

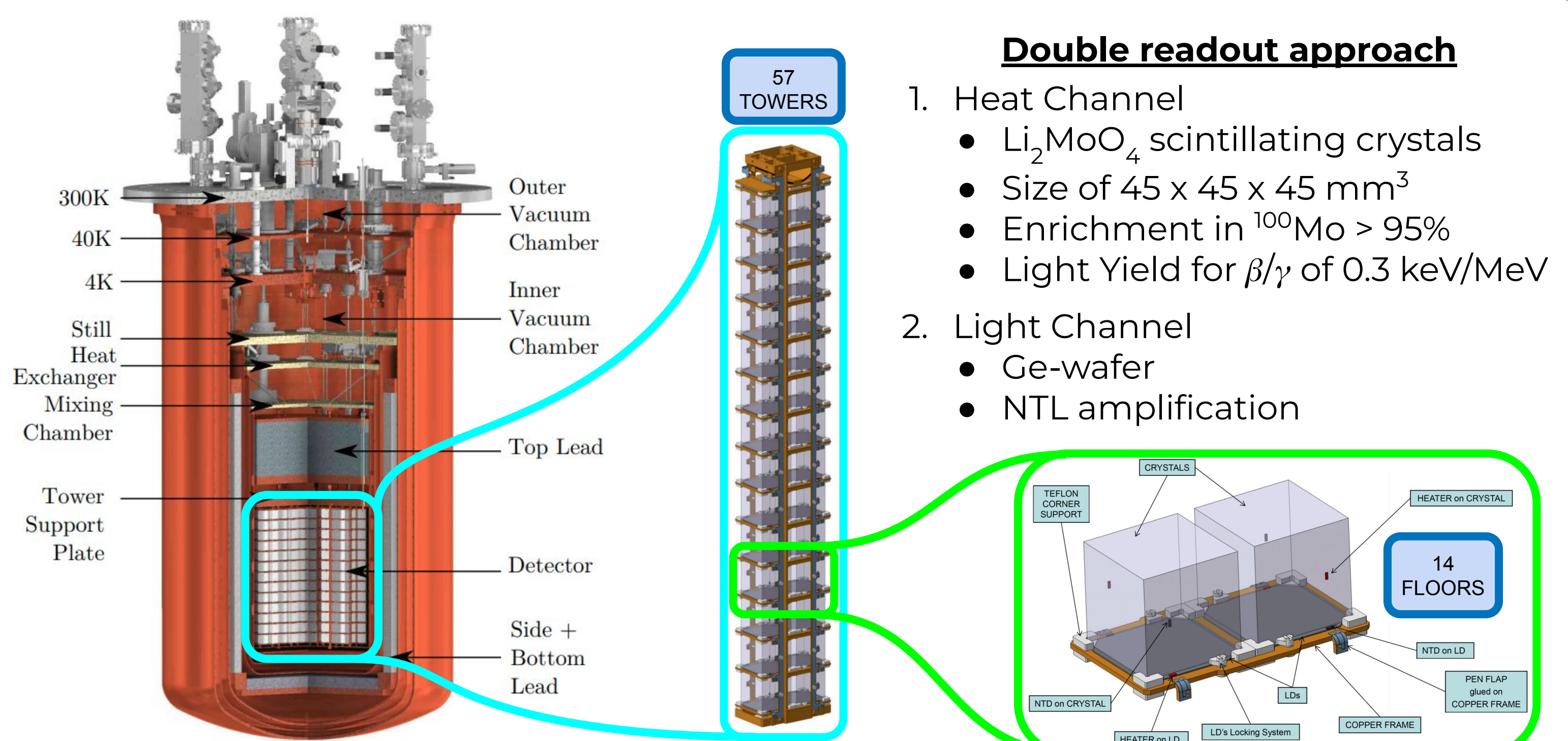
1. THE CUPID EXPERIMENT

CUORE **U**pgraded with **P**article **I**Dentification is a next-generation experiment, whose main search is the $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay of ^{100}Mo ($Q_{\beta\beta} = 3034$ keV)

- Underground experiment (LNGS, Italy)
- Bolometric technique
- Double readout of heat and light signal
- 1596 crystals of 280g each

Neutrinoless double-beta decay ($0\nu\beta\beta$) is a beyond Standard Model process :

- $\bar{\nu} \equiv \nu$ → Neutrino Nature as Majorana particle
- $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e^-$ → Leptogenesis ($\Delta L=2$)
- $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \propto G^{0\nu} \cdot |M^{0\nu}|^2 \cdot \left(\frac{m_{\beta\beta}}{m_e}\right)^2$ → Neutrino mass scaling and ordering

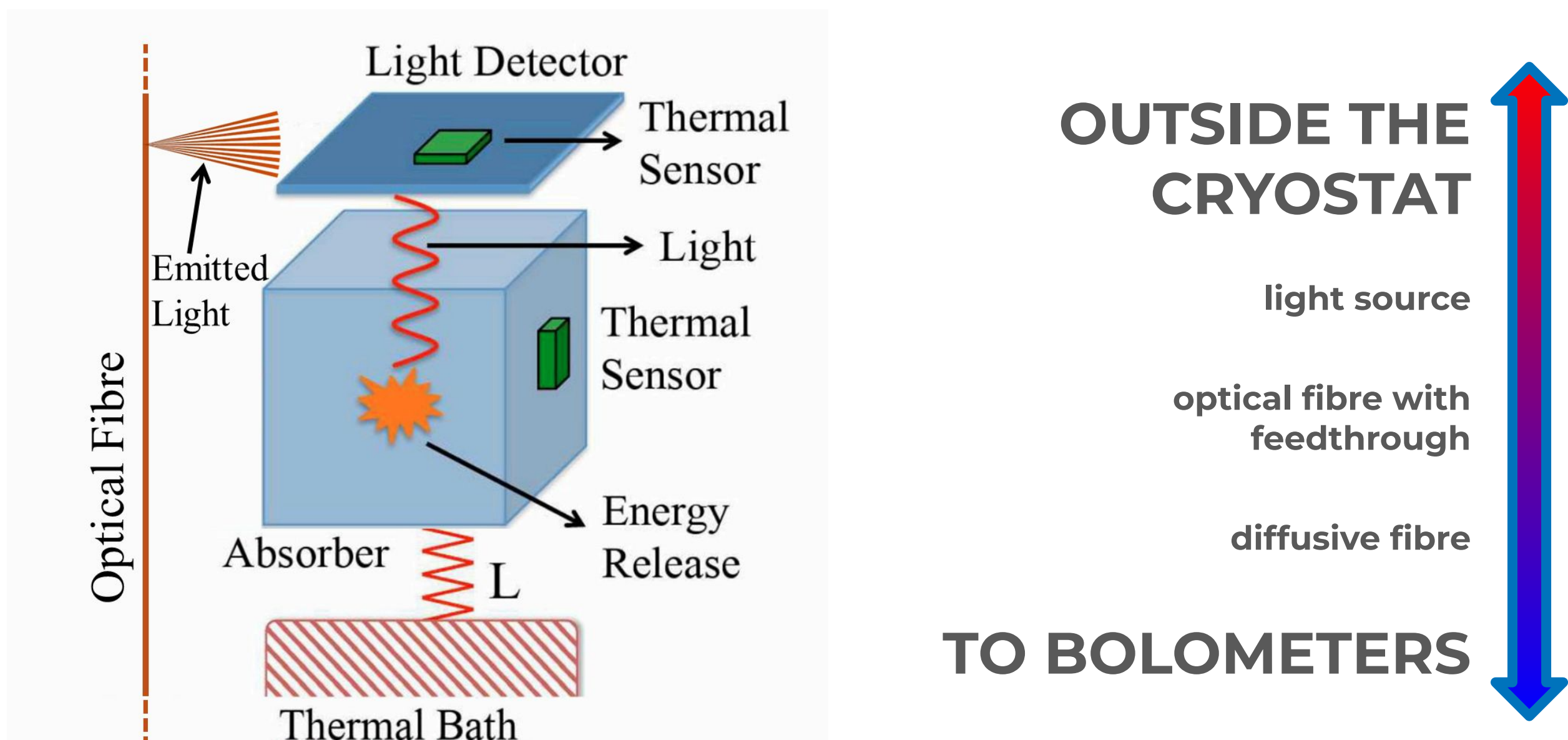


Double readout approach

- Heat Channel
 - Li_2MoO_4 scintillating crystals
 - Size of $45 \times 45 \times 45 \text{ mm}^3$
 - Enrichment in $^{100}\text{Mo} > 95\%$
 - Light Yield for β/γ of 0.3 keV/MeV
- Light Channel
 - Ge-wafer
 - NTL amplification

2. THE LIGHT INJECTION SYSTEM

A system capable to inject light pulses of a given wavelength to be absorbed by a group of LDs.

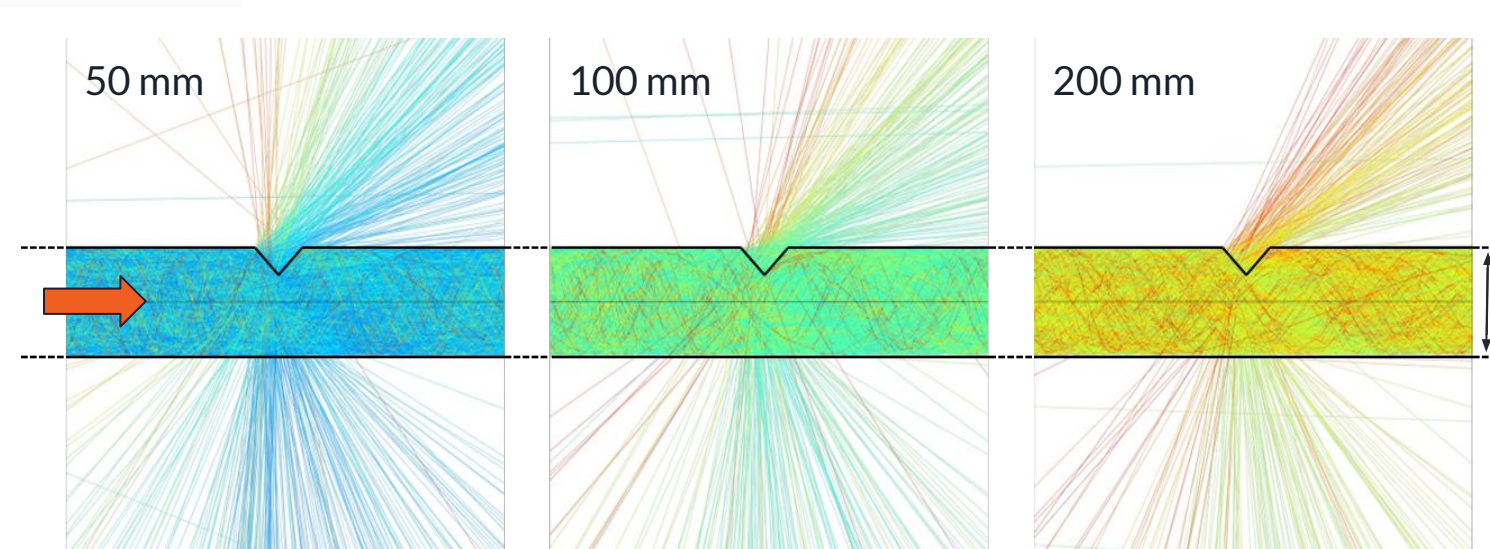


Applications

- Pile-up ID efficiency monitoring
- LD periodic regeneration
- LD stabilisation
- Energy calibration (?)

Requirements

- Multichannel
- Wavelength
- Pulse width
- Stable pulses



- Negligible impact on cryogenics
- Contribution to the background budget as small as possible
- DAQ interface

3. PHOTON STATISTICS

Given Θ as the expected number of monoenergetic photons emitted by the fibre, the observed number of photons (θ) is expected to follow a Poissonian distribution.

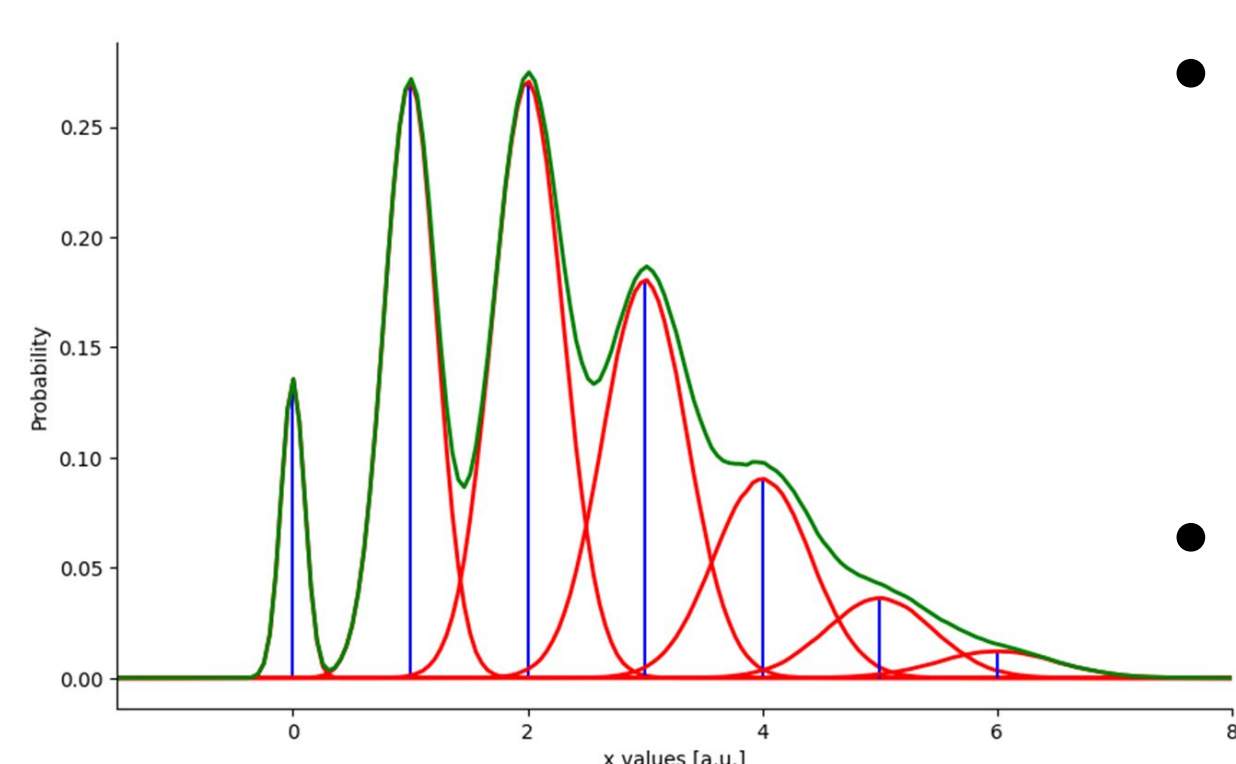
IF the photons have the same known wavelength, energy calibration can be achieved by measuring the value of Θ

HOWEVER

- The real measurable quantity X is proportional to θ through the intrinsic gain (G)

$$\Theta = \frac{\text{Mean}(X)}{G} \rightarrow \frac{[\text{Mean}(X)]^2}{\text{Var}(X)} = \frac{[G\Theta]^2}{G^2\Theta}$$
- Additional shift and smearing in the Poissonian distribution of θ due to the detector response

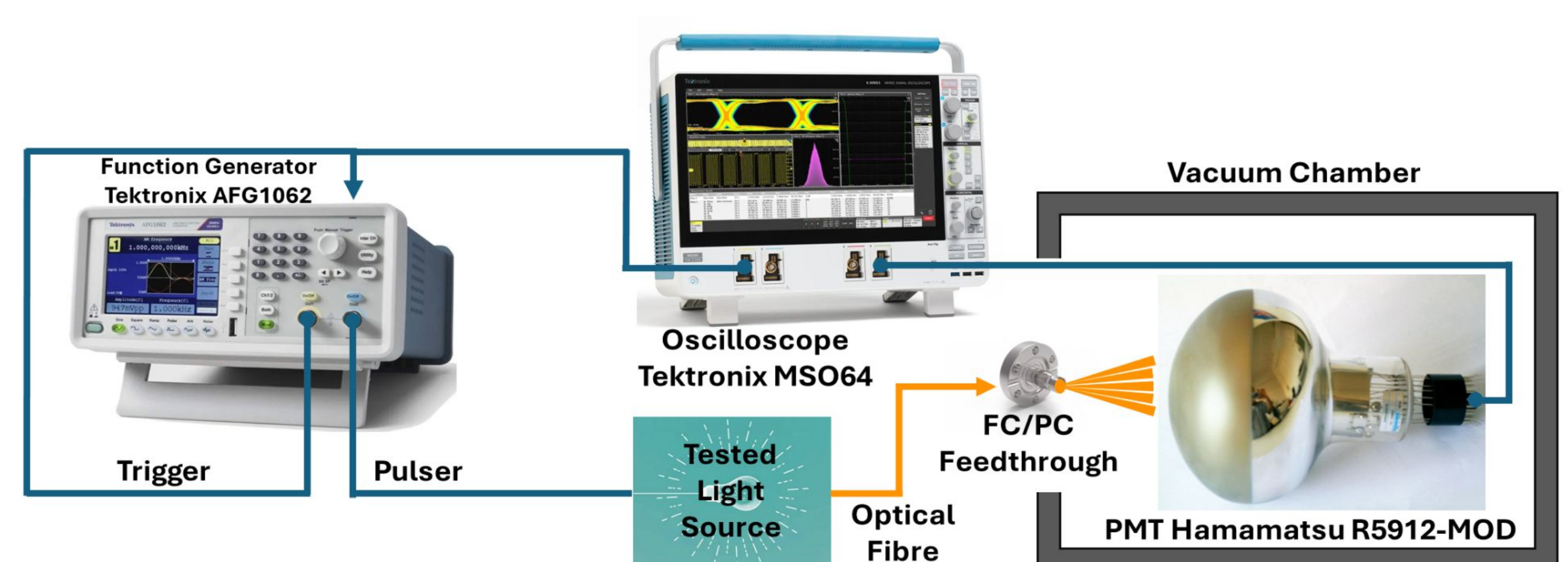
$$\text{Var}(\theta) = \sigma_{\text{NOISE}}^2 + (G^2 + \sigma_{\text{DET}}^2)\Theta$$



SO... the Poissonian term, in the variance, is no longer the only one linear in Θ
 → the reconstruct value of Θ can be an underestimation

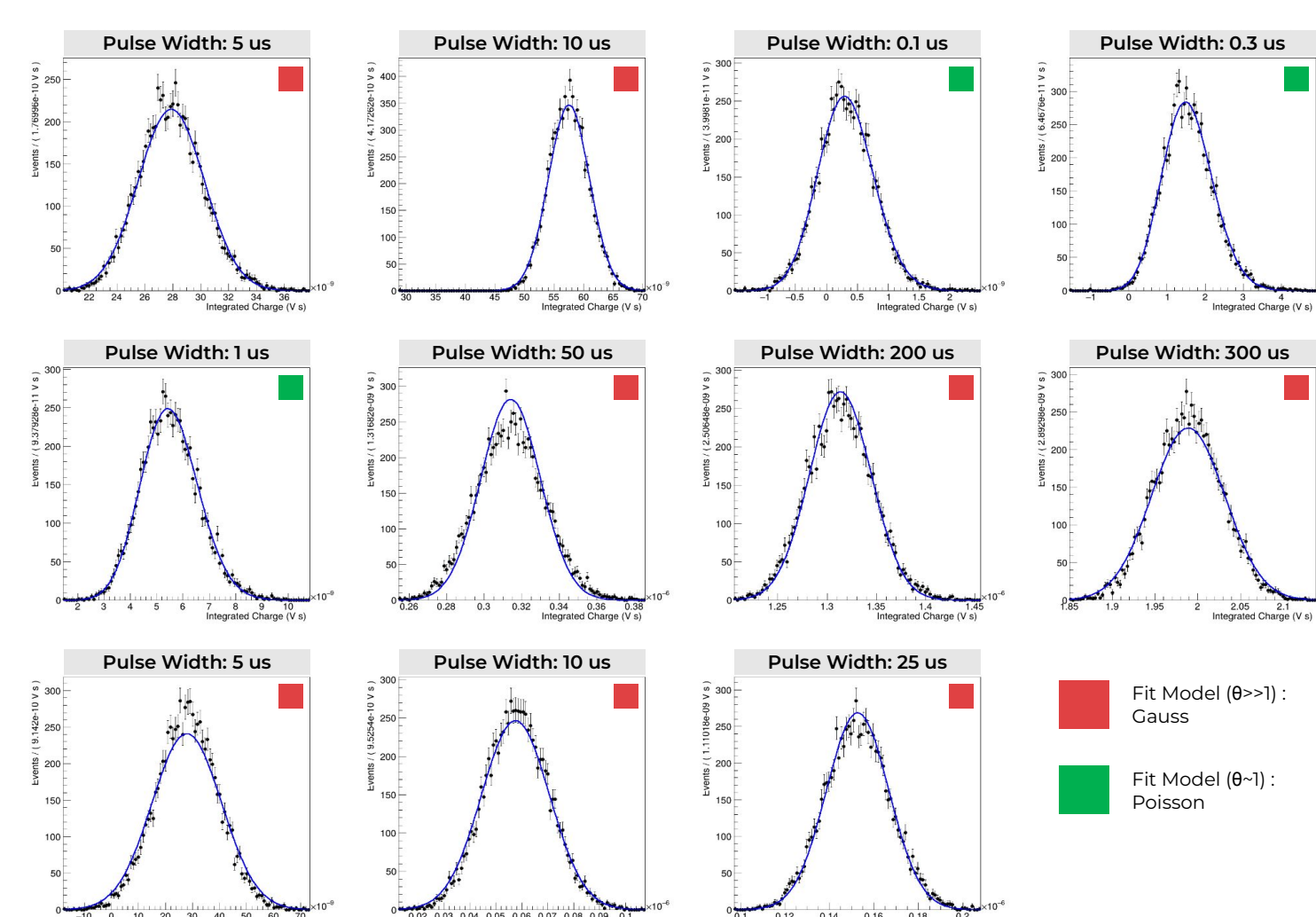
4. TEST WITH PMT IN PAVIA

Dedicated setup in Pavia with a Photomultiplier tube as light detector:
 → the gain of the PMT can be measured separately



Several tests are possible with a simple setup:

- thermal stress on the optical fibre (from room temperature down to 77K)
 - light source candidates
 - pulse generation mechanism
 - photon statistics
- supported by a wide range of literature on this topics.



Combined Fit Strategy

To resolve the single contributions to the variance with a fine (Poissonian limit) and gross (Gaussian limit) fit simultaneously.

→ fine fit: gives access to parameters like σ_{NOISE}^2 and G . Not conclusive in probing σ_{DET}^2 .

→ gross fit: can reveal $(G^2 + \sigma_{\text{DET}}^2)$ but lacks in evaluating others. Needed to probe higher order contribution to the variance.

Train of Pulses

The pulse width and the pulse area, i.e. Θ , are not necessary linear.

- constructing a longer pulse by sub sequencing identical pulses can correct such deviation
- the detector is blind to the single pulses and see the train as a whole

Works in progress

- notches on the fiber to direct the light onto the detectors
- constraints on the materials requirements for the system
- thermal stress on the optical fibre (down to 77K)

→ near-future validation with the test of a single CUPID tower

