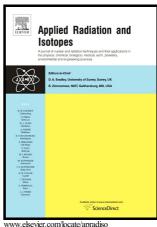
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A. Martín Sánchez, J. de la Torre Pérez, A.B. Ruano Sánchez



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Study about the radionuclides implanted on glass surfaces for the estimation of retrospective indoor radon concentrations

A. Martín Sánchez*, J. de la Torre Pérez, A. B. Ruano Sánchez

Department of Physics, University of Extremadura, E-06006 Badajoz, Spain

*Corresponding author. Tel.: +34 924 289 526; fax: +34 924 289 651. ams@unex.es

ABSTRACT

Indoor radon retrospective dosimetry can be performed by measuring the ²¹⁰Po activity concentration deposited on surfaces. An experimental study about the implantation of ²¹⁰Po on mirrors exposed to radon has been performed. Two cases were studied: exposure to high and low ²²²Rn concentrations. Results were compared with those calculated by using the activity evolution equations. Experimental results can be only explained assuming additional deposition of the long-lived ²²²Rn descendants.

Keywords: Retrospective dosimetry; ²¹⁰Pb deposition on glass surfaces; past-radon concentration

1. Introduction

Retrospective dosimetry due to indoor radon exposure requires measurement methods which allow the determination of mean radon concentrations in the past (Alabanja et al., 1999). One of those methods is based on the direct measurement of 210 Po implanted on the surface of objects. The activity concentration (Bq·m⁻²) of this radionuclide is directly related to the cumulative exposure to 222 Rn (Bq·m⁻³) (Lagarde et al., 2002). These determinations are possible taking into consideration the equilibrium between 210 Po (T_{1/2} = 138.4 d) and its parent 210 Pb (T_{1/2} = 22.3 y). Decays of 222 Rn

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