# SABRE (SODIUM IODIDE WITH ACTIVE BACKGROUND REJECTION)

Davide D'Angelo Università degli Studi di Milano and I.N.F.N. for the SABRE coll. (and beyond)







CoEPP-CAASTRO Workshop 28-30 September 2014 Melbourne, Australia

### **THE DAMA/LIBRA MODULATION**

#### Modulation

- 1 year period
- Peaked end of May
- WIMP signal peaked beginning of June
- $9\sigma$  significance

### Amplitude

- Peaked at ~3 keV<sub>e</sub>
- Prominent in 2-6 keV<sub>e</sub>

### Remarks

- Detector makes use of an array of 250 kg high purity Nal (unique)
- Observation can be explained in the WIMPs framework



#### Davide D'Angelo for the SABRE coll.

# THE LOW-MASS STRUGGLE



- DAMA/LIBRA (DL) results (and other positive low mass results) are "excluded" by several other experiments.
- DL (and CoGeNT) observes DM annual modulation, while all others are counting experiments.
- No other experiments is using Nal as target material.
- **Theoretical** attempts to let DL coexist with other results: <u>NO clear conclusion</u>.
- Attempts to explain DL in terms of **background** have been made
  - <sup>40</sup>K
  - cosmogenic (and environmental) background
     <u>NO clear conclusion</u>
- DL has done an excellent job. Strong arguments to sustain the result. <u>NO trivial mistake</u>.

#### Low-mas compatibility

H. Hooper, J. Collar, J. Hall, D. McKinsey, C. Kelso, PR D 82 (2010) 123509.
C. Savage et al., JCAP 04 (2009) 010.
P.W. Graham et al., PR D 82 (2010) 063512.
D. Hooper, Phys. Dark Univ. 1 (2012) 1.

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#### Instrumental backgrounds (<sup>40</sup>K)

J. Pradler, B. Singh and I. Yavin, PL B 720 (2013) 399-404 R. Bernabei et al. (DAMA coll.), (2012) arXiv:1210.6199 and arXiv:1211.6346; J. Pradler and I. Yavin, (2012) arXiv:1210.7548.

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**Environmental backgrounds (Cosmic muons)** 

- J. P. Ralston, (2010) arXiv:1006.5255
- K. Blum, (2011) arXiv:1110.0857
- E. Fernandez-Martinez and R. Mahbubani, JCAP 07 (2012) 029
- S. Chang, J. Pradler and I. Yavin, PR D 85 063505 (2012)
- J. Pradler, (2012) arXiv:1205.3675
- R. Bernabei et al. (DAMA coll.), IJMP A 28 (2013) 1330022
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# SABRE KEY FEATURES

**Detect Dark Matter annual modulation in Nal crystals** 

### 1. New radio-pure Nal crystals

- 1. Higher purity Nal powder than ever achieved
- 2. Further purification during crystallization
- 3. Low background methods (used in Borexino and DarkSide) in handling and processing

### 2. New low-background and high-QE photosensors

- 3" PMTs. Hamamatsu R11065-20 (< 10mBq of gamma from U and Th) or upcoming 4" version.
- 2. SiPM. Should be below 1mBq. R&D in progress.
- 3. Active Background rejection with liquid scintillator.

### THE <sup>40</sup>K ISSUE



### RADIO-PURE POWDER (USA WAY)

4-year work at Princeton University.

Purify precursors of Nal: Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>



Element	MV laboratories	Sigma Aldrich "Astro-Grade"	DAMA powder
К	12ppb	3.5 ppb (18 ppb)	<100ppb (13 ppb in crystal)
Rb	14ppb	0.2 ppb	not reported
Th	<200ppt ~ 3.5ppt*	<1700ppt <1ppt*	20ppt
U	<100ppt <1ppt*	<500ppt <1ppt*	20ppt

\* Preliminary by means of ICP-MS dilution method at PNNL

#### STD-purity crystal grown at RMD, high-purity in process

### **RADIO-PURE CRYSTAL** (ITALIAN-CHINESE WAY)

Contacts taken with SICCAS company in Shanghai (China). Excellent experience in TeO<sub>2</sub> for CUORE  $\beta\beta$  decay experiment.

Now starting a facility for high-purity Nal crystals. R&D on powders started in collaboration with I.N.F.N.

Test crystal growth funded in 2015.





## **WORK PLAN**

- Test background rejection in liquid scintillator using DarkSide neutron-veto:
  - Module insertion system is being finalized in Princeton.
  - 1° deployment with standard Nal crystal scheduled before end of 2014.
  - 2° deployment with high purity Nal by RMD (Boston, USA) scheduled beginning of 2015.
  - 3° deployment with high purity Nal by SICCAS (Shanghai, China), mid 2015?
- Make a demostrator to test final design
- Make SABRE detector

# CRYSTALS TEST IN DARKSIDE

- Coincidence with
   neutron-veto detector
- 2-PMTs coincidence signal ORed with TPC trigger.
- Nal crystal inside water Cherenkov and active scintillator shielding
- 3" diameter x 4" length cyclindrical Nal crystal



### DEMONSTRATOR



# One SABRE detector in an active veto

- Installed in DarkSide-10 water shield
- VETO based on LAB scintillator
- 4 high radiopurity PMTs.

### The device will allow to

- Study the purity of different crystals
- Study the optical read-out
  - PMTs vs SiPMs.





# **USING SIPM**

### SiPMs exibts high QE

> 40-50 % (limited only by fill factor)
SiPMs exibit HIGH pe
resolution

Up to 5 % (compared to 30 % from PMT) Low dark rate at T < -50 °C

Better than 1 cps/mm<sup>2</sup> at 10<sup>6</sup> gain ~2kHz for a surface equiv to a 3"PMT.

### Radiopurity to be tested

In principle can be very good: it is only high purity Si

# Cryogenic amplifiers can be used to sum up all the cells

 Radioclean electronics already available

# **DETECTOR SCHEME**

- Cylinder : 1.5 m x
   1.5 m
- 2 tons LAB scintillator
- 10 8-inch PMTs
- Reflector in inner surface (>95%).
- Expected: 0.22 p.e./ keV
- Shielding: 25cm Pb
- Portable
- Minimum crystal array: ~50kg (7x8kg)



### **BACKGROUND SIMULATION**

Based on radio-purity of Nal powder (after crystal growth one could reach lower background rate)



### **SABRE COLLABORATION**

#### **3 USA Institutions**







#### 4 INFN sections (Milano, Roma, Napoli, LNGS)





### **BEYOND SABRE: DOUBLING THE EFFORT**



Combined MACRO+LVD+Borexino muon flux modulation

Hypothesis: can the DAMA/LIBRA results be explained in term of environmental and/or cosmogenic background?

- Tens of papers written on the subject, No clear conclusion

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Need to perform the new measurement in *two* separate underground sites, using *twin* detectors.

Ideally the second location should be in southern hemisphere.

LNGS + STAWELL MINE would do the trick.

SABRE project is proceeding well with US and INFN efforts and has been approved by LNGS scientific comete.

New collaborators could benefit from expertise in low-radioactivity techniques and results of R&D (crystals, photo-sensors, liquid scintillators). Welcome!