



# Search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay with GERDA Phase II

B. Majorovits (MPI für Physik) for the  collaboration

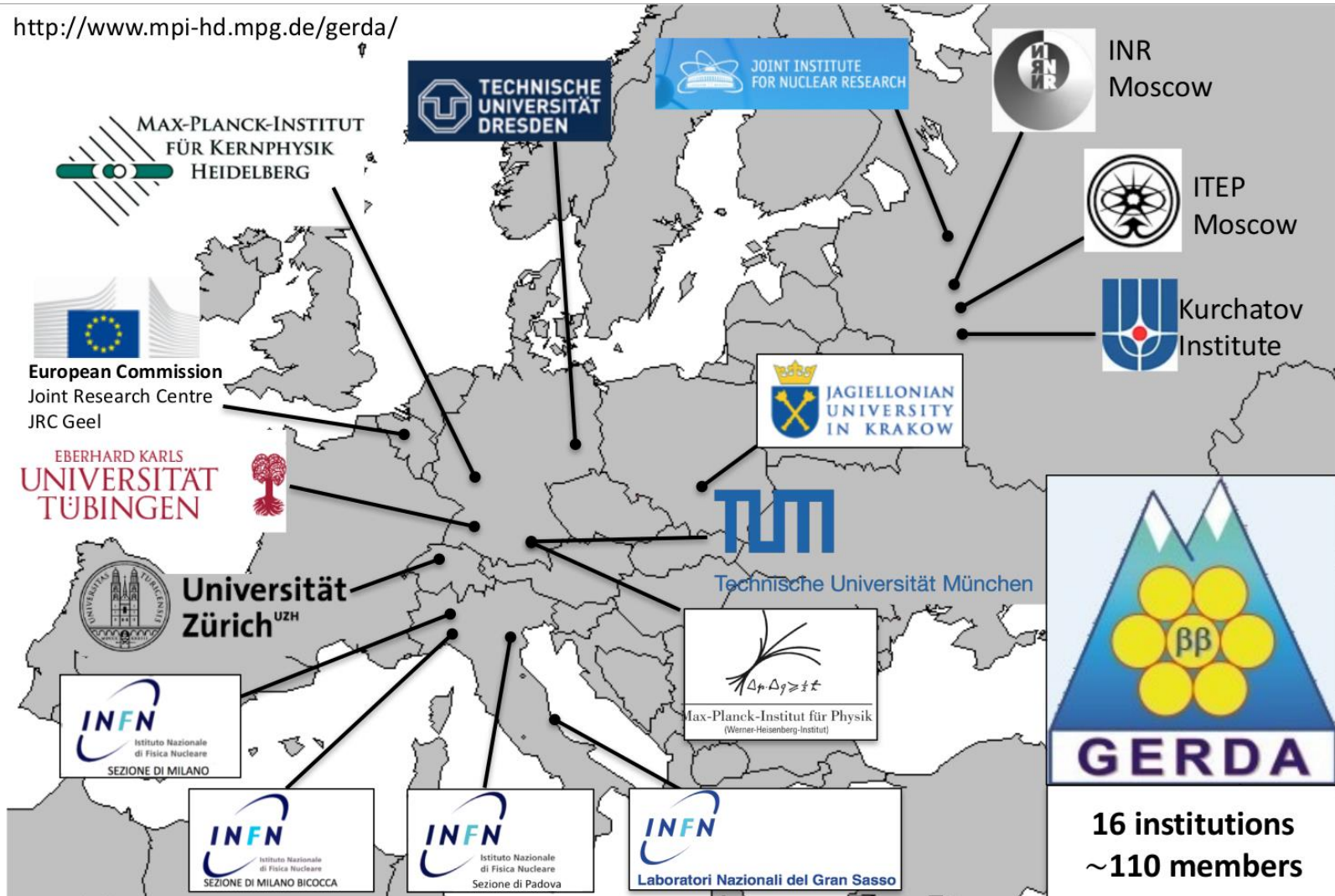
## OUTLINE:

- GERDA
- Phase I background results
- Phase II data taking
- Phase II background \wo cuts
- LAr veto and PSD cuts
- $0\nu\beta\beta$  result
- Phase II background after cuts

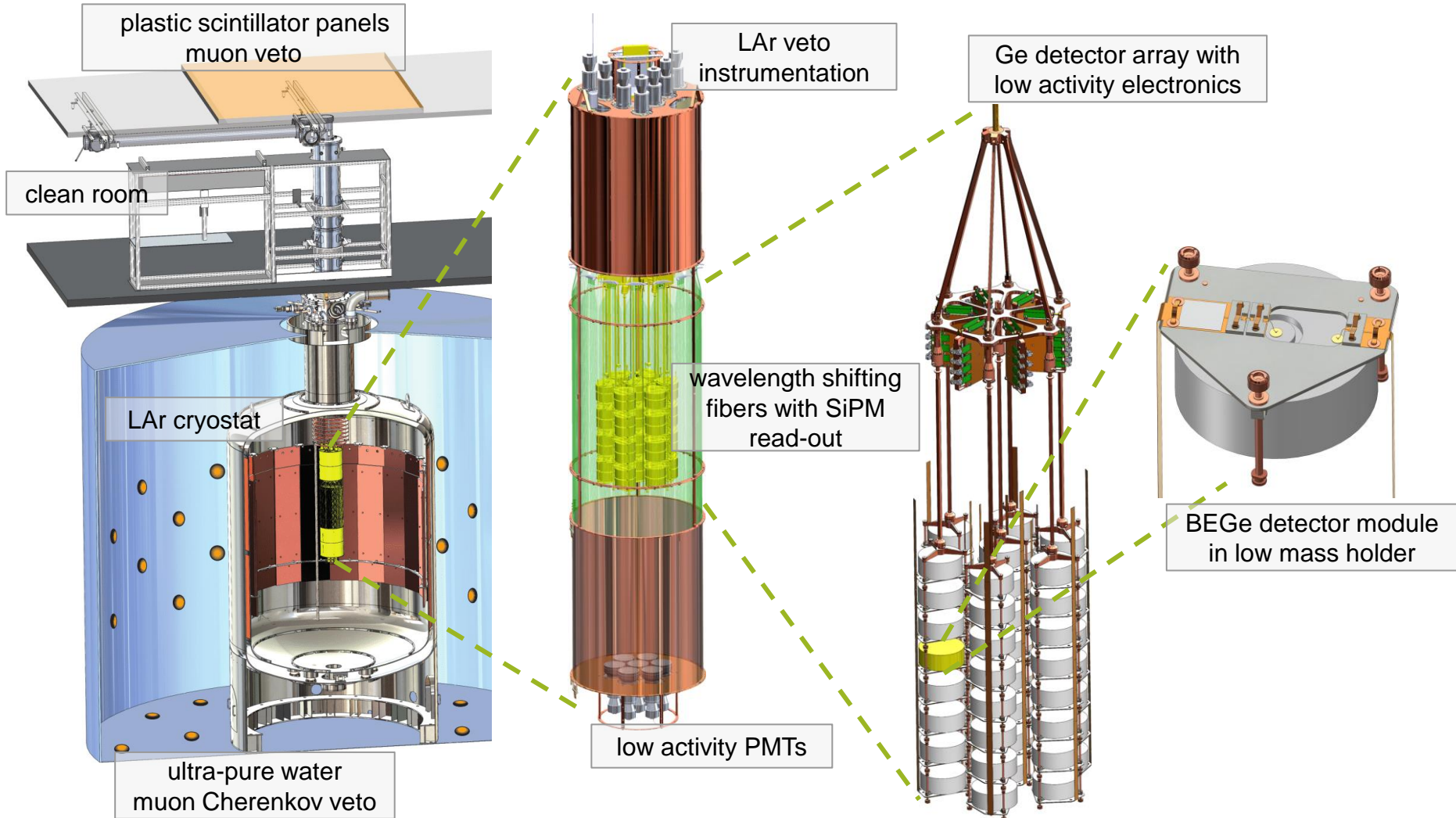


# The GERDA Collaboration

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

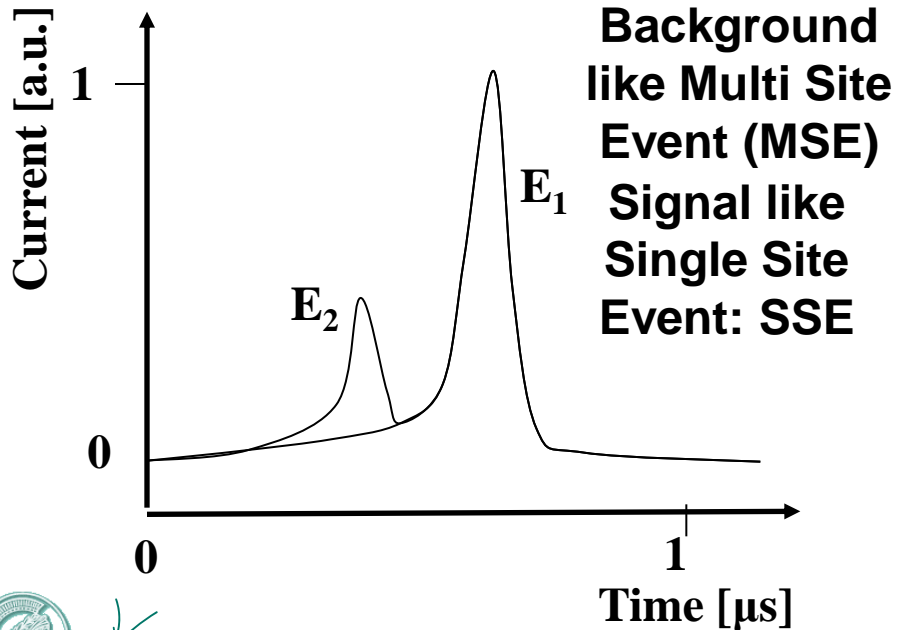


# GERDA Phase II: PSD and Lar veto

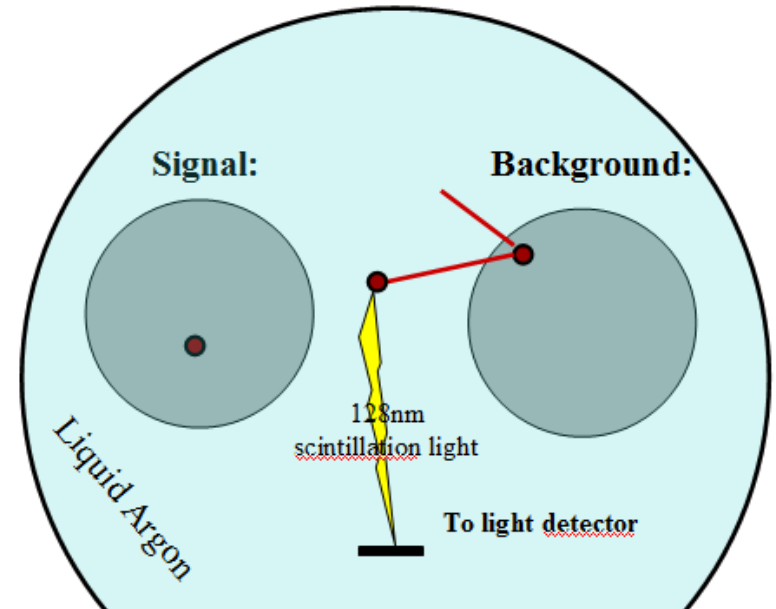


# GERDA Phase II: PSD and LAr veto

**Additional 20kg BEGe detectors with point like contact:**



**Use LAr veto:**





# GERDA Phase I: Results on Backgrounds

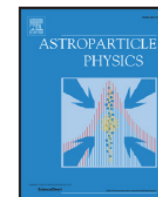
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journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/astropartphys](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/astropartphys)



Limits on uranium and thorium bulk content in GERDA Phase I detectors



Analysis by searching for consecutive decays in  $^{238}\text{U}/^{235}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}$  decay chains

**90% C.I. upper limits on the concentration of  $^{226}\text{Ra}$ ,  $^{227}\text{Ac}$  and  $^{228}\text{Th}$  bulk contamination in Gerda Phase I detectors**

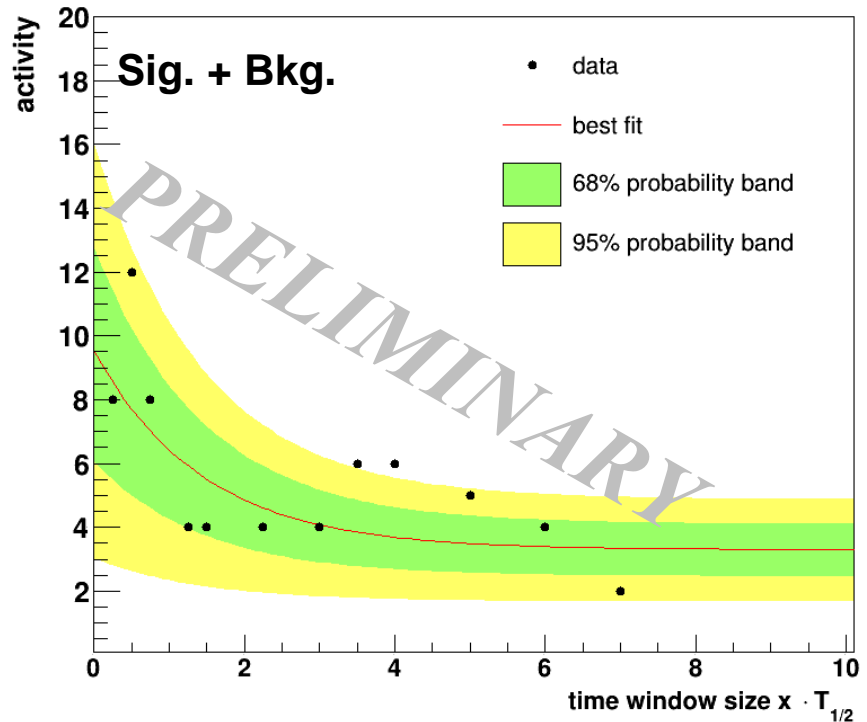
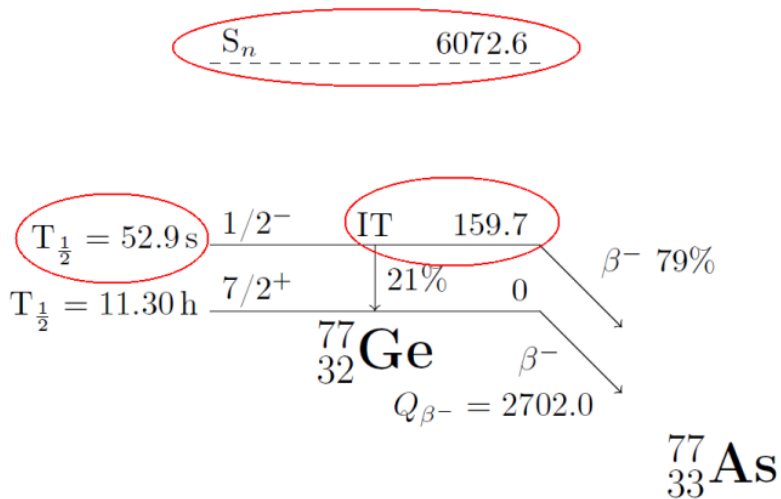
	Limits on contamination [g/g]	activity [nBq/kg]
$^{226}\text{Ra}$	$8.6 \cdot 10^{-23}$	3.1
$^{227}\text{Ac}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-24}$	3.0
$^{228}\text{Th}$	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-25}$	3.1

→ Bulk HPGe is clean enough for ton scale experiment !



# GERDA Phase I: Results on Backgrounds

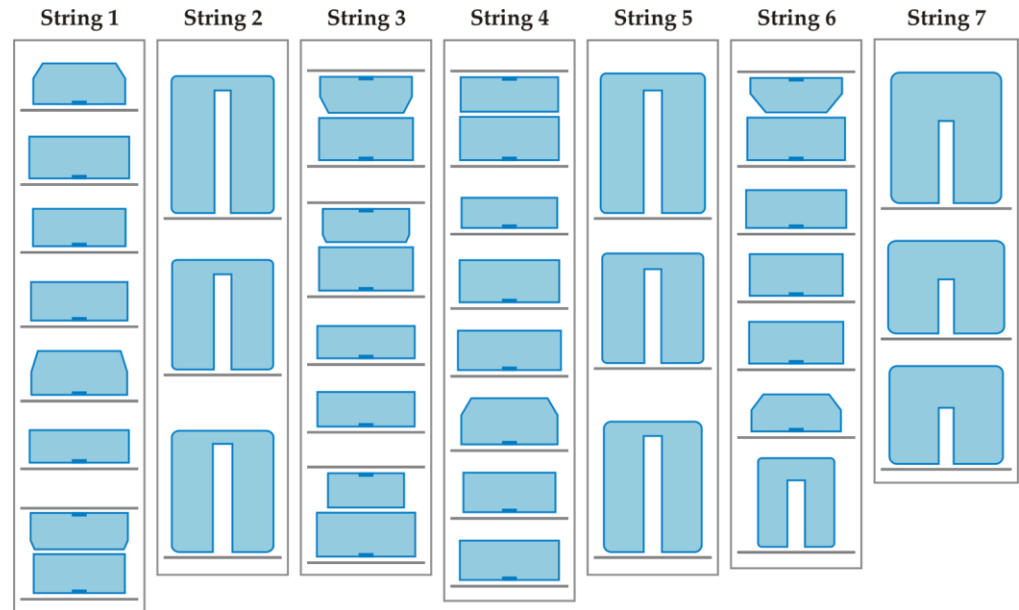
**Search for muon induced neutrons:  
Signature: neutron capture on  $^{76}\text{Ge}$  followed by  
decay of meta-stable state  $^{77\text{m}}\text{Ge}$  ( $T_{1/2}=52.3\text{s}$ )**



**Signal plus background model fits data well  
Need to understand efficiencies**

**→ Estimation of  $\mu$ -induced Bkg. for ton scale experiment**

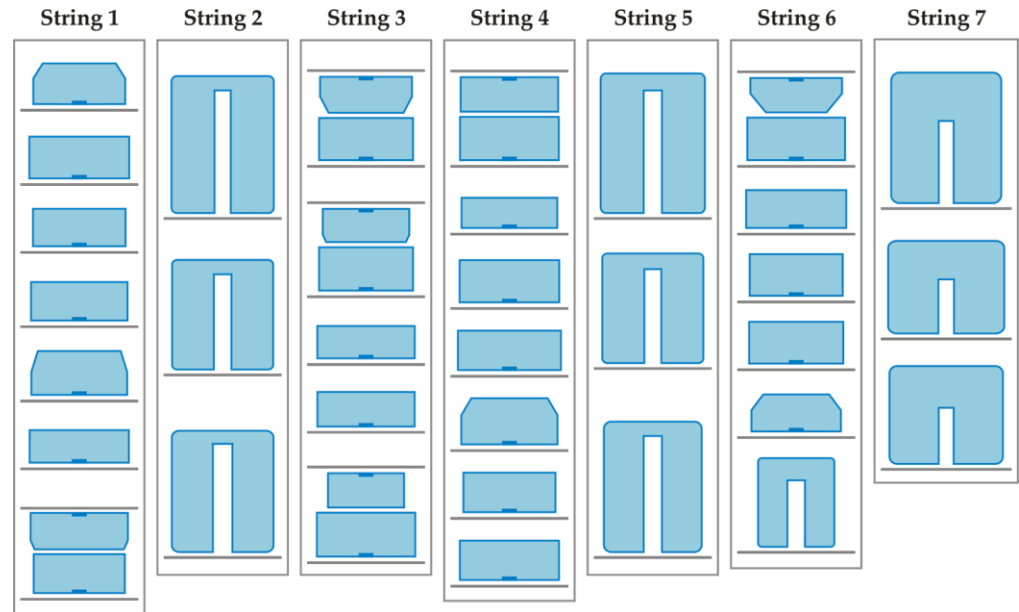
## GERDA Phase II: Detector array



**7 strings with 40 detectors in total**

- **7 enriched semi-coax (15.8 kg)**
- **30 enriched thick window BEGe (20 kg)**
- **3 natural semi-coax (7.6 kg)**

# GERDA Phase II: Detector array

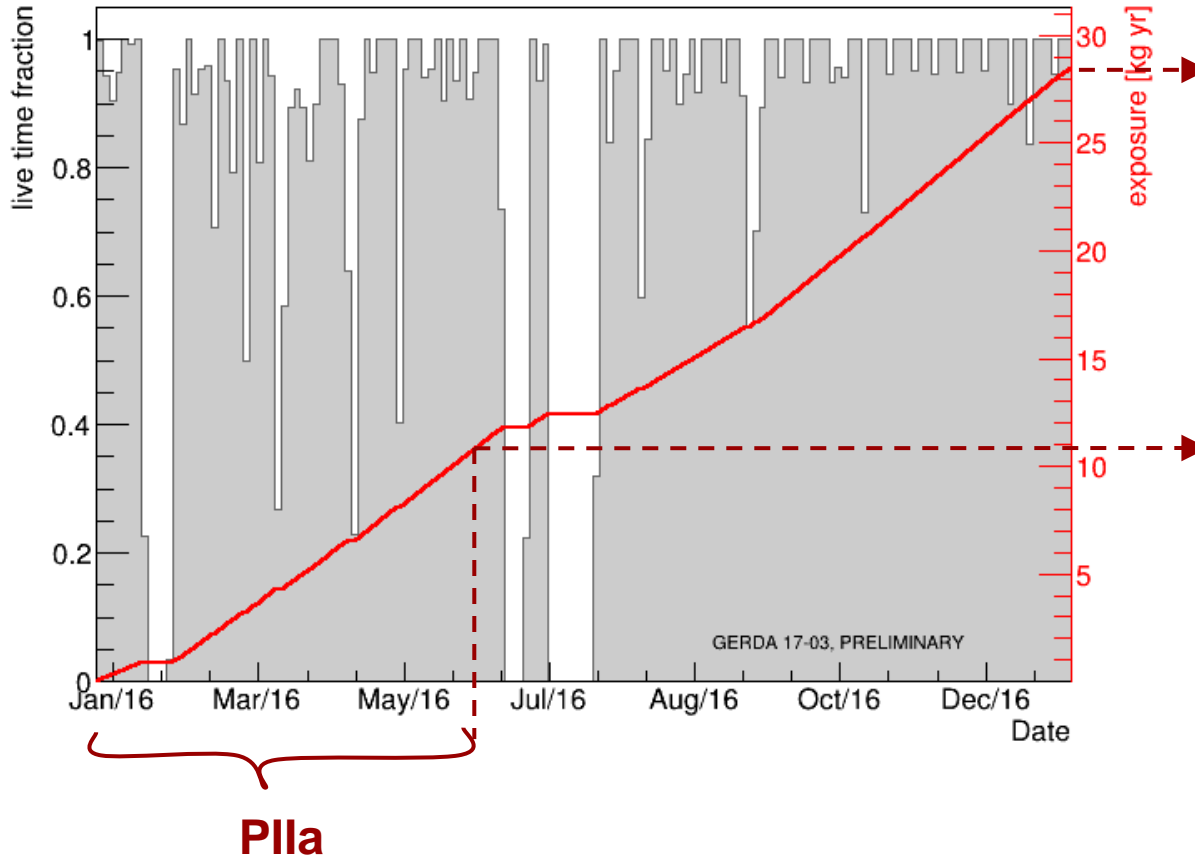


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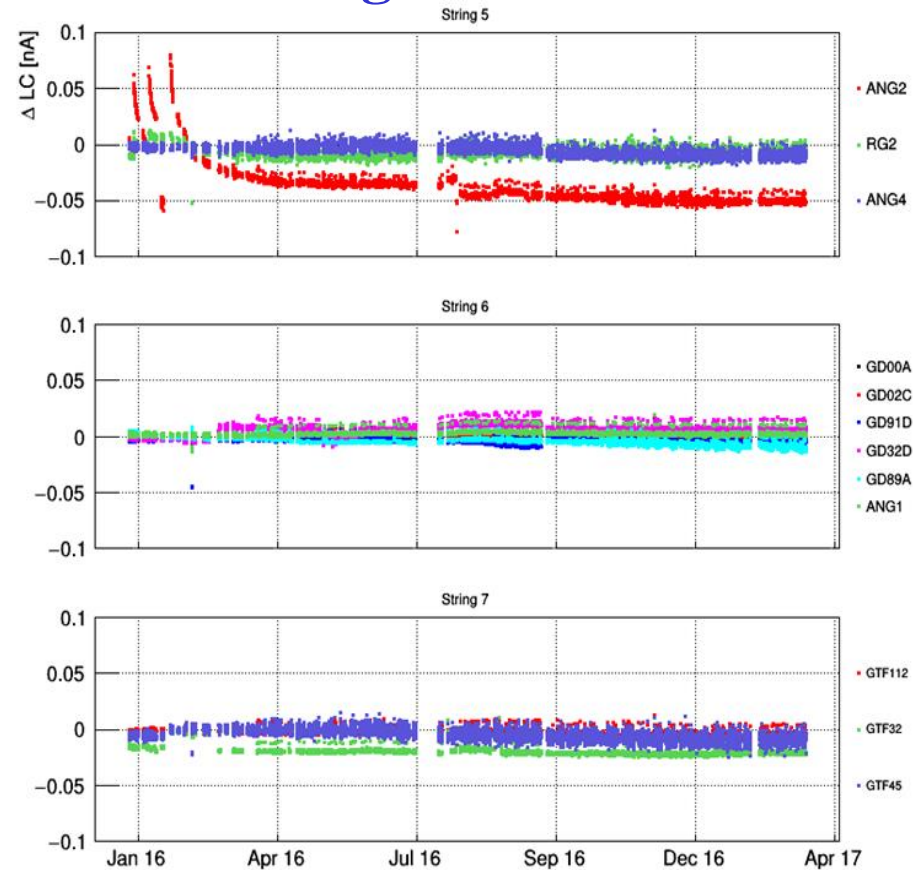
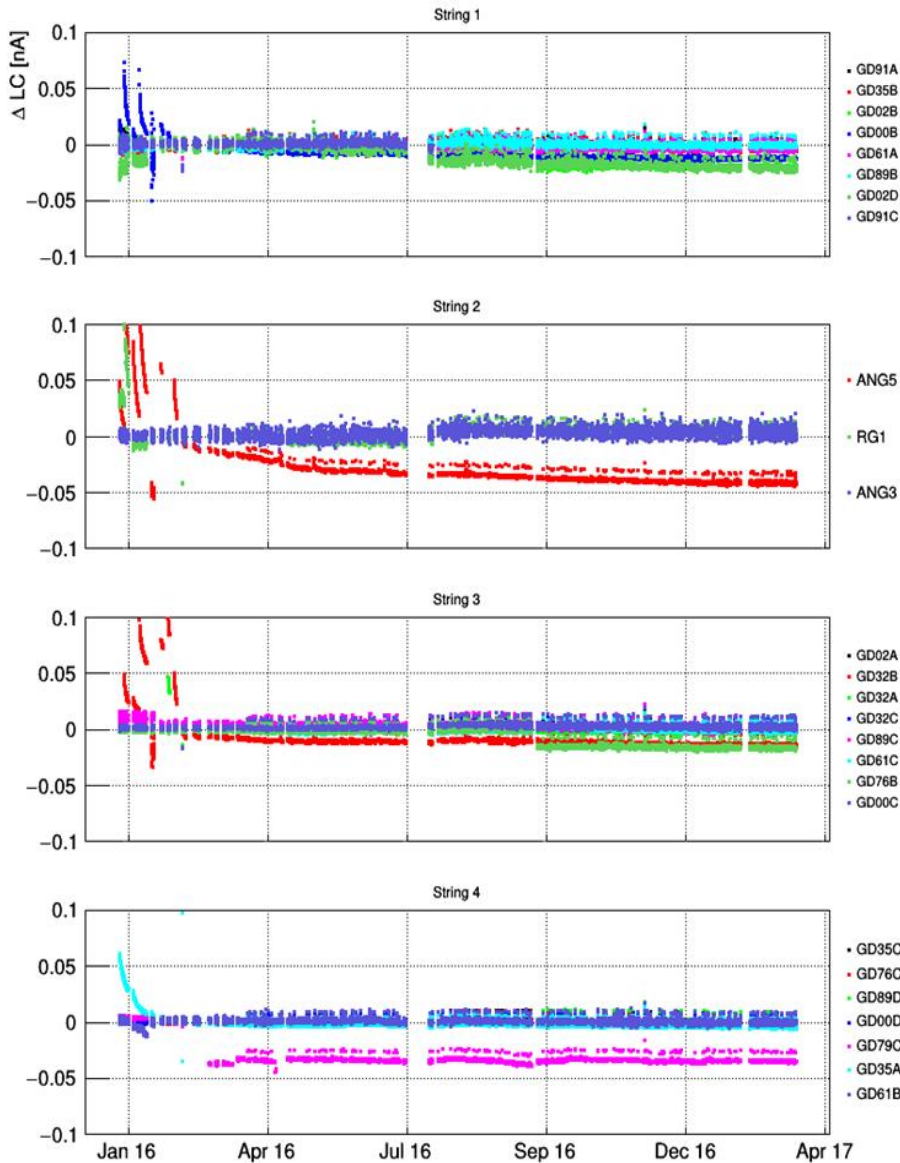
# GERDA Phase II: Data taking



**March 2017**  
**28.5 kg yr**  
 **$Q_{\beta\beta} \pm 25$  keV**  
**blinded**

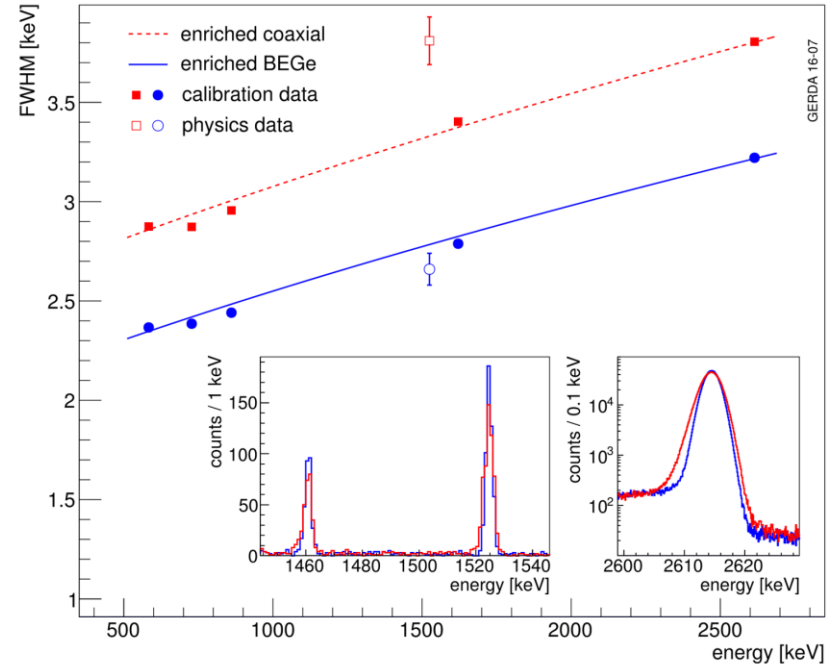
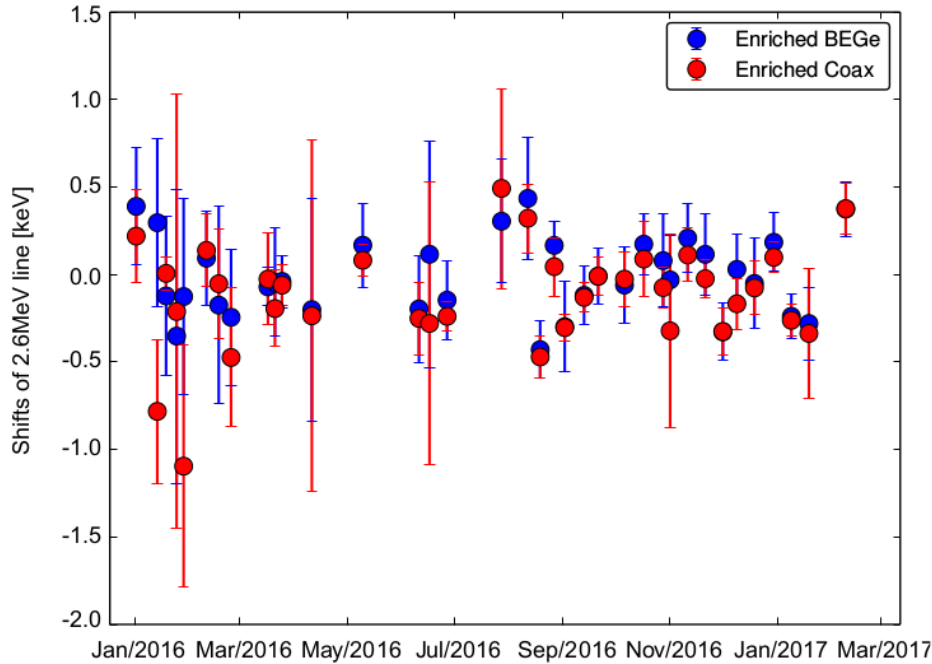
**June 2016**  
**10.8 kg yr**  
**first unblinding**  
*Nature* **554** (2017) 47

# GERDA Phase II: Data taking



**Leakage current reduced since start of Phase II  
stable for all Ge detectors**

# GERDA Phase II: Data taking

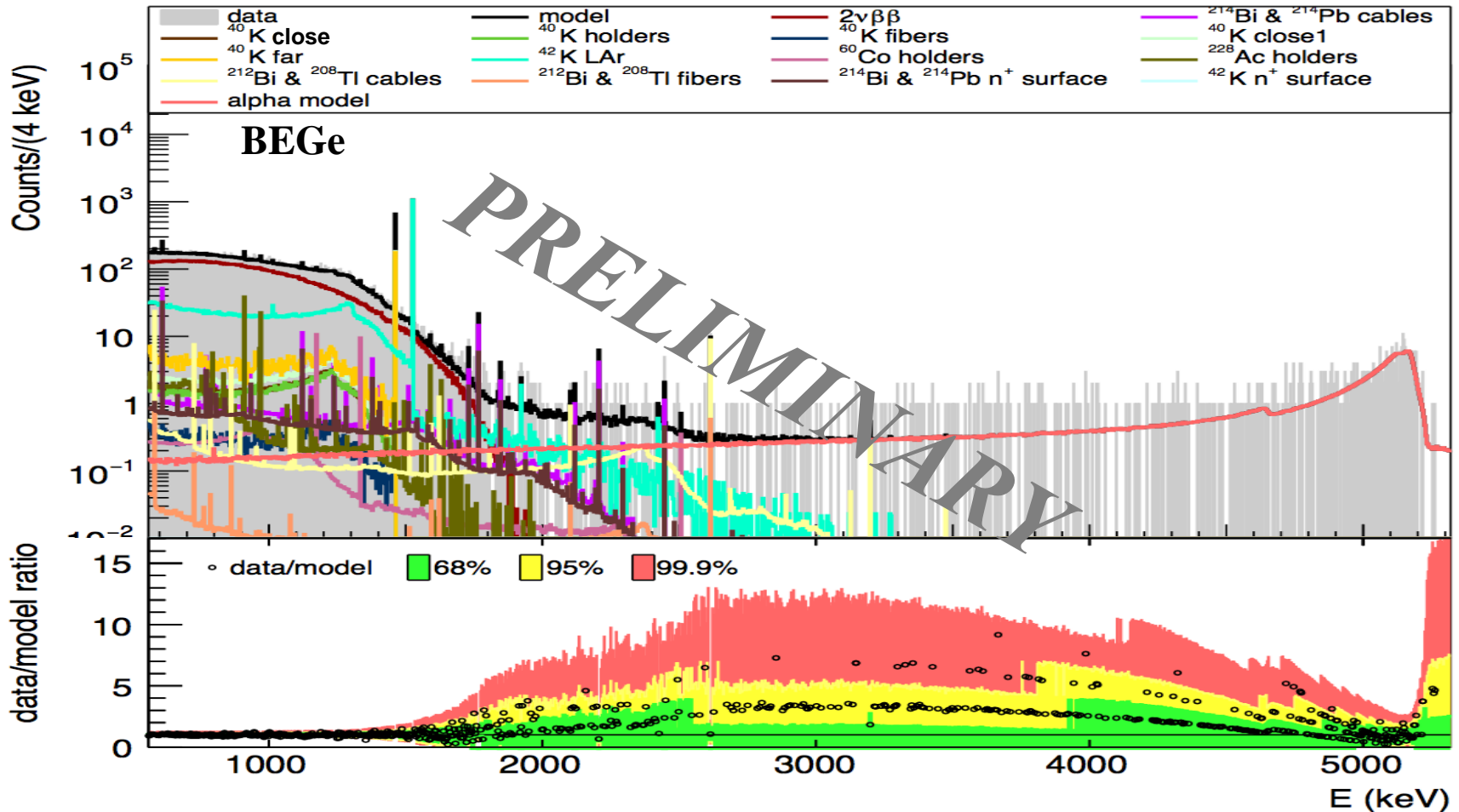


**P1a** ----->

**Energy resolution FWHM at  $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2039$  keV**

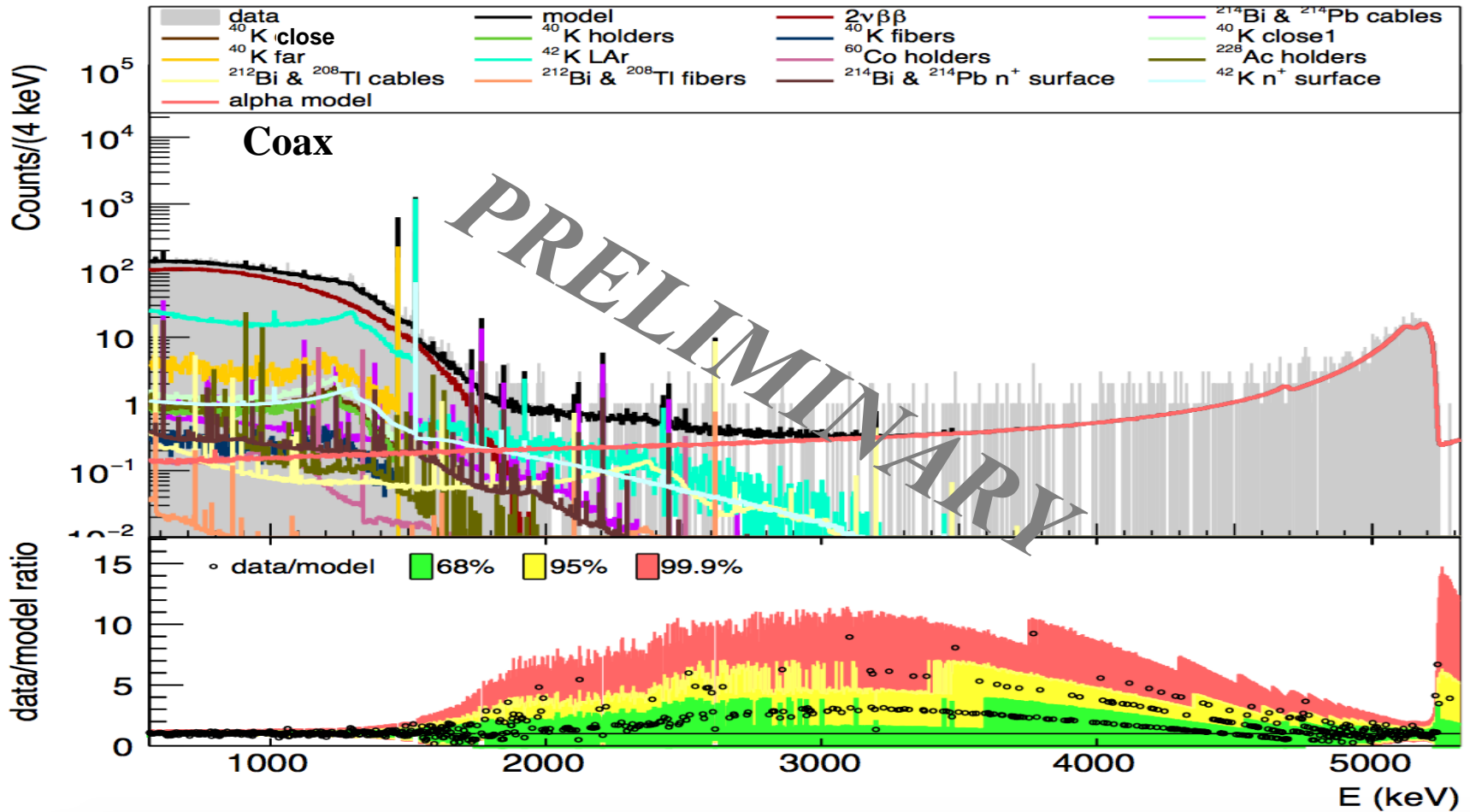
- **Coaxial**  $4.0 \pm 0.2$  keV
- **BEGe**  $3.0 \pm 0.2$  keV

# GERDA Phase II: Background decomposition



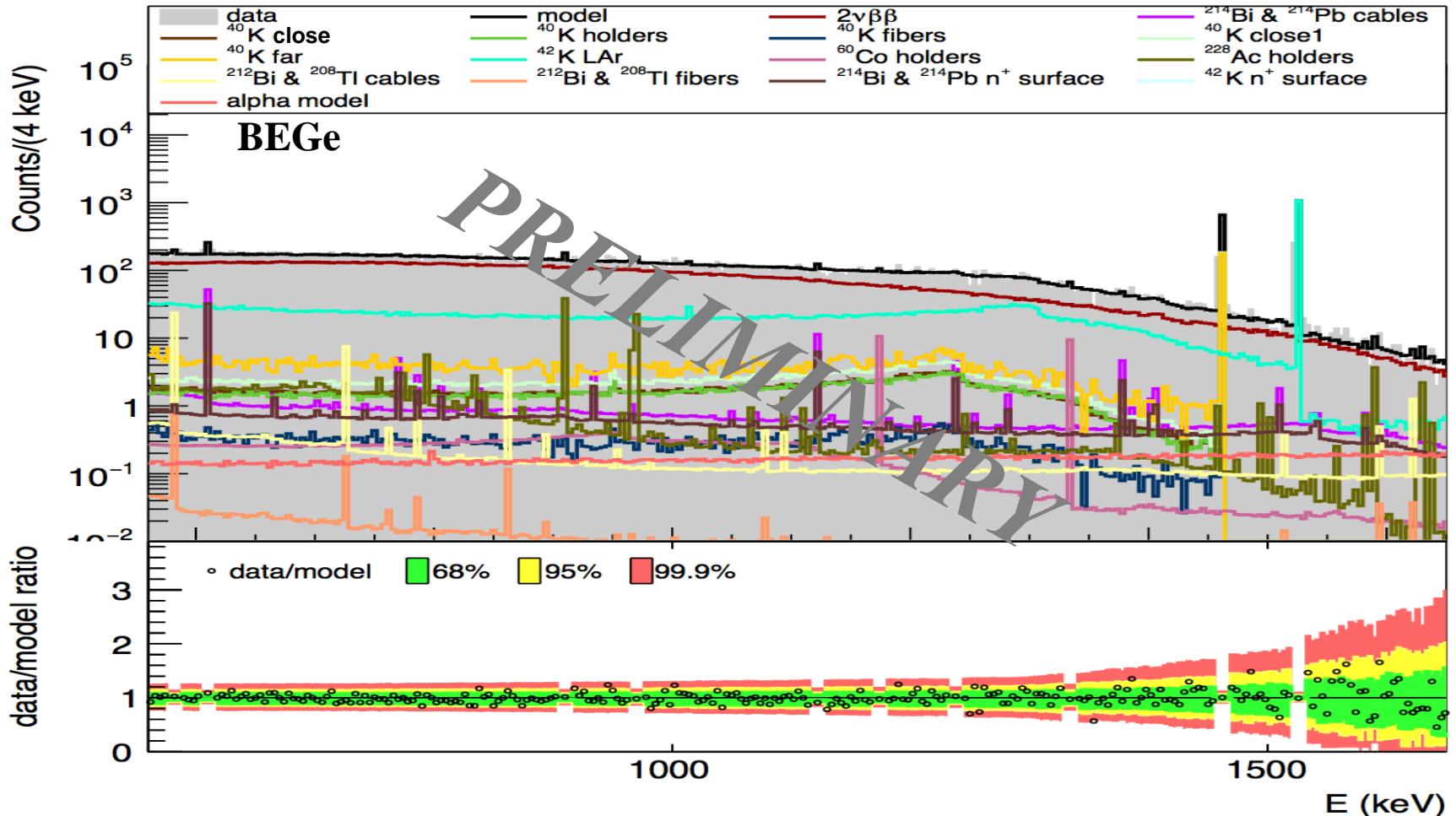
- Global model with different background components fitted to the data also taking into account the screening results
- Detector anti-coincidence cut and muon veto applied but no LAr veto or PSD cut

# GERDA Phase II: Background decomposition



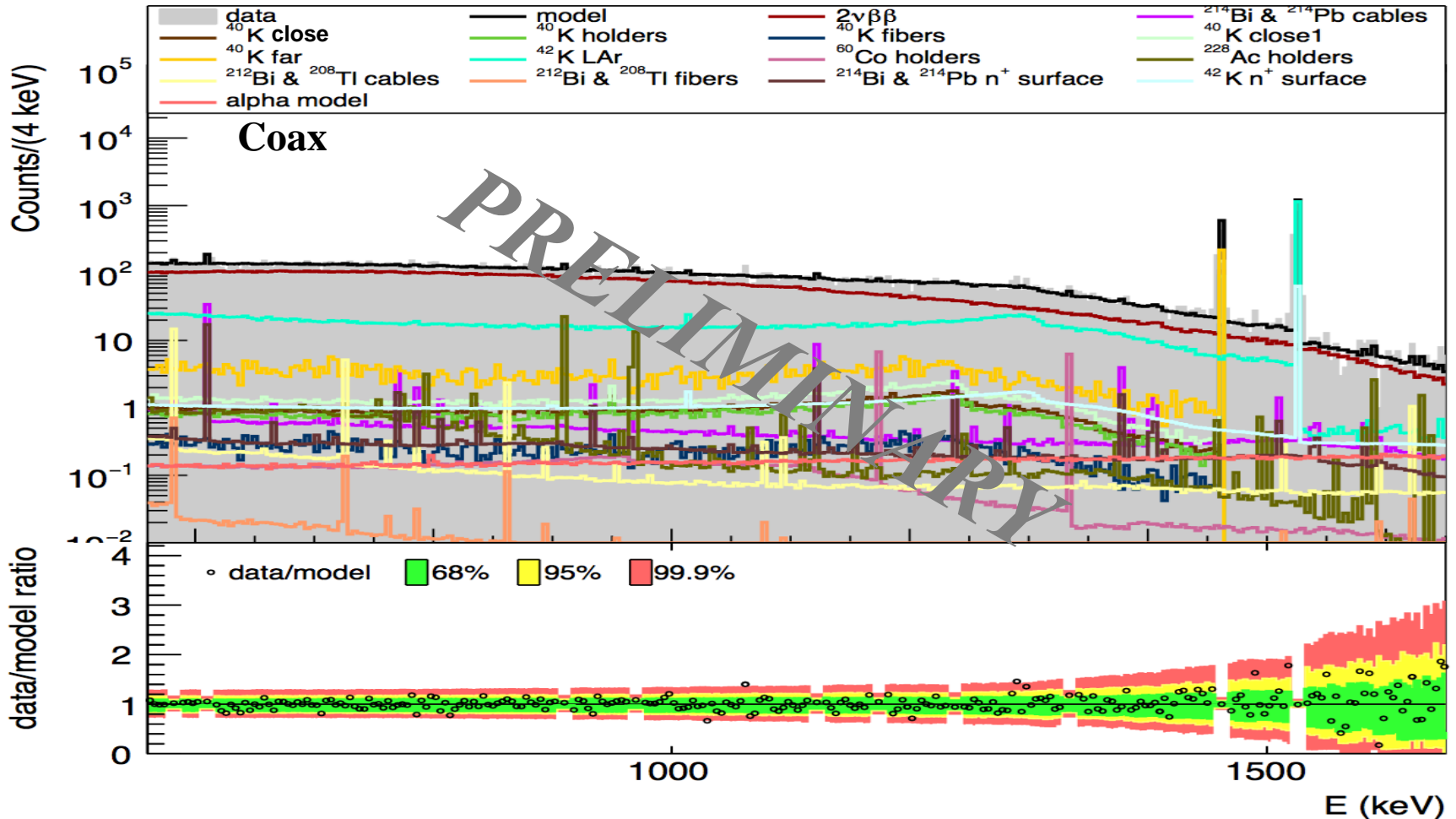
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# GERDA Phase II: Background decomposition



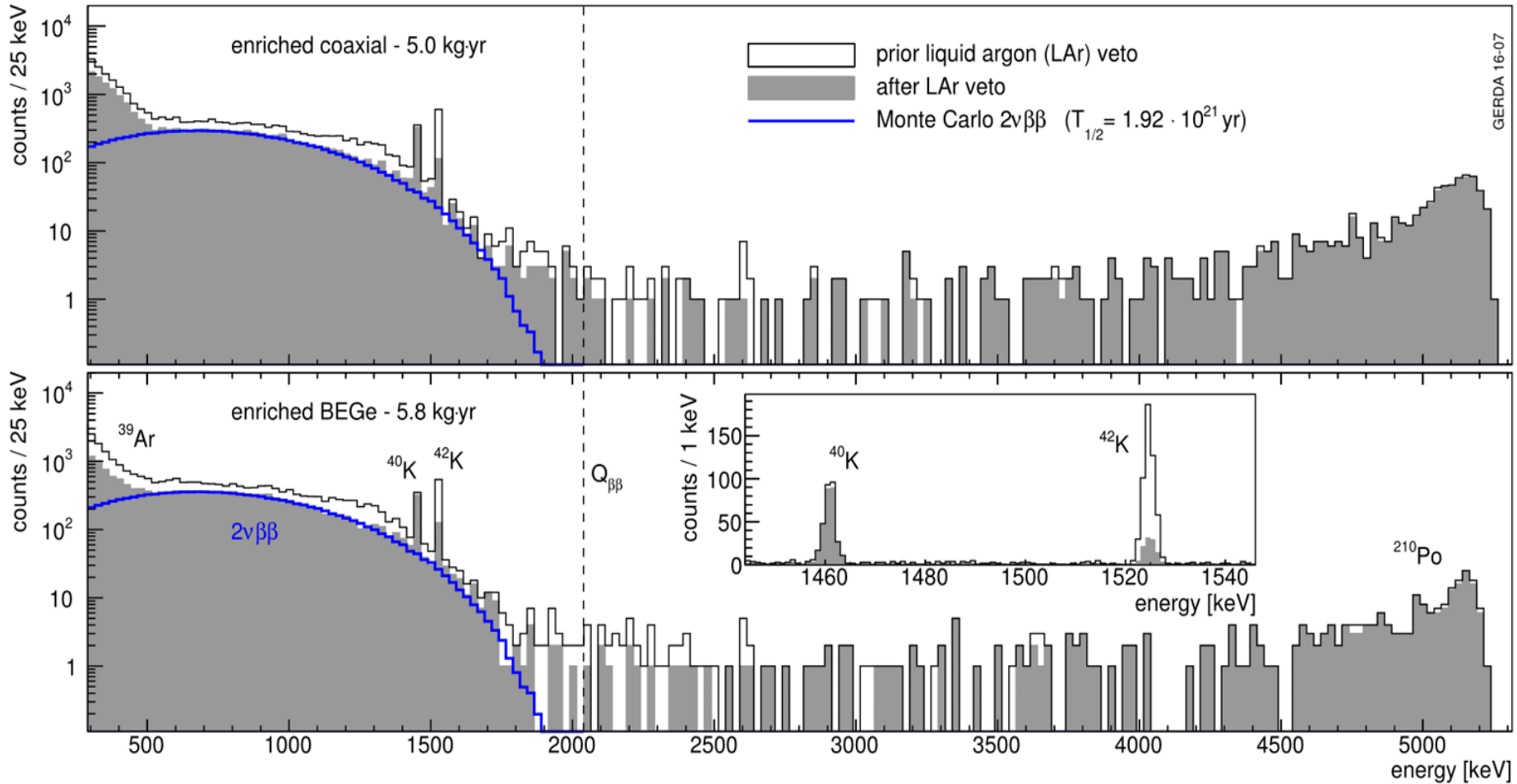
- Main background components:  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{42}\text{K}$  ( $^{42}\text{Ar}$  in LAr),  $2\nu\beta\beta$   $^{76}\text{Ge}$ ,  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  ( $^{232}\text{U}$  series),  $^{228}\text{Ac}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$  series,  $^{60}\text{Co}$
- Expected number of background events and spectral shape of background around  $Q_{\beta\beta}$  can be derived

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- Expected number of background events and spectral shape of background around  $Q_{\beta\beta}$  can be derived

# GERDA Phase II: LAr veto



**Almost pure  $2\nu\beta\beta$  after LAr veto cut (600-1300 keV)**

**Background reduced by factor 2 around  $Q_{\beta\beta}$**

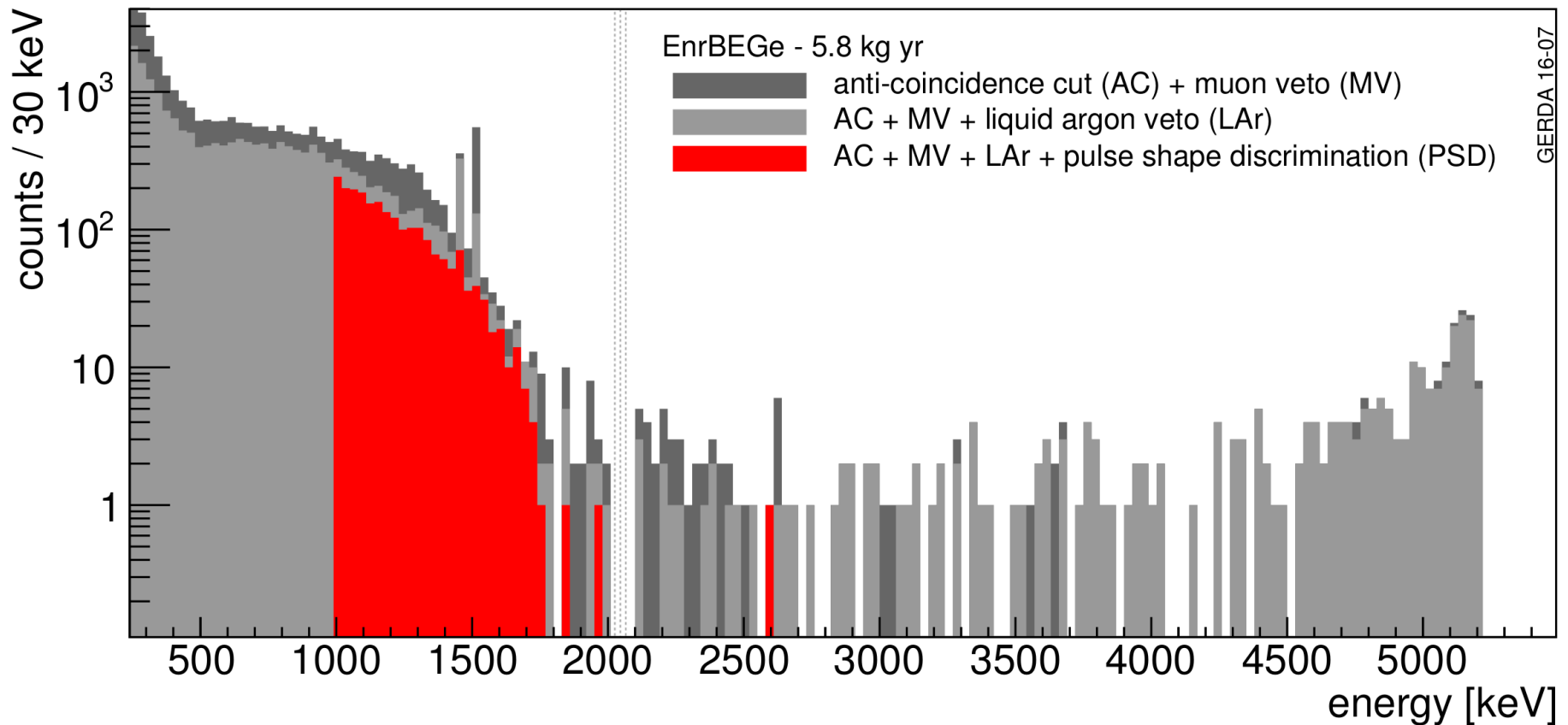
**LAr veto cut signal acceptance ( $97.7 \pm 0.1\%$ )**



## GERDA Phase II: Pulse Shape Discrimination

**BEGe** → **A/E** parameter

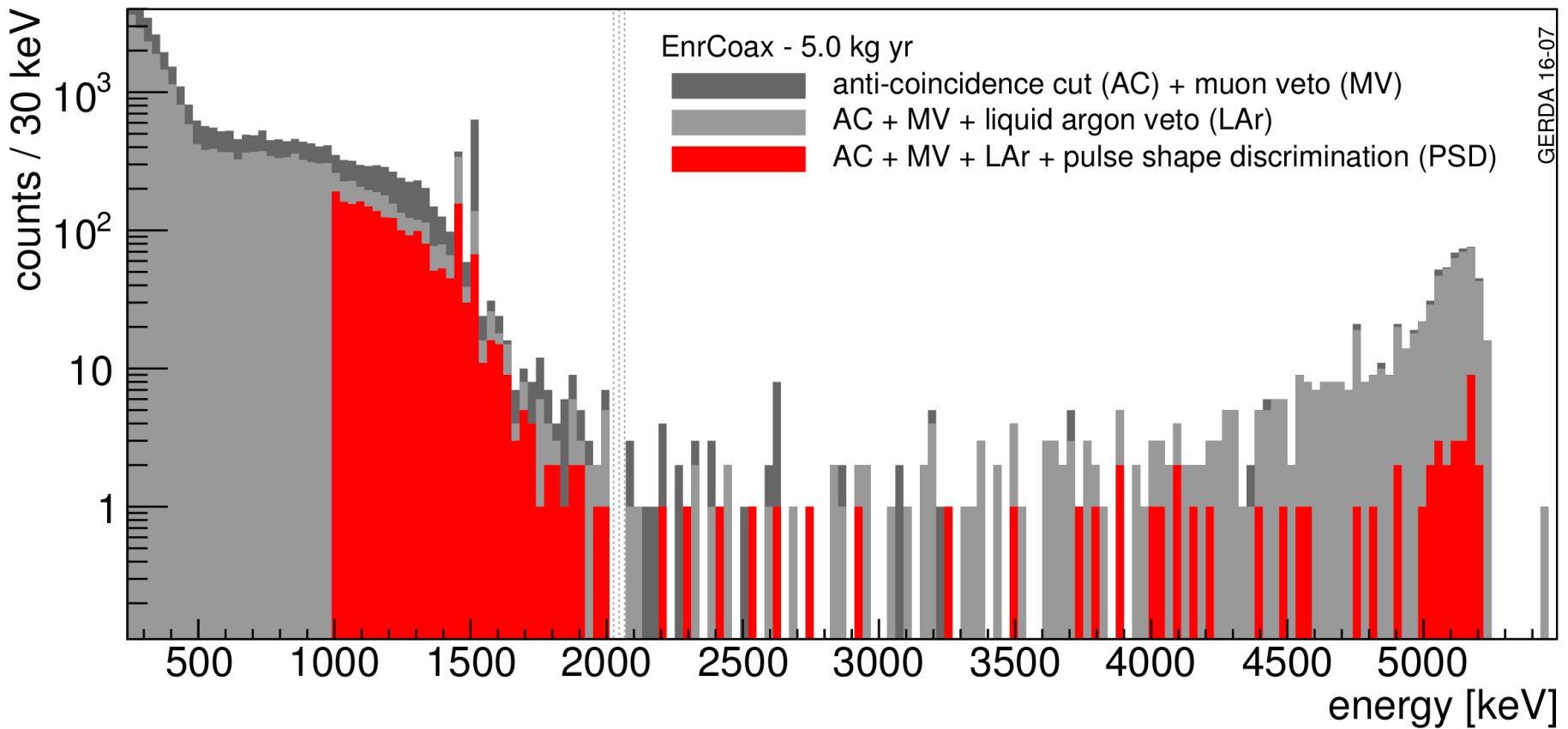
- $0\nu\beta\beta$  acceptance ( $87 \pm 2\%$ )
- removes all high energy  $\alpha$  events



## GERDA Phase II: Pulse Shape Discrimination

### Coax → Neural network

- $0\nu\beta\beta$  acceptance ( $79 \pm 5\%$ )
- removes 90% of  $\alpha$  events



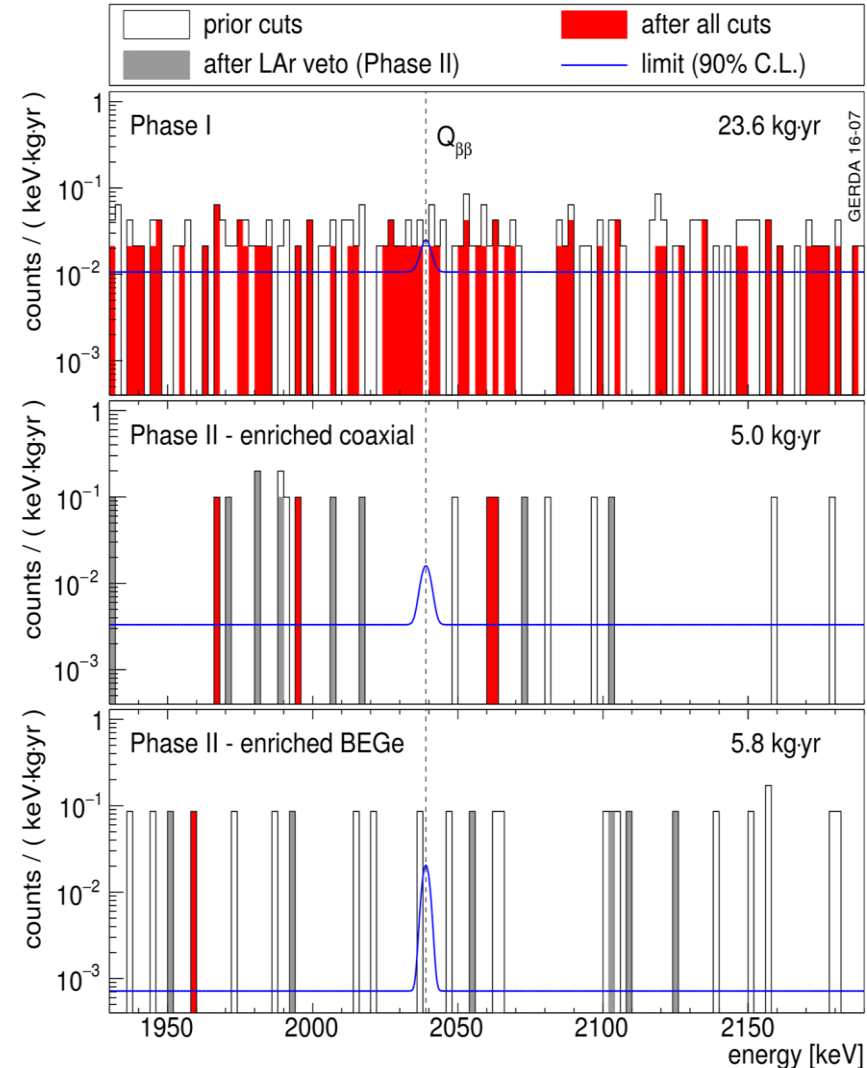
# GERDA Phase II: Bkg in RoI and first $0\nu\beta\beta$ results:

Dataset	Exposure [kg yr]	FWHM [keV]	Corrections	BI [10 <sup>-3</sup> cts/(keV kg yr)]
PI golden	17.9	4.3(1)	0.57(3)	11 ± 2
PI silver	1.3	4.3(1)	0.57(3)	30 ± 10
PI BEGe	2.4	2.7(2)	0.66(2)	5 <sup>+4</sup> <sub>-3</sub>
PI extra	1.9	4.2(2)	0.58(4)	5 <sup>+4</sup> <sub>-3</sub>
P11a coax	5.0	4.0(2)	0.53(5)	<b>3.5<sup>+2.1</sup><sub>-1.5</sub></b>
P11a BEGe	5.8	3.0(2)	0.60(2)	<b>0.7<sup>+1.1</sup><sub>-0.5</sub></b>

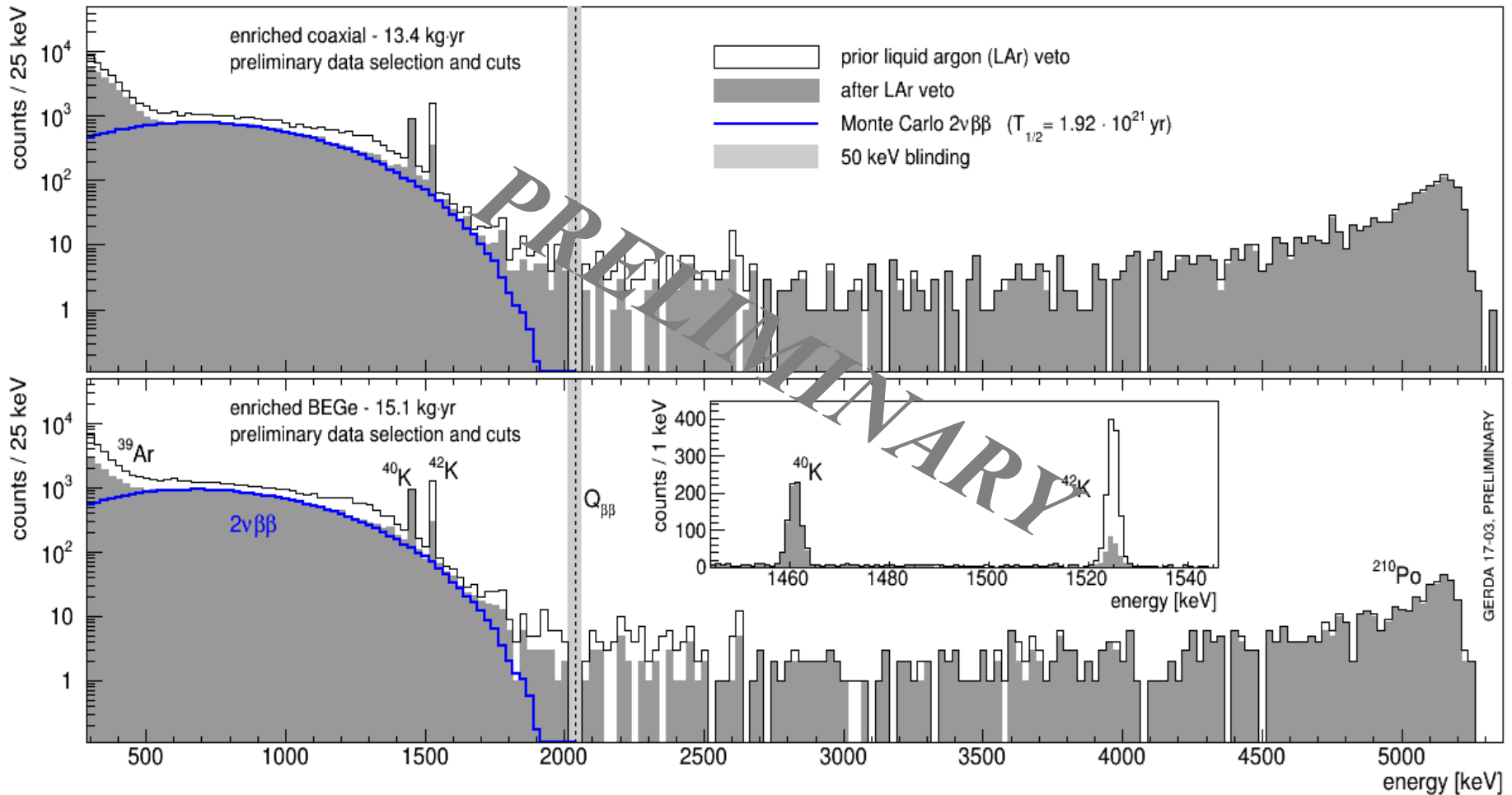
**Unbinned profile likelihood fit with flat background and Gaussian signal on combined data from Phase I (new energy reconstruction, extra data) and Phase II**

**Limit:  $T_{1/2} > 5.3 \times 10^{25}$  yr (90% C.L.)**

**Sensitivity:  $T_{1/2} > 4.0 \times 10^{25}$  yr (90% C.L.)**



# GERDA Phase II: After 28.5 kg yr

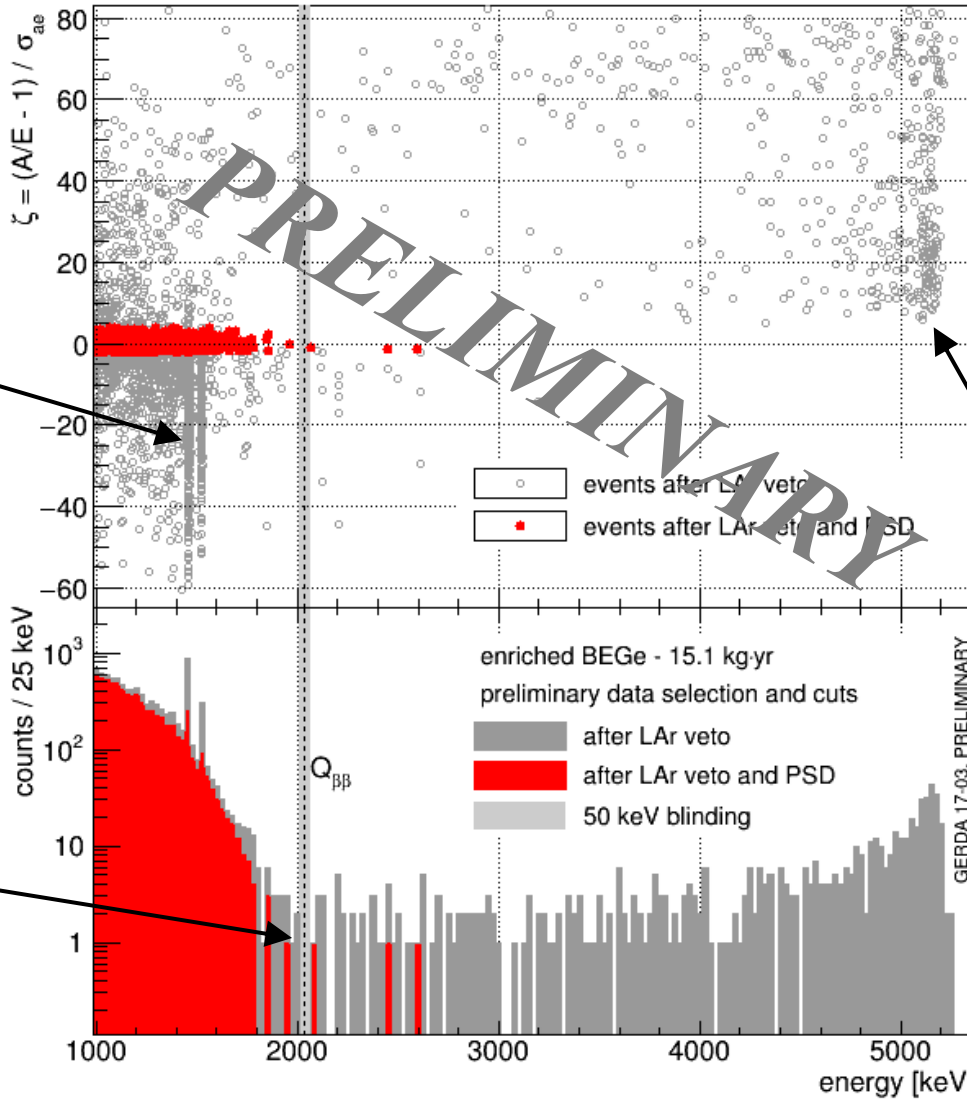


**Same background contributions as with 10.8 kg yr**

**Main contributions around  $Q_{\beta\beta}$  from nearby sources:  
U/Th progenies,  $^{42}\text{K}$ , surface  $\alpha$  events**

# GERDA Phase II: After 28.5 kg yr

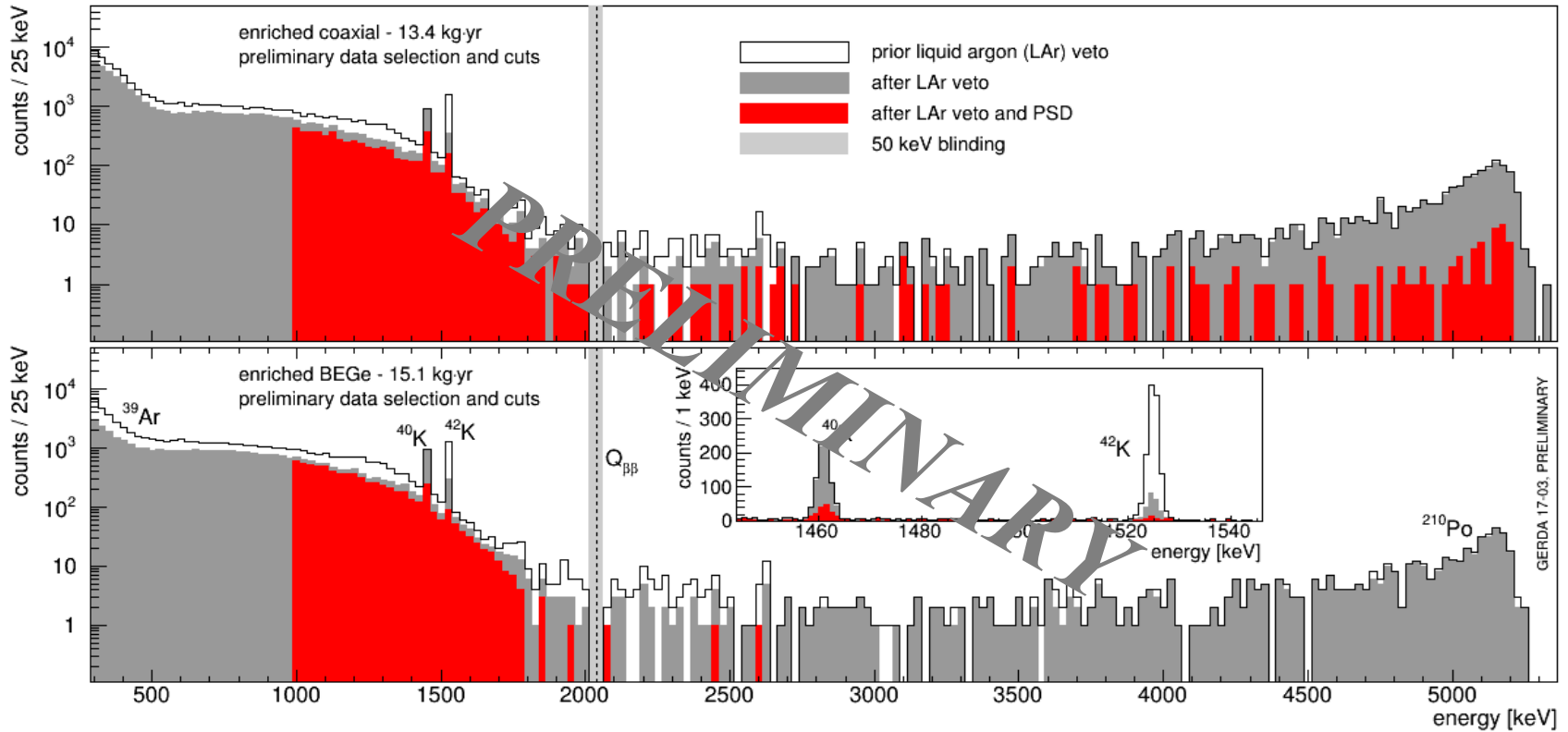
$^{40}\text{K}$  and  $^{42}\text{K}$   $\gamma$  lines suppressed



$\alpha$  events on detector surface all cut by PSD  
Dominated by  $^{210}\text{Po}$

2 counts around  $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2039$  keV

# GERDA Phase II: After 28.5 kg yr



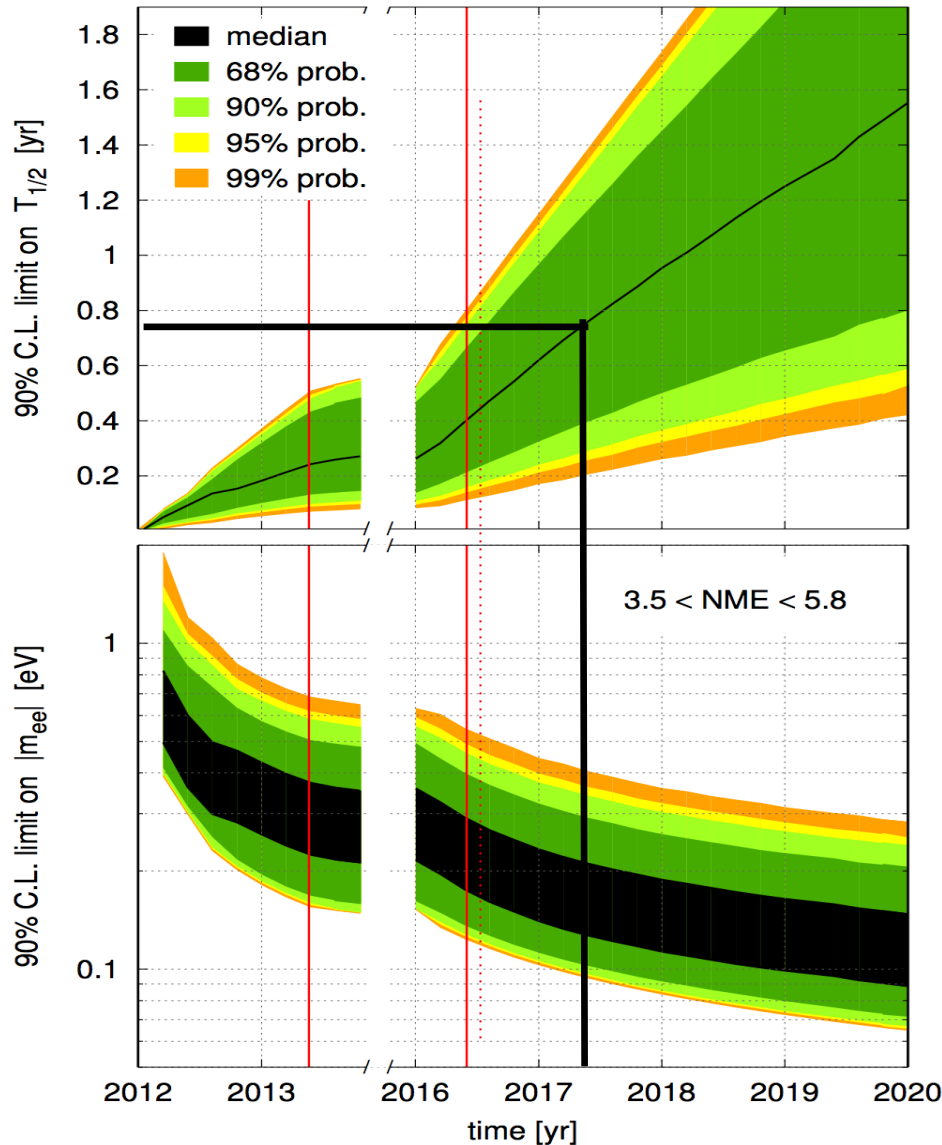
	exposure [kg · yr]	BI* $\left[ 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{\text{cts}}{\text{keV} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{yr}} \right]$ (cts)	...after LAr veto	...after PSD	...after LAr veto + PSD
EnrBEGe	15.1	$12.3^{+2.3}_{-1.8}$ (38)	$3.9^{+1.3}_{-1.0}$ (12)	$3.2^{+1.2}_{-0.9}$ (10)	<b><math>0.6^{+0.6}_{-0.4}</math></b> (2)
EnrCoax	13.4	$16.7^{+2.7}_{-2.3}$ (46)	$8.0^{+1.9}_{-1.6}$ (22)	$8.0^{+1.9}_{-1.6}$ (22)	$2.2^{+1.1}_{-0.8}$ (6)

BI for BEGes,  $\epsilon$  - corrected (enrichment, active mass, efficiencies) :

With 3keV FWHM @  $Q_{\beta\beta}$  :  $BI = 3.0^{+3.0}_{-2.0}$  Cts/Rol/t/yr



# CONCLUSION:



## Phase I analysis:

- Measured  $\mu$ -induced n-flux
- HPGe bulk contamination
- BI for ton scale Germanium

## Phase II achievements

- BEGe Background  $\sim 2$  cts/(RoI t yr)
- $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay limits:  
 $T_{1/2} > 5.3 \times 10^{25}$  yr (90% C.L.)  
 $m_{\beta\beta} < 0.15 - 0.33$  eV (90% C.L.)
- $\sim 1/3$  of design exposure 100 kg yr
- In RoI: GERDA will likely stay

**background free**

→ **Linear sensitivity increase**

# Large Enriched Germanium Experiment for Neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ Decay – LEGEND

47 Institutions, 219 Scientists

Univ. New Mexico  
 L'Aquila Univ. and INFN  
 Gran Sasso Science Inst.  
 Lab. Naz. Gran Sasso  
 Univ. Texas  
 Tsinghua Univ.  
 Lawrence Berkeley Natl. Lab.  
 Leibniz Inst. Crystal Growth  
 Comenius Univ.  
 Lab. Naz. Sud  
 Univ. of North Carolina  
 Sichuan Univ.  
 Univ. of South Carolina  
 Jagiellonian Univ.  
 Banaras Hindu Univ.  
 Univ. of Dortmund  
 Tech. Univ. – Dresden  
 Joint Inst. Nucl. Res. Inst.  
 Nucl. Res. Russian Acad. Sci.



Joint Res. Centre, Geel  
 Chalmers Univ. Tech.  
 Max Planck Inst., Heidelberg  
 Dokuz Eylul Univ.

Queens Univ.  
 Univ. Tennessee  
 Argonne Natl. lab.  
 Univ. Liverpool

Univ. College London  
 Los Alamos Natl. Lab.  
 Lund Univ.  
 INFN Milano Bicocca  
 Milano Univ. and Milano INFN  
 Natl. Res. Center Kurchatov Inst.  
 Lab. for Exper. Nucl. Phys. MEPHI  
 Max Planck Inst., Munich  
 Tech. Univ. Munich  
 Oak Ridge Natl. Lab.  
 Padova Univ. and Padova INFN  
 Czech Tech. Univ. Prague  
 Princeton Univ.  
 North Carolina State Univ.  
 South Dakota School Mines Tech.  
 Univ. Washington  
 Academia Sinica  
 Univ. Tuebingen  
 Univ. South Dakota  
 Univ. Zurich

