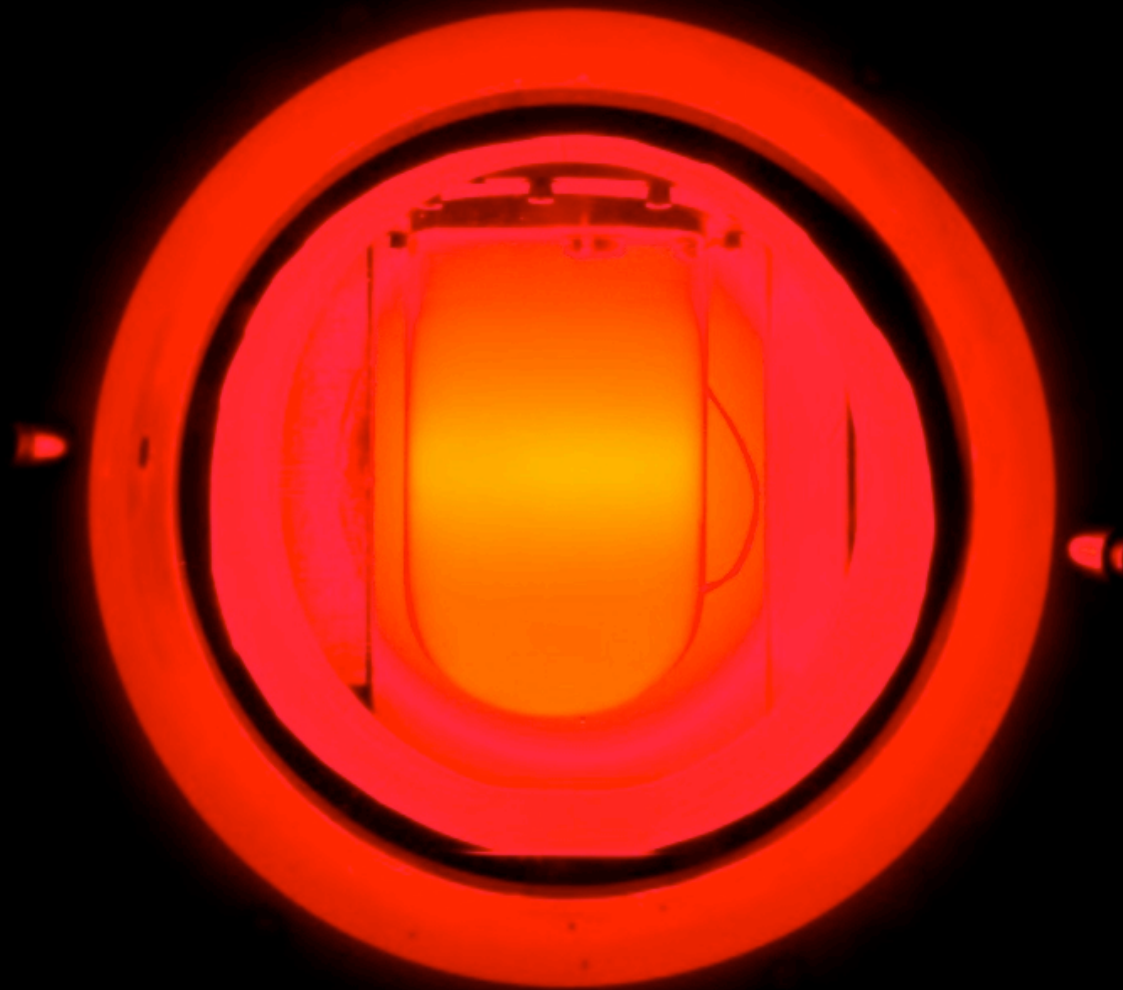
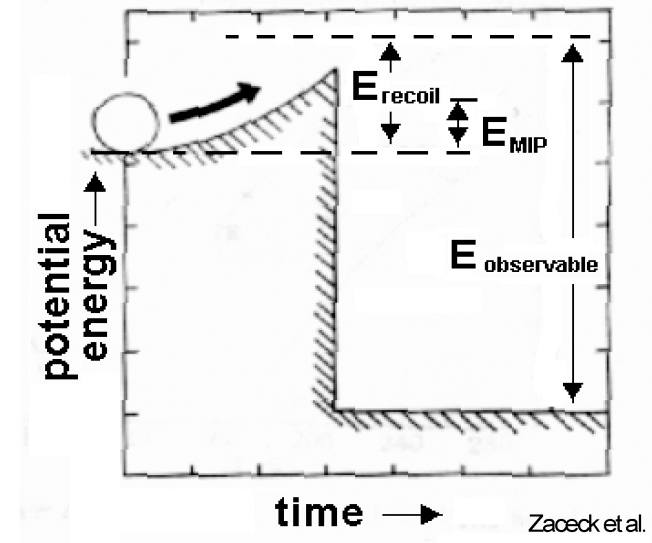
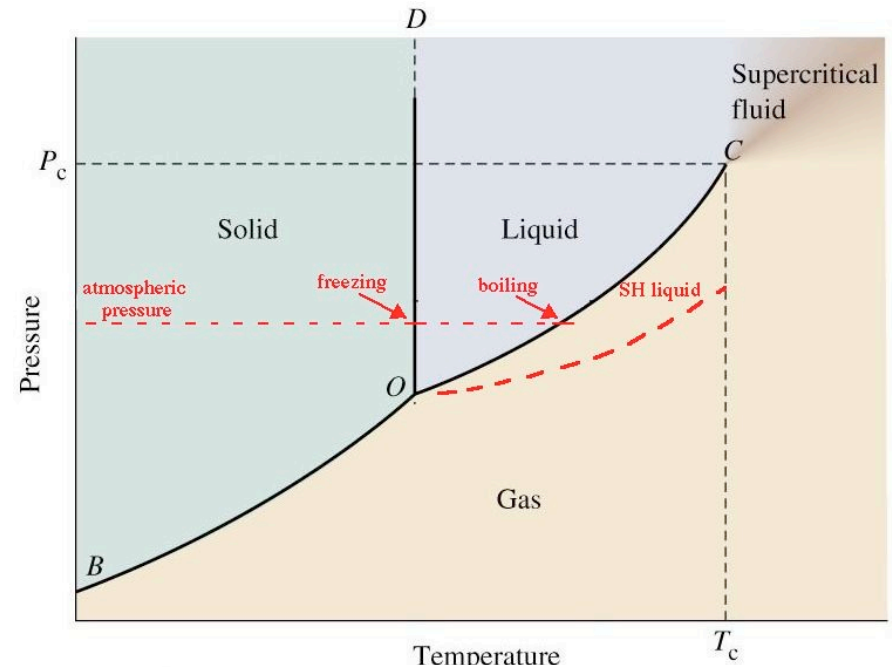


What's so special about COUPP?



COUPP approach to WIMP detection:

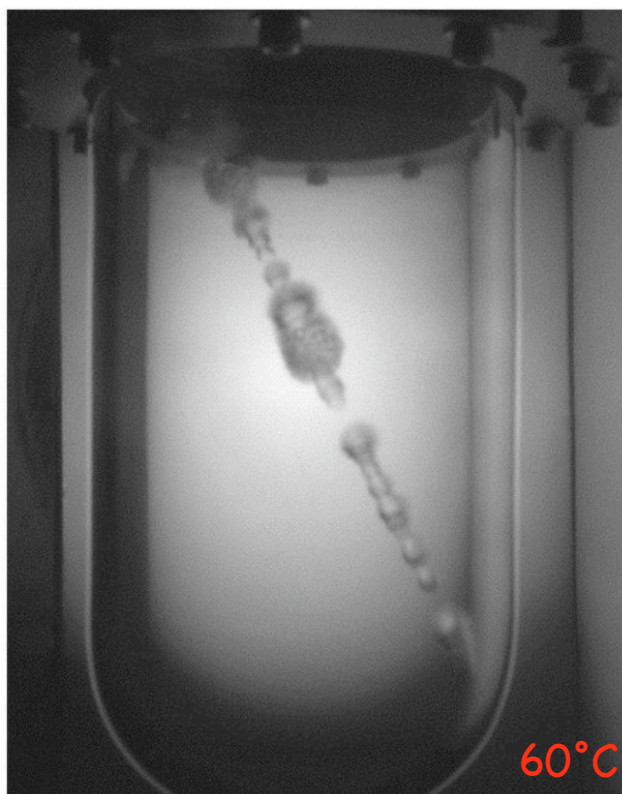
- Detection of single bubbles induced by high- dE/dx nuclear recoils in heavy liquid bubble chambers
- $<10^{-10}$ rejection factor for MIPs. *INTRINSIC* (no data cuts)
- Scalability: large masses easily monitored (built-in “amplification”). Choice of three triggers: pressure, acoustic, motion (video)
- Revisit an old detector technology with improvements leading to extended (unlimited?) stability (*ultra-clean* BC)
- Excellent sensitivity to both SD and SI couplings (CF_3I)
- Target fluid can be replaced (e.g., C_3F_8 , C_4F_{10} , CF_3Br). Useful for separation between n- and WIMP-recoils and pinpointing WIMP in SUSY parameter space.
- High spatial granularity = additional n rejection mechanism
- Low cost, room temperature operation, safe chemistry (fire-extinguishing industrial refrigerants), moderate pressures (<200 psig)
- Single concentration: reducing α -emitters in fluids to levels already achieved elsewhere ($\sim 10^{-17}$) will lead to complete probing of SUSY models



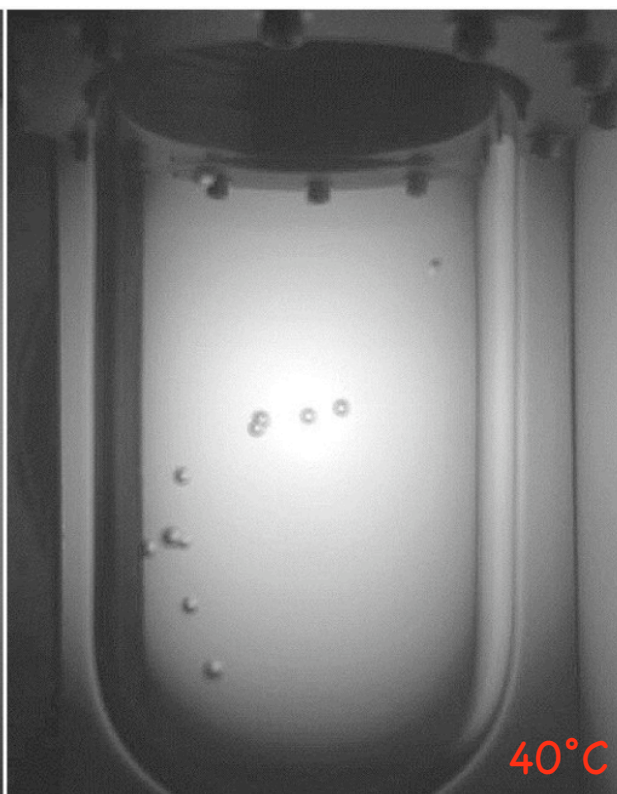
Not your daddy's bubble chamber:

Conventional BC operation
(high superheat, MIP sensitive)

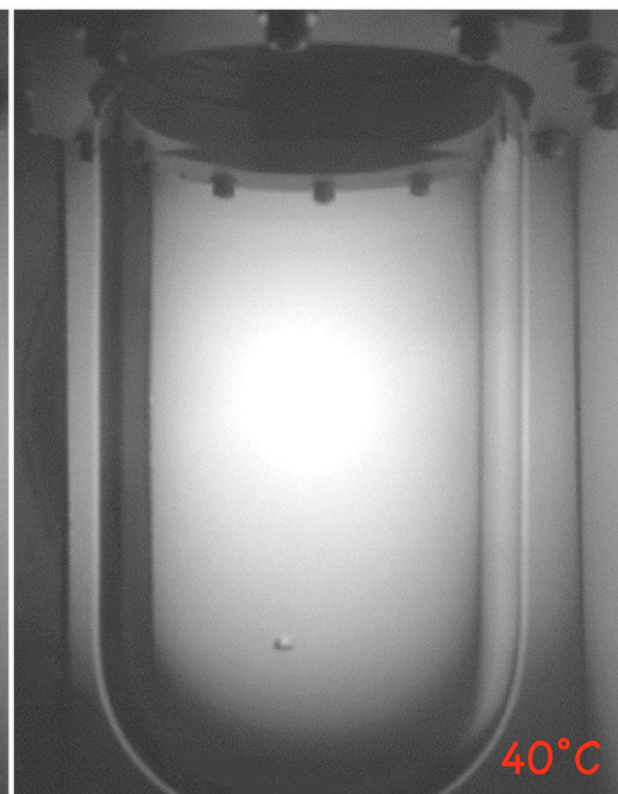
Low degree of superheat, sensitive to nuclear recoils only



muon



Neutron



WIMP

ultra-clean BC: Bolte *et al.*, NIM A577 (2007) 569

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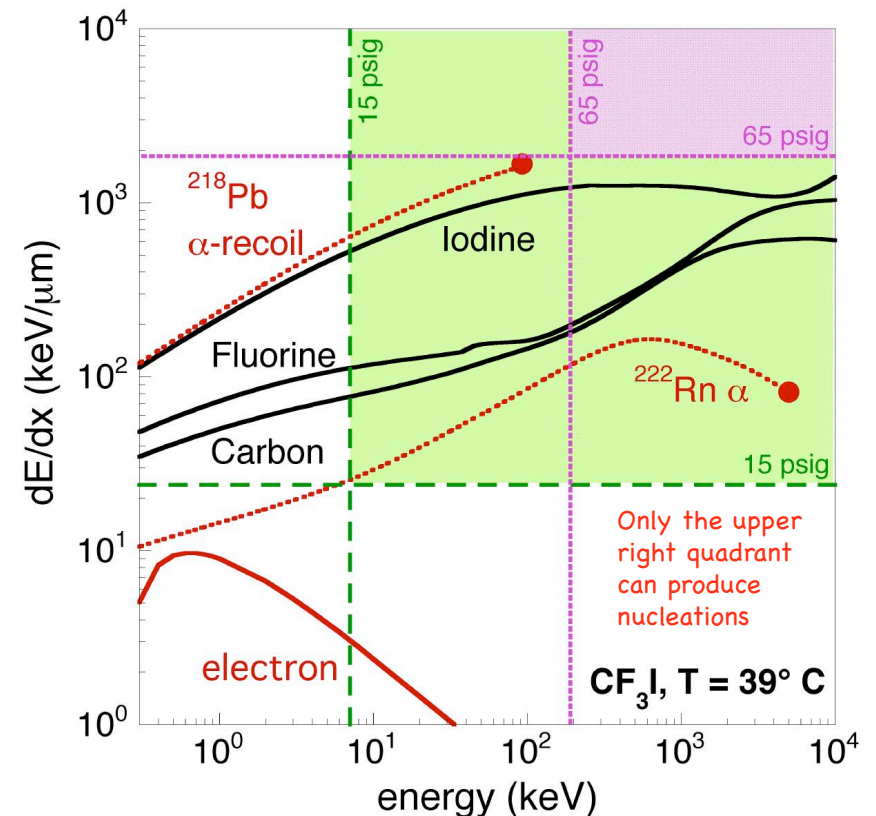
Seitz model of bubble nucleation
(classical BC theory):

$$E > E_e = 4\pi r_e^2 \left(\gamma - T \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial T} \right) + \frac{4}{3} \pi r_e^3 \rho_v \frac{h_{fg}}{M} + \frac{4}{3} \pi r_e^3 P, \quad r_e = 2\gamma / \Delta P$$

$$dE/dx > E_e / (ar_e)$$

Threshold in deposited energy

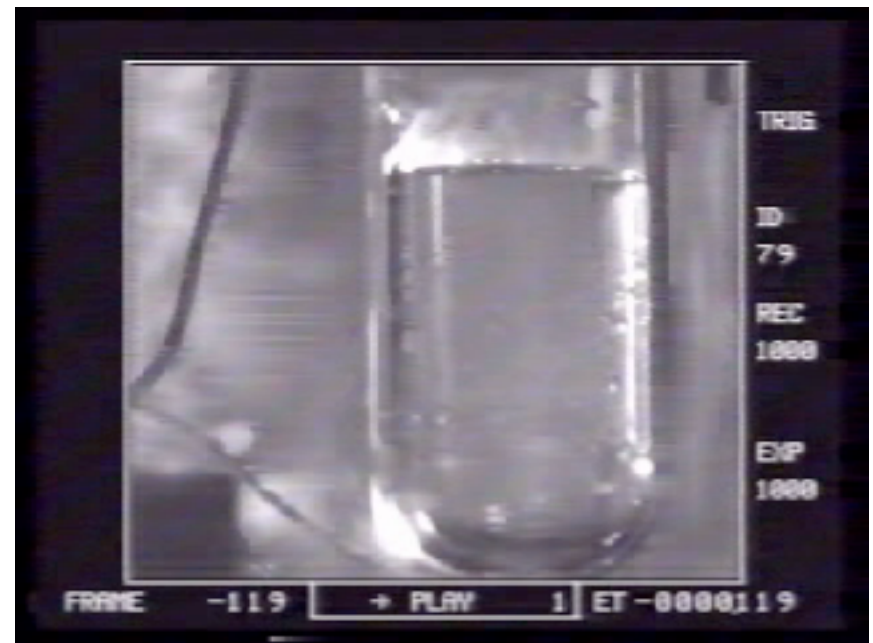
Threshold also in stopping power, allows for efficient *INTRINSIC* MIP background rejection



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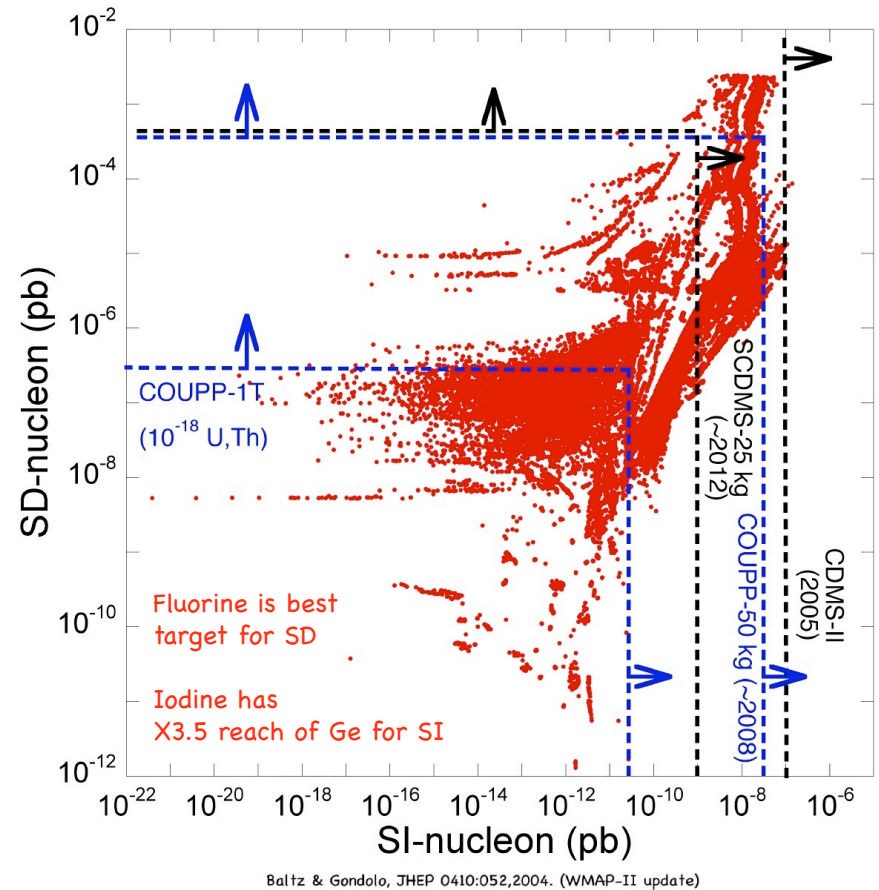
neutron-induced nucleation in 20 c.c. CF_3Br (0.1 s real-time span)
Movie available from <http://cfcp.uchicago.edu/~collar/bubble.mov>



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An old precept: attack on both fronts

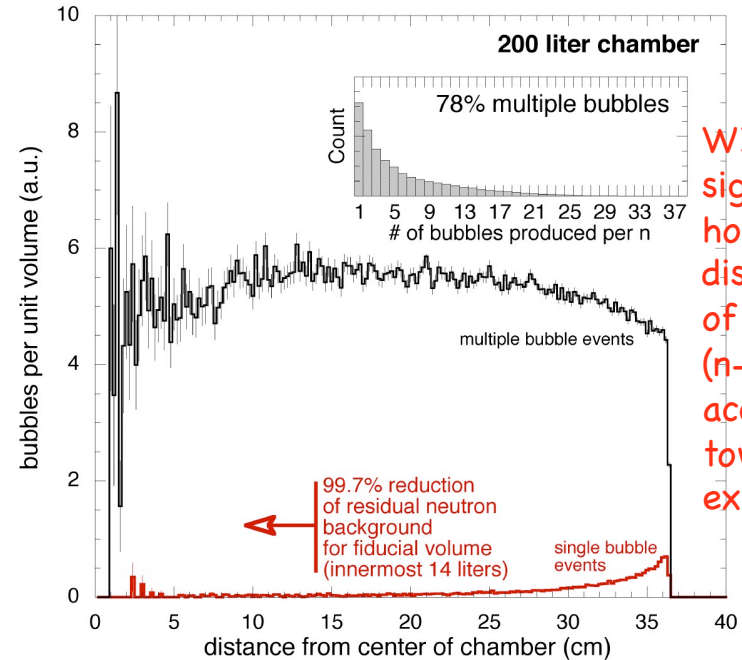


SD SUSY space harder to get to, but more robust predictions (astro-ph/0001511, 0509269, and refs. therein)

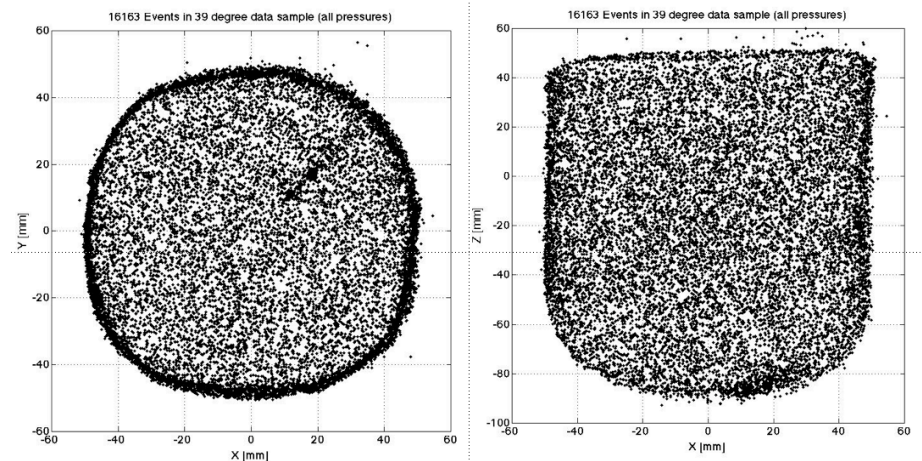
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Larger chambers will be “self-shielding”



WIMP signature: homogeneous distribution of singles (n -induced accumulate towards the exterior)

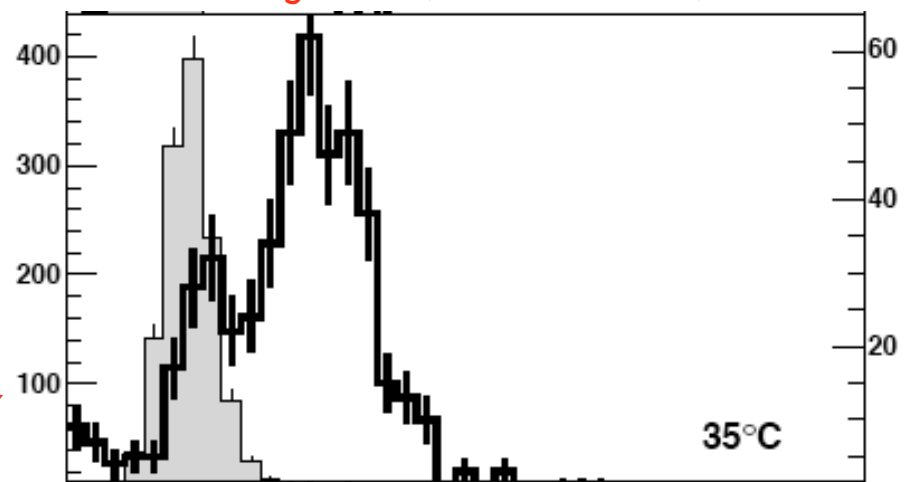


Spatial distribution of bubbles (~ 1 mm resol.)

COUPP approach to WIMP detection:

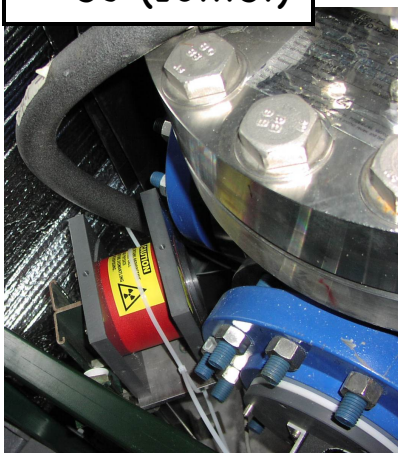
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Some exciting news! (arXiv:0807.1536)

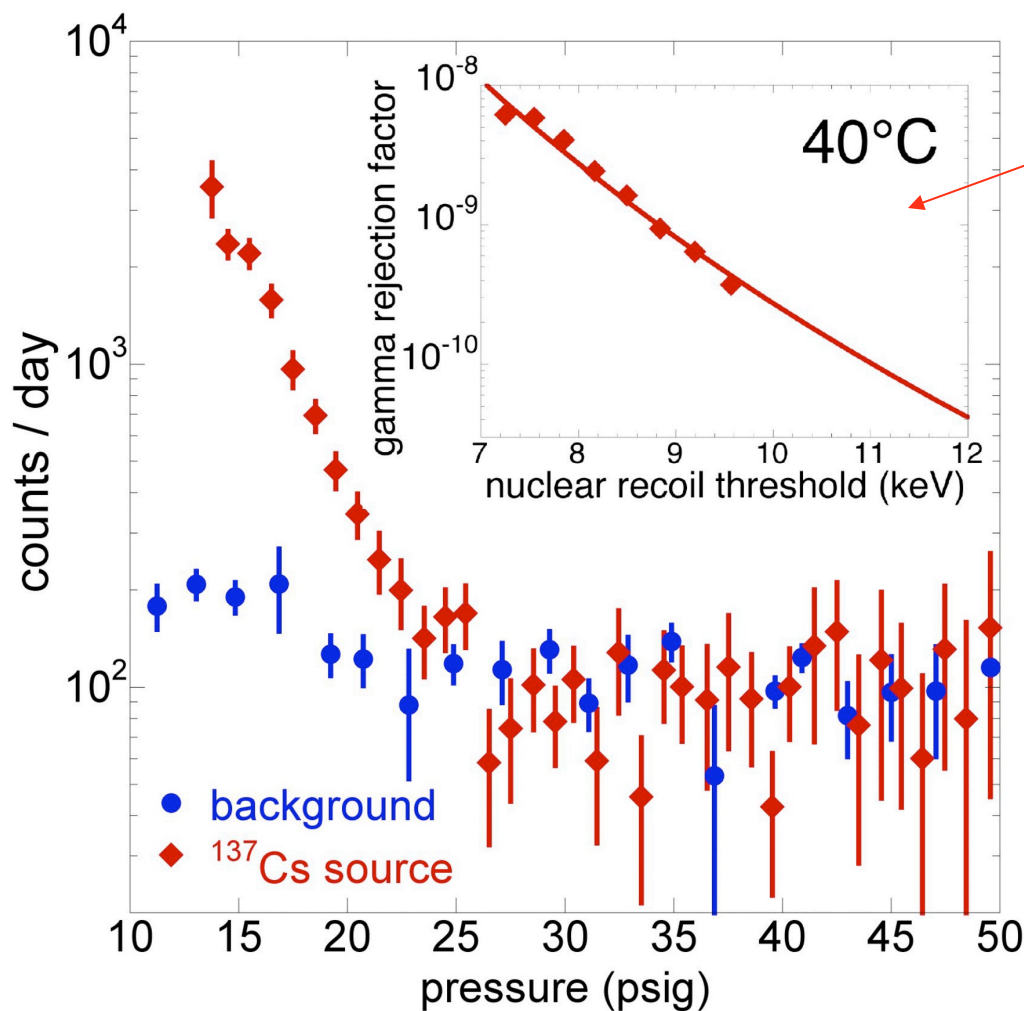


Acoustic alpha/neutron discrimination in SDDs (we believe the effect should be much larger in bulk superheated liquids)

^{137}Cs (13mCi)



Gamma and neutron calibrations *in situ*:



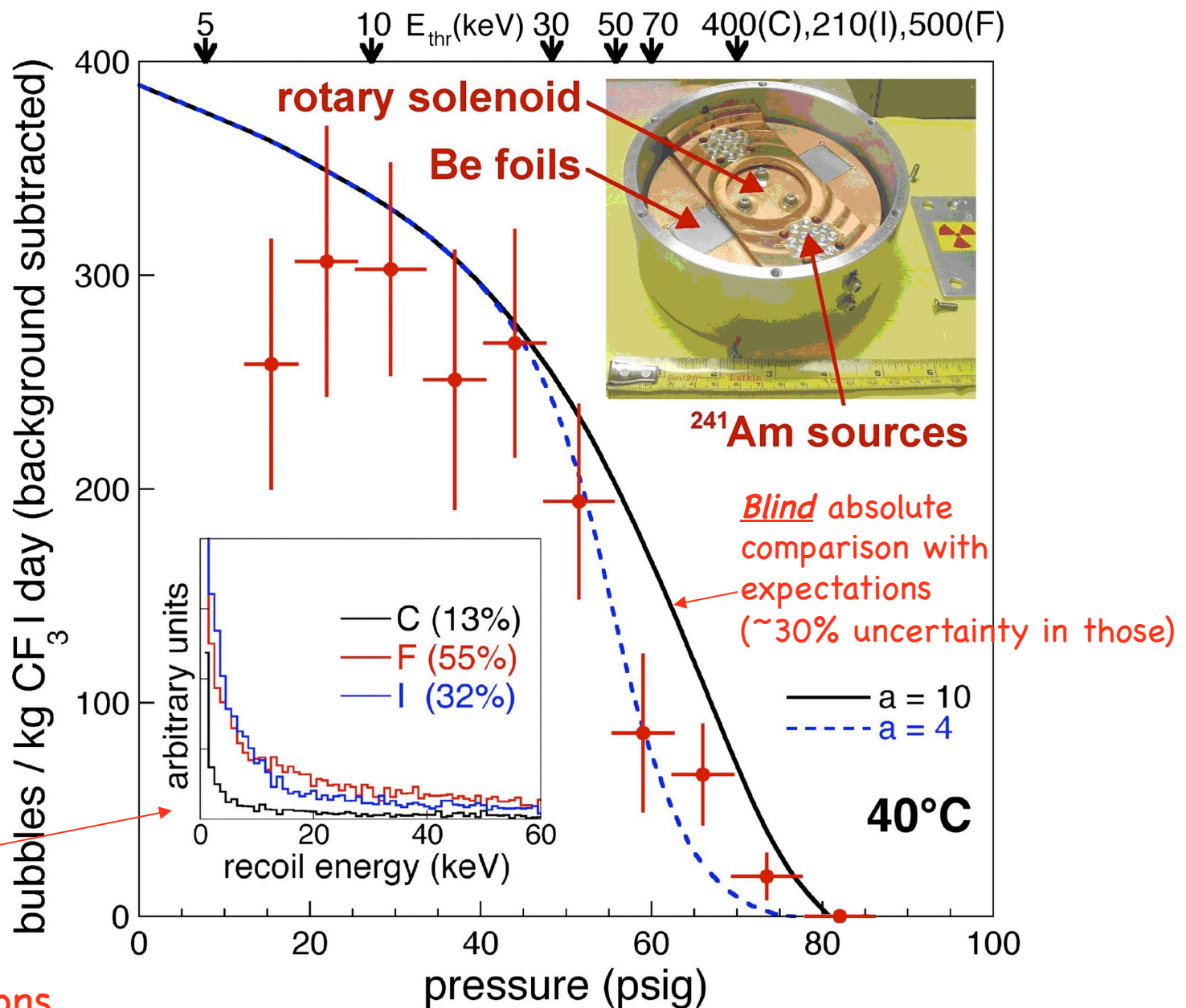
Best MIP rejection factor measured anywhere ($<10^{-10}$ INTRINSIC, no data cuts)

Other experiments as a reference:
XENON $\sim 10^{-2}$
CDMS 10^{-4} - 10^{-5}
WARP $\sim 10^{-7}$ - 10^{-8}

^{14}C betas not an issue for COUPP (typical $O(100)/\text{kg-day}$)
No need for high-Z shield
nor attention to chamber material selection

Switchable
Am/Be (5 n/s)

Gamma and neutron calibrations *in situ*:



A look at the 1st period data: Rn and only Rn

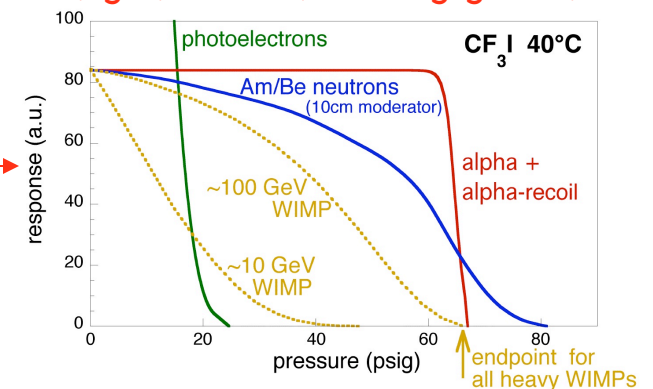
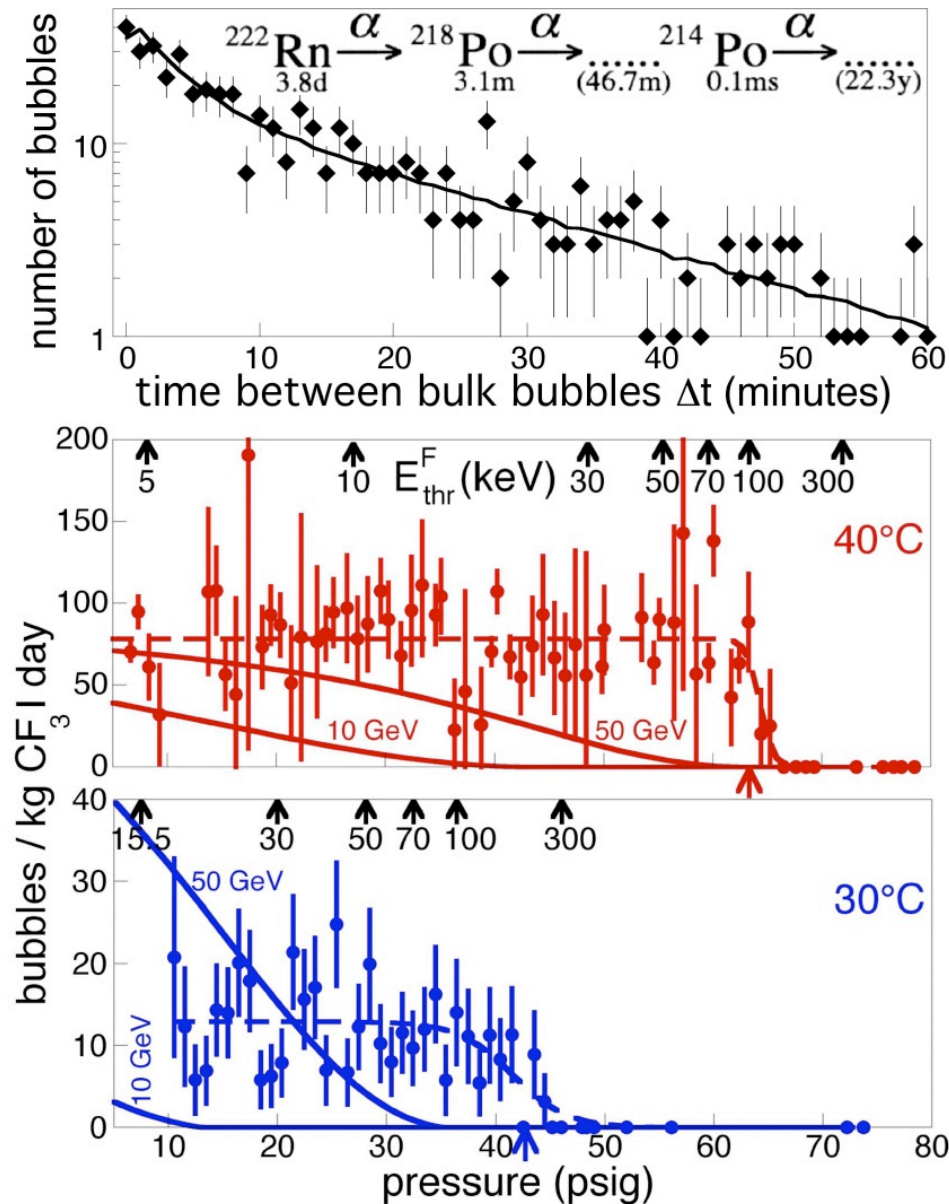
Surface events

- Surface (alpha) rate consistent with measured 50 ppb U and 30 ppb Th in standard quartz
- Tell-tale pressure sensitivity onset (α 's)
- Can be rejected, but must be reduced by > 10 to allow $> 60\%$ live-time in $\sim 50\text{kg}$ chambers
- Addressed via modified etch during vessel manufacture and use of synthetic silica (few ppt)

Bulk events

- Rn sources present: viton o-ring, thoriated weld lines.
- Time correlations of bulk events are consistent with 3.1 minute half-life of Po-218. Max. likelihood analysis Favors 100% Rn and 100% efficiency to it.
- Addressed by use of metallic gaskets, lanthanated tips for flange welding, custom-made bellows (electron beam welded) and SNO (light) water ($\sim 1\text{E-}15$ g/g U,Th).

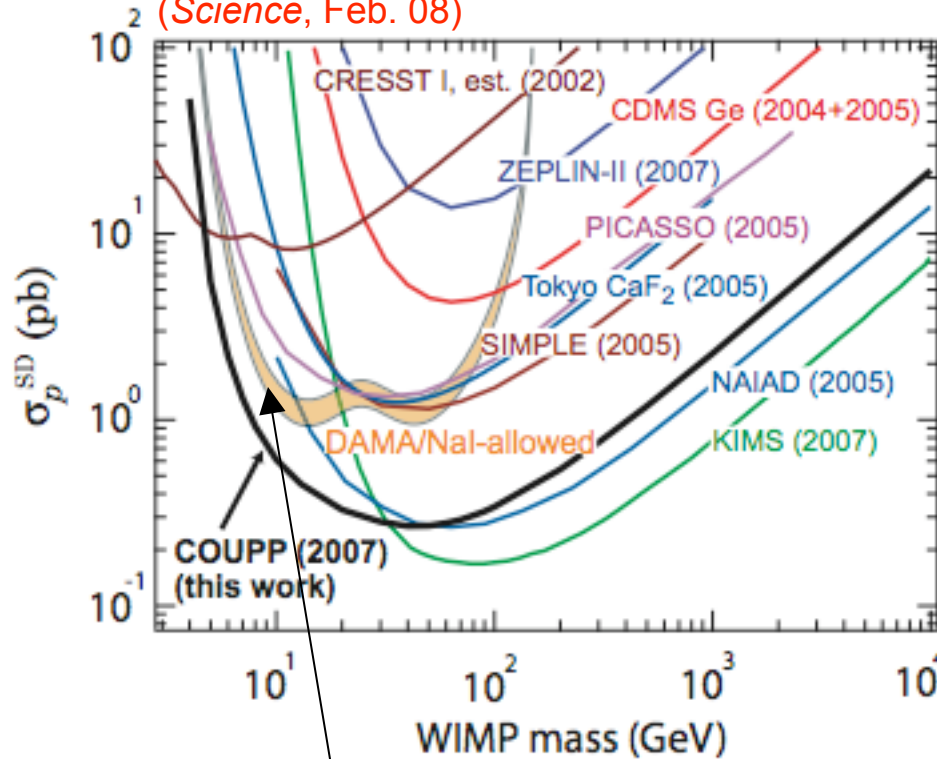
when life gives you lemons...



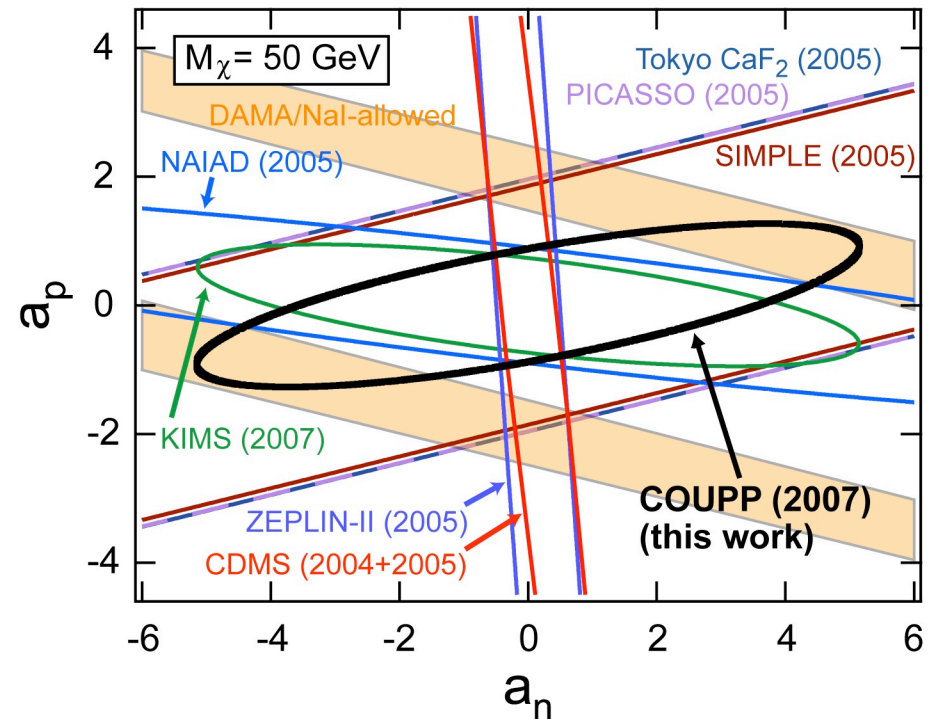
First COUPP results

The bubble chamber is back

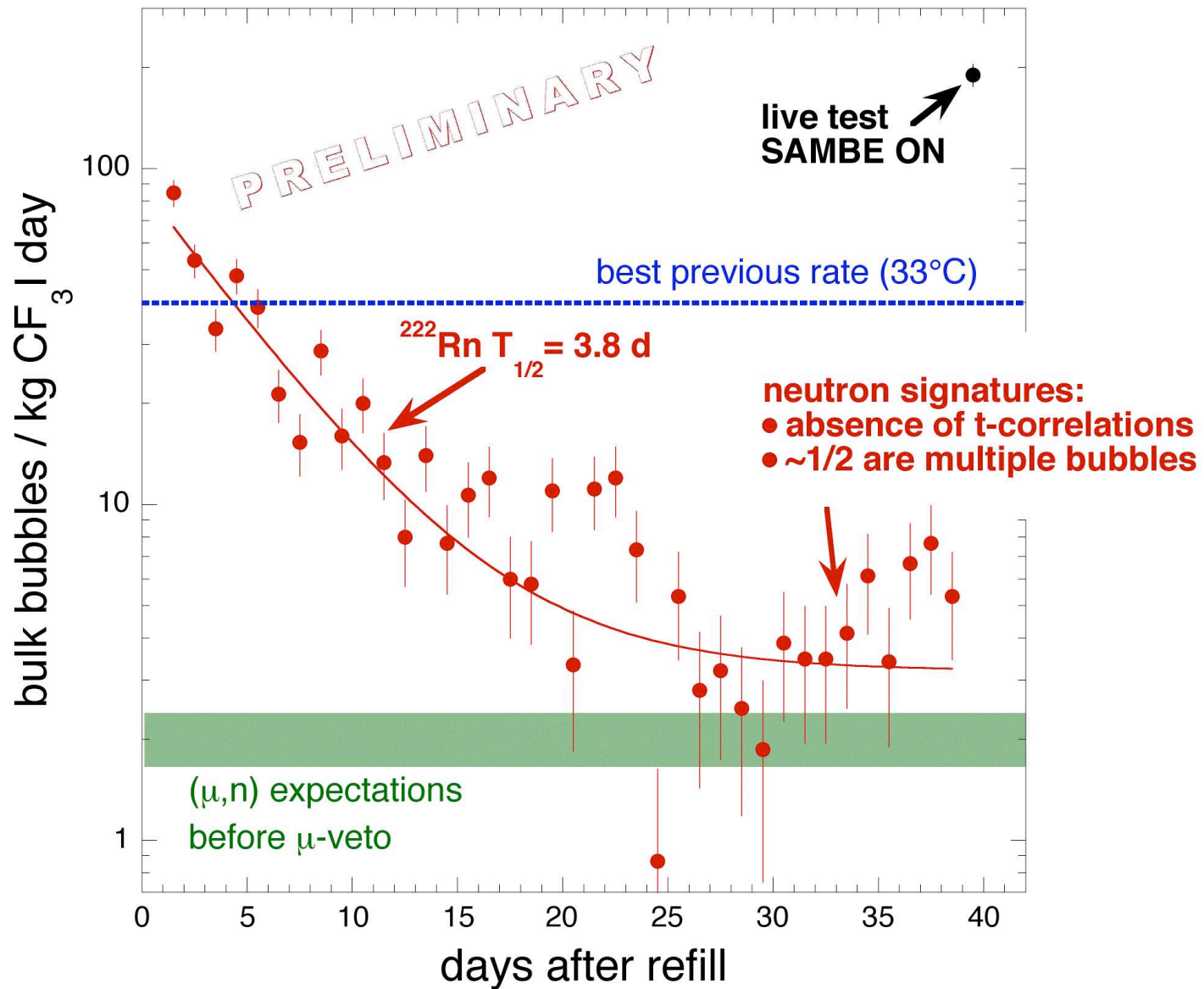
Improved SD
WIMP sensitivity
with 2kg chamber
(*Science*, Feb. 08)



New limits exclude the low-mass region
favored by a SD interpretation of the DAMA/
NaI signal



A peek at the future (which is here)
chamber after refill (Rn countermeasures)



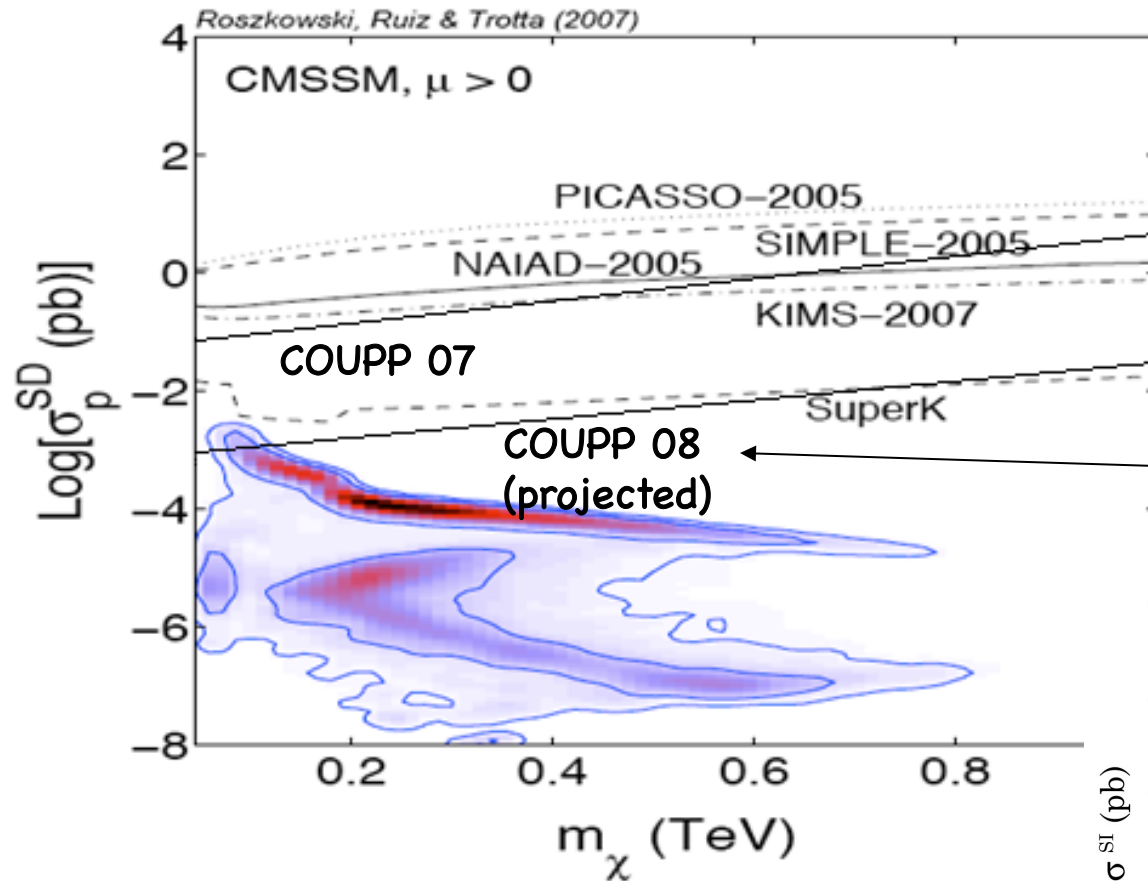
Next step: ~100 kg target mass, deeper site



Encouraged by FNAL
directorate to start
thinking "1 ton"

Physics Reach at Fermilab Site

Background goal for E-961: <1 event per kg per day



2008 goals: exploring SD favored region for the first time, competitive SI limits.

