

Search for neutrinoless double-beta decays in ^{76}Ge in the LEGEND experiment



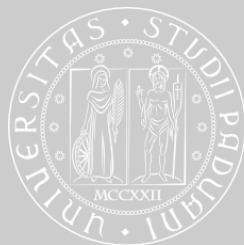
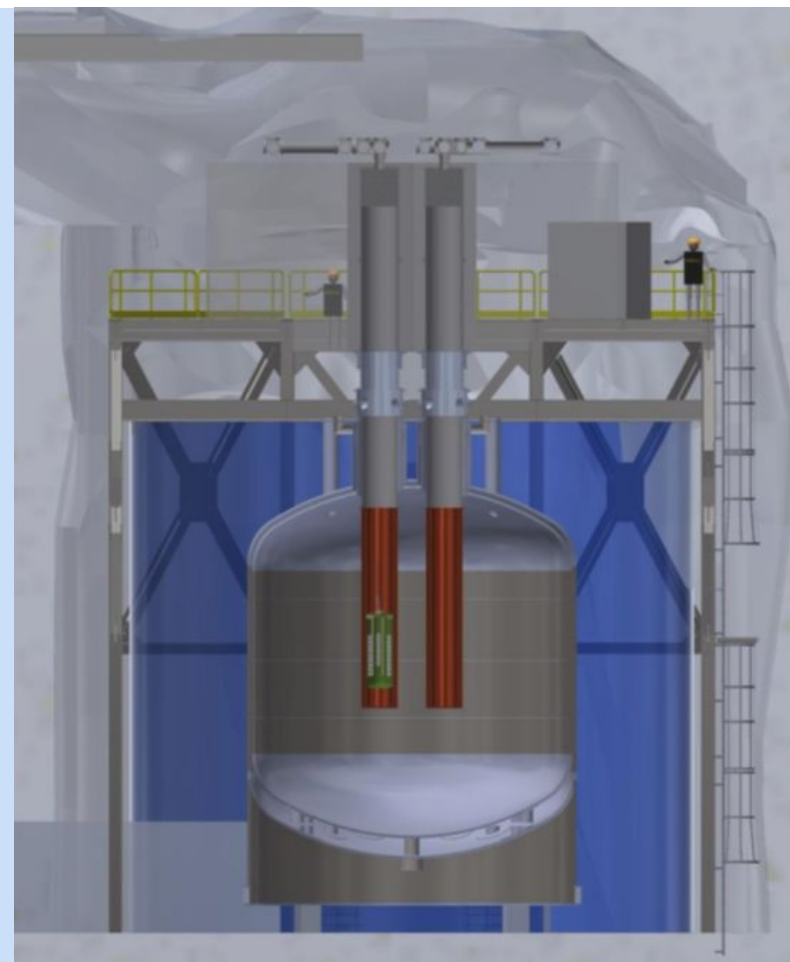
Valentina Biancacci

on behalf of the LEGEND collaboration

PPC 2022

Large Enriched
Germanium Experiment
for Neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ Decay

08.06.2022

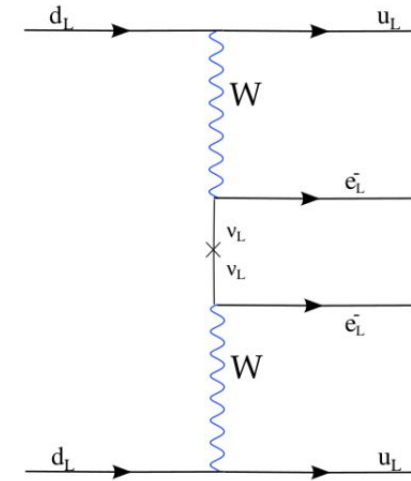


Double beta-decay without neutrinos

The neutrinoless double beta ($0\nu\beta\beta$) decay is a hypothesized nuclear transition.

$$(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z + 2) + 2e^{-}$$

$0\nu\beta\beta$ can be mediated by the exchange of two massive Majorana neutrinos.



$$\frac{1}{T_{1/2}^{0\nu}} = |M^{0\nu}|^2 G^{0\nu}(Q, Z) \left(\frac{\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle}{m_e} \right)^2$$

nuclear matrix element phase space factor

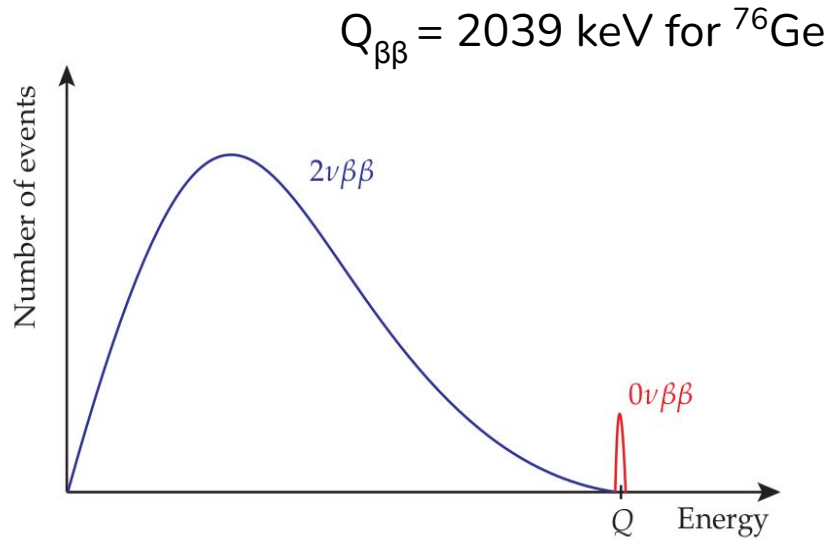
$$\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle = \left| \sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_i \right|$$

effective neutrino mass

Motivation for $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay searches

- Establish **lepton number violation (LNV)** $\rightarrow \Delta L=2$
- Best way to determine **if neutrino is its own antiparticle** ($\nu = \bar{\nu}$)
- Important to understand the **origin of the neutrino mass**
- Probe the **absolute neutrino mass scale and neutrino mass ordering**
- Provide important **input to cosmology**

$0\nu\beta\beta$ signature and half-life



$0\nu\beta\beta$ signal = monoenergetic peak

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \propto \begin{cases} \epsilon \cdot a \cdot \sqrt{\frac{M \cdot t}{BI \cdot \Delta E}} & \text{with background} \\ \epsilon \cdot a \cdot M \cdot t & \text{without background} \end{cases}$$

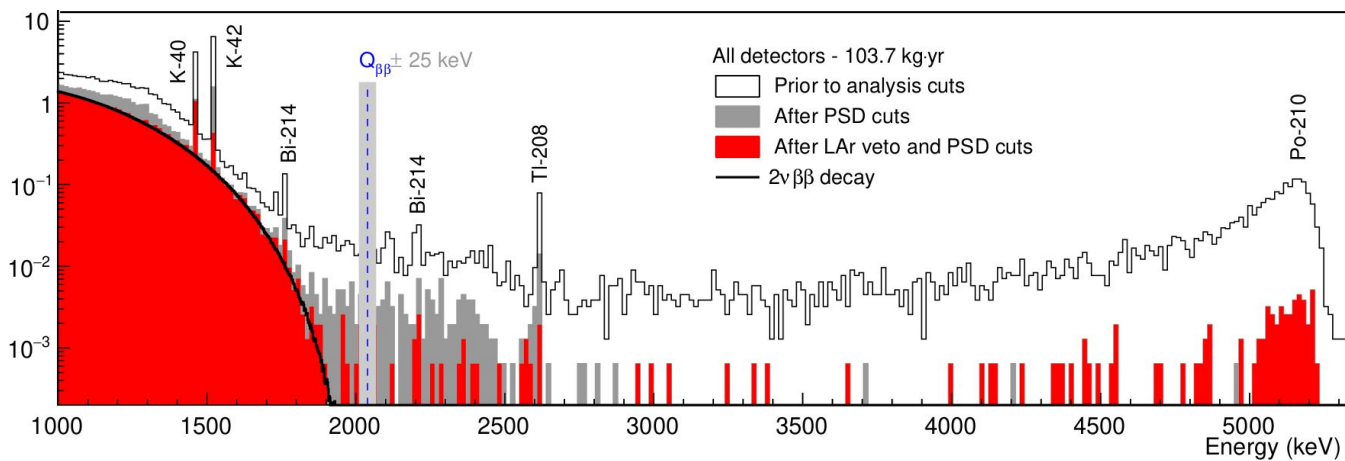
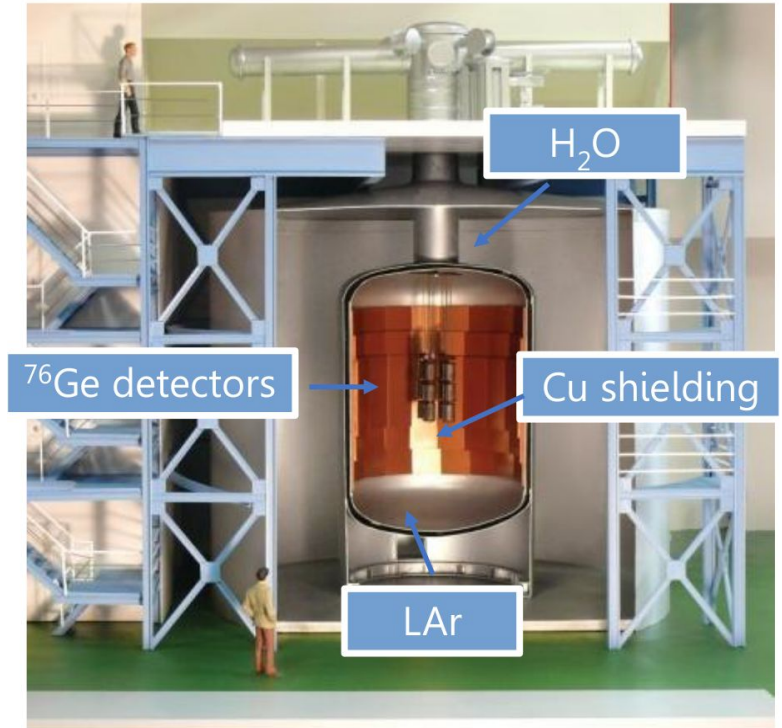
ϵ : detection efficiency
 a : isotopic abundance
 M : total detector mass

t : run time
 BI : background index
 ΔE : energy resolution at $Q_{\beta\beta}$

low background level and good energy resolution

GERDA experiment

- The GERDA experiment was proposed in 2004 as a new ^{76}Ge double-beta decay experiment at LNGS (Italy).
 - Up to **41 enriched ^{76}Ge** detectors deployed from Dec 2015 to Dec 2019.
-
- The array of germanium detectors was placed in a liquid argon (LAr) cryostat.
 - A tank filled with 590 m³ pure water surrounded the cryostat.
 - The water tank was equipped with PMTs detecting Cherenkov light.



	Goals	Achievements
Background	10^{-3} cts/(keV kg yr)	$5.2^{+1.6}_{-1.3} \cdot 10^{-4}$ cts/(keV kg yr)
Exposure	≥ 100 kg yr	103.7 kg yr ^{phase II}
Sensitivity	$T_{1/2}^{0\nu\beta\beta} \geq 10^{26}$ yr	$T_{1/2}^{0\nu\beta\beta} \geq 1.8 \cdot 10^{26}$ yr

[GERDA, PRL 125 (2020) 252502]

- MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR experiment is still operating at Sanford Underground Research Facility (SURF) but it finished its ^{76}Ge program in 2021.
- Array of 44.1 kg P-type Point Contact (PPC) detectors
- ~30kg detectors are up to 88% ^{76}Ge enrichment
- High-purity electroformed copper cryostat
- Ultra-clean detector near-parts

Achievements

- $\Delta E = 2.5 \text{ keV FWHM at } Q_{\beta\beta} (0.13\%)$
- $BI = 4.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cts}/(\text{keV kg yr})$
- $T_{1/2} > 2.7 \times 10^{25} \text{ yr (90\%C.L.)}$
- $|m_{\beta\beta}| < 200 - 433 \text{ meV}$

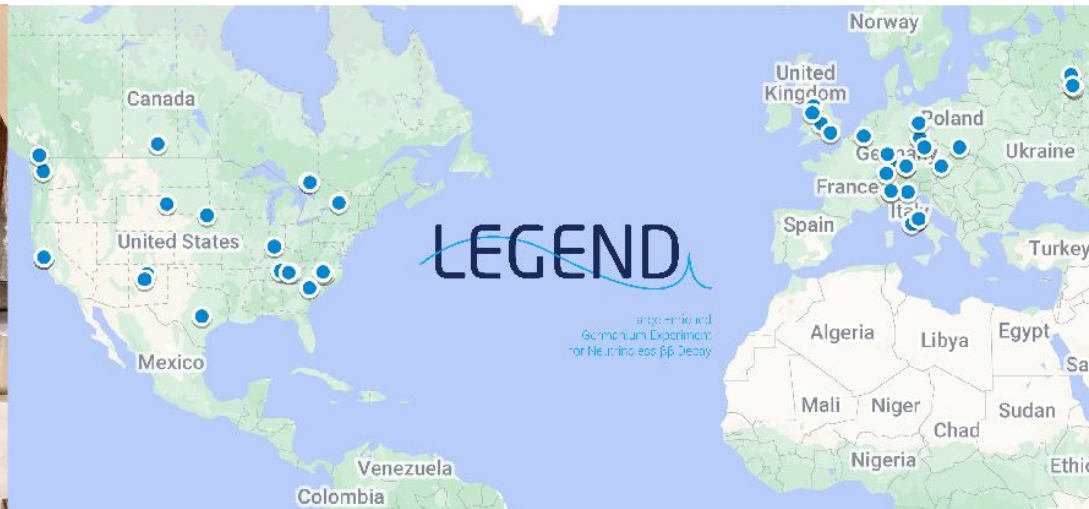


[MAJORANA, PRC100, 025501 (2019)]

LEGEND collaboration

LEGEND = **L**arge **E**nriched **G**ermanium **E**xperiment for **N**eutrinoless Double-Beta **D**ecay

260 members, 50 institutions, 11 countries Collaboration formed in October 2016



- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SNOLAB | Simon Fraser Univ. | Joint Res. Centre, Geel |
| Roma Tre Univ. | Univ. New Mexico | Lawrence Berkeley Natl. Lab. |
| Duke Univ. | Univ. Texas, Austin | Univ. California, Berkeley |
| Univ. Zurich | Univ. Washington | Polymer Research Dresden |
| Queens Univ. | Univ. Tuebingen | Leibniz Inst. Crystal Growth |
| Padova Univ. | Tech. Univ. Munich | Max Planck Inst., Munich |
| INFN Padova | Oak Ridge Natl. Lab. | Czech Tech. Univ. Prague |
| Laurentian Univ. | Univ. South Dakota | North Carolina State Univ. |
| Univ. Tennessee | South Dakota Mines | Joint Inst. Nucl. Res. Inst. |
| Univ. of Indiana | Univ. of North Carolina | Lab. Exper. Nucl. Phys. MEPhI |
| Comenius Univ. | Univ. of South Carolina | INFN Milano Bicocca |
| Lancaster Univ. | L'Aquila Univ. and INFN | Milano Univ. and INFN |
| Univ. of Regina | Gran Sasso Science Inst. | Triangle Univ. Nuclear. Lab. |
| Univ. Liverpool | Lab. Naz. Gran Sasso | Max Planck Inst., Heidelberg |
| Tennessee Tech Univ. | Univ. College London | Inst. Nucl. Res. Russ. Acad. Sci. |
| Univ. of Warwick. | Los Alamos Natl. Lab. | Natl. Res. Center Kurchatov Inst. |
| Jagiellonian Univ. | Tech. Univ. Dresden | |

LEGEND mission:

“The collaboration aims to develop a phased Ge-76 based double beta decay experimental program with discovery potential at a half-life significantly longer than 10^{28} years, using existing resources as appropriate to expedite physics results”.

Germanium detectors

Why germanium?

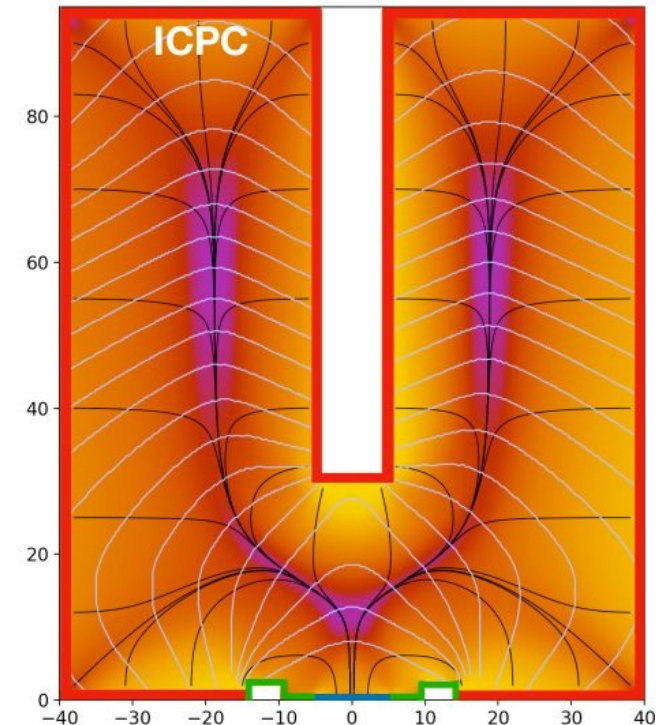
- High detection efficiency (detector = $\beta\beta$ source)
- Best proved energy resolution at the Q-value
- High pulse shape analysis capabilities
- Lowest background per FWHM energy resolution in the field
- Well-established technology



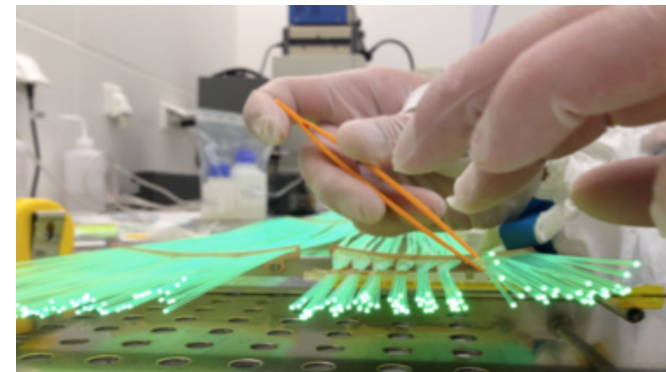
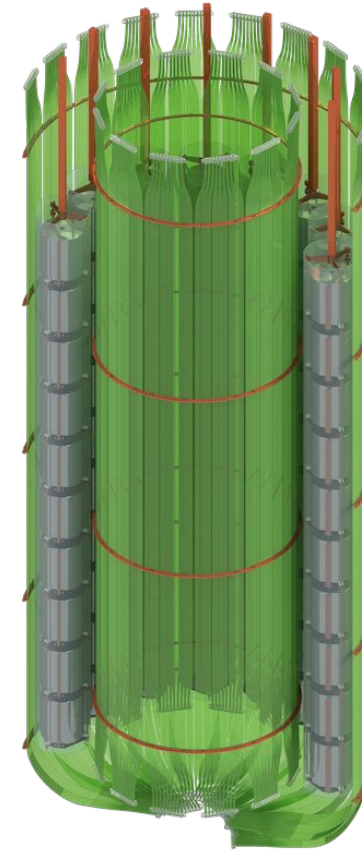
Inverted Coaxial Point Contact (ICPC) detectors: *new*

- Enriched detectors, 92% of detector material is ^{76}Ge
- Excellent resolution and pulse shape discrimination
- Significantly larger w.r.t. BEGe or PPC (up to 3 kg)
- Less channels, less background
- Better surface to volume-ratio (30-40%)

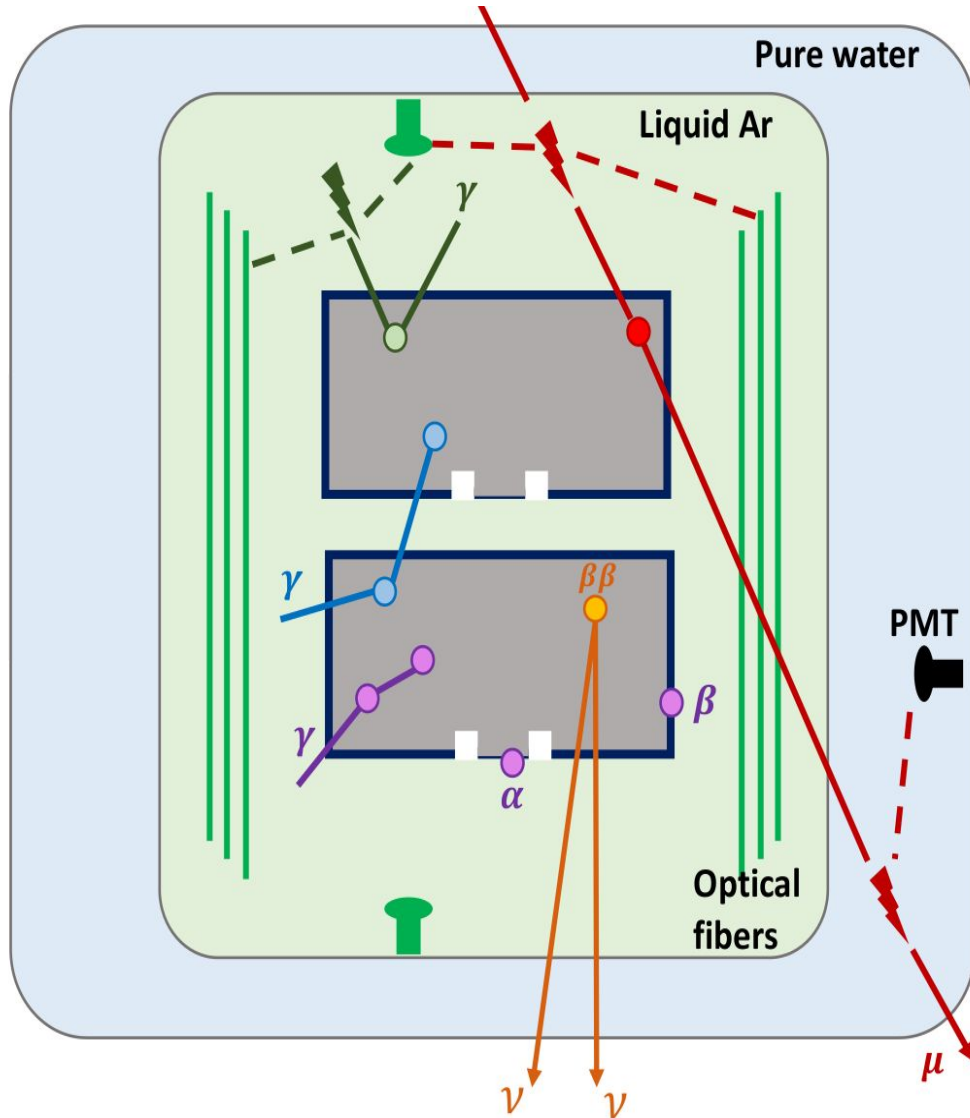
n+ electrode
p+ electrode
passivation



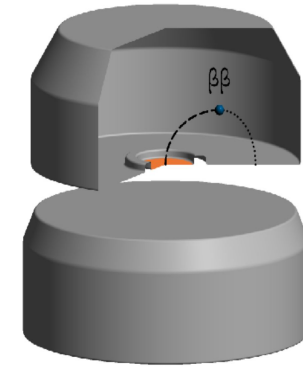
- The LAr scintillation-light detector acts as an active shield from any backgrounds source in the materials surrounding the array
- It suppresses background events that deposit energy in the Ar.
- It is read out via wavelength-shifting (WLS) fibers coupled to SiPMs.
- It has proven successful in GERDA and is being implemented in LEGEND-200 as two-barrel geometry.



Active background reduction tools



- $\beta\beta$ decay signal: single-site event energy deposition in a 1 mm^3 volume



- Anti-coincidence with the muon veto
- Anti-coincidence between detectors (cuts multi-site)
- Active veto using LAr scintillation (LAr Veto)
- Pulse shape discrimination (PSD)

First Stage

- Upgrade of the existing infrastructure of GERDA experiment
- Reduction of the BI of a factor 5 w.r.t. GERDA Phase II goal
- ~200 kg of detector mass: 35 kg from GERDA + 30 kg from MJD + 140 kg which are new, distributed to 14 strings
- Total planned exposure 10 times larger than GERDA, up to 1000 kg yr
- Expected energy resolution at $Q_{\beta\beta}$ equal to 2.5 keV FWHM

L200 Goals

half-life discovery sensitivity	10^{27} yrs
mass sensitivity	30-70 meV
background index	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ cts/(keV · kg · yr)



Further Stage

- Staged installation of 1000 kg detector mass (ICPC)
- Detector strings immersed in radiopure underground LAr (UGLAr)
- Background reduction of a factor 100 w.r.t. GERDA Phase II goal
- Location to be defined (SNOLAB or LNGS)

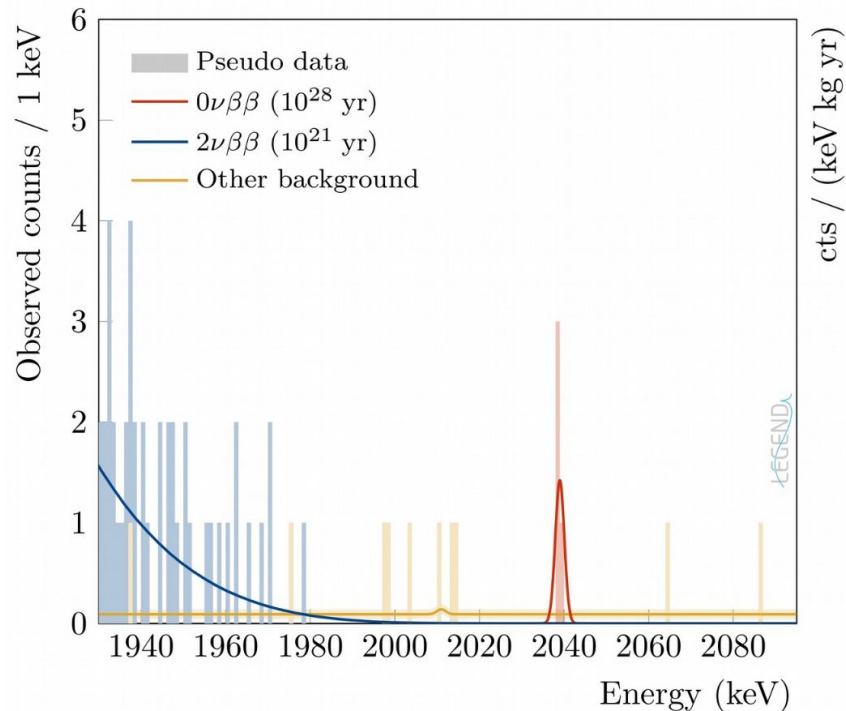
L1000 Goals

half-life discovery sensitivity	10^{28} yrs
mass sensitivity	10-20 meV
background index	10^{-5} cts/(keV · kg · yr)



LEGEND prospects

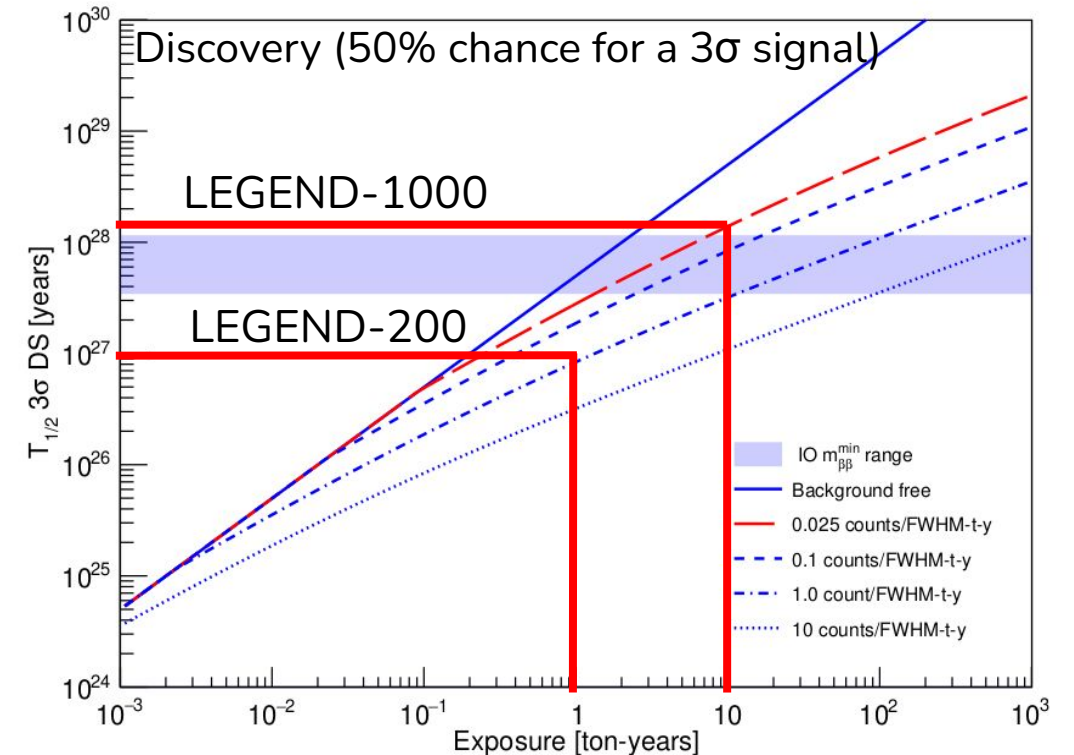
- Flat background - no γ peaks close to $Q_{\beta\beta}$
- Unambiguous discovery of $0\nu\beta\beta$ achievable even with a handful of counts - signal will be visible to the eye



Bkg Index
cts/(FWHM·ton·yr)

LEGEND-200	0.6
LEGEND-1000	0.025

^{76}Ge (92% enr.)



- **LEGEND** will search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay in ^{76}Ge via 2 stages.
- LEGEND-200 is currently being commissioned; data taking test with the first ~60kg of HPGe detectors is ongoing.
- The next stage LEGEND-1000 aims to fully cover inverted hierarchy
- More about LEGEND in <https://legend-exp.org>

...stay tuned!

Electronics:

- New low-mass front-end
- Custom-made readout

Software:

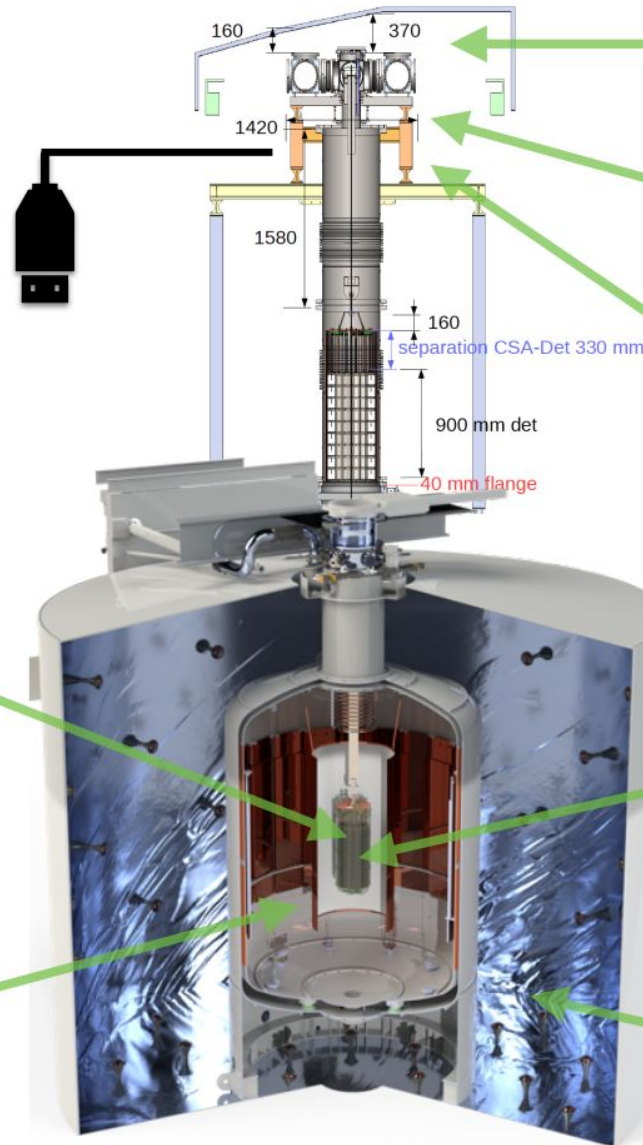
- Two new analysis pipelines based on Python and Julia

Detectors:

- 33 PPC's, 28 BEGe's, and 42 ICPC's ready to use
- 3 BEGe's re-characterized for aging effects

Liquid argon:

- Emptied and refilled
- New LAr instrumentation for larger detector array
- LLAMA installed
- Continuous purification



Clean room:

- Height extended

Lock system:

- Built and installed
- Currently commissioned

Calibration sources:

- Custom build ^{228}Th sources
- New deployment system

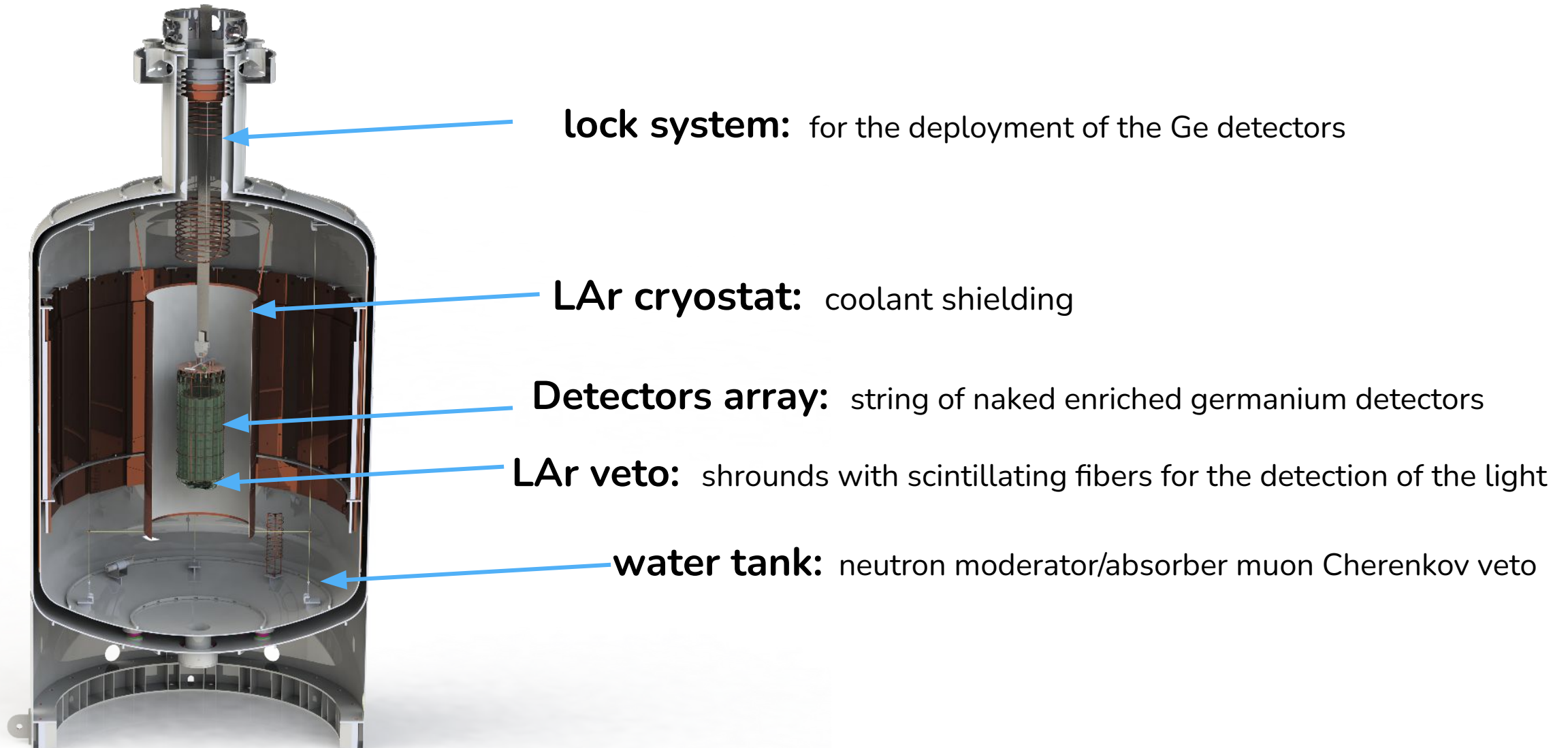
Detectors modules:

- Electroformed copper
- PEN holders produced
- New cables

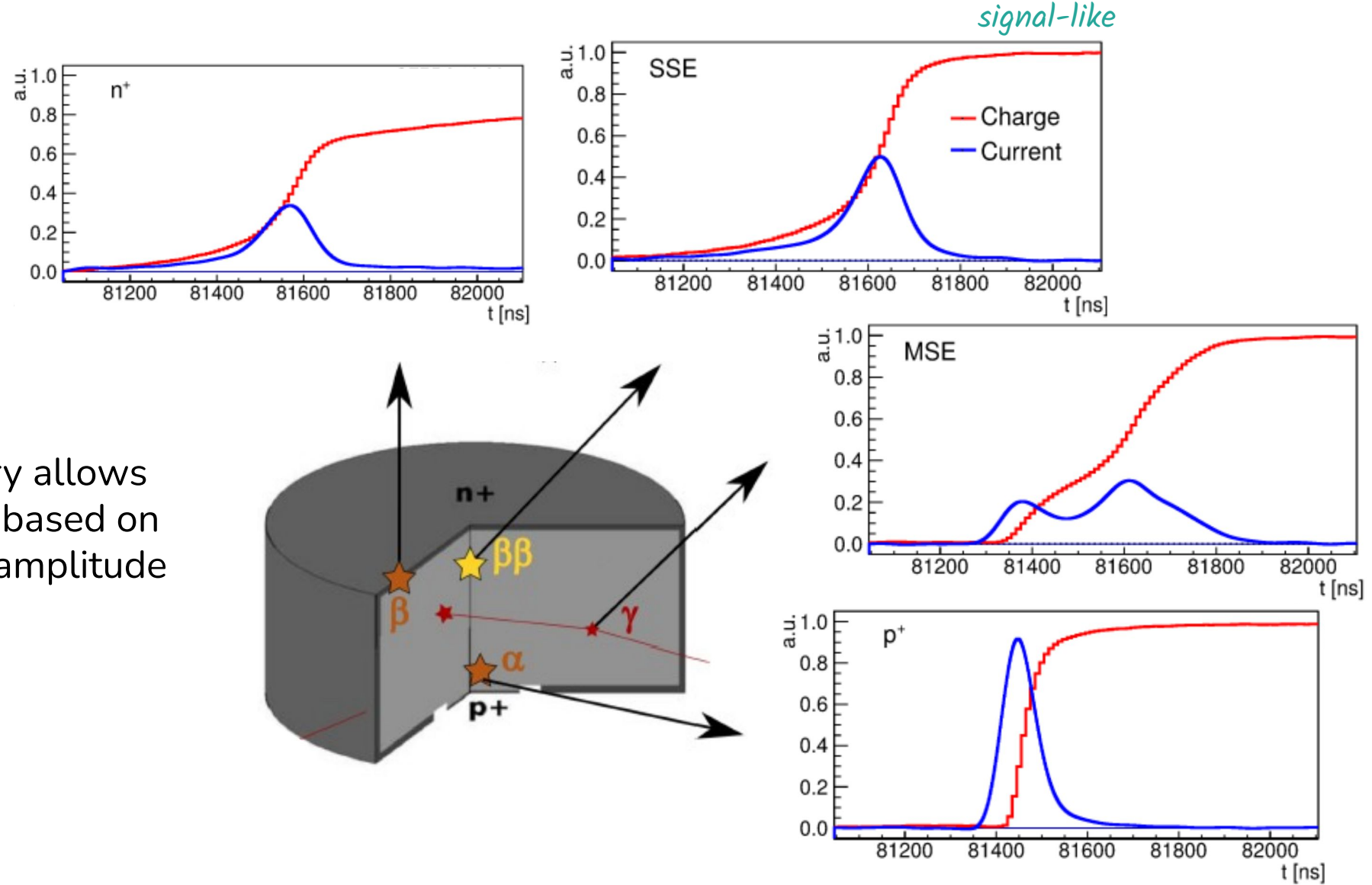
Water tank:

- Internal maintenance
- Damaged PMT exchanged

General layout of LEGEND-200

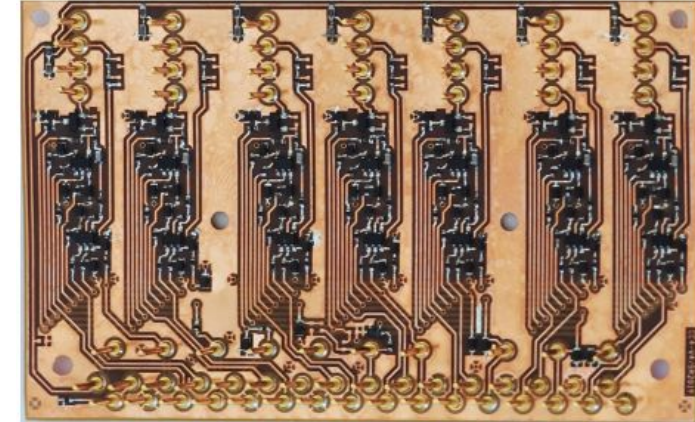


Pulse Shape Discrimination (PSD)

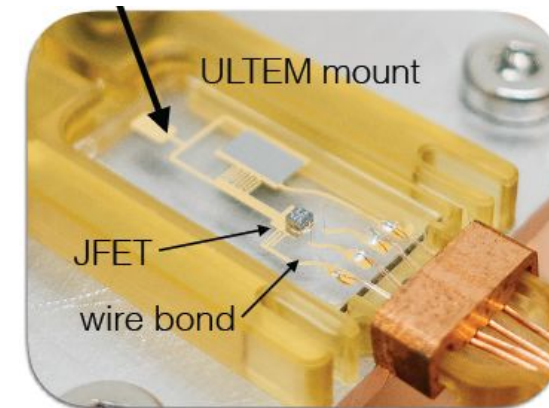


- Point-contact geometry allows for MS event rejection based on pulse shapes, current amplitude over energy (A/E)

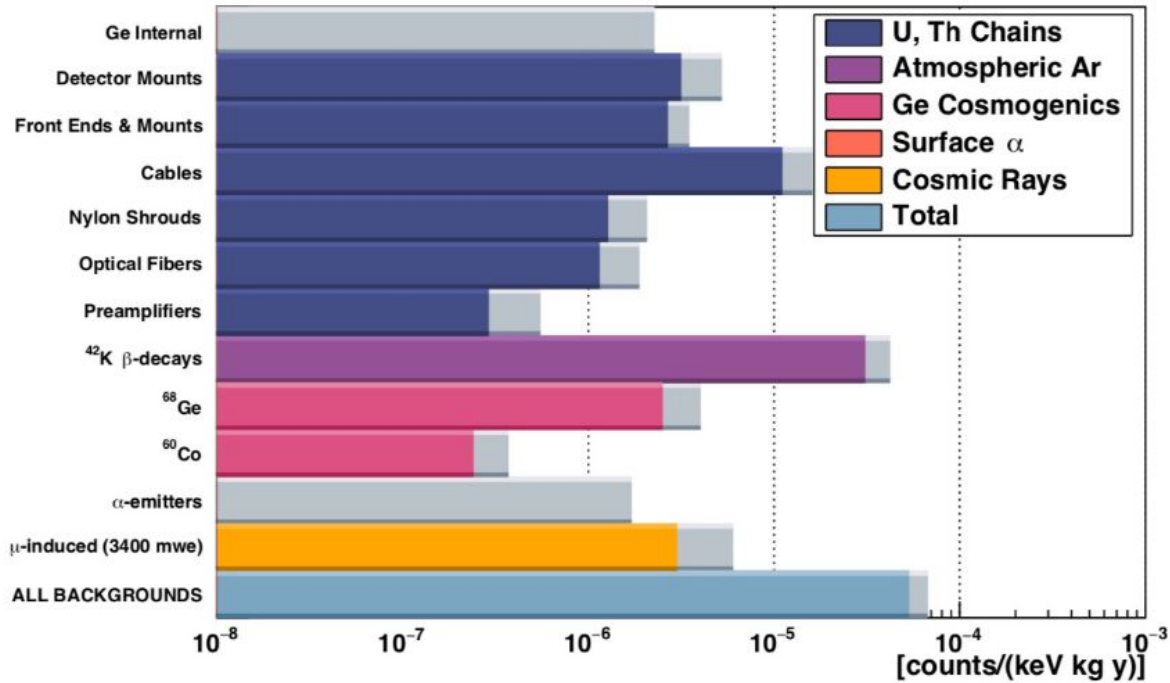
- A combination of the Liquid Argon (LAr) operated preamplifier of Gerda with the ultra-clean Low-Mass Front-End Electronics (LMFE) of the Majorana Demonstrator has been developed. The LMFE couples an amorphous germanium (aGe) feedback resistor (1 – 5 G Ω) to a bare die junction gate field-effect transistor (JFET).



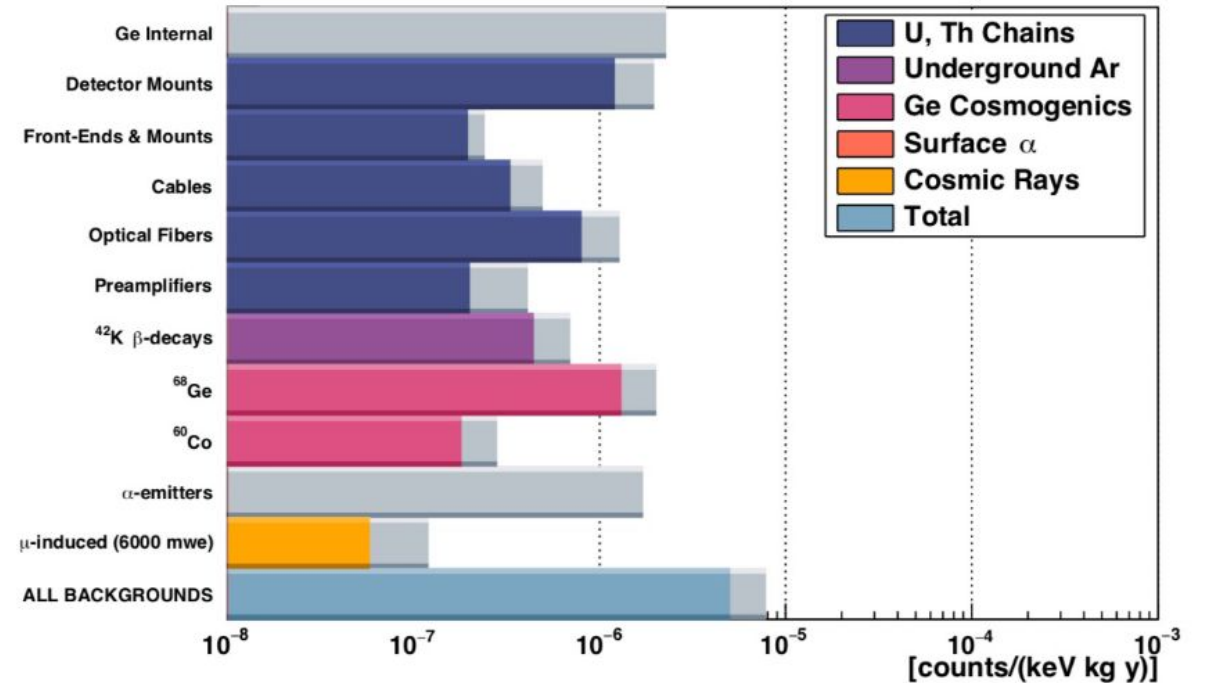
preamplifier operated in LAr



aGe + bare die JFET LMFE



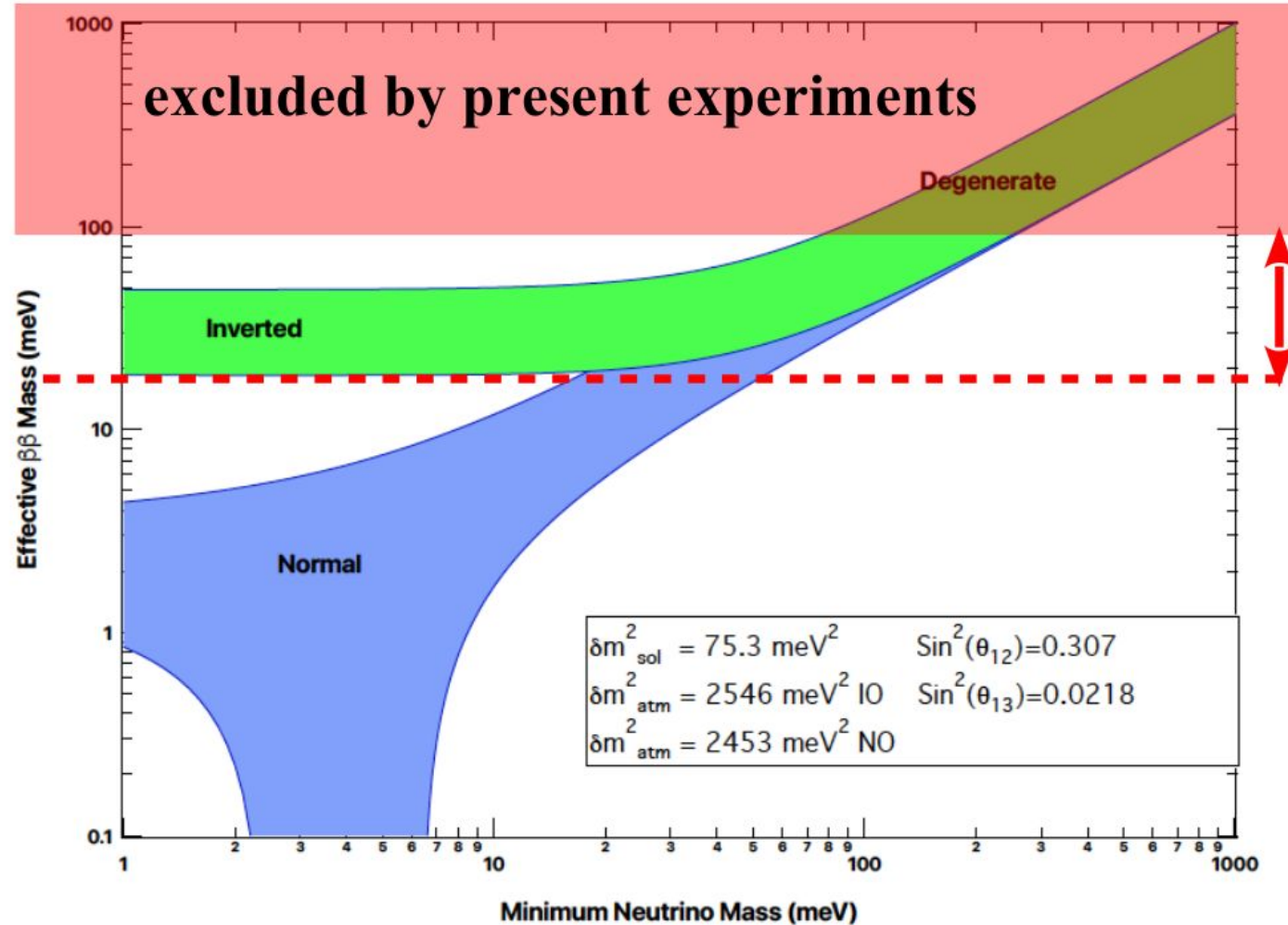
L-200 Background Summary



L-1000 Background Summary

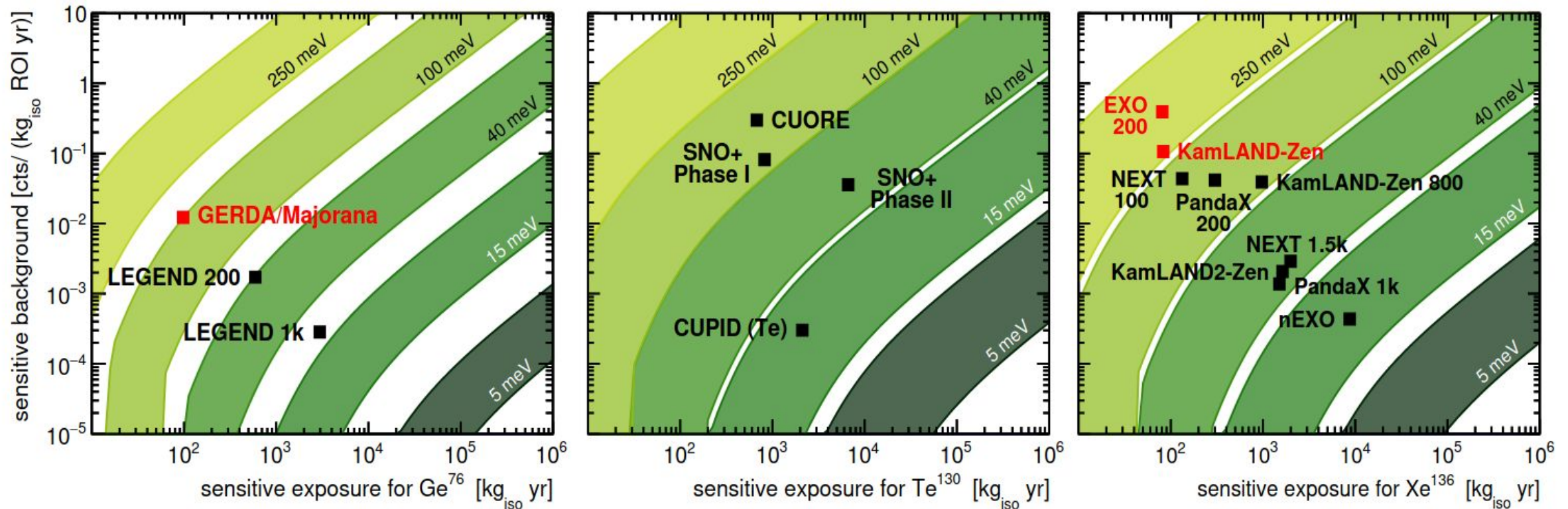
Results and goals

$$\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle = \left| \sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_i \right|$$

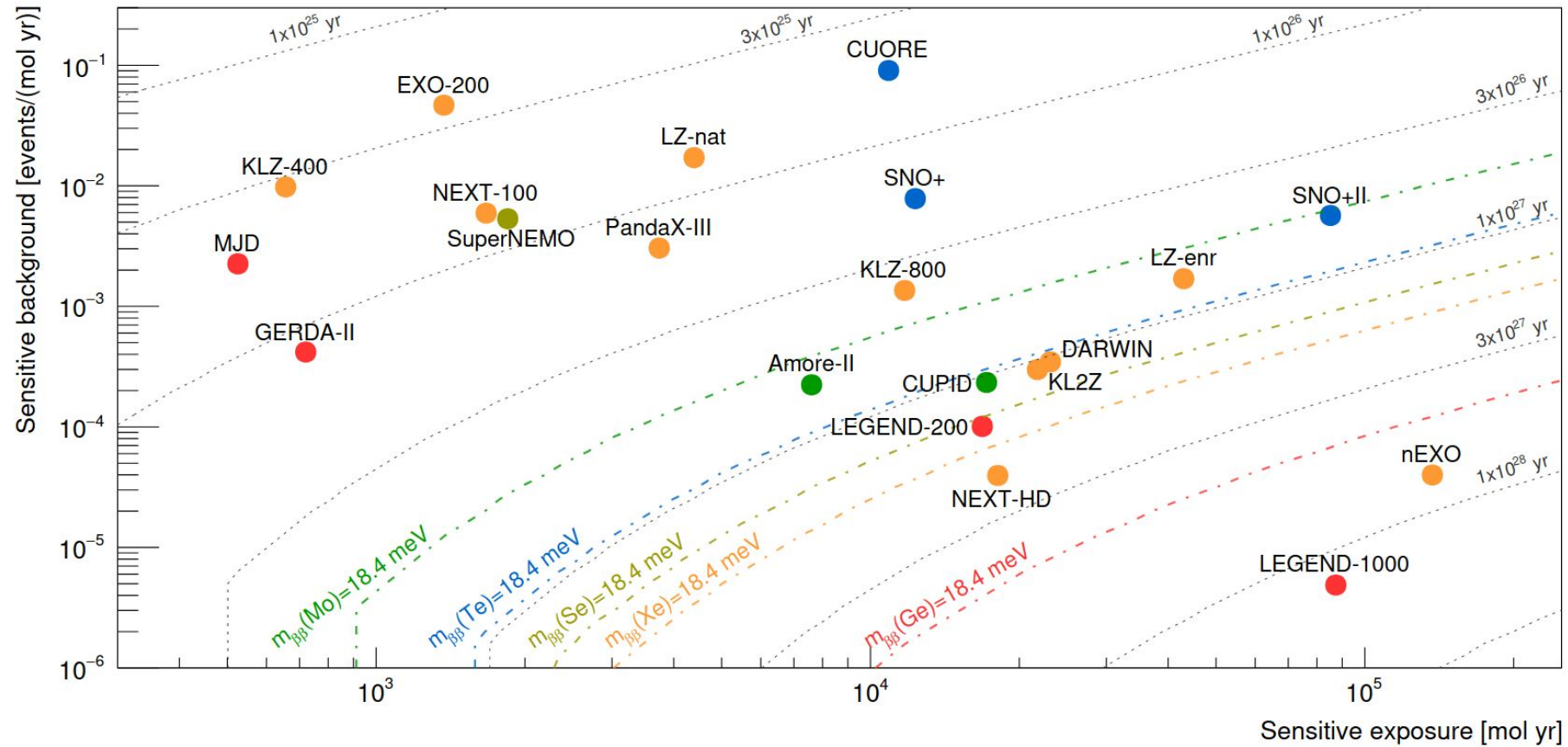


Discovery sensitivity for ^{76}Ge , ^{130}Te , and ^{136}Xe

Comparison of rough sensitivity between ongoing & planned experiments

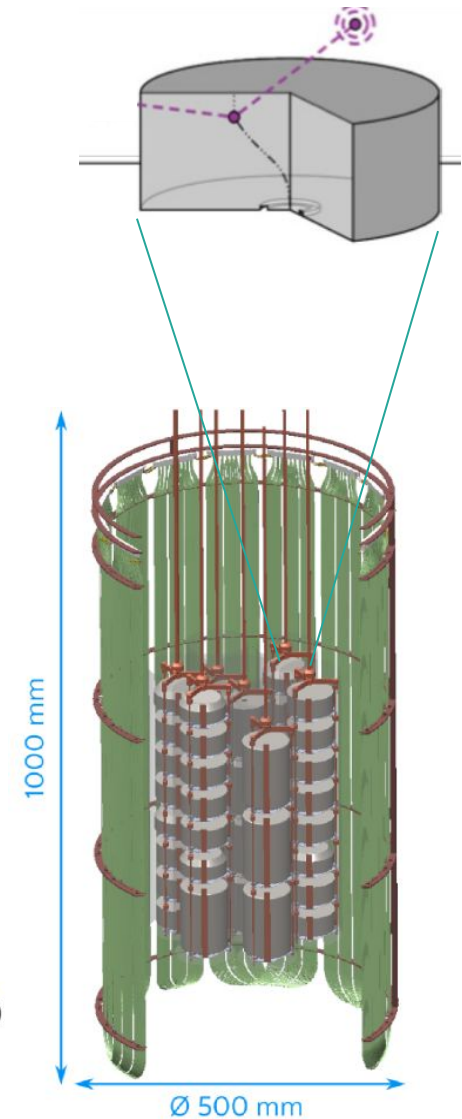
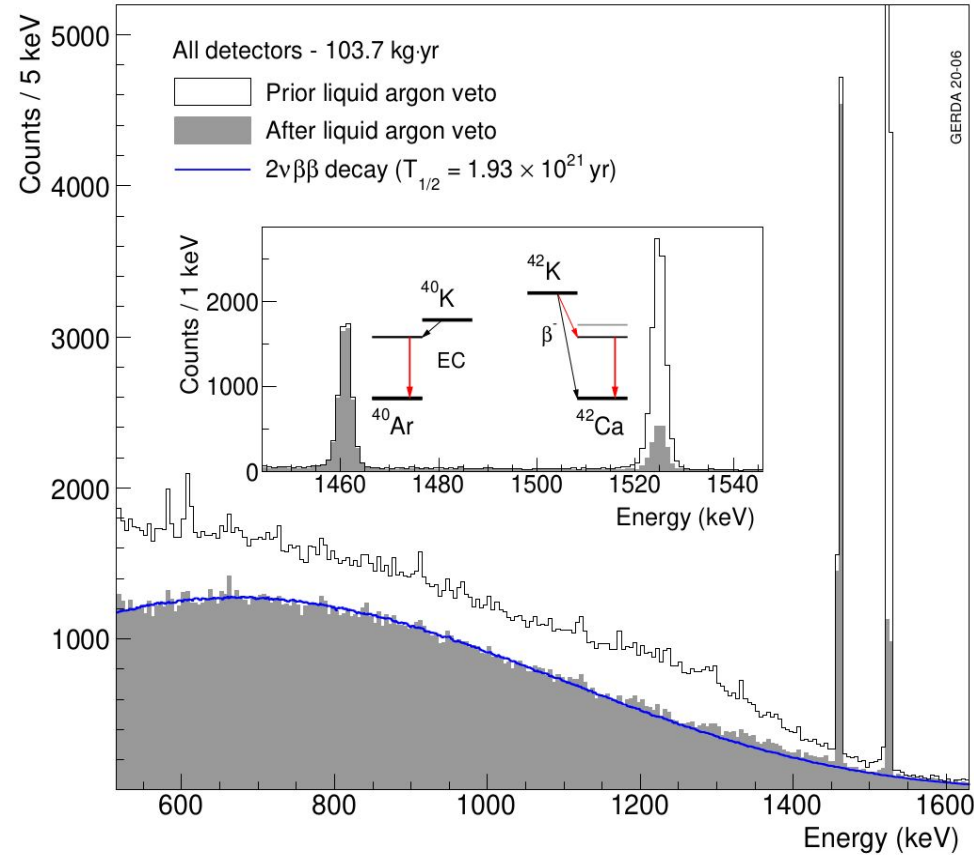


Comparison of rough sensitivity between ongoing & planned experiments



Liquid Argon Veto

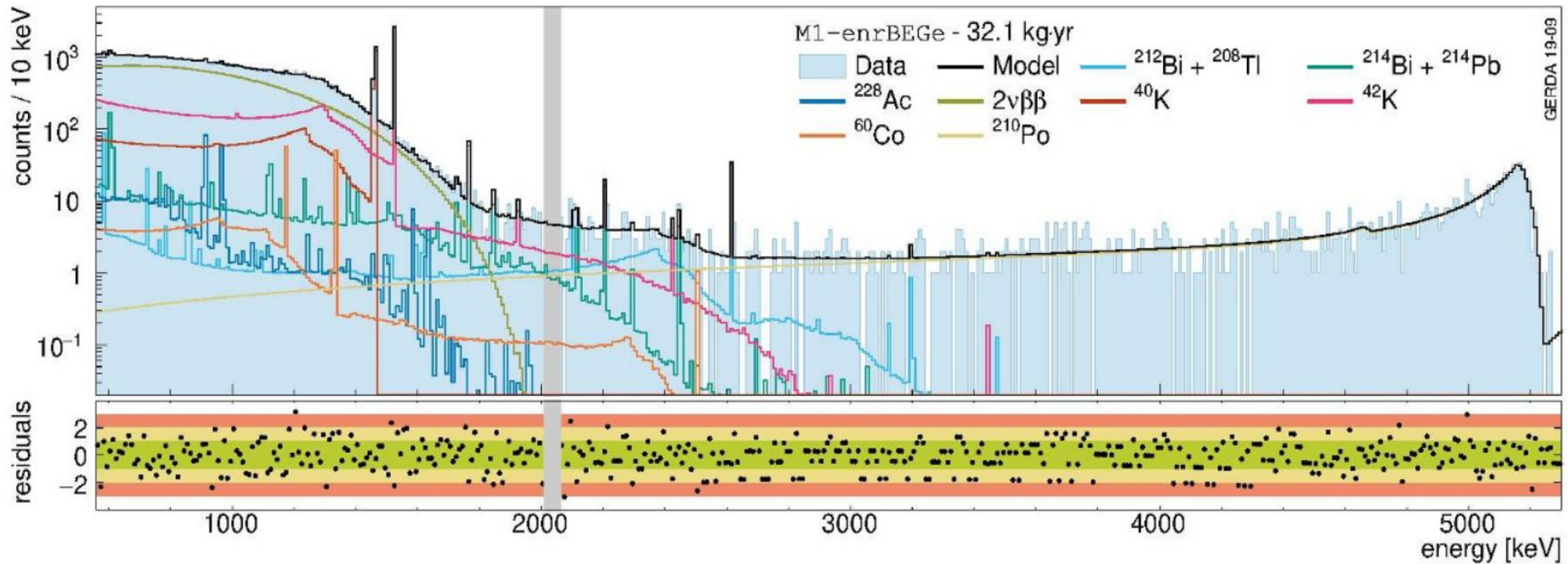
- Stable operations over 4 years of data taking:
 - 16 PMTs
 - 1.5 km light guiding fibers + SiPM readout
 - Vetoes events in coincidence with Germanium
- Acceptance ($0\nu\beta\beta$) $\sim 98\%$
- Crucial role in background suppression after PSD: $\div 6$ in the ROI



[GERDA, *European Phys J C* 78 (2018), 388]

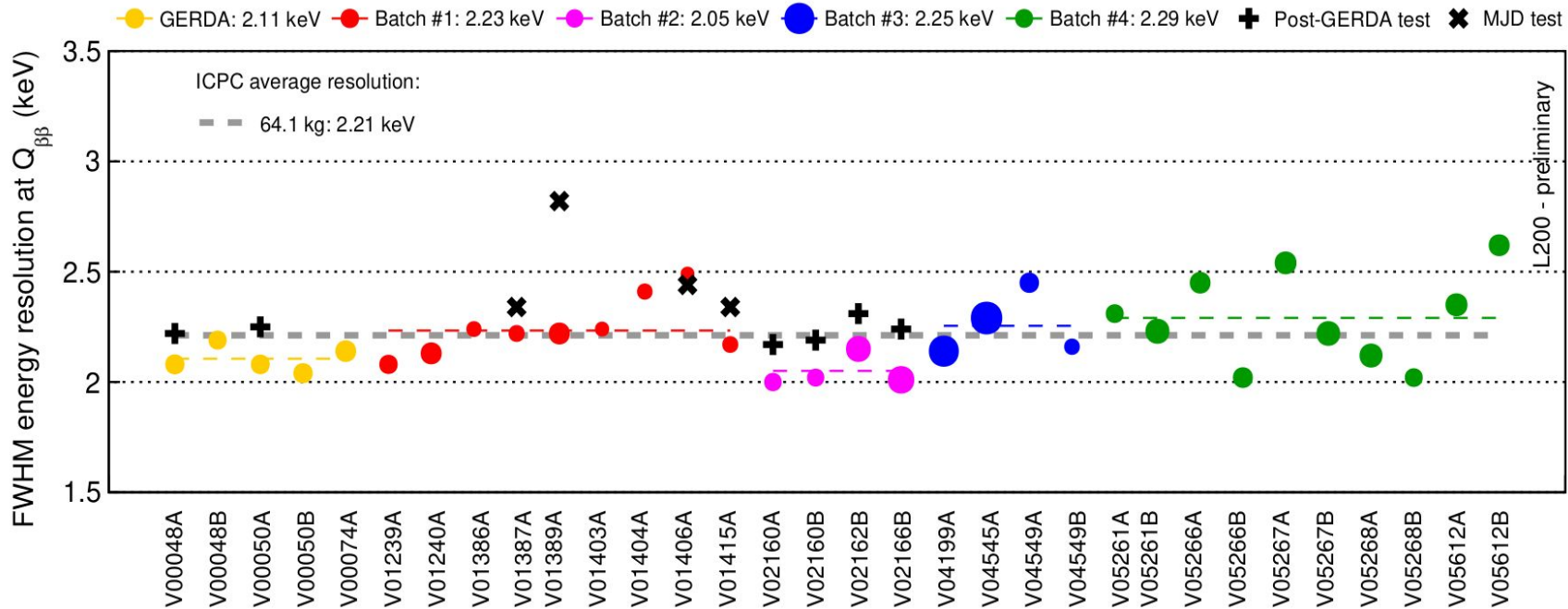
Background model

[GERDA , *J High Energy Phys*, 2020 (2020), no. 3, 139]



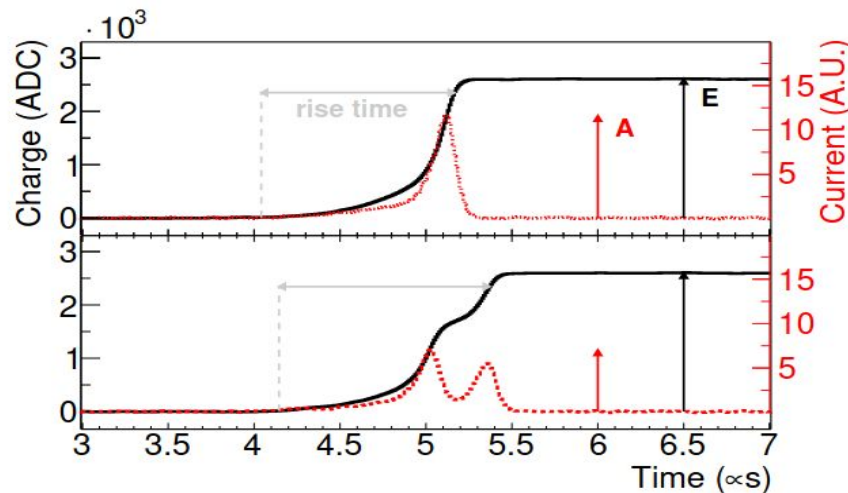
All the background components are well known

Energy resolution and PSD performance



resolution

- No resolution degradation seen in ICPCs
- Well-understood peak shape, energy scale stability, and linearity (better than 0.1%) lead to improved confidence in results



pulse shape discrimination

- The multi-site events (bkg) can be rejected looking at pulse shapes
- Compton continuum γ background reduced ($\sim 50\%$)
- α and β events reduced ($\geq 99\%$)