

LATEST RESULTS FROM THE CUORE EXPERIMENT

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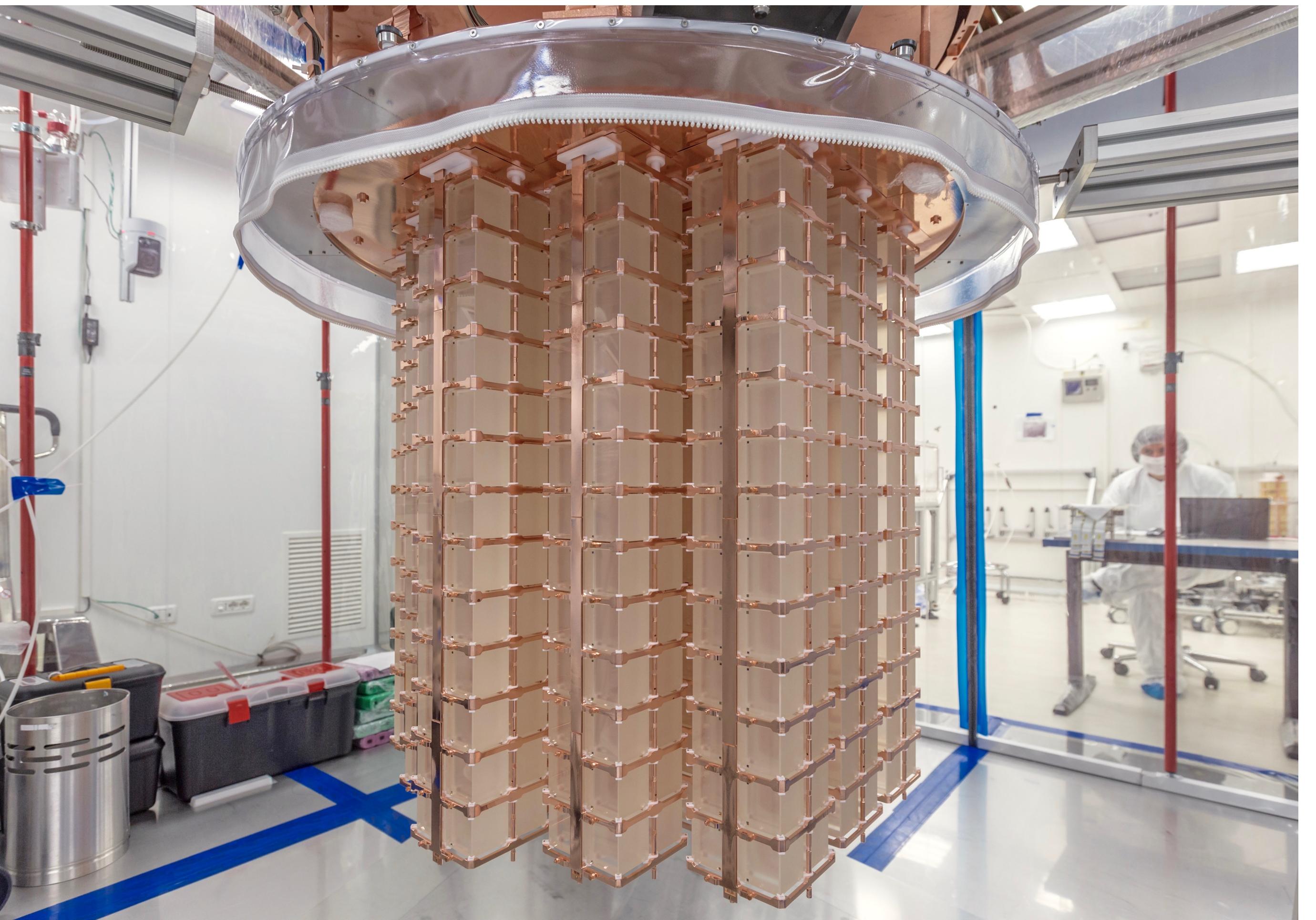


SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



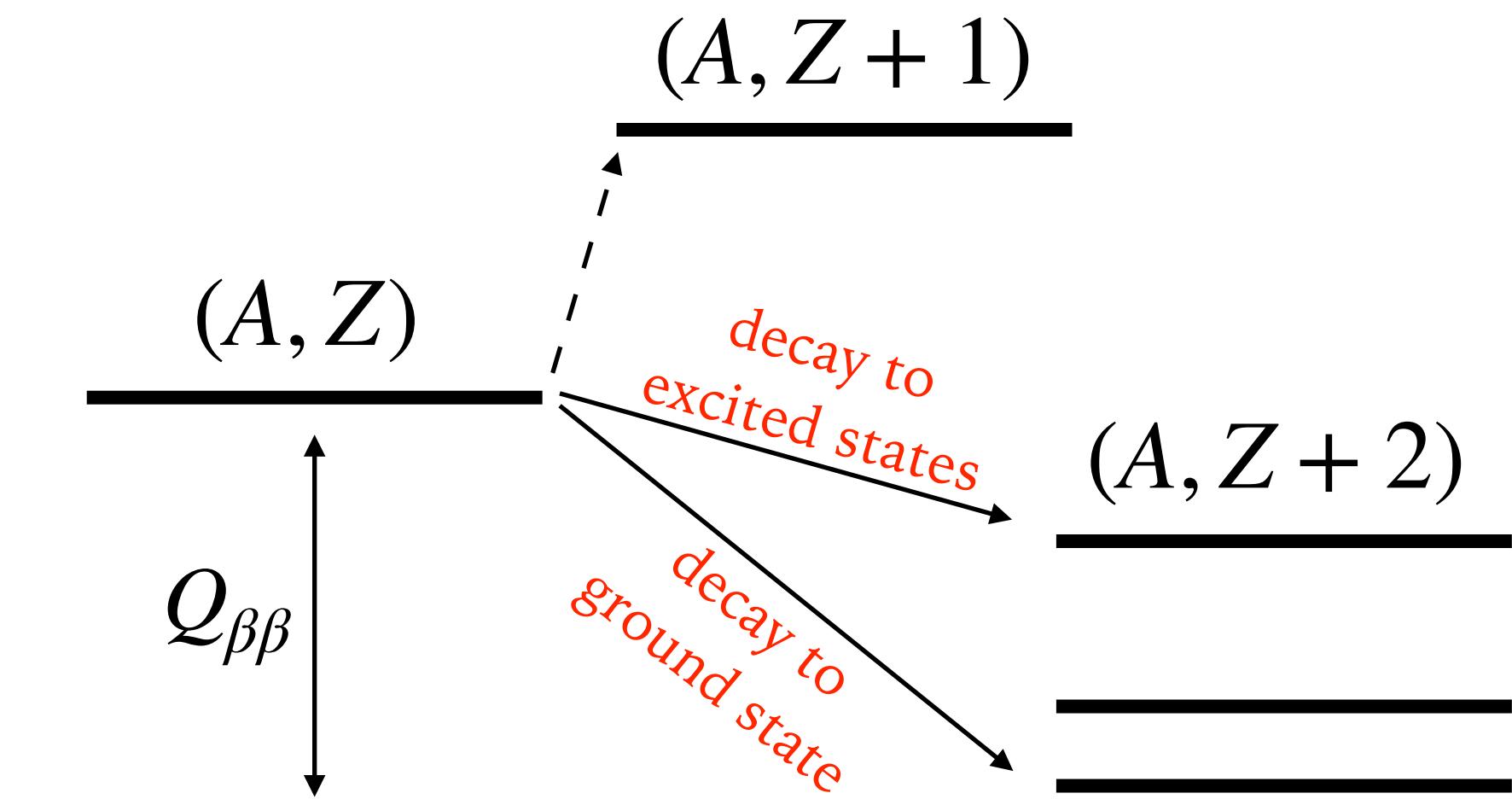
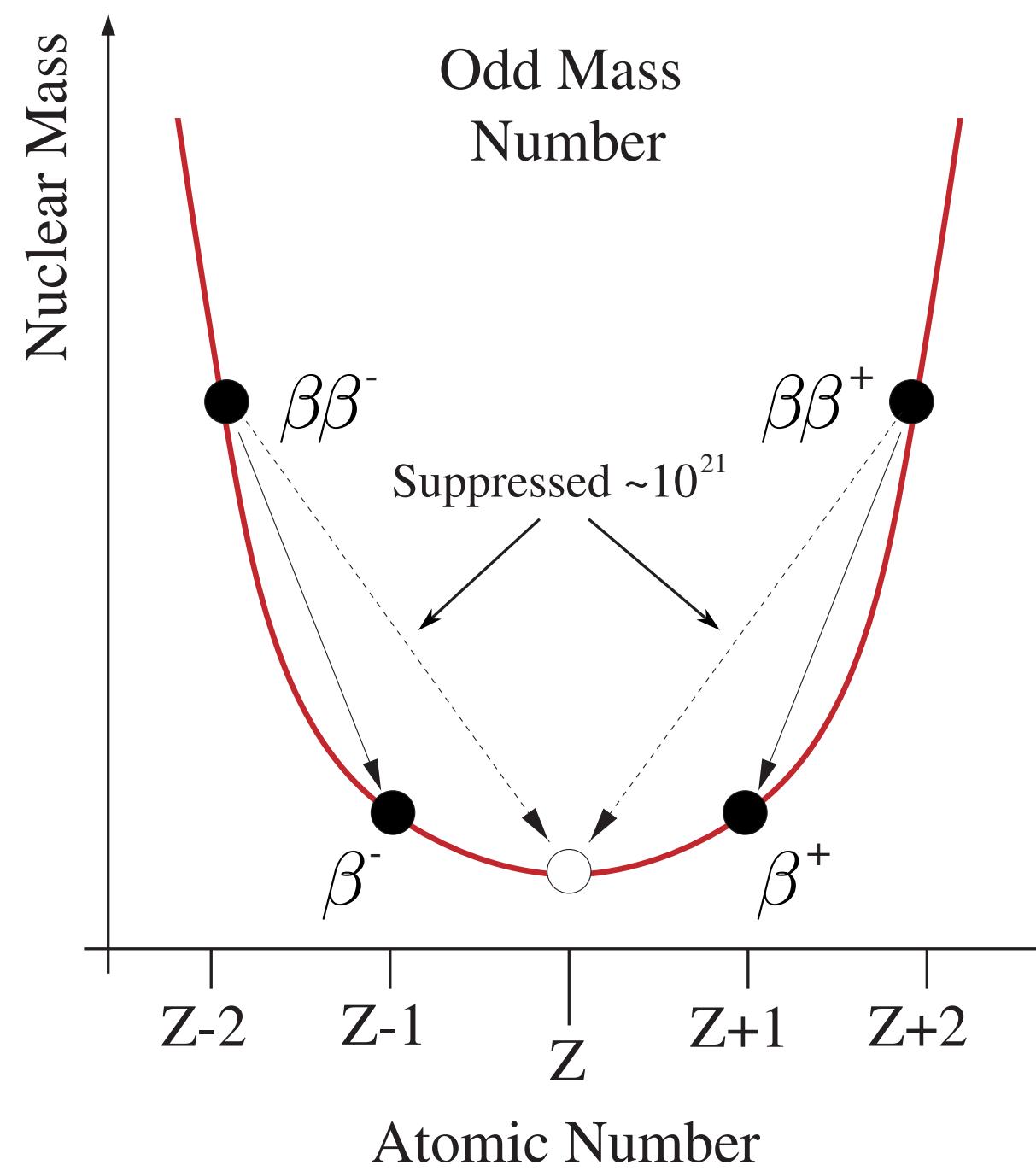
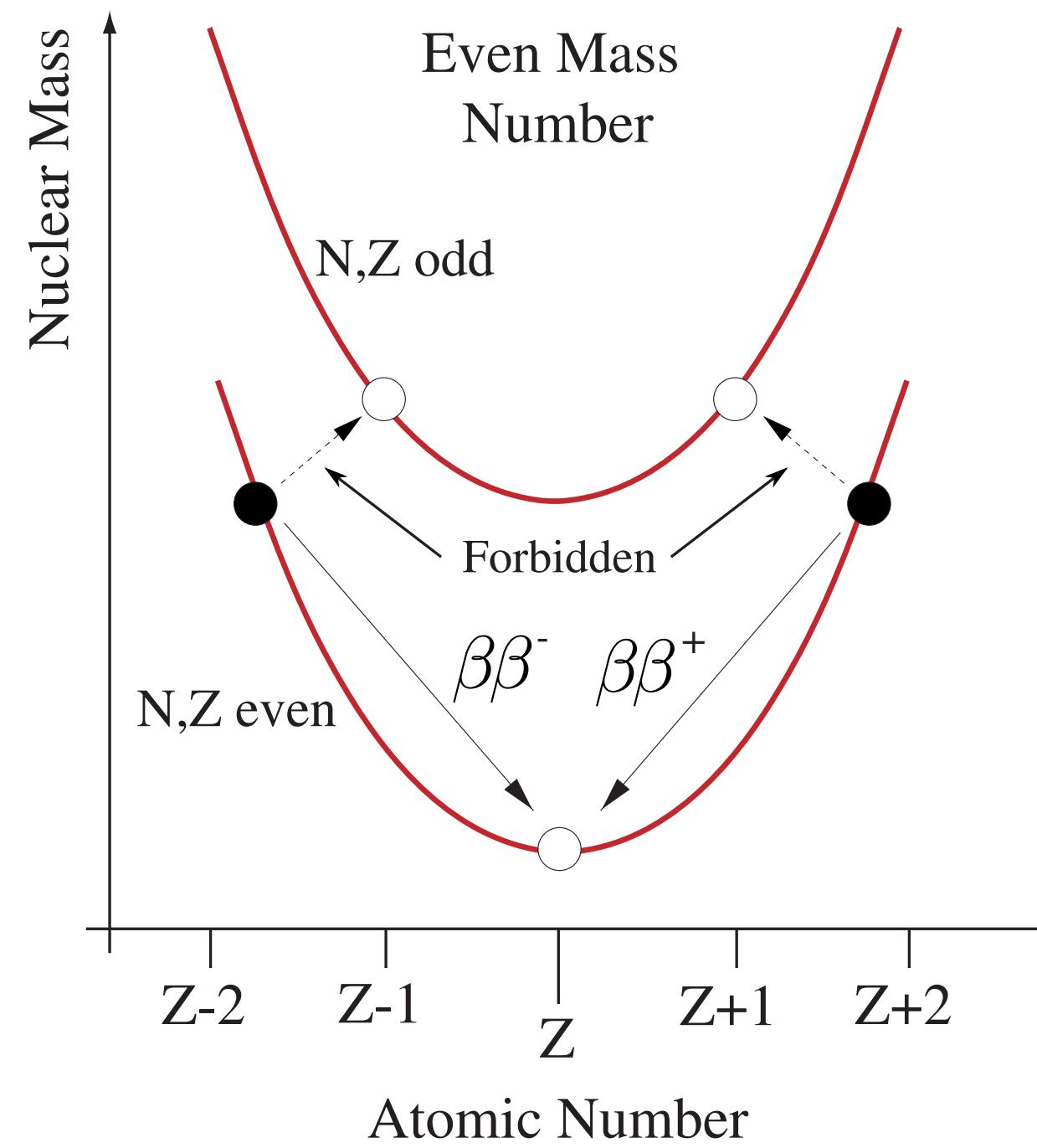
OUTLINE

- Double Beta Decay
- The CUORE experiment
- Detector performance
- $0\nu\beta\beta$ results
- ^{130}Te half life ($2\nu\beta\beta$)
- Conclusion



DOUBLE BETA DECAY

$$(A, Z) \longrightarrow (A, Z + 2) + X$$

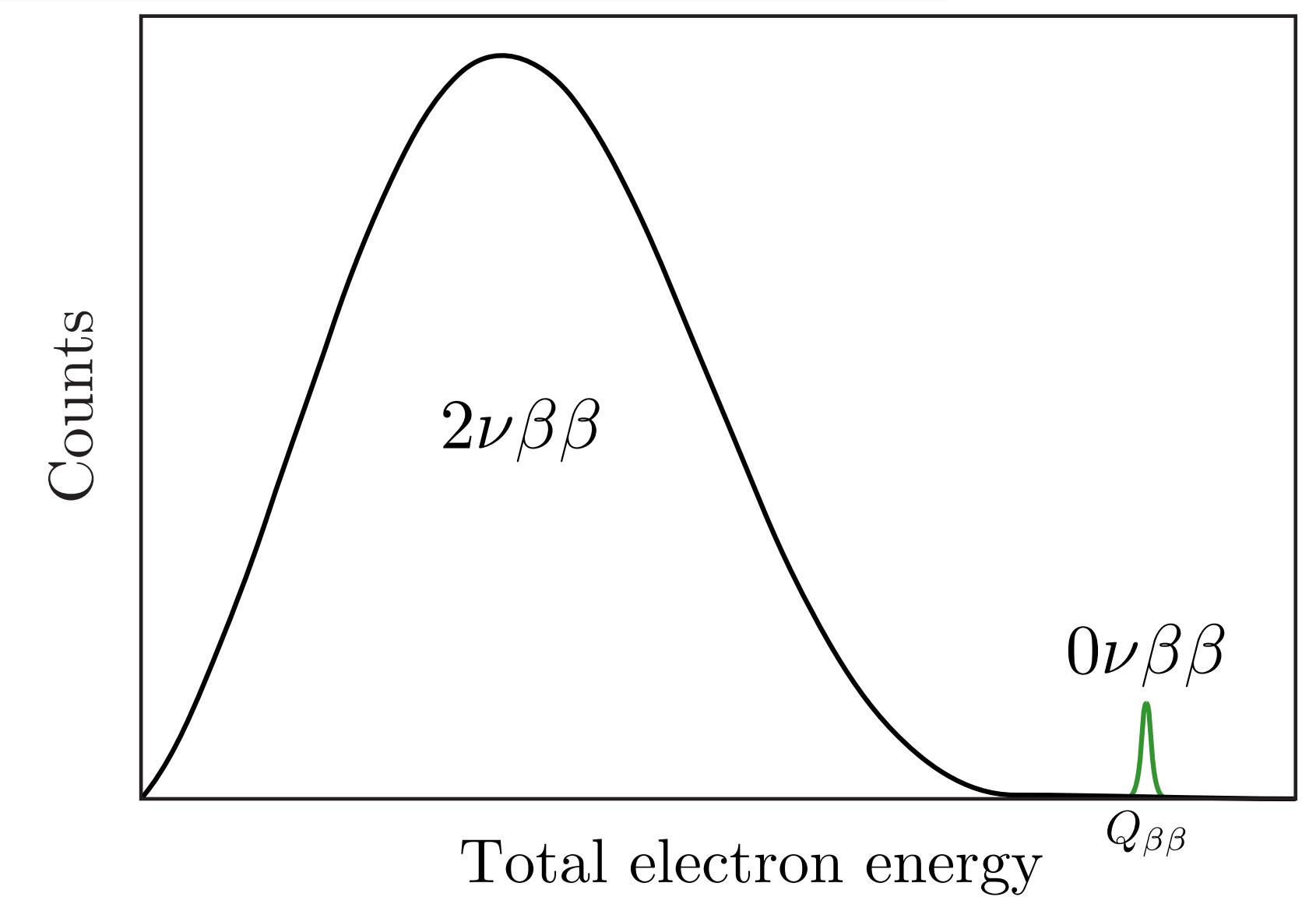
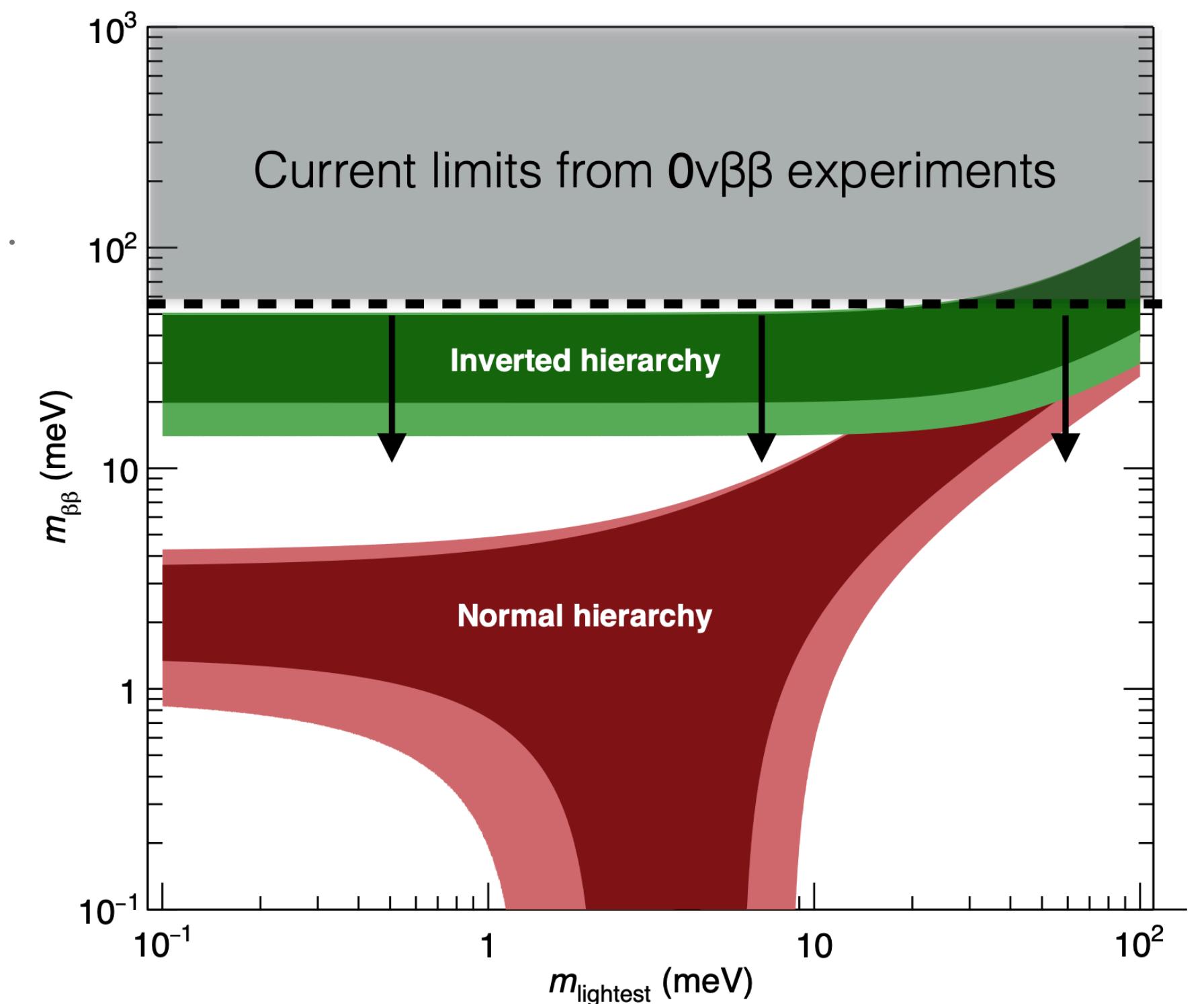


- SM 2nd order weak transition
- even-even nuclei
- half lives $10^{18} - 10^{24}$ yr

NEUTRINO-LESS DOUBLE BETA DECAY

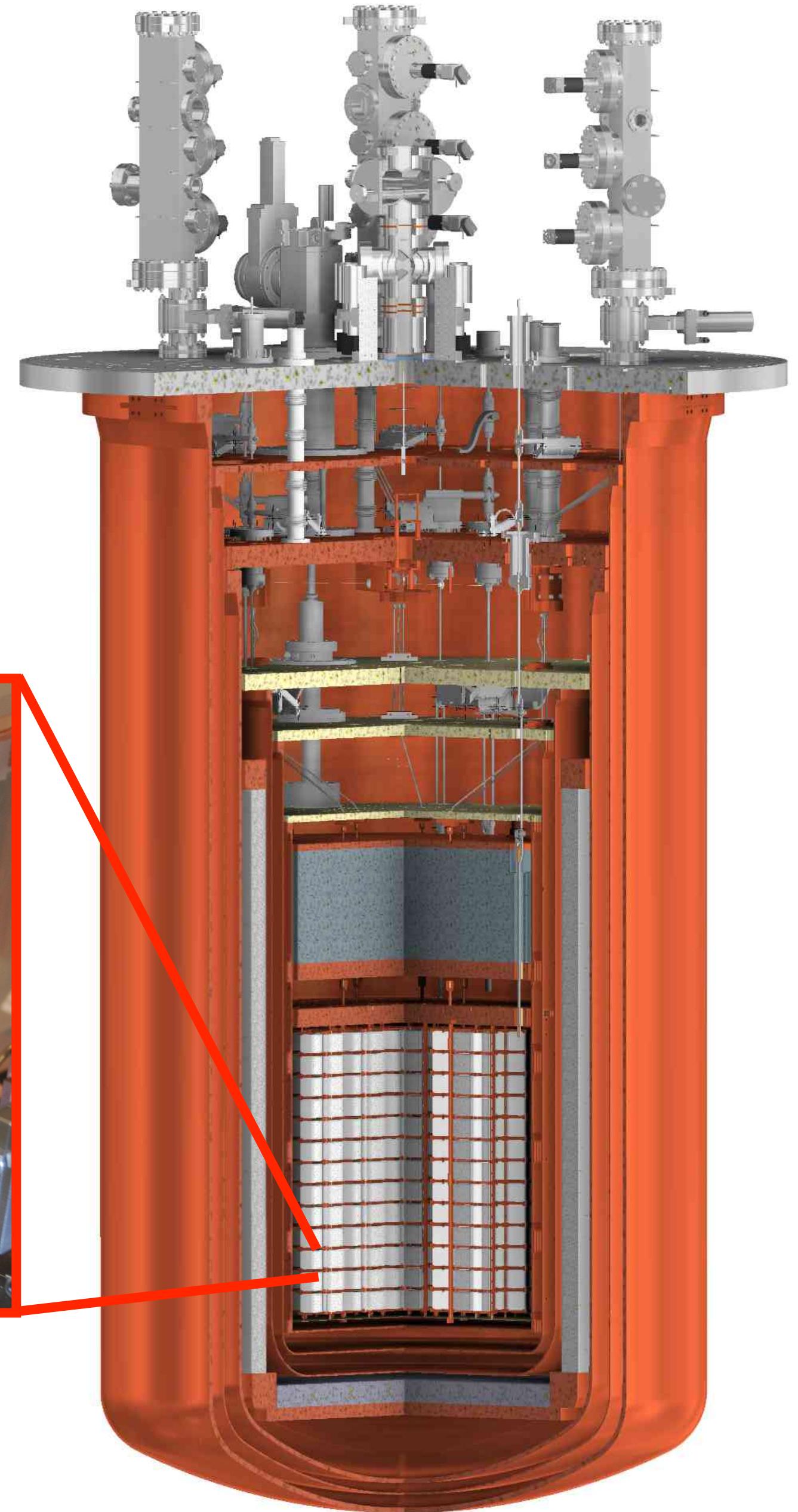
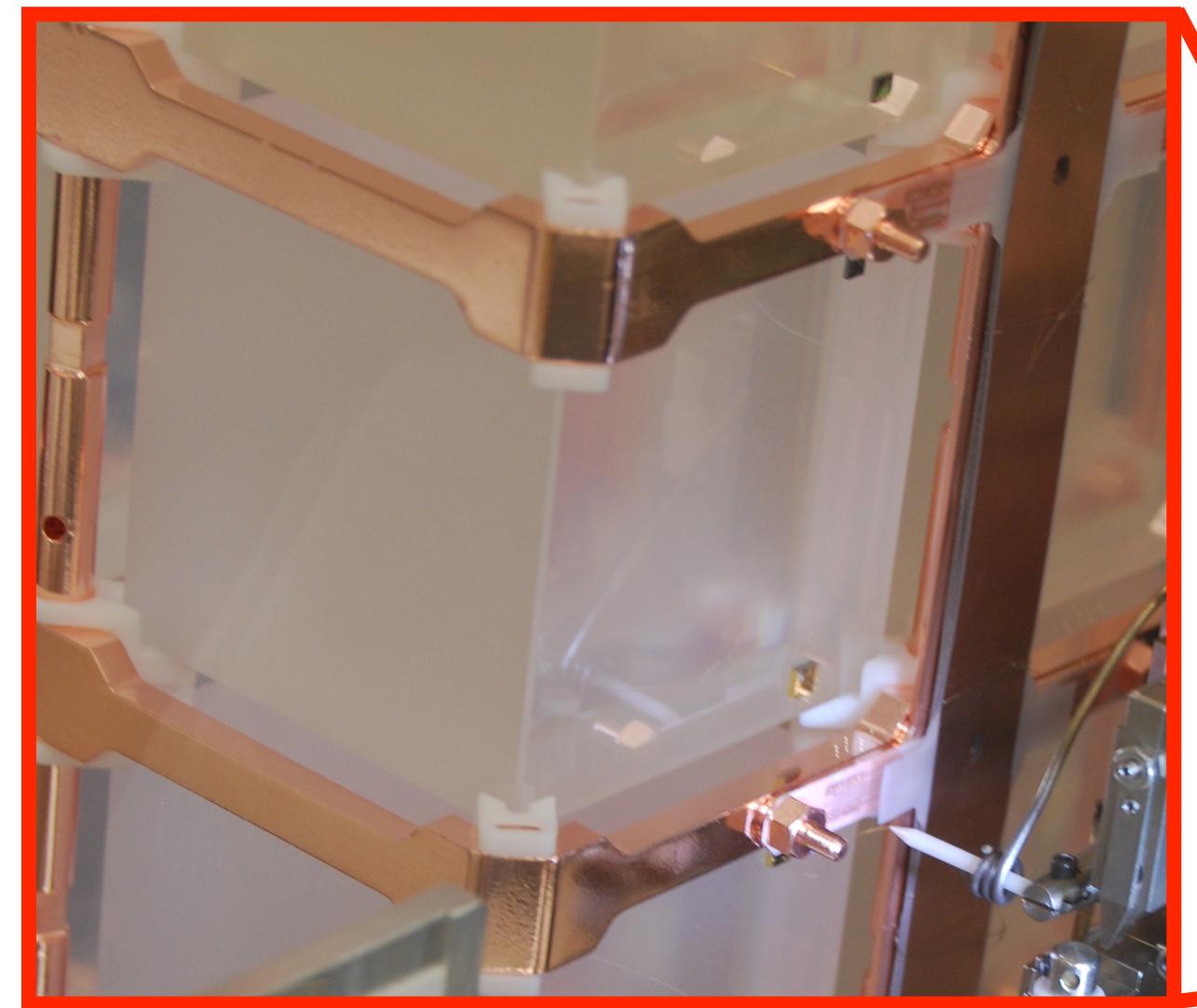
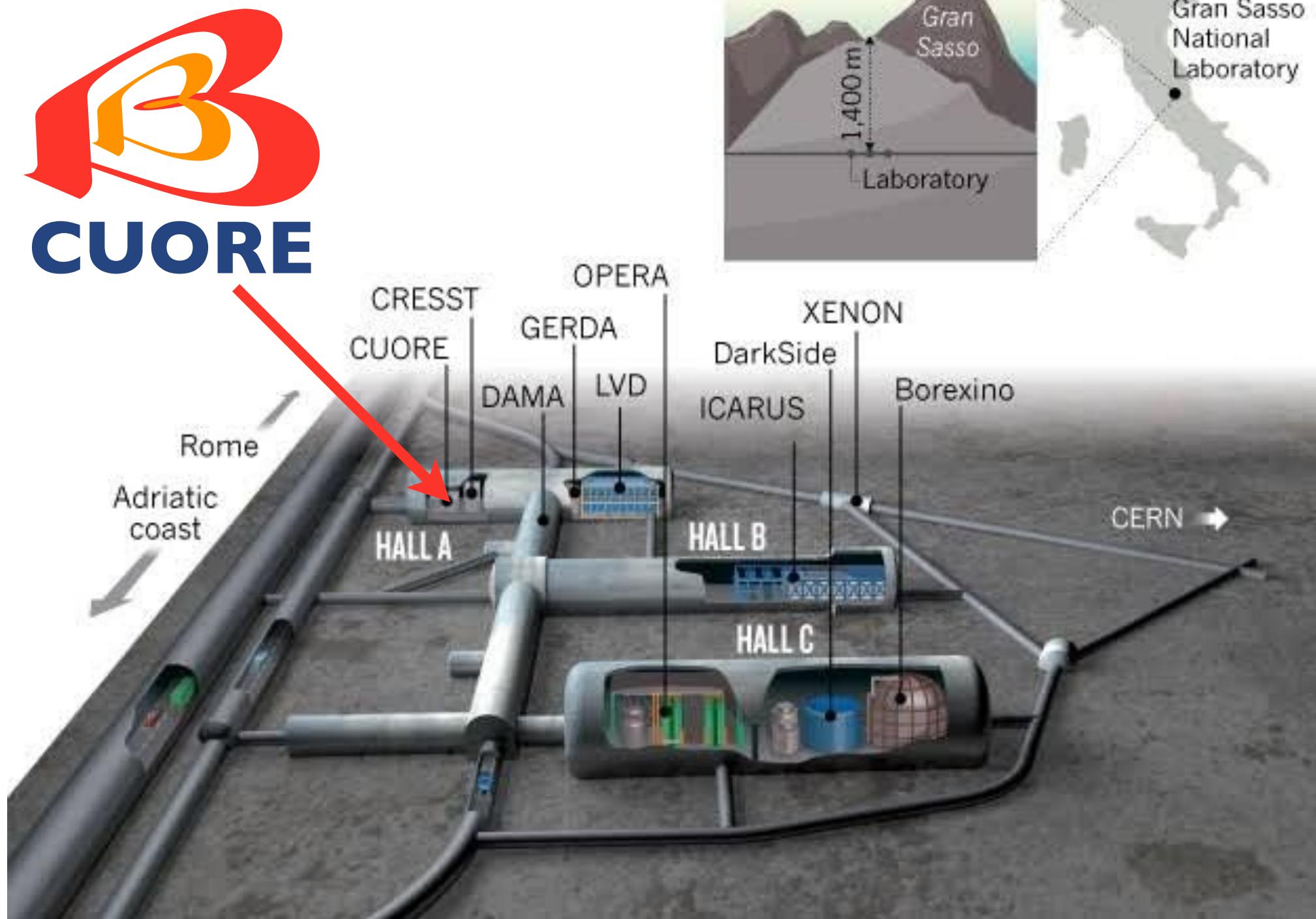
- Beyond Standard Model process accommodating for Majorana neutrinos
- Lepton Number Violation ($\Delta L = 2$)
- Constraints on neutrino mass hierarchy and scale
- Hints on origin of matter/anti-matter asymmetry
- Experimental signature: peak at $2\nu\beta\beta$ endpoint

$$\Gamma_{0\nu} = G_{0\nu} |M_{0\nu}|^2 \frac{\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle^2}{m_{ee}}$$



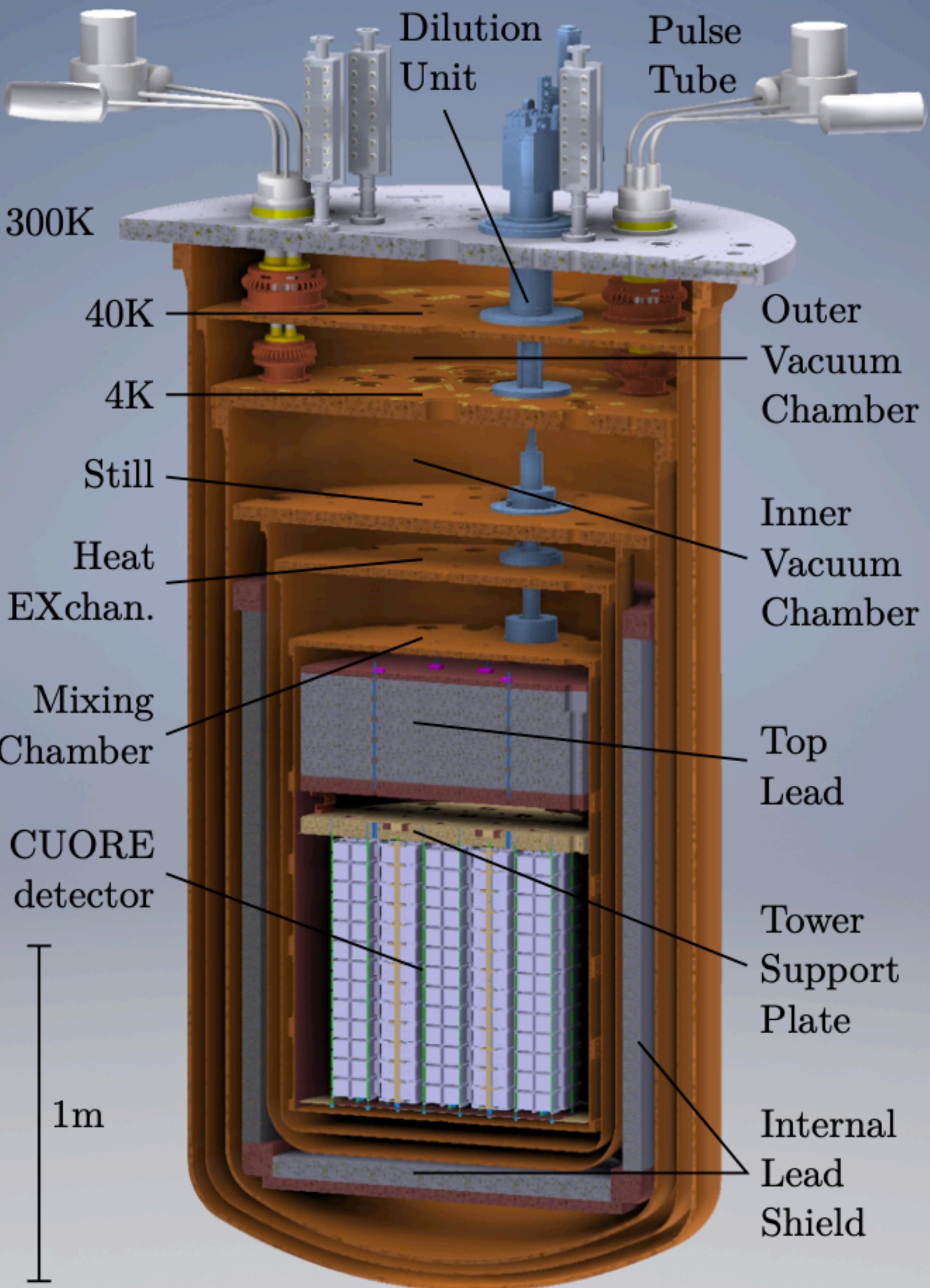
THE CUORE EXPERIMENT

- Cryogenic Underground Observatory for Rare Events
- 988 $^{nat}\text{TeO}_2$ crystals at ~ 10 mK
- 742 kg TeO_2 , 206 kg ^{130}Te (34% natural isotopic abundance)

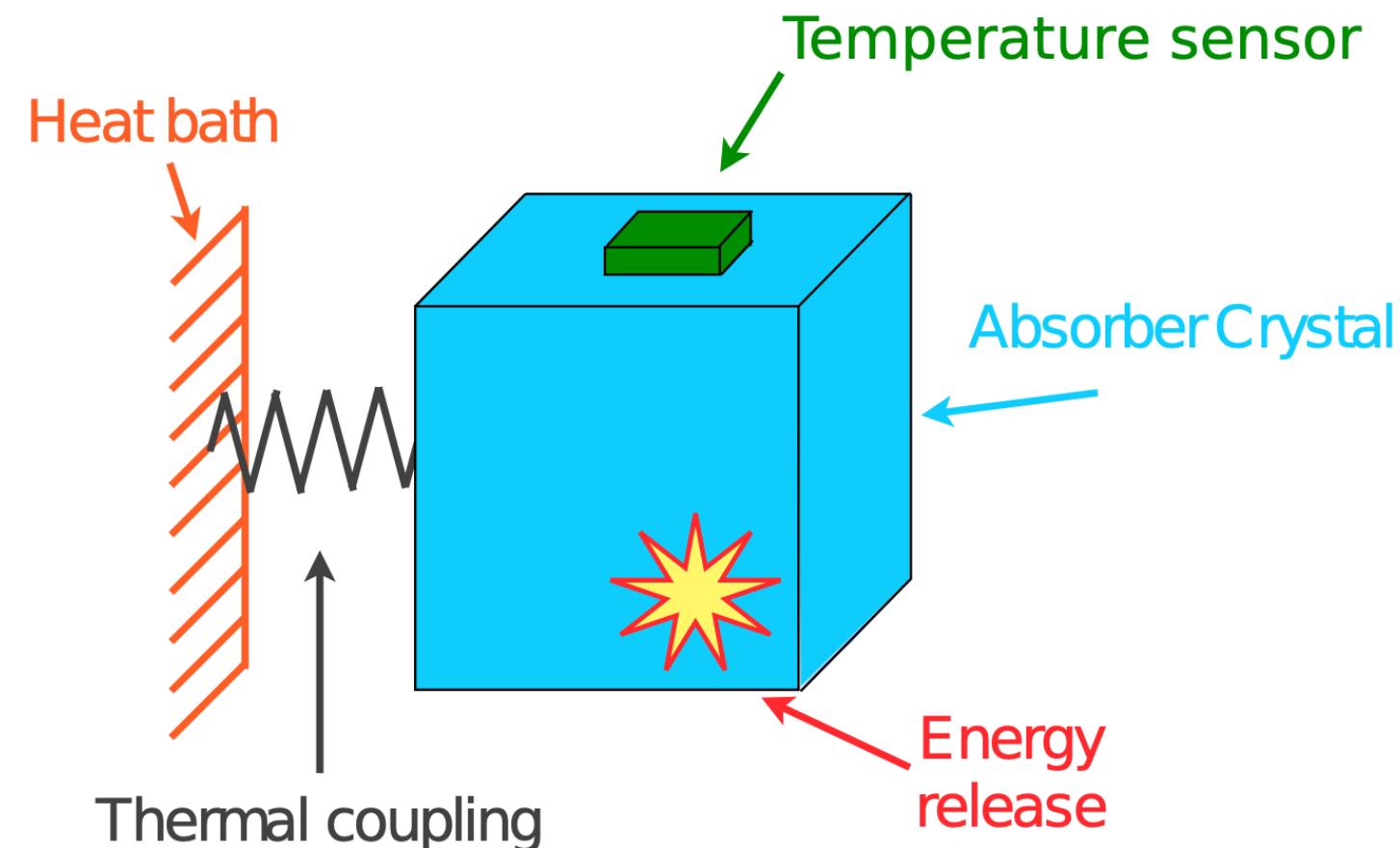
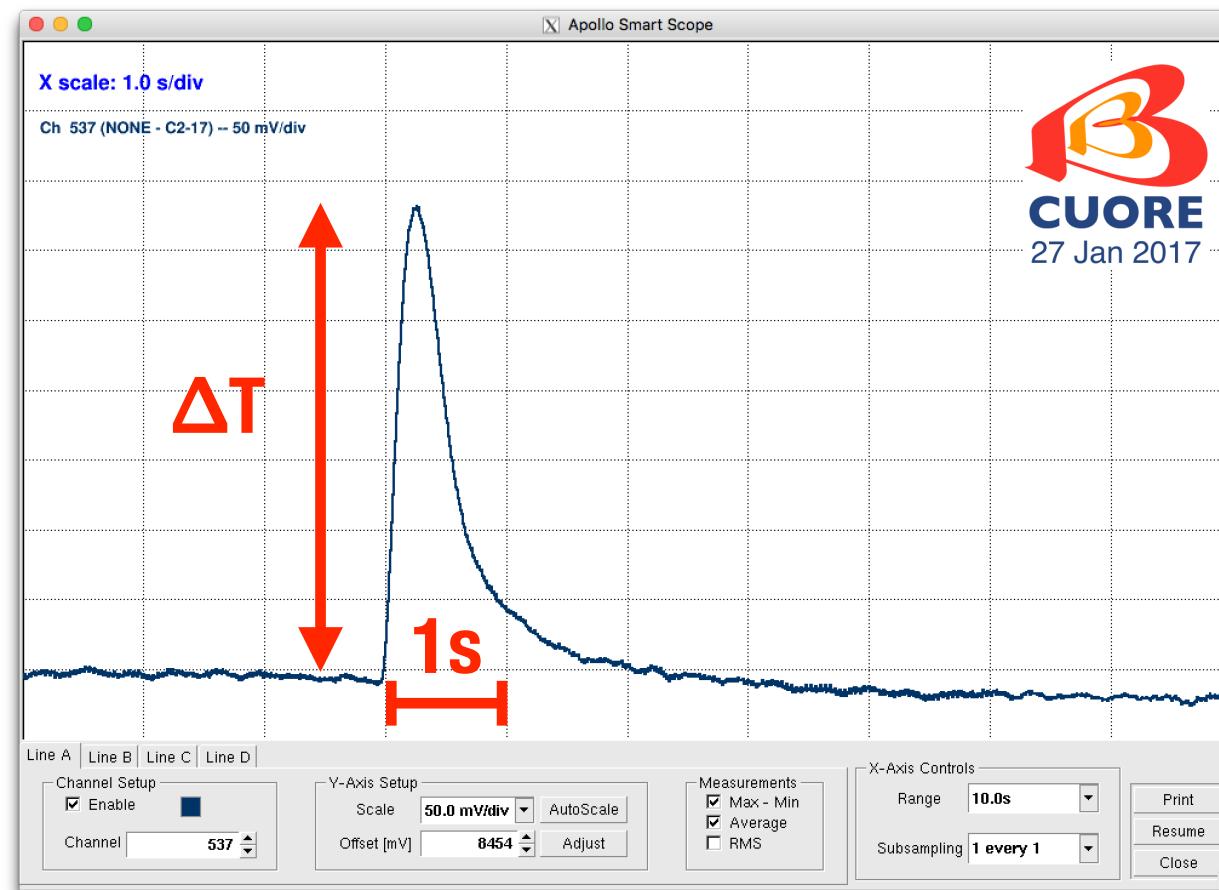


THE CUORE EXPERIMENT

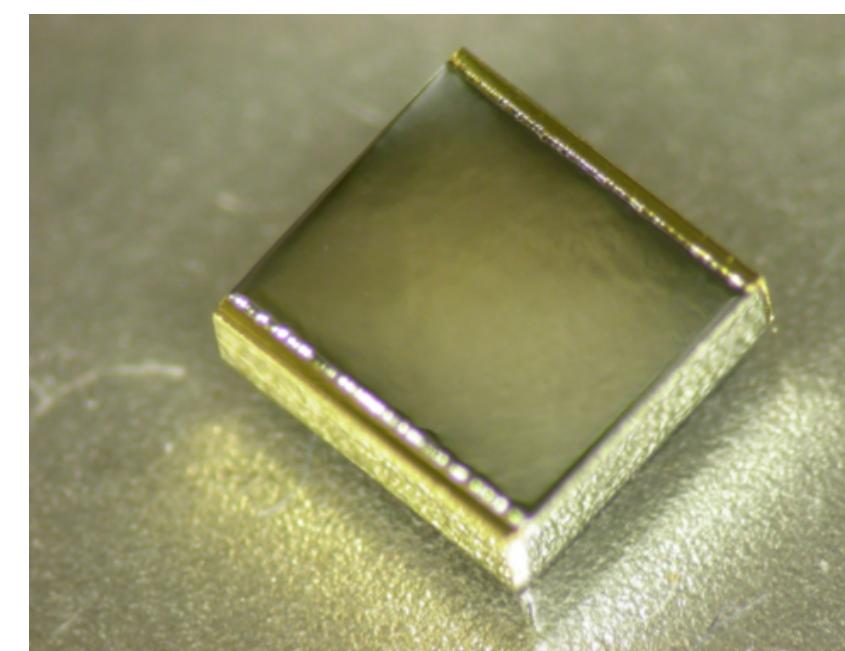
- Custom made dilution refrigerator
~ 10 mK base temperature
- 5 pulse tube cryocoolers (no helium bath)
- Nested copper vessels at decreasing temperatures
- Low temperature lead shielding (top)
- Low temperature roman lead shielding (side, bottom)



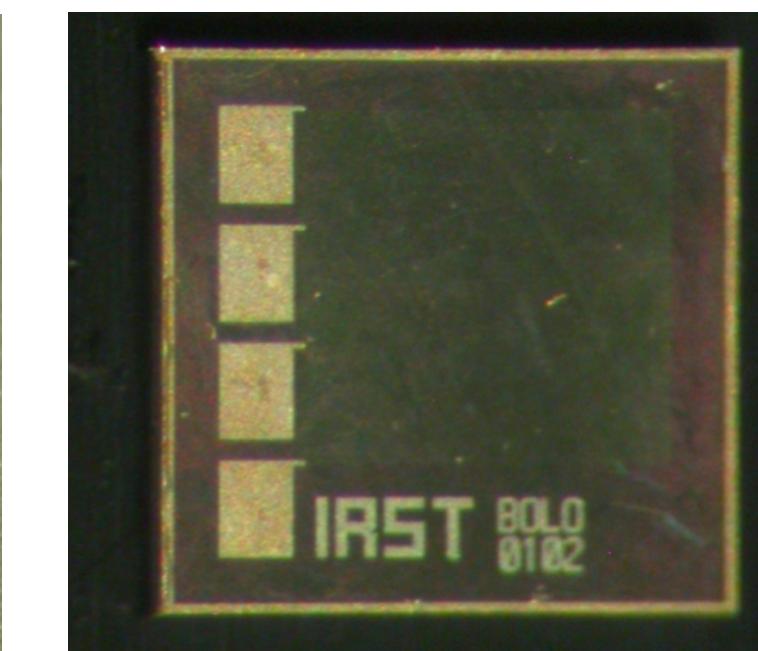
CRYOGENIC BOLOMETERS



$$\Delta T \sim \frac{\Delta E}{C}$$



$$\tau \sim \frac{C}{G}$$

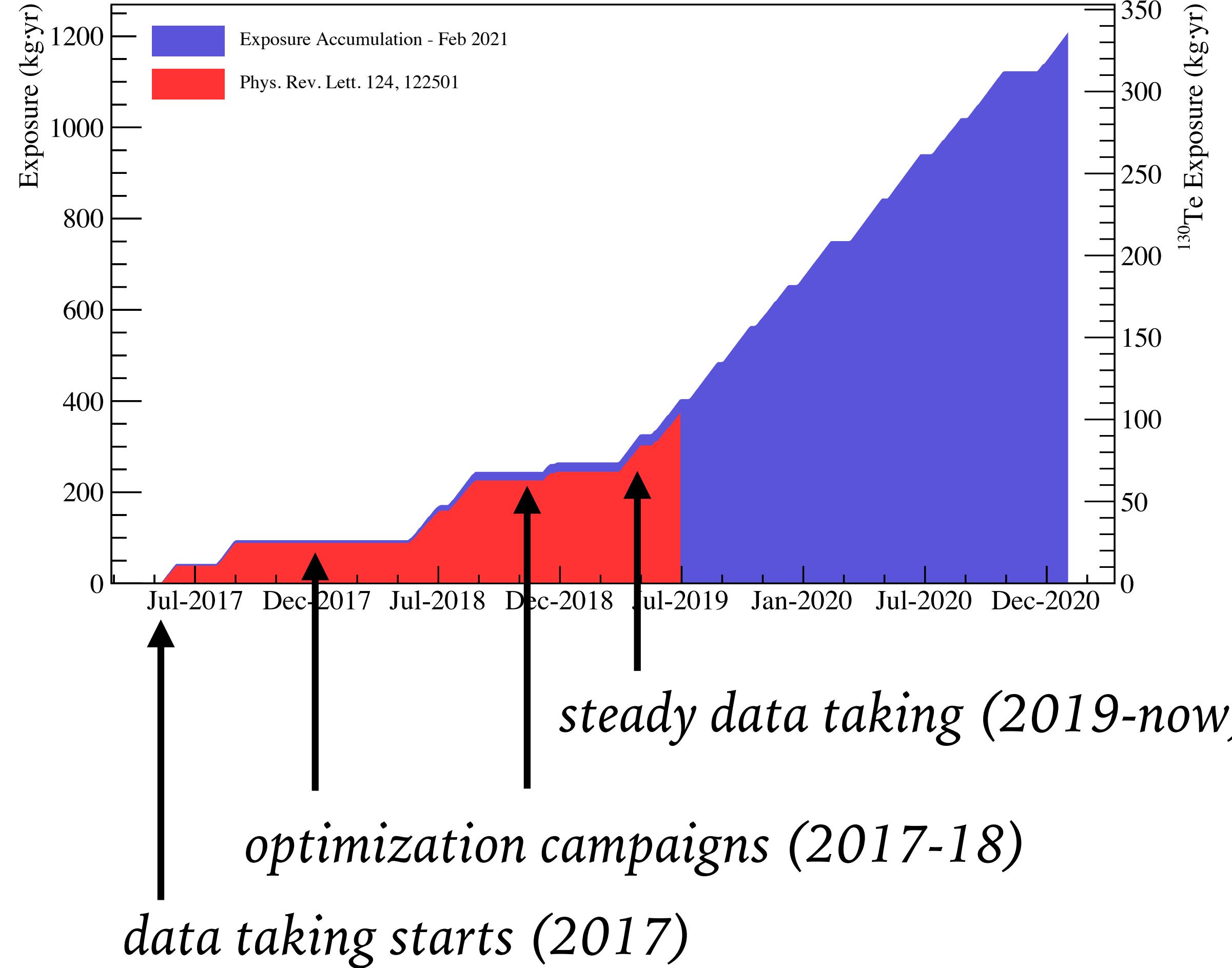


Alduino, C. et al. (CUORE Collaboration), J. Inst. 11(07), P07009, 2016
<https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/11/07/p07009>

- NTD Ge thermistors biased with constant current
- Si heaters
- weak thermal link to heat bath
- particle interactions heat crystals up
- voltage pulses induced in NTDs

Vignati, M., J. Appl. Phys. 108, 084903, 2010
<https://doi.org/10.1063/1.3498808>

CUORE DATA TAKING



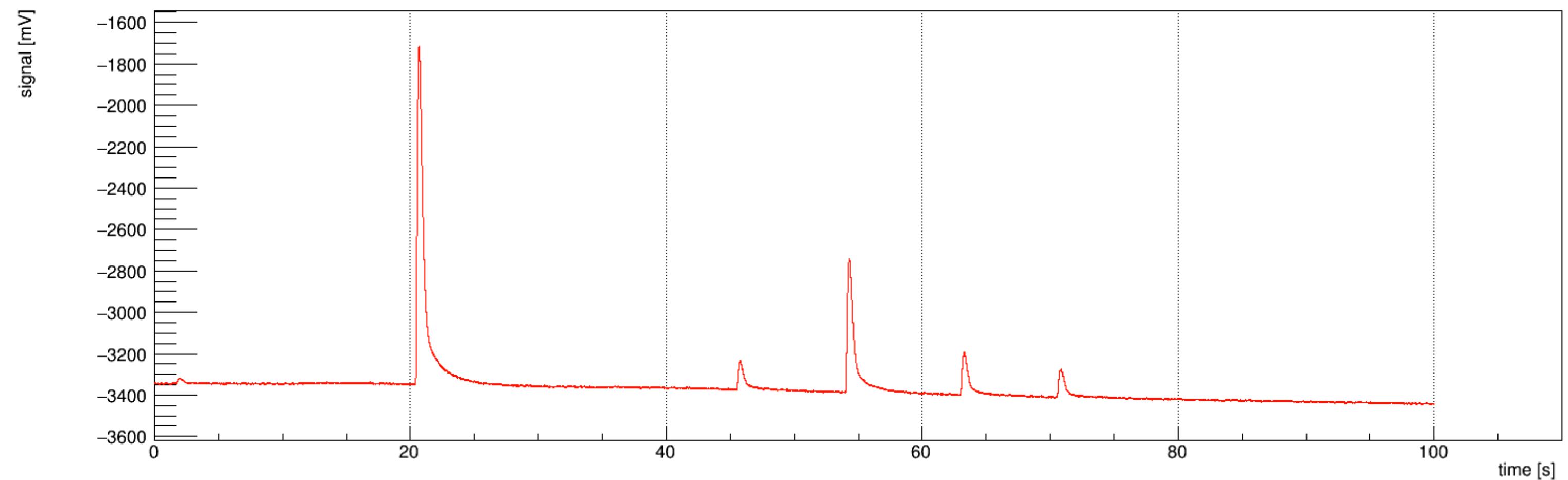
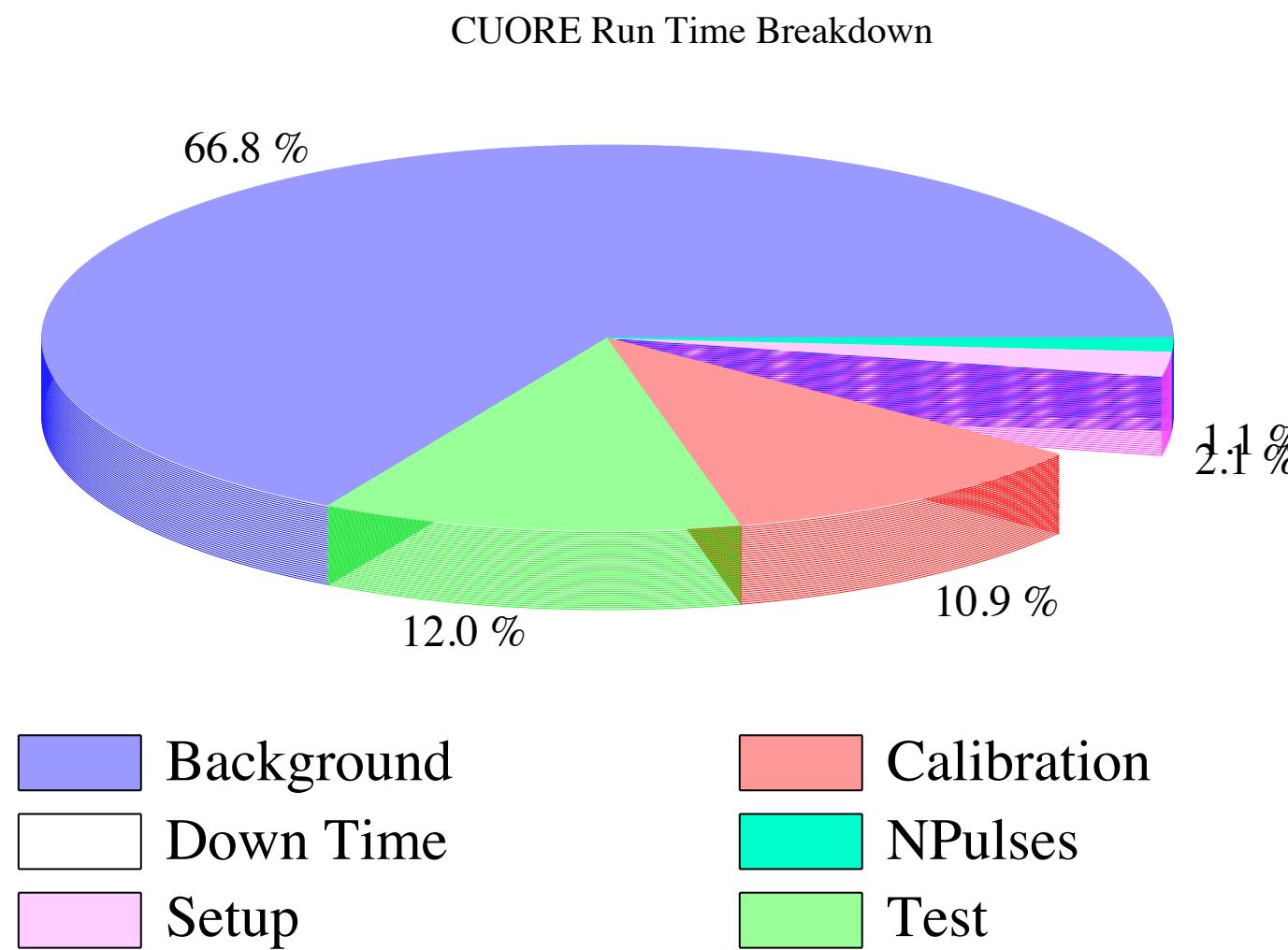
- data taking started in 2017
 - optimization campaigns improved understanding and stability of the experiment
 - since march 2019 steady data taking with >90% uptime
 - reached 1 ton \times yr raw exposure
 - steadily collecting data at an average rate of ~ 50 kg \times yr / month

 Alduino, C. et al. (CUORE Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 132501, 2018
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.120.132501>

 Adams, D.Q. et al. (CUORE Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 124, 122501, 2020
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.124.122501>

CUORE DATA TAKING

- CUORE “data set”: 1 month of background (physics) data taking, few days of calibration before and after
- Voltage output continuously sampled (1 kHz) and stored on disk
- Unstable data taking conditions excluded (e.g. earthquakes)



CUORE DATA ANALYSIS

Trigger

Optimum Filter

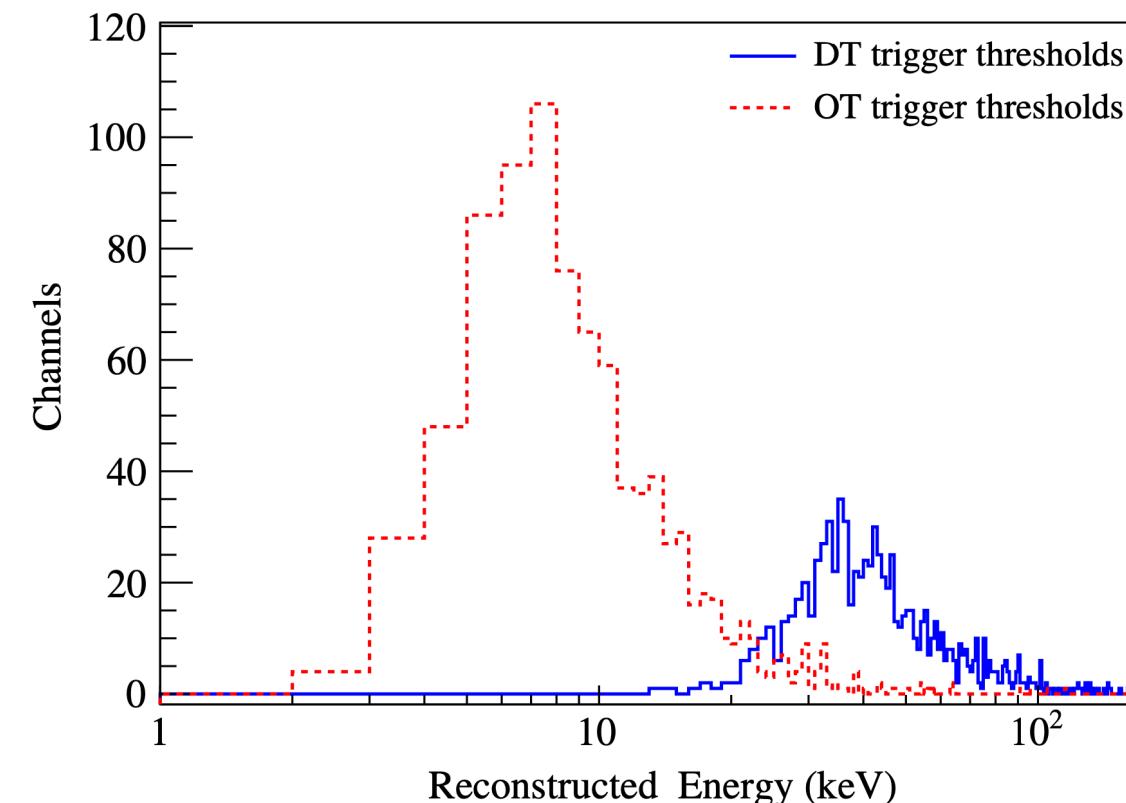
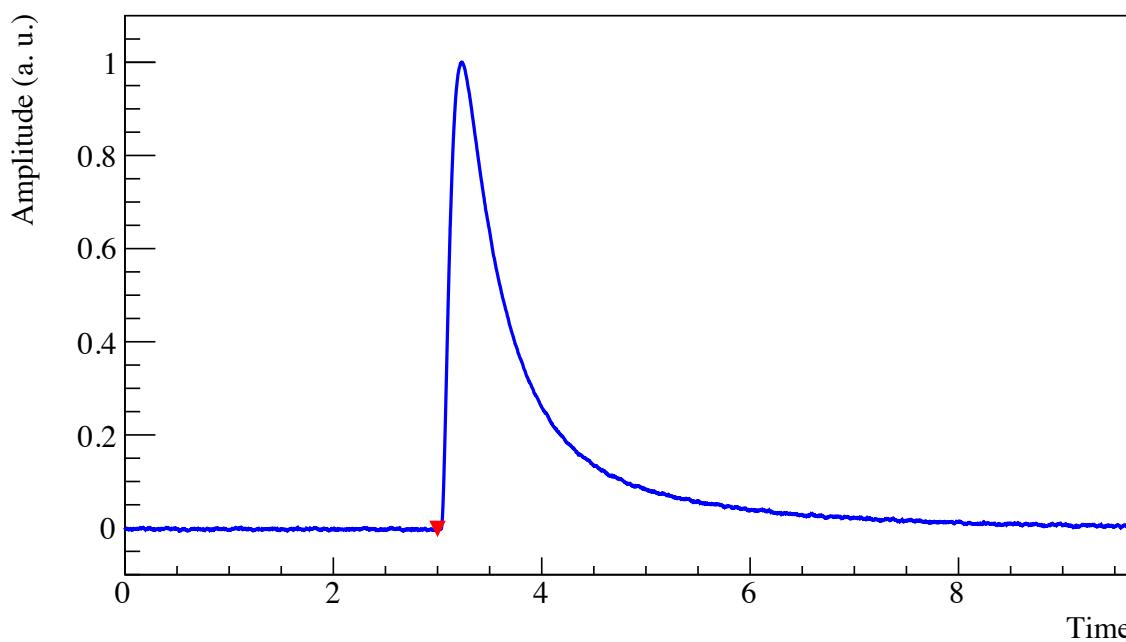
Gain Correction

Energy Calibration

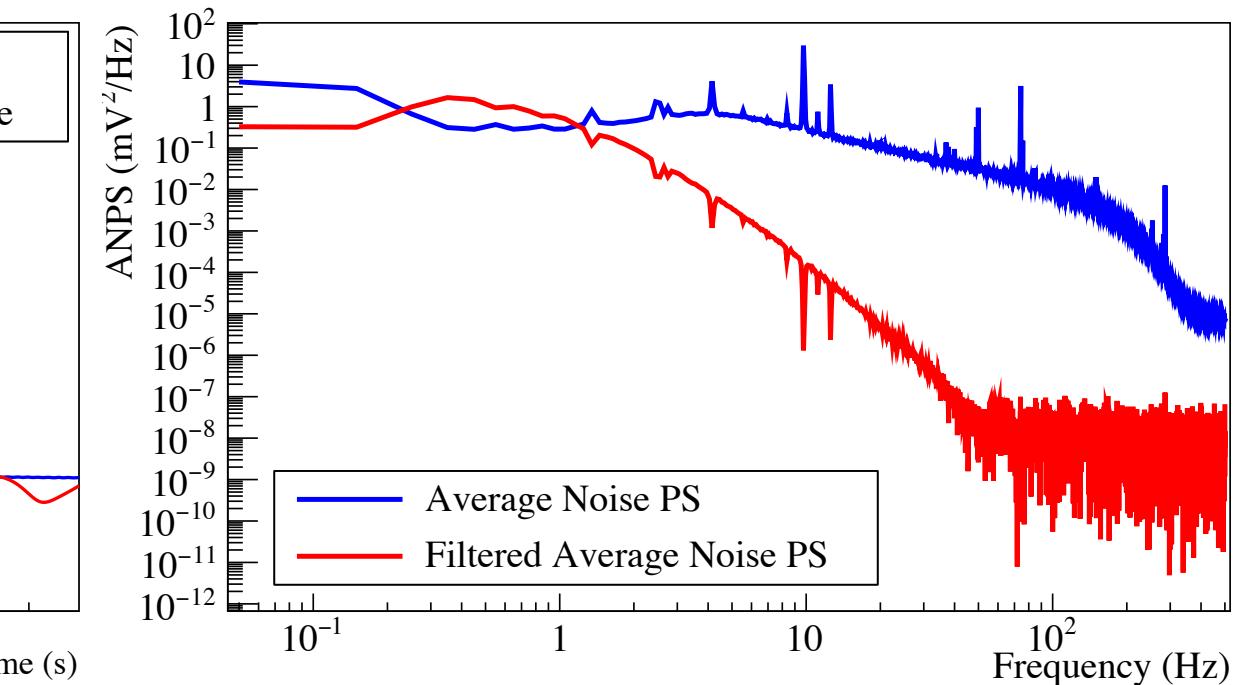
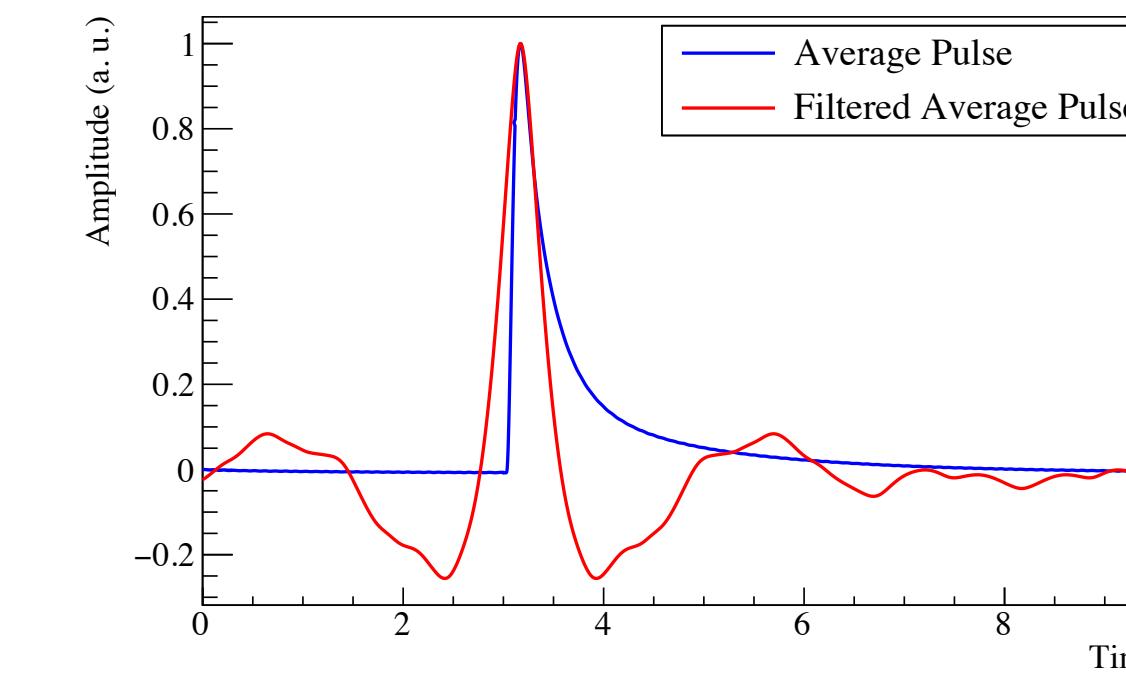
Coincidences

Pulse Shape

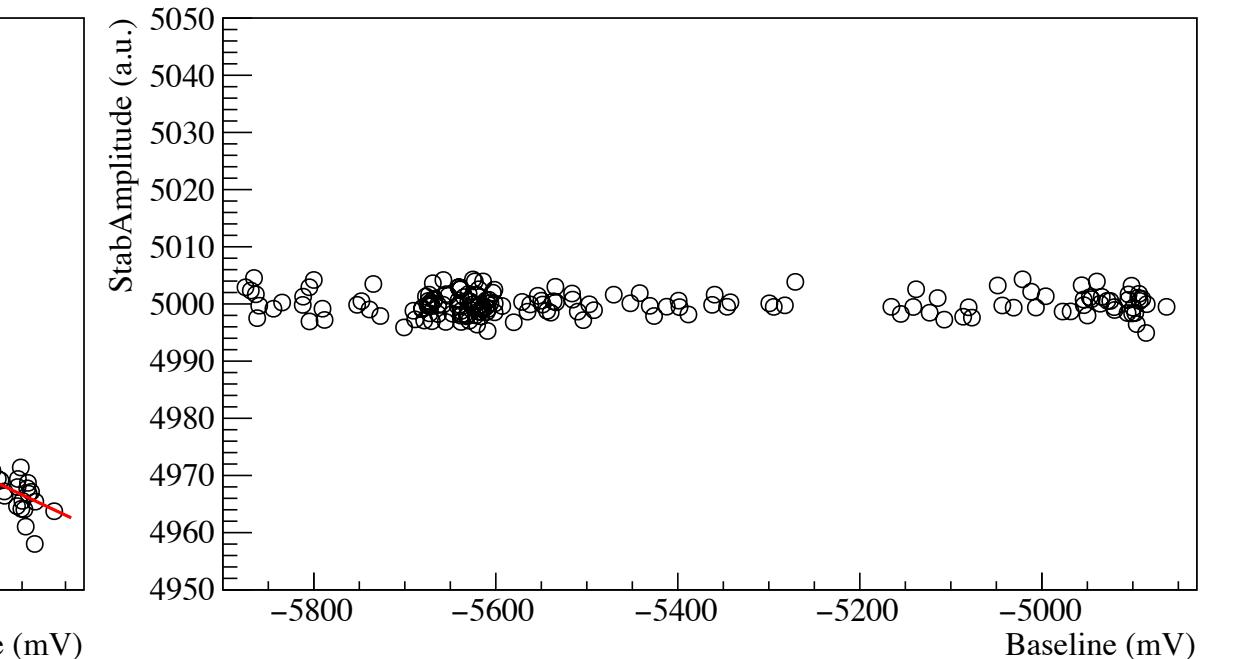
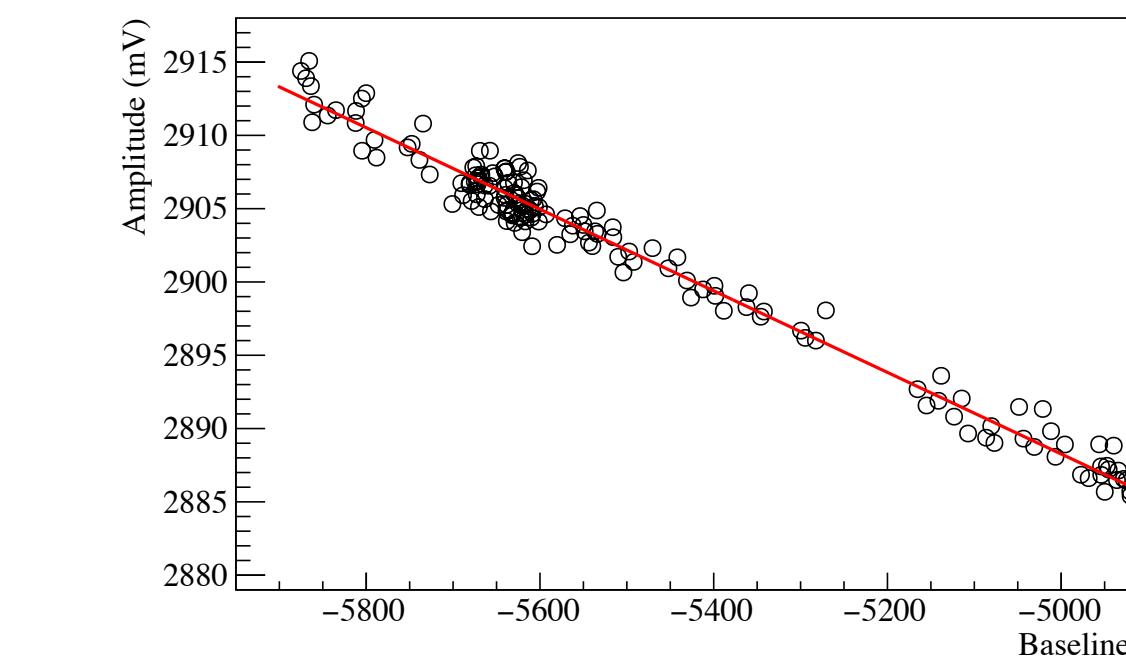
Blinding



Trigger



Matched filter maximizes signal-to-noise ratio



Heater pulses for thermal gain stabilization

CUORE DATA ANALYSIS

Trigger

Optimum Filter

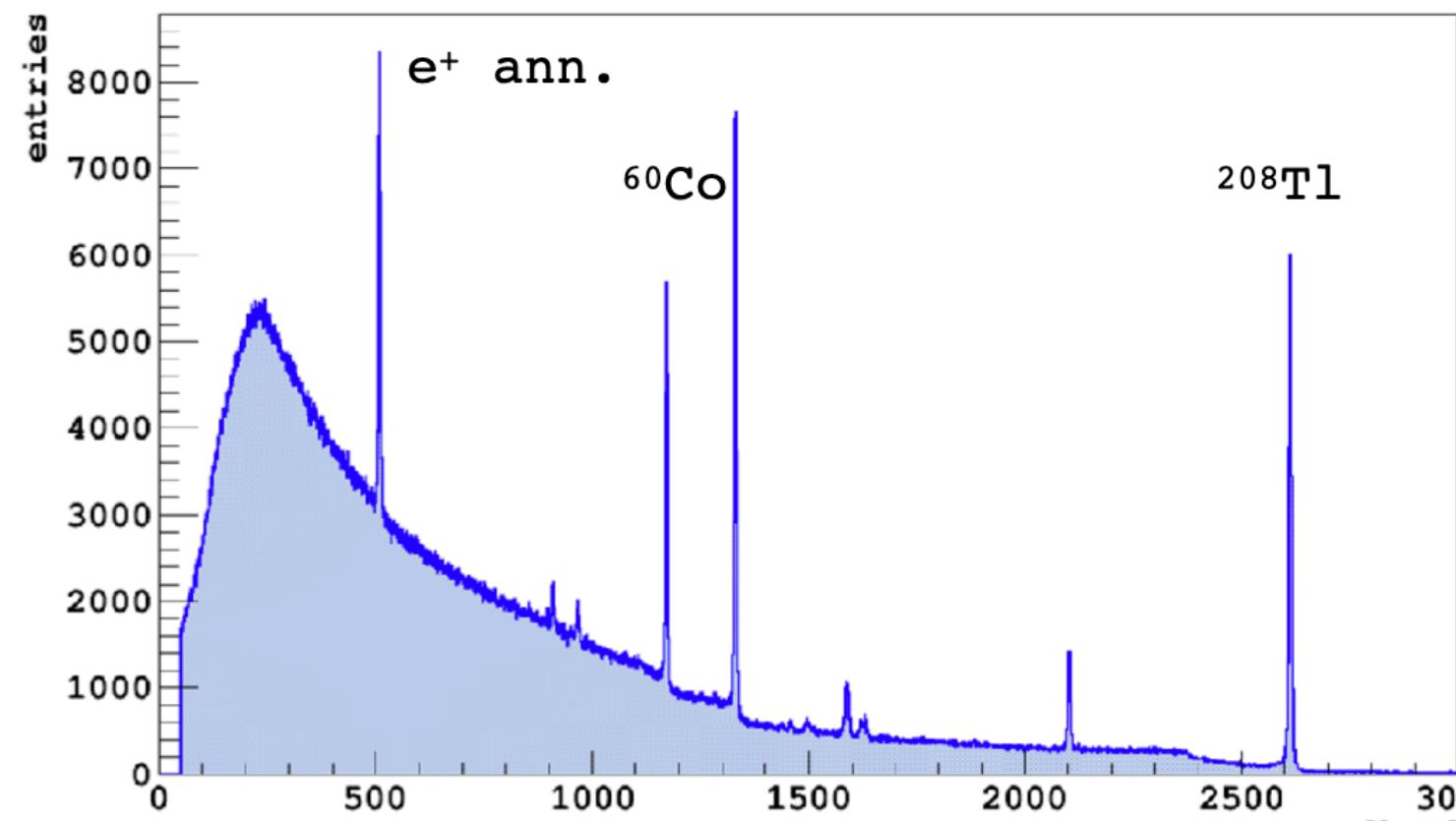
Gain Correction

Energy Calibration

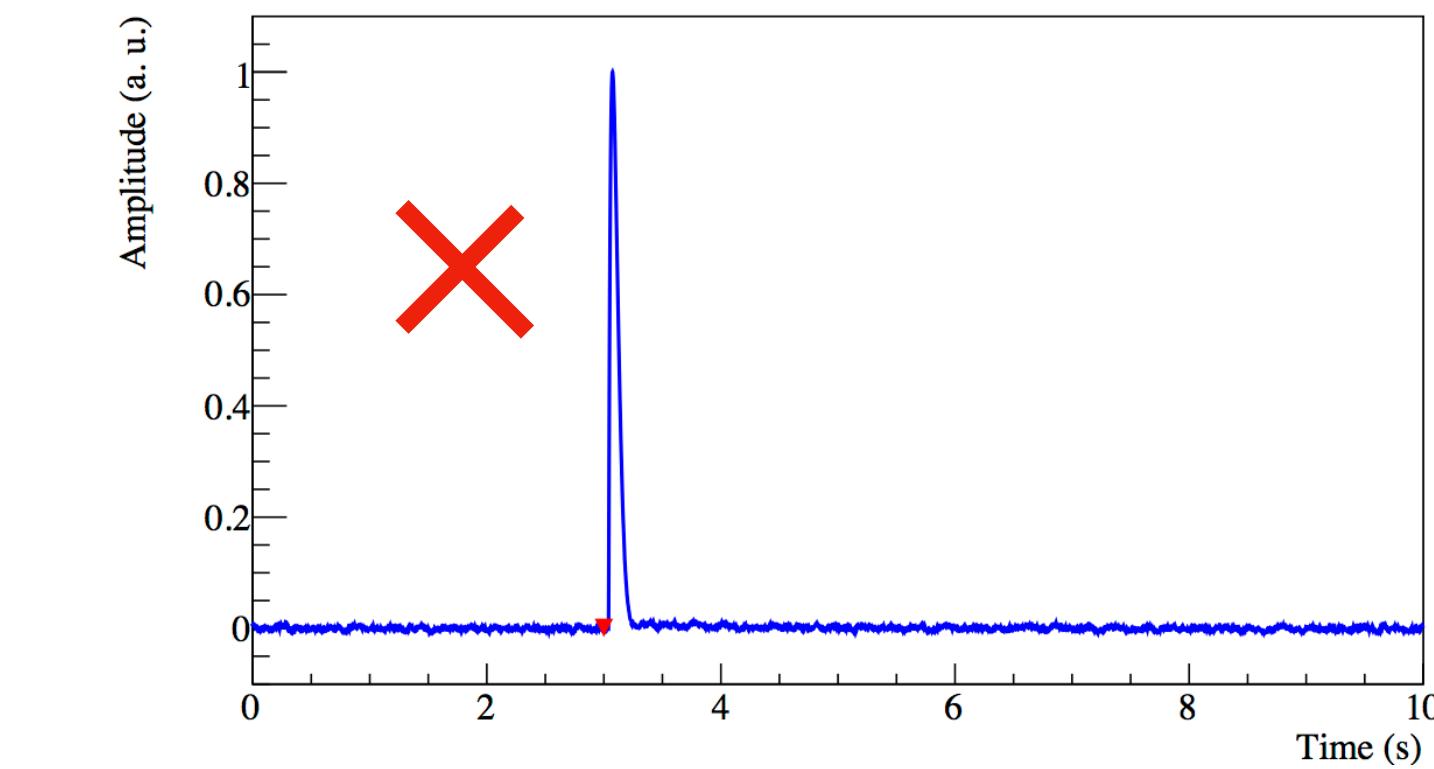
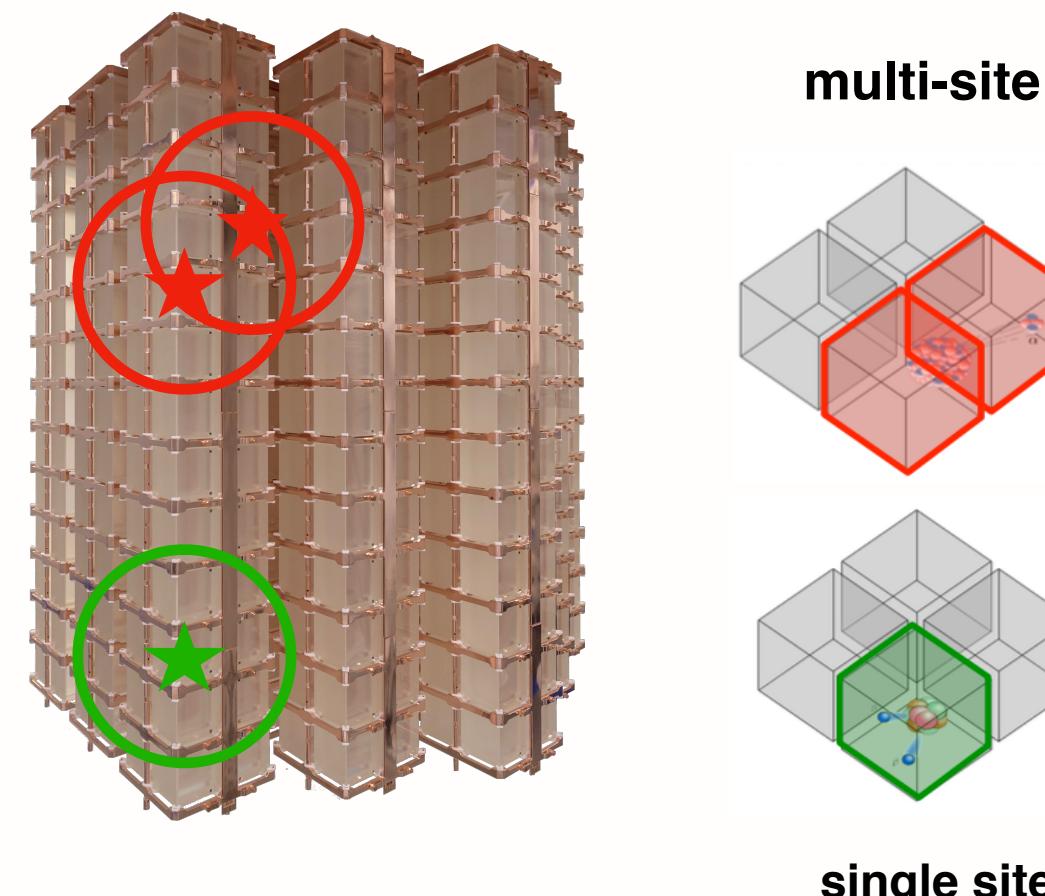
Coincidences

Pulse Shape

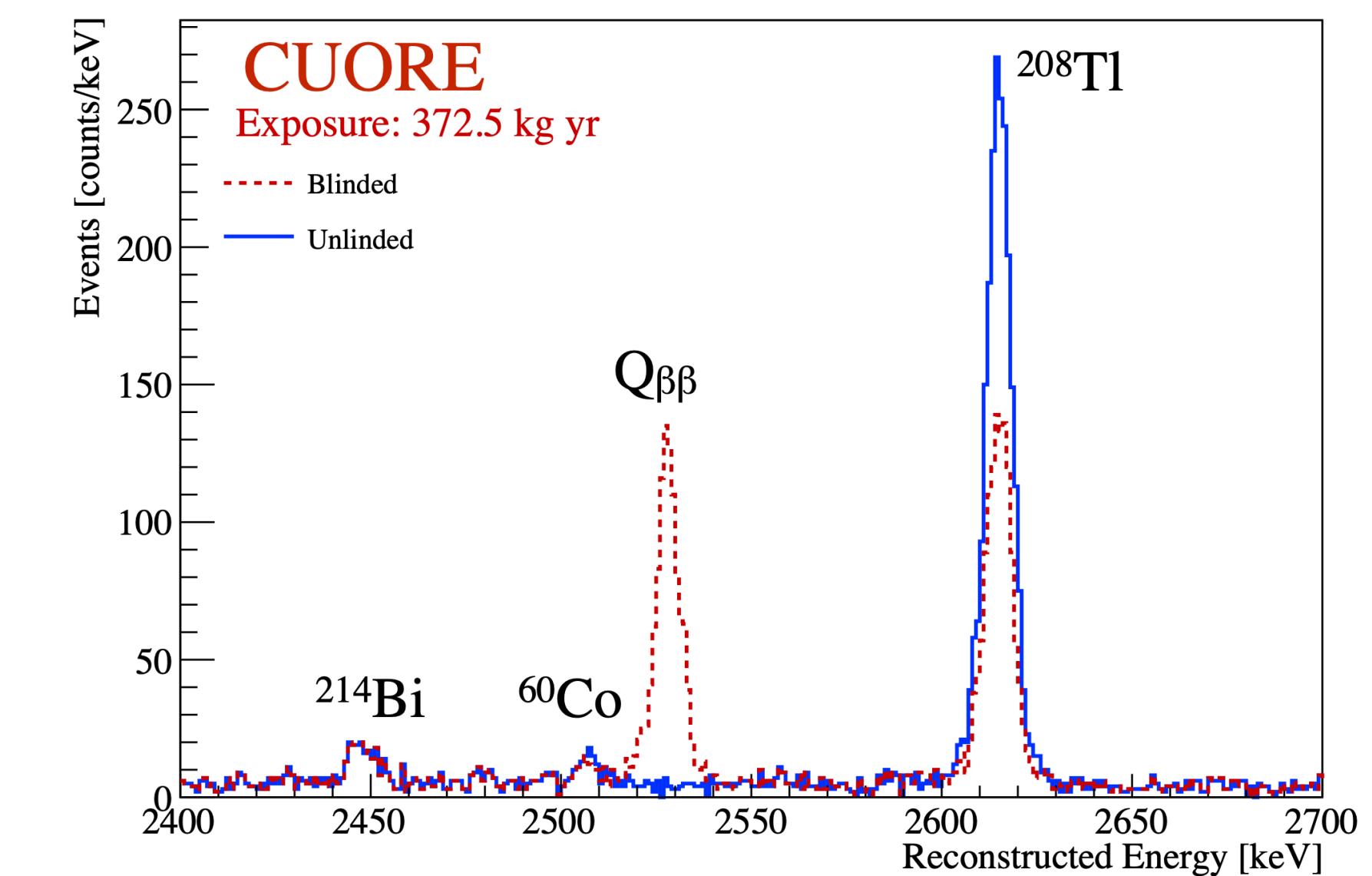
Blinding



Convert amplitude to energies



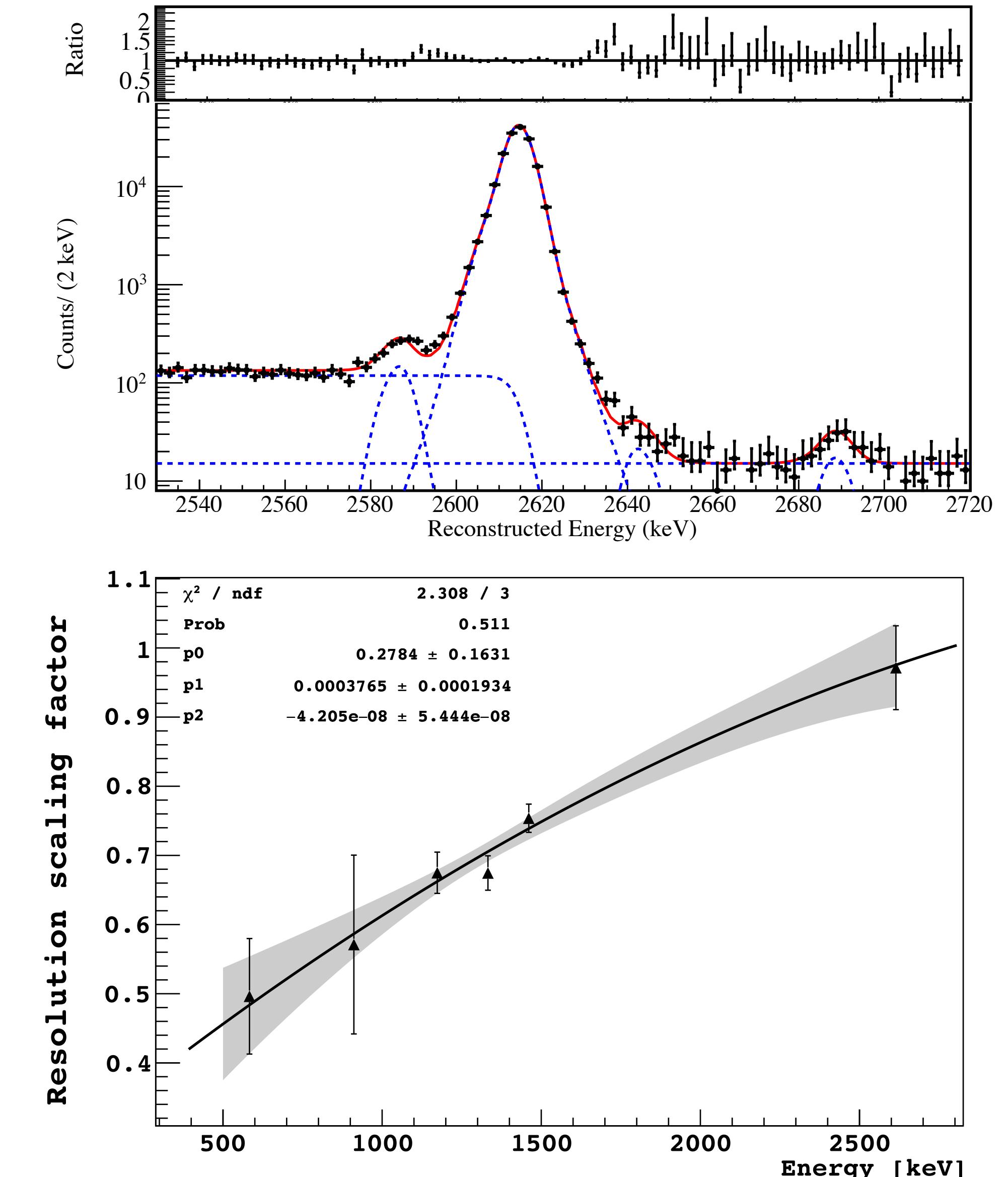
Reject spurious events



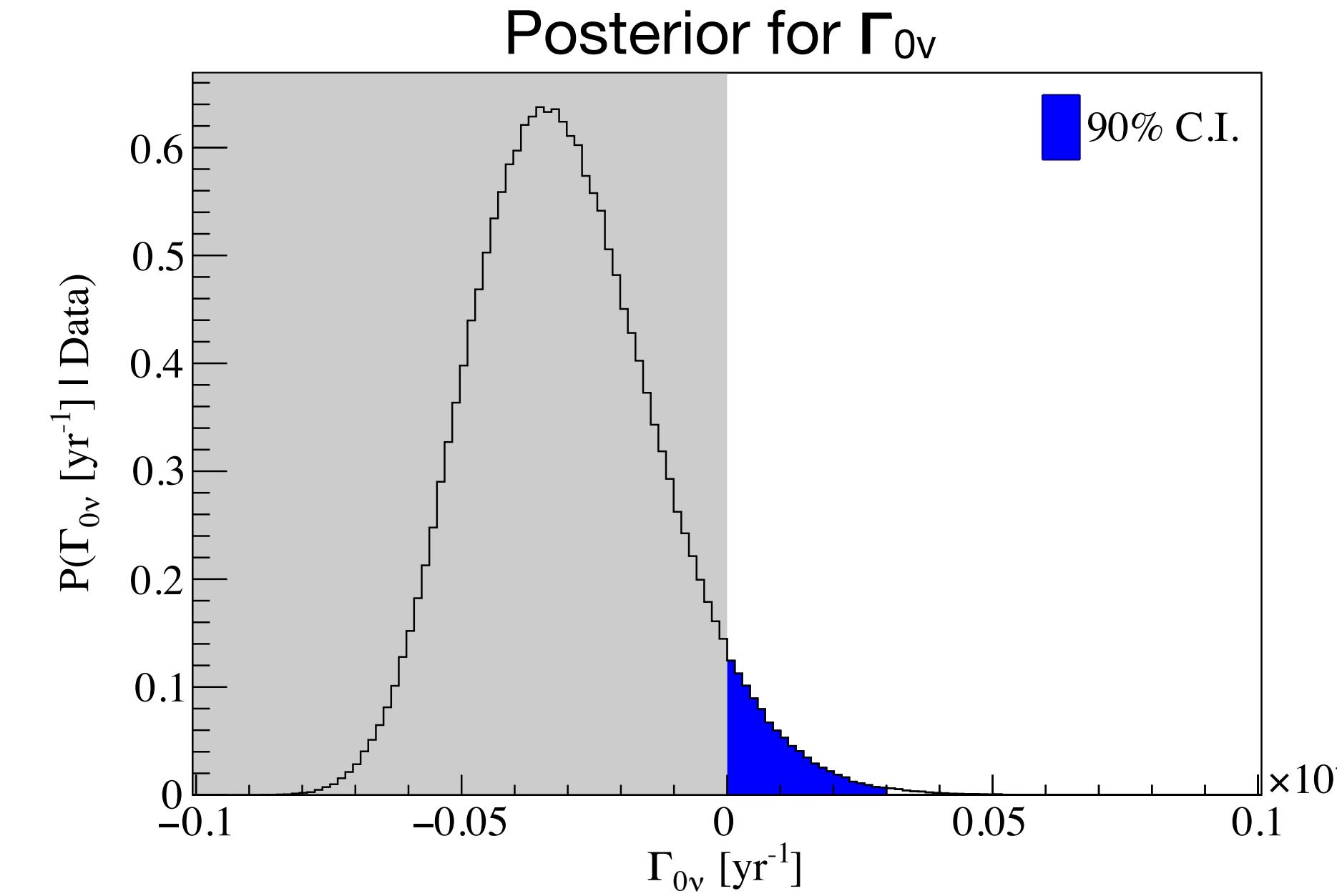
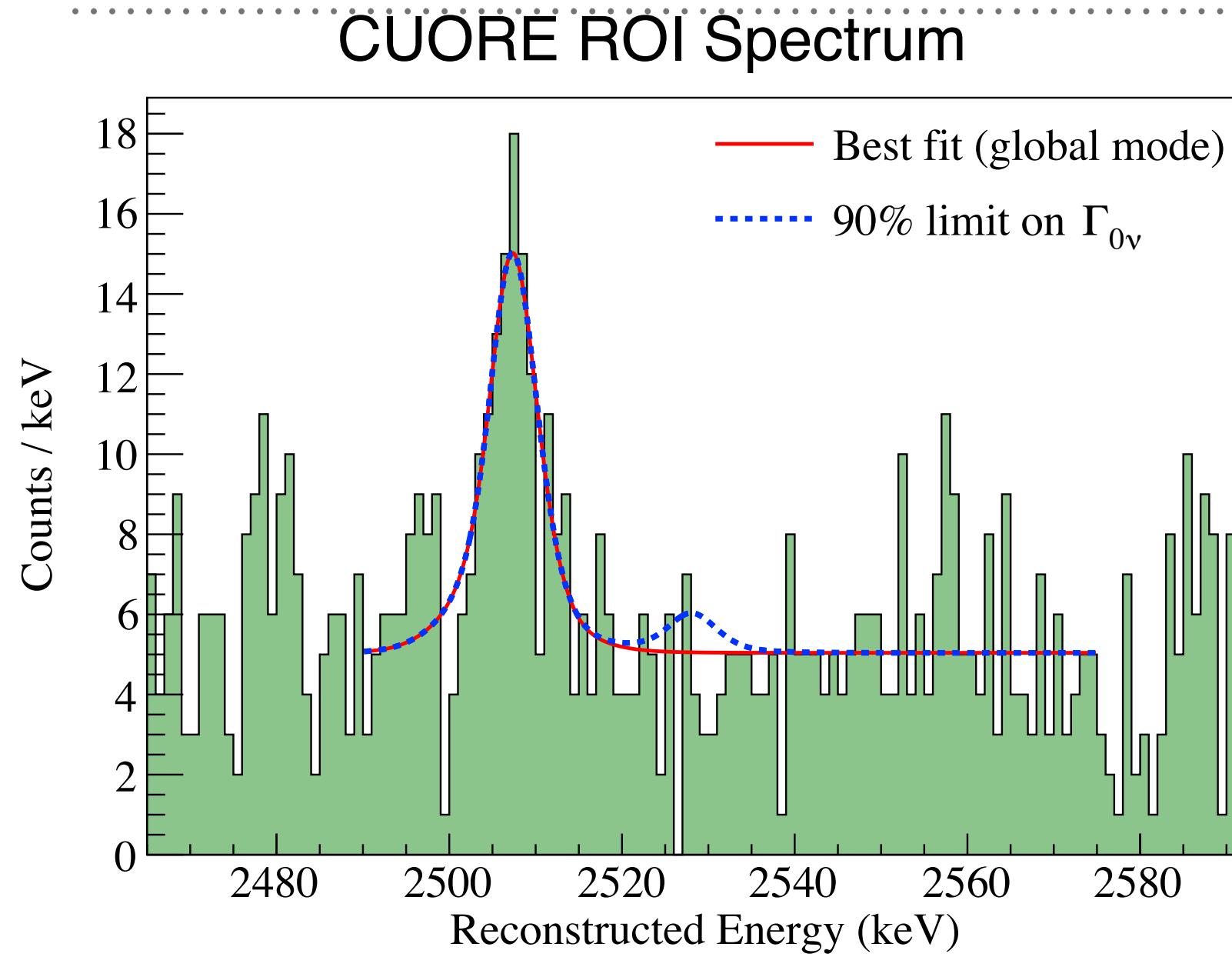
Blinding procedure

NEUTRINOLESS DOUBLE BETA DECAY SEARCH

- Total exposure (PRL2020): $372.5 \text{ kg} \times \text{yr}$ ${}^{\text{nat}}\text{TeO}_2$
- Model detector response on calibration data for each channel and dataset (sum of 3 gaussians)
- Extrapolate resolution (and energy bias) from physics data
- Containment efficiency from MC simulations
 $P(\text{single - site} | 0\nu\beta\beta) = (88.35 \pm 0.09)\%$
- Selection efficiency (evaluated from data): trigger, energy reconstruction, pile-up rejection, coincidences, pulse shape $\varepsilon = (87.5 \pm 0.2)\%$



NEUTRINOLESS DOUBLE BETA DECAY (GROUND STATE)



Detector Performance Parameters

Background Index

$$(1.38 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-2} \text{ cnts}/(\text{keV} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{yr})$$

Characteristic FWHM ΔE at $Q_{\beta\beta}$

$$7.0 \pm 0.4 \text{ keV}$$

- No evidence for $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay

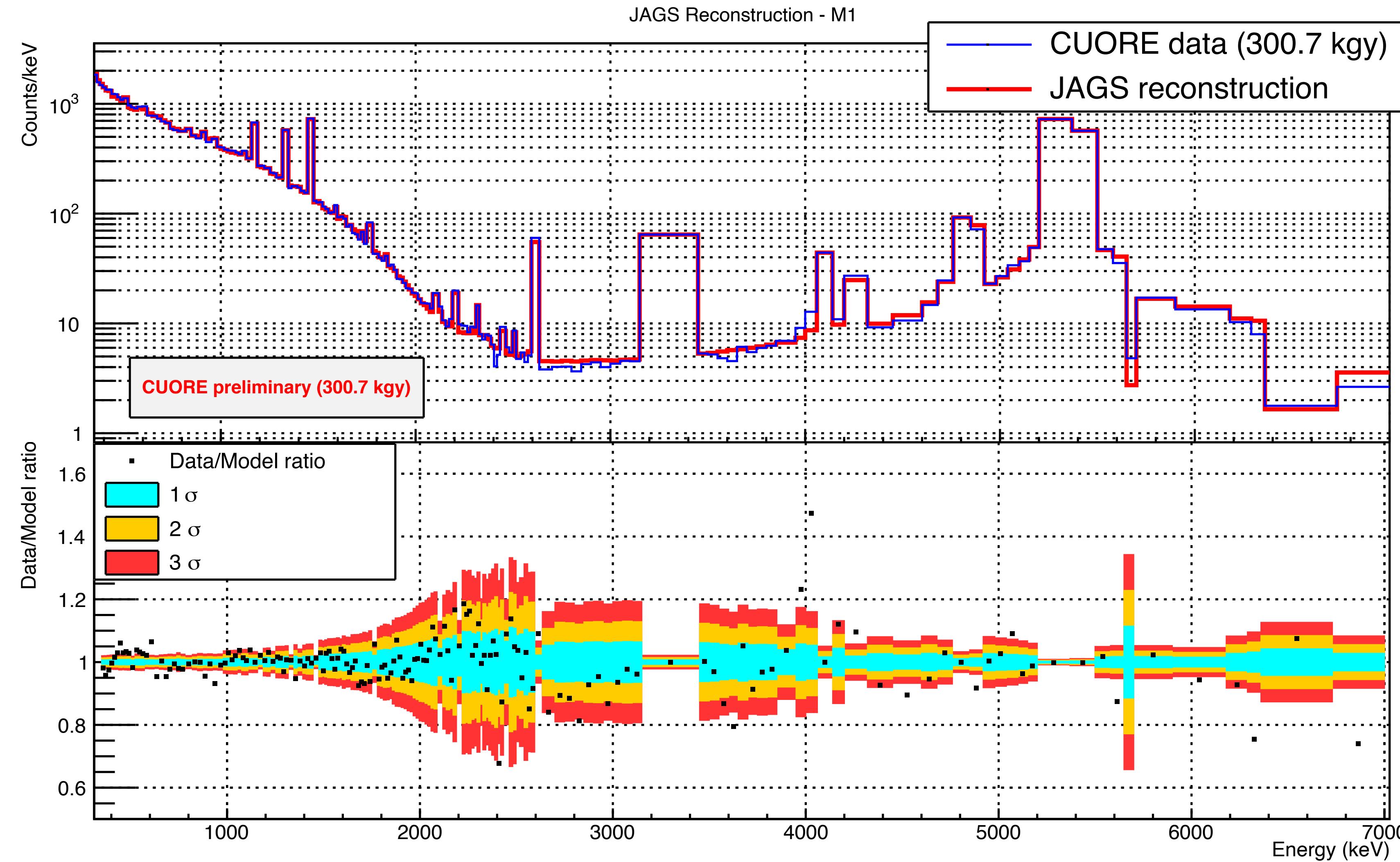
$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 3.2 \times 10^{25} \text{ yr} \text{ (90\% C.I.)}$$

- Interpretation in context of light Majorana neutrino exchange

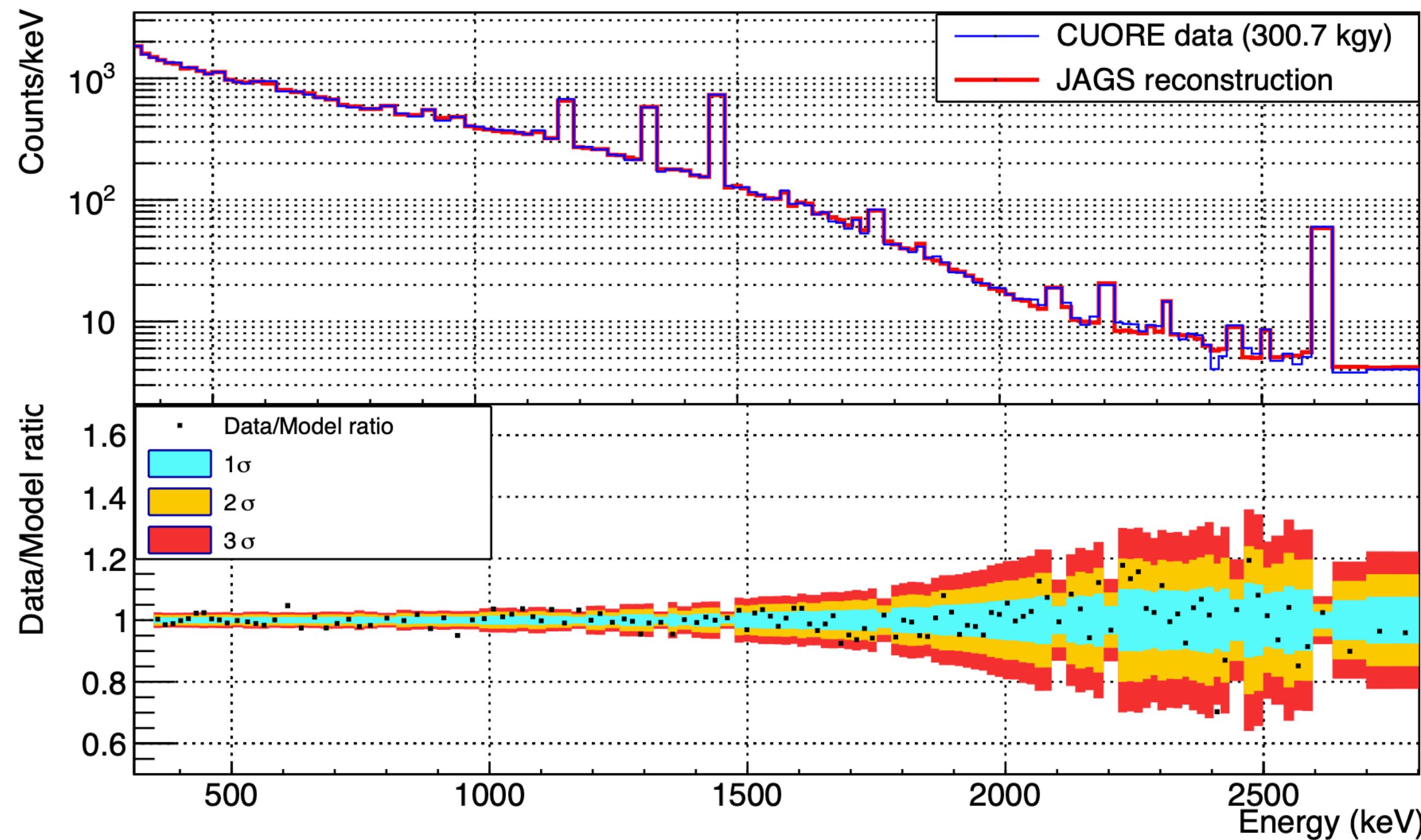
$$m_{\beta\beta} < 75 - 350 \text{ meV}$$

- Unbinned Bayesian fit (BAT)
- Model: flat continuum (BI), posited signal peak (rate), ${}^{60}\text{Co}$ sum peak (rate, position)
- Uniform prior on physical range (positive rate)
- Systematics: repeat fits with more nuisance parameter, allow negative rates (< 0.4% impact on limit)
- Median 90% C.I. limit setting sensitivity: $1.7 \times 10^{25} \text{ yr}$

BACKGROUND MODEL

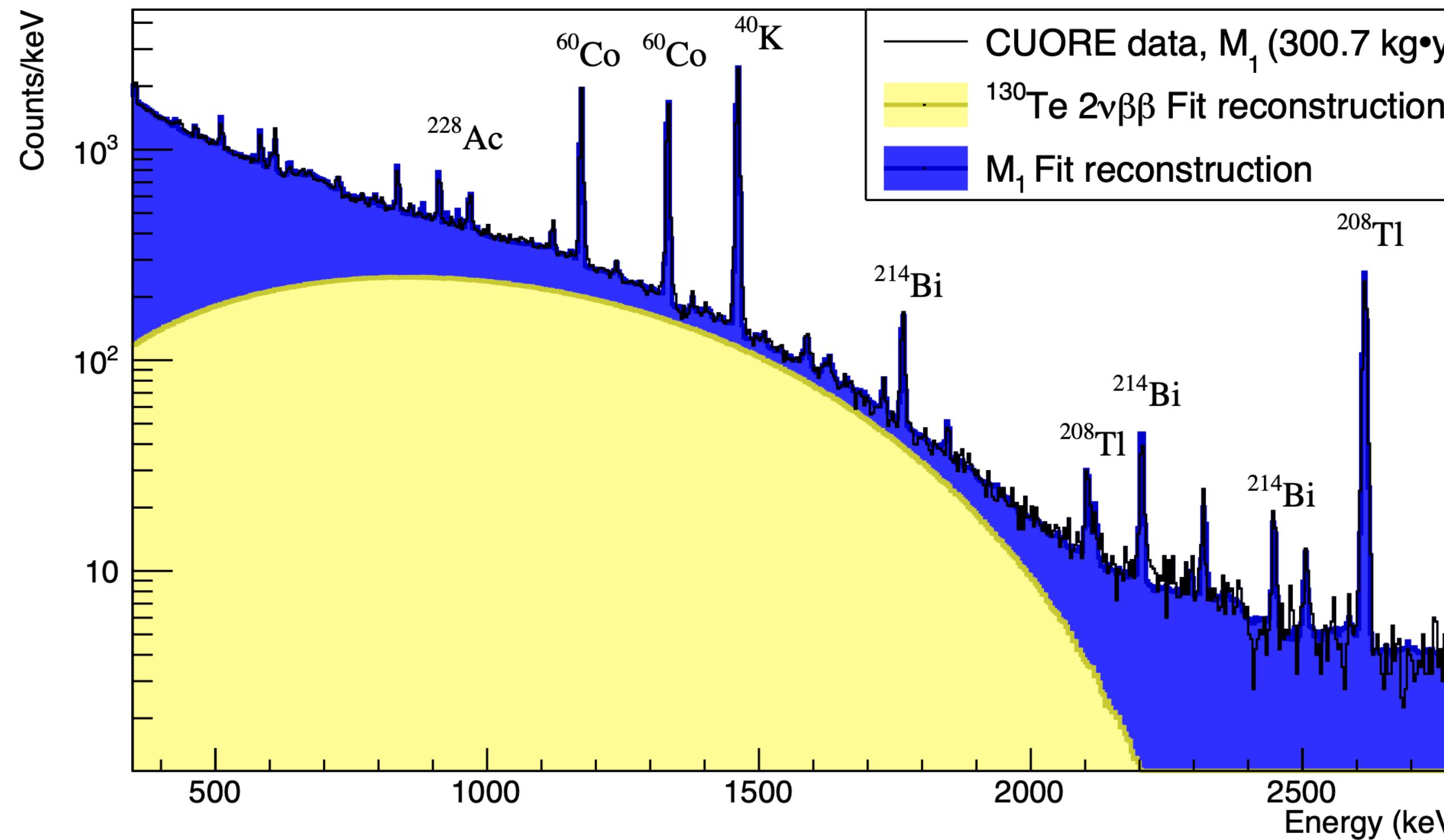


STANDARD MODEL DOUBLE BETA DECAY (GROUND STATE)



- GEANT4 simulation + detector response to produce expected spectra
- 62 simulated sources (bulk, surface, muons)
- use coincidences to constrain source location
- MCMC binned Bayesian fit
- uniform priors (except muons)

STANDARD MODEL DOUBLE BETA DECAY (GROUND STATE)



Systematic uncertainties

- 2νββ model (SSD-HSD)
- energy threshold (300-800 keV)
- geometrical splitting
- 90Sr removal / source list

$$T_{1/2}^{2\nu} = 7.71^{+0.08}_{-0.06}(\text{stat.})^{+0.12}_{-0.15}(\text{syst.}) \times 10^{20} \text{ yr}$$

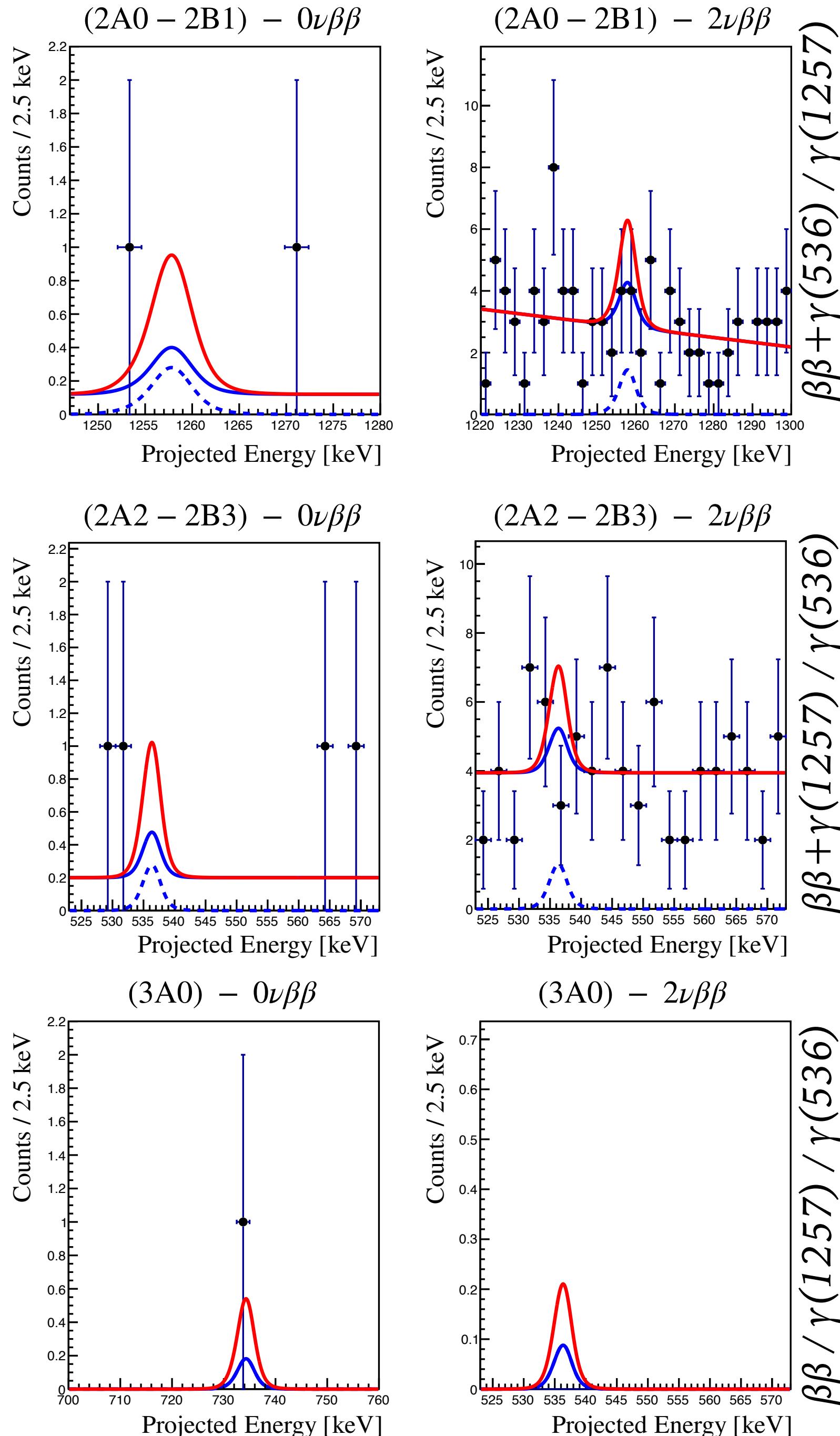
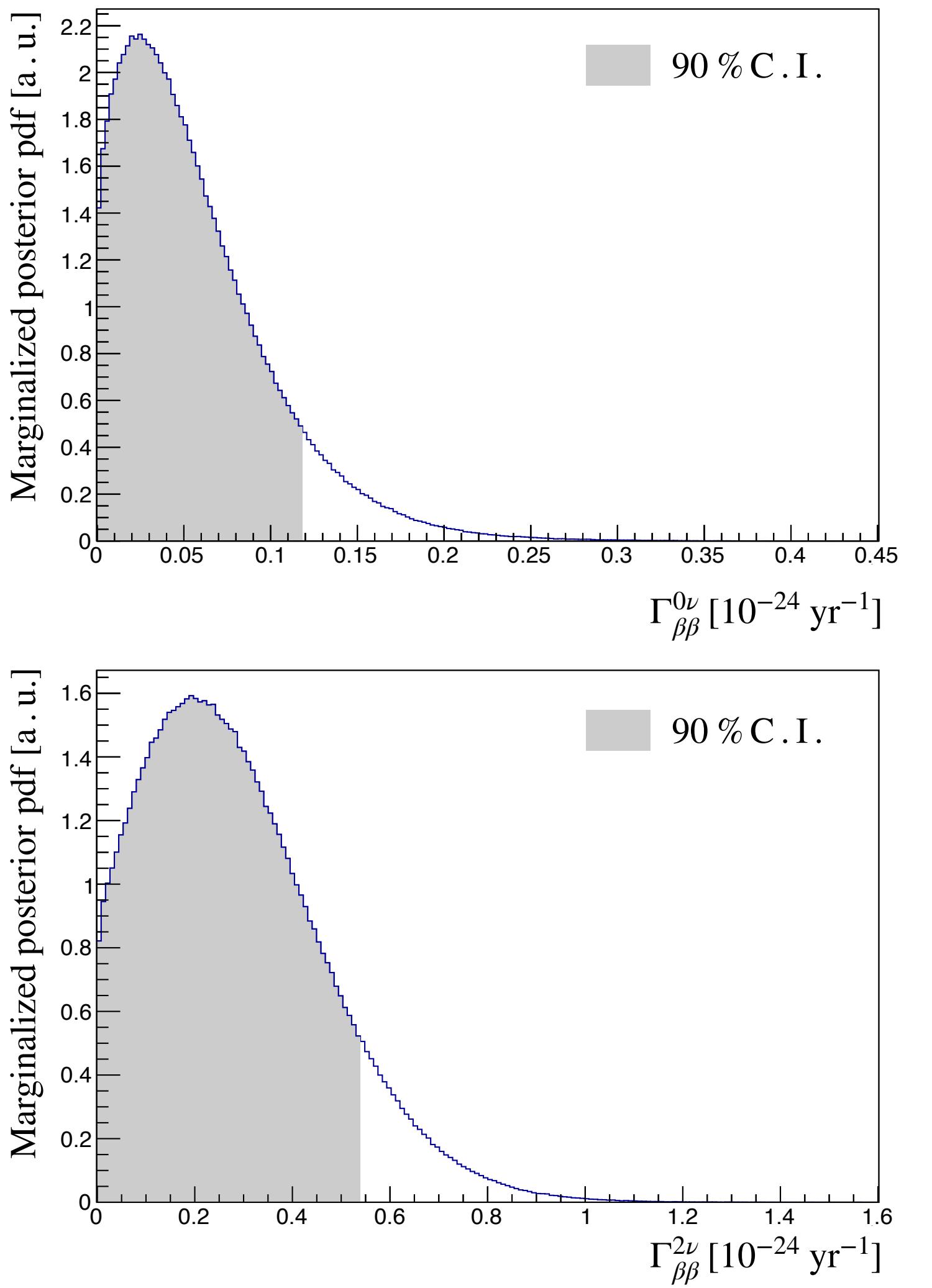
DOUBLE BETA DECAY TO EXCITED STATES

- Fully contained events only ($\beta\beta$ and de-excitation γ s vs all detected)
- Coincident events up to 3 crystals
- Only most sensitive experimental signatures

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 5.9 \times 10^{24} \text{ yr (90 \% C.I.)}$$

$$T_{1/2}^{2\nu} > 1.3 \times 10^{24} \text{ yr (90 \% C.I.)}$$

 Adams, D.Q. et al. (CUORE Collaboration)
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.10702>



CONCLUSION

- CUORE demonstrates feasibility of tonne-scale cryogenic calorimeter based experiments
- Physics results about ^{130}Te $0\nu\beta\beta$ and $2\nu\beta\beta$ decay to both ground and excited states released
- Raw exposure of > 1 tonne yr achieved
- Updated results on $0\nu\beta\beta$ and other analyses will be released shortly
- CUORE data taking smoothly underway to collect 5 years live time
- Important feedback for the future CUPID project (CUORE Upgrade with Particle IDentification)



Celi, E. "Double beta decay results from the CUPID-0 experiment" (today, room 1)



Campani, A. "The search for $0\nu\text{EC}\beta+$ of ^{120}Te with CUORE" (today, room 1)



Ressa, A. "Scintillating Li_2MoO_4 bolometers for $0\nu\beta\beta$ search" (today, room 1)



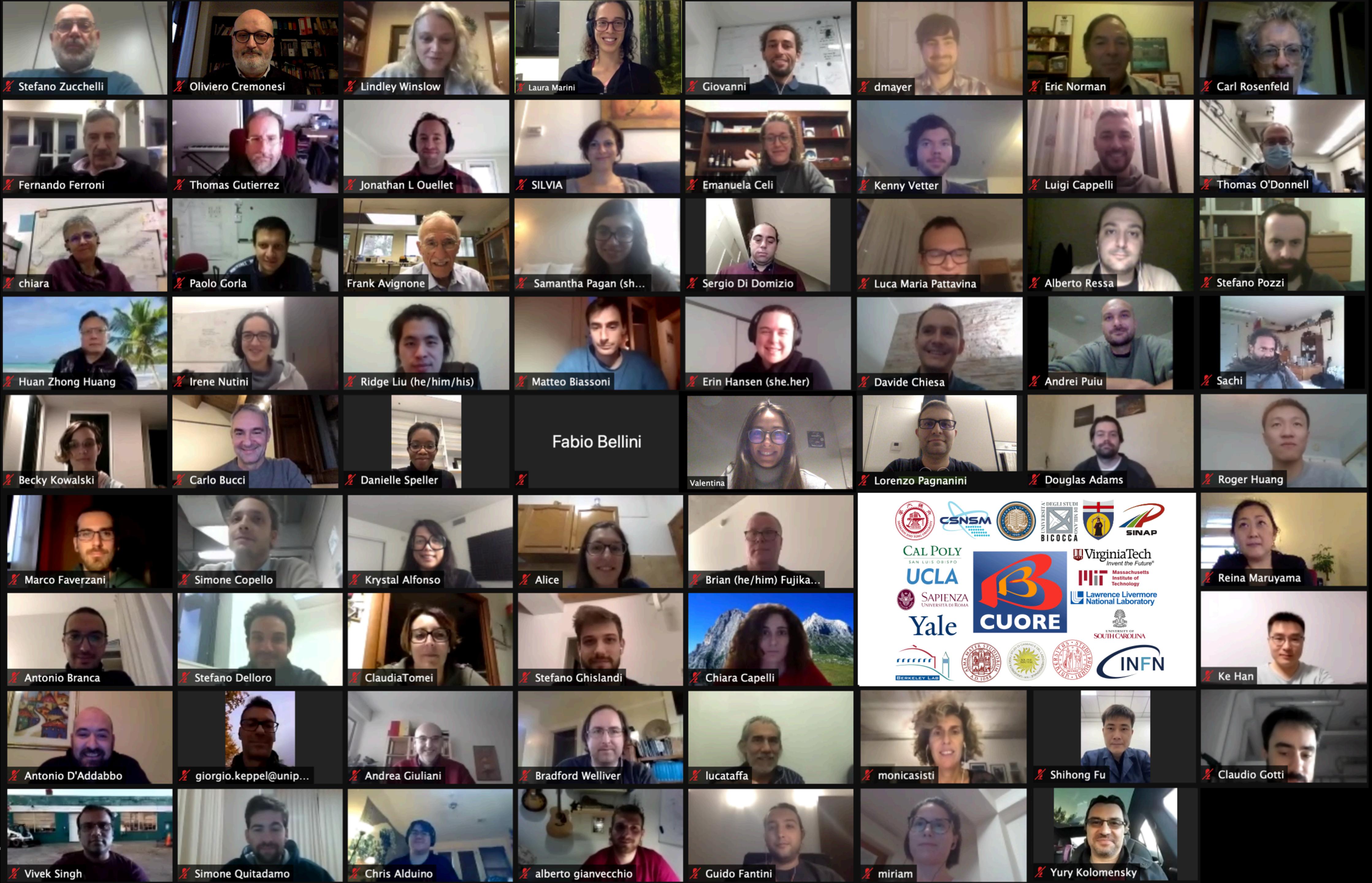
Dell'Oro, S. "A novel technique for the study of pile-up events in cryogenic bolometers" (today, room 1)



Giuliani, A. "CUPID: a next generation bolometric neutrino less double beta decay experiment" (24/02, room 1)



Loaiza, P. "The CUPID-Mo experiment for the search of $0\nu\beta\beta$ " (24/02, room 1)

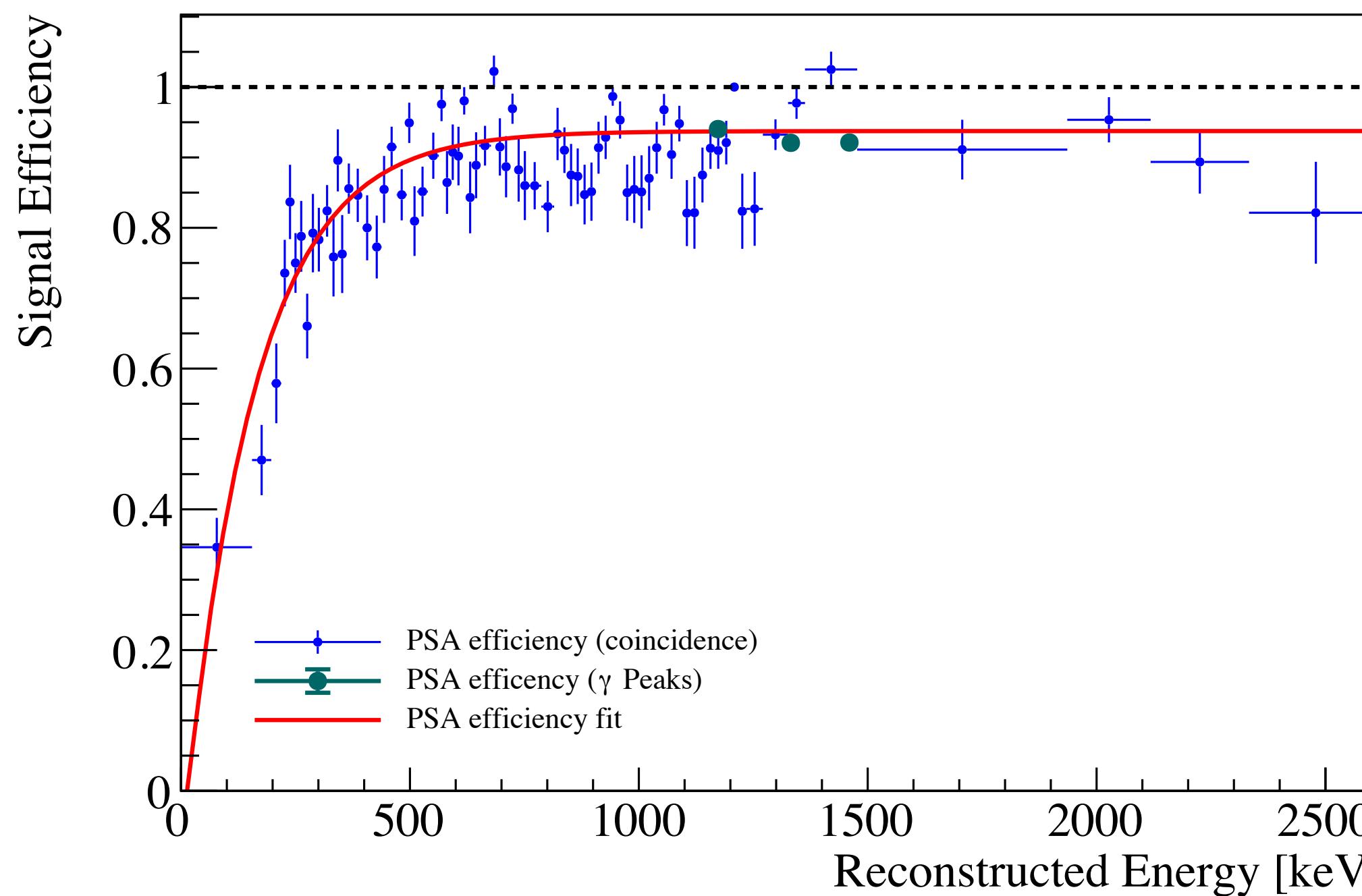


G.



BACKUP

EFFICIENCY EVALUATION

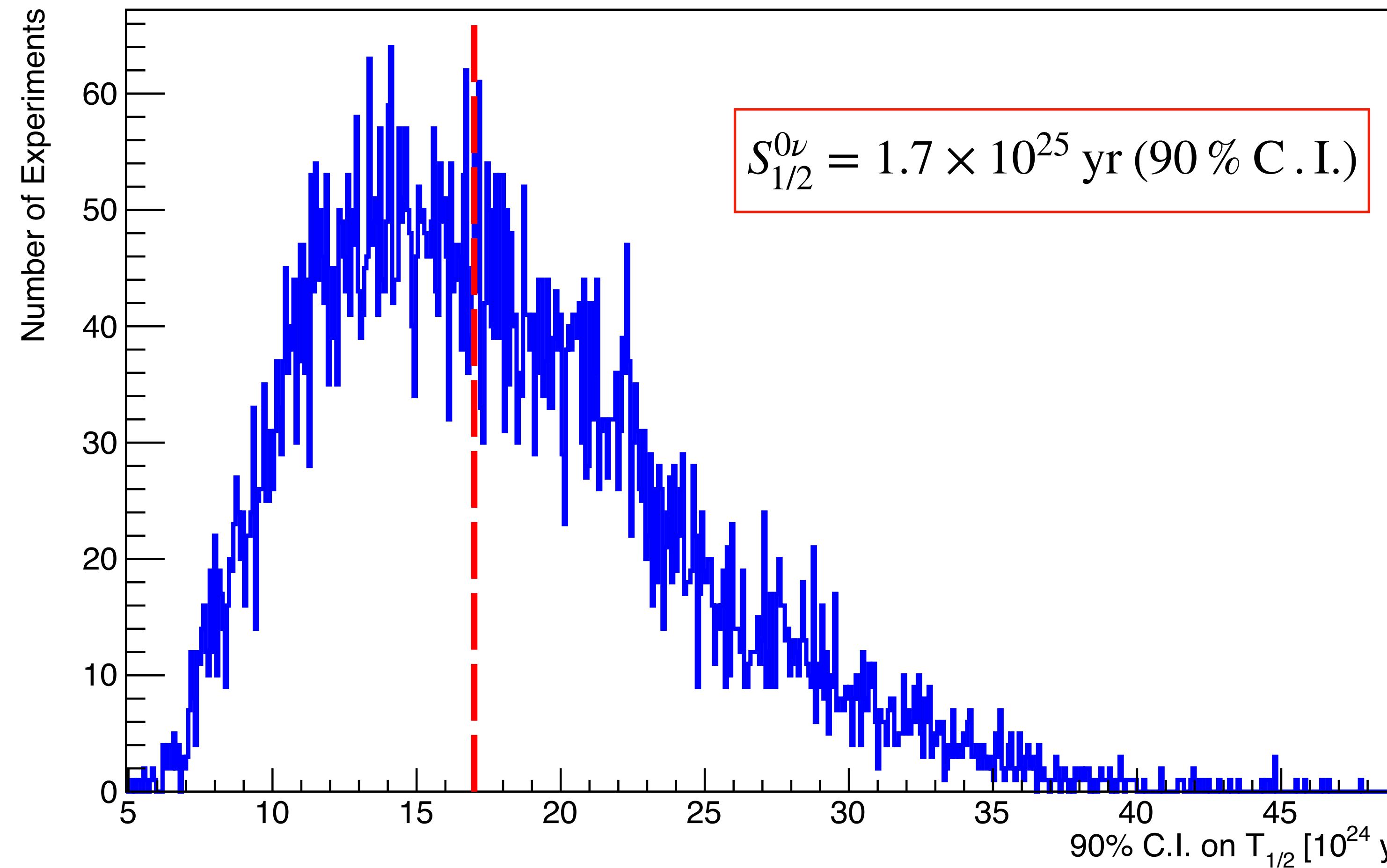


- Selection efficiency evaluated on data
- Trigger, energy reconstruction, pile-up rejection, M1, PSA
- Analysis efficiency dominated by PSA

$$\epsilon = (87.54 \pm 0.17) \%$$

NEUTRINOLESS DOUBLE BETA DECAY (GROUND STATE)

Projected Sensitivity

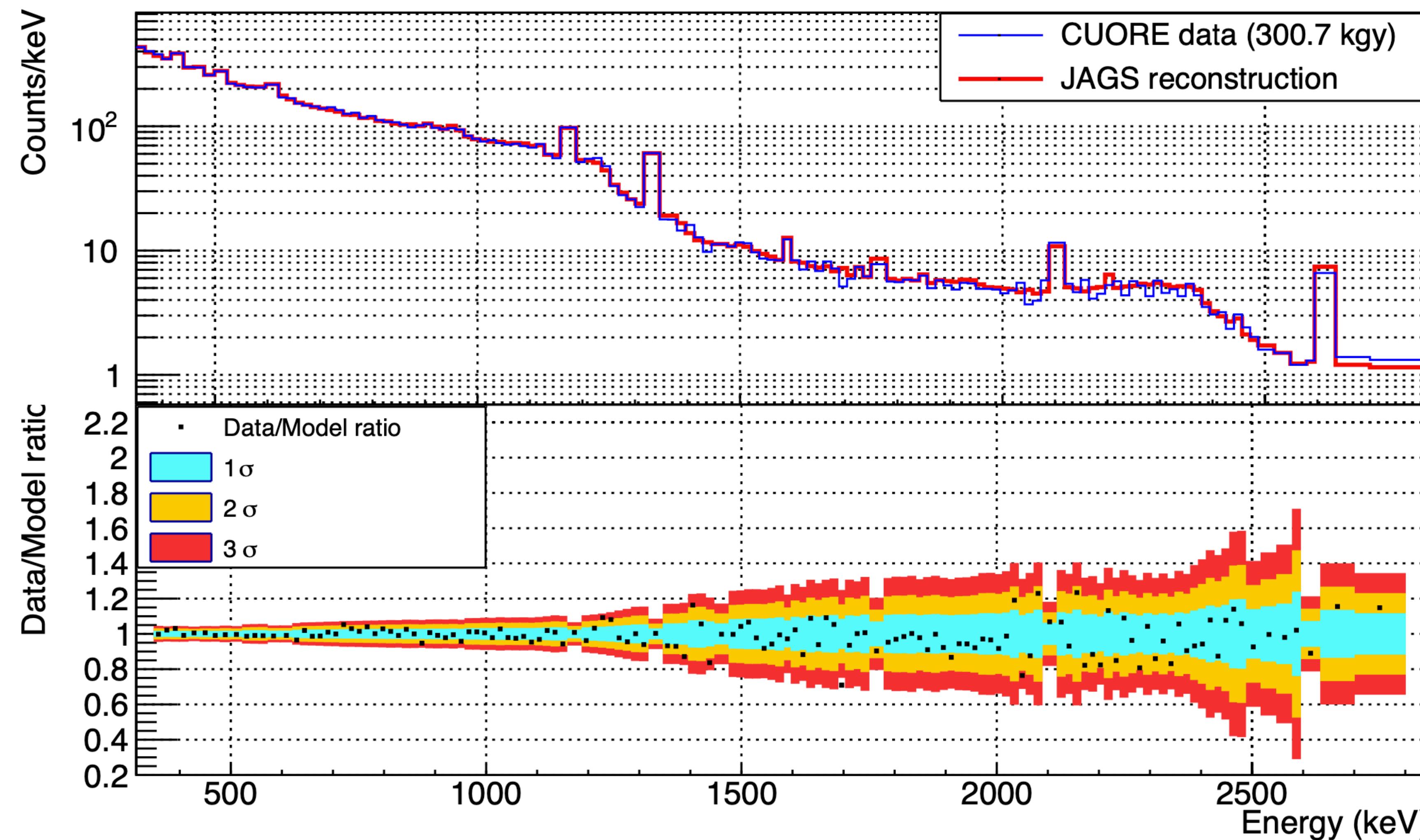


10^4 Toy Monte Carlo pseudo-experiments are generated and fit to extract the median sensitivity

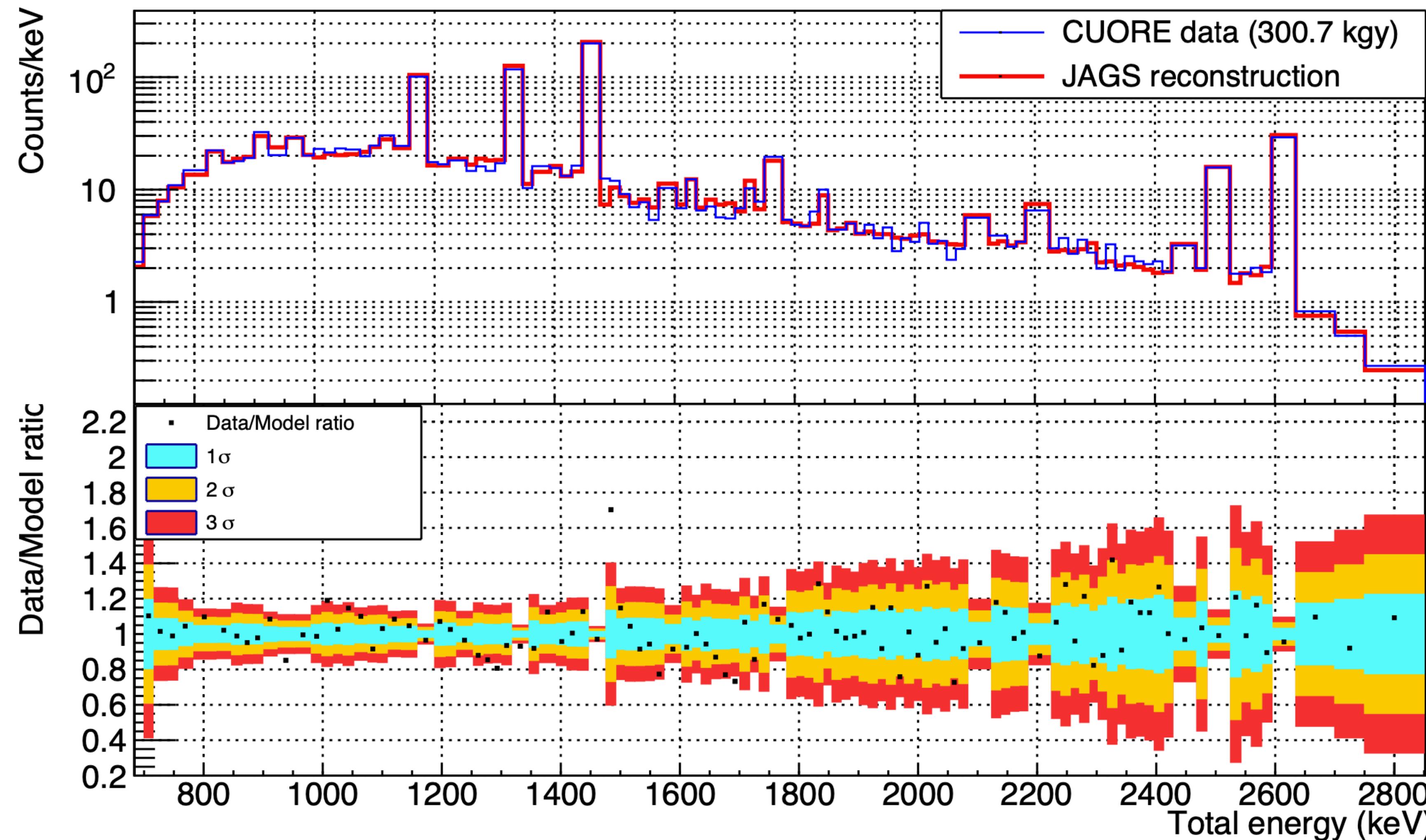
The probability of setting a stronger limit is 3%

Adams, D.Q. et al. (CUORE Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 124, 122501, 2020
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.124.122501>

M2 SPECTRUM FIT (JAGS)



M2-SUM SPECTRUM FIT (JAGS)



EFFECT OF ^{90}Sr REMOVAL

