

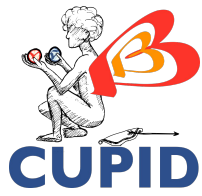
CUPIID

The next generation $0\nu\beta\beta$ bolometric experiment

Mathieu Pageot

on behalf of JUST ME
NOT CUPID collaboration
they are not related to ... that

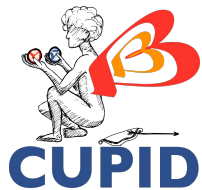




Questions I'm going to answer

- What is the $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay ?





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- Why is it important ?

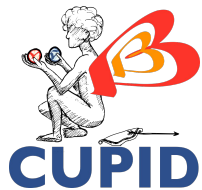




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- Why is it important ?
- How do we observe it ?

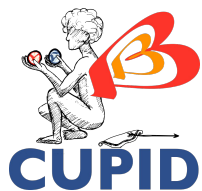




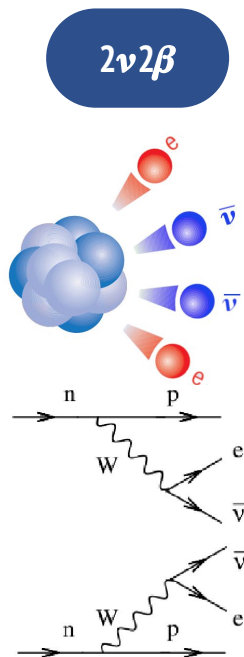
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- What is the $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay ?
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- How do we observe it ?
- Why are we still not in week end ?

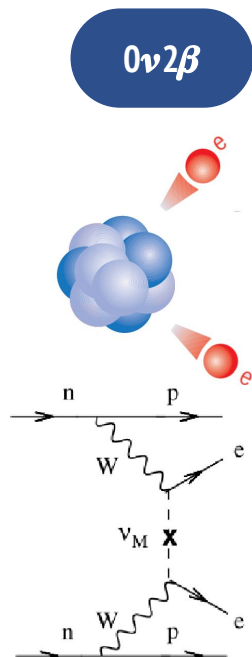




What is the $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay ?



Allowed By Standard Model



Needs Beyond Standard Model Physics !

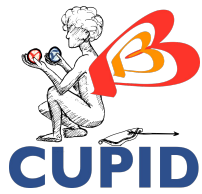
$$\Delta L = 2$$

Lepton Number Violation

$$\nu = \bar{\nu}$$

Majorana Particle

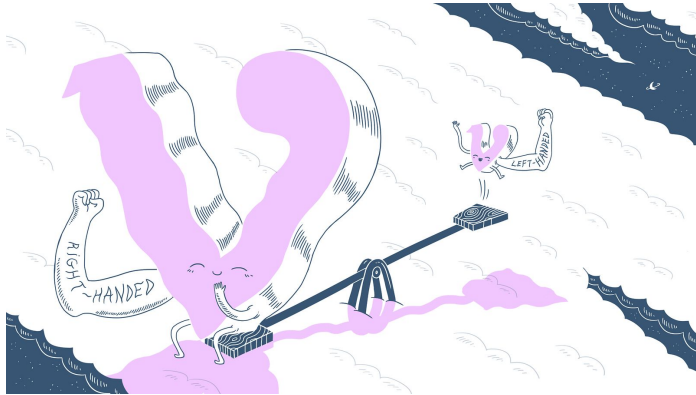




Why is it important ?

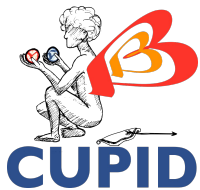
CP violation

This discovery could help us understand why the Universe is matter-dominated by finding a matter-creating process.



See-Saw mechanism

Heavy right-handed Majorana neutrinos can provide a natural explanation of the smallness of neutrino masses via the See-Saw mechanism.



How do we observe it ?

Extremely rare process : $t_{1/2} > 10^{27}$ years

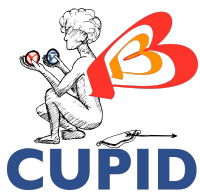
If :

- 10 people start a PhD
- each looking at 1 ton of atoms ^{100}Mo
- during all 3 years of their PhD
- estimating the attention rate of a 1%
- (very high proportion of ADHD in the profession)

→ 50% chance of seeing it **once**.

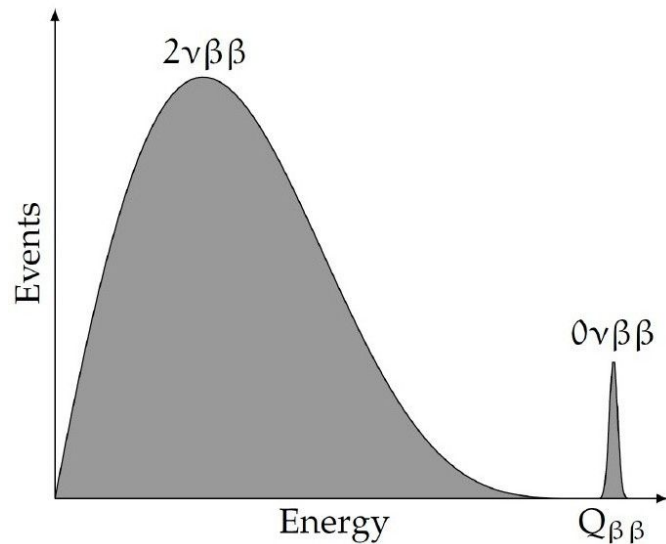
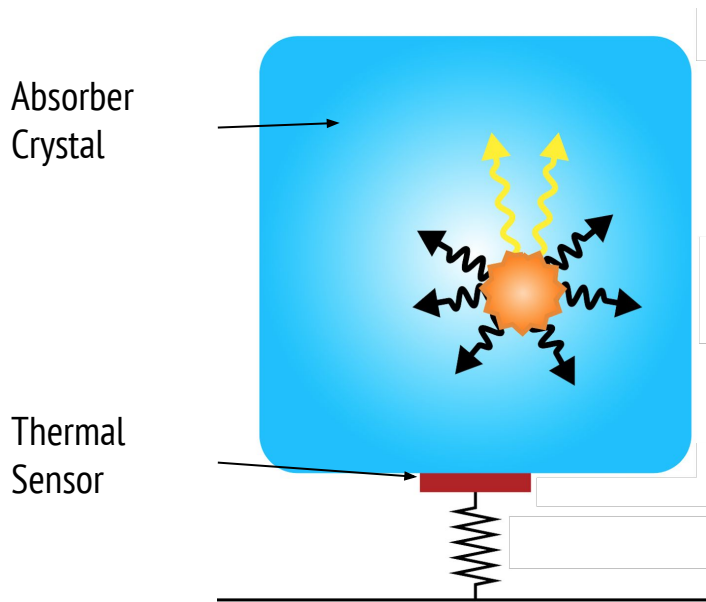


**Me and the boyz
looking for $0\nu\beta\beta$**



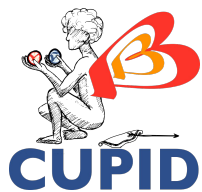
How do we (really) observe it ?

Main signature of the $0\nu\beta\beta$: peak at the Q -value of the reaction



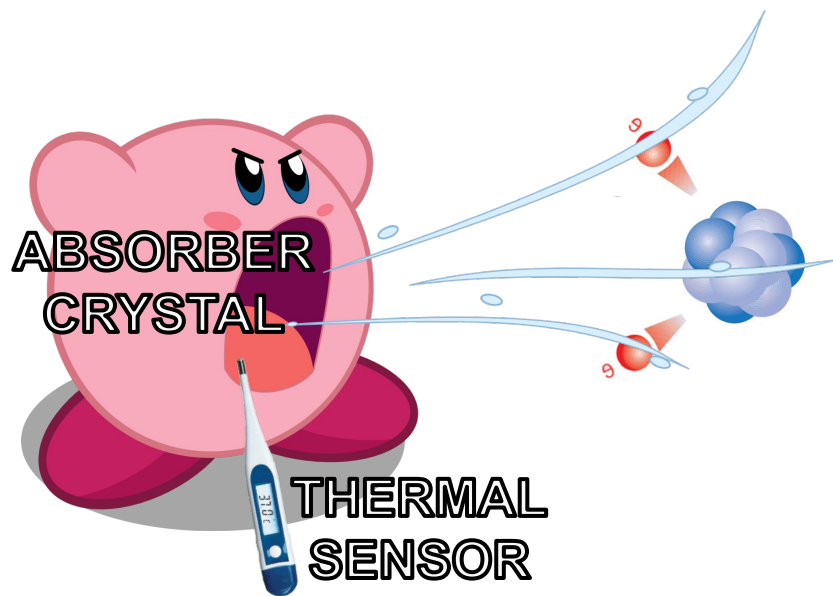
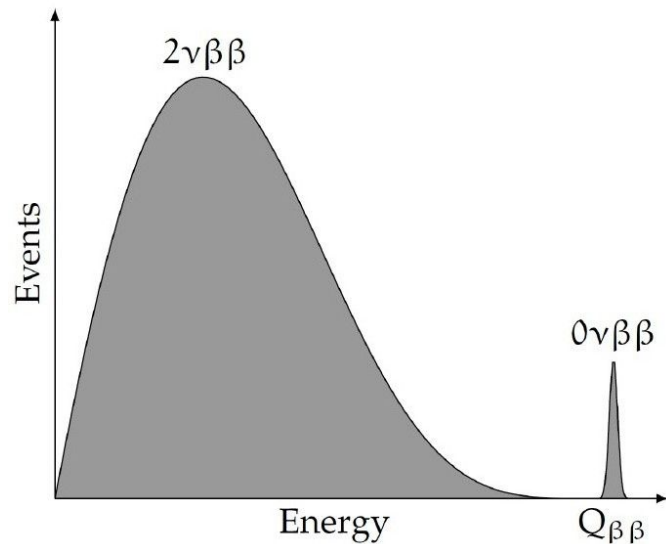
Cryogenic calorimeters

- High detection efficiency : $\beta\beta$ emitter embedded in the detector
- Flexible in isotope choice
- Excellent energy resolution \rightarrow narrow $0\nu\beta\beta$ peak
- Cost efficient
- Scalable as array of O(1000) crystals (100g - 1kg each)



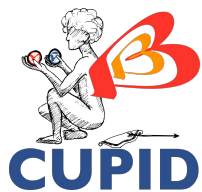
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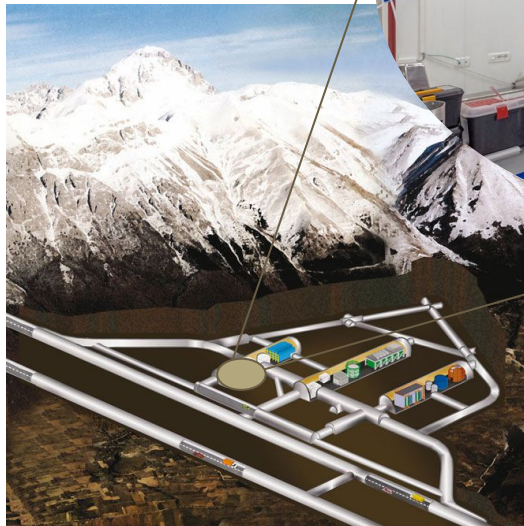
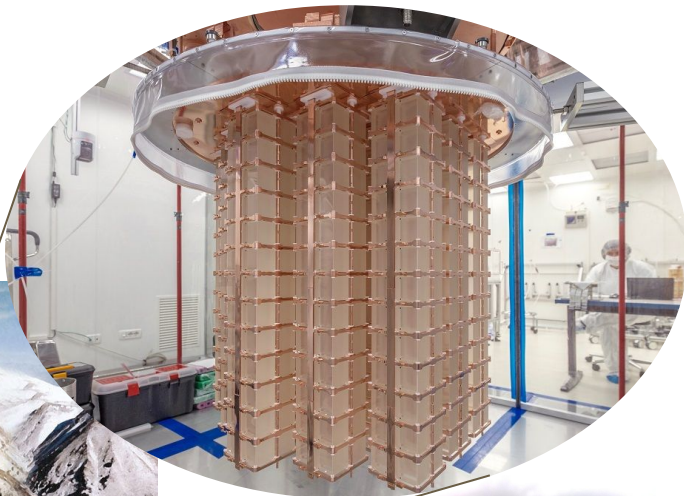


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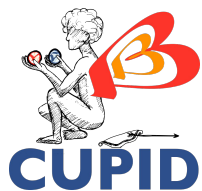


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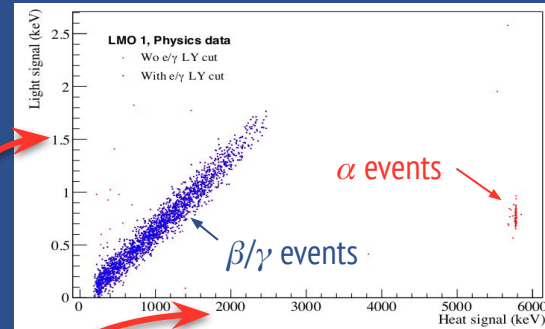
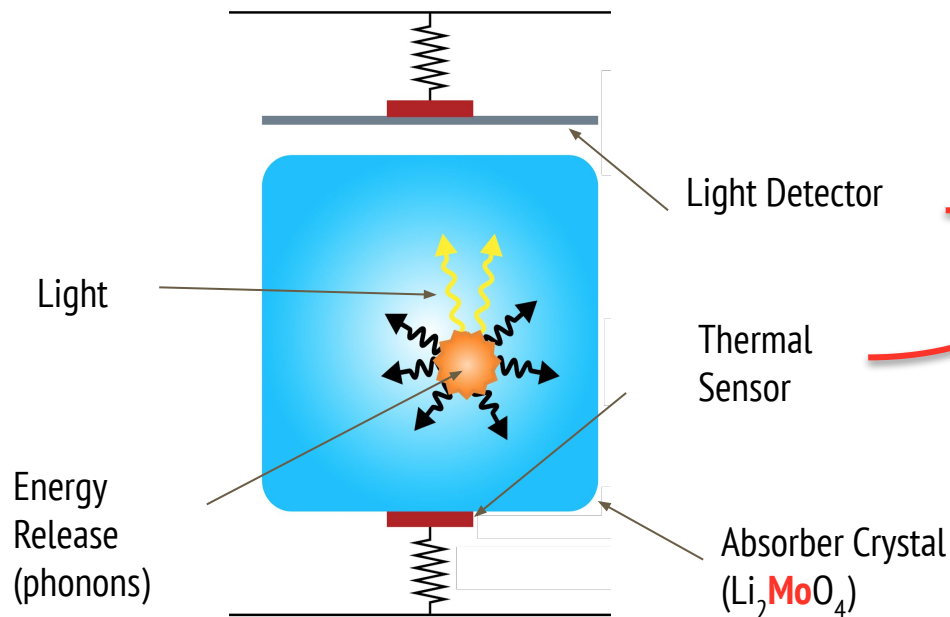


Continuous & efficient
operation of ton-scale
cryogenic calorimeter over >7
years!

The α background is now the
limiting factor.



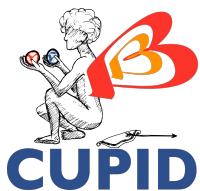
Just one more detector please



CUPID Mo: EPJ C [arXiv:1909.02994](https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.02994)

Particle Identification with light detector
to discriminate between α from β/γ



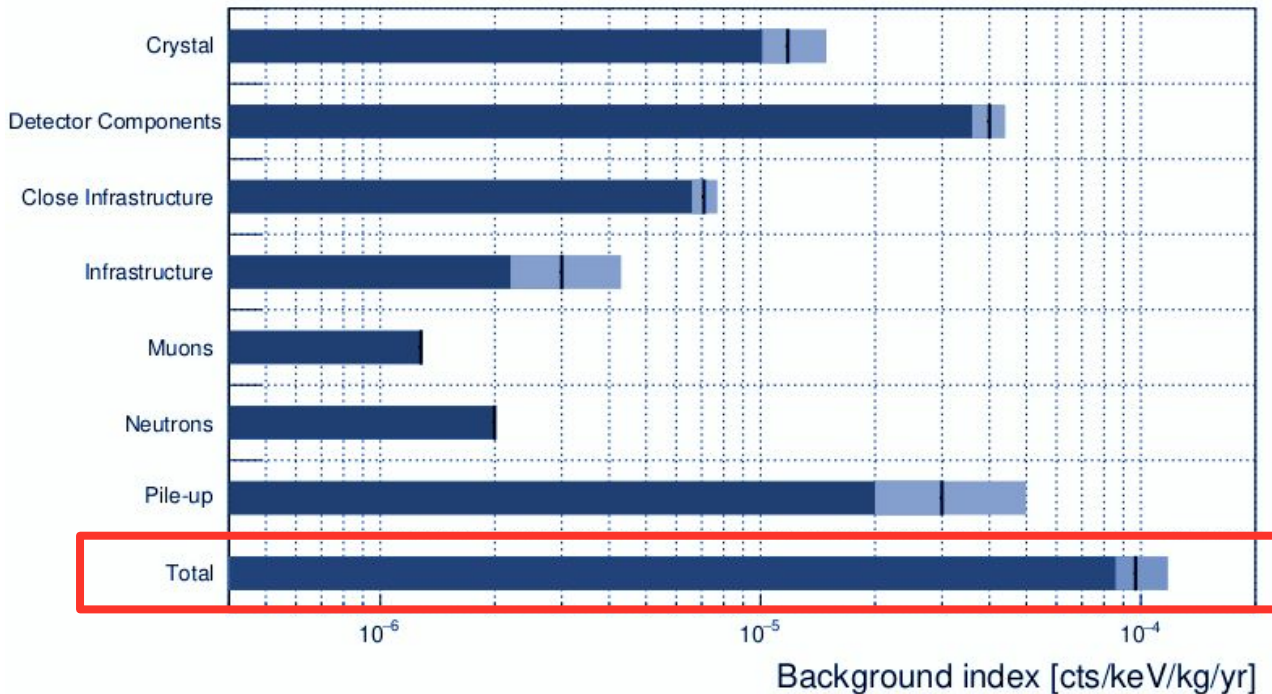


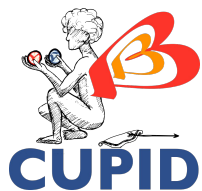
What we really see (Spoil : Noise)

Mainly due to surface contamination:
mitigated by a clean assembly

Coming from outside the detector structure :
mitigate by shielding and vetos

Two $2\nu\beta\beta$ events occurring simultaneously which sum of energy ends up in the ROI:
mitigate by using the fast light channel





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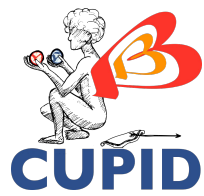
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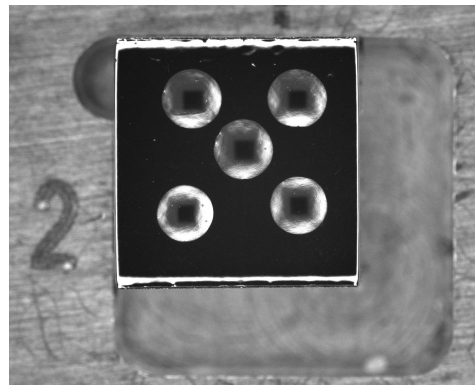
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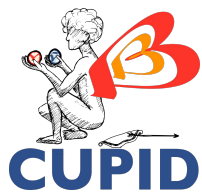
Background index [cts/keV/kg/yr]



What do I do ? Gluing Robot

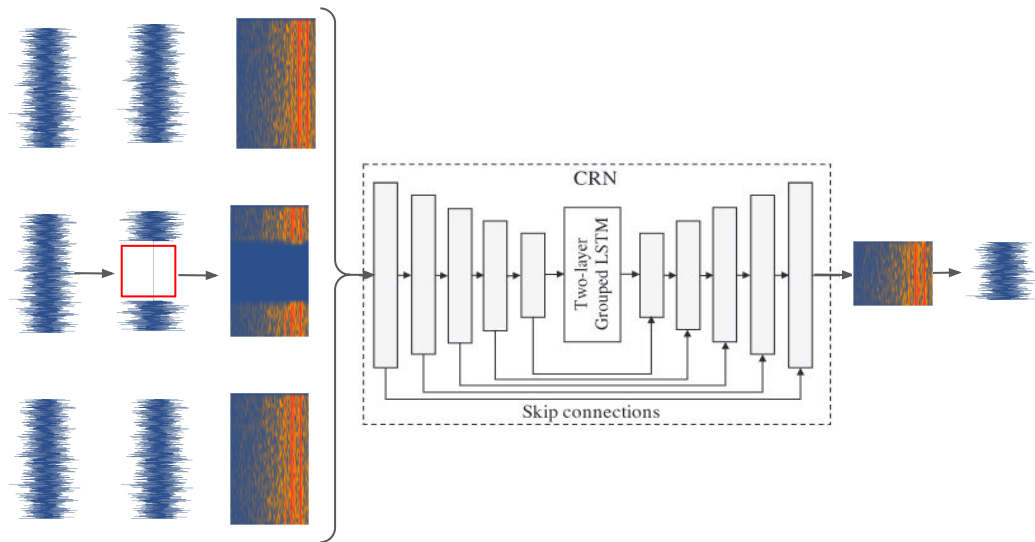


PDSDs



Denoising

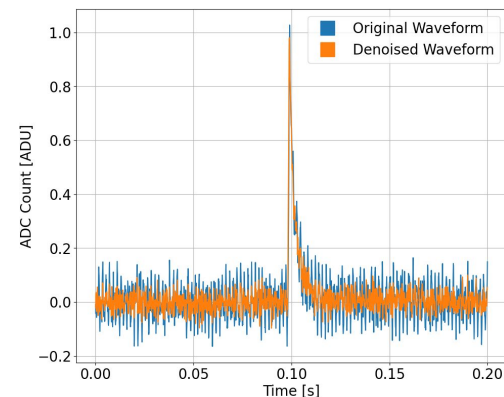
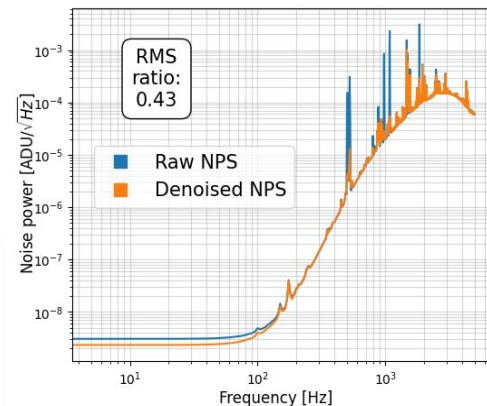
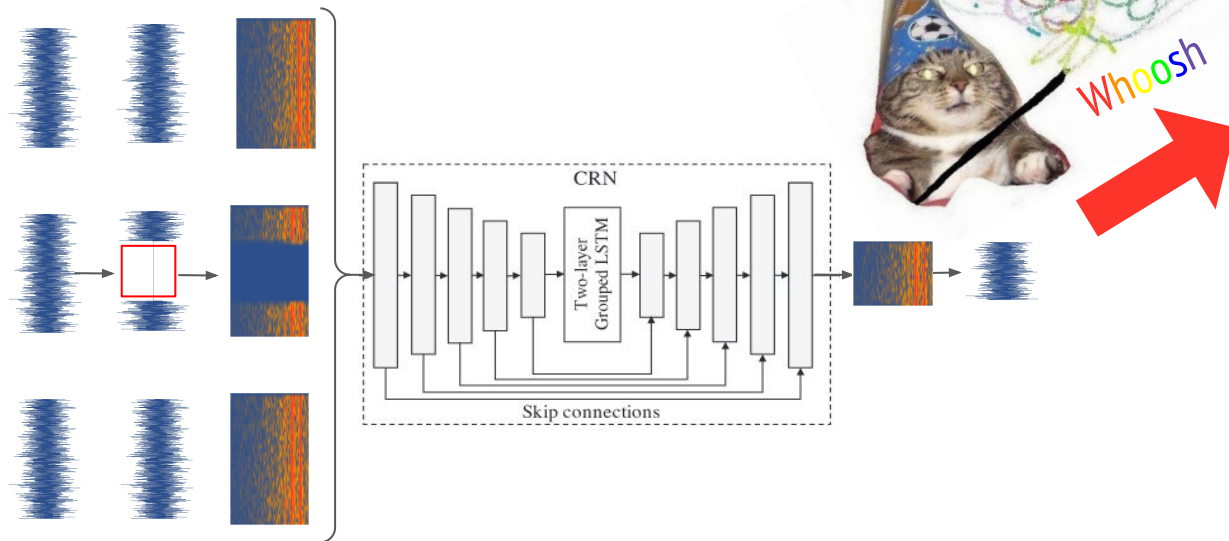
A Neural Network designed to predict and subtract noise from signal pulses by using data from surrounding time windows and neighboring channels.

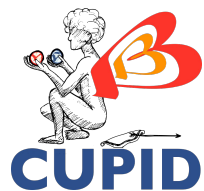




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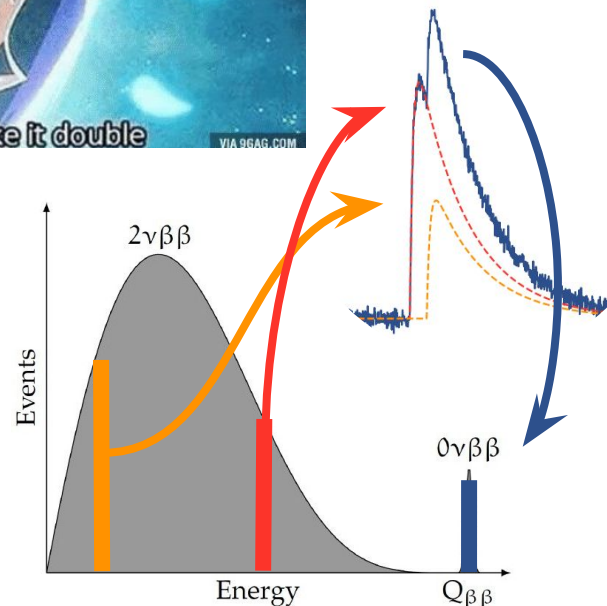


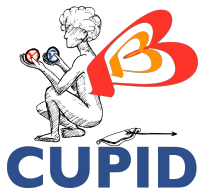
$2\nu\beta\beta$ pile-up

- ^{100}Mo has a higher rate of $2\nu\beta\beta$ than ^{130}Te .
- Two $2\nu\beta\beta$ events close enough in time that are not resolved, but reconstructed as a single event

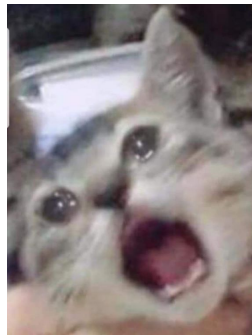
→ background at the Q-value

- Parameters that determine the ability to identify pile-up events: rise time and signal-to-noise ratio





Pile-up : a bit of analytic computation



$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^2 &= \text{Var}(R) = \mathbb{E}[R^2] - \mathbb{E}[R]^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}[A_{\text{noise}}^2] - \mathbb{E}[A_{\text{noise}}]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_f \Phi(f)^2 H(f)^2 P_N(f) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_f \Phi(f)^2 W(f)\end{aligned}$$



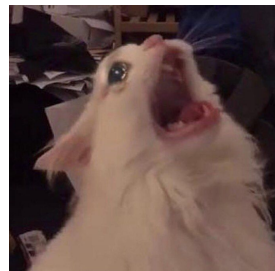
$$\begin{aligned}R_{\text{pileup}} &= \frac{\hat{A}_{1,\text{pileup}}}{\hat{A}_{2,\text{pileup}}} \\ &= \frac{(1-r)A + rA \sum_f W(f) e^{-j2\pi f \Delta t} + \text{Re}(\sum_f N(f) H(f))}{(1-r)A + rA \frac{\sum_f W(f)^2 e^{-j2\pi f \Delta t}}{\sum_f W(f)^2} + \frac{\sum_f N(f) H(f) W(f)}{\sum_f W(f)^2}} \quad (6) \\ &= \frac{(1-r) + r \sum_f W(f) e^{-j2\pi f \Delta t} + \frac{1}{A} \text{Re}(\sum_f N(f) H(f))}{(1-r) + r \frac{\sum_f W(f)^2 e^{-j2\pi f \Delta t}}{\sum_f W(f)^2} + \frac{1}{A} \frac{\sum_f N(f) H(f) W(f)}{\sum_f W(f)^2}}\end{aligned}$$



$$\hat{A}_2 = \frac{\sum_t x_H(t) s_H(t)}{\sum_t s_H(t)^2}$$

Using Parseval's Theorem:

$$\hat{A}_2 = \frac{\text{Re}(\sum_f X(f) H(f) S^*(f) H^*(f))}{\sum_f |S(f) H(f)|^2} = \frac{\sum_f X(f) H(f) W(f)}{\sum_f W(f)^2} = A + \frac{\sum_f N(f) H(f) W(f)}{\sum_f W(f)^2} \quad (3)$$



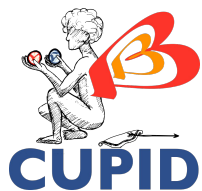
Taylor expanding R considering $\frac{\sum_f W(f)^2 e^{-j2\pi f \Delta t}}{\sum_f W(f)^2} \sim 1$ since $\Delta t \sim 0$ and $\frac{1}{A} \frac{\sum_f N(f) H(f) W(f)}{\sum_f W(f)^2} \sim 0$ (rather good signal to noise ratio (SNR))

$$\begin{aligned}R_{\text{pileup}} &= (1-r) + r \sum_f W(f) e^{-j2\pi f \Delta t} + \frac{1}{A} \text{Re}(\sum_f N(f) H(f)) \\ &\quad + r - r \frac{\sum_f W(f)^2 e^{-j2\pi f \Delta t}}{\sum_f W(f)^2} - \frac{1}{A} \frac{\sum_f N(f) H(f) W(f)}{\sum_f W(f)^2} \\ &= 1 + r \text{Re}(\sum_f (1 - \frac{W(f)}{\sum_{f'} W(f')^2}) W(f) e^{-j2\pi f \Delta t}) + \frac{1}{A} \sum_f (1 - \frac{W(f)}{\sum_{f'} W(f')^2}) N(f) H(f) \\ &= 1 + r \text{Re}(\Phi(f) W(f) e^{-j2\pi f \Delta t}) + \frac{1}{A} \text{Re}(\sum_f \Phi(f) N(f) H(f)) \\ &= 1 + B(r, \Delta t) + \frac{A_{\text{noise}}}{A}\end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

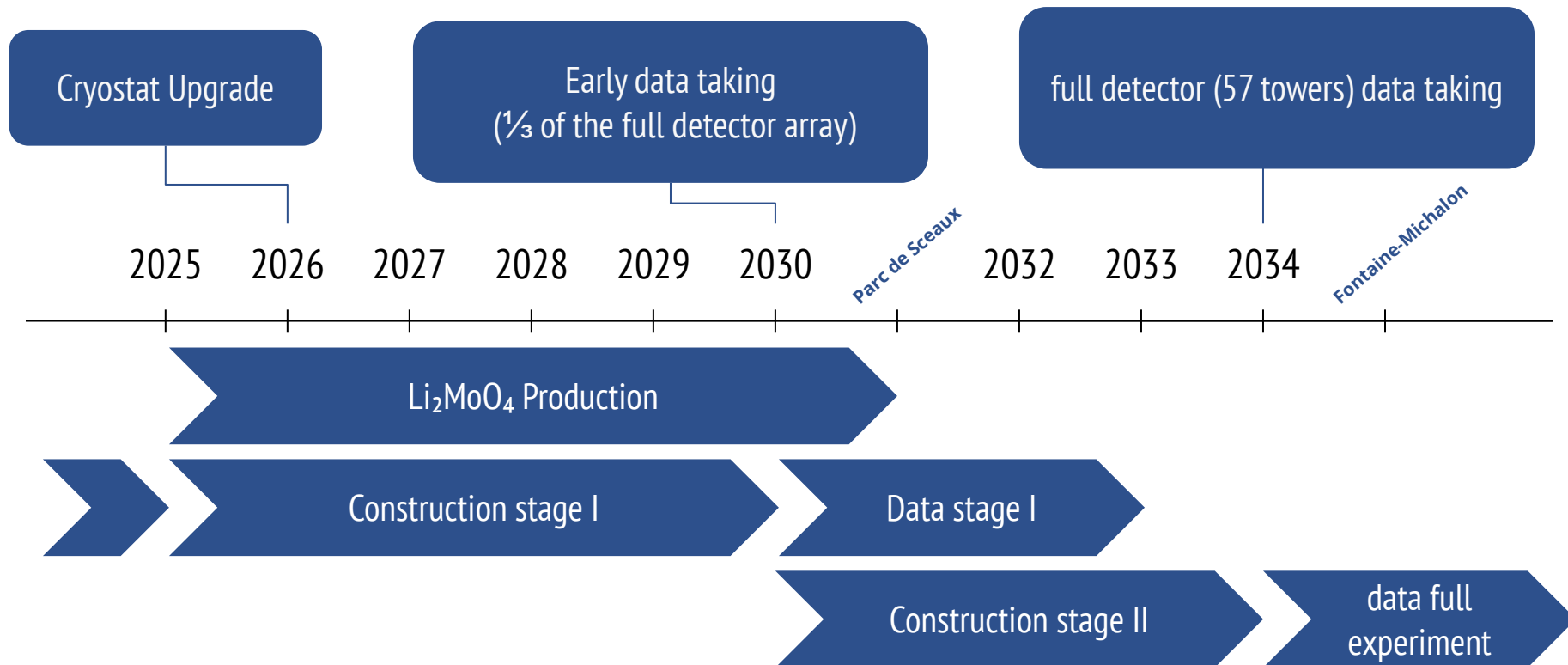


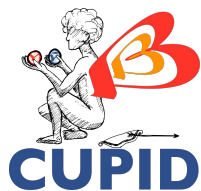
Now considering the Pileup we get :

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{A}_{1,\text{pileup}} &= \sum_f X_{\text{pileup}}(f) H(f) = (1-r)A + rA \sum_f W(f) e^{-j2\pi f \Delta t} + \text{Re}(\sum_f N(f) H(f)) \\ \hat{A}_{2,\text{pileup}} &= \frac{\sum_f X_{\text{pileup}}(f) H(f) W(f)}{\sum_f W(f)^2} = (1-r)A + rA \frac{\sum_f W(f)^2 e^{-j2\pi f \Delta t}}{\sum_f W(f)^2} + \frac{\sum_f N(f) H(f) W(f)}{\sum_f W(f)^2} \quad (4)\end{aligned}$$



CUPID Timeline





CUPID Timeline

End of my PhD

Cryostat

Early data taking
(75% of the full detector array)

full detector (57 towers) data taking

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

Parc de Sceaux

2032

2033

2034

Fontaine-Michalon

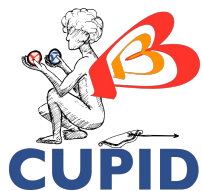
Li_2MoO_4 Production

Construction stage I

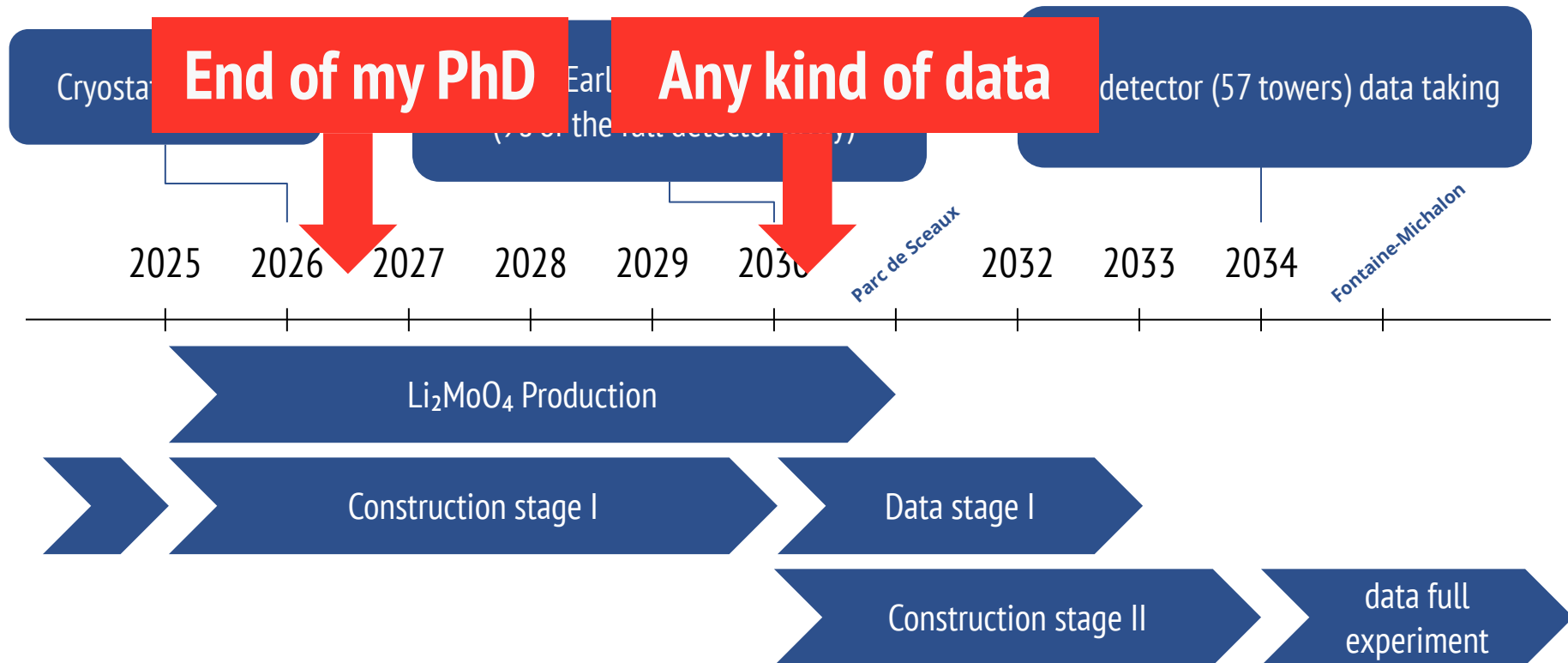
Data stage I

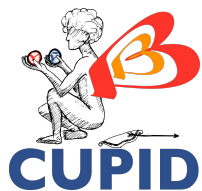
Construction stage II

data full
experiment

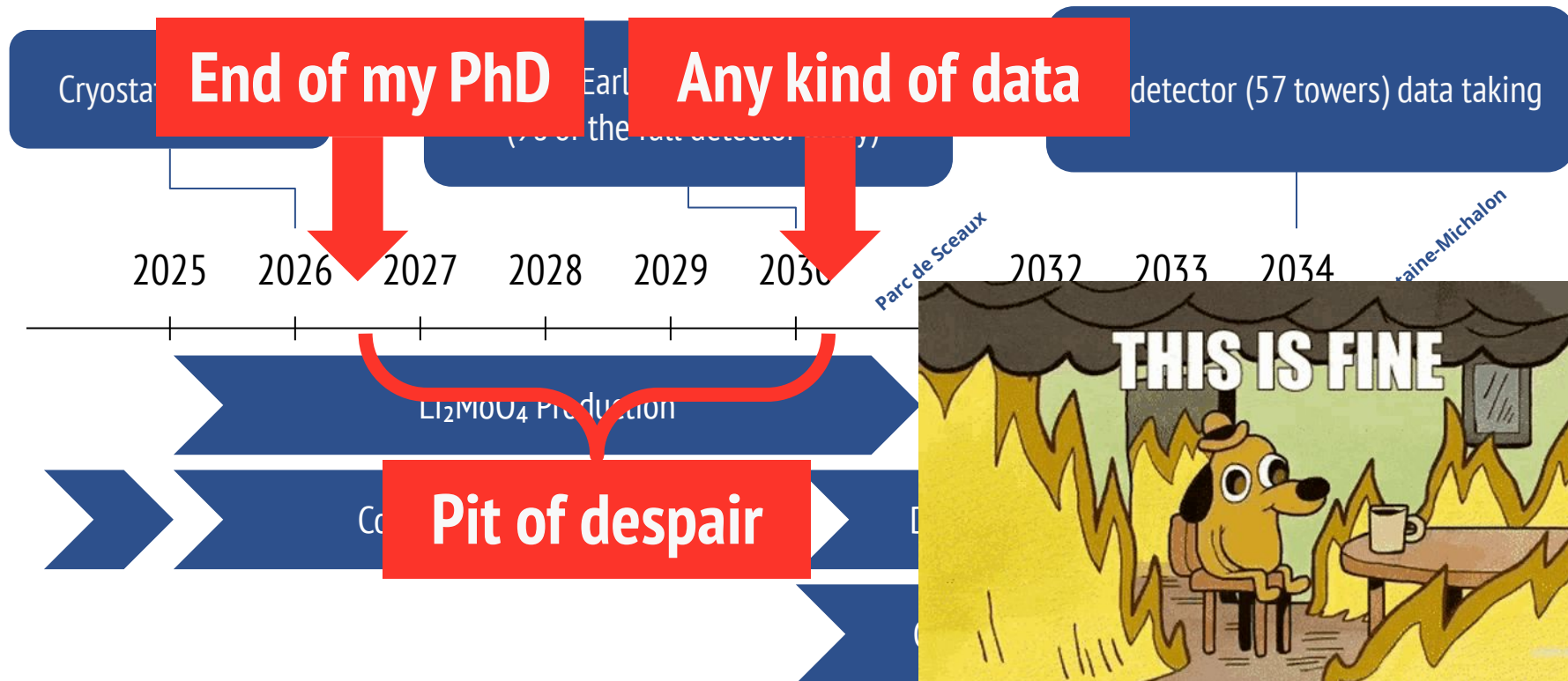


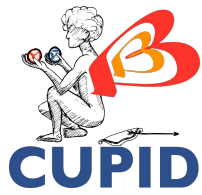
CUPIID Timeline



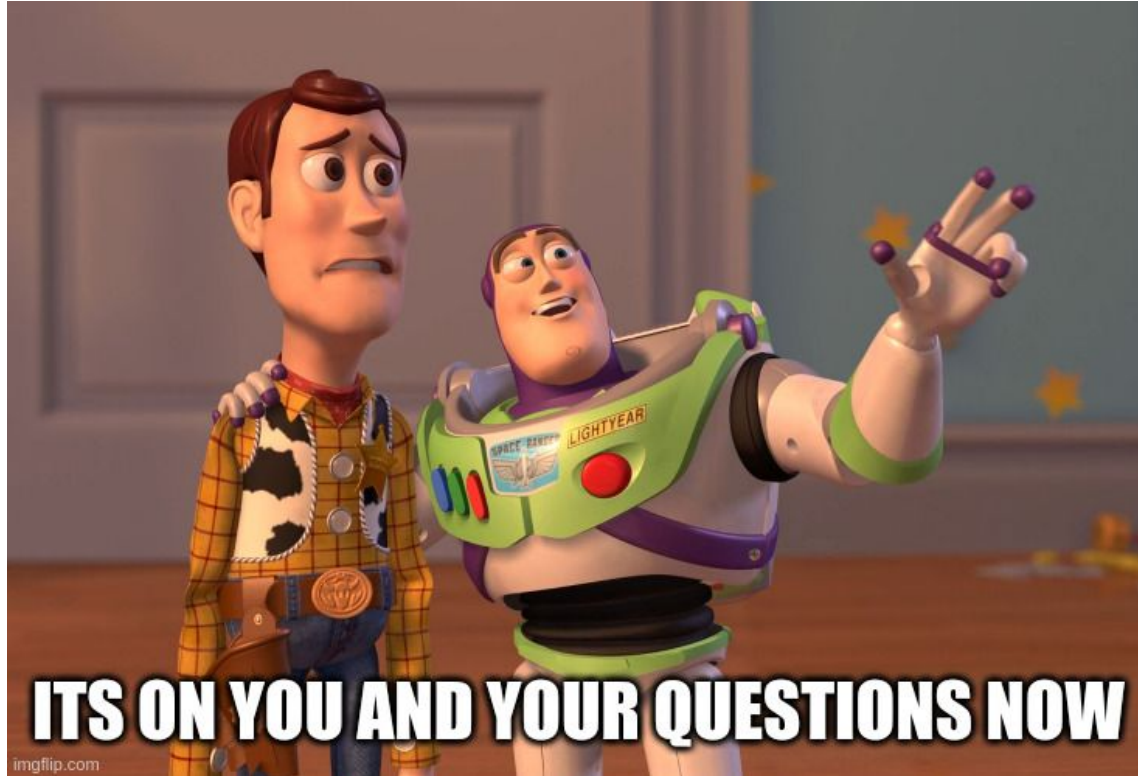


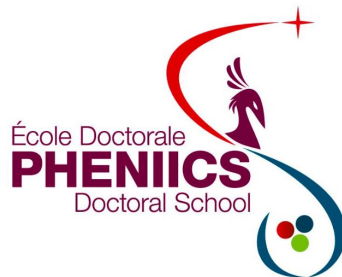
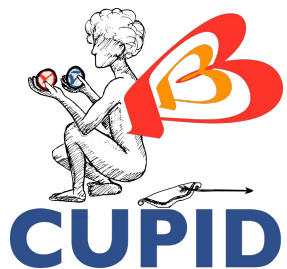
CUPID Timeline





Why are we still not in week end ?





Thank you !

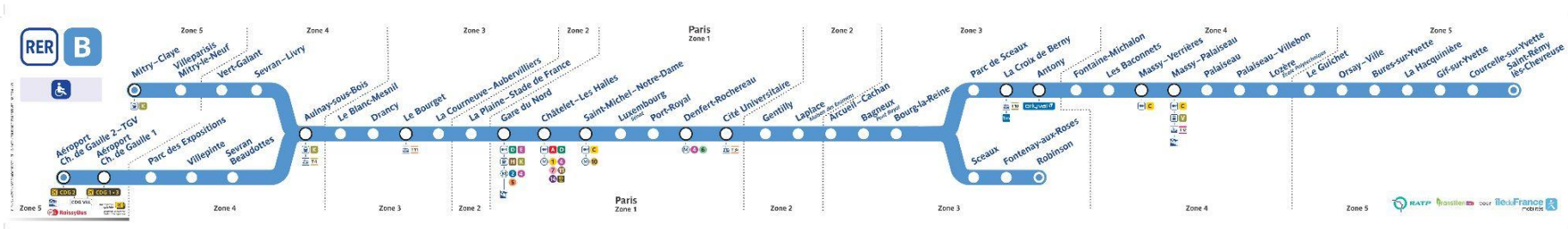
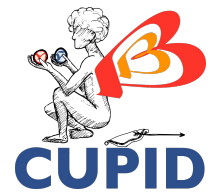
(No cats have been harmed during this presentation)
(my feelings during the PhD have been tho)



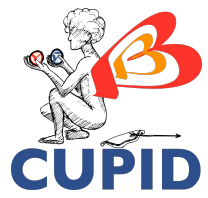




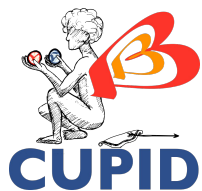












How am I doing ?

2nd year of PhD

1st year of PhD

Experiment doesn't work

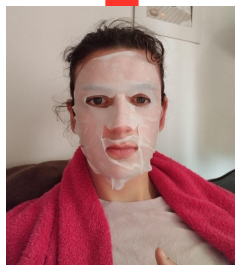
Segmentation Fault (core dumped)

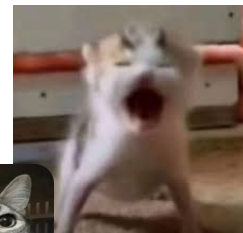
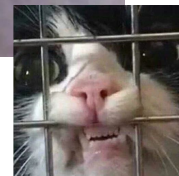
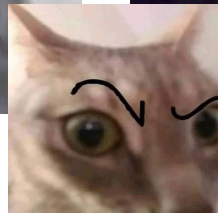
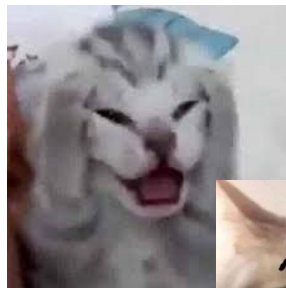
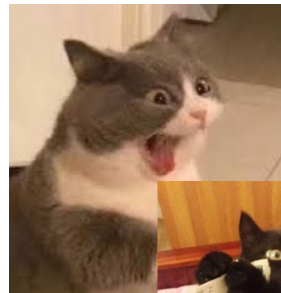
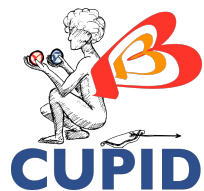
3rd year of PhD



Fontaine-Michalon

meeting at 8:30





28 cats in the main presentation
+ 7 extras

