CUPID array

Joe Camilleri

Optimization of integration time and distance cut in the CUPID array

Joe Camilleri

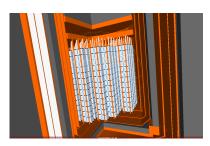
Virginia Tech

DNP October 2021

Mini-Symposium: Neutrinos and Nuclei XII: Double Beta Decay Analysis
Techniques

CLIDIE

- Proposed $0\nu\beta\beta$ search using bolometric array of 1596 Li₂MoO₄ crystals, deployed in the CUORE¹cryostat.
- Aims to eliminate dominant background of alpha particles present in CUORE.
- Are new backgrounds introduced with a using a new element for the bolometers?



Rendering of proposed CUPID array of Li_2MoO_4 crystals

¹Clarke and Braginski 2004.

CLIDID

- Li₂MoO₄ crystals allow for discrimination of α backgrounds from $\beta\beta$ events (Q=3034keV) via thermal + scintillation signals.
- relatively high isotopic abundance of ¹⁰⁰Mo (10%)
- enrichment above 95% already demonstrated in CUPID-Mo

Light Detector Thermal Sensor Light Thermal Sensor Energy

Absorber

Release

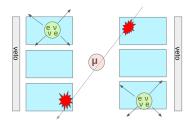
Scintillating Bolometer

CLIDIE

- The rate of $2\nu\beta\beta$ events is not negligible in CUPID array²
- Minimizing the distance cut helps avoid mis-labelling random $2\nu\beta\beta$ coincidences as multiplicity 2.
- Assuming a simple muon veto geometry, increasing the distance cut rejects more muon events.

$$T_{1/2} = 7.1 * 10^{18} yr$$

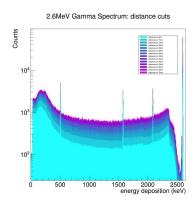
 $\rightarrow \text{ rate } \sim 3mHz$



²chernyak.

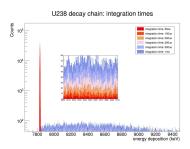
- monte-carlo simulation of 1 million 2.6MeV gamma rays in the crystal volume.
- With this energy, we expect multiple scattering events in the crystals (cite scattering length)
- multiplicity 2 > events are discarded

Distance cut in the CUPID array



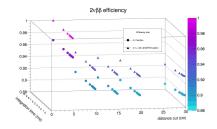
$$\begin{array}{ccc} ^{238}U \stackrel{\alpha}{\rightarrow} & ^{234}Th \rightarrow ... \\ ^{214}Bi \stackrel{\beta}{\rightarrow} & ^{214}Po \stackrel{\alpha}{\rightarrow} & ^{210}Pb... \end{array}$$

 100000 uranium-238 events (full chain)



CHEIF

- sensitivity studies expect on the order of 90
- large distance cut, random coincidences (more variation with integration time)
- is there a paper i can cite.
 0vbb expect closer to 80
- find operating point relative to muon background, parameter of interest -¿ at which distance cut do random coincidences play role in integration time affecting efficiency bremstrallung, escape, random coincidences -¿ 3 ways we lose efficiency



CLIDID

- muon flux LNGS
- planned muon veto , 90
- muon track + showers induced by the muon. muon background suppression vs efficiency

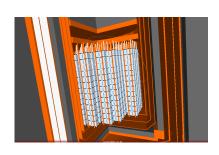


Figure: