



14th International Conference on Identification of Dark Matter

18-22 July 2022
Vienna, Austria



DIRECT SEARCH OF DARK MATTER WITH THE SABRE SOUTH EXPERIMENT



Australian
National
University



Madeleine J. Zurowski on behalf of the SABRE South Collaboration
The University of Melbourne

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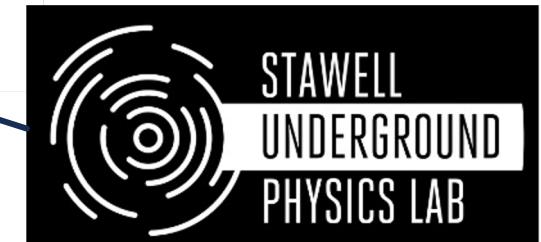
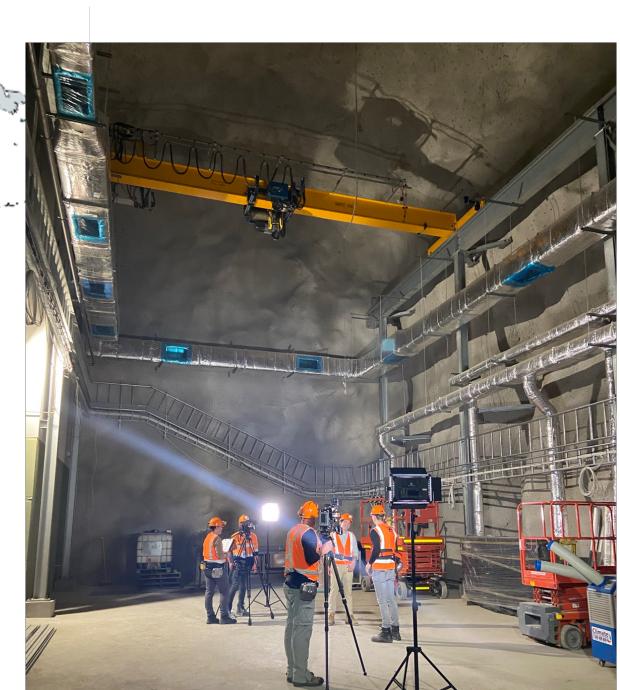
THE SABRE COLLABORATION

Experimental program to test the DAMA modulation based around detectors place in two different locations:

- SABRE North at Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso (LNGS) in Italy
- SABRE South at Stawell Underground Physics Laboratory (SUPL) in Australia



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso



THE SABRE COLLABORATION

SABRE North and South detectors have **common core features**, both employing:

- Same detector module concept (Ultra-pure crystals and HPK R11065 PMTs)
- Common simulation, DAQ and software frameworks
- Exchange of engineering know-how with official collaboration agreements between the ARC Centre of Excellence for Dark Matter and the INFN

SABRE North and South detectors **have different shielding designs**:

- SABRE North has opted for a fully passive shielding due to the phase out of organic scintillators at LNGS. Direct counting and simulations demonstrate that this is compliant with the background goal of SABRE North at LNGS.
- SABRE South will be the first experiment in SUPL, the liquid scintillator will be used for in-situ evaluation and validation of the background in addition of background rejection and particle identification.

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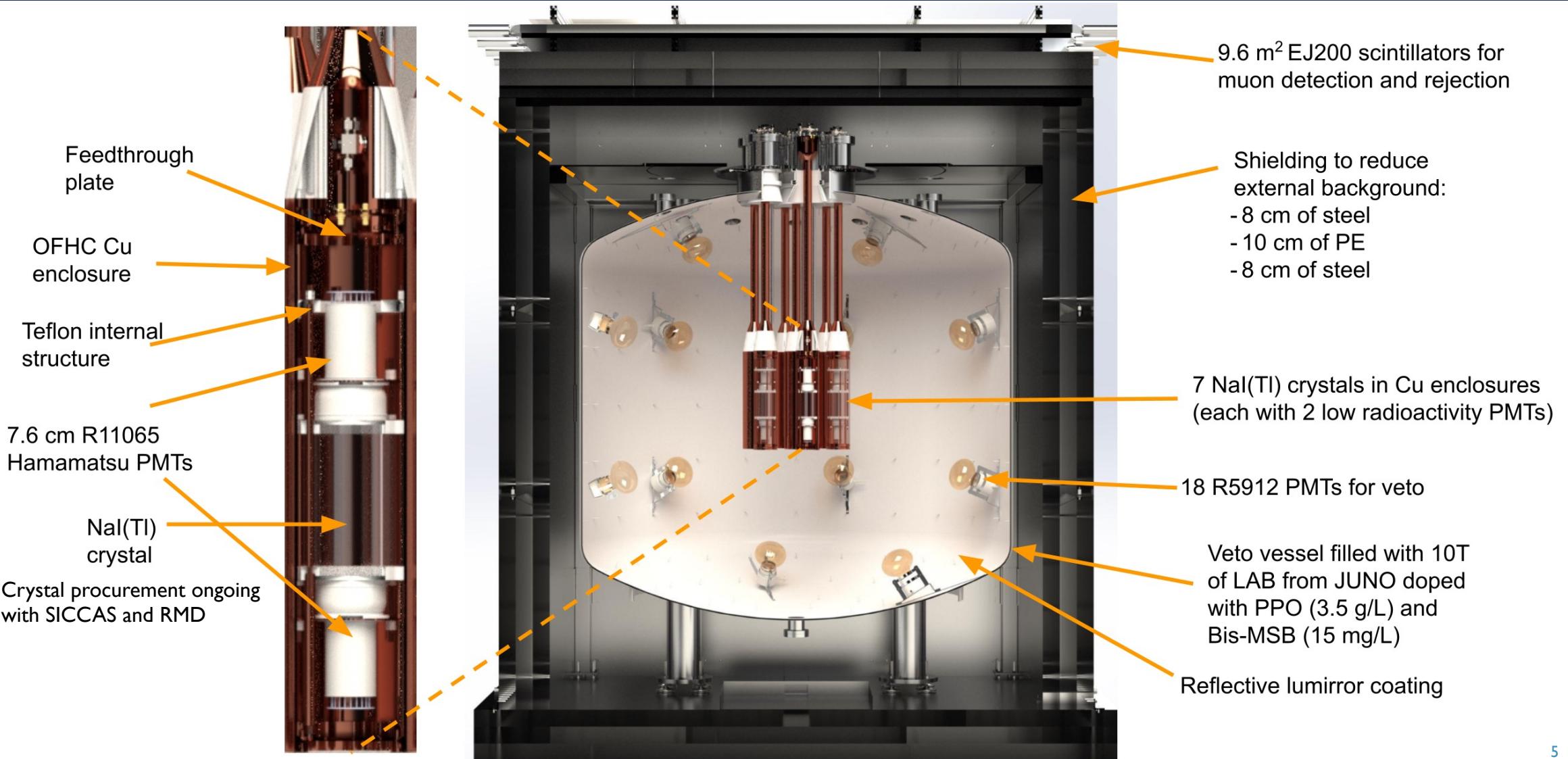
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See Ambra Mariani's talk next!
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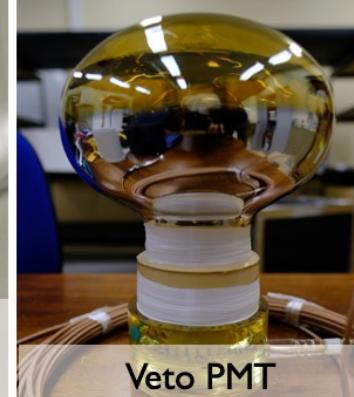
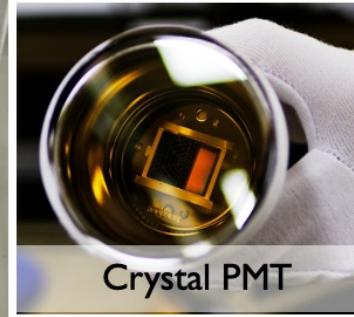
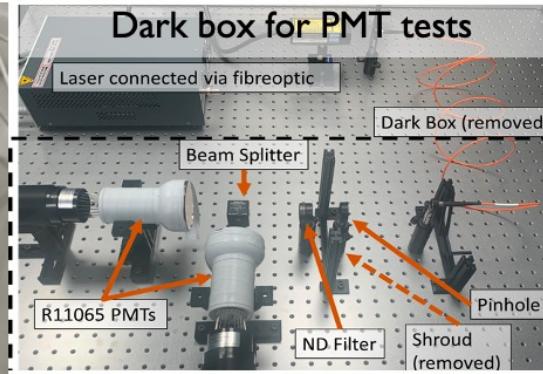


Also see my poster with William Melbourne later today!

SABRE SOUTH



SABRE SOUTH



ACTIVE BACKGROUND REJECTION

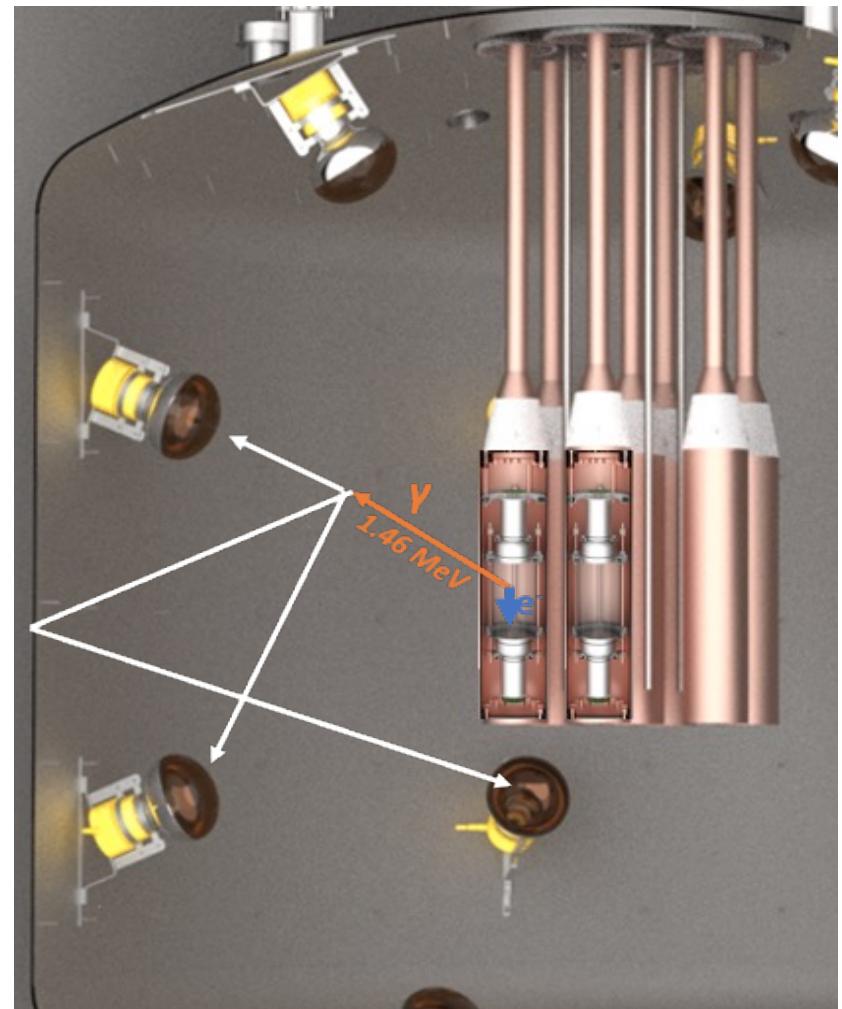
Veto system used to tag and remove high energy decay products observable in the liquid scintillator, e.g., ^{40}K decay

System has 4π coverage made up of:

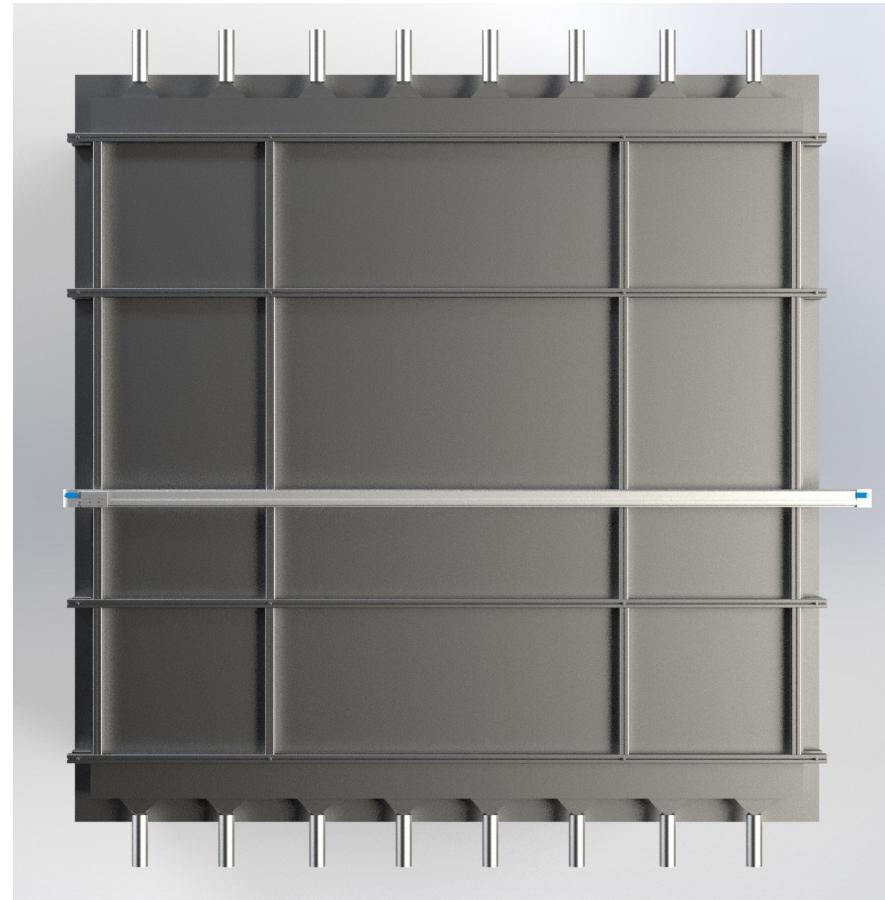
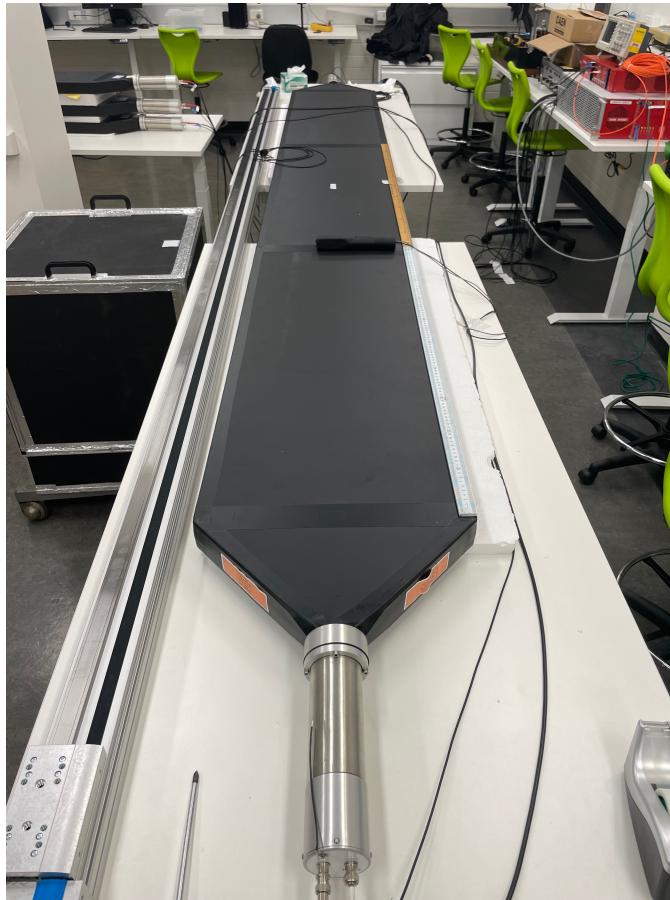
- 12 kL linear alkyl benzene doped with PPO and Bis-MSB
- LAB is sourced from JUNO
- 18 Hamamatsu 20.4 cm R5912 PMTs sampled at 500 MS/s

Average light yield of ~ 0.12 PE/keV, though strong position dependence.

With a threshold of 50 keV it is able to reduce the background by 25%, giving a total background of $< 1 \text{ cpd/kg/keV}$.



MUON DETECTOR SYSTEM



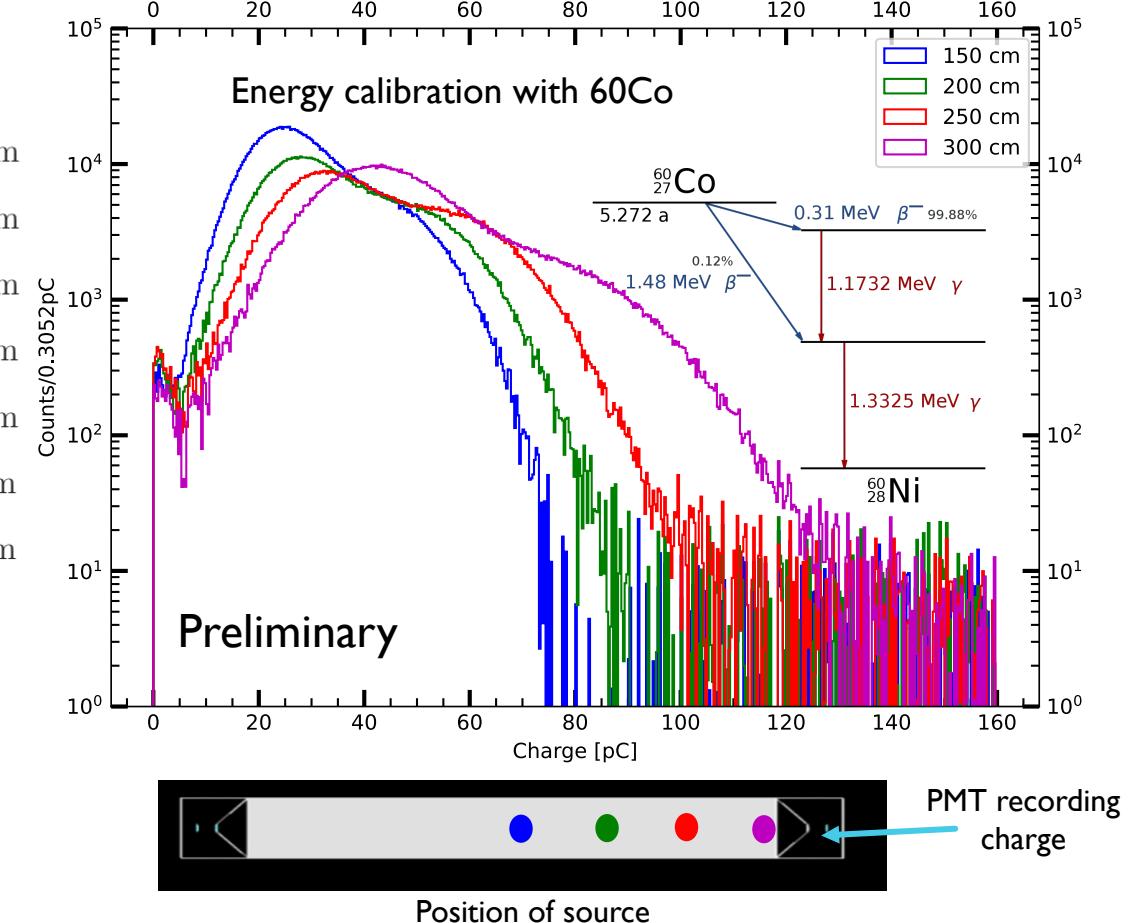
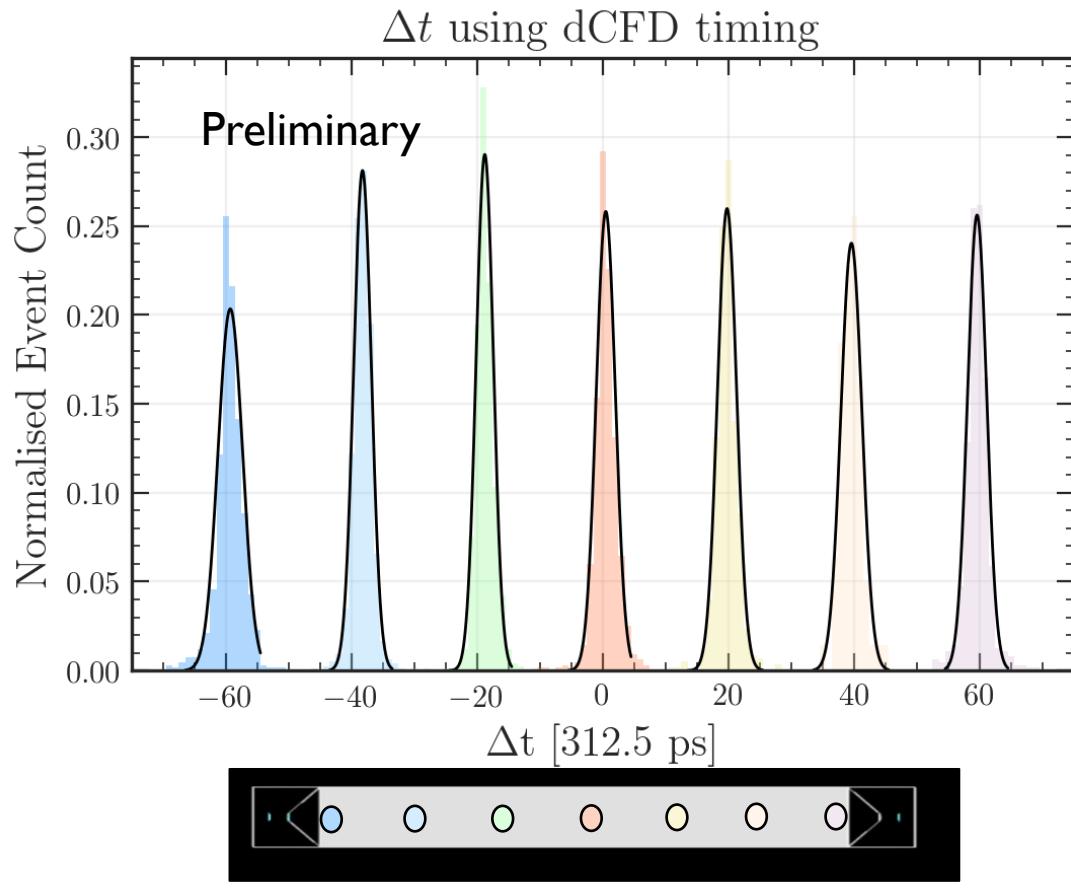
Muon detection system:

- Eight 3 m long EJ200 detector paddles
- Total coverage 9.6 m^2 above main vessel
- Each coupled to two R13089 PMTs and sampled at 3.2 GS/s.
- Calibrated with Festo system, threshold on the MeV scale

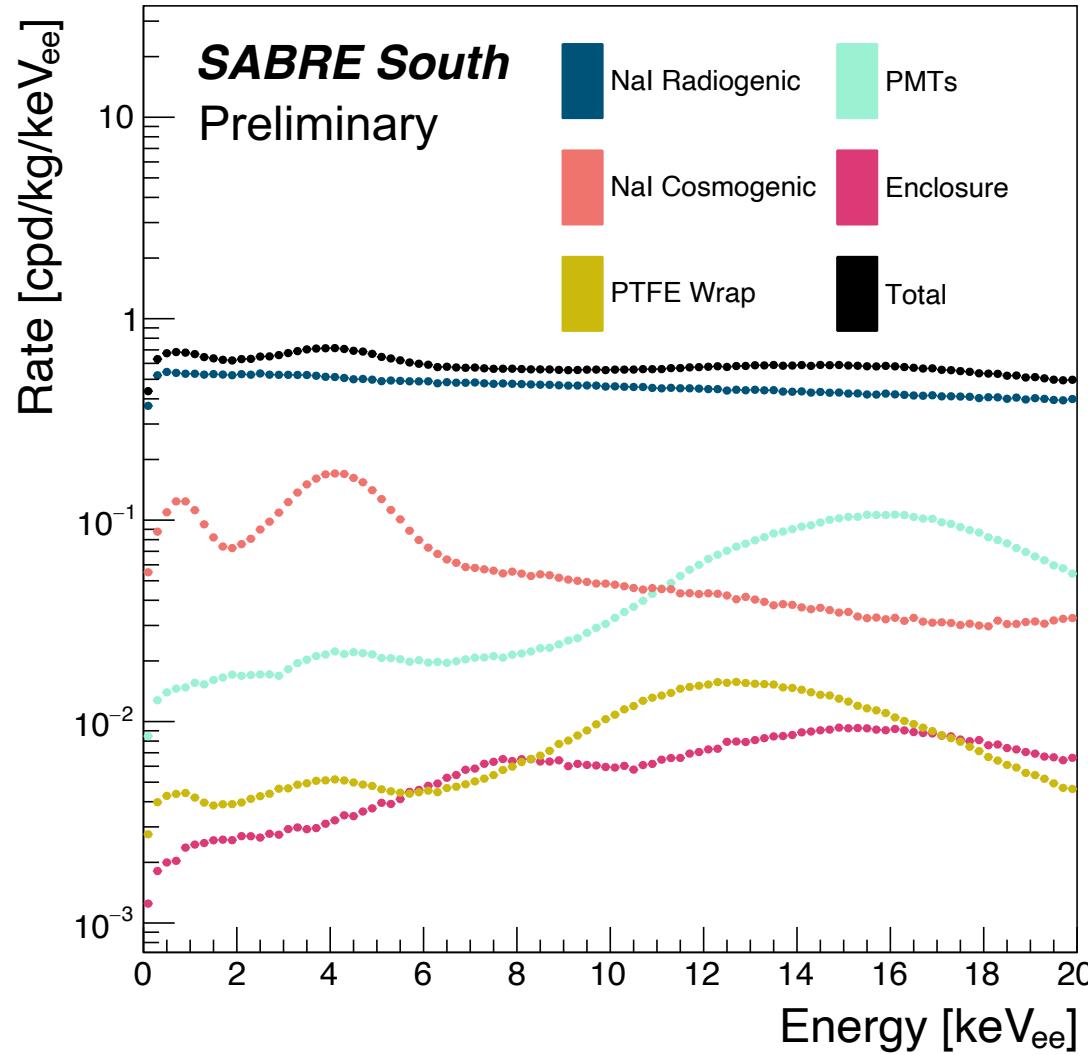
MUON DETECTOR SYSTEM

Detectors have 400 ps timing resolution, giving a 5 cm position resolution. Characterisation is ongoing.

This allows for long term measurement of the muon flux, and particle ID when used with the liquid veto system.



TOTAL BACKGROUND MODEL

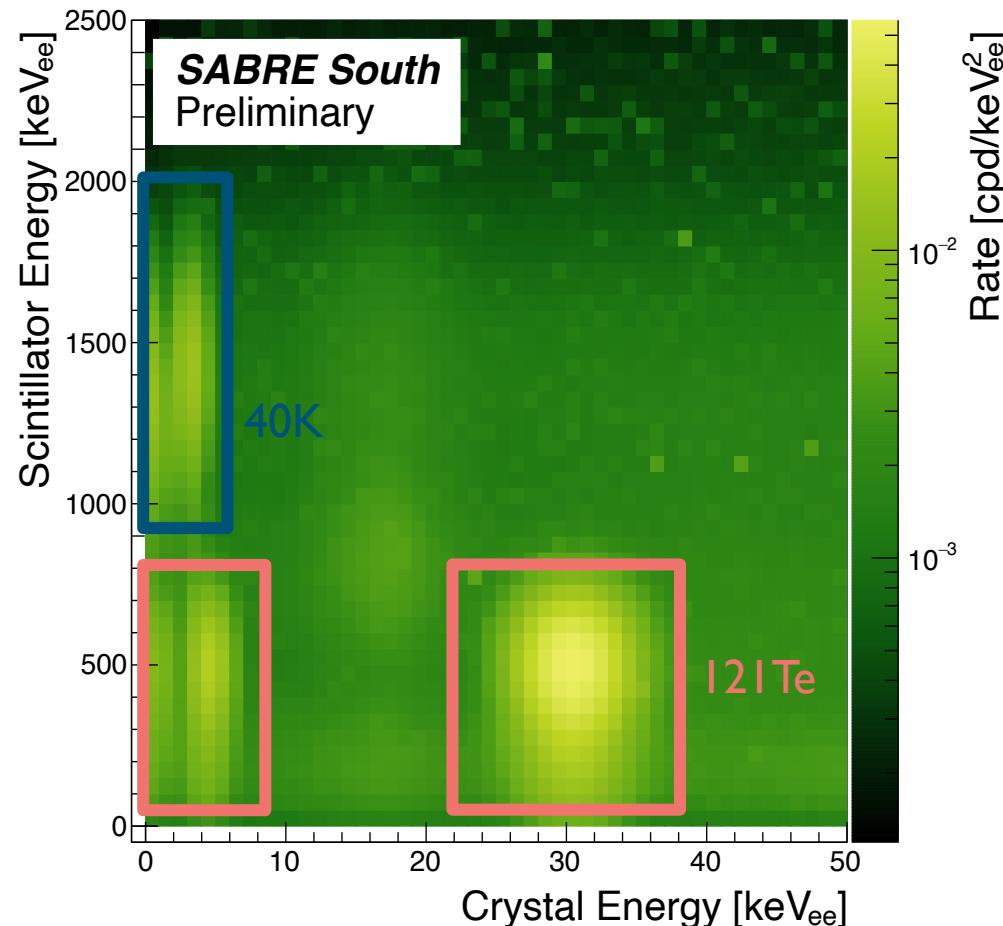


Full detector simulation for background radioactivity

Component	Rate (cpd/kg/keV)	Veto efficiency (%)
Crystal intrinsic	$<5.2 \times 10^{-1}$	13
Crystal cosmogenic	1.6×10^{-1}	45
Crystal PMTs	3.8×10^{-2}	57
Crystal wrap	4.5×10^{-3}	11
Enclosures	3.2×10^{-3}	85
Conduits	1.9×10^{-5}	96
Steel vessel	1.4×10^{-5}	>99
Veto PMTs	1.9×10^{-5}	>99
Shielding	3.9×10^{-6}	>99
Liquid scintillator	4.9×10^{-8}	>99
External	5.0×10^{-4}	>93
Total	0.72	27

TOTAL BACKGROUND MODEL

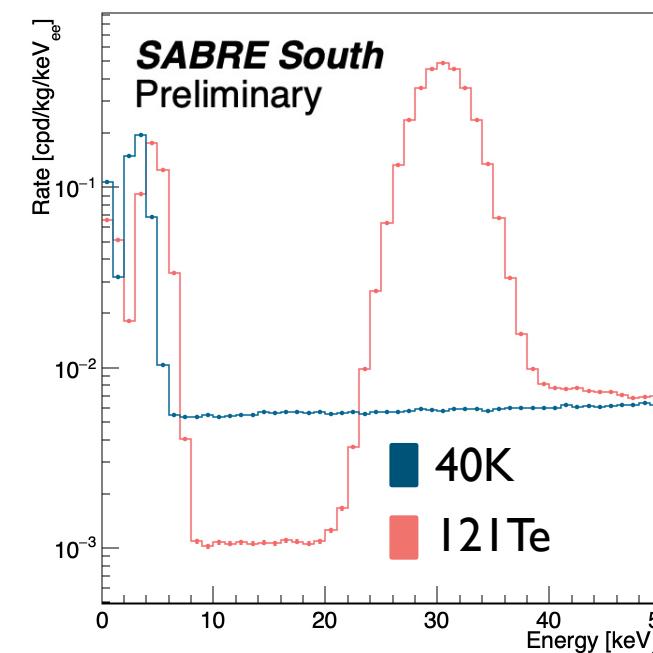
Veto system not only reduces background but also allows for in situ measurements and particle ID.



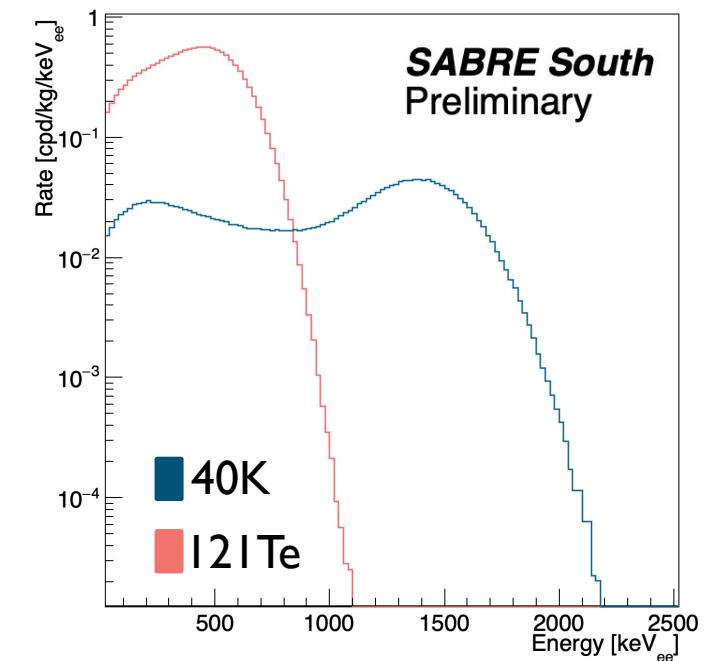
E.g., ^{40}K and ^{121}Te both have distinct islands in crystal-scint

energy plane

Rate in crystals



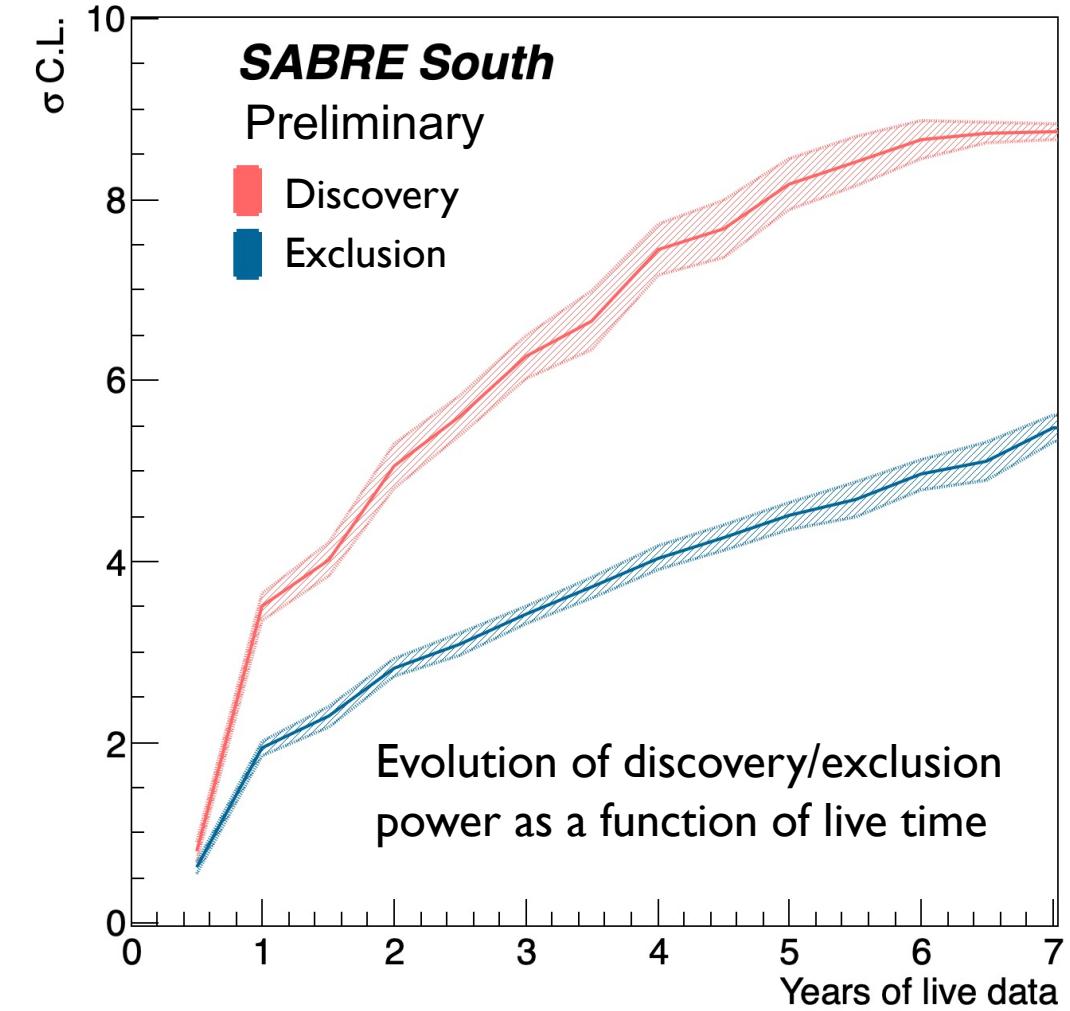
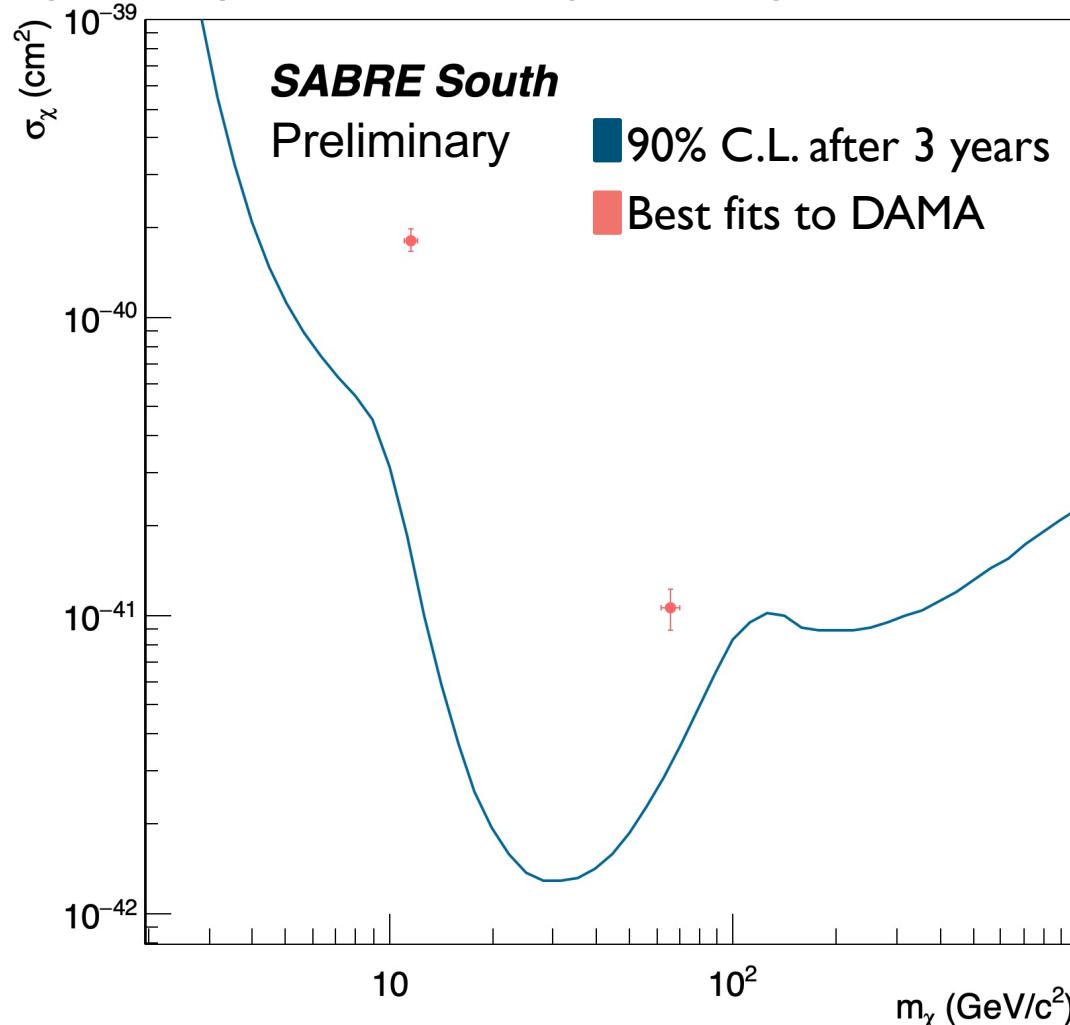
Rate in liquid scintillator



SENSITIVITY

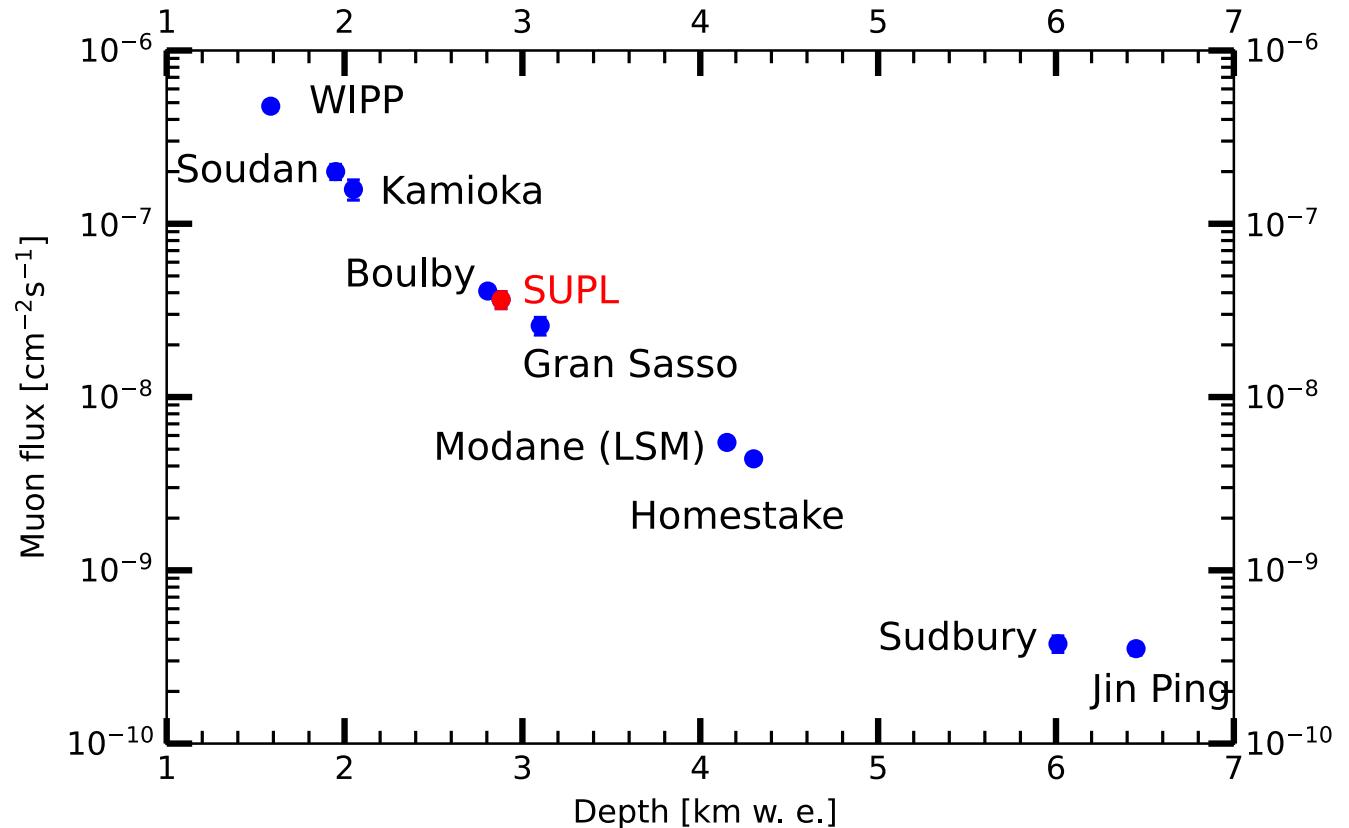
[1] SABRE South Collab. arxiv:2205.13849

Assuming total crystal mass of 50 kg and background of 0.72 cpd/kg/keV from simulated radioactivity



SUPL STATUS

Stawell Underground Physics Laboratory located in Western Victoria 240 km from Melbourne.
Lab is 1025 m below ground with flat over burden.



SUPL STATUS

- Construction complete and operations will start in August/September 2022
- Background measurements of muons, gammas, and neutrons planned for late 2022

SUPL: Handover

Veto: Muon system transportation and background measurements

Shielding: Design & Approvals

Shielding: Procurement, Fabrication, Access platform

Fluid handling: Manufacturing, installation

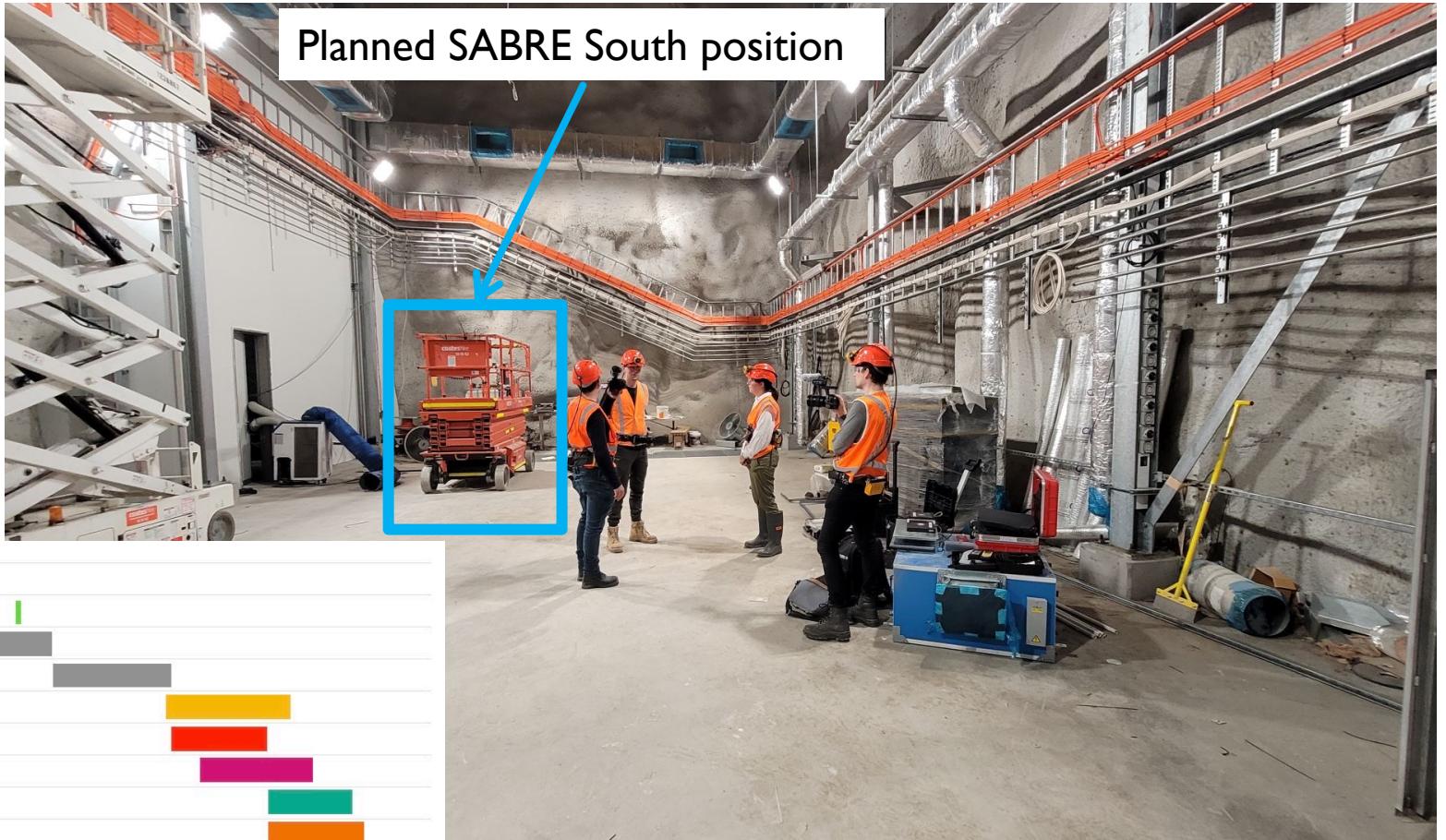
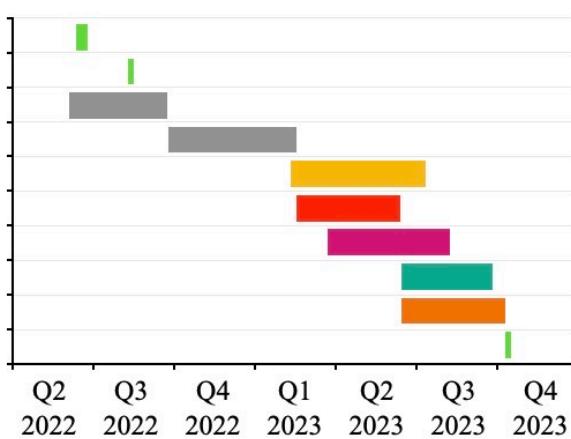
Logistics, shielding and radon reduction system installation

DAQ and slow control: installation and commissioning

NaI: assembly and commissioning

Veto: assembly and commissioning

Operate complete SABRE



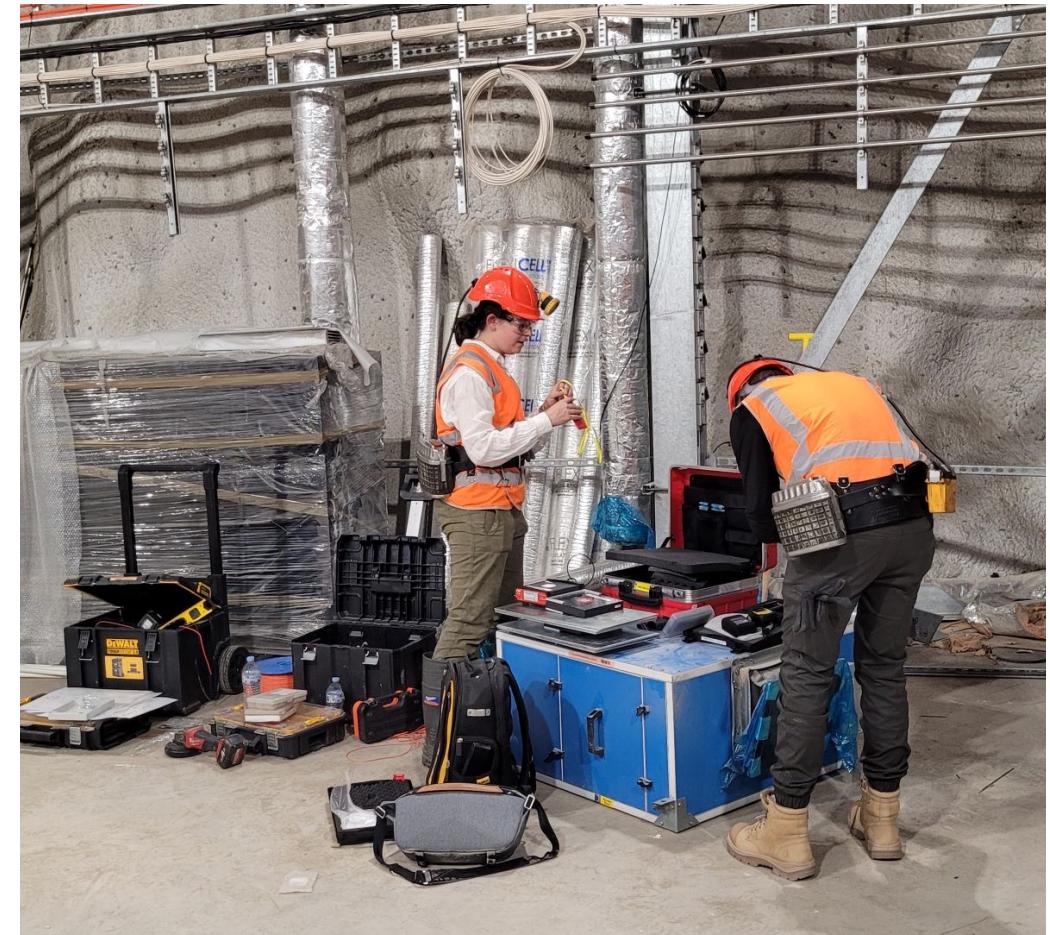
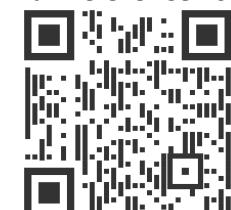
SUMMARY

- SABRE South is part of the SABRE Collaboration designed to test DAMA modulation
- High purity crystals and large active veto giving ultra-low background ($\sim 0.7 \text{ cpd/kg/keV}$)
- Allows for 3σ exclusion or 5σ discovery with just over two annual cycles of data
- SUPL is a new underground physics lab 1025 m underground freshly handed over
- SABRE South will be commissioned over the next 12 months, with data taking commencement planned for mid/late-2023



Unanswered questions? Contact me:
Email: madeleine.zurowski@unimelb.edu.au
Twitter: @mzurowski
Or scan QR code for my details

Full reference list:



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



SABRE South



Australian
National
University



Australian Government



Some members of the Australian National University, University of Melbourne, and Swinburne groups

SABRE North



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso



Pacific Northwest
NATIONAL LABORATORY



PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO





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BACK UP

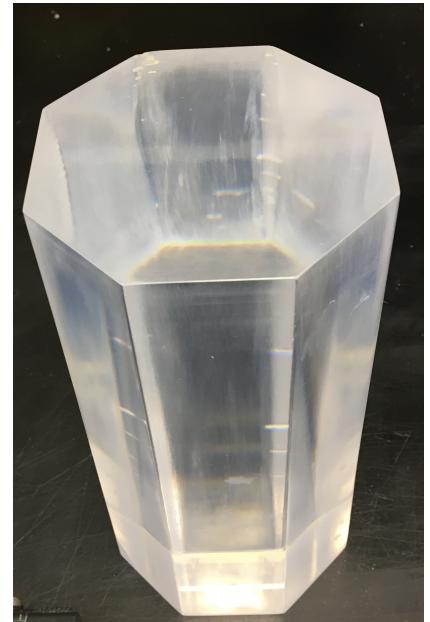


HIGH PURITY CRYSTALS

Through R&D based out of Princeton in collaboration with RMD, SABRE have developed some of the lowest background crystals in the world.

Crystal	^{nat} K (ppb)	²³⁸ U (ppt)	²²⁶ Ra (μ Bq/kg)	²¹⁰ Pb (μ Bq/kg)	²³² Th (μ Bq/kg)
DAMA [1]	13	0.7-10	8.7-124	5-30	2-31
ANALIS [2]	31	<0.81	-	1530	0.4-4
COSINE [3]	<42	<0.12	8-60	10-420	7-35
SABRE [4]	2.2±1.5	0.4	5.9±0.6	410±20	1.6±0.3
PICOLON [5]	<20	-	13±4	<5.7	1.2±1.4

Crystal backgrounds from various groups. Lowest achieved level for each contaminant is highlighted in blue.

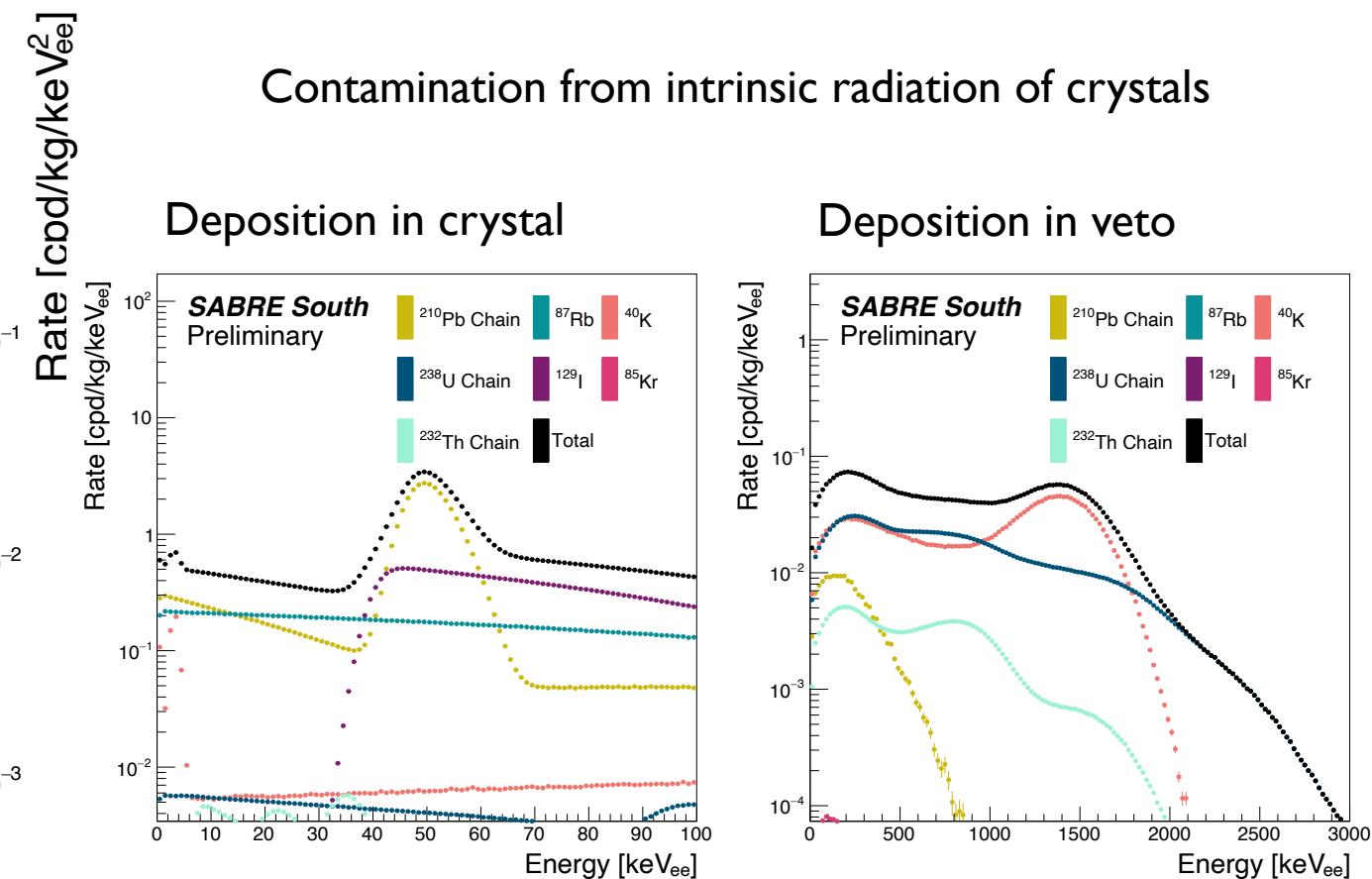
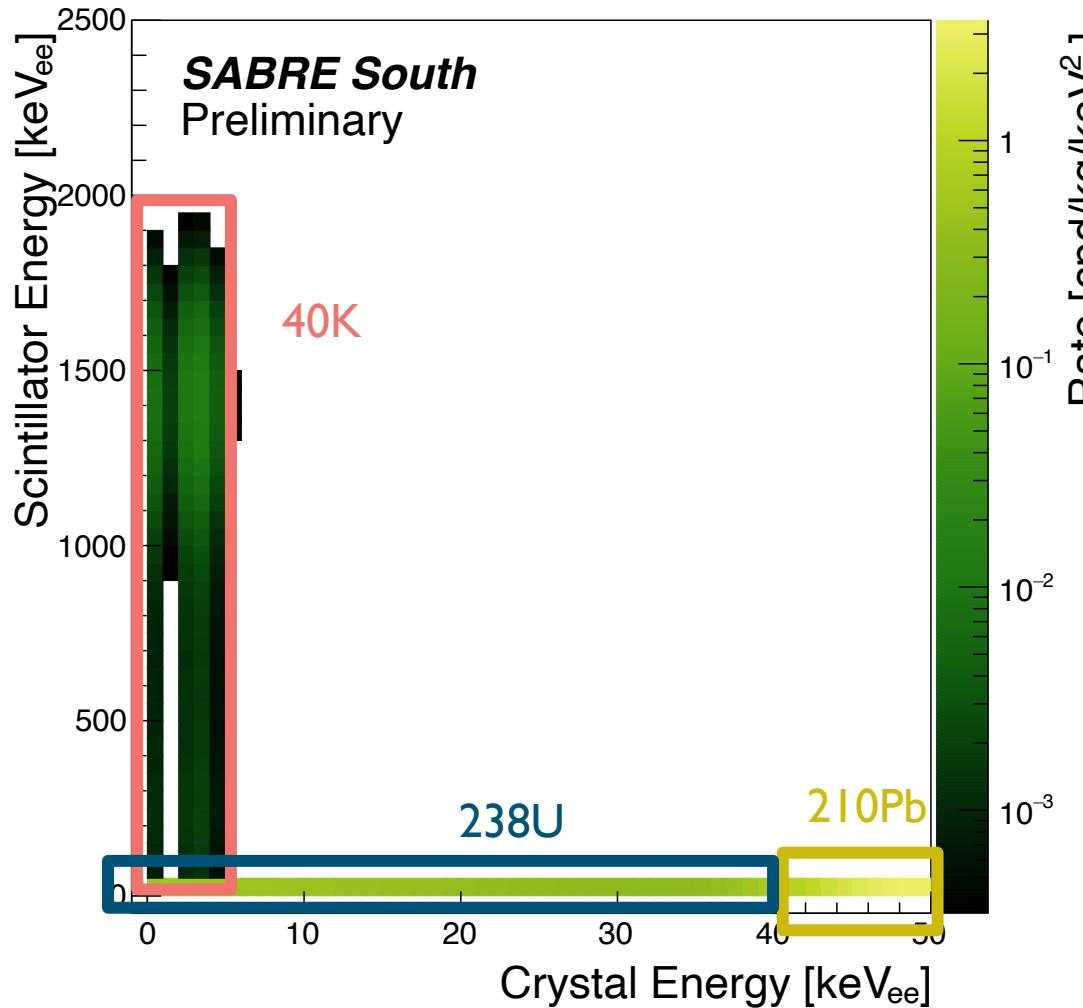


NaI-35: a SABRE South crystal currently undergoing characterisation

- [1] R. Bernabei et al., [NIMA 592\(3\) \(2008\)](#)
- [2] J. Amare et al., [EPJC 79 412\(2019\)](#)
- [3] P. Adhikari et al., [EPJC 78 490 \(2018\)](#)
- [4] F. Calaprice et al., [PRD 104 \(2021\)](#)
- [5] K. Fushimi et al., [PTEP 4 043F01 \(2021\)](#)

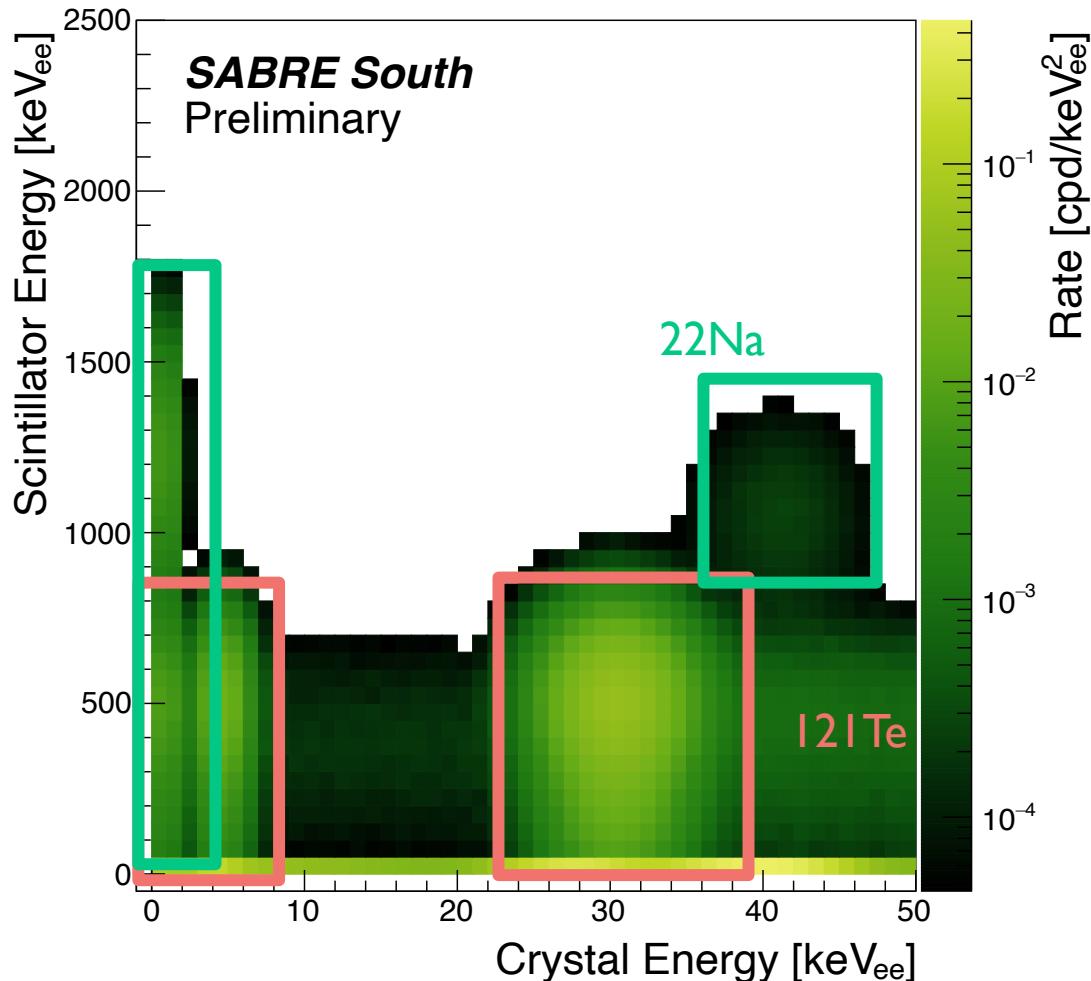
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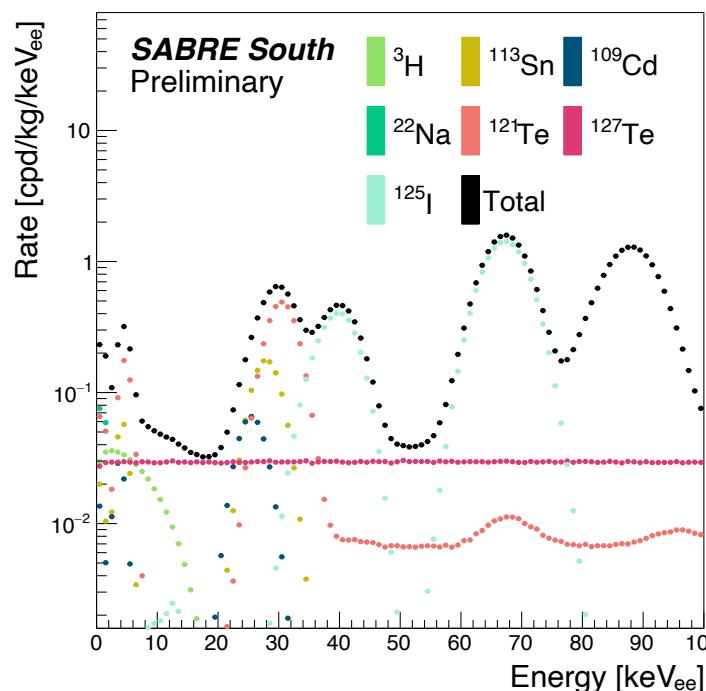
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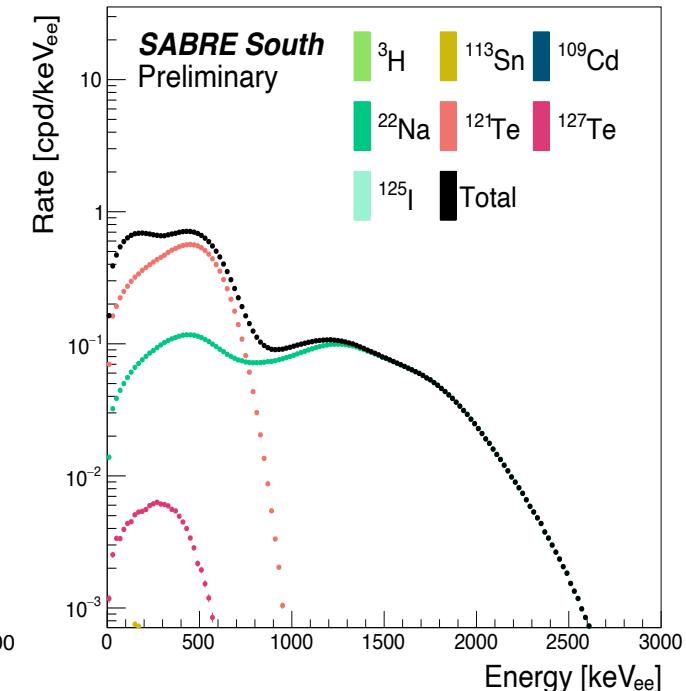


Contamination from cosmogenic activation of crystals

Deposition in crystal



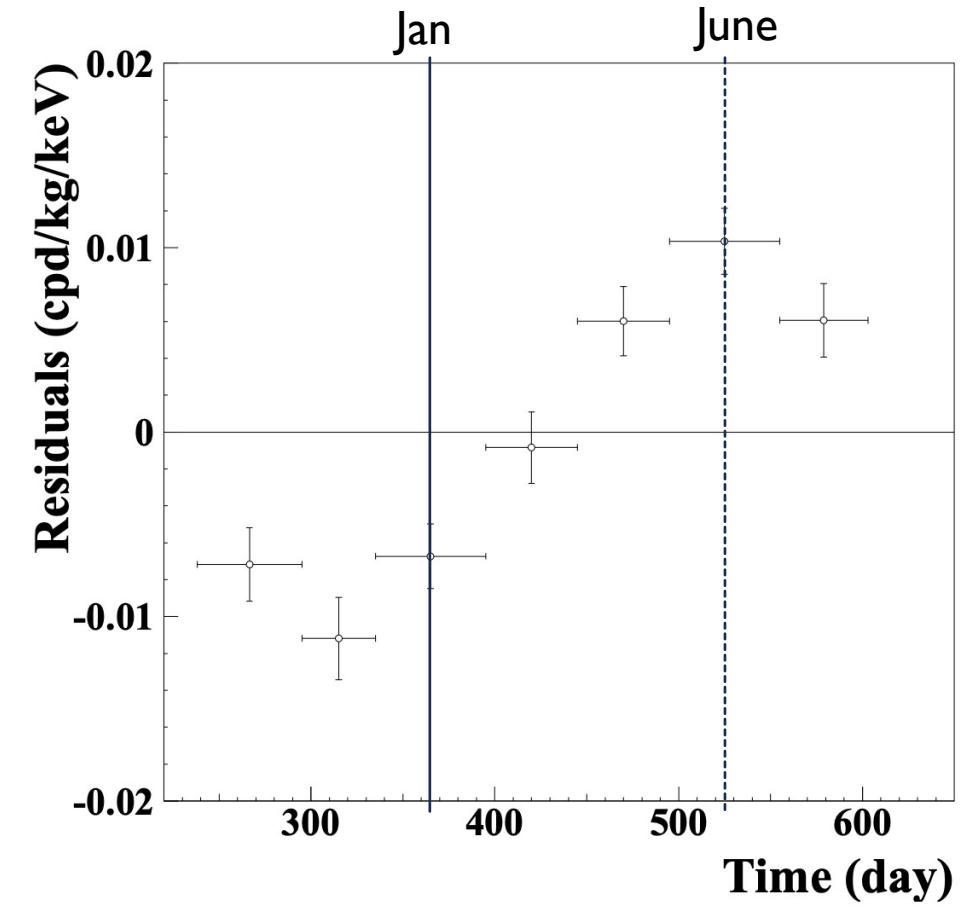
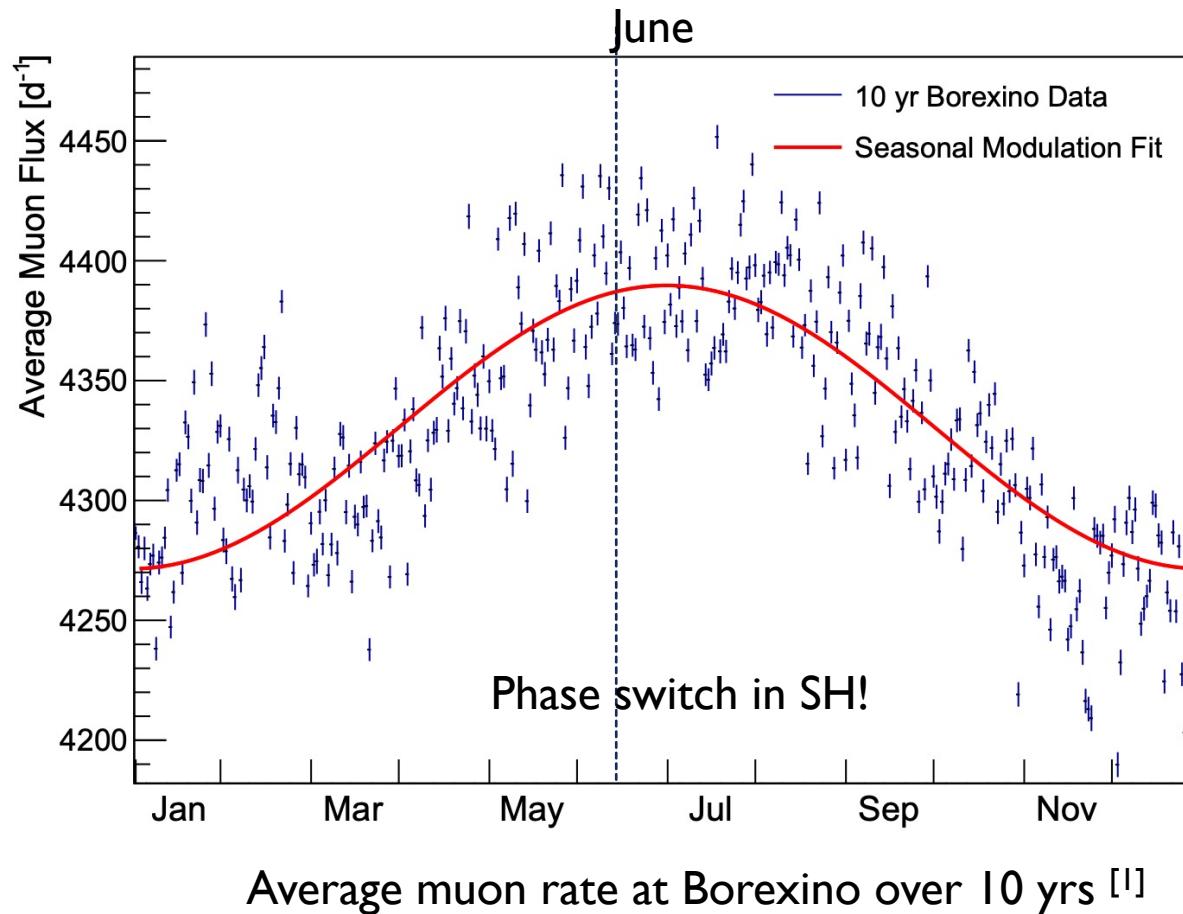
Deposition in veto



MUON BACKGROUND REJECTION

[1] Borexino collab. JCAP02(2019)046
[2] DAMA collab. Nucl. Phys. At. Energy 19 (2018)

Muons a particular issue for DM modulation searches as they have a similar phase due to seasonal dependence.
Need to be carefully measured to understand their impact on the data.



Average modulation at DAMA over 6 yrs^[2]