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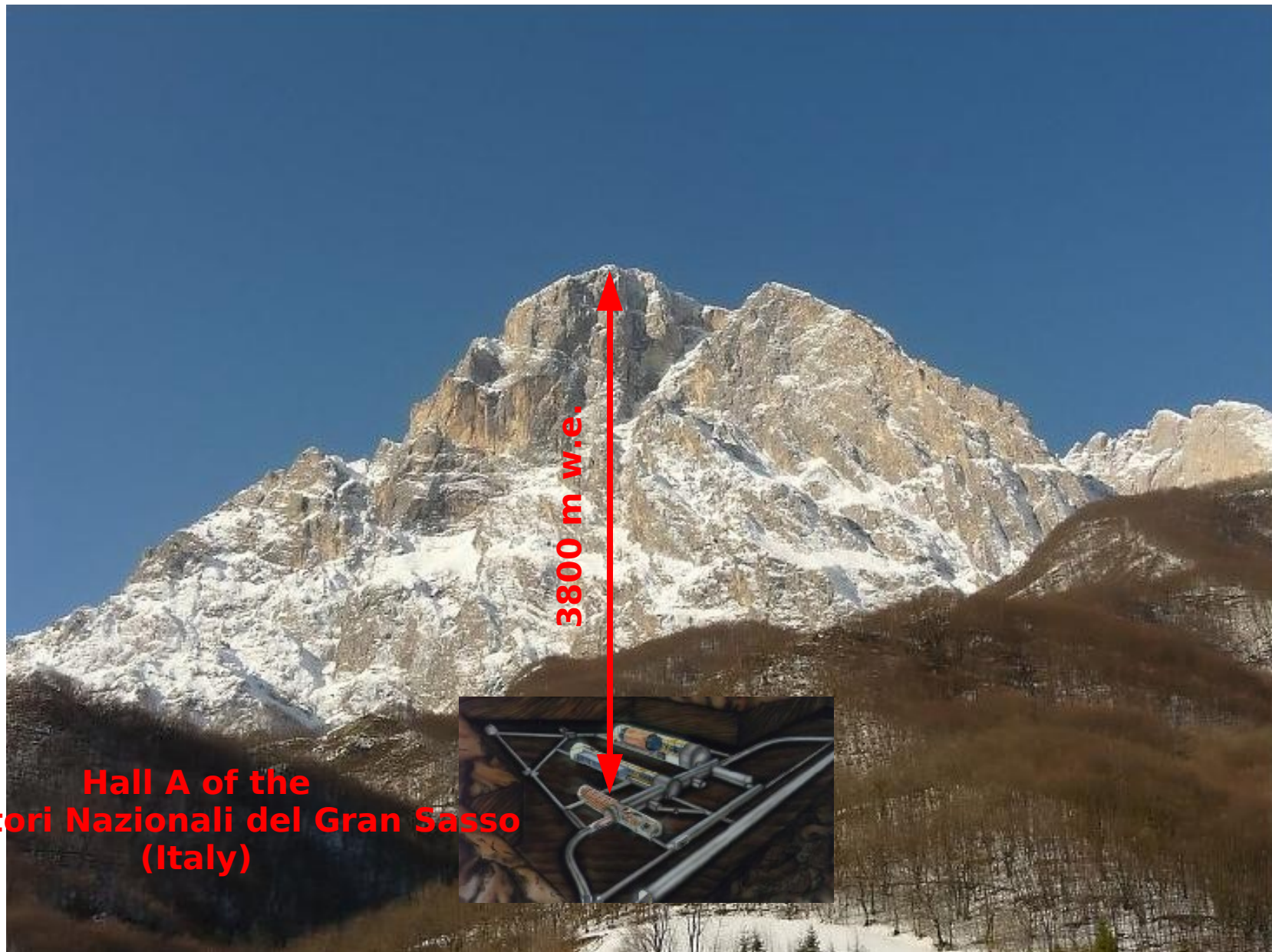
on behalf of the
GERDA Collaboration



Search of neutrinoless double beta decay of ^{76}Ge with the Germanium Detector Array “GERDA”

Outline:

- Double Beta Decay
- GERDA design
- Present Status
- R&D
- Summary



**Hall A of the
Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso
(Italy)**

GERDA: The GERmanium Detector Array for the search of neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ decays of ^{76}Ge at LNGS



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The GERmanium Detector Array Collaboration

<http://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/GERDA>

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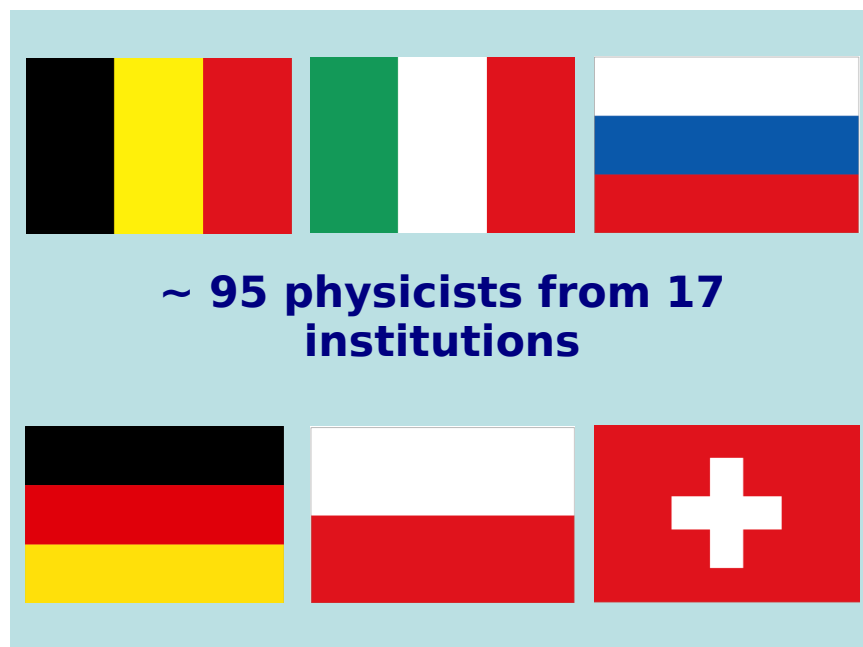
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^{o)} INFN Padova, Padova, Italy

^{p)} Physikalisches Institut, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

^{q)} Physik Institut der Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland



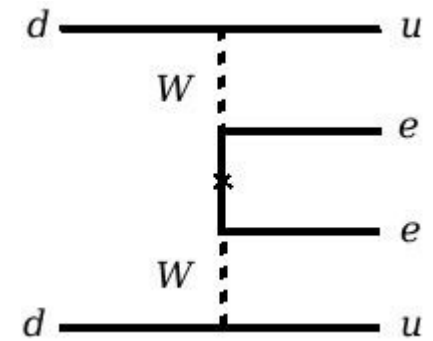
motivation for $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay searches

- ◆ Only way to determine if neutrino is its own antiparticle:

$$\nu = \bar{\nu} \Rightarrow \text{Majorana particle}$$

If YES:

- ◆ would provide access to *absolute neutrino mass scale*



$$\left(T_{1/2}^{0\nu}\right)^{-1} = G^{0\nu}(E_0, Z) |M^{0\nu}|^2 \left(\frac{\langle m_\nu \rangle}{m_e}\right)^2$$

nuclear matrix element

phase space factor

$$\langle m_\nu \rangle = \left| \sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_i \right|$$

effective Majorana neutrino mass

- ◆ would establish *lepton number violation* $\Delta L = 2$
- ◆ more *physics beyond standard model*
- ◆ would provide *important input to cosmology*

$2\nu\beta\beta$ and $0\nu\beta\beta$ decays

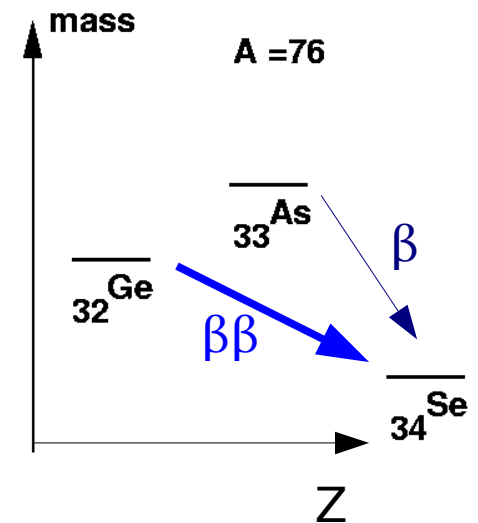
$$2\nu\beta\beta : (A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e^- + 2\bar{\nu}_e$$

2nd order process, observed, $T_{1/2} \sim 10^{19}$ - 10^{21} yrs

Ge-76: $T_{1/2} = 1.4 \cdot 10^{21}$ yrs

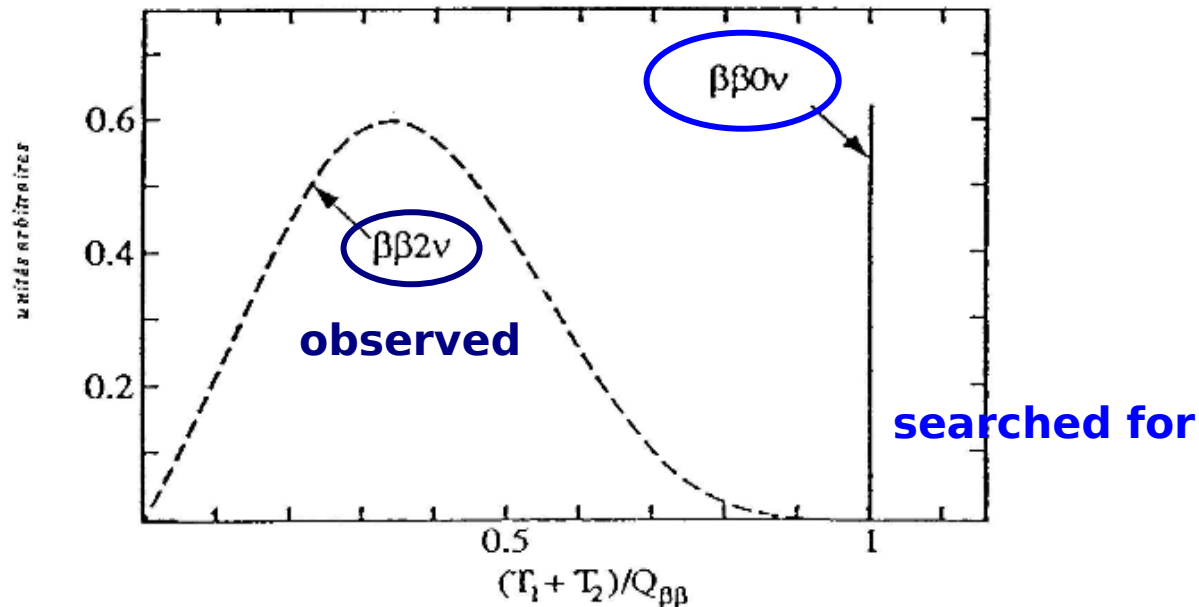
$$0\nu\beta\beta : (A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e^-$$

new physics, $T_{1/2} > 10^{25}$ yrs



Signature for $0\nu\beta\beta$ decays:

Ge-76 : $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2039$ keV



best limits/value

KKDC: H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus et al.
Phys. Lett. B 586 (2004) 198

5 enriched **Ge-76** diodes (10.9 kg / 71.7 kg·y)
'Background Index' $B = \sim 0.1$ cts / (keV·kg·y)

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} = (0.69 - 4.18) \times 10^{25} \text{ y} \quad (3\sigma \text{ range})$$

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} = 1.19 \times 10^{25} \text{ y} \quad (\text{best fit})$$

IGEX: D. Gonzalez et al.

NP B (Proc. Suppl.) 87 (2000) 278

Ge-76 diodes (8.87 kg·y)

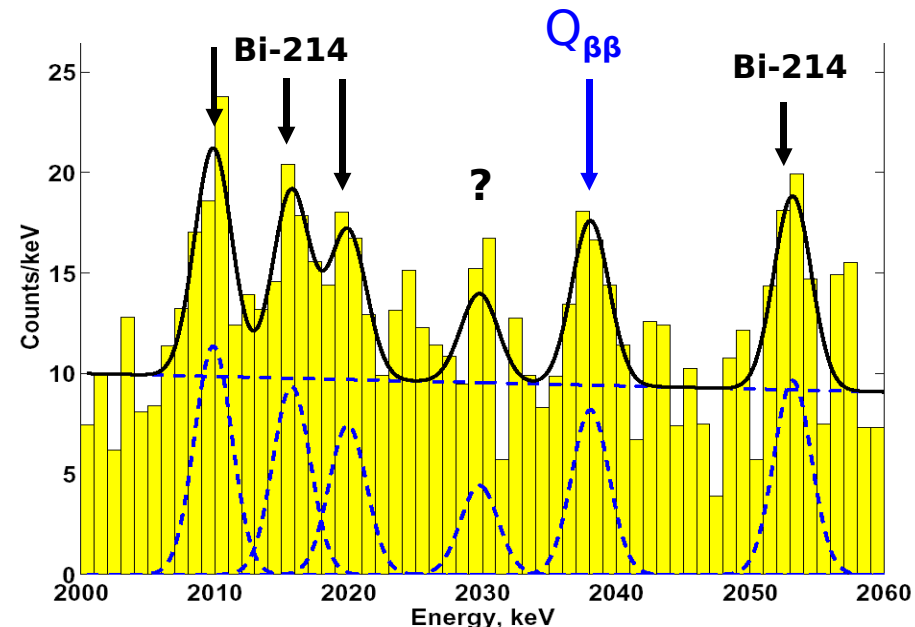
$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 1.57 \times 10^{25} \text{ y} \quad (90\% \text{ CL})$$

CUORICINO: C. Arnaboldi et al.

Phys. Rev. C 78 (2008) 035502

62 **TeO₂** bolometers (40.7 kg/11.83 kg·y)

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \geq 3.0 \times 10^{24} \text{ y} \quad (90\% \text{ CL})$$

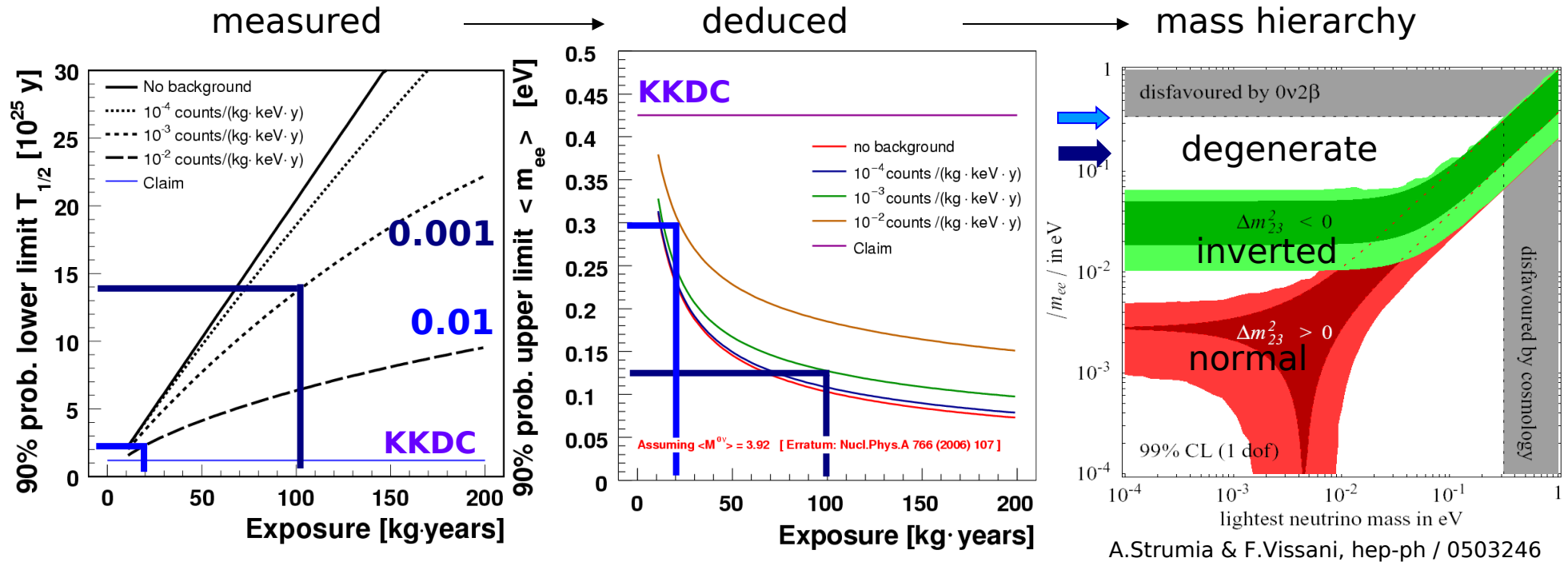


► **Confirmation needed with same & different isotopes**

► **key: reduce background by $O(100)$ for better sensitivity**

GERDA goals and sensitivity

GERDA's goal : reach background index at $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2039$ keV of 0.01 / 0.001 cts / (keV·kg·y)

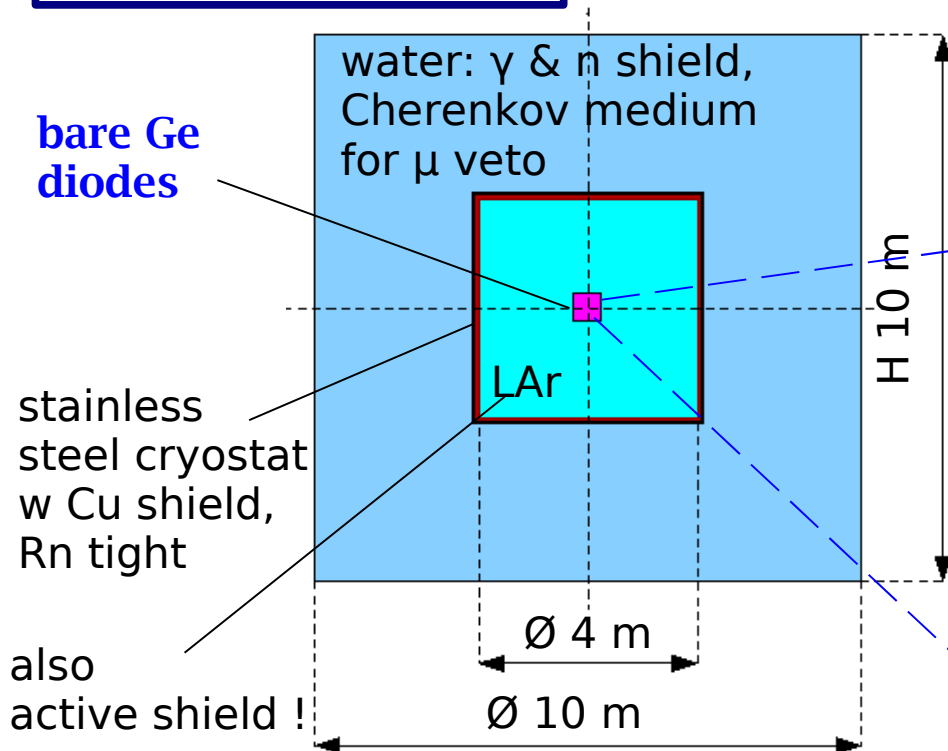


- **phase I** :use existing Ge-76 diodes of Heidelberg–Moscow experiment & IGEX (~18kg) ~0.01 cts/(keV·kg·y) intrinsic background expected
- **phase II** :add new enriched Ge-76 detectors, ~20 kg, (37.5 kg enriched Ge-76 bought) ~0.001 cts/(keV·kg·y) bkg expected ► 100 kg·y
- **phase III**:depending on results worldwide collaboration for real big experiment close contacts & MOU with MAJORANA collaboration established

background reduction

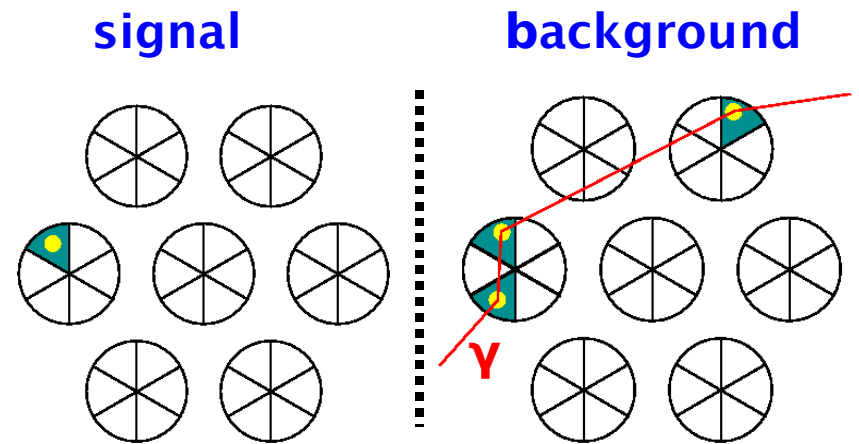
External bkg: $\gamma(\text{Th,U})$, n , μ

Shielding possible



Intrinsic or very close bkg:
cosmogenic: $^{60}\text{Co}(5.3\text{a})$, $^{68}\text{Ge}(270\text{d})$
radioactive surface contaminations

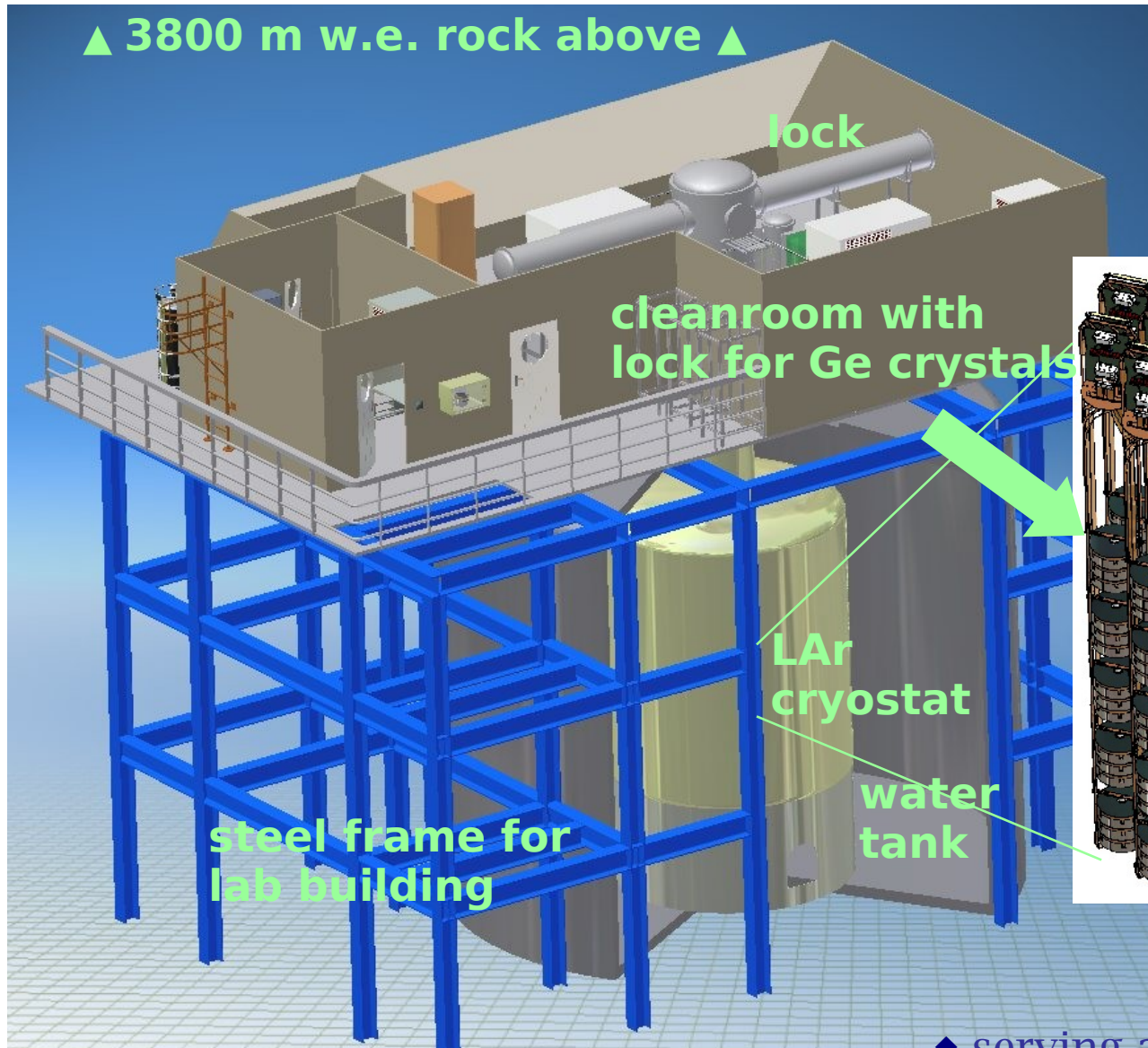
Discriminate single & multi site events:
 ► SSE: $\beta\beta$, DEP ► MSE: Compton



array of segmented Ge detectors

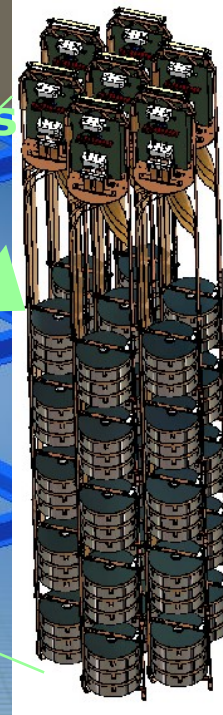
- anti-coincidence of detectors & detector segments
- pulse shape analysis (PSA)

designer's view of GERDA in LNGS Hall A



designed for external γ, n, μ background ~ 0.0001 cts / (keV · kg · y)

Ø 10 m water vessel
Ø 4.2 m LAr cryostat
internal Cu liner
70 m³ of LAr
650 m³ of water



up to five Ge diodes arranged in strings, total of 16 strings

- water:
- ◆ acting as neutron moderator
 - ◆ serving as Čerenkov medium for μ veto
 - ◆ cheaper, safer, more effective than LN2 (LAr)

Cryotank and water tank constructed



cryotank (Mar. 2008)

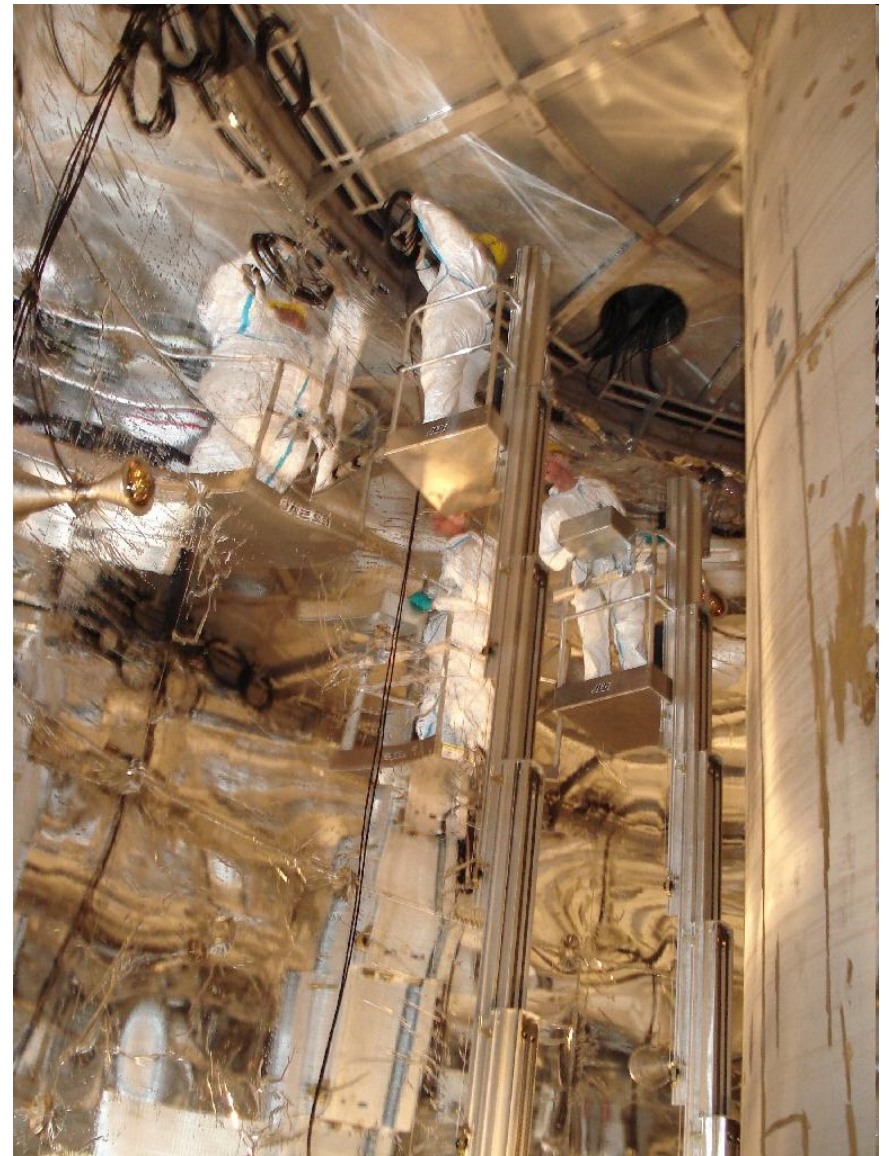


water tank (Aug. 2008)

Clean room and PMTs in water tank almost ready



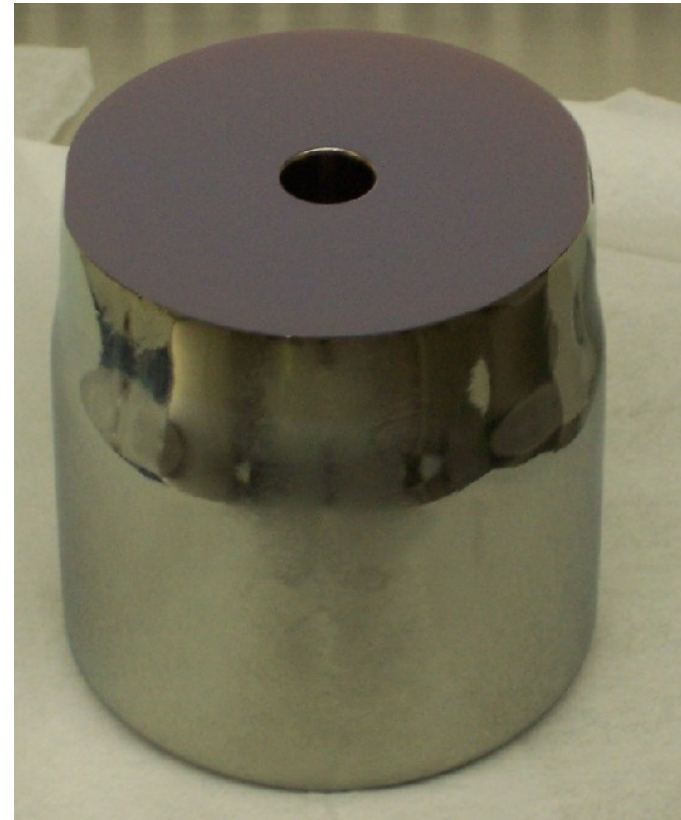
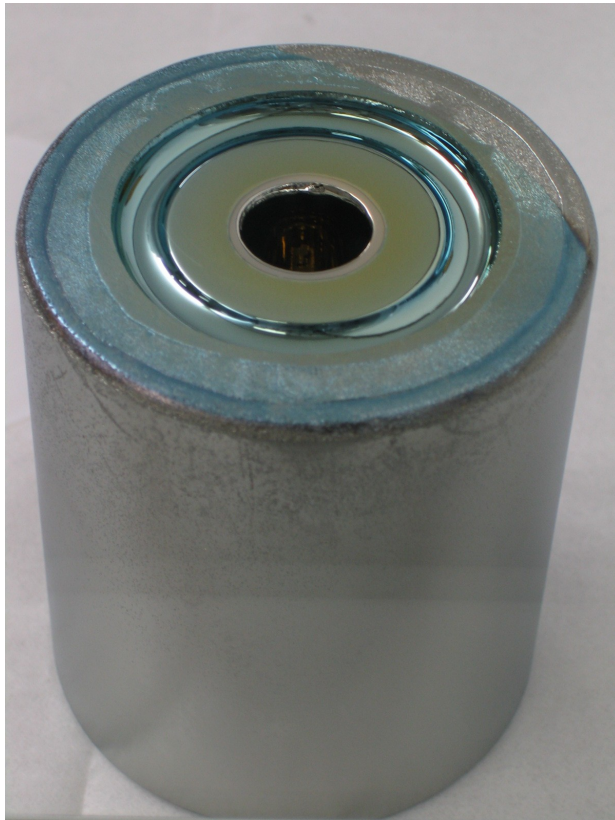
**clean room
(May 2009)**



**mounting PMTs in water tank
(May 2009)**

Phase-I detector status

Phase I: 3 IGEX & 5 HdMo detectors, in total 17.9 kg



Heidelberg-Moscow & IGEX
(before reprocessing)

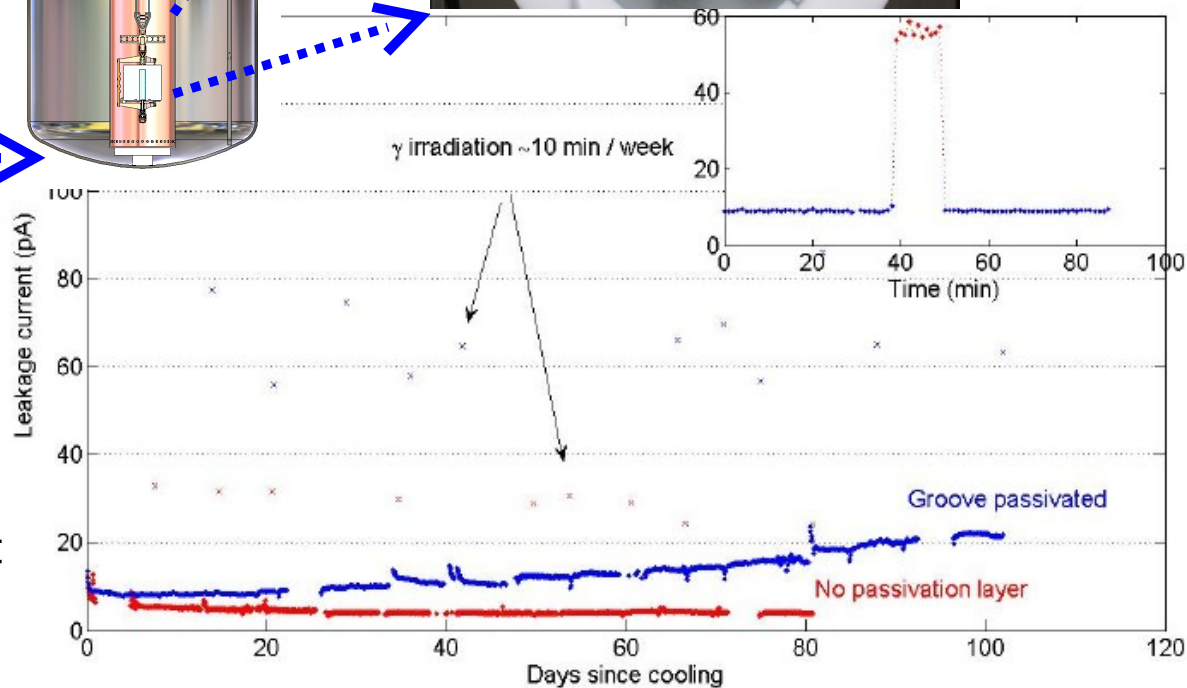
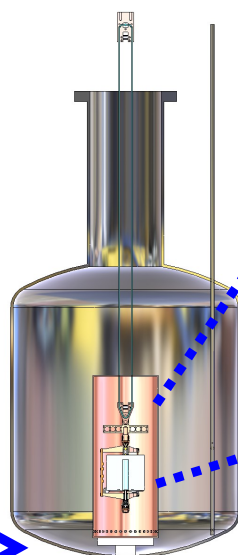
**All detectors reprocessed and tested in liquid Argon
FWHM $\sim 2.5\text{keV}$ (at 1332keV), leakage current (LC) stable**

R&D: long term stability of Ge diodes in LAr

- A well tested procedure for handling detectors defined.
- Observed increase of LC well understood, due to charge trapping above passivation layer (PL)
- Detector without PL inside groove, long term performance stable.



detector test bench



detector leakage current with & without PL

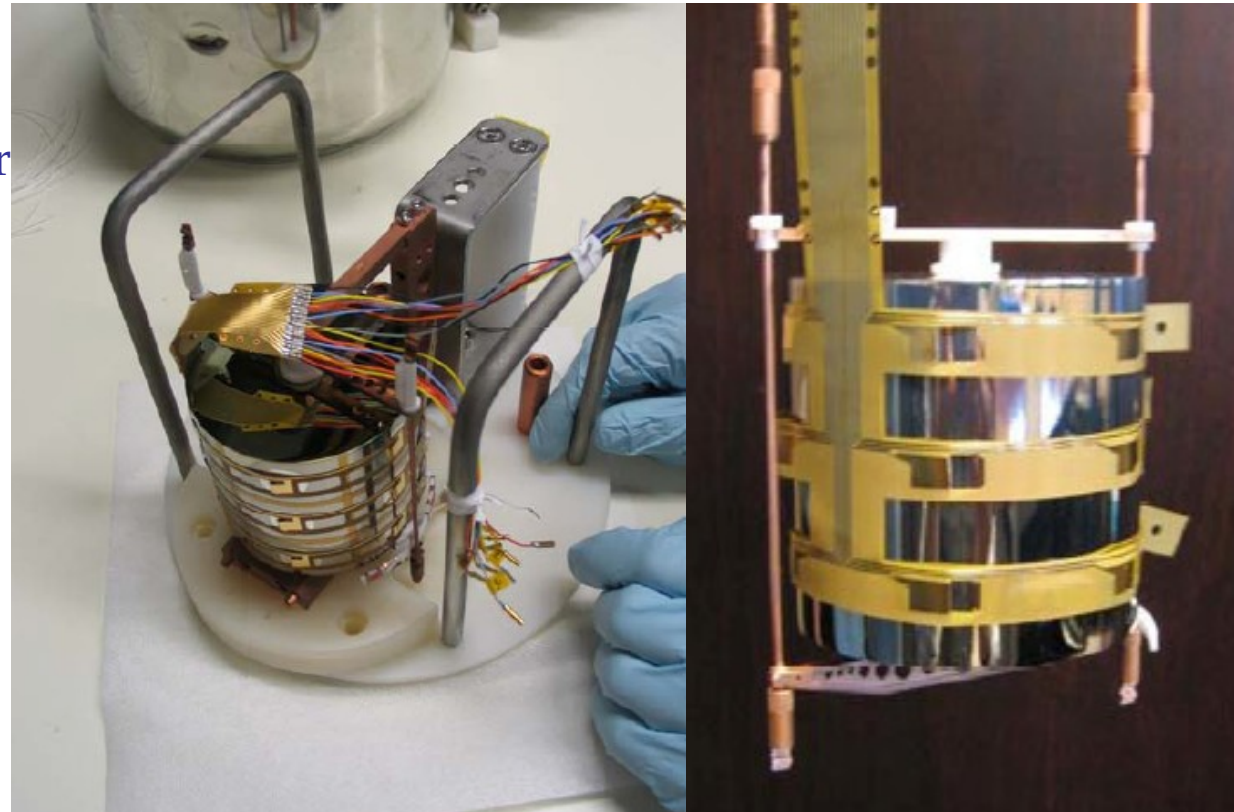
R&D: phase II detectors

- 37.5 kg of enriched Ge (86% Ge-76) have been procured by MPI Munich and are stored underground.
- Natural Ge-dioxid has been reduced to metal and purified to 6N material for Czochralski pulling
- First Ge-nat crystal pulled with dedicated puller at Institut für Kristallzuchtung (IKZ) at Berlin (no company found)

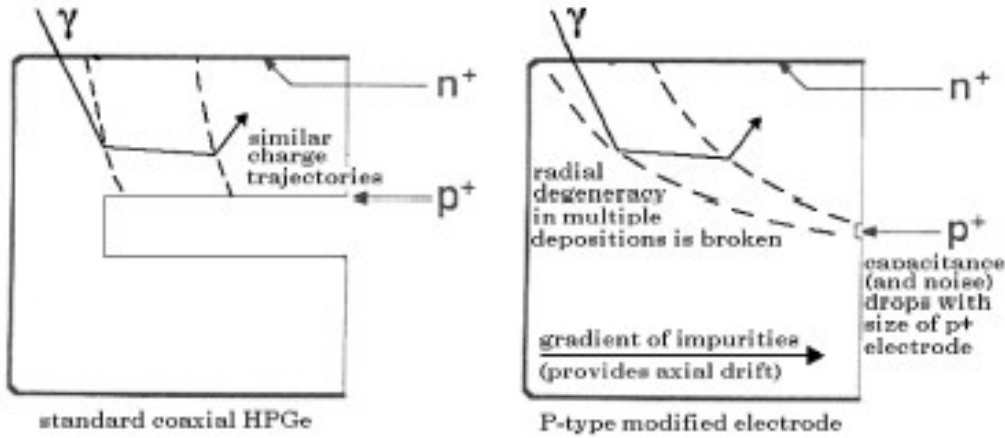


- ◆ 3x6-fold segmented prototype detector works fine: 3keV resolution at 1.3 MeV for both core and segments
- ◆ Novel low mass contacting scheme verified (Abt et al, NIM A577 (2007) 574)
- ◆ Functioning of contacts also verified in LN2, good energy resolution w/o optimization

Interesting alternative:
▶ point contact detector



R&D : pulse shape analysis (PSA)



‘modified electrode detector’

Luke et al. , IEEE TNS 36 (1989)
Barbeau et al., nucl-ex/0701012v1

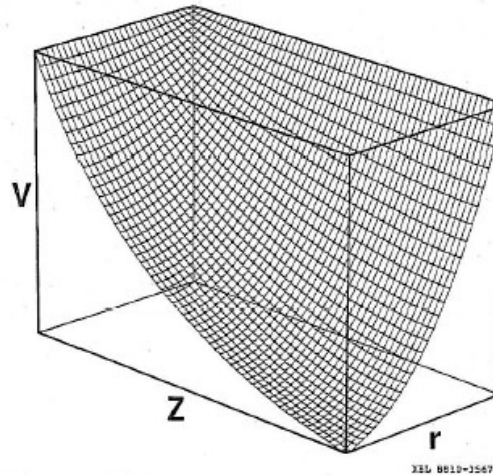


Fig. 4. Calculated potential distribution of the experimental shaped-field detector.

- Non-segmented but powerful PSA
- very interesting candidate if mass production feasible

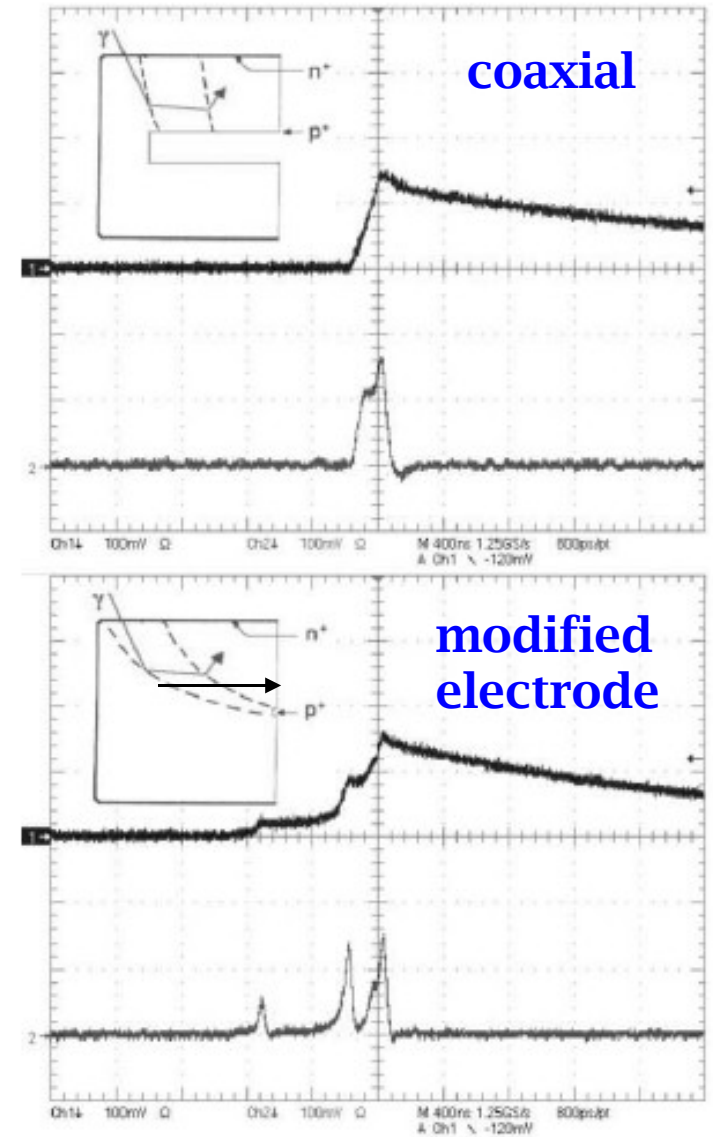
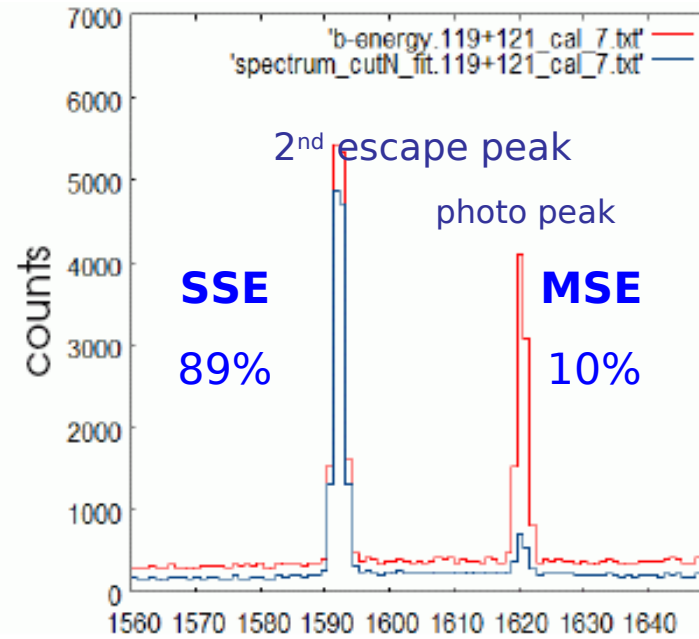
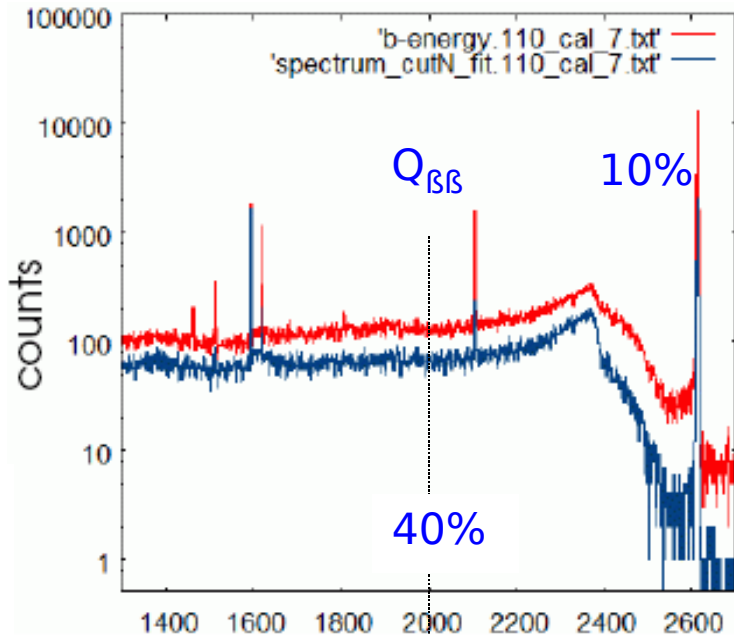


FIG. 10: Effect of electrode geometry on pulse formation for a multiple-site gamma interaction (see text).

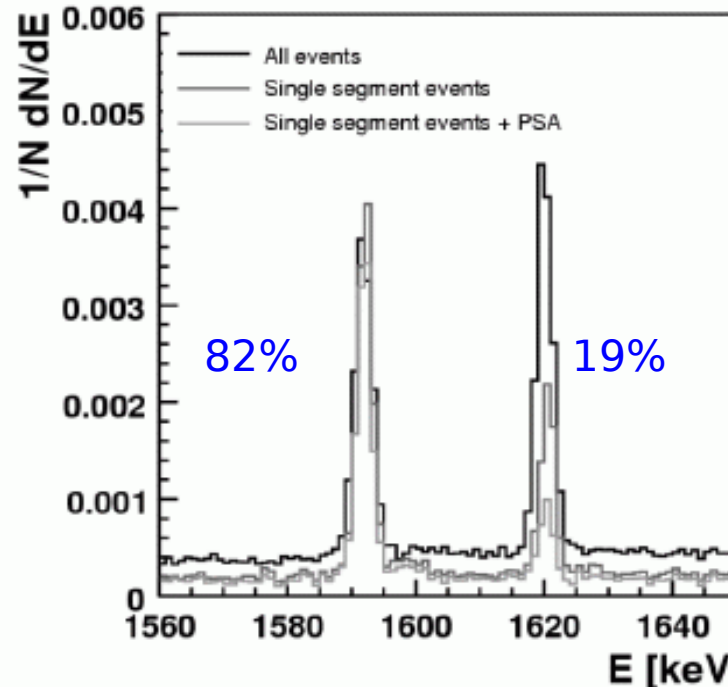
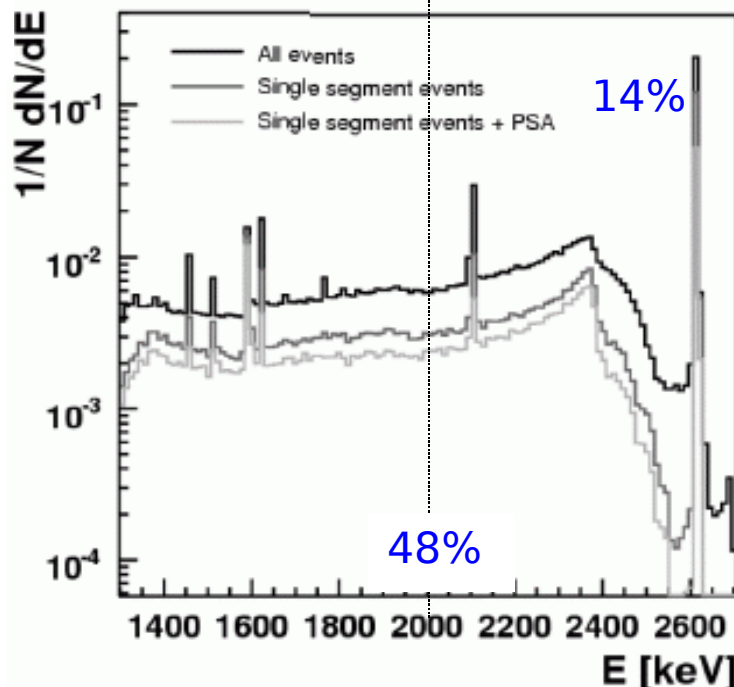
R&D: SSE/MSE discrimination examples Th-228



BEGe point-contact detector (Canberra)

fractions after PSA cut

D..Budjas et al.
arXiv:0812.1735



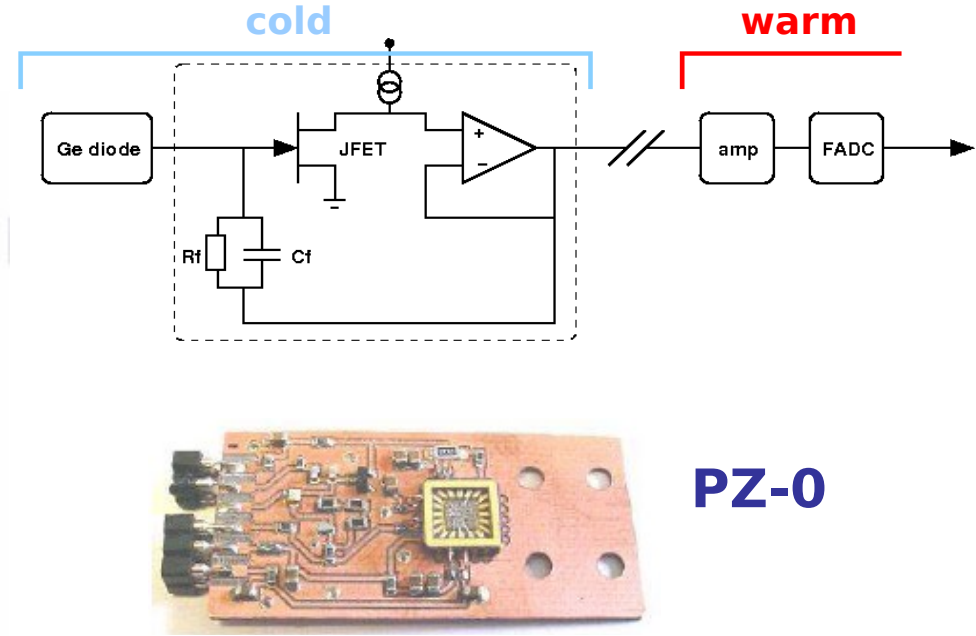
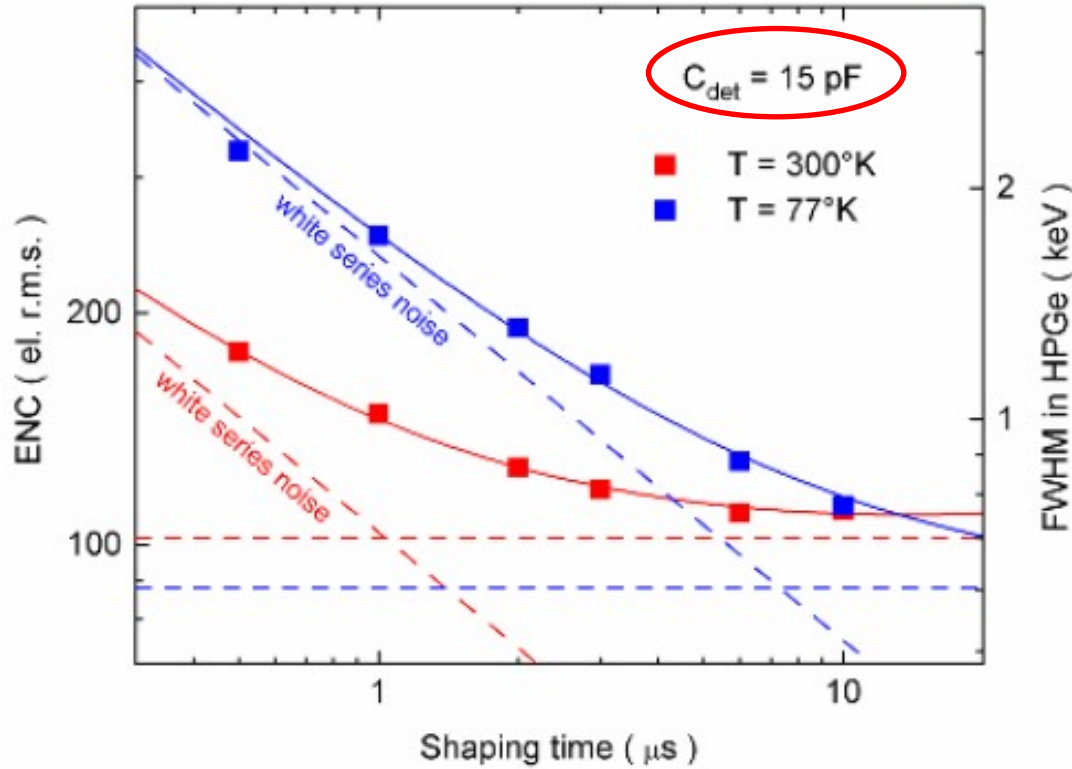
3x6-fold segmented coax detector

fractions after single-segment & PSA cut

Abt et al.
Eur.J.Phys. C52 (2007) 19

R&D: ASIC preamplifier for 77 K

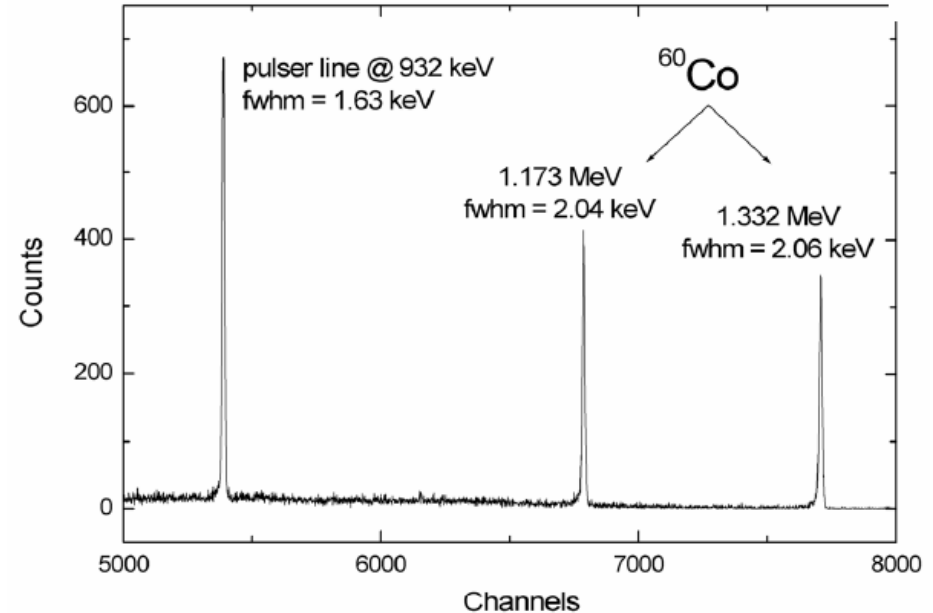
Equivalent noise charge at 77K (300K)



PZ-0

- ◆ built in AMS HV $0.8 \mu\text{m}$ CZX
- ◆ input JFET, R_f & C_f discrete
- ◆ 15 ns rise time with 10m coax cable

measured spectrum at 77K





- ◆ approved in 2005 by LNGS with its location in hall A
- ◆ construction started in LNGS hall A
- ◆ all phase I detectors (8 pcs, ~ 18 kg) refurbished & ready
- ◆ parallel R&D for phase II

➤ 2009: finish installation, do commissioning

➤ goals: phase I: background 0.01 cts/ (kg·keV·y)

▶ scrutinize KKDC result within ~ 1 year after start of background measurement

phase II: background 0.001 cts/ (kg·keV·y)

▶ $T_{1/2} > 1.5 \cdot 10^{26}$ y, $\langle m_\nu \rangle < 0.15$ eV*

* with nucl. m.e. from Rodin et al.

backup slides

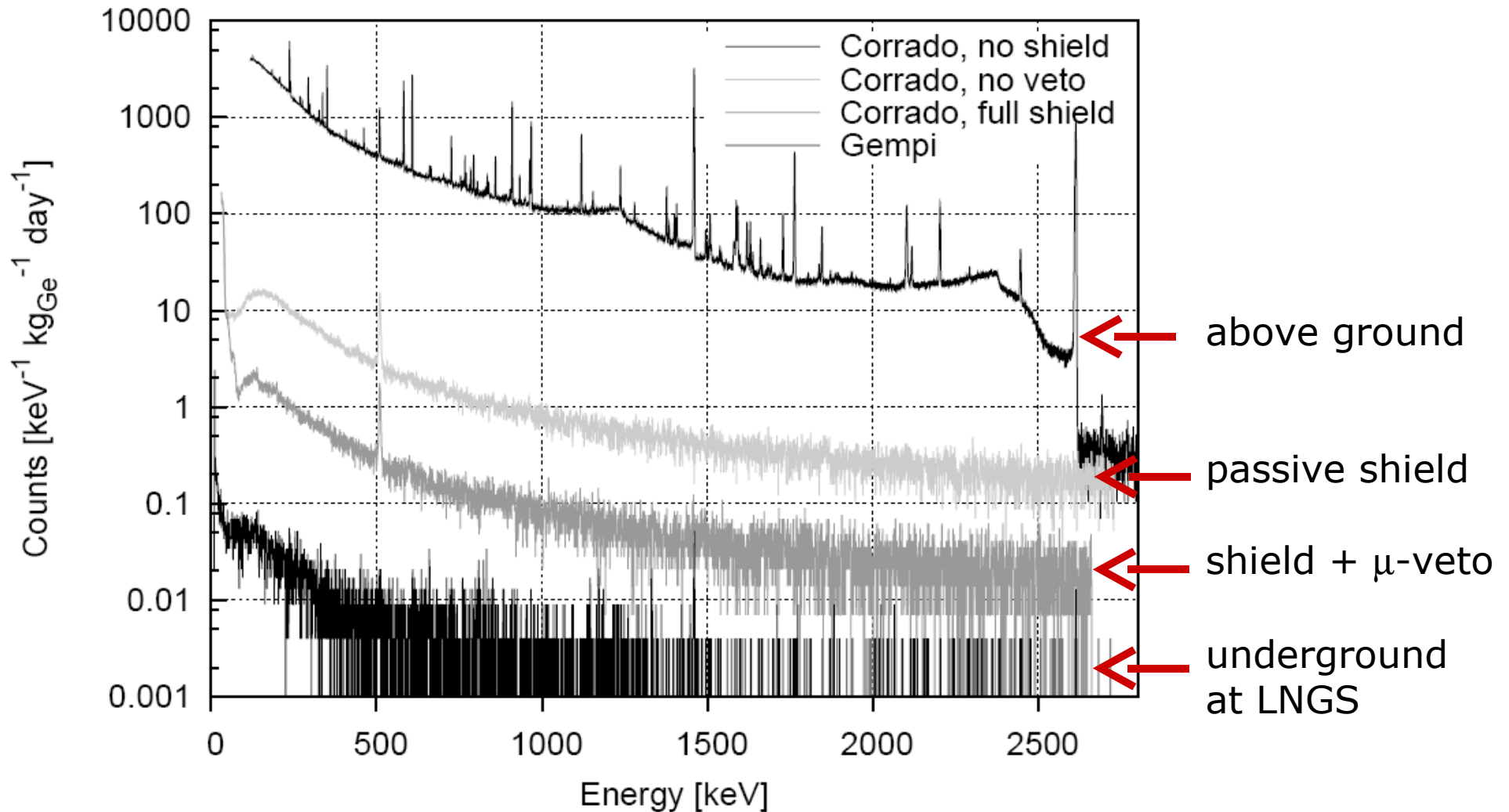
attractiveness of Ge-76

- Ge semiconductor ► source & detector
- intrinsic Ge material ► purest available solid state material
- established enrichment from 7.44% (nat.) to 86% , still affordable at $\sim 50\$/g$
- very good energy resolution, $<0.2\%$ at 2039 keV ► narrow ROI of 4 keV
 - negligible overlap with $2\nu\beta\beta$ background; $\sim(2 \cdot 10^{-3})^6$ for same $T_{1/2}$
- favorable product of phase space factor & nuclear matrix element

last not least: best limits on resp. claimed evidence of $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay
(Cuoricino, however, reporting now very similar limit!)

Exp.	Isotope	mass/enrichment	$Q_{\beta\beta}$ / resolution	BI (cts / kg•yr•keV)
CUORE	Te-130	741 kg / 34%	2528 keV / 0.28%	$\sim 10^{-3}$
EXO	Xe-136	200 kg / 80%	2479 keV / 1.4%	$10^{-2} - 10^{-3}$
GERDA	Ge-76	18-40 kg / 86%	2039 keV / $<0.2\%$	$10^{-2} - 10^{-3}$

Energy spectra of a p-type high purity Ge detector (HPGE)



D. Budjáš, et al. arXiv.0812.0768

Muon and neutron background

Muon (“MC evaluation of muon-induced background in GERDA” NIM A570 (2007) 149–158)

prompt events:

10γ/m²·h, 6neutron/m²·h

80% veto efficiency, 10E-4 cts/(keV·kg·year)

with ideal muon veto < 10E-5 cts/(keV·kg·year)

delayed events from neutron activation:

dominated by Ge77m (T_{1/2}: 53seconds, Q 2861keV)

dedicated coincidence cuts below 10E-4

Neutron (negligible)

from LNGS rock, 3.8 10E-6 /cm²·s

negligible after 3 meter of water, negligible through neck.

2.2MeV photon from neutron absorption negligible,

activated Ar41 and C15 negligible, will be evaluated.

from U238 spontaneous fission and (alpha,n) reaction in cryotank

neutron production estimated by “SOURCE 4A”,

flux 4.7 10E-10 /cm³·s, 1860 neutron/ton·year

at RoI 7 10E-6 cts/(keV·kg·year)

delayed signal Ar41, Ge71, Ge75, Ge77, Ge77m,

will be evaluated

Purification at PPM Pure Metals

Underground storage of depGeO_2 in **Langelsheim** municipal mining museum

a) Reduction procedure

$\text{depGeO}_2 \Rightarrow \text{depGe}$

Technical grade (99,8%)

No isotope dilution effect was detected

Yield = 98,5%

b) Three steps zone refinement

$\text{depGe} \Rightarrow \text{depGe}$

99,8% \Rightarrow 6N ($\rho \geq 50 \text{ Ohm*cm}$)

$10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3} \Rightarrow 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Yield = 91%

Unrecoverable loss is 0.4%.

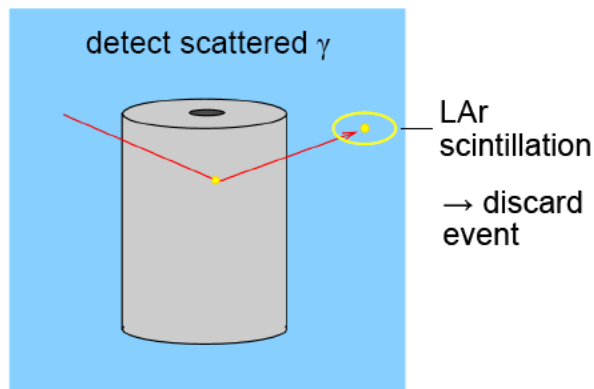
Total yield of 6N material was 88%

Total exposure of the material at sea level $< 2-3$ days/purification

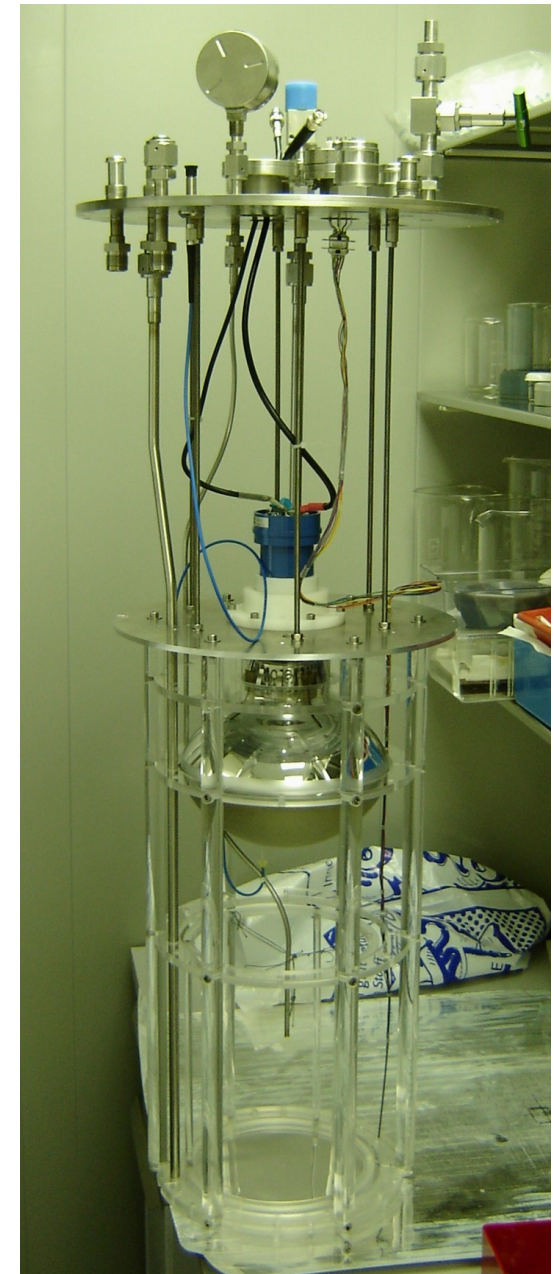
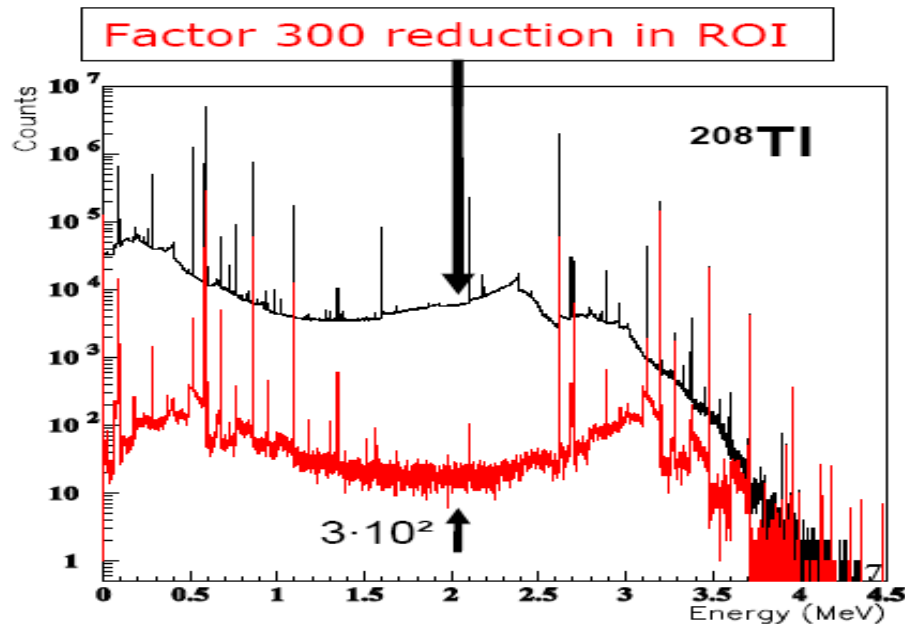
Material characterization

- Resistivity measurements at RT, Ohm*cm
- Hall effect measurements at 77 K:
 - $|N_D - N_A| \sim 10^{11} \div 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (detector grade $\sim 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$)
 - Mobility at RT and 77K
- PTIS (Photo Thermal Ionization Spectroscopy) measurements
 - Identification of donors and acceptors
- Optical measurements:
 - Dislocation density ($\sim 10^2 - 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-2}$)
- Photoluminescence measurement (Dresden):
 - Identification of donors and acceptors (As and P, no Al and B)

Liquid Argon scintillation



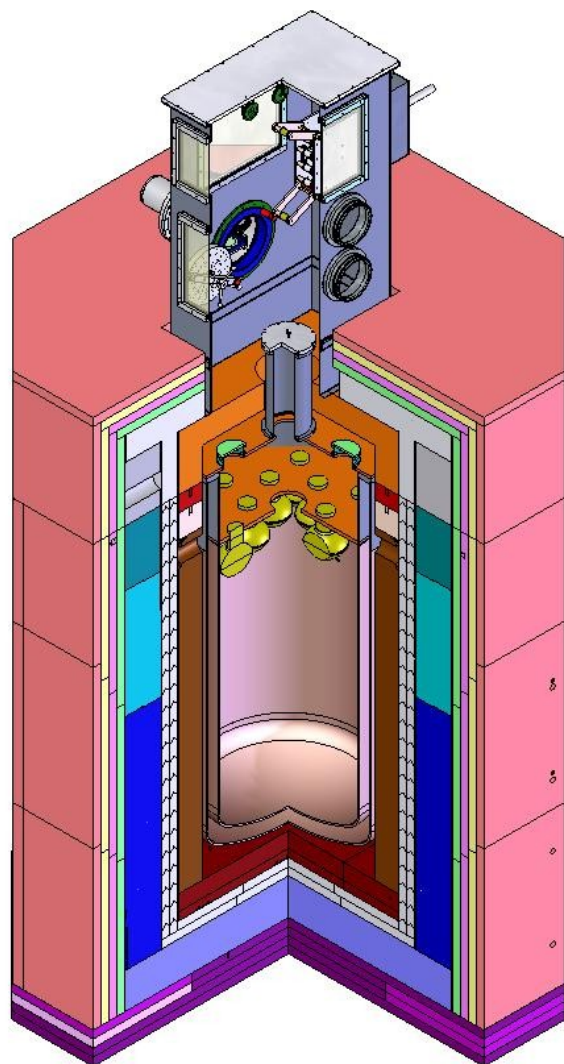
MC simulation: Background suppression for contaminations located in detector support:



Test facility MiniLArGe at MPIK

double beta decay

Low background test stand LArGe (Heidelberg, Gran Sasso)



Cryostat:

Inner diameter: 90 cm
Volume: 1000 liter
(under construction)

PMT: 9 x 8" ETL9357
(delivered)

Shield:

Cu	15 cm
Pb	10 cm
Steel	23 cm
PE	20 cm

(in place)

Lock: Construction
completed

**Can house up to 3
Phase 1 strings
(9 Ge detectors)**

