



Summary: First detection of single atoms in solid rare gas, a major step for Ba tagging in nEXO

Single Barium Atom Imaging in Solid Xenon

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 $^{136}Xe \rightarrow ^{136}Ba^{++} + 2e^{-}$

Locate the decay using TPC 3D position reconstruction Extract Ba daughter from liquid Xe TPC using a cryogenic probe Detect the Ba daughter in solid Xe

With Ba Tagging, we eliminate all but 2vββ backgrounds

Deposition of Ba

- 1. Cool sapphire window to 50K
- 2. Inject Xe gas to form solid Xe layer

Liquid Xe TPC

Freeze Solid

Ονββ

decay

Xe Layer

- 3. Pulse Ba⁺ beam onto window
- 4. Stop Xe gas flow
- 5. Cool window to 10K

Detection of Ba Atoms

- Excite with dye laser at 572 nm
- Observe fluorescence at 619 nm
- Collect fluorescence photons with LN-cooled CCD
- Scan the laser with piezo-electric translation stages
- Evaporate sample at 100K

Background Suppression

- 532 nm laser rastered across sample (90µm × 90µm)
- Reduces surface background by a factor of 30

- Fluorescence is observed at 619 nm 70
- Raw images are integrated and
- scaled by laser power
- Fluorescence signal is linear with
- number of ions deposited
- Fluorescence signal rate of
- 379 counts/mWs per ion



Weak background emission as laser approaches the Ba atom location Strong fluorescence signal when the laser is at the Ba atom location (x,y) = (4,7)Return to weak background level when the laser passes the Ba atom location





