The background is a light blue gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across the surface. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

A FORMATION PROCESS AND GROWTH MODEL FOR SUPERHEATED LIQUID BUBBLE CHAMBERS

ALEXANDRE LE BLANC



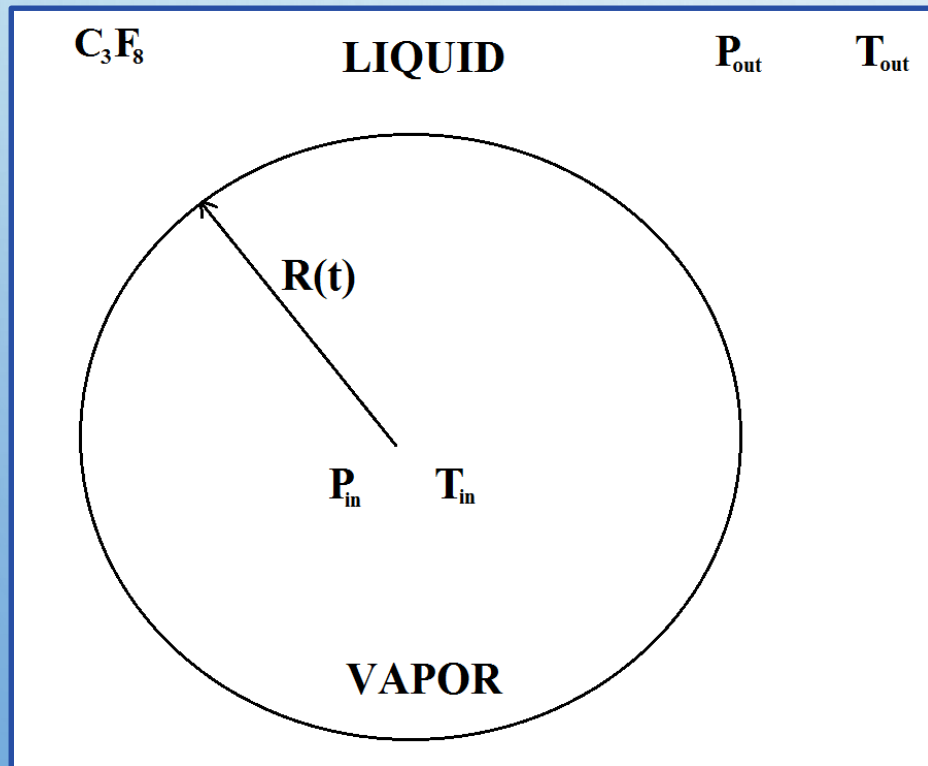
OVERVIEW

- THERMODYNAMICS OF BUBBLE FORMATION
- FLUID DYNAMICS OF BUBBLE GROWTH



BUBBLE FORMATION

- BUBBLES EXIST BECAUSE OF **SURFACE TENSION**



$$R(t = 0) = R_{critical}$$

$$R_{critical} = \frac{2\sigma}{P_{in} - P_{out}}$$

$R_{critical}$ and P_{in} are both unknown...

BUBBLE FORMATION

- WITH SIMPLE ASSUMPTIONS P_{in} CAN BE ESTIMATED
 - WE ASSUME **EQUILIBRIUM** TO FIND $R_{critical}$
 - IMPLIES $T_{in} = T_{out}$ AND ISO-CHEMICAL POTENTIAL $\mu_{in} = \mu_{out}$
 - WE ASSUME CONSTANT ISOTHERMAL COMPRESSIBILITY $PV^n = Constant ; n = 1$

$$P_{in} = P_{sat} \exp\left(\frac{-\rho_{in,sat}}{\rho_{out}} \left(\frac{P_{sat} - P_{out}}{P_{sat}}\right)\right) \Rightarrow R_{critical} \text{ can also be estimated}$$

- WITH $R_{critical}$ WE CAN FIND THE VOLUME OF LIQUID THAT NEEDS TO BE EVAPORATED TO FORM THE BUBBLE

$$R = R_{critical} \left(\frac{\rho_{in}}{\rho_{out}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

BUBBLE FORMATION

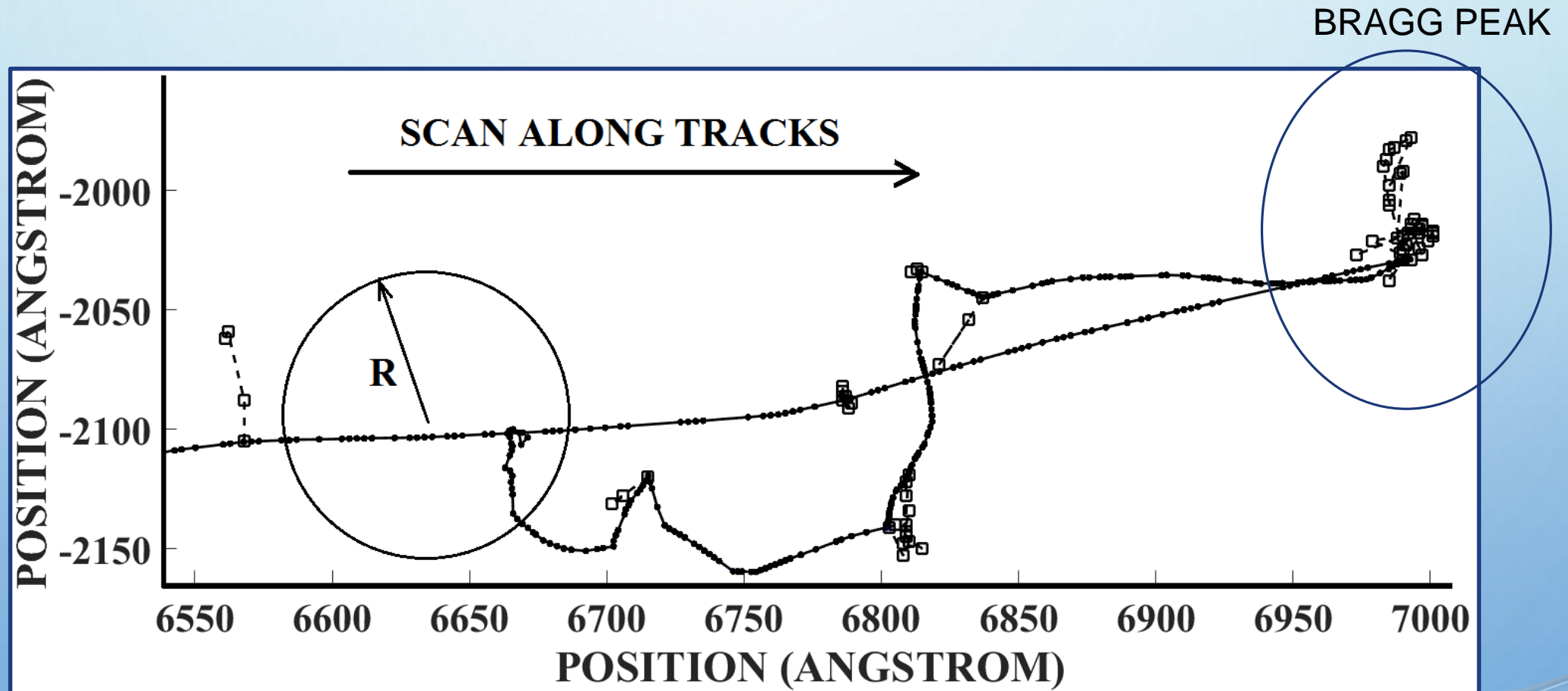
ALPHA

- ELECTRON INTERACTIONS DOMINATE AT HIGH ENERGY
- AT BRAGG PEAK, ELASTIC SCATTERING DOMINATES

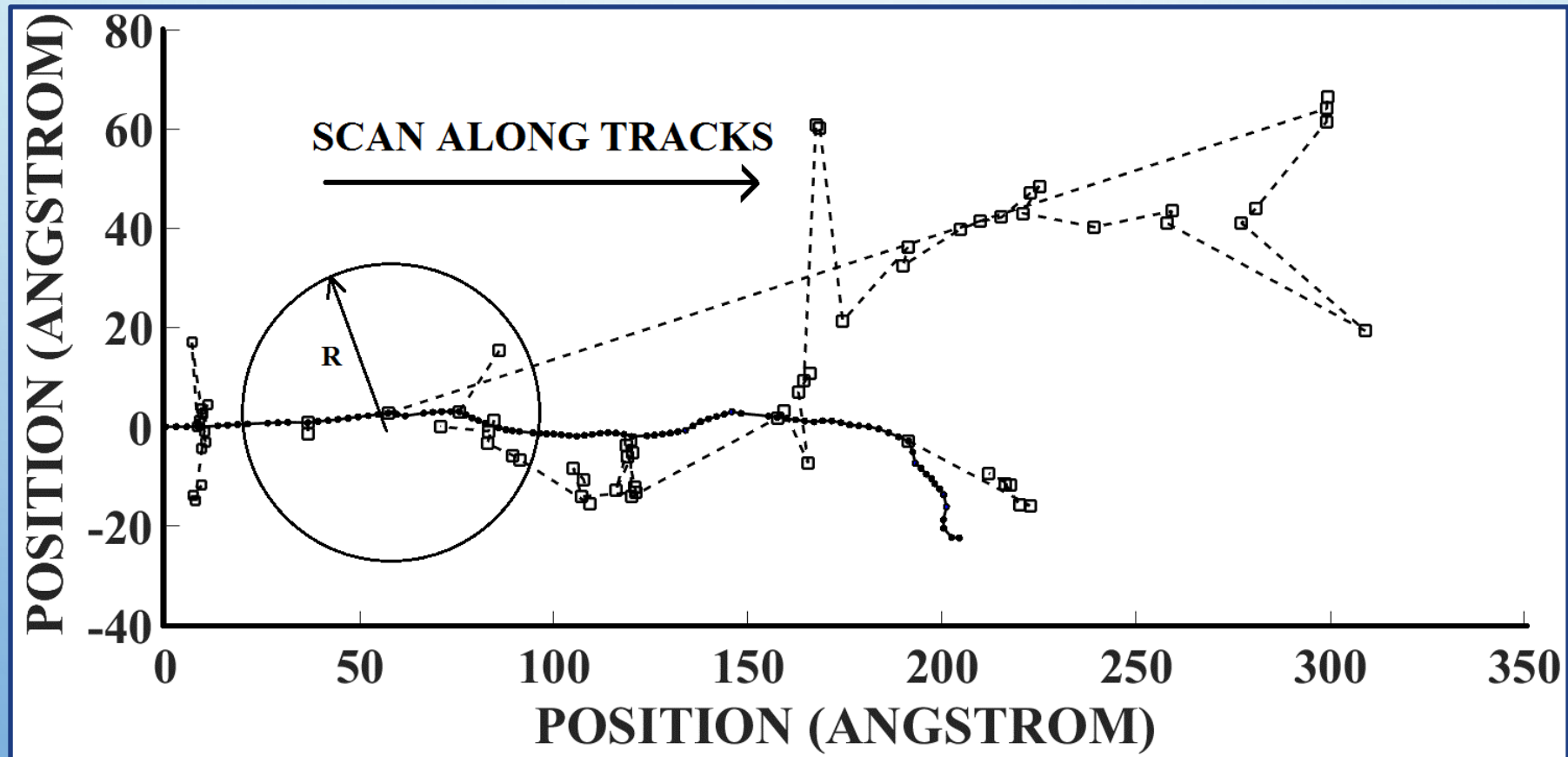
NEUTRON

- DEPOSITS MOST OF ITS ENERGY ON FIRST ELASTIC SCATERING
- CAUSES A CASCADE WHICH DEPOSITS ENERGY SIMILAR TO AN ALPHA

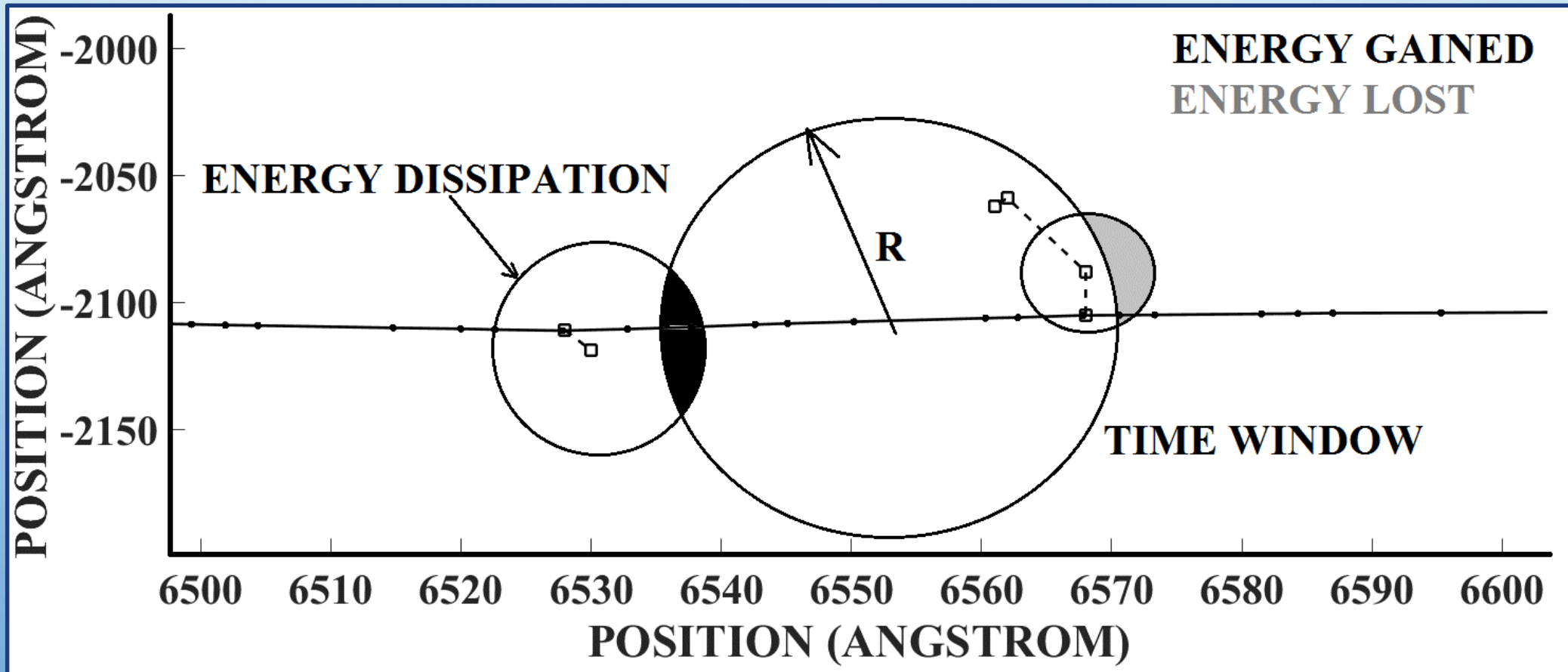
BUBBLE FORMATION



BUBBLE FORMATION



BUBBLE FORMATION



BUBBLE GROWTH

- BUBBLE GROWTH CAN BE SUMMARISED BY TWO COUPLED DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS:

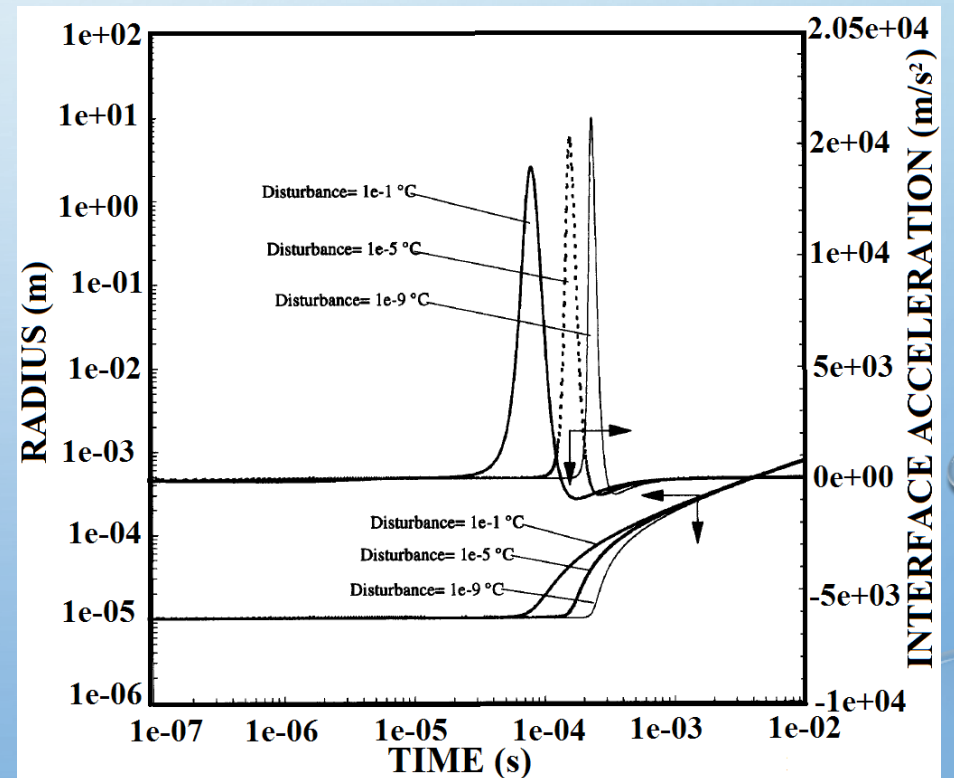
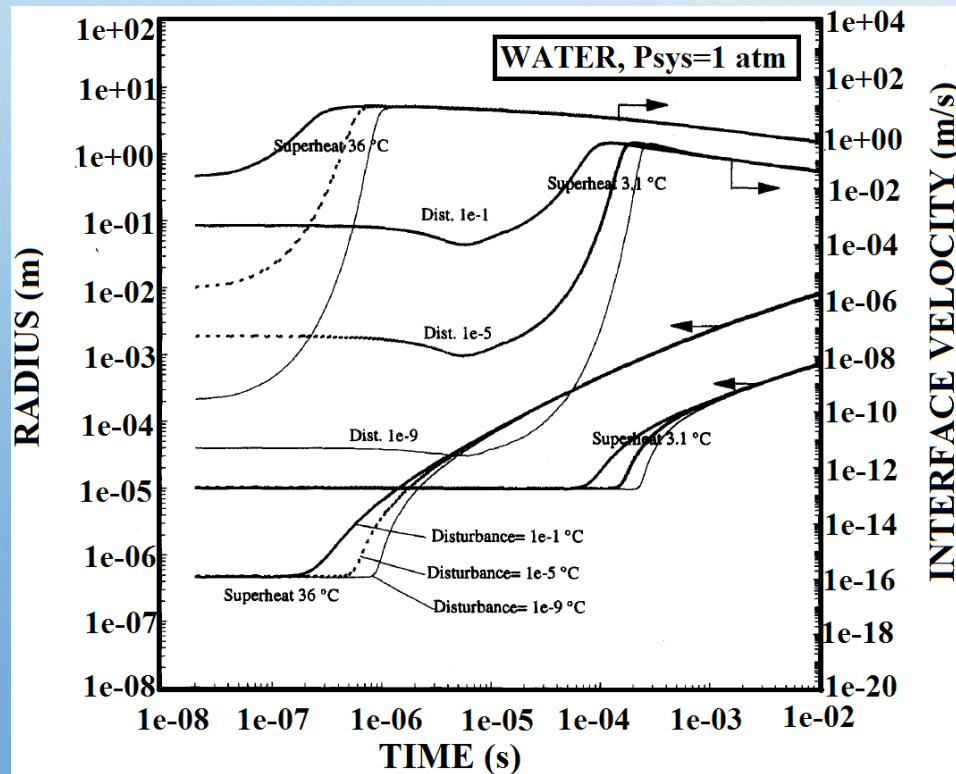
$$1. R \frac{d^2R}{dt^2} + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{dR}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{P_{in} - P_{out}}{\rho_{out}} - \frac{2\sigma}{\rho_{out}R} - \frac{4\mu}{\rho_{out}R} \frac{dR}{dt}; \text{ MOMENTUM EQUATION}$$

$$2. \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{R^2}{r^2} \frac{dR}{dt} \nabla_s T = \alpha \nabla_s^2 T; \text{ ENERGY EQUATION}$$

$$3. 4\pi R^2 k_l \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) \Big|_{r=R} = h_{vap} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho_v \right); \text{ BOUNDARY CONDITION}$$

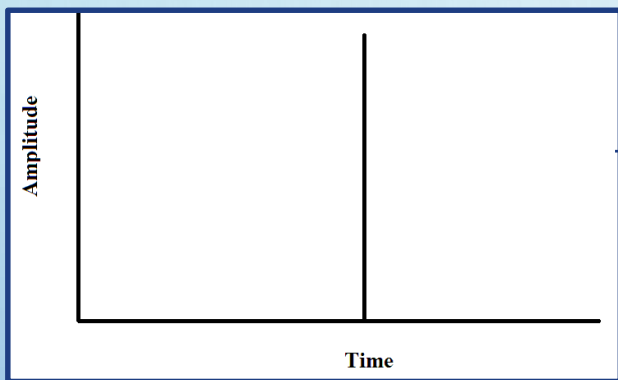
BUBBLE GROWTH

- WE WANT R , $\frac{dR}{dt}$ AND $\frac{d^2R}{dt^2}$; THE EXPECTED SOLUTION SHOULD BE SIMILAR TO:

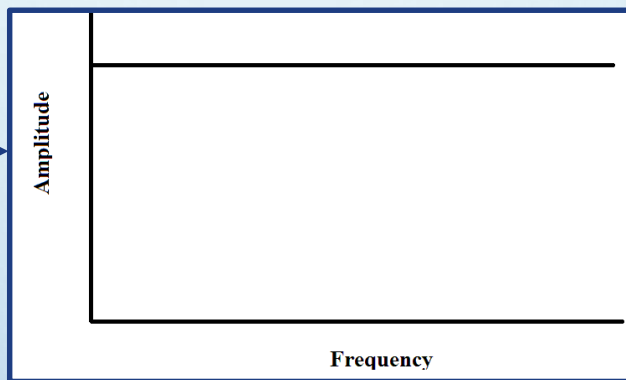


BUBBLE GROWTH

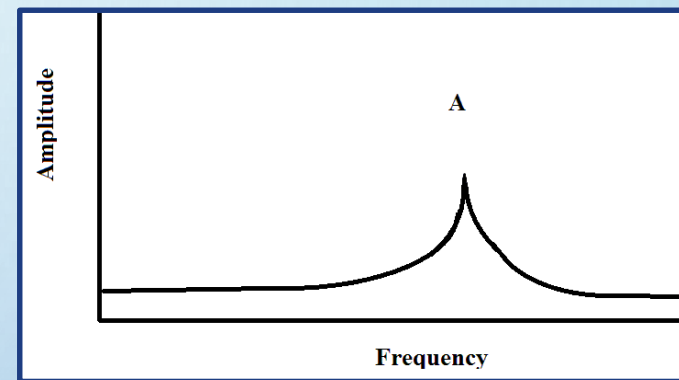
PERFECT STRIKE



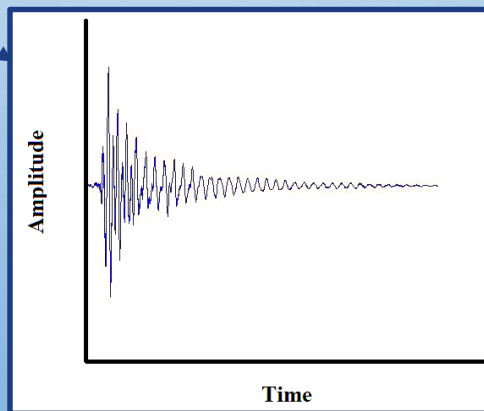
FFT



GUITAR CORD FREQUENCY RESPONSE



TOGETHER



ACOUSTIC SIGNAL

BUBBLE GROWTH

- THE INTERFACE ACCELERATION IS SIMILAR TO THE ACTION OF STRIKING
- THE ACRYLIC WALL, THE PIEZO HOUSING AND THE PIEZO CERAMIC ALL HAVE DIFFERENT FREQUENCY RESPONSES
- BY WORKING BACKWARDS WE CAN EXTRACT THE “STRIKE” THAT GENERATED THE ACOUSTIC SIGNAL ALL THE WAY BACK TO THE CAUSE OF THE BUBBLE, EITHER A NEUTRON OR AN ALPHA