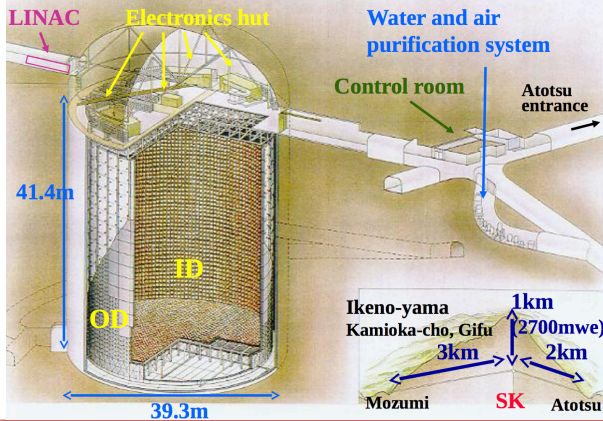


Very low background measurements of Radioactive Contaminations for SuperK-Gd

Javier Pérez Pérez (LSC, now at Jagiellonian University), Iulian C. Bandac (LSC), Luis Labarga (UAM)

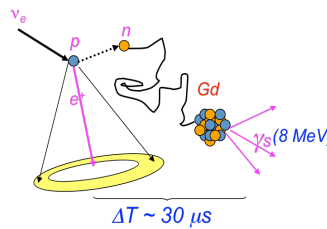


The Super-Kamiokande Evolution: SuperK-Gd



Go further with high efficiency neutron tagging: SuperK-Gd

Adding a 0.2 % by mass of a Gd compound, $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$, to SK water, the majority of final state neutrons produced in the interactions (90% captured \times 90% reconstructed) will, after thermalized, be captured by Gd after $\sim 30 \mu s$ and detected through the 8 MeV γ ray cascade from its de-excitation.



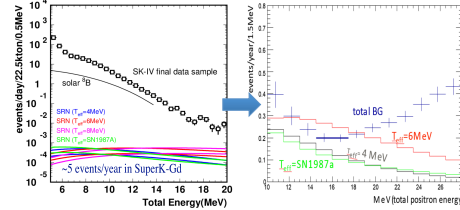
Tentative time-line for Gd procurement

FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY2020
R&D				
		500kg Gd sulfate for EGADS tank		
	2t Gd sulfate	Resin production		
		~10t Gd sulfate		
			~100t Gd sulfate	

What neutron tagging will bring to SuperK

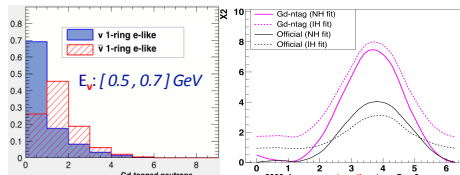
- Anti-neutrino tagging at inverse β reaction:

Be in the position of discovering Supernova Relic Neutrino thanks to the very much reduced background



- Neutrino/anti-neutrino discrimination by neutron counting

very significant increase of sensitivity to CP violation in the leptonic sector



Also: Supernova early warning from Si burning ν_s , precision solar- ν_s elements from reactor ν_s , Improvement of E_ν reconstruction with the tagged neutrons, neutron veto in nucleon decay searches... more to come along the learning curve

Radioactive Contaminations

RC, principally in the Gd salt, induce severe backgrounds to the measured processes. The typical activities are orders of magnitude larger than we need.

Decay Chain	Part of the Chain	Typical Activities	Required for SRN	Required for Solar ν
^{238}U	^{238}U	50	< 5	-
	^{226}Ra	5	-	< 0.5
^{232}Th	^{232}Th	10	-	< 0.05
	^{228}Th	100	-	< 0.05
^{235}U	^{235}U	30	-	< 3
	$^{227}Ac / ^{227}Th$	300	-	< 3

Their impact on relevant measurements is large:

Supernova Relic Neutrino

- expected signal: ~ 5 events/year/fiducial volume
- background from ^{238}U Spontaneous Fission: ~ 5.5 [γ ($E_\gamma > 10.5$ MeV) + 1 n] / year/ f.v. $\times 10$ reduction desirable

Solar neutrino measurements

- current baseline: ~ 200 events/day/f.v.
- from neutrons from U: ~ 320 events/day/f.v. $\times 10$ reduction desirable
- from β, γ from Th/Ra: $\sim 3 \times 10^5$ events/day/f.v. $\times 10^3$ reduction needed

Radioactive Contamination:

- a) as low as feasible
- b) all the Gd salt used should be screened \rightarrow SuperKGd-LSC
- c) must be known with high precision

Radioactive Measurements at LSC: SuperKGd-LSC

SuperKGd-LSC is a program of complete series of measurements of the Radioactivity Contamination of the different samples of Gd salts and relevant materials of SuperKGd in the LSC's superb Radiopurity Facility. After the first batches measured by SuperKGd-LSC, it was clear that the RC is a serious issue; we obtained RCs not acceptable for the experiment. After a thorough worldwide search of providers and a dedicated R&D program with some of them lead by ICRR (U. Tokyo), they succeed in producing high purity salt in a reproducible manner. They are three Japanese companies: Nippon Yttrium Co. Ltd., Shinetsu Chemicals and Kanto Chemicals. In order to keep the confidentiality necessary at this stage of the Program, we will refer those as companies A, B, and C (notice that the ordering is different). D is used for measurements for other companies. The measurements by SuperKGd-LSC keep increasing their precisions, in particular to cope with the nowadays very high purities of some of the salts. The instruments used up to now are the High Purity Ge Detectors of the LSC radio-purity service. Starting from some time next in this year, those particular very long-lived radio active isotopes will be also measured with an even better precision by a new ICP-MS, now under commissioning in the LSC.



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

CHAIN	MAIN SUBCHAIN ISOTOPE	GdX-1510-D-001	GSF-1701-D-003	GSF-1705-D-001	GSF-1711-D-171111B	GSF-1711-D-171111A	GSF-1703-A-702142	GSF-1703-B-(RGD-OSF-005)	GdX-1803-B-237	GdX-1803-B-239	GdX-1803-B-236	GSF-1804-B-1	GSF-1811-B-003	GSF-1703-B-(RGD-OSF-005)	GSF-1703-B-(RGD-OSF-005)-b	GSF-1707-B-007	GSF-1804-C-180303	GSF-1707-B-007	GSF-1710-C-170901	GSF-1710-C-170902	GSF-1710-C-170903
^{238}U	^{238}U	1672 ± 122	< 45	< 11	< 52	< 168	< 13	< 13	< 68	< 130	< 36	< 25	< 13	< 10	< 19	< 10	< 20	< 10	< 9.7	< 12	< 11
	^{226}Ra	< 2.8	0.4 ± 0.2	4.3 ± 0.6	< 1.1	2.0 ± 1.4	0.7 ± 0.4	< 0.34	< 0.9	< 1.0	< 1.4	< 0.6	< 0.3	< 0.31	< 0.54	< 0.18	< 0.84	< 0.18	< 0.19	< 0.21	< 0.21
^{232}Th	^{232}Th	259 ± 6	28.5 ± 1.1	12.2 ± 1.0	300 ± 7	778 ± 39	< 0.39	< 0.39	< 2.7	< 2.3	< 1.4	< 0.7	< 0.3	< 0.30	< 0.74	< 0.21	< 0.67	< 0.21	< 0.24	< 0.26	< 0.30
	^{228}Th	124 ± 3	6.3 ± 0.5	2.5 ± 0.4	31 ± 2	70 ± 3	1.7 ± 0.4	< 0.28	< 2.5	< 1.4	< 0.8	0.9 ± 0.3	< 0.4	< 0.33	< 0.43	< 0.26	0.5 ± 0.2	< 0.26	< 0.28	< 0.31	< 0.30
^{235}U	^{235}U	28.7 ± 1.5	< 1.5	< 1.0	< 3	< 4	< 1.3	< 0.77	< 1.6	< 0.8	< 1.0	< 3.1	< 0.6	< 0.69	< 0.82	< 0.3	< 0.7	< 0.3	< 0.35	< 0.41	< 0.42
	$^{227}Ac / ^{227}Th$	< 14	< 5.5	3.4 ± 1.4	31 ± 5	46 ± 9	< 3.1	< 2.3	< 4.3	-	-	< 6.1	< 1.9	< 1.8	< 2.0	< 1.2	< 2.3	< 1.2	< 1.7	< 1.4	< 1.6
Other	^{40}K	21 ± 6	< 1.0	< 1.8	27 ± 3	57 ± 4	< 8.2	< 3.2	< 4.6	< 5.3	< 3.4	< 2.1	< 1.8	< 1.5	< 2.5	< 0.9	< 1.6	< 0.9	< 0.8	< 1.0	< 0.7
	^{138}La	< 3.2	< 0.25	< 0.36	< 2.4	< 2.4	< 0.29	< 0.29	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.5	< 0.3	< 0.29	< 0.31	< 0.20	< 0.3	< 0.20	< 0.09	< 0.05	< 0.14
	^{176}Lu	5.9 ± 0.4	26.5 ± 0.8	6.1 ± 0.4	< 1.2	4.3 ± 0.6	2.6 ± 0.3	< 0.29	< 0.8	< 0.7	< 1.6	0.4 ± 0.3	0.4 ± 0.1	< 0.46	< 0.41	0.4 ± 0.1	< 0.4	0.8 ± 0.1	0.13 ± 0.03	0.11 ± 0.04	< 0.14
	^{134}Cs	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 0.24	< 0.4	< 0.23	< 0.24	< 0.09	< 0.09	-	< 0.06	< 0.1	< 0.06	< 0.08	< 0.06	< 0.07	
	^{137}Cs	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 0.3	< 0.34	< 0.30	< 0.24	< 0.16	< 0.12	-	< 0.12	< 0.1	< 0.12	< 0.13	< 0.10	< 0.11	

Excellent $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$ achieved, within specifications within experimental limits; Now preparing for mass production screening.

Name of Samples analyzed [MATerial*-date-Company-lot]
*GSF: $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$ GdX: Gd_2O_3