

Development of NTL light detectors for the CUPID $0\nu 2\beta$ experiment

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The next-generation experiment CUPID (Cuore Upgrade with Particle IDentification) will search for ^{100}Mo neutrinoless double beta decay ($0\nu 2\beta$) using enriched $\text{Li}_2^{100}\text{MoO}_4$ scintillating bolometers facing thin Ge cryogenic light detectors. The dual heat-light readout allows for the discrimination of the α -particles, an important background source in CUORE, CUPID's predecessor, and improves the experimental sensitivity. In addition, the Ge light detectors will be equipped with Al electrodes to amplify their signal-to-noise ratio through the so-called Neganov-Trofimov-Luke (NTL) effect. The NTL technology will be the key to reject the pileup of ^{100}Mo two neutrino double beta decay ($2\nu 2\beta$), a significant background to the $0\nu 2\beta$ search due to the relatively fast $2\nu 2\beta$ decay rate of ^{100}Mo . Currently, various developments are pursued within the collaboration to obtain the best performance from these NTL light detectors and a reliable production process. In this poster, we will present the R&D efforts with the most recent obtained results, the future objectives, and how they will help to reject pileup to keep the background level within the designed level.

Poster prize

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