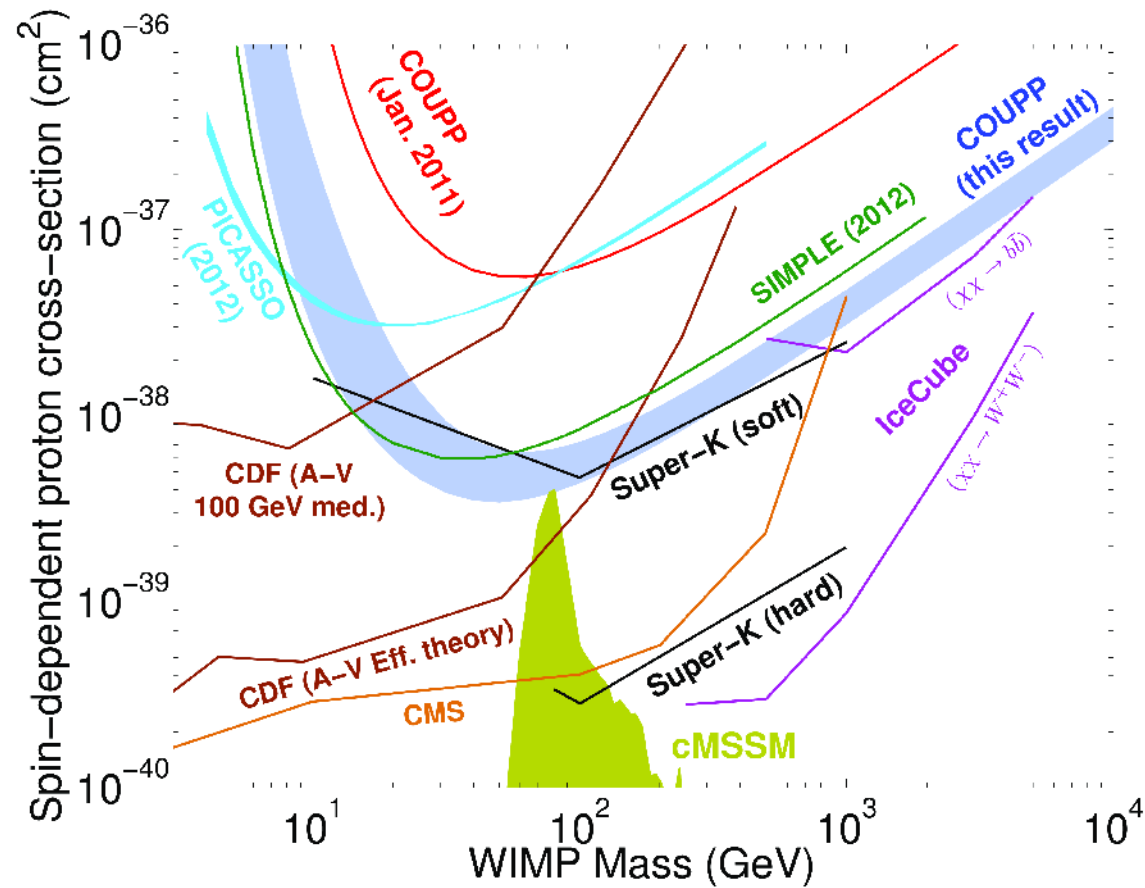


COUPP Carbon and Fluorine Recoil Thresholds



THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO

Alan Robinson

July 26, 2012 IDM 2012, Chicago, IL

Bubble nucleation efficiency

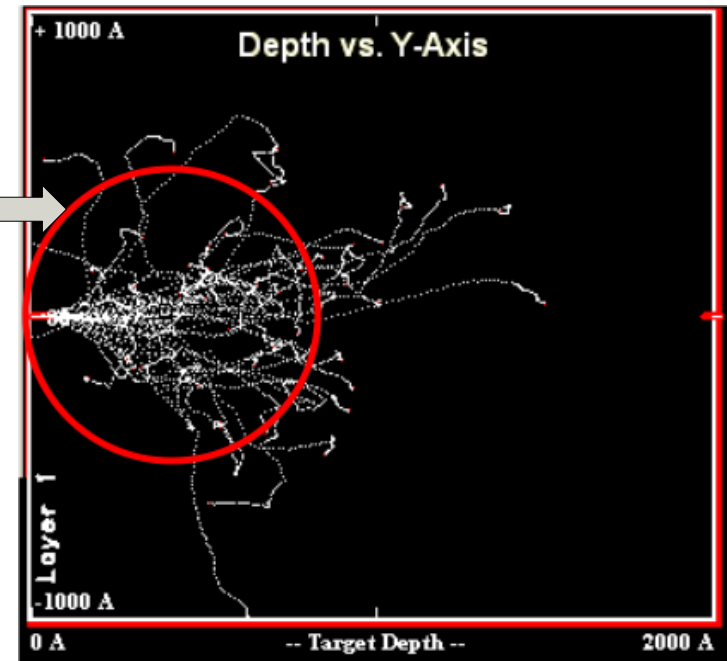
- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects

• Definition:

The probability for producing an observable bubble from a nuclear recoil.

SRIM calculation of 15 keV fluorine recoils in CF_3I

Length scale
at 15keV threshold



Calibration method

- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects

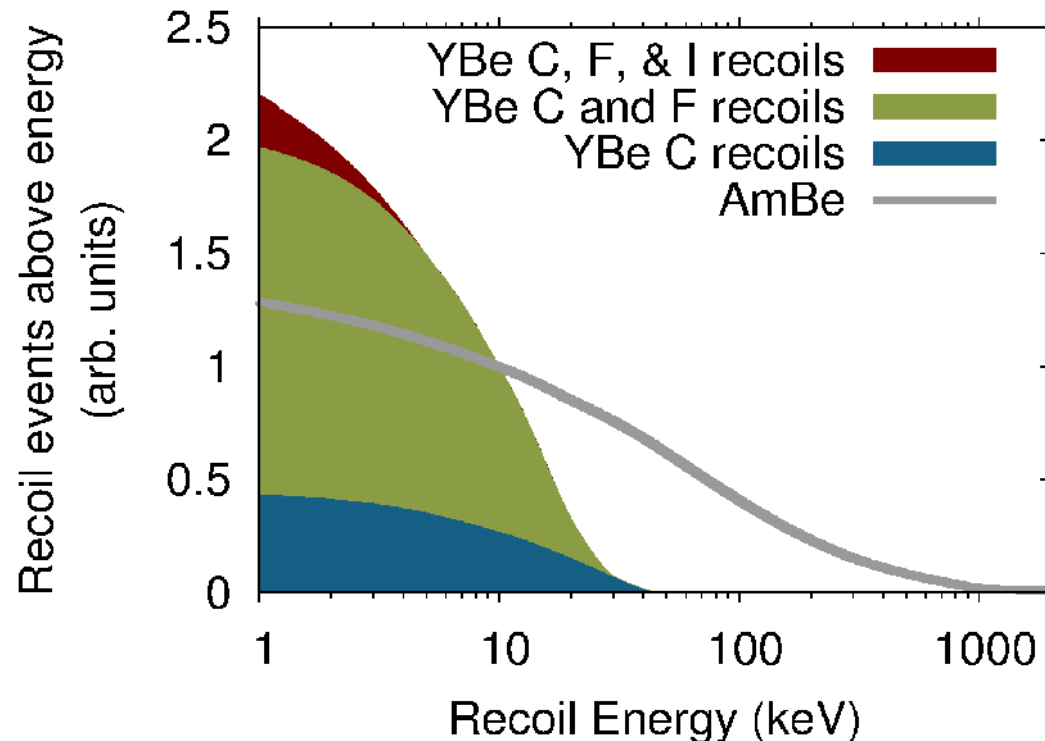
- Produce a spectrum of nuclear recoils.
 - ▶ Neutron propagation simulated with MCNP
- Measure a count rate.
- Change the detector's threshold, repeat.

Nuclear recoil spectra

- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects

- 152 keV neutrons from $^{88}\text{Y}/\text{Be}$ give:
 - ▶ Hard upper limit on recoil energy (31 keV on F)
 - ▶ Only C & F recoils at >5keV, the ROI.

Integrated nuclear recoil spectra from neutrons in CF_3I



Neutrons from $^{88}\text{Y}/\text{Be}$

- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects



TABLE 3. Results of present measurements

E_γ (keV)	$\sigma(E_\gamma)$ (mb)
1674.7	0.88 ± 0.16
1705.2	1.33 ± 0.24
1724.9	1.10 ± 0.20
1778.9	0.73 ± 0.13
$^{88}\text{Y} \rightarrow 1836.0$	0.47 ± 0.09
2167.6	0.18 ± 0.04

M. Fujishiro et al., Can. J. Phys.
60, 1672 (1982).

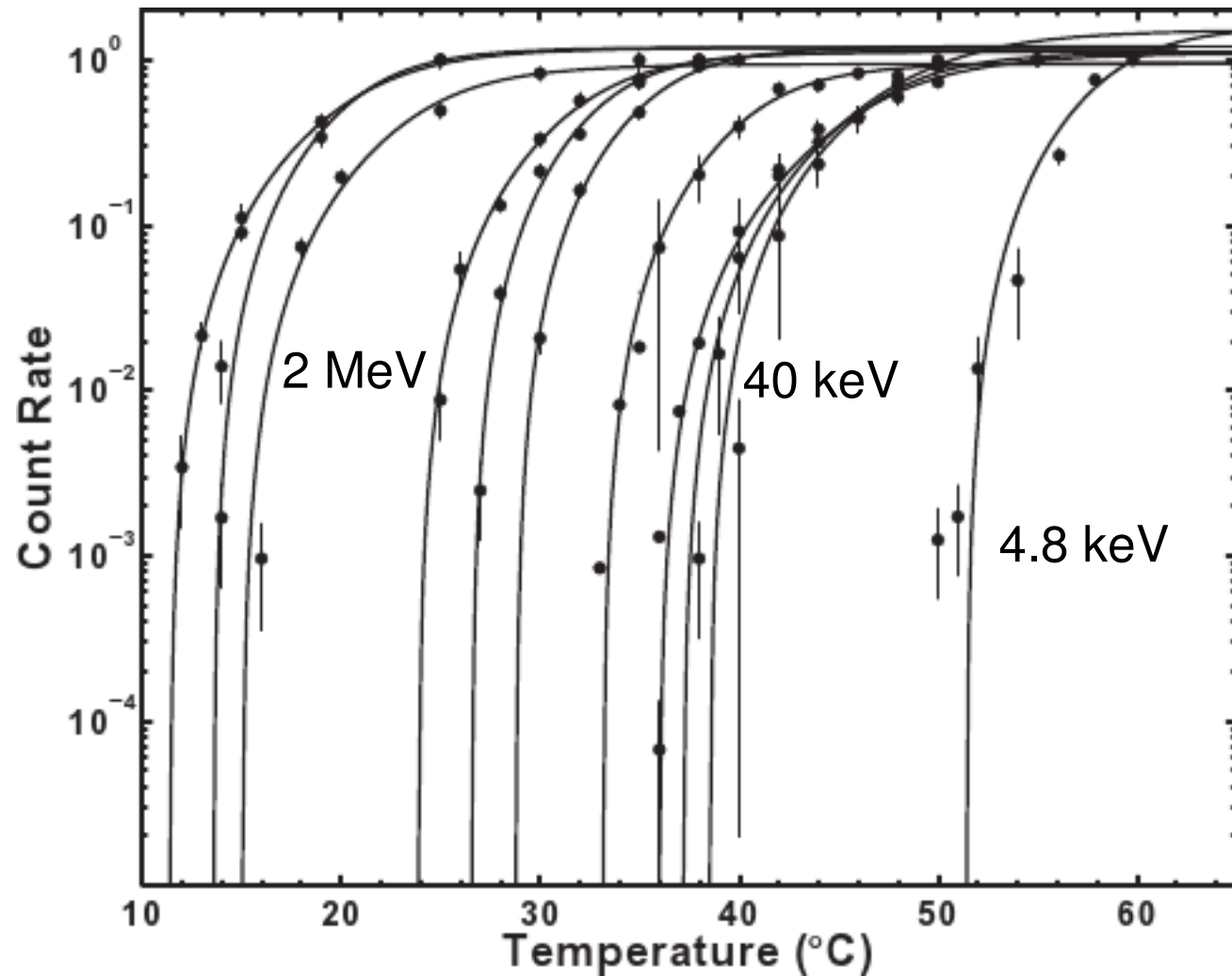


- Mono-energetic 152 keV neutrons.
- $10^5 \gamma$ emitted / neutron emitted

PICASSO's calibration

- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects

PICASSO's detector response to monoenergetic neutrons



- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects

- Fit a functional form:

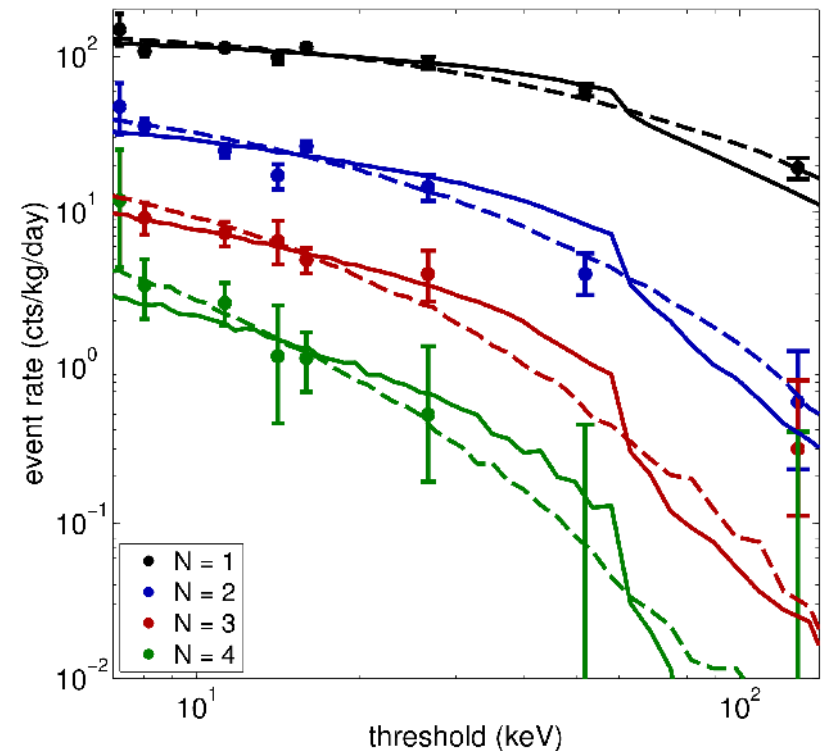
$$P = 1 - \exp \left\{ -\alpha \frac{E_r - E_{thr}}{E_{thr}} \right\}$$

- ▶ P – nucleation efficiency
- ▶ $\alpha = 2.5 \pm 0.5$ – fitted parameter
- ▶ E_{thr} – calculated threshold energy
- ▶ E_r – recoil energy

AmBe calibrations

- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects

- Using COUPP-4kg with AmBe neutrons.
 - ▶ Fit to
 - ▶ PICASSO model, $\alpha = 0.15$ (dashed line) or
 - ▶ Step function w/ length scale cutoff, (solid line).

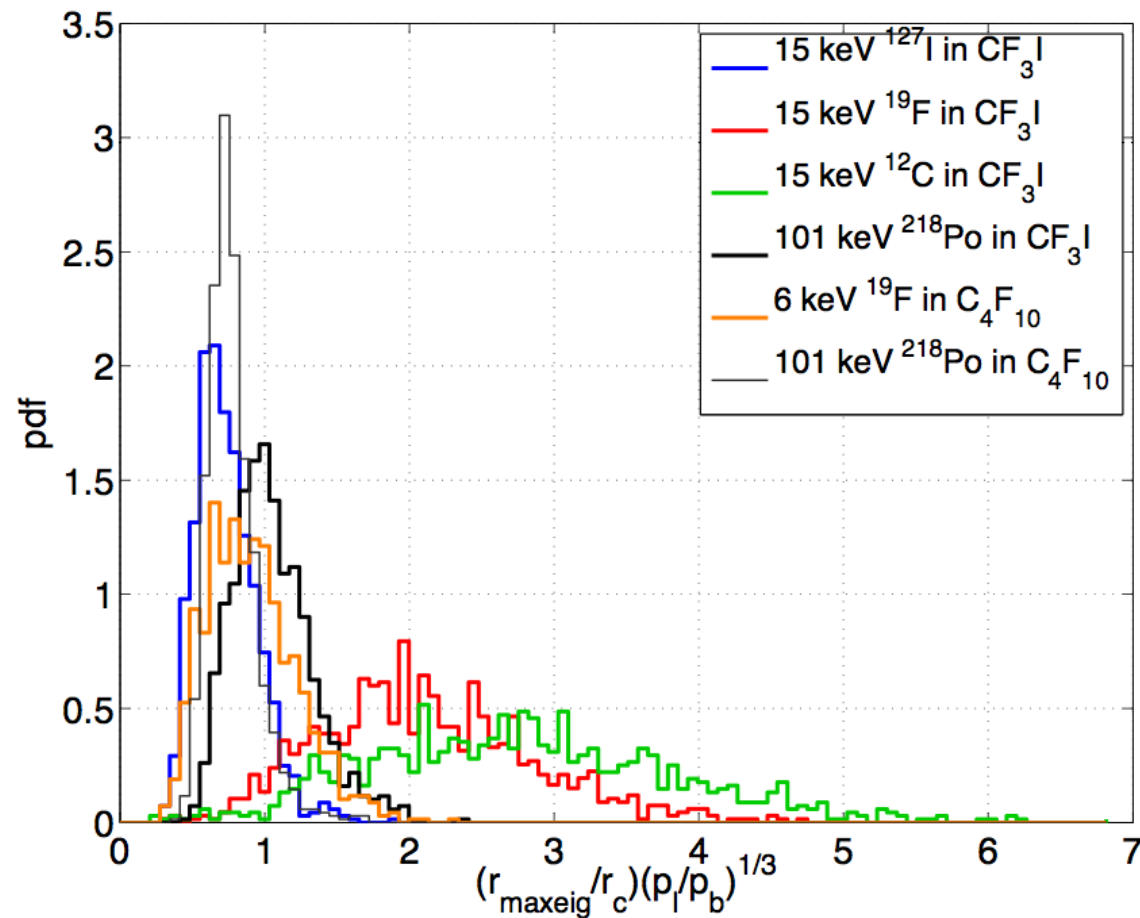


D.A Fustin, Ph.D. Thesis
Univ. of Chicago, 2012.

Is CF_3I different?

- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects

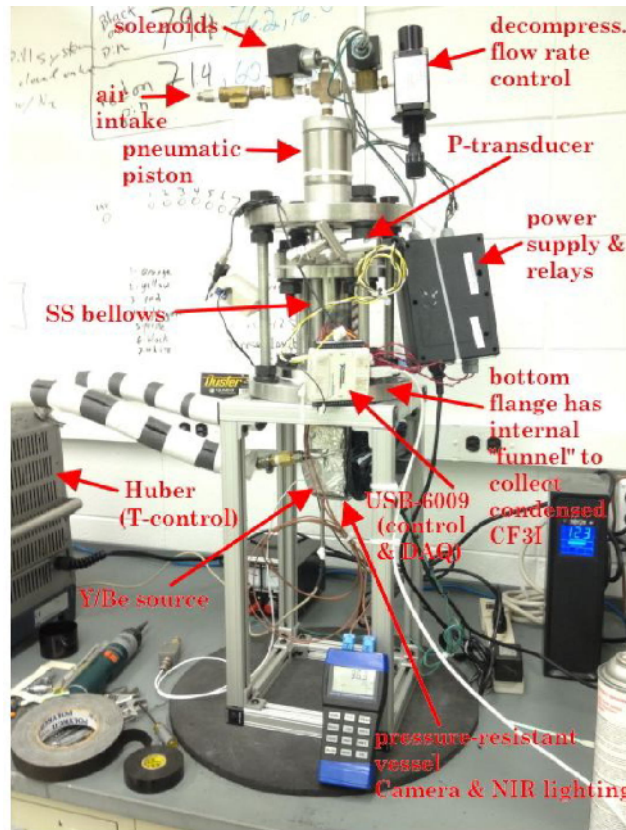
- Carbon and fluorine recoils produce longer tracks in CF_3I than in C_4F_{10} .



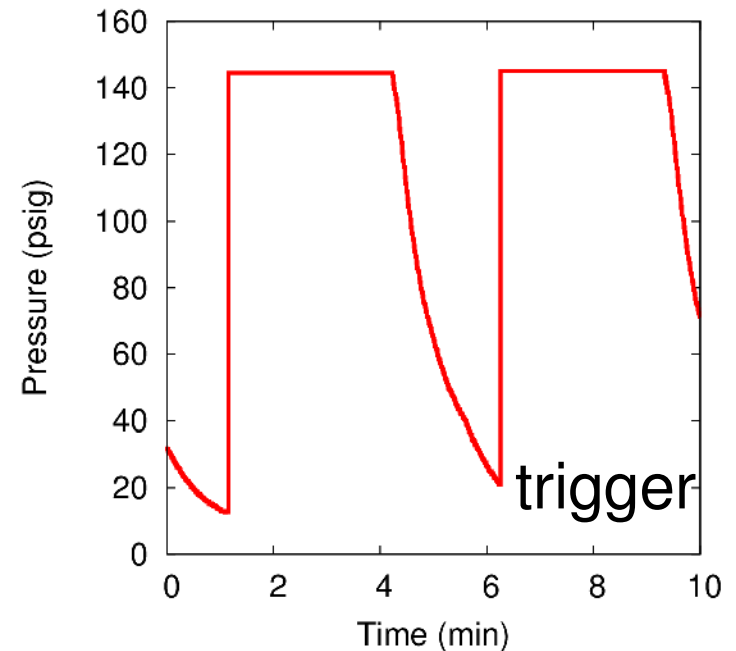
Calibration bubble chambers

- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects

- < 2mm moderating material.
- Pressure (threshold) scanning during each expansion.



Sample expansion history

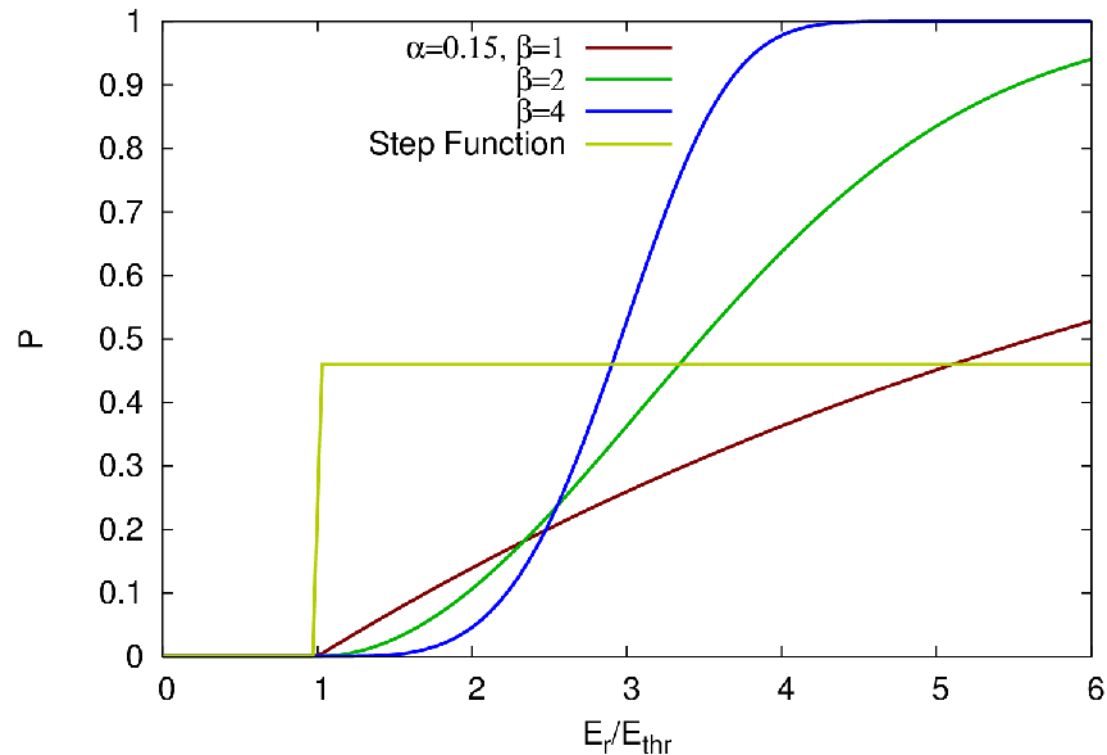


- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects

● Use:

$$P = 1 - \exp \left\{ - \left(\alpha \frac{E_r - E_{thr}}{E_{thr}} \right)^\beta \right\}$$

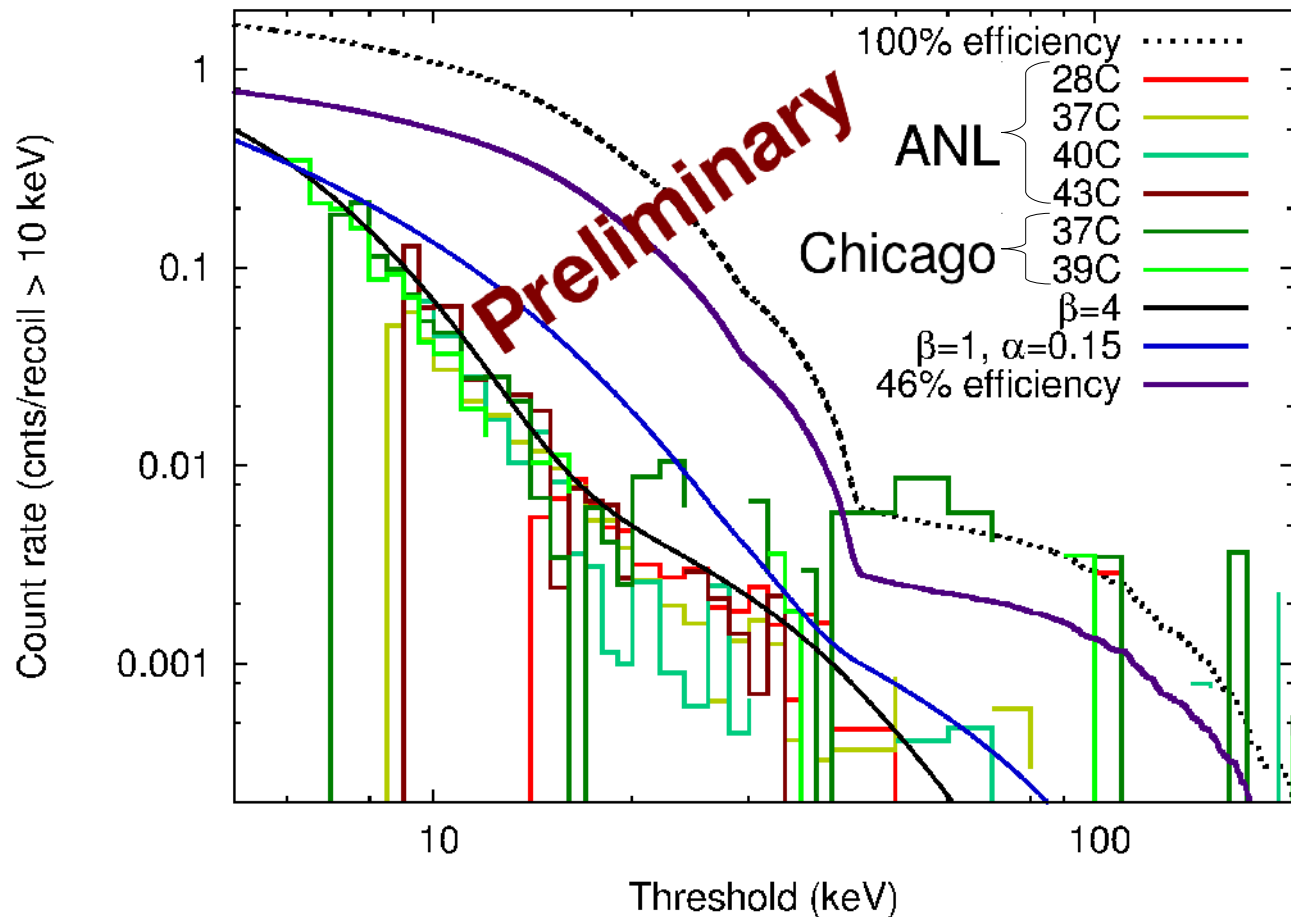
▶ $\beta=1$ is the PICASSO model



Count rates

- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects

Normalized and background subtracted count rate for Y/Be neutrons on CF3I bubble chambers



Systematics

- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects

- 15% uncertainty in recoil rate normalization, mostly from MCNP simulation.
- 0.5°C uncertainty in temperature (8% threshold uncertainty)

- Method
- Previous calibrations
- This calibration
- Prospects

- Obtain a nucleation efficiency calibration at low energy using a consistent threshold model.
- Use a monoenergetic neutron beam to calibrate at other energies.
- Study the response of other fluids with Y/Be.

Acknowledgements

- Juan I. Collar and C. Eric Dahl
University of Chicago
- Brad DiGiovine, K. Ernst Rehm, and
Claudio Ugalde
Argonne National Lab
- Andrew Sonnenschein
Fermilab
- NSERC PGS D fellowship. 

Collaboration

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Kavli Institute
for Cosmological Physics
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

J. Brice, D. Broemmelsiek, P.S. Cooper,
M. Crisler, J. Hall, W.H. Lippincott,
E. Ramberg, and A. Sonnenschein



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NORTHWESTERN
UNIVERSITY

D. Maurya and S. Priya



E. Vázquez Jáuregui



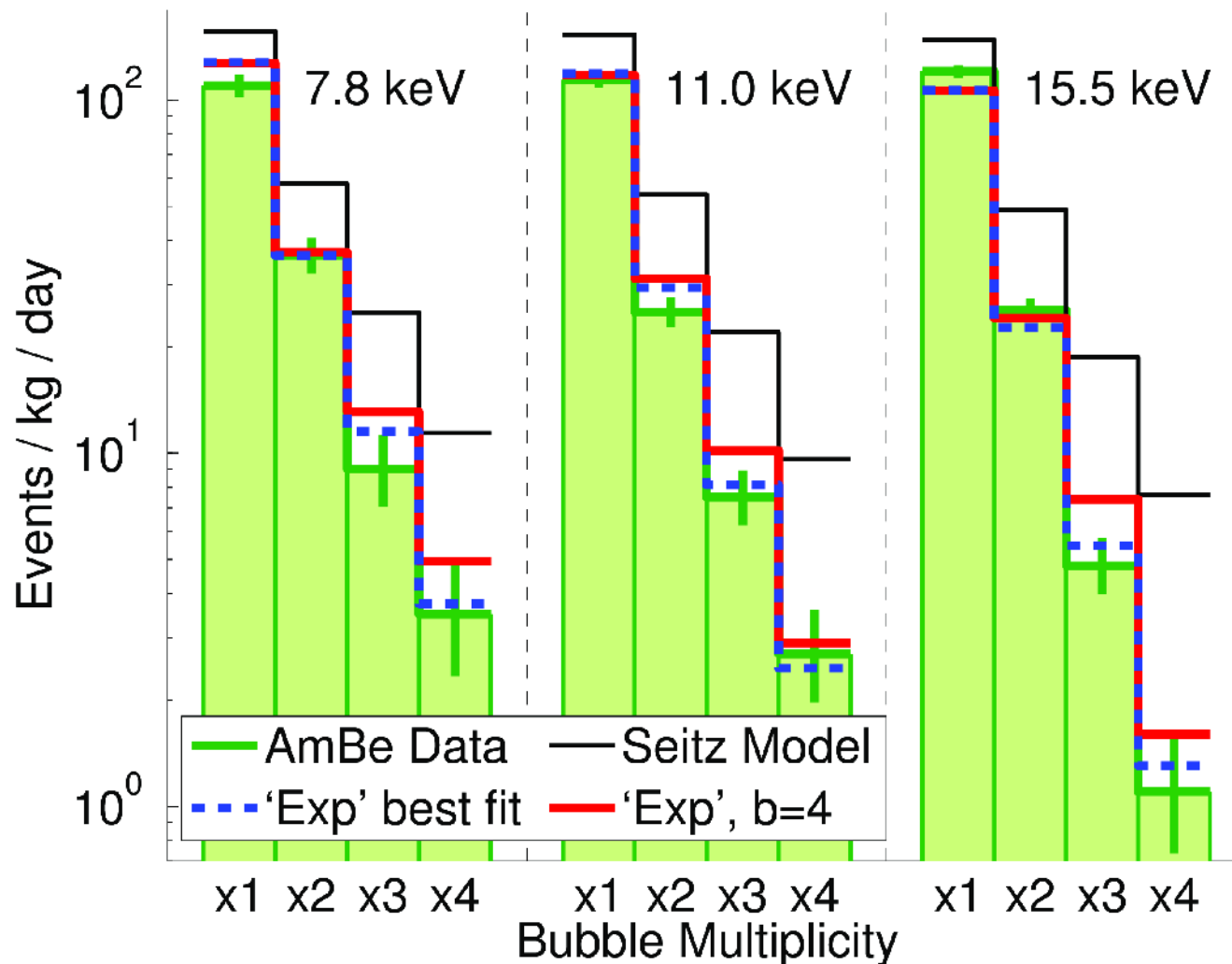
Funding and support from:



Extra slides

Consistency with AmBe and multiples

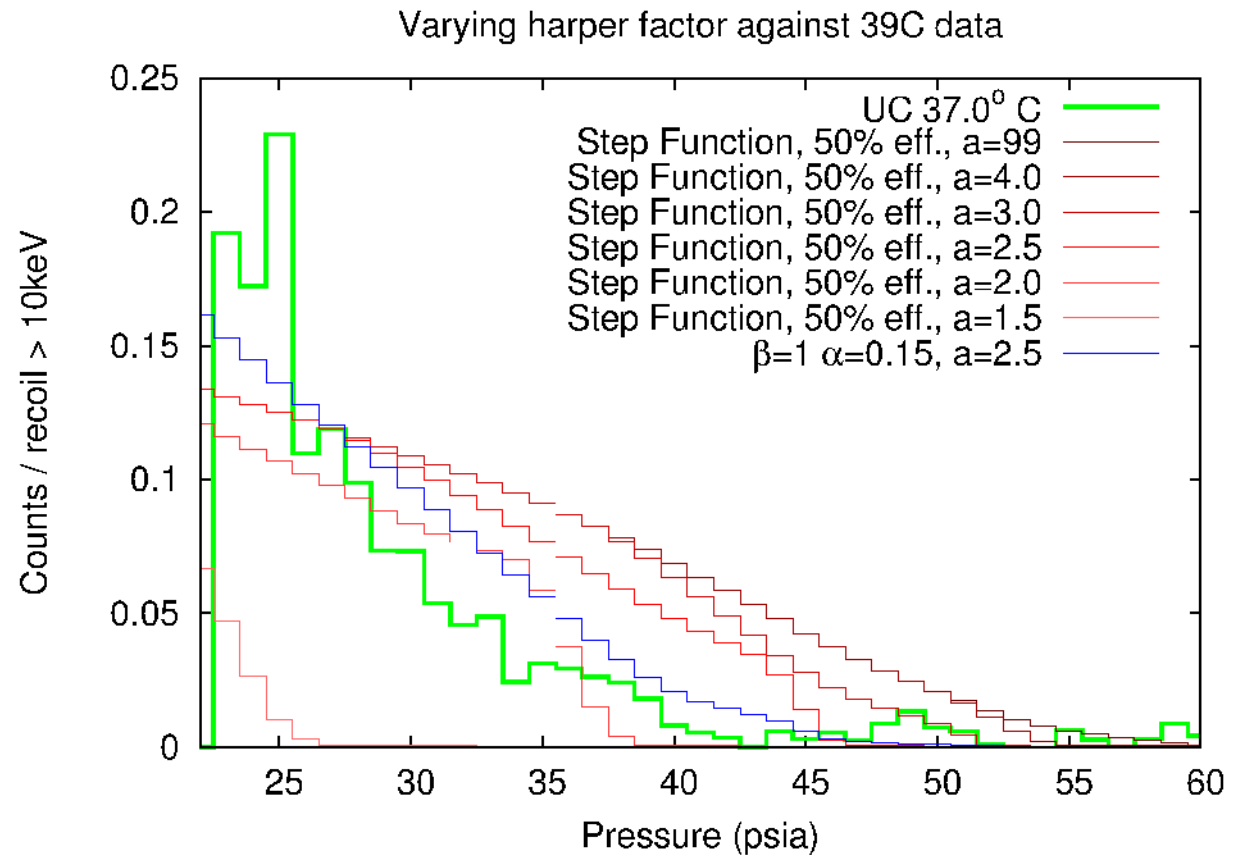
Extra Slides



Length scale threshold

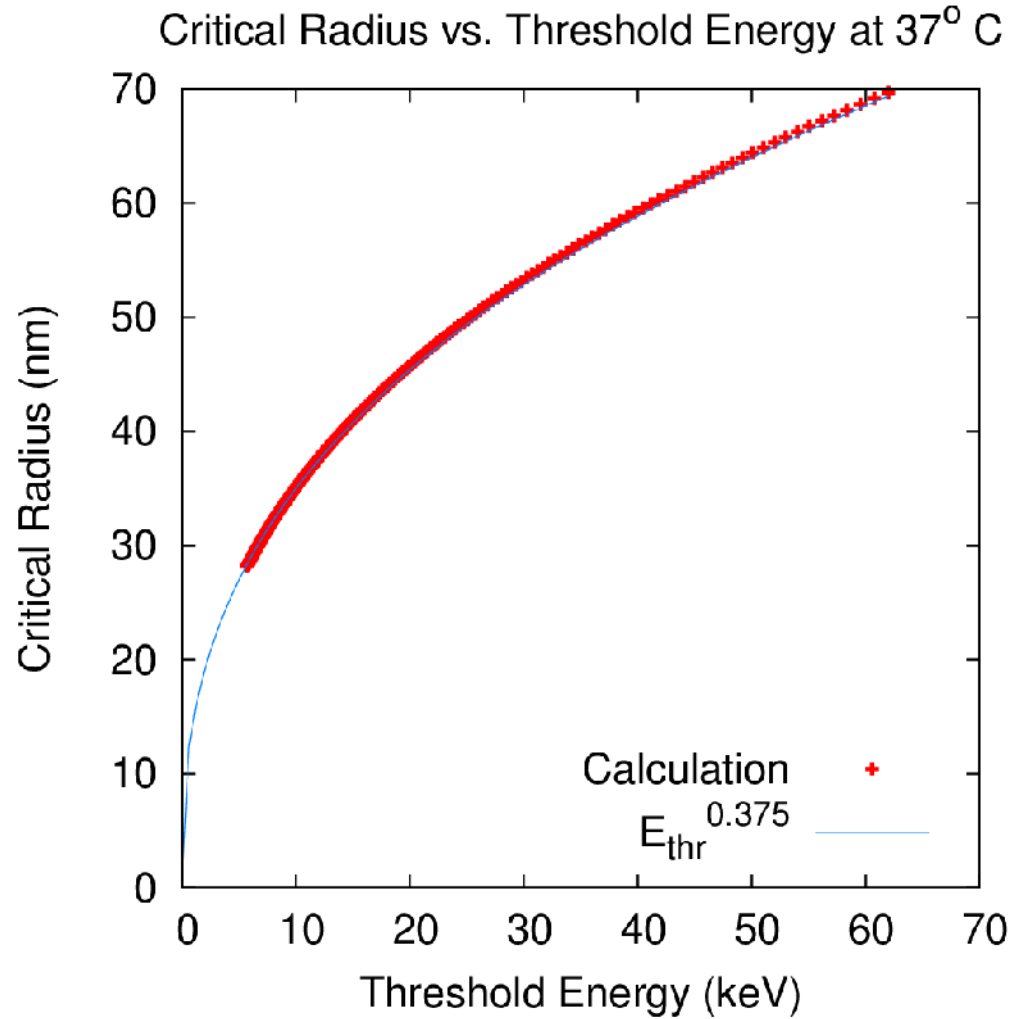
Extra Slides

- A step threshold in length scale make a sharp turnon:
- Y/Be data is insensitive to $a > 4$.



Length scale threshold

Extra Slides



Seitz model calculation

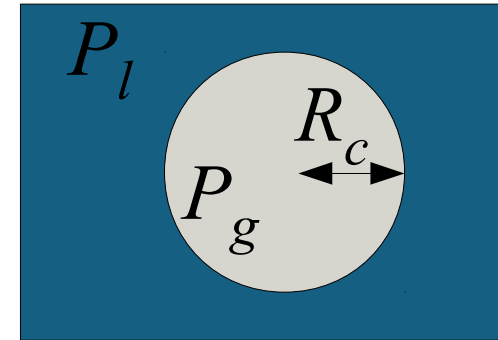
Extra Slides

● Two steps:

▶ Critical radius of the bubble

σ – surface tension

$$P_g - P_l = \frac{2\sigma}{R_c}$$



▶ Energy to form critical bubble

▶ Surface formation energy - dominant at high threshold.

▶ Heat of vaporization

$$Q = \frac{4\pi}{3} r_c^3 \rho_b (h_b - h_l) + 4\pi r_c^2 \left(\sigma - T \frac{d\sigma}{dT} \right)$$