

# The LZ LS screener

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DOE Site Visit

August 22, 2016

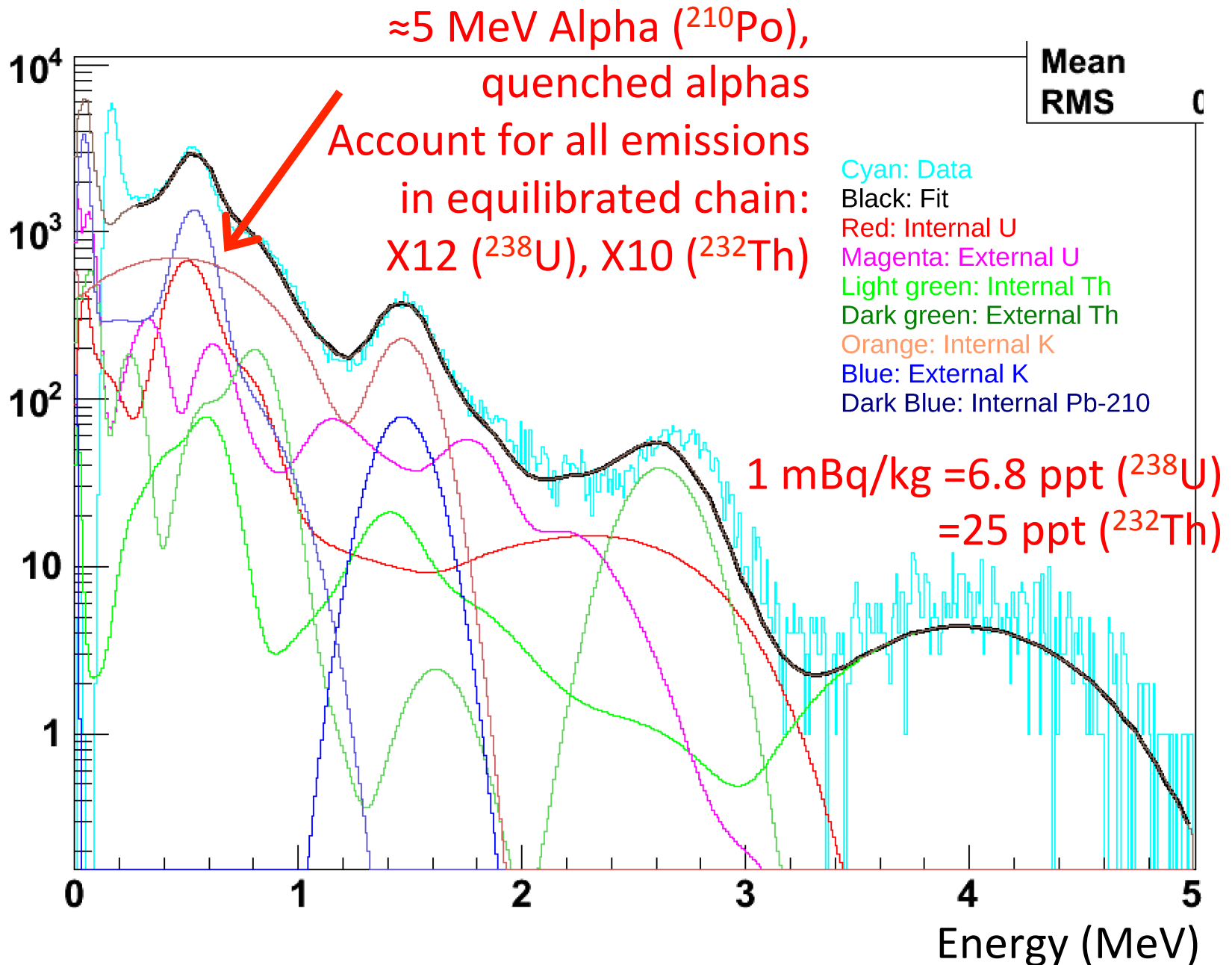
# Motivation & Overview

- Low rate/dead time in LZ OD... total rate  $< 100$  Hz for 200 keV (baseline); 100 keV (goal) threshold
- Internal contaminations: sensitive to  $\alpha$ -particles,  $\beta$ 's, etc
- $^{14}\text{C}$  especially (156 keV endpoint)... need screen 6 orders of magnitude below atmospheric ( $10^{-12}$ ) level

## “LS Screener”

- Goals:
  - Rate and energy spectrum from GdLS impurities...
  - Operational experience
- Concept:  $1000^{\text{th}}$  size of OD gives  $1000^{\text{th}}$  the rate: Hz  $\rightarrow$  mHz
- Planned data taking in LUX/LZ water tank early November

# Daya Bay... 280 Hz, 370 keV Threshold



# Proposed Internal Rate Contributions

## Alphas, Betas, Gammas Included

Component	Rate Contribution (Hz)				Sum (Hz)
	$^{238}\text{U}$	$^{232}\text{Th}$	$^{40}\text{K}$	$^{14}\text{C}$	
LAB	3	0.4	3	3	8.8
$\text{GdCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.6	1.8	0.2		3.6
PPO	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9
TMHA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9
bis-MSB	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9
Sum	5.5	2.9	3.4	3.2	15

# Radiopurity Achieved (ppt by mass)

	$^{238}\text{U}$	$^{232}\text{Th}$	$^{40}\text{K}$	Method	$^{14}\text{C}$
LAB (impure)	0.02±0.002	<0.007	ongoing	PNNL-Isotope Dilution ICP-MS	?
LAB (purified)	<0.004	<0.007	ongoing	PNNL-Isotope Dilution ICP-MS	?
GdCl <sub>3</sub> .6H <sub>2</sub> O (purified)	<100	<100	ongoing	DayaBay-HPGe	
PPO (H <sub>2</sub> O)	<150	<640	25±2	UC Davis-NAA	?
bis-MSB	<210	<190	30± 10	UC Davis-NAA	?

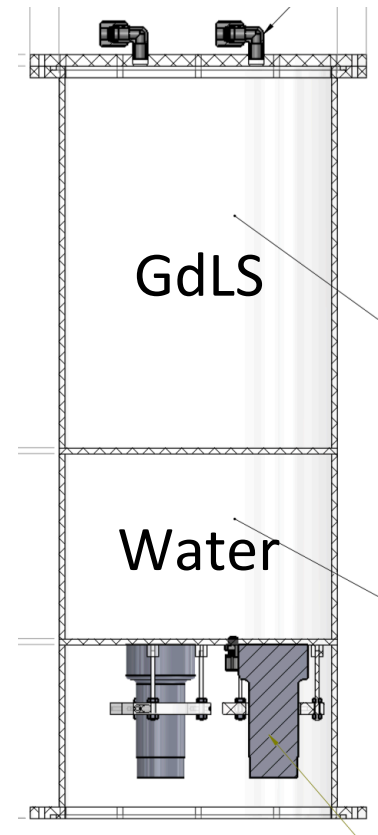
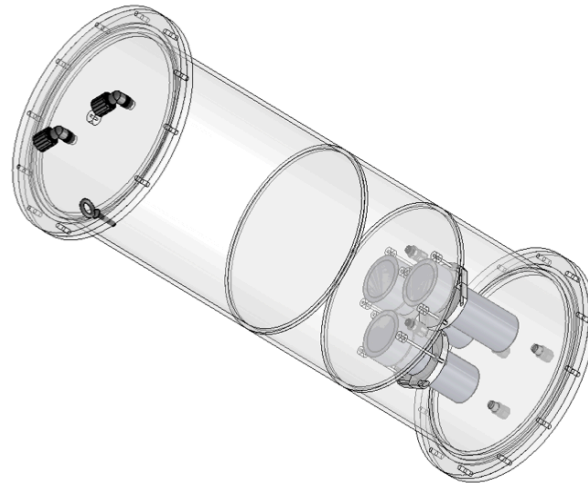
- Ongoing process for  $^{40}\text{K}$
- $^{14}\text{C}$  is a challenge:
  - (I) keep the solvent fresh (process with vendor)
  - (II) will screen to  $10^{-15}$  with LLNL Accelerator Mass Spectrometry
  - (III) the proposed LZ-Screener (1/1000 of total mass) will assess the activity of final Gd-LS at ~mHz

# Rate Components

Component	Rate (Hz)
Mine/Rock Gammas	91 (200 keV)
<b><math>^{152}\text{Gd}</math> alphas</b>	<b>34 (170 keV)</b>
<b>Gd-LS</b>	<b>15 (100 keV)</b>
Other LZ Components	7 (100 keV)
OD Acrylic	5 (100 keV)
<b>Total</b>	$\approx 200$ (100 keV), $\approx 130$ (200 keV)

# Screeener Overview

- Made of UVT acrylic
- ~ 24 kg GdLS
- ~ 14 kg Water Shield
- 3 LZ R11410 PMTs
  - **Very radiopure**
- Wrapped in highly reflective tyvek

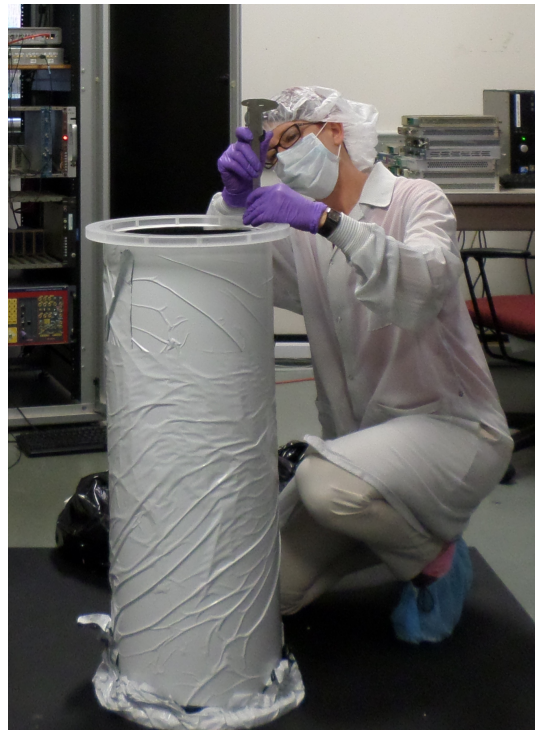


CAD Model by Susanne Kyre

# Construction & Tests at UCSB



Received in May 2016



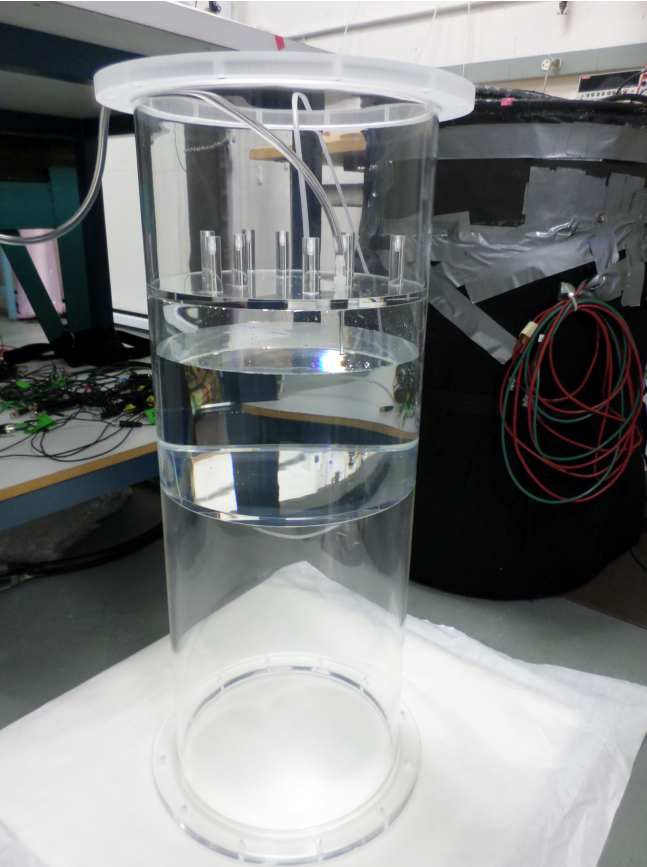
Vessel inspection - Susanne



PMT Mounts Gluing w/ Susanne



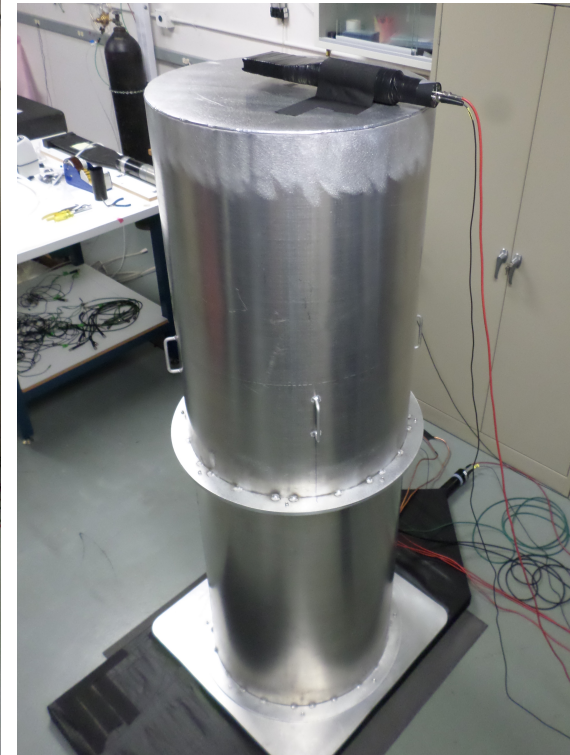
# Construction & Tests at UCSB



Water Fill w/ Dean White



PMTs mounted and cabled  
(detector stand designed by Susanne)

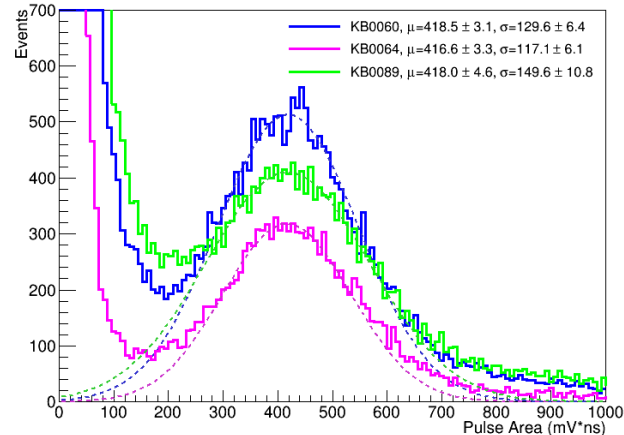
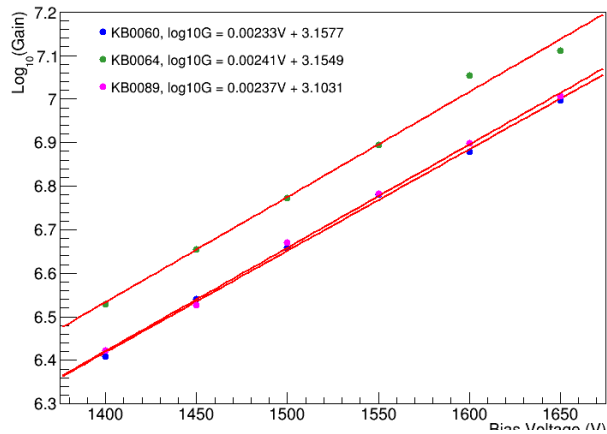


Dark box w/ muon  
tagging

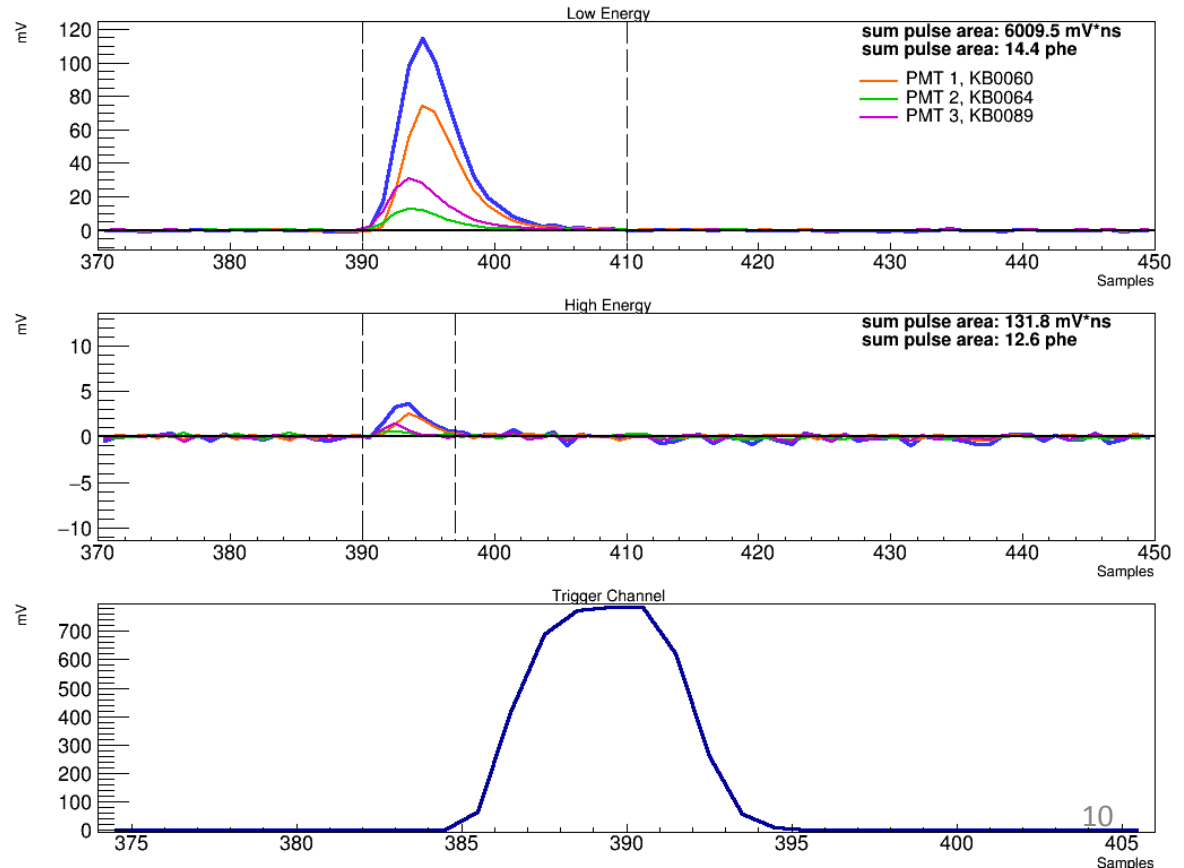
# Data Taking

- Bonus: independent use/testing of LZ electronics chain:  
R11410 PMT -> Amp (UCD) -> DDC10 (U. Rochester)

PMT Gain Curves and Matched sphe spectra:

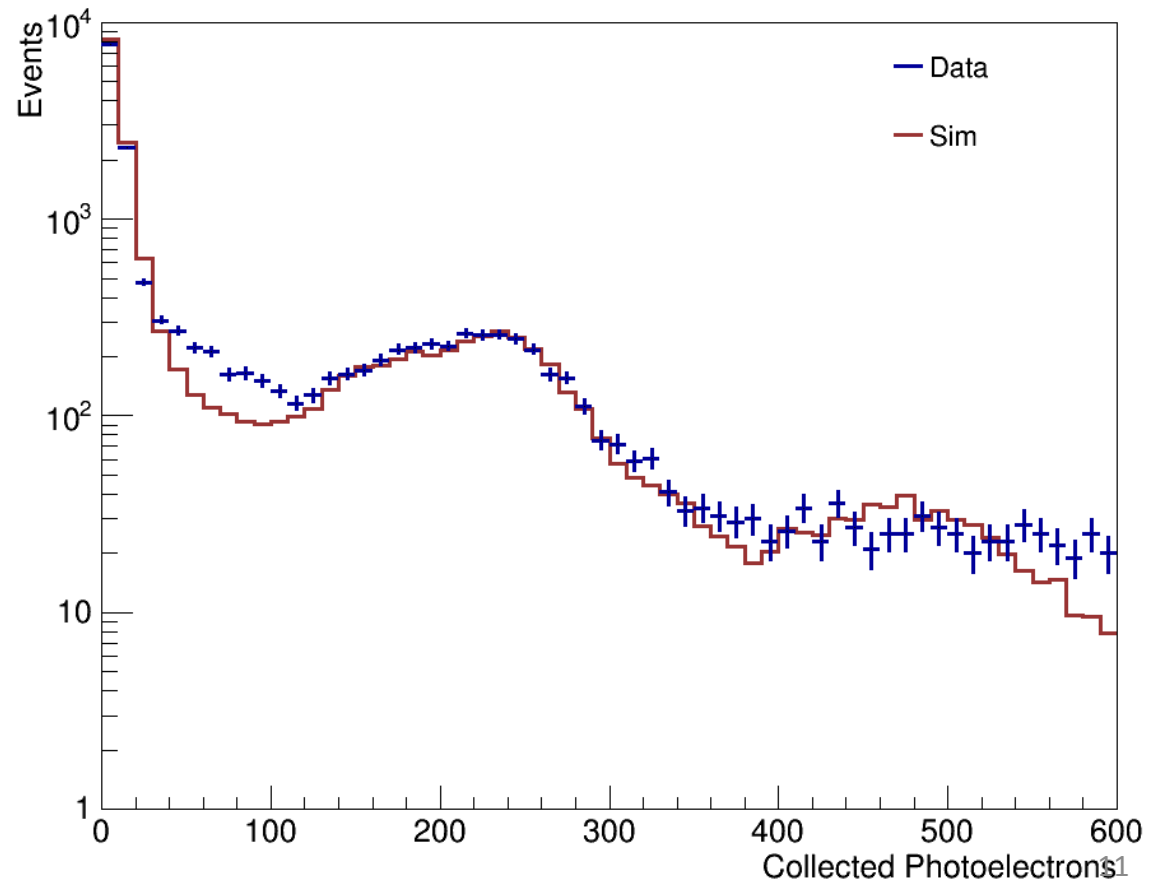
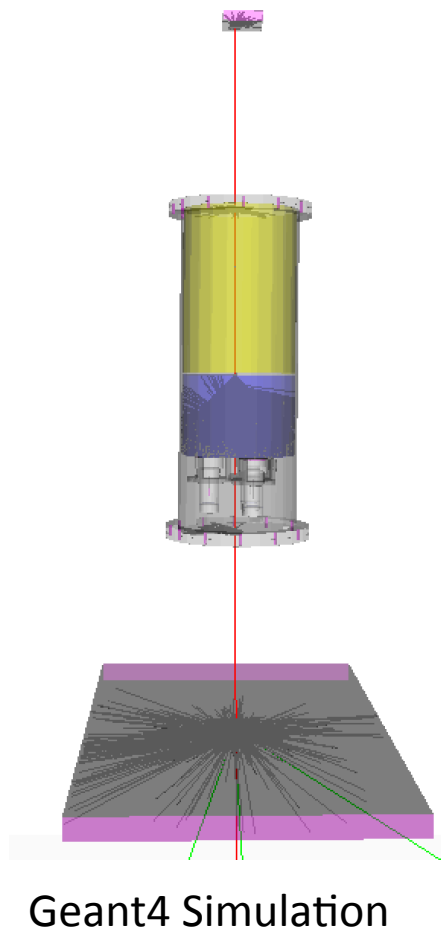


A typical event waveform:



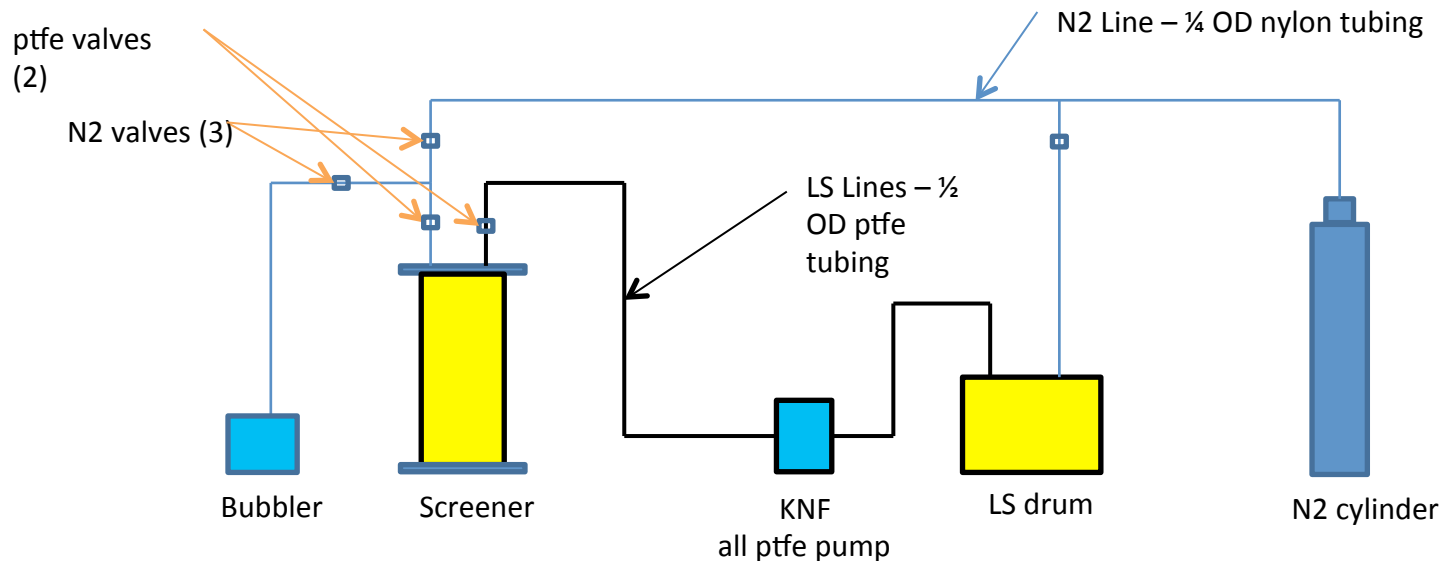
# Calibration With Muons

- Cherenkov in acrylic and water gives absolute photon source!
- Calibrate simulation, work in progress



# LS Filling

- Plan to fill w/ pure LAB this or next week
- Dean developing filling procedure
- Useful test for bugs before LZ OD filling



# Conclusions

- LS Screener very advanced, excellent progress
- Crucial for LZ project
  - GdLS quality assurance
  - Operational experience
- Possible Material Screener, Economical w/r to HPGe
  - Poor energy resolution compared to HPGe
  - Issue is background rate... can't use LUX Water Shield forever
  - CDMS-II lead shield, owned by UCSB, can be employed
  - Of general interest for DM/Low Background community

# Backup Slides

# Radioactivity Requirements

Component	Raw Values (ppt)				Gram per Liter Gd-LS	0.1% Gd-LS in veto (ppt)			
	<sup>238</sup> U	<sup>232</sup> Th	<sup>40</sup> K	<sup>14</sup> C		<sup>238</sup> U	<sup>232</sup> Th	<sup>40</sup> K	<sup>14</sup> C
LAB	1	0.5	0.4	$1.6 \times 10^{-6}$	860	1	0.5	0.4	$1.6 \times 10^{-6}$
GdCl <sub>3</sub> .6H <sub>2</sub> O	300	1200	20		0.86	0.5	2	0.04	
PPO	20	70	10	$4 \times 10^{-5}$	3	0.07	0.2	0.04	$0.15 \times 10^{-6}$
TMHA	20	70	10	$6 \times 10^{-5}$	3	0.07	0.2	0.04	$0.2 \times 10^{-6}$
bis-MSB	4000	14000	2000	$7 \times 10^{-3}$	0.015	0.07	0.2	0.04	$0.13 \times 10^{-6}$
Total						1.7	3.2	0.6	$2.1 \times 10^{-6}$
<b>DayaBay</b>						<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	

- Daya Bay activity was from one-pass purification of GdCl<sub>3</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O and PPO
- Daya Bay <sup>40</sup>K could be from water or contamination.
- <sup>14</sup>C similar to the Borexino measurement –  $1.9 \times 10^{-6}$  (a puzzle in itself,  $5 \times 10^{-9}$  expected); had 1.5 gm/liter of PPO, apparently not the <sup>14</sup>C source. Borexino had 25 keV threshold, saw 1.5 Hz above 60 keV in 4 tonnes.
- Atmospheric <sup>14</sup>C is about 1 ppt (!!); this level is 0.2 Hz/gram.
- <sup>14</sup>C for LAB, PPO, TMHA - come from underground sources.