

# DS-20k (plan C): Simulation of neutrons from Hall C walls

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# Strategy

- **GOAL:** Estimate neutrons background from walls of the Hall C at LNGS

Simulation divided in 2 subsequent steps, to speed up simulation:

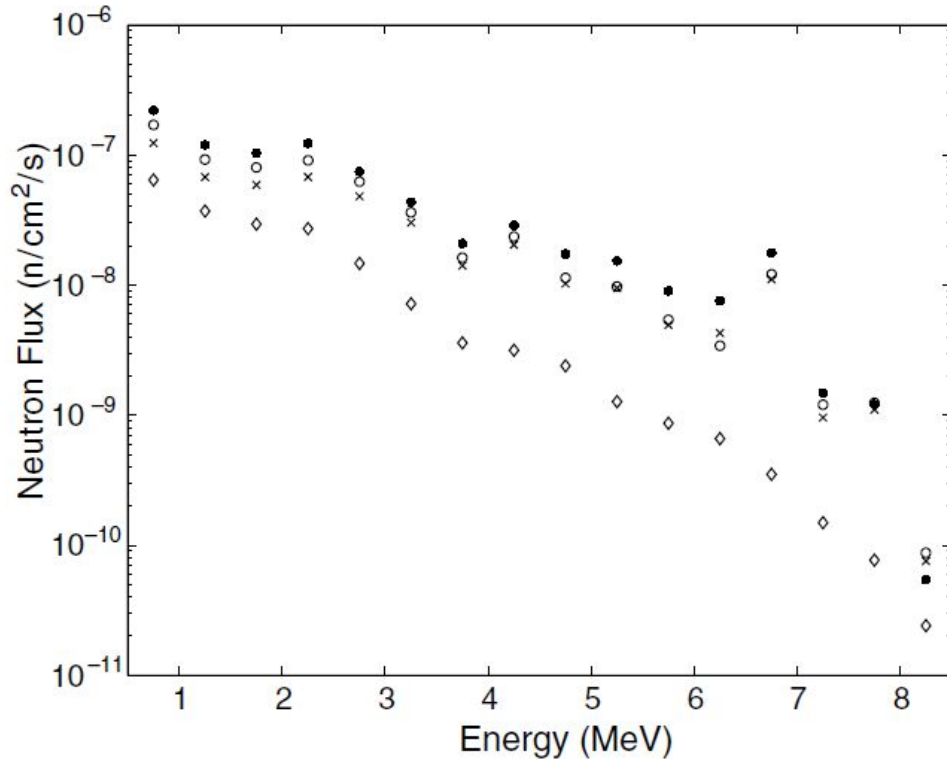
- **Step 1:**

1. Neutrons emitted with an external generator around the cryostat, 10.4 x 10.4 x 10.4 m cube
2. Isotropic emission from cube surface, directed inward
3. Initial energy follows a spectrum from MC simulations (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.astropartphys.2004.07.005>)
4. Stop and tag neutrons reaching the vessel around TPC (save position, direction and kinetic energy)

- **Step 2:**

1. Propagate tagged neutrons in the whole geometry
2. Tag neutrons depositing energy in the TPC
3. Apply TPC and veto cuts

# Neutron flux from simulations



○ Hall C, dry concrete

- (alpha,n) + spontaneous fission
- Total flux =  $(2.26 \pm 0.49)e-6$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>/s (all inward)

- Time (10 y) =  $3.15e8$  s
- Surface =  $6.48e6$  cm<sup>2</sup>

Total neutrons after 10 y exposure = flux  
\* time \* surface =  $(4.63 \pm 1)e9$

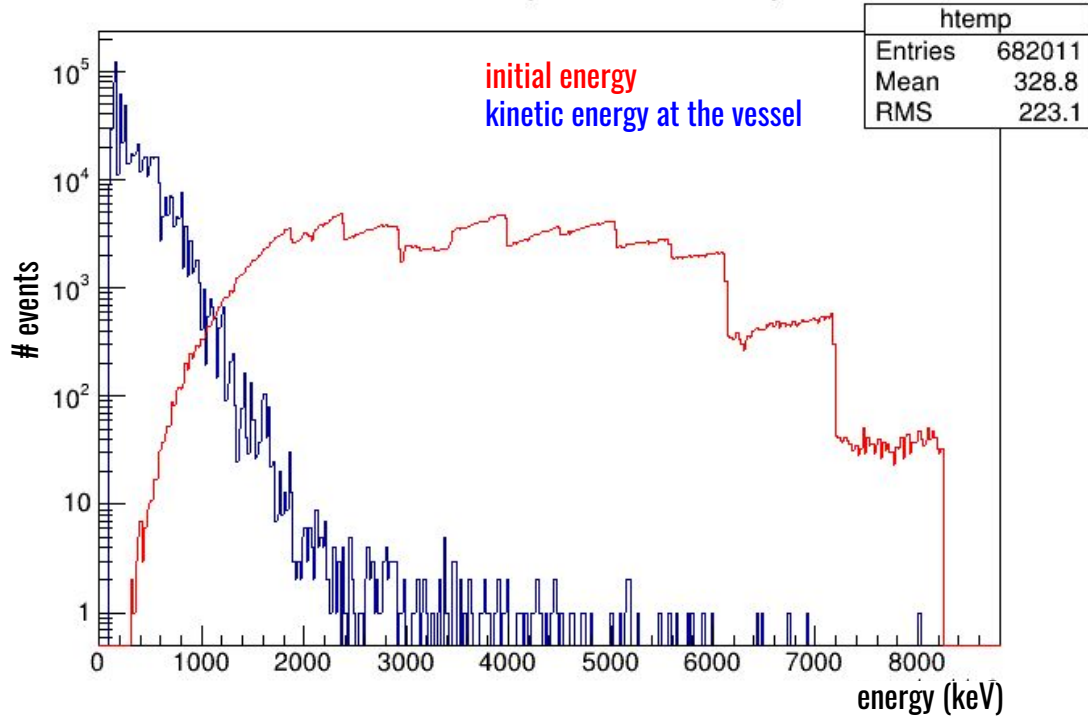
# Analysis

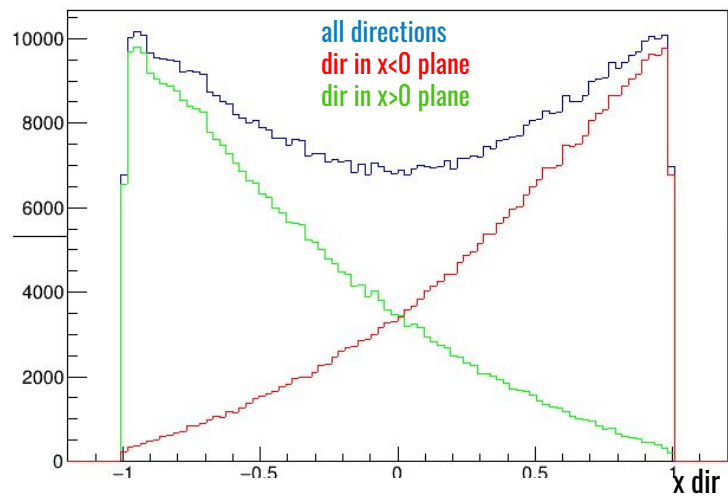
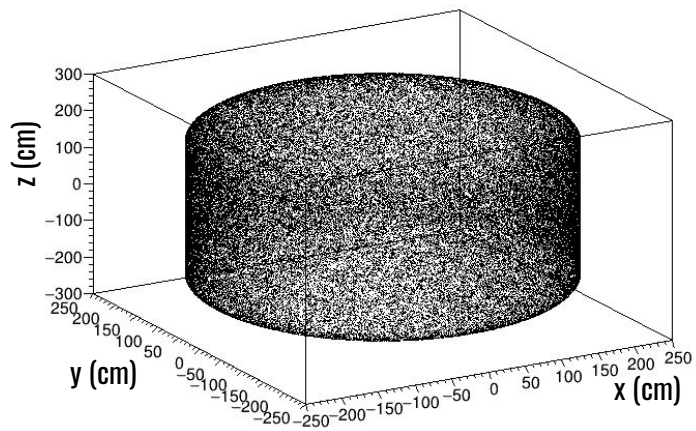
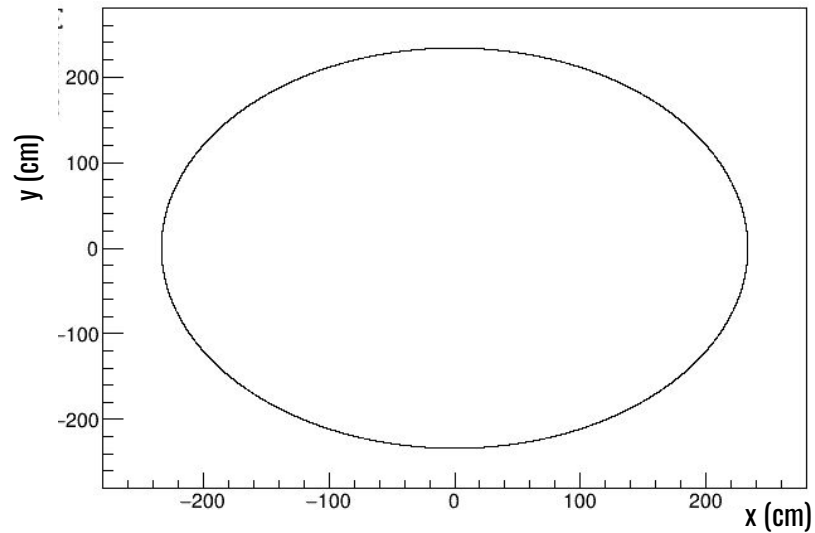
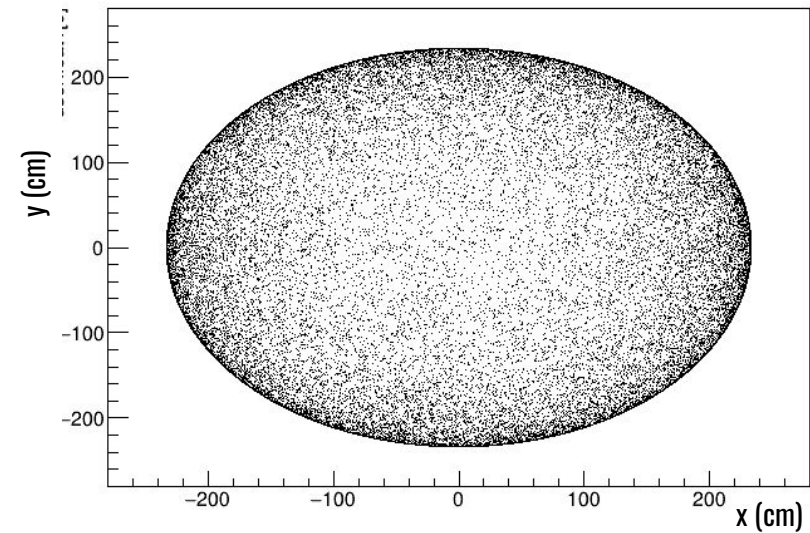
## First step:

- Number of initial neutrons  $N = 5.6e9$  (12.2 y)
- hitting the vessel  $n = 682011$
- probability to hit the vessel =  $n/N = 1.21e-4$  (to be compared to  $8.7e-3$  from the foam)

## Second step:

- To increase statistics each event at vessel is propagated 910 times  $\rightarrow$  11065 years data taking
- Events depositing energy in the TPC  $n1 = 1.96e8$
- probability to deposit in the TPC =  $n1/(N*910) = 3.85e-5$

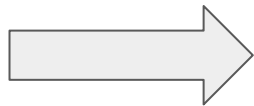




# Analysis

## CUTS:

1. just 1 cluster deposited in the TPC
2. in TPC fiducial volume (regular octagon with  $L = 120.5$  cm,  $h = 200$  cm)
3. NR-like
4. deposited energy in the TPC by a cluster in  $[30, 200]$  keV
5. deposited energy in the TPC by gamma rays  $< 50$  keV
6. deposited energy in the TPC by inelastic recoil  $< 10$  keV
7. energy deposited in the veto buffer  $< 200$  keV



$26 \pm 5.1 \pm 5.6$  neutrons  
after cuts



- Number of initial neutrons  $N = 5.6e9$
- n probability to survive in 1106.5 exposures  
 $= (26 \pm 5.1 \pm 5.6)/(N*910) = 5.1e-12$
- $bkg = (26 \pm 5.1 \pm 5.6)/1106.5 =$   
 **$(23 \pm 4.6 \pm 5.1)e-3$  neutrons / exposure**