Radon Monitoring at Sanford Laboratory

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Chapter Contraction Contractio

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Resources: People

- Sanford Lab (Heise, et al): Deployment, sample collection, data download/analysis
- USD (Mei, Thomas, et al): Deployment, data & sample analysis
- BHSU (Durben, Keeter, Thompson, et al): Deployment, sample analysis

Resources: Hardware

- USD:
 - \rightarrow Equipment: 1 x RAD7 detector (>4 Bq/m³), DRYSTIK, drierite
 - → **Status:** RAD7 currently at BHSU
- LUX/MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR:
 - → Equipment: 1 x RAD7 (Brown), 1 x RAD7 (UNC)
 - → Status: LUX: In use at Surface Lab, MJD: Early 2011 on 4850L
- LBNL:
 - \rightarrow Equipment: 3 x AlphaGuard detectors (>2 Bq/m³), 1 x RAD7 (via BNL)
 - → Status:
 - AlphaGuard: 2 deployed (1250L, 4850L Ross); 1 on-hold (4850L Yates)
 - RAD7: 1 onsite, not currently deployed

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Radon

• Source:

→ Natural radioactivity: Uranium (²²²Rn), Thorium (²²⁰Rn)

• Data collected on many levels:

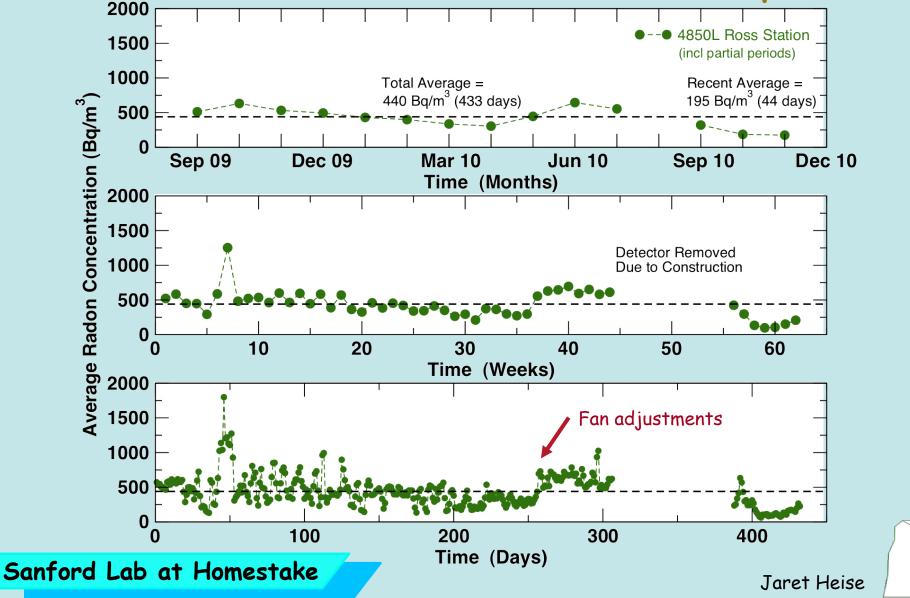
→ Short-term monitoring: Surface, Tramway, 300L, 800L, 1100L, 1250L, 1400L, 1550L, 1700L, 1850L, 2000L, 3950L, 4550L, 4850L (data of limited use)

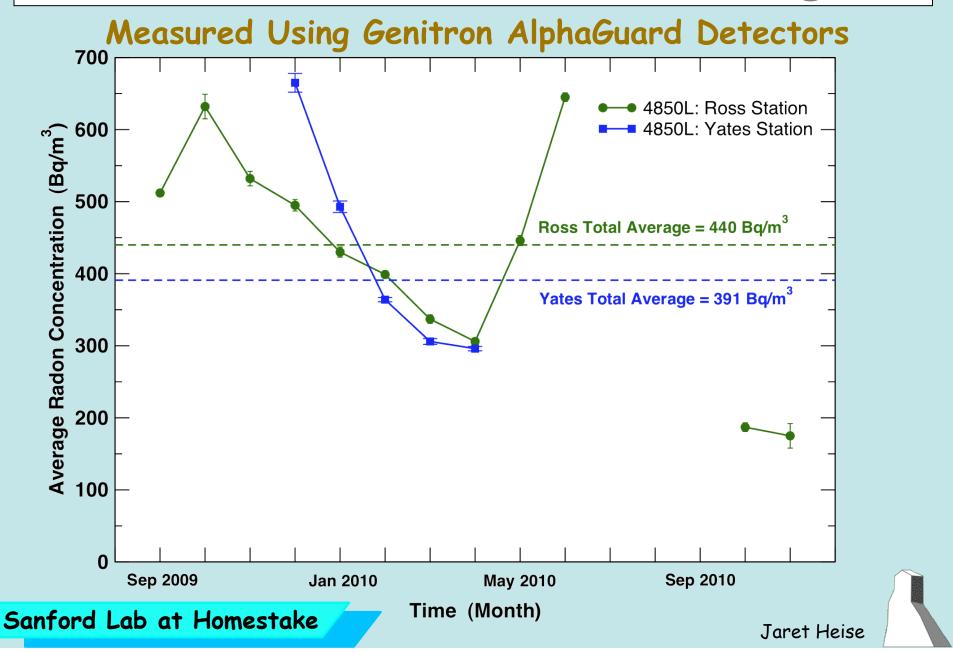
→ Long-term monitoring: 1250L, 4850L

- Preliminary results:
 - \rightarrow Summary paper in production
 - \rightarrow Influenced significantly by ventilation









Sanford Lab Radon Summary

Overview

- Radon monitoring program underway:
 - \rightarrow First radon measurements in current program began Oct 2008
 - → Contributions from several institutions
 - \rightarrow Use two different types of detectors (cross-calibration)
 - → Summary document in preparation

• Radon data (preliminary):

- \rightarrow Long-term site data most useful due to many changing factors
- \rightarrow Average radon concentration:
 - 4850L Ross station: 440 Bq/m³ total (recent period = 195 Bq/m³)
 - 4850L Yates station: 391 Bq/m³ total (limited due to construction)
 - 1250L Ross station: 180 Bq/m³ total (data not shown)
 - Surface: ~10-100 Bq/m³ (data not shown)

• Comments:

 \rightarrow Significant variations in early radon concentrations due to evolving ventilation (eg., fans, air doors, contractor activity/access, etc)

- \rightarrow Deeper sites receive air that has increased contact with rock
- \rightarrow Ventilation changes should be converging, tests being considered

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Sanford Lab Radon Summary

Summary of DUSEL Discussion

• DUSEL preliminary design:

 \rightarrow Large duct initially proposed to bring air from surface abandoned (excavation cost to accommodate duct was >\$10M!)

 \rightarrow Providing surface air to limited cleanroom volumes may be possible (either coordinated via AARM or DUSEL Science Liaison)





Thank You!

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