The background of the slide is a photograph of a detector component, likely a cryogenic detector for DBD. It features five circular modules arranged in a pentagonal pattern, each with a central hole and several small screws around its perimeter. The modules are mounted on a dark, circular base.

CUPID-0: a double-readout cryogenic detector for DBD

Chiara Brofferio (UniMiB and INFN Milano Bicocca)
on behalf of the CUPID-0 collaboration

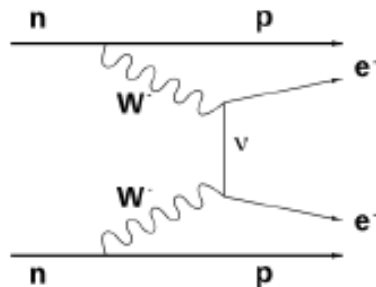
Experimental search for $0\nu\beta\beta$

WHAT WE ARE LOOKING FOR

$2\nu\beta\beta$: $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z + 2) + 2e^- + 2\bar{\nu}_e$

- allowed in the SM and already observed with $T_{1/2} > 10^{18}$ y

$0\nu\beta\beta$: $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z + 2) + 2e^-$



- not allowed in the SM
- expected with $T_{1/2} > 10^{25}$ y

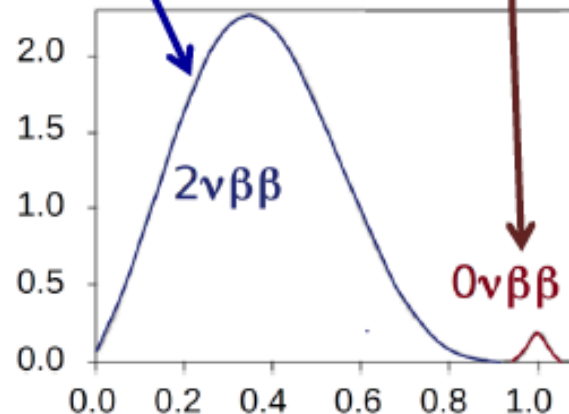
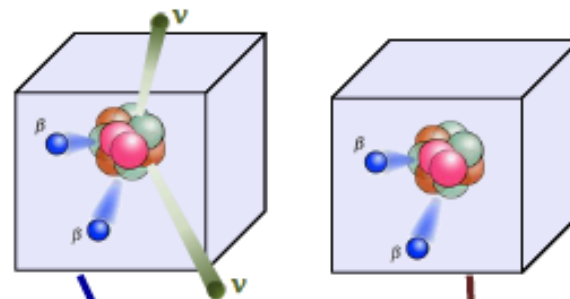
If observed:

- lepton number violation
- neutrinos are Majorana particles
- measures effective electron neutrino mass

$$m_{\beta\beta} \equiv |e^{i\alpha_1}|U_{e1}^2|m_1 + e^{i\alpha_2}|U_{e2}^2|m_2 + |U_{e3}^2|m_3|$$

EXPERIMENTAL SIGNATURE

Approach:
SOURCE = DETECTOR



Main signature:

Peak at Q-value over $2\nu\beta\beta$ tail
enlarged only by detector resolution

EXPERIMENTAL SENSITIVITY

Lifetime corresponding to the minimum detectable number of events over background at a given C.L.:

$$S^{0\nu} \propto \epsilon \text{ i. a. } \sqrt{\frac{MT}{b\Delta E}} \quad b \neq 0$$

$$S^{0\nu} \propto \epsilon \text{ i. a. } MT \quad b = 0$$

M : Total active mass in kg

ϵ : Detector efficiency

i. a. : Isotopic abundance

b : Background in c/keV/kg/y

ΔE : Detector resolution
@ ROI in keV

T : Exposure time in y

Scintillating Thermal Detectors (STDs)

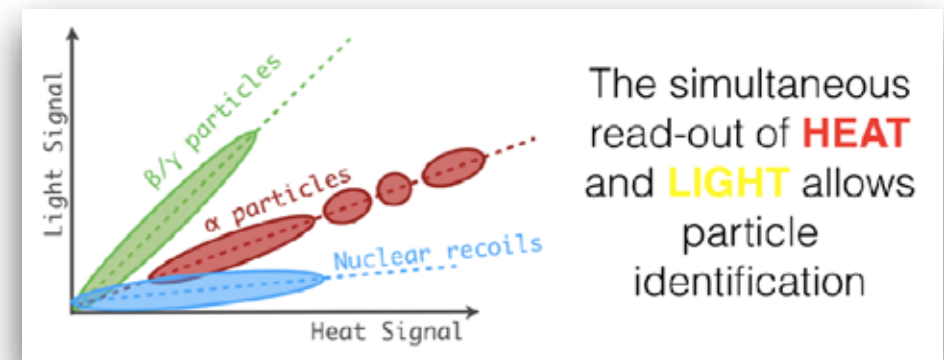
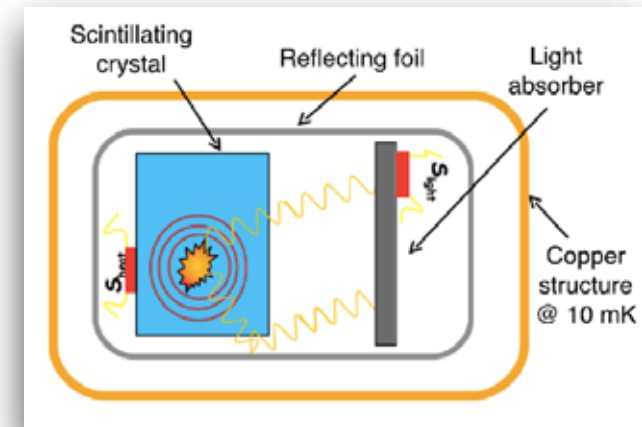
A bolometer is a highly sensitive **calorimeter** operated @ cryogenic temperature (~ 10 mK).

Energy depositions are measured as **temperature** variations of the absorber.

- STDs features:

- ▶ high energy resolution $O(1/1000)$
- ▶ wide choice of compound TeO_2 , ZnMoO_4 , ZnSe
- ▶ high detection efficiency (source = detector)
- ▶ scalable to large masses
- ▶ **particle ID**

If the absorber is also an **efficient scintillator** the energy is converted into **heat + light**



A background-free experiment is possible:

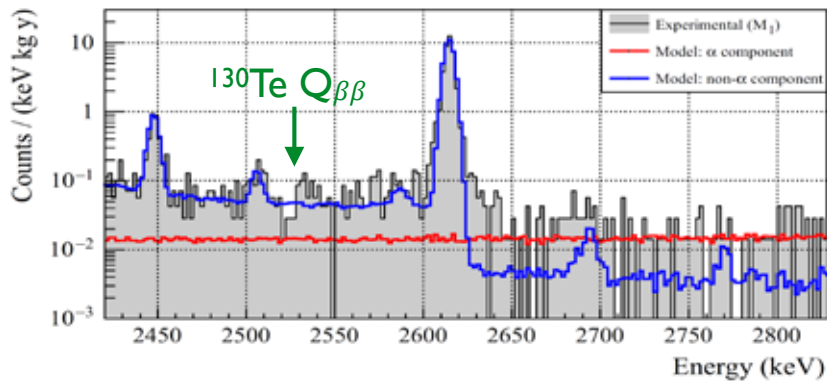
α -background: identification and rejection

β -background: $\beta\beta$ isotope with large Q-value

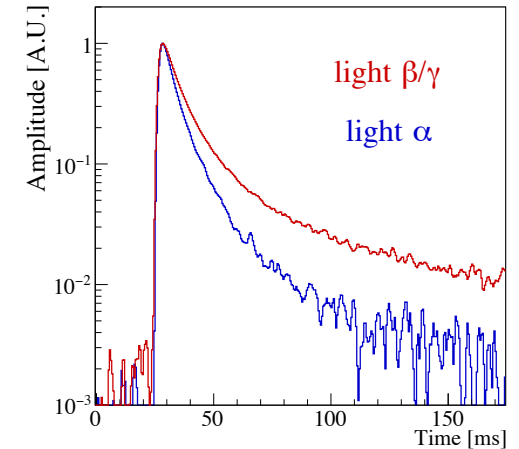
CUPID-0 (**C**UORE **U**pgrade with **P**article **ID** prototype)

Since bolometers are fully active detectors, they show a large background component due to energy degraded α particles

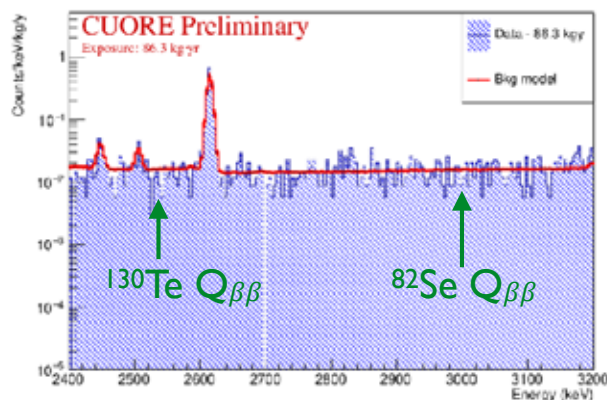
In CUORE-0 the degraded α background was a minor contribution at ^{130}Te $Q_{\beta\beta}$ (2527.5 keV)



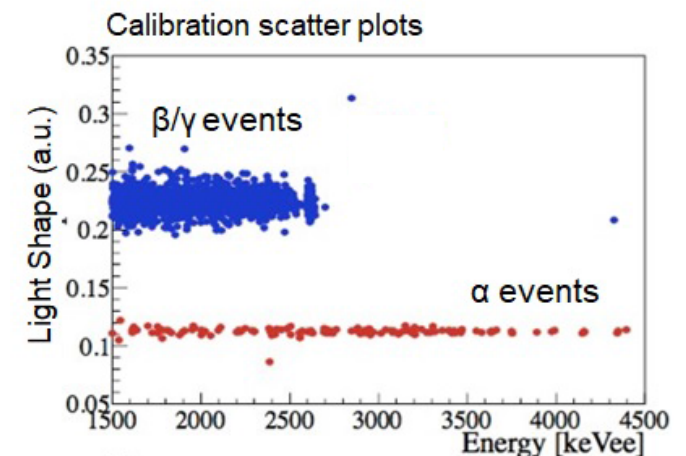
CUPID-0 use a higher $Q_{\beta\beta}$ isotope and rejects α signals using the scintillation LIGHT



In CUORE it dominates over the 2615 keV (^{208}Tl) multi-Compton: it's the major component in the ROI



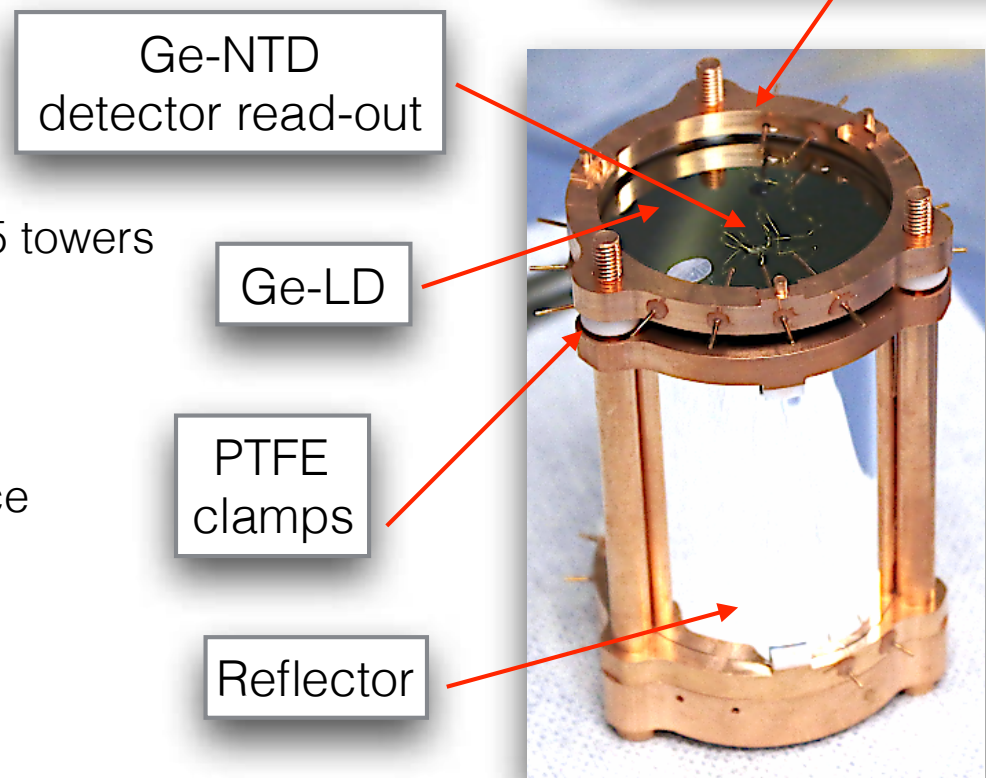
Excellent discrimination can be obtained based on the shape of the light pulse



CUPID-0 Detector

CUPID-0 is the first array of scintillating bolometers for the investigation of ^{82}Se $0\nu\beta\beta$

- ^{82}Se Q-value 2998 keV (above ^{208}Tl line)
- 95% enriched Zn^{82}Se bolometers
- 26 bolometers (24 enr + 2 nat) arranged in 5 towers
 - 10.5 kg of ZnSe
 - 5.17 kg of ^{82}Se \rightarrow 3.8×10^{25} $\beta\beta$ nuclei
- LD: Ge slab operated as bolometer. One face coated with 60 nm SiO_2 \rightarrow Light collection enhancement $\sim 50\%$
- Simplest modular detector \rightarrow scale up
 - Copper structure (ElectroToughPitch)
 - PTFE clamps
 - Reflecting foil (VIKUITI 3M)

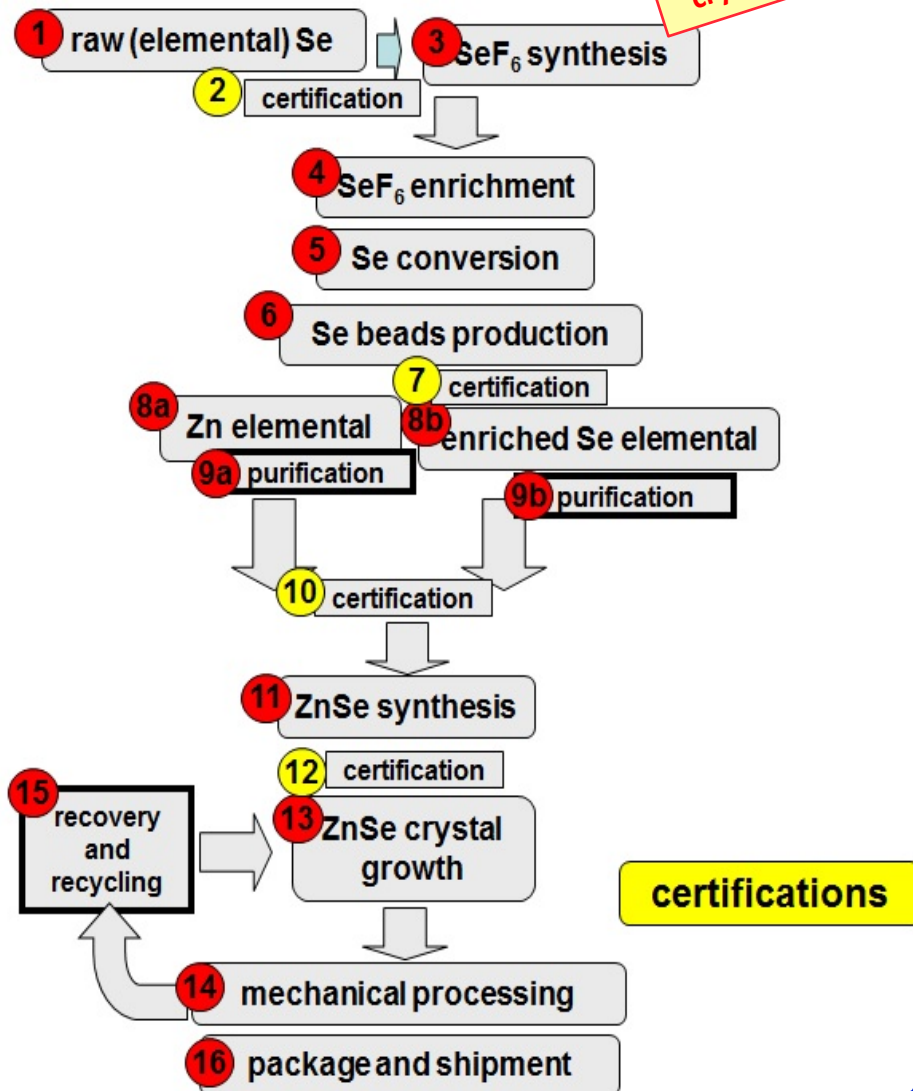


Main goal :
Minimize mass of passive materials next to the detector

Zn⁸²Se crystals production

crystals production cycle

similar for any crystal candidate



Metal Zn



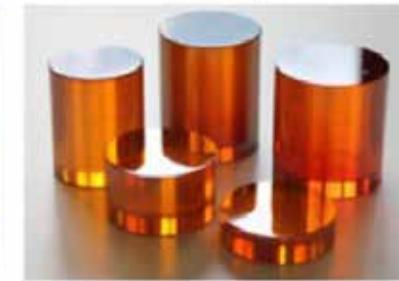
Enriched Se powder



Zn⁸²Se powder



Grown crystals



Journal of Crystal Growth 475 (2017) 158–170

Zn⁸²Se crystals production

enrichment: ⁸²Se from 8.82% to 96.30%
(URENCO, Almelo, Holland)

Zn⁸²Se synthesis and crystal growth:

(ISMA Kharkiv Ukraine with strong INFN contribution)

final processing (cutting and polishing):

@ LNGS, INFN Italy

production yields:

synthesis: 98.35%

(99.55% at S-I, 99.40% at VTT and 99.40% at HTT)

crystal growth*: 95%

cutting*: 96,72%

shaping and polishing*: 99%

*including recovered material for recycling

radio-purity measured during crystal production

Nuclides	HPGe γ -spectroscopy at LNGS		Zn ⁸² Se bolometric test (Hall C)
	Metal ⁸² Se [μ Bq/kg]	Metal Zn [μ Bq/kg]	Crystal [μ Bq/kg]
²³² Th			7 \pm 2
²²⁸ Th	<110	<95	26 \pm 2
²²⁴ Ra	<61	<36	27 \pm 3
²³⁸ U			10 \pm 2
²²⁶ Ra	<110	<66	33 \pm 4
²¹⁰ Po			150 \pm 8

J.W. Beeman et al., Eur. Phys. J. C76 (2016) 7, 364

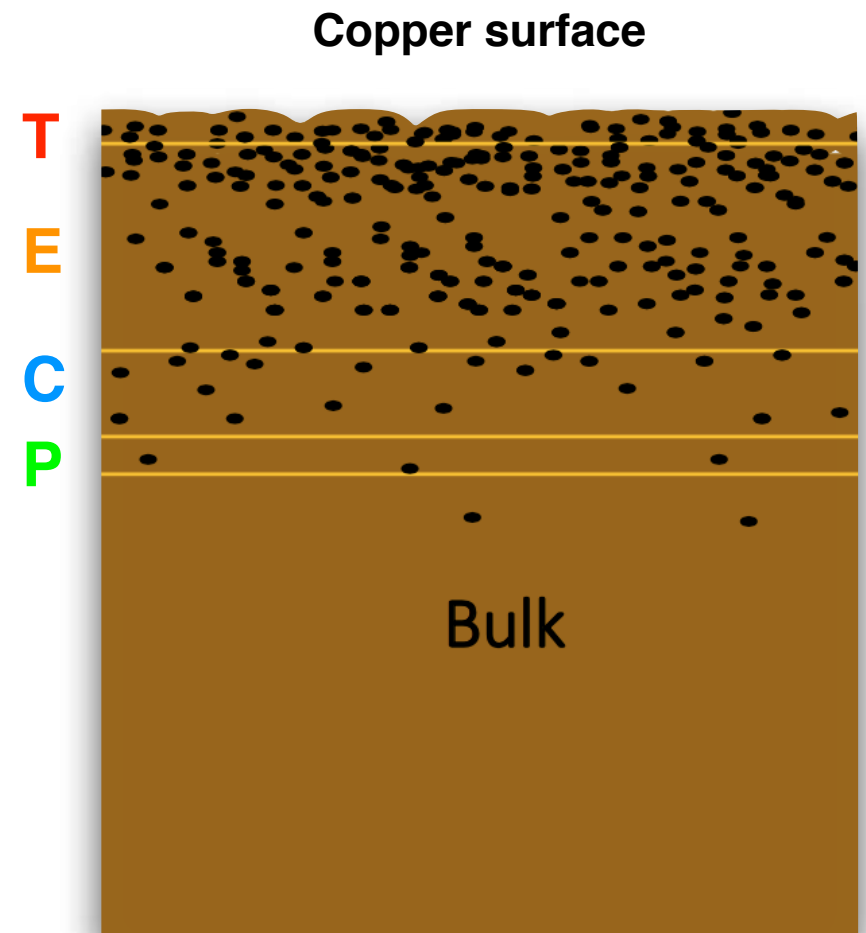
confirmed by CUPID-0 data

O. Azzolini et al. , Eur. Phys. J. C. (2018) 78:428

CUPID-0 Copper Cleaning

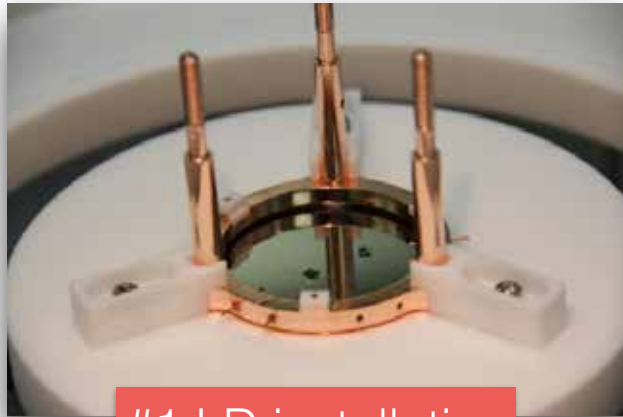
Copper cleaning procedure for mitigating surface contaminations

- **Pre-cleaning:** lubricant removal from machining
- **Tumbling:** abrasion + smoothing
 - removal 1.2 μm (0.06 $\mu\text{m}/\text{h}$)
- **Electropolishing:** smoothing + contaminants dissolution
 - removal 100 μm (12 $\mu\text{m}/\text{h}$)
- **Chemical etching:** SUBU+passivation
 - removal 10 μm (120 $\mu\text{m}/\text{h}$)
- **Plasma etching:** desorption
 - 0.2 μm (1 $\mu\text{m}/\text{h}$)

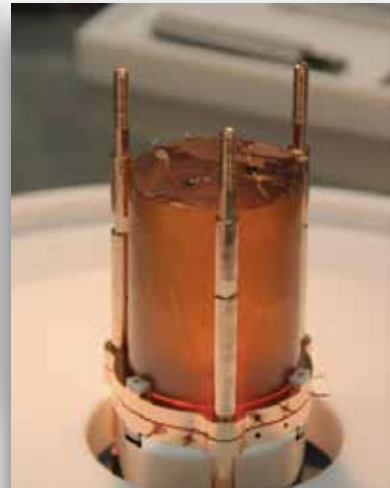


CUPID-0 assembly

Detector assembly performed in ~2 weeks inside a low-Rn underground clean room at LNGS



#1 LD installation



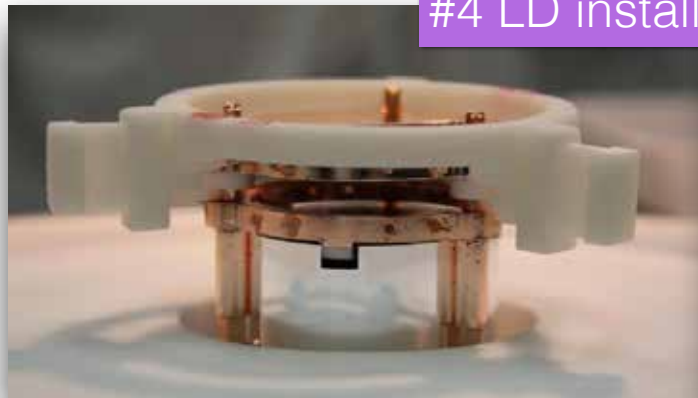
#2 ZnSe and light reflector installation



#3 Fixing of ZnSe



#4 LD installation



#5 Tower completed

CUPID-0 installation



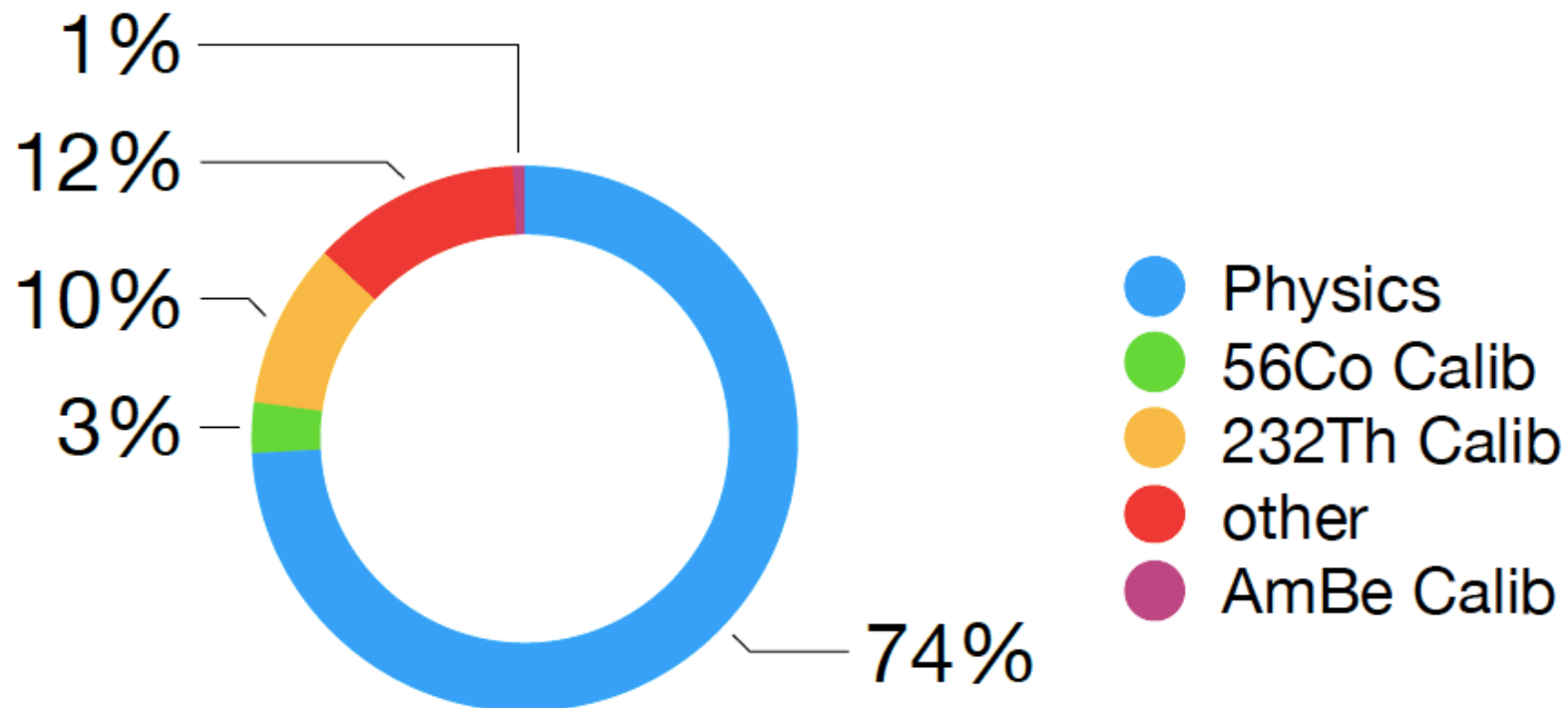
Detector installed in the former CUORE-0 cryostat after some improvements:

- Refurbishment of the Rn-abatement system next to the cryostat (to reduce in particular ^{214}Bi)
- A second stage pendulum to reduce vibrational noise (fundamental for the LD performance)
- New Cryostat wiring: can host up to 120 det.

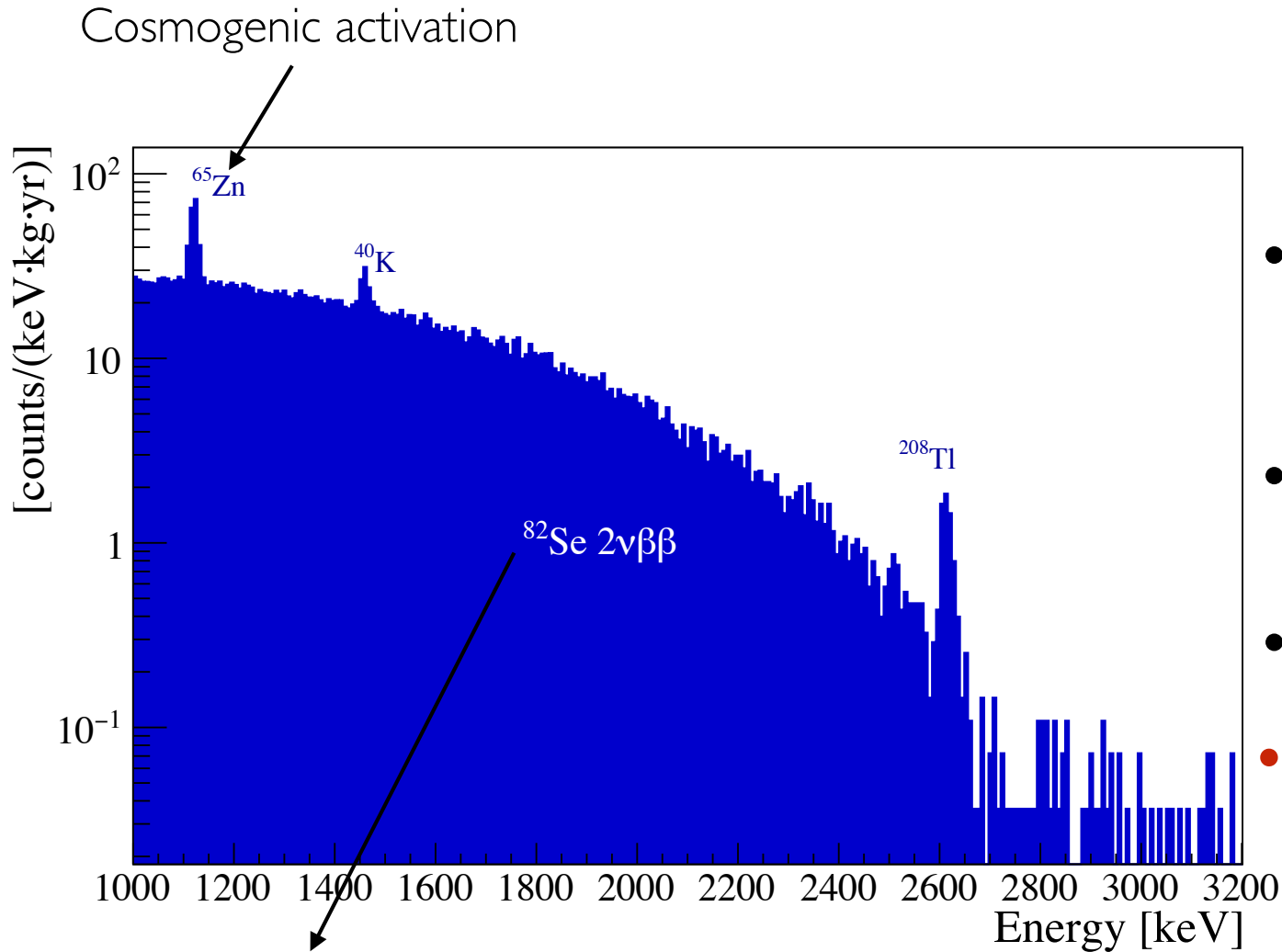
In June 2017 the commissioning was finished and the data taking started

CUPID-0 exposure

- Exposure for $0\nu\beta\beta$: 9.95 kg x yr (3.88×10^{25} emitters x yr)
- Official data-taking, from 01/06/2017 to 14/12/2018: about 560 d.



CUPID-0 full spectrum - 5.46 (Zn⁸²Se) kg y exposure

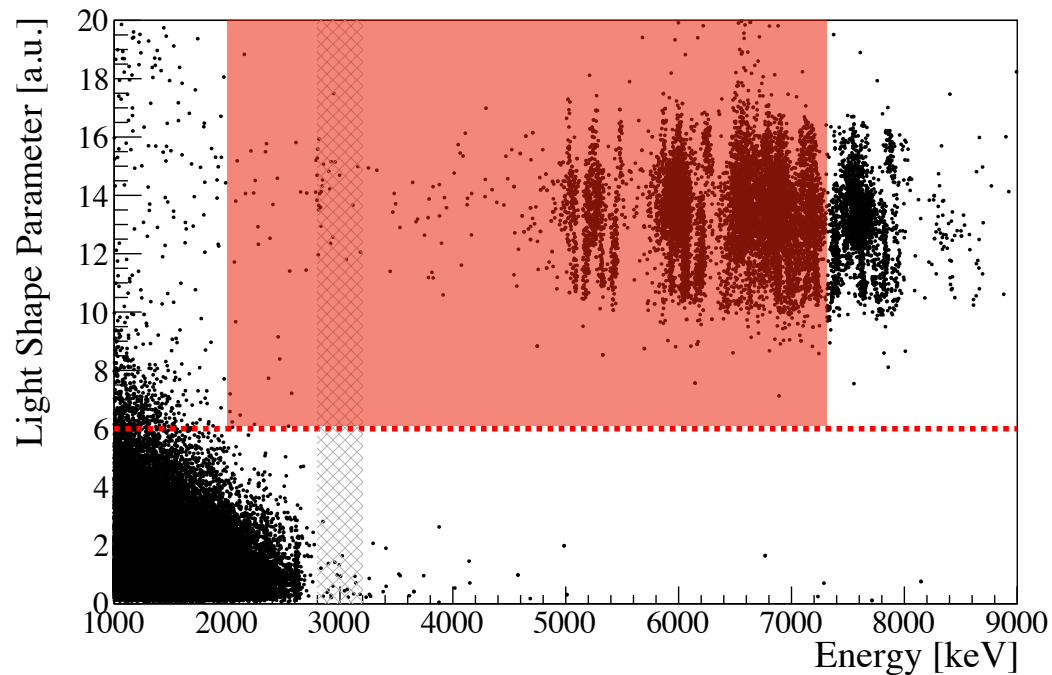


- Rejection of “non-particle-like” events through pulse shape on thermal pulses.
- Anti-coincidence between ZnSe crystals
- α rejection by light shape
- **Delayed coincidences veto**

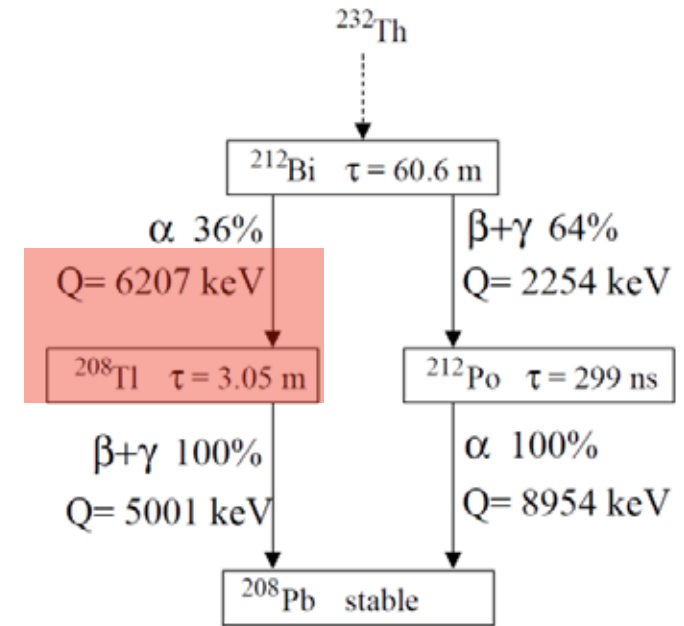
$$T_{1/2} = (9.2 \pm 0.7) \cdot 10^{19} \text{ yr}$$

A. S. Barabash, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nuclphysa.2015.01.001>

β/γ background: ^{232}Th internal and surface contaminations



Tag

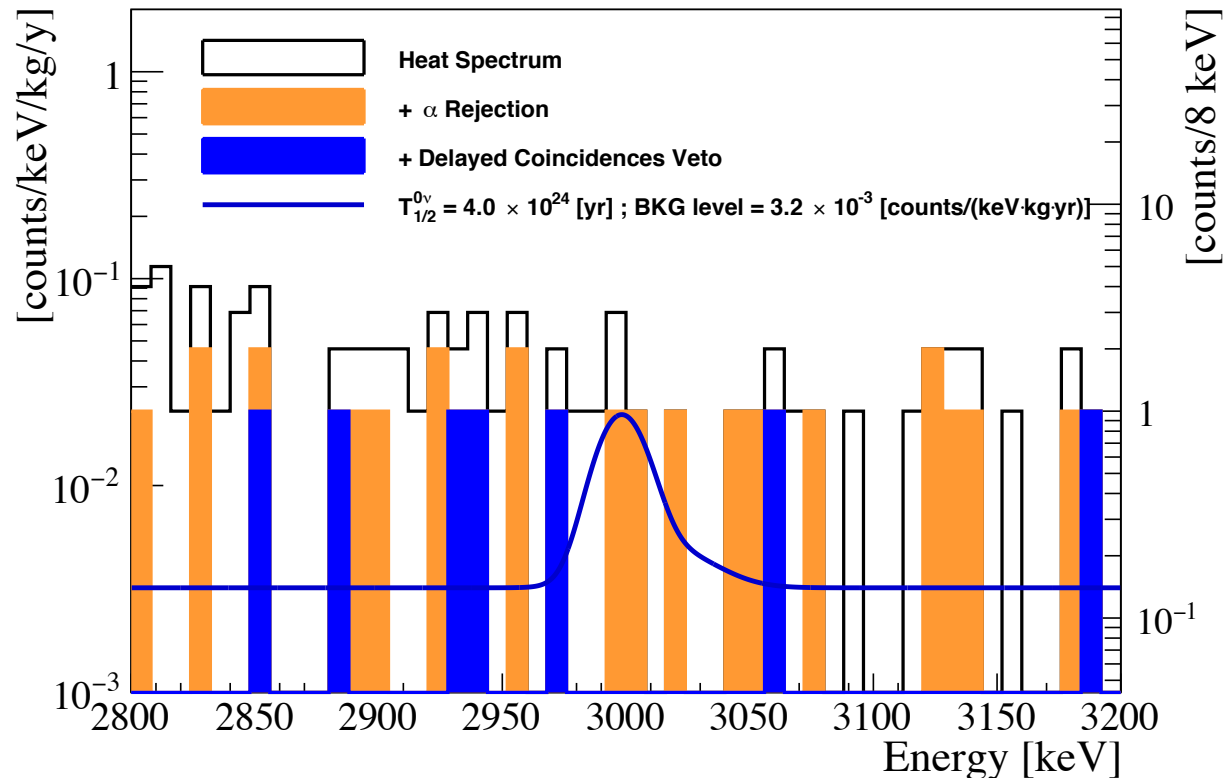


We apply a 3 half-life time veto after all ^{212}Bi α events

Rejection of the ^{208}Tl induced background (**internal** crystal contamination)

Surface crystal contamination -> we veto after all α interactions with energy between 2 and 6.5 MeV

CUPID-0 limit - 5.46 (Zn⁸²Se) kg y exposure



Exposure

5.46 (Zn⁸²Se) kg y

Background

$3.2^{+1.3}_{-1.1}$ counts/keV/ton/y (Zn⁸²Se)

Lower limit, half-life:

$T_{1/2}(0\nu) \geq 4.0 \times 10^{24}$ y (90% C.L.)

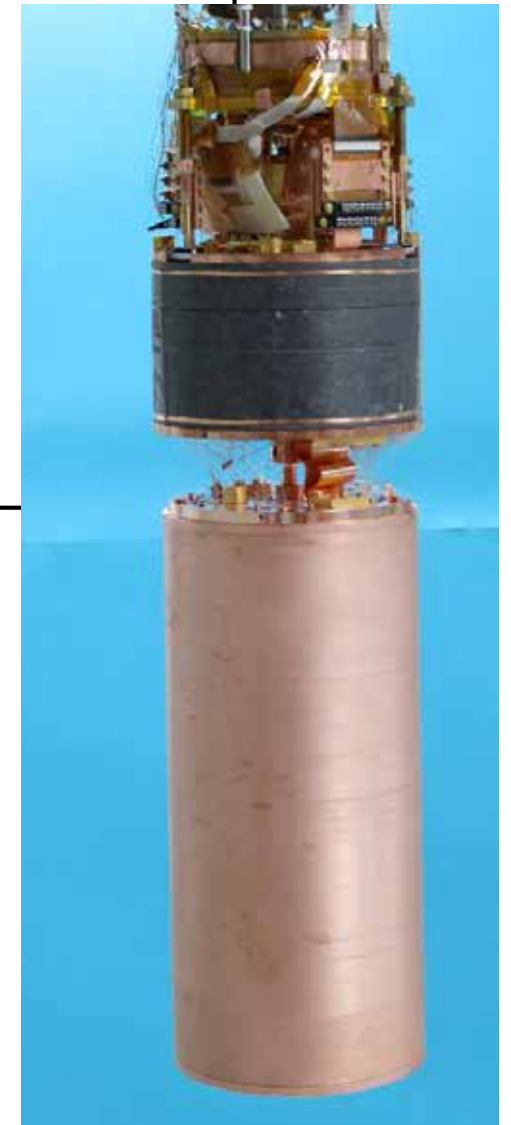
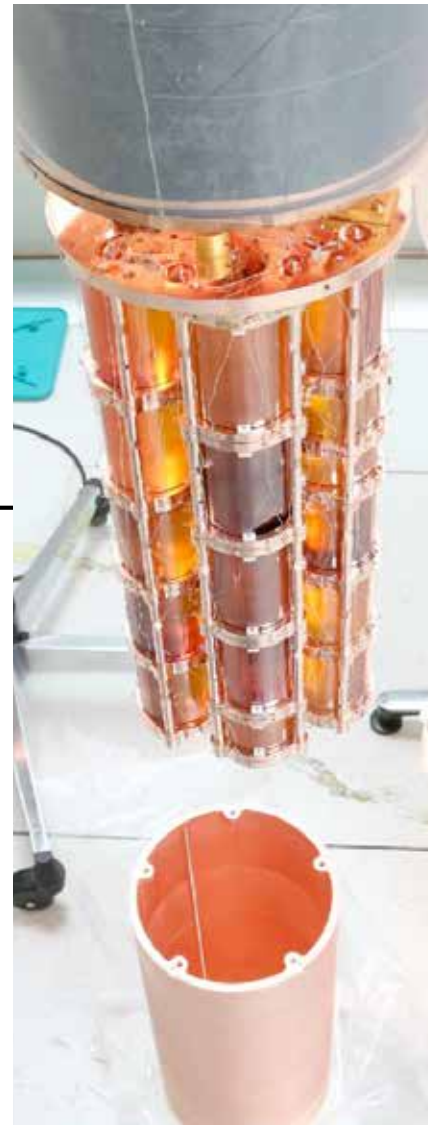
Eff. (trigger + data sel. + $\beta\beta$ containment) 75 ± 2 %

CUPID-0: What Next ?



January 2019: stop data taking for a major detector upgrade:

- Remove the reflective foils
- Install a new clean copper shield
- Introduce a (partial) muon veto



CUPID-0: What Next?

What can we learn with detector upgrades:

- Check the bulk/surface ratio of the external radio-contaminations
- Improve the detector stability and understand the origin of ^{208}Tl contamination
- Study the muon contribution via MC/data comparison or muon tagging
- ...

Conclusions

CUPID-0: first large array of enriched scintillating bolometers for the study of ^{82}Se $0\nu\beta\beta$

- Proved the potential of PID for background rejection
- Will continue with the Phase-II program

Despite the small exposure, best 90% C.I. limit on the $0\nu\beta\beta$ of ^{82}Se

$$\tau_{1/2} > 4.0 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ yr in } 2.90 \text{ kg yr of } ^{82}\text{Se}$$

$$\text{(Nemo results: } \tau_{1/2} > 3.6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ yr in } 3.5 \text{ kg yr of } ^{82}\text{Se)}$$

New data release soon, together with other studies ($2\nu\beta\beta$, CPTV, Bkg model...)