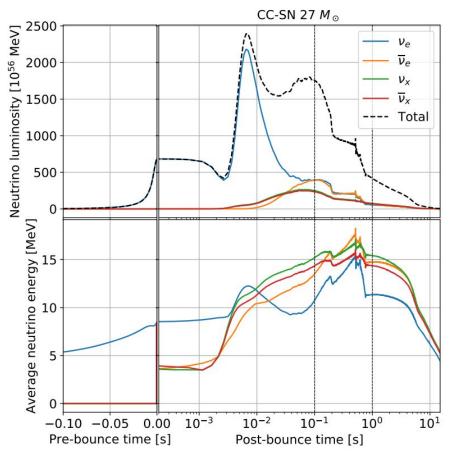
Archeological lead purification for RES-NOVA

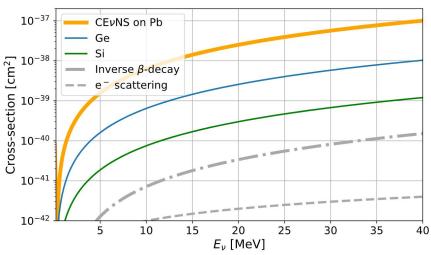


G. Benato for the RES-NOVA collaboration Low Radioactivity Techniques 2024

Measuring SuperNova neutrinos via $CE_{\rm V}NS$

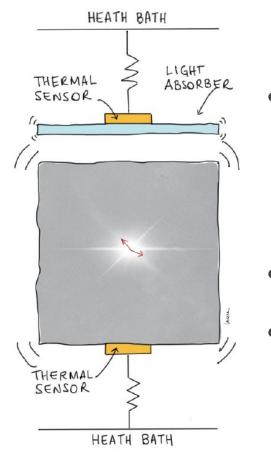


- CEvNS cross section much greater than for inverse β decay or e⁻ scattering →Significantly suppress detector size
- Agnostic with respect to neutrino flavor
 →Sensitivity to full neutrino emission
- Time development from ms to 10 s
 →ms time resolution is enough
- Neutrino energy of O(10) MeV
 →Required energy threshold of ~1 keV



2

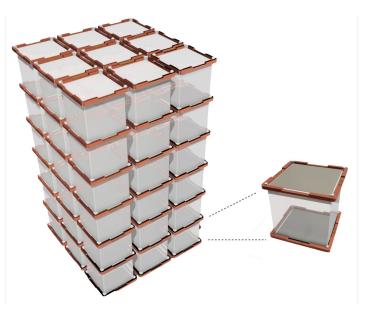
ResNova: measuring SN neutrinos with PbWO₄ bolometers

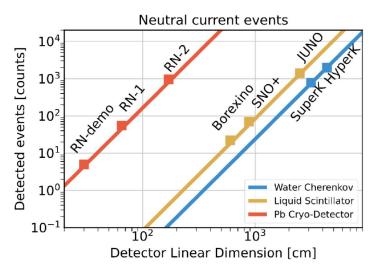


RN-demo: (30 cm)³ of **PbWO₄ scintillating bolometers**

→Double readout to select nuclear recoil events

- Transition Edge Sensor as thermal sensor
- Would measure 10 events for SN@10 kpc

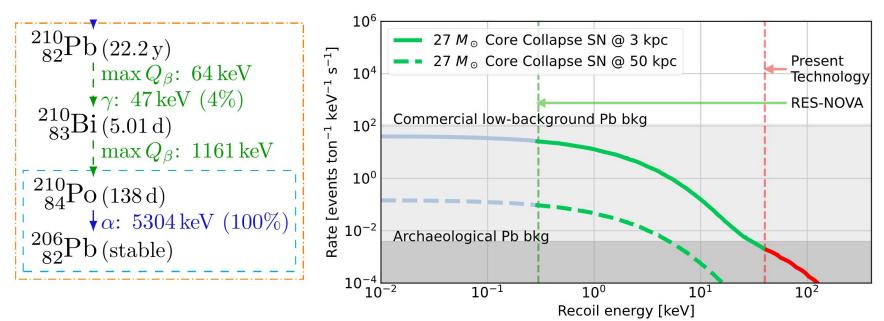




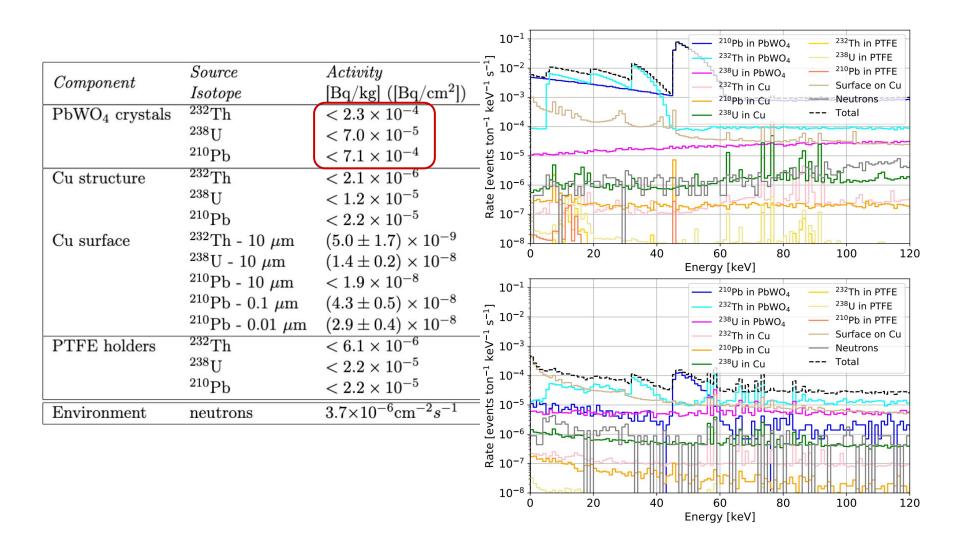
Why ^{arch}Pb and not just low-bkg Pb?

- Low-energy β's from ²¹⁰Pb can leak into nuclear recoil band
- Suppressing ²¹⁰Pb background is crucial!

Nuclide	Low-bkg Pb (Boliden)	Roman Pb
²³² Th	<46 μBq/kg	<45 µBq/kg
²³⁸ U	<31 µBq/kg	<46 µBq/kg
²¹⁰ Pb	(2.3±0.4)·10 ⁷ µBq/kg	<715 µBq/kg



Background budget

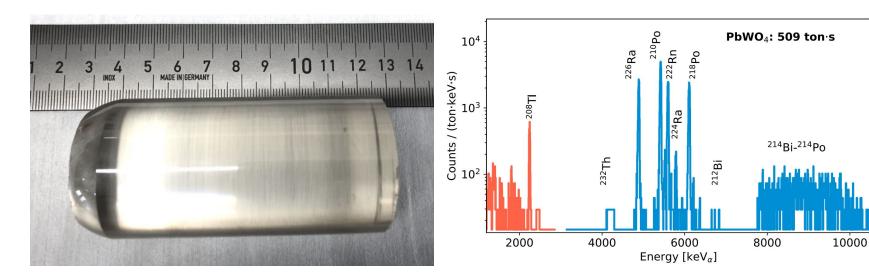


Goal: from archeo-Pb to PbWO₄ crystals



First test of ^{arch}PbWO₄ as a bolometer

•	Pb obta	ained from Greek ship sunk in Black Sea in 1 st	Chain	Nuclide	Activity [mBq/kg]
	century	/ BC	²³² Th	²³² Th	< 0.04
•	1	ification procedure: lelting + filtration		²²⁸ Th	0.80±0.09
		istillation with vapor condensation into liquid	²³⁸ U	²³⁸ U	<0.03
	pł	nase		²³⁴ U	< 0.03
		igh-temperature heating to remove volatile npurities		²³⁰ Th	<0.04
•	0.84 kg	crystal grown from PbO and WO ₃		²²⁶ Ra	11.34±0.35
		<u>EPJC 82 (2022) 692</u>		²¹⁰ Pb/ ²¹⁰ Po	22.50±0.49

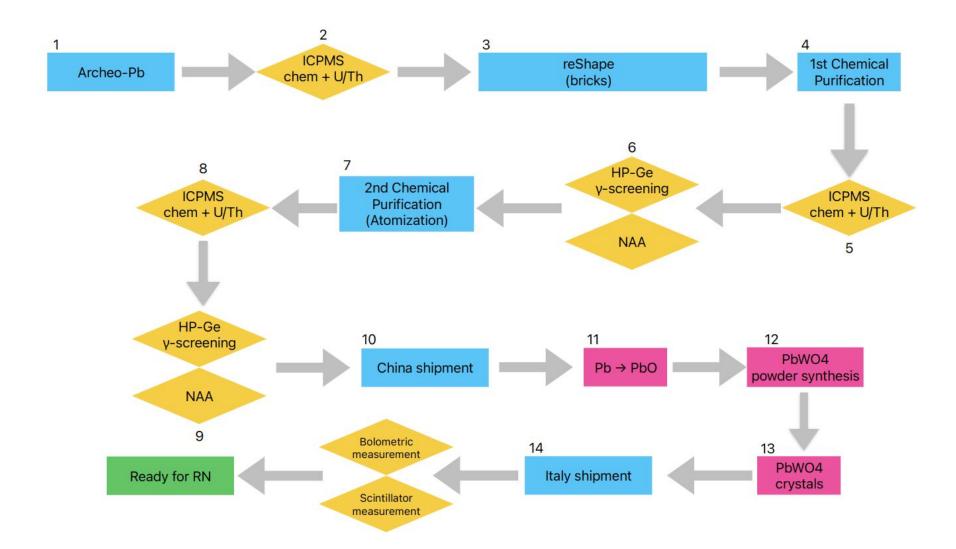


10⁰ (kg·keV·d)

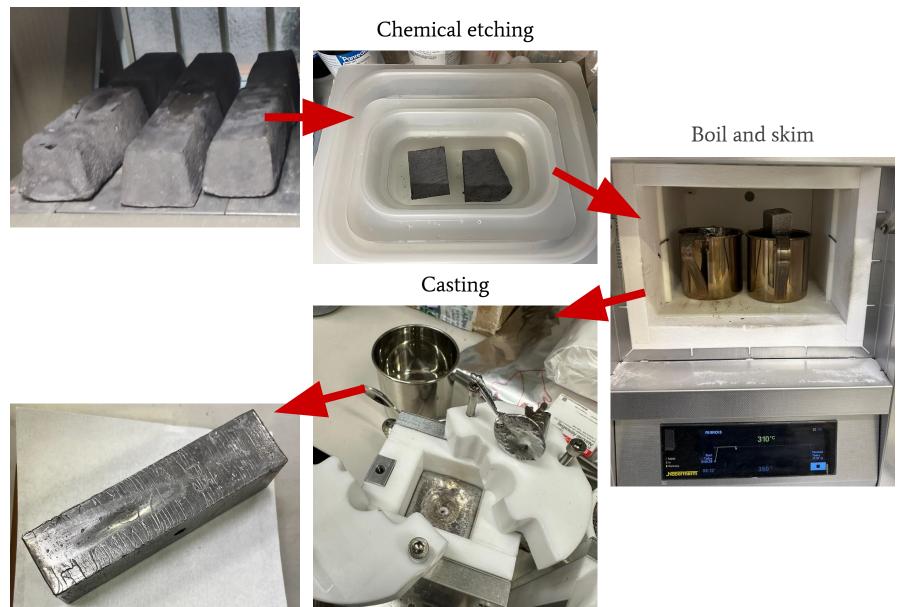
From ancient Greek to ancient Rome

- 200 kg of ^{arch}Pb retrieved from Roman shipwreck made available by LNGS-INFN to the ResNova collaboration
 - \rightarrow Th and U contamination values used for background budget
 - \rightarrow ResNova demonstrator will operate ~200 kg of PbWO₄, ~60% of which is Pb
- Required improvements:
 - $\circ \quad \text{Simpler purification procedure} \\$
 - Scalable method to produce Pb powder for crystallization

Workflow for lead processing



Cutting and first purification



Atomization

Purified Pb



Contamination values

ICP-MS

- ICP-MS measurement performed
 @LNGS on purified and atomized Pb
- Atomization seems to act as a further purification!

Contamination [ppm]

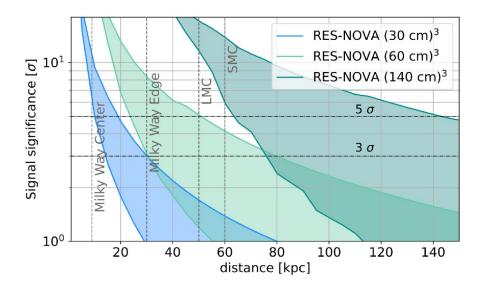
Contaminant	Purified Pb	Atomized Pb	Residual Pb
Ni	3	2.9	3.4
Zn	<0.3	<0.3	0.85
Ag	64	61	60
Cu	725	580	1330
W	< 0.04	0.03	1.2
U	< 0.002	4·10 ⁻⁶	
Th	<0.002	7.10-6	

Ge γ screening

- 100 kg of purified Pb being measured in GeMPI-2 @LNGS since July
- Expected limits on U and Th at the level of few µBq/kg
 →Contamination values should fulfill ResNova requirements

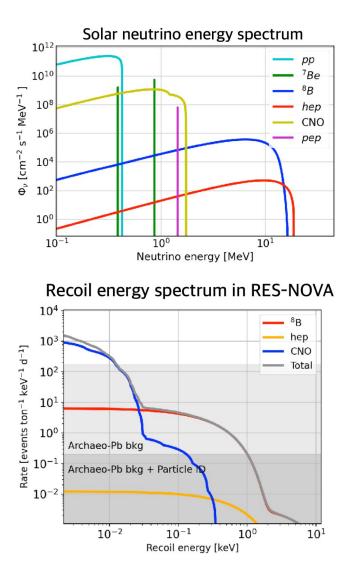
Next steps

- Purification of second 100 kg of Pb
- Atomization of 200 kg of purified Pb
 →Will be performed by 3D printing
 workshop @LNGS
- More and more screening measurements
- Crystal growth
- Detector testing

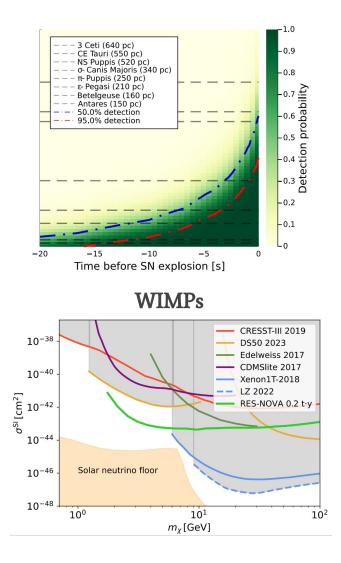


What else?

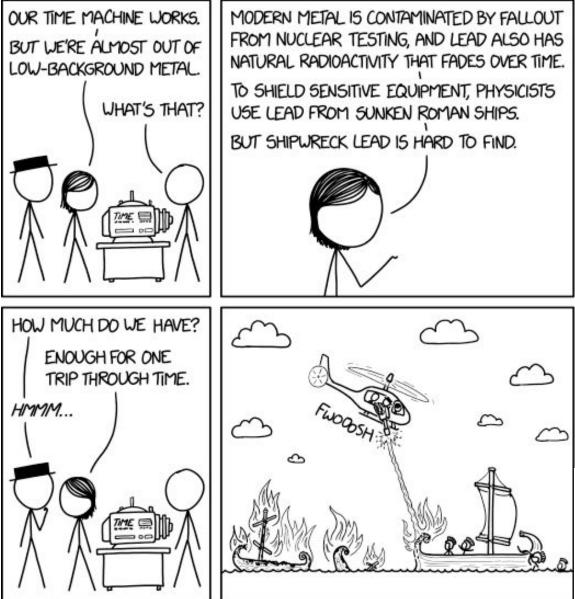
Precision measurement of solar v's



Trigger for pre-SN v's



Acknowledgements



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