# Building materials of volcanic origin as a source of indoor radon concentration and gamma radiation in Caprarola town (Viterbo, Italy).

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#### Outline of the presentation

- Introduction and goal of this study
- Use of building materials of volcanic origin in the study area
- Geological setting
- Materials and Methods
- Results

<sup>222</sup>Rn and <sup>220</sup>Rn exhalation rates

Contribution of building materials to indoor radon

Future perspective
 Classification scheme of building materials
 Experimental model room

### Introduction and goal of the study

Caprarola (VT, Italy) is one of the study sites of LIFE-RESPIRE project (Radon rEal time monitoring System and Proactive Indoor Remediation).

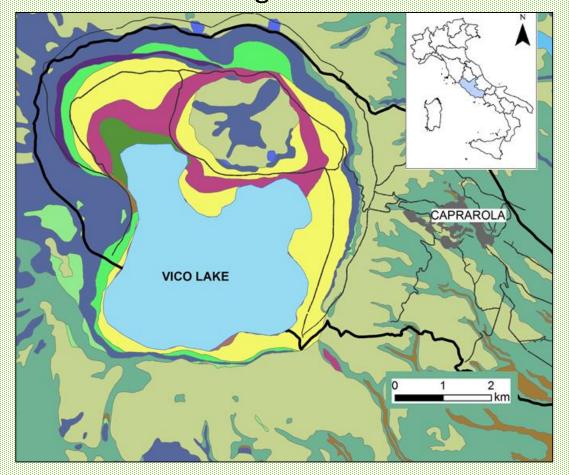






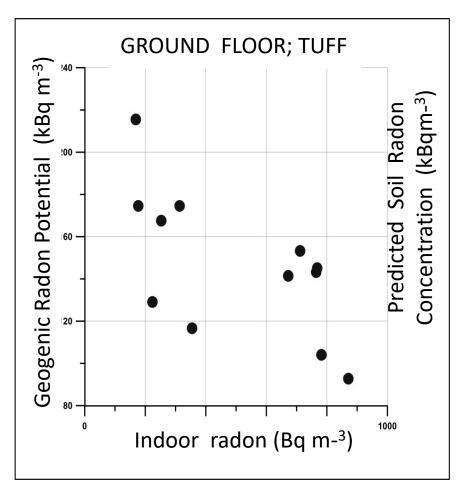
### Introduction and goal of the study

Caprarola stands on a volcanic substrate and its edifices are built with ignimbrites and phreatomagmatic products. High indoor radon and gamma radiation dose are recorded. We investigate the role of building materials of volcanic origin.



#### Data supporting this study

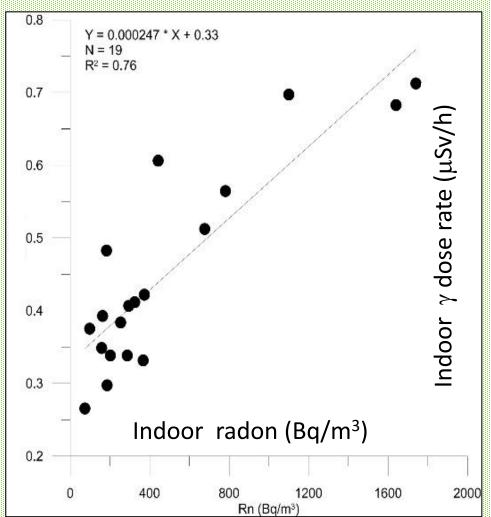
### NO CORRELATION BETWEEN SOIL RADON AND INDOOR RADON IN SELECTED GROUND FLOOR ROOMS OF TUFF-MADE BUILDINGS



Ruggiero et al. (2018), this workshop

#### Data supporting this study

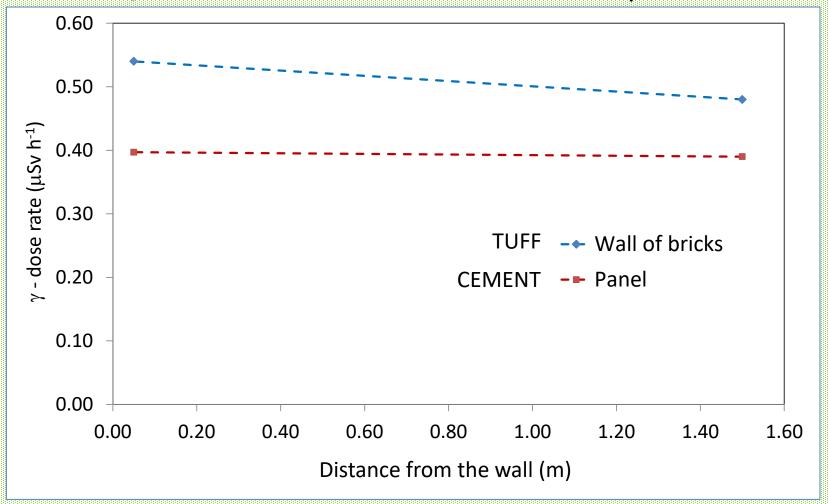
### GOOD CORRELATION BETWEEN INDOOR RADON AND INDOOR GAMMA DOSE RATE IN TUFF-MADE BUILDINGS



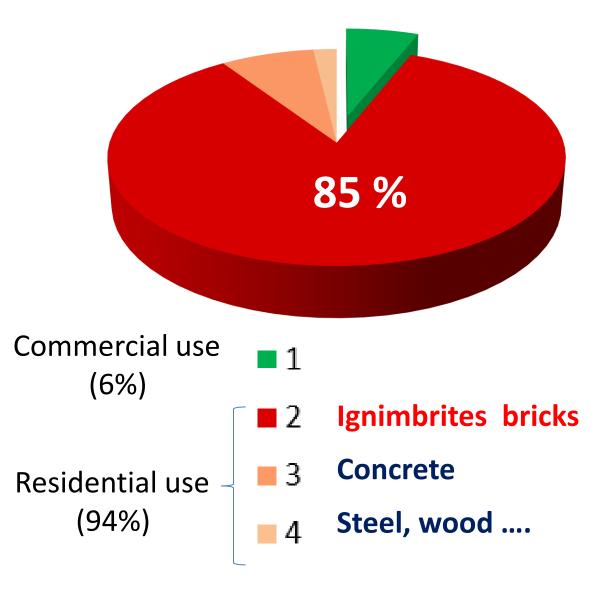
Ruggiero et al. (2018), this workshop

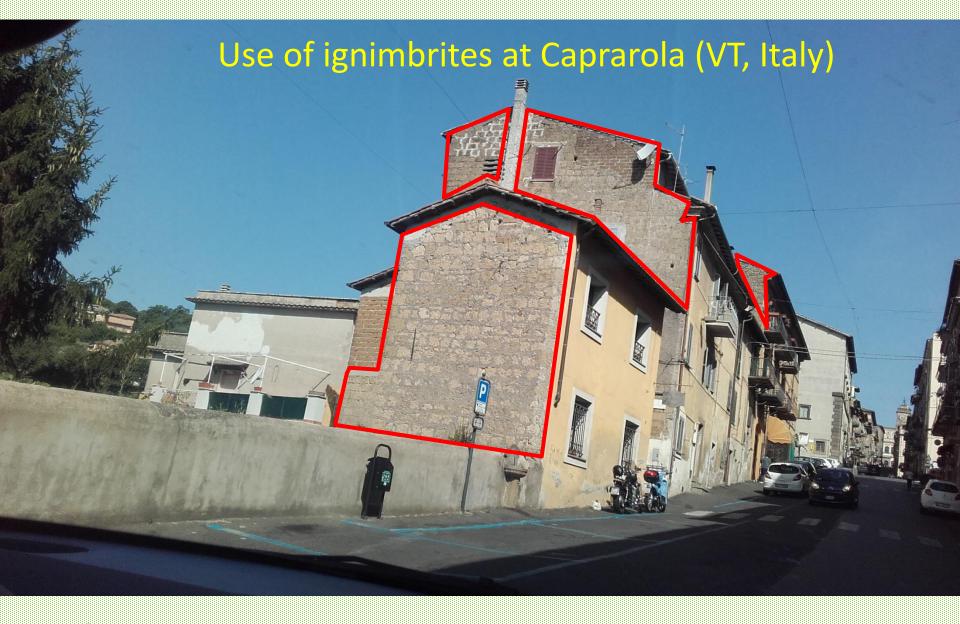
#### Data supporting this study

### Building materials as a source of indoor γ–radiation

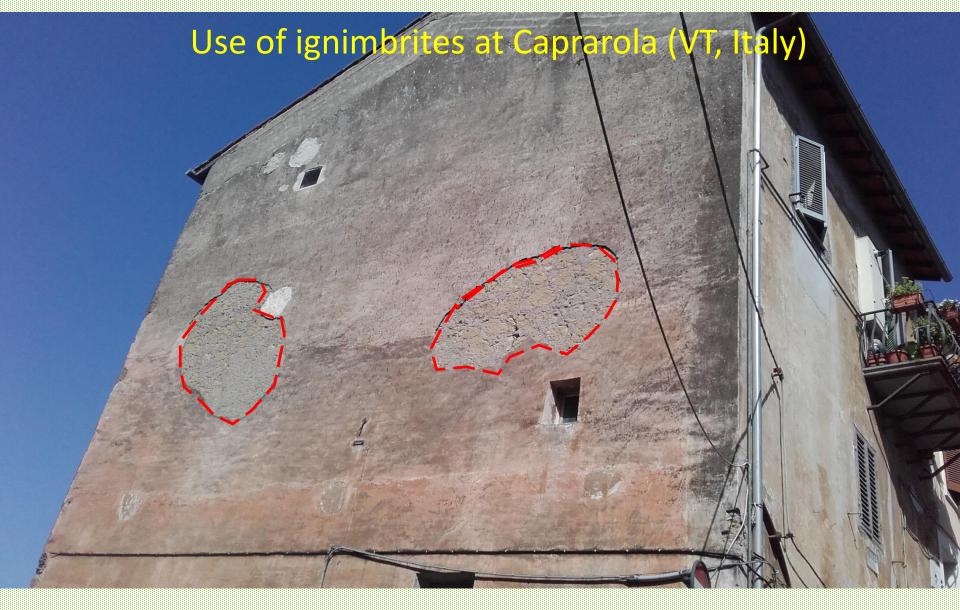


### Building materials employment in Caprarola edifices (VT, Italy)





«Tufo Rosso a Scorie Nere» ignimbrite has always been used to build edifices at Caprarola town (Viterbo, Italy).



Bricks of tuff are generally covered with plaster that may deteriorate with age and fall away from the building, revealing the underlying surface.

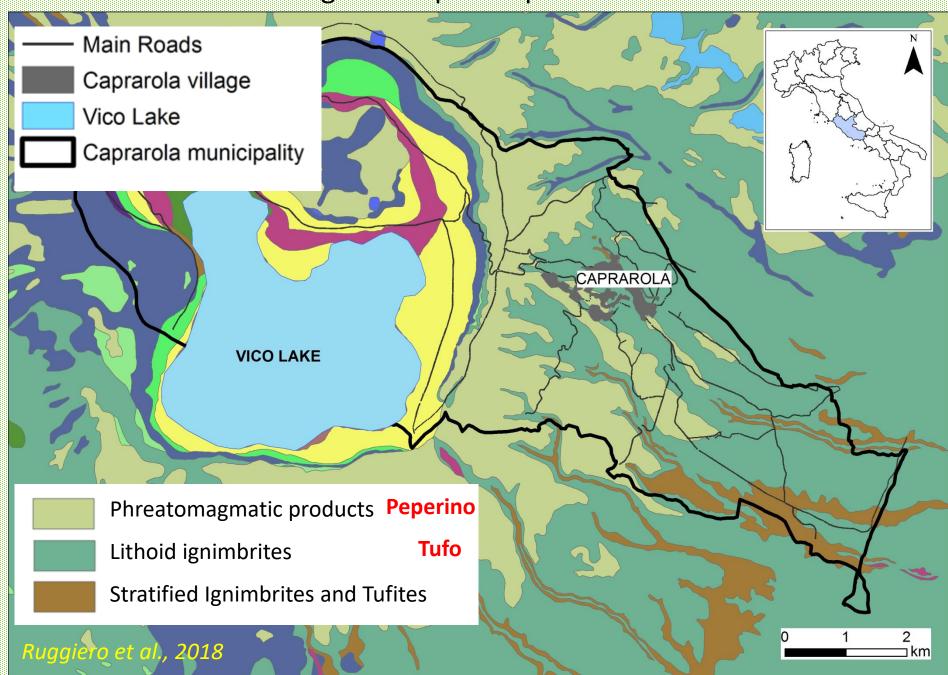


«Peperino» stone is employed to make steps, thresholds and decoration.

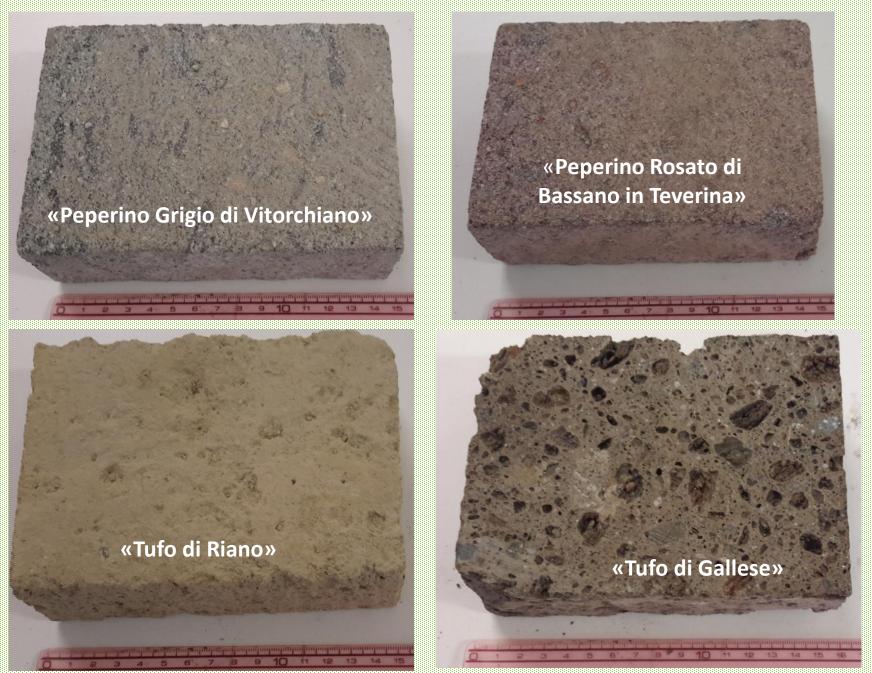


As an example, the tresholds of this pharmacy are made of «Peperino» stone.

#### Geological map of Caprarola area



#### Building materials bought in building materials store in Caprarola



### Materials sampled in an artificial cave below Caprarola

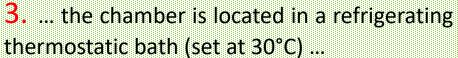




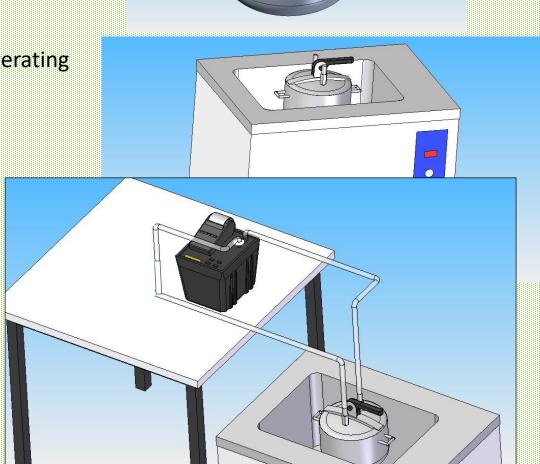
are dried at 100°C for 24 hours

1 kg of incoherent material





- 4. ... the chamber is connected to a radon monitor (RAD7, Durridge Co.) via vinyl tubings ...
- 5. ... no desiccant is employed during the test ...



15 cm x 10 cm x 5 cm block or

are dried at 100°C for 24 hours

**METHODS** 

1 kg of incoherent material

2. ... then placed in the accumulation chamber

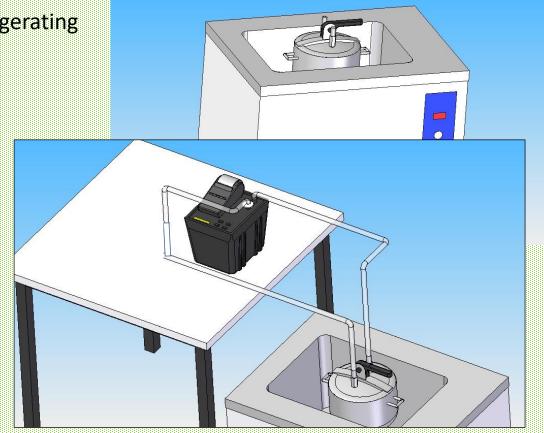


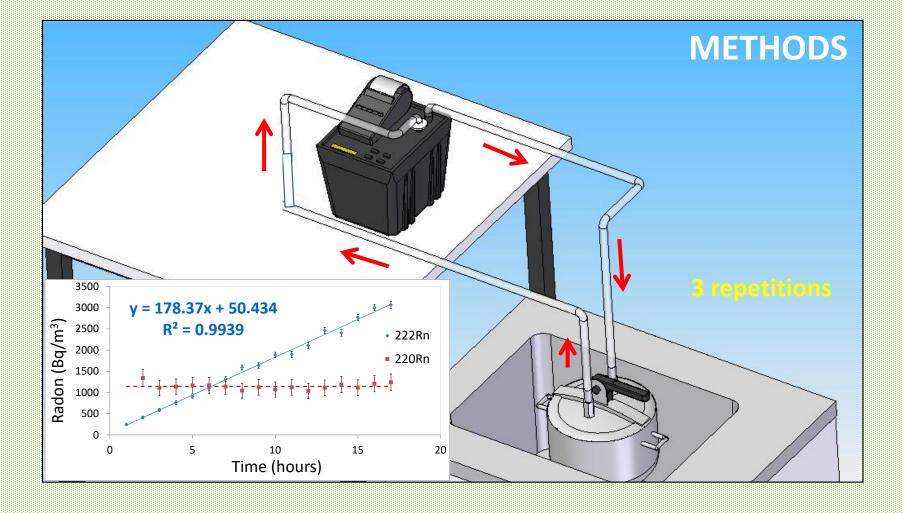
3. ... the chamber is located in a refrigerating thermostatic bath (set at 30°C) ...

4. ... the chamber is connected to a radon monitor (RAD7, Durridge Co.) via vinyl tubings ...

5. ... no desiccant is employed during the test ...

... because the system is previously dried





The <sup>222</sup>Rn growth curve and <sup>220</sup>Rn average activity concentration in the closed-loop circuit are monitored with cycle times of 1 hour for 16-18 hours in order to calculate radon and thoron exhalation rates, expressed as Bq m<sup>-2</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>

### RESULTS - Exhalation rates of ignimbrites bricks purchased in a building material wholesale store in Caprarola

 $^{222}$ Rn  $^{220}$ Rn Bq m $^{-2}$  h $^{-1}$  Bq m $^{-2}$  h $^{-1}$ 

"Tufo di Gallese" ignimbrite  $4.68 \pm 0.16$   $6683 \pm 552$ 



"Tufo di Riano" ignimbrite 2.13 ± 0.15

4203 ± 271



Sabatini Volcano

### RESULTS - Exhalation rates of "Peperino" stone purchased in a building material wholesale store in Caprarola

<sup>222</sup>Rn

<sup>220</sup>Rn

Bq m<sup>-2</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>

Bq m<sup>-2</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>

"Peperino Grigio" stone

 $0.78 \pm 0.16$ 

2629 ± 329



"Peperino Rosato" stone

 $0.43 \pm 0.19$ 

1616 ± 197



### RESULTS - Exhalation rates of ignimbrites sampled in a cave below Caprarola, formerly used as tuff quarry

22	$^{22}R$	_		
	T			
		_		4
30	m	۱ <sup>-</sup> -	n	1

<sup>220</sup>Rn Bq m<sup>-2</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>

"Ignimbrite C"

17.99 ± 0.05

4605 ± 370



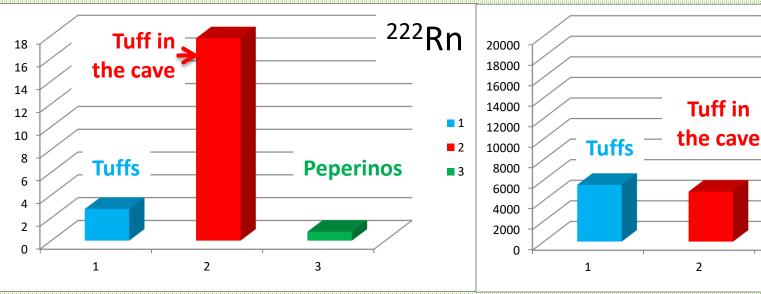
"Weathered ignimbrite C"

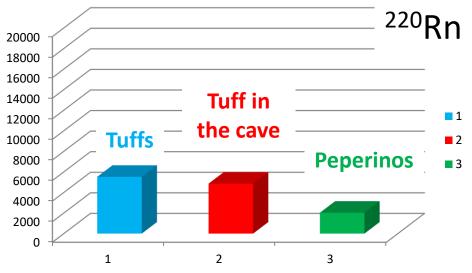
 $1.55 \pm 0.19$ 

 $5344 \pm 472$ 

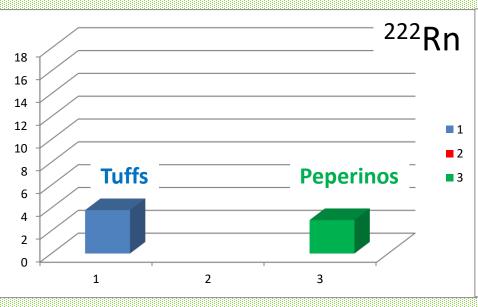


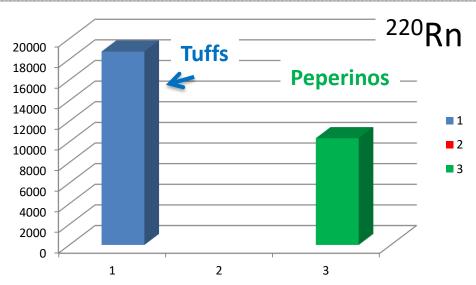
### Average of radon exhalation rates of building materials



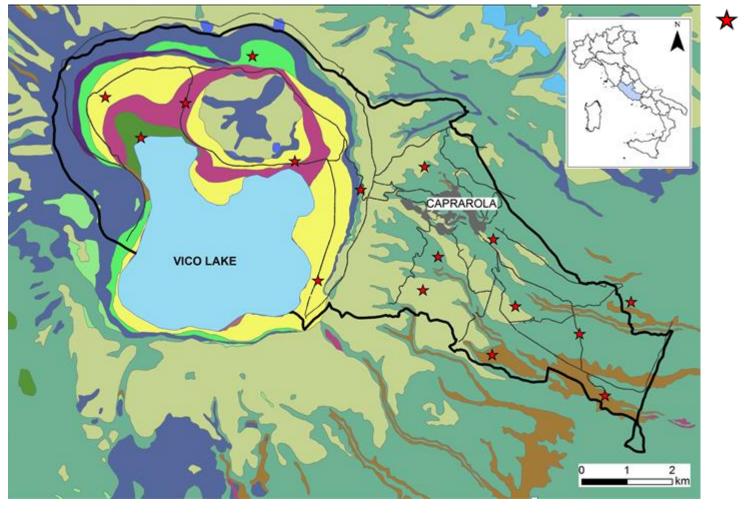


### Average of radon exhalation rates of soil samples





### Exhalation rates of soil samples, measured in the lab



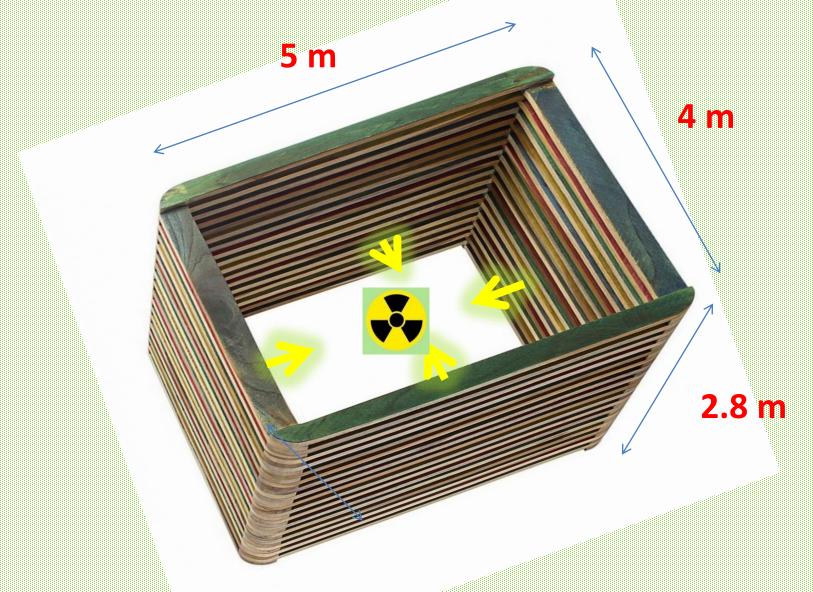
Soil samples

Phreatomagmatic products

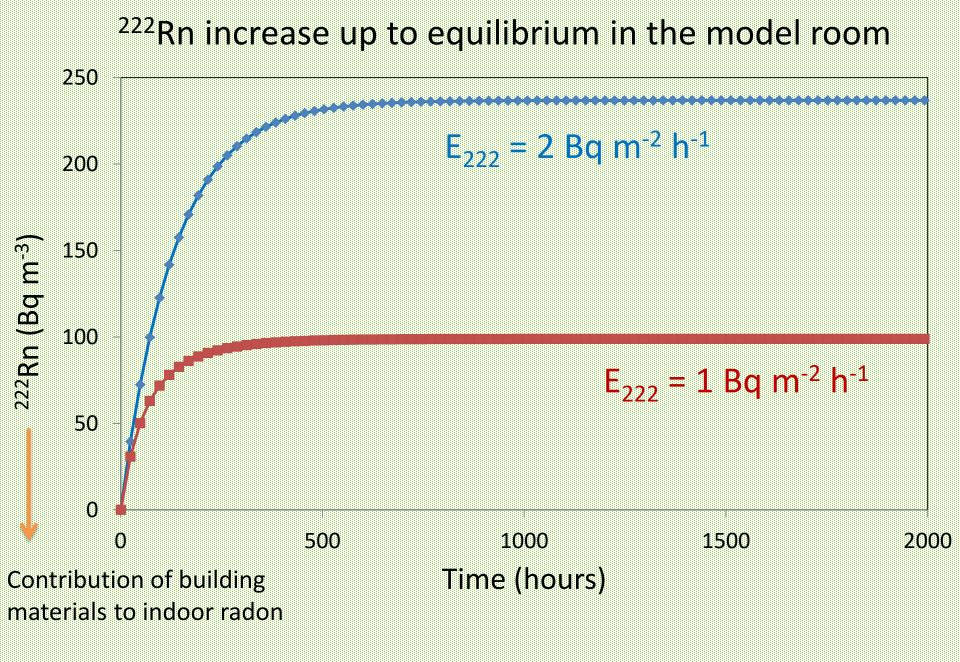
Lithoid ignimbrites

Stratified Ignimbrites and Tufites

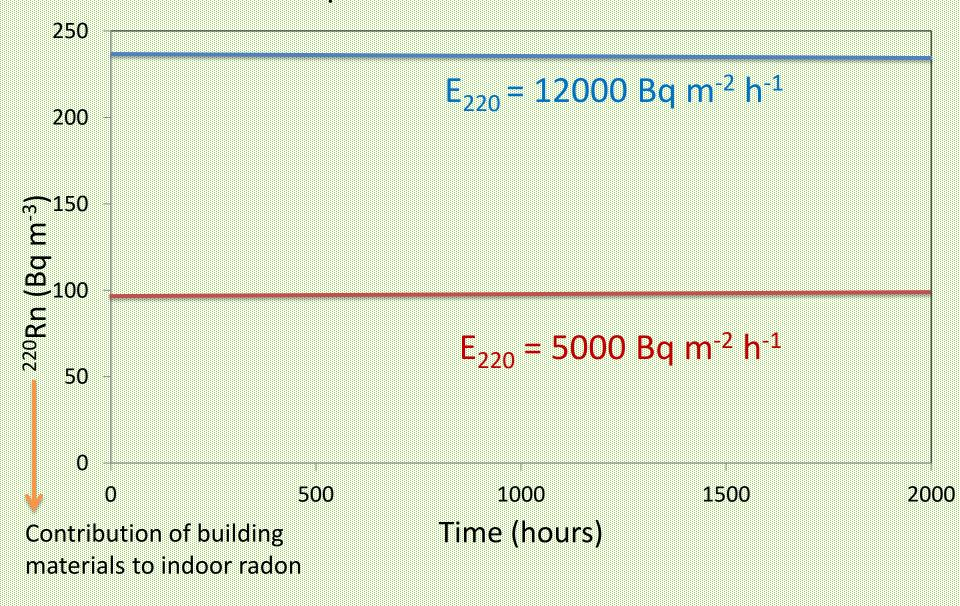
#### **CLOSED MODEL ROOM WITH A VOLUME OF di 56 m³**



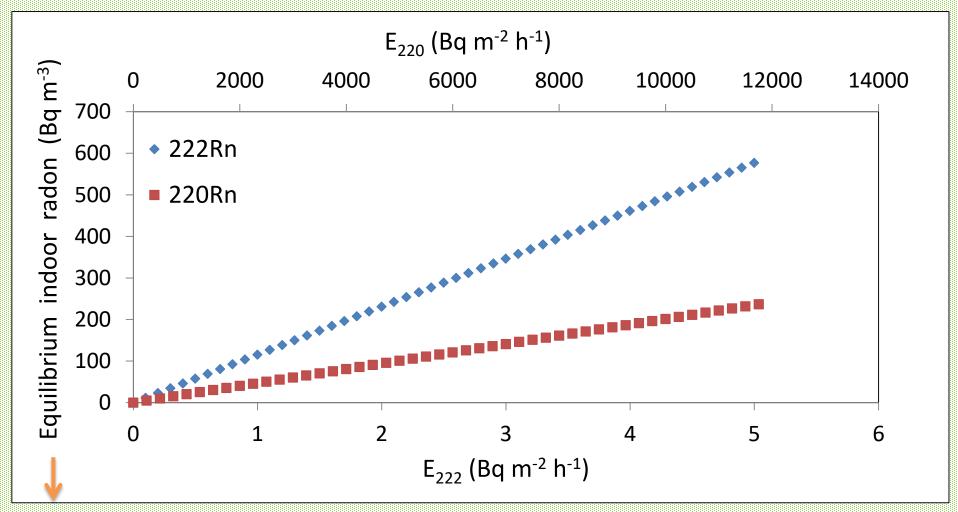
ONLY THE WALLS ARE MADE FROM TUFF - S = 50.4 m<sup>2</sup>



### <sup>220</sup>Rn equilibrium in the model room



### Equilibrium indoor radon vs radon exhalation rates in the model room



Contribution of building materials to indoor radon

### Classification of building materials based on their Contribution to Indoor Radon

CIR class

> 1000

500 - 999

300 - 499

100 - 299

IV

< 100

W

### Classification of building materials from Caprarola area

Material	(Indoor Radon) Bq m <sup>-3</sup>	Class CIR
«Peperino Grigio di Vitorchiano»	(145)	IV
«Peperino Rosato di Bassano in Teverin	ia» (84)	V
«Tufo di Riano»	(399)	
«Tufo di Gallese»	(692)	II
«Ignimbrite C»	(2234)	
Deeply weathered «Ignimbrite C»	(293)	IV

## Indoor radon in the experimental scale model room consisting of tuff

- Checking indoor radon from 4 walls made from tuff (using Rn-free floor and ceiling)
- Introducing floor
- Introducing ceiling

Covering walls with different coatings

Implications for the classification of building materials



### Thank you for your attention