

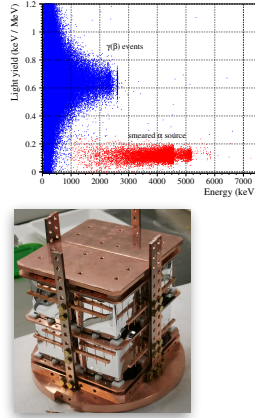
SEARCHING FOR NEW PHYSICS IN $2\nu\beta\beta$ DECAY WITH CUPID

EMANUELA CELI ON BEHALF OF CUPID COLLABORATION

The development of cryogenic calorimeters to search for neutrinoless double-beta decay ($0\nu\text{DBD}$) has given in the last years increasingly promising results. To achieve a nearly background-free condition, scintillating crystals for $0\nu\text{DBD}$ have been developed. Thanks to the light-assisted particle discrimination, this technology demonstrated the complete rejection of the dominant alpha background. In addition, the possibility of achieving ton-scale exposures, maintaining an excellent energy resolution, lays the foundations for the CUPID project. CUPID is a next-generation experiment aiming to exploit ^{100}Mo enriched scintillating Li_2MoO_4 crystals, operating as cryogenic calorimeters, to investigate the entire inverted hierarchy region for neutrino masses. Thanks to the high $Q_{\beta\beta}$ of ^{100}Mo and the α -discrimination, the CUPID goal is to achieve a background level in the region of interest of 10^{-4} counts/(keV kg yr). Although the $0\nu\text{DBD}$ is the main objective of CUPID, other processes are open to experimental investigation, particularly those inducing a distortion of the $2\nu\text{DBD}$ spectral shape. Given the relatively fast half-life of ^{100}Mo $2\nu\text{DBD}$, we expect to reach unprecedented sensitivities in the search for distortions induced by physics beyond the Standard Model.

THE CUPID PROJECT

- Re-use of CUORE cryogenic infrastructure at LNGS;
- Li_2MoO_4 scintillating crystals;
- Enrichment $> 95\%$;
- $45 \times 45 \times 45 \text{ mm}^3$ crystals;
- ~ 1500 crystals for 250 kg of ^{100}Mo ;
- Goal FWHM: 5 keV at $Q_{\beta\beta}$;
- Target background index $\sim 10^{-4}$ counts/(keV kg yr)
- Li_2MoO_4 Light Assisted particle ID;

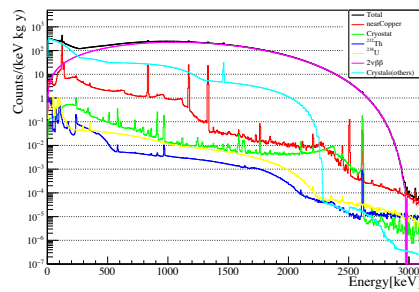
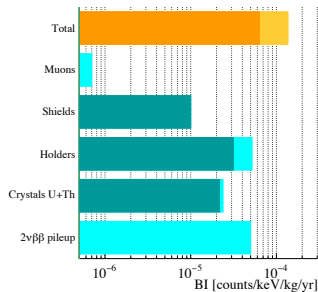
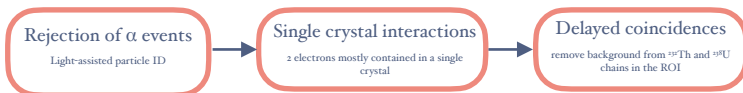


BACKGROUND PROJECTION

Simulations performed with a Geant4 based software taking into account the detector preliminary geometry.

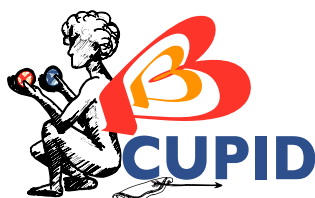
- ^{232}Th , ^{238}U and crystals internal contaminations taken from CUPID-Mo background studies (^{40}K , ^{90}Sr , ^{87}Rb);
- ^{232}Th and ^{238}U in near copper taken from CUORE-0 background model;
- ^{232}Th and ^{238}U in Cryostat taken from CUORE background studies;
- Activity of cosmogenic activated isotopes simulated with ACTIVIA;

EVENTS SELECTION



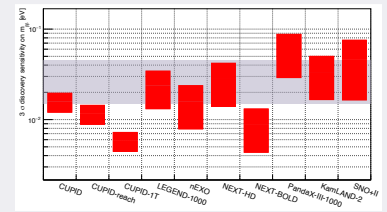
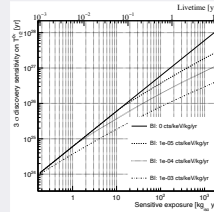
REFERENCES

- [1] CUPID pre-CDR, 7 2019.
- [2] Eur. Phys. J. C 81, no.2, 104 (2021).
- [3] JINST 16, no.02, P02037 (2021).
- [4] Phys. Rev. C 104, 015501 (2021).



$0\nu\text{DBD}$ SENSITIVITY

$0\nu\beta\beta$ sensitivity to fully cover the inverted ordering region, corresponding to a discovery sensitivity greater than 10^{27} yr;



$2\nu\text{DBD}$ SENSITIVITY STUDIES

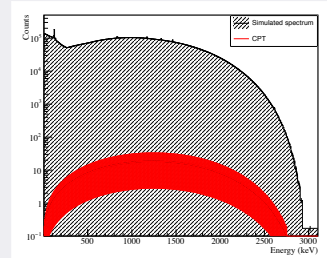
1. The CUPID predicted experimental spectrum is simulated with 1 yr equivalent statistic;
2. With a Bayesian analysis toolkit, the spectrum was fitted including bSM hypotheses changing spectral index n ;
3. The analysis is repeated in two cases:
 - a. ^{90}Sr is included but not fitted (underestimation)
 - b. ^{90}Sr is fitted but not included (overestimation)

CPT violation

Lorentz-violating term $a_0^{(3)}$ implies $n = 4$.

$a_0^{(3)}$ upper limit (90% C.I.)

	Exclusion sensitivity
$1.60 \times 10^{-14} \text{ GeV}$	
$1.52 \times 10^{-14} \text{ GeV}$	Exclusion sensitivity with ^{90}Sr overestimated
$5.70 \times 10^{-13} \text{ GeV}$	Exclusion sensitivity with ^{90}Sr underestimated
$3.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ GeV}$	Actual experimental limit (NEMO-3)



Majoron Emission

Half-life depends on the Majoron-neutrino coupling constant: $1/T_{1/2} = |\langle g_{ee} \rangle|^m |G|M|^2$.

Half-lives at 90% C.I. (yr)

n	normal case	^{90}Sr overestimated	^{90}Sr underestimated
1	7.9×10^{23}	7.3×10^{23}	2.0×10^{24}
3	5.0×10^{22}	5.0×10^{22}	2.5×10^{21}
7	7.3×10^{21}	7.3×10^{21}	2.8×10^{23}

n	mode	g_{ee}	exclusion sensitivity
1	χ^0	(6.1 - 8.4) $\times 10^{-6}$	
3	χ^0	(0.8 - 1.5)	
3	$\chi^0 \chi^0$	(4.6 - 6.7) $\times 10^{-3}$	
7	$\chi^0 \chi^0$	(5.0 - 8.3) $\times 10^{-1}$	

For spectral indices $n=1,7$ bSM spectra do not correlate with ^{90}Sr .