

Status of the GERDA Experiment

Oliver Schulz
for the GERDA collaboration



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT



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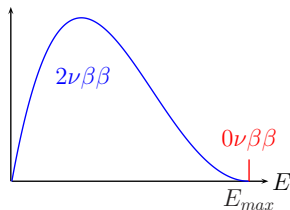
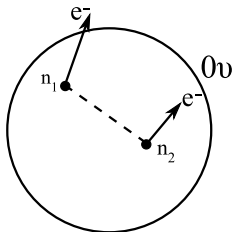
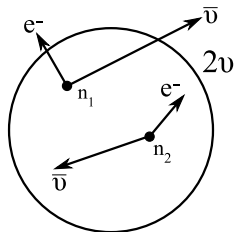


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IPA2012, May 13, 2013

$0\nu\beta\beta$ -Decay

- ▶ Single β -decay not allowed for some isotopes, only double β -decay
- ▶ If ν is a Majorana Particle ($\nu = \bar{\nu}$), $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay must exist



$$(T_{1/2}^{0\nu})^{-1} = G(Q, Z) |M_{\text{nucl}}|^2 \langle m_{ee} \rangle^2$$

- ▶ Study of $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay can
 - ▶ Discover lepton-number violation
 - ▶ Determine nature of ν (Majorana or Dirac).
 - ▶ Give information about absolute Neutrino mass / hierarchy?

The Gerda Experiment

- ▶ Search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ -Decay in ^{76}Ge at $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2039\text{keV}$
- ▶ Array of isotopically enriched HPGe detectors, suspended in liquid Argon

The Gerda Experiment

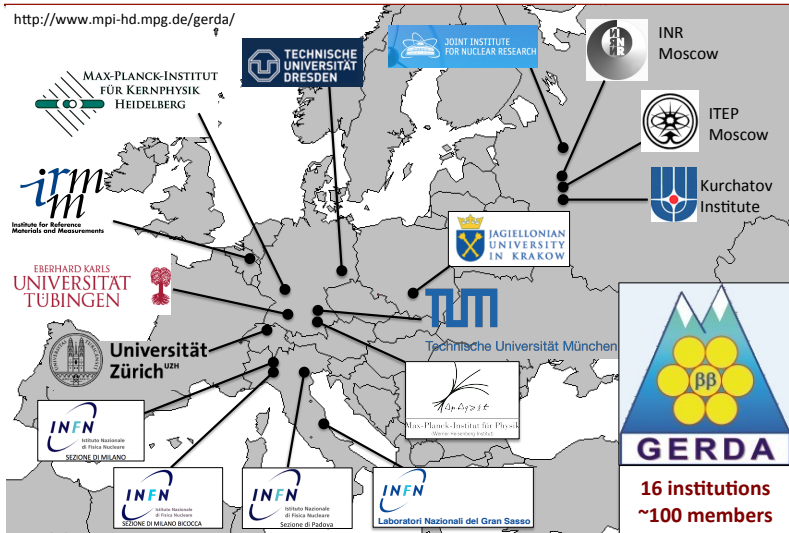
- ▶ Search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ -Decay in ^{76}Ge at $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2039\text{keV}$
- ▶ Array of isotopically enriched HPGe detectors, suspended in liquid Argon
- ▶ Previous results for ^{76}Ge $0\nu\beta\beta$ -Decay:
 - ▶ Limit: $T_{1/2} > 1.9 \cdot 10^{25}\text{y}$ at 90% conf. HdM and IGEX
 - ▶ Claim: $T_{1/2} = 1.2 \cdot 10^{25}\text{y}$ Klapdor-Kleingrothaus et al., PL B586 (2004) 198

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- ▶ Ultra-low background setup, located underground at LNGS
- ▶ Currently running in Phase-I, designed to test Klapdor claim
- ▶ Phase-II will go beyond: Increased total detector mass, even lower background

The GERDA Collaboration

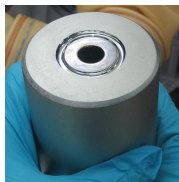
<http://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/gerda/>



Why use ^{76}Ge ?

Advantages:

- ▶ Source = Detector
- ▶ Production of enriched detectors up to 86% well established (though expensive)



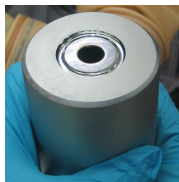
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$$T_{1/2} \propto \epsilon \cdot A \sqrt{\frac{M \cdot T}{b \cdot \Delta E}}$$

- ▶ Intrinsically pure



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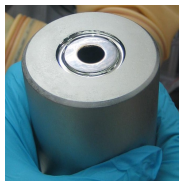
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- ▶ For all $0\nu\beta\beta$ experiments:
 - ▶ Must be well shielded from cosmics and external radiation
 - ▶ Radio-pure setup, carefully select and screen all materials



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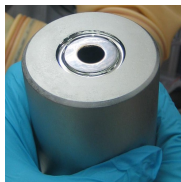
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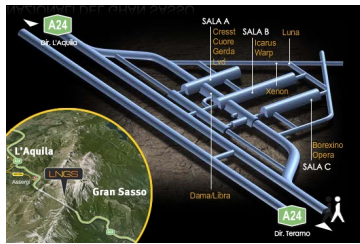
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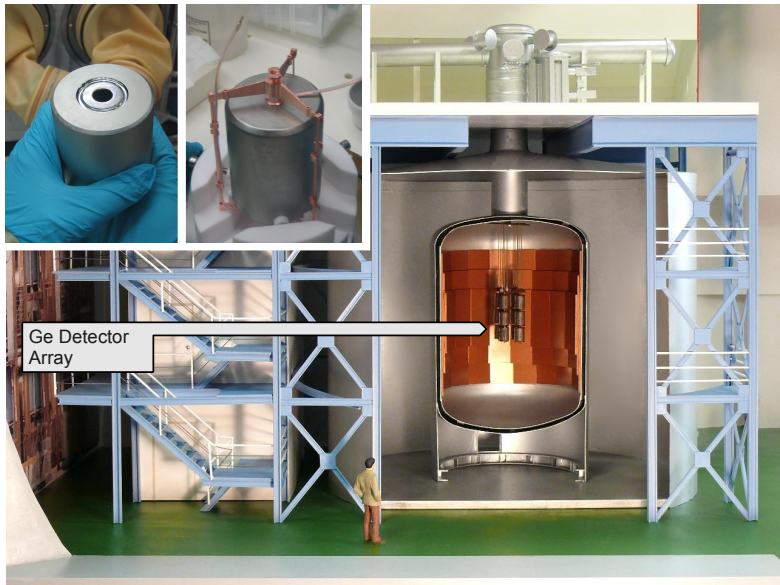
- ▶ For all $0\nu\beta\beta$ experiments:
 - ▶ Must be well shielded from cosmics and external radiation
 - ▶ Radio-pure setup, carefully select and screen all materials
- ▶ Detector operation under cryogenic conditions
- ▶ Cosmic activation of detector material (\rightarrow ^{60}Co and ^{68}Ge)



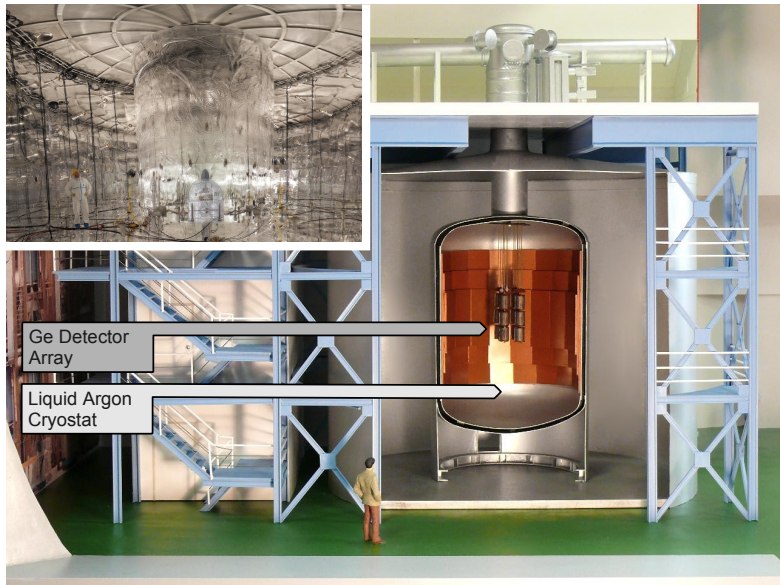
The Gerda Setup



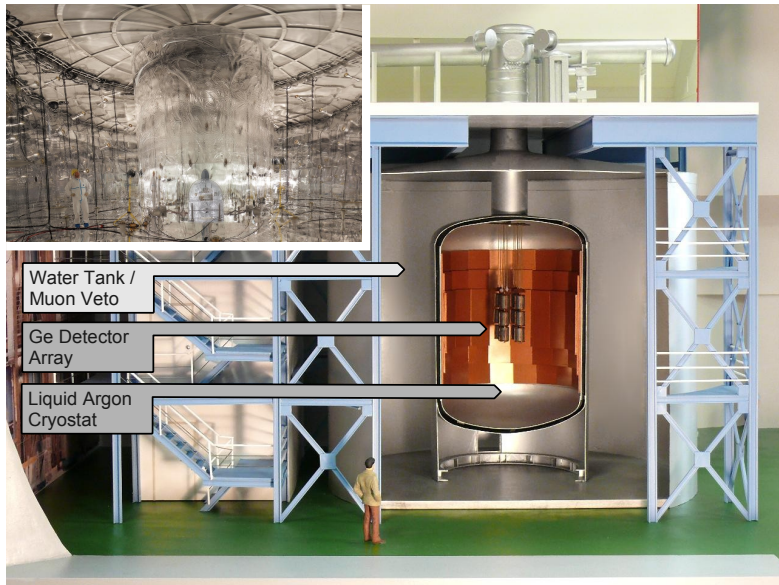
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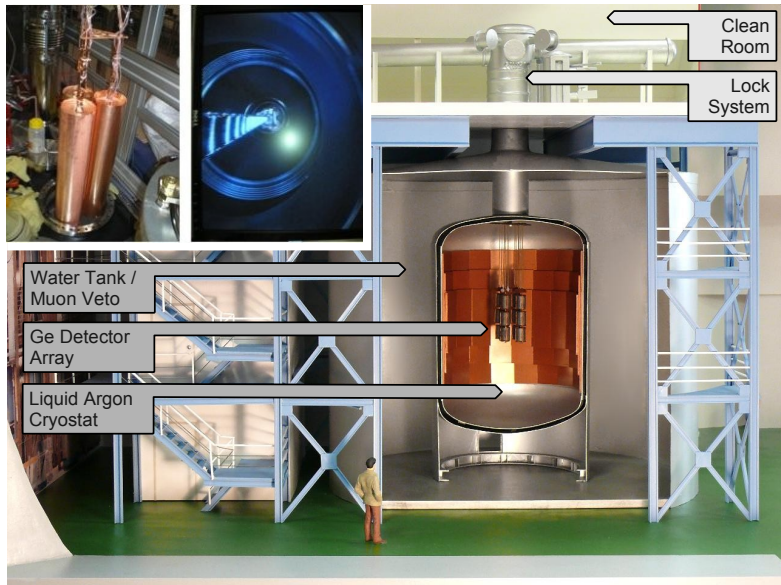
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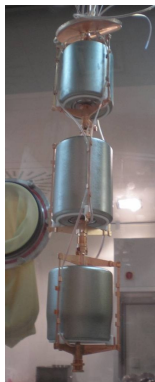
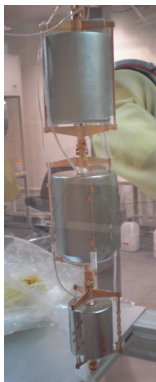
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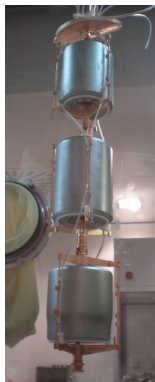
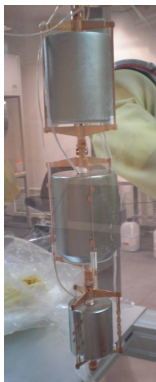


Gerda Phase-I Detectors



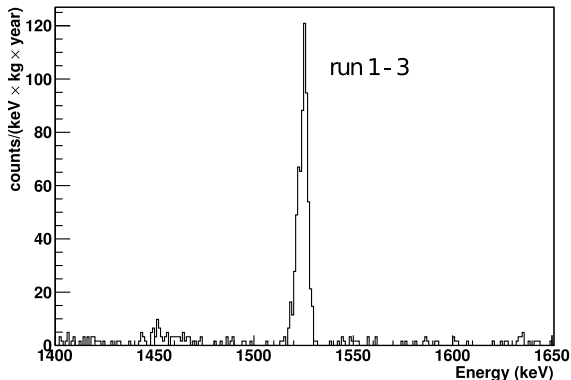
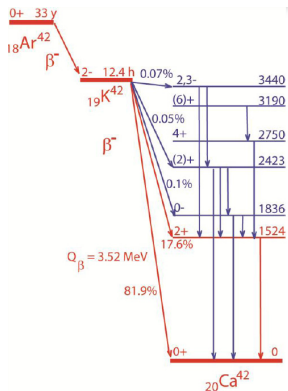
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- ▶ 1 non-enriched coaxial detector (3.0 kg)

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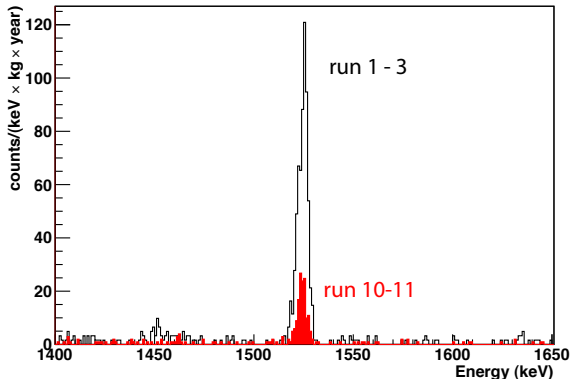
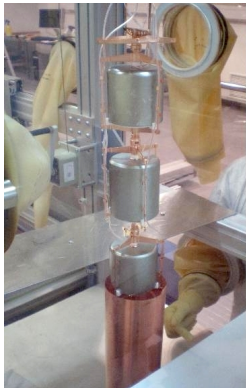
- ▶ 8 enriched coaxial detectors from HdM and IGEX (17.7 kg)
- ▶ 1 non-enriched coaxial detector (3.0 kg)
- ▶ Since Spring 2012: 5 enriched Phase-II BeGe detectors (3.6 kg)

An Unexpected Background



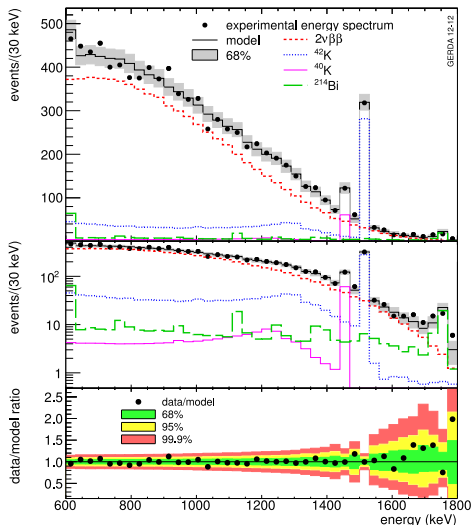
- Observed background 10 \times higher than expected

An Unexpected Background



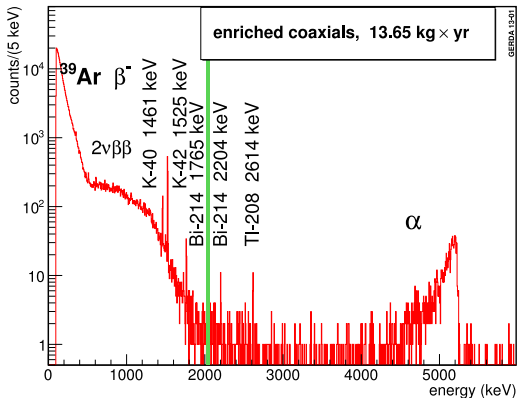
- ▶ Observed background $10 \times$ higher than expected
- ▶ $^{42}\text{Ar} \rightarrow ^{42}\text{K}$, charged ^{42}K drift in E-field of detectors and decay there
- ▶ Copper mini-shrouds shield detector strings

Measurement of ^{76}Ge $2\nu\beta\beta$ Half-Life



$$T_{1/2}^{2\nu} = (1.84_{-0.08}^{+0.09} \text{ fit } \text{ }_{-0.06}^{+0.11} \text{ syst}) \times 10^{21} \text{ yr} = (1.84_{-0.10}^{+0.14}) \times 10^{21} \text{ yr}$$

Phase-I Background



No contribution at $Q_{\beta\beta}$:

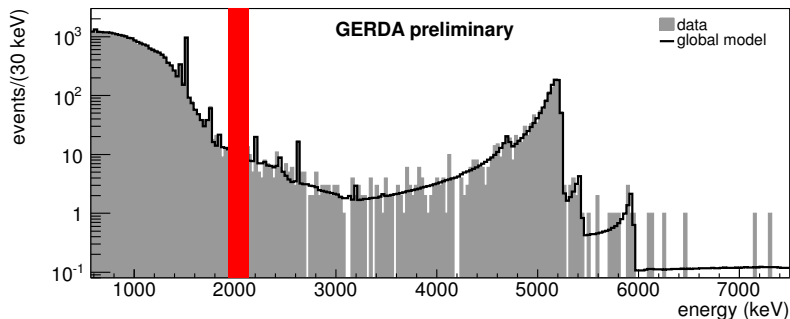
^{39}Ar ($Q_{\beta} = 565$ keV), ^{40}K , ^{228}Ac

Contribution at $Q_{\beta\beta}$:

- ^{42}K (^{42}Ar) \rightarrow $Q_{\beta} = 3.5$ MeV, $E_{\gamma} = 2.4$ MeV
- ^{214}Bi (^{238}U) \rightarrow $Q_{\beta} = 3.3$ MeV,
 $E_{\gamma} = 2.1, 2.2, 2.4$ MeV
- ^{208}Tl (^{232}Th) \rightarrow $E_{\gamma} = 2.6$ MeV
- ^{60}Co \rightarrow $Q_{\beta} = 2.8$ MeV
- **α -induced events** (from isotopes in ^{238}U chain)

- ▶ Blinded window: 40 keV around $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2039$ keV
- ▶ Achieved background index: 0.02 cts/(keV kg yr) in ROI: 10 \times better than HdM and IGEX

Background Model



- ▶ Have reached good understanding of background
- ▶ Strong indications about location of α -induced events
- ▶ No details here - paper with detailed background decomposition coming soon

End of Phase-I and Unblinding

- ▶ Exposure target of 20 kg y reached
- ▶ Dataset for $0\nu\beta\beta$ -Analysis (almost) frozen:
Nov. 9 2011 to Apr. 15 2013, Live time of 456.15 days

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Nov. 9 2011 to Apr. 15 2013, Live time of 456.15 days
- ▶ Unblinding in June, publication shortly after
- ▶ Data taking will continue for a short while
- ▶ Decommissioning of Phase-I setup in June,
followed by maintenance and inspections of setup

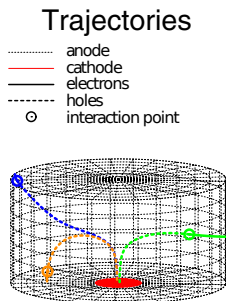
Gerda Phase-II Upgrade

- ▶ After Phase-I decommissioning, installation of Phase-II
- ▶ 30 new BeGe-type HPGe detectors, additional mass of 20 kg
- ▶ Phase-I coaxial detectors (18 kg) will be re-used in Phase-II

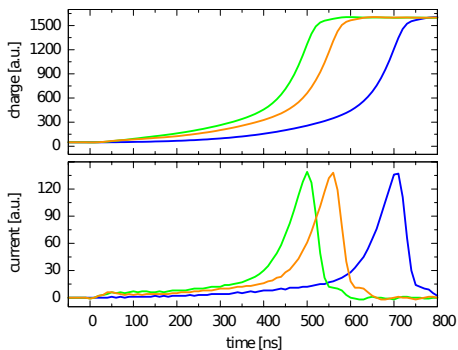
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- ▶ New background target: 0.001 cts/(keV kg yr)
- ▶ Liquid-Argon instrumentation
 - active veto around detectors

BeGe Detectors for Phase-II

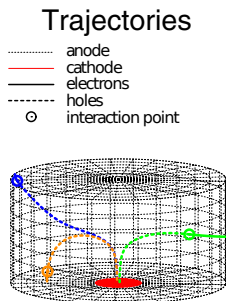


Signal for different trajectories

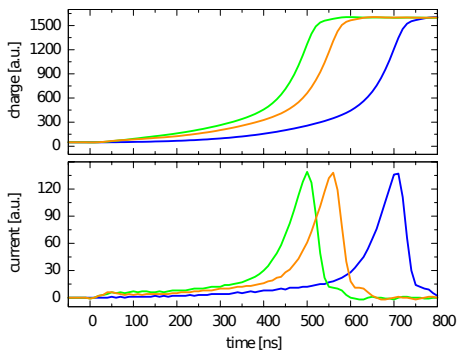


- ▶ BeGe: Broad-Energy Germanium Detector (Canberra)
- ▶ No bore-hole, small contact:
 - ▶ Small capacitance, higher energy resolution
 - ▶ Strong weighting field

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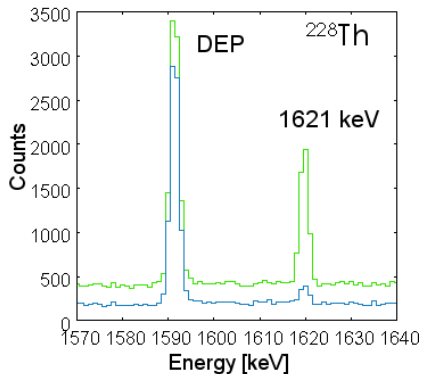


Event Topology with BeGe Detectors

- ▶ Charges from different points \rightarrow signals at different times
- ▶ Can separate single-site events (e.g. $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay) from multi-site event (Compton-scattering + X)

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D. Budjas et al., JINST 4P10007 (2009)

green: before PSA, blue: after PSA

- ▶ Double-escape peak (DEP):
Mostly single-site events
(simulates $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay)
- ▶ ^{212}Bi γ -line at 1621keV:
Mostly multi-site events
(simulates γ -background)

BeGe Detector Production

- ▶ 2005: 37.5 kg GeO_2 produced by ECP, Zelengorsk, Russia



[JINST 8 P04018]

BeGe Detector Production

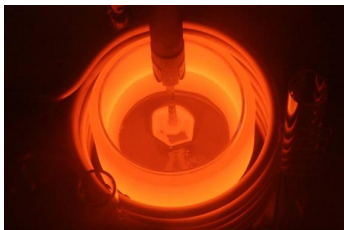
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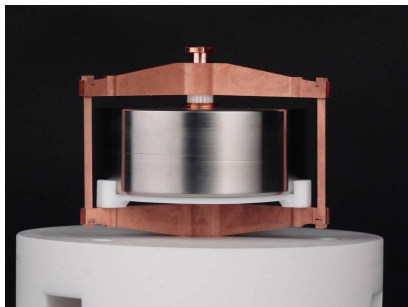
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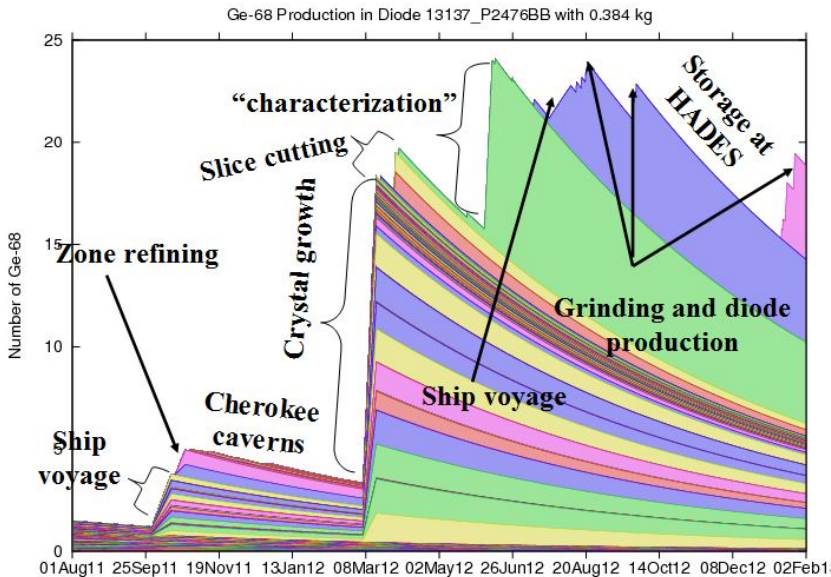
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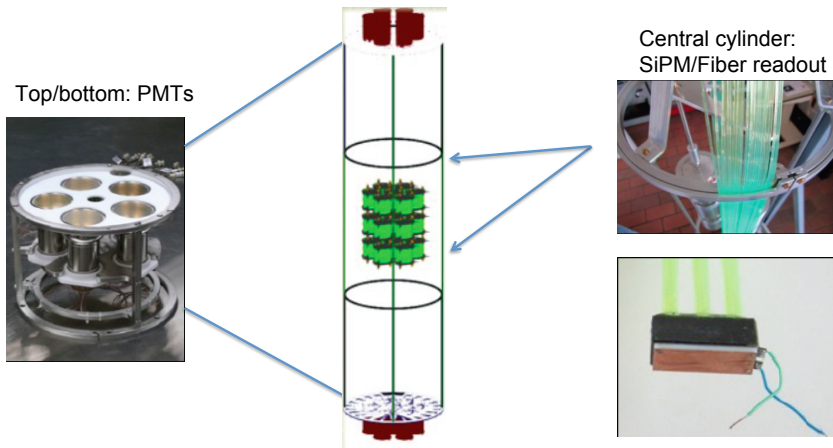
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- ▶ 2012: Detector production at Canberra, Olen (Belgium) & testing (HADES underground lab, Mol (Belgium).
- ▶ All Ge transport in shielded shipping container (Water plus Steel shield)

[JINST 8 P04018]

^{68}Ge Activation During Production

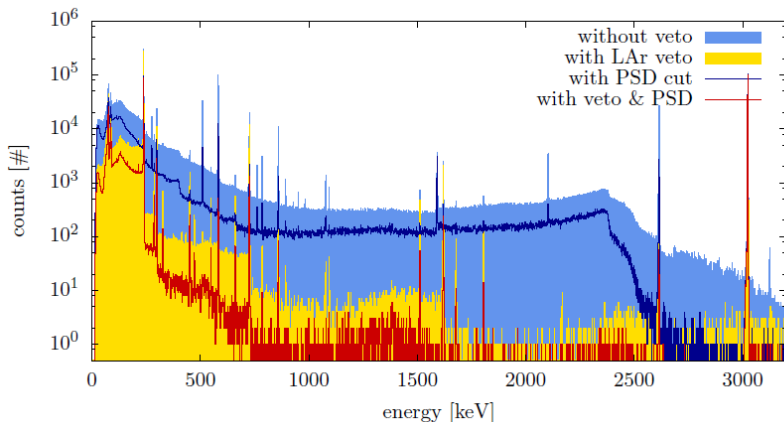


LAr Instrumentation, Design



- ▶ Liquid Argon scintillates - untapped potential
- ▶ Instrument LAr volume around detectors as BG veto

LAr Instrumentation, BG Reduction



[M. Heisel, PhD thesis]

- ▶ Effective background reduction, esp. for γ

Conclusions and Outlook

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- ▶ Full background decomposition to be published soon

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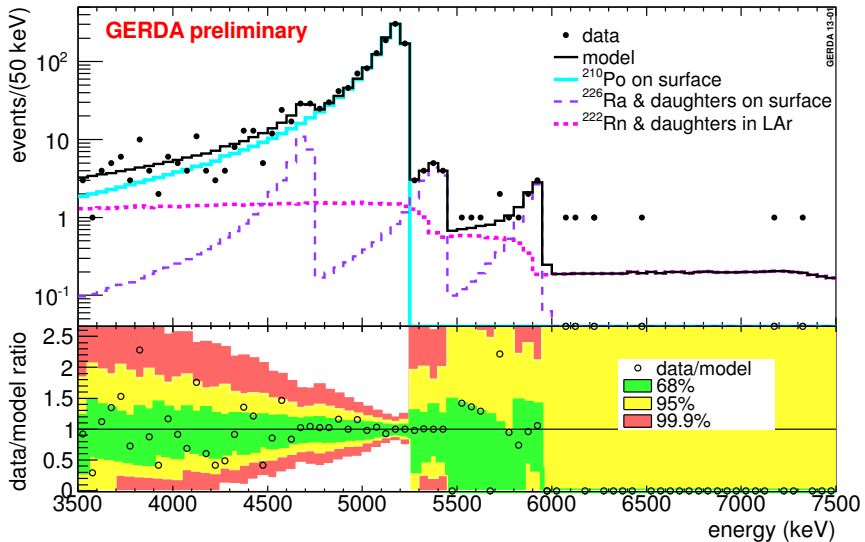
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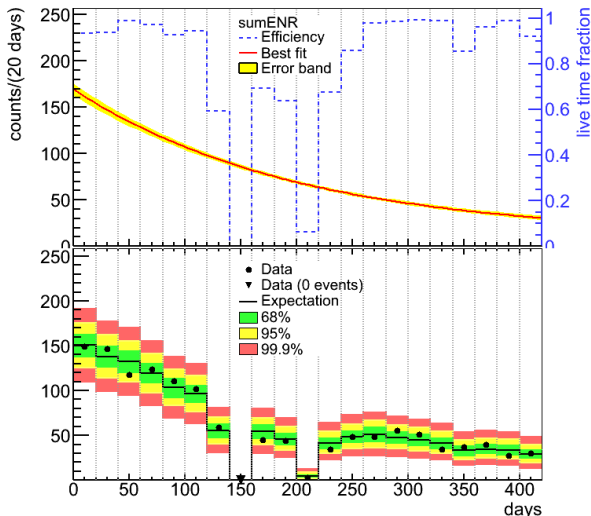
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- ▶ Phase-II will add 20 kg of detector mass with new detector technology for background suppression
- ▶ Instrumentation of liquid argon around detectors will help to reach new background target: 10^{-3} cts/(keV kg yr)

Appendix

Alpha-Background Model

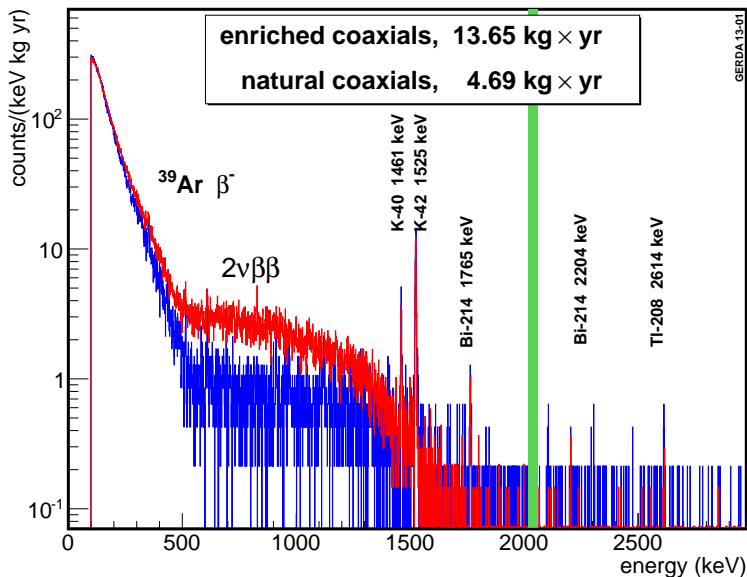


Exponential Decay of ^{210}Po Background

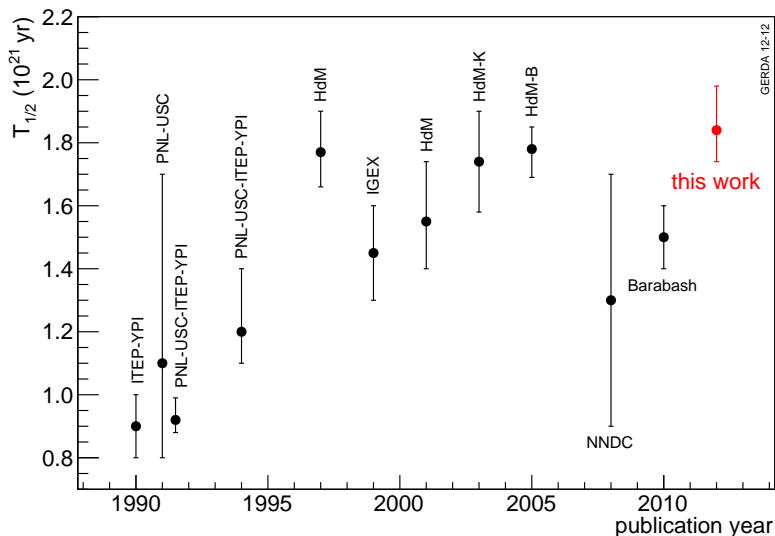


$T_{1/2} = 138.4 \pm 0.2\text{d}$ fits perfectly

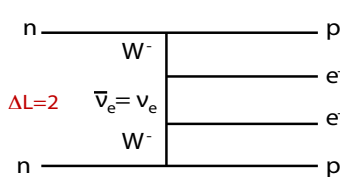
Enriched vs. Non-Enriched Detectors



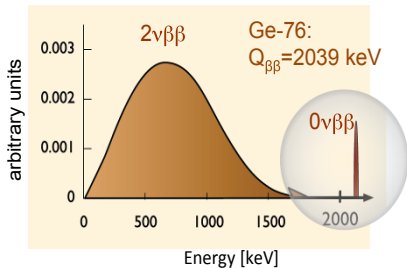
$2\nu\beta\beta$ -Decay Publication History



GERDA physics goals



$0\nu\beta\beta$ driven by exchange of light Majorana neutrinos



Phase	I	II
Exposure [kg · yr]	15	100
Bg [counts/(keV·kg·yr)]	10^{-2}	10^{-3}
Upper limit $m_{\beta\beta}$ [eV]	0.23-0.39	0.09-0.15

A. Smolnikov, P. Grabmayr PRC 81 028502(2010)

