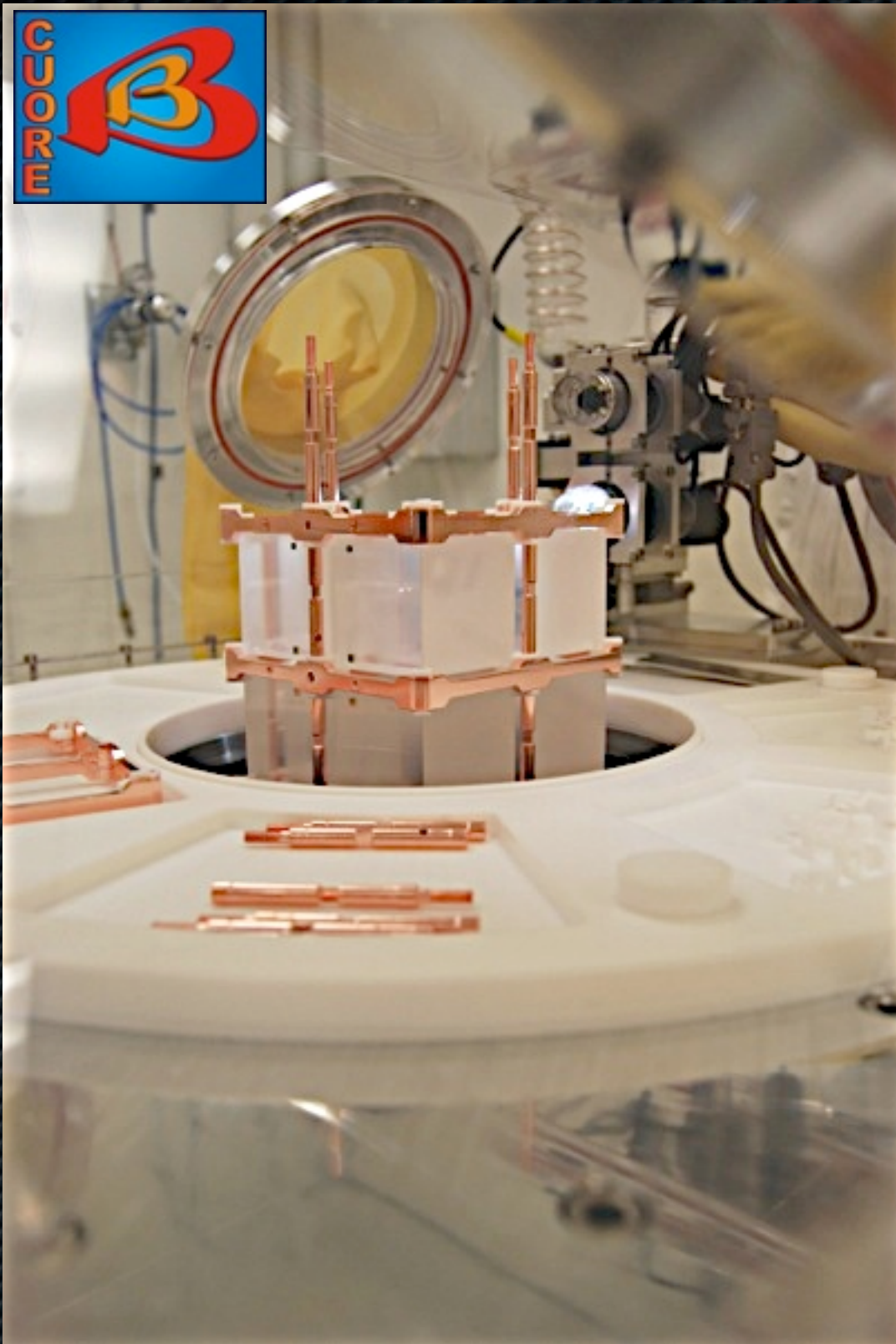




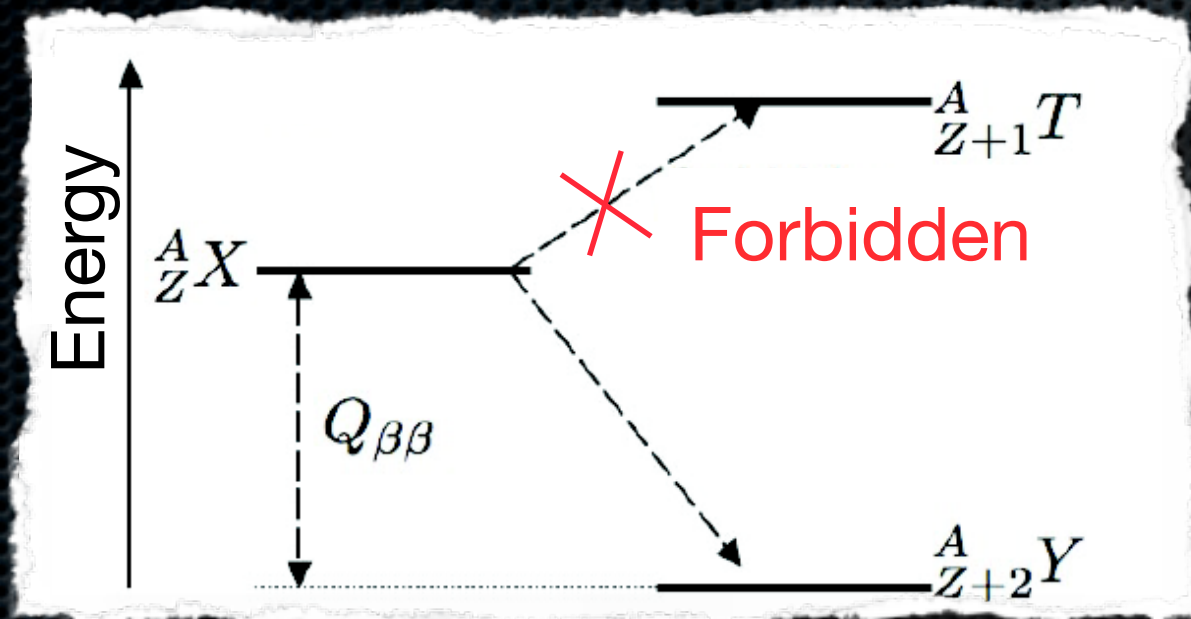
CUORE-0 and CUORE for DBD: status and plans

Filippo Orio
(INFN Rome)



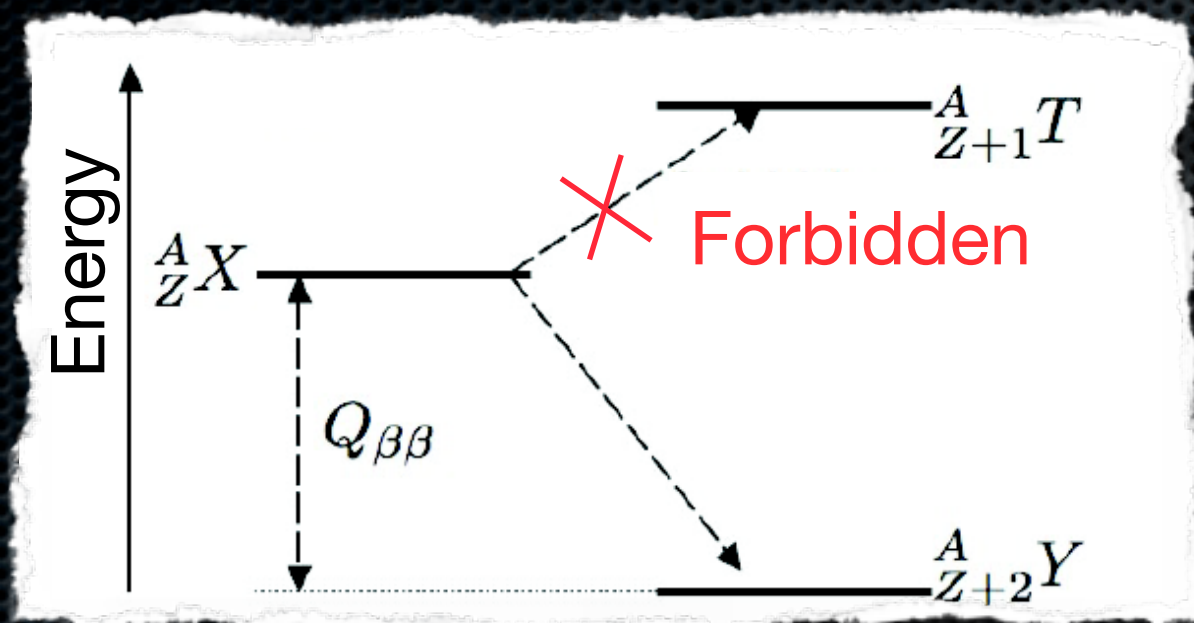
on behalf of the CUORE collaboration

The Double Beta Decay



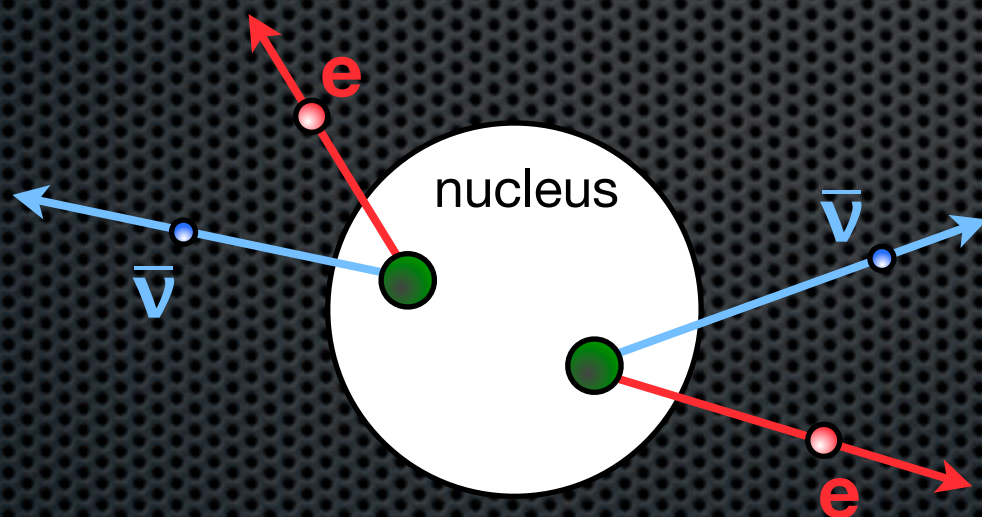
Extremely rare decay,
possible only in few
isotopes in which single β
decay is forbidden

The Double Beta Decay



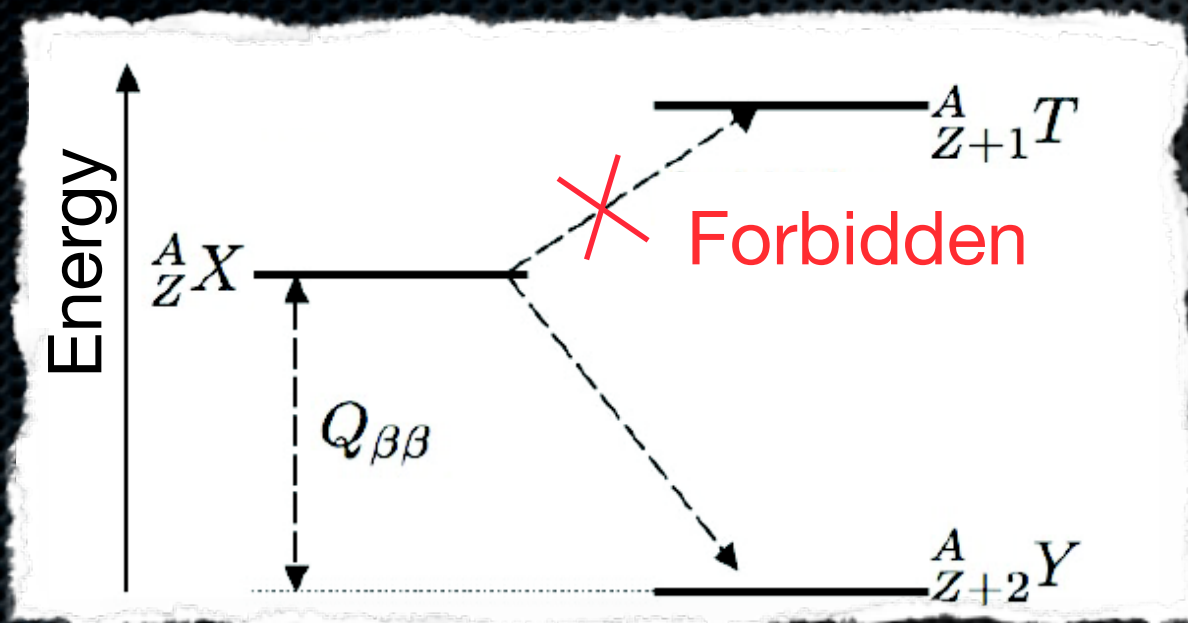
Extremely rare decay,
possible only in few
isotopes in which single β
decay is forbidden

With neutrinos (2vDBD)



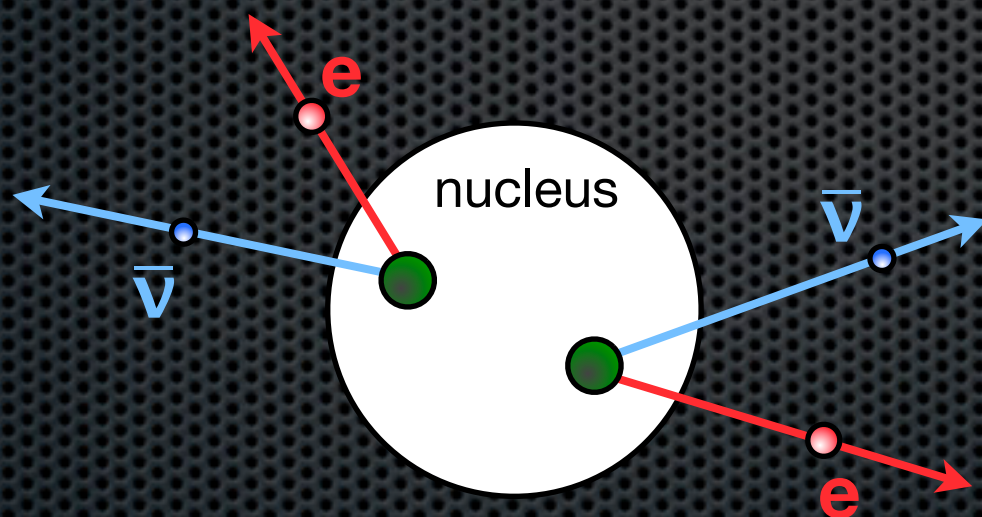
Allowed by Standard Model and
experimentally observed

The Double Beta Decay



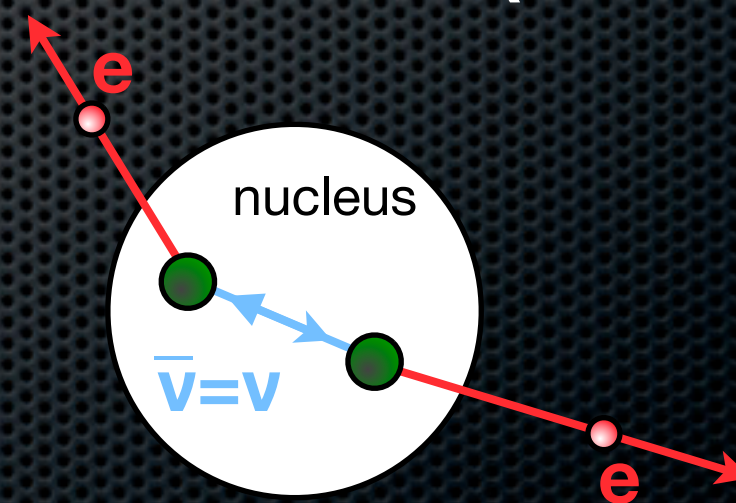
Extremely rare decay, possible only in few isotopes in which single β decay is forbidden

With neutrinos (2 ν DBD)



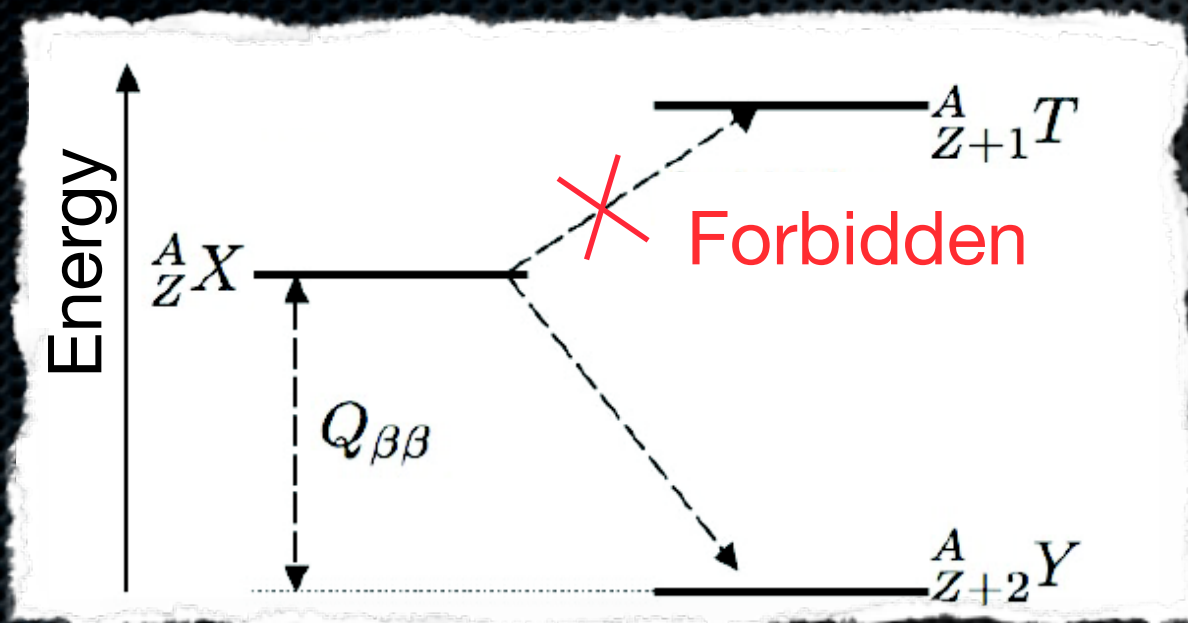
Allowed by Standard Model and experimentally observed

Neutrinoless (0 ν DBD)



Not allowed by Standard Model and not observed yet (except one controversial claim)

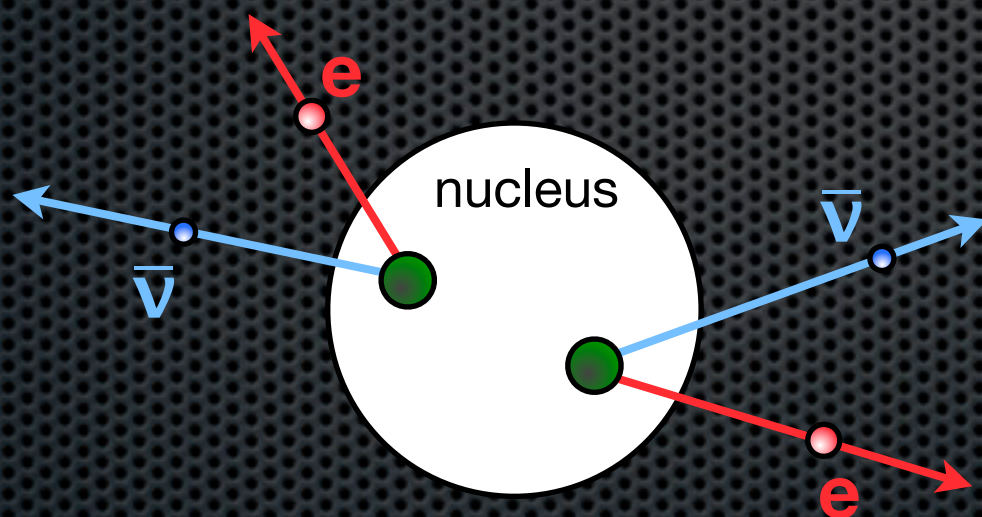
The Double Beta Decay



If $0\nu\text{DBD}$ is observed:

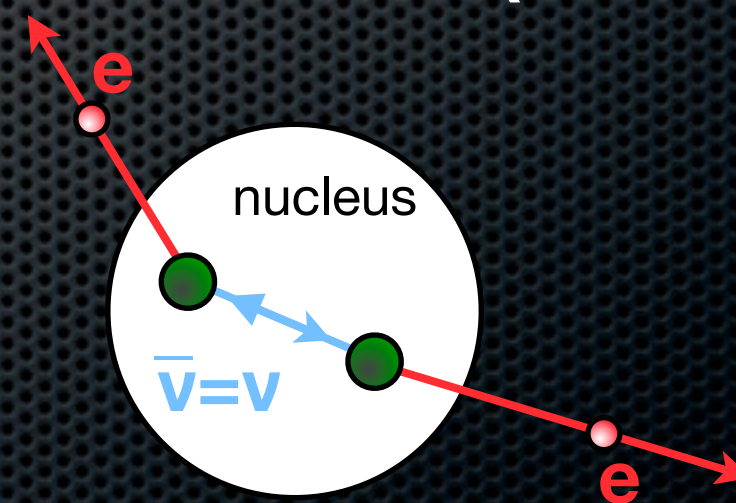
- ✓ Majorana neutrino
- ✓ Neutrino mass measurement
- ✓ Lepton number violation

With neutrinos ($2\nu\text{DBD}$)



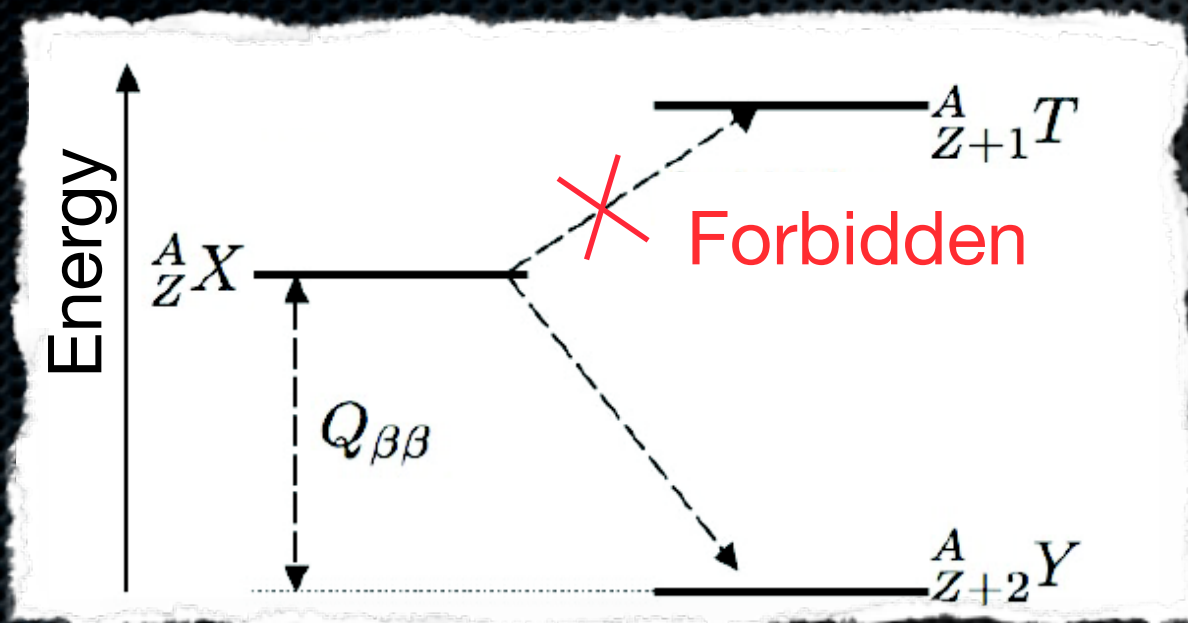
Allowed by Standard Model and experimentally observed

Neutrinoless ($0\nu\text{DBD}$)



Not allowed by Standard Model and not observed yet (except one controversial claim)

The Double Beta Decay



If $0\nu\text{DBD}$ is observed:

- ✓ Majorana neutrino
- ✓ Neutrino mass measurement
- ✓ Lepton number violation

Experiments measure
the process half-time ($T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$)

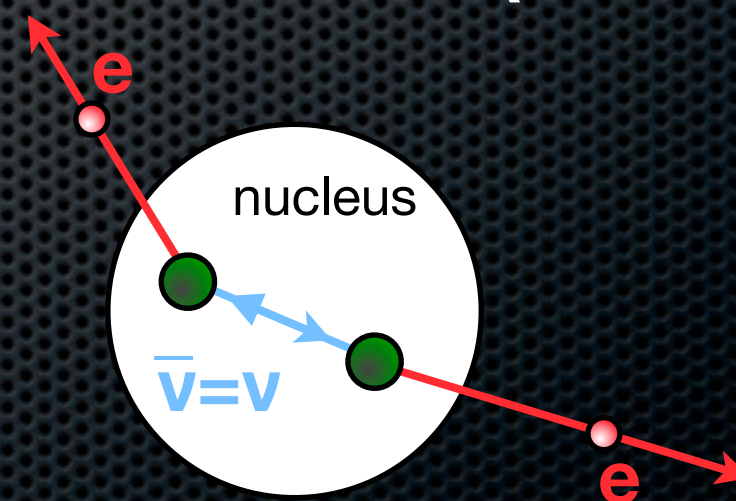
$$\frac{1}{T_{1/2}^{0\nu}} = G(Q, Z) |M_{nucl}|^2 |m_{\beta\beta}|^2$$

Phase space
factor ($\propto Q^5$)

Nuclear
Matrix
Element

Effective
neutrino
mass

Neutrinoless ($0\nu\text{DBD}$)



Not allowed by Standard Model and
not observed yet (except one
controversial claim)

Experimental approaches for $0\nu\text{DBD}$

The diagram illustrates the experimental approach for $0\nu\text{DBD}$ by presenting a formula with its variables labeled. The formula is:

$$S^{0\nu} = \ln 2 N_A \frac{\eta}{A} \sqrt{\frac{M t}{b \Delta E}} \epsilon$$

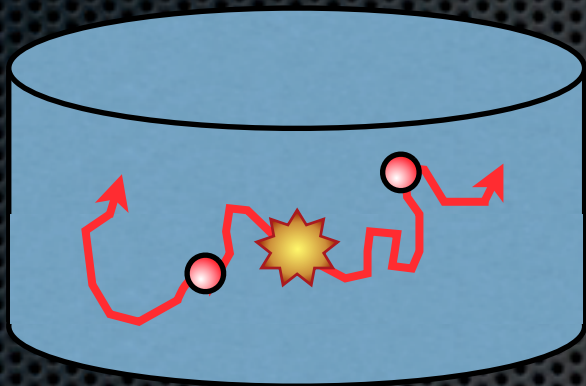
The variables and their units are labeled as follows:

- Isotopic abundance** points to η .
- Detector mass (kg)** points to M .
- Measurement time (y)** points to t .
- Atomic mass** points to A .
- Background (counts/keV/kg/y)** points to b .
- Energy Resolution (keV)** points to ΔE .
- Efficiency** points to ϵ .

Experimental approaches for 0νDBD

$$S^{0\nu} = \ln 2 N_A \frac{\eta}{A} \sqrt{\frac{M t}{b \Delta E}} \epsilon$$

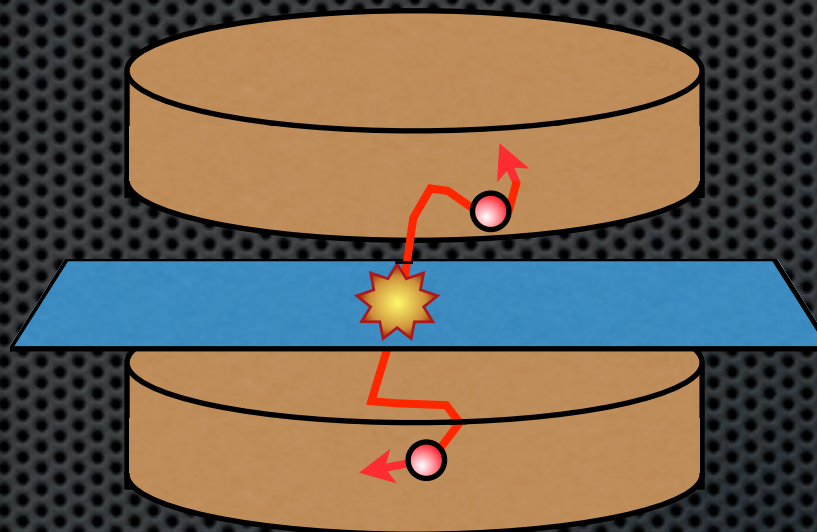
Calorimetry



Emitter = Detector

Very high efficiency
Good energy resolution
Large active mass
No possibility of
background discrimination

Tracking



Emitter ≠ Detector

Low geometric efficiency
Poor energy resolution
Reduced active mass
Background discrimination
based on event topology

Loaded liquid scintillator

Pre-existing experiments
Large active mass
Bad energy resolution
No possibility of background
discrimination

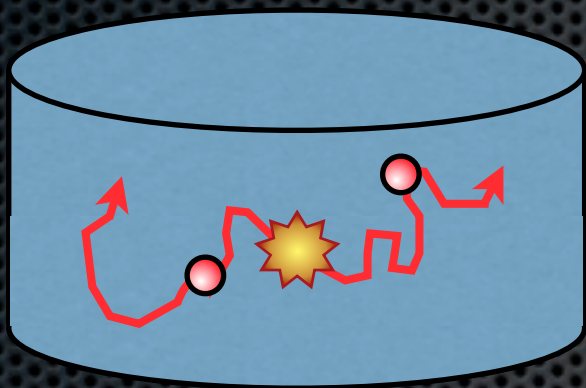
Time projection chambers

Background discrimination
based on event topology

Experimental approaches for 0νDBD

$$S^{0\nu} = \ln 2 N_A \frac{\eta}{A} \sqrt{\frac{M t}{b \Delta E}} \epsilon$$

Calorimetry



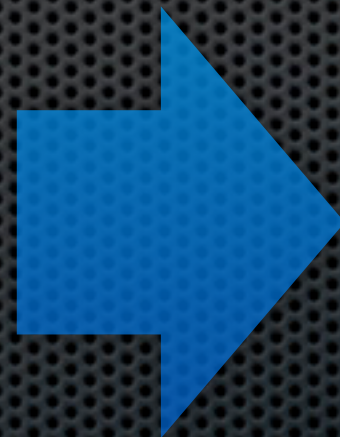
Emitter = Detector

Very high efficiency

Good energy resolution

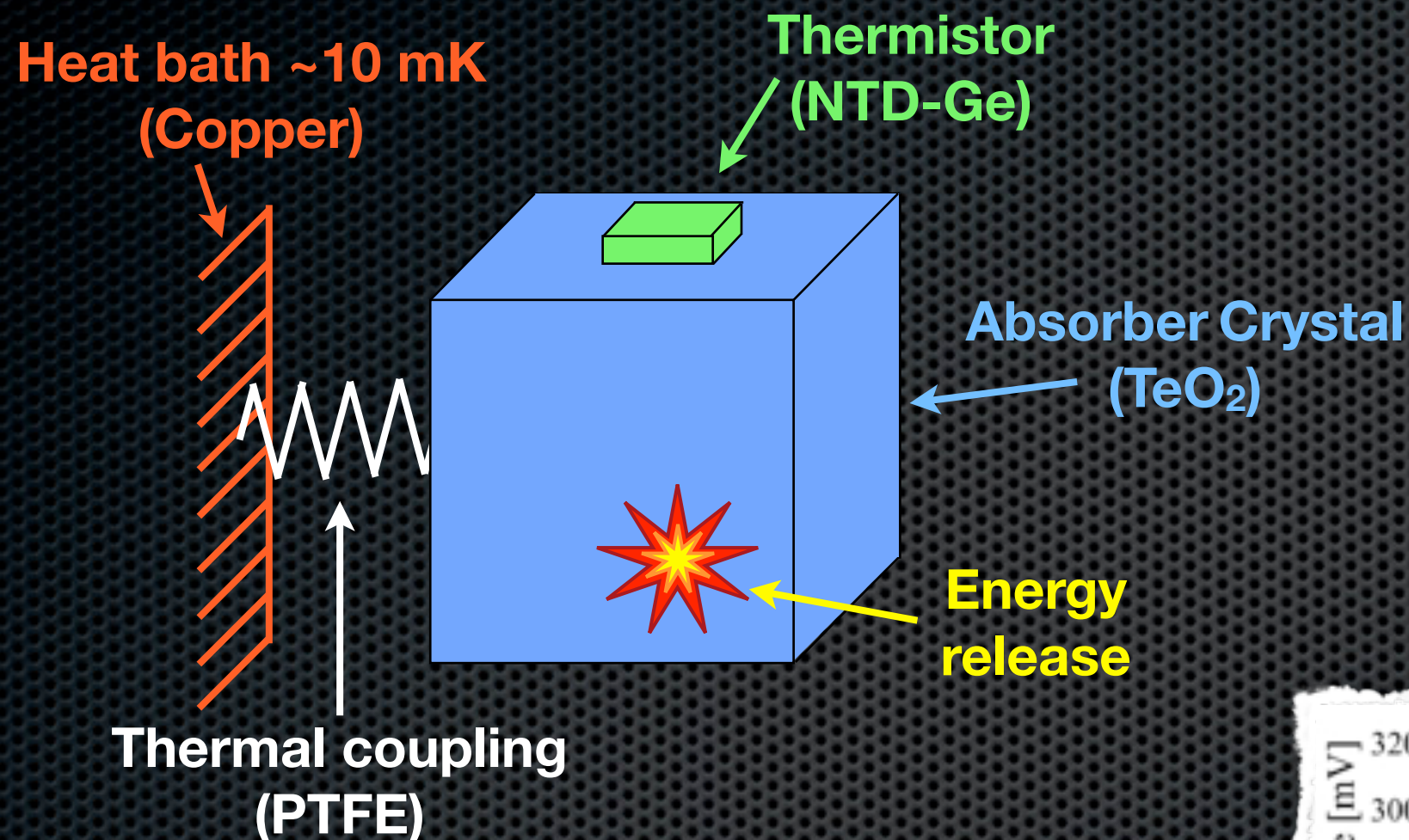
Large active mass

No possibility of
background discrimination



It's the CUORE
choice

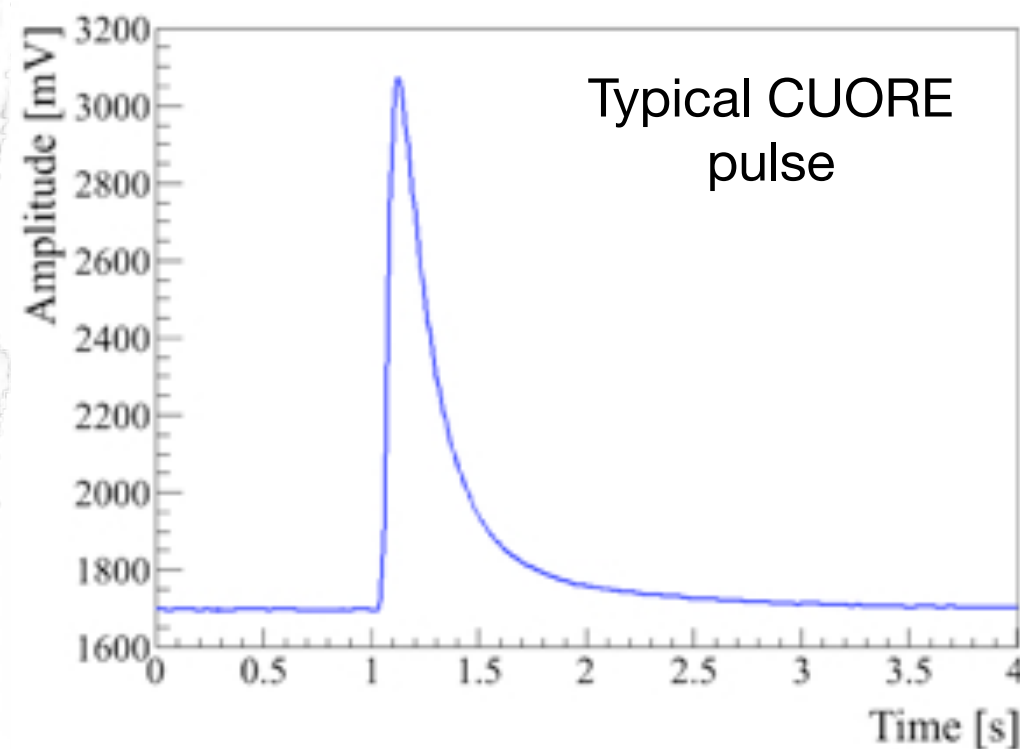
The bolometric technique



All the particle energy is converted into phonons, producing a crystal temperature variation of $\sim 0.1 \text{ mK/MeV}$.

Crystal heating changes the thermistor resistance of $\sim 3 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{MeV}$, determining a voltage variation of $\sim 0.3 \text{ mV/MeV}$.

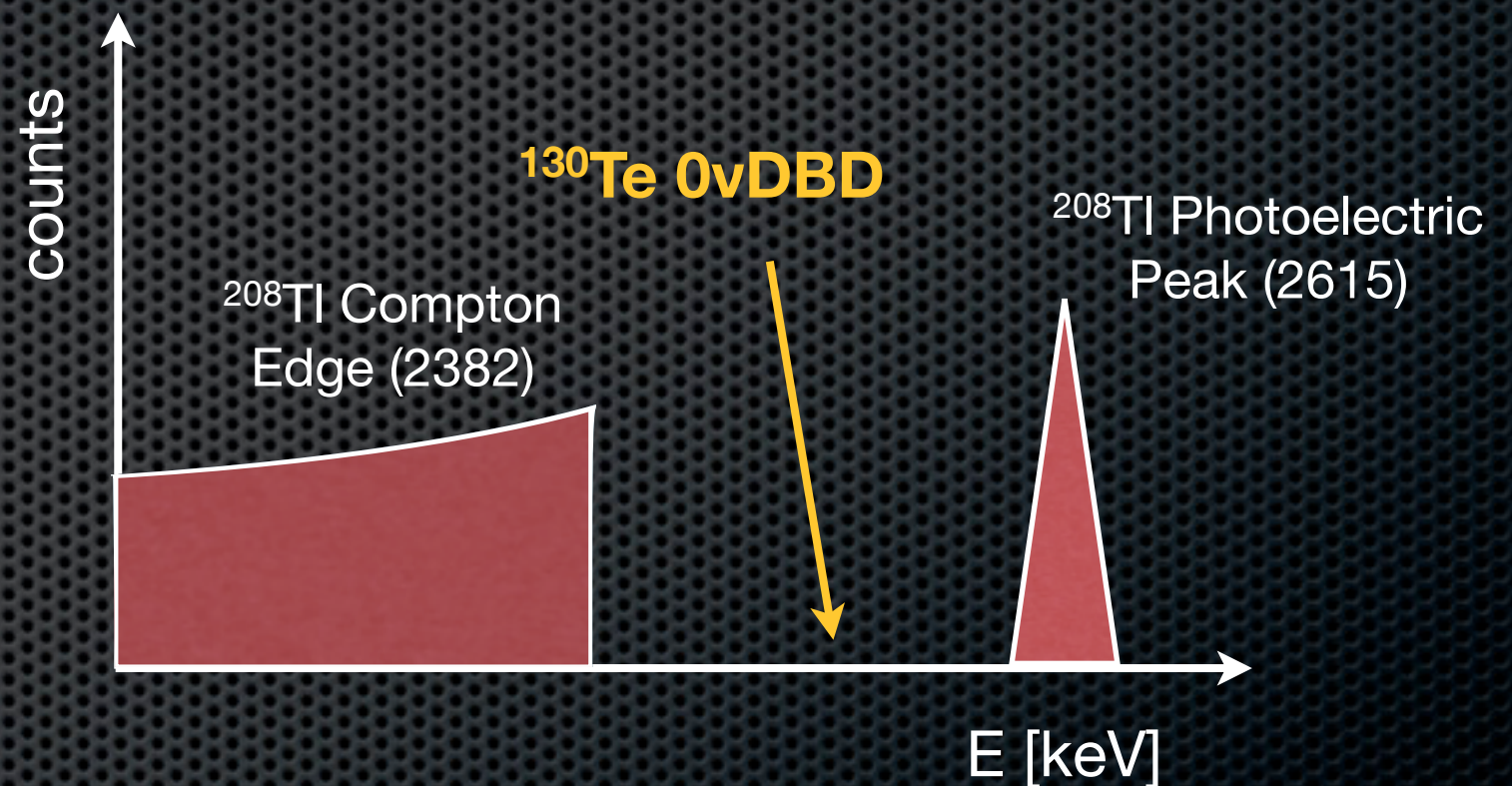
**FWHM resolution
~ 5 keV @0vDBD (2528 keV)**



The isotope choice

Decay	i.a. [%]	Q [keV]
$^{48}\text{Ca} \rightarrow ^{48}\text{Ti}$	0.187	4271
$^{76}\text{Ge} \rightarrow ^{76}\text{Se}$	7.8	2040
$^{82}\text{Se} \rightarrow ^{82}\text{Kr}$	9	2995
$^{94}\text{Zr} \rightarrow ^{94}\text{Mo}$	17.4	1145
$^{96}\text{Zr} \rightarrow ^{96}\text{Mo}$	2.8	3350
$^{100}\text{Mo} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Ru}$	9.6	3034
$^{110}\text{Pd} \rightarrow ^{110}\text{Cd}$	11.7	2013
$^{116}\text{Cd} \rightarrow ^{116}\text{Sn}$	7.5	2802
$^{124}\text{Sn} \rightarrow ^{124}\text{Te}$	5.8	2288
$^{130}\text{Te} \rightarrow ^{130}\text{Xe}$	34.2	2528
$^{136}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{136}\text{Ba}$	8.9	2479
$^{150}\text{Nd} \rightarrow ^{150}\text{Sm}$	5.6	3367

Looking for the highest possible Q-value ($G \propto Q^5$), far from known radioactive peaks



Naturally abundant,
no need of isotopic
enrichment

Other TeO_2 features:

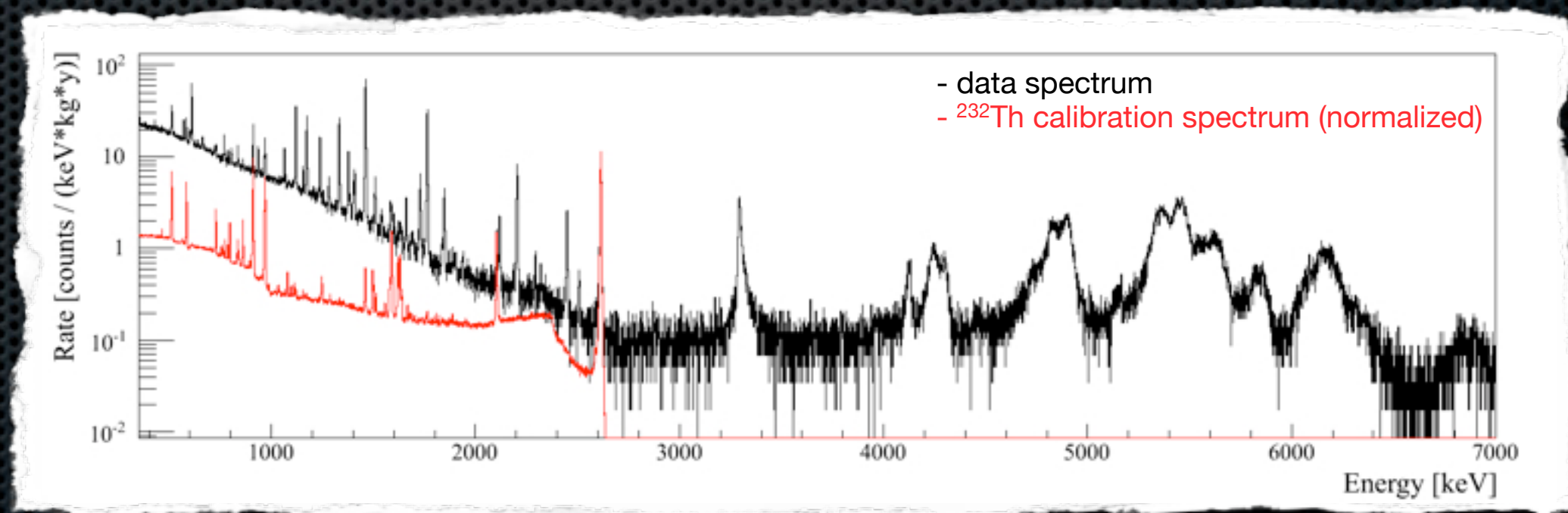
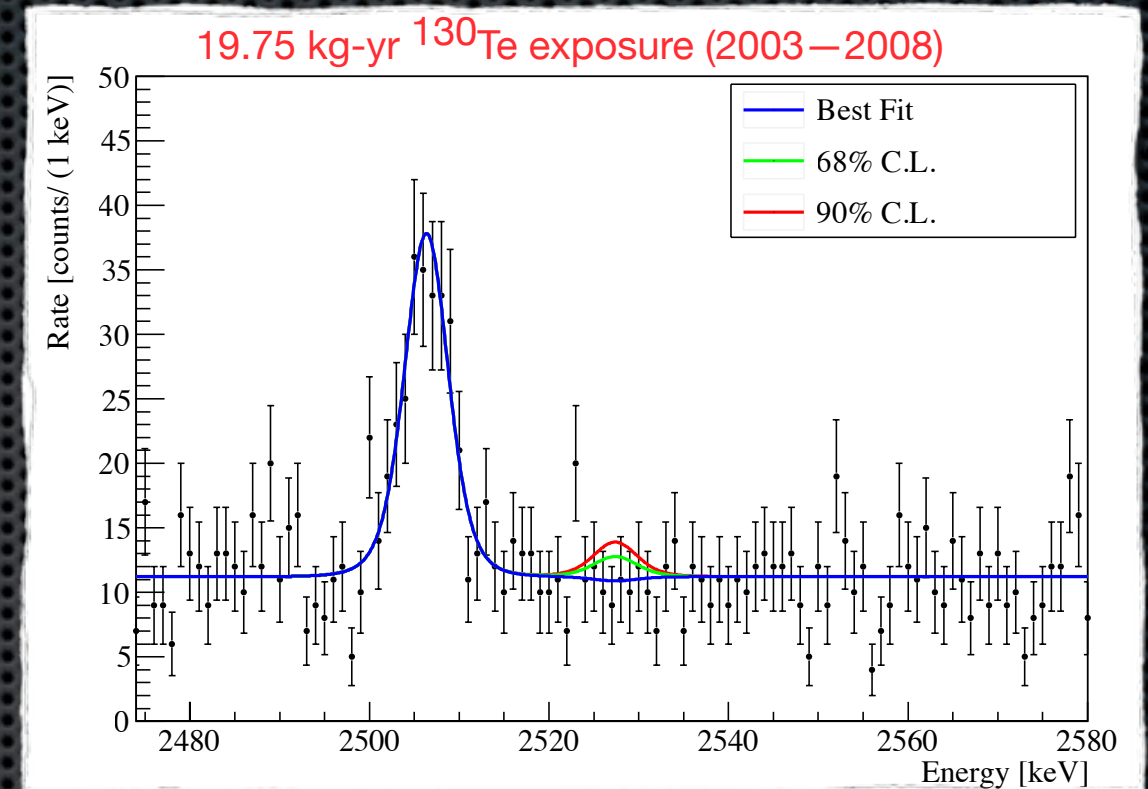
- Good intrinsic purity
- Low thermal capacity
- Can be grown in “big” crystals

CUORE precursor: Cuoricino

Lower limit (90% C.L.), half-life
 $\tau_{0\nu\text{DBD}}(^{130}\text{Te}) \geq 2.8 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ y}$

Upper limit, Majorana ν mass
 $m_{\beta\beta} < 300 - 710 \text{ meV}$

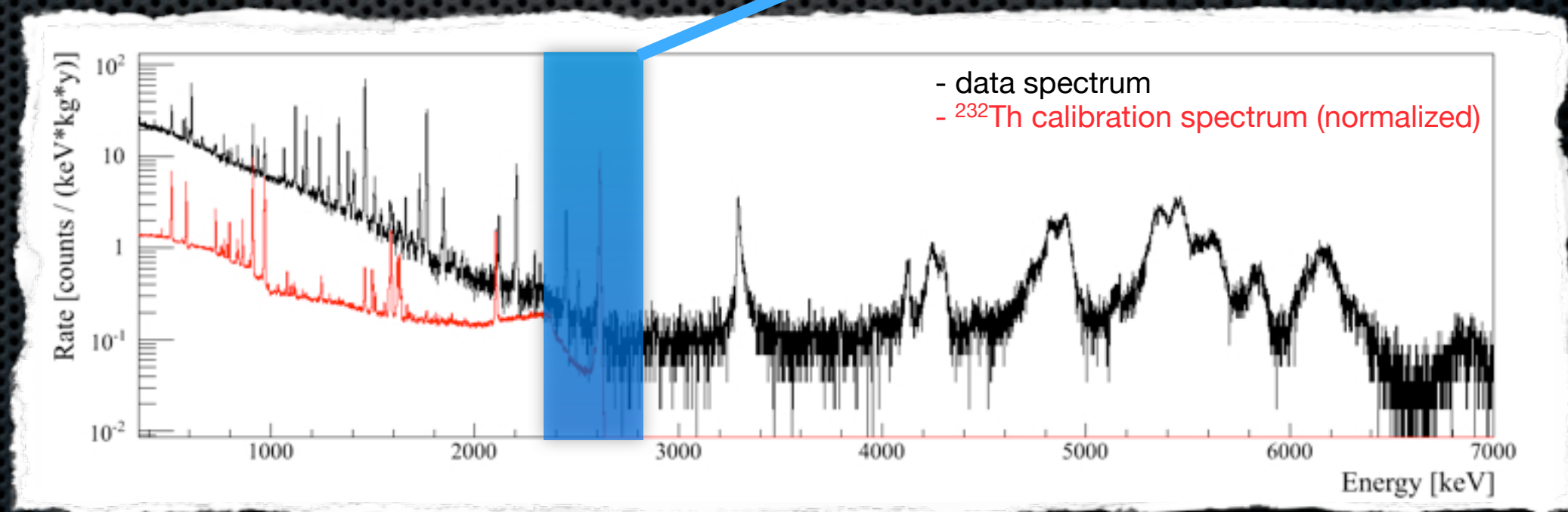
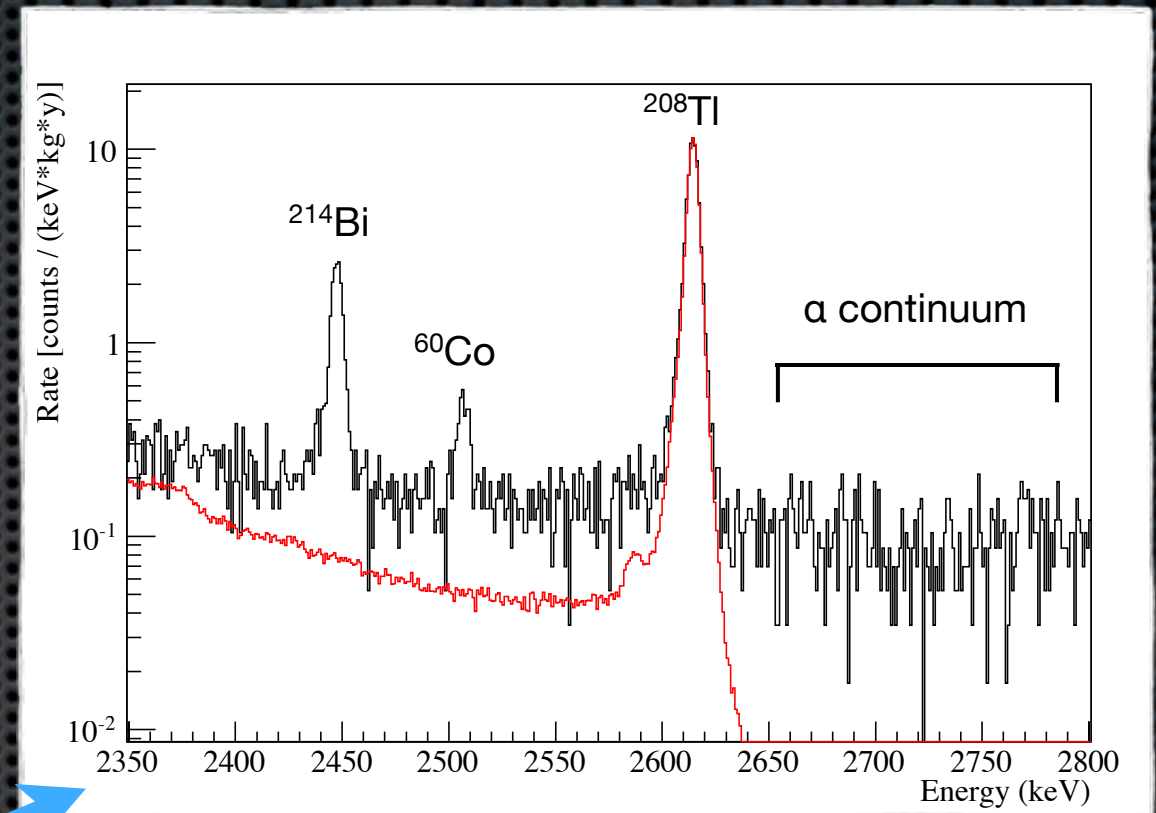
Background in the ROI
 $0.169 \pm 0.006 \text{ counts/keV/kg/y}$



CUORE precursor: Cuoricino

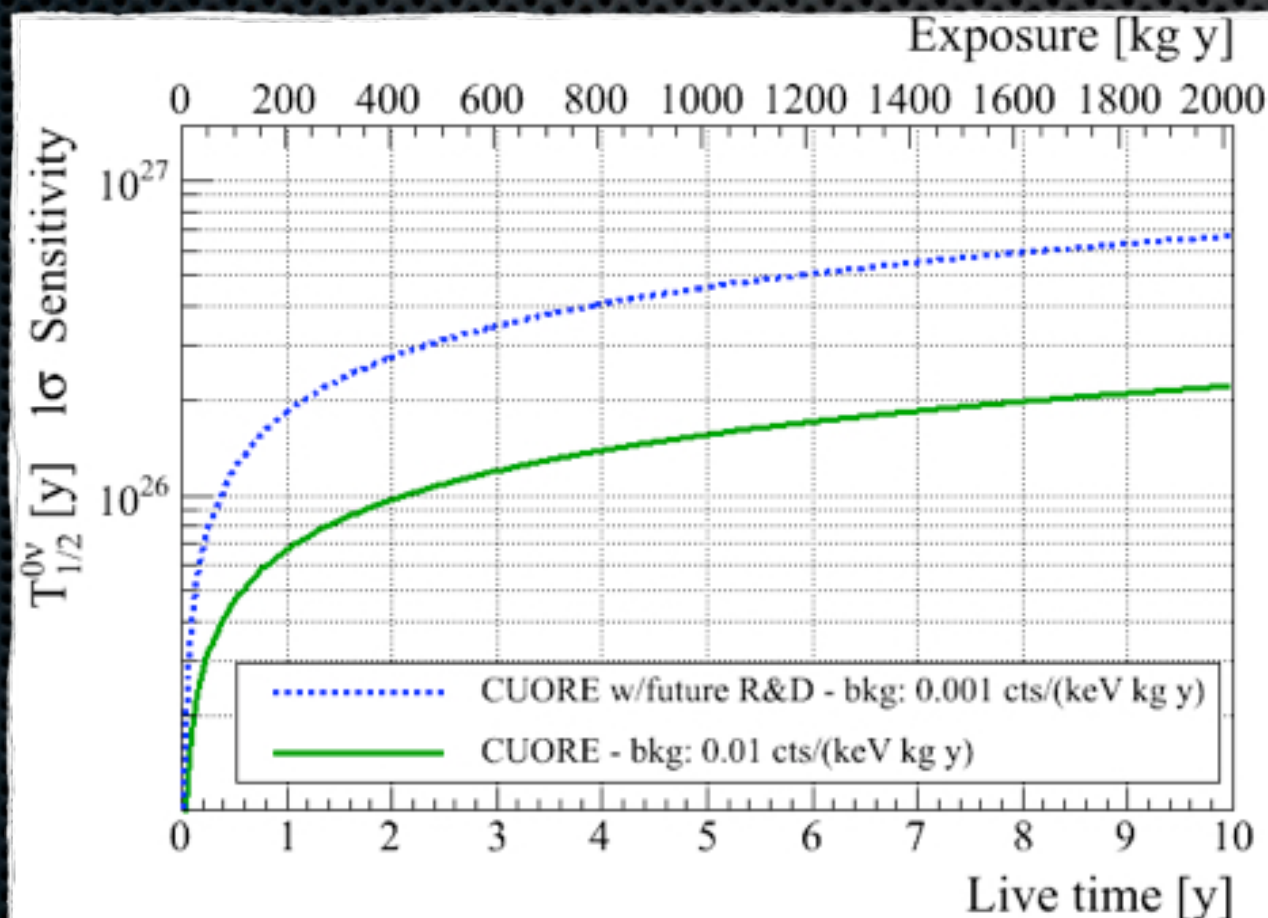
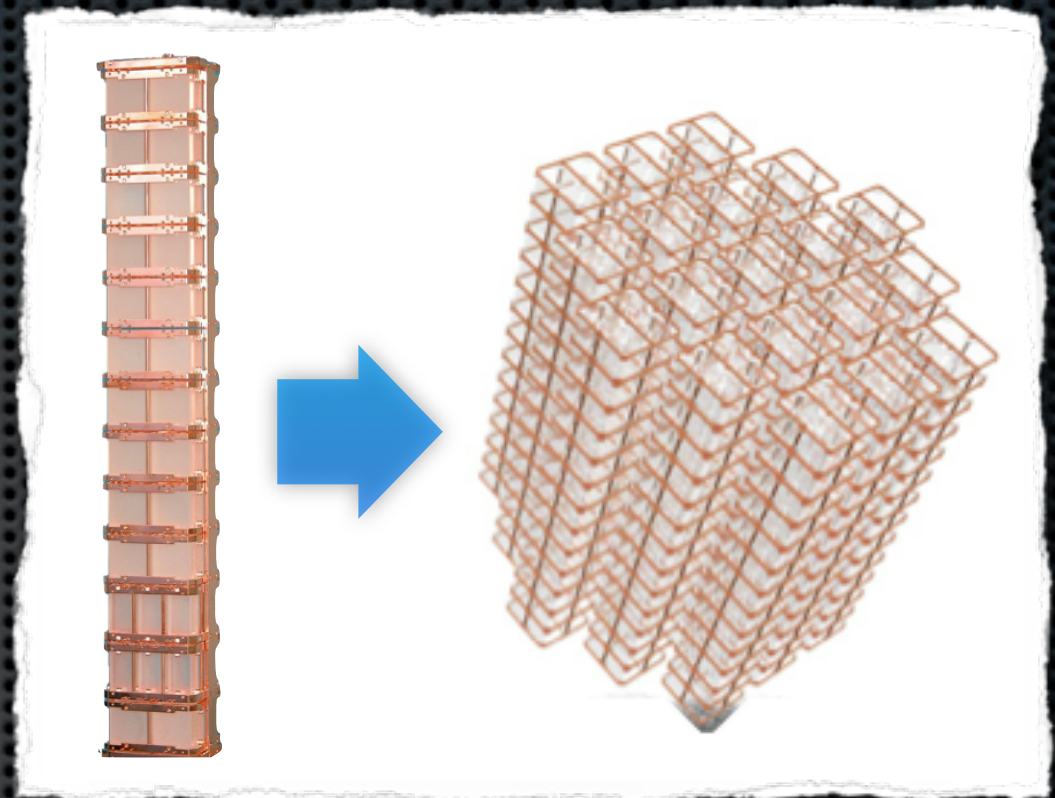
More than 60% of
the background is
due to degraded α
from surfaces

Background in the ROI
 0.169 ± 0.006 counts/keV/kg/y



From Cuoricino to CUORE

- ✦ 19 towers, 52 detectors each
- ✦ 988 TeO_2 crystals ($5 \times 5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^3$)
- ✦ Total detector mass: 741 kg
- ✦ Total ^{130}Te mass: 206 kg (natural abundance)



$M \times 20 \quad T \times 2 \quad B/20 \quad \Delta E/1.5$



Sensitivity increased of a factor ~ 35

The CUORE Collaboration



19 groups:

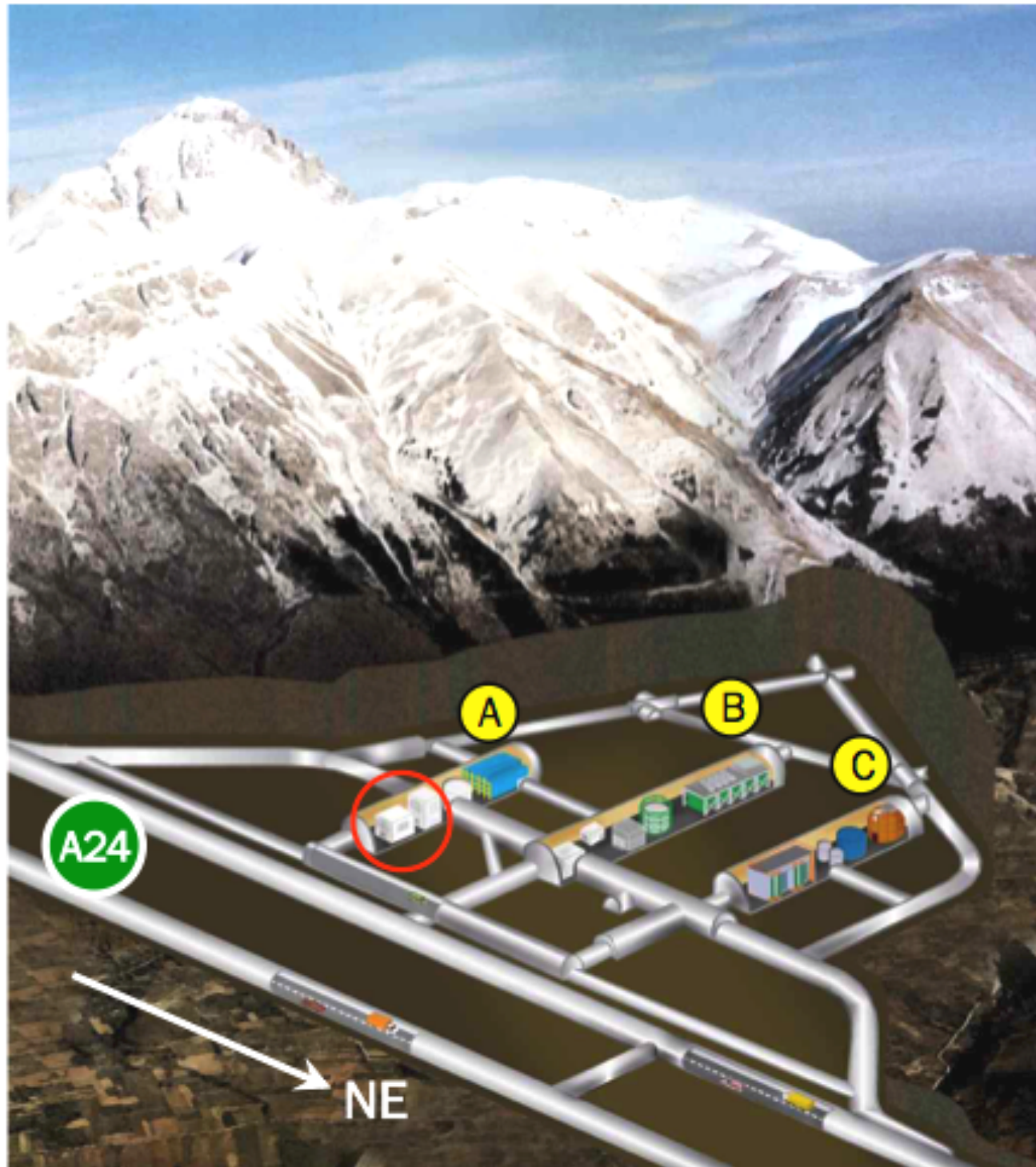
10 Italy
6 USA
1 France
2 associated institutes



115 researchers/authors:

69 Italy
36 USA
2 France
8 associated institutes

CUORE Location



**Laboratori Nazionali del
Gran Sasso - Assergi,
L'Aquila (Italy)**

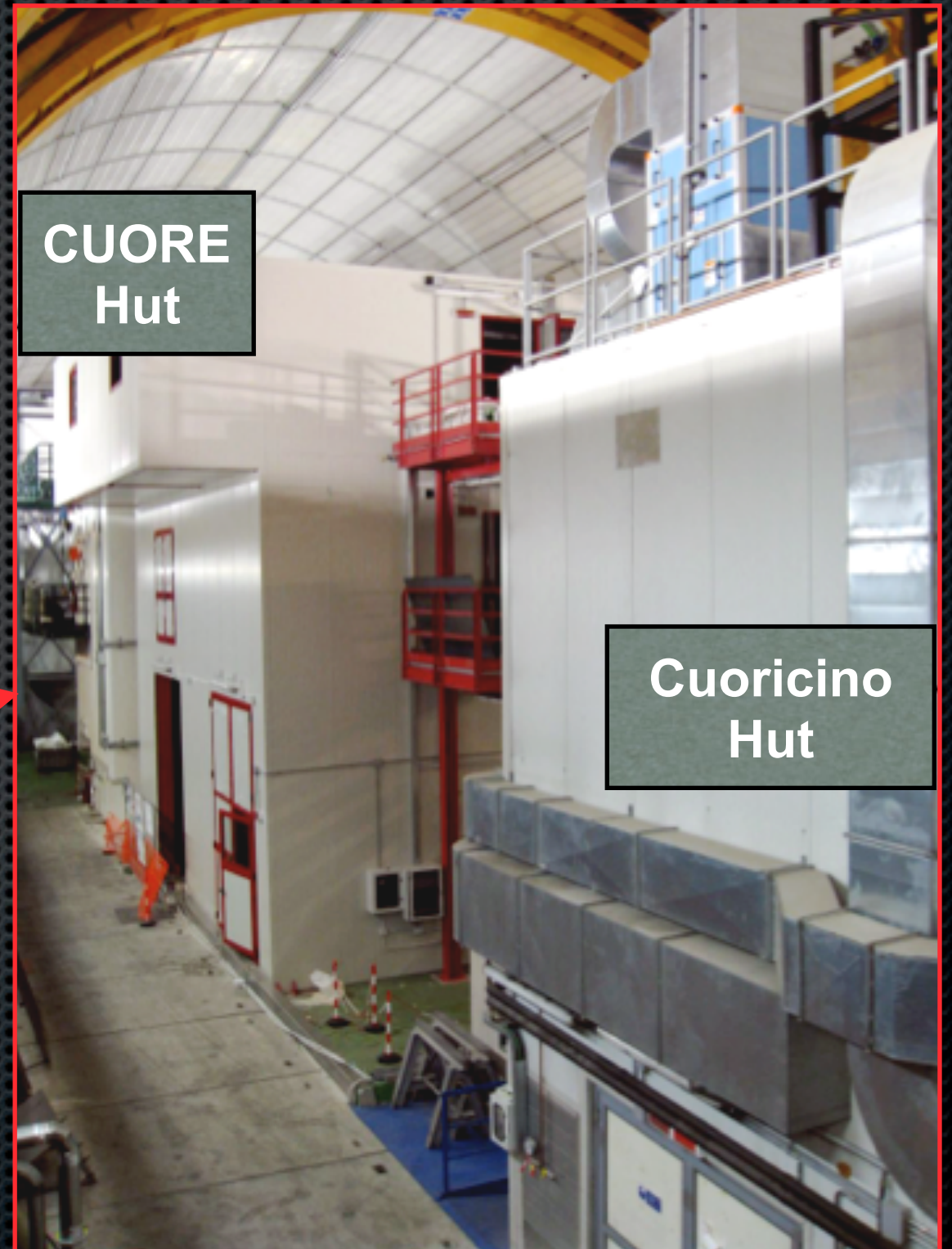
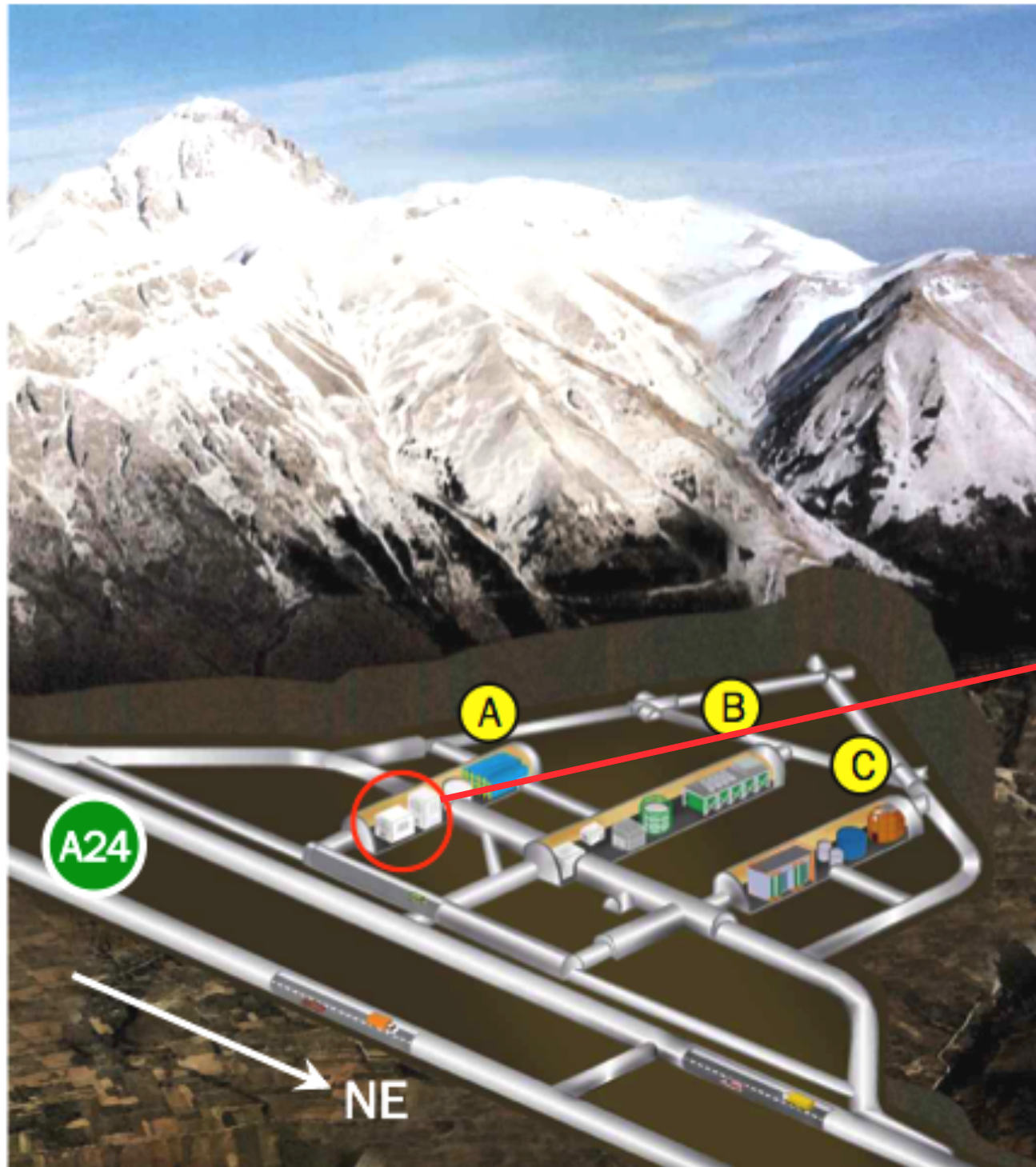
**A natural shield of 1500 m of
rock (3650 meters of water
equivalent)**

**Muon Flux:
 $(2.58 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-8} \mu/(s \text{ cm}^2)$**

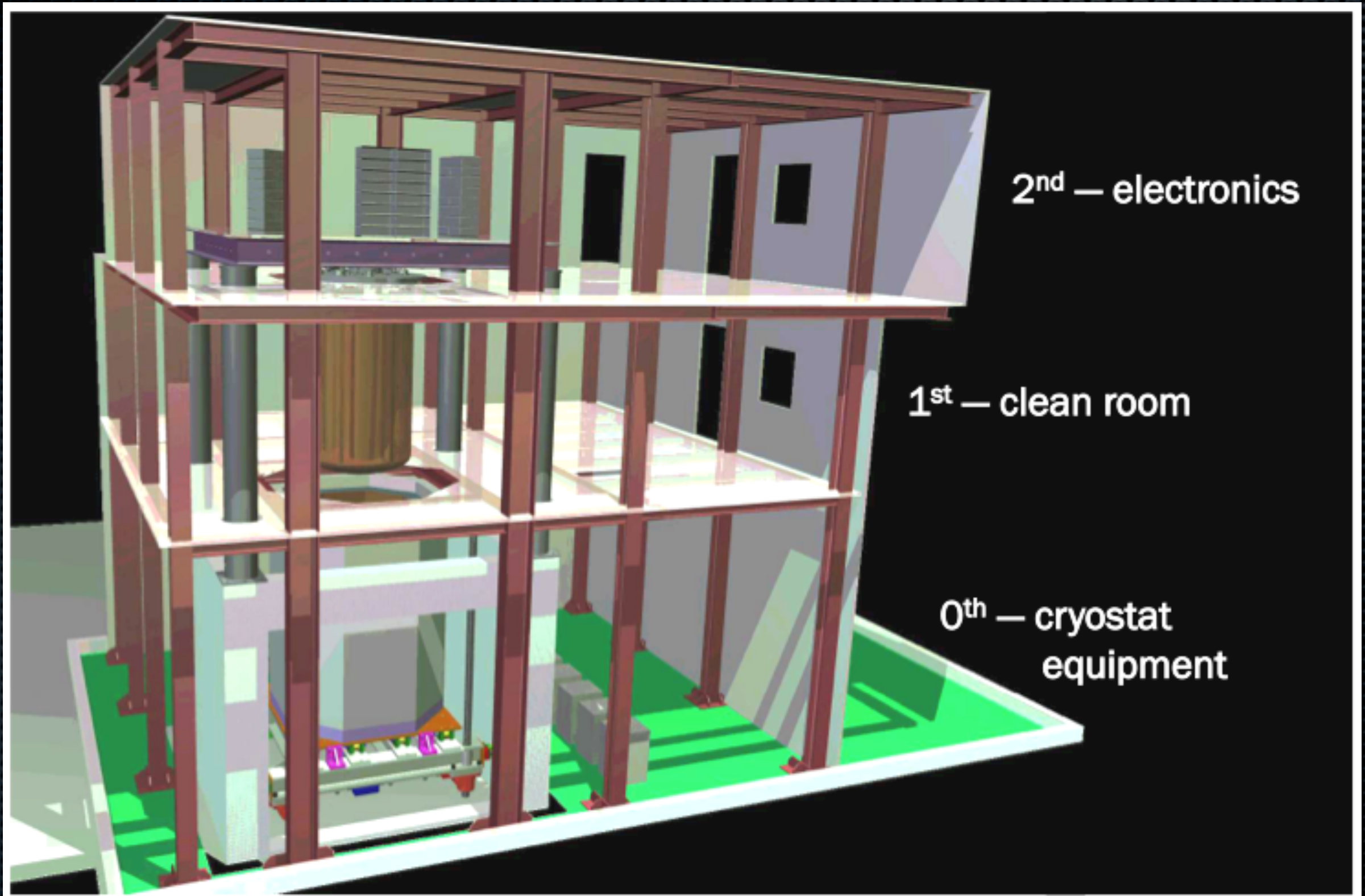
**Neutron Flux below 10 MeV:
 $\sim 4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ n}/(s \text{ cm}^2)$**

**Gamma Flux:
 $\sim 0.73 \gamma/(s \text{ cm}^2)$**

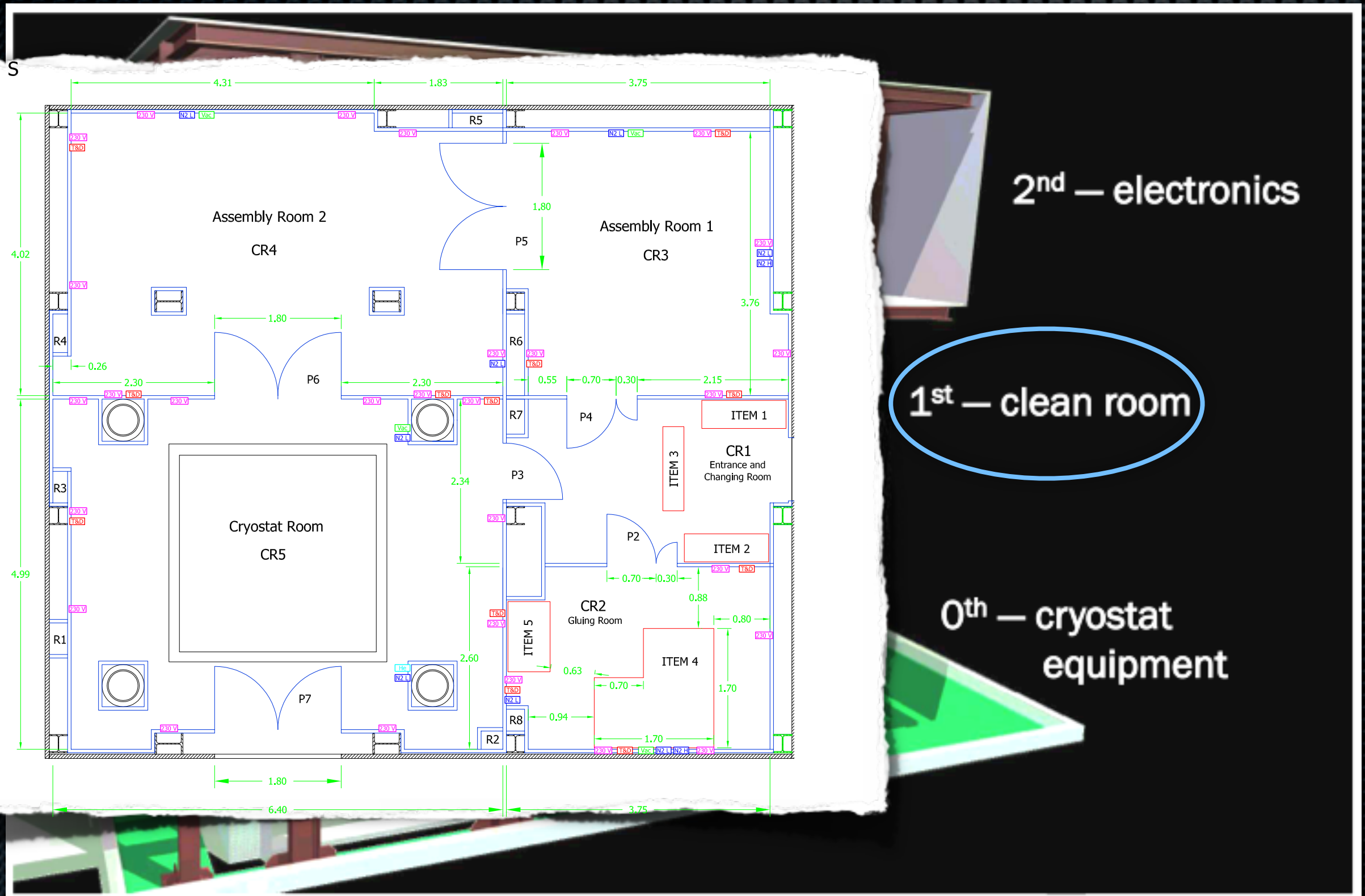
CUORE Location



CUORE construction status @ LNGS



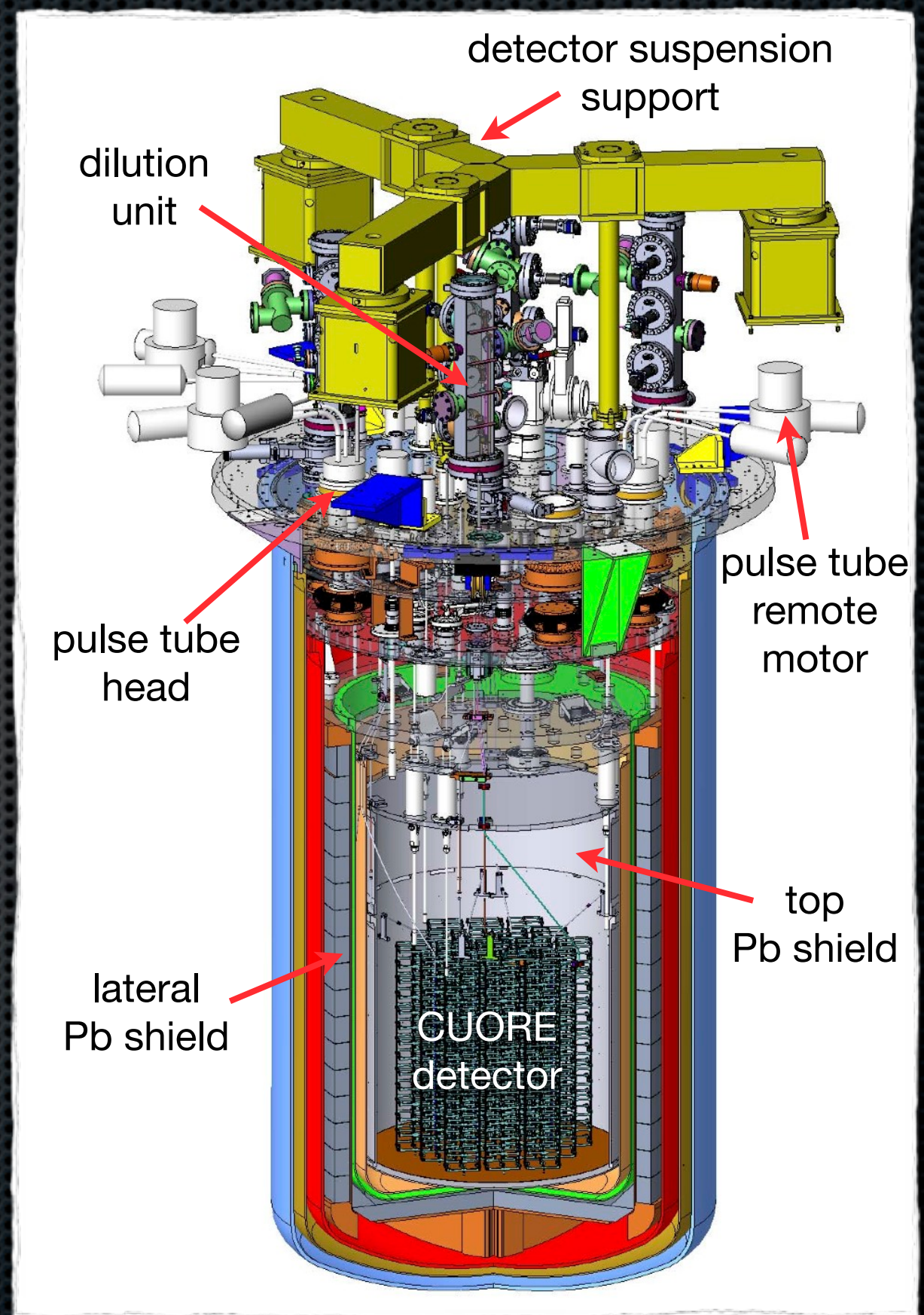
CUORE construction status @ LNGS



CUORE cryostat

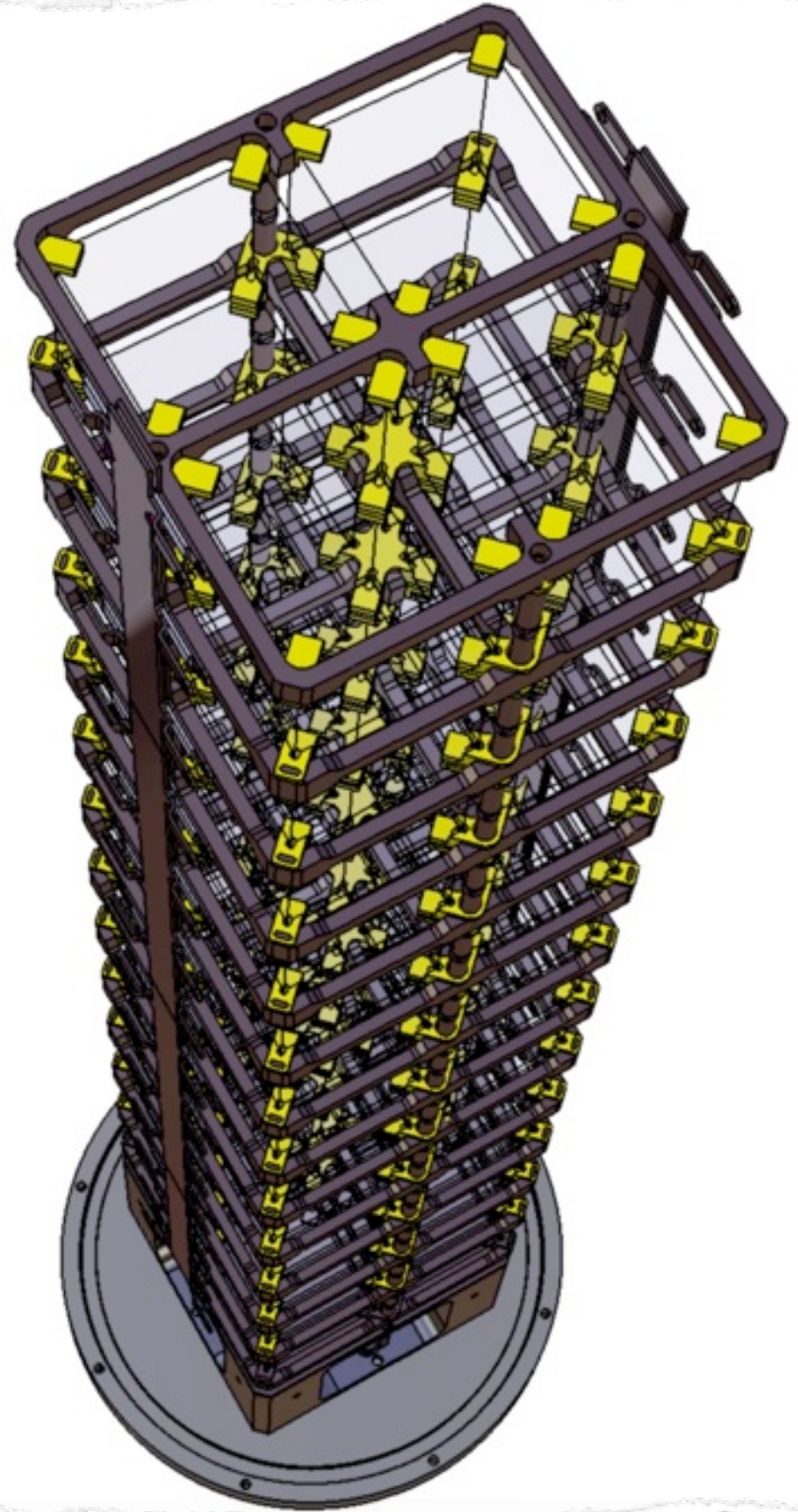
- ✦ New custom dilution refrigerator, made by Leiden Cryogenics in Netherlands
- ✦ Cryogen-free ➡ better duty cycle
- ✦ Detector suspensions independent of refrigerator apparatus ➡ less vibrational noise
- ✦ Minimum lead thickness ~ 36 cm
- ✦ Stringent radiopurity controls on materials and assembly

**Full commissioning
is starting now**



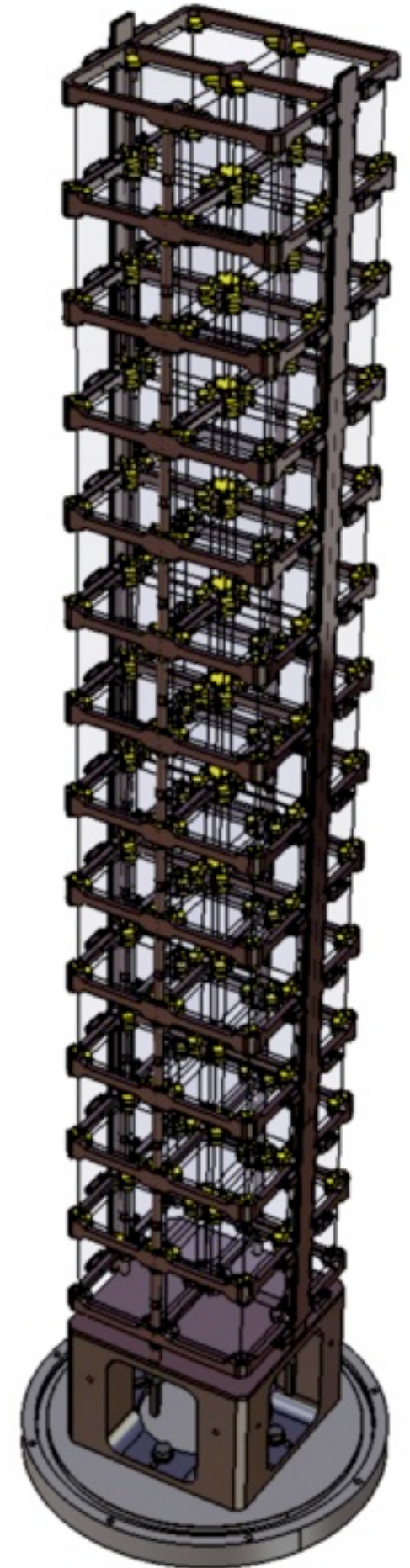
On the road to CUORE: CUORE-0

- 52 CUORE crystals mounted in CUORE-style frames as a single tower with a total TeO_2 mass of 39 kg
- Assembled from detector components manufactured, cleaned and stored following the same stringent protocols defined for CUORE
- Will be operated in the Cuoricino cryostat in LNGS

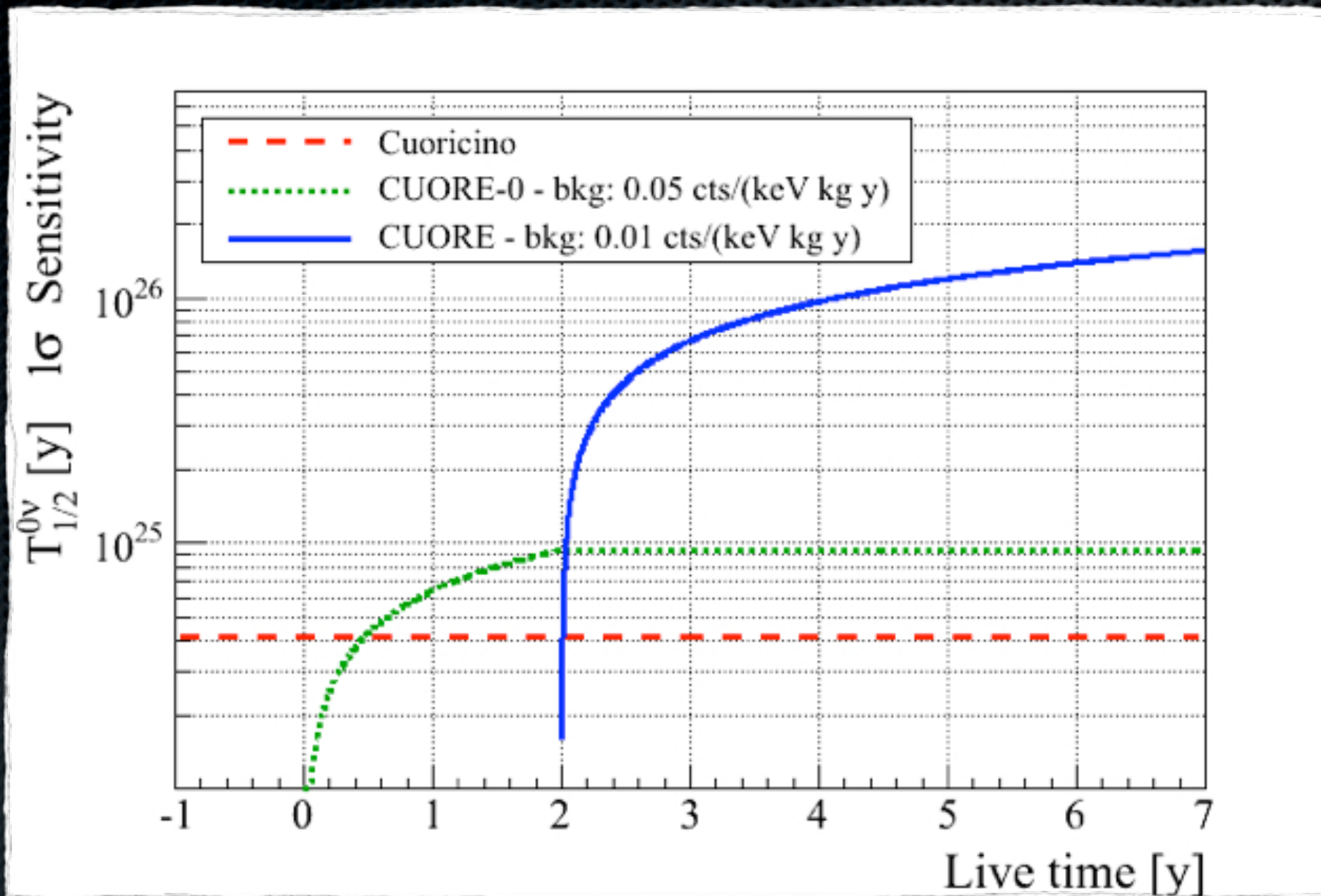


CUORE-0 goals

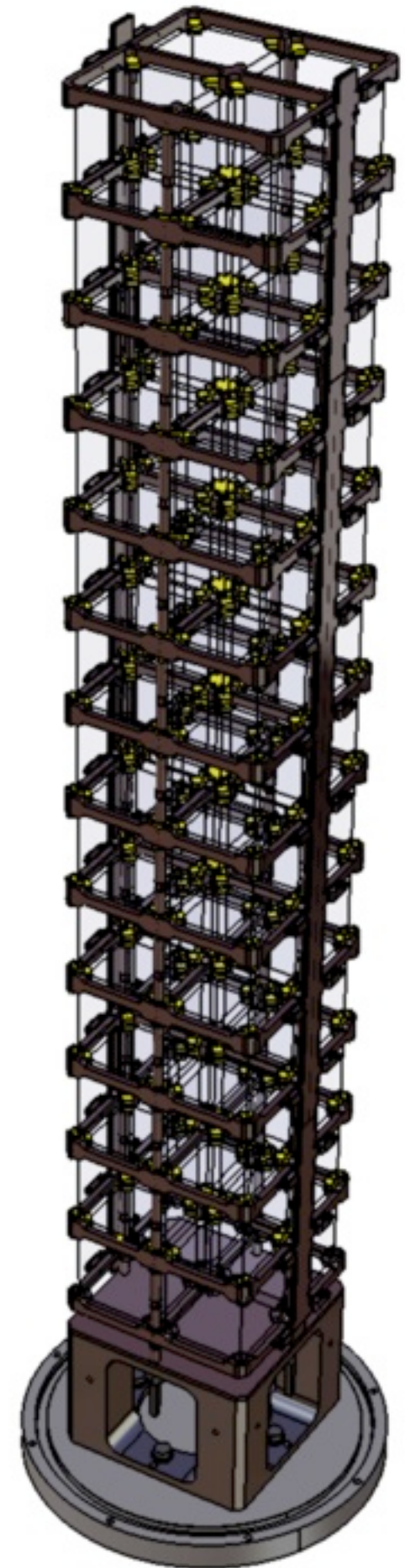
- ✦ Perform a full test and debugging of hardware, software and procedures developed in recent years for the CUORE detector
 - ✦ Validation of the background reduction measures
 - ✦ Final test of the CUORE Tower Assembly Line
 - ✦ High statistics check of the improved uniformity of bolometric response
- ✦ Surpass Cuoricino in physics reach while CUORE detector is being assembled



CUORE-0 goals



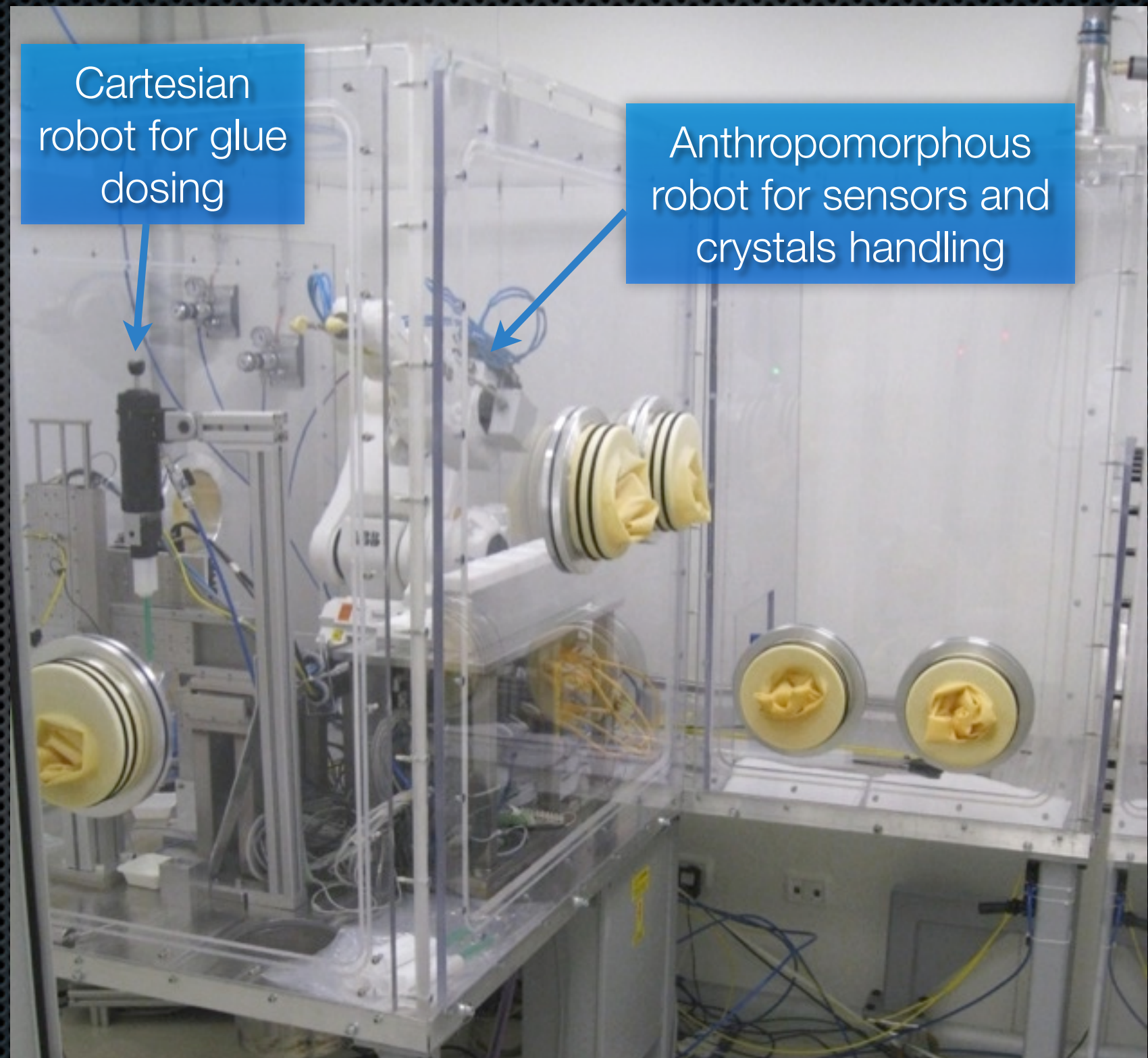
- ✦ Surpass Cuoricino in physics reach while CUORE detector is being assembled



Sensor-to-crystal connections

- Semi-automatic procedure
- Control of the operation timing
- All the parameters are stored in a dedicated database

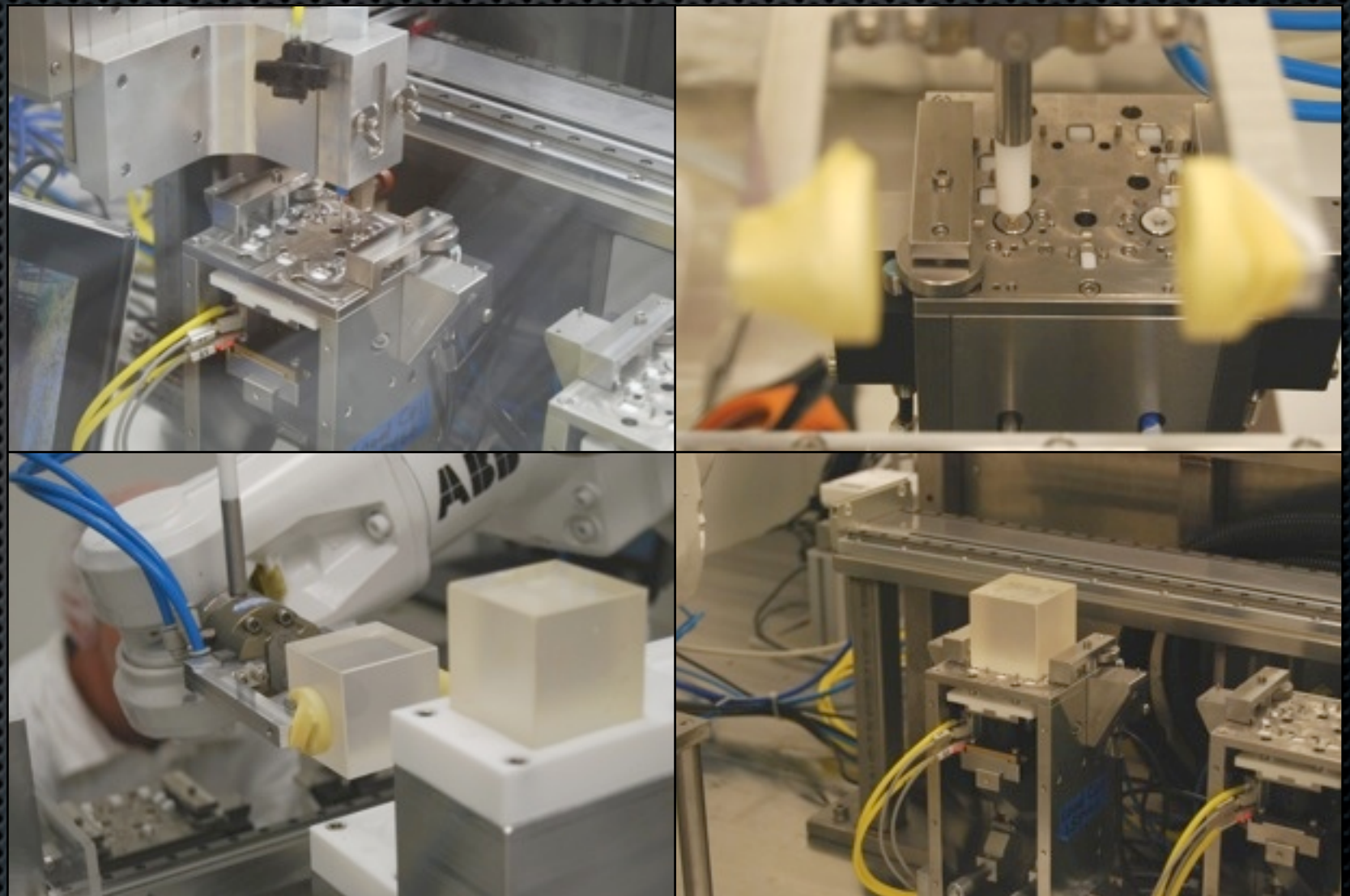
**October 2011:
CUORE-0 crystals
“glued”**



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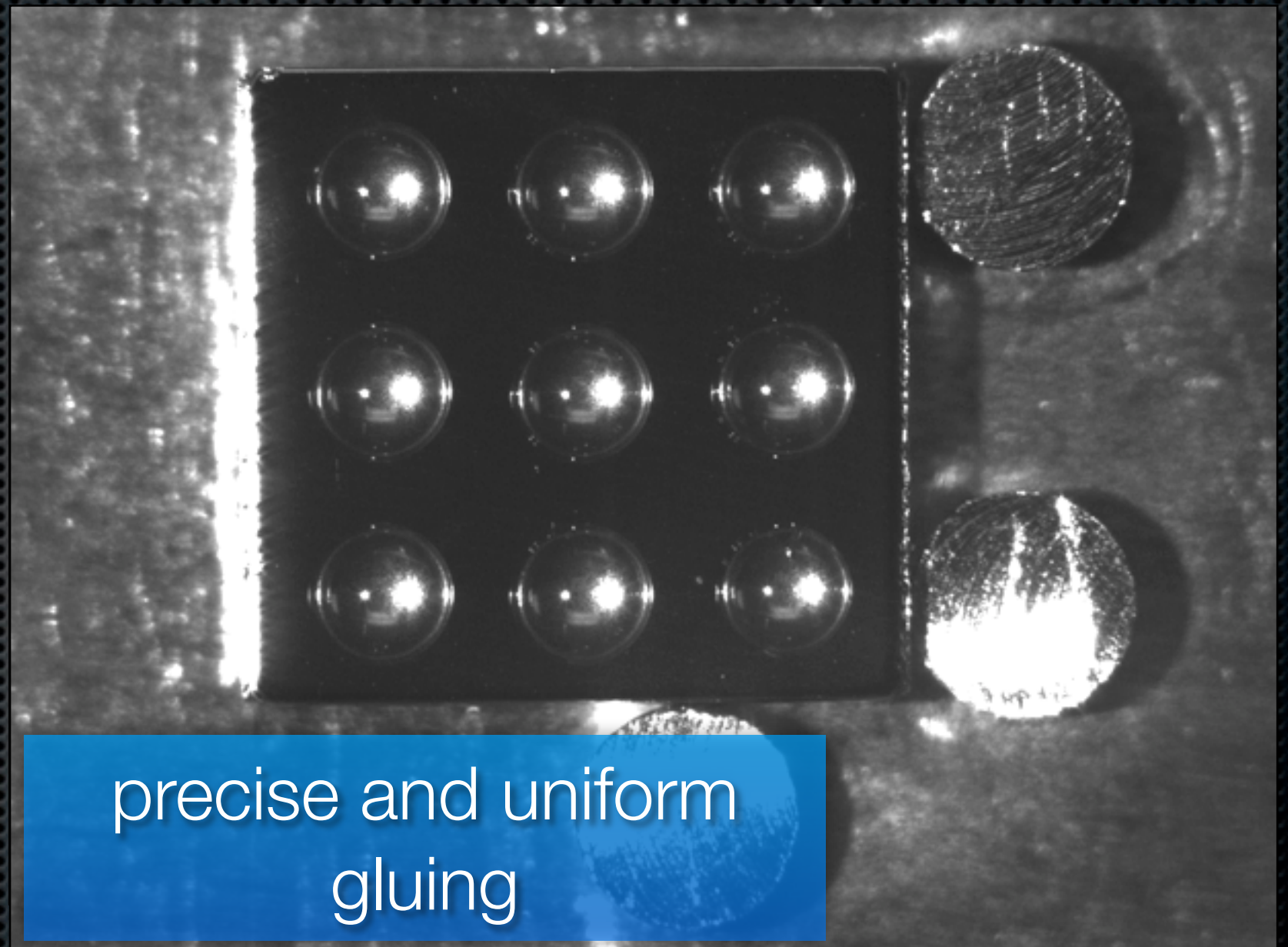
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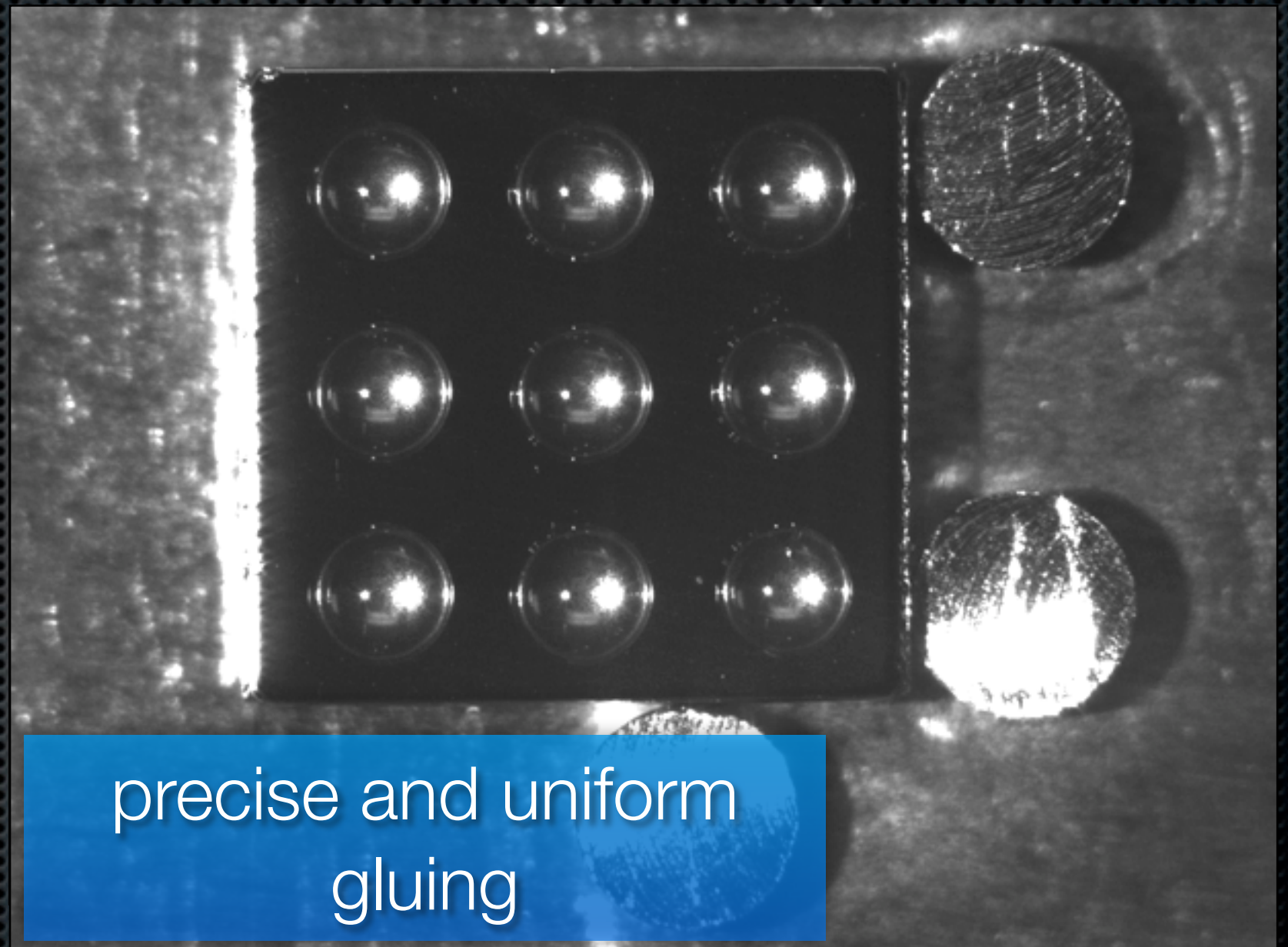
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Sensor-to-crystal connections

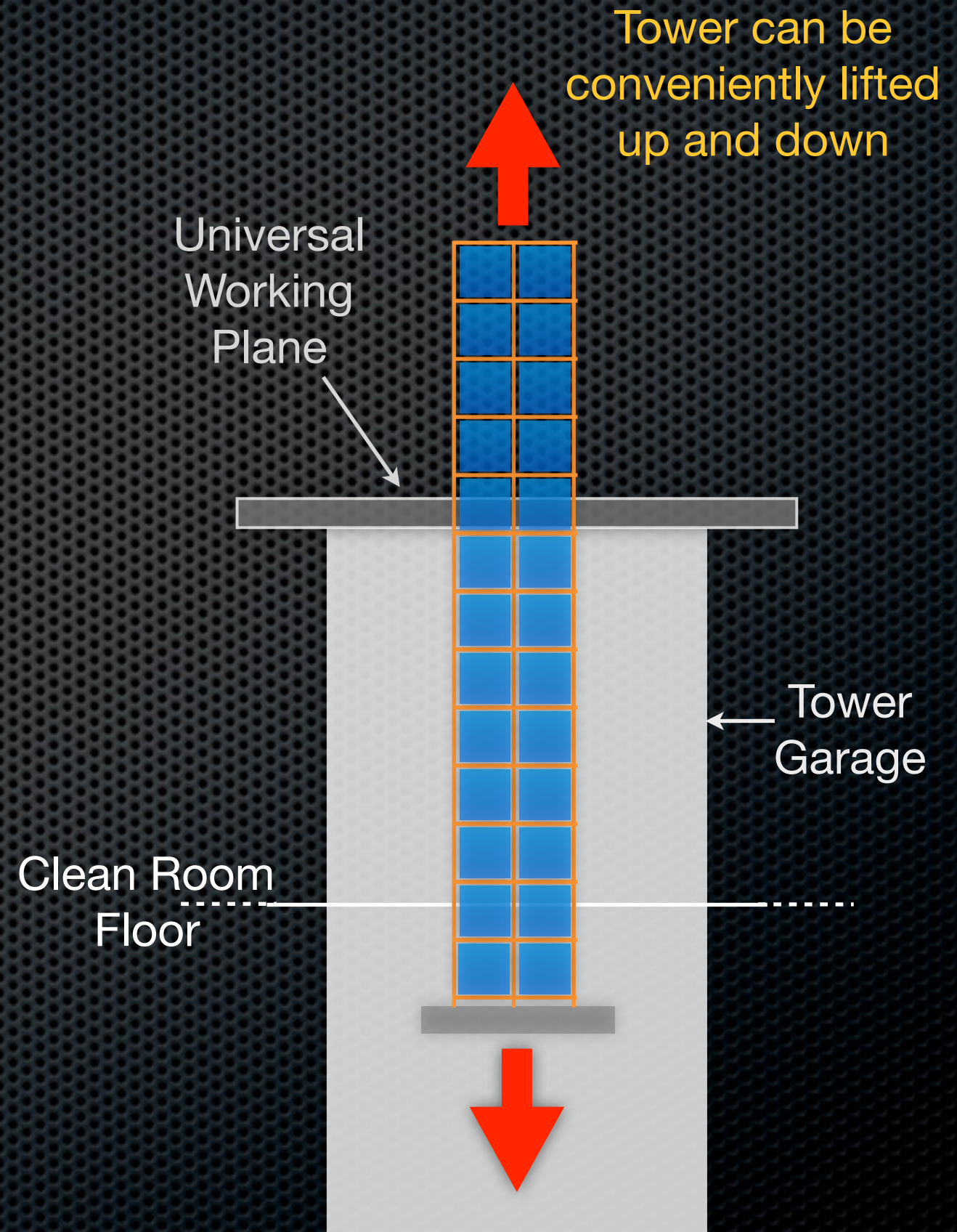
- Semi-automatic procedure
- Control of the operation timing
- All the parameters are stored in a dedicated database

CUORE crystals
gluing procedures
are fully tested



CUORE Tower Assembly Line

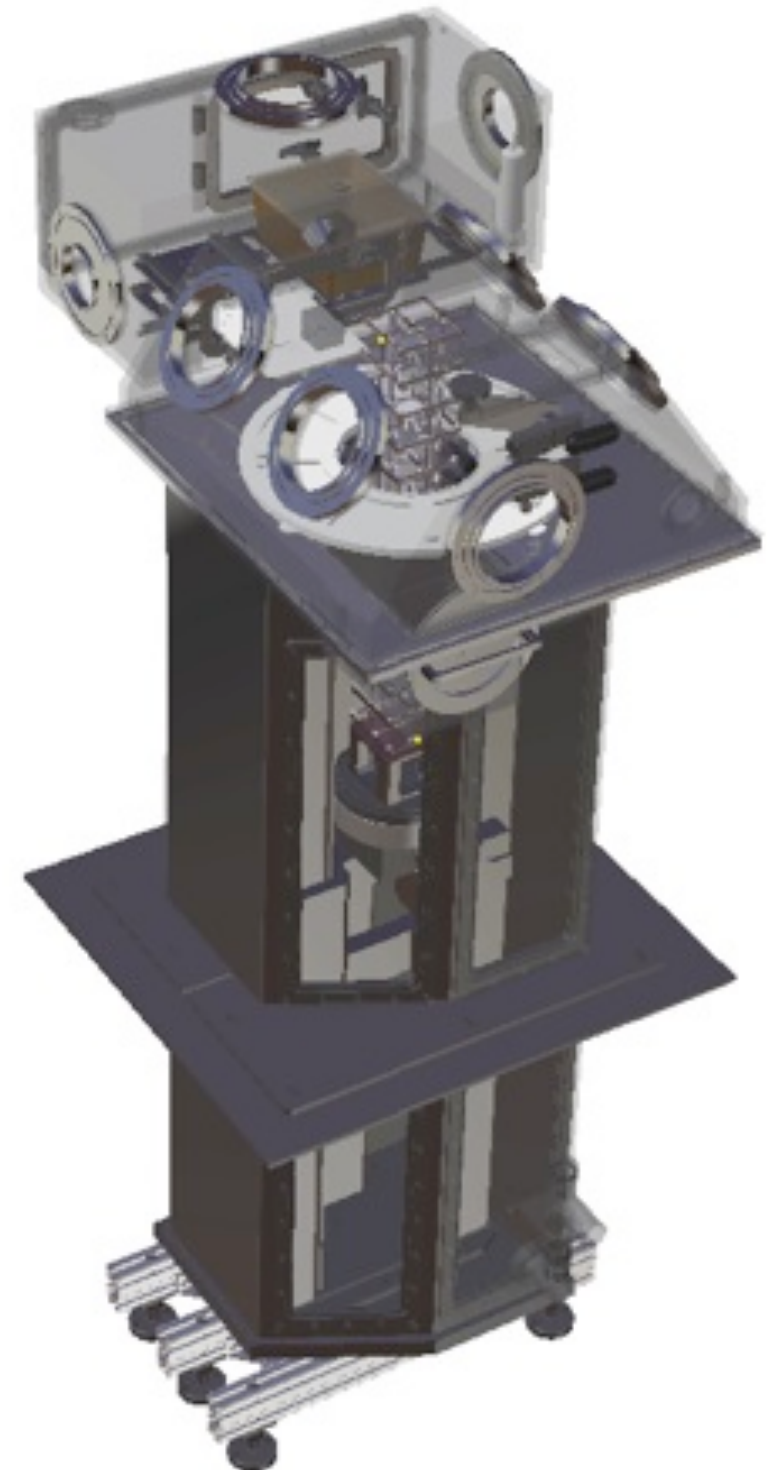
- A single assembly station with 4 interchangeable glove boxes for specific tasks
 - Mechanics
 - Wiring/shielding
 - Bonding
 - Storage
- Zero contact system
- All the steps are performed in controlled nitrogen atmosphere



CUORE Tower Assembly Line

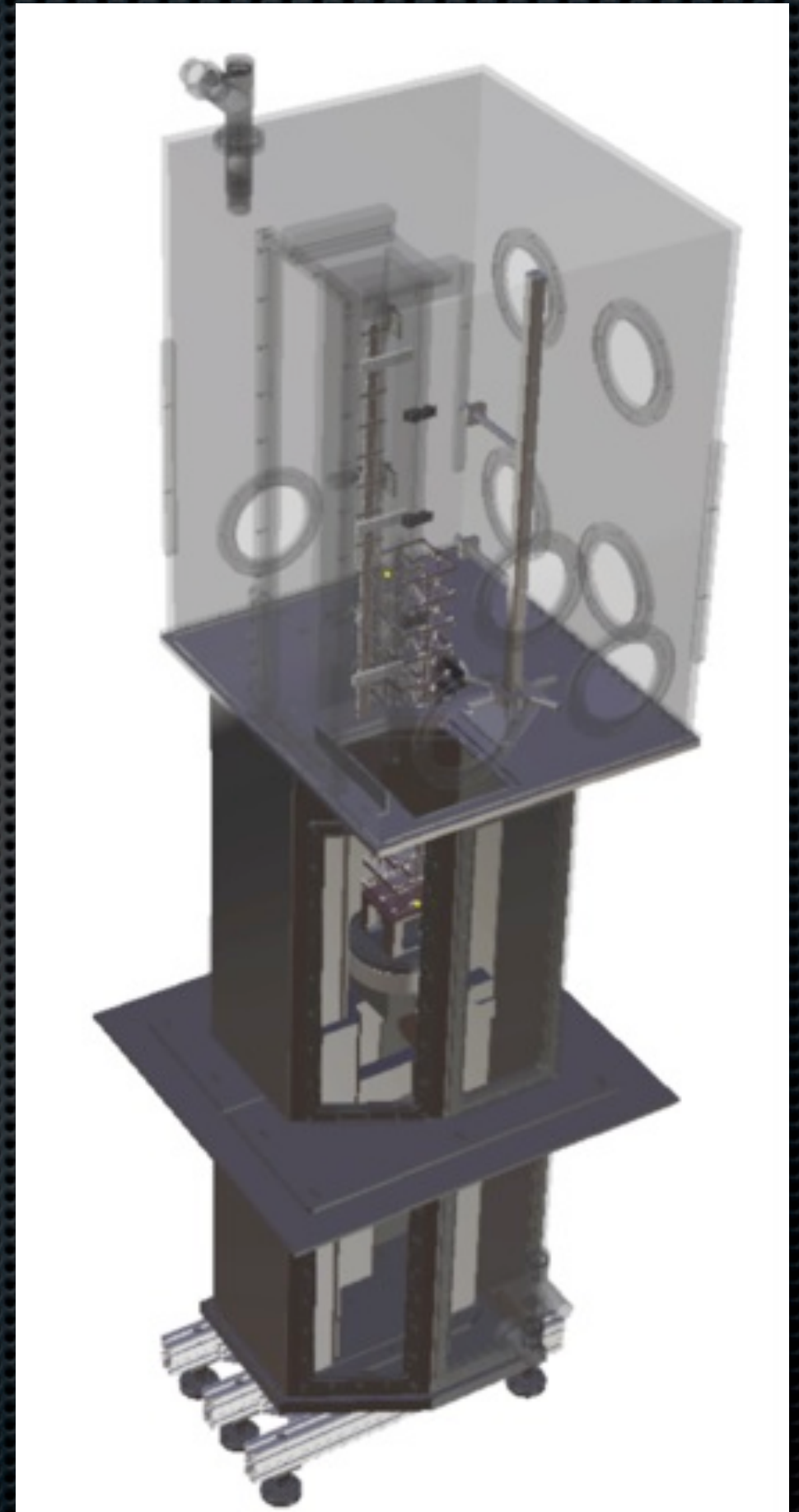
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MechBox



CUORE Tower Assembly Line

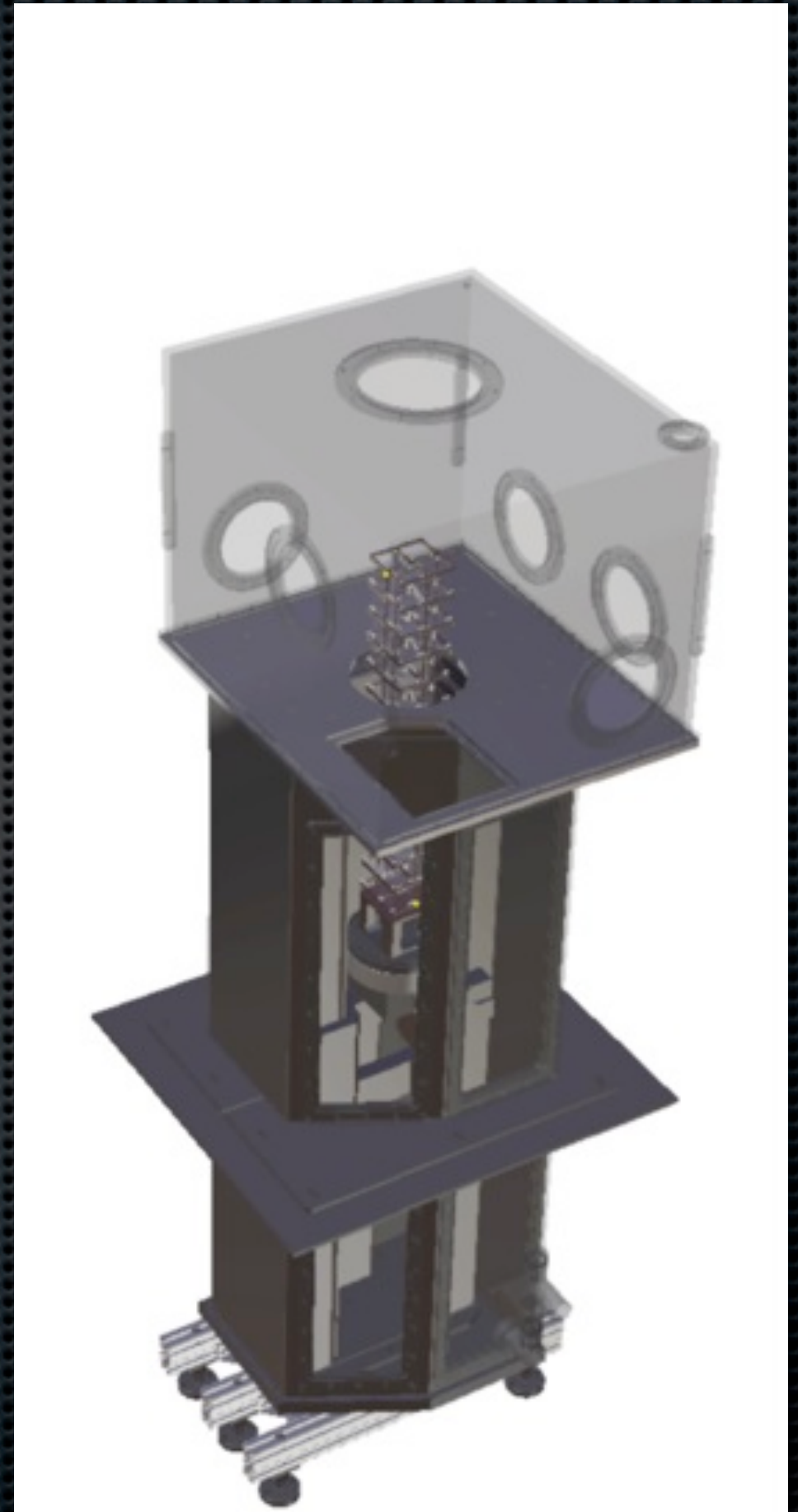
- A single assembly station with 4 interchangeable glove boxes for specific tasks
 - Mechanics
 - Wiring/shielding **CablingBox**
 - Bonding
 - Storage
- Zero contact system
- All the steps are performed in controlled nitrogen atmosphere



CUORE Tower Assembly Line

- ✦ A single assembly station with 4 interchangeable glove boxes for specific tasks
 - ✦ Mechanics
 - ✦ Wiring/shielding
 - ✦ Bonding
 - ✦ Storage
- ✦ Zero contact system
- ✦ All the steps are performed in controlled nitrogen atmosphere

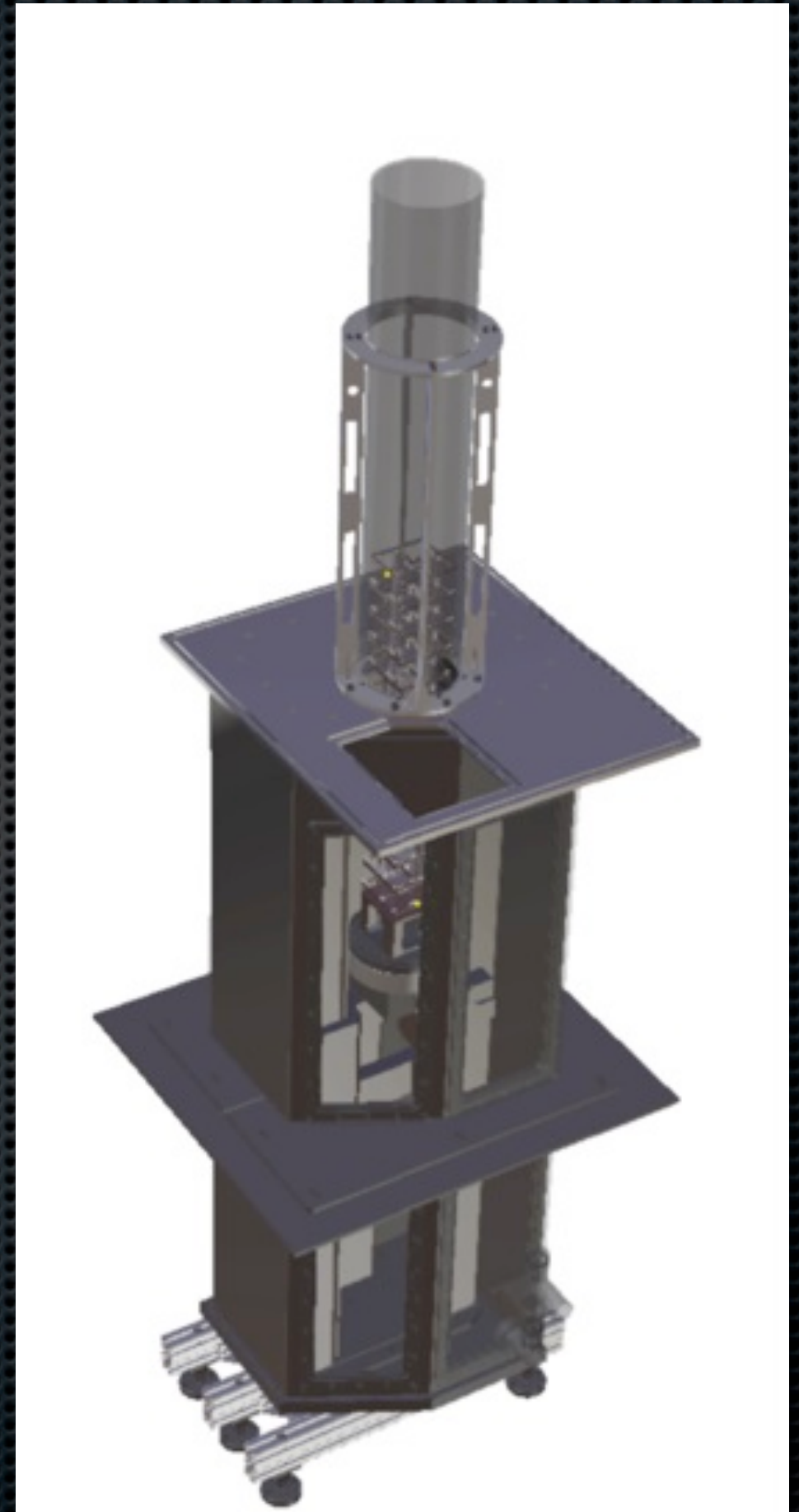
BondingBox



CUORE Tower Assembly Line

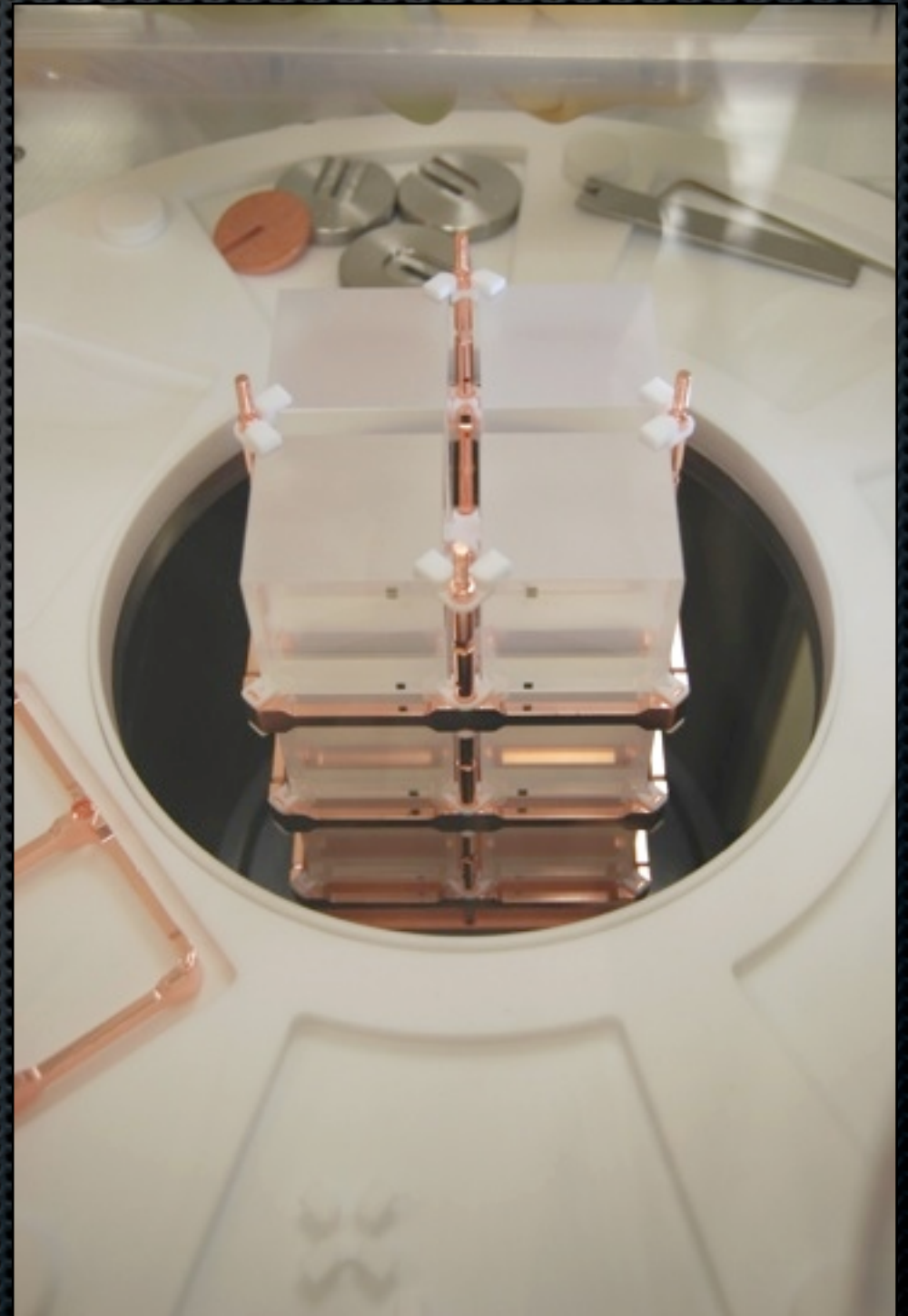
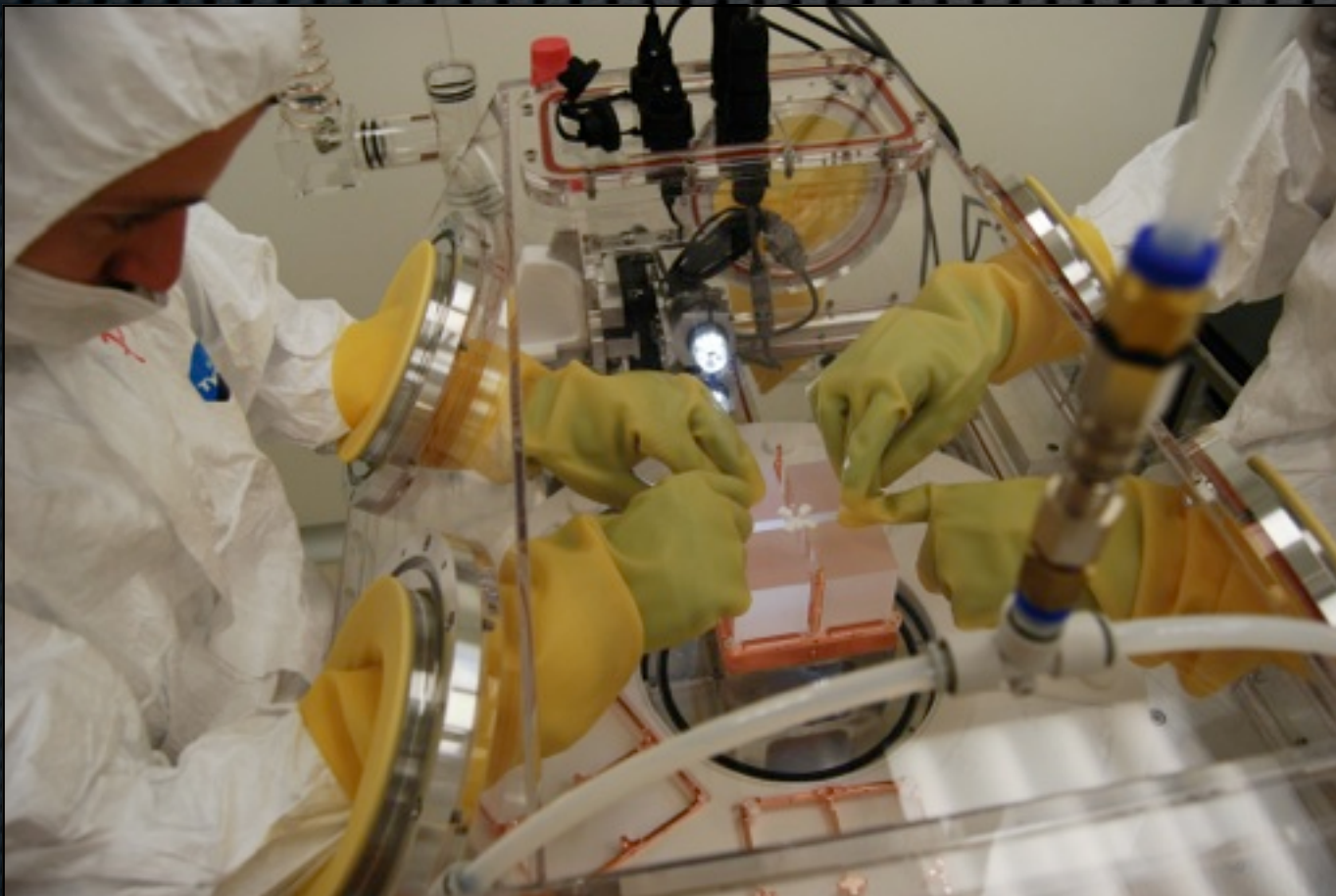
- A single assembly station with 4 interchangeable glove boxes for specific tasks
 - Mechanics
 - Wiring/shielding
 - Bonding
 - Storage
- Zero contact system
- All the steps are performed in controlled nitrogen atmosphere

StorageBox



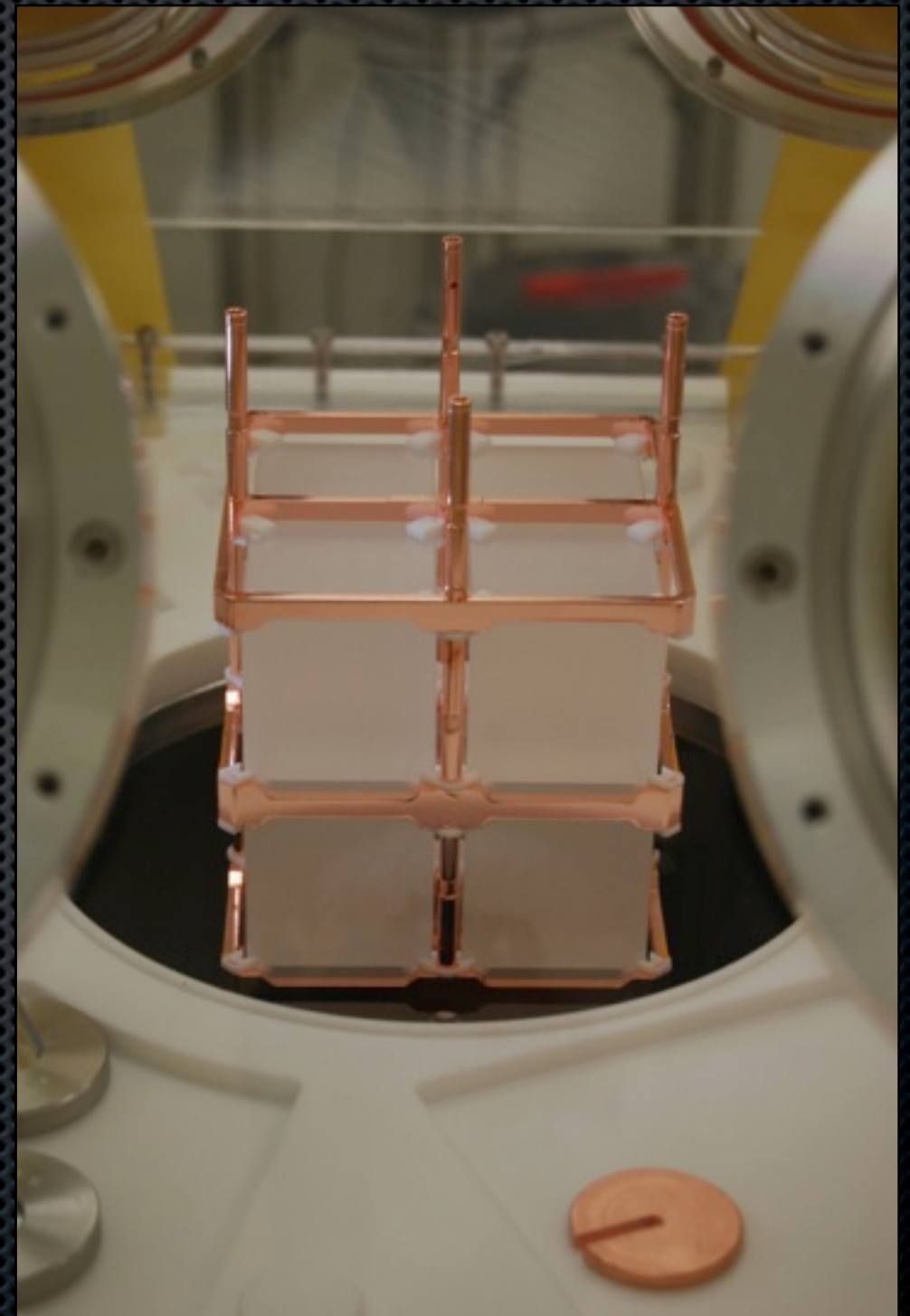
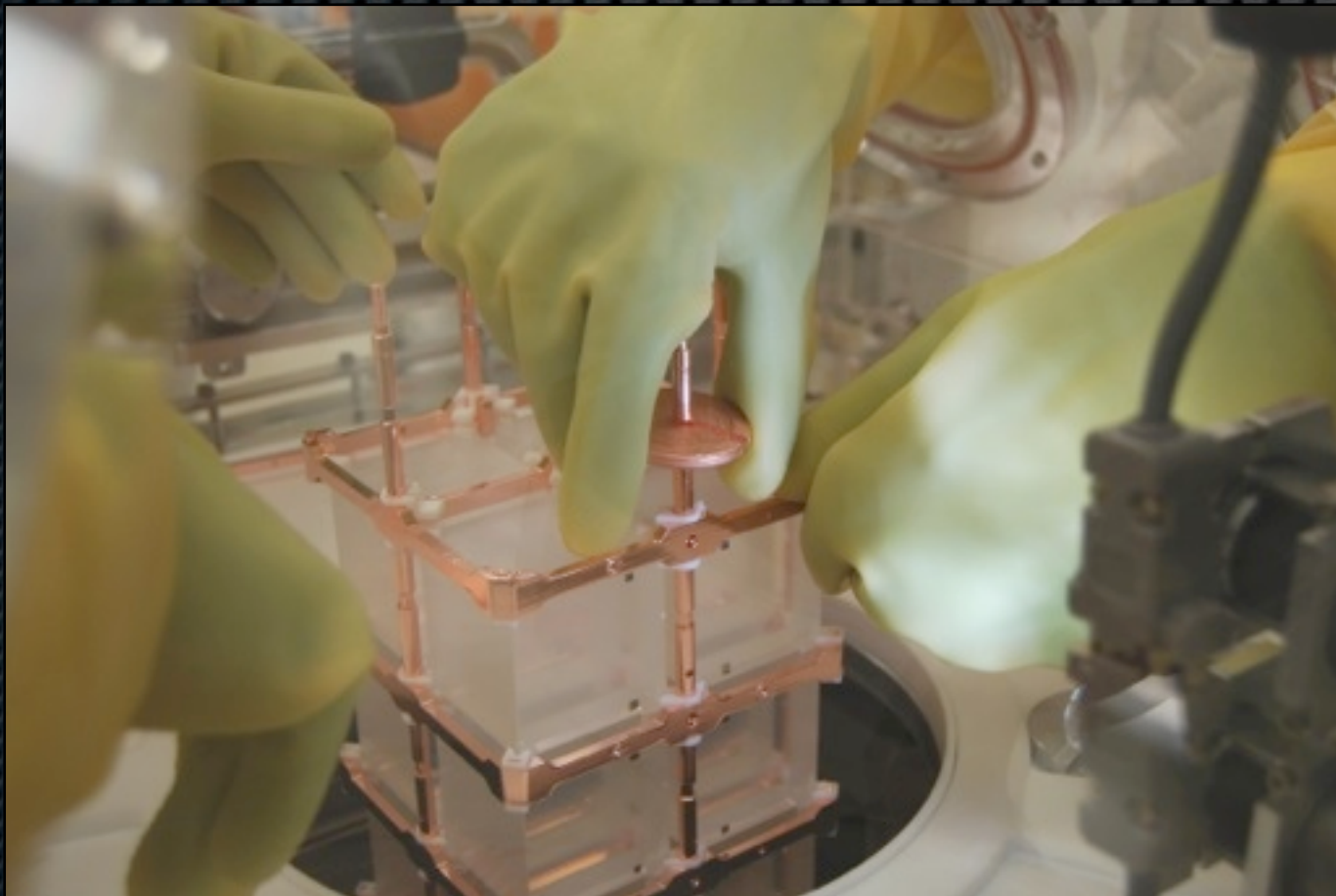
Tower Assembly

- CUORE-0 tower was built inside the MechBox, continuously monitored by two microscopes to ensure right floor heights



Tower Assembly

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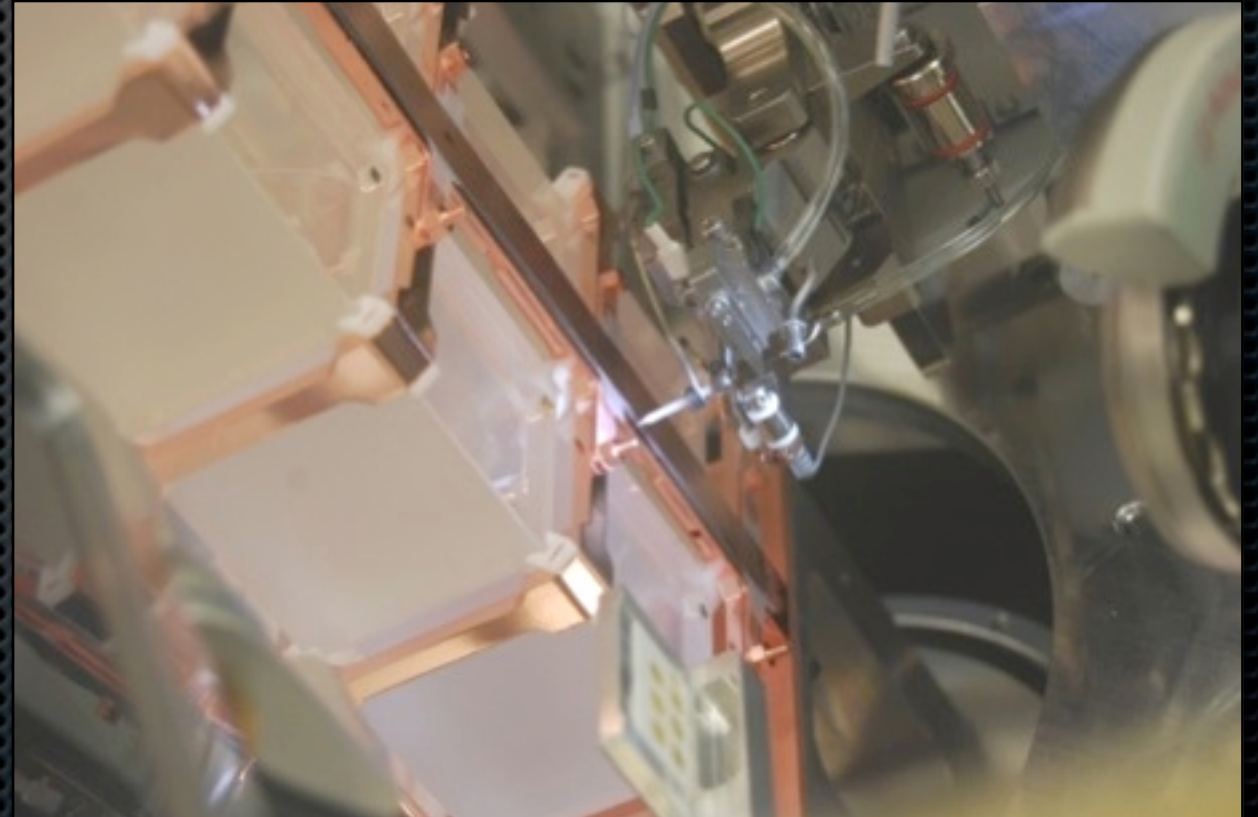
Tower wiring

- Readout ribbons were glued on the two wire trays
- The wire trays were fixed on the tower
- NTD thermistors were bonded with Cu pads on the ribbons



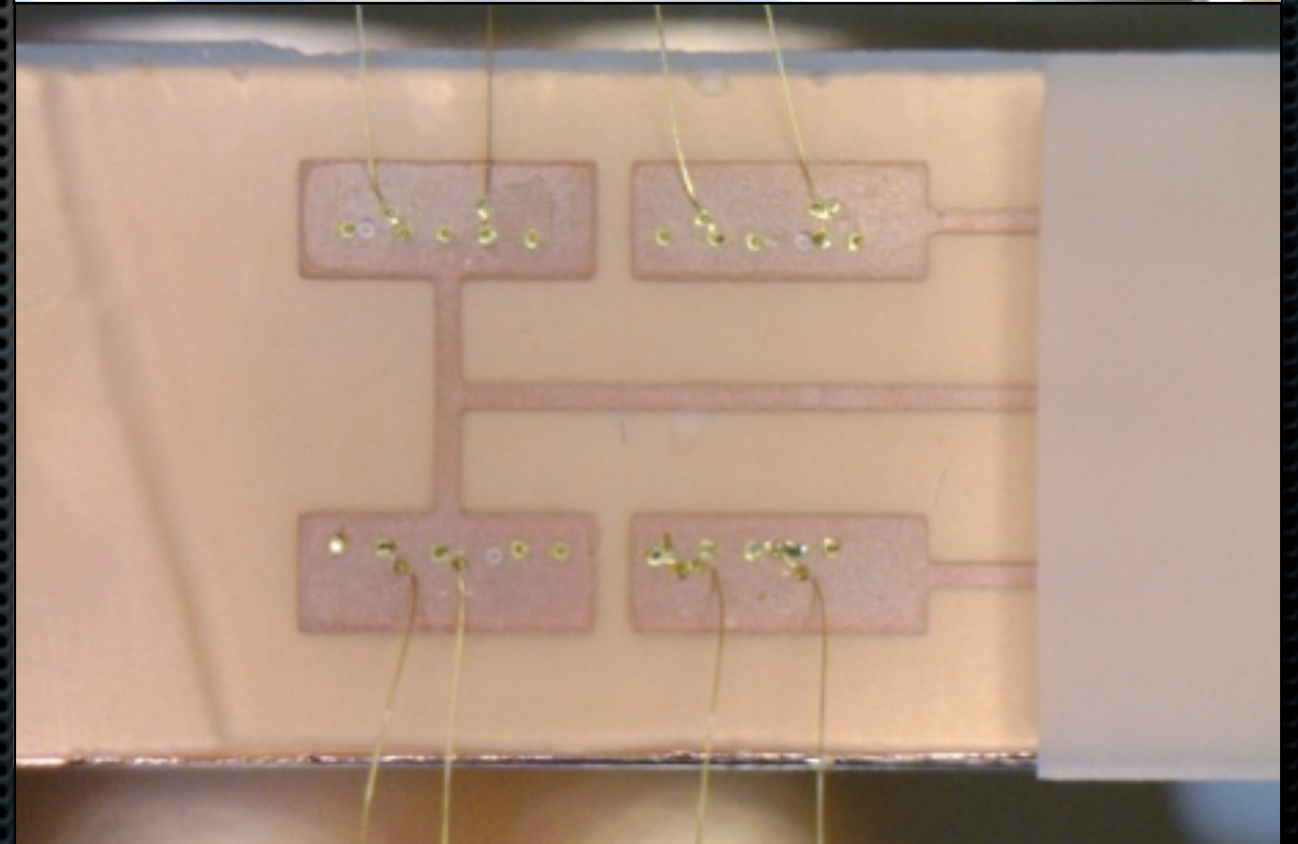
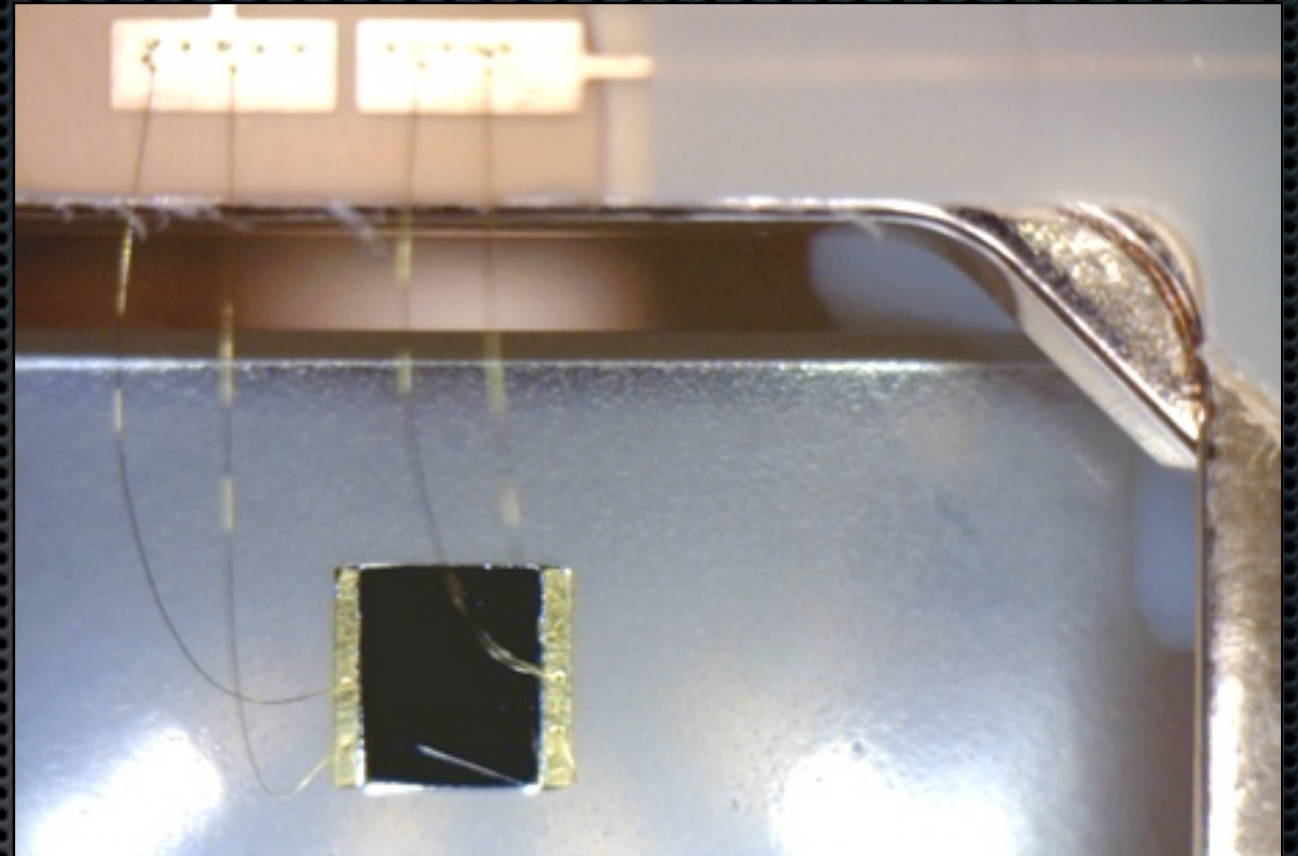
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Tower wiring

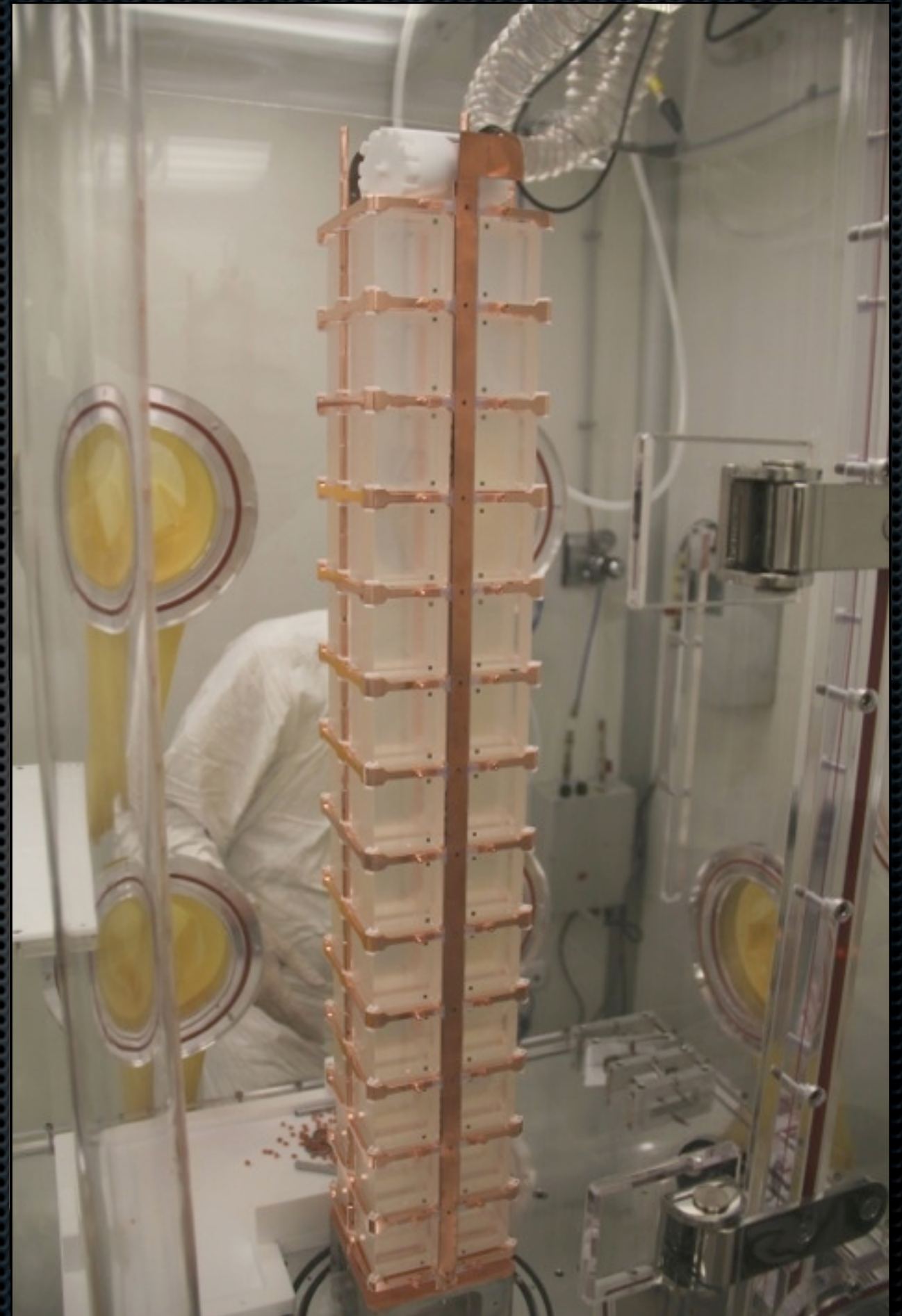
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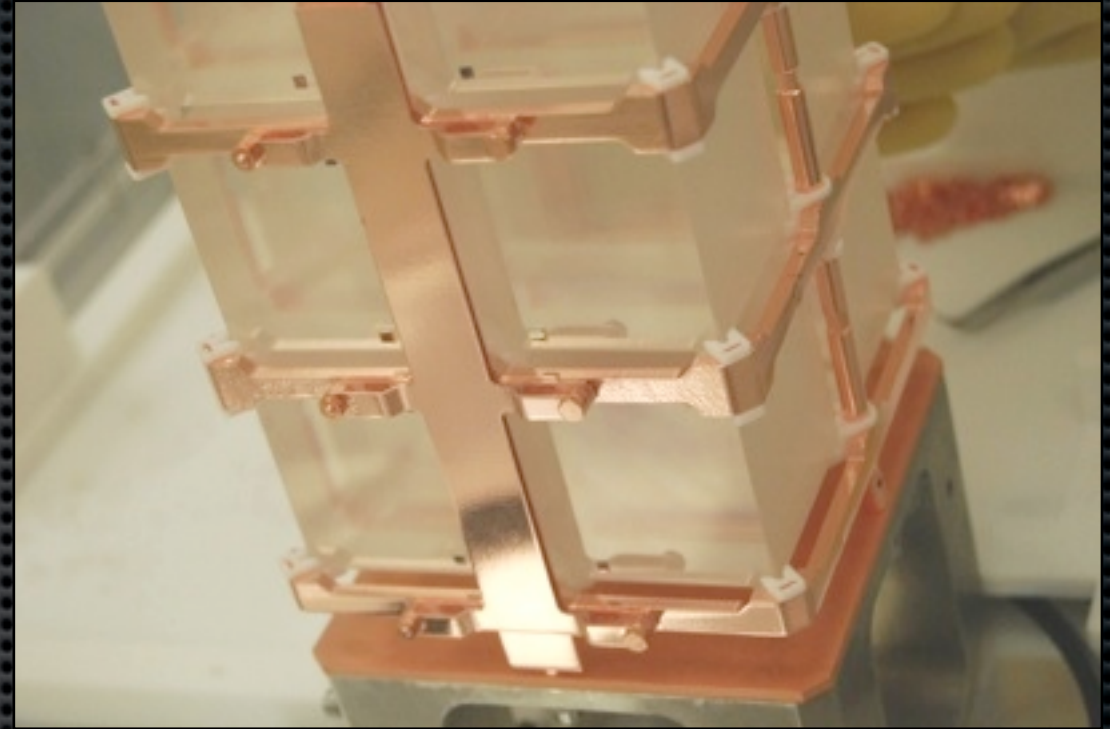
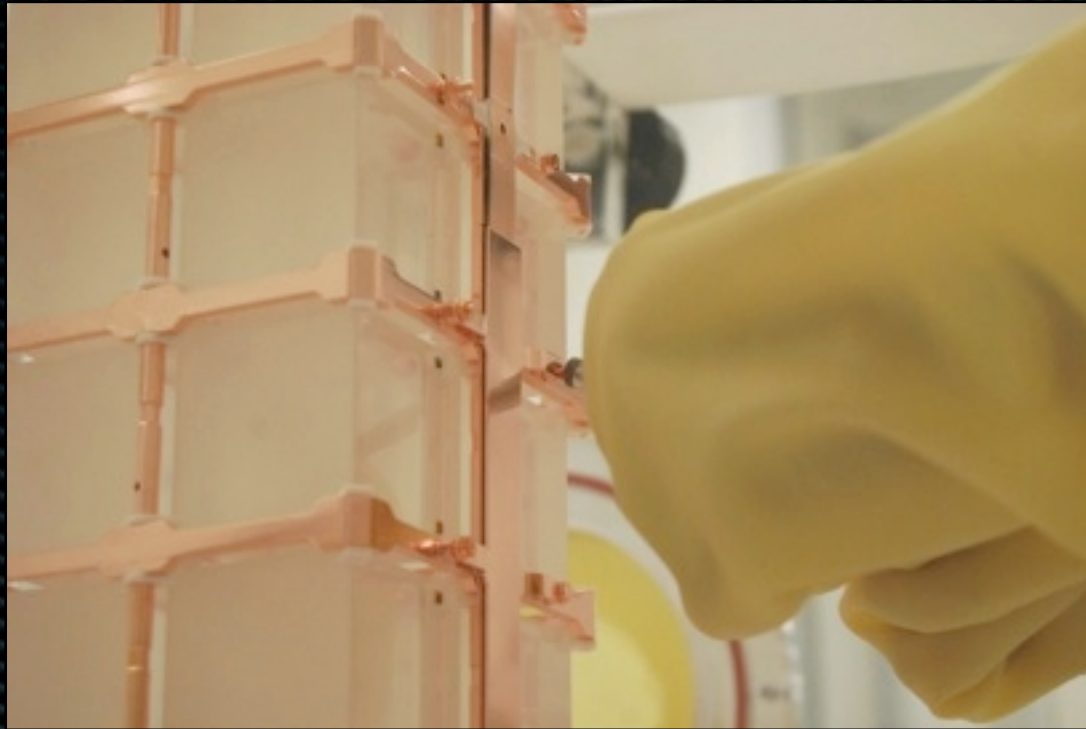
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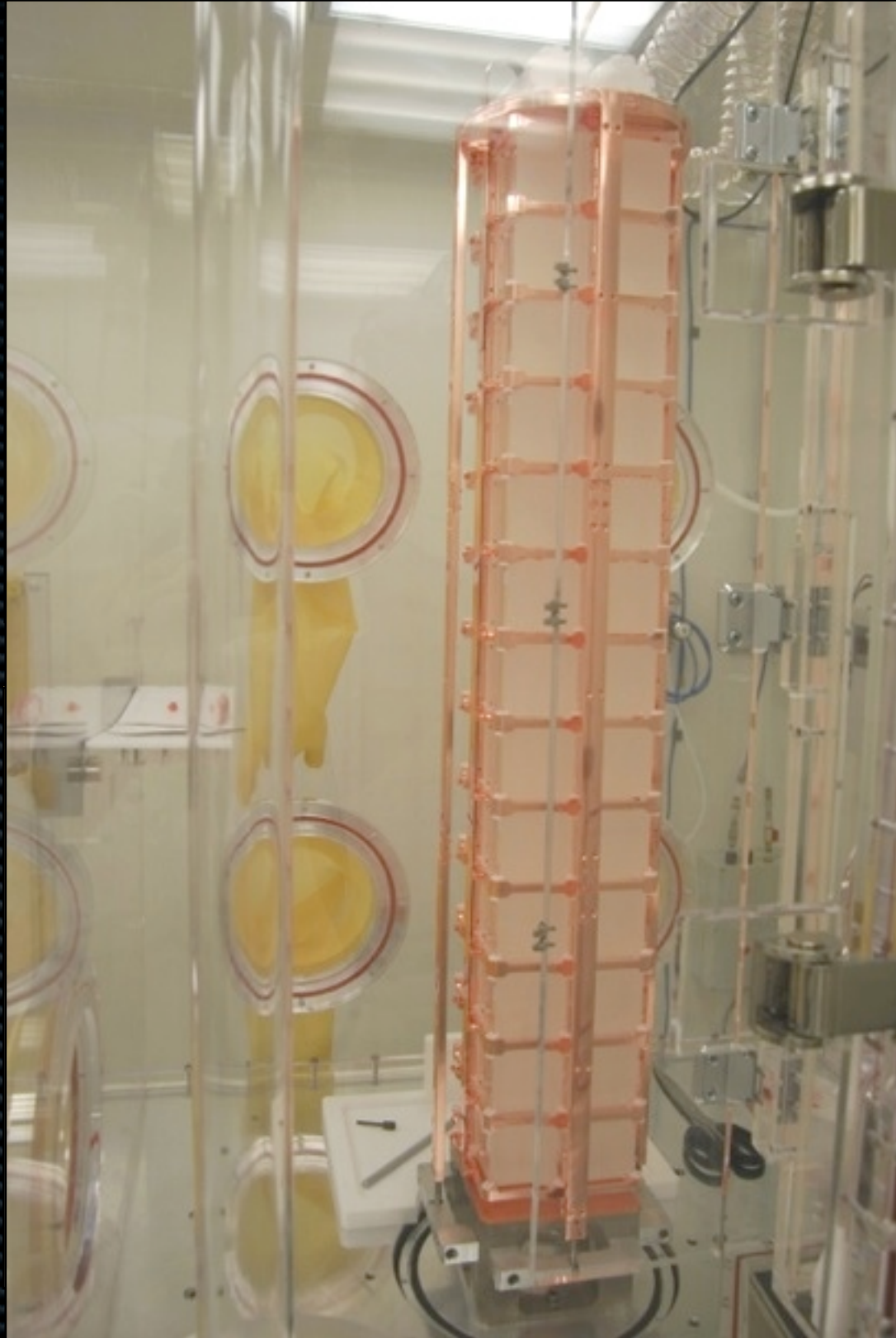
51/52 NTD
successfully
bonded



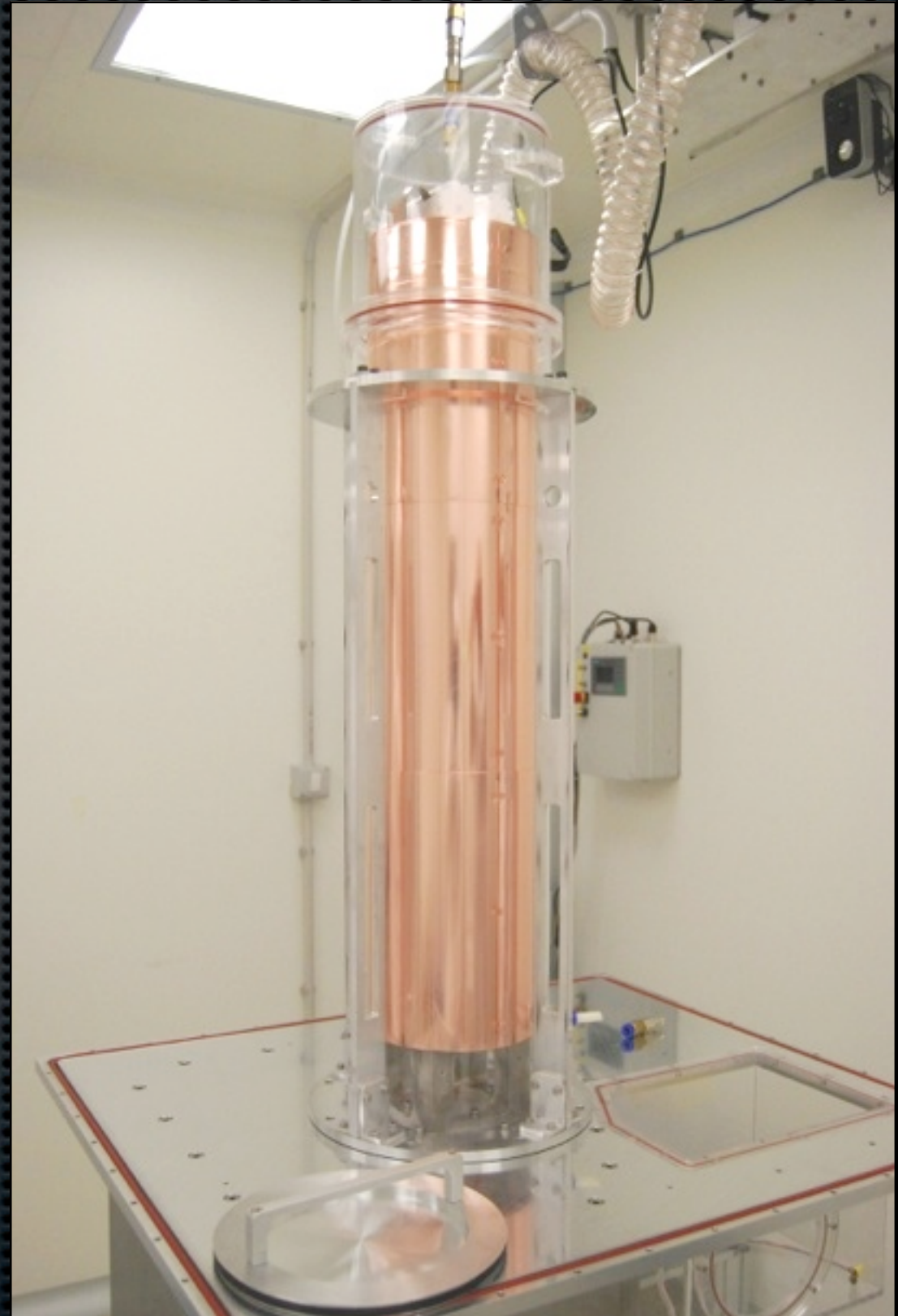
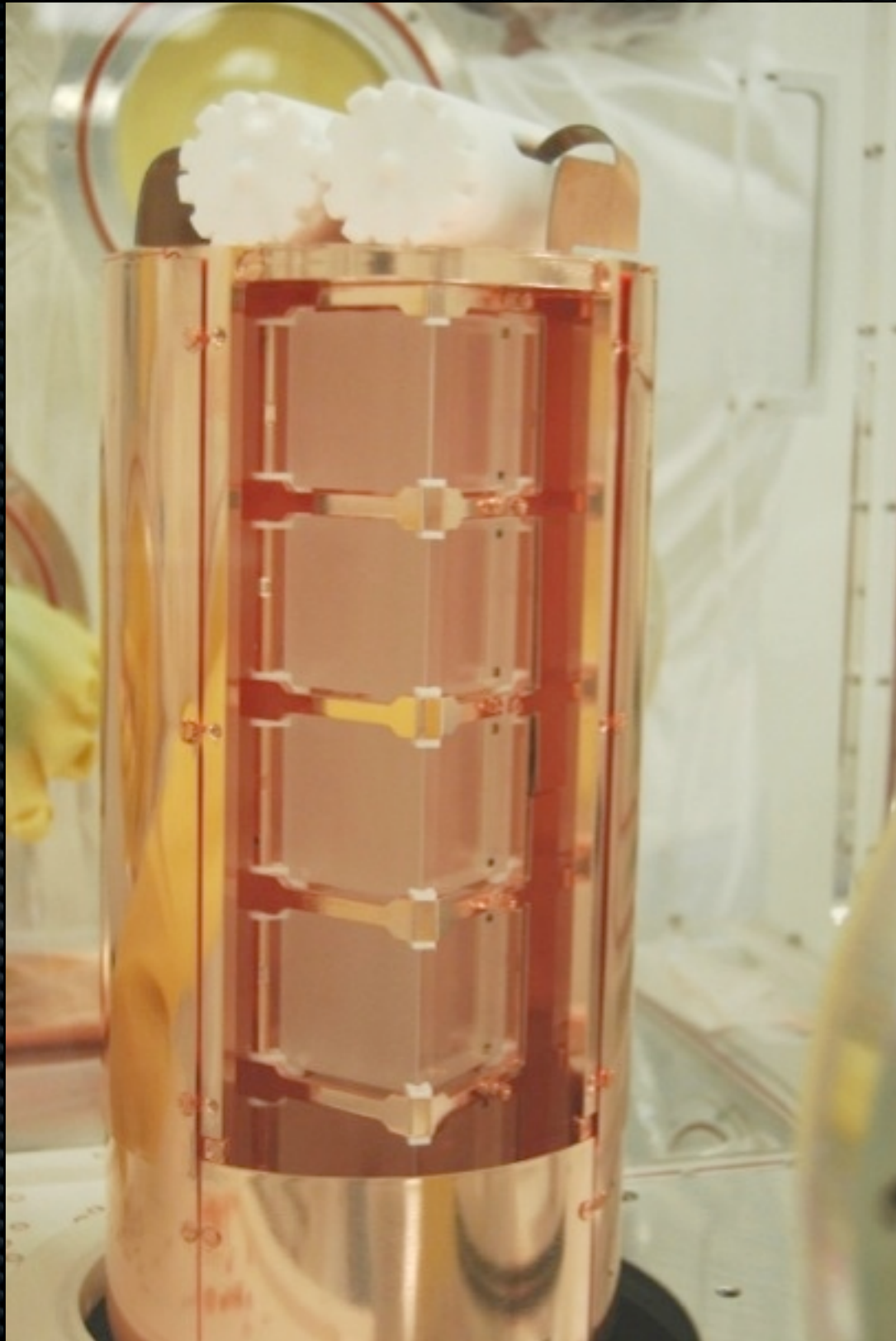
Shieldings



Shieldings



Shieldings



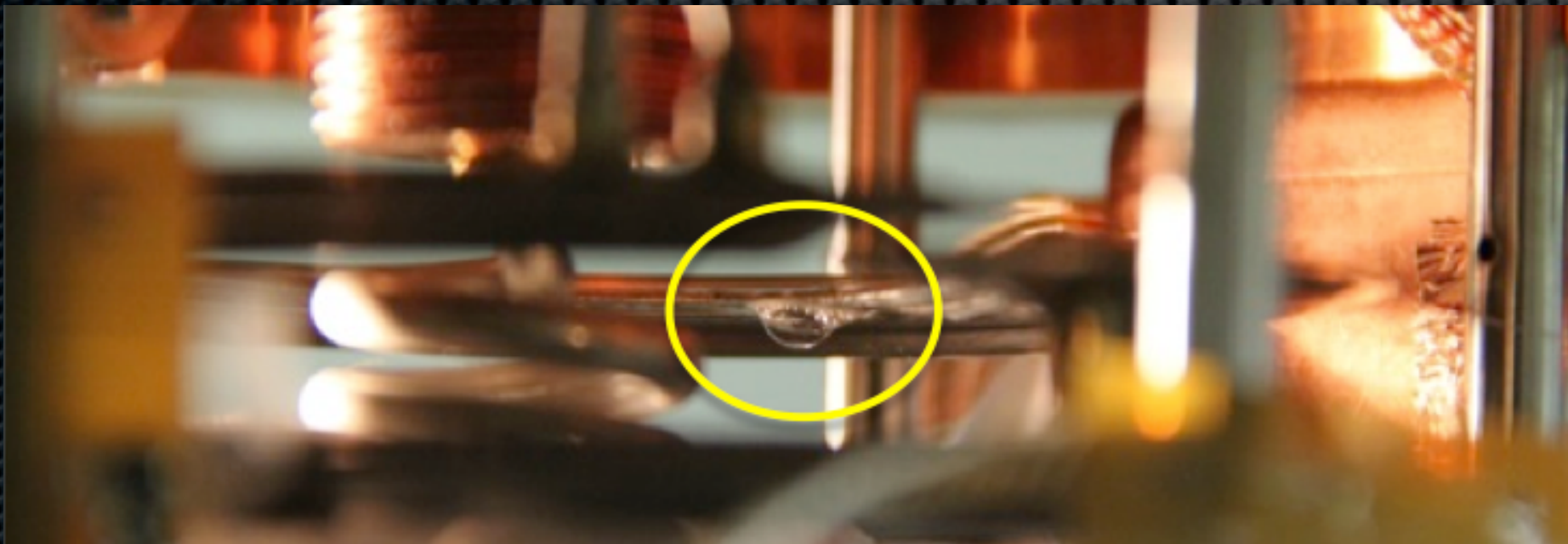
Present status

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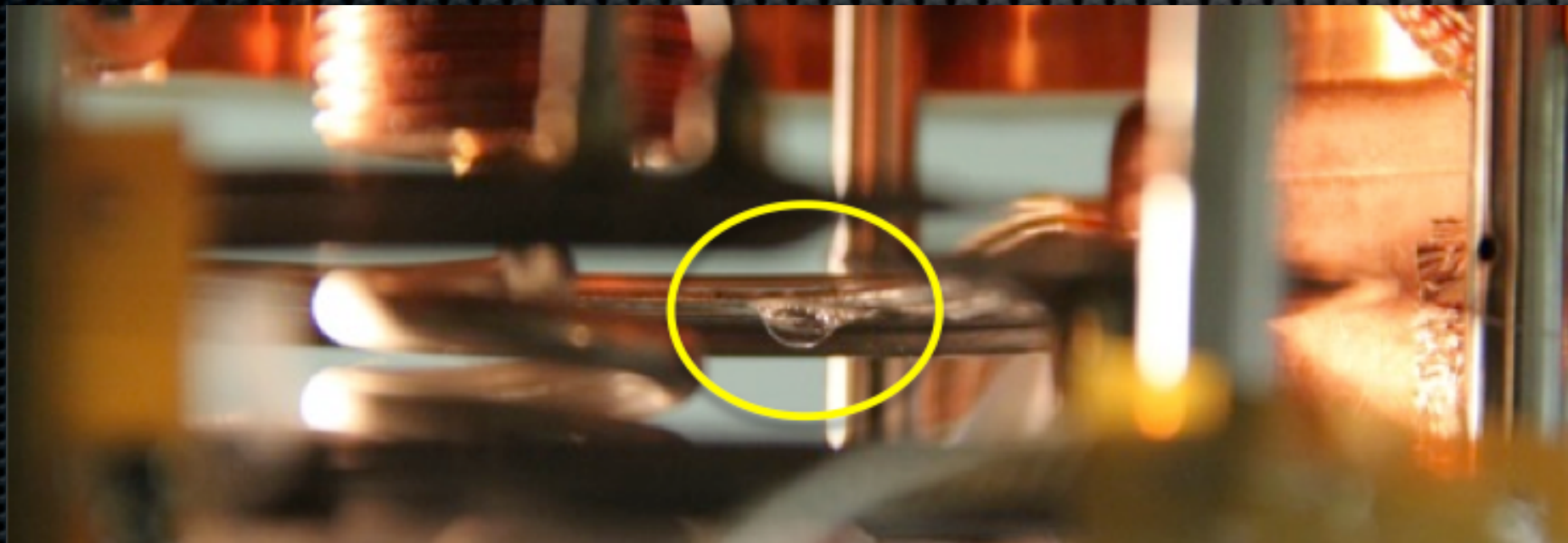
- ✦ We discovered a leak in the cryostat dilution unit
- ✦ Fixing determined a delay of more than two months
- ✦ CUORE-0 will be cooled down in the next weeks

First physics data in the very next months!



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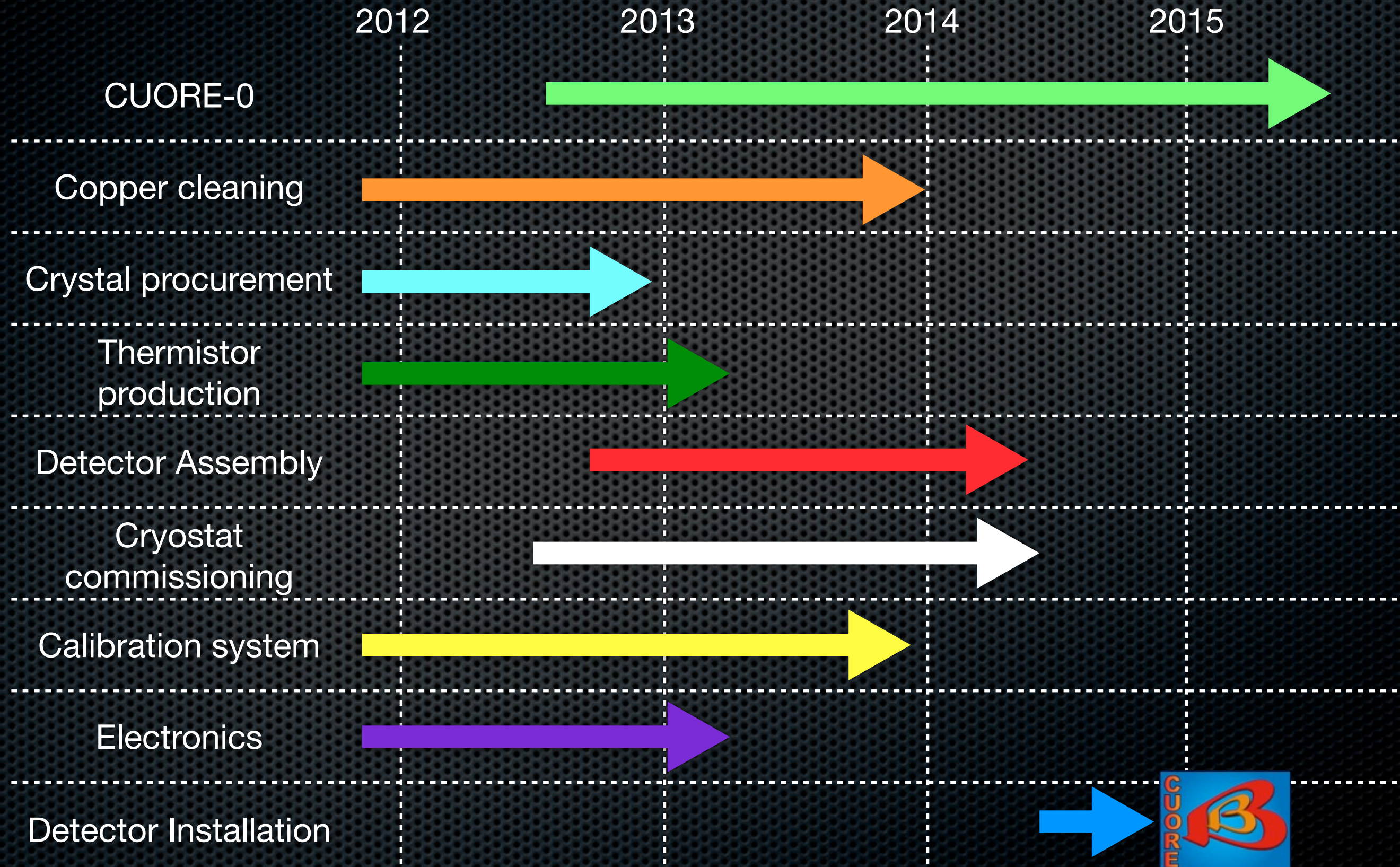
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CUORE assembly procedures are fully tested

CUORE project roadmap



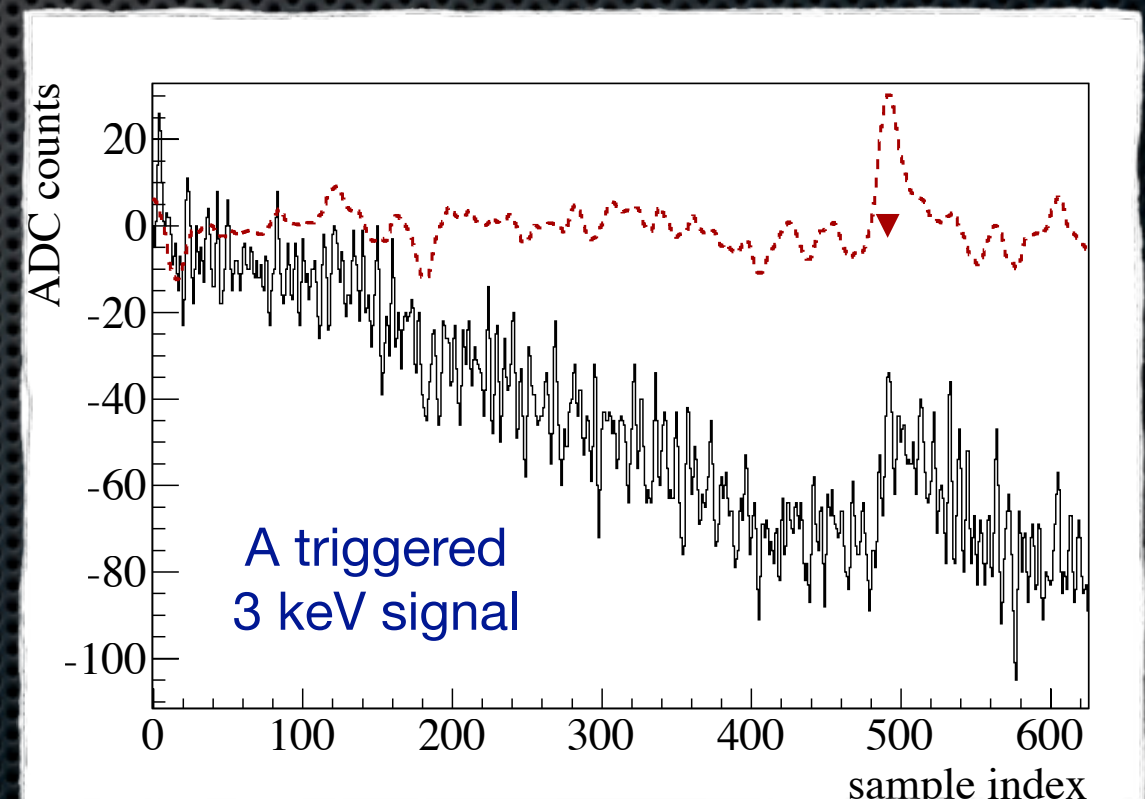
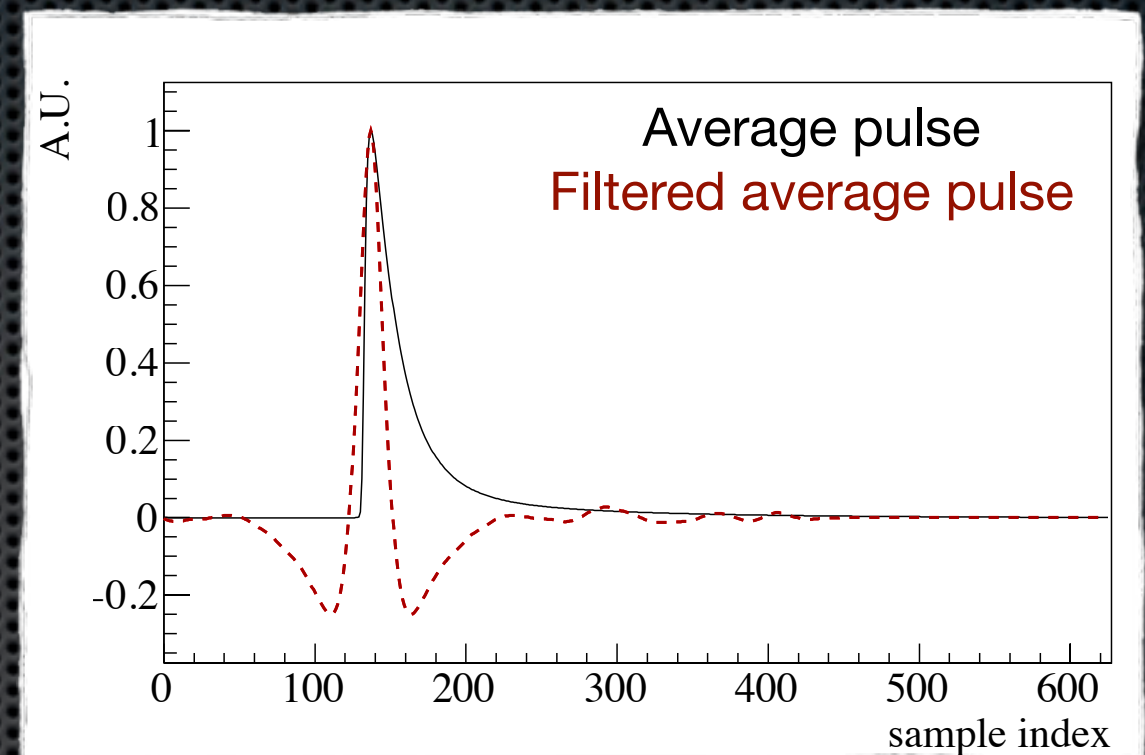
Not only ^{130}Te $0\nu\text{DBD}$

A lot of different analysis can be performed in CUORE framework:

- ✱ ^{130}Te DBD to the first excited state 0^+ of ^{130}Xe
[Phys. Rev. C 85, p. 045503, 2012]
- ✱ β^+/EC DBD of ^{120}Te [Astrop. Ph. 34, p. 643-64, 2011]
- ✱ Other rare nuclear decays (e.g. Te isotopes)
- ✱ Dark Matter searches [Paper in preparation]
- ✱ Solar axions searches [Paper in preparation]
- ✱ Detection of supernova neutrinos

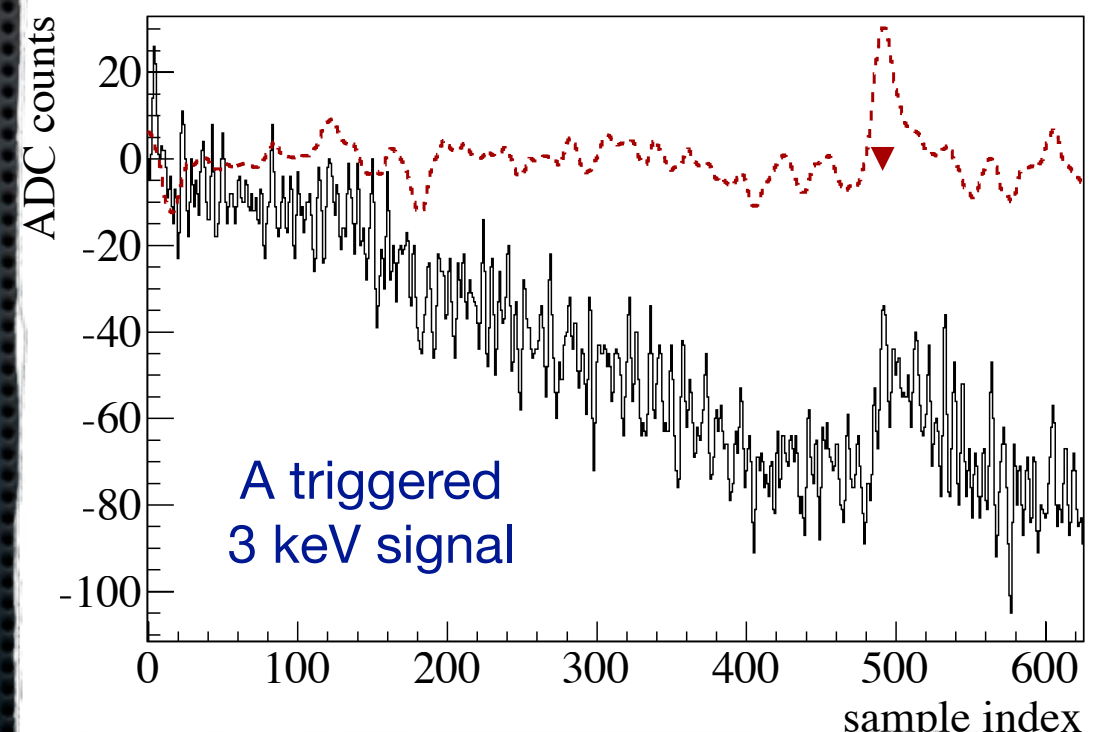
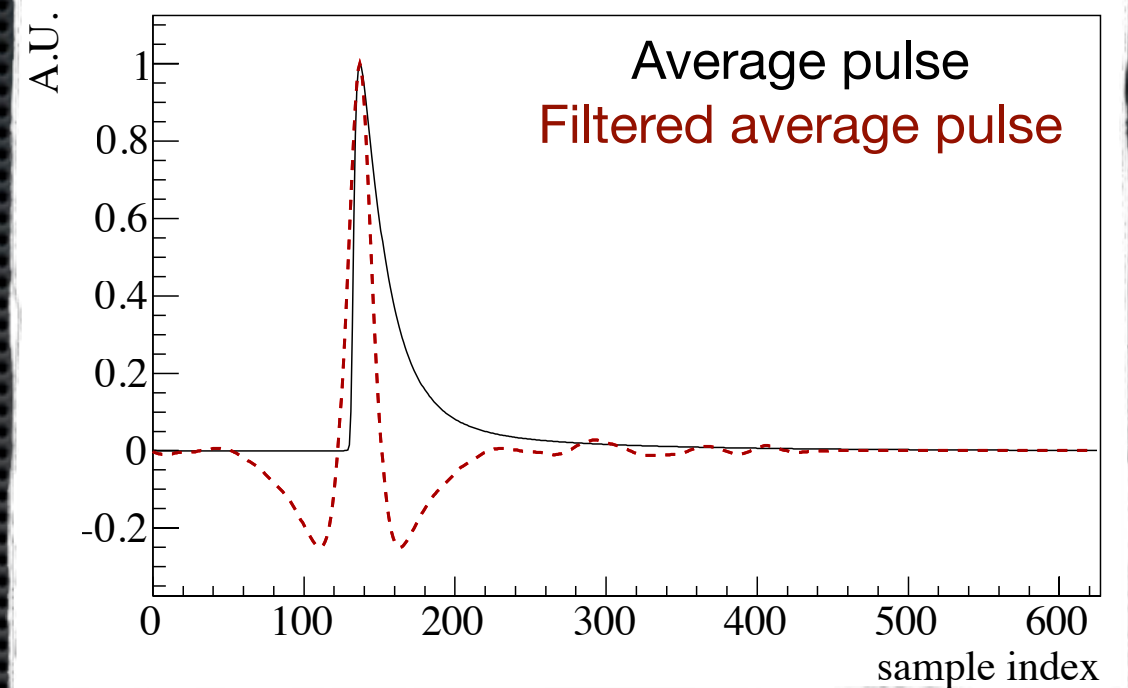
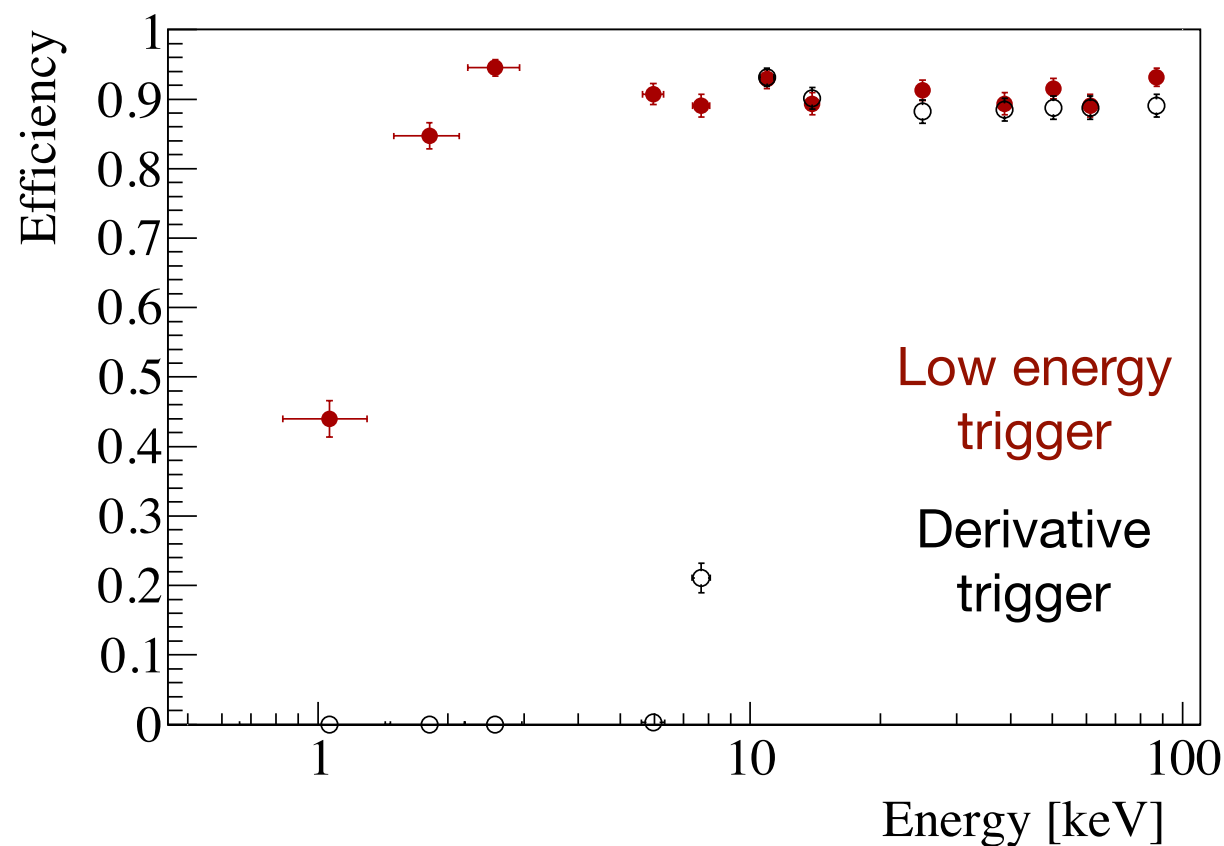
CUORE low energy trigger

- Based on matched filter technique
[E. Gatti and P. F. Manfredi, Rivista del Nuovo Cimento 9N1 (1986) 1]
- The trigger is implemented as a simple threshold trigger on the filtered samples, with debounce time related to the width of the filtered average pulse.
- The trigger threshold is set a priori in terms of the filter theoretical resolution.



CUORE low energy trigger

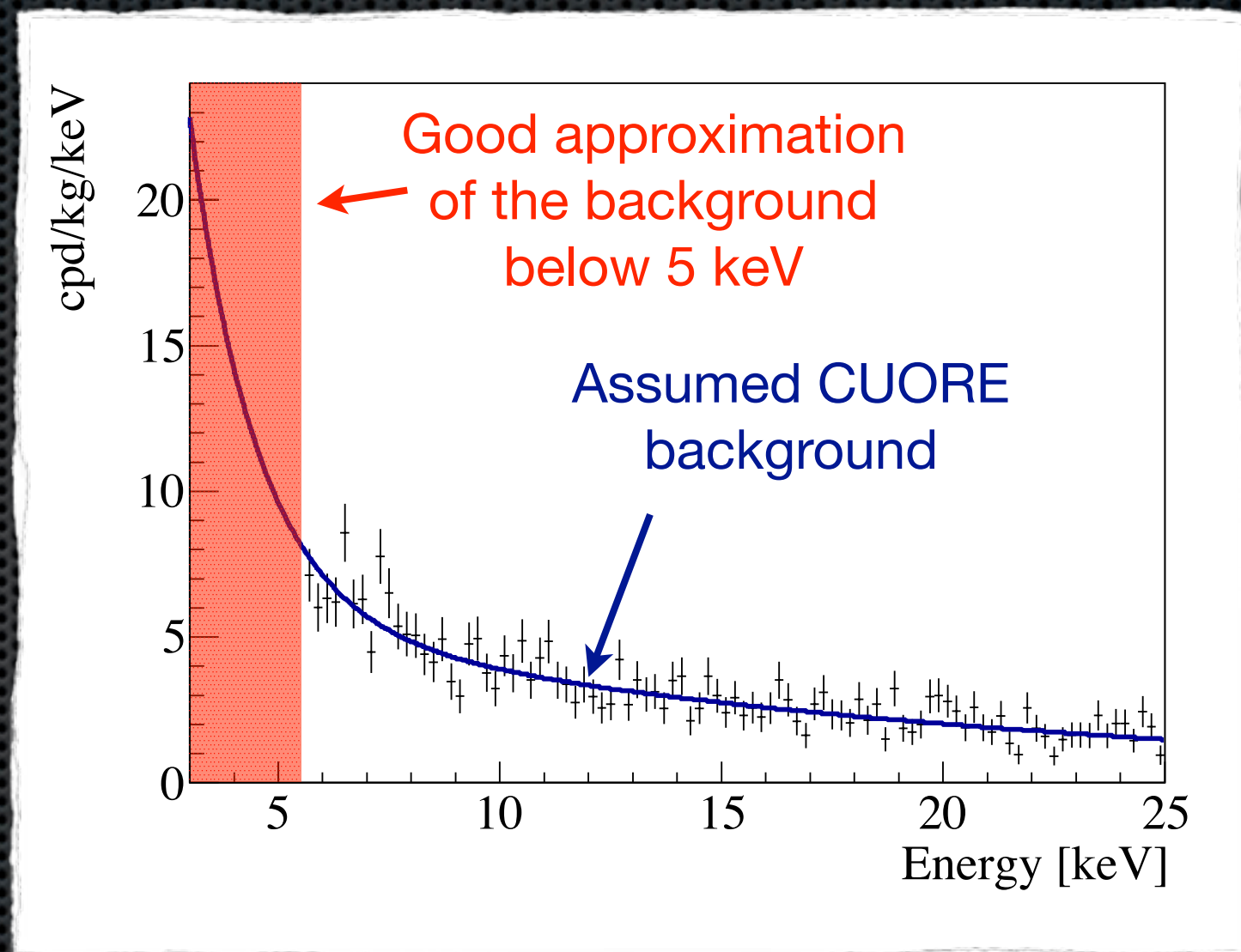
Using this trigger, the energy thresholds result lowered by an order of magnitude in respect to CUORE standard trigger



Dark Matter searches in CUORE

The background averaged over three CUORE test crystals can be projected to CUORE-0 and CUORE, assuming that it will be the same.

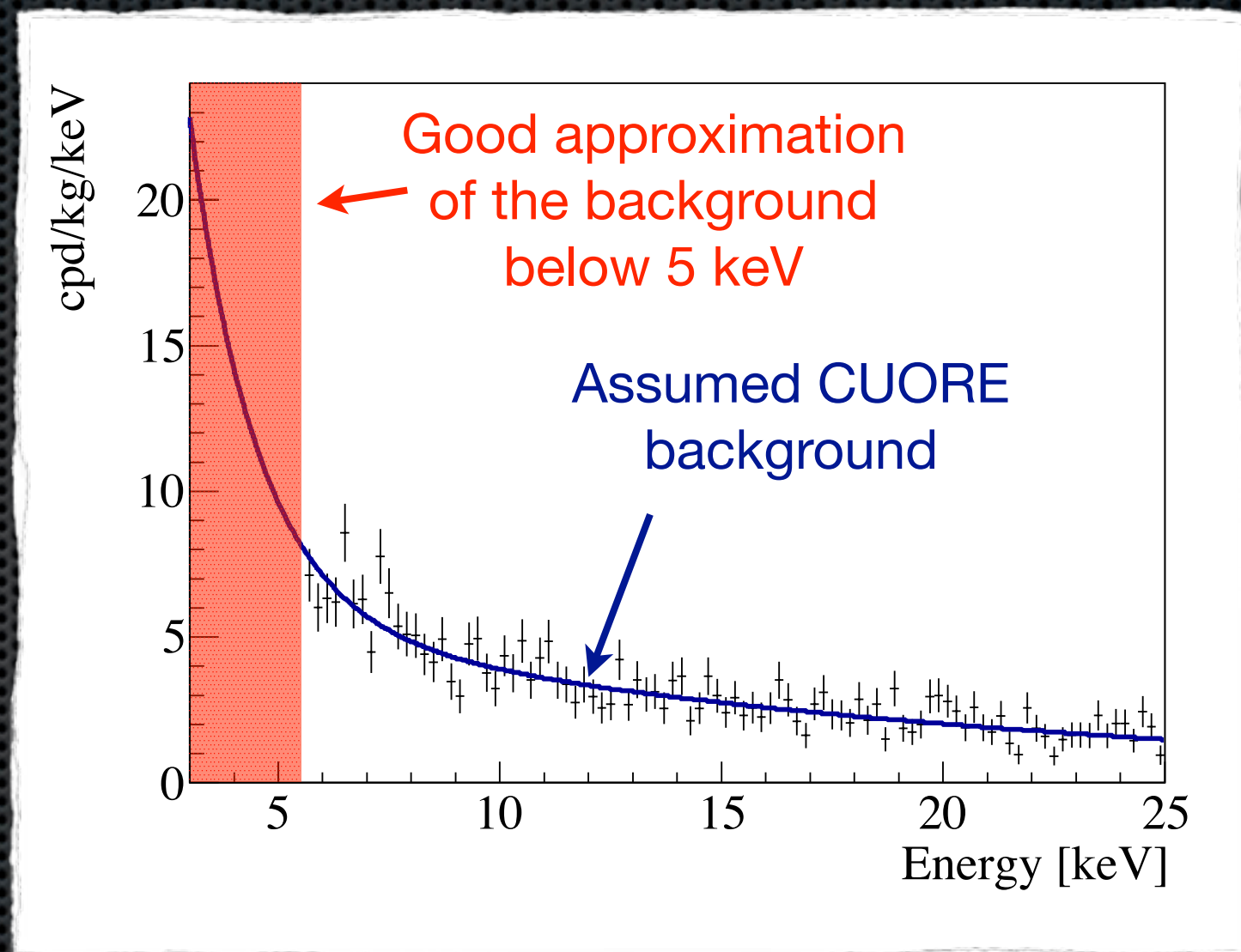
Even if the background is too high to give stringent limits on Dark Matter interactions, the effect of a Dark Matter modulation signal can be simulated.



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Assuming that the quenching factor for nuclear recoils in TeO_2 bolometers is 1 (A. Alessandrello et al., NIM A, vol. 409, pp. 451–453, 1998), the sensitivity to a spin independent WIMP modulation signal in CUORE-0 (39 kg of TeO_2 , 3 years) and in CUORE (741 kg of TeO_2 , 5 years) is evaluated via toy MonteCarlo's.

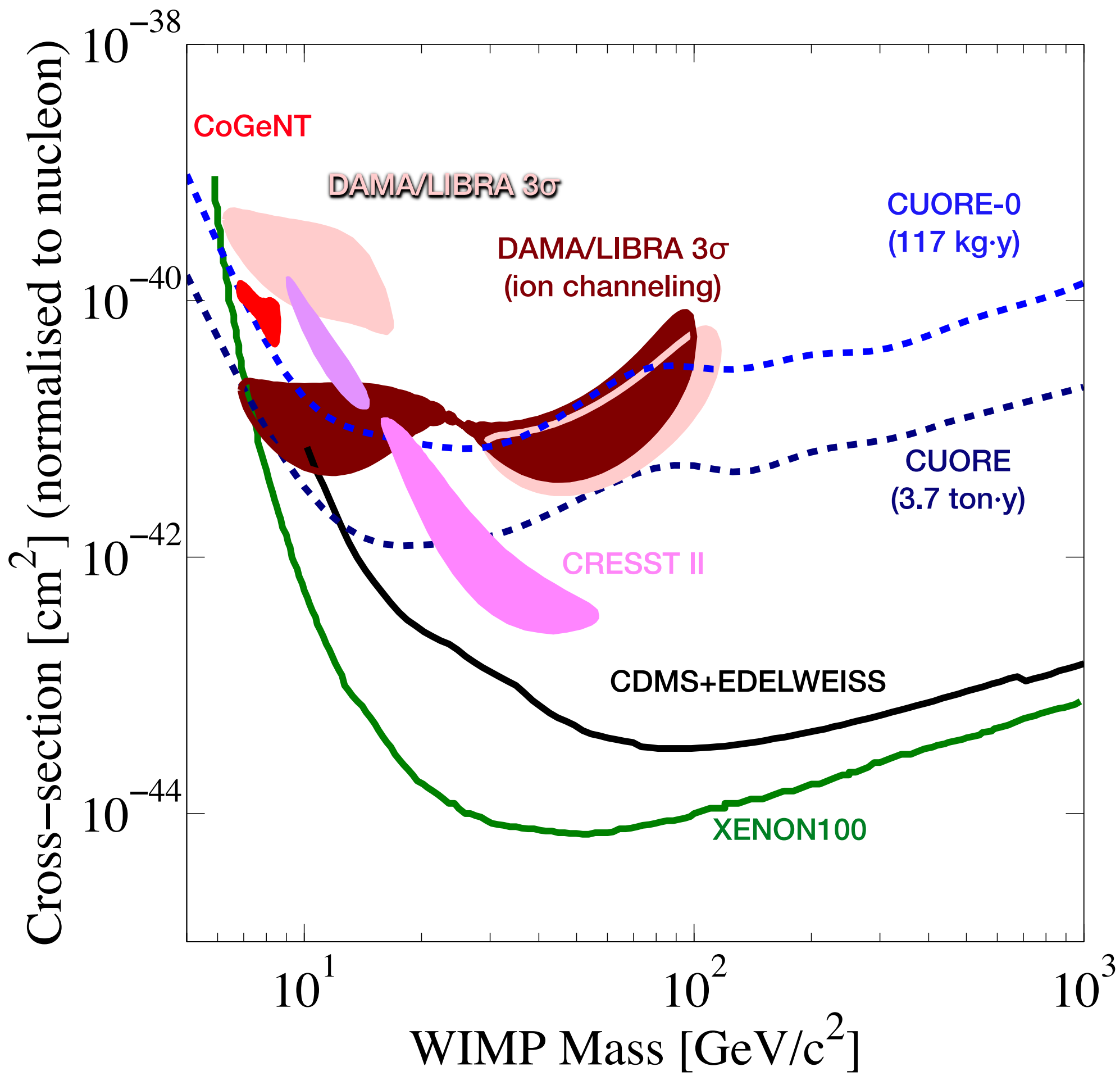
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Conclusions

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Thanks for your attention!