

CI

ANU: Tims (0.4)

UWA: Tobar (0.1)

Goryachev (0.1)

RA/Tech

Froehlich (B, 0.5), Slavkovská (A, 0.5)

McAllister (A, 0.4), A/B (0.5)

Ivanov (AI, 0.5)















Developing methods to measure contamination in detector materials

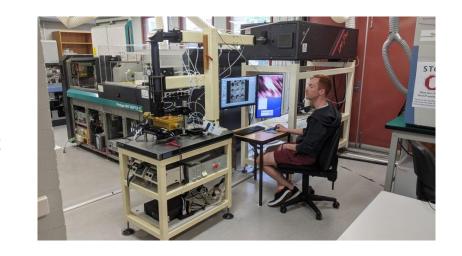
Immediate focus on ⁴⁰K, ¹²⁹I, ²¹⁰Pb

Survey relevant, existing capabilities of ultra-sensitive techniques/laboratories e.g. ICP-MS:

- PNNL (USA) − ⁴⁰K
- Developing local capability: collaboration with ANU Research School of Earth Science
 - Laser ablation, Quadrupole, Sector field ICP-MS, etc see Z. Slavkovská later today

Also TIMS, AAS, ...





Gamma- spectrometry

Immediate focus on measuring U/Th/K - (Rn progeny)

- HPGe ultra-low background gamma-ray counting at Gran Sasso (Italy)
 - Some capability at ANU
 - Low background at ANSTO



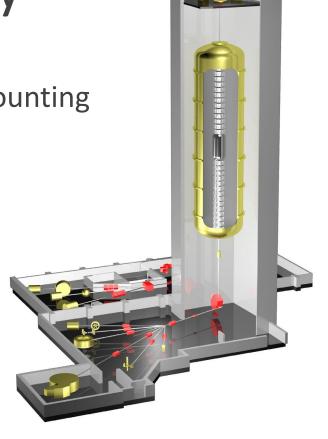
- Ultra-low background capability part of SUPL
- Other low background laboratory capabilities (Aus/NZ) being assessed



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (ANU/ANSTO)

- Contaminant radionuclide measurements through atom counting
- Unstable/stable atom ratios of $10^{-12} 10^{-17}$
- ¹²⁹I done, ²¹⁰Pb under development
 - See M. Froehlich later today
- Sample-dependent chemistry ANU expertise
- Improvements in AMS capability (ANU):
 - Mass filtering
 - TOF detector timing and energy resolution
 - Integration of new systems with fast isotope switching system





Precision Metrology

New techniques and technology for Direct Detection

Led by UWA

• Observables include, frequency, phase or power, etc

Low Energy metrology for:

Axion Detection

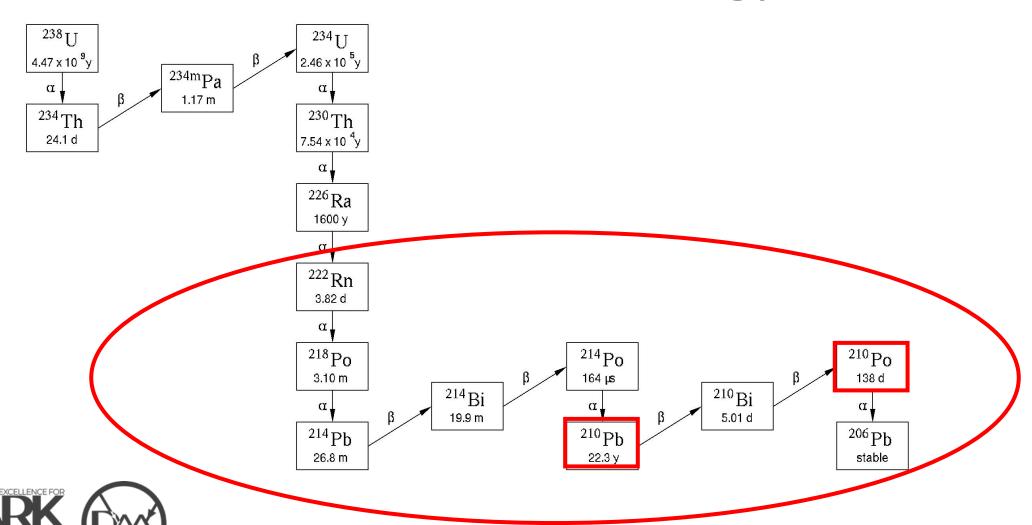
Photonic frequency and power

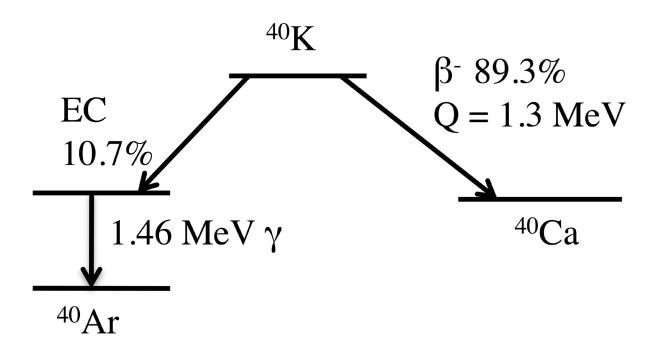
WIMP and WISP Detection

- Photonic, phononic, spintronic frequency
- Quantum metrology, to improve low temperature detection



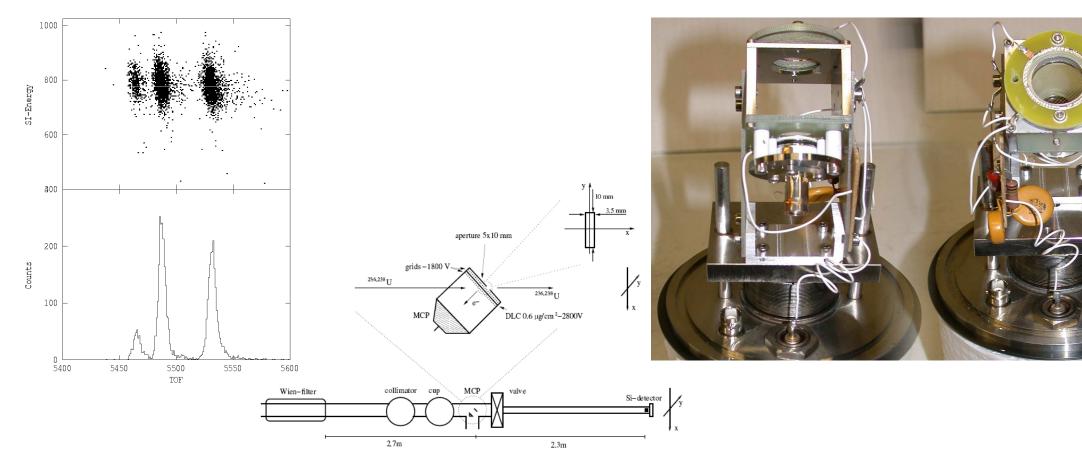


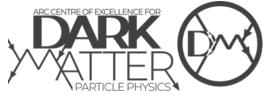




EC leaves a hole in the K-shell

→ 3 keV Auger electron



























































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