

The GERDA Experiment: Search for the Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

Michael Miloradovic
on behalf of the GERDA Collaboration

Universität Zürich

PASCOS 2018
Cleveland (Ohio), June 4-8, 2018



**Universität
Zürich**^{UZH}

1. Introduction

- ▶ Neutrinoless double beta decay
- ▶ Detection signature
- ▶ Consequences of discovery

2. The GERDA Experiment

- ▶ Set-up and detection method
- ▶ Background reduction techniques
- ▶ Results

3. Upgrade and Future

- ▶ Upgrade details
- ▶ Future of the experiment

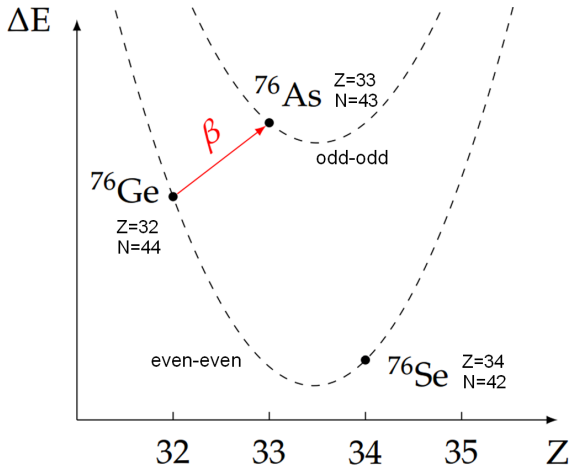
4. Conclusion and Outlook



Ettore Majorana

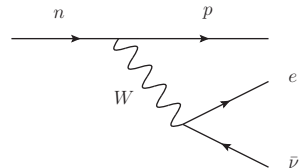
Decay channels of ^{76}Ge :

- Beta decay β^- to ^{76}As energetically **forbidden**.

Beta decay β^-

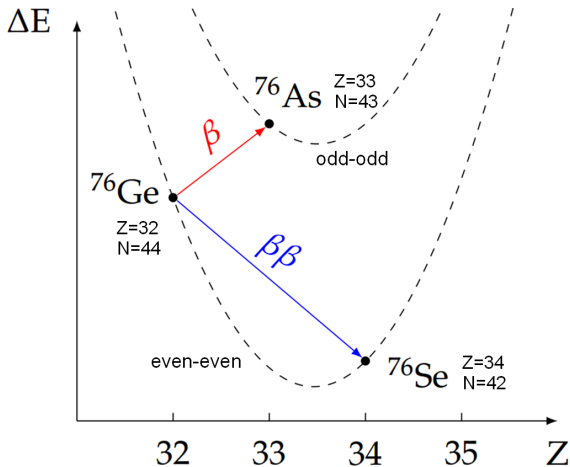
- Neutron decays to

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{proton} \\ \text{electron} \\ \text{antineutrino} \end{cases}$$



Decay channels of ^{76}Ge :

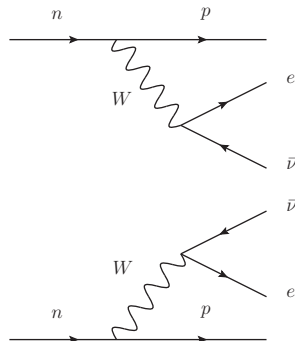
- ▶ Double beta decay $\beta\beta$ to ^{76}Se **allowed**.



Double beta decay $\beta\beta$

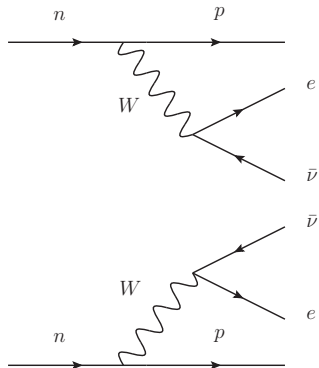
- ▶ 2 neutrons decay to

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \text{ protons} \\ 2 \text{ electrons} \\ 2 \text{ antineutrinos} \end{cases}$$



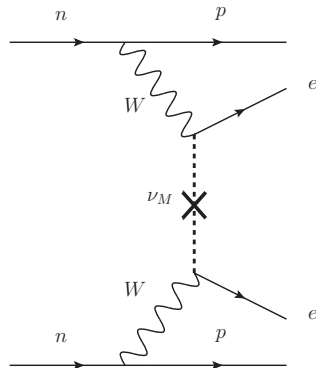
Double beta decay $2\nu\beta\beta$:

- ▶ **Rarest** observed decay.
- ▶ Possible for Dirac and Majorana neutrinos, SM $\Delta L=0$.
- ▶ **2 neutrinos** in the final state.



Neutrinoless double beta decay $0\nu\beta\beta$:

- ▶ **Postulated** decay channel.
- ▶ Involved Majorana neutrinos **annihilate**, non-SM $\Delta L=2$.
- ▶ **0 neutrinos** in the final state.



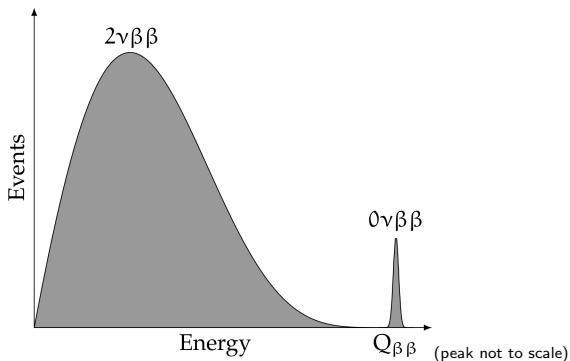
Summed **energy spectrum** of final state electrons:

Double beta decay $2\nu\beta\beta$:

► Continuum

Neutrinoless double beta decay $0\nu\beta\beta$:

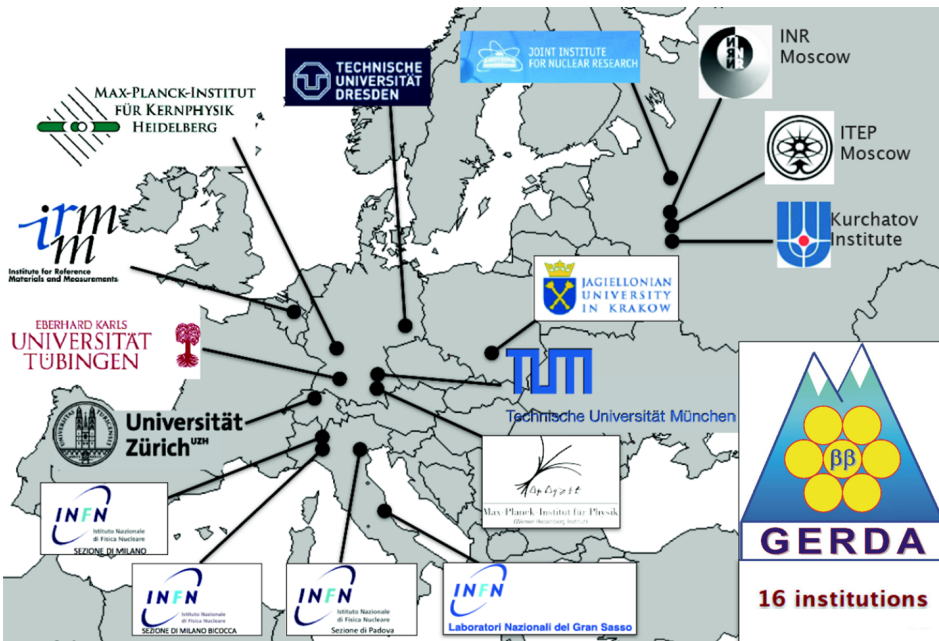
► Peak at $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2039$ keV



Consequences of discovery:

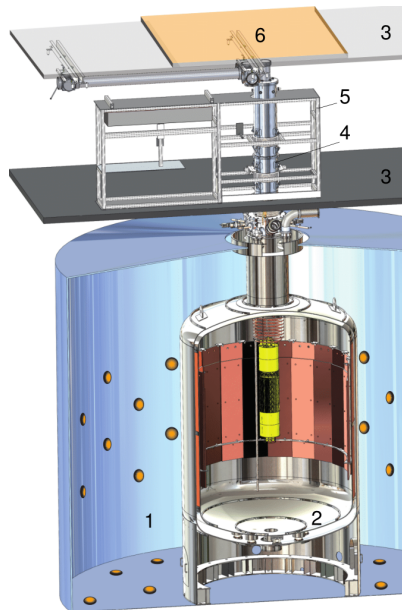
- Neutrinos have Majorana mass component.
- Rate of decay clue on absolute neutrino mass and hierarchy.
- Violation of lepton number conservation

The GERDA Collaboration

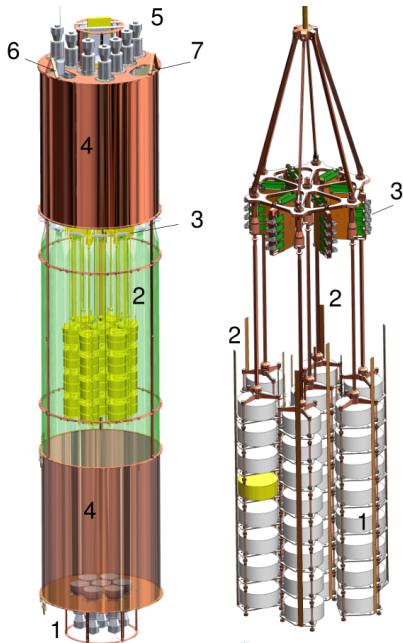


- ▶ **Germanium Detector Array** searches for neutrinoless double beta decay ($0\nu\beta\beta$) of ^{76}Ge .
- ▶ Ge detectors enriched to $>86\%$ in ^{76}Ge immersed in liquid argon act simultaneously as **detector** and **source** material.
- ▶ Located underground Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso (LNGS) with 3400 mwe shielding.
- ▶ Surrounded by water tank with photomultipliers (**PMTs**) to detect Cherenkov light induced by muons.

- 1 Water tank
- 2 Cryostat
- 3–5 Clean room & Lock system
- 6 Plastic scintillator



Inside the cryostat: LAr and Ge strings



- ▶ Cryostat filled with **liquid argon** (LAr) for cooling and shielding.
- ▶ PMTs and silicon photomultipliers (connected to optical fibre shroud) detect induced **LAr scintillation light** to veto background events.
- ▶ **36 kg** enriched Ge detectors arranged on 7 strings and directly submerged in LAr.



Rare decay measurement requires low background.

- ▶ Operation of the experiment **underground**.
- ▶ Background suppression with **water** and **LAr shielding**.
- ▶ **Active veto** for cosmic muons and external radiation.
- ▶ **Minimise** radioactivity of materials close to detectors.
- ▶ Detector anti-coincidence.
- ▶ **Pulse Shape Discrimination (PSD)**.

Background limited scenario:

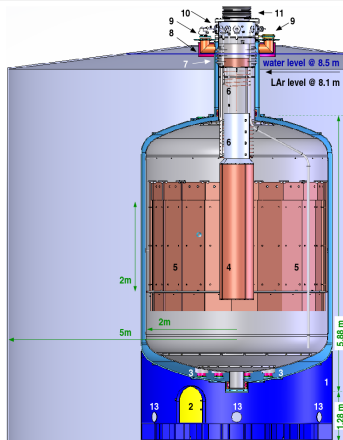
$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \propto \sqrt{\frac{M \cdot t}{\Delta E \cdot BI}}$$

$M \cdot t$: exposure, ΔE : energy resolution, BI: background index.

Zero background regime:

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \propto M \cdot t$$

- ▶ Goal: Achieve **zero background regime** to enable proportional scaling with exposure.



June 2016

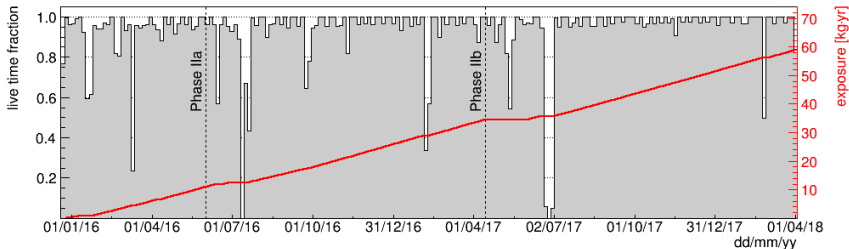
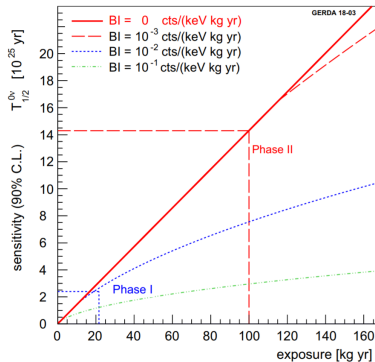
- ▶ Exposure: 10.8 kg·yr.
- ▶ Published in **Nature 554 (2017)**.

June 2017

- ▶ Exposure: 23.2 kg·yr.
- ▶ Published in **PRL 120 (2018)**.

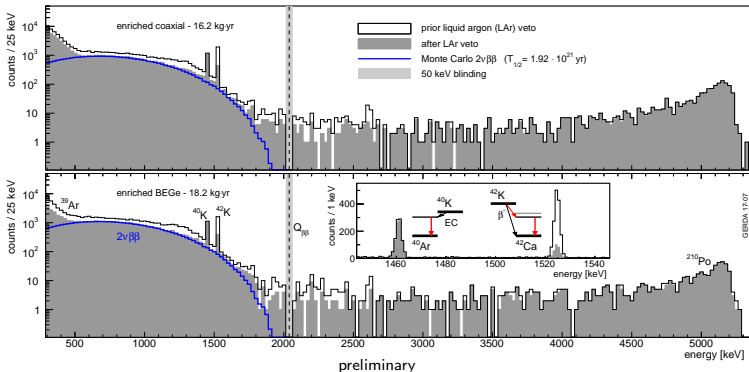
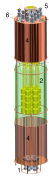
June 2018

- ▶ Exposure: **58.9 kg·yr.**
- ▶ Going to be published in **Science**.



Suppression and Acceptance

- ▶ For ^{228}Th calibration source: Suppression factor of (98 ± 4) .
Depends on event type.
- ▶ In calibration and physics data: $^{40}\text{K}/^{42}\text{K}$ Compton continuum strongly **suppressed**.
- ▶ Acceptance: $(97.7 \pm 0.1)\%$.

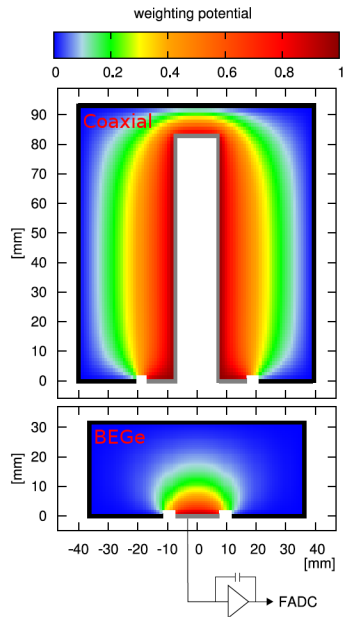


Semi-coaxial Ge detectors (Coax)

- ▶ 7 enriched Coax detectors.
- ▶ 3 non-enriched natural Coax detectors.
- ▶ Total enriched Coax mass: 15.6 kg

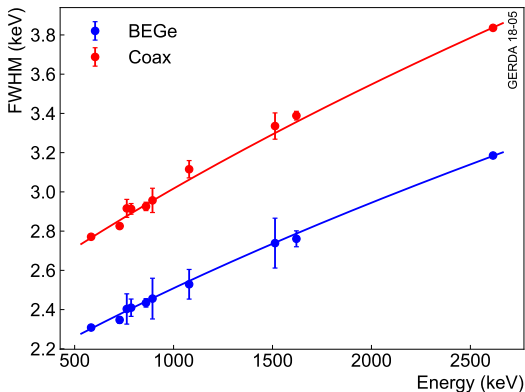
Broad Energy Ge detectors (BEGe)

- ▶ 30 enriched BEGes.
- ▶ Total enriched BEGe mass: 20.0 kg.
- ▶ Superior resolution and Pulse Shape Discrimination (**PSD**) compared to Coax.



Calibration Procedure

- ▶ Weekly ^{228}Th calibrations.
- ▶ Comparison of known peaks in data.

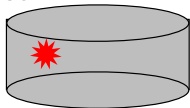


FWHM resolution curves

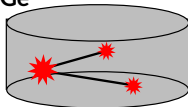
- ▶ BEGe: 3.0 ± 0.1 keV at $Q_{\beta\beta}$.
- ▶ Coaxial: 3.6 ± 0.1 keV at $Q_{\beta\beta}$.

- ▶ Pulse Shape differences: **Single** location ($0\nu\beta\beta$) and **multiple** location (γ).

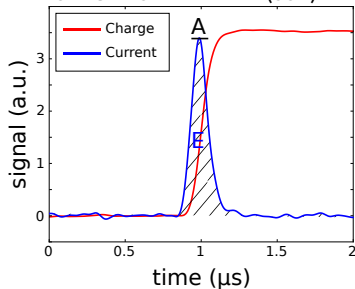
HPGe



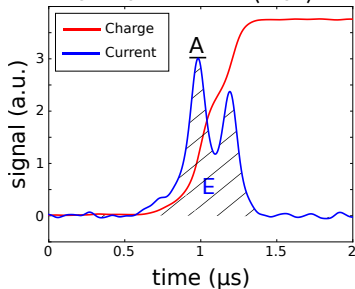
HPGe



SINGLE SITE EVENT (SSE)



MULTI SITE EVENT (MSE)



- ▶ **PSD**: Select target signal (SSE), reject background (MSE) through pulse shape.
- ▶ For BEGs based on Current Amplitude (A) to Energy (E) ratio: **A/E**.

PSD rejection at work

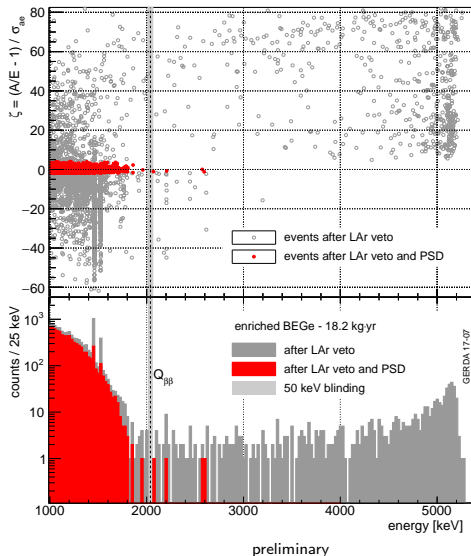
- ▶ ^{42}K and ^{40}K lines and other **MSE** due to low A/E value.
- ▶ High energy α events with high A/E.

Estimated $0\nu\beta\beta$ signal efficiency

- ▶ BEGe: $(87.5 \pm 2.6)\%$
- ▶ Coax (with artificial neural network): $(84 \pm 5.0)\%$

Background prediction before unblinding

- ▶ Events with energy $Q_{\beta\beta} \pm 25$ keV hidden until all analysis cuts frozen.
- ▶ Projected flat background around $Q_{\beta\beta}$.

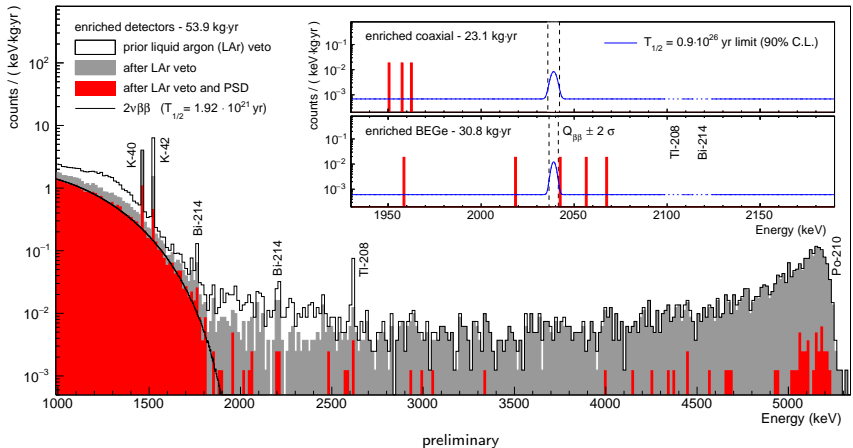


Background

- ▶ Prominent: $2\nu\beta\beta$, ^{42}K & ^{40}K lines, α .
- ▶ **BEGe BI** at $Q_{\beta\beta}$: $0.6_{-0.3}^{+0.4} \cdot 10^{-3}$ cts/(keV·kg·yr)
- ▶ **Coax BI** at $Q_{\beta\beta}$: $0.6_{-0.3}^{+0.4} \cdot 10^{-3}$ cts/(keV·kg·yr)

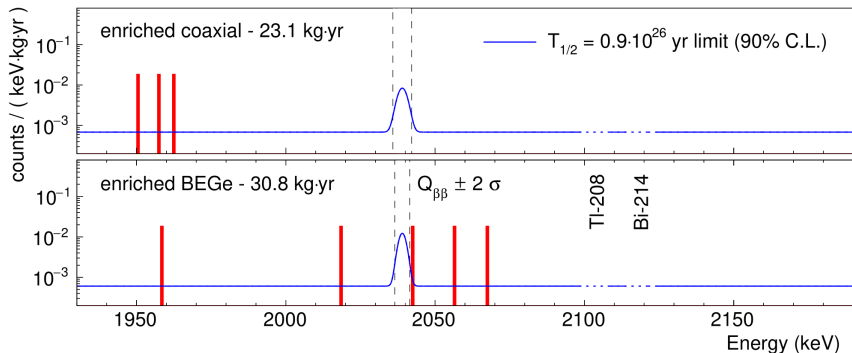
Unblinding

- ▶ **One** new event.
- ▶ Located in region of interest.
- ▶ Energy: **2042 keV**.



Signal or background?

- ▶ Energy 2042 keV \iff 2.4σ from $Q_{\beta\beta}$.



Bayesian Analysis

- ▶ Sensitivity for limit setting: $0.82 \cdot 10^{26}$ yr (90% C.I.).
- ▶ **Background only** as best fit.
- ▶ $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 0.76 \cdot 10^{26}$ yr (90% C.I.).

Frequentist Analysis

- ▶ Sensitivity for limit setting: $1.08 \cdot 10^{26}$ yr (90% C.L.).
- ▶ **No signal** as best fit.
- ▶ $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 0.91 \cdot 10^{26}$ yr (90% C.L.).

Duration

- ▶ Started in April and finished in May.

Upgrade Works

- ▶ **9.5 kg** of new enriched inverted coaxial detectors.
- ▶ New fiber curtain with factor 2 increase in light yield.
- ▶ Lower activity HV and signal cables.
- ▶ JFET exchange and holder modification.



Experiment	Active Mass [kg]	BI [counts/(keV·kg·yr)]	$T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$ Sensitivity [yr]
GERDA (current)	36	10^{-3}	$1.08 \cdot 10^{26}$
LEGEND-200 (projected)	200	10^{-4}	$\approx 10^{27}$
LEGEND (projected)	1000	10^{-5}	$\approx 10^{28}$

LEGEND

- ▶ New collaboration with MAJORANA and institutions based all over the world.
- ▶ Based on GERDA approach with LAr cryostat.
- ▶ First stage with 200 kg at LNGS.
- ▶ Ultimate goal to reach **1 t** of Ge detectors.

GERDA results:

- ▶ Collection of 58.9 kg·yr exposure with zero background experiment.
- ▶ Limit on the ^{76}Ge $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay half life: $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 0.91 \cdot 10^{26}$ yr (90% C.L.)
- ▶ World's best sensitivity: $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 1.08 \cdot 10^{26}$ yr (90% C.L.)

GERDA Outlook

- ▶ Faster exposure collection with new detectors.
- ▶ Lower background with better LAr veto.

LEGEND Outlook

- ▶ Worldwide collaboration to ultimately build 1 t Ge detector experiment.

