# PICO-500L: Simulations for a 500L Bubble Chamber for Dark Matter Search



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for the PICO collaboration

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# **PICO** Collaboration



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# **PICO** bubble chambers

• Target material: superheated  $C_3F_8, CF_3I$ spin-dependent/independent

Could make a dark matter bubble chamber with any liquid!

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



#### Gamma backgrounds

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

- Region of bubble nucleation at 15 psig
- Backgrounds: electrons, <sup>218</sup>Po, <sup>222</sup>Rn
- Signal processes of Iodine, Fluorine and Carbon nuclear recoils

insensitive to electrons and gammas



- Alpha decays: Nuclear recoil and 40 µm alpha track 1 bubble
- Neutrons: Nuclear recoils mean free path ~20 cm 3:1 multiple-single ratio in PICO-60
- WIMPs: Nuclear recoil mean free path > 10<sup>12</sup> cm 1 bubble



- Alphas are  $\sim 4$  times louder than nuclear recoil bubbles
- $\bullet > 99.4\%$  discrimination against alpha events demonstrated
- Discovered by the PICASSO collaboration



#### **PICO** detectors features

- Energy: threshold detector
- Background suppression:
  - -UG at SNOLAB
  - Water shielding
  - Clean materials
- Background discrimination:
  - Neutrons: multiples bubbles Nuclear recoil,  $l \sim 20$  cm
  - $-\alpha$ : acoustic parameter Nuclear recoil, 40  $\mu$ m track
  - $-\gamma$ : rejection to electron recoils (~ 10<sup>-10</sup>)
- Large target mass: COUPP4 to COUPP60 PICO-2L to PICO-60 PICO-40L, PICO-500L





- COUPP4: a 2l CF3I chamber run at SNOLAB in 2010 and 2012
- COUPP60: up to 40l CF3I chamber run at SNOLAB 2013-14
- PICO-2L: a 2l C3F8 chamber run at SNOLAB 2013-14 and 2015-16
- PICO-60: up to 45l C3F8 chamber run at SNOLAB 2016-17
- PICO40L: currently being deployed (summer 2017)
- PICO-500L: future ton-scale experiment 2018



# **PICO** at **SNOLAB**

deepest and cleanest large-space international facility in the world

- 2 km underground near Sudbury, Ontario
- ultra-low radioactivity background environment Class 2000
- Physics programme focused on neutrino physics and direct dark matter searches

Home of the SNO experiment 2015 Nobel prize in Physics





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- Sensitivity to spin-dependent and spin-independent WIMP couplings

- C. Krauss, "PICO Results and Outlook", plenary on Tuesday 9:50am
- S. Fallows, "Toward a next-generation dark matter search with the PICO-40L bubble chamber", Monday 4:45pm
- J. Zhang, "First Demonstration of a Scintillating Xenon Bubble Chamber for Dark Matter and  $CE\nu NS$  Detection", Monday 1:15pm
- P. Mitra, "Threshold verification in the PICO-60 detector and study of the growth and motion of nucleation bubbles", Monday 2:45pm
- Miaotianzi Jin, "Nuclear recoil calibration for PICO bubble chambers", poster session
- U. Chowdhury, "PICO-60: World's largest bubble chamber for dark matter detection", poster session
- B. Loer, "The PICO-40L Detector Design", poster session

# PICO-500L

- >  $10^{10} \ \gamma/\beta$  insensitivity
- > 99.3% acoustic  $\alpha$  discrimination
- Multi-target capability
   SD- and SI-coupling
   High- and low-mass WIMPs
- Easily scalable, inexpensive to replicate
- Probed technology: PICO-2L, PICO-60
- Two possible detector configurations: PICO-60 style vs PICO-40L(RSU)

Installation begins 2018 Data taking by 2019





#### PICO-500L design

- Target fluid: C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub>
- Inner vessel assembly: ultra-high-purity synthetic fused silica jar



• Outer vessel: Stainless steel ( $\phi$ = 60 inches) with mineral oil as hydraulic fluid





### PICO-500L design

- Outer neutron shielding:
  - neutron moderator
  - muon veto
  - -temperature control
- Pressure control unit:
  - expand and recompress the chamber
  - -regulate chamber pressure
- Data acquisition:
  - T and P sensors
  - machine vision cameras
  - acoustic transducers





Goal is to limit the rate from the combined set of backgrounds to less than one per year

- Each part (or set of similar parts) contributes at most 10% of the total background budget (0.05 single-site events per live-year)
- Require fewer than 0.1 total events, including multi-site events, per live-year for each part

**Couting facilities:** 

- University of Chicago germanium counter
- SNOLAB germanium counters
- ICPMS counting at PNNL
- Radon emanations at SNOLAB

- External backgrounds:
  - -Rock neutrons
  - Muon induced neutrons
  - Photo-nuclear reactions
- Internal backgrounds:
  - U and Th: fission and  $(\alpha,n)$ on light elements
  - -<sup>238</sup>U direct decay
    - \* Materials: SS, quartz,...
    - \* Fluids: water, mineral oil,  $C_3F_8$
    - \* Radon: emanation, deposition
    - \* Mine dust
    - \* veto PMTs
    - \* Acoustic transducers
    - \* Cameras, lenses, PCB, cables



Toy MC GEANT4 model

**PICO-60** simulations:

- Successful implementation of 3D bubble chamber models (Computer-Aided Design) into GEANT4
- Use of commercial software: freeCAD, CAD-Mesh, MC-Cad

In PICO-500L:

Use Monte Carlo to design CAD models based on background budget Import CAD model into GEANT4



#### **PICO-500L:** external neutrons

SNOLAB: 6000 m.w.e. Rate is less than 0.27  $\mu/m^2/day$ 

Fast neutrons from norite: Rate is  $\sim 4000 \text{ n/m}^2/\text{day}$ 

Water tank dimensions:

•  $\phi = 5.6$  m and L = 7.9 m



Neutron energy spectrum for  $(\alpha,n)$ and SF in norite





Muon induced neutron energy and angular spectra at SNOLAB (Phys. Rev. D 73, 053004) Muon induced neutrons in rock, water, mineral oil and stainless steel driving the water shield specifications

#### Water tank shielding and muon veto



#### **PICO-500L:** internal neutrons

#### Estimated purity limits:

Stainless steel: a few ppb Quartz: a few ppt

Mineral oil:  $\sim 10 \text{ ppt}$ C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub>: ppt level, alpha-n tagging





Other backgrounds (ppb to ppt purity):

- Acoustic sensors (simulation shown above)
- Cameras, lenses
- Radon: emanation, deposition, diffusion
- Mine dust, veto PMTs

Gamma and beta decays:

Interact by Compton scattering, photoelectric absorption, and pair production

Rejection factor:  $\sim 10^{-10} - 10^{-12}$ 

gamma rate expected to be less than  $< 4 \times 10^{6}$  interactions/litre-year

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm PICO-500L~expected:} \\ < 3 \times 10^{-4} ~{\rm events/year~at~3~keV} \end{array}$ 

Photo-nuclear reactions:

- d(γ,n)p:Carbon and fluorine have negligible cross sections for 1-50 MeV
- ${}^{2}\mathrm{H}(2615~\gamma, \mathrm{n}){}^{1}\mathrm{H}$  produces 145 to 252 keV neutrons

 $<1\times10^{-7}$  events/kg-day

SNOLAB: 4  $\gamma/\text{cm}^2/\text{yr} > 9\text{MeV}$ 

 Neutrinos:

 event per 40 live-days at 3 keV, raise threshold to 10 keV once observed



### One year at a threshold of 10 keV, 6 months at 3 keV, and a neutron background of 0.75 per year

Sudbury Canada; July 25, 2017

#### • 2017:

- Operations completed for PICO-60
- Deployment of PICO-40L
- -PICO-500L design: pressure vessel, internal components

• 2018:

- PICO-40L Physics data taking
- Decision on detector configuration for PICO-500L
- PICO-500L selection of SNOLAB location and installation

• 2019:

- PICO-500L commissioning
- PICO-500L Physics data taking

# Ready for Physics data taking in 2019!

#### Conclusions

PICO bubble chambers are producing world leading direct detection limits using flourine targets

- PICO-60  $C_3F_8$ : a factor 17 improvement on SD WIMP-proton constraints; PICO-40L currently being deployed
- Backgrounds under control: bubble chamber technology is ready to be scaled-up to tonne-scale PICO-500L is a tonne scale detector:
- spin-dependent sensitivity  $\sim 10^{-42} cm^2,$  spin-independent sensitive at low WIMP masses
- inexpensive, versatile and ready for physics in 2019 Backgrounds in PICO-500L:
- PICO-500L programme to keep backgrounds under control:
  - Material screening, in-situ measurements
  - -Simulations: GEANT and MCNP (CAD implementation)

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Stay tuned for the rise of PICO!