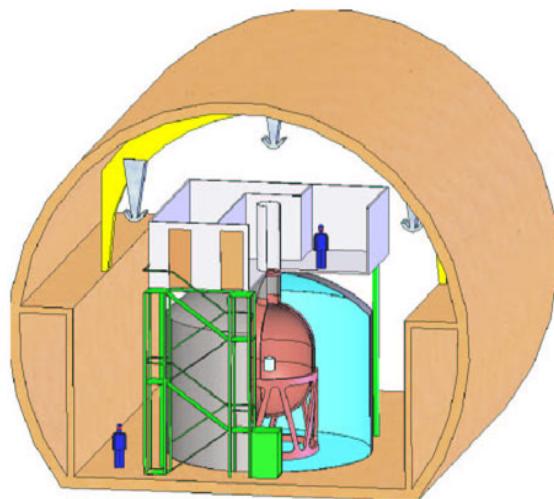




Motivation, Concept, Status

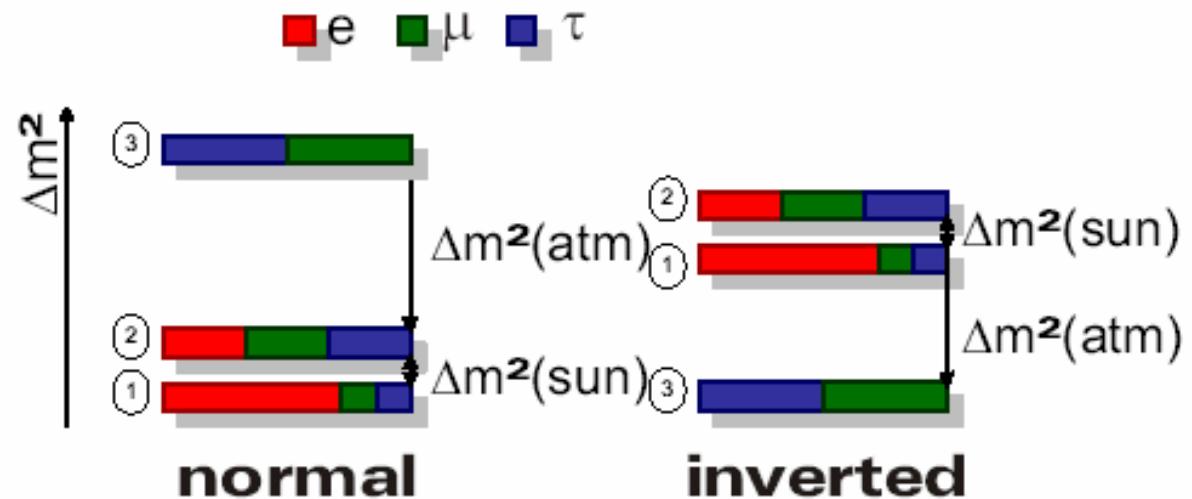


Allen Caldwell
Max-Planck-Institut f. Physik

Hierarchies

Oscillation experiments determine neutrino mass angles (θ_{12} , θ_{23}) as well as ($m_2^2 - m_1^2$, $|m_1^2 - m_3^2|$) and the third mixing angle.

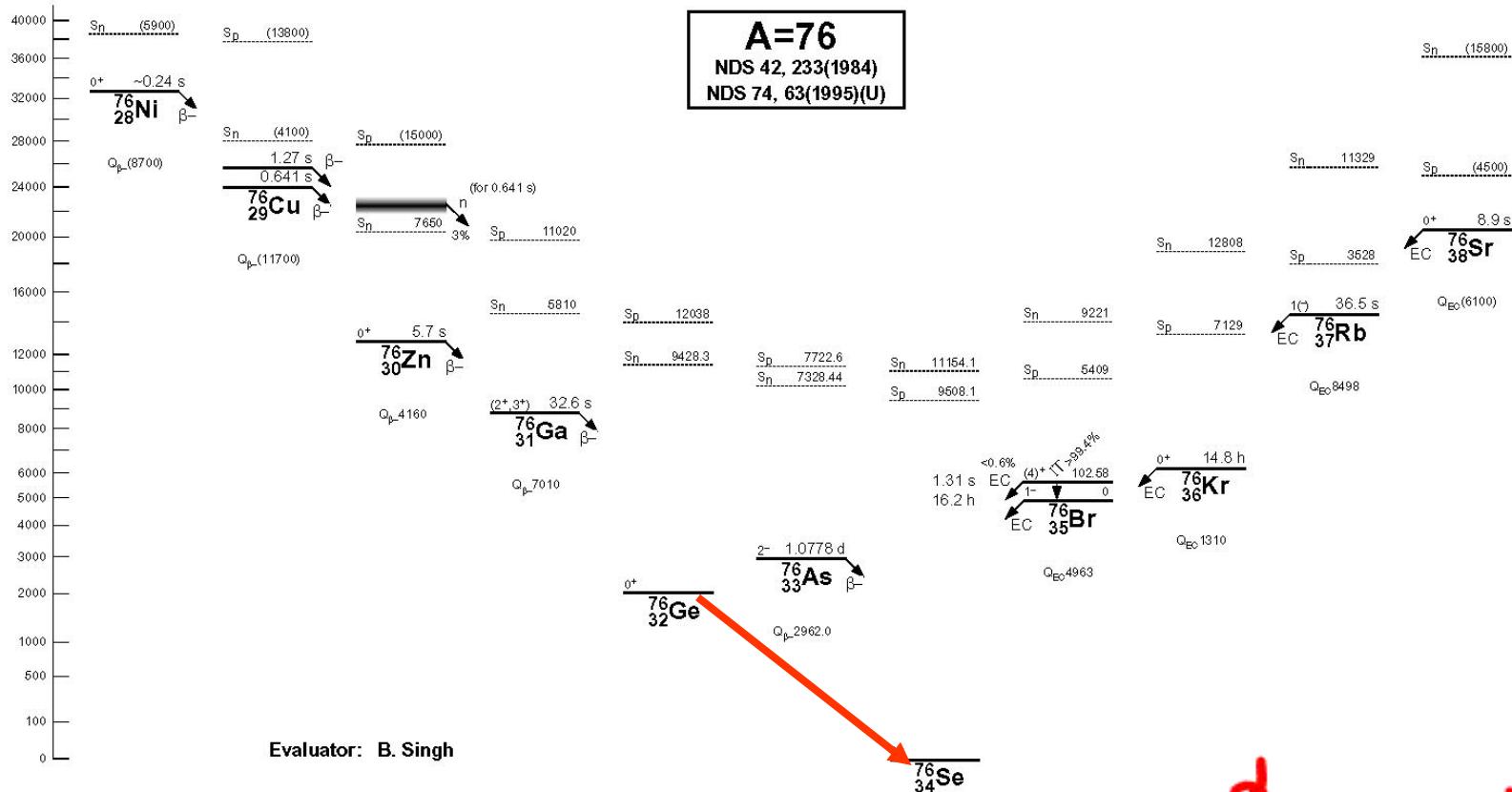
1. absolute mass scale
2. mass hierarchy
3. nature of neutrino (Majorana, Dirac particle)
4. value of third mixing angle
5. CP phases



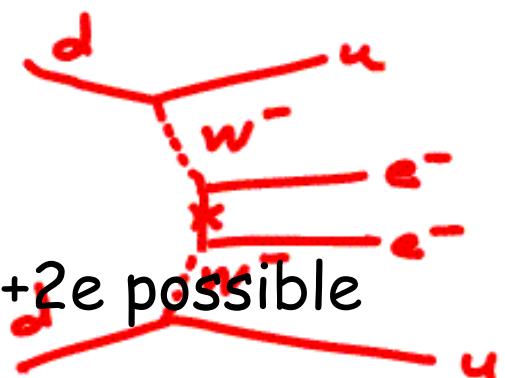
Double beta decay experiment can address 3, and, if neutrinos are Majorana particles, then also a combination of 1,2,5 .



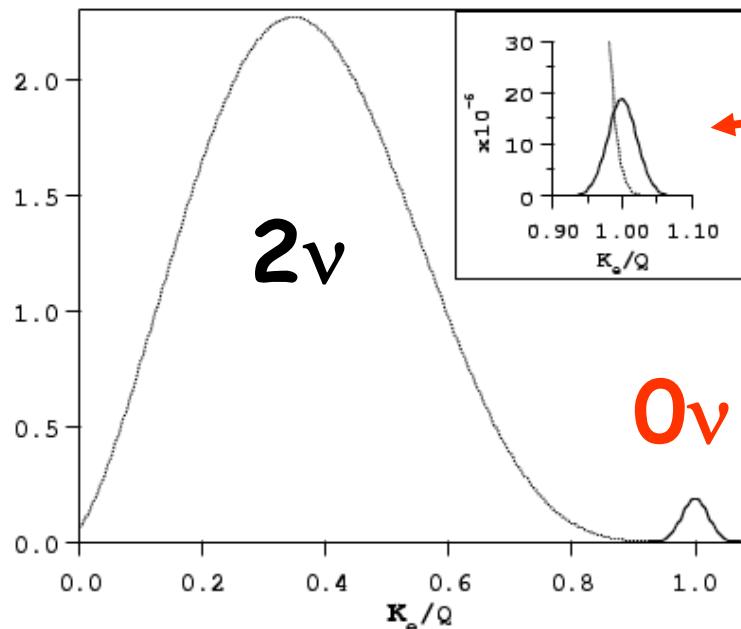
Double Beta Decay



$(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+1) + e^- + \bar{\nu}$ **Very rare decay**, energetically forbidden
 $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e^- + 2\bar{\nu}$ is allowed
 Then, for Majorana particle $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e^-$ possible
years!



Normalized
energy
spectrum



If resolution poor

If resolution good

$$\frac{1}{\tau} = G(Q, Z) |M_{\text{nucl}}|^2 m_{ee}^2$$

0 ν -DBD rate

Phase space $\propto Q^5$

Nuclear matrix element

Effective Majorana mass



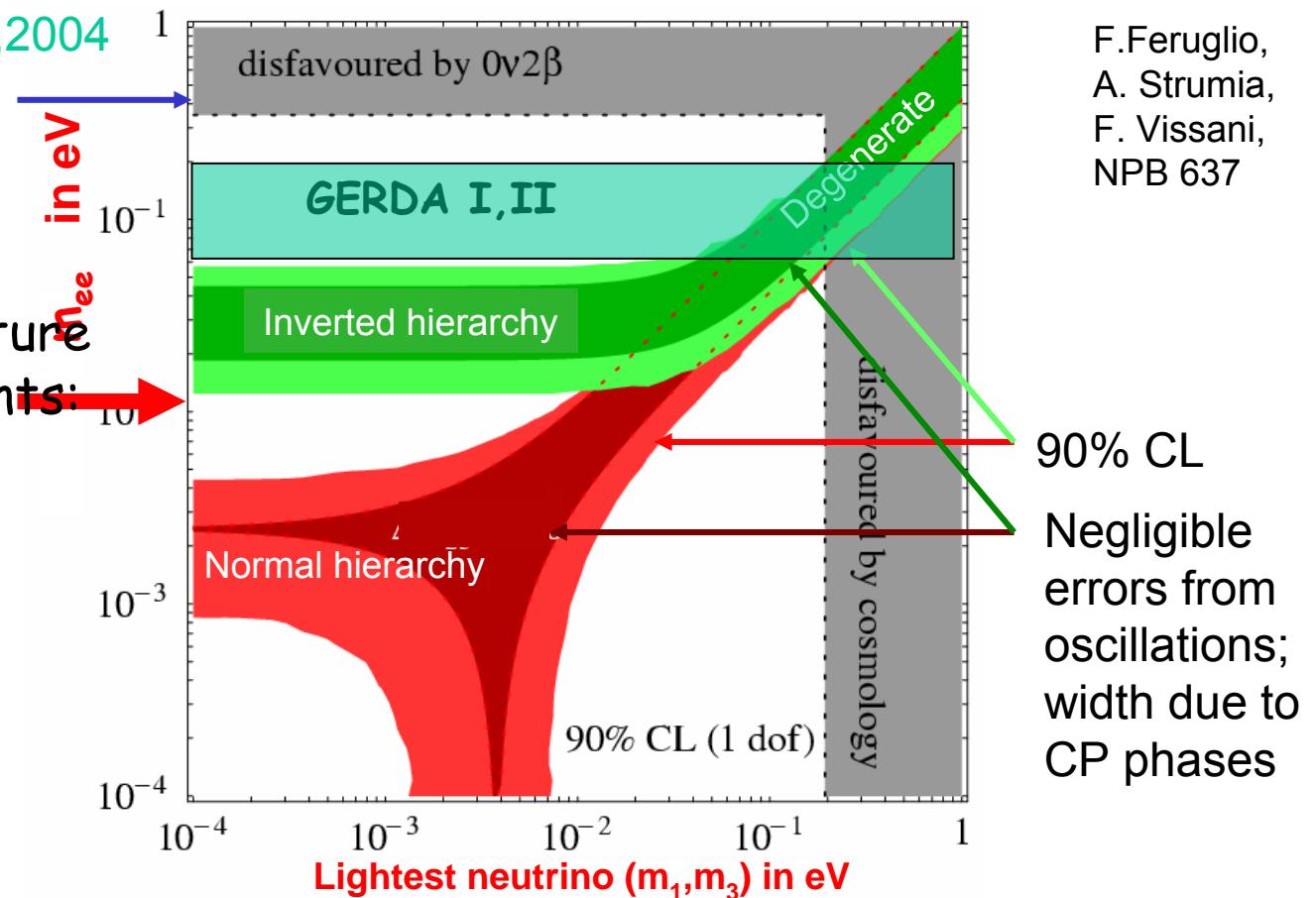
Effective Neutrino Mass

H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus, I.V.
Krivosheina, A. Dietz, O. Chkvorets
(Heidelberg, Max Planck Inst.)

Phys.Lett.B586:198-212,2004

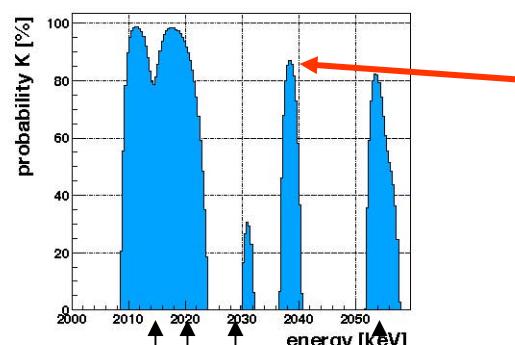
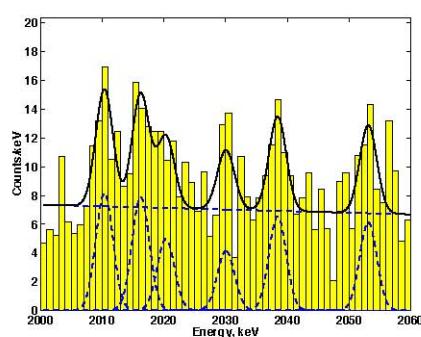
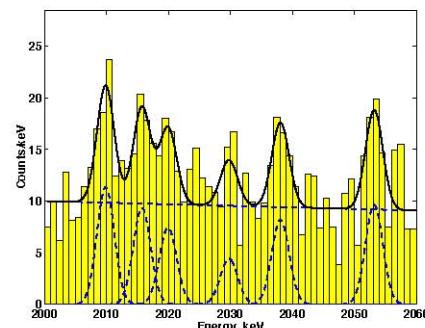
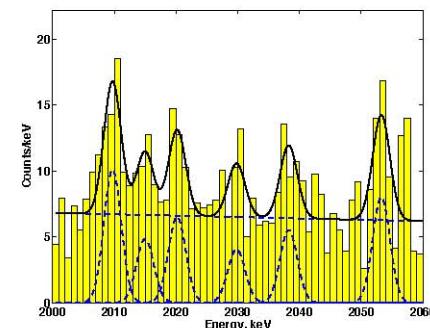
best value

Long term goal of future
generation experiments:
10 meV





Heidelberg-Moscow Experiment



Known Bi lines

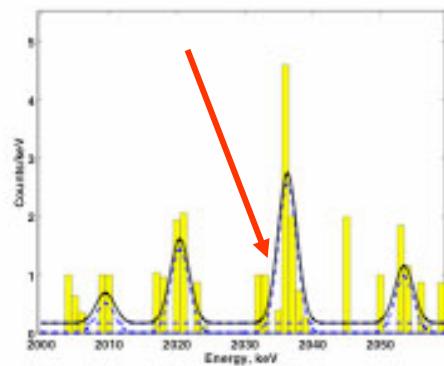
With pulse shape analysis

H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus, I.V. Krivosheina, A. Dietz, O. Chkvorets (Heidelberg, Max Planck Inst.)

Phys.Lett.B586:198-212,2004

Background: $0.11/\text{keV}/\text{kg}/\text{yr}$

O_v DBD signal ??



Claim: 4.2σ signal

$$T_{1/2} = 1.2 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ yr}$$



Proposed & Ongoing Experiments



Some of the



A Great Number of Proposed Experiments

- $^{48}\text{Ca} \rightarrow ^{48}\text{Ti}$
- $^{76}\text{Ge} \rightarrow ^{76}\text{Se}$
- $^{82}\text{Se} \rightarrow ^{82}\text{Kr}$
- $^{96}\text{Zr} \rightarrow ^{96}\text{Mo}$
- $^{100}\text{Mo} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Ru}$
- $^{116}\text{Cd} \rightarrow ^{116}\text{Sn}$
- $^{128}\text{Te} \rightarrow ^{128}\text{Xe}$
- $^{130}\text{Te} \rightarrow ^{130}\text{Xe}$
- $^{136}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{136}\text{Ba}$
- $^{150}\text{Nd} \rightarrow ^{150}\text{Sn}$

COBRA	Te-130	10 kg CdTe semiconductors
DCBA	Nd-150	20 kg Nd layers between tracking chambers
NEMO	Mo-100, Various	10 kg of $\beta\beta$ isotopes (7 kg of Mo)
CAMEO	Cd-116	1 t CdWO ₄ crystals
CANDLES	Ca-48	Several tons CaF ₂ crystals in liquid scint.
CUORE	Te-130	750 kg TeO ₂ bolometers
EXO	Xe-136	1 ton Xe TPC (gas or liquid)
GEM	Ge-76	1 ton Ge diodes in liquid nitrogen
GENIUS	Ge-76	1 ton Ge diodes in liquid nitrogen
GSO	Gd-160	2 t Gd ₂ SiO ₅ :Ce crystal scint. in liquid scint.
Majorana	Ge-76	500 kg Ge diodes
MOON	Mo-100	Mo sheets between plastic scint., or liq. scint.
Xe	Xe-136	1.56 t of Xe in liq. Scint.
XMASS	Xe-136	10 t of liquid Xe

Sept. 2003

Elliott, TAUP 2003, Seattle, WA

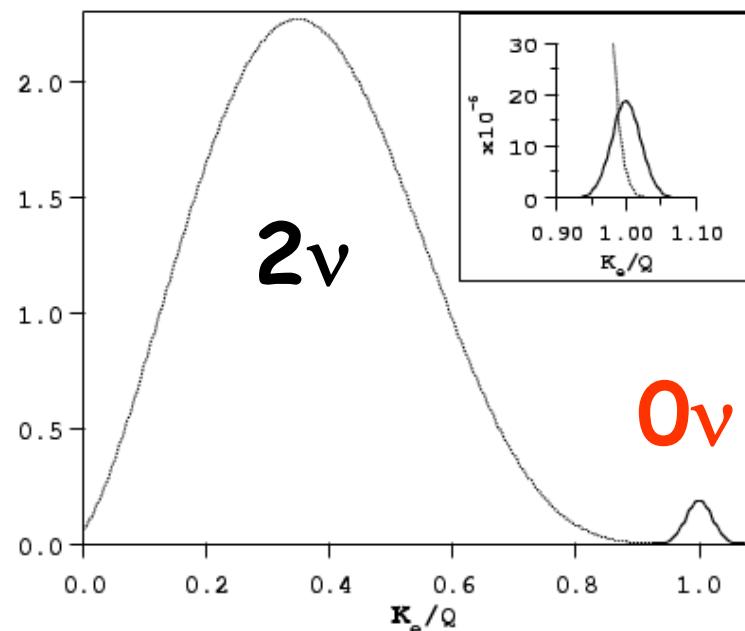
14



Why Germanium



Germanium is a good
excellent energy
binning, so less background
irreducible background
only be distinguished



lows finer
3
hich can

- considerable experience: IGEX, Majorana. Some hope that we know background sources & can reduce it.
- enrichment possible (but expensive)
- possibilities for further development (segmentation)

→ Moscow,

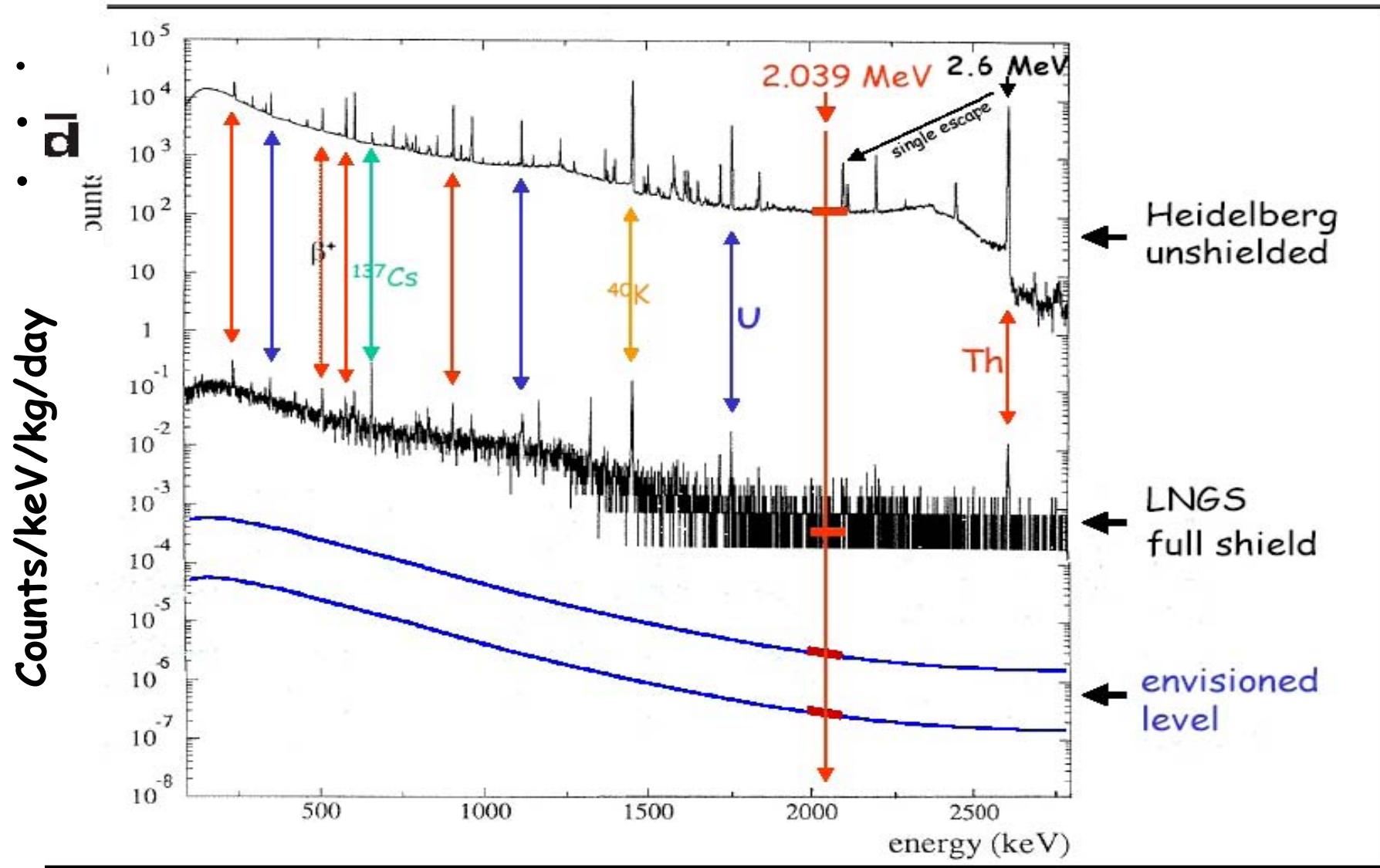
IGEX, Majorana. Some hope that we know background sources & can reduce it.

enrichment possible (but expensive)

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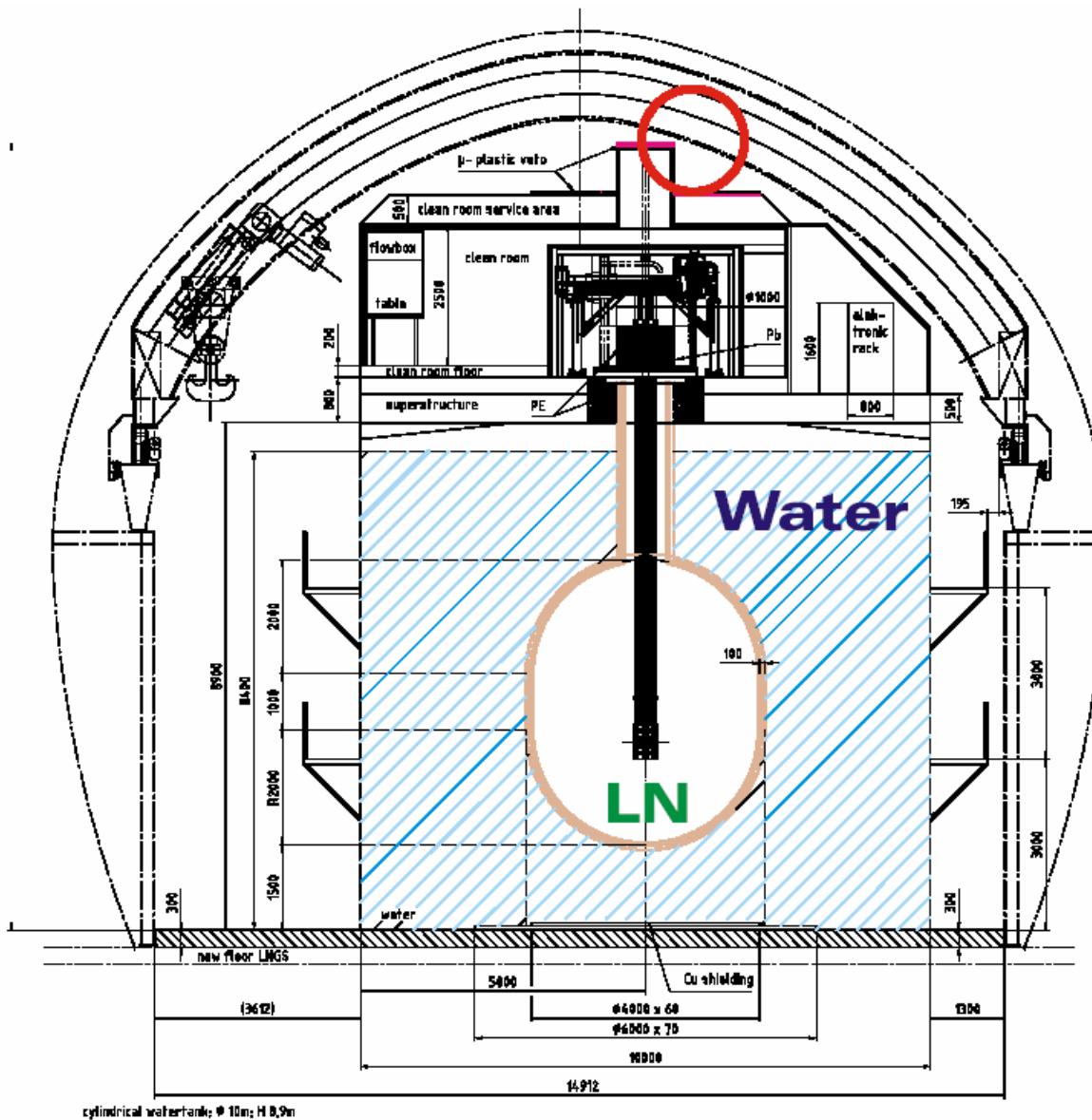


Lesson from Previous Experiments





Suppressing External Backgrounds



Goal:
Reduce external backgrounds to $10^{-3}/\text{keV/kg/yr}$ with LN, factor 10 less with LAr

\varnothing 10 m water vessel
 \varnothing 4 m Cu cryostat
45 m³ of LN (LAr)
650 m³ of water

Background sources:

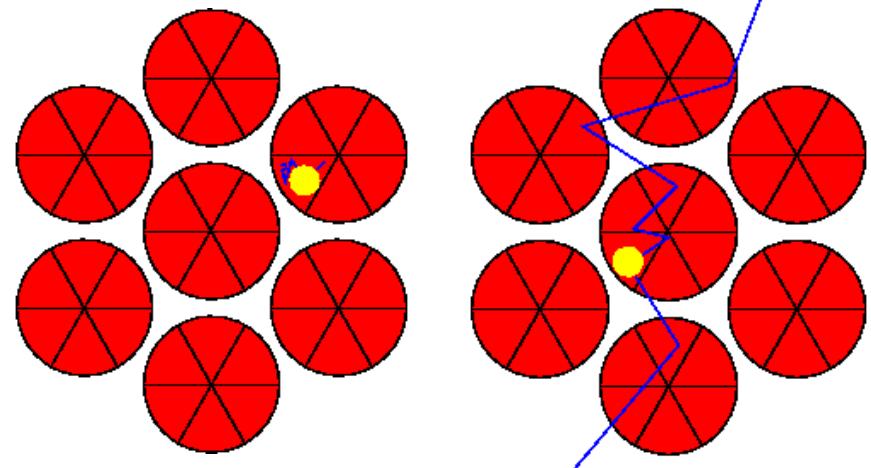
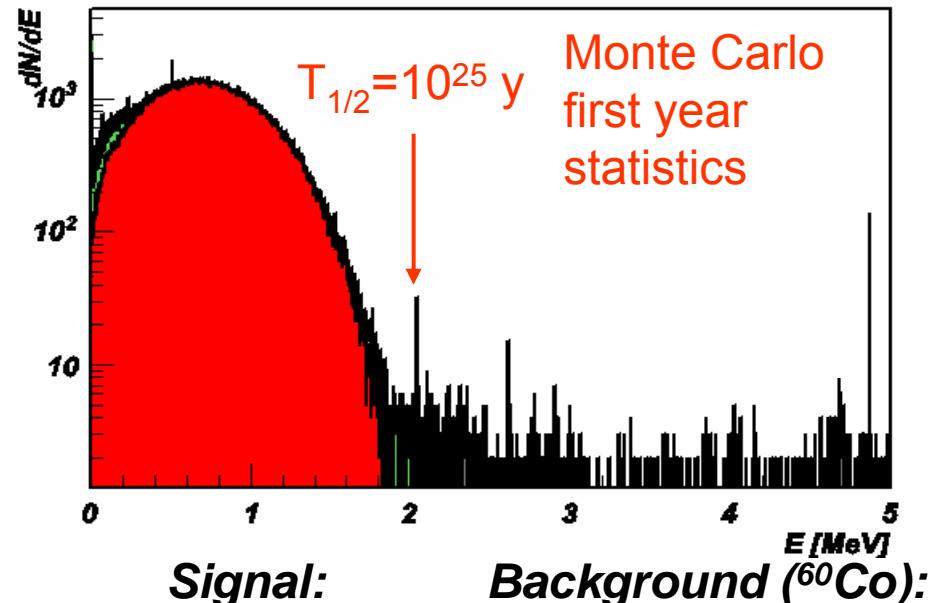
- Cosmogenically produced ^{68}Ge and ^{60}Co
- U/Th contamination, ^{210}Pb on surface

Signatures:

Signal has two electrons in final state \rightarrow range $\sim\text{mm}$

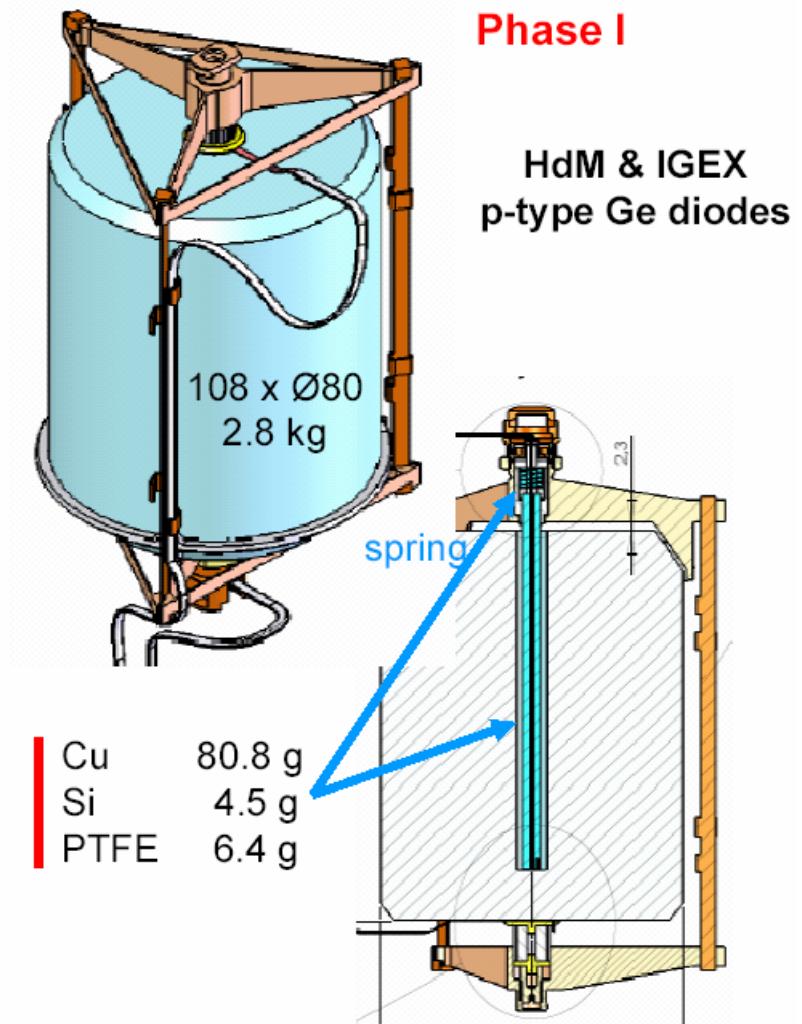
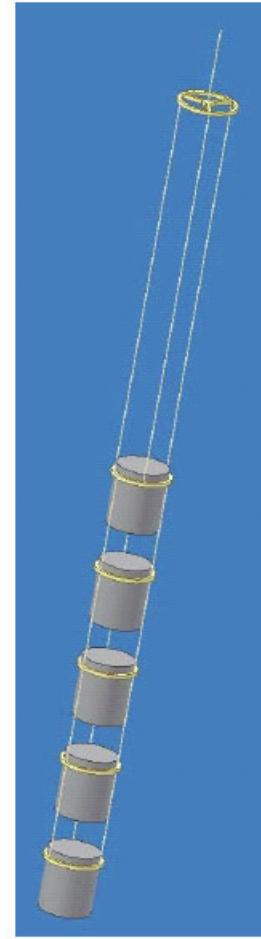
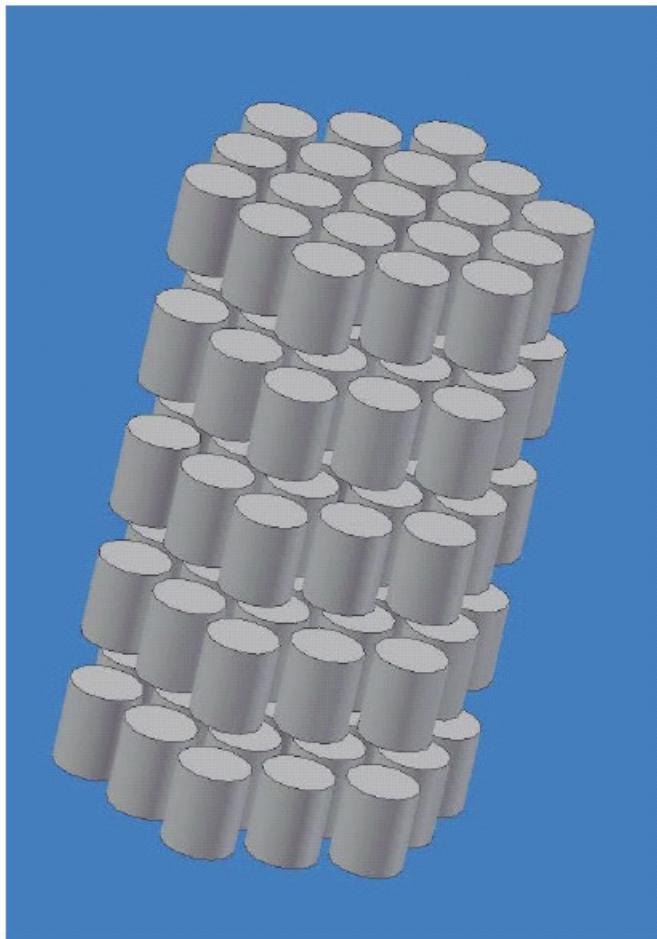
Background sources mostly γ with $E_\gamma > 2 \text{ MeV}$

Compton scattering dominant interaction, range $\sim\text{few cm}$

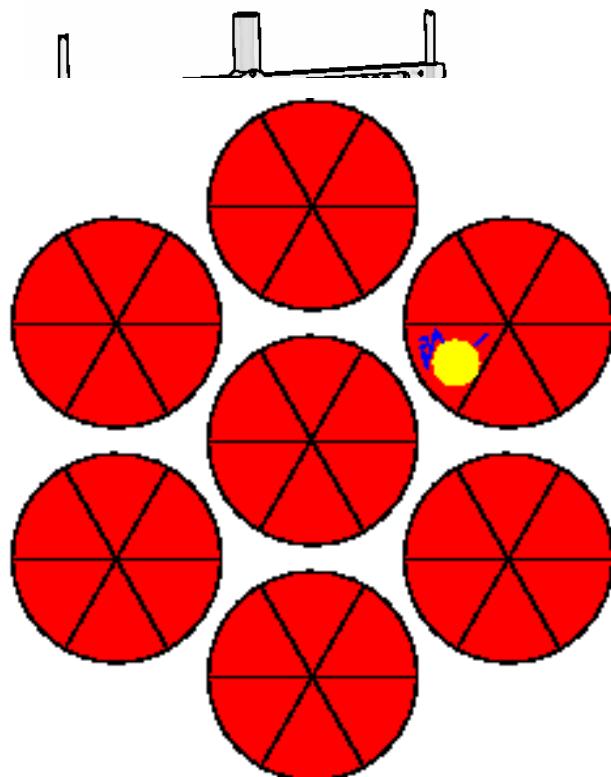




Detector Setup

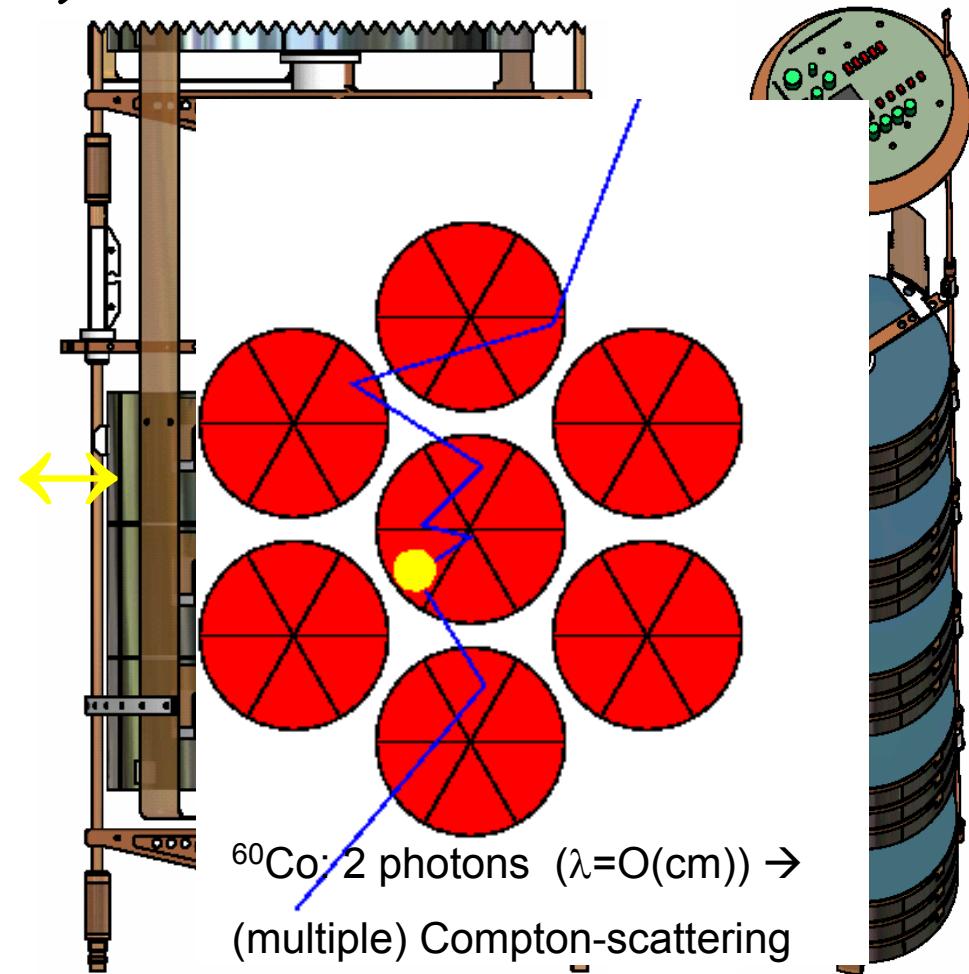


18-fold segmented detectors
(true-coaxial, 3x6, n-type)



2 electrons deposit energy
locally ($d = O(1 \text{ mm})$)

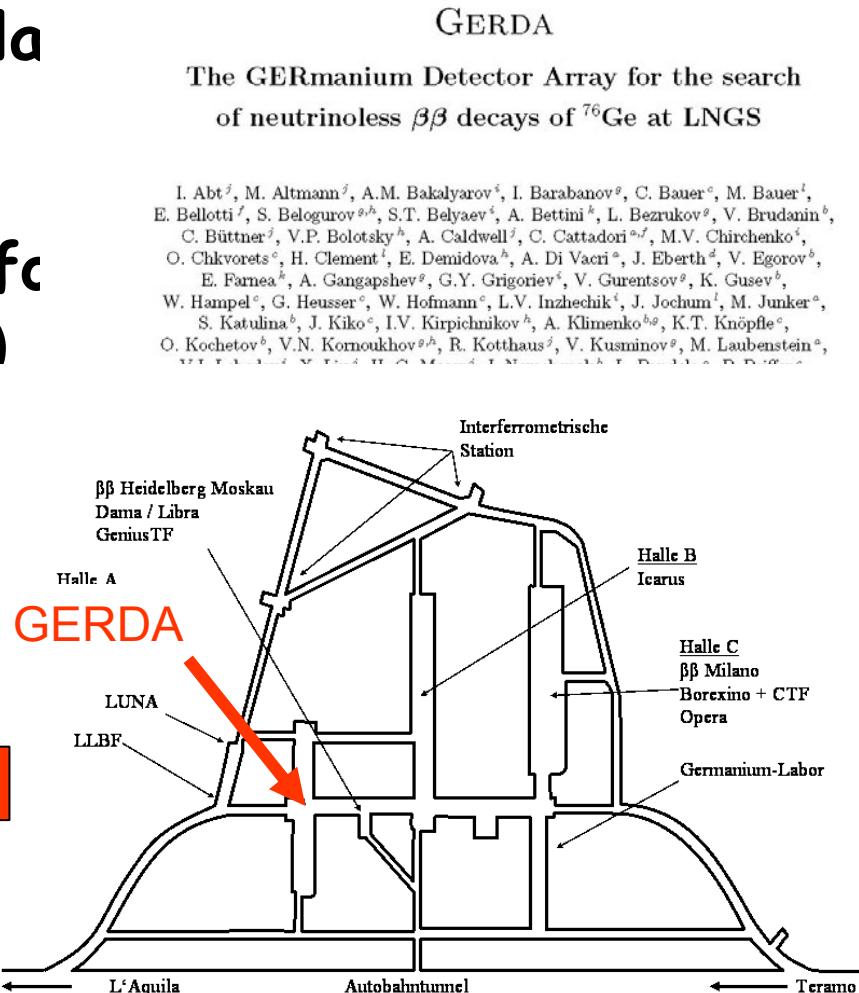
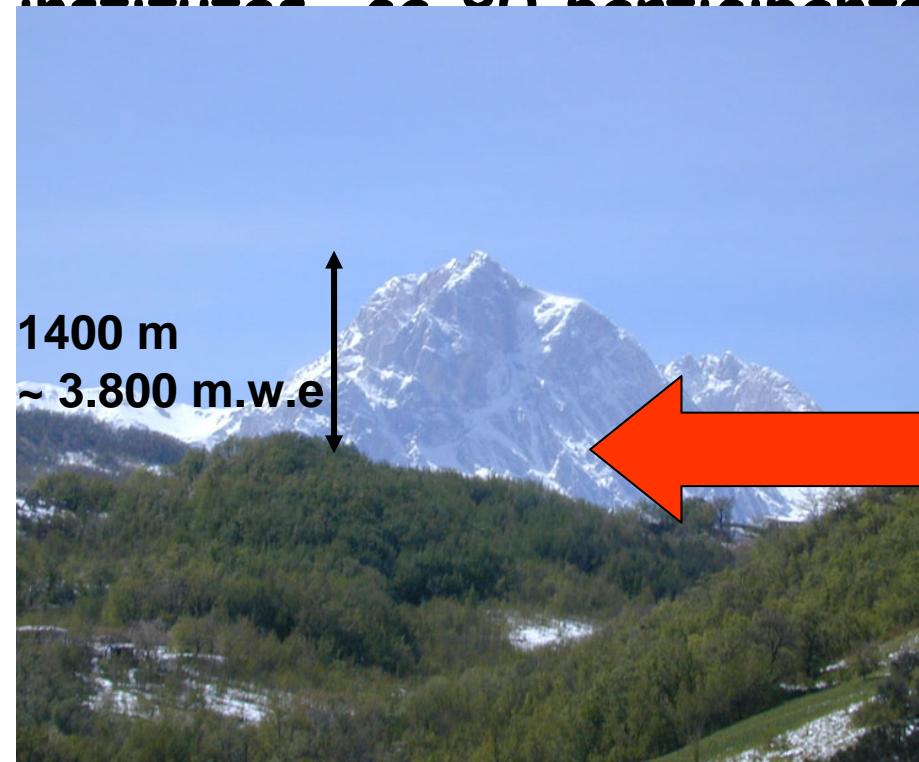
Phase II detectors





- LoI to LNGS with proto-collaboration to submit proposal

- Collaboration was officially founded (instituted) (as 80 participants)



LArGe Facility @ LNGS

Underground laboratory for detector refurbishment
and testing of phase-I detectors

Washstand with high-purity water supply



Fume hood with charcoal filter and vent

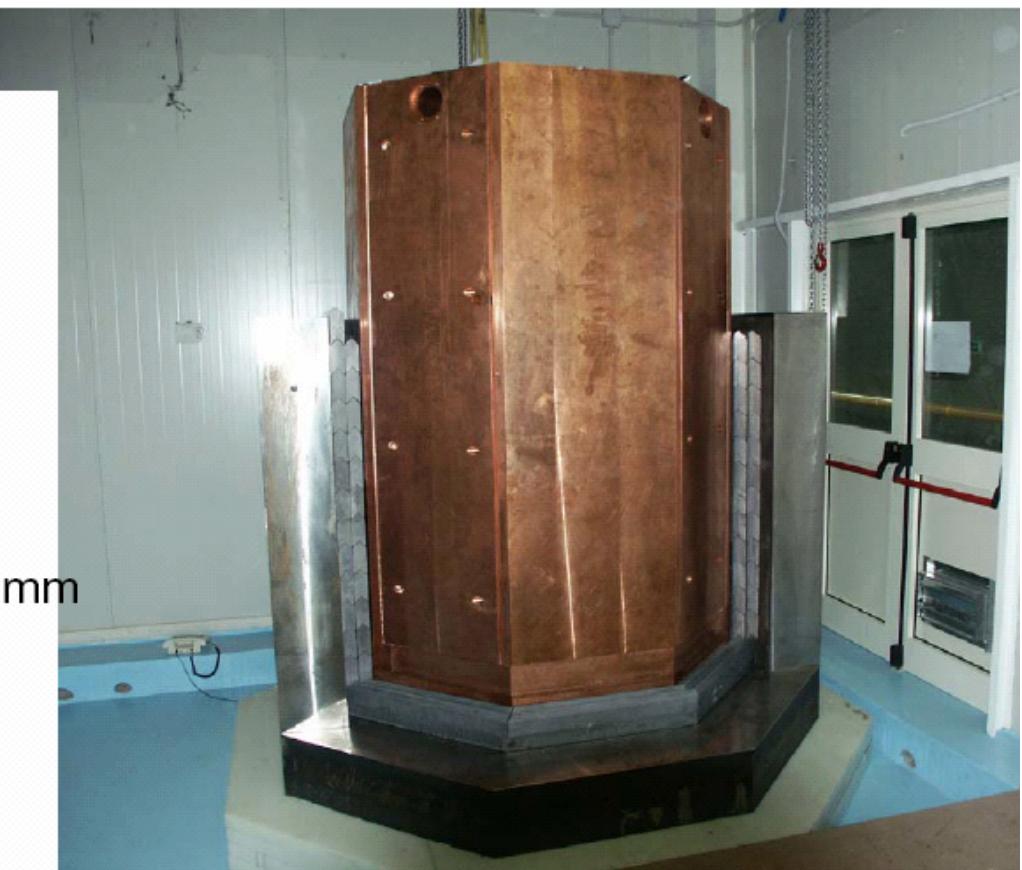
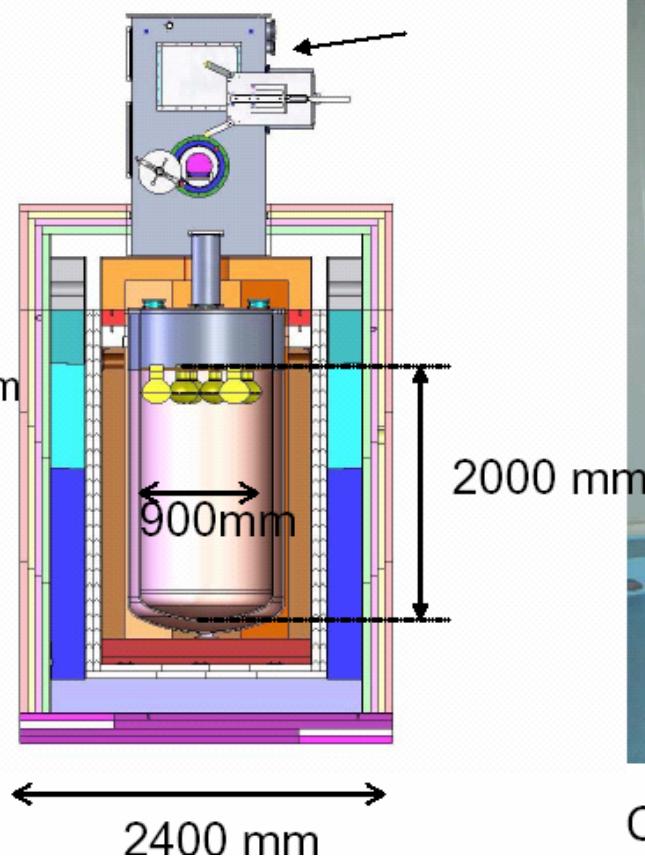


(June 05)



Mounting of LArGe shield

Graded shield:
Copper 150 mm
Lead 100 mm
Steel 230 mm
PE 200 mm



Copper & lead: $< 20 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$ (Th-228)

HD-Moscow's KI-detectors were handed over to GERDA



Production of 37.5 kg enriched Ge in Siveria (ECP)

Enrichement completed - next steps:

- purification of enriched Ge (99.9% → 99.9999% pure)
- reduction
- monozone, polyzone refining
- crystal growing
- detector production



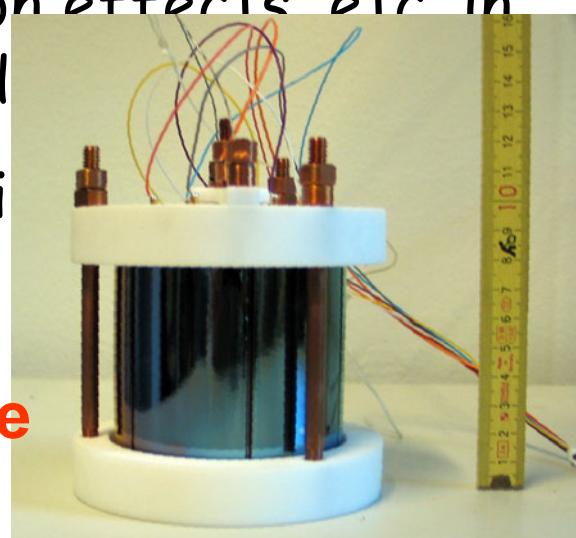
Teststands at the MPI Munich are under construction:

Test bare crystals in liquid nitrogen for handling, robustness, resolution (n-type and p-type)

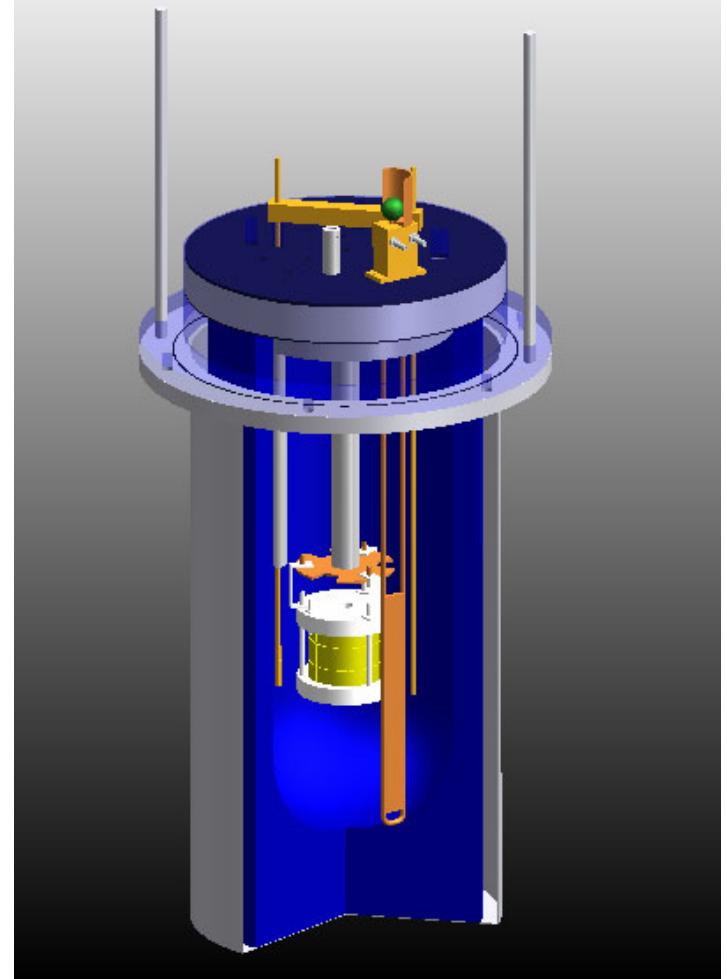
Investigation of detector properties such as dead layers, segmentation, crystal orientation effects etc. in vacuum teststand

Compare calculations with data

p-type



Liquid N₂ teststand

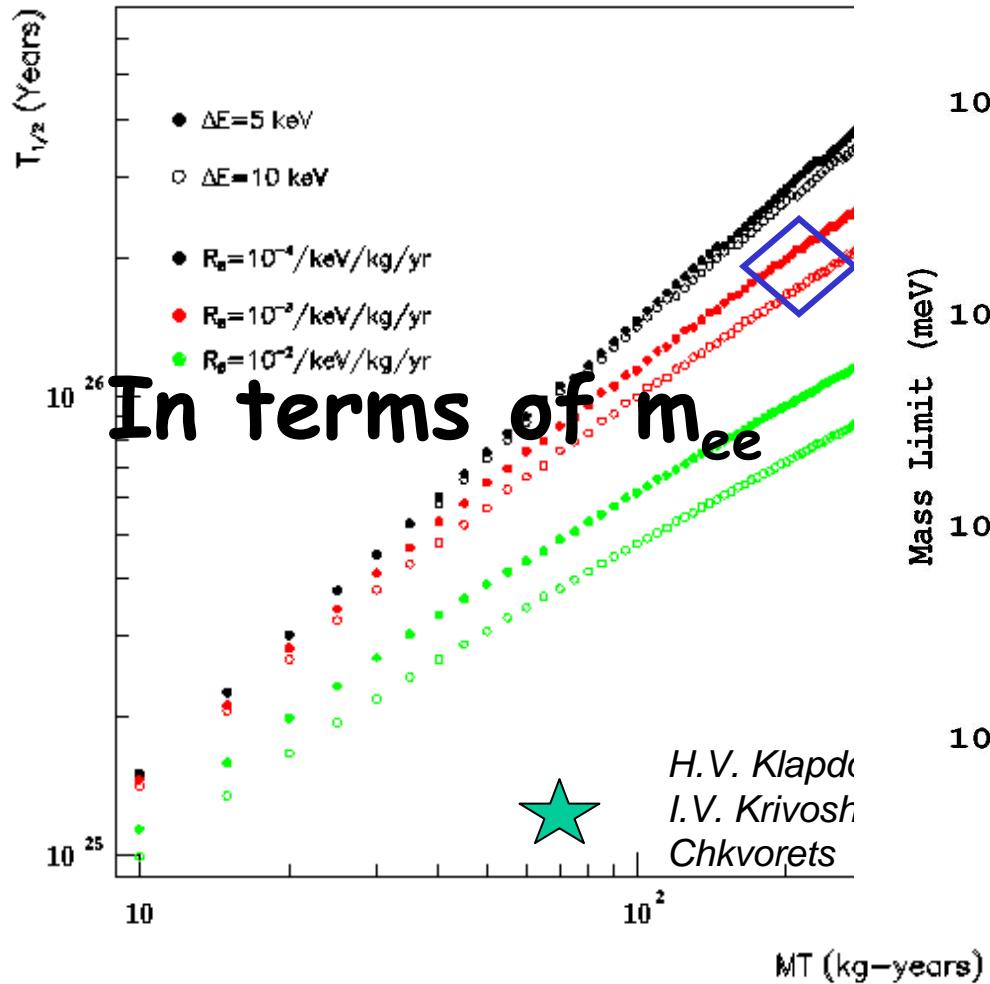




GERDA Physics Goal



95% CL

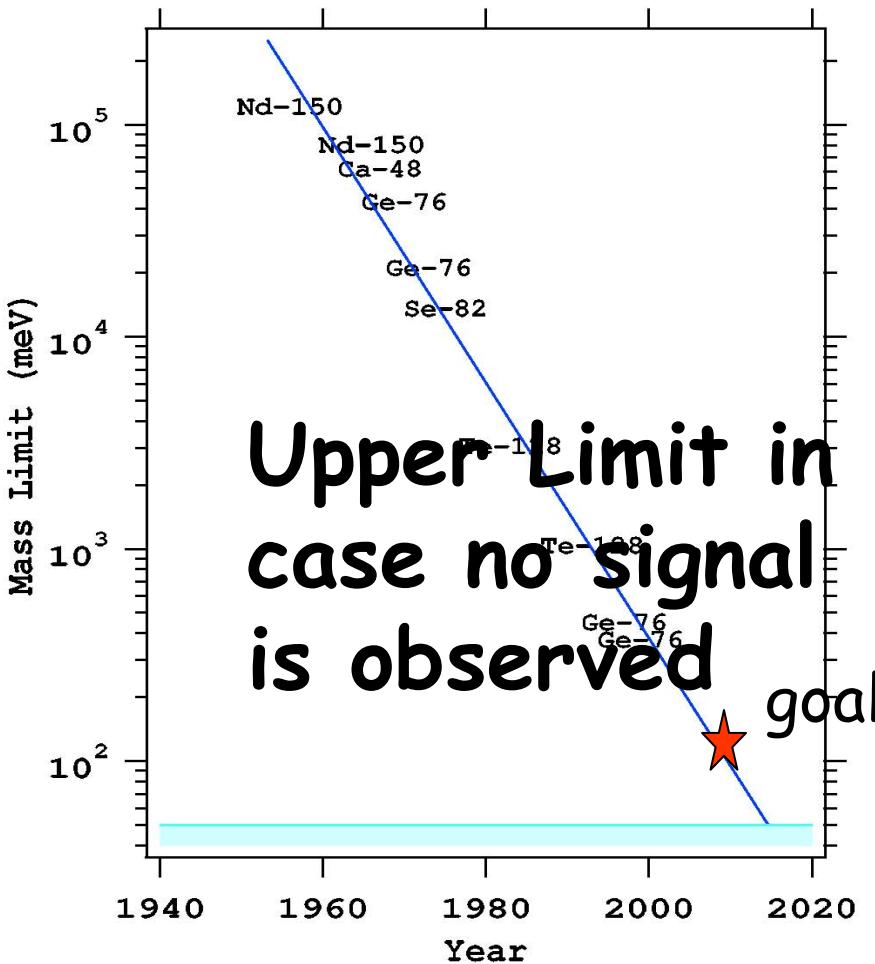


In terms of m_{ee}

Upper Limit in case no signal is observed

goal

H.V. Klapdor
I.V. Krivosheina
Chkvorets





GERDA Physics Goal



Of course, we hope for a discovery !

Discovery Range - flat prior

Commissioning
2007

