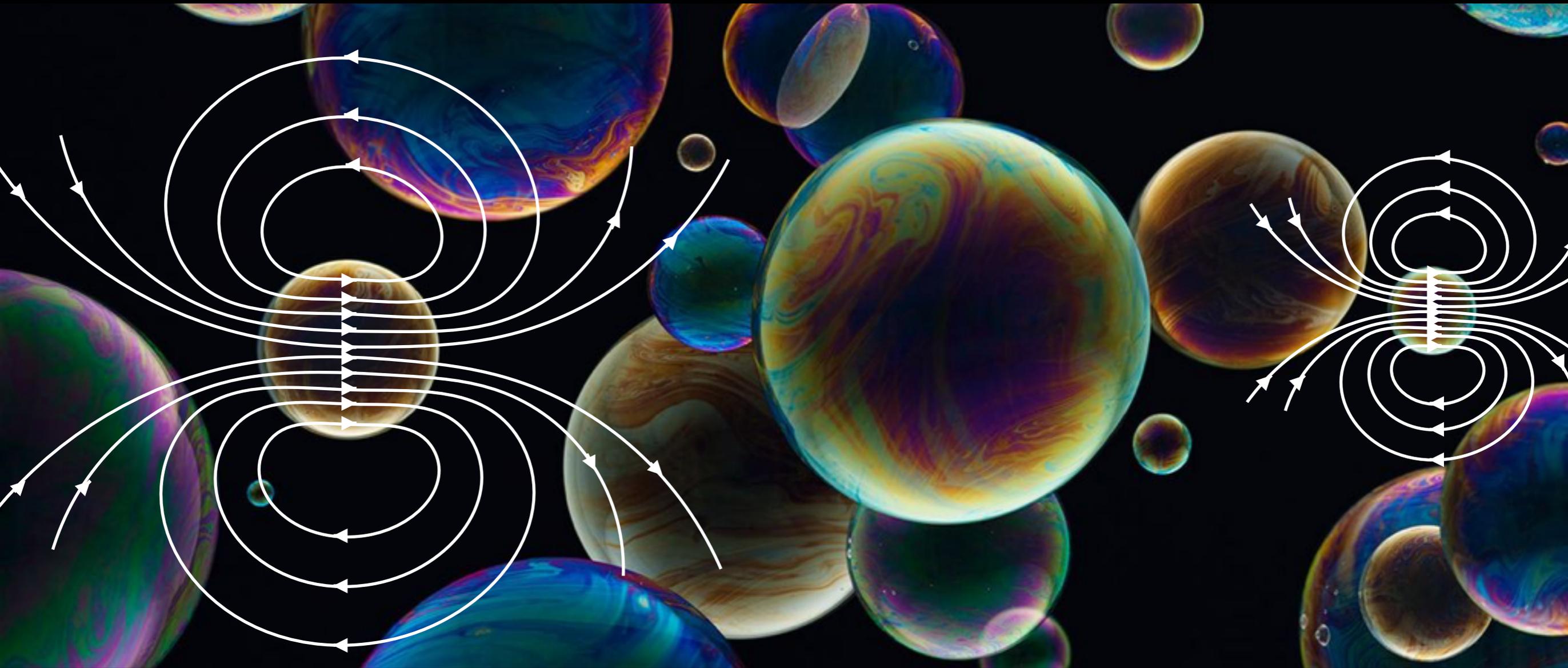


Single molecule magnets as Magnetic Bubble Chambers



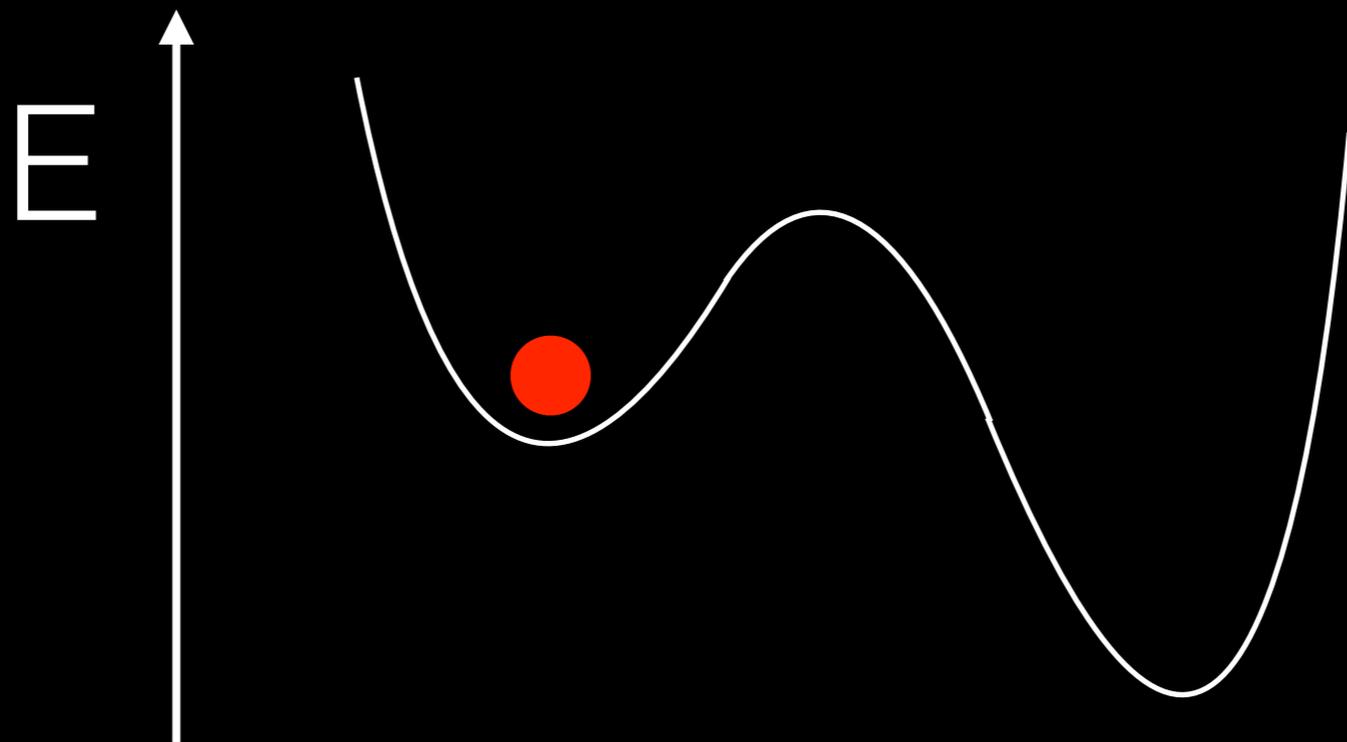
Tom Melia, LBNL & UC Berkeley
with Phil Bunting, Giorgio Gratta, Surjeet Rajendran

Sub-eV 2016, 7th-9th Dec, LBNL

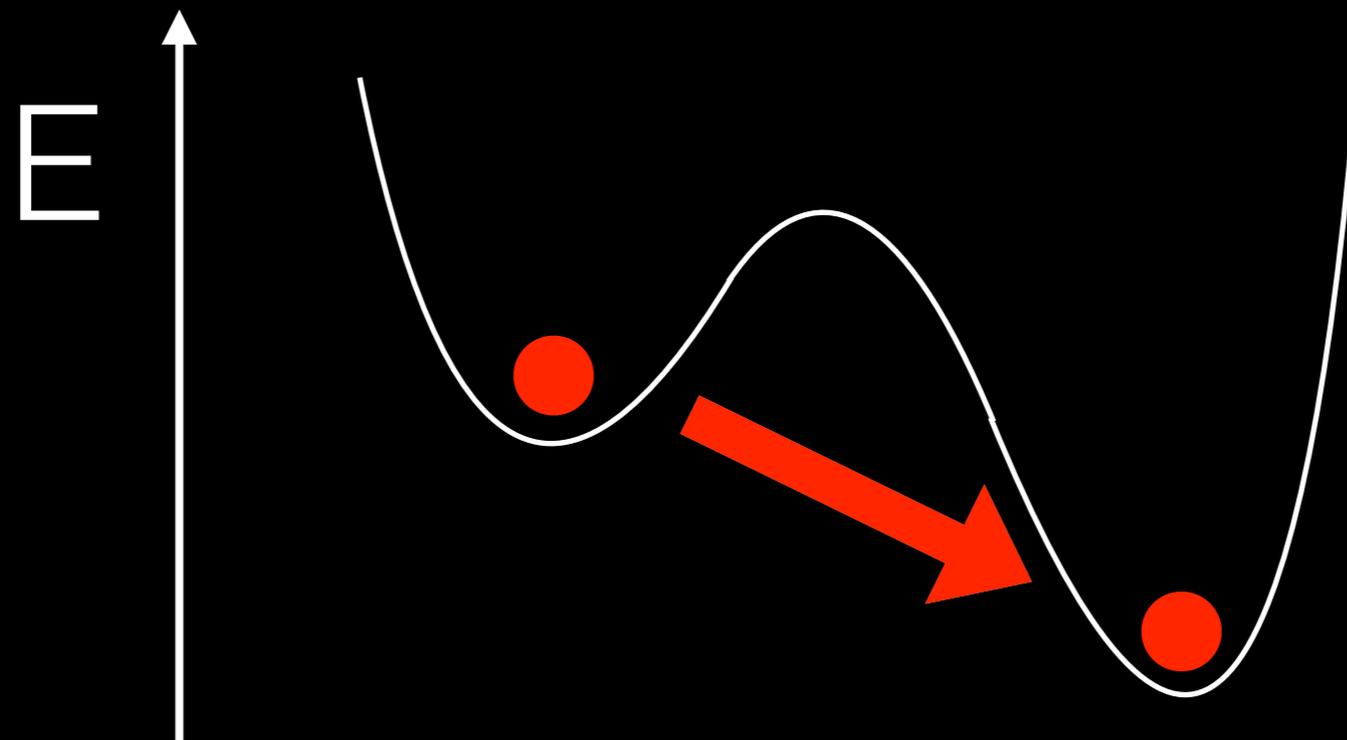
arXiv:1612.xxxxx

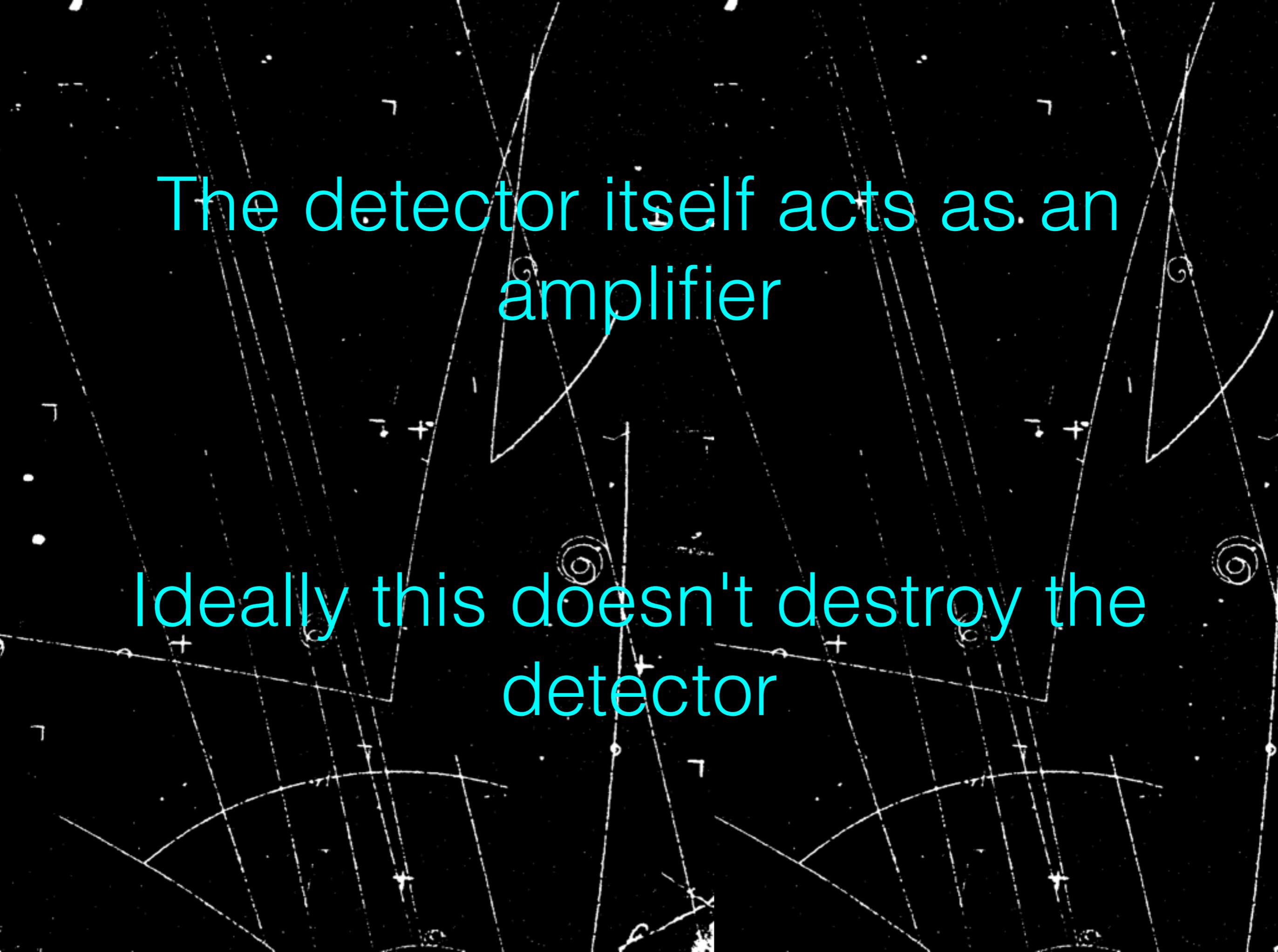
meV-eV—very small—energy
deposits

Suggests investigating systems
with possible intrinsic energy gain



Release of stored energy can
set off some sort of avalanche
as happens in a bubble
chamber

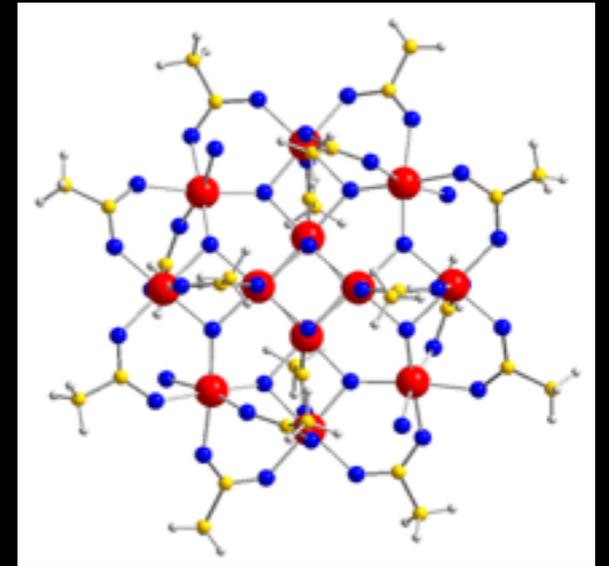
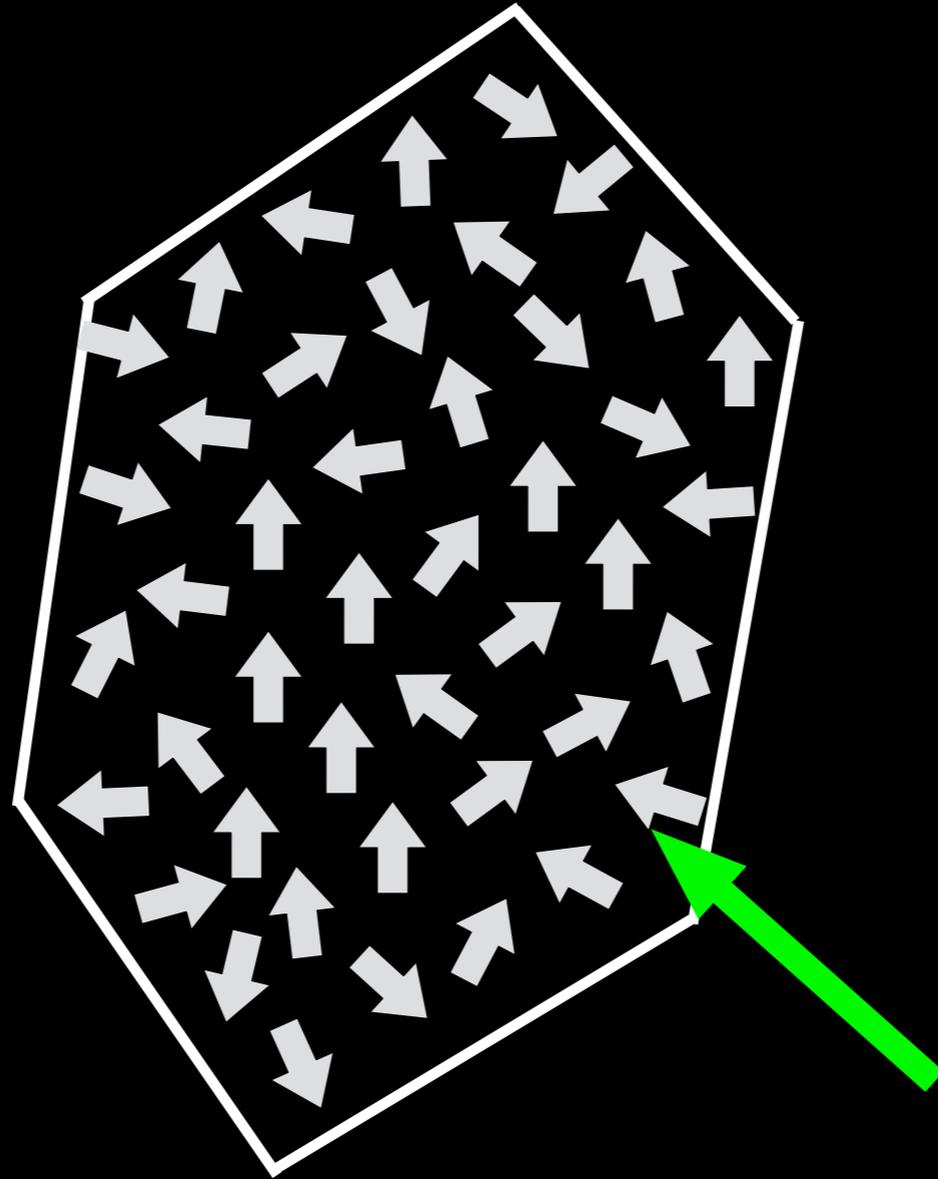




The detector itself acts as an amplifier

Ideally this doesn't destroy the detector

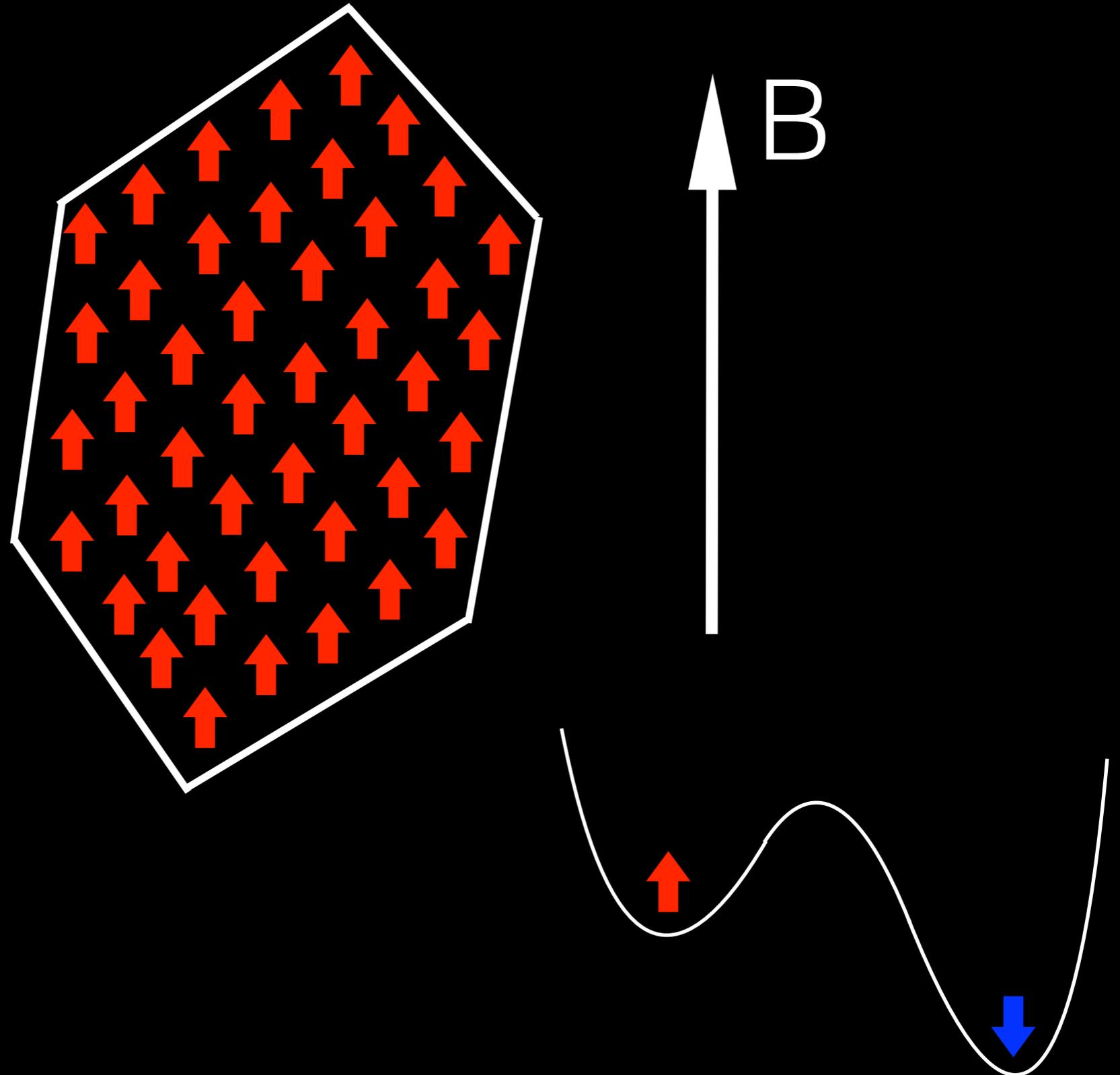
Single molecule magnet crystal



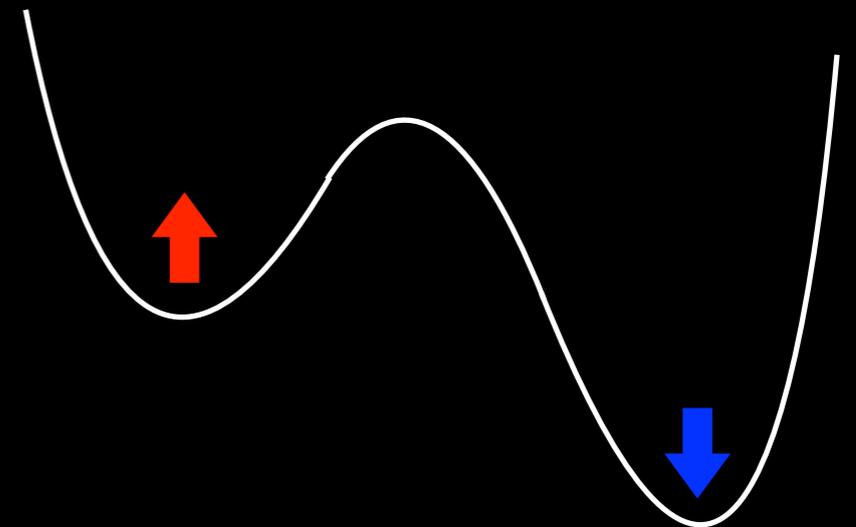
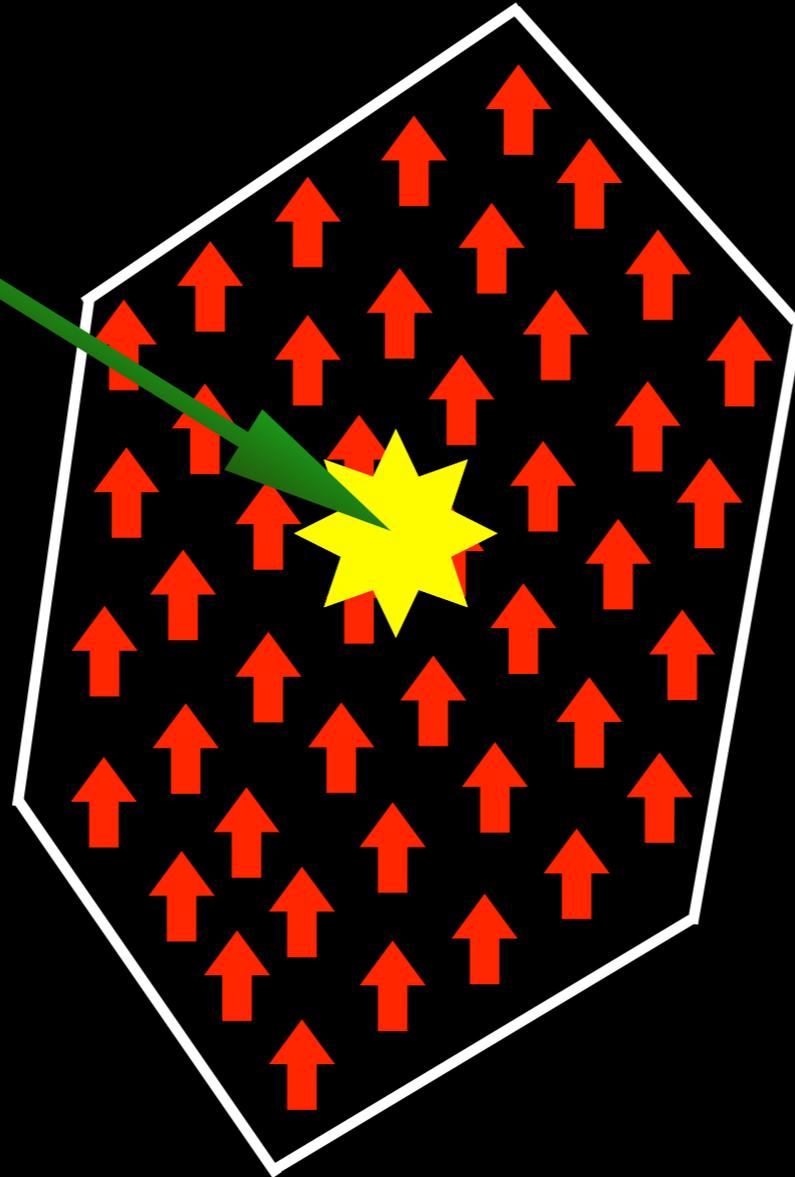
10^{10-18} molecules
with large rigid
spin ($J=10-50$)

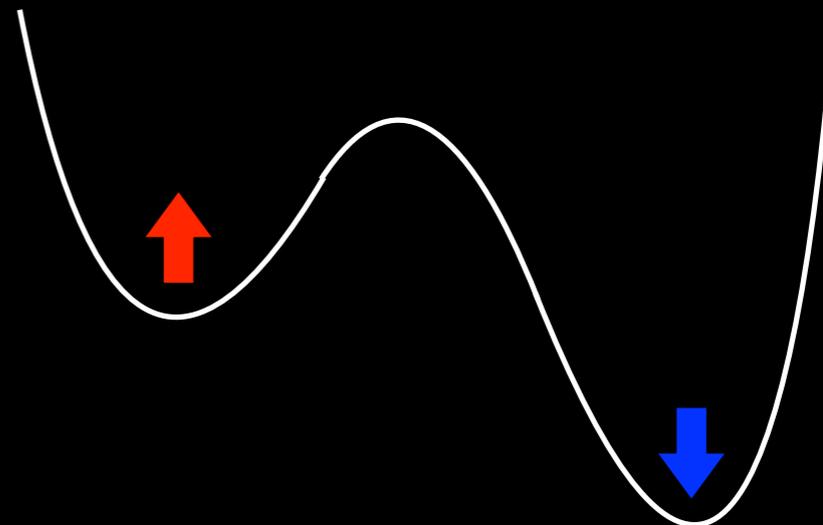
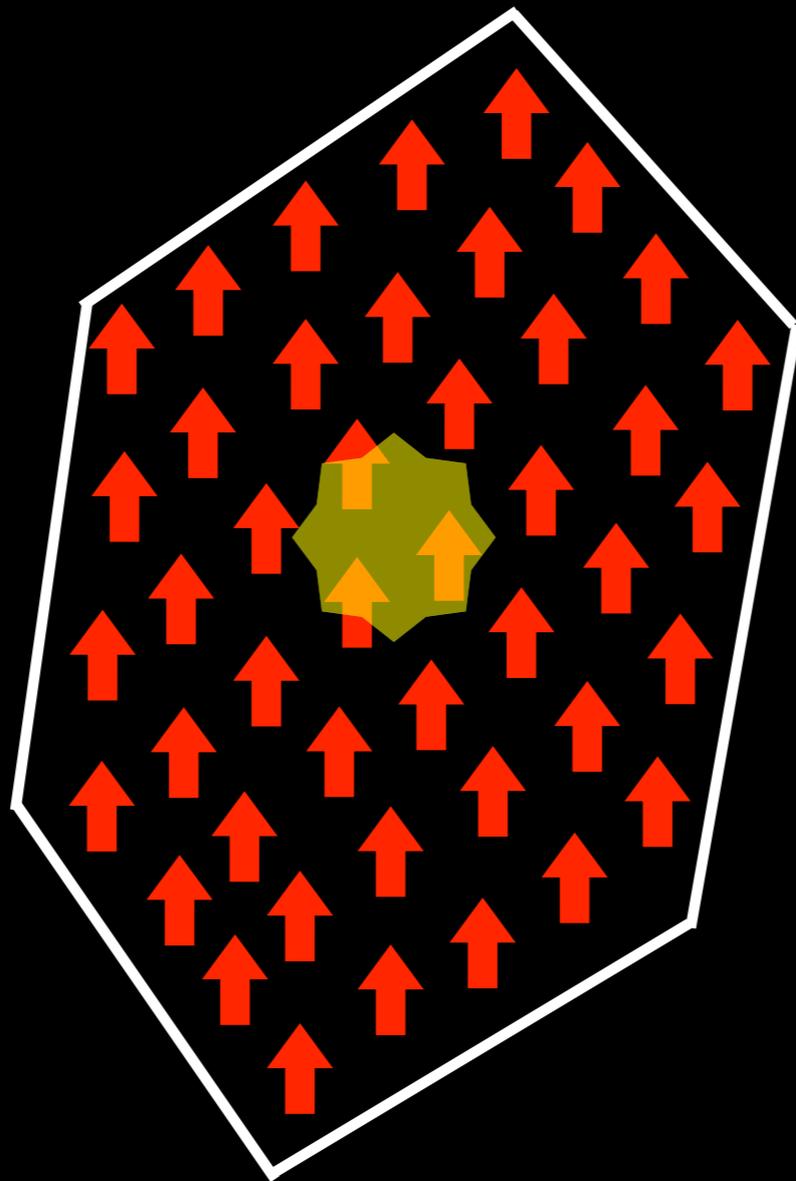
←—————→
few micron to > mm

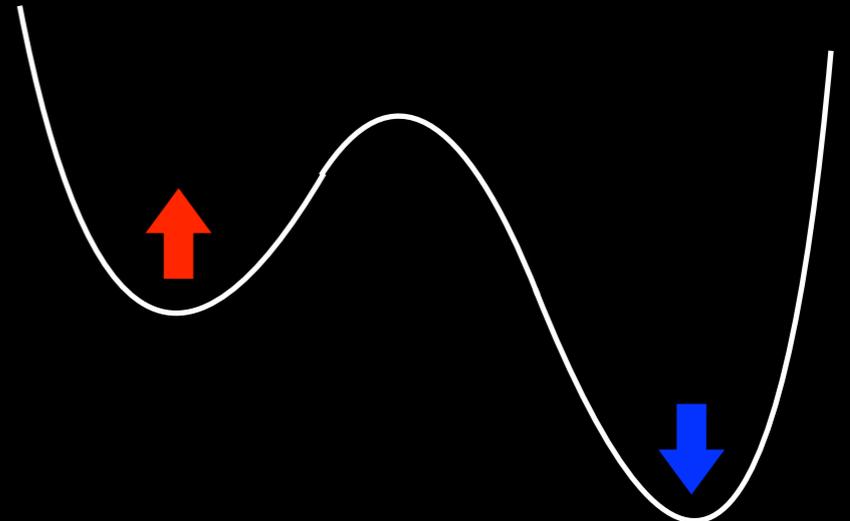
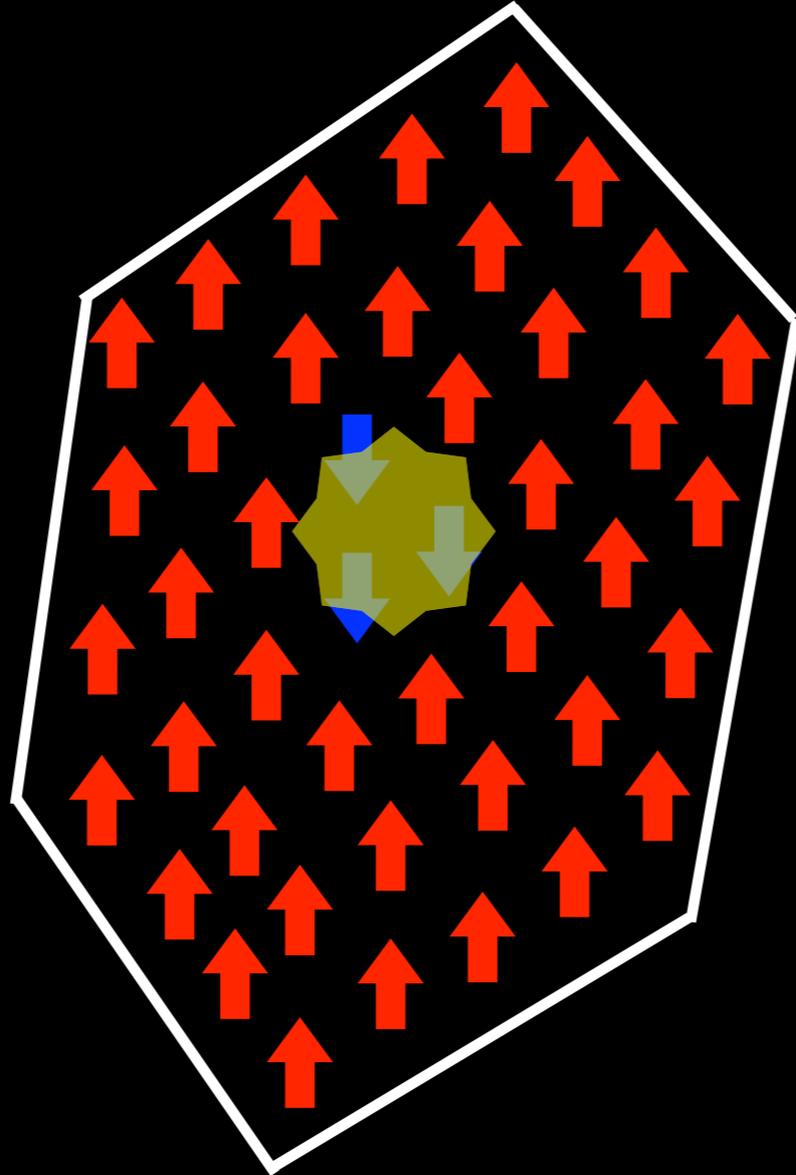
Single molecule magnet crystal



DM deposits
energy

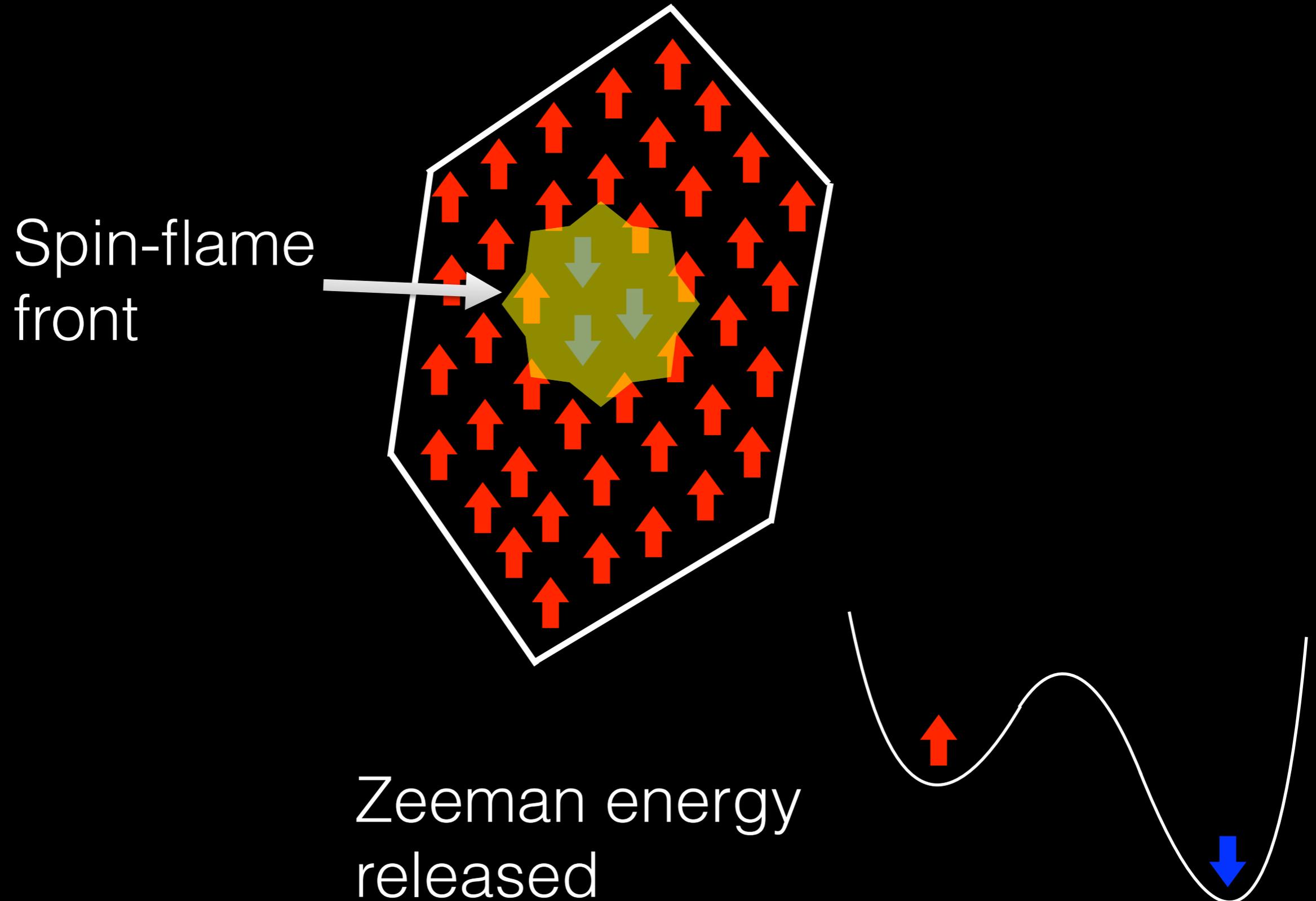




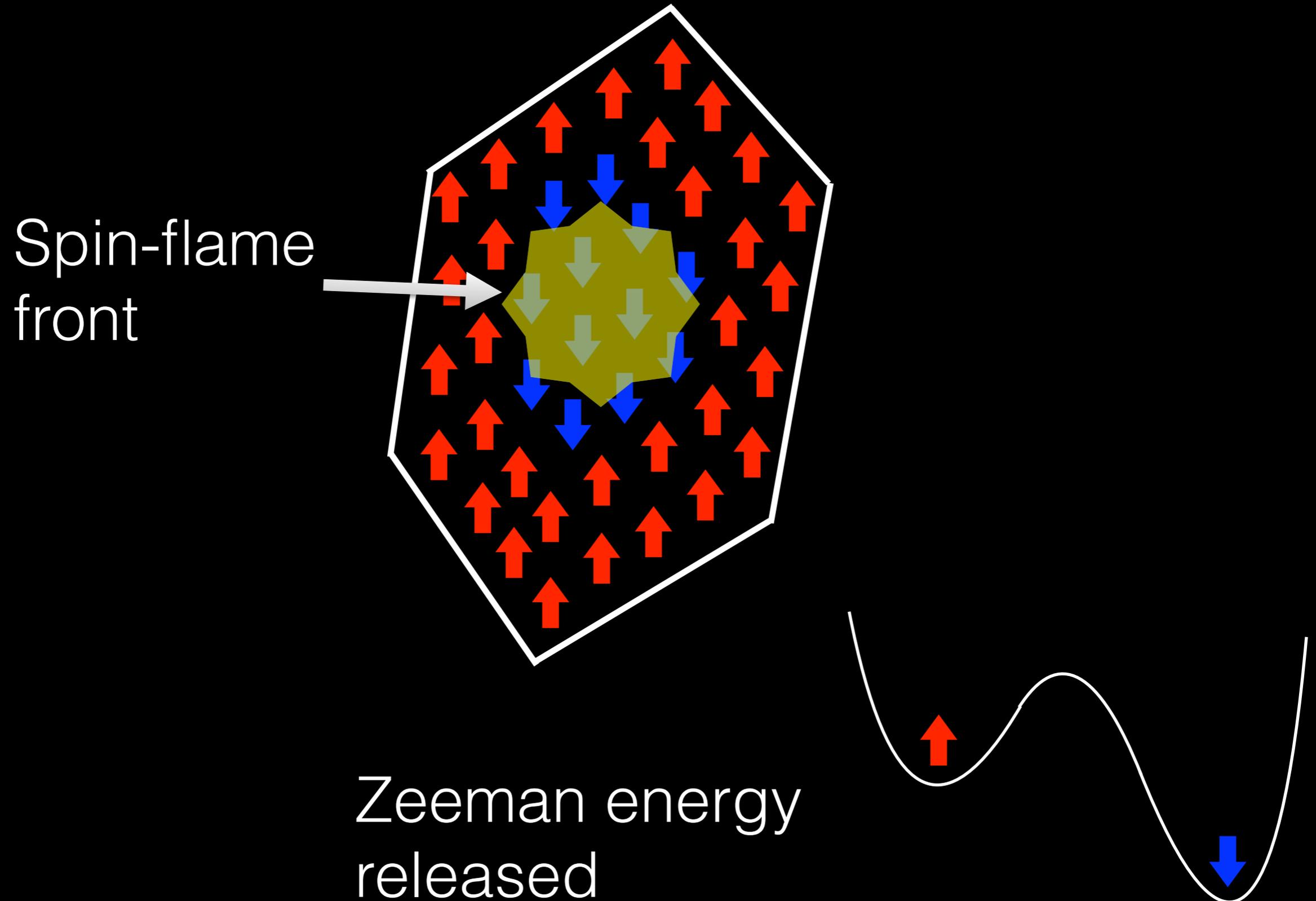


Zeeman energy released

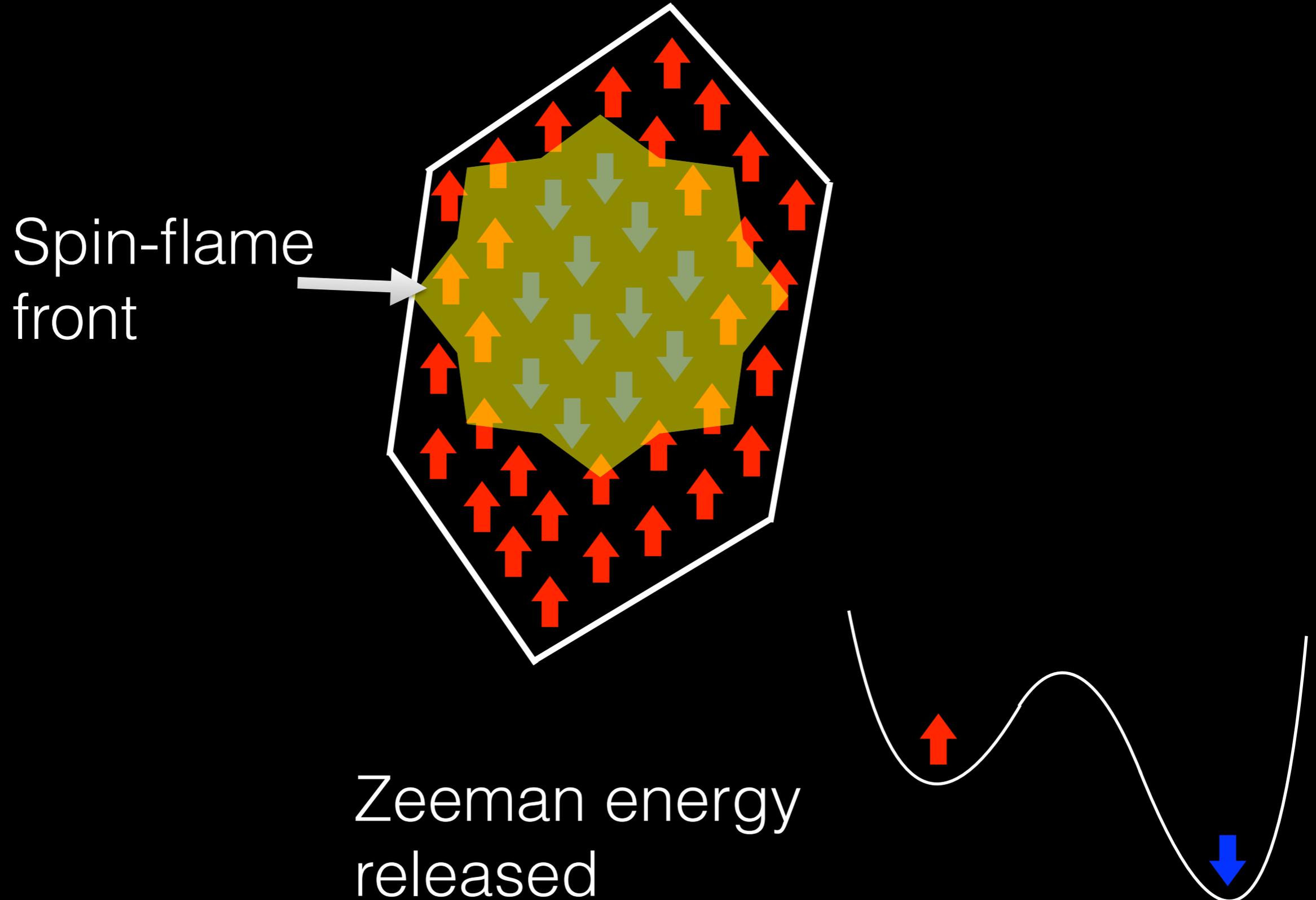
Magnetic deflagration / Spin Avalanche



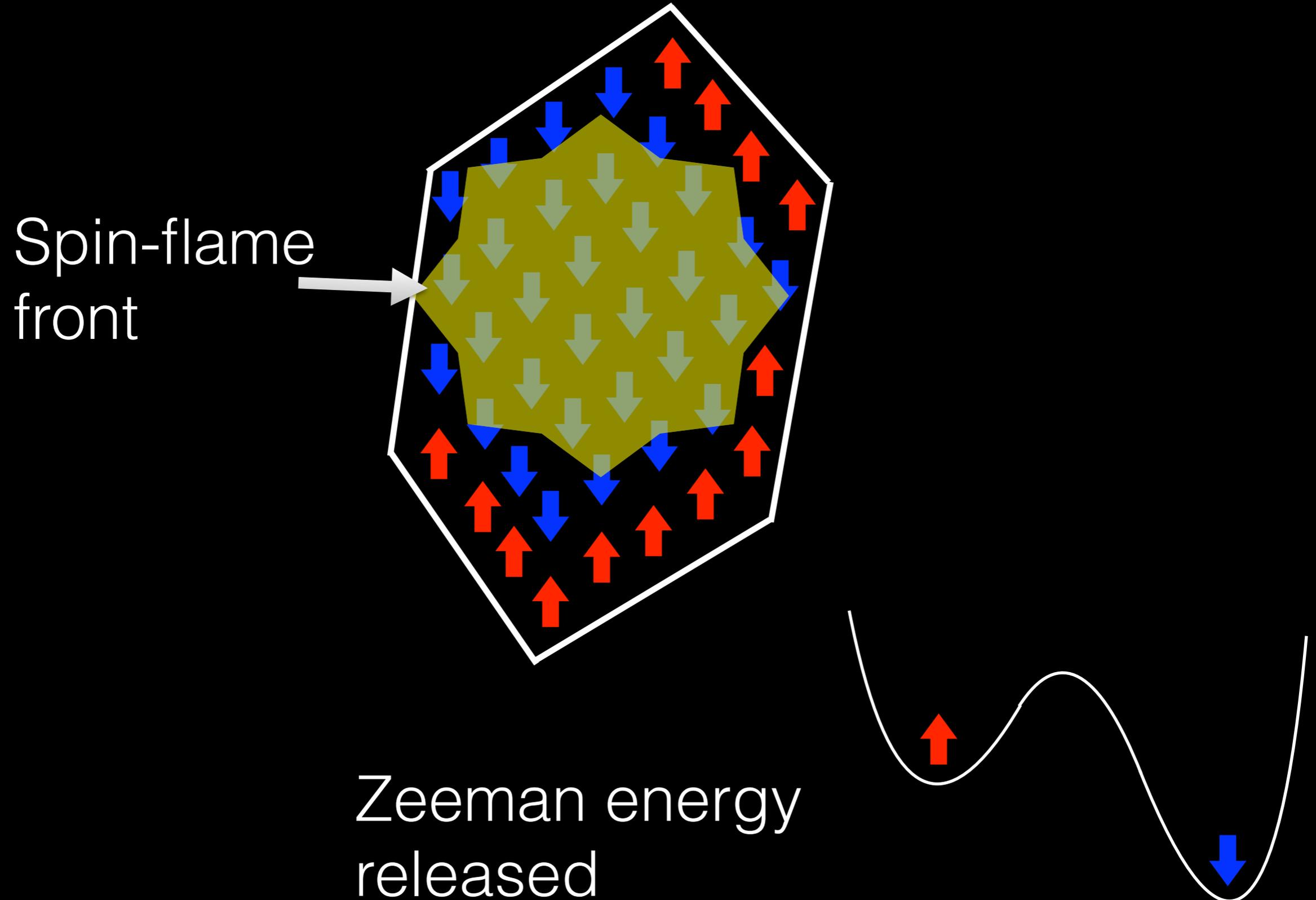
Magnetic deflagration / Spin Avalanche



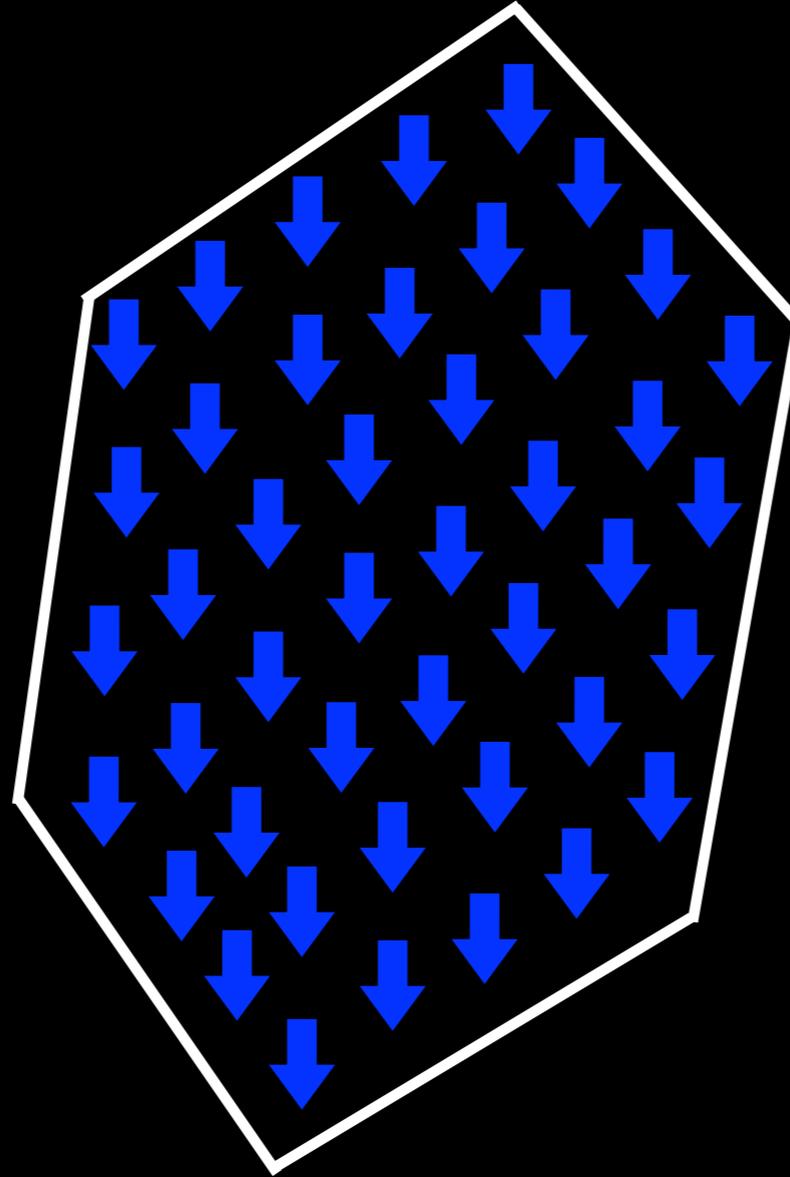
Magnetic deflagration / Spin Avalanche



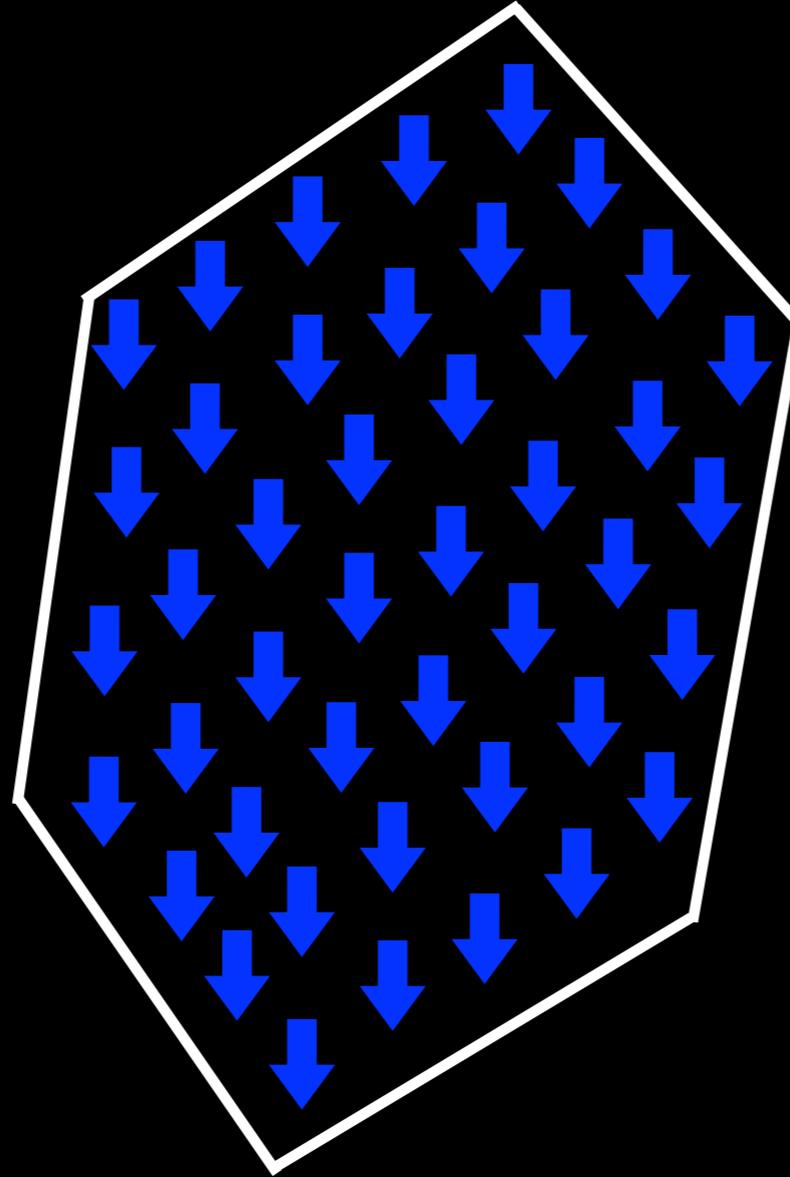
Magnetic deflagration / Spin Avalanche



Magnetic deflagration / Spin Avalanche



Magnetic deflagration / Spin Avalanche



Macroscopic change: amplification

Properties of single molecule
magnets

& requirements for a DM
detector

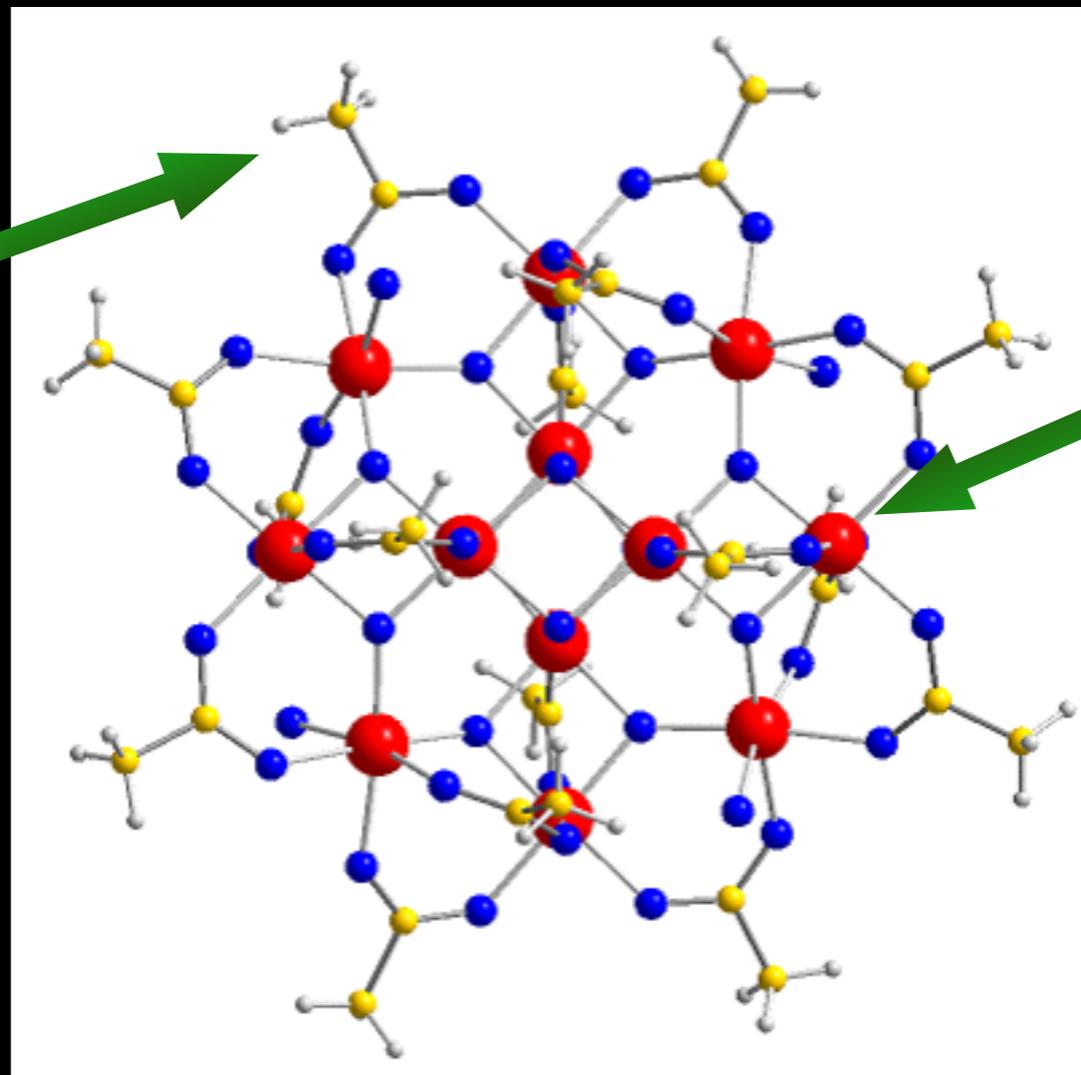
Chemistry

Mn12 - acetate

Acetate
ligands

Provide 'fluff' to
separate rigid spins
on crystallization

Very weak magnet
interaction



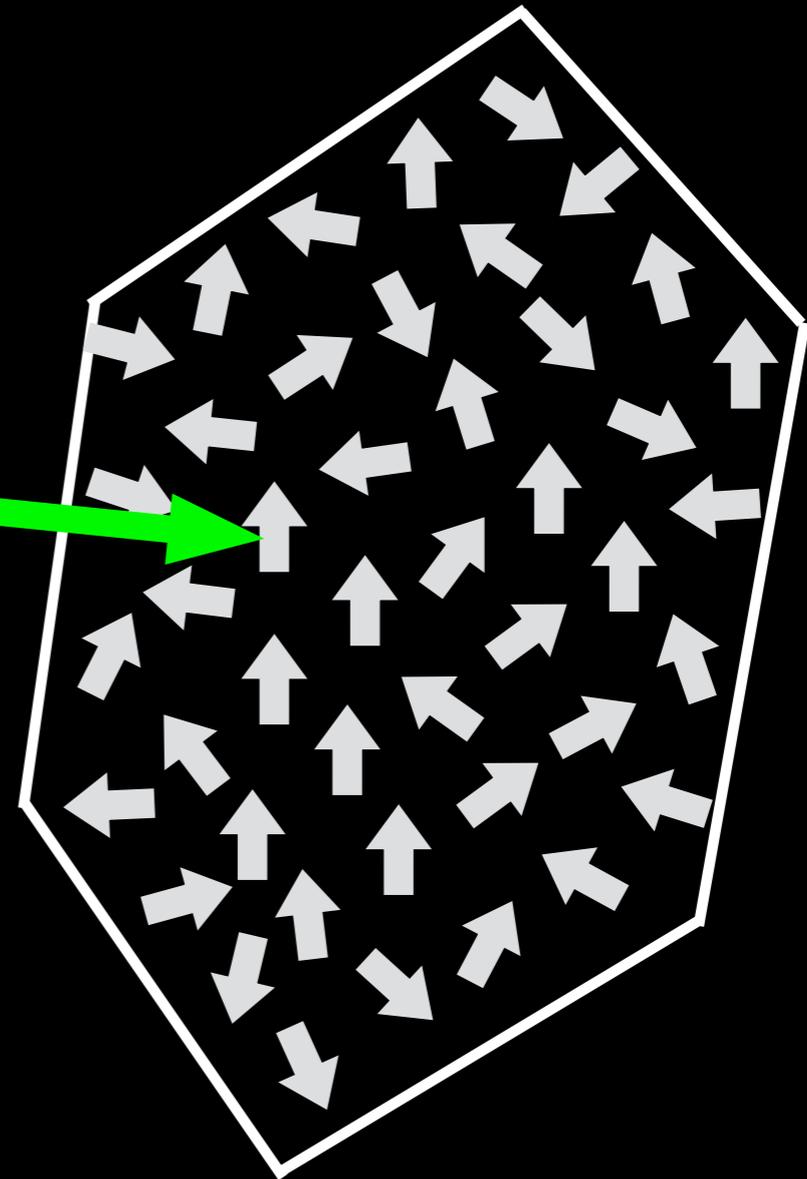
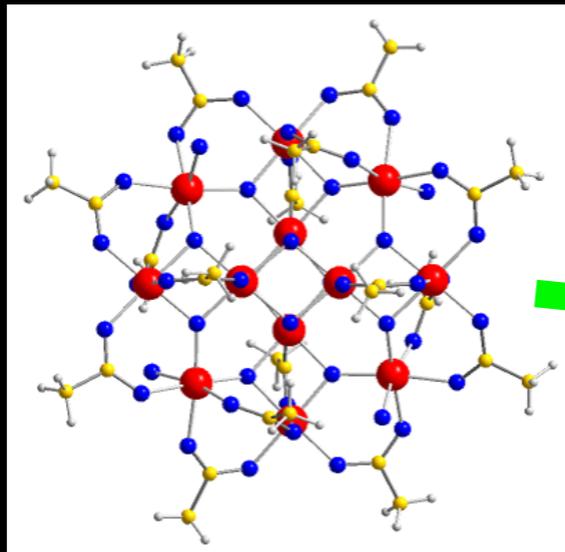
Manganese
(red) ions

Strong exchange
interactions
mediated by (blue)
oxygen bonds

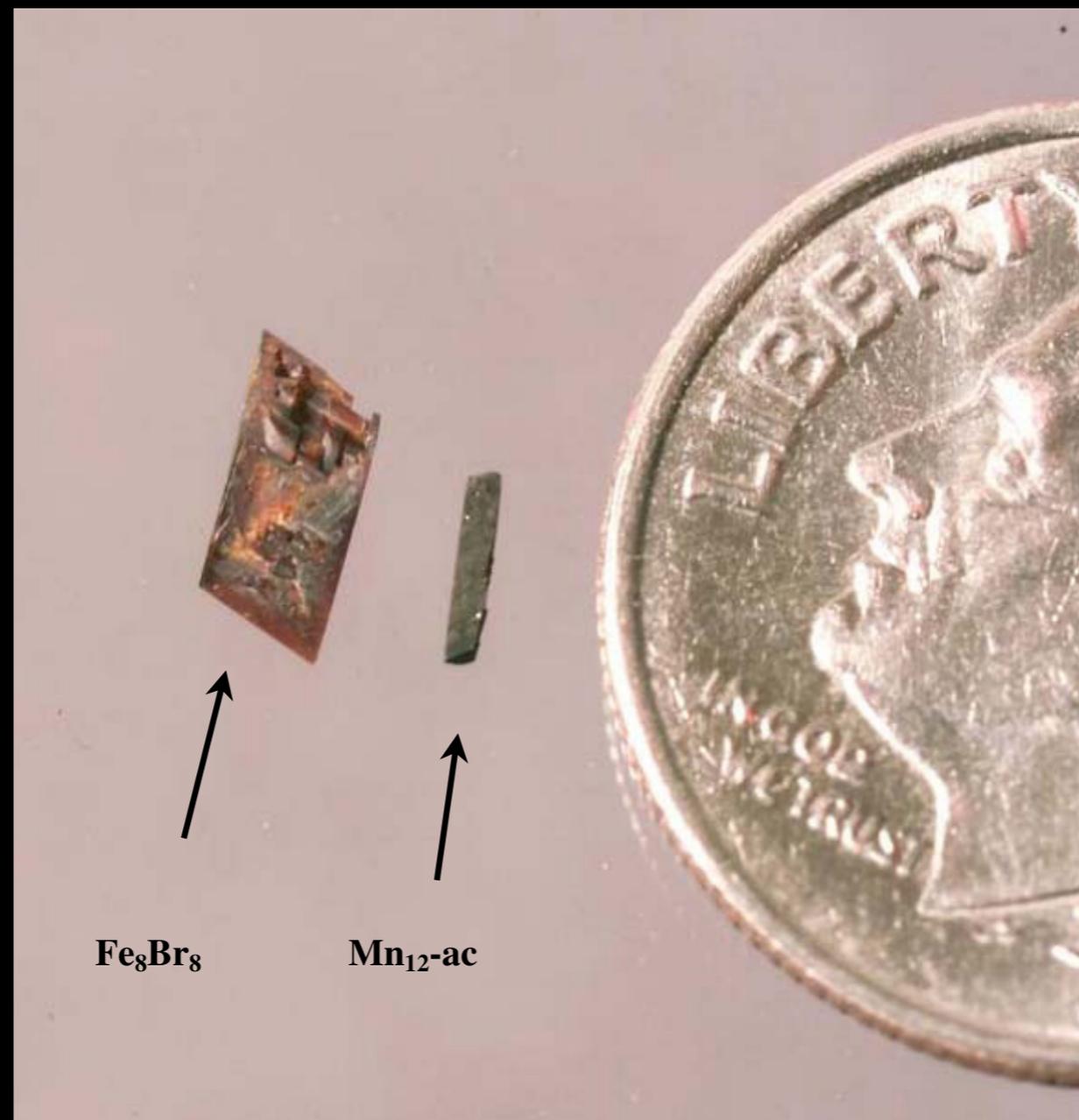
Large rigid spin

Chemistry

Essentially non-interacting nano-magnets



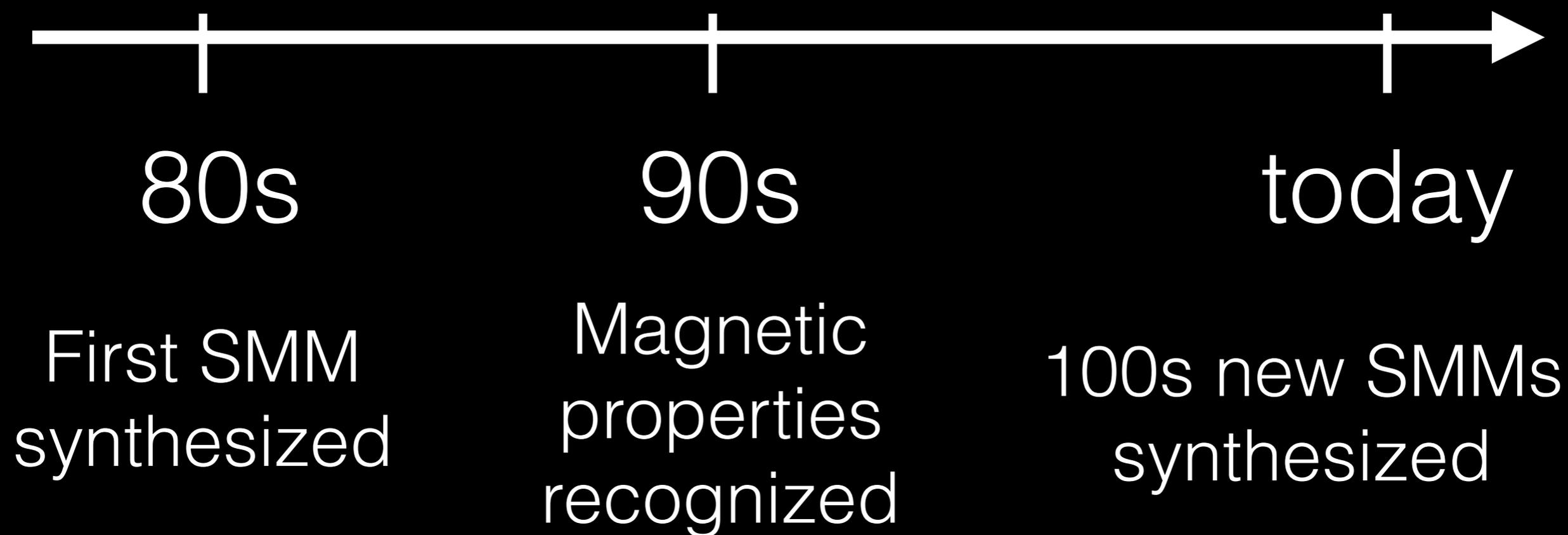
Chemistry



Source: Florida State University Thesis, Jeremy North, 2004

Crystals from few
micron to >mm size

Very recent chemistry explosion



Tuning magnetic bubble chamber

Three intrinsic parameters important

U

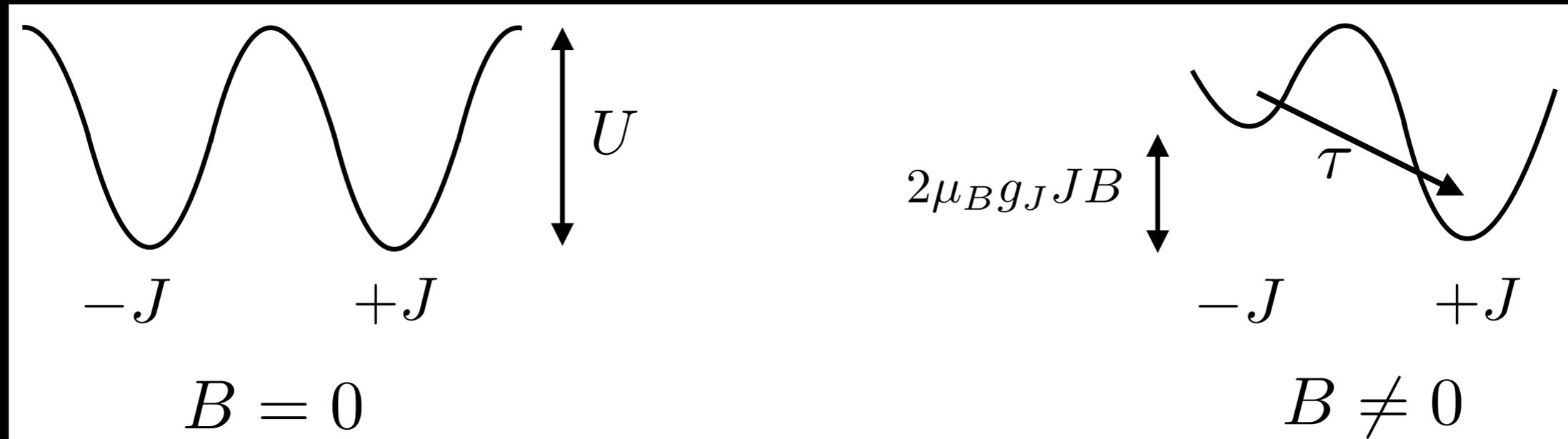
Energy barrier

τ_0

Relaxation time

J

Spin



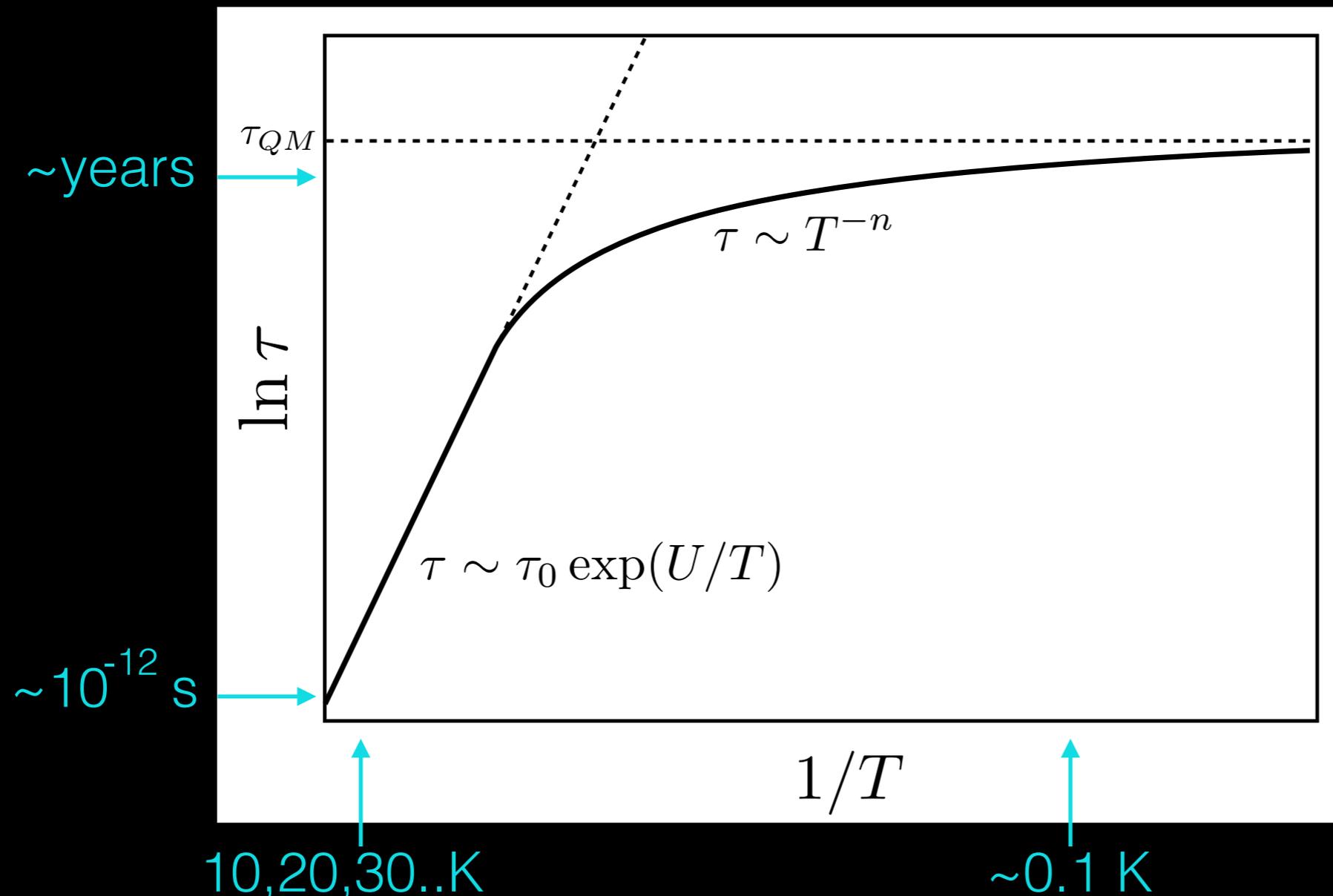
and external mag. field B

Zeeman E released

Tuning magnetic bubble chamber

Three intrinsic parameters important

U Energy barrier τ_0 Relaxation time J Spin



Tuning magnetic bubble chamber

Three intrinsic parameters important

U

Energy barrier

τ_0

Relaxation time

J

Spin

few – 800 K

10^{-6} – 10^{-14} s

few – 50

Synthesis—how easy (and cheap) is it to make them?

Synthesis—how easy (and cheap) is it to make them?

Typical synthesis:

Buy commercial reagents and solvents

The image shows a screenshot of the Amazon website search results for "iron(III) chloride". The search bar contains "Analytical Reagents" and "iron(III) chloride". The results show two items:

- Iron(III) Chloride Hexahydrate, ACS, 100.0%, Certified, 1kg** by Chemsavers, priced at **\$88⁰⁰**.
- Antimony(III) Oxide, Reagent, 99.79%, Certified, 100g** by Chemsavers, priced at **\$26⁹⁵**.

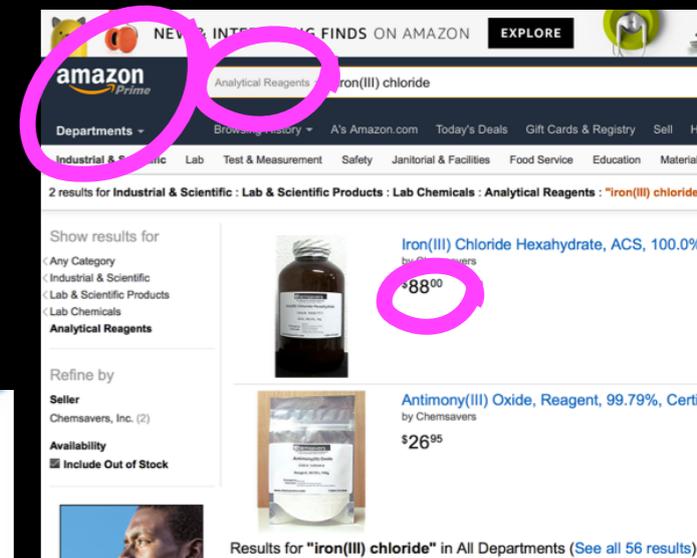
The price "\$88⁰⁰" is circled in pink. The Amazon Prime logo and the search bar are also circled in pink. The breadcrumb trail reads: "2 results for Industrial & Scientific : Lab & Scientific Products : Lab Chemicals : Analytical Reagents : 'iron(III) chloride'".

Synthesis—how easy (and cheap) is it to make them?

Typical synthesis:

Buy commercial reagents and solvents

Mix solutions in some ratio, in a glovebox



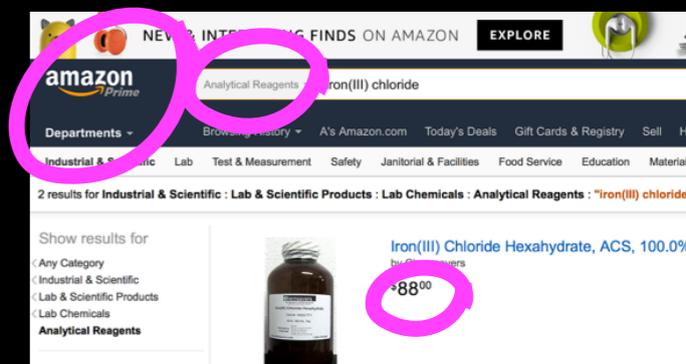
Synthesis—how easy (and cheap) is it to make them?

Typical synthesis:

Buy commercial reagents and solvents

Mix solutions in some ratio, in a glovebox

Heat to 240C, stir for an hour



Synthesis—how easy (and cheap) is it to make them?

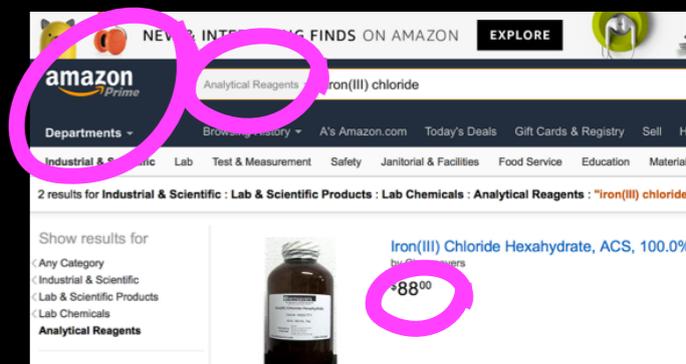
Typical synthesis:

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Cool while stirring



Synthesis—how easy (and cheap) is it to make them?

Typical synthesis:

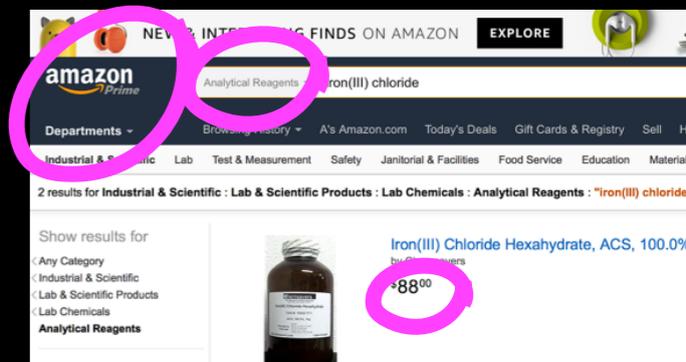
Buy commercial reagents and solvents

Mix solutions in some ratio, in a glovebox

Heat to 240C, stir for an hour

Cool while stirring

Decant



Synthesis—how easy (and cheap) is it to make them?

Typical synthesis:

Buy commercial reagents and solvents

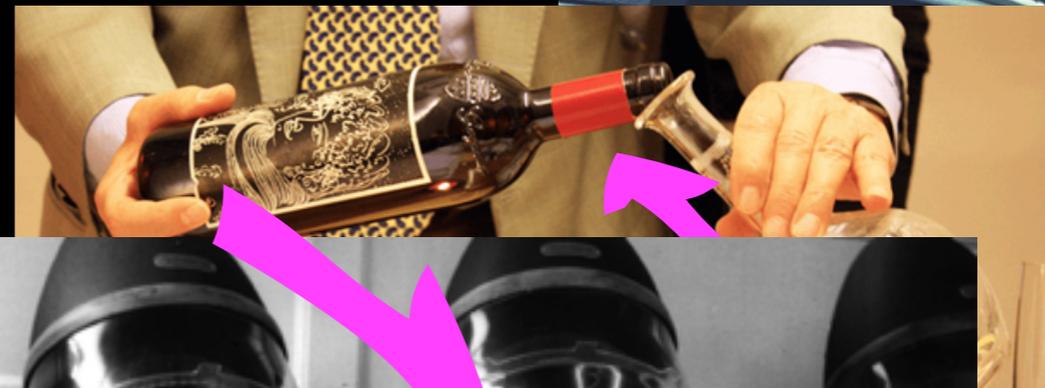
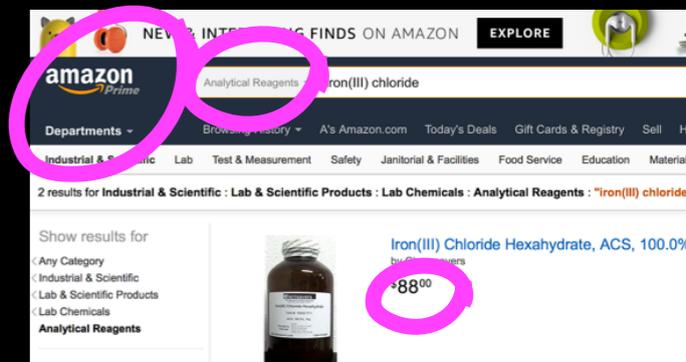
Mix solutions in some ratio, in a glovebox

Heat to 240C, stir for an hour

Cool while stirring

Decant

Dry with a flow of air



Synthesis—how easy (and cheap) is it to make them?

Typical synthesis:

Buy commercial reagents and solvents

Mix solutions in some ratio, in a glovebox

Heat to 240C, stir for an hour

Cool while stirring

Decant

Dry with a flow of air



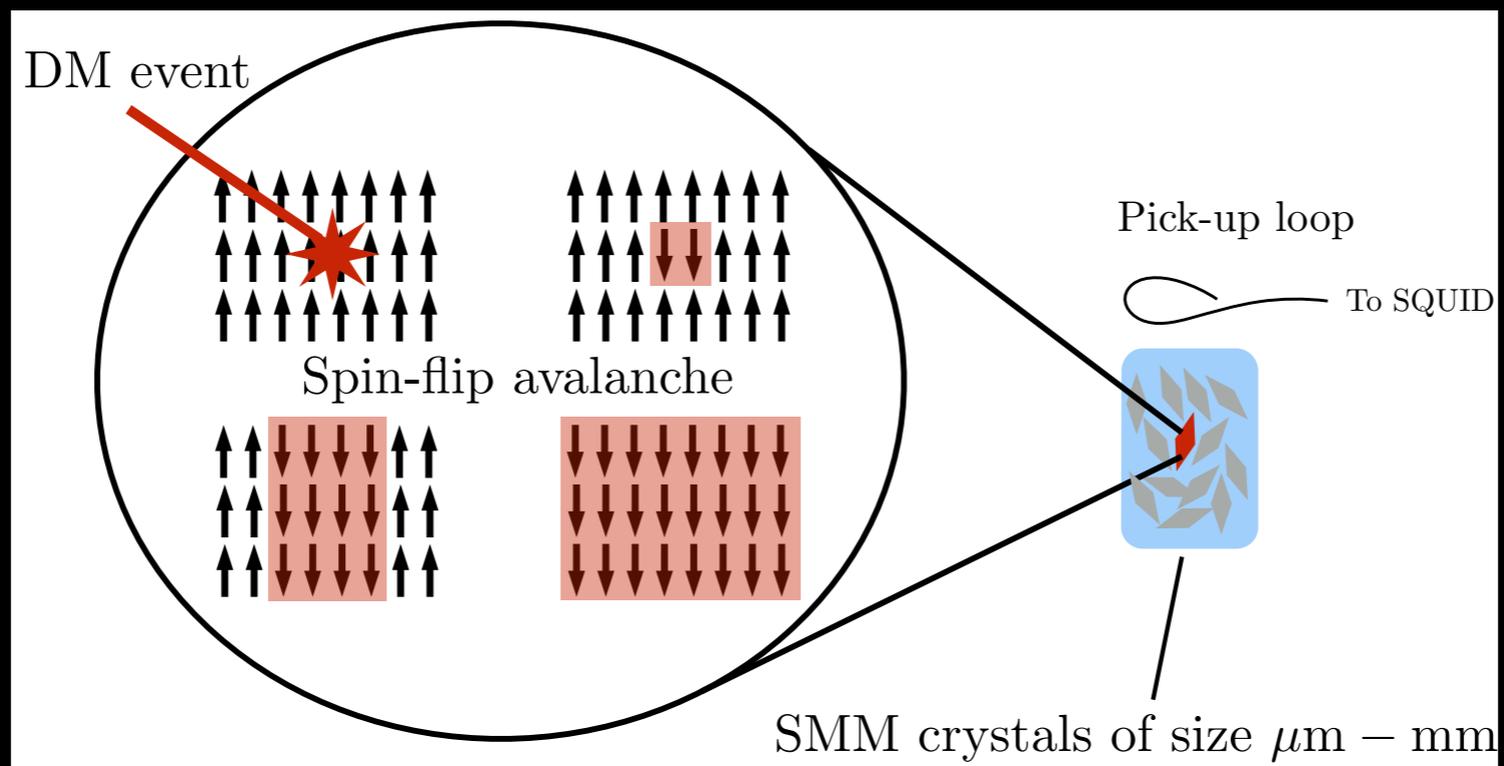
Synthesis—how easy (and cheap) is it to make them?

Typical synthesis:

& it doesn't have to be done pristinely!
(see later)



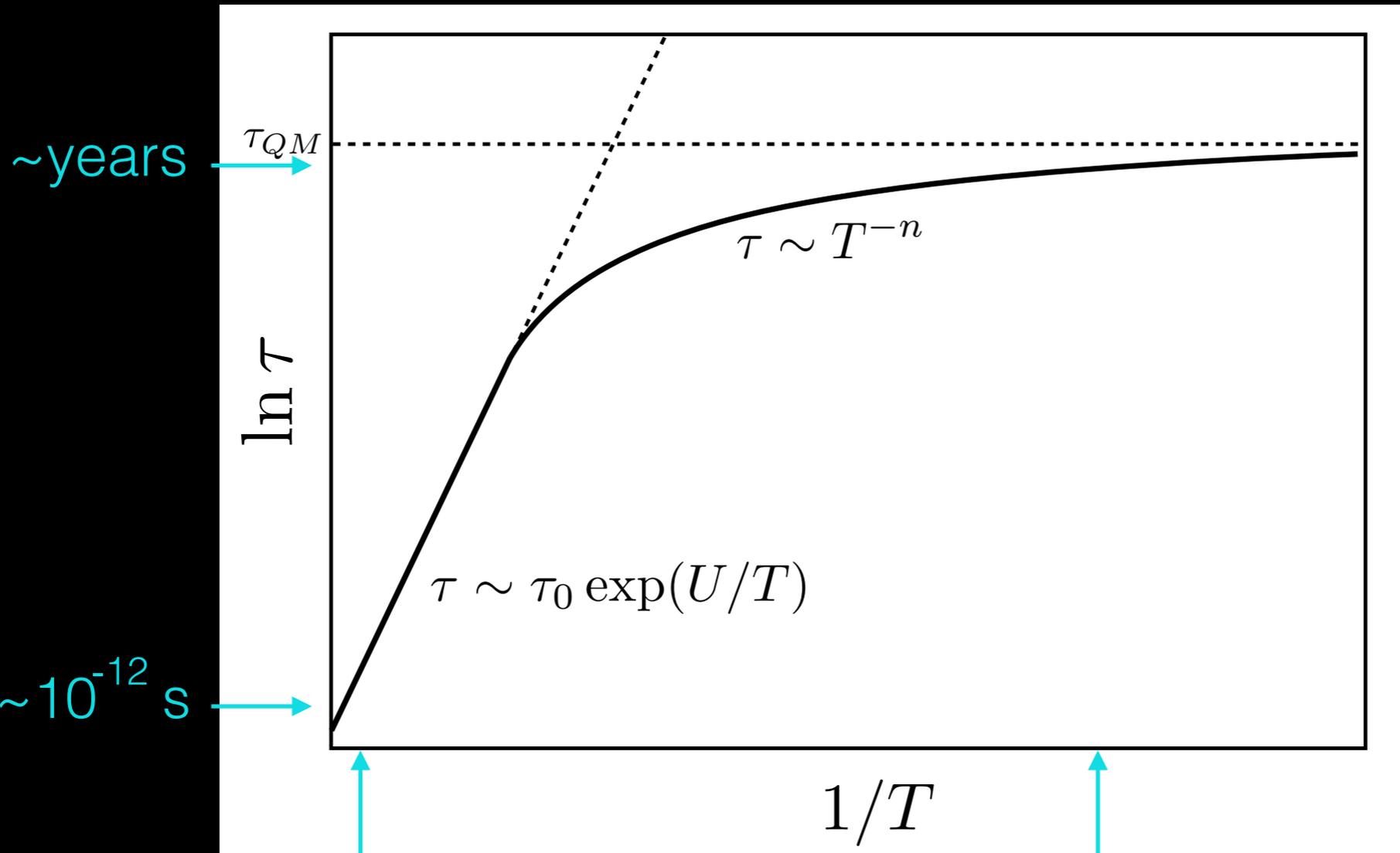
DM detector concept



Preparation

Tuning

Backgrounds



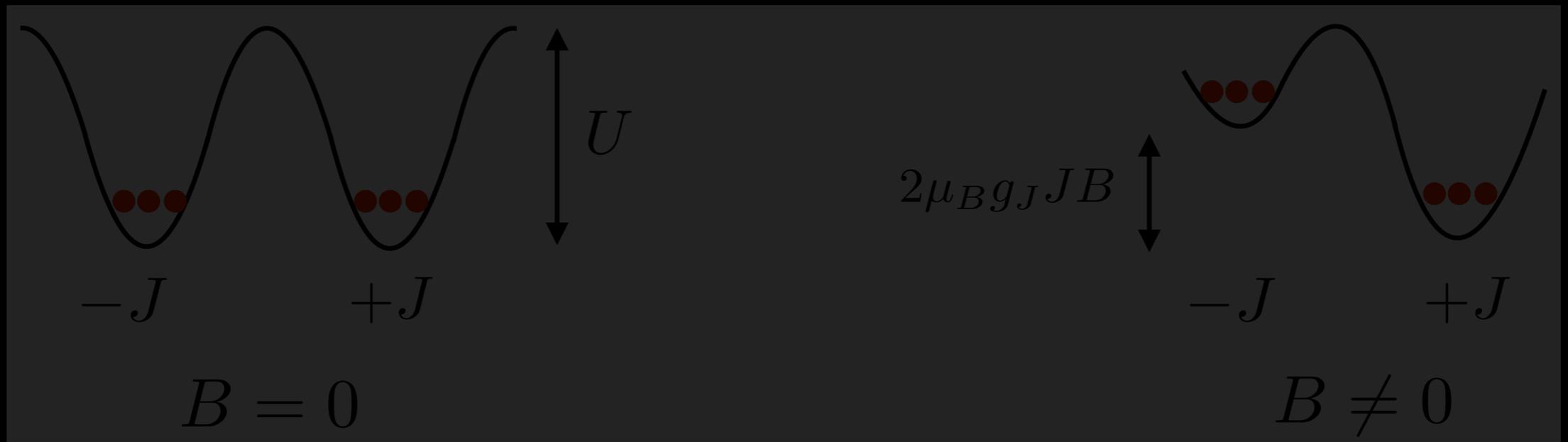
Preparation

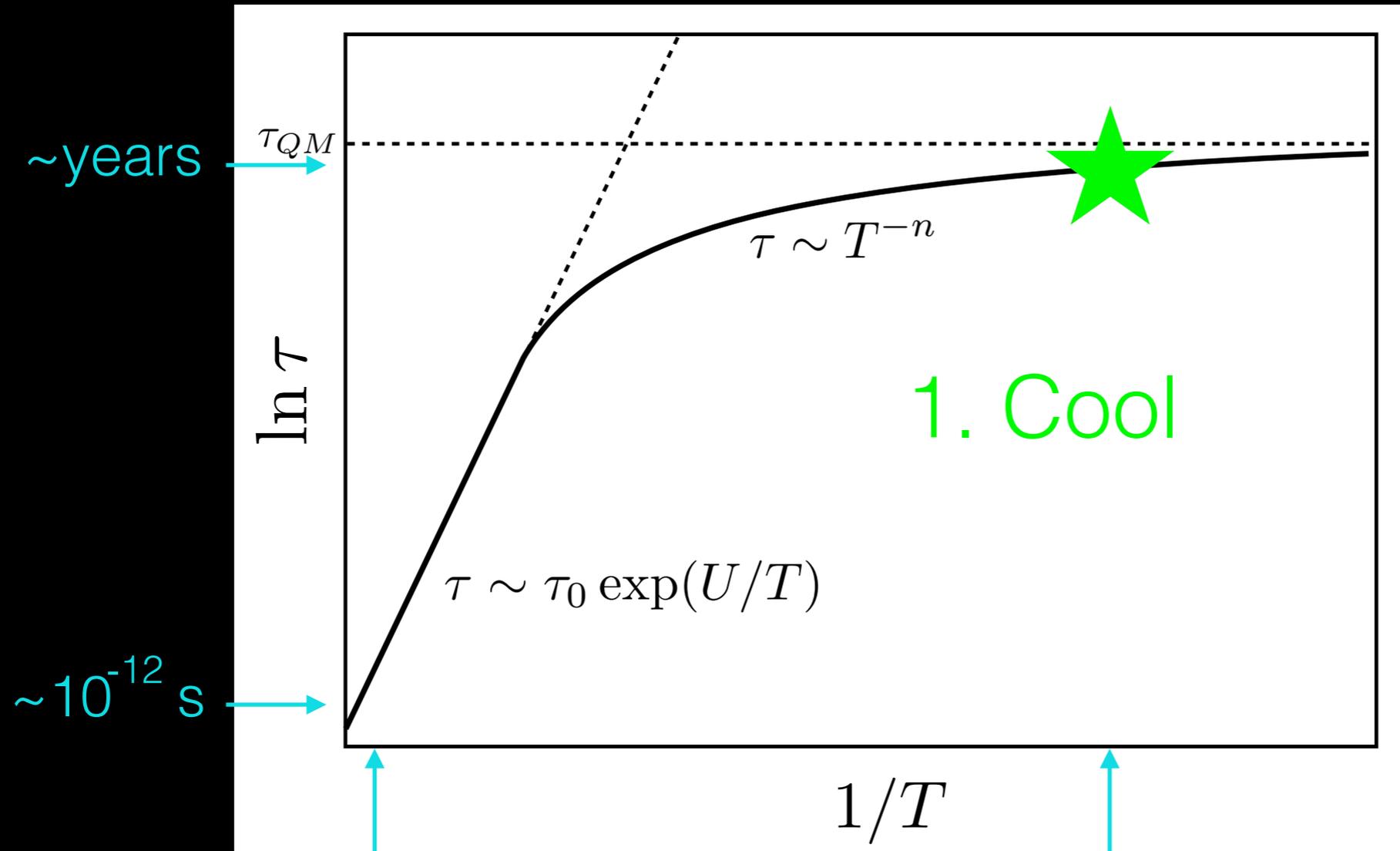
10, 20, 30..K

Tuning

~ 0.1 K

Backgrounds





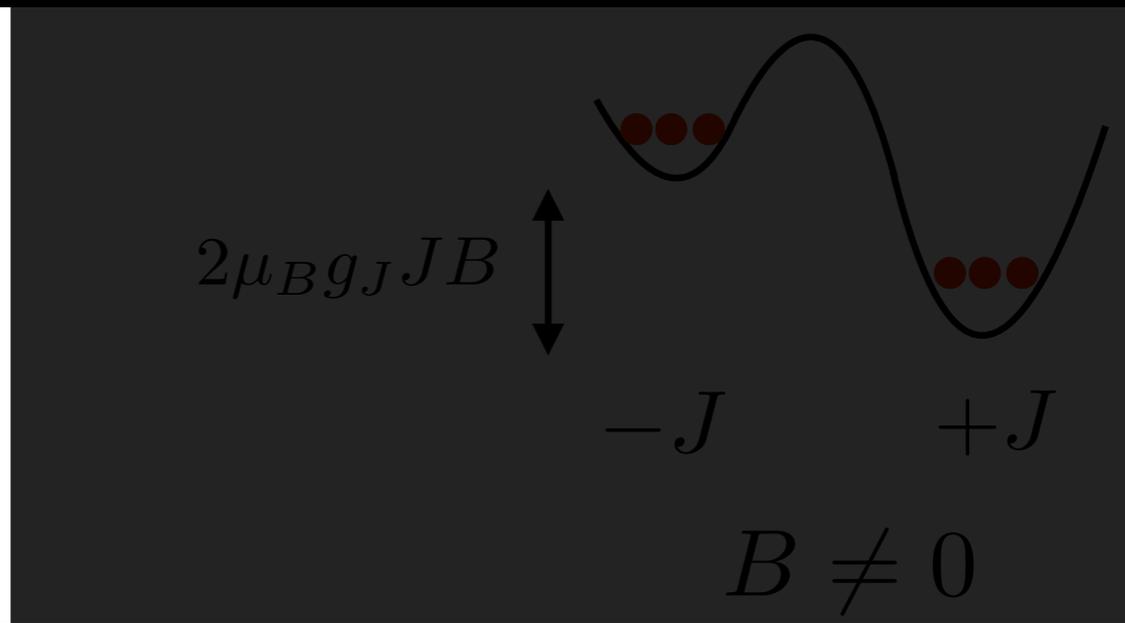
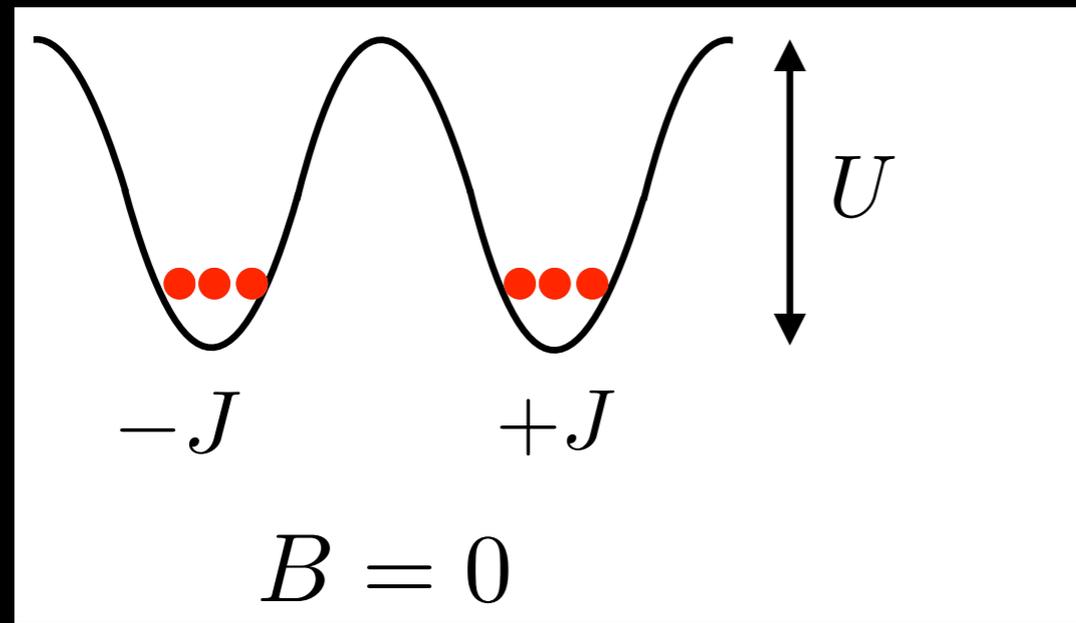
Preparation

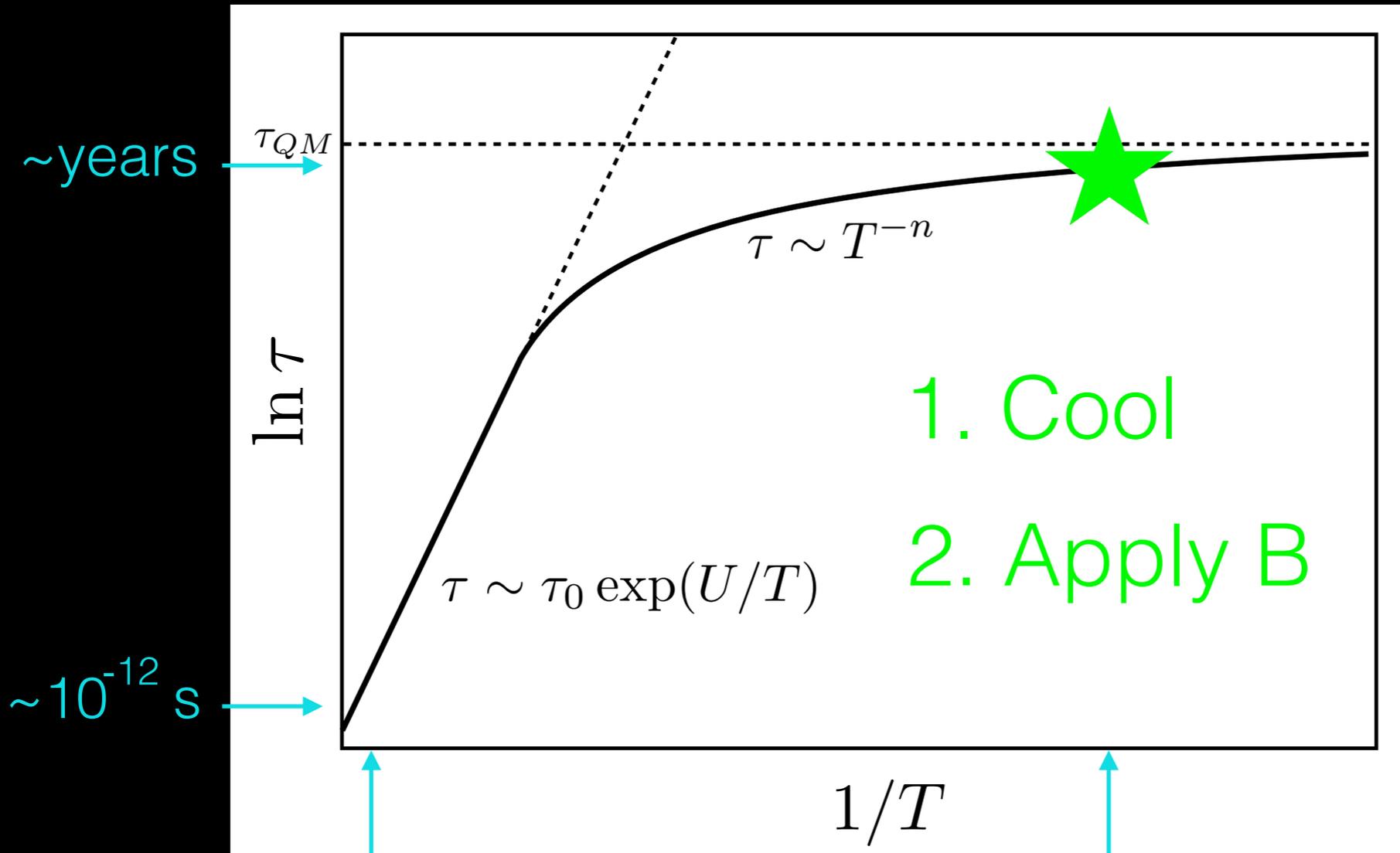
10, 20, 30..K

Tuning

~0.1 K

Backgrounds





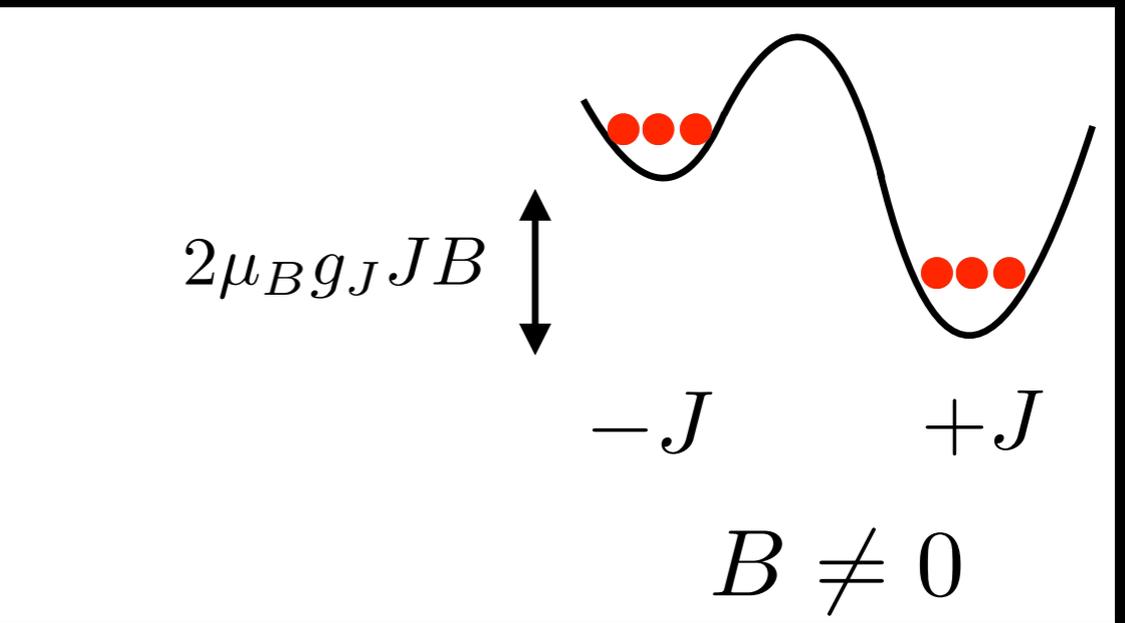
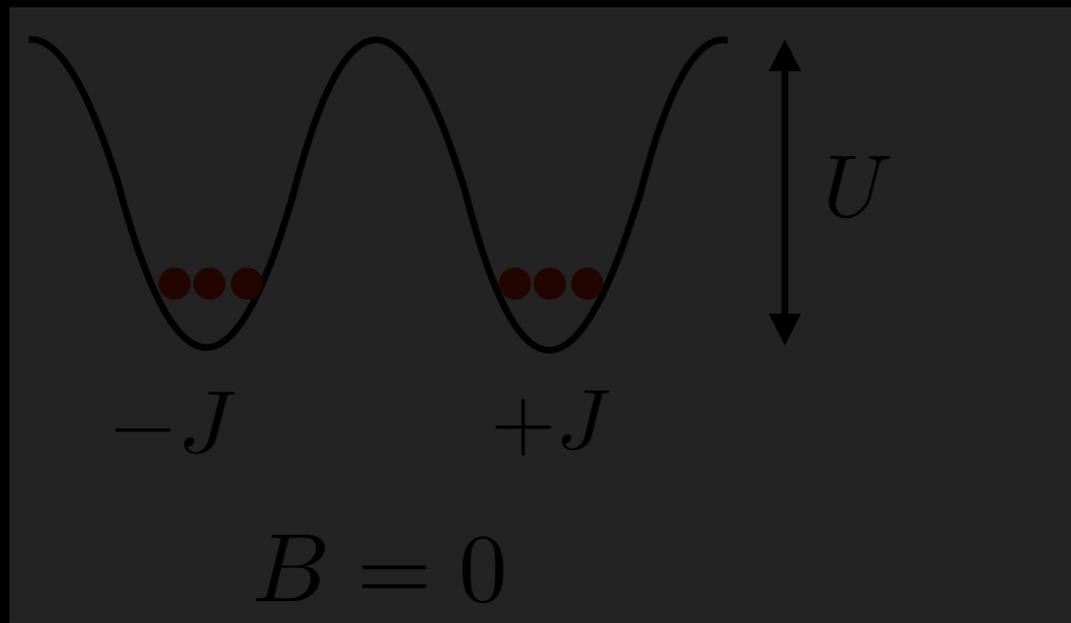
Preparation

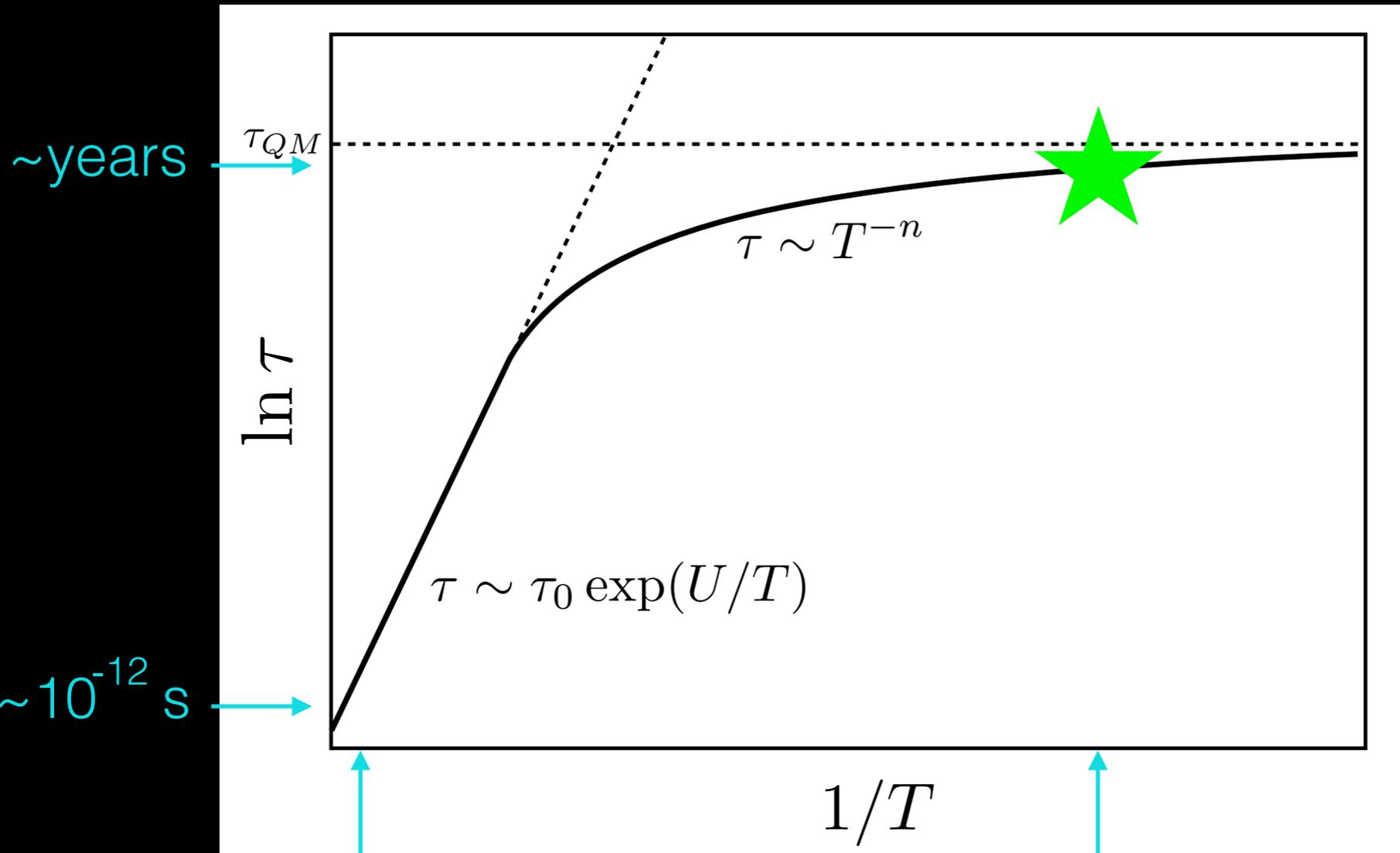
10, 20, 30..K

Tuning

~0.1 K

Backgrounds





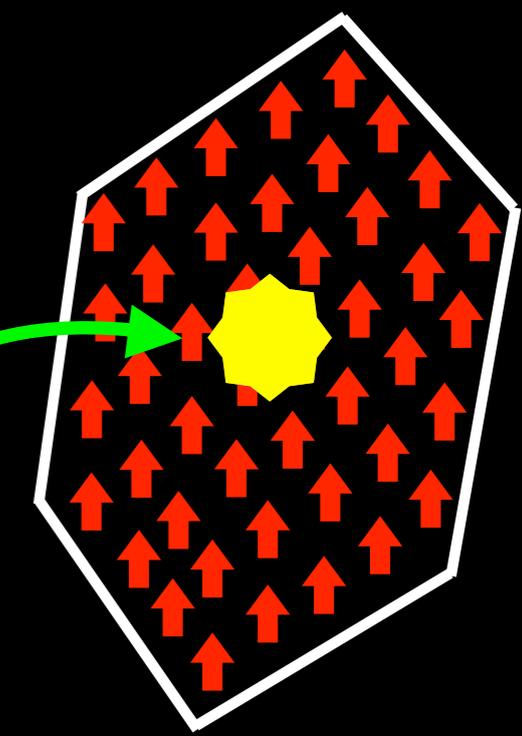
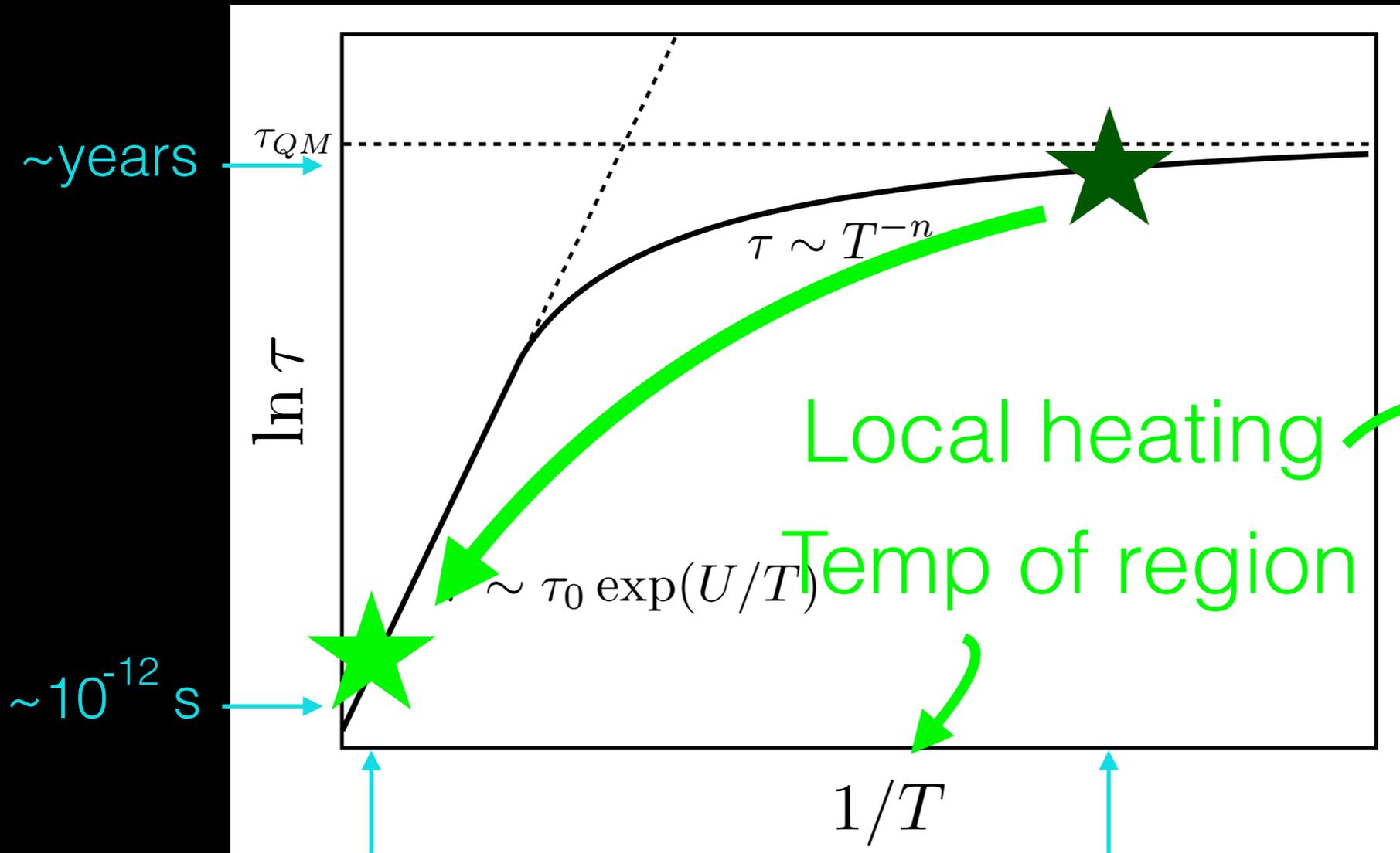
Preparation

10, 20, 30..K

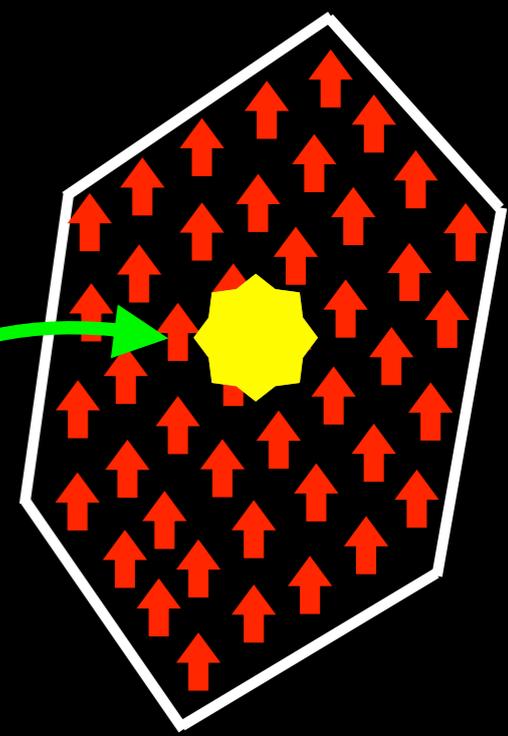
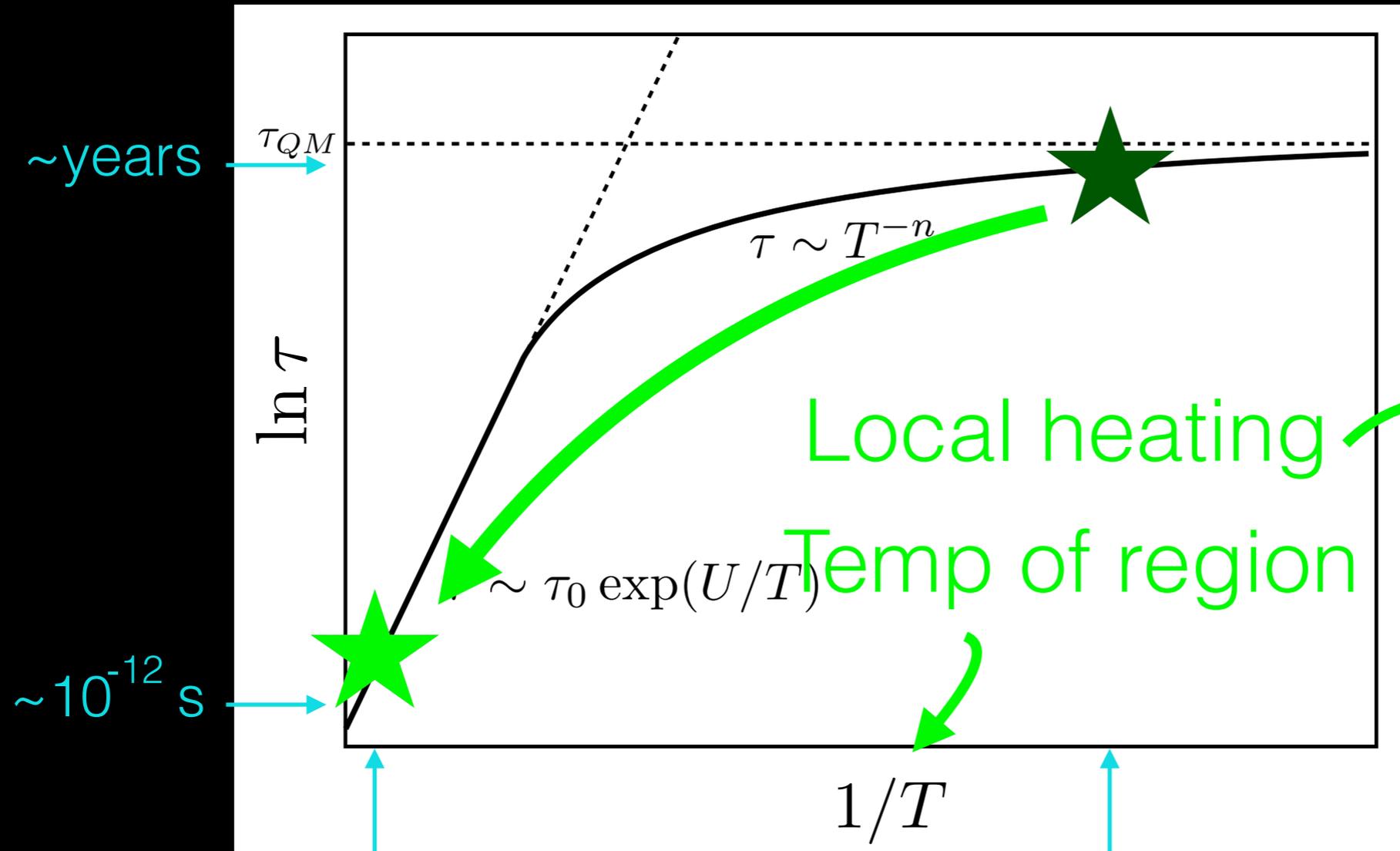
Tuning

$\sim 0.1 \text{ K}$

Backgrounds



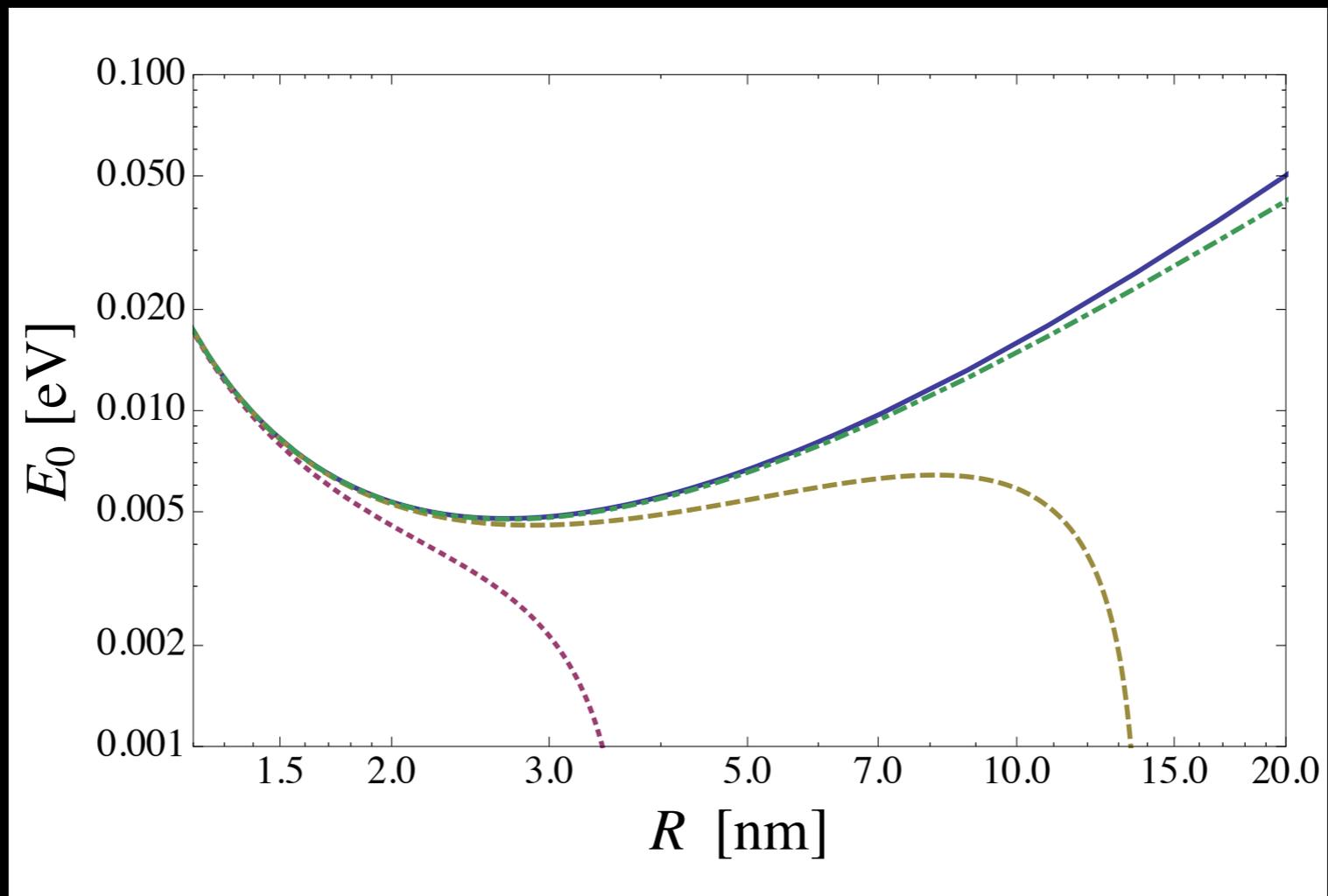
Preparation 10, 20, 30..K Tuning ~0.1 K Backgrounds



Preparation 10, 20, 30..K Tuning ~0.1 K Backgrounds

Spins relax if $\tau \lesssim \tau_D$ $\sim 10^{-11}$ s for region a few spins long

magnetic relax time thermal diff. time



Preparation

Tuning

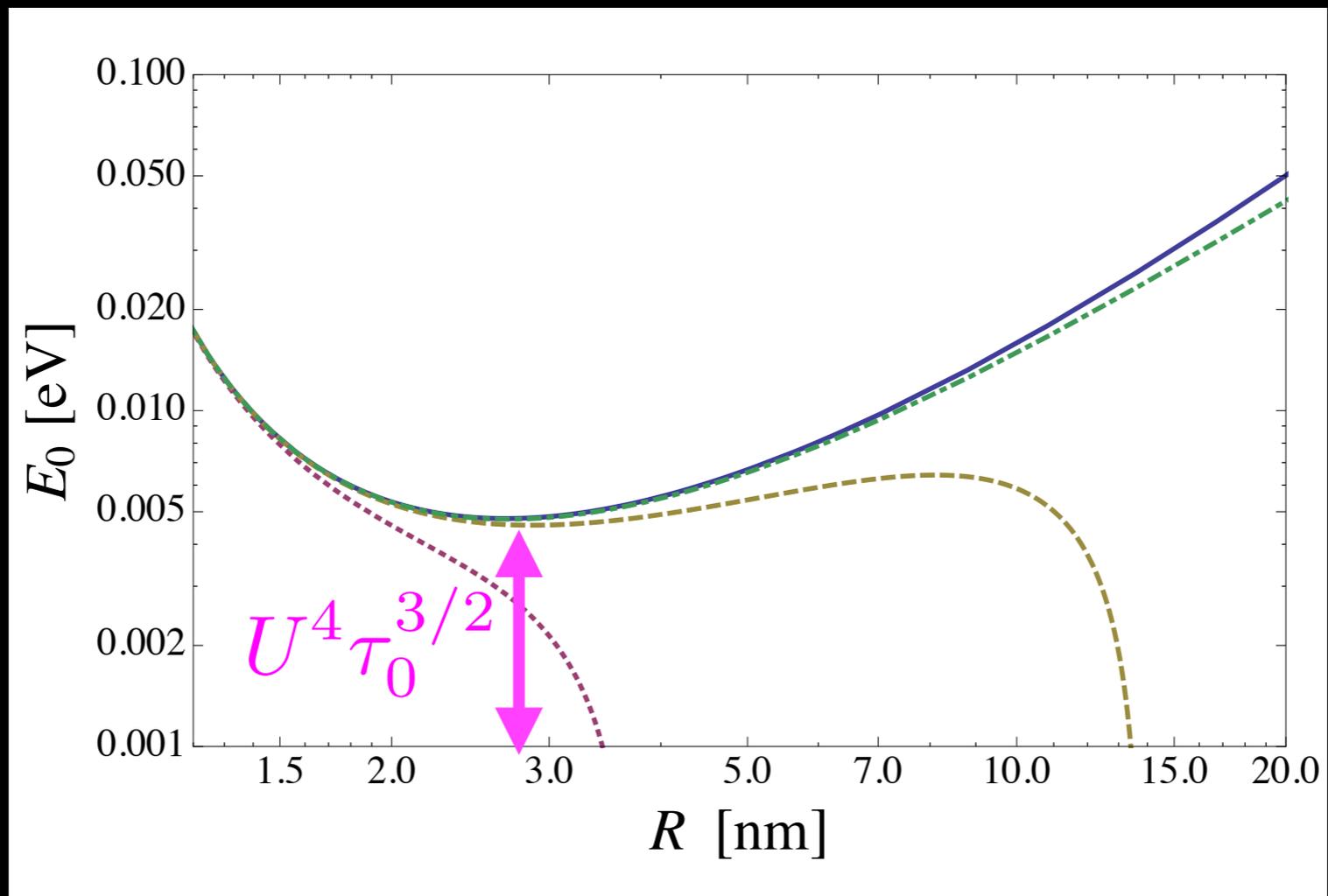
Backgrounds

‘Tuning equation’ for spin flip

Radius of region

Initial energy deposit

$$E_0 \gtrsim \frac{R^3 (U - \mu_B g_J J B)^4}{\ln \left[\frac{R^2}{\tau_0} \right]^4}$$



Preparation

Tuning

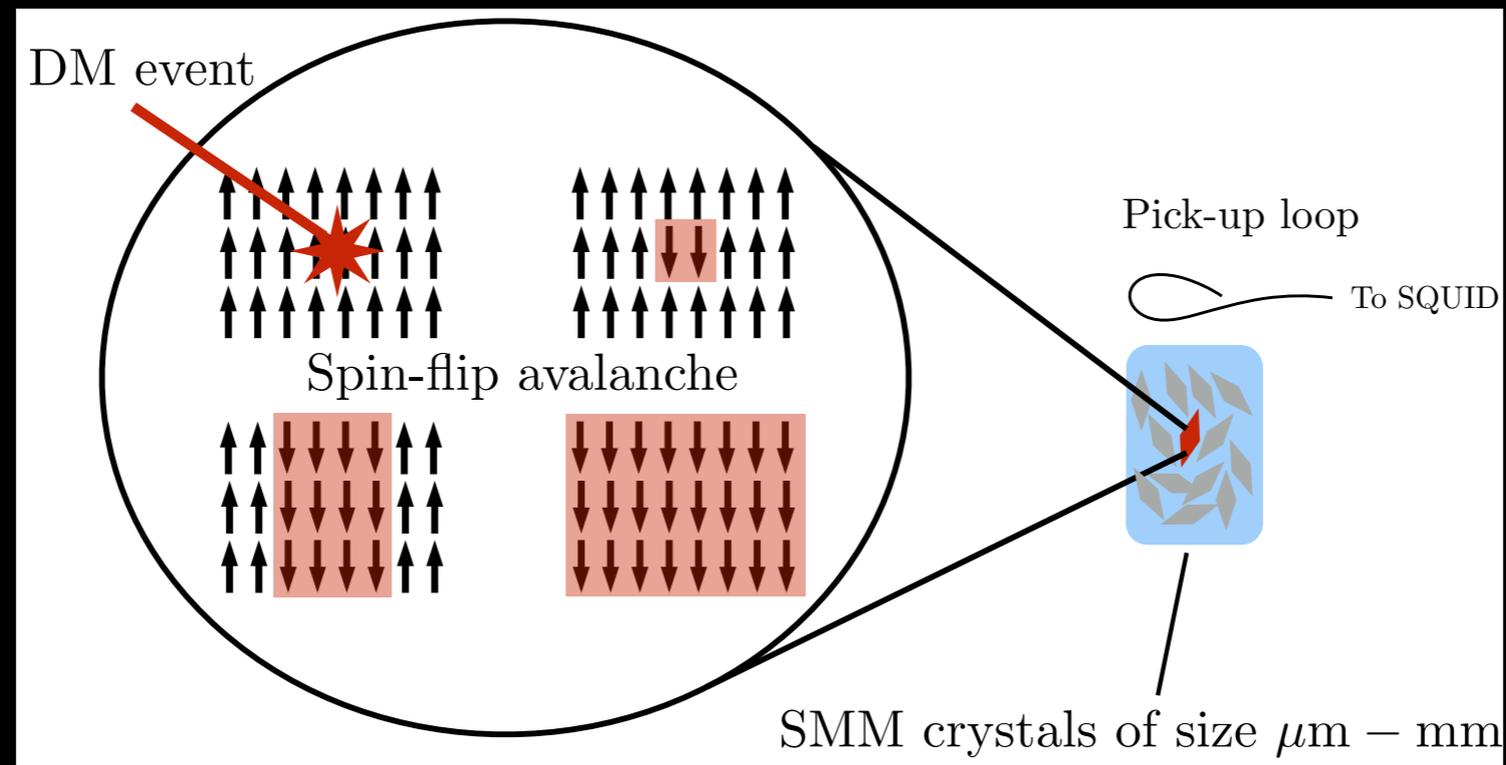
Backgrounds

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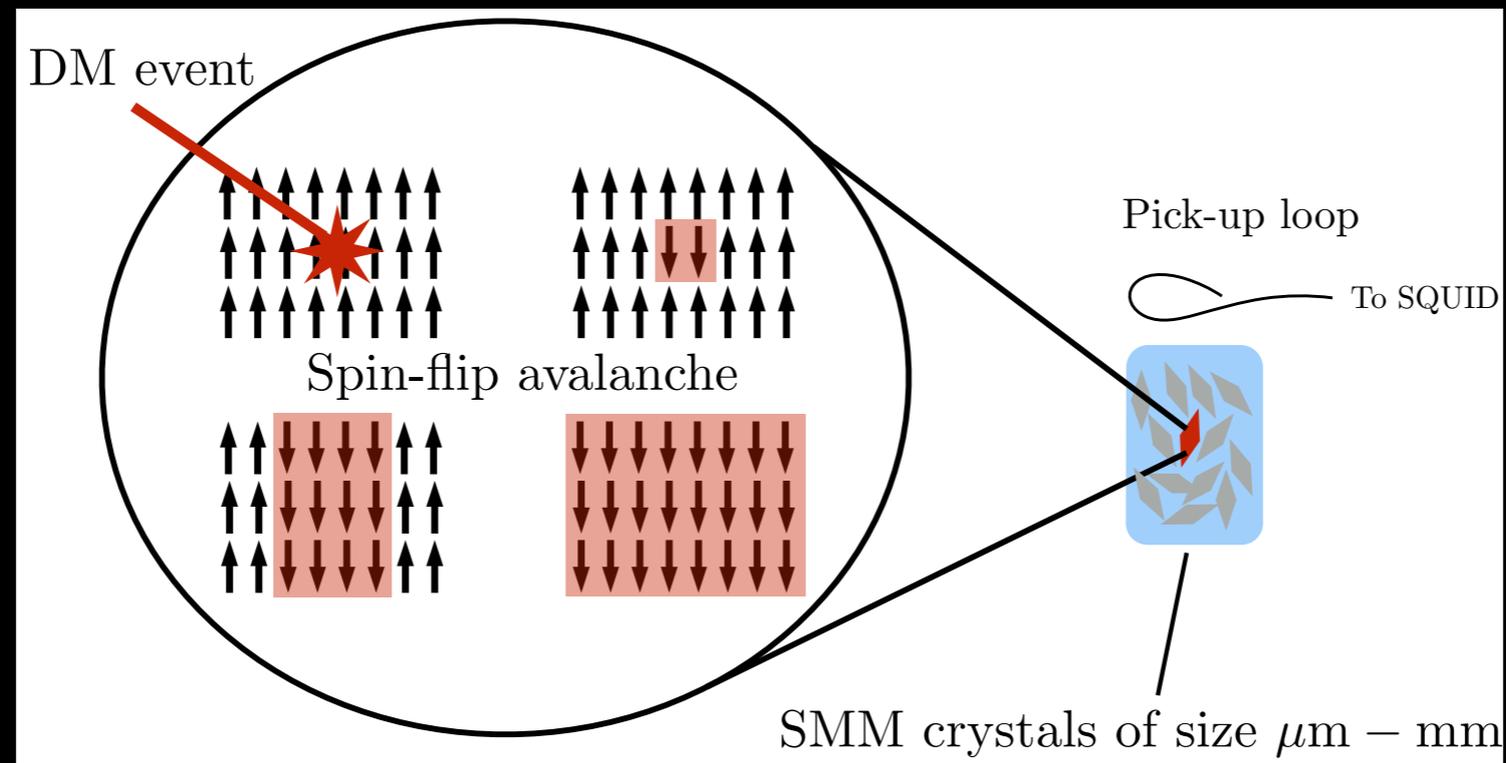
Preparation

Tuning

Backgrounds

One thing to demonstrate potential sensitivity...

...mainly comment here on feasibility to active veto



Preparation

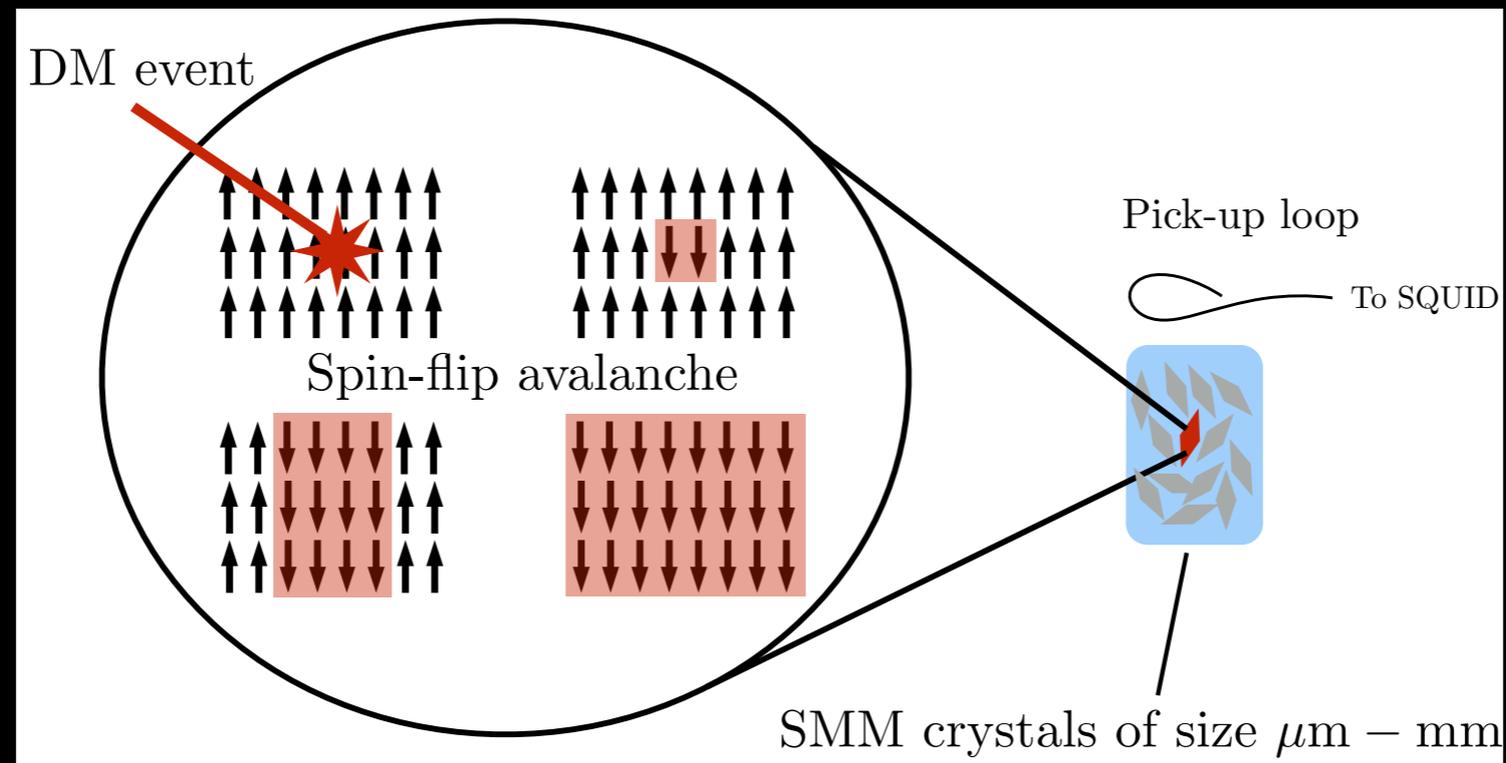
Tuning

Backgrounds

The time it takes to detect spin avalanche (~few micron sized region), to turn off B field is $\sim 10^{-5}\text{s}$

Removes fuel for the avalanche, so it stops

radon, $1/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$: for 10cm^3 detector, 1 every 100s



Preparation

Tuning

Backgrounds

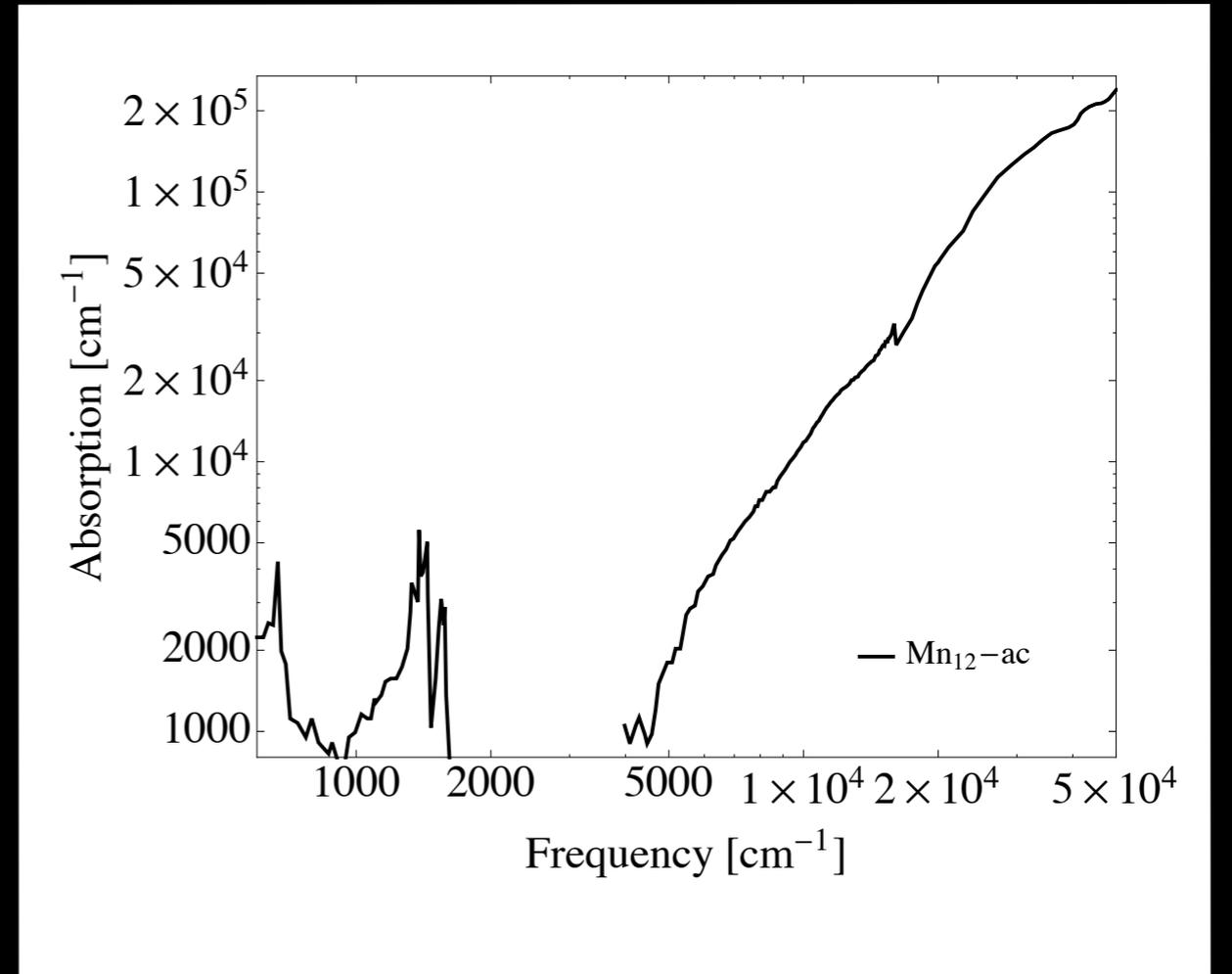
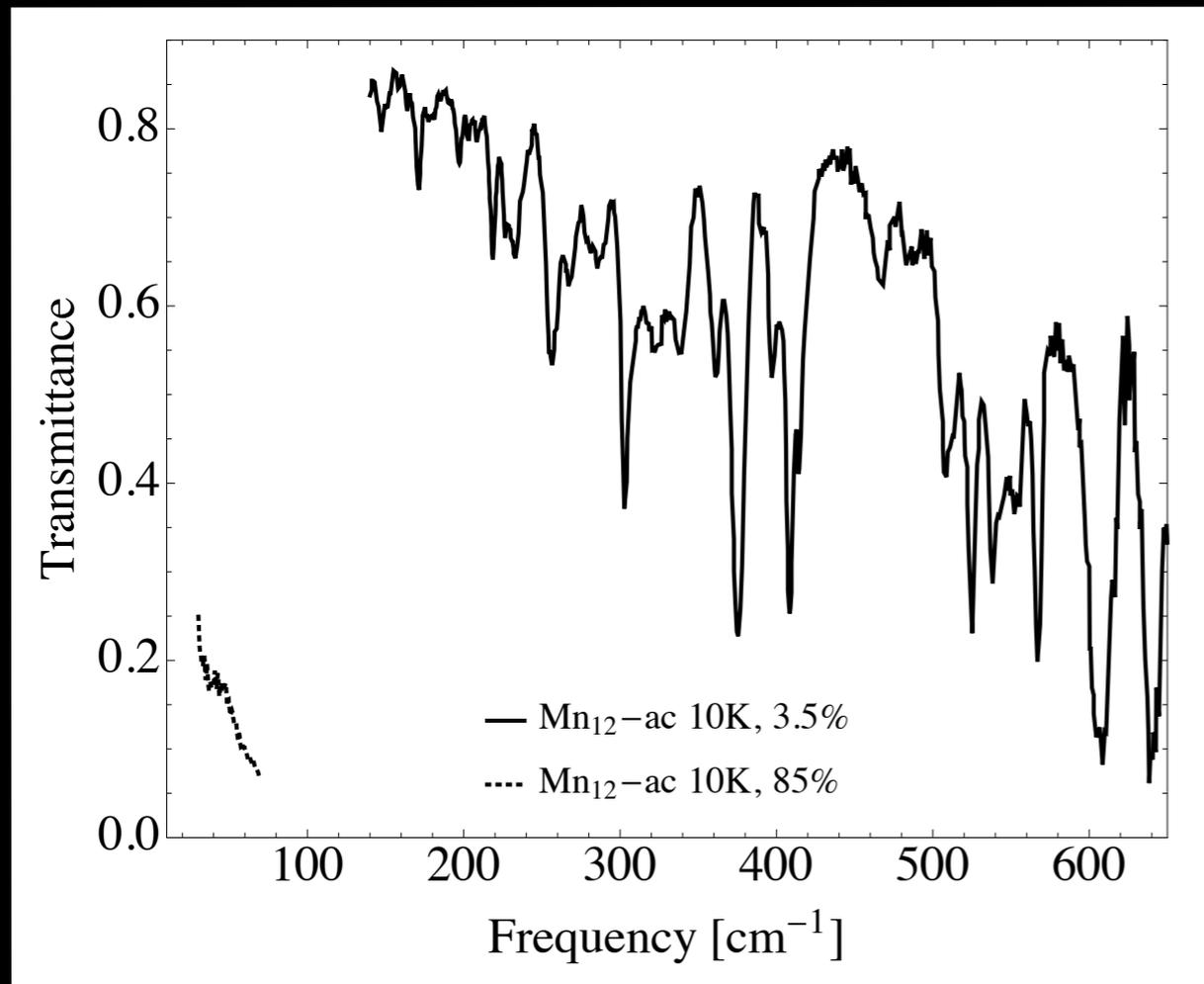
Two things to point out in light of discussions yesterday/today:

Many SMMs are scintillators

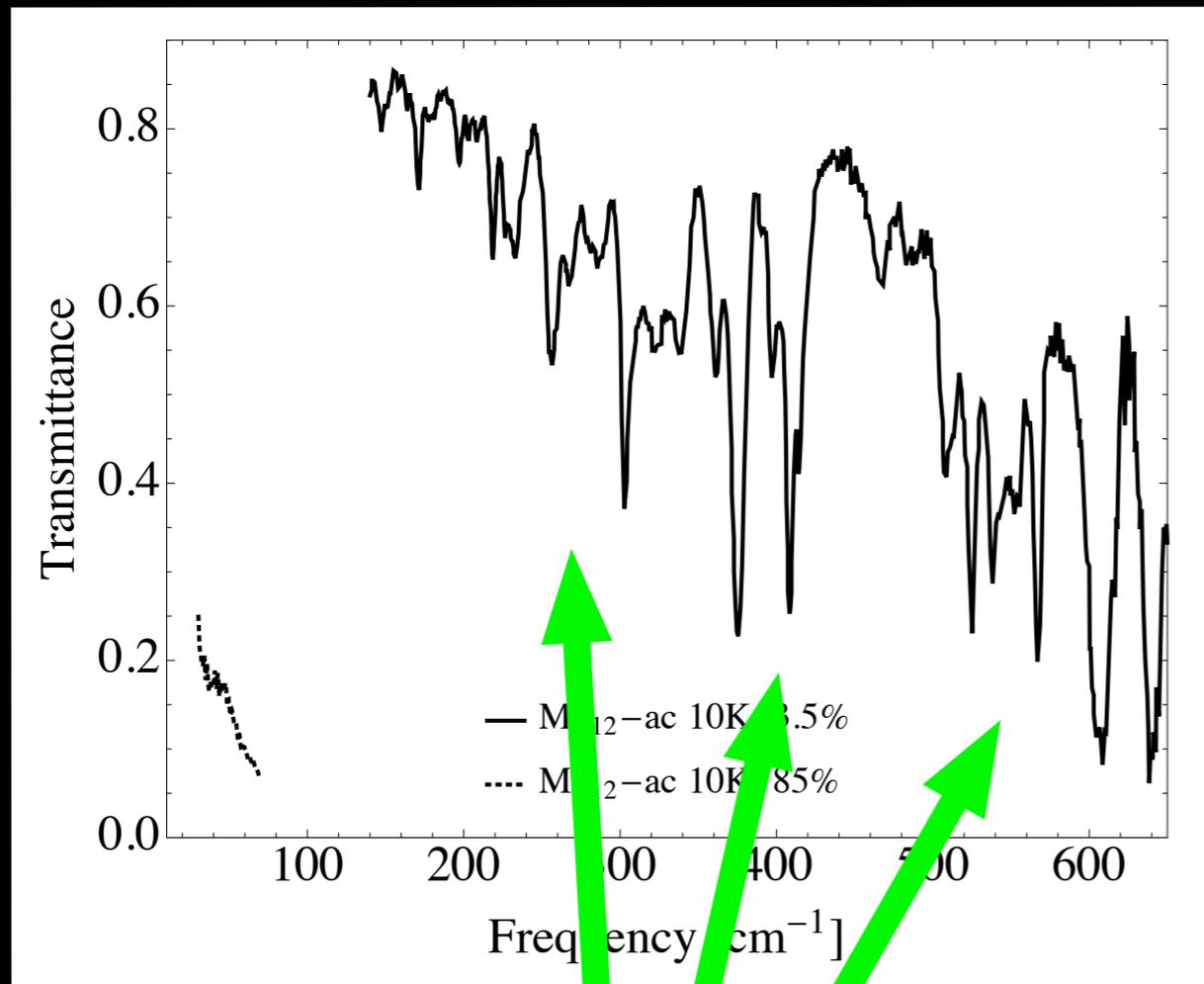
Mechanism not edge sensitive

Sensitivity to DM parameter space

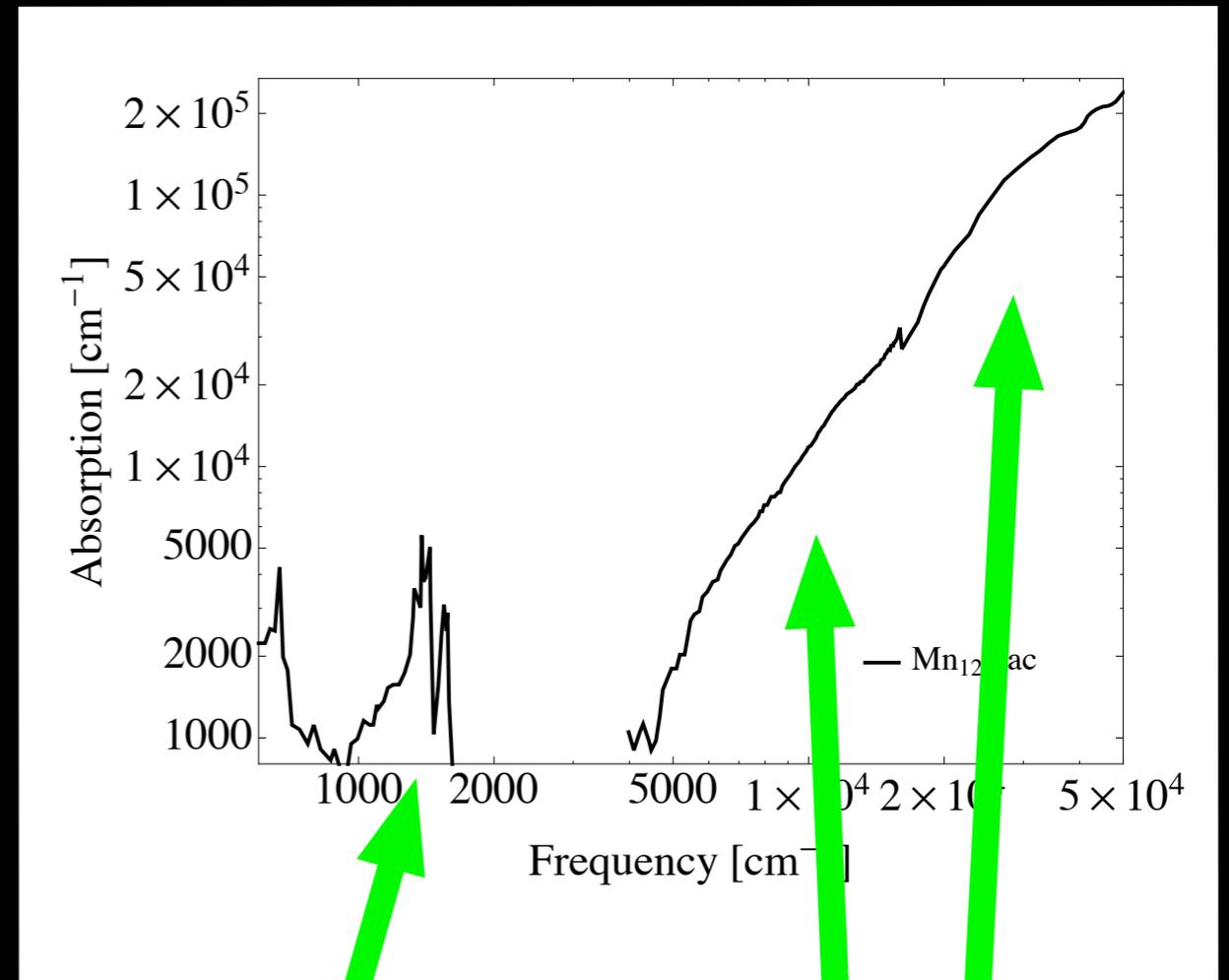
Absorption of dark photons



Absorption of dark photons



Mn-O crown vibrations

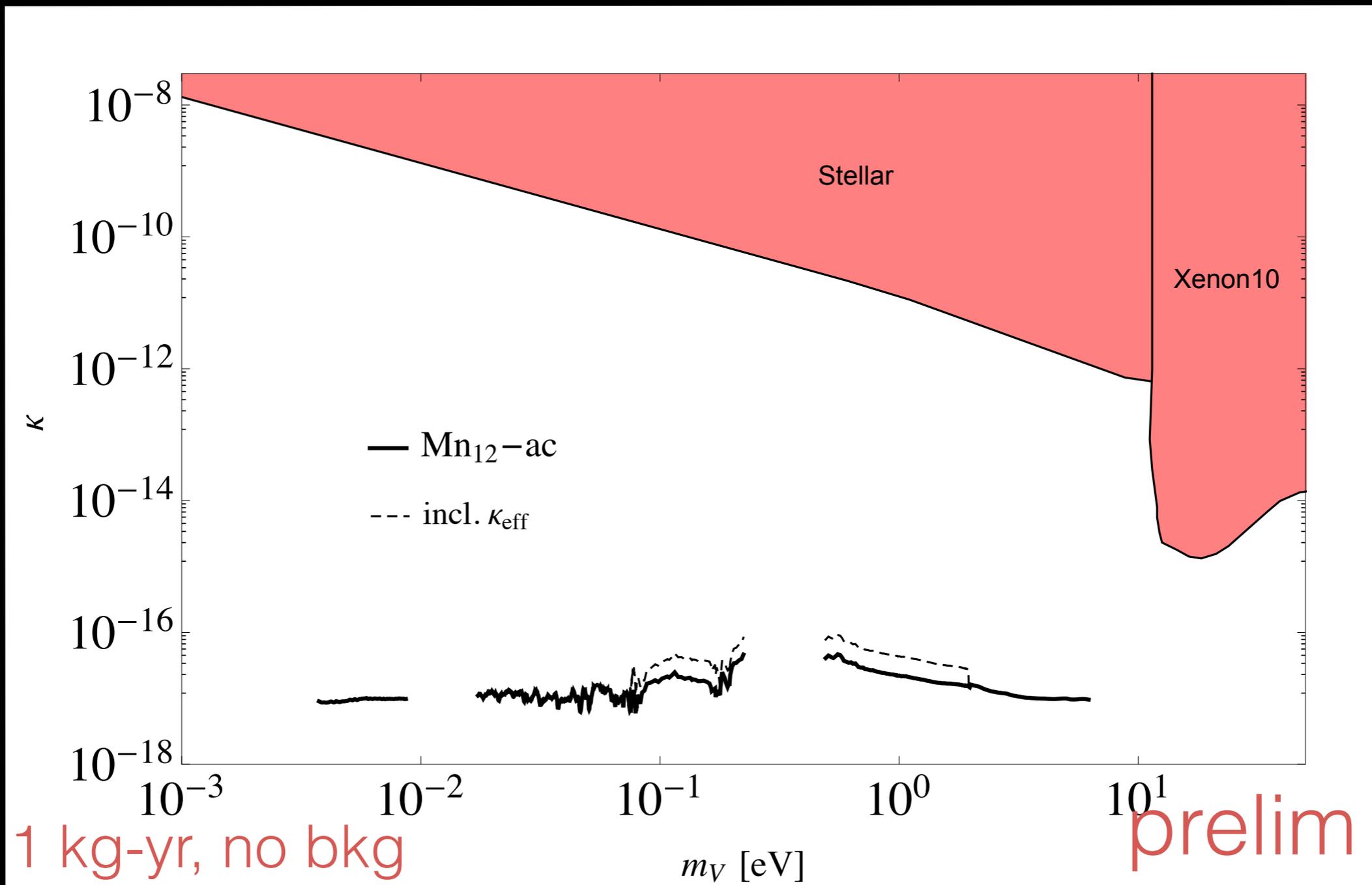


C=O vibrations

intra-molecular electronic shifts

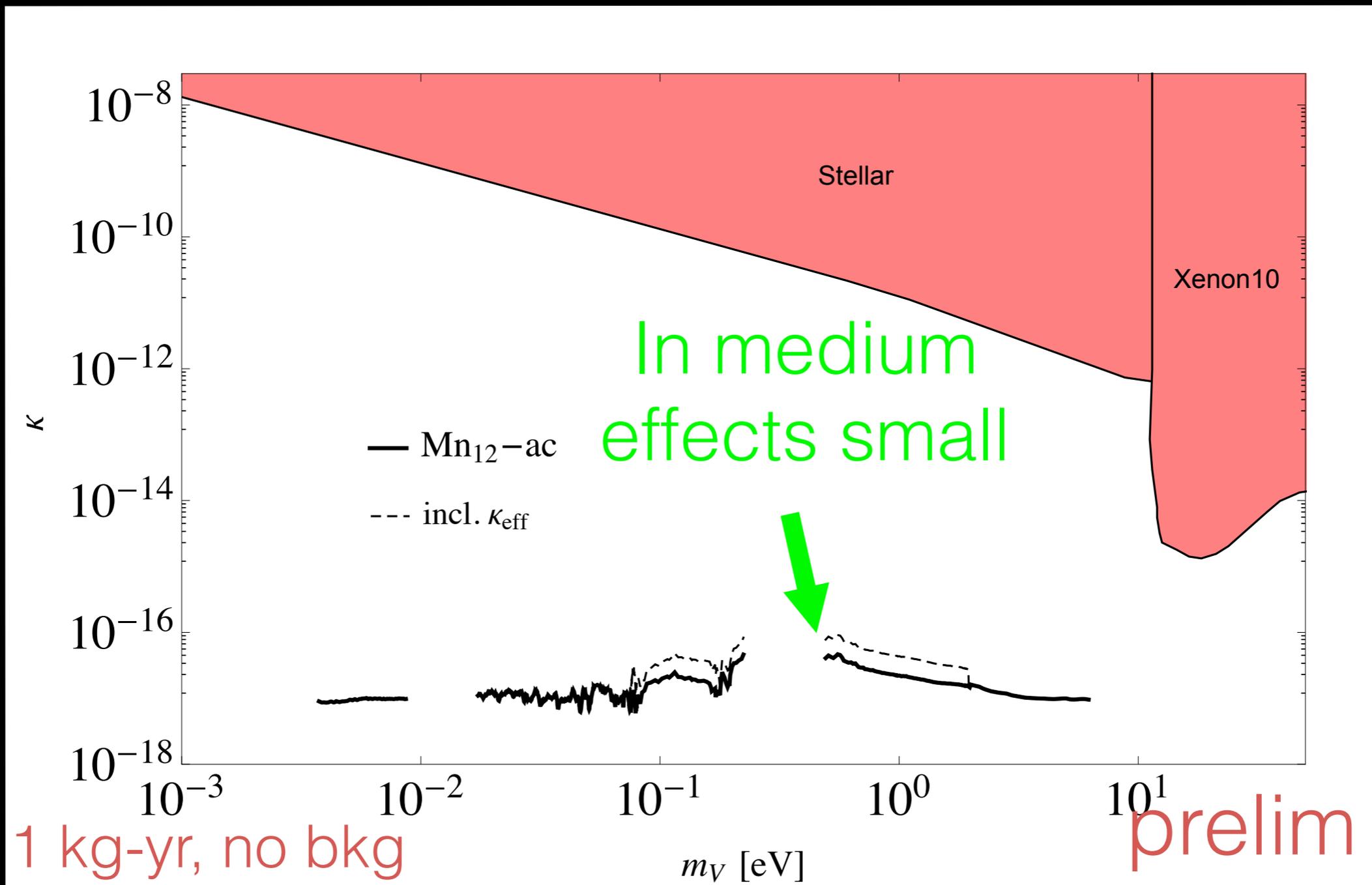
Absorption of dark photons

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2}\kappa F^{\mu\nu} F'_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m_V^2 A'_\mu A'^\mu$$



Absorption of dark photons

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2}\kappa F^{\mu\nu} F'_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m_V^2 A'_\mu A'^\mu$$



Localization, disorder

Absorbing in *intra*-molecular
excitations

Impurities not an issue.. even
good (open up more phonon
modes, larger x-sec)

Some positive points...

Potential for sensitivity to **meV-eV** energy deposits

Can imagine a prototype with neutron gun & higher threshold

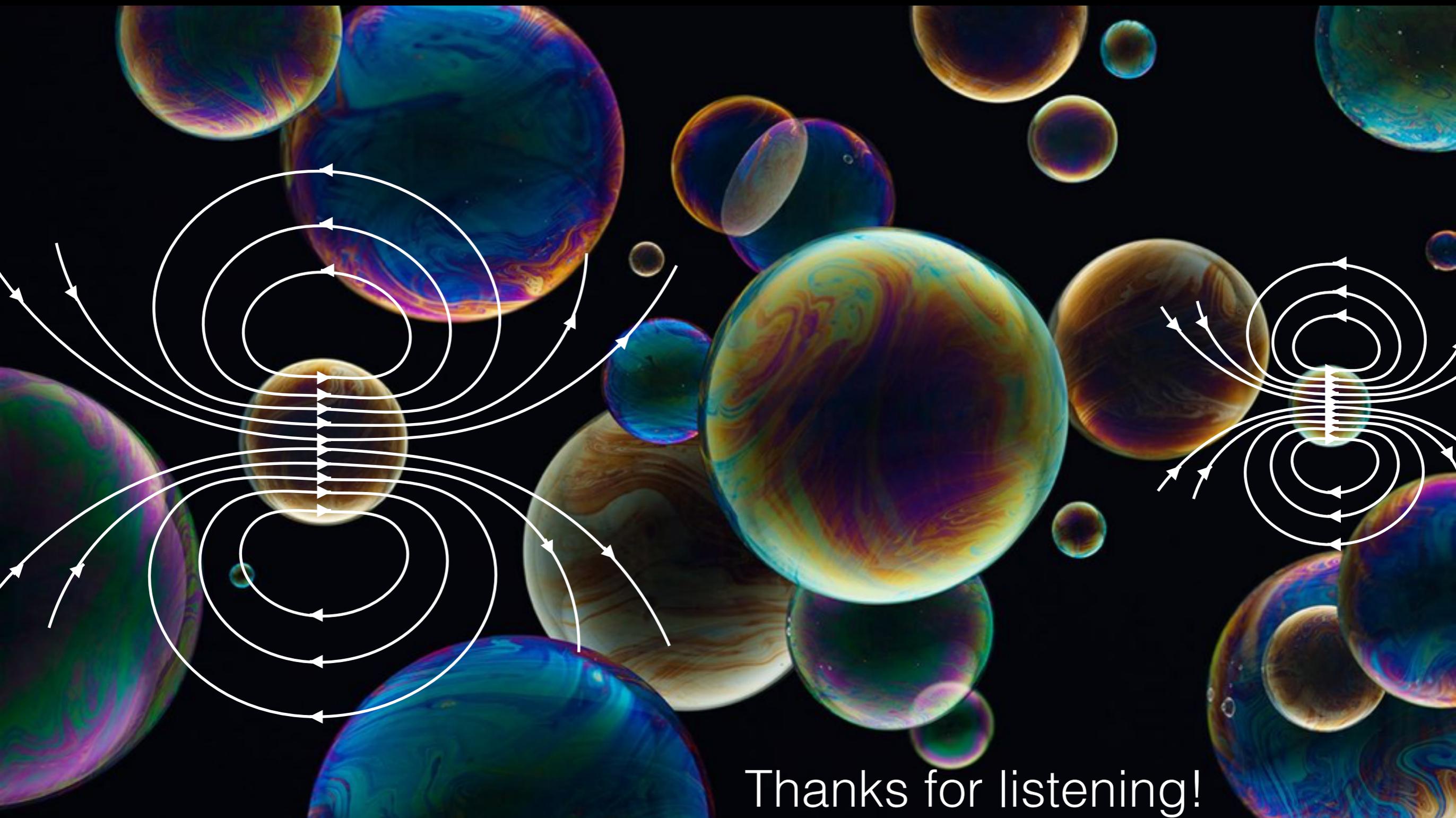
Chemistry—Physics x-discipline

Built-in amplification and 'tuning'

General mechanism to trigger (heat) — disorder
can be advantageous

Crystals are inexpensive and easy to synthesize

Many similar materials to explore (e.g. spin glasses)



Thanks for listening!