

CUORE: Large Mass Bolometers for Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay Searches

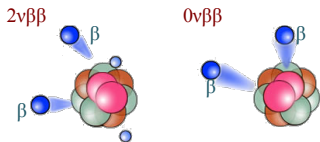
Ke Han, Berkeley Lab

2nd International Conference on Technology and Instrumentation in Particle Physics

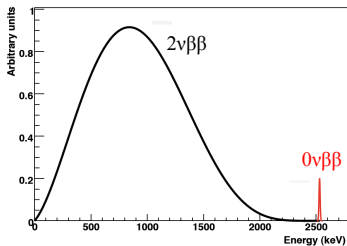
June 13, 2011



Neutrinoless double beta decay

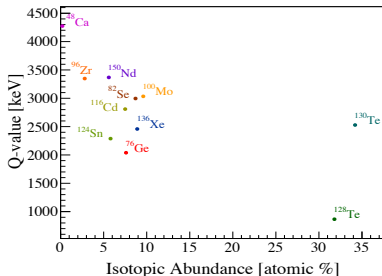


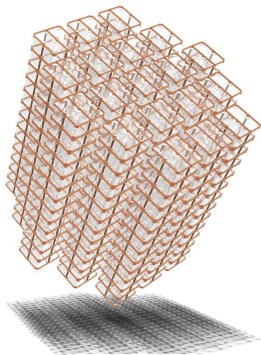
• $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z + 2) + 2e^- + 2\bar{\nu}_e$



• $0\nu\beta\beta \Leftrightarrow E_{\text{sum}} \text{ of } 2e = Q\text{-value}$

- Extremely rare ($T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 10^{24}$ y), only if ν is Majorana particle
- Candidate nuclei: ^{48}Ca , ^{76}Ge , ^{100}Mo , ^{116}Cd , ^{130}Te , ^{136}Xe , ...
- Large natural I. A., cost effective
- Q-value (2528 keV) above most of the γ backgrounds





- at Gran Sasso National Lab, Italy
- 988 bolometers at 10 mK.
 - ▶ 19 towers × 13 floors × 4 TeO₂ crystals
 - ▶ each crystal: 5x5x5 cm³, 750g
- 206 kg ¹³⁰Te; 741 kg crystals total
- Source = Detectors
 - ▶ high detecting efficiency at ~ 87%.
- Excellent energy resolution: 5 keV @ ROI.

$$\text{Half life sensitivity} \propto \eta \cdot \epsilon \sqrt{\frac{M \cdot t}{b \cdot \delta E}}$$

Isotopic abundance

Detecting efficiency

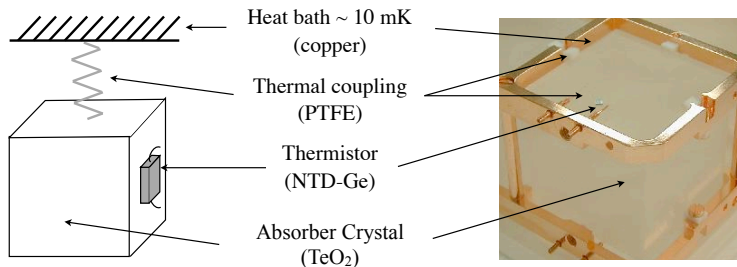
Detector mass

Background rate

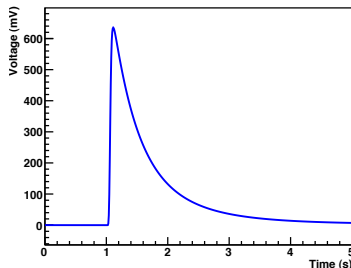
Energy resolution

Measuring time

A large mass bolometer module



- Energy measurement from corresponding temperature rise.
 - ▶ Small phonon excitation energy; excellent intrinsic energy resolution
 - ▶ Resolution dominated by vibrational noise
- Slow process, $\tau = \frac{C}{G} \sim 1$ second



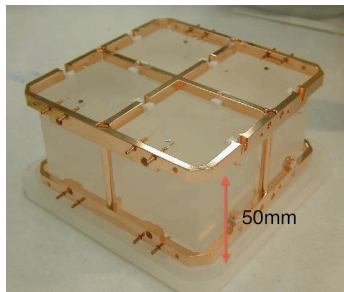
- Material choice:

$$c(T) = c_r(T) + c_e(T)$$

- High Debye temperature

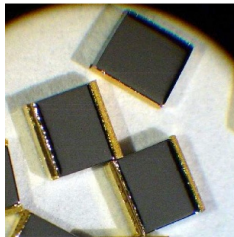
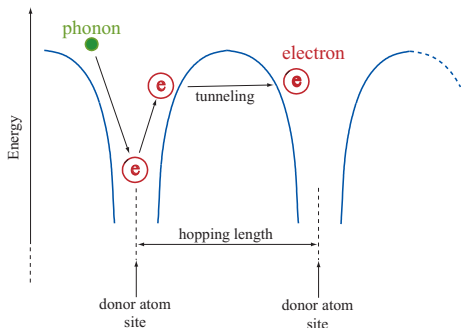
$$c_r(T) = \frac{12}{5} \pi^4 k_B N_A \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_D} \right)^3$$

- Low working temperature
- Large crystals desired but still cost effective to grow.
 - ▶ 5x5x5 cm³, 750g
 - ▶ had 3x3x6; tried 6x6x6



- $C_r = 2.3 \times 10^{-3} T^3$ J/K
 - ▶ $\Delta T = 0.1$ mK/MeV at 10mK
- Survives the heat cycling.
 - ✓ TeO₂ × Te
- radiopure

- Neutron Transmutation Doped (NTD) germanium thermistor
- Phonon induced tunneling (hopping) between impurity sites.
- $R = R_0 e^{\sqrt{T_0/T}}$; R_0 , T_0 determined by dosage.
- $R_0 \sim 1\Omega$, $T_0 \sim 3K$ for CUORE thermistor
- 100 M Ω at 10 mK.



$3 \times 3 \times 1 \text{ mm}^3$

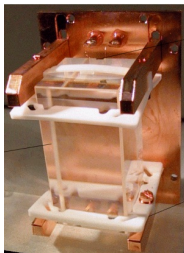
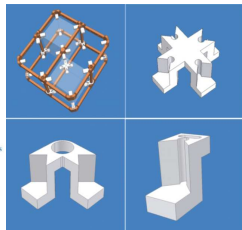
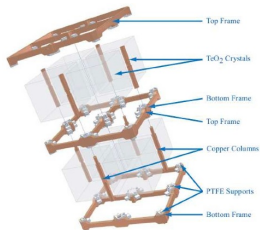
Copper Frame and Teflon Holders

Copper Frame:

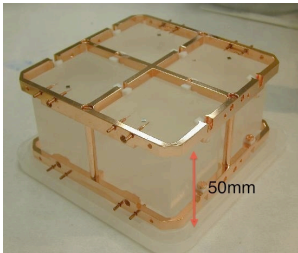
- Heat bath
- Background source

Teflon holders

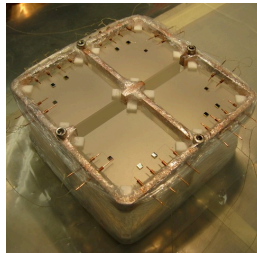
- The weak thermal link
- Reduce vibration noise



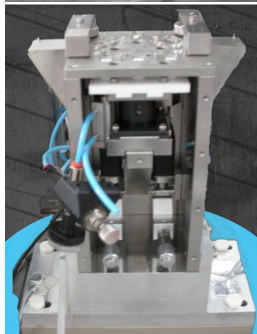
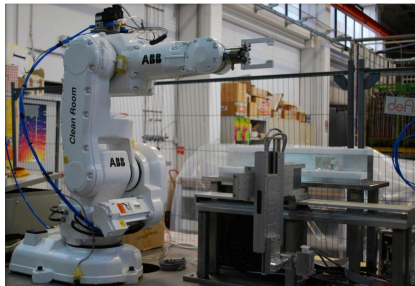
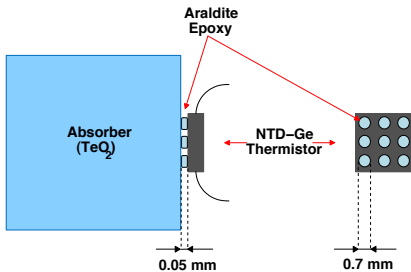
MiDBD



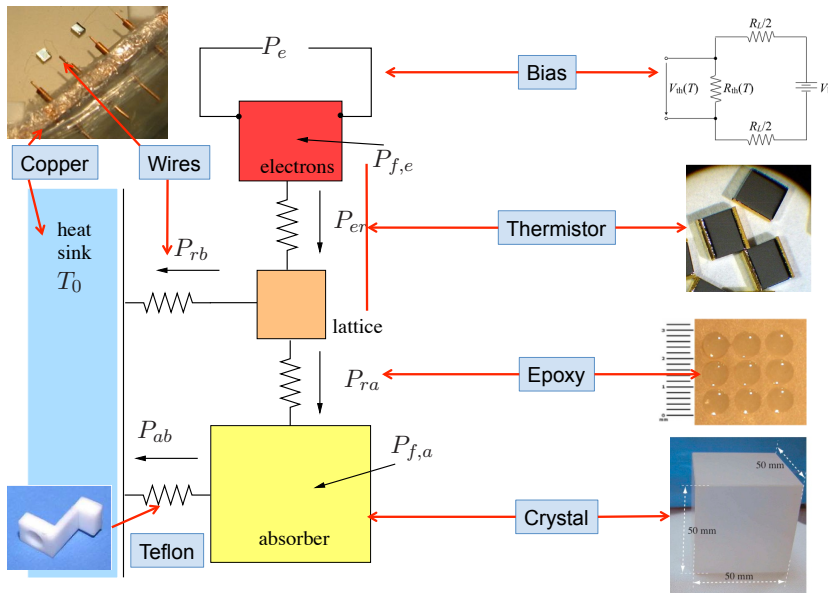
CUORICINO



CUORE

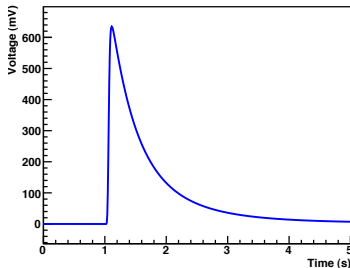
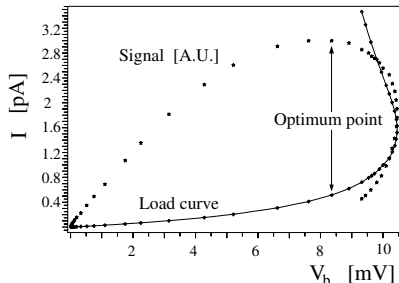


Thermal Model



Bias Circuit and DAQ

- Programmable bias voltage and load resistance.
- $R_L \gg R_{th}$, constant current bias \Rightarrow Electrothermal feedback.
- Optimum point (with max S/N) is close to maximum signal pulse height point.



- 18-bit high accuracy M series digitizer from NI
- 125 Hz sampling rate
- 5s pulse window, 1s pre-trigger
- Continuous data also recorded for offline triggering

^{232}Th source:

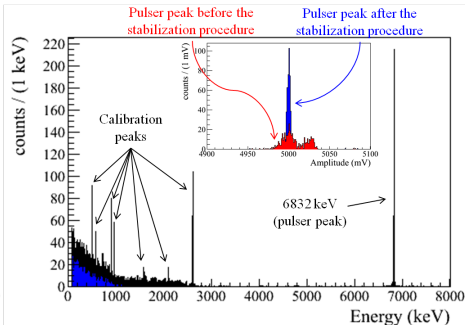
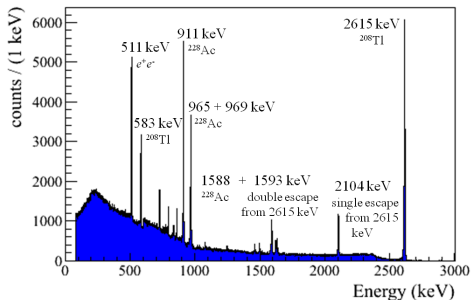
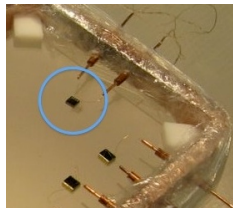
- once per month
- 2615 keV γ

Radio-impurity

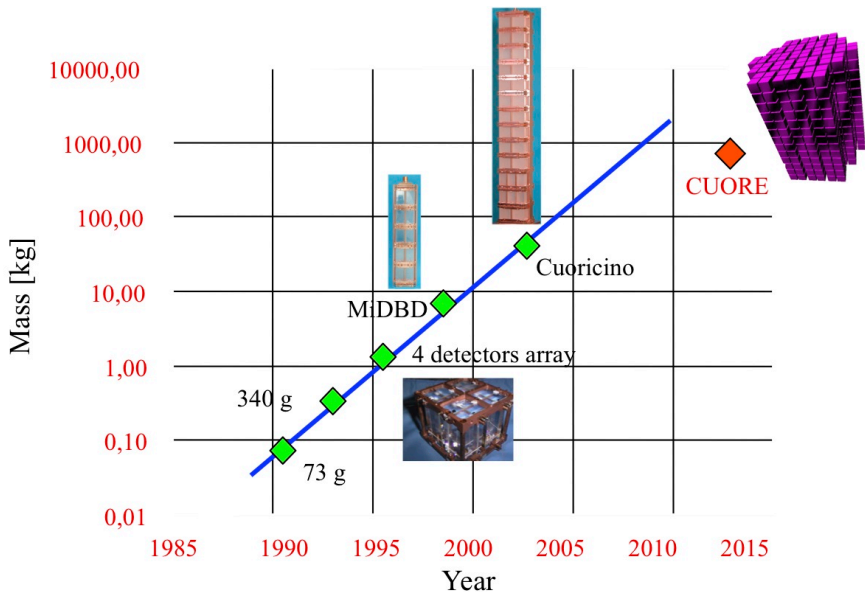
- ^{210}Po : α ; ^{40}K : γ

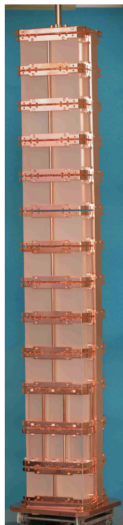
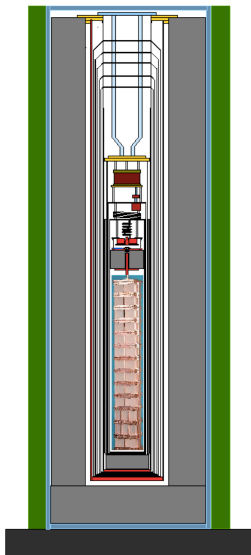
Reference Si heater:

- One pulse per 5 min
- Negligible heat capacity
- Constant R over T
- Programmable pulser in FEE

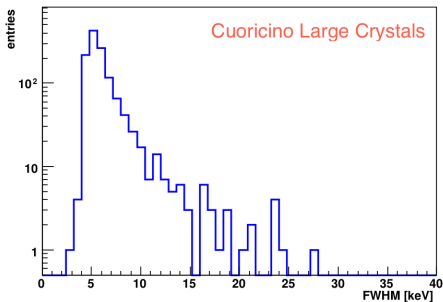


Pursuit of rare decay events with bolometers





- March 2003 to May 2008
- 11.3 kg of ^{130}Te out of 40.7 kg of TeO_2
- Total exposure 19.75 kg·y.
- Average resolution 6.3 keV at $Q_{\beta\beta}$



Improving energy resolutions

Maximizing S/N:

Signal pulse height

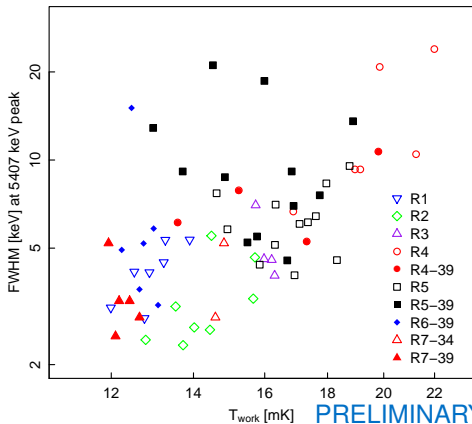
- Cryostat temperature
- Thermistor response
- Gluing
- Bias voltage

Noise

- Vibrations
- Microphonics
- Pre-Amp noise

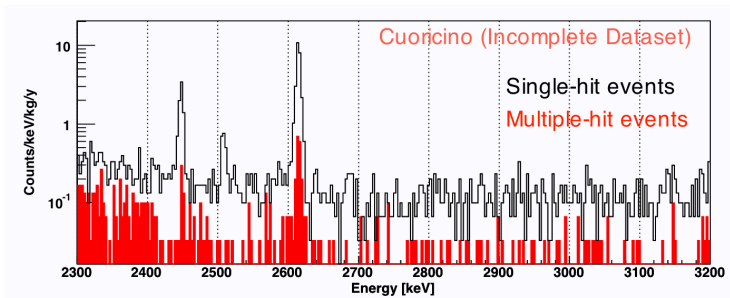
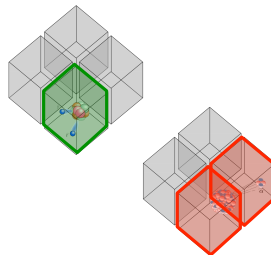
CUORE baseline is certainly within reach; will aim for better

- Cuoricino: long term stability
- CCVR (best): 3keV FWHM at 5.4MeV
- CUORE baseline: 5 keV at ROI



Reducing background: anti-coincidence cuts

- Anti-coincidence cut (100 ms) window rejects α from crystal surfaces.
- In the ROI, the reduction is about 20%.
- Does not work for α from copper
- The array does self-shield some surfaces from copper





- Cuoricino total BG: 0.169 ± 0.006 cts/keV/kg/y
 - ▶ (~40%) Compton events from 2615 keV γ (cryostat).
 - ▶ (~50%) Degraded α from ^{238}U , ^{232}Th (copper).
 - ▶ (~10%) Degraded α from ^{238}U , ^{232}Th (crystal).
- Copper cleaning comparison: Three Tower Test
 - ▶ Comparable γ bg at $Q_{\beta\beta}$
 - ▶ $\times 3$ reduction for α at 3 to 4 MeV
 - ▶ 0.06 cts/keV/kg/y

For CUORE, factoring in:

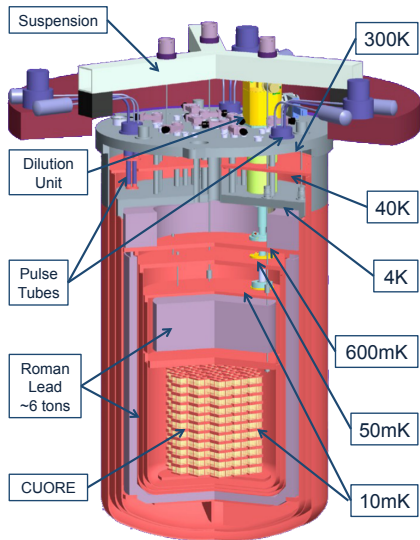
- New radiopure cryostat
- More anti-coincidence and self-shielding
- Target at 0.01 cts/keV/kg/y for CUORE.

CUORE data taking in 2014

- Custom-built cryostat
 - ▶ ~ 1 ton bolometers at 10 mK
 - ▶ ~ 20 tons at various T
- Calibration system
- Detector assembly

Meanwhile, CUORE-0

- One tower in Cuoricino cryostat
- Now under construction
- Data taking start Nov 2011.

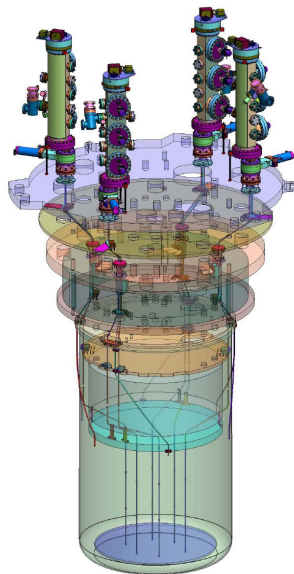


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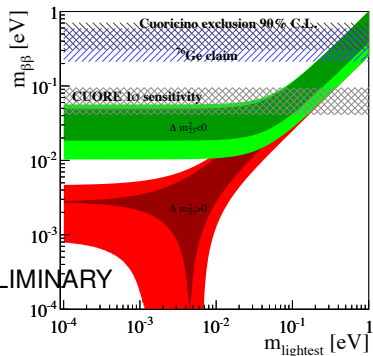
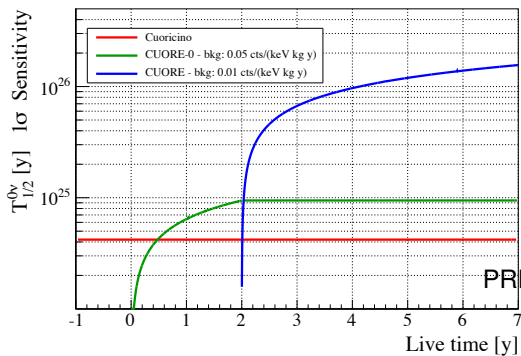
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- $m_{\beta\beta} \approx 40 - 100$ meV for 5 yrs live time [PRELIMINARY]





UCLA

CAL POLY



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

