# Effect Cherenkov dans le $TeO_2$

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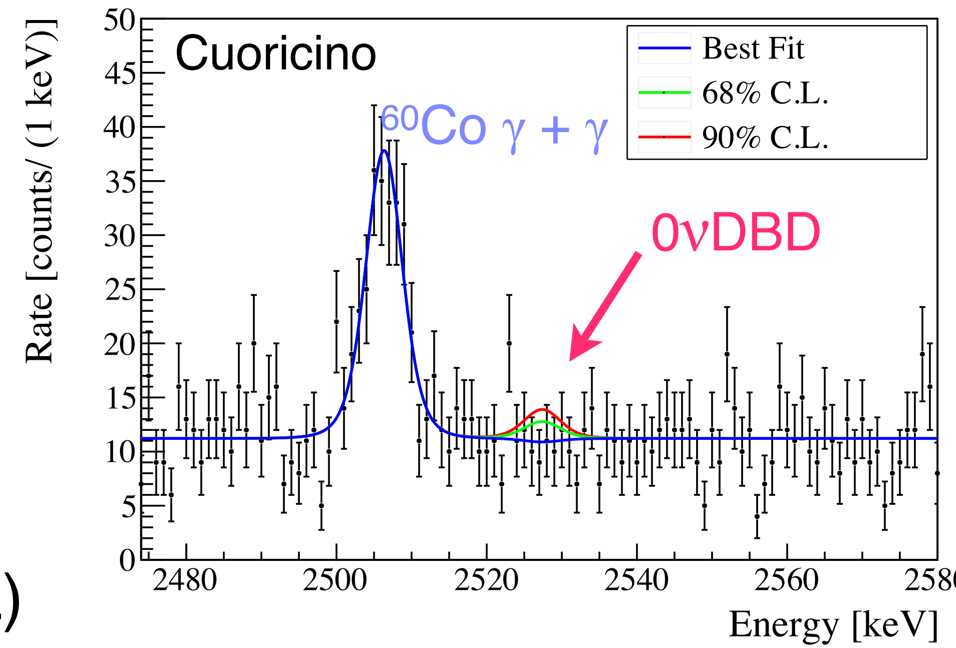
# CUORE - @LNGS

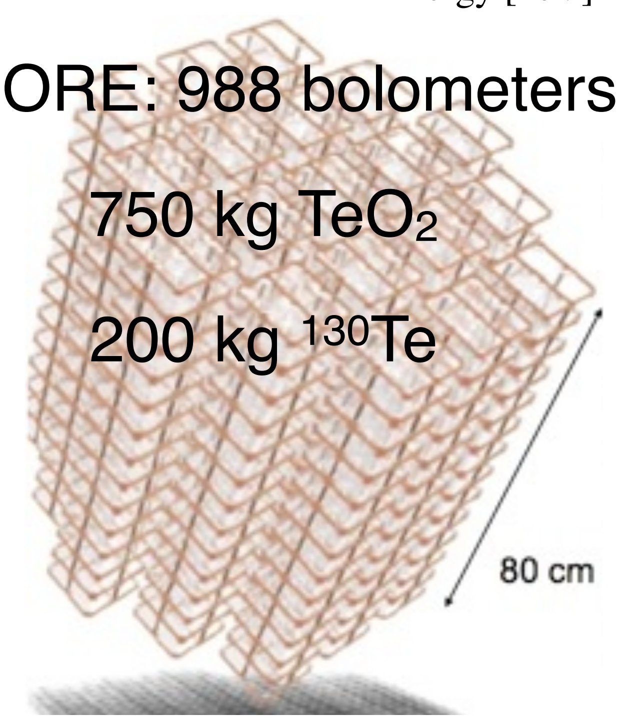
- ${}^{nat}TeO_2$ bolometers (34% ${}^{130}Te$), 750g each (ΔE = 5 keV FWHM)
- Past: Cuoricino
  - 62 bolometers
    11 kg (${}^{130}Te$) × 2 years,
    Bkg: 0.16 cpy/keV/kg
  - $T^{0\nu}_{1/2} > 2.8\times10^{24}$ years (90% CL)
    $\langle m_{\beta\beta}\rangle < 300\sim700$ meV
- Future: Cuore (data taking in 2015)
  - Expected bkg: 0.01~0.04 cpy/keV/kg
  - Exp. $T^{0\nu}_{1/2} > 1.6\times10^{26}$ years @68% CL
    $\langle m_{\beta\beta}\rangle < 40\sim94$ meV
- Present: Cuore-0, a CUORE-like tower
  - same mass of Cuoricino.




CUORE: 988 bolometers

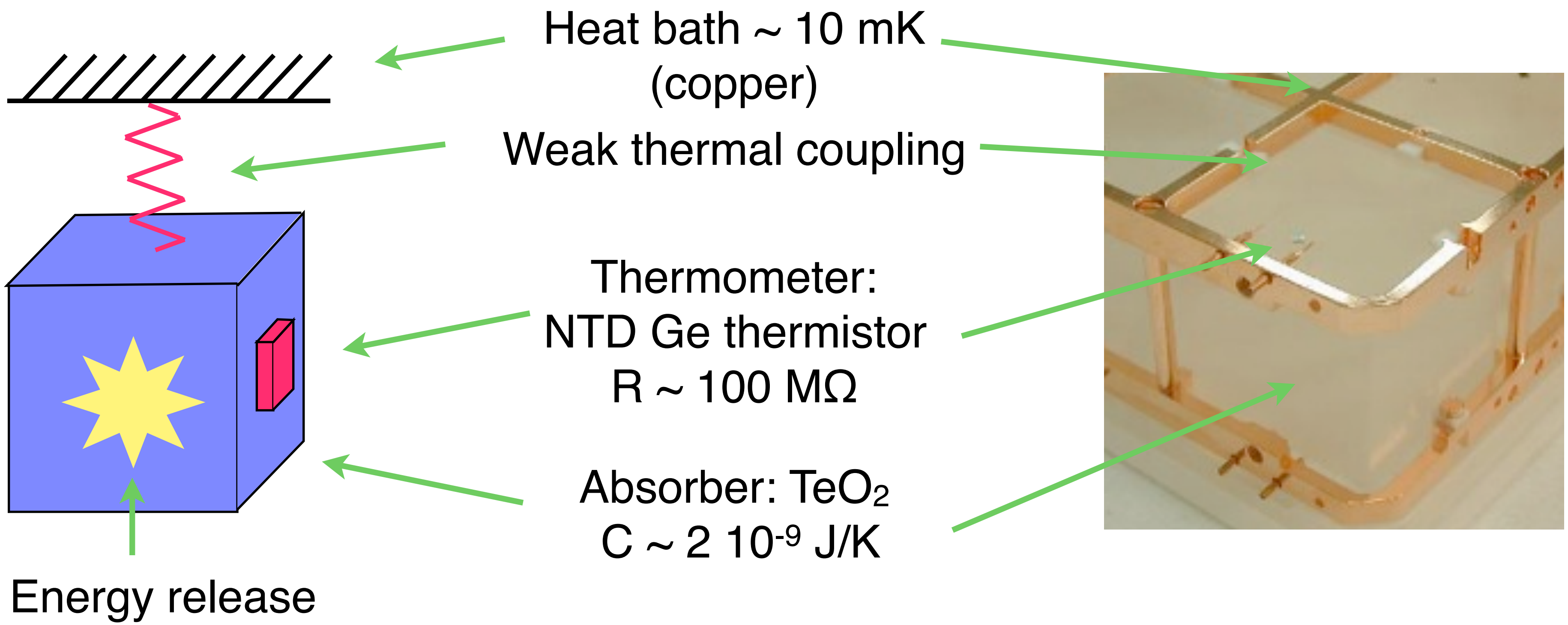
750 kg $TeO_2$

200 kg ${}^{130}Te$



# Bolometers

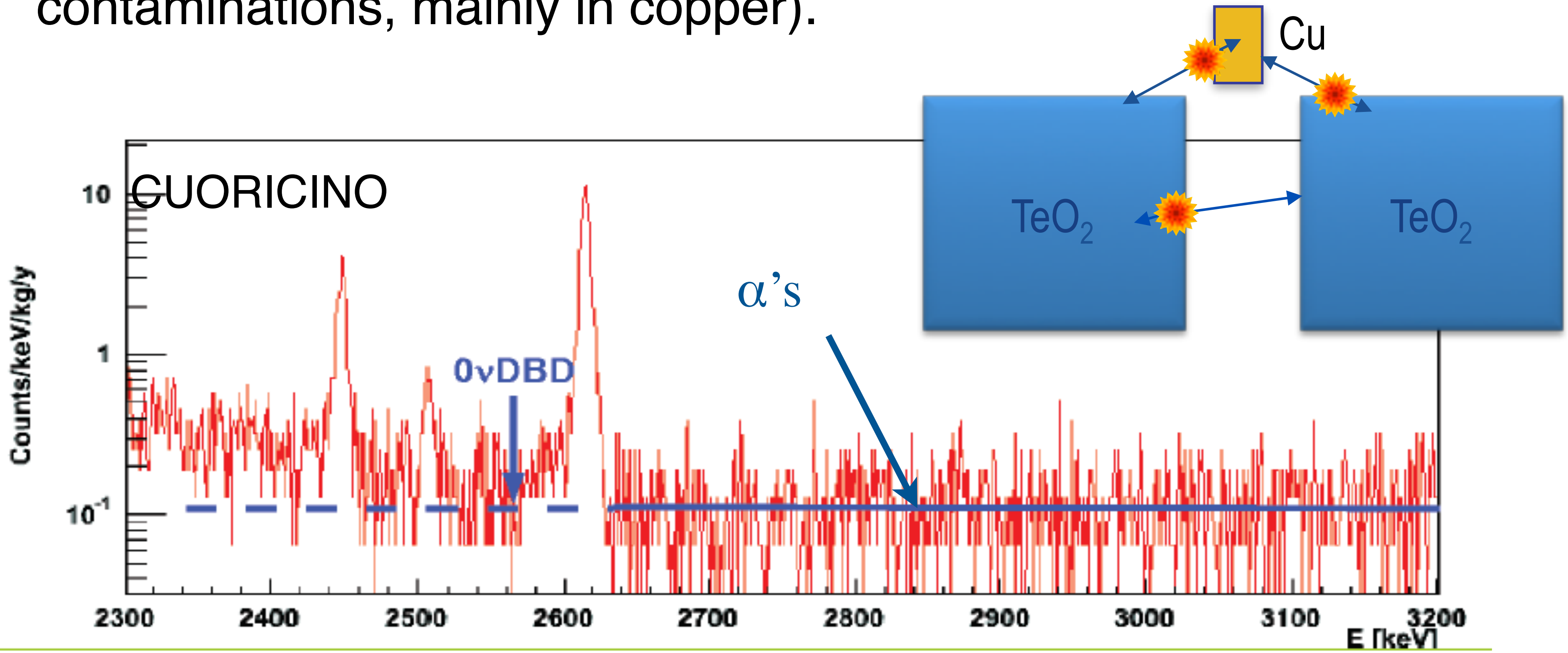
- Particle energy converted into phonons → temperature variation.
- 0$\nu$DBD source embedded in crystals.
- Low crystal heat capacitance and low base temperature to see small temperature variations → $\Delta T \sim E/C$




- Detector response in this configuration: ~ 0.1 mK / MeV
- Resolution @0$\nu$DBD ~ 5 keV FWHM

# CUORE: the α nightmare

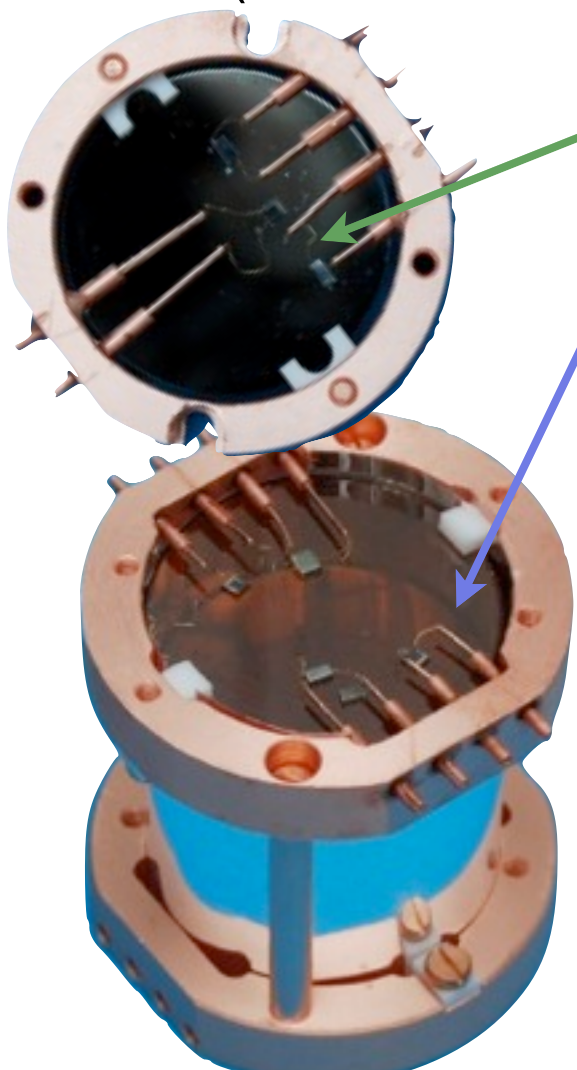
- MC: the background in CUORICINO is due to degraded α particles which release only a part of their energy in the detector (surface contaminations, mainly in copper).




- $TeO_2$ bolometers, per se, do not allow to discriminate β and α particles.
  - α bkg partially reduced by cleaning the detector parts.

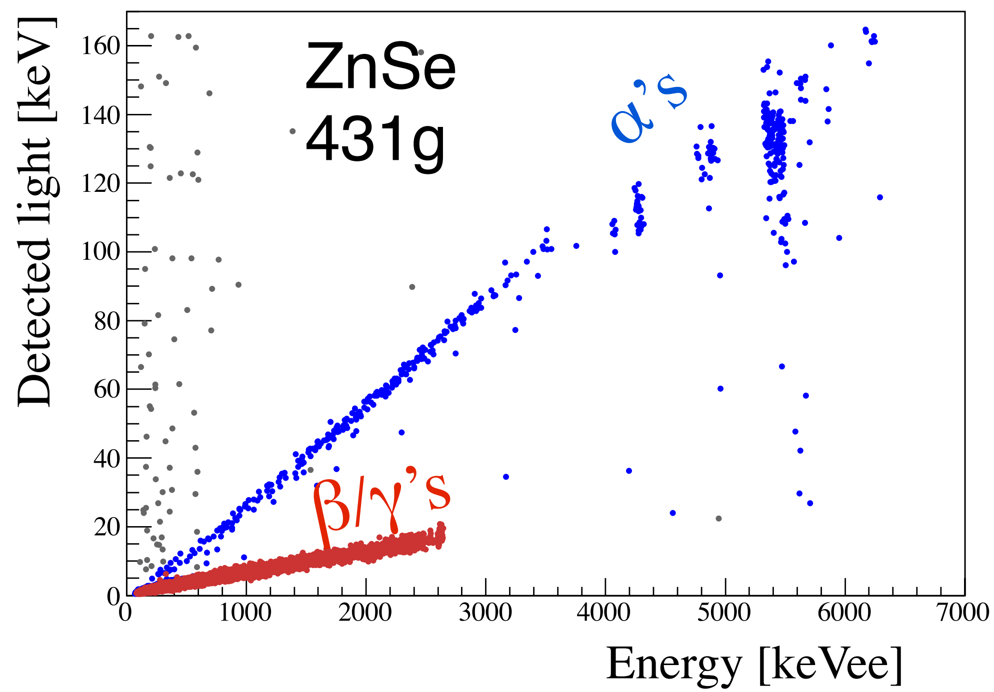
# LUCIFER - @LNGS

- Scintillating bolometers to discriminate the α background, enriched in $^{82}Se$ or $^{100}Mo$.
  - Target: define the technology for a ZERO background (<1 count/ton/year), ~1-ton isotope experiment after CUORE.



Light detector: Ge bolometer

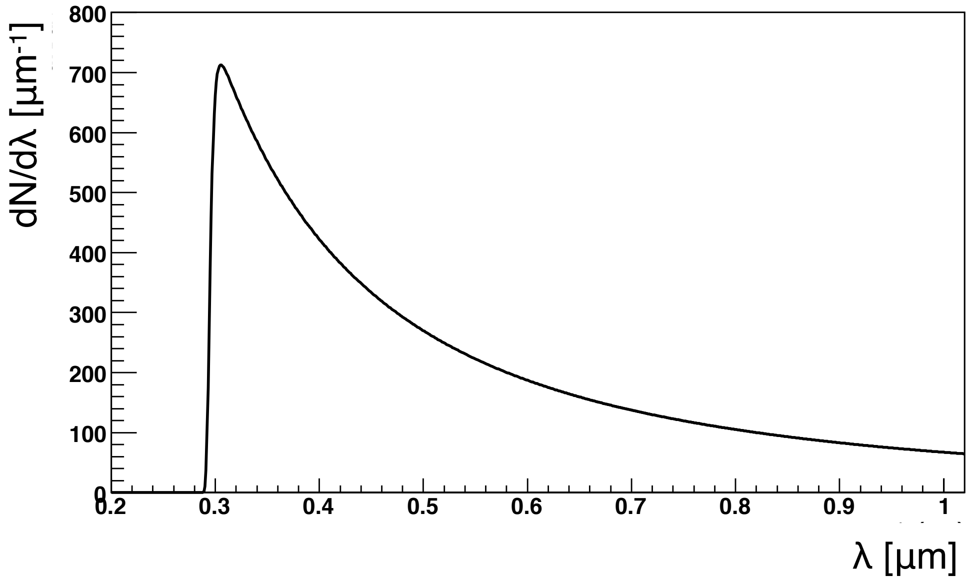
Absorber bolometer: $Zn^{82}Se$ or $Zn^{100}MoO_4$



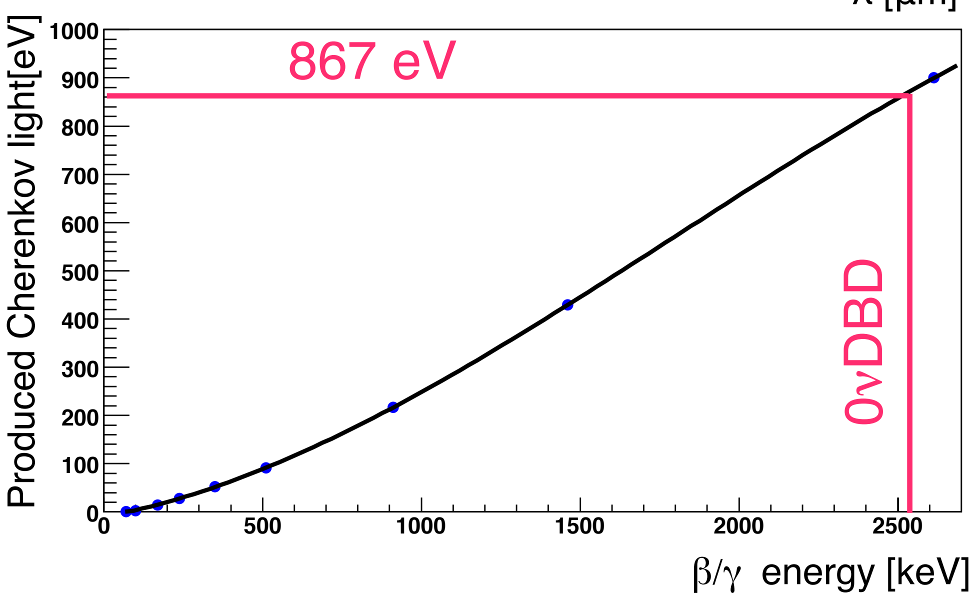
# Cherenkov light in $TeO_2$

$TeO_2$ does not scintillate, however MeV β's emit Cherenkov light, unlike α's [ T. Tabarelli de Fatis, Eur. Phys. J. C 65 (2010) 359].

Simulated Cherenkov emission spectrum from 1.5 MeV γ in $TeO_2$ at low temperatures.




Simulated emitted Cherenkov light as a function of β/γ energy.



# First test: 117g $TeO_2$:Sm crystal

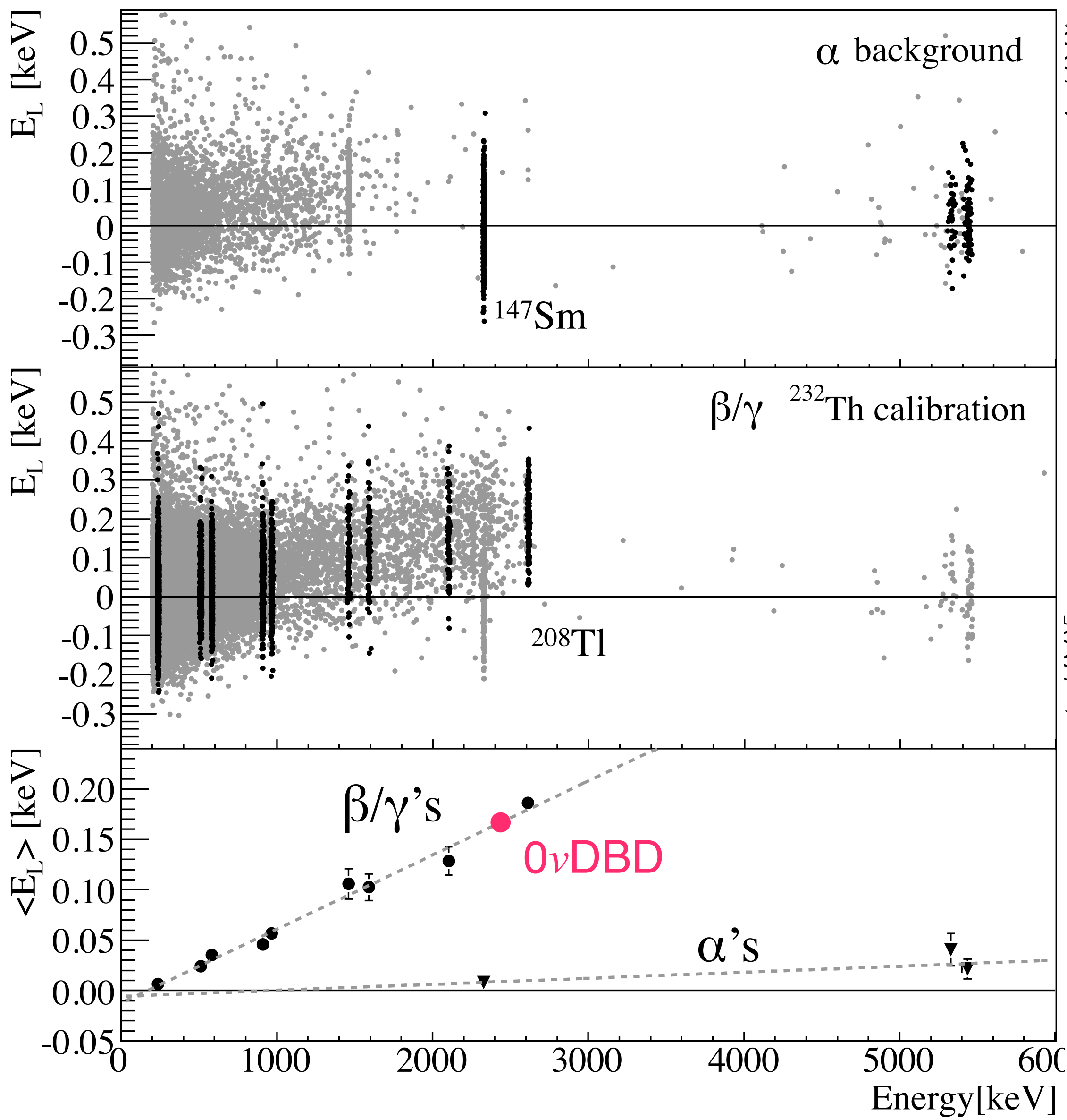
$TeO_2$:Sm (30 ppb $^{nat}$Sm)
3.0x2.4x2.8 cm$^3$
116.65 g

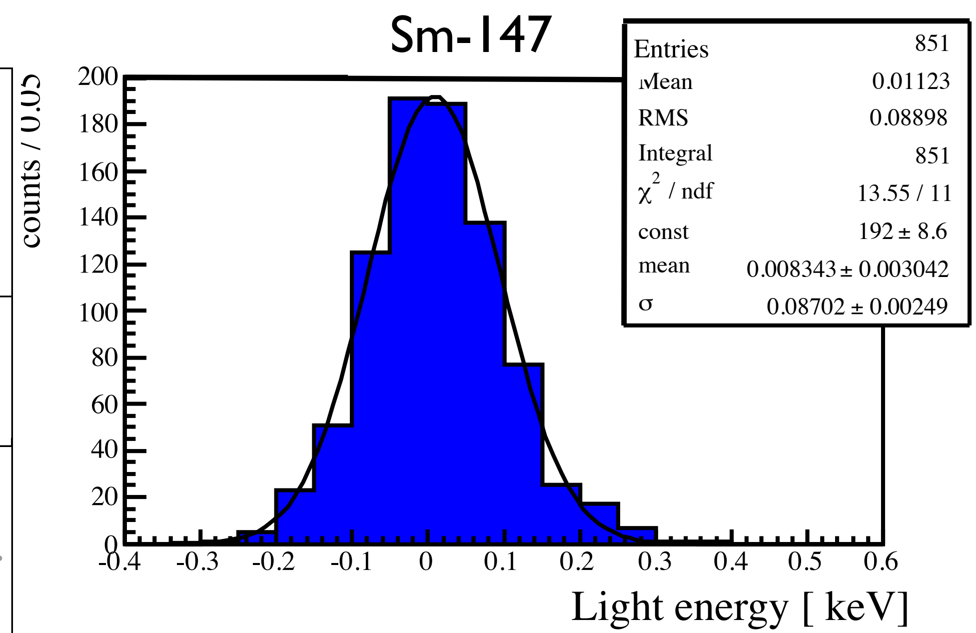
VM2002
reflecting foil

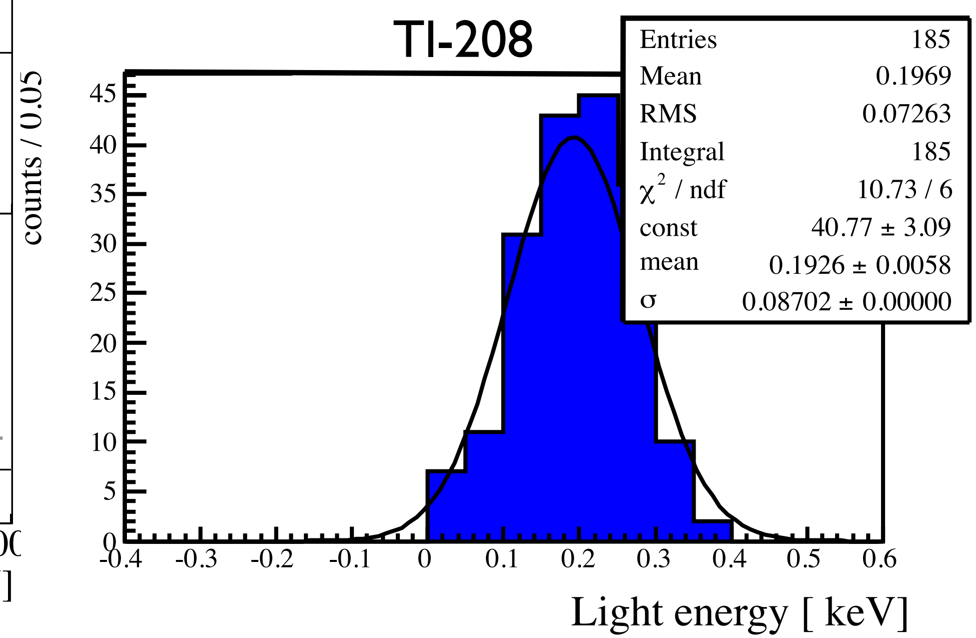
Light detector of pure Ge
66 mm diameter, 1mm thick.

# 117g $TeO_2$:Sm results

*JINST 6 (2011) P10005*
*Astropart. Phys. 35 (2012) 558*

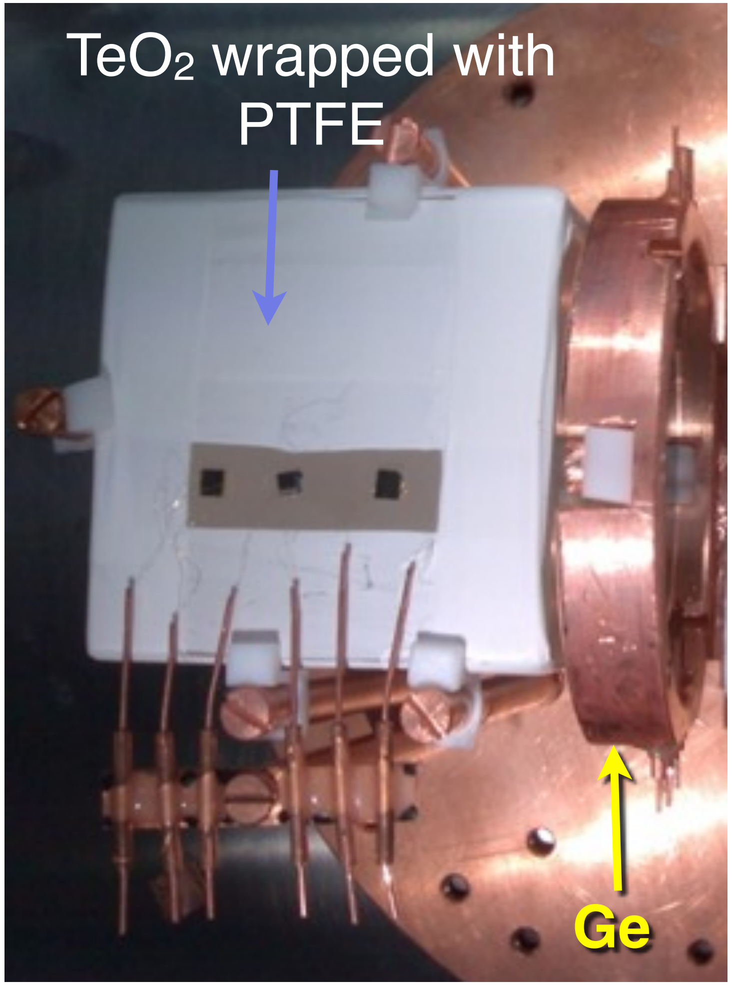


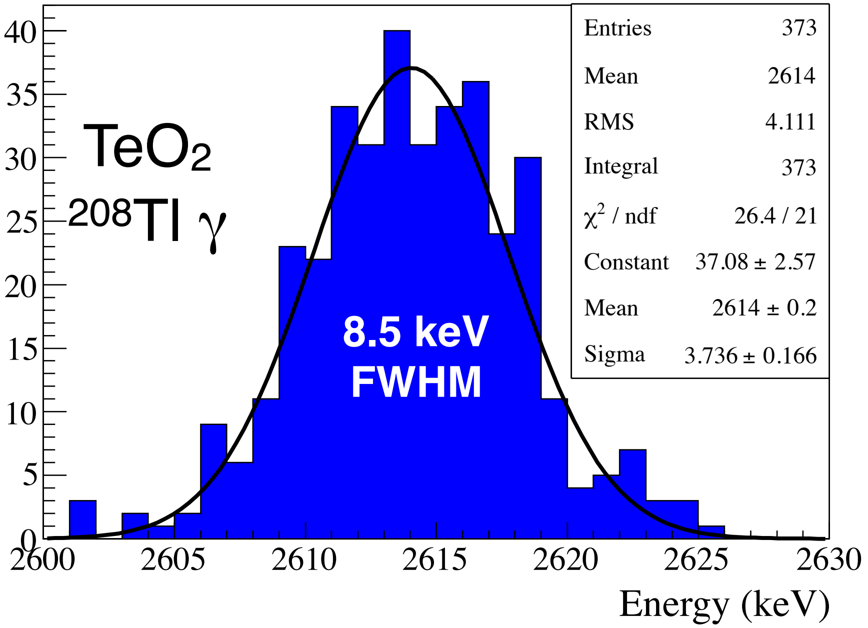



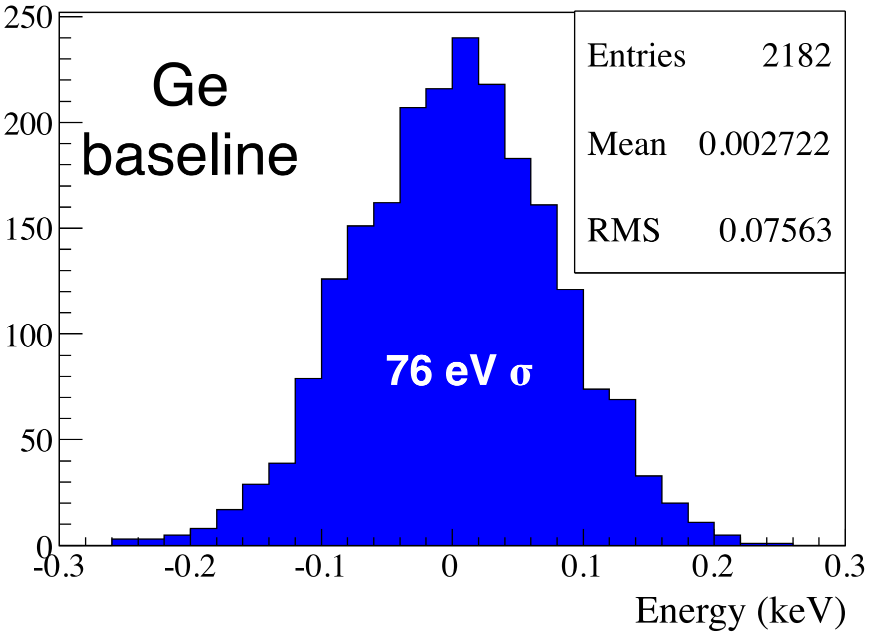




β/γ's light yield: 73 eV/MeV ⟶ 171 eV @2.527 MeV

# CUORE crystal ($5x5x5\ cm^3$)



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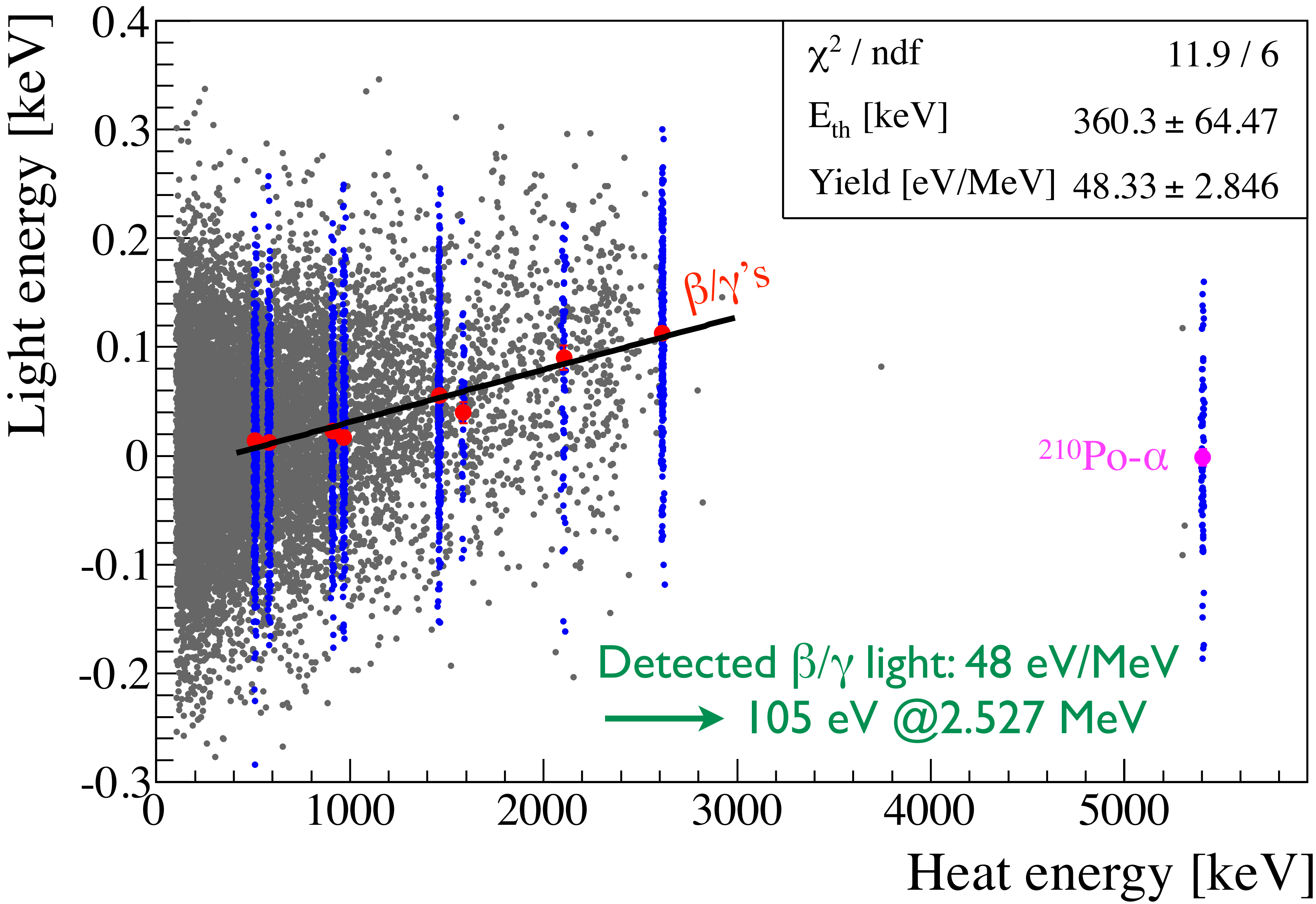
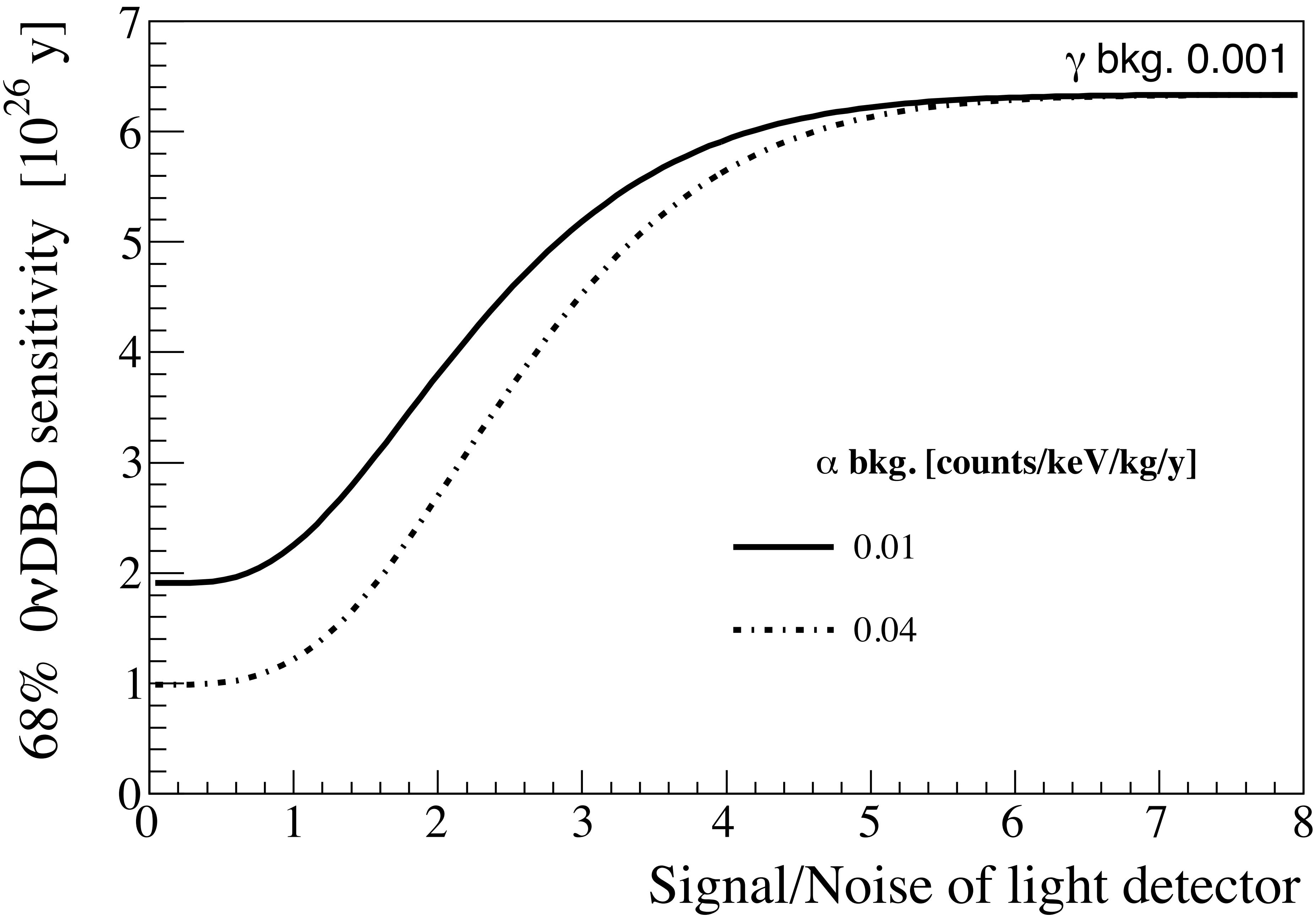


# CUORE with Cherenkov



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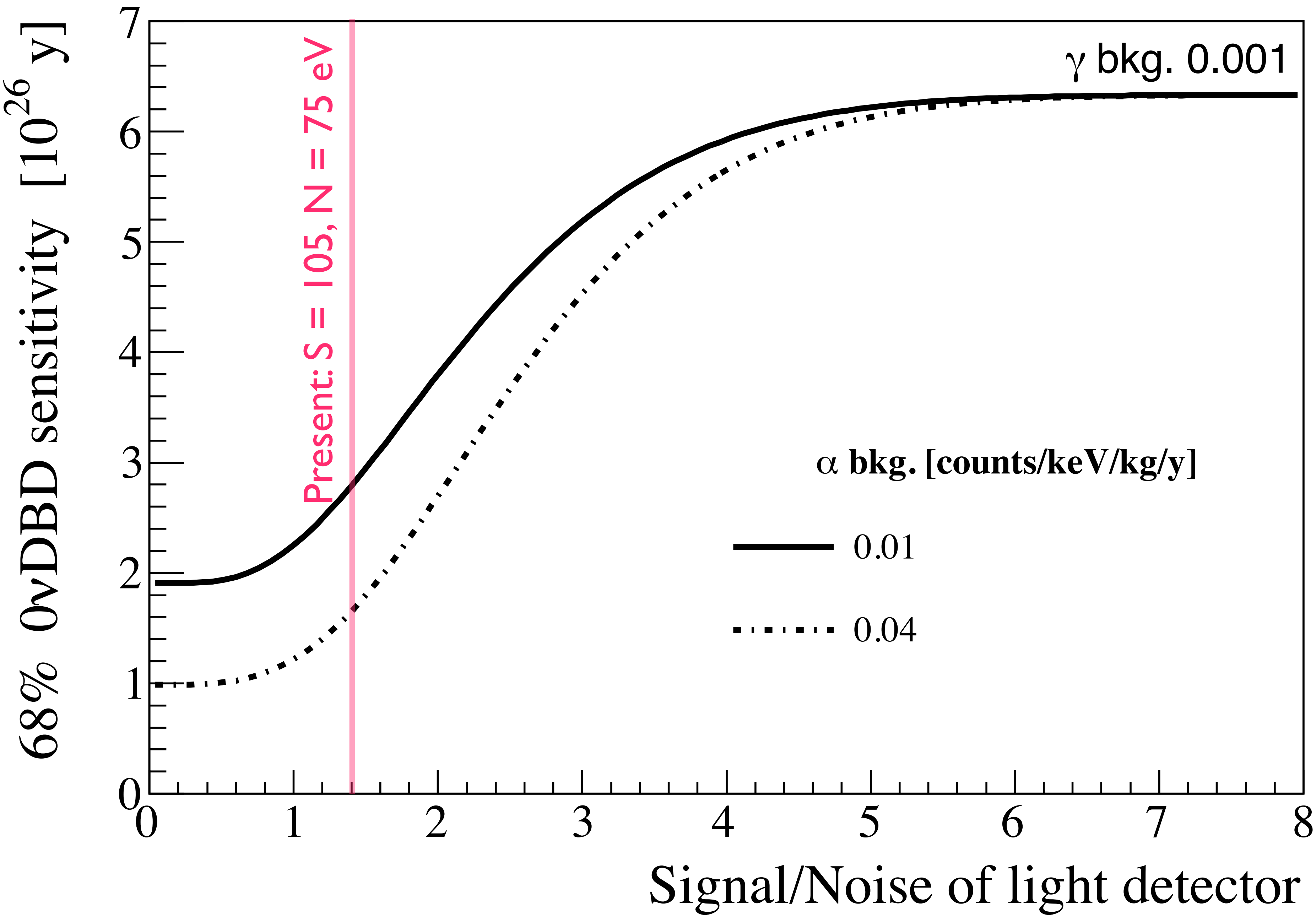
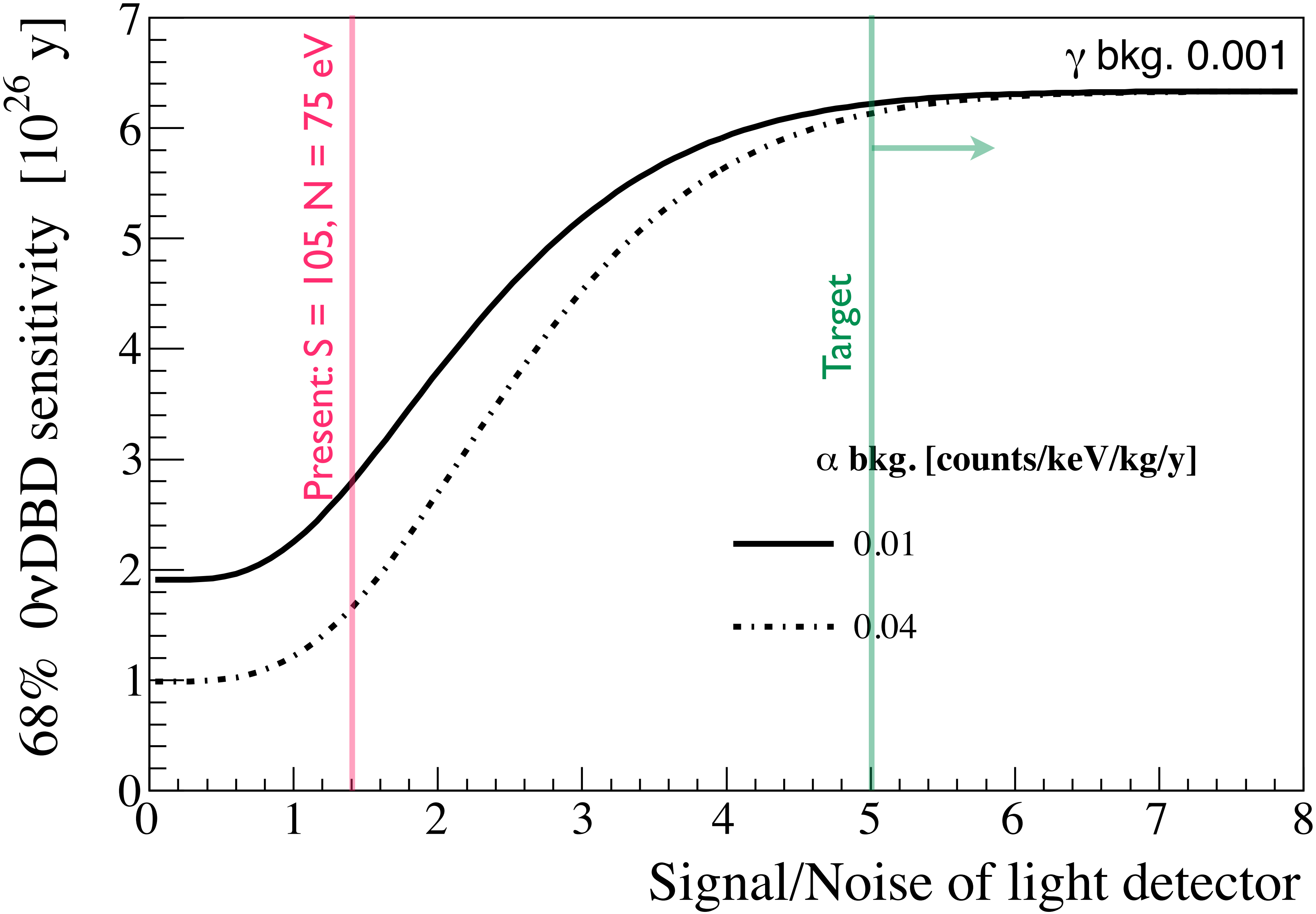
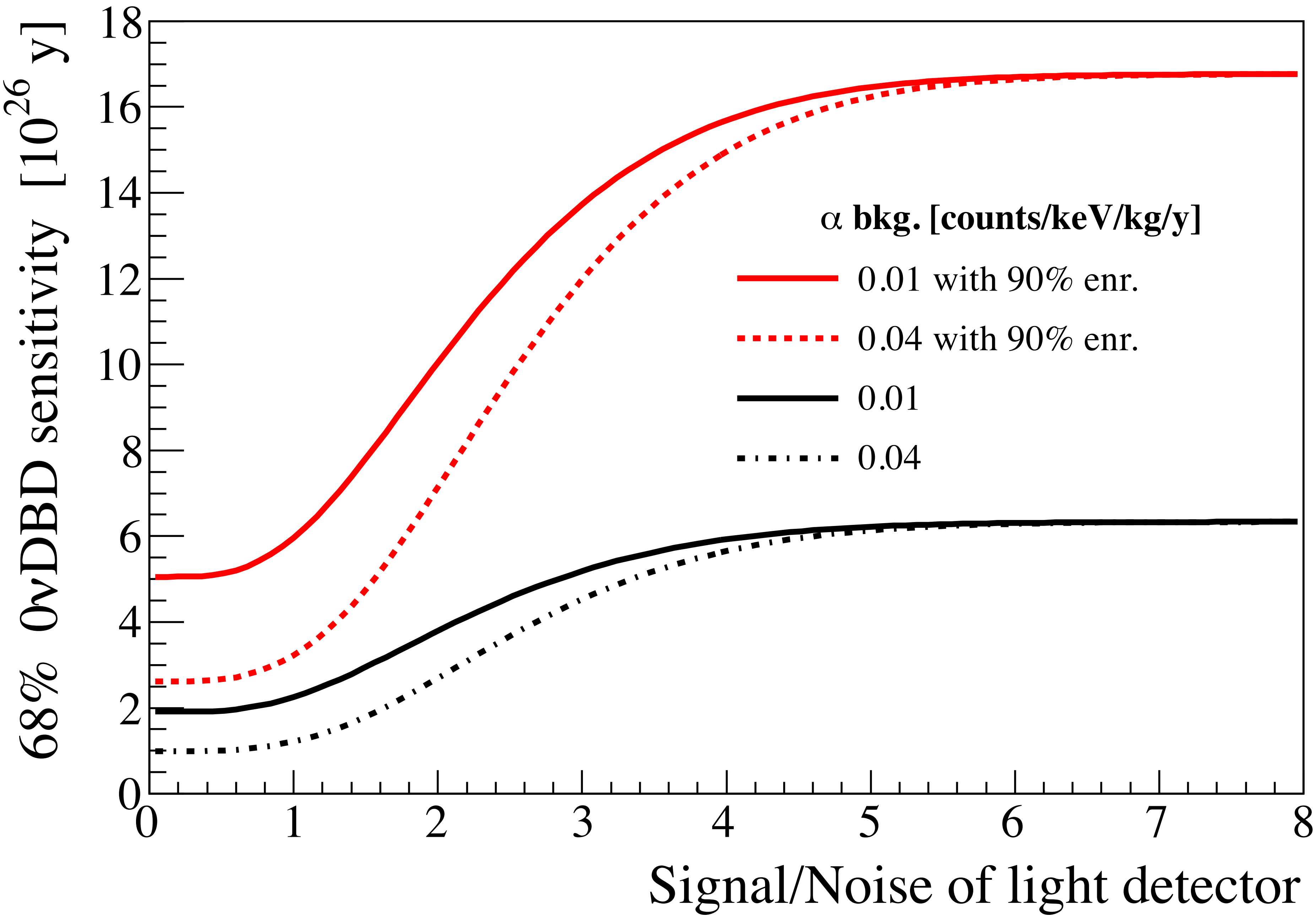


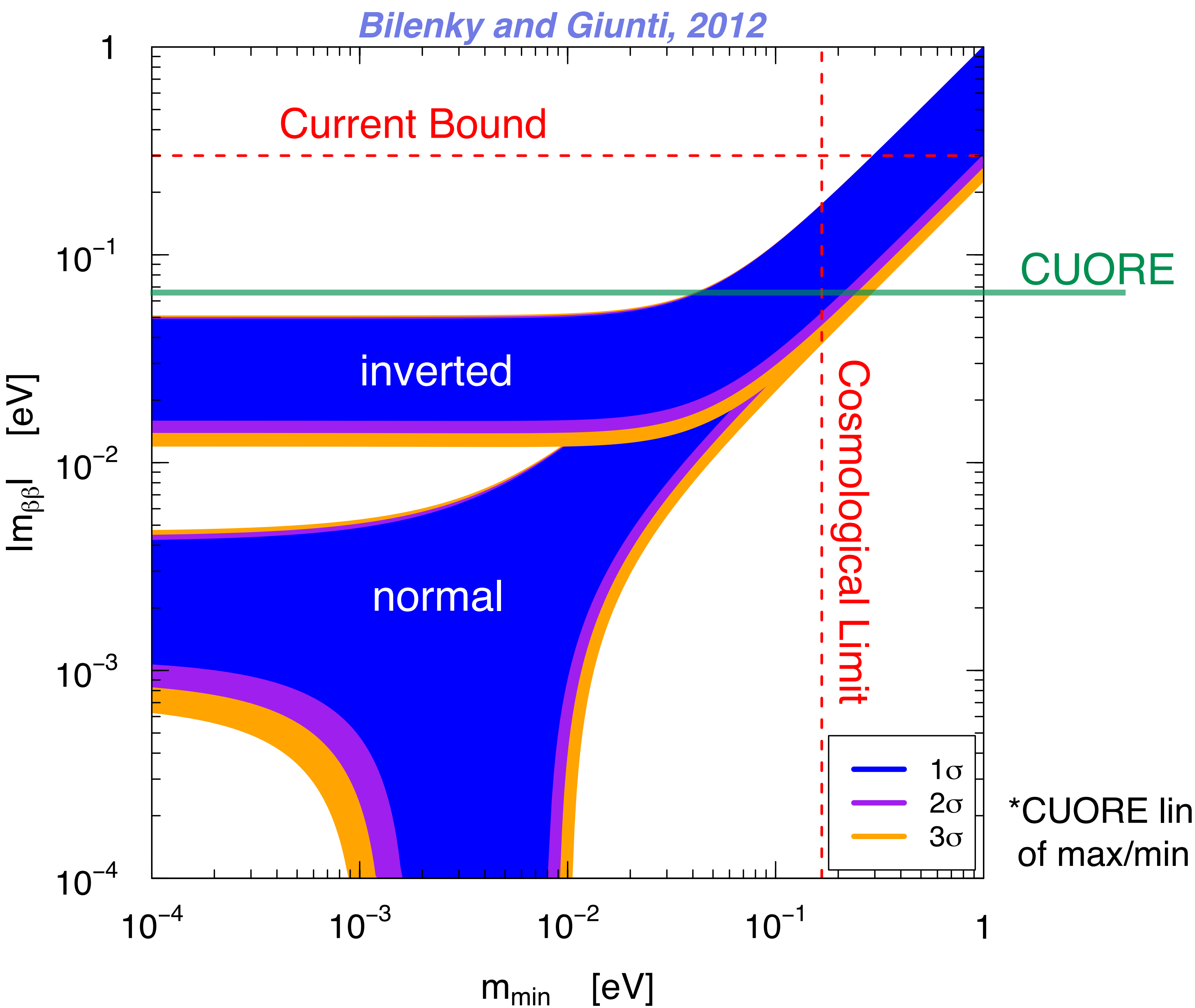
# CUORE with Cherenkov



# ...and with $^{130}$Te enrichment

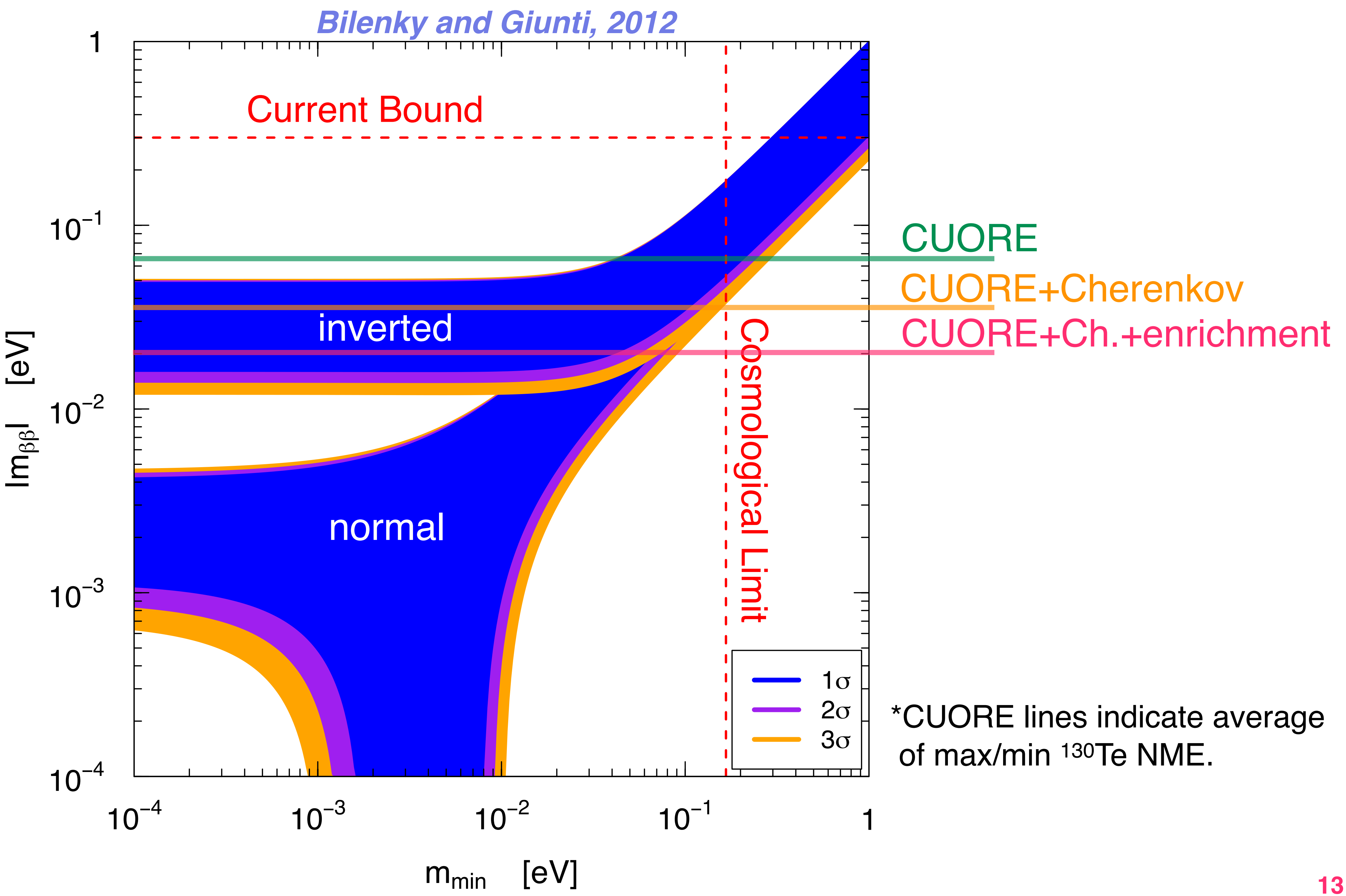


# Sensitivity to ν Majorana mass




*CUORE lines indicate average of max/min $^{130}Te$ NME.

# Sensitivity to ν Majorana mass




*CUORE lines indicate average of max/min $^{130}Te$ NME.

Requirement:

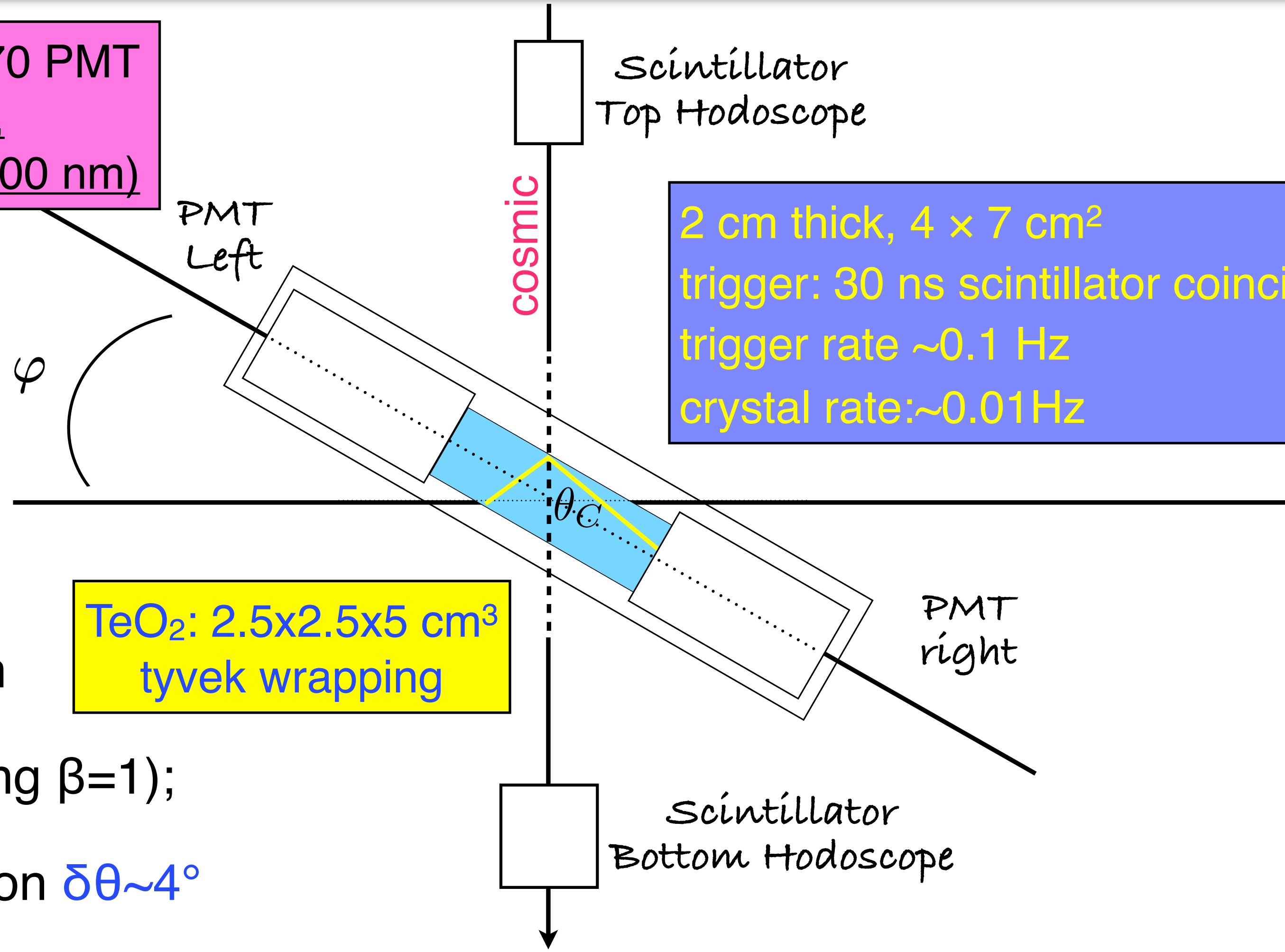
Signal/Noise $\gtrsim 5$

# Light collection

- The signal detected in bolometric tests is 100 eV, against 870 predicted.
- To investigate the source of losses and the signal specs we built a setup for studies at room temperature in Rome.
  - First target: determine that the light we detect is effectively due to Cherenkov emission, not to scintillation...

# Experimental setup

Photonis XP2970 PMT
fast(~ns),
UV sensitive(>200 nm)




2 cm thick, 4 × 7 $cm^2$
trigger: 30 ns scintillator coincidence
trigger rate ~0.1 Hz
crystal rate:~0.01Hz

$TeO_2$: 2.5x2.5x5 $cm^3$
tyvek wrapping

- $\cos\vartheta_C=1/(\beta n)$
  - $n=2.64$ at 340µm
  - $\vartheta_C=68°$ (assuming $\beta=1$);
- Chromatic dispersion $\delta\theta\sim4°$

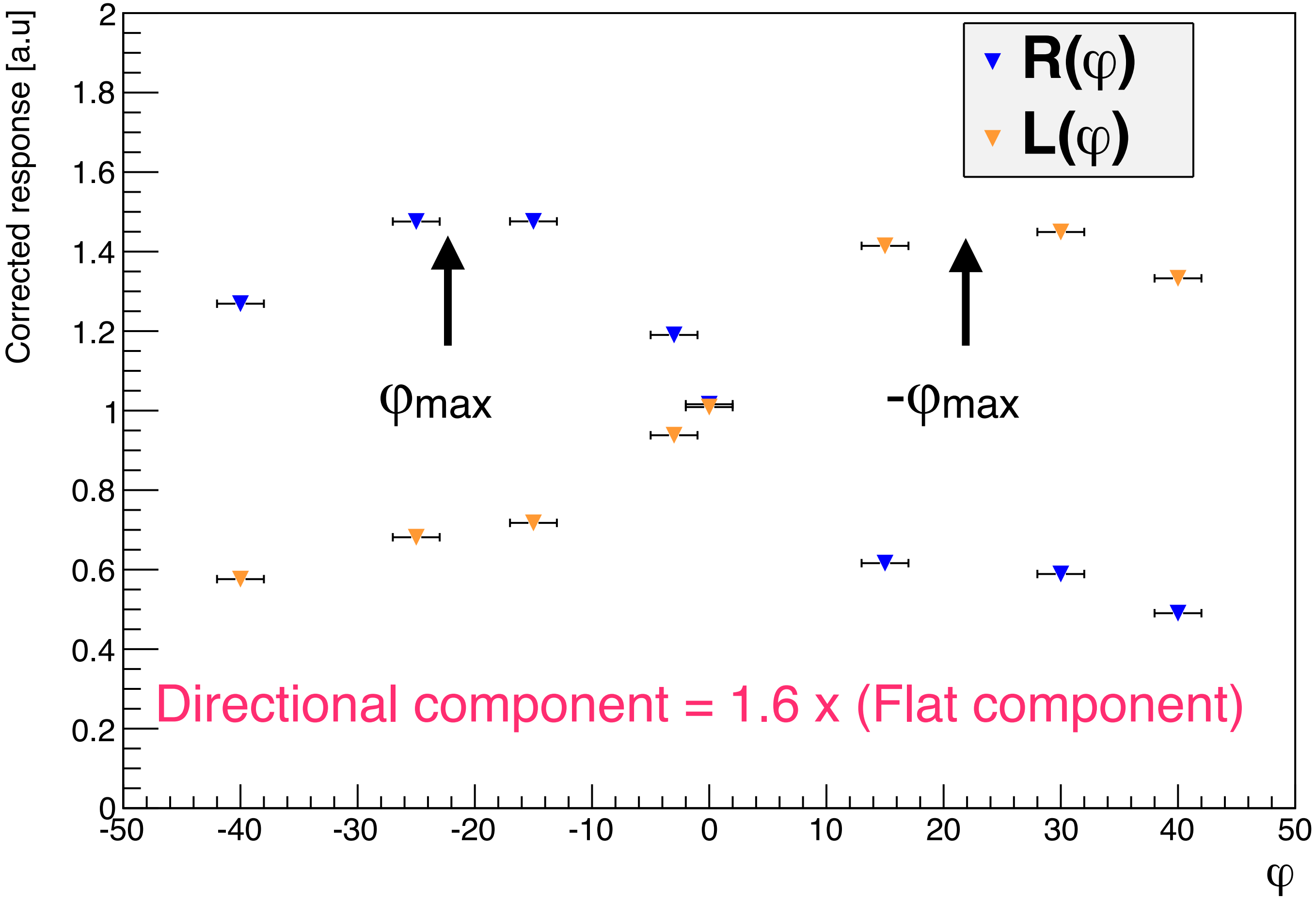
$$\bar{L}(\varphi) = \frac{\alpha}{\cos\varphi}(A_L + B_L(\varphi))$$

$$\bar{R}(\varphi) = \frac{\beta}{\cos\varphi}(A_R + B_R(\varphi))$$

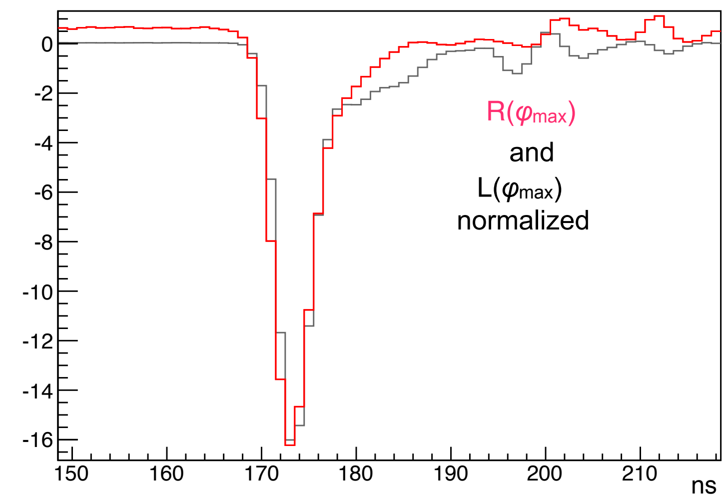
***A*****:** dependent from the angle: Directional Cherenkov light.

***B*****:** independent from the angle. Could be scintillation or Cherenkov light diffused.

# Light direction and shape




Directional and flat component shapes are identical:




- Next steps:
  - Study the wavelength spectrum.
  - Study light collection with different reflector configurations.

Requirement:

Signal/Noise $\gtrsim 5$

# Light detectors

- S/N>5: if Signal ~100 eV ⟶ Noise ~ 20 eV σ
- Noise of Ge bolometers: 75-150 eV σ
  - Poor reproducibility: detectors used so far (70-80 eV σ) were selected among a large sample.
  - Noise dominated by detector vibrations which induce temperature variations.
  - Several attempts to lower the noise failed.

# Possible alternatives

- Ge bolometers with Luke Effect: polarization of the Ge disk with electric field.
  - Electron-hole pairs produced in interactions are boosted, inducing a higher phonon signal. Thermal noise does not see the electric field.
  - Technique under investigation at LNGS and at Orsay.
- Transition Edge Sensors (TES): superconducting phonon sensors.
  - Sensitive to athermal phonons, insensitive to vibrations.
  - Technique proved in CRESST, but low reproducibility.
- Kinetic Inductance Detectors (KID): superconducting phonon sensors below the transition phase.
  - High reproducibility, but technique to be proved.

# Working group

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# Conclusions

- The detection of the Cherenkov light in $TeO_2$ bolometers could improve the CUORE performances by a factor 3-6.
  - Combined with 90% $^{130}Te$ enrichment, CUORE could cover the inverted hierarchy of neutrino masses.
- We detected the light, but we are still far from the required performances: light detector Signal/Noise > 5. At present:
  - Signal ~ 100 eV
  - Noise ~ 75 eV
- Studies to increase the Signal by increasing the light collection are being pursued.
- New low-noise light detectors are being considered.