



Estimate of the Internal Gamma Background of the GERDA-Experiment

Daniel Lenz

Max-Planck-Institut für Physik
München



DPG Frühjahrstagung 2008 Freiburg

Overview



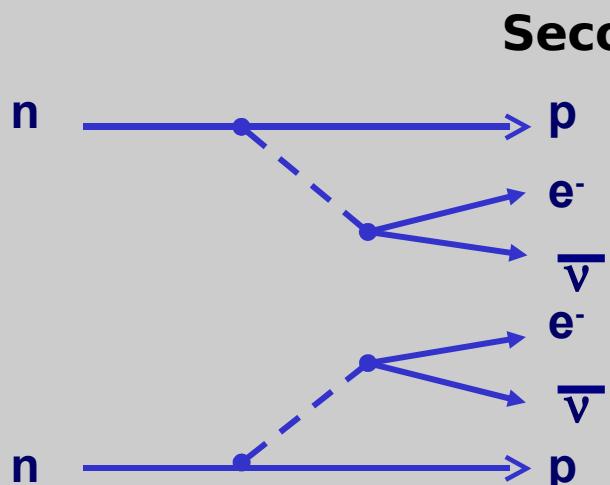
Theory Introduction and Experimental Setup of Gerda

Typical Backgrounds and Reduction

Monte Carlo Simulation

Results and Outlook

Theory Introduction to Double Beta Decay



${}^{76}\text{Ge } 2\nu\beta\beta:$

$$T_{1/2} = 1.55 * 10^{21} \text{ a}$$

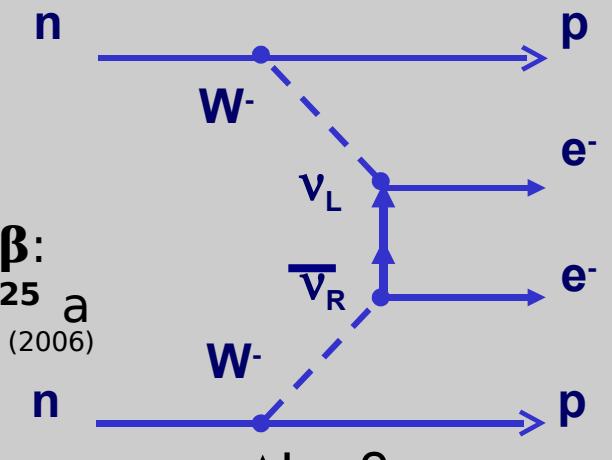
J. Phys. G 33, 1 (2006)

${}^{76}\text{Ge } 0\nu\beta\beta:$

$$T_{1/2} > 1.9 * 10^{25} \text{ a}$$

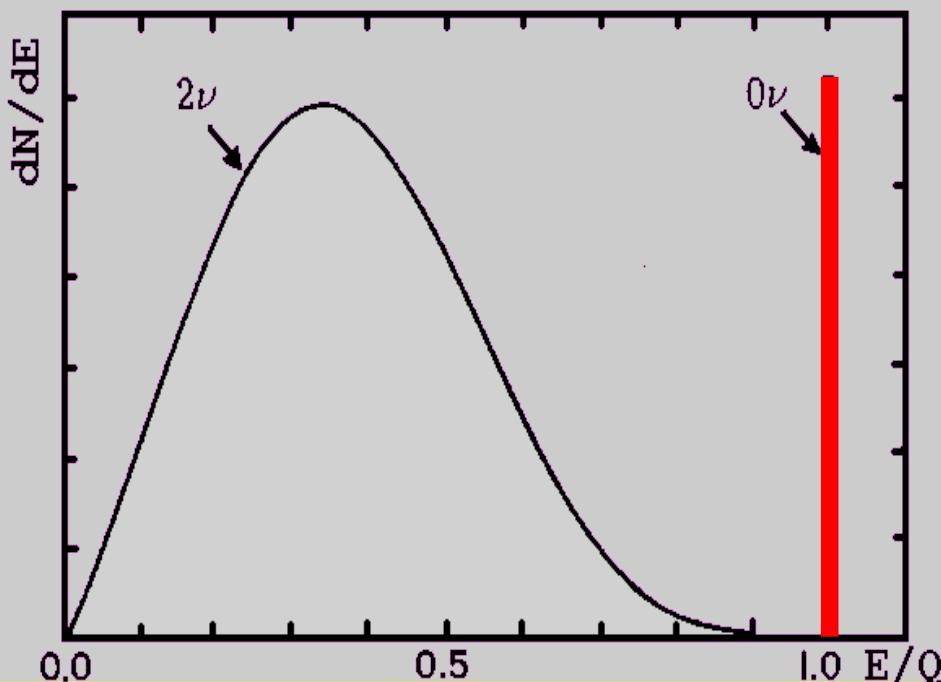
J. Phys. G 33, 1 (2006)

- allowed in SM



- $\Delta L \neq 0$

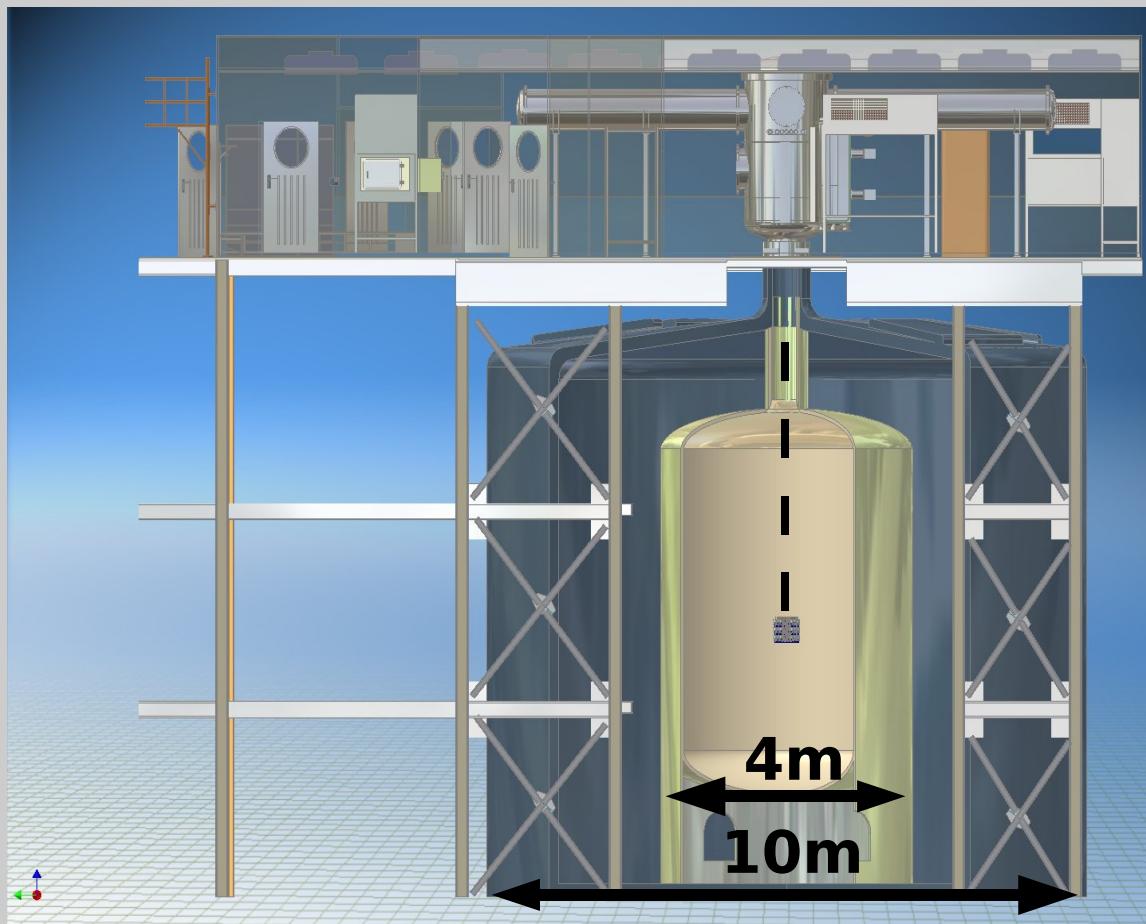
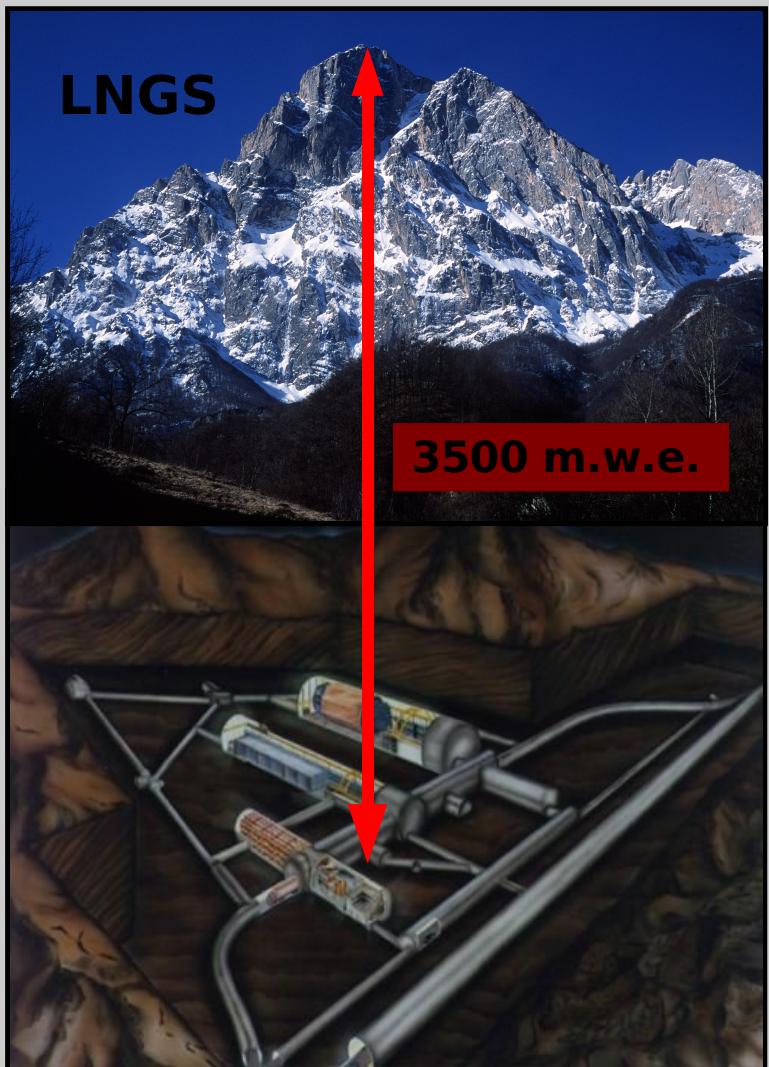
- **only if** $\nu = \bar{\nu}$ **&&** $m_\nu > 0$



search in energy window around $Q_{\beta\beta}$

$$Q_{\beta\beta}({}^{76}\text{Ge}) = 2039 \text{ keV}$$

Experimental Setup



Phase I: 8 enriched unsegmented detectors

Targeted background rate:
 1×10^{-3} cts/(kg keV y)
 in ROI

Phase II: 21 enriched detectors (33.9 kg)
 18 fold segmented

Typical Backgrounds

- **Cosmogenic production** of isotopes in germanium
- **Cosmic Muons**
- **Neutrons**
 - muon induced
 - from decays in the rock
- **Radioactive** isotopes in surrounding
 - electrons
 - alphas (on surfaces)
 - gammas

Typical Backgrounds + Means of Reduction



- **Cosmogenic production** of isotopes in germanium

minimize exposure
above ground

- **Cosmic Muons**

- **Neutrons**

- muon induced
- from decays in the rock

- **Radioactive** isotopes in surrounding

- electrons
- alphas (on surfaces)
- gammas

Typical Backgrounds + Means of Reduction



- **Cosmogenic production** of isotopes in germanium

minimize exposure
above ground

- **Cosmic Muons**

go underground
muon veto

- **Neutrons**

- muon induced

go underground
muon veto

- from decays in the rock

- **Radioactive** isotopes in surrounding

- electrons
 - alphas (on surfaces)
 - gammas

Typical Backgrounds + Means of Reduction



- **Cosmogenic production** of isotopes in germanium

minimize exposure
above ground

- **Cosmic Muons**

go underground
muon veto

- **Neutrons**

- muon induced

go underground
muon veto

- from decays in the rock

water tank

- **Radioactive** isotopes in surrounding

- electrons
- alphas (on surfaces)
- gammas

Typical Backgrounds + Means of Reduction



- **Cosmogenic production** of isotopes in germanium

minimize exposure
above ground

- **Cosmic Muons**

go underground
muon veto

- **Neutrons**

- muon induced

go underground
muon veto

- from decays in the rock

water tank

- **Radioactive** isotopes in surrounding

- electrons

- alphas (on surfaces)

- gammas

choice of material close
to detectors
shielding

Typical Backgrounds + Means of Reduction



- **Cosmogenic production** of isotopes in germanium

minimize exposure
above ground

- **Cosmic Muons**

go underground
muon veto

- **Neutrons**

- muon induced

go underground
muon veto

- from decays in the rock

water tank

- **Radioactive** isotopes in surrounding

- electrons

- alphas (on surfaces)

- gammas

treat crystal in clean env
high purity argon

choice of material close
to detectors
shielding

Typical Backgrounds + Means of Reduction



- **Cosmogenic production** of isotopes in germanium

minimize exposure
above ground

- **Cosmic Muons**

go underground
muon veto

- **Neutrons**

- muon induced

go underground
muon veto

- from decays in the rock

water tank

- **Radioactive** isotopes in surrounding

- electrons

- alphas (on surfaces)

- **gammas**

treat crystal in clean env
high purity argon

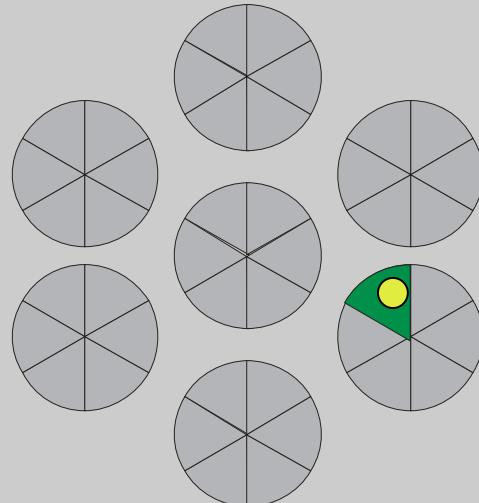
choice of material close
to detectors
shielding

Background Reduction

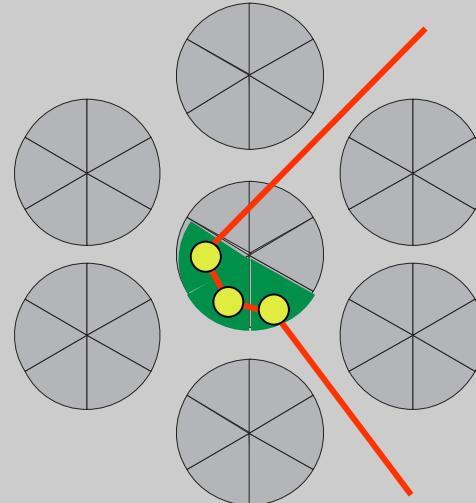
~ 2MeV **gamma** deposits energy predominantly through Compton-Scattering
mean free path (Ge) : ~ 5cm

Signal (electrons) deposit energy very locally

Signal:



Background:



energy cut: $Q_{\beta\beta} + - 10 \text{ keV}$

segment anti-coincidence cut to reduce gamma background

Monte Carlo Simulation

- Use Monte Carlo simulation framework **MaGe** (**M**ajorana **G**erda) arXiv:0802.0860v1

- **MaGe:**
 - Geant4 based
 - includes decay generators,...

Simulation takes into account:

- **natural radioactivity:**

- ^{232}Th
 - ^{208}Tl : 2614.5 keV
- ^{238}U
 - ^{234}Pa : 2072.2 keV
 - ^{214}Bi : many
 - ^{210}Tl : several
- **“man made” radioactivity** • ^{137}Cs : 661.6 keV

- **cosmogenic activation**

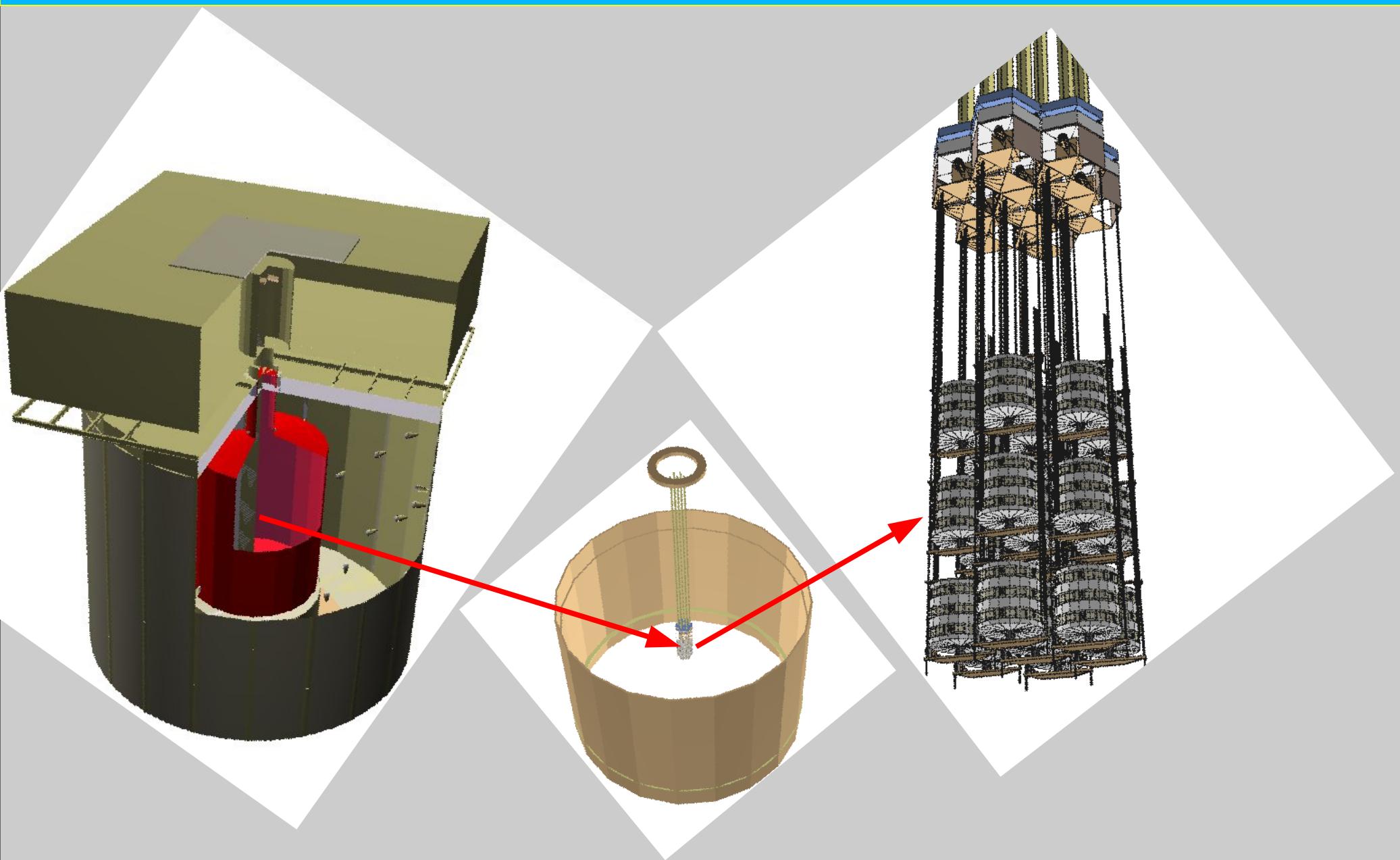
- ^{60}Co : 2158.5 keV
2505. keV

Earlier Simulation

Evaluation: Energy cut + segment anticoincidence cut, applying measured activity

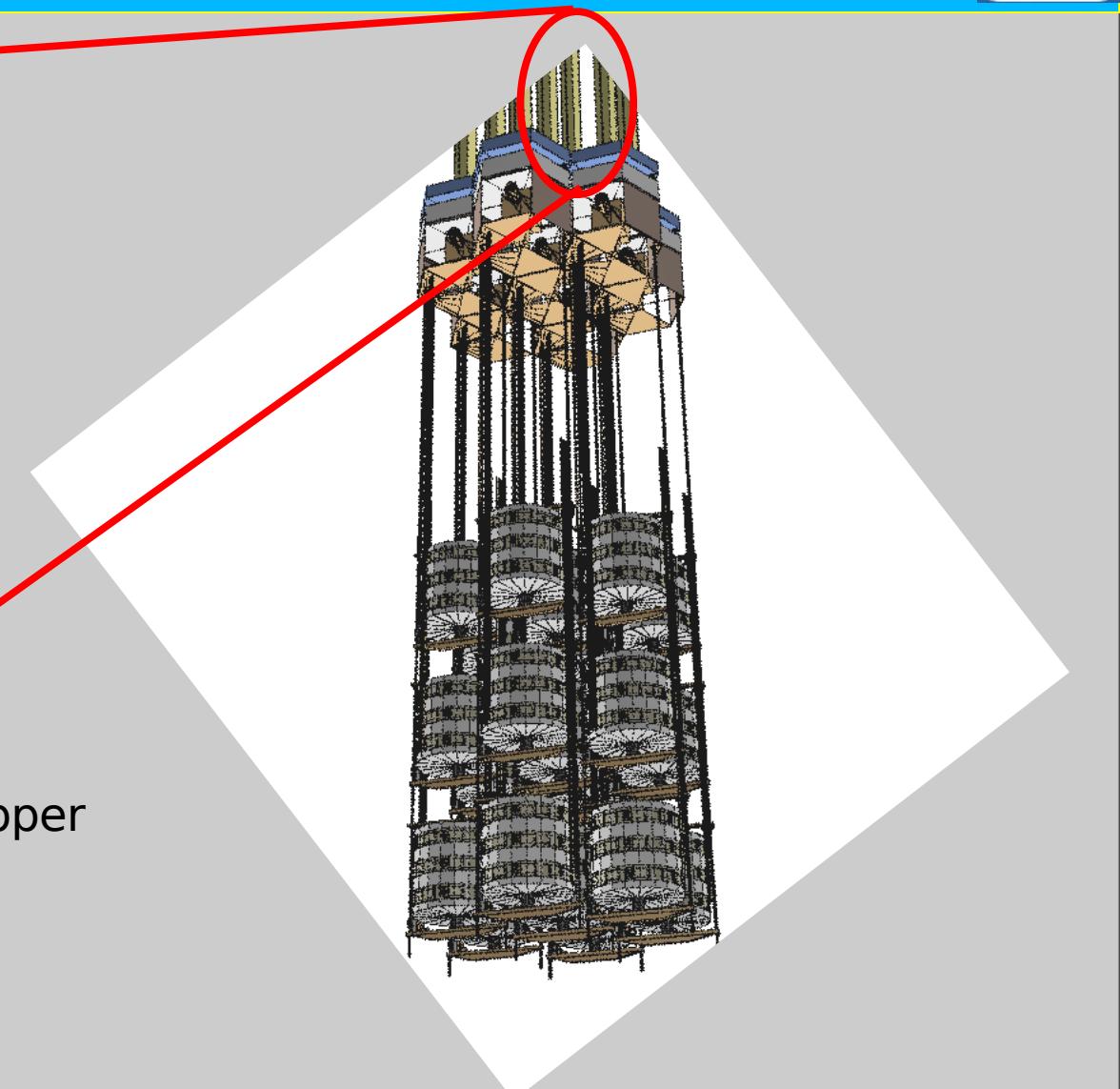
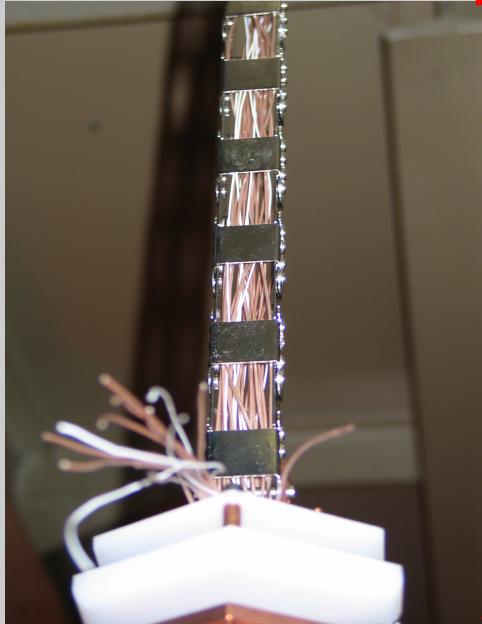
Part	Background contribution [10^{-4} counts/(kg·keV·y)]	
Detector	^{68}Ge	4.3 → after 2 years
	^{60}Co	0.3
	Bulk	3.0
	Surf.	3.5 → further reduction through PSA expected
Holder	Cu	1.4
	Teflon	0.3
Cabling	Kapton	1.5
Electronics	3.5	
LAr	1.0	
Infrastructure	0.2	
Muons and neutrons	2.0	
Total	21.0	

String Setup in Monte Carlo



String Setup in MC

41 cm
above crystals



Cable Chain:

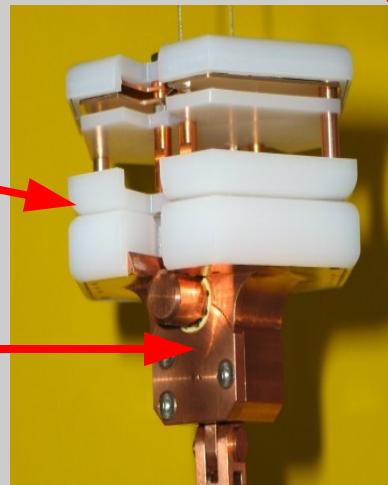
- last meter made from copper
- above stainless steel

Cables:

- woven ribbon signal cable

String Setup in MC

murtfeldt plastic
teflon, iglidur

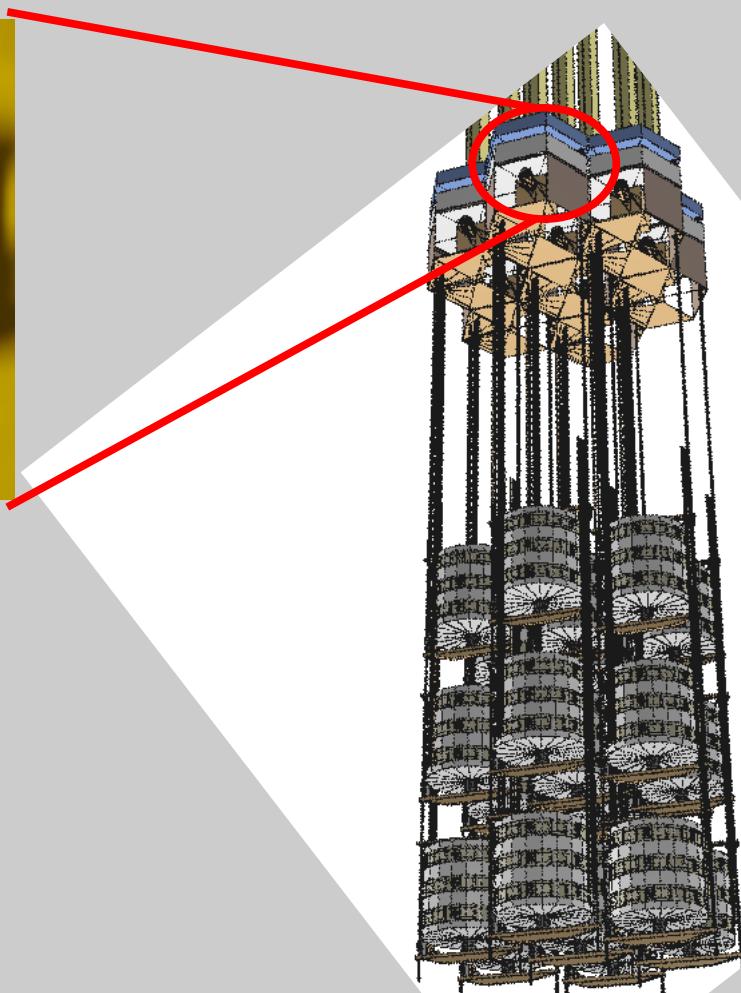


most material copper

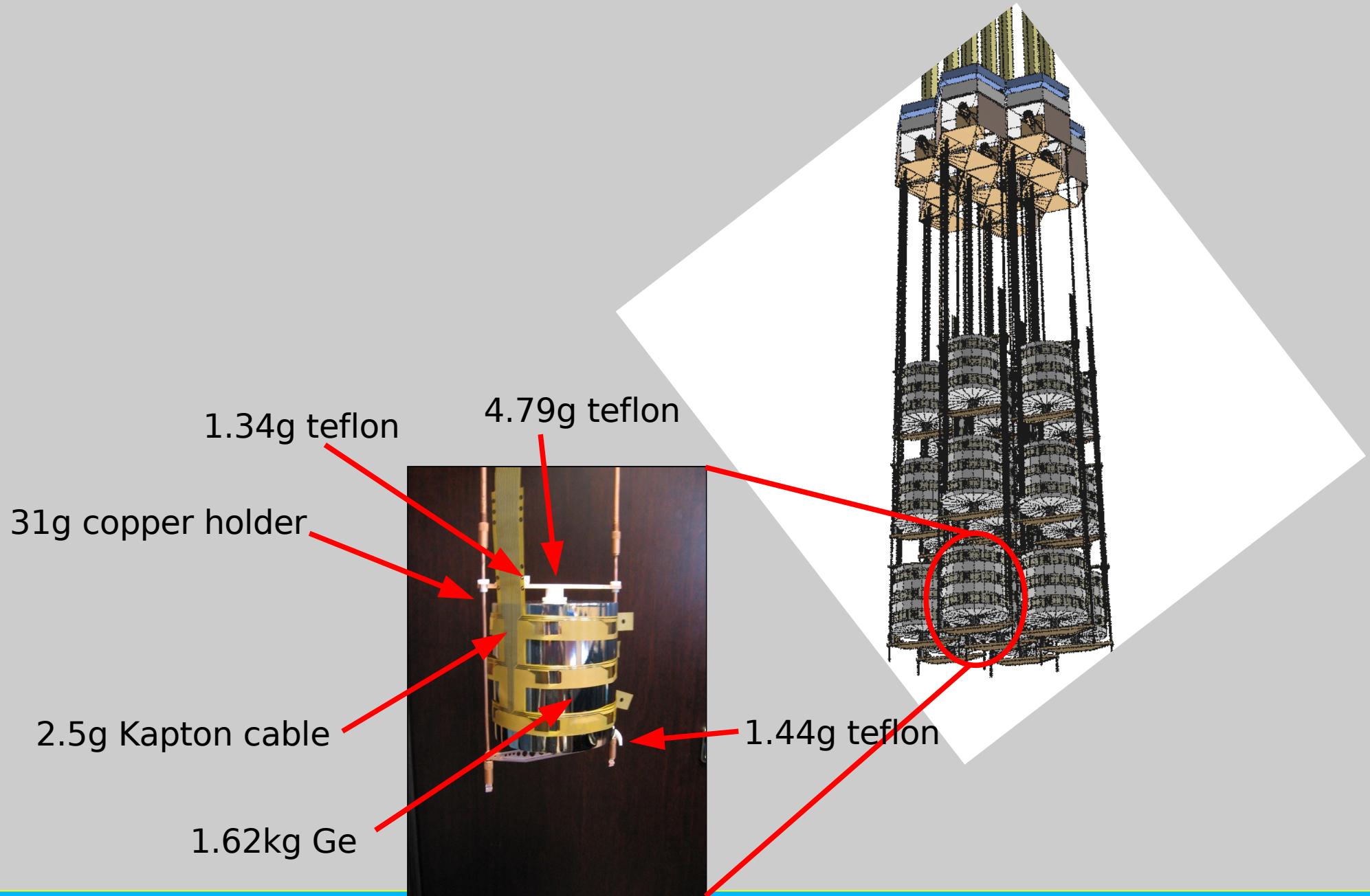
30 cm
above crystals

mass:

1.074 kg copper
0.105 kg “plastic”



String Setup in MC



Outlook

Finish analysis

Rerun simulation with realistic setup

Take into account other background contribution

Produce Reference Energy Spectrum