

# New Technologies for Gadolinium Loading Super-K

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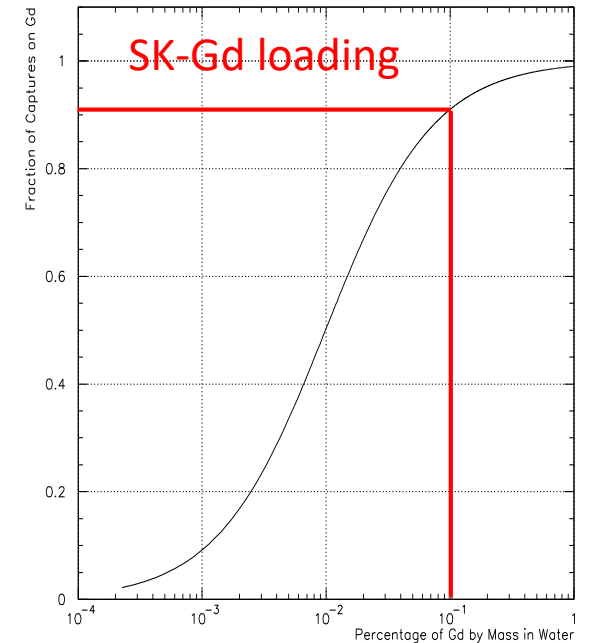
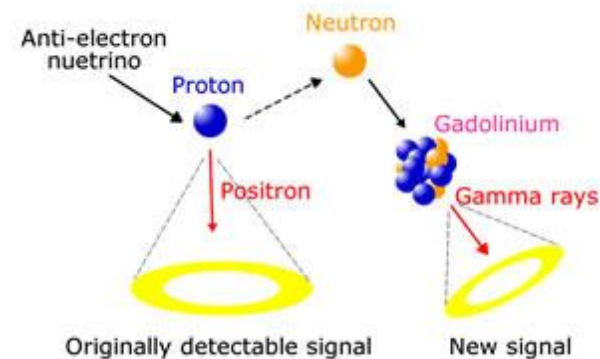
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TAUP 2017 – NEW TECHNOLOGIES SESSION

2017/7/26

# SK-Gd Overview

- Add 100 tons 0.2%  $\text{Gd}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  to SK
  - Use neutrons to tag  $\bar{\nu}$
  - > 90% of neutrons capture on Gd
- First proposed by Beacom and Vagins
  - PRL93,171101 (2004)
- New tech for new physics
  - Diffuse supernova background
  - Also improve existing signals



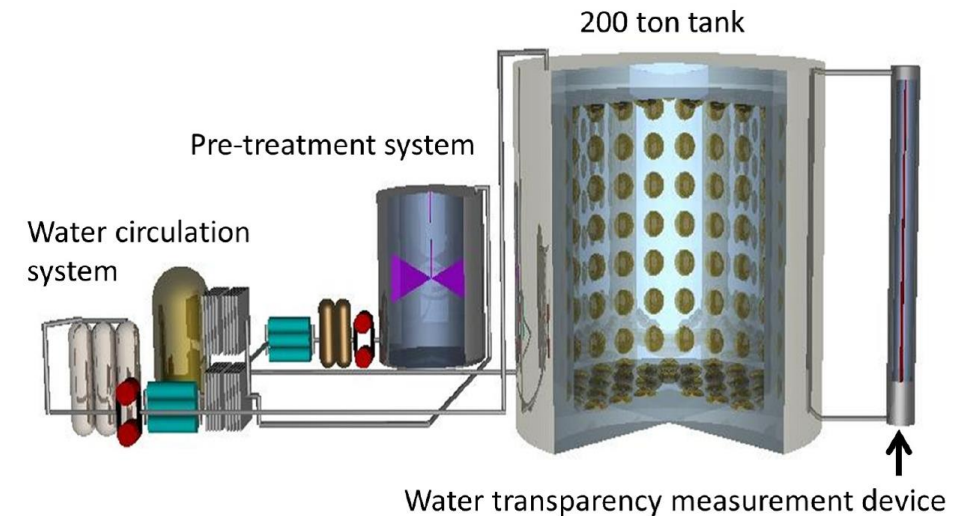
# Challenges of Gd

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- Add Gd while maintaining water transparency
  - New water circulation system
- Avoid erosion of detector components
  - Use only resistant materials
- Remove Gd when necessary
  - Resin based Gd capture
- High radiopurity – low contamination
  - Backgrounds for low analysis

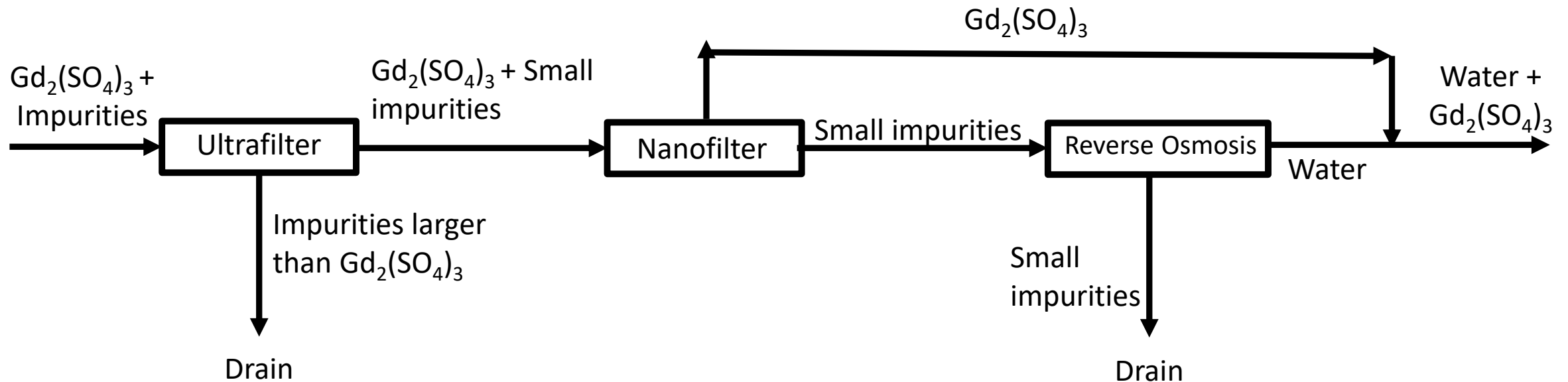
# EGADS

- Evaluating Gadolinium's Action on Detector Systems
  - 200 ton, ~240 PMTs
  - 0.2%  $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$
- Testbed for testing Gd technology
  - Runs in all configurations
  - Pure water & Gd water
  - With & without PMTs
- Currently taking data for > 2 years with PMTs at design Gd loading



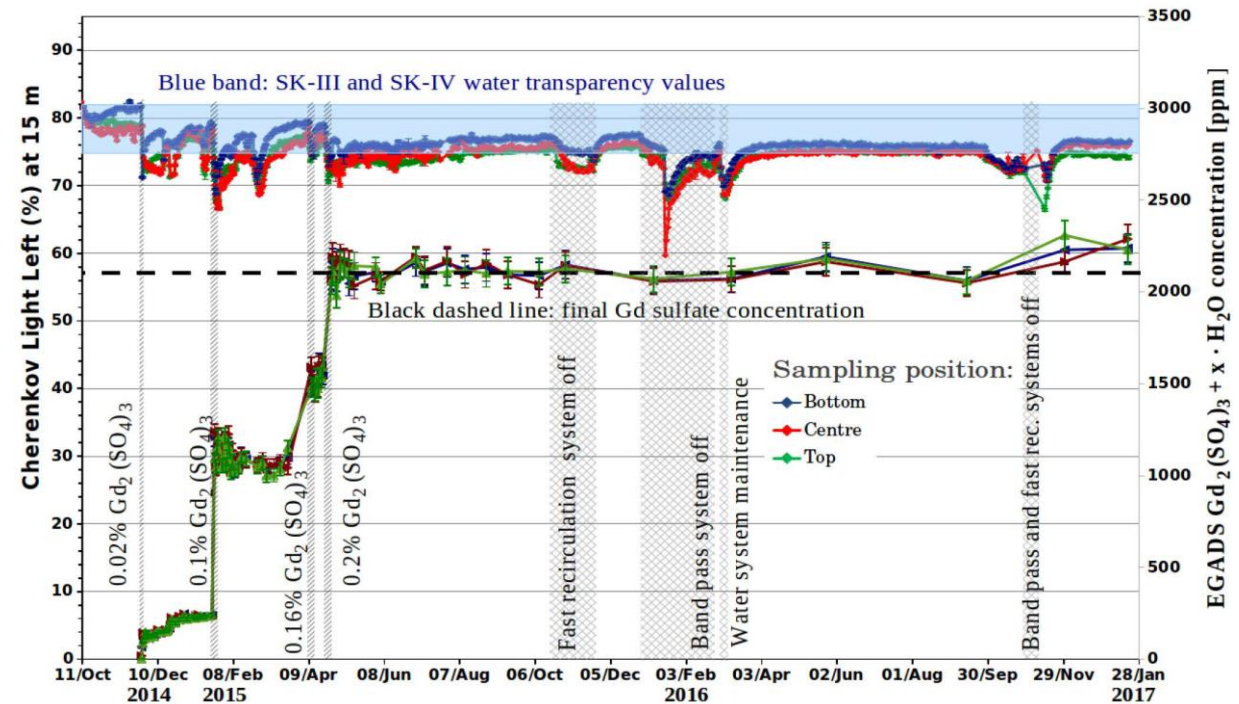
# Water System

- Molecular band pass system
  - Selects & retains Gd, removes impurities

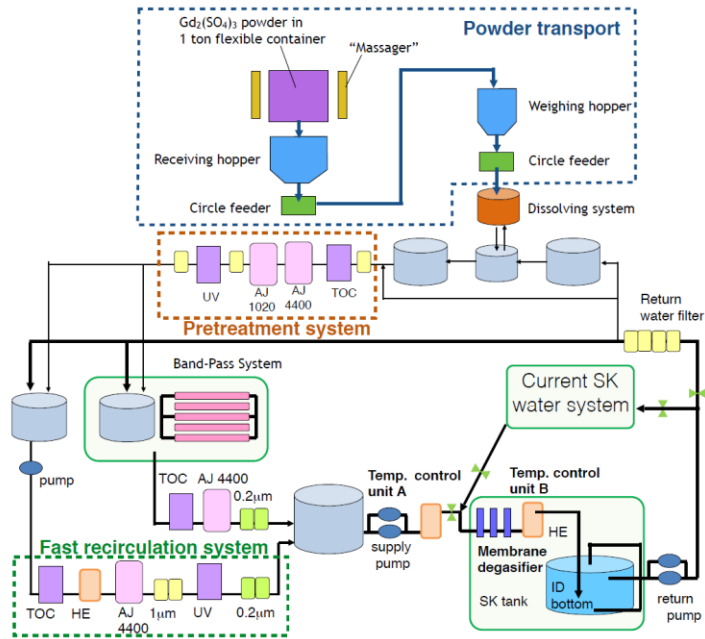


# Water Quality

- Success!
- Maintains SK levels of water quality
- Great stability
- No observable  $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$  loss after 2 years at design loading
  - >500 complete circulations



# New Water System for SK



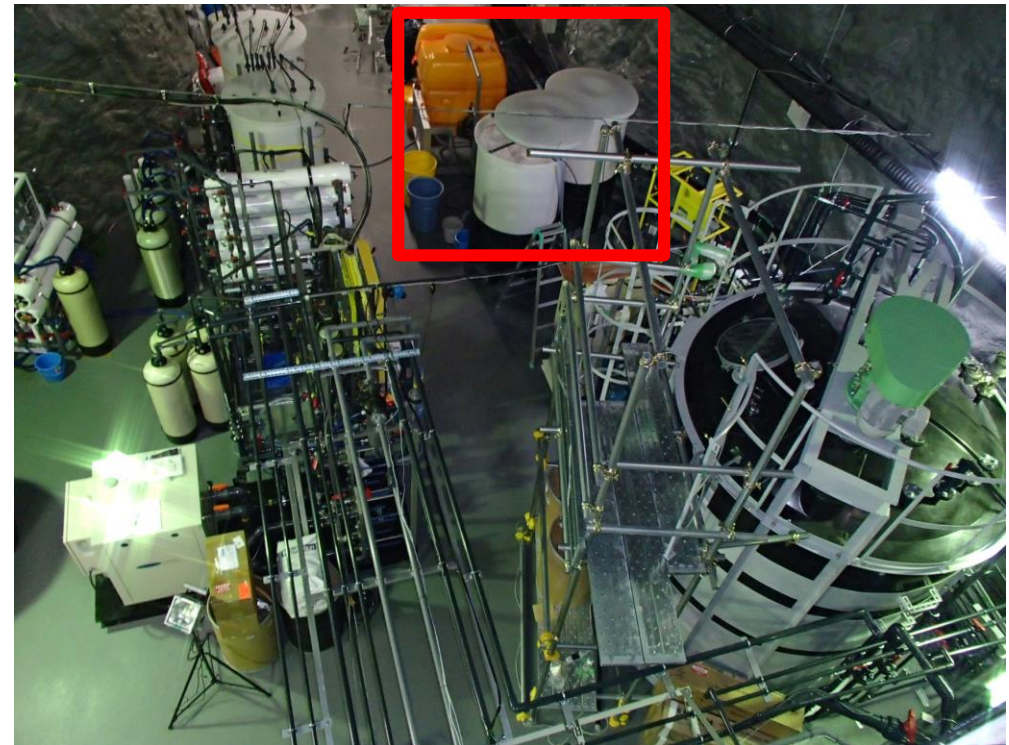
New water system  
8 m x 7 m x 50 m



# Gd Removal

- Need ability to remove Gd
  - Maintenance, end of experiment, etc.
- Pass water through cation ion-exchange resin
  - Simple and effective
- Tested several times in EGADS
  - $\ll 1\text{ppm Gd}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  remains after treatment
- Enlarged system designed for SK

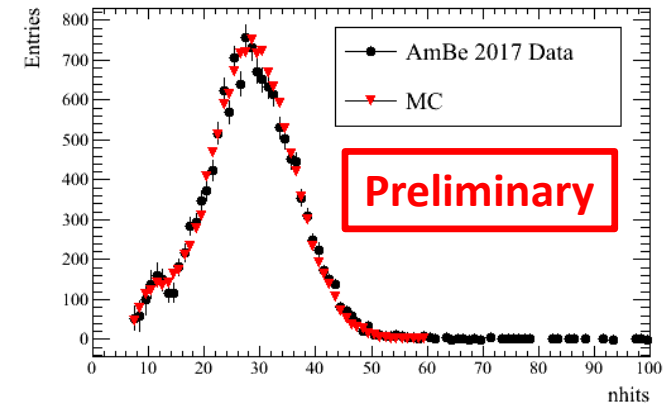
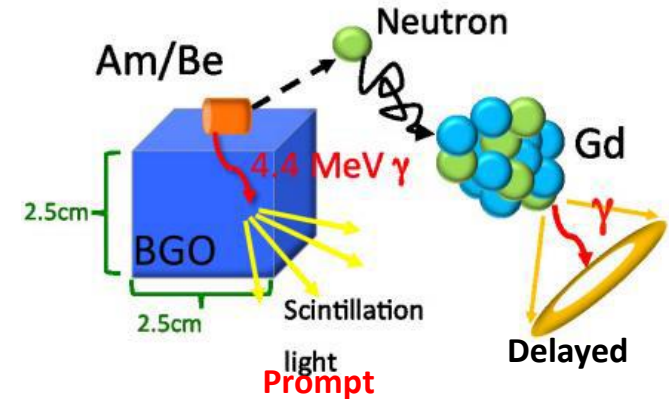
Resin removal system





# EGADS Data

- AmBe neutron source and Geant4 MC
  - Good agreement
- Monitor detector response over time
  - Capture time sensitive to Gd concentration
  - Stable over time
  - No observable Gd loss
  - Cross check water quality

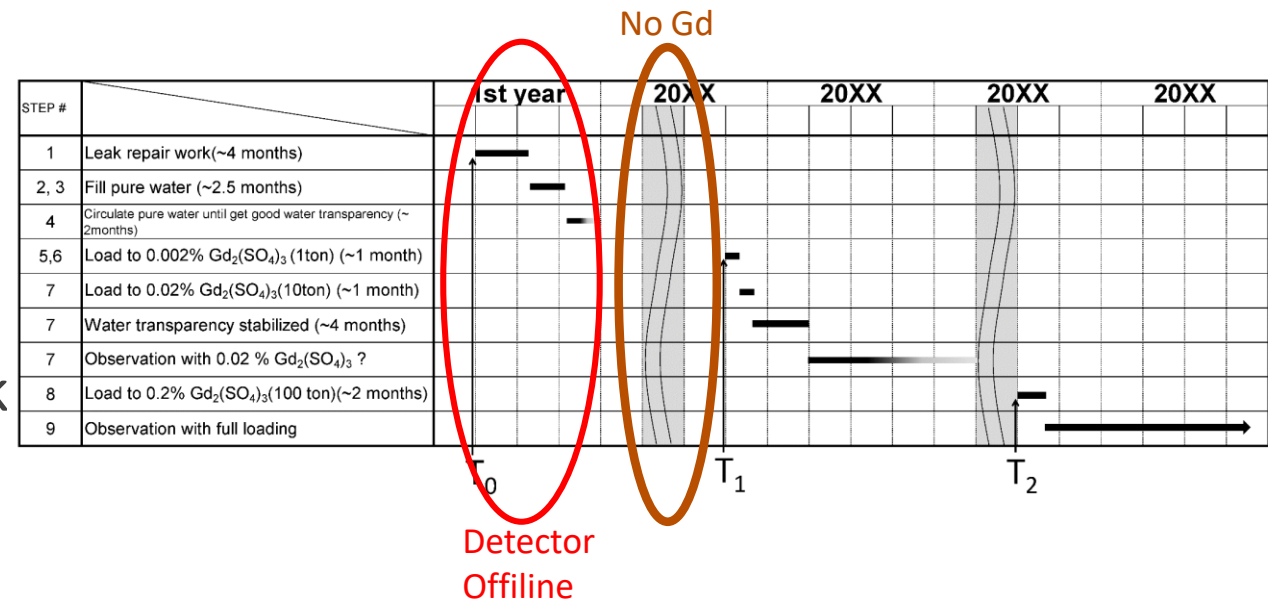


Preliminary	2015 Data	2016 Data	2017 Data	EGSIM
Efficiency (Gd n-capture)	$84.2 \pm 1 \%$	$85.3 \pm 0.7 \%$	$85.3 \pm 0.9 \%$	$84.4 \pm 0.3 \%$
Lifetime ( $\mu\text{s}$ )	$30.9 \pm 0.4$	$31.1 \pm 0.3$	$31.04 \pm 0.4$	$31.06 \pm 0.1$

\* N.B. Lower than expected SK efficiency due to neutron containment/small fiducial volume

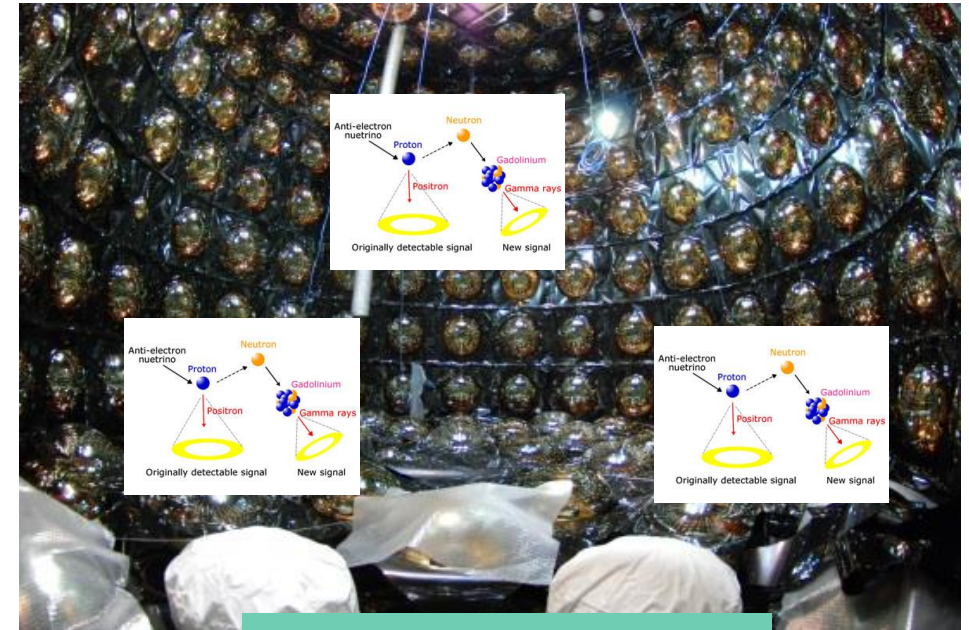
# SK-Gd

- EGADS demonstrated feasibility of Gd doped water Cherenkov technology
- Based on the success of EGADS, plan to add Gd to SK
  - Planned  $T_0 = 2018$
- SK tank will be drained for repair work
  - Non-operational for 6-9 months
  - No Gd until after  $T_1$
- Need some supernova contingency!



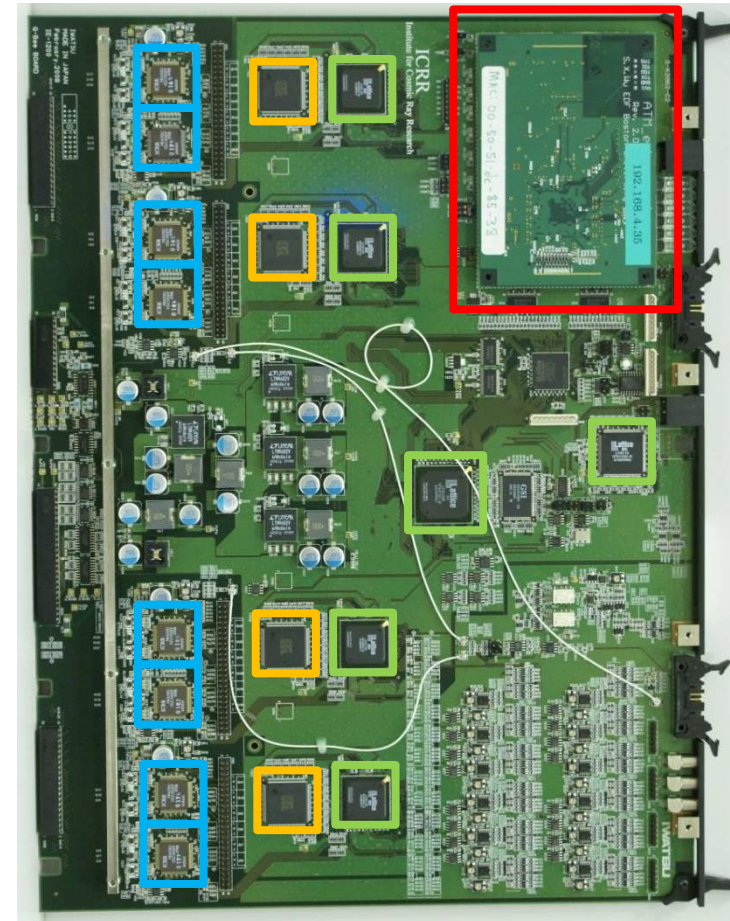
# EGADS for Supernova

- Repurpose EGADS as supernova detector
- Employing Gadolinium to Autonomously Detect Supernovae
  - ~90,000 events for Betelgeuse SN
- Replace old (old) ATM electronics
  - SK I, II, III
- New (old) QBEE electronics
  - SK IV
  - In SK since 2008
- Create 0 deadtime, **autonomous** supernova detector



# QBEE Board

- QTC Based Electronics with Ethernet
- 24 inputs (PMTs) per board
- QTCs – time to charge converters
  - 3 gain stages for high dynamic range
- Multi-hit TDCs
  - Dead time free system
- Ethernet readout daughter board
- 60MHz master clock supplies 60kHz global trigger to QBEEs



Network  
Interface  
Card

QTC

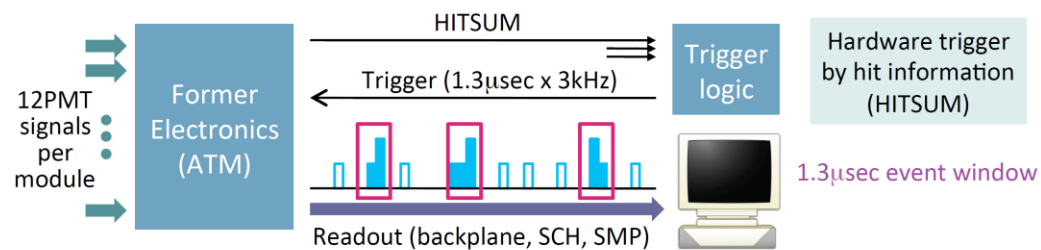
TDC

FPGA

# DAQ Upgrade

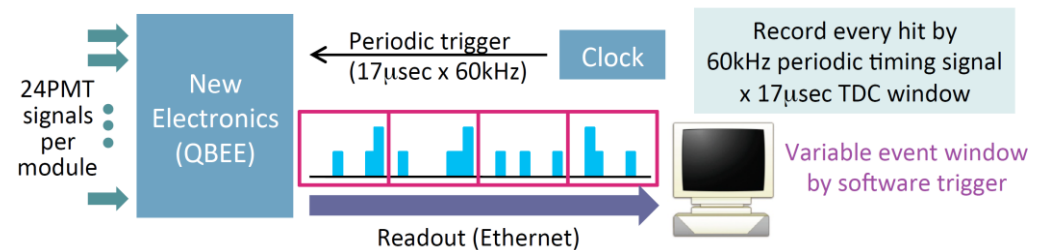
## ATM

- Significant deadtime
- Hardware Trigger
  - Only hits in trigger window recorded
- Capable of ~300 Hz readout
- Moderate dynamic range



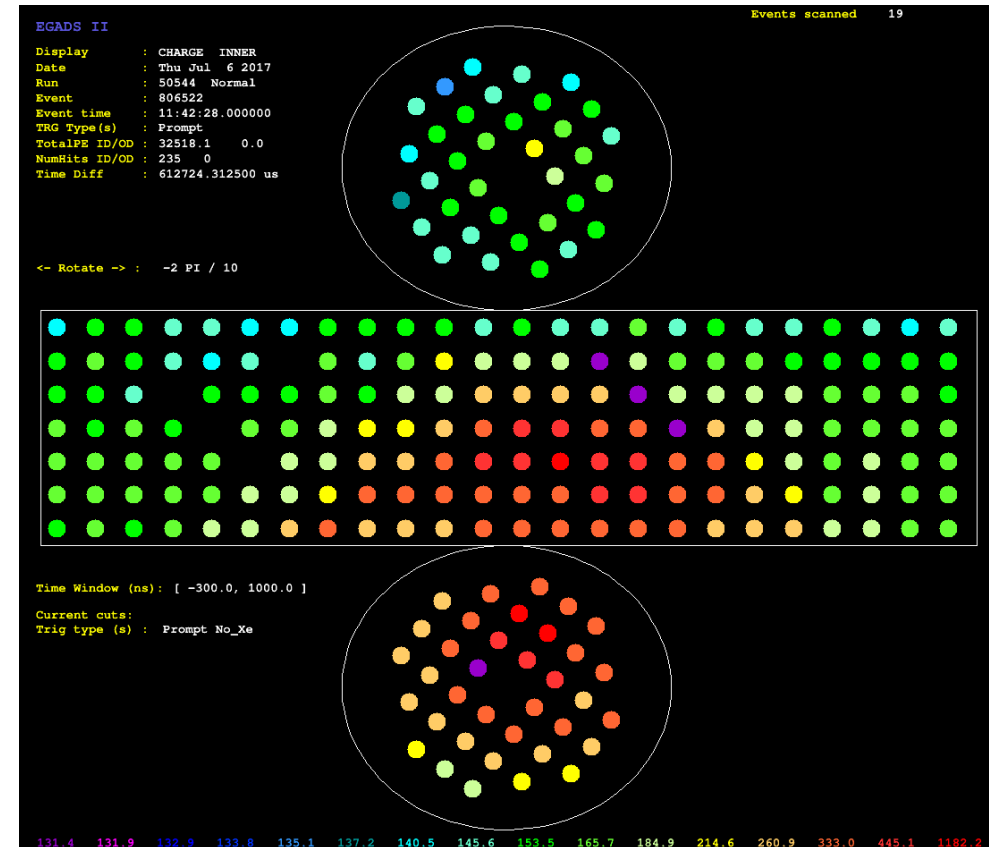
## QBEE

- No deadtime
- Software trigger
  - All hits recorded
- Capable of >10 kHz readout
- Large dynamic range (ATM x 5)



# Upgrade Progress

- QBEEs installed
- DAQ being tested
  - Taking data
  - Finalising setup
- Calibration campaign before physics data-taking



Cosmic ray in EGADS with QBEE electronics

# Real Time Alert

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- Implement Intelligent Trigger system from SK
  - Real time event reconstruction
- With Gd we can identify Inverse Beta events with low background
  - Prompt positron
  - Delayed neutron ( $\sim 0-300 \mu\text{s}$  later)
- Multiple IB events in 1ms can only be from a SN burst!
  - No need for cross-checks/human intervention
  - Autonomously alert within 1 s of neutrino arrival

# Summary

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- Viability of Gd doped Water Cherenkov technology demonstrated
  - Developing several other new technologies on the way
- EGADS will now be repurposed to autonomously detect nearby supernova
  - Most advanced supernova detector
- Gadolinium revitalising a many decades young technology in pursuit of new physics
  - While enhancing old searches



# Backups

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# Radioisotope Reduction

- Significant contamination in untreated Gd powder
  - In terms of backgrounds for low energy analyses
  - Solar has most stringent requirements
- Reduction through:
  - Pre-treatment by suppliers
  - Removal via ion-exchange resins

Chain	Part of Chain	Typical (mBq/kg)	Goal (mBq/kg)	Analysis
$^{238}\text{U}$	$^{238}\text{U}$	50	< 5	DSNB
	$^{226}\text{Ra}$	5	< 0.5	Solar
$^{232}\text{Th}$	$^{228}\text{Ra}$	10	< 0.05	Solar
	$^{228}\text{Th}$	100	< 0.05	Solar
$^{235}\text{U}$	$^{235}\text{U}$	32	< 3	Solar
	$^{227}\text{Ac}/^{227}\text{Th}$	300	< 3	Solar

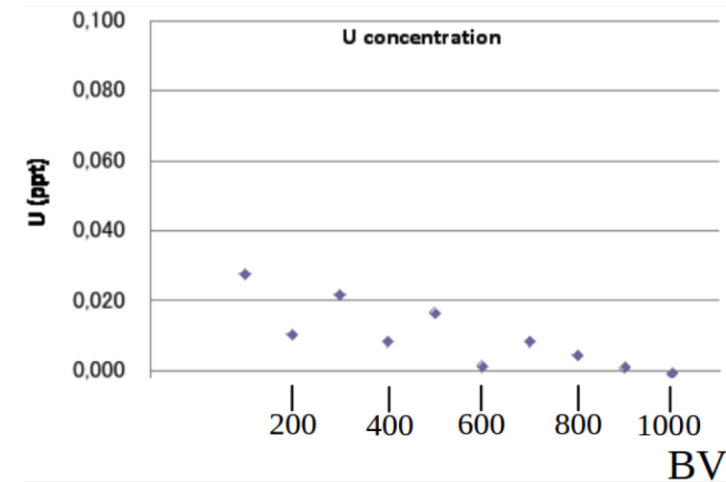
# Radioisotope Reduction - Pretreatment

- Orders of magnitude reductions compared to typical sample
- Goals met for U
- Well on the way to Ra/Th goals

Chain	Part of Chain	Typical (mBq/kg)	Goal (mBq/kg)	Company A (mBq/kg)	Company B (mBq/kg)	Company C (mBq/kg)
$^{238}\text{U}$	$^{238}\text{U}$	50	< 5	3	2.7	2.1
	$^{226}\text{Ra}$	5	< 0.5	< 9	< 0.6	< 0.3
$^{232}\text{Th}$	$^{228}\text{Ra}$	10	< 0.05	< 5.9	< 0.7	< 0.3
	$^{228}\text{Th}$	100	< 0.05	< 5.9	0.9	< 0.4
$^{235}\text{U}$	$^{235}\text{U}$	32	< 3	< 35	< 3.1	< 0.6
	$^{227}\text{Ac}/^{227}\text{Th}$	300	< 3	< 35	< 6.1	< 1.9

# Radioisotope Reduction - U

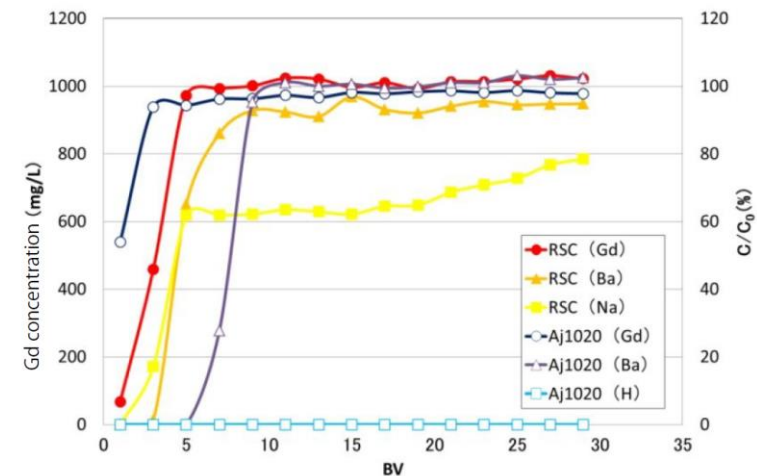
- Further U reduction demonstrated
- Use Amberjet (AJ) 4400
  - Ion exchange resin
- Deployed & tested in EGADS
  - Initial loading 10 ppt
  - Reduces U to < 1% initial level
  - No Gd loss observed



BV = bed volume = ~150 litres of water

# Radioisotope Reduction - Ra

- Use cation-exchange resin
  - Ra: DOWTEX Radium Selective Complexer (RSC)
  - Amberjet 1020
- DOWTEX Exchanges  $\text{Na}^+$  for  $\text{Ra}^{2+}$ 
  - AJ uses  $\text{H}^+$
  - Will absorb  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$
- Replace Na/H with Gd
- Difficult to measure Ra directly
  - Measure daughter, Rn
- New Rn system developed
  - Use Rn detector developed for SK
  - NIMA 867, pg 108-114, 2017
- Tests will begin shortly



Initial binding of Gd by the resin. Modified resins stop absorbing Gd after several BV