

COUPP Bubble Chamber Program

 Take long runs with smaller chambers to understand backgrounds, operations, and for research and development, while developing and

commissioning a larger chamber



COUPP 4kg



The Chicagoland Observatory for **Underground Particle Physics**



University of Chicago

Juan Collar (PI, spokesperson), C. Eric Dahl, Drew Fustin, Alan Robinson, Matthew Szydagis



Indiana University South Bend

Ed Behnke, Joshua Behnke, Tonya Benjamin, Austin Conner, Emily Grace, Adam Grandison, Cale Harnish, Ilan Levine (PI), Thomas Nania, Tim Raymond



or Cosmological Physics

Kavli Institute

Fermilab

Steve Brice, Dan Broemmelsiek, Peter Cooper, Mike Crisler, Jeter Hall, Martin Hu, Hugh Lippincott, Erik Ramberg, Andrew Sonnenschein, Fermilab Engineers and Technicians



Eric Vazquez Jauregui





Continuously Sensitive Bubble Chambers

- Superheated CF₃I target
- Depositions of enough energy (>E_T) in a small enough volume (<R_c) create bubbles
 - F. Seitz, Phys. Fluids 1, 2 (1958)
- Cameras watch and issue a trigger
- Re-liquefy the target with 60 second compression

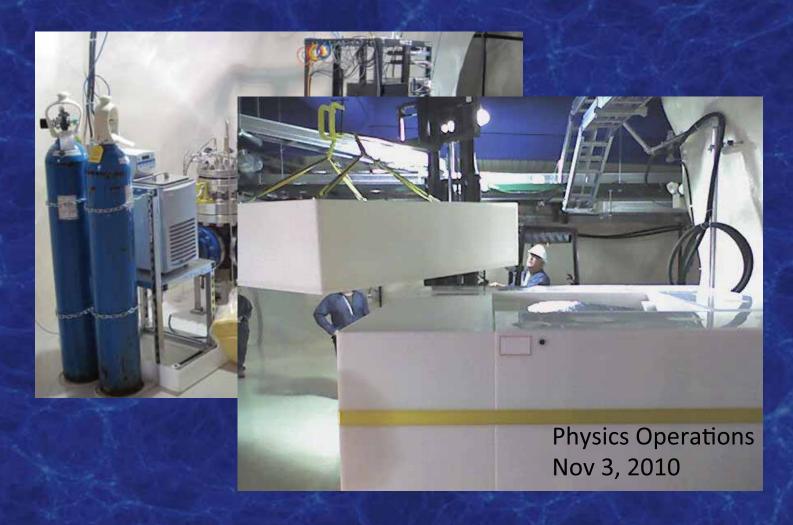


COUPP 4 at SNOLAB



- 2009 results obtained in the MINOS near detector tunnel at FNAL (300 mwe) limited by backgrounds from cosmic radiation
- In 2010 we initiated a move of our 2 liter bubble chamber to SNOLAB (6000 mwe)

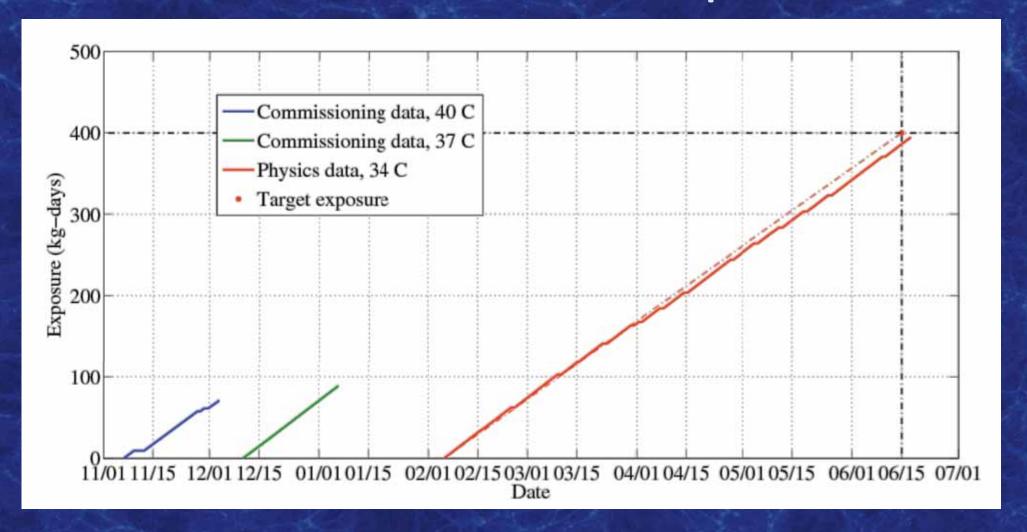
COUPP 4 at SNOLAB



COUPP 4 at SNOLAB

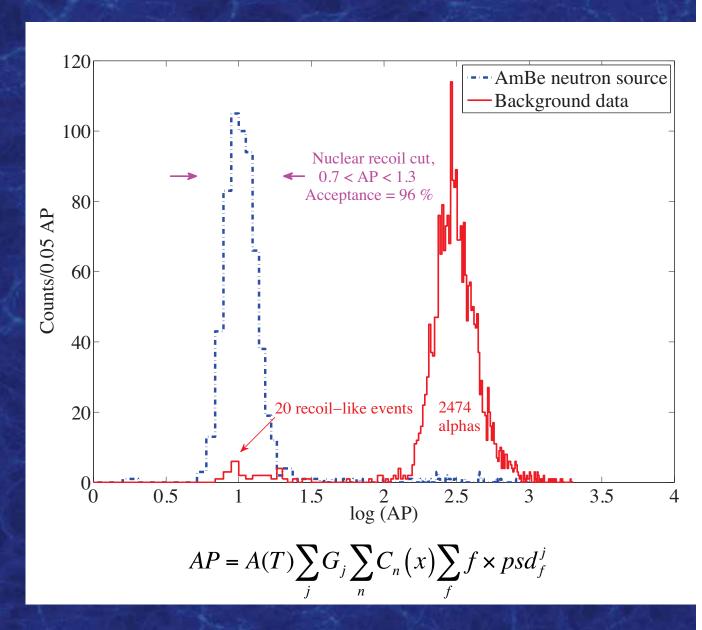


COUPP2L SNOLAB Exposure



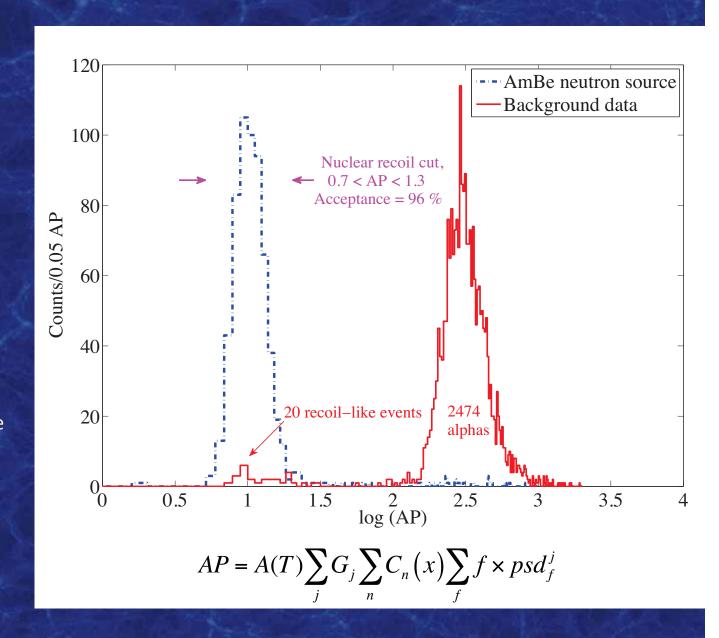
- 17.4, 21.9, 97.3 live-days at 8, 10, 15 keV thresholds finished Summer 2011
- 4.048 kg CF₃I, 79% efficiency for nuclear recoils
 - 90% quality cuts, 92% fiducial volume, 96% acoustic cut

- >99.3% alpha rejection (15 keV threshold)
- 20 WIMP candidates
 - (0.11,0.09,0.03) ev/kg/day above (8, 11, 16) keV
 - Expect ~0.01 ev/kg/day from identified neutron sources
- AP is a measure of acoustic energy
- A(T) temperature correction
- G_j gain correction for jth acoustic sensor
- **C**_n(**x**) position correction for nth frequency range
- psd power spectral density with bin center frequency f

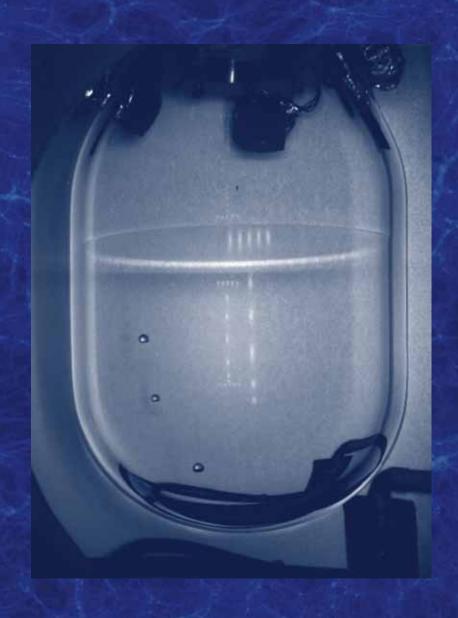


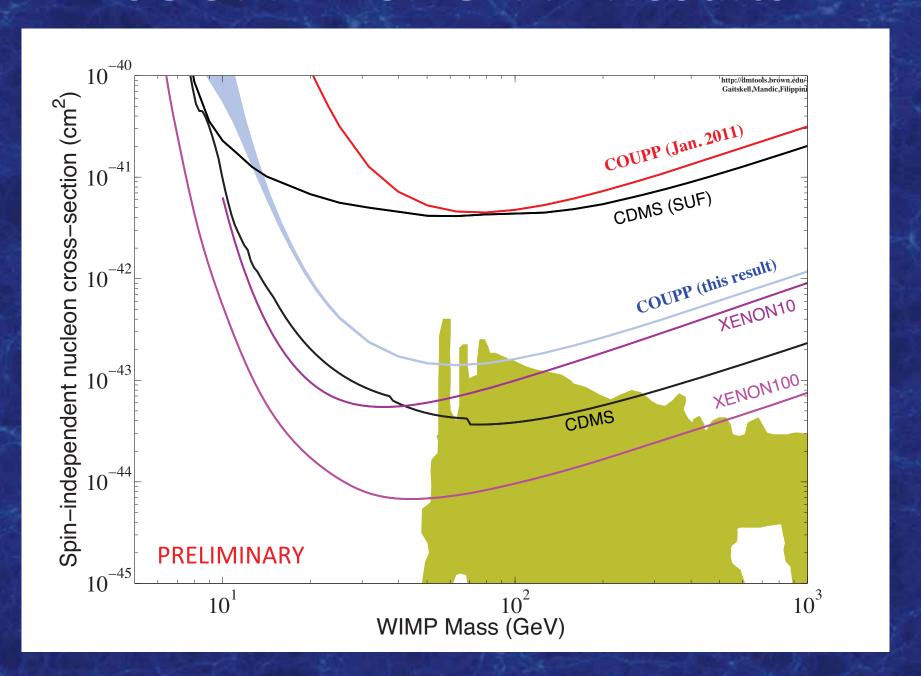
20 WIMP candidates

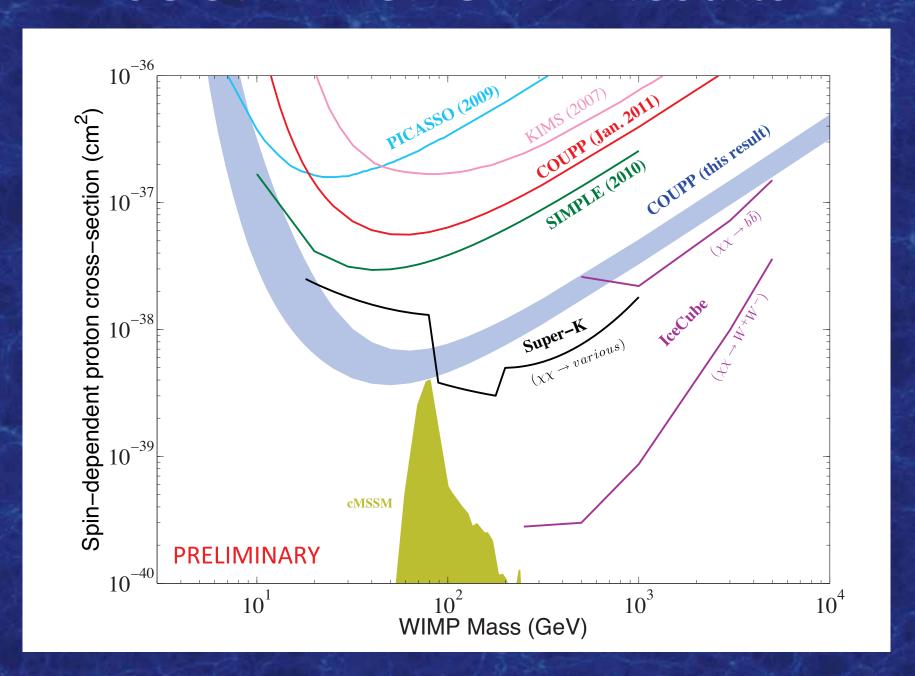
- (0.11,0.09,0.03) ev/kg/day
 above (8, 11, 16) keV
- Expect ~0.01 ev/kg/day from identified neutron sources
- Are these WIMPs?
- Events at 8 keV threshold indicate that this is unlikely
 - Events are not consistent with the neutron AP distribution
 - If we include higher AP events, see clustering in time (3 in 3 hour period, 4 in 9 hour period in a ~1 month exposure with 6+4 events total)
 - Events are correlated with events at the CF₃I, H₂O, SiO₂ boundary



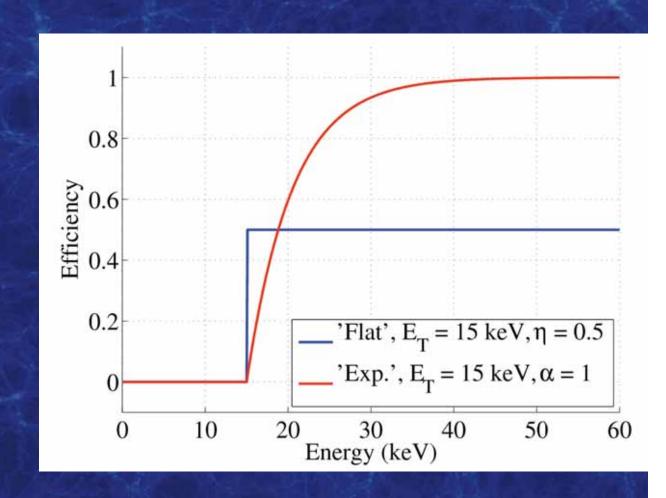
- 20 WIMP candidates
 - (0.11,0.09,0.03) ev/kg/day
 above (8, 11, 16) keV
 - Expect ~0.01 ev/kg/day from identified neutron sources
- Are these WIMPs?
- Events at 8 keV threshold indicate that this is unlikely
 - Events are not consistent with the neutron AP distribution
 - If we include higher AP events, see clustering in time (3 in 3 hour period, 4 in 9 hour period in a ~1 month exposure with 6+4 events total)
 - Events are correlated with events at the CF₃I, H₂O, SiO₂ boundary



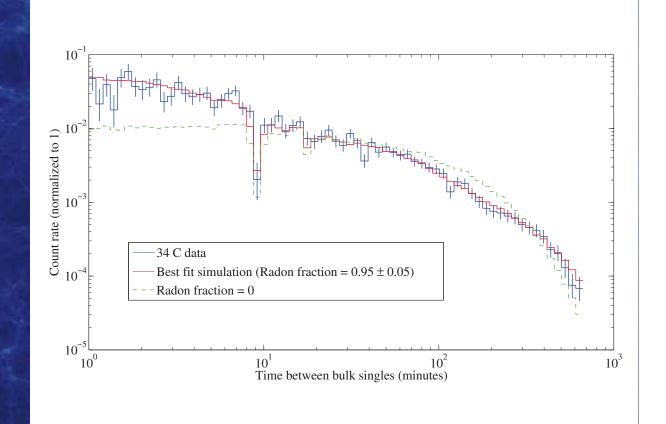




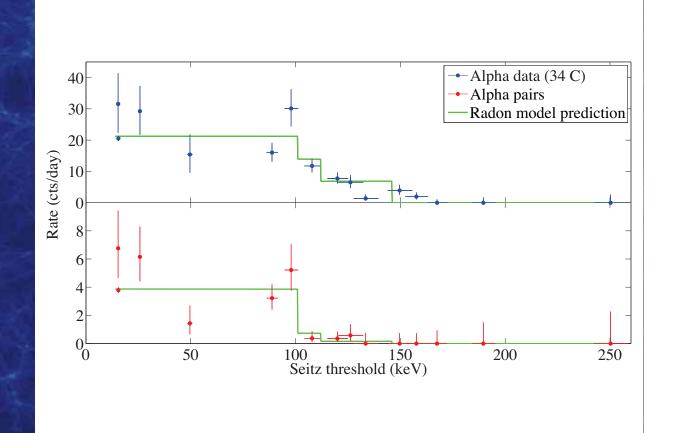
- Width in limit plots indicates two efficiency models for C,F to characterize our threshold systematics
 - Flat 100% efficiency used for Iodine
- Both models fit our calibration data
 - Neutron count rates ~50% of those predicted by simulations
 - Alpha data indicates ~100% efficiency for heavy nuclear recoils above the Seitz threshold



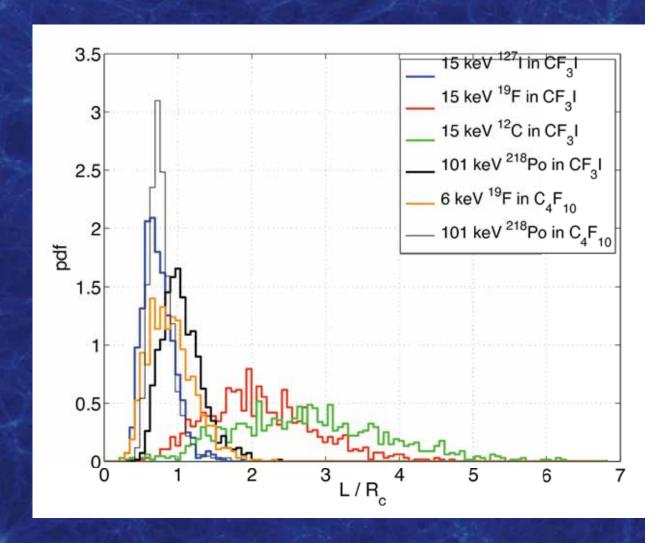
- Width in limit plots indicates two efficiency models for C,F to characterize our threshold systematics
 - Flat 100% efficiency used for lodine
- Both models fit our calibration data
 - Neutron count rates ~50% of those predicted by simulations
 - Alpha data indicates ~100% efficiency for heavy nuclear recoils above the Seitz threshold

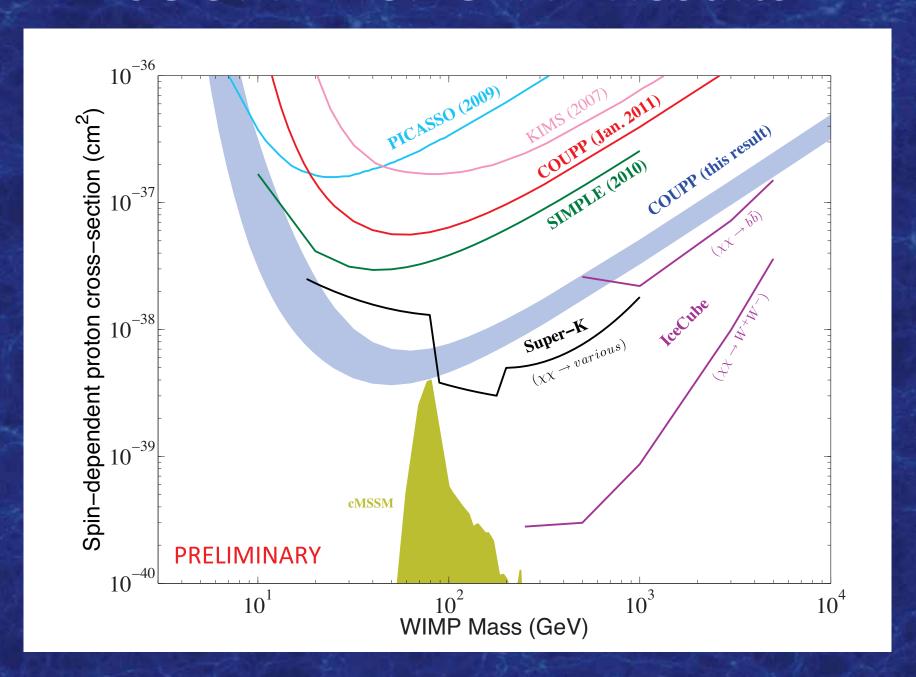


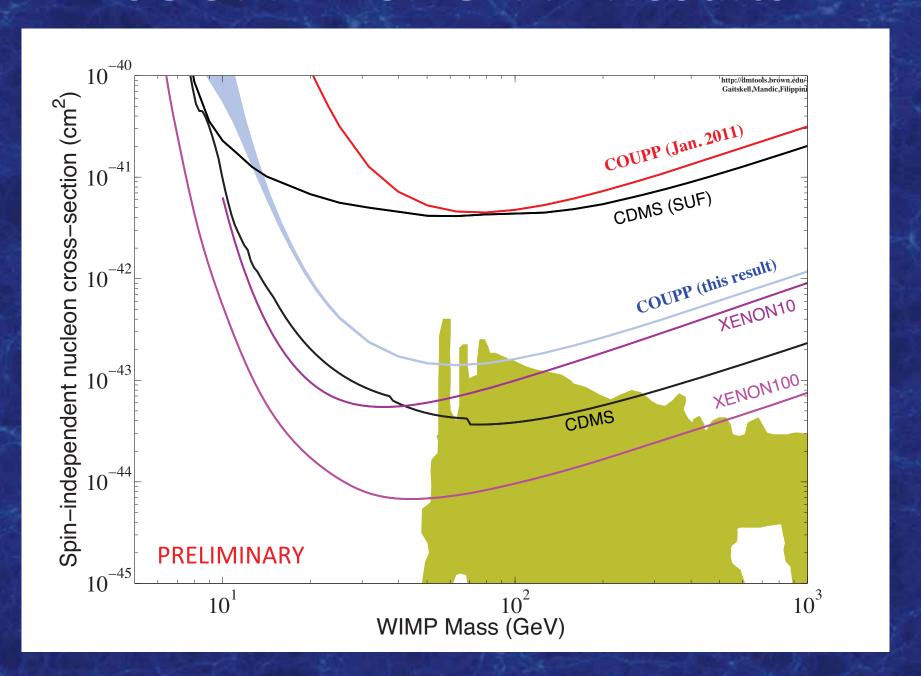
- Width in limit plots indicates two efficiency models for C,F to characterize our threshold systematics
 - Flat 100% efficiency used for Iodine
- Both models fit our calibration data
 - Neutron count rates ~50% of those predicted by simulations
 - Alpha data indicates ~100% efficiency for heavy nuclear recoils above the Seitz threshold



- Width in limit plots indicates two efficiency models for C,F to characterize our threshold systematics
 - Flat 100% efficiency used for Iodine
- Both models fit our calibration data
 - Neutron count rates ~50% of those predicted by simulations
 - Alpha data indicates ~100% efficiency for heavy nuclear recoils above the Seitz threshold

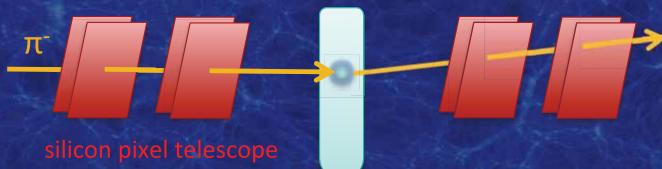




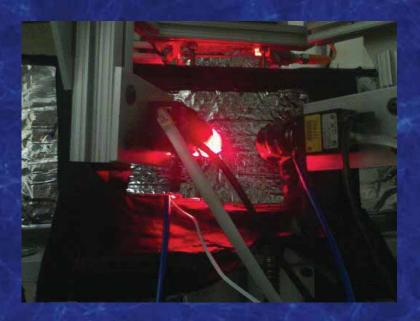


COUPP Thresholds - CIRTE at FNAL

- Better threshold and efficiency measurements are needed for COUPP chambers
- COUPP Iodine Recoil
 Threshold Experiment pion scattering in the Fermilab test beam has been initiated



10 mm CF3I bubble chamber



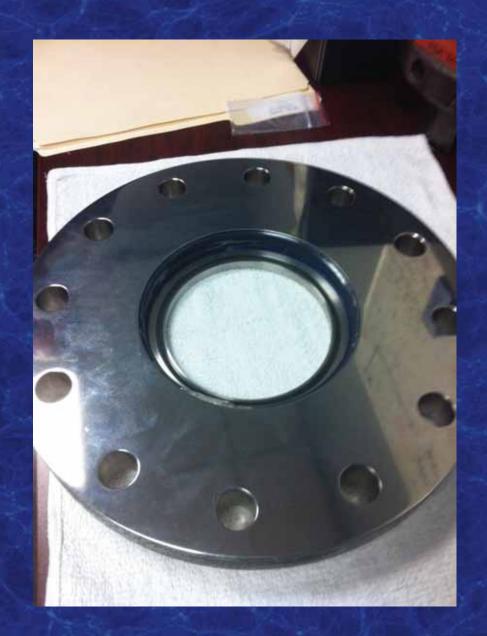
COUPP Thresholds — CIRTE at FNAL

- Better threshold and efficiency measurements are needed for COUPP chambers
- COUPP Iodine Recoil
 Threshold Experiment pion scattering in the Fermilab test beam has been initiated
- Initial 2 days of data with full silicon pixel telescope and 10 mm bubble chamber in 12 GeV pion beam
- 2 weeks beam time scheduled for March 14-27, 2012



COUPP Future

- The 4 kg vessel is being refurbished
- Known neutron sources removed
 - New piezos
 - New viewport
- CF₃I purity improved
- Run planned to start April 2012

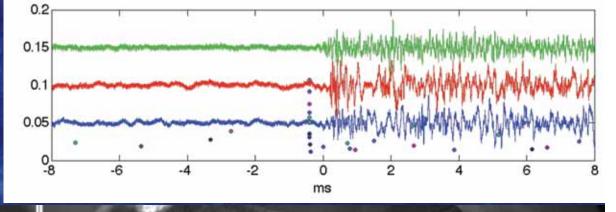


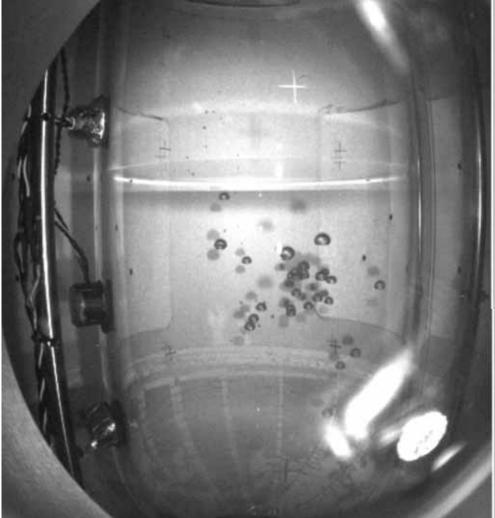
COUPP60 Status

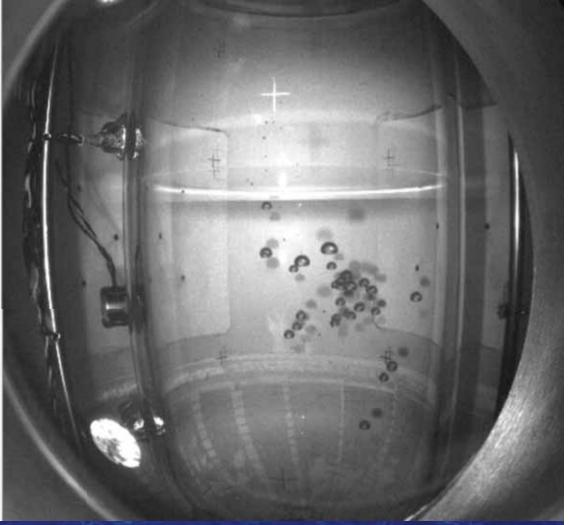
- 2 runs at shallow MINOS site at FNAL (300 mwe)
- System understood and shipping to SNOLAB
- Lessons learned from COUPP4 impacting the pressure vessel, acoustic sensors, and viewports
- Installation planned for Summer 2012



The End

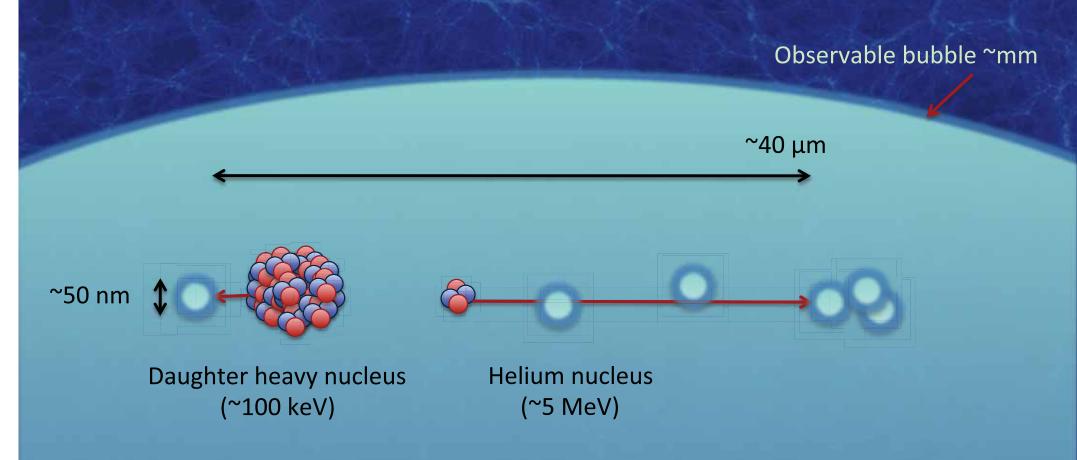




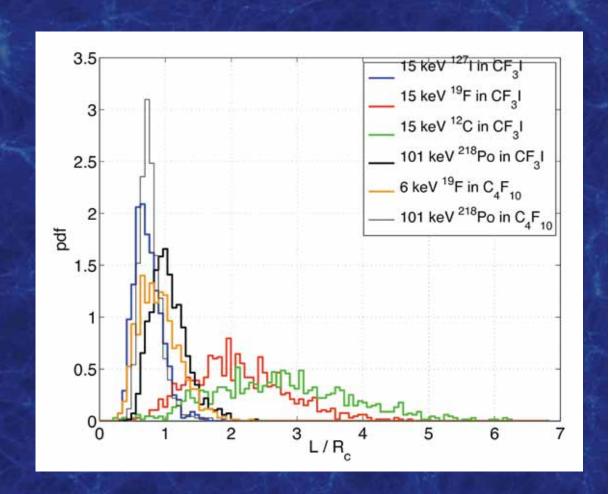


Acoustic Discrimination

 Alpha/Nuclear recoil discrimination based on acoustic power demonstrated at 10:1 level in 2011



- Track lengths for C,F
 are significantly larger
 than the critical radius
 for bubble nucleation
 in CF₃I
- I, Po in CF₃I have track lengths smaller than the critical radius
- F in C₄F₁₀ also have track lengths shorter than the critical radius



COUPP60 Darkening



Significant darkening after 25 days



No significant darkening after 50days

- Optical photons can destroy the C-I bond leading to a red solute in COUPP chambers
- We observed no significant darkening in a two month run of COUPP60