

The Scintillating Bubble Chamber



Ken Clark
Queen's University

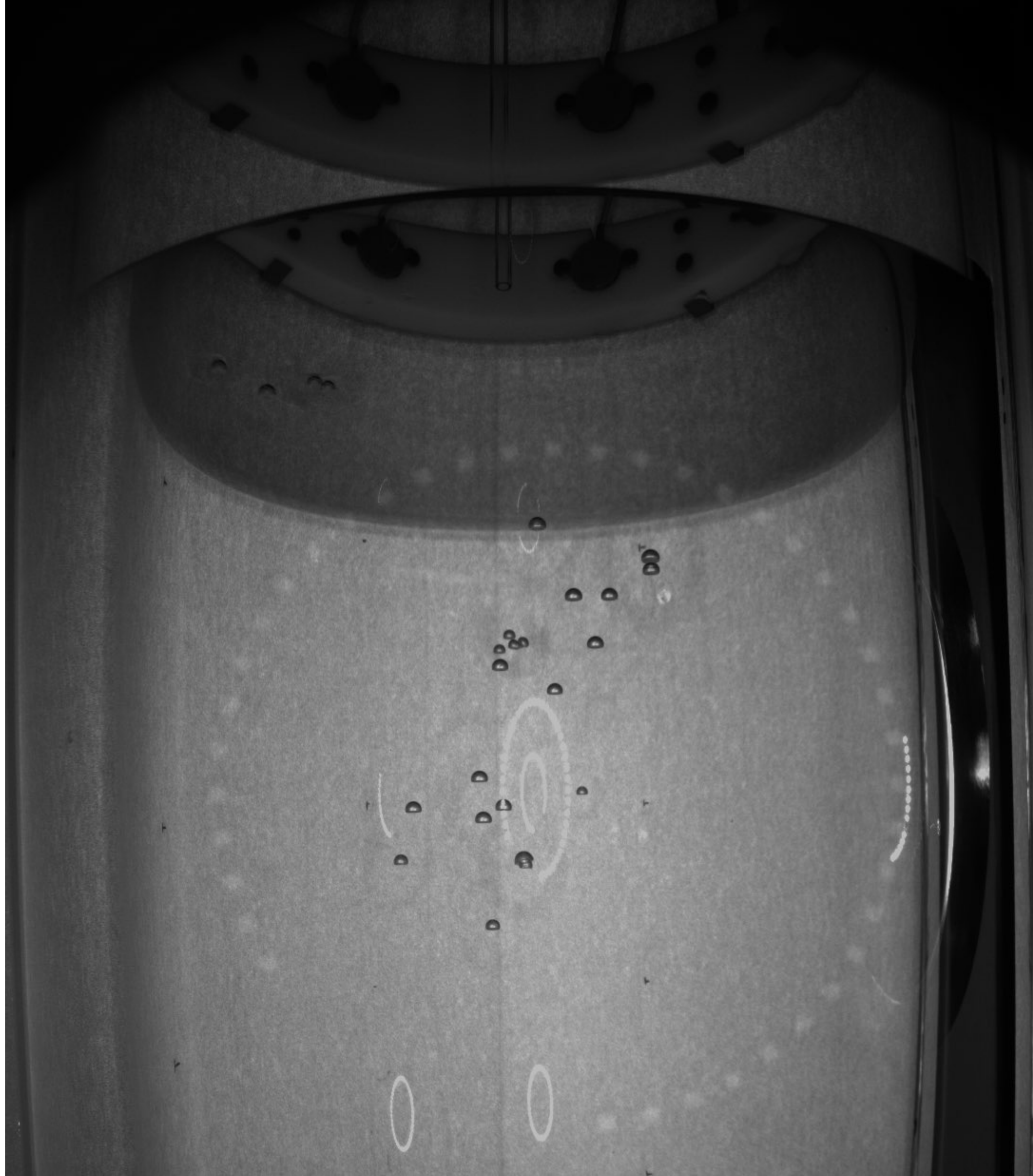


Arthur B. McDonald
Canadian Astroparticle Physics Research Institute



Queen's
UNIVERSITY

Bubble Chambers

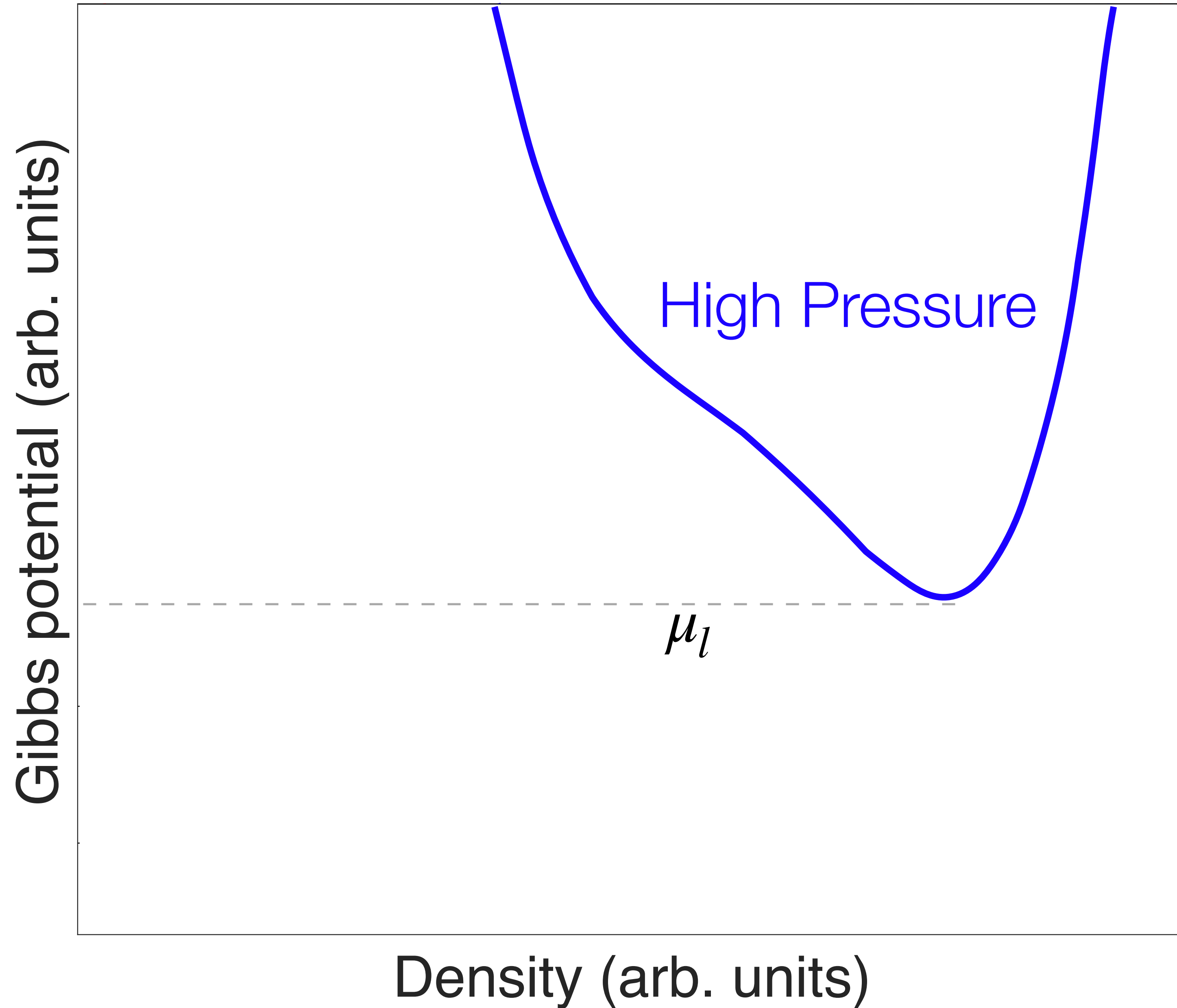


- Long history with particle physics, and even with dark matter
- Particle interaction causes nucleation in superheated fluid
- This grows into a visible (and detectable) bubble
- Chamber can then be recompressed and ready for the next event



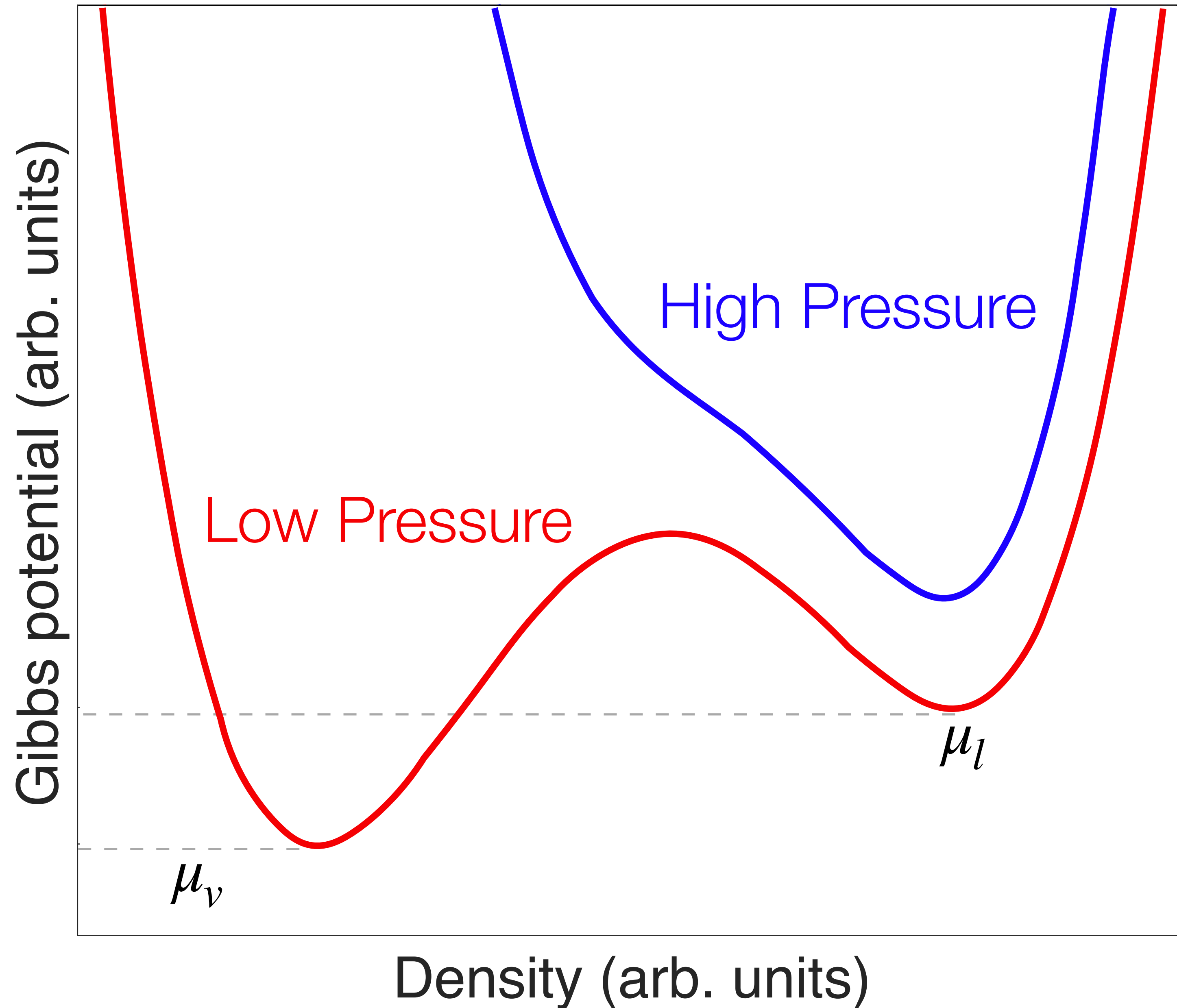
Theory, Graphically

- At high pressure the medium is stable in the liquid state



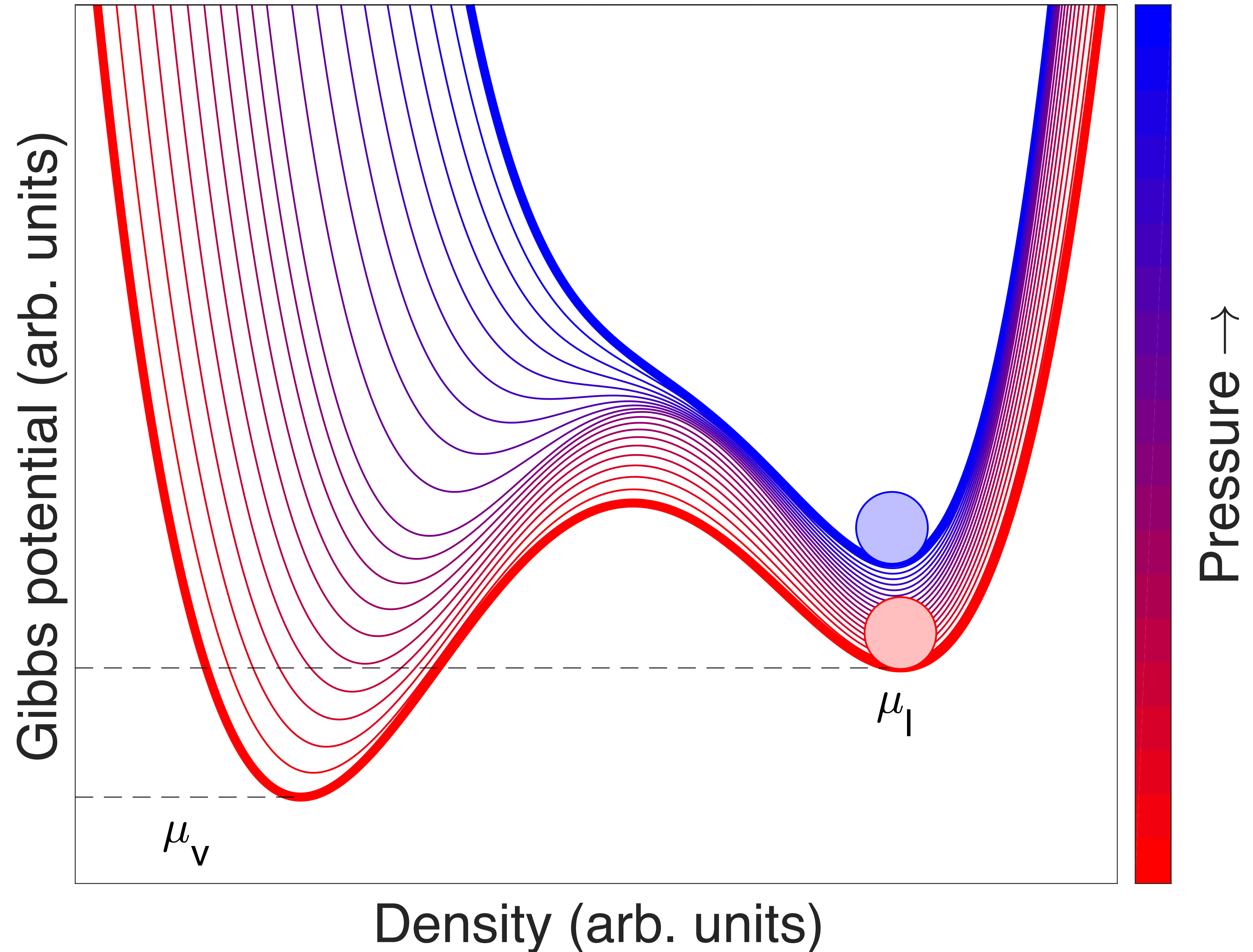
Theory, Graphically

- As the pressure is lowered, this becomes metastable, with a potential threshold to overcome before changing state



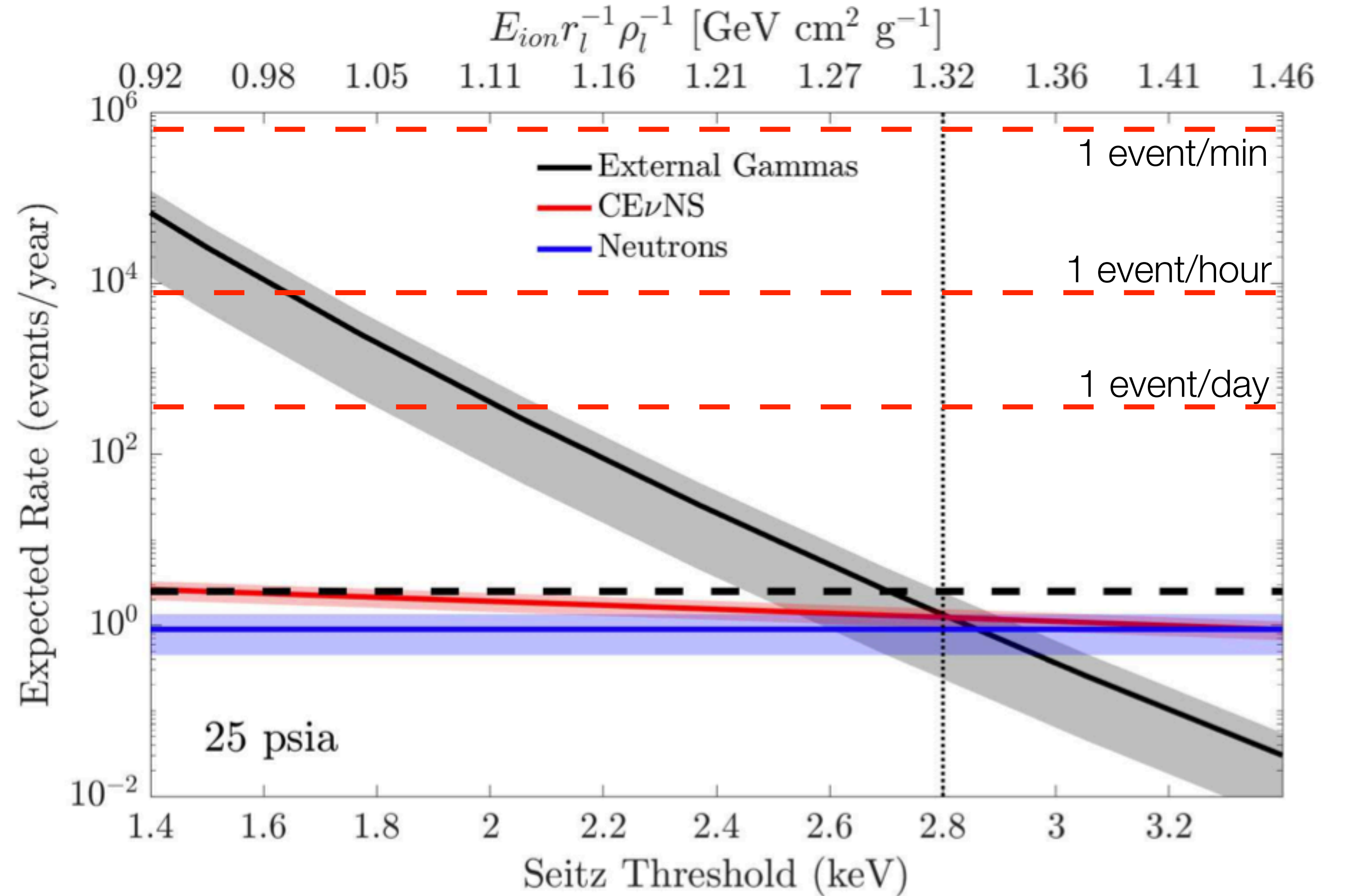
Theory, Graphically

- The potential step is controllable with pressure (or temperature) providing a variable threshold

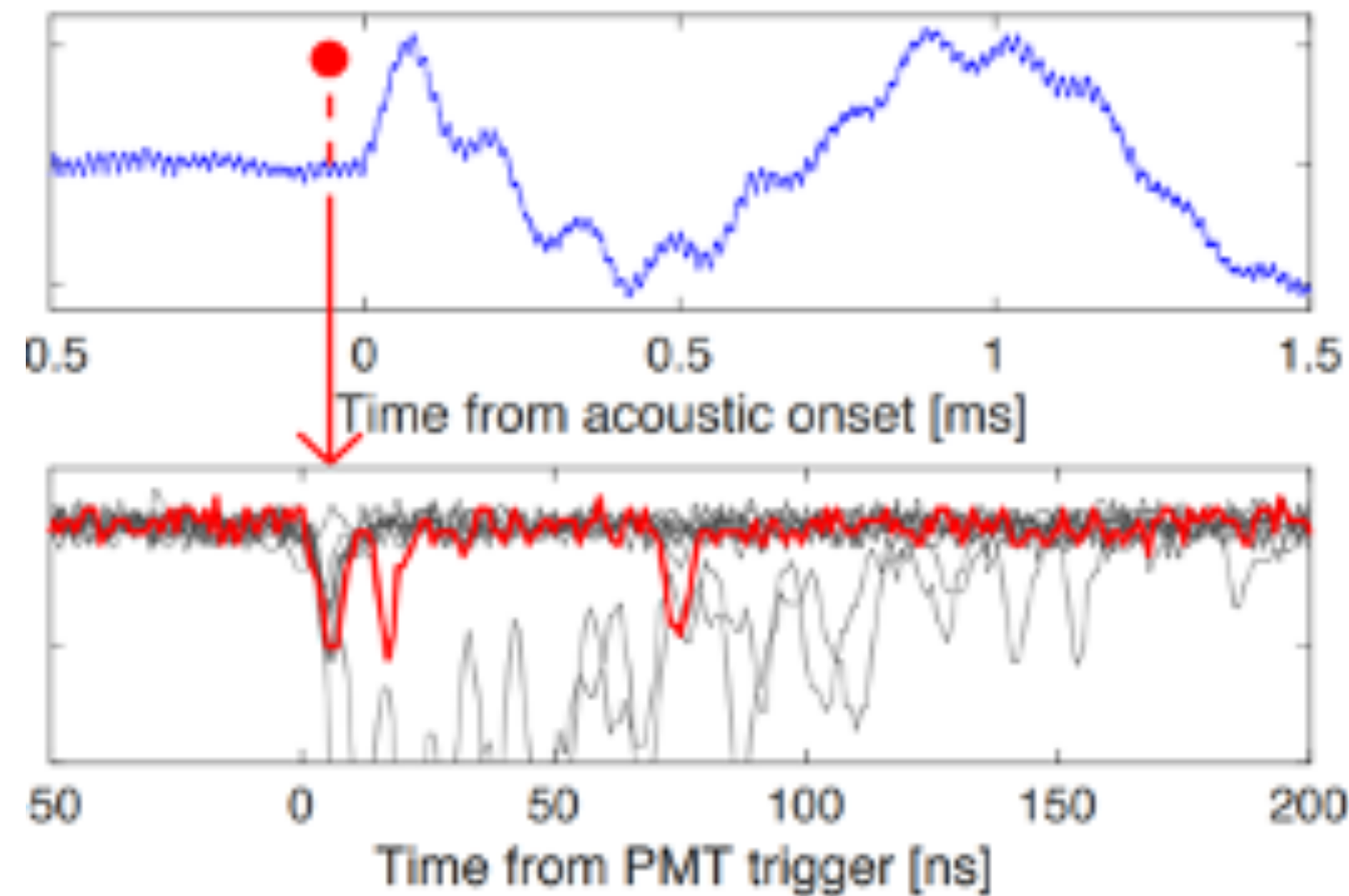
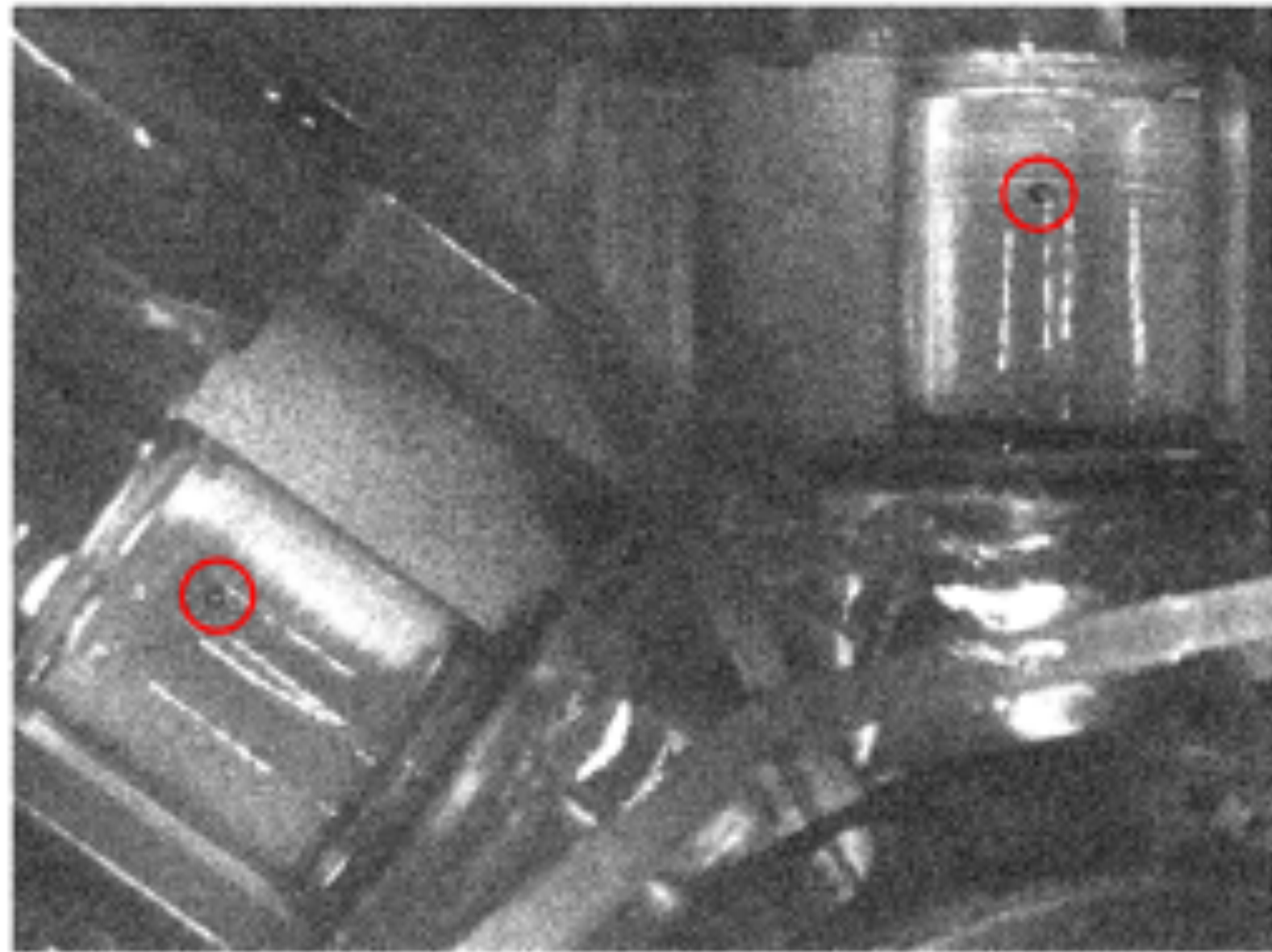


Experiment Overview

- Bubble chambers have been used for dark matter searches with success (see: PICO)
- Low mass region remained out of reach due to increased electron recoils with a lowered threshold



Why do we think this will work?

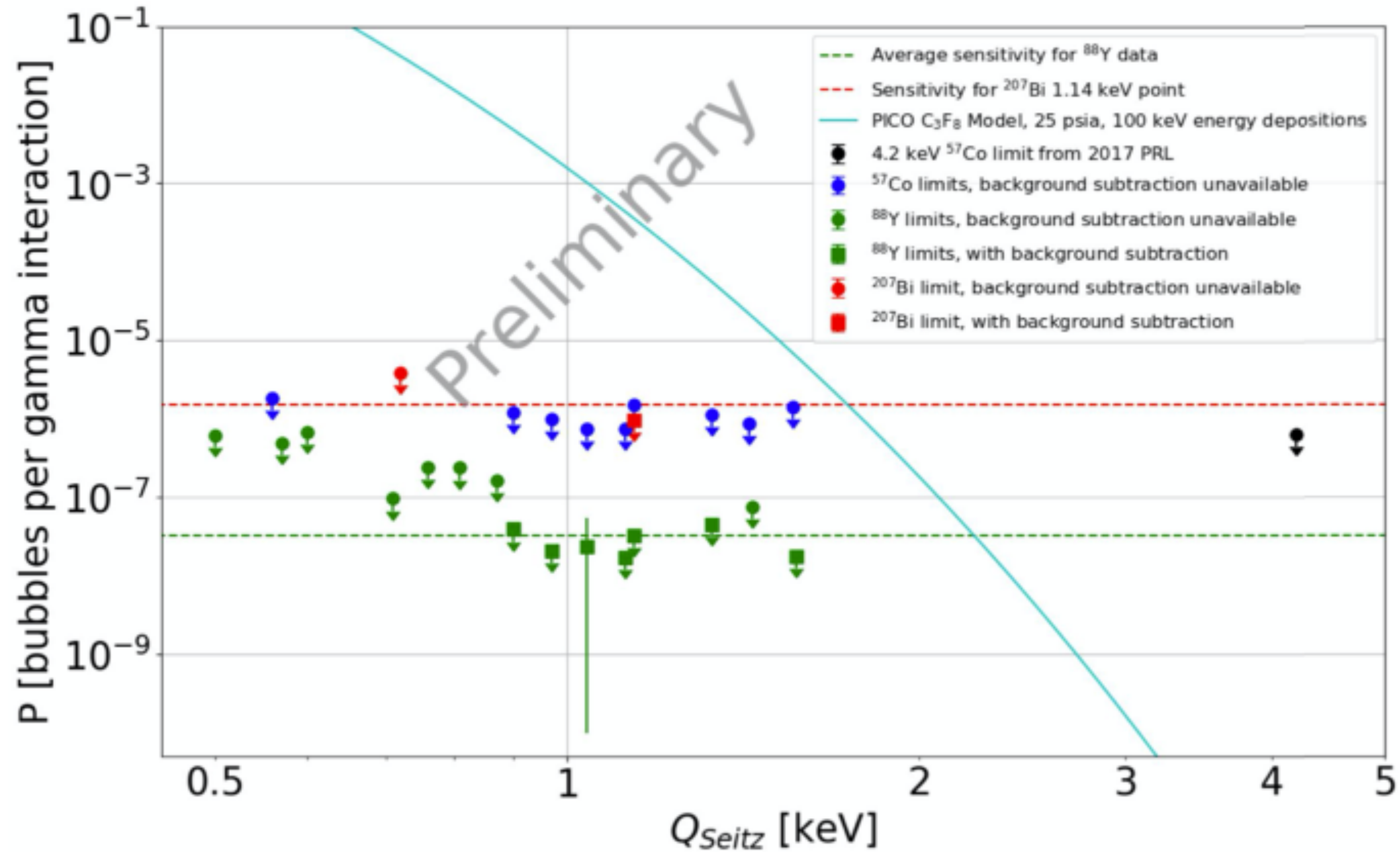


- This has been tried with a very small xenon bubble chamber at Northwestern
- Results were successful, and backed up what we thought would happen

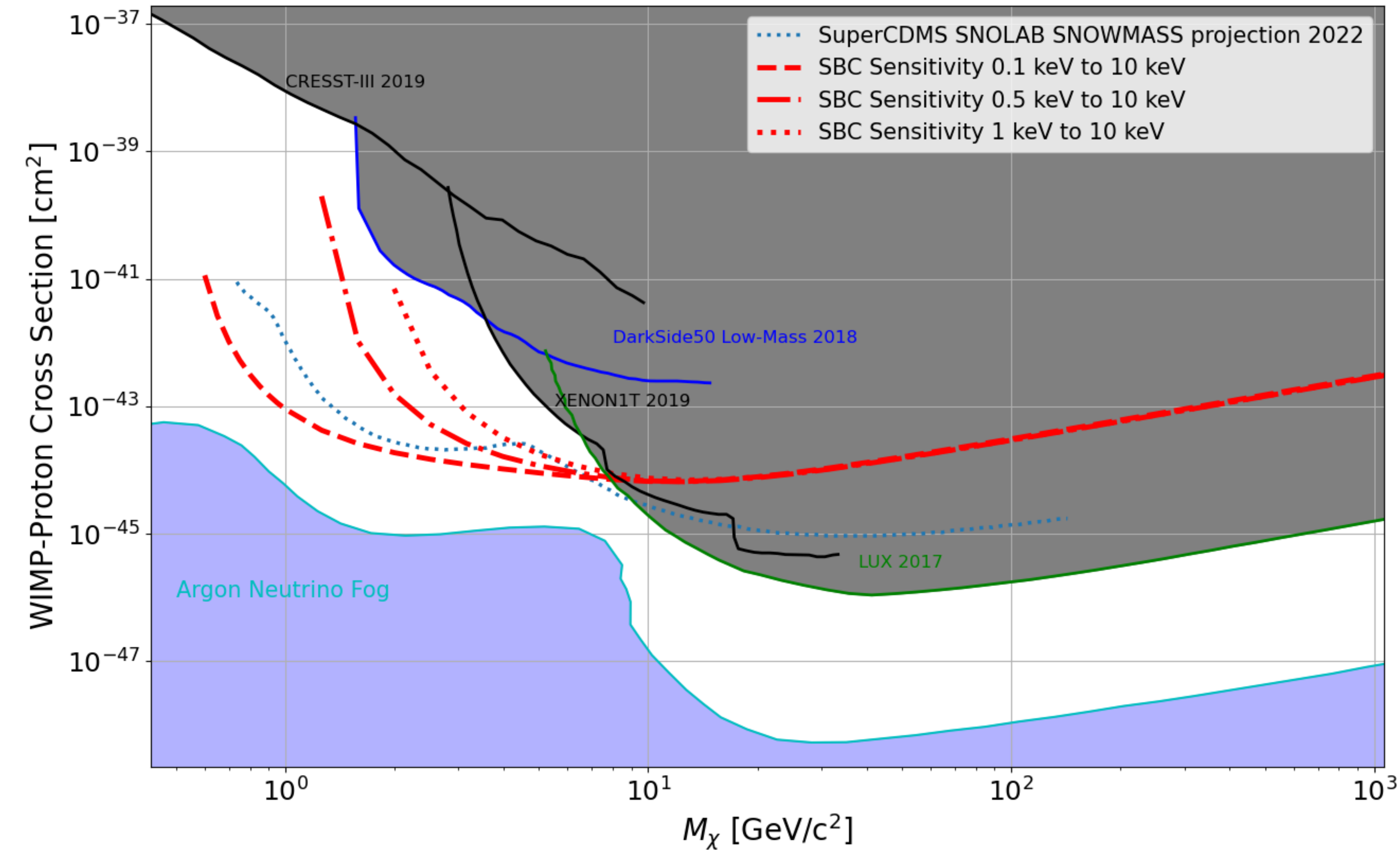


Experiment Overview

- Bubble chambers have been used for dark matter searches with success (see: PICO)
- Low mass region remained out of reach due to increased electron recoils with a lowered threshold
- Not an issue for SBC with the changed energy deposit channels



Why push this threshold?

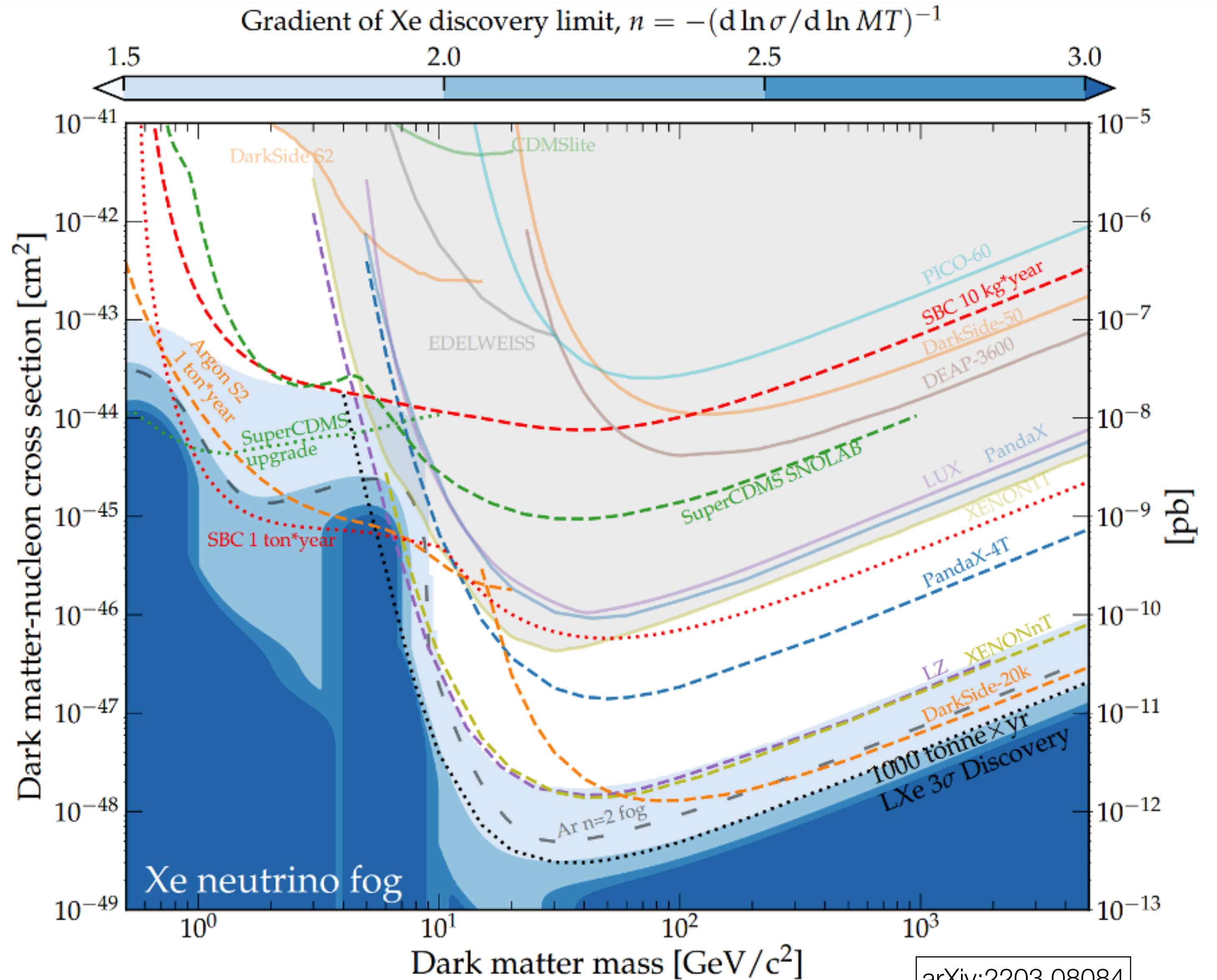


- The ability to reach lower thresholds opens up the lower-mass phase space
- Note that this plot includes only CEvNS backgrounds and a 10kg-year live time



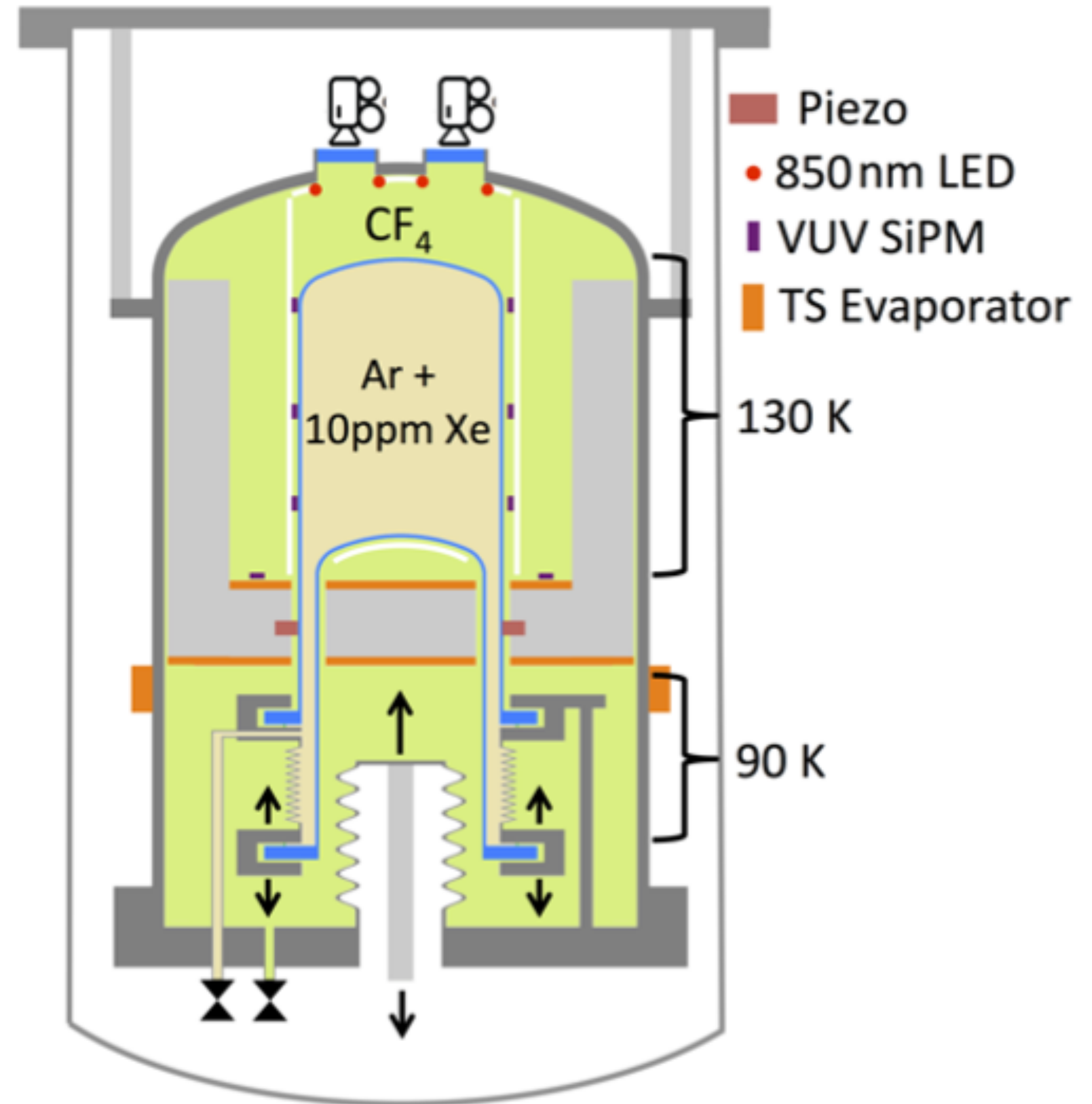
Limit Projections

- If you wanted a more complicated plot, we've got you covered there too
- Note the lower threshold (100eV) is assumed
- Also shown is a "potential" next step



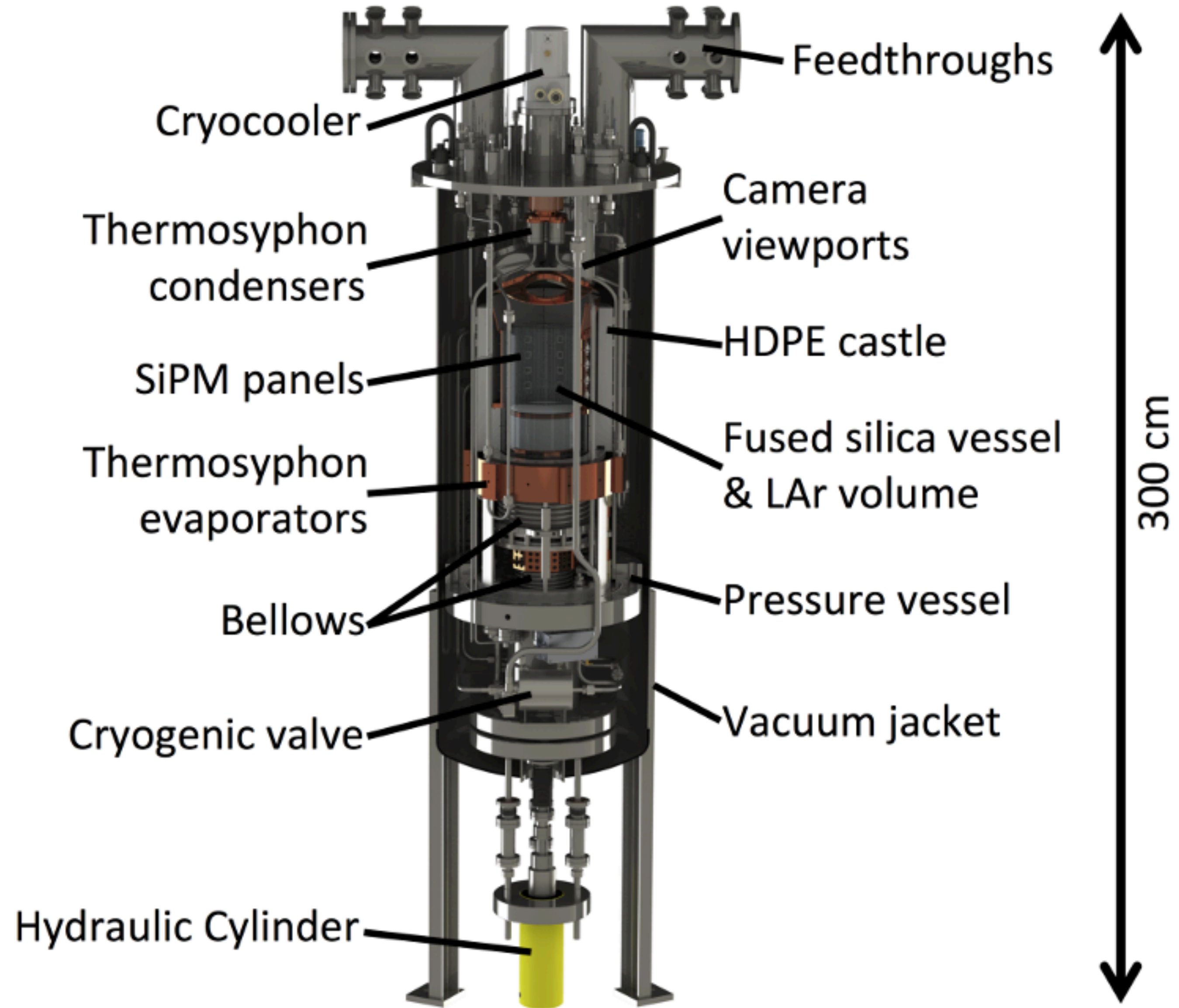
How will we do this?

- Roughly 10kg of argon
- SiPMs used for scintillation detection
- Much of the internal detail modelled on PICO 500
- “Only” added challenge is to keep it cold



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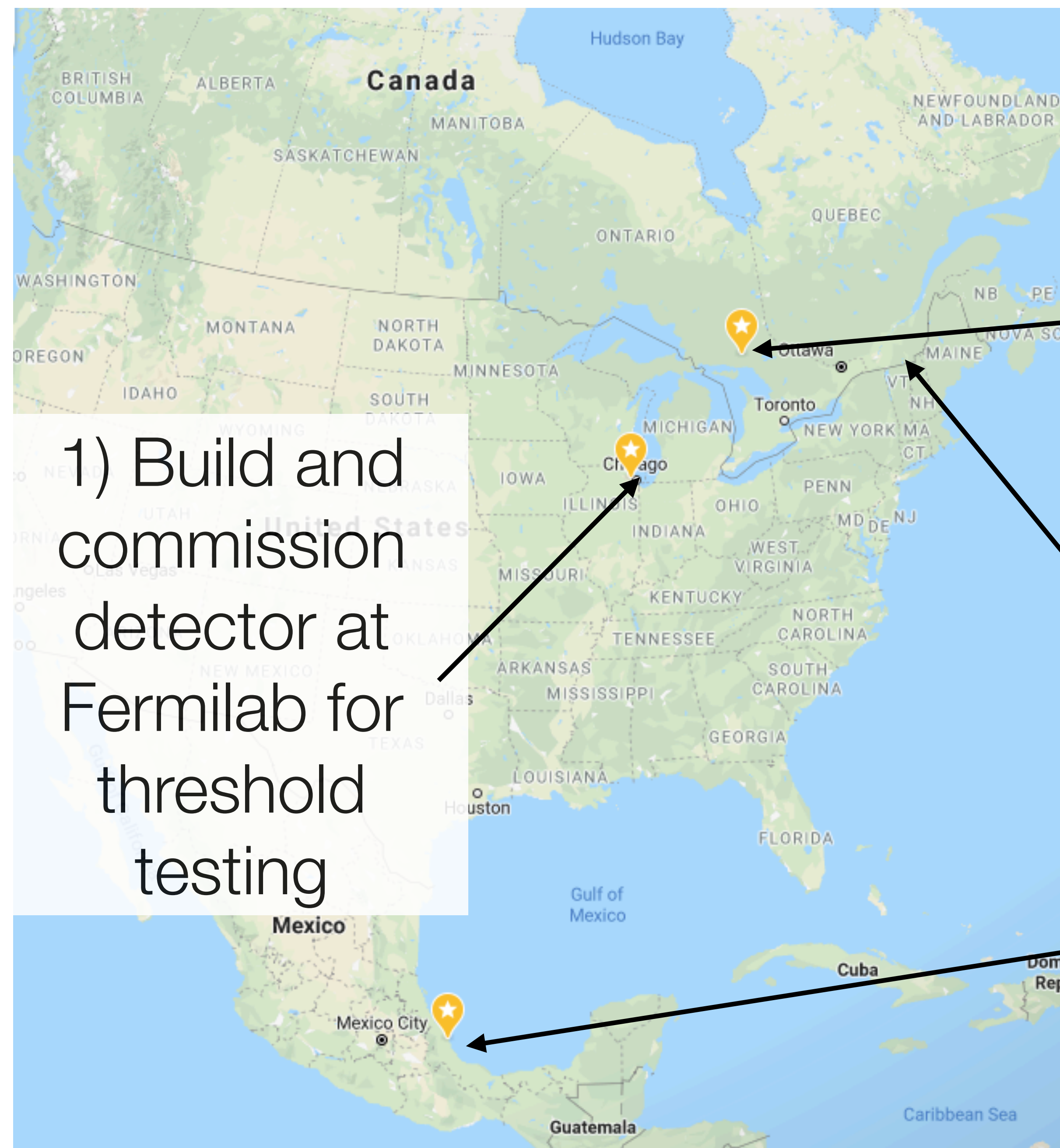


Collaboration Plan

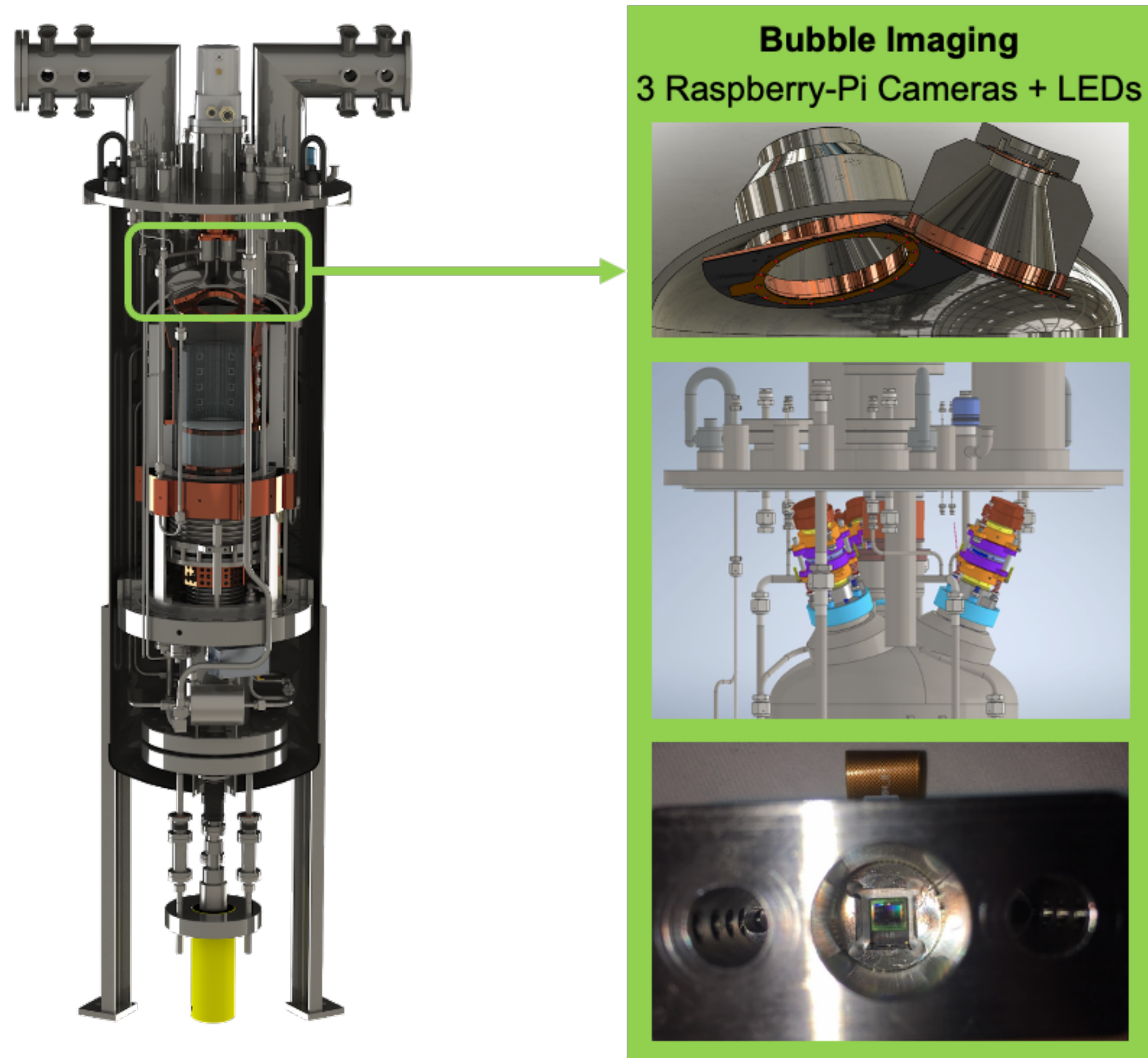
1) Build and commission detector at Fermilab for threshold testing

2) Build and install detector at SNOLAB for DM search

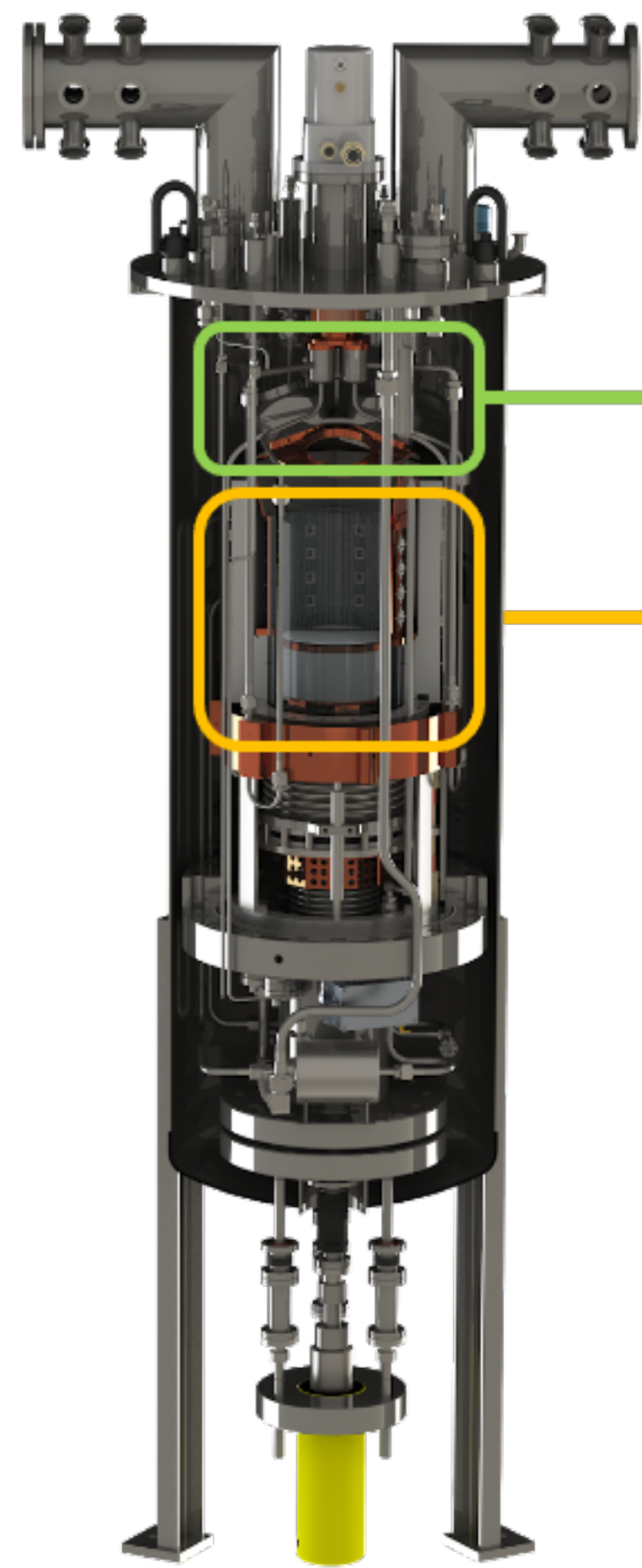
3) Upgrade and install detector from 1) at a reactor for neutrino studies



Detector Readout Systems



Detector Readout Systems



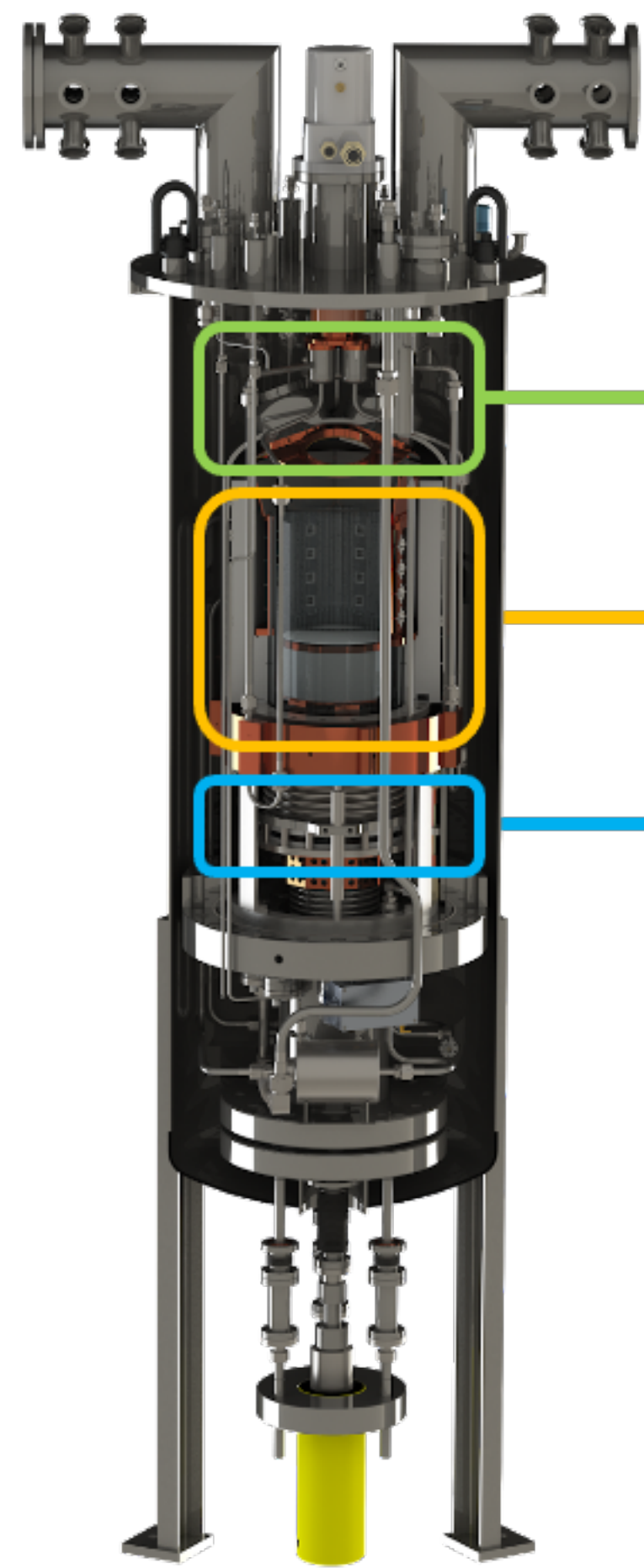
Bubble Imaging
3 Raspberry-Pi Cameras + LEDs

This panel contains three images. The top image shows a close-up of a lens assembly with a copper-colored ring. The middle image shows a 3D CAD model of the detector assembly with various colored components (purple, blue, yellow). The bottom image is a photograph of a camera lens mounted in a metal housing.

Scintillation System
32 VUV4 Hamamatsu SiPMs

This panel contains two images. The top image is a photograph of a person in blue gloves holding a small, square, yellowish sensor (SiPM). The bottom image is a 3D CAD model of a detector assembly with a grid of sensors on its surface.

Detector Readout Systems



Bubble Imaging
3 Raspberry-Pi Cameras + LEDs

This panel contains three images. The top image shows a close-up of a camera lens assembly with a copper-colored ring. The middle image shows a camera mounted inside the detector's upper section. The bottom image is a close-up of a camera lens.

Scintillation System
32 VUV4 Hamamatsu SiPMs

This panel contains two images. The top image shows a hand in a blue glove holding a small, square SiPM sensor. The bottom image is a 3D model of the detector's scintillation layer, showing a cylindrical structure with 32 sensors arranged in a grid.

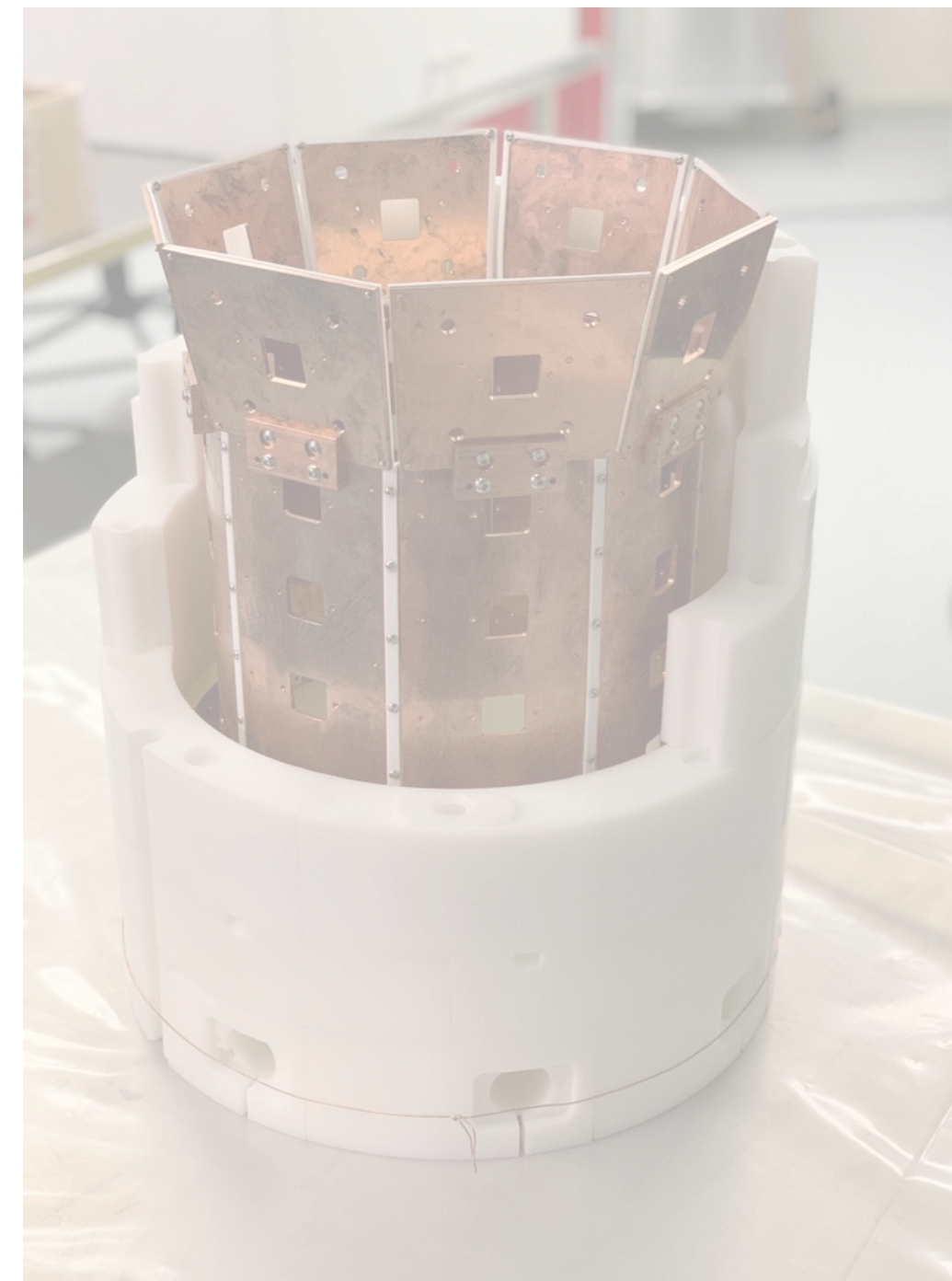
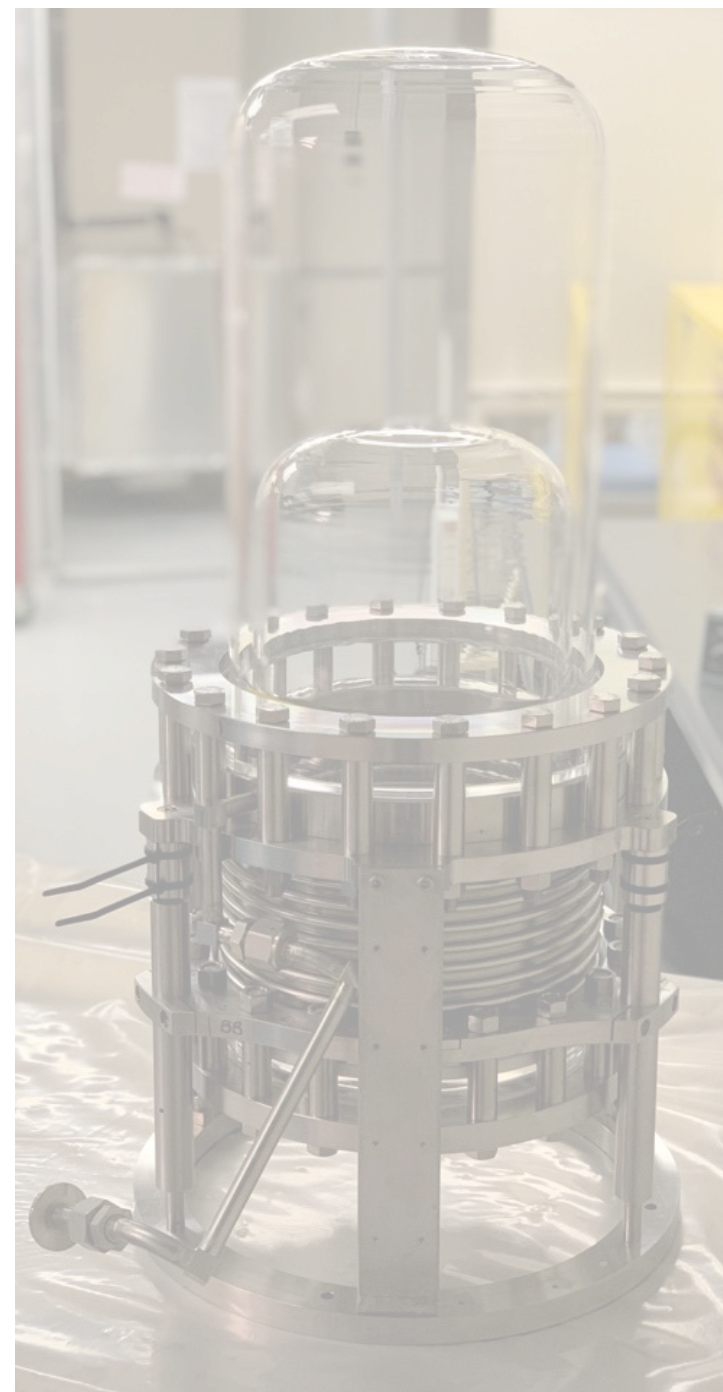
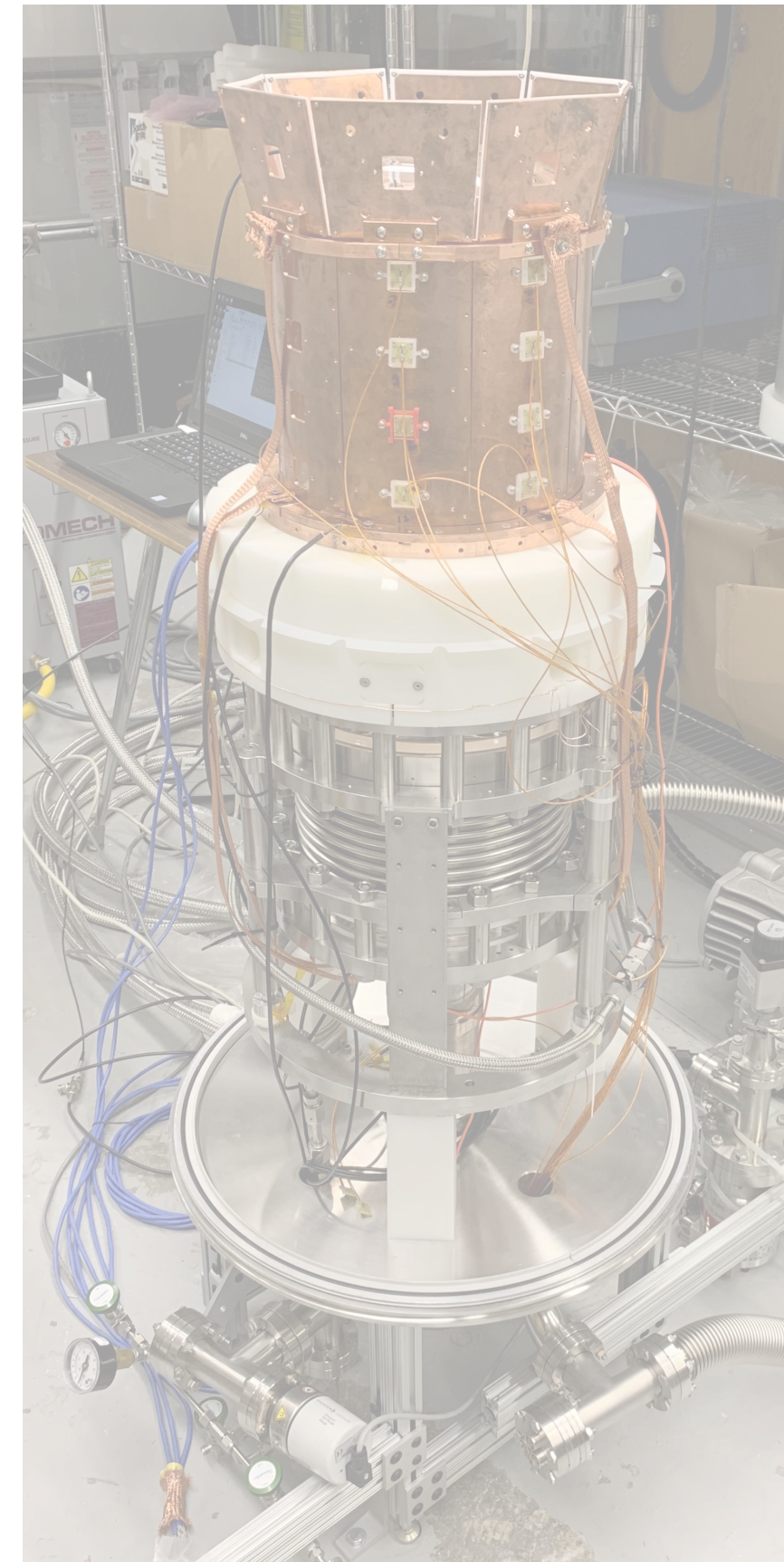
Acoustic Sensors
8 Piezoelectric Transducers

This panel contains two images. The top image shows a hand in a purple glove holding a cylindrical piezoelectric transducer. The bottom image is a 3D model of the detector's acoustic sensor array, showing a cylindrical structure with 8 sensors arranged in a ring.



Developments

- Lots of positive developments
 - We have spent the past six months investigating and reducing risks
- Will go through these individually, as this is important



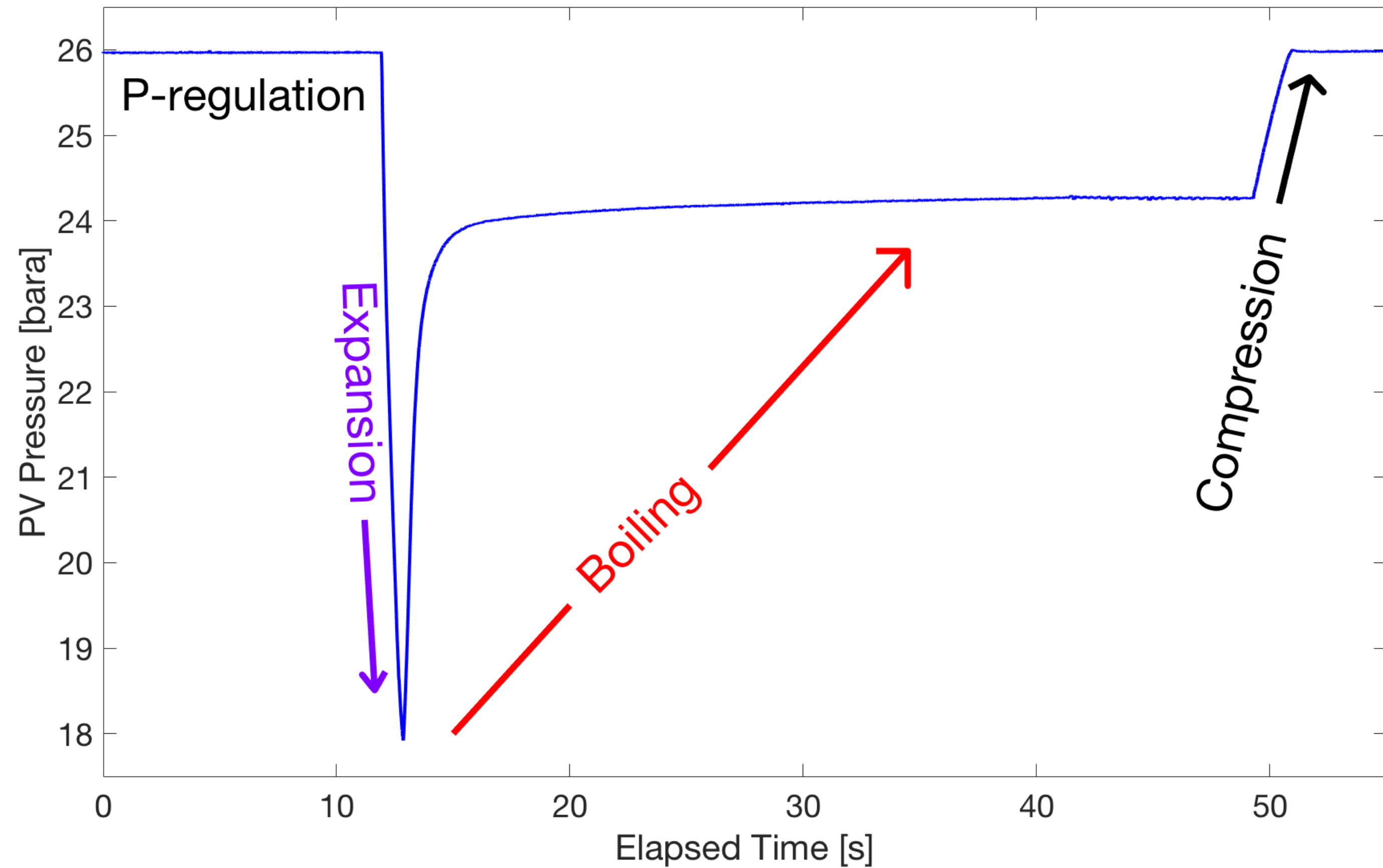
Tests at Operational Temperatures

- Tested at Fermilab
 - Passed all required tests to operate
 - Filled PV with argon, cooled using thermosyphons



Tests at Operational Temperatures

- Tested at Fermilab
 - Passed all required tests to operate
 - Filled PV with argon, cooled using thermosyphons
 - Also superheated it!



Custom Seal Test

Outer jar seal
here at quartz/
glass interface

Another one
here for the
inner jar



- Great concern about our spring-energized PTFE seals
- Tested at Queen's both warm and cold to leak level $\sim 10^{-7}$ l mbar/s He
- Also constituted a complete construction of the inner detector



Custom Seal Test

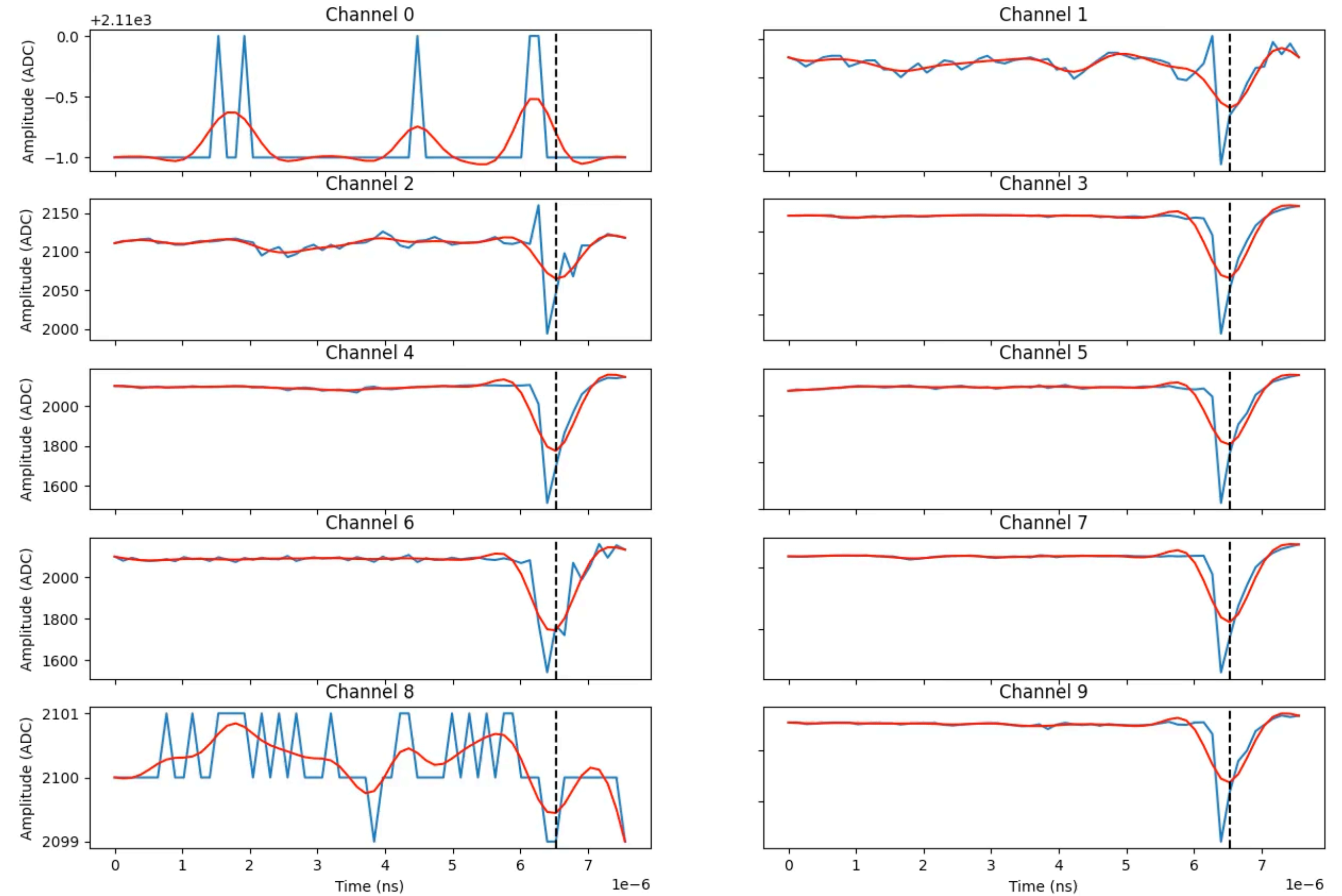
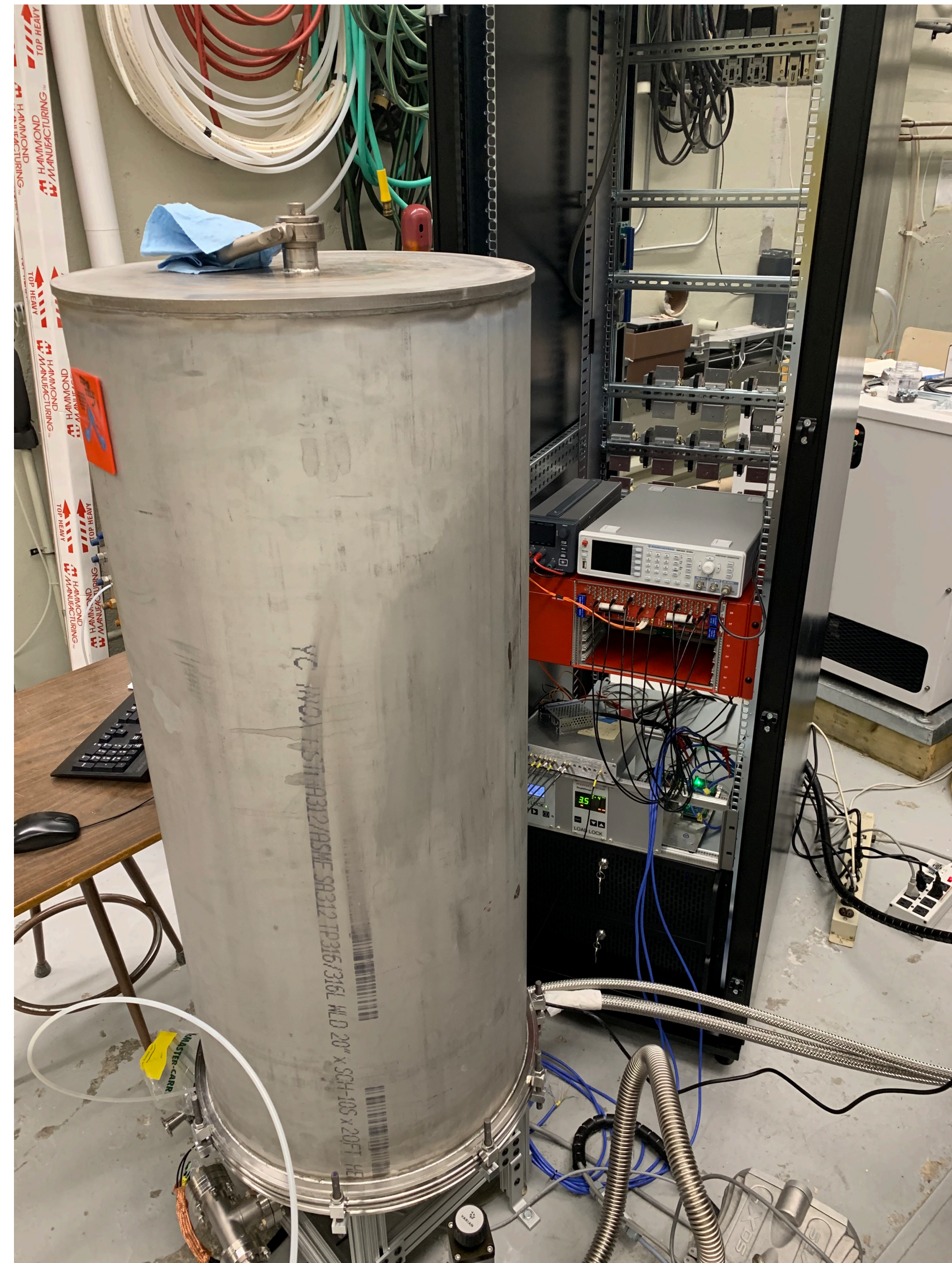


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Experiment Status - SiPM DAQ

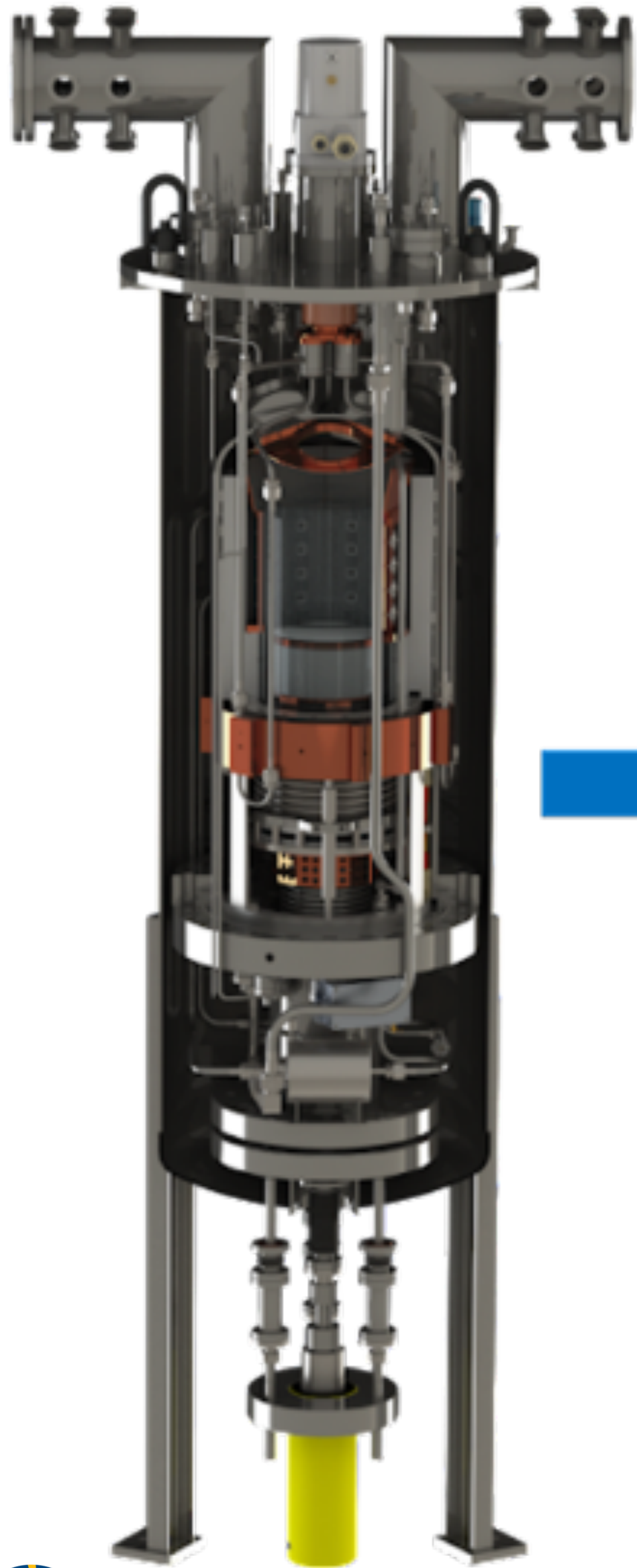
Event 000



NSERC RTI meant we were able to buy the DAQ system and test it out with the SBC-Fermilab SiPMs



Experiment status

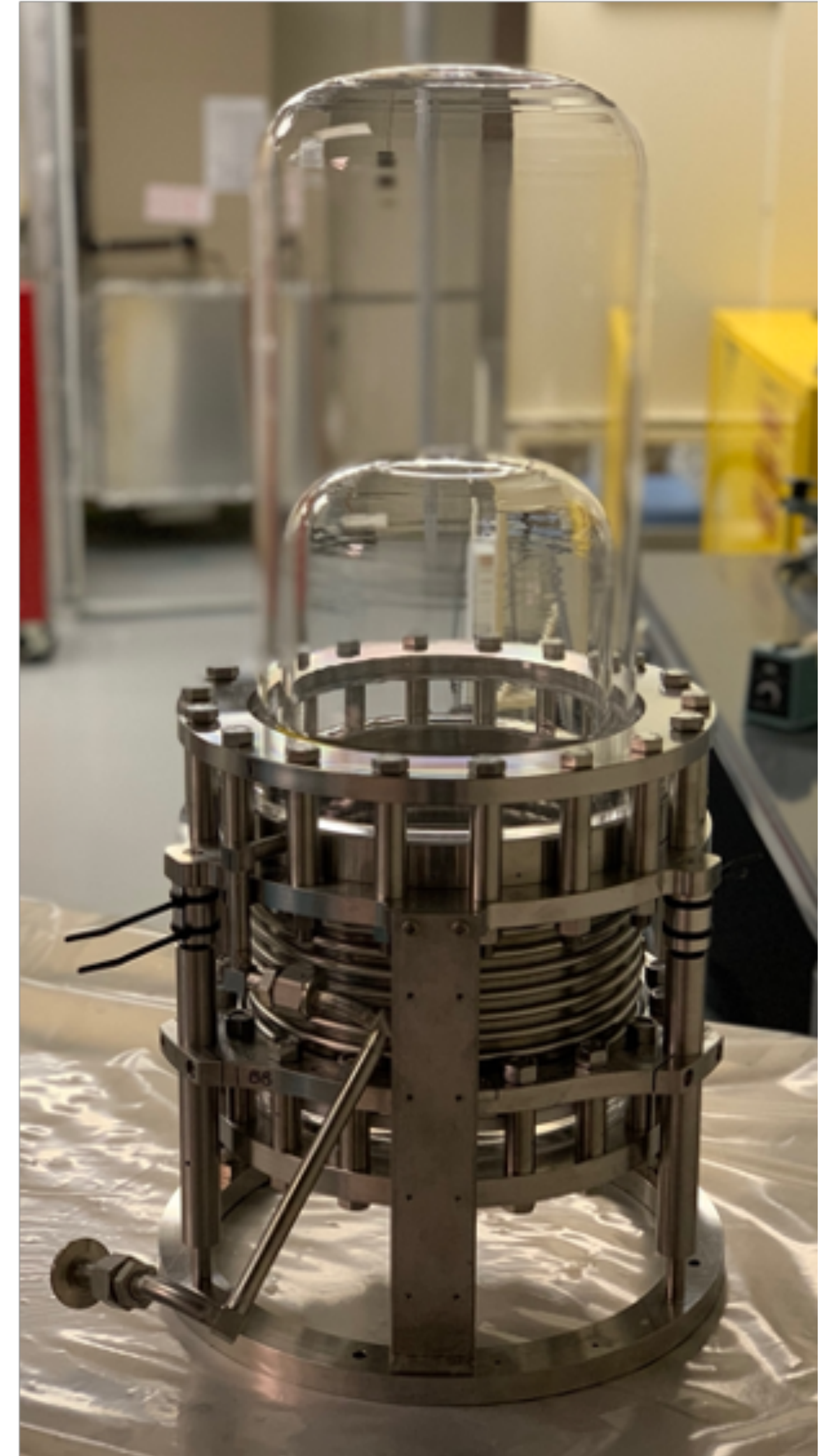


- Fermilab chamber assembled and ready to be installed
- Small issue with the elevator to get underground...
- All fixed now, should go down “soon”



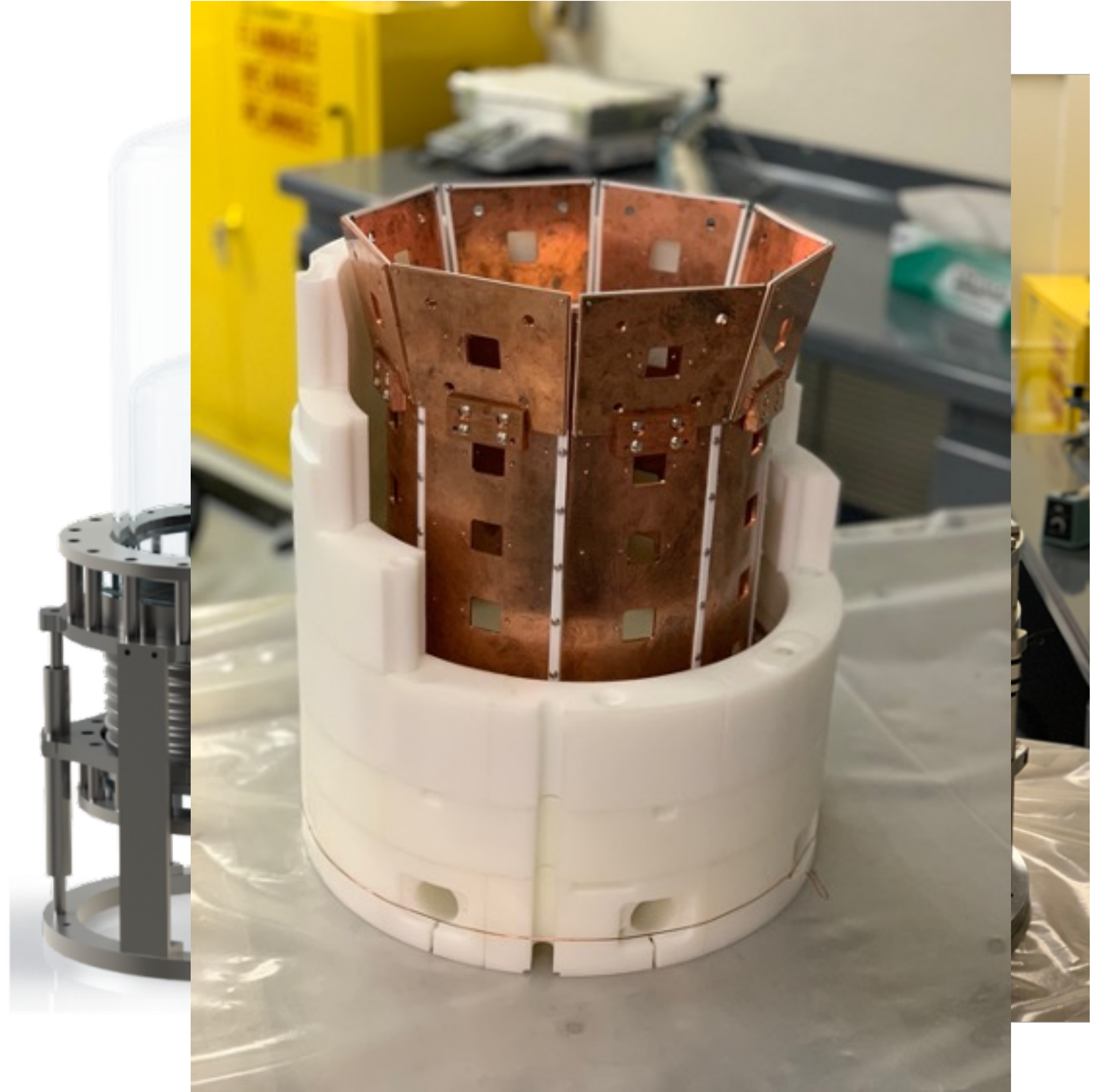
Experiment status

- Both inner assemblies constructed
- Fermilab version cleaned, transported, installed, commissioned
- SNOLAB version ready to be cleaned and transported



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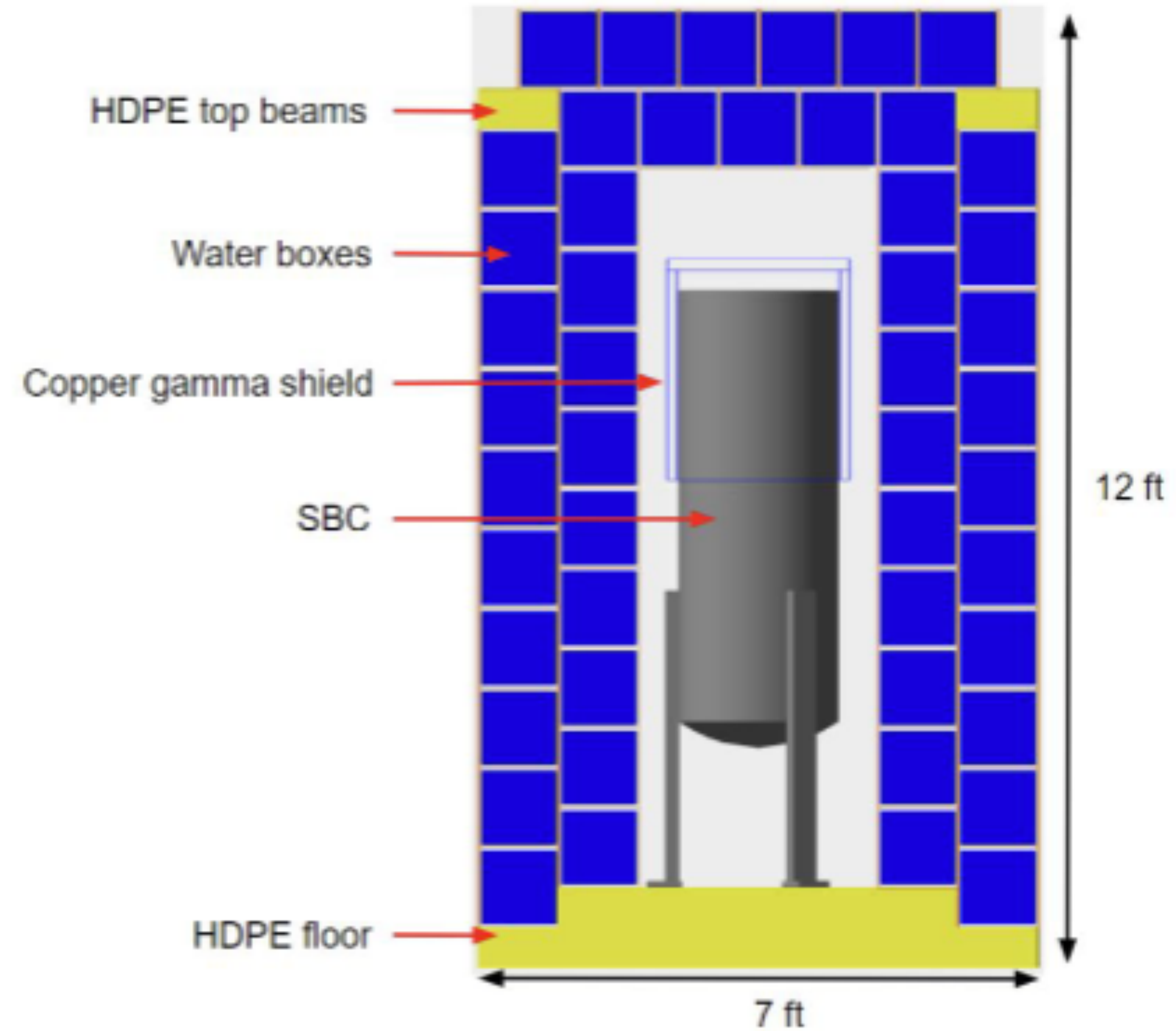
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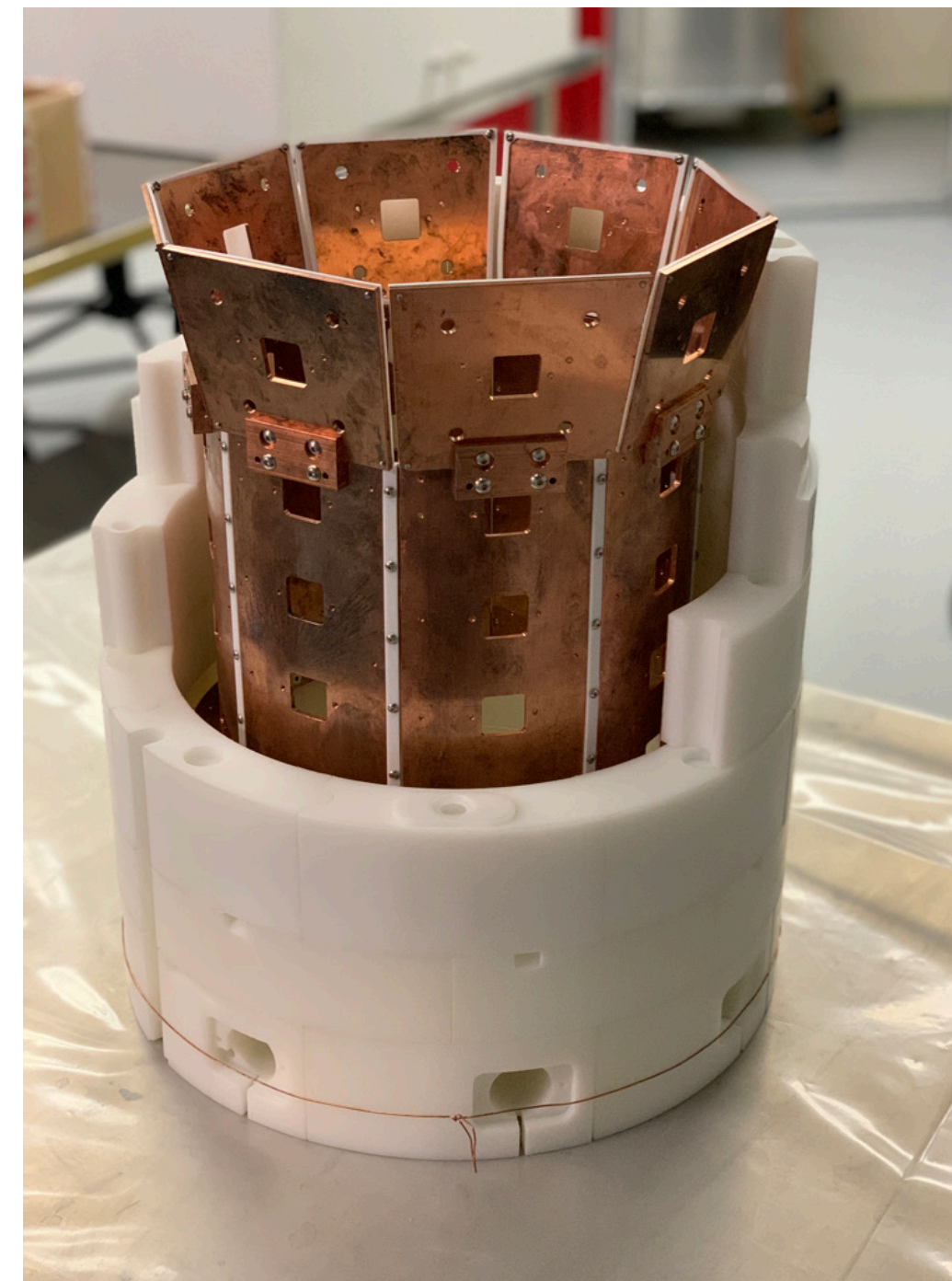
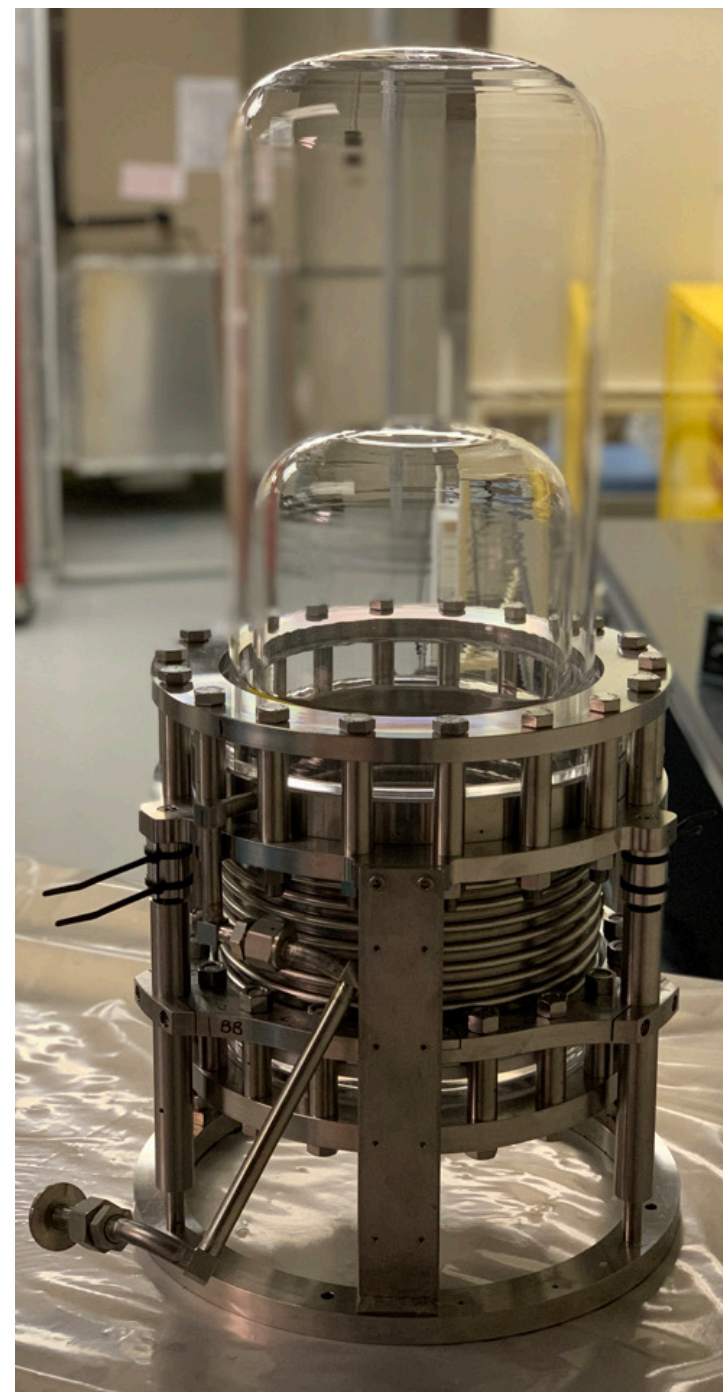
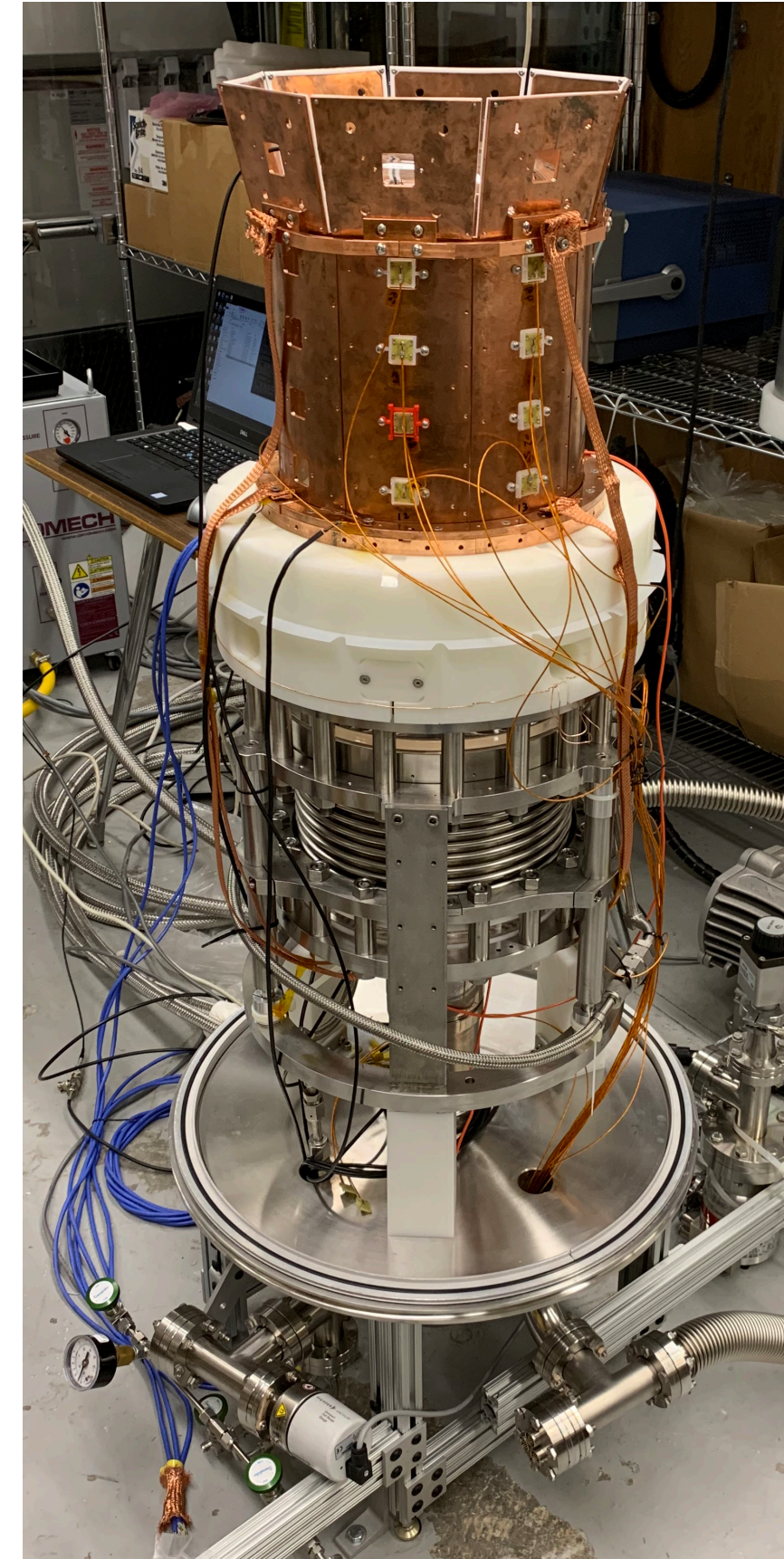
Experiment Status - Shielding

- Extensive effort put into determining shielding necessary to run
- New ideas being presented which take advantage of interplay between threshold and gamma background



Conclusion

- SBC is a great future experiment
- The conclusion of the Fermilab tests will push more focus onto the SNOLAB chamber
- We'll be taking data soon!



Collaboration



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