

# First Demonstration of a Scintillating Xenon Bubble Chamber for Dark Matter and CEvNS Detection

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7/24/2017

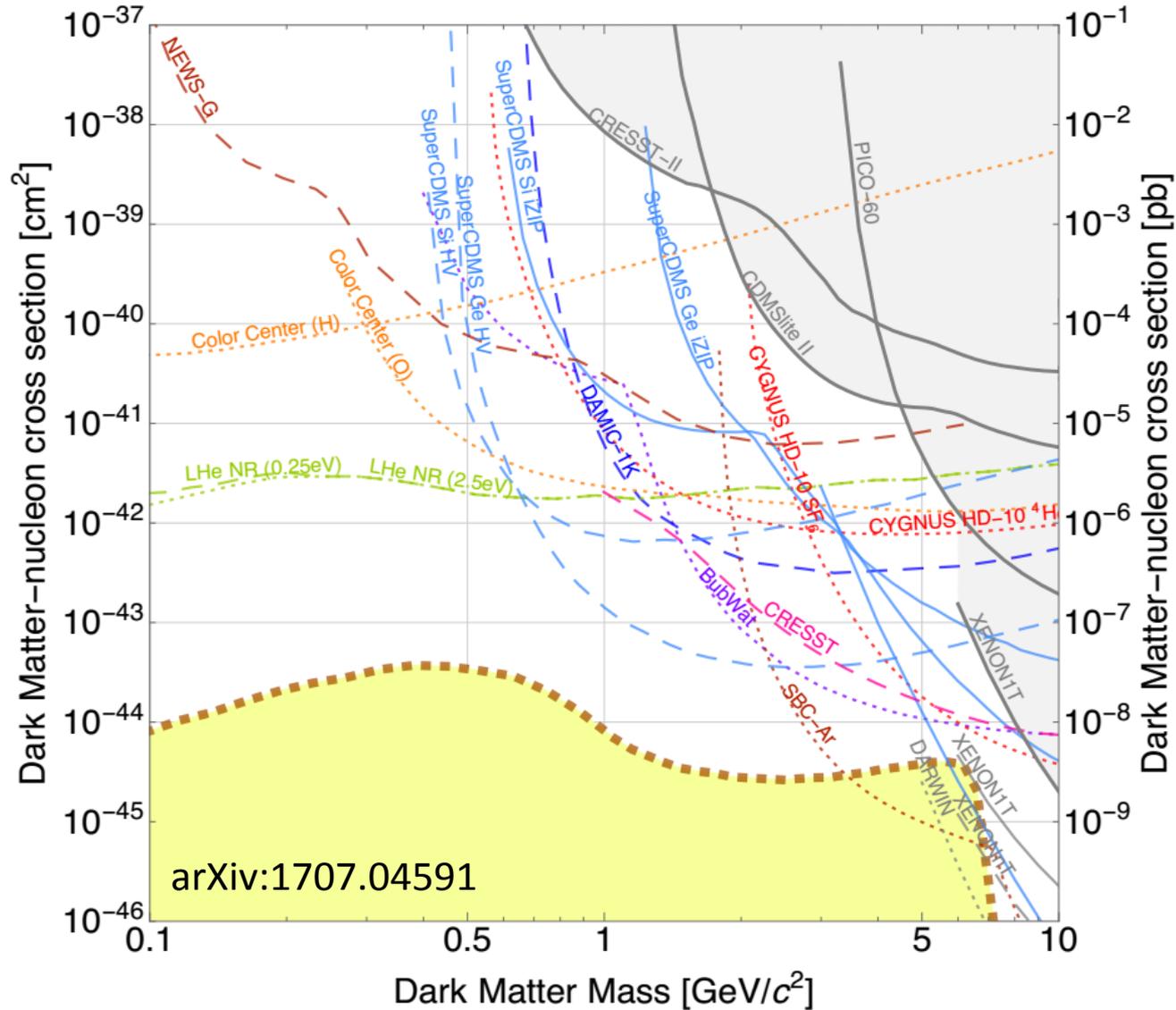
# Outline

- Motivation: GeV WIMPs and reactor neutrinos
- The scintillating bubble chamber technique
- Results from a 30-gram xenon prototype
  - [arXiv:1702.08861](https://arxiv.org/abs/1702.08861) [PRL **118**, 231301]
- Current status and next steps: lowering thresholds, liquid Argon target

# What could you do with a liquid-noble bubble chamber?

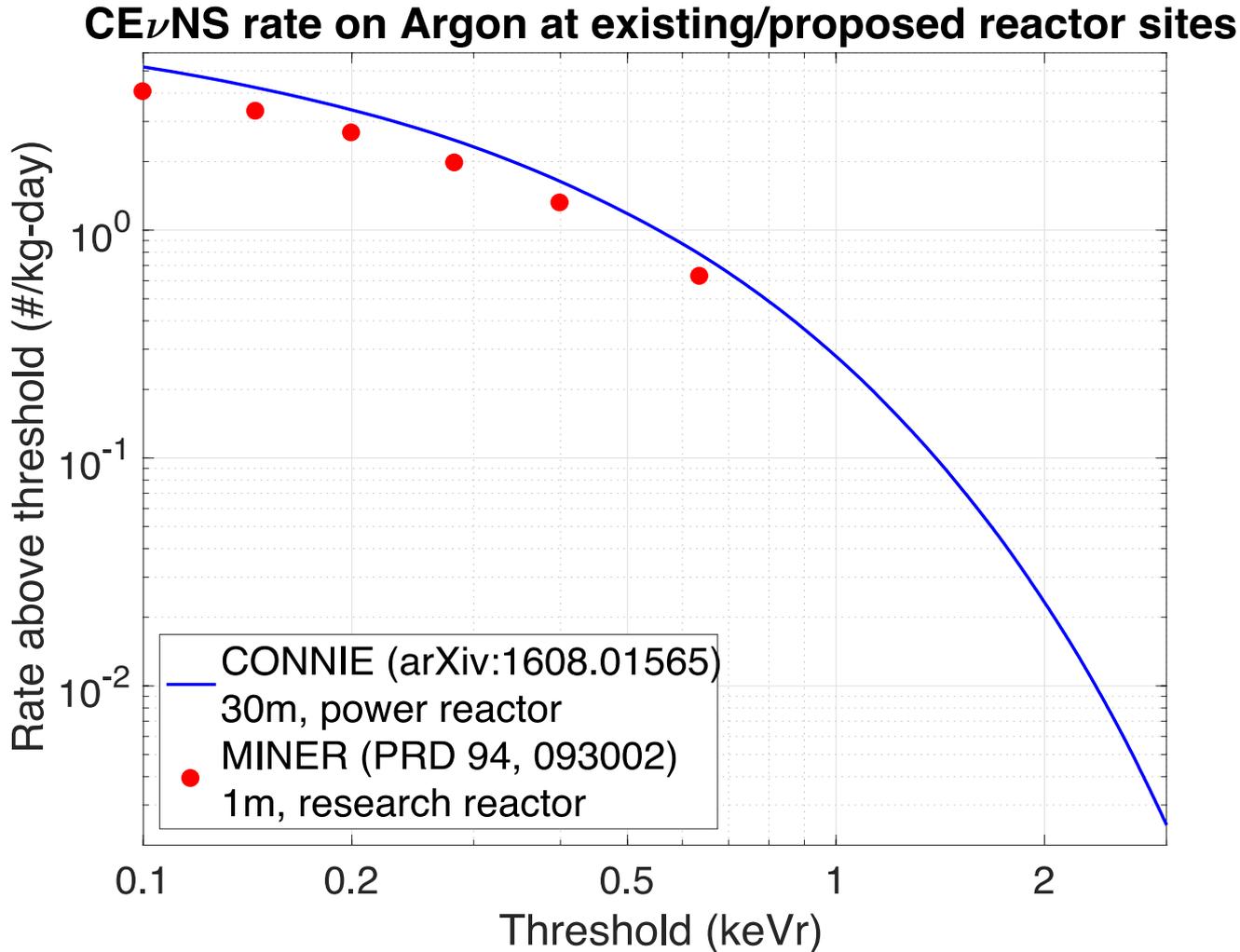
- Discriminating
  - Only sensitive to nuclear recoils (neutrons, neutrinos, and WIMPs),  $\sim 10^{10}$  ER discrimination
  - Scintillation channel eliminates bubble-nucleating backgrounds at other energies (e.g alpha decays, surface wetting phenomena)
- Scalable
  - Largest bubble chamber to date: 35 m<sup>3</sup> (BEBC)
  - Ton-scale low-background bubble chamber in works (PICO)
- Low threshold
  - Sub-keV recoil energy threshold is moving from “plausible” to “realistic”

# What could you do with an argon bubble chamber?



1 ton-year at 1-keVr threshold  
(76  $^8\text{B}$  neutrino events expected)

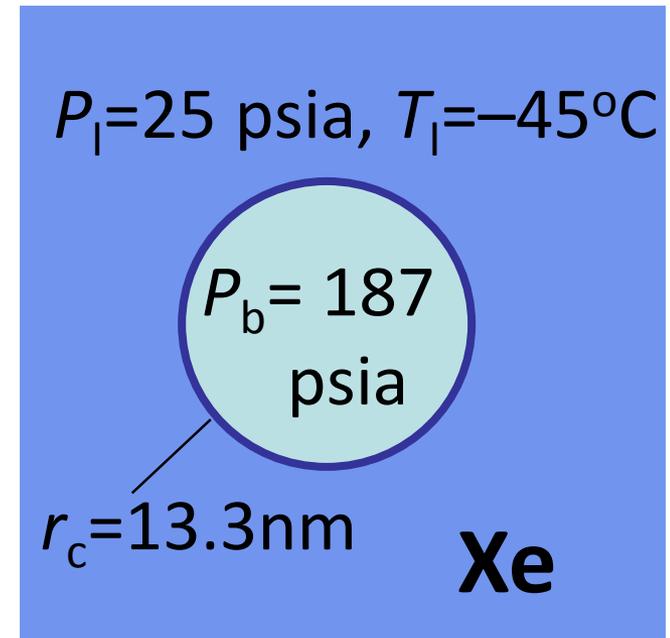
# What could you do with an argon bubble chamber?



Up to an event-per-minute in a m<sup>3</sup> target, only background is neutrons

# Bubble Chamber Thermodynamics

- What does it take to nucleate a bubble?



# Bubble Chamber Thermodynamics

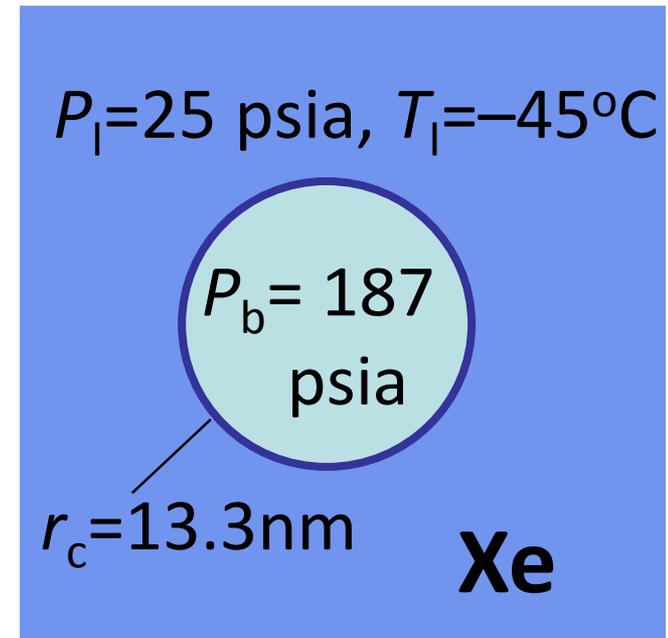
- What does it take to nucleate a bubble?

$$E_T = 4\pi r_c^2 \left( \sigma - T \left( \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial T} \right)_\mu \right) \quad 0.55 \text{ keV}$$

$$+ \frac{4\pi}{3} r_c^3 \rho_b (h_b - h_l) \quad 0.61 \text{ keV}$$

$$- \frac{4\pi}{3} r_c^3 (P_b - P_l) \quad -0.07 \text{ keV}$$

$$= 1.09 \text{ keV total}$$



Surface energy, Bulk energy, Reversible Work

# Bubble Chamber Thermodynamics

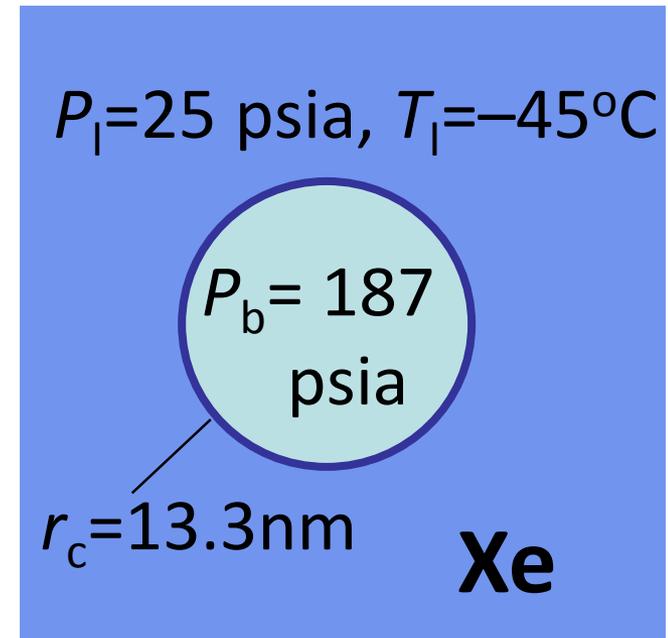
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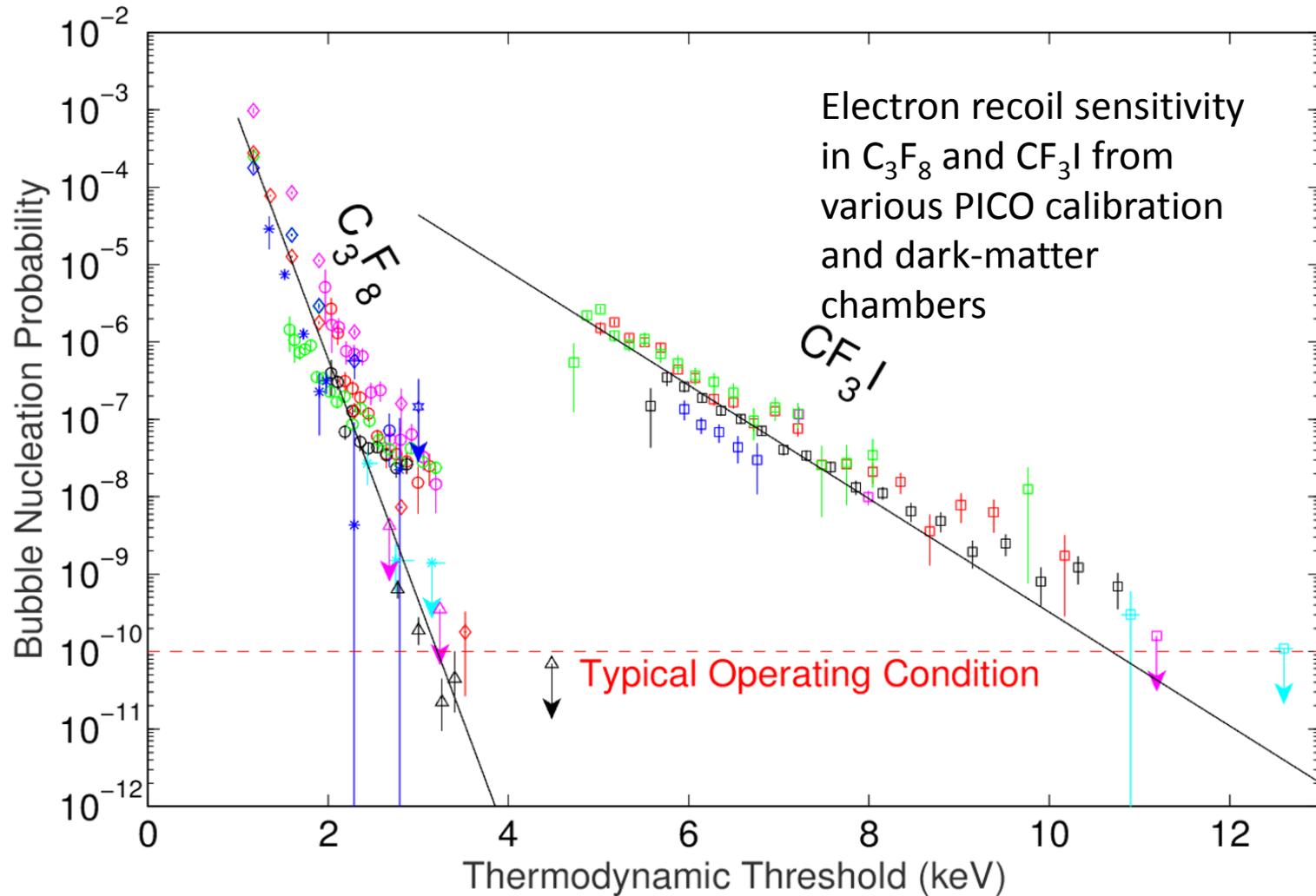
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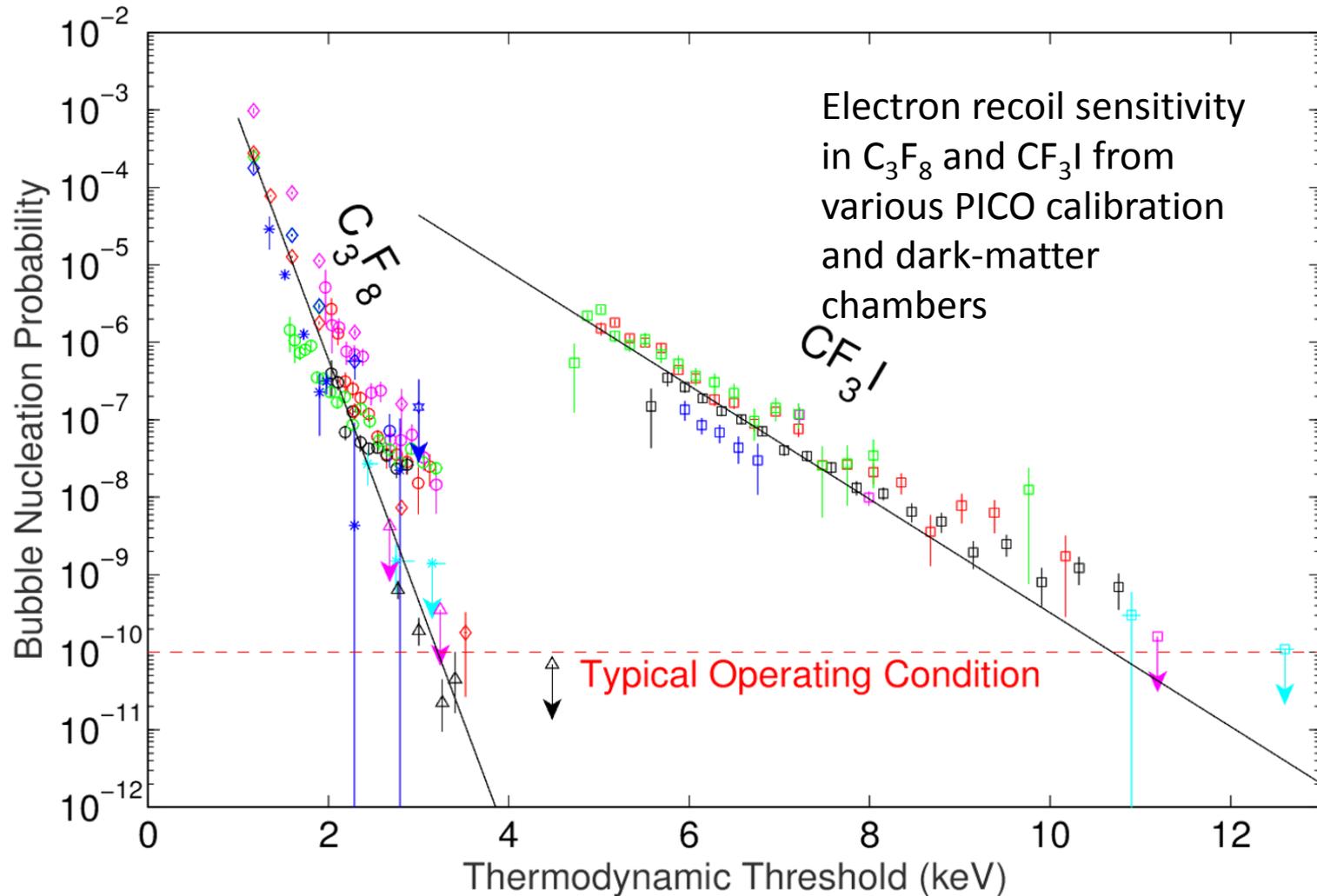


Surface energy, Bulk energy, Reversible Work

# Bubble Chamber Discrimination



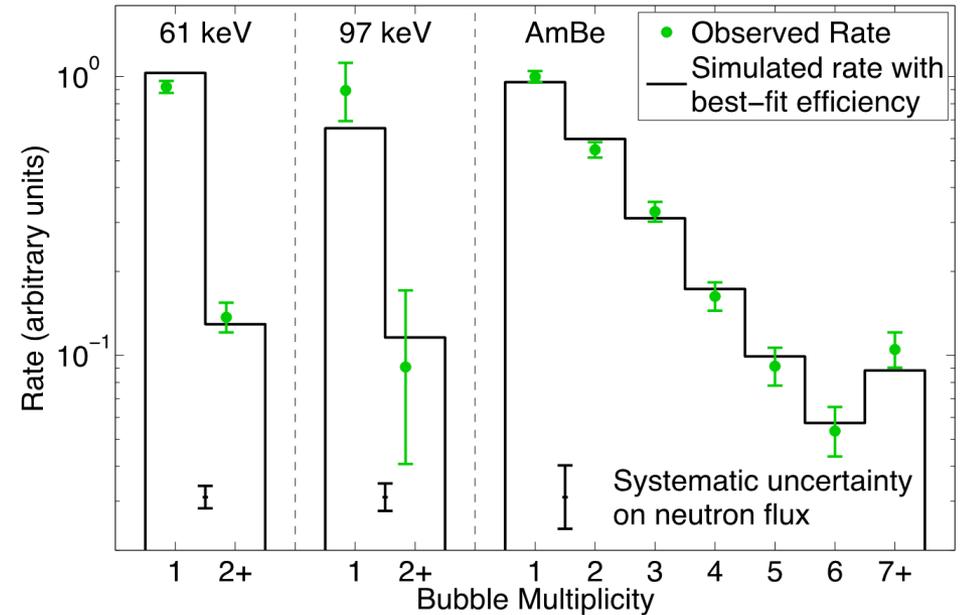
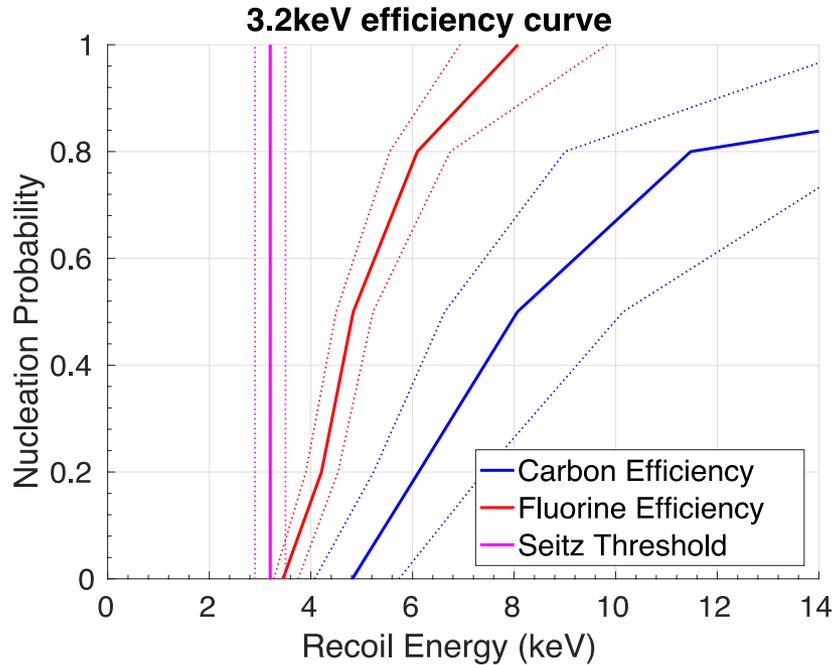
# Bubble Chamber Discrimination



More on electron recoil calibration: Daniel Baxter on Jul 25

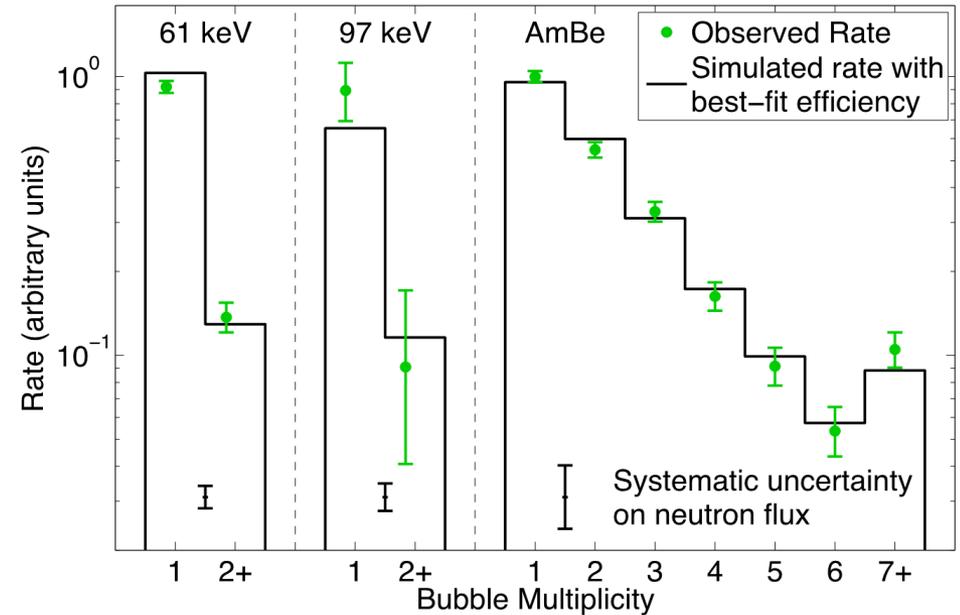
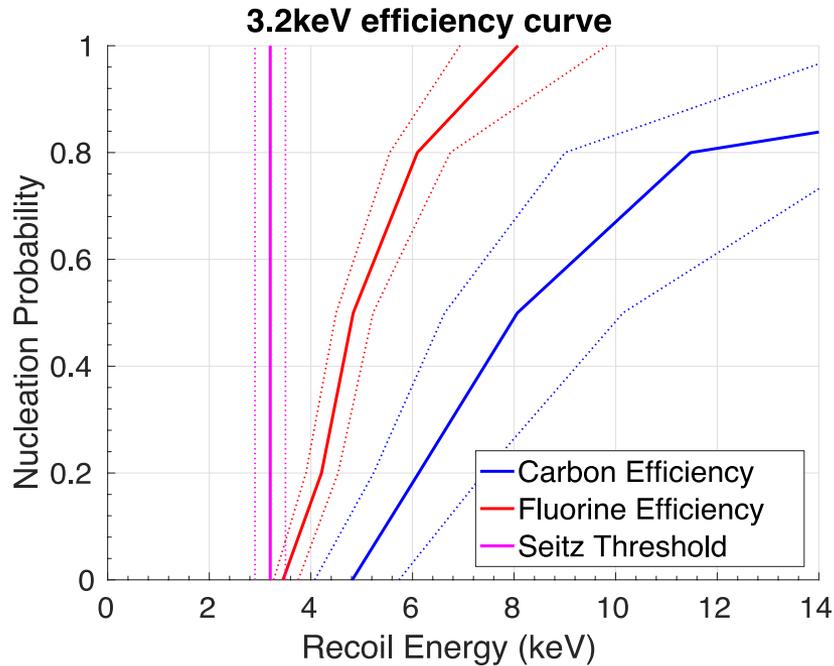
# Nuclear Recoil Sensitivity

Neutron Calibrations in  $C_3F_8$  @  $E_T = 3.2$  keV



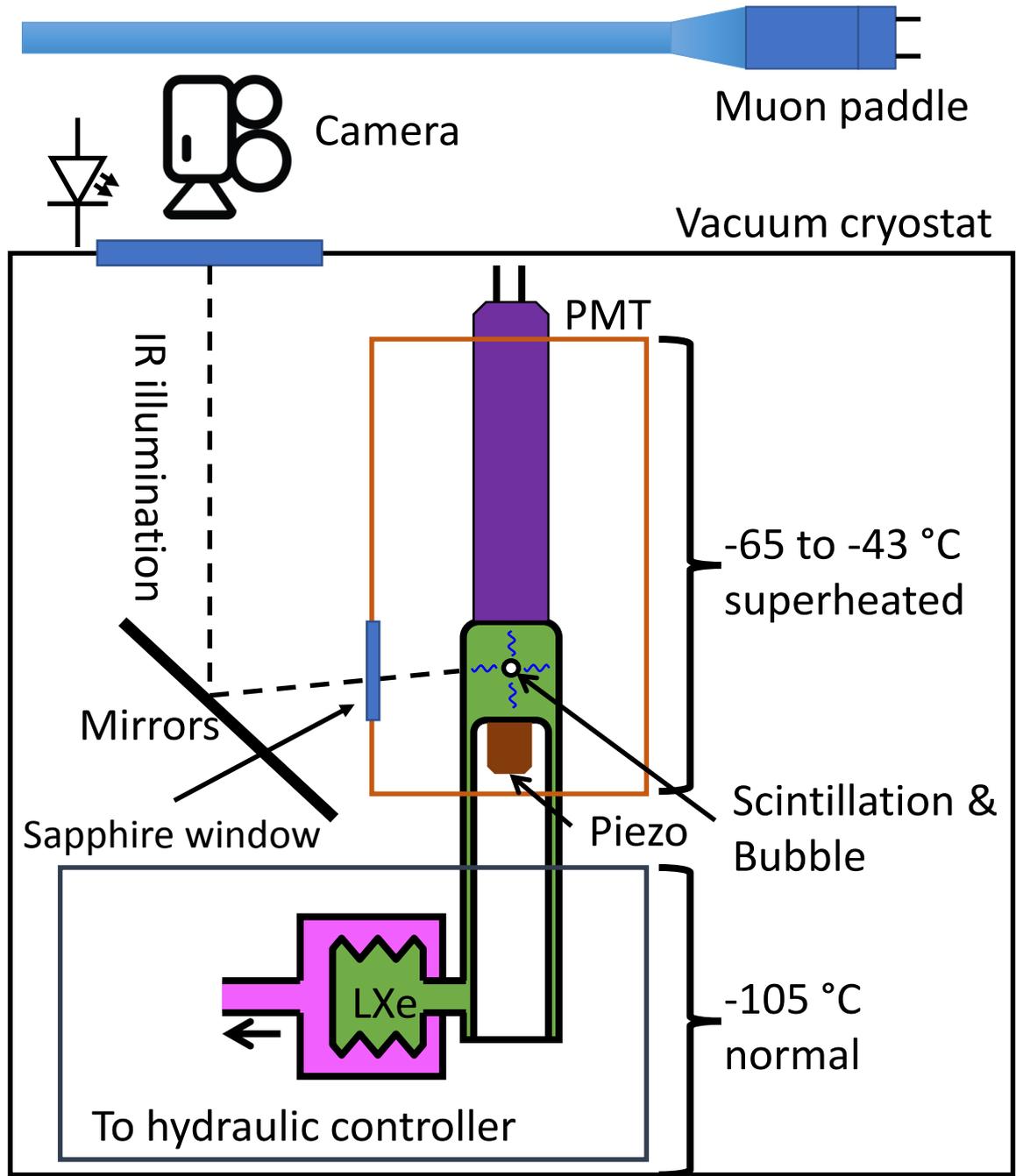
# Nuclear Recoil Sensitivity

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More on nuclear recoil calibration: Miaotianzi Jin's poster

# NU Xenon Bubble Chamber



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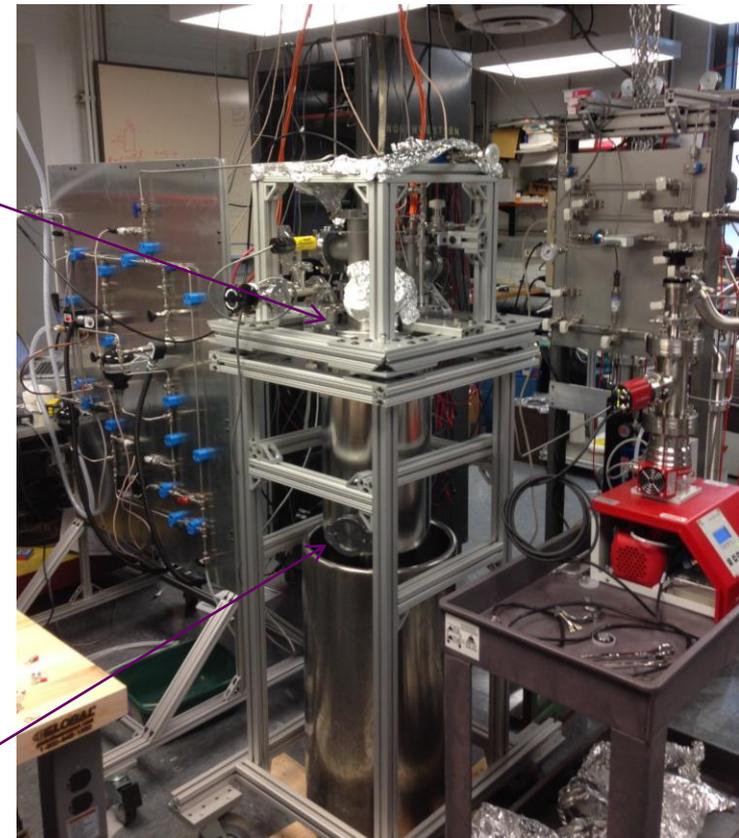
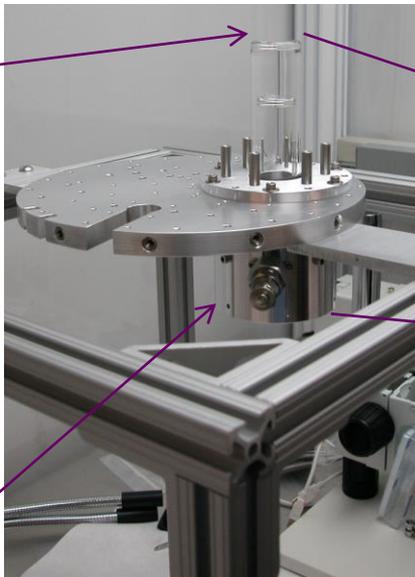
- First Bubbles June 2016

April 2016

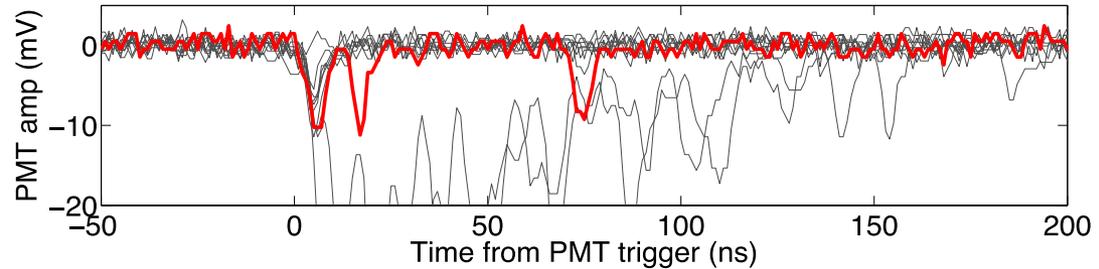
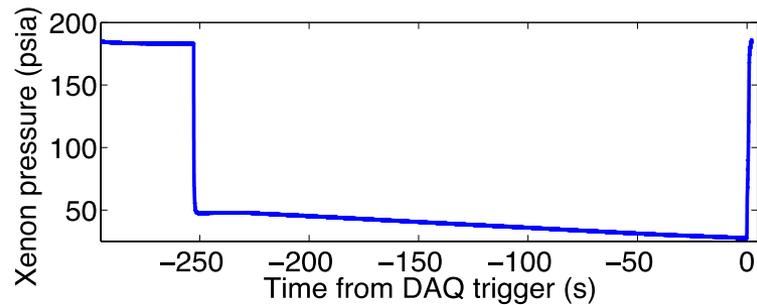
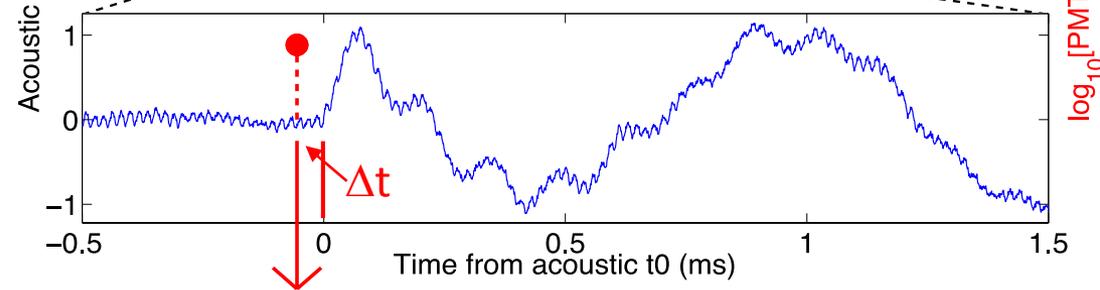
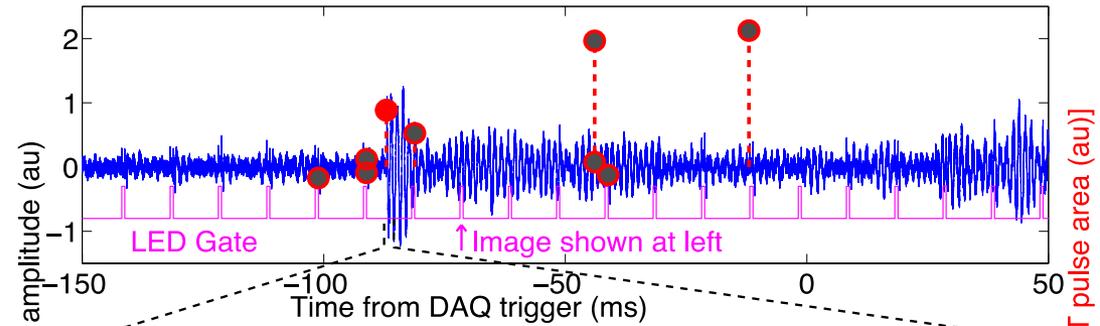
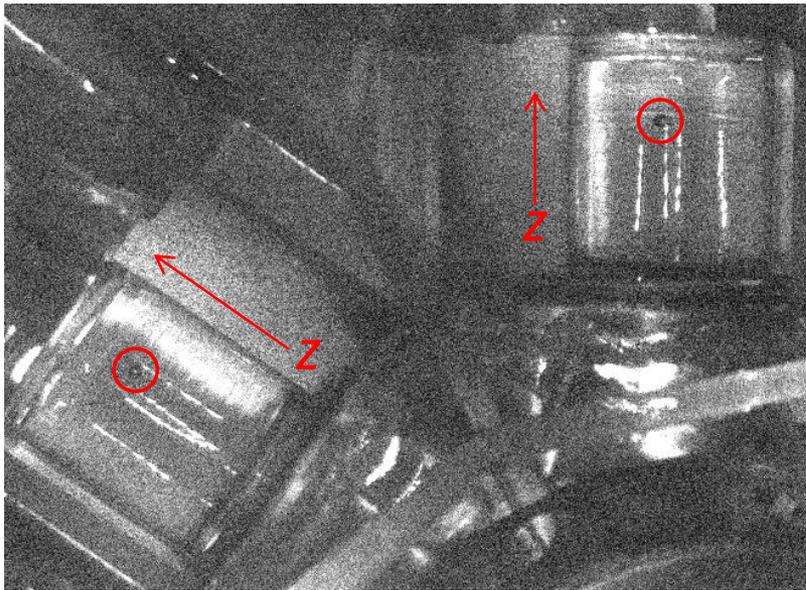
Feb 2016

Sept 2015

June 2015

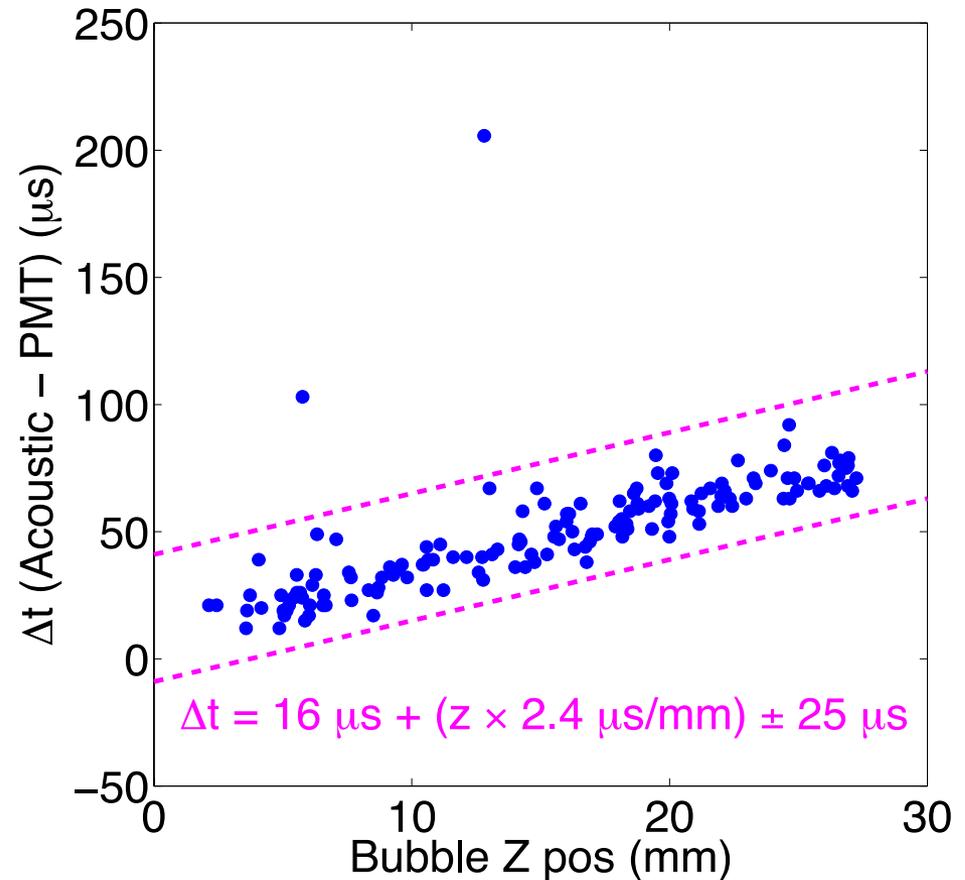


# Sample Nuclear Recoil Event

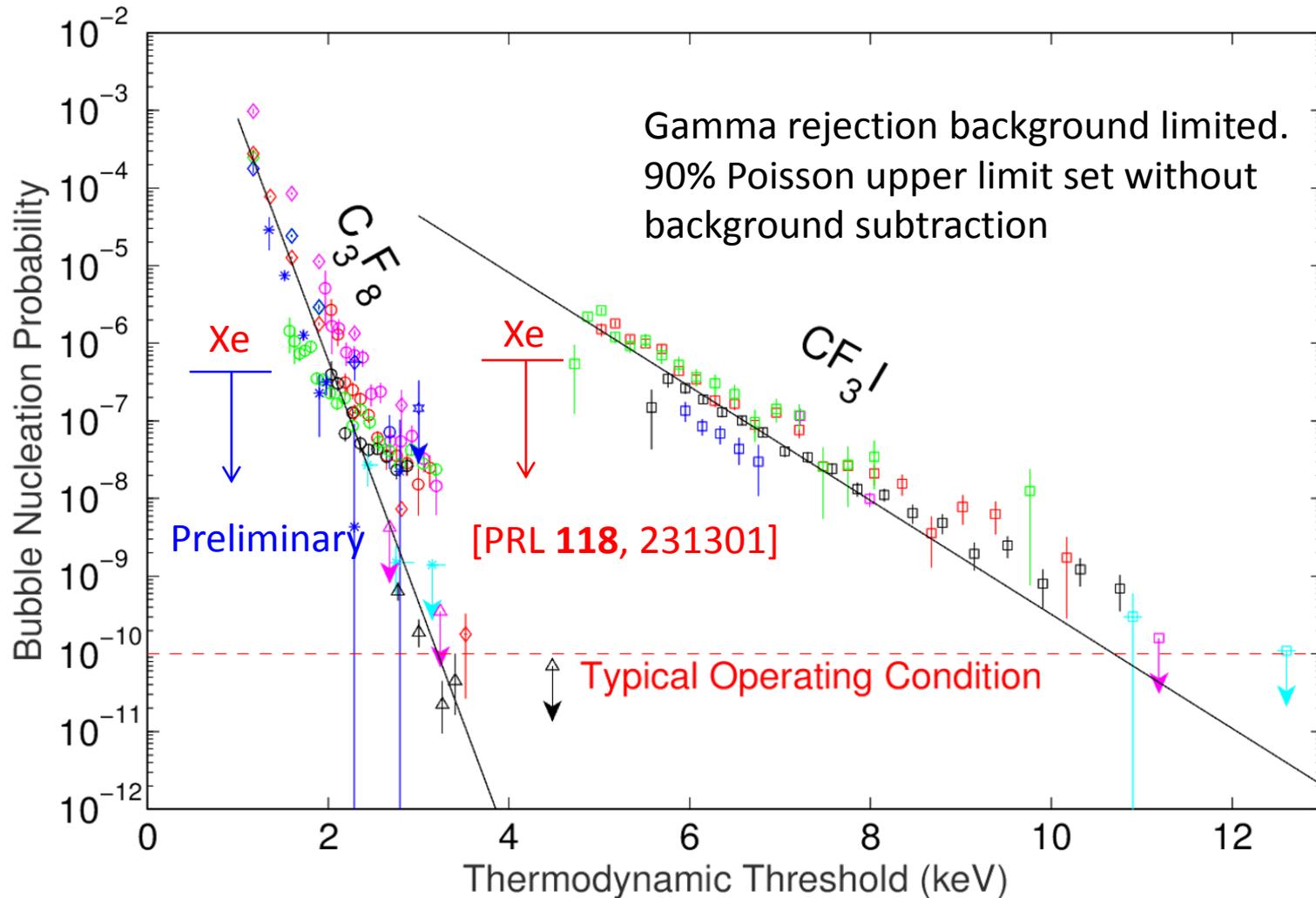


# Acoustic – Scintillation Coincidence

- $< 1\%$  accidental coincidence rate in calibration data
- Slope = speed of sound in xenon (to 20%)



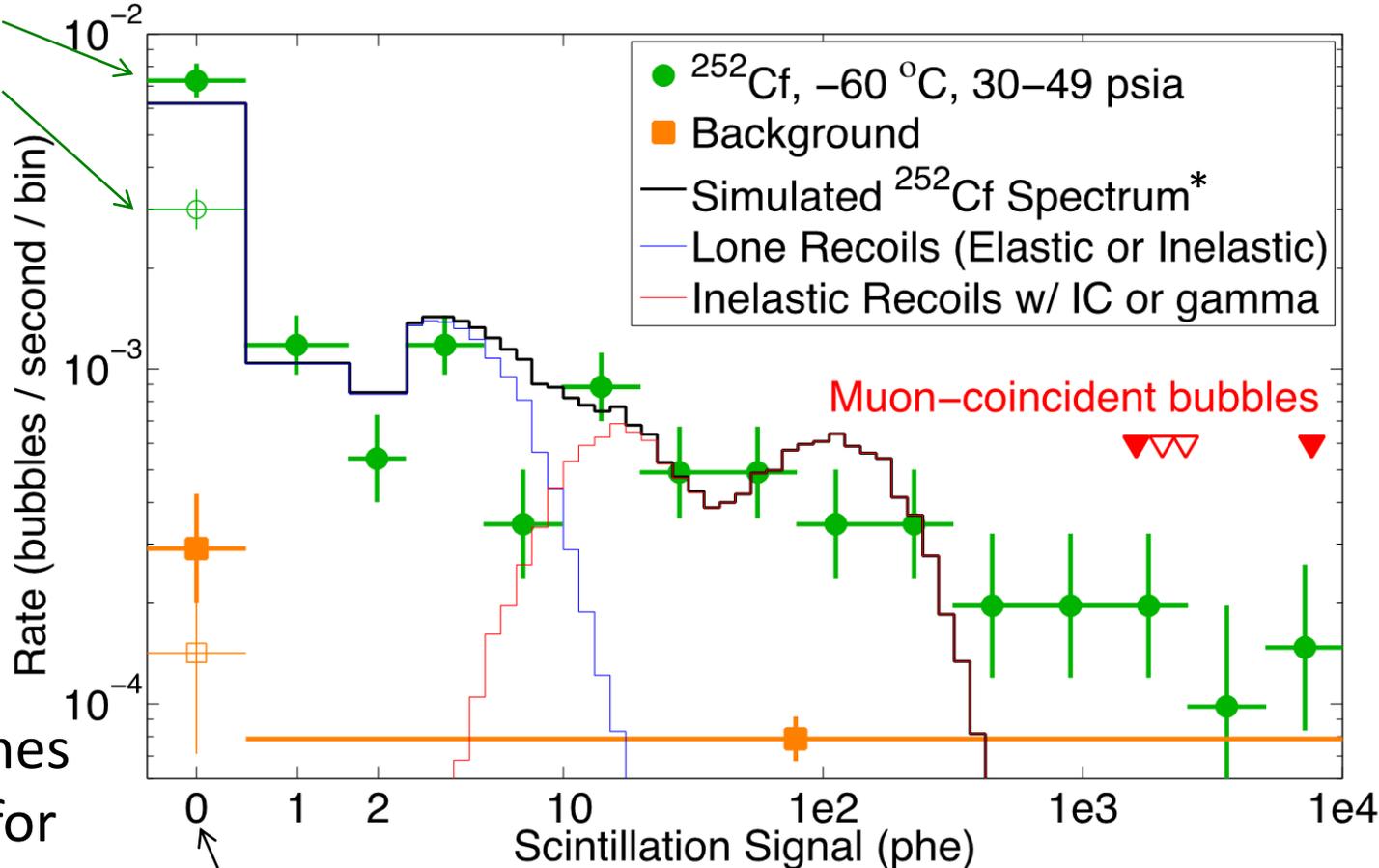
# Gamma Rejection



# Scintillation Spectrum for Bubble Events

$E_T = 8.2 - 8.6$  keV  
 $E_T = 8.6 - 15$  keV

No  $E_T$  dependence  
 observed in  
 other bins



Muon-coincident bubbles

\*Simulation assumes  
 15-keV threshold for  
 bubble nucleation

Based on rate alone, NR  
 threshold is  $19 \pm 6$  keV

Bubbles with no PMT Trigger

# Current Status and Next Steps

- Simultaneous bubble nucleation and scintillation for nuclear recoils demonstrated
- Bubble nucleation by gammas  $<10^{-6}$  at  $E_T=1.0$  keV
- Nuclear threshold analysis ongoing at  $E_T=1.0$  keV
  - Now calibrating sensitivity to low-energy nuclear recoils using  $(\gamma,n)$  sources
- Reconfiguring the xenon chamber to use liquid Ar as target fluid
- Ready to scale up soon