# LUNA-SHADES/STELLA

# Background in underground experiments





## Low Background @ LNGS

Rare processes measurement @ LNGS:

- neutrino experiments
- dark matter
- neutrinoless double beta decay

Rare processes  $\rightarrow$  **deep underground** to reduce the background from cosmic rays

Experiments require:

- selection of radio-pure materials
- techniques for **shielding** against environmental backgrounds



Main motivation for a Low Background Techniques Laboratory

# 1) STELLA

SubTErranean Low Level Assay

• Material screening:

measure  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  background spectra to evaluate material radioactivity

- γ spectroscopy
- Liquid scintillation counting (α,β) and α spectroscopy



# 1) STELLA

- Liquid scintillation counting using <sup>14</sup>C and <sup>3</sup>H samples
- glass bottle filled with liquid scintillator
- β decay (continuum spectrum) detected by PMTs



#### Background

The experiments require precise knowledge of:

- External background: flux of
  - gammas
  - $\circ$  neutrons
  - muons
- Internal background from the detector itself

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Hands-On activity:
1. γ background → LUNA 400 kV
2. neutron background → LUNA MV
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## LUNA 400 kV

Laboratory for Underground Nuclear Astrophysics

- 400 kV accelerator  $\rightarrow$  beams of **protons** and **helium**
- both **solid** and **gaseous** targets
- Investigate nuclear fusion reactions in stars

Low cross-sections  $\rightarrow$  Low background needed



# LUNA 400 kV



- Nuclear reactions between beam and target emit photons, detected by <u>High Purity Germanium</u> detectors (HPGe)
- Energy deposit in semiconductor detectors → E-H pairs → current signal

Lead passive shielding to decrease environmental background Secondary radiation usually created in the shielding itself is reduced due to the lower cosmic muonic component

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**Copper** close to the detectors to further reduce it (*e.g.* Bremsstrahlung of electrons interacting in Lead since high Z)



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<sup>208</sup>TI 2614 keV gamma decay from <sup>232</sup>Th radioactive decay chain

**Calibration** = find relation between channel and energy





# 2) Gamma background spectra comparison



# 3) LUNA MV

- LUNA 400 kV upgrade: 3.5 MV accelerator for beams of **protons**, **Helium** and **Carbon**, both for solid and gaseous targets
- Study the key reactions of Helium and Carbon burning, and the *neutron-source reactions*, which produce neutrons to create elements heavier than Iron
- Hosted in a **concrete infrastructure**, 80 cm thick
- Study **neutrons** produced in scattering events allows to find the reaction cross-section





- **nuclear fusion reactions** in stars also produce neutrons via  $(\alpha, n)$  reactions
- Use the same detectors that will study the beam to measure **natural neutron background**
- <sup>3</sup>He proportional counters to measure **thermal** neutron background:

$$n + {}^{3}He \rightarrow p + {}^{3}H$$
 Q=764 keV  $E_{p} = 573$  keV,  $E_{3H} = 191$  keV

 $\rightarrow$  ionisation and excitation of <sup>3</sup>He by p and <sup>3</sup>H  $\rightarrow$  charge signal proportional to the deposited energy



 Need to shield LUNA MV detector from background neutrons

 $\rightarrow$  **borated-polyethylene** shield around the proportional counter to **slow down** and **capture** n







• Effect of borated-polyethylene (BP) on surface neutron background



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# Going underground is really useful :)



