PICO-40L Bubble Chamber Status and First Results

Colin Moore

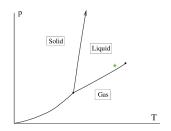
Queen's University

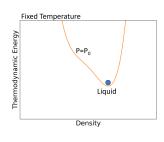
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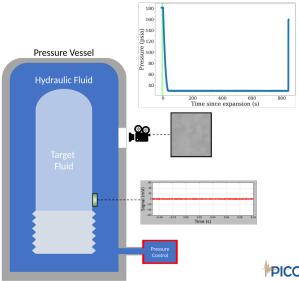


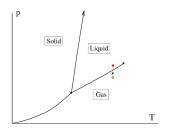


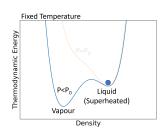


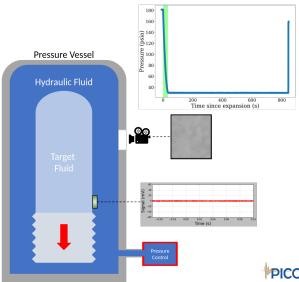




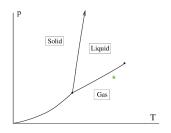


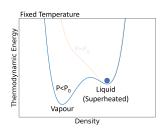


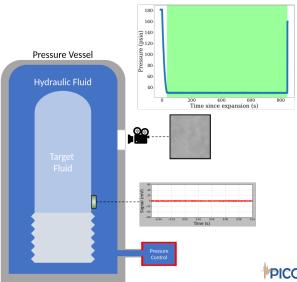


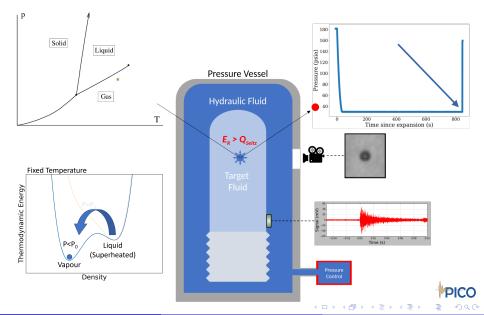


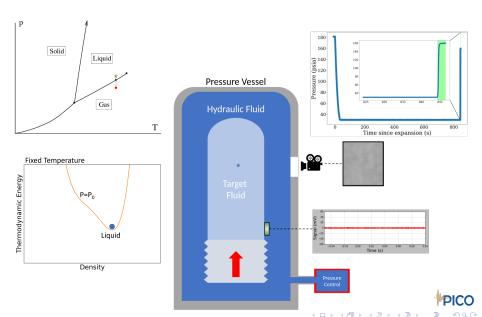
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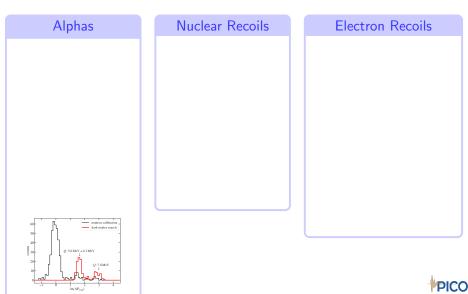




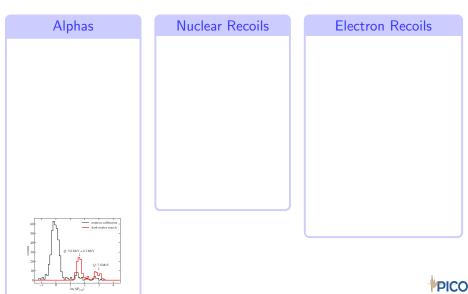




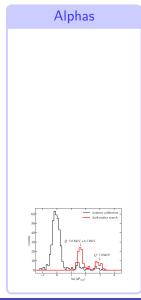
Background Events in Bubble Chambers



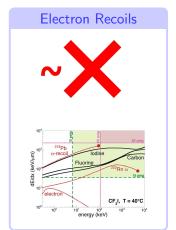
Background Events in Bubble Chambers



Background Events in Bubble Chambers



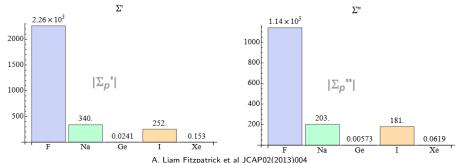






Why Bubble Chambers?

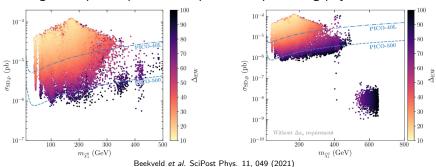
- Very low sensitivity to electron recoil events
- Ability to change target fluids to exploit sensitivities
- Large unexplored parameter space with promising physics results





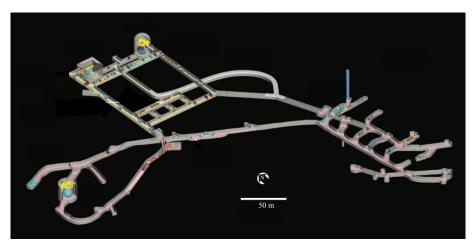
Why Bubble Chambers?

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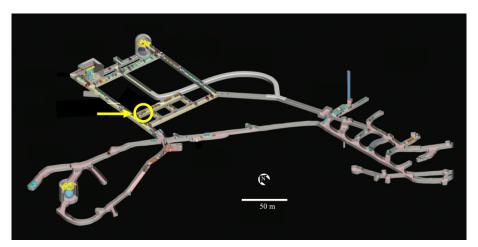
PICO-40L at SNOLAB



(Adapted from) Jillings, Chris. (2016). The SNOLAB Science Program. Journal of Physics: Conference Series. 718. 062028. 10.1088/1742-6596/718/6/062028



PICO-40L at SNOLAB

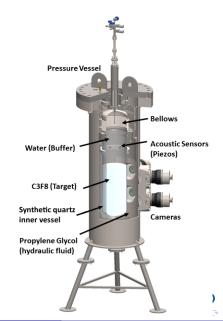


(Adapted from) Jillings, Chris. (2016). The SNOLAB Science Program. Journal of Physics: Conference Series. 718. 062028. 10.1088/1742-6596/718/6/062028



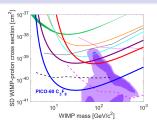
PICO-60

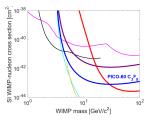
- 60 kg fiducial volume
- "Upside-down" design
- Full detector at constant temperature
- Superheated freon separated from bellows by layer of water
- World-leading WIMP-proton limit set in 2016 and 2017



PICO-60 Results

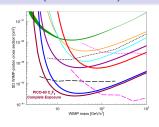
Run 1

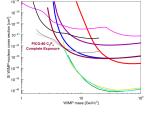




C. Amole et al. (PICO Collaboration) Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 251301 (2017)

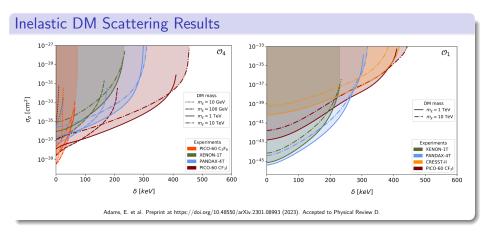
Combined (Run 1 + 2)





C. Amole et al. (PICO Collaboration) Phys. Rev. D 100, 022001 (2019)

PICO-60 Results

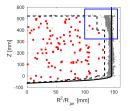




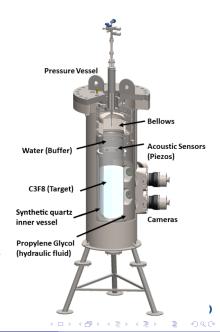
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PICO-60 Issues

- Water and freon mixed at interface
 - Water droplets stick to jar wall
 - Far higher rates observed near wall/freon/water interface

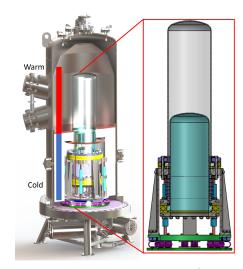


 Orientation of jar may lead to debris accumulating at bottom of jar



PICO-40L

- First large-scale implementation of "right-side up" design:
 - Eliminate water buffer, replace with second jar
 - Plip inner vessel, bellows at the bottom
 - Keep bellows region cold to prevent nucleation on bellows





PICO-40L Timeline

- 2019: Assembly and system tests
- May 2020: Commissioning begins with all systems active
- September 2020: Commissioning halted due to chiller issues
- May 2021: Leak appears internal to detector; disassembly begins
- 2021-2022: Fix leak, upgrades to address shortcomings of thermal system
- 2022: Reassembly
- Q2-Q3 2023: Recommissioning and Calibrations
- Imminent: Start of physics run

COVID



August 30, 2023

PICO-40L Installation and Commissioning





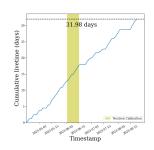




August 30, 2023

PICO-40L Installation and Commissioning

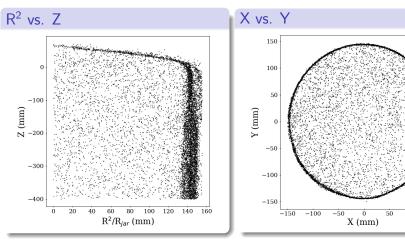






PICO-40L: Position Reconstruction

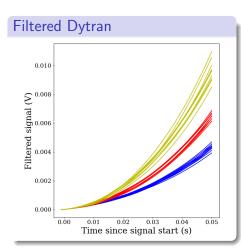
- Stereoscopic images allow for 3D position
- Improved position reconstruction, with 2 mm spatial resolution

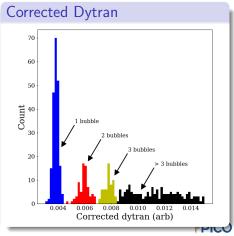


100 150

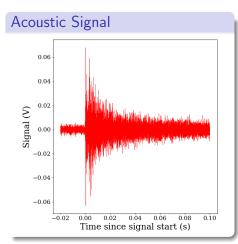
PICO-40L: Bubble Counting with Dytran

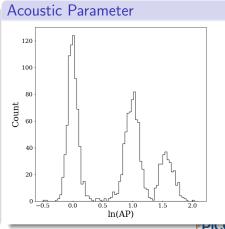
- Fast pressure transducer measures change in pressure
- Pressure rise allows for precise bubble counting and fiducialization



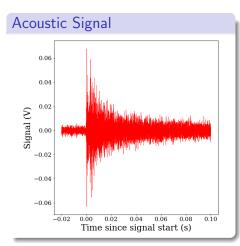


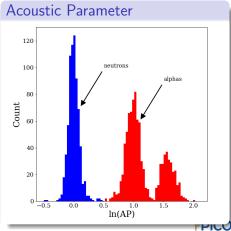
- Piezoelectric sensors coupled to outer jar wall capture acoustic signal
- Magnitude of acoustic signal allows for discrimination of event types



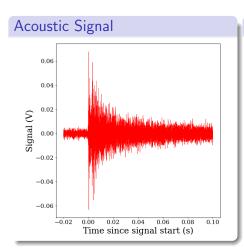


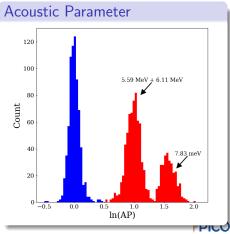
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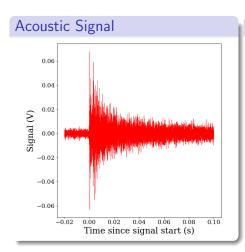


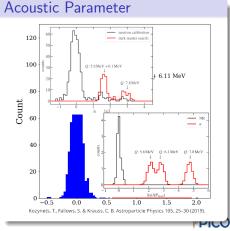
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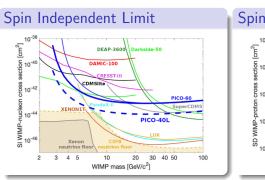
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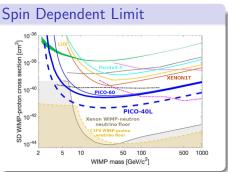




PICO-40L Projected Limits

Approximately 1 live year of data at 2.8 keV, with 2 background events.





C. Amole et al. (PICO Collaboration), Phys. Rev. D 100, 082006 (2019)

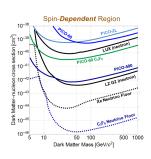


PICO-500: The Next Generation Bubble Chamber

- 250 L of C₃F₈
- Situated in cube hall at SNOLAB
- Preparing for installation









PICO-500: The Next Generation Bubble Chamber







Thanks





E. Adams, M. Bai, K. Clark,

D. Cranshaw, K. Dering,

G. Giroux, H. Herrera,

C. Moore, A. Noble, M. Robert











Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics at The University of Chicago 11 Collar



C. Krauss, Q. Malin, S. Miller, M. Rangen, C. Rethmeier, P. Welingampola



I. Arnquist, C.M. Jackson, B. Loer



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A. García-Viltres. E. Vázguez-Jáuregui



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INDIANA UNIVERSITY SOUTH BEND

E. Behnke, C. Cripe, I. Levine.



de Montréal I. Brooklyn Varela, L. Desmmarais.

P. Frédérick, M. Laurin, V. Monette, H. Nozard, A. Robinson, J. Savoie. N. Starinski, V Zacek, C. Wen Chao



LaurentianUniversity Université Laurentienne

J. Farine, A. Le Blanc, C. Licciardi, U. Wichoski

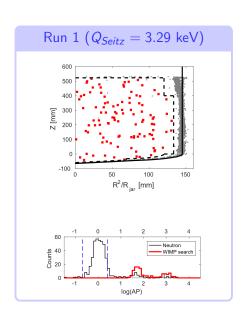


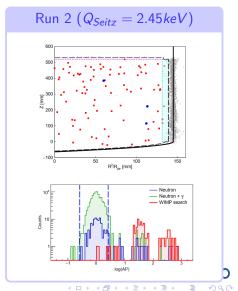


Extra Slides

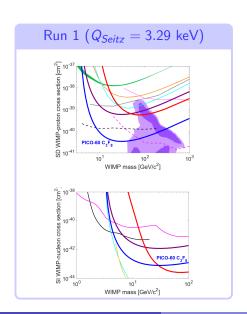


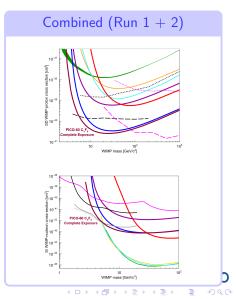
PICO-60 Results





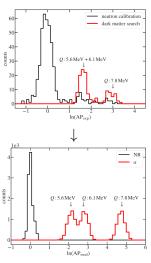
PICO-60 Results





Other Physics

Molecular dynamics to model AP



arXiv:1906.04712

Improved ER model ▲ PICO-0.1 UdeM PICO-0.1 FNAL PICO-0.1 MINOS 10 PICO-2L Run 2 Gunter (UofC) Nucleation Probability (per UofC C3F8 10-6 CYRTE 2013 PICO-60 10^{-3} PICO-2L Run 3 10^{-10} Seitz Threshold (keV) Gunter (UofC) Sb-124 10^{-10} $> 10^{-12}$ 1.4 $E_{ion}r_l^{-1}\rho_l^{-1}$ [GeV cm² g⁻¹]

Post-disassembly Work



Old cooling coil. Relied on convection of hydraulic fluid.



New cooling coil. Relies on conduction to cool critical components.



Current Status

- Jars reassembled
- New cooling coils reinstalled
- Internals being reassembled



Thresholds

$$r_{c} = \frac{2\sigma}{P_{b} - P_{\ell}}$$

$$Q_{Seitz} = \underbrace{4\pi r_{c}^{2} \left(\sigma - T\frac{\partial\sigma}{\partial T}\right)}_{Surfacetension} + \underbrace{\frac{4\pi}{3} r_{c}^{3} \rho_{b} \left(h_{b} - h_{\ell}\right)}_{Converting liquid togas} - \underbrace{\frac{4\pi}{3} r_{c}^{3} \left(P_{b} - P_{\ell}\right)}_{Gasex pansion}$$

$$E_{i}on = 4\pi r_{c}^{2} \left(\sigma - T\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial T}\right) + \frac{4\pi}{3} r_{c}^{3} P_{\ell}$$



Efficiency Curves

