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# Bolometrics

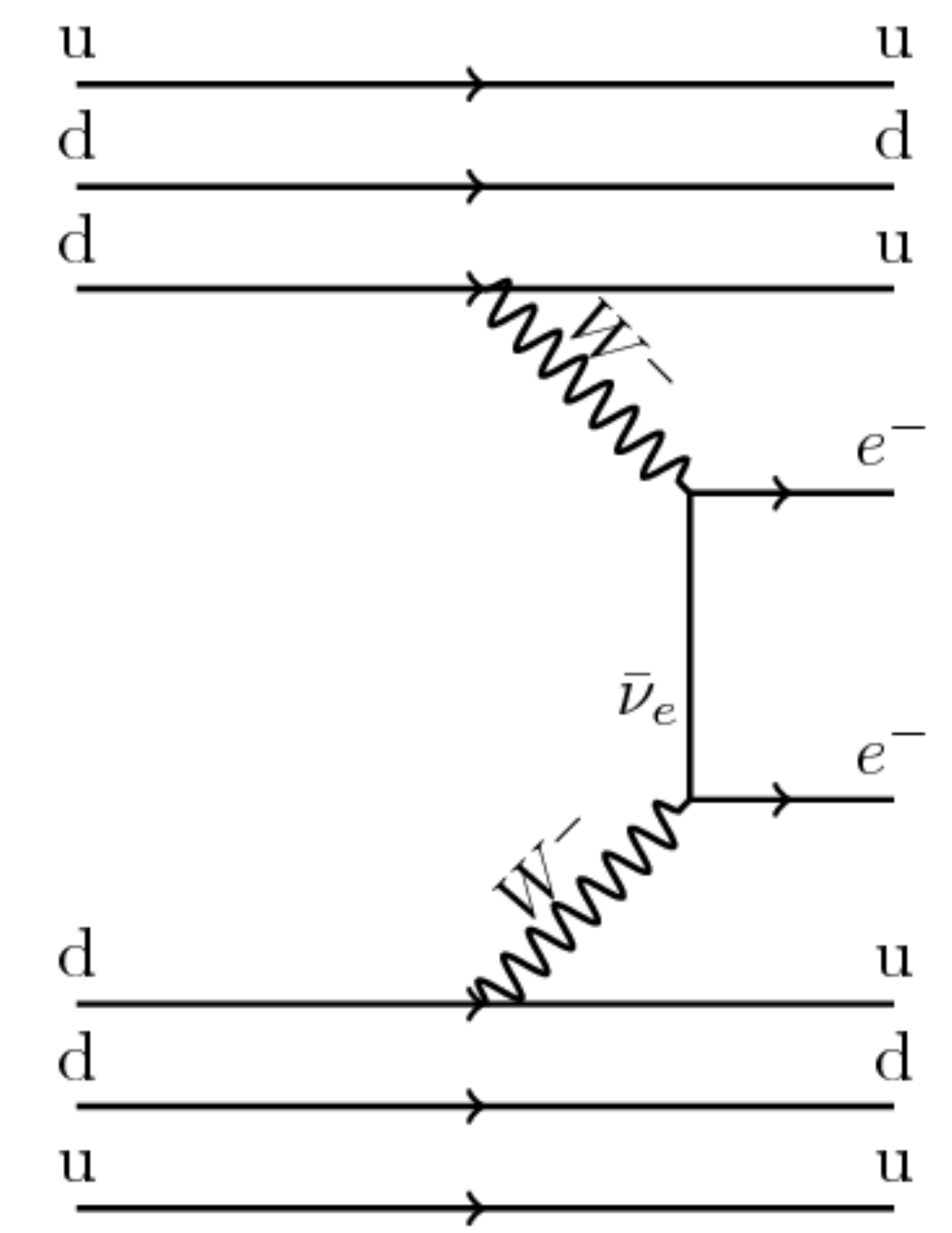
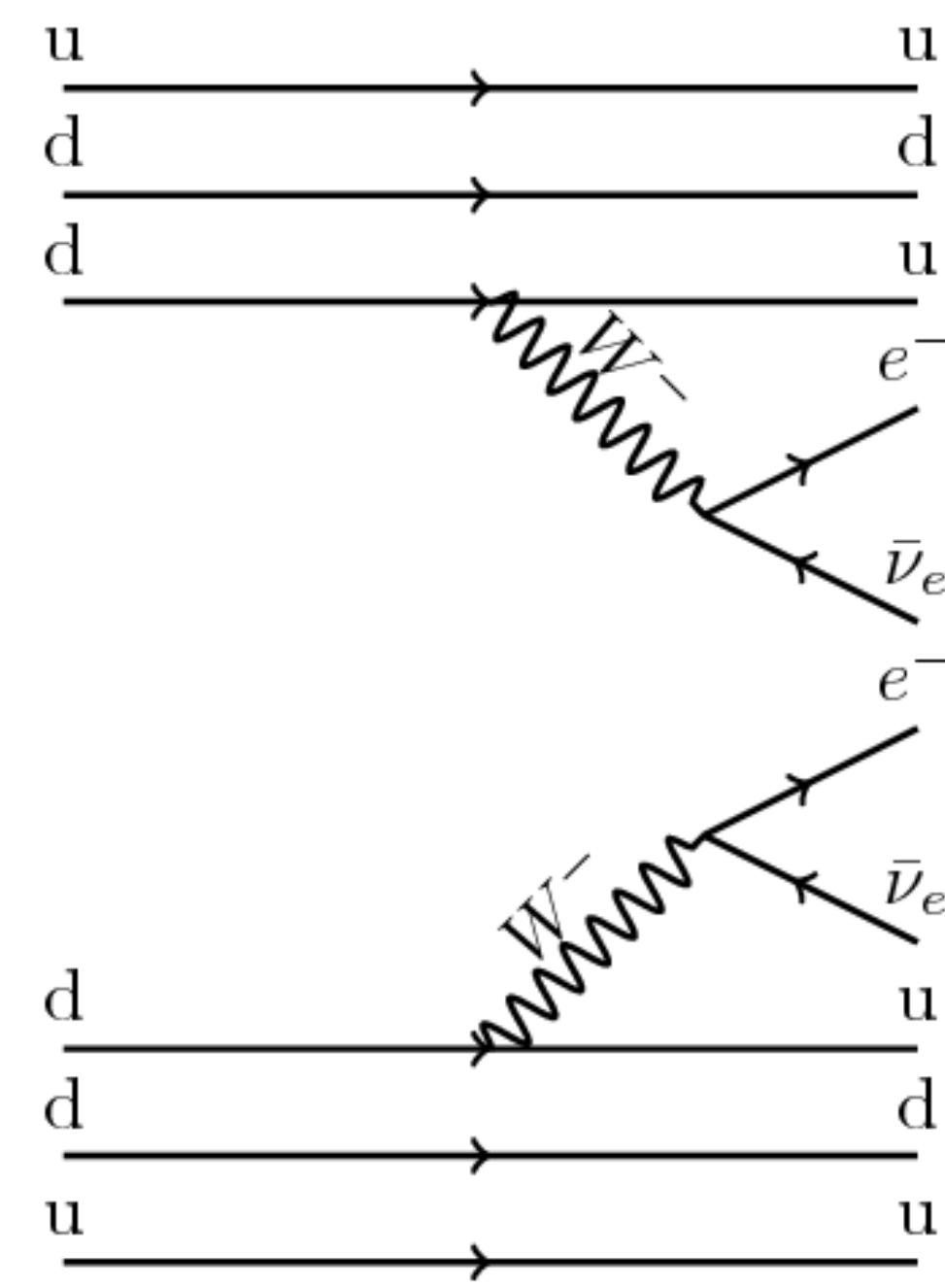
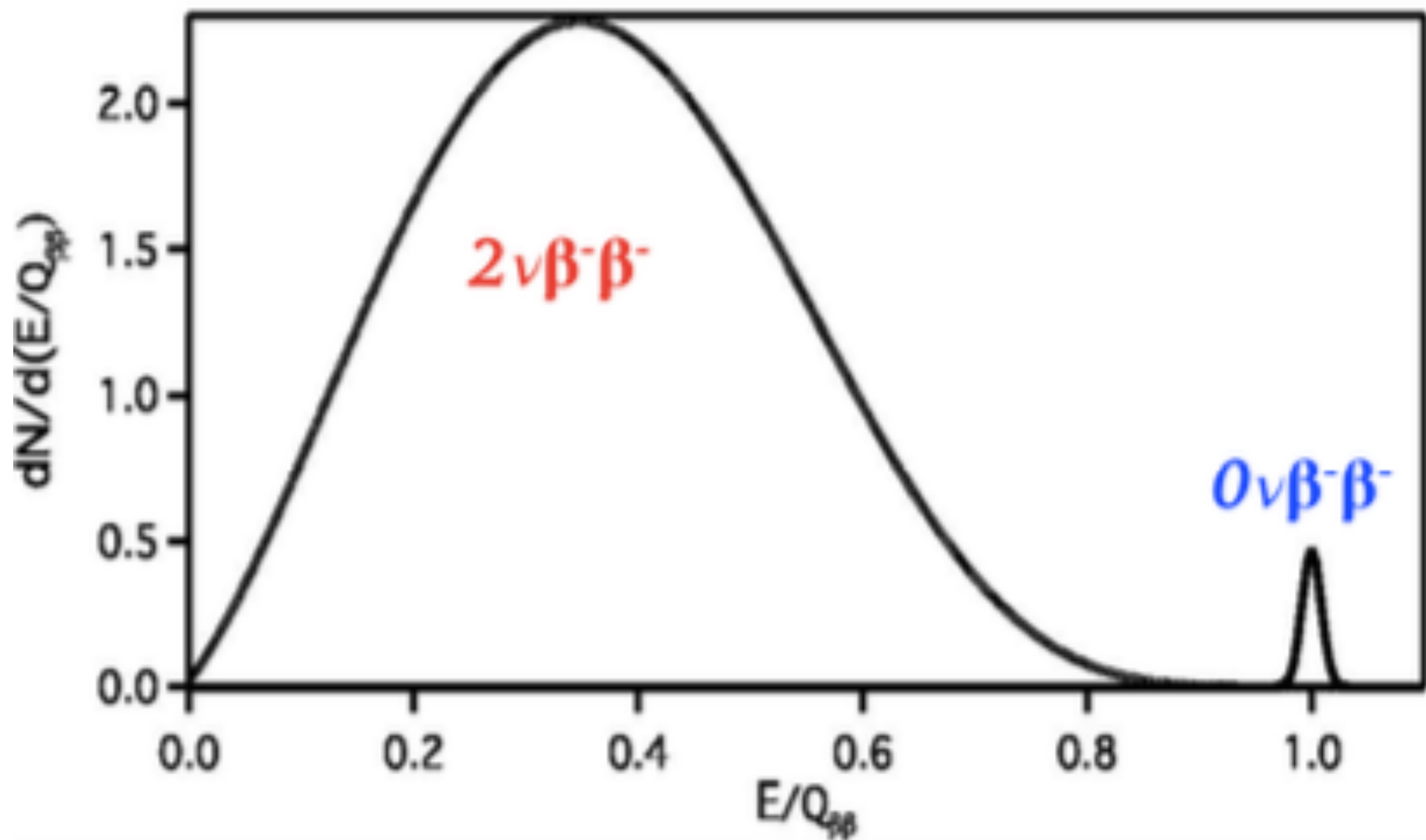
CUPID's  $\text{Li}_2^{100}\text{MoO}_4$  crystal calibration





Search for  $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{130}\text{Te}$ :

- $Q_{\beta\beta} \sim 2527.52 \text{ keV}$
- $T_{1/2} > 2.8 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ yr}$

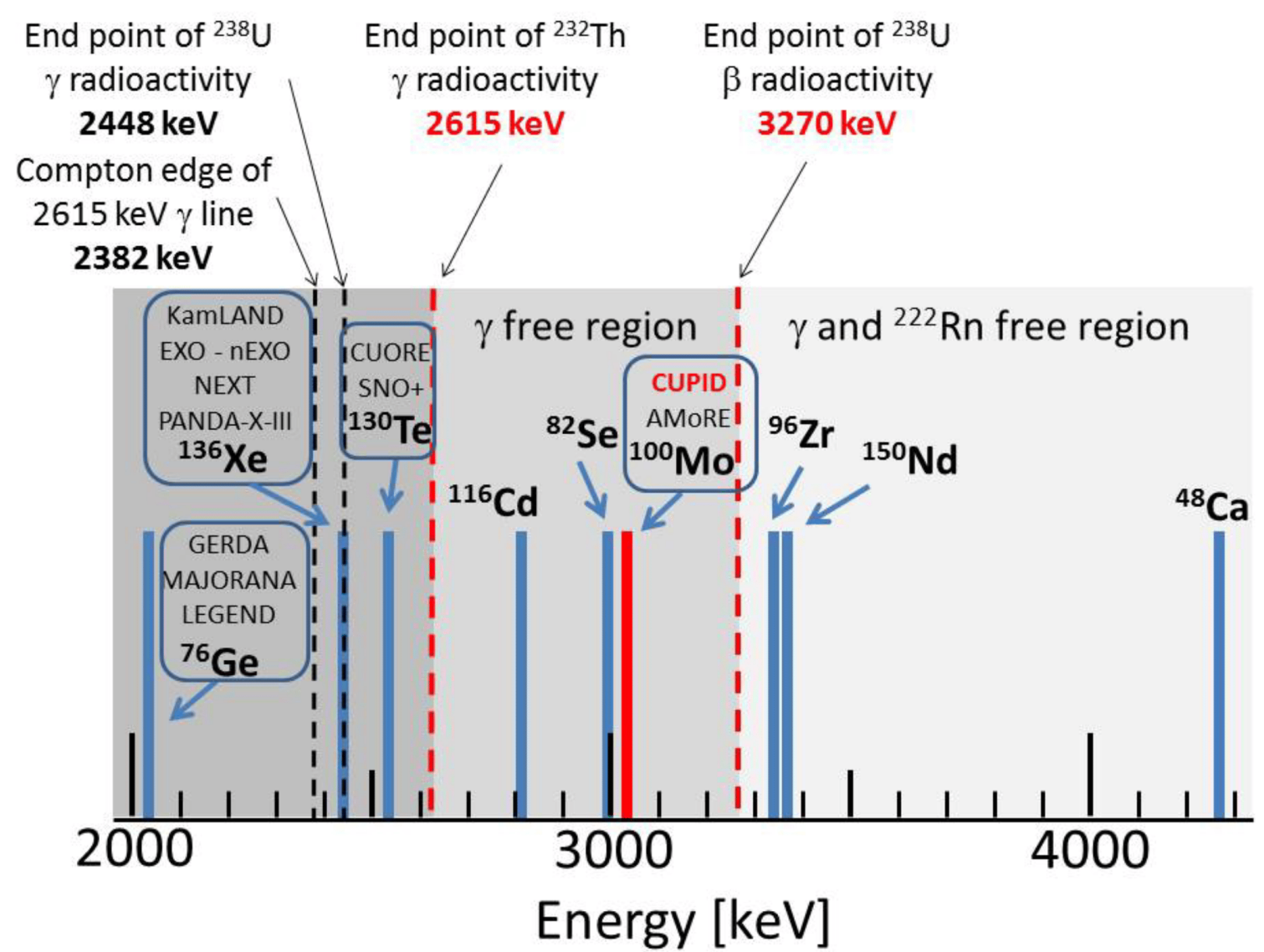


# Cryogenic Underground Observatory for Rare Events

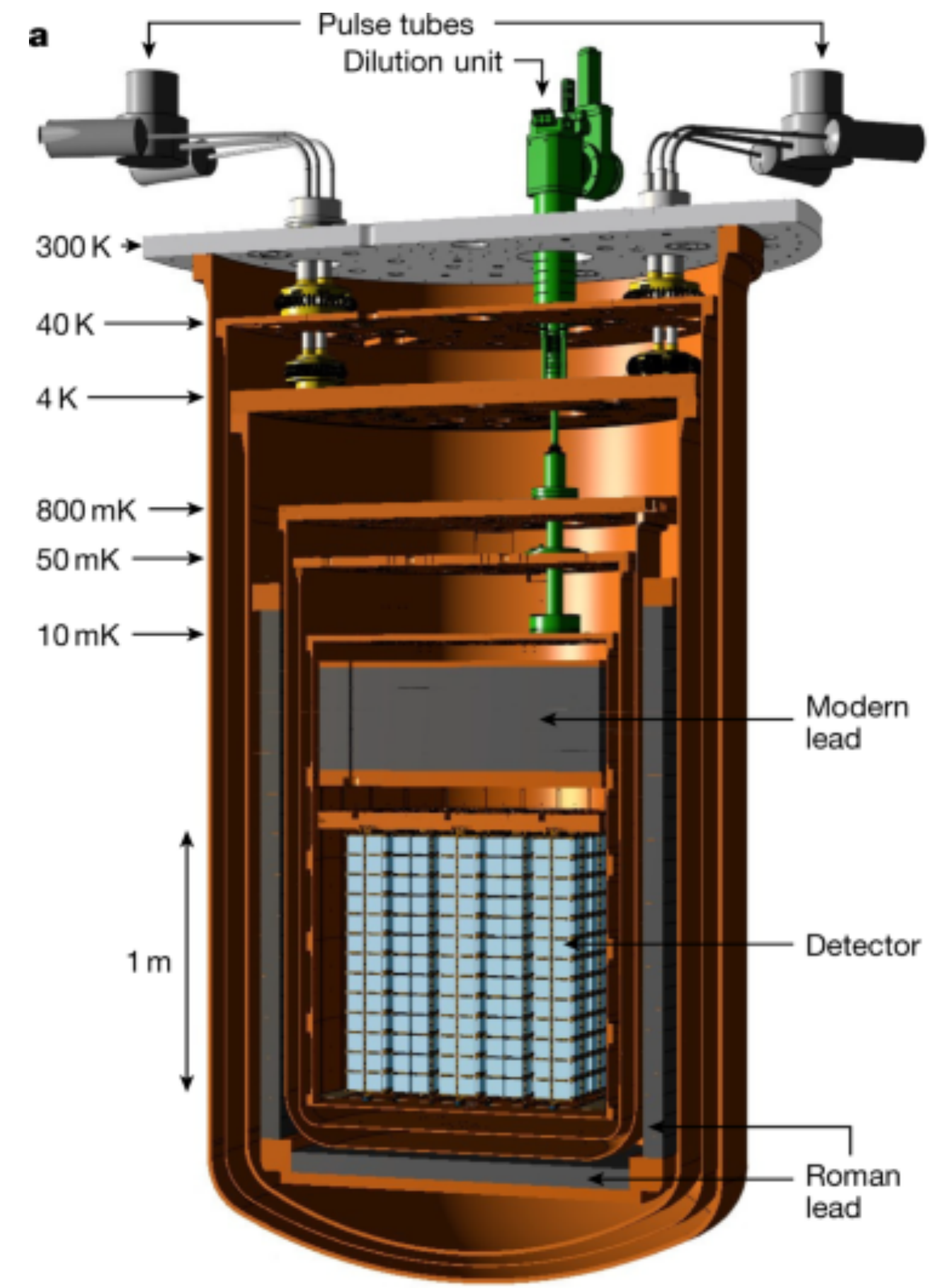
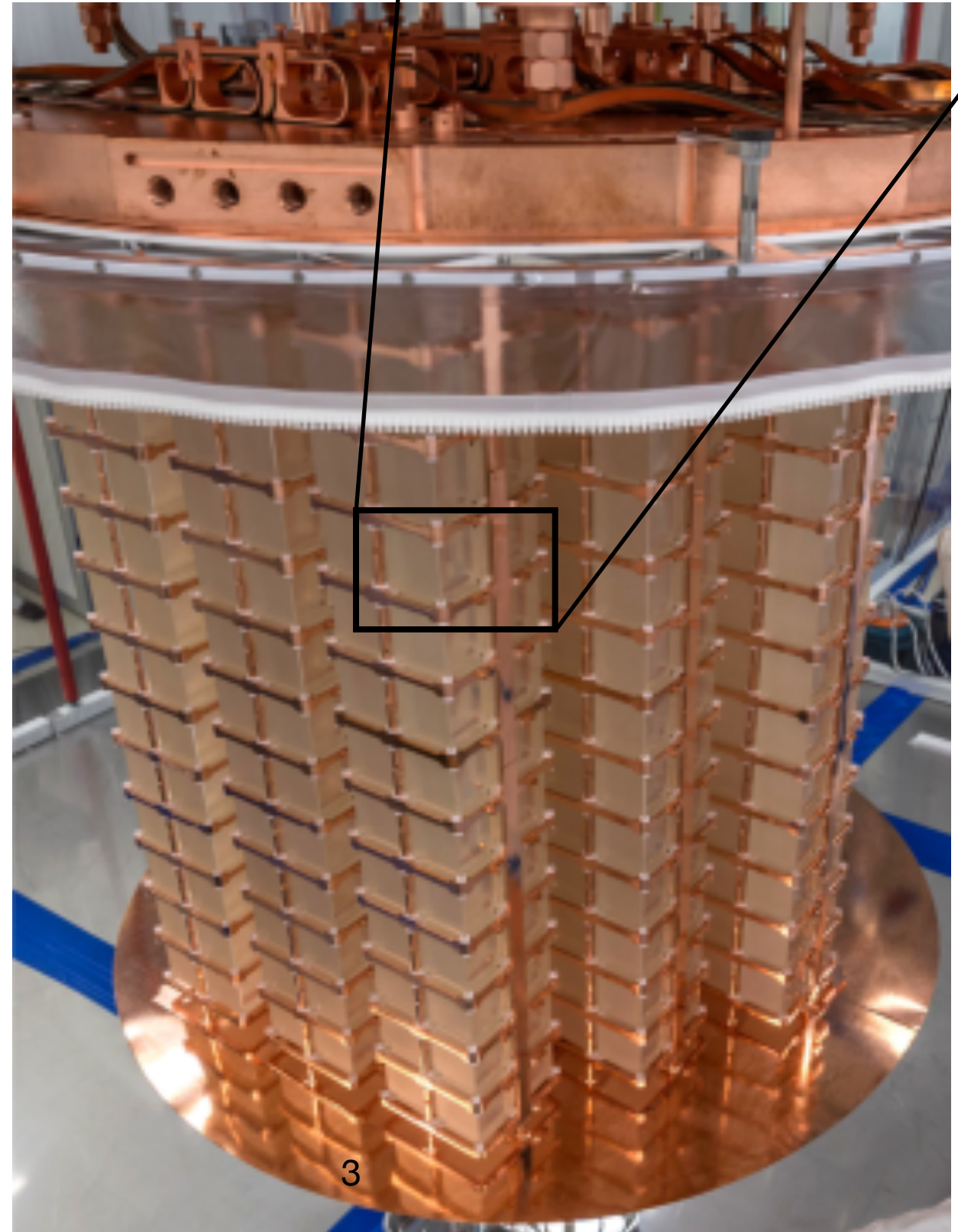
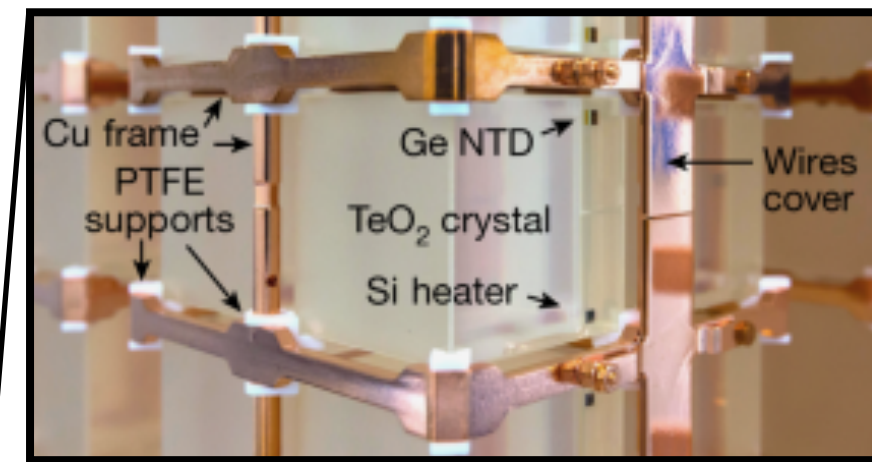


Array of **988 TeO<sub>2</sub>** crystals operated as cryogenic bolometers:

- Total mass: **742 kg**,
- Isotopic mass: **206 kg**
- Temperature ~ **10 mK**



Isotope	I.A.
<sup>76</sup> Ge	7.8%
<sup>136</sup> Xe	8.9%
<sup>130</sup> Te	<b>33.8%</b>
<sup>116</sup> Cd	7.49%
<sup>82</sup> Se	8.73%
<sup>100</sup> Mo	9.63%
<sup>96</sup> Zr	<b>2.8%</b>
<sup>150</sup> Nd	<b>5.64%</b>
<sup>48</sup> Ca	<b>0.187%</b>





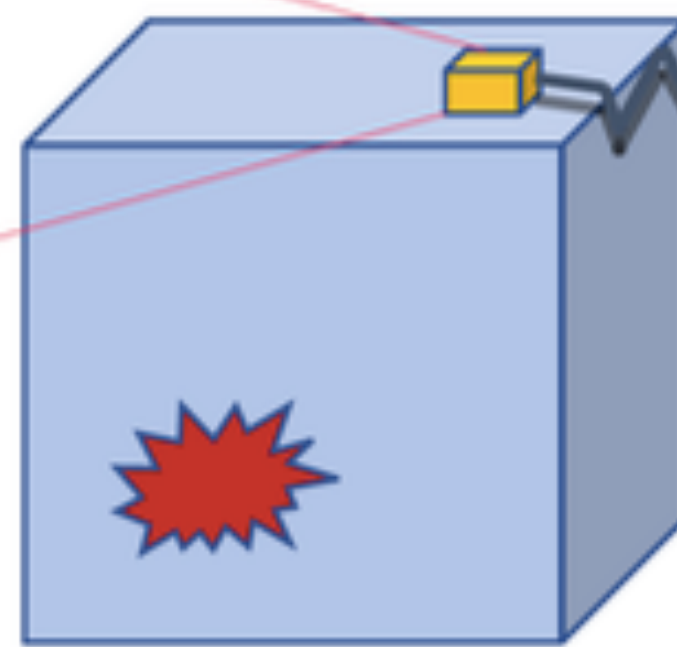
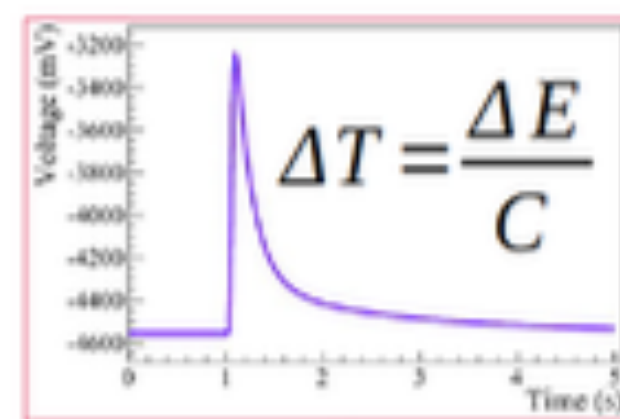
# Cuore Upgrade with Particle IDentification

- New crystals:  $\text{Li}_2^{100}\text{MoO}_4$  Instead of  $^{130}\text{TeO}_2$
- New Total mass: **450 kg**, New isotopic mass **250 kg**



## CUORE

"Bolometer" = heat signal

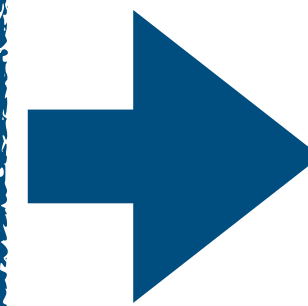


$\text{TeO}_2$  crystal



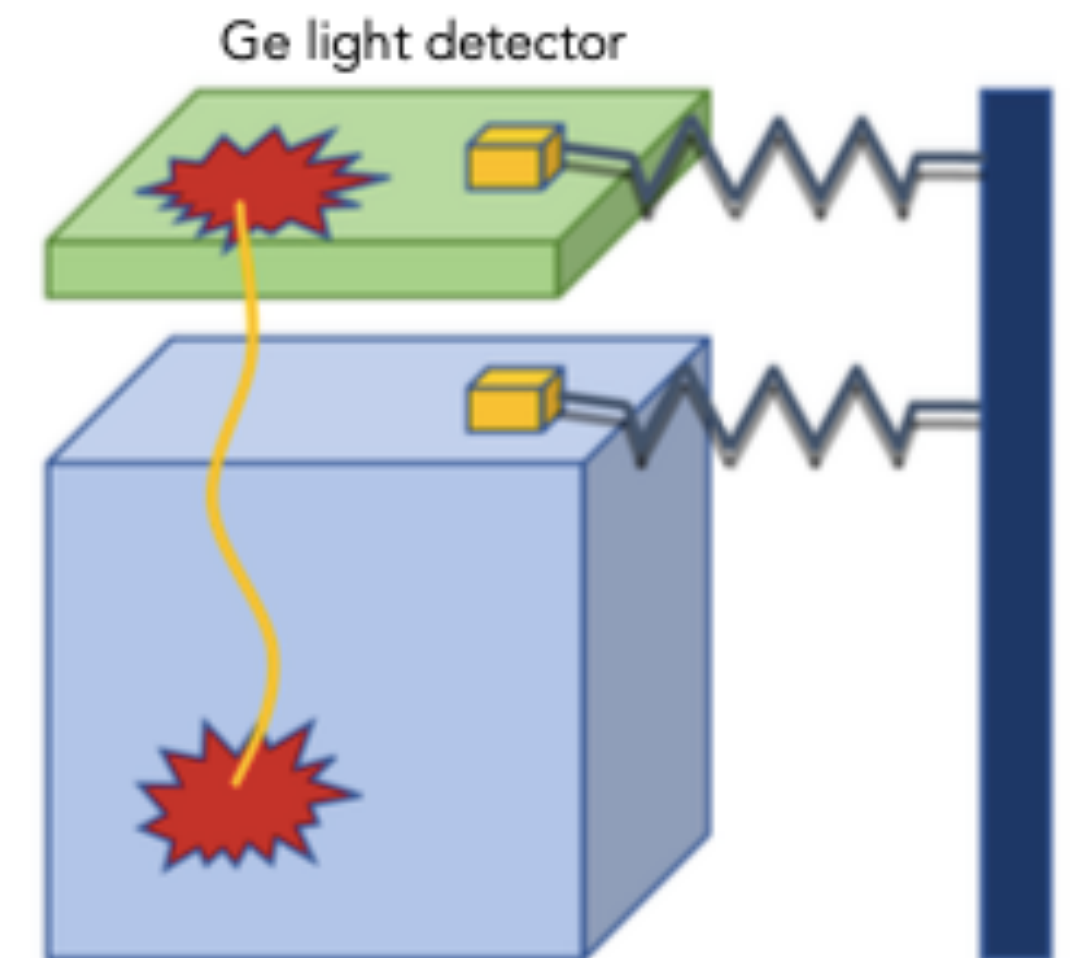
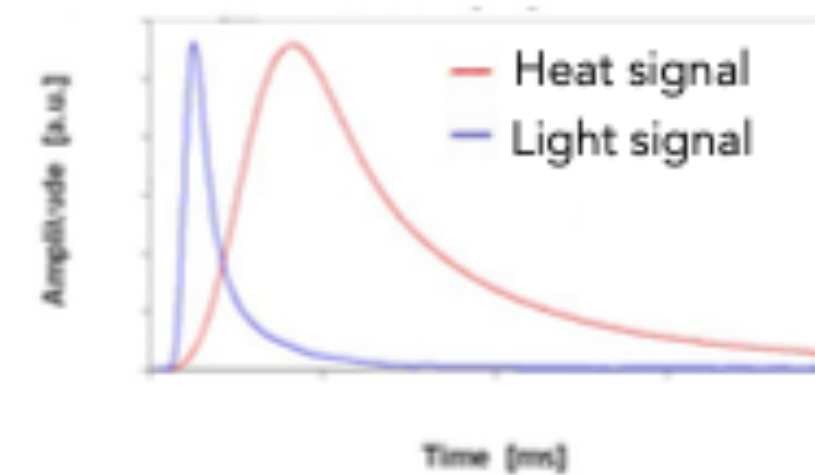
heat sink  
@10mK

- Pure thermal detector
- Heat capacity  $C \sim T^3$
- NTD-based readout
- Q-value 2527 keV



## CUPID

Scintillating "bolometer" = heat + light signals



$\text{Li}_2^{100}\text{MoO}_4$  crystal

heat sink  
@10mK

- Particle Identification (PID):
  - $\alpha$ -discrimination
  - $2\nu 2\beta$  pile-up rejection
  - Higher Q-value (3034 keV)

# Cuore Upgrade with Particle Identification

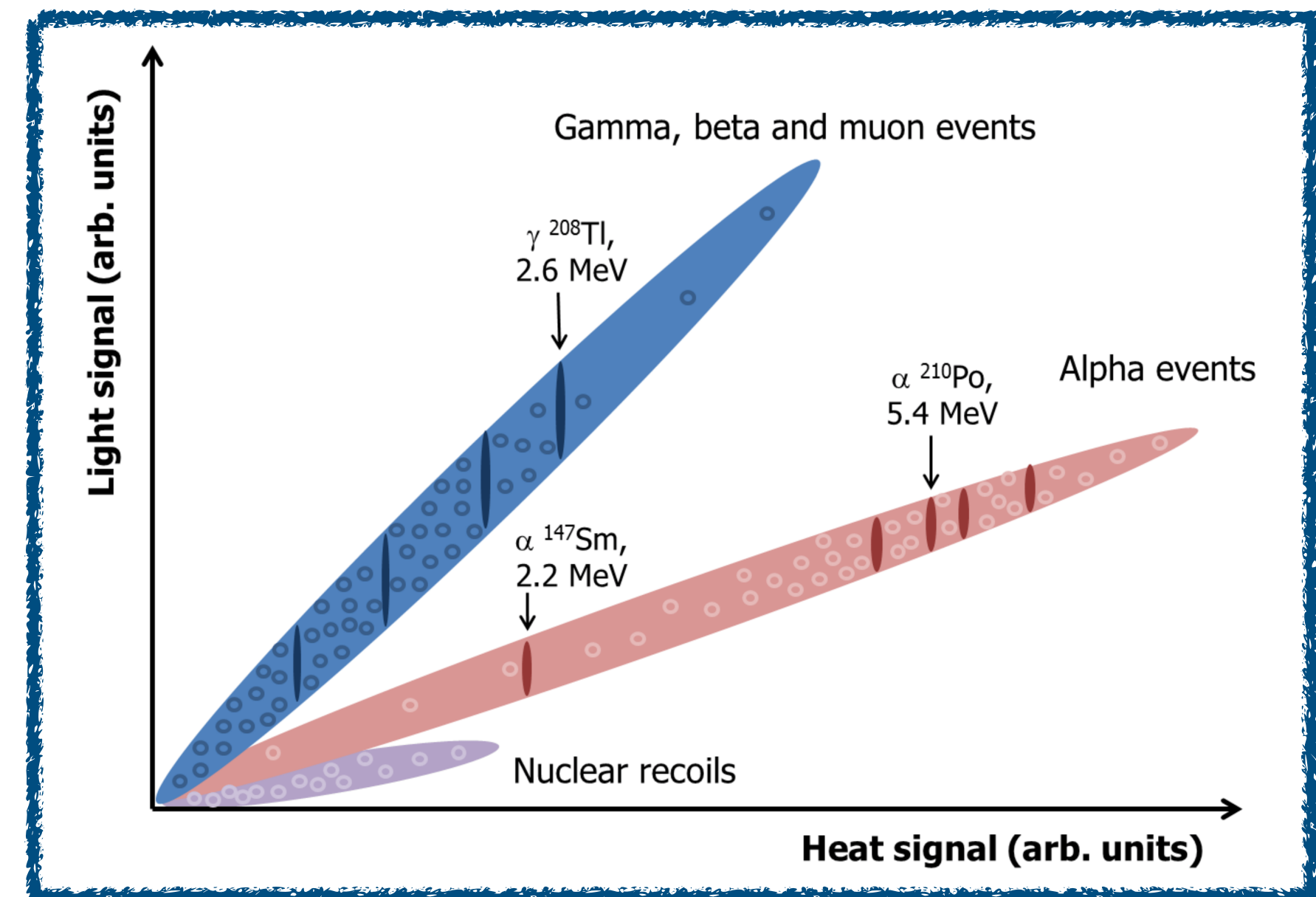


$$\text{Sensitivity: } S_{0\nu} \propto \sqrt{\frac{M \cdot T}{B \cdot \Delta E}}$$

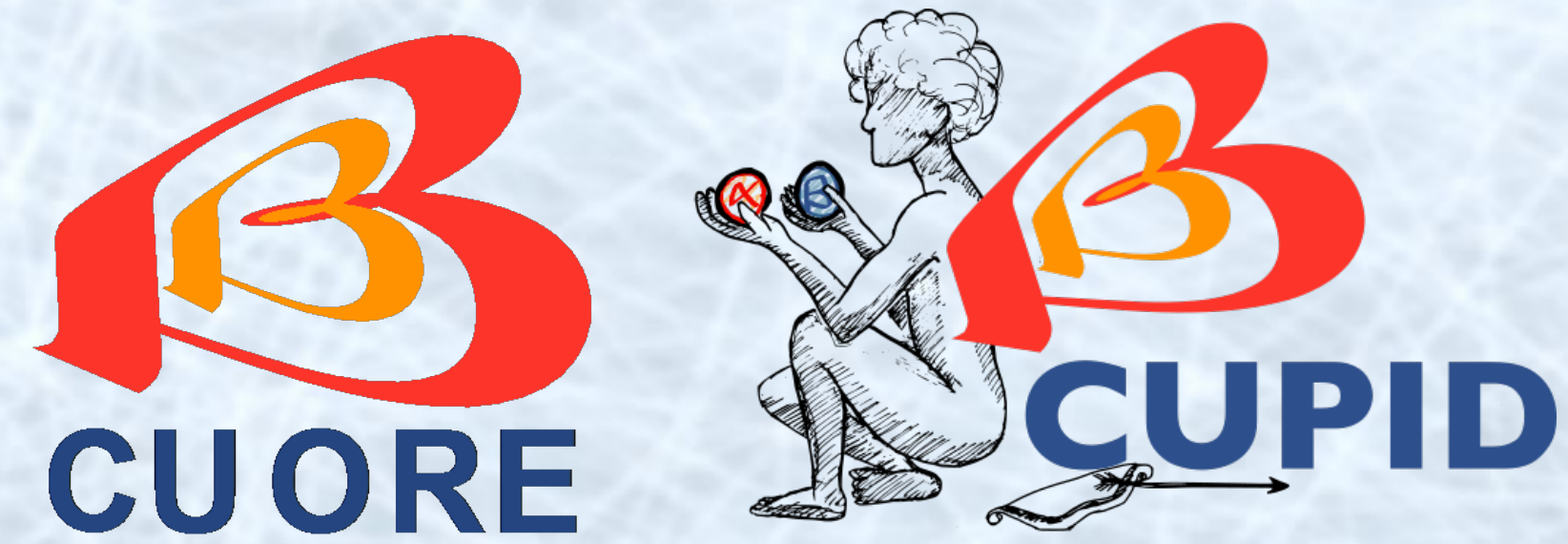
Cryogenic detection technique ( $\sim 10$  mK)

Higher isotopic mass (206 kg  $\rightarrow$  250 kg)

Alpha background rejection with light detectors



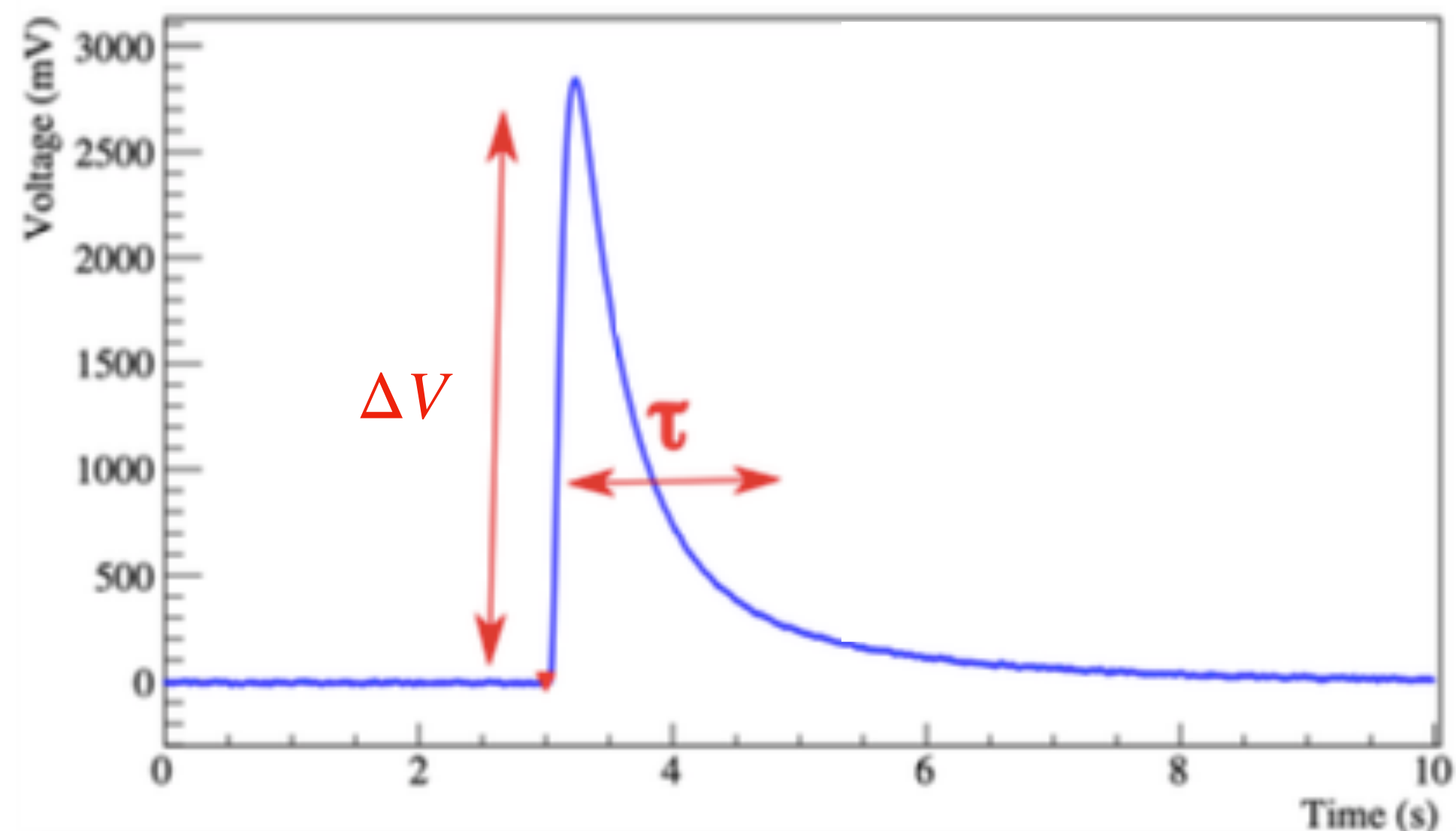
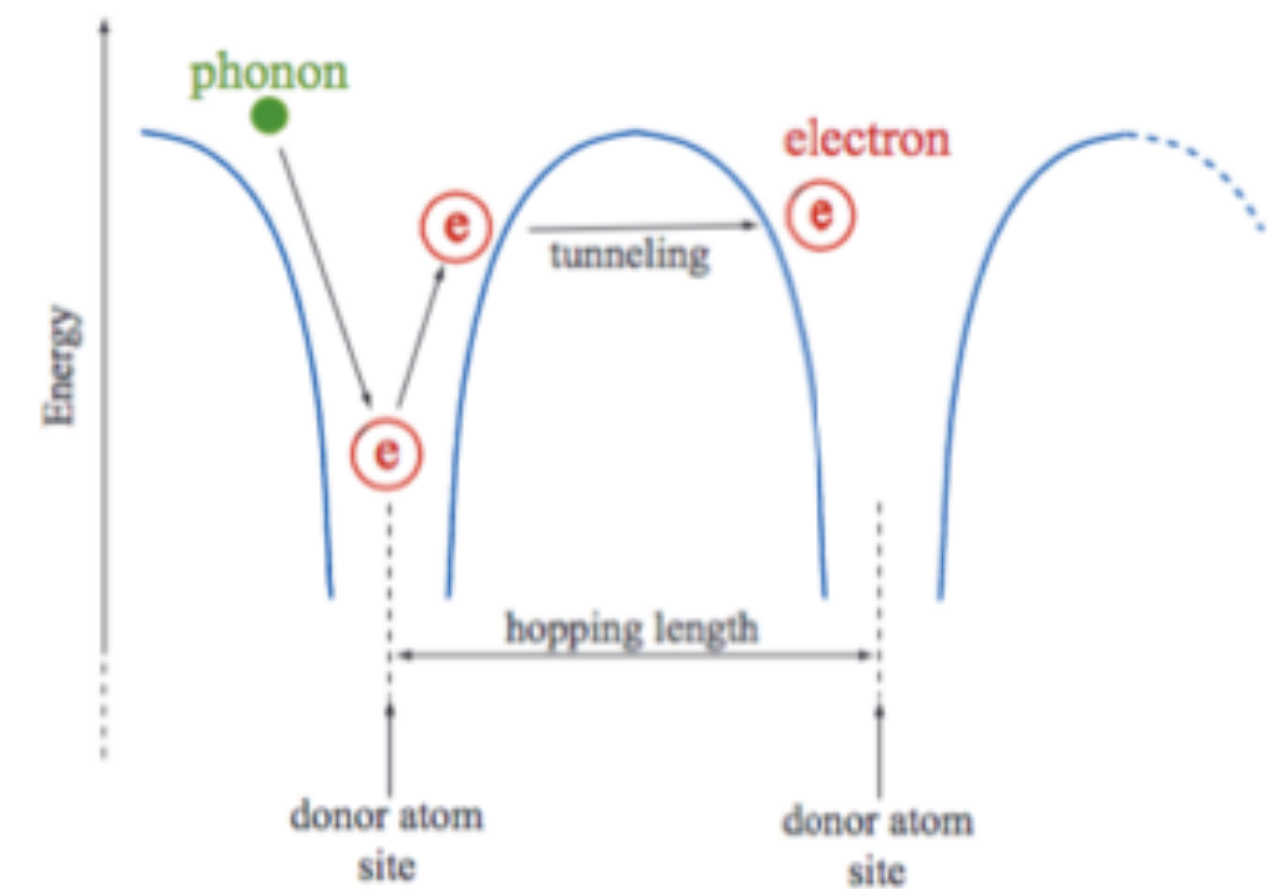
# Neutron Transmutation Doped (NTD)



Doped semiconductors close to the Metal to Insulator Transition (MIT)

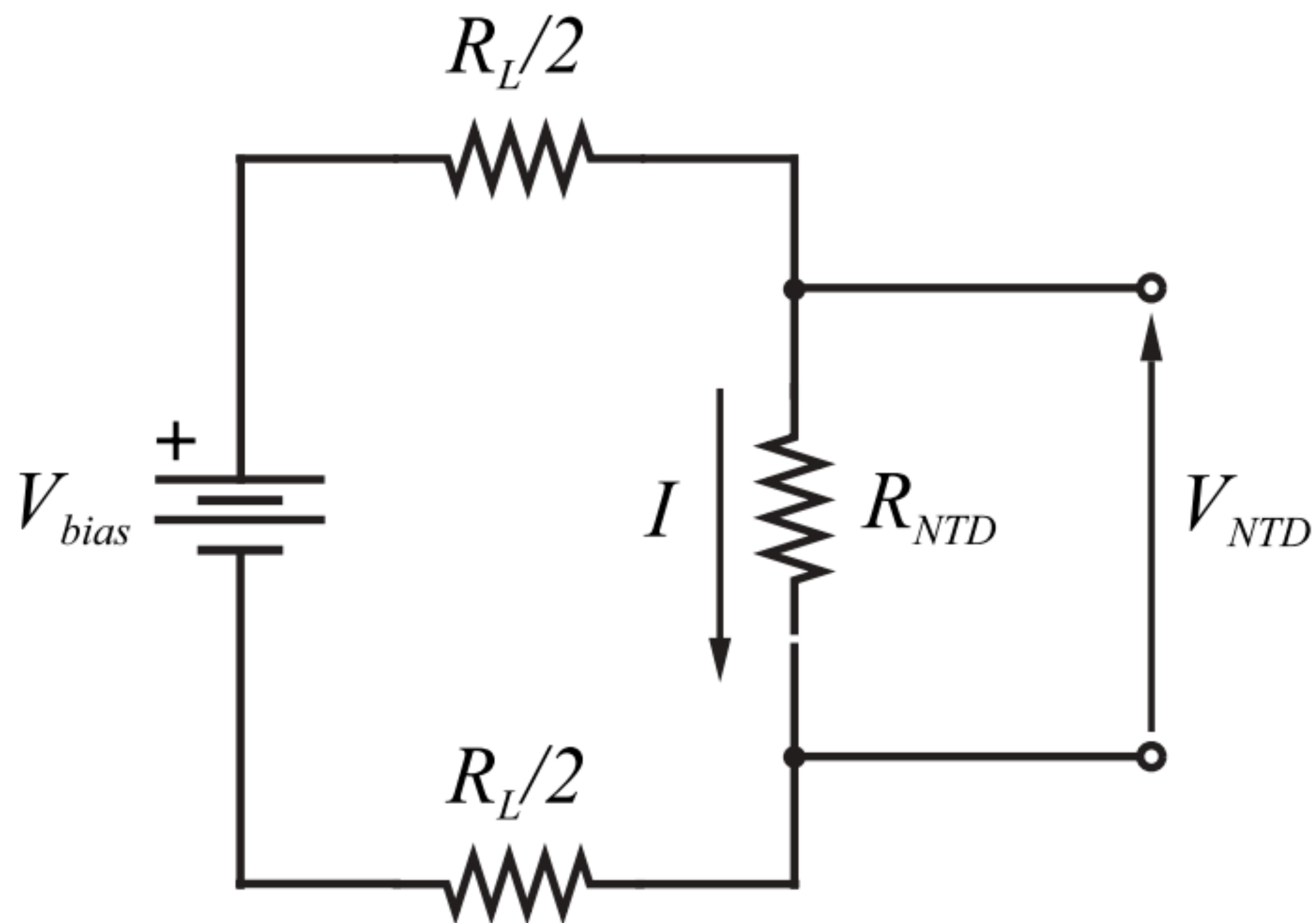
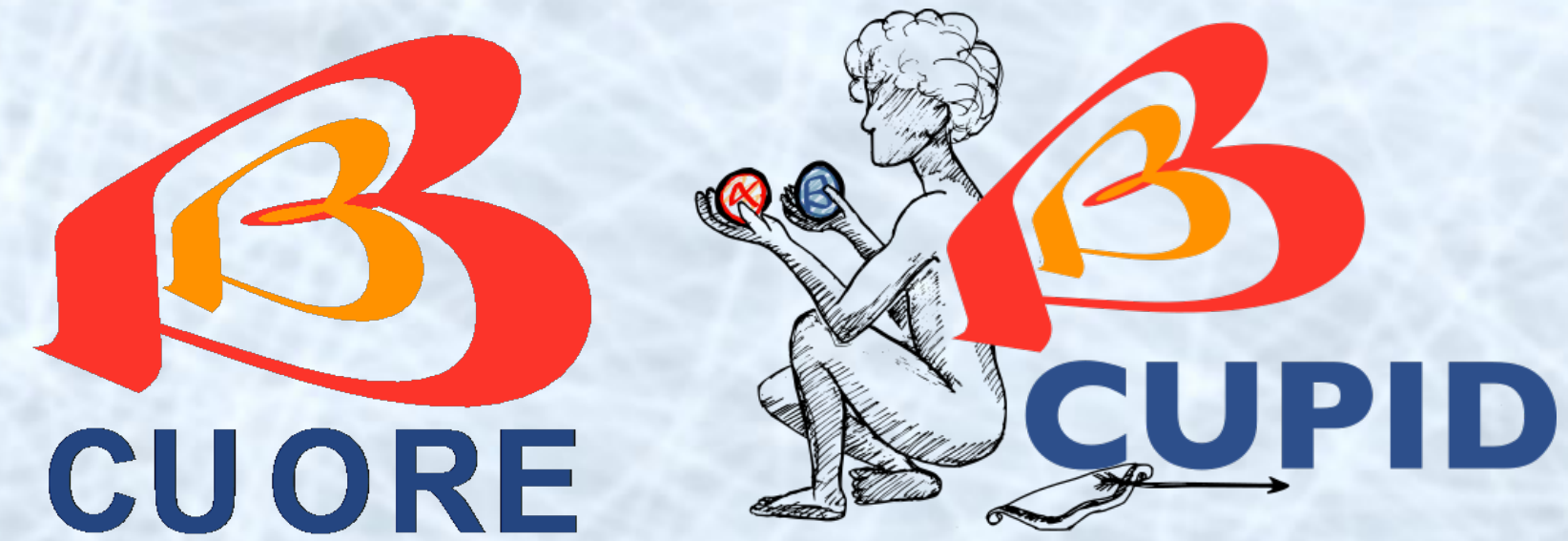
At low temperatures ( $< \sim 10$  K), the resistivity is given by:

$$\rho(T) = \rho_0 \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{T_0}{T}}\right) \rightarrow T_0, \rho_0 \text{ depends on the doping level.}$$



$$\Delta V = I \cdot \Delta R \simeq I \frac{\partial R}{\partial T} \cdot \Delta T$$

# Neutron Transmutation Doped (NTD)

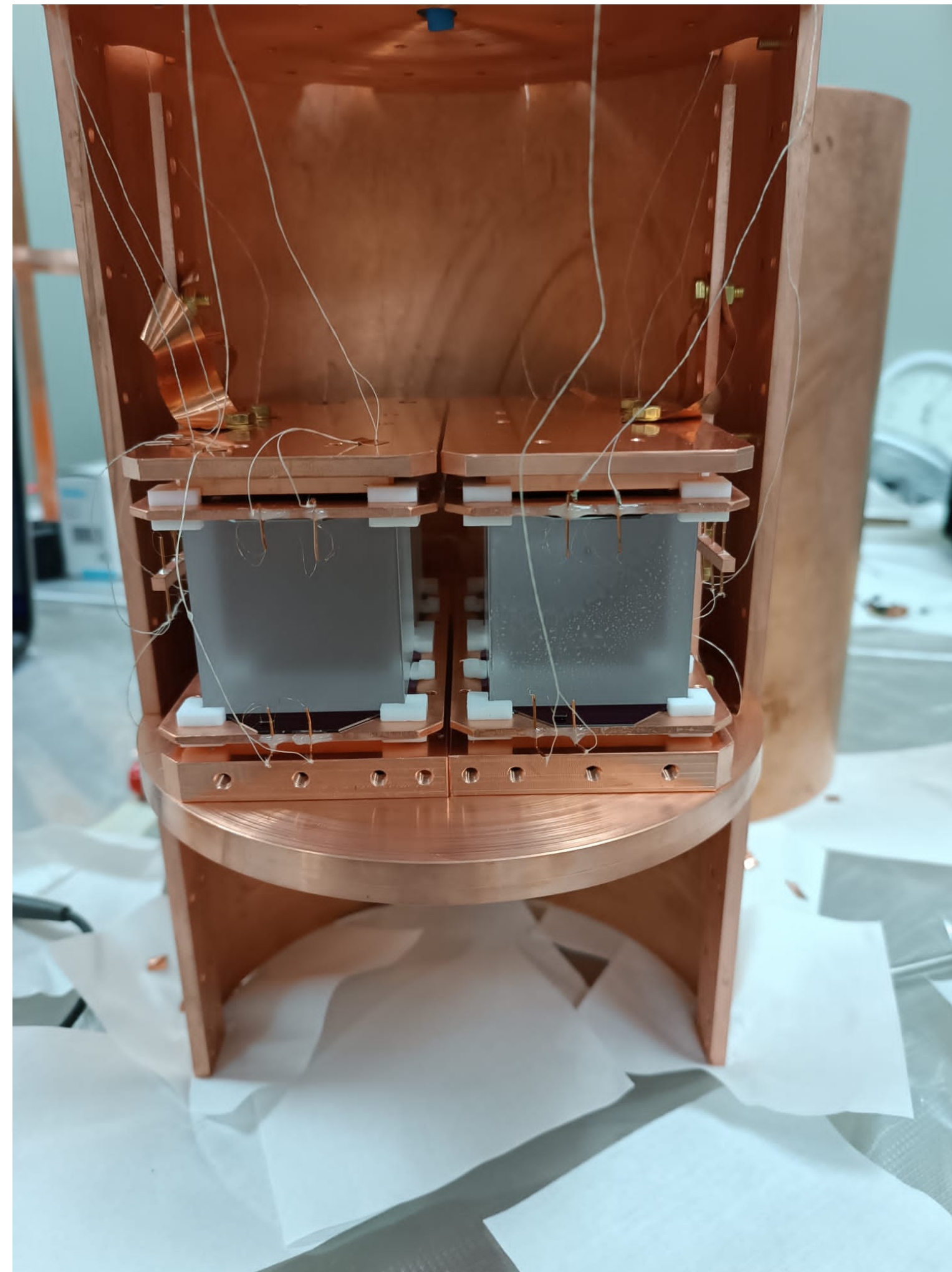
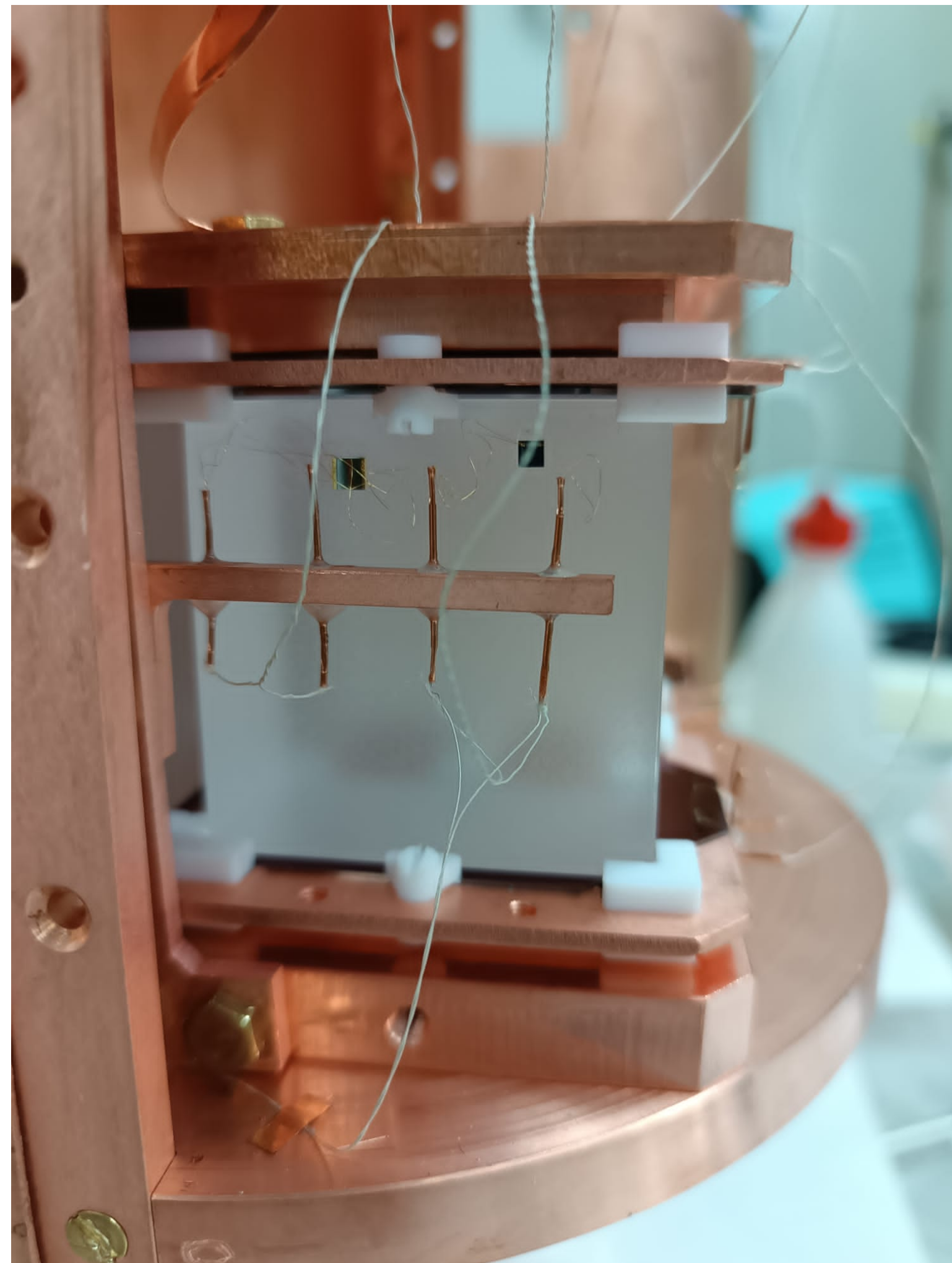


$$V_{NTD} = \frac{V_{bsl}^+ - V_{bsl}^-}{2 \cdot G}$$

$$I = \frac{V_{bias} - V_{NTD}}{2 \cdot R_L}$$

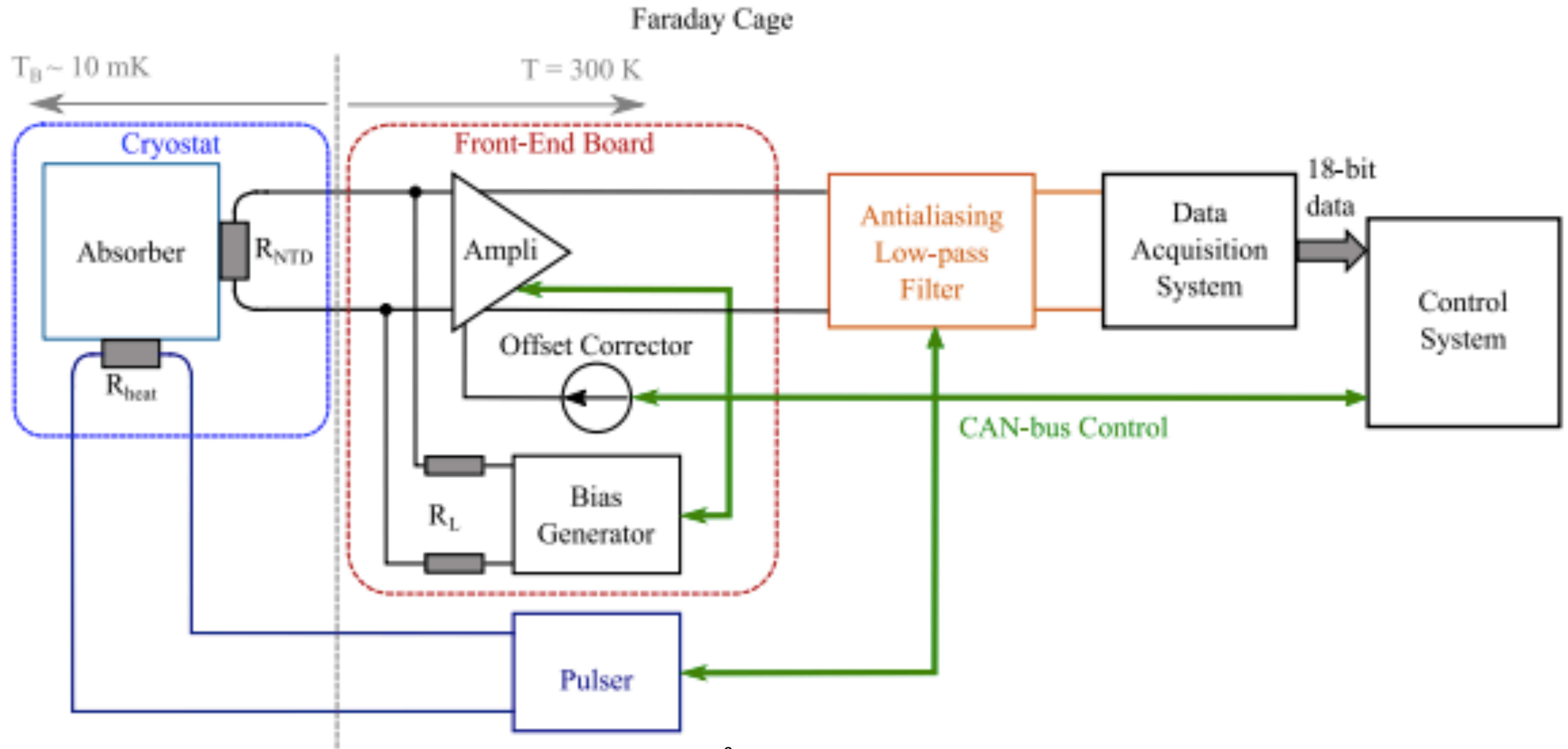
$$A \propto \frac{\Delta T}{T} \cdot V_{NTD}$$

# Experimental setup

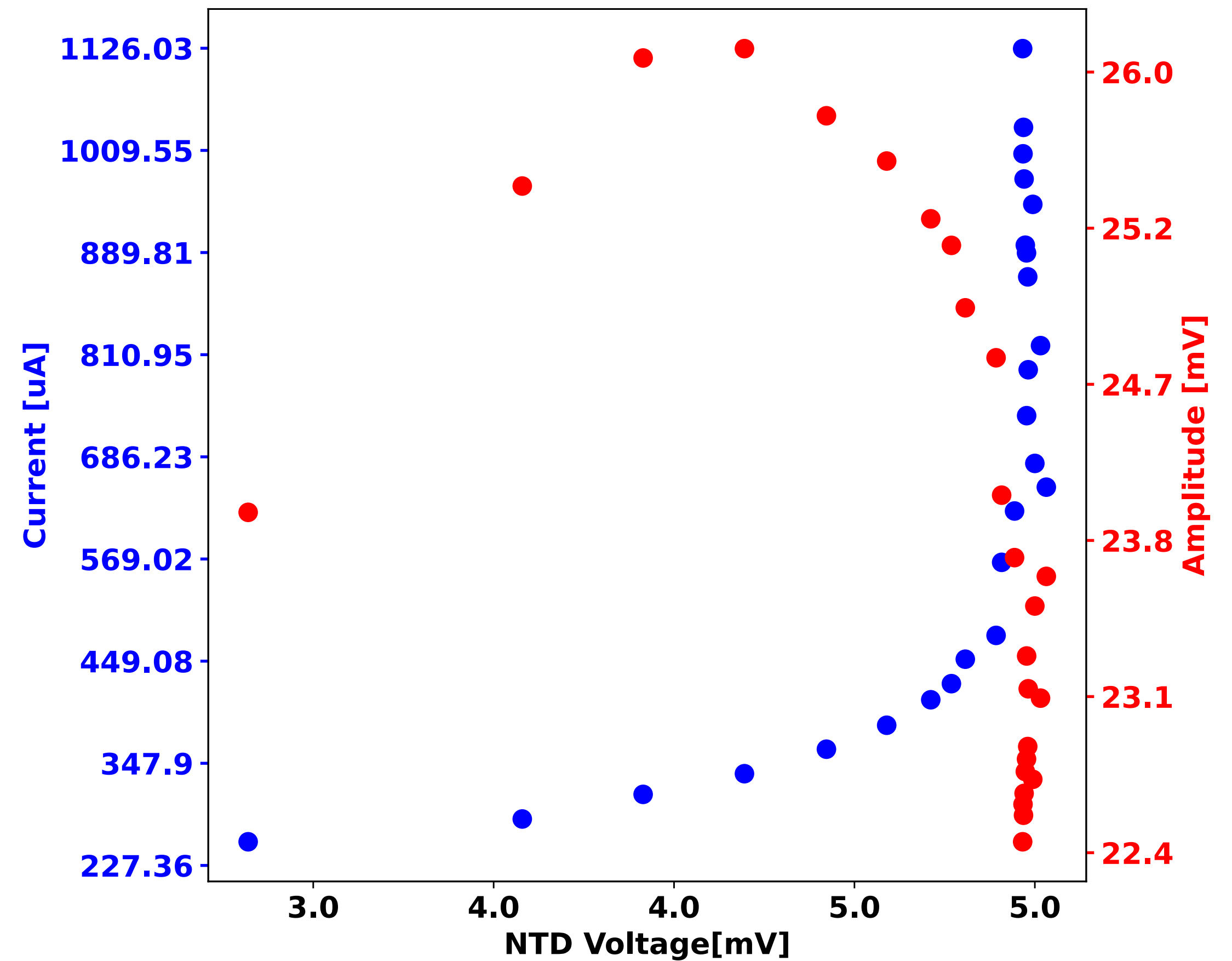
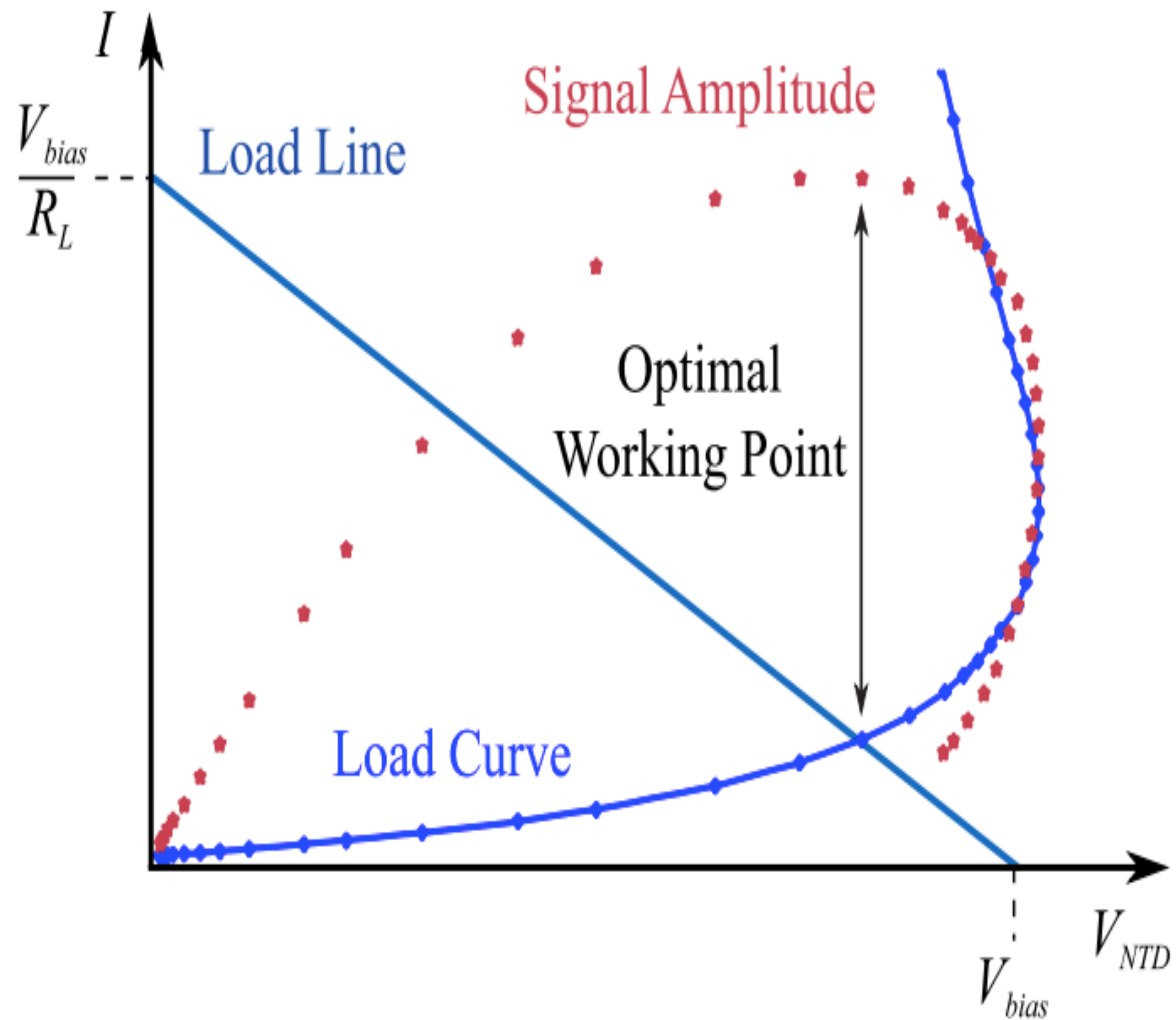




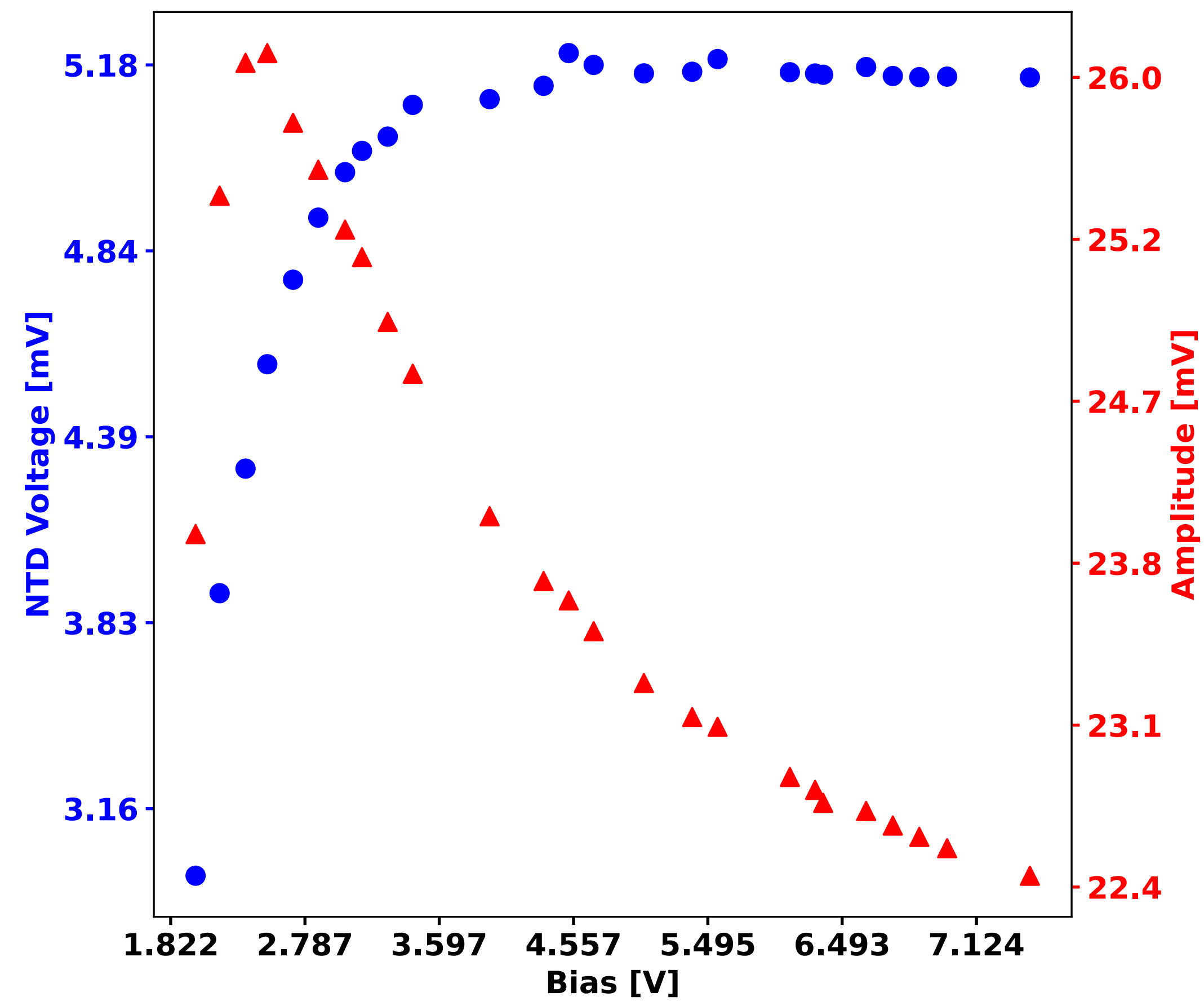
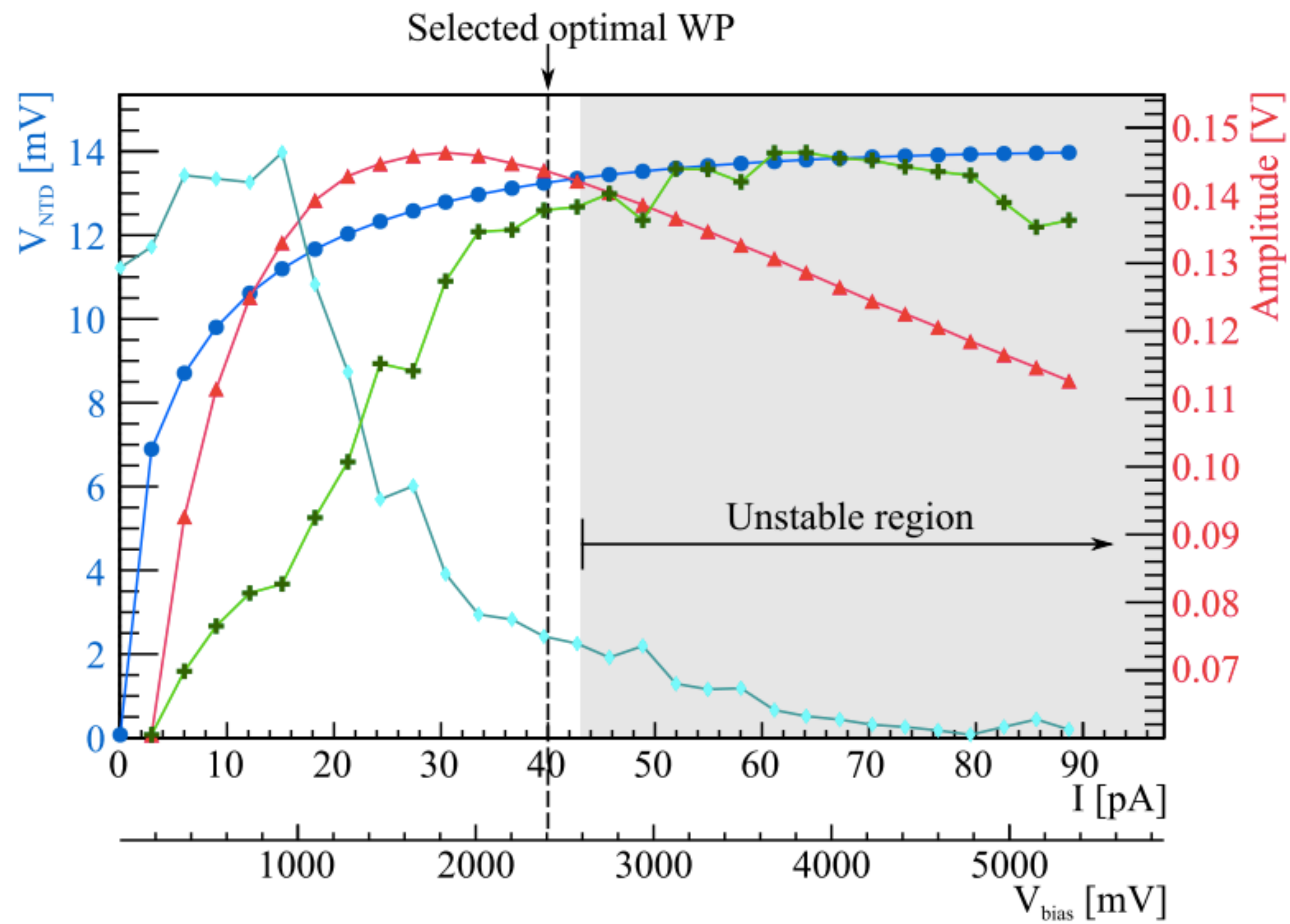
# Experimental setup



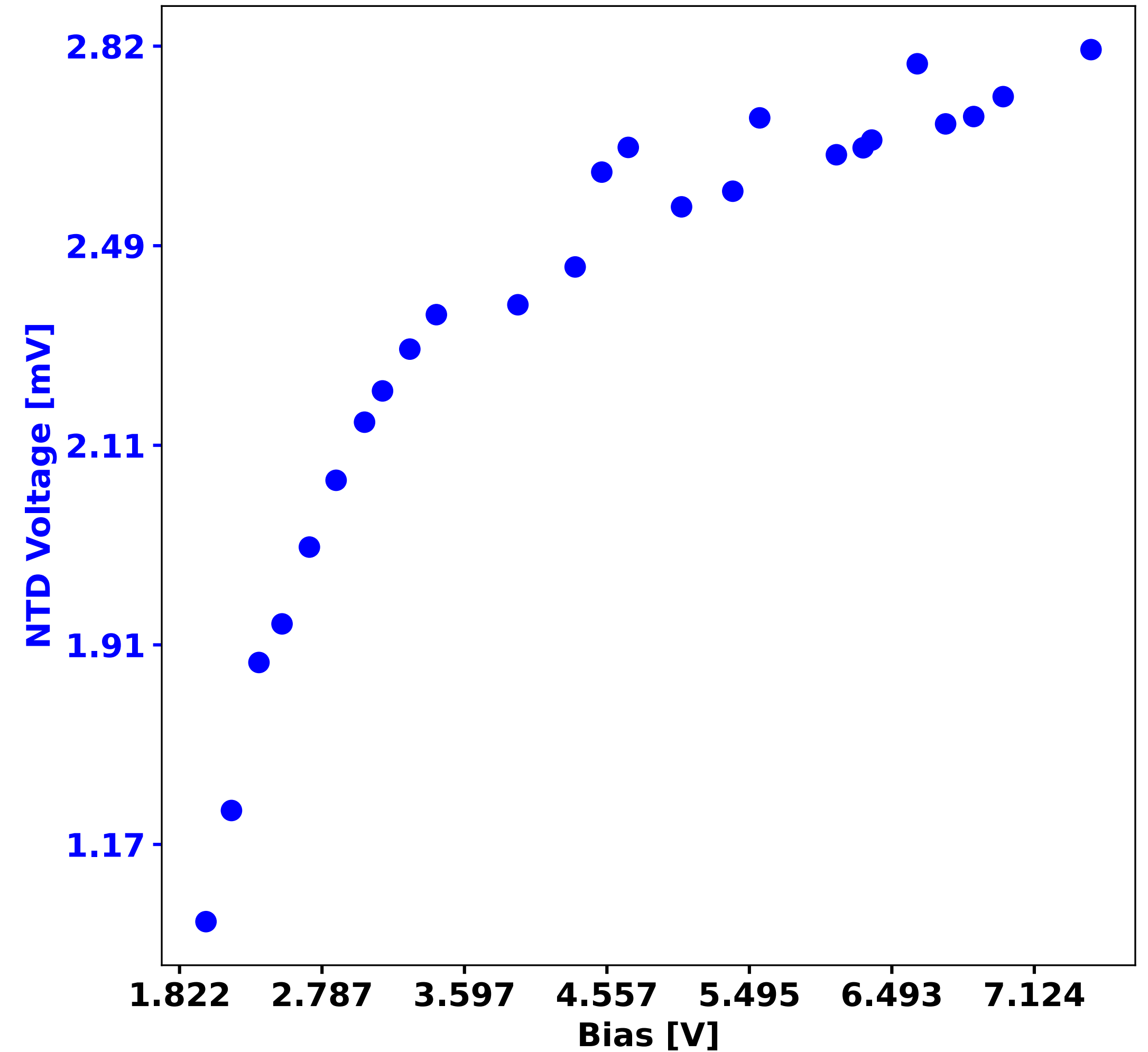
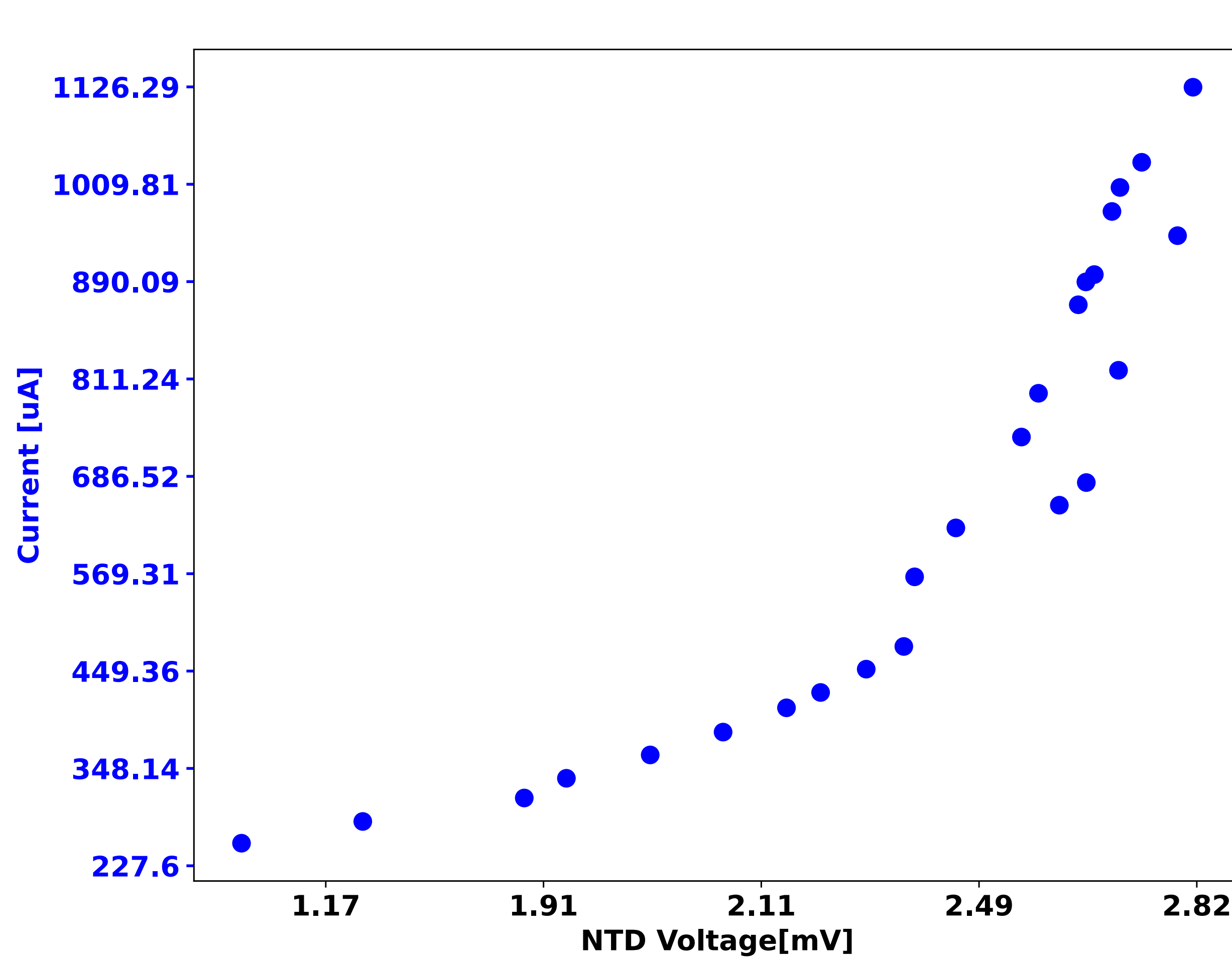
# $\text{Li}_2^{100}\text{MoO}_4$ Load Curve



# $\text{Li}_2^{100}\text{MoO}_4$ Load Curve



# Ge Light Detector Load Curve



# Calibration process: stabilisation

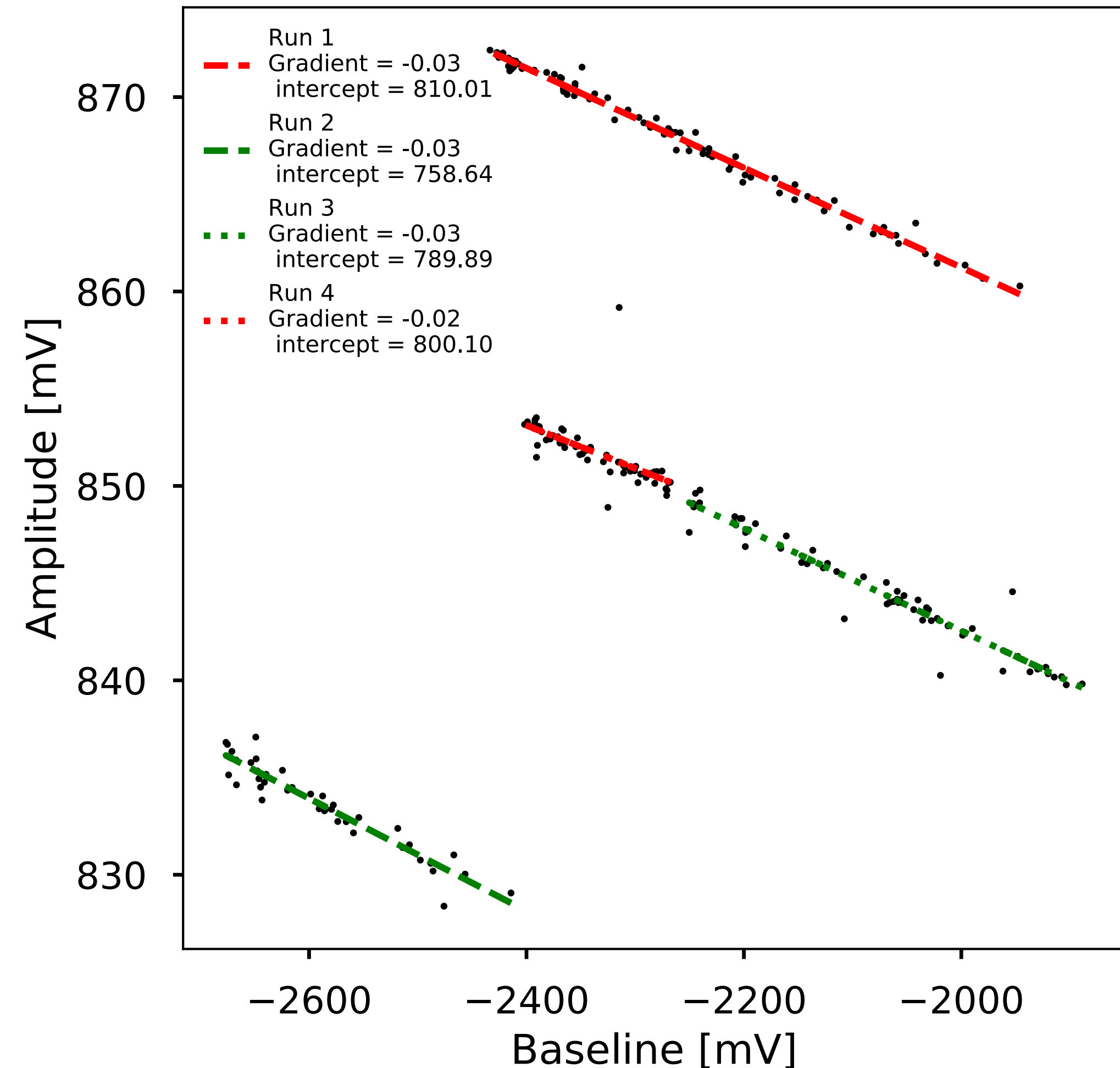


- **4 runs** of approximately 24h were taken
- **Pulses** are made applying 3.5 V across a resistor

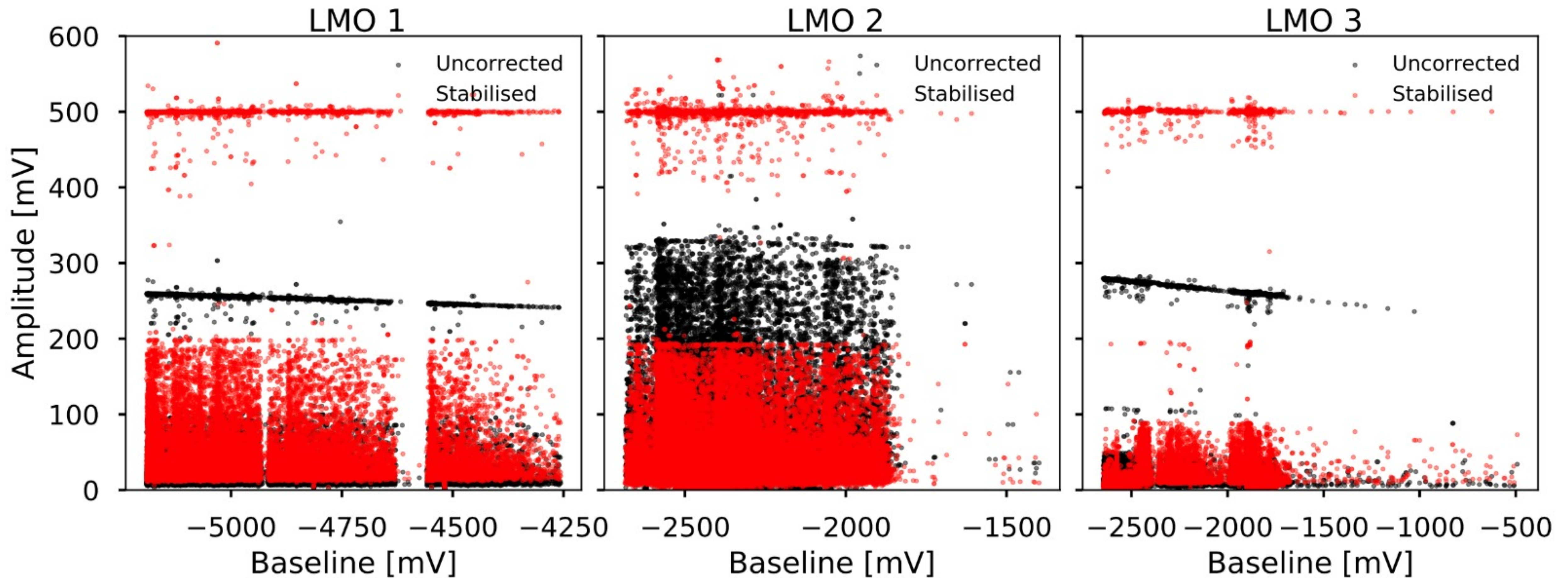


Baseline increase  $\longrightarrow$  Lower amplitude

In order to **Calibrate** the amplitude need to be **stabilised**



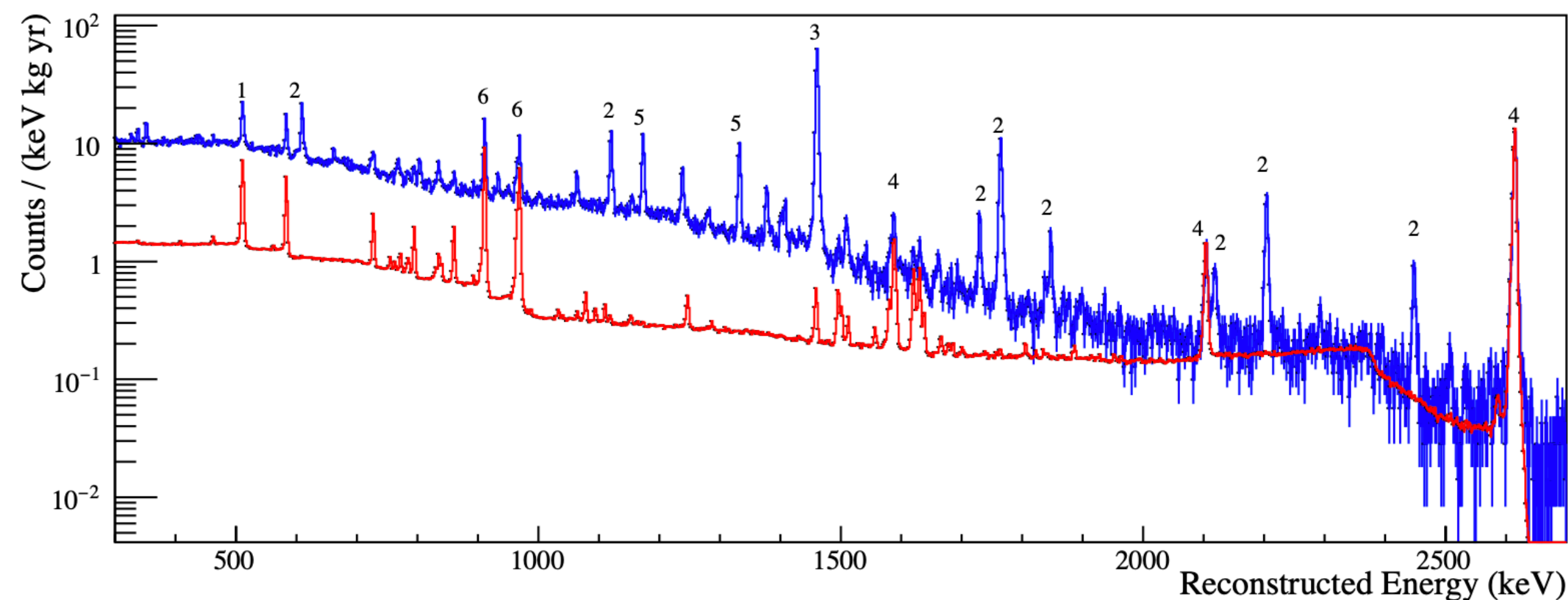
# Calibration process: stabilisation



# Calibration process: calibration



- Known radioactive decays from a  $^{232}\text{Th}$  source are used to calibrate the energy response of the detector
- A linear energy calibration is performed using the 2615 keV peak from  $^{208}\text{Tl}$
- The spectrum is cleaned using data quality cuts requiring no pile up, a cut on rise time and decay time of the pulse

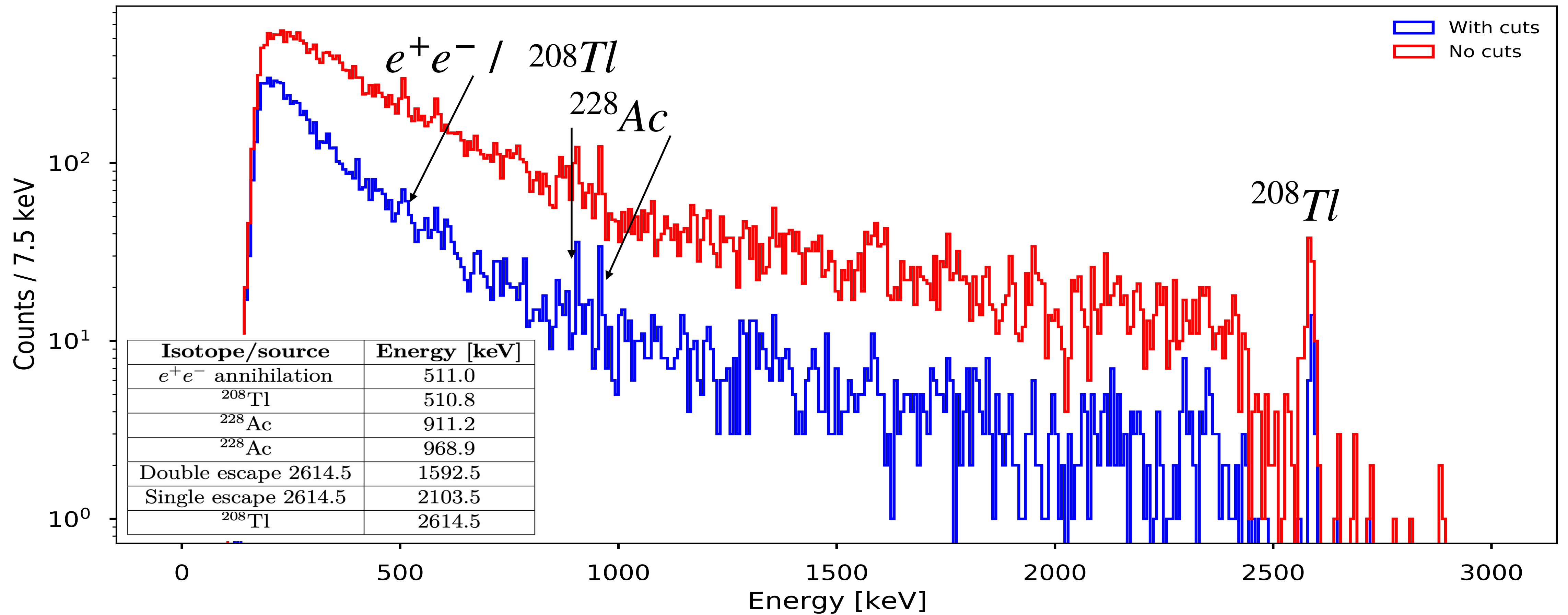


Isotope/source	Energy [keV]
$e^+e^-$ annihilation	511.0
$^{208}\text{Tl}$	510.8
$^{228}\text{Ac}$	911.2
$^{228}\text{Ac}$	968.9
Double escape 2614.5	1592.5
Single escape 2614.5	2103.5
$^{208}\text{Tl}$	2614.5

1  
6  
4

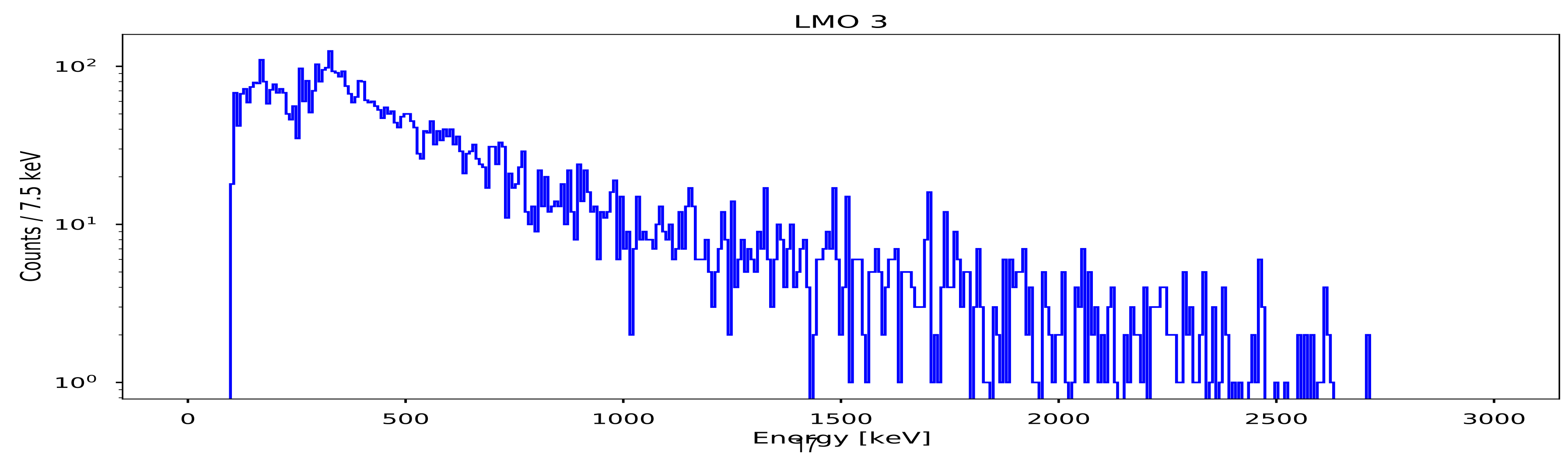
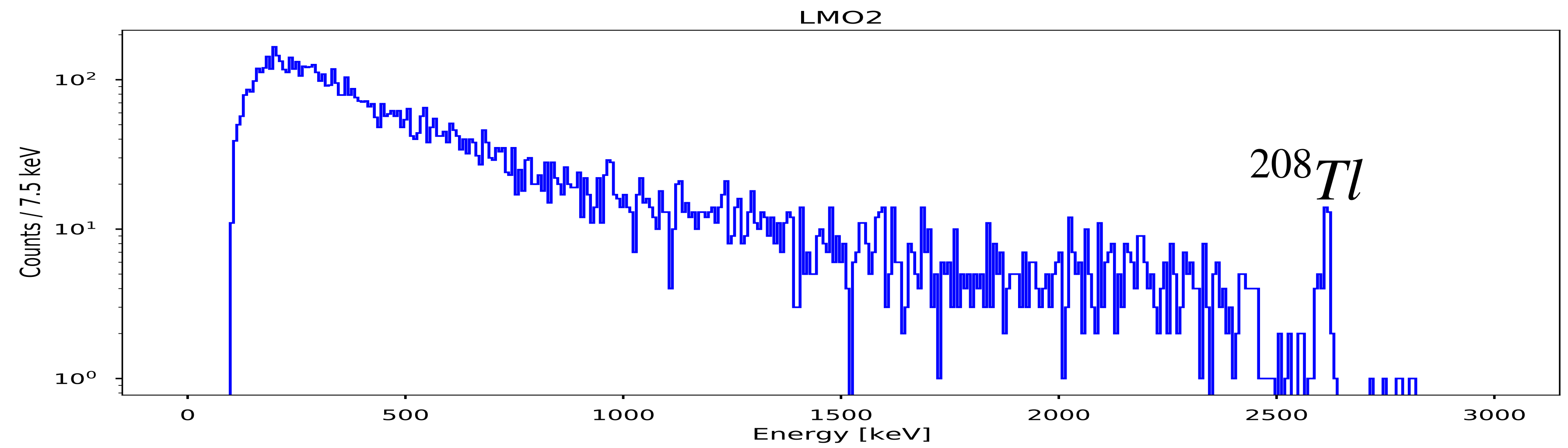
# Calibration process: calibration

LMO 1





# Calibration process: calibration



# Summary



- We have found the **optimum working point** for an LMO crystal and light detector
- We have **stabilised the amplitude** of the signal to correct for variations in temperature over the course of a run
- We have performed a successful **calibration**, using the 2615 keV Tl-208 peak in the Th-232 decay chain and resolved multiple peaks in the spectrum

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# Thank you for your attention



## CUPID's $\text{Li}_2^{100}\text{MoO}_4$ crystal calibration



Stay tuned  
Wine so serious?

