

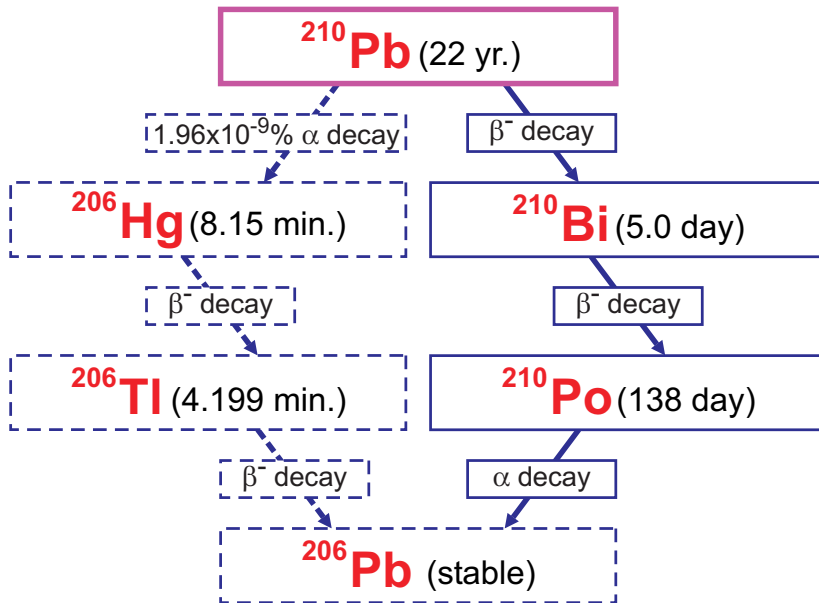
Development of a detection system  
to measure low levels of  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  using  
 $\beta/\gamma$  coincidence

Markus Widorski

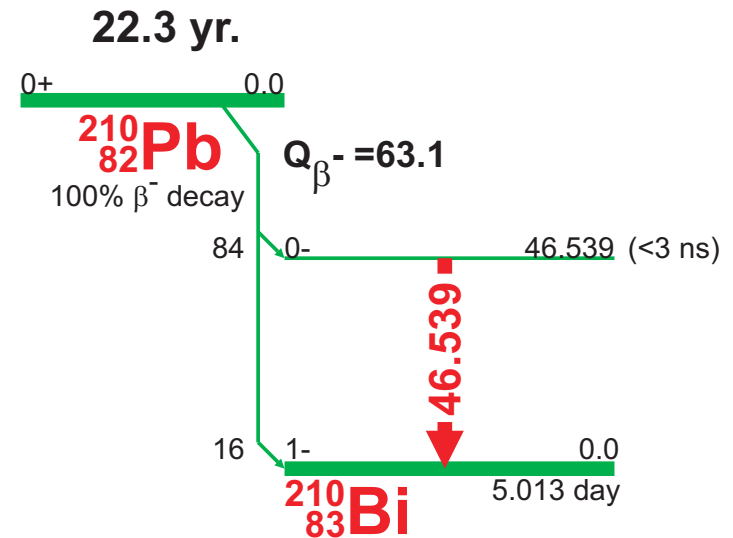
Royal Holloway, University of London

# $^{210}\text{Pb}$

## $^{210}\text{Pb}$ Decay Chain



## $^{210}\text{Pb}$ (22.3 yr.) Decay Scheme



Based on 5/8/2000 NNDC/BNL Data

### Established measurement methods:

- alpha spectroscopy ( $^{210}\text{Po}$ ) – long buildup time, radiochemistry
- beta counting ( $^{210}\text{Bi}$ ) – large background, radiochemistry
- gamma spectroscopy ( $^{210}\text{Pb}$ ) – large background

# $^{210}\text{Pb}$ in acrylic for DEAP-3600

- Background from residual radioactivity in bulk acrylic from Uranium and Thorium chains.
- Specified limits for  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  content in bulk acrylic [B. Cai, 2011]:  
 $\sim 4.7 \times 10^{-7}$  ppt = 1.33 mBq/kg acrylic (=115 d<sup>-1</sup>kg<sup>-1</sup>)
- Typical detection limits (sample typically < 5 g):
  - Alpha spectrometry ( $^{210}\text{Po}$ ): 0.1 – 1 mBq/sample
  - Beta counting ( $^{210}\text{Bi}$ ):  $\sim 10$  mBq/sample
  - Gamma spectrometry ( $^{210}\text{Pb}$ ): 100 – 400 mBq/sample
- Volume reduction of acrylic sample
  - done by vaporization and incineration at Queen's University / SNOLAB (C. Nantais)
  - liquid acid sample matrix with expected  $10^3$ - $10^4$  reduction in volume

# $^{210}\text{Pb}$ determination by coincidence measurement

- For low detection limits, low background required: coincidence methods are advantageous, however total efficiency is a critical issue
- $^{210}\text{Pb}$   $\beta$ -decay: emission of coincident ( $<3\text{ns}$ )  $\gamma$  at low energy

$$E_{\beta,\text{max}} = 17 \text{ keV } (I_{\beta}=0.86)$$
$$E_{\gamma} = 46.5 \text{ keV } (I_{\gamma}=0.04)$$

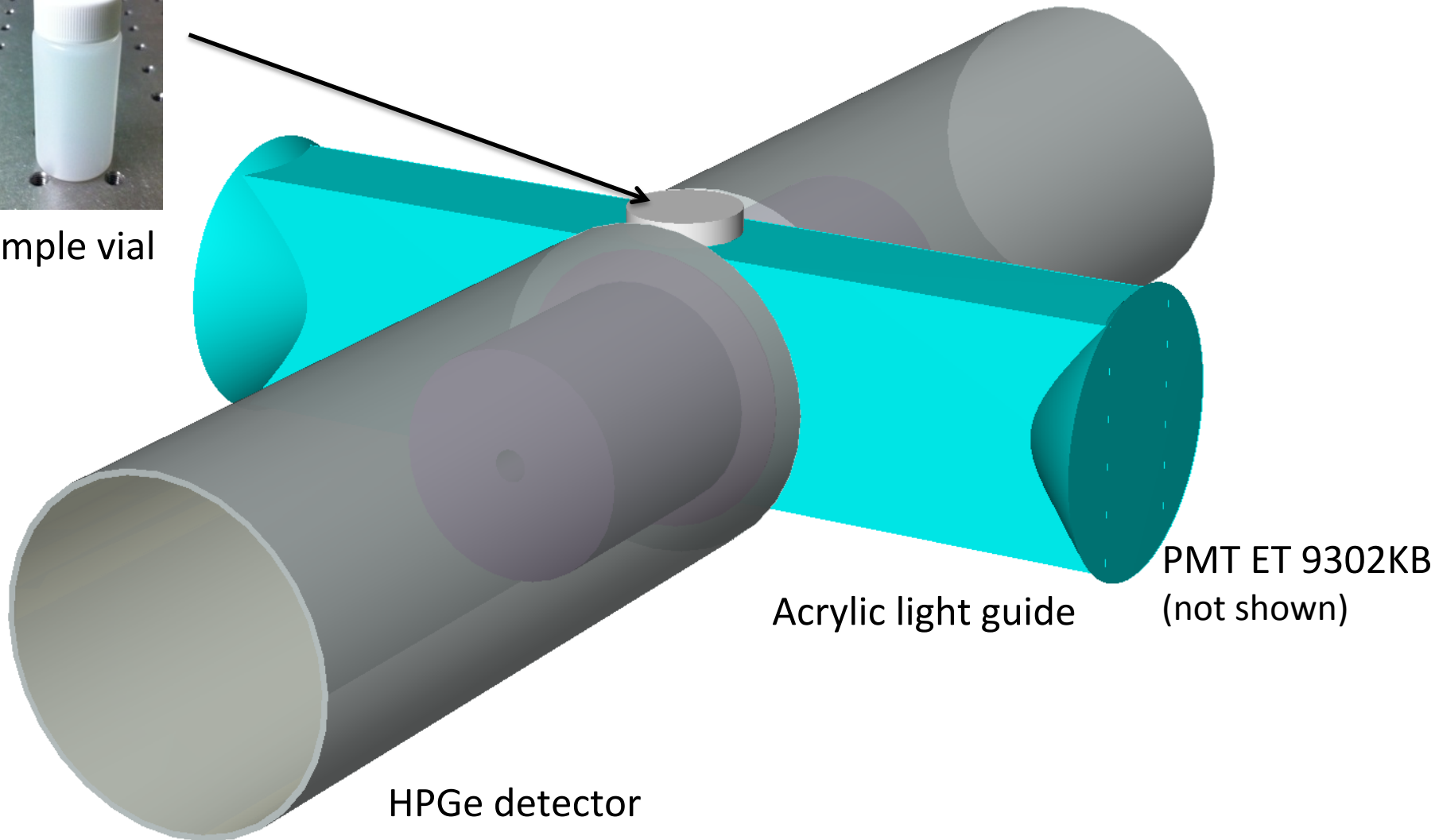
## Techniques:

- *Beta*: Liquid scintillation counting, sample immersed into liquid scintillator; light detection by PMT
- *Gamma*: Low-energy sensitive HPGe detector

# Measurement setup



Sample vial



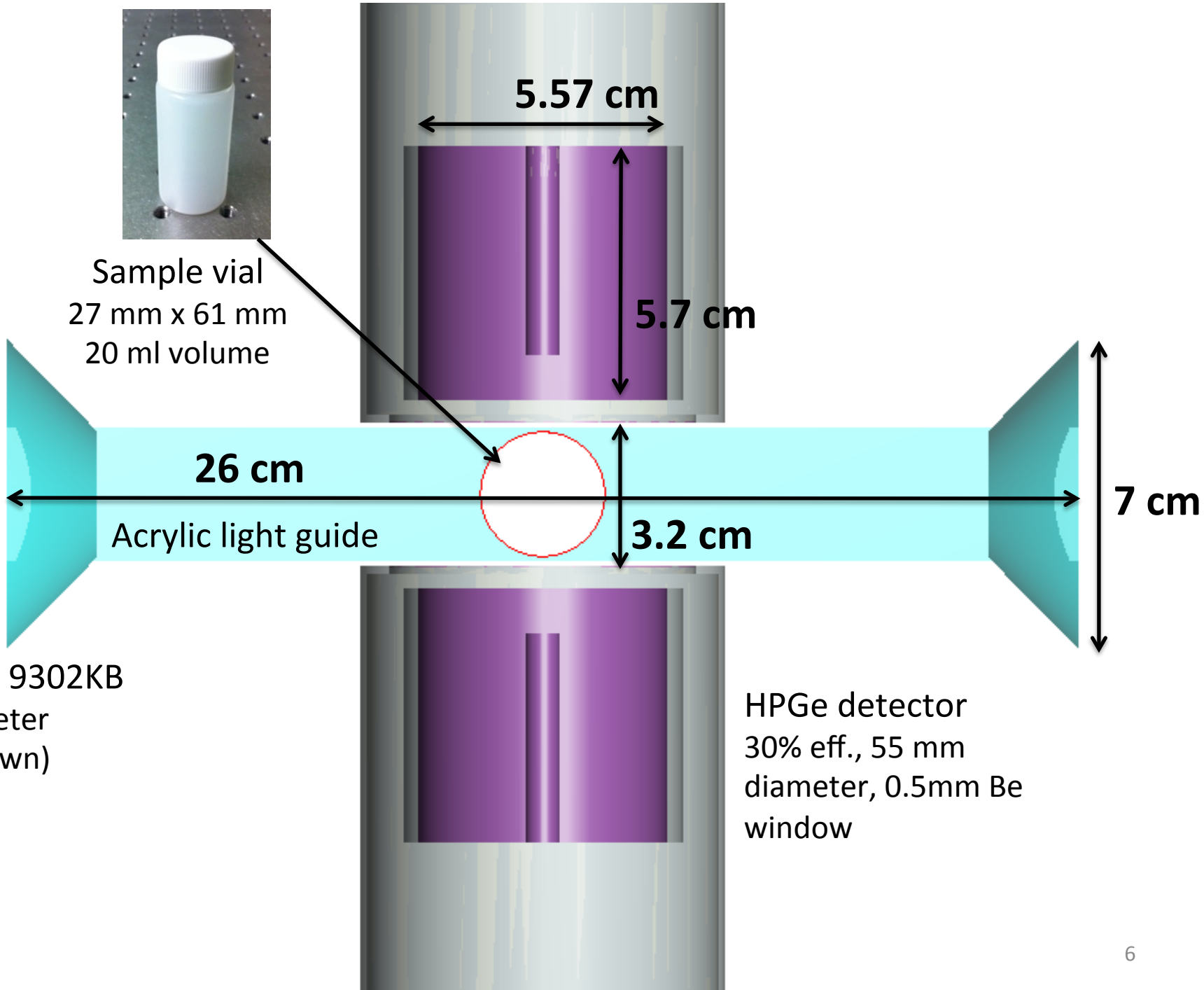
HPGe detector

Acrylic light guide

PMT ET 9302KB  
(not shown)



Sample vial  
27 mm x 61 mm  
20 ml volume



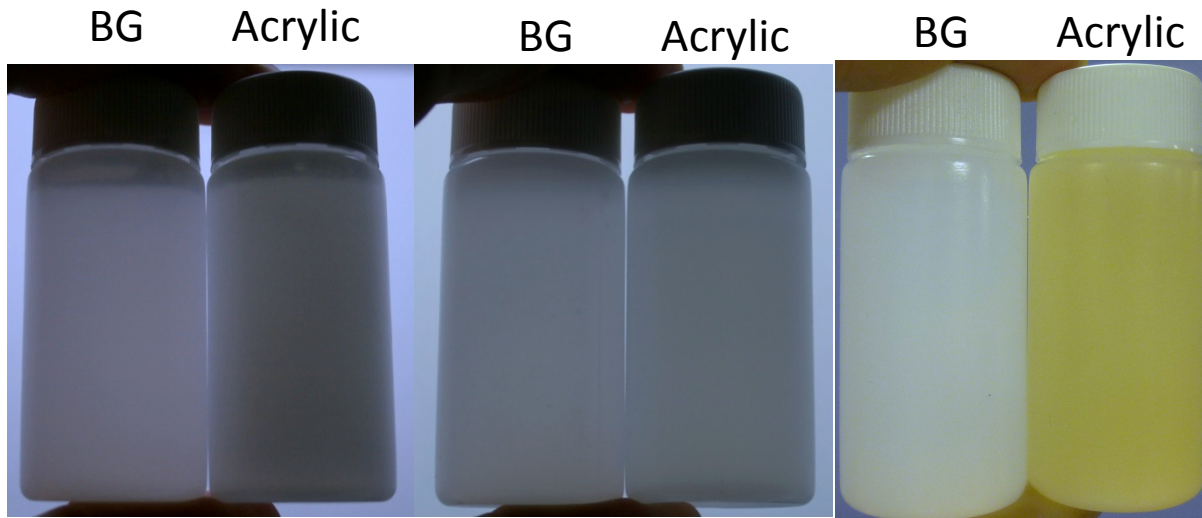
# Expected performance

- Efficiencies:
  - Double HPGe: 28 % at 46.5 keV peak (simple estimate)
  - Liquid scintillation: ~ 30% (literature)
  - Combined abs. efficiency: 0.3 %
- Background:
  - HPGe: measured ~ 0.015 cps/keV (44-48 keV window)
  - PMT: estimated ~ 6 cps
  - Combined ( $t_{\text{coinc}}=50\text{ns}$ ):  $1.8\text{E-}9$  cps (= 0.000155 cpd)\*
- Expected signal:
  - 0.259 cpd for 1 mBq/sample

\*only chance coincidences ...

# Samples

- Calibration source:  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  (523 +/- 6 Bq)
  - Background sample:  $\text{HNO}_3$
  - Acrylic sample:  $\text{HNO}_3$  + remainder from VapID 25
  - Pure scintillator -
- + liquid scintillator: Ultima Gold uLLT (PPO / bis-MSB)



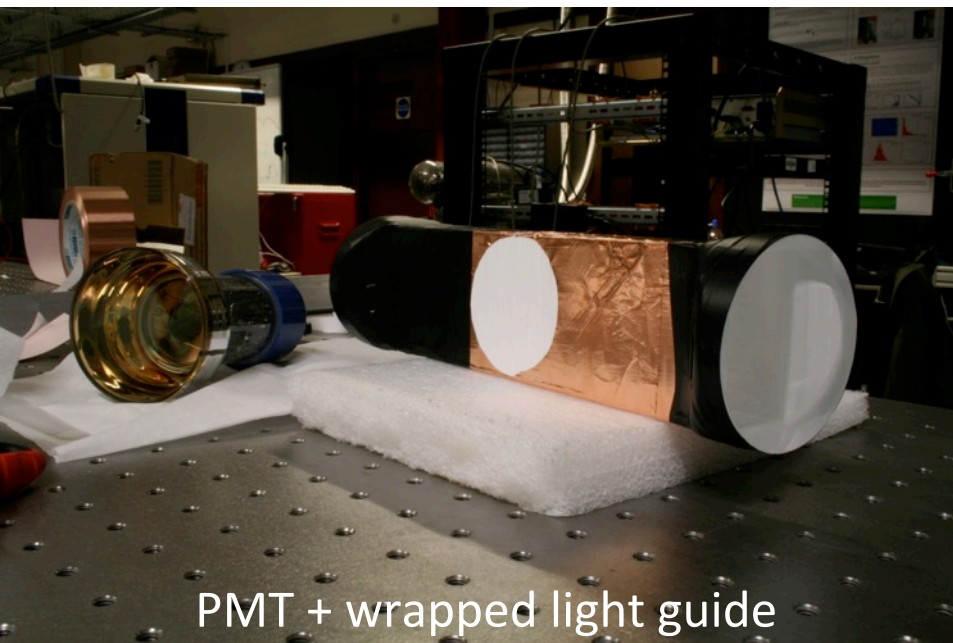
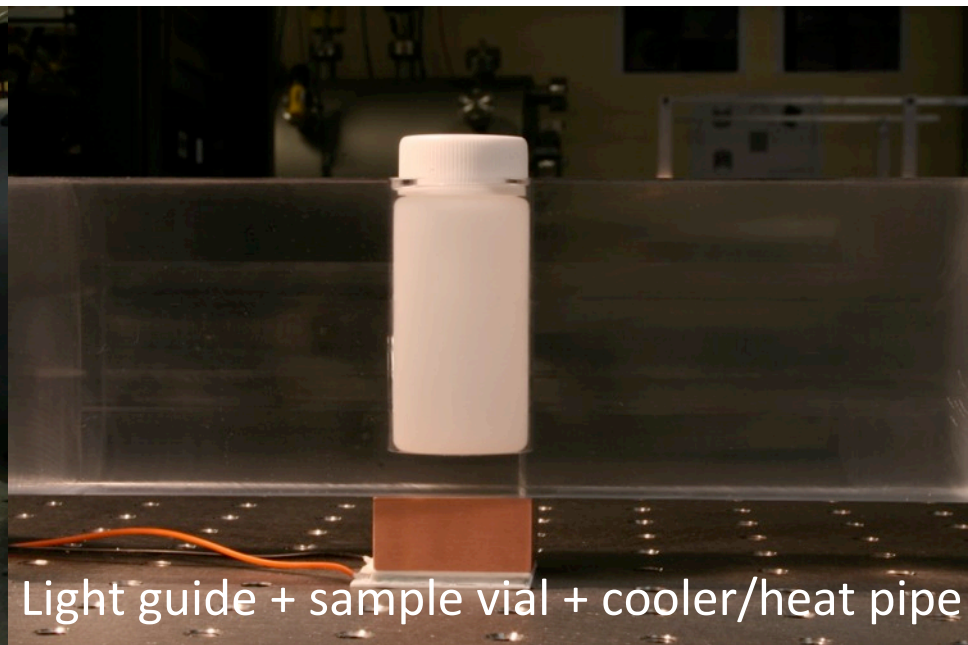
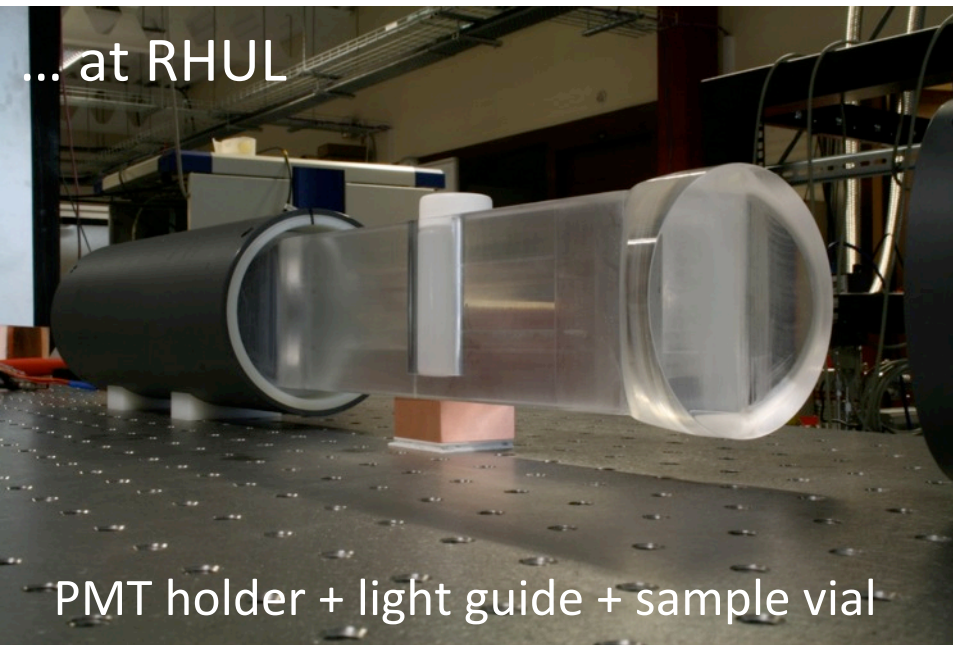
## Liquid Scintillator Selection

- Sample load and stability
- Quench resistance
- Efficiency
- Chemo + photoluminescence

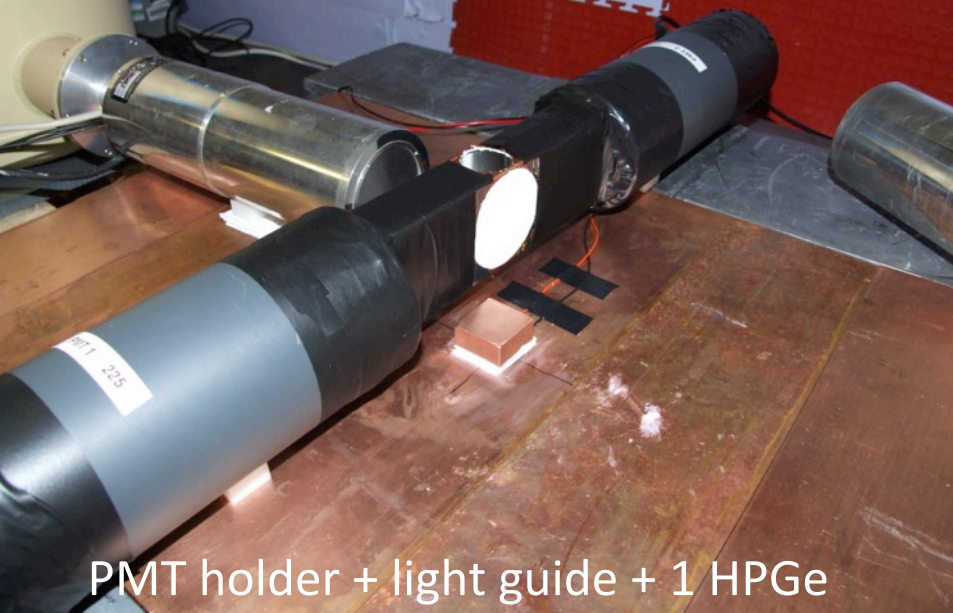
→ Cooling required

after 2 months and warm  
for unknown time

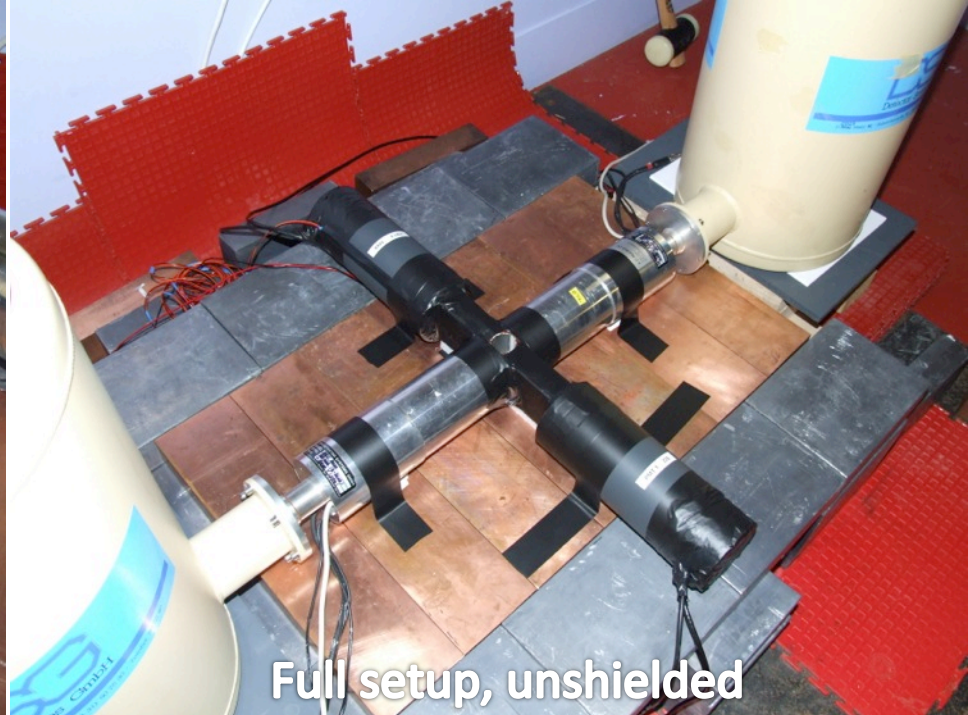




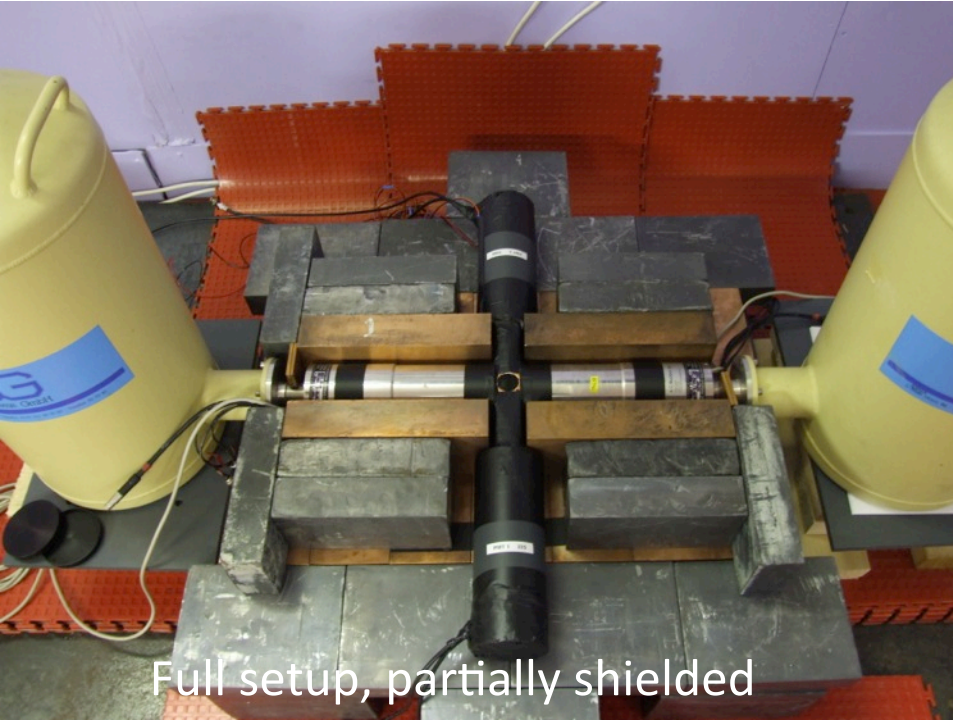
... at STFC Boulby



PMT holder + light guide + 1 HPGe



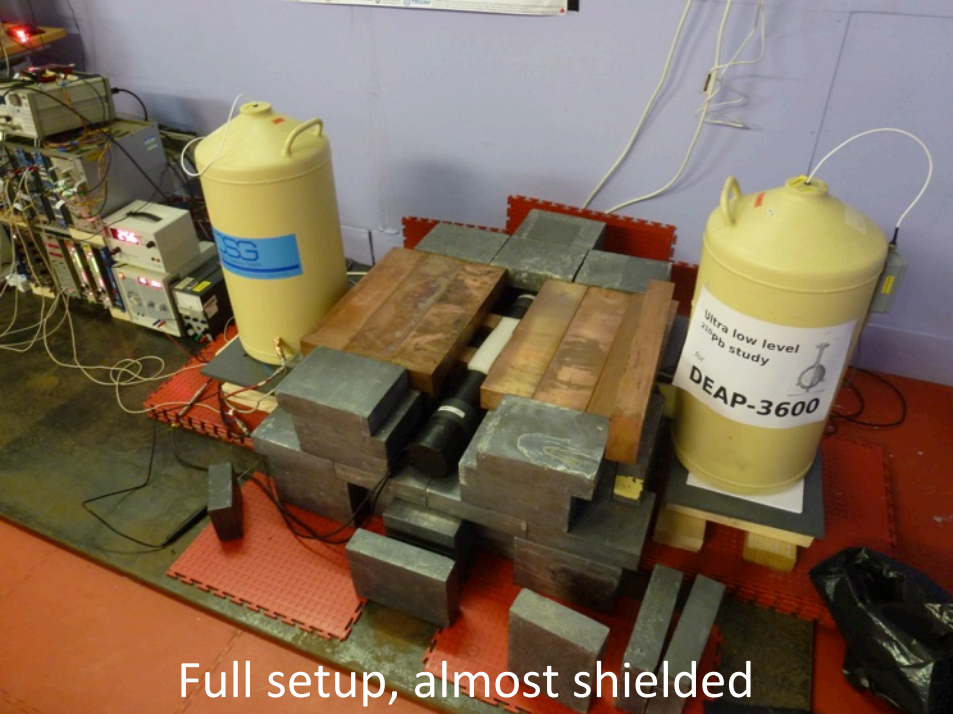
Full setup, unshielded



Full setup, partially shielded



Cleveland Potash Ltd. – Boulby Mine  
STFC Underground Laboratory  
1100 m deep, 2800 m w.e.  
Host to: ZEPLIN and DRIFT DM experiments



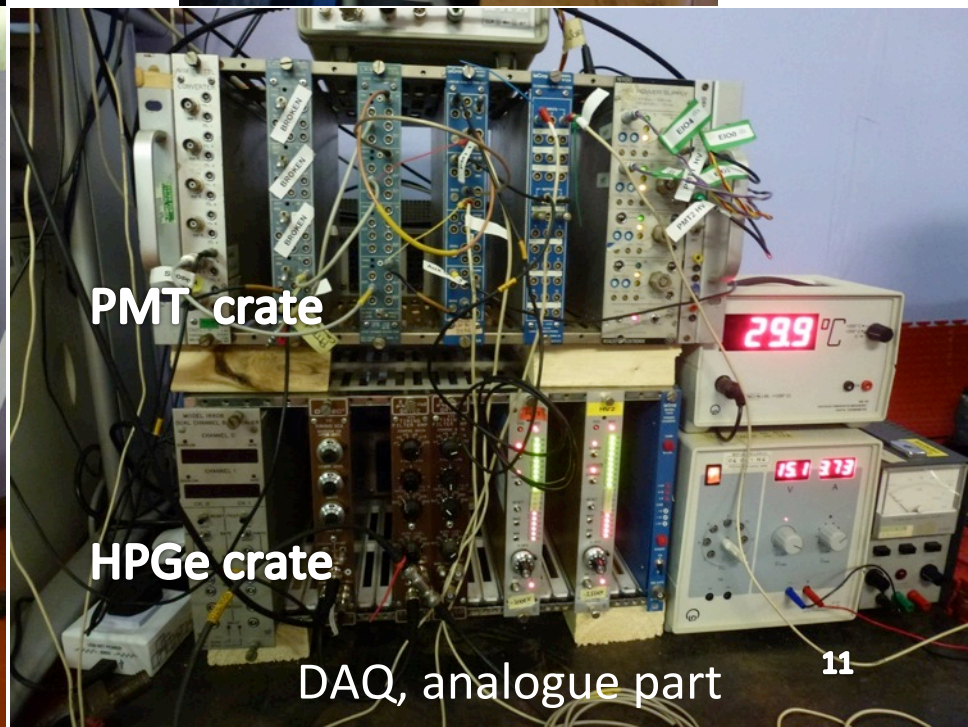
Full setup, almost shielded



Sample placed



Full setup

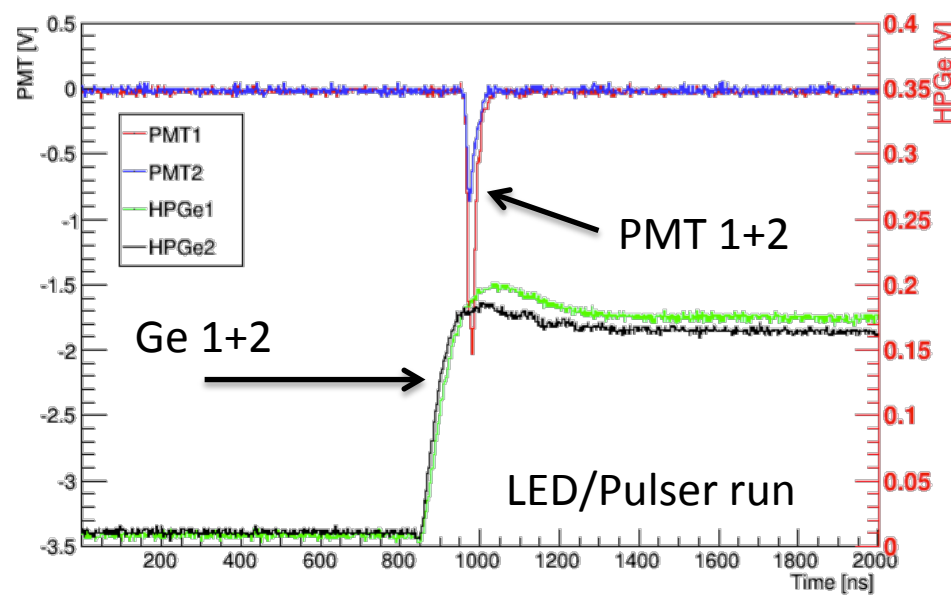
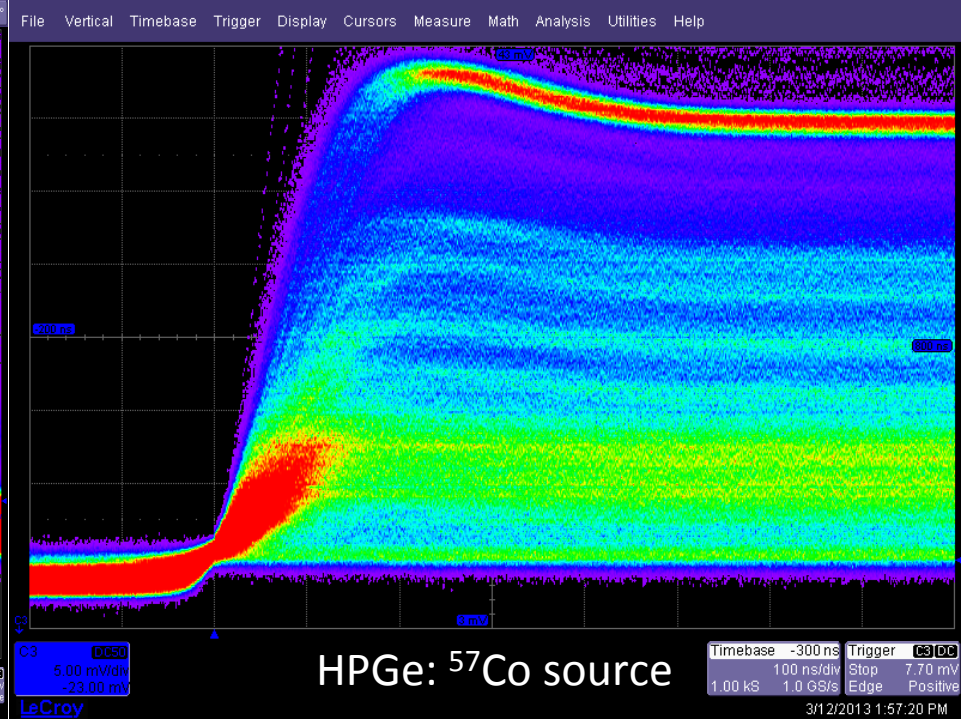
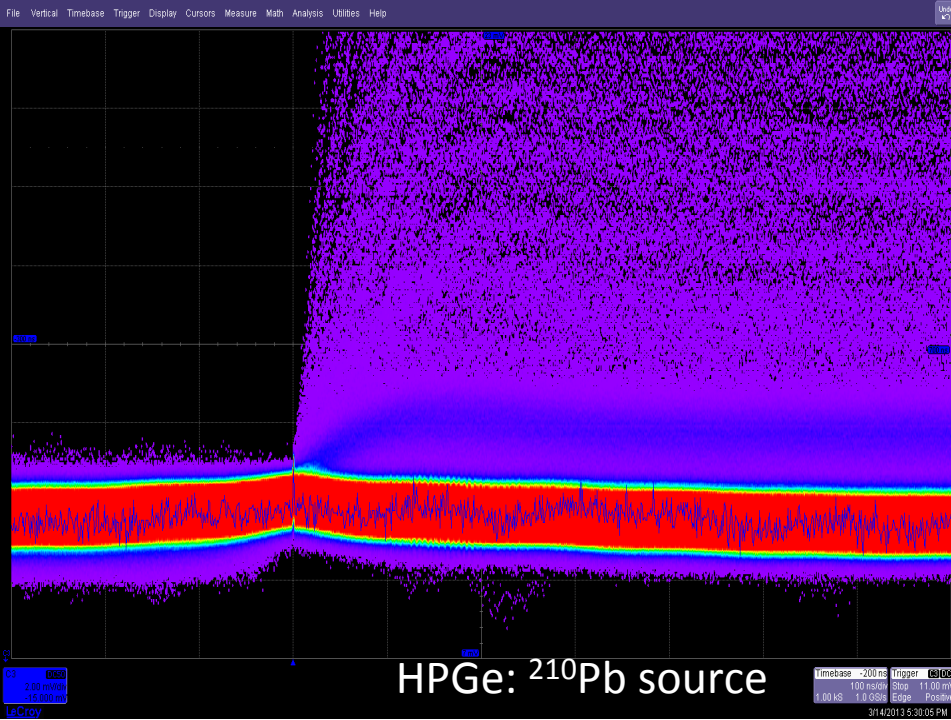


PMT crate

HPGe crate

DAQ, analogue part





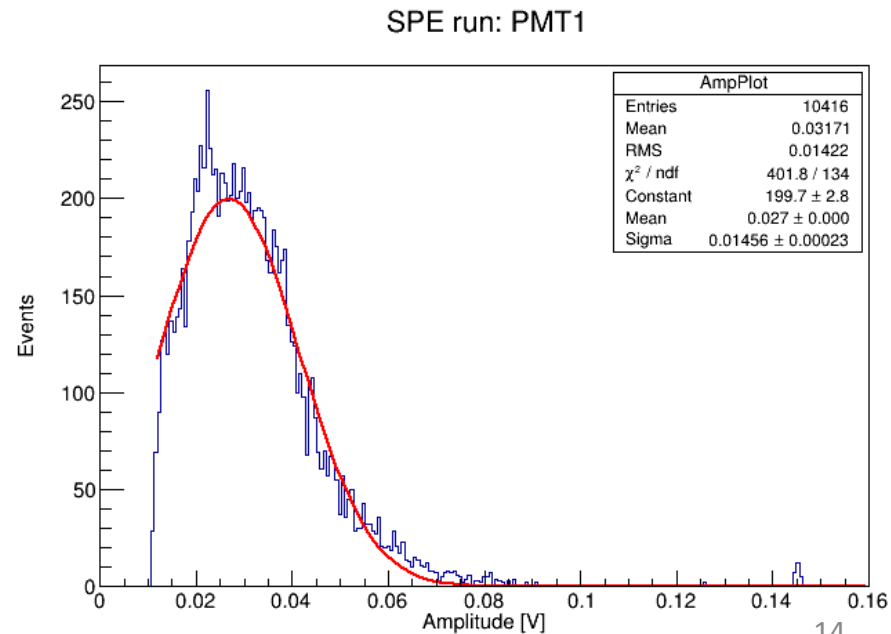
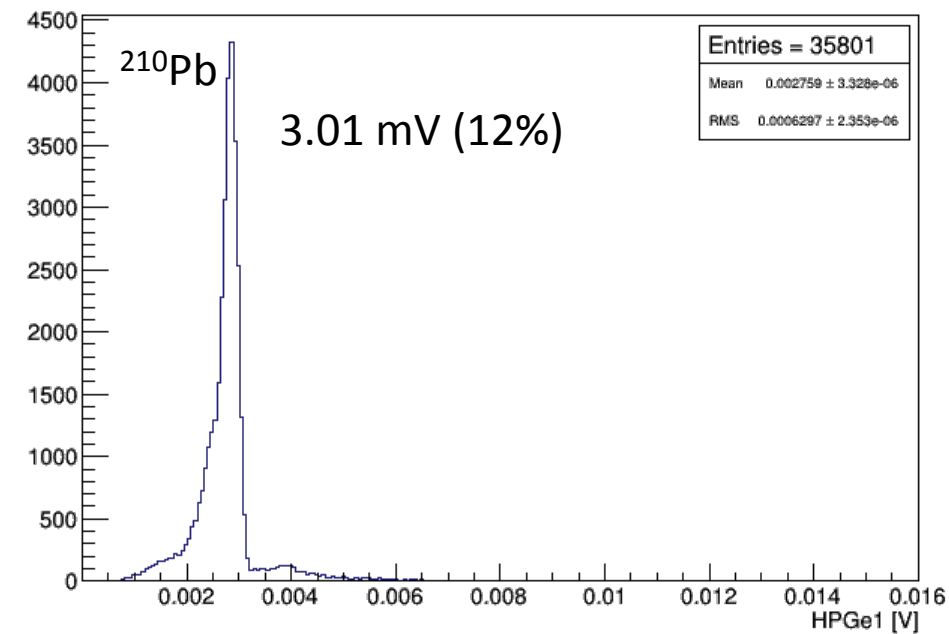
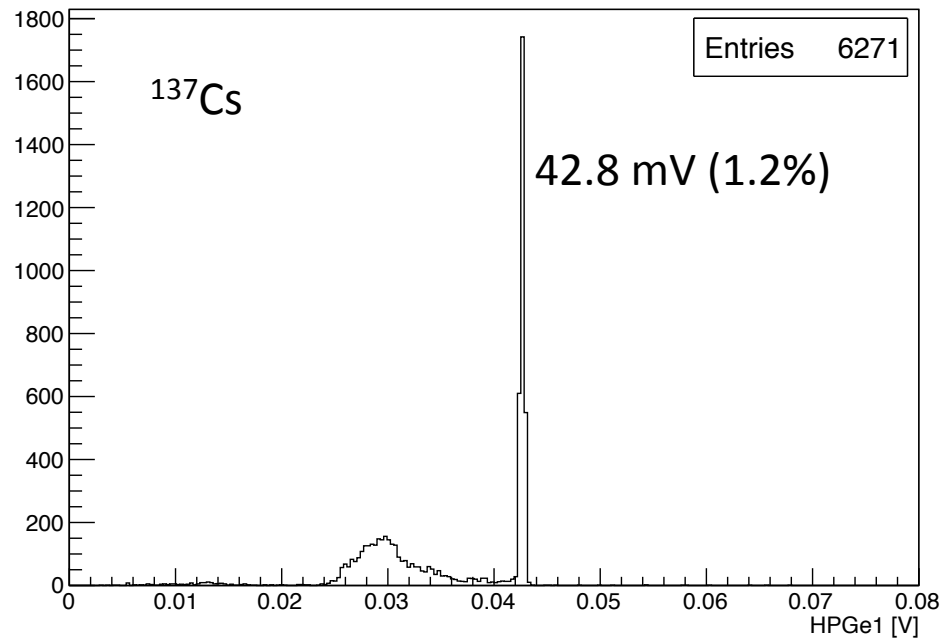
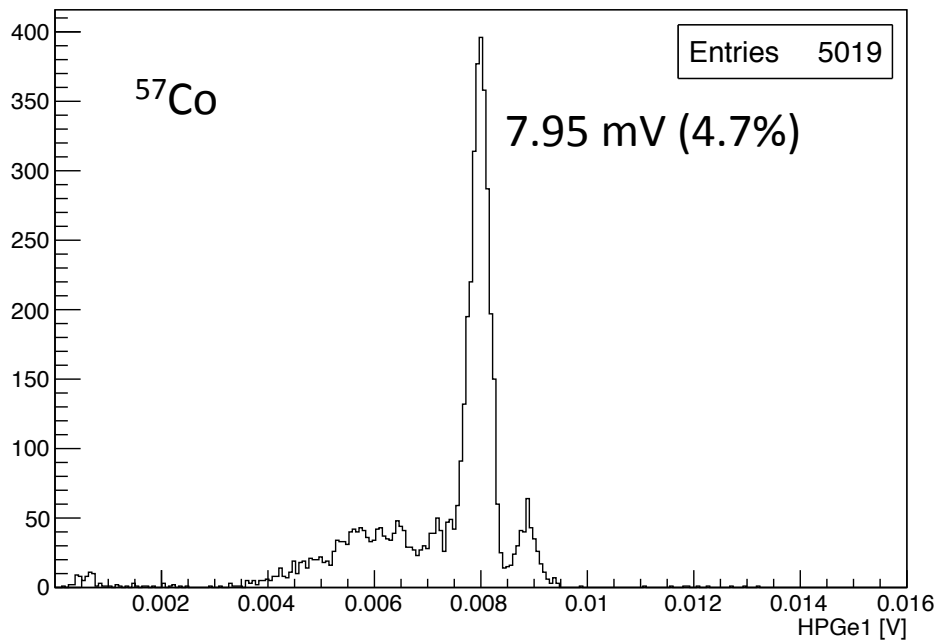
## LeCroy waveSurfer Digital Oscilloscope

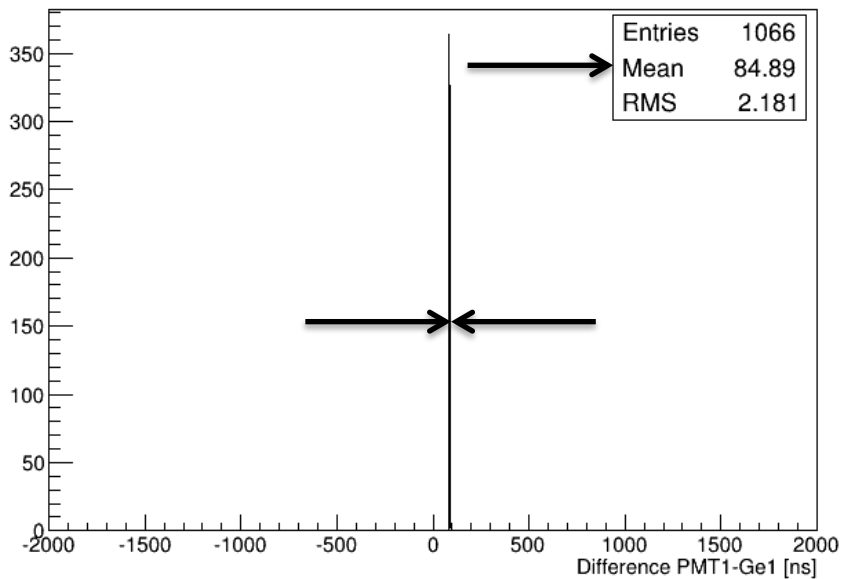
### Waveform acquisition

- Max. recording rate 10 Hz (4 channels)
- Trigger rate (BG): 0.6 Hz
- Classical troublemakers present: HF/LF noise, microphonics, etc.

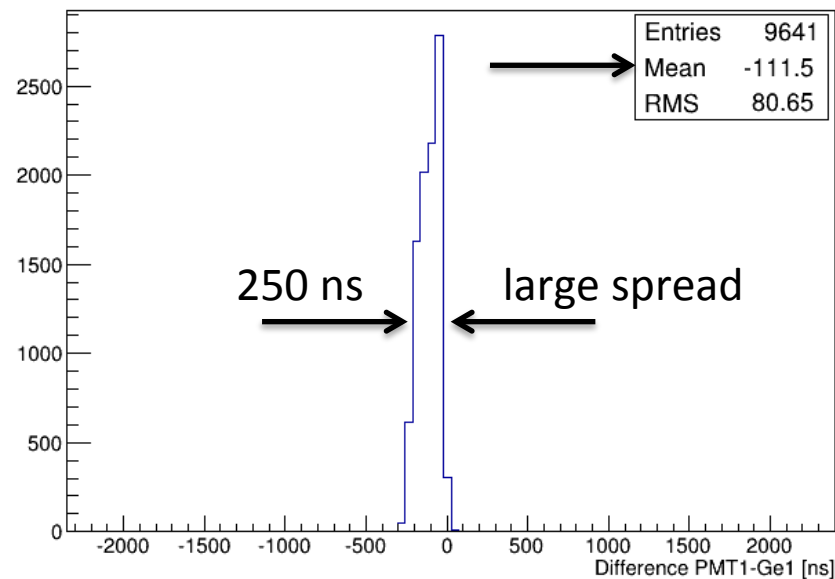
### Data analysis

Based on ROOT analysis scripts for MIT NeutronVeto system

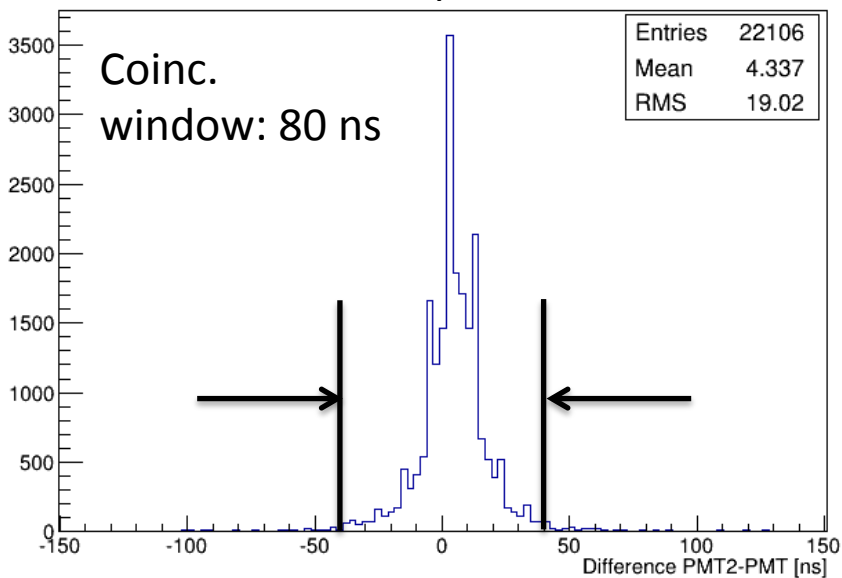




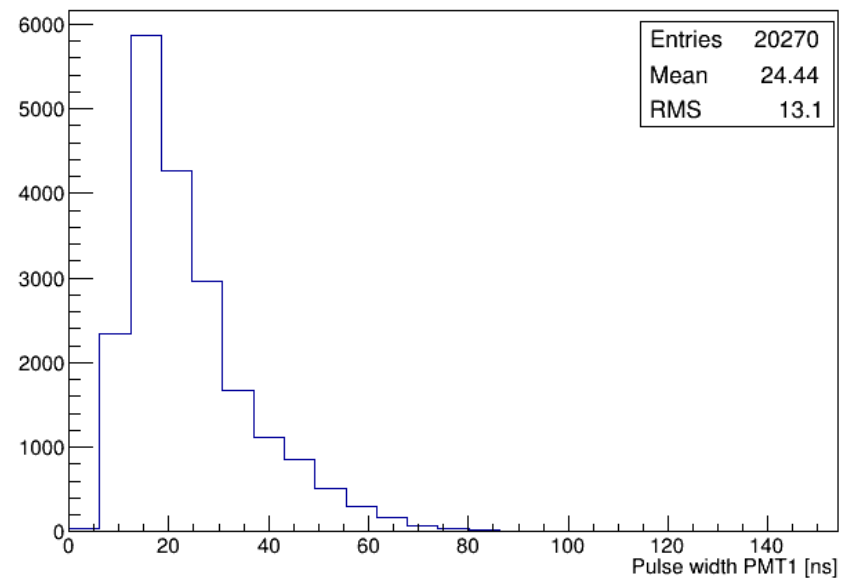
$\Delta t$  between PMT1 and Ge1  
- LED pulse -



$\Delta t$  between PMT1 and Ge1  
- Cal Source -

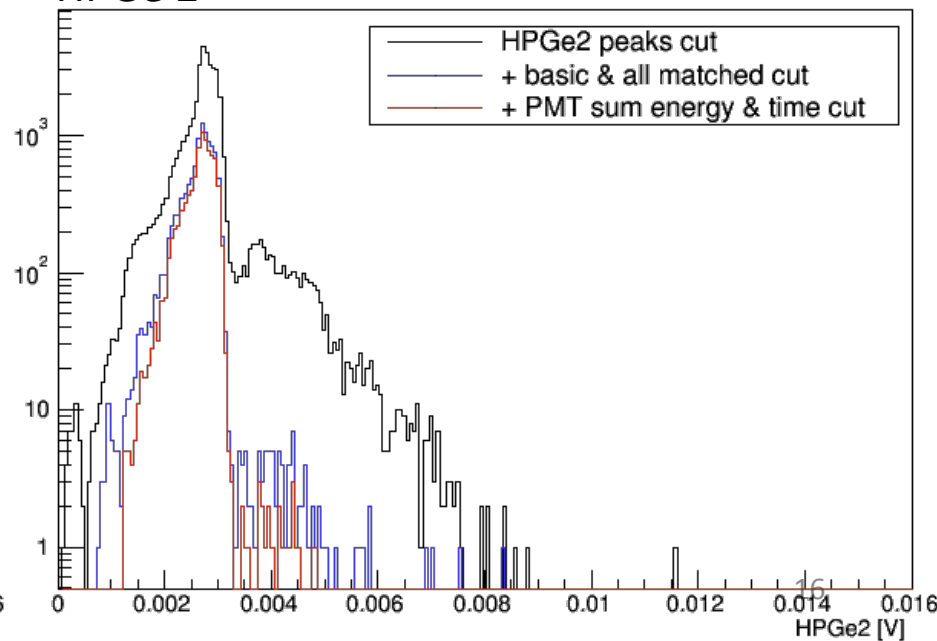
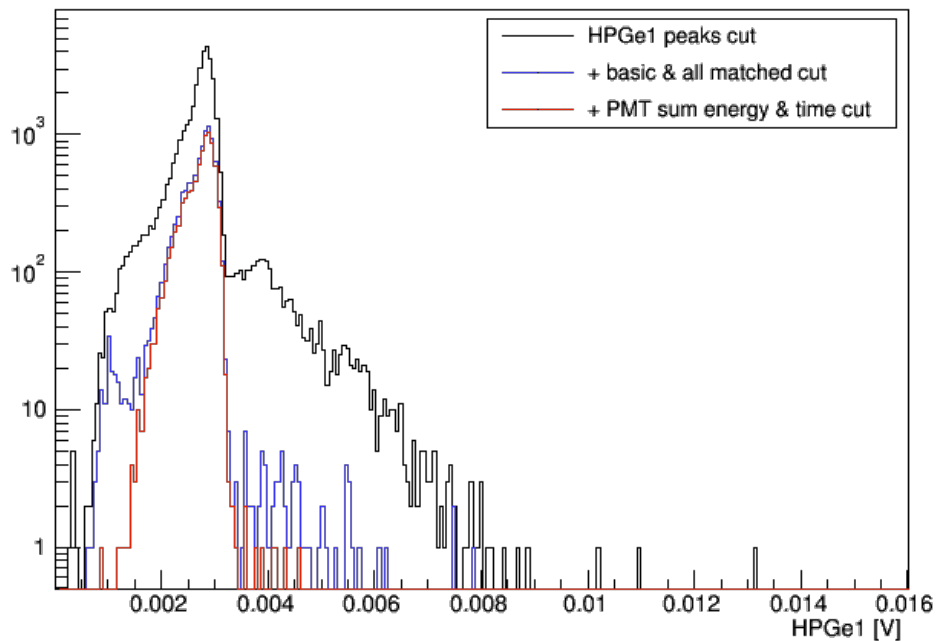
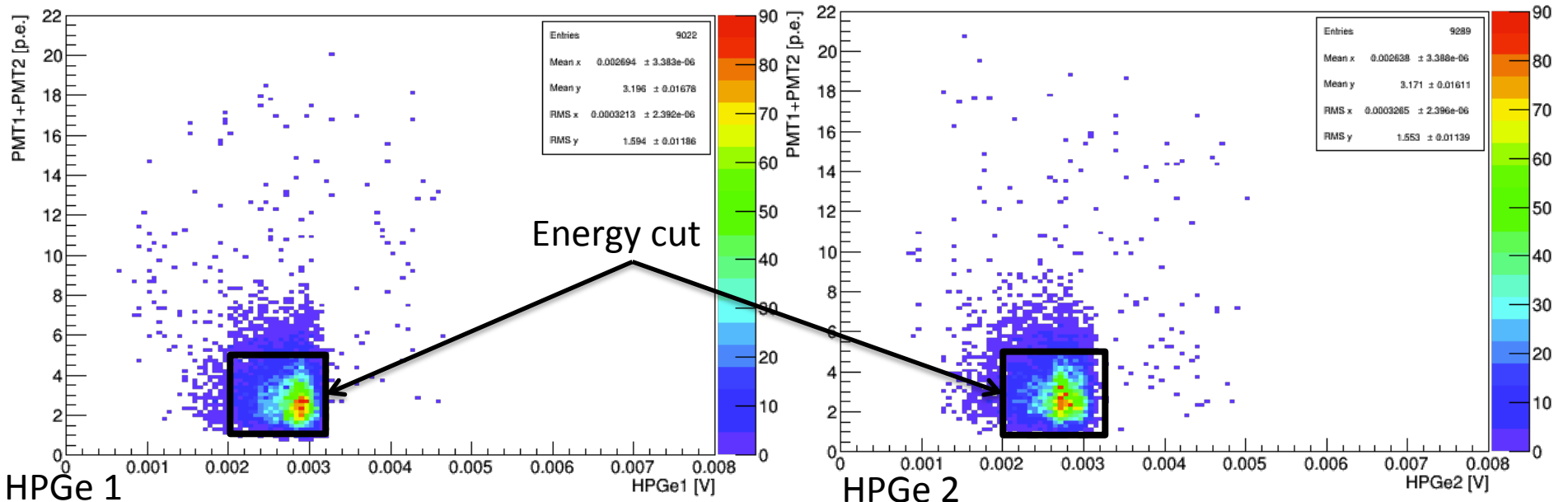


$\Delta t$  between PMT1 and PMT2  
- Cal Source -



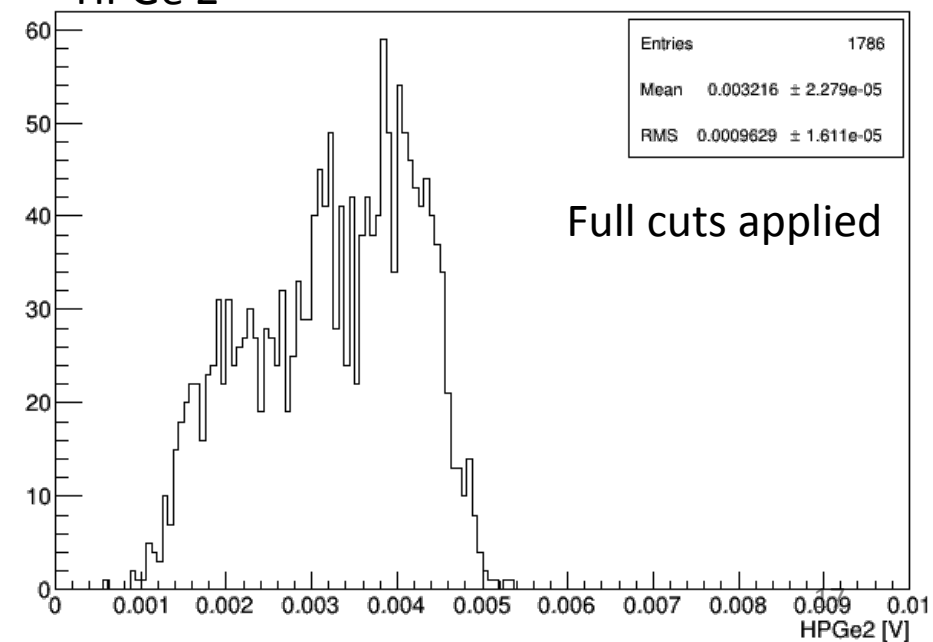
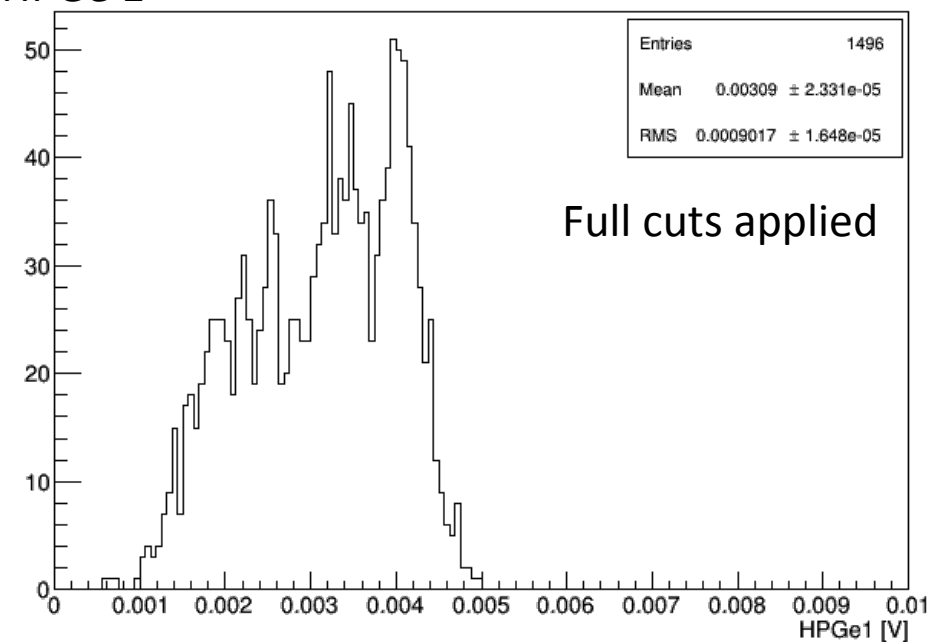
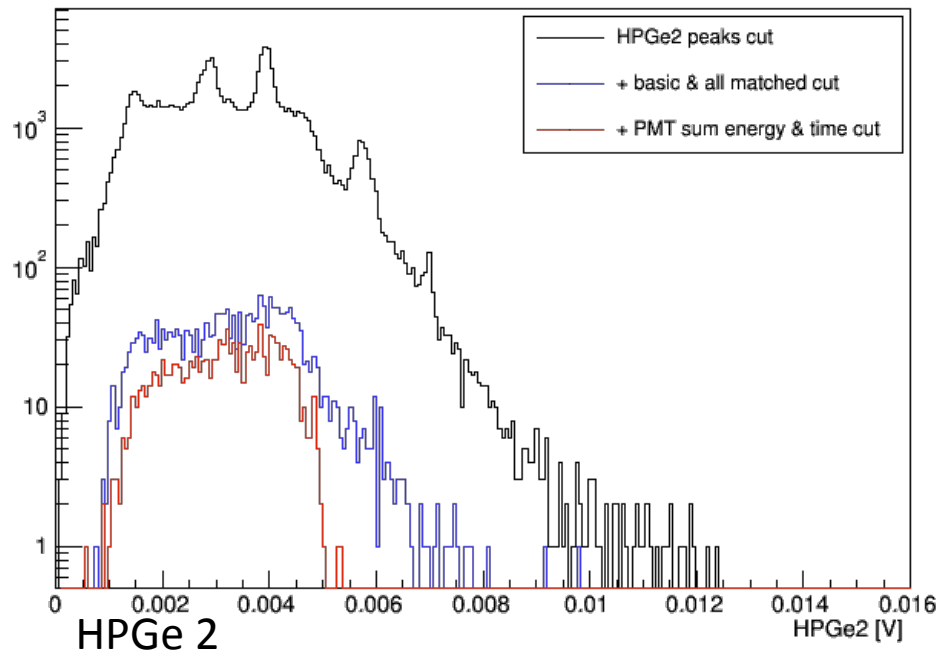
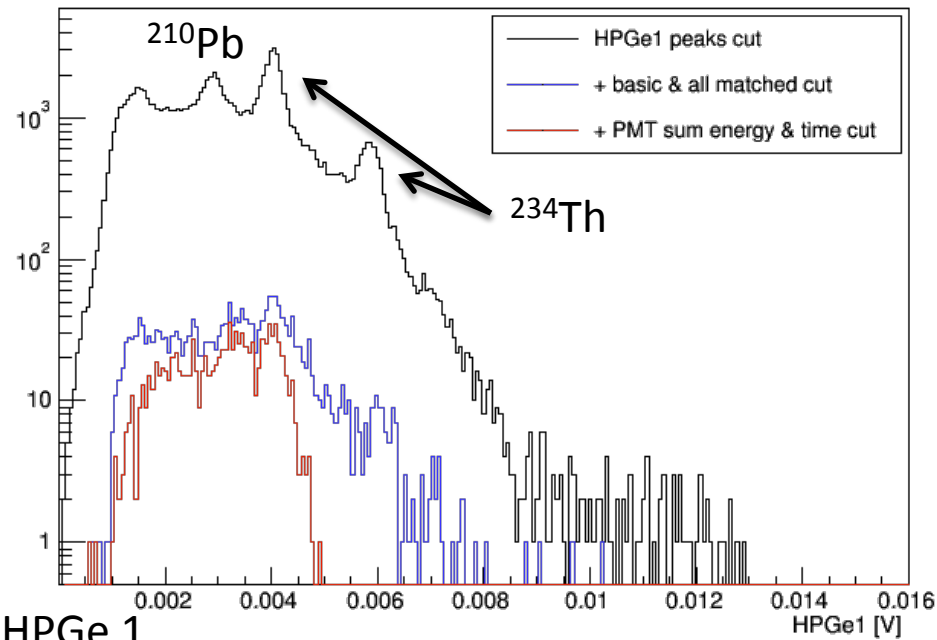
Pulse widths PMT1  
- Cal Source -

# Calibration results ( $^{210}\text{Pb}$ source)

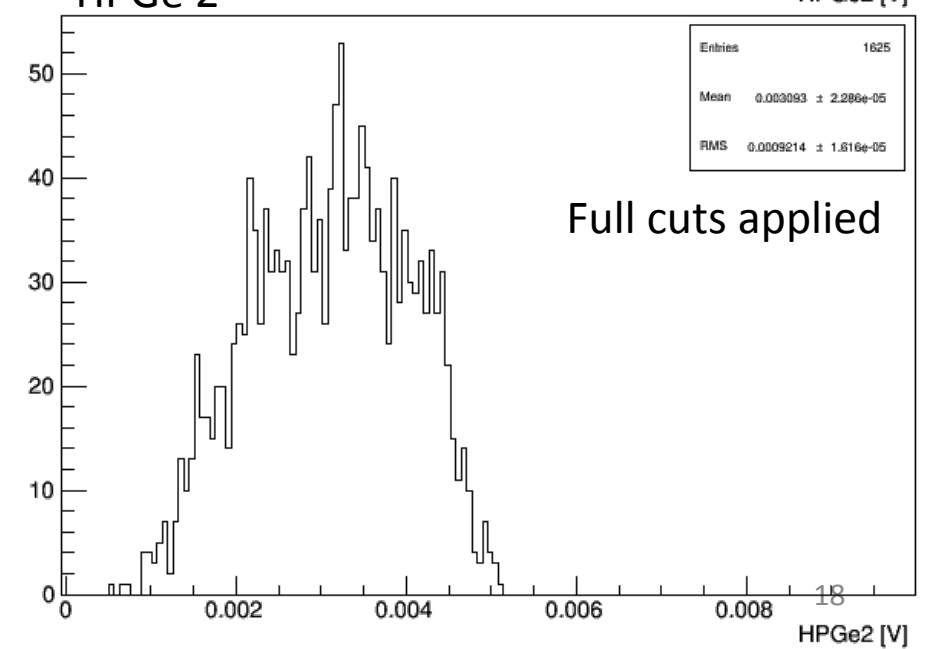
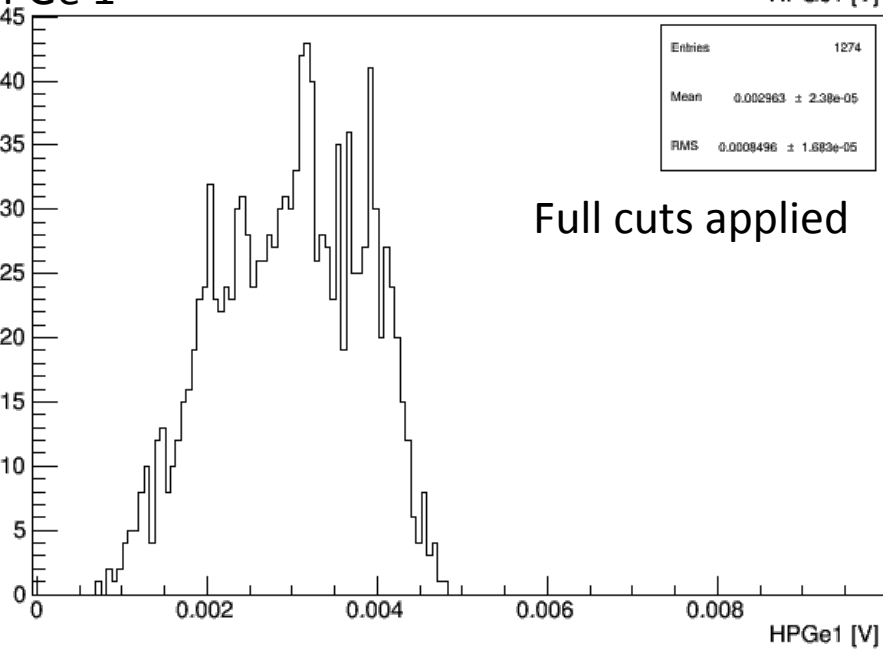
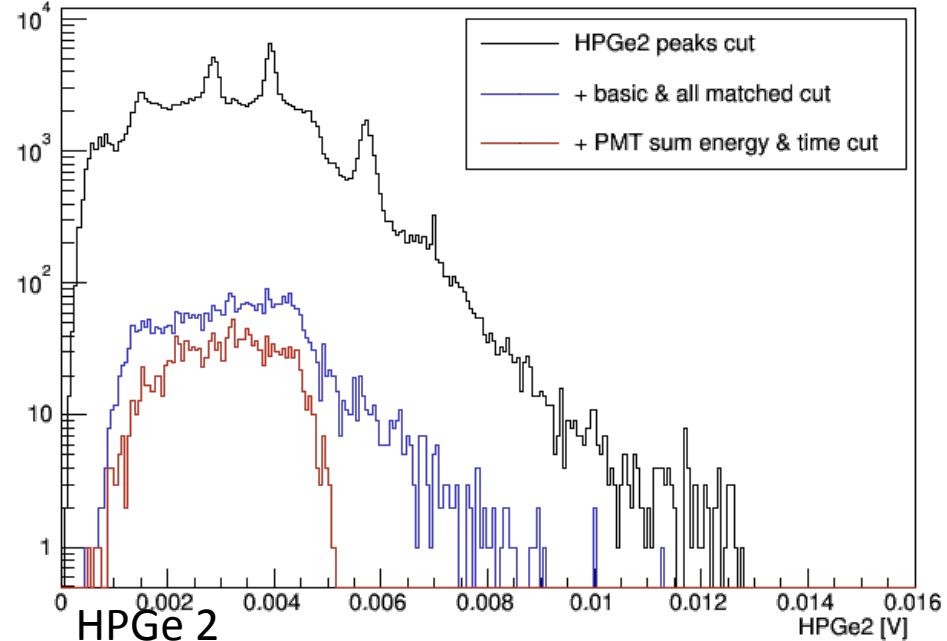
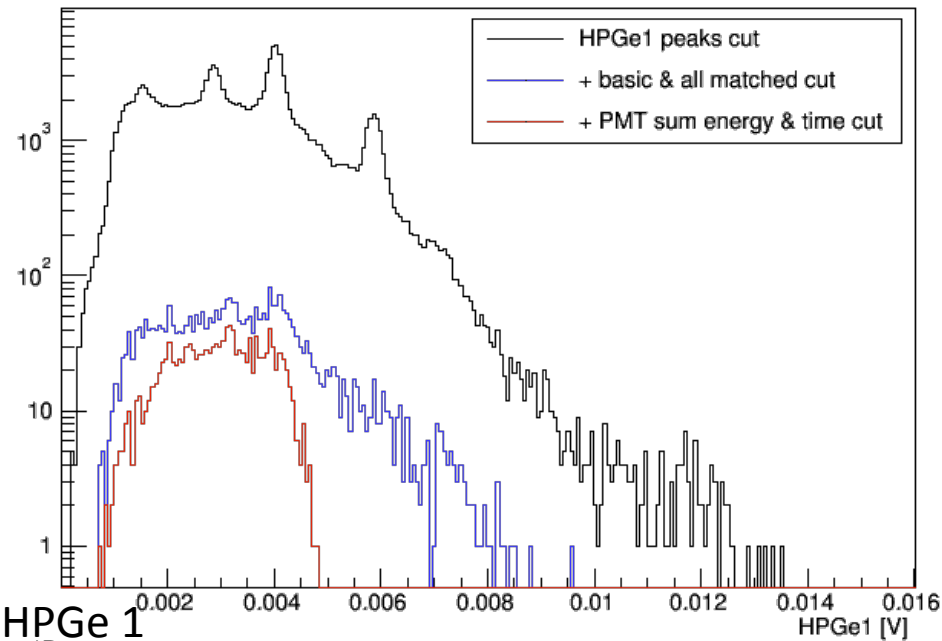




# Background sample HNO<sub>3</sub> (Apr/May'13)



# Background UG only (June'13)



# Results in numbers

## Calibration

Applying all cuts on energy and timing (250 ns time window) results in an absolute  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  detection efficiency:  $0.395 \pm 0.016\%$

## Background (HNO<sub>3</sub> sample, April/May'13)

Live time: 5.9 d

$^{210}\text{Pb}$  equivalent activity: 356 mBq

## Background (UG sample, June'13)

Live time: 10.5 d

$^{210}\text{Pb}$  equivalent activity: 320 mBq

# Remaining questions ...

- HPGe resolution
- Compton background influence
- Coincidence peak width
- Scintillator timing
- Sample contamination

# Possible improvements

- DAQ: dynamic range, dead time, trigger
- Scintillator and sample chemistry
- Setup: sample vial, light transmission, PMT
- Cooling system

# Thank You !

- HPGe detectors provided by the University of Edinburgh
- Calibration source from SUERC Glasgow
- Technical and infrastructure support by STFC Boulby Underground Laboratory
- Technical support by Royal Holloway University of London

**ADDITIONAL SLIDES**

