





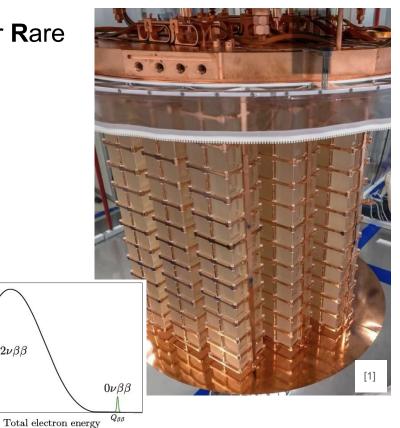
# **CUORE-CUPID Hands-on**

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#### CUORE

Cryogenics Underground Observatory for Rare **E**vents

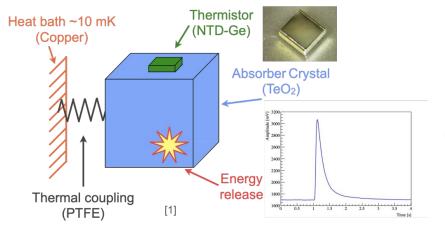
Main goal:  $0v\beta\beta$  in  $^{130}$ Te ( $Q_{\beta\beta}$  2527.5 keV)

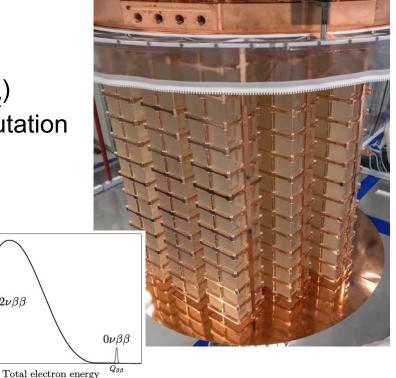


 $2\nu\beta\beta$ 

#### CUORE

- Cryogenics Underground Observatory for Rare **E**vents
- Main goal: 0vββ in  $^{130}$ Te ( $Q_{\beta\beta}$  2527.5 keV)
- Detectors → cryogenic bolometers (TeO<sub>2</sub>)
- The thermal sensor is a Neutron Transmutation Doped (NTD) Ge thermistor



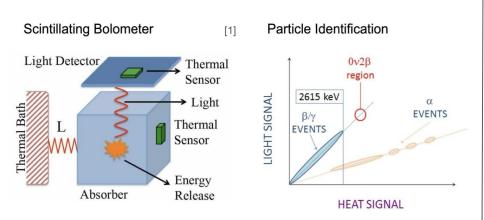


 $2\nu\beta\beta$ 

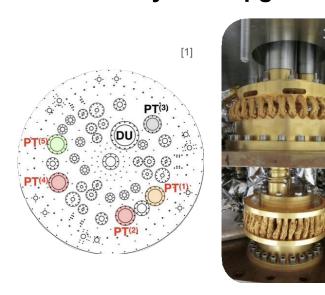
# The upgrades we focused on



#### **Cryostat upgrades**



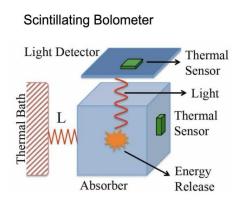
Crystal dismounting and calibration spectra fitting

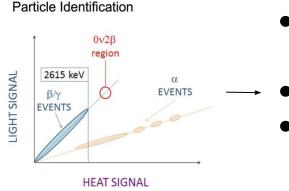


Study of aluminum thermal connectors

# The upgrades we focused on

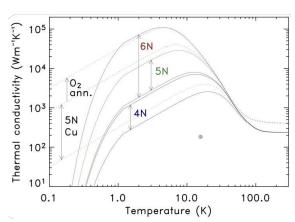
# background rejection





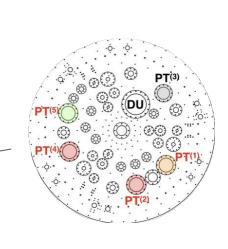
- Cuore Upgrade with Particle
  IDentification
  - 0νββ in  $^{100}$ Mo( $Q_{\beta\beta}$ 3034 keV)
- Scintillating bolometers: particle discrimination via Ge LD

# The current upgrades we focused on



- Good thermal conductivity
- Strong mechanical coupling
- More flexible
- Foresee vibration transmission reduction

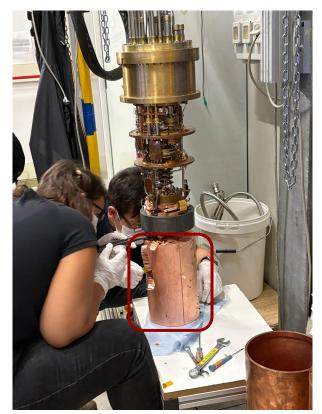
#### **Cryostat upgrades**





Study of aluminum thermal connectors

## Hands on the detector: Cryostat & Cleanroom







CUPID-CCVR Hall C

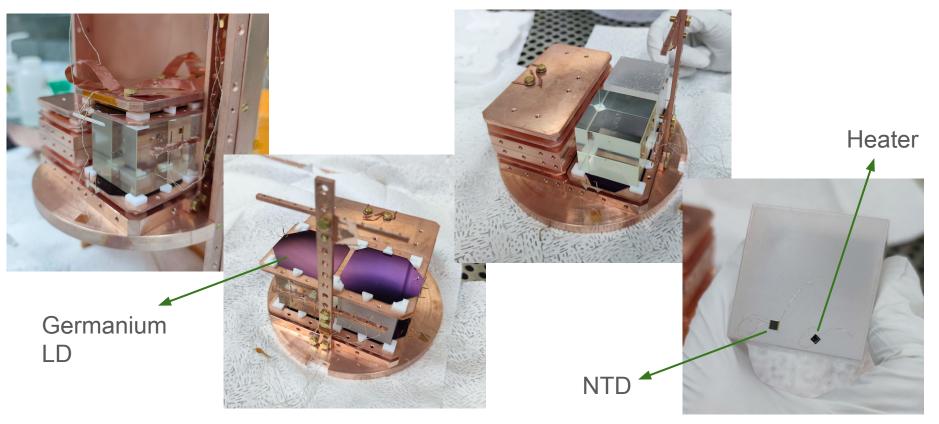
## Hands on the detector: Cryostat & Cleanroom







## Hands on the detector: Cryostat & Cleanroom

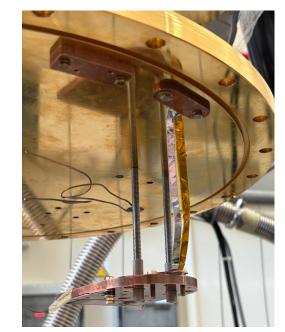


# The Aluminium strip crafting and mounting in the Pulse Tube Cryocooler System



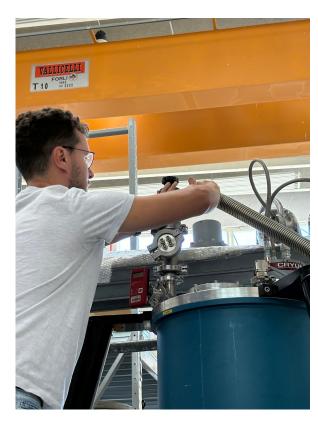






## Leak detection of the cryostat



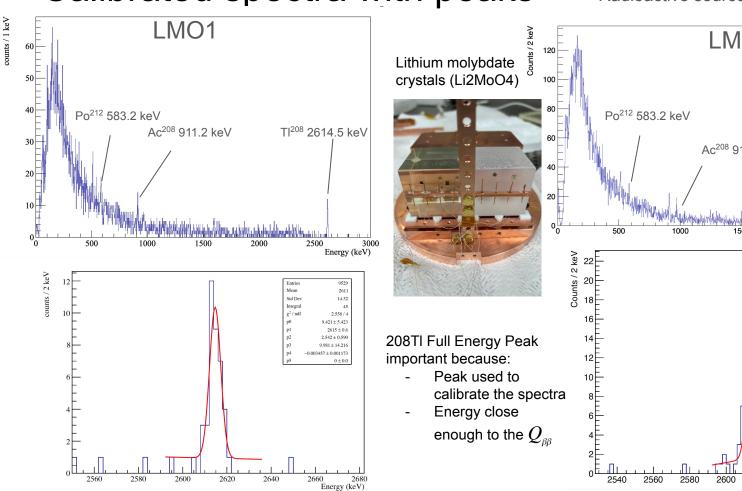


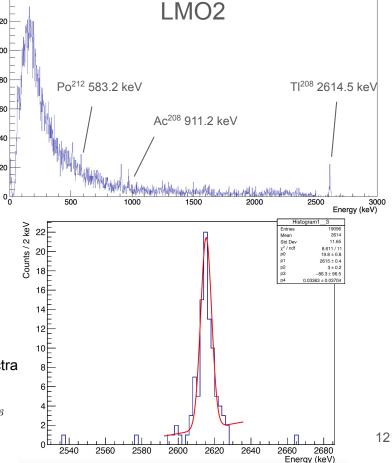




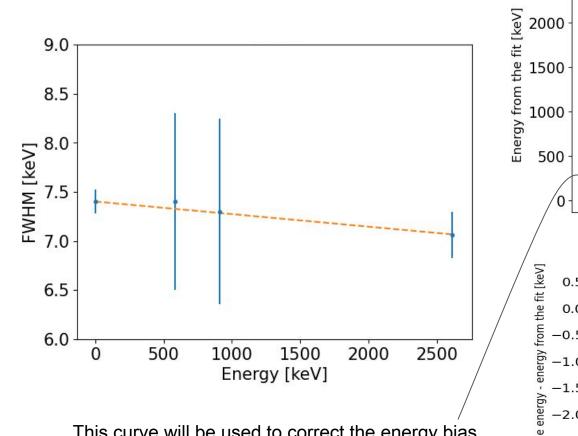
## Calibrated spectra with peaks

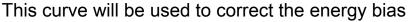


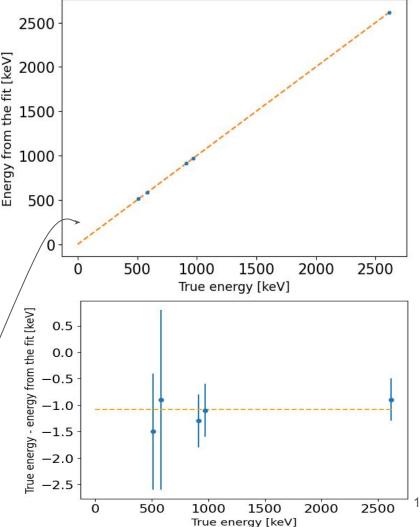


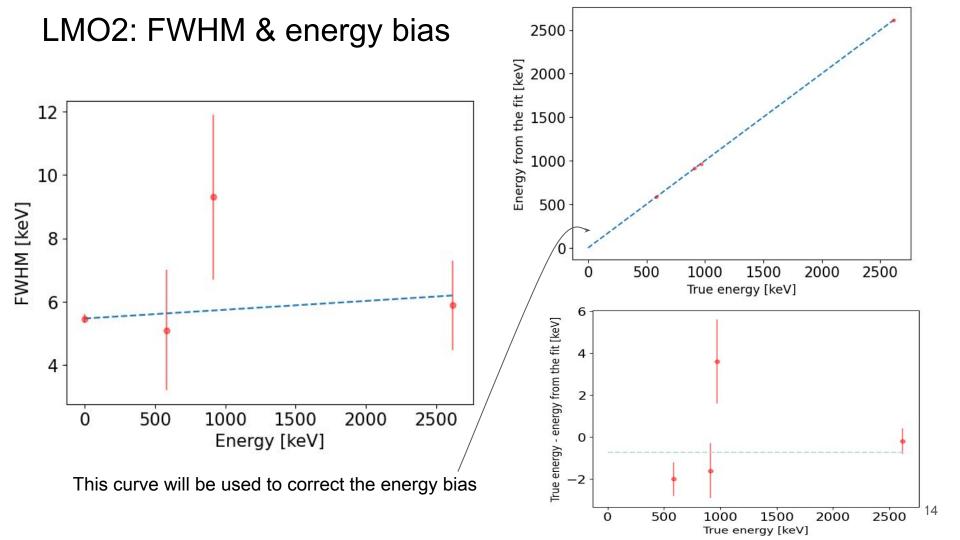


# LMO1: FWHM & energy bias









#### Study of aluminium thermalisations

The goal is to measure the thermal conductivity of aluminium-6N from 4 K to ~10 K with the Pulse Tube Cryocooler System in hall di montaggio.

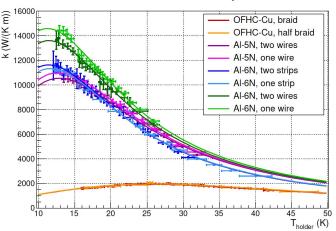
We crafted Al-6N strips as in the photo and mounted one of it in the cryostat, with one end attached to the 4 K stage and the other to the holder equipped with a heater.

#### Idea of the measurement:

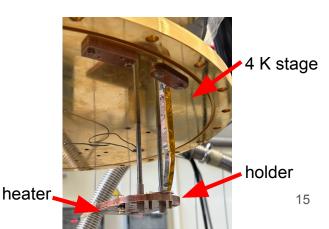
- Evaluate the thermal conductance (thermal conductivity+geometric factor) of the strip at different temperatures.
- Cut one of the two substrips and measure the thermal conductance at different temperatures again → in this way, we decouple the contribution of boundary resistances.
- 3. Plus, by knowing the dimensions of the Al strip, we are able to estimate the intrinsic thermal conductivity of the Al-6N.



#### Thermal conductivity



[2] "The role of marine microseisms in shaping the performance of CUORE and advancements for CUPID experiment" S. Quitadamo



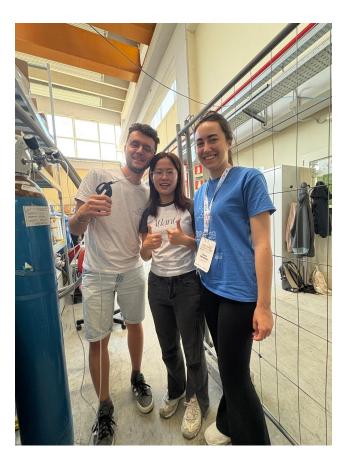
### Summary

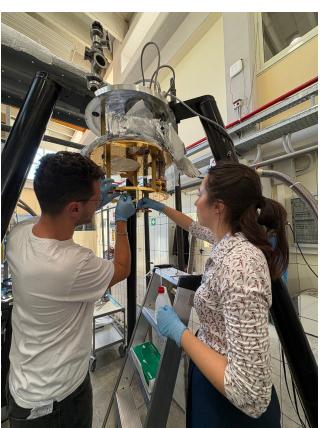
#### 1) First part:

- We visited the underground cleanroom, dismounted two crystals under test to be used in CUPID
- We evaluated the energy resolution & energy bias of the two detectors, and extracted the curves used to correct the energy bias

#### 2) Second part:

- We crafted the aluminium-6N thermalisations and mounted one of them in the cryostat in hall di montaggio with the goal of measure its thermal conductivity under 10 K → Problem with the cooling process
- We found a leak in the cryostat with the leak checker \(\omega\)
- The project will continue with cooling down the cryostat and taking data to reconstruct the thermal conductivity curve under 10 K





## THANKS!!!

# **BACKUP**

