

RADON CONCENTRATION IN DWELLING HOUSES

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Abstract. Indoor radon survey in some houses of Prishtina, after war in Kosova, was performed with passive radon dosimeters utilizing CR-39 detector. Based on the preliminary examination, the average indoor radon concentration was found to be relatively low (around 30 – 70 Bq m⁻³).

Introduction

It is very important to determine the average annual level of the radon for localities and inhabiting centers [1]. The measurements in some houses had the intention to localize the regions with high concentration of the radon and to eliminated the risk for health.

Experimental

The method and experiment is described in the paper [2].

Results

The radon concentration after war (September-October 1999) in some of houses of Prishtina is shown in table 1.

Table 1.

Det.no.	T(day)	N(tr.)	Den.(tr/cm ²)	Con.(Bq/m ³)
1	60	100	624	70 ± 15
2	60	96	580	65 ± 13
3	60	40	286	32 ± 8
4	60	27	294	33 ± 8
5	60	36	374	42 ± 10
6	60	68	445	50 ± 12
7	60	52	418	47 ± 11
8	60	89	543	61 ± 12
9	60	45	525	59 ± 12
10	60	76	500	56 ± 12
11	60	52	267	30 ± 7

Conclusion

The method is very practical for integral measuring of the concentration of the radon for a long time. Unfortunately, we don't have so much of detectors, and in the future we will continue with this method to measuring in the whole territory of Kosova.

References

- [1] Metrology and Monitoring of Radon, Thoron and their Daughters, *OECD Report*, (1984).
- [2] *Bytyçi R. M.*, Radon Concentration in the Environment, *Buletini FSHMN*, nr.10, f. 155-159, (1995).