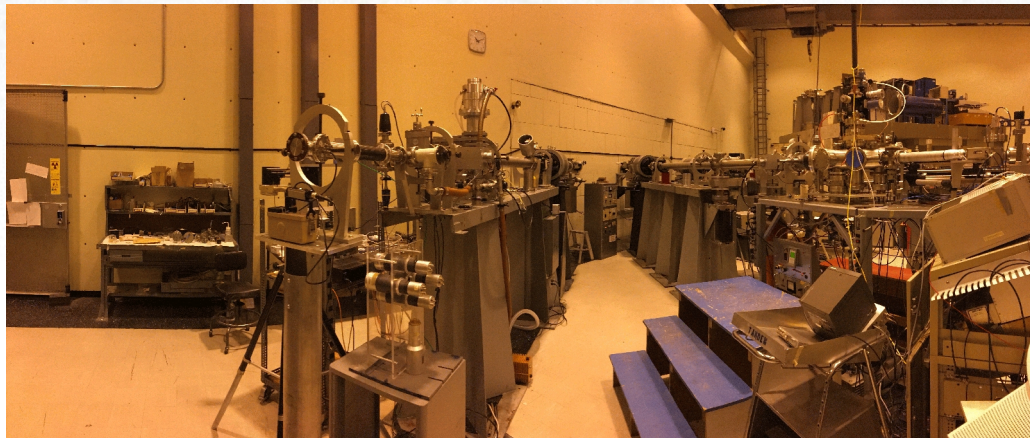


# Dark Matter Search Activities at the University of Montreal

Nikolai Starinski, UdeM  
July 2018, DMSS



The background of the slide is a technical drawing or map. It features a grid of lines, various geometric shapes, and some handwritten or printed text. A pair of compasses and a pencil are visible in the upper right quadrant, resting on the drawing. The overall tone is light and technical.

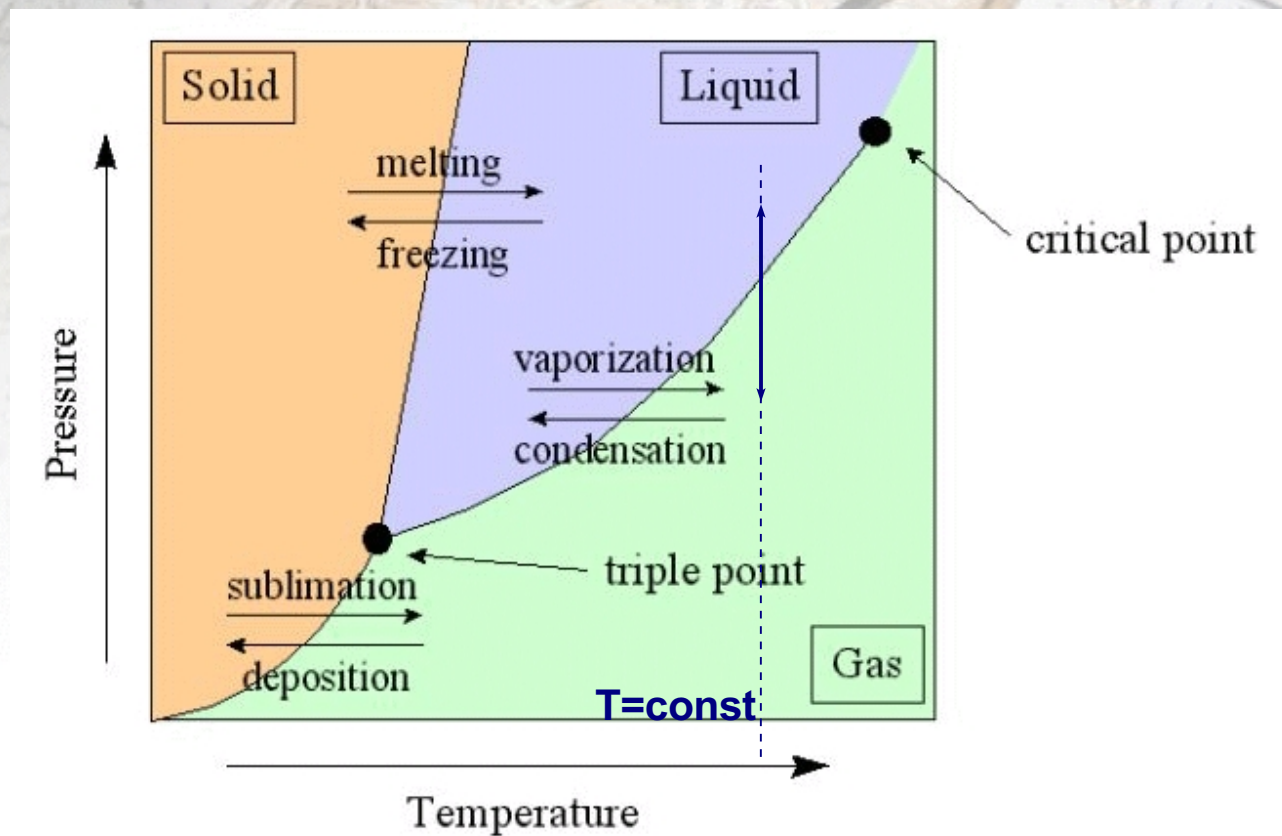
# Outline

## Technology Group (GT.)

- We are part of PICASSO/PICO collaborations from the beginning.
- We provide full support for R&D, design and manufacturing of Detectors and DAQ.
- Some “new” ideas from the PICASSO era still didn’t make into PICO design.

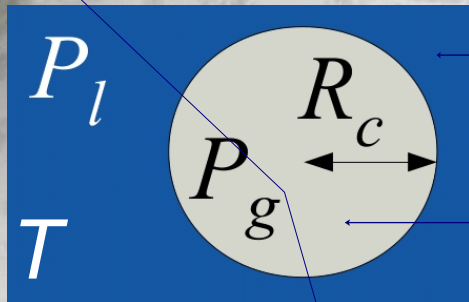
# Bubble Chambers

PICASSO and PICO - no tracks, just bubble



# Bubble recipes

Thermodynamic bubble formation theory of F.Seitz



Superheated fluid

Gas Bubble

In a superheated fluid, energy deposition greater than  $E_c$  in a radius less than  $R_c$  will result in a bubble large enough to overcome surface tension  $\sigma$ .

$$E_{loss}(\Delta x) > E_c$$

$$\Delta x < R_c$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 \left( 1 - \frac{T}{T_C} \right)^n$$

$T_C$  - liquid critical temperature;

$$n \approx \frac{11}{9}$$

$$R_c = \frac{2\sigma}{P_g - P_l}$$

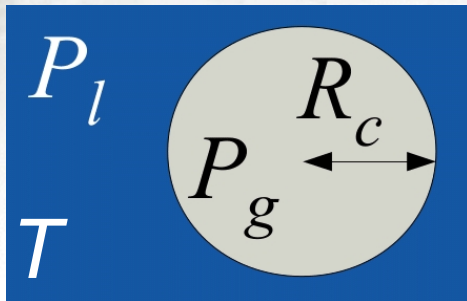
$P_g$  - gas pressure;

$P_l$  - liquid pressure.

# Critical Energy

$$E_c = \frac{4\pi}{3} R_c^3 (P_l - P_g) + \frac{4\pi}{3} R_c^3 \rho_i (h_g(T) - h_l(T)) + 4\pi R_c^2 \left( \sigma - T \frac{d\sigma}{dT} \right) + W_{etc}$$

Pressure Work: needed to form a proto-bubble;  
to compensate the ambient pressure.



Latent Heat: energy needed to evaporate  
the liquid into gas.

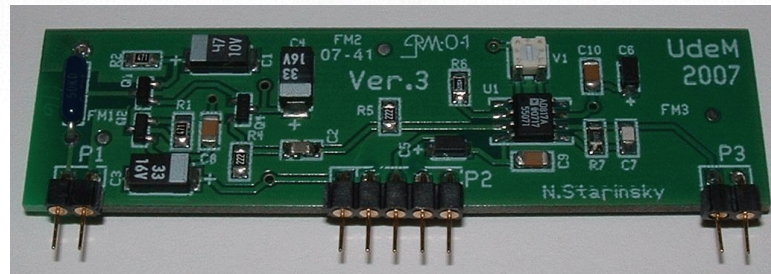
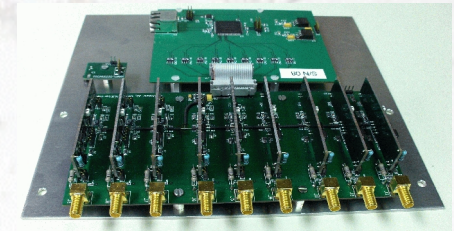
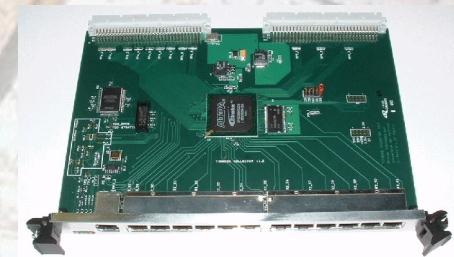
Surface Formation: energy needed to  
work against the surface tension.

Small balance includes the  
work needed for acoustic  
emission, etc.

The detector is tuned to be blind to gammas and electrons!

# PICASSO Piezo Sensors & DAQ

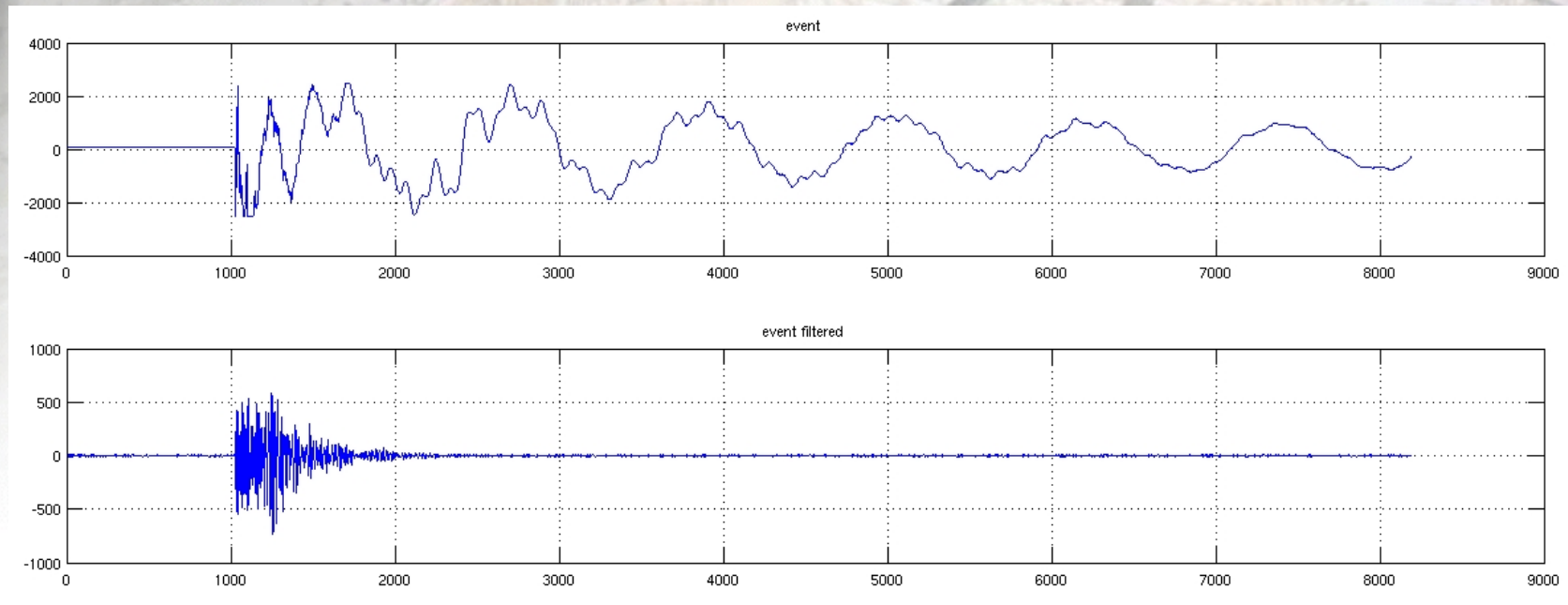
Still used today as R&D for PICO



# Piezo signal

We see bubbles and hear them!

A raw signal



After High-pass Filter

- All piezos in PICASSO/PICO are accelerometers; they do not measure the displacement of the detector's wall directly.
- So far, their partial success is only due to the oscillatory nature of the bubble sound.
- Why it is important?

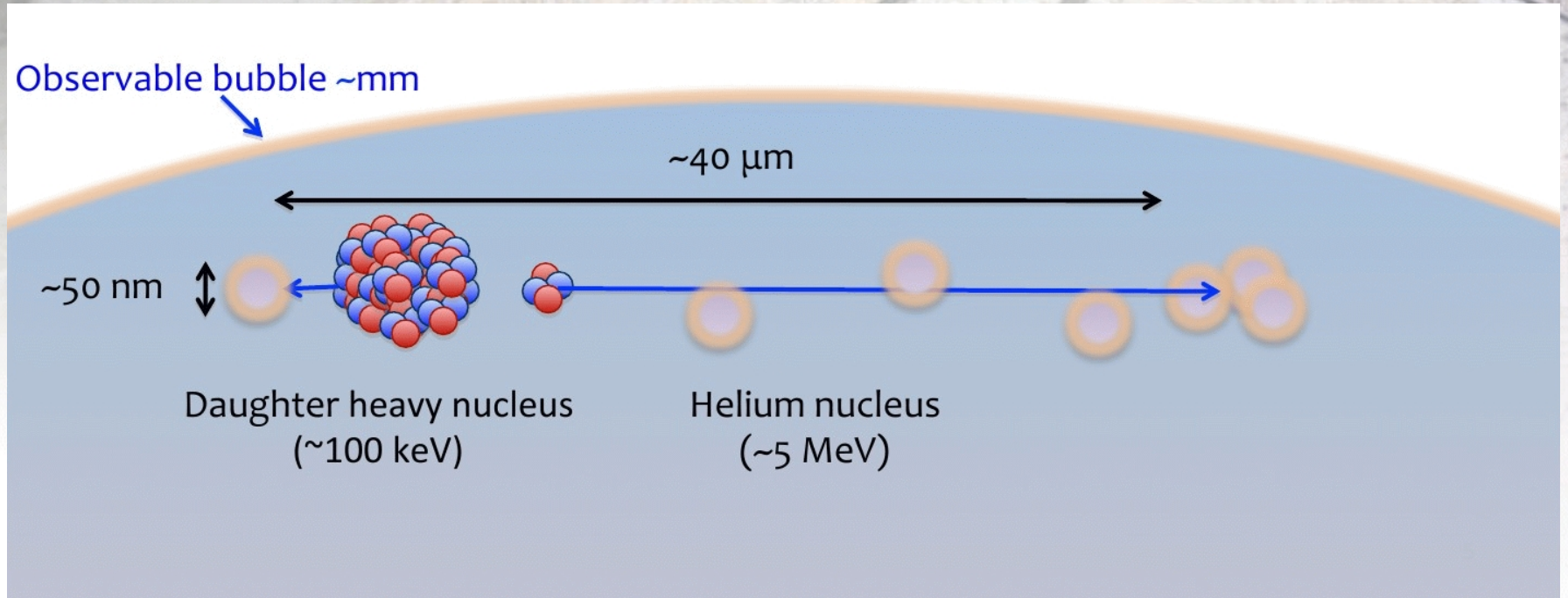




# Bubble Creation Dynamics

Alphas deposit their energy over tens of microns.

Nuclear recoils - over tens of nanometers.

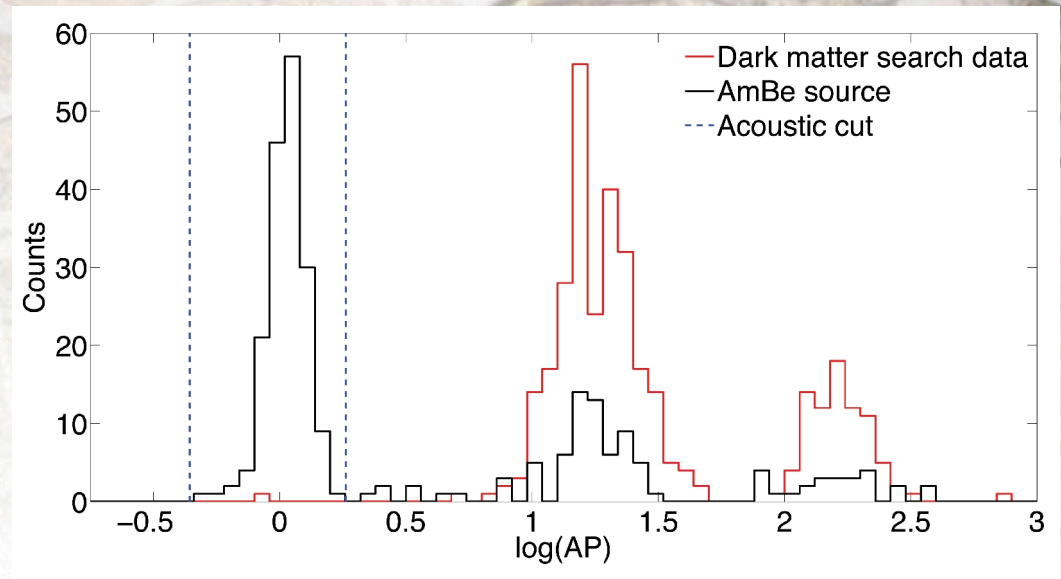
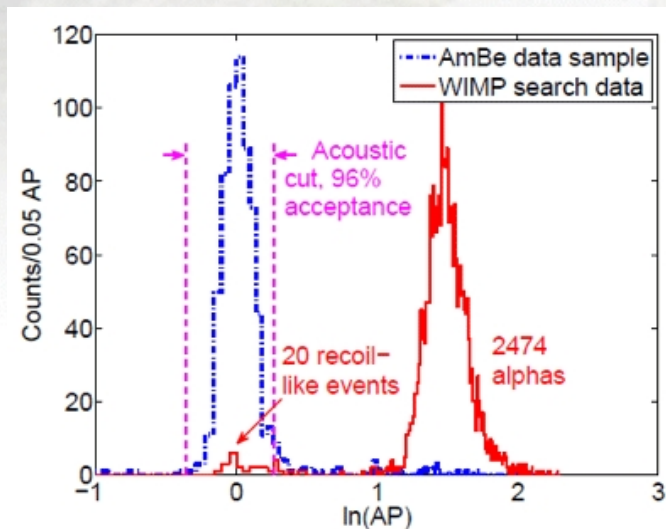


Type of reaction is in the very beginning of the bubble formation!

# Alpha/Neutron Separation

## AP - Acoustical Power

- Alphas are louder than neutron events;
- Alpha rejection is >99.6%.



This analysis is done on the time scale close to the beginning of the bubble.

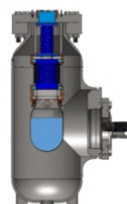
After that all bubbles are the same...

# PICO Evolution Line



**PICASSO** **COUPP**

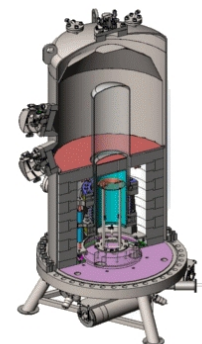
**PICO-2L**



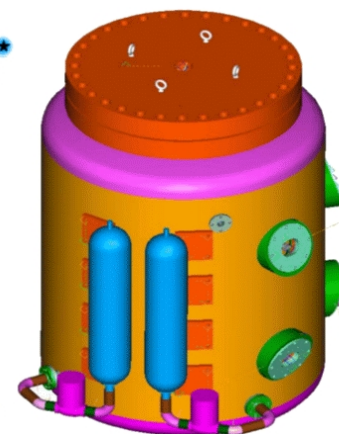
**PICO-60**



**PICO-40L**

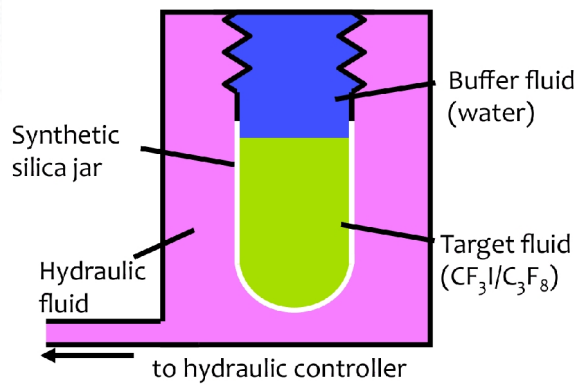


**PICO-500**



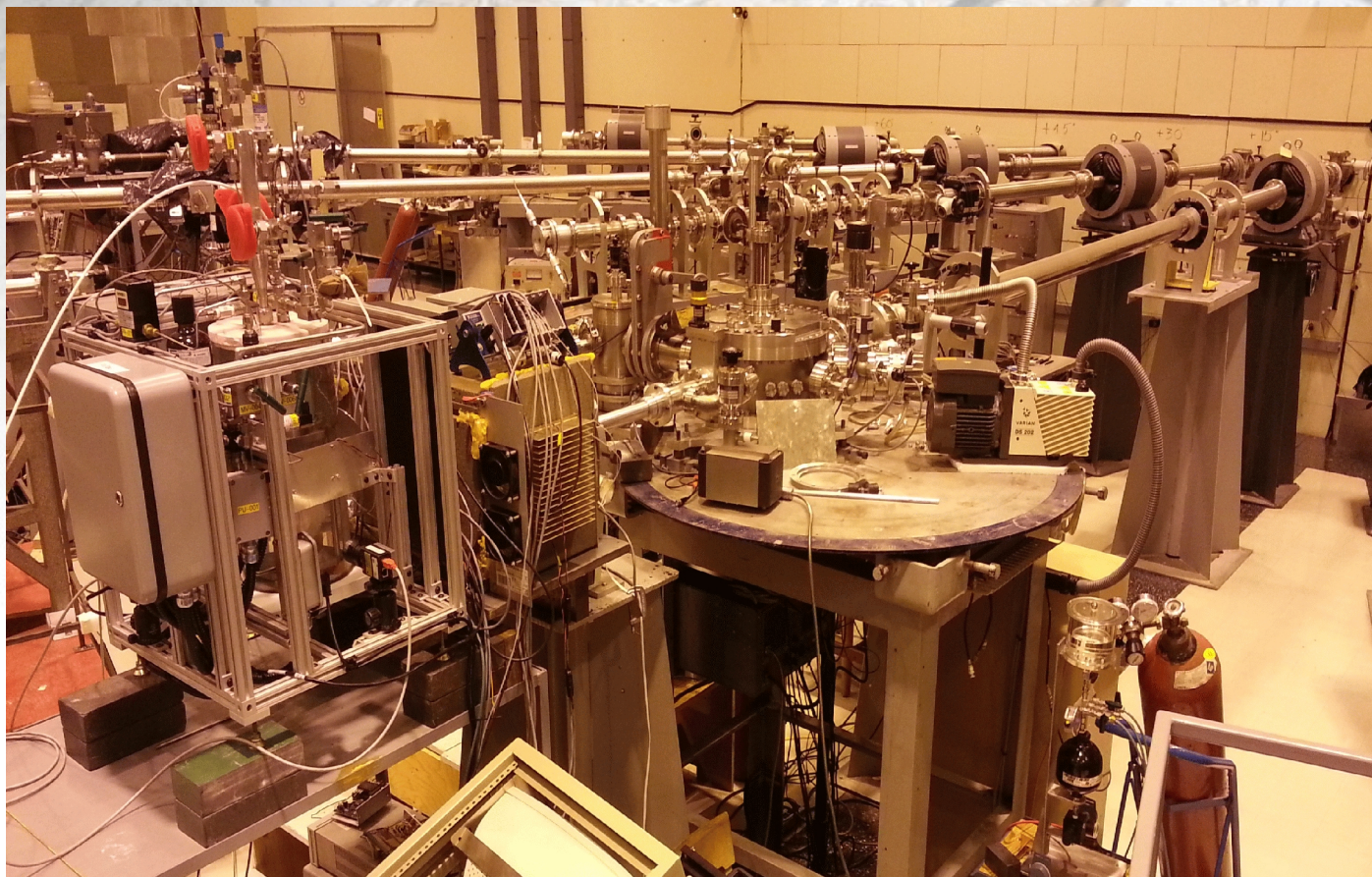
Improve cleanliness  
No buffer fluid

Preliminary Vessel Design

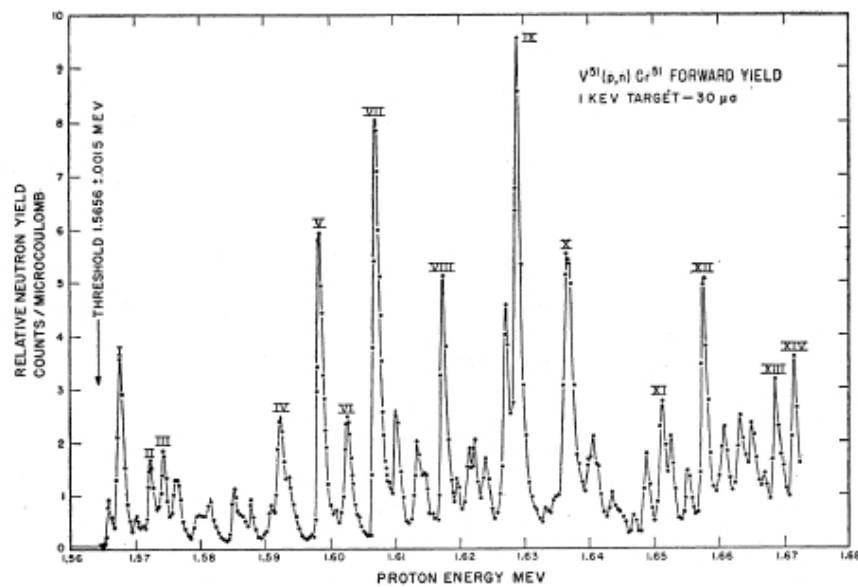
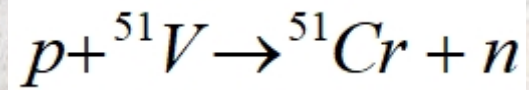


# PICO-0.1L

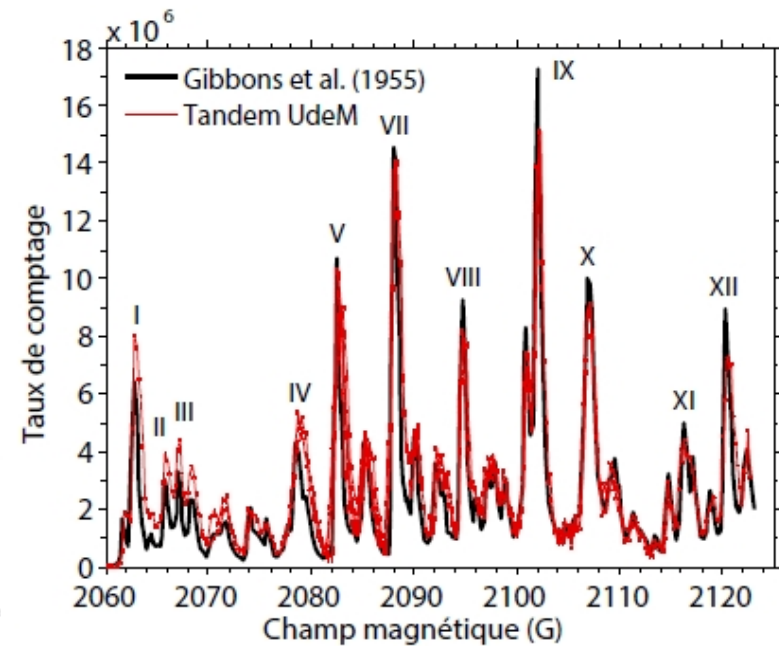
UdeM has unique mono-energetic neutron beam!



# A mono-energetic neutron beam



(a)

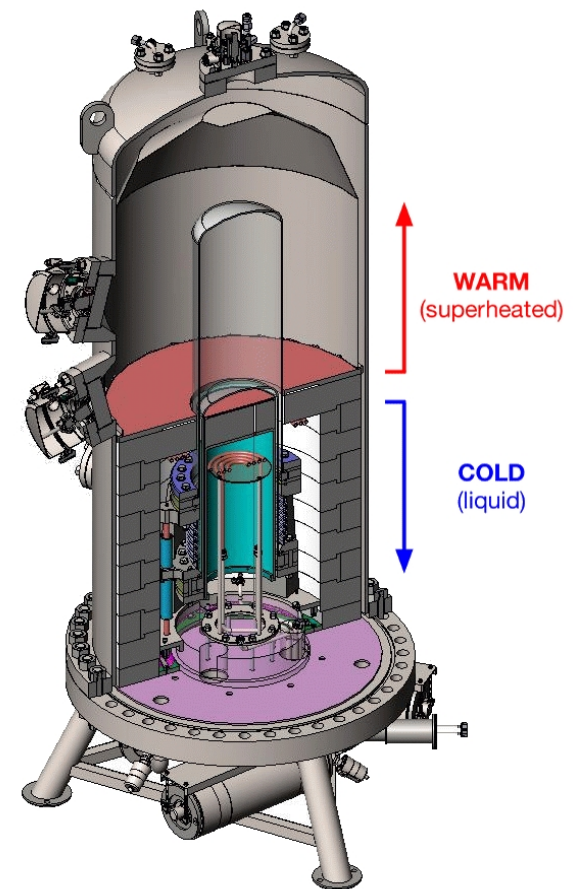


(b)

# PICO-40L

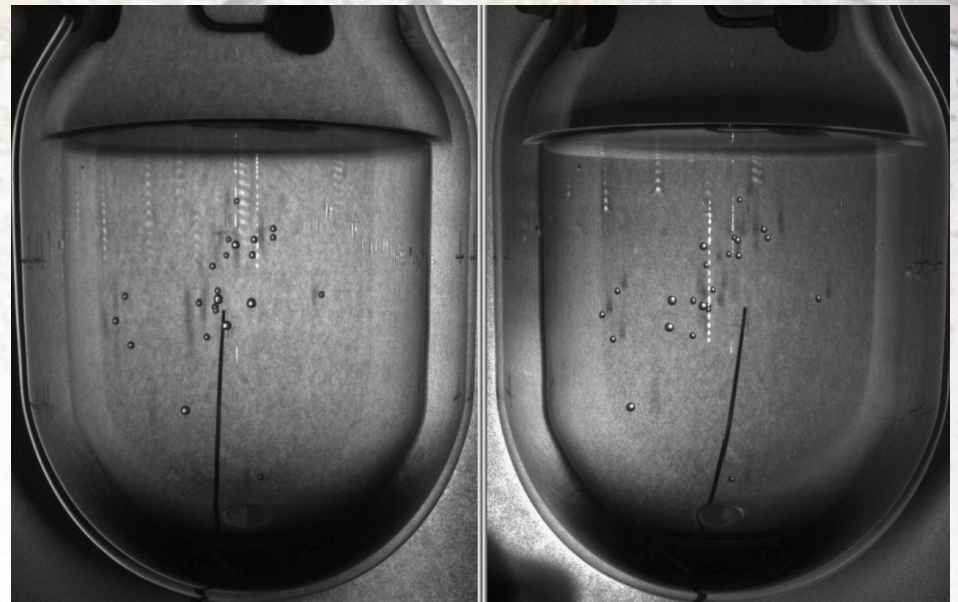
Under construction

- A cleaner version (from PICO-60L).
- No buffer liquid - to isolate the active mass from stainless steel.
- Thermal gradient makes target fluid not active near stainless steel parts.
- UdeM designed and built several sub-units for this detector.



# Orthogonal Camera Views

- Z-coordinate
- Multiple neutron scattering
- Trigger for recompressing
- Frame rate is  $\sim 150$  fr/sec



PICO-2L view

# Can we see the growth of the bubble?

Even 3000 frame/sec high-speed cameras can't resolve the very beginning of the bubble growth.

Faster cameras are much more expensive and require special electronics for producing a trigger.

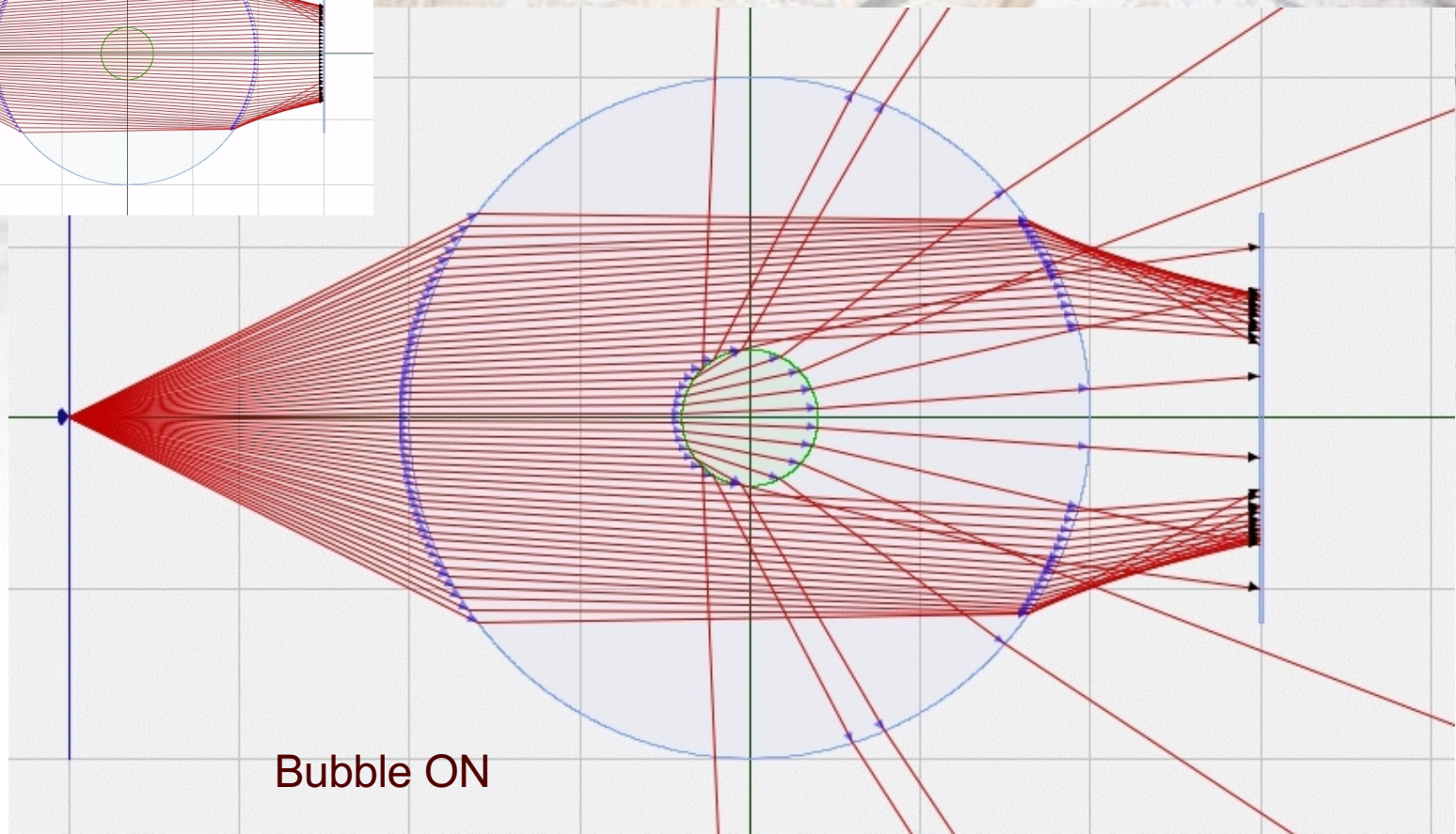
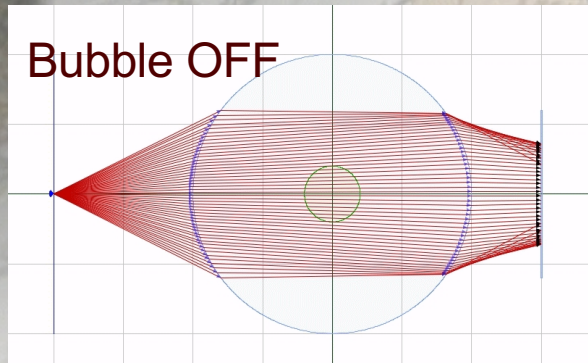
“Zoom-vs.-Field View” makes it impractical for large detector volume.

In the new PICO-500L use of piezo-sensors for alpha/neutron separation is questionable for several reasons.



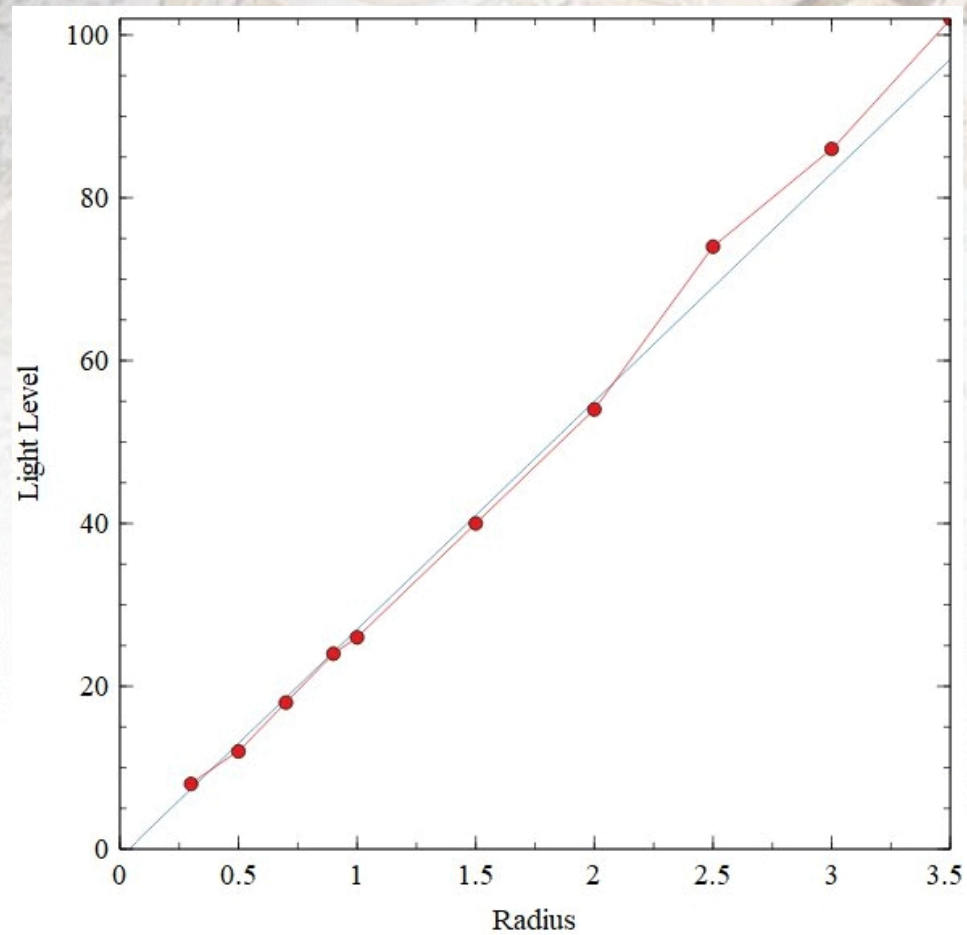
# Light scattering on a gas bubble

(Ray tracing simulation)



# Light scattering (cont.)

Planar simulation



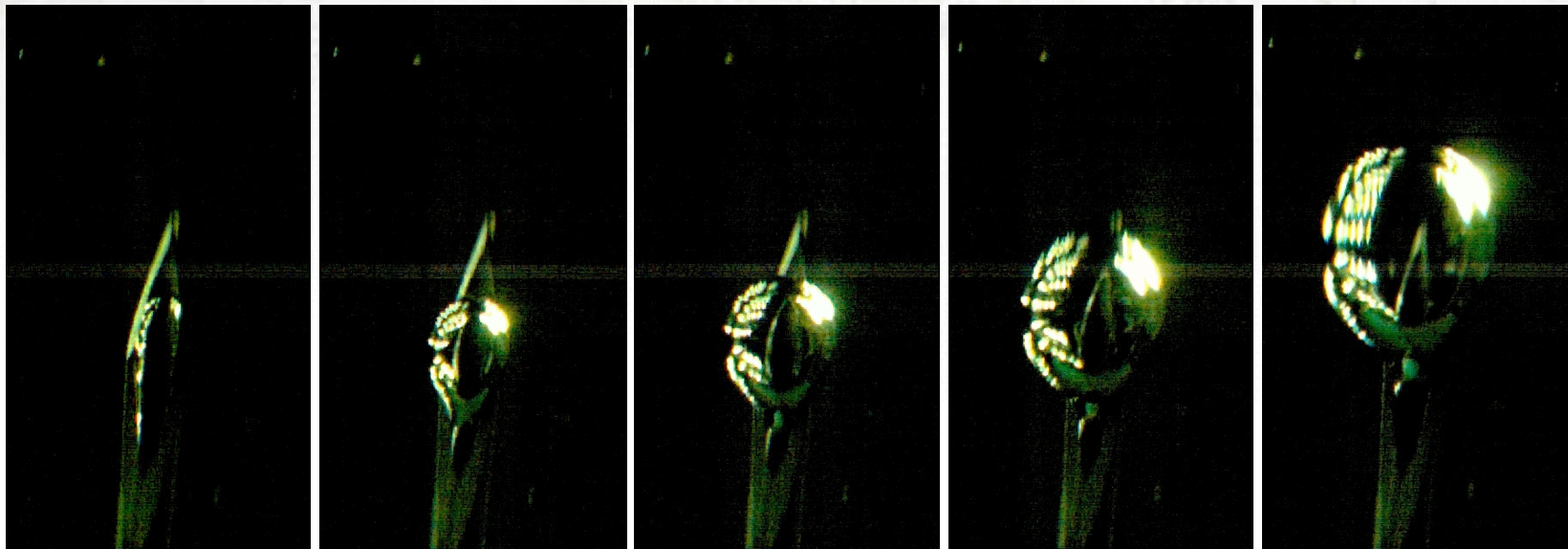
With:

$$\lambda_{LED} \approx 400nm$$

We can see the start of growth!

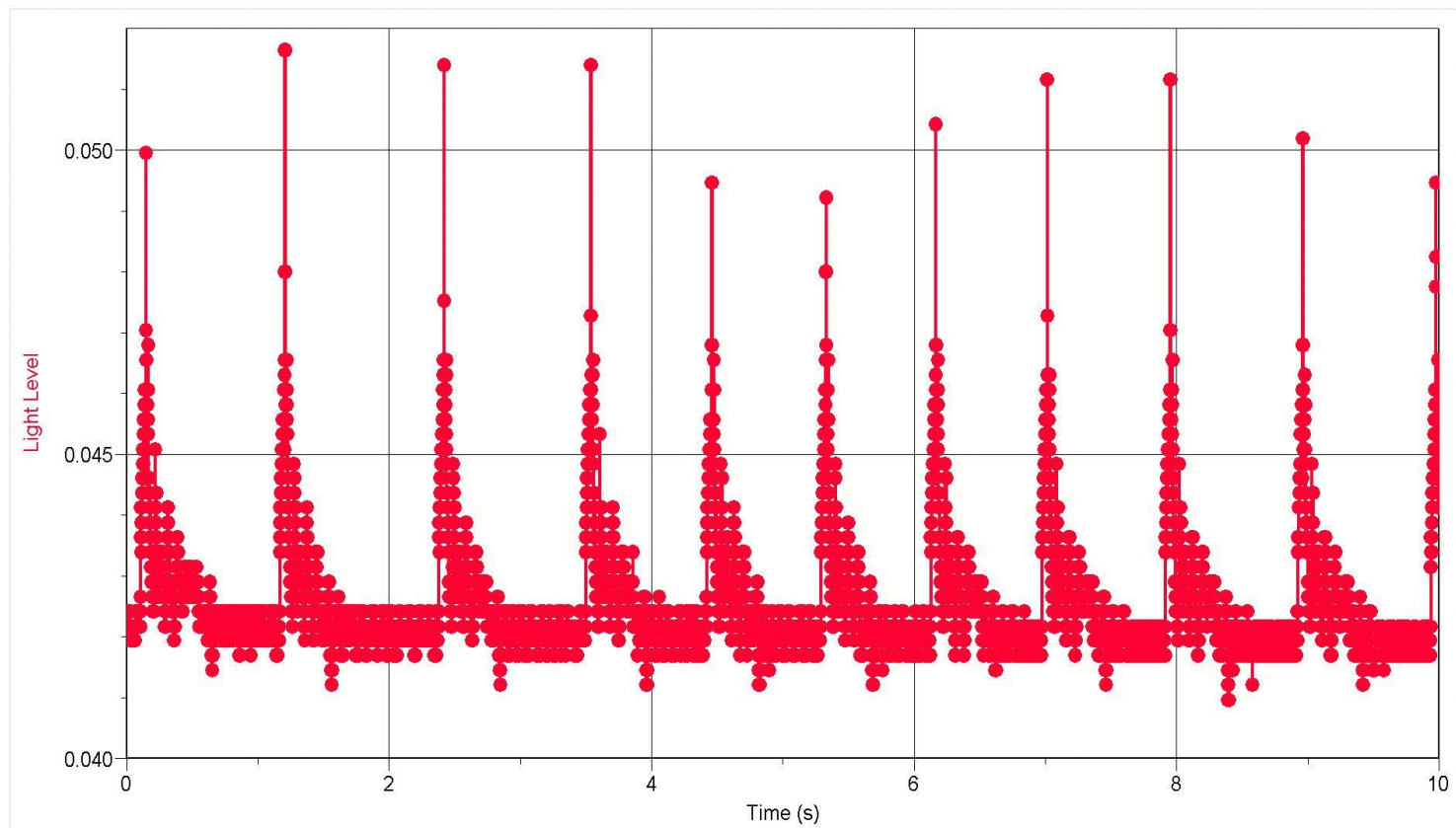


High-speed camera tests (~2000 fr/sec):



# Light scattering on bubbles (cont.)

Air bubbles in the water - via photo-resistor:



The background of the slide features a topographical map with a magnifying glass and a pencil resting on it. The magnifying glass is positioned over a grid-like area on the map, and the pencil is placed horizontally across the top right. The overall image is slightly faded and serves as a backdrop for the text.

## Future Plans

- Continue to construct PICO-40L;
- New multi-channel DAQ for piezo-sensors with programmable gain amplifiers;
- Displacement Piezo-Sensor (R&D);
- A Large Solid Angle Light Detector Array(R&D);
- Cross-check analysis of the Light Sensor vs. High-Speed Camera images;
- **This method puts ALL sensors out of the detector container!**
- COMSOL simulations - full chain.