



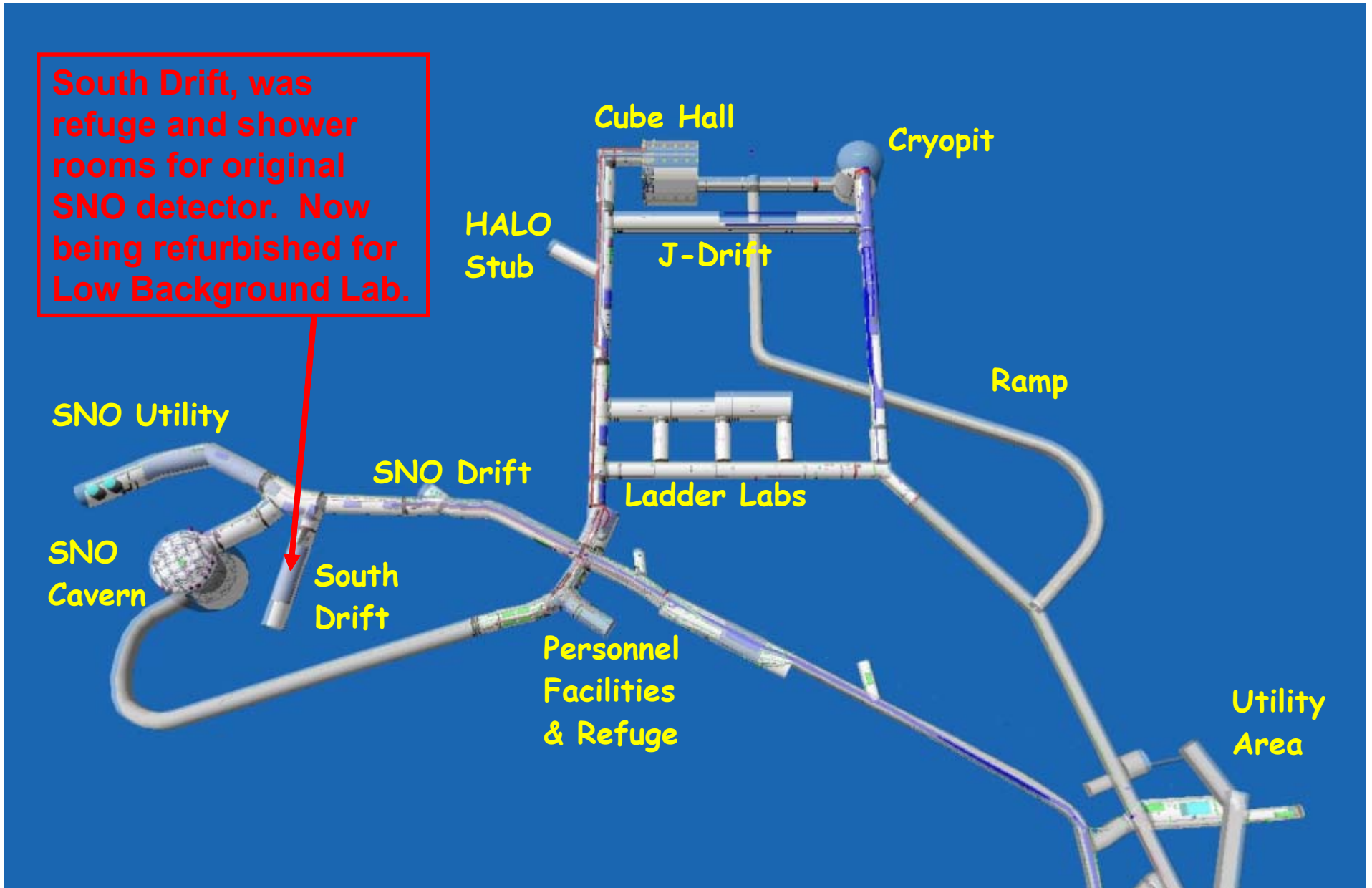
Status and Planning for SNOLAB Low Background Laboratory (LBL)

Richard Ford (SNOLAB)

Future Projects Low Background Meeting (Sudbury)

17th July 2019

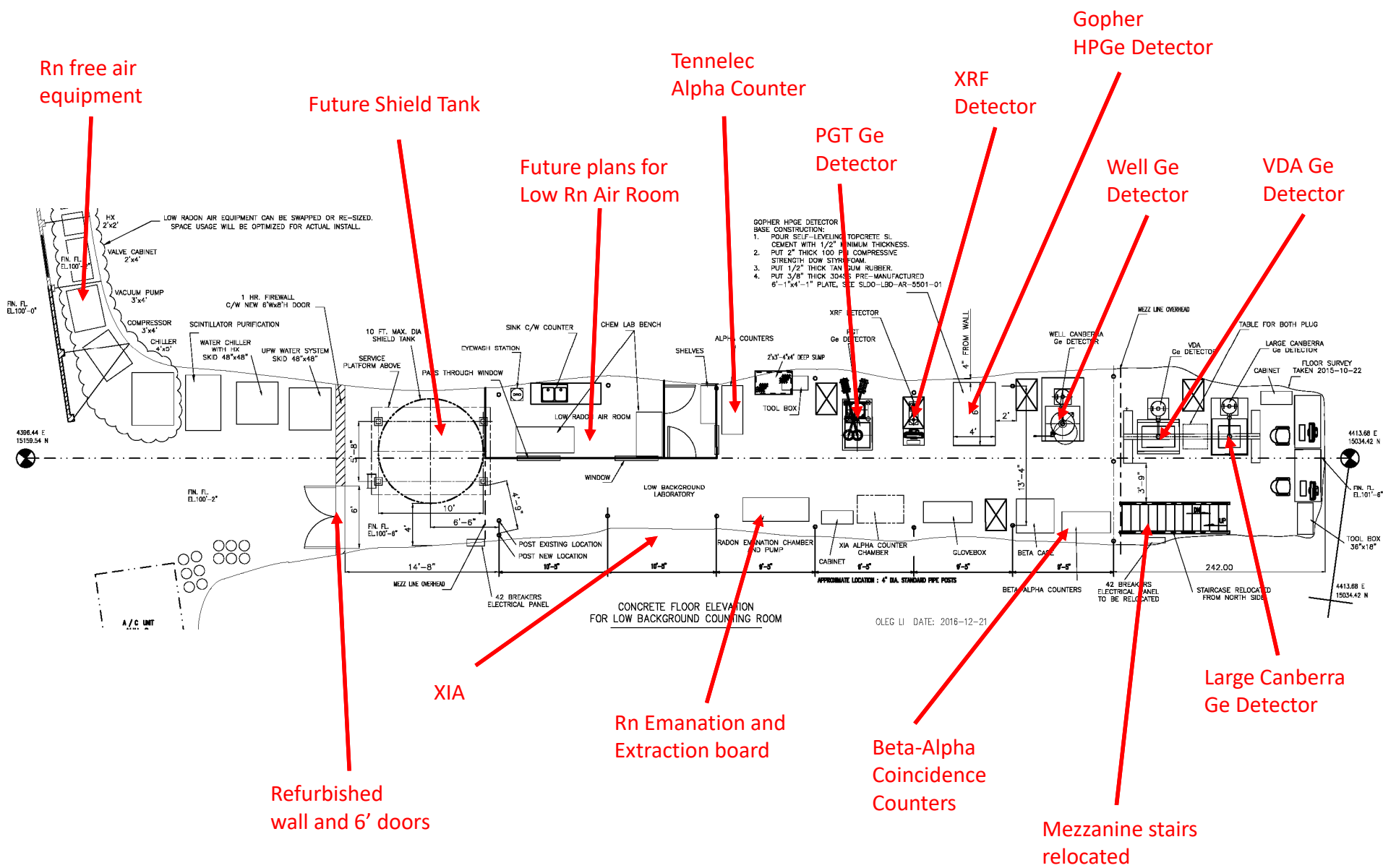
SNOLAB Underground Facilities



South Drift Today



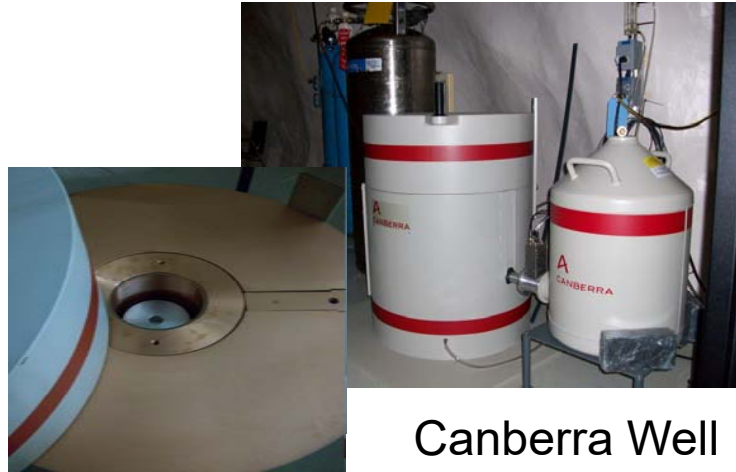
South Drift Plan for LBL



Ge Detectors



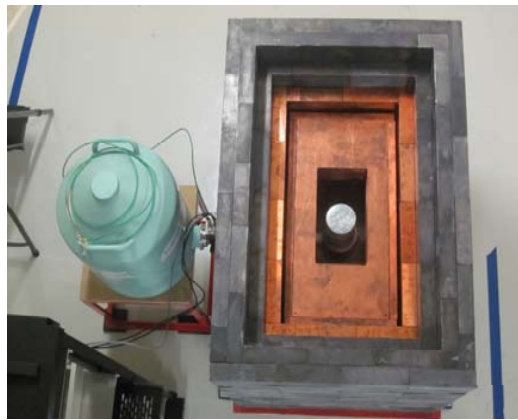
PGT



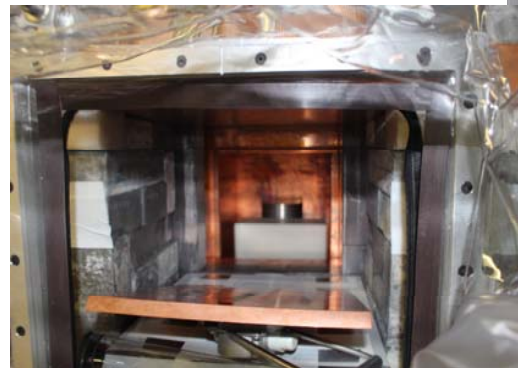
Canberra Well



Canberra Coaxial



VDA HPGe



Gopher HPGe

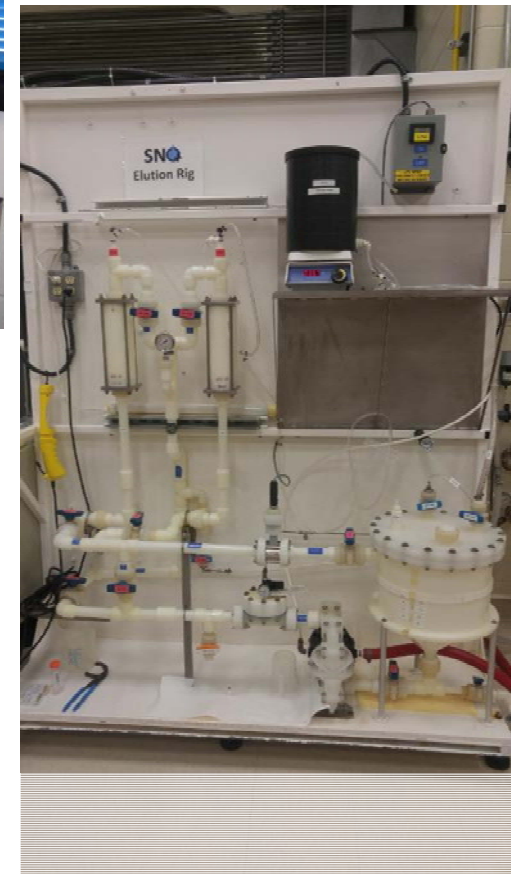
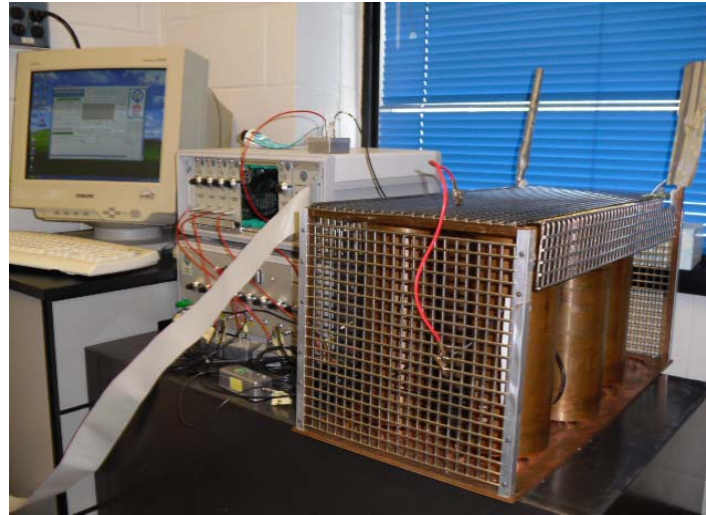


Radium Assay

Transparent liquid scintillator vials optically coupled to 2" PMTs.

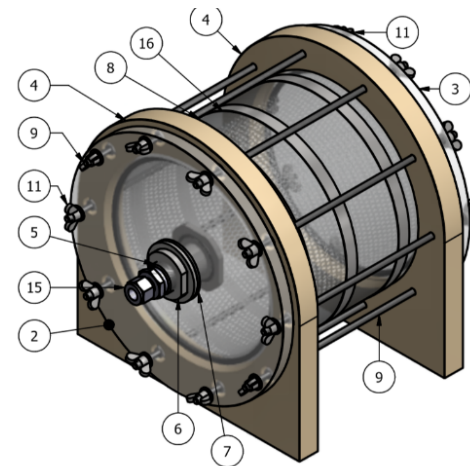
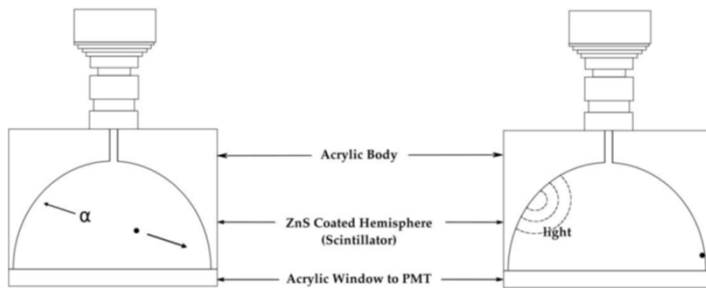
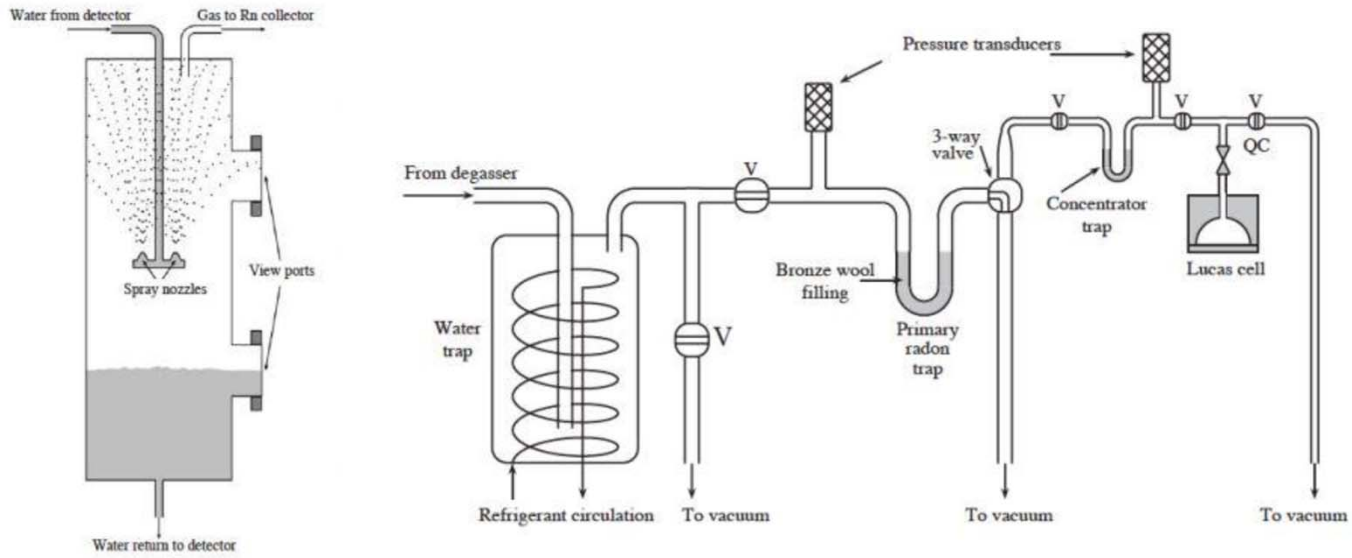
The technique is combination of pulse shape discrimination and coincidence counting for identifying BiPo events.

Sensitivity for ^{238}U and ^{232}Th is ~ 1 mBq assuming that the chains are in equilibrium.



HTiO columns to trap radium for leach measurements or on-line UPW assay

Rn Assay (Lucas cells)



Radium/Radon Assay Electrostatic Counting System (ESCs)



9 counters located at SNOLAB,
1 on loan to LBL (EXO),
1 on loan to U of A (DEAP).

Originally built for SNO, now used primarily by EXO. However, these counters are owned by SNOLAB so samples can be measured for other experiments.

Measures ^{222}Rn , ^{224}Ra and ^{226}Ra levels. The technique involves recirculation of low pressure gas from sample volume to the ESC.

Sensitivity Levels are:

^{222}Rn : 10^{-14} gU/g

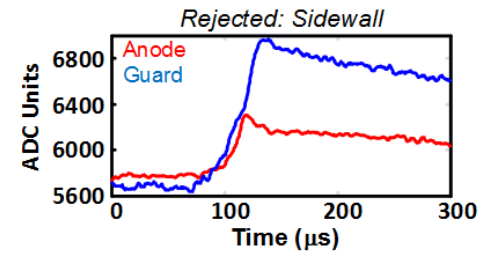
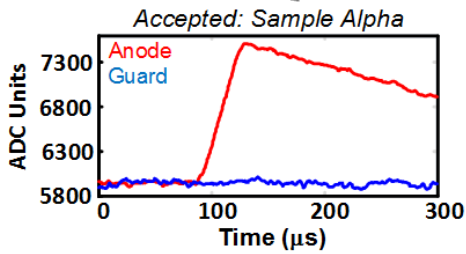
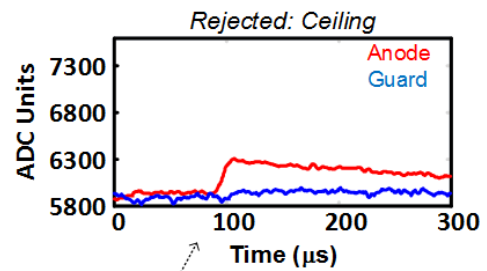
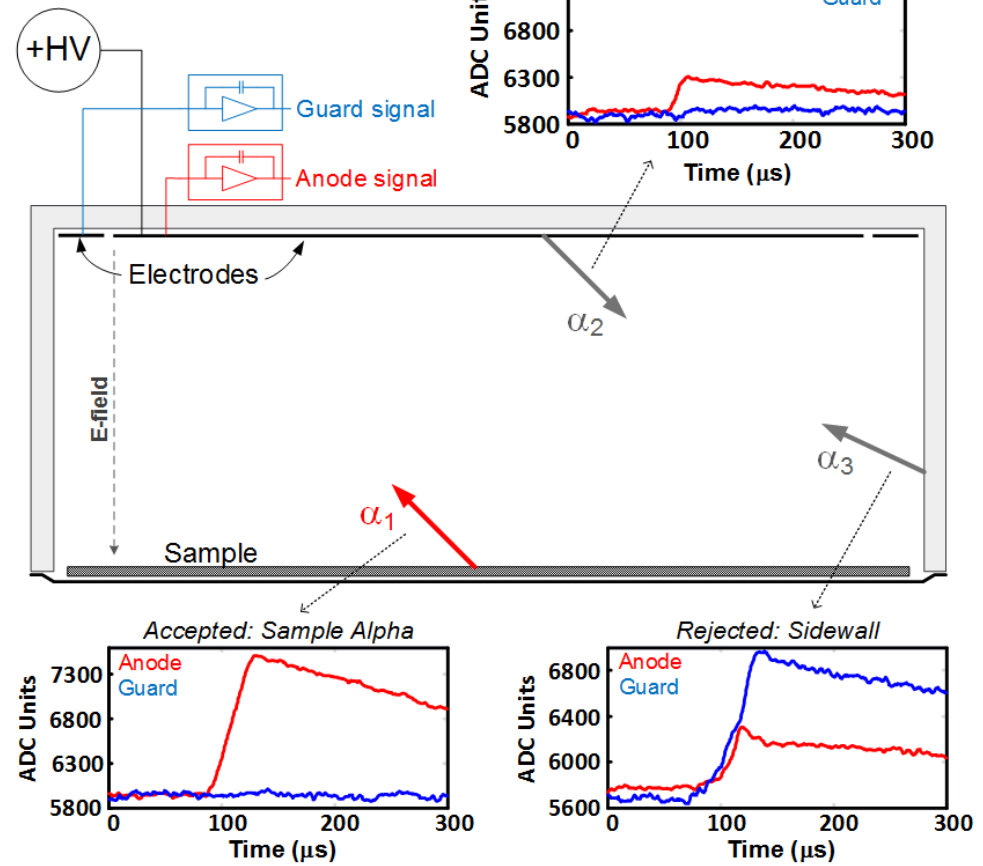
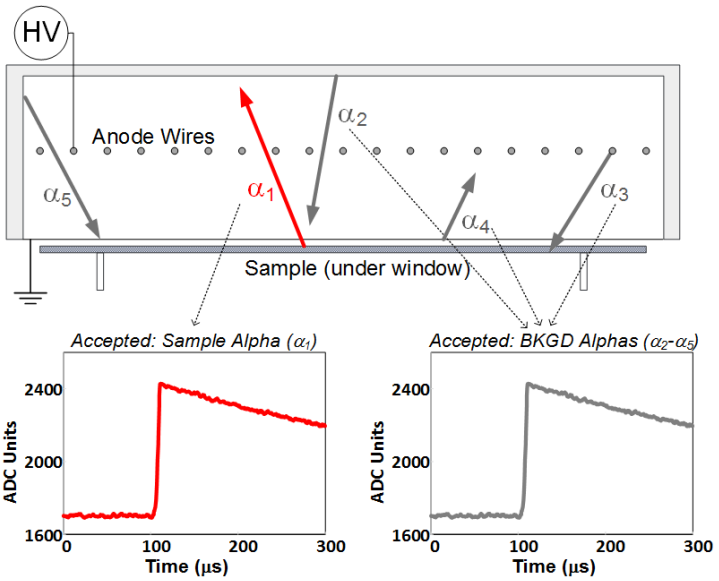
^{224}Ra : 10^{-15} gTh/g

^{226}Ra : 10^{-16} gU/g

Work is ongoing to improve sensitivity even further.



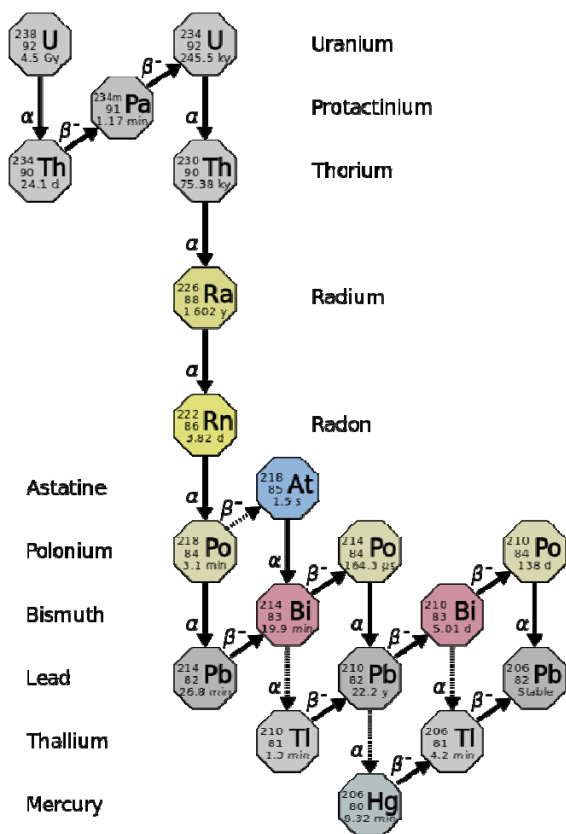
XIA Alpha Counter



Current Capabilities

- PGT Ge Detector
 - 210 cm³, 83mm endcap, 1.8 KeV FWHM, shield 2" Cu + 8" Pb
- Canberra Well Ge Detector
 - 300 cm³ with 3ml well sample volume
- Canberra Large Ge Detector
 - Coaxial 400 cm³, shield 3" Cu + 4" LB-PB + 6" Pb
- Gopher HPGe Detector (SuperCDMS)
 - 2.0 Kg P-type coaxial, 2" OFHC Cu + 2" LB-Pb + 8" Pb
- XIA Alpha Detector
 - UltraLo-1800, < 0.0001 alpha/cm²/hr
- VDA Ge Detector (EXO)
 - Coaxial from U. Bern, 400 cm³, shield 6" Cu + 6" Pb
- XRF detector
 - From SNO, developed for dust sample counting (Fe, Ca, Zn)
- Tennelec Alpha Counters
 - With front glove box
- Beta-Alpha PSD Coincidence Counters (currently on surface)
 - From SNO developed for Ra counting in liquid scintillator
- Electrostatic Counters (ESCs) - (currently on surface)
 - With low pressure N₂ recirculation for Rn and Ra counting.
- Radon Emanation and Extraction Board
 - Small Marinelli shaped chamber – to be rebuild with large chamber
- Liquid particle counting – process systems high-purity cleaning evaluation

Future Low background Counting



Three segments in the chain:

1) $^{238}\text{U} - ^{226}\text{Ra}$

- Very long half-lives – chemical analysis

2) $^{222}\text{Rn} - ^{214}\text{Po}$

- Rn diffuses into gas and liquids
- ^{214}Bi High energy gammas (^{212}Bi in Th)
- Source of long term ^{210}Pb
- Rn assay (electrostatic, Lucas cells)
- Bi-Po counting (beta-alpha coincidence)

3) $^{210}\text{Pb} - ^{206}\text{Pb}$

- ^{210}Bi 5-day HF (beta $Q=1.16\text{MeV}$)
- ^{210}Po 138 HF (5.3MeV alpha, 0.8 MeV gamma)
- Beta-cage screening
- Lower background HPGe's, or other higher efficiency gamma counting (liquid scintillator?)

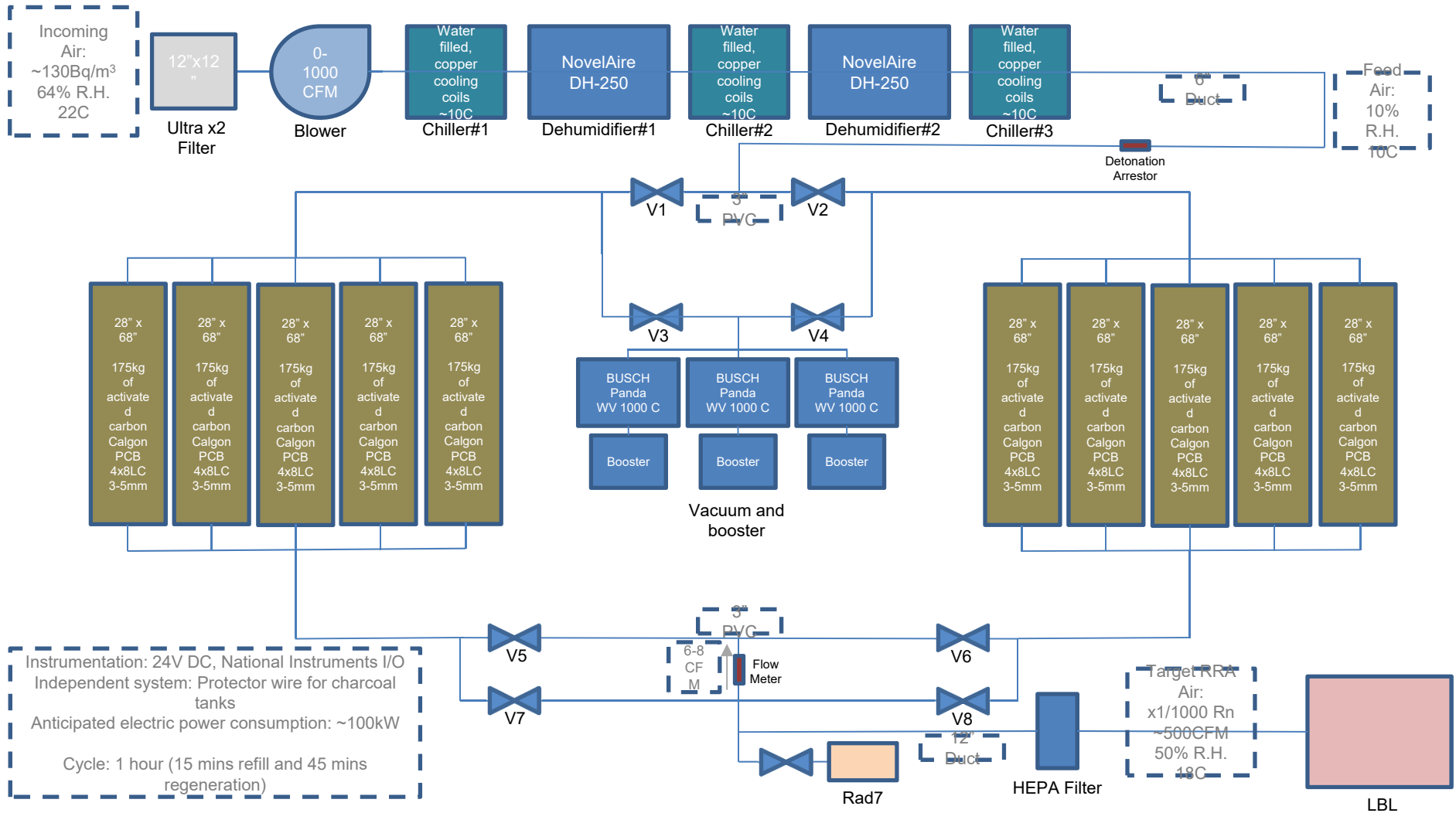
Natural breaks in the equilibrium:

- Radium (ionic, leaches easily)
- Radon (gas with 4 day half-life)
- ^{210}Pb

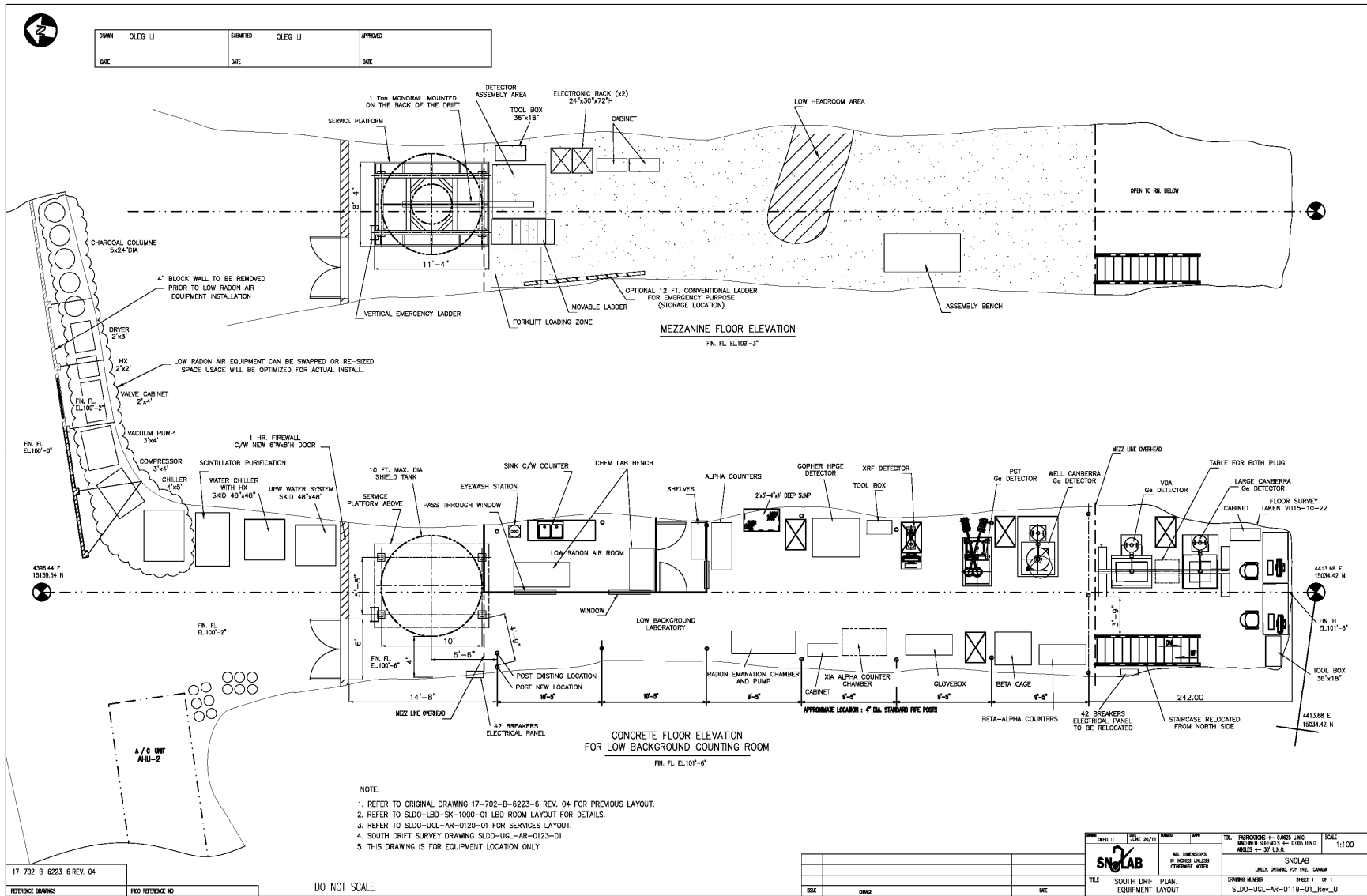
Strategy for Future LBL Capabilities

- Facility development in conceptual design:
 - Low Radon Air (LRA) Plant (500 cfm)
 - Cleanroom within the LBL w/LRA
 - Whole LBL ventilated with LRA
 - Test shielding tank
 - Clean machine shop techniques
- Investigating capabilities:
 - Electroforming (mandrel plate, coating deposition, raw stock -> 3D printing)
 - Crystal growth for novel crystals R&D
 - Nano-fabrication (detector fabrication)
- New detectors:
 - BEGe
 - Beta Cage
 - Full immersion liquid scintillator
 - Other ideas
- Low background screening coordination:
 - www.radiopurity.org expanded coordination and service functionality
 - LRT and LRT website as resource portal

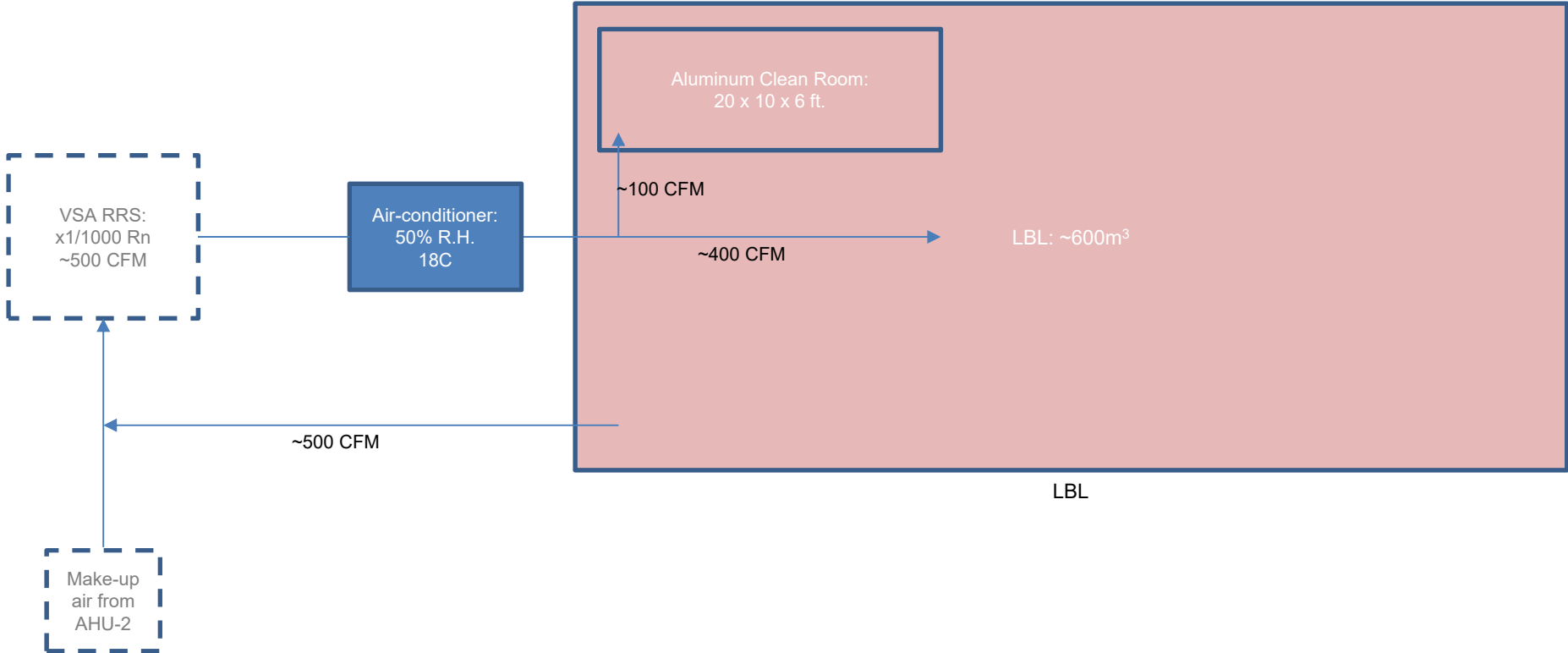
SNOLAB Low Radon Air VSA Concept



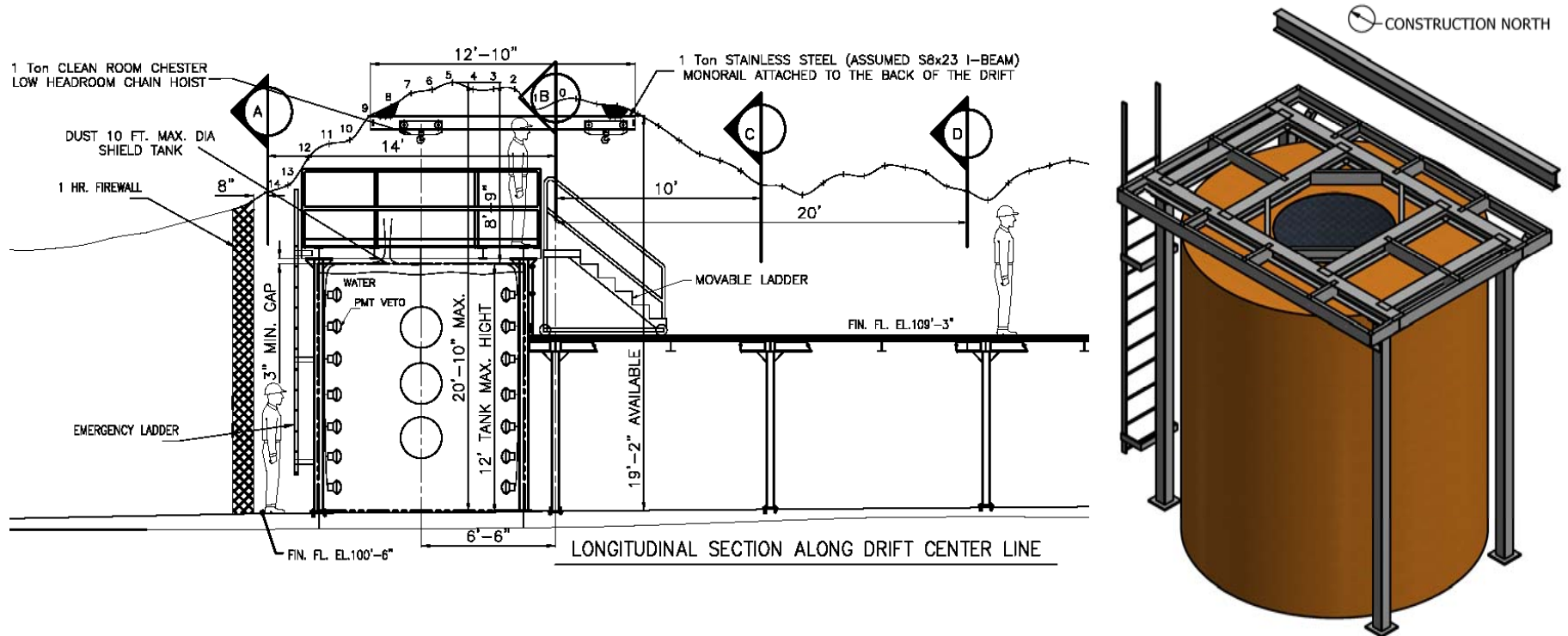
LBL Phase-2



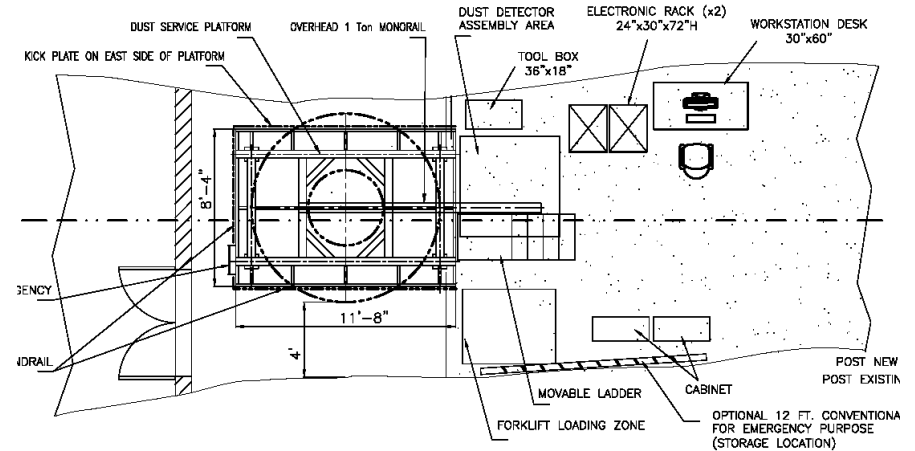
SNOLAB Low Radon Air HVAC Concept



General Purpose Underground Shielding Tank (GUST??)



- Free standing tank with integral deck
- 8 m diameter, 8 m high
- Walls constructed from bolted, corrugated cylindrical segments of galvanized carbon steel
- Polyurea lined tank ~ 1 cm thick coats walls, floor, and transition to ss lid
- O-ring sealed nozzles and penetrations
- Overfilled tank (~ 4 inches above tank lid bottom)



radiopurity.org

Community Material Assay Database

Search						
		Submit	Edit	Settings	About	Login
<input type="text" value="(pf7 polyimide kapton -ptfe -raw) AND grouping:EXO"/> <input type="button" value="↶"/> <input type="button" value="↷"/>						
Total result: 10						
Grouping	Name	Isotope	Amount	Isotope	Amount	
▶ EXO (2008)	Polyimide substrate, Espanex flat cable, Nippon...	Th	450 ppt	U	900 ppt	... <input type="button" value="x"/>
▼ EXO (2008)	PFA, Saint Gobain supplied DuPont 450-HPB	Th	65 ppt	U	75 ppt	<input type="button" value="↶"/> <input type="button" value="↷"/> <input type="button" value="x"/>
	Sample	Description Saint Gobain supplied DuPont 450-HPB PFA. Material finished using supplier's default procedures.				
		ID Table 3. #47				
	Measurement	Results				
		K	740	(77)	ppb	
		Th	65	(6.5)	ppt	
		U	<	75	(95%) ppt	
	Technique	NAA				
	Description	For each of K, Th, and U, natural terrestrial abundance ratios were used to covert from isotopic to total elemental abundances.				
	Data	Reference D.S.Leonard et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 591 (2008) (http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2008.03.001)				
		Data entry Matthew Bruemmer / James Loach mbruemmer@smu.edu / james.loach@gmail.com on 2013-01-30 spec v2.01				
▶ EXO (2008)	PFA, Saint Gobain DuPont 440-HP	Th	13.3 ppt	U	3 ppt	... <input type="button" value="x"/>
▶ EXO (2008)	Polyimide substrate, Espanex flat cable, Nippon...	Th	1600 ppt	U	1500 ppt	... <input type="button" value="x"/>

End

Thorium Decay Chain

Thorium Gamma Intensities		A = 4n													
								13.52 1.600 16.2 0.72 12.75 0.304 15.5 0.16		Ra 228 5.75 a		← 63.823 0.264 204.68 0.021		Th 232 1.405×10^{10} a	
										Ac 228 6.15 h					
		Pb 212 10.64(1) h		Po 216 145(2) ms		Rn 220 55.6(1) s		Ra 224 3.66(4) d		84.373 1.220 215.983 0.254 ← 131.613 0.131 166.410 0.104		Th 228 1.9116(16) a			
238.632 43.3 300.087 3.28 115.183 0.592															
Tl 208 3.053(4) m				Bi 212 60.55(6) m											
2614.533 99.0 583.191 84.5 510.77 22.6 860.564 12.42 277.351 6.31 763.13 1.81		← 39.858 1.091		β 727.330 6.58 1620.50 1.49 785.37 1.102											
		Pb 208 stable													
				Po 212 299(2) ns											

SNOLAB PGT HPGe Counter

(The workhorse detector at SNOLAB)

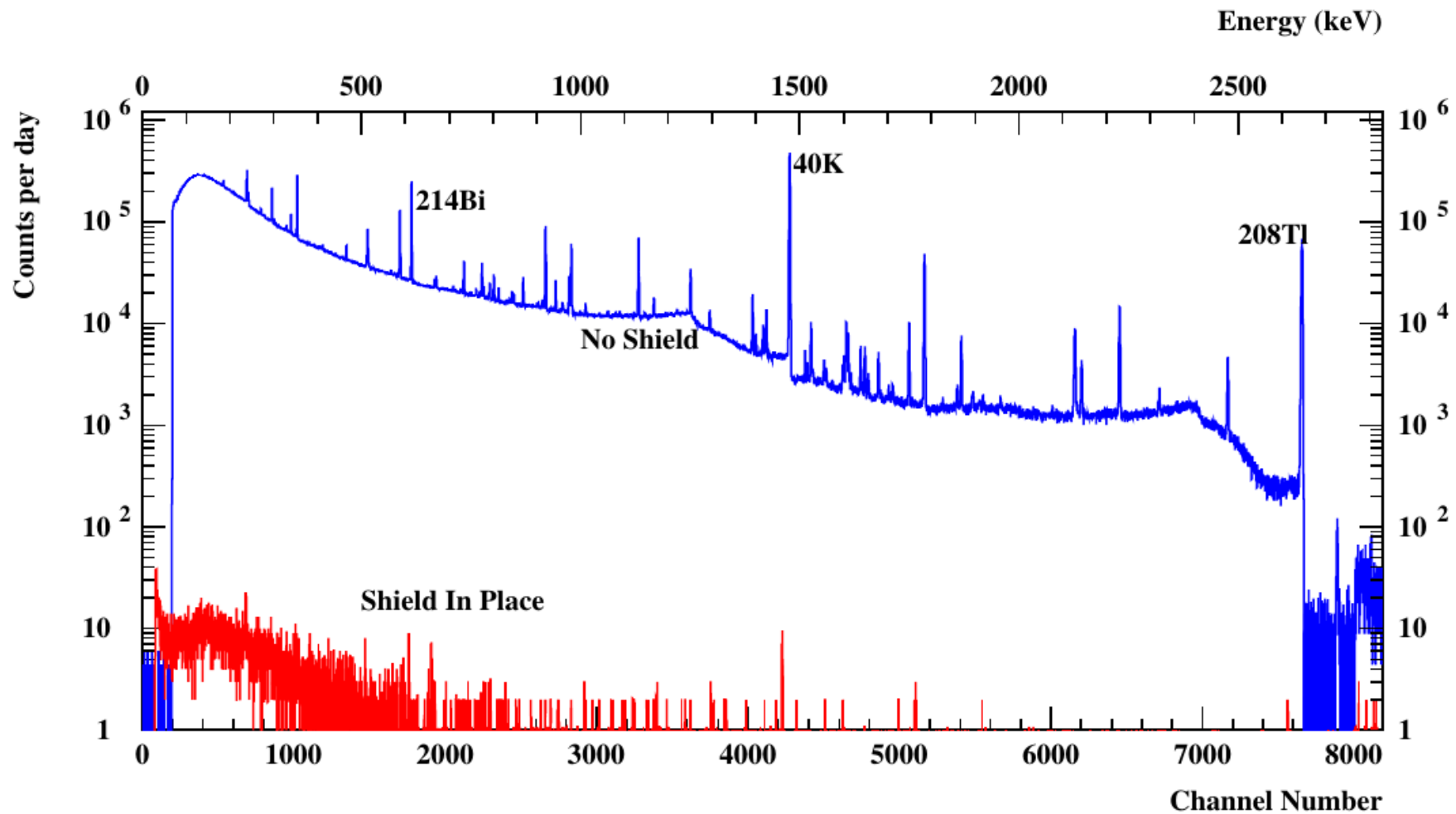


Additional lead used to dampen microseismic activity from blasting and rockbursts



Unshielded and Shielded Spectra

(PGT Coax Detector)



PGT HPGe Typical Detector Sensitivity

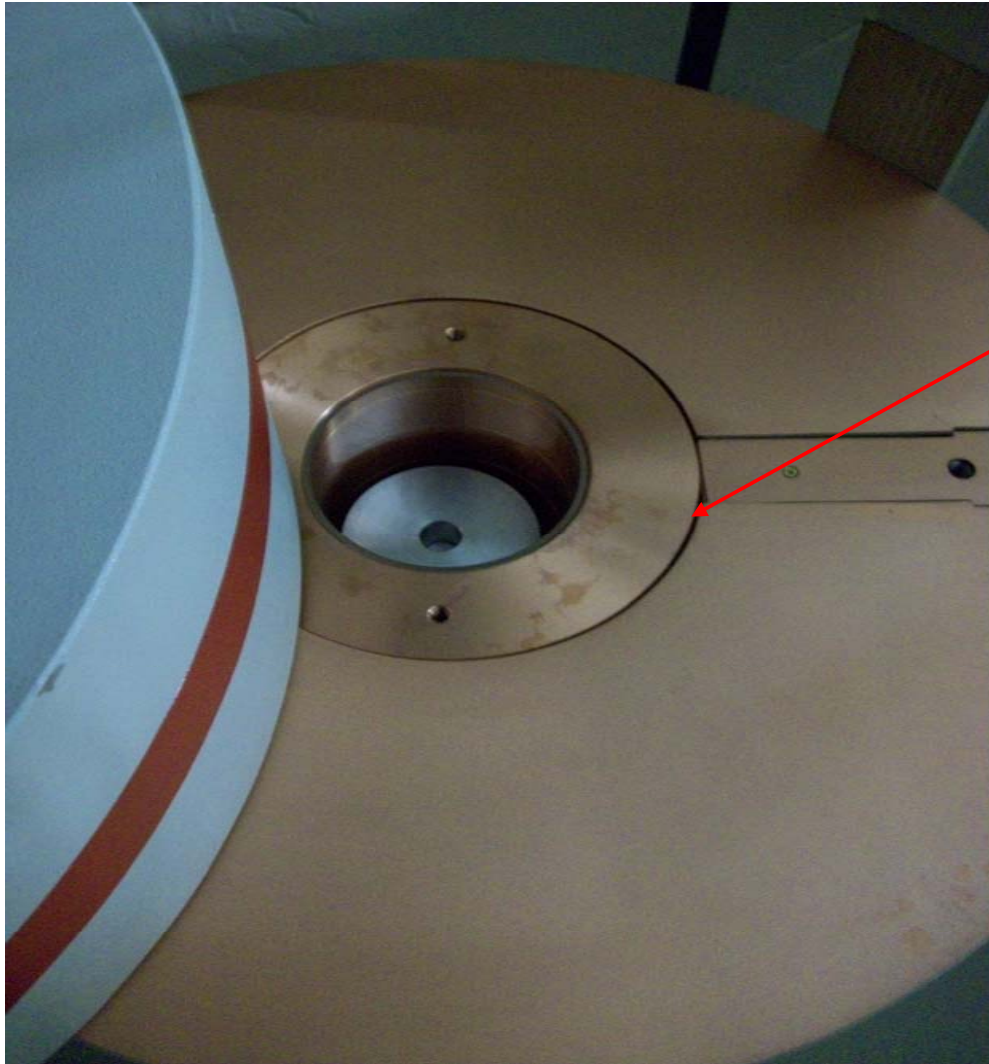
(for a standard 1L or 1 kg sample counted for one week)

Isotope	Sensitivity for Standard Size Samples
²³⁸ U	0.12 mBq
²³⁵ U	0.17 mBq
²³² Th	0.11 mBq
⁴⁰ K	1.50 mBq
⁶⁰ Co	0.05 mBq
¹³⁷ Cs	0.14 mBq
⁵⁴ Mn	0.05 mBq

Canberra Well Detector at SNOLAB



Canberra Well Detector at SNOLAB



Detector Volume:
 300 cm^3

Sample Well

Typical
Sample Containers

Volume is 3 ml

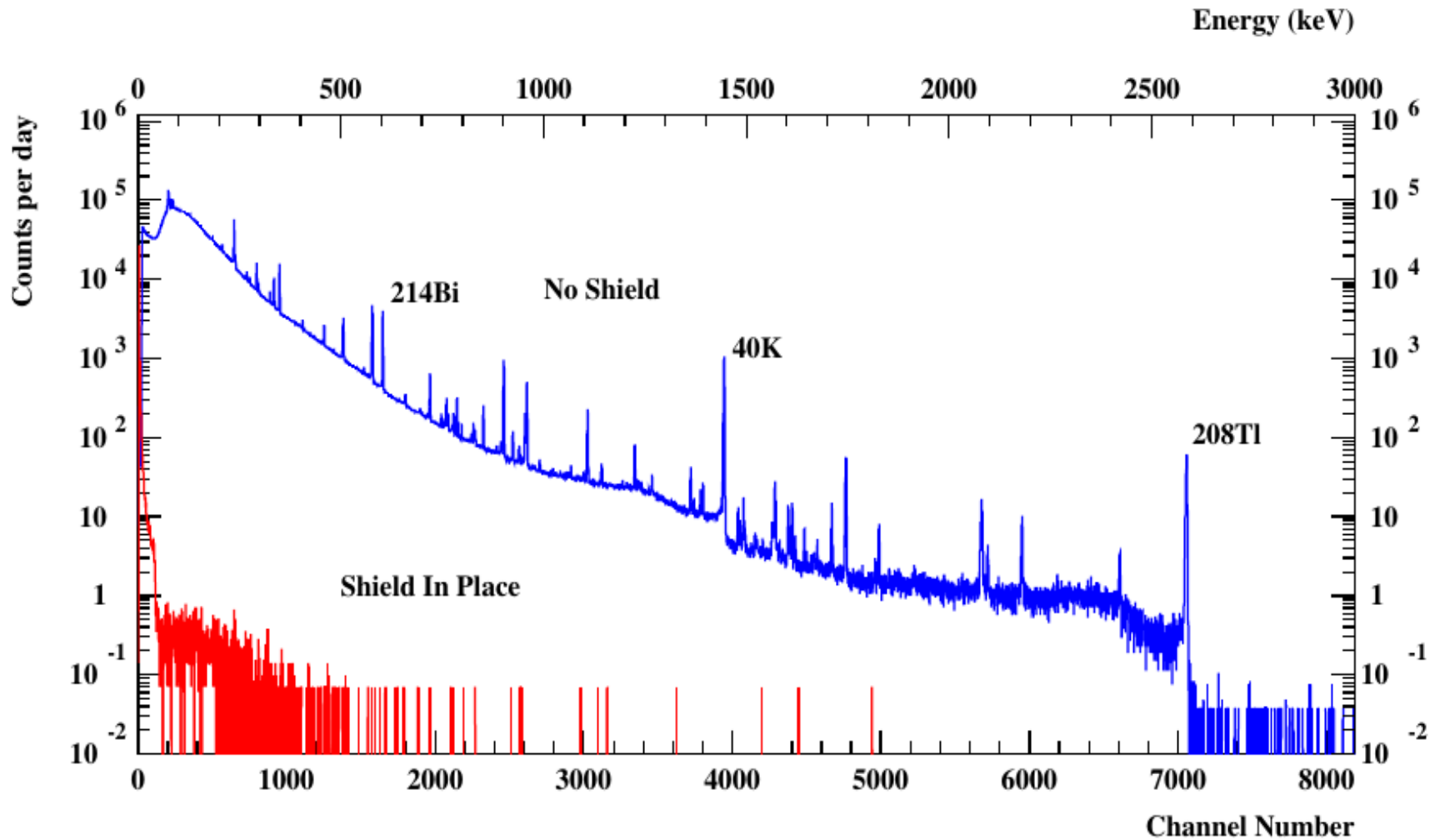


Volume is 8 ml



Unshielded and Shielded Spectra

(Canberra Well Detector)



Canberra Well Detector Sensitivity

Isotope	Sensitivity for Standard Size Samples
²³⁸ U (↑ ²²⁶ Ra)	0.04 mBq
²³⁸ U (↓ ²²⁶ Ra)	0.03 mBq
²²⁸ Ac	0.12 mBq
²³² Th	0.23 mBq
²³⁵ U	0.01 mBq
²¹⁰ Pb	0.08 mBq

Gopher HPGe

2.0kg of Ge. P-type coaxial

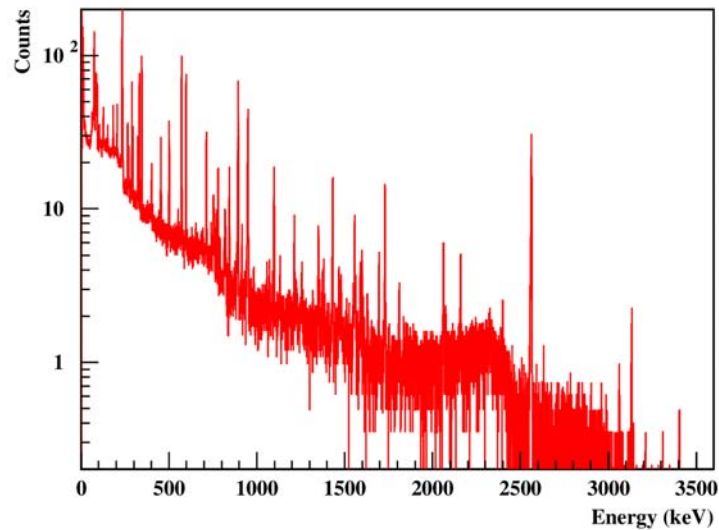
- Canberra Ge detector with thin 1.6 mm Al window, allows sensitivity to ^{210}Pb
- Detector is 400 cm³ and is shielded by
 - 2" inner OFHC copper
 - Surrounded by 2" low-activity Pb
 - Surrounded by > 10" normal Pb
 - Plus some outer polyethelene
- The shielding box is purged with 1.8 lpm of nitrogen boil-off gas.
- Dedicated to SuperCDMS
- Sensitivity of ~ 1 mBq/kg for 3 week run
- Sample changes by SNOLAB scientists and staff
- Queue and Analysis by SuperCDMS
- Current status: Background run in progress



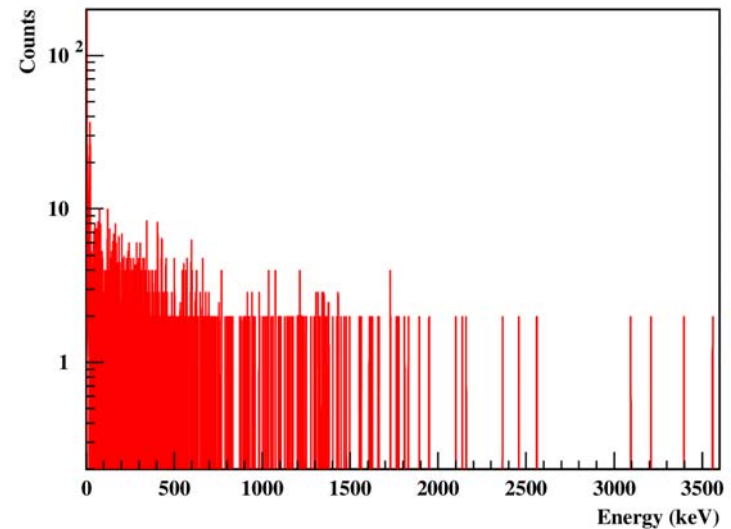
Vue des Alpes HPGe Detector

The VdA HPGe detector has been reconditioned by baking and vacuum pumping for several months.

Calibration runs have been done to verify peak resolution and now a long-term background run is in progress.



Calibratio



Background

Canberra Coaxial HPGe Detector

3

Canberra 400 cm³ p-type coaxial HPGe detector acquired in 2011.

Refurbished into an ultra-low detector in 2013 with verified low-background materials.

Shielding is partially assembled.

Machining of the lead bricks is underway for the cold finger and nitrogen purge lines.

Construction of the shielding plug is underway.

