

Electroforming and ICP-MS

AARM

Eric Hoppe

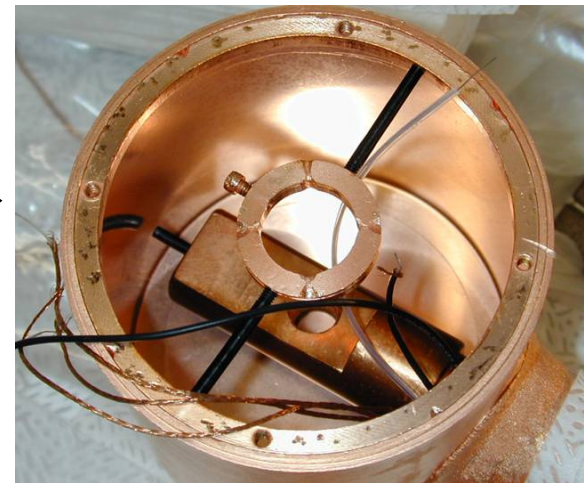
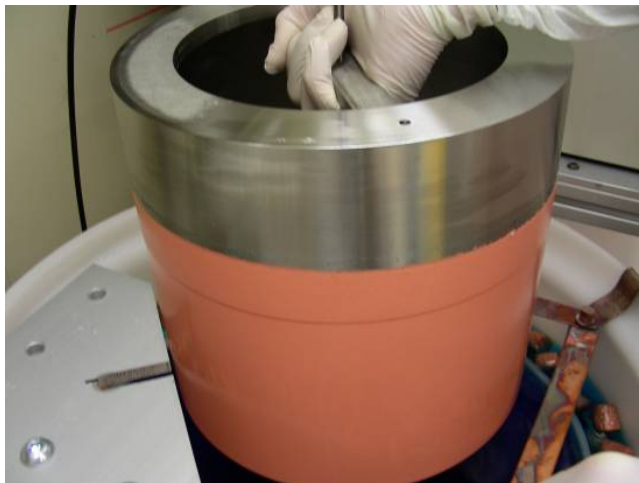
PNNL



Electroforming Facility

AARM

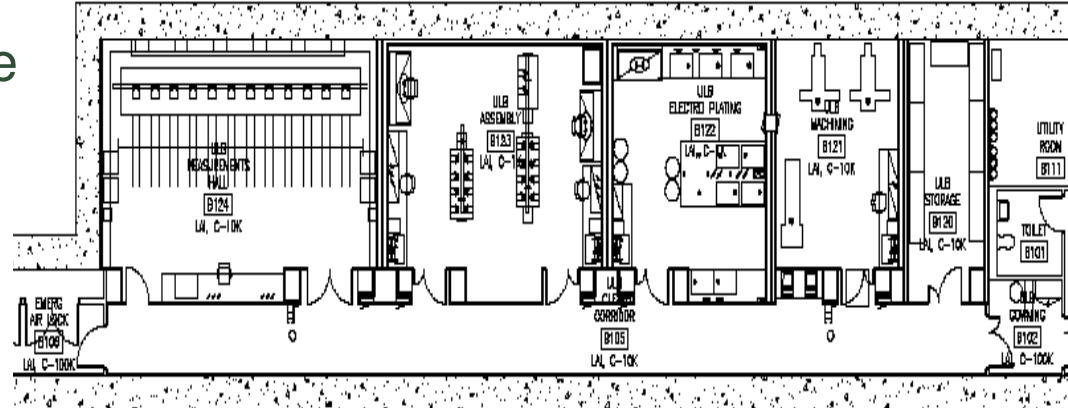
- Ultra High Purity Copper is needed for a wide variety of experiments including those for the next generation of neutrino physics, dark matter, and material sciences
 - **Submicro Bq/kg is now possible**
- Must be electroformed underground to minimize cosmogenic in-growth of impurities
- Other materials may also require electroforming. The number of experiments needing the material and the material compatibility must be evaluated to determine appropriate facility requirements



Electroforming Facilities-PNNL

AARM

- Highest purity copper in the world to be produced
- Facilities will be extensive consisting of the main electroforming area, the cleaning/treatment area, and the storage area
- Cleanroom class 1000 for electroforming, class 100 for cleaning area
- Large quantities of acid sulfate electrolyte anticipated
- Extensively instrumented for process monitoring

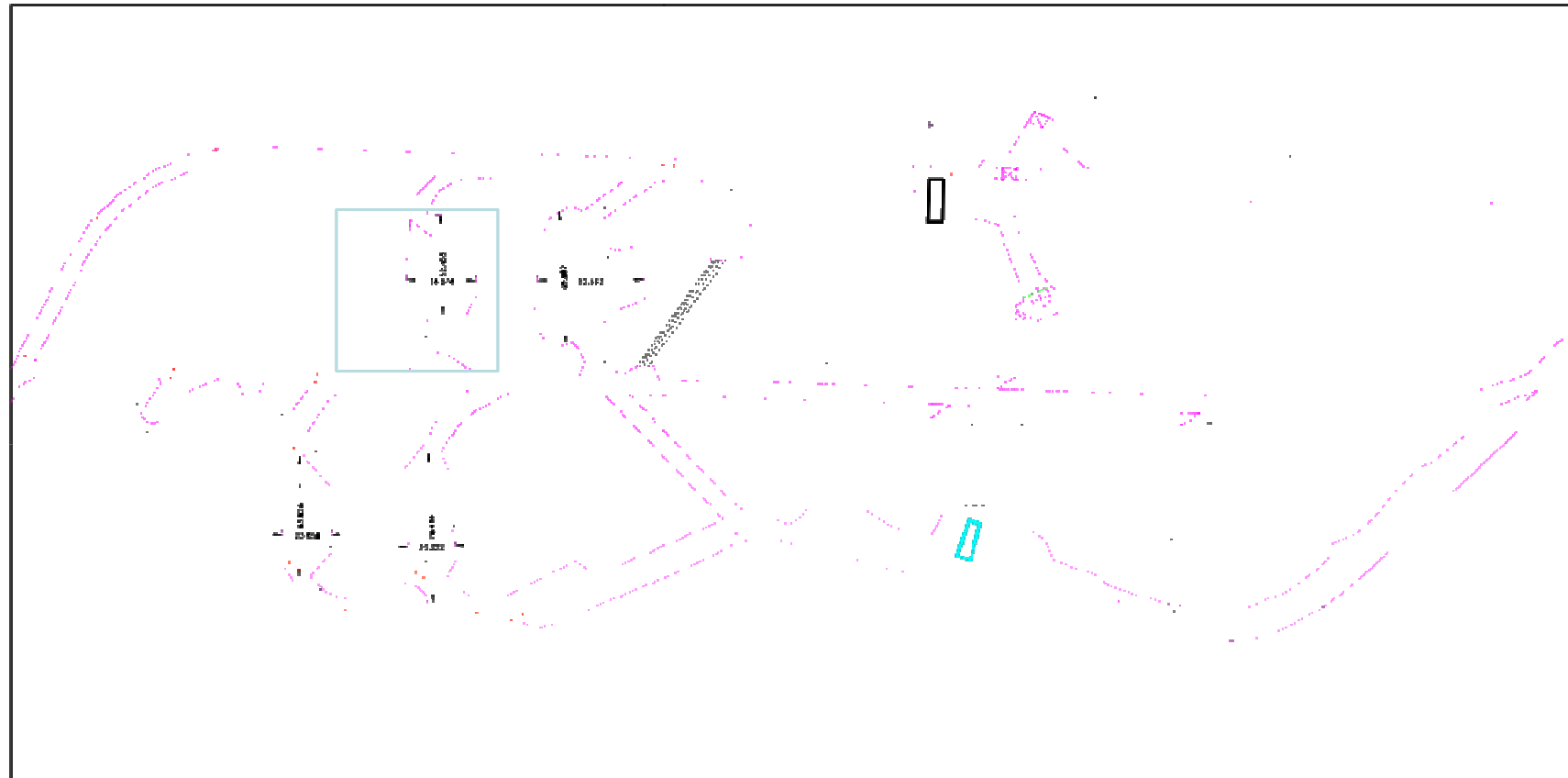


Draw from recent design experience of similar
Pacific Northwest National Lab space



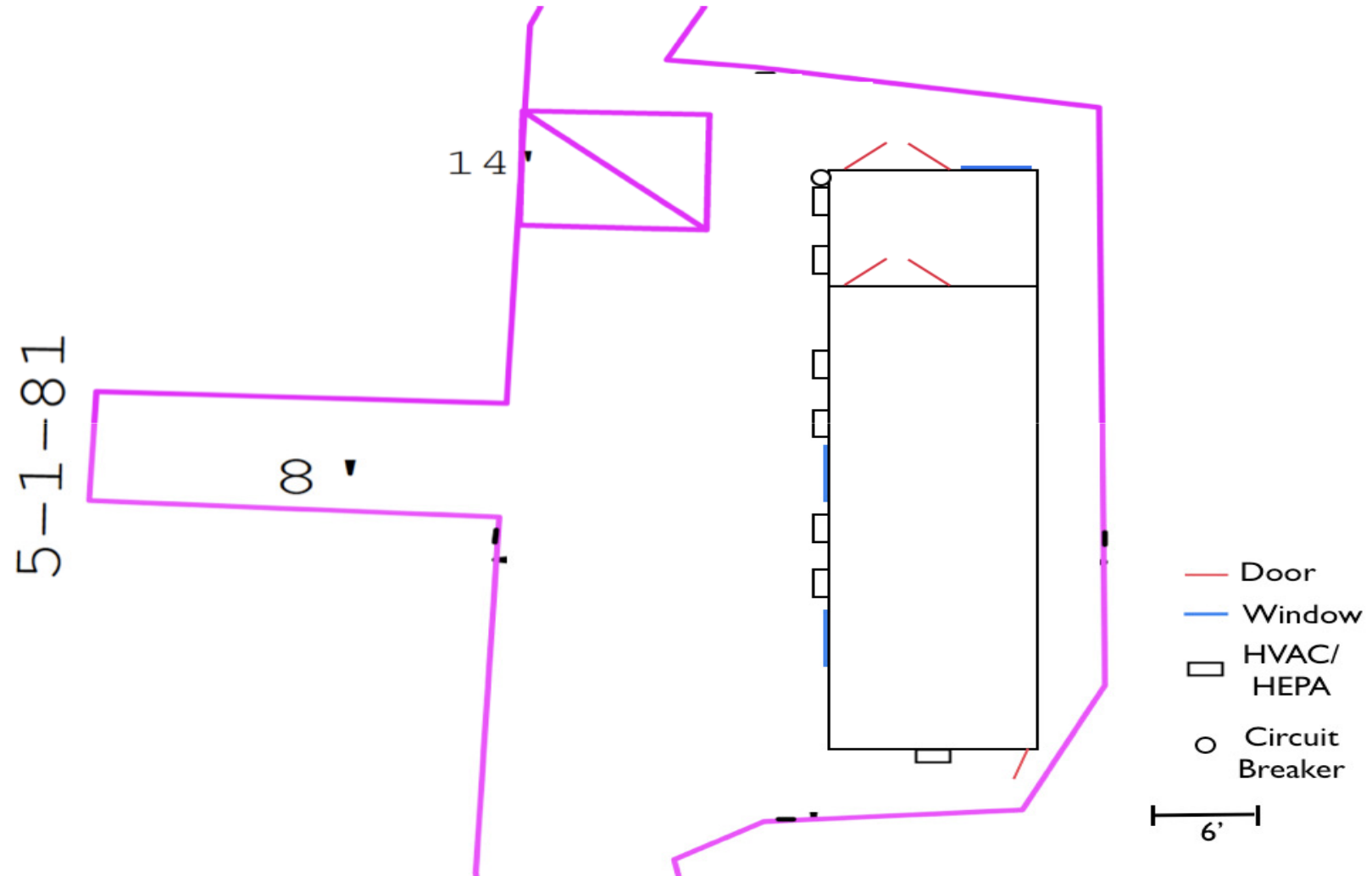
Electroforming Facilities-Initial SUL

AARM



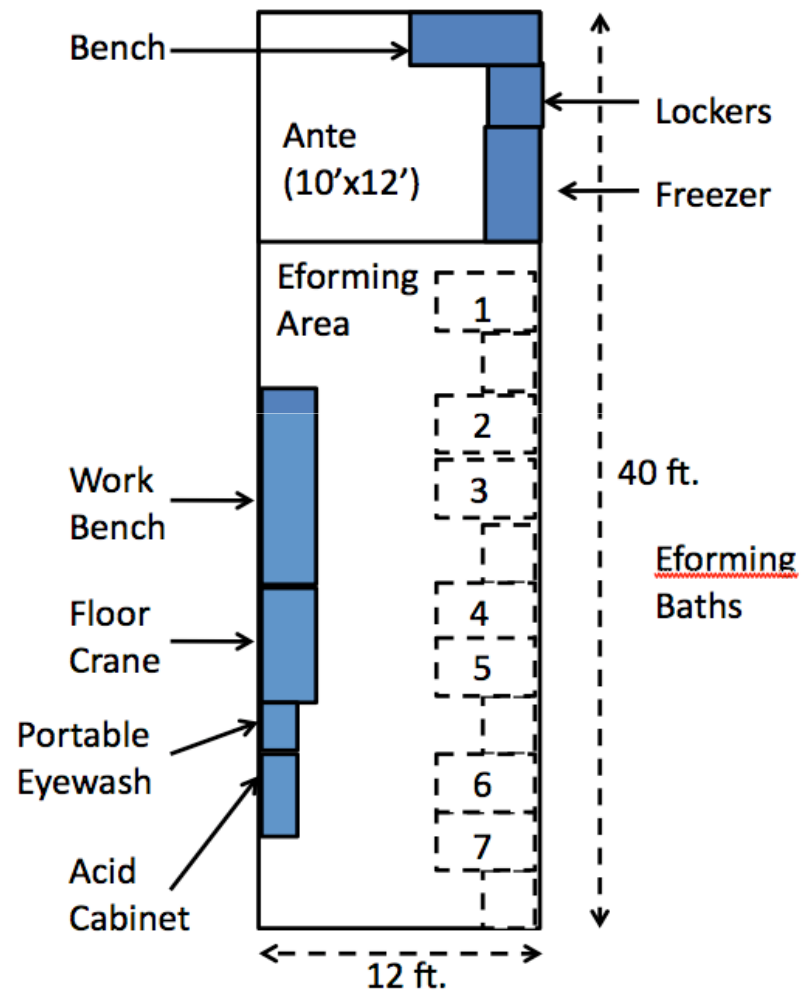
Electroforming Facilities-Initial SUL

AARM



Electroforming Facilities-Initial SUL

AARM



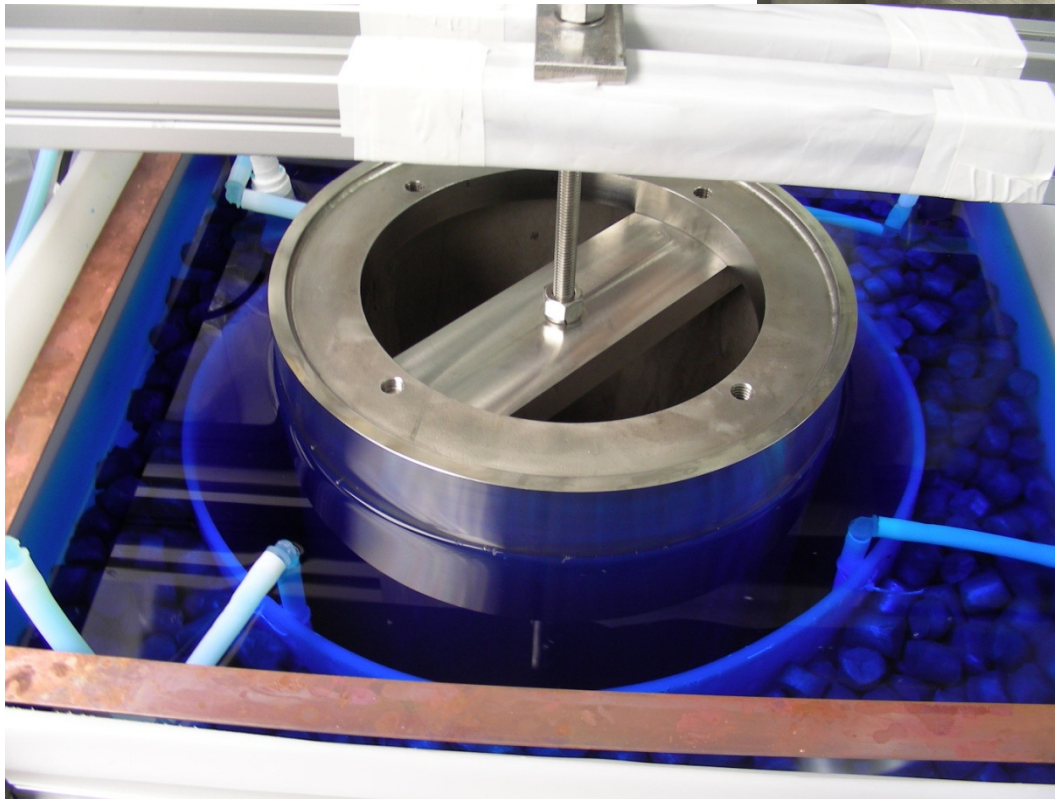
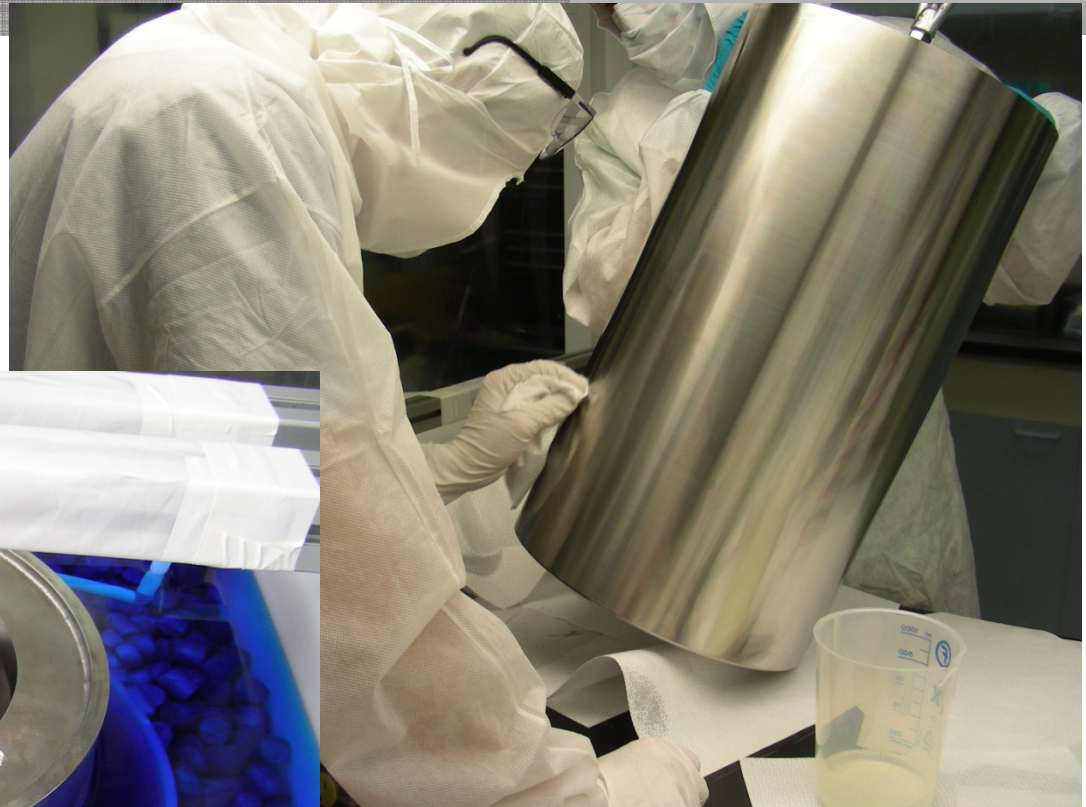
Seven electroforming baths to be installed



MAJORANA Electroforming Bath

AARM

Prototype MAJORANA electroforming bath, power supply, and mandrel are currently running at PNNL

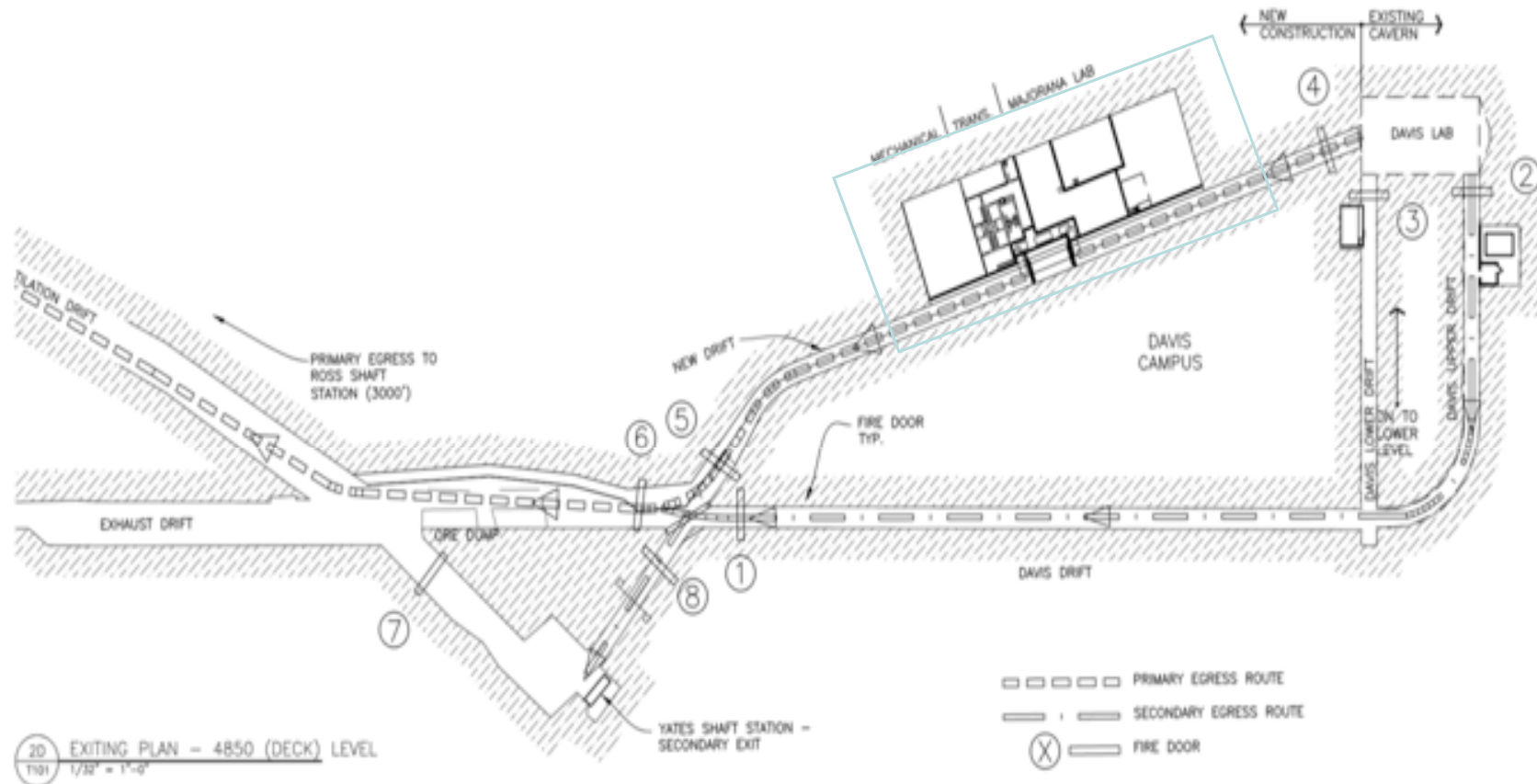


Each bath can produce
~100kg/yr on mandrel
shown above (13" diameter
x 23" height)

Electroforming Facilities-Davis Campus

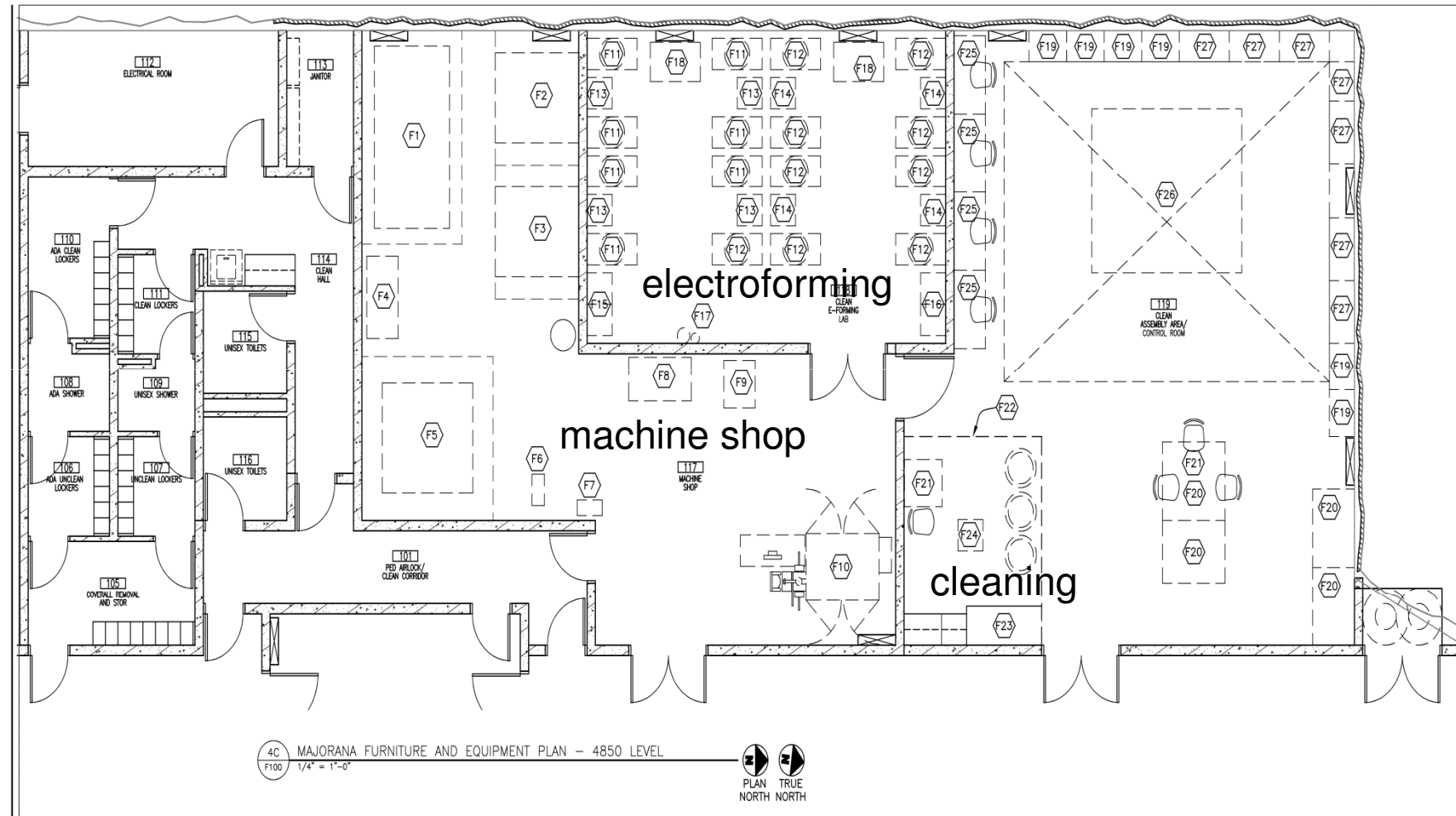
AARM

LONGSECTION OF THE HOMESTAKE MINE



Electroforming Facilities-Davis Campus

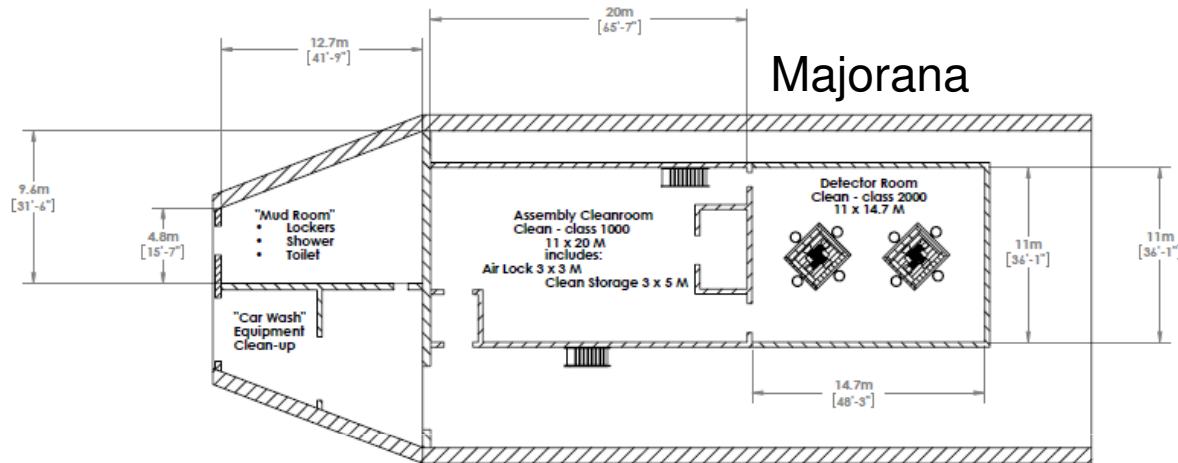
AARM



Up to 16 electroforming baths, machine shop, class 100 cleaning area

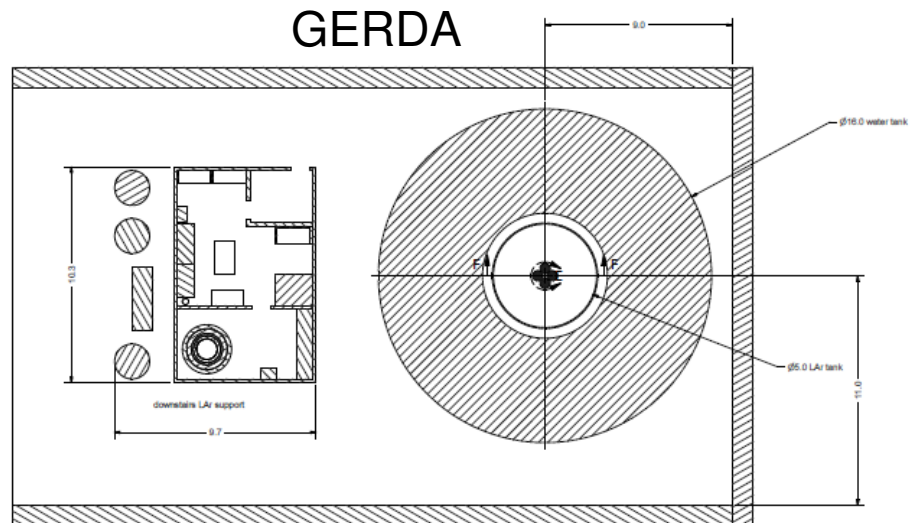
Electroforming Facilities-1T support

AARM



Several experiments require significant amounts of electroformed copper including either of the germanium double beta decay experiments

1 tonne Majorana will need ~80 baths over 4-5 years



Electroforming Summary



- **Bath cost ~\$50k each**
- **Capacity ~100 kg/bath/year**
- **Significant capacity becoming available over next few years**
 - PNNL shallow underground, 4 large 8 small baths, summer 2010
 - Majorana SUL temporary, 7 large, summer 2010 through summer 2012
 - Majorana Davis Campus, 16 large, late 2010-early 2011 through summer 2012
 - 1T Majorana, around 80 baths starting 2015

- **MS tools to consider**
 - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP/OES)
 - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectroscopy (ICP/MS)
 - Laser Ablation-ICP/MS
 - Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry (SIMS)
 - Glow Discharge or Thermal Ionization Mass Spectroscopy (GD/MS or TIMS)

Mass Spectrometry

AARM

- ICP-MS most versatile and sensitive
 - $\sim 0.6 \mu\text{Bq } ^{232}\text{Th/kg Cu DL}$ ($0.15 \times 10^{-12} \text{ pgTh/gCu}$)
- Requires chemistry/wet lab facilities to support the sample preparation/dissolution
- Cost $\sim \$200\text{-}250\text{k}$
- Needed underground? If not, then why on-site? (can be easily sent off-site)



Other Techniques to Consider



- Other Analytical tools likely to be needed underground
 - Optical Microscopy
 - Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) with various electron excitation spectroscopies and electron backscatter
- Physical Properties Testing
 - Hardness and tensile strength
 - Grain size and orientation evaluation (from SEM and EBSD)
- Lesser need?
 - Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)
 - Scanning Tunneling Microscopy/Atomic Force Microscopy (STM or AFM)