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Europear

Content

Rn outdoor / flux for radon mapping

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Arena

Rn outdoor / flux for radon mapping



- Predictive Model: random forest
- **Target value**: gridded mean indoor radon concentrations (**IRC**) of the European Atlas of Natural Radiation.
- New players: Outdoor radon and radon flux as predictors
- Knowledge transfer from one region to another?





Arithmetic means over 10 km x 10 km cells of long-term radon concentration in ground-floor rooms. (The cell mean is neither an estimate of the population exposure, nor of the risk.)

European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC), Directorate G - Nuclear Safety & Security, REM project

Contender

Rn outdoor / flux for radon mapping

- 30 predictors
- Radon parameters
- 🦰 Soil properties
- Categorical maps
- Weather and climate
- 🗖 Terrain
- Others
- **mapped on 10 x 10 km² grid** for Belgium and Germany







Rules

Rn outdoor / flux for radon mapping

- German validation and Belgian test set – distance!
- Performance metric: mean squared error (MSE)
- Random forest model
- Target value: IRC, number of measurements > = 10 per grid.
- 30 predictors mapped on 10 x 10 km grid.



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Match

Rn outdoor / flux for radon mapping

- Random forest: 500.000 model representations
- Random feature selection (number and variable)
- Fixed hyperparameters: number of trees: 200, mtrys = floor(sqrt(n_features))
- Model performance evaluation (MSE) on German validation and Belgian test set.
- Selection of best models and optimisations





Score and results

Rn outdoor / flux for radon mapping

- The best models regarding the German validation and the Belgian test set use different input features.
- The parameter soil moisture occurs in both models.
- Performance difference!
- The feature importance of single features is considerable higher for the best Belgian than for the best German model.



Belgian test data German validation data 100 5 Performance increase % Performance increase % 80 60 3 40 2 20 0 Slope Tgdr Preassure Soil moisture GLDA Soil moisture ERA5 Surface runoff Coarse fragments Wind speed Soil moisture GLDA Rh flux ERA5 Hydrological units Temperature Distance to coast Precipitation



Score and results

Rn outdoor / flux for radon mapping

🦰 Best Beligian model

- Similar distributions of predictions and IRC
- 🦰 Similar spatial pattern
- **Rho** = 0.77 (n >= 10)
- **Rho** = 0.75 (all grid with IRC)



Score and results

Rn outdoor / flux for radon mapping

🦰 Best german model

- Similar distributions of predictions and IRC
- 🦰 Similar spatial pattern
- **R**ho = 0.93 (n > = 10)
- **Rho** = 0.66 (all grids with IRC)



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Press conference Rn outdoor / flux for radon mapping



Can Rn flux and outdoor radon improve radon risk prediction?

→ Yes, radon flux was selected as input parameter in the best Belgian model. Radon flux and outdoor radon might be valuable contenders in similar scenarios. But, other parameters are more relevant.

Implications for radon mapping

Feature importance shows regional differences and transfer of findings from one region to another can be misleading.

→ It is possible to build a predictive model solely on one region and accurately predict the IRC in another neighboring region. **But**, without additional information for performance evaluation this best model would not be selected but another model, possibly causing poor predictions and wrong insights.



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The EMPIR initiative is co-funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and the EMPIR Participating States

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