The Majorana Demonstrator

Progress towards showing the feasibility of a tonne-scale ⁷⁶Ge neutrinoless double-beta decay experiment



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Padraic Finnerty on behalf of the MAJORANA Collaboration







Open Questions in Neutrino Physics



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- What is the absolute mass scale and hierarchy?
- How have neutrinos shaped the evolution of the Universe? matter/anti-matter asymmetry?
- How do neutrinos have mass?
- What is the nature of the neutrino? Dirac or Majorana?
 - o Neutrinoless double-beta decay $(0v\beta\beta)$



ββ-decay Overview



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- Energetically allowed in several even-even nuclei
- Prefer nuclei stable against β⁻ decay

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

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



ββ-decay Experimental Signature

Implications

- Lepton number conservation violated
- Neutrinos are Majorana particles
- Provide insight into the neutrino mass

 $(T_{1/2})^{-1}_{0\nu} = G_{0\nu} | M_{0\nu} |^2 m_{\beta\beta}^2$

 $T_{1/2}^{0v} > 10^{25}$ years

 $T_{1/2}^{2\nu} \sim 10^{21}$ years





Daunting task ahead



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- Searching for $0\nu\beta\beta$ in ⁷⁶Ge, Q = 2039 keV difficult due to intrinsic backgrounds
 - o materials contaminated with U/Th, ⁶⁰Co, ⁴⁰K, ...
 - o ⁶⁸Ge in Ge detector (cosmogenics)
 - o Muons from cosmic rays





GERDA and MAJORANA



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Detector array: enriched Ge crystals submerged in LAr **Shield**: high-purity LAr, H₂O

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



Detector array: enriched Ge crystals in vacuum cryostats Shield: lead, copper http://www.npl.washington.edu/majorana/

Goal: select best techniques from GERDA and MAJORANA for a joint tonne-scale Ge experiment



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Support from DOE Office of Nuclear Physics and NSF Particle Astrophysics, with additional contributions from collaborating institutions.



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Technique

- Located at 4850L of the Sanford Underground Research Facility (SURF) in Lead, South Dakota, USA
- 40 kg of Ge detectors
 - Baseline: 30 kg of 86% enriched ⁷⁶Ge crystals and 10 kg of ^{nat}Ge
 - o p-type point contact HPGe detectors
- Two independent cryostats
 - o ultra-clean, electroformed Copper
 - 20 kg of detectors per cryostat
 - o naturally scalable
- Compact shield
 - low-background passive Copper and Lead shield with active muon veto





Implementation



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- Prototype cryostat December 2012
 - o 2 strings, ^{nat}Ge
 - Same design as Cryostat 1 & 2, but constructed out of OFHC Copper, not electroformed
- Cryostat 1 October 2013
 - o 3 strings, enrGe, 4 strings natGe
- Cryostat 2 August 2014
 - o 7 strings enrGe



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Goals

- Demonstrate backgrounds low enough to justify building a tonne scale experiment with GERDA.
- Background goal in 0vββ peak ROI (4 keV at 2039 keV):
 - o 3 counts/ROI/t/y (after analysis cuts)
- Establish feasibility to construct & field modular arrays of Ge detectors.
- Test Klapdor-Kleingrothaus claim*.
- Light WIMP search (< 10 GeV)
- * H. V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus and I. V. Krivosheina, Mod. Phys. Lett. A21, 1547 (2006).



Recent Progress

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Prototype Cryostat

• Clean machining and etching of prototype cryostat underway.









Infrastructure

- Preparations ongoing in main MJD lab.
- Electroforming facility at 4850L Ross campus since Oct 2010





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Electroformed Cu

- Pure Cu → CuSO₄ bath + current → Plate out on Cu cathode → Removes ⁶⁰Co, U, Th
- Operating 16 baths at SURF 4850L, 6 at PNNL with ultra-pure chemicals and in an underground cleanroom environment
- Currently fabricating parts from electroformed Copper









Simulations

 Full simulation, incorporating radioactivity of our components, shows we should meet our background requirement.



Simulated spectra, 40 kg yrs, detector resolution applied

2 year expected spectrum



Recent Progress

Enrichment

 Successful reduction and refinement of first 20 kg of ^{enr}Ge with 97.3% yield







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Detectors

- 33 ^{nat}Ge detectors underground at SURF
- ORTEC vendor for ^{enr}Ge detectors
- Detectors operated in string configuration with custom electronics



3 Andres

P-type Point-Contact (PPC) Ge Detectors



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- Source = Detector
- Distinguish between single/multi-site interactions
- Excellent energy resolution: 0.16% @ 2039 keV (Q value)
- Simple, easy to handle, commercially available
 investigated all major vendors ORTEC, Canberra, PHDs, PGT
- Low Capacitance → Low Noise → Low thresholds (< 1 keV):
 - o allows for novel background rejection techniques
 - o extends physics reach of MJD





R.J. Cooper et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 829, (2010) 11. P. S. Barbeau, J. I. Collar, and O. Tench, J. Cosm. Astro. Phys. 0709 (2007). Luke et al., IEEE trans. Nucl. Sci. 36 , 926(1989).



The MAJORANA Low-Background BEGe @ KURF (MALBEK)

- Canberra 455 g ^{nat}Ge modified BEGe PPC
- Located at 1450 m.w.e. in Ripplemead, Virginia, USA at the Kimballton Underground Research Facility (KURF)
- Low-background, low-noise
 - o geometry designed for optimal charge collection
 - × small point contact
 - × larger passivation ditch
- Goals:
 - o validate simulations
 - o study geometry optimization
 - o characterization of low-energy spectrum
 - light WIMP search (<10 GeV)





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P. Finnerty et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 652, (2011) 692-695. P. Finnerty et al. IEEE NSS-MIC, (2010) 671-673.



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 - o study geometry optimization
 - characterization of low-energy spectrum
 - o direct dark matter search



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P. Finnerty et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 652, (2011) 692-695. P. Finnerty et al. IEEE NSS-MIC, (2010) 671-673.



MALBEK and Slow Signals



• Slow, energy-degraded events

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active volume

n+ dead layer

transition region – partial charge collection



 Currently investigating contribution to low-energy spectrum – possible contamination in DM search ROI

> P. Finnerty et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 652, (2011) 692-695. P. Finnerty et al. IEEE NSS-MIC, (2010) 671-673.

P. Finnerty – PASCOS 2012

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Thank you

HOMESTAK





