

# *Search for dark matter with bubble chambers*



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Dark Matter Days  
CIFFU, Puebla; November 6, 2017

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## PICO: search for dark matter with superheated liquids

# PICO Collaboration



# PICO



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J. Zhang



P. Bhattacharjee,  
M. Das, S. Seth



R. Filgas, I. Stekl



J.I. Collar,  
A.E. Robinson



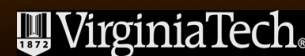
F. Debris, M. Fines-Neuschild, C.M. Jackson, M. Lafrenière, M. Laurin, J.-P. Martin, A. Plante, N. Starinski, V. Zacek



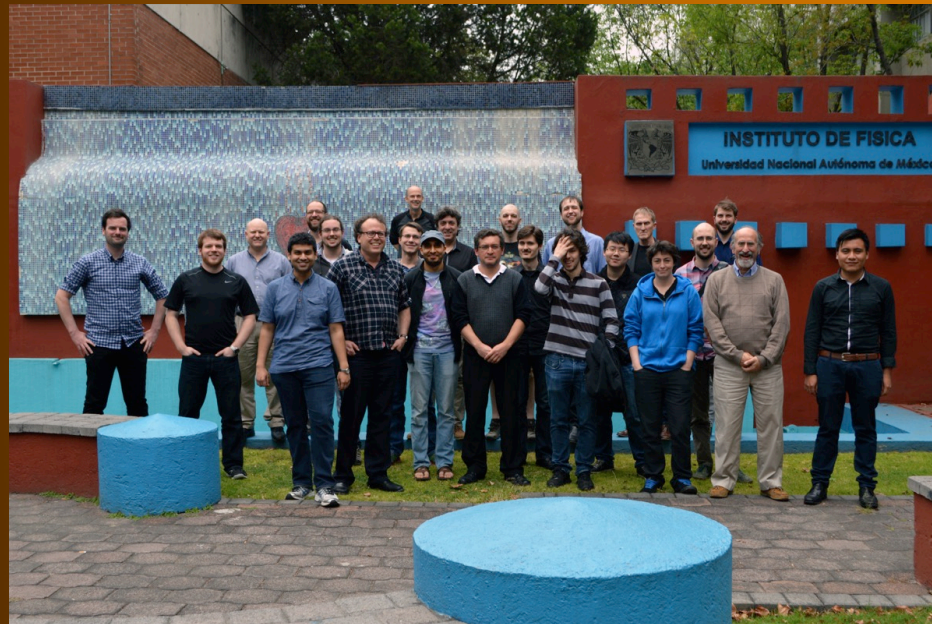
R. Neilson



S.J. Brice, D. Broemmelsiek,  
P.S. Cooper, M. Crisler,  
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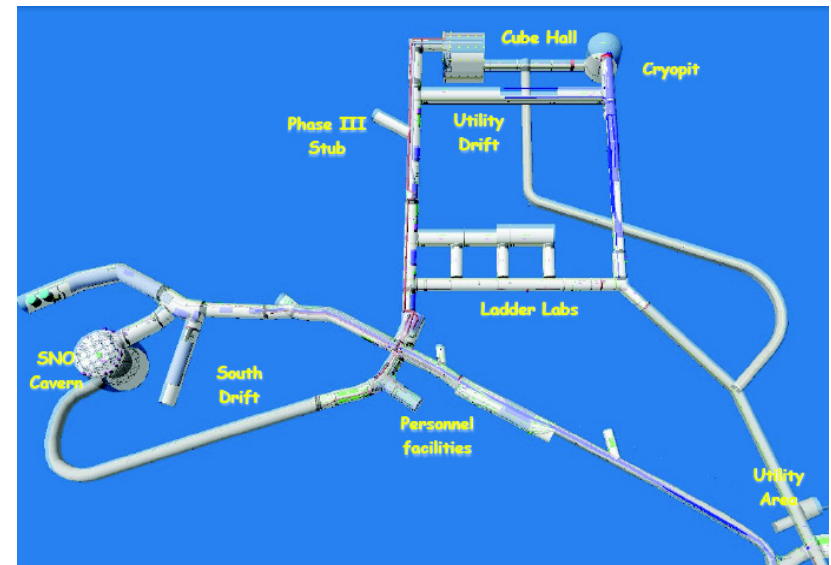
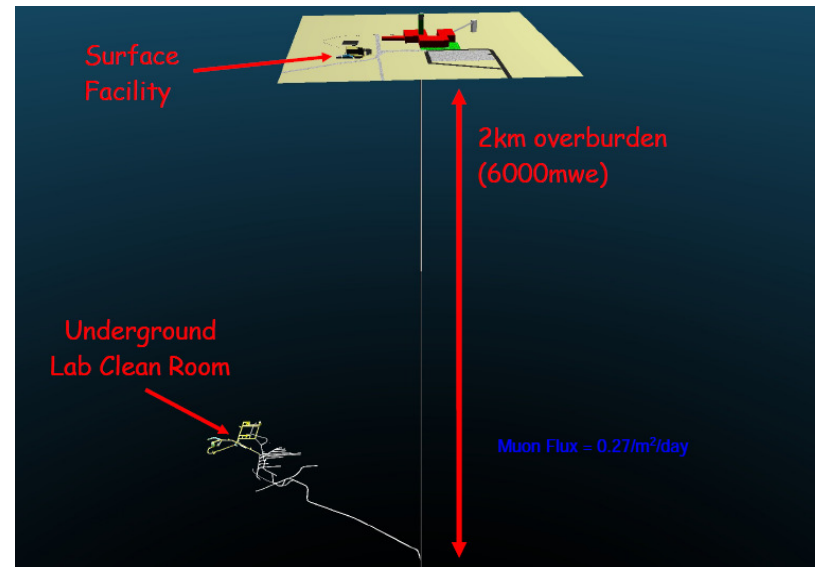
# Sudbury Neutrino Observatory Laboratory

## 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

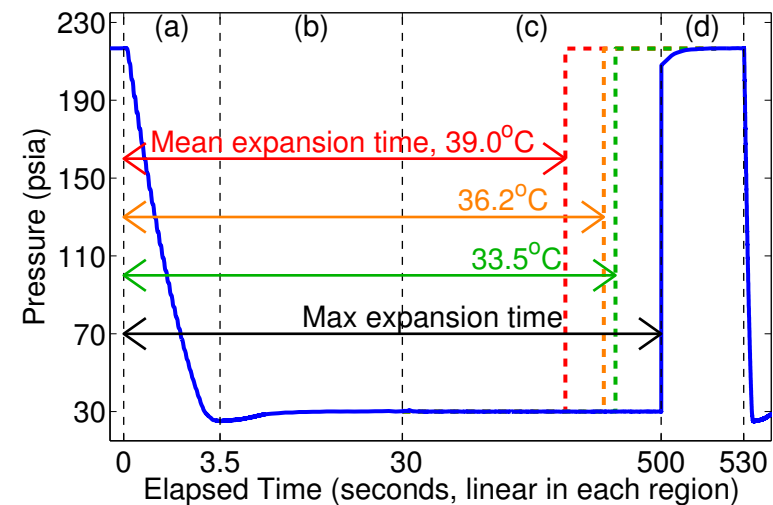
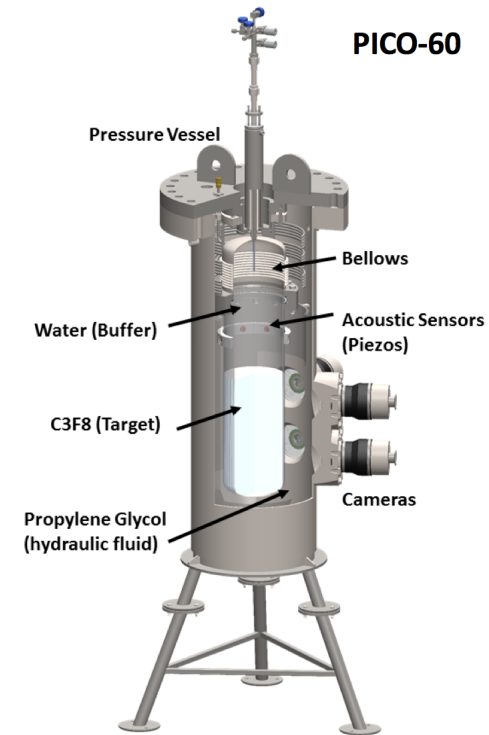


# PICO bubble chambers

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

Could make a  
dark matter bubble  
chamber with any liquid!

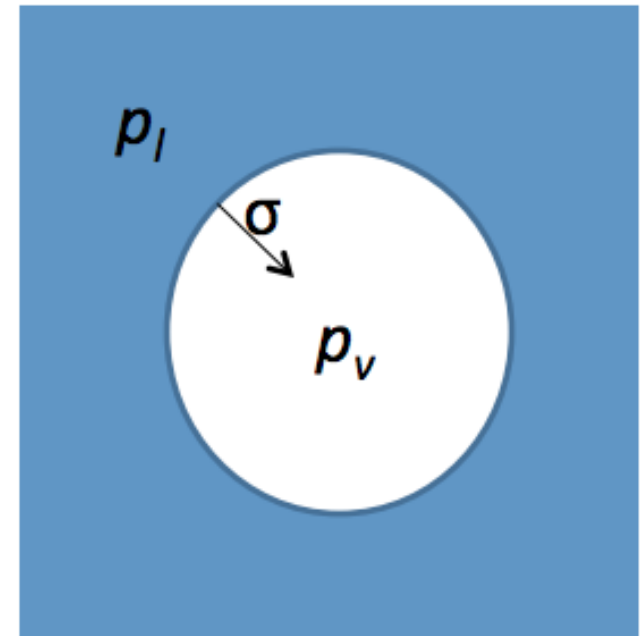
- Particles interacting  
evaporate a small  
amount of material:  
bubble nucleation
- Four Cameras record bubbles
- Eight piezo-electric acoustic  
sensors detect sound
- Recompression after  
each event



# PICO bubble chambers

- 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:

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

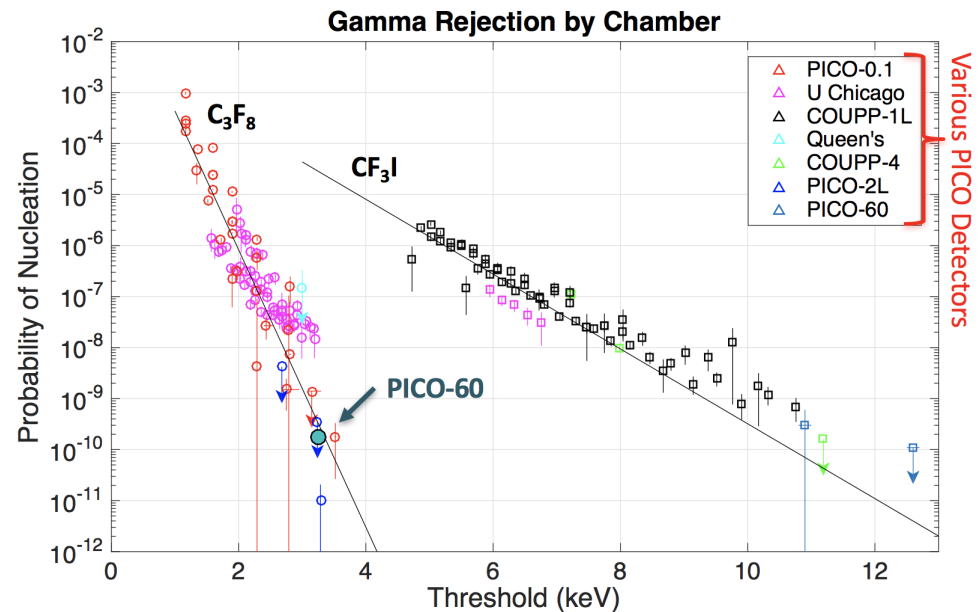
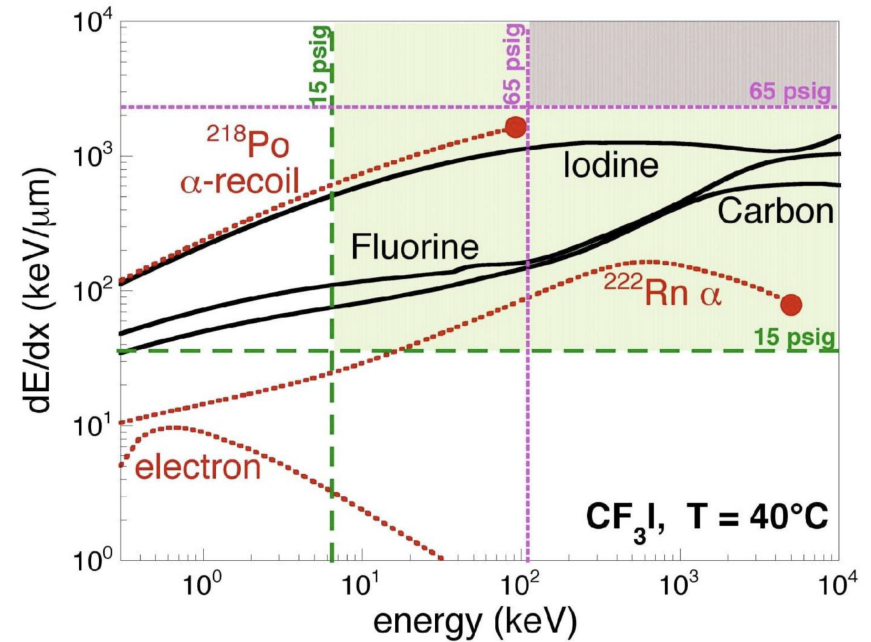


# Bubble nucleation

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

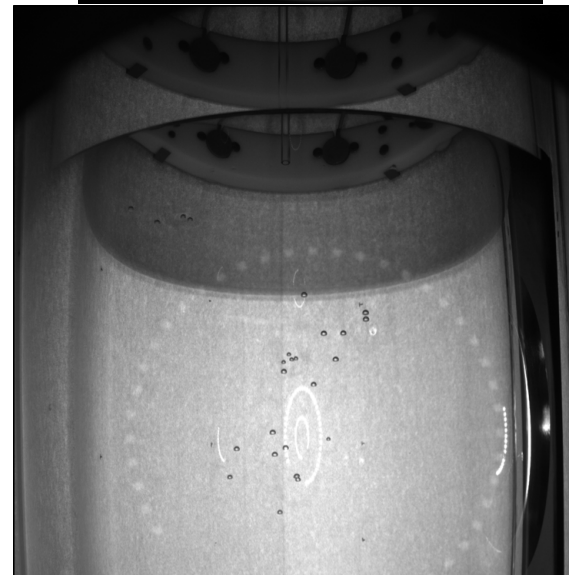
- Region of bubble nucleation at 15 psig
- Backgrounds: electrons,  $^{218}\text{Po}$ ,  $^{222}\text{Rn}$
- Signal processes of Iodine, Fluorine and Carbon nuclear recoils

insensitive to electrons and gammas



# PICO bubble chambers

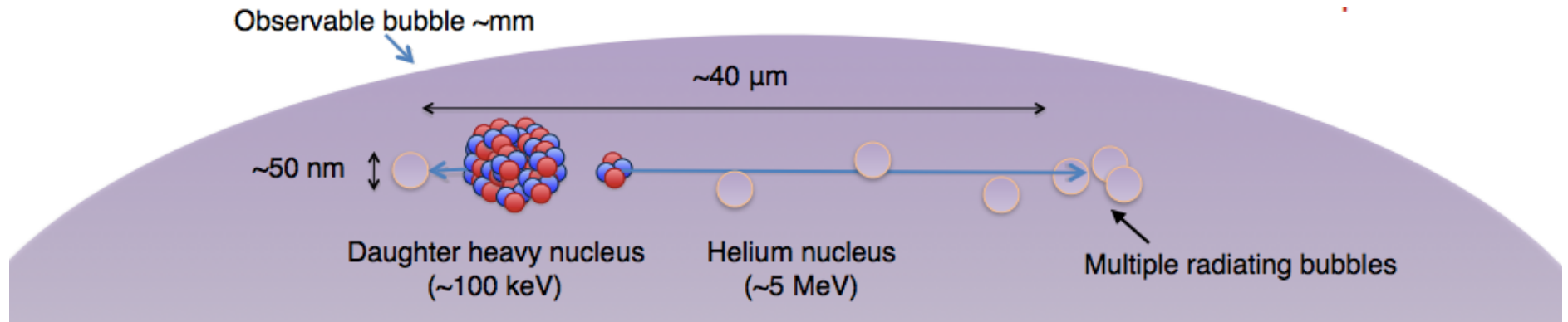
- Alpha decays:  
Nuclear recoil and  
40  $\mu\text{m}$  alpha track  
1 bubble
- Neutrons:  
Nuclear recoils  
mean free path  $\sim 20$  cm  
3:1 multiple-single ratio  
in PICO-60
- WIMPs:  
Nuclear recoil  
mean free path  $> 10^{12}$  cm  
1 bubble



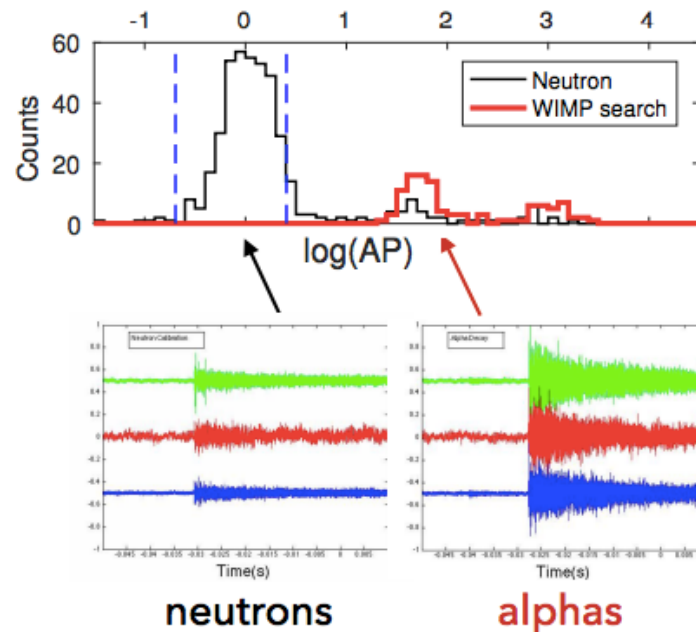


# PICO bubble chambers

- Alphas are  $\sim 4$  times louder than nuclear recoil bubbles

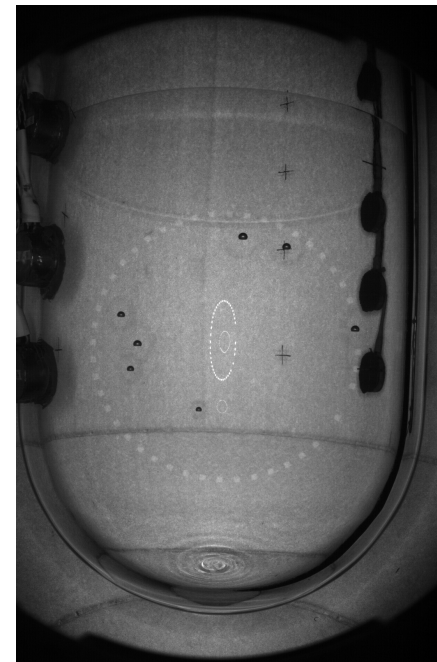
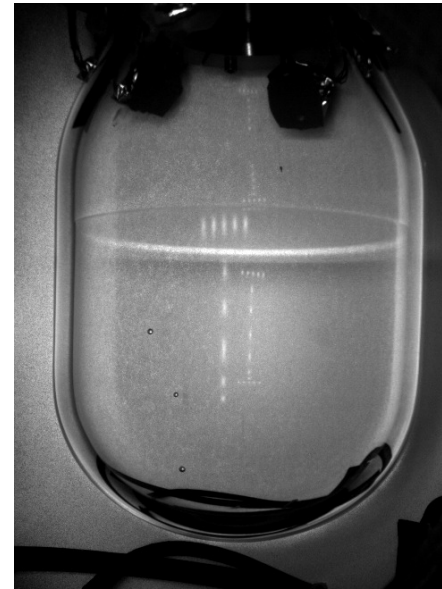


- $> 99.4\%$  discrimination against alpha events demonstrated
- Discovered by the PICASSO collaboration



# 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,  $40 \mu\text{m}$  track
- Large target mass:  
COUPP4 to COUPP60  
PICO-2L to PICO-60  
PICO40L-RSU, PICO-500



## Why bubble chambers?

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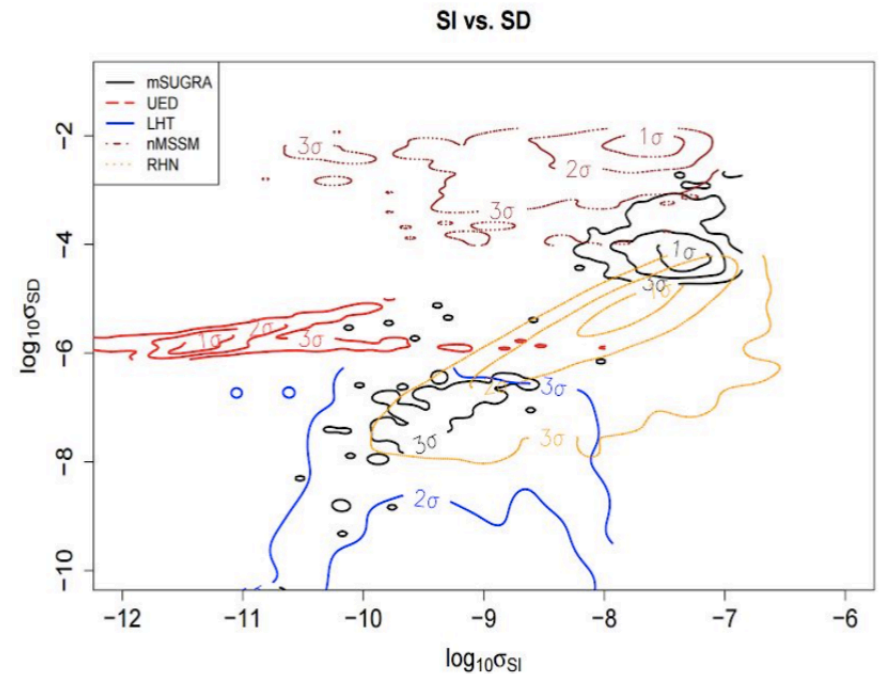
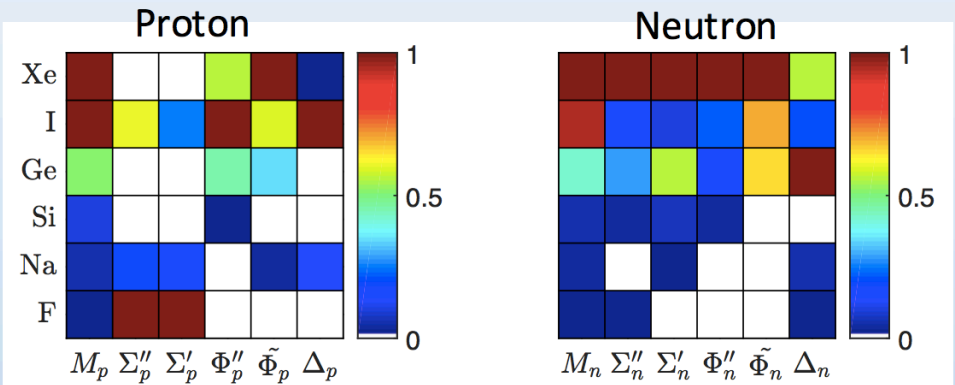
- Zero background (now under control)
- Large target mass (PICO-500: ton-scale for next generation)
- Low energy threshold (a few keV, and down to eV for some fluids)
- Multiple target nuclei  
test expected cross section dependences on  
atomic number and nuclear spin  
(Fluorine, Iodine, Chlorine, Xenon, Argon, Bromine, Hydrogen...)
- Measure nuclear recoil energies (by varying threshold)
- No measure of nuclear recoil direction.

# EFT and SI vs SD

Capability to instrument a wide range of target nuclei with sensitivity to diverse WIMP-nucleon couplings.  
Unknown how WIMPs couple to matter

- Fluorine: Best sensitivity to spin dependent interactions.
- Iodine, Bromine, Xenon, Argon: High  $A$  targets to exploit  $A^2$  dependence of spin-independent cross section.
- Hydrogen: Enhanced sensitivity to low mass particles.

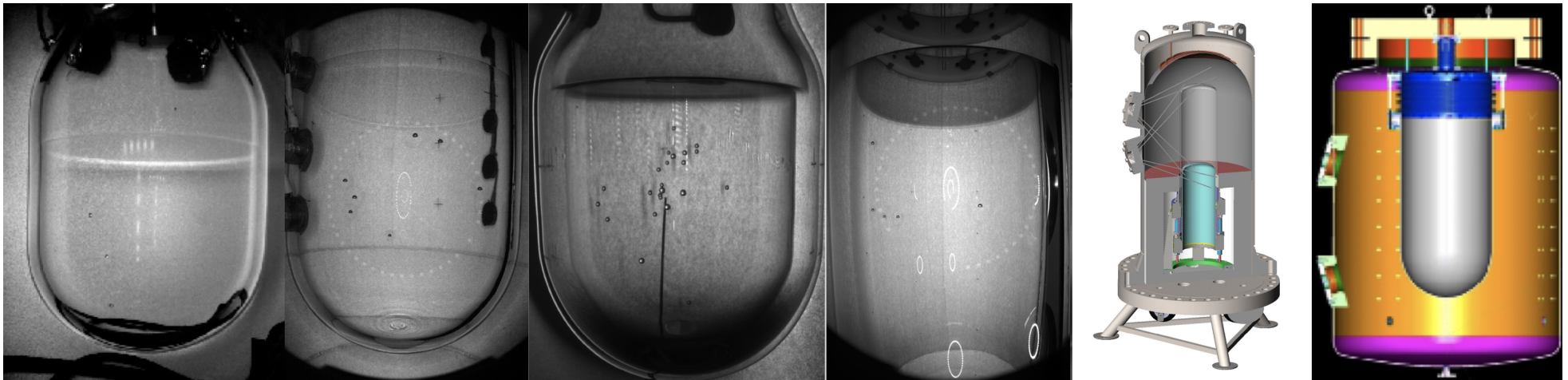
Fitzpatrick, Haxton et al. Effective Field Theory Couplings



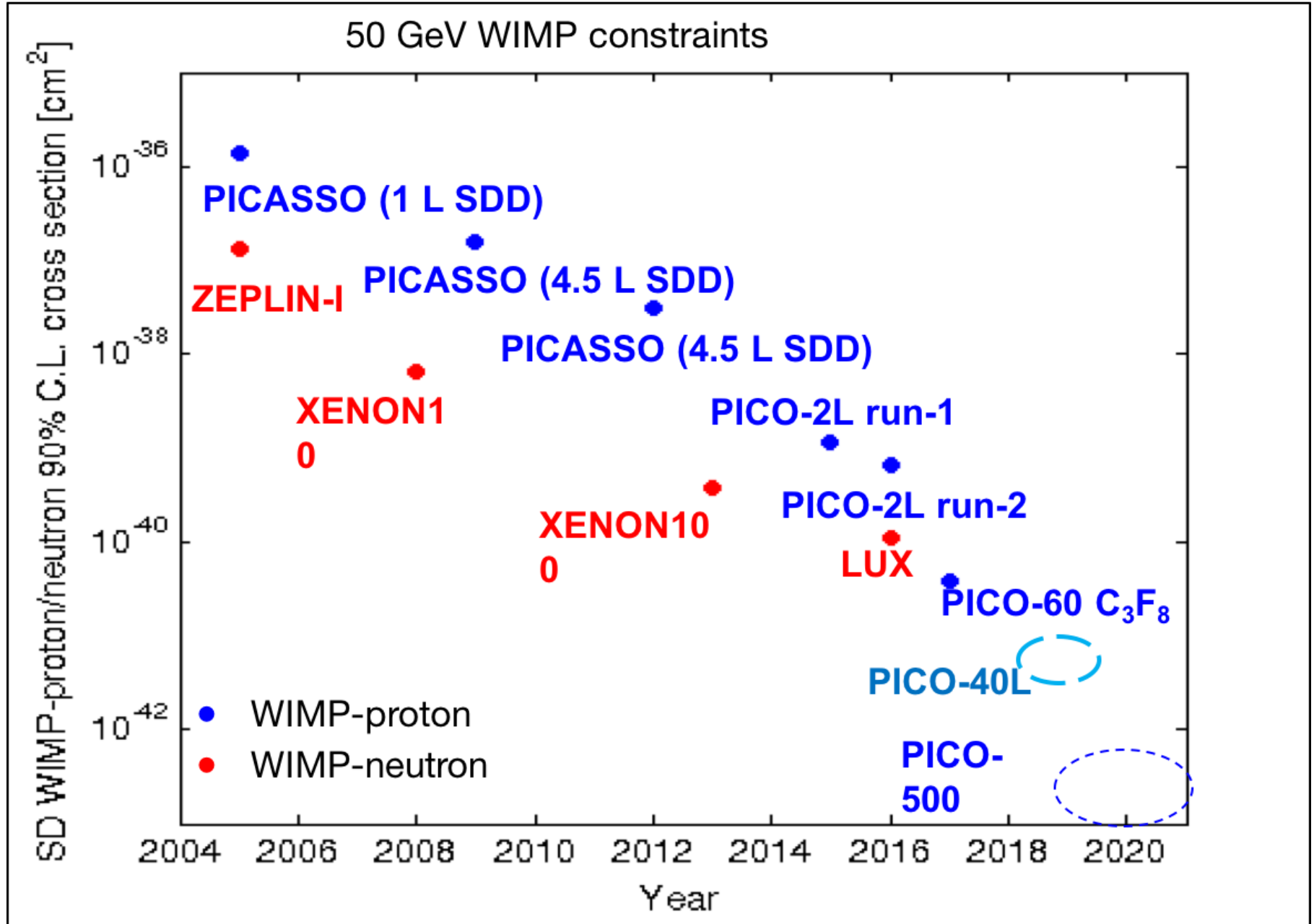
V. Barger, W-Y Keung and G. Shaughnessy, Phys. Rev. D78 (2008) 056007

## Meet the family: PICO bubble chambers

- **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 (early 2018)
- **PICO-500:** future ton-scale experiment 2019

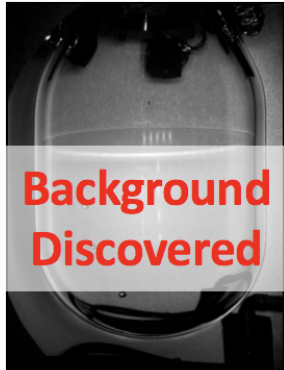


# Spin-Dependent



# COUPP and PICO timeline

COUPP-4 (2011)  
CF<sub>3</sub>I Target



Try switching target fluids



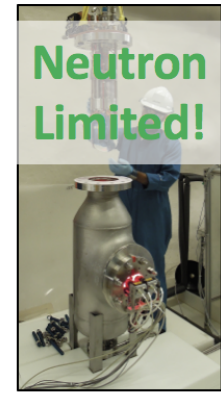
PICO-2L (2014)  
C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub> Target



Try removing particulate



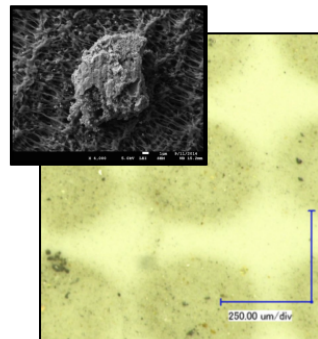
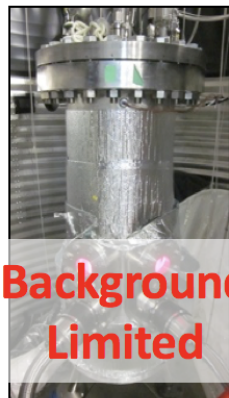
PICO-2L (2016)  
C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub> Target



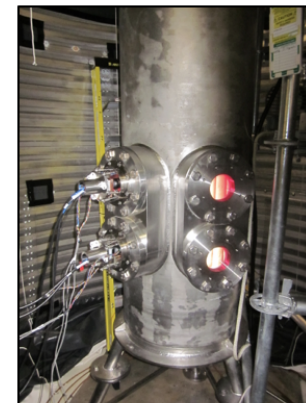
Try scaling to increase statistics



PICO-60 (2014)  
CF<sub>3</sub>I Target



PICO-60 (2017)  
C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub> Target



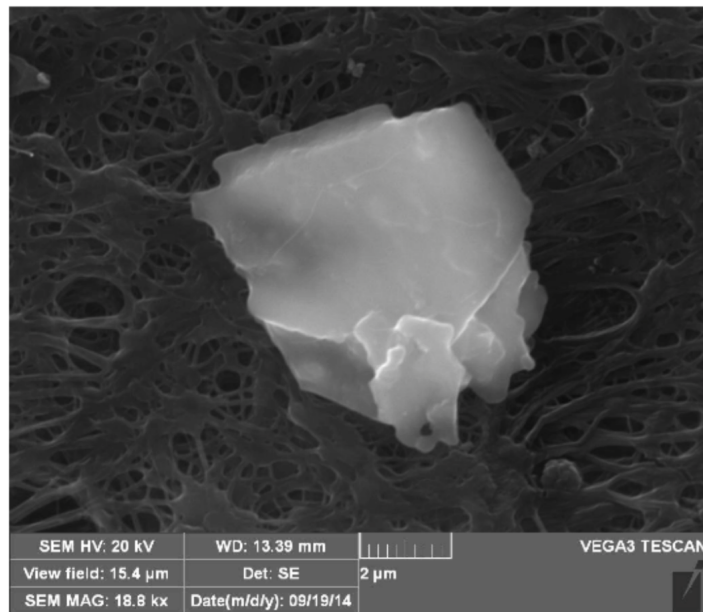
Try scaling



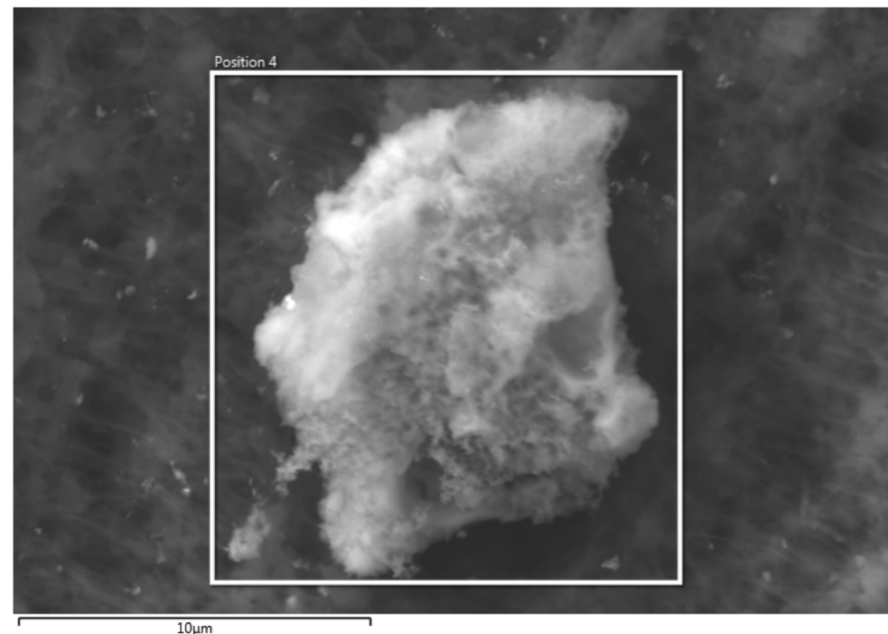
## Anomalous backgrounds in PICO

Radioactive particulates suspected to be part of the problem.  
Careful assays of the liquids after the end of fill revealed contamination  
(radioactivity not enough to account for backgrounds observed)

- Merging of two water droplets releases  $O(1 \text{ keV})$  of surface tension energy
- The water lowers the bubble nucleation threshold, released energy can nucleate bubbles at PICO operating thresholds of a few keV
- The merging water droplets could be attached to solid particulate



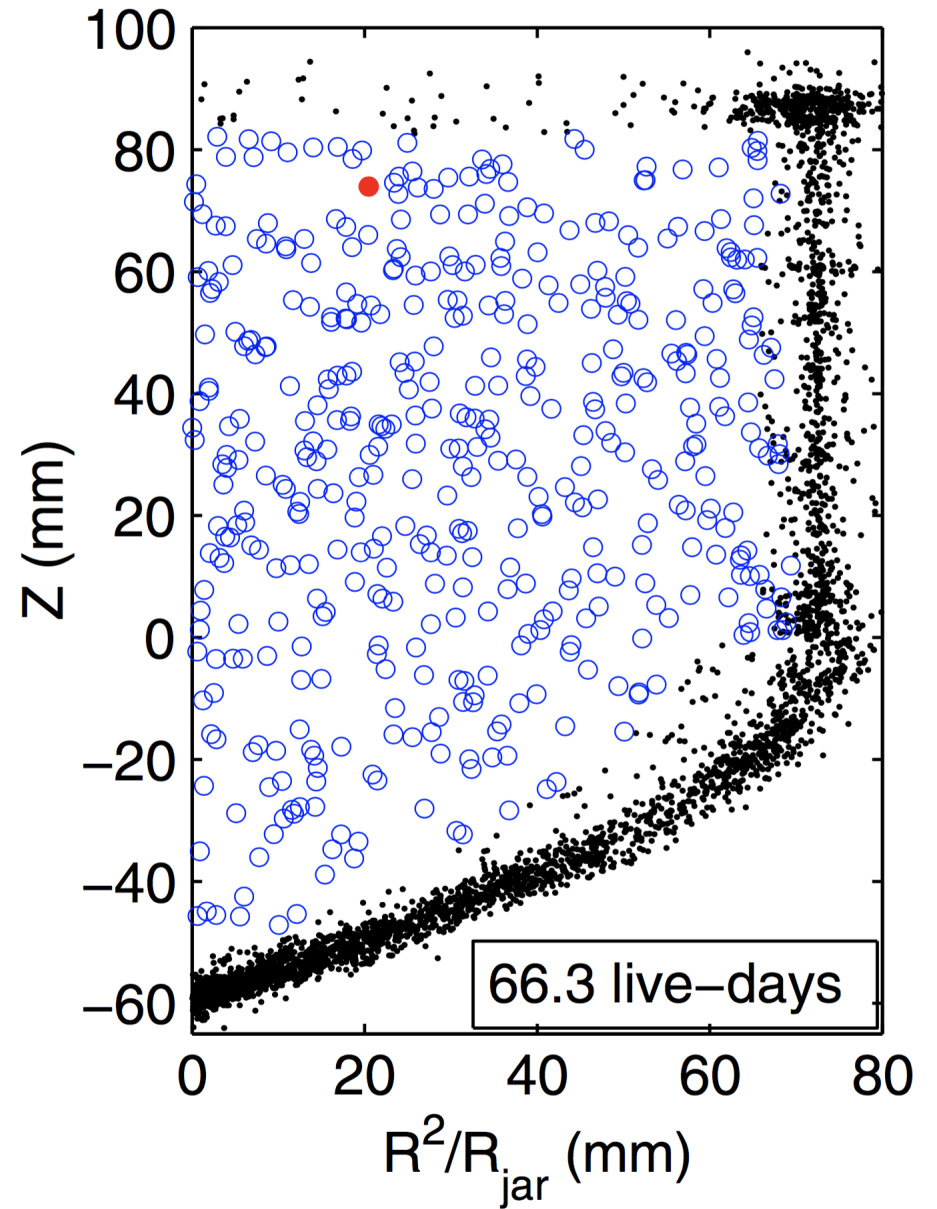
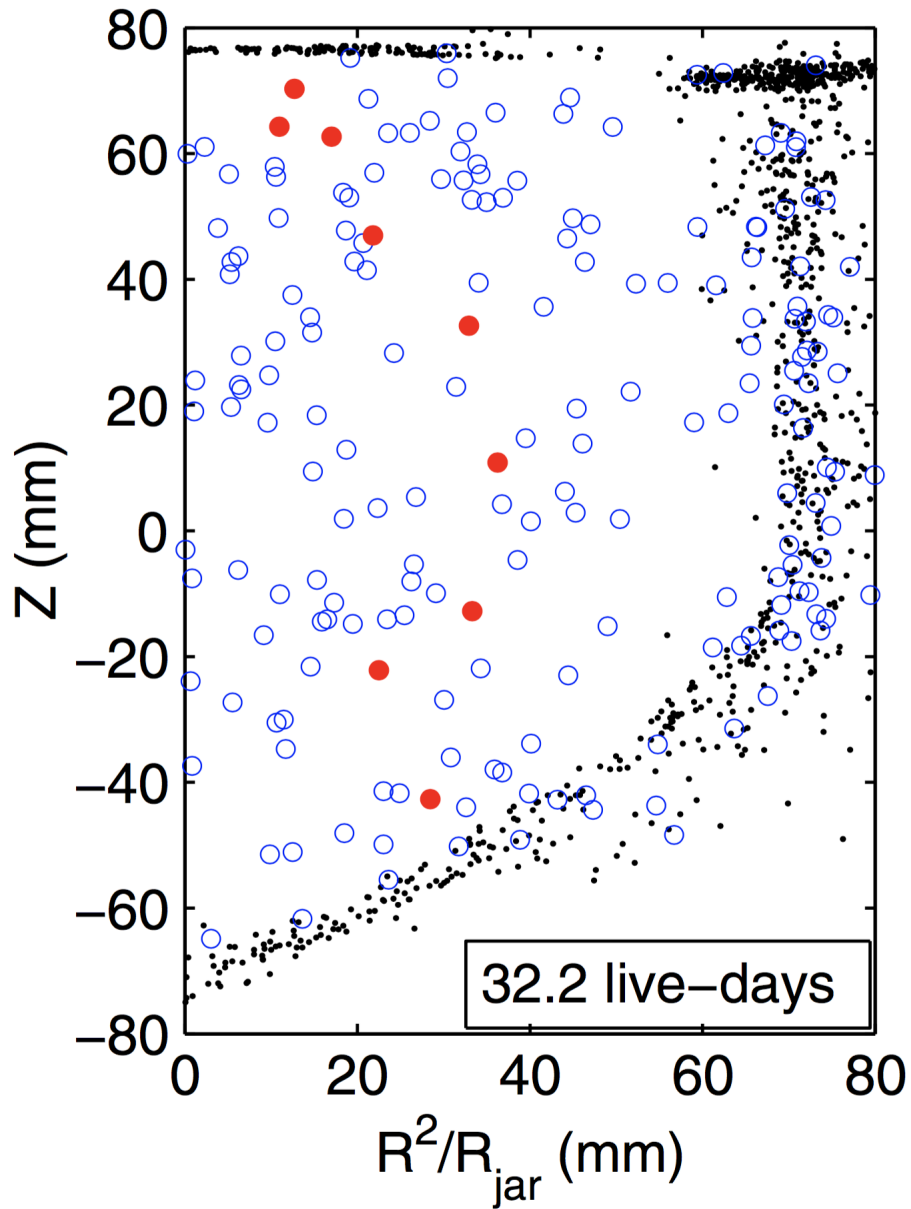
Quartz



Stainless steel



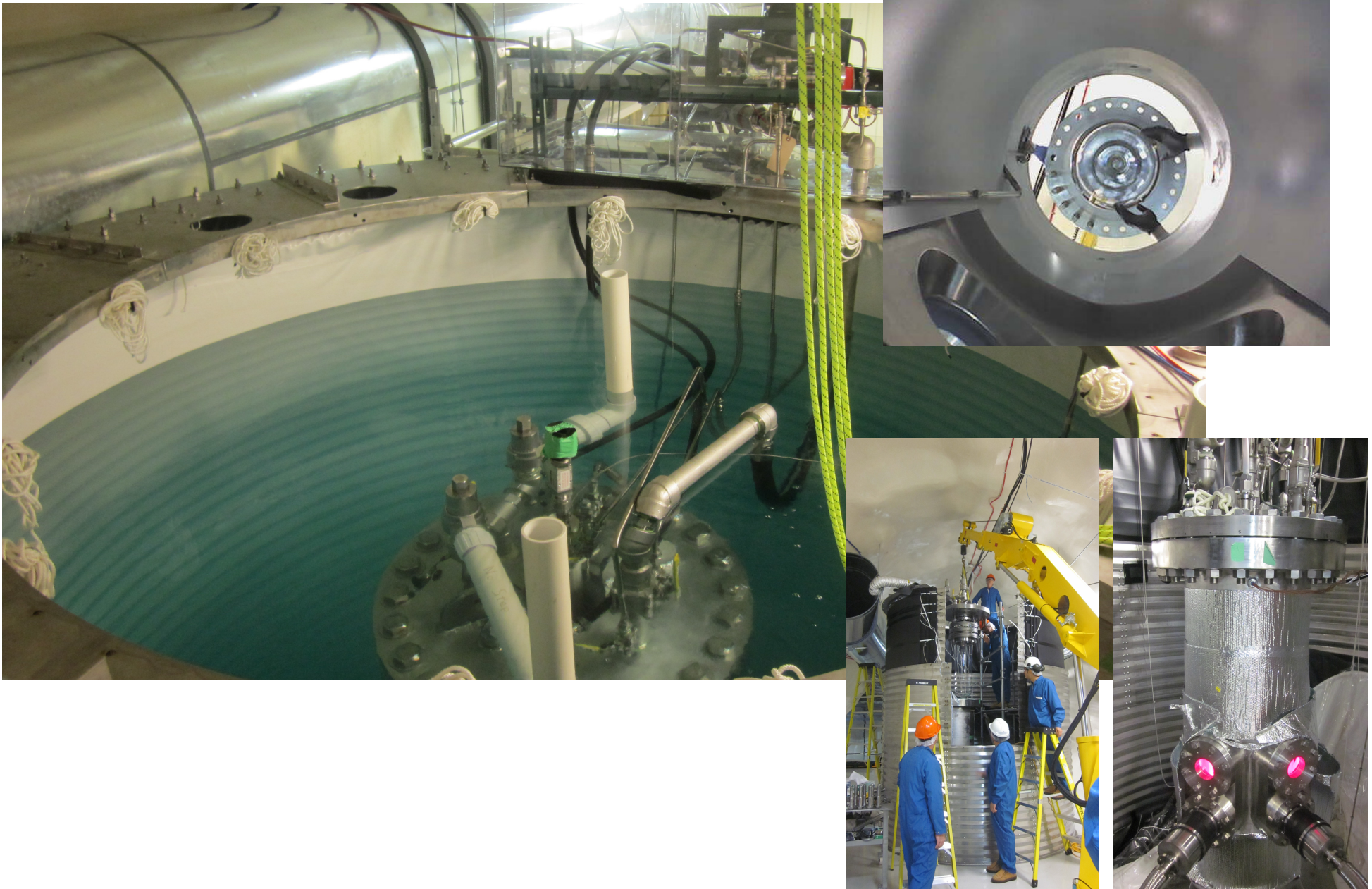
# This is what happened in PICO-2L



# COUPP60 and PICO-60



# COUPP60 and PICO-60

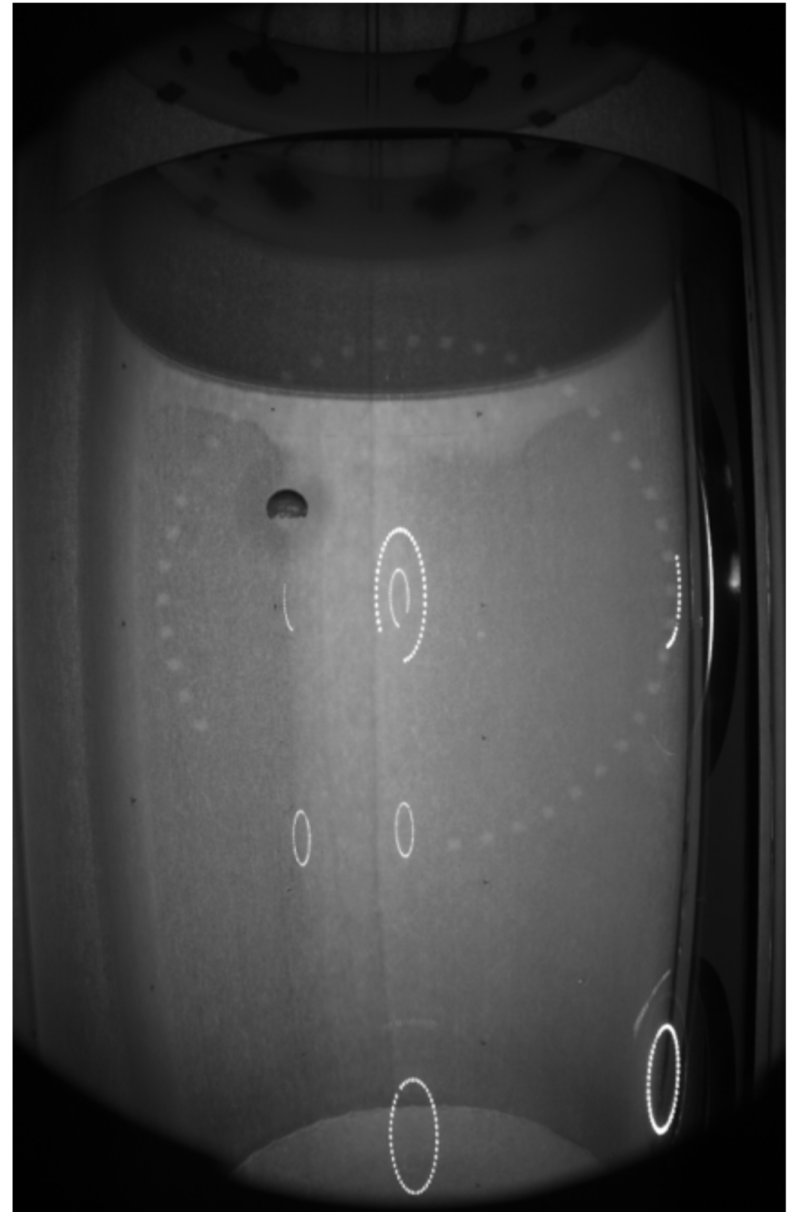


# This is what happened in PICO-60

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- First bubble on August 1st 2016
- Water shield filled on Aug 3-4
- Data taking started on Nov. 2016

(PICO60 run1)



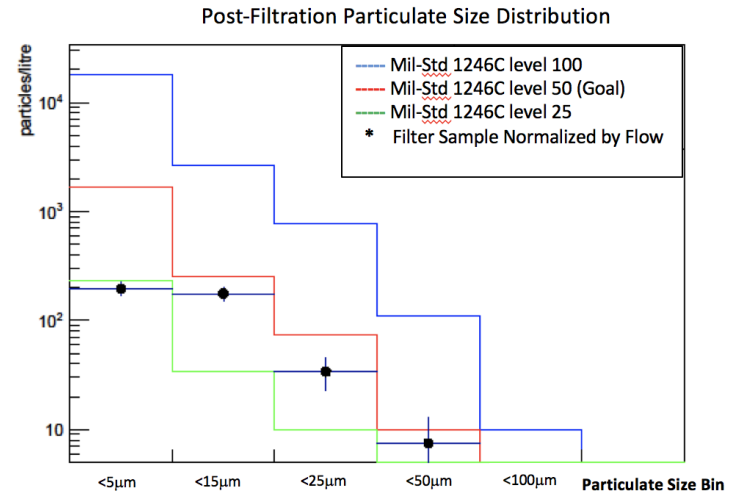
# PICO-60 physics run

Physics run: Nov 2016-Jan 2017  
(30 days live-time)

- Filled with 52kg of  $C_3F_8$  on June 30, 2016
- Collected 1167 kg-days of dark matter search data
- 3.3 keV threshold
- Inner volume components cleaned to MIL-STD-1246C level 50 and active filtration

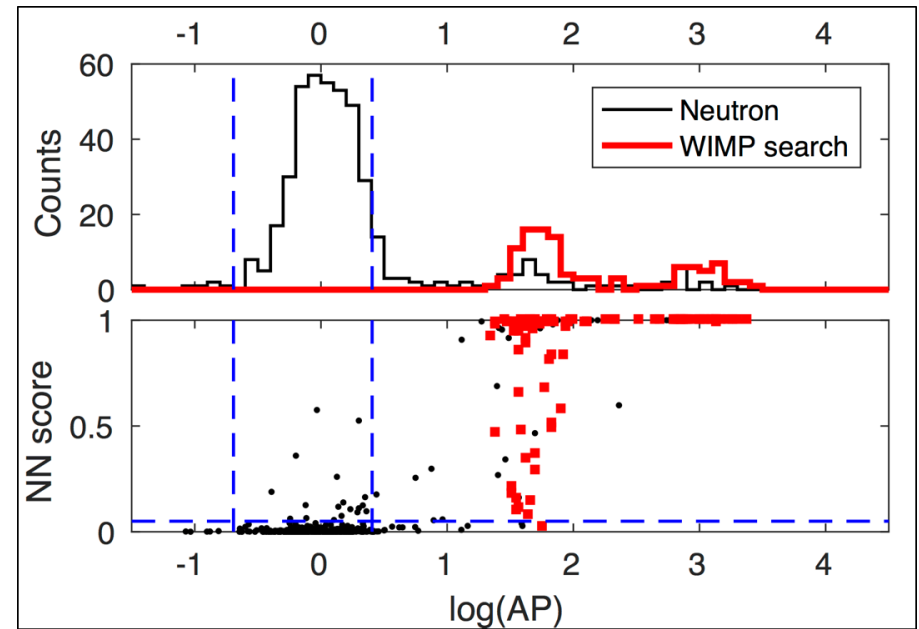
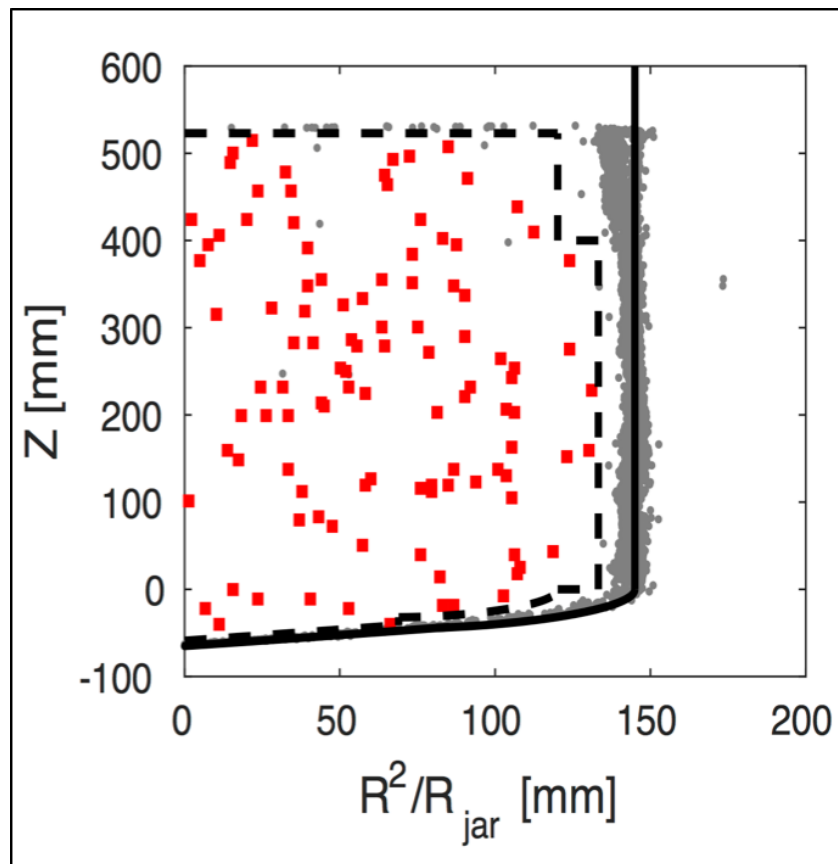
Blind(deaf) analysis

Three multiple bubbles observed



# PICO60 physics run

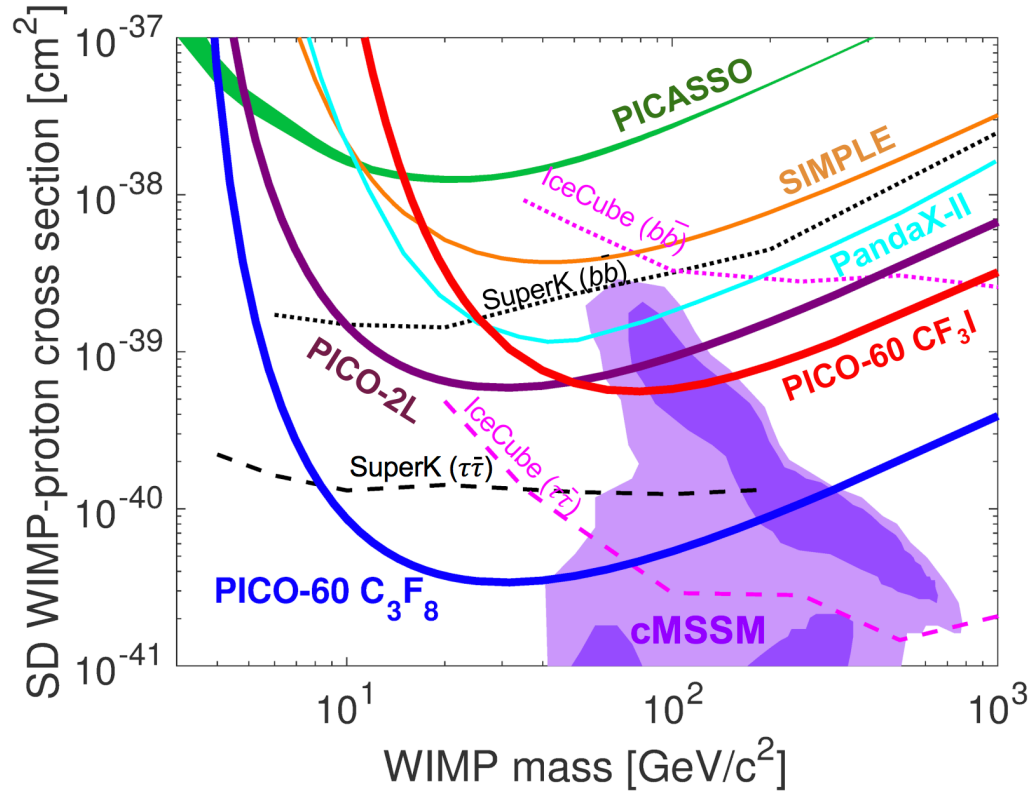
- 45.7 kg fiducial mass
- 85.% WIMP slection efficiency
- 106 events considered after cuts



Blinded acoustics analysis:  
alpha decays indistinguishable  
from nuclear recoils

Unmasking revealed  
**no nuclear recoil candidates**

# PICO limits

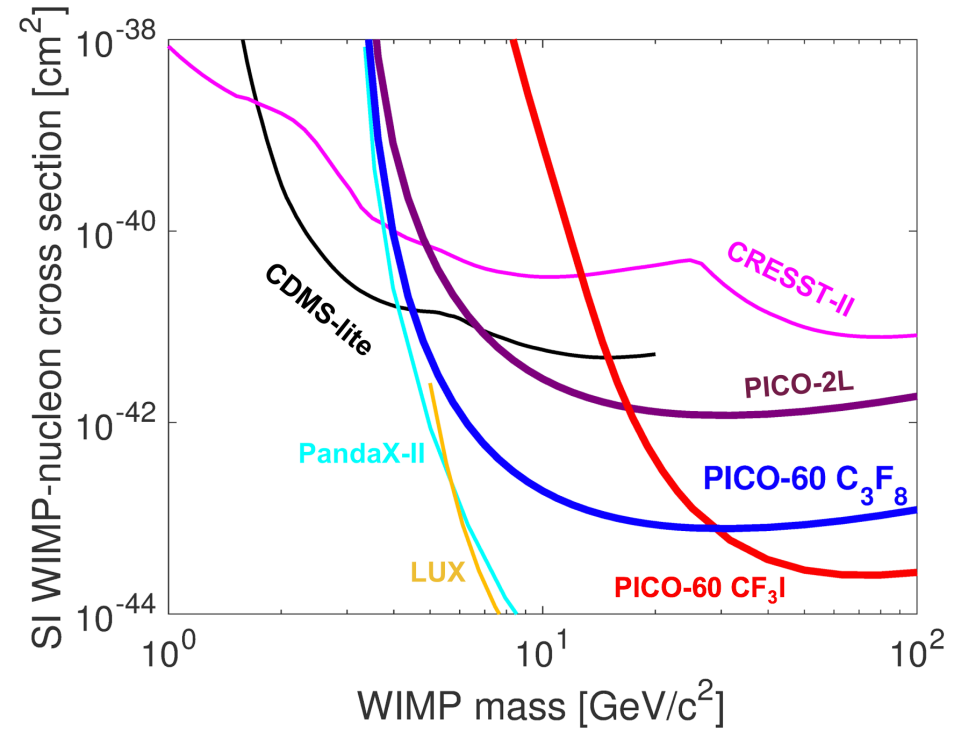


*Phys. Rev. D 93, 052014 (2016)*

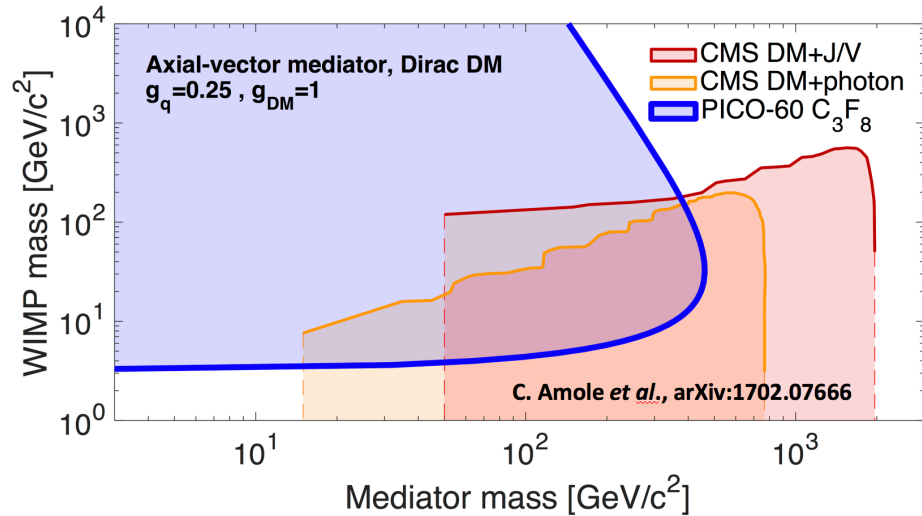
*Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 251301 (2017)*  
(Editor's suggestion)

*Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 231302 (2015)*

*Phys. Rev. D 93, 061101 (R) (2016)*  
(Editor's suggestion)



# PICO limits



$$\sigma_A^p = \frac{32G_F^2\mu_A^2}{\pi} (a_p \langle S_p \rangle)^2 \frac{J+1}{J}$$

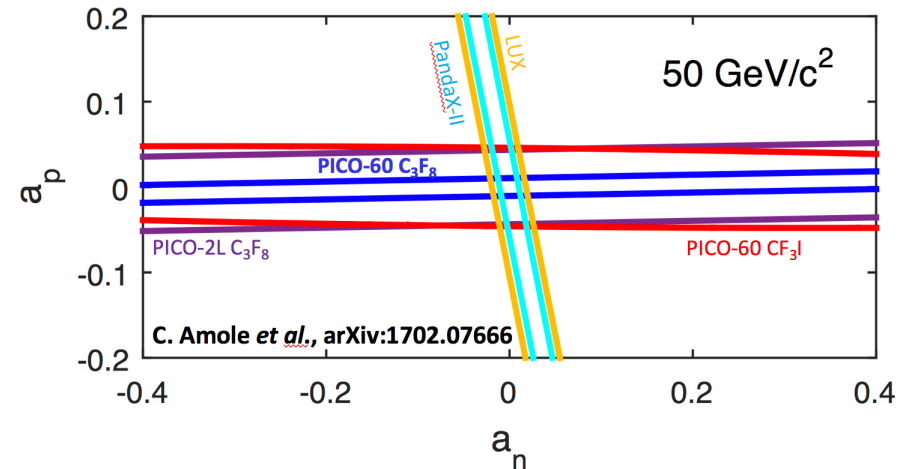
See Tovey for details:  
 D.R. Tovey, *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B 488, 17  
 (2000)

## LHC Dark Matter Working Group (LHCDMWG) recommendations on simplified models:

For a mediator exchanged in the s-channel, 4 free parameters:

- Dark matter mass:  $m_{DM}$
- Mediator mass:  $m_{med}$
- Universal mediator coupling to quarks:  $g_q$
- Mediator coupling to dark matter:  $g_{DM}$

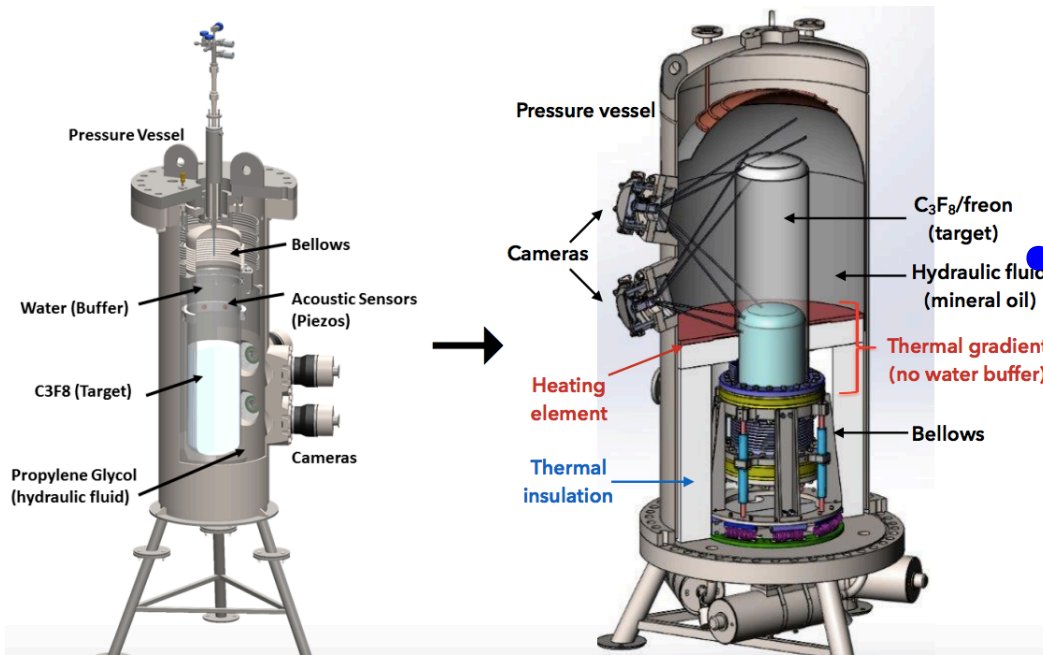
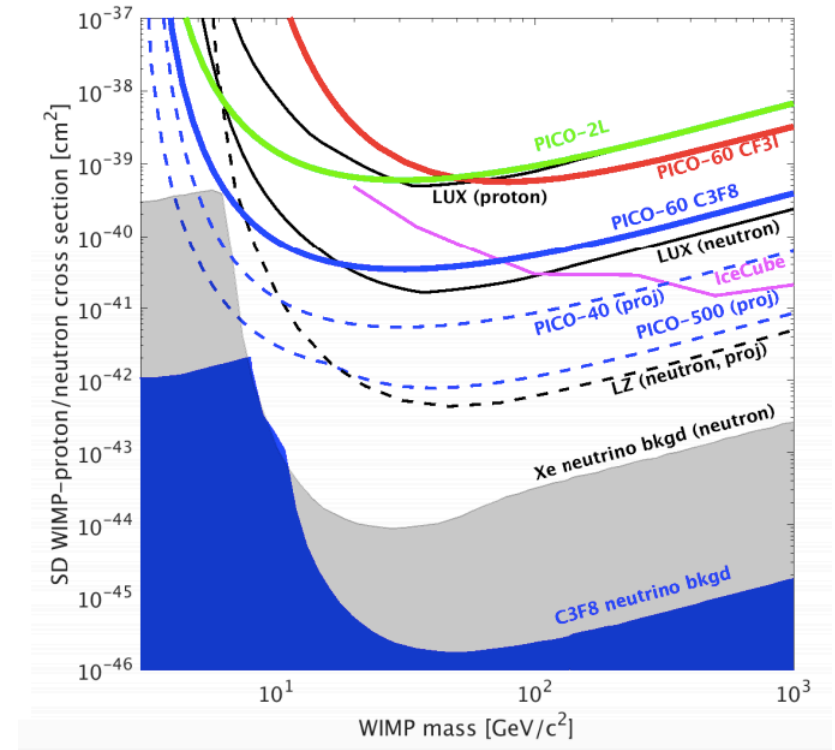
(constraints presented on  $m_{DM}$  and  $m_{med}$  for  $g_q = 0.25$  and  $g_{DM} = 1$  for an axial-vector mediator exchanged in the s-channel)





# PICO40L: “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



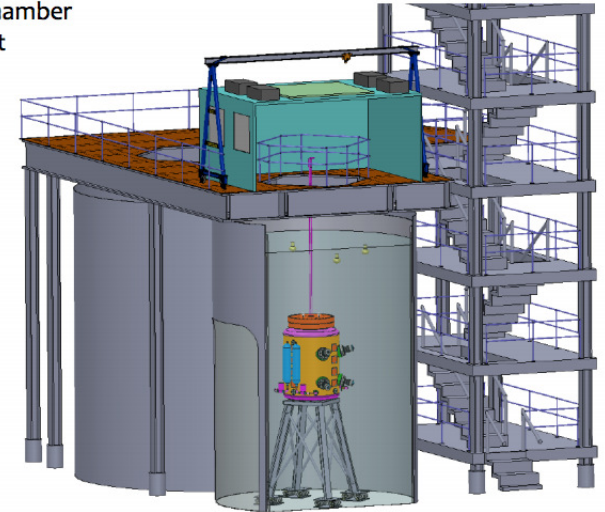
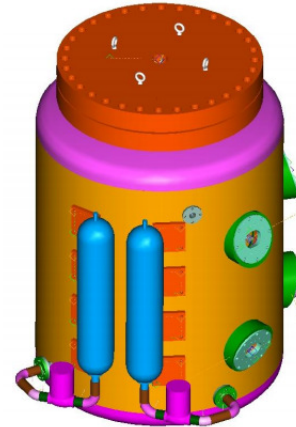
- **Science:**  
acquire one-year background-free exposure
- Order of magnitude improvement on PICO-60 limits

## Deploying new detector (2018) PICO40L: Right Side Up

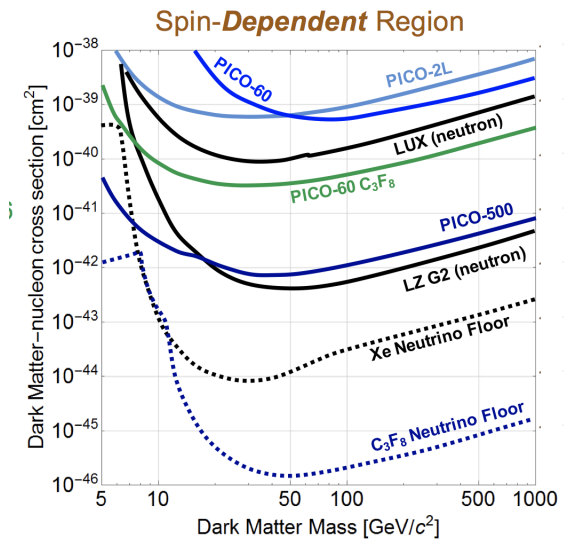
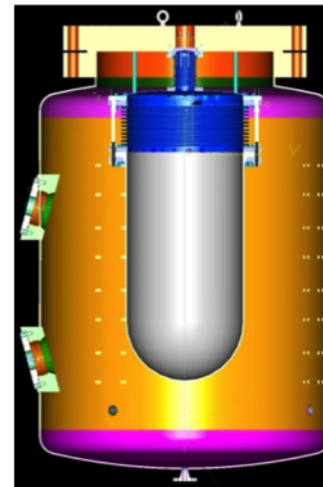
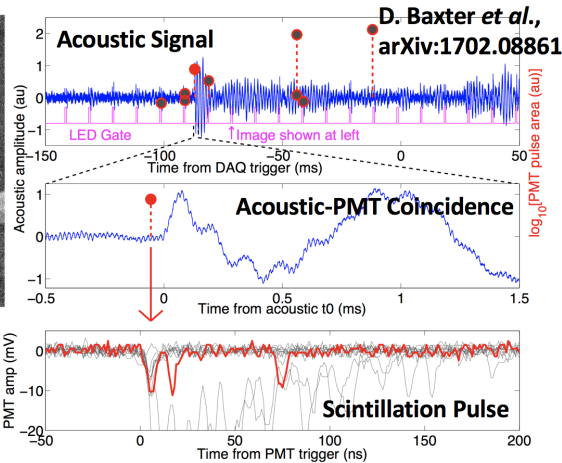
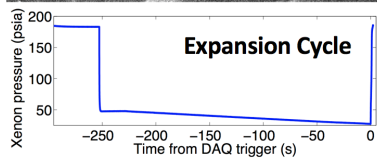
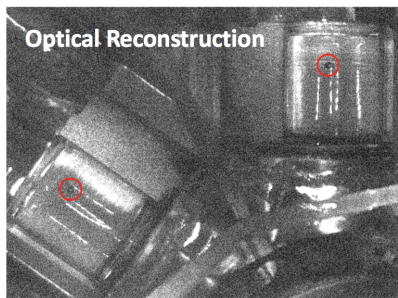


## PICO-500 on 2019

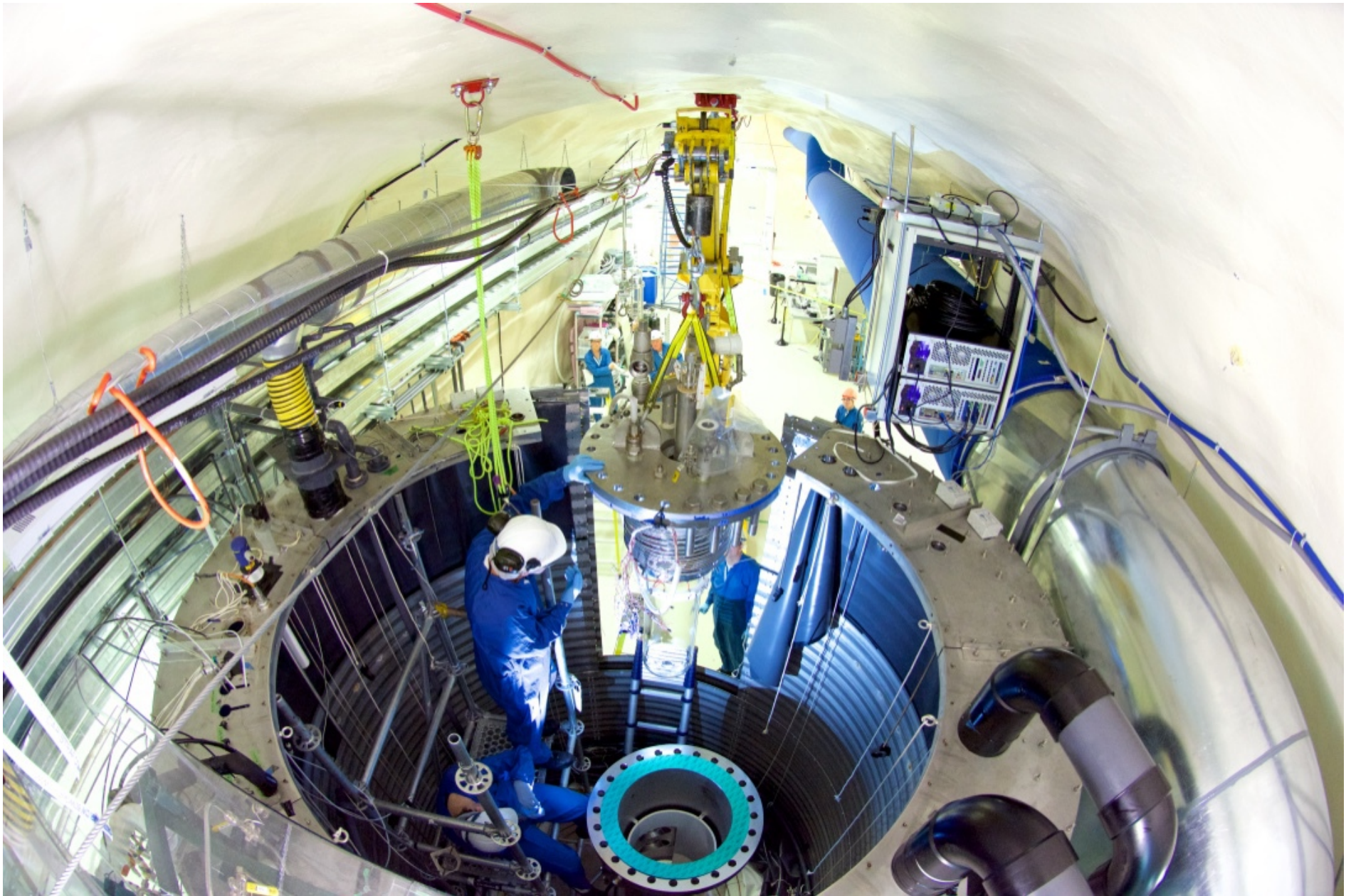
PICO-250L: ton-scale bubble chamber designed for  $CF_3I$  or  $C_3F_8$  target



## Xenon/Argon bubble chambers



# This is PICO...



## Conclusions

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- PICO bubble chambers are producing world leading direct detection limits using fluorine targets
- No WIMP-candidates in latest PICO-60 run
- PICO-60 C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub>: a factor 17 improvement on SD WIMP-proton constraints
- Lower threshold physics run in 2017, soon to publish
- Backgrounds under control:  
bubble chamber technology is ready to be scaled-up to ton-scale

**A bright future for amazing science!**

## Conclusions

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- PICO bubble chambers are producing world leading direct detection limits using fluorine targets
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- Lower threshold physics run in 2017, soon to publish
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**A ~~bright~~ (dark) future for amazing science!**