



## Outdoor radon-222 in Arctic Finland

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Jussi Paatero, \* Juha Hatakka and Timo H. Virtanen 

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Outdoor radon-222 was measured at Sevettijärvi, northern Finland (69°35'N, 28°50'E) from September 1995 to January 2000. Radon-222 was measured via its beta emitting short-lived progeny collected on a glass-fibre filter. The data set from Sevettijärvi contains 25 641 hourly values of radon-222 activity concentration with a median value of 1.2 Bq m<sup>-3</sup>. Wind speed and direction, vertical mixing and source areas of air masses all have an effect on the radon-222 content of the air. The results show that, excluding very stable mixing conditions, most of the radon-222 is long-range transported. The radiation dose caused by outdoor radon-222 is only about one per cent of the total radiation dose for the Sevettijärvi residents.

### Environmental significance

Radon-222 can give useful information about the atmospheric behaviour of trace components (e.g. aerosol particles and greenhouse gases) due to meteorological factors. The data can be utilised also in studies concerning atmospheric new particle formation due to ion-induced or ion-mediated nucleation. Outdoor radon data can be used to trace its sources in the Arctic, e.g., long range atmospheric transport from continental regions. The data can also be used for modelling of ecosystem carbon cycling in permafrost environments with radon modules and subroutines for projections of future radon load as an impact of permafrost thawing.

## 1 Introduction

Natural radioactivity in outdoor air has been studied in Arctic Fennoscandia for over a century. As early as 1903–1904 George C. Simpson spent a year at Karasjok, northern Norway making observations on air electricity and atmospheric radioactivity.<sup>1</sup> Despite his rudimentary instrumentation he obtained results that are reasonable even today. He, for example, observed a diurnal variation in the ionization rate that can be attributed to the diurnal behaviour of airborne radon-222 (<sup>222</sup>Rn,  $t_{1/2} = 3.8$  d). Six decades later measurements of outdoor <sup>222</sup>Rn were started at Rovaniemi and Kevo, Finland.<sup>2</sup> These measurements are ongoing.

Radon-222, especially indoors, has shown to be the most important source of radiation exposure to humans in Finland as in many other countries too. About two thirds of the 5.9 mSv average annual radiation dose comes from <sup>222</sup>Rn.<sup>3</sup>

The Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) established an air quality monitoring station at Sevettijärvi, northern Finland, in 1991. Its primary purpose was to study air pollutants originating from the Kola Peninsula metallurgical industry. These studies formed a part of a larger project that investigated causes and consequences of forest damages in eastern Lapland.<sup>4–6</sup> Radon-222 was measured at the site between 1995 and 2000. The primary purpose was to study the effect of meteorological conditions on the <sup>222</sup>Rn activity concentration in outdoor air.

However, during the analysis of the gathered data it became evident that an assessment of radiation dose could provide useful information for environmental health studies concerning the local population as their living habits and diet differ significantly from those of the current western general population. The measurements were made two decades ago. However, radon-222 is a natural radionuclide originating from the extremely long-lived uranium-238. Therefore, its source term and subsequently activity concentration in the air are constant in the long run, not to mention the meteorological factors affecting its atmospheric behaviour. The results of these measurements are presented in the following.

## 2 Experimental

### 2.1. Study site

Outdoor <sup>222</sup>Rn was measured at Sevettijärvi, northern Finland (69°35'N, 28°50'E, 130 m above sea level [a.s.l.]) from September 1995 to January 2000. The station is located about 300 km north of the Arctic Circle (Fig. 1 and 2). The midnight Sun lasts from 19 May to 25 July. The polar night prevails from 28 November to 13 January. During the winter solstice the civil twilight lasts for 4½ hours. The closest fjord of the Barents Sea lies about 30 km north–north–east of the station. The annual amount of precipitation in the area is about 450 mm and the annual mean temperature is –1 °C. The ground is covered with snow usually from late October to mid-May.<sup>7</sup>

The terrain surrounding the study site is covered mainly by till, hummocky moraine, and bedrock terrain.<sup>8</sup> The uranium

Finnish Meteorological Institute, P. O. Box 503, Helsinki, Finland. E-mail: jussi.paatero@fmi.fi





Fig. 1 Location of the Sevettijärvi air quality monitoring station.



Fig. 2 Sevettijärvi air quality monitoring station, northern Finland, in February 2003 (photo: FMI/Jussi Paatero).

content of till at the Sevettijärvi region, about 4 ppm, is higher than the uranium content encountered elsewhere in northernmost Lapland which has been verified with aerogeophysical measurements.<sup>9,10</sup>

## 2.2. Instrumentation

Radon-222 was measured *via* its beta emitting short-lived progeny collected on a glass-fibre filter using a simplified version of the instrumentation described earlier.<sup>11</sup> Sample air is drawn through a filter wrapped around a cylindrical frame. The air inlet is six metres above the ground. The beta activity accumulating onto the filter is continuously recorded by a cylindrical Geiger-Müller (GM) counter mounted coaxially inside the filter. The filter with the GM tube is located inside a lead shield to reduce the background count rate. The filter is changed in two weeks intervals. The air flow rate is about  $25 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$  and it is measured with a mass flow meter. The pulses from the GM counter are recorded by a data logger and stored into a computer at 10 minute intervals for subsequent off-line analysis. The number of collected counts per 10 minutes usually varies from

a baseline of about 250 to several thousands. The detector system has participated in an international intercomparison test with good results.<sup>12</sup>

When the pump is running, the count rate of the GM tube increases as beta activity gathers onto the filter. During the study period the artificial radioactivity content of the air was zero.<sup>13</sup> The activity content of  $^{220}\text{Rn}$  progeny of the air is low compared to that of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$ .<sup>14</sup> Therefore, the beta activity accumulated onto the filter can be totally attributed to  $^{222}\text{Rn}$ .

The short-lived  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  progeny consists of four nuclides:  $^{218}\text{Po}$  ( $t_{1/2} = 3.05 \text{ min}$ ),  $^{214}\text{Pb}$  ( $t_{1/2} = 26.8 \text{ min}$ ),  $^{214}\text{Bi}$  ( $t_{1/2} = 19.8 \text{ min}$ ) and  $^{214}\text{Po}$  ( $t_{1/2} = 162 \mu\text{s}$ ). The activity of  $^{214}\text{Po}$  is equal to its predecessor,  $^{214}\text{Bi}$ , owing to its short half-life. The Po isotopes are alpha emitters and do not contribute to the GM tube count rate. The activity concentration of  $^{218}\text{Po}$  in air, which is almost the same as the activity concentration of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$ , can be calculated from the measured count rates by assuming that the activity concentration ratio between  $^{218}\text{Po}$ ,  $^{214}\text{Pb}$ , and  $^{214}\text{Bi}$  is constant and known. In this study, it was assumed that activity concentrations of the three nuclides are equal. Significant deviations from this assumption occur rarely in connection with a high local contribution to the radon concentration.<sup>15</sup> In cases of long-range transport of stable continental air masses with a high  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  content the deviations are not significant. In addition, detector counting efficiencies for beta particles of  $^{214}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{214}\text{Bi}$  need to be known. In our counting geometry, these are 0.96% and 4.3%, respectively. The activity concentration  $A$  can be calculated from the eqn 1

$$A = \frac{R}{V\epsilon_2 \left( \frac{S_1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{S_2}{\lambda_2} \right) + V\epsilon_3 \left( \frac{S_3}{\lambda_1} + \frac{S_4}{\lambda_2} + \frac{S_5}{\lambda_3} \right)} \quad (1)$$

where  $R$  is the count rate difference between two successive 10 minute intervals corrected for the decay of  $^{214}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{214}\text{Bi}$  already present on the filter. The subscripts 1, 2 and 3 at decay constants refer to  $^{218}\text{Po}$ ,  $^{214}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{214}\text{Bi}$ , respectively.  $V$  is the flow rate of air,  $\epsilon$  the counting efficiency and  $\lambda$  the decay constant. The terms  $S_i$  are:

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= 1 - Q_{21}e^{-\lambda_1 t} - Q_{12}e^{-\lambda_2 t} \\ S_2 &= 1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t} \\ S_3 &= 1 - Q_{21}Q_{31}e^{-\lambda_1 t} - Q_{12}Q_{32}e^{-\lambda_2 t} - Q_{13}Q_{23}e^{-\lambda_3 t} \\ S_4 &= 1 - Q_{32}e^{-\lambda_2 t} - Q_{23}e^{-\lambda_3 t} \\ S_5 &= 1 - e^{-\lambda_3 t} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

The coefficient  $Q_{ij}$  is an abbreviation for  $\lambda_j/(\lambda_i - \lambda_j)$ . The  $S_i$  terms are constants because constant time intervals are used in the measurement.

Surface weather parameters including air temperature, relative humidity and wind direction and speed were measured with an automatic weather station (MILOS500 by Vaisala Ltd). Eight SYNOP observations per day (00, 03, 06, 09, 12, 15, 18 and 21 UTC) were available. Simultaneous solar radiation and cloud cover observations were obtained from Utsjoki-Kevo weather station ( $69^\circ 45' \text{N}$ ,  $27^\circ 02' \text{E}$ , 98 m a.s.l.) 70 km west-northwest of Sevettijärvi.



## 3 Results and discussion

### 3.1. Basic data

The data set from Sevettijärvi contains 25 641 hourly values of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentration. Five per cent of the observations were below the minimum detectable concentration of  $0.1 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$ . The hourly  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentration values varied from  $<0.1 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$  to  $41 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$ . The median value was  $1.2 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$ . Replacing the below detection limit values with values of  $0.05 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$  (=half the detection limit) gives an average activity concentration of  $2.2 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$ . For comparison, a geometric mean  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  content of  $2.5 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$  of the air 6 m above the ground was observed in southern Finland.<sup>16</sup> In Poland the arithmetic mean outdoor  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentration was  $5 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$  in Łódź,  $6 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$  in Ciosny and  $10 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$  in Kraków.<sup>17</sup> In Slovenia a geometric mean value of  $12 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$  was measured.<sup>18</sup> In New York City, USA, an average outdoor  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  content of  $4.2 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$  in the air was observed during a period of seven years.<sup>19</sup> In Sicily, around the summit of Etna volcano, the average level of outdoor  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  was in the range of  $4.8\text{--}9.6 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$  with a possible influence by the volcano emissions.<sup>20</sup> In Andalucia, southwestern Spain an average  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  content of  $3.5 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$  of the outdoor air 10 m above the ground was observed.<sup>21</sup> In Saudi Arabia  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  in outdoor air was measured at 16 sites with values ranging between  $6.2$  and  $13.3 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$ .<sup>22</sup>

### 3.2. Seasonal and diurnal variation

The highest  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentrations occur during winter months November–February with very little diurnal variation (Fig. 3). In the absence of solar radiation, the atmospheric boundary layer is stratified and the  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  transported from the soil to the atmosphere remains in the ground-level air. The snow cover has a minor effect on the diffusion of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  into the atmosphere. In March, the midday solar radiation is strong enough to cause convective flows, which transport  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  upwards in the air. The minimum  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentrations are found in April–June. The high ground-water level and wet

surface soil reduce the diffusion of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  into the air. Simultaneously the abundant solar radiation causes efficient vertical mixing of the atmospheric boundary layer. In July–September the ground-water level decreases which supports the transfer of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  from the soil into the atmosphere. Frequent nocturnal surface inversions raise the average  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  concentration level from evening hours to morning hours. In October, the relatively low  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  concentrations can be explained by frequent passage of low-pressure areas with associated strong winds and the wet surface soil due to precipitation. Compared to southern Finland the late summer diurnal variation is much less prominent.<sup>2,16</sup> On the other hand, the seasonal variation is deeper at Sevettijärvi than in southern Finland.

The observed diurnal variation of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  content of the air is similar to that found in southern Finland,<sup>16</sup> Poland,<sup>17</sup> Germany,<sup>23</sup> Czech Republic<sup>24</sup> and China.<sup>25</sup> High values are encountered around the Sun rise when the vertical temperature inversion stratifies the lowermost troposphere. Low values prevail in the afternoon when the solar radiation causes convective flows that dilute radon by transporting it upwards in the troposphere. Earlier studies show that in northern regions the atmospheric residence time of aerosol particles carrying  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  progeny is longer in winter than in summer.<sup>26,27</sup>

### 3.3. Effects of atmospheric stability conditions

A widely used method in air quality studies for assessing the mixing conditions in the surface-level air has been the Pasquill stability classification. This stability classification scheme takes into consideration the wind speed and cloud cover. It also takes into consideration the intensity of solar radiation. In this work we applied the implementation for Finnish conditions adapted by Nordlund *et al.*<sup>28</sup> except that we replaced the elevation angle of the Sun with solar radiation data from Utsjoki-Kevo. The mixing conditions were divided to six classes from class A (most unstable) to class F (most stable). Different classification schemes for day and night and winter and summer were used. The winter classification takes into account the snow cover that affects the solar radiation conditions by changing the albedo of the Earth's surface. Winter conditions with snow cover were expected to prevail from 1 January to 15 May and from 16 October to 31 December.<sup>7</sup> Summer classification was used for  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentration observations between May 16 and October 16. The difference between day and night was based on the hourly sum of global radiation with zero values indicating night-time conditions. The day-time conditions were divided to three classes,  $1\text{--}799 \text{ kJ m}^{-2}$ ,  $800\text{--}1599 \text{ kJ m}^{-2}$ , and  $1600\text{--}2400 \text{ kJ m}^{-2}$ .

The average  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentration in different stability classes is depicted in Fig. 4 and in Table 1. Evidently the concentration values do not differ much from classes A to E. Only during very stable conditions with the class F the average  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentration is about twice the concentrations in the other classes. Based on these results one can conclude that most of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity in the air is long-range transported. Only during very stable conditions local  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  emissions make a significant contribution to the  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  content of the surface air.

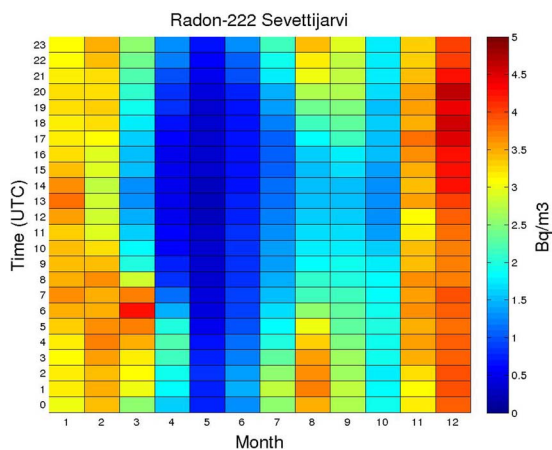


Fig. 3 Mean seasonal and diurnal variation of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentration ( $\text{Bq m}^{-3}$ ) in surface air at Sevettijärvi, northern Finland. Local time is UTC+2.



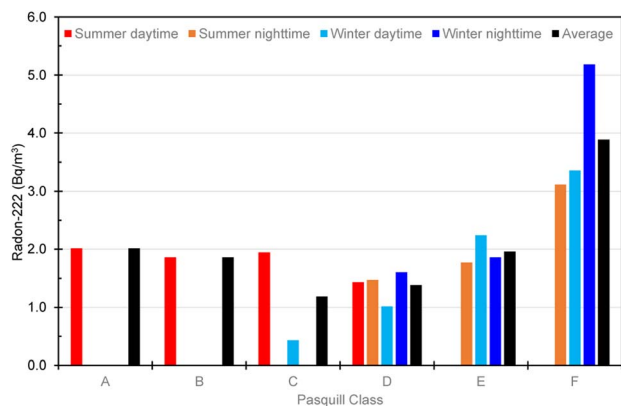


Fig. 4 Radon-222 activity concentration ( $\text{Bq m}^{-3}$ ) in the surface air classified according to modified Pasquill stability class, Sevetijärvi, northern Finland.

Table 1 Radon-222 activity concentration in surface air classified according to Pasquill stability class, Sevetijärvi, northern Finland

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Summer daytime	2.01	1.86	1.94	1.43		
Summer nighttime				1.47	1.78	3.12
Winter daytime			0.43	1.02	2.24	3.36
Winter nighttime				1.61	1.86	5.19
Average	2.01	1.86	1.19	1.38	1.96	3.89

### 3.4. Effect of wind conditions

About 99% of the airborne  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  originates from land and only 1% from the sea.<sup>29</sup> Thus, low  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentrations are observed in maritime and Arctic air masses and high concentrations in continental air masses. At Sevetijärvi low  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentrations in the surface air are observed during northerly winds as there are practically no  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  sources north of Sevetijärvi (Fig. 5). On the other hand, high  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentrations are measured when air masses with recent

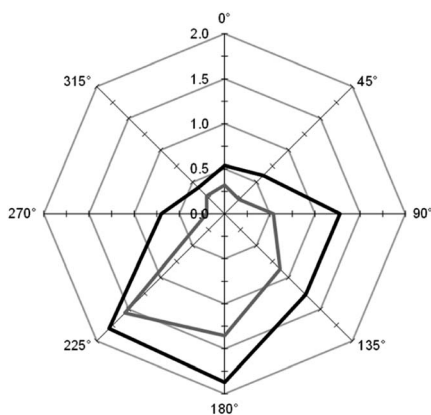


Fig. 5 Radon-222 activity concentration in surface air ( $\text{Bq m}^{-3}$ ) as a function of wind direction at Sevetijärvi, northern Finland (black line: wind speed  $> 0.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , grey line: wind speed  $\geq 4.0 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , calm cases with wind speed  $0-0.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ :  $5.0 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$ ).

contact to continental areas are transported to the Sevetijärvi area by southerly winds. The  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentrations decrease with the increasing wind speed values. This is related to the increasing mechanical turbulence which dilutes the  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  upwards in the air.

The  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  exposure (activity concentrations multiplied with exposure times) as a function of the wind direction is even more emphasized to southwesterly winds than the activity concentrations (Fig. 6). This is due to the climatic conditions with prevailing southwesterly winds. In both cases, the activity concentration and the exposure, the contribution of calm situations (wind speed  $0-0.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ) is significant.

### 3.5. Radon-222 source area analysis

To analyse the source areas of air masses arriving Sevetijärvi and containing varying amount of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  a set of three-dimensional air mass trajectories arriving Sevetijärvi were calculated 120 hours backwards in time using the trajectory model FLEXTA.<sup>30</sup> The meteorological data for the trajectory calculations were obtained from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). Eight trajectories per day with arrival times of 00, 03, 06, 09, 12, 15, 18, and 21 UTC were computed. 120 hourly locations of each trajectory arriving Sevetijärvi were combined with the  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentrations observed during the moment of arrival. Next, the concentration–location pairs of all the trajectories were averaged over cells of  $1^\circ$  latitude and  $1^\circ$  longitude. Obviously, the statistical accuracy decreases with increasing distance from Sevetijärvi, as the averaged area contains fewer and fewer concentration–location pairs. Earlier a similar method has been used at the Finnish Meteorological Institute to identify the sources of airborne substances, *e.g.*, atmospheric fine particles and sulphur dioxide,  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  and  $^7\text{Be}$  in the Arctic area.<sup>5,6,31-33</sup>

The source area analysis indicates that highest  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentrations are found in air masses coming from continental regions in south and south-east (Fig. 7). Low  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentrations can be linked to maritime and Arctic air masses originating from the Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic

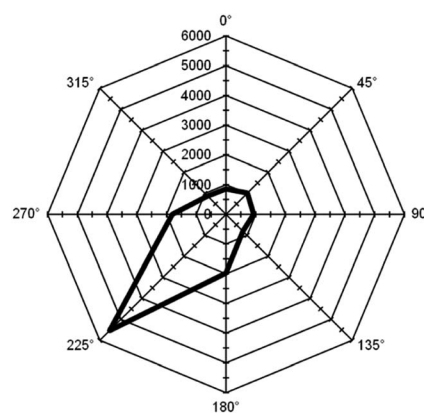


Fig. 6 Exposure to  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  ( $\text{Bq h m}^{-3}$ ) in surface air as a function of wind direction at Sevetijärvi, northern Finland, wind speed  $> 0.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , calm cases with wind speed  $0-0.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ :  $4883 \text{ Bq h m}^{-3}$ .



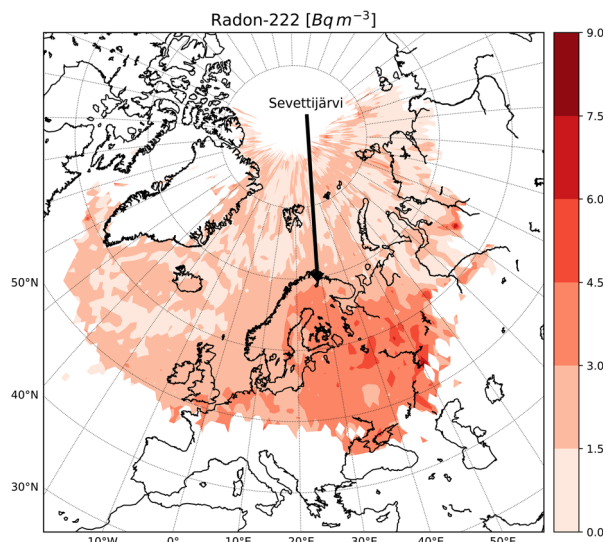


Fig. 7 Trajectory analysis of source areas of airborne  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  at Sevetijärvi, northern Finland.

Ocean. Earlier results that  $^{210}\text{Pb}$ , a decay product of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$ , can be transported to northern Finland from North America, are not evident in this analysis.<sup>32</sup>

### 3.6. Radiation dose estimates

Reindeer herding families at Sevetijärvi maintain a way of living, including dietary habits, which differs significantly from the general population in Finland. Practically all families live in wooden single-family houses but they spend an estimated 30% of time in outdoor activities, e.g. reindeer herding, fishing, hunting and berry picking. Compared to present day western diet, the Sevetijärvi residents consume large amounts of local food items: meat and other edible parts of reindeer, freshwater fish, berries *etc.* Radiation dose due to outdoor  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  was calculated and compared with other sources of radiation exposure (Fig. 8). As expected the largest dose contribution, over 1700  $\mu\text{Sv a}^{-1}$ , comes from indoor  $^{222}\text{Rn}$ . The second largest contribution, 760  $\mu\text{Sv a}^{-1}$ , is due to X-ray examinations and radiation

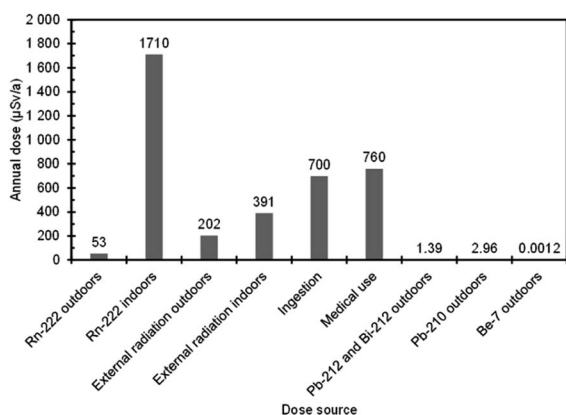


Fig. 8 Estimates of radiation doses ( $\mu\text{Sv a}^{-1}$ ) due to different sources for the Sevetijärvi residents.

therapy. The dose caused by ingested radionuclides, 700  $\mu\text{Sv a}^{-1}$ , is twice the dose received by the general population.

It has been known for six decades that the food-chain lichen-reindeer-man efficiently enriches radionuclides into man.<sup>34-37</sup> However, this is not reflected in cancer incidence rates.<sup>38</sup> External radiation outdoors and indoors, together about 600  $\mu\text{Sv a}^{-1}$ , is mainly due to cosmic radiation and gamma radiation from the ground. Outdoor  $^{222}\text{Rn}$ , including its short-lived progeny, causes an order of magnitude lower dose contribution, about 50  $\mu\text{Sv a}^{-1}$ . The sample air intake was 6 m above the ground. Especially during stable atmospheric conditions the  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity concentration at inhalation height, 1–2 m above ground, can be clearly higher. Thus, the inhalation dose can be somewhat underestimated. The dose caused by airborne aerosol-bound radionuclides is marginal. These estimates were obtained with the following assumptions:

- The residents spend 30% of time outdoors.
- The dose due to  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  both indoors and outdoors was calculated with the UNSCEAR-based equation by Li *et al.*<sup>39</sup> Equilibrium factors of 1 and 0.4 for  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  and its progeny were used for outdoors and indoors, respectively. Significant disequilibrium cases of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  and its progeny are rare outdoors as most of the  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  is long-range transported. The transport time allows progeny to grow in close to equilibrium with  $^{222}\text{Rn}$ .<sup>15</sup> The average indoor  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  concentration for the Sevetijärvi region was obtained from the radon statistics published by the STUK – Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (<https://www.stuk.fi>).
- The doses caused by external radiation were based on ionization chamber measurements at Sodankylä, northern Finland and the observations that the external radiation is 17% weaker indoors compared to outdoors.<sup>40,41</sup>
- The dose due to medical use of radiation was taken from the annual report of STUK – Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority.<sup>3</sup>
- The dose from ingestion was obtained from the report of Solatie *et al.*<sup>42</sup>
- The dose due to airborne  $^7\text{Be}$ ,  $^{210}\text{Pb}$ , and  $^{220}\text{Rn}$  progeny ( $^{212}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{212}\text{Bi}$ ) was calculated with the observed activity concentrations and ICRP inhalation dose conversion coefficients.<sup>14,32,43,44</sup>

## 4 Conclusions

Observations of outdoor  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  at Sevetijärvi, Arctic Finland indicate that its activity concentration is strongly dependent on meteorological conditions. Wind speed and direction, vertical mixing and source areas of air masses all have an effect on the  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  content of the air. The results show that, excluding very stable mixing conditions, most of the  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  is long-range transported. The radiation dose caused by outdoor  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  is only about one per cent of the total radiation dose for the Sevetijärvi residents.

## Author contributions

Conceptualization: JP, data curation: JP, JH, formal analysis: JP, JH, THV, funding acquisition: JP, investigation: JP,



methodology: JP, project administration: JP, resources: JP, software: JP, JH, supervision: JP, validation: JP, JH, visualization: JP, JH, THV, writing – original draft: JP, JH, THV, writing – review & editing: JP.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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