LBNL Low Background Facility



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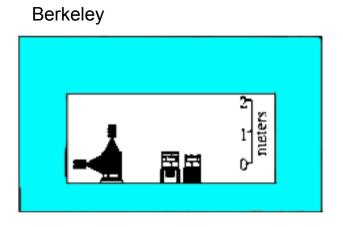
services and activities

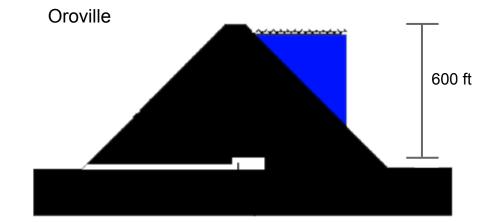


- HPGe gamma spectroscopy
 - 115% n-type, 85% p-type, (+others)
 - \circ passive assay of U, Th, K (and Co60, Cs137 etc.)
 - active assay via neutron activation analysis
 - \circ $\,$ Low activity NaI and BF3 counting also available, ICPMS via ESD $\,$
- Run by dedicated, expert staff at two facilities.
 - flexible scheduling, fast turn around
 - general procedure is for users to contact Al Smith prior to sending sample (arsmith@lbl.gov)
 - queue of at least ~several samples in rotation
- Long History of Low Background Counting
 - SNO, KamLAND, CUORE, DoubleCHOOZ, Daya Bay, Majorana, Katrin, Sanford Lab, LUX
- Other Activities:
 - LBNL EHS waste characterization
 - Environmental monitoring-- air, auto filters; rainwater (Fukushima)

Low Background Facilities







- Low Activity Concrete Construction
 1.5m minimum thickness
- Backgrounds dominated by cosmic

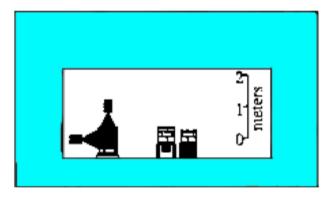
 rays
- HPGe, Nal, BF3 detectors 115% n-tpe

- reduction in cosmic rays by factor of 1000
- Backgrounds dominated by internal activity in detector, shielding
- HPGe detectors 85% p-type

Low Background Facilities



Berkeley





Counting Sensitivities	Berkeley Site	Oroville Site
U series	0.5 ppb	50 ppt
Th series	2.0 ppb	200 ppt
К	1.0 ppm	100 ppb
Co-60	0.04 pCi/kg	0.004 pCi/kg
INAA	<ppt-ppq></ppt-ppq>	

sample throughput



OROVILLE (one detector):

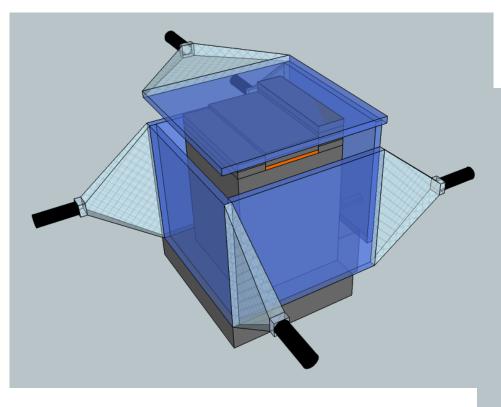
- Due to backlog, samples are generally limited to ~1 week counting periods.
- Generally, only samples benefitting from the lower background are sent here, after first counting at the Berkeley facility.
- This scheme accommodates 40-50 low activity samples per year
- Since early 2011, many samples related to the Fukushima disaster have been counted.
 - During 2011, 218 samples were counted
 - As of June 2012, a total of 100 samples have been counted this year.

BERKELEY (two detectors):

- In general, maximum counting time for a single sample is 2 to 3 days, although samples are occasionally counted for a week. Counting times range upwards from a few minutes to the range listed above.
- A typical counting time for environmental samples, including rocks, soils, air filters, car filters, etc., is one day.
- Annual throughput is in the range of 500 to 1000 samples, of which ~90 are UG related.

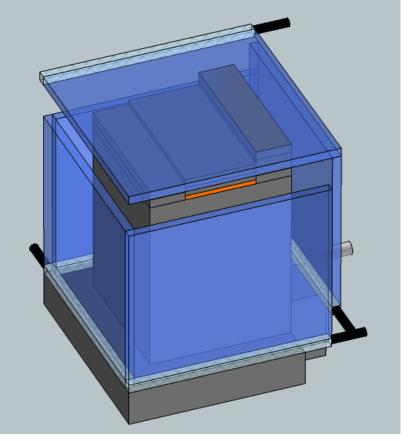
Muon Veto





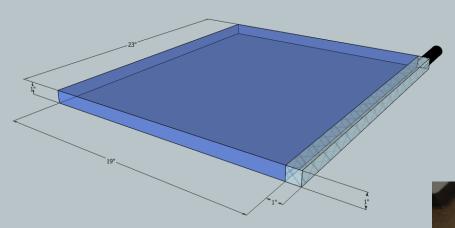
Design Criteria:

- convenient & non-cumbersome for daily use
- simple, stable operation



Muon Veto





First Test Panel (TOP)

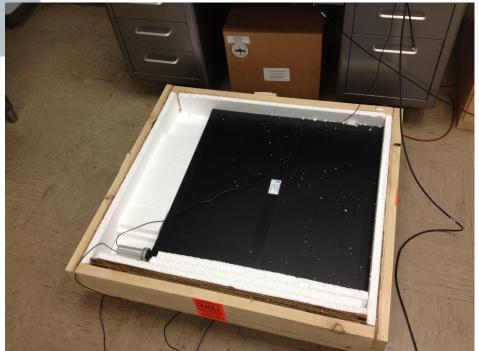
30 in x 30 in x 1 in thick

EJ200 scintillator

- front edge 'frosted' w/600 grit sand paper
- 0.25mm air gap between PS & WLS
- all other edges diamond milled

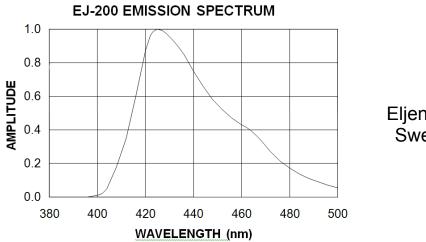
EJ280 wavelength shifting plastic

 re-emission in line of sight with 1" Hamamatsu PMT (1924A)



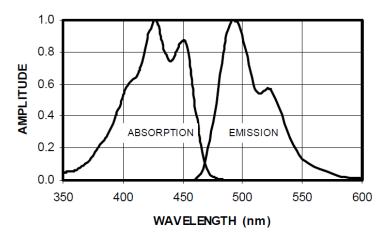
Muon Veto components

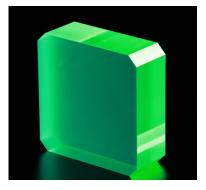




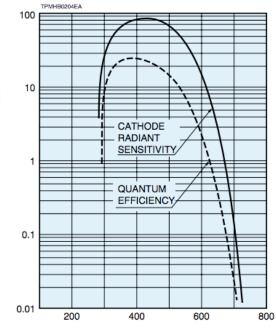
Eljen Technology Sweetwater TX

EJ-280 OPTICAL SPECTRA





CATHODE RADIANT SENSITIVITY (mAW) QUANTUM EFFICIENCY (%)



WAVELENGTH (nm)

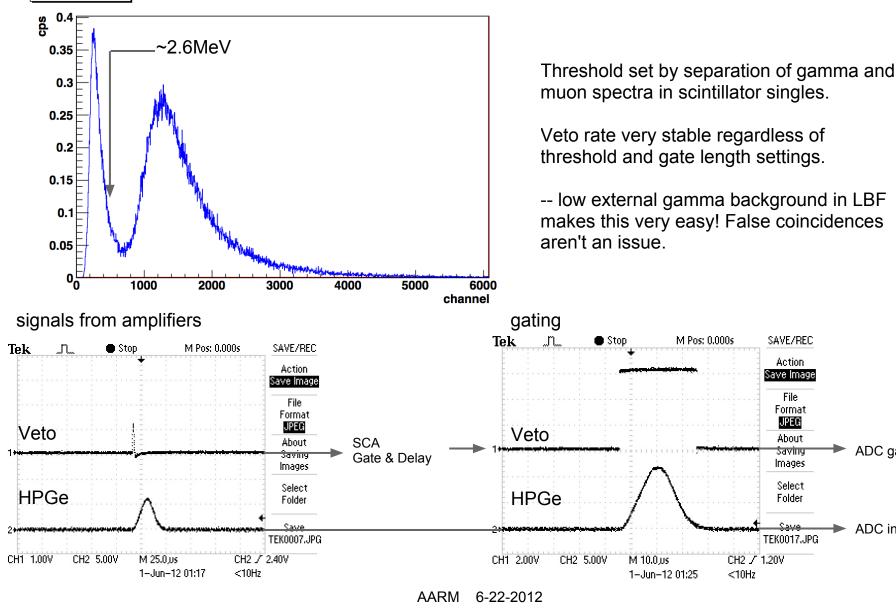
Hamamatsu 1924A 1" PMT



Muon Veto operation



VETO PANEL



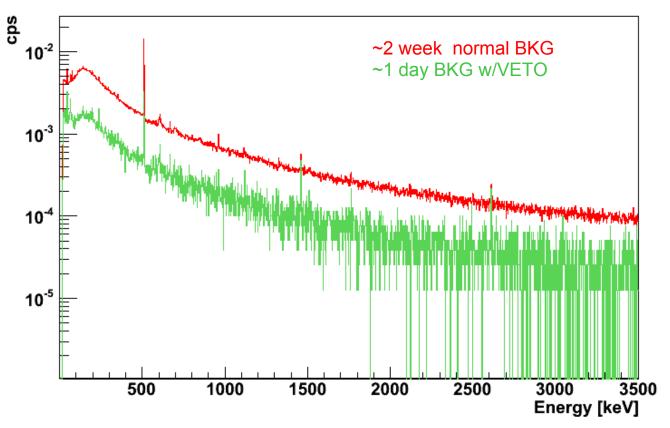
ADC gate

ADC input

Muon Veto installation







-A fairly uniform reduction in counting rates by a factor of 4 across the entire spectrum.

future plans



Additional Upgrades:

- Evaluate usefulness of the addition of side panels for veto system and proceed with additional panels.
- Upgrade Berkeley and Oroville shields with old Pb stock
 - requires re-smelting
- Establishment of internet connection to Oroville site for data transfer

Thank you!



backup slides



Muon Veto installation





