



European Commission

Characterization of BEGe detectors in the HADES underground laboratory



Development of a test facility for the fast screening of BEGe detectors assuring minimal exposure to cosmic radiation

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Broad Energy Germanium detectors (BEGe)

BEGe detectors are p-type HPGe's with a n⁺ contact covering the whole outer surface and a small p⁺ contact located on the bottom. Main properties:

- enhanced **Pulse Shape Discrimination** properties, which can be exploited for **background reduction** purposes [1].
- excellent energy resolution** (~0.1%).

The GERDA BEGe's are being produced from 35 kg of enriched germanium by **Canberra**:

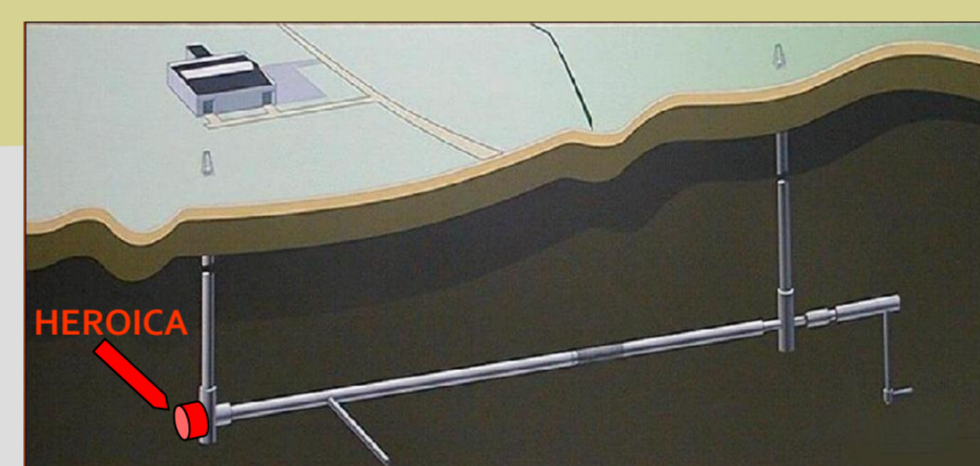
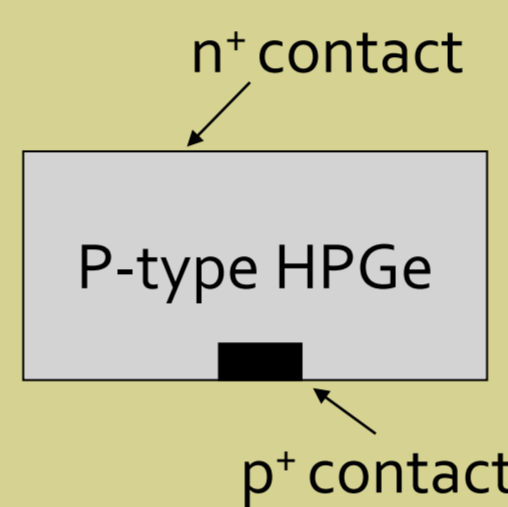
- crystal pulling in Canberra **Oak Ridge** (USA)
- diode production in Canberra **Olen** (Belgium)

A **complete characterization** of the BEGe's is carried out in the **HADES** underground laboratory prior to their installation in the GERDA experimental set-up at Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso (LNGS), Assergi (Italy).

HADES

Located **223 m** underground (~500 m w.e.) in a Boom Clay layer [3].

Muon flux reduced by ~10⁴.
In Mol at ~30 km from Olen.



HEROICA

Hades Experimental Research Of Intrinsic Crystal Appliances

Dedicated area of ~14 m²

GERDA

The **GERDA** experiment is searching for the $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay of ⁷⁶Ge ($Q_{\beta\beta} = 2039$ keV) using enriched (86%) High Purity Germanium detectors (**HPGe**) [2].

- phase I**: currently running at Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso (LNGS), located at a depth of ~3800 m w.e. using co-axial HPGe's.
- phase II**: Broad Energy Germanium (**BEGe**) detectors will be used for additional active background reduction from Pulse Shape Discrimination properties.

Goal of phase II:

- background index reduced to 10⁻³ cts/keV·kg·yr**
- Majorana m_ν range ~100 meV

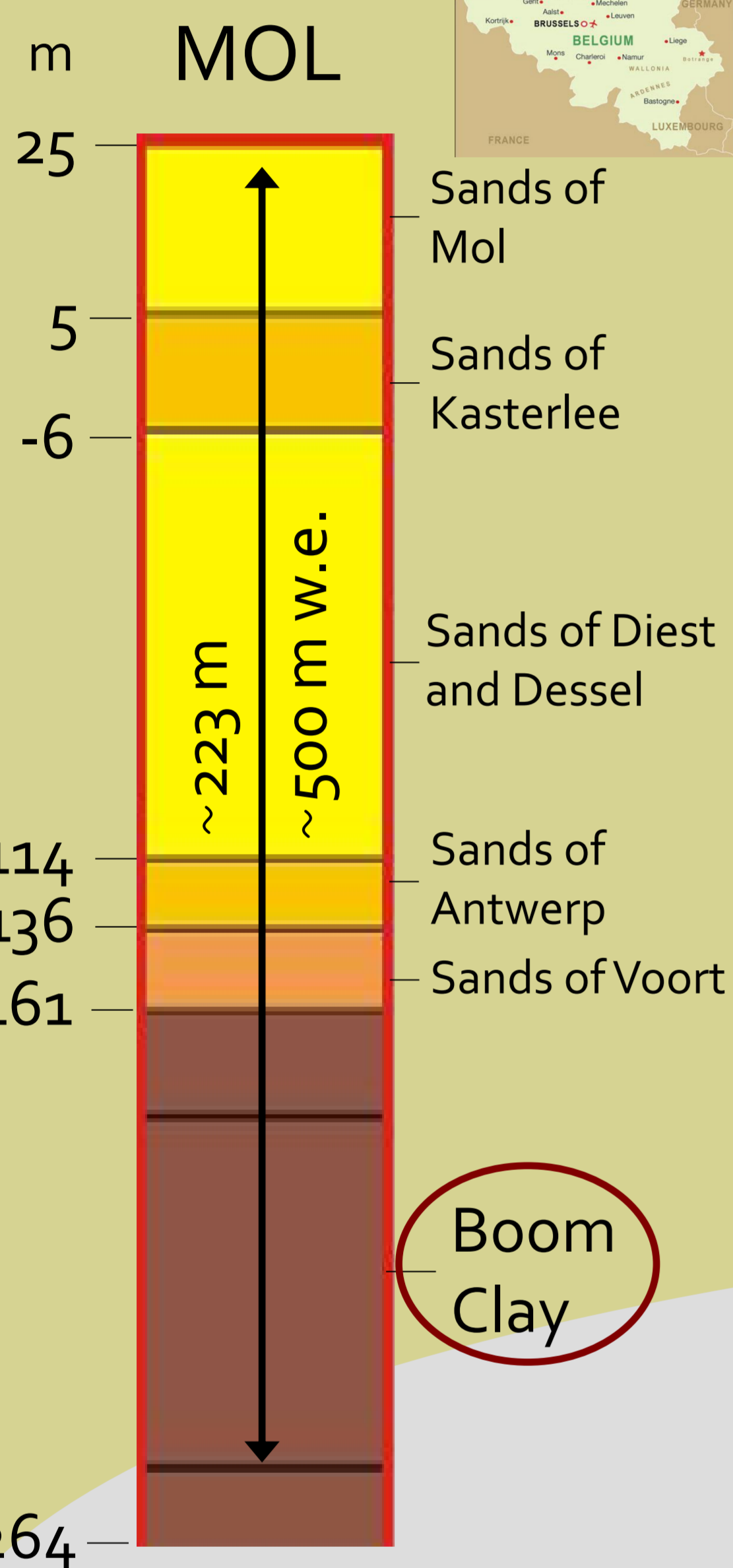
Radiopurity

Strategy to **minimize exposure to cosmic radiation**:

1. Diodes always **stored in underground locations** in the vicinity of the plants during production and characterization phases.



2. **Transport** from USA to Belgium by sea in a **container equipped with shielding layers of steel and water.**



Boom Clay

The test protocol

-Energy resolution and high voltage scan up to the operational value (≤4kV) with ⁶⁰Co.

-Average top surface dead layer determination using ²⁴¹Am and ¹³³Ba:

$$r_{Am241} = \frac{\epsilon_{59.5keV}}{\epsilon_{99keV} + \epsilon_{103keV}}$$

$$r_{Ba133} = \frac{\epsilon_{81keV}}{\epsilon_{356keV}}$$

Comparison with Monte Carlo simulated ratio

ϵ = Experimental count rate under peak

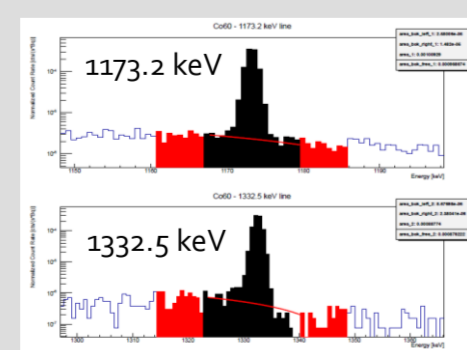
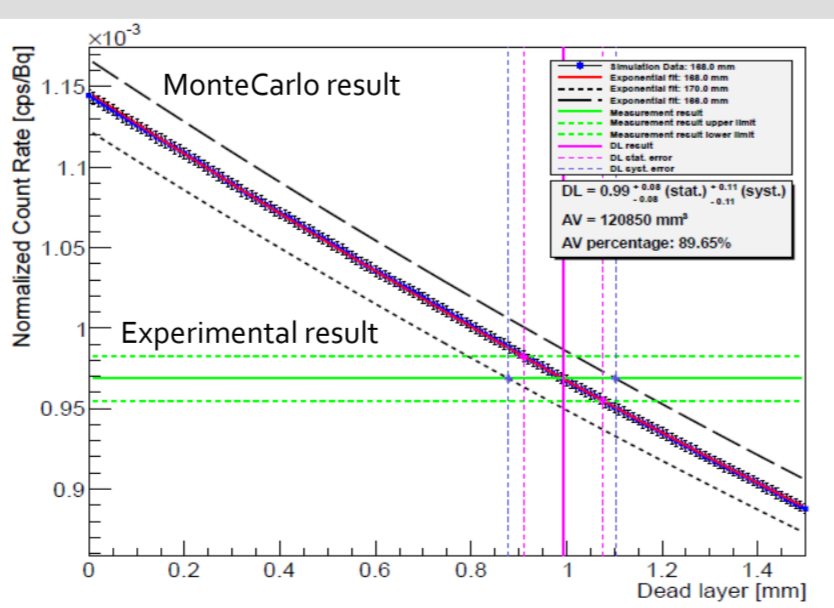
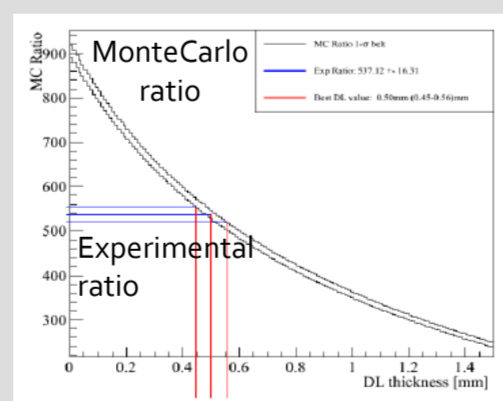
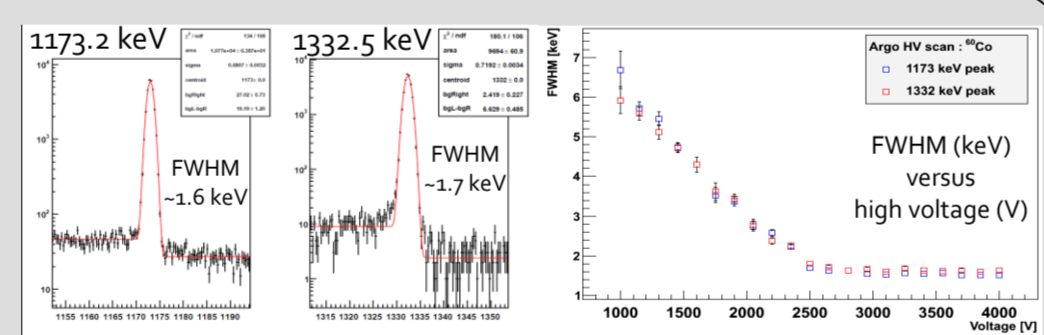
-Active volume determination using ⁶⁰Co: count rate under the peaks @ 1173.2 keV and 1332.5 keV is compared to the simulated one.

-Pulse Shape Discrimination performance [1].

References:

- [1] D. Budjáš, et al., JNIST 4 (2009) P10007.
- [2] I. Abt, et al., Proposal to the LNGS (2004), <http://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/gerda/proposal.pdf> and <http://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/gerda/home.html>.
- [3] E. Andreotti, et al., Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Current Problems in Nuclear Physics and Atomic Energy, Kiev, 2011, P601.

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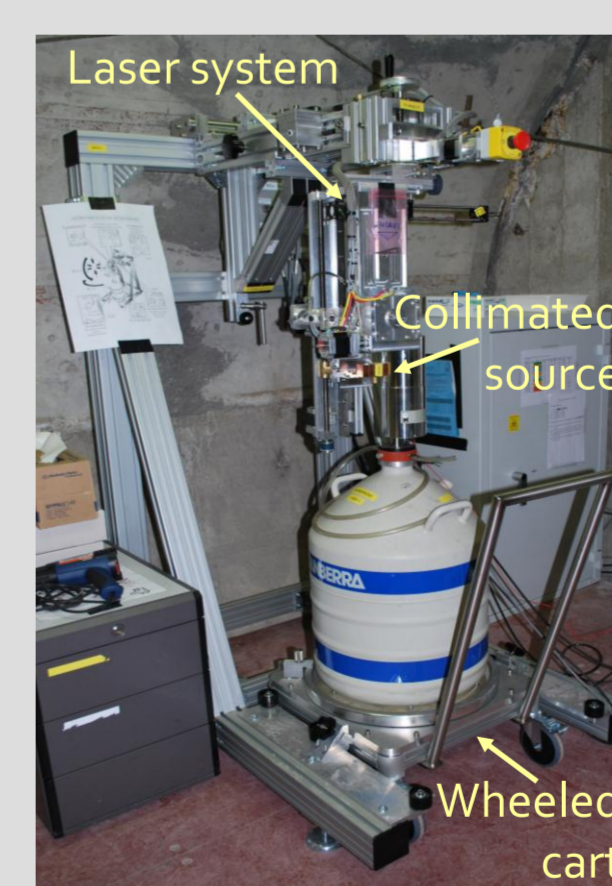


Test stand 1

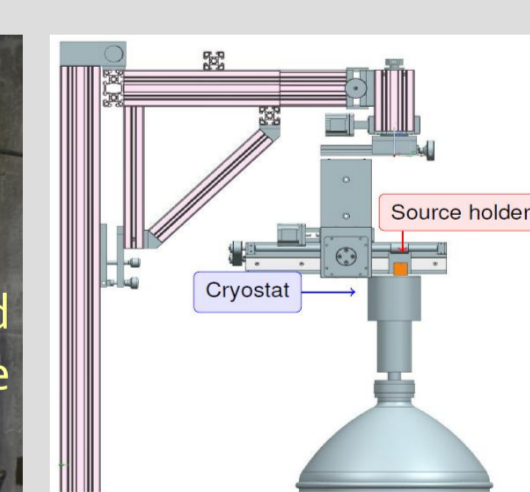


Automated data acquisition systems using PYTHON scripts. Data analysis: -ROOT CERN package based scripts -Geant4 Monte Carlo simulations

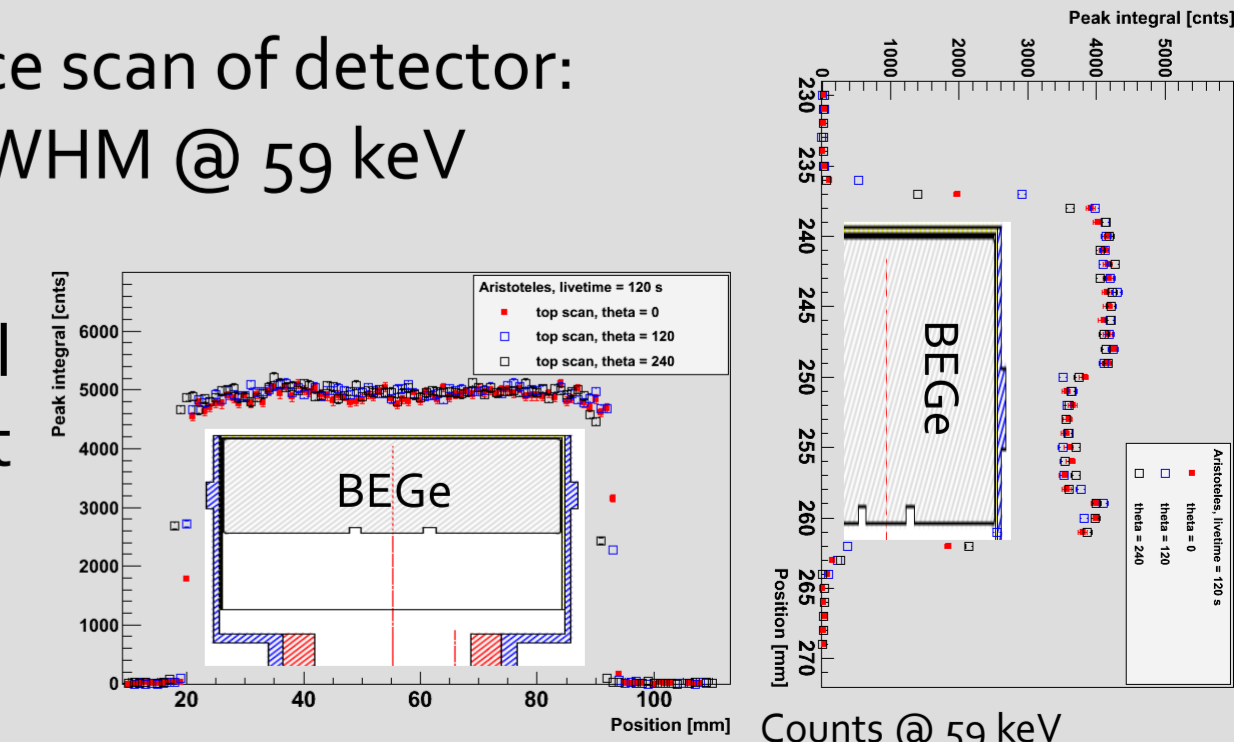
Test stand 2



Automated surface scan of detector: -count rate and FWHM @ 59 keV -precision ~ 2 mm Top and lateral scan at 3 different rotation angles.



Movable, motor controlled arm, remotely operated. **Laser system for the alignment.**



Charge collection efficiency using a **collimated ²⁴¹Am source** of 5 MBq to study **dead layer uniformity.**

