

*Determination of Radon  
Adsorption to Atmospheric  
Aerosols by Disequilibria of its  
Progeny*

Jonathan R. Eller

The University of Arkansas at Little Rock

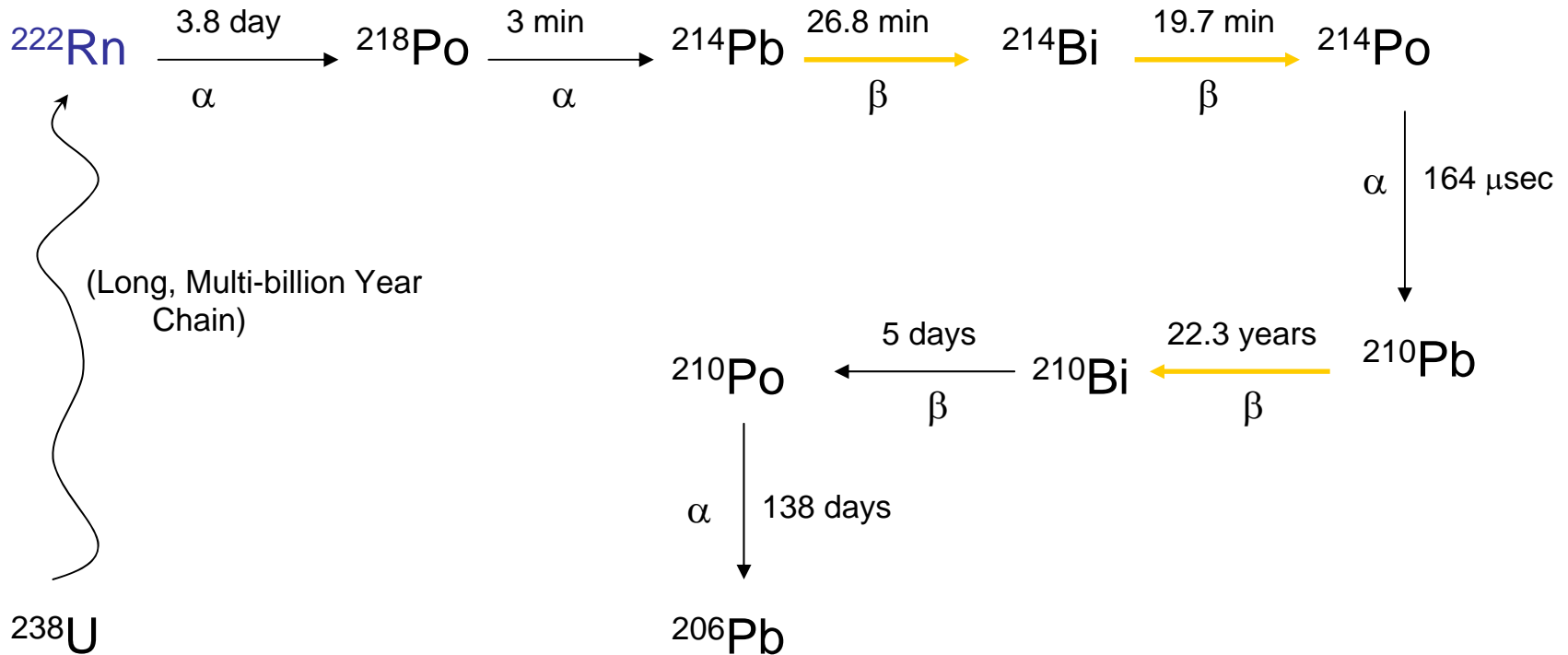
Global Change Education SURE Program

# Background: Aerosols

- Defined as any suspended particle or colloid in the size range of  $\sim .002$  to  $10 \mu\text{m}$  in effective diameter
- Because of this broad definition, aerosols have diverse compositions, thus broad climate effects
  - We've heard stories from Torreon, Mackenzie, Adele, Mikey, and soon...Shallena
- One important question: How long do they stay suspended in the atmosphere?

# Background: Radionuclear Tracers

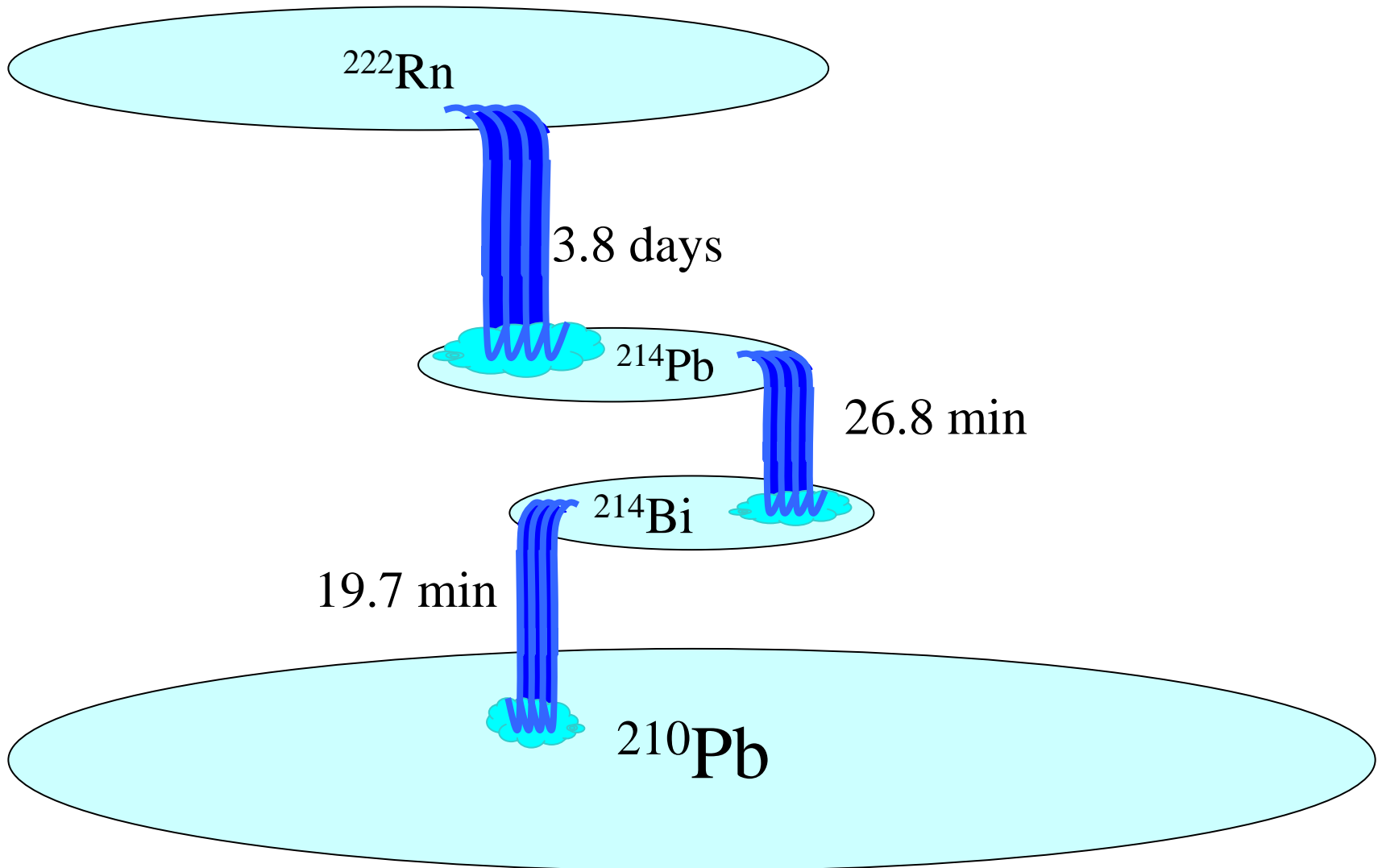
## The $^{238}\text{U}$ decay series



# Tropospheric Tagging



# The Pool Analogy



# Aerosol Age-dating

- By measuring the radionuclear activities and taking the ratio between them, atmospheric lifetimes can be derived

$$^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb} = T_R^2 / (T_R + 1/\lambda_{\text{Bi}})(T_R + 1/\lambda_{\text{Po}})$$

$$^{210}\text{Bi}/^{210}\text{Pb} = T_R / (T_R + 1/\lambda_{\text{Bi}})$$

- Where  $\lambda$  is an element's decay constant

Solving for  $T_R$  gives an approximated residence time for the given radionuclide

# Radon Our Parade

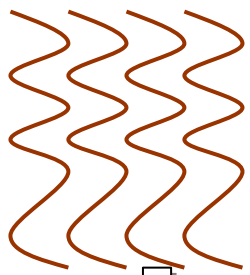
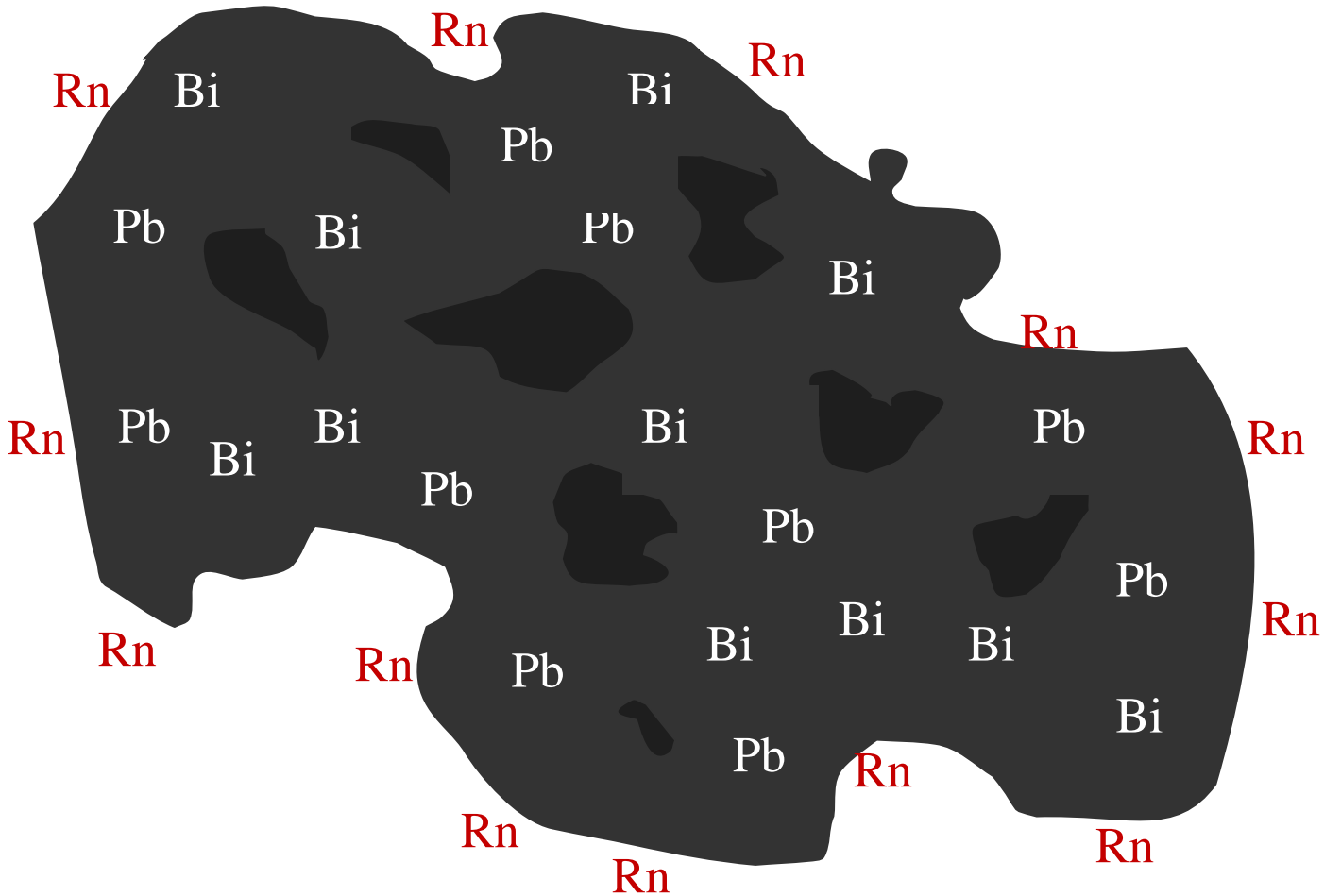
- However, these ratios can be distorted by concurrent decay and growth of a specific nuclide
- Remember the pools
- If Radon is filling the pools of Bismuth and Polonium, their decay will be affected

- Radon Gas, with its known affinity for oils, can adsorb on to the surface of aerosols with more “oily” surfaces

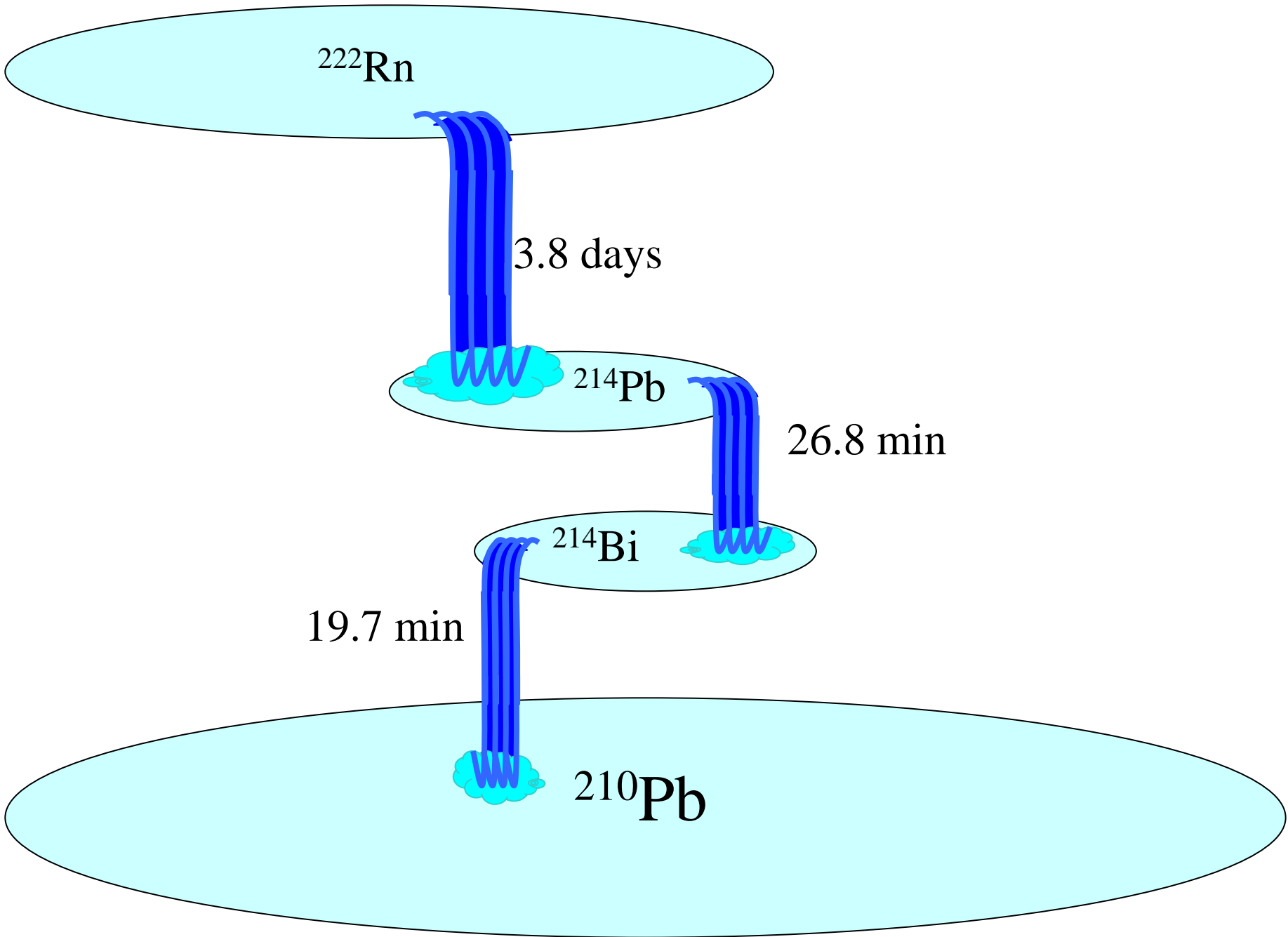


Total  $C \propto Rn$  adsorption ?

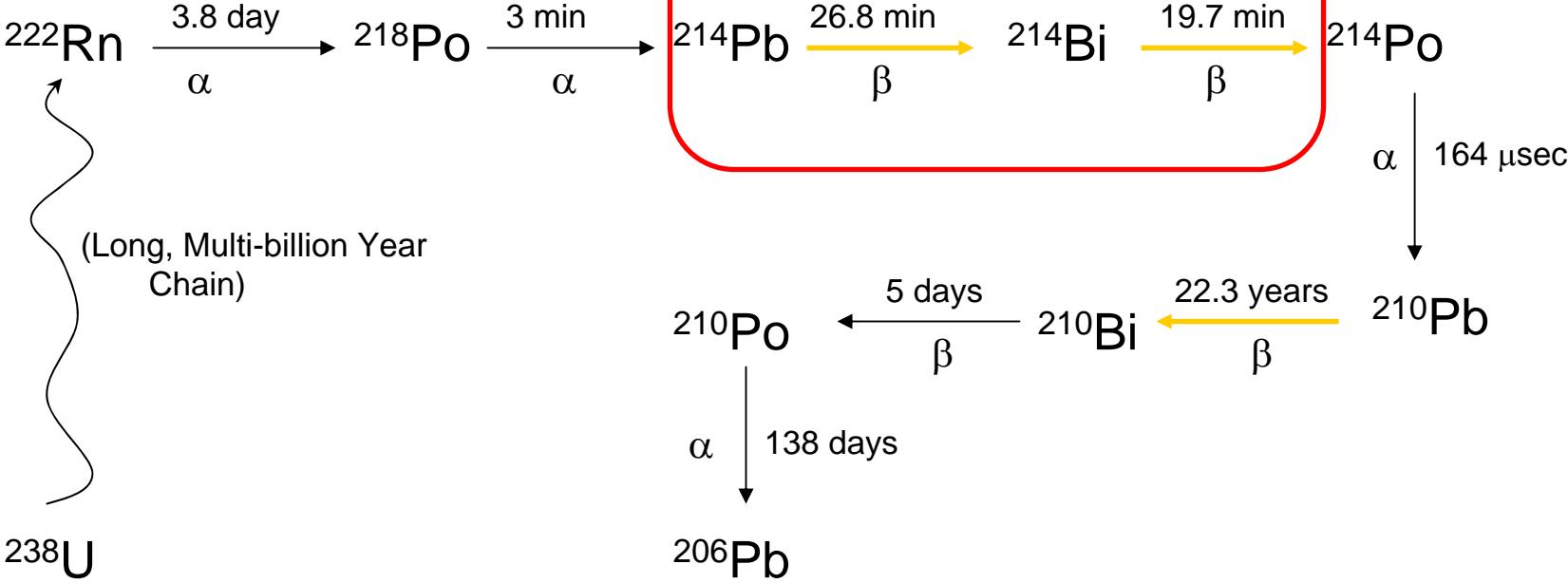




Radon



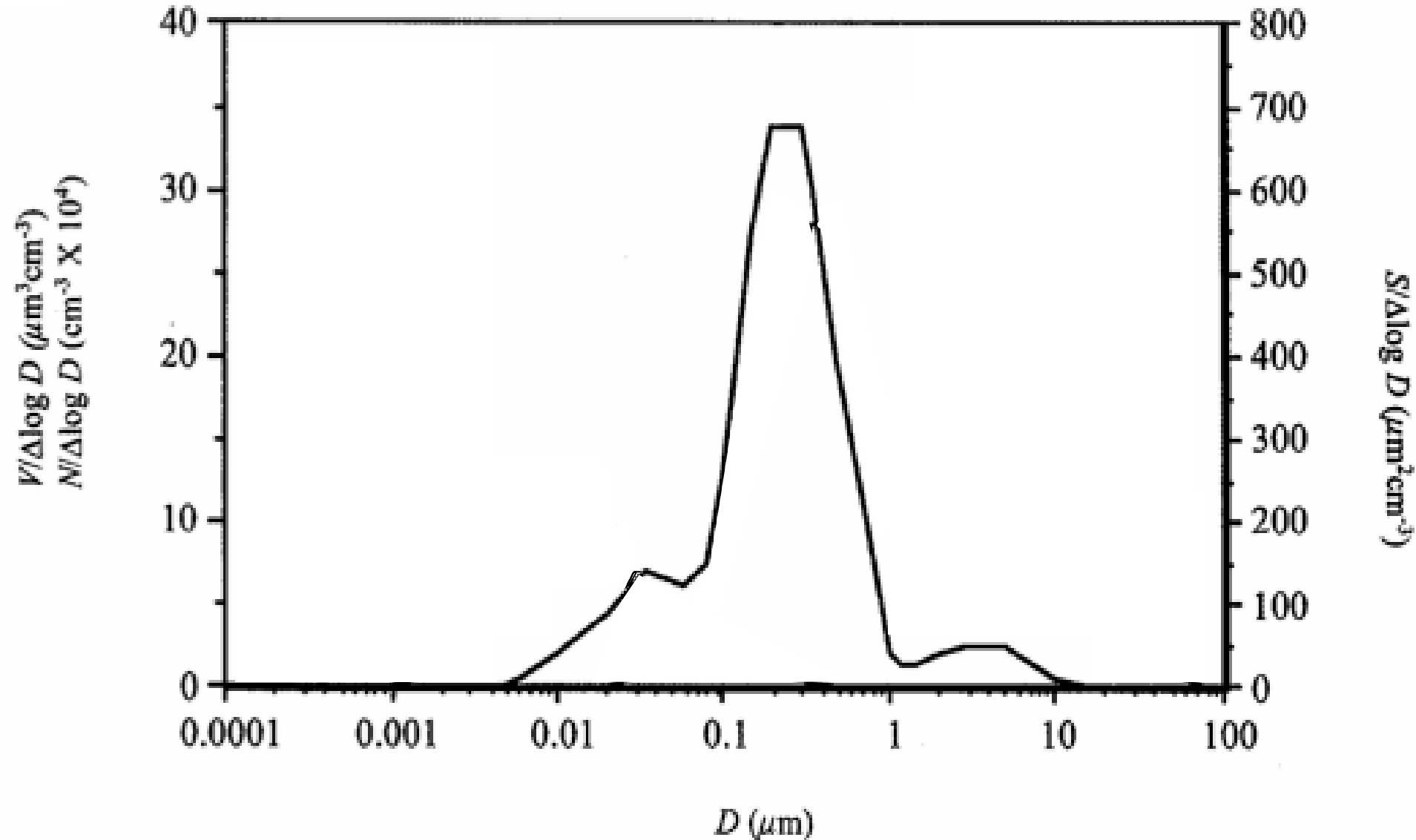
Short-lived guys



# Experimental

- To address the radon adsorption question
- 11 samples taken by impaction
  - Sample times ranged from 3-150 hours
- Filters gamma-counted *immediately* to track decay of short-lived  $^{214}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{214}\text{Bi}$


# Surface Area Distribution of Aerosols




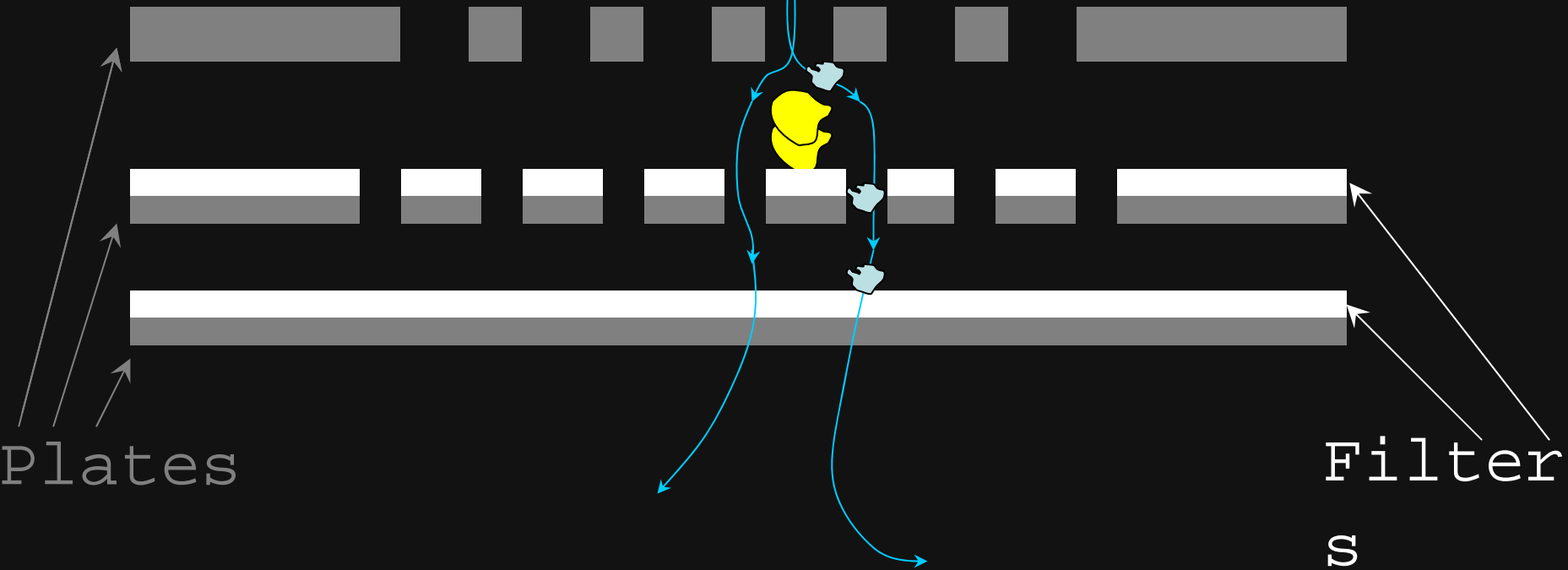
# Impactors



# Impactor Theory

  $> 1 \mu\text{m}$

$1 \mu\text{m} >$    $> .1 \mu\text{m}$



# Gamma Counting

Using a  
Canberra  
DSA 1000  
Broad Energy  
Gamma Ray  
Spectrometer







Idle Channel: 2434 : 609.4 keV Counts: 31 Preset: 86400/210.88

**Acquire**

Start Stop

Expand On

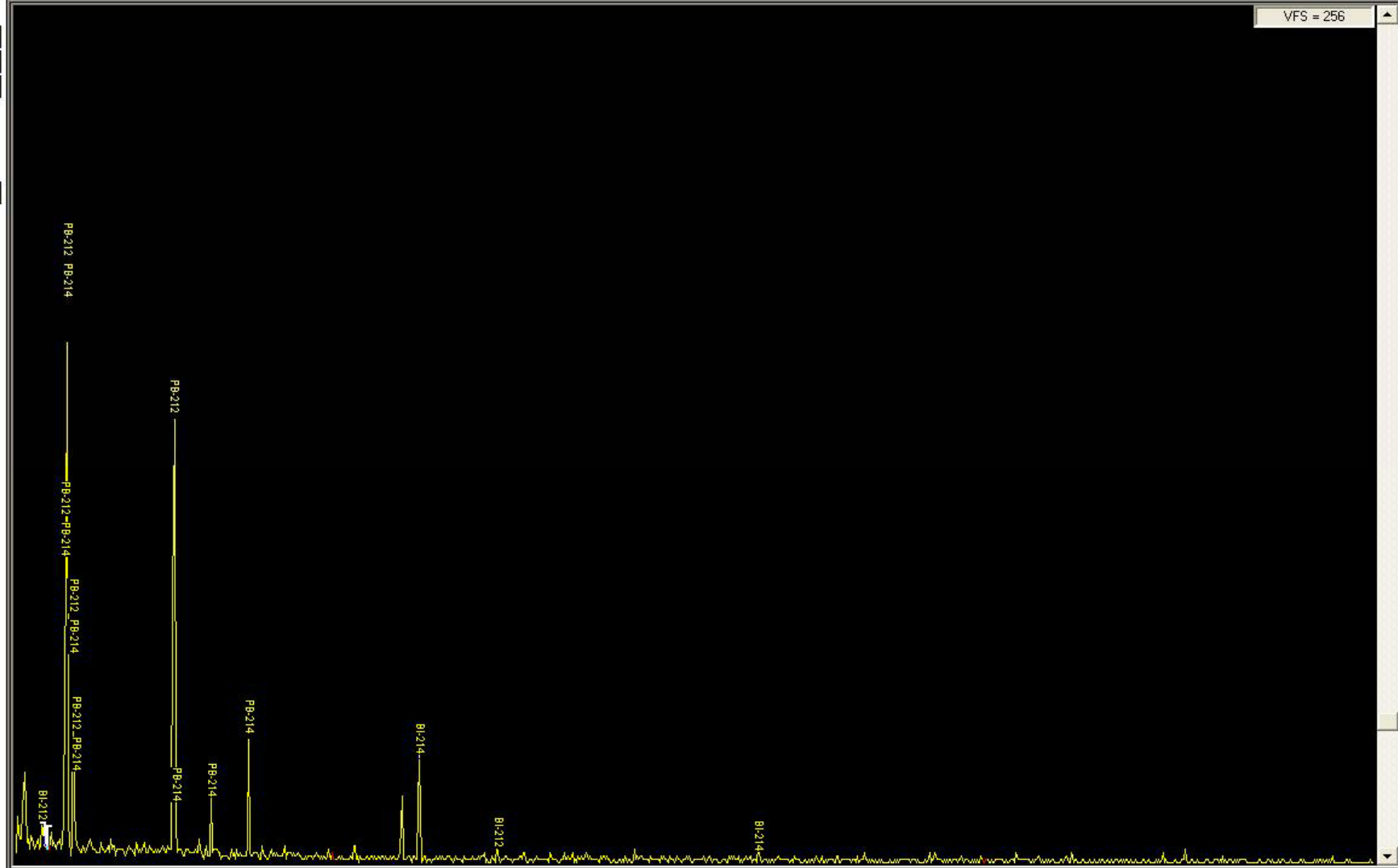
Clear

ROI Index:

- +

**Datasource**

Prev Next



**NUCLIDE INFO**

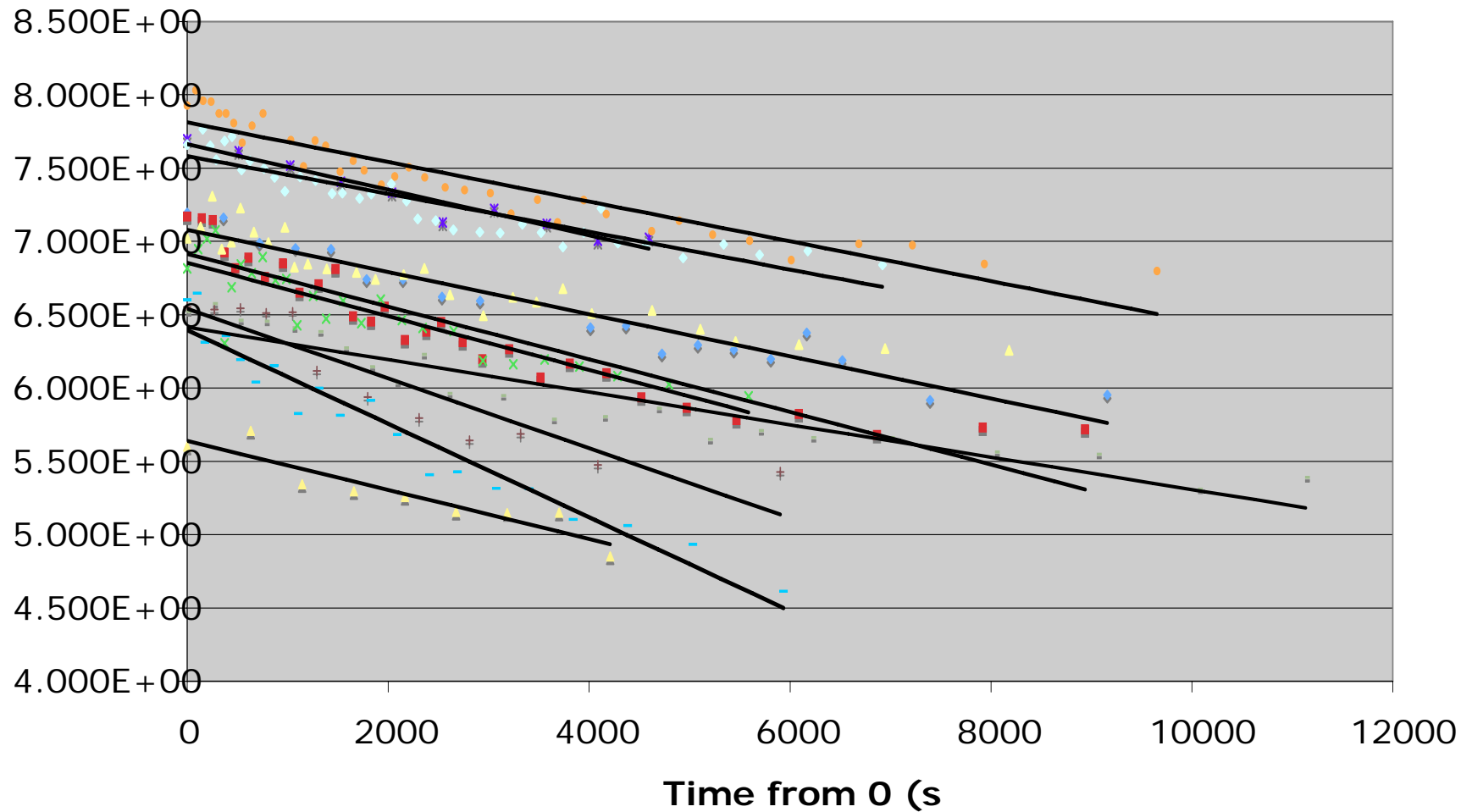
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<b>FWHM:</b>		<b>Area:</b>	
<b>Nuclide:</b>	Bi-214	<b>Half-life:</b>	1600.01y
<b>Energy:</b>	609.3 keV	<b>Yield:</b>	46.3%
<b>Activity:</b>			

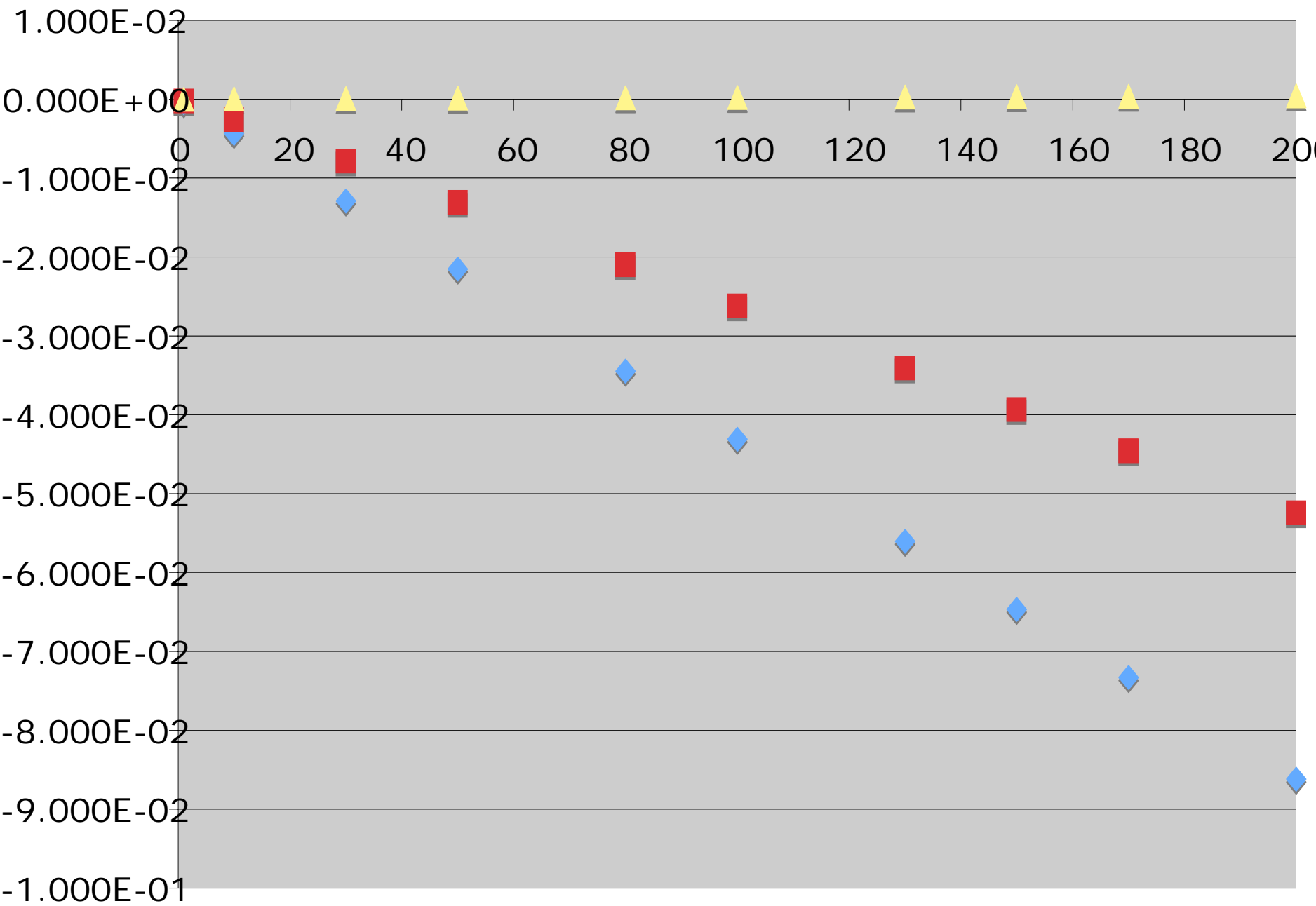
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# Results

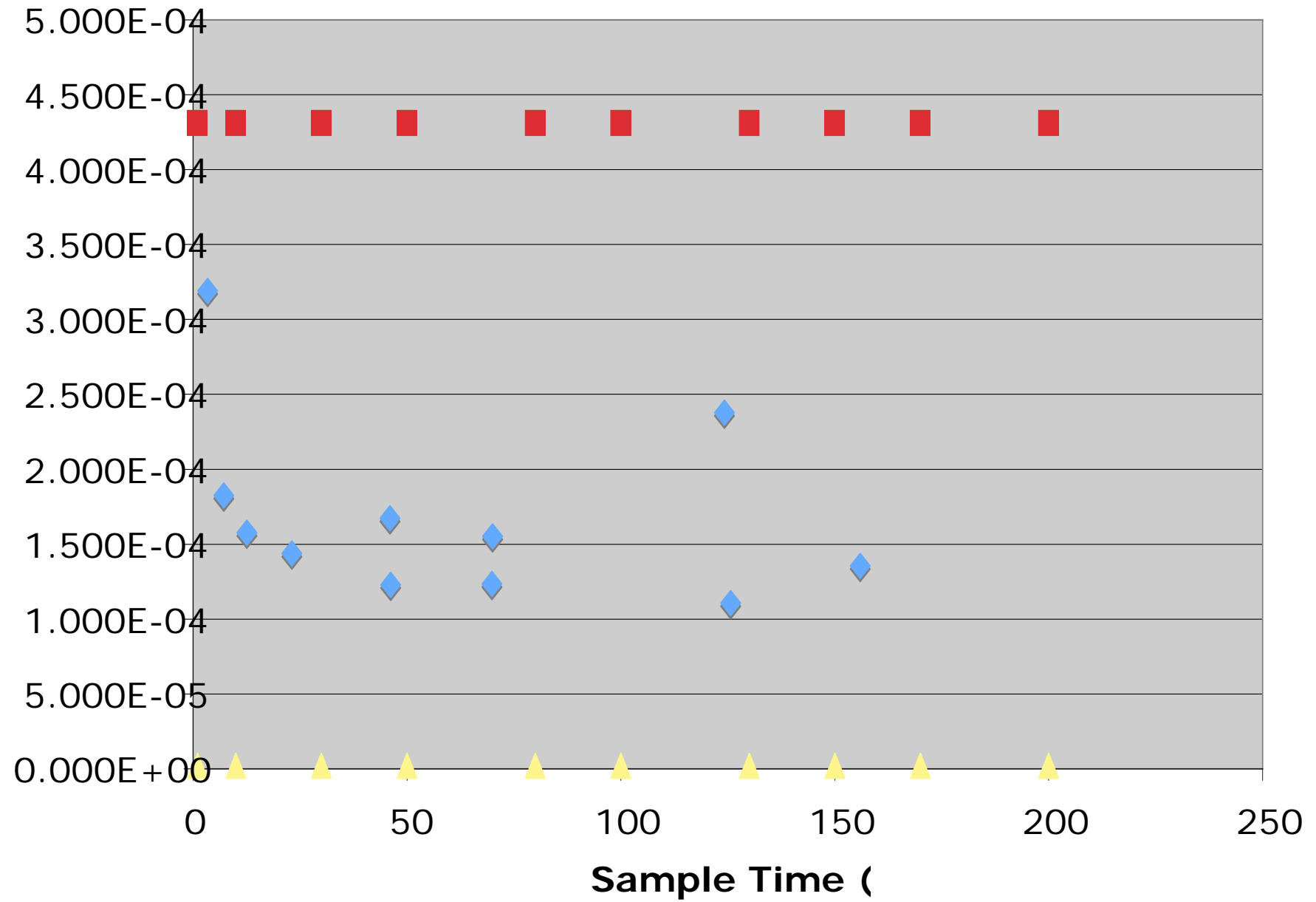
## Decay of Pb 214 vs $\lambda$



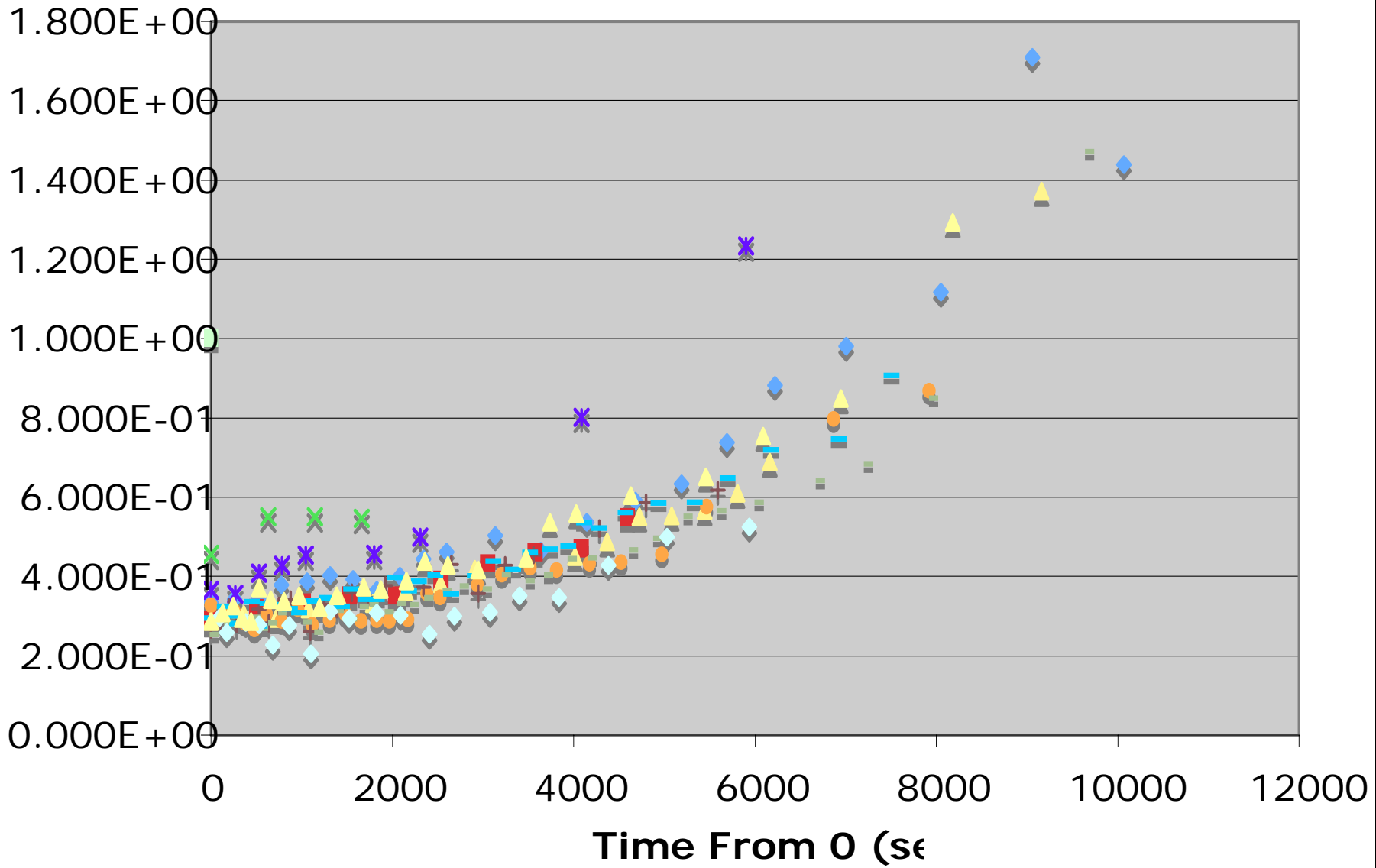
◆ Actual Decay of Pb214 ■ Average Calculated Decay of Pb214 ▲ Average Decay Rn 222



# Calculated Lamda vs samp



# Ln Ratio Pb214/Bi214 different !



# Preliminary Conclusions

- Work in progress, bear in mind
- Data strongly suggests radon adsorption
  - Lead appears to approach transient equilibrium with Radon
- Potential Connection between sample time and radon adsorption

# Current/Future Work

- Chemical extraction of  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  from  $^{210}\text{Po}$  and  $^{210}\text{Bi}$ 
  - Hopefully to gain further evidence on “excess” polonium problem
    - Or is it the “excess” *alpha* problem?
- Simultaneous Radon Counting
- In-line combustion system for Total Carbon determination

# Beta Counting

## Extraction





# Acknowledgements

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