

Latest results from the CUORE experiment

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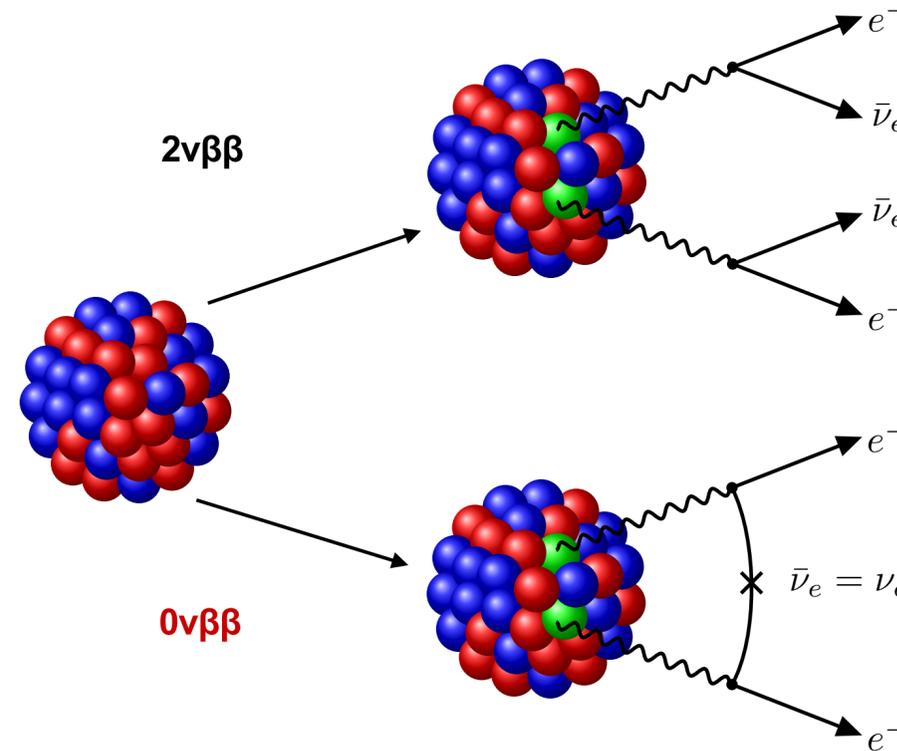
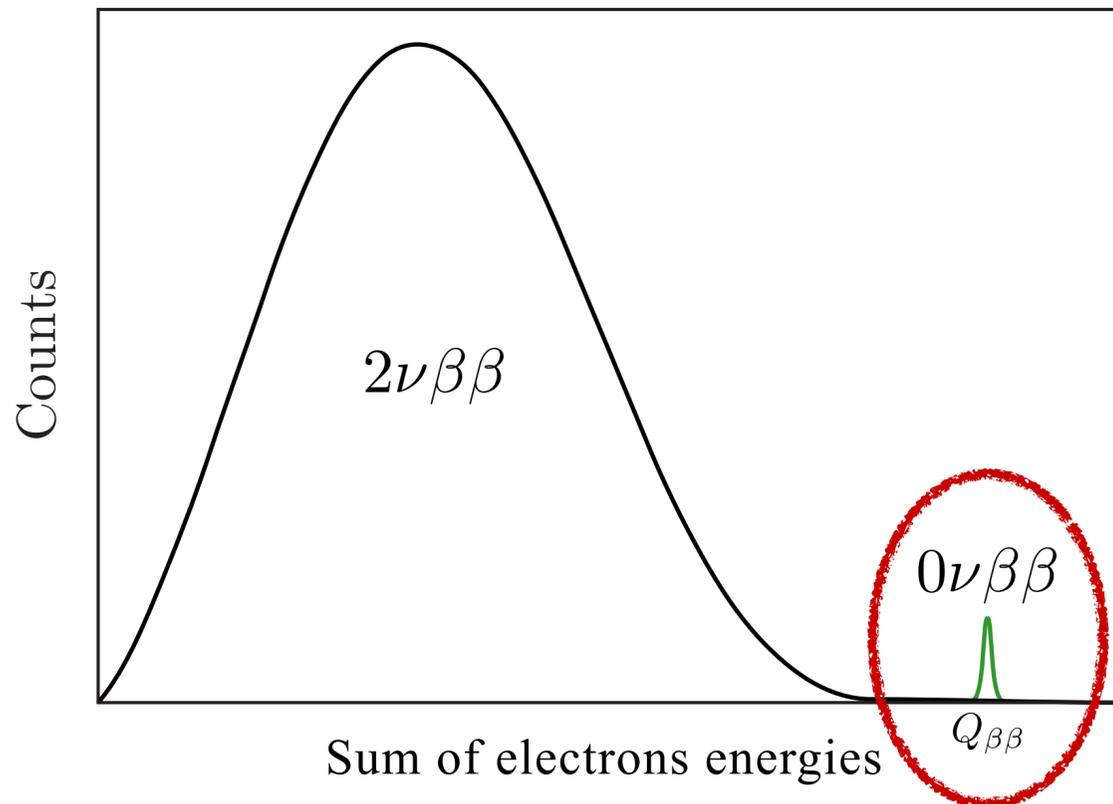


SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

Neutrinoless double beta decay ($0\nu\beta\beta$)

Double beta decay:

- Rare second order Fermi weak nuclear transition
- Candidates: even-even nuclei, when single β decay energetically forbidden



Standard Model allowed,
observed in 11 nuclei

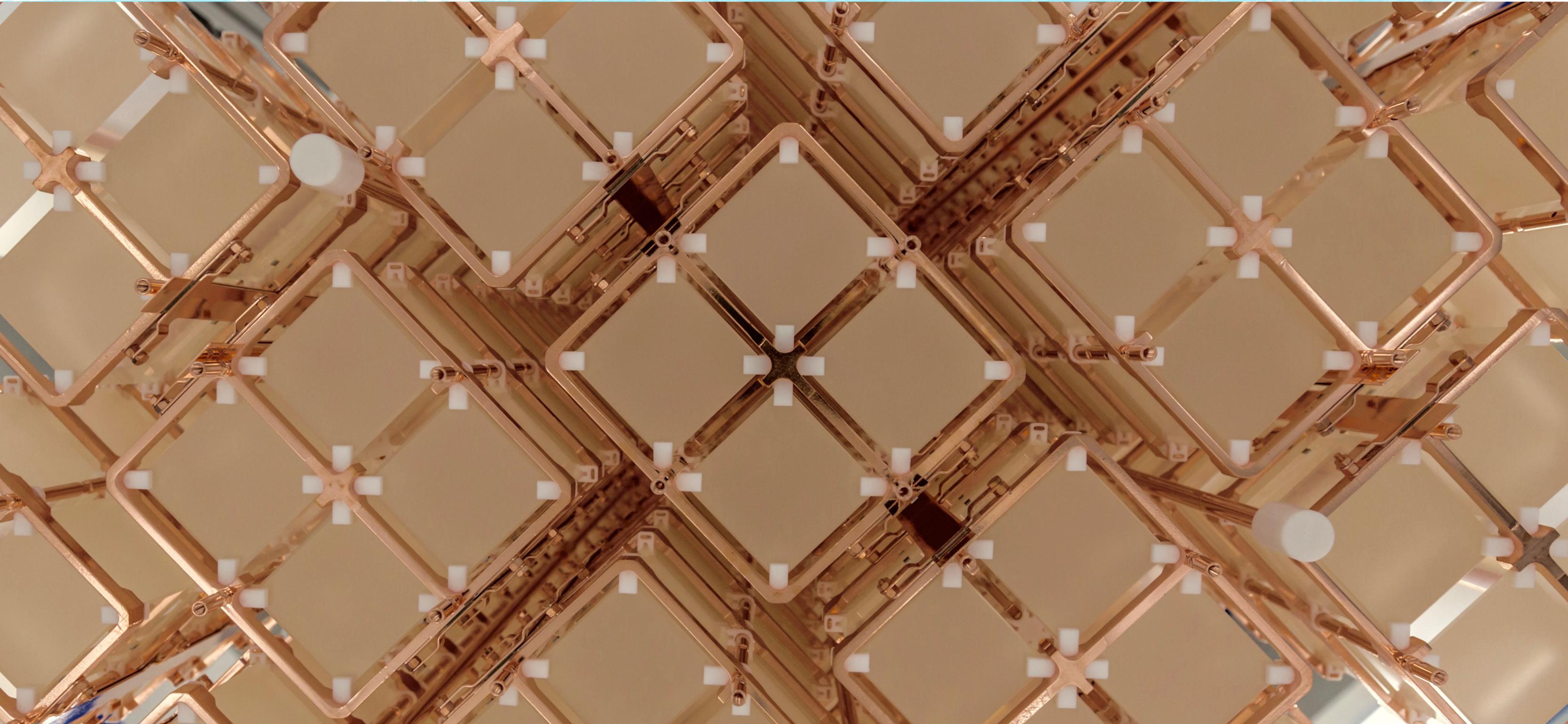
**Beyond Standard Model,
not yet observed**



- Lepton number violating process: $\Delta L = 2$, would demonstrate that **L is not a symmetry of nature**
- Only possible if neutrinos have a **Majorana component ($\nu = \bar{\nu}$)**: new possible mechanism giving rise to ν mass
- Possible explanation of **matter-antimatter asymmetry** origin via Leptogenesis

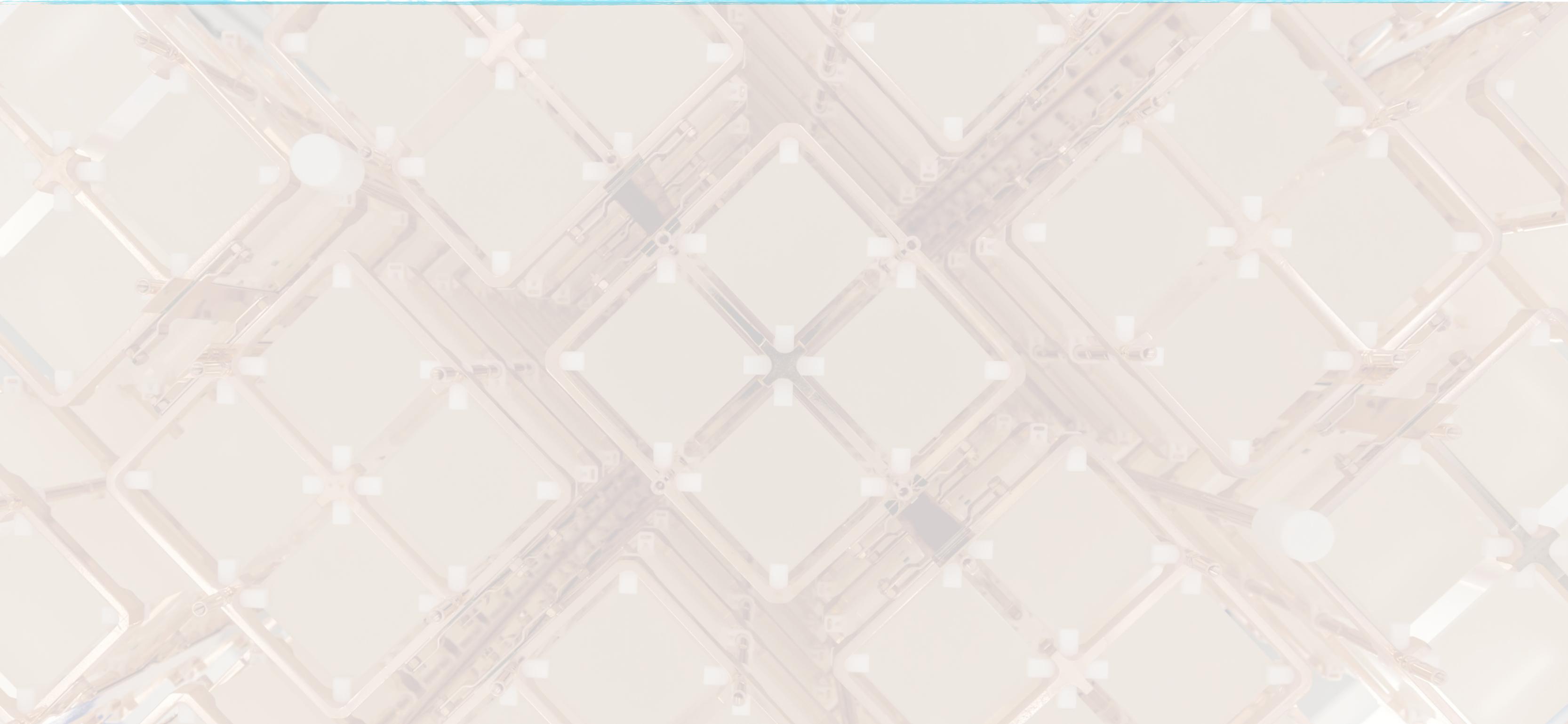


CUORE: Cryogenic Underground Observatory for Rare Events

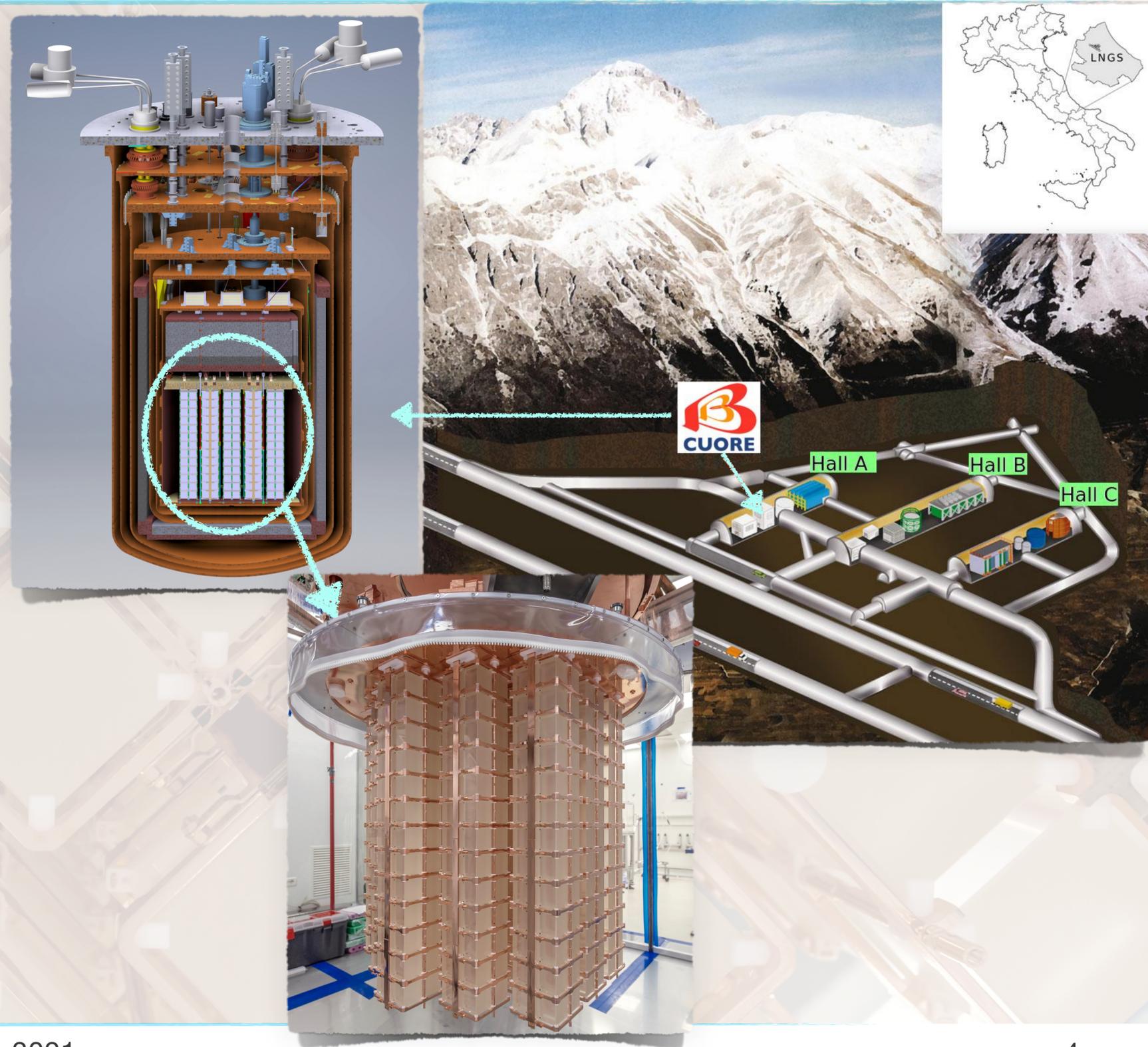




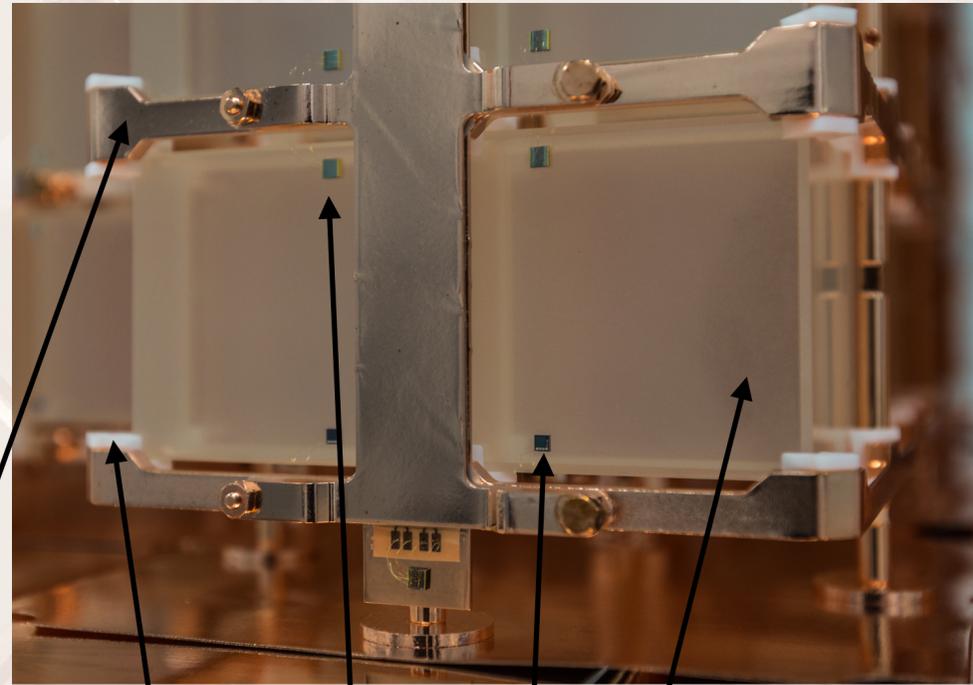
CUORE: Cryogenic Underground Observatory for Rare Events



- Main Physics goal: search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay of ^{130}Te ($Q_{\beta\beta} \sim 2528$ keV)
- Located at the underground Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso of INFN: 3650 m.w.e. of rock coverage to suppress the cosmic radiation
- 988 natural TeO_2 crystals (742 kg of TeO_2 , 206 kg of ^{130}Te) arranged in 19 towers
- ^{130}Te embedded in the detector itself: $\sim 90\%$ detection efficiency
- Crystals operated as calorimeters at ~ 10 mK



The CUORE experimental technique



- Crystal: solid state detector working as calorimeter
- TeO₂ absorber where the particle energy is deposited
- The temperature variation is measured by the thermal sensor (NTD Ge)
- Si heater periodically injecting a fixed energy for the thermal gain stabilization

Heath bath (~10 mK Cu)

NTD Ge

Si heater

Absorber Crystal

$$\Delta T = \frac{\Delta E}{C}$$

heat capacity: $C_{\text{TeO}_2} \propto T^3$

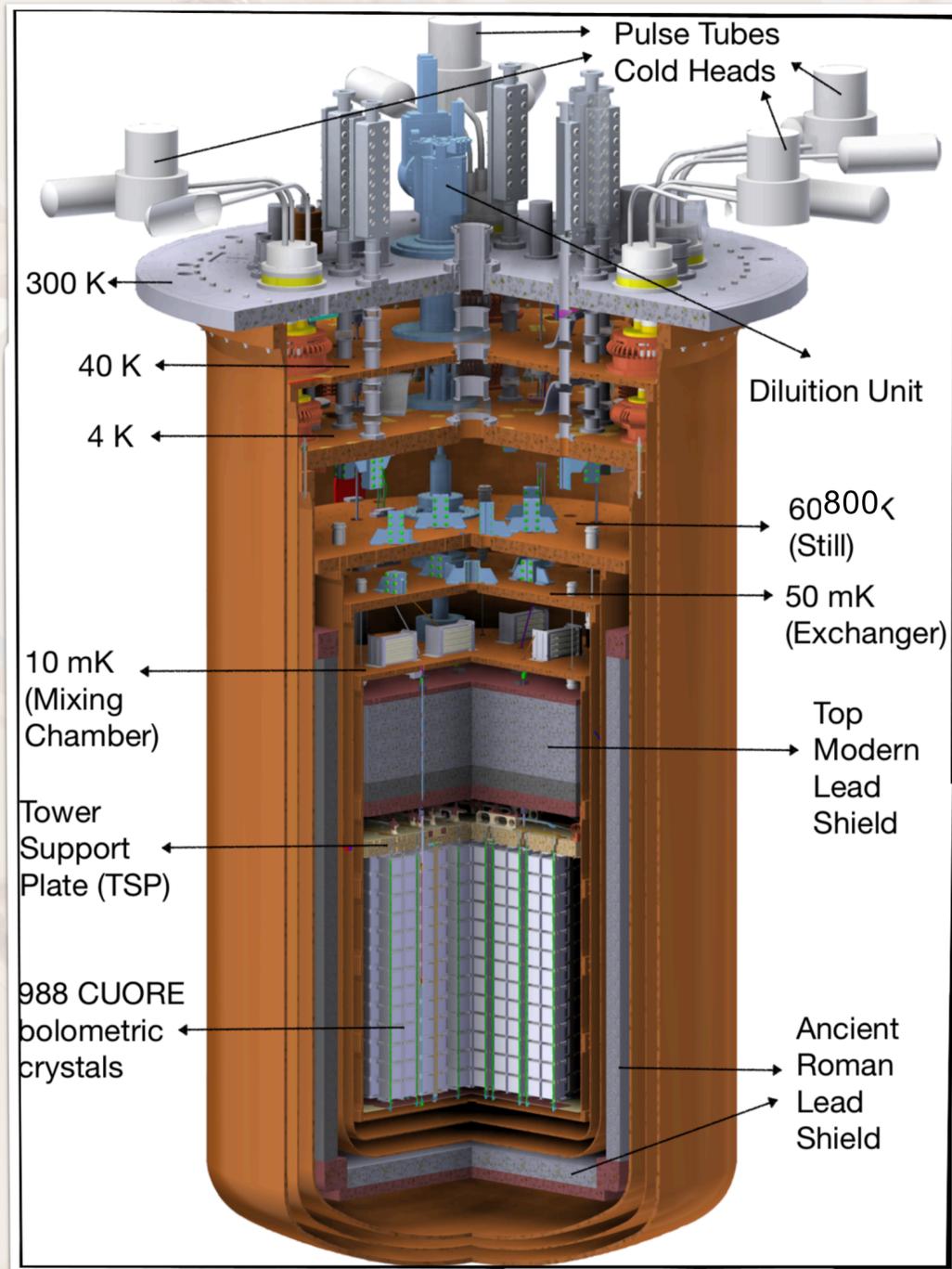
$$T_0 = 300 \text{ K: } \Delta E = 1 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow \Delta T \sim 10^{-18} - 10^{-15} \text{ K}$$

$$T_0 = 10 \text{ mK: } \Delta E = 1 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow \Delta T \sim 0.1 \text{ mK}$$

Energy release (ΔE)

Thermal coupling (PTFE)

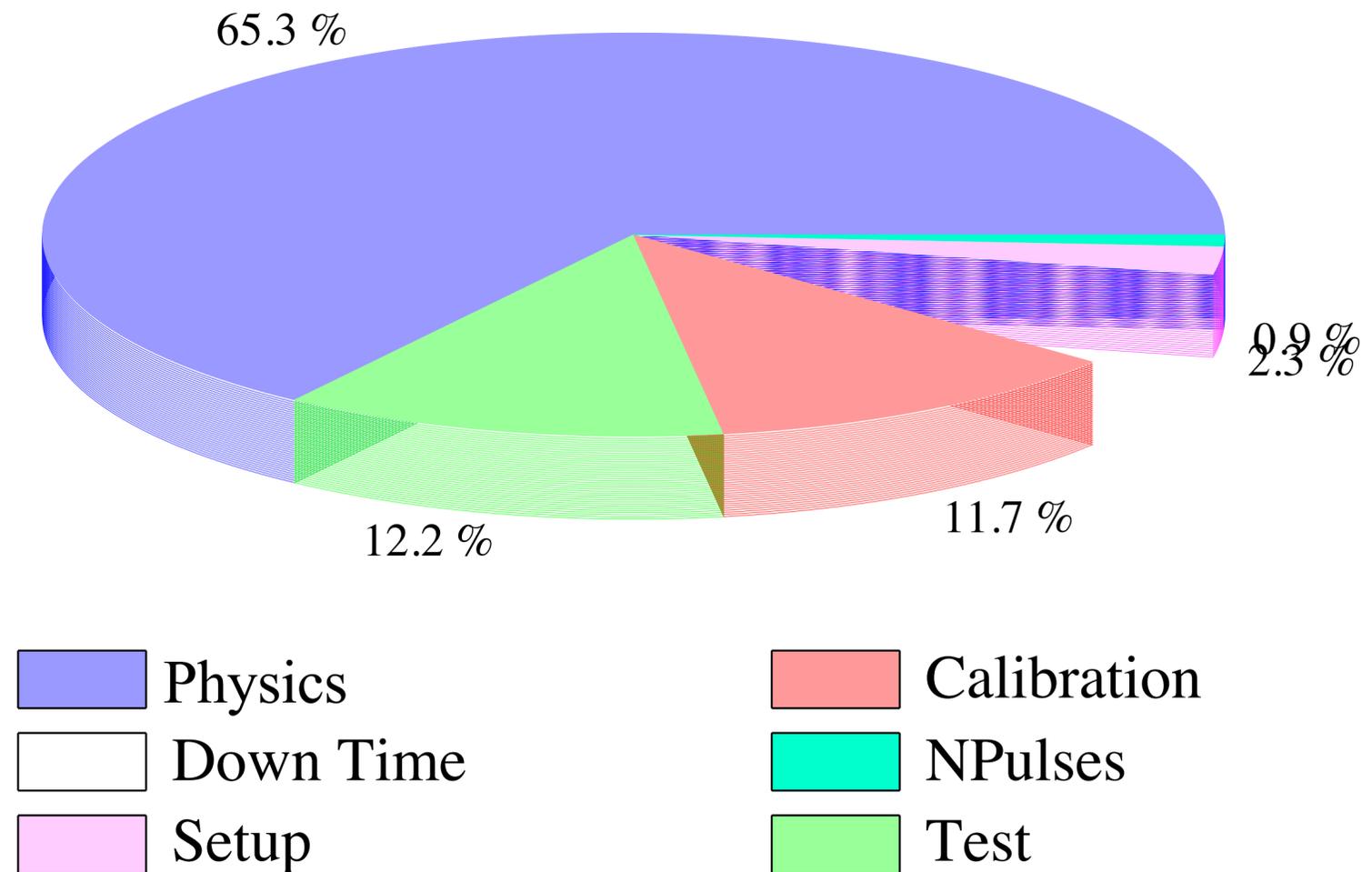
The CUORE Challenges

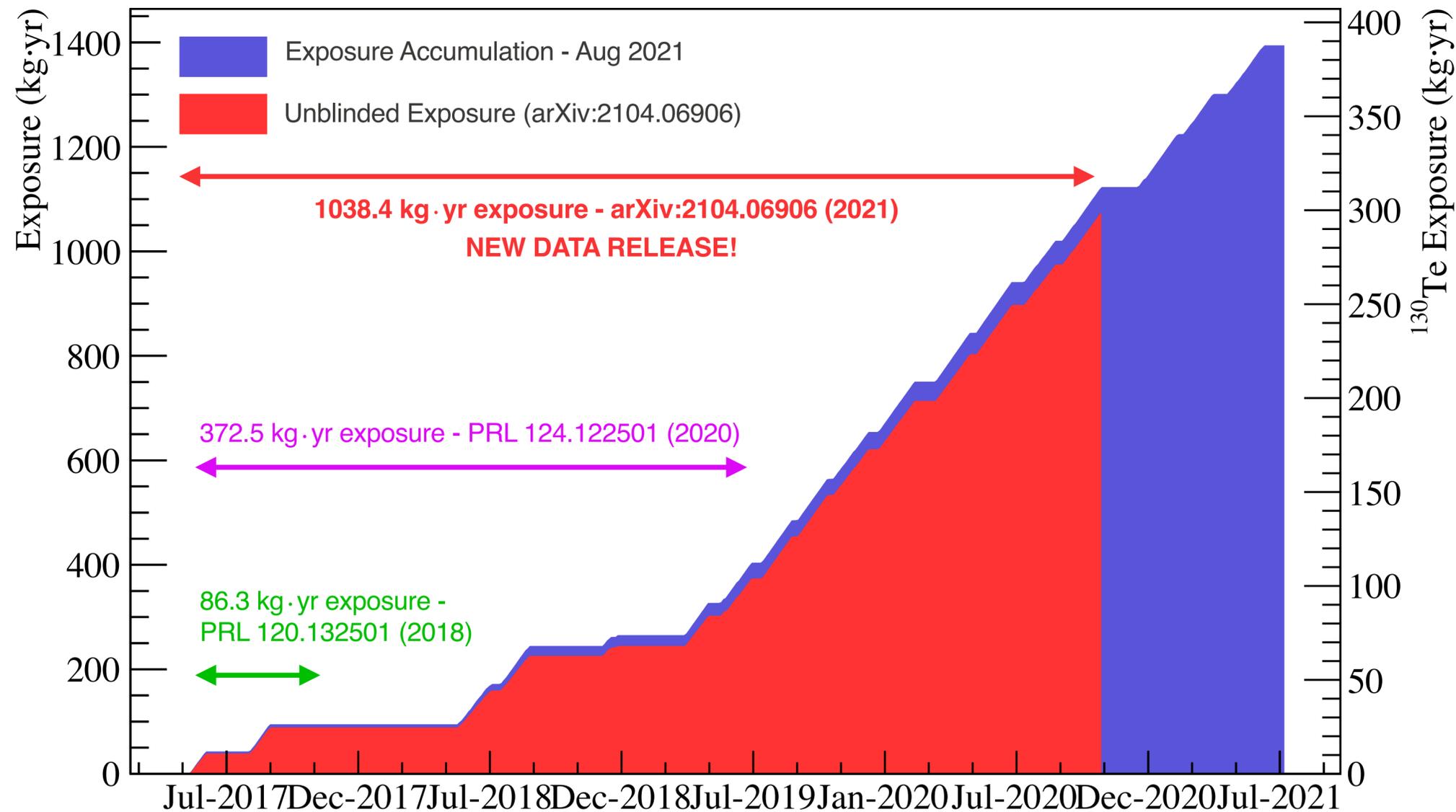


- Ton-scale infrastructure cooled down by a custom built cryogen-free structure: 5 pulse tubes + $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ Dilution Refrigerator
- Operational $T \sim 10$ mK stable over years
- Background level goal of 10^{-2} counts/(keV \cdot kg \cdot yr):
 - ➔ low-radioactivity materials choice, strict cleaning and assembling protocols
 - ➔ Roman ^{210}Pb -depleted + modern lead shields
 - ➔ Neutrons shield: external polyethylene layer with boric acid panels
- Energy resolution < 8 keV FWHM at ^{130}Te $Q_{\beta\beta}$:
 - ➔ Minimization of vibrational noise: external support structure mechanically decouples the detectors from the cryostat

- Data taking organization: *runs* (physics, calibration, test,...)
- 1 *Dataset* (40 - 60 days) = initial calibration runs + physics runs + final calibration runs
- CUORE data taking started in Spring 2017
- 2017 - beginning of 2019: mostly devoted to cryogenic interventions and detector optimizations
- **From 2019 on: duty cycle improved from 36.1% to 92.4% (65.3% of physics data)**
- **CUORE data taking is proceeding smoothly (~69 kg · yr/month since spring 2019)**
- 5 years live time is foreseen

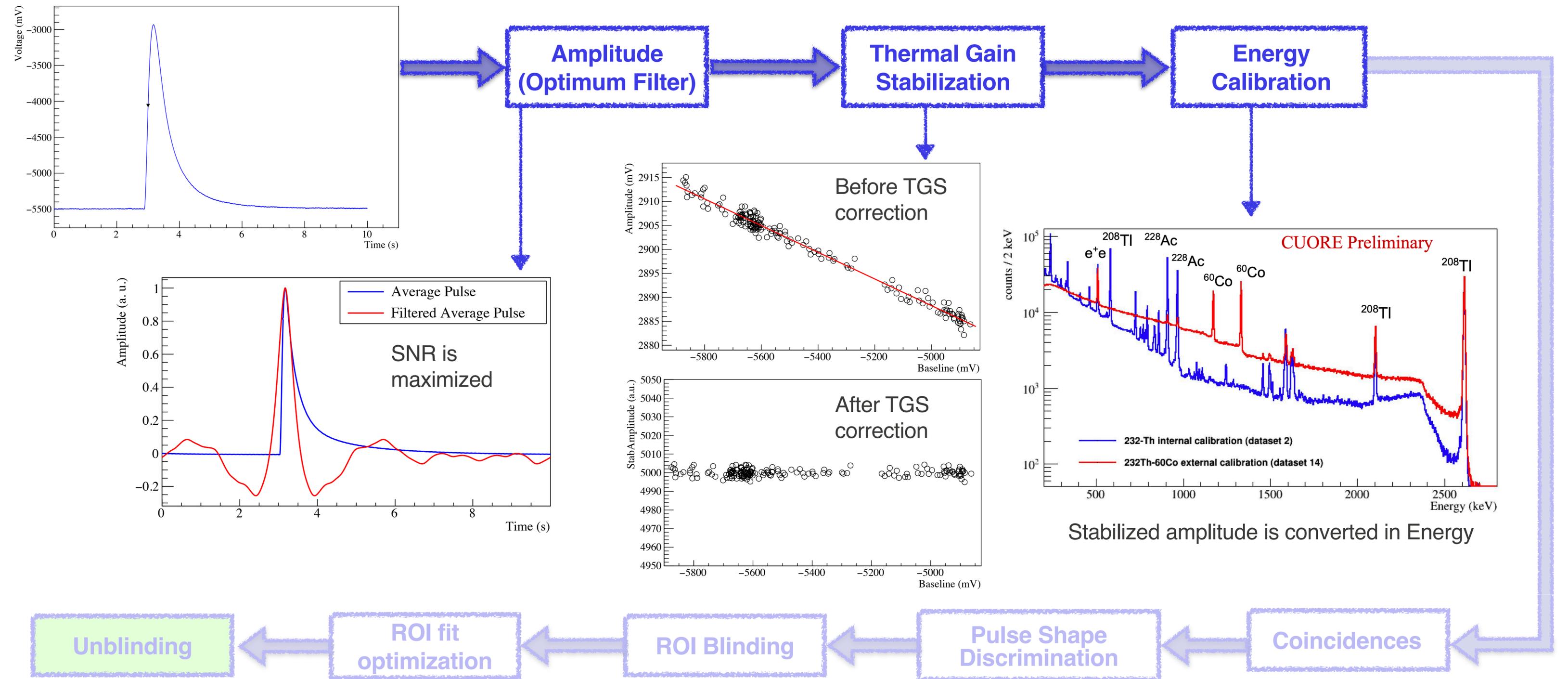
CUORE duty cycle: March 2019 - now



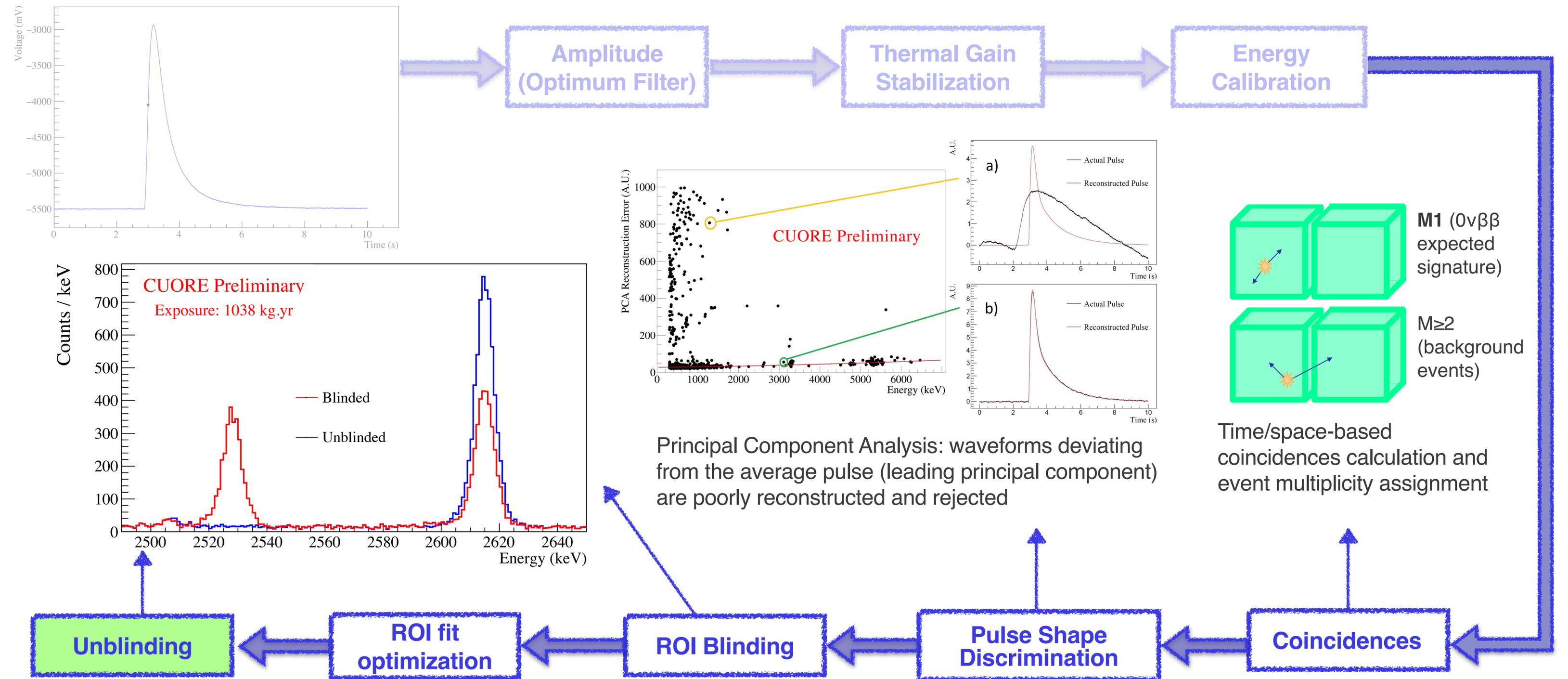


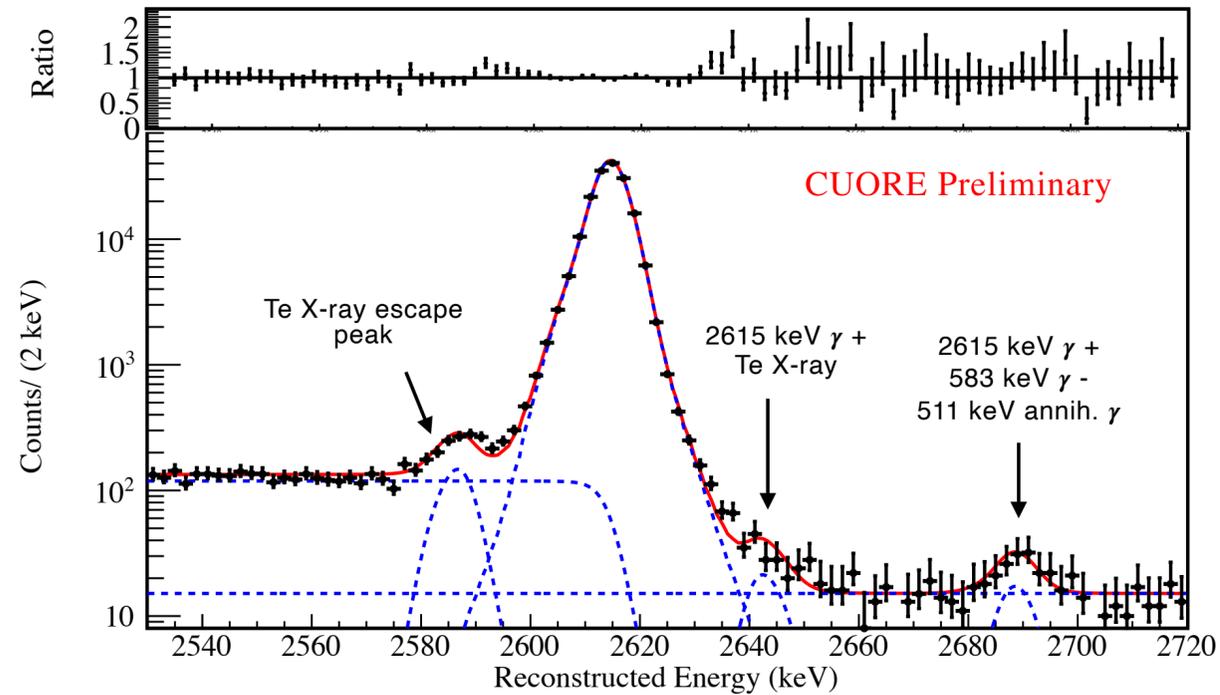
2021: 1-ton · yr analyzed exposure milestone!

- Total collected raw exposure: 1409.28 kg · yr
- Total analyzed exposure: **1038.4 kg · yr**



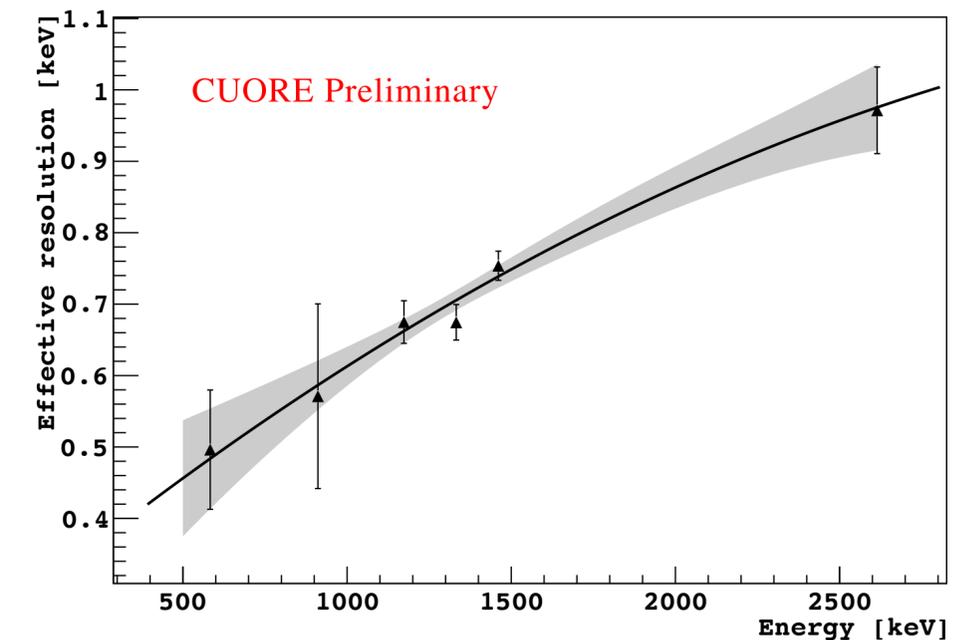
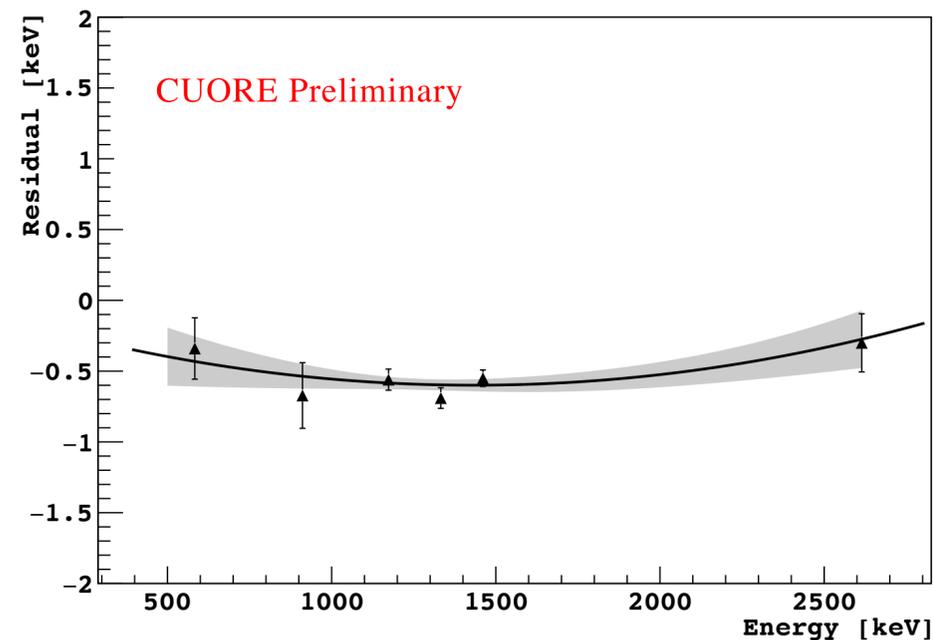
The CUORE data processing





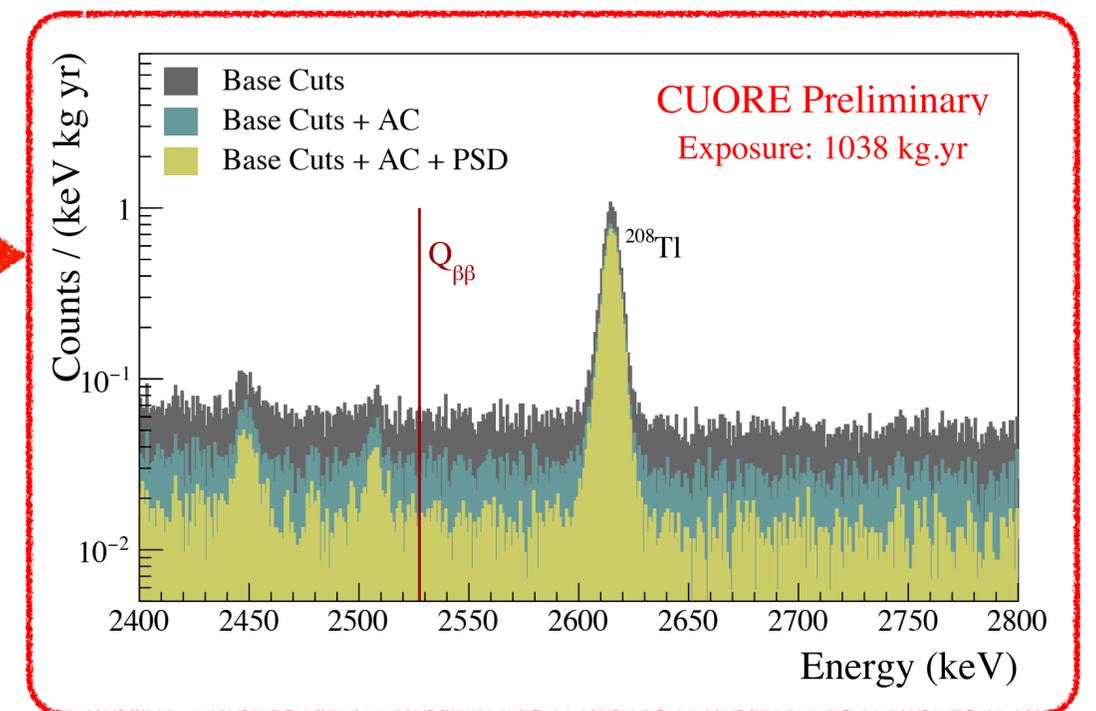
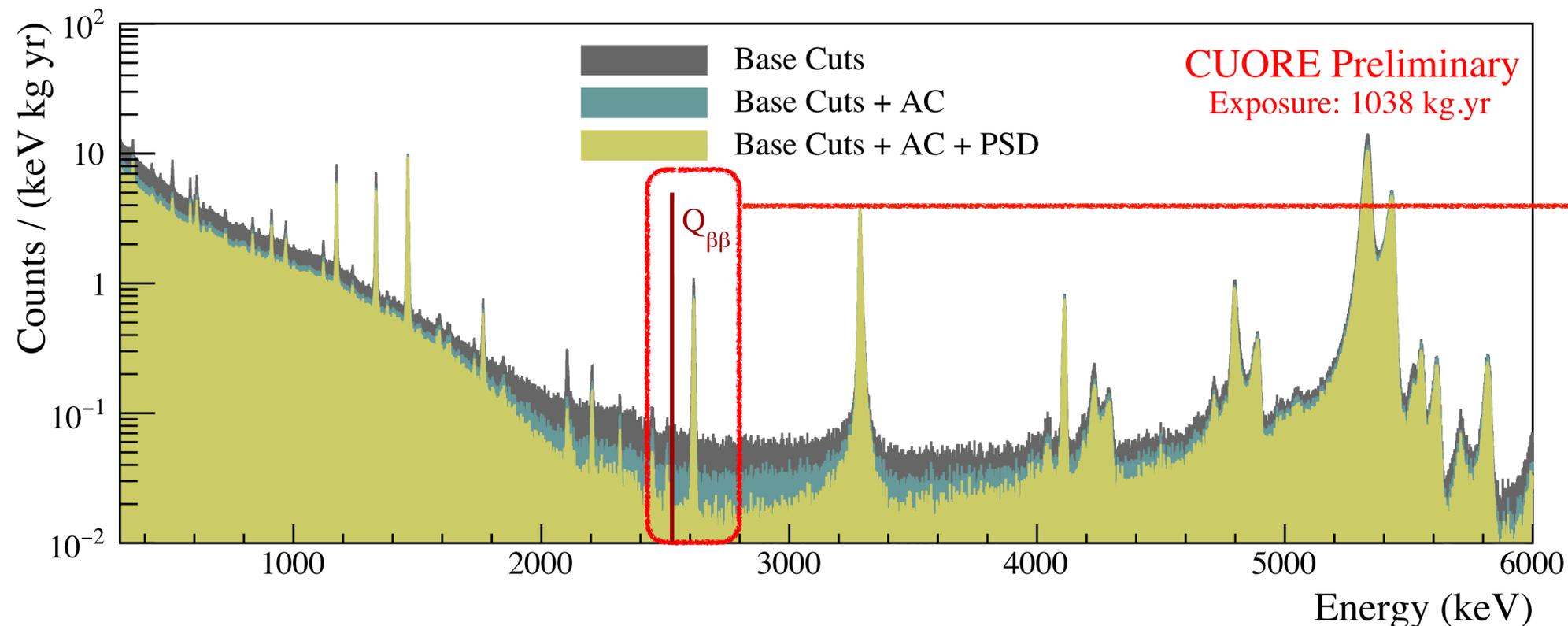
- TeO₂ detectors exhibit a slightly non-gaussian response function
- Lineshape evaluated on the 2615 keV line in calibration: fit with 3 Gaussian for each detector-dataset
- Energy resolution in calibration is extracted (7.8(5) keV)

- Lineshape in physics data: most prominent peaks fitted
- Resolution appears energy dependent, small bias on energy reconstruction
- 2nd order polynomial fit to extract the resolution and bias energy dependence



- **Base cuts:** periods of time with high noise level, processing failures, poor resolution detectors are excluded
- **Anti-coincidence cut (AC):** events within ± 5 ms from another triggered event at > 40 keV in a distinct crystal are excluded
- **Pulse shape discrimination cut (PSD):** abnormal pulse shape events (pile-up, non-physical pulses) are excluded

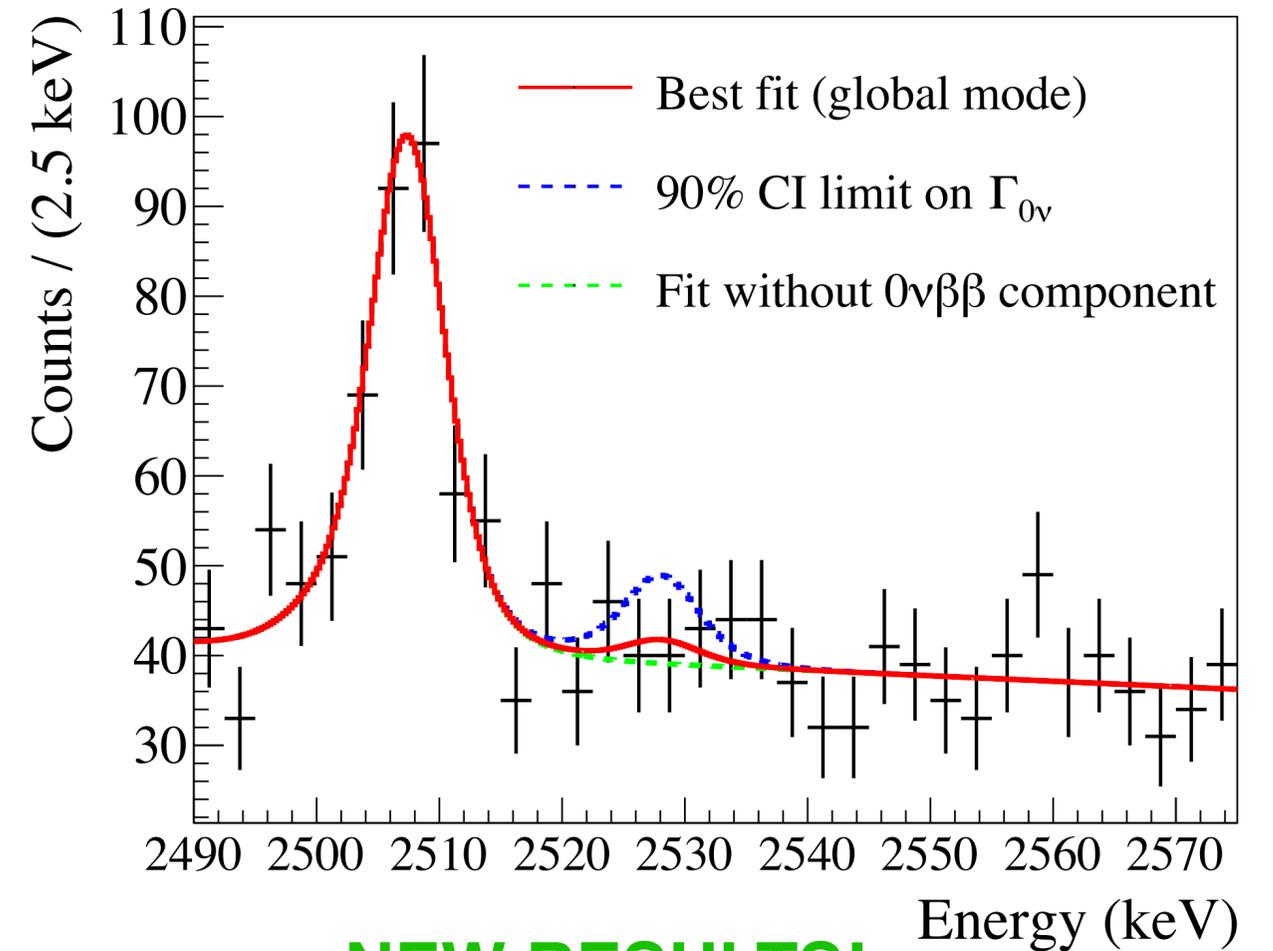
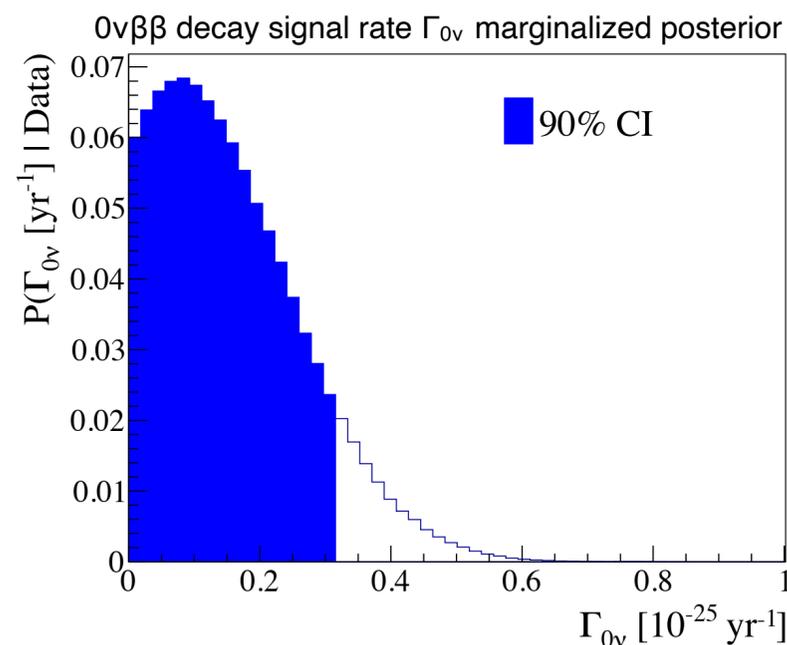
Containment efficiency	Single-hit event probability for $^{130}\text{Te } 0\nu\beta\beta$	88.35(9)%
Reconstruction efficiency	Probability that a signal event is triggered and not rejected by base cuts, the energy is properly reconstructed	96.418(2)%
AC efficiency	Probability that a signal event is not cut due to an accidental coincidence with an unrelated event	99.3(1)%
PSD efficiency	Probability of a physical event to survive the PSD cut	96.4(2)%



ROI fit: new results on $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay of ^{130}Te

- Unbinned Bayesian fit simultaneously performed for each detector-dataset with **BAT** \rightarrow samples from the posterior distribution of all the parameters of the model with a Markov Chain Monte Carlo
- Uniform prior on the signal rate $\Gamma_{0\nu}$
- ROI: [2490 - 2575] keV
- **Total TeO_2 exposure: 1038.4 kg · yr** (15 datasets)
- No evidence of ^{130}Te $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay is observed
- Systematics effects as nuisance parameters in the Bayesian fit (0.8% total effect on the $\Gamma_{0\nu}$ limit):

- ↓
- **Efficiencies**
(reconstruction, anti-coincidence, PSD, containment)
 - **^{130}Te isotopic abundance**
 - **$Q_{\beta\beta}$**
 - **Lineshape parameters**
(energy bias and resolution scaling)



NEW RESULTS!

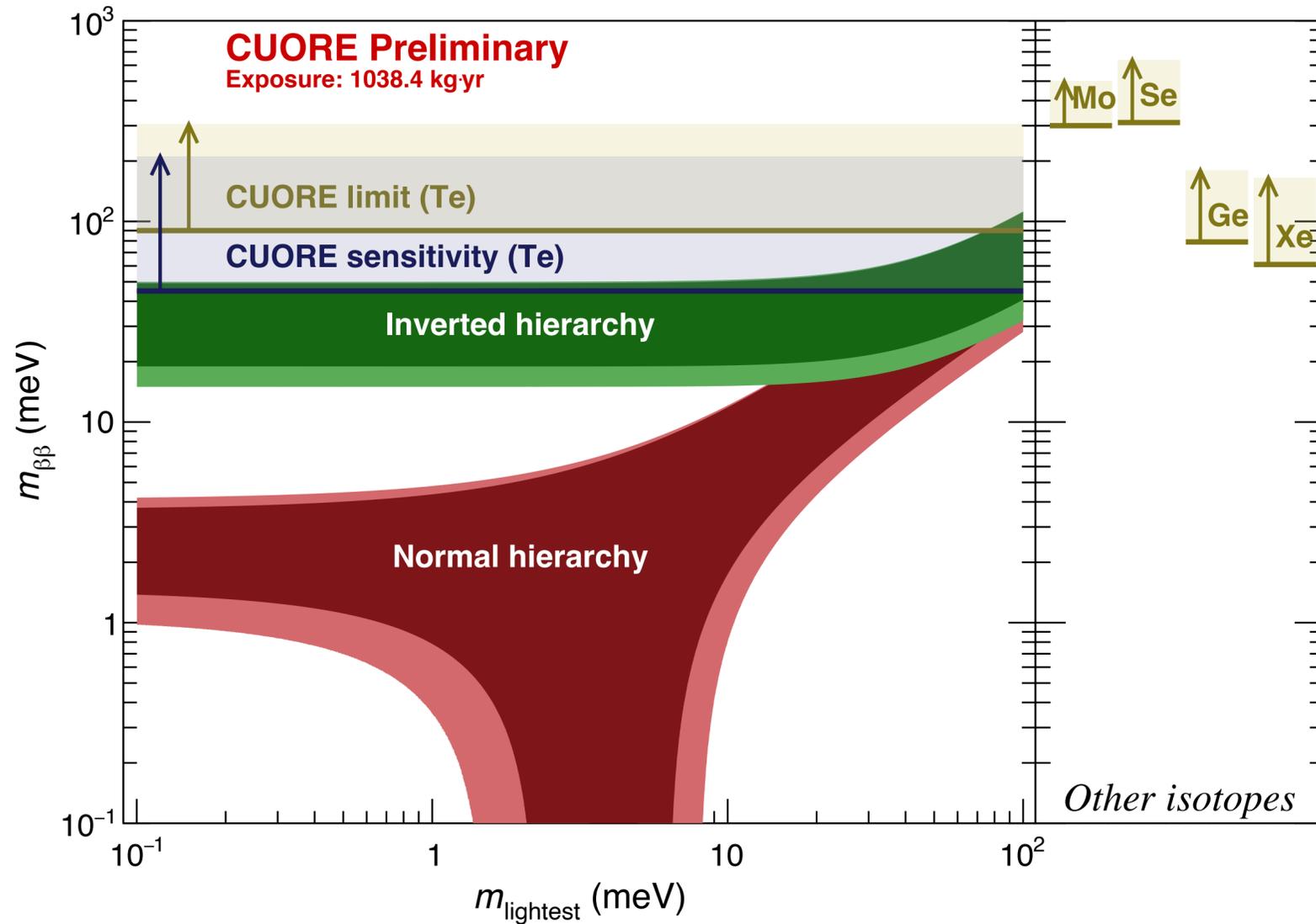
Best fit: $\Gamma_{0\nu} = (0.9 \pm 1.4) \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

90% C.I. Bayesian limit: $T_{1/2} > 2.2 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ yr}$

Background Index: $\text{BI} = (1.49 \pm 0.04) \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ cts/keV/kg/yr}$

[arXiv:2104.06906 \(2021\)](https://arxiv.org/abs/2104.06906)

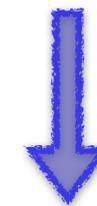
$0\nu\beta\beta$ ROI fit: limit on effective Majorana mass ($m_{\beta\beta}$)



In the assumption that the $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay is mediated by the exchange of a light Majorana neutrino:

$$\Gamma^{0\nu} = G^{0\nu} |M^{0\nu}|^2 \frac{\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle^2}{m_e^2}$$

$$T_{1/2} > 2.2 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ yr (limit 90\% C.I.)}$$

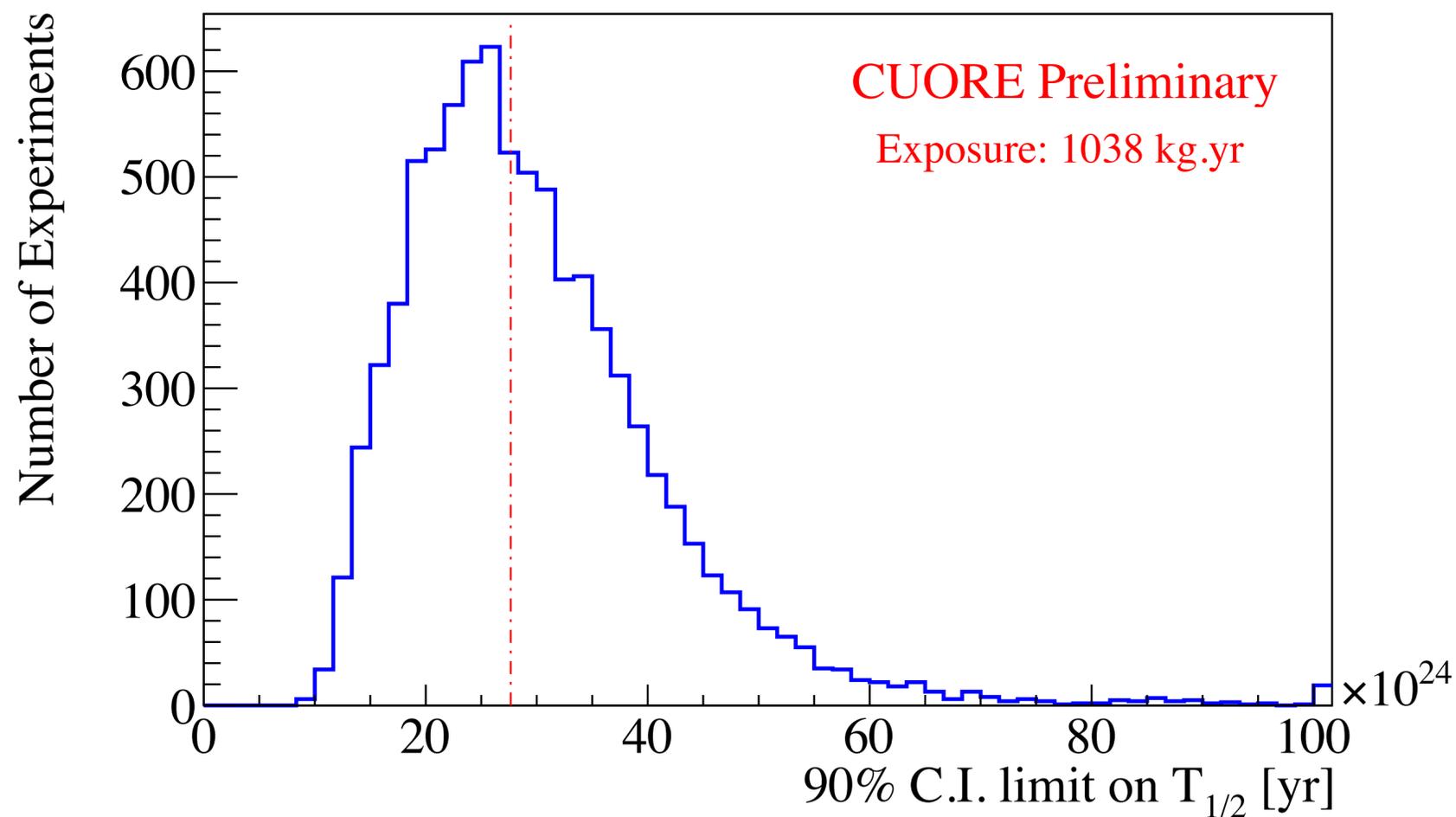


$$m_{\beta\beta} < 90 - 305 \text{ meV (90\% C.I.)}$$

[arXiv:2104.06906 \(2021\)](https://arxiv.org/abs/2104.06906)

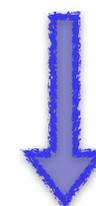
Exclusion sensitivity on ^{130}Te $0\nu\beta\beta$ half-life

- 10^4 toyMC with background components only (no signal), floating the parameters extracted from the fit on data
- Bayesian fit with signal + background components independently run on each toyMC
- Extraction of the 90% C.I. half-life limit from each of the 10^4 Bayesian fits
- **Exclusion Sensitivity = median of the half-life limits distribution**



$T_{1/2} = 2.8 \cdot 10^{25}$ yr
Median expected $T_{1/2}$ 90% C.I. limit

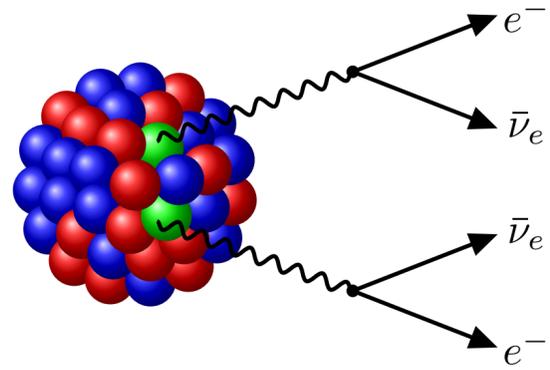
90% C.I. $T_{1/2}$ from the fit on CUORE data:
 $T_{1/2} > 2.2 \cdot 10^{25}$ yr



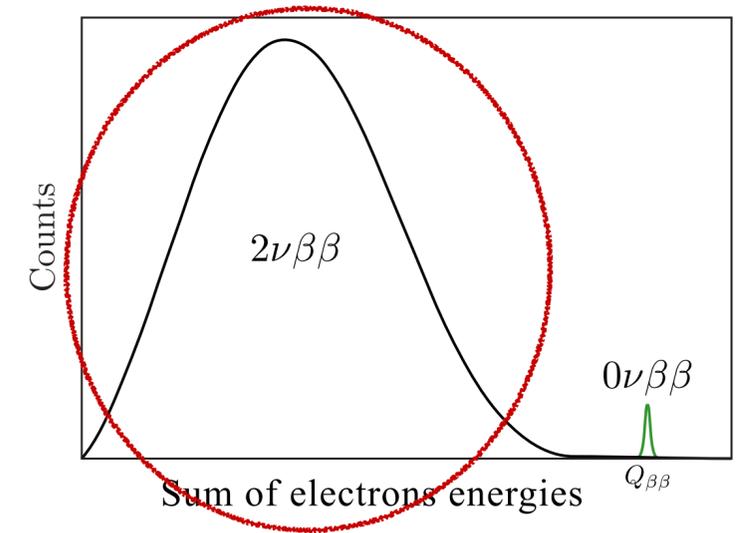
72% probability to get a more stringent limit
 given the obtained sensitivity distribution

[arXiv:2104.06906 \(2021\)](https://arxiv.org/abs/2104.06906)

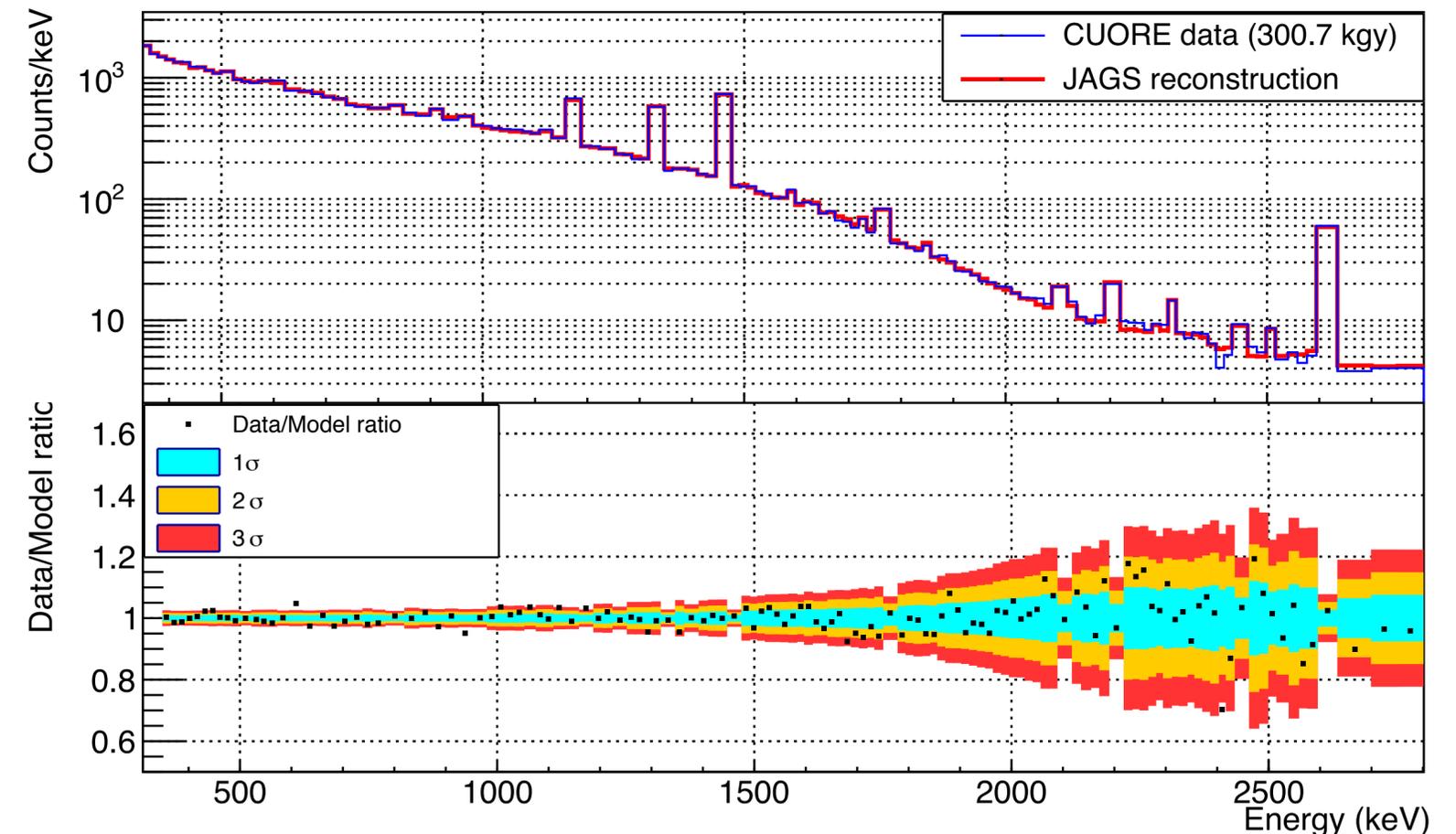
The CUORE Background Model: $2\nu\beta\beta$ decay of ^{130}Te

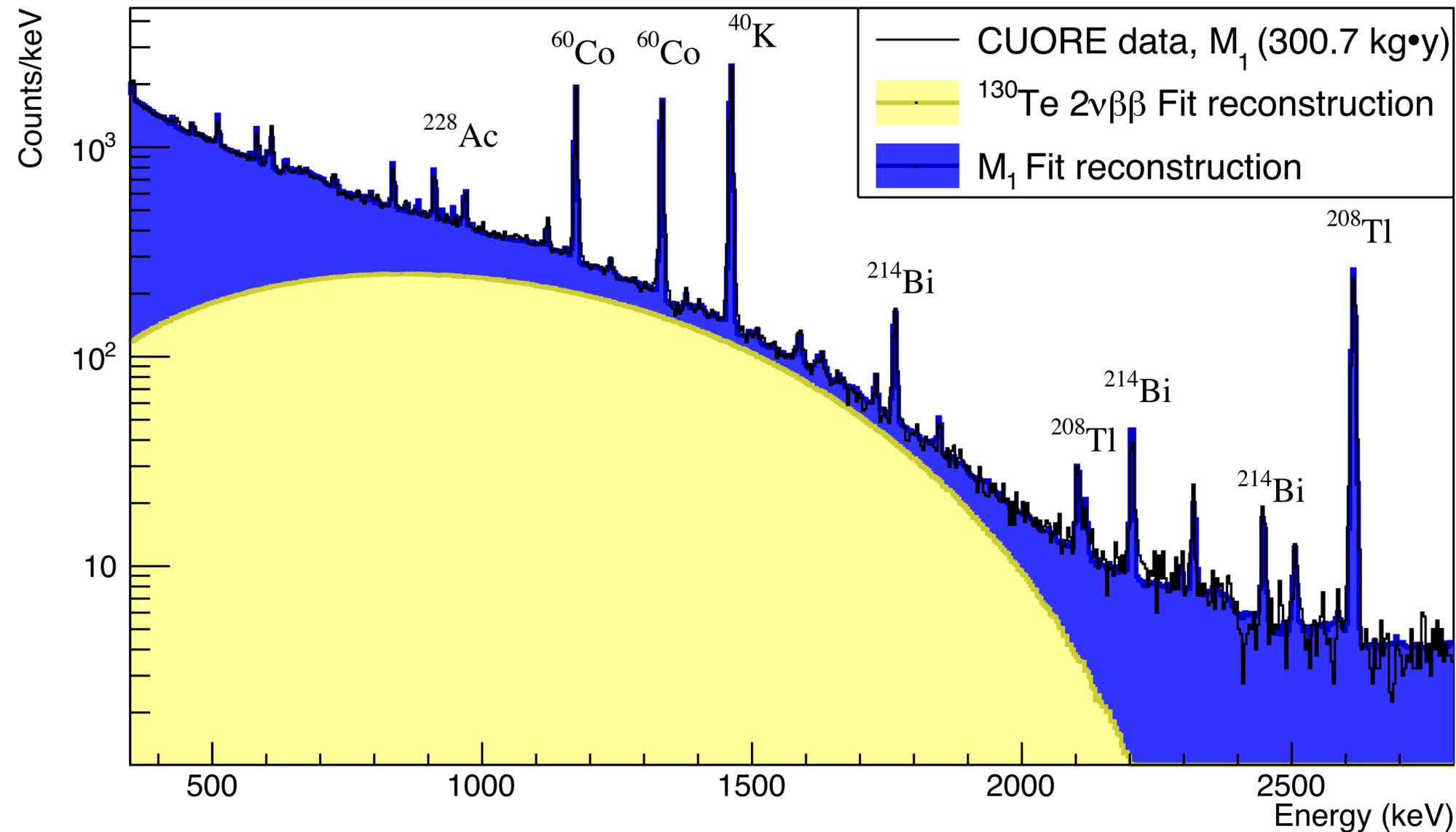


$2\nu\beta\beta$ contribution to the CUORE spectrum can be disentangled through the **Background Model fit**



- Detailed GEANT4 MC simulation of the background sources
- Bayesian fit on experimental data with a linear combination of the MC simulations
- Fit on 350 keV - 2.8 MeV energy region (dominated by $2\nu\beta\beta$ decay of ^{130}Te)
- Fit parameters: a normalization factor for each source is extracted and used to obtain the **activity** of the contaminants and **half-lives** of processes (e.g. $2\nu\beta\beta$ decay $T_{1/2}$)





$$T_{1/2}^{2\nu} = 7.71^{+0.08}_{-0.06} (\text{stat})^{+0.12}_{-0.15} (\text{syst}) \cdot 10^{20} \text{ yr}$$

**Most precise measurement of
 ^{130}Te $2\nu\beta\beta$ decay half-life to date**

[Phys. Rev. Lett., 126:171801, 2021](#) 

- CUORE is the first ton-scale experiment for double beta decay search operating cryogenic detectors
- 1 ton · yr analyzed data milestone achieved, stable operation for ton-scale cryogenic detector is possible
- Data taking is smoothly ongoing aiming at 5 years live time
- **New results on ^{130}Te $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay (1038.4 kg · yr exposure): most stringent half-life limit to date**
[arXiv:2104.06906 \(2021\)](https://arxiv.org/abs/2104.06906) 
- **New results on ^{130}Te $2\nu\beta\beta$ decay (300.7 kg · yr exposure): most precise half-life measurement to date**
[Phys. Rev. Lett., 126:171801, 2021](https://arxiv.org/abs/2104.06906) 
- Other rare decay searches in CUORE: ^{130}Te 0ν and 2ν to excited states ([Eur. Phys. J. C, \(2021\) 81:567](https://arxiv.org/abs/2104.06906) ) ,
 ^{128}Te and ^{120}Te $0\nu/2\nu$, ^{130}Te 0ν in M2 spectrum, low energy studies, ...

Thank you!

