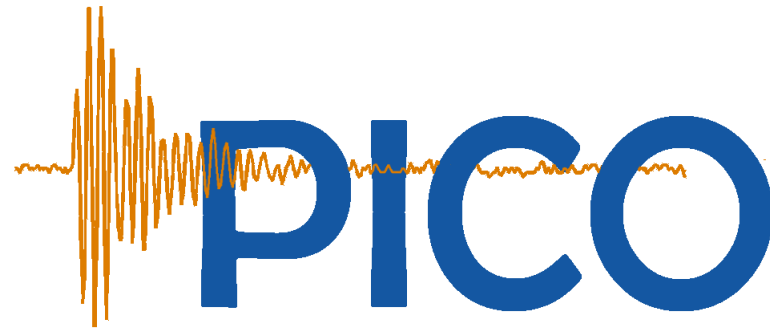


PICO: search for dark matter with bubble chambers



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International Conference on High Energy Physics, ICHEP 2024
Prague, Czech Republic, July 19, 2024

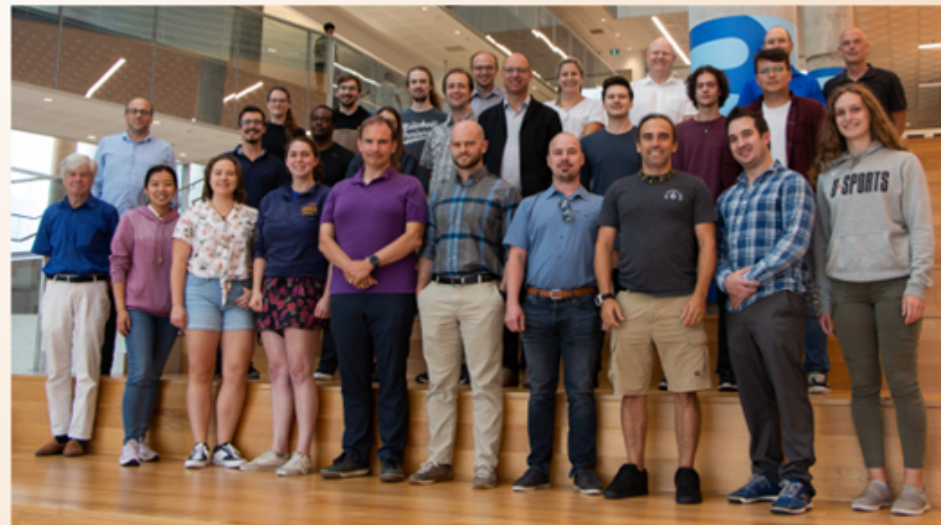
PICO Collaboration



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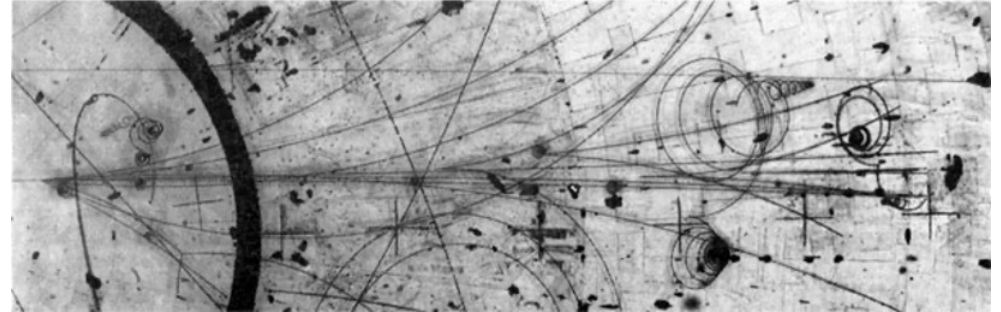


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Physics with bubble chambers

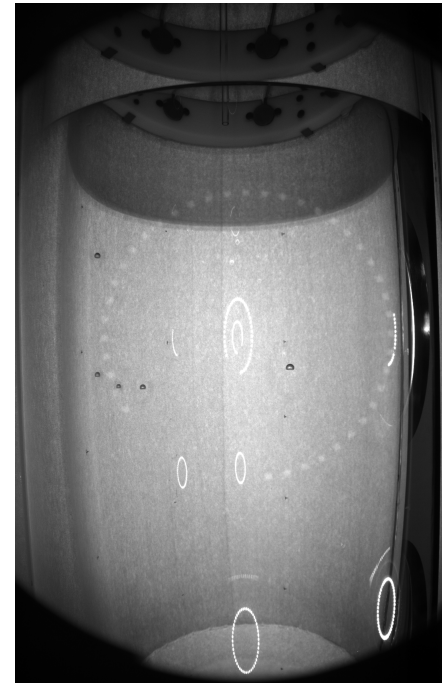
1970s: Neutrino Beam Physics

- Sensitive to MIPs
- Particle tracks visible
- Threshold $\ll 1$ keV
- Multi-ton chambers, multiple fluids



2000-today: Nuclear Recoil Detectors

- Dark matter searches with fluorocarbon bubble chambers
- Electron recoil blind
- Nuclear recoil threshold ~ 3 keV
- Scalable at modest cost

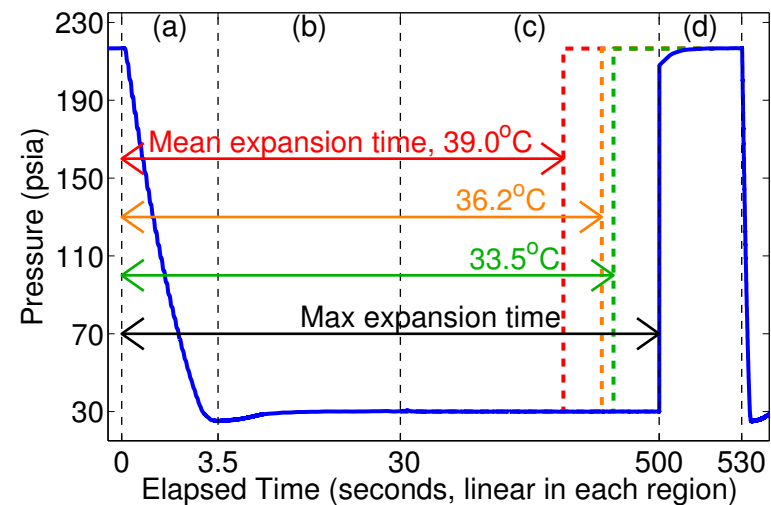
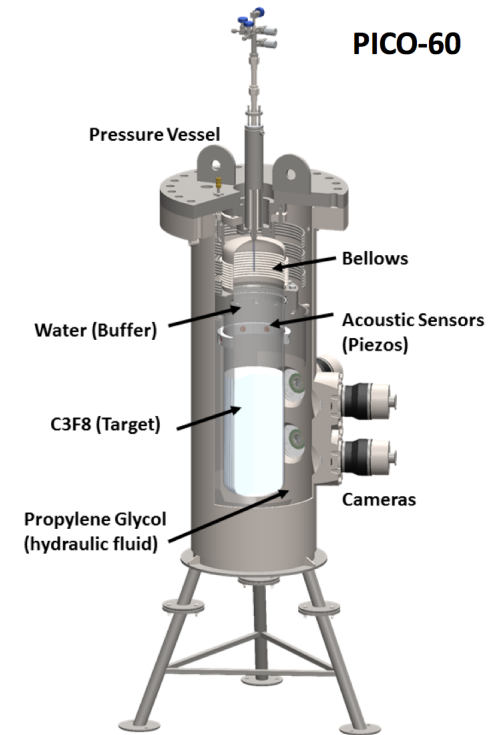


PICO bubble chambers

- Target material:
superheated CF_3I ,
 C_3F_8 , C_4F_{10}
spin-dependent/independent

Could make a
dark matter bubble
chamber with any liquid!

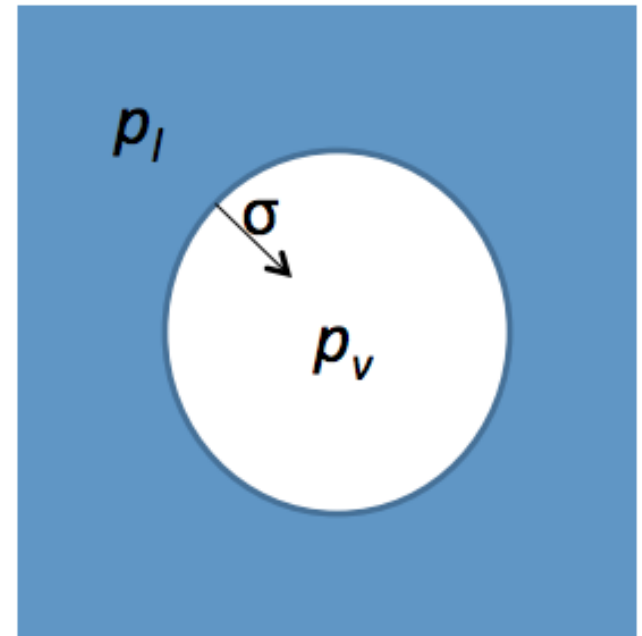
- Particles interacting
evaporate a small
amount of material:
bubble nucleation
- Four Cameras record bubbles
- Eight piezo-electric acoustic
sensors detect sound
- Recompression after
each event



Bubble chambers: Physics

- In a superheated fluid, energy deposition greater than E_{th} in a radius less than r_c will result in a bubble large enough to overcome surface tension (Seitz "Hot-Spike" Model)
- Low E or dE/dx result in smaller bubbles that immediately collapse
- Classical Thermodynamics:

$$p_v - p_l = \frac{2\sigma}{r_c}$$
$$E_{th} = \underbrace{4\pi r_c^2 \left(\sigma - T \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial T} \right)}_{\text{Surface energy}} + \underbrace{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_c^3 \rho_v h}_{\text{Latent heat}}$$



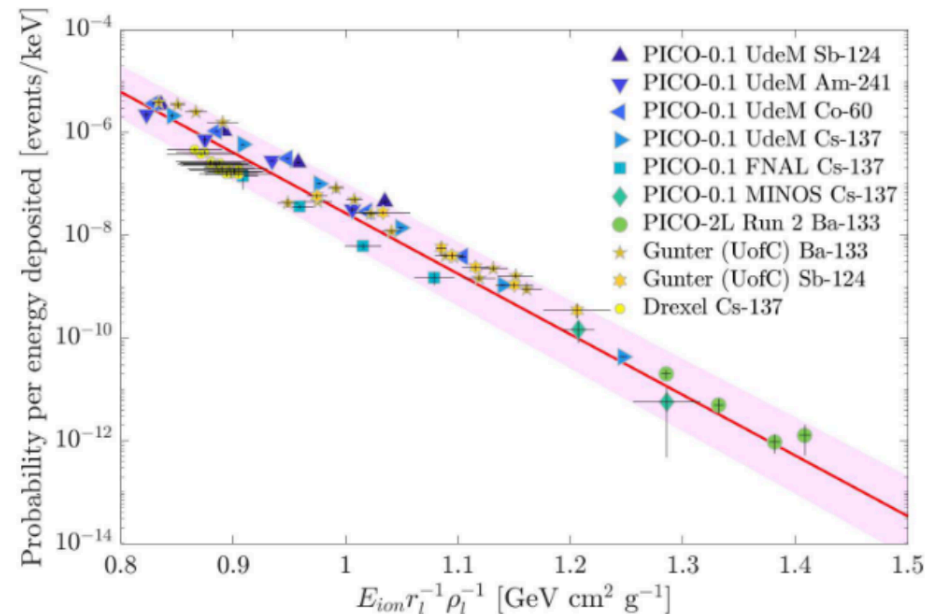
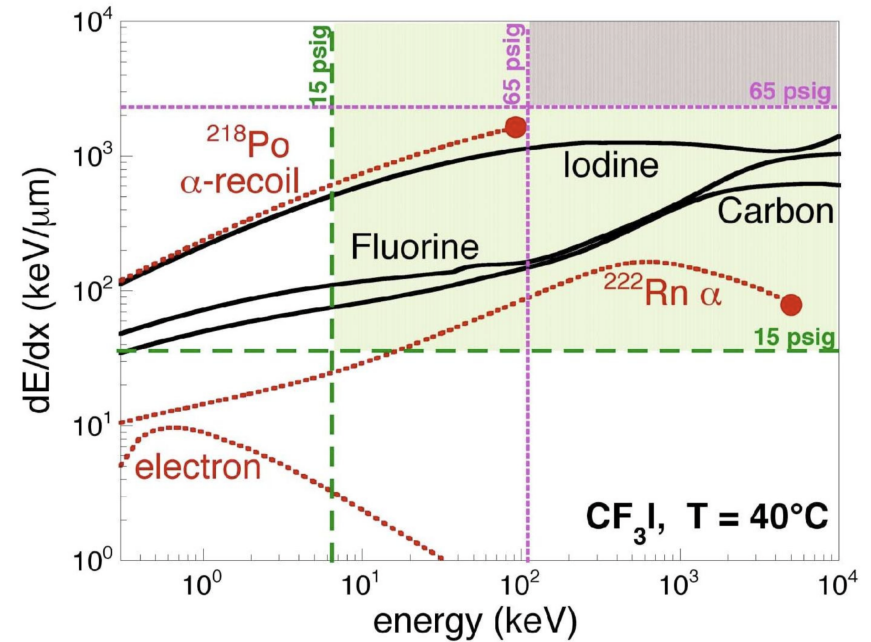
Bubble nucleation

Dependence of bubble nucleation on the total deposited energy and dE/dx

- Region of bubble nucleation at 15 psig
- Backgrounds: electrons, ^{218}Po , ^{222}Rn
- Signal processes of Iodine, Fluorine and Carbon nuclear recoils

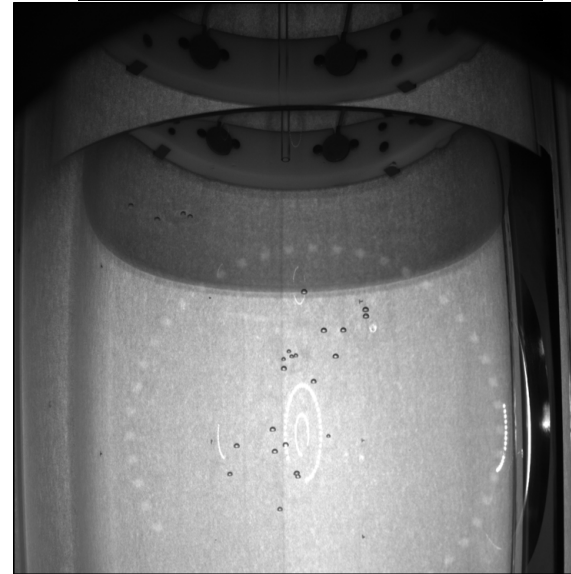
insensitive to electrons and gammas

*Data-driven modeling of electron recoil nucleation in PICO C_3F_8 bubble chambers
PRD 100, 082006 (2019)*



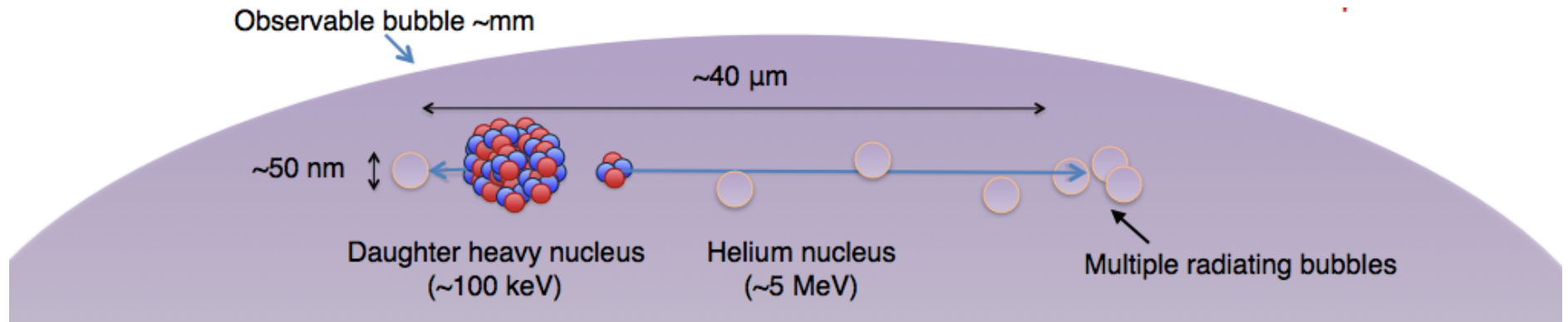
Bubble chambers: signal

- Alpha decays:
Nuclear recoil and
 $40 \mu\text{m}$ alpha track
1 bubble
- Neutrons:
Nuclear recoils
mean free path $\sim 20 \text{ cm}$
3:1 multiple-single ratio
in PICO-60
- Neutrinos or WIMPs:
Nuclear recoil
mean free path $> 10^{10} \text{ cm}$
1 bubble

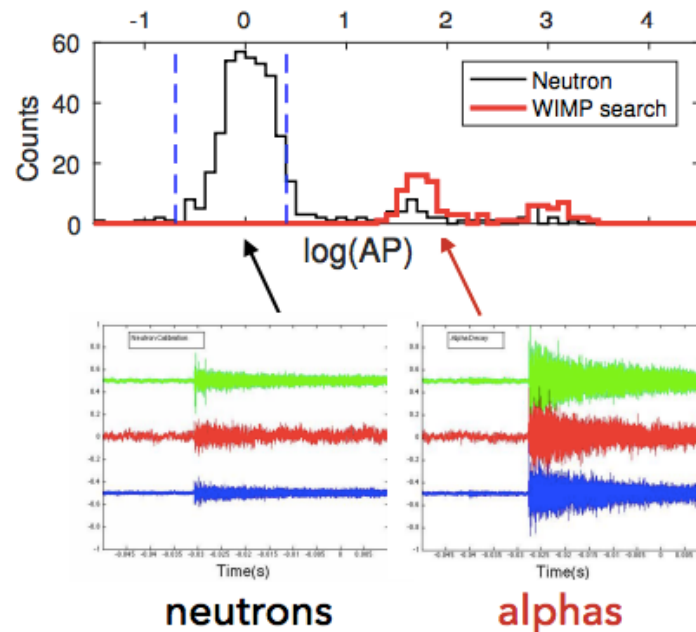


Bubble chambers: Acoustics

- Alphas are ~ 4 times louder than nuclear recoil bubbles



- $> 99.9\%$ discrimination against alpha events demonstrated
- Discovered by the PICASSO collaboration

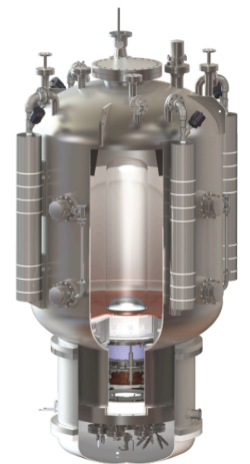
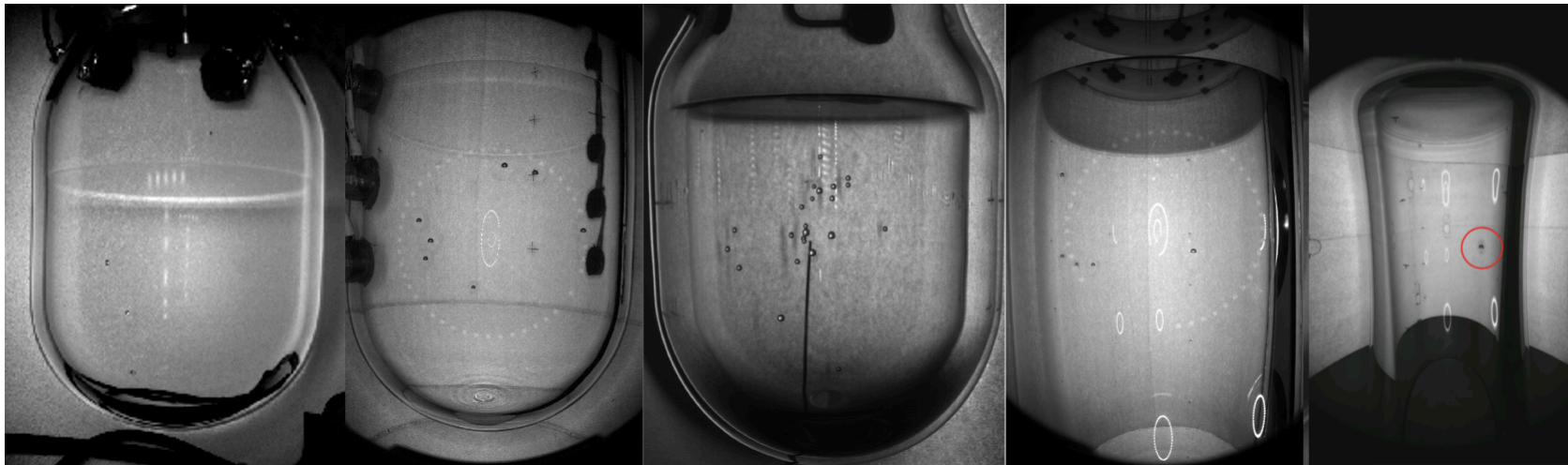


Why bubble chambers?

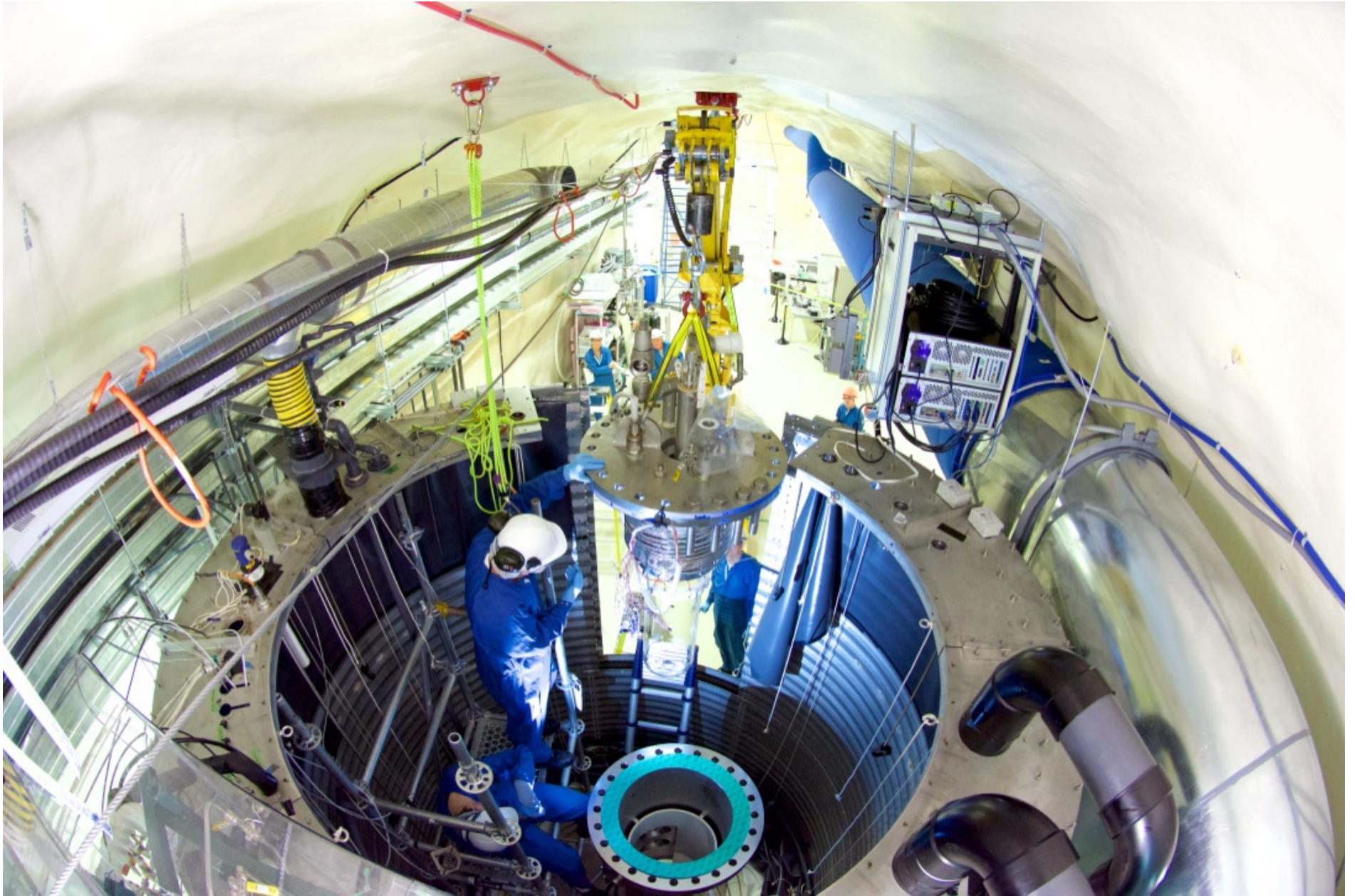
- Zero background
- Large target mass
- Low energy threshold (a few keV, and down to eV for some fluids)
- Multiple target nuclei
test expected cross section dependences on
atomic number and nuclear spin
(Fluorine, Iodine, Chlorine, Xenon, Argon, Bromine, Hydrogen...)
- Measure nuclear recoil energies (by varying threshold)
- No measure of nuclear recoil direction.

Meet the family: PICO bubble chambers

- **COUPP4**: a 2l CF_3I chamber run at SNOLAB in 2010 and 2012
- **COUPP60**: up to 40l CF_3I chamber run at SNOLAB 2013-14
- **PICO-2L**: a 2l C_3F_8 chamber run at SNOLAB 2013-14 and 2015-16
- **PICO-60**: up to 45l C_3F_8 chamber run at SNOLAB 2016-17
- **PICO-40L**: currently under commissioning and data taking
- **PICO-500**: future ton-scale experiment 2024-2026

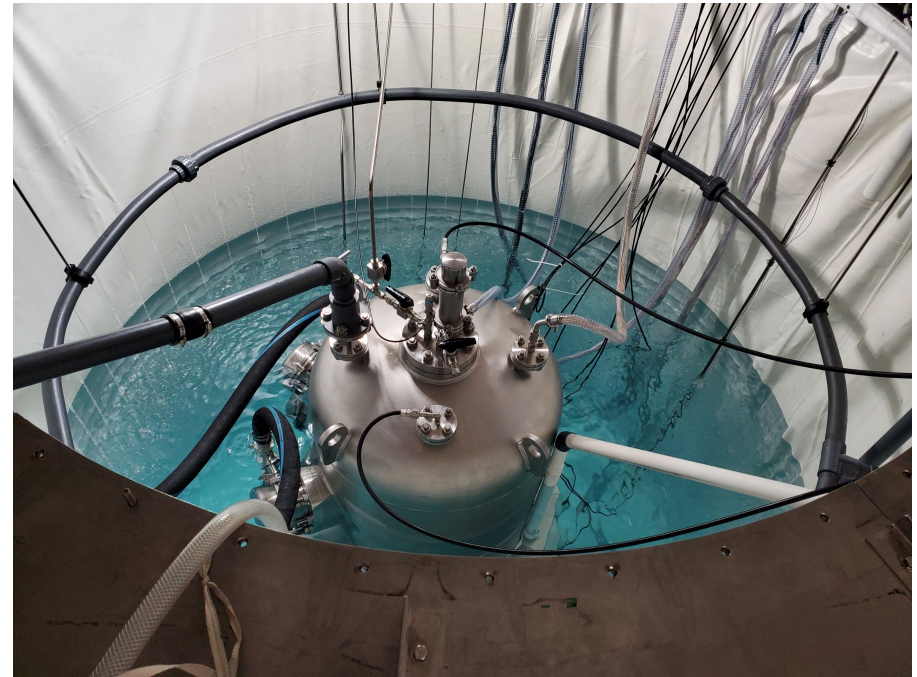
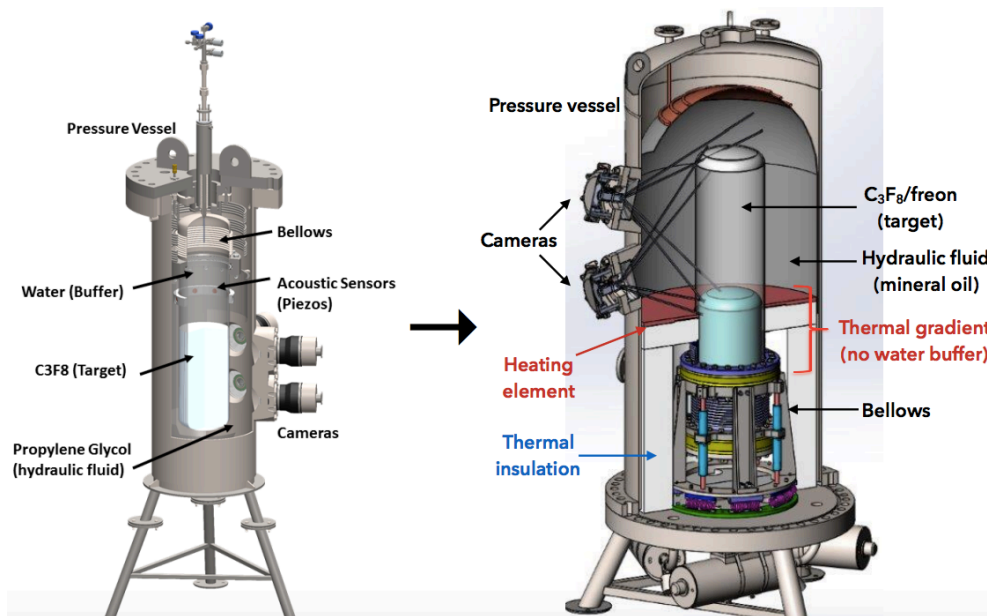


PICO-60



PICO-40L: “Right side up” (RSU)

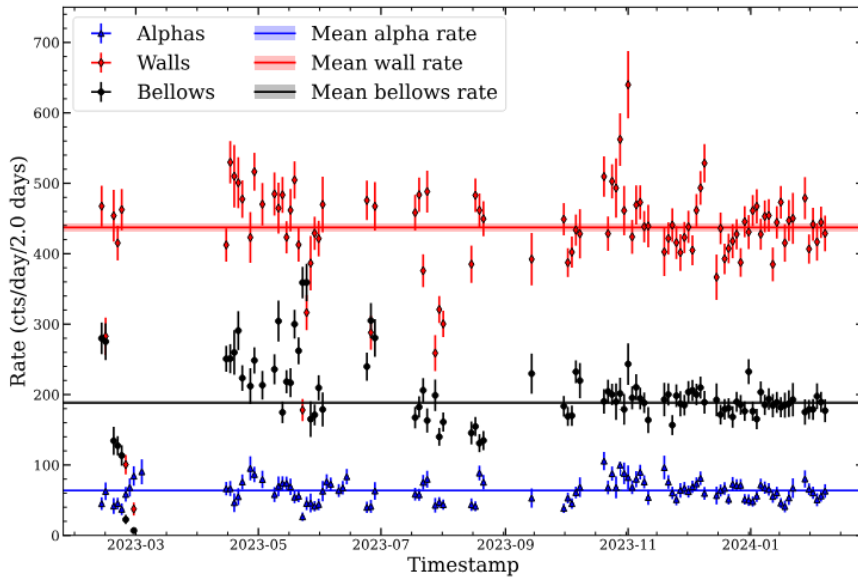
- **Engineering:**
 - demonstrate background reduction and technology improvements for PICO-500
 - Focus on (neutron) background reduction
 - Confirm “RSU” design used in prototype chambers



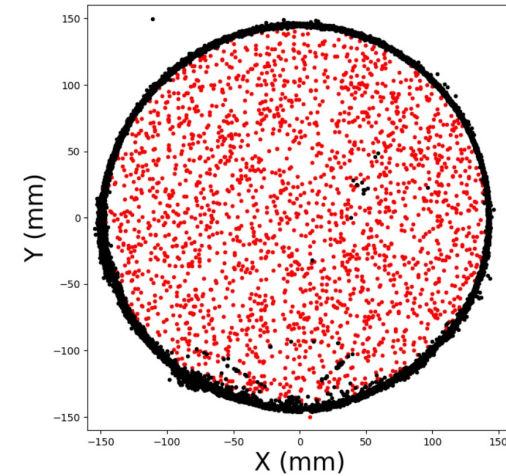
- **Science:**
 - acquire one-year background-free exposure
- Factor of 5 improved sensitivity on PICO-60 limits

PICO-40L: current status

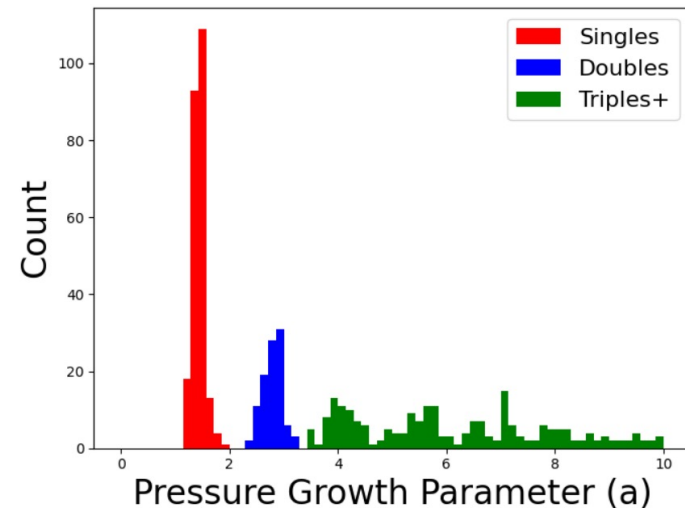
Commissioning and data taking



- Detector fully assembled and operational with water shield
- Thermally stable
- Stable long term event rates

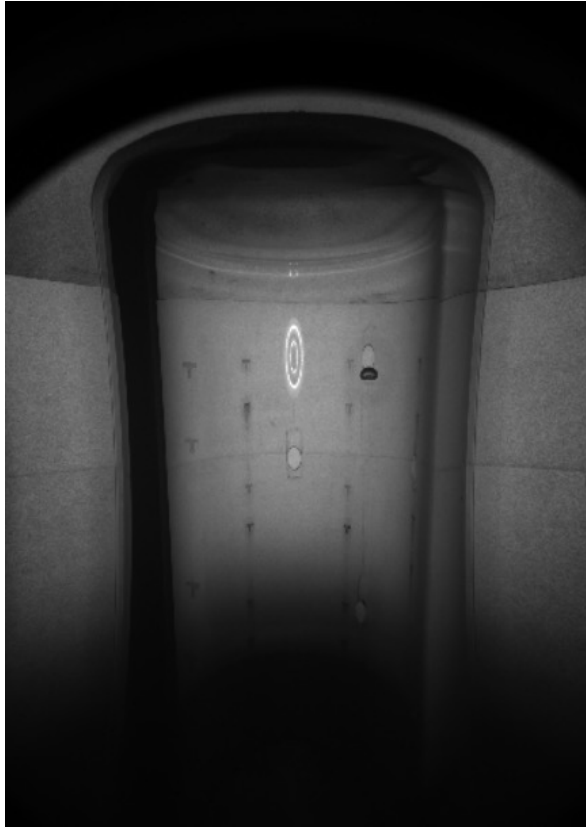


- Excellent position reconstruction, detailed ray-tracing simulation
- Single/multiple scattering ratio 1:3 sensed by pressure transducers

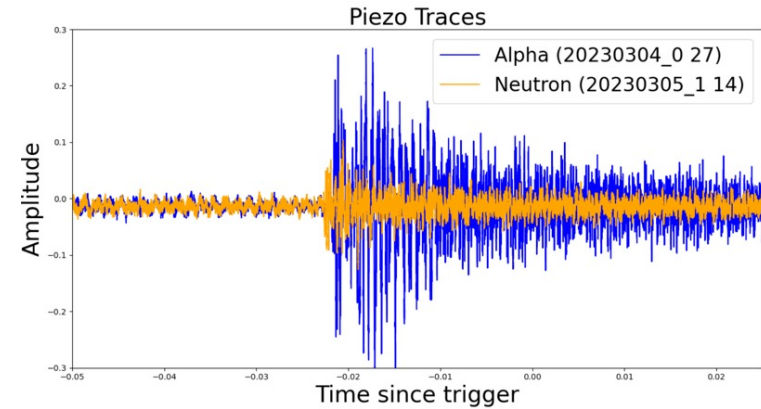


PICO-40L: current status

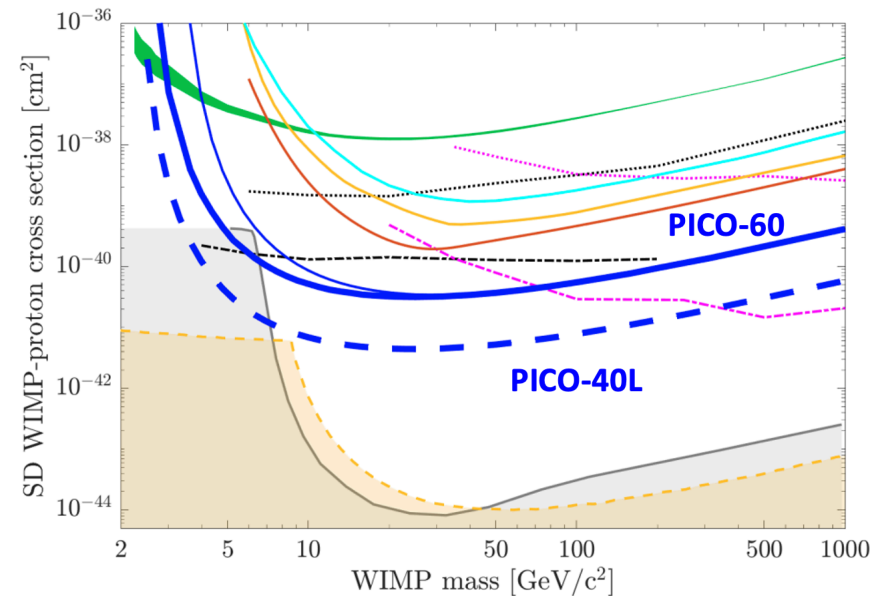
Commissioning and data taking



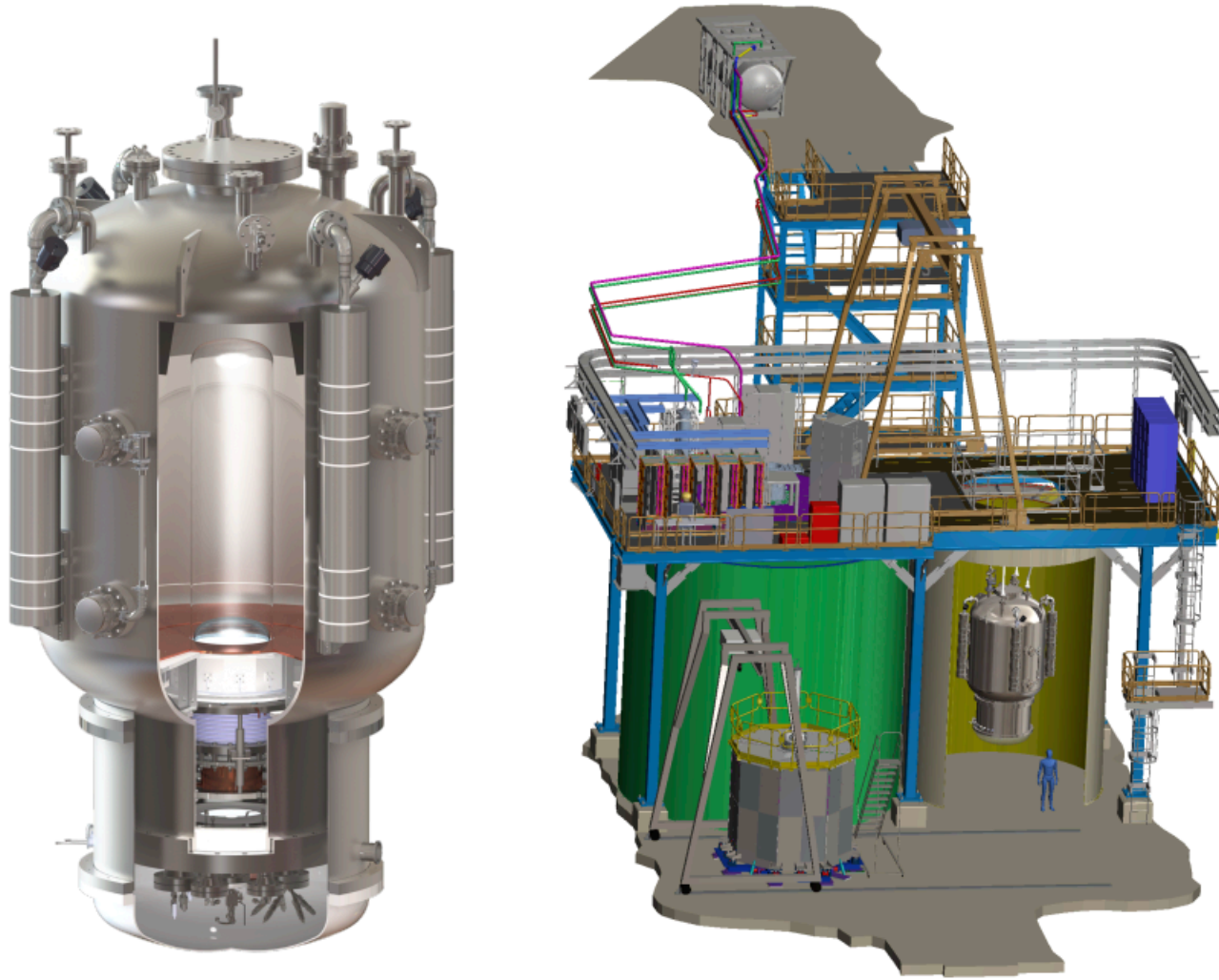
- 10 piezoelectric sensors, acoustic during bubble formation
- 4 video cameras, images during bubble formation



- *Dark matter search results from the complete exposure of the PICO-60 C₃F₈ bubble chamber PRD 100, 022001 (2019)*



PICO-500: current status



Tonne-scale bubble chamber located in the Cube Hall at SNOLAB
Under construction: parts arriving to SNOLAB!

**Study of dark matter models in PICO:
photon-mediated dark matter-nucleus interactions**

NREFT approach in PICO

- In the NREFT, the differential cross section is presented as the product of the WIMP response function and the Nuclear response function.

$$\frac{d\sigma_T(\nu, E_r)}{dE_r} = \frac{2m_T}{4\pi\nu^2} \left[\frac{1}{(2j_\chi + 1)} \frac{1}{(2J + 1)} |\mathcal{M}_T|^2 \right]$$

- In NREFT, the nucleus is not treated as a point particle, but its composite nature is reflected

$$\frac{1}{(2j_\chi + 1)} \frac{1}{(2J + 1)} \sum_{spins} |\mathcal{M}_T|^2 \equiv \sum_k \sum_{\tau=0,1} \sum_{\tau'=0,1} R_k(\vec{\nu}_T^{\perp 2}, \frac{\vec{q}^2}{m_N^2}, \{c_i^\tau c_j^{\tau'}\}) W_k^{\tau\tau'}(\vec{q}^2 b^2)$$

probability of dispersion

$$k = M, \Sigma'', \Sigma', \Phi'', \Phi''M, \Delta, \Delta\Sigma'$$

- With this theory, 6 new nuclear response functions have been identified in addition to the classical SI/SD

- In this theory we have 11 operators

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = \sum_{N=n,p} \sum_i c_i^{(N)} \mathcal{O}_i \chi^+ \chi^- N^+ N^-$$

Particle physics

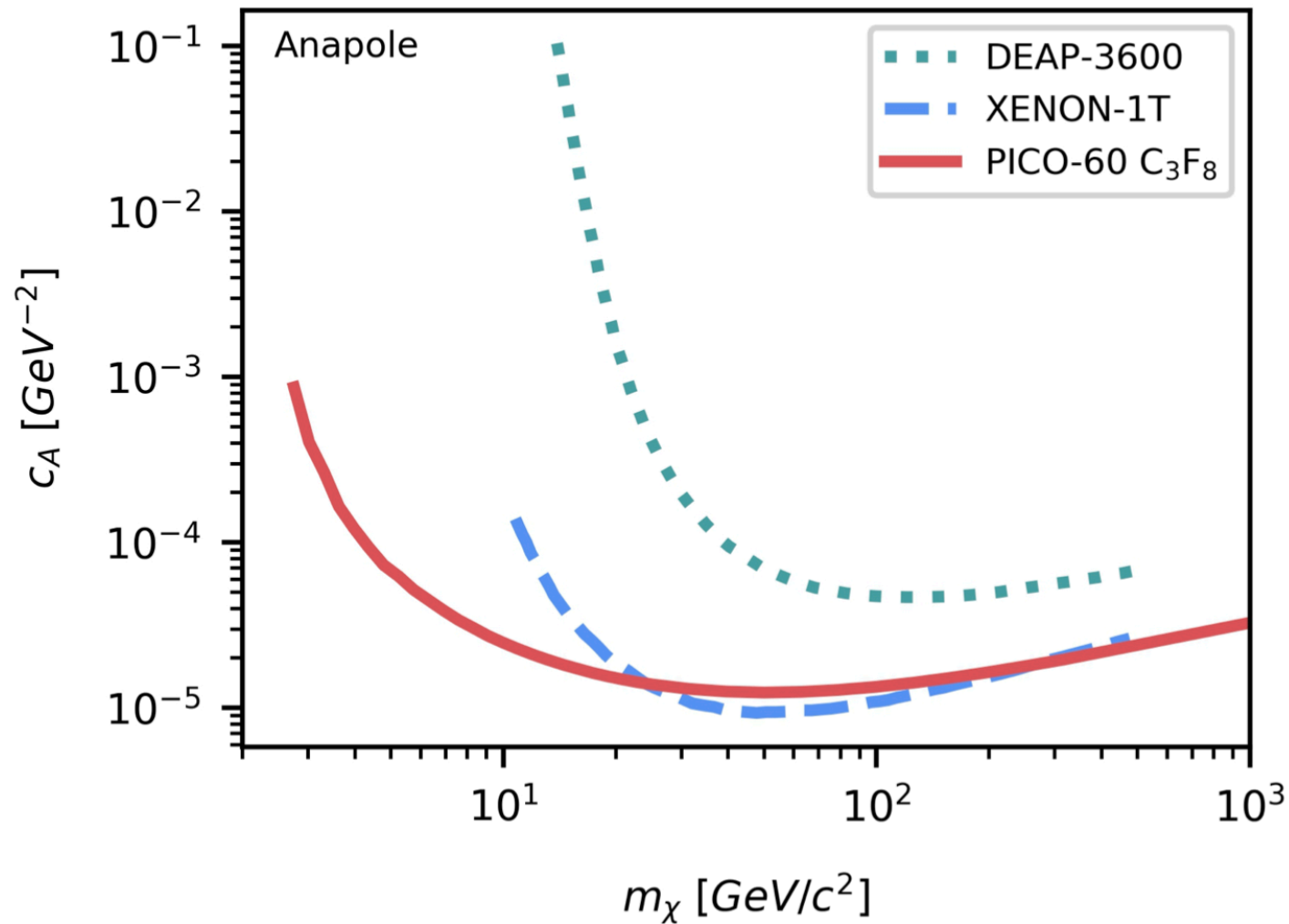
Nuclear physics

WIMP response functions

Nuclear response functions

Anapole moment in PICO: results

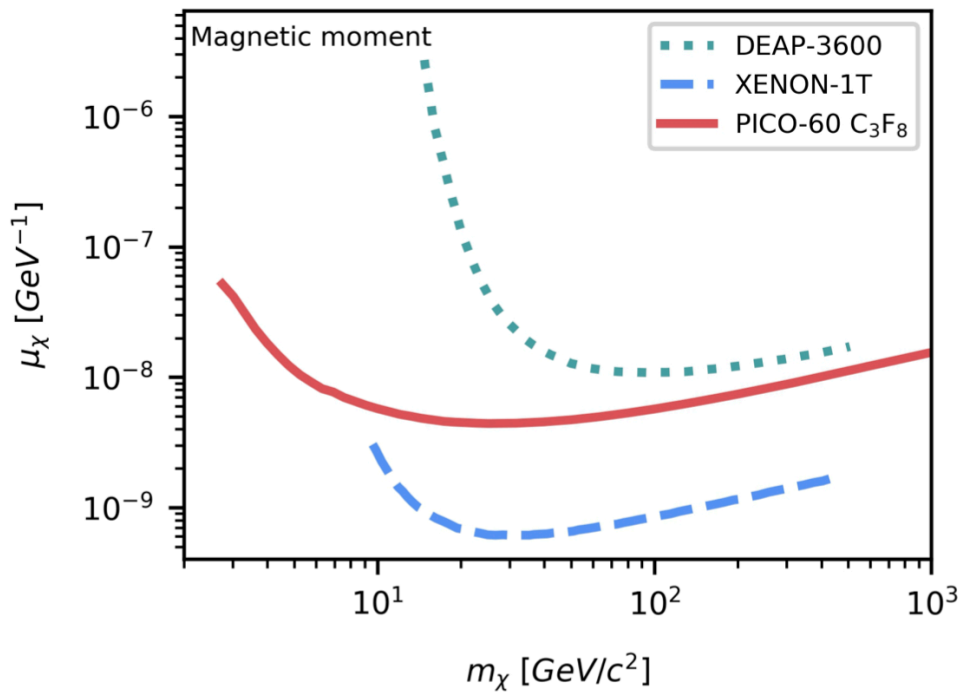
The only possible electromagnetic moment for a Majorana fermion is the anapole moment since the magnetic and electric dipole moments vanish



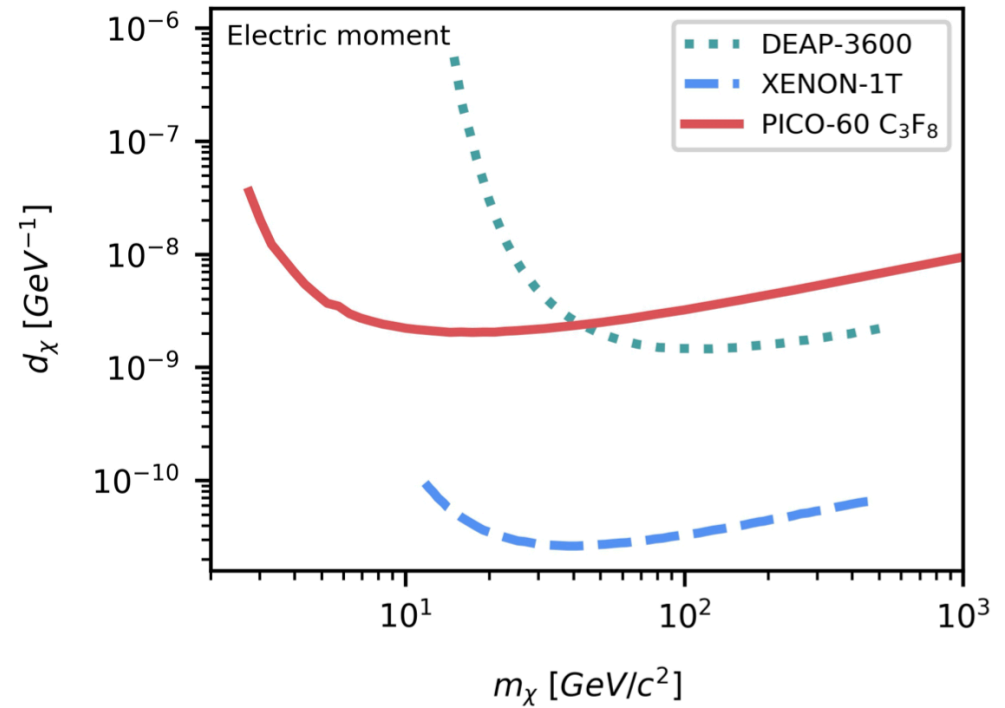
Electric and magnetic moments in PICO: results

Assuming DM is a fermion with electromagnetic moments, the lowest order electromagnetic interaction is through the magnetic or electric dipole moments

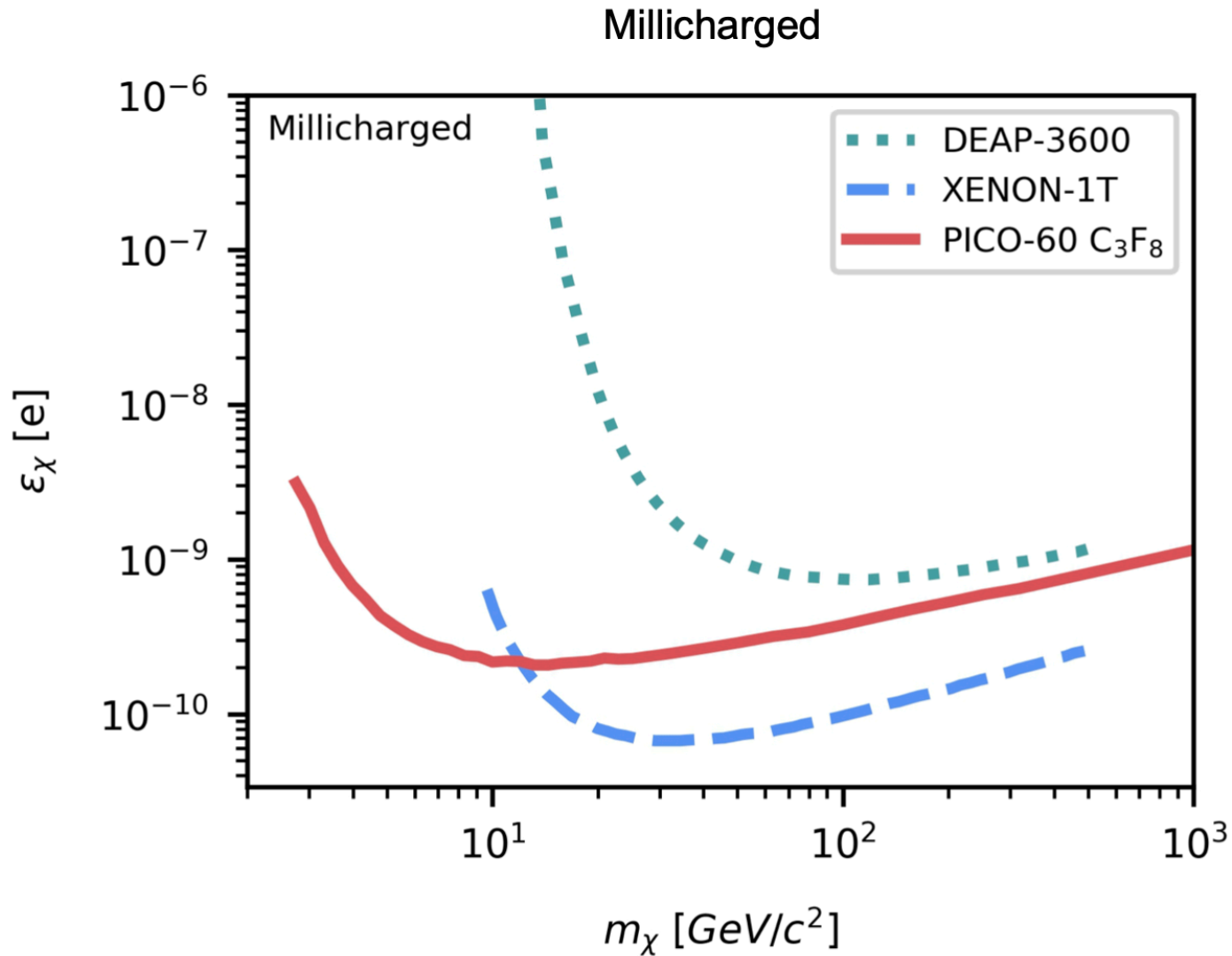
Magnetic dipole



Electric dipole



Millicharged DM in PICO: results



Results on photon-mediated dark-matter–nucleus interactions from the PICO-60 C_3F_8 bubble chamber
Phys. Rev. D 106, 042004 (2022)

**Study of dark matter models in PICO:
inelastic dark matter**

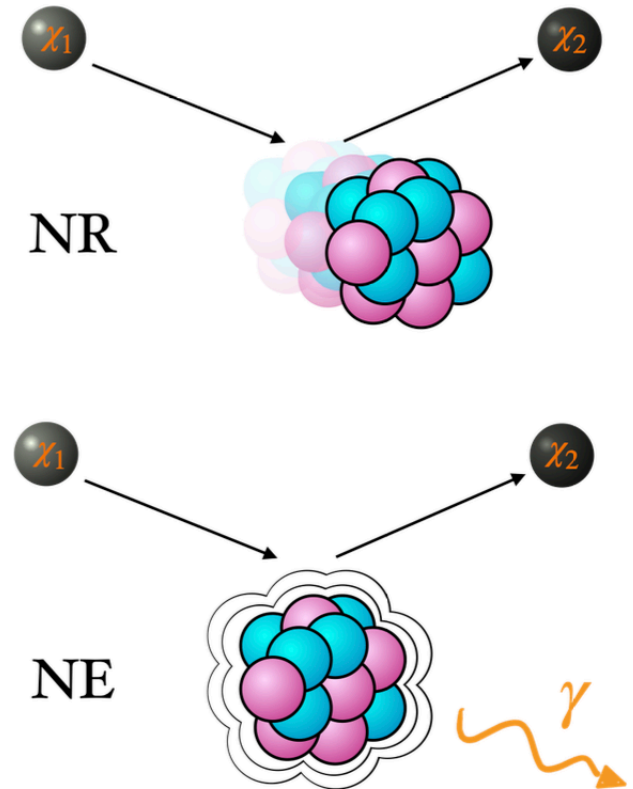
Inelastic dark matter

If dark matter can't scatter elastically, kinematical effects distinguish experiments

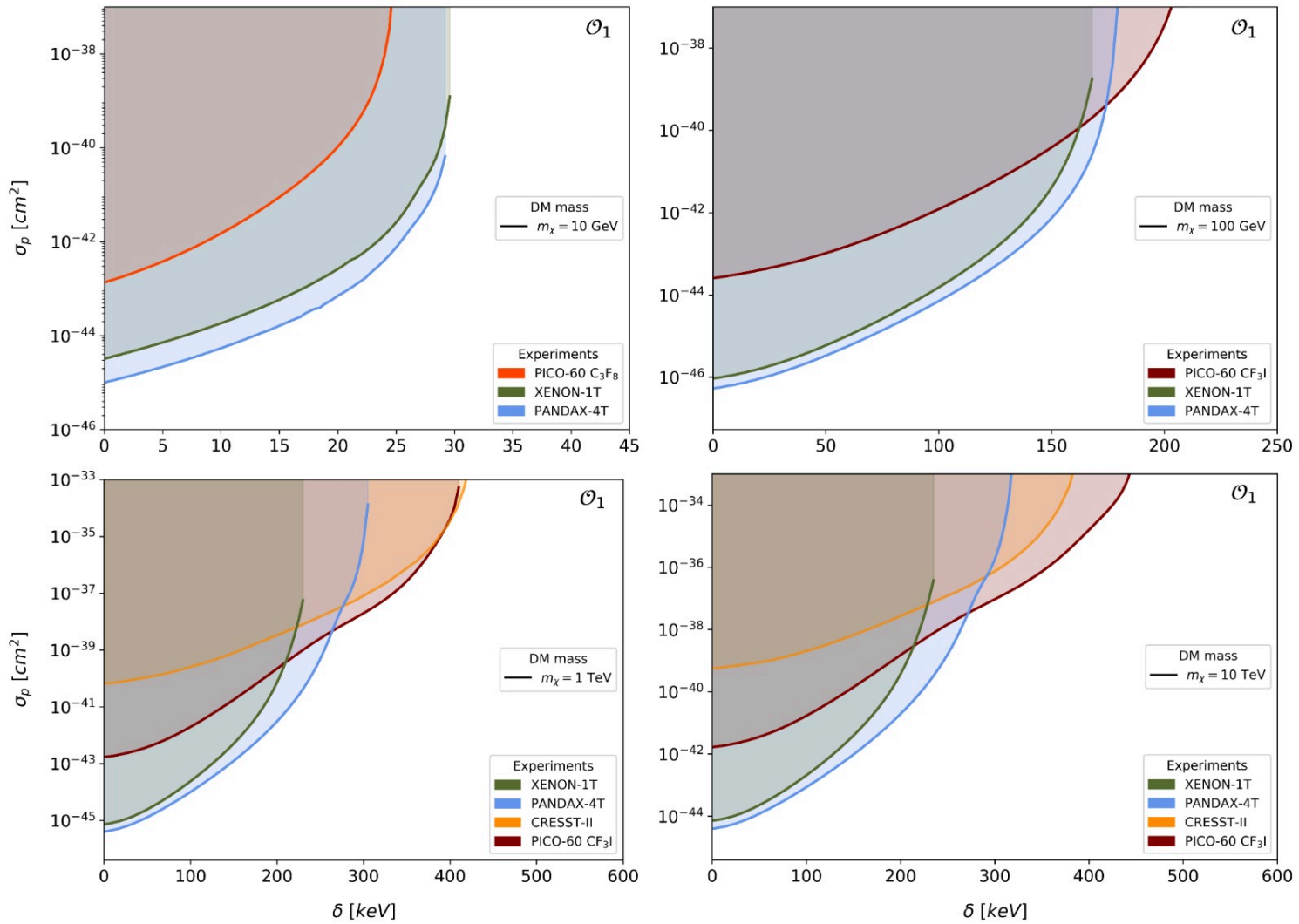
- Expected in varied dark matter models
- Possible explanation for 511 keV γ -ray excess in galactic center and DAMA-LIBRA annual modulation
- kinetic energy must overcome mass splitting
- only scatter with heavier nuclei

$$\delta_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_{\chi N} (v_e + v_{\text{esc}})^2$$

$$v_{\min}(E_R) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2M_N E_R}} \left(\frac{M_N}{\mu_{\chi N}} E_R + \Delta \right)$$

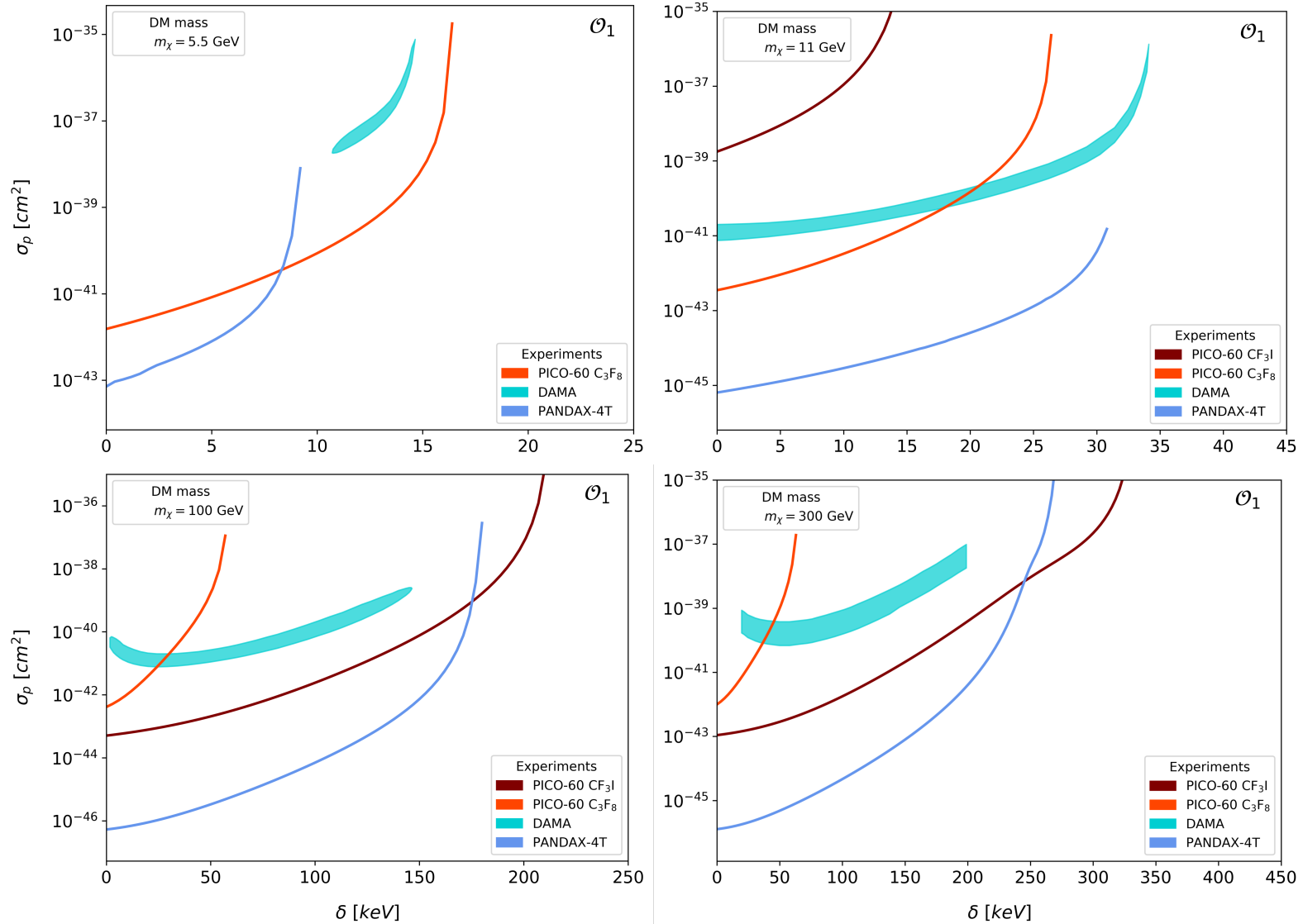


Inelastic DM in PICO: results



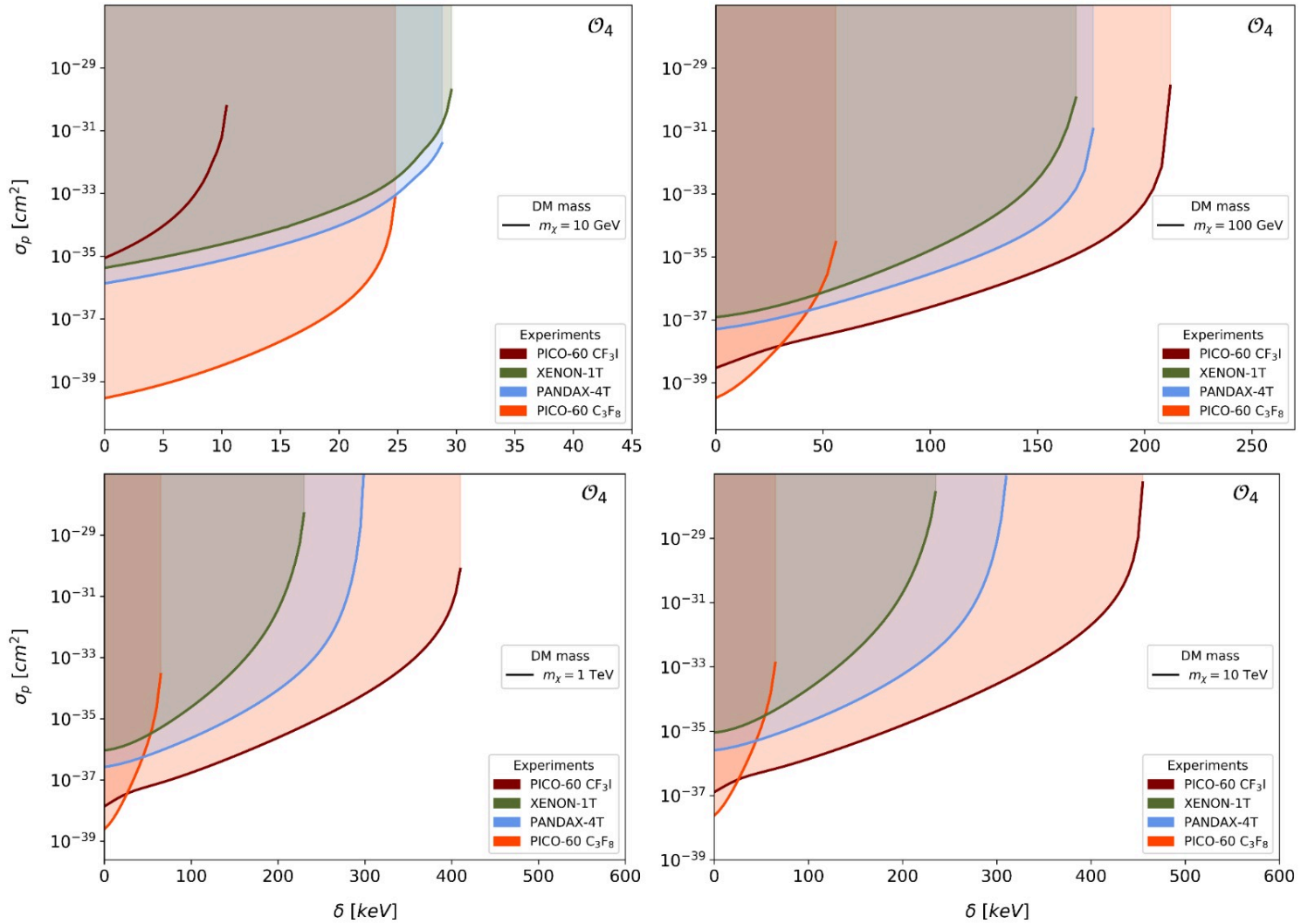
Combined analysis with PICO-60 C₃F₈ and CF₃I data
 Leading limits on dark matter-nucleon scattering cross sections
 for inelastic dark matter interactions in a wide range
 of mass splittings and DM masses.

Inelastic DM in PICO: results



Analysis disfavors various scenarios, in a wide region of parameter space, that provide a feasible explanation of the signal observed by DAMA, (PICO CF_3I bubble chamber used iodine as the target material)

Inelastic DM in PICO: results



*Search for inelastic dark matter-nucleus scattering
with the PICO-60 CF₃I and C₃F₈ bubble chambers*

Phys. Rev. D 108, 062003 (2023)

Final remarks

- PICO bubble chambers are producing world-leading direct detection limits using fluorine targets
 - Best limits for spin-dependent WIMP-proton couplings
 - Leading results on photon-mediated DM–nucleus interactions and inelastic dark matter scenarios
 - PICO-40L is operational, running stable in a variety of operational modes, detailed analysis of the data is underway
 - PICO-500 is coming, construction during this year and in 2025

Stay tuned for news from PICO!