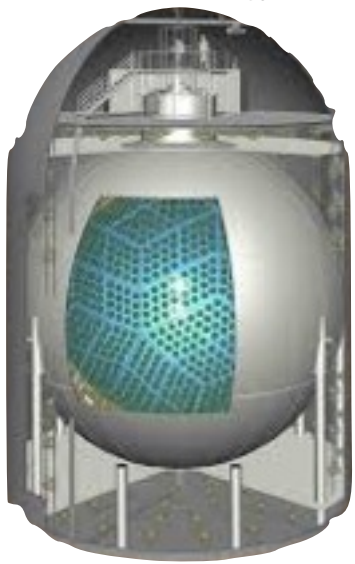


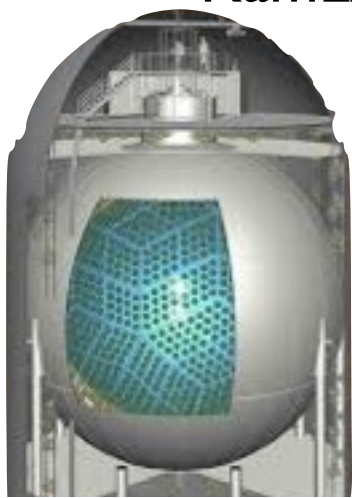
# How to build huge detectors in salt domes

Ben Monreal

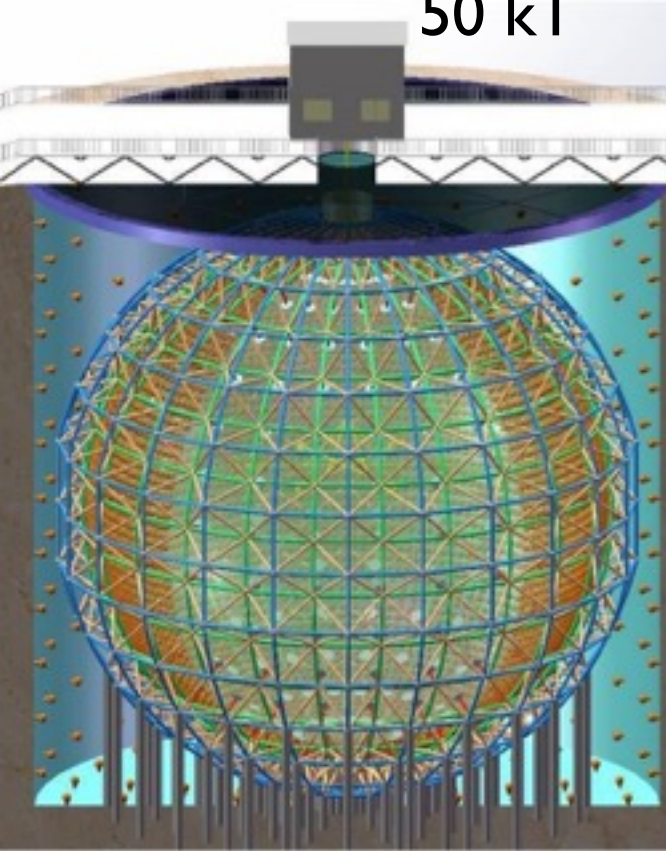


# Scaling problems all over astroparticle physics

- Large rooms in mines
  - \$1000/m<sup>3</sup> (in US/Canada) Already
  - Roof spans always < 50m maxed out! ☹️
- PMTs.
  - SuperK area = 5000m<sup>3</sup> Not improving
  - PMT cost = \$10k/m<sup>3</sup> fast ☹️
- Need to focus on the cheapest materials on Earth.
  - \$1000/ton liquid scintillator Thin list of
  - \$100/ton H<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, Ar options ☹️
  - \$free: CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O: cost of purification only

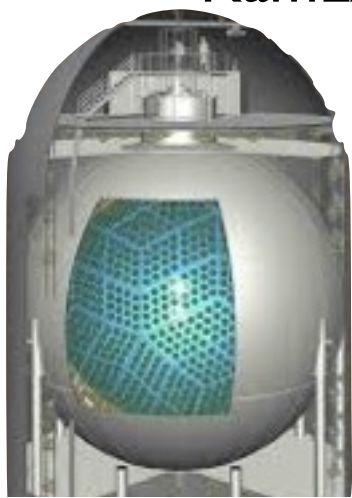


JUNO  
50 kT

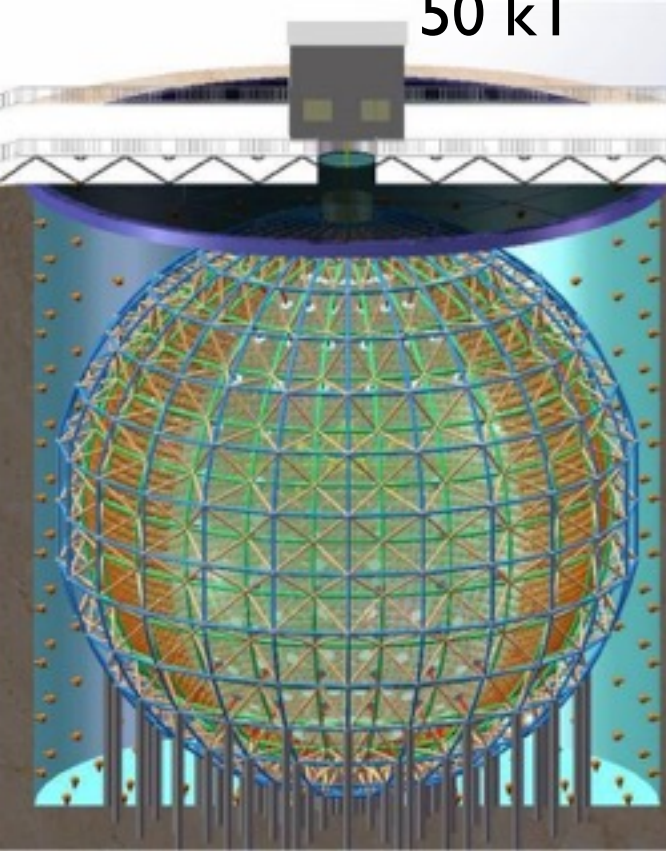


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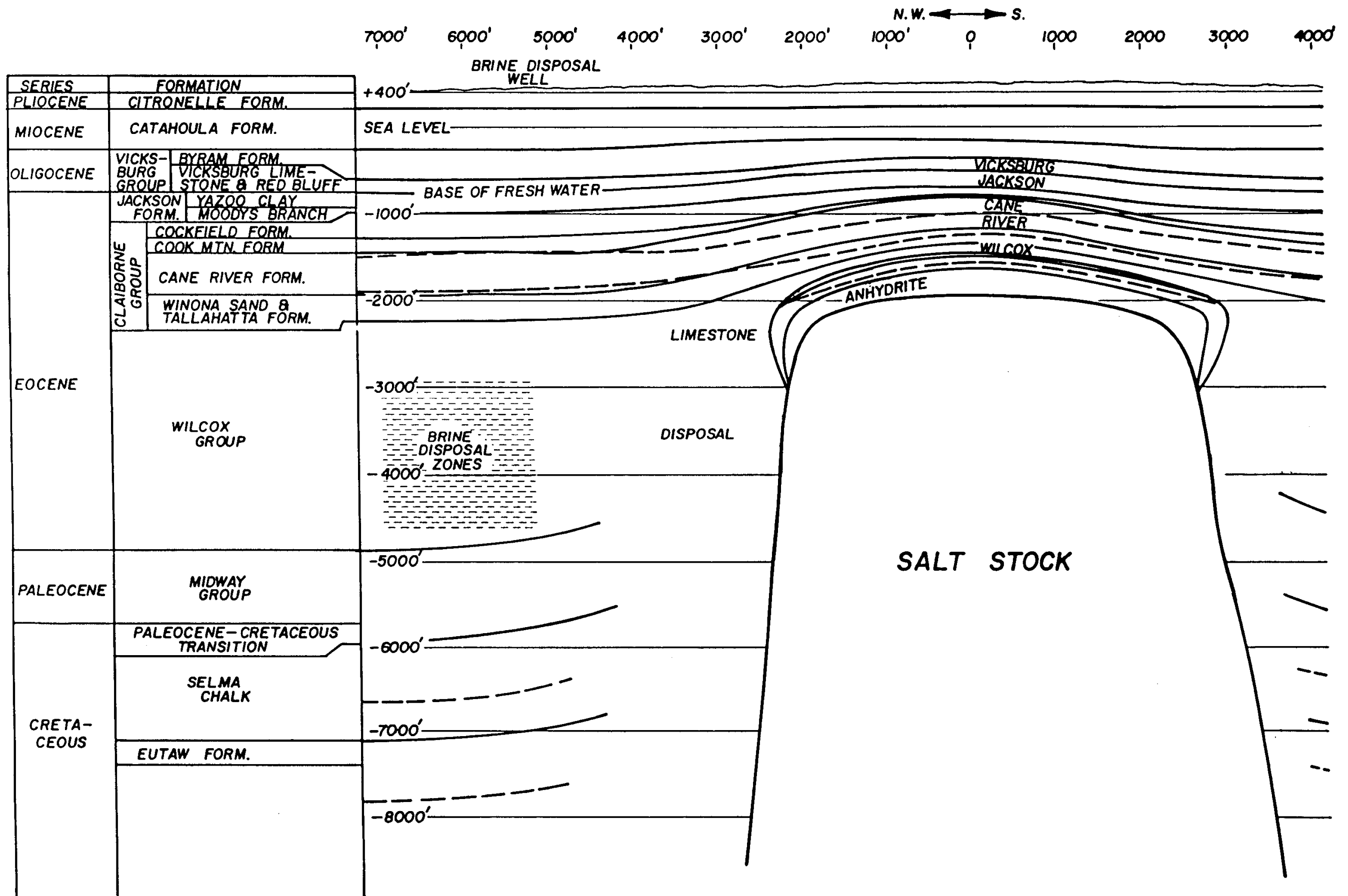
JUNO  
50 kT



HyperKamiokande  
1000 kT

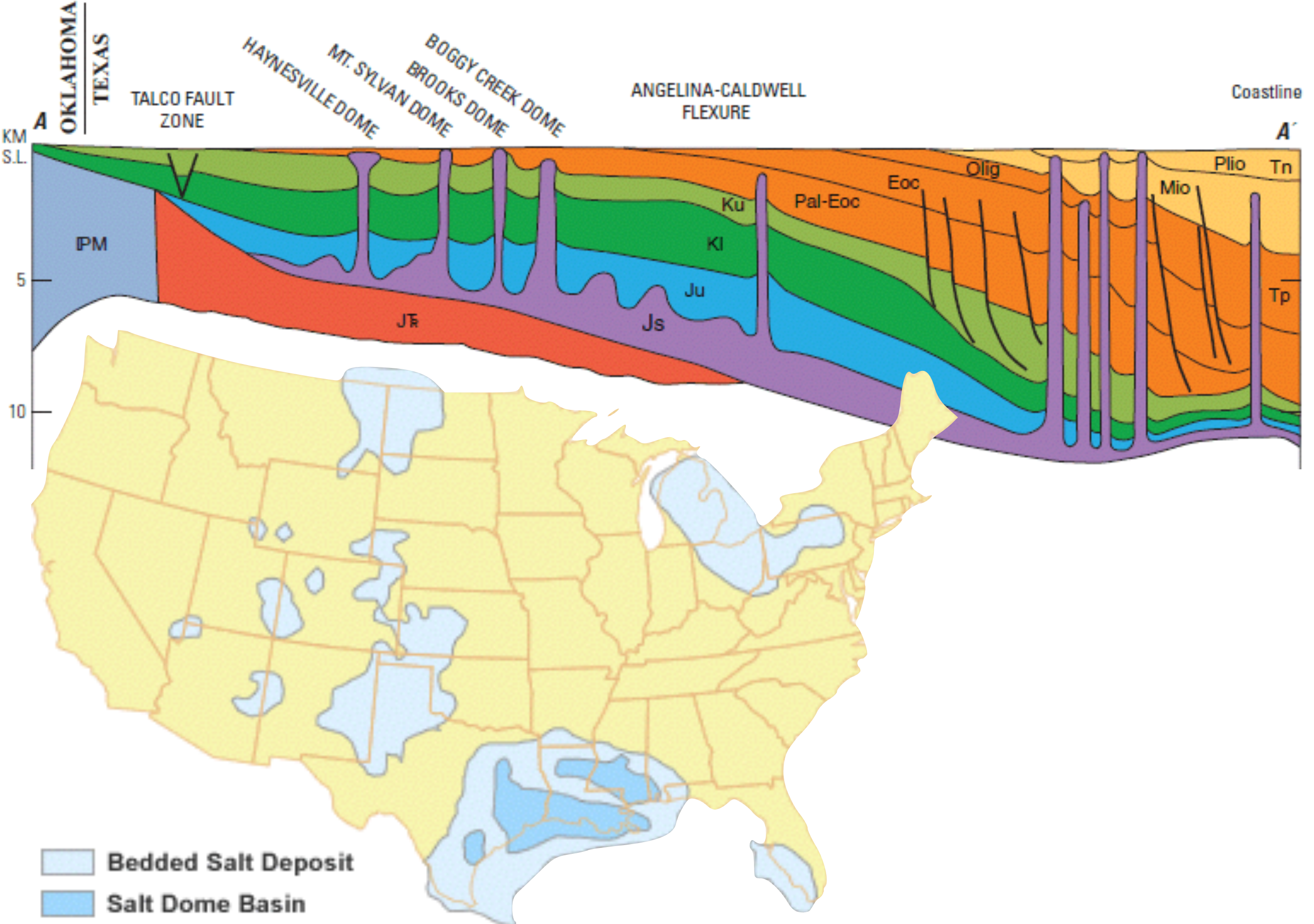
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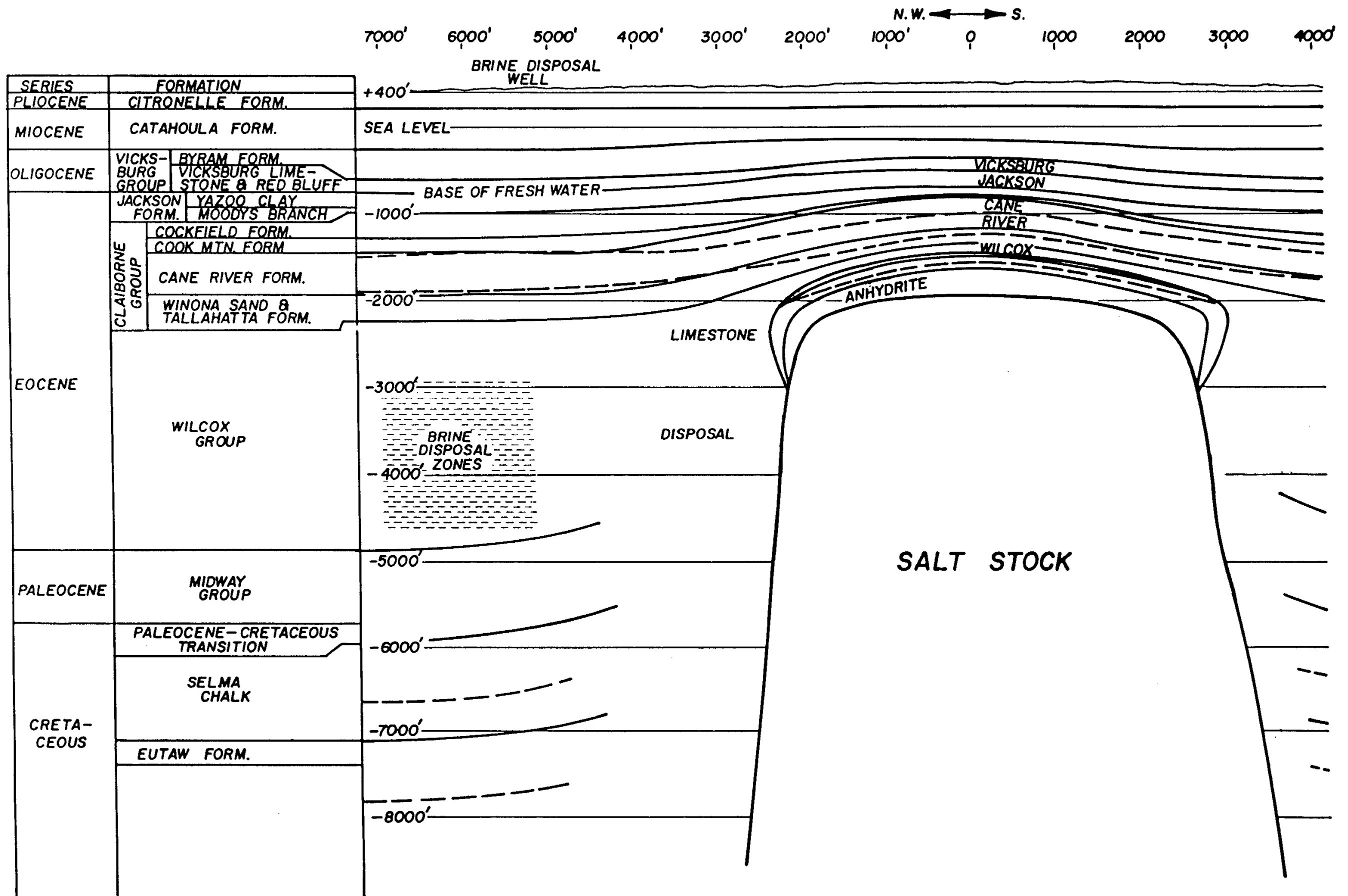
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Coates et. al., Proc. 6th Intl Symp. on Salt, 1982

Figure 1. Stratigraphy of Eminence Salt Dome (After Fenix & Scisson, 1980).





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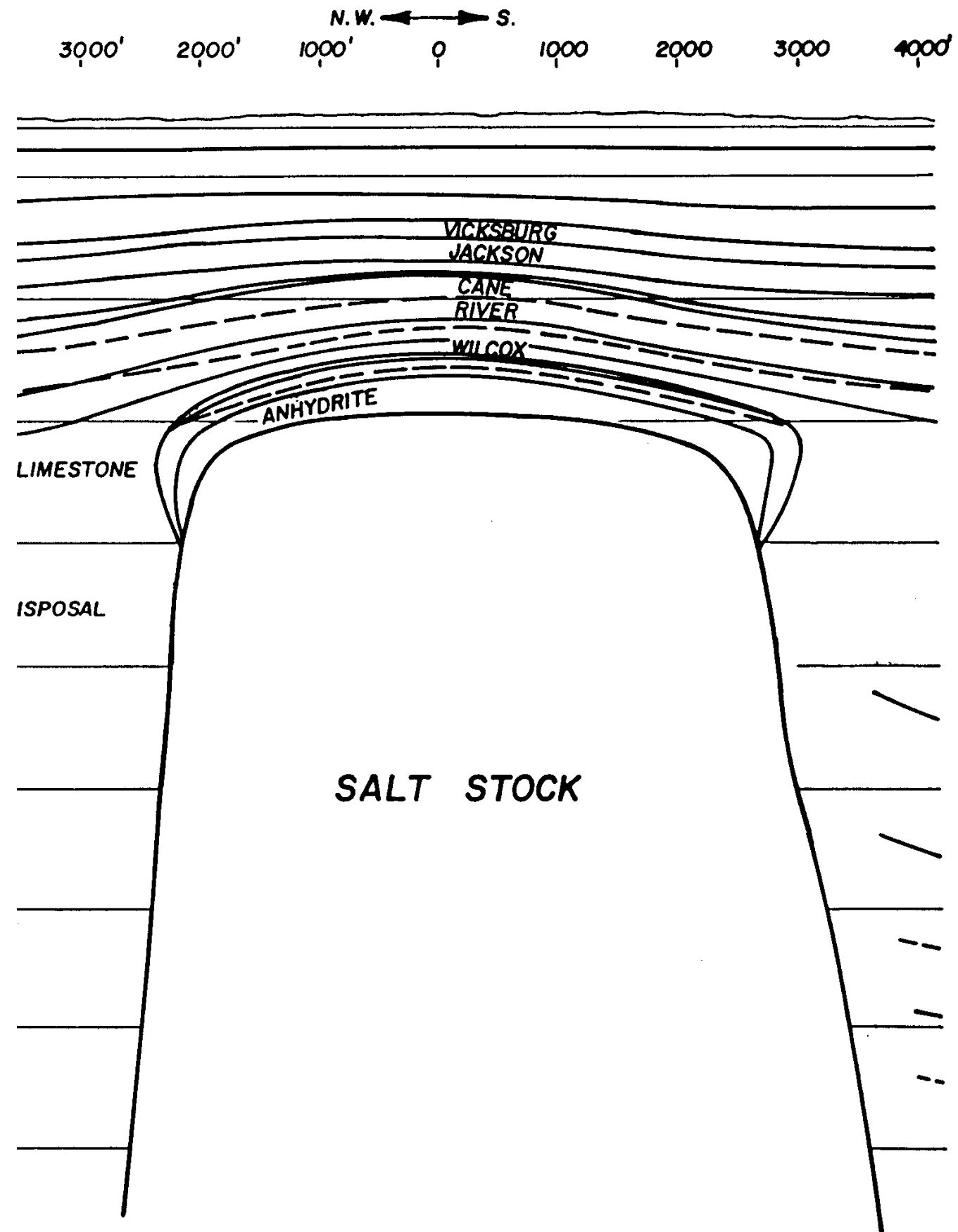
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# Getting underground cheaply

- "Solution mining"
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  - Pump fresh water into well
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DOE Strategic Petroleum Reserve is stored like this.  
(13Mm<sup>3</sup> mined at \$2/m<sup>3</sup>)

Also H<sub>2</sub>, natural gas,  
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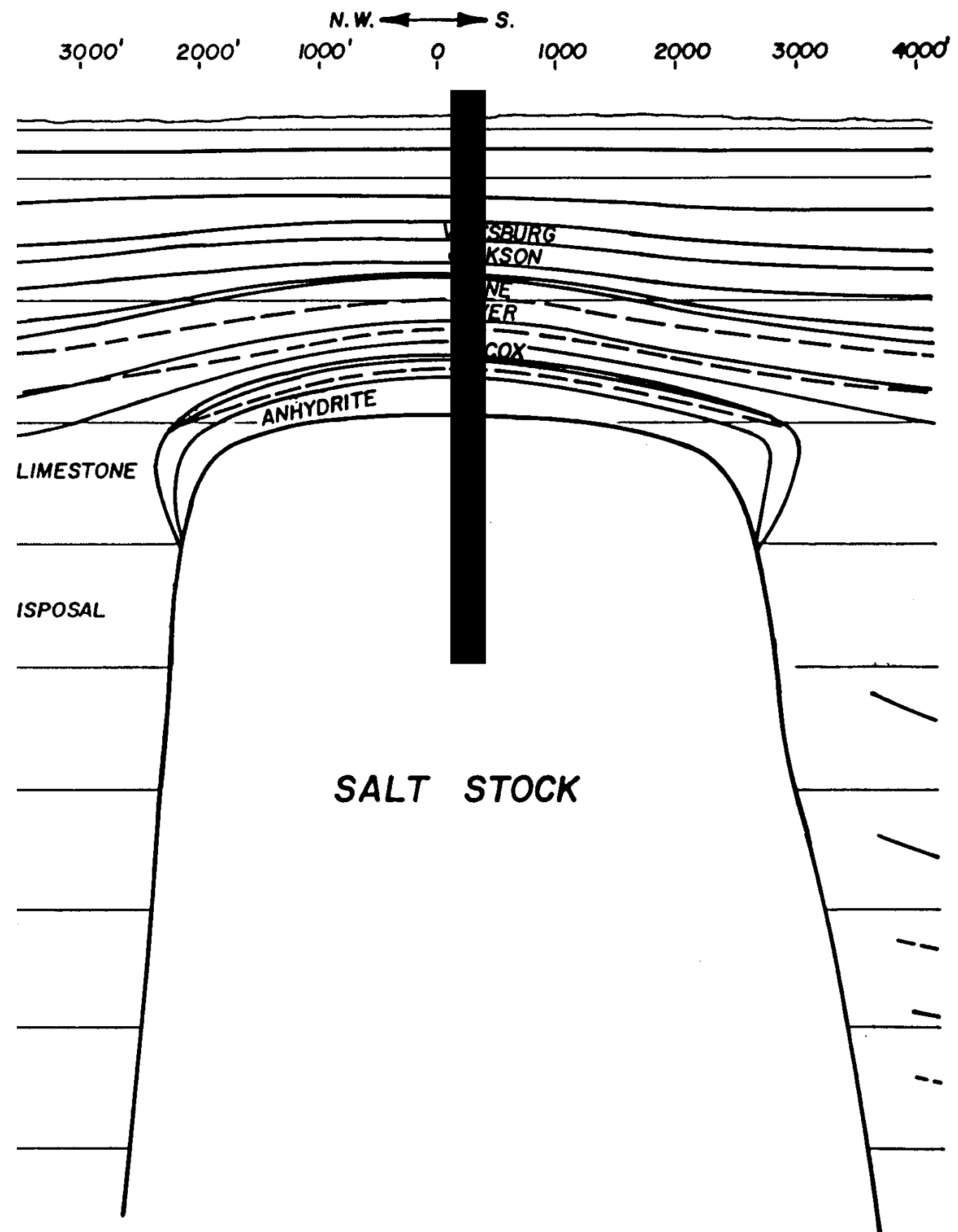
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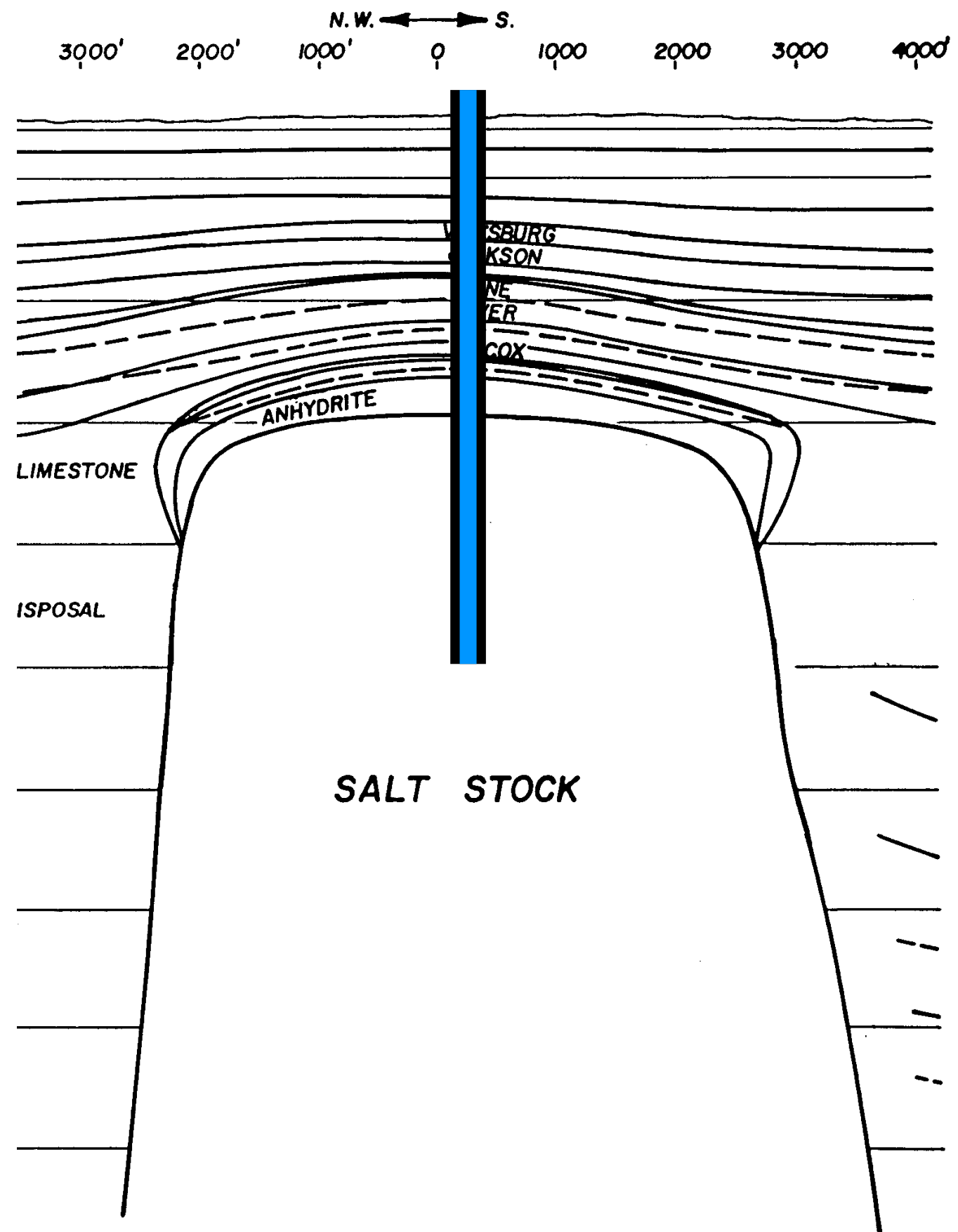
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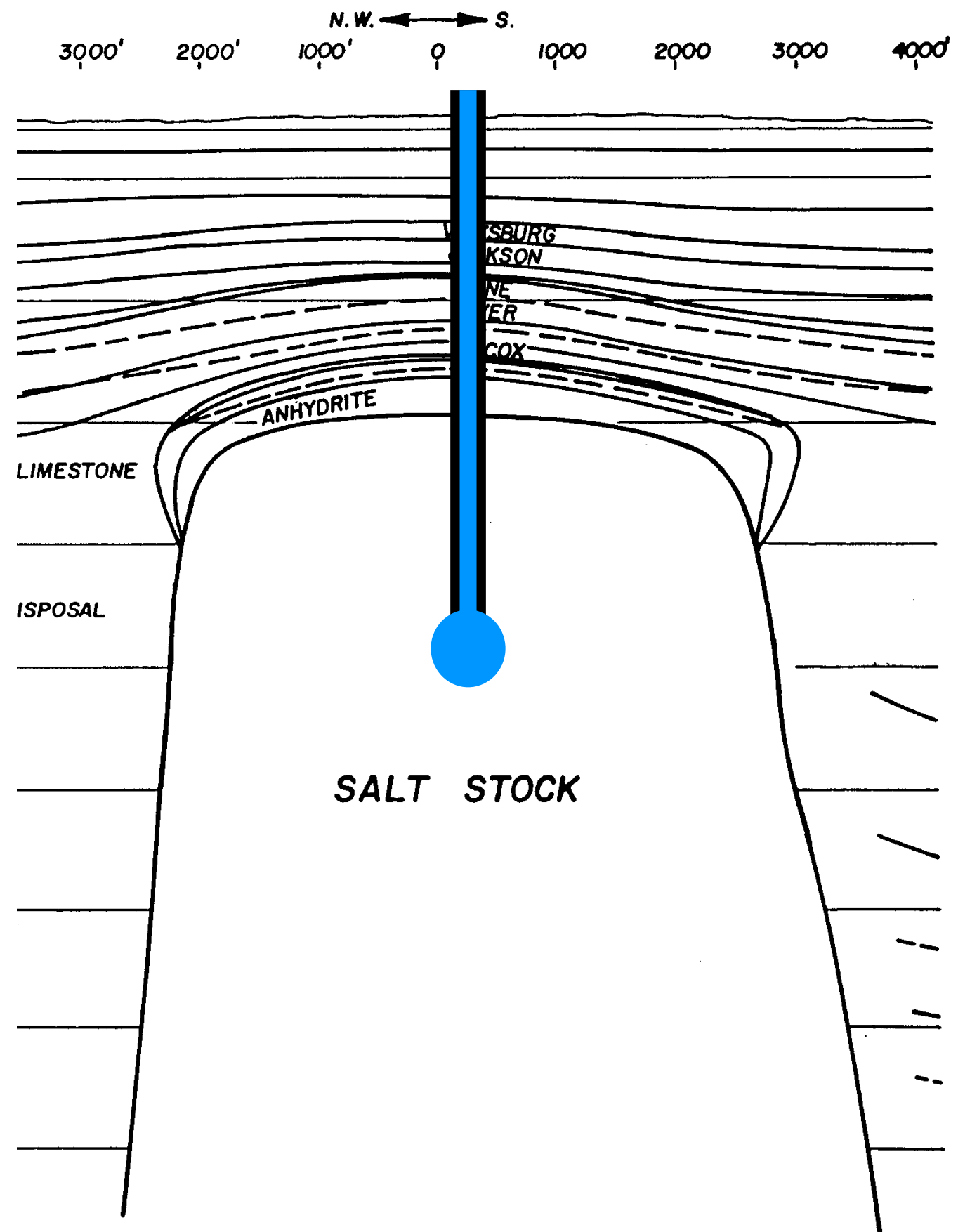
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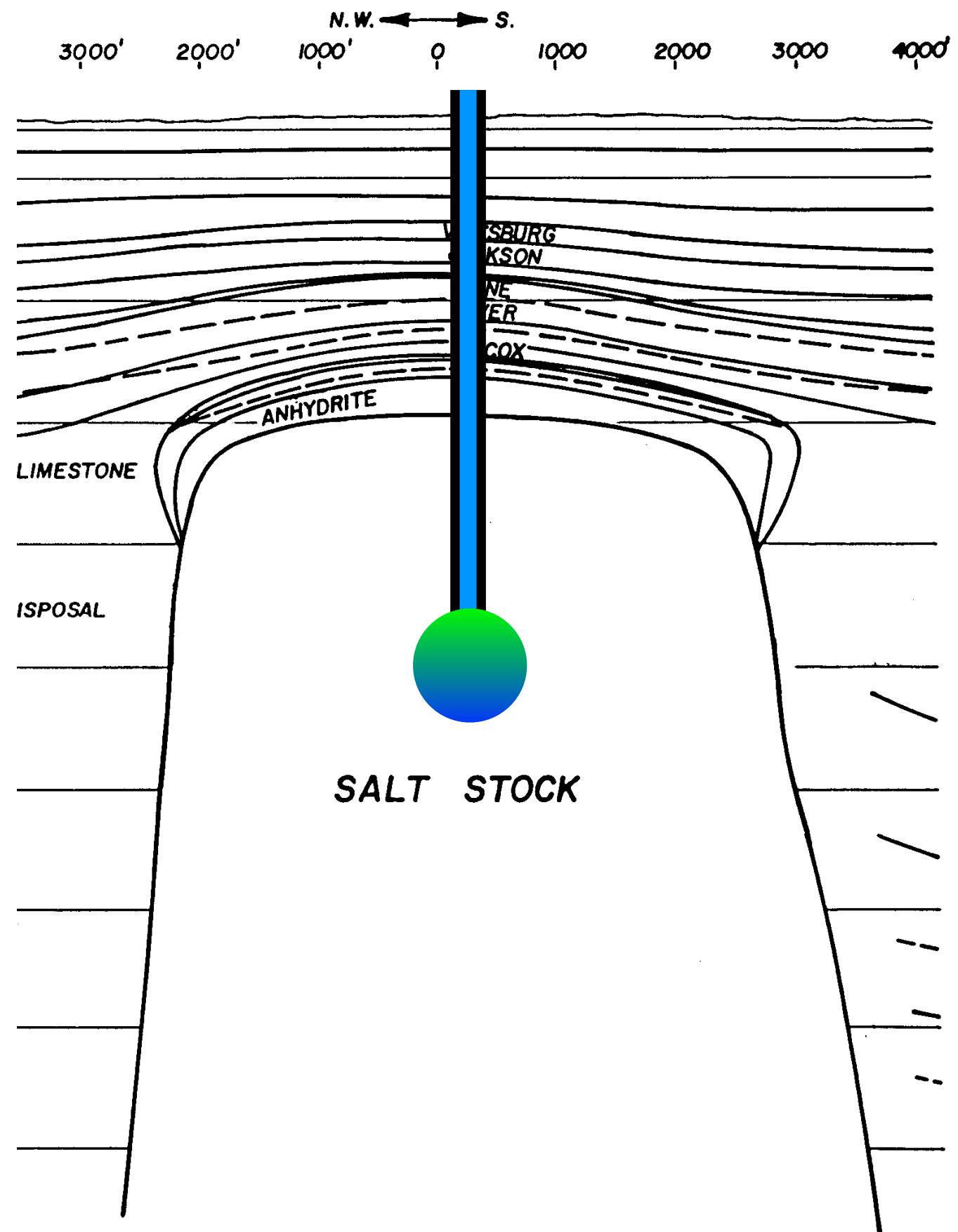
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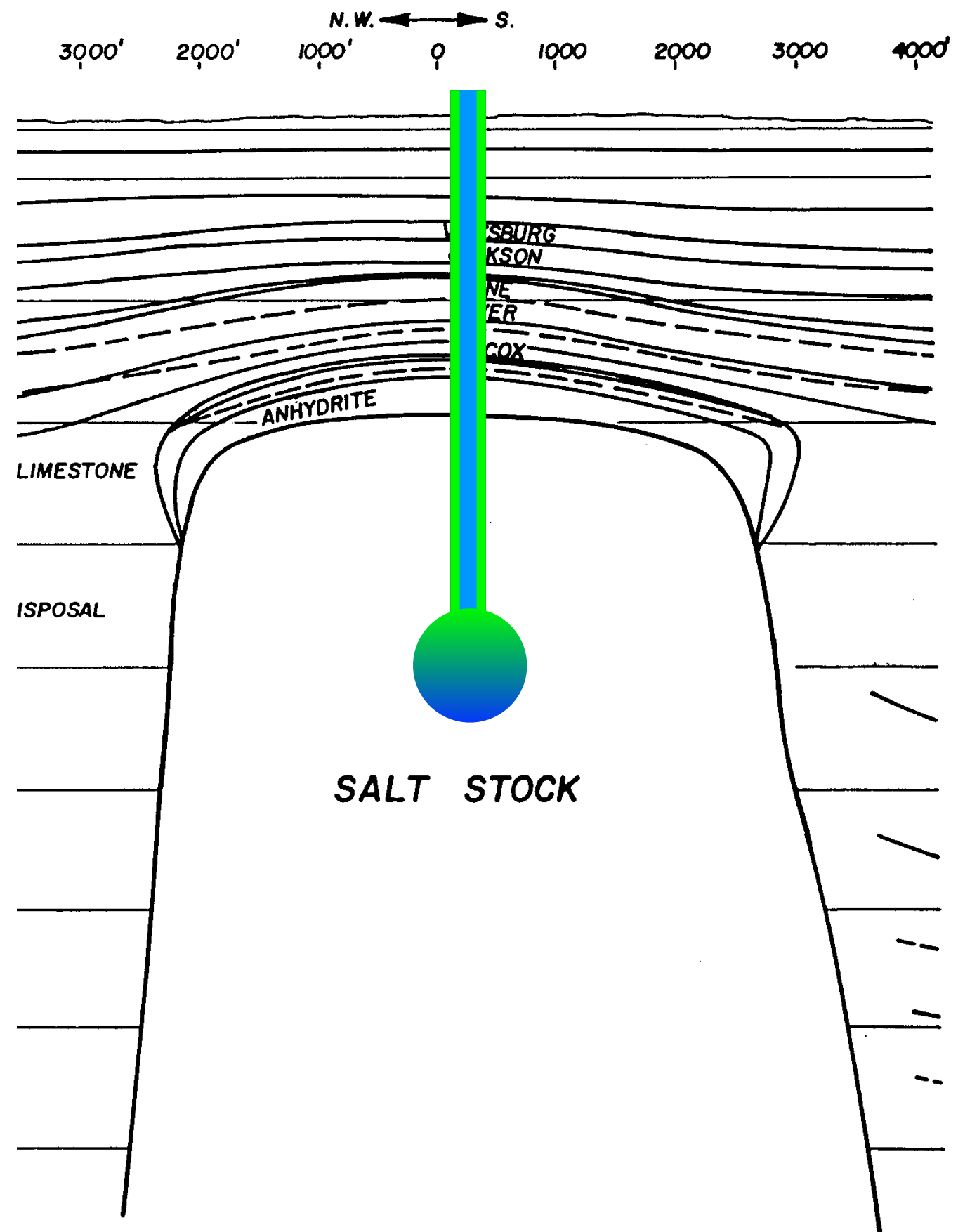
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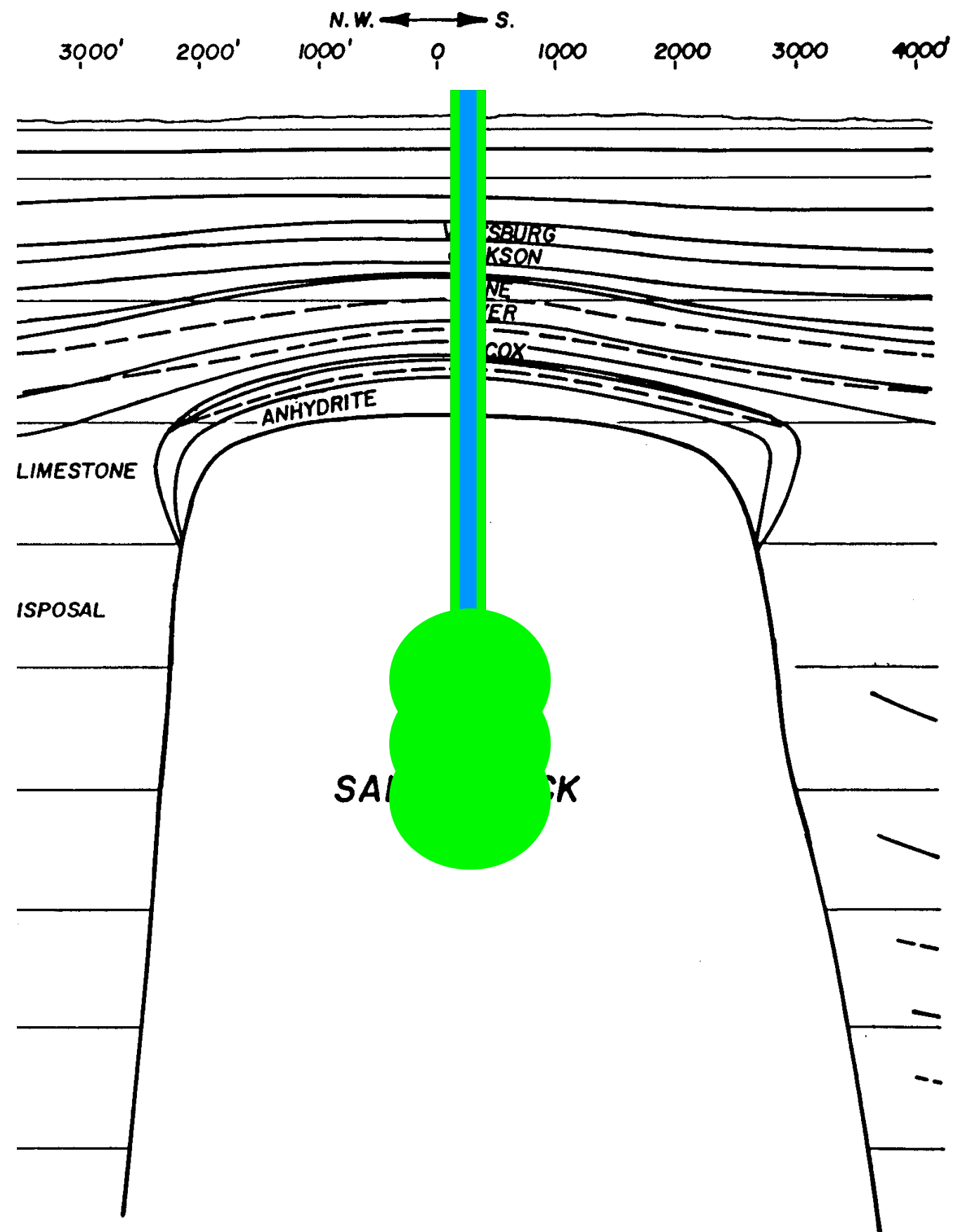
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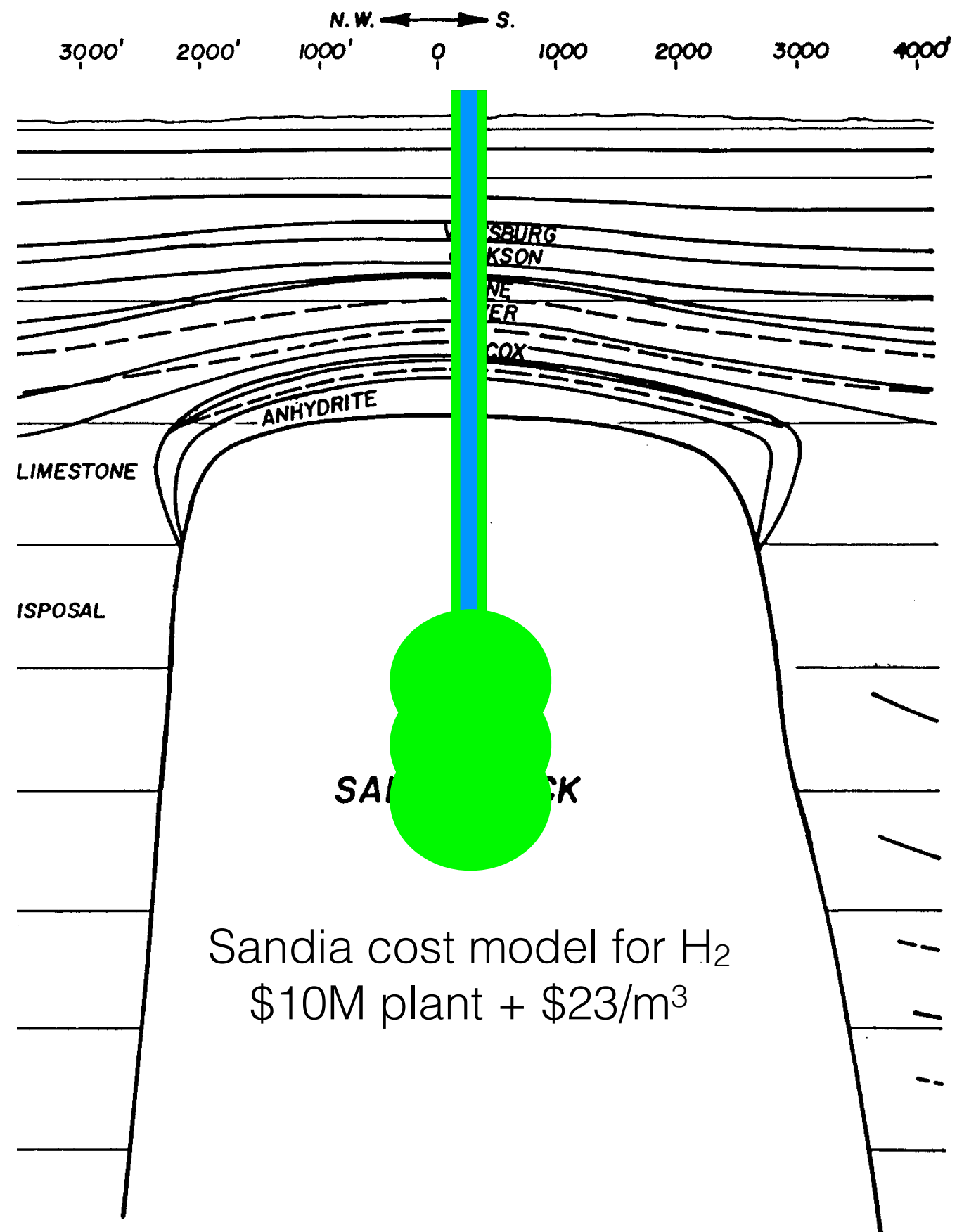
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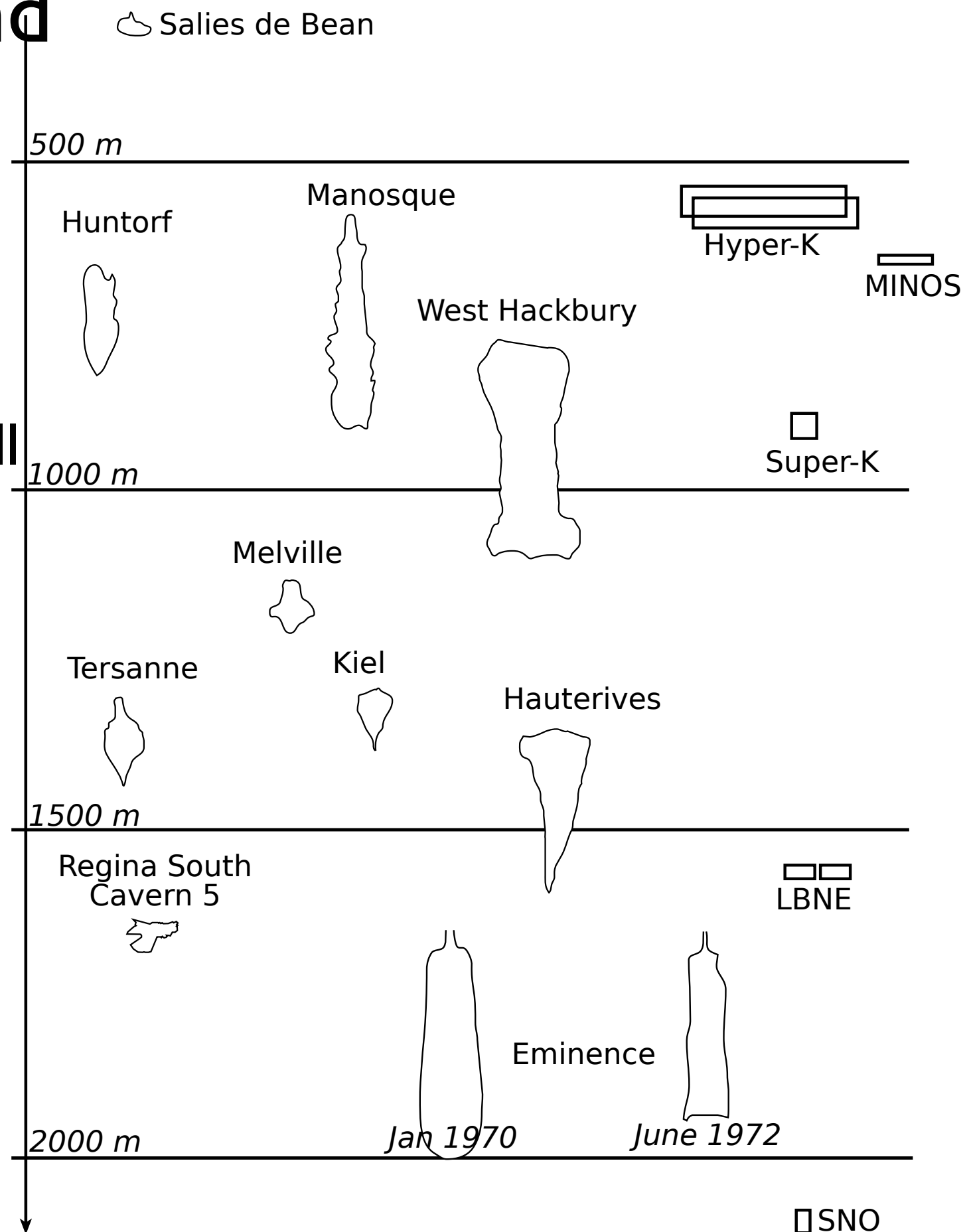
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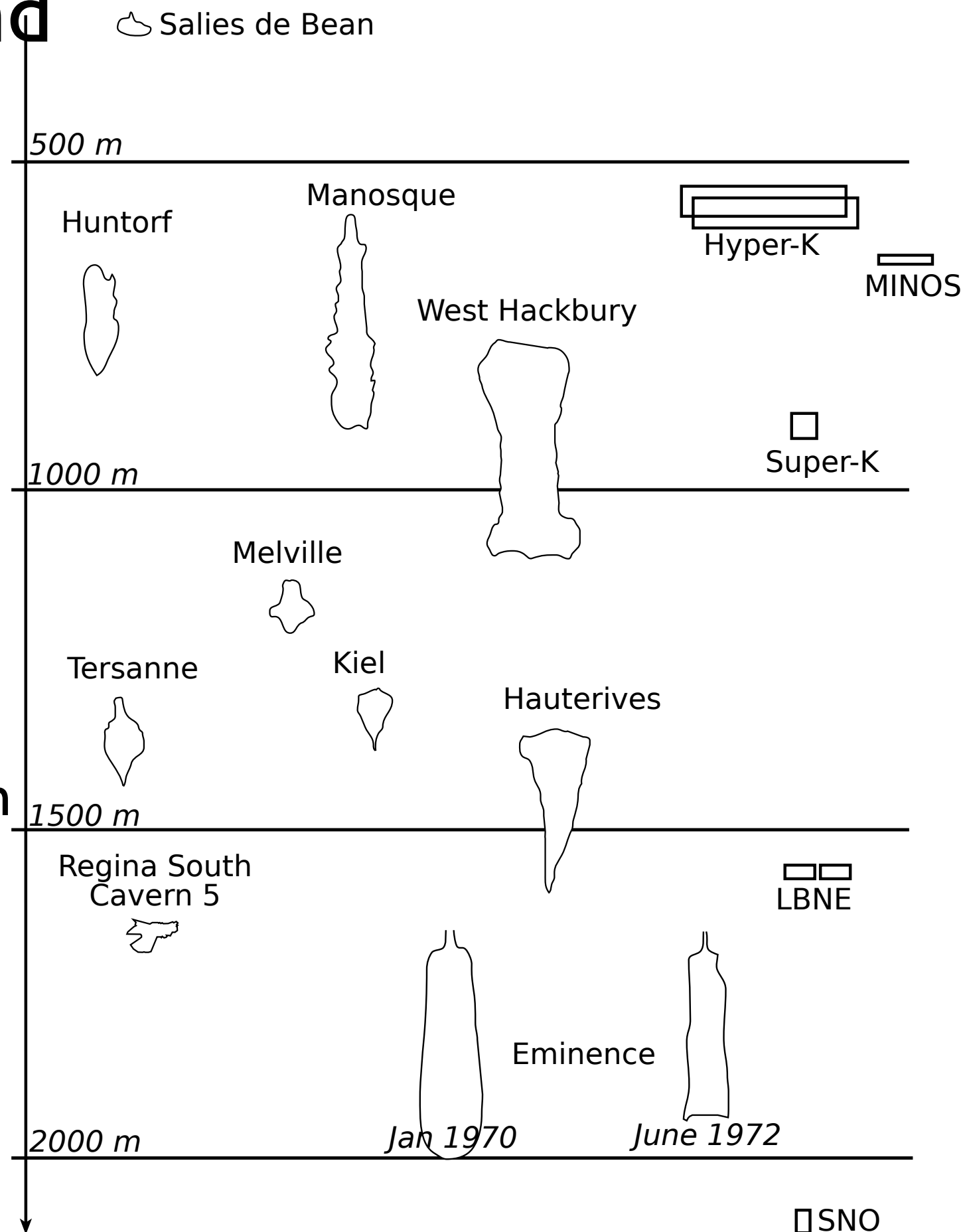
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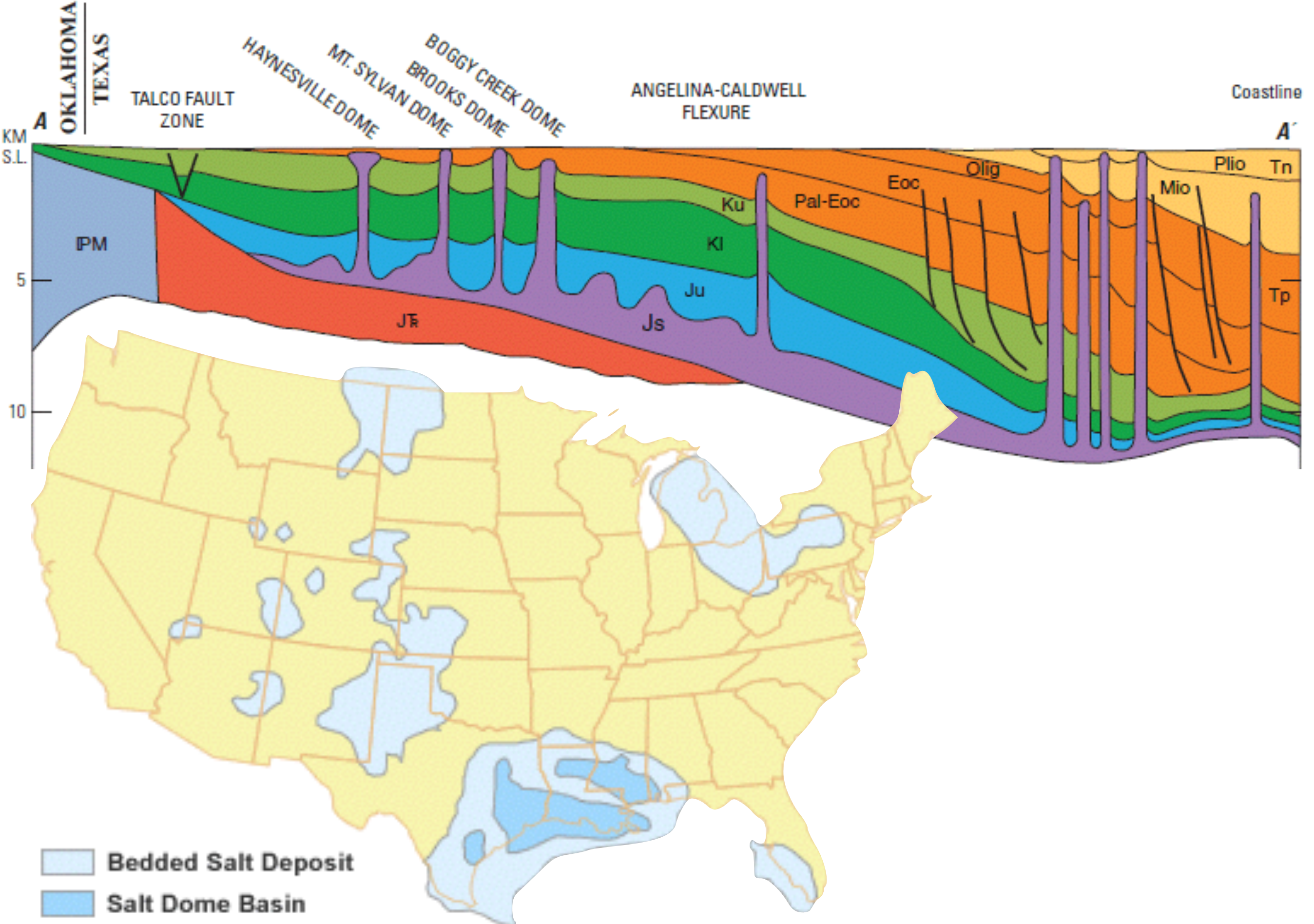
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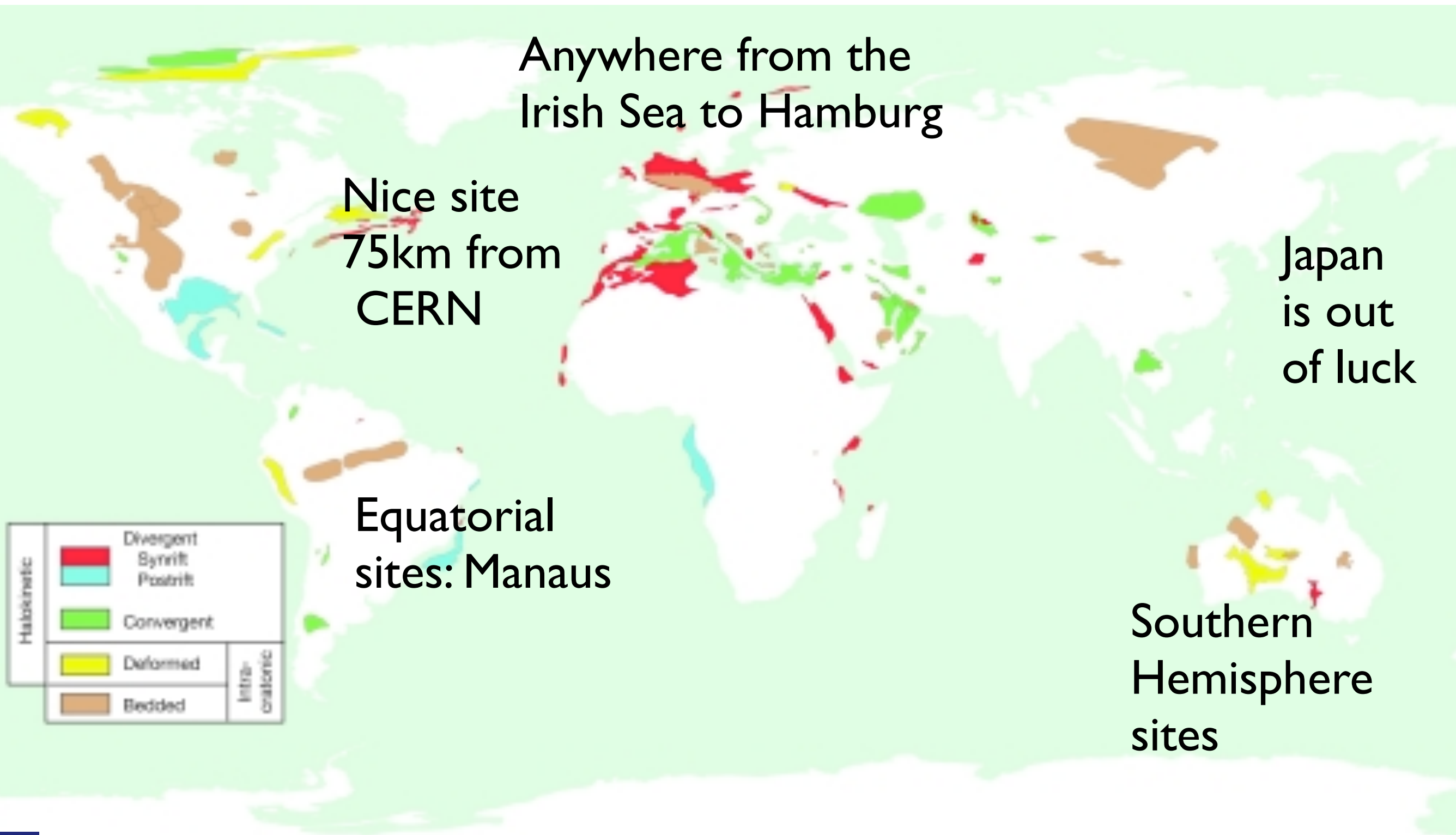
# Getting underground cheaply

- These are very strange places.
- Can be refrigerated!
- Best kept pressurized:
  - slow creep if  $d < 1$  km
  - fast creep if  $d > 1.5$  km
  - $P > 100\text{bar/km}$
- Roof spans of 100—200m
- NO HUMAN ACCESS.  
Detector has to deploy down the borehole.





# Global salt bed map



# This is a large industry



SOLUTION MINING  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

## Consultants/engineers



ATKINS



## National labs



Argonne  
NATIONAL LABORATORY



Pacific Northwest  
NATIONAL LABORATORY



## Owners/operators



Apex•CAES

e-on

DOE National  
Strategic Petroleum  
Reserve



storengy

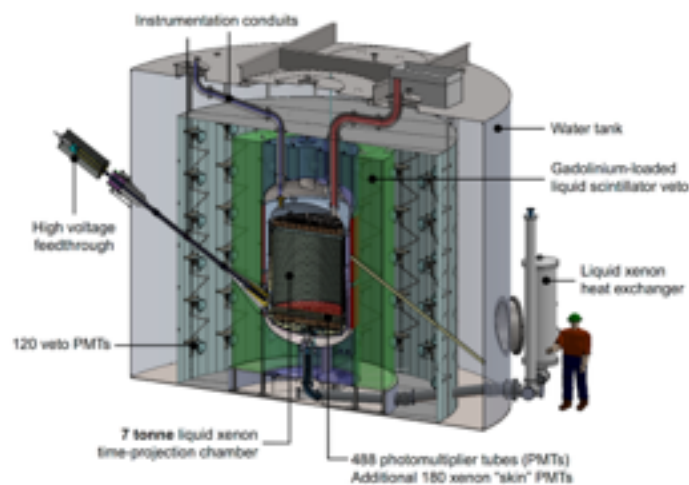


Depth x shielding

The best shielding  
we can do today:

10m room

6m water tank



high-U/Th/K rock

**Brine**

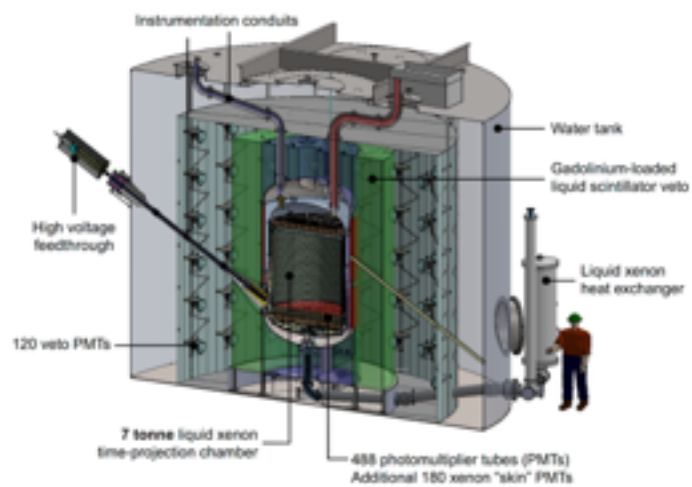
**Clean  
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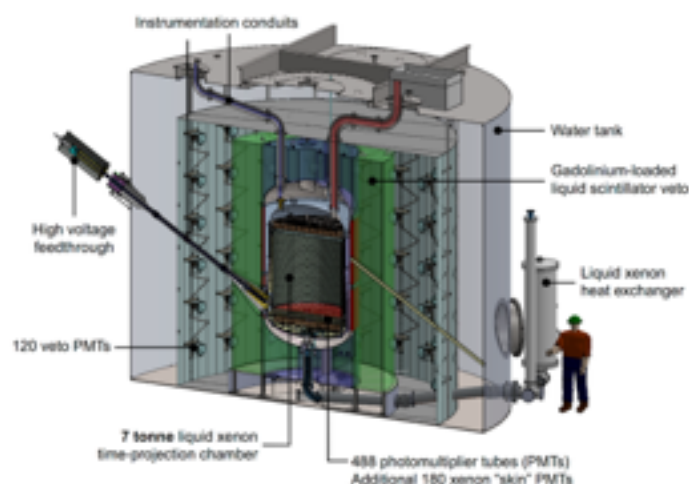
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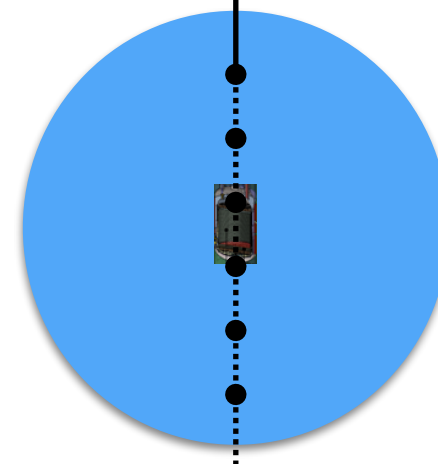
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**high-U/Th/K rock**

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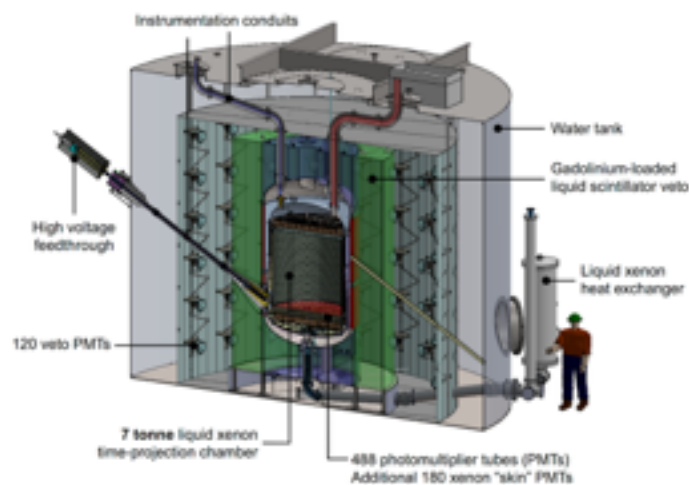


Any small experiment (DM-ICE)  
+clear water balloon  
+a few PMTs  
= lots of shielding

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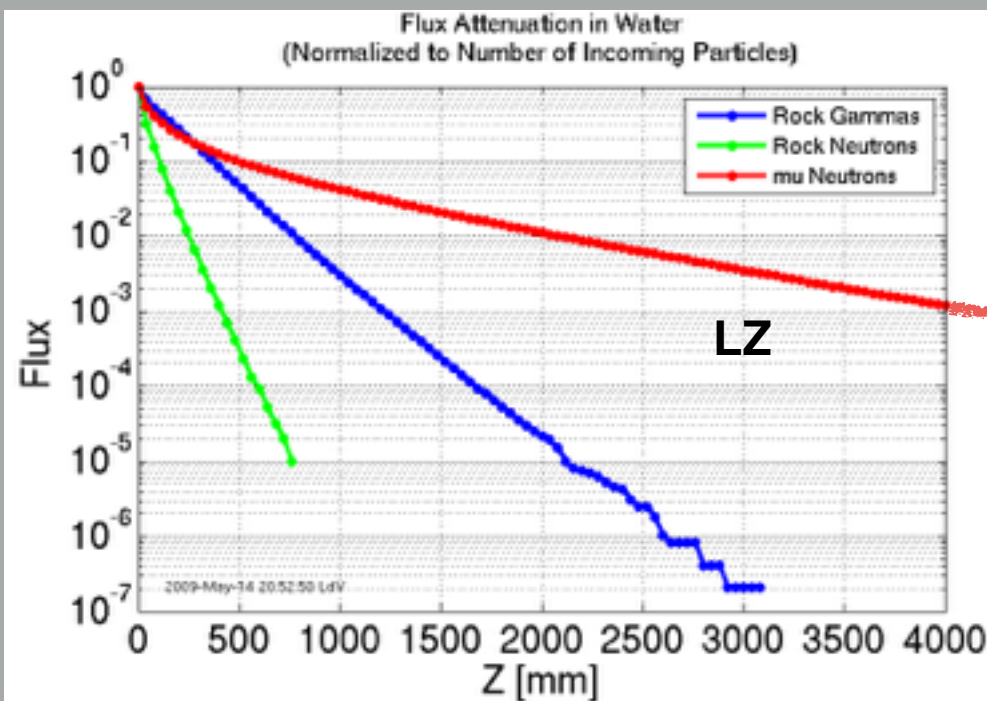
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high-U/Th/K rock

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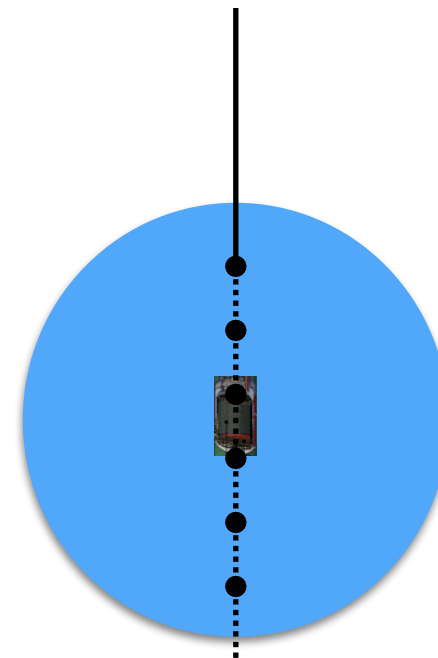
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Luiz de Viveiros thesis

10–20m water  
suppresses  $\mu$ -induced  
neutrons by  $10^2$ – $10^3$   
over LZ

Brine

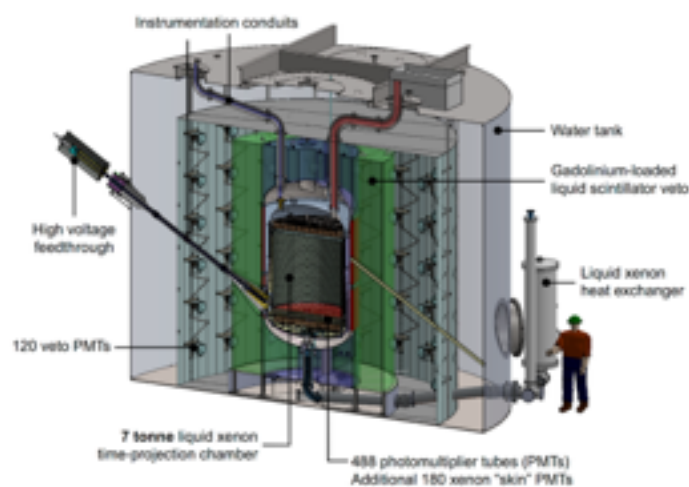


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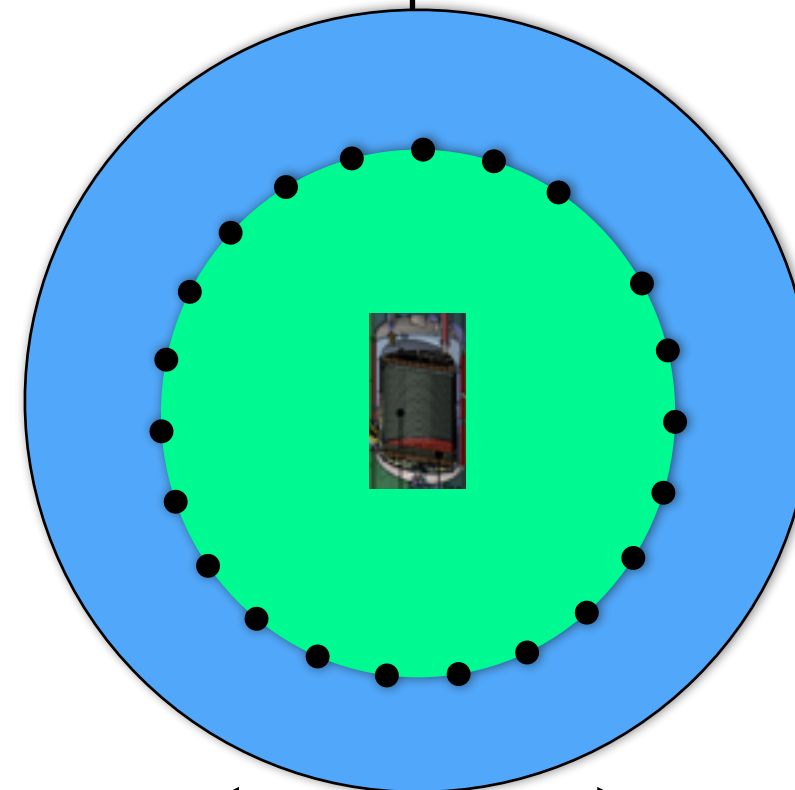
6m water tank



high-U/Th/K rock

**Brine**

**Clean  
salt**



4m LS balloon

6m water balloon

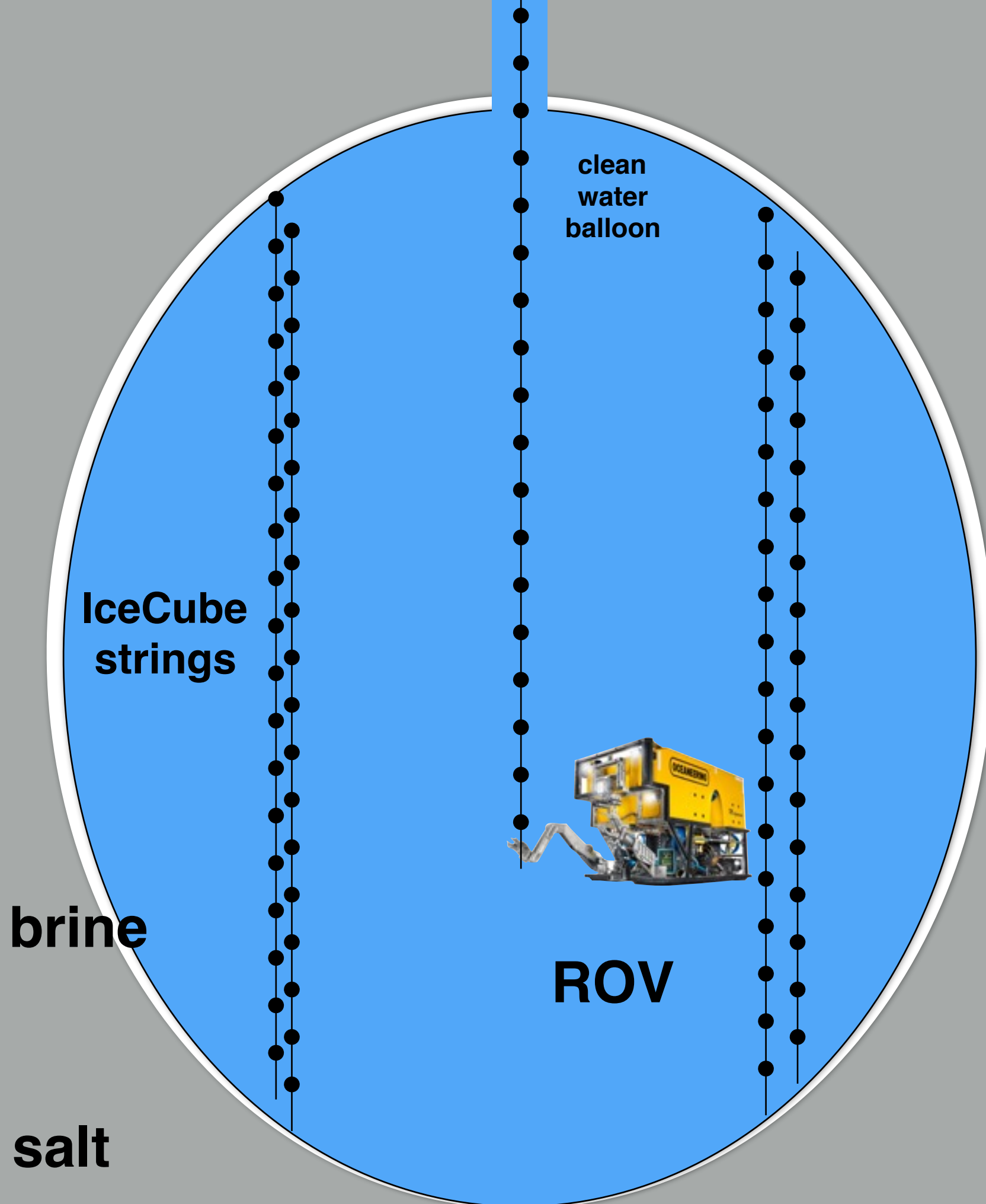
30+m clear brine muon veto

Giant water  
Cerenkov  
detector:

80mø x 250m  
1.25 MT total

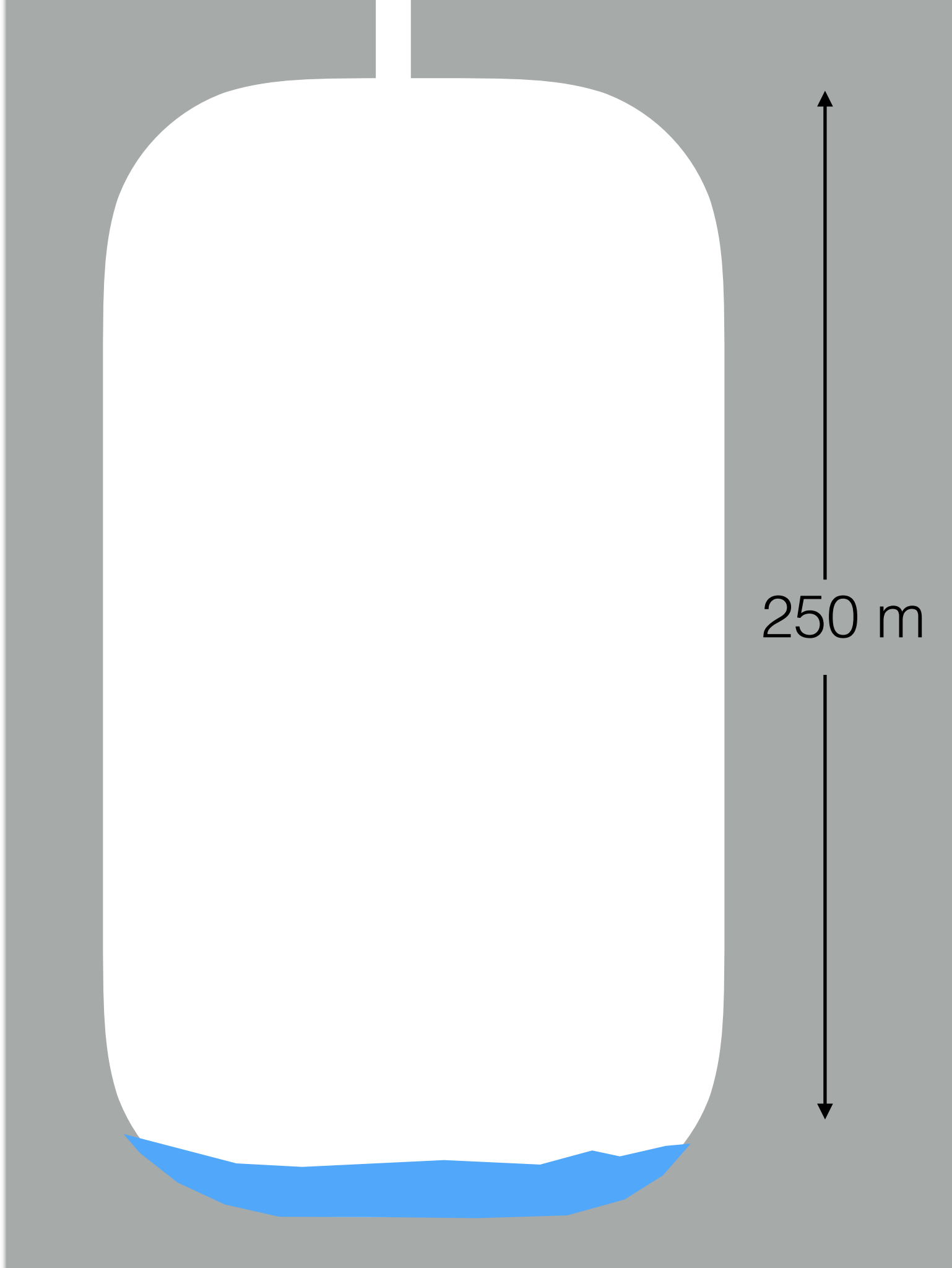
\$30M excavation  
\$5M ROV  
lots of 10" PMTs

(HyperK-like PMT  
coverage would be  
expensive. Any  
physics call for a  
cheap version?)



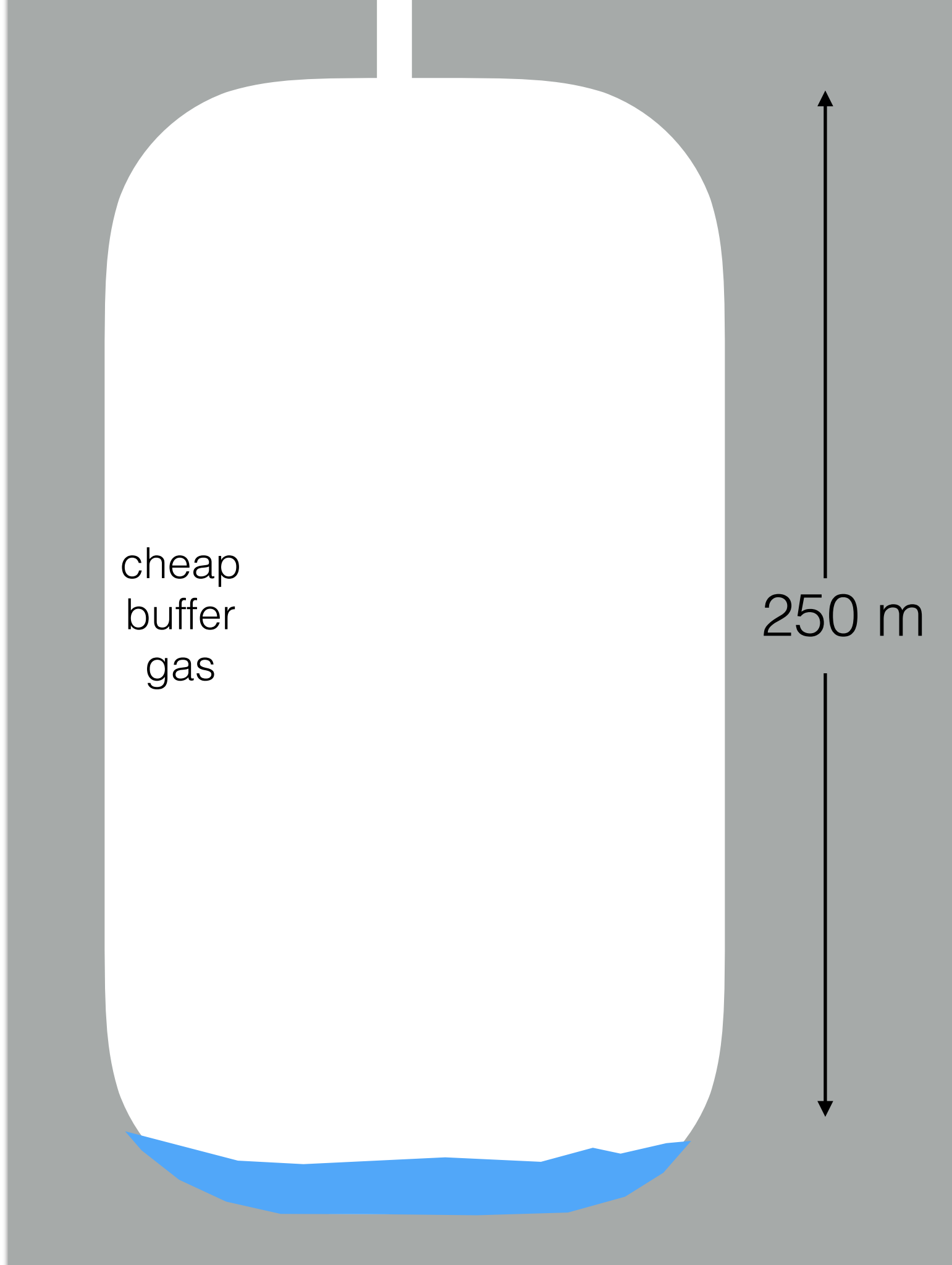
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- Complicated electronics, small borehole?
  - "we're already building DUNE in a confined space"
  - Only the anode array is complicated, cathode is simpler
- Solution:
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  - Inflatable cathode
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- Favorite sketch: 1kT neon in a 16 x 80m balloon
- Sequence of fluids and pressures is tricky



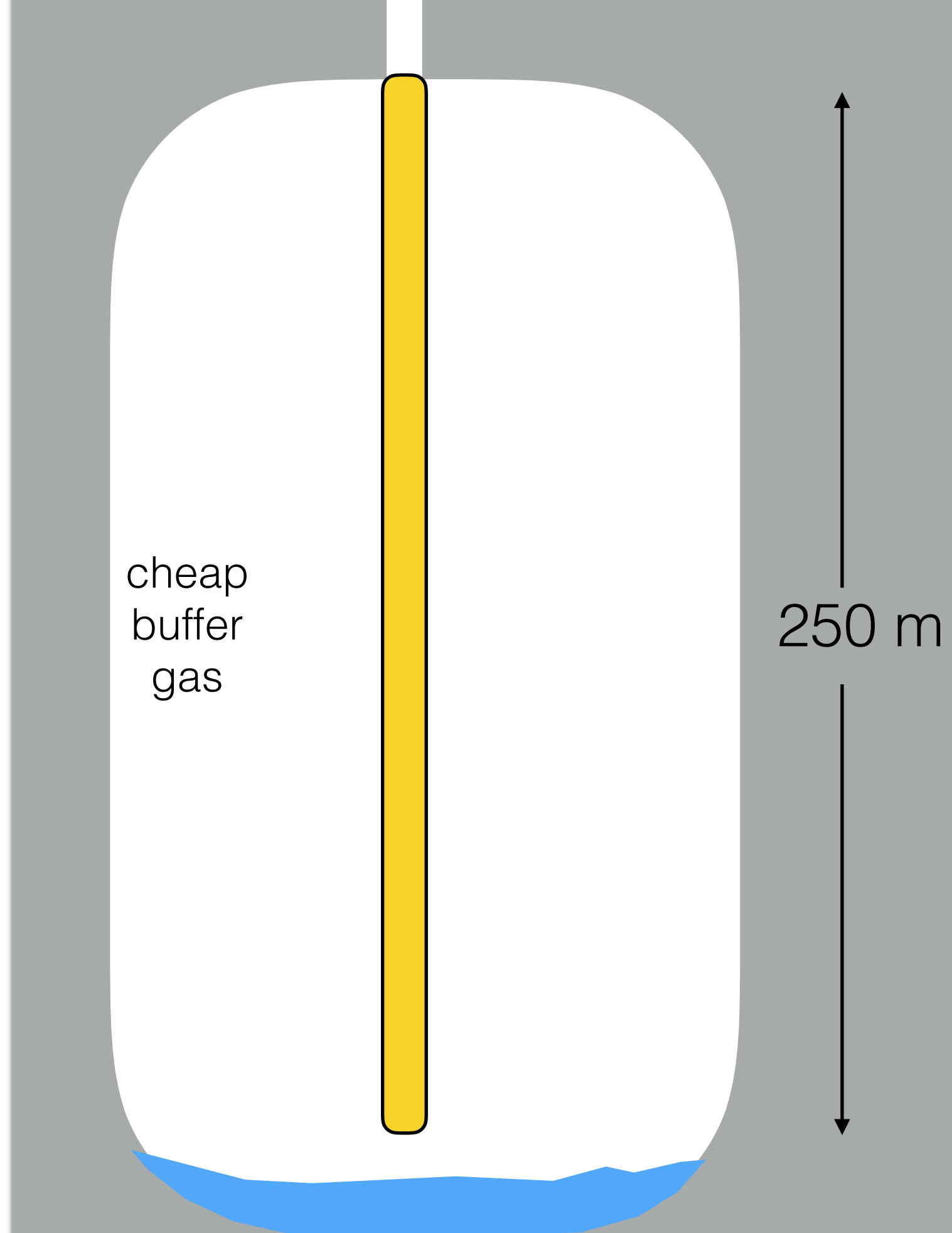
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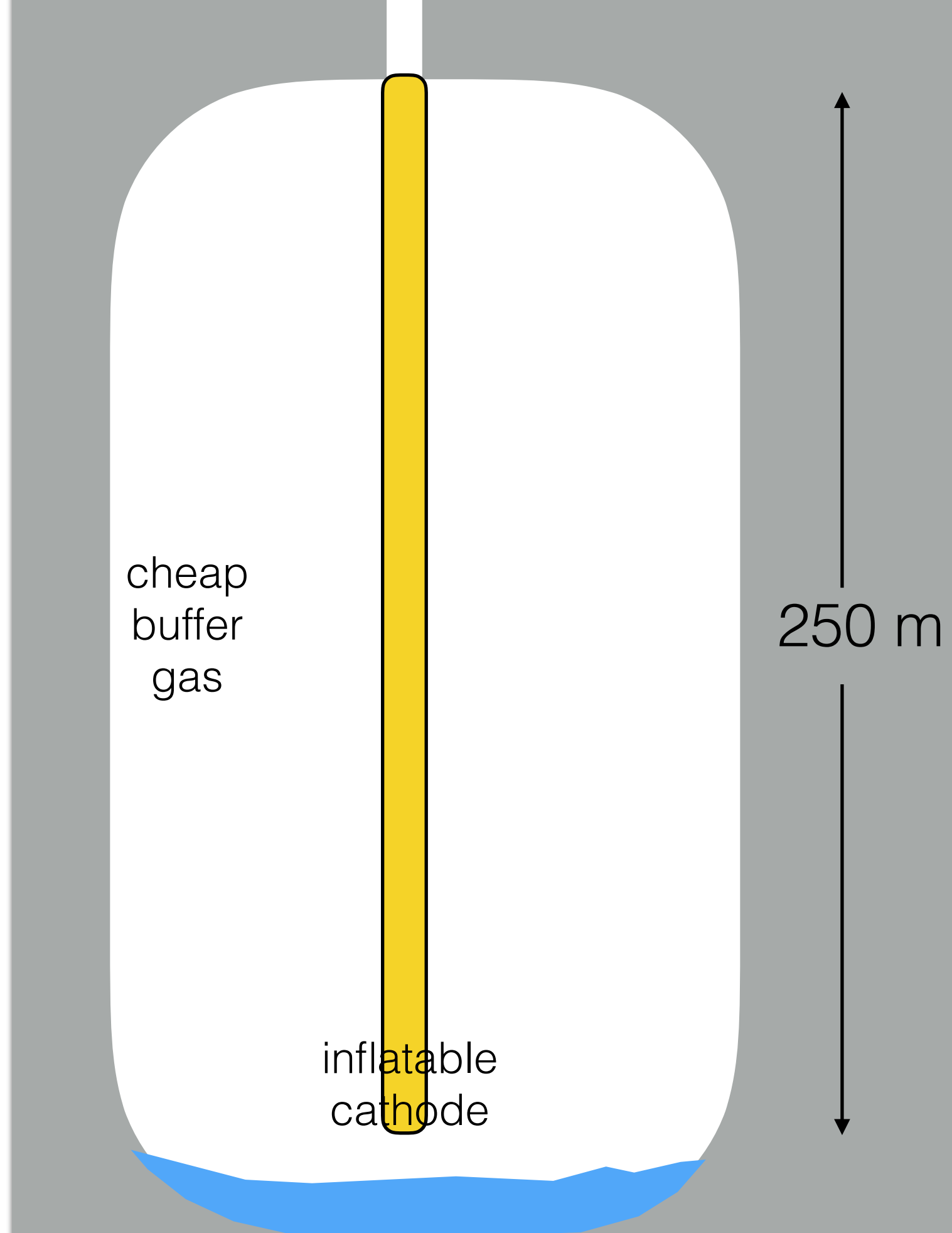
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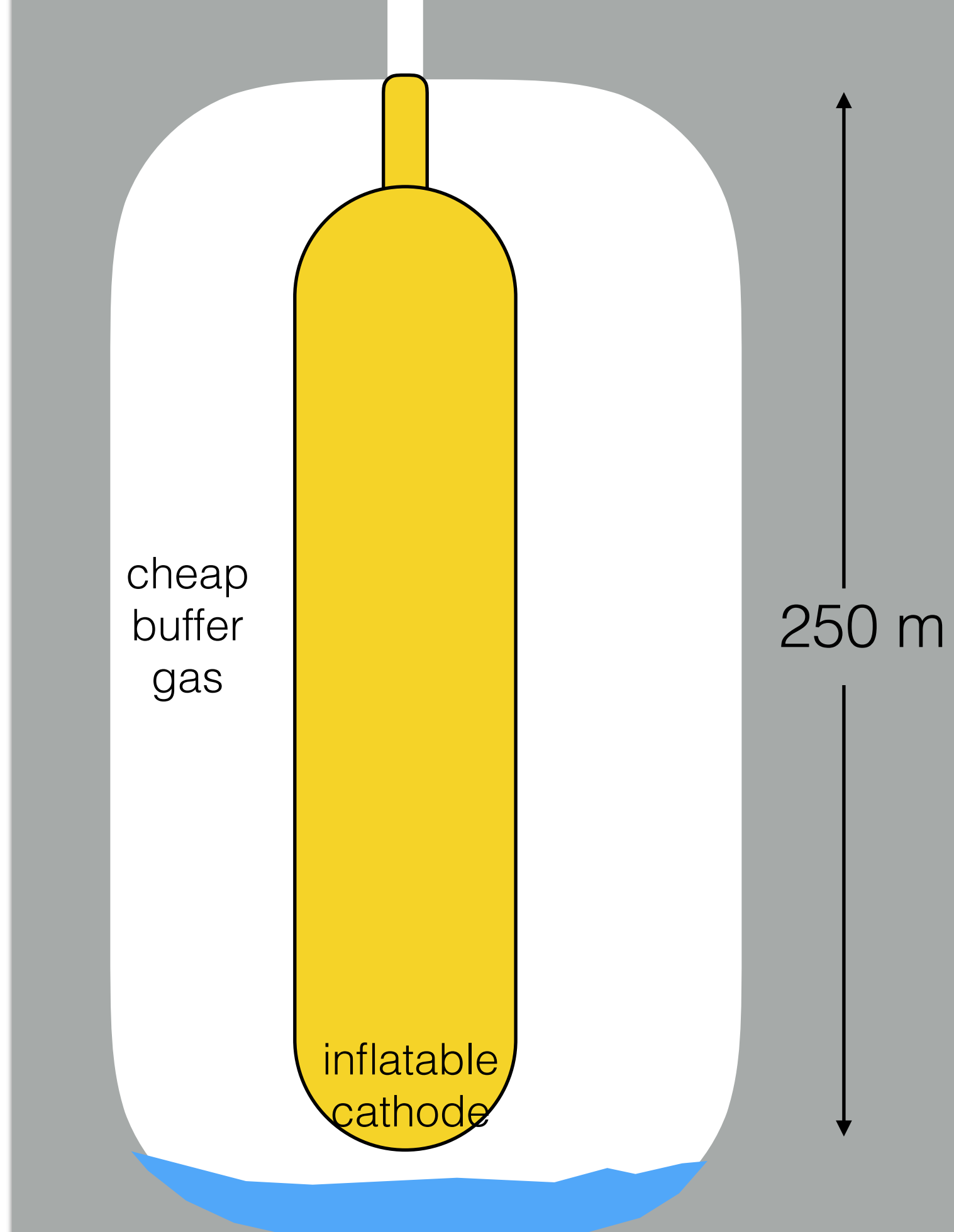
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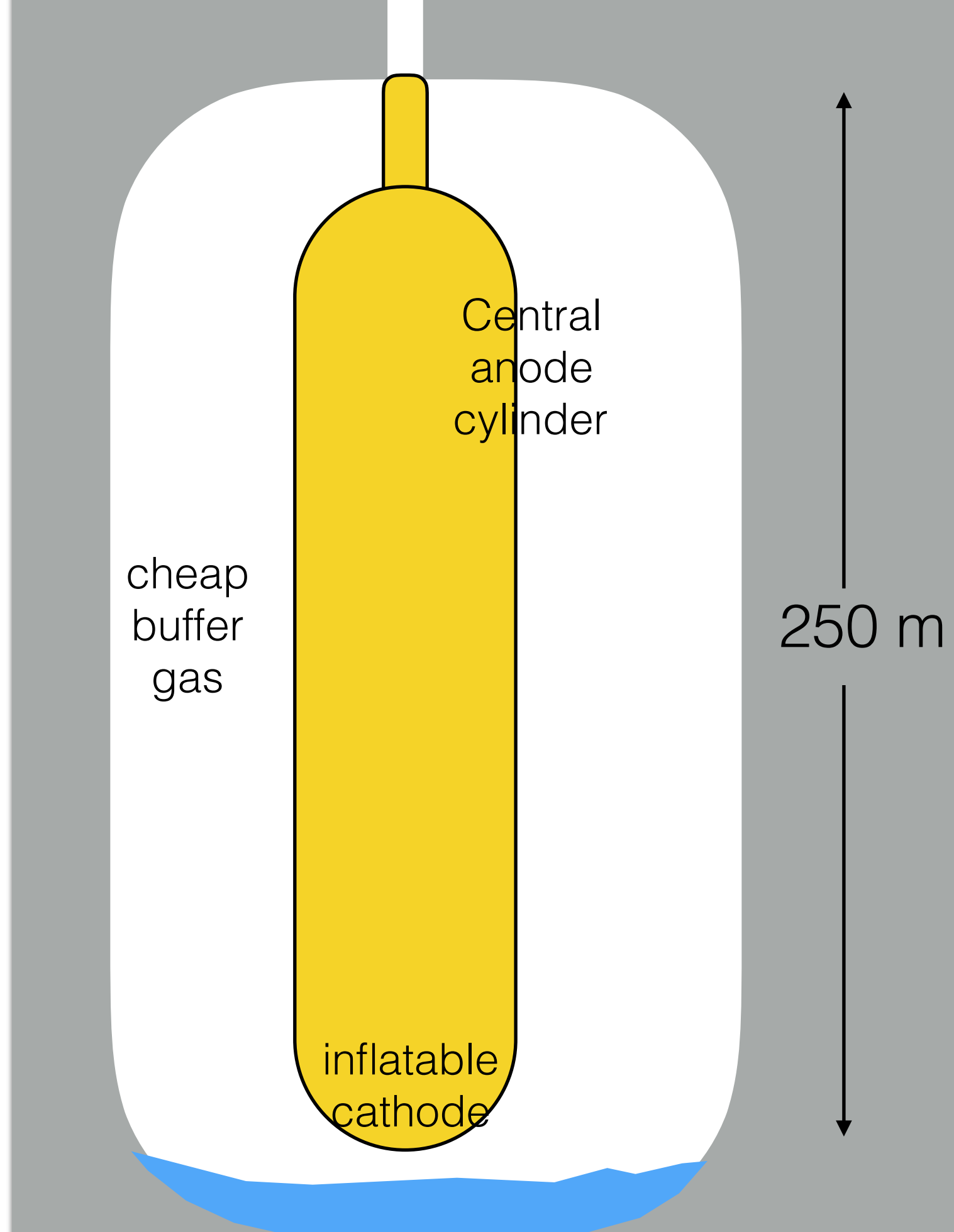
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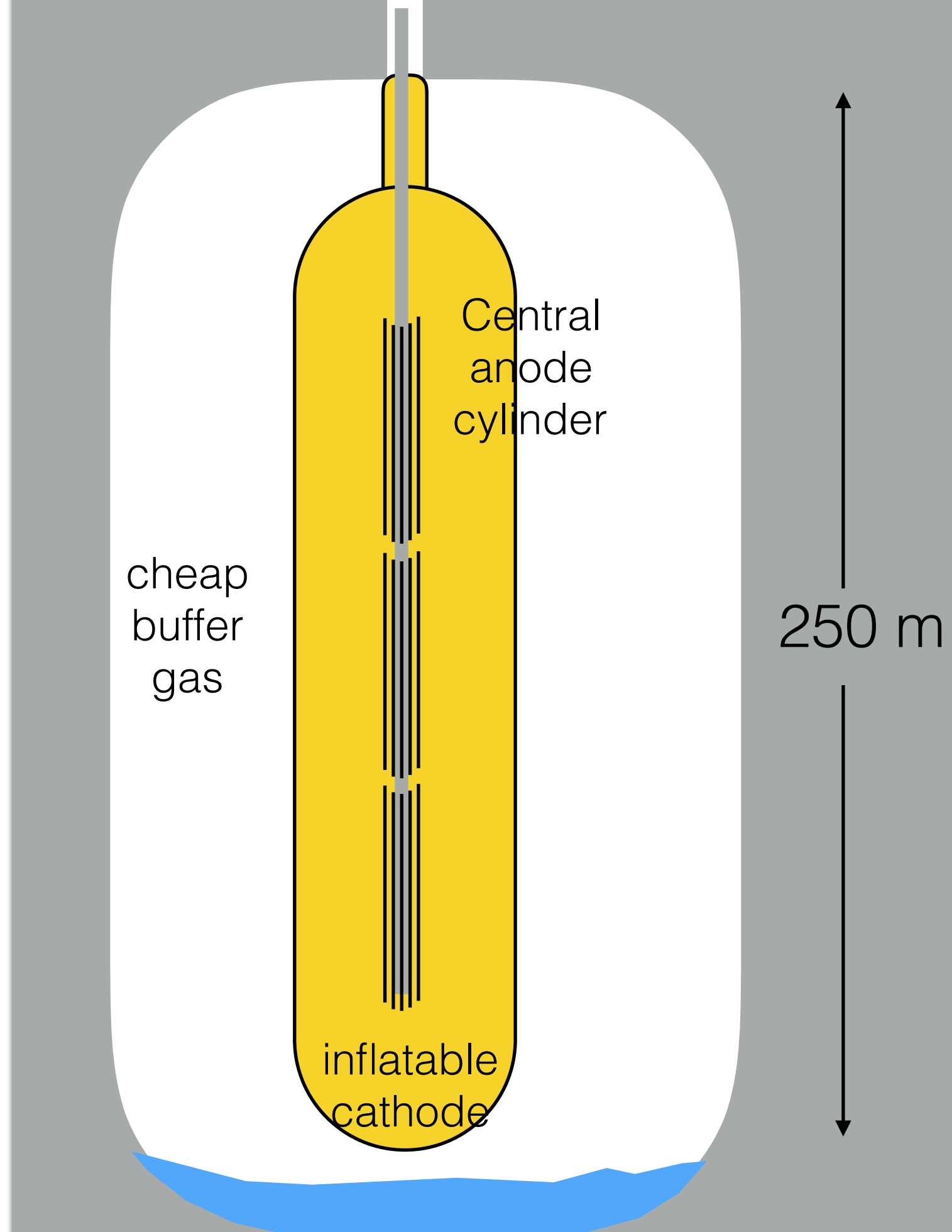
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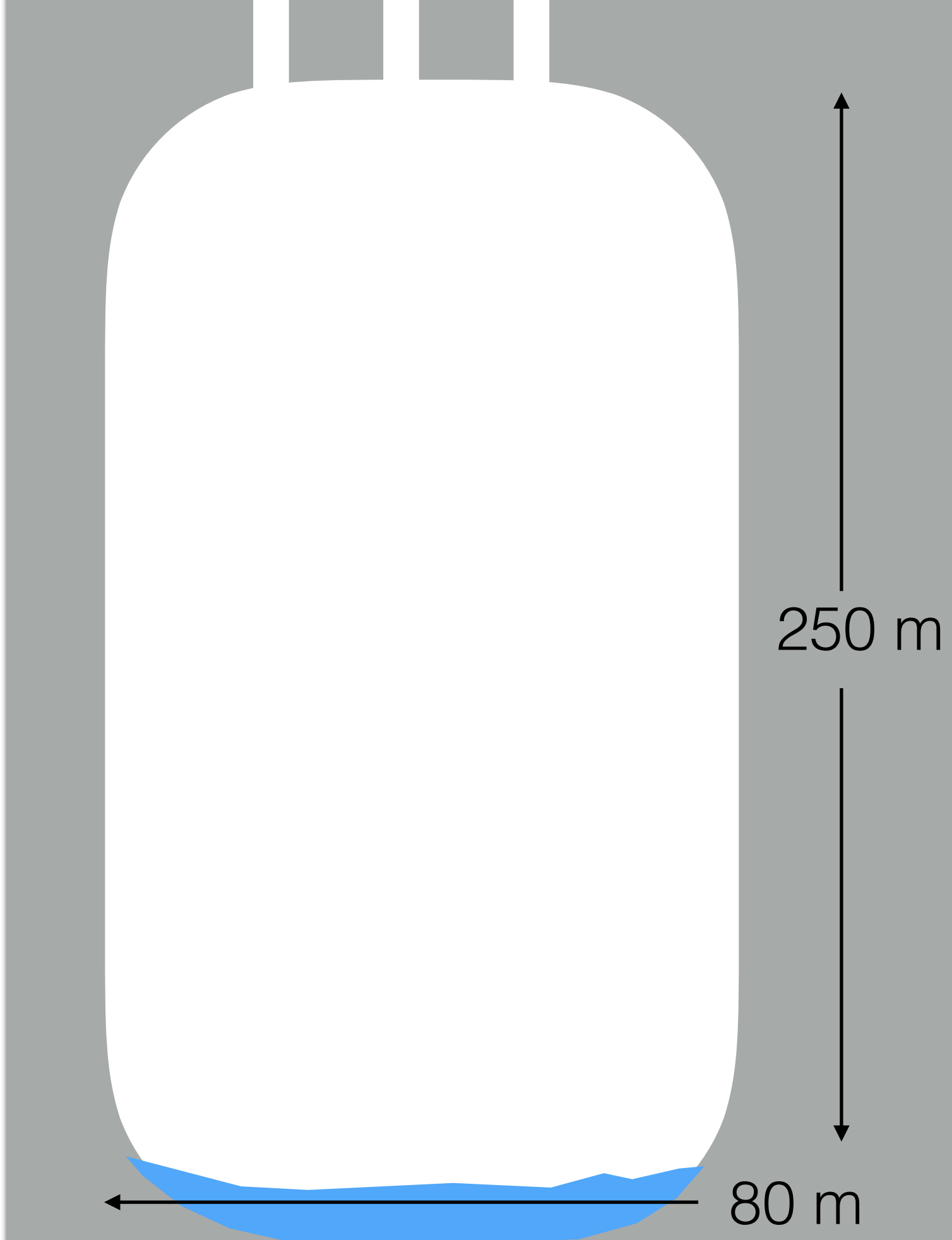
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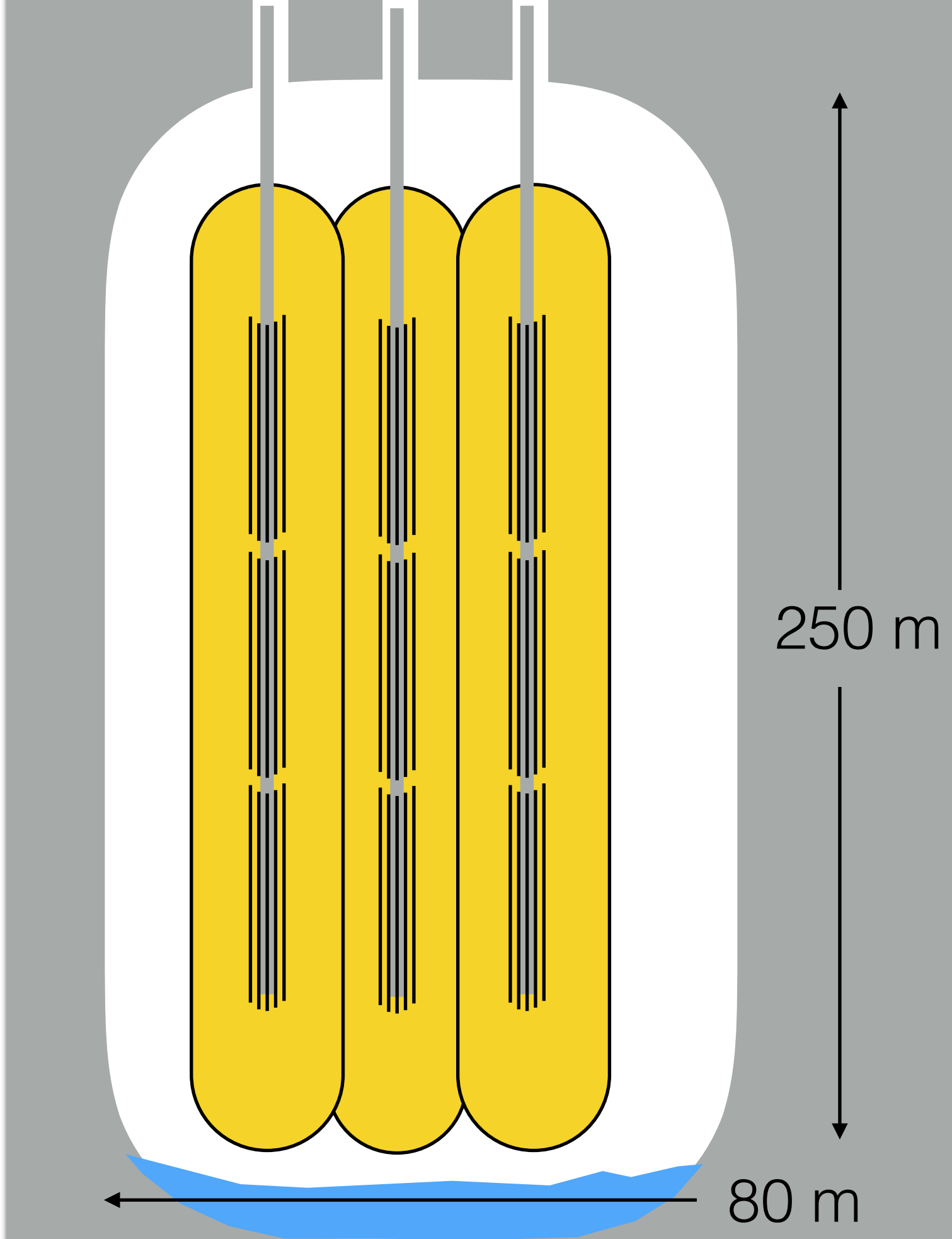
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- Can we get to 500kT scale? ( $3 \times 10^{35}$  nucleons)
- $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ , Ar only
- Idea 1: Copy-paste self-contained units
  - (Dead volume between them? Lost gammas?)
  - Drilling isn't free



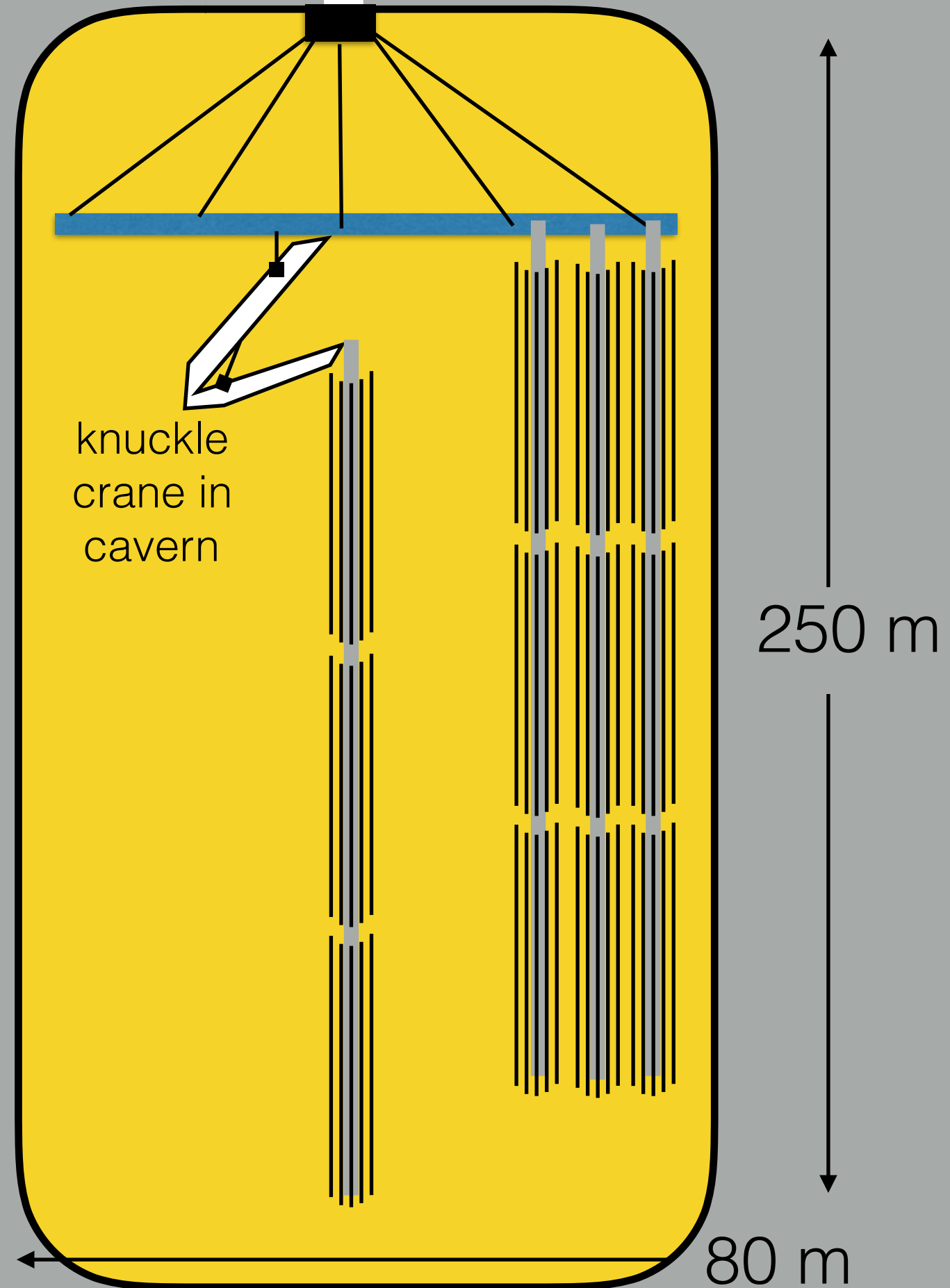
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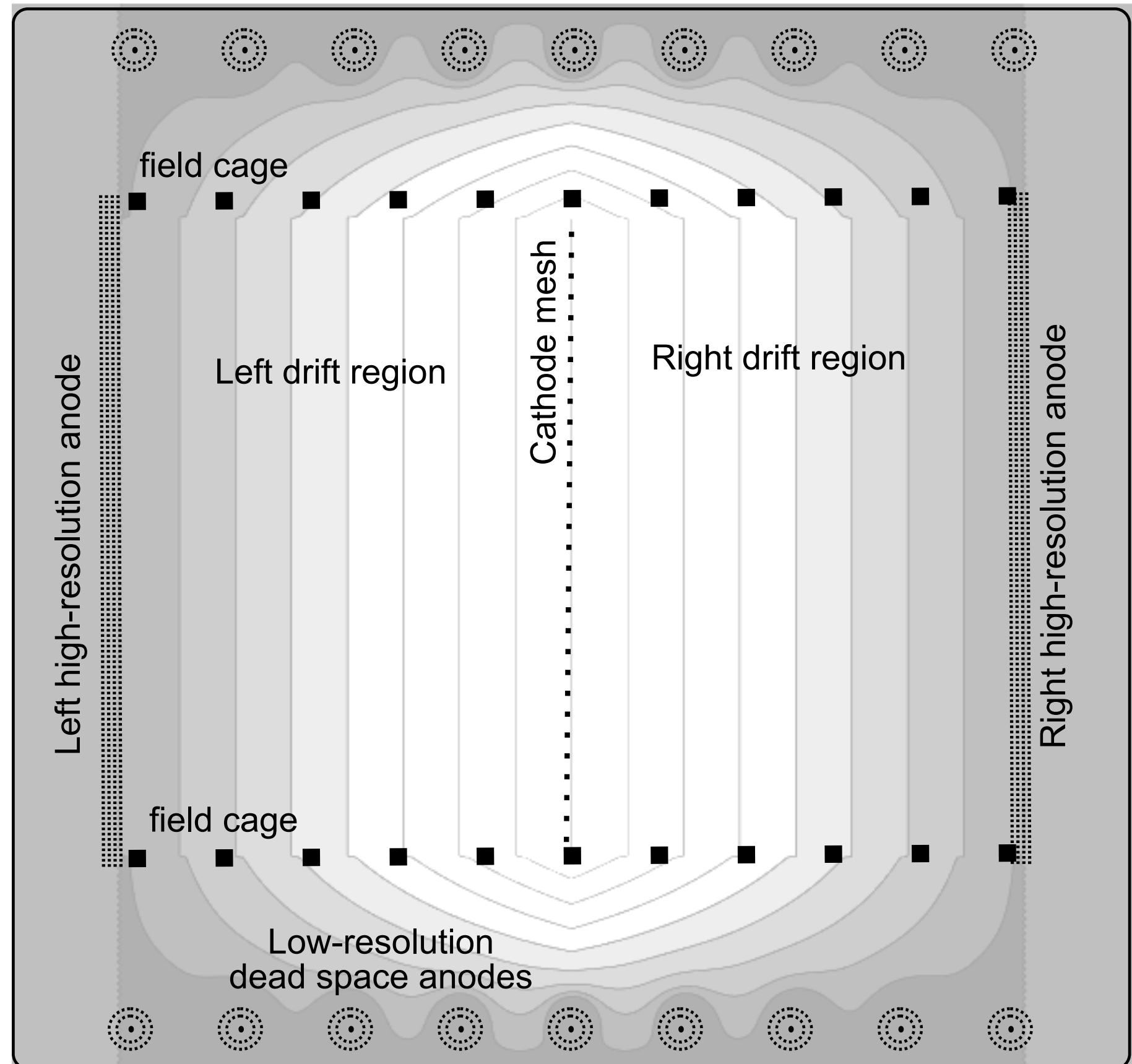
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- Idea 2: More elaborate sideways motion inside large single balloon
  - Origami?
  - In-cavern robotic tools?
  - I'll believe it when I see it



# Freeing the TPC from the PMT

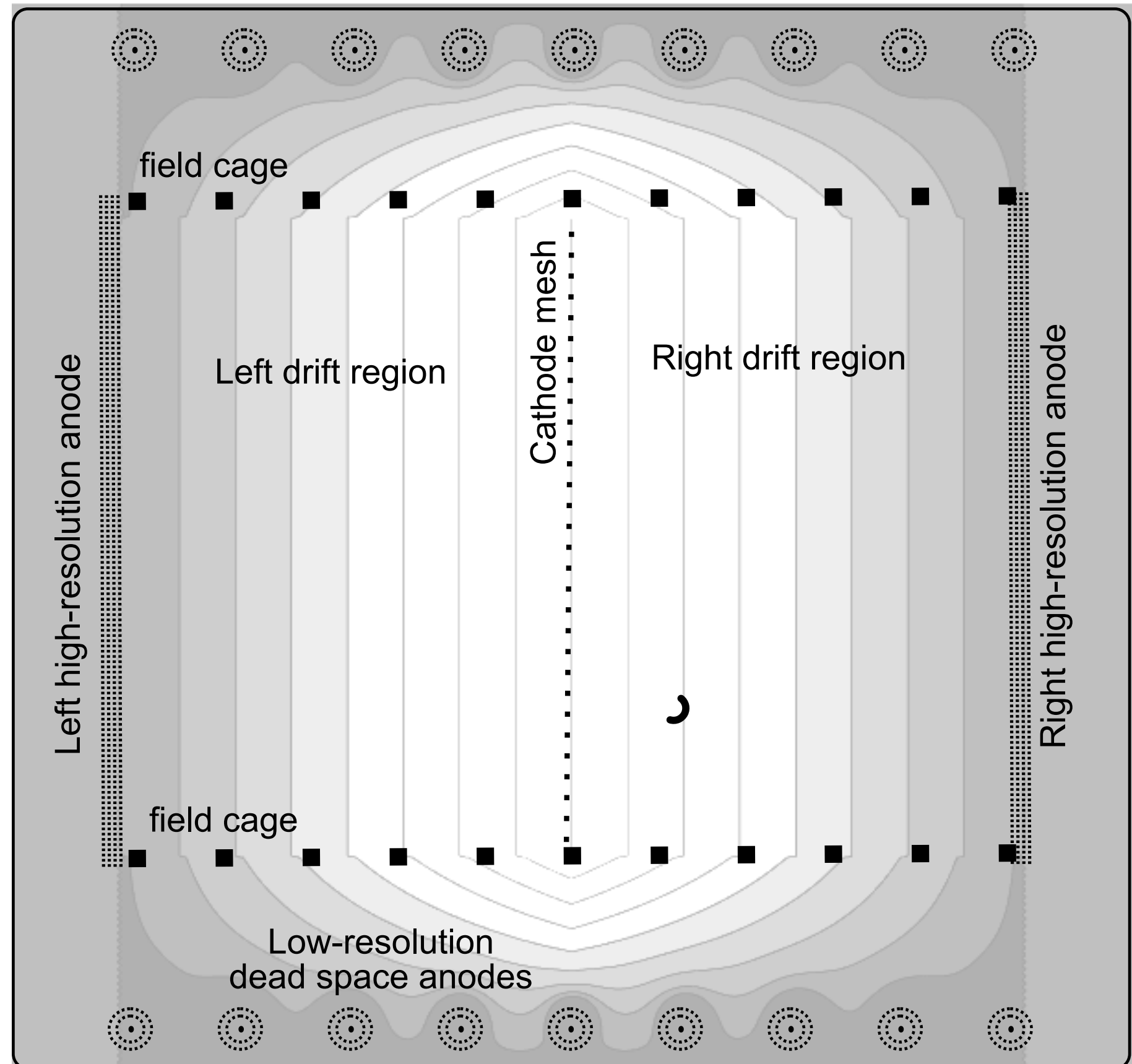
# Large gas time projection chamber



[arxiv:1512.04926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.04926)

# Large gas time projection chamber

Ionizing event on left. Charge detected on left after  $\Delta t = \Delta z / v_{\text{drift}}$ , but  $\Delta z$  unknown.

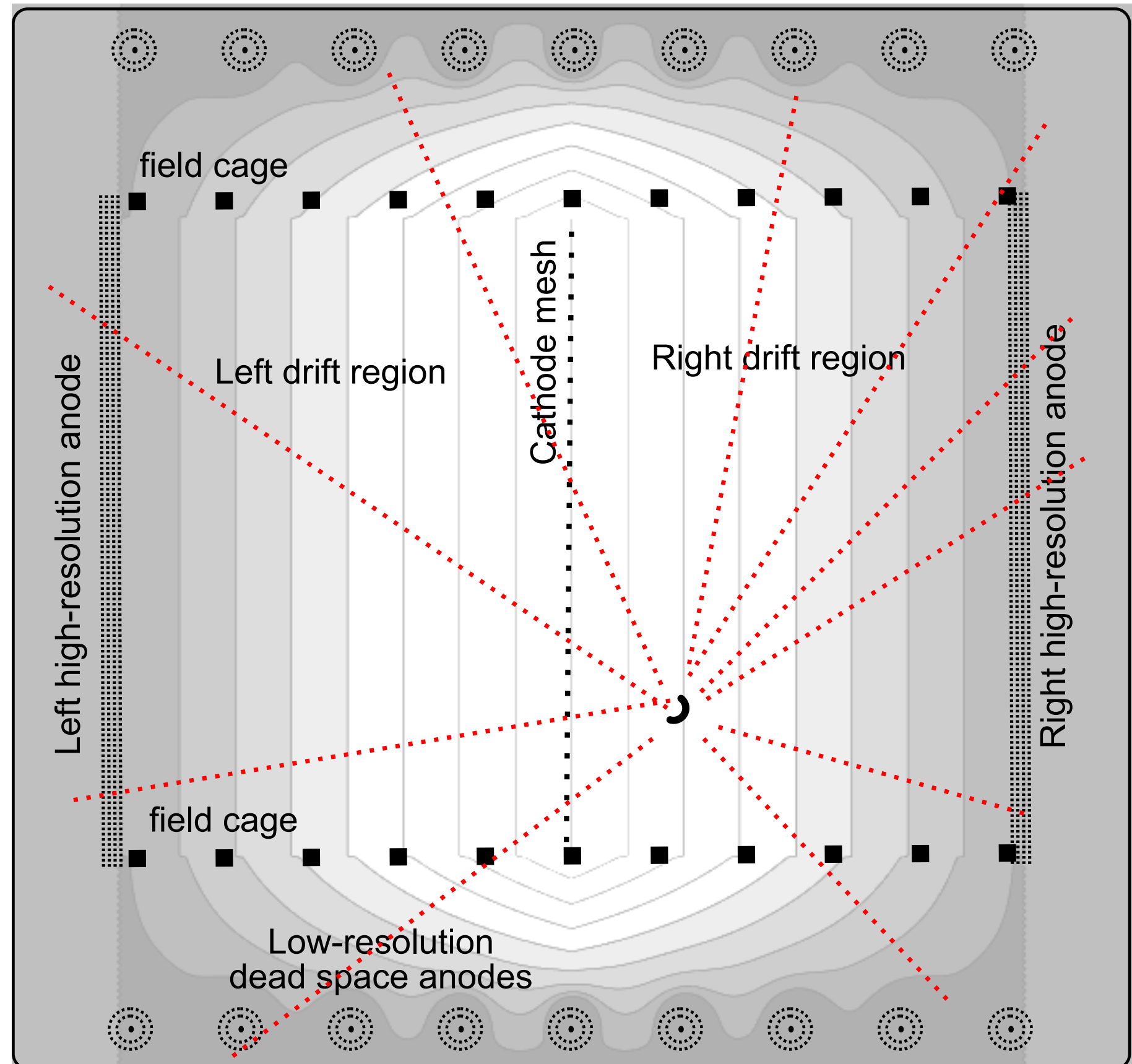


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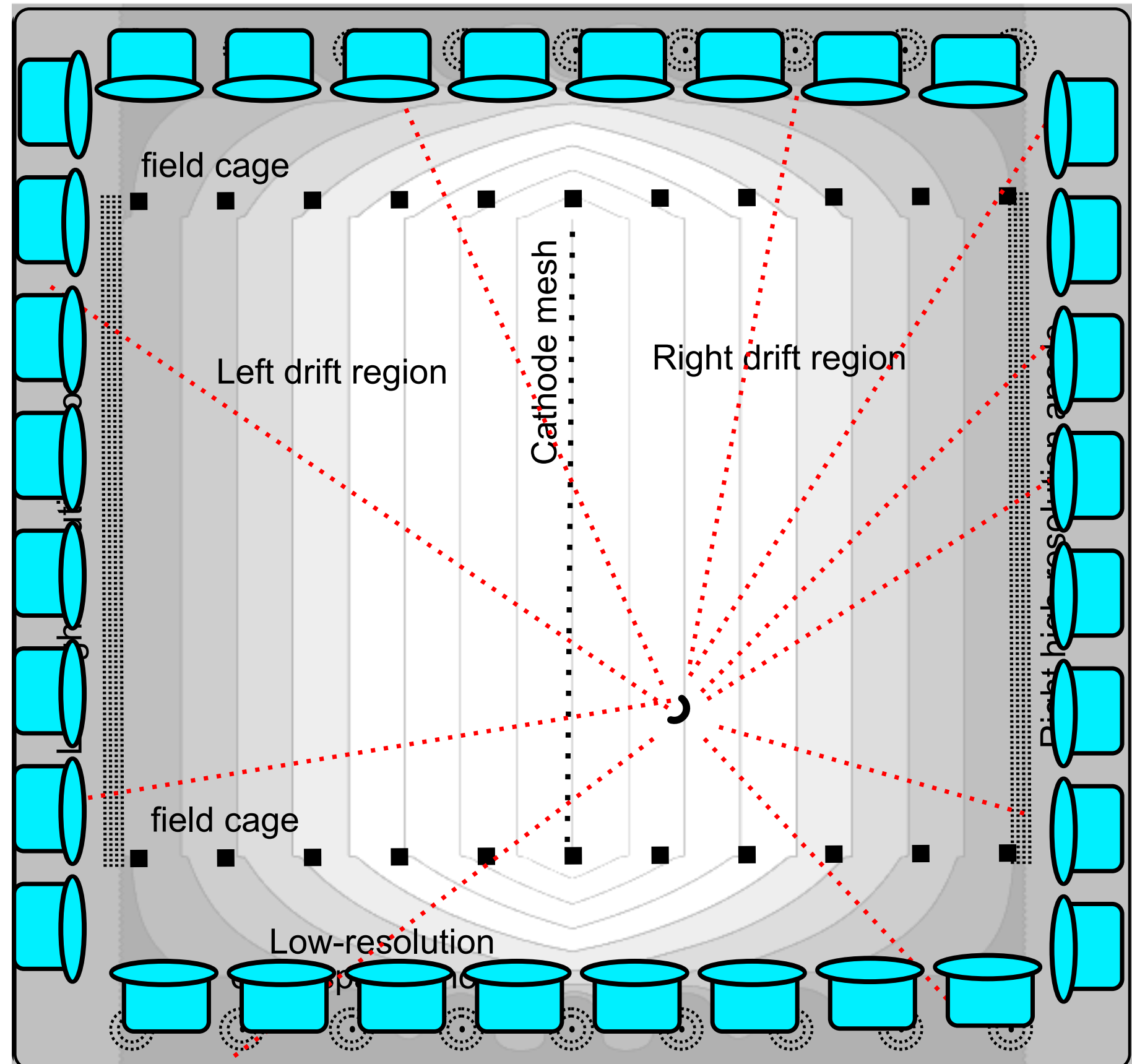
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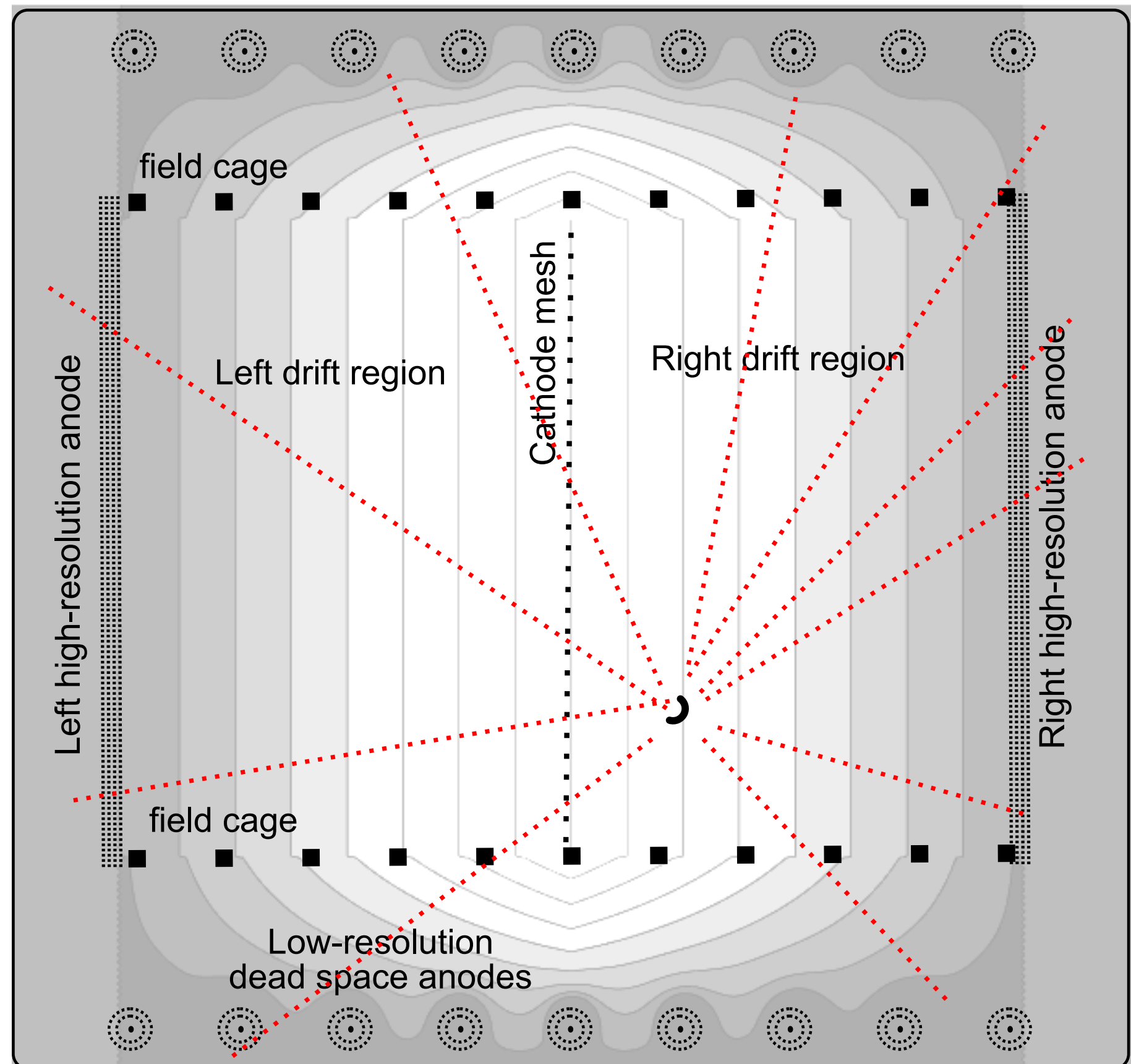
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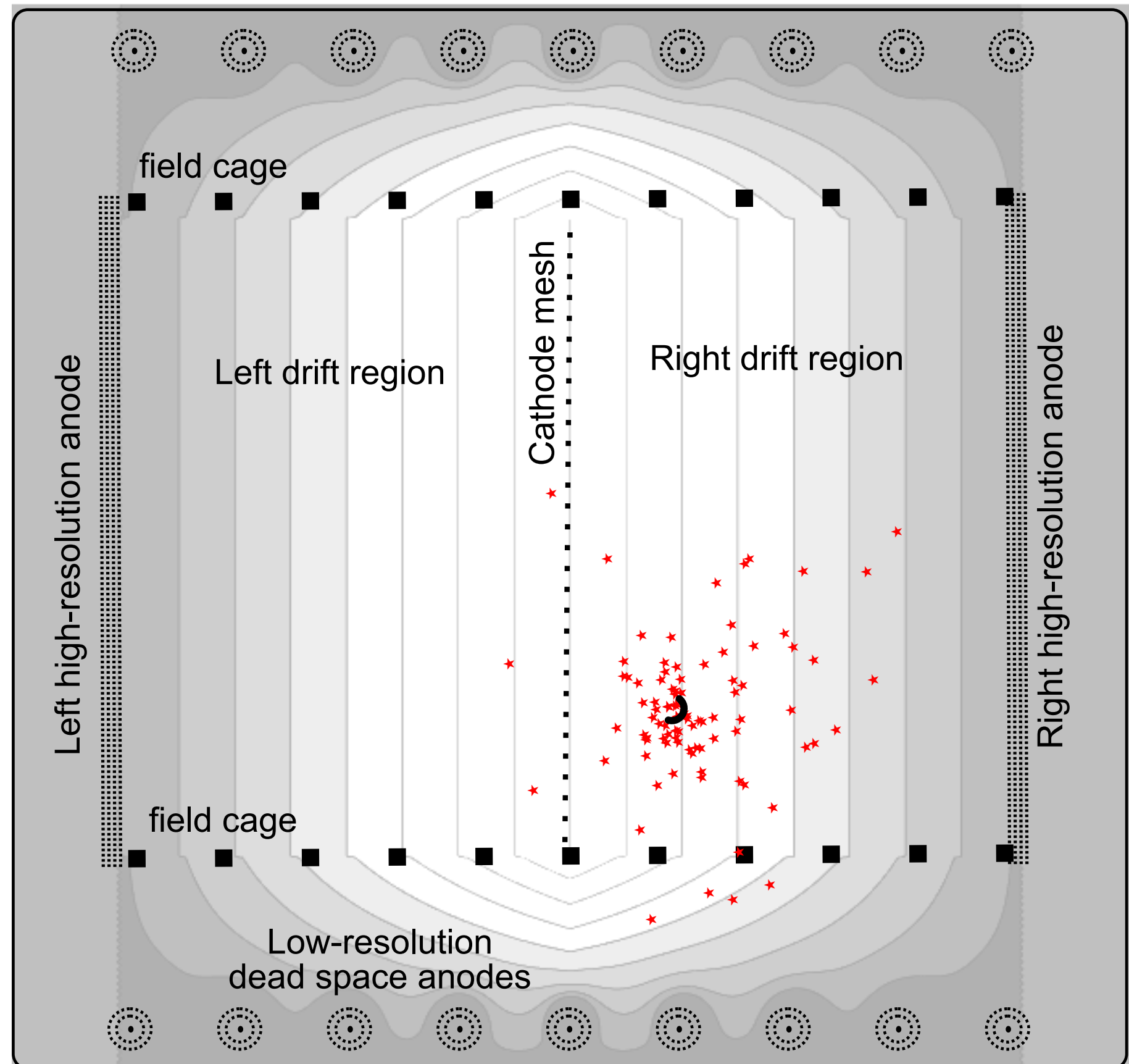
# Large gas time projection chamber

Ionizing event on left. Charge detected on left after  $\Delta t = \Delta z / v_{\text{drift}}$ , but  $\Delta z$  unknown.

Scintillation light! sets  $\Delta t$  ...

if you have PMTs.

Mix  $10^{-7}$  TMAE into Xe. Converts scintillation photons to photoelectrons.



[arxiv:1512.04926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.04926)

right anode

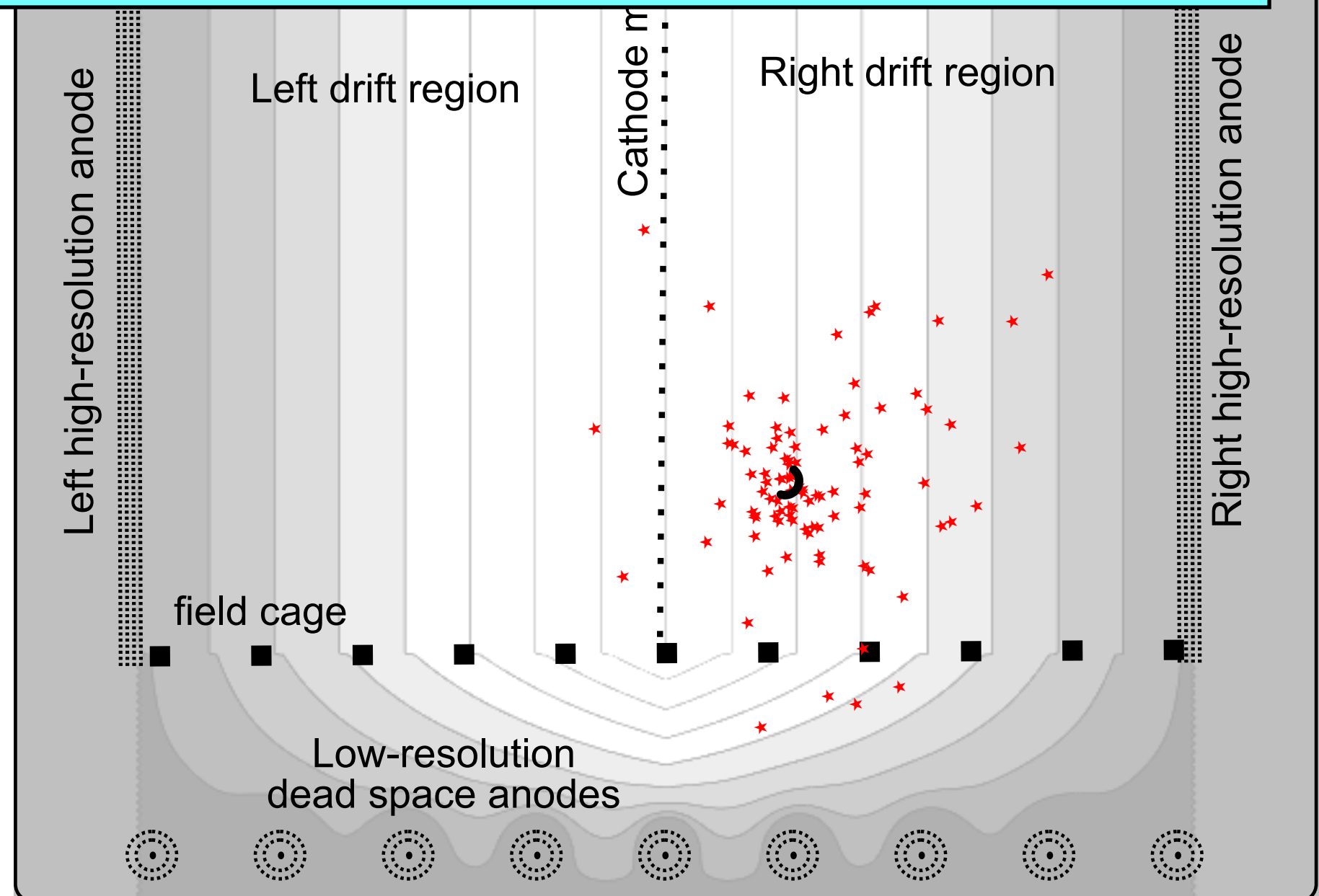
left anode

after  $\Delta t = \Delta z / v_{\text{drift}}$ ,  
but  $\Delta z$  unknown.

Scintillation light!  
sets  $\Delta t$  ...

if you have PMTs.

Mix  $10^{-7}$  TMAE  
into Xe. Converts  
scintillation  
photons to  
photoelectrons.



[arxiv:1512.04926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.04926)

right anode

left anode

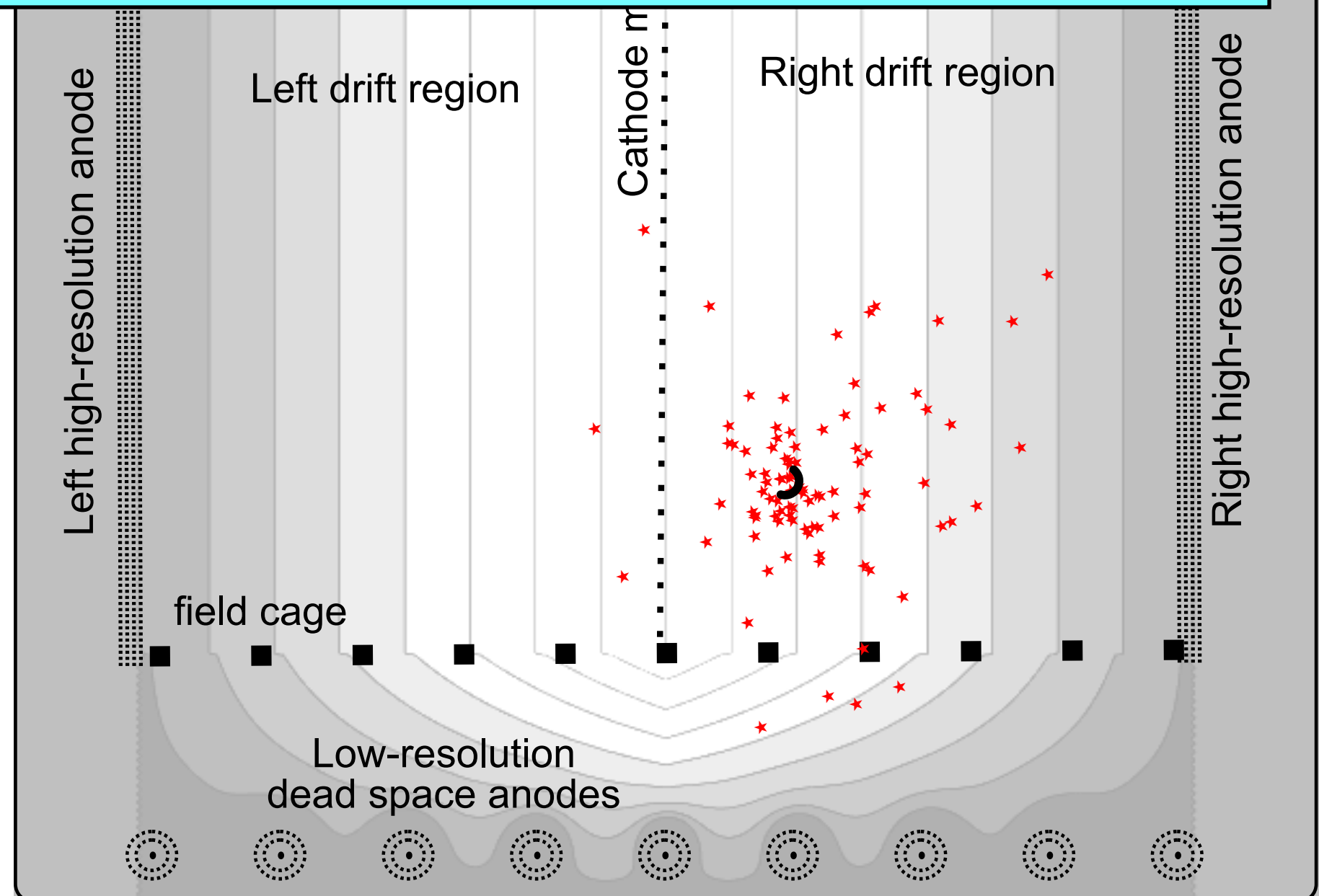
$\Delta t$  to cathode

after  $\Delta t = \Delta z / v_{\text{drift}}$ ,  
but  $\Delta z$  unknown.

Scintillation light!  
sets  $\Delta t$  ...

if you have PMTs.

Mix  $10^{-7}$  TMAE  
into Xe. Converts  
scintillation  
photons to  
photoelectrons.



[arxiv:1512.04926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.04926)

right anode

left anode

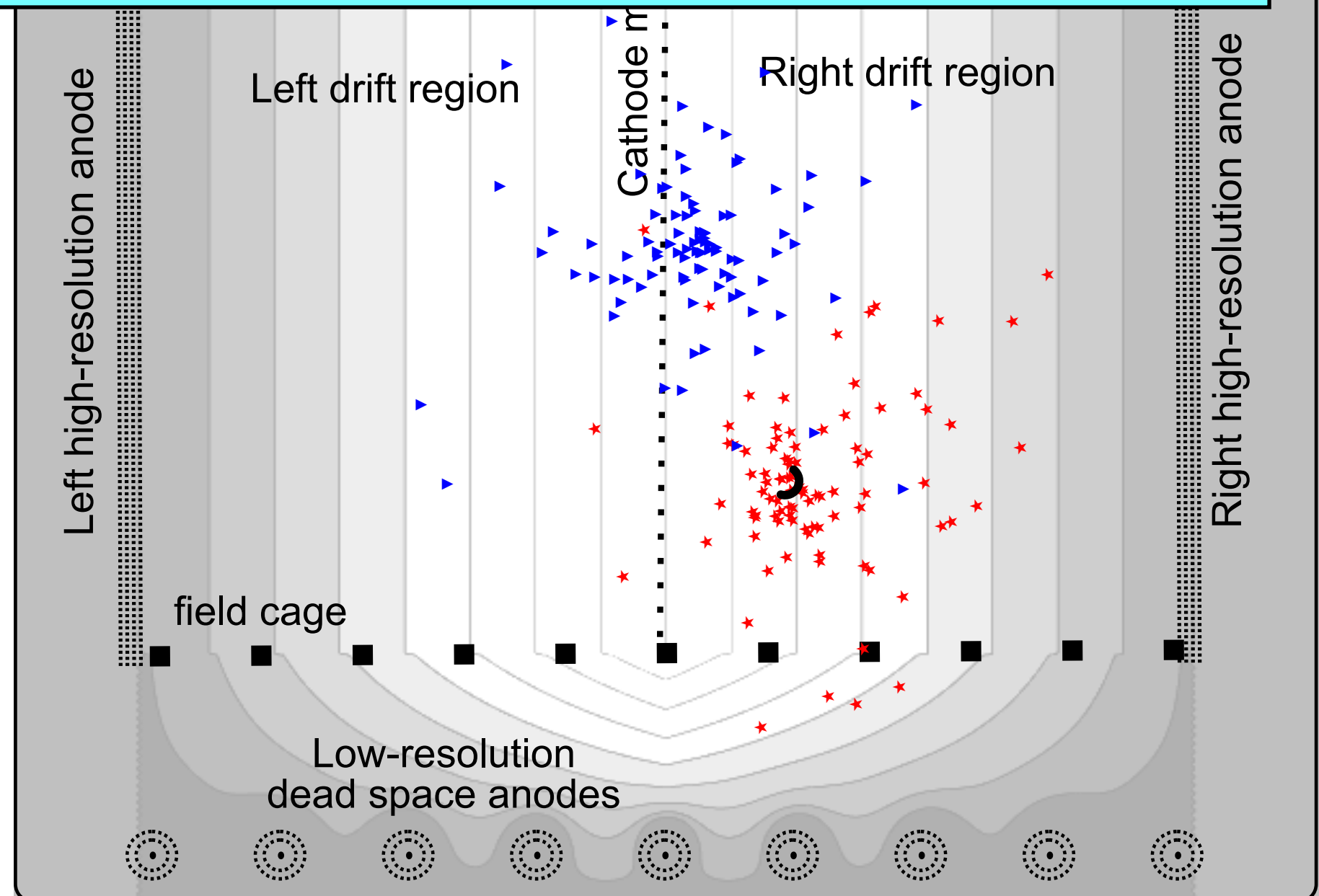
$\Delta t$  to cathode

after  $\Delta t = \Delta z / v_{\text{drift}}$ ,  
but  $\Delta z$  unknown.

Scintillation light!  
sets  $\Delta t$  ...

if you have PMTs.

Mix  $10^{-7}$  TMAE  
into Xe. Converts  
scintillation  
photons to  
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[arxiv:1512.04926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.04926)

right anode

left anode

$\Delta t$  to cathode

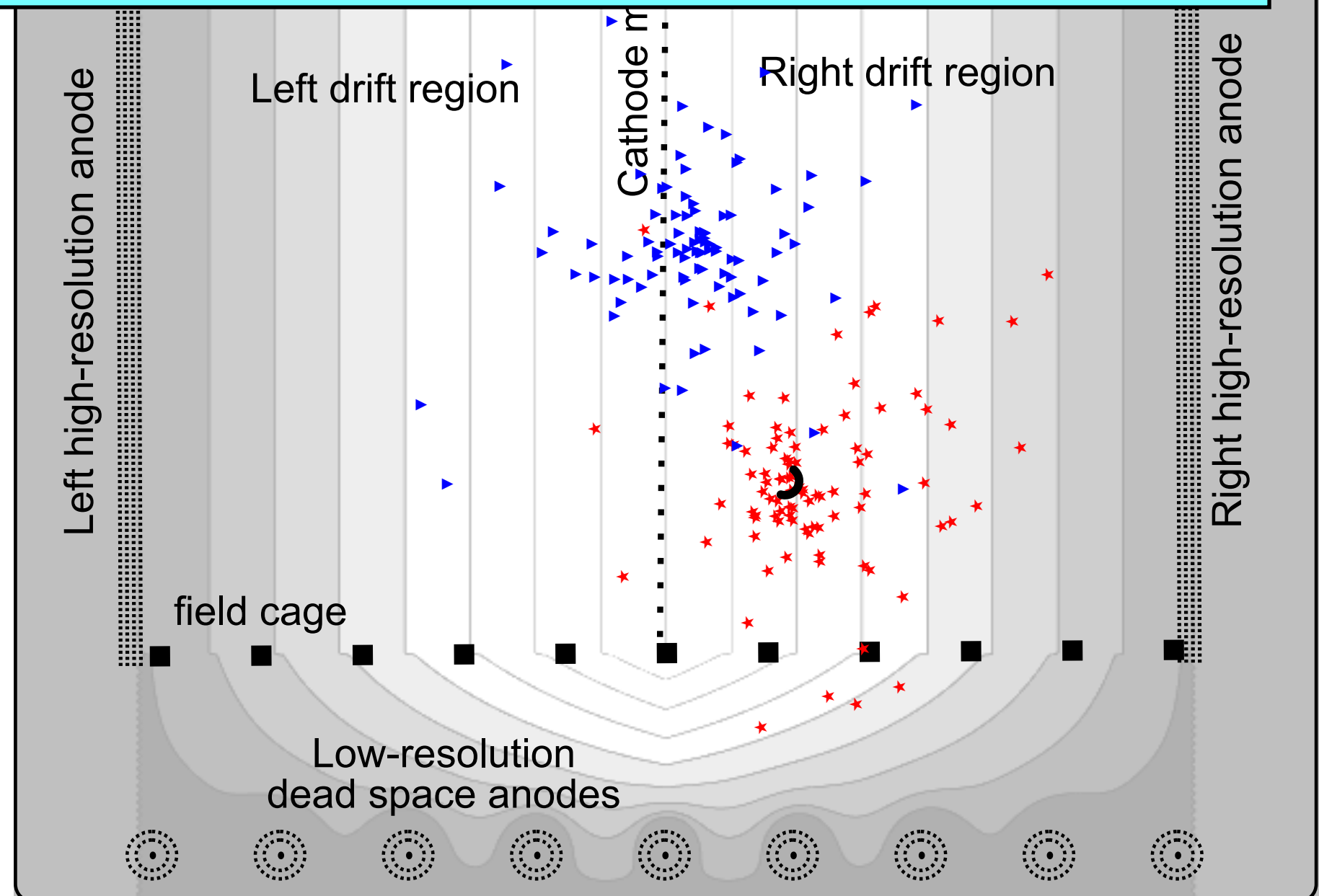
$\Delta t$  to cathode

after  $\Delta t = \Delta z / v_{\text{drift}}$ ,  
but  $\Delta z$  unknown.

Scintillation light!  
sets  $\Delta t$  ...

if you have PMTs.

Mix  $10^{-7}$  TMAE  
into Xe. Converts  
scintillation  
photons to  
photoelectrons.



[arxiv:1512.04926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.04926)

right anode

left anode

$\Delta t$  to cathode

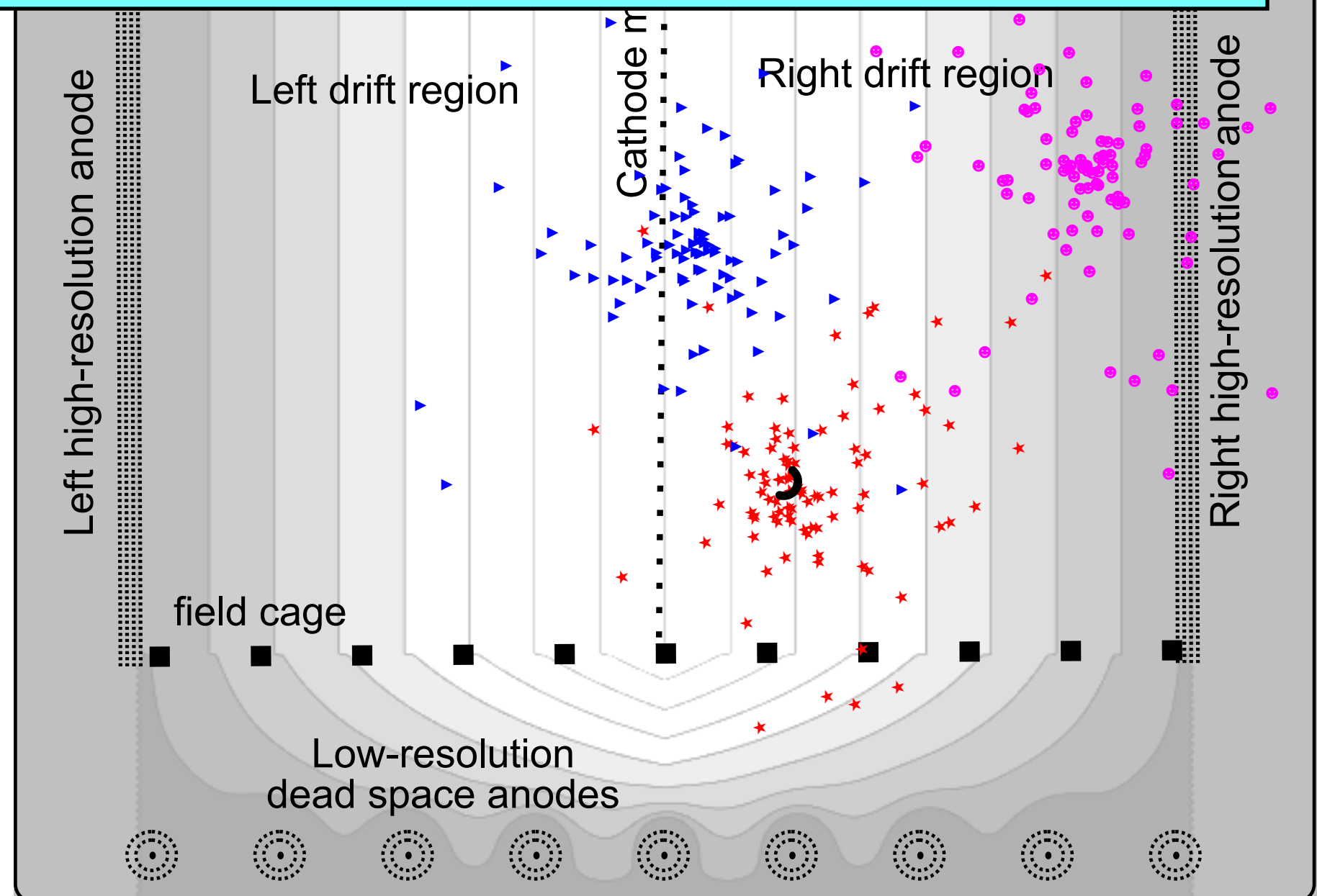
$\Delta t$  to cathode

after  $\Delta t = \Delta z / v_{\text{drift}}$ ,  
but  $\Delta z$  unknown.

Scintillation light!  
sets  $\Delta t$  ...

if you have PMTs.

Mix  $10^{-7}$  TMAE  
into Xe. Converts  
scintillation  
photons to  
photoelectrons.



[arxiv:1512.04926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.04926)

right anode

left anode

$\Delta t$  to cathode

$\Delta t$  to cathode

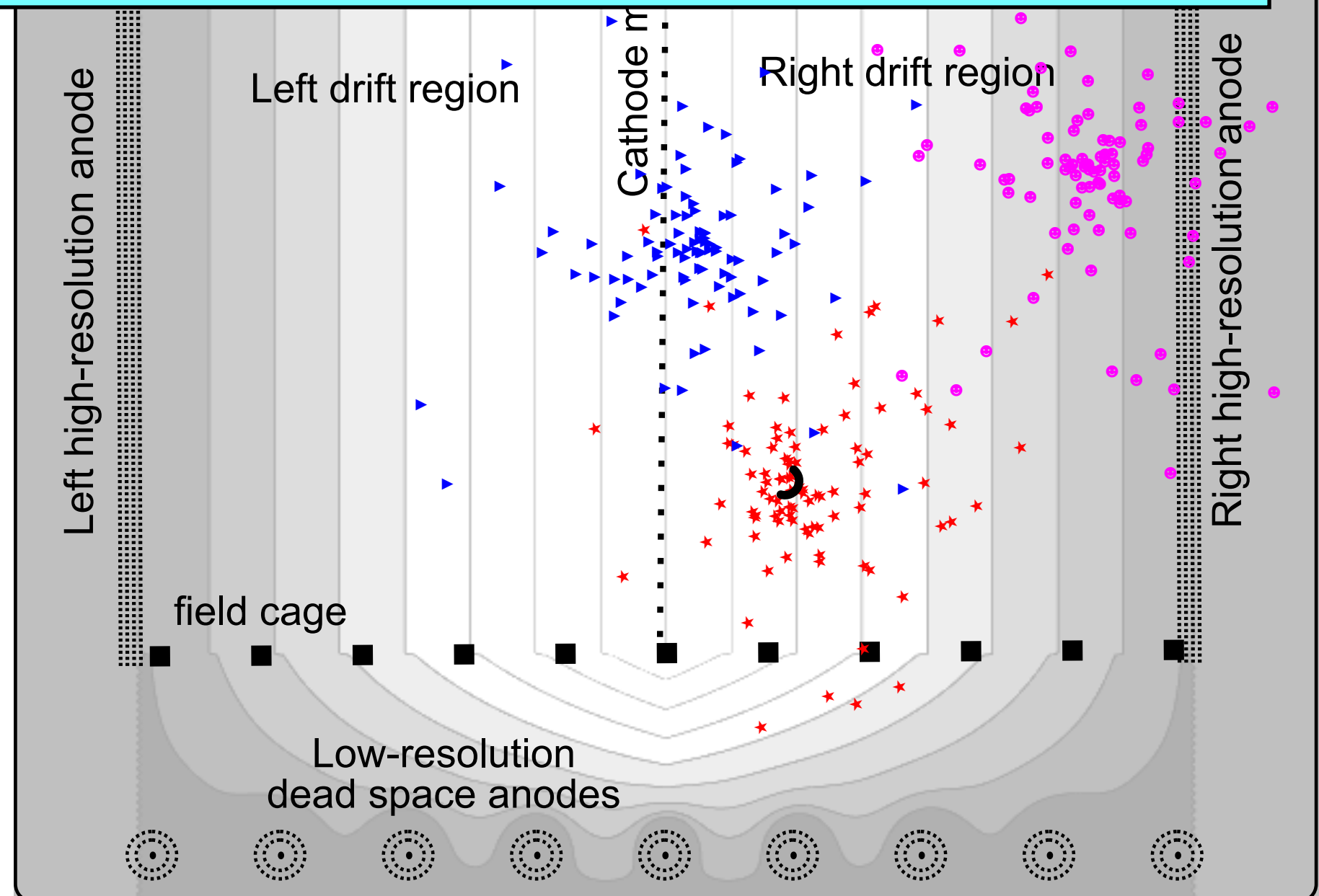
$\Delta t$  to anode

after  $\Delta t = \Delta z / v_{\text{drift}}$ ,  
but  $\Delta z$  unknown.

Scintillation light!  
sets  $\Delta t$  ...

if you have PMTs.

Mix  $10^{-7}$  TMAE  
into Xe. Converts  
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[arxiv:1512.04926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.04926)

right anode

left anode

$\Delta t$  to cathode

$\Delta t$  to cathode

$\Delta t$  to anode

after  $\Delta t = \Delta z / v_{\text{drift}}$ ,  
but  $\Delta z$  unknown.

Scintillation light!  
sets  $\Delta t$  ...

if you have PMTs.

Mix  $10^{-7}$  TMAE  
into Xe. Converts  
scintillation  
photons to  
photoelectrons.

Left high-resolution anode

Left drift region

Cathode

Right drift region

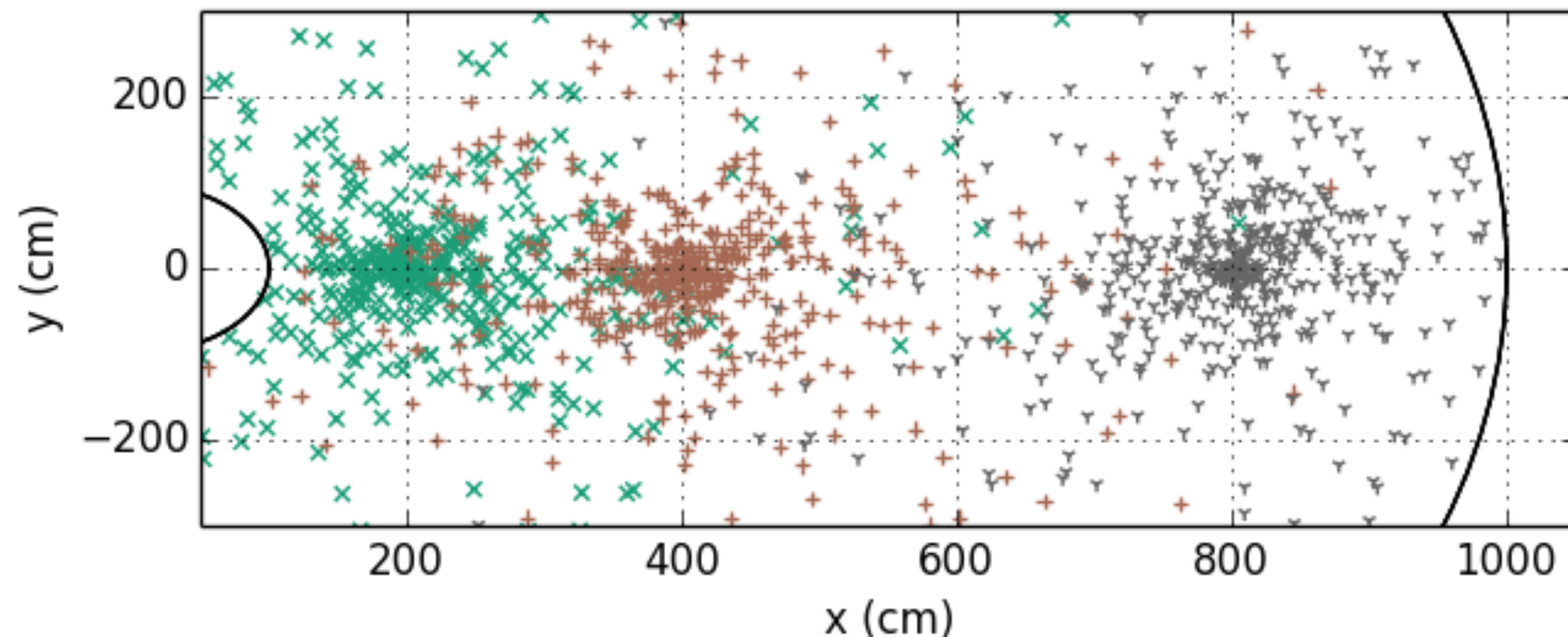
Right high-resolution anode

**Result:**

- **Scintillation detector with 50% QE, 100% coverage**
- **3D ionization detector with  $t_0$**
- **Not a single PMT**

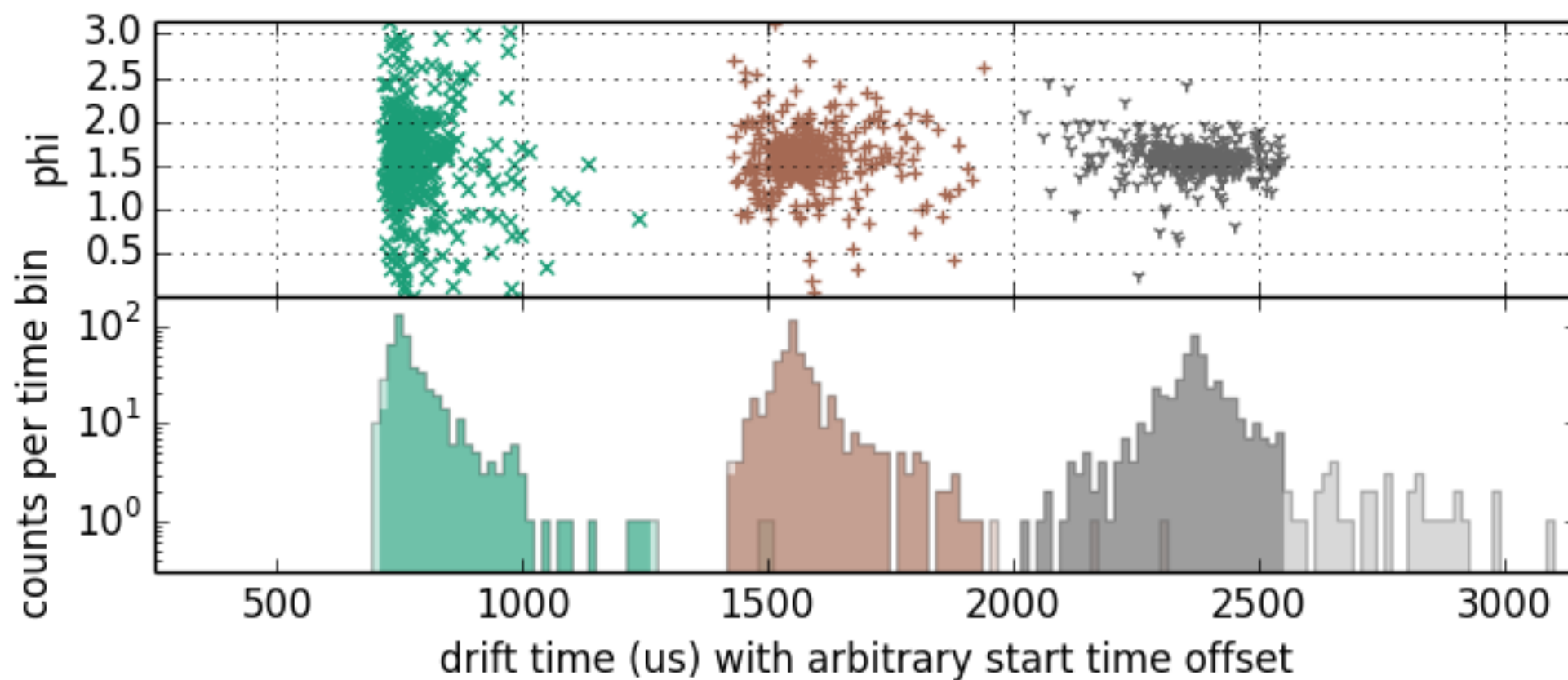
[arxiv:1512.04926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.04926)

# Cylindrical drift makes drift-axis resolution easier



Slice of a cylindrical detector with events near center, middle, outside.

Scintillation clouds are symmetric



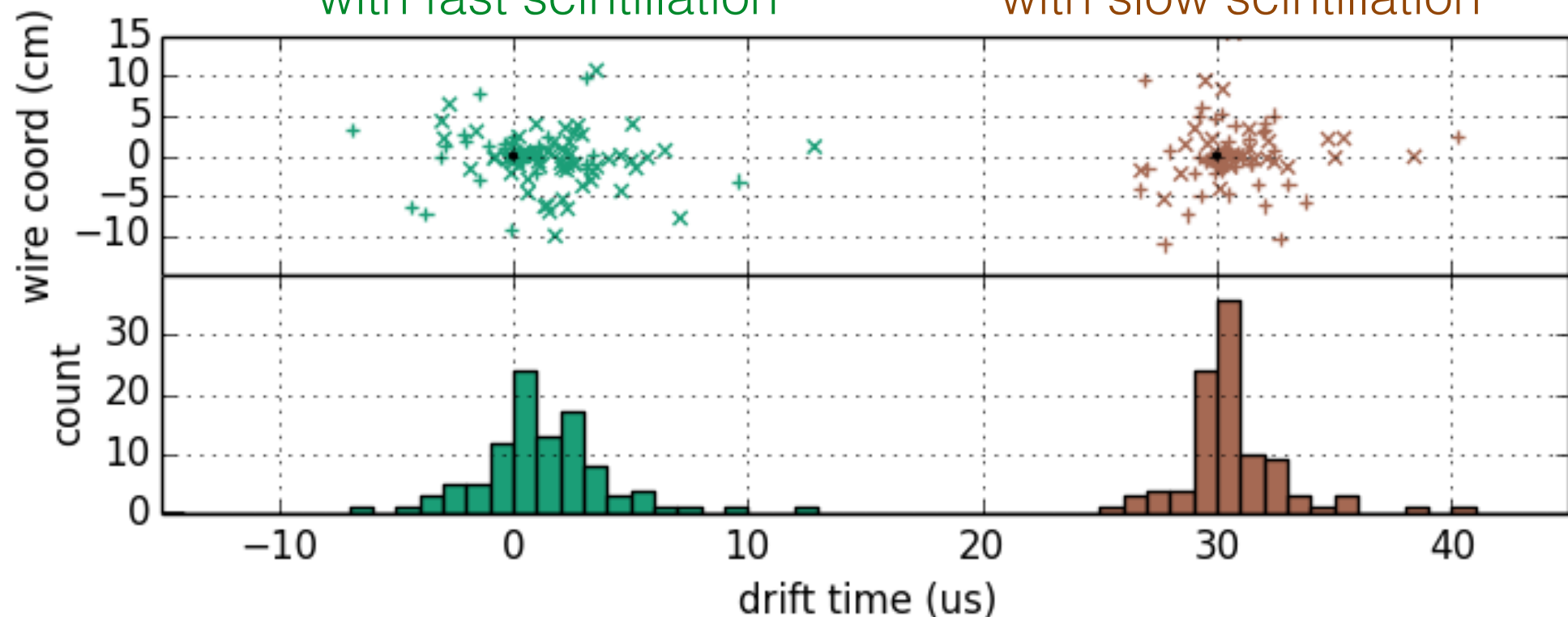
Symmetric clouds are reshaped by drift fields.  $r_0$  measurable from shape fit.

[arxiv:1512.04926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.04926)

# Some sensitivity to slow/fast scintillation for PSD

Recoil-like event  
with fast scintillation

Gamma-like event  
with slow scintillation

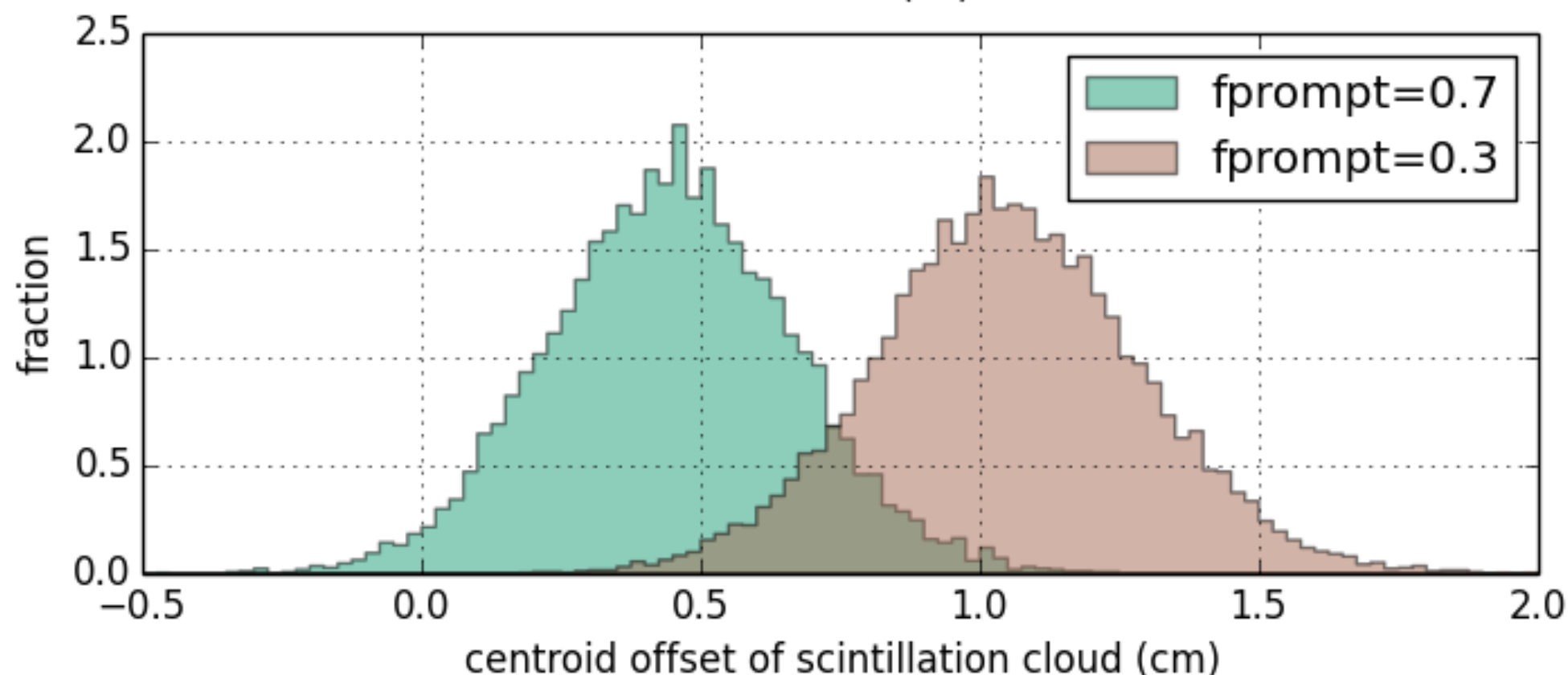


Liquid argon has good PSD properties: background events lead to slower ( $10\mu\text{s}$ ) scintillation.

Ionization gets a 1cm head start over photoelectrons.

~99% rejection at 50% efficiency from this alone.

Scintillation/ionization ratio measured too.



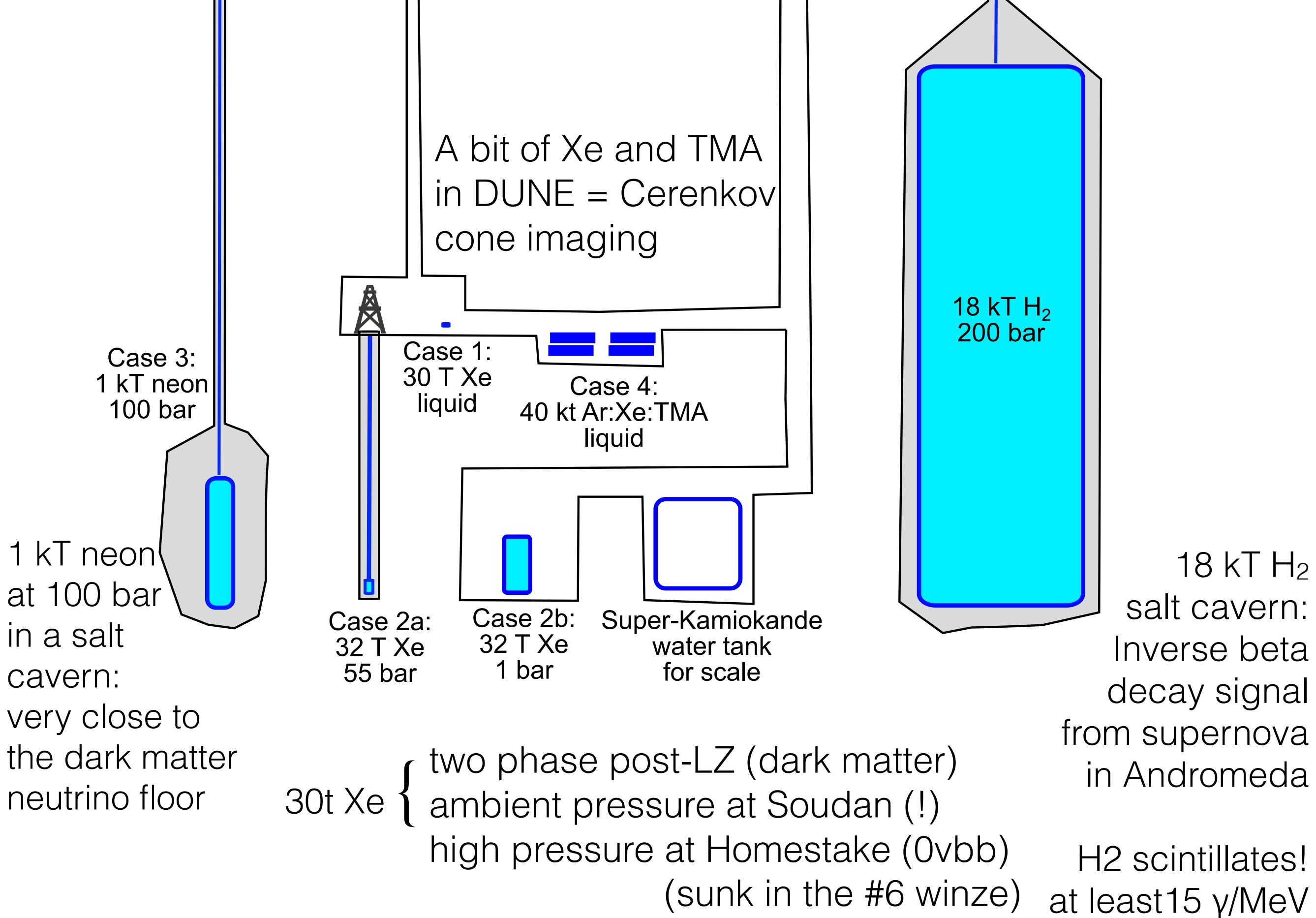
[arxiv:1512.04926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.04926)

## Scintillating mixes

| Gas : dopant                             | Scintillation wave-length | Photoabsorption cross section            | Ionization quantum yield | Partial pressure for 1 m path |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| He :Xe                                   | 76 nm                     | $1 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^2$         | 100%                     | 5 mTorr                       |
| Ne :H <sub>2</sub>                       | 76 nm                     | $5.4 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^2$       | ~ 100%                   | 31 mTorr                      |
| Ne :Xe                                   | 76 nm                     | $1 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^2$         | 100%                     | 5 mTorr                       |
| Ar :TMAE                                 | 129 nm                    | $9 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^2$         | 50%                      | 10 mTorr                      |
| Xe :TMAE                                 | 178 nm                    | $1.5 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^2$       | 35%                      | 20 mTorr                      |
| H <sub>2</sub> :TMAE                     | 185 nm (?)                | Scintillation present but poorly studied |                          | 20 mTorr                      |
| (CH <sub>4</sub> :CF <sub>4</sub> ):TMAE | 210 nm (?)                | Presence of scintillation is speculative |                          | 20 mTorr                      |

## Cherenkov mixes

| Gas : dopant          | Cherenkov sensitivity range | Photon yield ( $\gamma/\text{cm}$ ) | photoelectron yield (pe/cm) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (Ar:Xe):TMA           | ~130–135 nm                 | 60                                  | 20                          |
| CH <sub>4</sub> :TMAE | ~155-210 nm                 | 500                                 | 150                         |



# What's next

- For me:
  - Will talk at Solution Mining Research Institute conference (Galveston, 4/2016) and try to meet interested cavern owners & engineers
  - Dark matter sensitivity study of LXe:TMAE
  - Inflatable cylindrical TPC mechanical studies
- For you:
  - Brainstorm up a salt cavern (or a sub-Penning gas TPC) version of your favorite experiment
  - Join our interest group and share ideas
    - <http://hep.ucsb.edu/saltcaverns/>
    - email [scdig\\_request@hep.ucsb.edu](mailto:scdig_request@hep.ucsb.edu) for access to our Basecamp site