

Electromagnetic backgrounds and potassium-42 activity in the DEAP-3600 dark matter detector

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The DEAP-3600 experiment is searching for weakly interacting massive particles dark matter with a 3.3×10^3 kg single phase liquid argon (LAr) target, located 2.1 km underground at SNOLAB. The experimental signature of dark matter interactions is kilo electron volt–scale ^{40}Ar nuclear recoils producing 128 nm LAr scintillation photons observed by photomultiplier tubes. The largest backgrounds in DEAP-3600 are electronic recoils (ERs) induced by β and γ rays originating from internal and external radioactivity in the detector material. A background model of the ER interactions in DEAP-3600 was developed and is described in this work. The model is based on several components which are expected from radioisotopes in the LAr, from *ex situ* material assay measurements, and from dedicated independent *in situ* analyses. This prior information is used in a Bayesian fit of the ER components to a 247.2 d dataset to model the radioactivity in the surrounding detector materials. Pulse-shape discrimination separates ER and NR events. However, detailed knowledge of the ER background and activity of detector components

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sets valuable constraints on NR backgrounds including neutrons and alphas. In addition, the activity of ^{42}Ar in LAr in DEAP-3600 is determined by measuring the daughter decay of ^{42}K . This cosmogenically activated trace isotope is a relevant background at higher energies for other rare event searches using atmospheric argon, e.g., DarkSide-20k, GERDA, or LEGEND. The specific activity of ^{42}Ar in the atmosphere is found to be $40.4 \pm 5.9 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$ of argon.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Strong evidence suggests dark matter accounts for 84.5% of the matter and 26.8% of the total energy density in the Universe [1]. Weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs) are a favored candidate for particlelike dark matter and can be searched for with direct detection via elastic nuclear scattering on target materials in low-background experiments. DEAP-3600 is searching for WIMP dark matter with a 3.3×10^3 kg single phase liquid argon (LAr) target, 2070 m underground (6000 m water equivalent flat overburden) at SNOLAB in Sudbury, Canada. The muon flux at this depth is reduced by about 8 orders of magnitude compared to sea level [2].

DEAP-3600 is described in detail in Ref. [3]. It consists of a spherical acrylic vessel (AV) which holds the target liquid argon. The spherical volume is filled to approximately 30 cm from the top. The inside of the acrylic vessel is coated with a $3 \mu\text{m}$ thick layer of 1,1,4,4-tetraphenyl-1,3-butadiene (TPB) which converts argon scintillation light to the visible region (approximately 420 nm). 255 Hamamatsu R5912 high quantum efficiency photomultiplier tubes (PMTs) view the LAr volume via 19 cm diameter light guides (LGs) which are bonded to the vessel. The space between the light guides is filled with blocks of alternating layers of high-density polyethylene (HDPE) and Styrofoam. These filler blocks (FBs) provide neutron shielding and thermal insulation. The detector is in a spherical 3.4 m diameter stainless steel shell, which is immersed in a cylindrical water tank of 7.8 m height and diameter. The data acquisition, built in the MIDAS [4] framework, is triggered and reads out individual PMT waveforms with single photoelectron sensitivity. A cross sectional view of components relevant to this work is given in Fig. 6.

DEAP-3600 detects LAr scintillation light from particle interactions and separates electronic recoil (ER) backgrounds from nuclear recoil (NR) WIMP-like events using pulse-shape discrimination (PSD) [5]. In this work, we use the PSD parameter F_{prompt} , defined as the ratio of the prompt light to the total light intensity of an event. We use a prompt window 150 ns in length and a total event window of $10 \mu\text{s}$. This window is identical to the analysis in Ref. [6] and is more appropriate for the high-energy events studied in this work than the shorter window recently used in Ref. [7]. The light intensity is measured in photoelectrons (PEs) detected across the PMT array. The number of PEs in

each pulse is determined by dividing the pulse charge by the mean charge of a single PE in the PMT [8].

NRs dominantly cause the creation of the singlet state of the argon dimer molecule, which decays in 6–7 ns. The ER events dominantly yield excited dimers in the triplet state which decay with a time constant of approximately $1.4 \mu\text{s}$. Thus, NR events have an average F_{prompt} value of approximately 0.7, while ER events have an average F_{prompt} value of approximately 0.28.

For the purpose of this analysis, ER refers to events caused by electromagnetic interactions in the argon, including the passage of fast electrons from β decay and from γ -ray interactions such as pair production, Compton scattering, and the photoelectric effect. Muon tracks in the liquid argon are rare, result in very large signals, and are not considered here. Cherenkov radiation can be produced by the same ER interactions relevant for this work but is vastly subdominant compared to the scintillation signals at the considered energies, and is thus ignored.

The argon target used in DEAP is sourced from the Earth's atmosphere and contains three stable isotopes: ^{40}Ar (99.60%), ^{38}Ar (0.06%), and ^{36}Ar (0.33%), where values in parentheses denote the isotopic abundances [9]. In the even-even nucleus ^{36}Ar , a single electron capture is energetically forbidden, but a decay via double electron capture—a second order process similar to double β decay—can occur. Currently, the best limit on the half-life for the neutrinoless decay mode in ^{36}Ar is $T_{1/2} > 3.6 \times 10^{21}$ yr (90% credibility interval) [10].

The argon target also contains three unstable but long-lived cosmogenic isotopes: ^{42}Ar ($T_{1/2} = 32.9 \pm 1.1$ yr), ^{39}Ar ($T_{1/2} = 269 \pm 3$ yr), and ^{37}Ar ($T_{1/2} = 35.04 \pm 0.4$ d). The vast majority of events in DEAP-3600 is ERs from the β decay of ^{39}Ar , intrinsic to atmospheric argon with a measured specific activity of $1.01 \pm 0.02(\text{stat}) \pm 0.08(\text{syst})$ Bq/kg (WARP Collaboration [11]) and 0.95 ± 0.05 Bq/kg (ArDM Collaboration [12]). ^{39}Ar dominates the ER background by approximately a factor of 100 up until its end point at 565 ± 5 keV. The β decay of ^{42}Ar and its daughter ^{42}K have approximately 4 orders of magnitude less specific activity than ^{39}Ar , and its precise concentration in atmospheric argon is not well determined [13–16]. Especially the daughter decay of ^{42}K is a dominant background in neutrinoless double beta decay experiments using argon as shielding such as GERDA and LEGEND.

A dedicated analysis of the ^{42}Ar activity in atmospheric argon is presented in this work. The electron capture of ^{37}Ar has a relatively short half-life compared to experimental timescales and only emits x rays up to 2.8 keV. It is not considered in this work.

The main direct backgrounds for the WIMP search are (1) α decays on the surface of the detector in which only a fraction of their energy is deposited in scintillating material; (2) neutron interactions, which produce recoiling argon nuclei similar to WIMP interactions; and (3) ER events that are misidentified as NR. DEAP-3600 was designed so that each of these background components accounts for less than 0.2 events in a $3000 \text{ kg} \times \text{yr}$ exposure after fiducialization for the WIMP search [3].

The dominant source of neutron emission in the detector is from (α, n) reactions in the borosilicate glass of the PMTs. The activity from α decays in the ^{238}U and ^{232}Th chains can be constrained by measuring the γ rays within the ER background model. In addition, the overall neutron flux in the surrounding detector material results in (n, γ) reactions producing γ rays with energies up to approximately 10 MeV, which are measured.

In this paper, a model is developed for the ER backgrounds in DEAP-3600 for data collected in the first year of operation. Expected background contributions are fit to the data in a Bayesian framework, in order to obtain information on the activity or specific activity of detector components. In Sec. II, the dataset and cuts for pileup rejection and data cleaning, along with the energy calibration of ER events, are explained. Section III discusses in detail the components used in the model and how they were simulated in a GEANT4-based [17] Monte Carlo (MC) simulation framework. The analysis of the background decomposition is described in Sec. IV. The results and the validation of the analysis are given in Secs. V and VI. Finally, Sec. VII discusses a dedicated analysis of the ^{42}Ar concentration in atmospheric argon, looking at the contribution of its daughter ^{42}K to the ER background above the 2614.5 keV γ line of ^{208}Tl .

II. DATA SELECTION

A. Dataset and cuts

This paper uses an open dataset taken between November 1, 2016, and October 31, 2017. The lifetime for physics data taken in that time frame is 247.2 days after data quality checks.¹

This analysis uses a small set of cuts designed to remove instrumental artifacts and event pileup, while keeping scintillation events with high acceptance and little energy

and position dependence within the detector. Therefore, fiducial volume cuts are not used.

Events are selected under the following conditions: (1) The trigger is derived from LAr PMTs, excluding muon veto triggers and pulser events. (2) A series of low-level criteria is met: no pileup between different trigger types, the data acquisition was in a ready state, the pulse-finding algorithm was successful, and events had a stable baseline. The low-level cuts remove less than 0.1% of events. (3) No pileup was detected by any of the following pileup criteria: a template fit finds more than one scintillationlike signal in the recorded event, the reconstructed “time zero” of an event lies outside a narrow window defined by the trigger time, the recorded PMT signals before the trigger time have greater than or equal to 3 PE, and the event occurs less than $20 \mu\text{s}$ after the previous event. The pileup cuts reliably remove pileup events separated by more than $0.5 \mu\text{s}$. With a trigger rate of 3170 Hz, the detected and removed pileup fraction is 5.4%. The fraction of undetected pileup within $0.5 \mu\text{s}$ is 0.15% and thus negligible. The removed pileup fraction is an input to the detection efficiency in the background model on which we assume a conservative 10% systematic uncertainty.

All selected events in the dataset are shown in a F_{prompt} vs PE plot in the top panel of Fig. 1. A NR band can be seen at high F_{prompt} values between 0.6 and 0.8, mainly populated by α decays. An ER band emerges at low F_{prompt} values between 0.2 and 0.4. Below the ER band is a population of events caused by α decays in the gaseous argon above the liquid level, most prominent between approximately 10 000 to 15 000 PE. The horizontal dashed lines illustrate the ER event selection for this work. The lower panel of Fig. 1 shows the projection of the selected ER events with the 1460.8 keV γ line from ^{40}K and the 2614.5 keV γ line from ^{208}Tl highlighted.

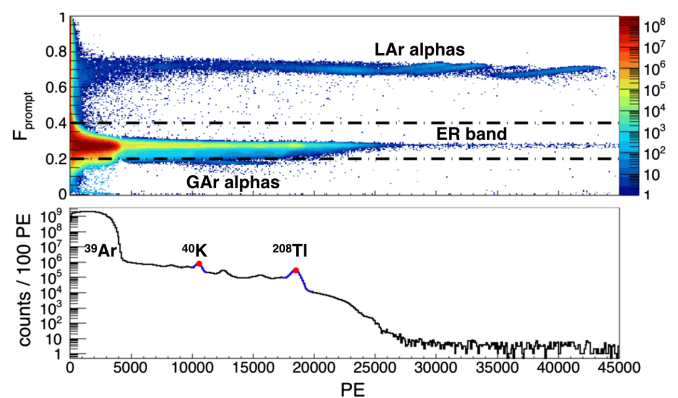


FIG. 1. Top: F_{prompt} vs PE spectrum of the dataset after sequence of cuts and before energy calibration. The horizontal lines illustrate the selected F_{prompt} region for this work. The color scale denotes counts per 100 PE and $0.005 F_{\text{prompt}}$ bin. Bottom: Selected ER events. The fit functions of the two prominent background γ lines at 1460.8 keV from ^{40}K and at 2614.5 keV from ^{208}Tl are shown, as is the mean value.

¹This paper includes approximately 0.5 days more exposure than Ref. [7]. This corresponds to short runs in which the trigger efficiency at low energy was not sufficiently well determined for WIMP analysis.

B. Energy calibration

The data acquisition system, including PMT gain and amplification, is optimized for small signals from low-energy WIMP interactions. Thus, the energy calibration used for the WIMP analysis is not necessarily appropriate for high-energy signals as clipping of the waveform readout and PMT saturation must be considered.

In this work, an effective calibration is used. The γ lines from ^{40}K and ^{208}Tl are used to define a quadratic function,

$$E = 0 + p_1 \times \text{PE} + p_2 \times \text{PE}^2. \quad (1)$$

Other prominent γ lines, e.g., from ^{214}Bi , have secondary γ lines within the peak resolution and are not suitable for precise calibration. In each run, the γ lines are fitted with a Gaussian peak shape and an empirical background function consisting of two constants connected with an error function fixed to the mean and the width of the peak shape. The means of both γ lines are extracted for each run with sufficient statistics. The mean peak position of the 2614.5 keV γ line is plotted for 350 out of 402 runs in Fig. 2, illustrating energy scale variations up to 2.5%. The effects of these variations are corrected by calibrating the energy scale on a run-to-run basis. For 52 runs with insufficient statistics, the previous run calibration is used. The spectrum obtained after calibrating each run to kilo-electron-volts and then summing up the individual spectra is shown in Fig. 3. For use in the analysis, the calibrated energy spectrum is converted back into corrected photoelectrons (PE_{corr}) in which the quadratic term in Eq. (1) is removed. The PE_{corr} energy scale, on which the fit is later performed, is also shown in Fig. 3.

Monte Carlo simulations are used to determine the energy depositions in the LAr for each background component in the model. This energy deposition spectrum is convolved with an analytic detector response function (for energy scale and resolution) to obtain a spectrum that is compared with the linearized data in PE_{corr} .

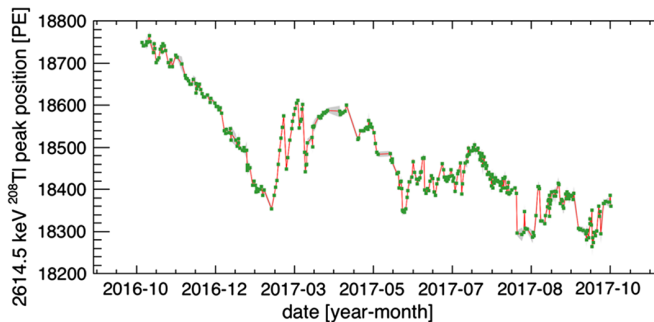


FIG. 2. The position of the 2614.5 keV peak from ^{208}Tl for runs in the dataset. 52 short runs with insufficient statistics out of 402 total runs are not shown. Uncertainties of the peak position are shown with a gray error band in the order of 20 PE or 0.1%.

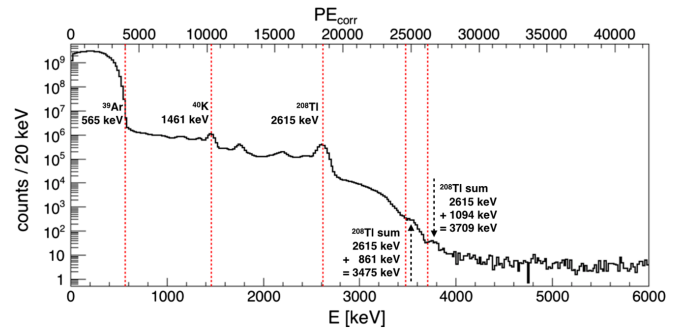


FIG. 3. Energy spectrum calibrated in kilo-electron-volts and PE_{corr} . Prominent energies are shown as vertical dashed lines. The summation peaks of ^{208}Tl are clearly visible and indicated with arrows. In the energy calibration based on single γ -ray peaks, the summation peaks are miscalibrated as discussed in the text.

The energy calibration described above is based on peaks from single γ rays. Events with more complicated topologies (e.g., summation peaks) have a more diffuse distribution of light and are thus less affected by nonlinearities. Such an effect is observed for sources of ^{208}Tl close to the LAr in which summations of the 2614.5 keV γ -ray with γ rays at 583.2, 860.6, or 1093.9 keV can occur as shown in Fig. 3.

The effect of topology on the measured energy is empirically modeled in Monte Carlo with a correction term based on the radius of a sphere containing 90% of the deposited energy (R_{90}) as illustrated in Fig. 4. The R_{90} distributions for simulated events from ^{208}Tl decays in the AV bulk are shown in Fig. 5 (top). The single γ line at 2614.5 keV shows significantly lower R_{90} values peaking at around 10 mm, with an exponential tail towards larger

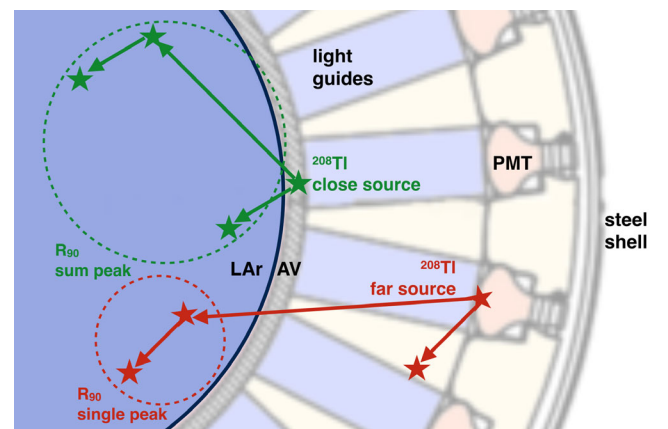


FIG. 4. Illustration of different saturation effects for single γ rays and summation γ -ray interactions. For close sources of ^{208}Tl (green), it is more likely that two γ rays enter the LAr, creating a broader spacial distribution of energy depositions and scintillation light than for single γ rays (red). A more diffuse light distribution will expose the PMT array more evenly and results in overall less saturation. These event topologies are distinguished with the size of the R_{90} parameter as illustrated by the circles.

spheres. The summation peaks, on the other hand, show wider distributions peaking at around 200 mm which are more dependent on the detector geometry and the distance of the source. This behavior is used to construct an event-by-event energy correction $E' = E + \Delta E$ in which ΔE is based on an empirical function of R_{90} and energy:

$$\Delta E(E, R_{90}) = E \times (q_0 + q_1 \times R_{90} + q_2 \times R_{90}^2). \quad (2)$$

The parameters q_0 , q_1 , and q_2 were manually determined to best match an example spectrum from a ^{208}Tl source close to the LAr to data and set to 0, 1.4×10^{-4} , and -5.0×10^{-8} , respectively. The energy shift for ^{208}Tl single and sum peaks is shown in Fig. 5 (bottom). A Gaussian resolution ($\sqrt{r \times \text{PE}_{\text{corr}}}$) is applied to the simulated spectra after the energy correction which already introduces intrinsic smearing for different event topologies. The effective parameter r is later determined in an energy response fit.

Using an analytical effective detector response allows for (1) high statistics Monte Carlo simulations without the computational cost of photon tracking, (2) simultaneous fitting of background components and energy scale/

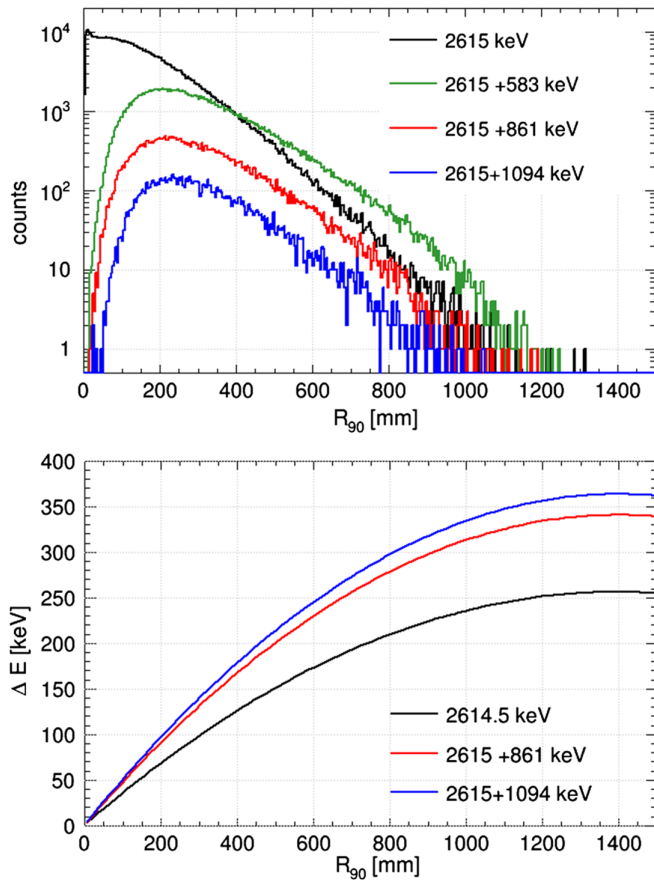


FIG. 5. Top: R_{90} distribution at single and summation peak energies for ^{208}Tl decay from Monte Carlo simulations. Bottom: The average shift in measured energy caused by the topology.

resolution, and (3) different energy scales to be applied to internal and external components to model position dependencies and nonlinearities at higher energies. The mathematical construction of the empirical model conserves the total number of events for the activity estimation. However, the correction of the energy scale as well as the linearization of the response results in *effective parameters* which should only be interpreted in achieving an optimal match of simulations to data.

III. BACKGROUND SOURCES

The vast majority of ER background in DEAP-3600 is due to β -electron or γ -ray interactions with the LAr produced by nuclear decays. The muon background is subdominant at the considered energies due to the low muon rate at SNOLAB and the low probability of the short track length in the monolithic spherical detector. Background components can be roughly divided into sources internal and external to the LAr. Internal backgrounds have nearly 100% probability of generating a signal, whereas external sources have a much lower

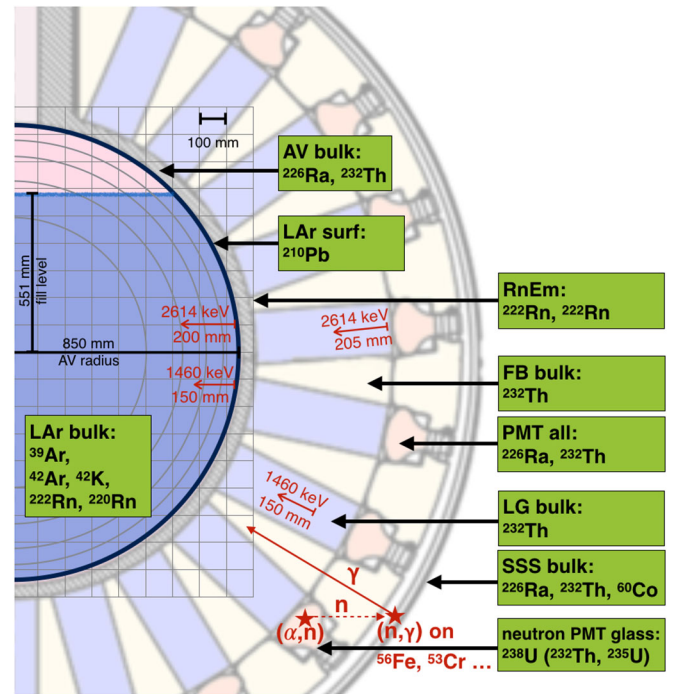


FIG. 6. Illustration of considered background components in the detector setup (to scale). Shown are background source positions from internal to far sources: liquid argon bulk (LAr bulk), TPB-acrylic vessel interface (LAr surf), acrylic vessel bulk (AV bulk), radon emanation towards the outer AV surface (RnEm), light guide bulk (LG bulk), filler block bulk (FB bulk), PMT components (PMT all), borosilicate glass of PMTs (PMT glass), and stainless steel sphere bulk (SSS bulk). Also illustrated are the fill level, the attenuation length of 2614.5 keV and 1460 keV γ rays in acrylic and LAr as well as processes of neutron captures resulting in γ rays.

probability. For internal sources, the large LAr volume functions as a calorimeter, mostly detecting the total γ -ray and β energy of a decay. For external sources, primarily γ rays are detected. However, for sources close to the LAr such as the AV itself, partial β and bremsstrahlung components can contribute to the observed energy. In addition, a small amount of Cherenkov light can add to the LAr scintillation light for simultaneous energy depositions in LAr and nonscintillating optically transparent media such as the AV or LG acrylic as well as the PMT glass.

Different source positions of the same nuclide can produce degenerate experimental signatures in DEAP-3600. For instance, the single 1460.8 keV γ -ray from the electron capture branch of ^{40}K does not allow disentangling the activity of multiple components at different radii. In contrast, the multi- γ cascade of ^{208}Tl decays allows for the determination of the distance between the source and the argon, using different probabilities of summation γ lines and different peak-to-peak ratios due to more strongly attenuated low-energy γ rays. Contributions from the ^{235}U decay chain are generally omitted in this analysis since its natural abundance is about a factor of 20 below that of ^{238}U and the chain does not contain γ rays with more than 5% emission probability above the ^{39}Ar β end point.

The detector materials and their dominant background contributions are illustrated in Fig. 6. The material assay of individual components [18] is discussed in the Appendix and listed in Tables V and VI.

A. Internal sources

Internal sources are expected to be homogeneously distributed in the bulk of the LAr.

1. ^{39}Ar LAr bulk and $^{42}\text{Ar}/^{42}\text{K}$ LAr bulk

^{39}Ar and ^{42}Ar are long-lived radioactive isotopes of argon, which have an approximately constant rate over the time frame of the dataset. They are produced cosmogenically, and thus their specific activities are expected to be equal in any argon batch extracted from the atmosphere. Both decays are unique first-forbidden β decays to the ground state of the daughter with Q values of 565 ± 5 and 599 ± 6 keV, respectively. ^{39}Ar has a four orders of magnitude higher specific activity than ^{42}Ar and dominates the low-energy spectrum in DEAP-3600. However, ^{42}Ar decays are followed by decays of ^{42}K ($T_{1/2} = 12.355 \pm 0.007$ h), with a Q value of 3525.2 ± 0.2 keV, which dominates the energy spectrum above 2.6 MeV.

^{85}Kr ($T_{1/2} = 10.739 \pm 0.014$ yr), a β emitter with a Q value of 687.0 keV, was previously found in LAr detectors [11,19]; however, its specific activity depends on the LAr purification and is thus unique to each experiment or measurement. A dedicated analysis has been performed to search for the ^{85}Kr decay to the 514.0 keV excited state of

^{85}Rb , with a probability of 0.434% and a half-life of 1.02 μs . This decay mode would result in two correlated scintillation peaks in the same event trace. No conclusive evidence of ^{85}Kr has been observed in the data, and an upper limit of 1.5 mBq/kg (90% C.L.) has been set. ^{85}Kr is thus neglected in the ER model as subdominant compared to ^{39}Ar and other signals.

2. ^{220}Rn LAr bulk and ^{222}Rn LAr bulk

^{220}Rn ($T_{1/2} = 55.6 \pm 0.1$ s) and ^{222}Rn ($T_{1/2} = 3.8235 \pm 0.0003$ d) enter the LAr via the piping of the process system and enhance the observed activity in the lower parts of the ^{238}U and ^{232}Th chains, respectively. The activities of these isotopes are obtained from a dedicated *in situ* α background analysis [6]. In this dataset, the process systems were isolated from the detector, and the observed α decays showed a constant rate, indicating a source in the piping after the last valve or in the detector neck.

The ER background response is mainly due to β -decay daughters of ^{214}Bi and ^{208}Tl , which have high Q values of 3270 and 4999 keV, respectively. The ^{222}Rn chain is broken at ^{210}Pb ($T_{1/2} = 22.2 \pm 0.2$ yr), which does not reach equilibrium within the dataset. The chain below ^{210}Pb is not considered in the background model.

B. LAr surface/TPB layer/acrylic surface

The analysis in Ref. [6] identifies ^{210}Po decays, fed by ^{210}Pb , on the TPB-acrylic interface and potentially in the first 80 μm of the acrylic bulk. For the ER background model considering β and γ -ray emission, these scenarios are approximately identical.

1. ^{210}Pb LAr surf

Only the ^{210}Pb daughter ^{210}Bi , with a Q value of 1162 keV, is considered in the model. 2.0 mBq originate from the TPB-acrylic interface, and less than 3.3 mBq originate from the acrylic bulk, which are combined into one component.

C. External sources

1. AV bulk

^{226}Ra AV bulk and ^{232}Th AV bulk.—All β and γ -ray emitting isotopes below ^{226}Ra in the ^{238}U decay chain are considered, as are all such isotopes in the ^{232}Th chain, since even low-energy γ rays can enter the LAr from the AV. No evidence of ^{14}C has been found in the acrylic using accelerator mass spectrometry [20], and ^{14}C is subsequently not considered in the model.

^{220}Rn RnEm and ^{222}Rn RnEm.—Radon can, in principle, emanate from materials inside the stainless steel shell and freeze out at the cold outer AV surface. This is a

hypothetical component which is not included in the model but investigated as a systematic uncertainty.

2. LG bulk and FB bulk

²³²Th LG bulk and ²³²Th FB bulk.—Both the LGs and FBs are known from screening to be low in radioactive contaminants. However, summation γ lines from ²⁰⁸Tl can have a dominant effect in the spectrum above 2614.5 keV. The slightly different geometry of the LGs and FBs allows for some breaking of the degeneracy between them. Isotopes with a small Q value and consequently low γ -ray energies such as ²¹⁰Pb in the ²²⁶Ra chain and ²²⁸Ra in the ²³²Th chain cannot practically contribute to the spectrum in the detector and are not considered.

3. PMTs

The PMTs have the highest specific activity in DEAP-3600. PMT glass, PMT inner components, and PMT mounting components are individually tracked but summed and treated as one component in the fit, denoted “PMT all.” The individual PMT components are listed in Table VI in the Appendix.

²²⁶Ra PMT all, ²³²Th PMT all, and ⁴⁰K PMT all.—Activities from the primordial decay chains and ⁴⁰K are considered.

Neutron PMT glass.—Neutrons created through (α , n) reactions in the borosilicate PMT glass are captured in the surrounding material and create a variety of γ rays in a variety of locations through (n, γ) reactions. This process is modeled in the simulation by generating neutrons calculated for ²³⁸U in borosilicate glass with SOURCES 4C [21]. The resulting ER spectrum from γ rays from neutron capture processes is mostly flat, spanning an energy range up to 10 MeV. The only distinct feature is the 2224.5 keV γ line from captures in ¹H. (α , n) reactions from ²³⁸U are the dominant neutron source in DEAP-3600, and the resulting γ -ray spectrum serves as an approximated template in the model. Simulations indicate that spectra for (α , n) and spontaneous fission neutrons from the ²³⁸U, ²³⁵U, and ²³²Th decay chains are similar to this template. In this analysis, it serves only as a high-energy γ -ray spectrum and is not used for a neutron background prediction in DEAP-3600.

4. Stainless steel shell bulk

Of the detector components considered in the model, the stainless steel shell (SSS) is the farthest away from the active volume, but it also has the largest total mass. At the distance of the SSS, only isotopes with sufficiently high-energy γ rays create a detector response.

²²⁶Ra SSS bulk and ²³²Th SSS bulk.—For the ²²⁶Ra chain, only ²¹⁴Bi is simulated; for the ²³²Th chain, ²²⁸Ac and ²⁰⁸Tl are simulated.

⁶⁰Co SSS bulk.—In addition to the primordial isotopes, significant amounts of ⁶⁰Co are present in the SSS, and ⁶⁰Co is therefore considered in the model.

5. Summary

The components entering the background model are summarized in Table I. The first column shows the background component indicating the radioactive isotope or decay chain in a certain detector part. Only overall dominant components are listed, and their use in the model is indicated in the second column. For each component, only dominant isotopes are simulated, which is shown in the third column. The fourth column shows the total expected activity in the DEAP-3600 materials and is used as prior information in the fit. The quoted uncertainties combine the uncertainty on the assayed specific activity with the uncertainty on the total mass of the component. See also Ref. [3] for more information.

D. Monte Carlo simulations

The DEAP-3600 geometry, including the surrounding hall at SNOLAB, is implemented in the simulation and analysis framework RAT [22] which is based on GEANT4 [17] version 9.6.p02. The full optical model developed for the dark matter search analysis is not used here. Radioactive decays are modeled with the event generator DECAY0 [23] for each background component listed in Table I. The number of generated decays varies, depending on the isotope and its distance from the LAr target. The simulated number of decays may be more or less than the expected number of decays in the dataset. For example, for ³⁹Ar and ⁴²K in the LAr bulk and ²¹⁴Bi and ²⁰⁸Tl in the PMTs, about 7×10^{10} , 6×10^6 , 5×10^9 , and 8×10^8 decays are expected in the dataset, respectively, whereas totals of 1×10^7 , 1×10^7 , 4.1×10^7 , and 4.3×10^7 decays are simulated for these components. GEANT4 hit positions and energy depositions are stored in optically sensitive volumes for further postprocessing, including the empirical correction of the energy scale based on the event topology. Isotopes in the same decay chain are summed together, accounting for their branching ratios when secular equilibrium is assumed; e.g., the simulation of ²⁰⁸Tl is added with a weight of 0.3594 to the ²³²Th chain. The Monte Carlo energy depositions in the LAr are shown in Fig. 7 for selected background components. These are the base of the ER model and show the underlying spectral features which are ultimately smeared out by the detector response. The vertical scaling illustrates the probability of a detected signal for a given decay of the head isotope in the background component.

TABLE I. Screening results for ER background components used in this document. The columns from left to right denote the head isotope of the decay chain and the location of the component; the use of the component in the model, the simulated isotopes of the chain, the prior knowledge of the total activity in DEAP-3600, and a reference. Each component in the fit is either used with (F) a free parameter, (C) set to constant, (N) not included, or (D) used in a dedicated analysis. The line “neutron PMT glass” refers to n-capture γ rays from all detector materials resulting from (α, n) reactions in the PMT glass from all α 's in the ^{238}U chain.

Component	Included in model?	Simulated isotopes	Total activity (Bq)	Reference
^{39}Ar LAr bulk	F	^{39}Ar	3282 ± 340	[11]
$^{42}\text{Ar}/^{42}\text{K}$ LAr bulk	F	^{42}Ar , ^{42}K
^{222}Rn LAr bulk	C	^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi	$(5.9 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-4}$	[6]
^{220}Rn LAr bulk	F	^{212}Pb , ^{212}Bi , ^{208}Tl	$(8.5 \pm 4.9) \times 10^{-6}$	[6]
^{210}Pb LAr surf	C	^{210}Pb , ^{210}Bi	$(2.2 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$	[6]
^{226}Ra AV bulk	F	^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi , ^{210}Pb , ^{210}Bi	<0.08	[screening]
^{232}Th AV bulk	F	^{228}Ra , ^{228}Ac , ^{212}Pb , ^{212}Bi , ^{208}Tl	<0.22	[screening]
^{40}K AV bulk	N	^{40}K	<2.5	[screening]
^{222}Rn RnEm	D	^{214}Bi	<1	[3]
^{220}Rn RnEm	D	^{208}Tl	<1	[3]
^{226}Ra LG bulk	N	^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi , ^{210}Bi	<0.4	[screening]
^{232}Th LG bulk	F	^{228}Ac , ^{212}Pb , ^{212}Bi , ^{208}Tl	<1.3	[screening]
^{40}K LG bulk	N	^{40}K	<4.6	[screening]
^{226}Ra FB bulk	N	^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi , ^{210}Bi	<1.5	[screening]
^{232}Th FB bulk	F	^{228}Ac , ^{212}Pb , ^{212}Bi , ^{208}Tl	<0.9	[screening]
^{40}K FB bulk	N	^{40}K	<9.6	[screening]
^{226}Ra PMT all	F	^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi , ^{210}Bi	216 ± 24	[screening]
^{232}Th PMT all	F	^{228}Ac , ^{212}Pb , ^{212}Bi , ^{208}Tl	39 ± 4	[screening]
^{40}K PMT all	F	^{40}K	454 ± 33	[screening]
Neutron PMT glass	F	See caption
^{226}Ra SSS bulk	F	^{214}Bi	10.6 ± 5.8	[screening]
^{232}Th SSS bulk	F	^{228}Ac , ^{208}Tl	9.7 ± 5.6	[screening]
^{60}Co SSS bulk	F	^{60}Co	78 ± 11	[screening]

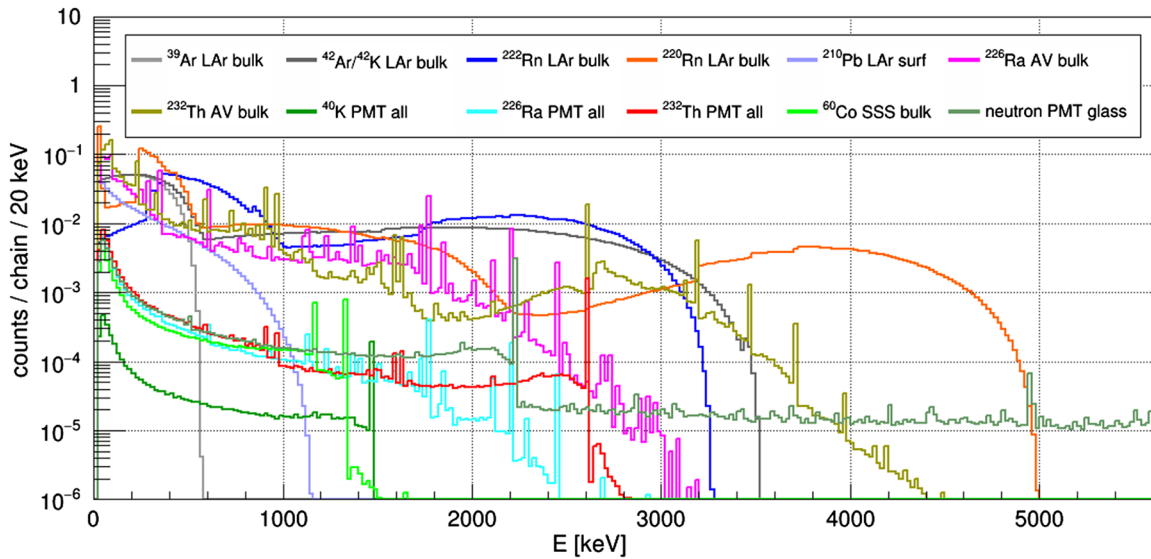


FIG. 7. GEANT4 electronic recoil energy depositions in LAr for simulated background components scaled to counts per chain (multiple isotopes in the chain enter a component) or to counts per emitted radiogenic neutron in case of the γ -ray component “neutron PMT glass.”

IV. FITTING METHODOLOGY

Spectra from MC simulations of the individual background components in Table I are matched to the PE_{corr} spectrum in the ER band in a combined fit. All components are scaled to live time with the activity as a fixed or floated parameter in the fit. A floated activity can be constrained or free, depending on the prior information.

The fit uses the Bayesian Analysis Toolkit (BAT) [24], which uses a Markov chain Monte Carlo to extract posterior probability distributions based on prior probabilities and a user-defined likelihood function.

The complete posterior probability $p(\boldsymbol{\lambda}|\mathbf{n})$ for the model with the set of parameters $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ given the data \mathbf{n} is obtained with Bayes's theorem connecting the likelihood $p(\mathbf{n}|\boldsymbol{\lambda})$ with the prior information for each parameter $p_0(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$:

$$p(\boldsymbol{\lambda}|\mathbf{n}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{n}|\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \cdot p_0(\boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\int p(\mathbf{n}|\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \cdot p_0(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \cdot d\boldsymbol{\lambda}}. \quad (3)$$

The denominator normalizes the probability. The likelihood is expressed as the product of Gaussian probabilities in each 200 PE_{corr} bin i to observe n_i events, given the expectation μ_i , based on the model parameters $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$, and its uncertainty σ_i :

$$p(\mathbf{n}|\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \prod_{\text{bin } i} p(n_i|\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \prod_{\text{bin } i} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_i^2} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(n_i - \mu_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}\right). \quad (4)$$

μ_i is expressed as the sum of Monte Carlo expectations from each background component k in bin i , $P_k(PE_i)$, scaled with the activity of the component A_k and multiplied with a global scale parameter S and its variation ϵ :

$$\mu_i = S \cdot \epsilon \cdot \sum_k A_k \cdot P_k(PE_i). \quad (5)$$

ϵ reflects the uncertainties in cut acceptance. σ_i is the uncertainty in bin i given by three components:

$$\sigma_i^2 = n_i + \left(\sum_k w_{i,k} \sum_{l_k} w_{l_k} \cdot N_{i,l_k}^{\text{MC}} \right)^2 + (n_i \cdot \sigma_{\text{bin}})^2. \quad (6)$$

The first is the statistical uncertainty of the expected number of events n_i . The second is the sum over all statistical uncertainties in the simulated distributions N_{i,l_k}^{MC} weighted by their component contribution in the i th bin $w_{i,k}$ and their nuclide contribution in the background component w_{l_k} . For example, the ^{208}Tl Monte Carlo spectrum in the ^{232}Th PMT component has a fixed $w_{l_k} = 0.3594$ given by its branching ratio in the decay chain and a $w_{i,k}$ which depends on the ^{232}Th PMT contribution in bin i . The third component to σ_i is an *ad hoc* uncertainty of $\sigma_{\text{bin}} = 0.03$ in each bin in order to stabilize the fit against small systematic effects in the energy calibration. The large number of events in the data and Monte Carlo simulations would require a highly accurate model (e.g., with subpercent

precision in each bin at the 2614.5 keV peak). The allowed bin-by-bin variation of 3% was found to mitigate this problem while not artificially inflating the posterior distributions.

The prior information for the activity parameters is based on screening results or literature values and is listed further below together with the fit results in Table II. Three types of priors are distinguished: (1) a Gaussian prior for measurements in which the mean of the Gaussian is the measured central activity value and the width is the 1σ activity uncertainty, (2) the upper half of a Gaussian in cases where only activity limits are known, and (3) a flat prior for unbiased measurements or where no prior knowledge is available.

The k (free) activity parameters and the uncertainty on the global scale parameter ϵ span a $k + 1$ -dimensional parameter space. A prior probability of 0 is assigned to all negative activity values.

The fit is performed in multiple stages to facilitate convergence and reduce the required computational time. The Markov chain Monte Carlo adopted in BAT requires many sampling points in order to adequately map the posterior probability space. The dimensional complexity of the posterior increases with additional free parameters, so a combined fit of all activity components and energy response parameters was not feasible. Furthermore, when energy response parameters are included as free parameters, each simulated distribution has to be rebinned, rescaled, and again smeared with a resolution response at each sampling point. This process tremendously increases the required CPU time.

The general strategy for fitting is to treat the energy response as effective parameters and focus on extracting posterior activities based on their prior knowledge. Thus, the sequence is as follows: (1) Initially match the energy response parameters manually to data; (2) perform a preliminary fit with fixed energy response parameters to obtain a good match of Monte Carlo simulations to data; (3) fix the activity components from (2) and perform a full fit of energy response parameters; (4) fix the energy response parameters from (3) and perform a component activity fit with respect to the original prior knowledge. This approach does not allow the calculation of parameter correlations between energy response and component activities. However, the energy scaling to PE_{corr} as described above does not allow a meaningful interpretation of the energy response parameters to begin with. For the energy calibration in step (3), an additional free linear scaling parameter is allowed for the ^{39}Ar component, which removes tension in the fit due to its dominant number of counts and its large Q value uncertainty of 5 keV (0.9%). The fit finds a 0.4% shift in energy for ^{39}Ar with respect to the other components. In the following, only step (4) is discussed, and, later, different variations of these fits are performed to investigate systematic effects and different

TABLE II. Bayesian fit results for activities are shown with the input priors. Columns denote from left to right nuclides, decay chain, or subchain included in the model; prior information used in the fit; best fit results from the global maximum; and central connected 68% credibility interval of the marginalized parameter space or the 90% quantile in case of a limit. The input can be Gaussian prior distributions (denoted by mean \pm standard deviation), a flat distribution (denoted with [] brackets), or a fixed value (denoted with =). All priors are defined to be non-negative (i.e., Gaussian priors centered around zero denote upper activity limits). The entry “neutron PMT glass” refers to the neutron production rate (in hertz) in a model where all neutrons come from the PMT glass. See the text for a discussion of systematic uncertainties in the PMT glass.

Component	Input prior (Bq)	Best fit (Bq)	Central 68% interval (Bq)
^{39}Ar LAr bulk	3282 ± 340	3009	[2977–3042]
$^{42}\text{Ar}/^{42}\text{K}$ LAr bulk	[0–0.3]	0.129	[0.126–0.131]
^{222}Rn LAr bulk	$= 5.9 \times 10^{-4}$
^{220}Rn LAr bulk	$(8.5 \pm 4.9) \times 10^{-6}$	7.4×10^{-6}	$< 13.7 \times 10^{-6}$
^{210}Pb LAr surf	$= 2.0 \times 10^{-4}$
^{226}Ra AV bulk	$(0 \pm 8) \times 10^{-2}$	0	$< 3.9 \times 10^{-2}$ (90% CI)
^{232}Th AV bulk	$(0 \pm 22) \times 10^{-2}$	1.5×10^{-2}	$[1.1\text{--}1.6] \times 10^{-2}$
^{232}Th LG bulk	0 ± 1.3	0.13	< 0.2 (90% CI)
^{232}Th FB bulk	0 ± 0.9	0	< 0.27 (90% CI)
^{40}K PMT all	[500–1500]	776	[757–795]
^{226}Ra PMT all	216 ± 24	136	[131–137]
^{232}Th PMT all	39 ± 4	41.5	[38.1–44.4]
Neutron PMT glass	$[0\text{--}5] \times 10^{-2}$	1.47×10^{-2}	$[1.33\text{--}1.62] \times 10^{-2}$
^{60}Co SSS bulk	78 ± 11	45.0	[42.5–47.5]
^{226}Ra SSS bulk	10.6 ± 5.8	4.9	< 12.9 (90% CI)
^{232}Th SSS bulk	9.7 ± 5.6	43.0	[36.9–49.0]

model assumptions. The fit is performed from 2000 to 35,000 in the linearized PE_{corr} unit.

The global maximum of the extracted posterior distribution is the best fit value for each parameter. Furthermore, the posterior distributions are marginalized with respect to each parameter in order to obtain the smallest connected 68% credibility intervals (CIs), which can be interpreted as individual 1σ parameter uncertainties. Finally, two-parameter-pair distributions are marginalized to understand parameter correlations.

V. RESULTS

The energy spectrum of the dataset and the fit results are shown in Fig. 8, along with the fit residuals. The ER background model describes the data well over 9 orders of magnitude and a wide energy range. The residual shows a few outlying bins. The confidence belts in the residual plot are based on the uncertainties used in the likelihood [Eq. (6)] which do not include systematic effects from the energy scale and resolution. Discrepancies seen around steeply falling distributions at the ^{39}Ar end point (565 keV), the ^{208}Tl peak (2615 keV), and the summation peaks around 3500 and 3750 keV are created by inaccuracies in the energy response model. These do not significantly influence the derived activity of the components.

Table II gives the prior information and the fit results for each background component. The third column gives the global maximum, i.e., the best fit value, and the last column

gives the central 68% credibility interval of the marginalized posterior distributions.

The prior distributions entering the fit and the marginalized posterior distributions are shown in Fig. 9. The two-parameter pair posterior distributions are shown in Fig. 10 for selected components and are discussed in detail below.

The first parameter in Fig. 9 is the global scale parameter uncertainty ϵ with a Gaussian prior centered around 1 with the width as the uncertainty of cut efficiencies. The posterior distribution follows the prior distribution, and thus no knowledge update is obtained from the fit, but uncertainty correlations are naturally included in the activity results.

The ^{39}Ar activity has a prior probability distribution peaked at 3282 Bq with 10% uncertainty, from Ref. [11]. After the fit, the posterior probability distribution is found to have a peak at 3009 Bq with a 1% uncertainty or in a 68% credibility interval of [2977–3042] Bq, which is about ten times more precise than in Ref. [11]. However, since the fit is focused on the higher-energy parts of the ER band starting at 290 keV and the residual plot shows unaccounted for energy-shape systematics in the ^{39}Ar region, at this time, we refrain from quoting this number as a new specific activity measurement in atmospheric LAr and defer to a dedicated future analysis.

A flat prior is used for the $^{42}\text{Ar}/^{42}\text{K}$ activity in order to not rely on debated values in the literature. The posterior distribution has a width of about 2% but excludes important systematics from the energy scale and the β -decay spectral shape. A dedicated analysis is presented in Sec. VII.

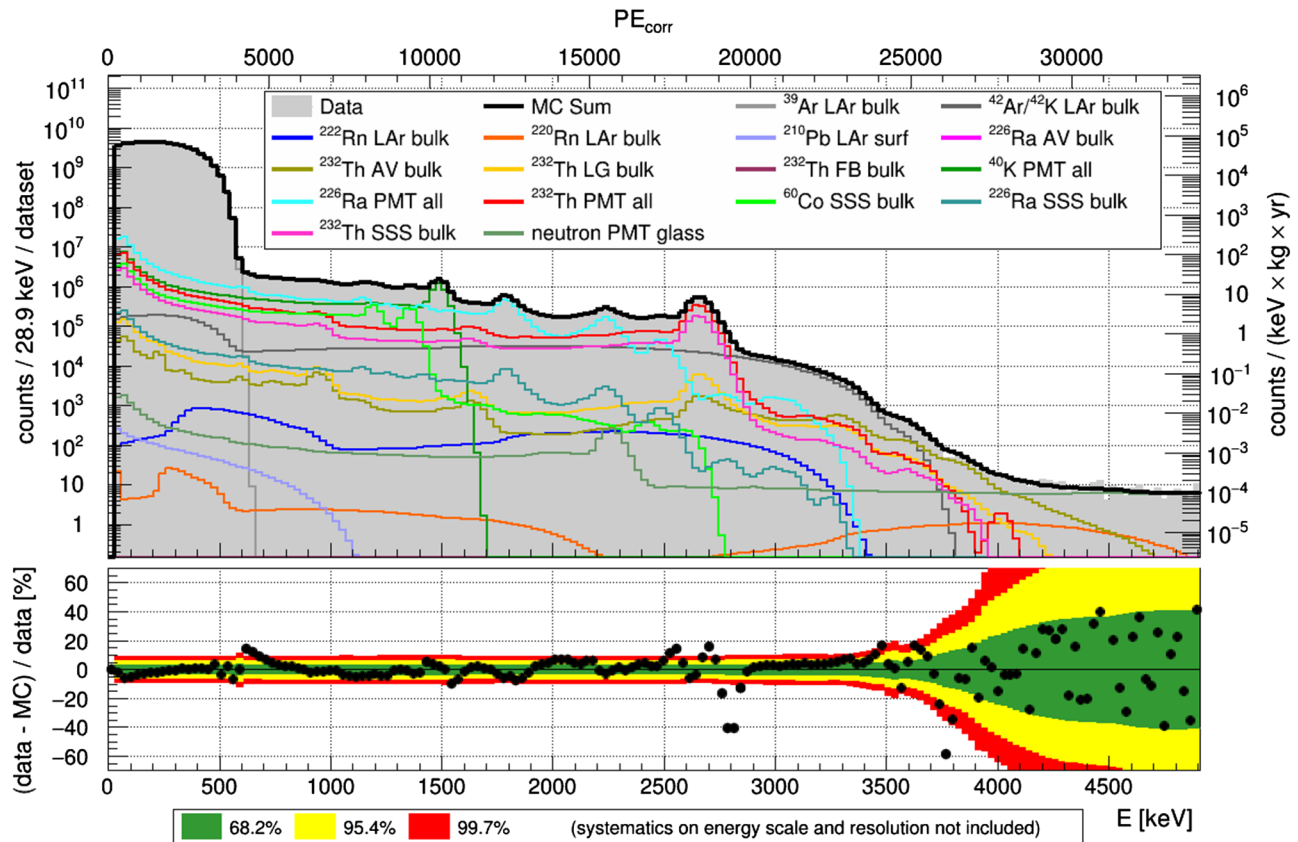


FIG. 8. Top panel: The energy spectrum of the ER data (shaded gray) is plotted with the fit result with the individual model components shown in thin colored lines and their sum in bold black. The linearized corrected PE variable is shown on the top axis. Bottom panel: Residuals of data and MC model in percent. Green, yellow, and red belts denote 1, 2, and 3 σ , confidence, respectively, according to the uncertainty used in the likelihood definition. Systematics effects on the energy scale and resolution are not included, as explained in the text.

^{222}Rn and its short-lived daughters in the LAr bulk, as well as the ^{210}Pb contribution on the LAr-TPB interface, are included in the model but fixed in the fit. Their activities were determined from dedicated α -decay analyses [6] and are negligible in the ER band. These components serve mainly an illustrational purpose. Internal ^{220}Rn and its daughter ^{208}Tl can create the highest-energy radioactive decay signals in DEAP-3600 with energies up to its Q value of 4999.0 keV. The spectrum is dominated by two β -shape contributions, as shown in Fig. 8: one where the 2614.5 keV γ -ray escapes the LAr and one where it is contained. However, at its highest significance at around 4.3 MeV, this component is more than an order of magnitude lower than the signal from γ rays produced by neutron capture reactions. Thus, the sensitivity to ^{220}Rn in the LAr bulk is small, and the posterior follows the prior information from the α -decay analysis as shown in Fig. 9.

The external ^{232}Th chain contribution with the 2614.5 keV γ line as its most dominant feature is shared between the close sources in the AV, LG, and FB bulks as well as between far sources in the PMTs and the SSS bulk. All of these components are left floating in the fit, with prior constraints. The main discrimination power between

sources close to and far from the LAr comes from the summation peaks. For the sources close to the LAr, only upper limits are available as input prior. The fit finds a significant source in the AV bulk at 15 mBq, compared to the previously known limit of less than 220 mBq. The LG contribution is consistent with 0, but the best fit value is found at 134 mBq (see Figs. 8 and 9). No significant correlation of close sources (represented by the AV bulk concentration in Fig. 10) with far sources (PMT and SSS) is observed. The activity of ^{232}Th in the sources far from the LAr is found to be significantly higher than expected, with strong correlations between the best fit activities in these sources. This additional ^{232}Th activity is mainly put into the SSS bulk due its less precise screening results and therefore wider prior distribution.

For dark matter experiments such as DEAP-3600, it is important to understand uncertainties on the activities in PMTs, as (α , n) reactions in borosilicate glass are a source of fast neutrons. Furthermore, the prior estimates for both the PMT components and the stainless steel in the fit were based on sample measurements which may not be completely representative of the whole. To address these concerns, the fit was repeated twice: first, the contamination

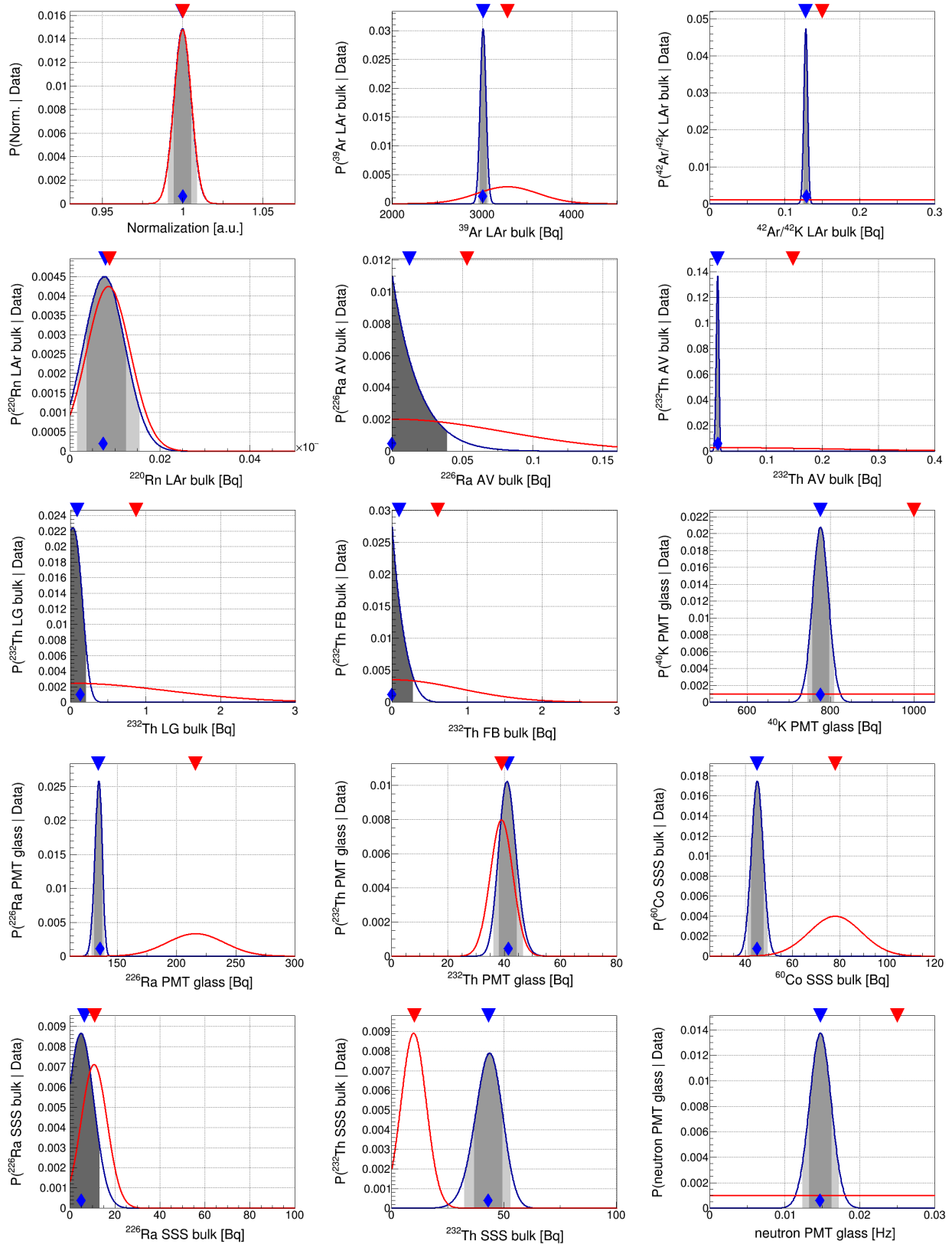


FIG. 9. Priors (red) and marginalized posterior distributions (blue) of free fit parameters. The blue diamond denotes the global best fit value for this parameter. The red and blue triangles denote the median of the prior and posterior distribution, respectively. In case of a posterior probability distinct from zero by 2σ , the gray shaded regions show the 1 and 2σ credibility intervals, respectively, and otherwise the 90% quantile is drawn in dark gray. Note that the whole parameter range is not plotted; for flat priors, the median indicates the center of that range.

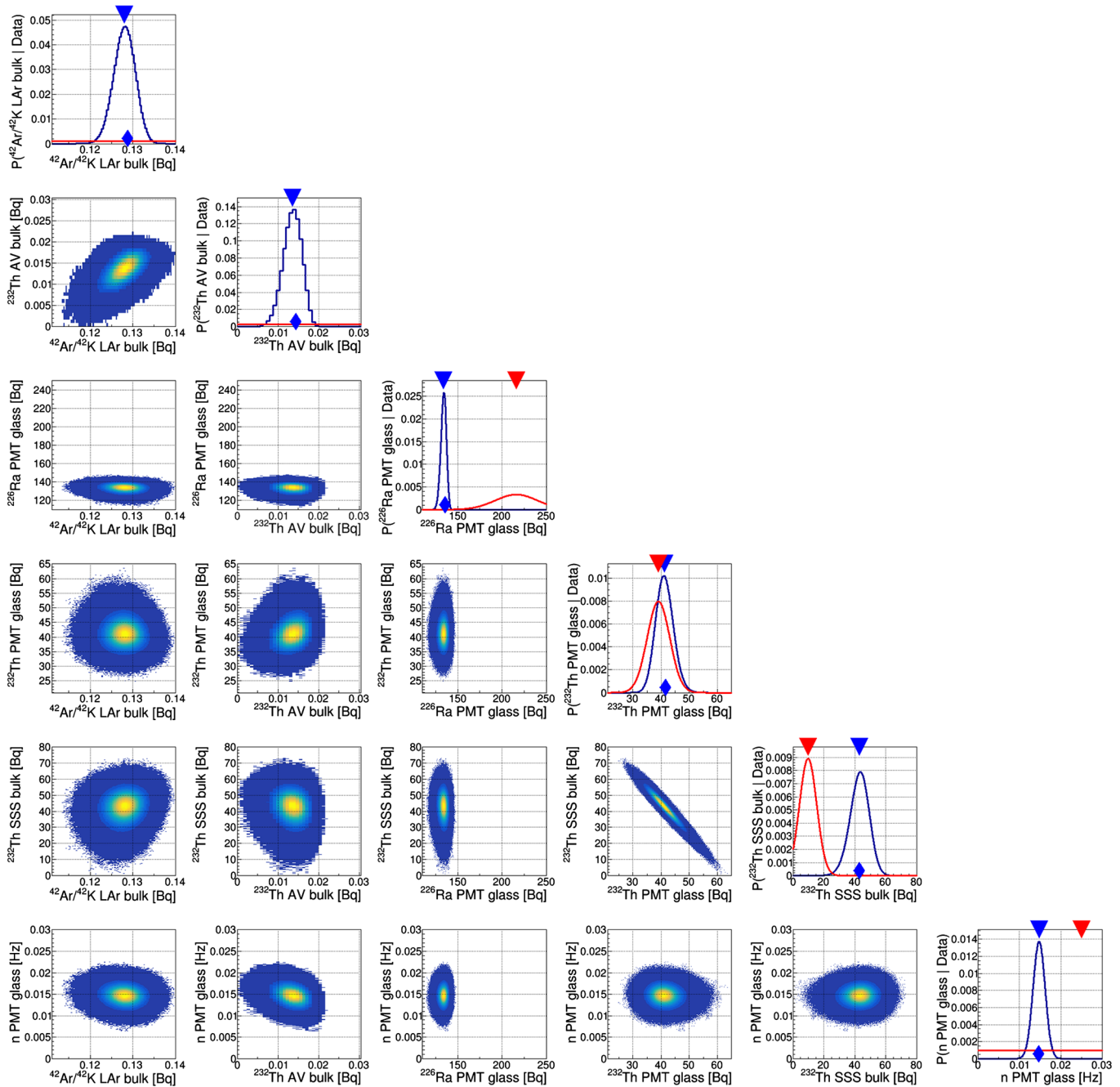


FIG. 10. Correlations between selected components in the global fit. The scatter plots show the marginalized two-parameter posterior activity distribution in Bq in which the color scale denotes the probability. The one-dimensional plots show the prior distribution in red and the marginalized single-parameter posterior distribution in blue. The colored triangles show the medians of both distributions, respectively, and the diamond shows the global maximum.

from ^{232}Th in the stainless steel was fixed at its prior of 9.7 Bq, and the contamination from PMT glass was allowed to float, resulting in an activity of 58.0 Bq; second, the activity of ^{232}Th in the PMTs was fixed at the prior value of 39.0 Bq, and the contamination in the SSS was allowed to float, resulting in a value of 70.6 Bq. Including this systematic effect, the activity of the ^{232}Th in the PMT glass is within the range of 38 to 58 Bq.

The dominant presence of ^{226}Ra (subchain in the ^{238}U decay chain) is expected to be in the PMTs and the SSS bulk. The most prominent features in the ER spectrum are the peaks from the 1764.5 and 2204.1 keV γ rays from ^{214}Bi . These features are dominated by the PMT's contribution by about 2 orders of magnitude. For the AV bulk contribution, only prior limits are known. The fit finds 0 as best fit value while being able to constrain the limit further.

The PMT's contribution is found to be a factor of 1.6 lower than the prior expectation, which is about 3.3σ lower than *ex situ* assay values. This indicates a nonrepresentative screening sample or a misleading correlation with the less well-known SSS bulk activity. No strong correlation is observed with other background components, indicating that the sensitivity to this component is indeed coming from the γ lines and not from the continuum in the spectrum.

The single γ -ray from ^{40}K does not allow disentangling activities of components at different distances, i.e., from the AV, LGs, FBs, and the PMTs. Without an assumption of the source positions, the screening knowledge cannot be converted into a prior activity, and thus a flat prior was chosen. All ^{40}K events in the spectrum are interpreted as coming from the PMTs, which are expected to have the highest activity. An effective activity of 776 Bq is determined, compared to an expected activity of 454 Bq. The discrepancy could be explained by lower activity sources closer to the target, i.e., the acrylic and PE material in the AV, LG, and FB.

The ^{60}Co prior activity from screening the SSS is known with 15% precision. The fit finds a factor of 1.7 lower activity than expected. This could be due to a nonrepresentative screening sample.

The component of γ rays from neutron capture reactions is included in the fit with a flat prior. Their contribution is dominant above about 4 MeV, which allows a precise measurement without strong correlations with other sources in the fit. The γ line from neutron capture on ^1H at 2224.6 keV is clearly visible in the simulated spectrum, but subdominant compared to other signals in this region.

Based on the full model, two dedicated fits were performed to investigate the hypothetical contributions of emanated ^{220}Rn and ^{222}Rn within the steel shell freezing out on the outer AV surface (see ^{220}Rn RnEm and ^{222}Rn RnEm in Fig. 6). In a first fit, these component were added to the full model. The experimental signature is dominated by ^{208}Tl and ^{214}Bi , respectively, which differ only slightly in their summation peak ratios compared to other close components. The fit finds zero activity as best fit values; however, strong correlations with other close sources are observed. As a worst case scenario, a second fit without AV, LG, and FB components was performed so that the $^{220}\text{RnEm}$ and $^{222}\text{RnEm}$ components account for all summation peak features. This fit finds 0.019 ± 0.001 Bq and <0.06 Bq for ^{220}Rn and ^{222}Rn , respectively, which constrains the activity of radon daughters for (α, n) production close to the LAr target to less than 0.02 and less than 0.06 Bq, respectively.

VI. VERIFICATION WITH EXTERNAL GAMMA-RAY SOURCES

The analysis chain and Monte Carlo simulations were tested with a ^{232}U calibration source in a source deployment

tube just outside the steel shell. ^{232}U ($T_{1/2} = 68.9 \pm 0.4$ yr) decays into ^{228}Th , emulating the lower part of a distant ^{232}Th decay chain as might be seen from contributions in the SSS or the PMTs. The total trigger rate is only increased by 1.4% and does not significantly change the detector system during these calibration campaigns.

Only ^{208}Tl decays are simulated in the source since γ rays from other ^{232}U decay chain isotopes are strongly attenuated. The calibrated ^{232}U source activity was 15.3 ± 1.5 kBq, leading to a ^{208}Tl activity of 5.51 ± 0.55 kBq. A 22.16 h source run was taken and analyzed using the same procedure as used for the standard dataset. The full ER background model was used, with all components, except for ^{39}Ar , fixed to their best fit values. The activity of the ^{232}U source was given a flat prior and floated in the fit.

The best fit value for the ^{232}U source activity is 19% lower than expected from the data sheet of the source, though we point out that the activity stated on the datasheet has an uncertainty of 10%. The 68% confidence interval from the fit corresponds to 0.7% of the fit value, which does not include systematic uncertainties from positioning and missing details in the GEANT4 model of the steel shell. Small variations of the amount of water as well as screws and bolts can change the attenuation of γ rays in between the source and the LAr. Such uncertainties are expected to be much smaller for background components within the SSS of which the positions are well known and have been carefully verified. We thus consider this a satisfactory validation of the model.

VII. SPECIFIC ACTIVITY OF ^{42}Ar AND ^{42}K

^{42}Ar is present as a cosmogenic trace isotope in atmospheric argon. The production mechanisms are (1) cosmic α particles inducing $(\alpha, 2p)$ reactions on ^{40}Ar in the outer atmosphere and (2) double neutron capture $^{40}\text{Ar}(n, \gamma)^{41}\text{Ar}(n, \gamma)^{42}\text{Ar}$. The production by process 1 is estimated to be dominant and constant over time with a $^{42}\text{Ar}/^{40}\text{Ar}$ ratio of approximately 10^{-20} g/g [25], whereas the production via process 2 requires the high neutron flux from atmospheric nuclear weapon testing, which stopped in the 1980s and can thus only account for a $^{42}\text{Ar}/^{40}\text{Ar}$ ratio of $\approx 10^{-22} - 10^{-21}$ g/g [26].

Due to its long half-life of $T_{1/2} = 32.9 \pm 1.1$ yr, ^{42}Ar is well mixed in the atmosphere, and its specific activity today is constant in time. The short half-life of its daughter ^{42}K ($T_{1/2} = 12.4$ h) means that the isotopes are in secular equilibrium. In DEAP-3600, ^{42}K β decays with a 3525.2 ± 0.2 keV end point are easier to measure than ^{42}Ar β decays with a 599 ± 6 keV end point.

The concentration of ^{42}Ar in atmospheric argon was measured in the past. Ashitkov *et al.* studied ^{42}K decays with a LAr ionization detector [14,15]. These data were reanalyzed by Barabash *et al.* [16]. The GERDA experiment [10] used HPGe detectors immersed in a large LAr

TABLE III. Previous results on specific activities of ^{42}Ar in atmospheric LAr. The various detection techniques are indicated with a simplified description.

Reference	Year	Technique	Specific activity ($\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$)
Ashitkov <i>et al.</i> [14]	1998	LAr ionization detector	< 61.4 (90% C.L.)
Ashitkov <i>et al.</i> [15]	2003	LAr ionization detector	< 44.0 (90% C.L.)
GERDA Collaboration [10]	2016	HPGe γ -spectroscopy	$= 91_{-20}^{+8} - 168_{-18}^{+22}$
Barabash <i>et al.</i> [16]	2016	LAr ionization detector	$= 68_{-32}^{+17}$
This work	2019	Scintillation	$= 40.4 \pm 5.9$

tank to measure the specific activity. The different measurements of the ^{42}K activity, collated in Table III, are in tension with each other. For the LAr ionization detector [16], the energy region between 3.1 and 3.6 MeV is used to count events coming from β 's in the tail end of the ^{42}K spectrum, while subtracting events expected from backgrounds. An activity of $68_{-32}^{+17} \mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$ where the background subtraction and energy calibration of this region are the largest sources of systematic uncertainties, is quoted.

In the GERDA experiment, the measured activity is extracted from a full background model fit, mainly sensitive to the 1524.6 keV peak counts from the ^{42}K excited state transition which has an 18% branching ratio. Different model assumptions with different complexities yield results varying between 91_{-20}^{+8} and $168_{-18}^{+22} \mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$ [10]. The ^{42}Ar concentration in LAr can be assumed homogeneous, but GERDA observed that a fraction of the ^{42}K daughters is charged after the initial ^{42}Ar decay, and its concentration can be distorted by electric fields. Especially in the case of GERDA with high voltage biased germanium detectors, this leads to the attraction of ^{42}K ions towards the n+ surface of the detectors at positive 2 to 4 keV [10]. The issue of ^{42}K ion drift was mitigated with a copper shroud around the detector strings, shielding the electric field, and the above activities were obtained assuming a homogeneous ^{42}K distribution.

In DEAP-3600, no electric field is present, and the ^{42}Ar and ^{42}K concentrations can be assumed homogeneous. The activity is extracted from the full ER background model fit, which is most sensitive in the region above 2.8 MeV. Thus, DEAP-3600 provides a third independent measurement with different systematic uncertainties, which are explored below.

The best fit of the total $^{42}\text{Ar}/^{42}\text{K}$ activity in the DEAP-3600 LAr is 0.129 Bq, which translates into a specific activity of $39.6 \mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$. The marginalized posterior distribution yields a width of about 2% uncertainty. However, systematic uncertainties dominate as follows.

The decay of ^{42}K results in a single β with an end point of 3.525 MeV, with 81.9% branching ratio. Thus, it has a different topology, and different saturation effects, than the multiple γ -ray interactions of ^{208}Tl sources close to the LAr, which is the dominant background for this measurement above 2.8 MeV. To estimate the uncertainty from the energy

scale, the analysis was repeated without the topology corrections, resulting in a fit activity of 0.113 Bq, or a 13% decrease. This is taken as the conservative systematic uncertainty from energy scale uncertainties.

The ^{42}K decay is expected to be isotropic in the detector and will thus have different saturation effects than external single γ rays which interact close to the edge of the detector. In order to estimate this effect, the default energy scale is used, except for the ^{42}K component, which is assigned a free linear energy scaling parameter. The energy scale correction parameter for ^{42}K is fitted between 20,000 and 34,000 PE_{corr} simultaneously with the ^{42}K activity and the activity of the relevant contributions in this range. In this case, the energy scale of ^{42}K is increased by 0.32%, and the change in derived activity of ^{42}K is less than 0.8%.

The ^{42}K β decay into the ground state of ^{42}Ca is a 2^- to 0^+ first-forbidden unique transition with theoretical uncertainties on the spectral shape. The analysis was repeated with an allowed β spectrum used instead of the first-forbidden spectrum. The best fit value changes to 0.123 Bq ([0.120–0.125] Bq in a 68% CI). We conservatively take this 4.7% shift as the systematic uncertainty from uncertainties in the spectral shape.

Three additional uncertainties which directly affect the activity estimate are considered: (1) uncertainty on the LAr mass in the detector, (2) uncertainty on the MC simulation, and (3) uncertainty on the age of the argon, measured from the time the argon was extracted from the atmosphere. The time from atmospheric extraction by the vendor to the start of data taking is estimated as 0.5 yr but has a large uncertainty. Thus, the average age during the 1 yr dataset is about 1.0 ± 0.5 yr, which reduces the activity by $2.1 \pm 1.0\%$ with respect to atmospheric argon. All systematic uncertainties are summarized in Table IV.

The measured specific activity of $^{42}\text{Ar}/^{42}\text{K}$ for LAr in DEAP-3600 is $39.6 \pm 5.8 \mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$. Extrapolating back to the time of extraction from the atmosphere, the specific activity is estimated to be

$$A = 40.4 \pm 5.9 \mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}. \quad (7)$$

This value is significantly lower than that found in Ref. [10] but comparable with uncertainties in Ref. [16].

TABLE IV. Systematic uncertainties for $^{42}\text{Ar}/^{42}\text{K}$ activity measurement.

Systematics	Fraction of activity
Fit uncertainty	2%
MC simulation	3%
LAr mass	3.4%
Nuclear physics	4.7%
Energy scale	< 0.8%
Topology correction	13%
Subtotal	14.7%
Age of LAr	1%

VIII. CONCLUSION

Electromagnetic backgrounds are described for the DEAP-3600 detector. They are modeled over an energy range from 290 keV to 5 MeV and more than 9 orders of magnitude in vertical scaling. The activity of ^{42}Ar in atmospheric argon has been found to be $40.4 \pm 5.9 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$, which is lower than measured in previous work and represents a significant reduction in uncertainty.

Of particular importance to the WIMP search, the activity in the PMT glass has been measured. In the Bayesian model, the best fit for ^{232}Th activity was 41.5 Bq (68% statistical credibility interval between 38.1 and 44.4 Bq) and between 38 and 58 Bq after including systematic effects from correlations with the activity in the stainless steel shell. The activity of the ^{226}Ra subchain in the ^{238}U decay chain was found to be 136 Bq (68% statistical credibility interval between 131 and 137 Bq).

In addition, the hypothetical contribution of emanated ^{220}Rn and ^{222}Rn plated out on the outer AV surface could be constrained to less than 0.02 Bq and less than 0.06 Bq, respectively, for a worst-case scenario.

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APPENDIX: MATERIAL ASSAYS

The specific radioactivities of the main materials are shown in Table V along with the number of components in DEAP-3600 and their total mass. The specific activities are quoted as 90% upper limits for measurements below the assay sensitivity and with 1σ uncertainties otherwise.

Special care is taken for the PMTs which contain several materials with high specific activity. Individual PMT components were separated and measured individually [3,18]. The specific activities as well as total activity budget of the PMTs is shown in Table VI.

Materials with smaller masses and smaller radioactivity were evaluated but not included in the model in order to reduce complexity. The ^{14}C content of the AV acrylic was assayed with Accelerator Mass Spectrometry at Ottawa University [20] to less than 0.022 Bq/kg C. This amounts to a negligible contribution of less than 12 Bq in the whole AV. Other stainless steel components used as connectors between LGs, FBs, and PMTs account for about 250 kg of stainless steel. This amounts to a total of approximately

TABLE V. Screening results for dominant ER background components. Activities are reported with 1σ uncertainties. A 90% confidence limit is placed when the measurement is below the background sensitivity of the detector.

Component	Volumes	Total mass (kg)	^{226}Ra (mBq/kg)	^{232}Th (mBq/kg)	^{40}K (mBq/kg)	^{60}Co (mBq/kg)
Acrylic vessel	1	643 ± 64	<0.1	<0.5	2.1 ± 1.8	...
Light guide acrylic	255	3774 ± 377	<0.1	<0.3	<1.1	...
Filler block HDPE	486	2725 ± 273	0.4 ± 0.3	<0.1	<5.4	...
304 stainless steel	1	5012 ± 501	2.1 ± 1.1	1.9 ± 1.1	...	15.5 ± 1.7

TABLE VI. HPGe γ -spectroscopy screening results from screening and scaling of individual PMT components. The mass as well as the specific activity and component activity are shown for the three primordial isotopes. For the ^{238}U , the measured activity of the lower chain (below ^{226}Ra) is quoted. The uncertainty of the component activity and subtotals is the combination from mass and specific activity uncertainty.

Component	Mass (g)	Specific activity (mBq/kg)			Component activity (mBq)		
		^{226}Ra	^{232}Th	^{40}K	^{226}Ra	^{232}Th	^{40}K
Glass	741 ± 100	921 ± 34	139 ± 7	546 ± 66	683 ± 95	103 ± 15	405 ± 70
Ceramic	25.3 ± 2.5	979 ± 56	245 ± 28	13771 ± 1300	24.8 ± 2.9	6.2 ± 0.9	348 ± 48
Feedthrough	56.1 ± 5.6	1138 ± 60	430 ± 32	9497 ± 931	63.8 ± 7.2	24.1 ± 3.0	533 ± 75
Metal	120 ± 12	<5.0	<3.3	1148 ± 152	<0.6	<0.4	137 ± 23
PVC mount	1080 ± 108	72 ± 5	18.6 ± 2.5	329 ± 48	77.5 ± 9.3	20.1 ± 3.4	356 ± 63
Total PMT	2022 ± 148 g				849 ± 96	153 ± 15	1779 ± 131
Total DEAP	516 ± 38 kg				216 ± 24 Bq	39 ± 4 Bq	454 ± 33 Bq

0.56 Bq of ^{226}Ra , 0.51 Bq of ^{232}Th , 1.3 Bq of ^{40}K and 4.1 Bq of ^{60}Co . These components are subdominant compared to the activity of the PMTs at about the same distance to the LAr and subdominant compared to the mass

of the steel shell at a slightly larger distance. Other materials such as insulating polyurethane foam between PMTs and the steel shell were assayed but found to be negligible with a total mass of about 80 kg.

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