Recent advancements in alpha counting technology



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Outline

- Review issues with background & two counter technologies
- Take a closer look at XIA's technology
- Review preliminary findings from a series of measurements last summer
- Summary/Conclusion



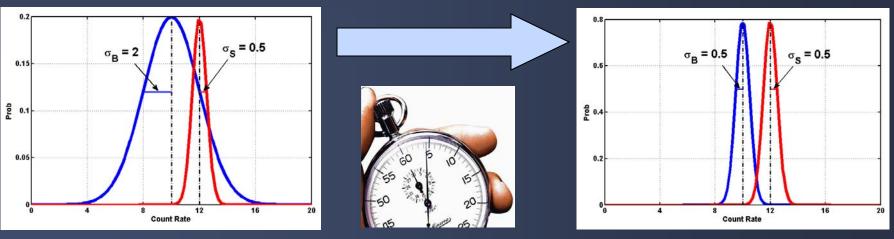
Introduction

- Pressing need to measure α-particle emissions in today's materials
- SEMATECH
 - alpha detection limit \geq 0.0001 α /cm²/hr,
 - measurement times ≤1 week
- Instrument background is currently limiting our ability to achieve these goals



Why background is important

back-ground \'bak-,(g)raund\ n: The count rate observed while measuring a sample which produces zero counts.





Gas flow proportional counter



Sample

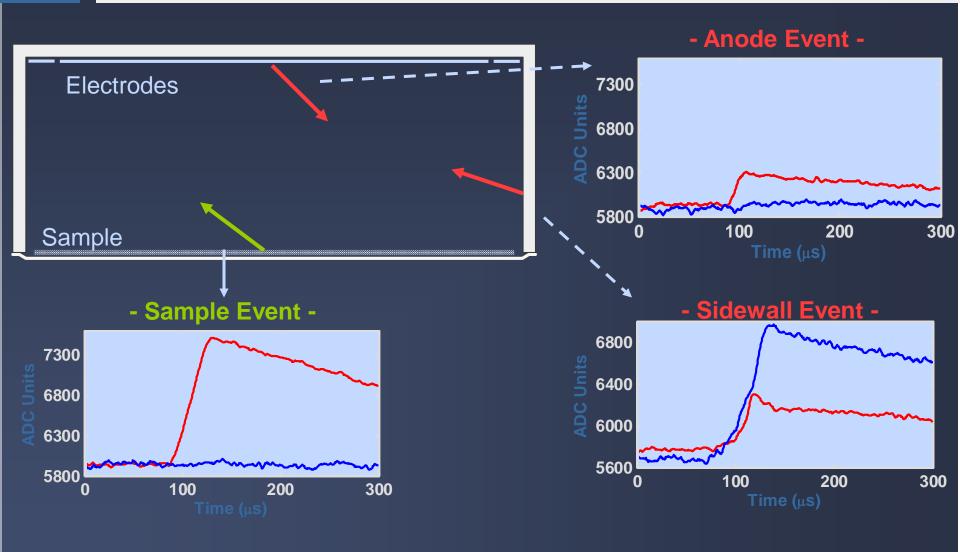
All pulses look the same!
Intrinsic sources lead to a background of ~ 5 cts/hr

2400 2000 1600 0 100 200 300 Time (μs) Pulse Characteristics:

Good Signal/Noise Risetime < 5 μs



XIA's Dual Channel Ion Chamber



Pulse Shape Analysis reveals origin



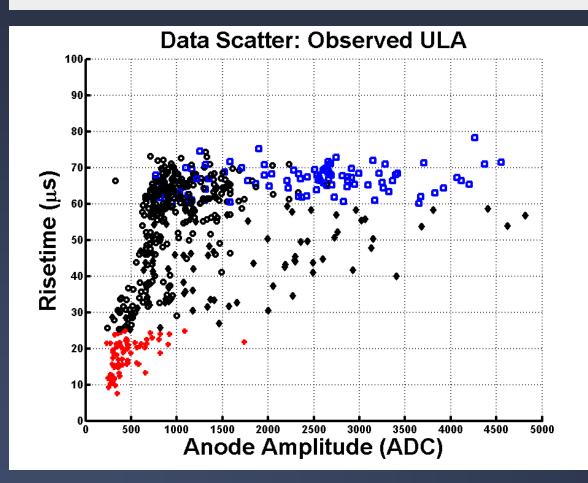
Comparative Measurements

Sample	Count Time (hrs) ASI*	Activity (α/hr/cm²) ASI	Count Time (hrs) XIA	Activity (α/hr/cm²) XIA
1	656 (4 x 164)	0.0040 (4)	10	0.0044 (6)
2	273	0.0018 (2)	24	0.0019 (3)
3	756 (4 x 189)	0.0001 (2)	116	0.0006 (1)

*Model 1950 – Count time doesn't include background measurement time

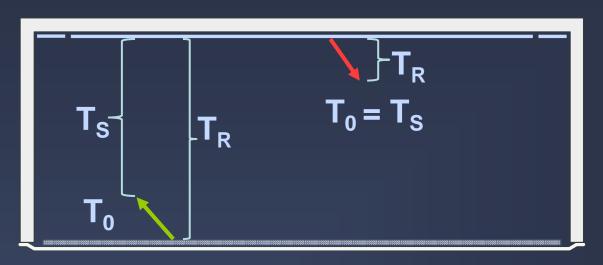
 Full paper An Evaluation of An Ultra-Low Background Alpha-Particle Detector presented at NSREC 2009, and published in IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci. Dec 2009

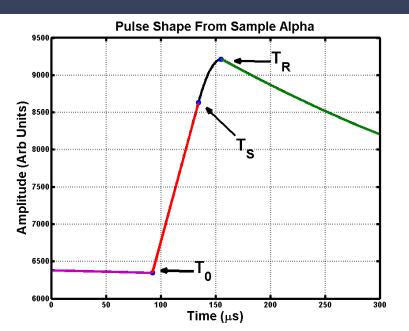
Theory is great, but...

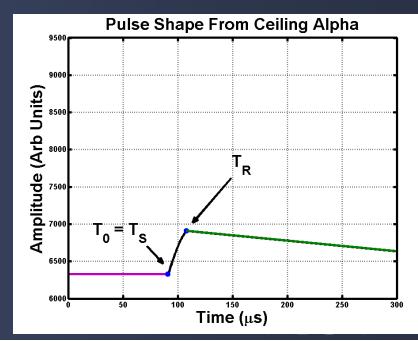


 Events/pulses where we aren't expecting any!

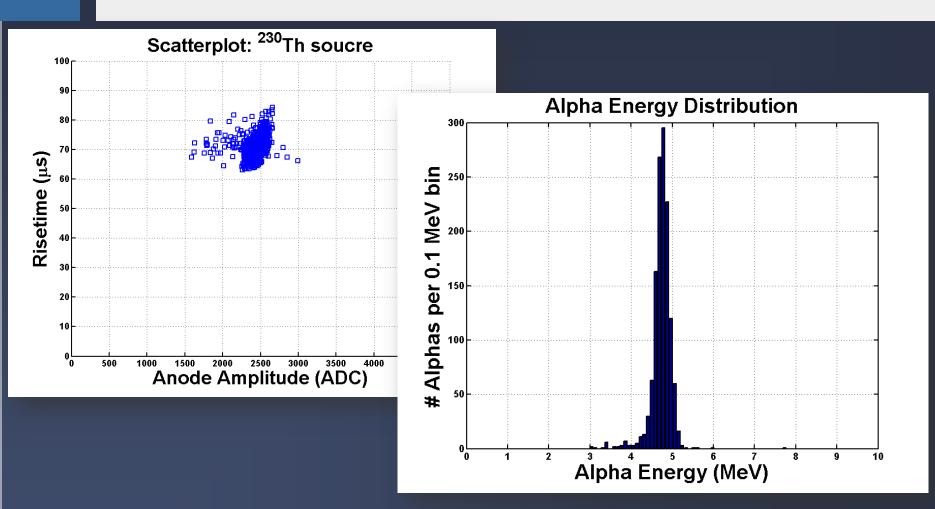
Pulse shape analysis





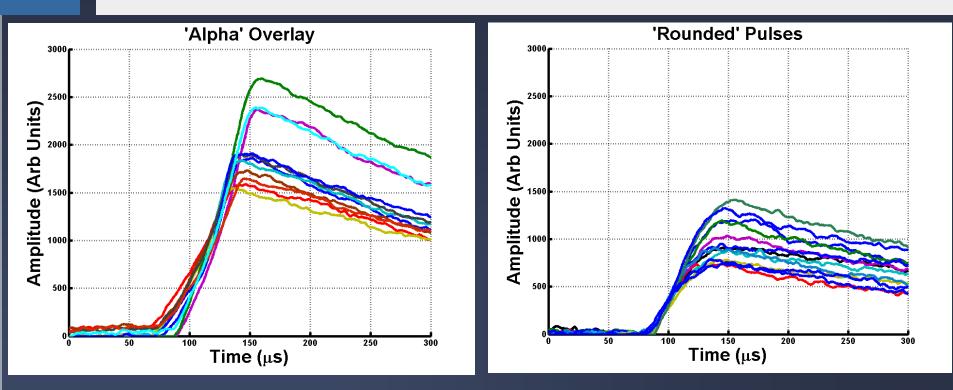


Energy Information



 Pulse amplitude is proportional to amt of charge deposited in gas (energy of alpha)

Unexpected shapes in detail



- Some look OK, just too fast \rightarrow 'mid airs'
- Some look too curved → 'rounds'
- Implications



Road Trip!

- Same counter, measuring same sample
- Remaining variables: location
- Selected locations:
 - -XIA
 - Stanford
 - Soudan Underground Laboratory
 - LSM
 - ASTEP



Measurement at XIA

Data Scatter - XIA Risetime (μs) Anode Amplitude (ADC)

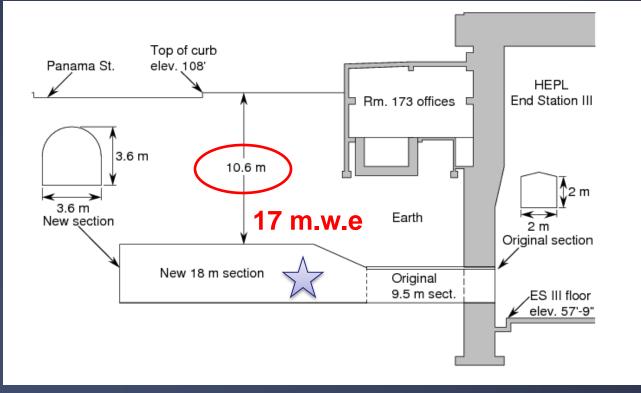
Class	#	
Alphas	93	
Ceilings	71	
Mids	92	
Rounds	286	

- Location: Hayward, CA
- Sea Level, No shielding



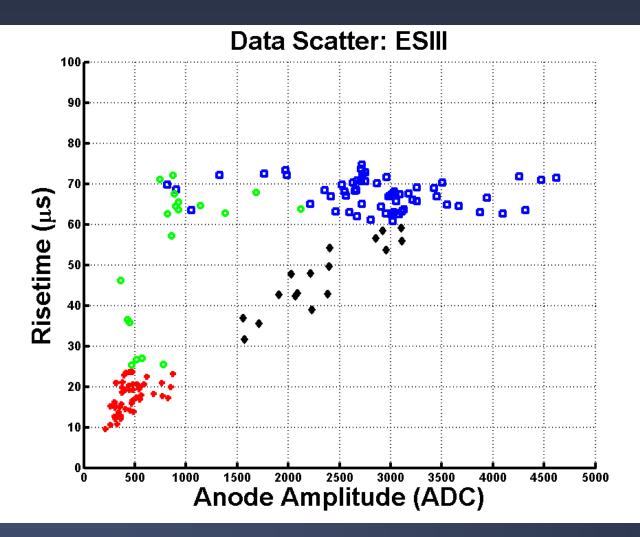
Location 1: HEPL ESIII

- Location: Stanford University
- 10.6 meters below surface
- 17 m.w.e





Location 1: Results



Class	#	
Alphas	62	
Ceilings	49	
Mids	17	
Rounds	19	



Location 2: Soudan UL (MN)

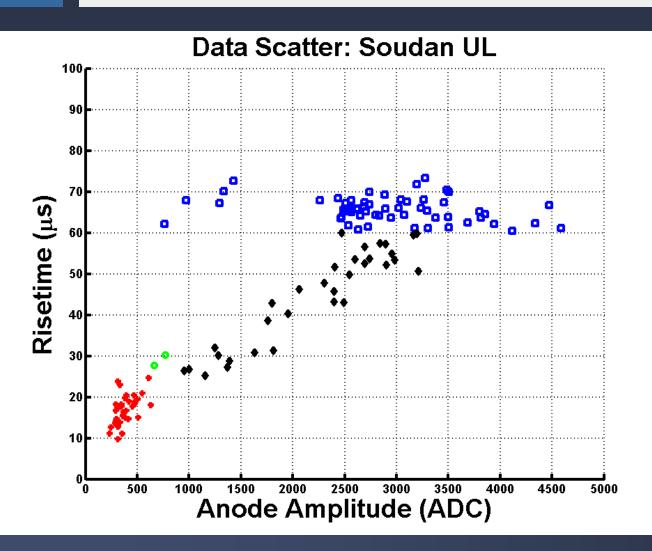
- Location: Northern Minnesota
- 2341 feet below surface
- 2030 m.w.e







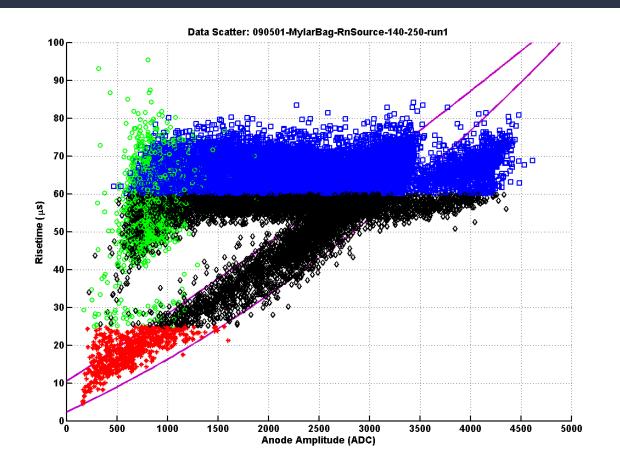
Location 2: Results



Class	#
Alphas	58
Ceilings	37
Mids	35
Rounds	2



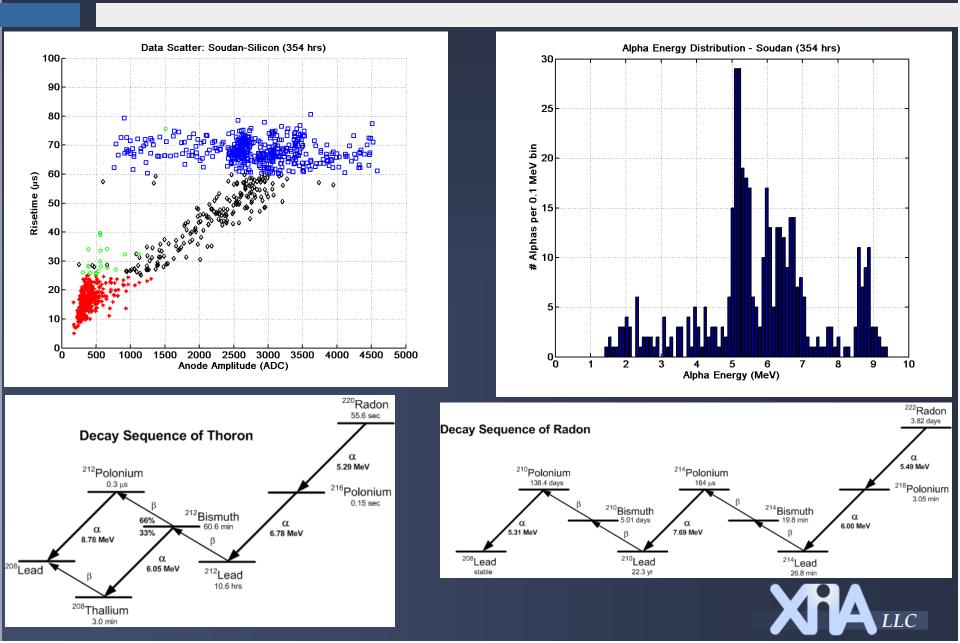
Quick aside: Radon



Rn-222 source placed in counting chamber



Long run in the mine



Location 3: LSM (France)

LABORATOIR

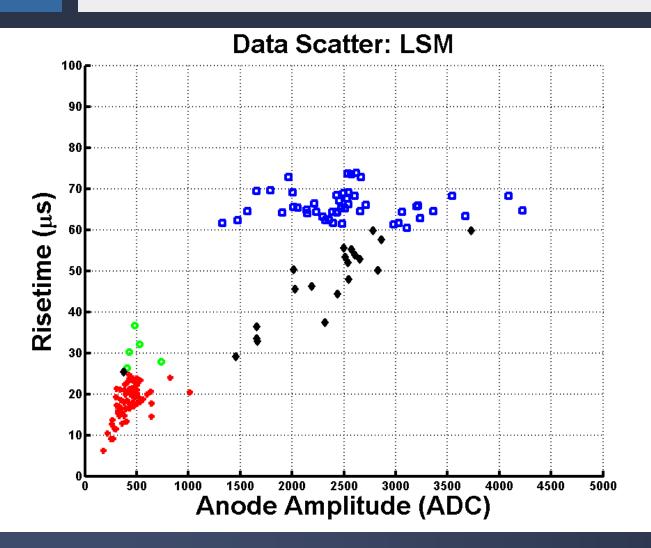
CINIS

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- Location: Modane, France
- ~1780 meters beneath an alp
- 4800 m.w.e



LSM: Results



Class	#	
Alphas	50	
Ceilings	65	
Mids	22	
Rounds	7	

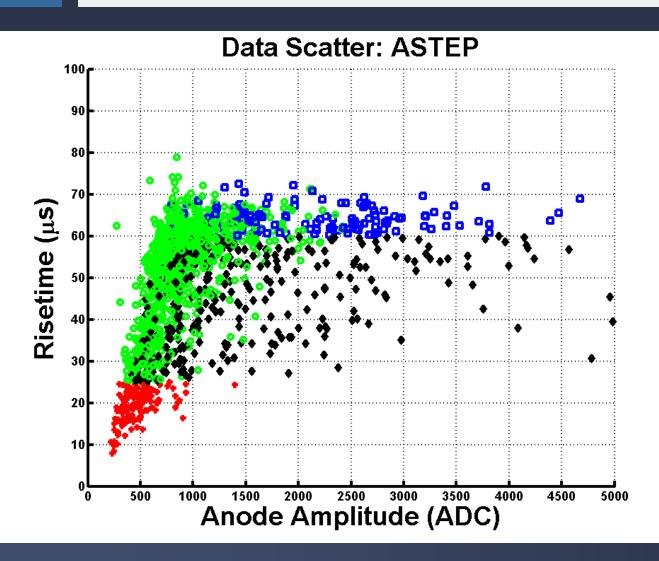


Location 4: ASTEP (France)

- Location: Plat. de Bure, France
- 2552 meters altitude
- Neutron acceleration factor (compared to NYC) = 6.45



ASTEP: Results



Class	#
Alphas	126
Ceilings	139
Mids	347
Rounds	882



Road Trip: Summary

Location	Depth	Alphas	Ceilings	MidAirs	Rounds
XIA	0 m	93	71	92	286
Stanford	- 17 mwe	62	49	17	19
Soudan UL	- 2060 mwe	58	37	35	2
LSM	- 4800 mwe	50	65	22	7
ASTEP	+ 2552 m	126	139	347	882



Road Trip: Conclusions

- Clear cosmogenic component
 - Many can be identified
 - Those which can't have estimated contrib. level of ~ 0.2 α /khr/cm2 (@ sea level), below 3MeV
- Counter well sealed from external environment
- Internal components of counter generating ²²⁰Rn (~0.005 Bq/m3, 1000x below amb.)
 – Estimated contrib. level of ~ 0.3 α/khr/cm2



Next steps

- Cosmics not much we can do
 Don't run your counter on a mountain top!
- Radon In new counter (coming soon), strict component material analysis & construction techniques





Summary

- Instrument background is critical when measuring low activity samples
- XIA's approach drives down background

 Shortening required counting times
 Reducing sources of measurement error

 We have identified two additional sources

 (which affect all gas-type ionization counter technologies)



Thank you

- CDMS group Stanford University
- Bill Miller & Univ Minnesota Soudan UL
- Jean-Luc Autran & IM2NP ASTEP and LSM

