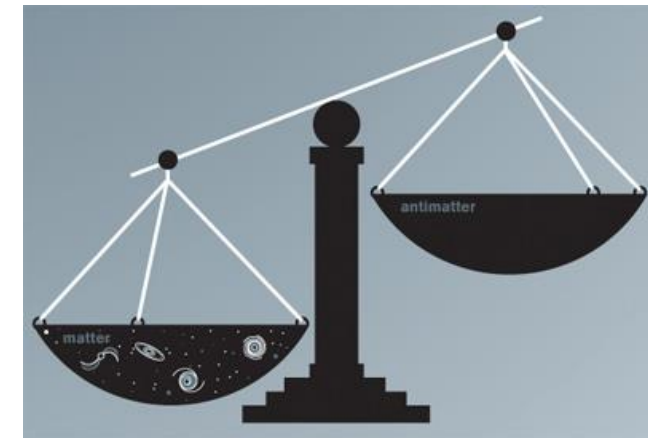
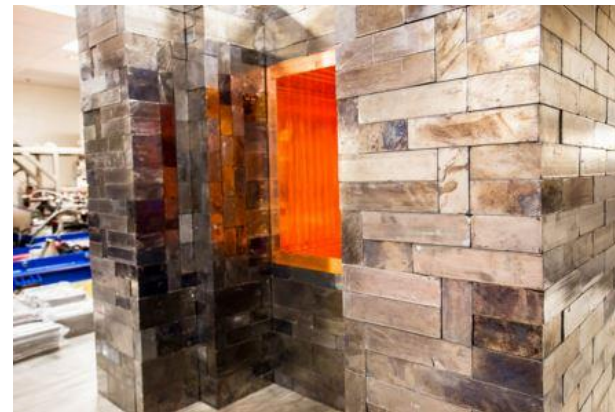
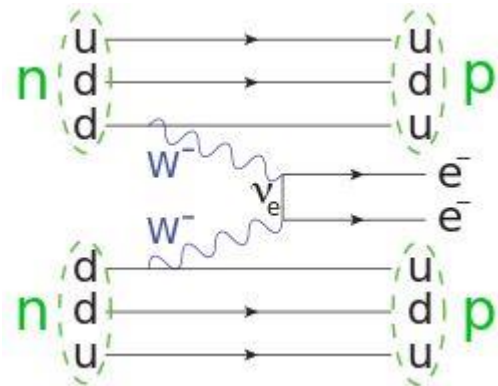
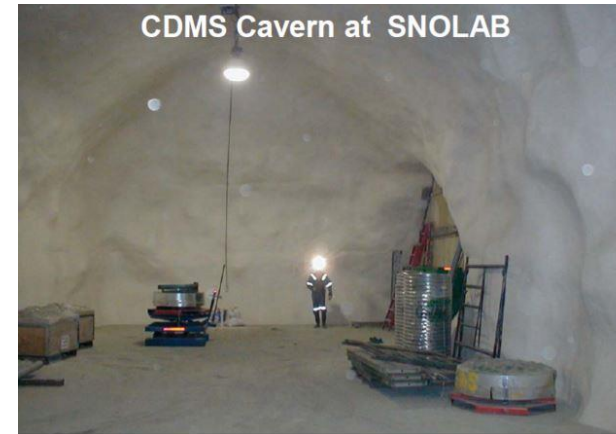


Low Background Laboratories

Per Provencher
PHYS 575 Fall 2015
12/1/2015

Why Low Background Laboratories?

- For the Science!
 - Dark matter search
 - Matter-antimatter symmetry
 - non-zero positive baryon density aka universe is made of matter!
 - $0\nu\beta\beta$ search – Majorana particles?
 - Proton decay



Challenges

- Activity is everywhere:
 - NORM – Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials – (Diana 12/8)
 - Cosmic sources – (Erin 12/8)
 - Anthromorphic – it's our fault!
- Show and tell...



Anthromorphic sources

- Atmospheric testing
- Accidents
- Waste
- Non-nuclear power
- Commercial uses
- Ourselves!

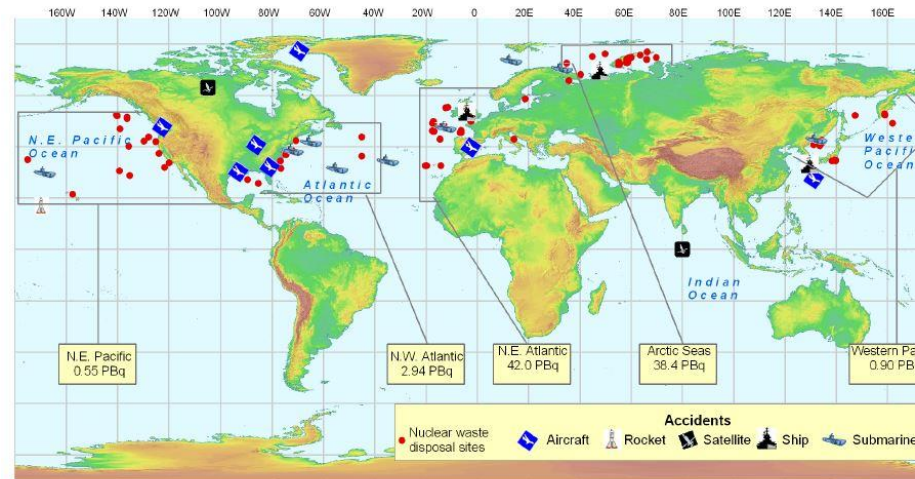
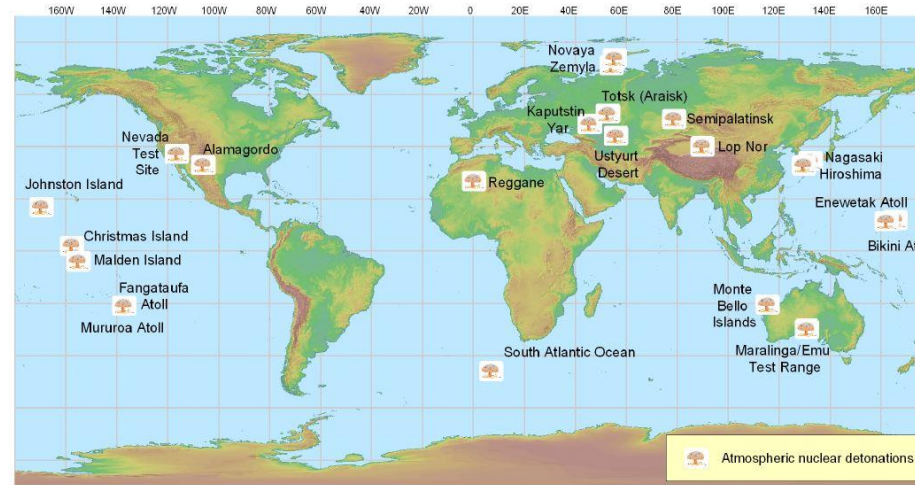
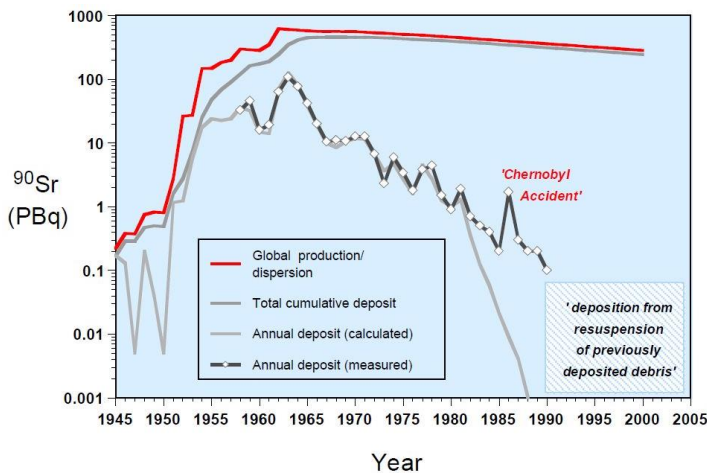


TABLE 1.23. Typical Concentrations in Diet and Intakes of ^{90}Sr in Two American Cities.

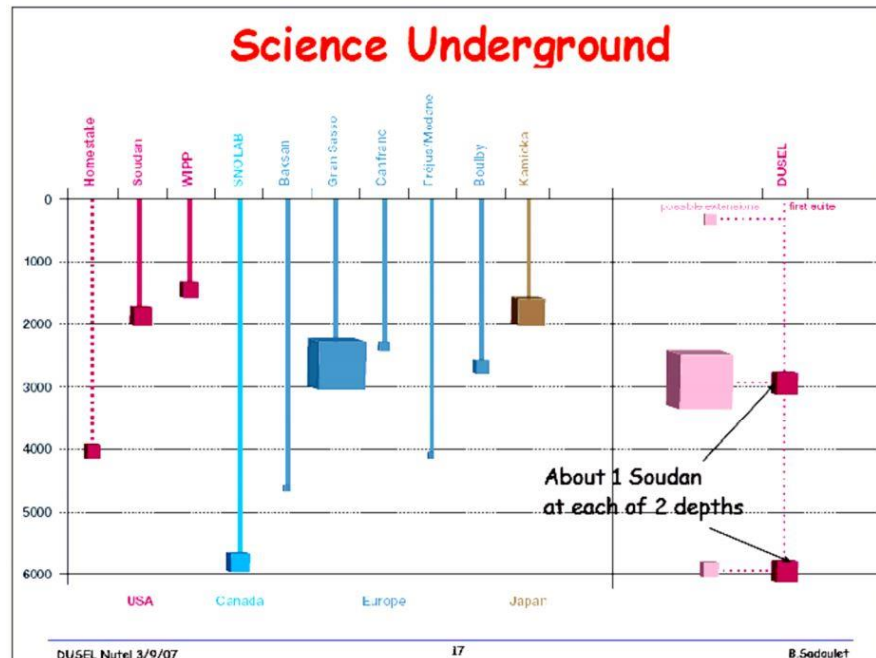
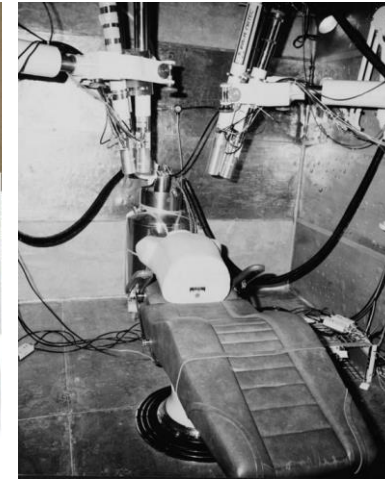
Diet Category	Consumption (kg/y)	New York City		San Francisco	
		Concentration (mBq/kg)	Intake (Bq/y)	Concentration (mBq/kg)	Intake (Bq/y)
Dairy products	200	118	23.7	37	7.4
Fresh vegetables	48	326	15.6	89	4.3
Canned vegetables	22	200	4.4	107	2.4
Root vegetables	10	125	1.3	111	1.4
Potatoes	38	85	3.3	78	2.9
Dry beans	3	588	1.8	292	2.0
Fresh fruit	59	96	5.6	48	2.8
Canned fruit	11	41	0.4	30	0.3
Fruit juice	28	63	1.8	52	1.5
Bakery products	44	111	4.8	70	3.1
Flour	34	167	5.7	130	4.4
Grain products	11	222	2.6	107	1.2
Macaroni	3	89	0.3	85	0.3
Rice	3	22	0.1	30	0.1
Meat	79	15	1.3	15	1.1
Poultry	20	11	0.2	11	0.2
Eggs	15	22	0.4	22	0.3
Fresh fish	8	7	0.04	4	0.04
Shell fish	1	7	<0.04	26	0.04
Yearly intake			73.2 Bq		35.8 Bq

Adapted from Eisenbud (1987).



Mitigation Strategies

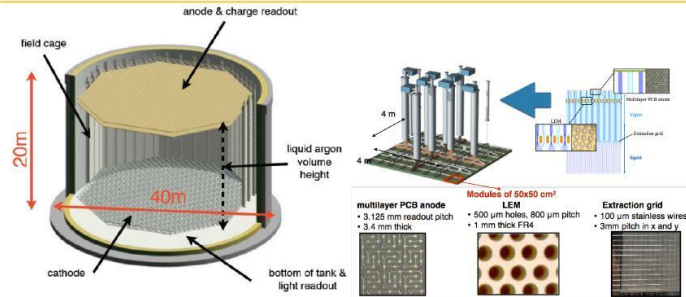
- Active
 - Coincidence and Anti-coincidence
 - Data analysis
- Passive:
 - Careful material selection
 - Shielding (Roman lead, pre-1945 armor)
 - Go underwater or underground





Some Familiar Laboratories...

20 kT LAr TPC @ Fermilab Proposed for LBNE project neutrino beam aimed at Homestake Gold Mine



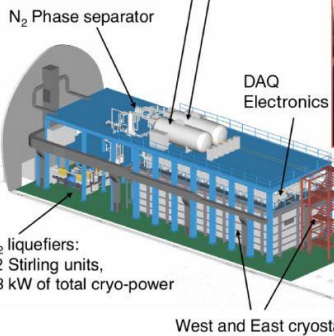
2009/07/22

NuFact09 at Chicago

35

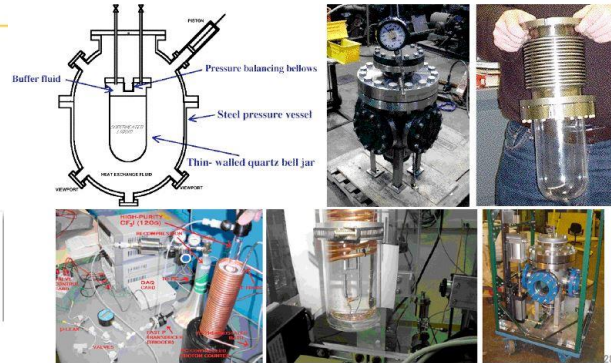
Liquid Argon TPCs in Gran Sasso Tunnel Lab

Far detectors for CERN neutrino beam
Prototypes for future giant L-Ar's
30 m³ LN₂ Vessels

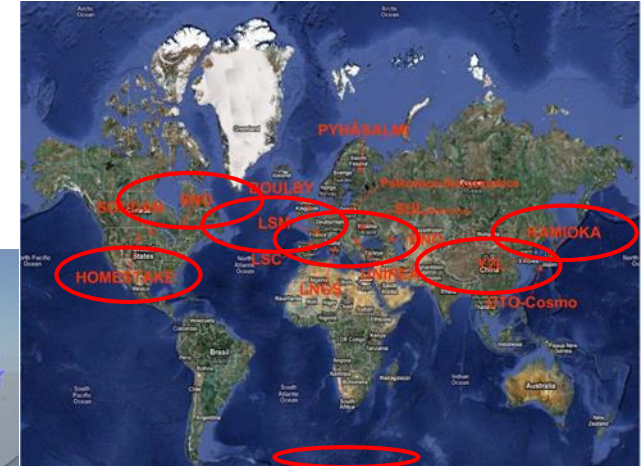
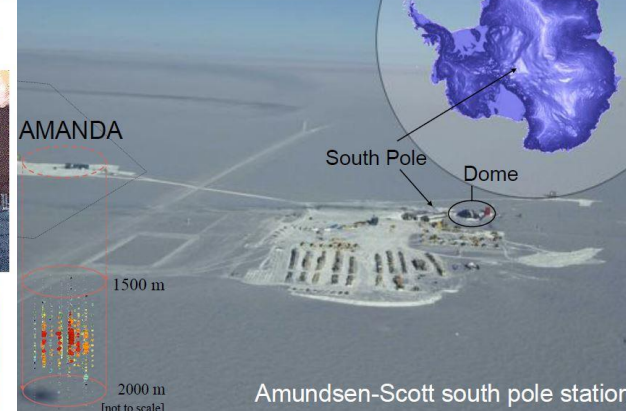


COUPP detector prototype

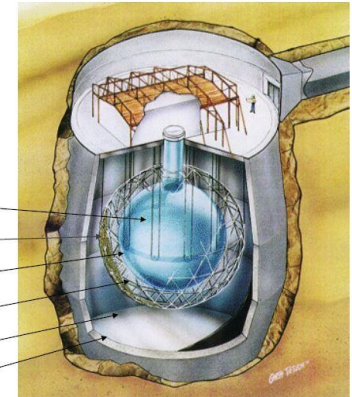
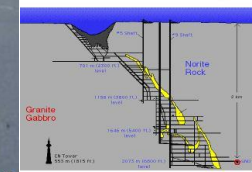
Chicago and Observatory for Underground Particle Physics, COUPP
Ultimate goal: deploy a large bubble chamber dark matter search in the Soudan Underground Laboratory (MN). 1 Liter CF₃I prototype developed at Fermilab



South pole in 2000

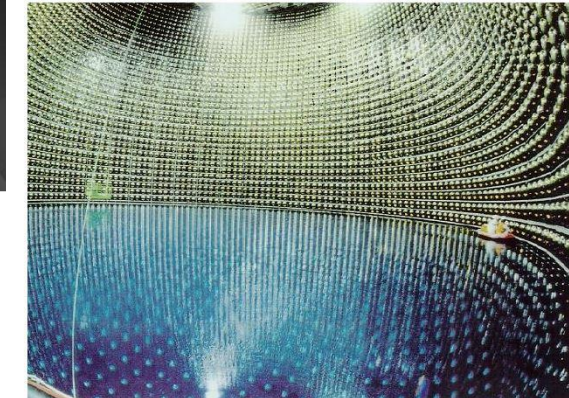


Sudbury Neutrino Observatory



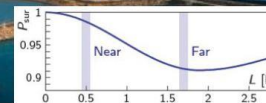
Just how big is Super-K?

- Checking photomultiplier tubes by boat as the tank fills (1996)



The Daya Bay Experiment

- 6 reactor cores, 17.4 GW_{th}
- Relative measurement
 - 2 near sites, 1 far site
- Multiple detector modules
- Good cosmic shielding
 - 250 m.w.e @ near sites
 - 860 m.w.e @ far site
- Redundancy

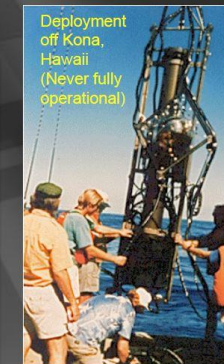


Water Cherenkov arrays for neutrinos

1987: DUMAND Deep Undersea Muon and Neutrino Detector
5000m deep in seawater
(JW was a member)

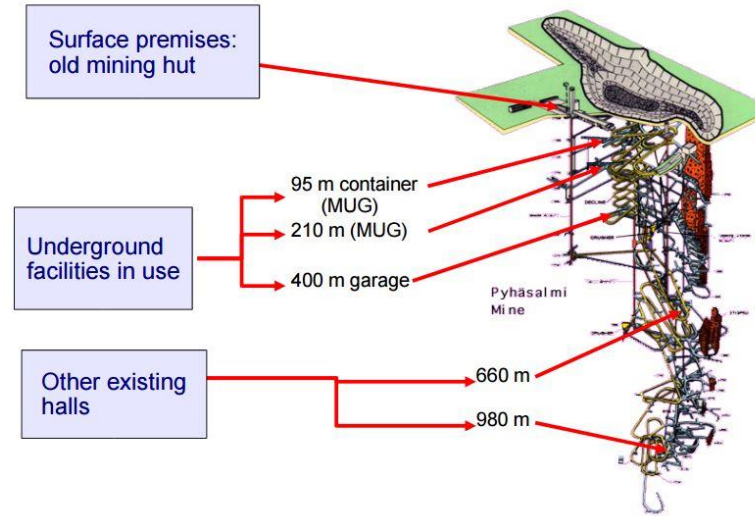


Optical Module = PMT, base, and DAQ board inside "Benthos Sphere" (Glass pressure vessel)



More Low Background Labs...

- Pyhäsalmi
Finland



- LSM France

Laboratoire Souterrain de Modane

Depth: 4800 m.w.e.

Surface: 400 m²

Volume : 3500 m³

Muon flux: $4 \cdot 10^{-5} \mu\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

Neutrons:

- Fast flux: $4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{n}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$
- Thermal flux: $1.6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{n}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

Radon: 15 Bq/m³

Access : horizontal

Budget (full cost): 1 M€/yr

Staff: 3 Physicists
3 Engineers
7 Technicians

Radon free air factory

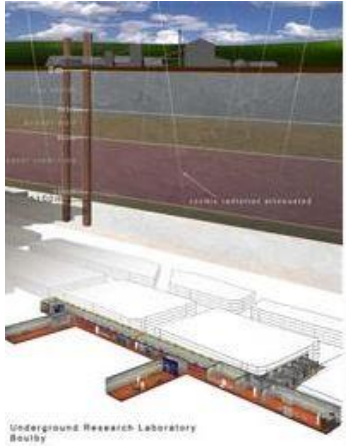
Copy from system developed by SuperKamiokande

150 m³/h of air with an activity of 20 mBq/m³ (air in the lab 20 Bq/m³)

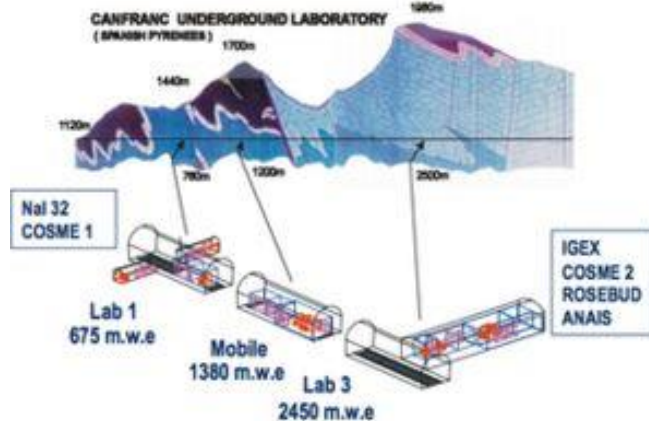


More Low Background Labs...

- Boulby UK



- LSC Spain

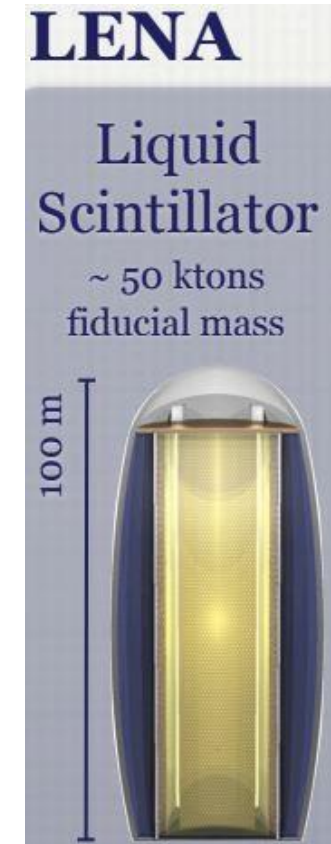
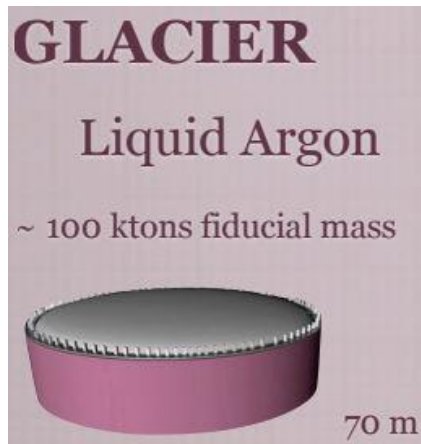


Future >Kiloton Detectors: LAGUNA

- Large Apparatus studying Grand Unification and Neutrino Astrophysics
- 3 components:
 - GLACIER – liquid argon
 - LENA – liquid scintillator
 - MEMPHYS – water Cherenkov
- 7 potential locations:
 - Boulby, Canfranc, Modane; Caso Umbria, Pyhäsalmi, Sierozsowice, Slanic



GLACIER	Liquid Argon	~ 100 ktons fiducial mass
LENA	Liquid Scintillator	~ 50 ktons fiducial mass
MEMPHYS	Water Čerenkov	~ 440 ktons fiducial mass



Future >Kiloton Detectors

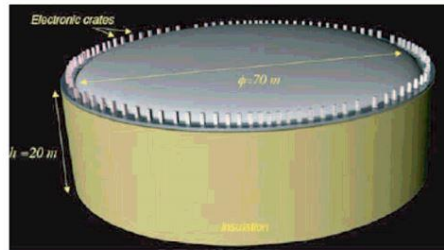
GLACIER - the Liquid Argon detector

Concept: initially developed for Sieroszwice and Gran Sasso, prototype - the ICARUS detector, rescaling by a factor 150

Advantages: very good positional and energetic resolutions
→ imaging topologies, identification of low energy hadrons

Challenges: 20-m long drift of electrons, huge cryogenic installation, dewar thermal insulation

Construction: cylinder 70m in diameter and 20 m high, total mass - 100 ktons of Liquid Argon, read out of the electron ionisation and light signals (scintillations - 1000 8" PMT, Cherenkov light - 27000 8" PMT)



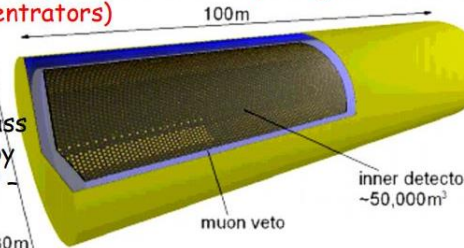
LENA - the liquid scintillator detector

Concept: initial work for the Pyhäsalmi mine in Finland (underwater placement near Pylos was also considered), the Borexino, Chooz and KamLAND detectors as prototypes, rescaling by a factor 40-50

Advantages: very low energy threshold, good energy resolution, known technology

Challenges: scintillator cleaning, better and cheaper light detection (photomultipliers, light concentrators)

Construction: cylindrical tank 100m long and with a diameter of 30m, fiducial mass of about 50 ktons, readout by 12 000 photomultipliers (20" - 30% surface coverage, with added light concentrators - 50% coverage)



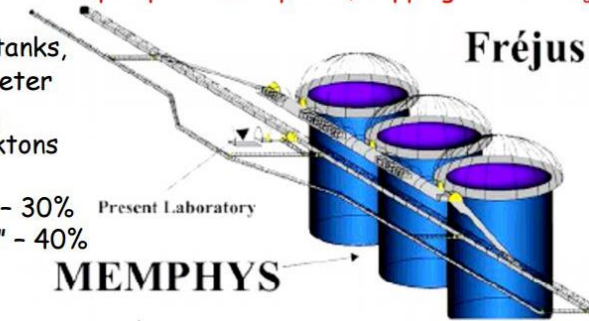
MEMPHYS - water Cherenkov detector

Concept: initial work for the Fréjus laboratory, the SuperKamiokande detector as a prototype, rescaling by a factor up to 20

Advantages: the cheapest target material, mature technology, possible extrapolation to the 1 Mton mass

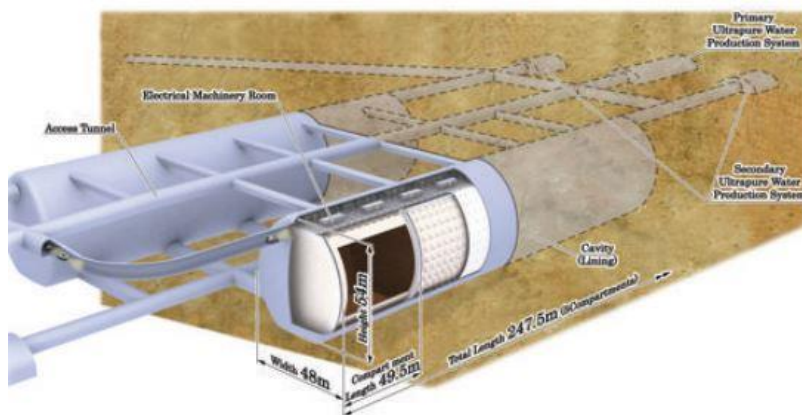
Challenges: better and cheaper photomultipliers, doping with $GdCl_3$

Construction: 3-5 tanks, each one with a diameter and a height of 65 m, fiducial mass of 147 ktons read out by 81000 photomultipliers (12" - 30% surface coverage, 20" - 40% coverage)



Przegorzały.15.10.2007

And Hyper-K!



Questions?



Citations:

as [Tykva 1995, Theodórsson 1996, Livingston 2004, Knoll 2010, Votano 2010, Jiao 2013, O’Keeffe 2011, Peltoniemi 2014, Piquemal 2012, Patzak 2011, Zalewska 2007, Wilkes 2015, Rubbia 2012]

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