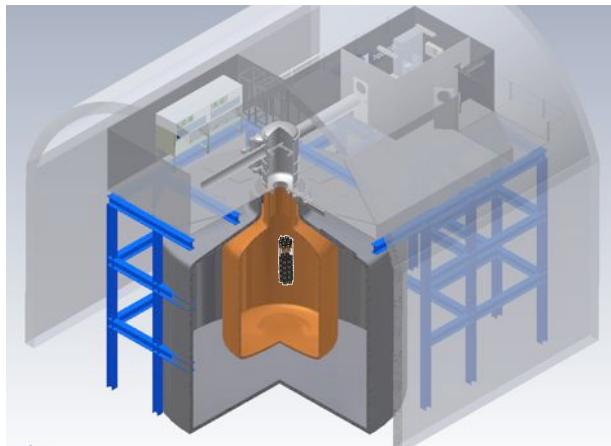




GERDA - the GERmanium Detector Array



A search for neutrinoless double beta decay



- Detection principle
- Technical realization
- R&D: Prototype detectors
- Conclusions

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on behalf of the GERDA collaboration

Neutrinos and Dark Matter in Nuclear Physics, Paris, 09/2006



Detection Principle



- $0\nu\beta\beta$ is a $O(2)$ weak process / rare nuclear transition (if it exists)

- Need for detection:

- Large amount of source material
- Low background environment
- High detection efficiency

Background identification and reduction is essential as everything else is fixed

- Germanium Ge-76 is one candidate for $0\nu\beta\beta$:

- High purity
 - Source = detector
 - Excellent energy resolution
 - However: natural abundance of Ge-76 only $\sim 8\%$
-
- Need enrichment as background scales with total mass



Goals / Strategy



- **Status of Ge-76 experiments:**

- Lower limits on half-life from HdM and IGEX experiments
- Claim based on data of HdM experiment: $T_{1/2} = 1.2 \cdot 10^{25}$ y
- Background index $\sim 10^{-1}$ counts/(kg·keV·y) at $Q_{\beta\beta}$

- **Goals:**

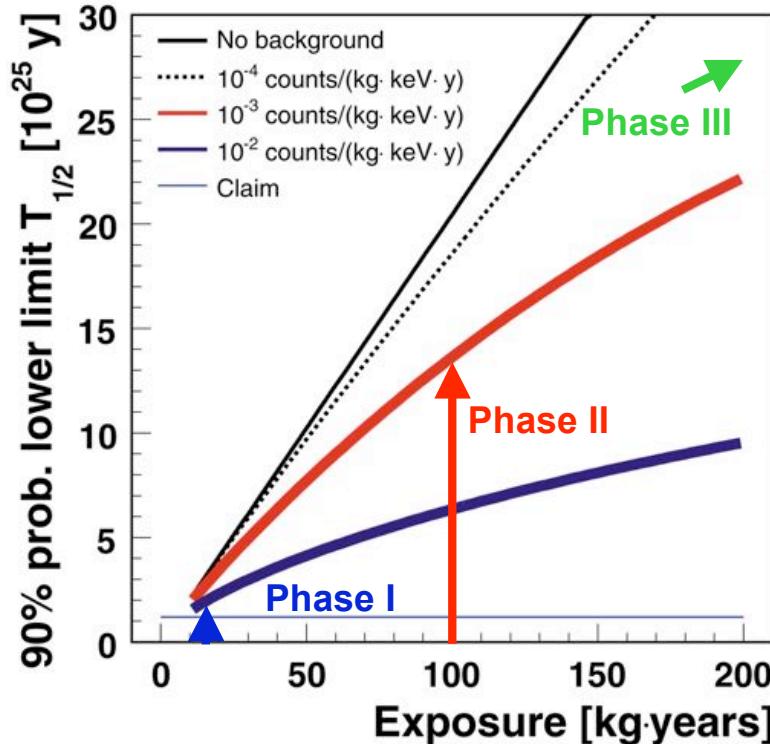
- Run the experiment quasi background free
(Aim at a background index of 10^{-3} counts/(kg·keV·y) at $Q_{\beta\beta}$)
- Verify/reject recent claim
- Extend current limits

- **Strategy:** Operate germanium crystals directly in cryo-liquid

→ Minimize material close to detectors, use as coolant and shield



Physics Reach



Phased approach:

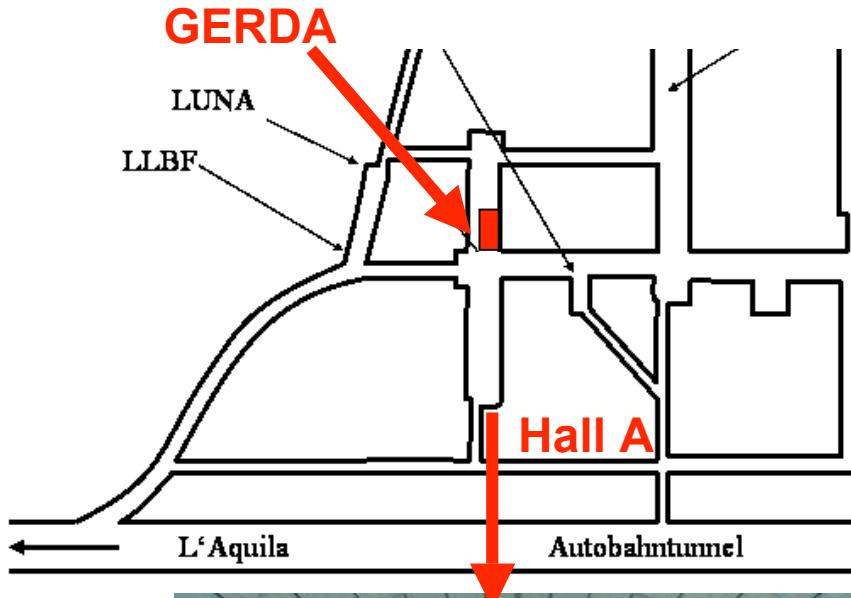
- Phase I: ~ 15 kg enriched Ge
verify/reject recent claim
- Phase II: add. ~ 20 kg enriched Ge
- Phase III: $O(1)$ ton experiment
world-wide collaboration
with Majorana (Lol)

¹⁾ Nucl. Phys. **A** 766 (2006) 107

Exposure [kg·years]	Background [counts/(kg·keV·y)]	Limit $T_{1/2}$ [y]	Limit $\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle^1)$ [meV]
15 (Phase I)	10^{-2}	$>2 \cdot 10^{25}$	<500
100 (Phase II)	10^{-3}	$>1.4 \cdot 10^{26}$	<200



Location



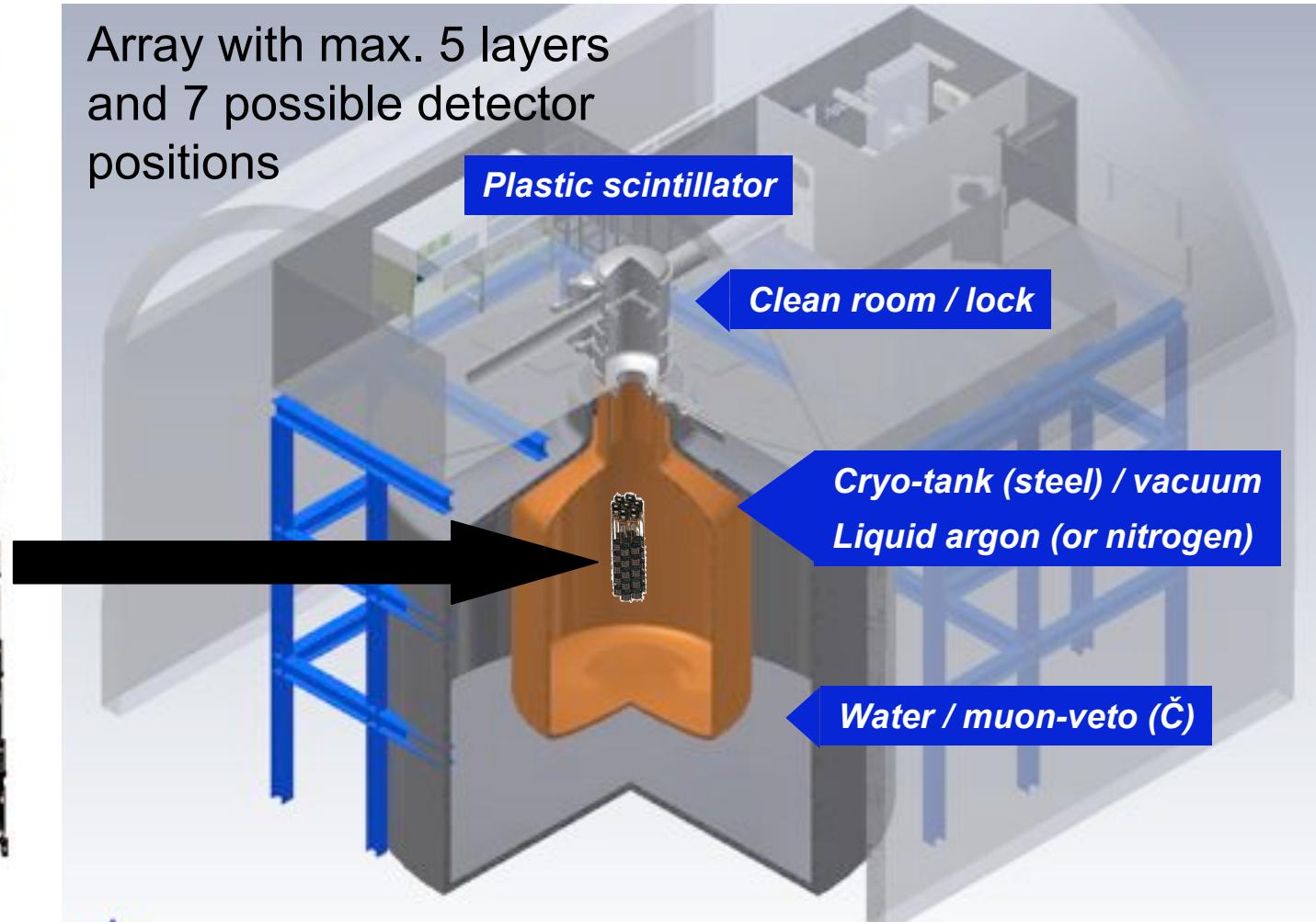
- GERDA is approved by the INFN Gran Sasso National Laboratory (LNGS), Italy
- Overburden of 1 400 m rock (3 800 m.w.e.)
- Installation currently under preparation (Hall A)



Technical Realization



Array with max. 5 layers
and 7 possible detector
positions



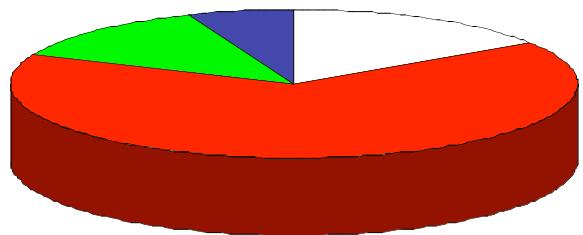


Background Expectation

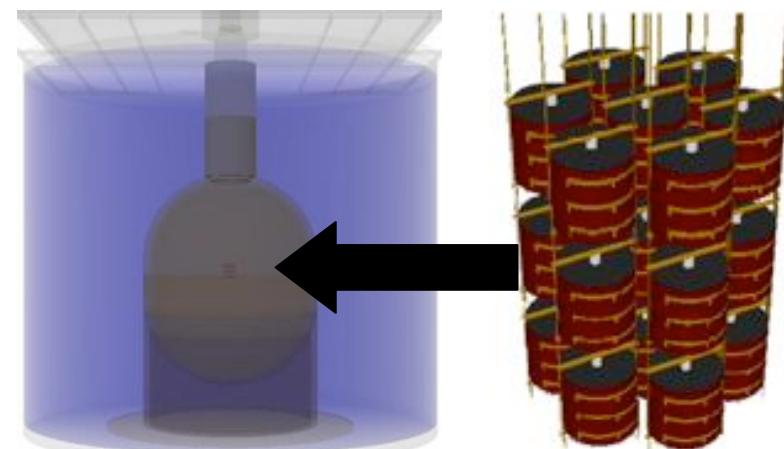


- Shared GEANT4 Monte Carlo package MaGe (Majorana-GERDA)
- Detailed simulation of geometries and physics processes
- Background index calculated based on material screening results

Part	Background index [10^{-4} counts/(kg·keV·y)]
<i>Crystal</i>	5
<i>Holder (copper)</i>	4
<i>Holder (Teflon)</i>	8
<i>Cabling</i>	6
<i>Electronics</i>	3
<i>Infrastructure</i>	4
<i>Muon, neutron & co.</i>	2
GERDA	32



- Crystal
- Suspension
- Infrastructure
- Muon & co.



- Substantial lower background with improved suspension design
- No pulse shape analysis yet



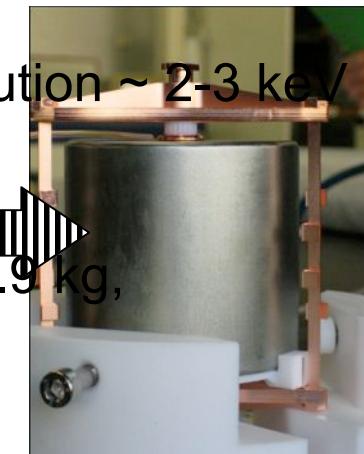
Phase I Detectors



- Phase I: Use detectors from HdM and IGEX experiments
(stored at LNGS)
- Need to be refurbished and mounted



- Prototype detector (nat. Ge)
tested in liquid N₂
- All detectors were tested and perform well
(at 1.3 MeV)
- Energy resolution ~ 2.2 keV
- Energy resolution $\sim 2\text{--}3$ keV
(at 1.3 MeV)
- Mass 1.0 – 2.9 kg,
total ~ 18 kg

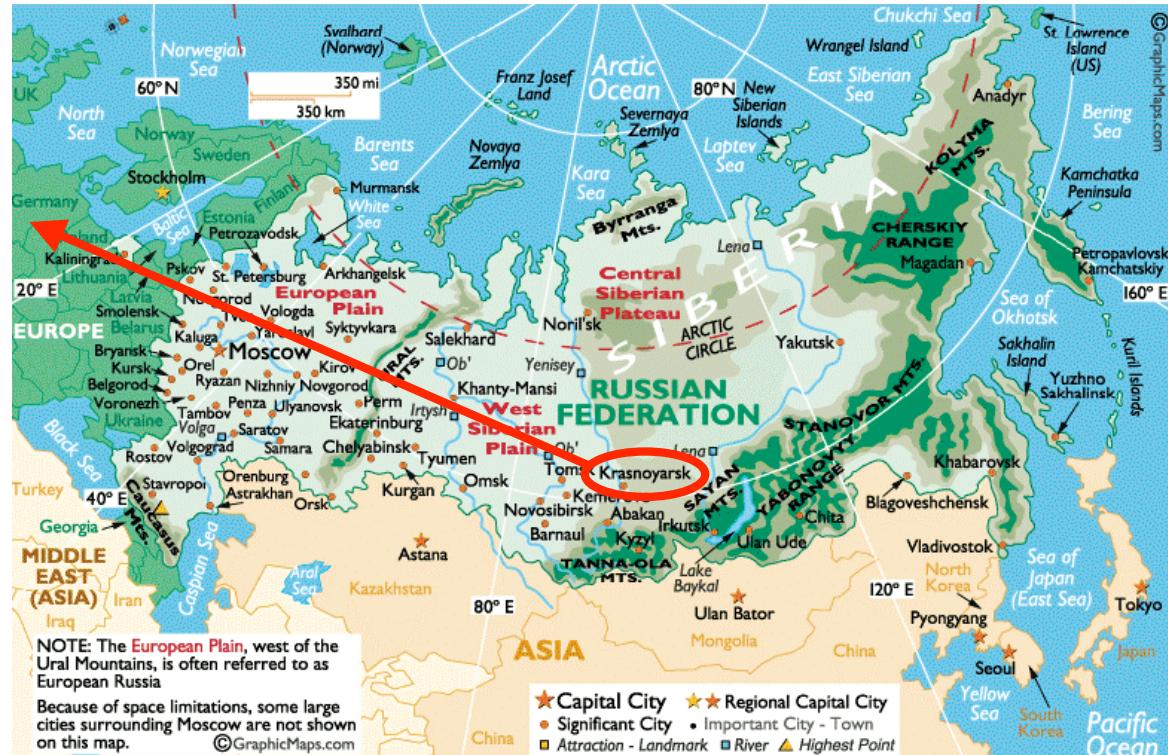




Phase II Detectors



- September 05: 37.5 kg germanium enriched in Ge-76 ~ 88%
- April 06: Delivery to Germany, stored underground
- Next steps: Purification, crystal pulling, detector manufacturing

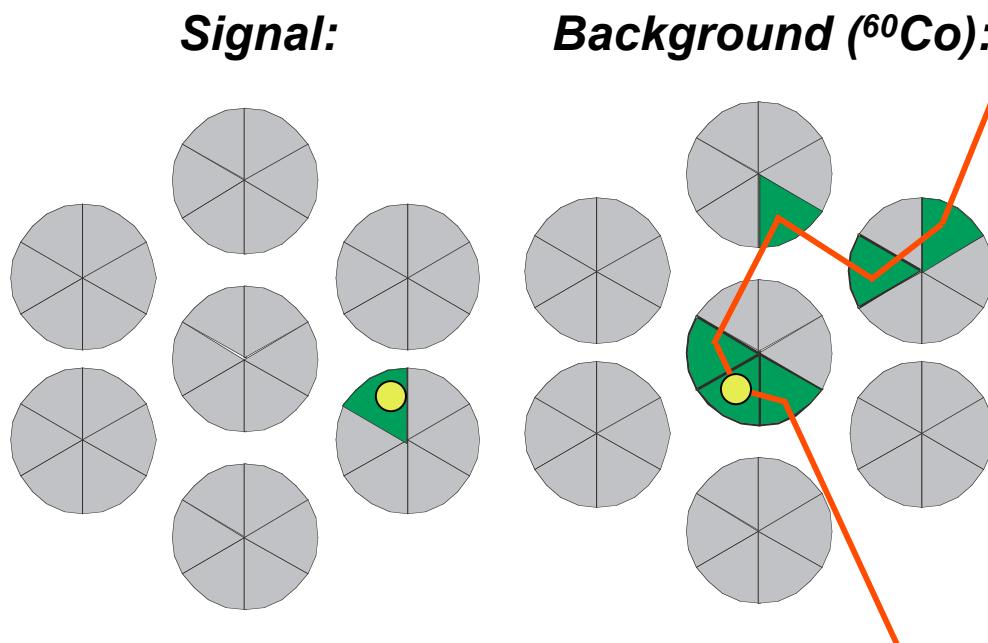




R&D: Segmented Detectors



- Germanium detectors can be segmented
 - Identify multiply Compton-scattered photons by coincidences
 - Reduction factors between 1 and 2 orders of magnitude



Source	Reduction
^{208}TI (in Ge)	13
^{60}Co (in Ge)	38
^{68}Ge (in Ge)	18
^{210}Pb (α on Ge surface)	1
^{208}TI (in holder)	5
^{60}Co (in holder)	157
^{208}TI (in cable)	5

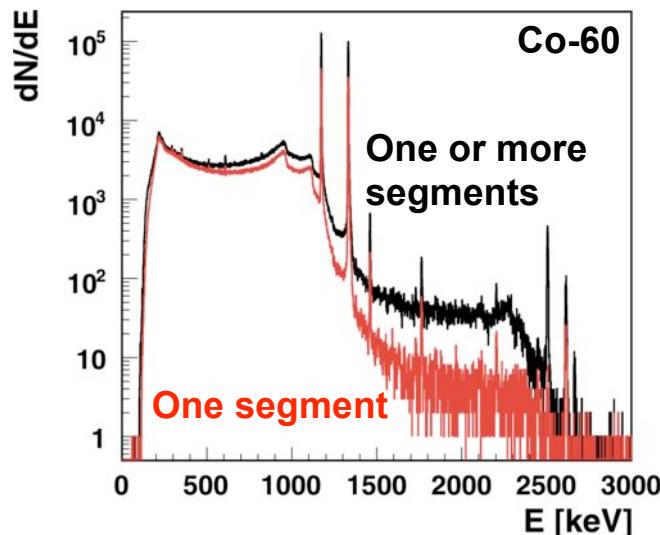
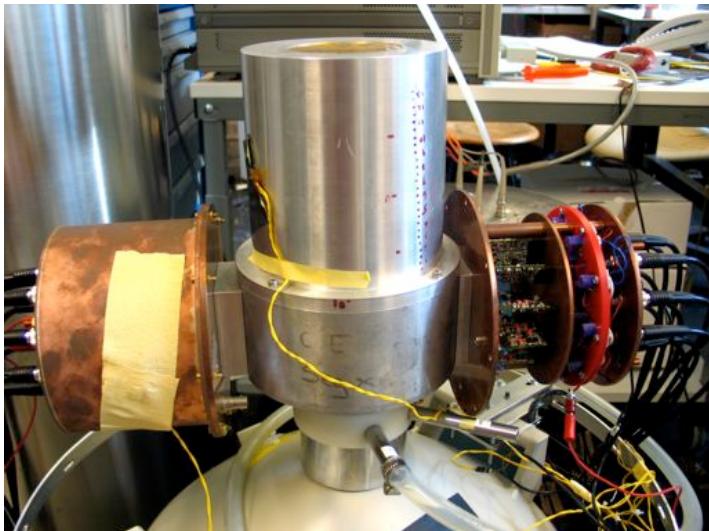
Reduction factors estimated using
a GEANT4 Monte Carlo simulation



R&D: Phase II Prototype Detector



- Phase II prototype detector currently under study
 - 6-fold segmentation in φ , 3-fold segmentation in z
 - N-type crystal operated in test-cryostat
- Plan: Mount holder and submerge into cryo-liquid



More results from MPI Munich test stands → [Poster session](#)



Conclusions



- GERDA will search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay of Ge-76
- Strategy: operation of bare Ge detectors in cryo-liquid
 - Background index of 10^{-3} counts/(kg·keV·y)
- Phased approach (~ 15 kg $\rightarrow \sim 35$ kg enriched germanium)
- Aimed sensitivity $\sim T_{1/2} > 1.4 \cdot 10^{26}$ years (90% prob.) with 100 kg·years
- Approved by LNGS, construction prepared, construction will soon get under way
- Lot's of R&D being performed



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GERDA MEETING
DUBNA, 27 - 29 June, 2005

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