Natural radioactivity of Slovenian soils

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Introduction

• history of research of natural radioactivity in Slovenia

- systematic radon survey in living and working environment Humar et al., 1992; Vaupotič et al., 2010
- radium and uranium in ground, spring and surface waters Kobal et al., 1990; Popit et al., 2004; Vaupotič, 2002
- equivalent uranium and equivalent thorium concentrations in soil samples from 30 cm of depth (60 points) Andjelov and Brajnik, 1996; Brajnik et al., 1992
- ⁴⁰K, ²³²Th, ²³⁸U, ²²⁶Ra, ²²⁸Ra in terra rossa and eutric cambisol soil samples from 80 cm of depth within regular 25 m × 25 m grid Vaupotič et al., 2007
- radon measurements in soil gas at 70 points Vaupotič et al., 2008

soil samples collected at 70 points

- analysed for ⁴⁰K, ²³²Th, ²²⁶Ra
- ²³⁴U and ²³⁸U (29 points)

Analysis of soil samples



Measurement locations



Log-normal distribution



Radionuclides and lithological units





- A alluvial and glacial deposits max 95% B1 – clastic sediments containing 75% clay
 - B2 coarse clastic sediments 50%
- B3 flysch 25%

AM

5% min

- C carbonates
 - D metamorphic rocks
 - E sea and lake sediments

Correlation: ²²²Rn – ²²⁶Ra



Spatial distribution of radionuclides



Conclusion

- The highest average values for
 - ⁴⁰K, ²³²Th: clastic sediments cotaining clay
 - ²²⁶Ra : carbonate rocks
- The lowest concentrations of radionuclides on flysch sediments
- Comparing the results of radon measurements in soil gas and outdoor air with radium levels in soil, relatively good correlations were observed.

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!