

Towards AMoRE-II : Neutrinoless double-beta decay search with 100 kg of ^{100}Mo

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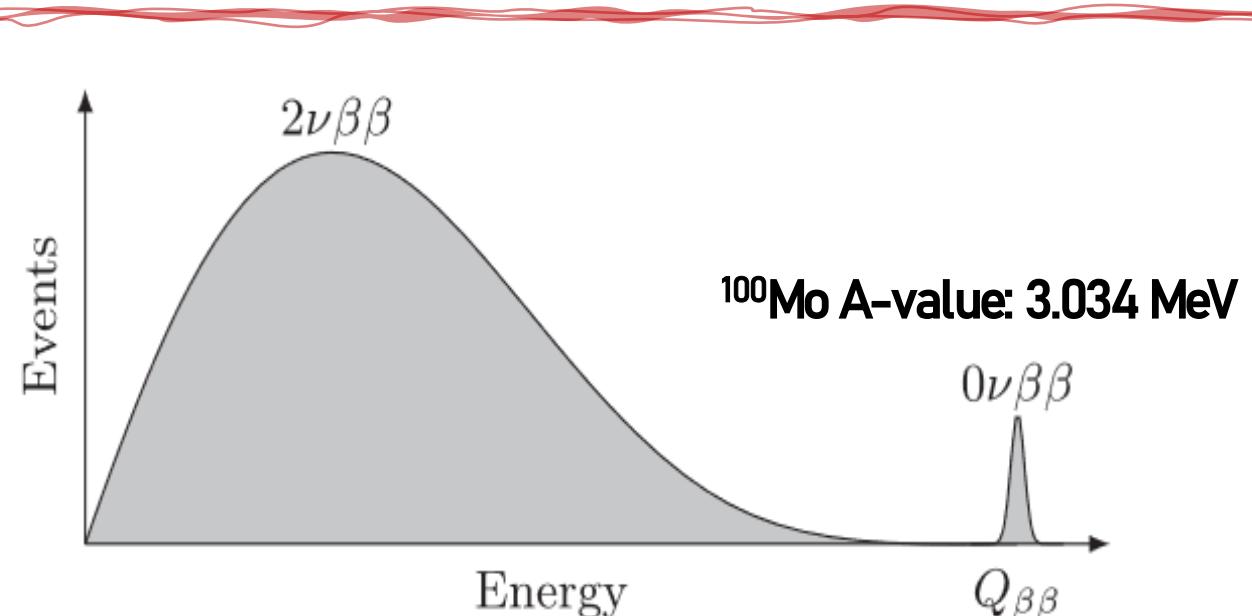
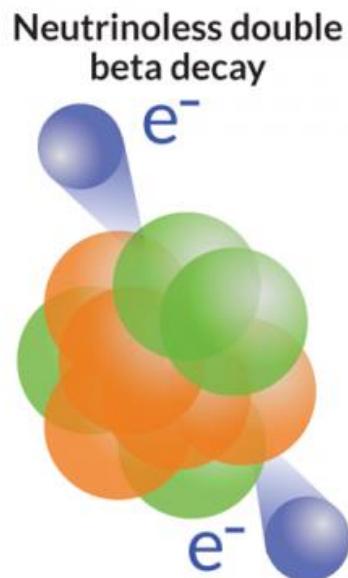
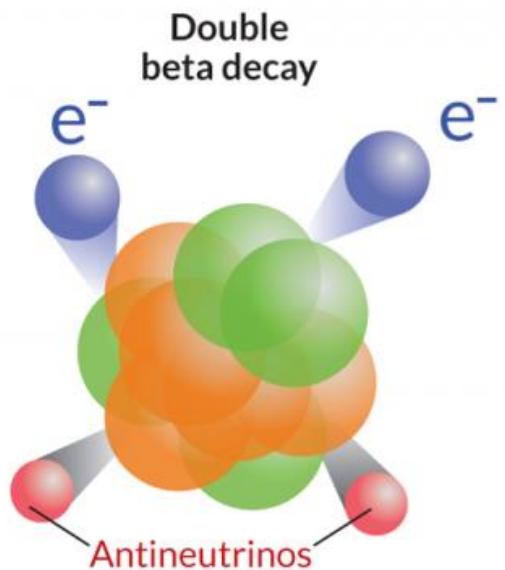
On behalf of the AMoRE collaboration

ICHEP2024, Prague, Czech Republic

from 18th to 24th July 2024.

AMoRE

: Searching for $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay of ^{100}Mo

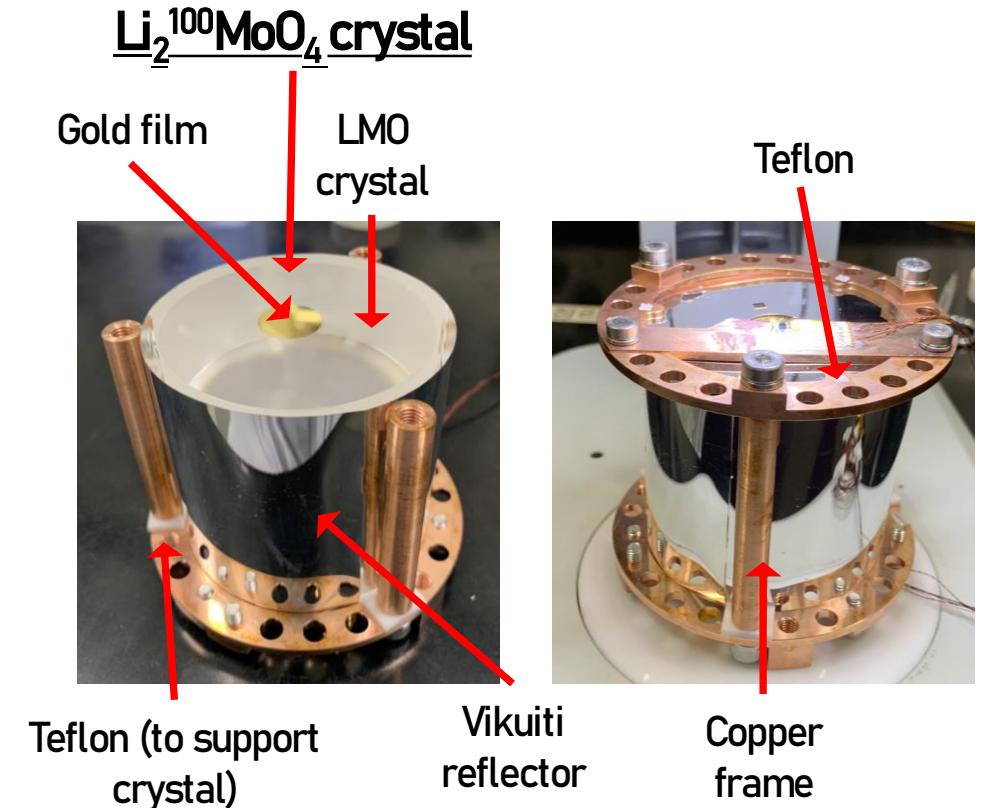
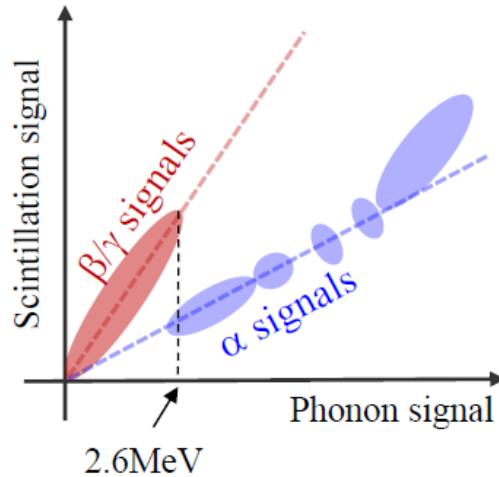
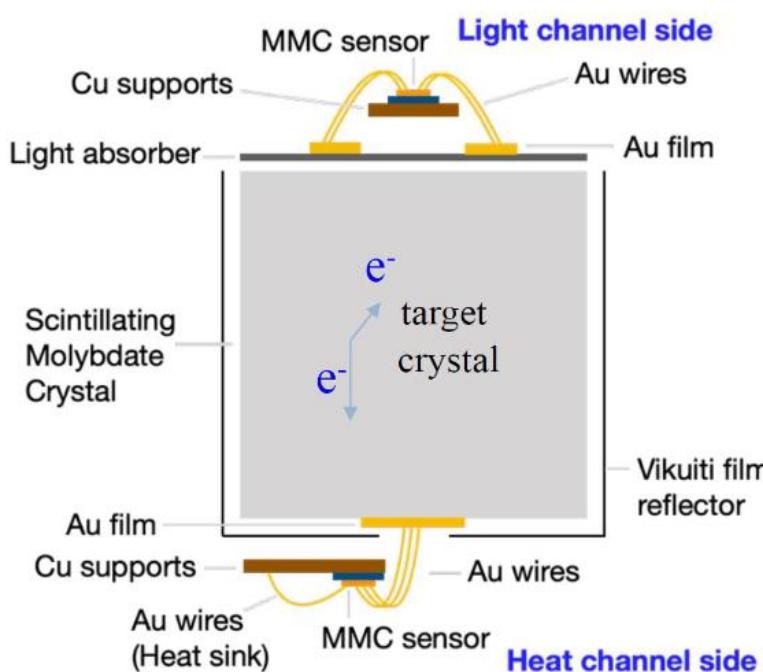


- Lepton-number violation
- The nature of neutrino mass (Dirac or Majorana ??)
- Type of neutrino mass hierarchy (normal or inverted)

- ^{100}Mo (possible to be a scintillation crystal, e.g. Li_2MoO_4 or CaMoO_4)
- higher Q-value (3.034 MeV)
- Relatively short half-life expected from theoretical calculation.
- Relatively high natural abundance (9.7%)

AMoRE detector

: Measuring energy in Mo-based scintillating crystal at low temperature



- Surface alphas are continuous in energy and can be rejected by scintillation measurement with MMC+SQUID sensors.

AMoRE project

AMoRE-pilot (2015-2018)

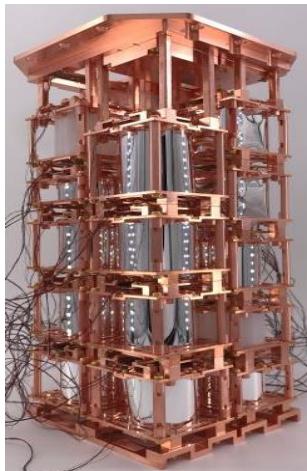


- $48_{\text{depl}} \text{Ca}^{100}\text{MoO}_4$: 6 crystals 1.9 kg (0.9 kg ^{100}Mo)
- Yangyang Underground Lab (Y2L, 700m depth)

- Exposure time $\sim 0.32 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{year}$
- Background at ROI: $\sim 0.5 \text{ counts/keV/kg/year}$
- $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \geq 3.0 \times 10^{23} \text{ years at 90\% C.L.}$

(*Astroparticle Physics* (2024), 102991)

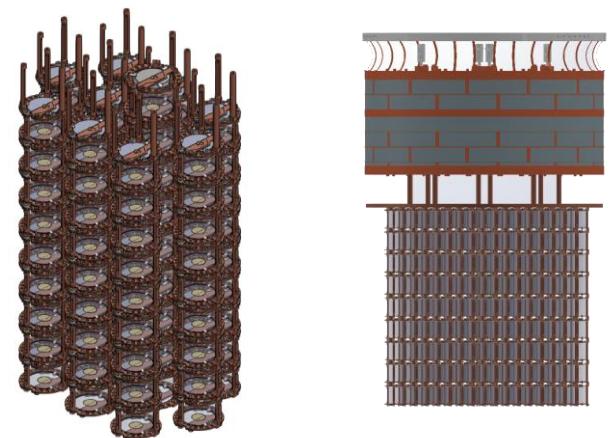
AMoRE-I (2020-2023)



- 13 CMO + 5 $\text{Li}_2^{100}\text{MoO}_4$ crystals 6.2 kg (3.0 kg ^{100}Mo)
- Yangyang Underground Lab (Y2L, 700m depth)

(*arXiv:2407.05618*)

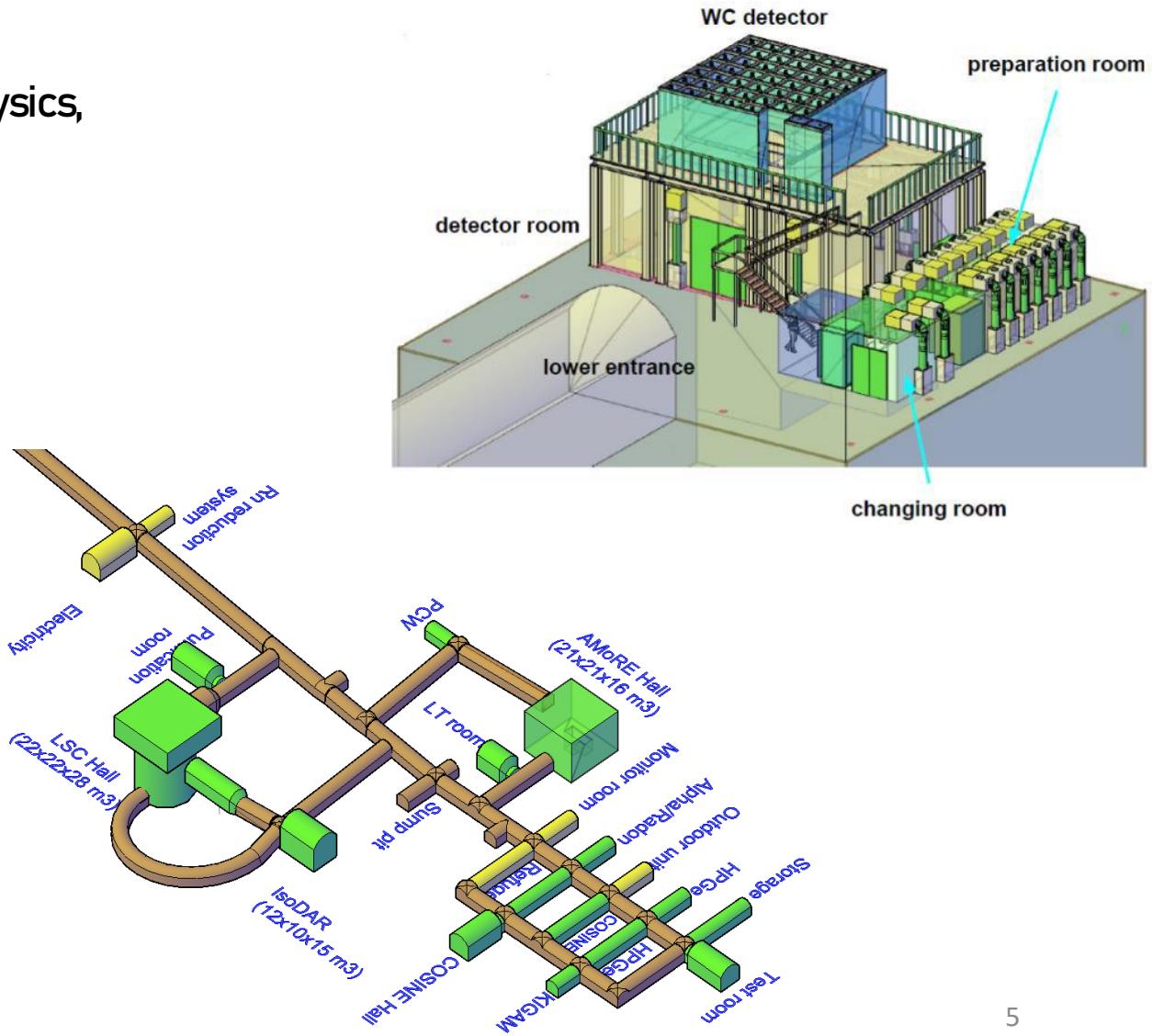
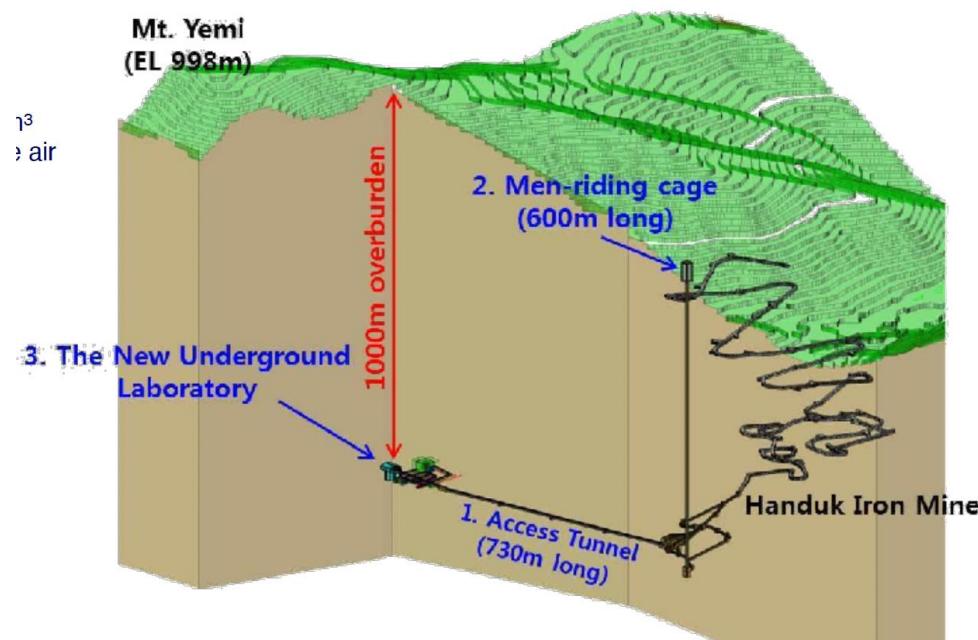
AMoRE-II (2024-)



- Stage 1: 90 LMO crystals ($\sim 29 \text{ kg}$)
- Stage 2: 350 XMO crystals ($\sim 157 \text{ kg}$)
- $\sim 90 \text{ kg of } ^{100}\text{Mo}$
- Yemilab (1000m depth)
- Goal of background at ROI: $\sim 10^{-4} \text{ Counts/keV/kg/year}$

AMoRE-II in Yemilab

- New underground laboratory of Center for Underground Physics, IBS in Jeongseon, South Korea.
- 1000 m vertical depth and over 3000 m² lab space



AMoRE-II Dilution Refrigerator



- Large dilution refrigerator from Leiden.
 - With Three Pulse Tube Refrigerators
 - Cooling power: $5 \mu\text{W}$ @ 10 mK (w/o wiring), $\sim 2.7 \mu\text{W}$ @ 8 mK (w/ wiring)
 - Base temperature (measured) : 6 mK (w/o wiring), 8 mK (w/ wiring)
- Including vibration damping systems.
- Cabling: 27 wires x 360 detectors.

Muon veto detector system

: Water Cherenkov detector + plastic scintillator detector combination

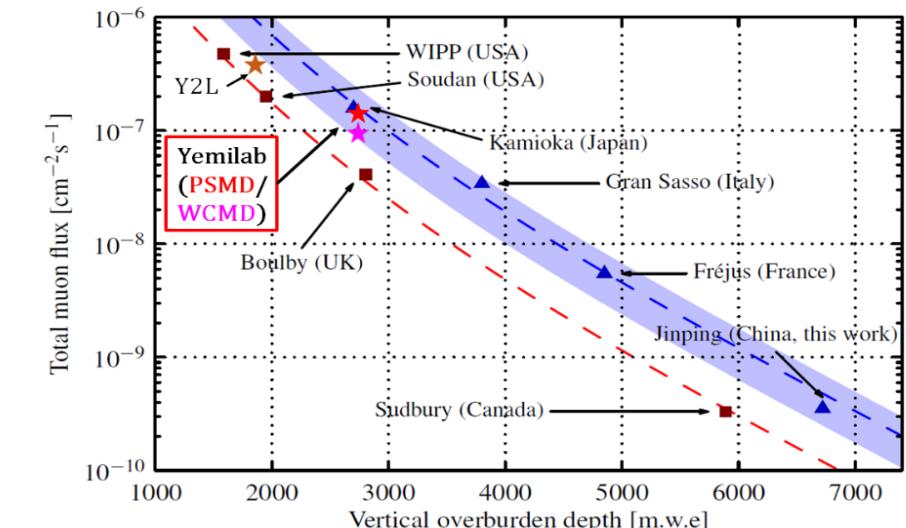
Water Cherenkov Muon Detectors
(WCMD)



- Installed with 48 ea. 8- & 10-inch PMT
- ~ 60 tonne of water



Plastic Scintillator Muon Detector
(PSMD) (NIMA, 2022.167123)



Modified from Zi-yi Guo et al 2021 Chinese Phys. C 45 025001

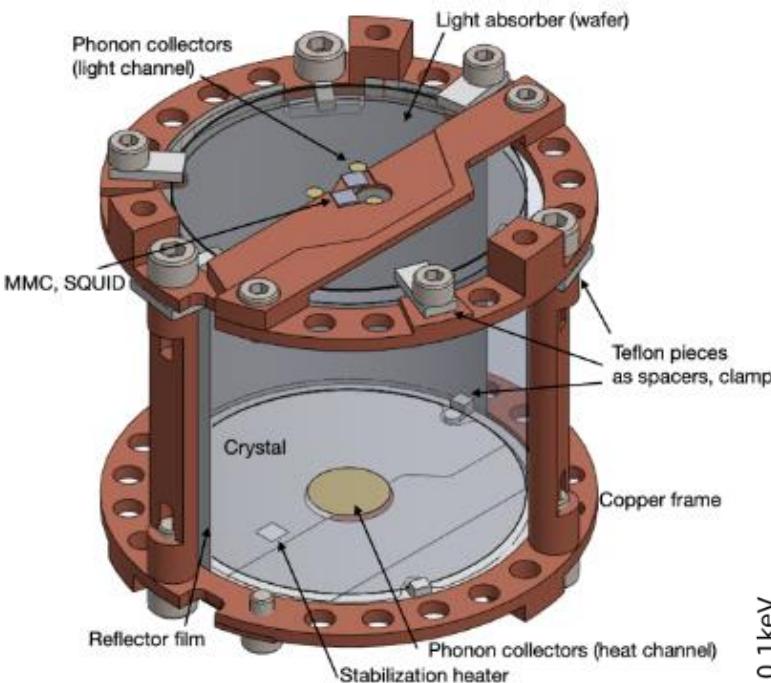
Preliminary muon flux measurement: $\sim 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

- Total 130 boxes.
- One box: 2 PS panels + wavelength-shifting fiber + 4 SiPMs

R&D for AMoRE-II

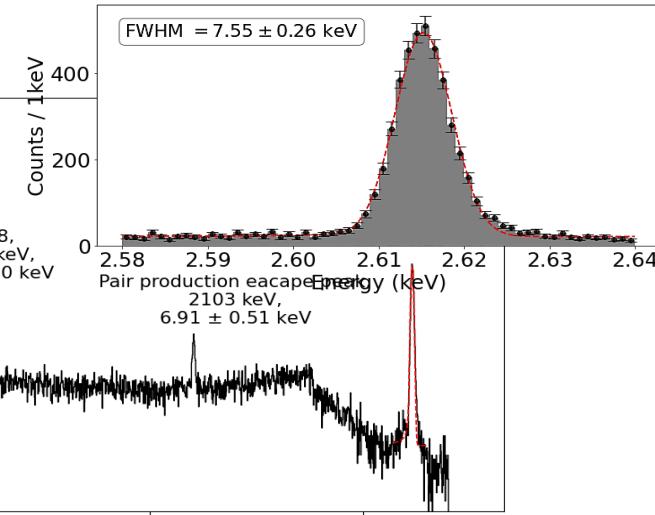
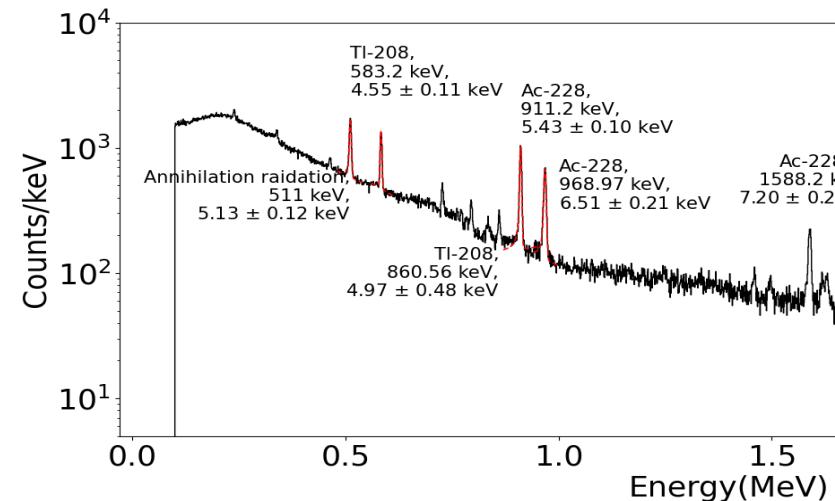
: Reaching FWHM < 10 keV at 3.034 MeV & Improving light detector performance

AMoRE-II detector design

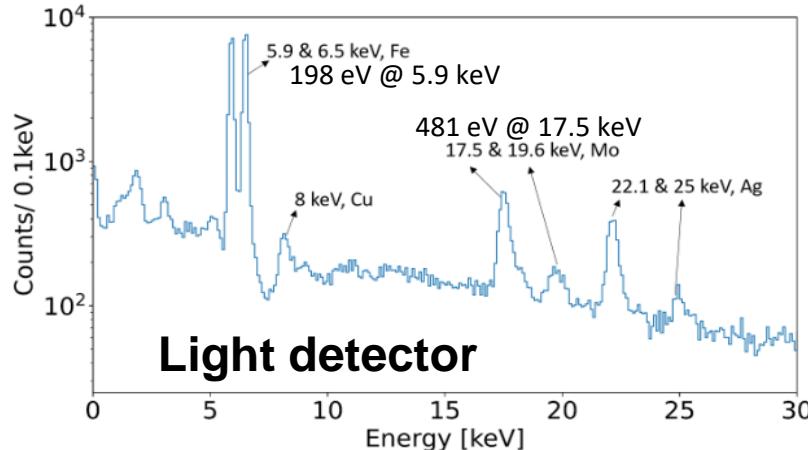


- Optimized detector design
- Crystal surface condition (polished, diffusive)
- Crystal size (5 cm × 5 cm, 6 cm × 6 cm (D × H))

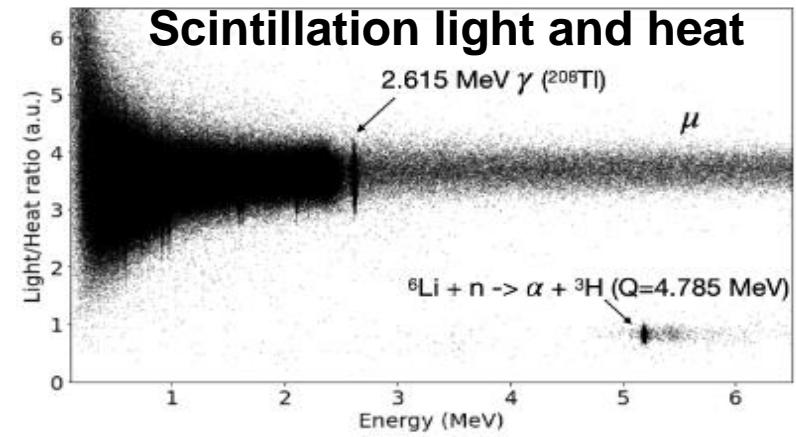
Heat detector



Light detector

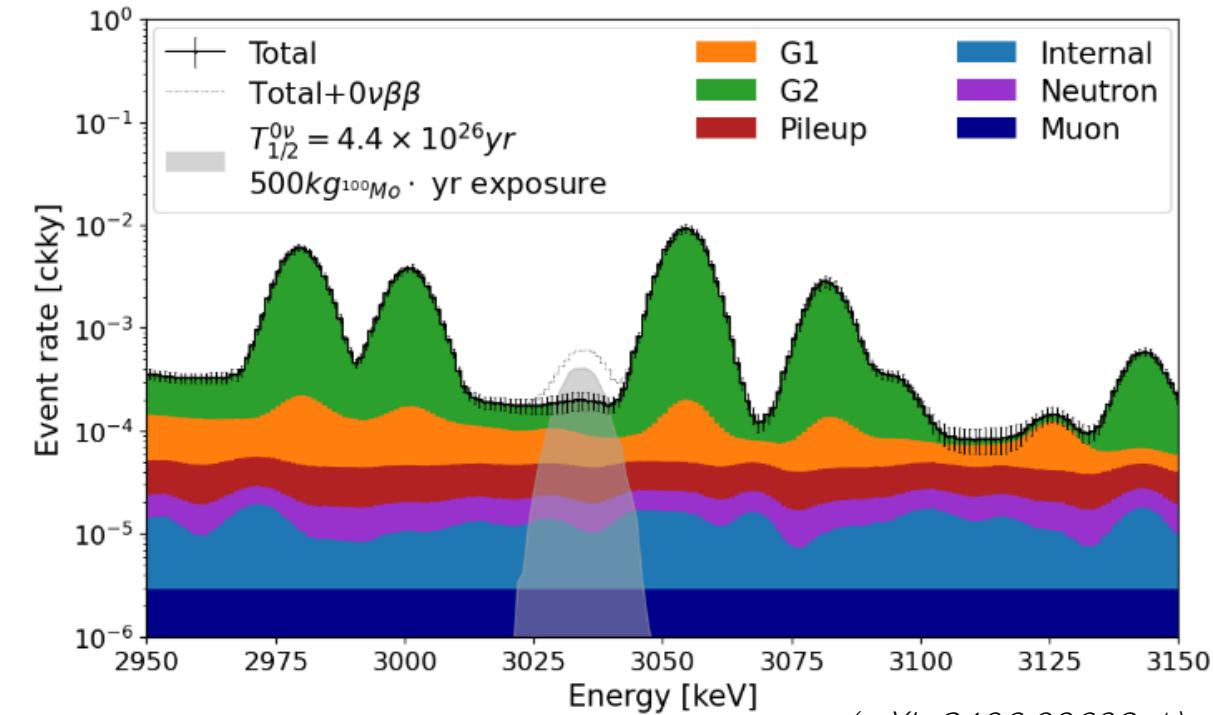
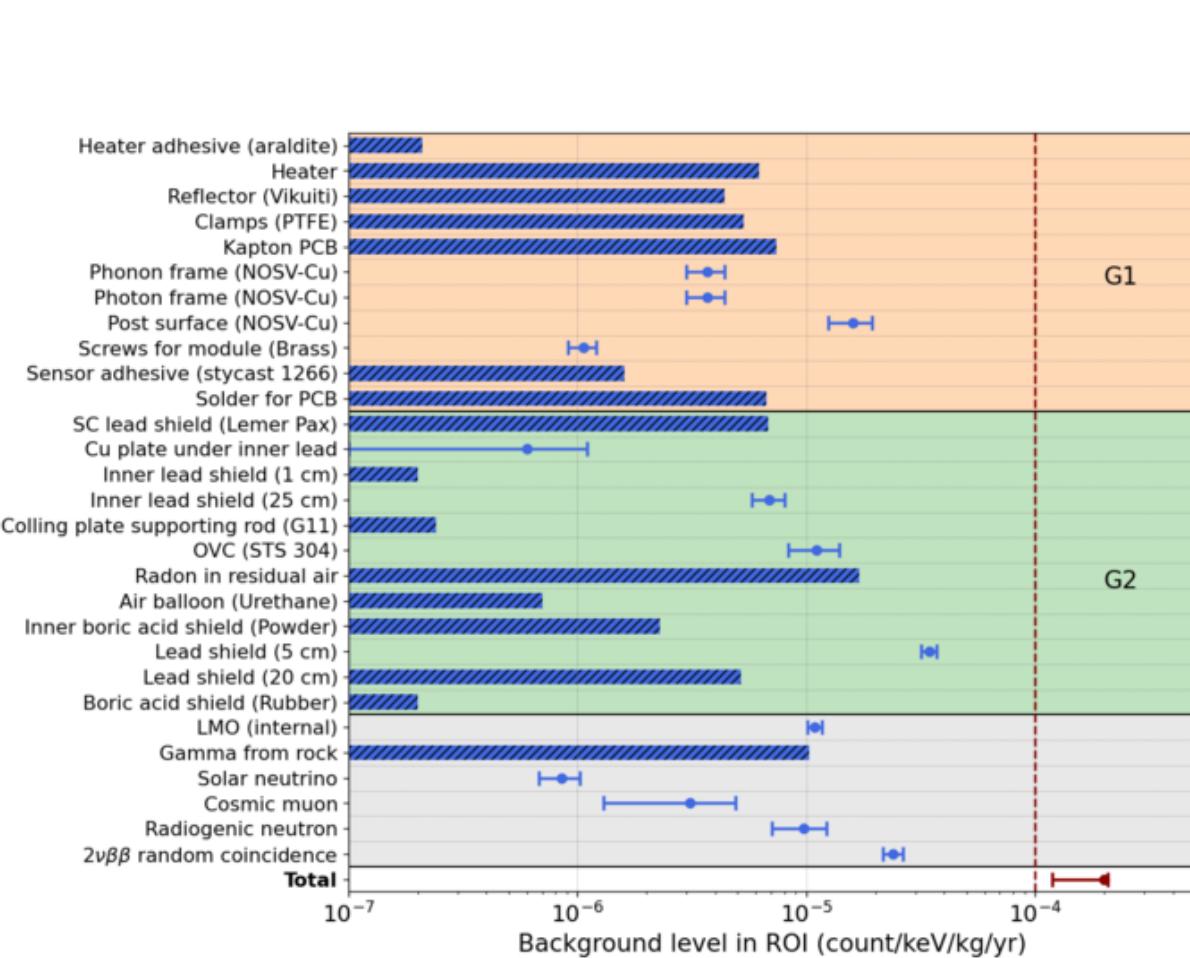


Scintillation light and heat



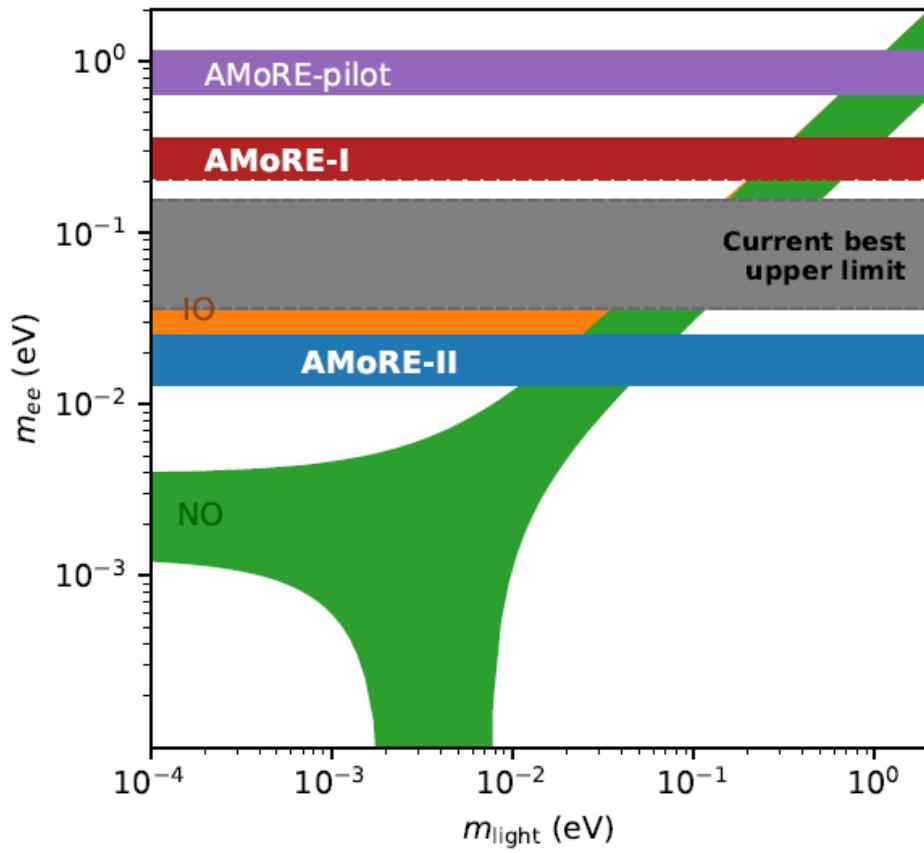
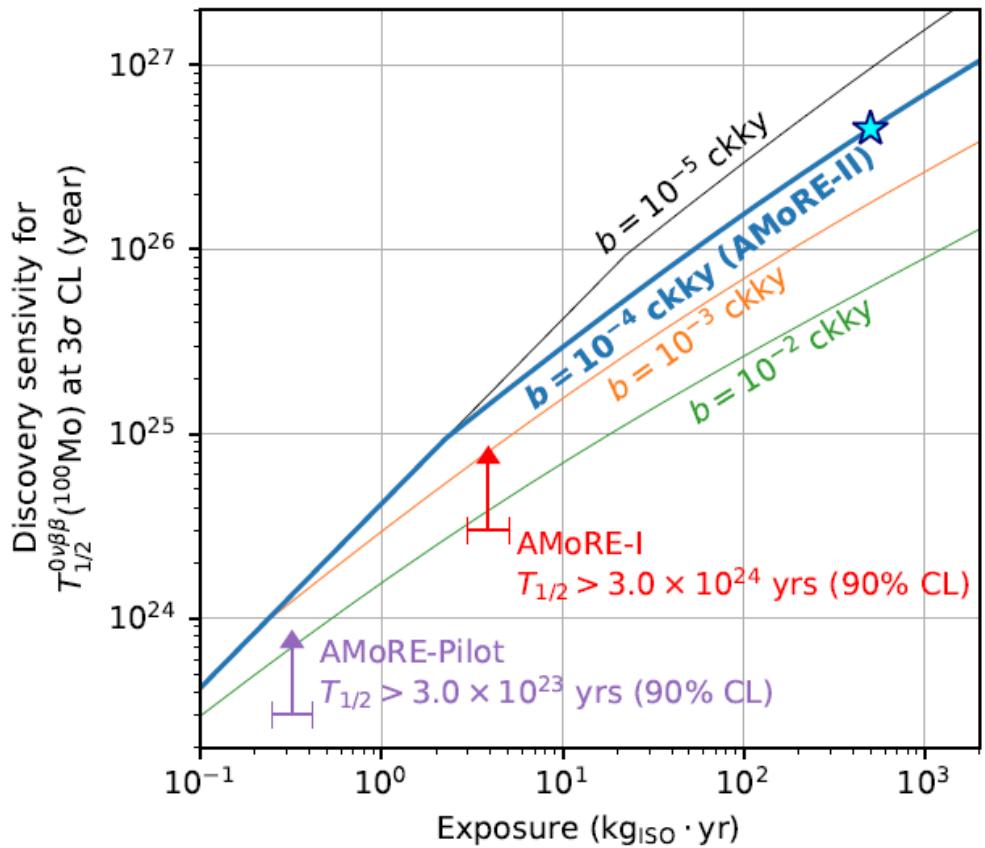
AMoRE-II background simulation study

: Background of $\sim 10^{-4}$ counts/keV/kg/year



(arXiv:2406.09698v1)

Sensitivity of AMoRE-II



(By KamLAND-Zen
Phys. Rev. Lett. 130
(2023) 051801)

- $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \sim 4 \times 10^{26} \text{ years}$ with 100 kg of ^{100}Mo with 5 years exposure with background level $< 10^{-4}$ counts/keV/kg/year

AMoRE-II will be running soon..

- AMoRE Hall is ready for detectors: Shielding (Pb, boric-acid, PE), Muon veto system(WCMDs, PSMDs), Cryostat, DAQ room
- Detector preparation room in operation: Class 100 clean room, Rn-free air, humidity control
- Assembling the detector modules are in progress.