

A Sensitive Assay Technique for ^{210}Pb In Water Developed For The SNO+ Experiment

SNO+ is a multipurpose neutrino physics experiment, located 2 kilometers underground in the SNOLAB facility in Sudbury, Canada. It is the successor of the SNO experiment, replacing the heavy water in the Acrylic vessel (AV) with 780 tonnes of liquid scintillator, Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB). The AV is surrounded by 7000 tons of ultrapure light water, which shields the detector from naturally occurring radioactivity in the surrounding rock, PMTs, and PSUP. To achieve the radiopurity requirements, the water should be very clean and levels of U and Th contamination in the shielding water must be carefully controlled. A water assay technique, based on the capture of Ra and Th radioisotopes using Hydrous Titanium Oxide (HTiO), was developed by the SNO experiment. Ra sensitivities equivalent to ^{232}Th : 4×10^{-16} gTh/gD₂O and ^{238}U : 3×10^{-16} gU/gD₂O were achieved with this technique (NIM A 604: 531-535 (2009)). The HTiO technique will be used in SNO+ to monitor ^{238}U and ^{232}Th contamination levels in the shielding water and the performance of the water purification system.

For the lower energy measurements of interest to SNO+, radon daughter radioisotopes, especially ^{210}Po and ^{210}Bi supported by ^{210}Pb , are also important. Since water will be used in the purification of both the liquid scintillator and tellurium that will be chemically loaded in SNO+ to search for neutrinoless double decay, a technique to assay for ^{210}Pb in water was desirable. The SNO+ collaboration has extended the HTiO assay technique to allow measurement of ^{210}Pb in the water. This technique is capable of measuring 0.4 ± 0.13 mBq/m³ of ^{210}Pb for a 10 tonne assay. The measured background of the SNOLAB underground HPGe well detector is 0.8 ± 0.3 mBq. The method developed and results of initial ^{210}Pb measurements are presented.

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