



The GERmanium Detector Array for the search of neutrino-less double beta decay of Ge-76

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5 countries

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Outline

Introduction & Motivation

Goal

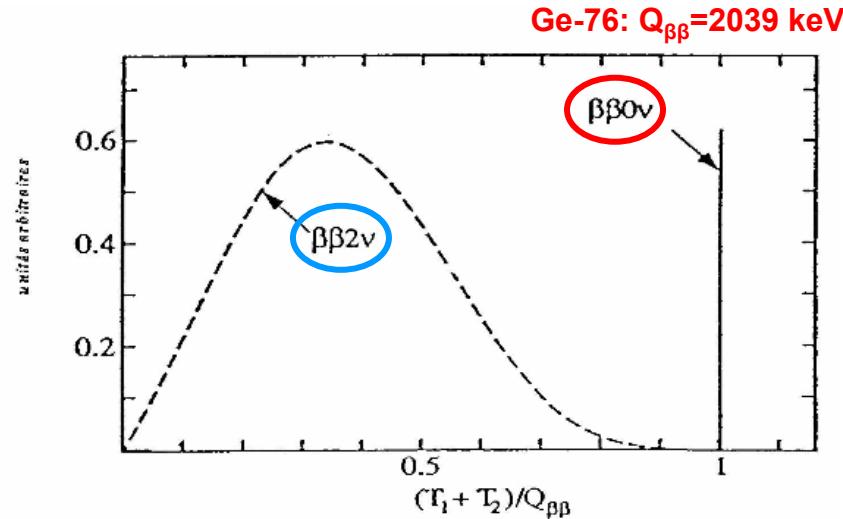
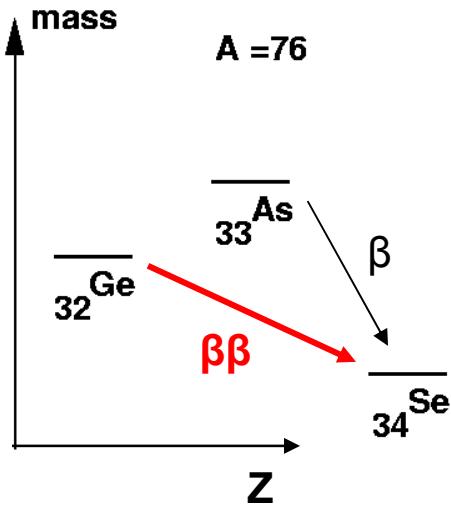
Experimental Layout

R&D

Status & Schedule

Summary

intro double beta decay



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

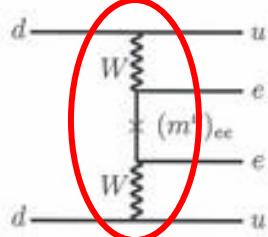
2nd order process, observed, $T_{1/2} \sim 10^{19}\text{-}10^{21} \text{ yrs}$

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

physics beyond SM

if observed ($T_{1/2} > 10^{25} \text{ yrs}$) :

- $\nu = \bar{\nu}$: Majorana particle
- ν massive
- $\Delta L = 2$



$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} = 1 / [\Gamma(Q_{\beta\beta}^5) |M_{\text{nucl}}|^2 \langle m_{ee} \rangle^2]$$

nuclear matrix element
phase space factor

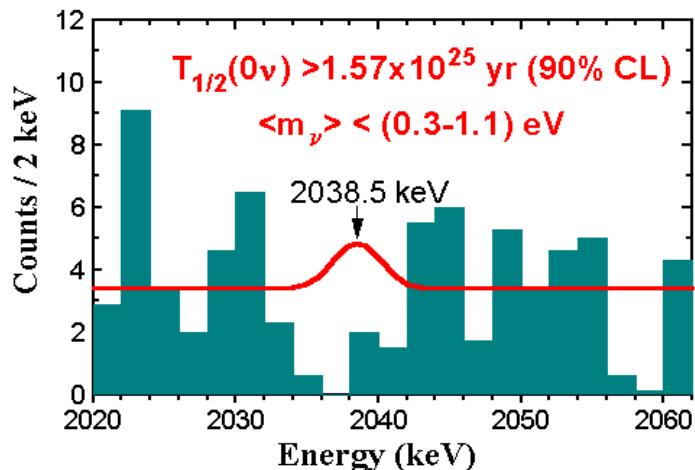
$$\langle m_{ee} \rangle = | \sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_i |$$

$\langle m_{ee} \rangle$ best limits / value

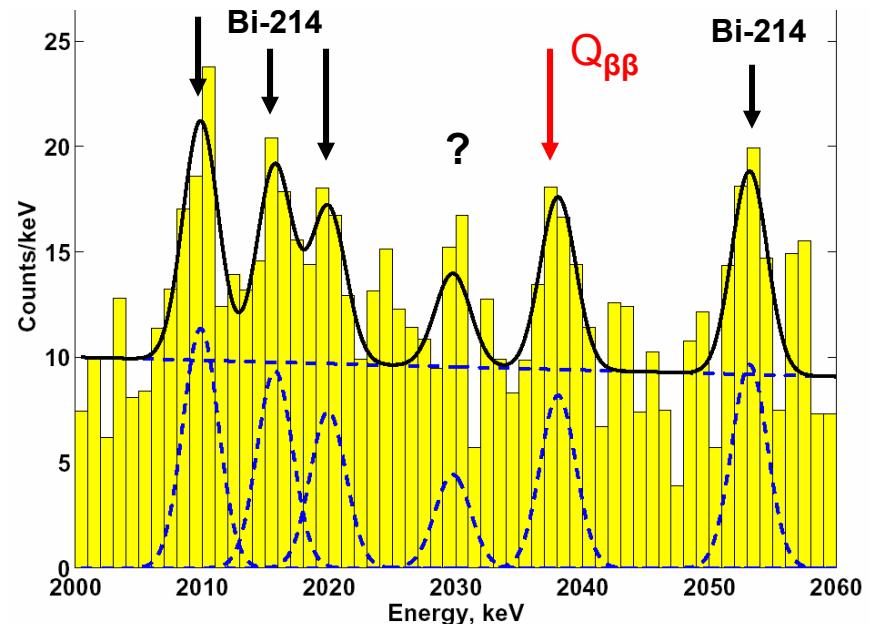
Heidelberg-Moscow



IGEX : Gonzales et al., NP B87(2000)278



KKDC: H.V.Klapdor-Kleingrothaus, I.V.Krivoshina, A.Dietz, O.Chkvorets, Phys.Lett. B586 (2004) 198



5 enriched Ge-76 diodes (10.9 kg / 71.7 kg · y)
 $B = \sim 0.1 \text{ cts} / (\text{keV} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{y})$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{1/2}^{0v} &= (0.69 - 4.18) \cdot 10^{25} \text{ y} \quad (3\sigma \text{ range}) \\ \langle m_{ee} \rangle &= 0.2 - 0.6 \text{ eV} \quad (99.73\% \text{ C.L.}) \\ &= 0.1 - 0.9 \text{ eV} \quad (\text{nucl. m.e. depend.}) \end{aligned}$$

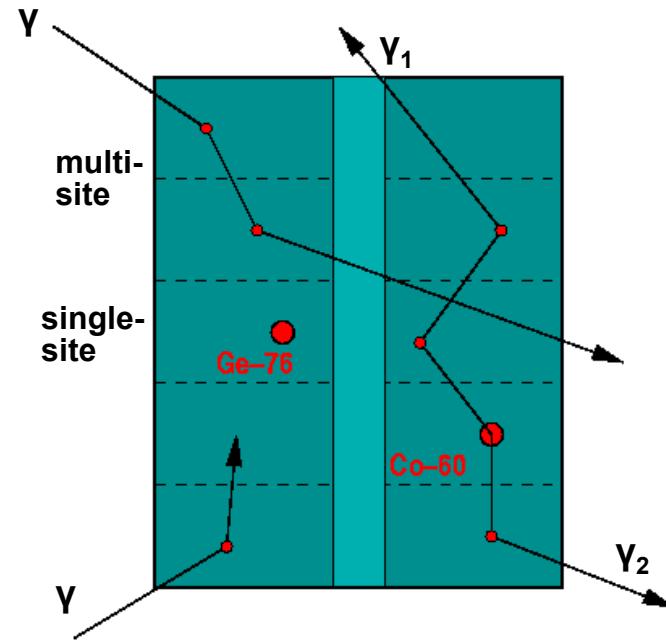
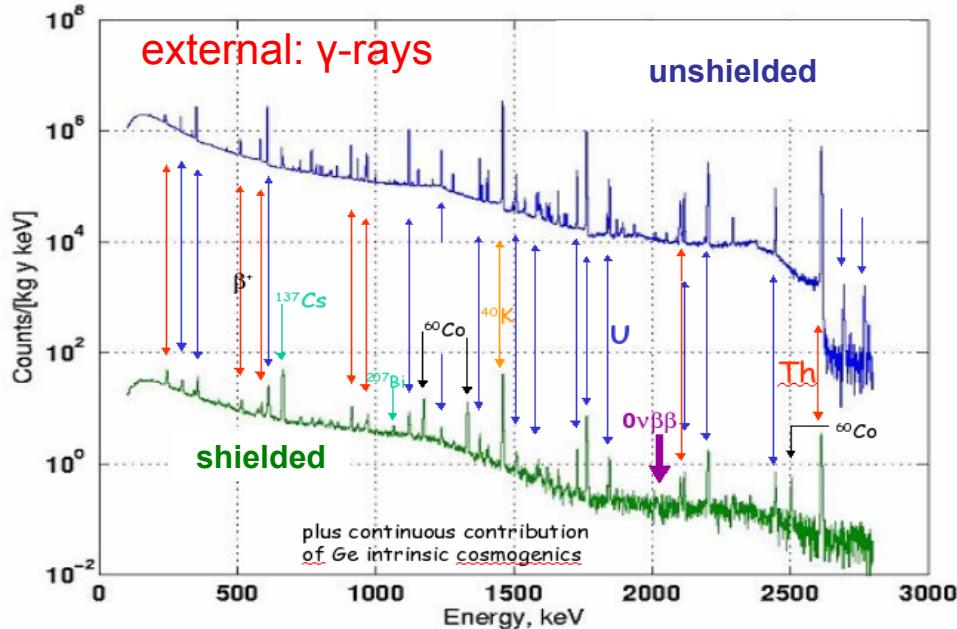
► confirmation needed with same & different isotopes
 key: reduce background by $\mathcal{O}(100)$ for better sensitivity

GERDA strategy & goals

- reduce all impure materials close to Ge diodes as much as possible
- operate Ge-diodes in ultra clean environment and (active) shield
 - LN/Ar best solution (G.Heusser, Ann.Rev.NPS 45(1995) 543)
- reject intrinsic backgrounds by fully exploiting difference between single site ($\beta\beta$) and multi site events

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

- phase I : use existing Ge-76 diodes of Heidelberg-Moscow experiment & IGEX (~15 kg)
 $\sim 0.01 \text{ cts / (keV \cdot kg \cdot y)}$ intrinsic background expected
KKDC: 28.8 ± 6.9 events in $71.7 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{y}$
 - GERDA expects 6 ± 1.5 counts above background of 0.5 counts in **1 y**
for ≤ 1 event the $\beta\beta$ signal is excluded at 98% CL.
- phase II : add new enriched Ge-76 detectors (~20 kg)
 - $3 \text{ y} \cdot 35 \text{ kg} : T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 2 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ y} , \langle m_{ee} \rangle < 0.09 - 0.29 \text{ eV}$
- phase III: depending on results worldwide collaboration for real big experiment
close contacts & MoU with MAJORANA collaboration established

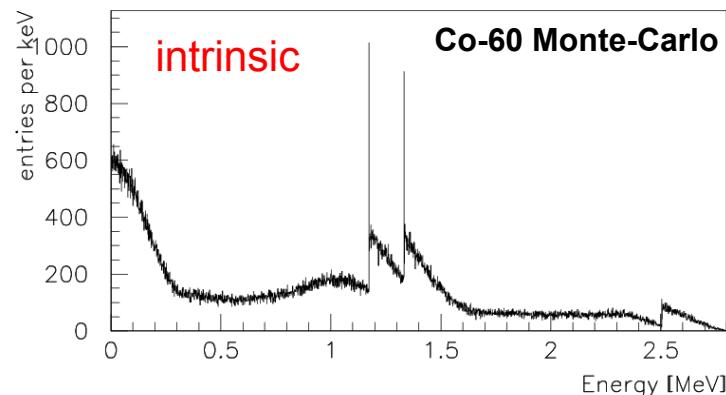


external backgrounds:

- gamma-rays from primordial decay chains
► 2.615 MeV TI-208
- neutrons from fission, (α, n) reactions in rock, and μ -induced reactions
- muons from cosmic showers

intrinsic backgrounds:

- cosmogenic isotopes (Ge-68, Co-60) due to spallation reactions above ground and $T_{1/2} \sim$ yrs.



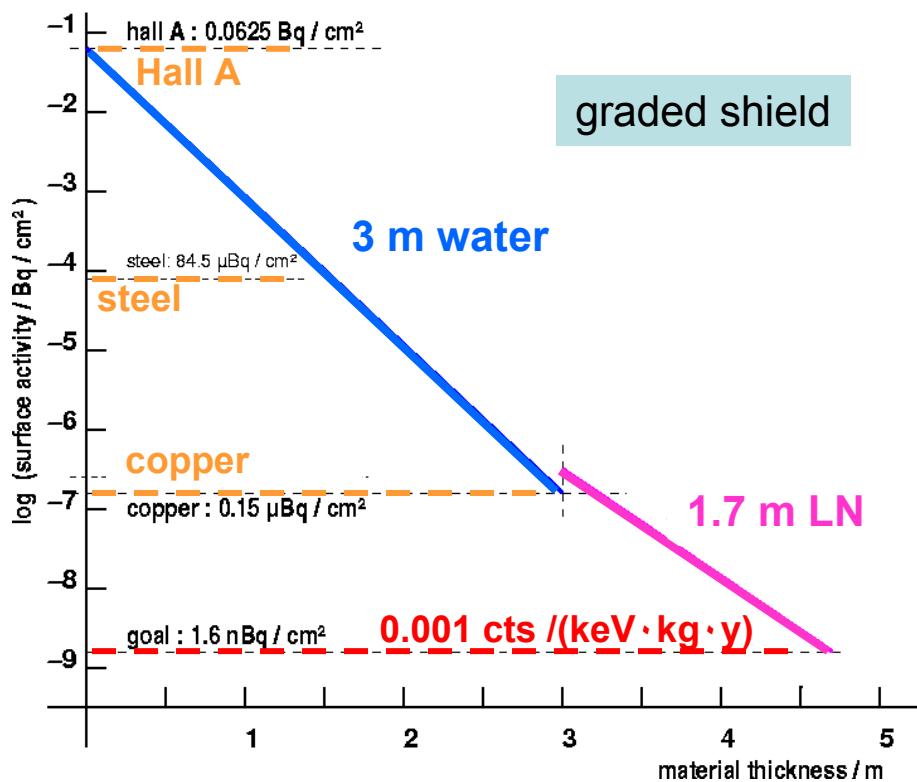
reduction of intrinsic background

mostly for phase II :

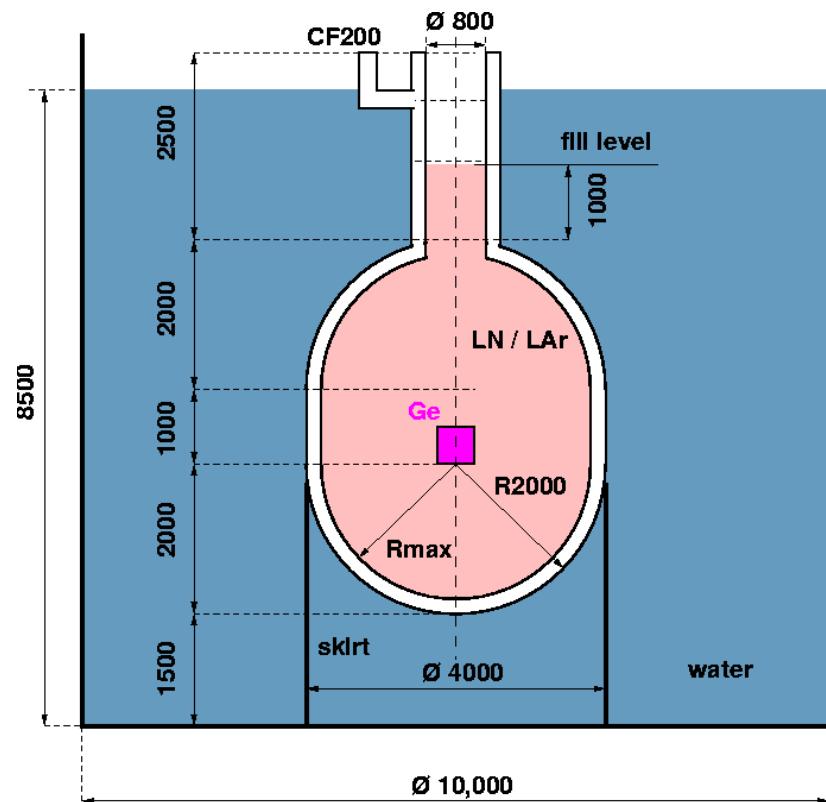
- carefully screen production of enriched material
- avoid production of cosmogenic isotopes in Ge-76 by short exposure to cosmic rays
- veto multi-site signals by anti-coincidences of detectors – **phase I**
- veto multi-site signals by anti-coincidences of **detector segments**
- differentiate single- and multi-site events by **pulse shape discrimination** (**phase I**)
- locate/track event within detector by **pulse shape analysis**

shielding of external background

Activity of TI-208	($\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$)
rock, concrete	3000000
Cu(NOSV), Pb	<20
water, purified	< 1
LN, LAr	~ 0



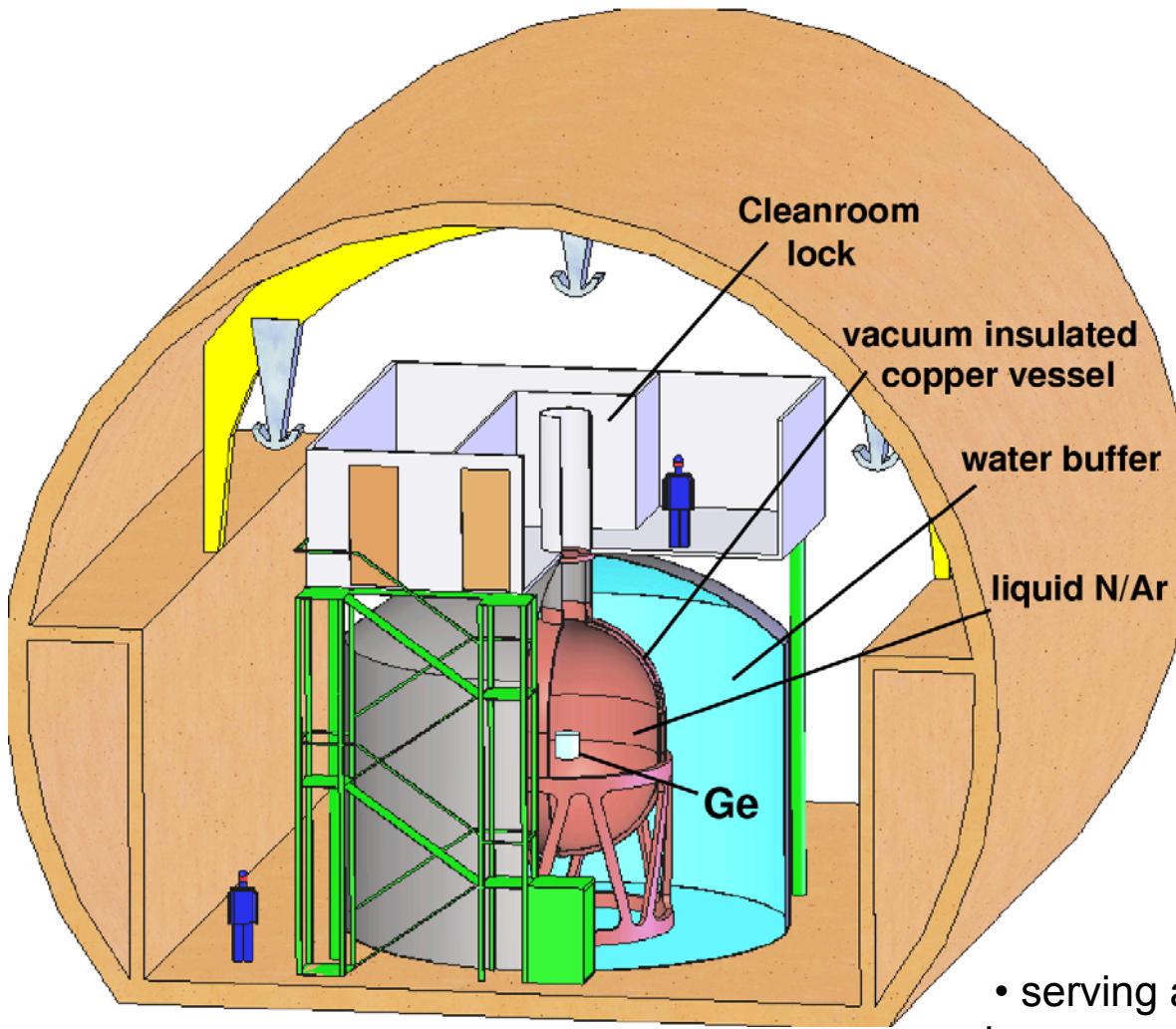
Shield against 1) TI-208 2.6 MeV γ -rays,
2) neutrons, 3) muons !



very similar to GEM design

Yu.G.Zdesenko, O.A.Ponkratenko, V.I.Tretyak
J.Phys. G, Nucl.Part.Phys. 27 (2001) 2129

proposed GERDA installation in LNGS Hall A



Ø 10 m water vessel
Ø 4 m Cu cryostat
45 m³ of LN (LAr)
650 m³ of water

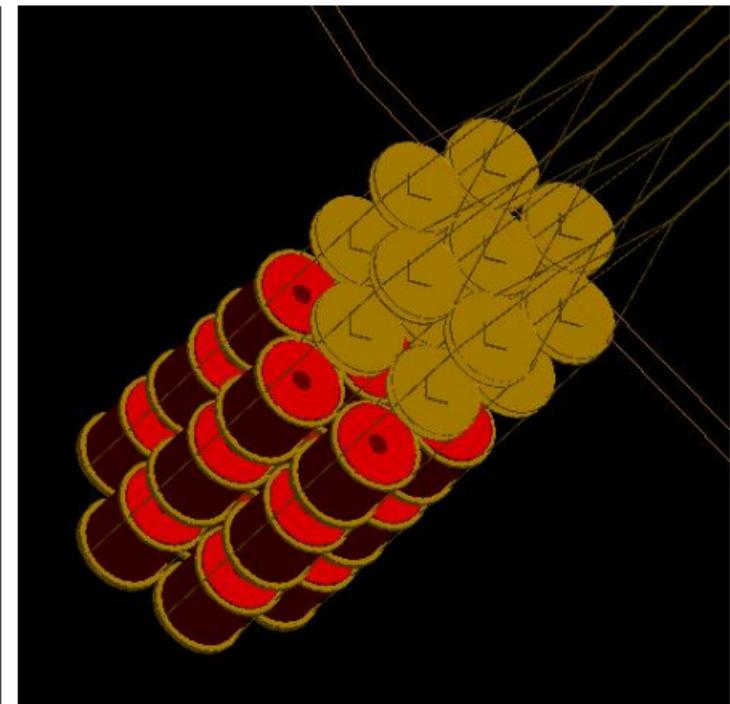
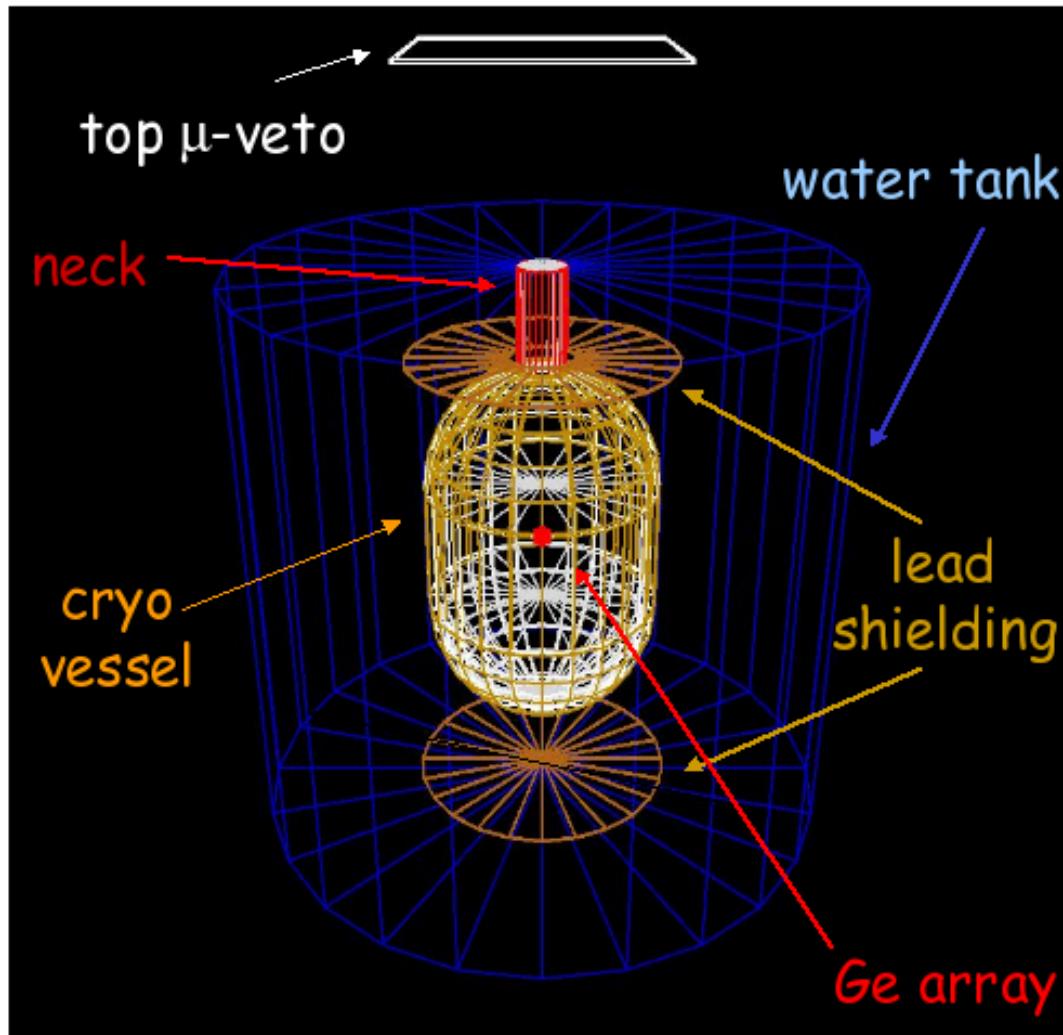
**designed for
external γ, n, μ background
 $< 0.001 \text{ cts } /(\text{keV} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{y})$
factor 10 smaller for LAr**

water:

- acting as neutron moderator
- serving as Čerenkov medium for μ veto
- cheaper, safer, more effective than liquid N

MaGe Monte Carlo for GERDA

MC framework shared with MAJORANA collaboration

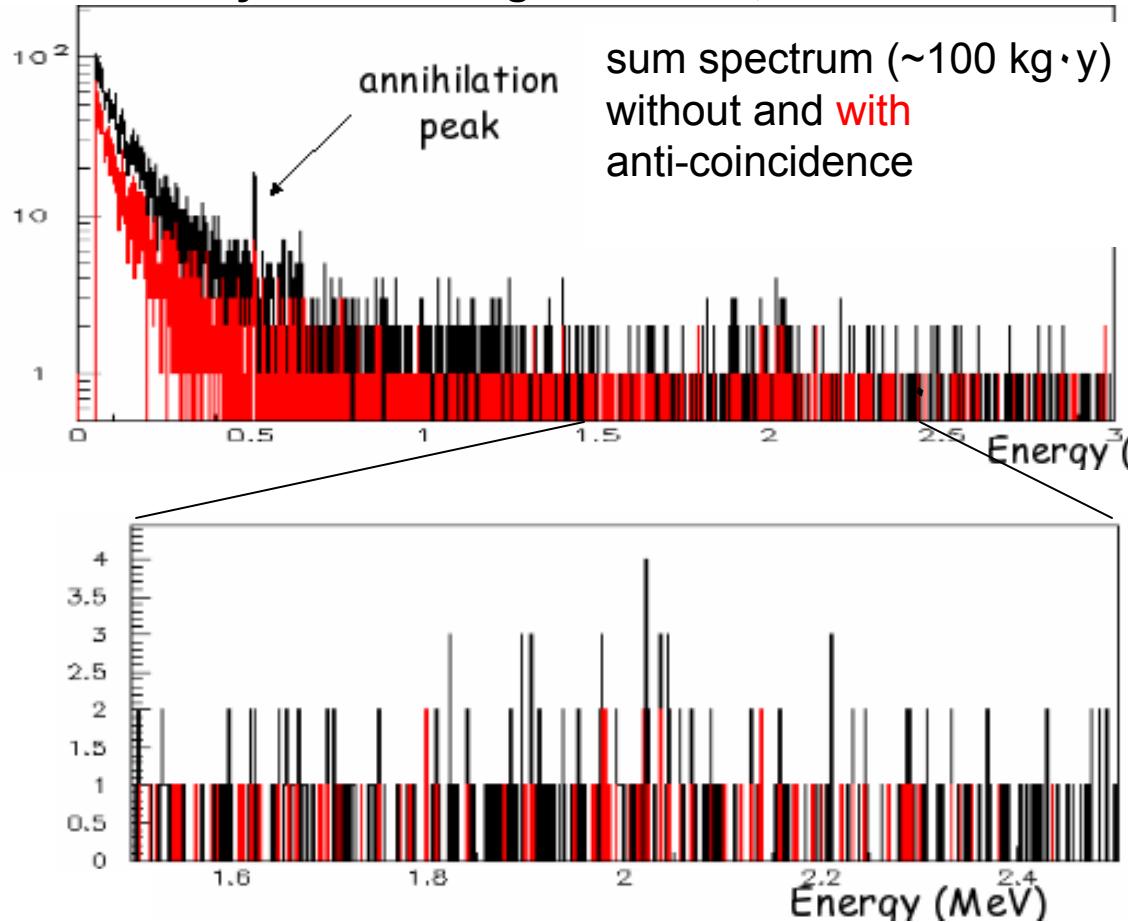


- diodes arranged in strings
- insertion / removal of diodes via respective string
- same scheme for calibration sources

μ background simulated within MaGe

μ flux at LNGS: $\sim 1 \mu / (\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h})$, (270 GeV), laterally anisotropic – total of 88 events / ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{y}$)

9 Ge crystals of 19 kg total mass, 50 keV threshold



ave. background [cts/(keV \cdot kg \cdot y)]
within in $1.5 < E_\gamma < 2.5$ MeV

material screening / purification

Ge γ spectrometers

- Baksan 600 m w.e. (soon → 4900 m w.e.) 4-fold spectrometer
- Hades 500 m w.e. Ge-2 – Ge-9
- MPI-K 15 m w.e. 3 diodes
- LNGS 3500 m w.e. GeMPI 1,2,(3) S : ~ O(10[100]) $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ for heavy [light] samples

Rn-222 diagnostics / monitoring

- emanation technique S : 0.5 $\mu\text{Bq} / \text{m}^2$, 10 $\mu\text{Bq} / \text{kg}$
- gas purity analysis
- electrostatic chamber : 0.1 – 1 mBq / m^3

α spectrometer

- Baksan (ionization chamber) S : 10 Bq/m^3 (quick), background: 0.002 / ($\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{h}$)
- Krakow

ICPMS (inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry)

- Frankfurt U S : U/Th ~ 1 $\mu\text{Bq} / \text{kg}$ > secular equilibrium? <

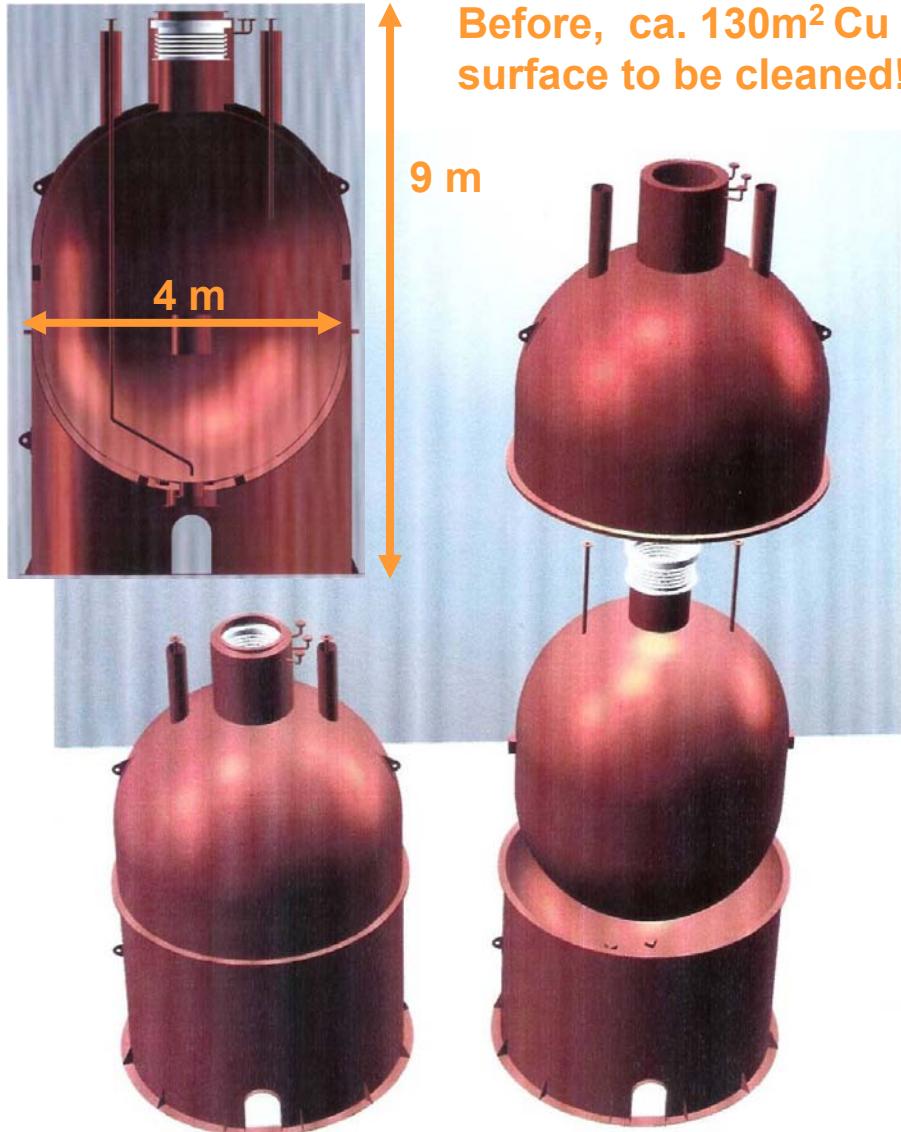
(measured materials: Kapton, Teflon, Torlon, MLI, PMT glass, Cu, steel, Cu/P granulate)

►Challenge: screening of plastics at required Th sensitivity of < 10 $\mu\text{Bq} / \text{kg}$ not (yet) possible !
Large samples (~100 kg)needed for best sensitivity !

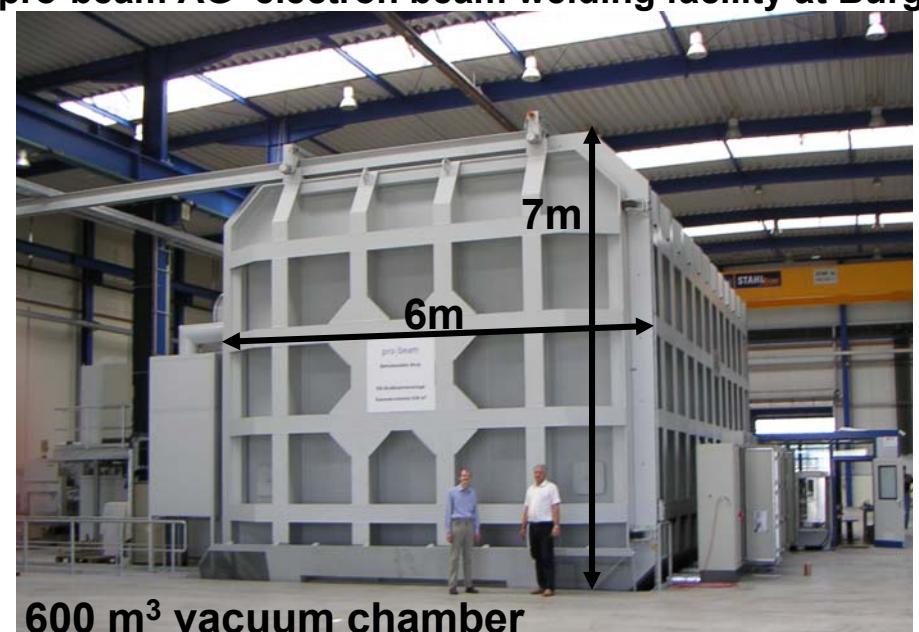
Cu surface purification studies (cryostat > 100 m^2)

- Cu disks radiated with strong Rn source S : 1 $\mu\text{Bq} / \text{m}^2$

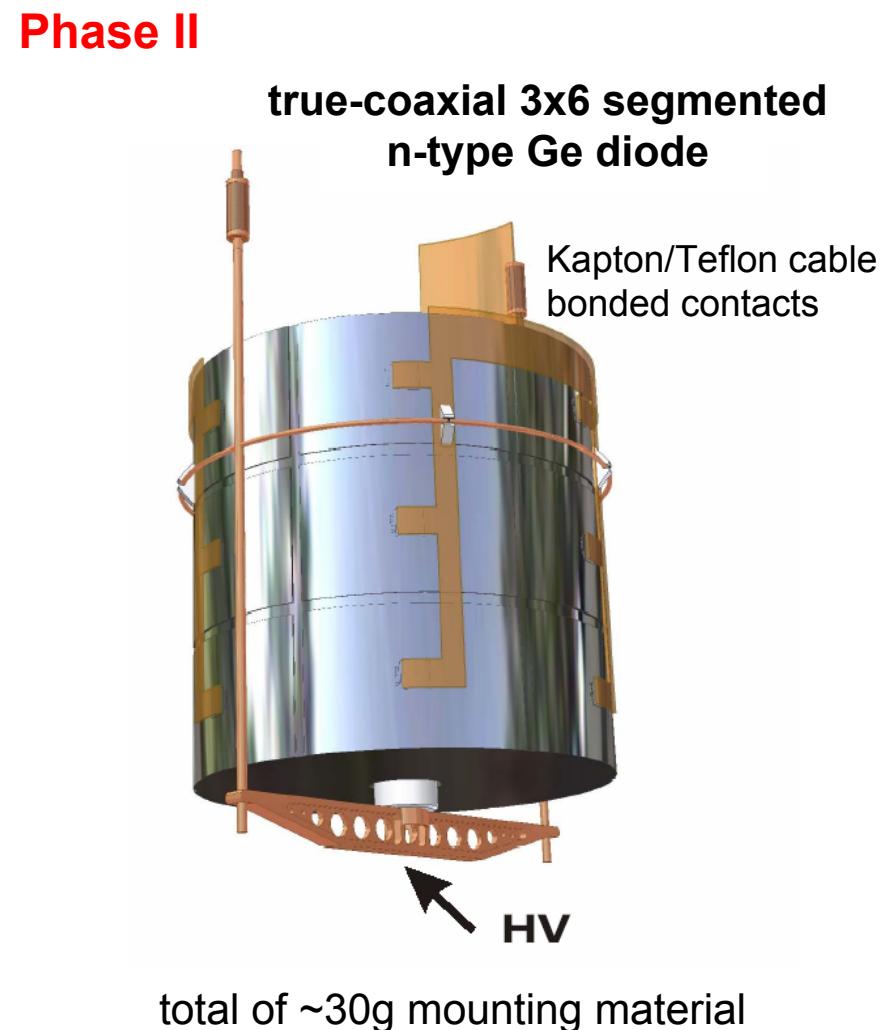
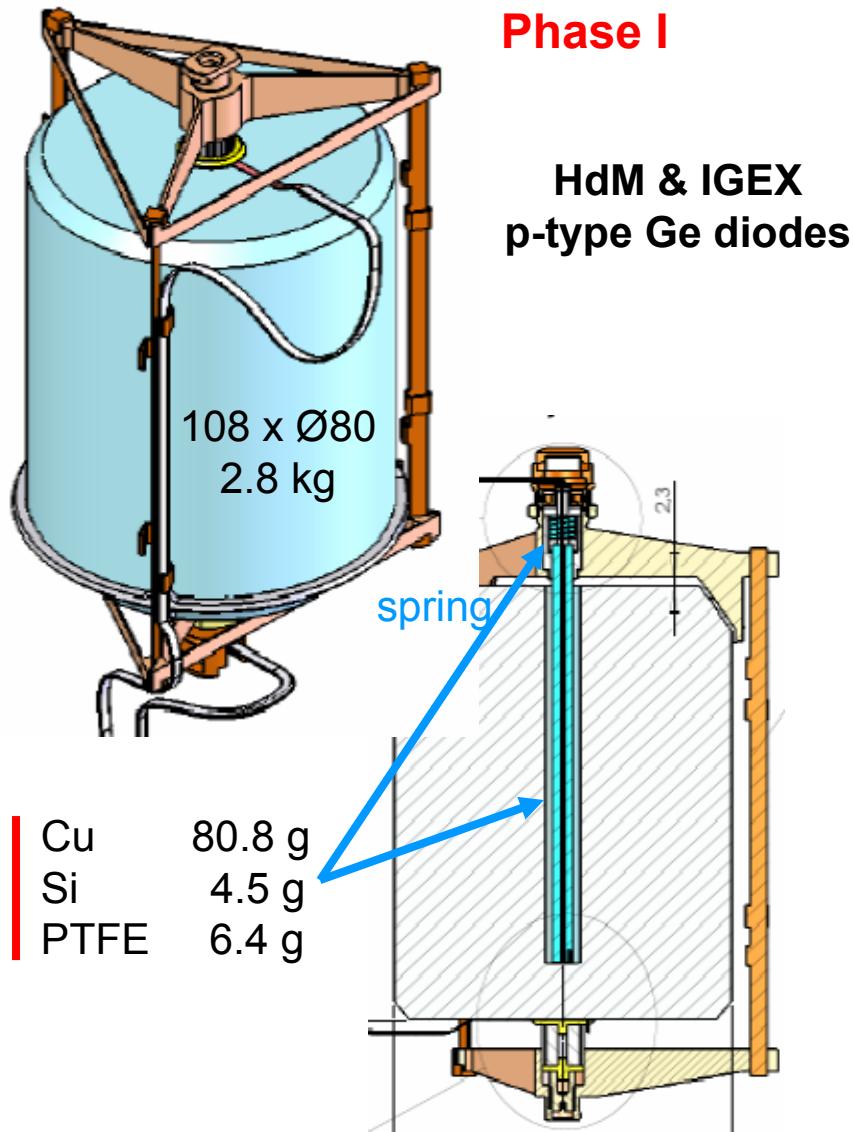
clean welding of copper cryostat



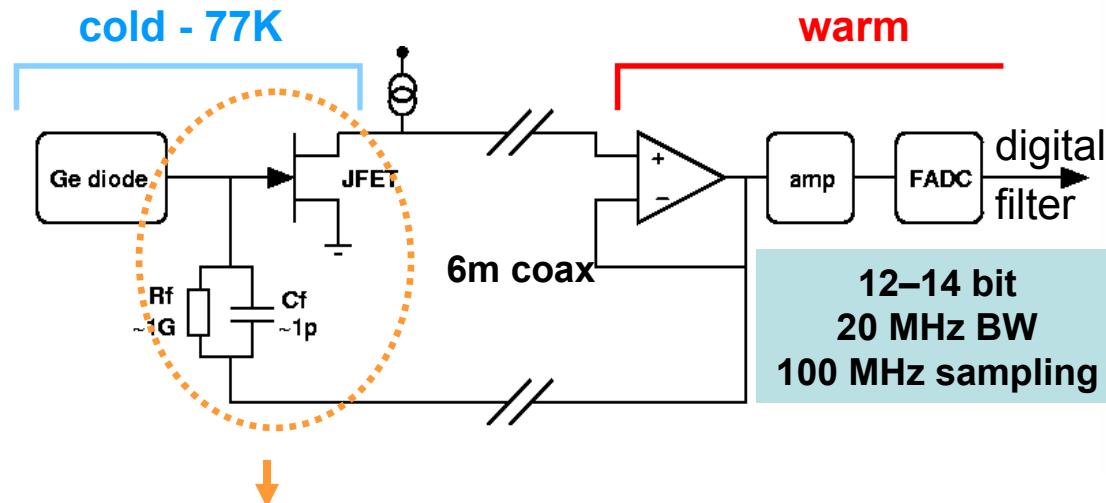
Before, ca. 130m^2 Cu 'pro-beam AG' electron beam welding facility at Burg
surface to be cleaned!



low mass diode supports and contacts

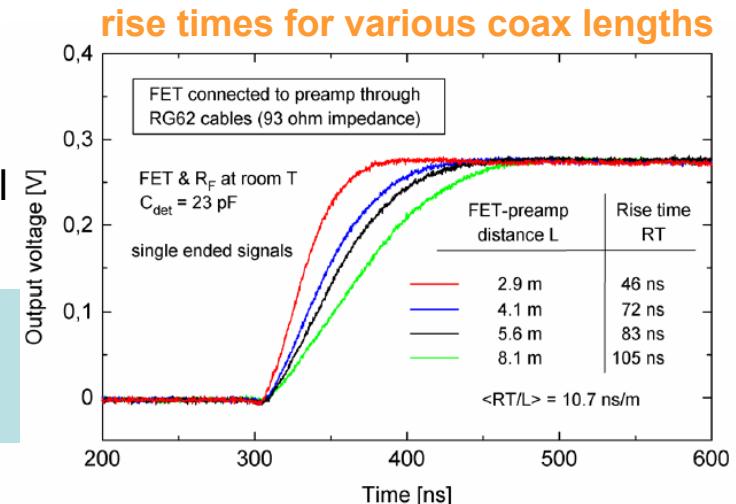


preamplifier options 1

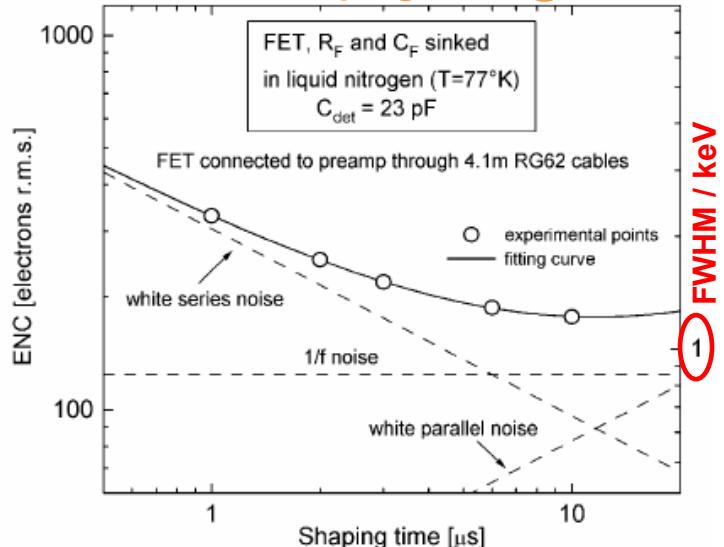


- + available & working
 - ▶ phase I
- increased rise time
- potential for noise pickup

JFET: BF862, IF1331, Agata preamp



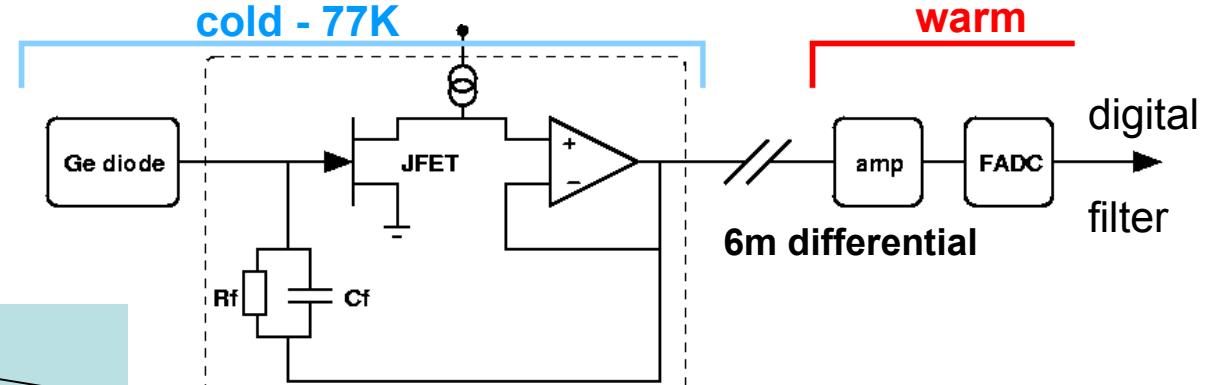
ENC vs. shaping time @ 77 K



preamplifier options 2

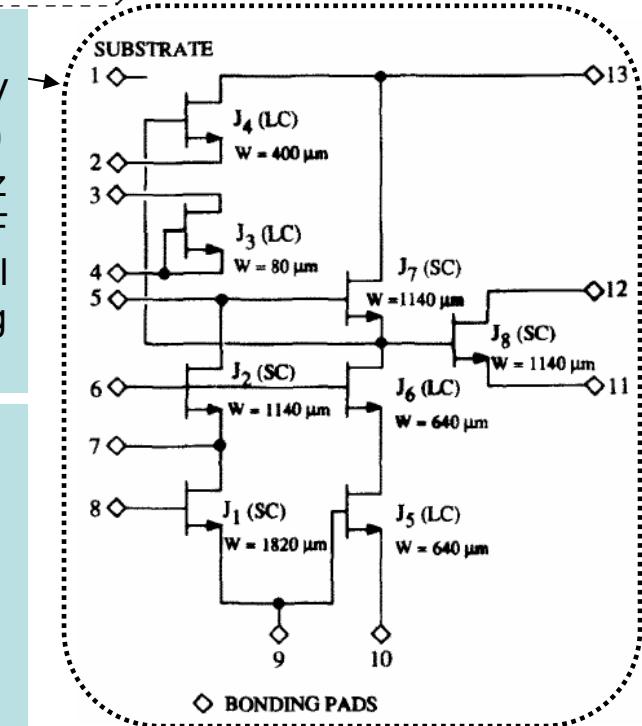
Preamp 'on the chip',
'ASIC', indispensable
for phase II with seg-
mented detectors!

- monolithic JFET preamp
(P.F.Manfredi, V.Re, V.Speziali,
NIM A380 (1996) 308)
tests in progress – **phase I ?**
- + available from InterFET
- + excellent noise performance at RT
- o to be optimized for $C_{inp} = 30 \text{ pF}$
- needs external bias supplies
- Rf, Cf not integrated



77K ASIC Wanted :

gain	200mV/MeV
dyn. range	2000
BW	20-30 MHz
ENC	<100e @ 30 pF
output	differential
FET, Rf, Cf, bias, analog test pulse integrated .	



- ASIC development in CMOS – challenge 1/f noise of FET
two approaches – **phase II**
- i) ASIC in 0.8μ AMS process, w / wo integrated input FET,
Rf and Cf not integrated, submitted, chips ► Oct 05.
- ii) ASIC in 0.6μ X-Fab process, w / wo integrated input FET,
integrated Rf, Cf and bias supplies, submission ► Nov 05.

phase II: procurement of enriched Ge-76

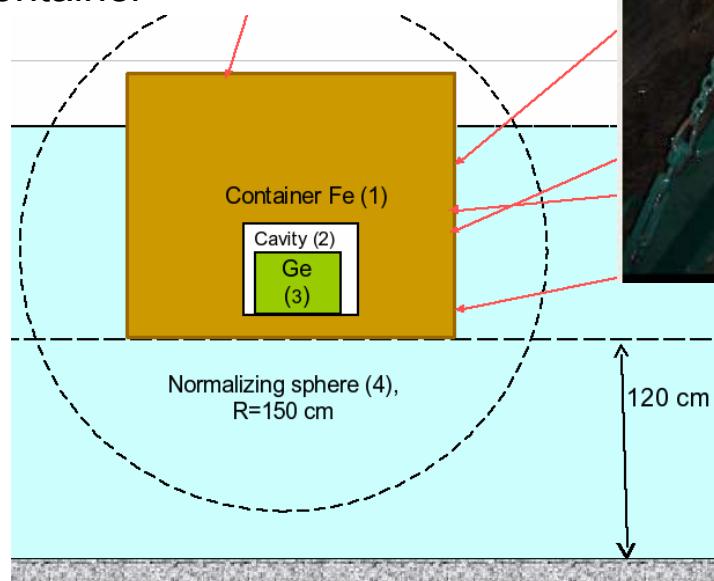
Shielding container designed and fabricated to shield Ge-76 from cosmogenic neutrons and protons

attenuation factor for production of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ge-68} & 10 & \xrightarrow{\mu} \\ & 8 & \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Co-60} & 15-20 & \rightarrow \\ & 12-15 & \end{array}$$

Delivery procedure tested by shipment of 15 kg Ge-nat in shielding container from Siberia to Munich.

22 kg enriched Ge-76 already produced!



more ongoing R&D for phase II

- optimization of purification of enriched Ge-76 oxide to 6N grade metal
- optimization of production of new enriched Ge-76 diodes
- commissioning of test stands for the characterization of Ge-diodes
- study of segmented n- and p-type true-coaxial Ge-diodes
- study of active LAr shield
-

2004

- Feb Letter of Intent to LNGS, [hep-ex/0404039](#)
- Sep formation of collaboration
- Oct funding requests approved by MPG
- Oct Proposal to LNGS, www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/GERDA/proposal.pdf

2005

- Jan ‘prior information notice’ about cryostat tendering in SIMAP
- Feb **GERDA approved by LNGS, location in Hall A in front of LVD**
- Mar Technical Proposal to LNGS, 30 kg of enriched Ge-76 ordered
- May funding requests approved by INFN
- Jun funding request approved by BMBF
- Jul Ge-76 order enlarged to 37.5 kg
- Jul FMECA & HAZOP safety study for cryostat submitted to LNGS
('safe if designed & fabricated according to the rules')
- Aug ► decision by LNGS about system safety – if OK then
- Sep tendering for water tank, first orders for cryostat

2006

- Jun start of construction of water tank in Hall A
- ... installation of cryostat, clean room & lock, μ veto, lab rooms

2007

- spring commissioning, start of physics run

Summary



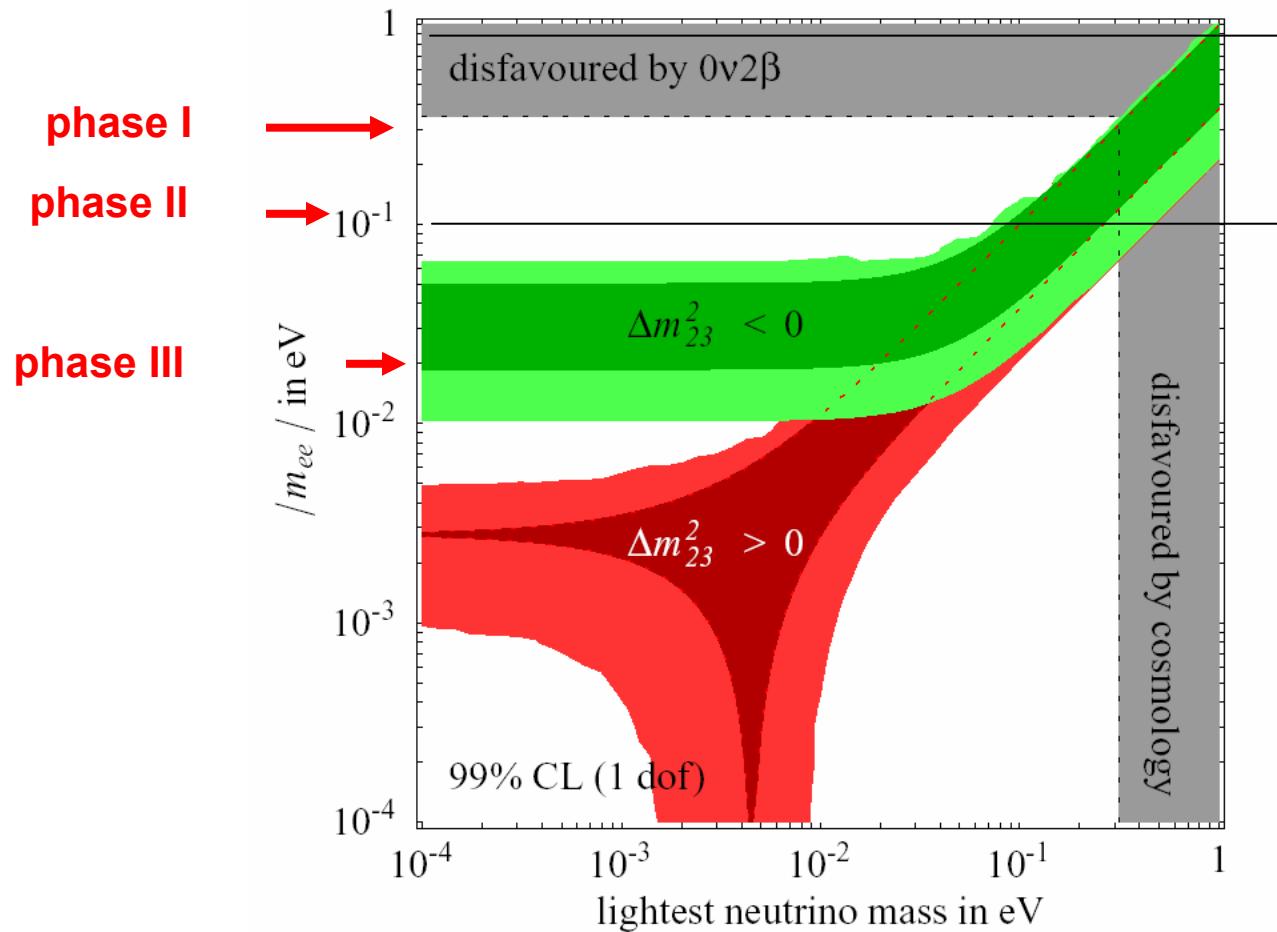
- approved by LNGS with location in Hall A,
 - substantially funded by BMBF, INFN, MPG, and Russia in kind
 - construction to start in LNGS Hall A in June 2006
 - parallel and fast R&D for phase II
- start of data taking in 2007

goal: phase I : background $0.01 \text{ cts} / (\text{kg} \cdot \text{keV} \cdot \text{y})$

► scrutinize KKDC result within 1 year

phase II : background $0.001 \text{ cts} / (\text{kg} \cdot \text{keV} \cdot \text{y})$

► $T_{1/2} > 2 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ y}$, $\langle m_{ee} \rangle < 0.09 - 0.29 \text{ eV}$



A.Strumia & F.Vissani, hep-ph / 0503246

clean room with lock on top of vessel

