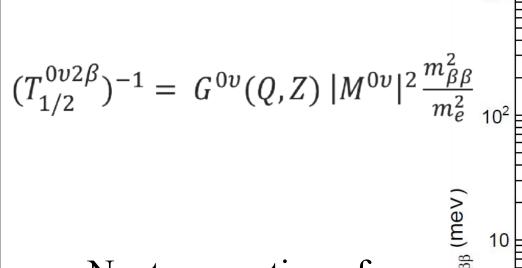


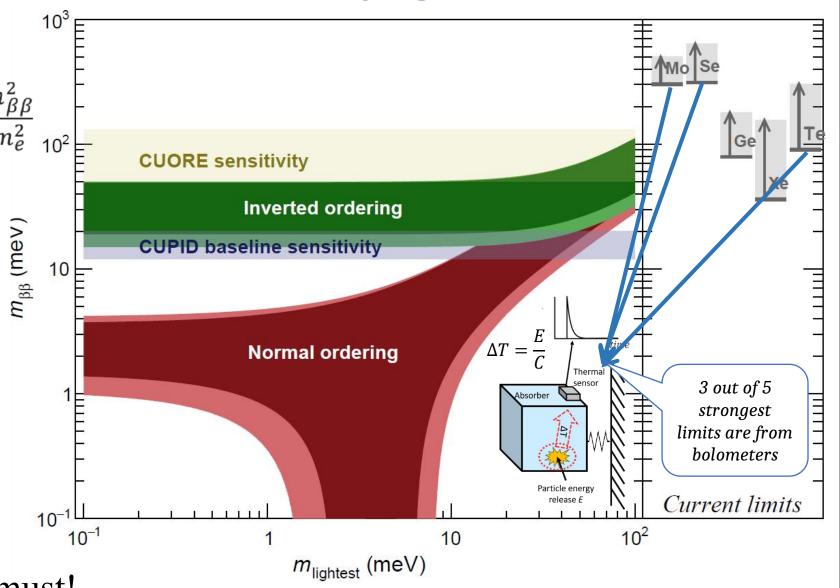
Anastasiia ZOLOTAROVA on behalf of the CUPID, CUPID-0, CUPID-Mo collaborations CEA-Saclay, IRFU/DPhP



Next generation sensitivity goals



Next generation of experiments aim to fully cover the inverted ordering range

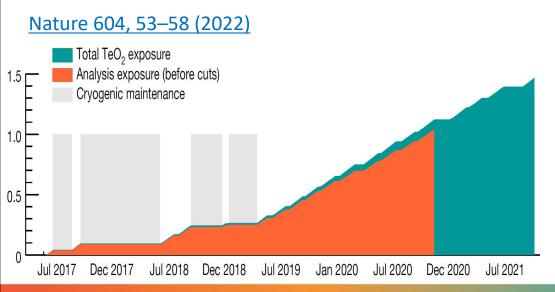


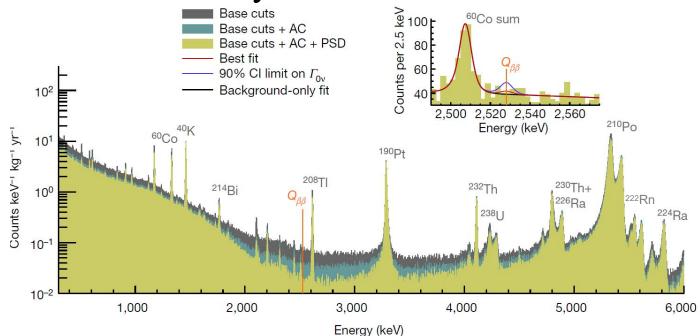
Very low background is a must!

CUORE: lessons learned

- CUORE cryogenic facility is an unprecedented technological challenge, which is now **taking data in steady and reliable conditions** (after ~1 yr of optimization)
- About 90% of CUORE background is from α particles
- About 10% is β/γ from environmental radioactivity

• <1% muons background



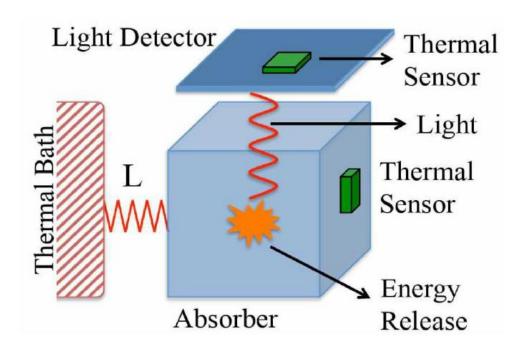


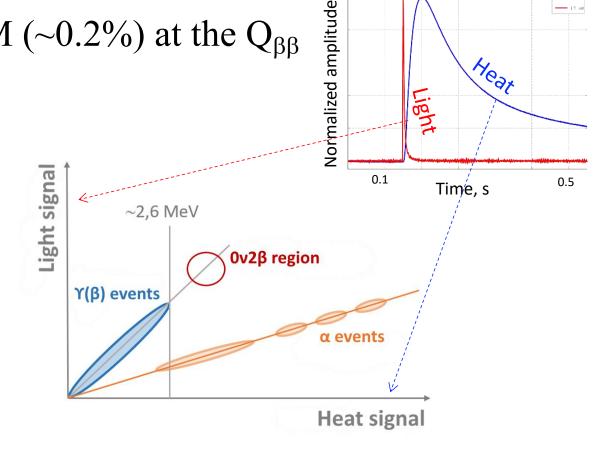
α rejection: scintillating bolometers

• Use of scintillating crystals: Particle discrimination with light: >99.9 % α rejection

• Double read-out with thin auxiliary bolometers

• High energy resolution: ~5 keV FWHM (~0.2%) at the $Q_{\beta\beta}$





Typical signal: 0.1 mK/MeV,

converted to 0.1-0.2 mV/MeV

0ν2β decay isotopes

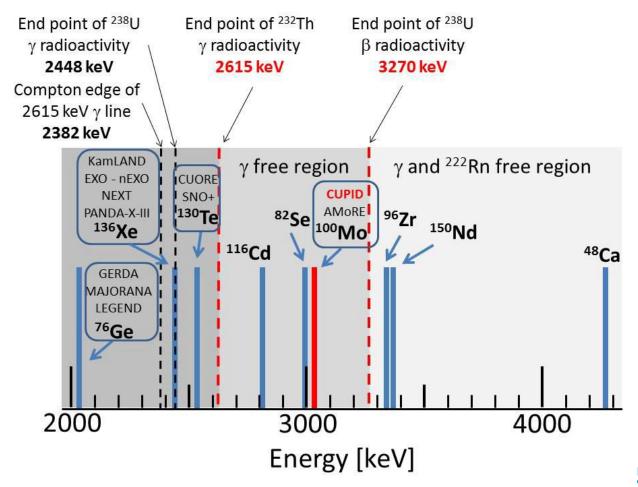
• Allowed in 35 nuclei, but only few are applicable for the experiments

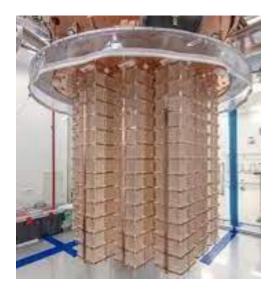
• Isotopic abundance is highly important, as well as possibility of mass-scale

enrichment

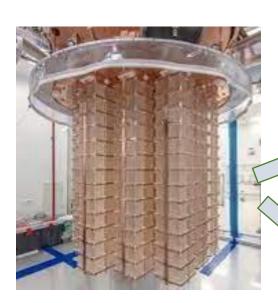
• **Q-value** is significant for the background level in ROI and $0v2\beta$ decay rate

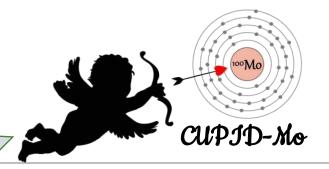
• For bolometers, the isotope should be embedded in dielectric and diamagnetic crystal - right compounds to be found







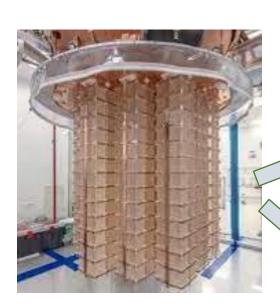


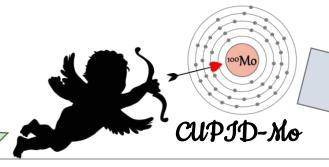


CUPID demonstrators: α rejection with light Best limits on 100Mo and 82Se Ov2β





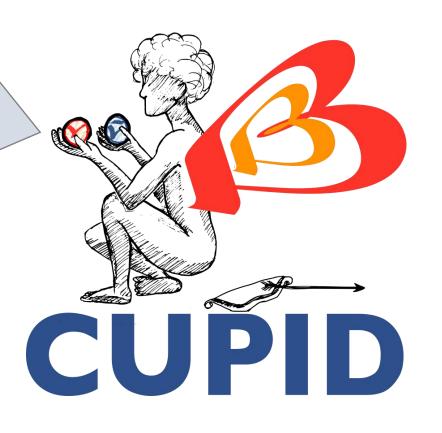


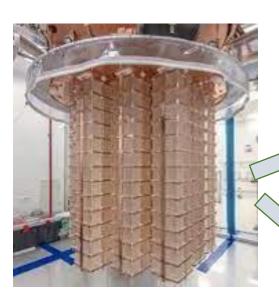


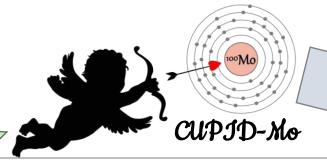
CUPID demonstrators: a rejection with light Best limits on 100Mo and 82Se Ov2B











CUPID demonstrators: a rejection with light Best limits on 100Mo and 82Se Ov2B





New demonstrators for deeper investigations of normal mass ordering (CUPID-1T)



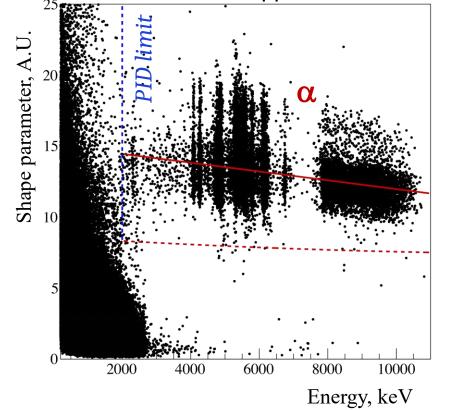
Poster 291

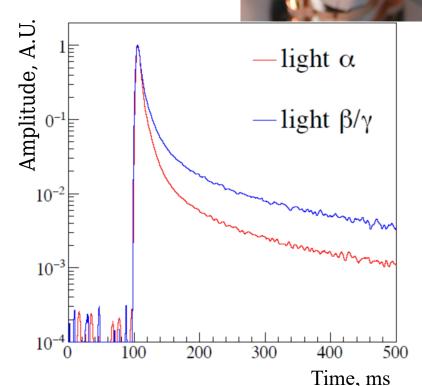


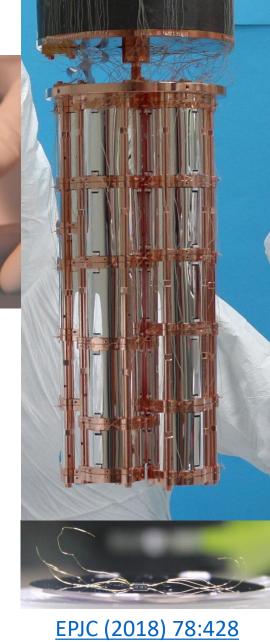
CUPID-0 demonstrator (82Se)

• The first pilot experiment for CUPID with scintillating bolometers in LNGS

• 95% enriched Zn⁸²Se bolometers (5.17 kg of ⁸²Se, $Q_{\beta\beta}$ =2998 keV)



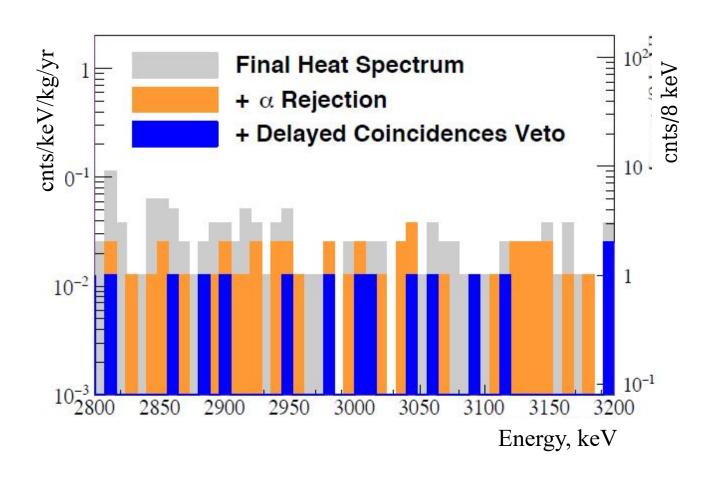




CUPID-0 background

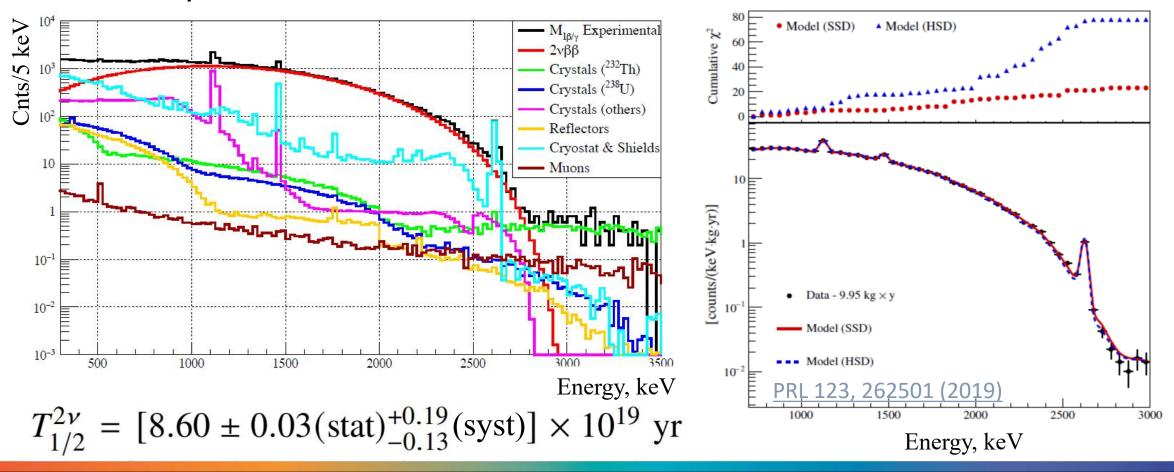
Several cuts applied:

- Selecting only particle signals:
- \Rightarrow 3.2 × 10⁻² cnts/(keV kg yr)
- Selecting only β/γ :
- \Rightarrow 1.3 × 10⁻² cnts/(keV kg yr)
- Removing ²⁰⁸Tl events:
- \Rightarrow 3.5 × 10⁻³ cnts/(keV kg yr)



Important insights for design of the next generation experiment

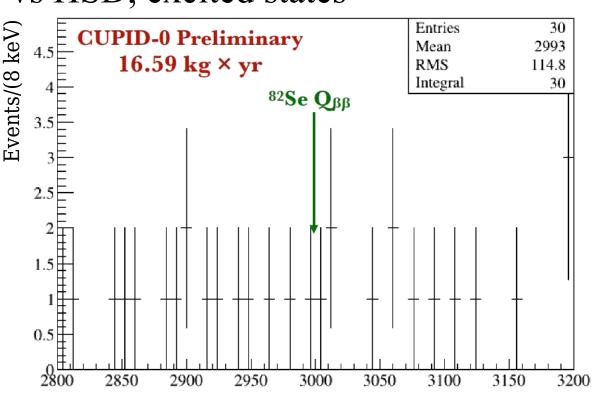
- Successfull demonstration of advantages of dual-readout technique
- High scientific potential: best limit on 0ν2β, most precise measurement of 82Se 2ν2β, CPT violation search, SSD vs HSD, excited states



- Successfull demonstration of advantages of dual-readout technique
- High scientific potential: best limit on 0ν2β, most precise measurement of 82Se 2ν2β, CPT violation search, SSD vs HSD, excited states

$$T_{1/2}^{0v} > 4.7 \times 10^{24} yr$$
 (90% C. I. limit)
 $m_{\beta\beta} < 276-570 \text{ meV}$

PRD 100, 092002 (2019)
PRL 123, 262501 (2019)
EPJC 79, 583 (2019)
EPJC 81, 722 (2021)



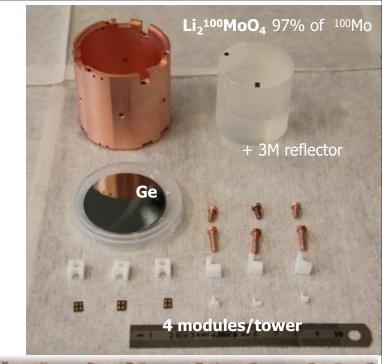
See also posters:

- **492, Pagnanini, Lorenzo:** Final Result on the Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay of ⁸²Se with CUPID-0
- **539, Ressa, Alberto:** Search for new physics in double beta decay of ⁸²Se with the CUPID-0 Background Model

CUPID-Mo

- Li₂¹⁰⁰MoO₄ scintillating crystals high energy resolution and radiopurity, array of 20 modules at LSM
- Total of 2.26 kg of 100 Mo, $Q_{\beta\beta} = 3034$ keV

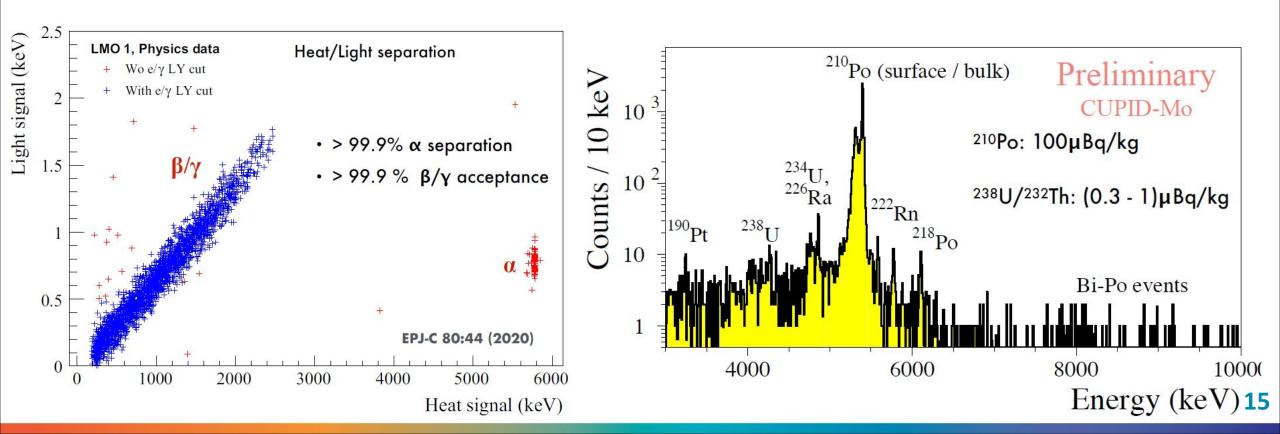






CUPID-Mo features

• Excellent internal radiopurity of crystals: ²¹⁰Po and U/Th well within CUPID requirements



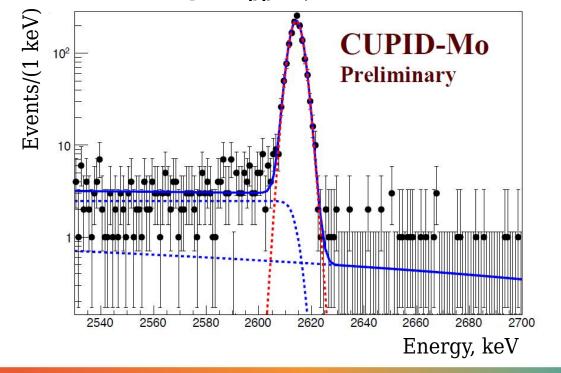
CUPID-Mo features

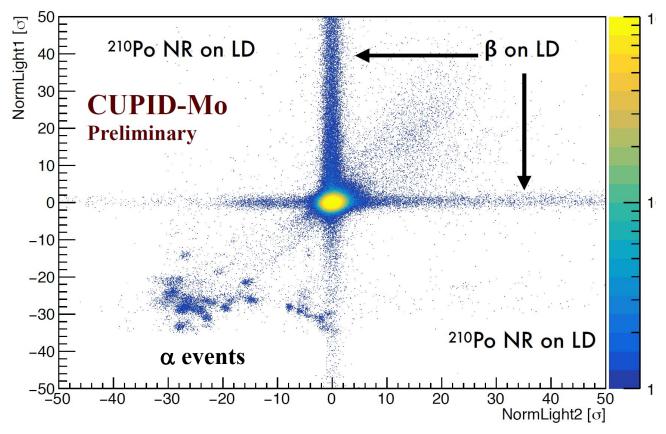
• Excellent internal radiopurity of crystals: ²¹⁰Po and U/Th well within CUPID requirements

• Anticoincidence, light yield and pulse shape cuts applied for background

reduction

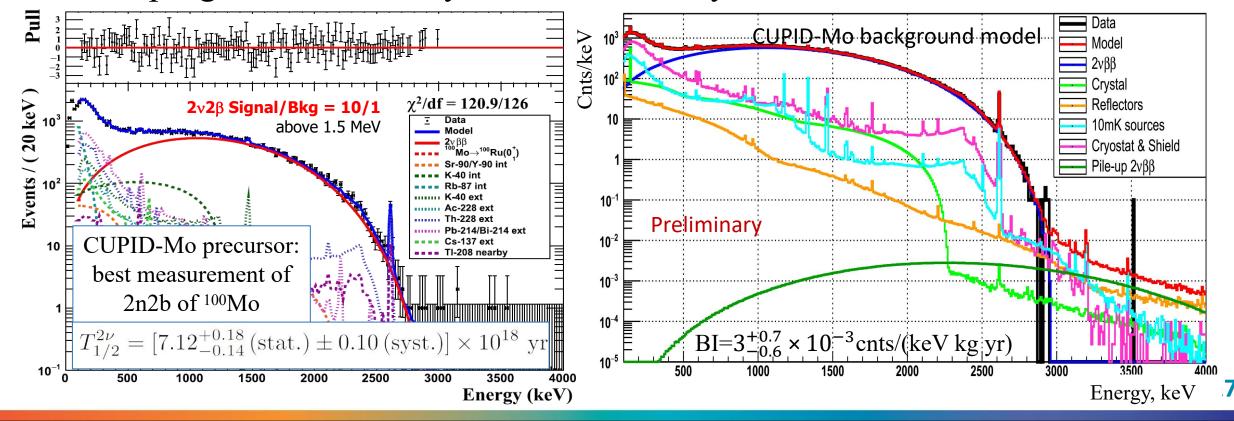
• FWHM @ $Q_{\beta\beta}$ =(7.38 ± 0.35) keV





CUPID-Mo results

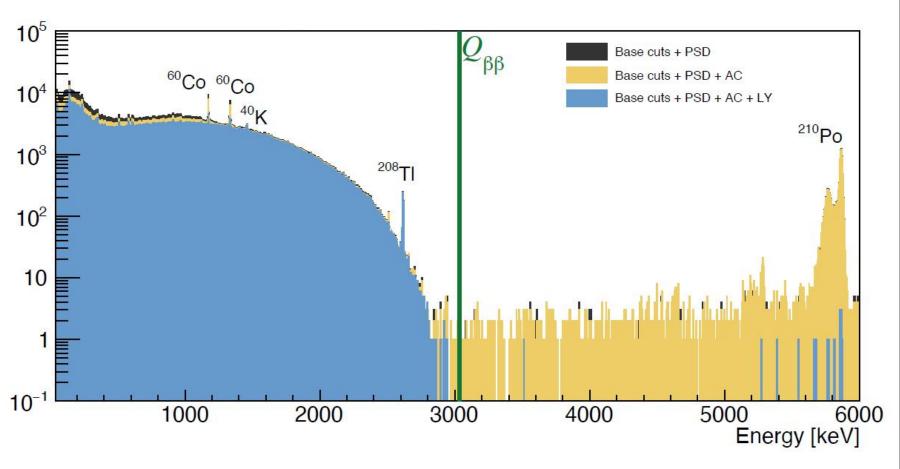
- Excellent performance and radiopurity chosen for ton-scale experiment
- Best limit on 100 Mo $0v2\beta$ half- life, the most precise measurement of 100 Mo $2v2\beta$ (new results are expected from full CUPID-Mo) and excited states
- Work in progress: other analyses are under way



CUPID-Mo results

 $T_{1/2}^{0v} > 1.8 \times 10^{24} yr$ (90% C. I. limit) $m_{\beta\beta}$ <280-490 meV 2.7 kg×yr

PRL 126, 181892 (2021)
JINST 16 (2021) P03032
EPJC 80, 44 (2020)
EPJC 80, 674 (2020)



See also posters:

- 202, Zarytsky, Mykola: Studies of the CUPID-Mo detector performance using a dedicated ⁵⁶Co calibration
- 369, Welliver, Bradford: Final Results on the 0vββ Decay Half-Life Limit in ¹⁰⁰Mo Using the Full Exposure of CUPID-Mo
- **509, Imbert, Leonard:** The background model of CUPID-Mo experiment
- 535, Dixon, Toby: Results of the search for resonant absorbtion of ⁷Li solar axions using the CUPID-Mo data
- **602, Shmidt, Benjamin:** First measurement of double beta decays to excited states in the CUPID-Mo experiment

Choice for CUPID

• Both demonstrators have shown excellent perspectives for double beta decay searches with scintillating bolometers: high efficiency, background rejection in ROI, good energy resolution

• Few features pushed the choice towards Li₂¹⁰⁰MoO₄:



- Higher energy resolution (7.4 vs 20 keV)
- Excellent radiopurity (ZnSe crystals have much higher U\Th contamination, ~30 times)
- Easier crystal growth

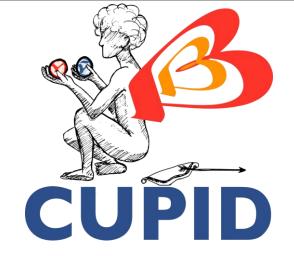


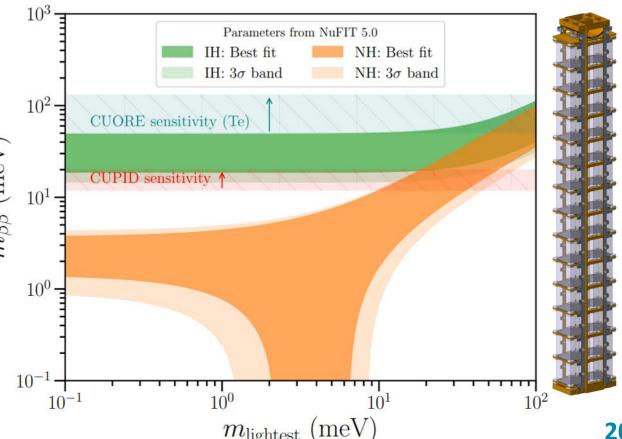
CUPID: baseline

- Li₂¹⁰⁰MoO₄ scintillating bolometers
- α rejection using light signal
- Enrichment > 95%
- 1596 crystals and 240 kg of ¹⁰⁰Mo
- FWHM <10 keV at $Q_{\beta\beta}$ (3034 keV)

Background goal: 10⁻⁴ cnts/(keV kg yr) Discovery sensitivity at 3σ:

 $T_{1/2}(^{100}Mo) = 10^{27} \text{ yr}$ $m_{\beta\beta} \sim 12-20 \text{ meV}$





CUPID: baseline

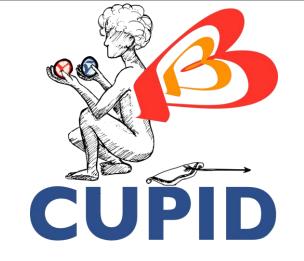
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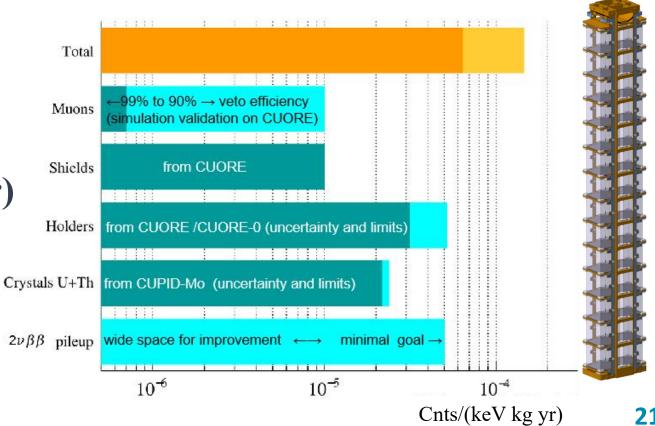
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Discovery sensitivity at 3σ:

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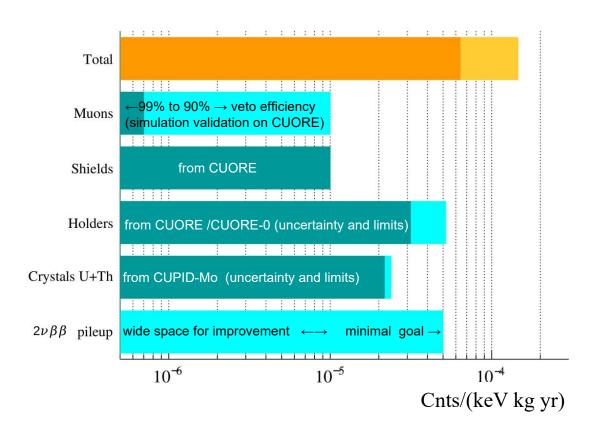
 $m_{\beta\beta} \sim 12-20 meV$





CUPID background model

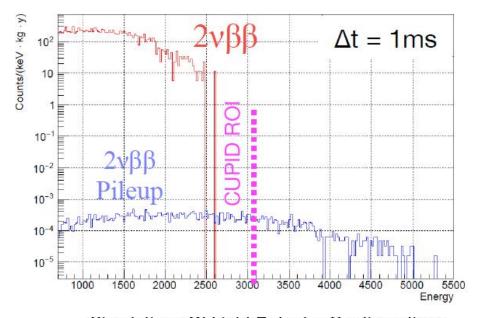
α background effectively eliminated by PID

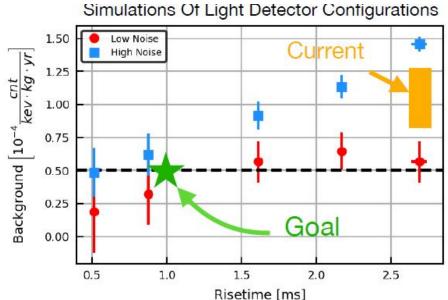


 β/γ backgrounds reduced to

- $< 5 \times 10^{-5}$ cnts/(keV kg yr):
 - Achievable with existing material selection, parts cleaning and handling, cryostat shielding
 - Delayed coincidence cuts remove backgrounds from U/Th decay chains

CUPID background model



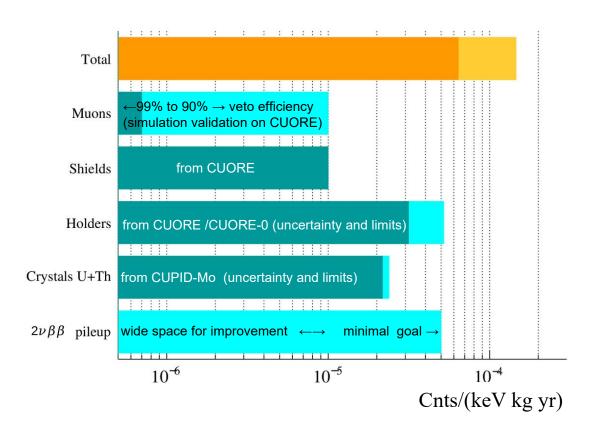


2v2β decay pileup reduction to

- $< 5 \times 10^{-5}$ cnts/(keV kg yr):
 - Requires high light detector timing resolution (160 us)
 - Higher DAQ dynamic range and sampling rate, lower noise, new NTDs, machine learning techniques
 - Requires hardware improvements of factor of ~2 on light detectors

CUPID background model

α background effectively eliminated by PID



Muons reduced by an order of magnitude:

• Muon veto system with >90% geometric efficiency

CUPID: R&D

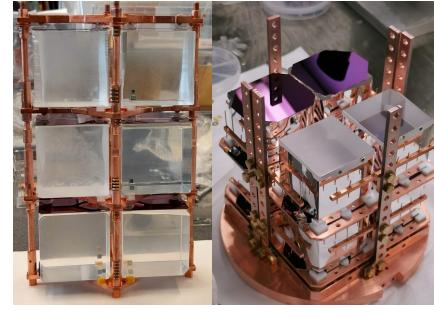
Counts/3 keV

- Series of cryogenic tests at LNGS and LSC performed to define the final structure of CUPID
- Maximally effective use of experimental space
- Studies of pile-up rejection: both synthetic and induced pulses used for analysis

Light Yield, keV/MeV Excellent α particles discrimination High energy resolution Energy, keV

Eur. Phys. J. C (2021) 81: 104 JINST 16 (2021) P02037 arXiv:2011.11726

arXiv:2202.06279

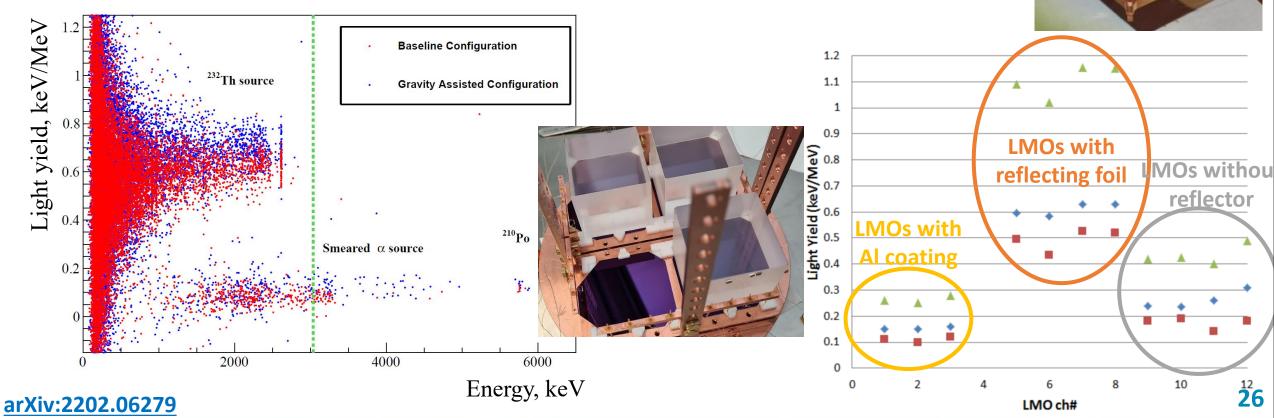


Energy, keV

CUPID: light collection studies

• Light yield comparison leads to rejection of reflecting foil - lower background with sufficient light yield for α discrimination

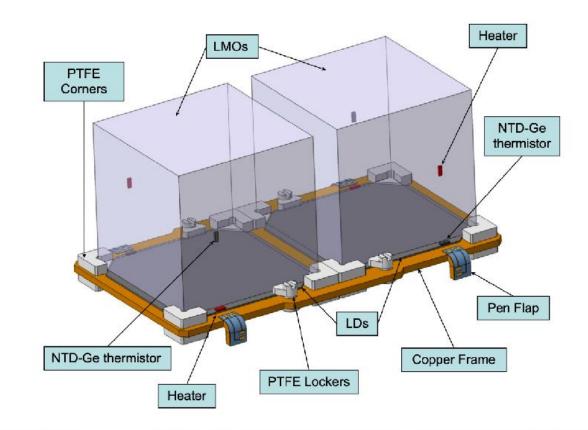
• Optimisation of the detector structure to maximise the light collection

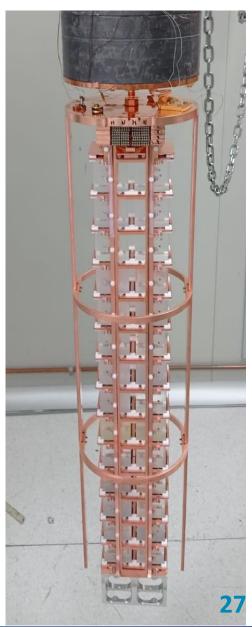


CUPID: single tower measurement

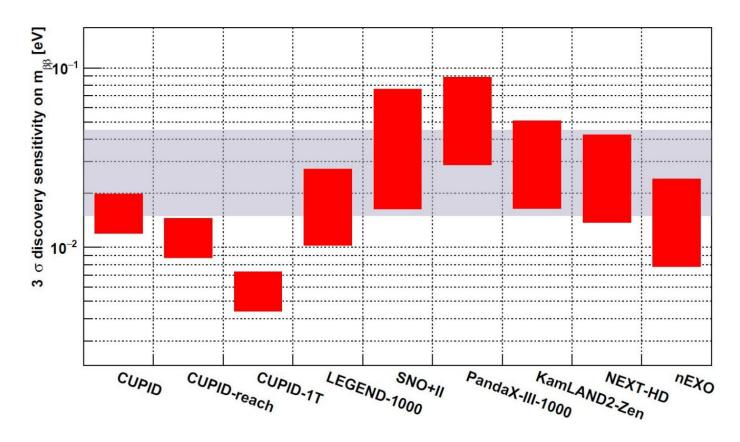
- The tower with 28 crystals and 30 light detectors is in the cryostat at LNGS
- Validation of the CUPID detector structure and performance

• New exciting results coming soon!





CUPID sensitivity



- CUPID: Exactly what we start building: 10-4 cnts/keV/kg/yr
- CUPID-reach: improvements before construction: **2×10**-5 cnts/keV/kg/yr
- CUPID-1T: 1 ton ¹⁰⁰Mo in new cryostat: **5×10**-6 cnts/keV/kg/yr

Conclusions

- Bolometers are a very flexible and highly competitive technology for $0v2\beta$ decay search:
 - \triangleright Extremely good energy resolution, flexible choice of isotope, high efficiency, efficient α background rejection
- CUPID-0 and CUPID-Mo demonstrated the advantage of scintillating bolometers:
 - \triangleright The most precise measurements of $2v2\beta$ for both 82 Se and 100 Mo;
 - \triangleright The **best limits on 0v2** β for both ⁸²Se and ¹⁰⁰Mo;
- **CUPID-Mo technology** with scintillating Li₂MoO₄ bolometers to be applied for CUPID:
 - > High energy resolution, high radiopurity of detectors
- CUPID will use infrastructure of CUORE, the largest bolometric array ever built:
 - Established and well understood infrastructure and environment, cost effective, stable and reliable operation over multiple years of exposure
- CUPID is recognised as the next generation experiment with high potential:
 - ➤ Data driven background model based on CUORE, CUPID-0, and CUPID-Mo experiments
 - ➤ Projected background index of 10-4 cnts/(keV kg yr)
 - \triangleright Probe the full Inverted Hierarchy down to $m_{\beta\beta}$ of 12 meV (3 σ , favorable NME) with only 240 kg of ¹⁰⁰Mo

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 - Extremely good energy resolution, flexible choice of isotope, high efficiency,

See also posters:

- 091, Capelli, Chiara: Pileup rejection studies for the CUPID experiment
- 165, Celi, Emanuela: Searching for New Physics in two-neutrinos Double Beta Decay with CUPID
- 249, Fu, Shihong: The CUORE cryostat: current performance and future upgrade towards CUPID
- **291, Hansen, Erin:** *CUPID, CUPID-1T and the DEMETER Demonstrator*
- 368, Singh, Vivek: Optical photon detectors for CUPID using Transition-Edge Sensors
- 204, Torres, Jorge: Mitigation of cosmogenic muon-induced backgrounds for the CUPID experiment
- COPID will use initiastructure of COOKE, the largest bolometric array ever built.
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