

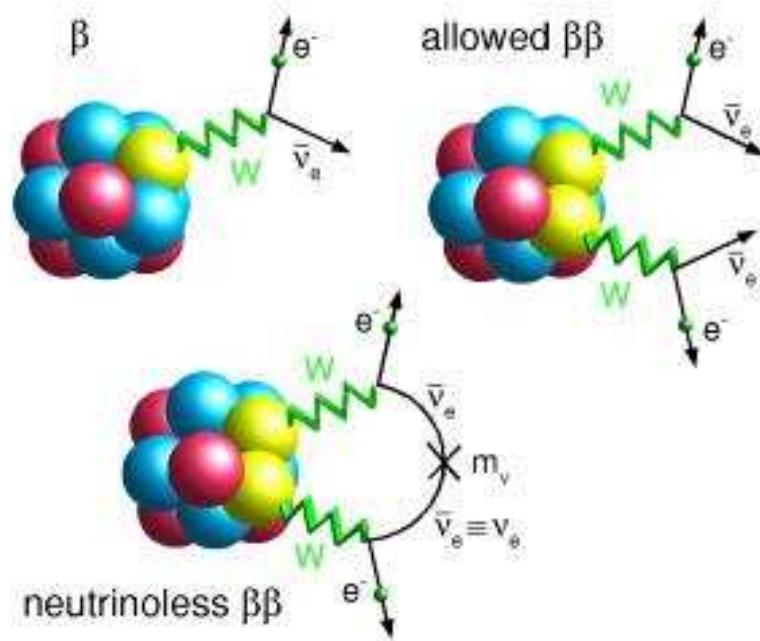
Investigating Neutrino Masses with CUORE

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735 Particle Physics
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Neutrinoless Double-Beta Decay ($0\nu\beta\beta$)



What CUORE hopes to discover:

- Majorana particles? ($\nu = \bar{\nu}?$)
→ lepton number is not conserved
- Improved limits on absolute ν mass scale
- Mass hierarchy?



Why Majorana Neutrinos Are Interesting: Seesaw



A Dirac mass term couples a **right-handed field** to a **left-handed field** or vice versa.

A Majorana mass term couples a **right-handed field** to another **right-handed field** or vice versa.

Type I Seesaw introduces heavy right-handed singlet neutrinos as counterparts to the familiar light neutrinos in order to provide a ‘natural’ explanation for the small mass of the neutrino:

Mass matrix for (ν_L, ν_R) system

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & h_\nu v \\ h_\nu^T v & M_R \end{pmatrix}$$

Dirac terms: similar scale to quark, charged lepton sectors

Majorana term: much heavier, $M_R \gg h_\nu v$

$\Rightarrow m_\nu \approx -h_\nu^2 v^2 / M_R$



Why Majorana Neutrinos Are Interesting: Leptogenesis

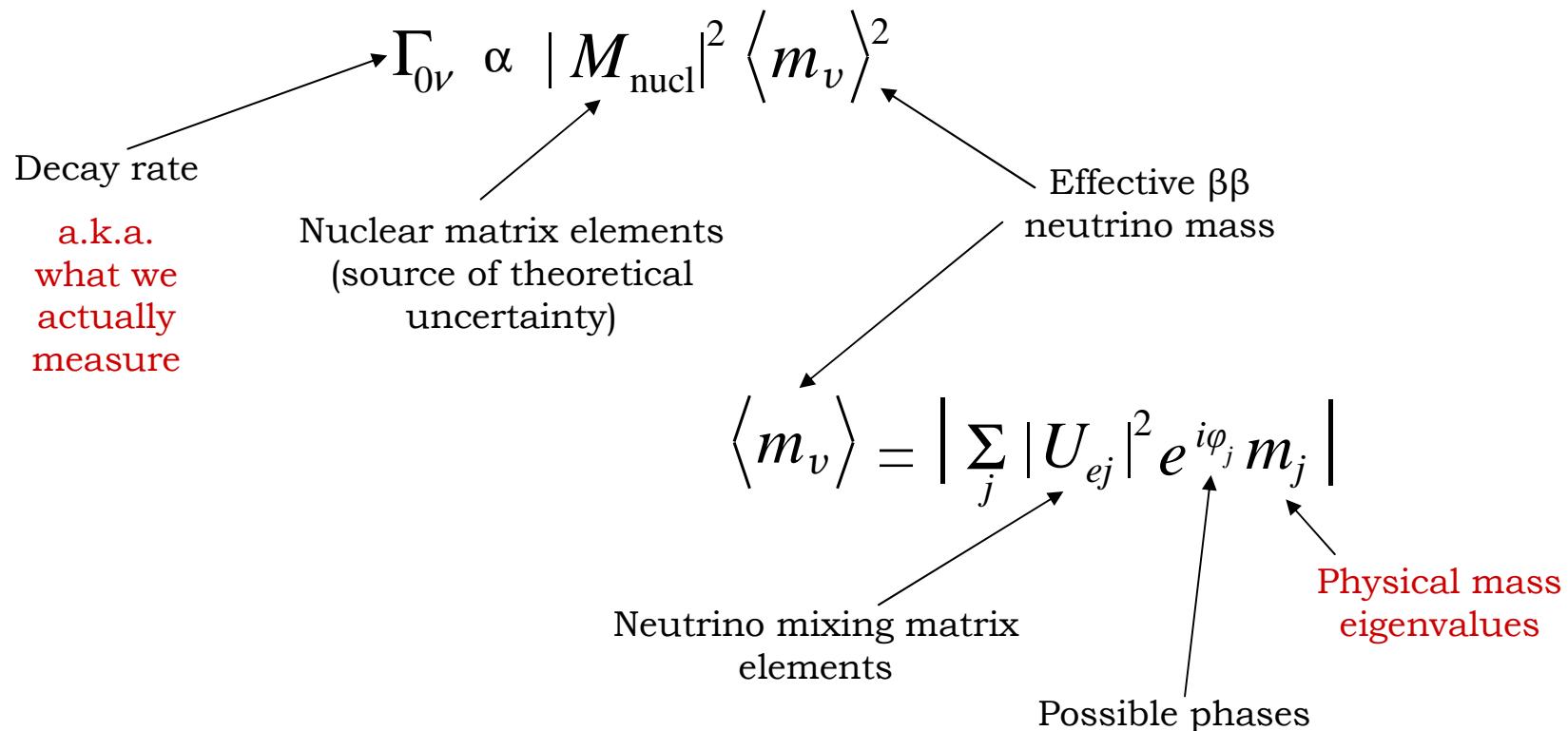


Where did the net baryon number in the Universe come from?
A possible explanation is leptogenesis:

- 1) Lepton-number-violating processes produce net L
 - Majorana neutrinos explicitly violate L
 - In the early universe, temperatures were high enough for a significant population of heavy ν_R 's to be around, and to undergo L-violating decays
- 2) (B-L)-conserving processes convert net L into net B
 - Contained in the Standard Model (“sphaleron transitions”)



Absolute Mass Scale and Some Tricky Math



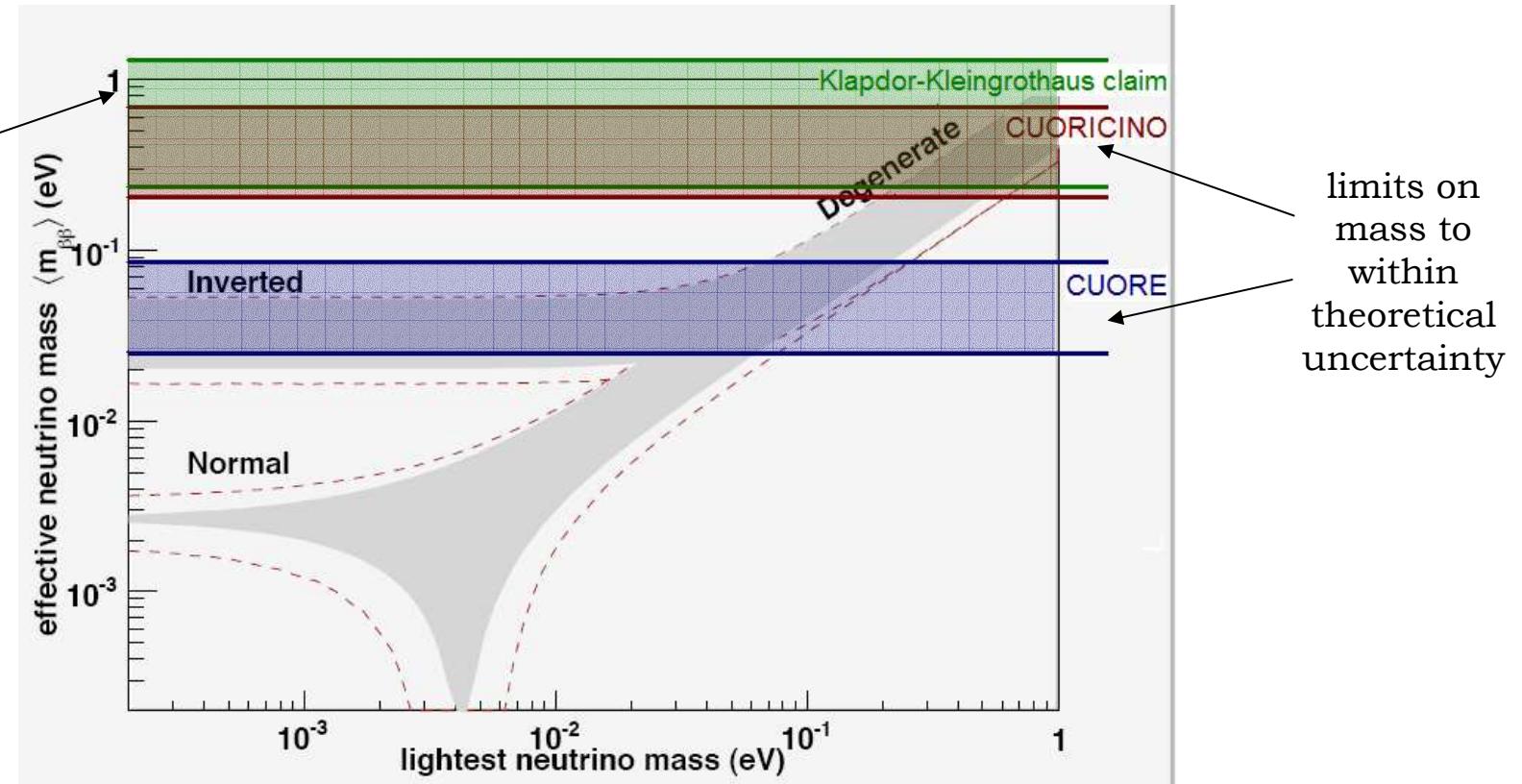
So what we can do is set a lower limit: **at least one $m_j \geq \langle m_\nu \rangle$**



Hierarchy and the Current Experimental Situation



mass range corresponding to claim of discovery in Ge





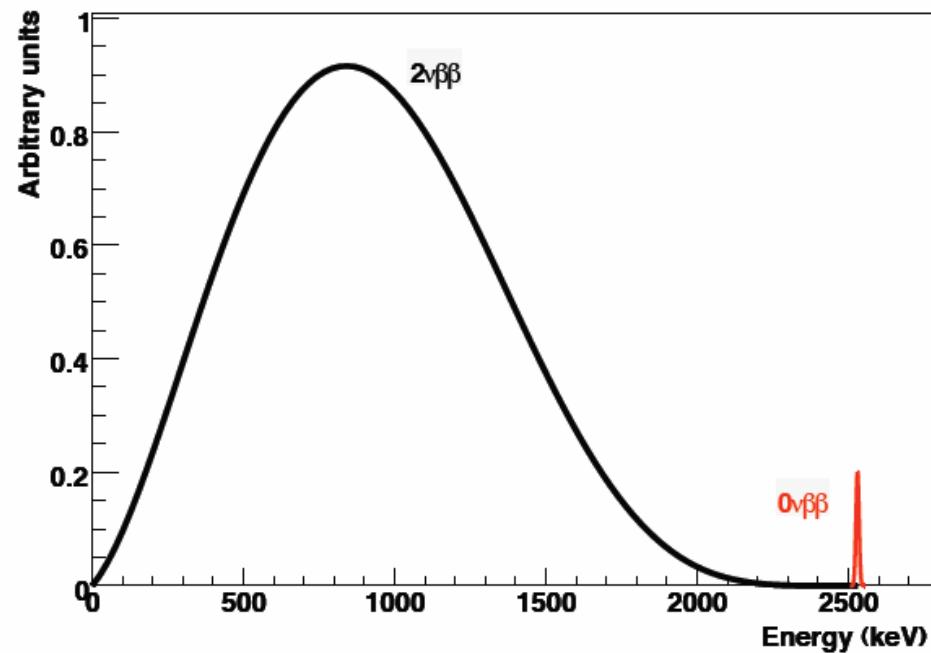
Double-Beta Decay in Tellurium 130



What we are looking for is an energy signal:

Q-value for $0\nu\beta\beta$ in ^{130}Te

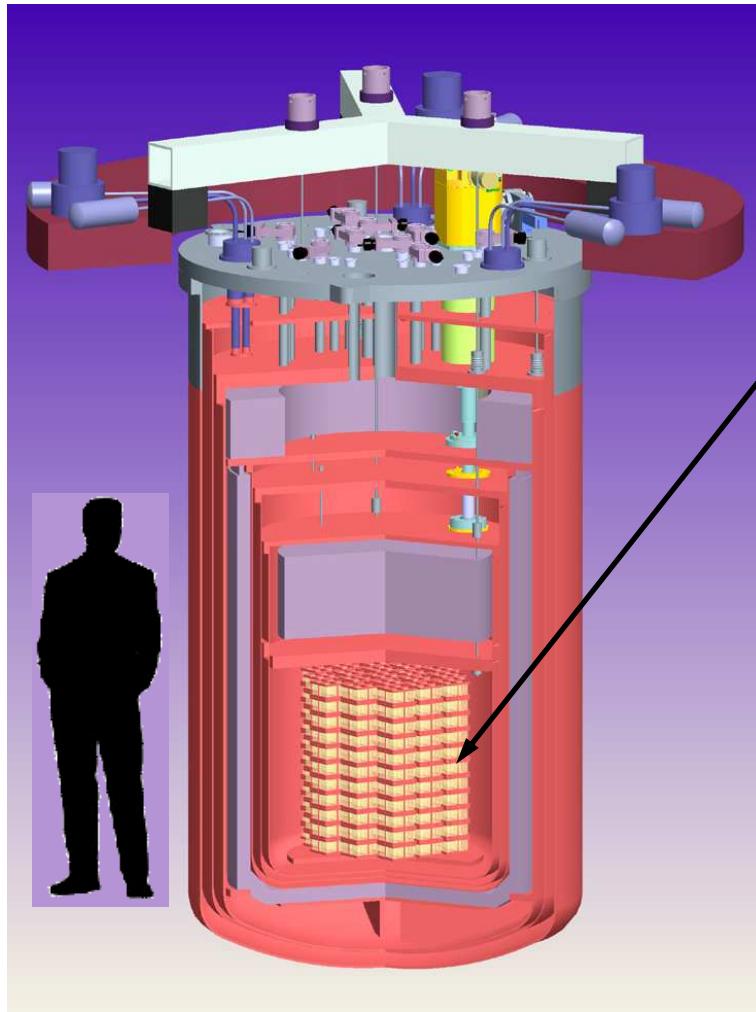
2530.3 ± 2.0 keV



Cartoon of $\beta\beta$ in CUORE, neglecting backgrounds

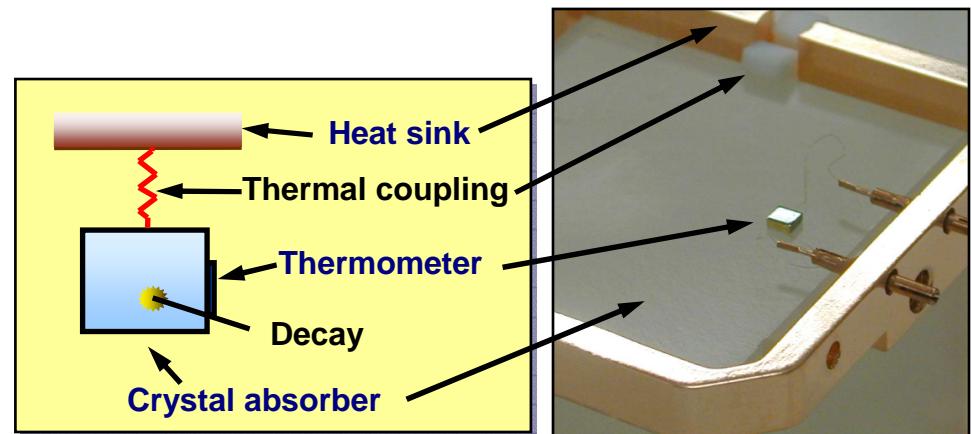


The CUORE Detector I



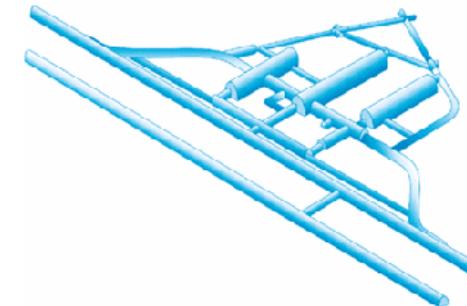
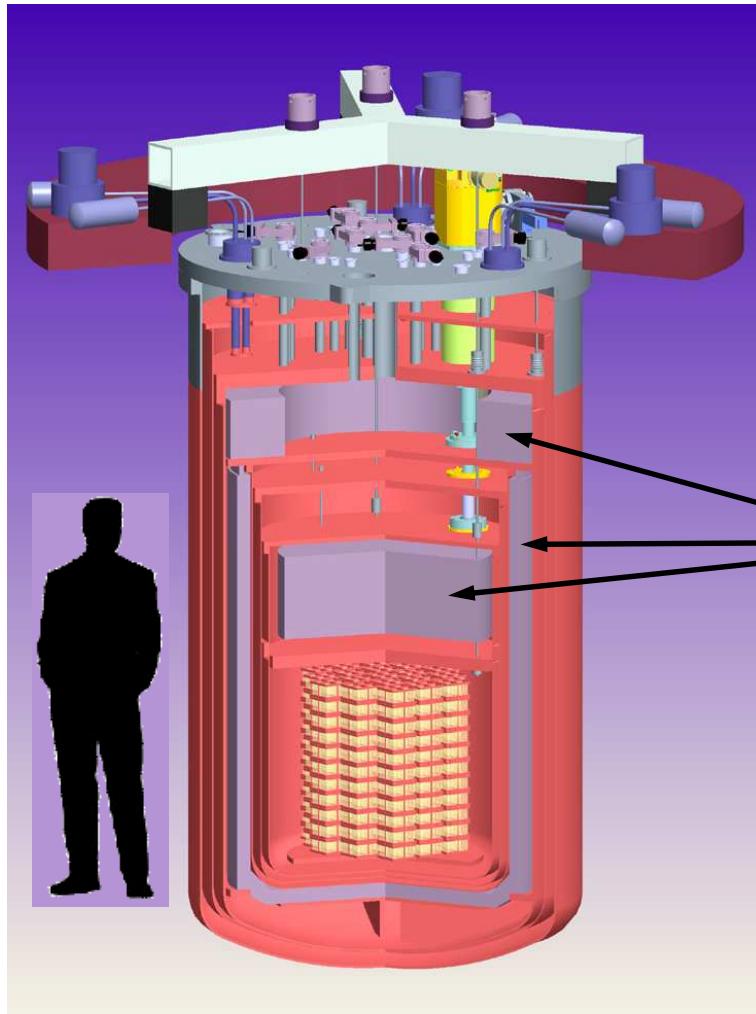
An array of bolometers

- 988 5x5x5 cm³ TeO₂ crystals
 - detector mass ~750 kg; ¹³⁰Te mass ~200 kg
- 8-10 mK
- Temperature change caused by energy deposition read out by thermistors





The CUORE Detector II



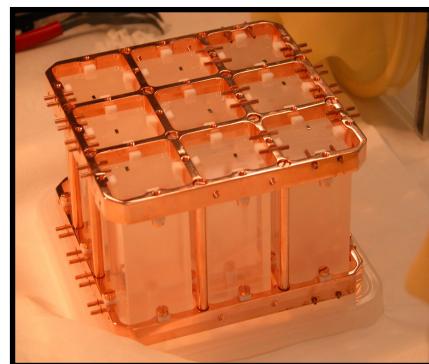
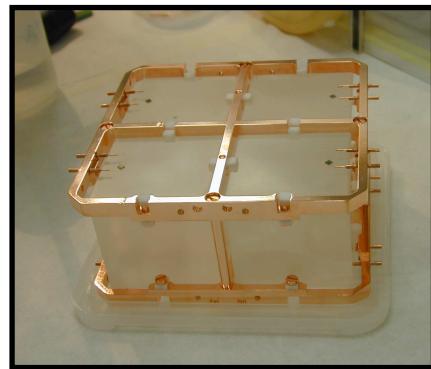
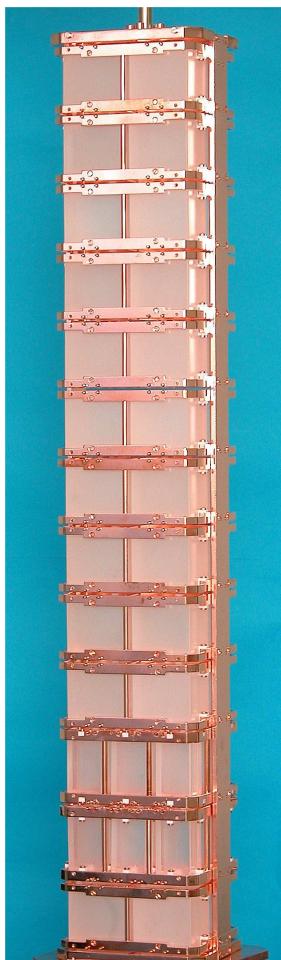
The underground lab at LNGS

A low-background environment

- Several lead shields
- All materials close to/part of detector array (e.g. copper structure) cleaned, and handled in clean-room
- Run underground at the Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso



CUORICINO



- 44 5x5x5 cm³ and 18 3x3x6 cm³ TeO₂ crystals
 - detector mass 40.7 kg; ¹³⁰Te mass 11 kg
- Pilot experiment to test the technologies to be used in CUORE
- Running at LNGS from 2003 to 2008



What We See in CUORICINO

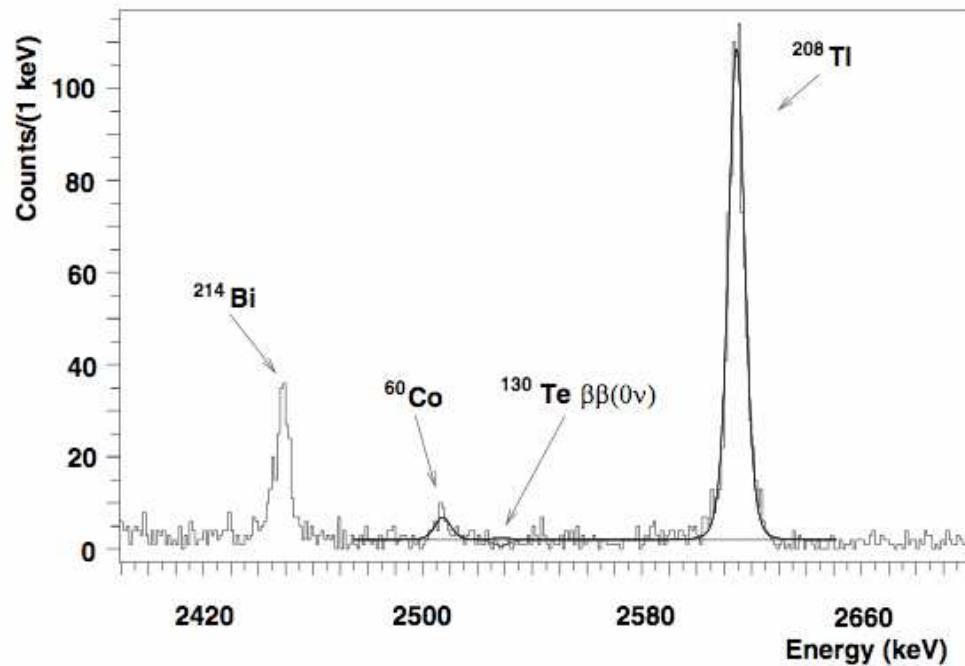


Most relevant backgrounds –
U and Th contamination

- Flat α background
 - Copper surfaces
 - Crystal surfaces
- 2615 keV γ line
 - Decay chain of Th in cryostat shields

...And additional concerns for CUORE

- ^{60}Co from cosmogenic activation of copper supports
- Environmental n's and μ 's



CUORICINO spectrum in region-of-interest

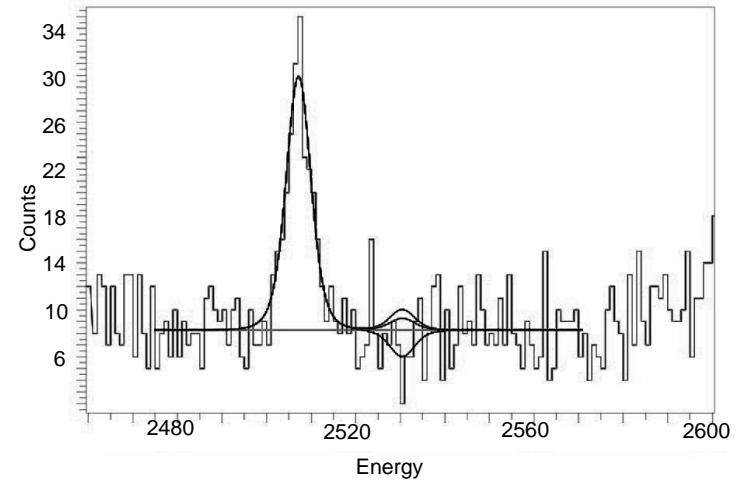


Results and Goals



CUORICINO Performance and Results

- Average background in region-of-interest:
 $0.18 \pm 0.01 \text{ counts} \cdot \text{keV}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{yr}^{-1}$
- Average FWHM resolution at 2615 keV:
8 keV
- Statistics through Aug. 10, 2007
(total exposure $15.53 \text{ yr} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} {}^{130}\text{Te}$):
 $T_{1/2}(90\% \text{ C.L.}) \geq 3.1 \times 10^{24} \text{ yr} \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle m_\nu \rangle \leq (200 - 680) \text{ meV}^*$



CUORE Goals

- Average background in region-of-interest: $0.01 \text{ counts} \cdot \text{keV}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{yr}^{-1}$
- Average FWHM resolution: 5 keV
- Predicted limit after ~5 years of running:
 $T_{1/2} \sim 2.1 \times 10^{26} \text{ yr} \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle m_\nu \rangle \leq (24 - 83) \text{ meV}^*$

*NME from review table of QRPA calculations in Rodin et al Nucl. Phys. A 766, 107 (2006) + Erratum nucl-th:0706.4304v1
Image from <http://crio.mib.infn.it/wigmi/pages/cuoricino.php>

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