

Cleaning LZ: how to get rid of unwanted backgrounds

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On behalf of the LZ collaboration
(with a lot of help from Dr. Alvine Kamaha)

APS - DPF Boston, July 30th, 2019

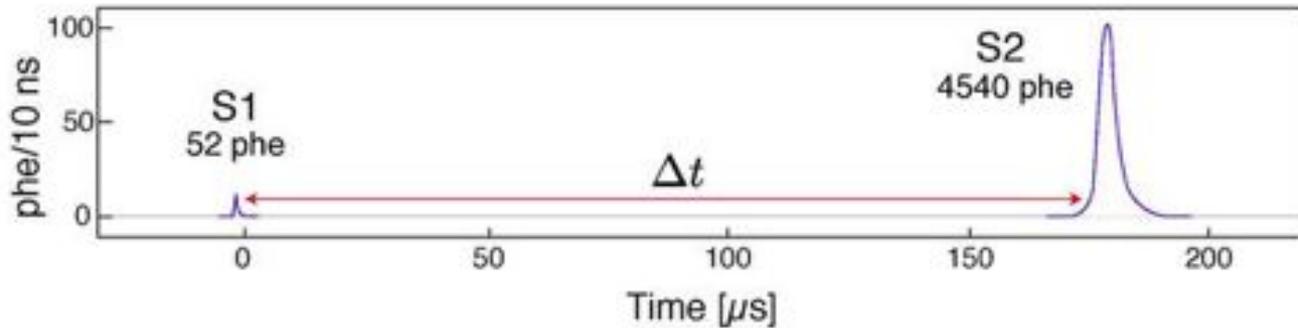
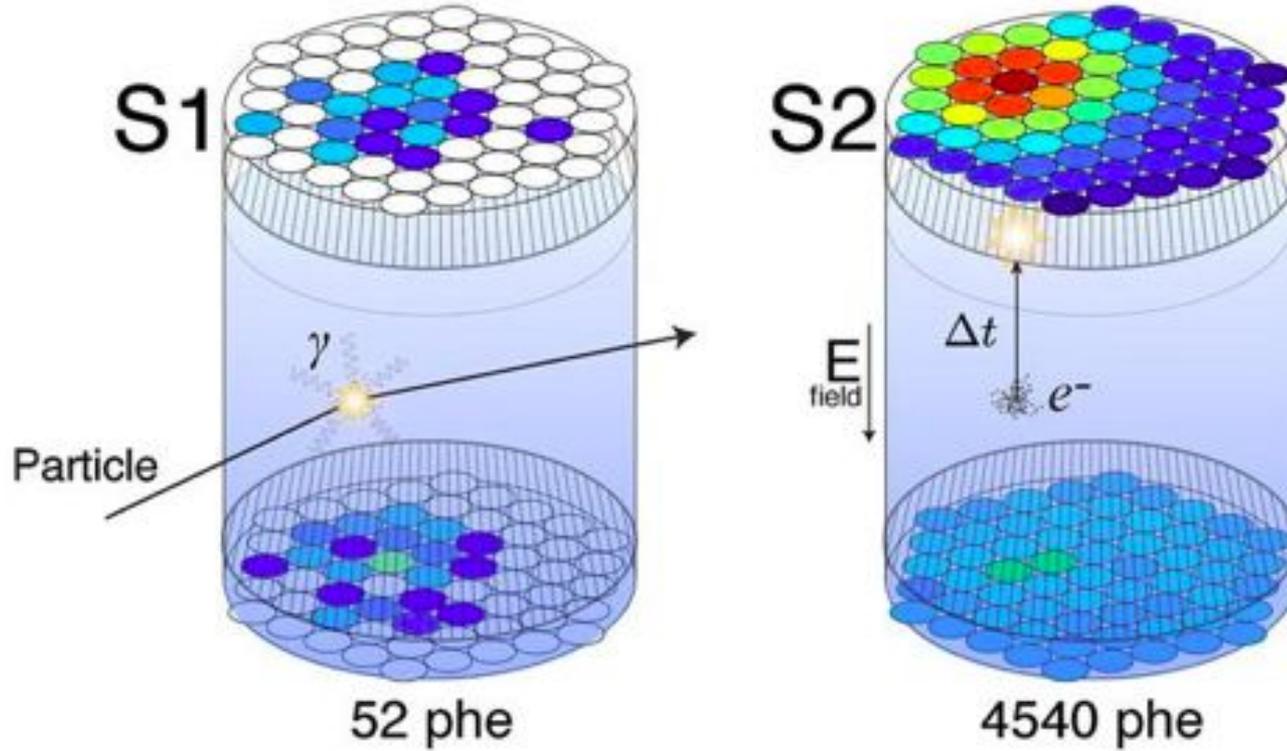


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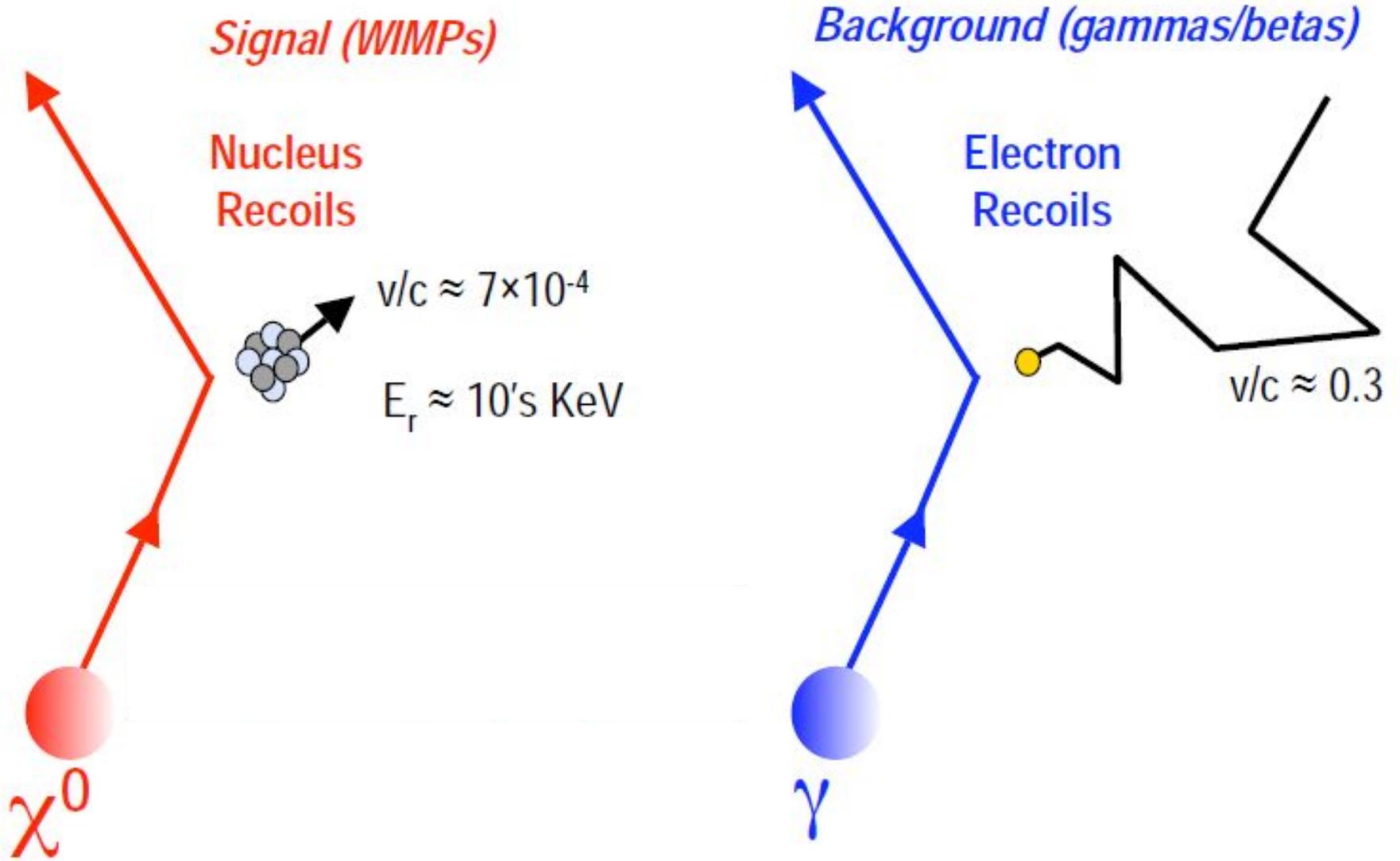


LZ Working Principle - Brief Recap



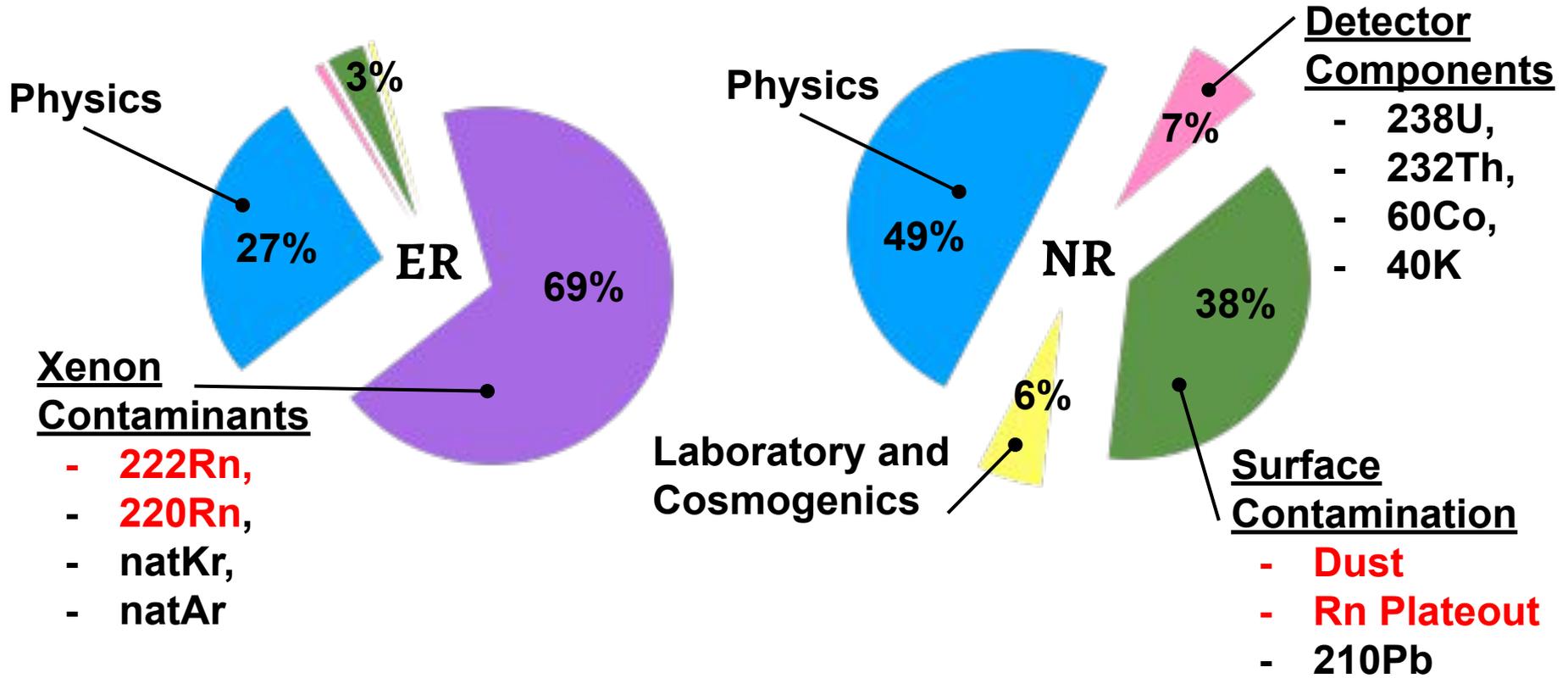


ER vs NR





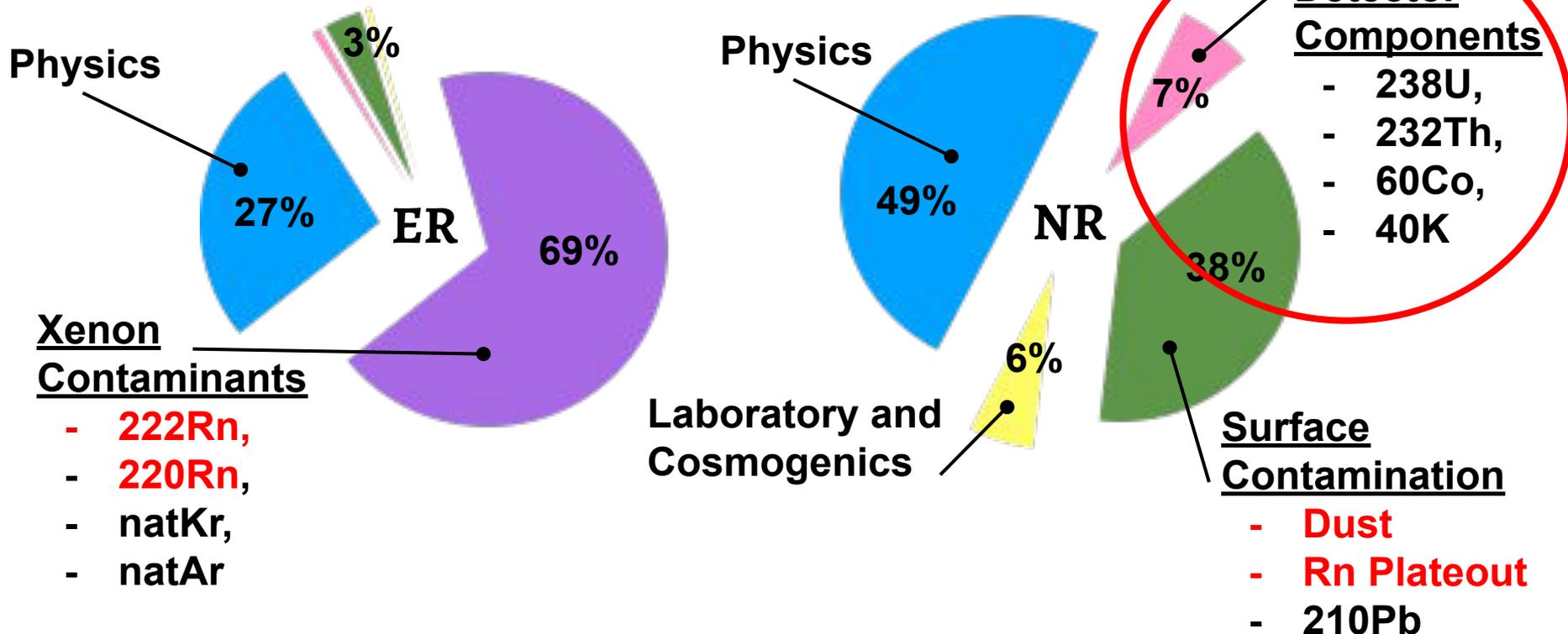
Backgrounds Origins and Expectations



Total:	1195 ER	1.03 NR
After cuts:	5.97 ER	0.52 NR



Backgrounds Origins and Expectations



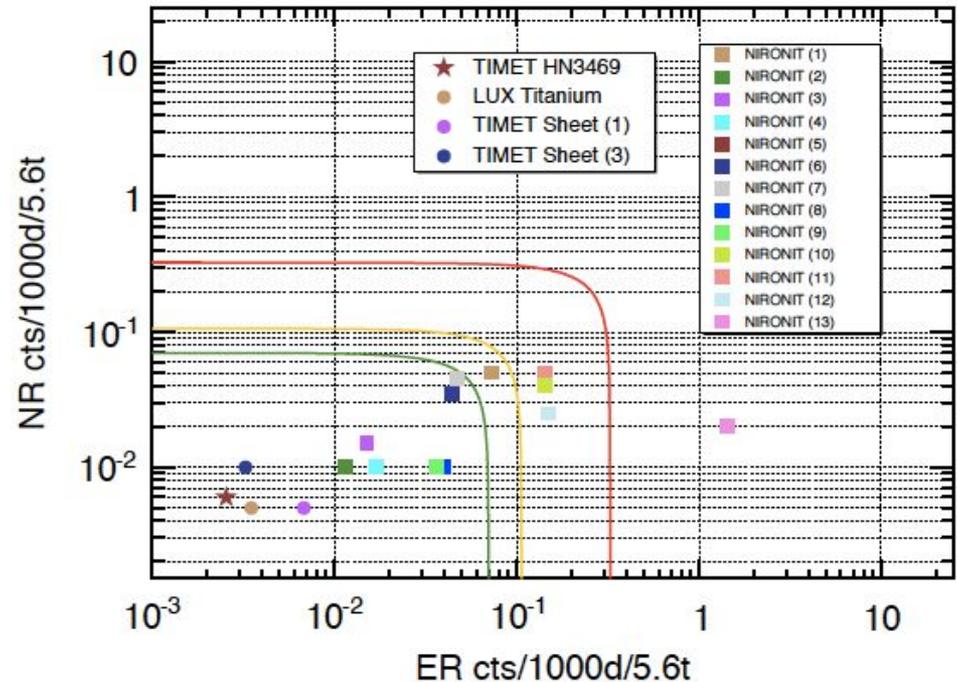
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Screening

Materials are screened and selected to have the lowest possible **intrinsic radioactivity**

- High purity **germanium** detectors (14 detectors across 4 sites: SURF, UK, Berkeley, Alabama) for gamma rays spectrometry from ^{60}Co and ^{40}K
- **Mass Spectrometry** for abundance of ^{238}U and ^{232}Th (UCL)

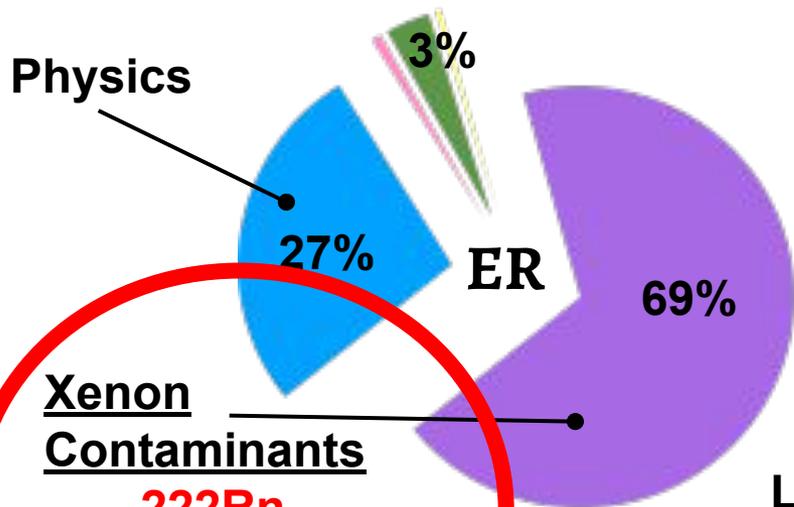


Success story: cryostat titanium well below requirement

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1702.02646>

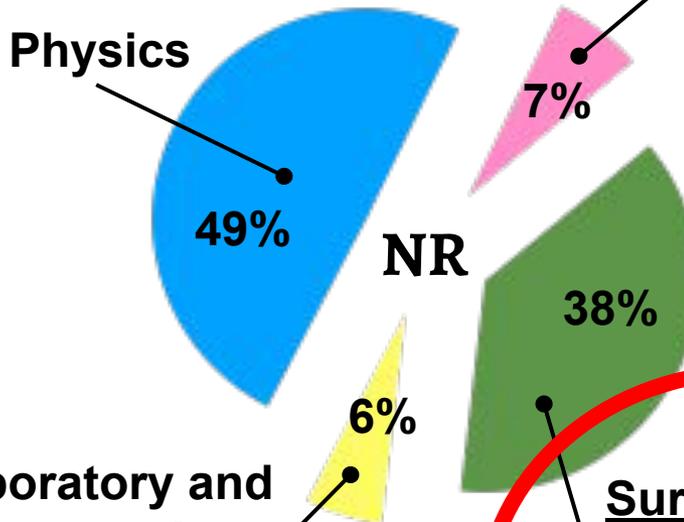


Backgrounds Origins and Expectations



Xenon Contaminants

- **222Rn,**
- **220Rn,**
- natKr,
- natAr



Detector Components

- 238U,
- 232Th,
- 60Co,
- 40K

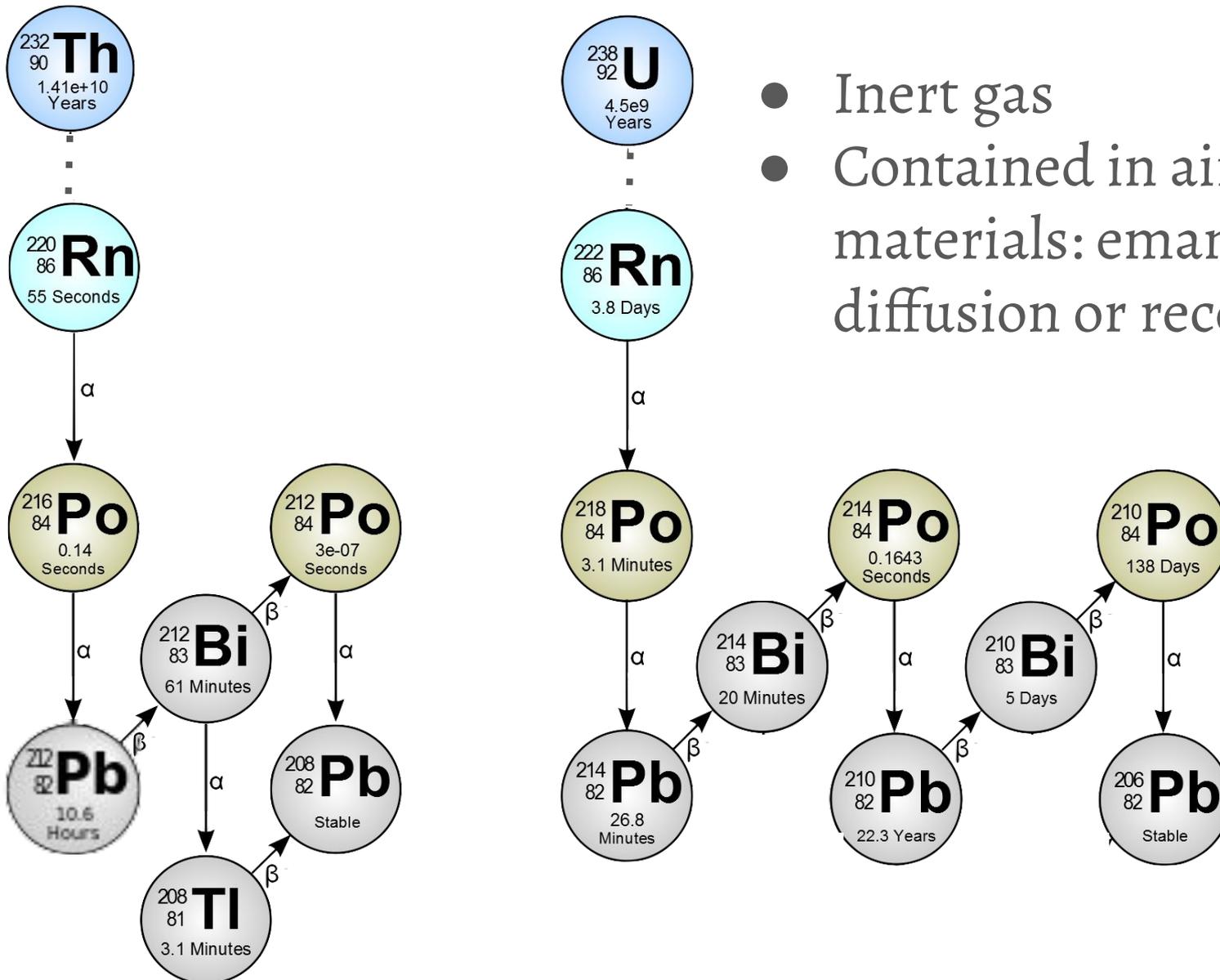
Surface Contamination

- **Dust**
- **Rn Plateout**
- 210Pb

Total:	1195 ER	1.03 NR
After cuts:	5.97 ER	0.52 NR



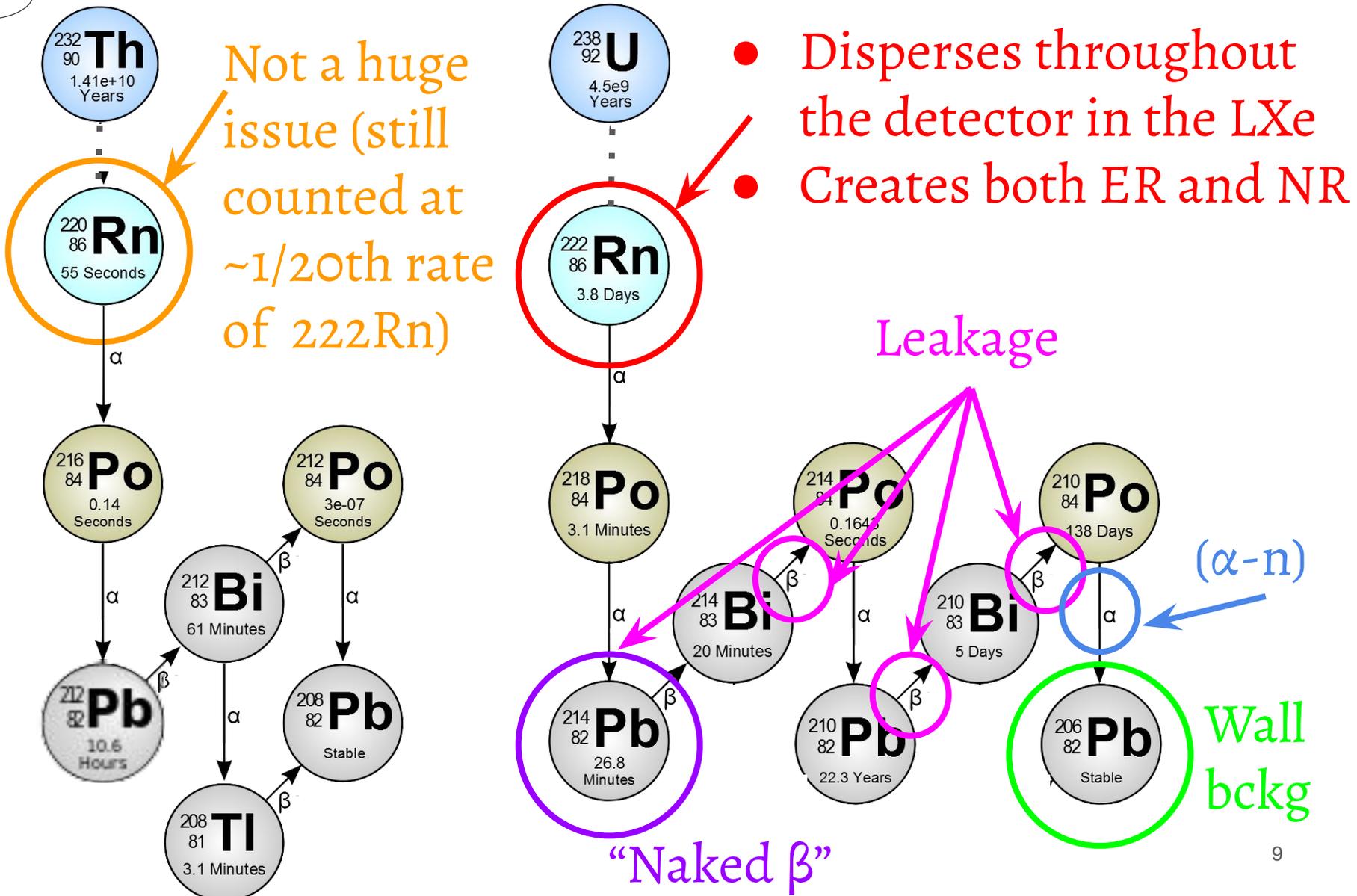
Radon, Radon, always Radon



- Inert gas
- Contained in air, and materials: emanates via diffusion or recoils



Radon, Radon, always Radon



- Disperses throughout the detector in the LXe
- Creates both ER and NR



Fighting Rn

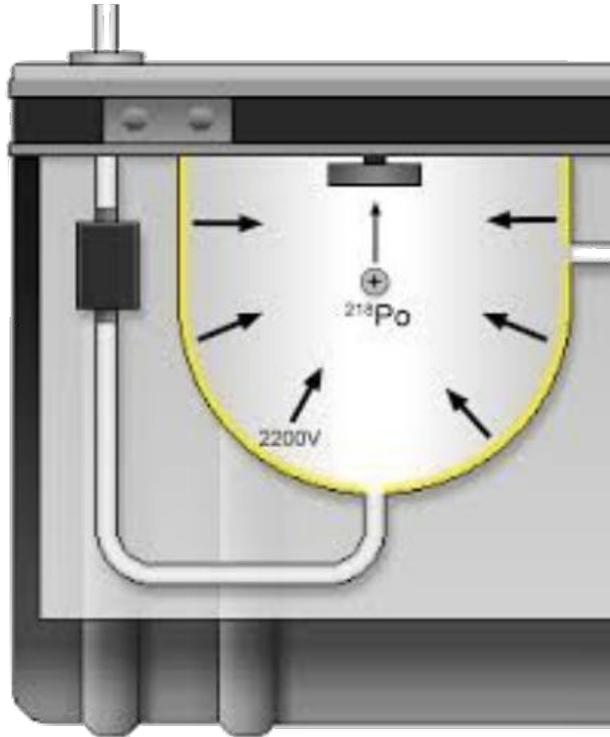
- Need to know exactly how much Rn is being emanated by all the different materials that are in contact with the xenon
- Need to know exactly how much Rn is being deposited on the surface of materials during assembly



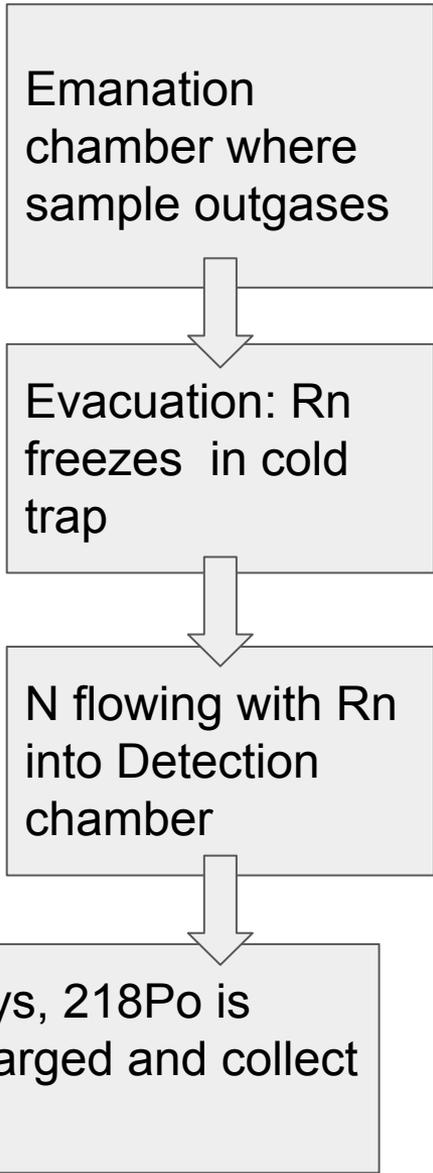
Rn Emanation

2 methods:

- Dissolve Rn into **liquid scintillator** and identifies radon by the ^{214}Bi - ^{214}Po timing coincidence (UAlabama)
- UCL, Maryland, SDSM&T : **silicon-pin diode** which measures the alpha decays from ^{214}Po and ^{218}Po



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1708.08533.pdf>

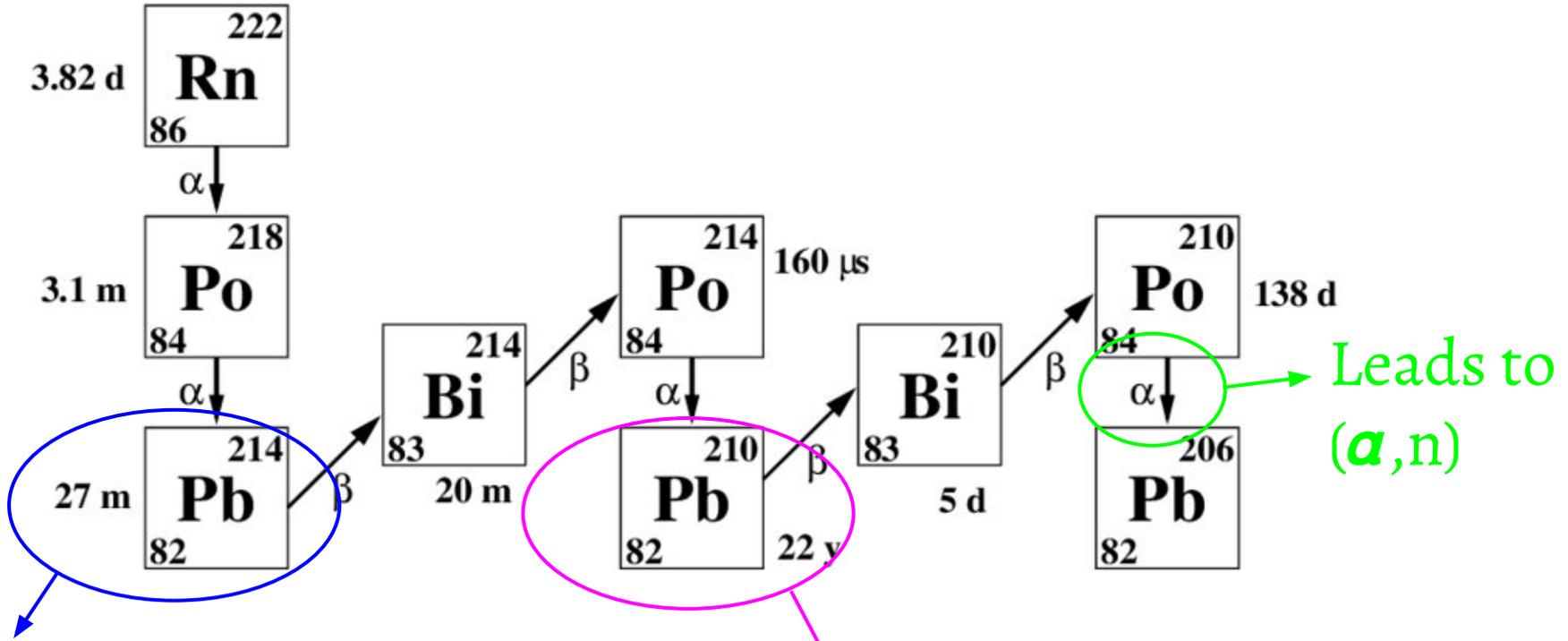


218Po and 214Po alpha and are readout by the diode

222Rn decays, 218Po is positively charged and collect to the diode



Surface Deposition



During data taking
Comes from Rn
emanated from dust
Slowly dispersed in TPC

During LZ construction
Comes from ambient Rn in air
Plateout on surfaces



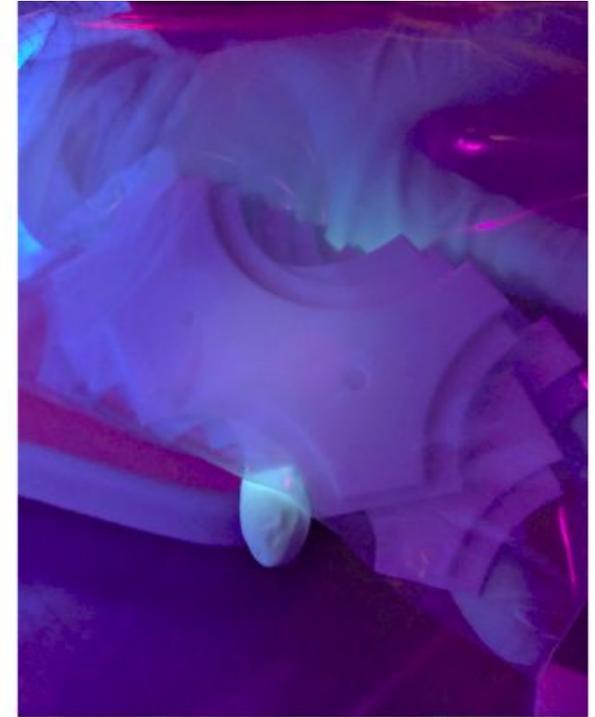
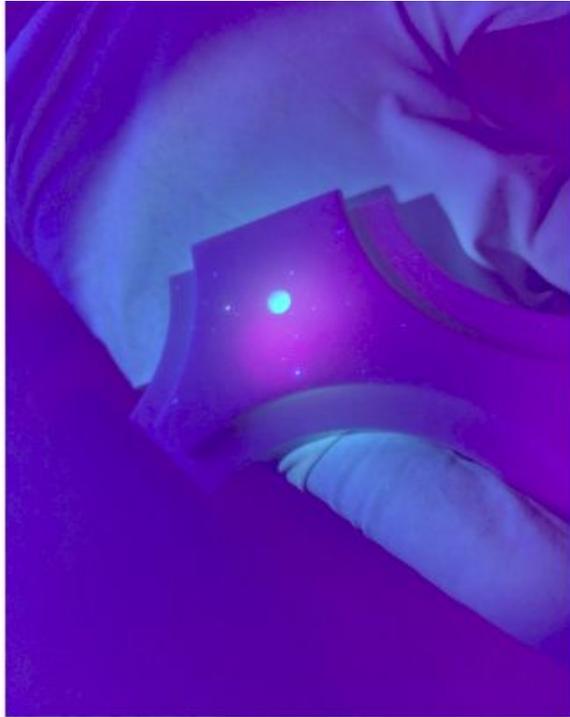
How to minimize surface deposition

- Reduced Rn Cleanroom (RCR)
- Rn and dust constantly monitored
- Develop cleanliness protocols
 - Reduce personnel to a strict minimum within cleanroom
 - Do not lean/No paper allowed
 - Garb and gloves changed everyday
 - Everything must be cleaned (IPA wiped) prior and after assembly
 - Everything must be cleaned under de-ionizing (DI) fans
 - If not in use, everything must be double bagged
 - No circular motion when wiping
 - Etc etc etc...





How to minimize surface deposition



Before and After IPA cleaning using saturated non-shedding mono-filament wipes (Teflon parts for the PMT arrays) under UV light



How to minimize surface deposition



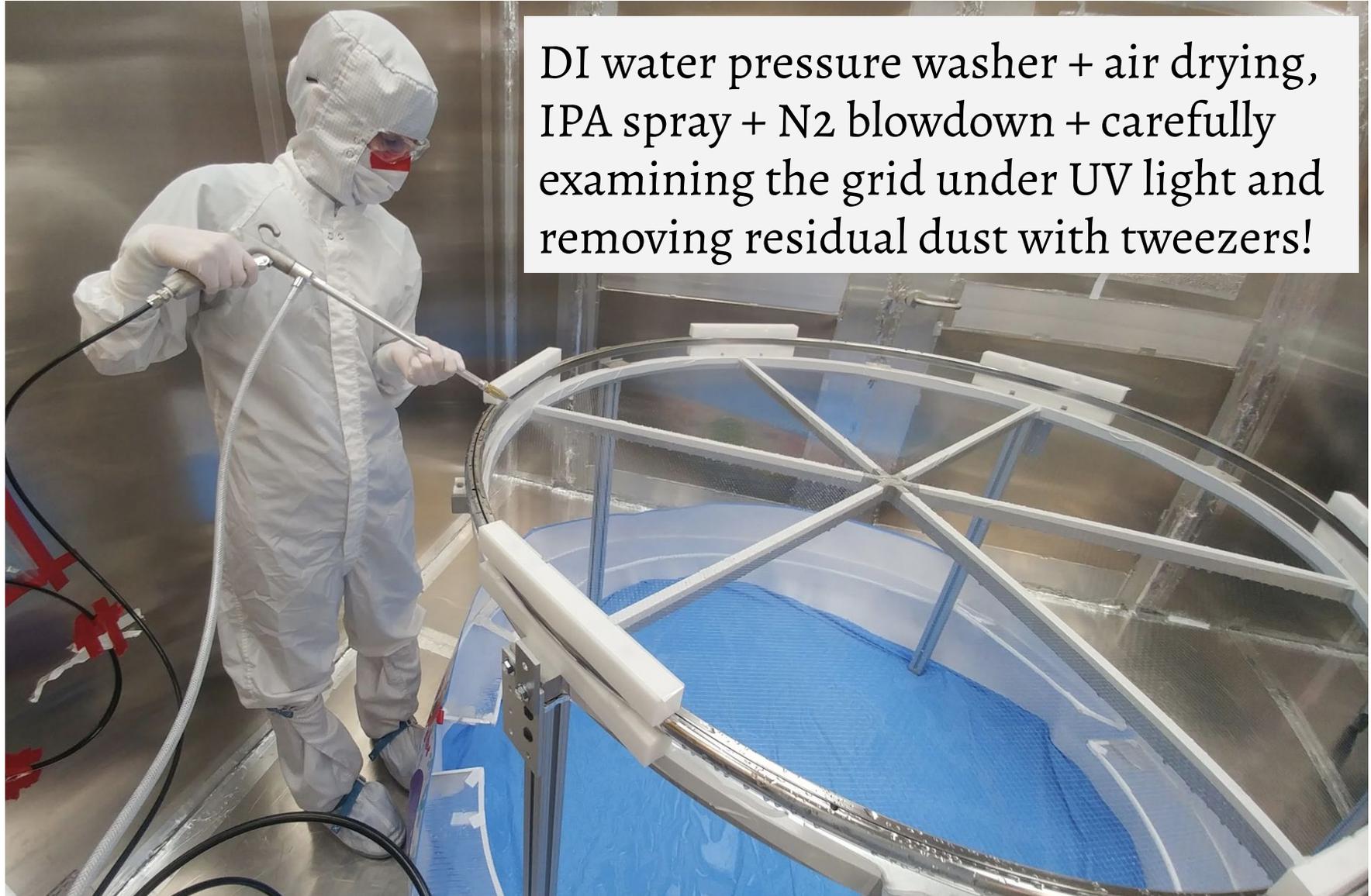
Nylon bag homemade
for the ICV



IPA spray +N₂
blowdown



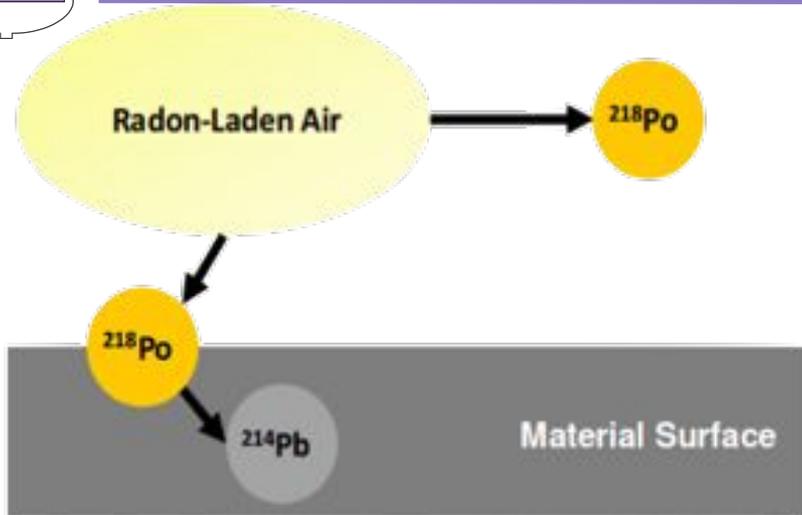
How to minimize surface deposition



DI water pressure washer + air drying,
IPA spray + N₂ blowdown + carefully
examining the grid under UV light and
removing residual dust with tweezers!



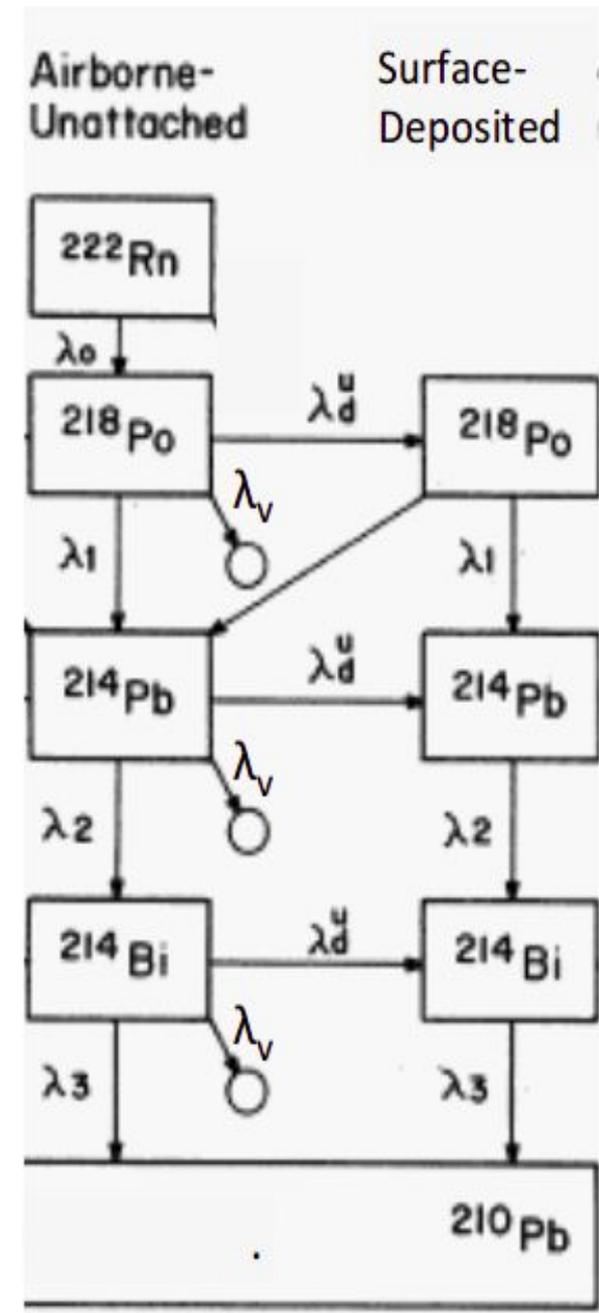
Rn Plateout calculations



Jacobi Model
<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/64c9/72f4f2af5be3035168f48b1416780f05bc59.pdf>

$$R_p = C_{Rn} \lambda_{Pb_{210}} \frac{\Lambda_d}{(\Lambda_d + \Lambda_v)} \frac{V}{A}$$

- Rn concentration within the clean room
- Pb-210 decay rate
- Ventilation rate (depending on clean room air circulation rate and size)
- Plateout deposition rate (depending on V, A and diffusion velocity of radon daughters)





Dust: Witness coupons and Tapelifts

Witness coupons deployment and tapelifts gives us two ways of estimating dust deposition



Tapelift under microscope

Witness plate under microscope: dust particulate and fiber (probably from personnel clothing) is visible.

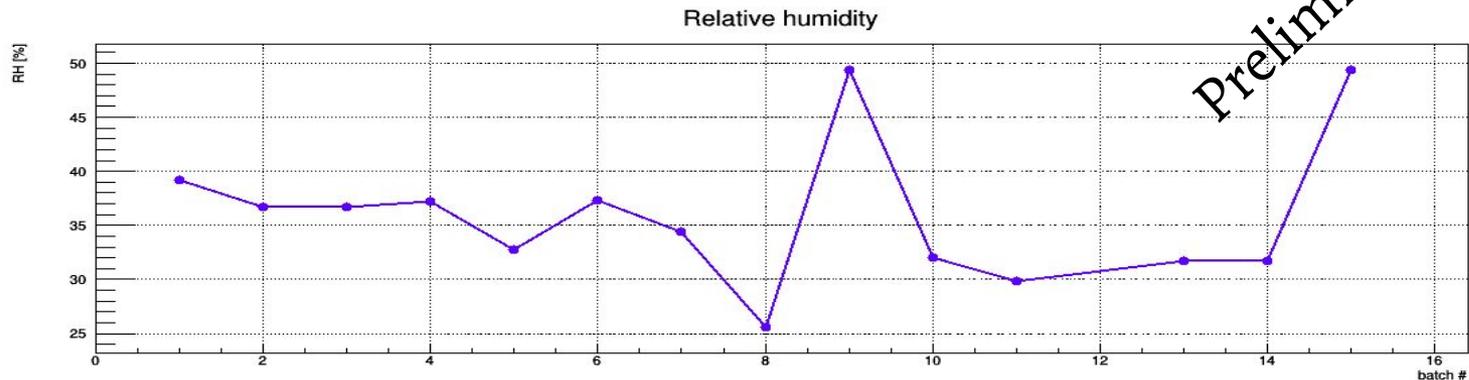
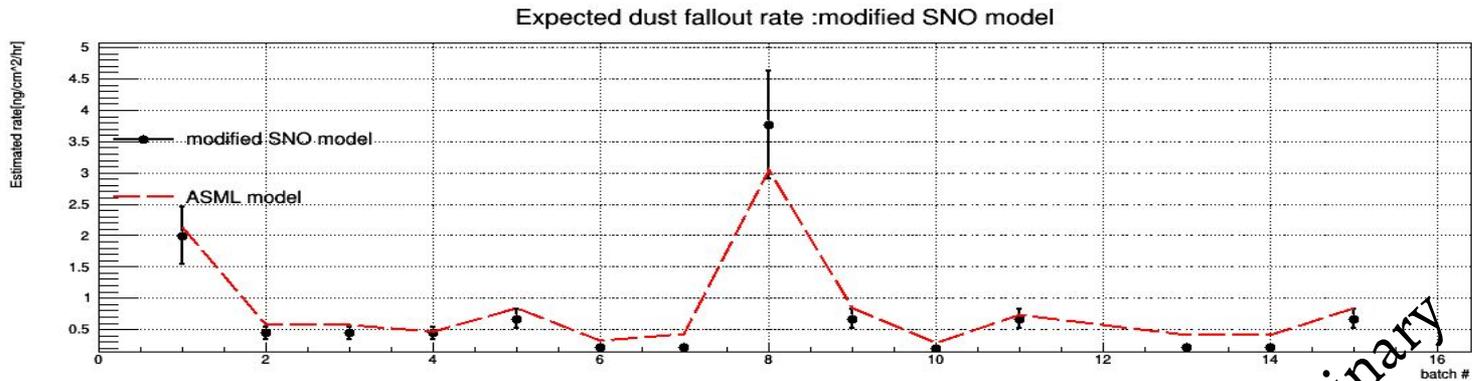


Dust calculations: modified SNO model

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \int_{D \geq 0.5 \mu m} \frac{\pi}{6} n(D) \rho^3 \eta dD$$

<https://sno.phy.queensu.ca/sno/str/SNO-STR-91-009.pdf>

- D: particle diameter (assume sphere)
- n(D): dust particle density
- ρ: mass density in g/cc
- η: empirical correction factor that takes into account humidity, temperature and extra air flow



Preliminary



Information Repository

Database is keeping track of everything that will be in contact with the LXe:

- Parts (including surface area, material, mass, assembly, drawings, exposure eras, QA)
- Radioactivity contents,
- Screening protocols and assays,
- Cleaning protocols

Master ID	Brief Description	Quantity	WBS ID	Detector Region	Component ID	Assembly ID	Status	Location(City,State)	Drawing ID	Edited By(Name, yymmdd)	QR Code	Comment
2200	PLATE MOUNTING SECT1-LOWER SHIELD-4	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0766	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	Technetics
2201	PLATE MOUNTING SECT1-UPPER SHIELD-1	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0792	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	Technetics
2202	PLATE MOUNTING SECT1-UPPER SHIELD-2	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0781	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	Technetics
2203	PLATE MOUNTING SECT1-UPPER SHIELD-3	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0789	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	Technetics
2204	PLATE MOUNTING SECT1-UPPER SHIELD-4	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0797	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	Technetics
2205	LOWER PMT ARRAY SEGMENT-2	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0745	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	-
2206	PLATE PMT MOUNTING SECT2	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0768	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	UA
2207	PLATE MOUNTING SECT2-LOWER SHIELD-1	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0790	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	Technetics
2208	PLATE MOUNTING SECT2-LOWER SHIELD-2	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0793	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	Technetics
2209	PLATE MOUNTING SECT2-LOWER SHIELD-3	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	-	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	Technetics
2210	PLATE MOUNTING SECT2-UPPER SHIELD-1	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0791	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	Technetics
2211	PLATE MOUNTING SECT2-UPPER SHIELD-2	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0783	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	Technetics
2212	PLATE MOUNTING SECT2-UPPER SHIELD-3	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0798	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	Technetics
2213	LOWER PMT ARRAY SEGMENT-3	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0743	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	-
2214	PLATE PMT MOUNTING SECT3	1	-	Bottom Skin array	list component	list assembly	In process	-	LZ-0000-0802	Alvino Kamaha, 180814	Generate QR	UA



LZ cleanliness campaign in numbers

- 2988 parts,
- 1174 screening and Rn emanation assays,
- >1000 cleaning protocols, applications and references
- ~4000h of cleaning since the assembly started

	LZ Requirement	Current Best Estimate
Rn plateout (entire TPC)	0.5 mBq/m ²	0.194 +/- 0.057 mBq/m²
Dust Deposition (entire TPC)	500 ng/cm ²	210 +/- 16 ng/cm²
Total Rn emanation	20 mBq	Underway...



Conclusion

- Probably the most elaborate cleaning campaign ever to happen in this field
- Incredibly intense and required a lot of manpower and coordination
- Well worthwhile: LZ is on a trajectory to beat its cleanliness requirements
- Assay and Cleanliness paper to be posted *soon*

THANK YOU!



Back-up Slides
