

promete

ra/mon/a

radon monitoring and acquisition

**RaMonA is a radon gas accumulation level detection instrument designed for safe and comfortable use.**

## description

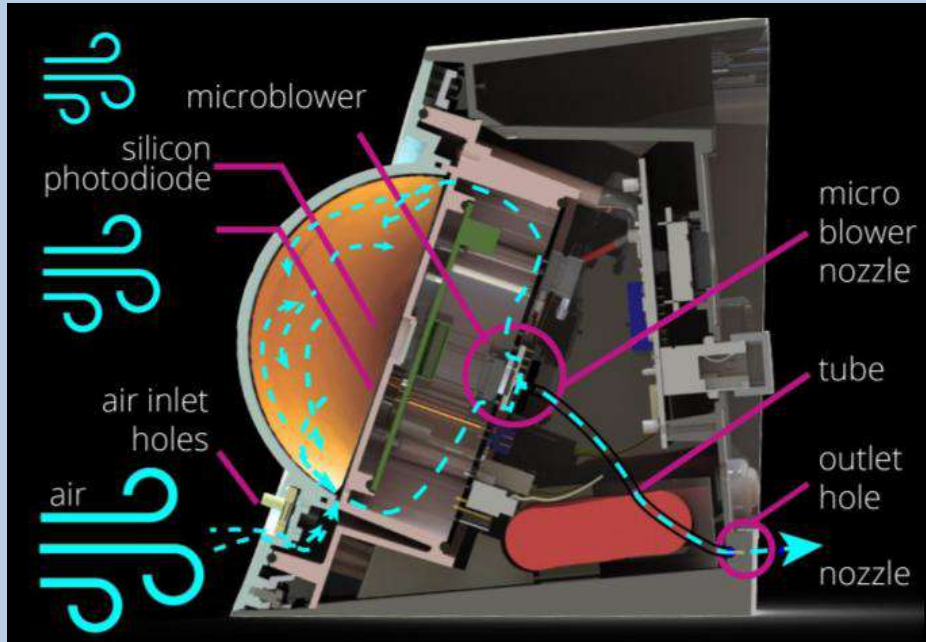


Radon detection method: **alpha particle spectrometry.**

RaMonA is compact, simple and safe to grip, with a weight of about 1.6 kg.

Suitable for domestic and industrial environments. Indoor/outdoor use.

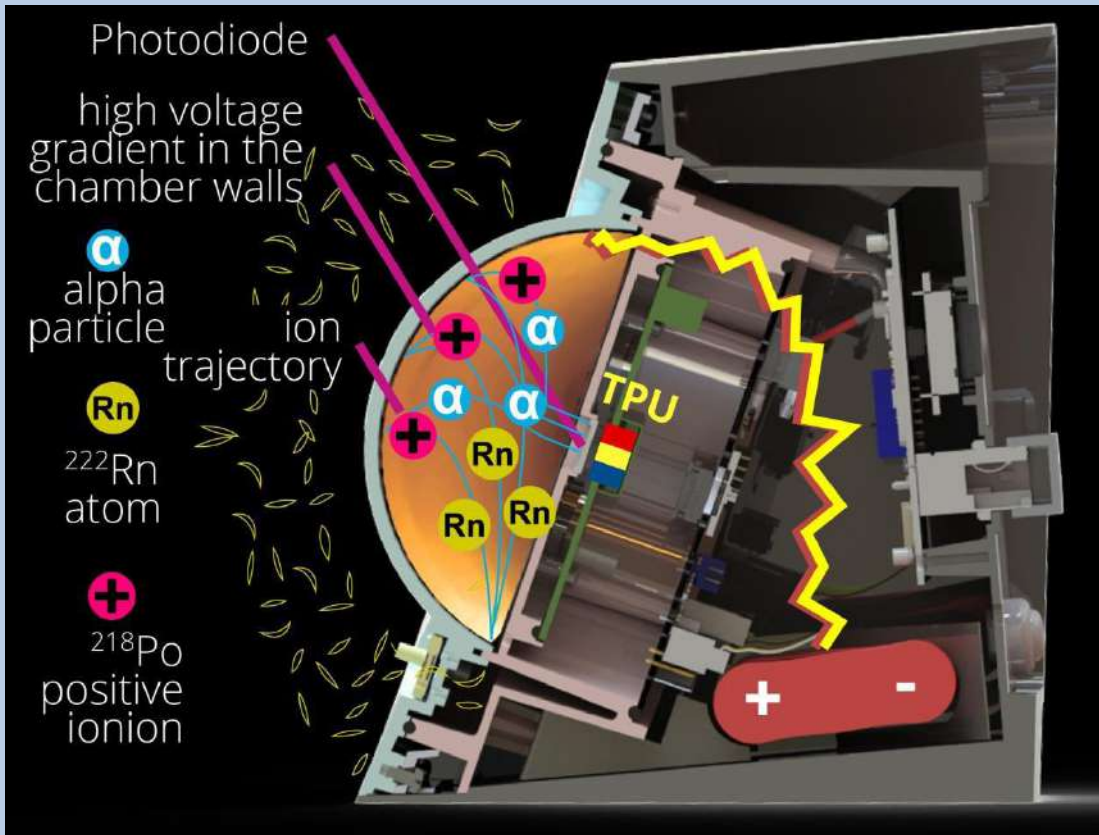
*ingresso flusso d'aria*



The amount of radon entering a measuring chamber, either by diffusion or transported by an air stream, is monitored by detecting the alpha particles emitted by the radioisotope's descendants. This detection technique is the only one that allows the independent observation also of the 220 isotope of radon, called thoron.

A silicon detector allows observation of the energy spectra of  $^{218}\text{Po}$  and  $^{214}\text{Po}$  (radon descendants) and  $^{216}\text{Po}$ ,  $^{212}\text{Bi}$ , and  $^{212}\text{Po}$  (thoron descendants).

A voltage gradient between the chamber walls and the silicon detector mounted at its center causes the ionized fraction of  $^{218}\text{Po}$  and  $^{216}\text{Po}$  atoms to reach the detector before decaying.



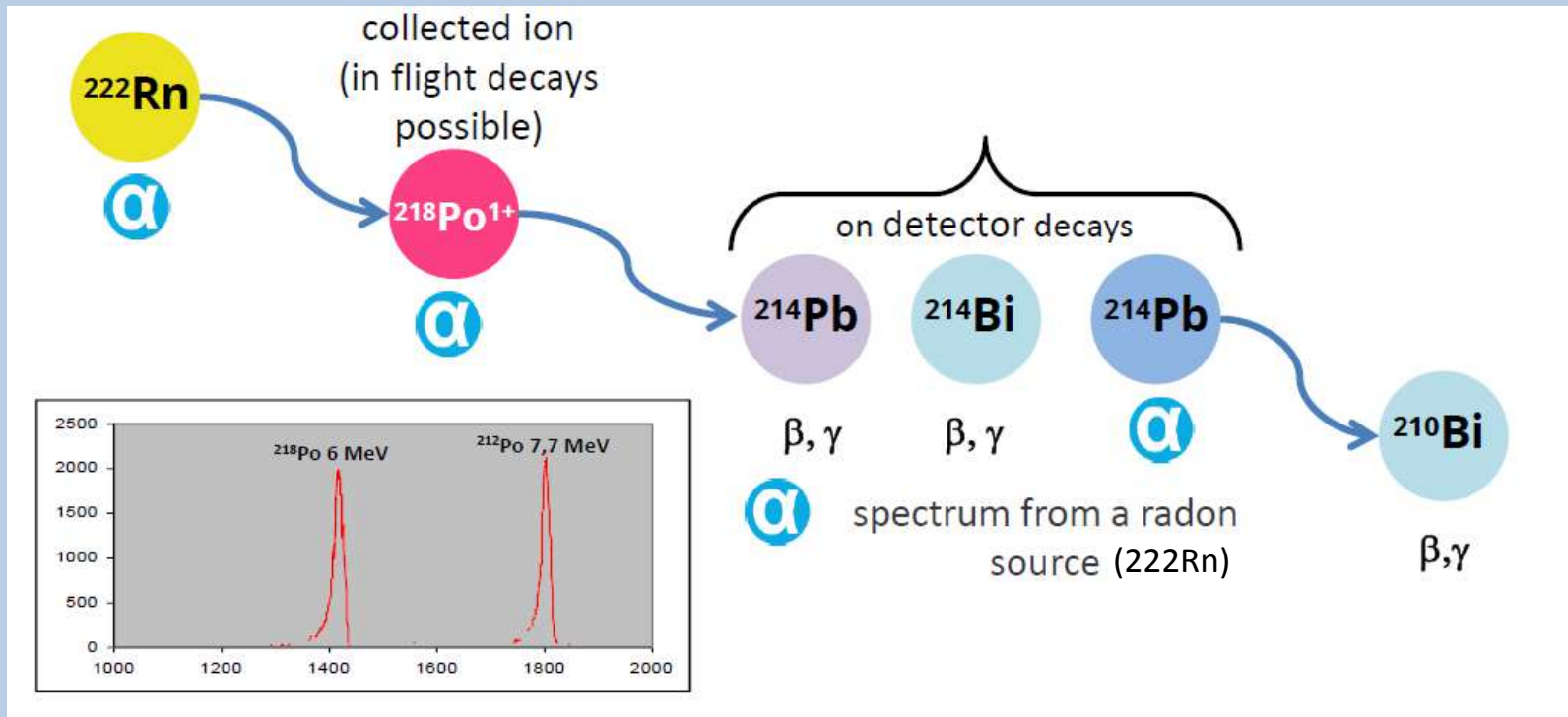
Due to their mobility, most ions decay on the detector.

The number of possible recombinations depends on air pressure, humidity and temperature.

Measuring these parameters within the cell allows the response of the device to be normalized to standard values.

# alpha spectroscopy

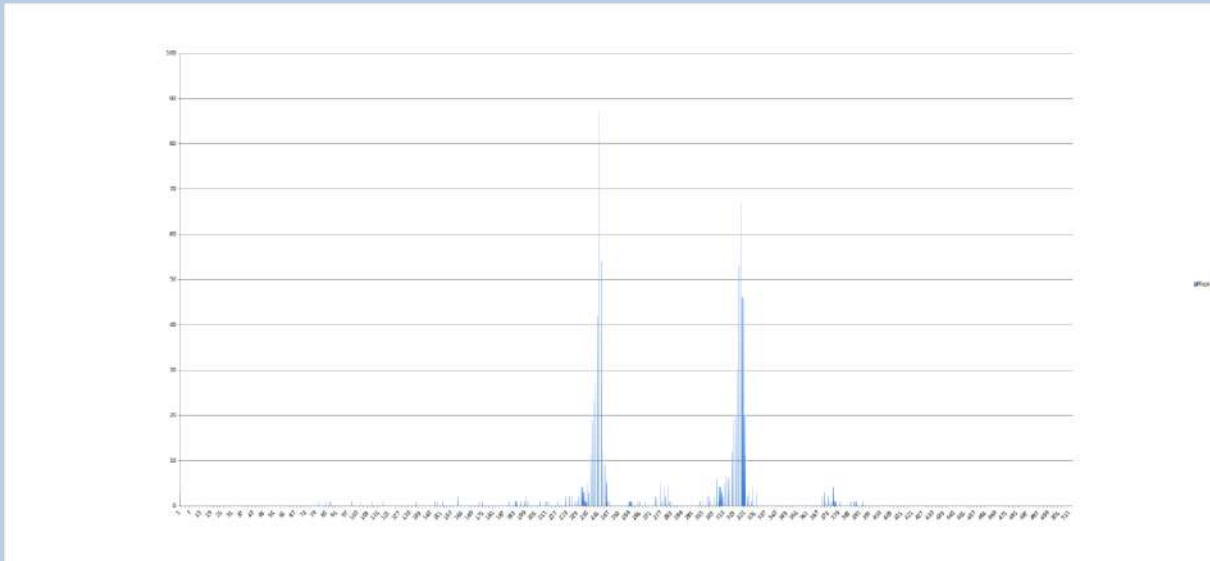
ion collected (possible in-flight decays)



## alpha spectroscopy

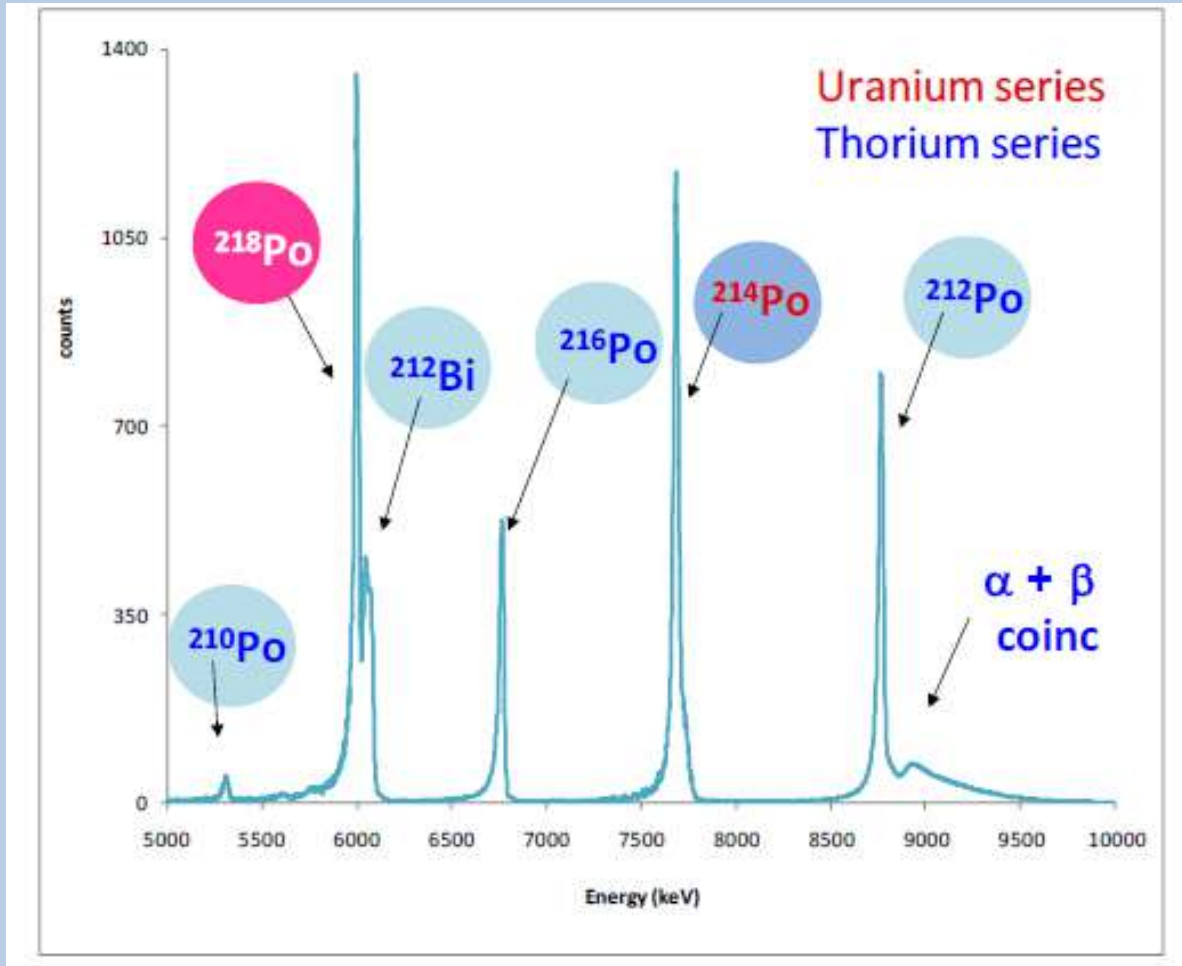
Features:

Energy calibration, scale change setting and display of ROIs (the entire spectrum and ROIs are stored during cycles), peak area and position determination.



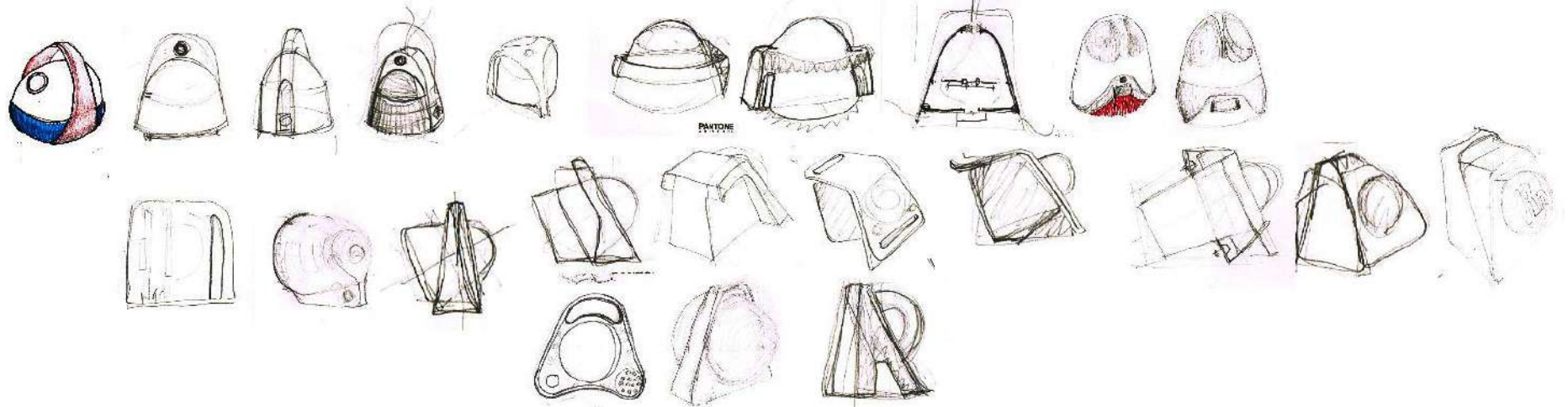
Spectrum collected by RaMonA by drawing air from the ground. The  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  and  $^{220}\text{Rn}$   $\alpha$ - lines can be observed. The main peculiarity of the system is the possibility to separate, thanks to  $\alpha$ -spectroscopy, the two most abundant isotopes of radon. The energy resolution is 20 keV

## alpha spectrum of radon and thoron descendants in an air stream from the soil

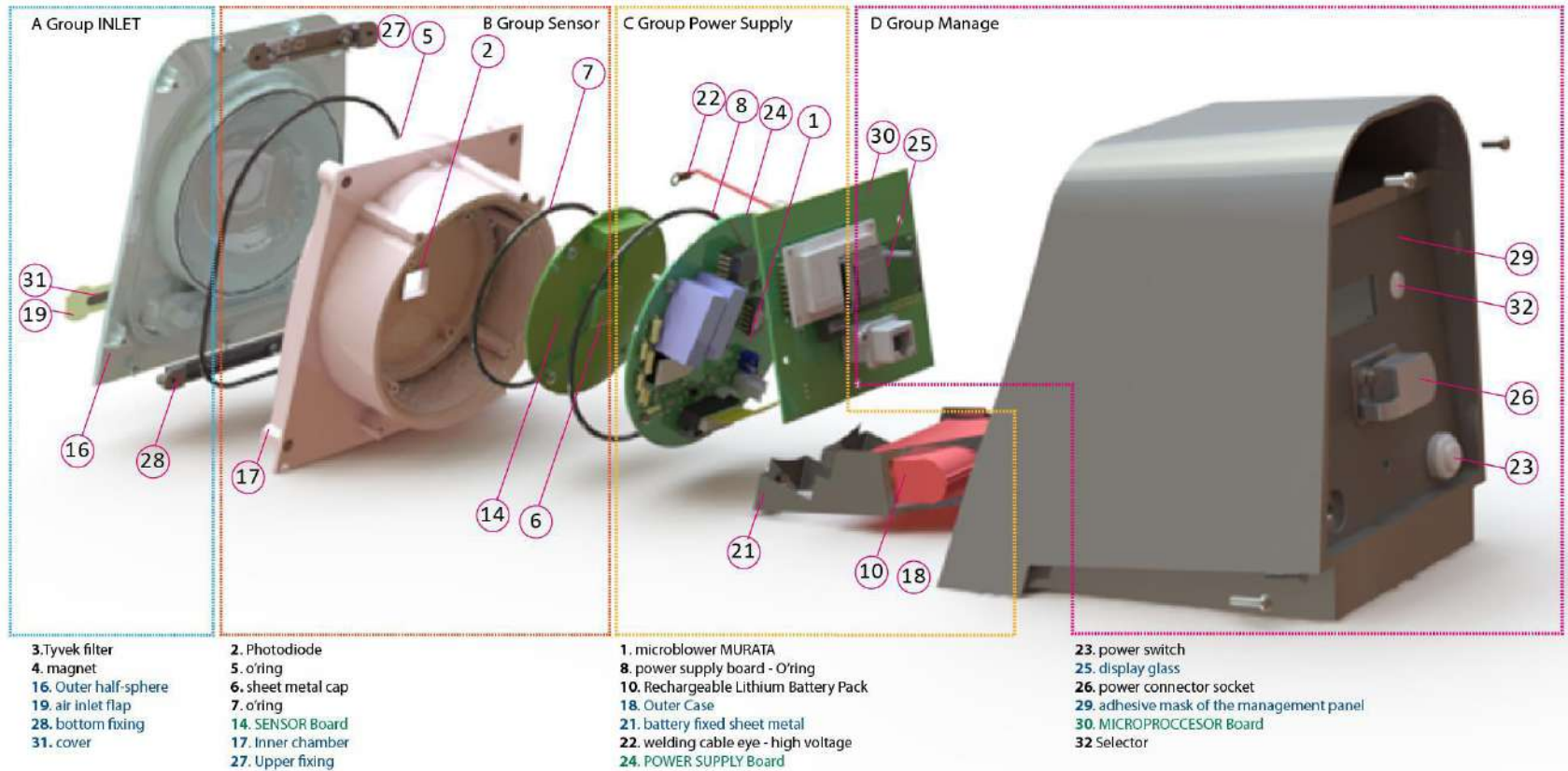


All operations typical of spectroscopic observation techniques are permitted

# from concept to engineering







## intellectual property



### Italian design registration

**Model 0000103543**

Device for radon detection

Designer: Glenda Torres Guizado

Applicant: Promete srl

### Italian Patent

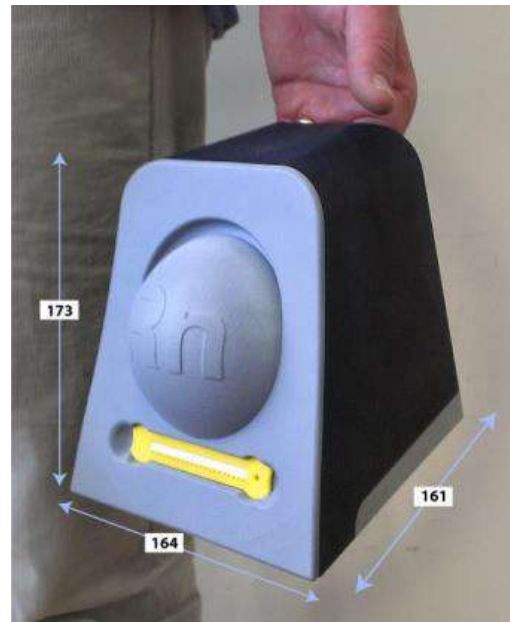
**Patent PD2008A000204**

Method and apparatus for the detection of the fraction of remote origin of radon present in a measurement site

Inventors: Vincenzo Roca , Carlo Sabbarese,  
Mariagabriella Pugliese

Owner: National Institute Of Nuclear Physics

License: License agreement signed on February 6, 2013  
with INFN



### Dimensions

164 x 161 x 173 mm

### Weight

1.6 Kg

### Volume

0,7 lt

## comparison with other active radon detectors

Alpha spectrometry using an electrostatic collection chamber allows separation of the radon isotopes thus providing high accuracy in measuring the concentration of both isotopes.

Other systems using alpha spectrometry for radon monitoring make use of a ionization chamber with “air sampled”, something that does not provide the same measurement accuracy of an electrostatic collection chamber.

The system provides an specific software to manage a network of stations for continuous monitoring of Radon levels.

No others active Radon measurement tool is arranged for the creation of a monitoring network.

The independent observation of  $^{218}\text{Po}$  alpha line allows to follow the radon detection with a delay of less than 30 minutes.

Other systems declaring similar capability use non direct observation techniques, but only approximated numerical methods .

Internal and external measurement of environmental parameters (T, P, H). These data are needed for normalization of results to standard conditions.

Only the spectroscopic technique allows complete separation between the two most abundant radon isotopes.

## Potential target

*any situation where the continuous monitoring of radon is necessary*





Project co-financed by the European Union, the Italian State and the Campania Region, under the POR Campania FESR 2014-2020. POR CAMPANIA FESR 2014 - Axis III - Thematic Objective 3 - Specific Objective 3.4 Action 3.4.2 "Incentives for the purchase of internationalization support **services for SMEs**".

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