

The Geant4 simulations applied to analysis of the Po-210 and Pb-210 content in the components of the DarkSide-20k dark matter detector

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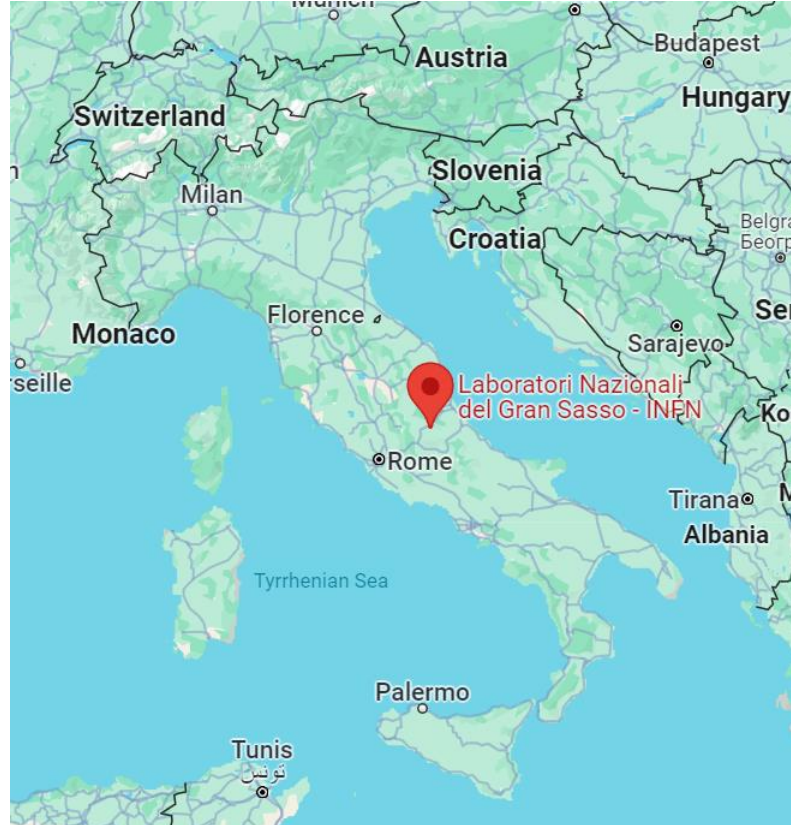
Outline

- The DarkSide experiment
- Detection of ^{210}Pb via ^{210}Po
- Alpha spectrometry
- Simulations methodology
- Conclusions

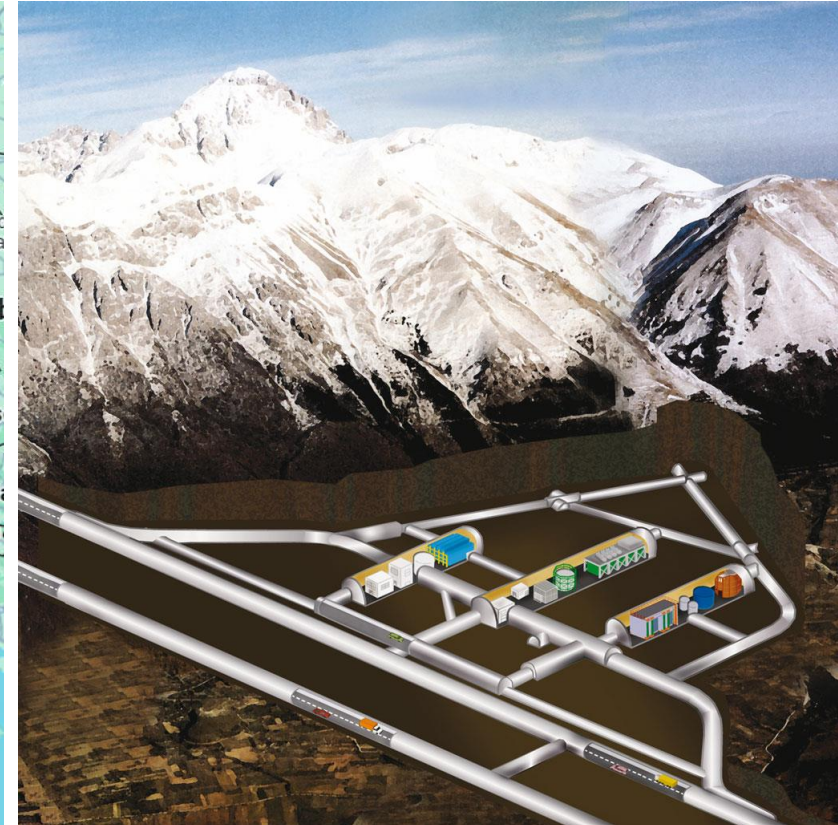


DARKSIDE experiment

- Direct detection of interaction between dark matter particles (WIMPs) and argon nuclei
- Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso in Italy

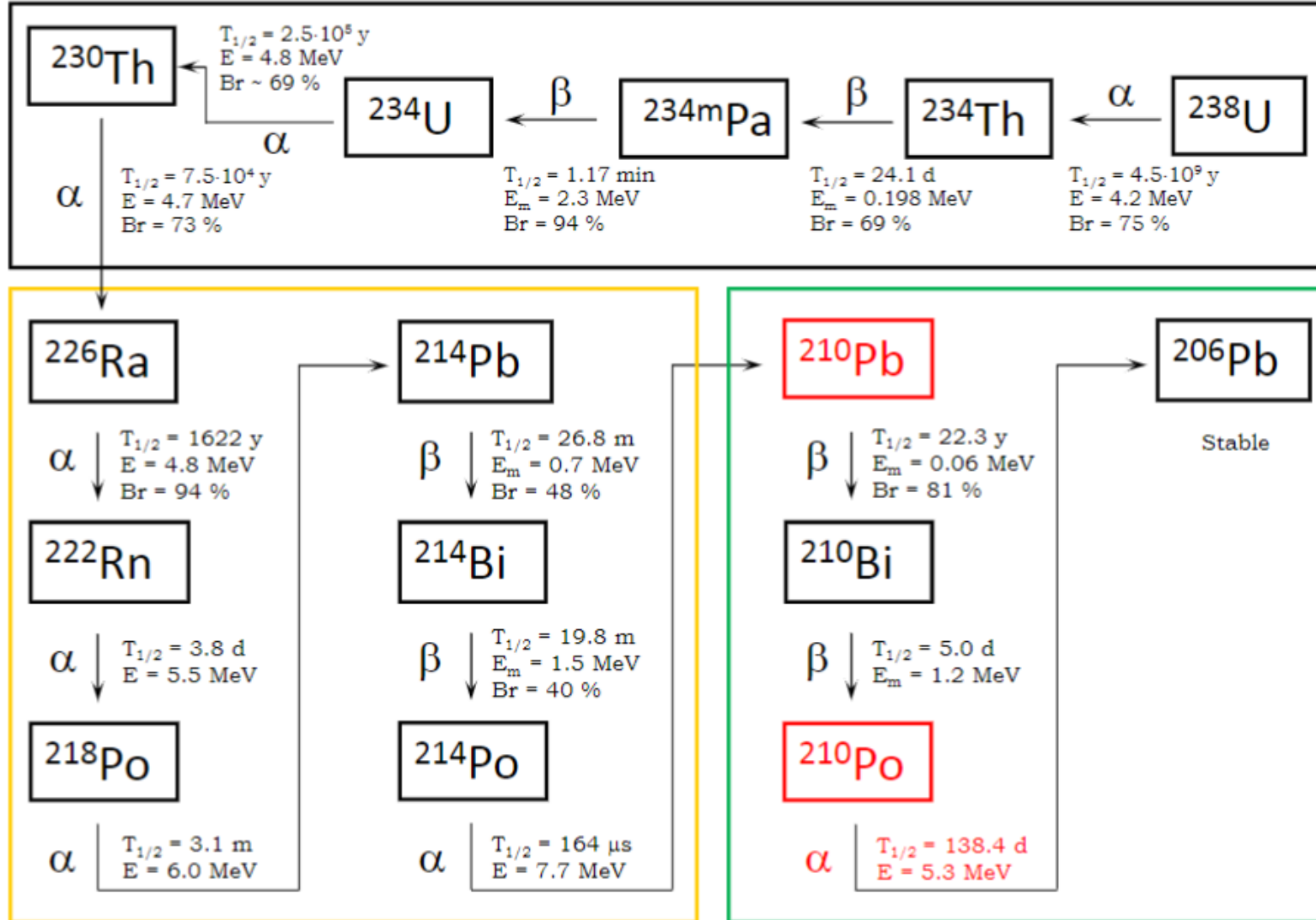


Google Maps



<https://www.appec.org/news/hands-on-experimental-underground-physics-at-lngs>

Detection of ^{210}Pb via ^{210}Po

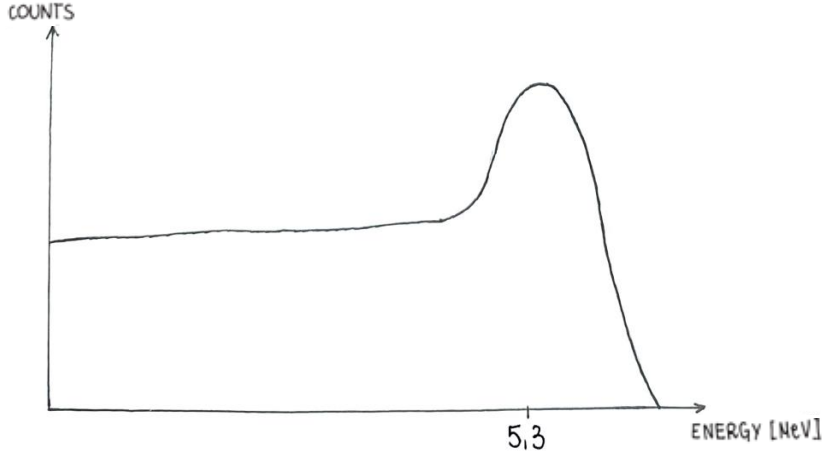
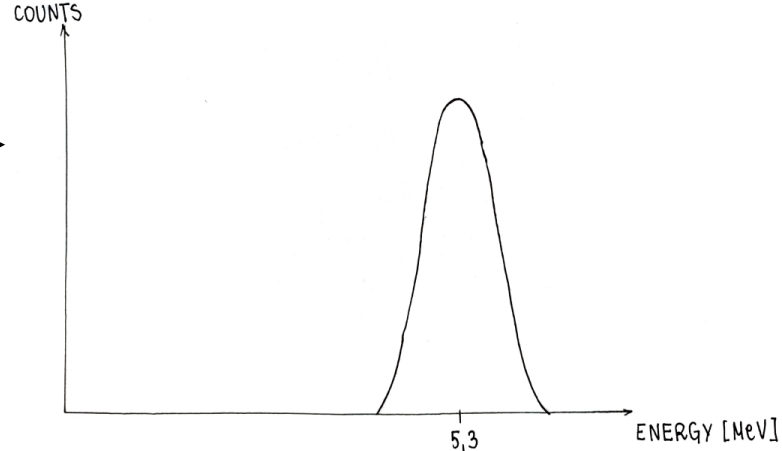
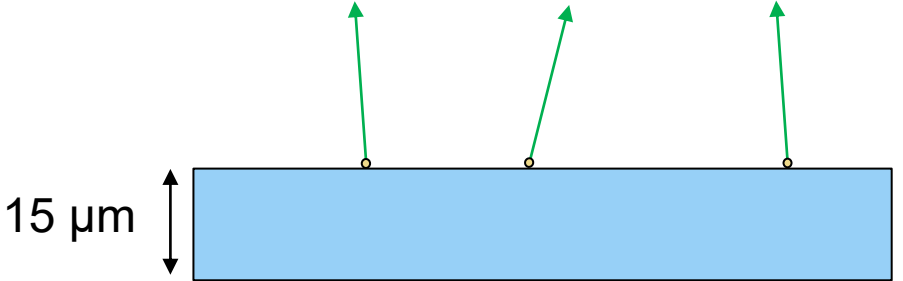
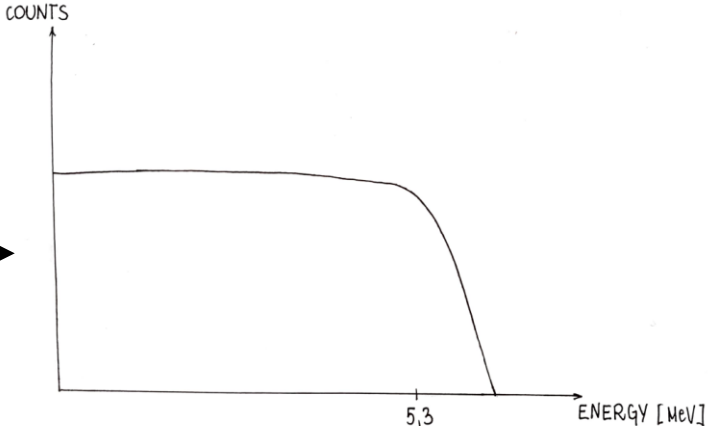
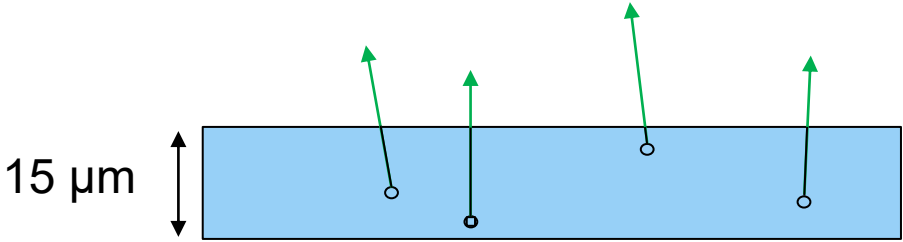


Samples are measured by the XIA UltraLo-1800

- Large-surface, low-background α -spectrometer XIA UltraLo-1800
- Ionization counter working with gaseous argon (3.5 l/min)
- Sample's surface (i. e. foil): $0.43 \times 0.43 \text{ m}^2$
- PSD
- Construction with low-radioactivity materials
- Energy range: 1.0 – 10 MeV



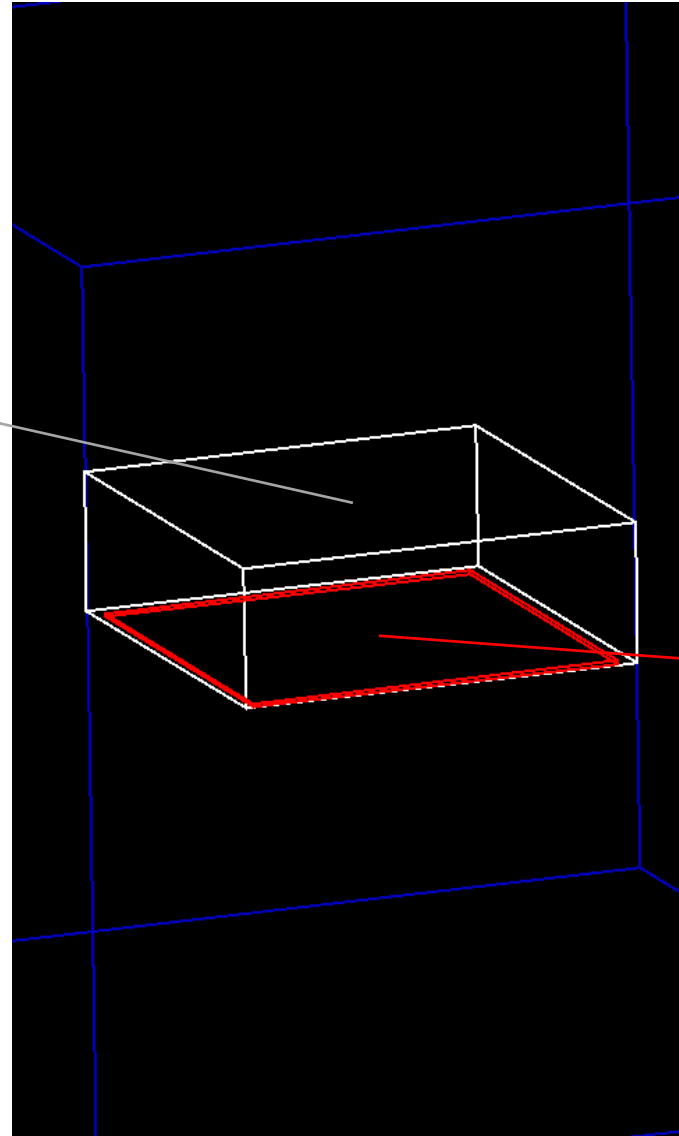
Summarize spectrum consists of bulk and surface decays



$E_{\alpha} (^{210}\text{Po}) = 5.3 \text{ MeV}$
 $R (\text{Cu}) = 15 \mu\text{m}$

Detector's and sample's geometries

Argon – Sensitive Detector
 $430 \times 430 \times 150 \text{ mm}^3$

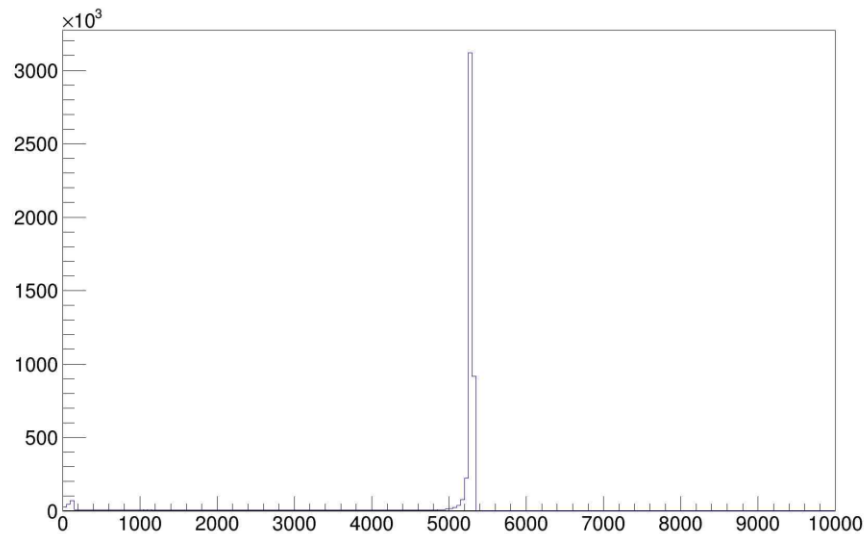
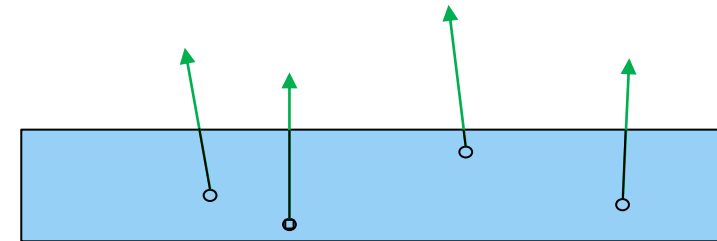
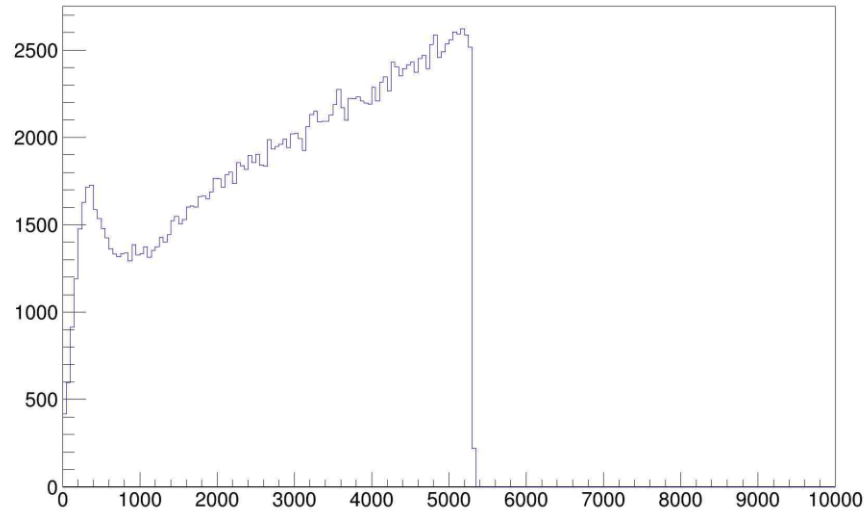


Sample

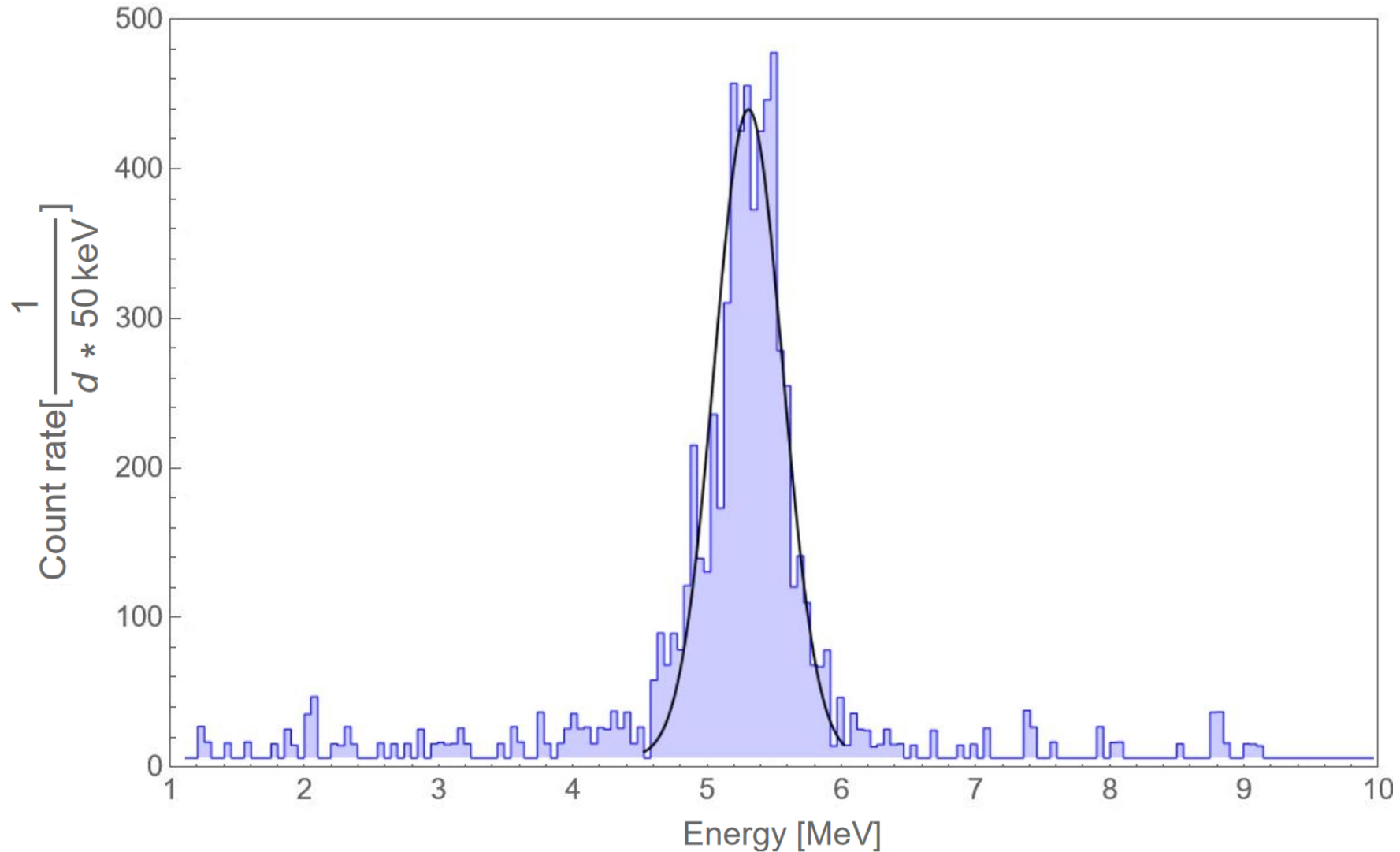
Physical processes

- Particle (ion) ^{210}Po
($E_{\text{kin}} = 0 \text{ keV}$, in rest)
- Radioactive decay
- Alpha particle production
($E = 5.3 \text{ MeV}$)
 - Ionisation
- Particle ^{206}Pb ($E_{\text{kin}} = 0.103 \text{ MeV}$)
 - Ionisation
- Gamma
 - Photoelectric effect
 - Polarized photoelectric effect
 - Compton scattering
 - Polarized Compton scattering
 - Rayleigh scattering
 - Polarized Rayleigh scattering
 - Conversion
 - Polarized conversion
- Electron
 - Ionisation
 - Bremsstrahlung

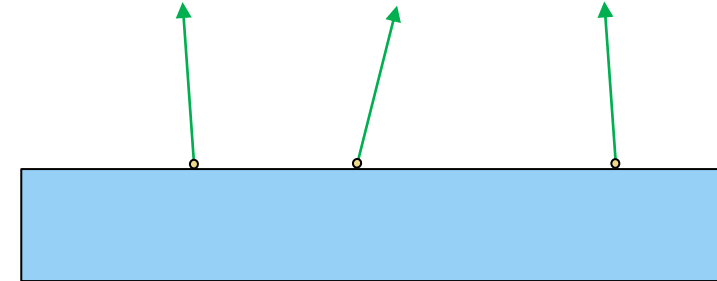
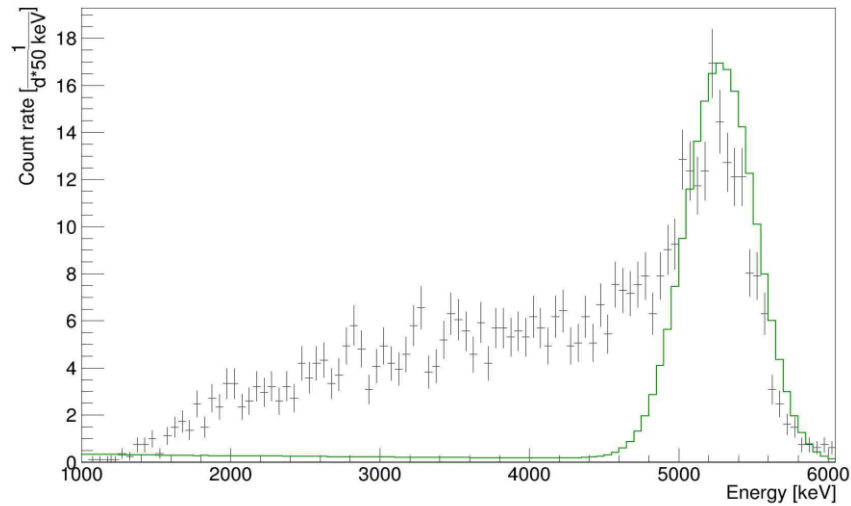
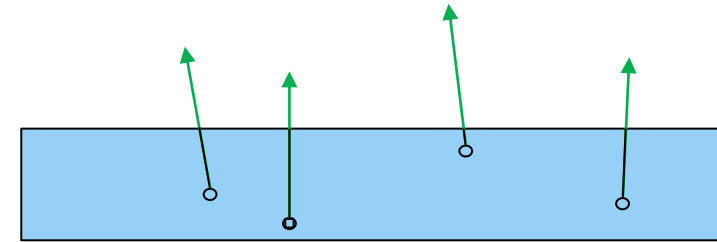
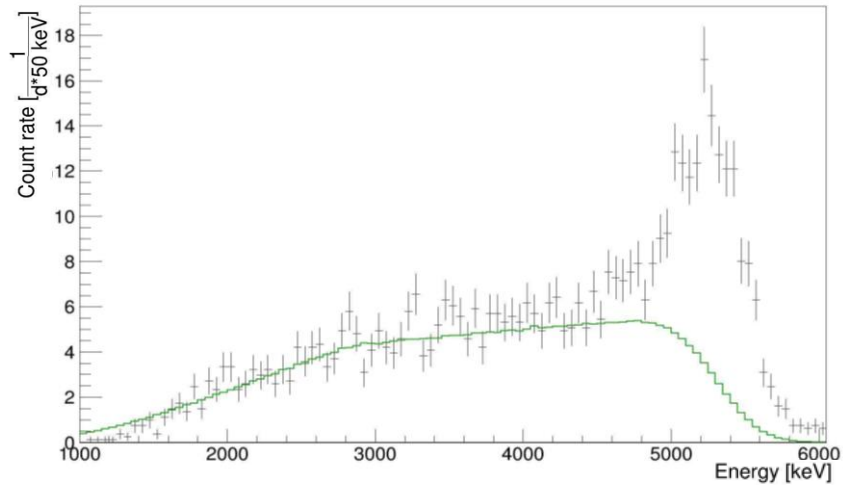
Two Monte Carlo simulations are created



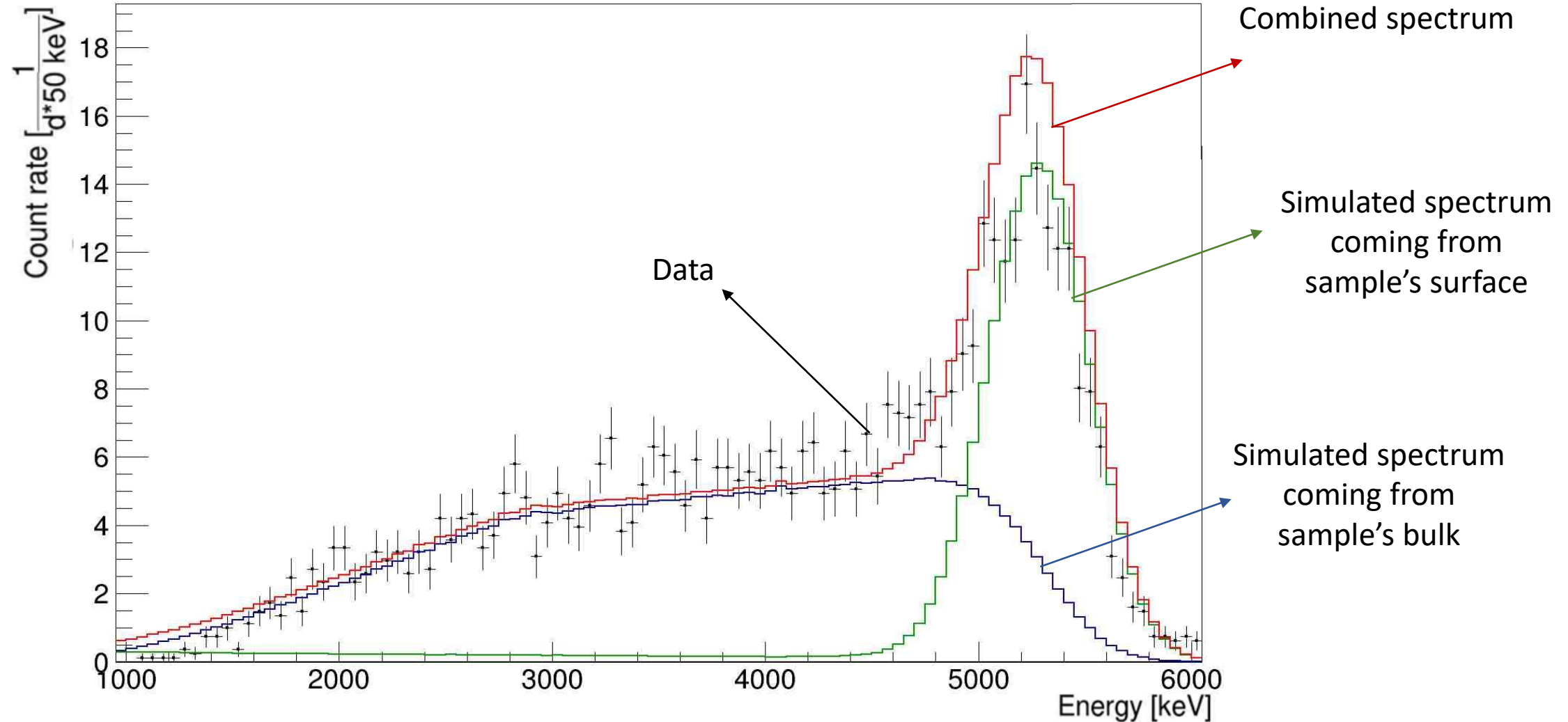
Implementation the detector's energy resolution



Detector's energy resolution and efficiency are implemented



Deconvolution the surface and bulk activity



Conclusions

- Thanks to the Monte Carlo simulations implemented in the Geant4 package the method which allows to deconvolute surface and bulk activities from an alpha spectrum was developed.
- The simplified geometry of the alpha spectrometer, samples and physical processes from the Livermore model were implemented.
- Surface and bulk activities were deconvoluted for samples intended to use in the DarkSide-20k dark matter detector.

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