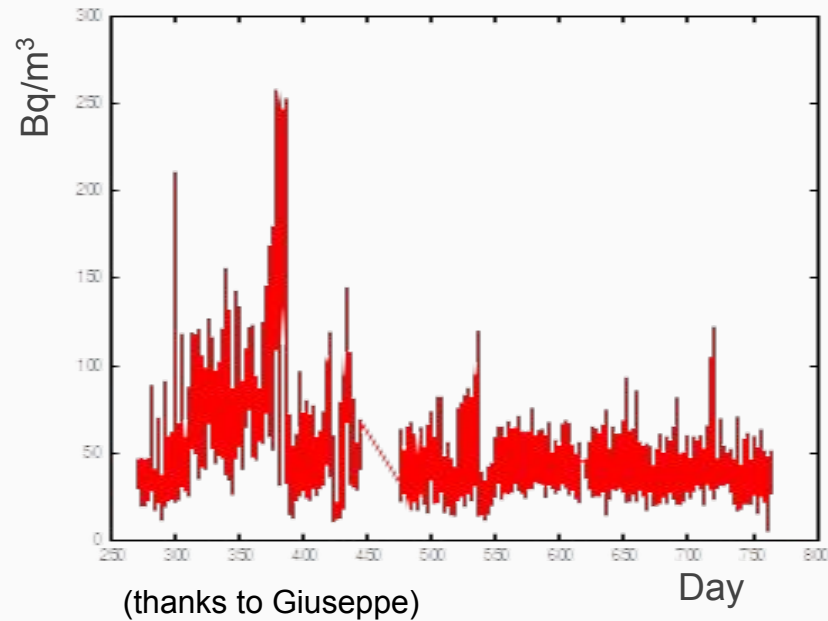


# Simulation of background from $^{222}\text{Rn}$ inside the CIS tube and Radon box

Giulia D'Imperio, Paolo Montini  
Università La Sapienza and INFN Roma 1

# Measurements of $^{222}\text{Rn}$ in Hall B at LNGS

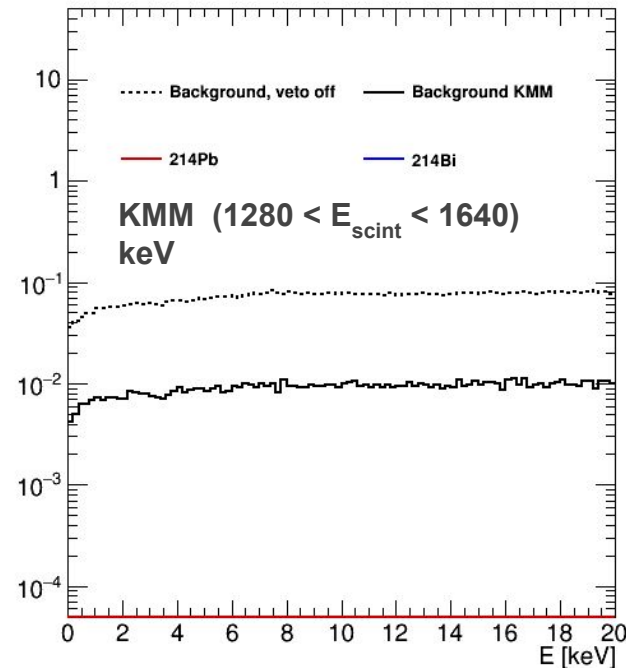
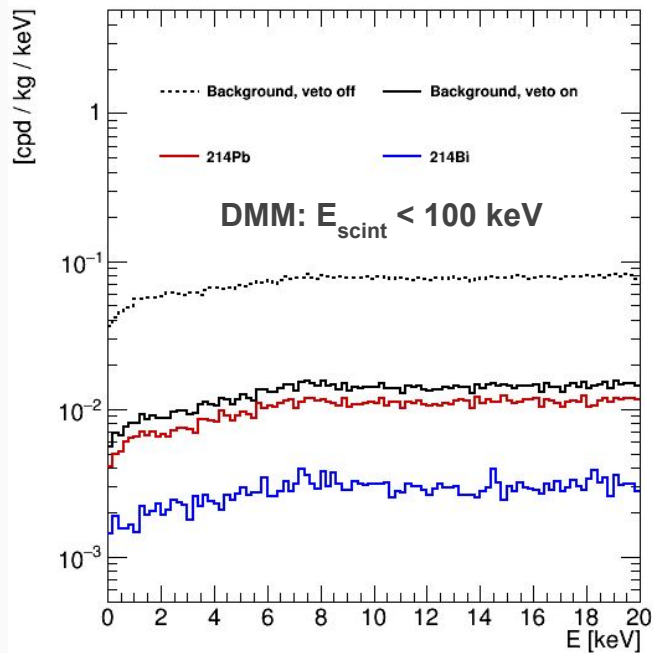
- Radon concentration measured hourly in Hall B, since Oct-1-2014 to Feb-4-2016. Values in  $\text{Bq/m}^3$  versus days (starting from 1/1/2014)



- Level of Radon changes a lot from a baseline of  $\sim 30 \text{ Bq/m}^3$ , with spikes up to  $250 \text{ Bq/m}^3$

# $^{222}\text{Rn}$ Background in CIS

- ★ Worst case: **No Purging** - Rn contamination in the entire volume of the CIS tube
- ★ Rn activity assumed as  $30 \text{ Bq/m}^3$  (baseline value of Hall B measurements)

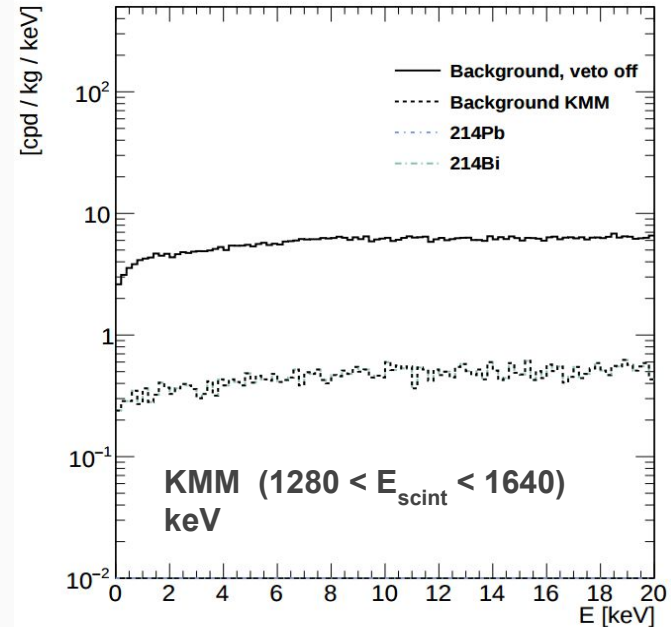
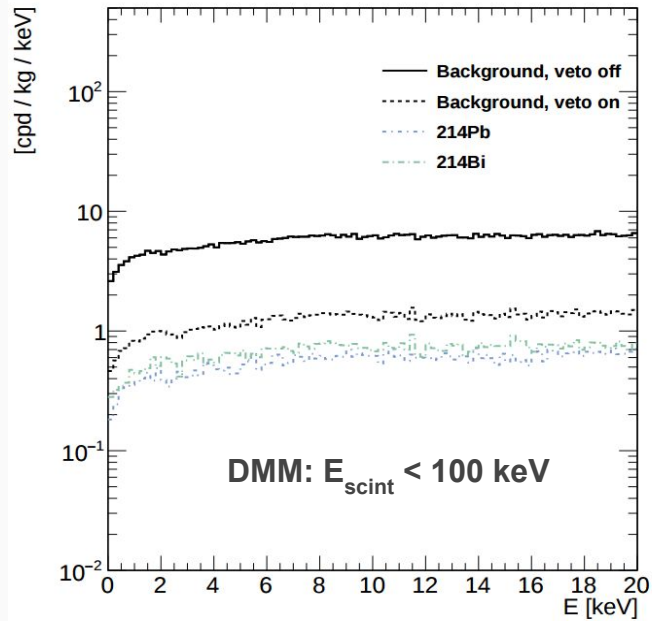


Isotope	Bkg No veto [cpd/kg] 2-6 keV	Bkg DMM [cpd/kg] 2-6 keV	Bkg KMM [cpd/kg] 2-4 keV
$^{214}\text{Pb}$	0.09733 +/- 0.00068	0.03563 +/- 0.00041	0 +/- 0
$^{214}\text{Bi}$	0.1764 +/- 0.0011	0.01035 +/- 0.0002	0.01727 +/- 0.00035
Tot	0.2737 +/- 0.0013	0.04597 +/- 0.00049	0.01727 +/- 0.00035

# $^{222}\text{Rn}$ Background in Radon box

Radon box is defined as the volume between the inner walls of the PE shield and the vessel.

- ★ Worst case: **No Purging** - Rn contamination in the entire volume of the Radon box
- ★ Rn activity assumed as  $30 \text{ Bq/m}^3$  (baseline value of Hall B measurements)



Isotope	Bkg No veto [cpd/kg] 2-6 keV	Bkg DMM [cpd/kg] 2-6 keV	Bkg KMM [cpd/kg] 2-4 keV
214Pb	5.069 +/- 0.073	1.99 +/- 0.046	0 +/- 0
214Bi	16.67 +/- 0.13	2.54 +/- 0.051	0.8026 +/- 0.029
Tot	21.74 +/- 0.15	2.54 +/- 0.051	0.8026 +/- 0.029

# $^{222}\text{Rn}$ Background - summary

Assuming radon-contaminated air at the level of  $30 \text{ Bq/m}^3$  (baseline value of Hall B measurements),  
background from Radon is significant for both DMM and KMM

- **NO  $\text{N}_2$  FLUSHING inside the CIS tube:**
  - $\text{O}(10^{-1})$  of the intrinsic crystal background
  - Same order of the other backgrounds (in total)
- **NO  $\text{N}_2$  FLUSHING inside the airbox:**
  - $\text{O}(10)$  of the intrinsic crystal background
  - $\text{O}(10^2)$  of other backgrounds (in total)

However, with  **$\text{N}_2$  FLUSHING** applied and assuming a radon content in nitrogen at the level of  $\sim 1 \text{ mBq/m}^3$  (evaporation from commercial liquid nitrogen), the background contribution for DMM and KMM will be reduced to an acceptable level:

- $\sim 10^{-5}$  cpd/kg/keV from **CIS**
- $\sim 10^{-3}$  cpd/kg/keV from the **Radon box**

Nitrogen sample	$^{222}\text{Rn}$ activity ( $\mu\text{Bq/m}^3$ )
Gas phase of storage tank, Heidelberg	$63 \pm 10$ ; $43 \pm 6$ ; $54 \pm 7$
Liquid phase of storage tank, Heidelberg	$144 \pm 16$
Purified by LTA, Heidelberg	$\leq 25$ ; $\leq 5$
Liquid phase of storage tanks, Gran Sasso	$51 \pm 8$ ; $27 \pm 4$ ; $78 \pm 12$
Purified by LTA, Gran Sasso	$0.3 \pm 0.3$ ; $0.5 \pm 0.3$ ; $0.7 \pm 0.1$ ; $0.3 \pm 0.1$

*$^{222}\text{Rn}$  detection at the  $\mu\text{Bq/m}^3$  range in nitrogen gas and a new Rn purification technique for liquid nitrogen*

*Applied Radiation and Isotopes 52 (2000) 691-695*