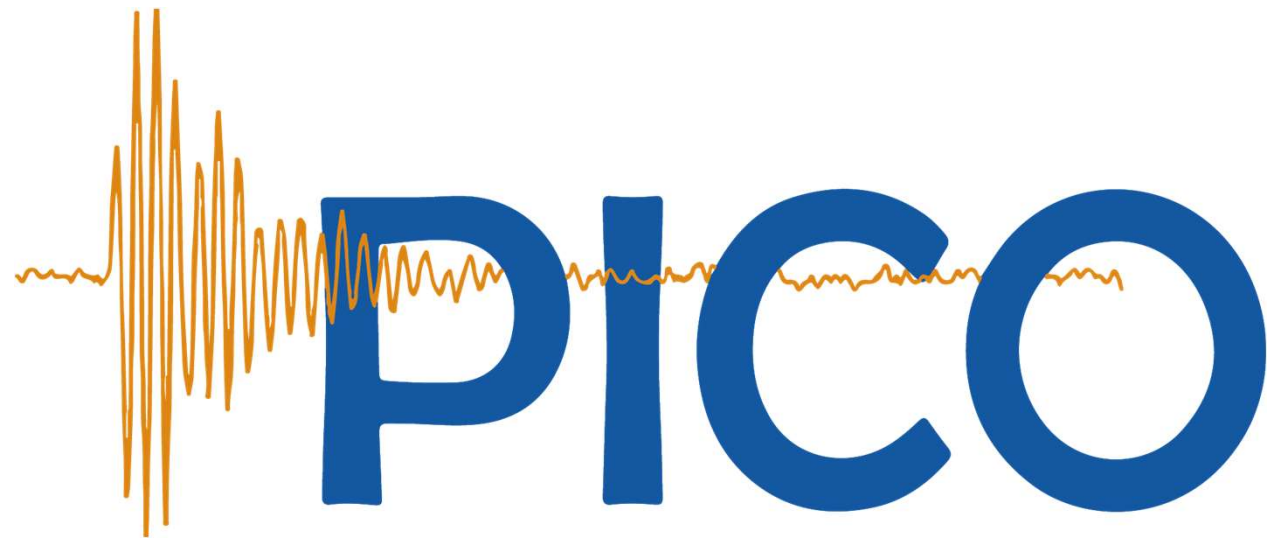


PICO-40L Status & First Data

Colin Moore

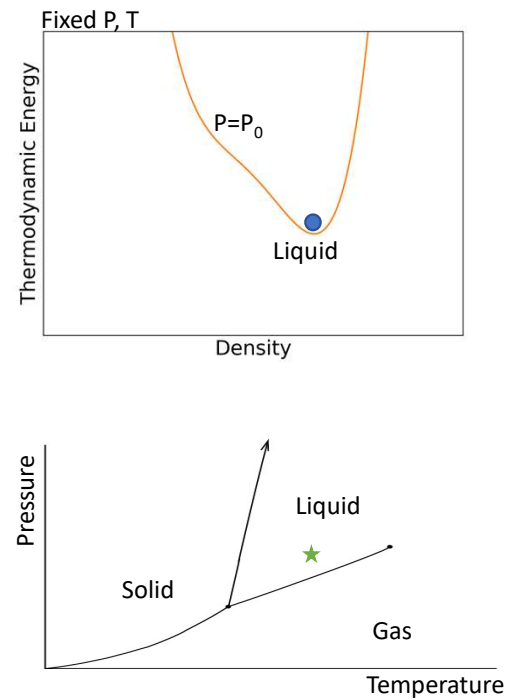
Queen's University

Aug 12, 2021

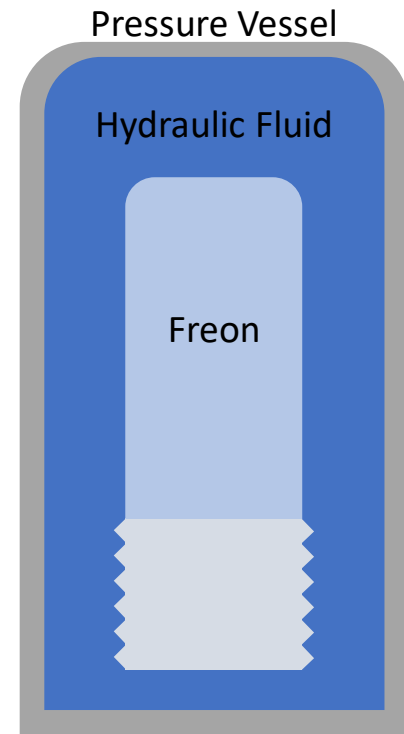
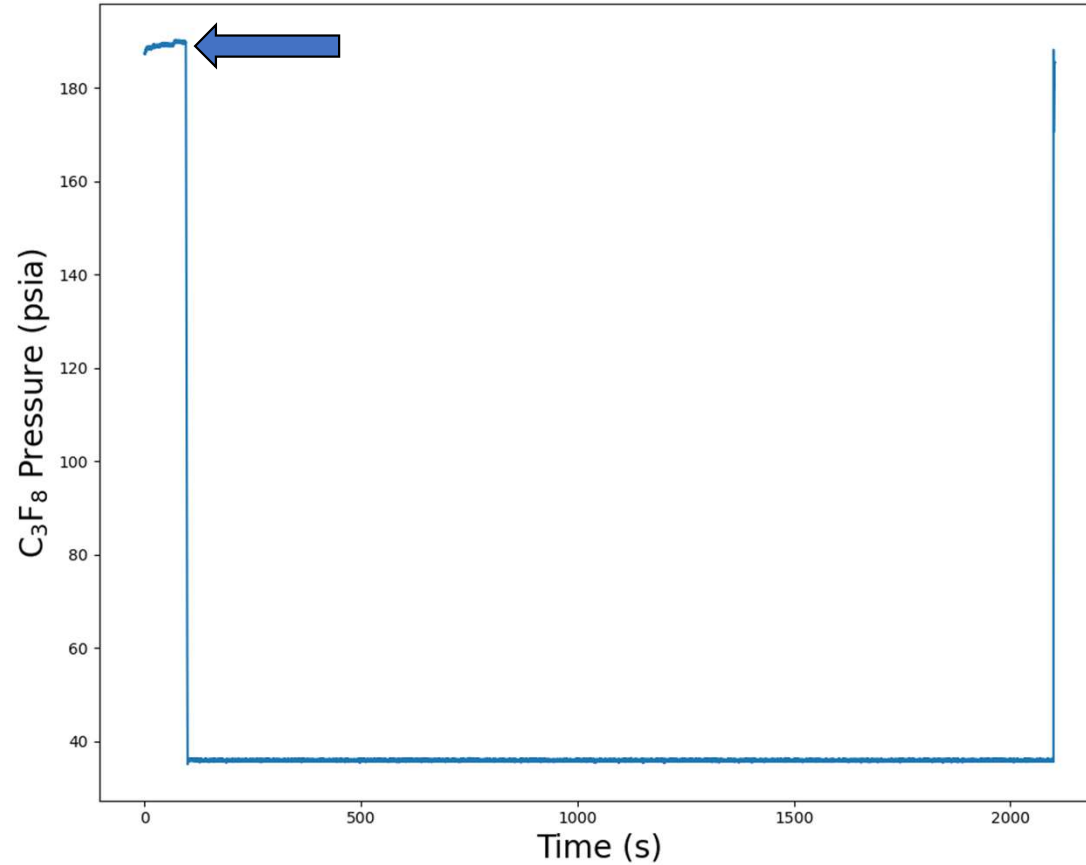


Bubble chamber basics

Begin compressed

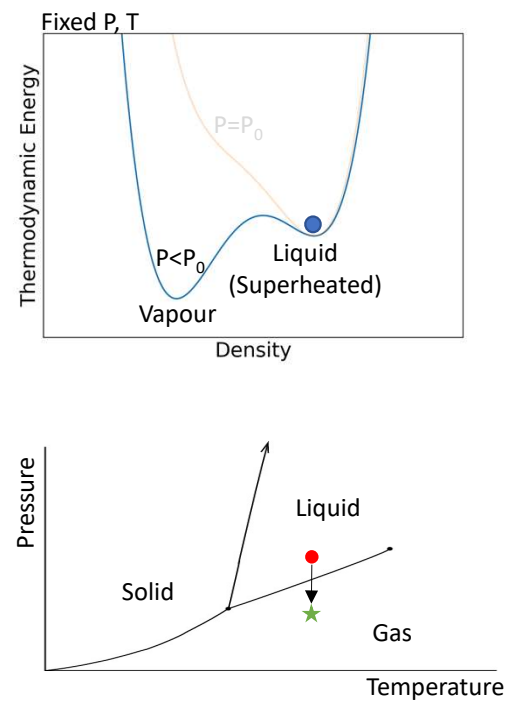


Pressure vs time for a standard event

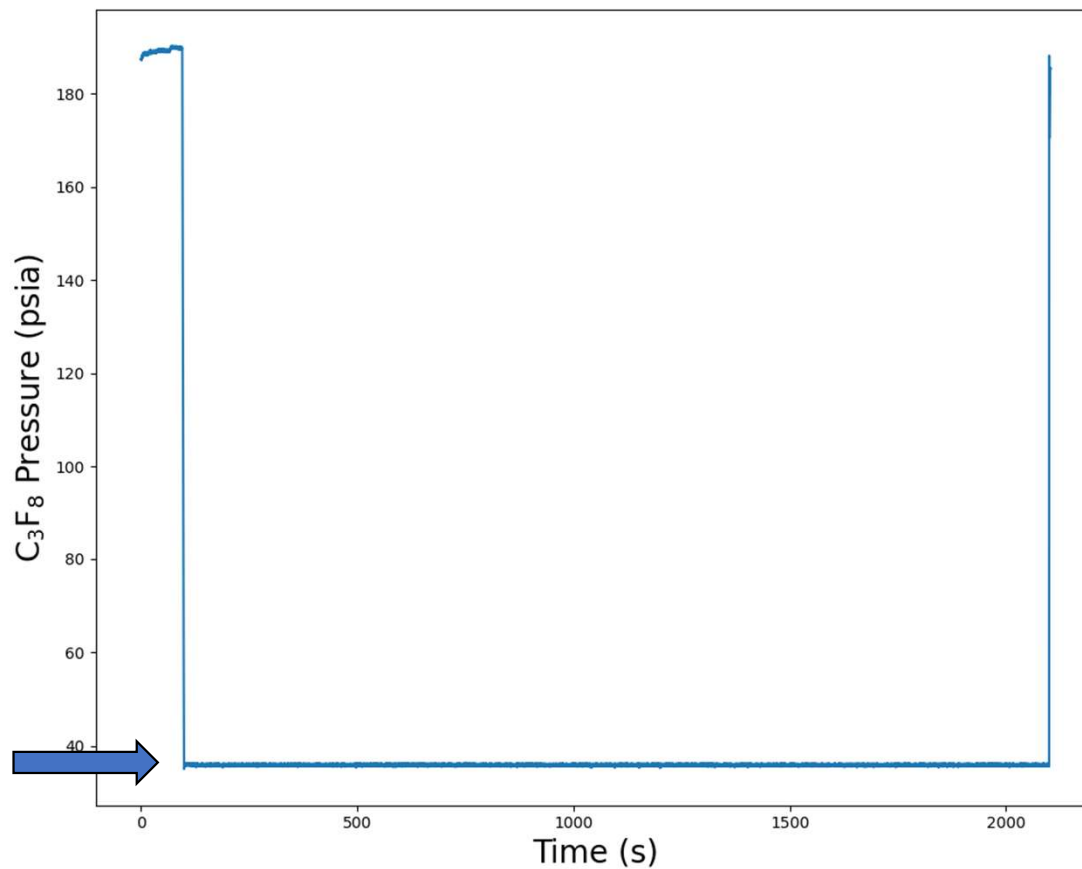


Bubble chamber basics

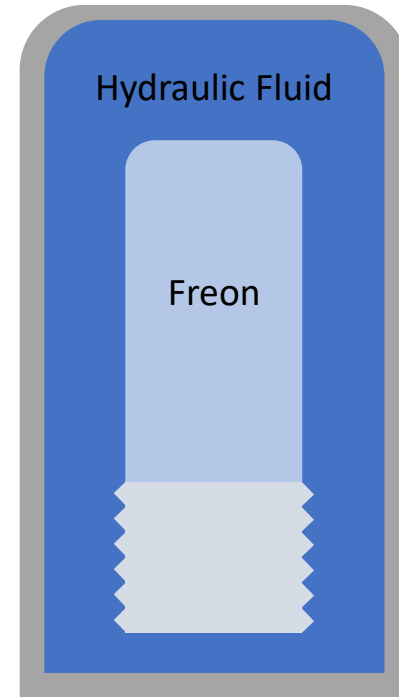
Expand to setpoint



Pressure vs time for a standard event

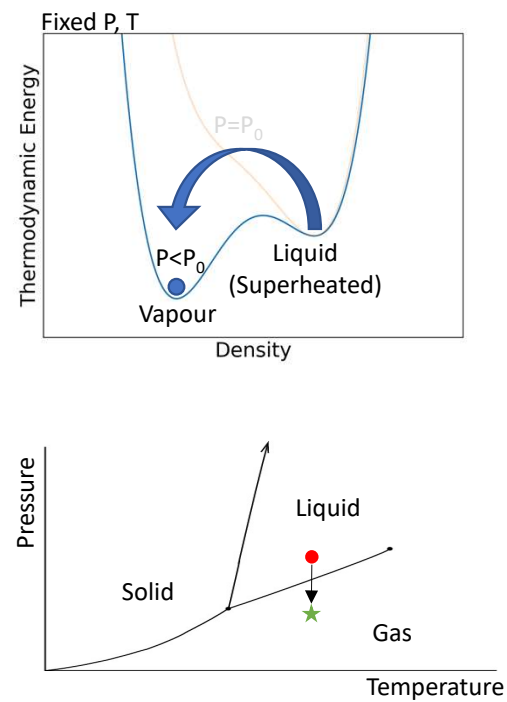


Pressure Vessel

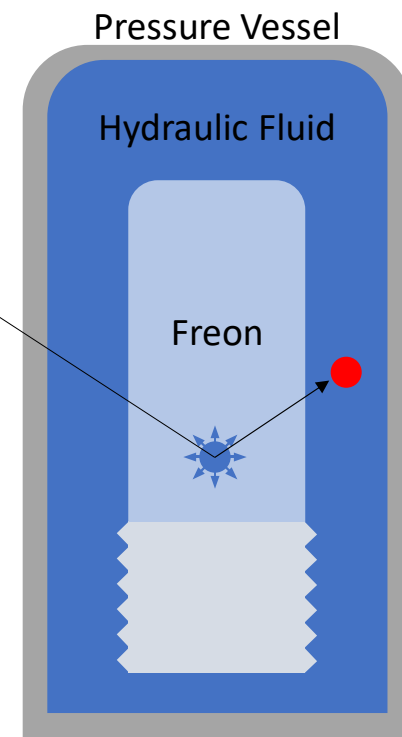
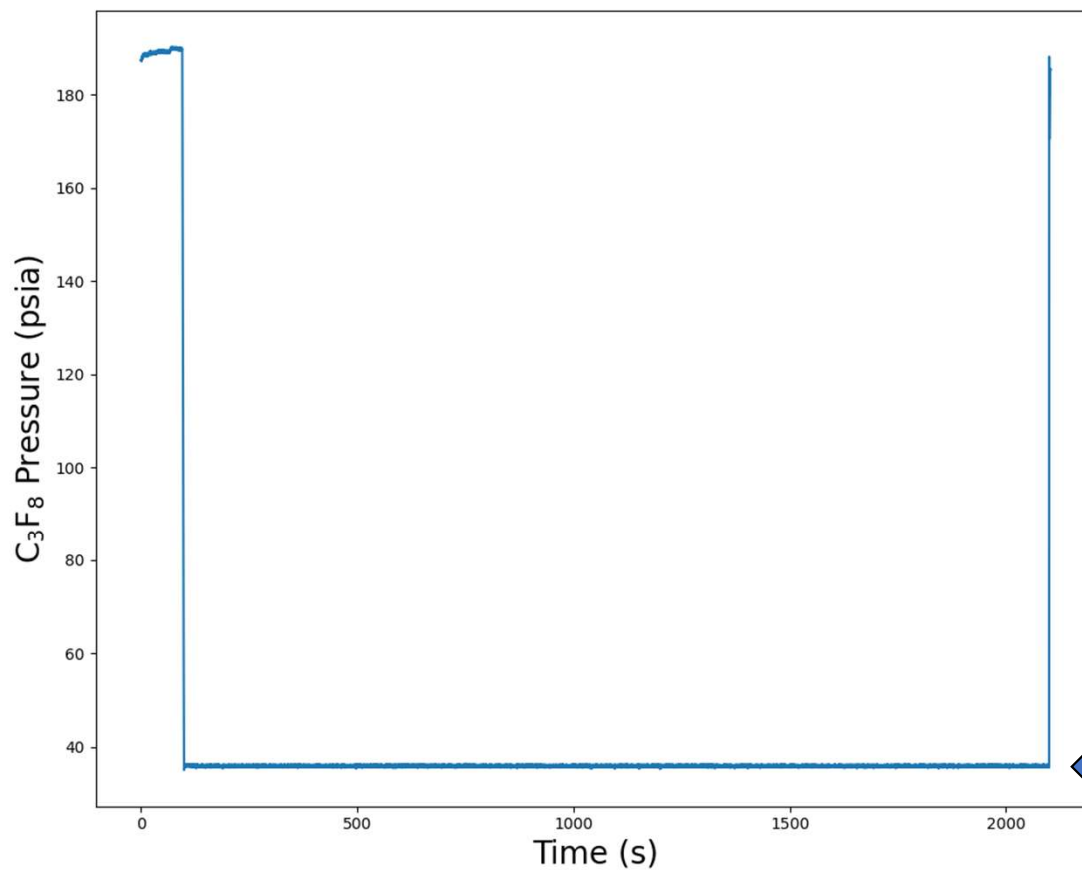


Bubble chamber basics

Energy deposited in liquid

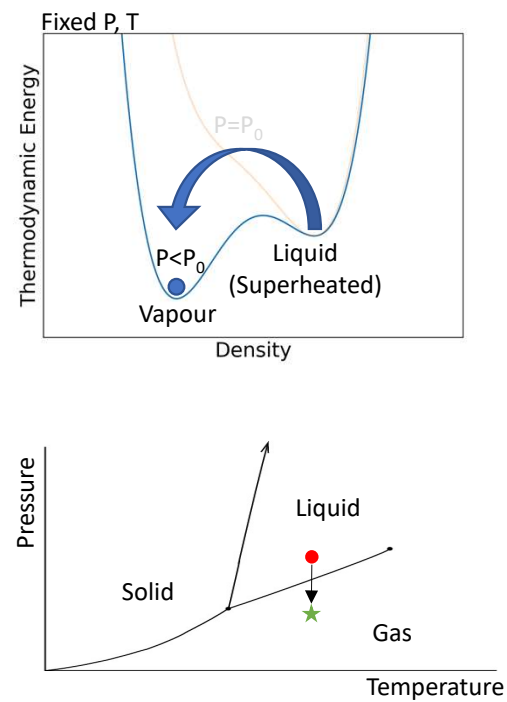


Pressure vs time for a standard event

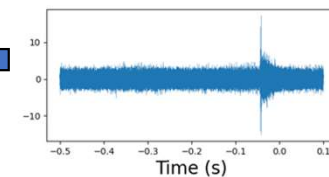
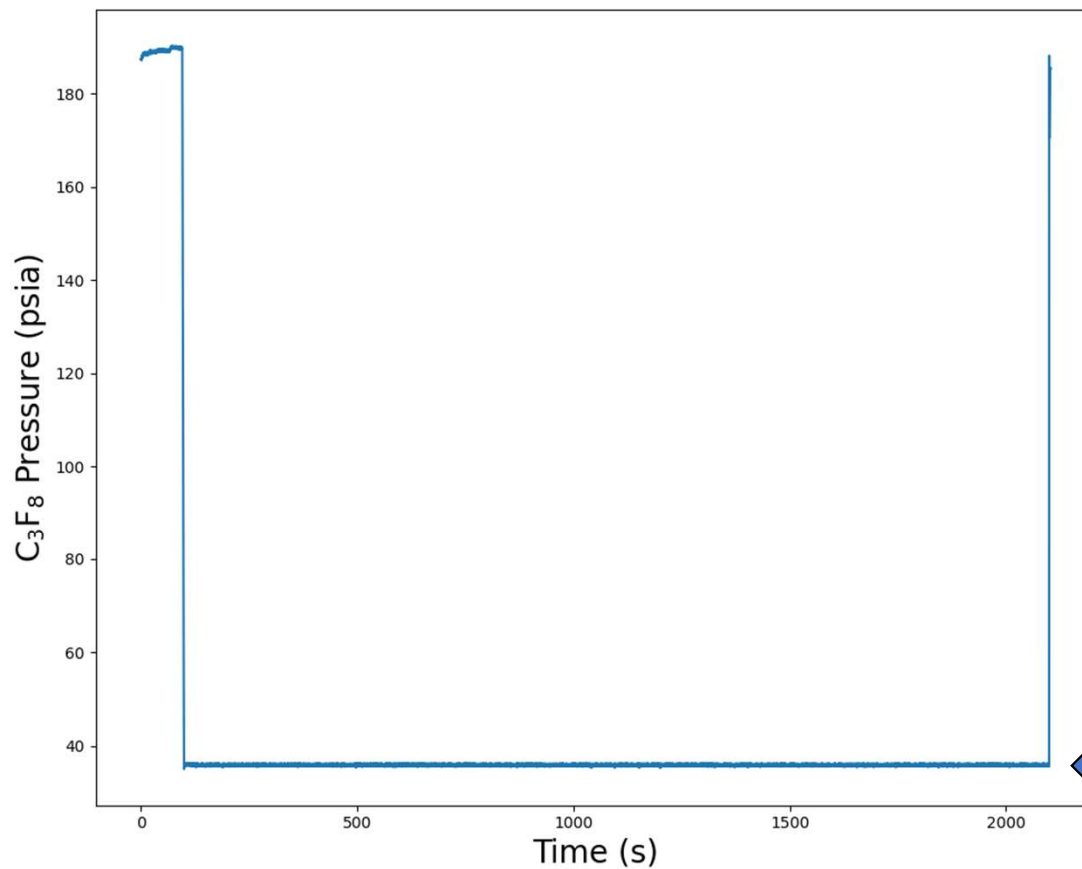


Bubble chamber basics

Energy deposited in liquid

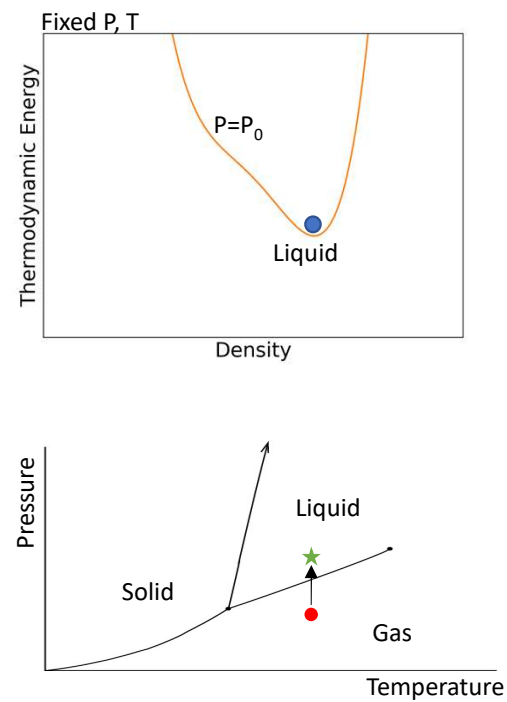


Pressure vs time for a standard event

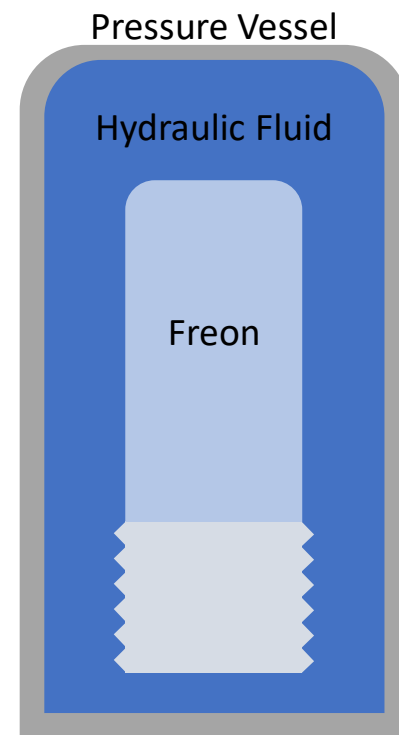
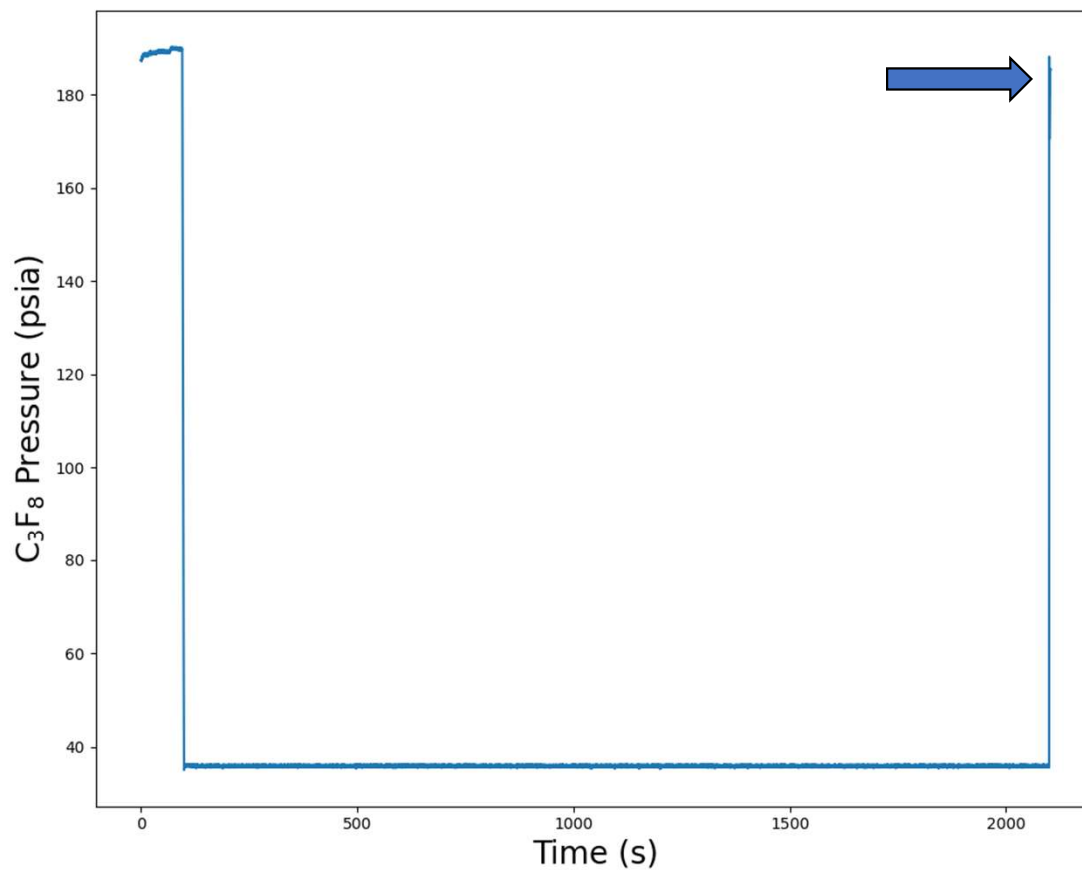


Bubble chamber basics

Recompress

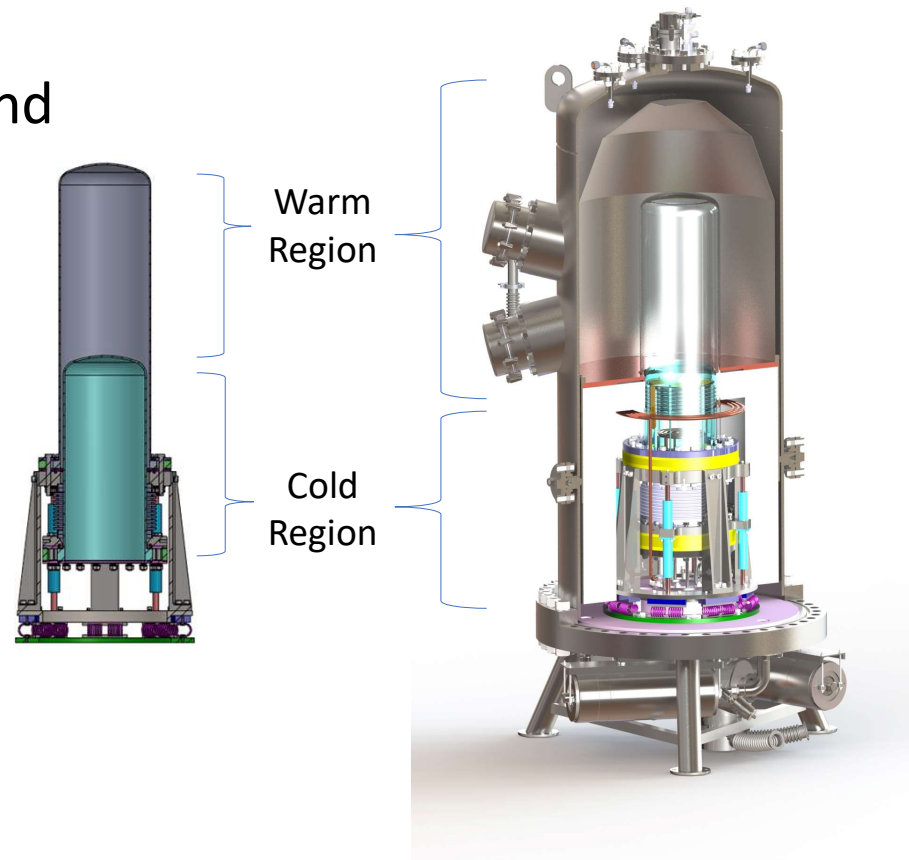


Pressure vs time for a standard event



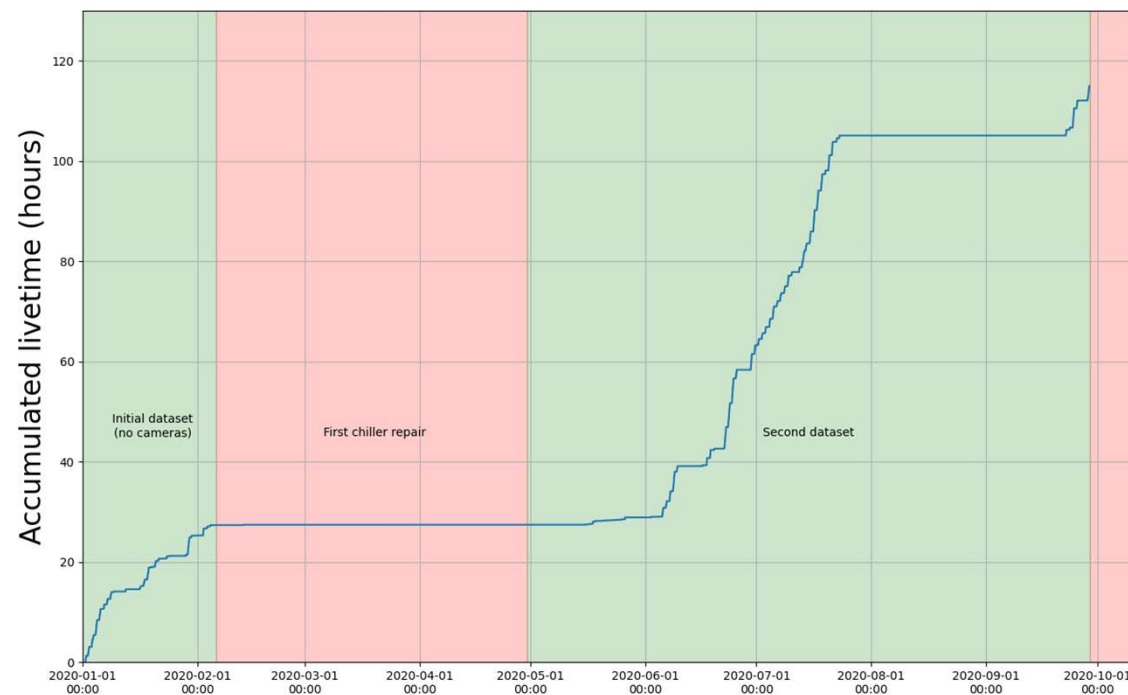
PICO-40L

- Uses “Right-Side-Up” chamber design
- PICO-60 water buffer replaced by second inner jar
- Two thermal regions. At 30 psia:
 - Warm region (15°C): C_3F_8 is superheated
 - Cold Region (-25°C): C_3F_8 is liquid
- First large-scale use of RSU design
- Proof of concept for PICO-500



Current Status

- Issues with some subsystems prevented running Feb-May 2020
- June-July 2020, ~2500 events recorded (total livetime ~80 hours)
- September 2020, bottom chiller sent out for repair, halting running



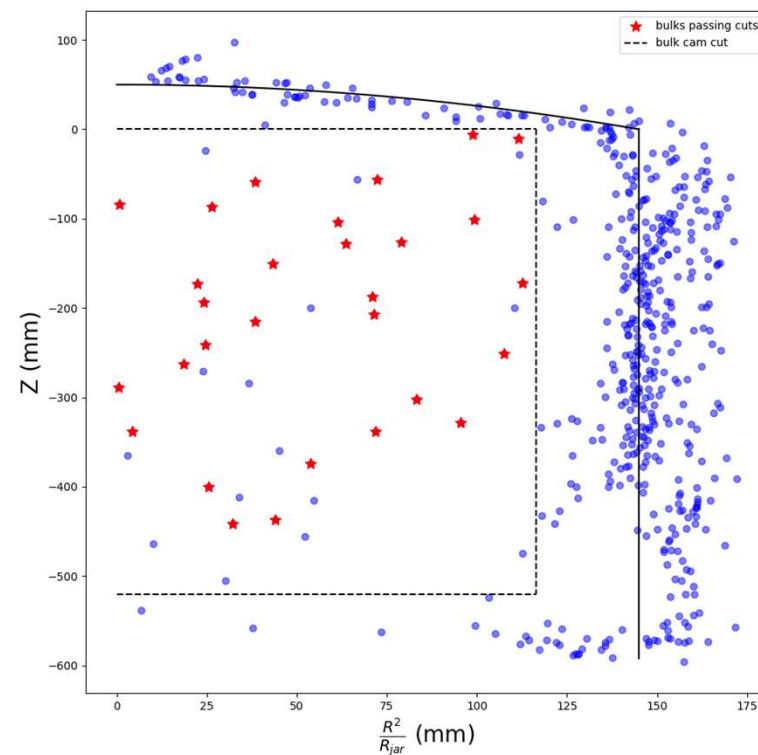
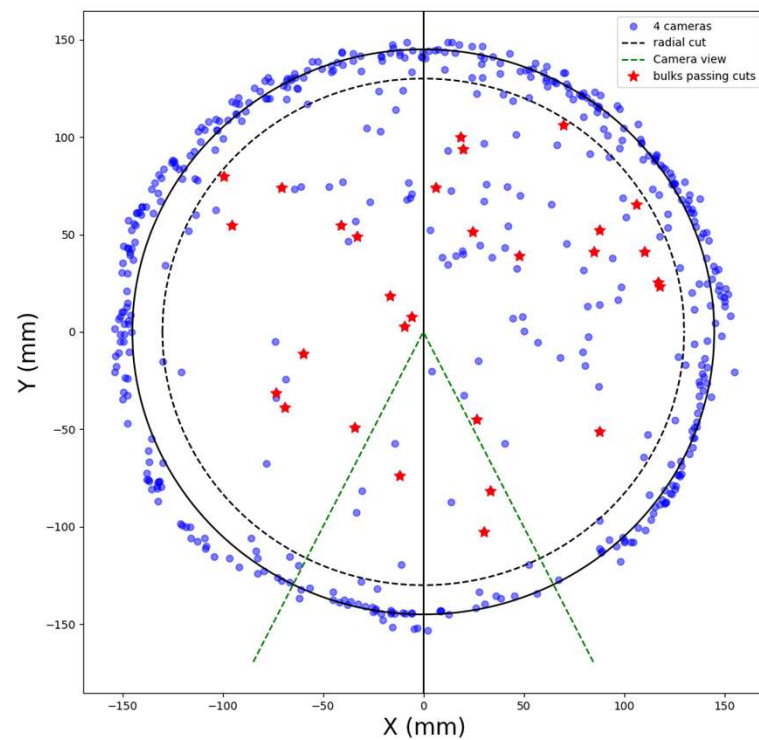


Current Status

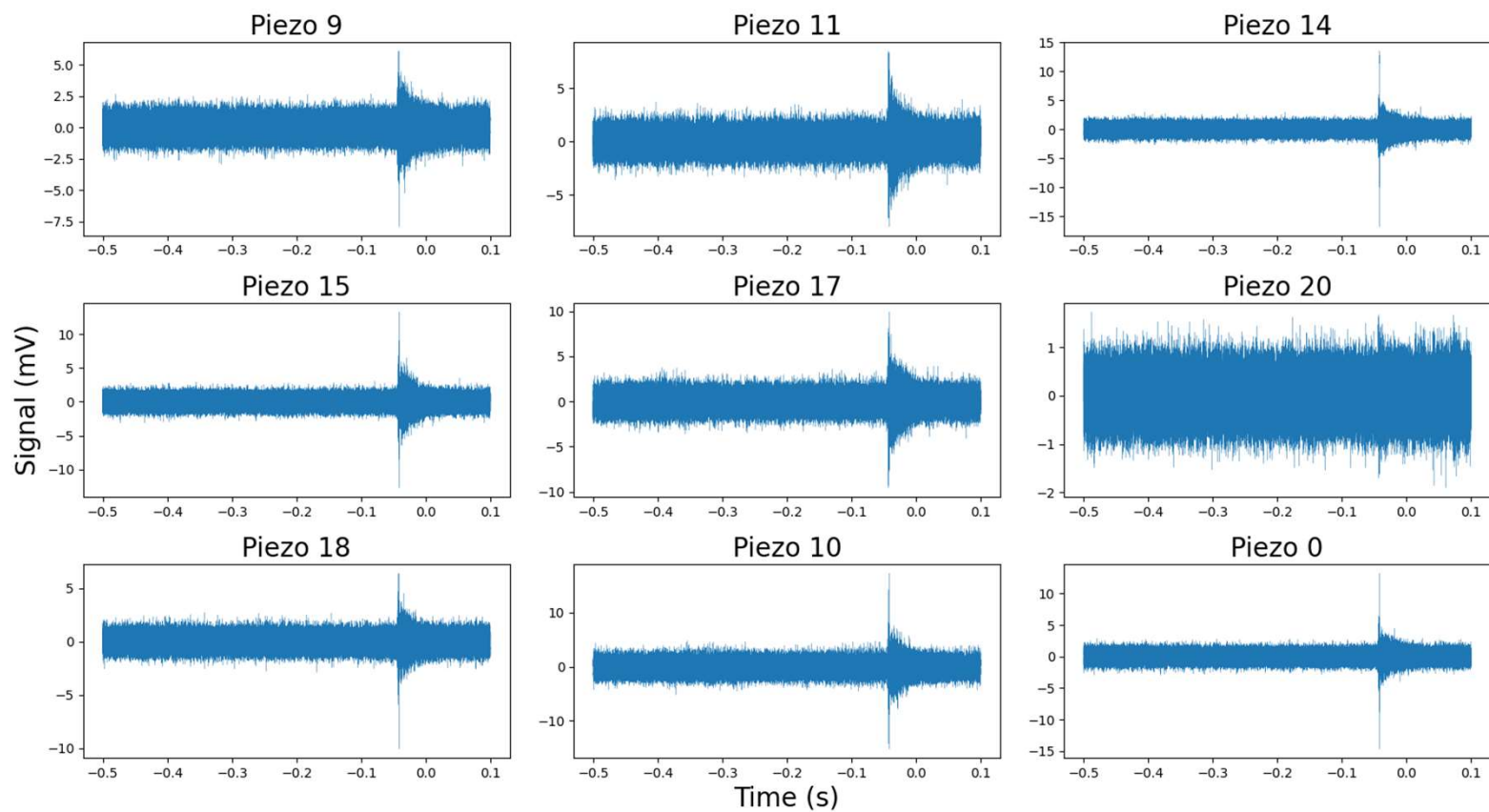
- Issues with some subsystems prevented running Feb-May 2020
- June-July 2020, ~2500 events recorded (total livetime ~80 hours)
- September 2020, bottom chiller sent out for repair, halting running
- In March 2021, a leak formed between cooling coil and hydraulic volume
 - Inner vessel drained of freon
 - Pressure vessel drained of oil
 - Detector disassembled
- Taking this opportunity to upgrade some components (particularly the cooling system)
- Plan to be running by end of 2021

Successful 3D Reconstruction on Second Dataset

- Reconstruction from pixel positions and ray tracing

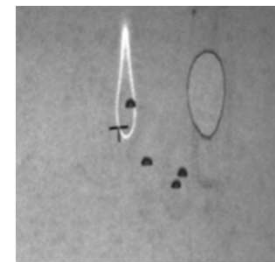
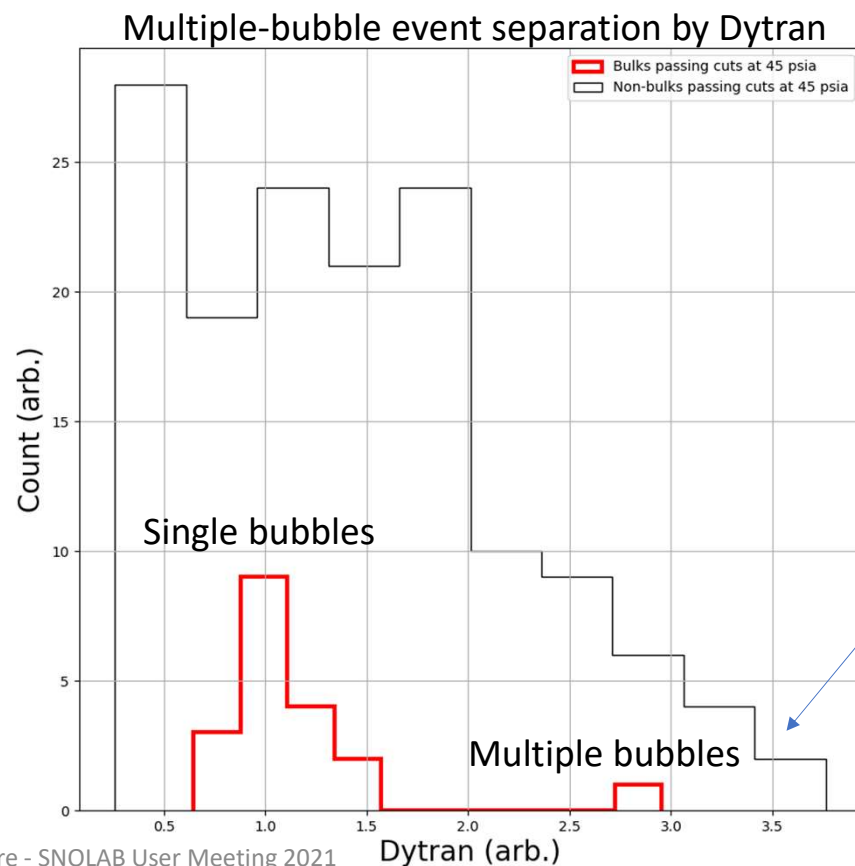
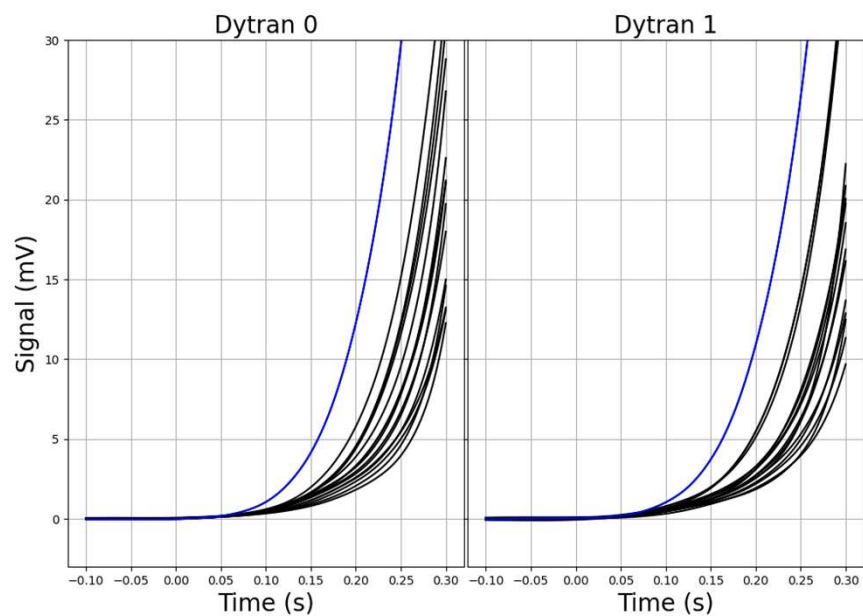


Strong Acoustic Response



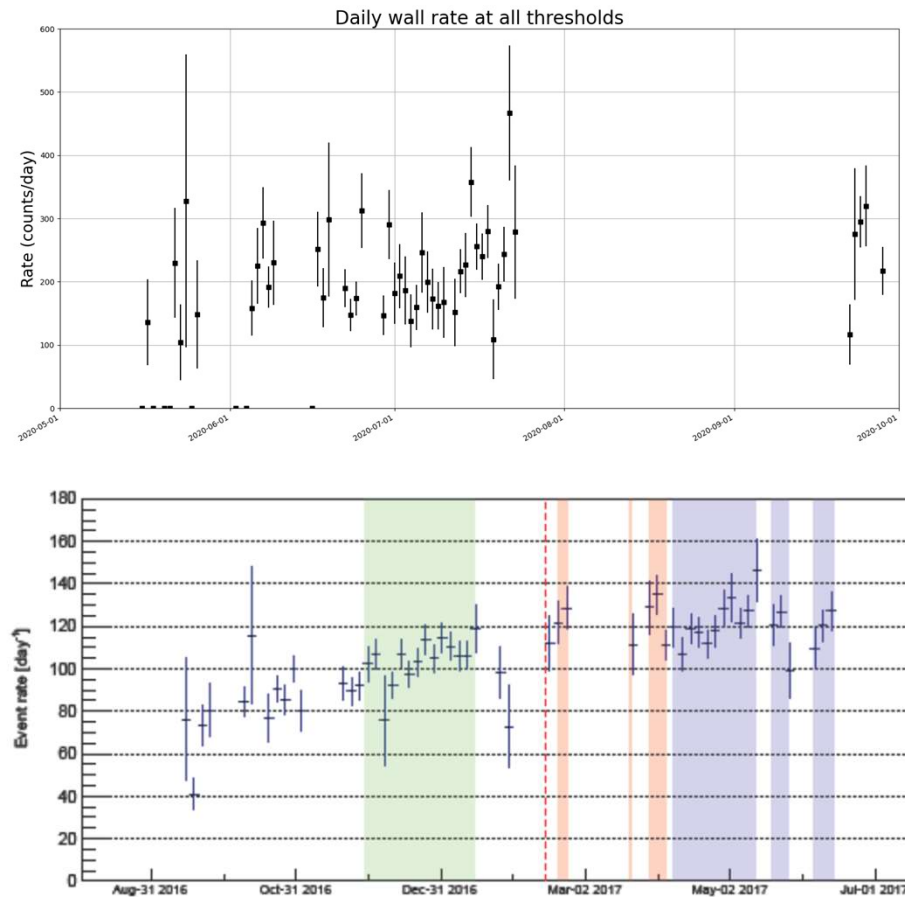
Multi-Bubble Discrimination in 45 psi Data

- Differential pressure transducers used to separate single- and multiple-bubble events



Wall Rate Higher than in PICO-60

- PICO-40L dataset (top):
~200 events/day
- PICO-60 dataset (bottom):
100-120 events/day
- Treatment of quartz jars between 60 and 40L may have adversely affected jar surface
- The current jars will be replaced with untreated jars

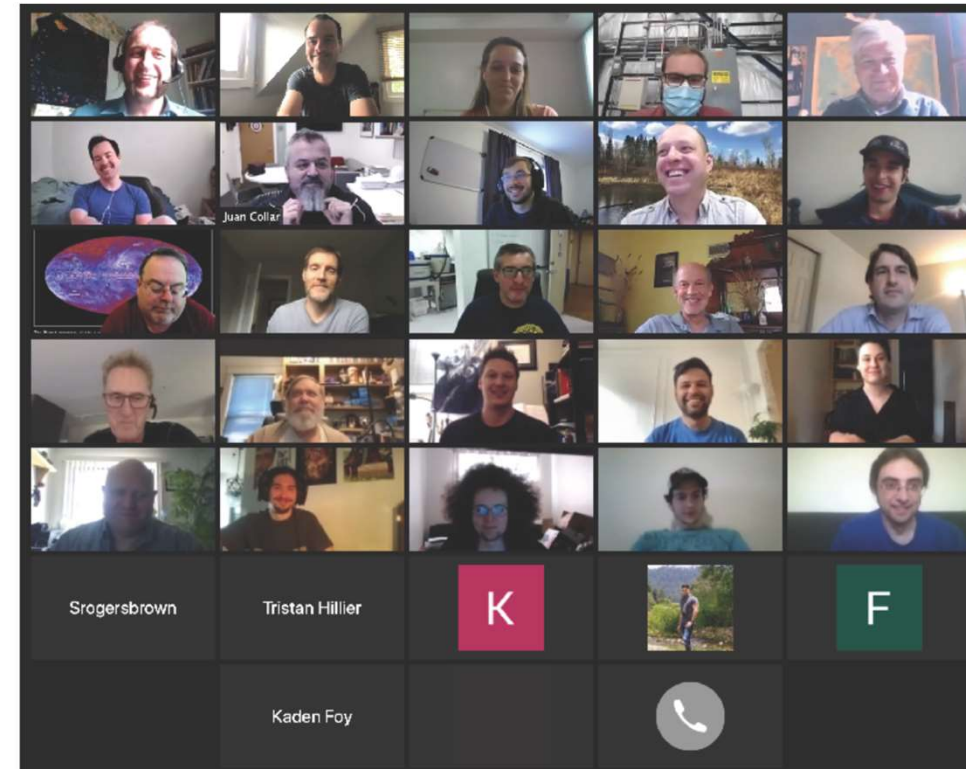




Conclusion, Current Work and Schedule

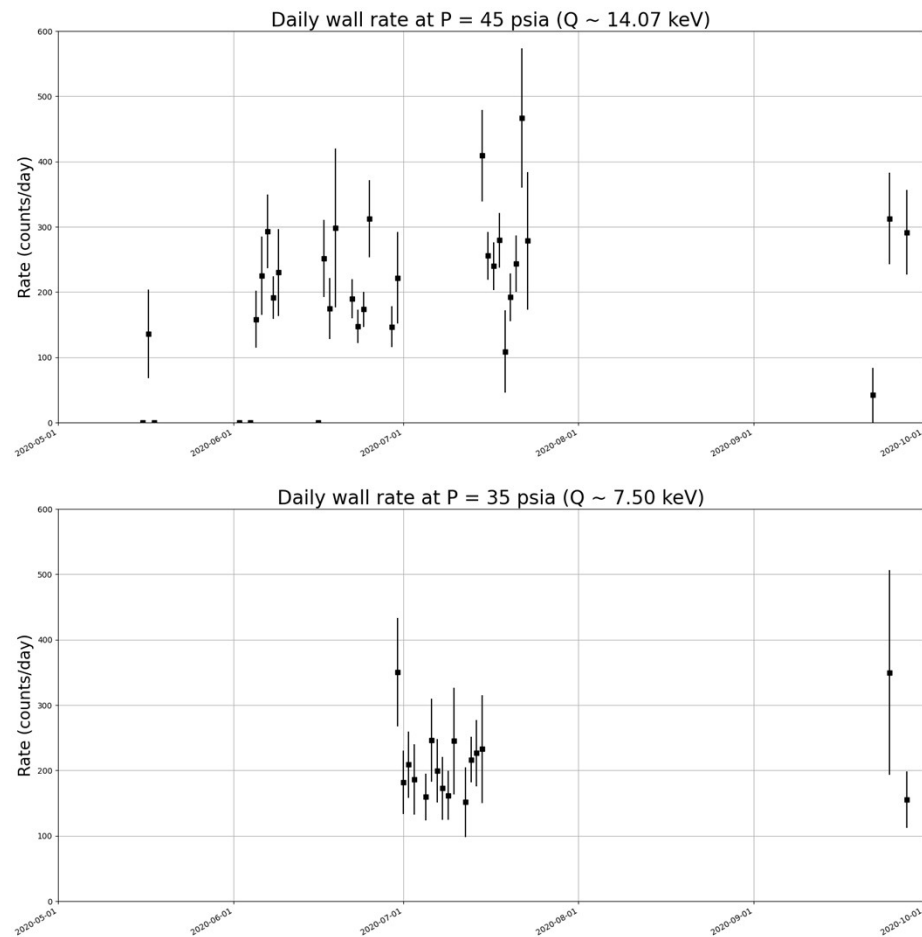
- First set of data has allowed for development of 3D reconstruction algorithms and preliminary Dytran and acoustic analysis
- Currently manufacturing new cooling coils to replace leaking ones
- Inner vessel being shipped to surface to replace jars
- Plan to have detector reassembled by end of the year

Thanks for listening!



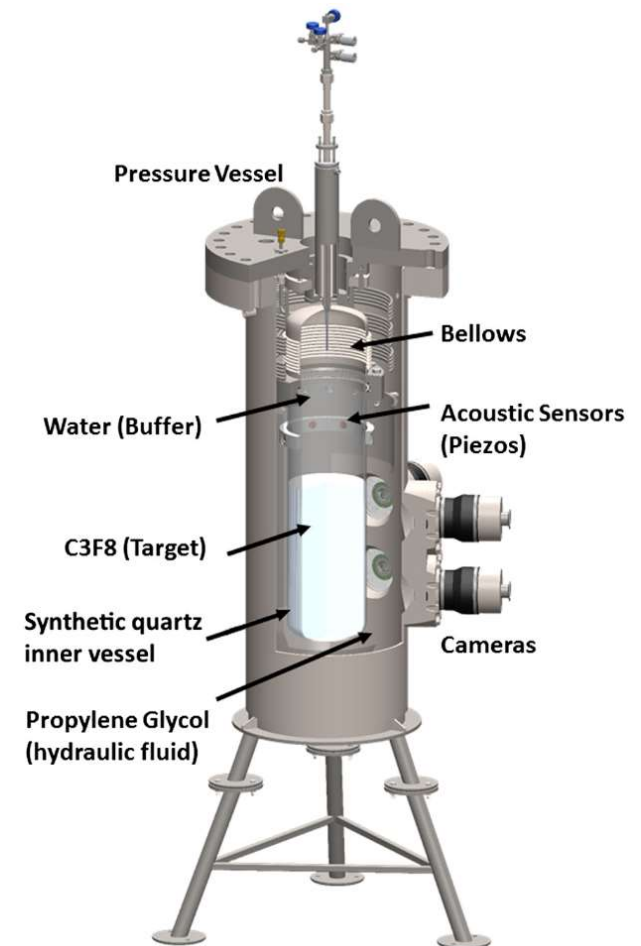
Extra Slides

Wall rates at different thresholds



PICO-60

- Previous large-scale detector
- Active target: C_3F_8
 - Spin-dependent sensitivity due to fluorine
- Operated at SNOLAB
- Used same design as all previous PICO bubble chambers
- Produced world-leading WIMP-proton limit
- Water buffer and bellows caused issues with spurious nucleation
 - Particulate entering active region
 - Water and freon mix



How are Bubbles Formed?

- Any bubble larger than the (fluid-specific) critical radius will continue to grow to macroscopic size

$$r_c = \frac{2\sigma}{P_b - P_l}$$

- PICO's active fluid: $r_c = 20$ nm
- How does a bubble grow to the critical radius?

- Energy threshold:

$$Q_{Seitz} = \boxed{4\pi r_c^2 \left(\sigma - T \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial T} \right)} + \boxed{\frac{4\pi}{3} r_c^3 \rho_b (h_b - h_l)} - \boxed{\frac{4\pi}{3} r_c^3 (P_b - P_l)}$$

Surface tension

Converting liquid to gas

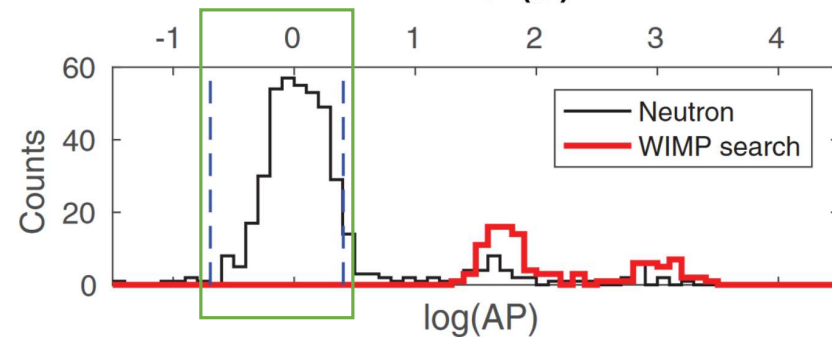
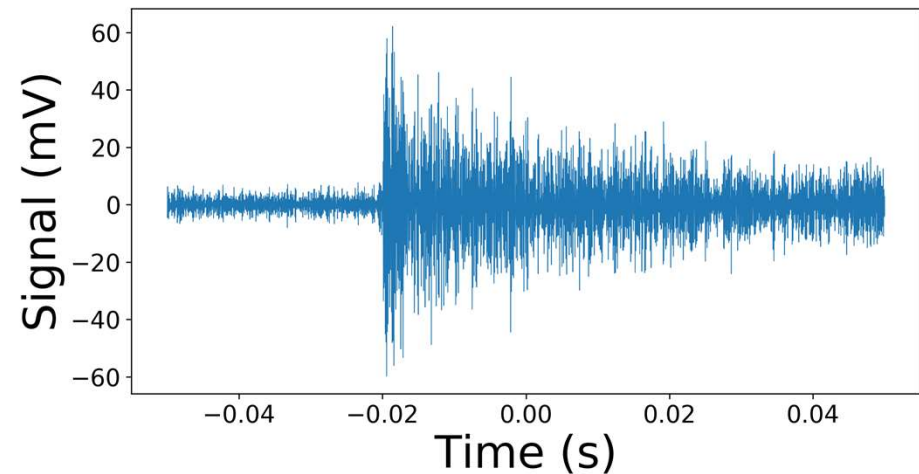
Expansion of vapour

- Energy deposited causes region to “literally explode into bubbles of larger than critical size”

What does PICO data look like?

Optical

Acoustic



WIMP Search Region