

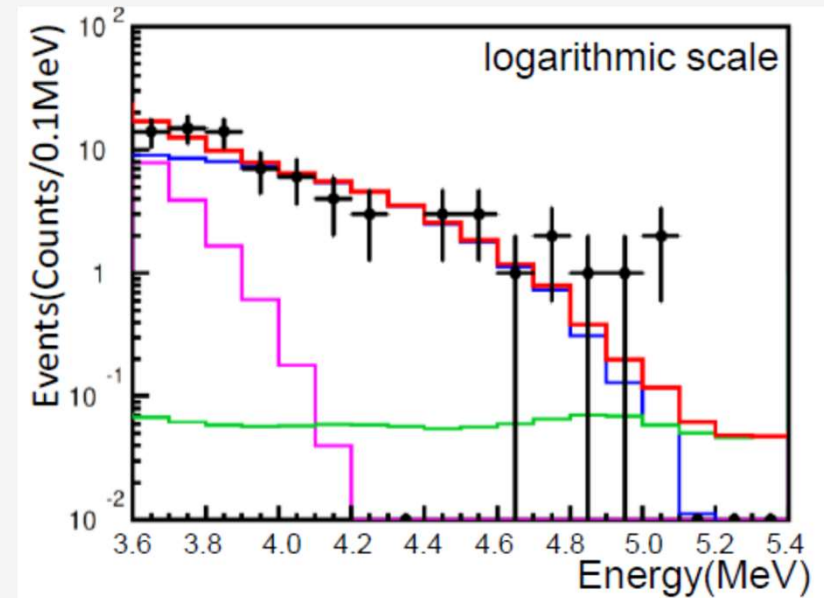
# CaF<sub>2</sub>純化開発

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1. 目的と目標
2. 坩堝の選定
3. 熔融品の生成
4. 不純物濃度測定(神岡)
5. 不純物濃度測定(徳島)
6. 展望

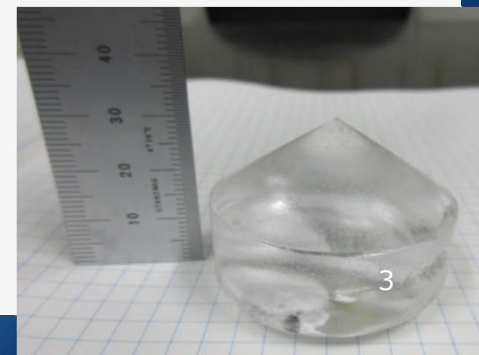
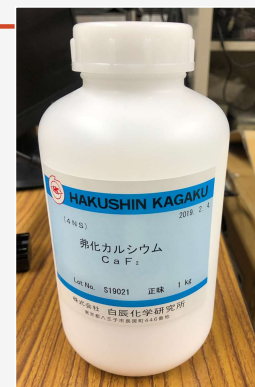
# 1. Aim and Goal

- Present BG  $10 \sim 100 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$  of U,Th
  - Present background origins.
  - Intrinsic  $^{208}\text{Tl}$  and  $^{212}\text{BiPo}$ .
  - External gamma ray due to  $(n,\gamma)$ .
  - $2\nu\beta\beta$  beta rays.
  - Purification of  $\text{CaF}_2$ .
- Goal
  - High purity  $\text{CaF}_2$ ,  $< 1 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$
  - Improve materials used for crystallization.



## Procedure of CaF<sub>2</sub> development

- ▶ Synthesis of CaF<sub>2</sub> powder
  - ▶ Need to collaboration with a maker.
    - ▶ Under discussion.
    - ▶ Now we select a best powder by ourselves.
- ▶ Crystallization
  - ▶ We can control. (Knowledge from pure NaI(Tl) development)



## Measurement of impurity in graphite (2011)

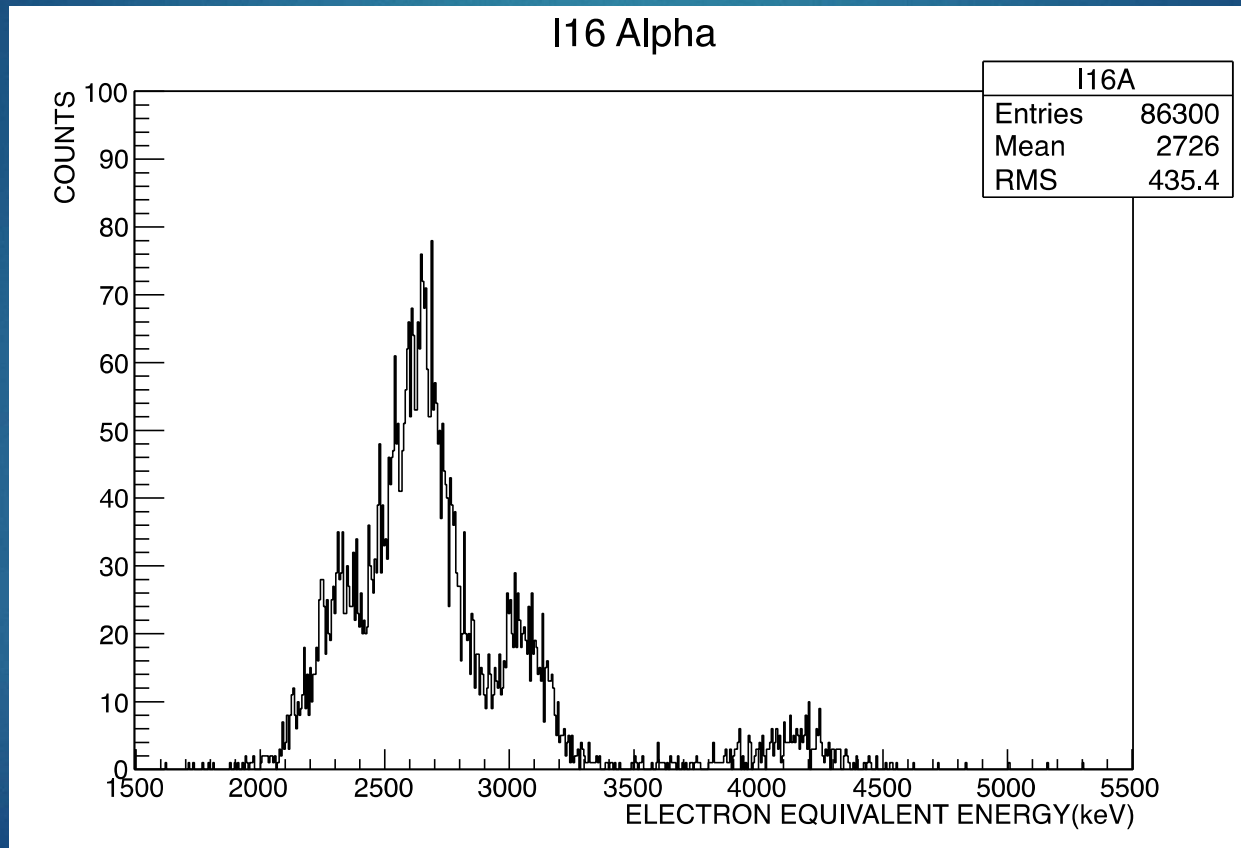
- ▶ Method
- ▶ ICP-MS (Agilent7500cs)
- ▶ Dirty sample (1) , (3)
- ▶ Clean sample (2)

表： Concentration of U, Th, and K in graphite ng/g

Sample	U		Th		K	
	Conc.	Limit	Conc.	Limit	Conc.	Limit
Sample1	37	10	30	10	21000	5000
Sample2	<20	20	<20	20	<200	200
Sample3	430	10	350	10	<100	100

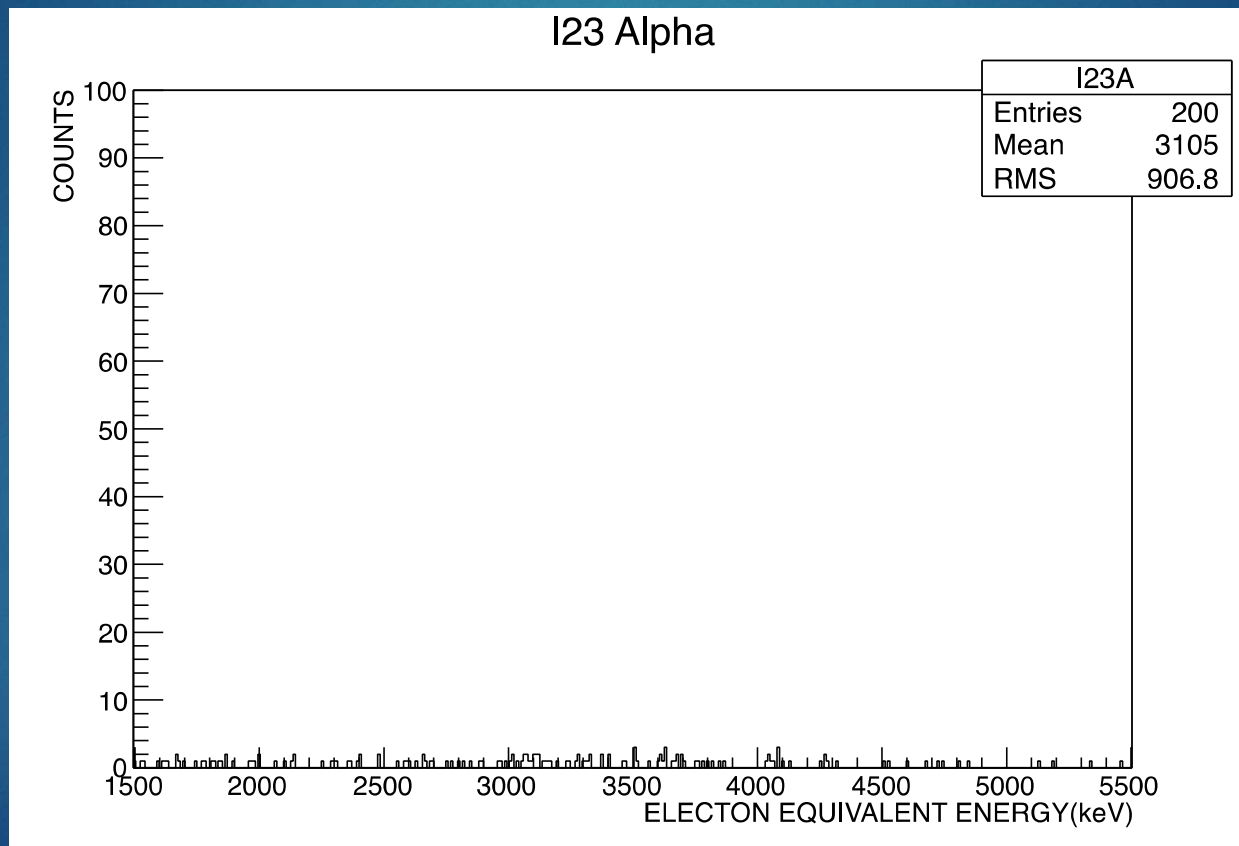
# Normal NaI(Tl) : A few mBq of U,Th

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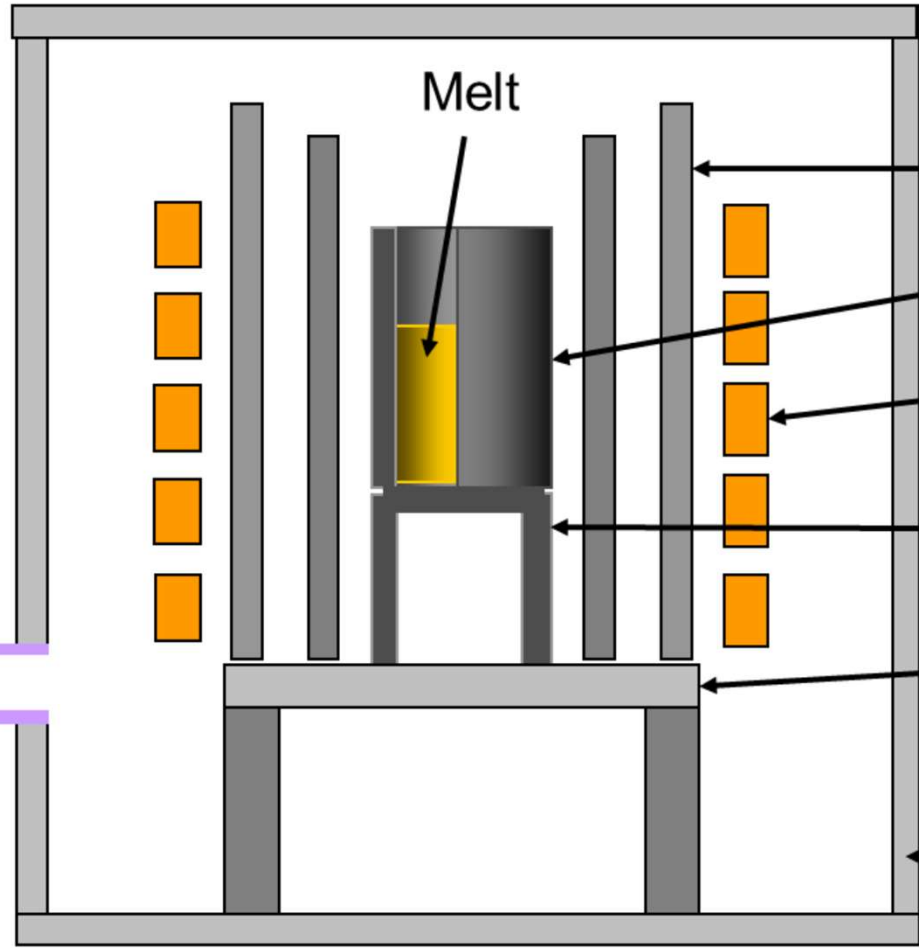
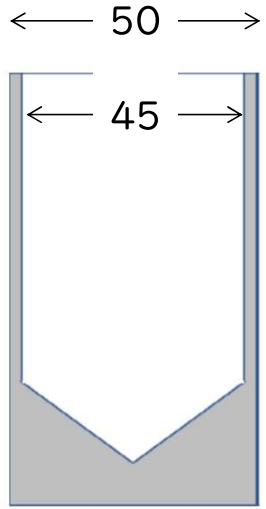
# Selected crucible.

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# Selection of crucible

坩埚名称	メーカー
Normal	三幸社
PICOLON用	I.S.C.Lab.
高純度(鏡面)	I.S.C.Lab.
高純度(非鏡面)	I.S.C.Lab.



- ← カーボン断熱材
- ← カーボンルツボ
- ← 高周波誘導コイル
- ← カーボン支持台
- ← ステージ
- ← SUS チャンバー

真空ポンプ  
Rotary &  
Diffusion



# 4. Impurity measurement in Kamioka

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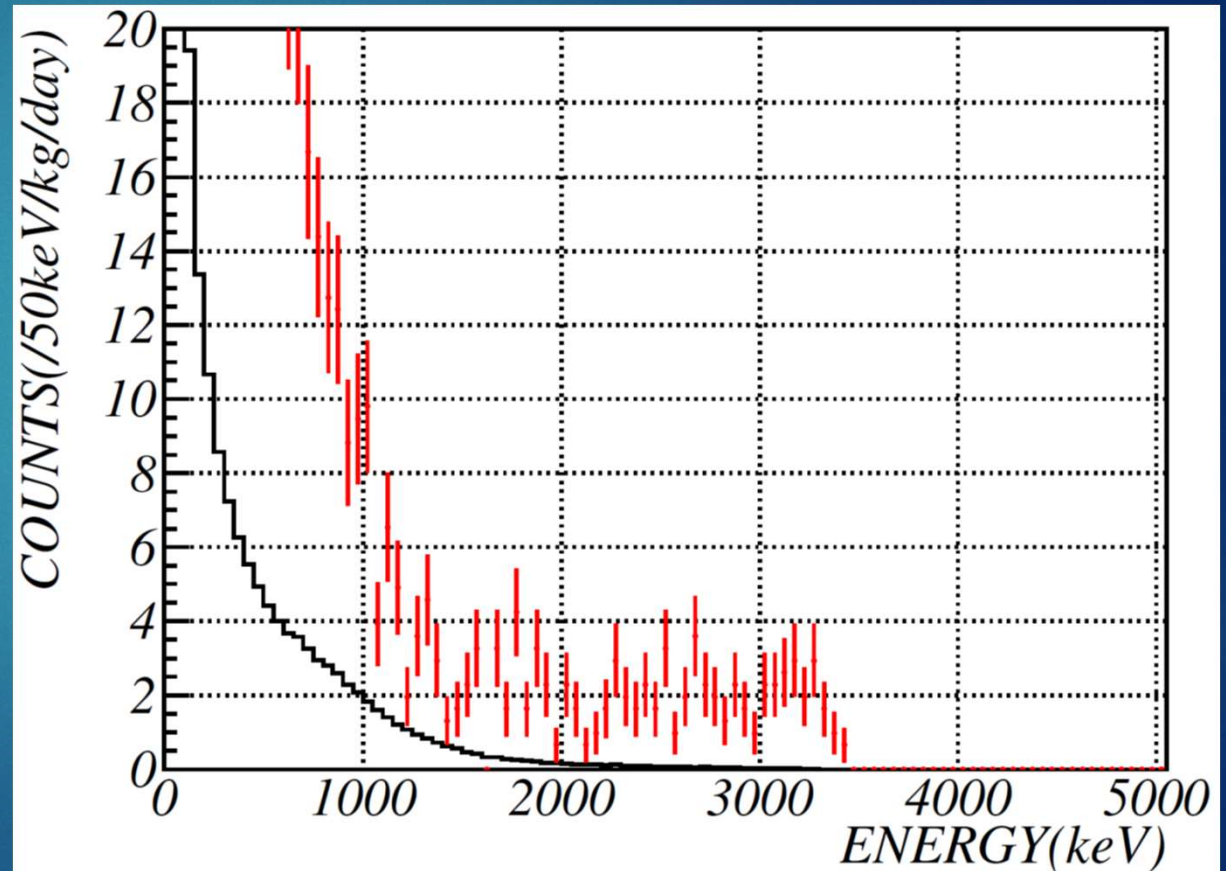


# 4. BG measurement (U-series)

Delayed coincidence of  $^{210}\text{Bi}$ - $^{214}\text{Po}$

Red : Delayed events.

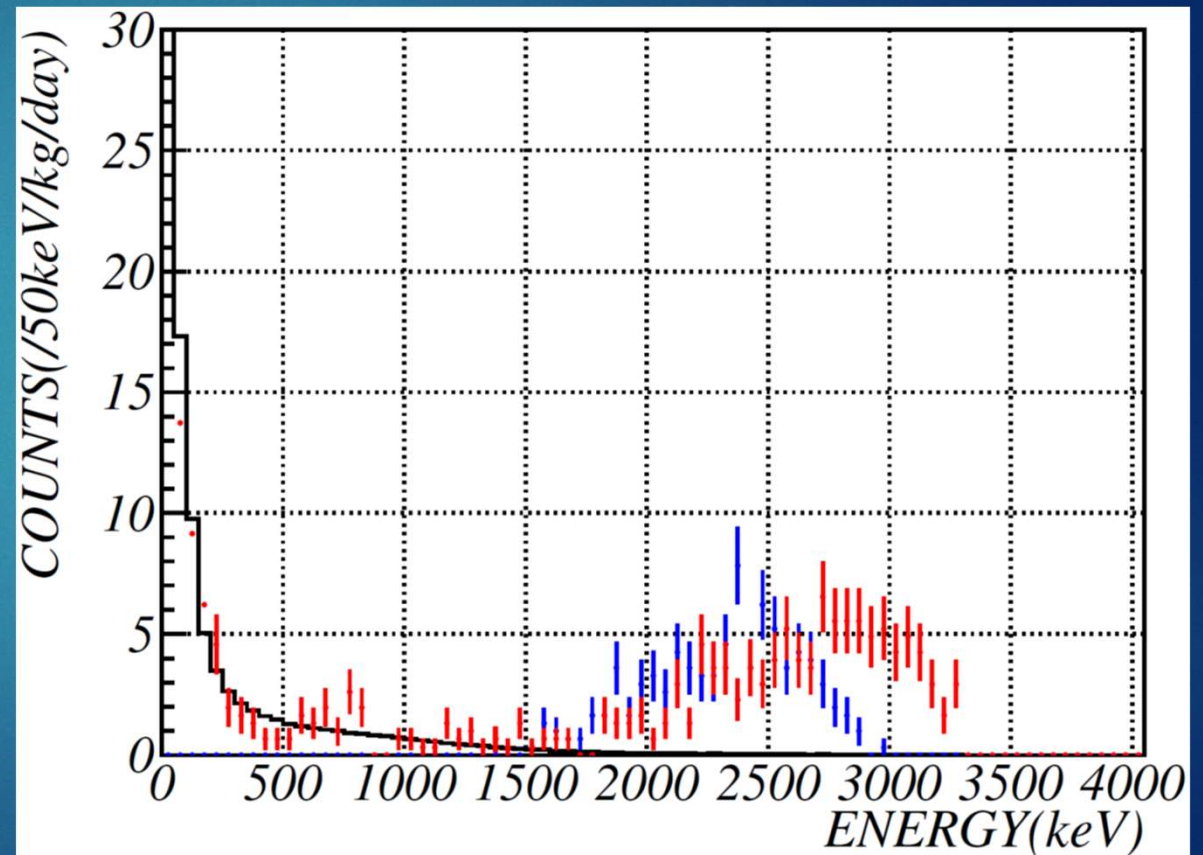
Black : Accidental background.



# Th-series

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- ▶  $^{220}\text{Rn}$ - $^{216}\text{Po}$
- ▶ Blue :  $^{220}\text{Rn}$  (6.288 MeV)
- ▶ Red :  $^{216}\text{Po}$  (6.779 MeV)



# Present results

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Crucible	Crystal	U (mBq/kg)	Th (mBq/kg)
Normal	Clear	$0.91 \pm 0.07$	$1.38 \pm 0.08$
Normal	Clear	$1.33 \pm 0.08$	$0.63 \pm 0.06$
PICOLON	Clear	$9.08 \pm 0.37$	$5.62 \pm 0.32$
PICOLON	Clear	$0.90 \pm 0.12$	$1.36 \pm 0.14$

## 5. Screening in Tokushima

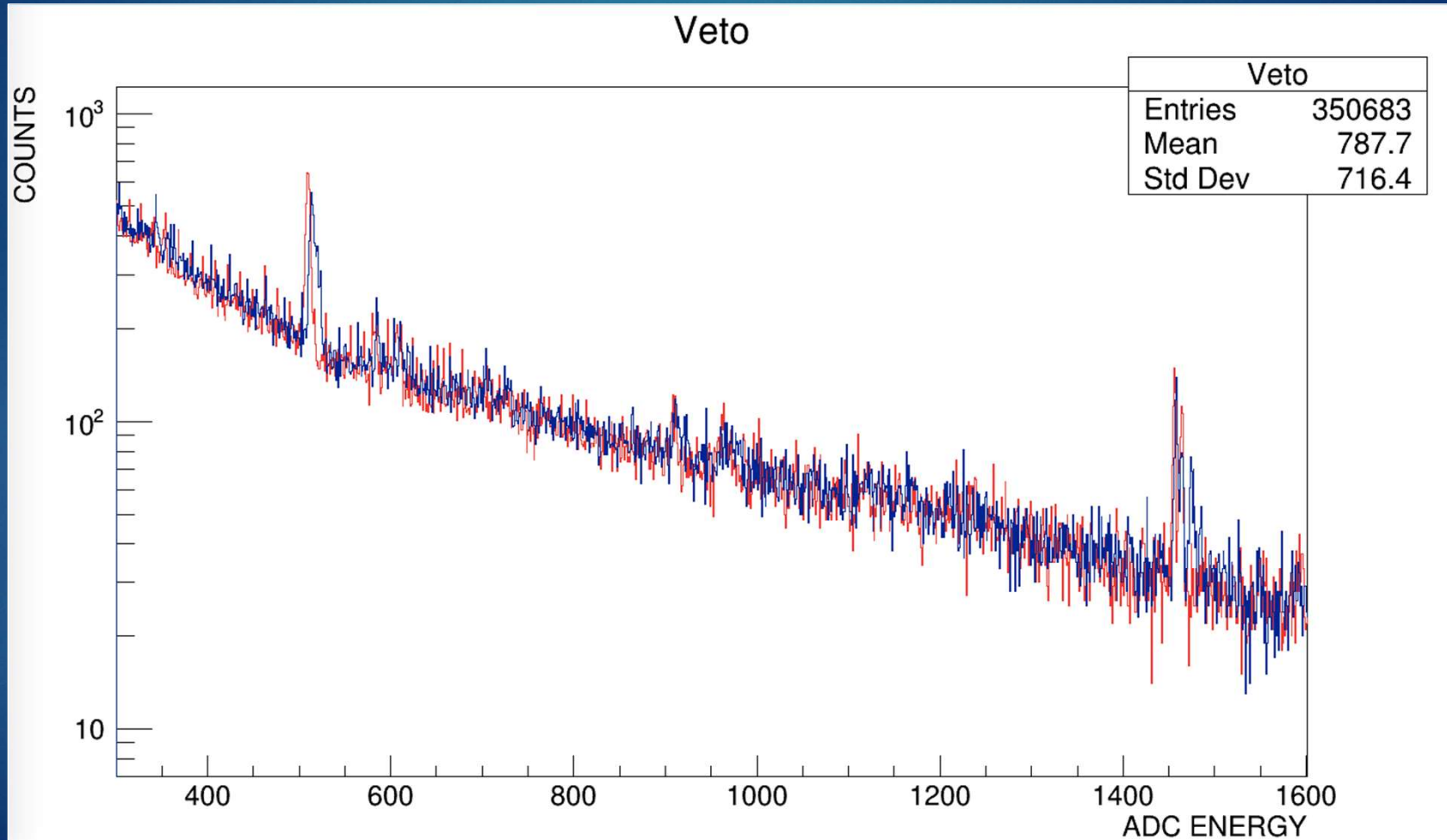
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- Less shield thickness.
  - 10 cm Pb
  - 1 cm Cu
  - Additional Cu (2 cm) near Ge crystal.
- Cosmic ray veto
  - ▶ Upper & East



# DAQ trouble (peak shift)

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# Screening result

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- ▶ Sensitivity reduction by peak shift.
- ▶ Sensitivity will be improved about X1.5 after fixing the peak shift.
- ▶ Long live time (3~4 weeks).

	CaF <sub>2</sub> (Bq/kg)	通常るつぼ (Bq/kg)	高純度るつぼ (Bq/kg)
<sup>40</sup> K (1461keV)	2.9	2.8	3.4
<sup>208</sup> Tl (511keV)	0.9	0.5	0.6
<sup>208</sup> Tl (583keV)	0.2	0.1	0.2
<sup>208</sup> Tl (2615keV)	0.1	0.1	0.3
<sup>214</sup> Pb (352keV)	0.4	0.2	0.2
<sup>214</sup> Bi (609keV)	0.2	0.2	0.2

## 6. Prospect

- Crystallization by purified crucible.
  - Furnace was broken by earthquake. → Repairing.
- Tune up the Tokushima-Ge detector
- Fix the peak shift problem.
- Optimization of PL Veto. (Take the energy data or timing data?)
- Shield improvement. (Limited by stand strength)