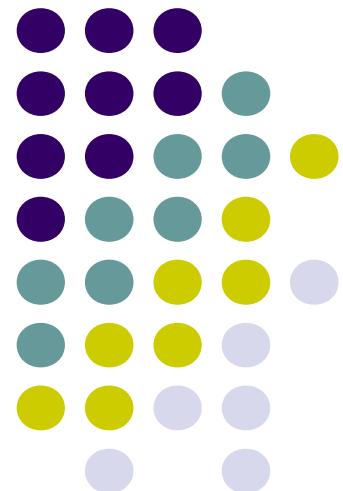


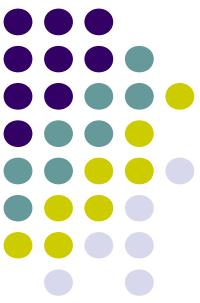
TG11 overview

Material screening

Hardy Simgen

Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik / Heidelberg

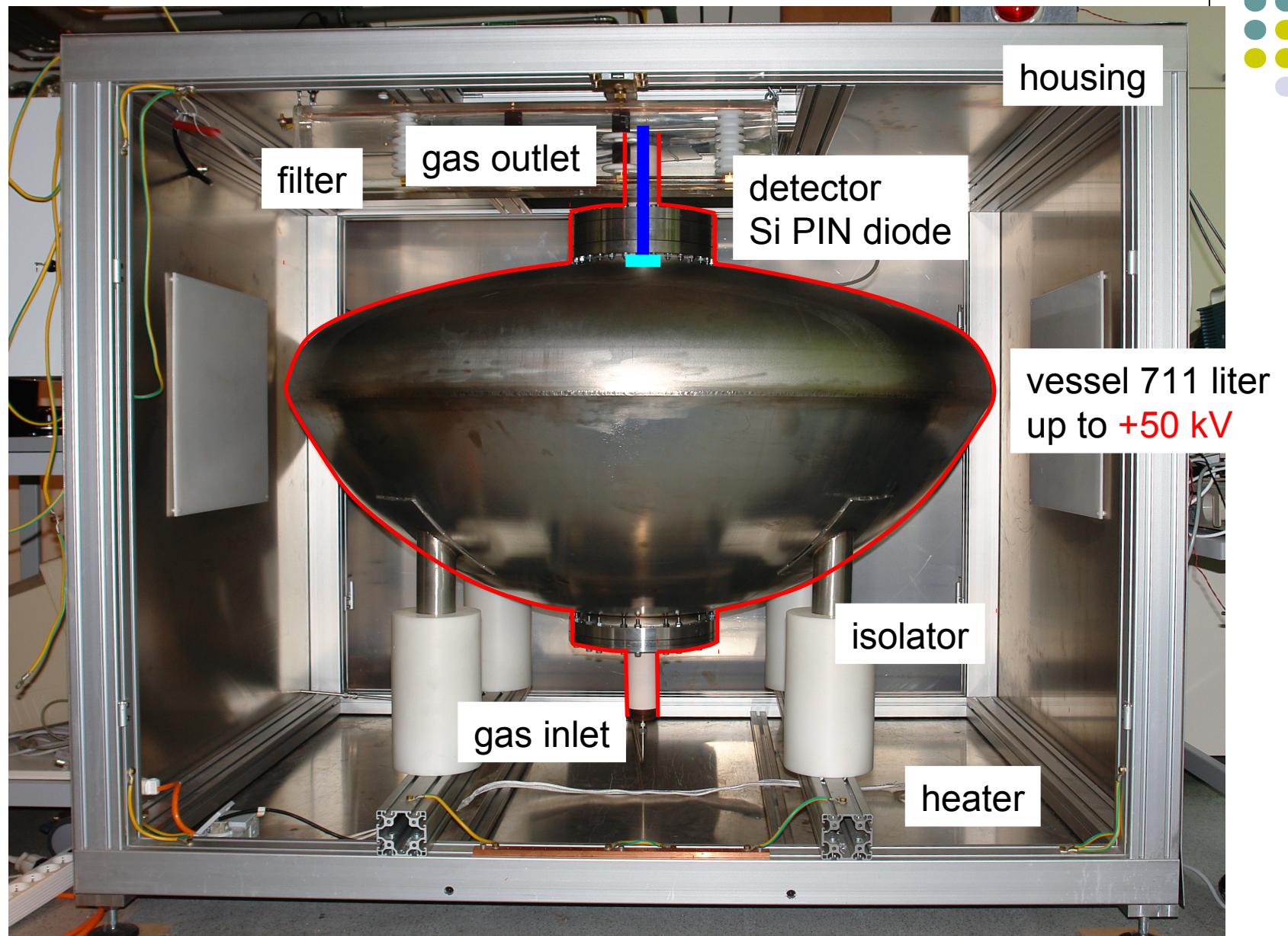
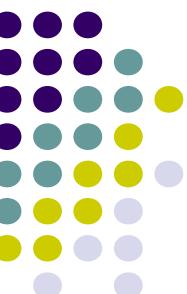


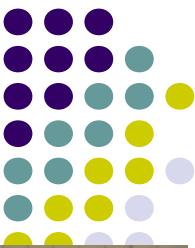


Outline

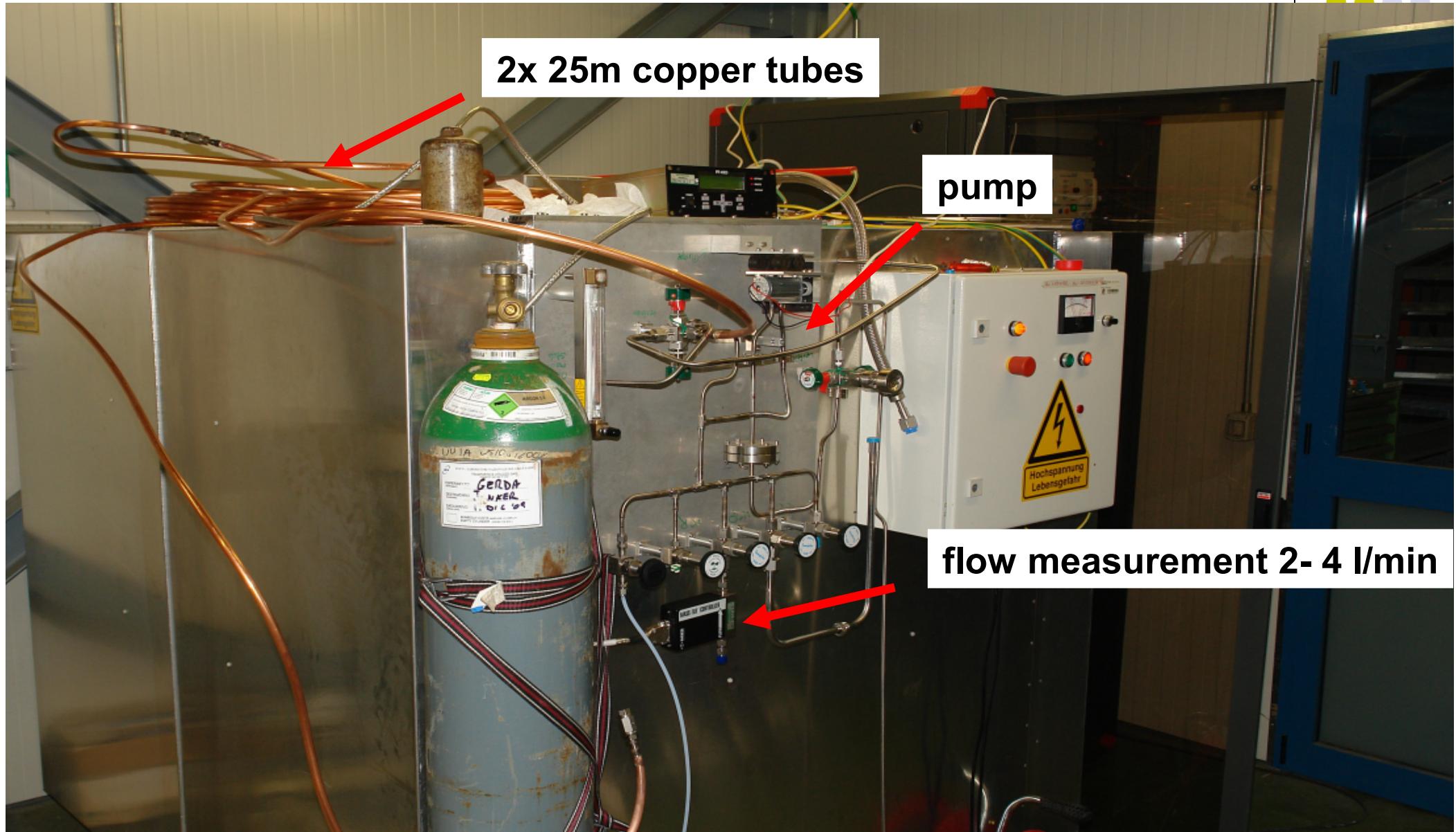
- News from
 - the ^{222}Rn monitor
 - ^{222}Rn emanation tests
 - gamma-ray screening
 - Rn daughters → Talk by Grzegorz Zuzel
- Thanks to Alfredo Ferella, Mikael Hult, Matthias Laubenstein and Jochen Schreiner for providing input and slides.

Radon monitor



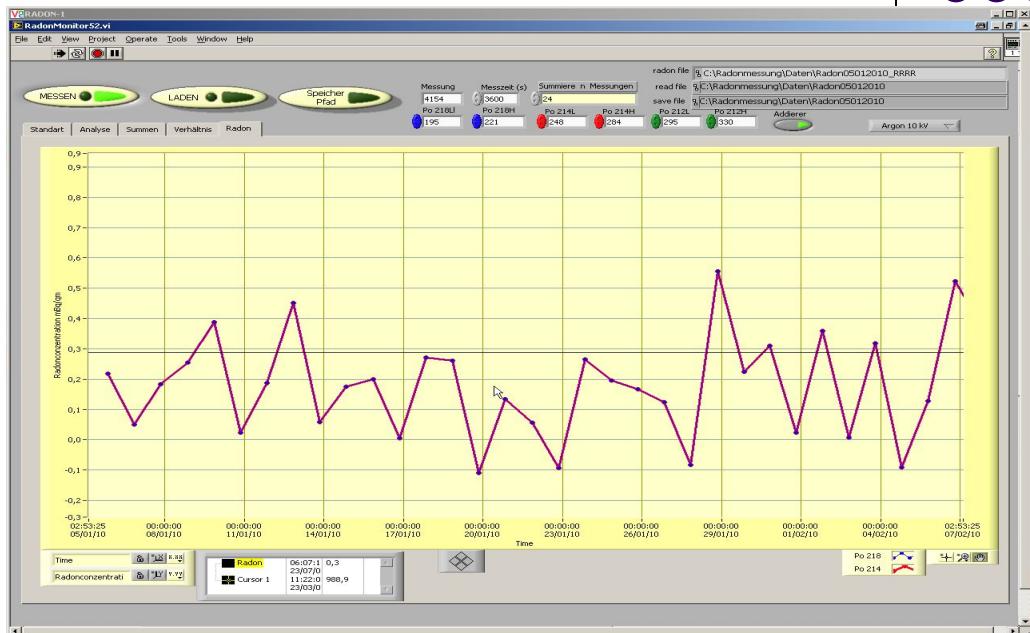


Radon Monitor at LNGS





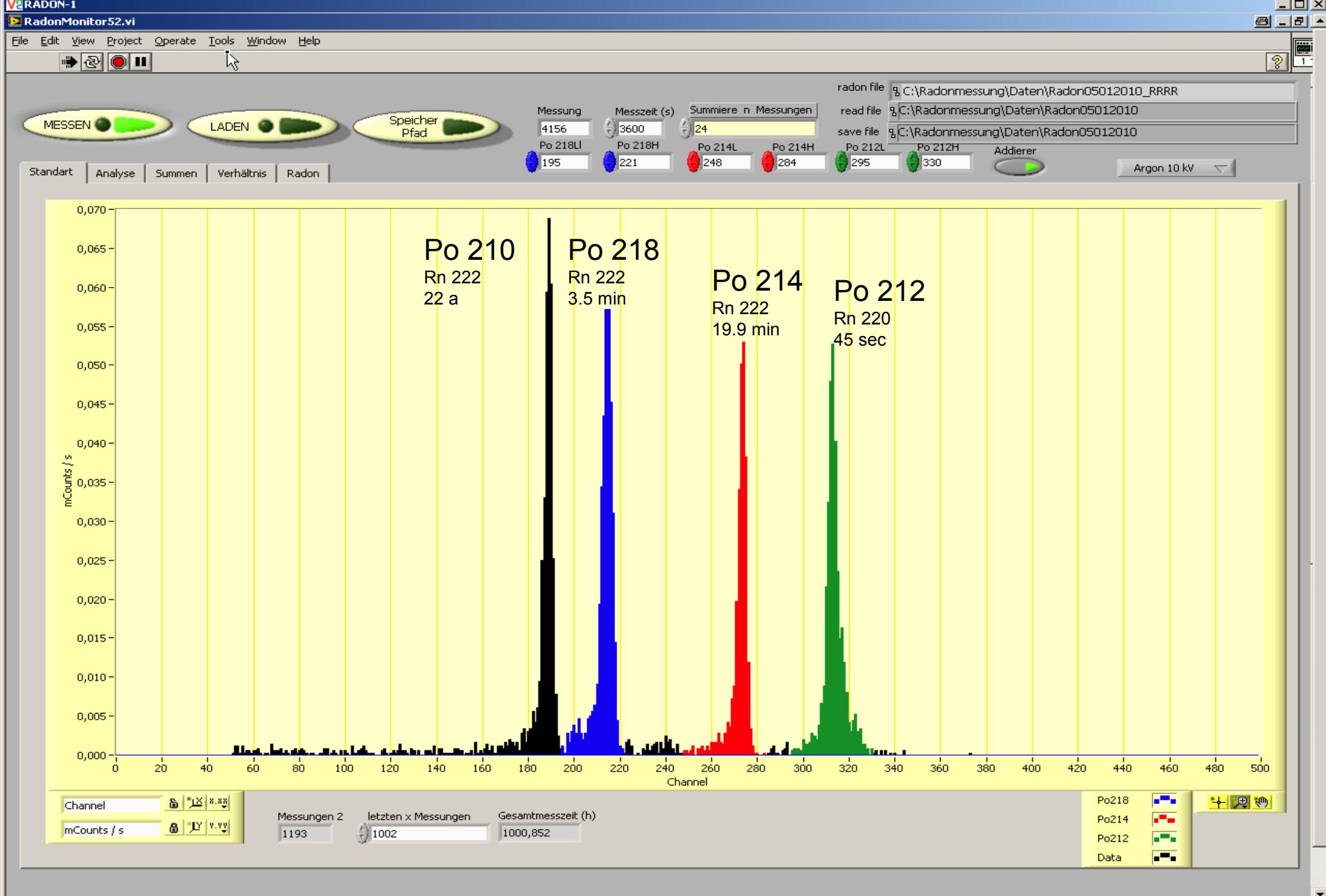
Radon Monitor emanation
0.3 +- 0.1 mBq/m³



Radon Monitor, pump and copper tubes emanation
2.2 +- 0.3 mBq/m³









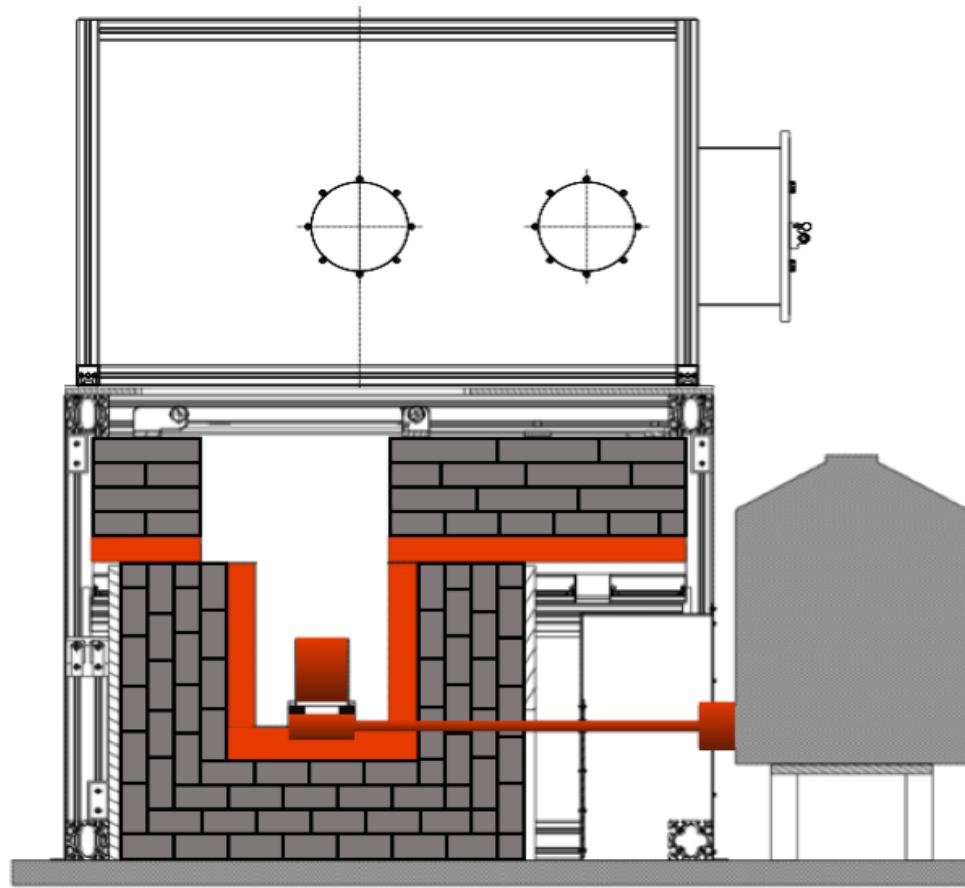
^{222}Rn emanation results

- As usual all numbers are saturation emanation rates
- „Actual position“ measurement device:
 - Controller: $(0.43 \pm 0.09) \text{ mBq}$
 - Plug: $(0.20 \pm 0.09) \text{ mBq}$
 - Cable: $(1.5 \pm 0.17) \text{ mBq}$

$\Rightarrow \sim 2 \text{ mBq}$ additional ^{222}Rn in inner detector

GATOR screening of GERDA samples

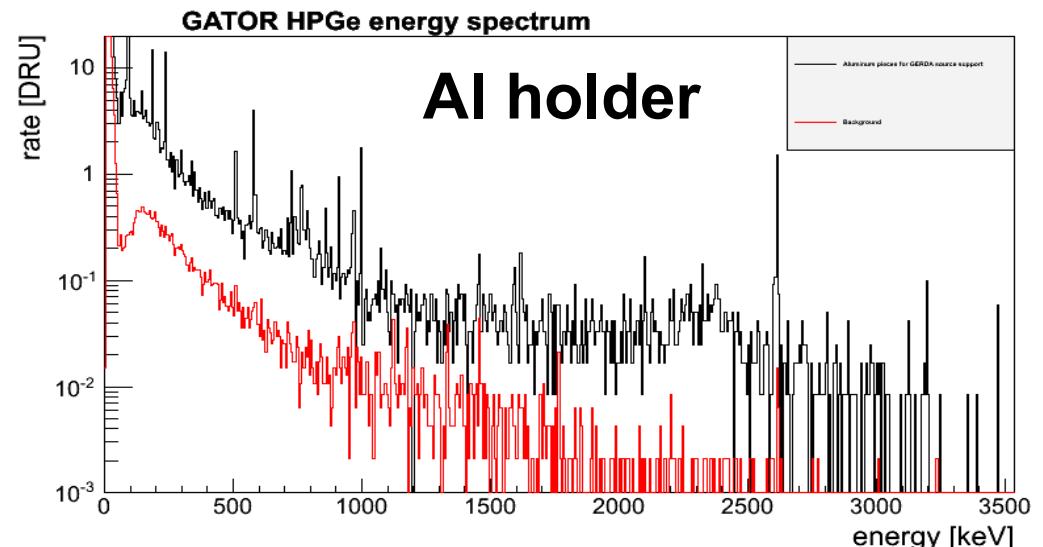
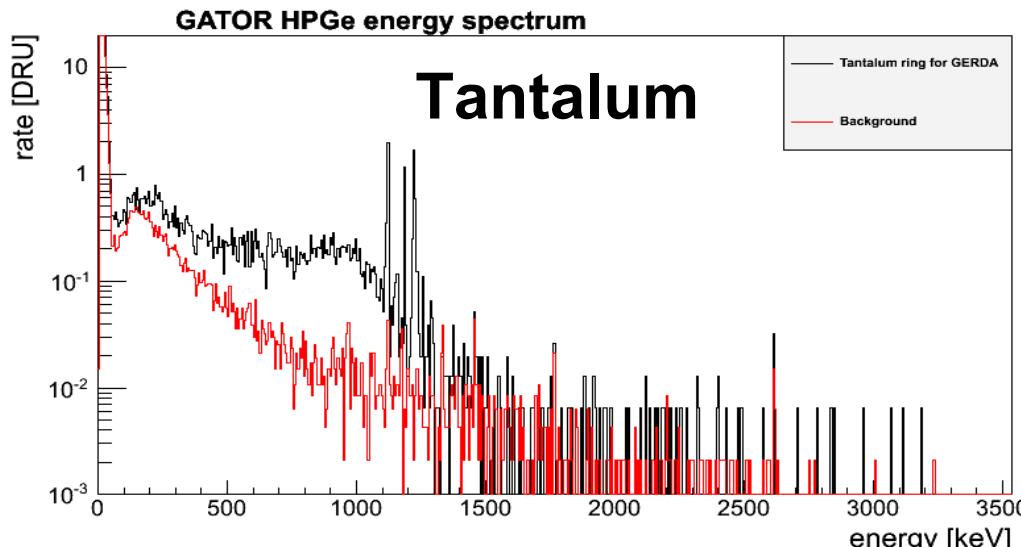
UZH group

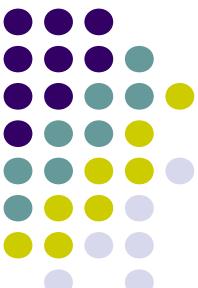


Results

- Tantalum (source absorber) (8.758 kg)
- Aluminum pieces (absorber support) (125 g)

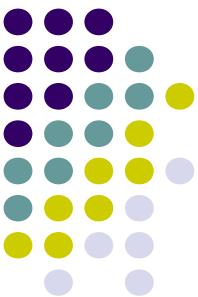
Material	^{26}Ra [mBq/kg]	^{238}U [Bq/kg]	^{226}Th [mBq/kg]	^{60}Co [mBq/kg]	^{40}K [mBq/kg]	Other [mBq/kg]
Al support	< 13	8 ± 1	$^{228}\text{Ra} 101 \pm 25$ $^{224}\text{Ra} 491 \pm 56$	< 5	< 65	310 ± 40 (^{235}U)
Absorber	< 2.3	< 120	$^{228}\text{Ra} < 2.2$ $^{224}\text{Ra} < 3.2$	< 0.5	< 3.88	21.3 ± 2.8 (^{182}Ta)





Gamma-ray screening results from LNGS (Matthias L.)

Sample	^{226}Ra	^{228}Th	^{228}Ra	^{40}K	^{60}Co
	Unit: [Bq/kg]				
Resin for CR-floor	0.82 ± 0.06	0.08 ± 0.03	0.08 ± 0.03	< 0.7	---
Filler for CR-floor	8.9 ± 0.6	10 ± 1	8 ± 1	0.37 ± 0.04	---
Resin + filler	9.3 ± 0.4	9.9 ± 0.6	9.6 ± 0.5	0.34 ± 0.03	---
	Unit: [mBq/kg]				
36 steel bolts for LArGe	1.4 ± 0.3	3.6 ± 0.5	1.0 ± 0.5	6 ± 2	10.4 ± 0.7
Steel tape for meter drive	4 ± 1	3 ± 1	< 5	70 ± 20	1.6 ± 0.5
Raw Cu for PCB housing	< 1.8	< 2.2	< 1.3	< 22	< 0.76
Plastic scintillator slabs	1.0 ± 0.1	9.3 ± 0.3	9.2 ± 0.4	2.2 ± 0.7	---



Gamma-ray screening results from LNGS (Matthias L.)

Sample	^{226}Ra	^{228}Th	^{228}Ra	^{40}K
	Units: mBq/piece			
New pins for PCB	< 0.0038	0.003 ± 0.001	< 0.0062	0.02 ± 0.01
„Old“ PCB	6.3 ± 0.5	0.2 ± 0.1	0.2 ± 0.1	2.2 ± 0.7
Modified PCB with Ta capacitors (2 independent measurements)	0.70 ± 0.15	< 0.4	< 0.28	5.4 ± 1.9
	0.49 ± 0.08	0.28 ± 0.08	0.25 ± 0.09	2.6 ± 0.7
3 modified PCBs with Ta capacitors (including the upper one)	0.54 ± 0.08	0.29 ± 0.08	0.24 ± 0.09	3.2 ± 2.8

Clamp Rings for cable chain (Bela)

- Amount: 56000 (~1000 for Phase I, 10 000 for Phase II)
- Cleaning in ultrasonic bath, rinsing in deionised water
- Almost all rings (we didn't count them) measured together in a Marinelli beaker
- $m = 1.41 \text{ kg}$
- Measurement time: 24.5 days
- Detector: “Ge-4”, XtRa with 106% rel. eff.

Clamp Ring Results

Radionuclide	Detected radionuclide	Massic activity (mBq/kg)	Uncertainty (mBq/kg)	alpha=0.05 Decision threshold (mBq/kg)	Comment
U-238	Th-234	25	8		Ratio: 30 ± 11
U-235	185.7 keV line	0.84	0.13		Nat. isot. Abund.: 21
Ra-226	Pb-214+Bi-214	8.8	1.5		
Ra-228	Ac-228	9.6	1.1		
Th-228	Pb-212+TI-208	7.7	0.9		
Pb-210	Pb-210			74	Quite high! But very low efficiency due to low gamma-energy
	K-40	32	3		
	Co-60	1.63	0.22		
	Mn-54	2.57	0.24		

Steel plates

Radio-nuclide	Detected radionuclide	Batch-0 (mBq/kg)	Batch-1 (mBq/kg)	Batch-1/Batch-0	Half-life
Ra-226	Ra-226 (186 keV)	0.67 ±1.00	2.0 ±5.0	< DT	3.0 ±8.7
Ra-226	Bi-214+Pb-214	0.55 ±0.13	1.6 ±0.4		2.9 ±0.9
U-238	Th-234		15 ±6		
U-235	U-236 (186 keV)		0.54 ±0.20		
Pb-210		500 ±200.00	700 ±300.00		1.4 ±0.8
Th-228	Pb-212+TI-208	0.84 ±0.18	2.40 ±0.80		2.9 ±1.1
Ra-228	Ac-228	0.55 ±0.23	< 2	<DT	<4
K-40		1.55 ±0.50	1.30 ±1.04	<DT	0.8 ±0.7
Cr-51		5.0 ±1.0	5.0 ±1.70		1.0 ±0.4
Mn-54		2.29 ±0.16	2.04 ±0.21		0.89 ±0.11
Co-58		0.43 ±0.07	<0.25	<DT	<0.6
Co-60		9.0 ±0.5	13.9 ±0.80		1.54 ±0.12
					5.2 y

Batch- "0" Preferred

Extra task

- Select the most radiopure rings!
- ... will keep all our detectors busy through Phase III and beyond.