



Phase 2 Background Control Planning

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SDSMT

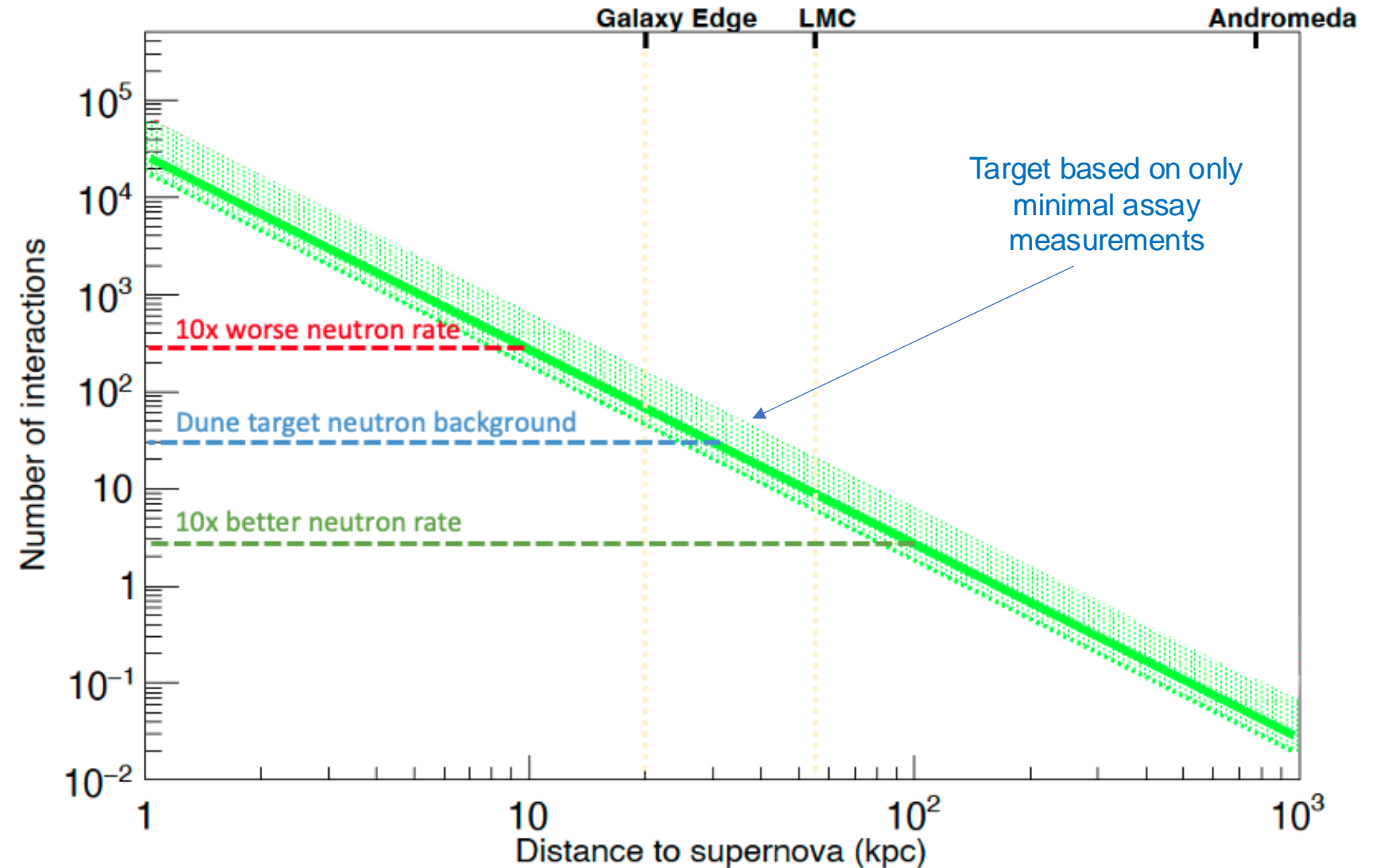


PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy

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Supernova Neutrino Burst Sensitivity

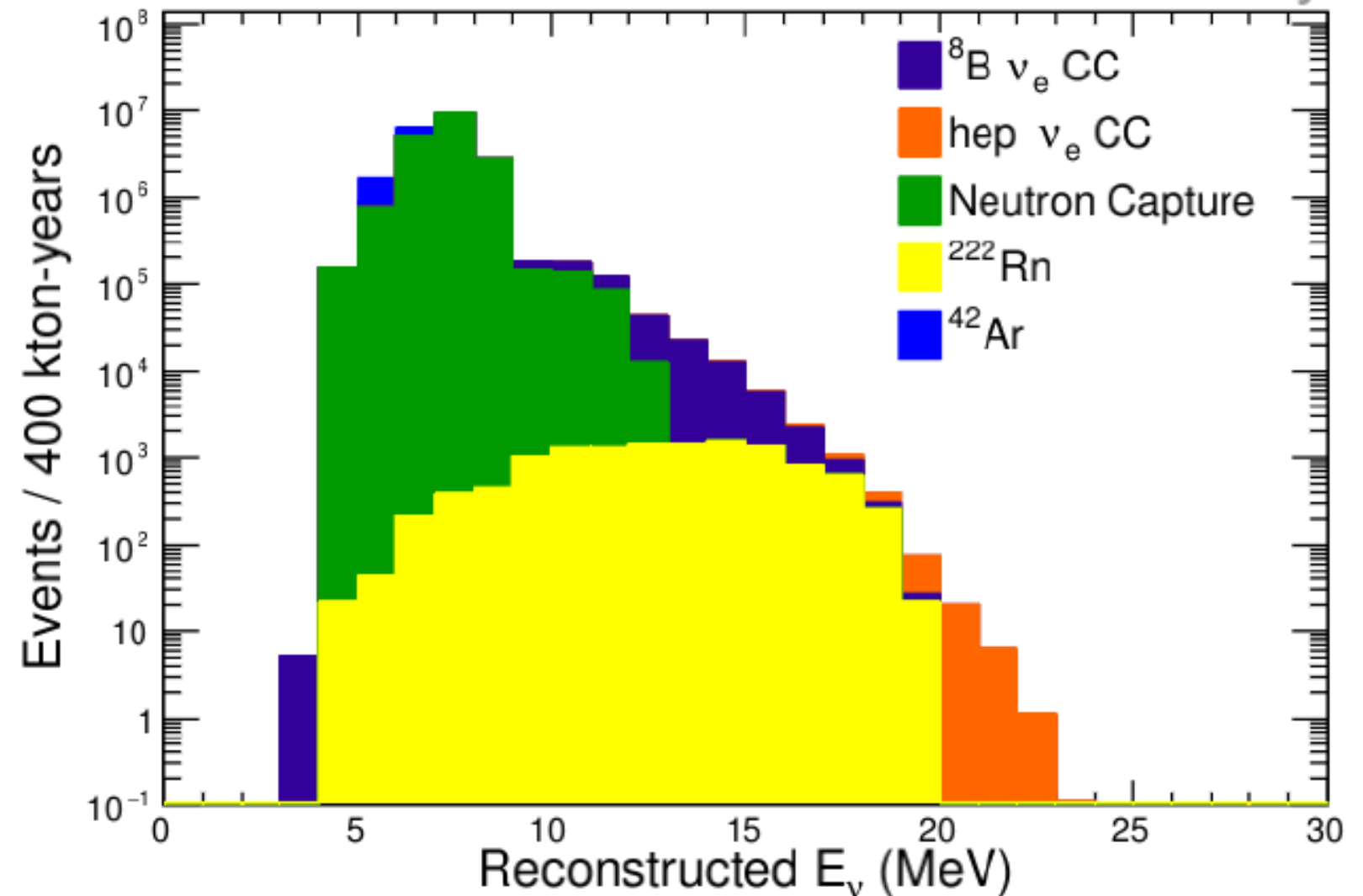
- **Supernova physics is one of the primary science goals**
 - Neutron backgrounds can imitate neutrino signal
 - ✓ ~5Hz neutron rate expected
 - Background level sets supernova trigger requirements
 - Too many neutrons → risk of missing distant supernova



Solar Neutrino Physics

- **Solar neutrino physics is an ancillary DUNE goal and motivation for many Phase 2 options**
- *Only* possible in DUNE if background levels are low enough
- Neutrons and radon are primary backgrounds to
 - a Boron-8-neutrino precision measurement of solar mass splitting
 - *hep*-neutrino discovery

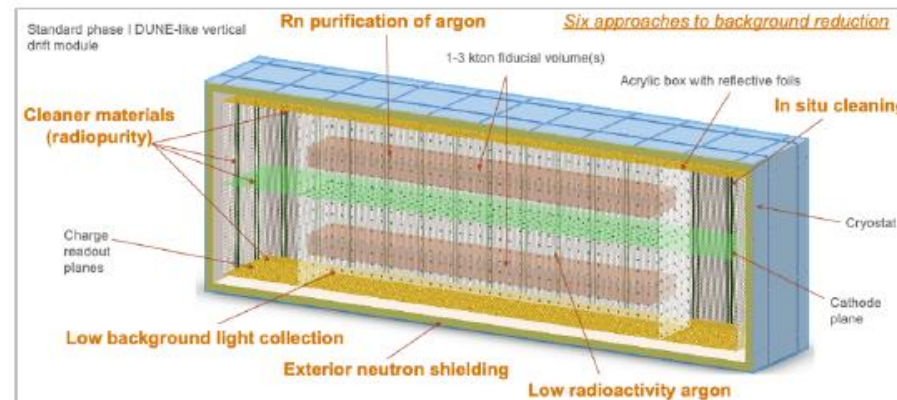
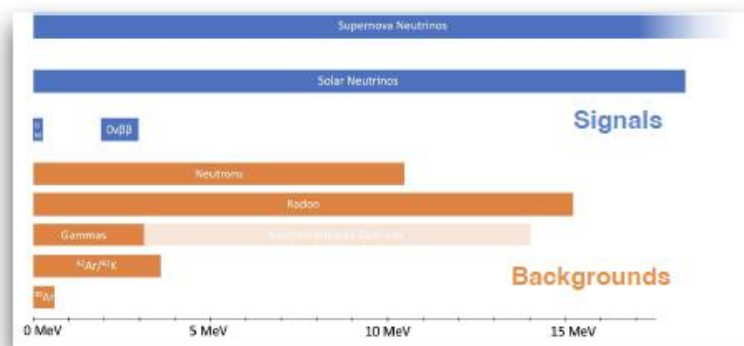
DUNE Preliminary



DUNE Phase 2 Plans

Background Control is Key for Low Energy Physics

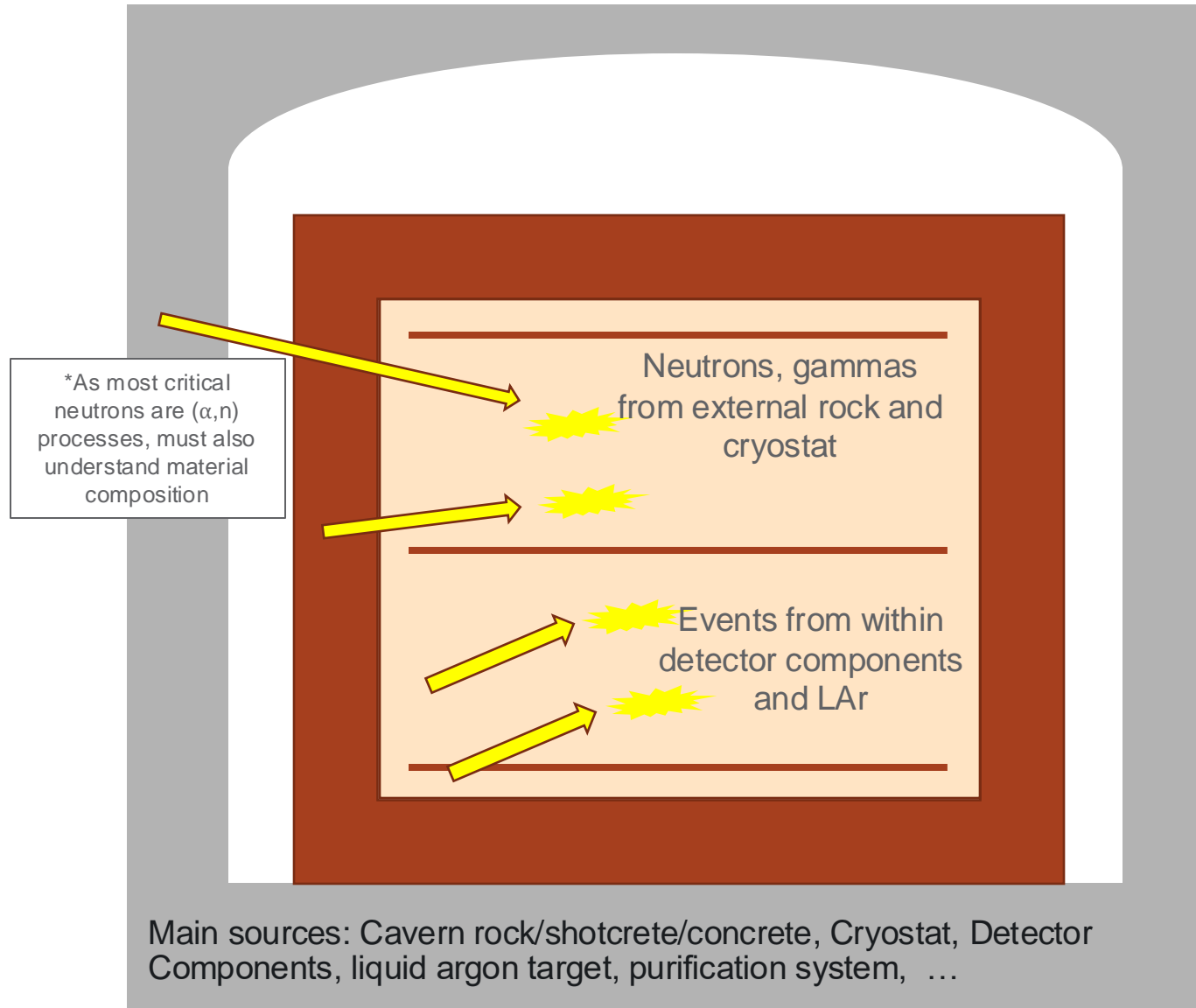
- Enhancement of DUNE physics to lower energies relies on lower radioactive backgrounds
- Realistic background target extends threshold down to 5 MeV, just above the ^{42}K beta endpoint from ^{42}Ar
- Most significant radioactive backgrounds and mitigation strategies being explored
 - External neutrons and gammas → passive shielding (e.g., water)
 - Internal backgrounds from detector materials → careful material selection programs
 - Radon gas → inline radon trap, detector materials with low radon emanation
 - Intrinsic argon backgrounds (^{39}Ar , ^{42}Ar) → argon from underground sources
 - use underground argon in an acrylic vessel, reduce background (e.g., SLoMo)



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- Many Phase 2 options targeting low energy physics
- A motivation for:
 - Enhanced light collection
 - Short charge track readout through pixelation
 - Target improvements
- All will need radioactive background control to be most effective
- **Phase 2 will need a background specification to ensure low energy physics**

Backgrounds in DUNE



Significant number of assays still required due to detector size, supplier changes, and number of components

Summary Table of Propagation of External Backgrounds (HD/VD Rates are Estimates only w/o DUNE Reco Sim)

external background	4pi flux in cavern [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	reduction factor	attenuation factor	area factor	4pi flux at LAr [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	rate in full LAr (VD) [Hz]	rate in HD [Hz]	
cavern neutrons	2.94E-06	21.816	10.908	1.3687	2.70E-07	5.34E+00	4.63E+00	predicted and 4.6+/-1.1 Hz in HD from simulation of 1x2x6
n-capture gammas from cryostat	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3687	1.68E-06	3.32E+01	1.50E+00	predicted rates [Hz] w/ approx. gamma-att. for 1.5 MeV
n-capture gammas from rock/shotcrete	3.75E-06	13.807	6.9035	1.3687	5.44E-07	1.08E+01	4.87E-01	predicted rates [Hz] w/ approx. gamma-att. for 1.5 MeV
cavern gammas from rock/shotcrete	12.60418	23.985	11.9925	1.3687	1.0510	2.08E+07	9.40E+05	predicted rates [Hz] w/ approx. gamma-att. for 1.5 MeV
foam gammas	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0000	0.0441	8.72E+05	3.95E+04	predicted rates [Hz] w/ approx. gamma-att. for 1.5 MeV

⇒ rate in full LAr (VD) from cavern gammas from rock/shotcrete is ~21 MHz mostly at outer edges compared to ~17 MHz Ar-39 rate uniformly distributed

⇒ neutron capture rates in LAr expected to be below critical SNB trigger rate of 10 Hz

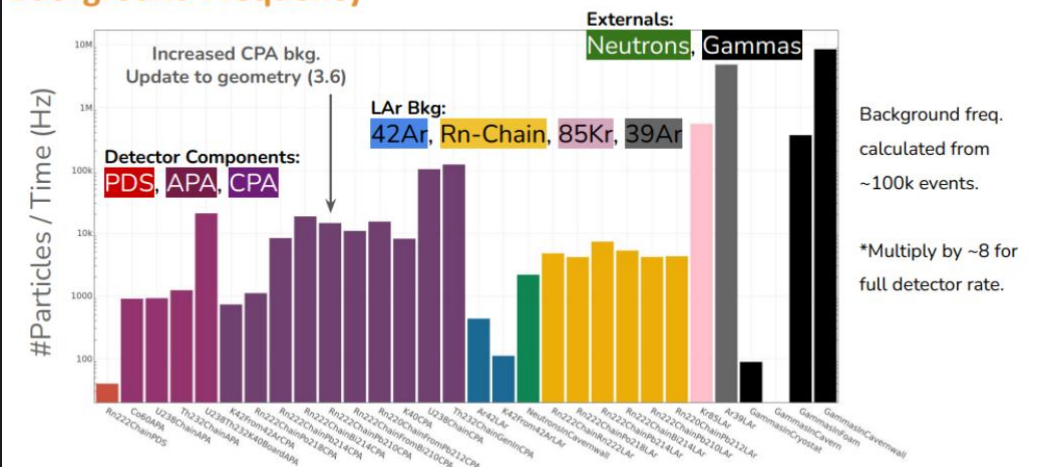
⇒ high energetic gammas with energies up to 11 MeV enter at comparable rates to fast neutrons

HD 1x2x6 radiological_model_decay0_v3_6.fcl Final

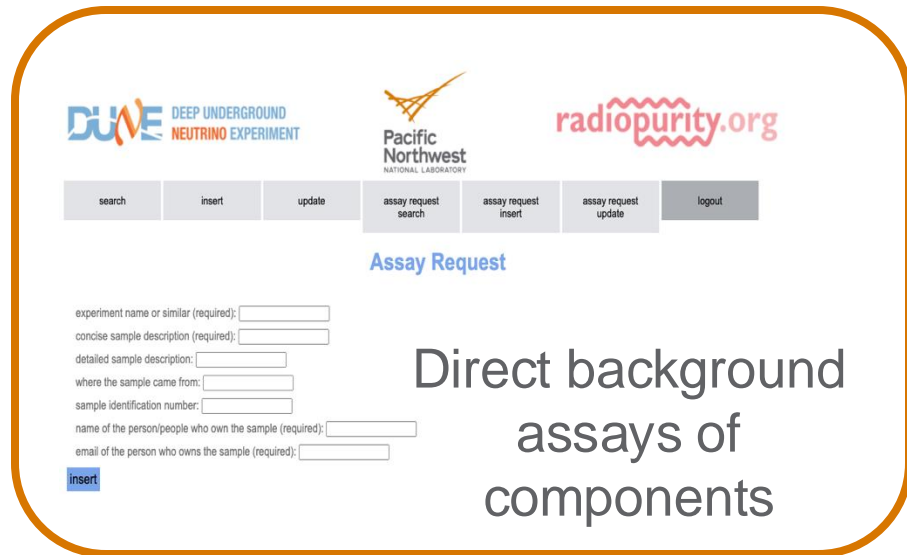
HD Background Model: Background Frequency

Sergio's validation

DEEP UNDERGROUND NEUTRINO EXPERIMENT



Building A Background Model



radiopurity.org

Assay Request

experiment name or similar (required):

concise sample description (required):

detailed sample description:

where the sample came from:

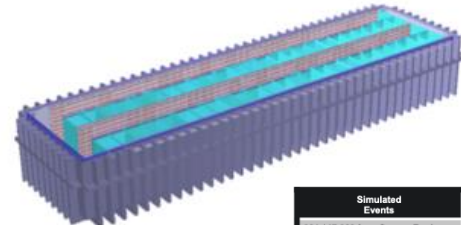
sample identification number:

name of the person/people who own the sample (required):

email of the person who owns the sample (required):

Direct background assays of components

GEANT4/LArSOFT radioactive background simulations



Simulated Events	Primary Neutrons	Neutron Captures	Primary to Capture Ratio	Background Neutron Rate
254,117,903 from Cavern Rock (Tl-232)	20,086,210	2,133	9,416 : 1	1.01 Hz
263,387,927 from Cavern Rock (Early U-238)	20,080,100	2,130	9,432 : 1	0.157 Hz
263,876,810 from Cavern Rock (Late U-238)	20,089,190	2,189	9,177 : 1	7.27 Hz
184,403,118 from Cavern Rock (U-238 SF)	14,063,850	1,471	9,561 : 1	0.514 Hz

Components

Name: DUNE_SP (assemblyroot)

Target: Argon

APA

CPA

Cryostat

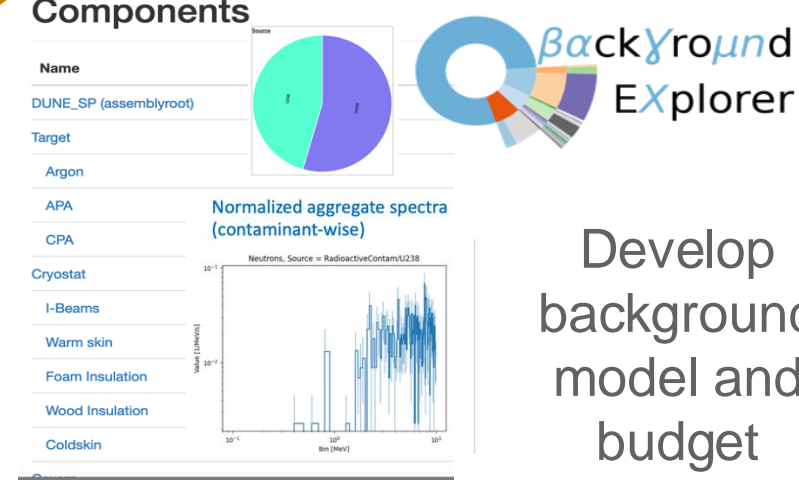
I-Beams

Warm skin

Foam Insulation

Wood Insulation

Coldskin



Normalized aggregate spectra (contaminant-wise)

Neutrons, Source = RadioactiveContam/U238

Develop background model and budget

Set construction material specification to achieve physics sensitivities

Background Control Planning Considerations

- Need:
 - to measure radioactive background levels in all significant (size/proximity to argon) components
 - ideally understanding consistency across production (multiple assays)
 - Need to prioritize limited resources
- Prioritize order (roughly), considering importance to FD3 and production schedule, as:
 - **Cavern + Cryostat**
 - **Vertical Drift**
 - **Horizontal Drift**
 - **Cleanliness during construction**
 - **Potential module 3 materials**

- Planning to measure external backgrounds directly in cavern

FD Cavern Direct Assays

- Large wavy surface
- => even higher cavern backgrounds (another factor 2)?
- Plan in 2024/2025 to measure γ -ray and neutron flux throughout cavern and later inside cryostat to validate our simulation predictions
- *SDSMT with He-3 hodoscope for neutrons, HPGe & NaI for gammas + Shawn @ UCR neutrons with radiopure Gd-loaded LS)*



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Juergen Reichenbacher (SD Mines)

9/11/2024

J. Reichenbacher, Sep 2024 Collaboration Meeting,
https://indico.fnal.gov/event/62283/contributions/299263/attachments/181445/248863/DUNE_CollaborationMeetingSantaFe_newRadiologicalModel3update_9Sept2024_JR_.pdf

Phase 2 Schedule

<https://edms.cern.ch/ui/#!master/navigator/document?P:101609965:101609988:subDocs>

Notional FD3 and FD4 Timeline (Technically Limited Schedule)

- Earliest installation start in 2029 with FD3 completed in 2034 and FD4 in 2036
- The final schedule for FD4 will be driven by the technology choice and extent of upgrades planned in the case of a LArTPC

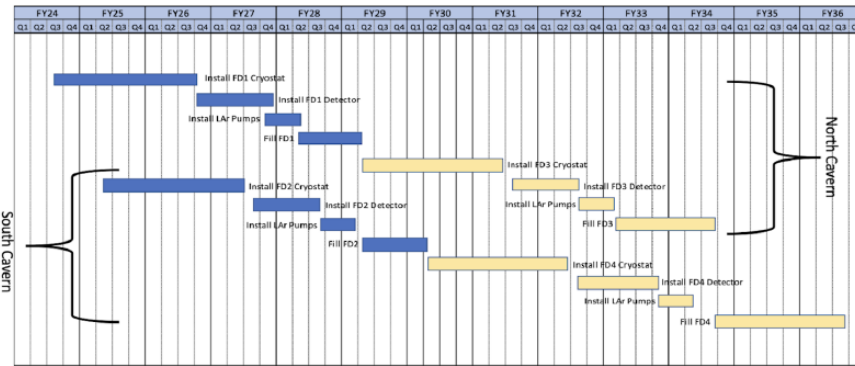


Figure: A notional, technically limited schedule for FD3/4 assuming it is a vertical drift LArTPC similar to FD2

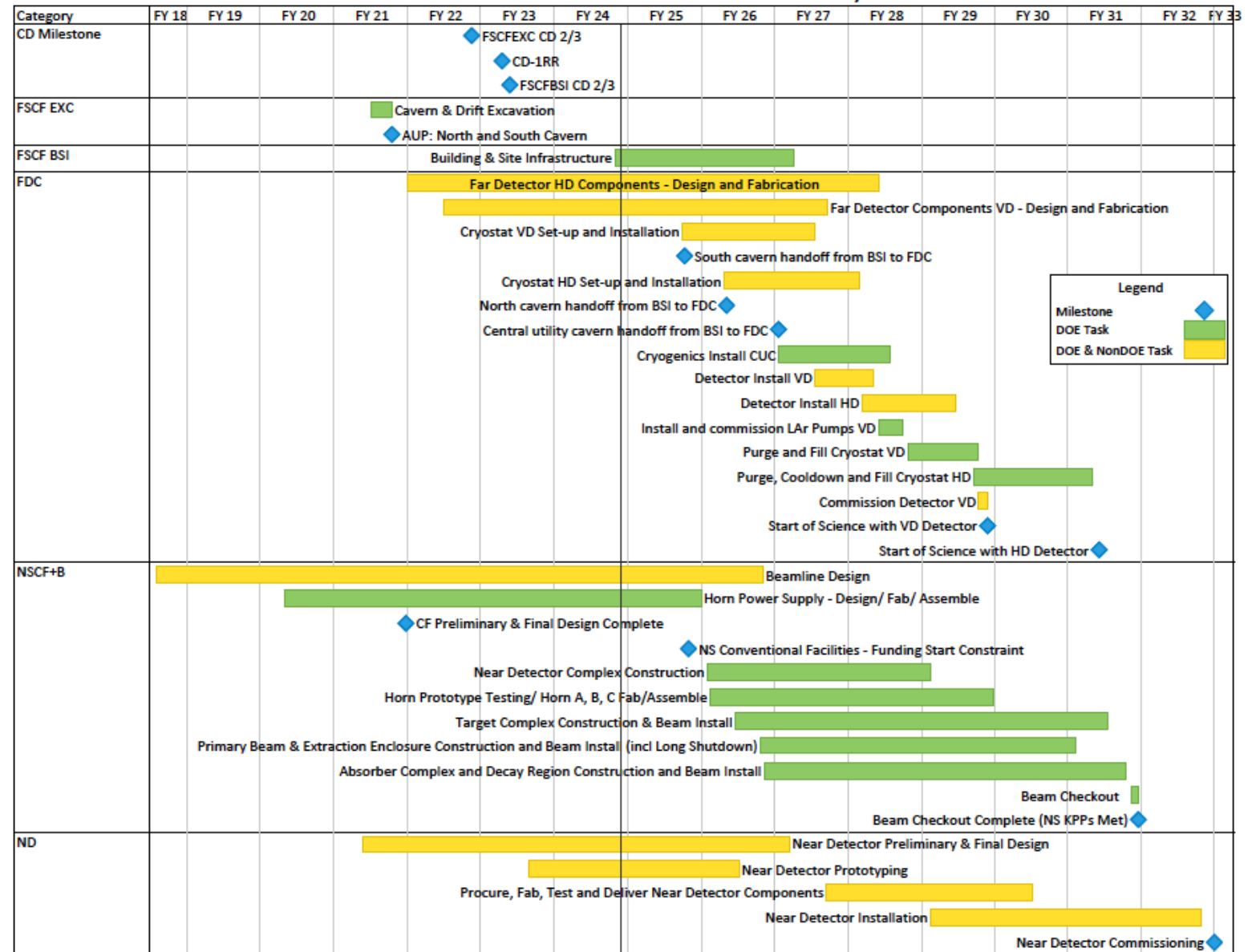
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S Gollapinni, CPAD Nov 2024, <https://indico.phy.ornl.gov/event/510/timetable/#20241121.detailed>

- Assuming technically limited schedule and latest version of project schedule

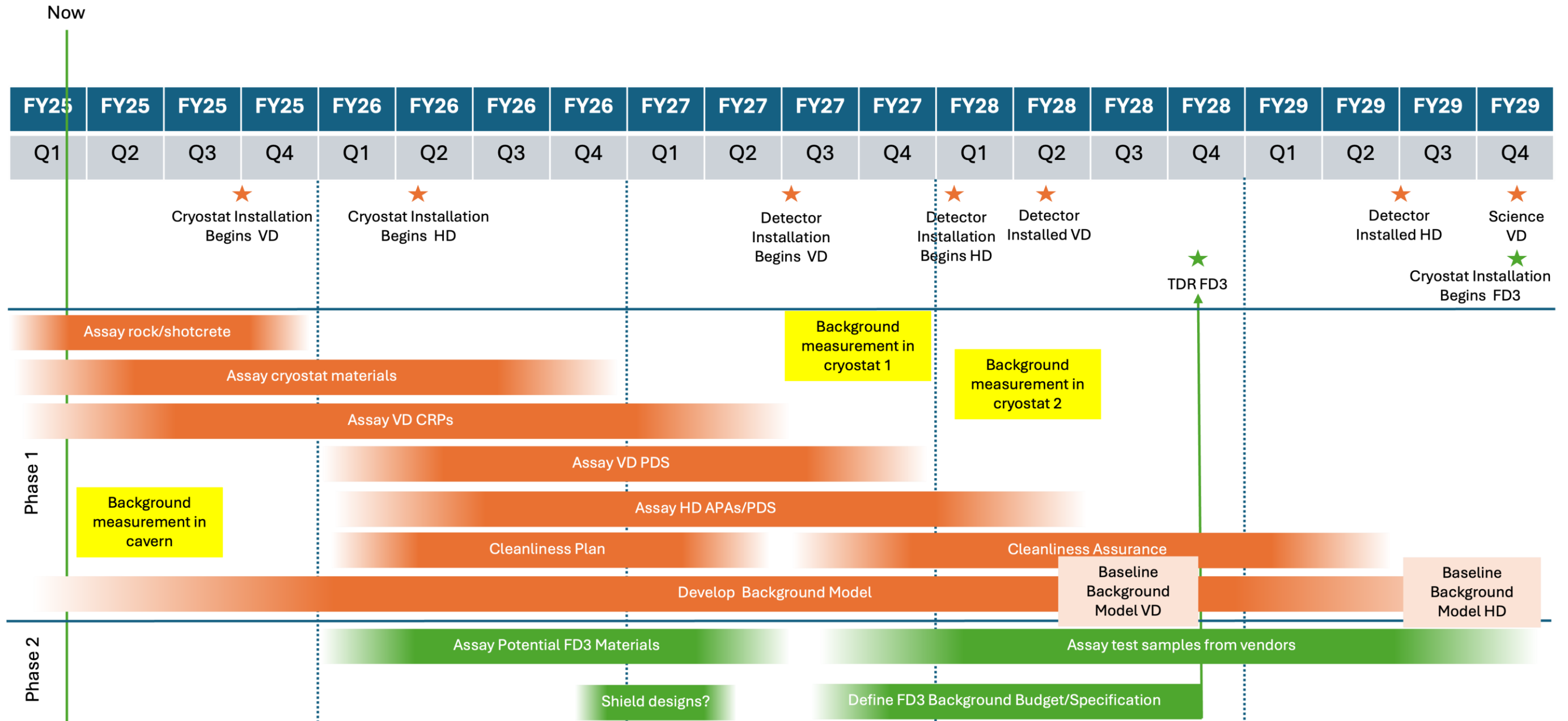
LBNF-DUNE Summary Schedule



LBNF-DUNE Summary Schedule.xlsx

Snapshot Date: 9/12/2024

Low Energy Science: Radioactive Background Model Timeline



Conclusions

- Background control is a concern for DUNE low energy physics
- This physics motivates many Phase 2 options (Module 3 and 4)
- Currently developing prioritized plan to understand backgrounds in Phase 1...
- ... and optimize potential materials for Phase 2 Module 3
- Will require combination of:
 - Material assays and direct background measurements
 - Simulation and background model building
- Aiming to define radioactive background budget and specification in advance of Module 3 TDR
- Support from Phase 2 group will be important

Thank You