

# Status of the COSINE - 100 experiment at Yangyang underground laboratory

Nam Young KIM

Center for Underground Physics, IBS, Daejeon, Korea

On behalf of the COSINE collaboration

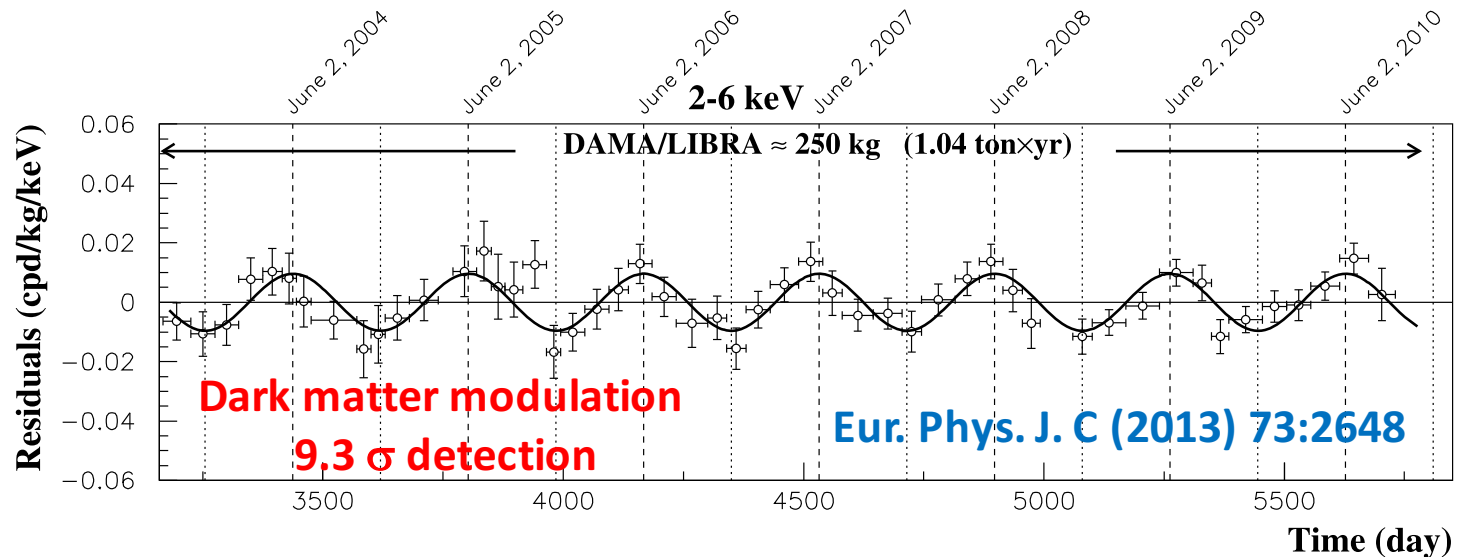
SUSY2016, 4<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2016, The University of Melbourne

# Contents

- **Motivation of the COSINE experiment**
- **Background reduction Effort**
- **COSINE-100 : DM-ICE + KIMS-NaI (100 kg)**
- **Expected Sensitivity**
- **Conclusion**

# Motivation of the COSINE experiment

- Direct comparison to confirm or rule out the DAMA/LIBRA claims using the same type of NaI(Tl) crystals
- Achieve lower background level and lower energy threshold than the DAMA with the same NaI(Tl) crystal detectors
  - ✓ background level  $< 1$  counts/keV/kg/day (dru)
  - ✓ Energy threshold  $< 2$  keV

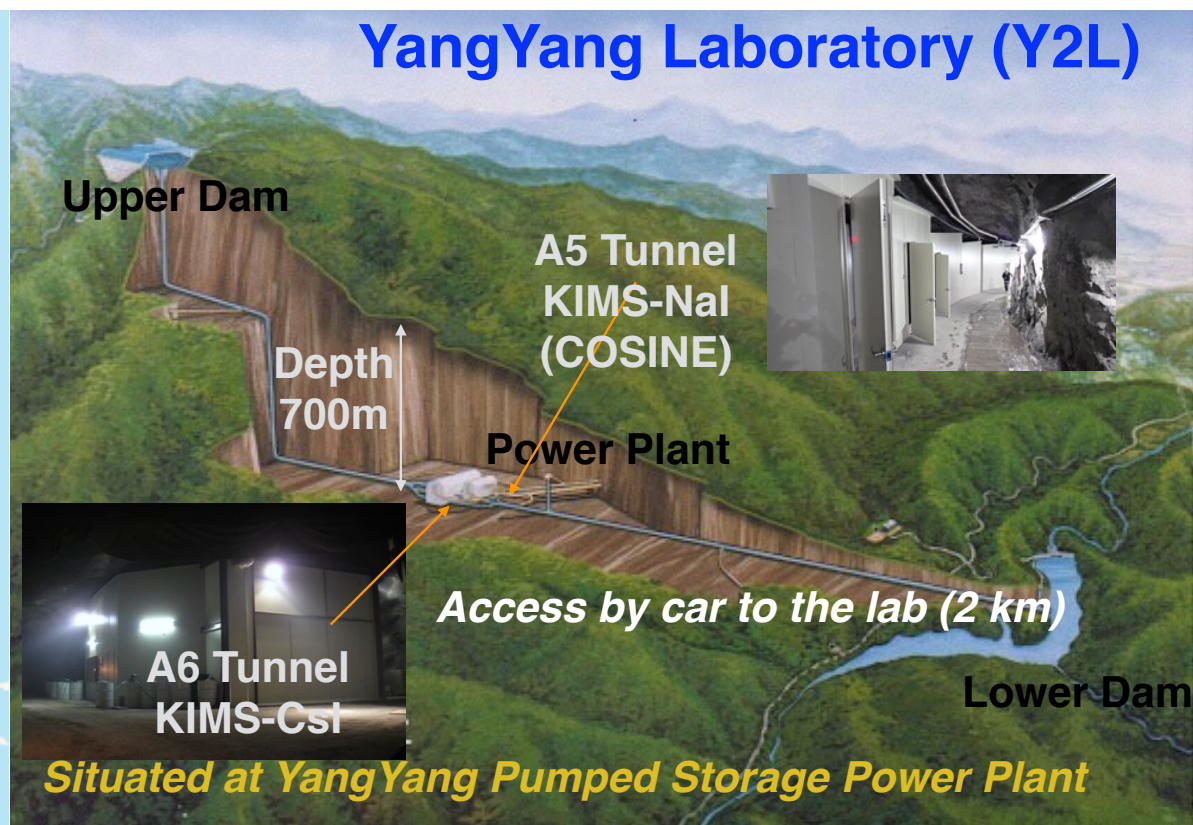




# Direct Dark Matter search in Korea



## YangYang Laboratory (Y2L)



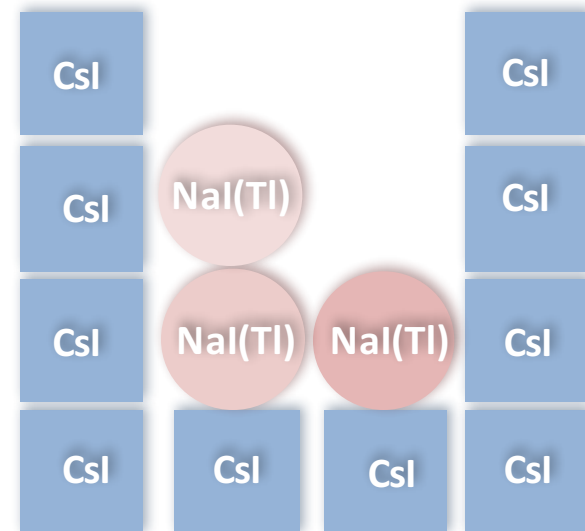
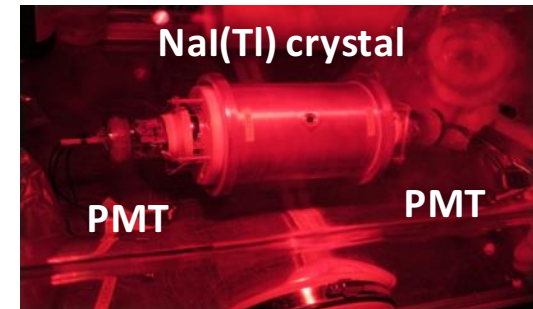
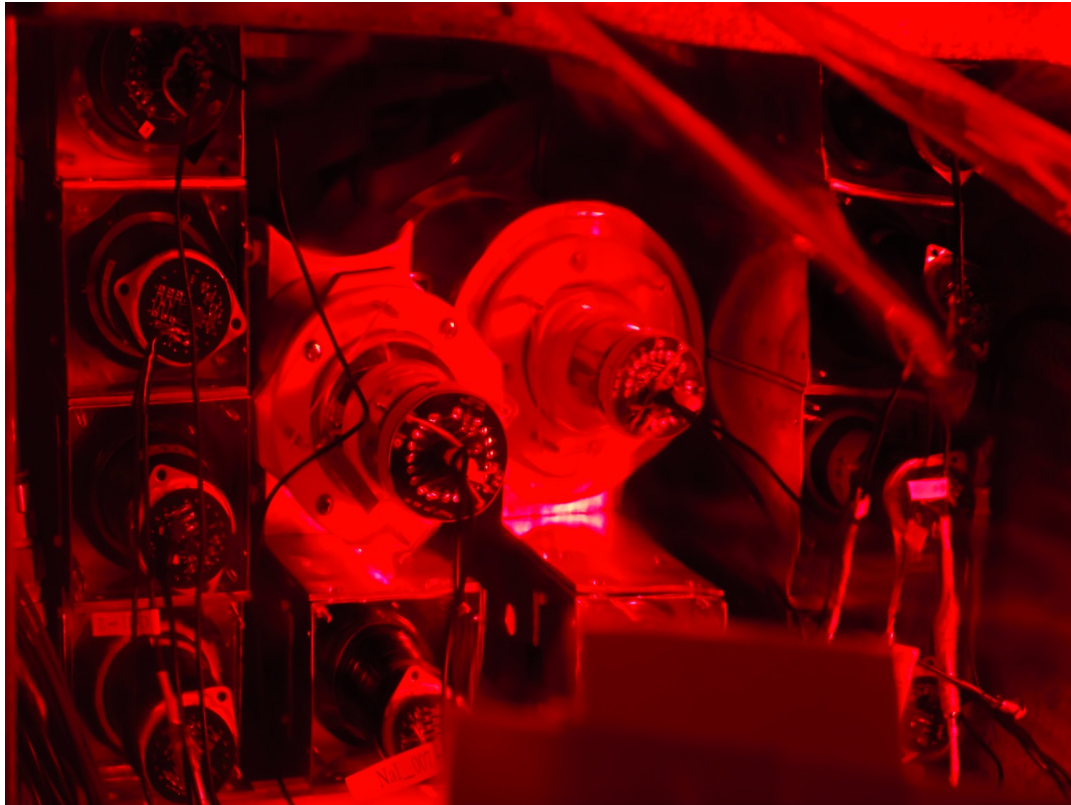
- The KIMS-Csl at the A6 tunnel
  - ✓ Being used as a screening test bench for NaI(Tl) crystals R&D after finishing a dark matter search with Csl(Tl) crystal detectors
- The COSINE experiment at the A5 tunnel
  - ✓ DM-ICE and KIMS-Nal with 100kg NaI(Tl)





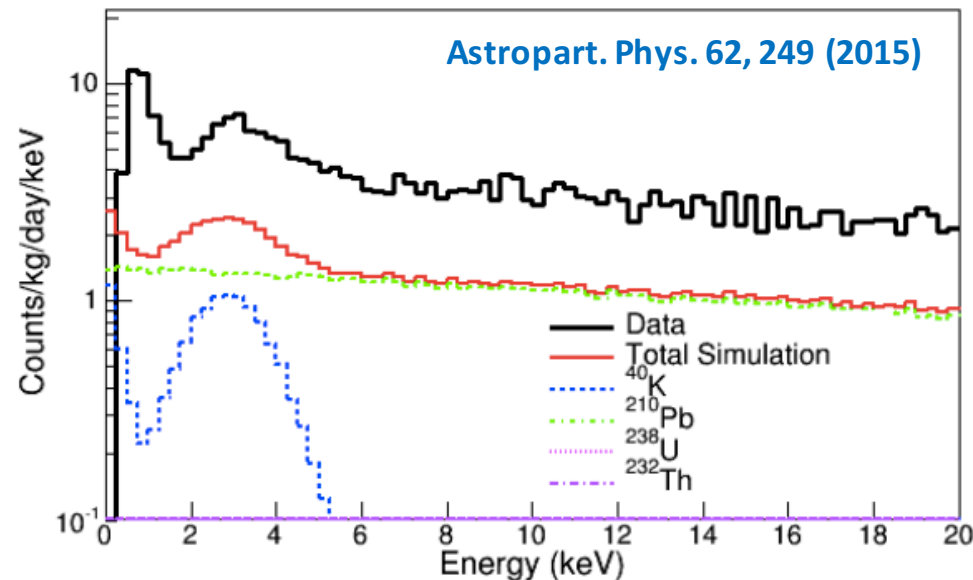
# Background reduction Effort

- Measurements of internal-radioisotope contaminations in NaI(Tl) crystals
  - ✓ U, Th, K, Pb-210, and Cosmogenic isotopes
  - ✓ Screening measurement in the CsI (Tl) crystals array
- To understand the internal backgrounds and to learn how they can be reduced



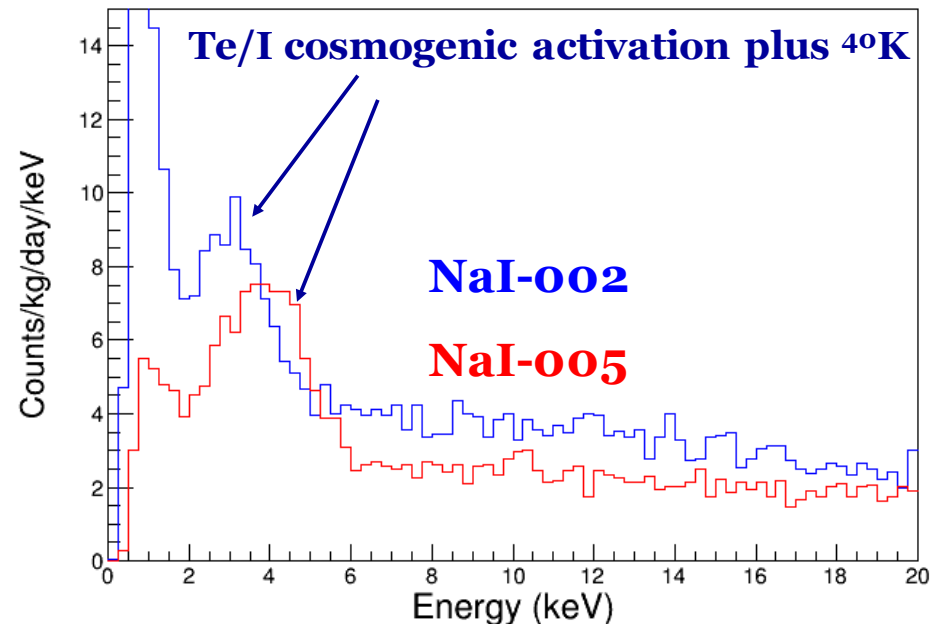
# Internal background

- NaI-005 reduced to  $\sim 1.0$  dru by reduction of Pb-210
  - ✓ To understand and reduce Pb-210 contamination R&D
- K-40 can be reduced by using 10 ppb NaI powder as raw material



**NaI-002 :  $\sim 3$  dru @ 6 keV**

- ✓ Internal Pb-210 : 1.5 dru (overall)
- ✓ Internal K-40 : 0.7 dru (2-4 keV)
- ✓ External : 1.5 dru

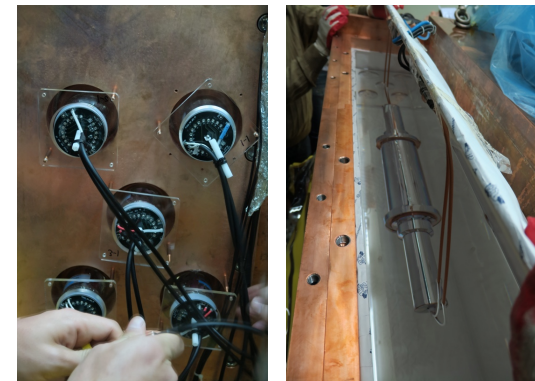
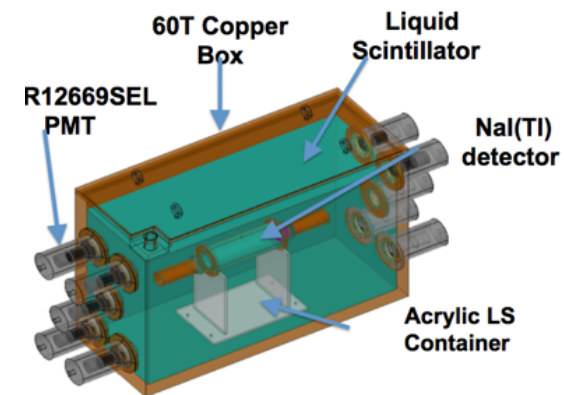
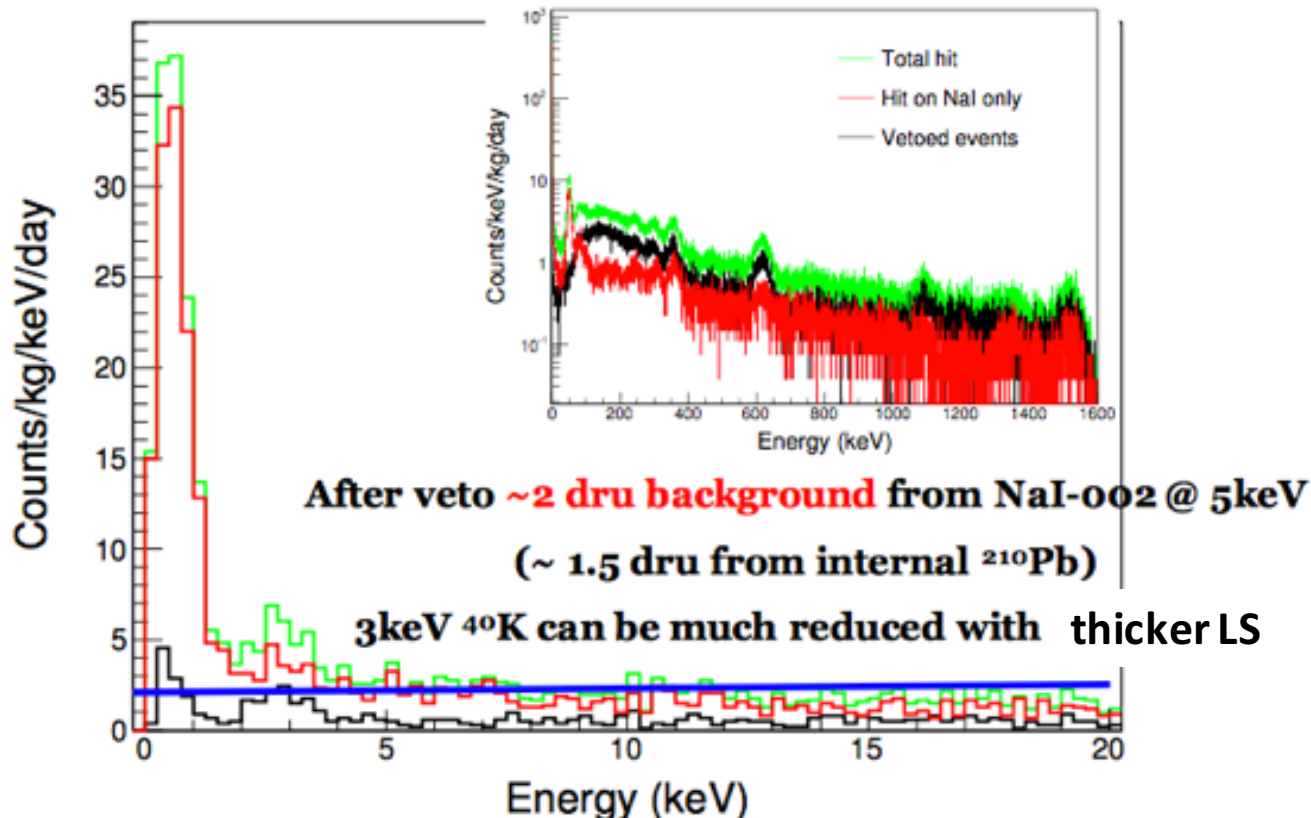


**NaI-005 :  $\sim 2$  dru @ 6keV**

- ✓ Internal Pb-210 : 0.5 dru (overall)
- ✓ Internal K-40 : 0.7 dru (2-4 keV)
- ✓ External : 1.5 dru

# LS Veto Prototype

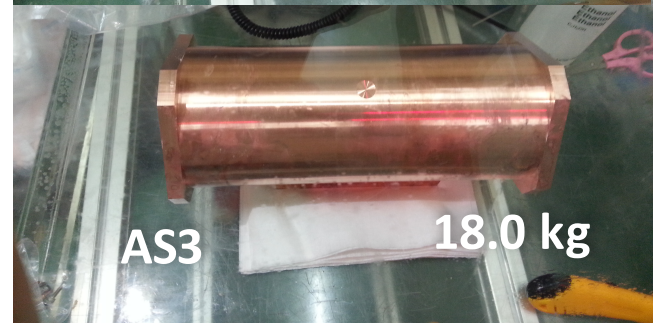
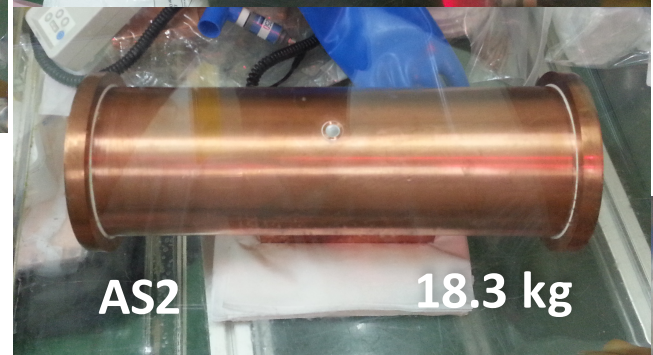
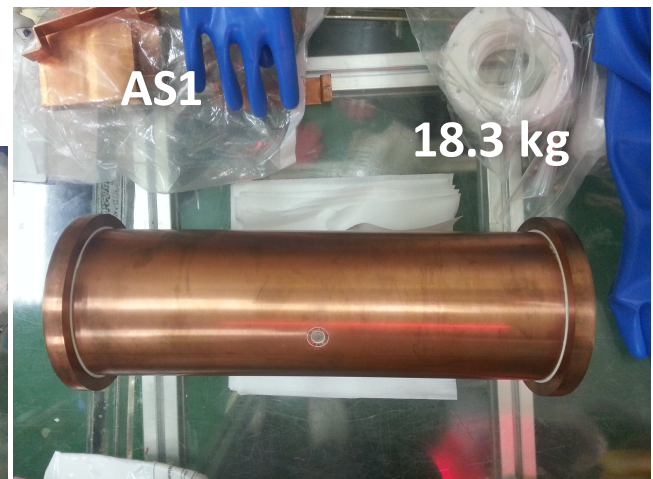
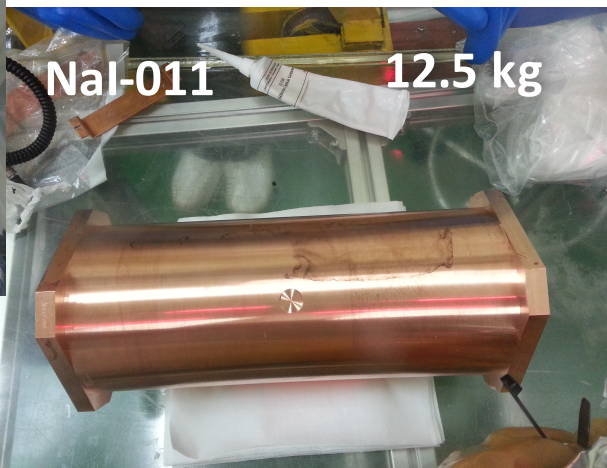
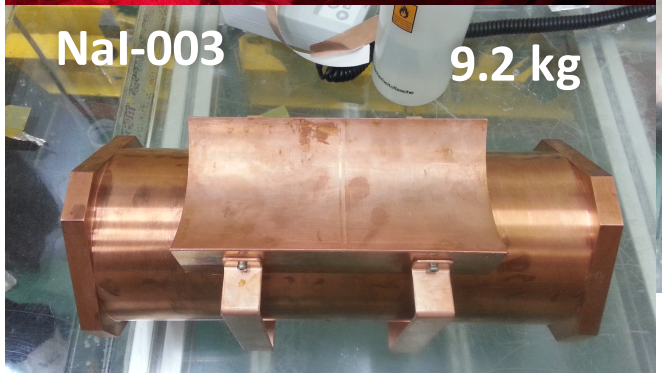
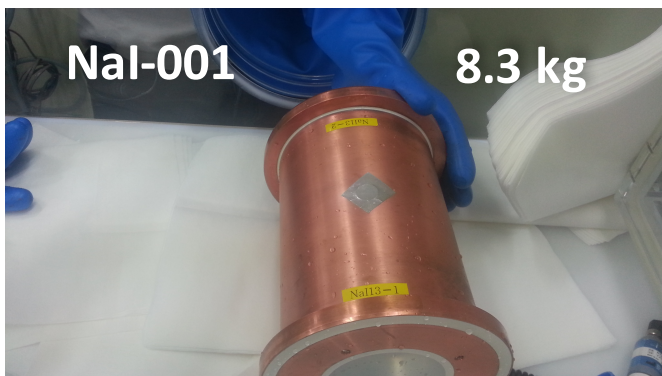
- Active Background Rejection
  - ✓ Backgrounds from crystal and surrounding components
  - ✓ External Backgrounds
- Multiple hit events are vetoed with 25% veto efficiency at 6-20 keV





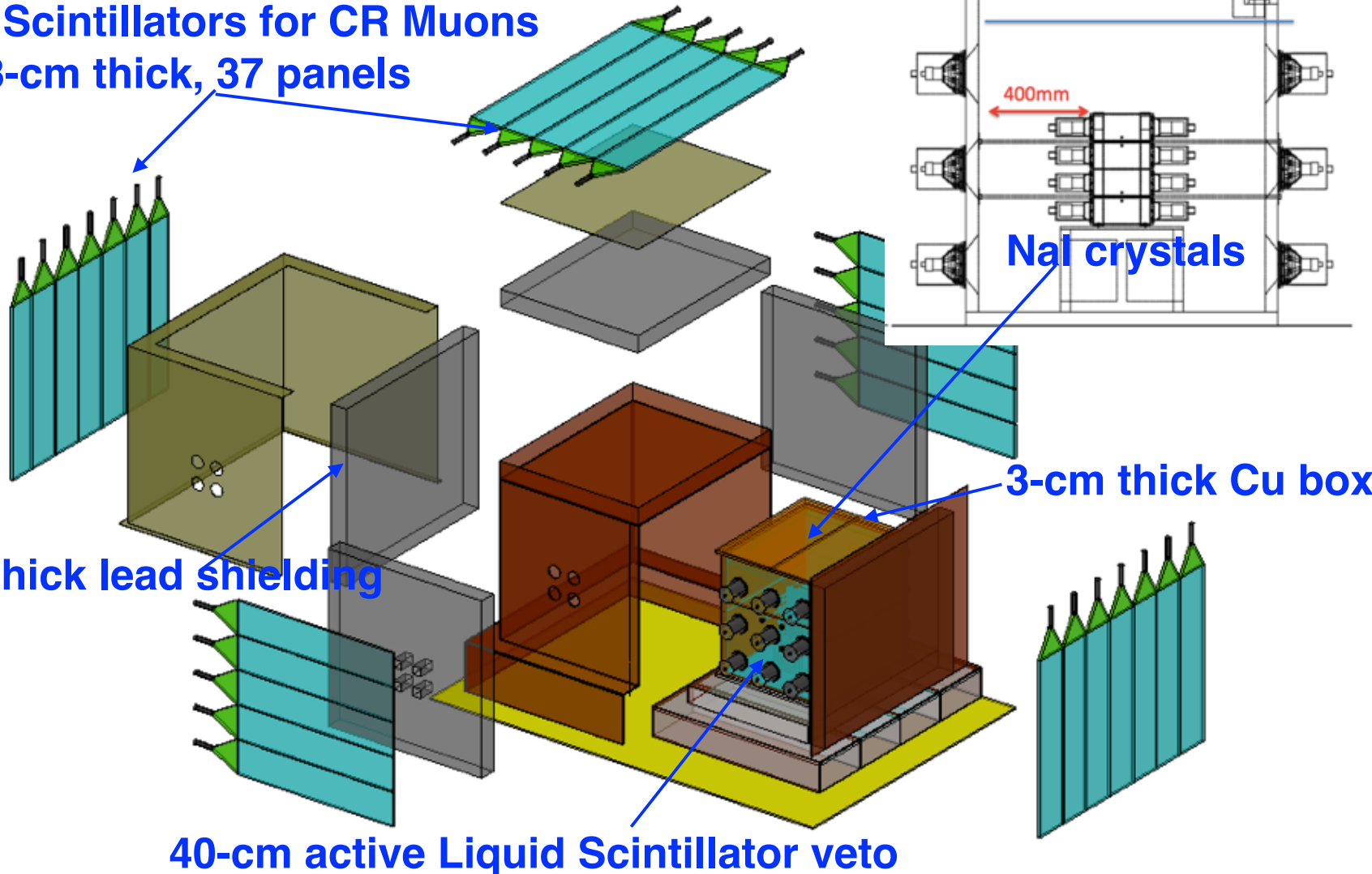
# COSINE 100 : DM-ICE + KIMS-NaI

- Total of 8 crystals (~ 100 kg) have been ready for the phase-I run.
- It can give some ideas on the DAMA signal



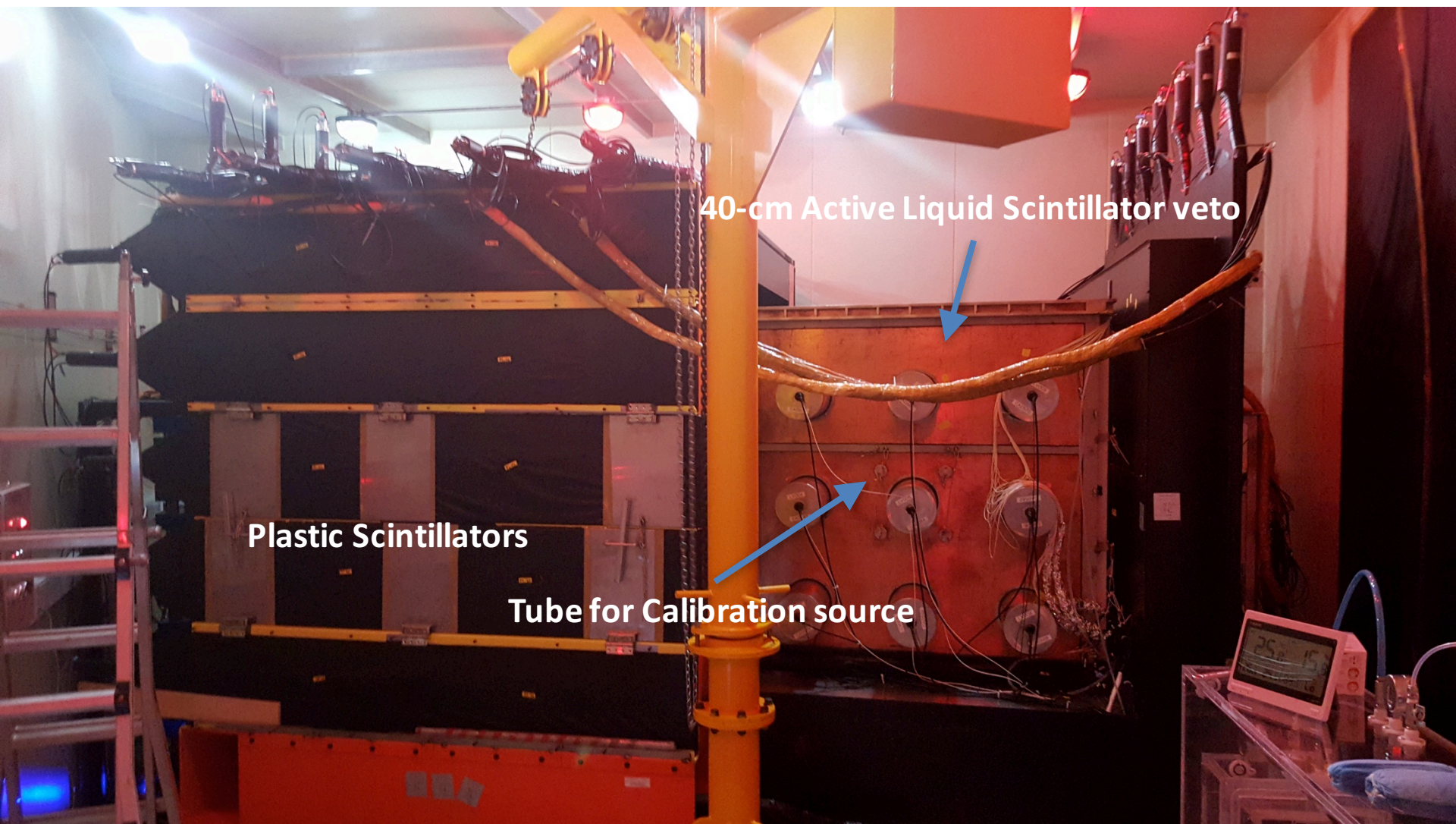
# New Shielding Structure

**Plastic Scintillators for CR Muons**  
**3-cm thick, 37 panels**





# New Shielding Structure





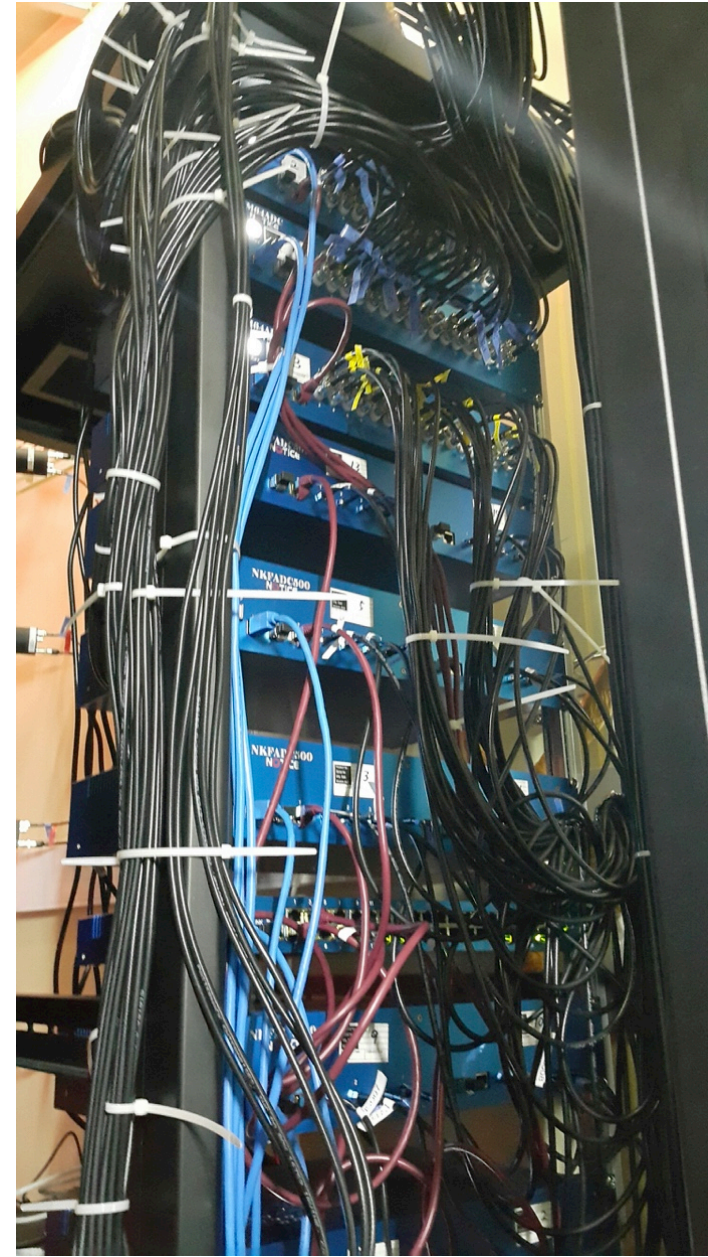
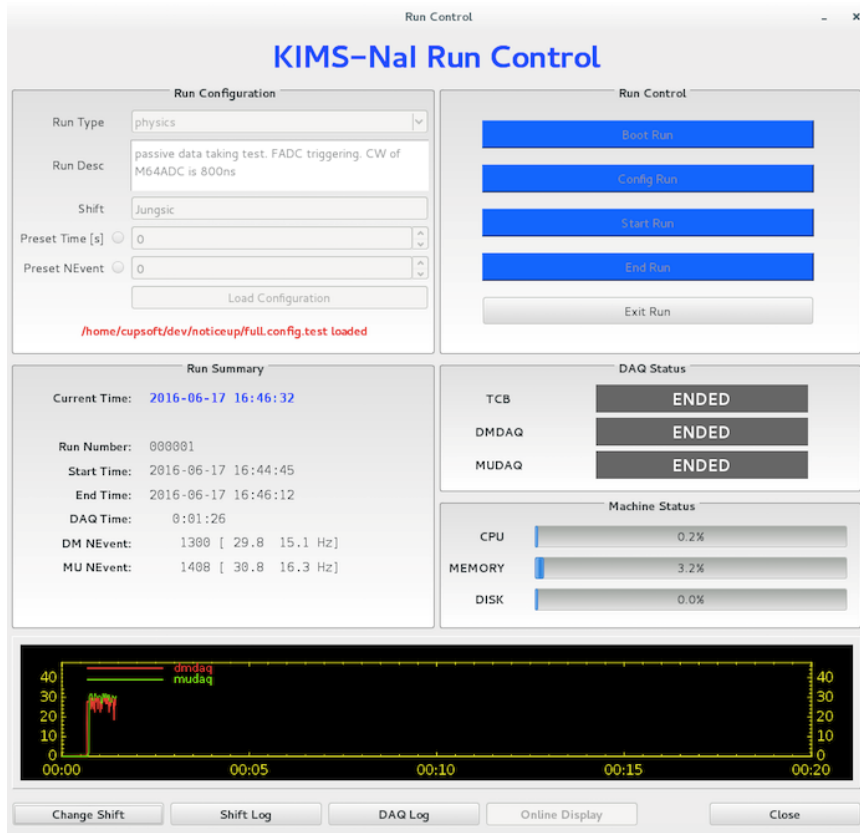
# Production of Liquid Scintillator (LS)

- LAB-based LS
  - ✓ Linear alkylbenzene (LAB), PPO (3 g/L) and bis-MSB (30 mg/L)
  - ✓ Total 3200 liter was produced and ready to be filled
  - ✓ Purification of the LS by water extraction and nitrogen gas purging
  - ✓ After an PSD analysis, U-238 < 7 ppt, Th-232 < 4 ppt are measured to be contaminated in the LS



# DAQ System

- Electronics
  - ✓ 500 MHz FADC : NaI(Tl) and Neutron detector
  - ✓ M64ADC : Muon veto and LS veto detector
  - ✓ Trigger control box
- Run Control Panel





# COSINE-100

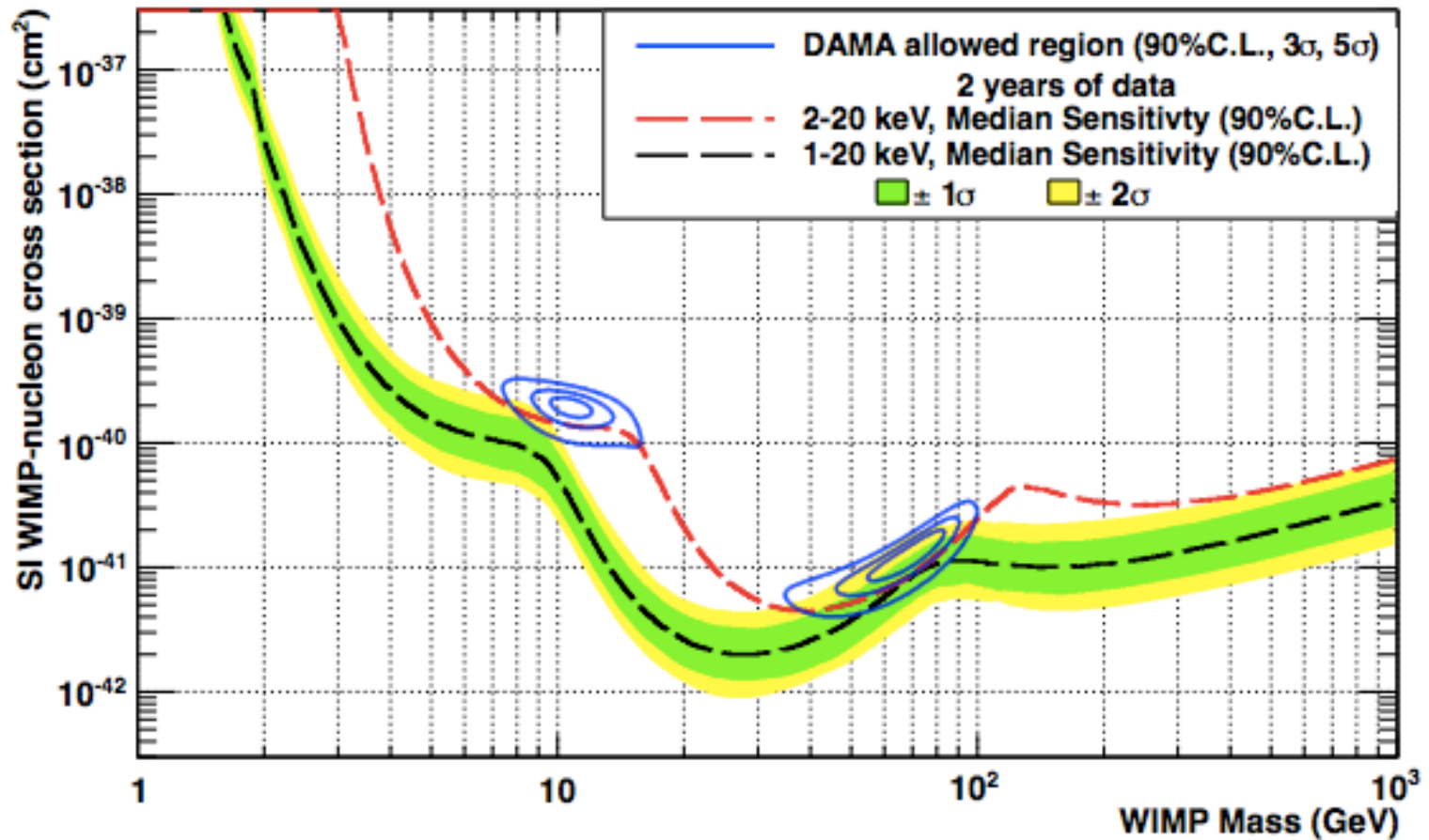
- ✓ We installed total 8 of selected KIMS-Nal and DM-ICE crystals.
- ✓ Total amount of mass is about 106 kg.
- ✓ A dry run has started before filling the LS.

Crystals	Nickname	Powder	Mass
Nal-001	C1	Sample B	8.3 kg
Nal-002	C2	Sample C	9.2 kg
Nal-007	C3	WimpScint 2	9.2 kg
AS-3	C4	WimpScint 2	18.0 kg
AS-1	C5	Sample C	18.3 kg
Nal-011	C6	WimpScint 3	12.5 kg
Nal-012	C7	WimpScint 3	12.5 kg
AS-2	C8	Sample C	18.3 kg





# Expected Sensitivity



- COSINE-100 at Yangyang, with 1 keV and 2 keV energy thresholds.
- Assumed flat background with 2 dru for several crystals and 4 dru for other crystals.
- Assumed 2 years of data taking.

# Conclusion

- **COSINE is poised to confirm or to rule out the DAMA's modulation result.**
- **Various R&D programs have identified background reductions for ultra-pure crystal production.**
- **Construction of the main detector has been completed except liquid scintillator filling.**
- **A dry run for the COSINE phase 1 (~ 100 kg) has started for several weeks before filling the LS.**

G. Adhikari,<sup>1</sup> P. Adhikari,<sup>1</sup> S. Choi,<sup>2</sup> C. Ha,<sup>3</sup> I.S. Hahn,<sup>4</sup> E.J. Jeon,<sup>3</sup> H.W. Joo,<sup>2</sup> W.G. Kang,<sup>3</sup> H.J. Kim,<sup>5</sup> H.O. Kim,<sup>3</sup>  
 K.W. Kim,<sup>2</sup> N.Y. Kim,<sup>3</sup> S.K. Kim,<sup>2</sup> Y.D. Kim,<sup>3,1</sup> Y.H. Kim,<sup>3,6</sup> H.S. Lee,<sup>3</sup> J.H. Lee,<sup>3</sup> M.H. Lee,<sup>3</sup> D.S. Leonard,<sup>3</sup>  
 J. Li,<sup>3</sup> S.Y. Oh,<sup>1</sup> S.L. Olsen,<sup>3</sup> H.K. Park,<sup>3</sup> H.S. Park,<sup>6</sup> J.S. Park,<sup>3</sup> K.S. Park,<sup>3</sup> J.H. So,<sup>3</sup> and Y.S. Yoon<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Physics, Sejong University, Seoul 05006, Korea*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Physics and Astronomy, Seoul National University, Seoul 08826, Korea*

<sup>3</sup>*Center for Underground Physics, Institute for Basic Science, Daejeon 34047, Korea*

<sup>4</sup>*Department of Science Education, Ewha Womans University, Seoul 03760, Korea*

<sup>5</sup>*Department of Physics, Kyungpook National University, Daegu 41566, Korea*

<sup>6</sup>*Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science, Daejeon 34113, Korea*

*KIMS-NaI*

*COSINE*

*DM-Ice*

E. Barbosa de Souza,<sup>1</sup> J. Cherwinka,<sup>2</sup> A. Cole,<sup>3,4</sup> A. C. Ezeribe,<sup>3</sup> D. Grant,<sup>5</sup> F. Halzen,<sup>6</sup> K. M. Heeger,<sup>1</sup> L. Hsu,<sup>7</sup>  
 A. J. F. Hubbard,<sup>1,6,\*</sup> J. H. Jo,<sup>1</sup> A. Karle,<sup>6</sup> M. Kauer,<sup>1,6</sup> V. A. Kudryavtsev,<sup>3</sup> K. E. Lim,<sup>1</sup> C. Macdonald,<sup>3</sup>  
 R. H. Maruyama,<sup>1,†</sup> F. Mouton,<sup>3</sup> S. M. Paling,<sup>4</sup> W. Pettus,<sup>1,6</sup> Z. P. Pierpoint,<sup>1,6,‡</sup> B. N. Reilly,<sup>1,6,§</sup>  
 M. Robinson,<sup>3</sup> F. R. Rogers,<sup>1</sup> P. Sandstrom,<sup>6</sup> A. Scarff,<sup>3</sup> N. J. C. Spooner,<sup>3</sup> S. Telfer,<sup>3</sup> and L. Yang<sup>8</sup>

William G. Thompson<sup>1</sup>

(The DM-Ice Collaboration)

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520, USA*

<sup>2</sup>*Physical Sciences Laboratory, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Stoughton, Wisconsin 53589, USA*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, United Kingdom*

<sup>4</sup>*STFC Boulby Underground Science Facility, Boulby Mine, Cleveland TS13 4UZ, United Kingdom*

<sup>5</sup>*Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E1, Canada*

<sup>6</sup>*Department of Physics and Wisconsin IceCube Particle Astrophysics Center,  
 University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA*

<sup>7</sup>*Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510, USA*

<sup>8</sup>*Department of Physics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois 61801, USA*



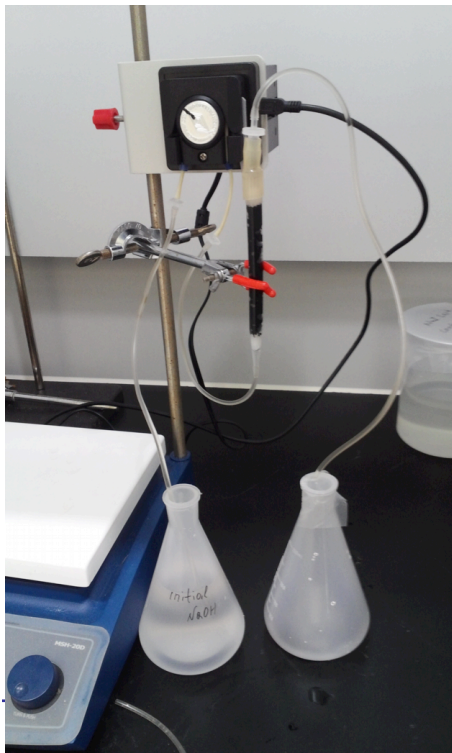
**Thank you**

# Backup

# Background Reduction

– To understand and reduce Pb-210 contamination

- Alpha counter
  - ✓ Po-210 in NaI powder
- Well-type HPGe detector
  - ✓ Pb-210 in NaI powder



- Purification of NaI powder with ion-exchange resin
  - ✓ ~ 300 reduction of Pb with dirty NaI powder
  - ✓ ~ 10 reduction of Pb with normal NaI powder
  - ✓ Will grow crystals with and without resin purification



# Evaluation of NaI(Tl) crystals at KIMS-CsI

- Astropart. Phys. 62, 249 (2015)
- EJPC, 76, 185 (2016)

Crystal (unit)	Mass (kg)	$^{\text{nat}}\text{K}$ ( $^{40}\text{K}$ ) (ppb)	$^{238}\text{U}$ (ppt)	$^{232}\text{Th}$ (ppt)	$\alpha$ Rate (mBq/kg)	Light Yield (p.e./keV)	Arrival (year-month)
NaI-001	8.3	$40.4 \pm 2.9$	$< 0.02$	$< 3.2$	$3.29 \pm 0.01$	$15.6 \pm 1.4$	2013.9
NaI-002	9.2	$48.1 \pm 2.3$	$< 0.12$	$0.5 \pm 0.3$	$1.77 \pm 0.01$	$15.5 \pm 1.4$	2014.1
NaI-003	3.4	$25.3 \pm 3.6$	$< 0.14$	$0.5 \pm 0.1$	$2.43 \pm 0.01$	$13.3 \pm 1.3$	2014.8
NaI-004	3.4	$> 116.7$	—	—	—	$3.9 \pm 0.4$	2014.8
NaI-005	9.2	$40.1 \pm 4.2$	$< 0.04$	$0.2 \pm 0.1$	$0.48 \pm 0.01$	$12.1 \pm 1.1$	2014.11
NaI-006	11.4	$> 127.1$	$< 0.05$	$8.9 \pm 0.1$	$1.53 \pm 0.01$	$4.4 \pm 0.4$	2014.12
NaI-007	9.2	$45.3 \pm 6.6$	$< 0.04$	$0.2 \pm 0.1$	$0.68 \pm 0.01$	$14.4 \pm 1.4$	2015.9
NaI-008	1.8	$< 15$	—	—	$30.3 \pm 1.1$	$7.2 \pm 0.8$	2015.12
NaI-009	3.3	$639 \pm 51$	—	—	$7.2 \pm 0.9$	$6.1 \pm 1.1$	2015.12
NaI-010	1.3	$20.5 \pm 11.7$	—	—	$0.6 \pm 0.1$	$20.9 \pm 1.1$	2015.12
NaI-011	12.5	$\sim 25$	—	—	$1.06 \pm 0.02$	$16.8 \pm 1.2$	2016.2

Alpha Spectra Inc. (AS)

Beijing Hamamatsu Inc (BH).

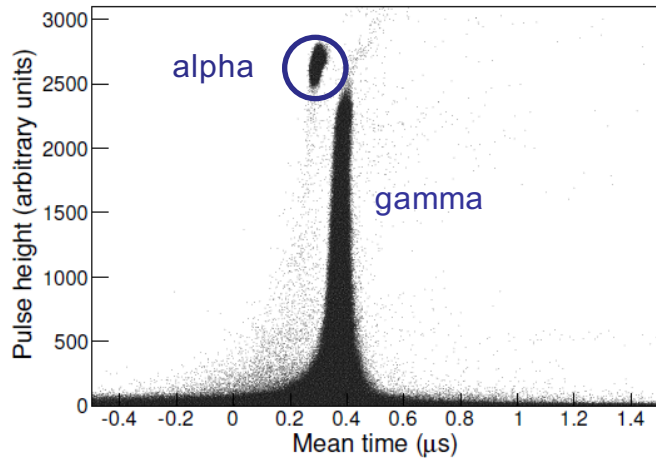
\*Measurement not finished for blank slots

- ✓ AS crystals show high light-yields
- ✓ Astrograde powder-made crystals show low K-40 levels, e.g NaI-003, NaI-008.





# Internal background – $^{238}\text{U}$ , $^{232}\text{Th}$

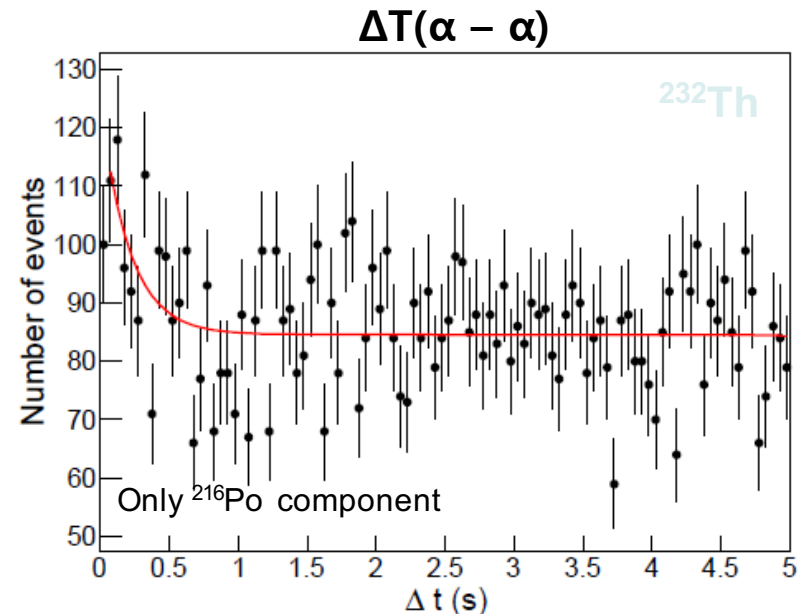
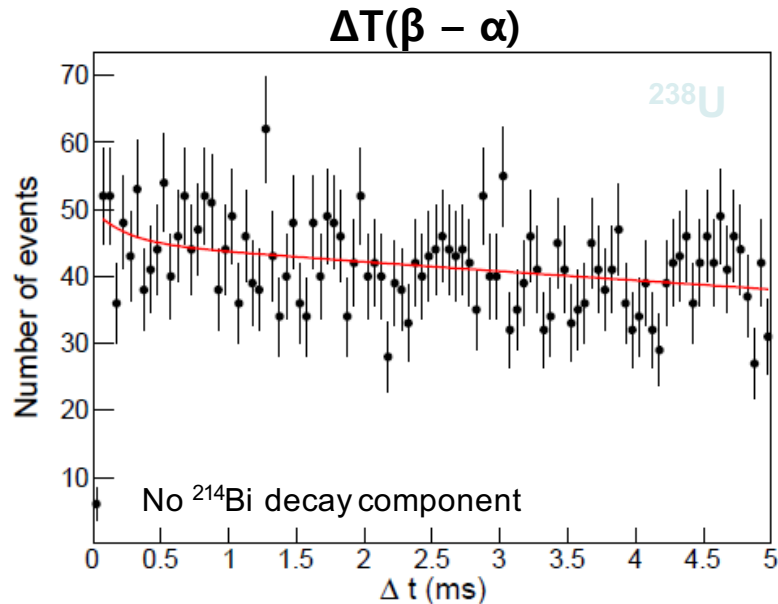


	Nal-001 (mBq/kg)	Nal-002 (mBq/kg)
$^{238}\text{U}$ ( $^{214}\text{Bi}$ )	$<0.0003$	$<0.0015$
$^{228}\text{Th}$ ( $^{216}\text{Po}$ )	$<0.013$	$0.002 \pm 0.001$
$^{210}\text{Pb}$	$3.28 \pm 0.01$	$1.76 \pm 0.01$
Total alphas	$3.29 \pm 0.01$	$1.77 \pm 0.01$

DAMA,  $^{238}\text{U}$ : 0.009-0.13 (mBq/kg)

$^{232}\text{Th}$ : 0.002-0.03

$^{210}\text{Pb}$ : 0.005-0.03

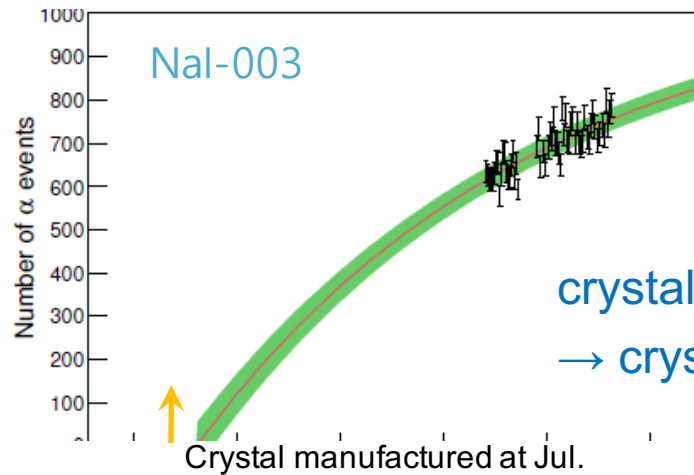


The contamination levels of U and Th are small.

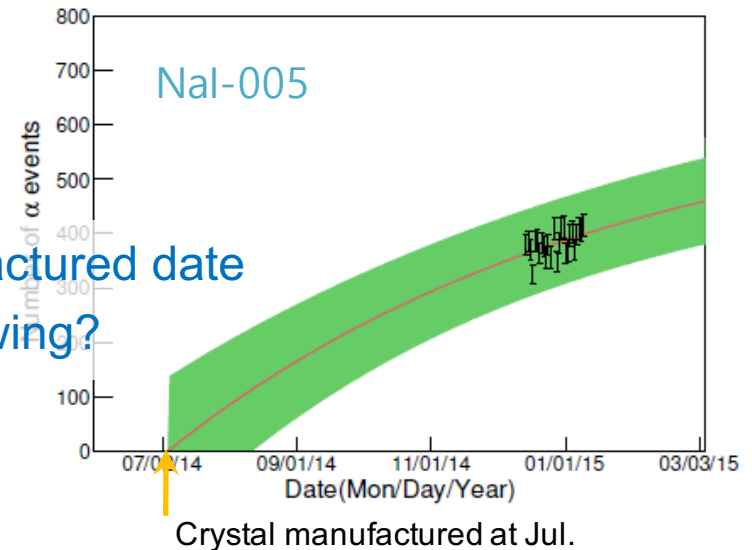


# Internal background – $^{210}\text{Pb}$

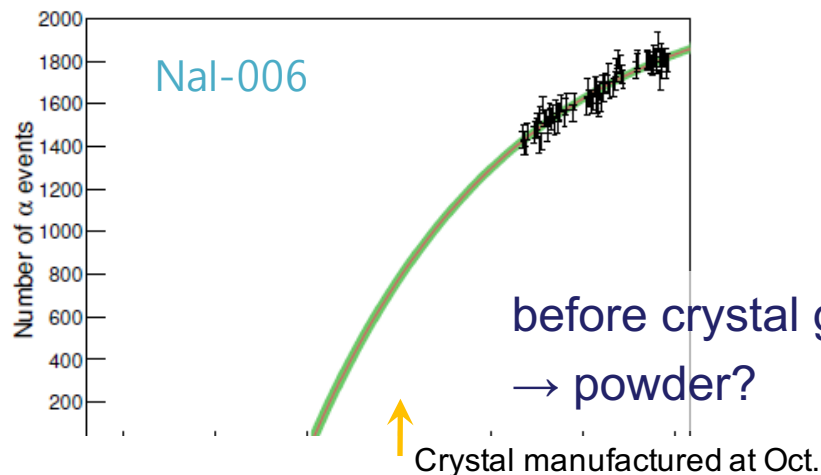
- Most of alphas are coming from  $^{210}\text{Pb}$
- We can estimate crystal manufactured date using alpha rate change.



crystal manufactured date  
→ crystal growing?



$$R_{\alpha}(t) = A(1 - e^{-(t-t_0)/\tau_{Po}})$$



before crystal growing  
→ powder?