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Gadolinium Radiopurity Assay Programme for Super-Kamiokande

Matthew Thiesse
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IOP APP/HEPP Annual Meeting

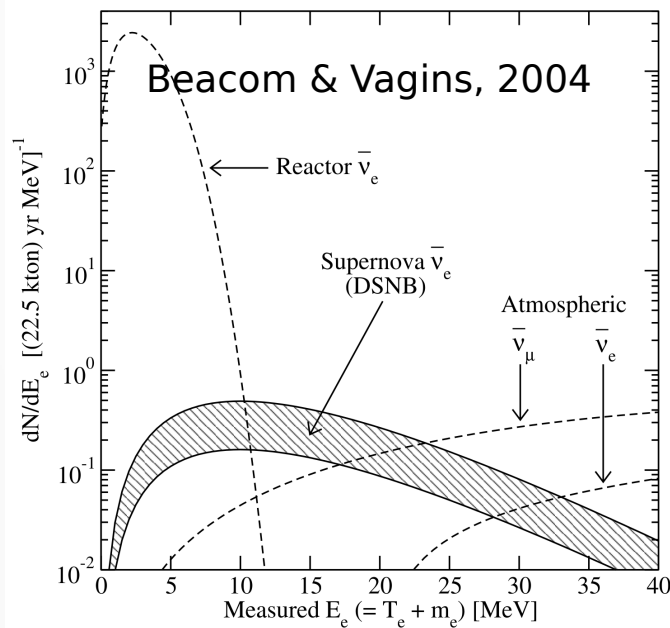
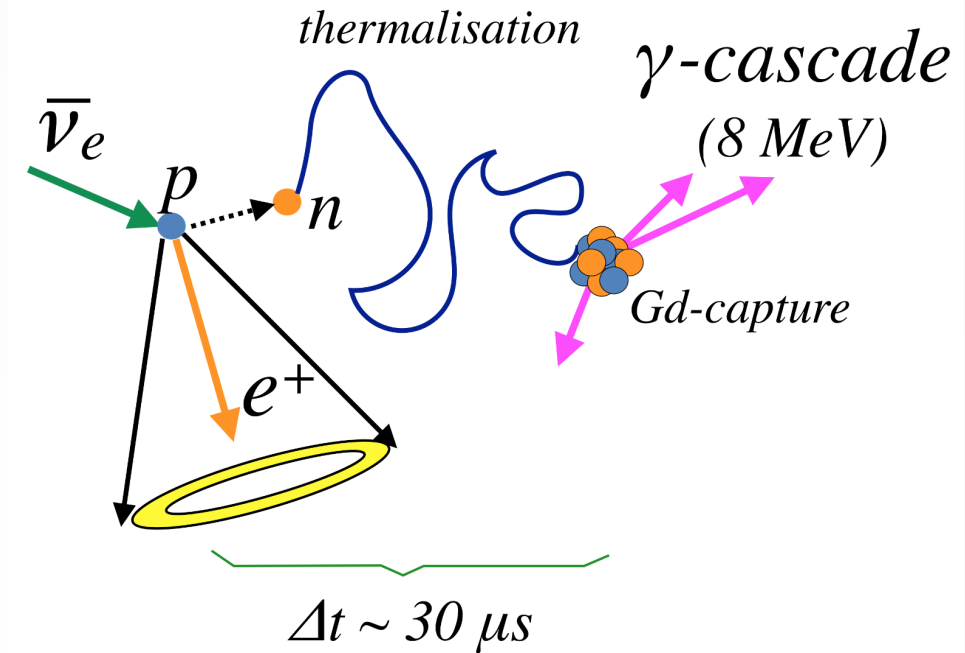
Gadolinium in Water Cherenkov Detectors

Why?

- Neutron capture cross-section on Gd: 48800 b.
- Tag neutrons from IBD by low energy $\bar{\nu}_s$ (1.8 \rightarrow 100 MeV).
- Discern $\nu+n\rightarrow p+e^-$ from $\bar{\nu}+p\rightarrow n+e^+$ CCQE scattering.

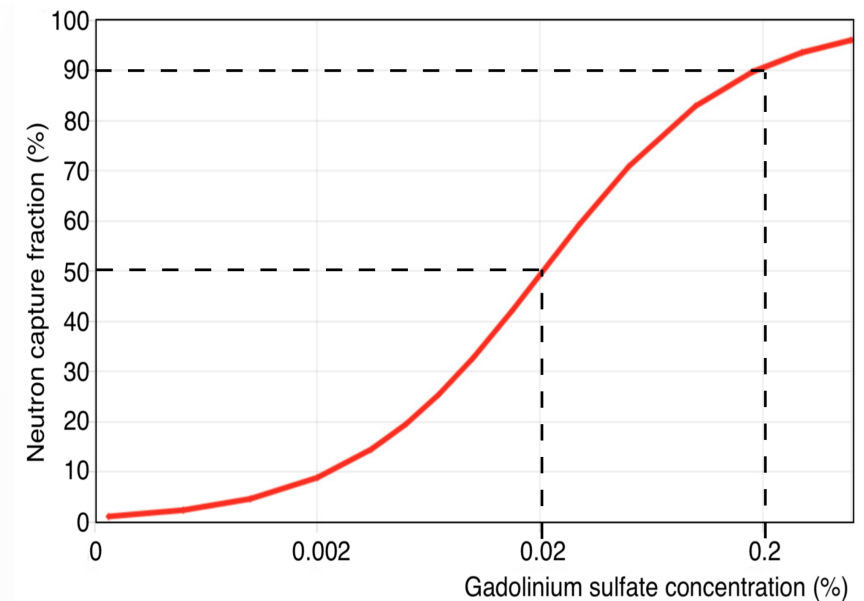
Gd-doping (theoretically) allows:

- Diffuse Supernova Background (DSNB) $\bar{\nu}$ discovery.
- Supernova Early Warning, Si Burning.
- Proton Decay veto.
- Moderate benefits to other ν oscillation physics.



SK-Gd Project

- $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$ soluble, non-corrosive, and does not affect water transparency.
- EGADS: R&D established feasibility of water systems, purification and Gd loading/removal.
- 0.2% loading of SK, beginning 2018.



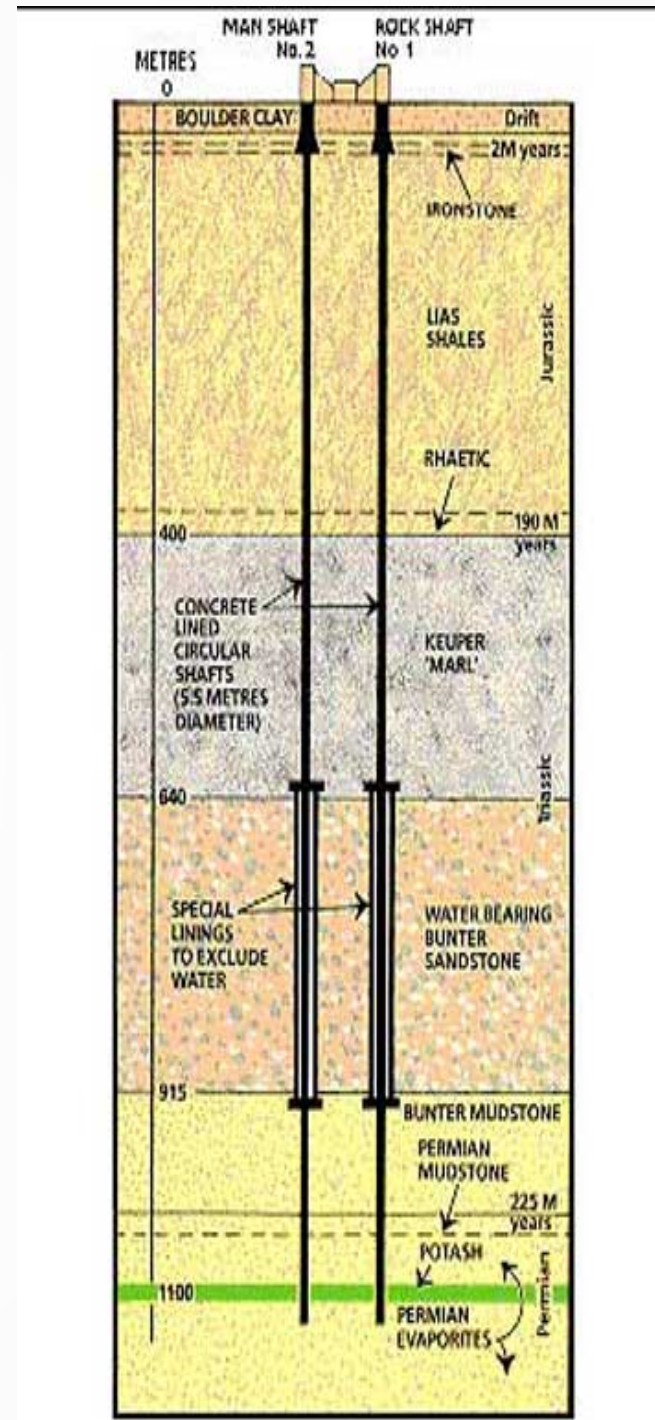
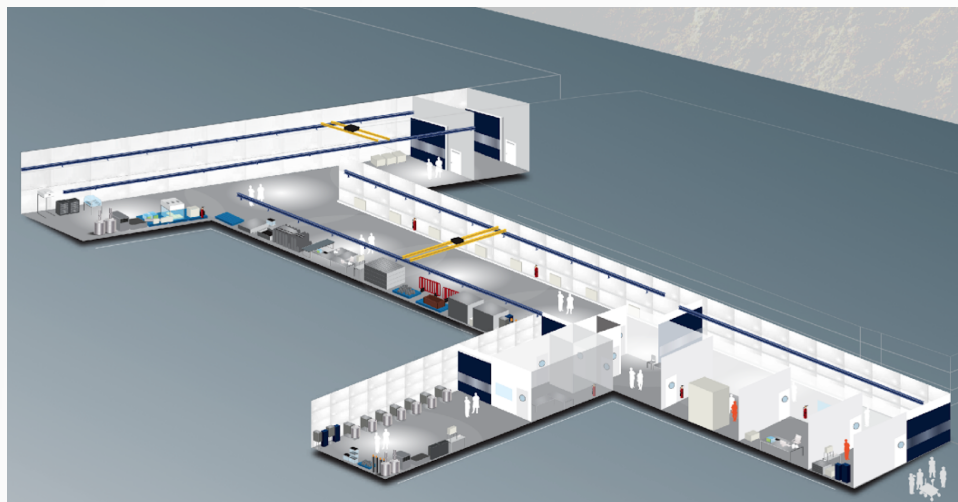
Impact of Gd Radioactivity on Physics

- Natural earth radiological backgrounds in $\text{Gd}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ present throughout SK FV.
- Neutron tagging w/ Gd removes many backgrounds, but adds new irreducible sources:
 - ^{238}U spontaneous fission, mimics IBD,
 - H.E. β -decays ($Q_\beta > 2 \text{ MeV}$), mimics solar ν elastic scattering,
 - (α, n) interaction + solar ν candidate, mimics IBD.
- Need to reduce natural backgrounds in $\text{Gd}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$,
 - During processing of raw Gd ore,
 - Anion exchange resin.

Radioactive chain	Part of the chain	SRN (mBq/kg)	Solar ν (mBq/kg)
^{238}U	^{238}U	< 5	-
	^{226}Ra	-	< 0.5
^{232}Th	^{228}Ra	-	< 0.05
	^{228}Th	-	< 0.05
^{235}U	^{235}U	-	< 3
	$^{227}\text{Ac} / ^{227}\text{Th}$	-	< 3

Boulby Mine and Lab

- Working potash (KCl) mine on coast of N. York Moors.
- STFC Lab located 1100m underground (2805 m.w.e.).
- Low cosmic muon, radon, and natural radioactive backgrounds in the lab.
 - U, 67 ppb, - Rn, <3 Bqm⁻³,
 - Th, 125 ppb, - Low γ , n.
 - Exception: High ⁴⁰K from potash.
- Site of experiments:
 - DRIFT-IIId,
 - ULB Ge Materials Screening,
 - Muon tomography for CCS,
 - Environmental gamma spec,
 - Astrobiology,
 - Space Exploration Tech. Dev.,
 - Life in low background radiation.



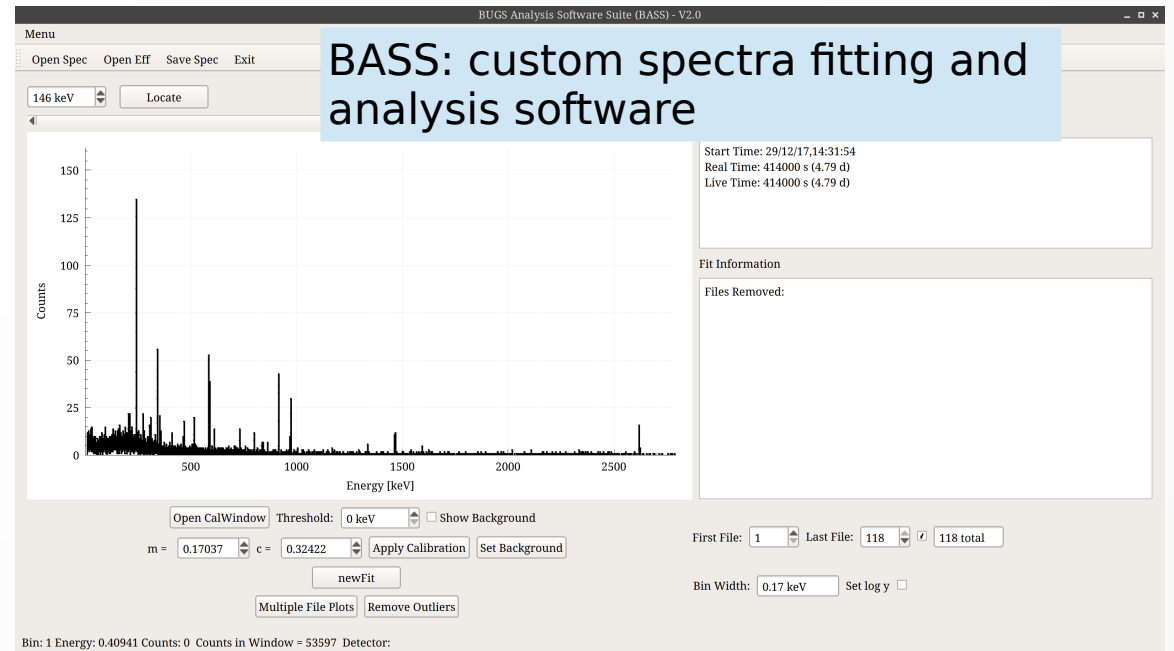
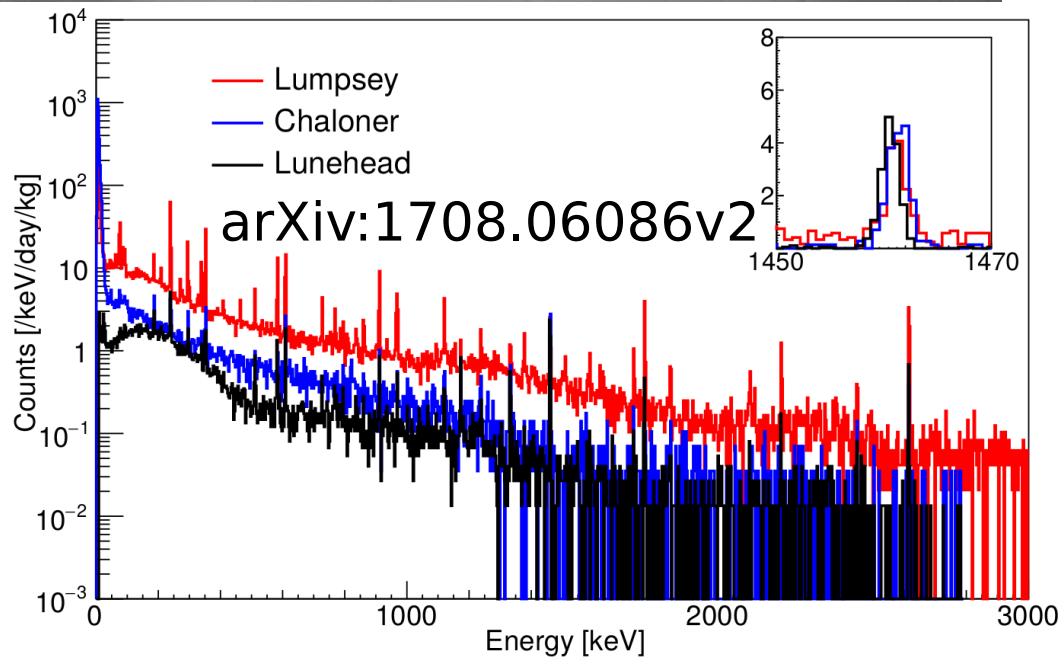
Boulby Underground Germanium Suite (BUGS)



- ISO class 1000 clean room.
- 6 HPGe detectors in operation:

Chaloner	BEGe	0.8 kg	48% rel. eff.
Lumpsey	SAGe-Well	1.5 kg	69% rel. eff.
Lunehead	p-type Coax	2.0 kg	92% rel. eff.
Roseberry	BEGe	0.9 kg	58% rel. eff.
Merrybent	p-type Coax	2.0 kg	112% rel. eff.
Belmont	p-type Coax	3.2 kg	171% rel. eff.

New
Extra-ULB



Uranium-238

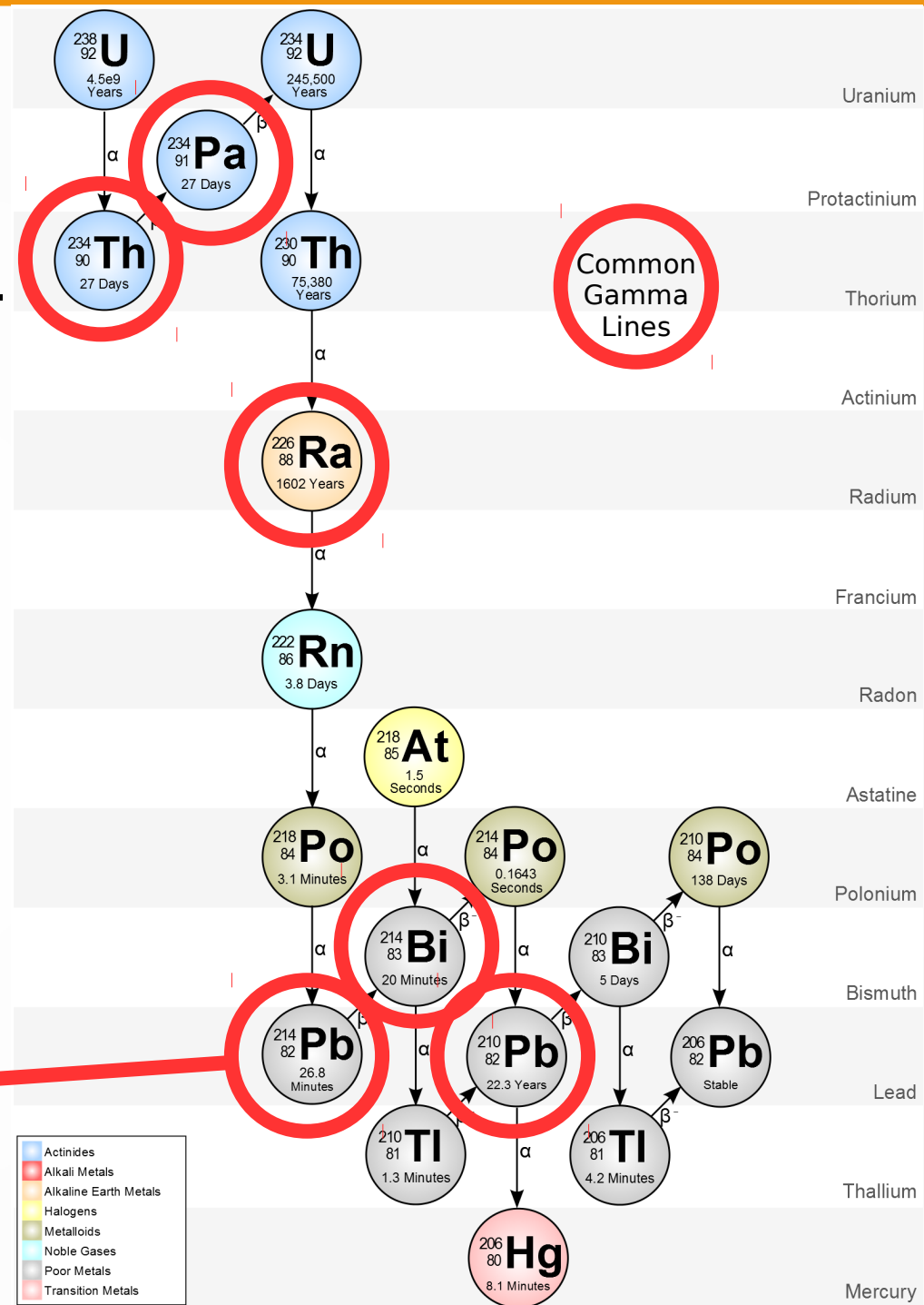
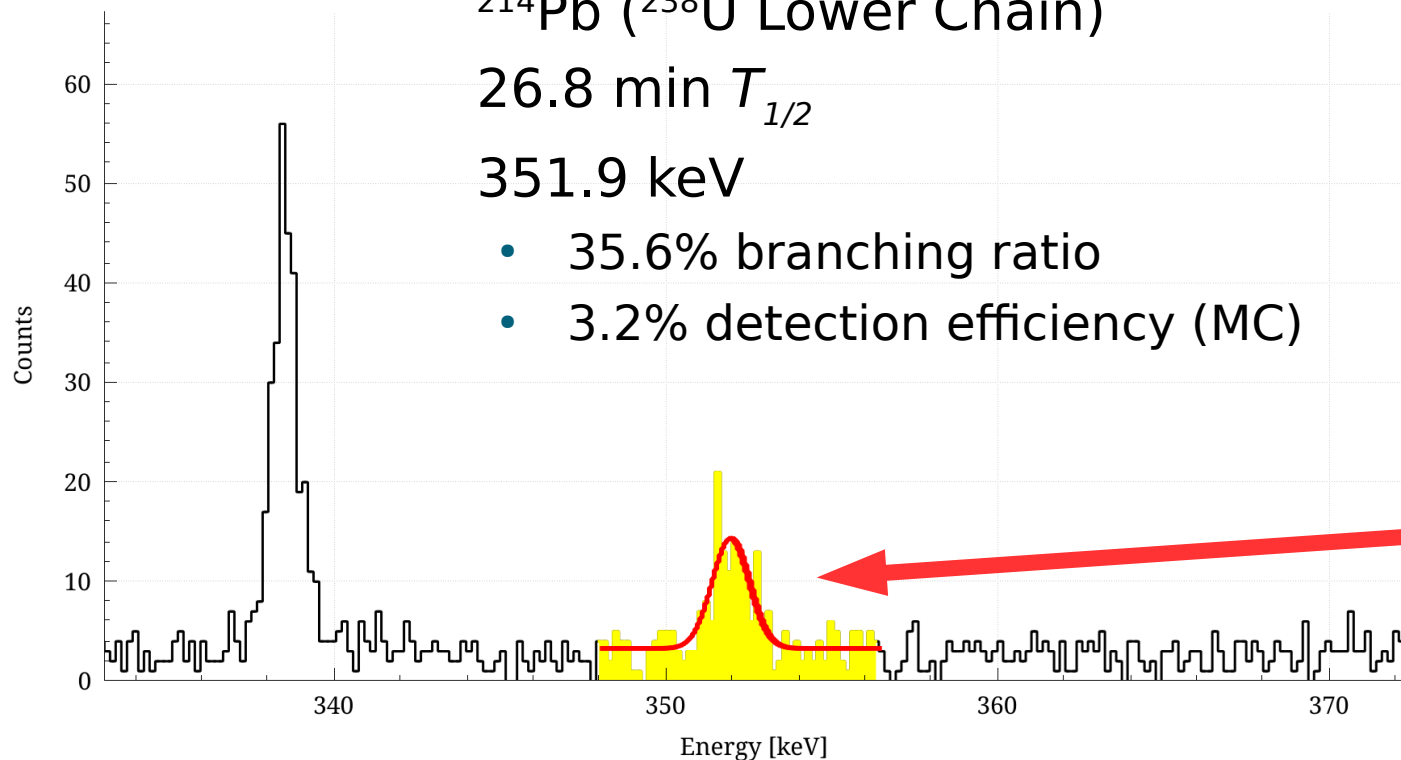
- 2.4 kg sample of $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$ measured on Lunehead.
- Sample measured for 4.92 days.
- Background measured for 7.85 days, w/o sample.

^{214}Pb (^{238}U Lower Chain)

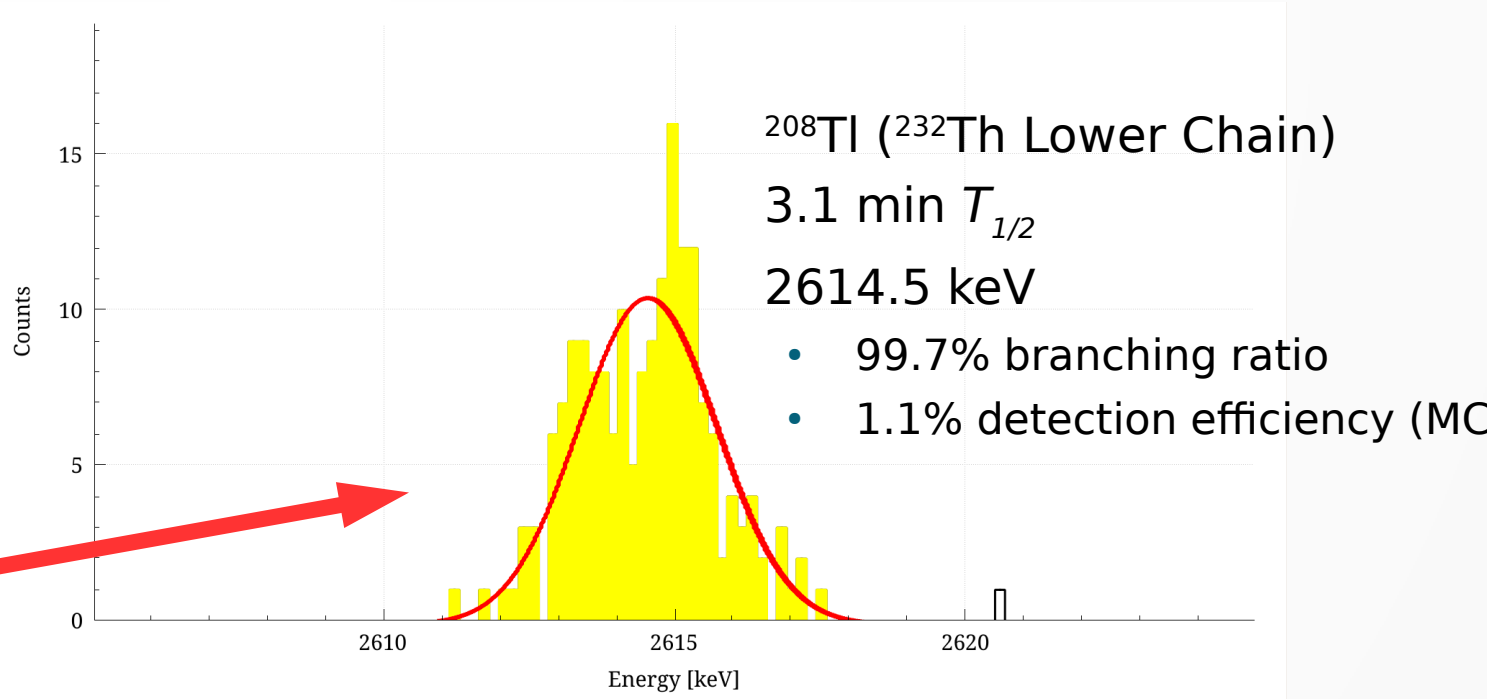
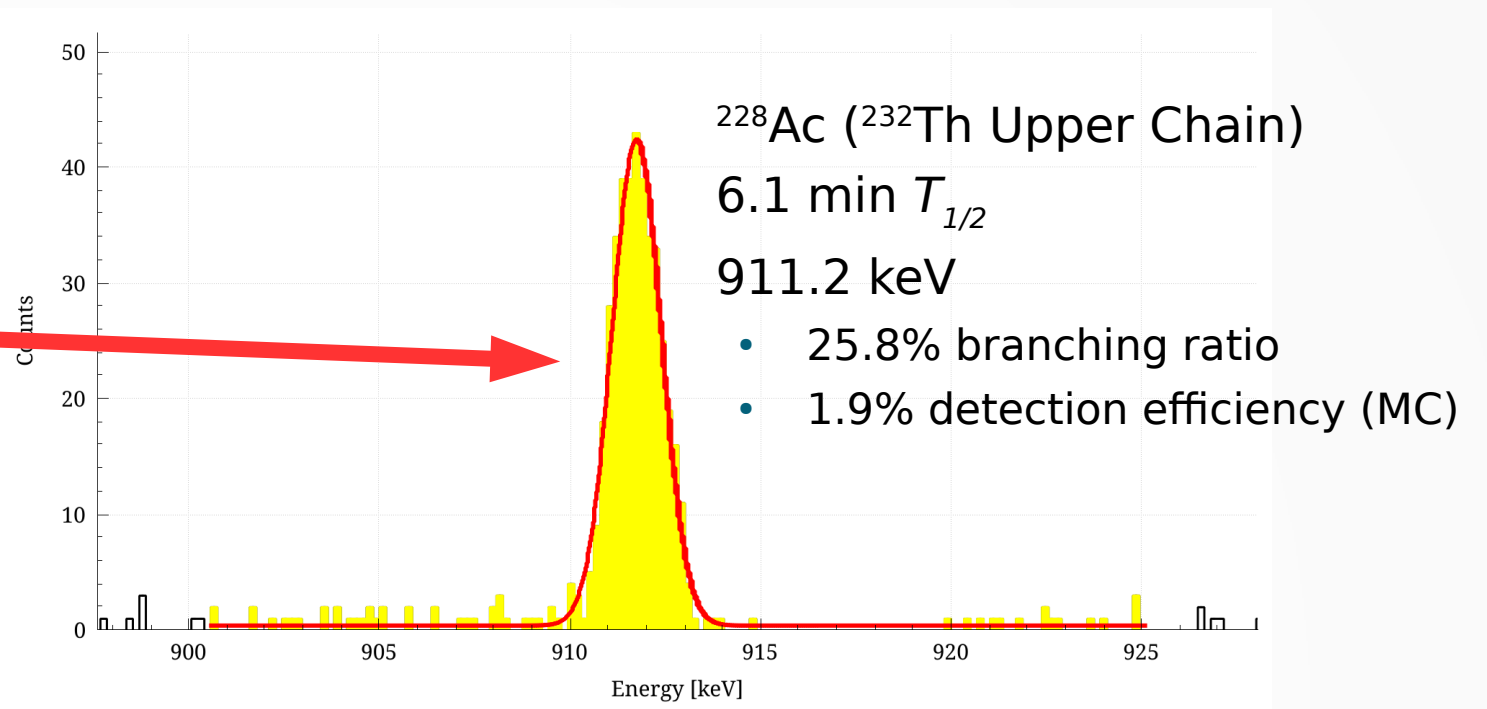
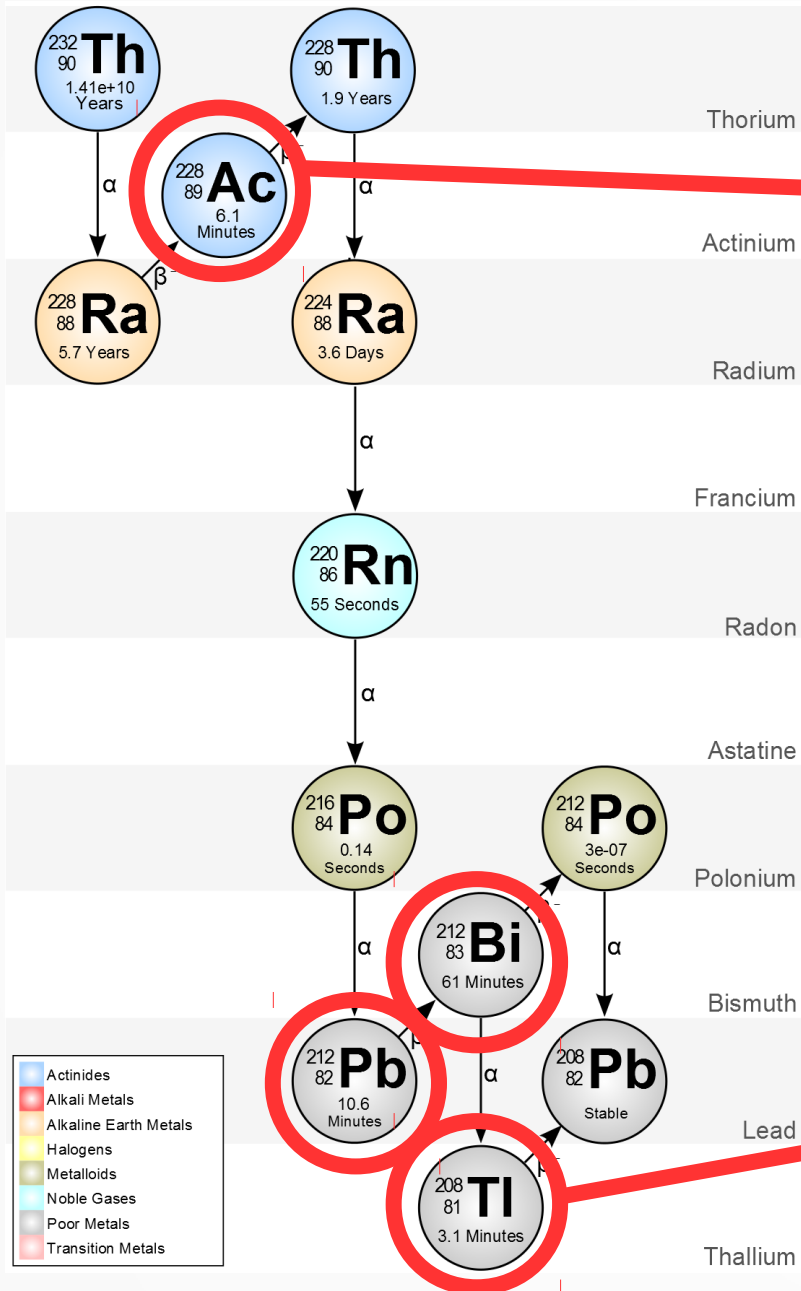
26.8 min $T_{1/2}$

351.9 keV

- 35.6% branching ratio
- 3.2% detection efficiency (MC)

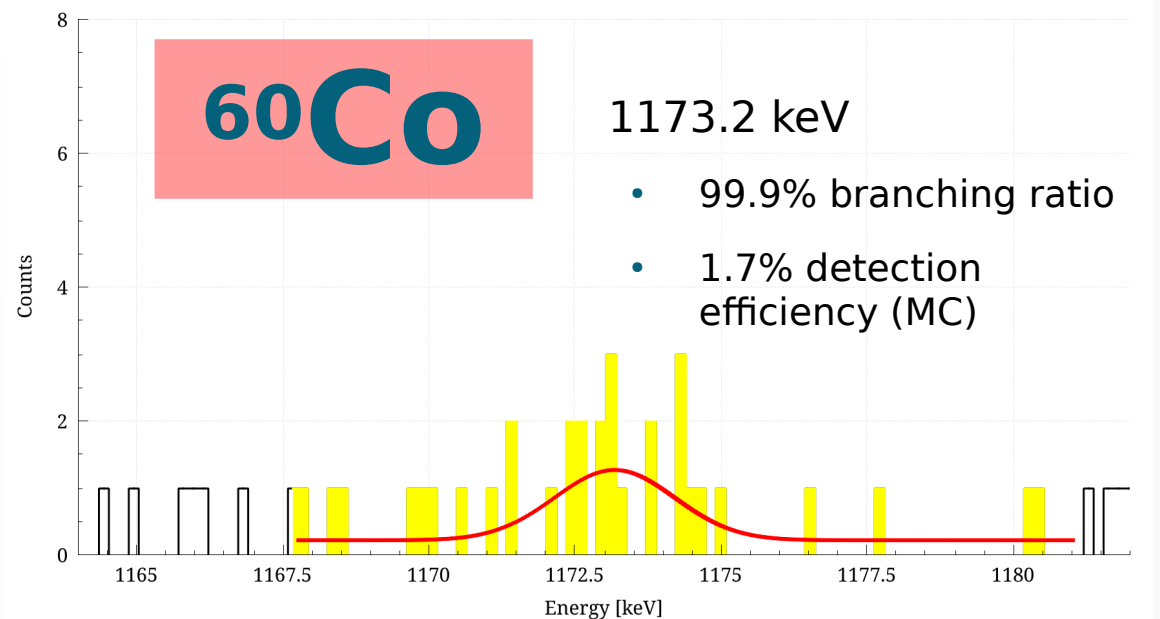
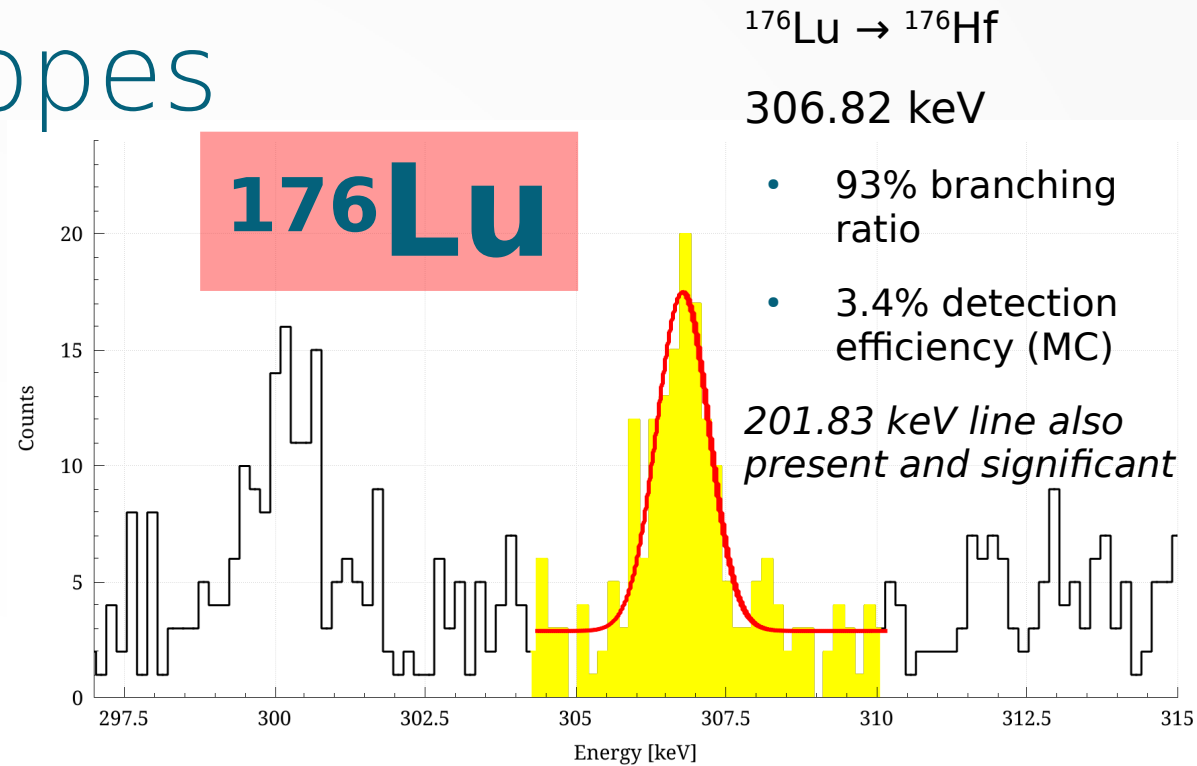
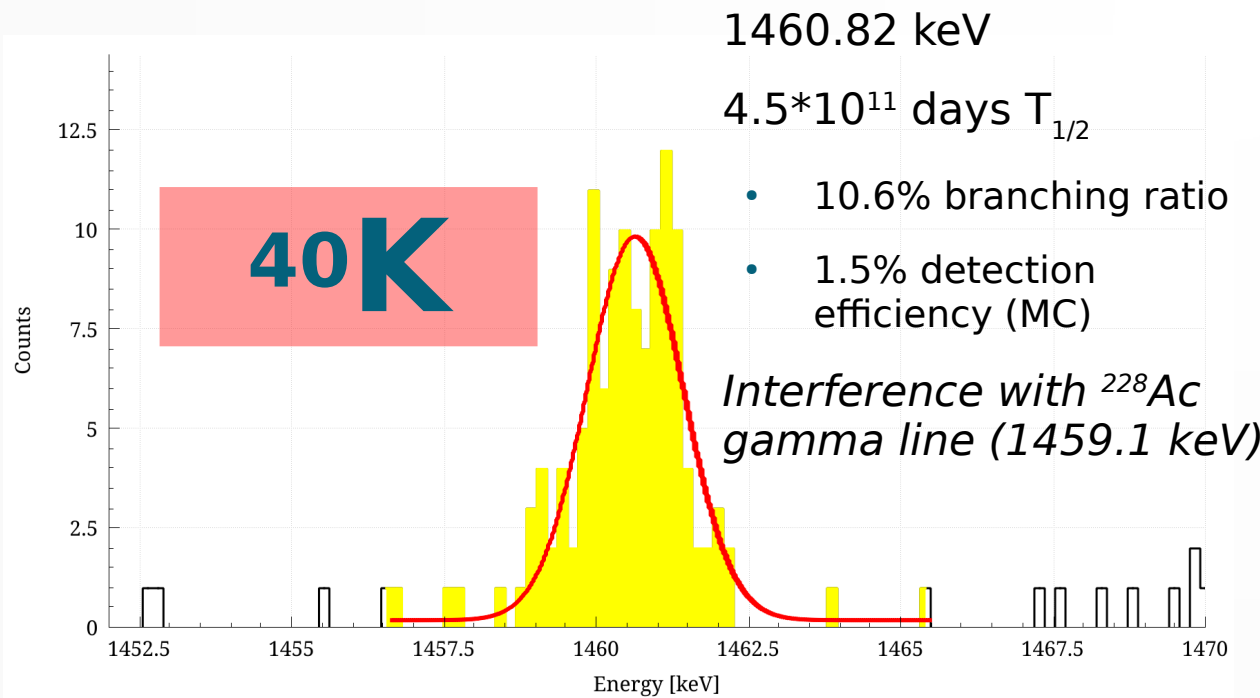


Thorium-232



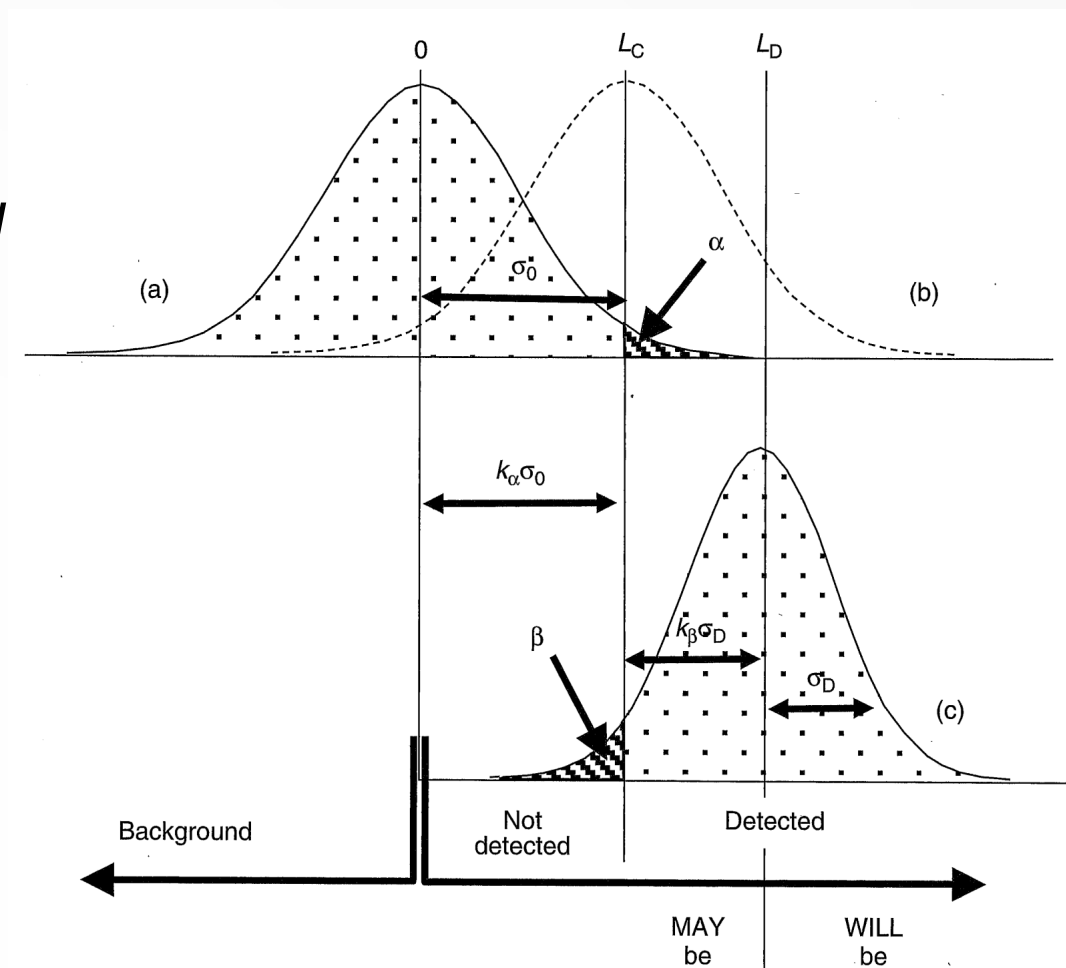
Other Interesting Isotopes

- No evidence of ^{235}U activity in sample.
- Other isotopes present:
 - ^{60}Co , common impurity in copper (part of the detector shielding) due to activation,
 - ^{40}K , from rock walls, primordial,
 - ^{176}Lu , primordial.



Total Activity

- Net count rate, $N = C/\Delta t_C - B/\Delta t_B$.
- Critical Limit: “Is the net count significant (i.e. $N > k_\alpha \sigma_0$)?”
- Upper Limit: “Given that this count is not statistically significant, what is the maximum statistically reasonable count?”
- Activity = Net count rate / (sample mass * live time * det. efficiency * branching ratio).
- Uncertainties → Poisson statistics.
- Total activity in each decay chain: average all individual gamma line activities, weighted by branching ratio.



Glimore, Practical Gamma Ray Spectrometry, 2nd ed., 2008.

For $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$ sample on Lunehead:

- **^{238}U : 1.79 +/- 1.71 mBq/kg**, – **^{232}Th : 48 +/- 17 mBq/kg**, – **^{235}U : <4 mBq/kg**,
- **^{40}K : <39 mBq/kg**, – **^{60}Co : <0.43 mBq/kg**, – **^{176}Lu : 2.5 +/- 1.8 mBq/kg**.

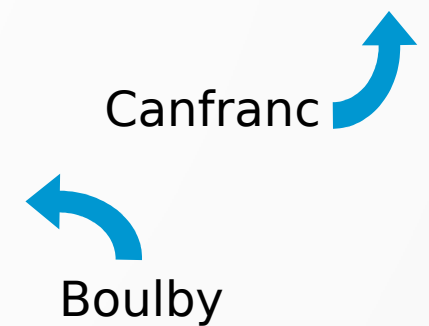
Screening Programme Status

- Three samples measured at Boulby for SK-Gd.
- Many samples measured at Canfranc Lab in Spain.
- *Repeated measurements on identical samples at both labs are consistent.*
- SK-Gd radiopurity requirements for supply $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$ met.
- Further radiopurity monitoring of other detector components (e.g. resin, sealant, PMT glass, etc.) ongoing.
- Huge effort upcoming to screen full delivery of SK-Gd $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$, 100 tons of material!

Units are mBq/Kg; limits are at 95% CL

Chain	Main subchain isotope	GSF-1710-NYC-17090 ¹	GSF-1710-NYC-17090 ²
²³⁸ U	²³⁸ U	< 9.7	< 12
	²²⁶ Ra	< 0.19	< 0.21
²³² Th	²²⁸ Ra	< 0.24	< 0.26
	²²⁸ Th	< 0.28	< 0.31
²³⁵ U	²³⁵ U	< 0.35	< 0.41
	²²⁷ Ac/ ²²⁷ Th	< 1.7	< 1.4
	⁴⁰ K	< 0.8	< 1.0
	¹³⁸ La	< 0.09 <115 ppb La	< 0.05 <61 ppb La
	¹⁷⁶ Lu	0.13 ± 0.03 2.5 ppb Lu	0.11 ± 0.04 2.1 ppb Lu
	¹³⁴ Cs	< 0.08	< 0.06
	¹³⁷ Cs	< 0.13	< 0.10

Isotope	Abundance	Specific activity (mBq/kg) - isotope		Specific activity (mBq/kg) - isotope		Specific activity (mBq/kg) - isotope	
		ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
		GSF-1604-MLC-1		GSF-1604-MLC-2		GOX-1510-MLC-1	
²³⁸ -U	0.993	33 ± 7	3 ± 1	< 35	< 3	1198 ± 225	97 ± 18
²³² -Th	1.000	118 ± 4	29 ± 1	95 ± 3	23 ± 1	254 ± 19	62 ± 5
²³⁵ -U	0.007	1.0 ± 0.5	2 ± 1	5 ± 1	8 ± 2	n/a	n/a
¹⁷⁶ -Lu	0.026	14 ± 6	286 ± 119	3 ± 2	51 ± 40	n/a	n/a
⁶⁰ -Co		< 0.5	trace	< 0.5	trace	n/a	n/a
⁴⁰ -K	0.000	< 21	< 677	< 17	< 511	<322	<10382



Backup

Uranium-235

