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1, Introduction

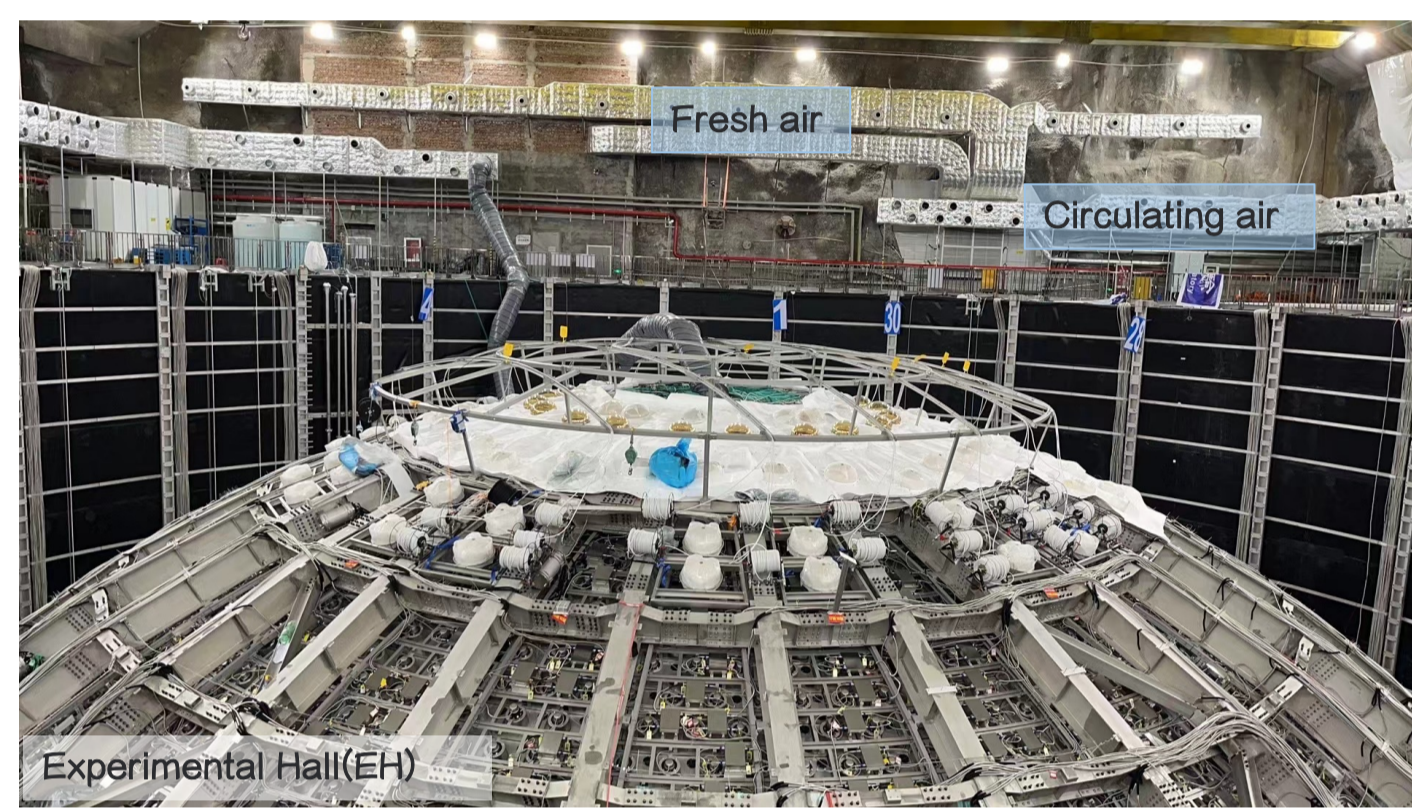
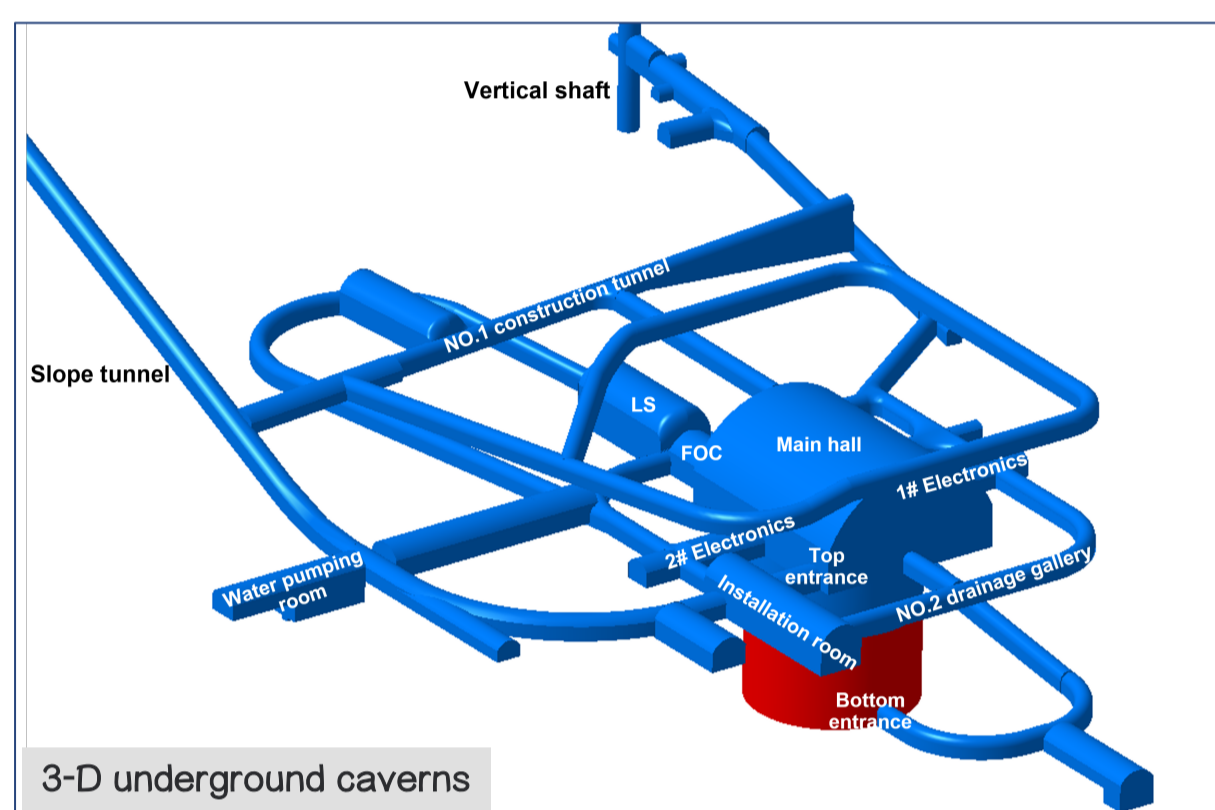
The Jiangmen Underground Neutrino Observatory (JUNO) is a 20 kt liquid scintillator (LS) detector for studies of various neutrino physics topics. The level of radioactivity background is an essential factor for the sensitivities.

JUNO environment requirements

- Physics requirement:
In LS, ^{238}U , $^{232}\text{Th} \sim 10^{-17}$ g/g, $^{40}\text{K} \sim 10^{-18}$ g/g, $^{222}\text{Rn} < 0.1 \mu\text{Bq/m}^3$
- Dust is rich in ^{238}U , ^{232}Th and ^{40}K (can reach 10^{-5} g/g)
Installation environment: air Cleanliness Class 100 000 (in mass)
- Radon and its daughters can attach to the surface of the detector.
Radon in air: $\sim 100 \text{ Bq/m}^3$

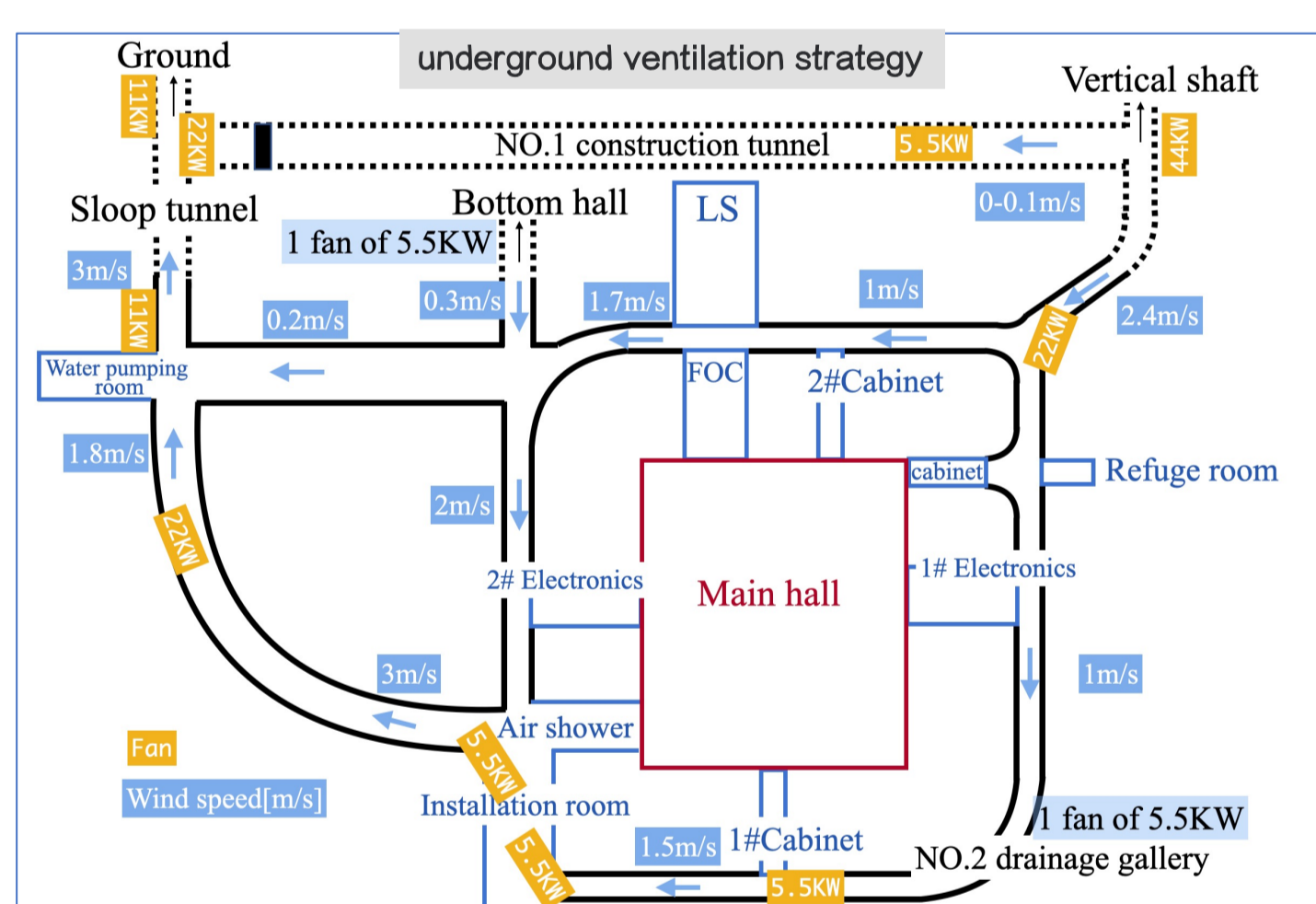
JUNO underground working conditions

- A 564 m deep vertical shaft, and a 1266 m long slope tunnel
- Total underground space $\sim 300,000 \text{ m}^3$
 experimental hall (EH) volume $\sim 120,000 \text{ m}^3$
- Also has a number of attached halls, such as liquid scintillator (LS) room and filling-overflow-circulation (FOC) room

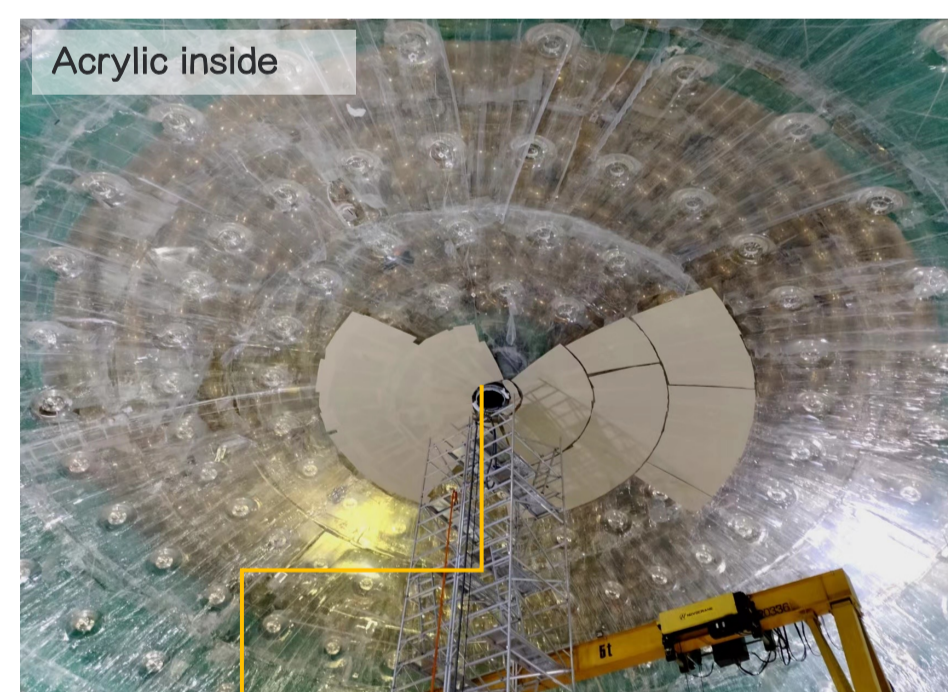


2, Underground ventilation design

- ❑ Rock and abundant groundwater can produce large amounts of radon gas, and the best way to deal with radon in underground air is good ventilation design
- ❑ Radon concentration in ambient air is about 10 Bq/m^3 . The general ventilation strategies are shown below:

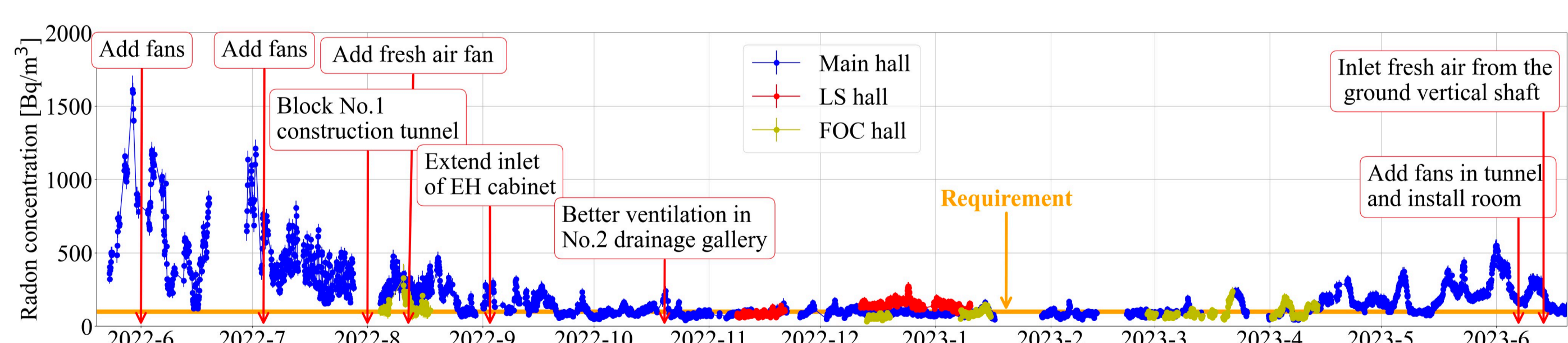


- Ventilation in traffic tunnel:
 fresh air inlet: vertical shaft
 air outlet: slope tunnel
- Ventilation in the EH:
 fresh air + circulation with filters
- Fresh air ($50,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$)
keep low radon level
- Circulation with filters ($200,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$)
reduce particles to improve the cleanliness



Especially, we supply Class 1000 air from circulation cabinet to acrylic inner surface through chimney (The LS will be fill in the acrylic vessel)

3, Long time monitoring



- 2022-6,7, added fans in the tunnel, increased the wind speed underground
- 2022-8, blocked the No.1 tunnel, and there is a large radon pollution in it
- 2022-9, extended inlet of EH cabinet to the tunnel to improve the air quality
- 2022-10, improved the ventilation in the NO.2 drainage gallery, and there is a large amount of underground water and high radon in it
- 2023-6, added more fans in tunnel and installation room
- The vertical shaft fresh air system is currently being commissioned \sim will be finished in July
- Radon in EH: $1600 \text{ Bq/m}^3 \rightarrow 100 \text{ Bq/m}^3$**
- Radon in the installation room: $1600 \text{ Bq/m}^3 \rightarrow 300 \text{ Bq/m}^3$**

4, Study of underground radon sources

Motivation:

1. Quantitative study of the influence factor of radon in air
2. Optimize the ventilation of EH

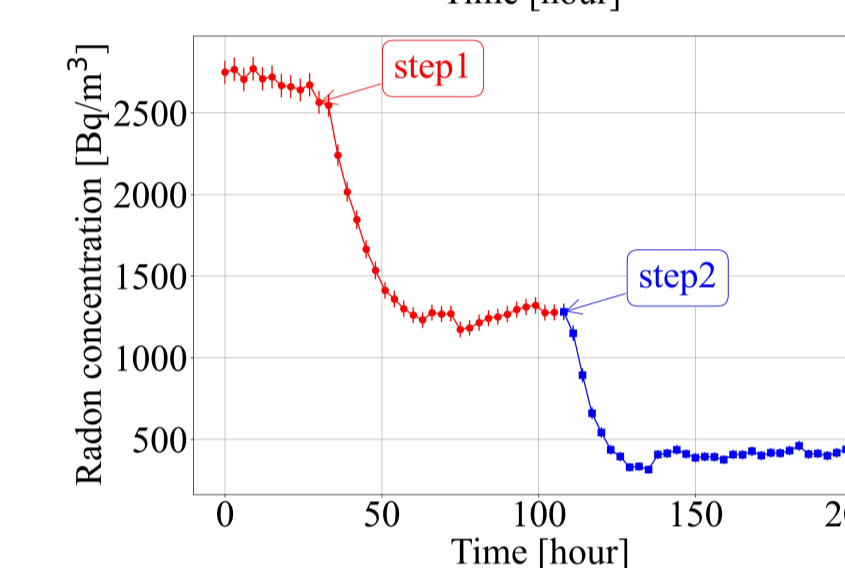
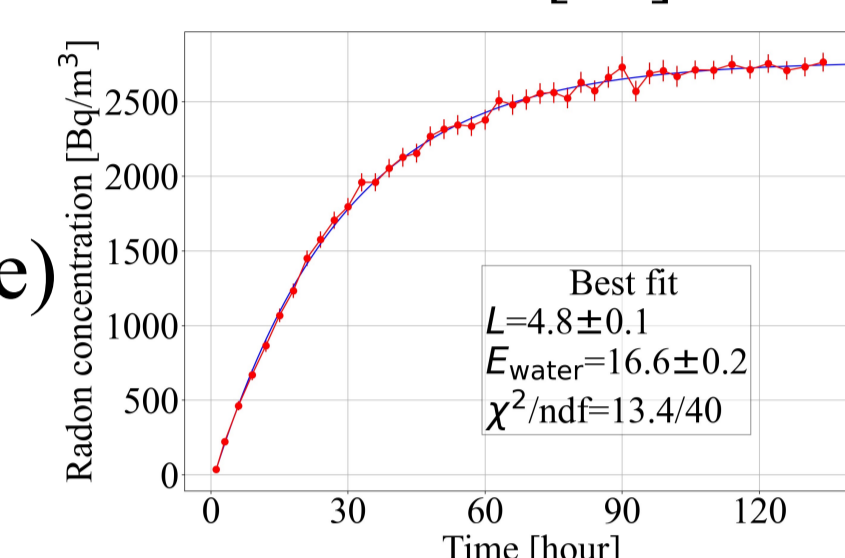
❑ Model: considering the radon emanated, the fresh air and the air leakage, air radon concentration as a function of t [hour] can be expressed as:

$$C_{\text{air}}(t) = \frac{E(1 - e^{-\lambda_e t})}{V\lambda_e} + C_0 e^{-\lambda_e t}, \lambda_e = \frac{L + \Phi}{V} + \lambda$$

- C_0 : initial radon concentration
- E : radon emanation rate [kBq/h]
- Φ : fresh air volume [m^3/h]
- L : radon net diffusion rate [m^3/h]
- λ : the decay constant of radon [h^{-1}]

Experimental method

- Closed door and monitored radon rise (fit the up curve)
- After establishment:
 - ♦ **Step1**: opening a crack on the door
 - ♦ **Step2**: exhausting the water from one point



Result:

- Radon emanated from underground water dominates the contribution to radon in air
- Air leakage contribution: $300 \text{ m}^3/\text{h/m}^2$

5, Cleanliness management



Isolate the EH to the tunnel:

- people wear cleanroom suit
- clean goods before entering EH
- air shower before entering EH

Others

Goods covered with clean cloth



Small Goods put in the material bin



Cartons forbidden

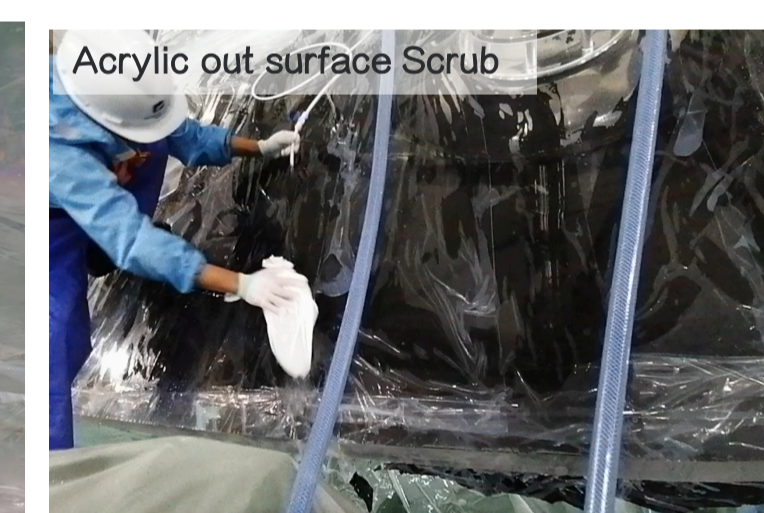


Wear gloves during installation



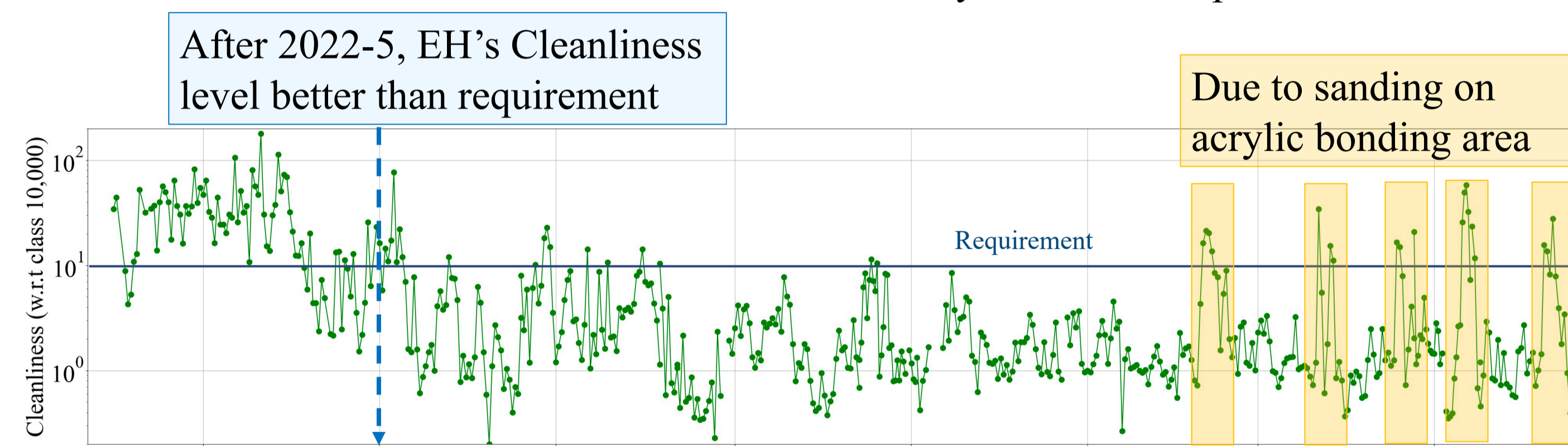
Acrylic surface treatment

- Using high pressure pure water jet (inner surface)
- Particle counting for water samples to ensure cleanliness (inner surface)
- Scrub with a clean cloth (outer surface)



6, Cleanliness monitoring

❑ Cleanliness calculation: total dust mass divided by Class 10 000 particles mass



Thorough cleaning



2022-4, Cleaned the experimental top hall wall

2022-5, Washed the wall of the WP install air shower room



2022-12, Cleaned the SS(stainless steel) main structure