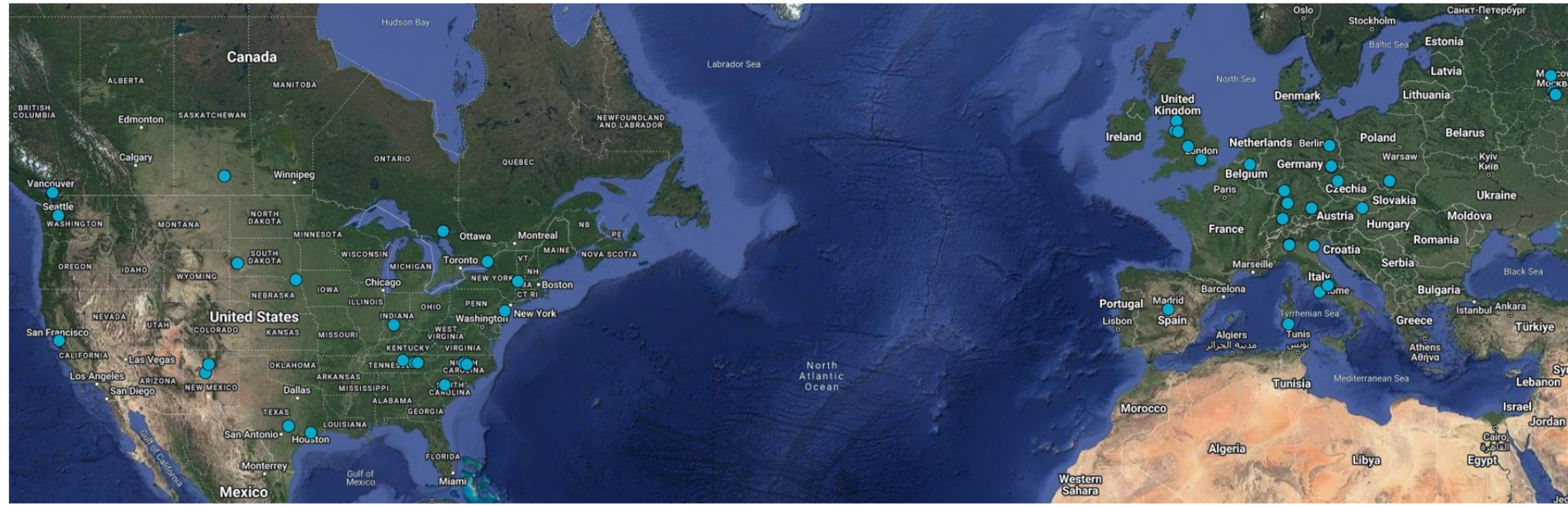


# Neutron Veto Instrumentation for LEGEND-1000 at LNGS

Michele Morella on behalf of the LEGEND collaboration  
Gran Sasso Science Institute, INFN LNGS



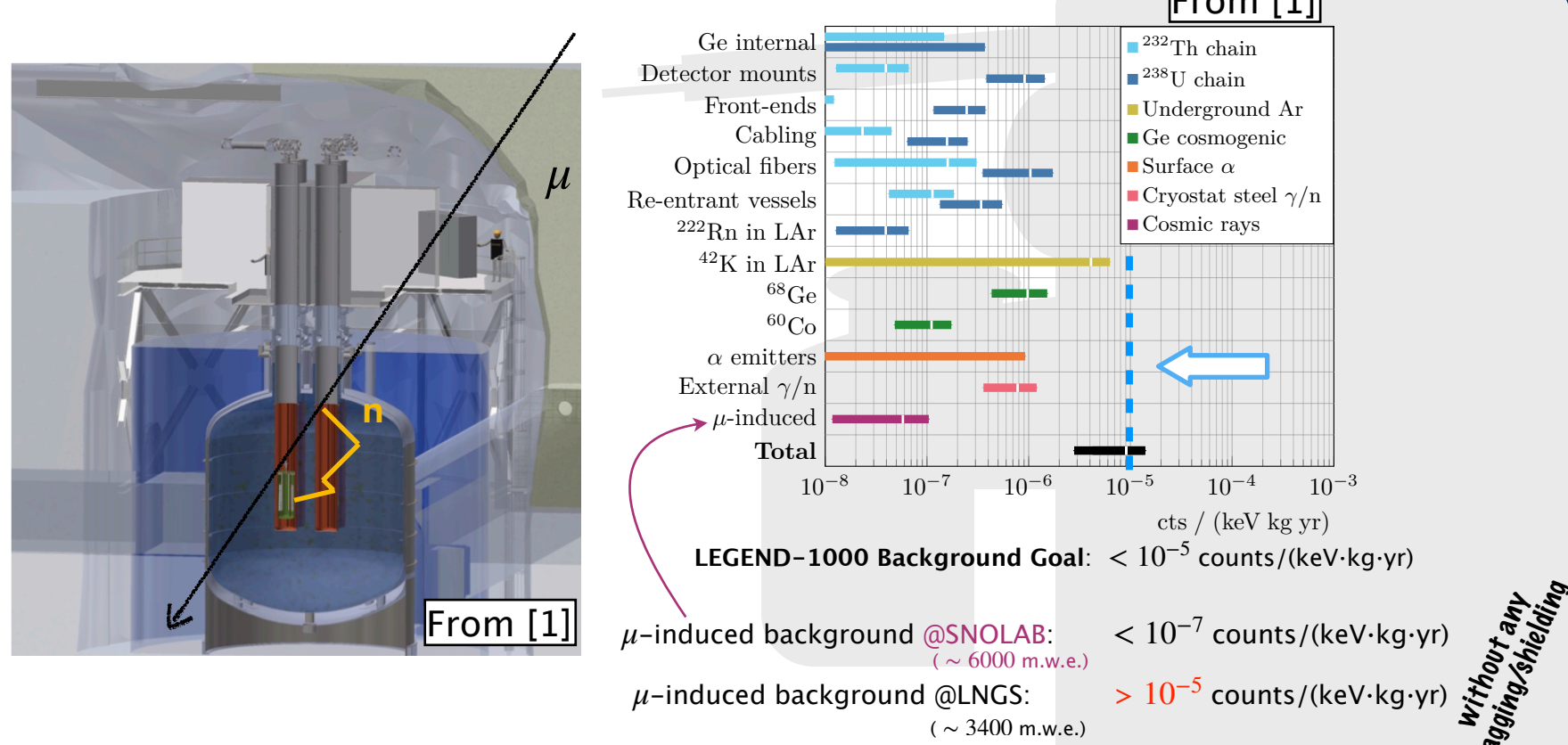
CIEMAT  
Comenius Univ.  
Czech Tech. Univ. Prague and IEAP  
Daresbury Lab.  
Duke Univ. and TUNL  
Gran Sasso Science Inst.  
Indiana Univ. Bloomington  
Inst. Nucl. Res. Rus. Acad. Sci.  
Jagiellonian Univ.  
Joint Inst. for Nucl. Res.  
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Lab. Naz. Gran Sasso  
Lancaster Univ.  
Leibniz Inst. for Crystal Growth

Leibniz Inst. for Polymer Research  
Los Alamos Natl. Lab.  
Max Planck Inst. for Nucl. Phys.  
Max Planck Inst. for Physics  
Natl. Res. Center Kurchatov Inst.  
Natl. Res. Nucl. Univ. MEPhI  
North Carolina State Univ.  
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Queen's Univ.  
Roma Tre Univ. and INFN  
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South Dakota Mines  
Tech. Univ. Dresden  
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Univ. of California and LBNL  
Univ. College London  
Univ. of L'Aquila and INFN  
Univ. of Cagliari and INFN  
Univ. of Houston  
Univ. of Liverpool  
Univ. of Milan and INFN  
Univ. of Milano Bicocca and INFN  
Univ. of New Mexico  
Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

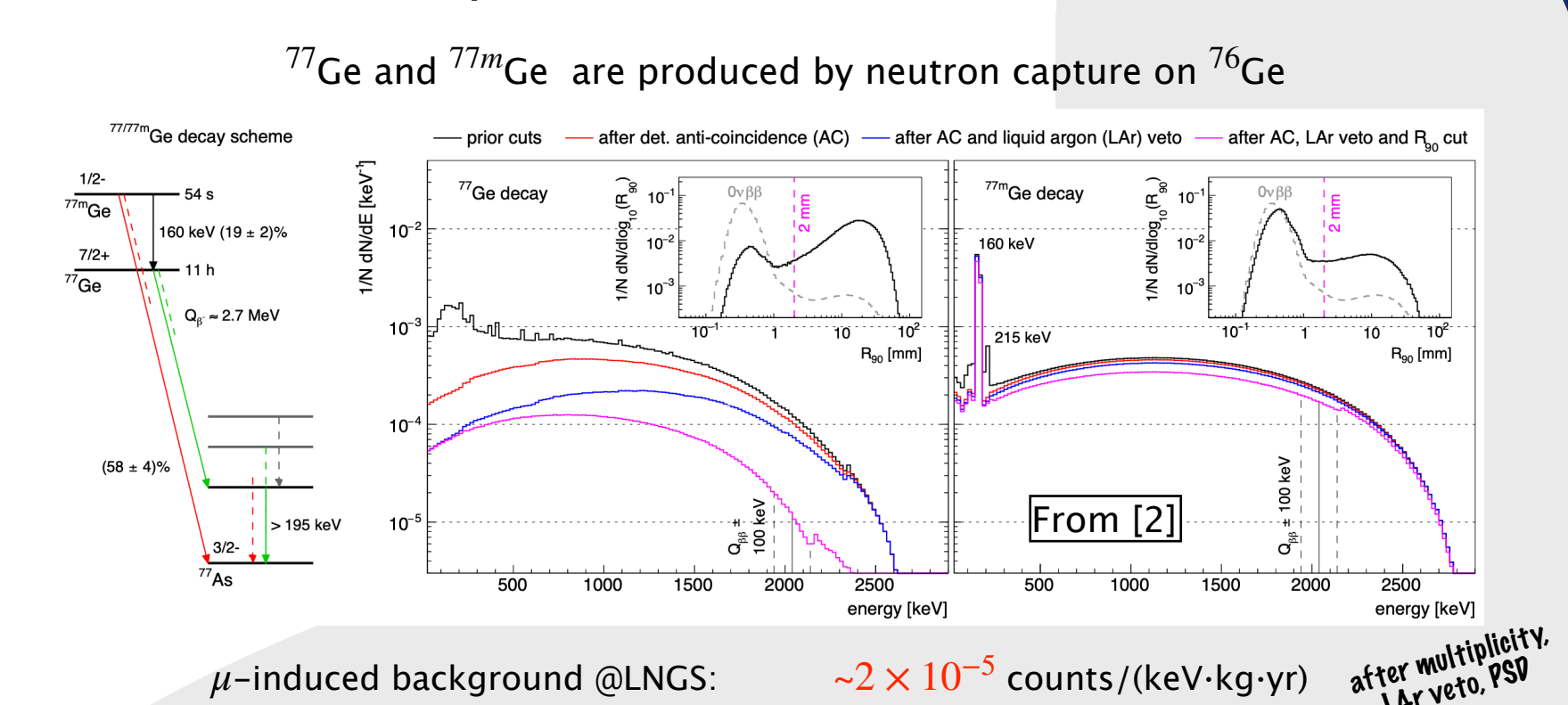
Univ. of Padova and INFN  
Univ. of Regina  
Univ. of South Carolina  
Univ. of South Dakota  
Univ. of Tennessee  
Univ. of Texas at Austin  
Univ. of Tuebingen  
Univ. of Warwick  
Univ. of Washington and CENPA  
Univ. of Zurich  
Williams College

## SNOLAB vs LNGS



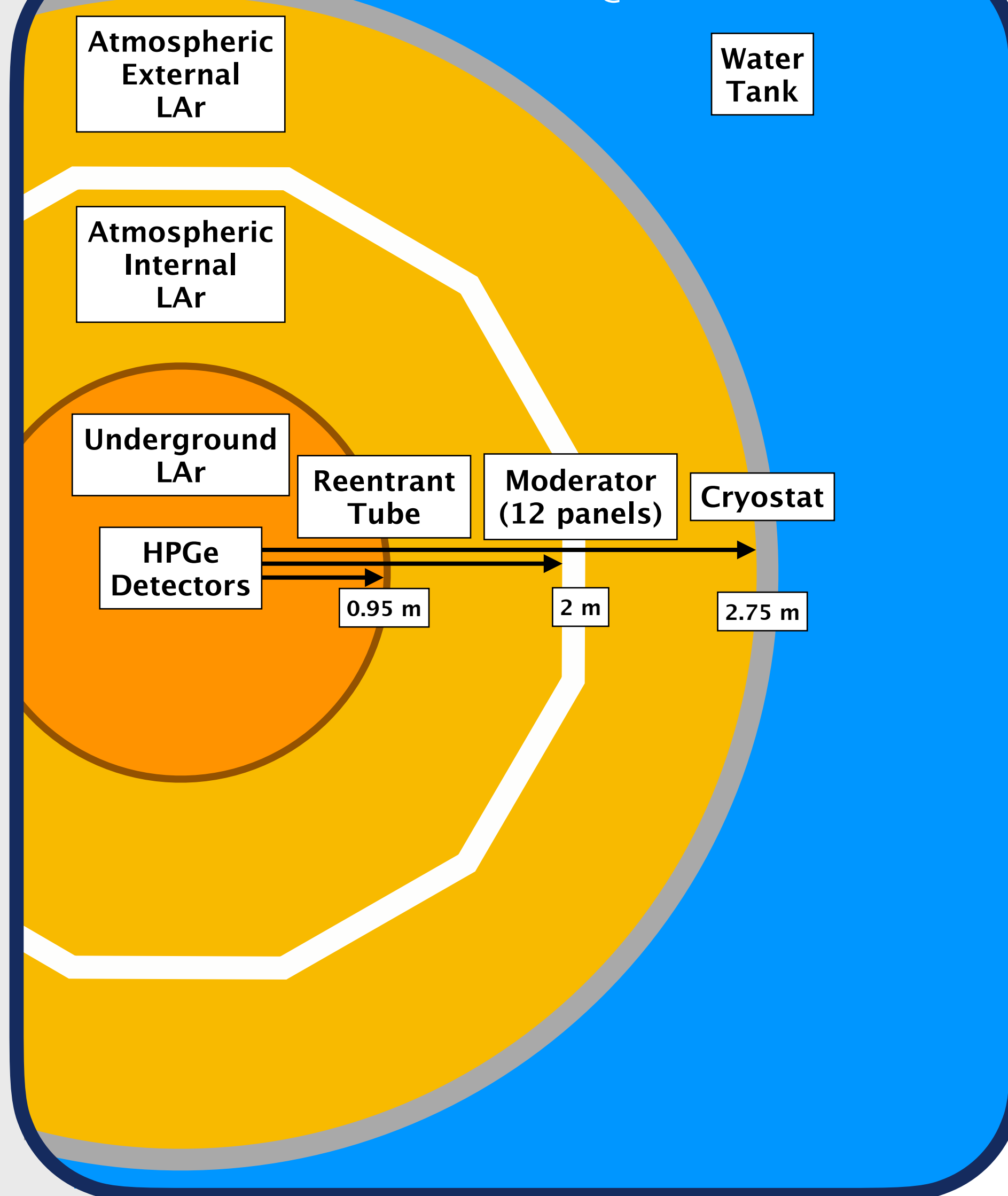
Different depths imply different  $\mu$ -induced background!

## $\mu$ -induced background



Standard cuts very efficient for  $^{77}\text{Ge}$ , but not for  $^{77m}\text{Ge}$ !

## LEGEND-1000 @LNGS



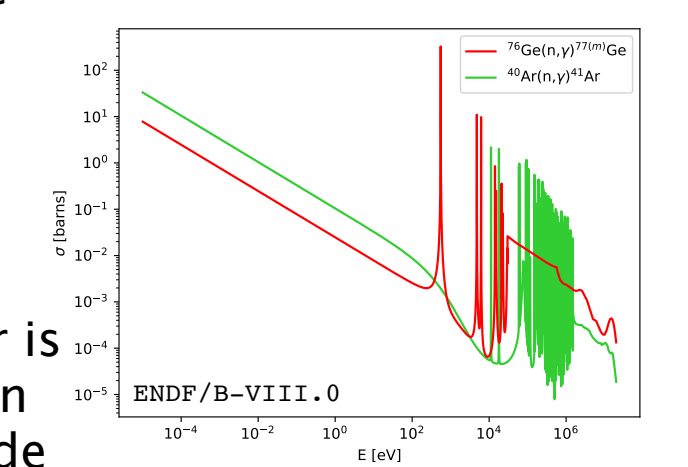
## How to virtually increase LNGS depth and reduce cosmogenic background?

Offline tagging of bkg events

$4.0^{+3.0}_{-2.9} \times 10^{-7}$  counts/(keV·kg·yr)

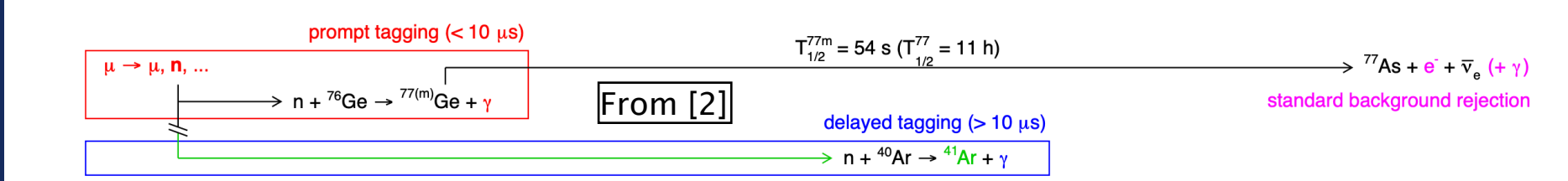
Passive shielding

- $^{77}\text{Ge}$  and  $^{77m}\text{Ge}$  produced by n capture in muon events with high neutron multiplicity



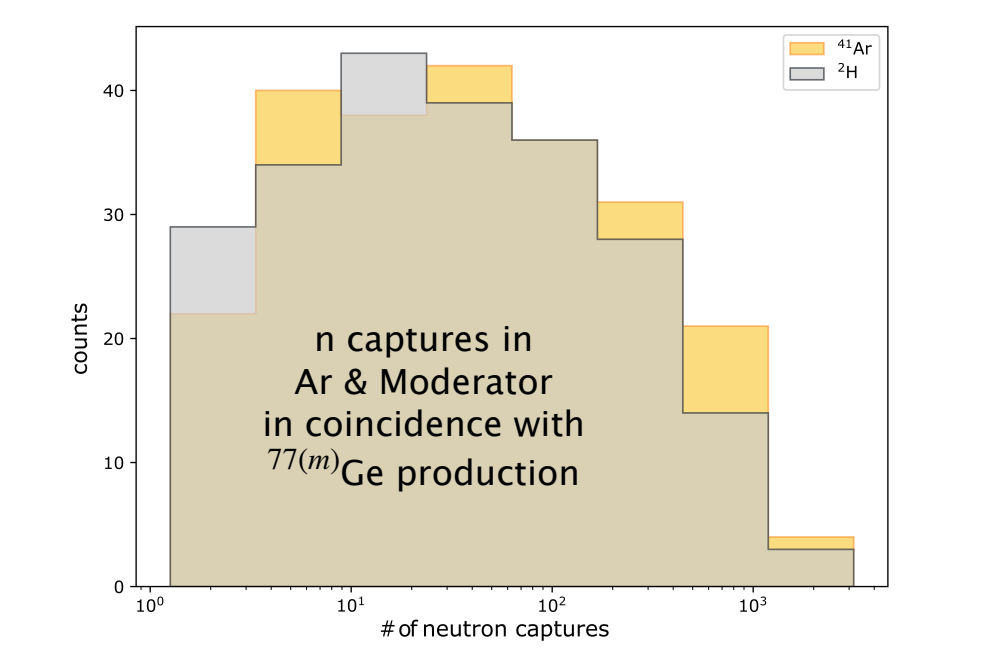
- H-rich material to reduce neutron energy produced by  $\mu$
- increase probability of n capture on  $^{40}\text{Ar}$  preventing production of  $^{77}\text{Ge}$  and  $^{77m}\text{Ge}$

- identify conditions to tag whether a detector is likely to have a neutron capture occurring inside



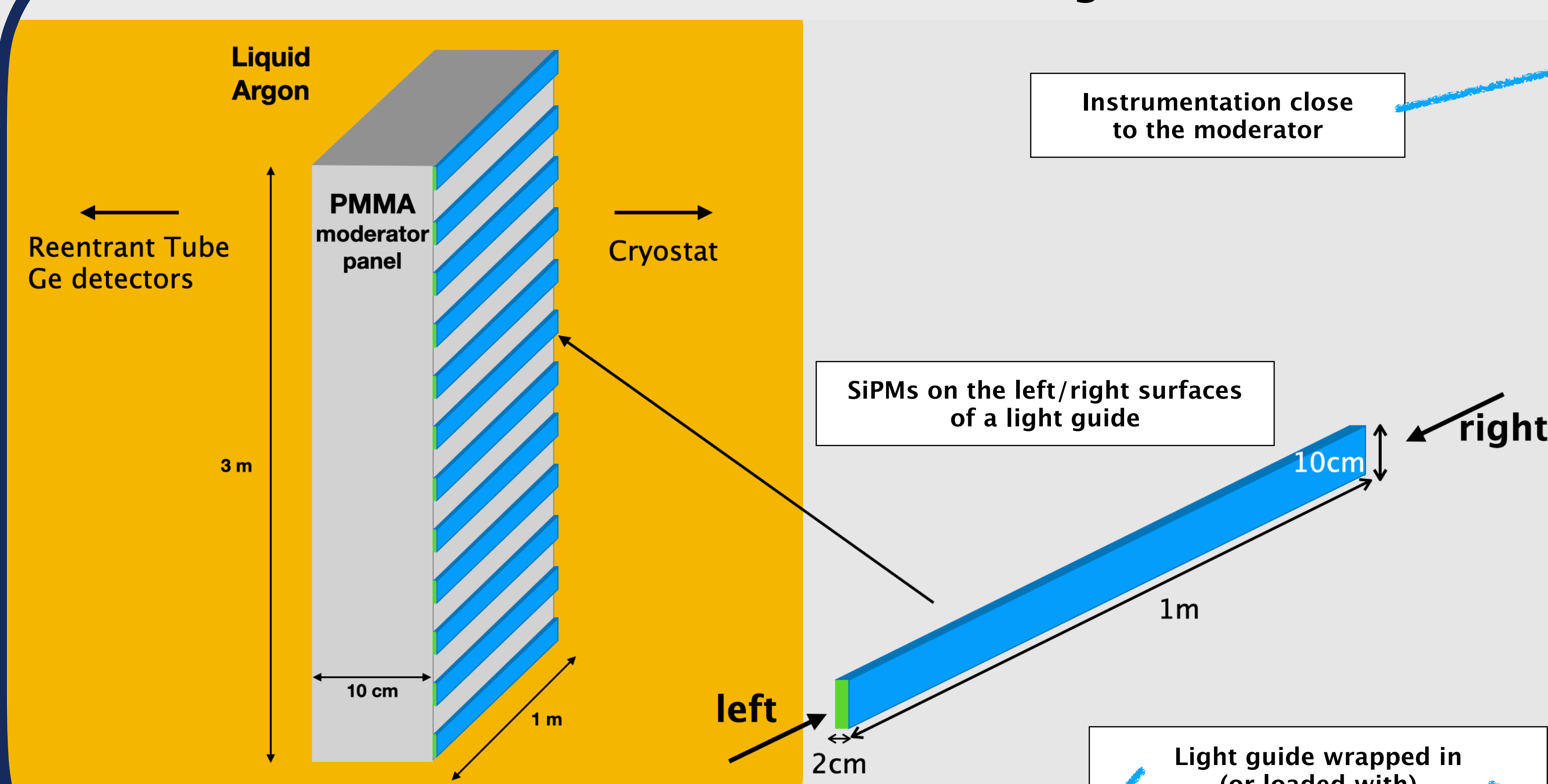
Goal of new instrumentation:  
detection of scint.  $\gamma$ s from neutron capture on

- $^{40}\text{Ar}$  ( $\sim 6$  MeV)
- H ( $\sim 2$  MeV)



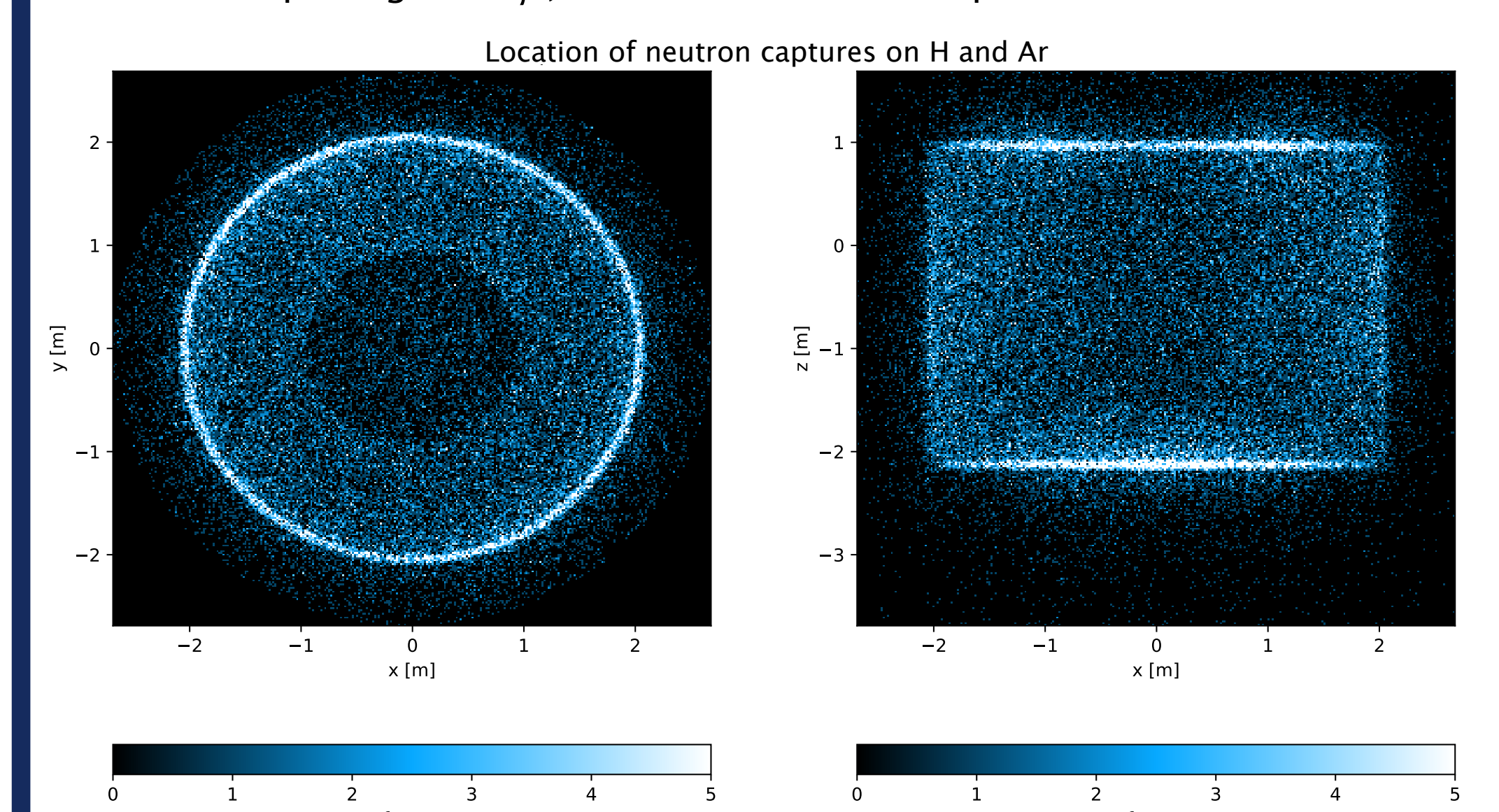
New instrumentation to improve bkg tagging

## Instrumentation Design



## Simulating $\mu$ in L1000

after the passage of a  $\mu$ , where are neutrons captured in the Ar volume?

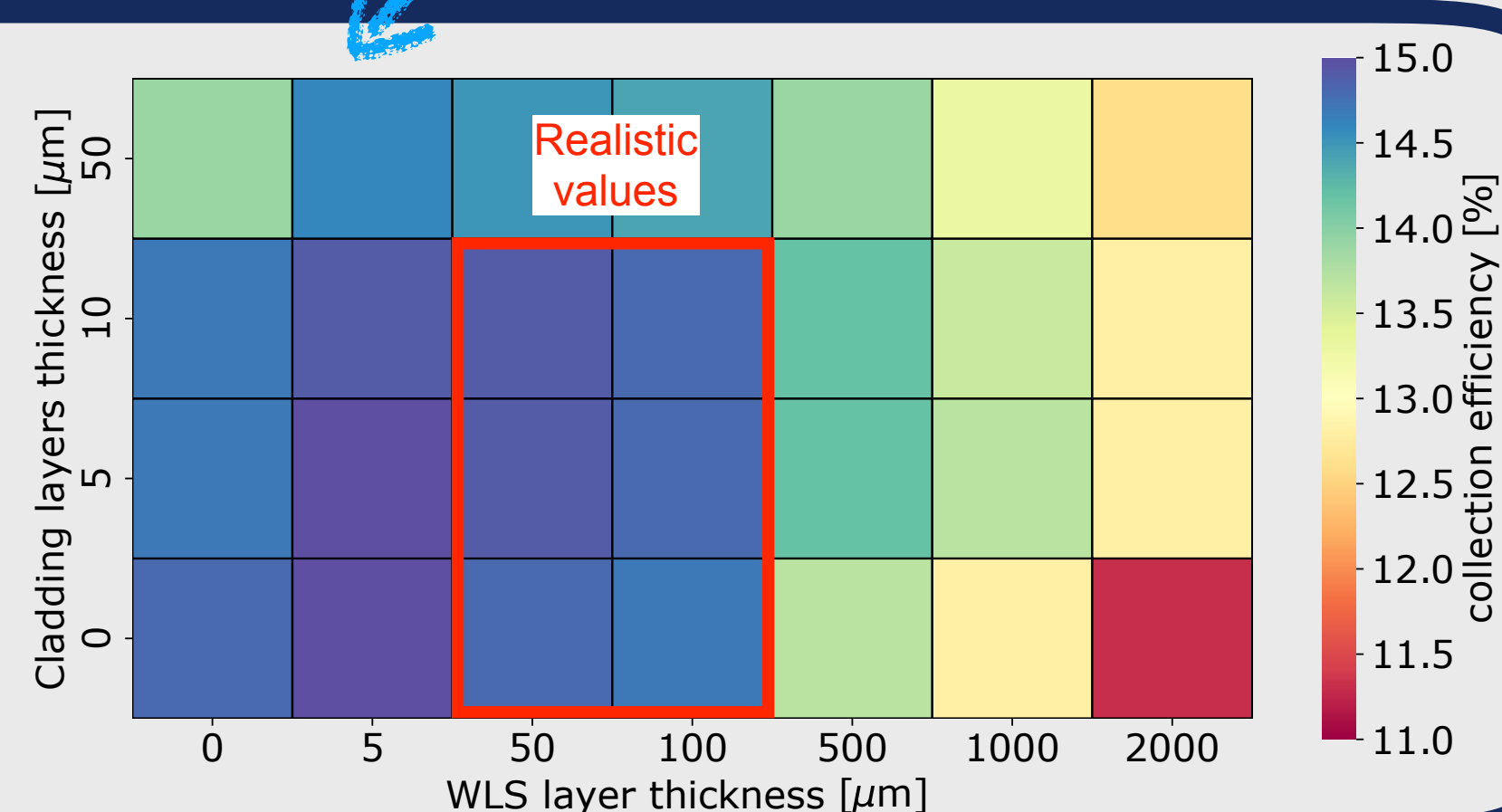


90% of neutron captures on Ar within 47 cm of moderator

## Simulating $\gamma$ in a light guide

- does adding layers of cladding material help collect optical photons at the left/right surfaces in a guide?

No big difference for realistic thickness values



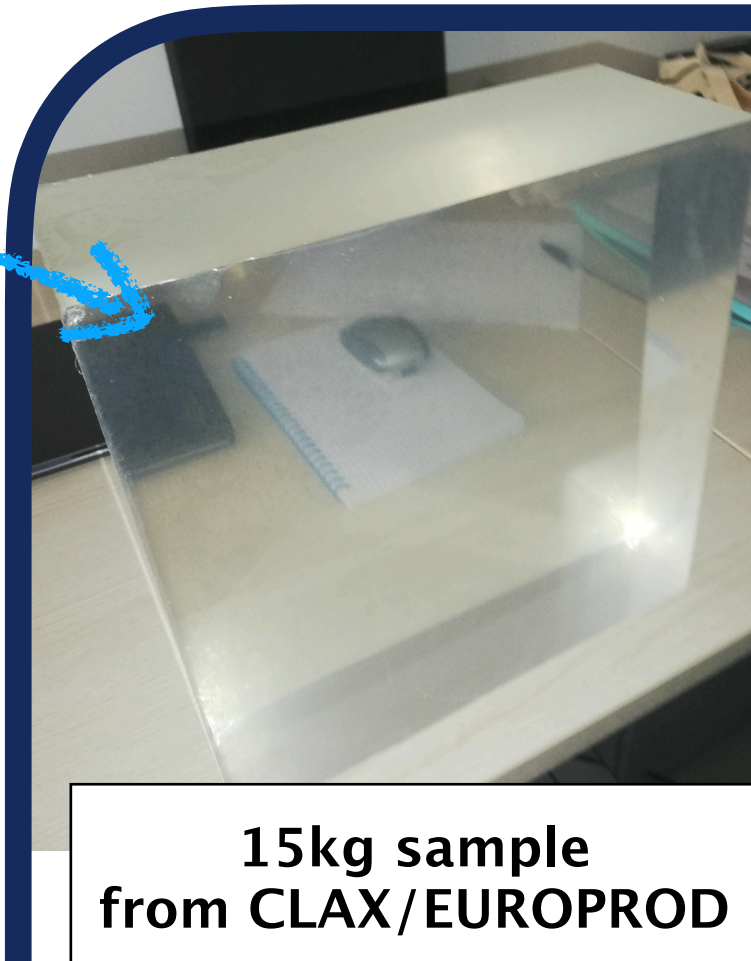
## R&D

- PMMA for moderator properties:
- transparent to optical light [3]
- stringent radio purity in Th/U ( $< 1$  ppt)

⇒ also good candidate for making light guides!

⇒ possibility of loading PMMA with WLS

Alternatives: fiber sheets, SiPM directly on moderator's panels...



15kg sample from CLAX/EUROPROD

R&D for moderator PMMA and light guide materials + readout

## Next Steps:

- add optical simulation and finalize readout geometry through MC
- characterization of SiPM & guides/fibers and benchmark simulations

References:  
[1] arXiv:2107.11462 [physics.ins-det] [3] M Bodmer et al 2014 JINST 9 P02002  
[2] Eur. Phys. J. C 78, 597 (2018)