

Cold Radon Emanation Facility

PPD R&D talk 28 Sep 2022

Outline

- CREF motivation & technologies
- Funding arrangements past-current-future
- Status of facility
- Time schedule



Cold Radon Emanation Facility

Who is involved?

- RAL-PPD
 - Maurits vd Grinten
 - Andrei Khazov
 - Emily Perry
 - Mark Tucker
- UCL
 - Cham Ghag
 - Ruben Saakyan
 - Andrew Stevens
- University of Edinburgh
 - Xin-Ran Liu (now left academia)

What do we do?

- Study radon emanating from sample material
- Do this as a function of temperature
- Do this at high volume capacity

Radon: not a friend of DM searches

Radon

- Radon originating from Uranium and Thorium chains
- Radon-222 has half-life of 3.82 days, once in Xenon it disperses throughout
- Background mimics WIMP signal

Temperature considerations

- Radon diffusion suppressed in some materials at cryogenic temperatures
- Radon recoiling out from surfaces not suppressed
- Limited data available on the overall temperature dependence of radon outgassing from materials
- Very limited data available distinguishing surface from bulk emission

Cryogenic Radon Emanation Facility:

1. Conduct assays under cryogenic conditions
2. Operate with a large chamber volume

This facility:

Sensitivity of < 50 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{sample}$ envisaged

Facility consist of:

1. Large cryogenic vacuum vessel & cryostat
 2. ISO Class 7 controlled environment
 3. Large (~ 200l) test chamber
 4. Radon concentration line
 5. Radon detector
 6. UCL & PPD operational running resources
- } Following MSSL arrangements

Funding Path:

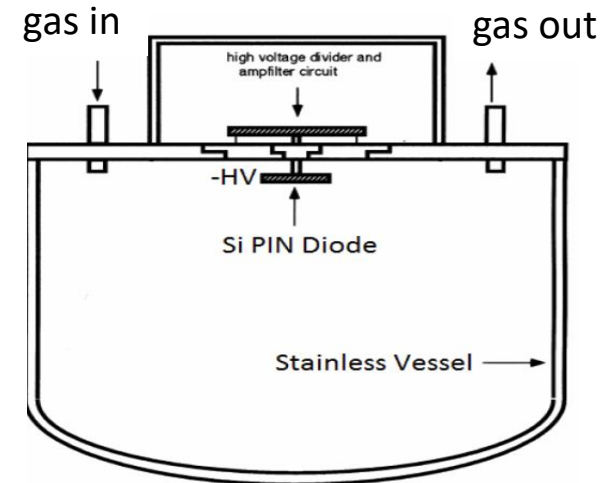
1. Past - STFC Capital Equipment grant with UCL
2. Current - Xenon Futures
3. Next - Next Generation G3 LXe observatory



Operations scheme

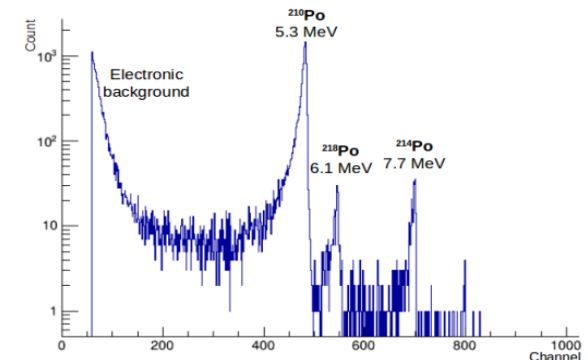
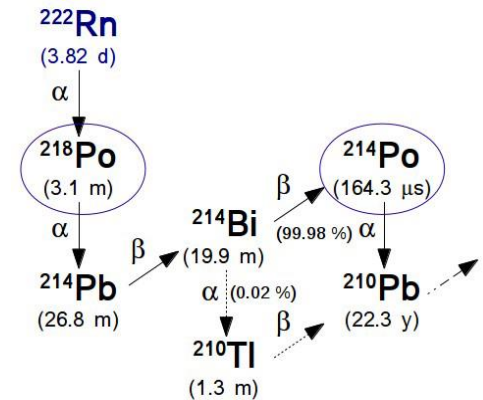
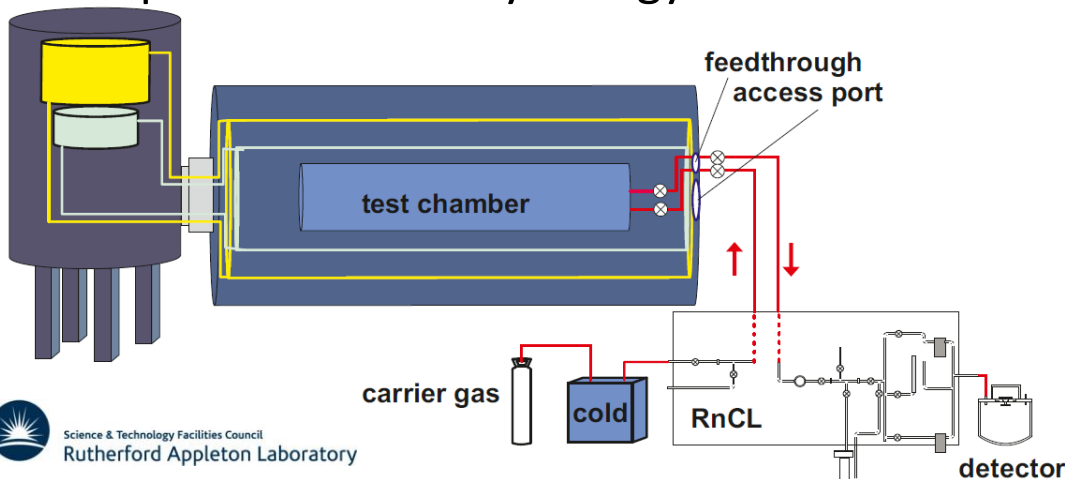
RnCL Operation principle

- Drive purified carrier gas through test chamber
- Trap radon in cold carbon traps
- Accumulate radon over a set period
- Warm up and release radon into detector
- Detect Rn decay



Detector operation

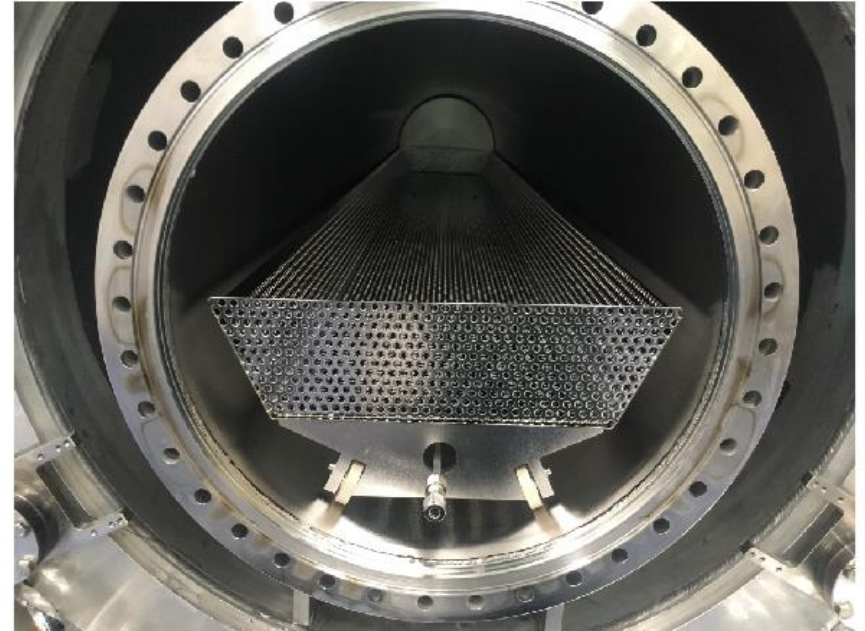
- ^{222}Rn directed into vessel
- Positive decay ions collected on pin diode
- Po alphas identified by energy





**Experimental Hall R5.2
Cold Radon Emanation Facility**

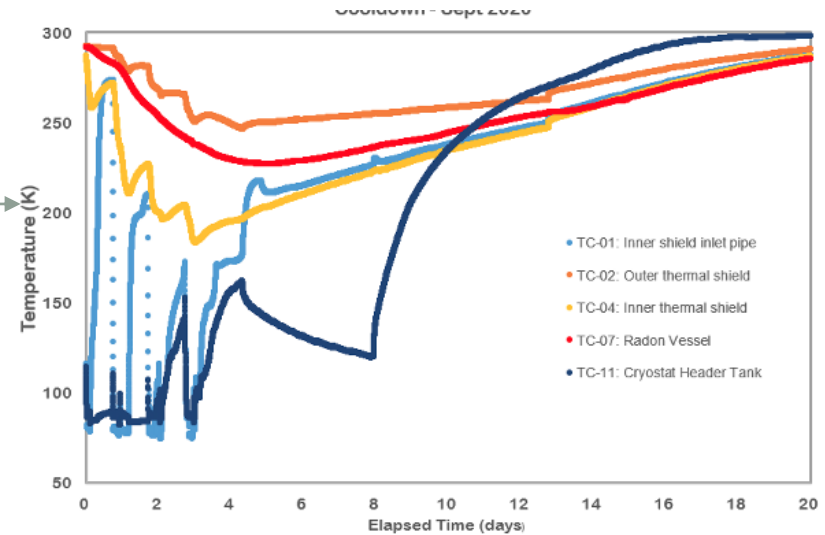
Radon vessel installation



Cryogenic Cooldowns

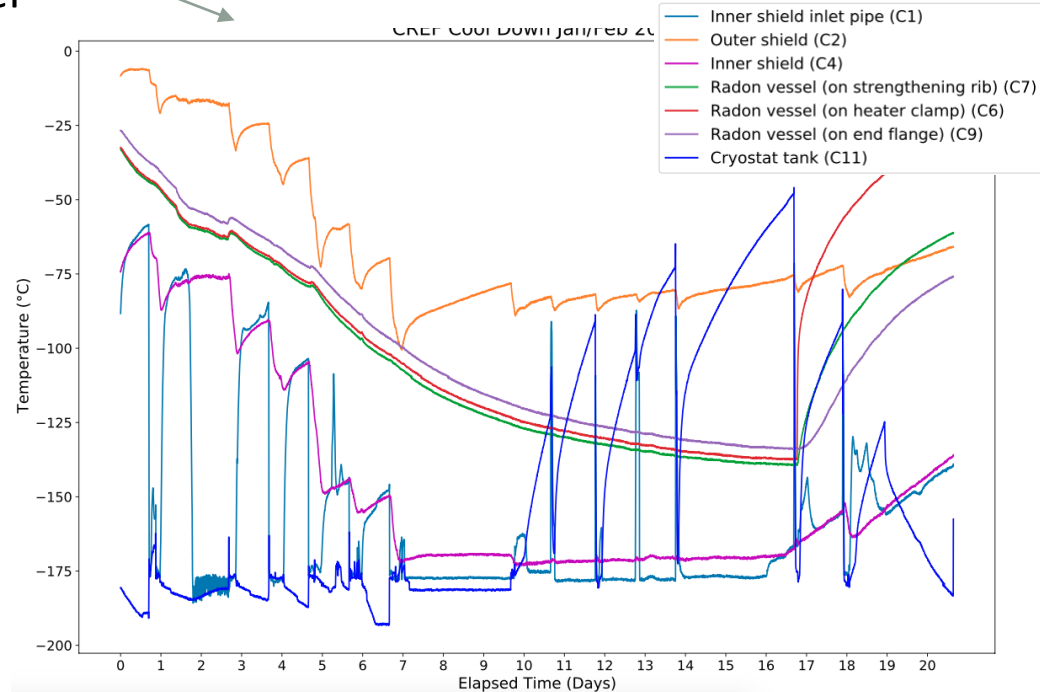
Cool down 1

- LN₂ cooldown of main tank and Rn vessel
- “bare” cooldown: filling with cryogenics only



Cool down 2

- LN₂ cooldown of main tank and Rn vessel
- Heaters installed operated on Rn vessel

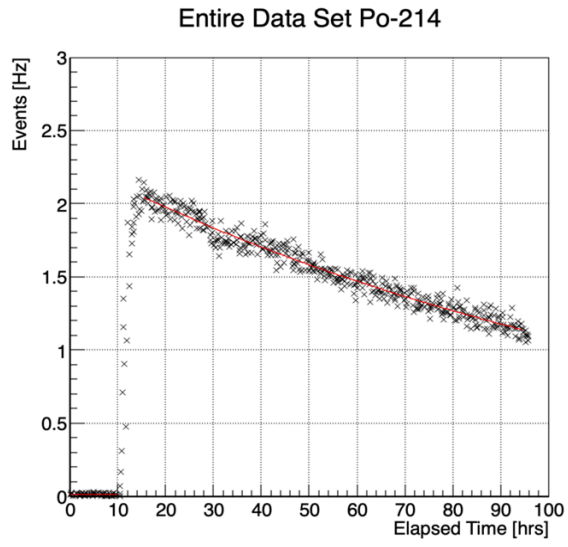
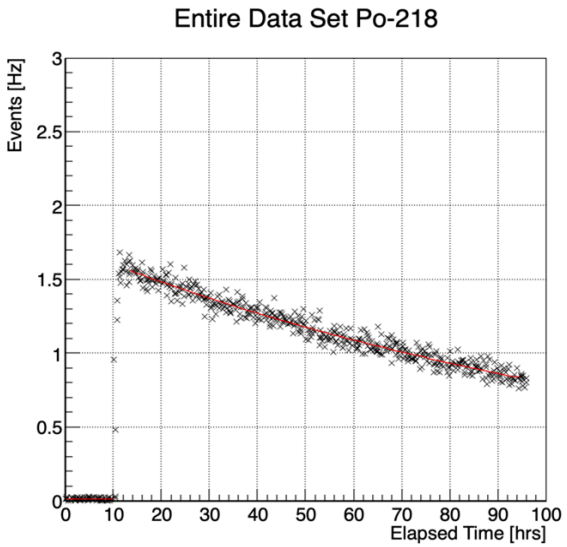
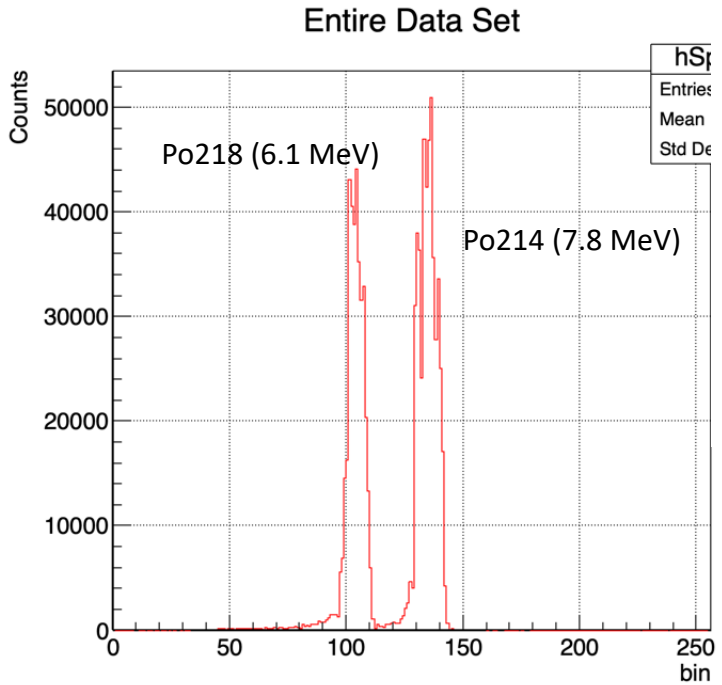


Detector calibration



First Detector Calibration at CREF – May 2022

Transfer a known amount of radon into the detector to determine its detection efficiency.

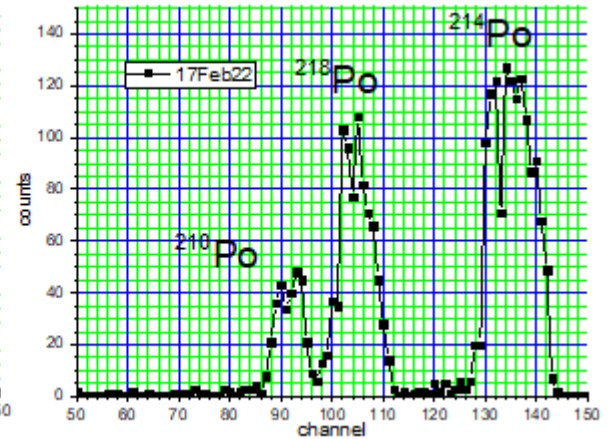
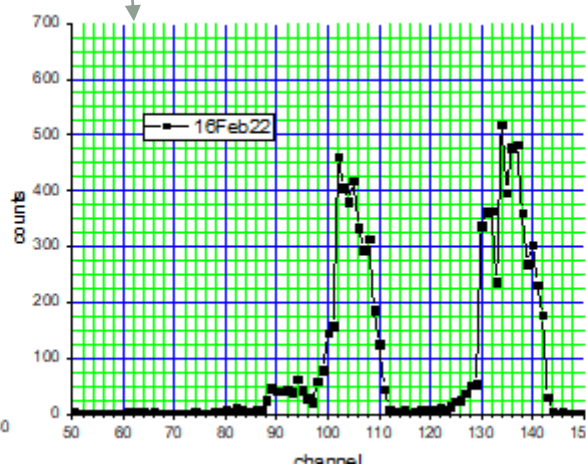
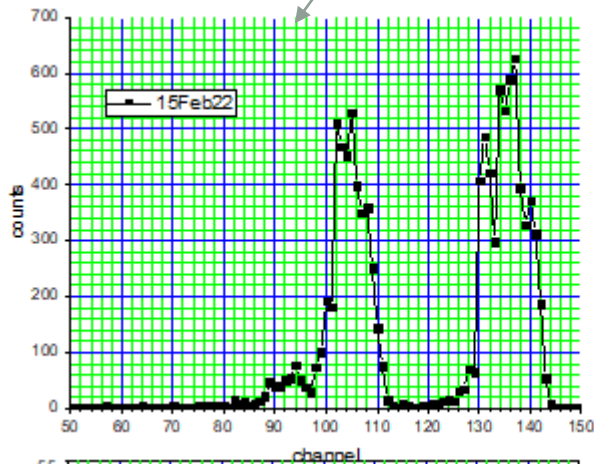


Everything appears as expected:

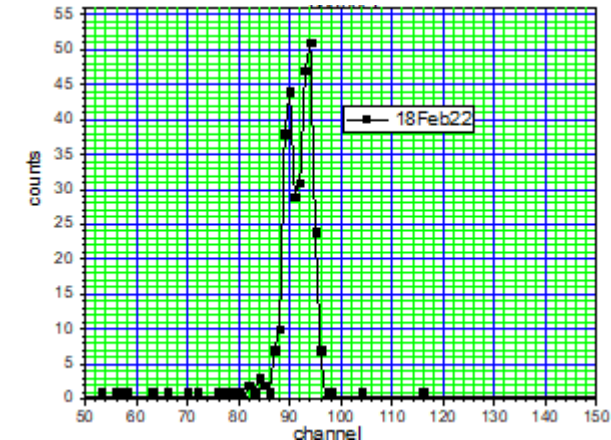
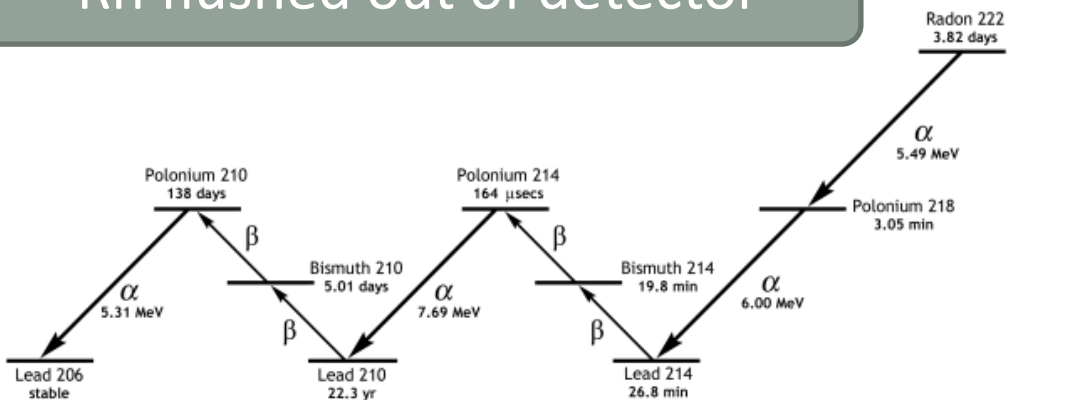
- Peak energy positions agree with values seen in UCL calibration.
- Po218 and Po214 activity curves corresponds to Rn222 half life and distribution as expected.

Some energy spectra post Rn injection

^{222}Rn moved-to/kept-in detector



^{222}Rn flushed out of detector





Trap with cooling coil



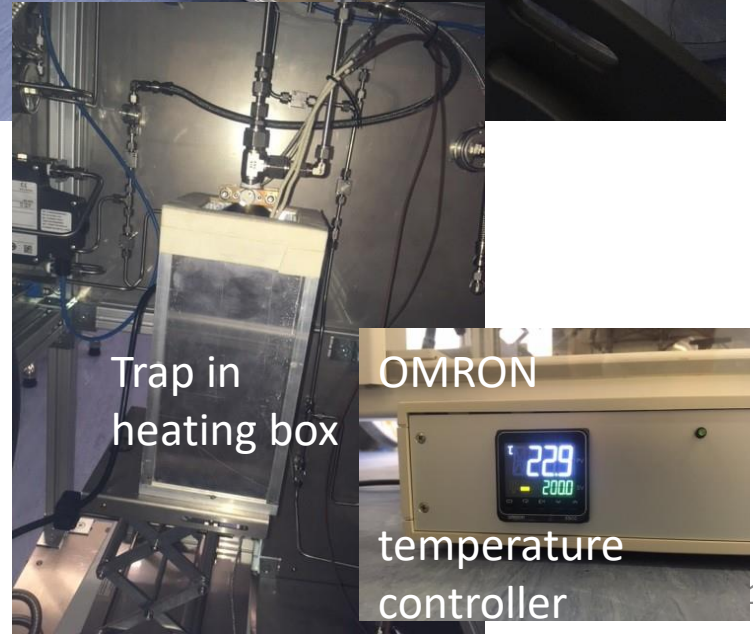
Radon concentration line with detector



Trap in cooled ethanol



EK90 chiller (to -90°C)

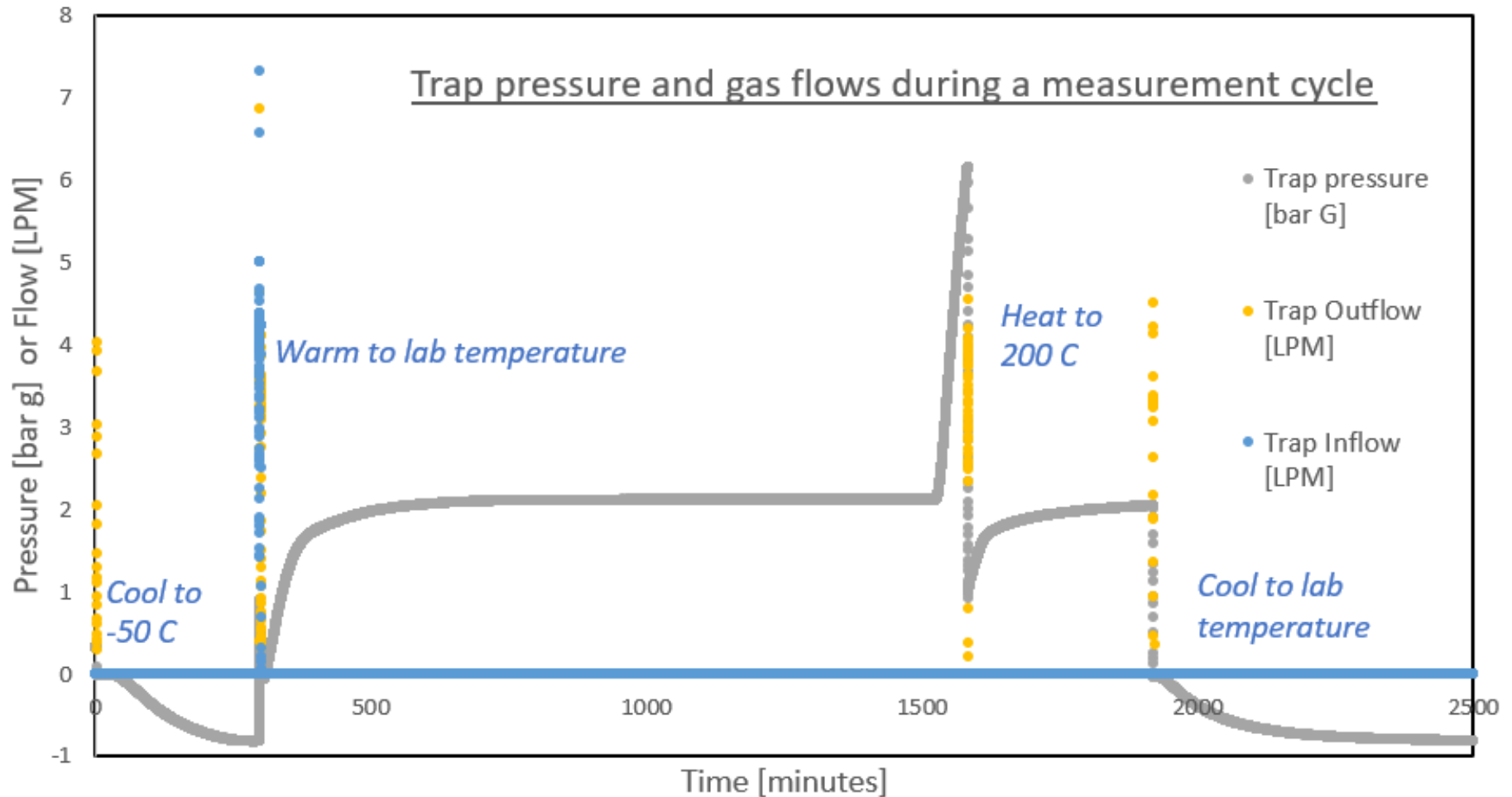


Trap in heating box

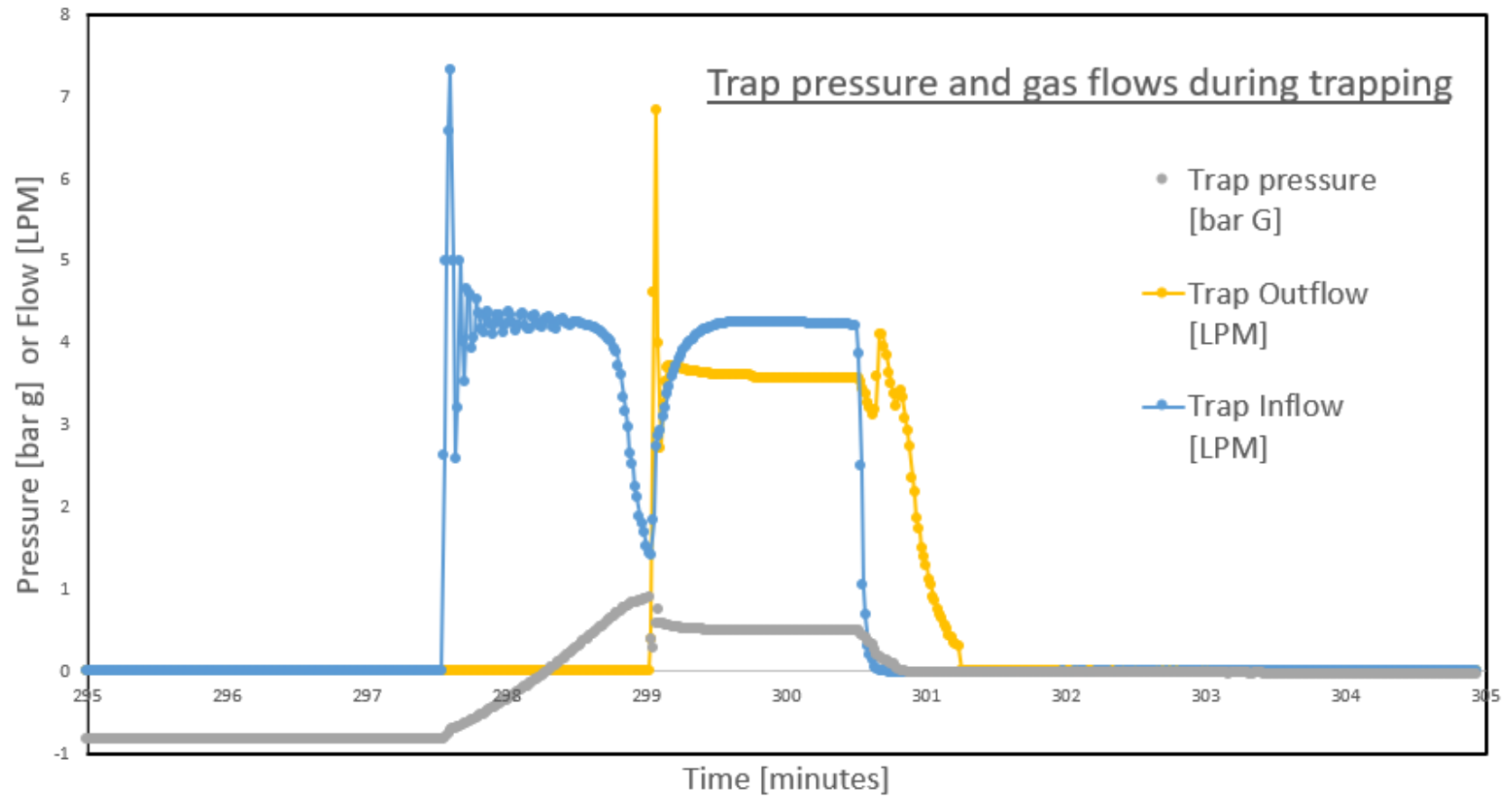
OMRON temperature controller

A typical measurement cycle

Start with trap at lab temperature, flushed with N₂ gas, and at atmospheric pressure



Gas trapping at T = -50 C



Cold Radon Emanation Facility TWiki



TWiki.org

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Outlook

- Soon: measure Rn trapping efficiency
- By end of 2022: first cold emanation run
- 2023: further characterising/optimising operational specs
- 2024: fully operational as facility
- Part of G3 programme (post Xenon Futures)

Reasons to be cheerful (x3)

- Facility on track to deliver sensitive cold Rn emanation measurement:
 - Cryogenics tested & operational
 - Detector calibrated and performing to spec
 - RnCL, cold trap, calibrations being conducted
- Community building around Facility
- Facility to be centre-stage in the design of next generation rare-event searches: G3, $0\nu 2\beta$, ...

