

Dark matter searches and underground lab in Australia

Elisabetta Barberio
The University of Melbourne
Symposium on science at PAUL , Du Toikloof
Mountains, South Africa

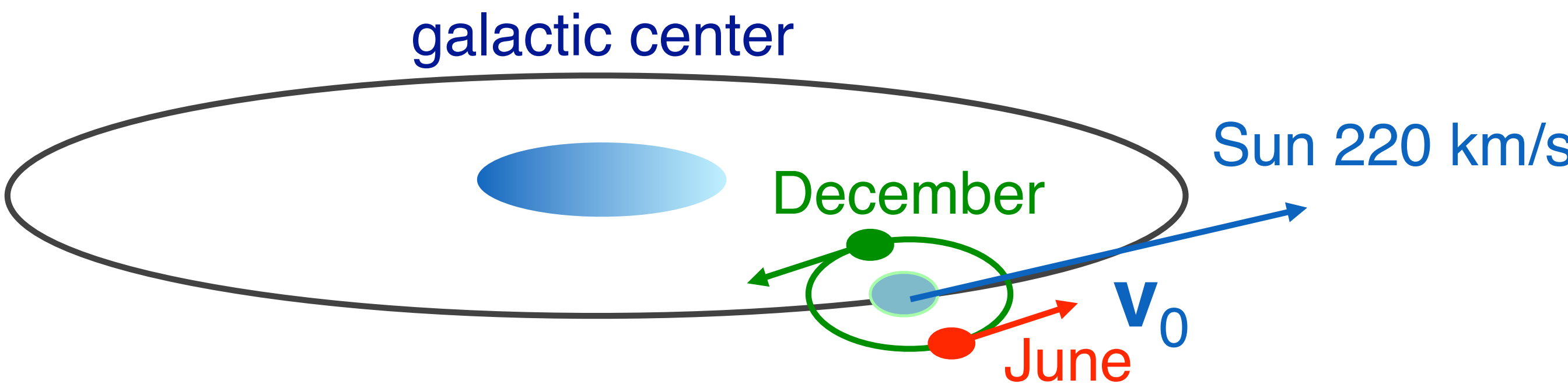


Annual modulation of WIMP DM

Astrophysics

$$R \propto N \frac{\rho_\chi}{m_\chi} \sigma_{\chi N} \cdot \langle v \rangle$$

Particle physics



Annual modulation; maximum on June 2, minimum December 2

$$R(t) = B + R_0 + \boxed{R_m \cos(\omega(t - t_0))}$$

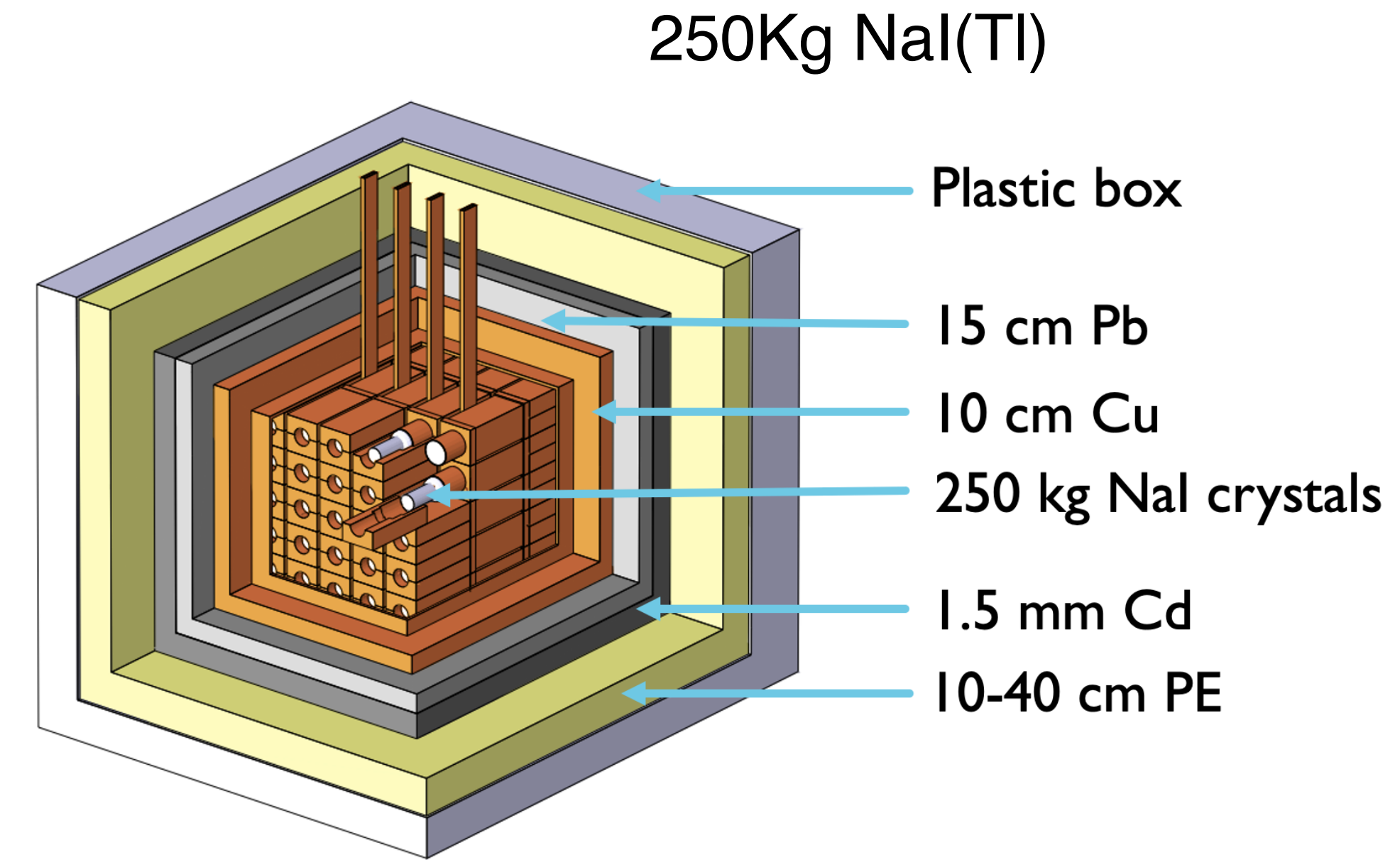


Modulating component ~ 2-10% of R(t)

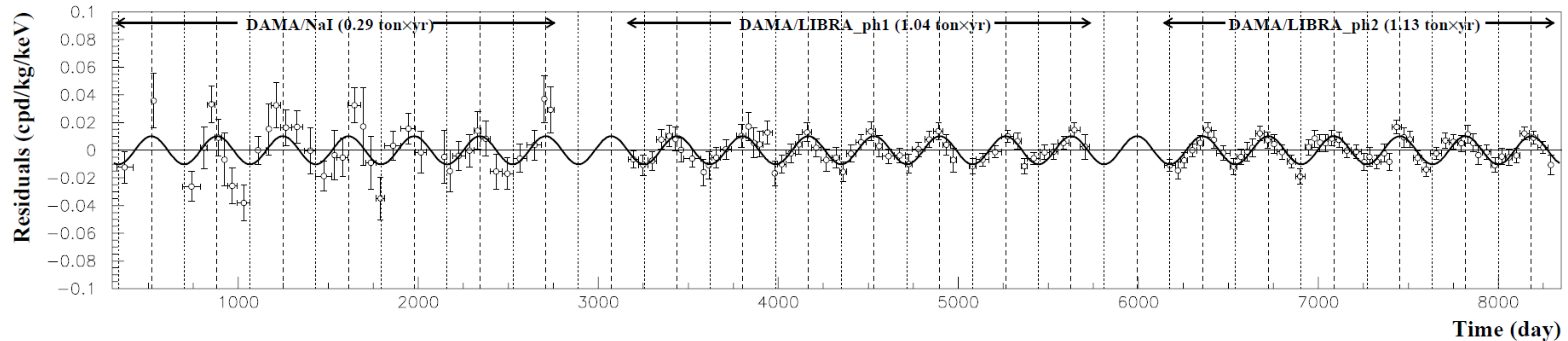
- **Rare and low energy events**
 - Expected $\sigma(\text{WIMP-nucleon}) \sim 10^{-48} - 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2$
 - Very low expected rate $< 1 \text{ count/day/kg}$ (few % of which modulates)
 - Expected recoil energy is 1-100 keV for a WIMP of mass 10-1000 GeV/c²

Results from DAMA/LIBRA

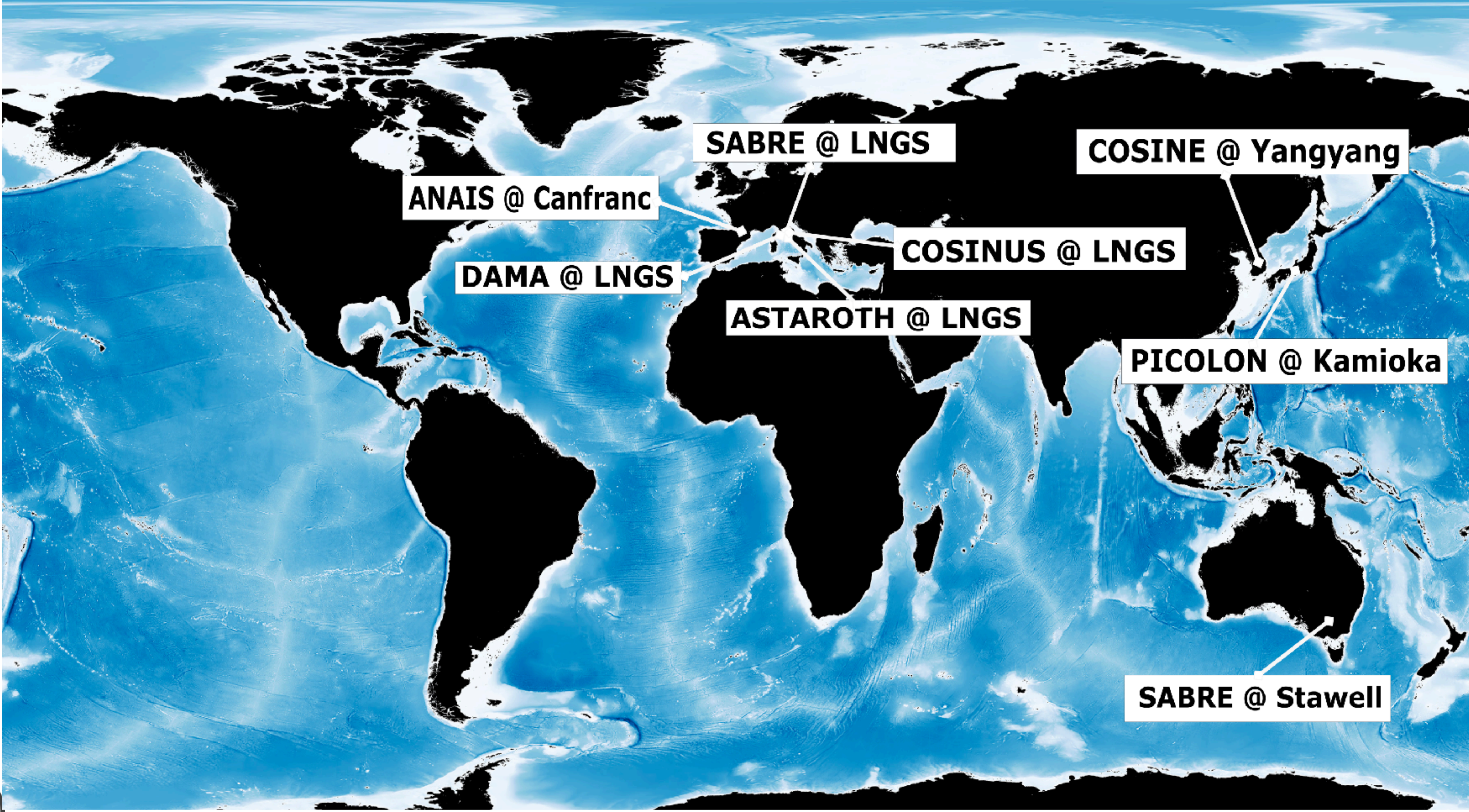
- ~20 years of operations: 12.8σ CL significance
- Period: $(0.998 \pm 0.002) \text{ y}$
- Phase: (145 ± 5) days (2-6 keV) and (145 ± 7) (1-3 keV)
Expected DM phase 152.5 days
- Amplitude: $(0.0103 \pm 0.0008) \text{ cdp/kg/keV}$
- Observed annual modulation $\sim 0.01 \text{ cdp/kg/keV (dru)}$ in ROI [1,6]keV



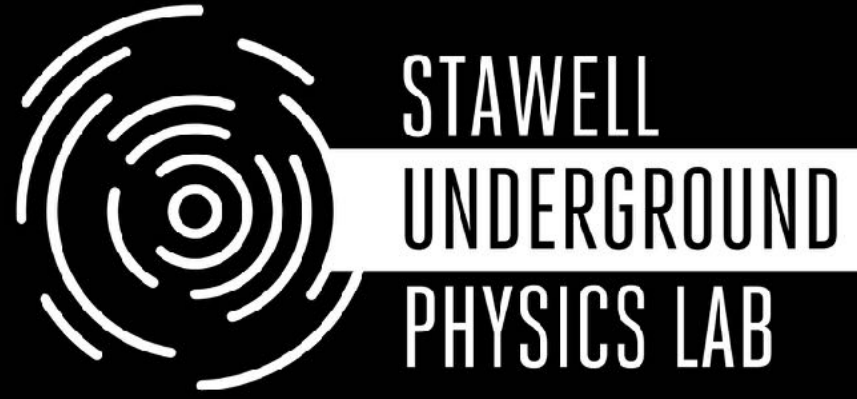
2-6 keV



Nal experimental landscape



STAWELL UNDERGROUND PHYSICS LAB (SUPL)



<https://www.supl.org.au>

OPEN for
BUSINESS



Stage 1 completed in August 2022

SUPL

- Commissioning throughout 2023.
- First major equipment to be delivered in January 2024.
- SABRE collaborators commenced mine safety training (2 days on site, medical testing)

The "SUPL researcher" starter kit



SUPL will provide

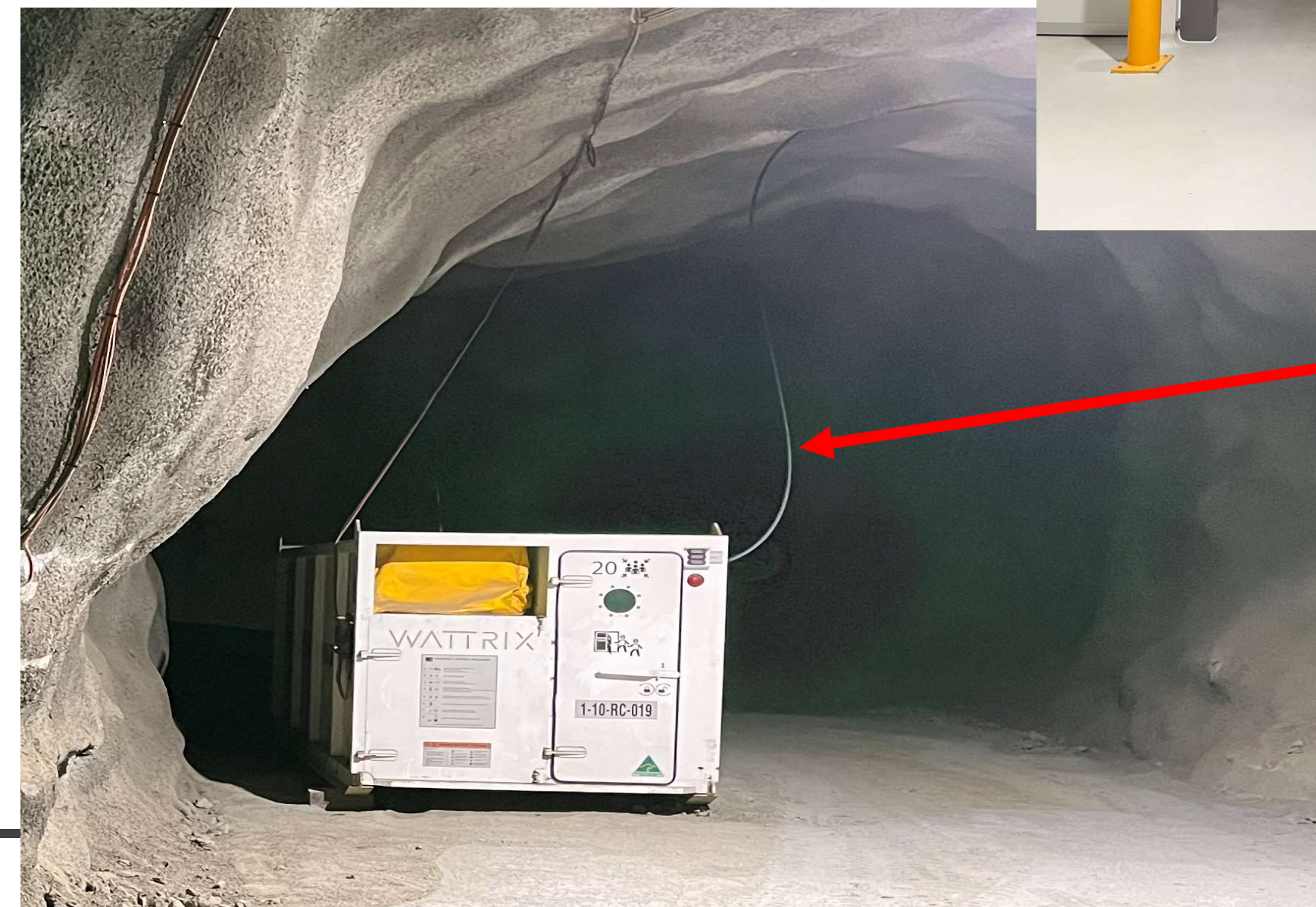
1. Self-rescuer
2. Cap lamp
3. Gloves
4. Ear protection
5. Safety glasses
6. SGM Information Card

Individual Researchers

- Must have your own:
7. High-visibility clothing
 8. Steel capped boots as specified by SGM.

SUPL or Individual Researcher

9. Miner's belt
10. Miner's helmet



SGM
Compressed
Air Line

Preparing for work in SUPL

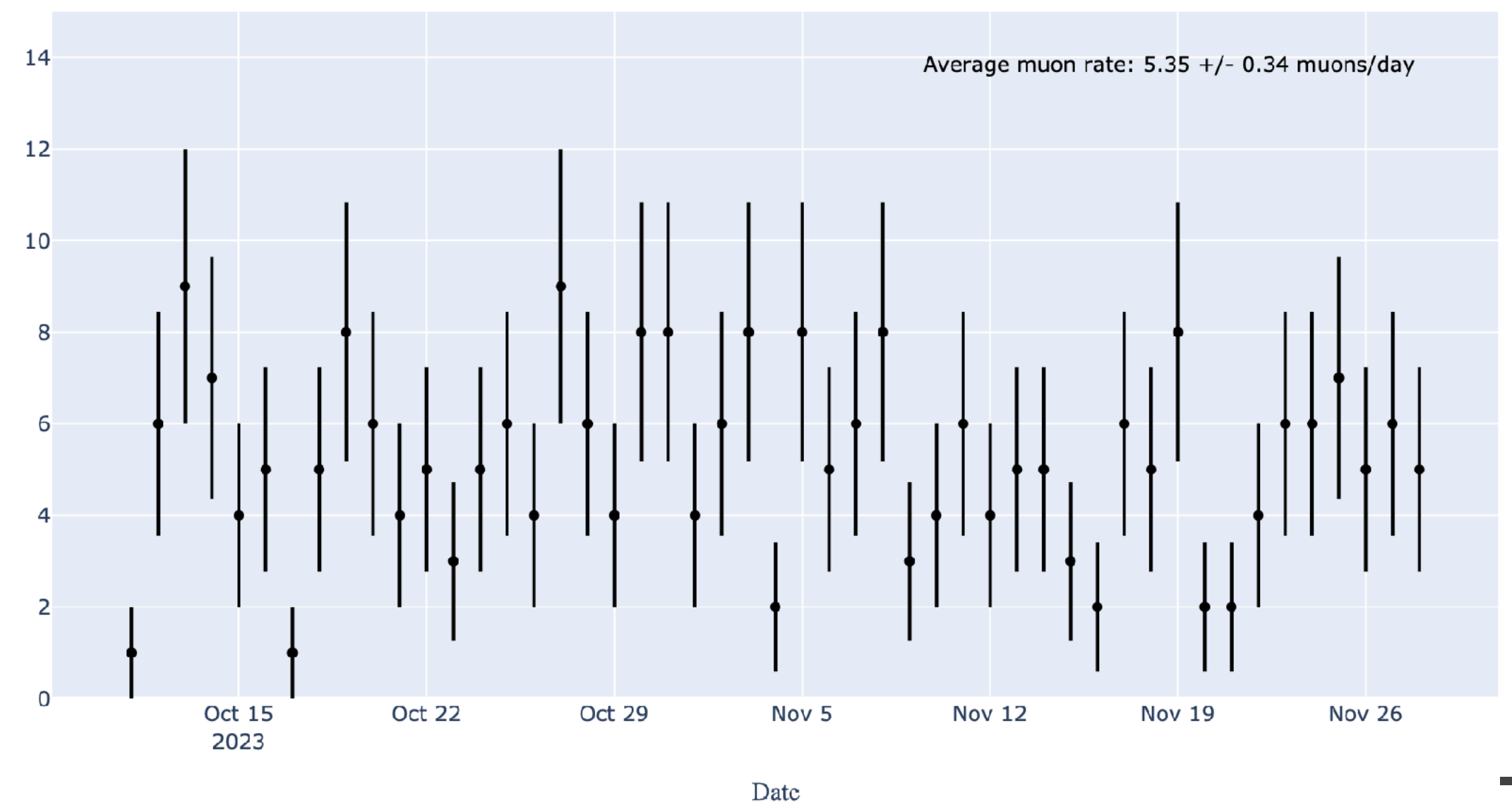
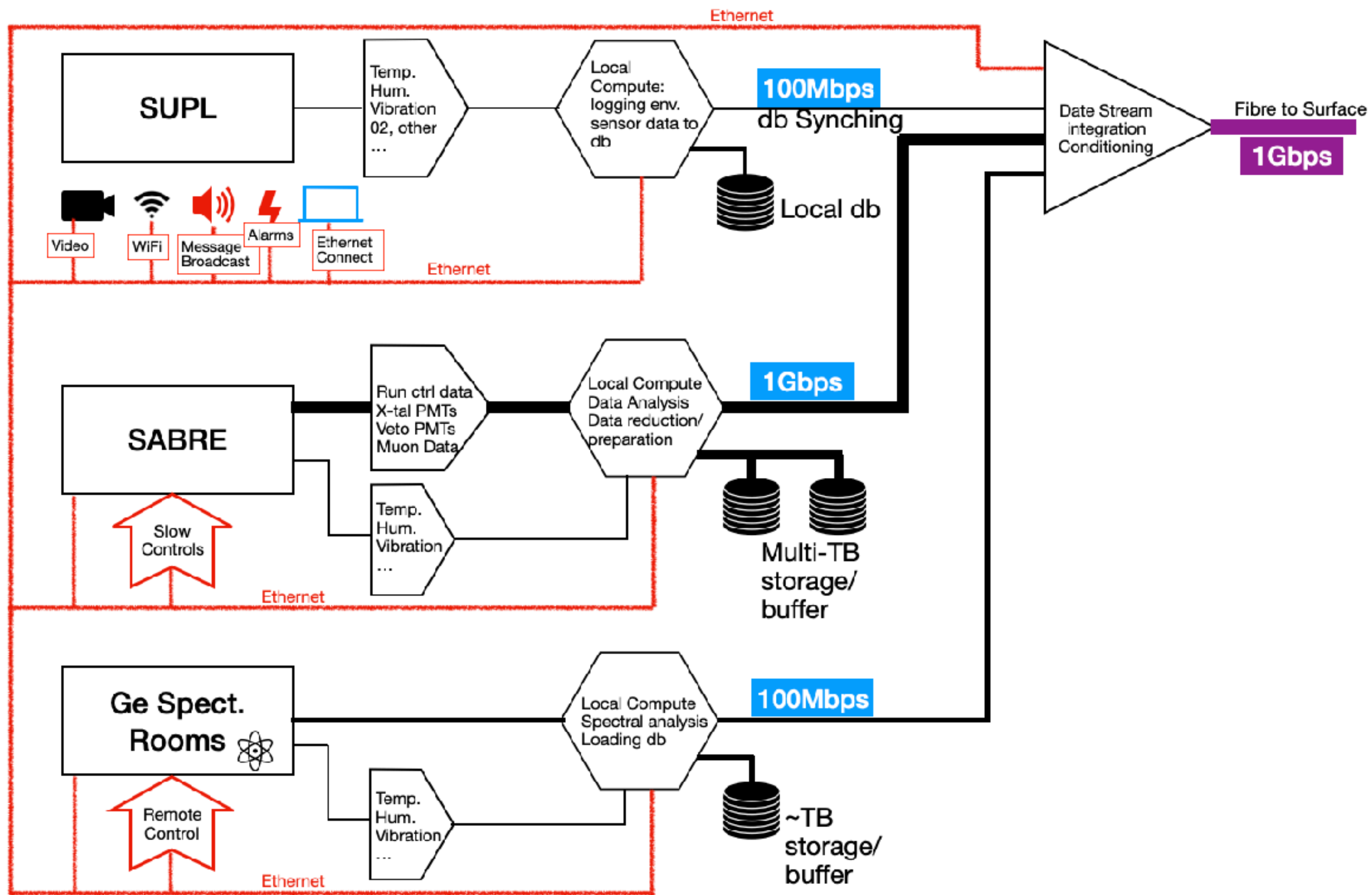
- **Actions to move equipment to SUPL**
 - SUPL and SABRE Agreement
 - Delivery and installation
 - Planning
 - Arrival at SGM
 - Transport to SUPL
 - Off-loading at SUPL
 - Allocated research space
 - Equipment register
 - Services and consumables
 - Undertaking research activities
 - Risk assessments
 - Standard Operating Procedures
 - Work instructions or O&M manuals

- **Documents for approval to move equipment to SUPL**
 - Equipment register
 - Task risk assessment
 - Process risk assessments
 - Approval to work at SUPL
 - Standard operating procedures
 - Work instructions
 - Training, mine safety, heights, confined spaces etc.



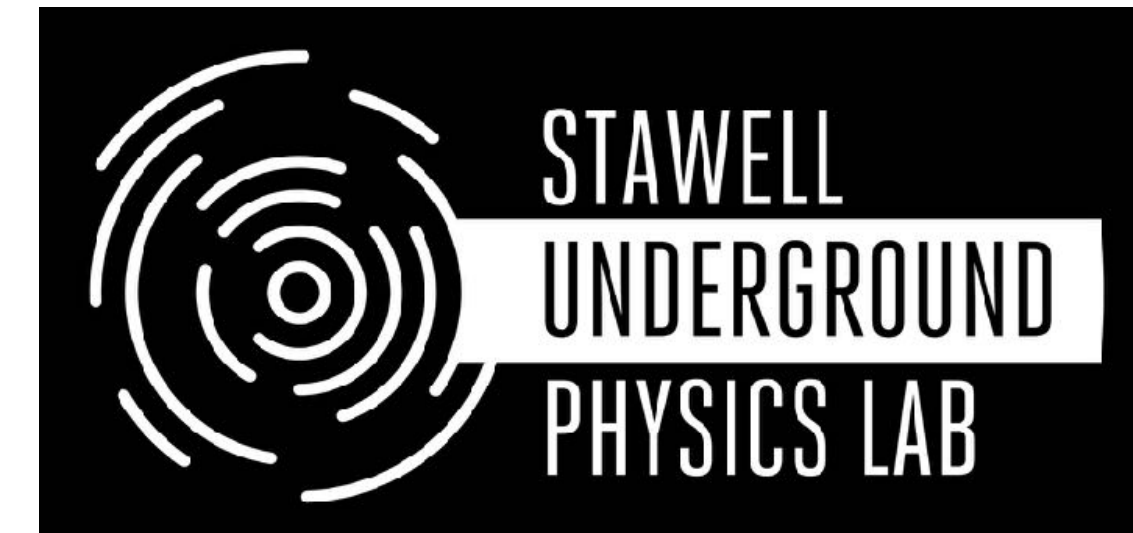
Computing

First SUPL measurement of muon flux, October 2023



SUPL

- Located in the **active** Stawell Gold Mine, 240 km west of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
- First underground lab in the southern hemisphere



<https://www.supl.org.au>



Strong support of the local community

SUPL TIMELINE

- **2014** Lab proposed, Project Leaders E. Barberio (University of Melbourne), J. Mould (Swimburne)
- **2015** Federal Stronger Region grant to NGSC for the Lab design
- **2016** Lab design by WOOD ready
- **2017** Hiatus - SGM in caretaker mode
- **2018** the project restart: ARETE capital acquires SGM
- **2019** construction starts by H.Troon (Ballarat)
- **2022** August SUPL finished and commissioning start
- **2023** December SUPL ready to be used
- **2024** January SABRE starts construction



THE HISTORY

SGM and NGSC enormously supportive and help to generate government funding for SUPL



A delegation of Italian scientists, visited SGM and suggested to build an underground laboratory to test the dark matter signal seen in Italy



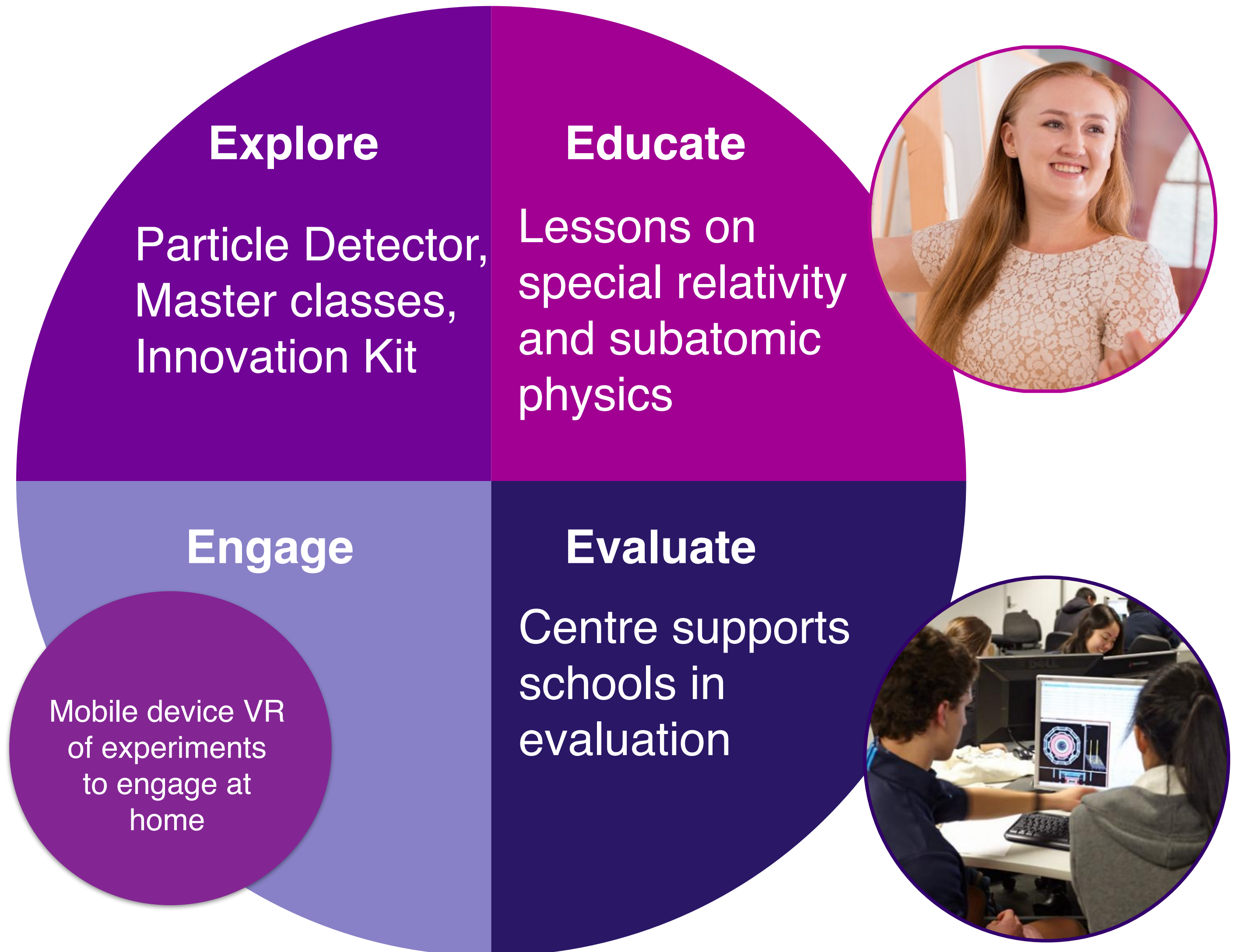
STRONG SUPPORT FROM SGM



SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT

- 50% increase in STEM enrolments in Stawell and Ararat schools since SUPL announced;

Foster innovation culture and an entrepreneurial mindset with the help of the innovation lab @ Swinburne



STRONG SUPPORT FROM INFN

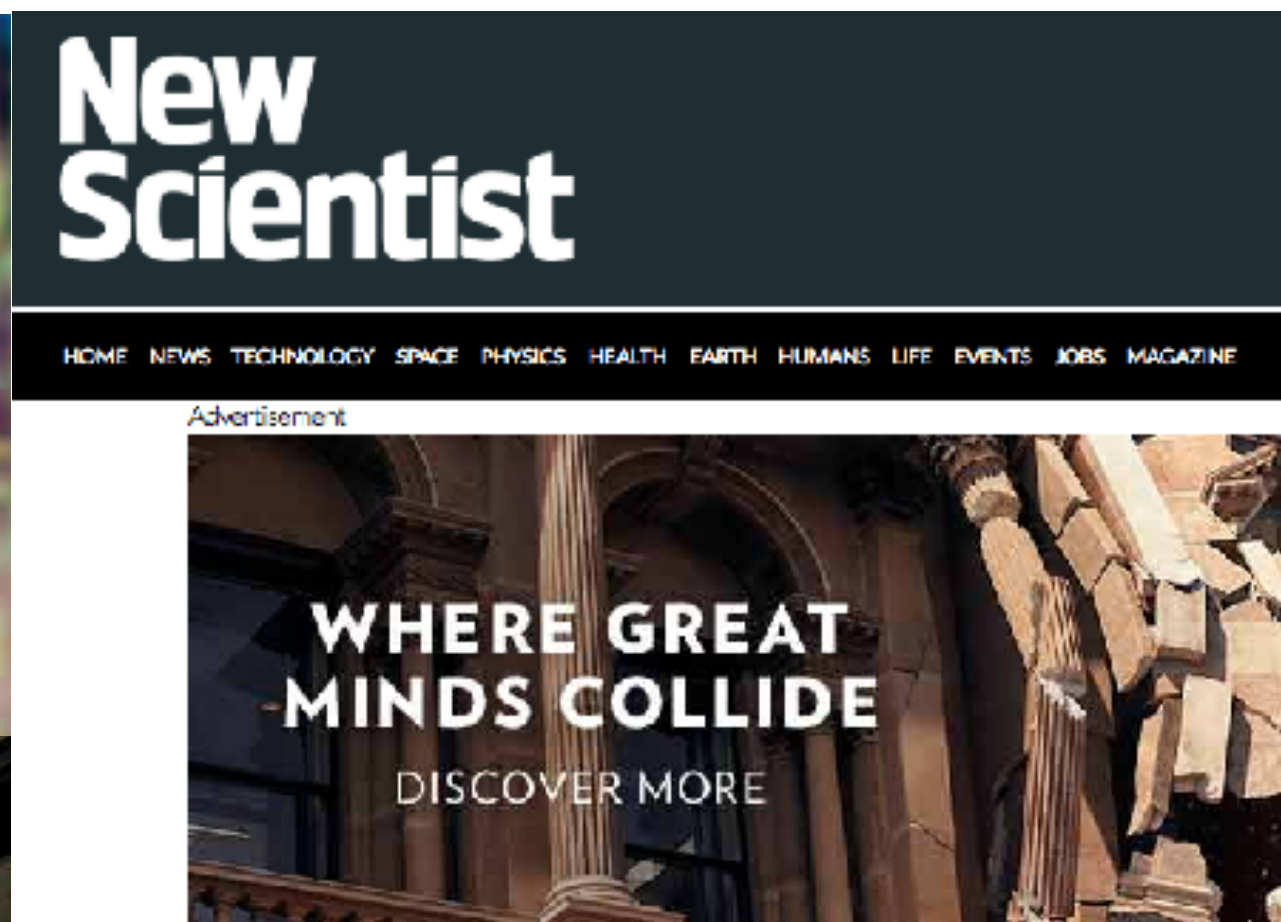
2014 workshop @ Stawell on dark matter



We don't want you to just host the (SABRE) experiment; we want you as collaborators in the experiment

Prof. Sandro Bettini helped to set the requirements and help with the lab design

OUTREACH AND MEDIA



LAB CONSTRUCTION

Stawell Underground Laboratory construction



\$5 million

Federal Government funding (Education)

Stawell Underground Laboratory construction



\$5 million

Victoria State Government (Regional Development)

Stawell Underground Laboratory construction



\$1.8 million

SUPL Ltd. manages the lab



Dr Sue Barrel (chair SUPL Ltd.)

Running cost from university funding.
Requested 17M for 5 years running cost from the federal government

Independent funding ~\$6M

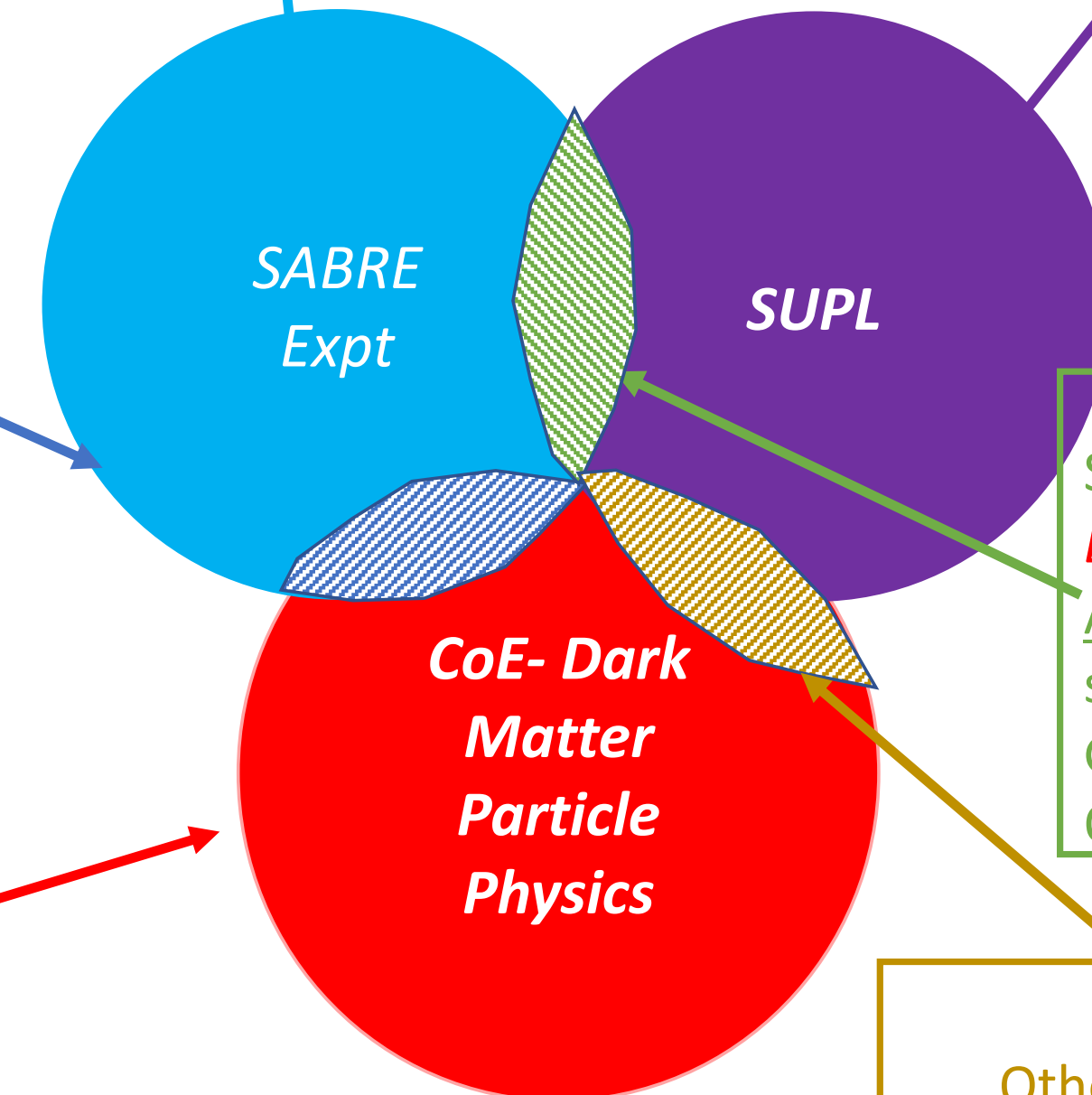
SABRE: key component of the CoE Scientific Program
BUT only a part of it.
Other projects include:
Searches for Axions (UWA);
Search for DM production at the LHC (UM, UA) ; Theory; etc.

SABRE Capital Funding:
ARC, via ANU, UM, ...

Collaborators:
UM, ANU, UA,
Swinburne, INFN,
Princeton, ...

SUPL Capital Works Funding:
Commonwealth Govt.
Victoria Govt.

Operational Funding:
SUPL Partners - UM, ANSTO,
ANU, UA, Swinburne



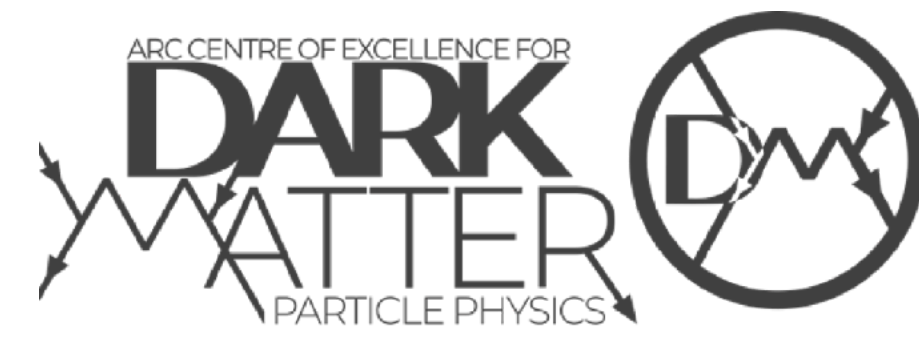
SUPL: Future National Facility
SABRE is initial Key experiment
BUT also:
ANSTO low background Gamma spectroscopy facilities;
Geology & biology experiments;
Others ...

CoE Funding:
ARC, UM, UWA, UA,
ANU, Swinburne.

CoE Funding:
Other DM experiments,
Cygnus, Cryo exp.

Independent funding ~\$47M

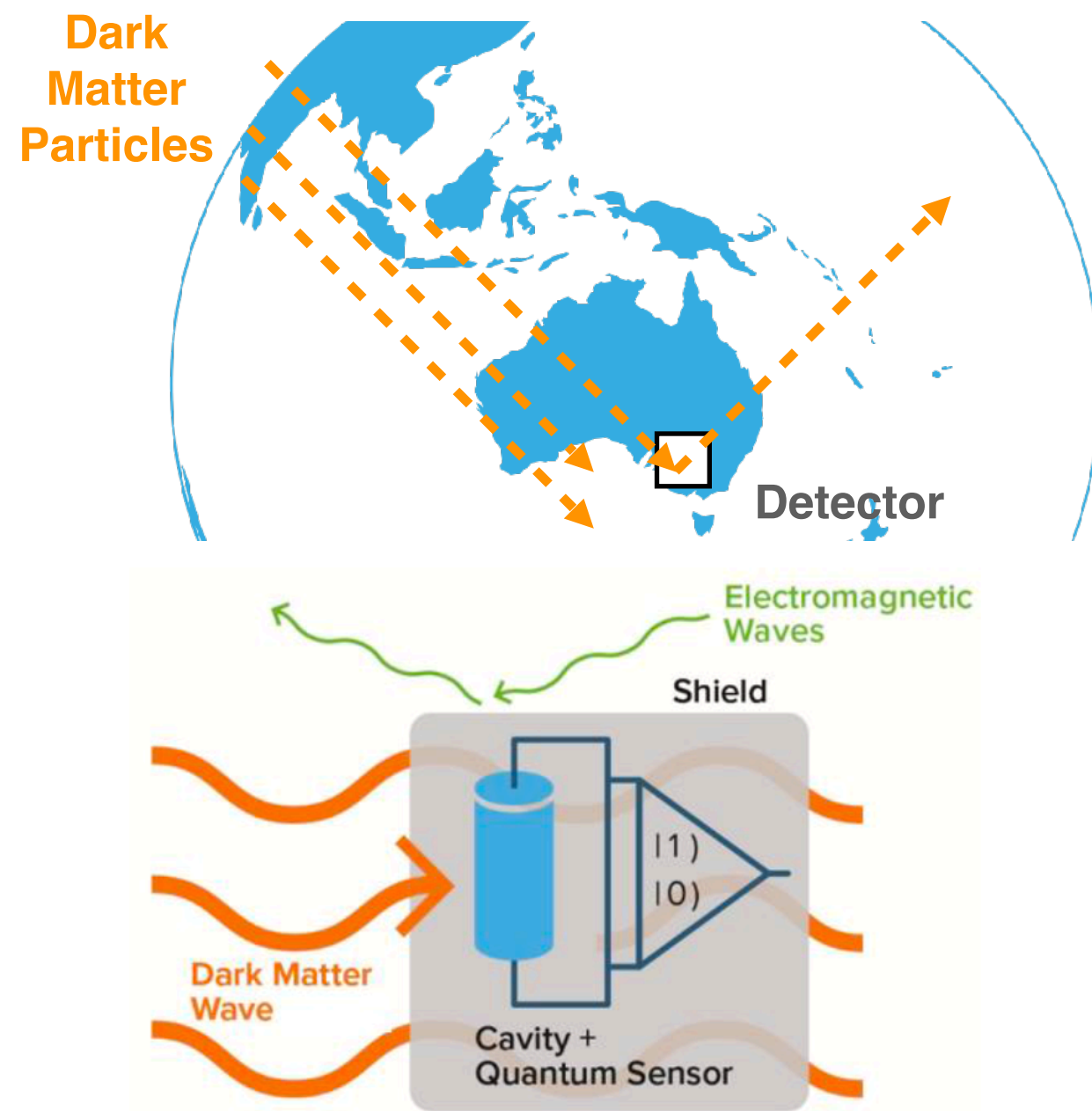
ARC Centre of excellence for DM



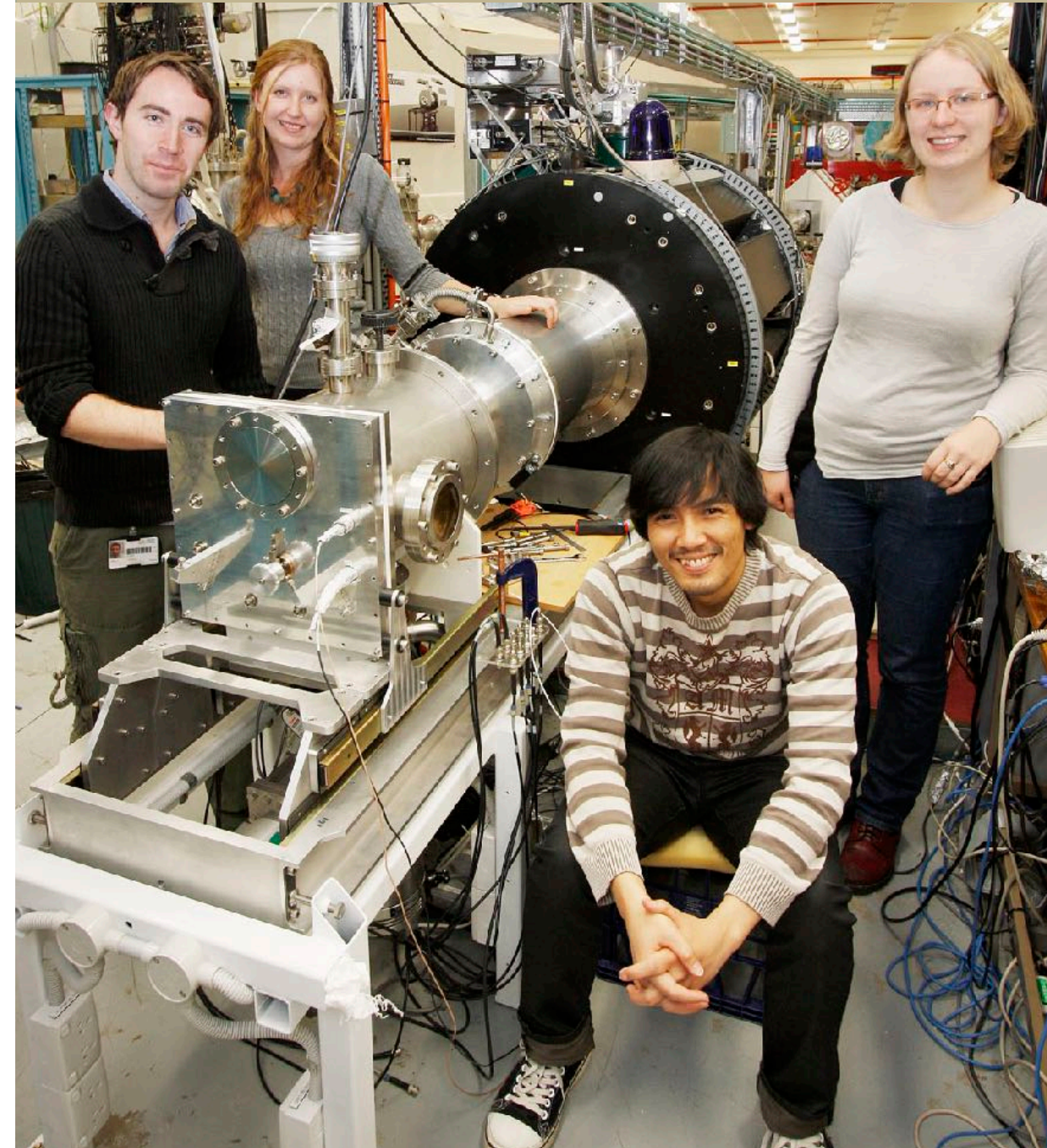
- Prof Elisabetta Barberio director
- 7 years projects (midd-2020—midd-2027)
- 21 Chief investigators (Australian) over 6 Australian Universities (10 theorists, 10 experimentalists)
- 3 new academics (direct detection experimentalists)+ 1 position almost filled (direct detection experimentalist)
- 13 partner investigators (formal agreement) - INFN, Caltec, Amsterdam, Washington, Stockholm, MIT, Sheffield; locally ANSTO and DSTG
- 30 associate investigators (less formal association) from many other countries
- 24 postdocs supported by the centre
- 100 students
- 14 admin staff supported by the centre

RESEARCH THEMES

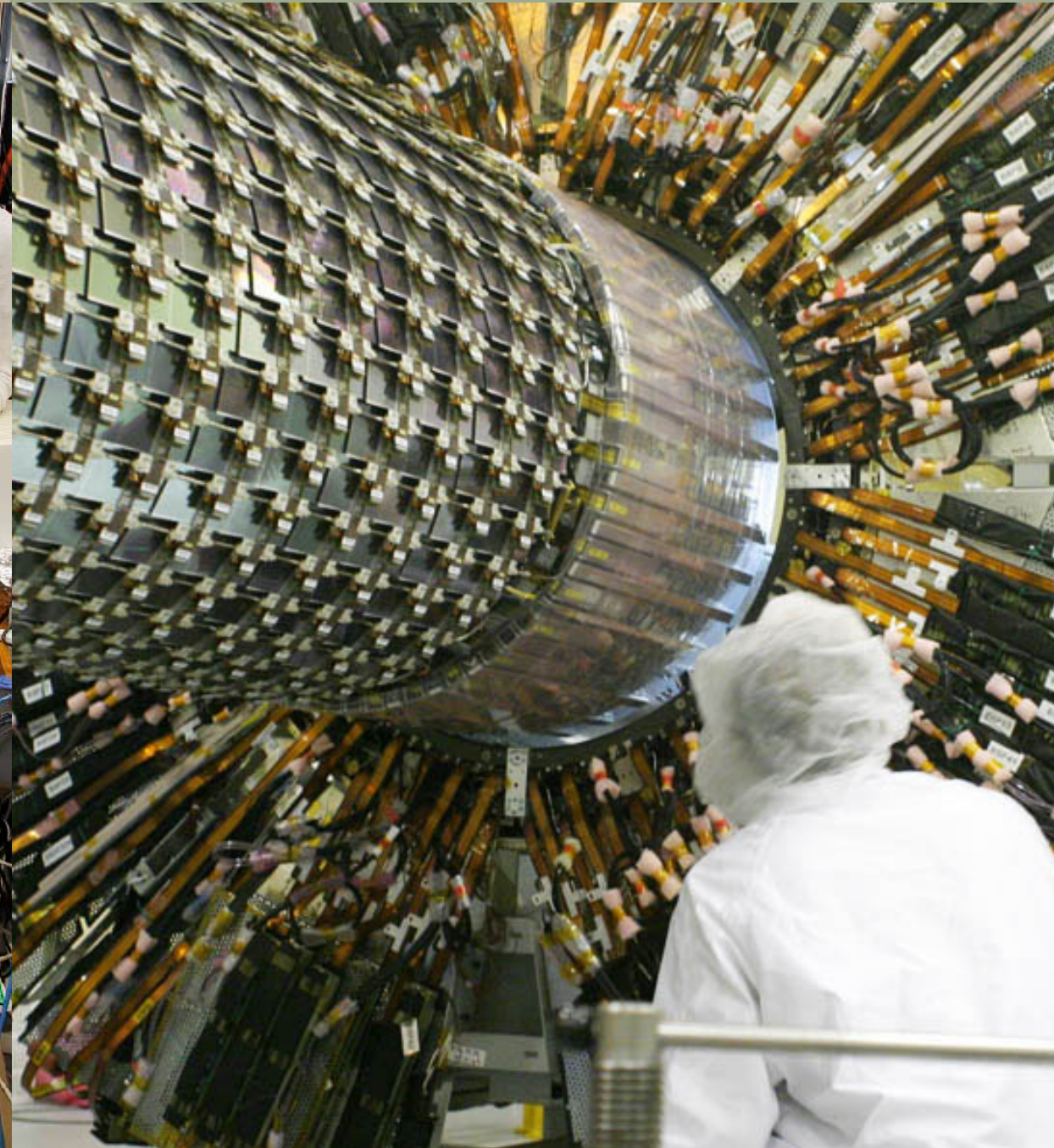
Direct Detection



Metrology



Large Hadron Collider



Theory



WIMP-like, Axion-like

Nuclear and quantum techniques

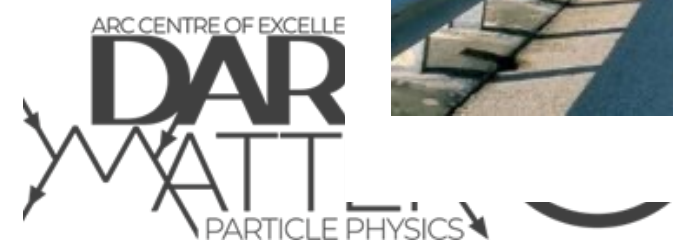
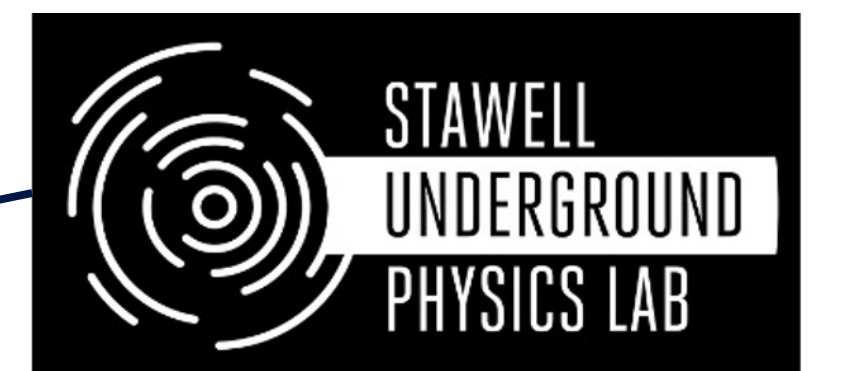
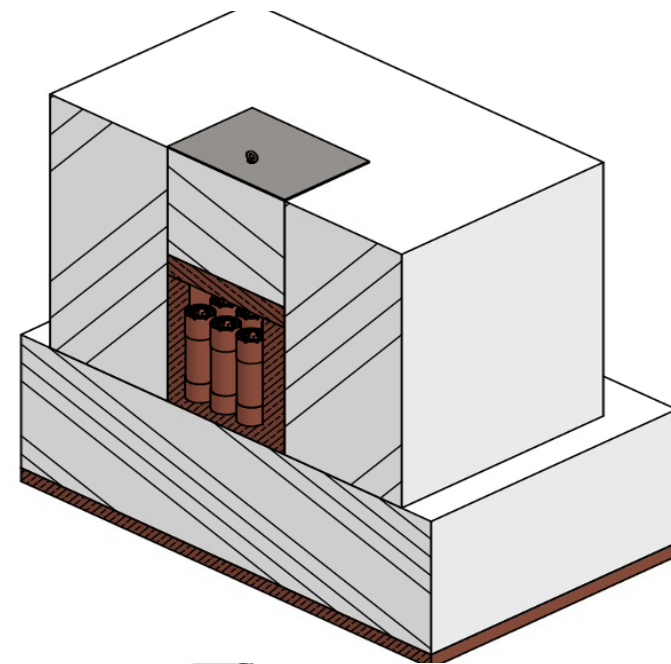
Dark matter analyses

Indirect detection, astro simulation,

SABRE



- **Two similar detectors in two underground locations in opposite hemisphere:**
 - SABRE North at Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso (LNGS) in Italy
 - SABRE South at Stawell Underground Physics Laboratory (SUPL) in Australia



Requirements for SABRE

- Main requirement - outperform DAMA/LIBRA.
- Same stringent crystal requirements for North (no LS veto) and South (with an LS veto).

SABRE South TDR

Table 1. Annual modulation in the 1-6 keV region reported by DAMA [2], COSINE [3], and ANAIS [4] in units of DRU (cpd/kg/keV). The χ^2/ndf for the global average is 10.8/2.

Setup	Mass (kg)	Background (dru)	Modulation (dru)	Uncertainty (dru)
DAMA	250	0.8	0.0105	0.0011
COSINE	61.3	2.7	0.0064	0.0042
ANAIS	112.5	3.2	-0.0034	0.0042
Global average	-	-	0.0094	0.0010

Table 2. Purity levels of NaI(Tl) crystals of various experiments.

Experiment	^{39}K (ppb)	^{238}U (ppt)	^{232}Th (ppt)	^{210}Pb (mBq/kg)
DAMA/LIBRA [6]	13	0.7 – 10	0.5 – 7.5	$(30 - 50) \times 10^{-3}$
ANAIS-112 [7]	31	< 0.81	0.36	1.53
COSINE-100 [8]	35.1	< 0.12	< 2.4	1.74
SABRE (NaI-033) [9]	4.3	0.4	0.2	0.34

Table 3. Key performance parameters of SABRE.

Parameter	Value
Light yield	11.1 ± 0.2 PE/keV [10]
Energy resolution	13.2% (FWHM/E) at 59.5 keV [10]
Efficiency	
Crystal energy threshold	1 keV
Veto energy threshold	50 keV
Total active mass	35 - 50 kg
Background rate (PoP)	0.36 cpd/kg/keV [11]
Background rate (South)	0.72 cpd/kg/keV [12]

Large (> 4 kg) Na(Tl) Crystals background & mass

Crystal	^{nat} K (ppb)	²³⁸ U (ppt)	²¹⁰ Pb (mBq/kg)	²³² Th (ppt)	Active mass (kg)
DAMA [1]	13	0.7-10	(5-30)x10 ⁻³	0.5-7.5	250
ANAIS [2]	31	<0.81	1.5	0.36	112
COSINE [3]	35.1	<0.12	1-1.7	<2.4	~60
SABRE [4]	4.3	0.4	0.49	0.2	~35+40=75 (total goal)
PICOLON [5]	<20	-	<5.7x10 ⁻³	-	~20 (goal)

[1] R. Bernabei et al., NIMA 592(3) (2008)

[2] J. Amare et al., EPJC 79 412(2019)

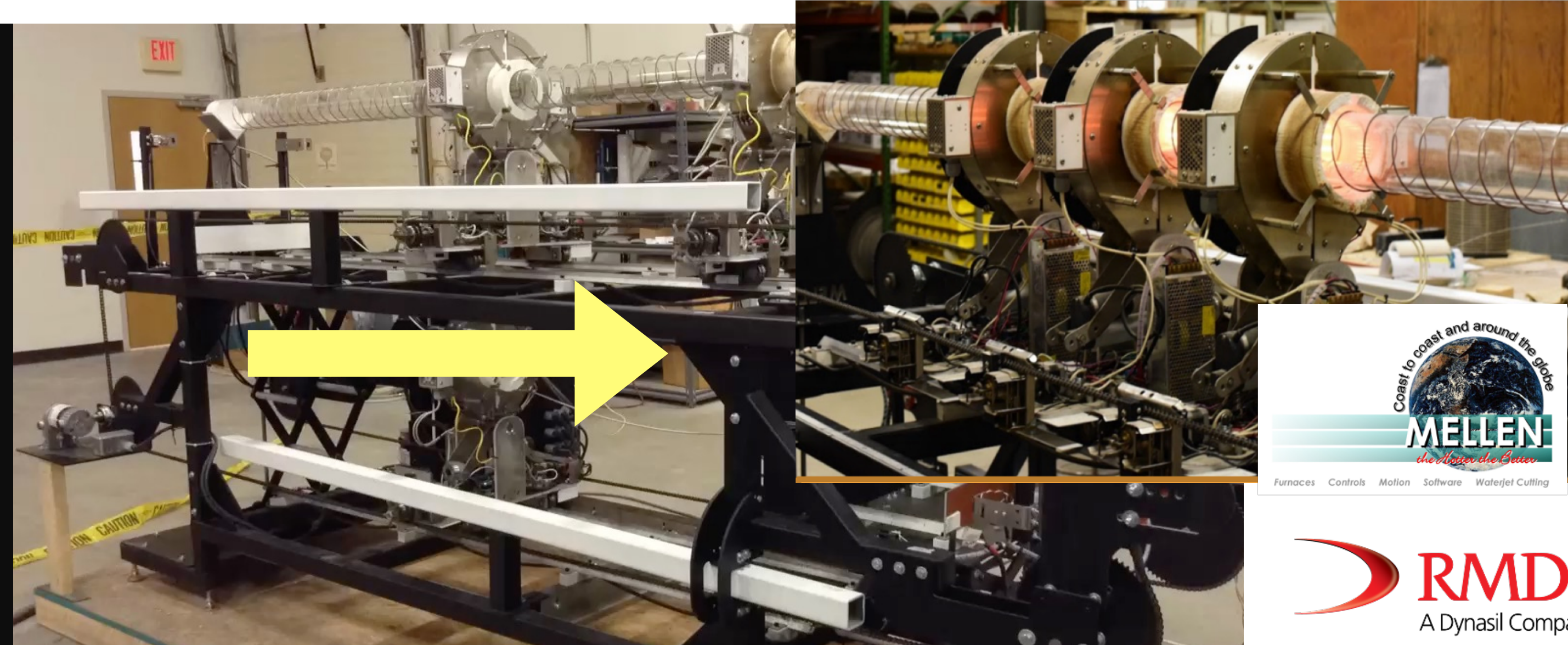
[3] P. Adhikari et al., EPJC 78 490 (2018)

[4] B. Suerfu et al., Phys. Rev. Research 2, 013223 (2020), Eur.Phys.J.C 81 (2021) 4, 299 , Phys. Rev. D 104, 021302 (2021)

[5] K. Fushimi et al., PTEP 4 043F01 (2021)

Na(Tl) Crystals: Zone Refining Purification

- Strategic and unique to the SABRE project is the idea to zone refine the powder prior to growth
- A zone refiner suitable for order of 100 kg crystal production has been built in collaboration with MELLEN
- The zone refiner is being moved to RMD for growing a test crystal by the end of the summer



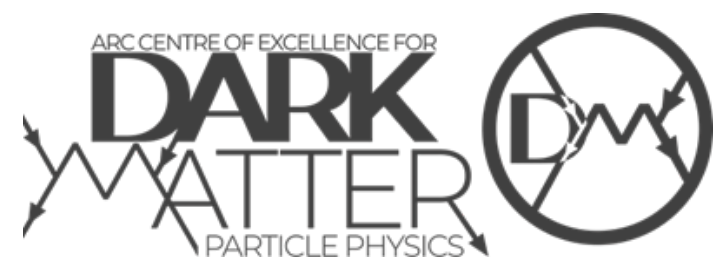
Impurities are pushed to the end of the refining tube and removed from the ingot before the crystal growth. Reduction factors of

- ^{40}K : 10-100
- ^{87}Rb : 10-100
- ^{210}Pb : 2

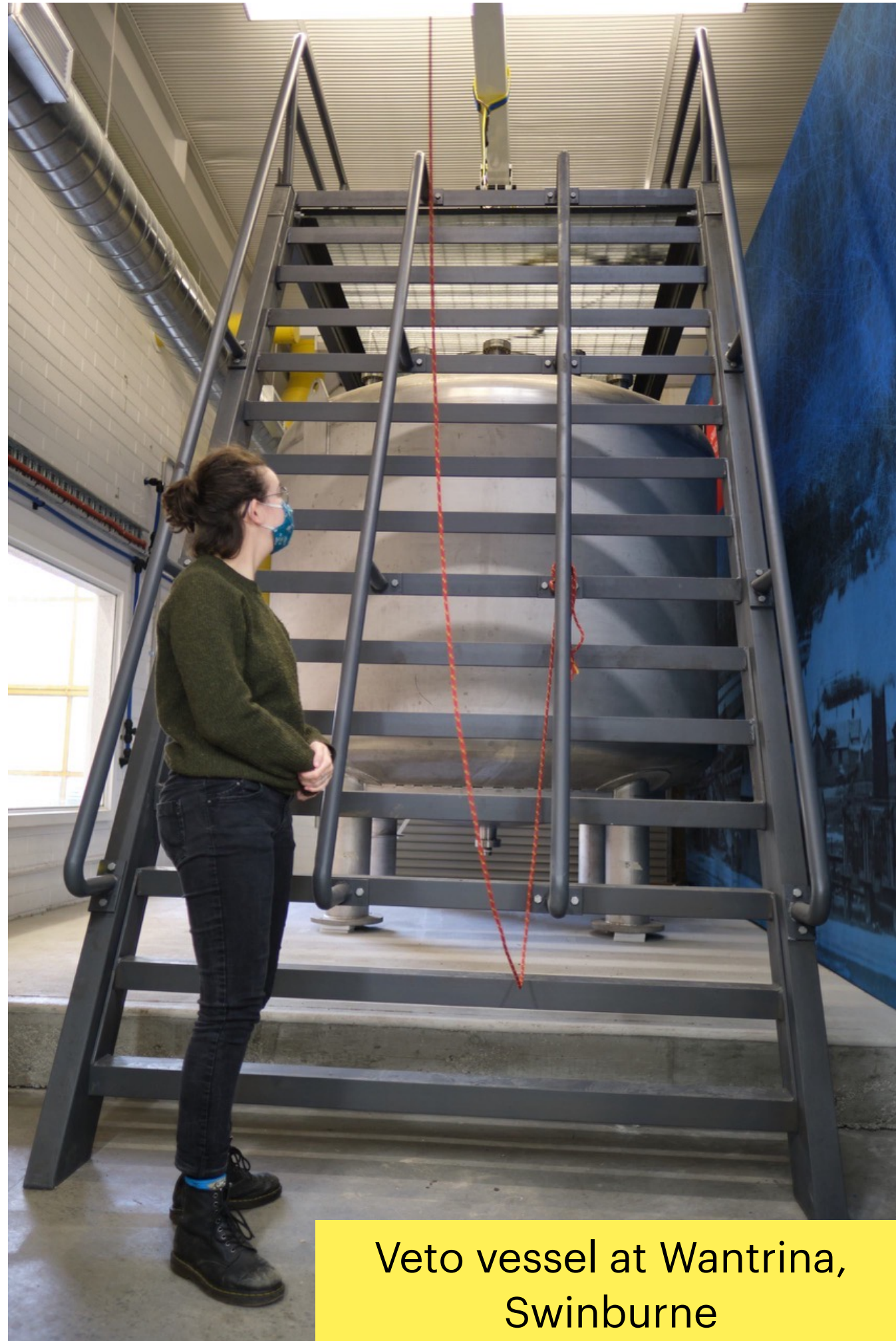
Isotope	Impurity concentration (ppb)					
	Powder	Sample location (mm)				
		7±7	325±9	492±10	635±20	783±30
^{39}K	7.5	<0.8	<0.8	1	16	460
^{85}Rb	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.7
^{208}Pb	1.0	0.4	0.4	<0.4	0.5	0.5
^{65}Cu	7	<2	<2	<2	2	620
^{133}Cs	44	0.3	0.2	0.5	23.3	760
^{138}Ba	9	0.1	0.2	1.4	19	330

Final crystal intrinsic background ~ 0.3 cpd/kg/keV

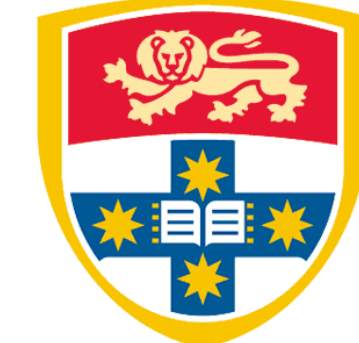
B. Suerfu, Phys. Rev. Applied 16, 014060 (2021)



SABRE South Collaboration



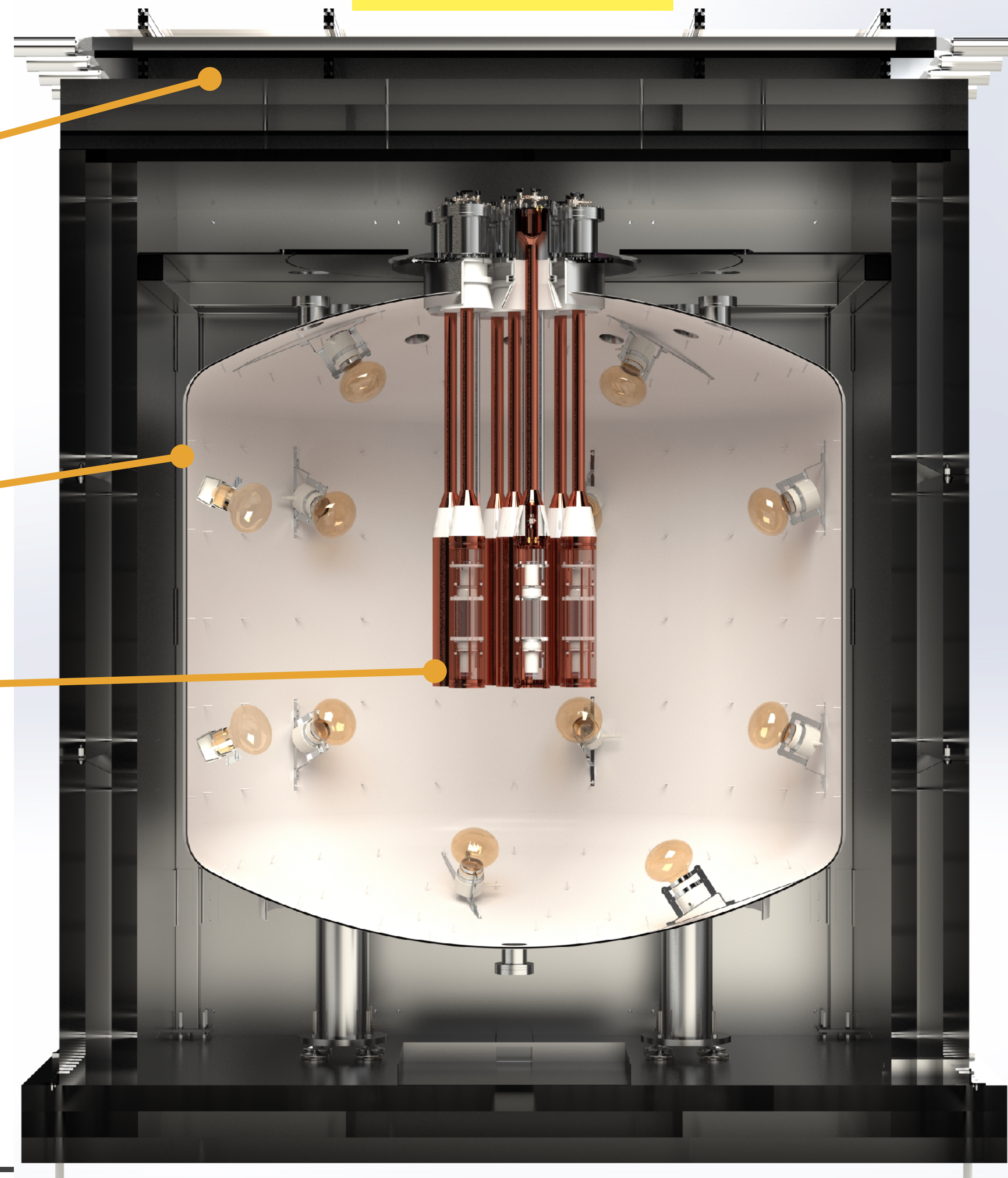
Veto vessel at Wantrina, Swinburne



SABRE south collaboration meeting at Stawell (Victoria)

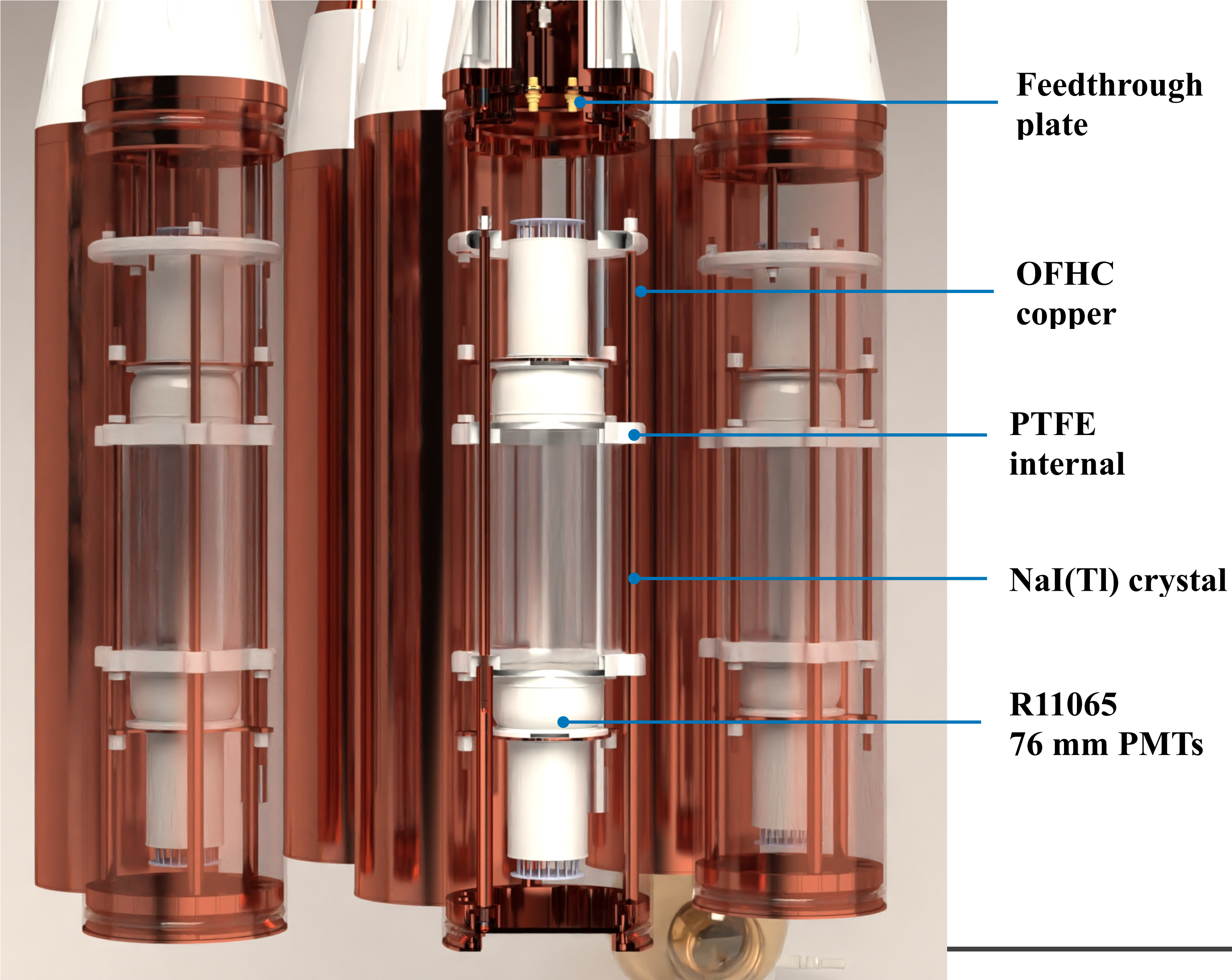
SABRE South @ SUPL

- **Muon System**
9.6 m² x 5 cm EJ200
R13089 PMT x 16 @ 3.2 GS/s
- **Passive shielding, Steel + HDPE**
- **Liquid Scintillator Veto System**
12k litres Linear Alkyl Benzene + PPO & Bis-MSB
Stainless steel, non-thoriated welds, lumirror coating
Oil-proof base R5912 PMT x 18 @ 500 MS/s
- **DM Target Detector**
NaI(Tl) Crystals, HPN2 flushed
R11065 low radioactivity PMT x ~14 @ 500 MS/s



<https://www.veritasium.com/videos/2022/6/2/the-absurd-search-for-dark-matter>

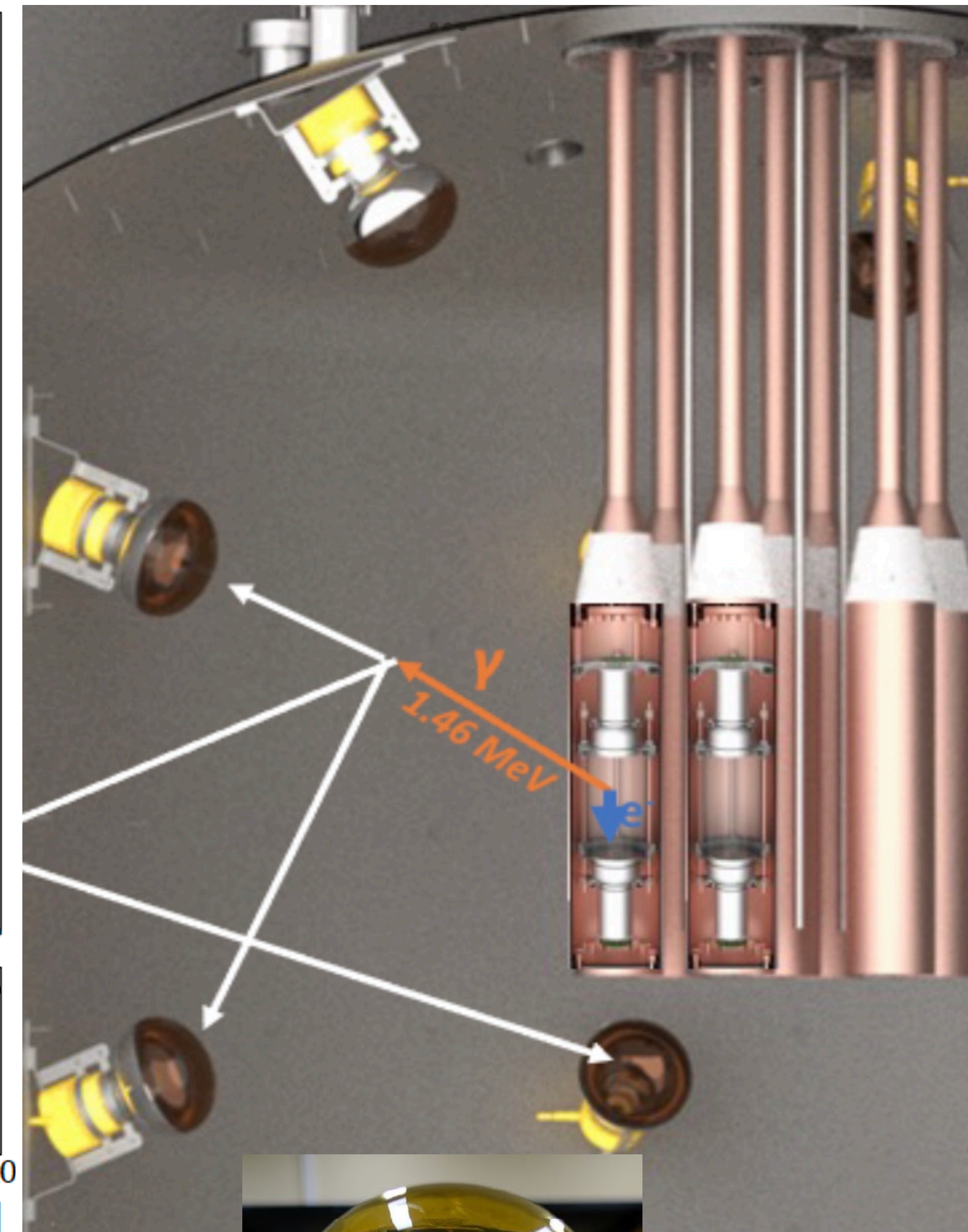
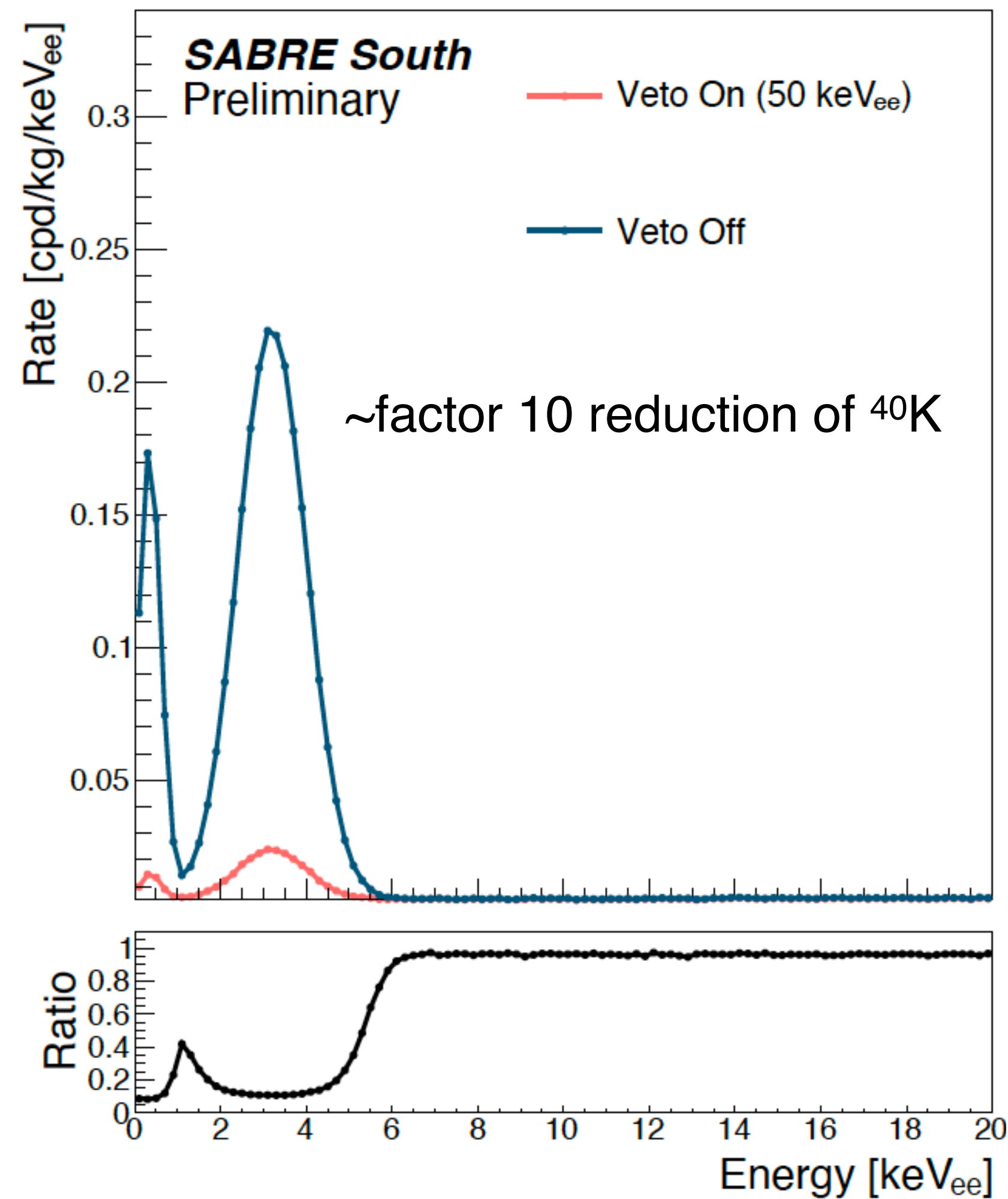
SABRE South crystals modules



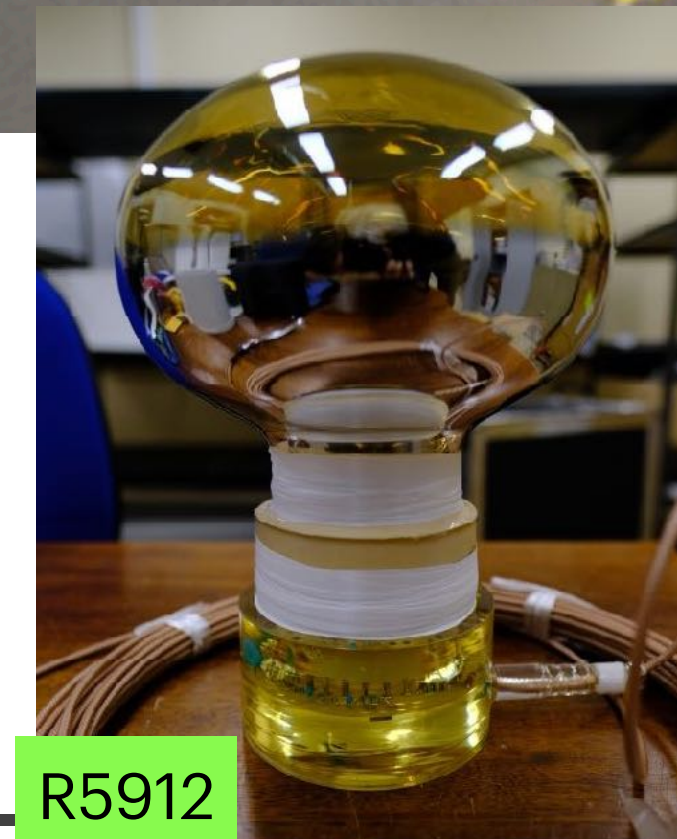
LS System

4 π coverage:

- 12 kL Liquid alkibenzene from JUNO doped with PPO and Bis-MSB
- Photon attenuation > 20m
- $^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th} < 10^{-15}$ g/g, $^{40}\text{K} < 10^{-17}$ g/g
- 18 204 mm PMTs (Hamamatsu R5912) oil proof
- 16 PMTs from Daya Bay for testing and possible integration in the LS Veto system.



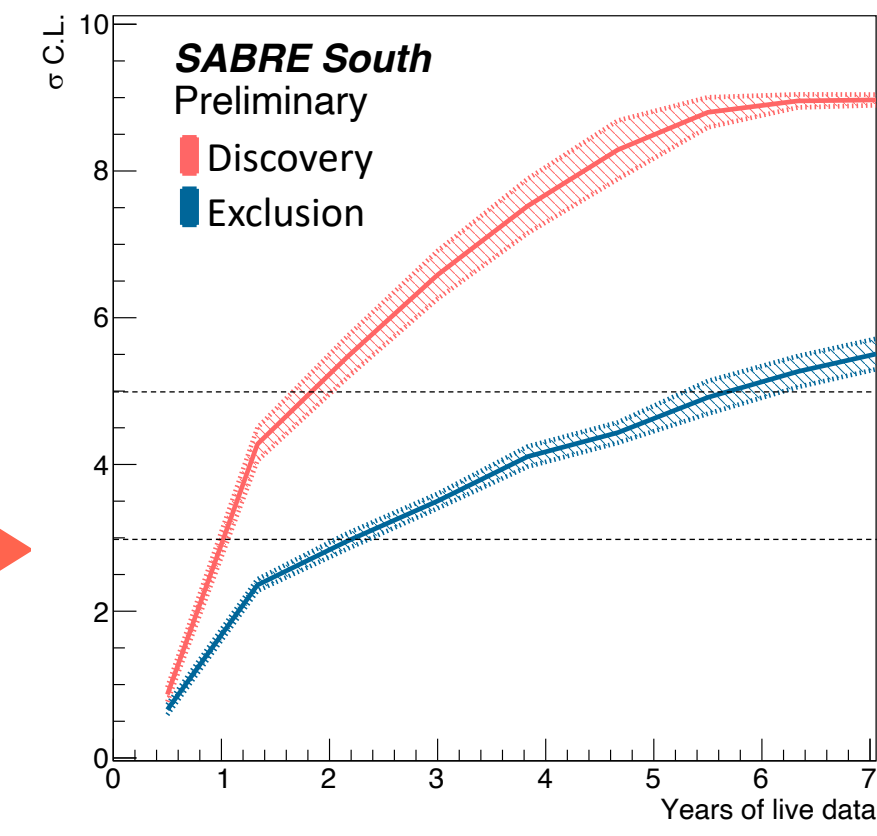
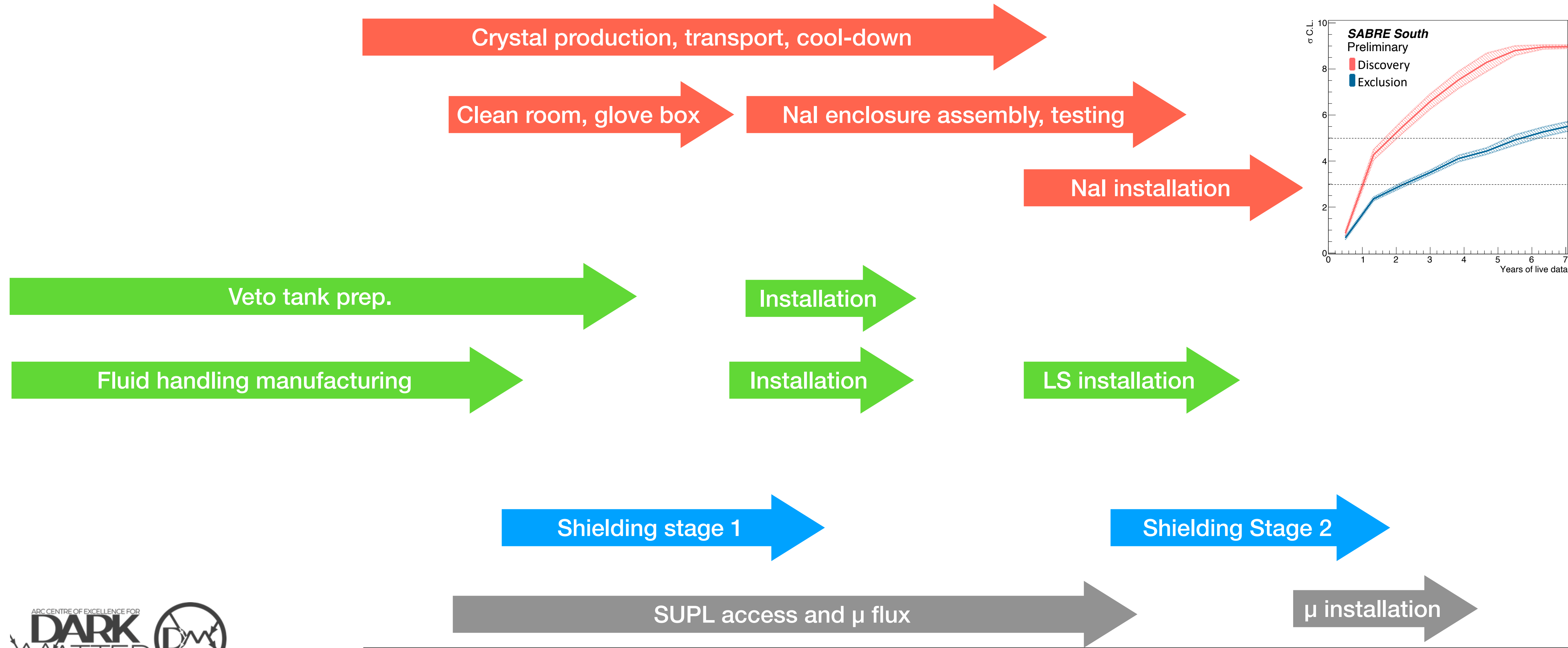
Any radioactive decay with gamma > 100 keV can be detected



R5912

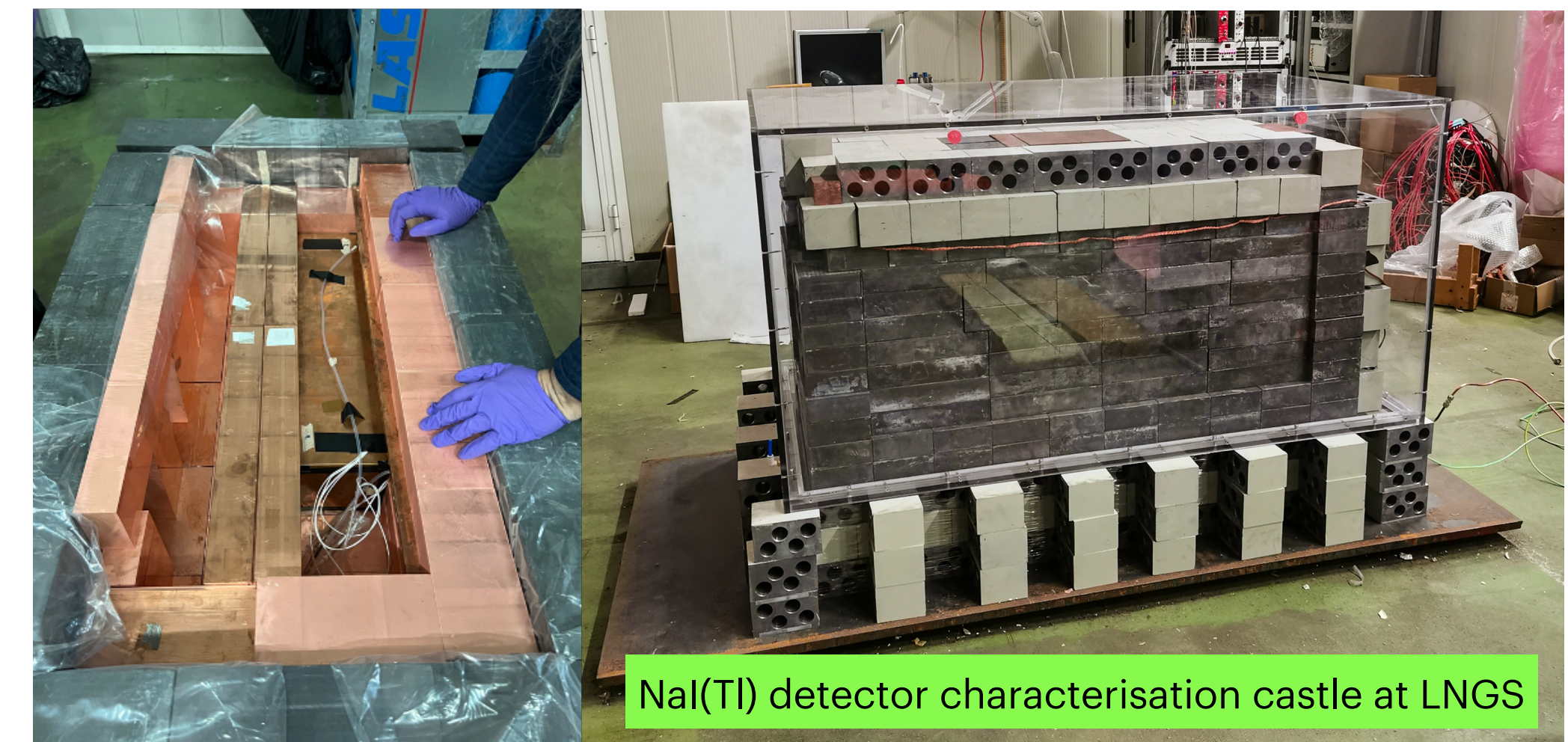
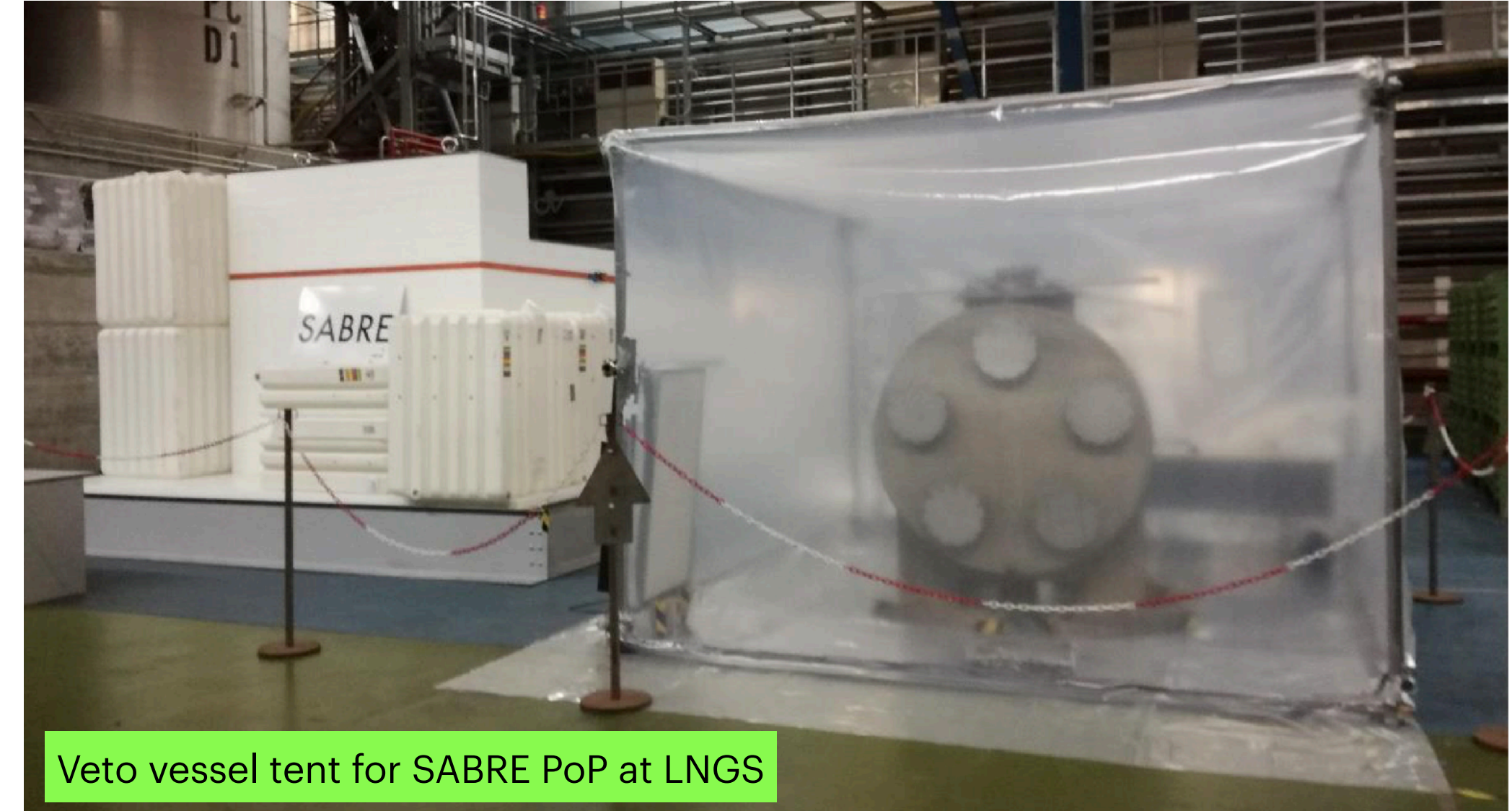
Timeline

2023				2024				2025			
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4



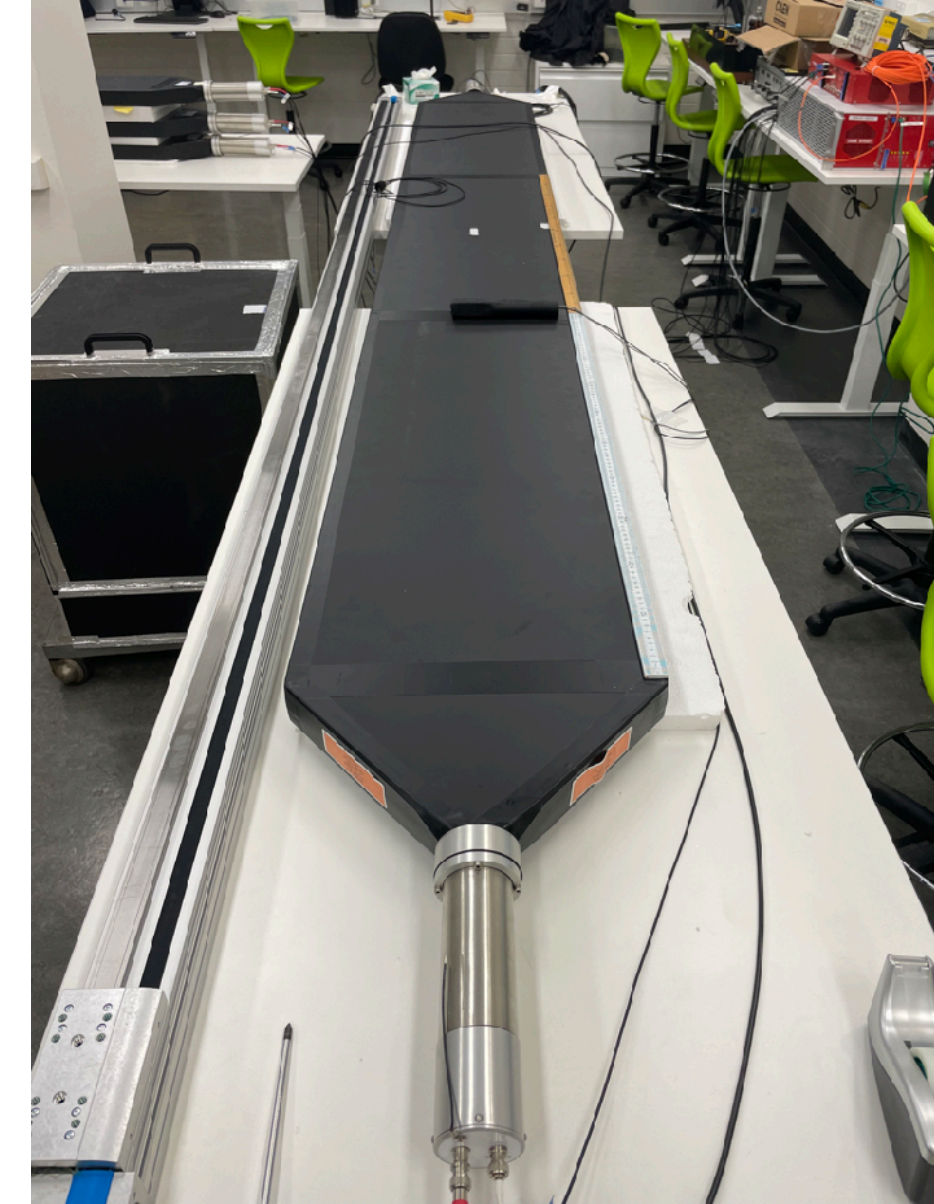
Clean spaces

- 2 Main facilities (Figures shown are from LNGS) with ISO-7 performance.
- **Nal assembly clean room/tent**
 - Clean room under muon parking frame
 - Assembly glove box.
 - Storage for materials
- **Facility for characterisation necessary at SUPL. Shielded volume: lead with N2 or compressed air flushed box**
- **Veto Tent**
 - Cover to prevent Radon plate-out in the vessel during lumirror, PMT, calibration system mounting
- For both Rn mitigation is our primary concern. We are discussing with SGM to use “compressed airline” delivering low Rn air from the surface for use in refuge chambers near SUPL.

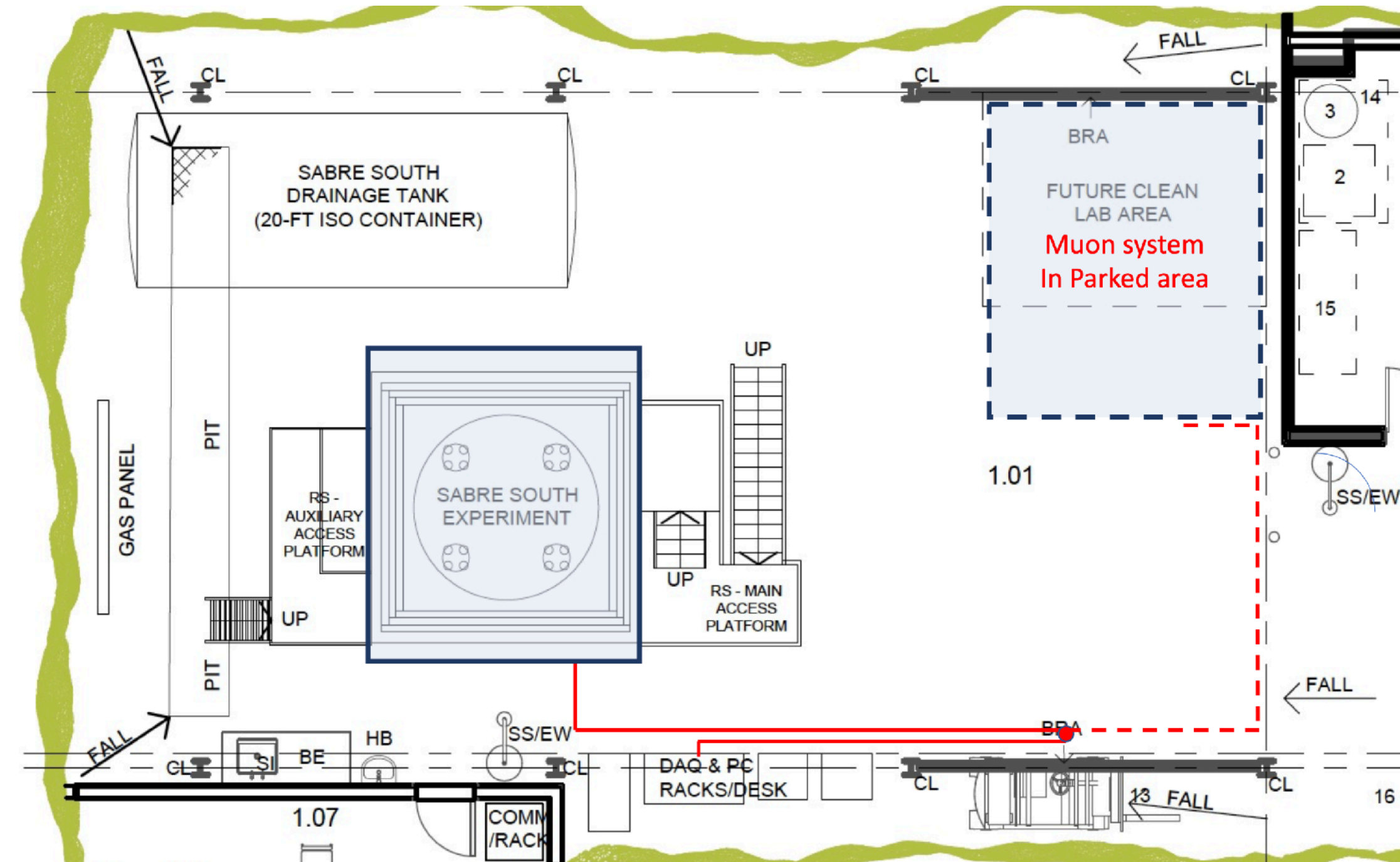


First to go down: Muon System

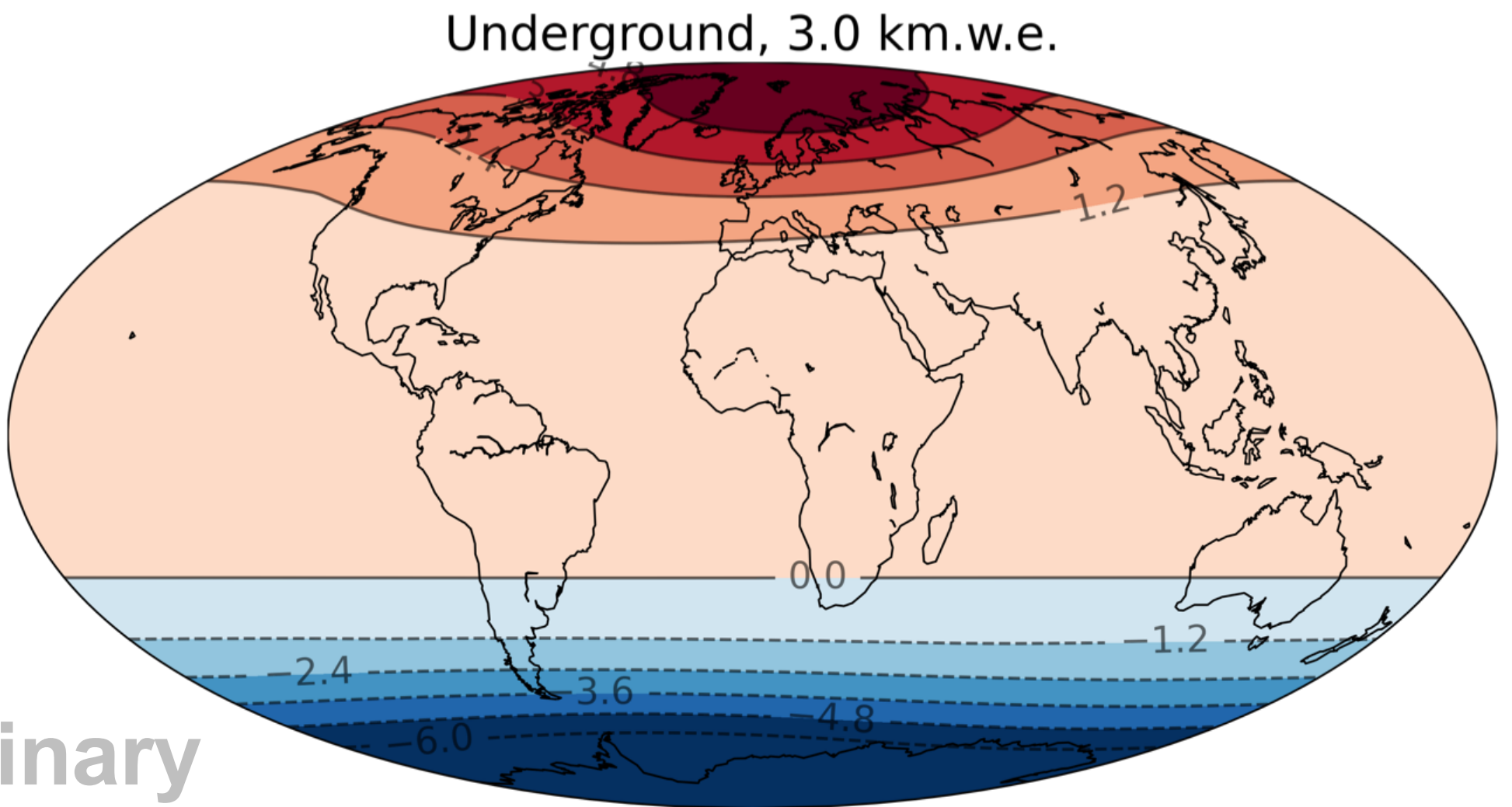
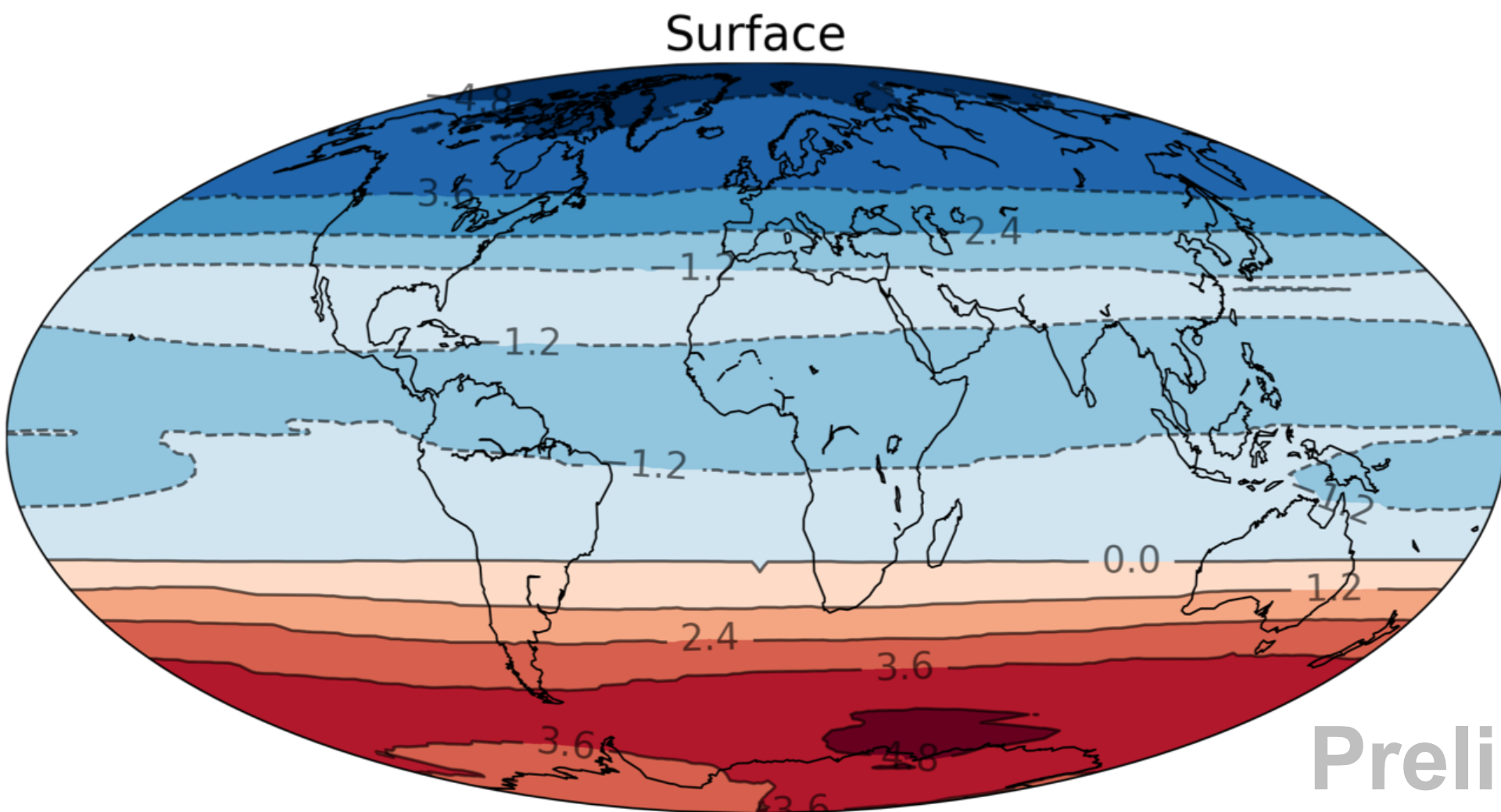
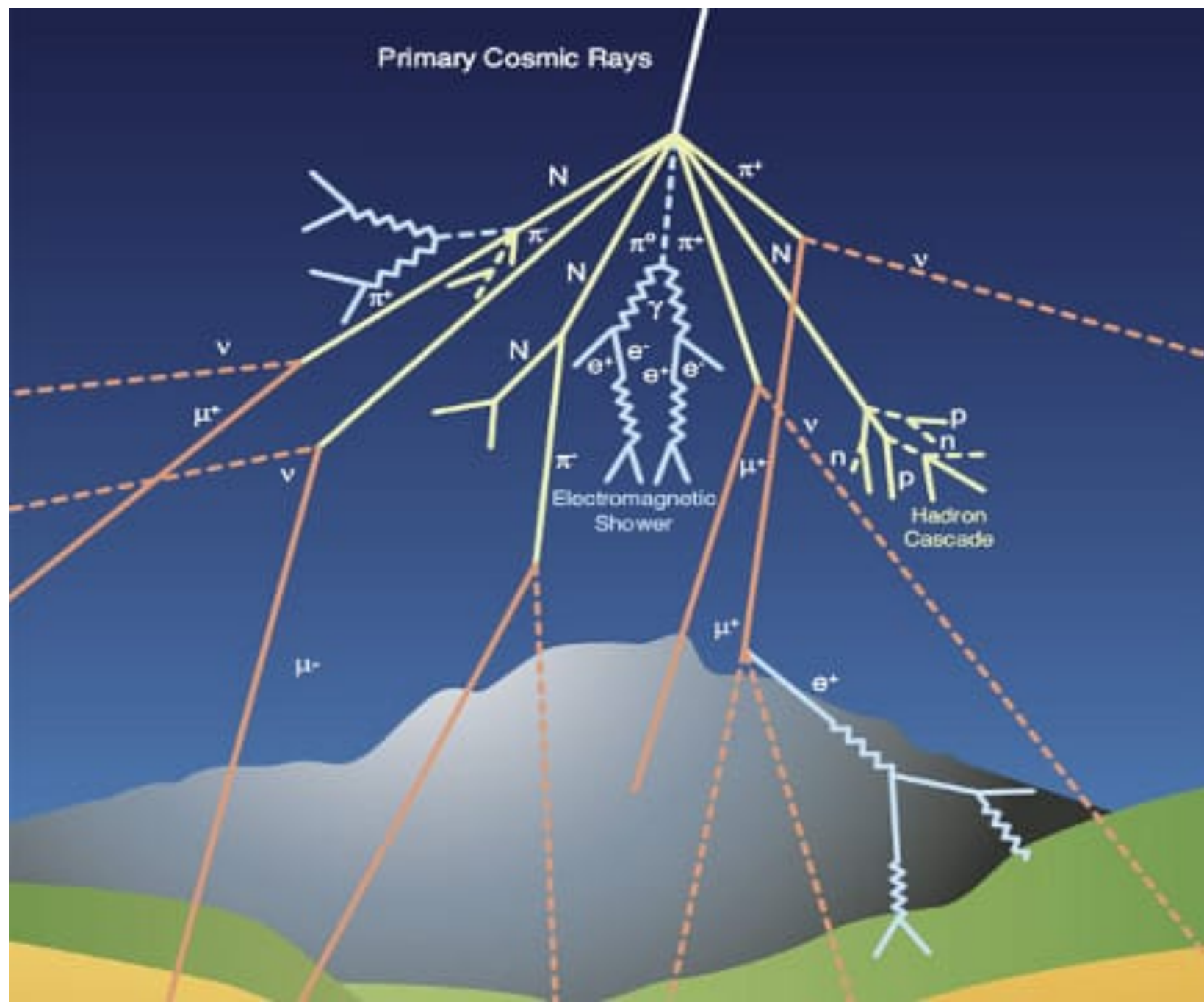
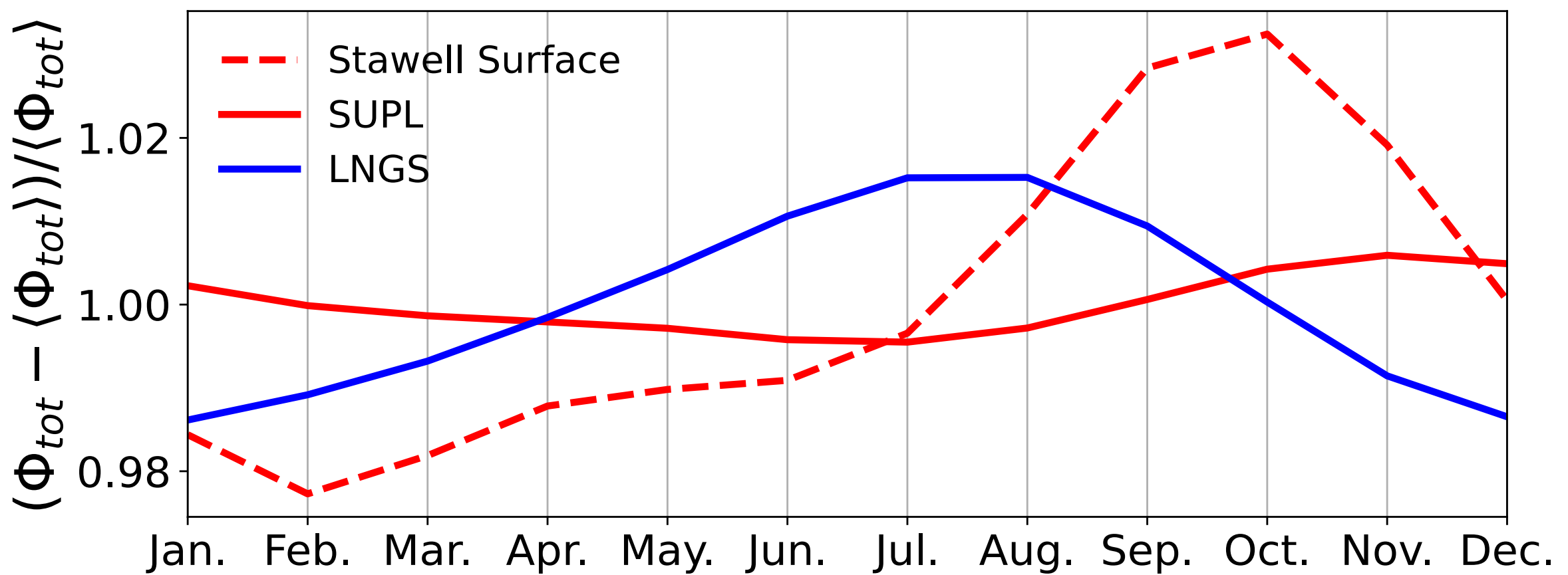
- **Geometry:** 3m x 0.4m EJ200 x 8 modules. 2-PMT readout ToF-type system with ~5cm position resolution along detector.
- Veto for background directly above crystals (avoiding LAB), and for muon flux.



- **Stage 1:** 2 layer configuration for μ flux vs. direction at SUPL (1025 m)
Ready for deployment in January 2024.
- **Stage 2:** SABRE μ Veto and muon flux modulation studies.

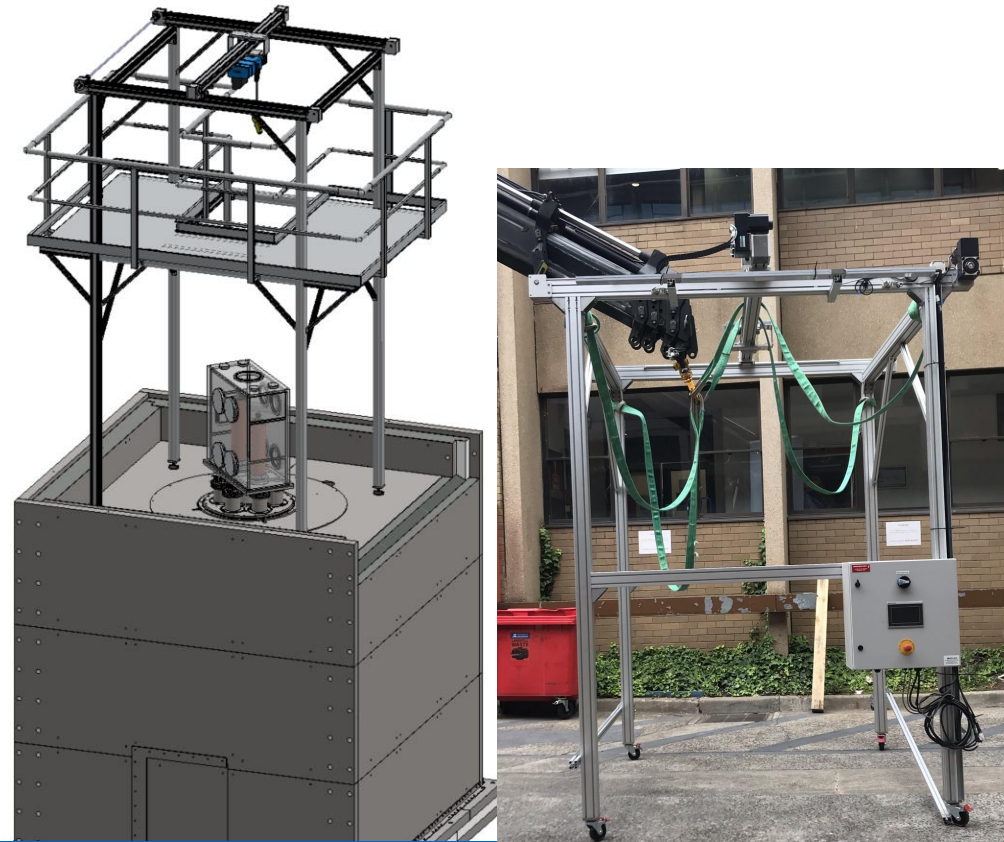


Muon flux



Preliminary

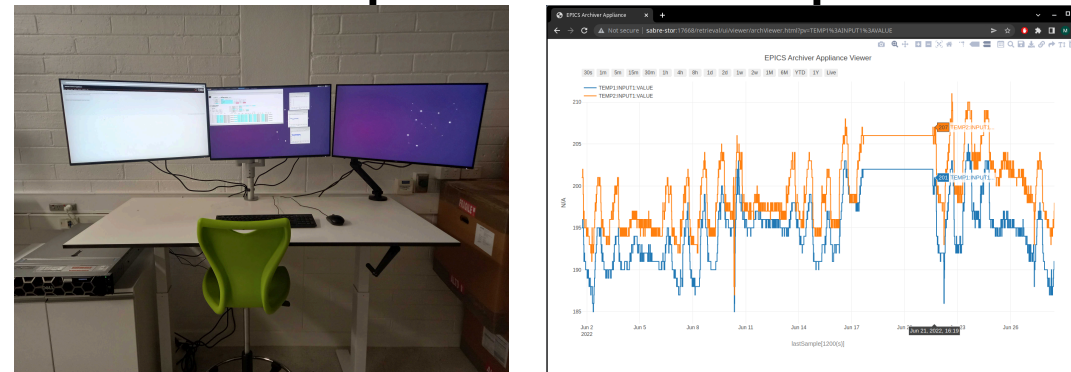
Other achievements



Crystal Insertion system

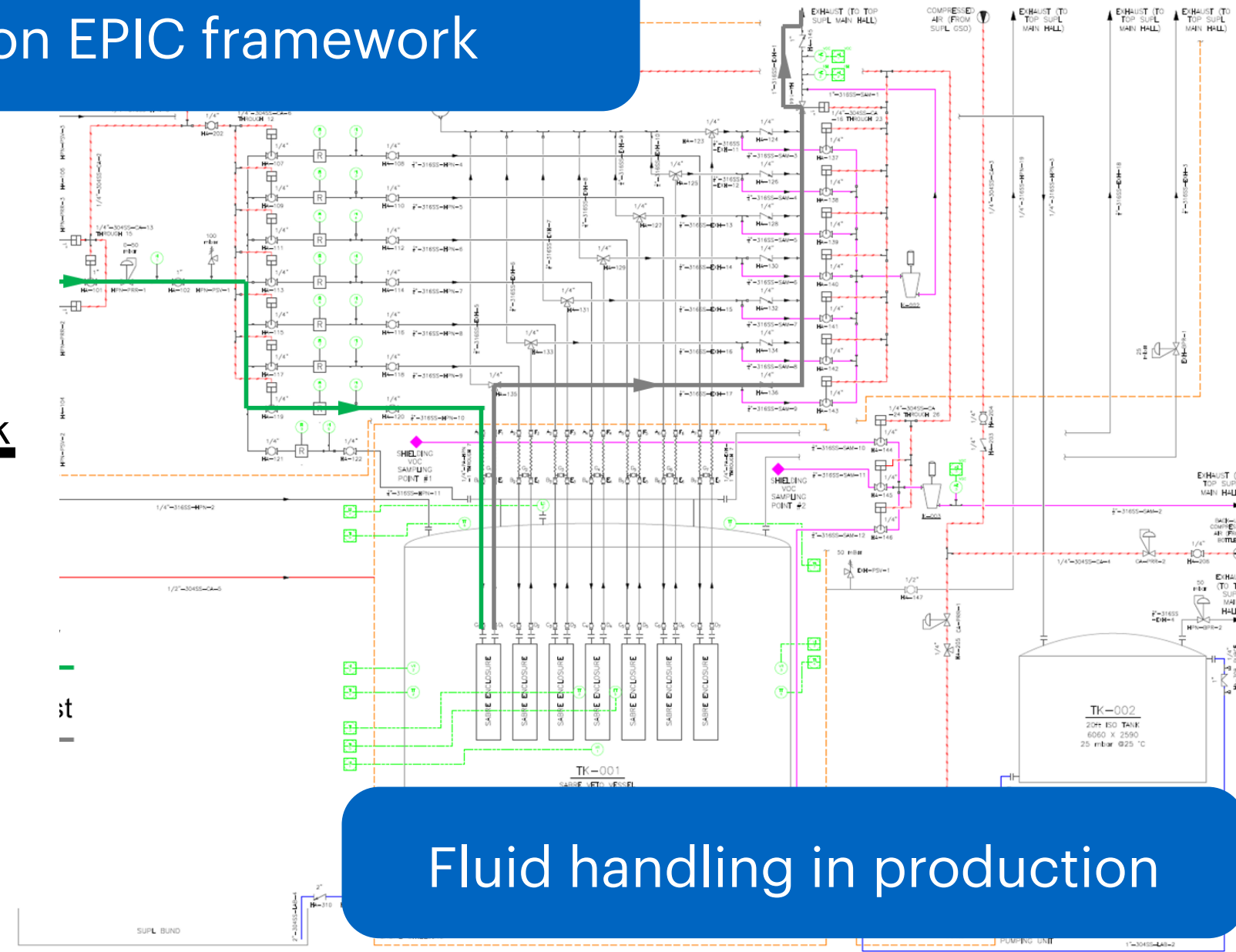


DAQ & Monitor

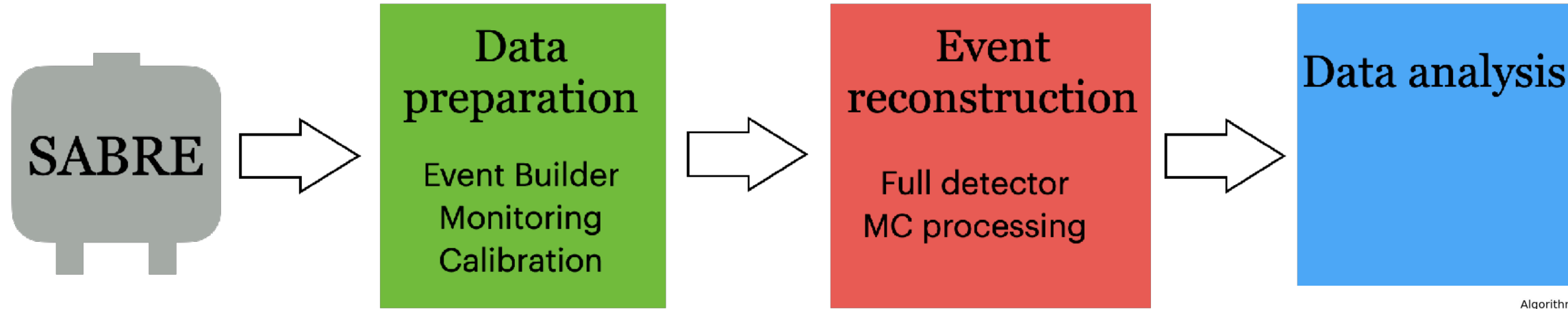


Network

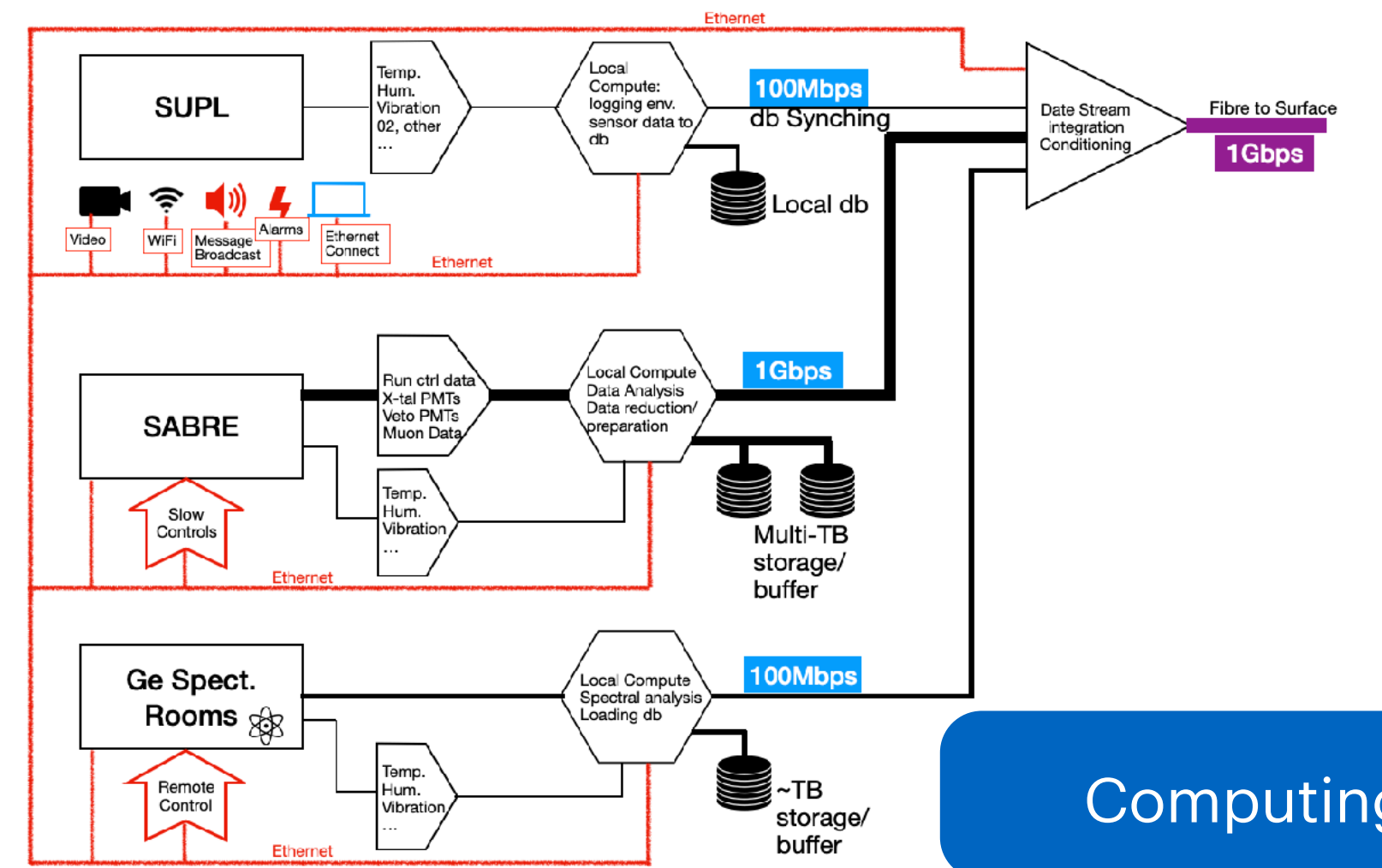
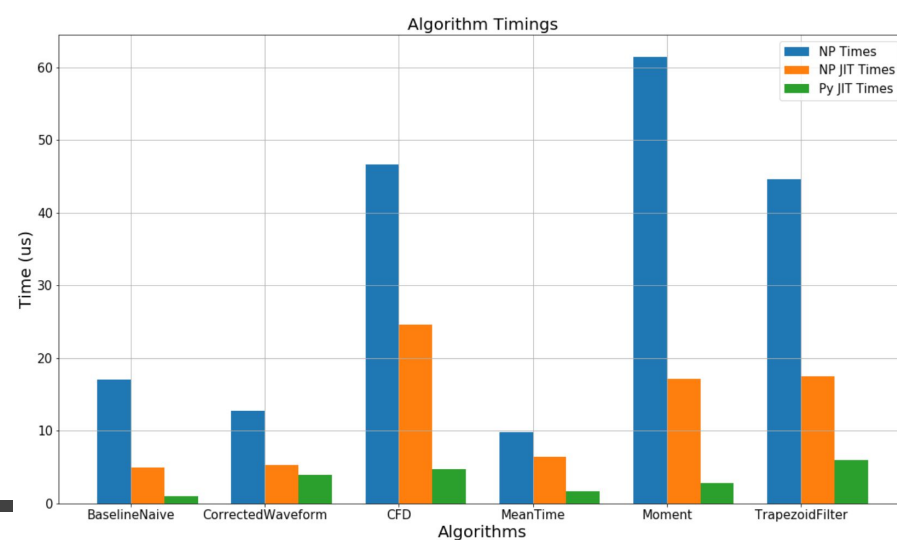
Common EPIC framework



Fluid handling in production



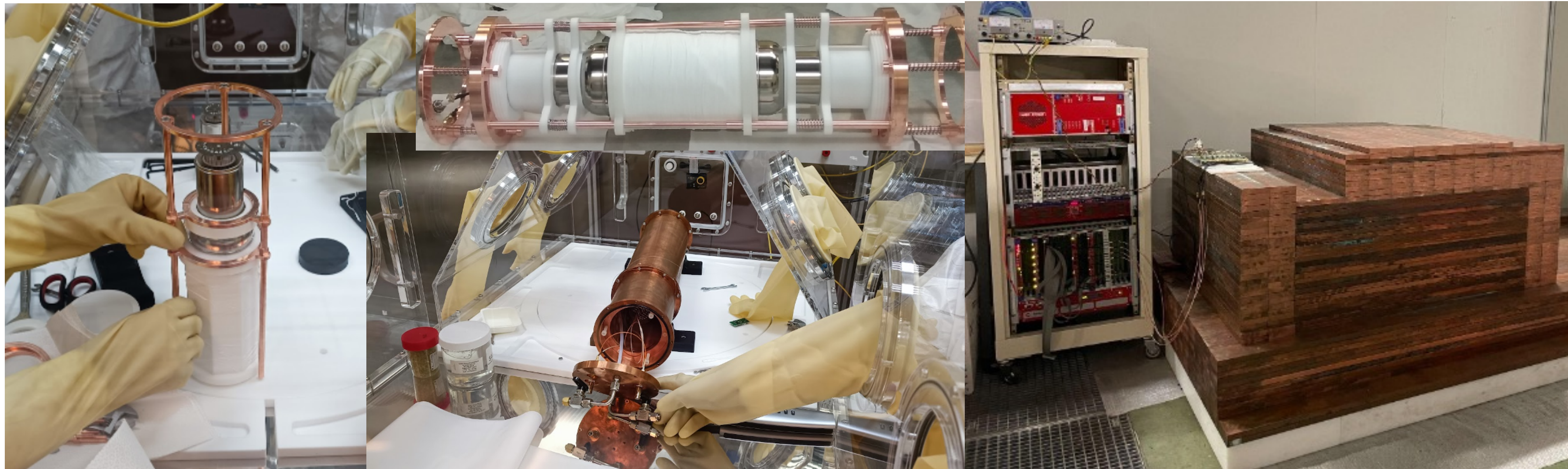
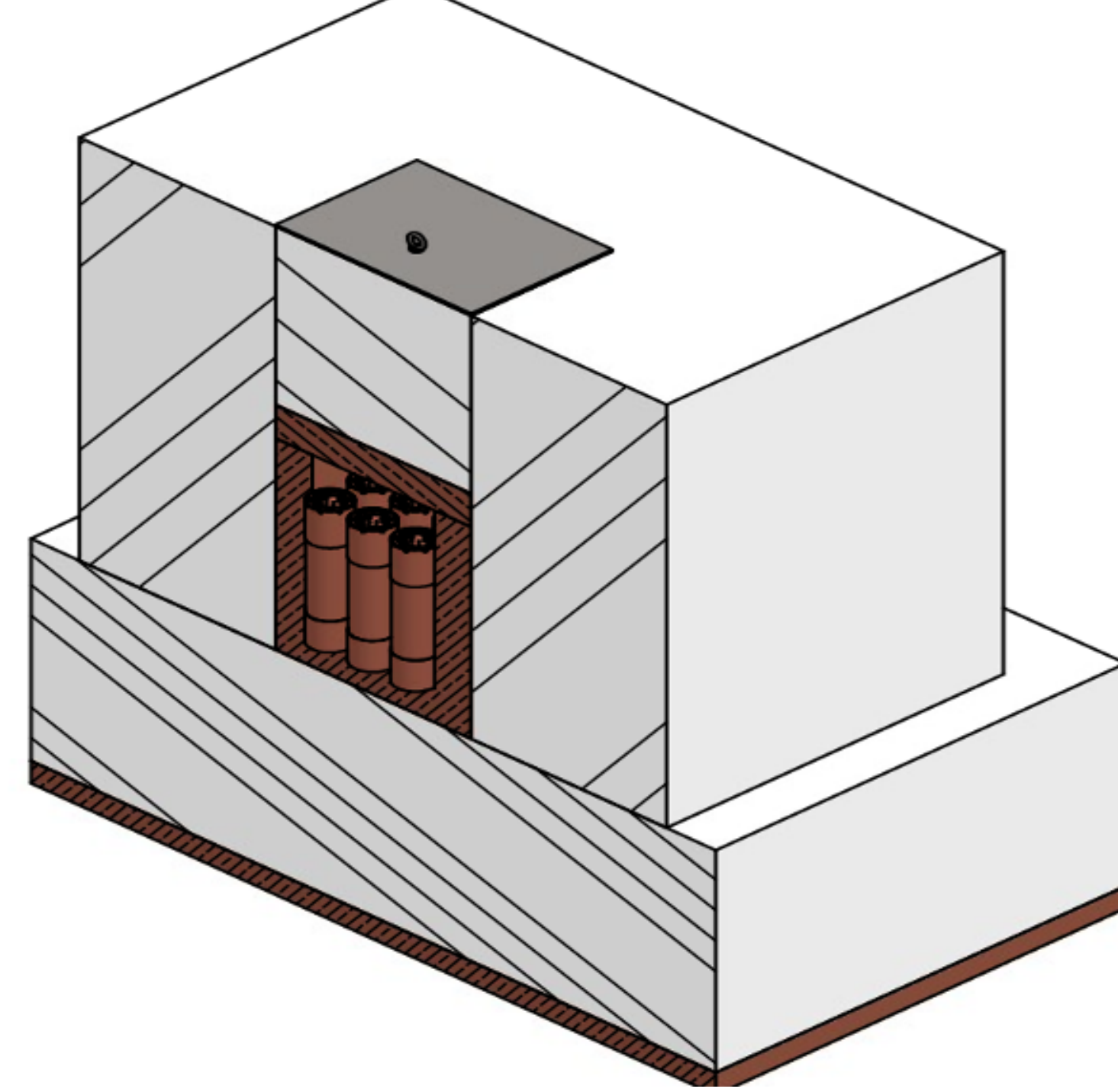
Offline software framework



Computing

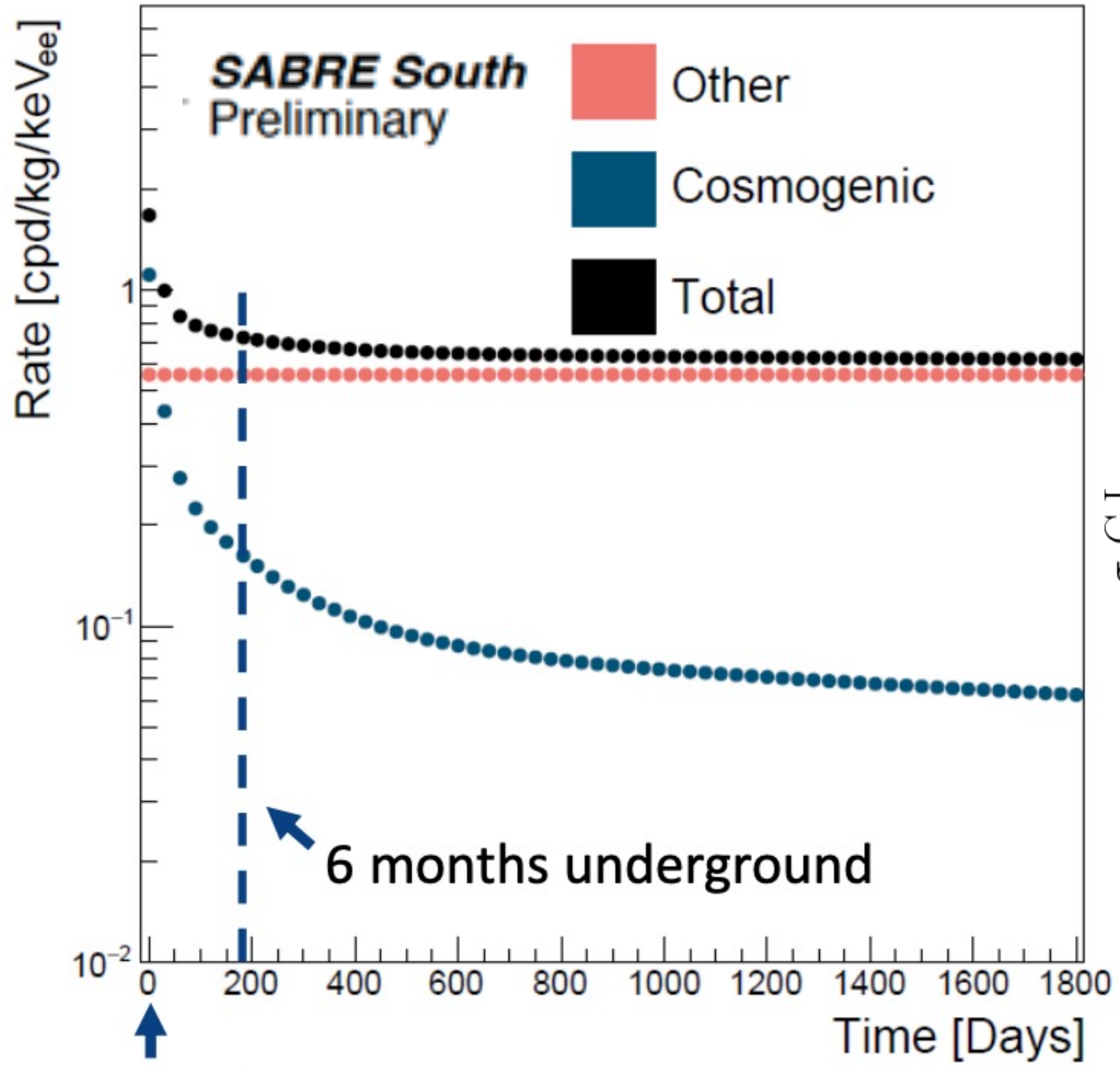
SABRE North status

- 3 x 3 matrix of ≈ 5 kg NaI detectors (40 kg)
- Inner 5 mm thick ultra pure Cu box
- 10-15 cm Cu and 80 cm PE shielding structure (~ 30 t)
- Predicted background from environmental gamma and neutrons ~ 0.01 dru in the ROI

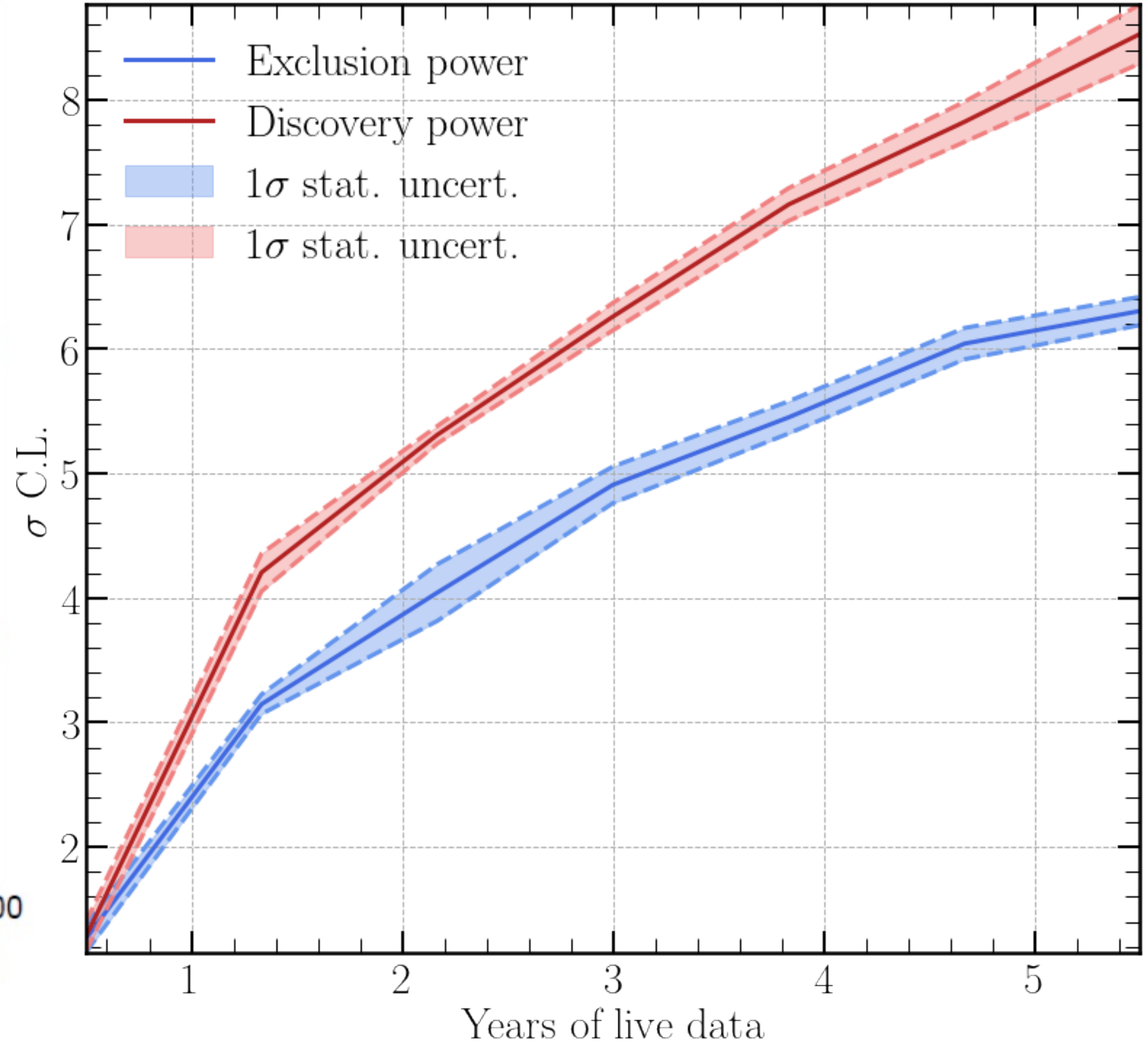


SABRE Impact

- Crystal background from NaI-33
- Cosmogenic background ^3H (half life 12.4 yrs)



Crystal arrives at SUPL



Sensitivity $\sim \sqrt{M/R_b}$,

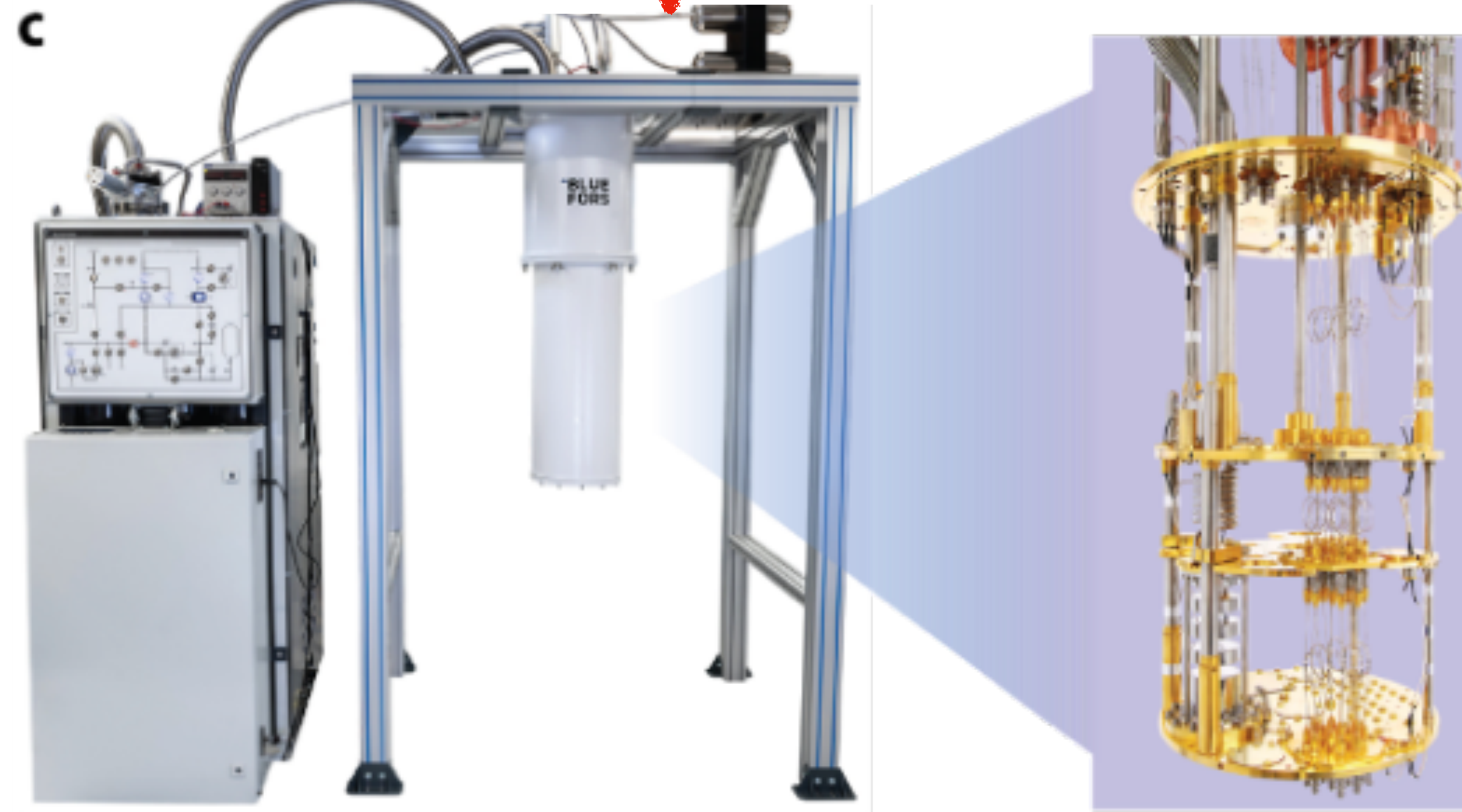
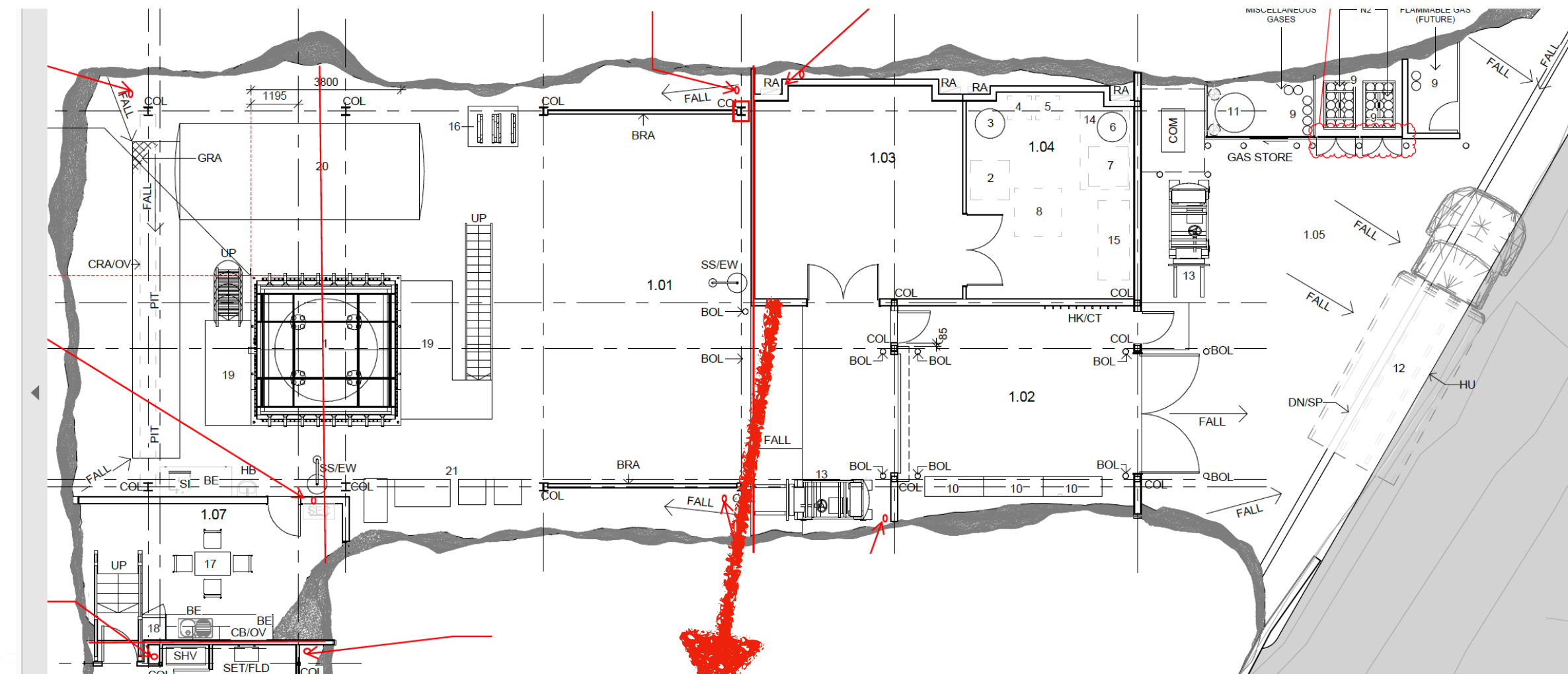
Statistically significant results with 2-3 years of exposure

Assuming total crystal mass of 35 kg and background of 0.5 cpd/kg/keV



CELLAR

- Dilution refrigerator (10 mK base) in SUPL
- Another at Swinburne (30 mK base)
- Rare combination of deep underground lab and cryogenics
- Enable extremely low background research
- Research areas: quantum tech, gravitational waves, dark matter, etc
- Open-access facility for Australian researchers



Ultra-low-mass DM reaches

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2306.09726.pdf>

Optomechanical Dark Matter Direct Detection: ODIN

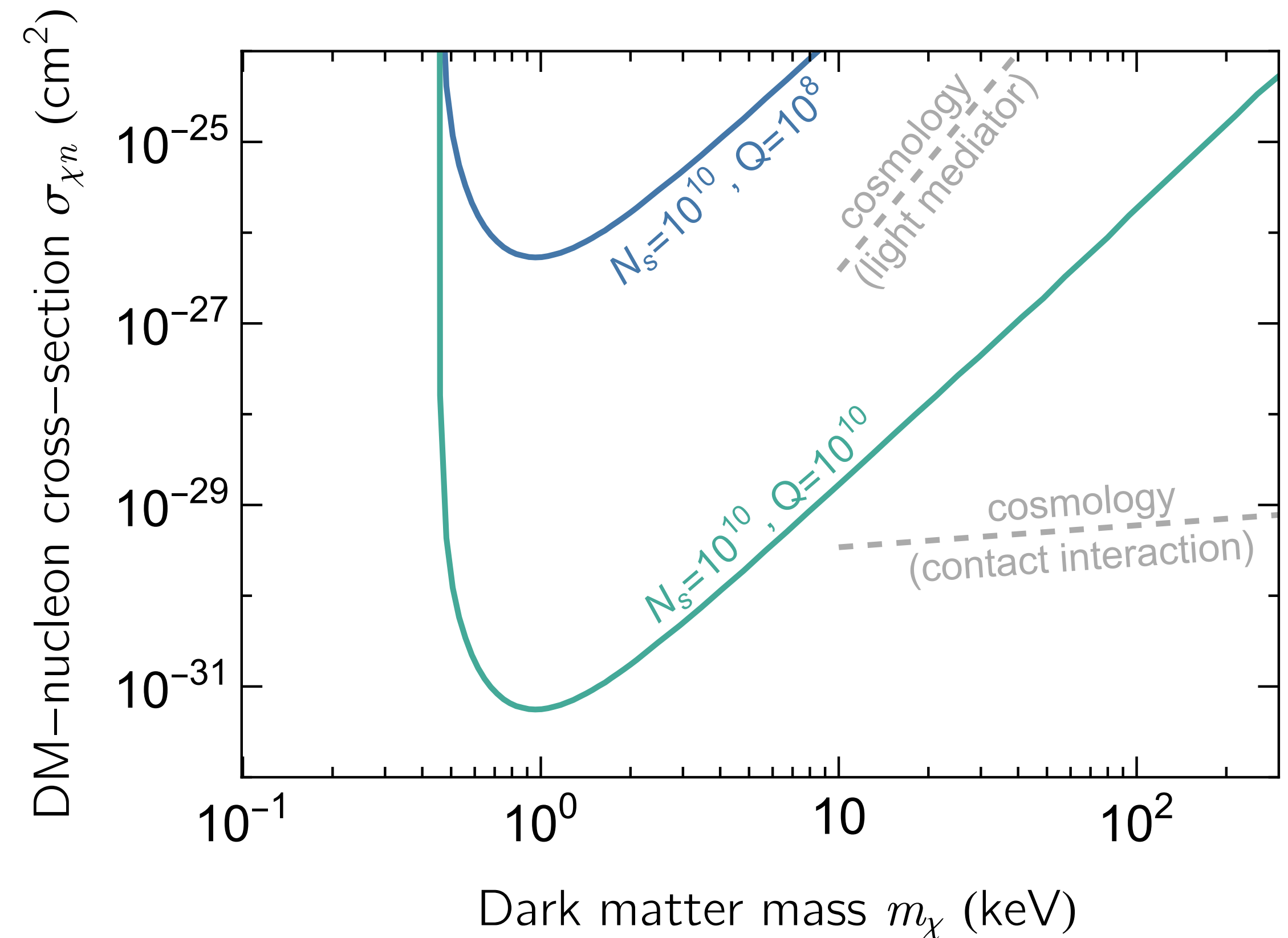
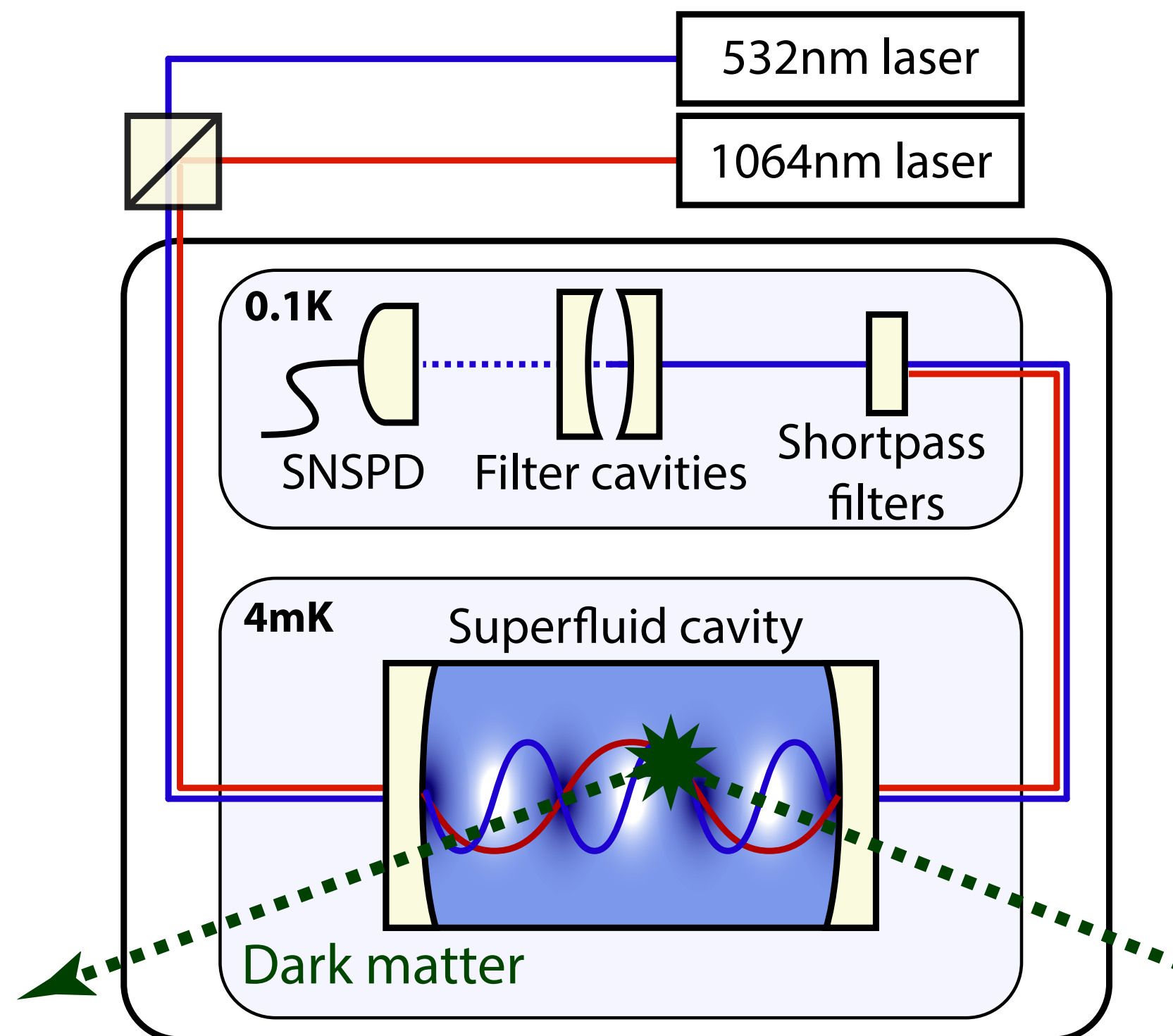


FIG. 4. Projected 90% C.L. upper limits on the dark matter-nucleon cross-section at ODIN, $\sigma_{\chi n}$, assuming a run time of 100 days.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AT SUPL

Planned:

- Ultra-low background Ge counting facility
- R&D facility for cryogenics dark matter detectors & TPC detector prototypes
- Geophysics

Working on it:

- Low background radiation biophysics : Study the biological effects of very low background radiation.
- Extremeophile astrobology – life in extreme environments (no oxygen, high T, high p)