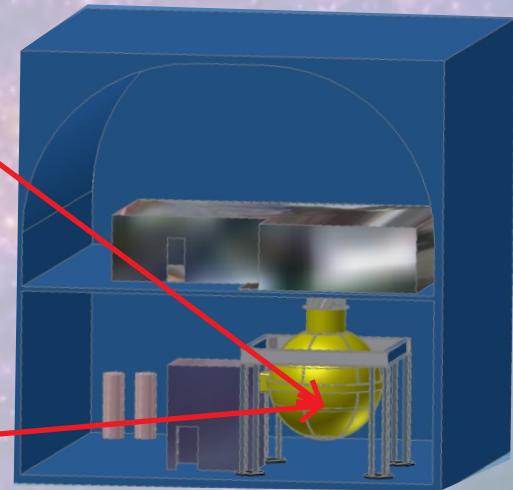
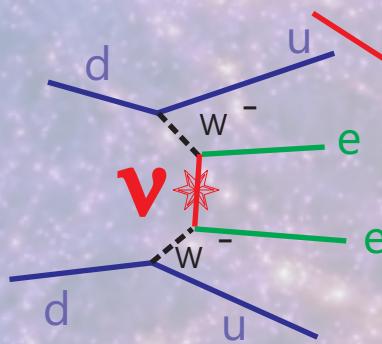


Germanium Detector Development

GeDet



Project Review 2012

I.Abt, B.Donmez, Olexander Volynets
L. Garbini, S.Irlbeck, M.Palermo,
B.Majorovits, O.Schulz



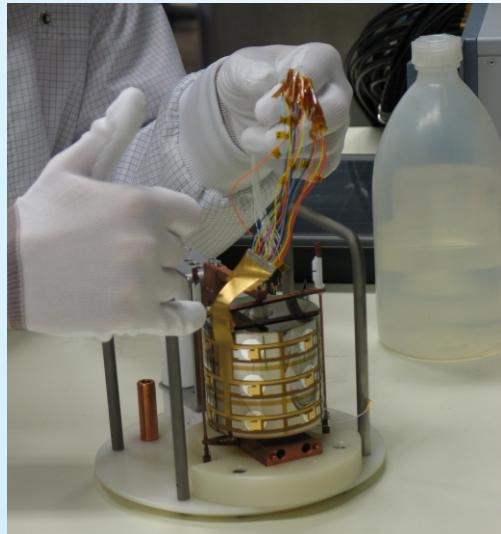
Germanium, what for?

Neutrinos and Dark Matter

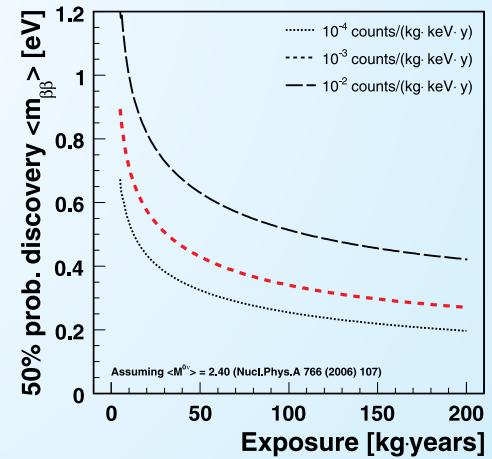
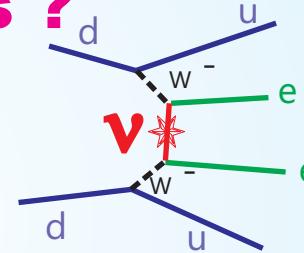


Majorana mass

not with Ge
at MPI (yet?)

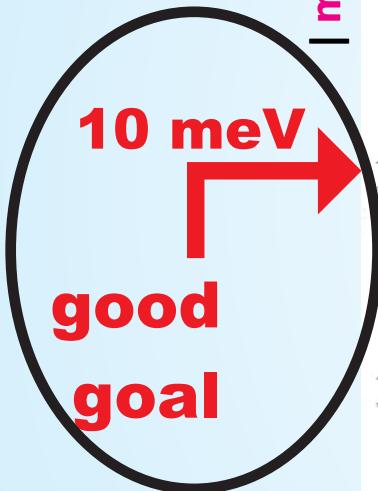


- Goals
- Experimental Reach
- Detector Technology
- Future

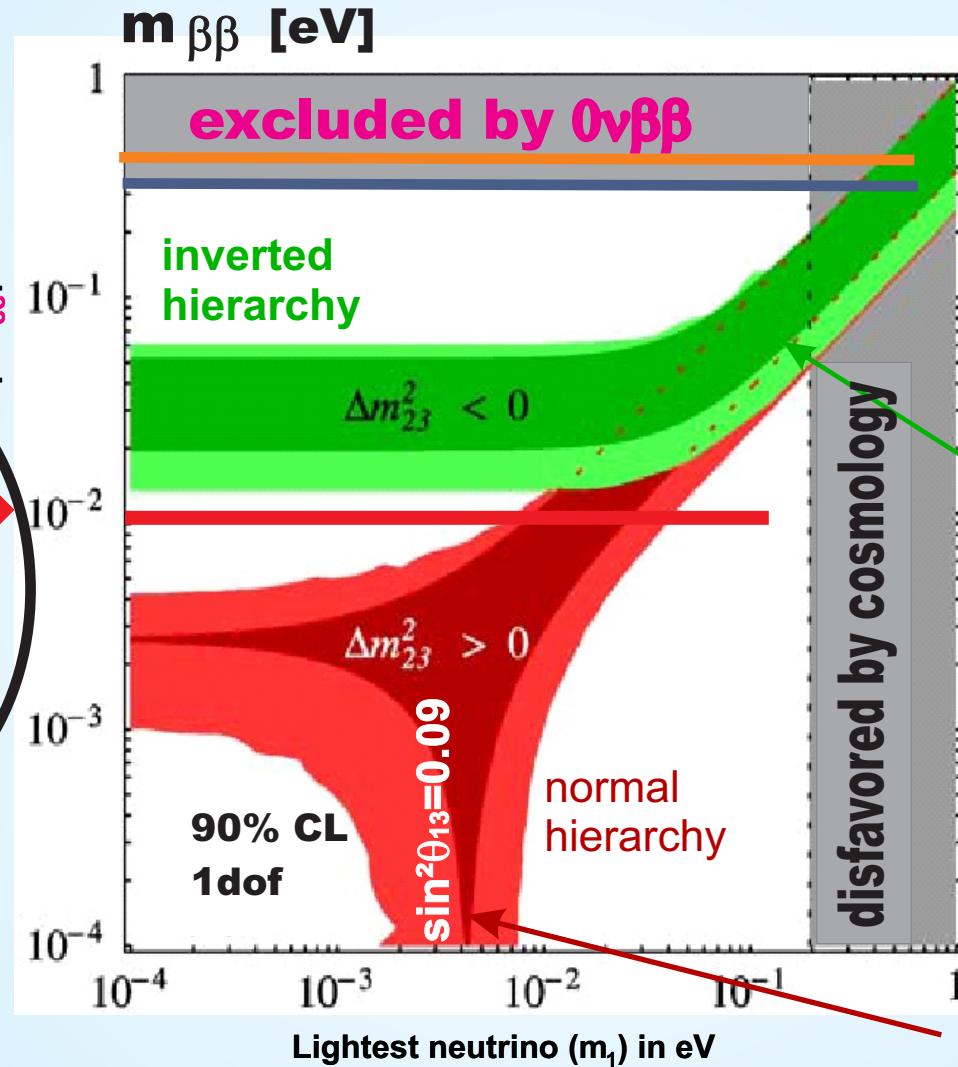


Expectations and Goals

**CLAIM
EXO**



Feruglio
Strumia
Vissani
NPB 637



"Evidence for $0\nu\beta\beta$ "
 $1.2 \cdot 10^{25}$
(0.69-4.18 3σ)
H.V.Klapdor - Kleingrothaus
et al
Phys. Lett. B 586 (2004)

uncertainty
from Majorana
CP phases

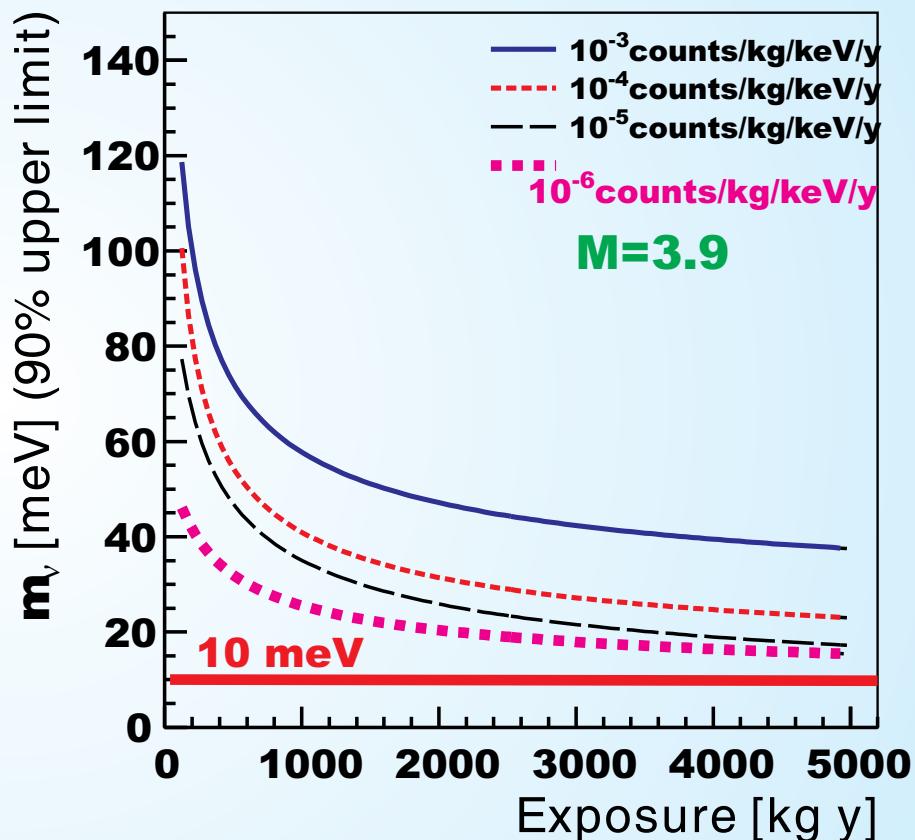
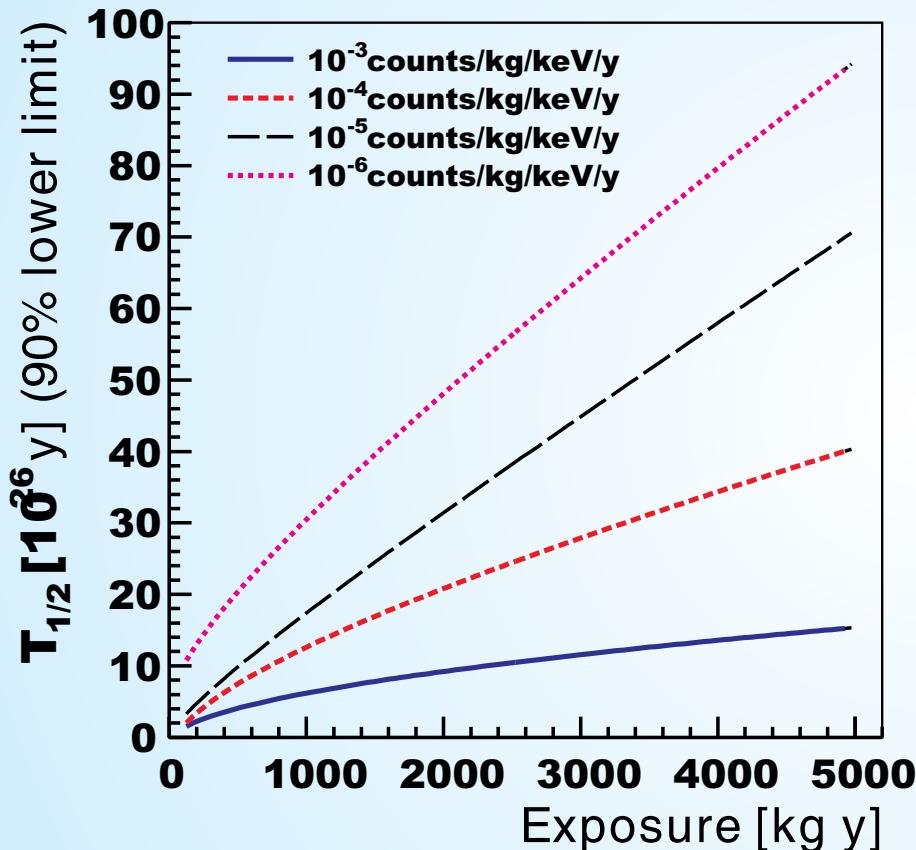
This assumes
that the neutrino
is purely Majorana.

Conspiracy
of Majorana
phases



Importance of Background

$1/T_{1/2} = \text{phase-space} \cdot \text{matrix-element} \cdot \text{coh.neutrino mass}^2$



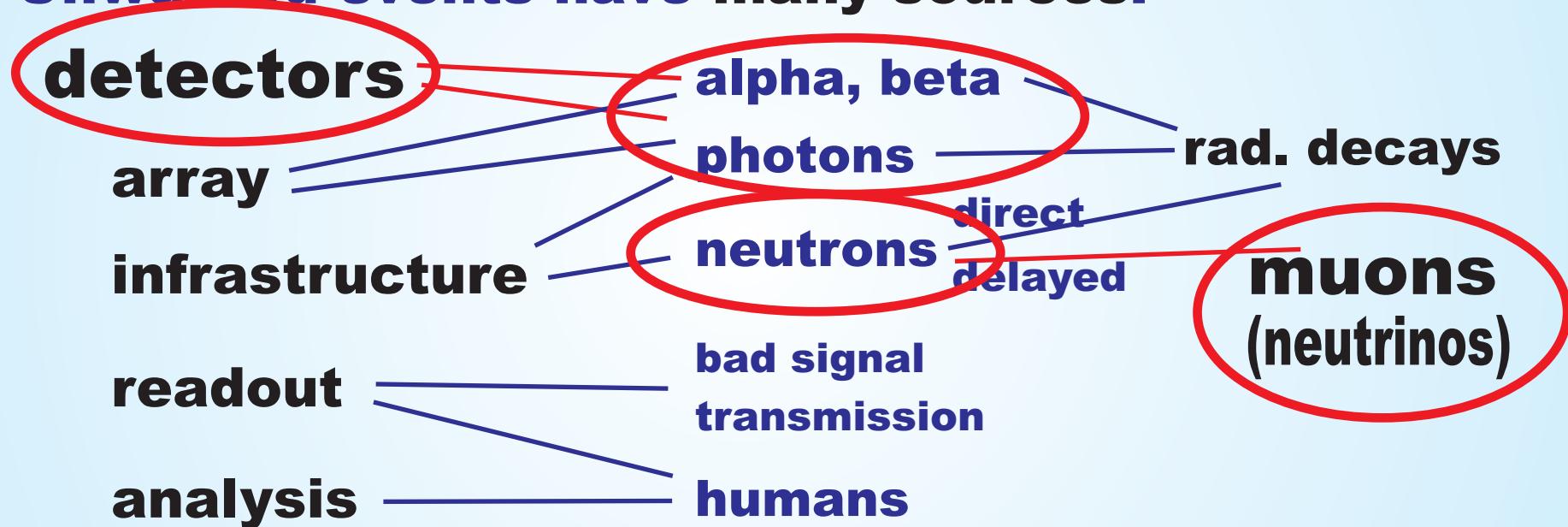
10 meV will be very difficult, even with 5000 kg y .



Reality of Background

We need a detector with a **large mass [1ton]** and **minimal background**.

Unwanted events have many sources:

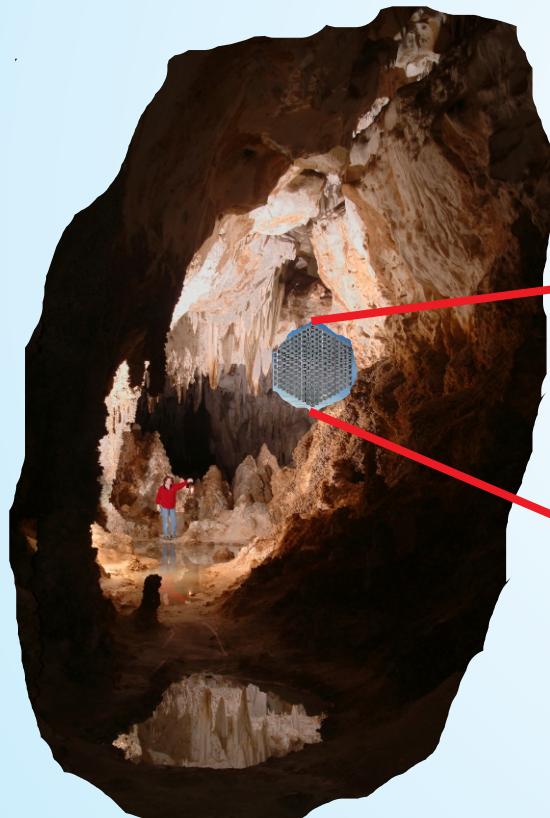


All this needs to be understood and prevented
and we focus on .

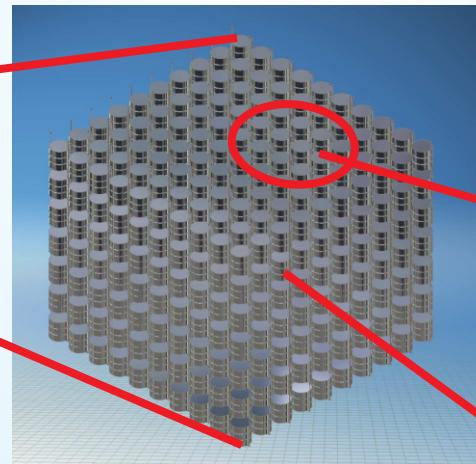
Reality of a 1ton Ge Experiment

Of course there is no reality yet, but for the expectation of price:

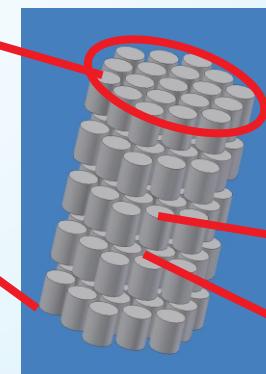
~500 M€



Infrastructure



**Enrichment,
Crystal Growing,
Detector Manufac-
turing, Array**



Infrastructure of the Future

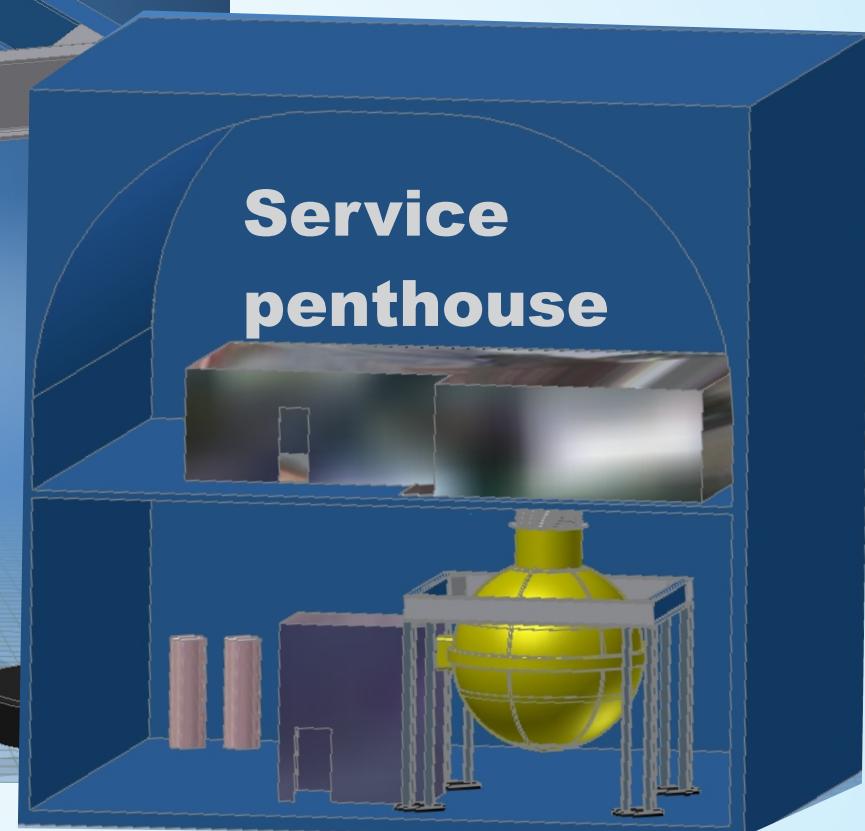


Sphere

Can this be done?

and if, where ?

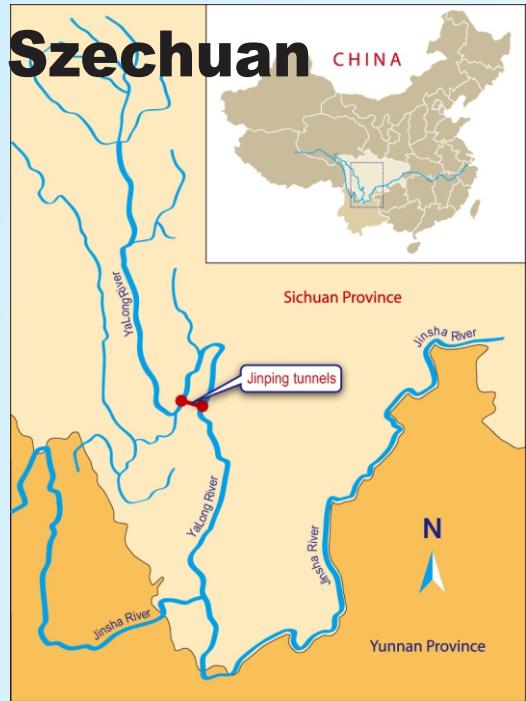
**Some
bad dreams.**



**Service
penthouse**

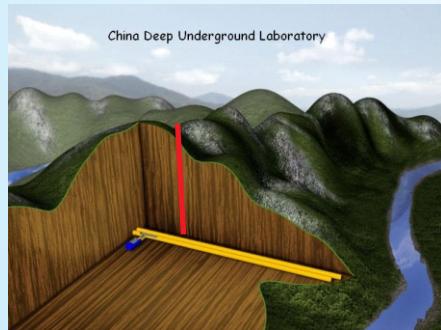
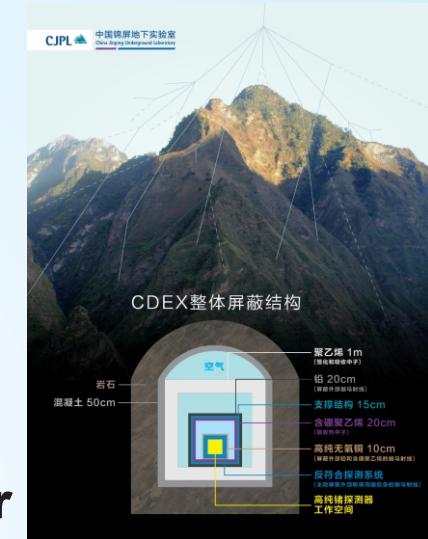
multiply the lower hall

Jinping Laboratory China



CJPL

**CDEX
dark
matter
experiment**



**2400m
of rock
7500 mwe**

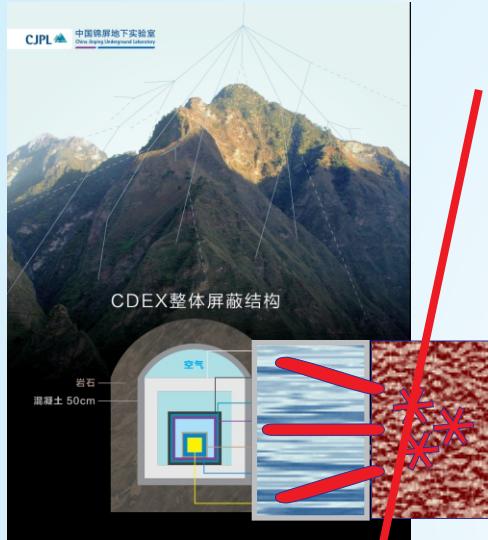


**Cooperation
with Tsinghua
(Beijing) and
Jaotong (Shang-
hai) on detector
and lab R&D**



Muon Induced Showers

CJPL muon rate is $2 \cdot 10^{-20} / \text{cm}^2/\text{s}$

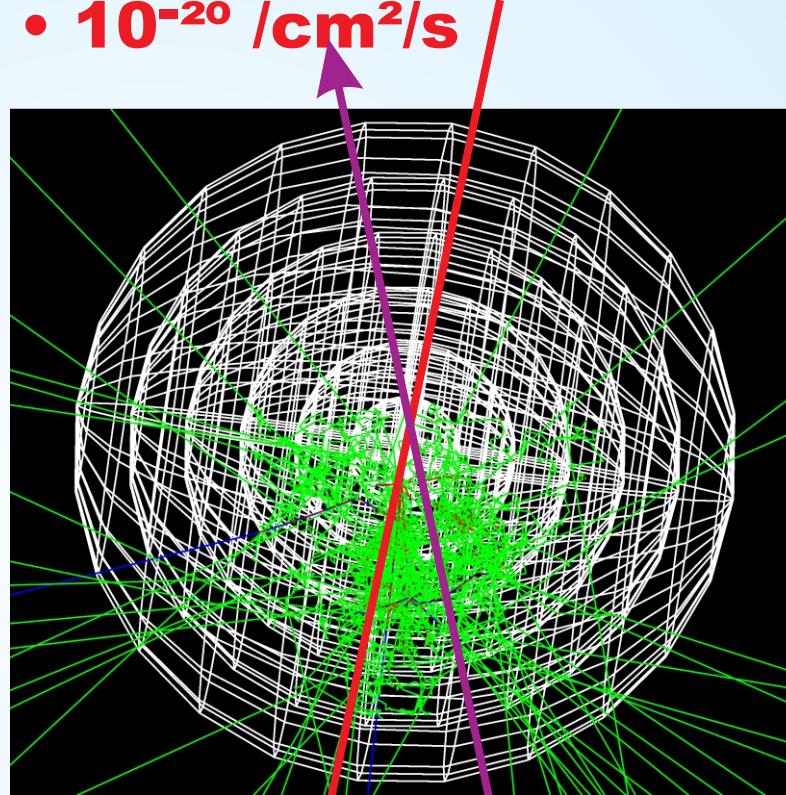


What has
the wall
to do?

lab
R&D:
neutron
shield

μ

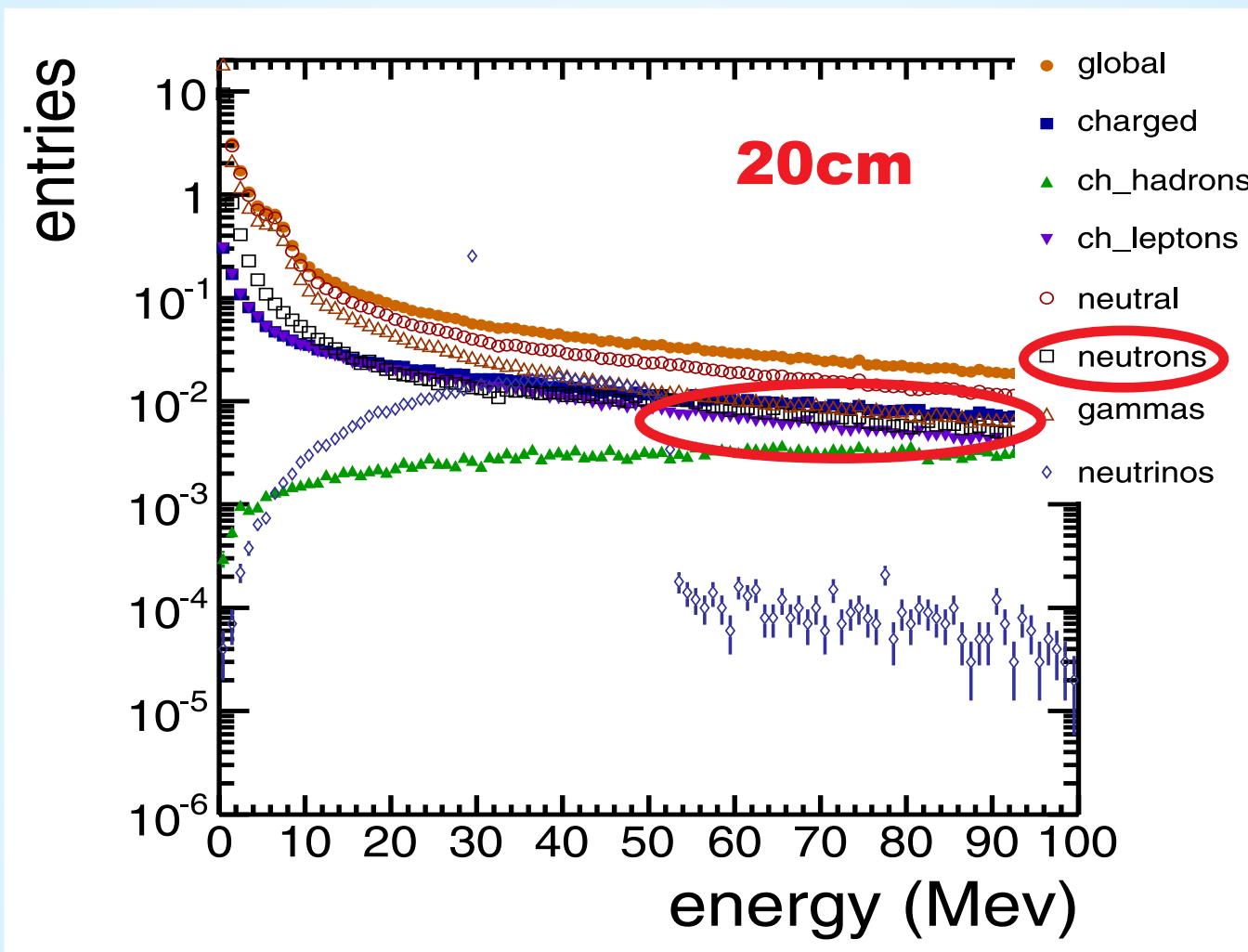
What do we expect
in fast neutrons ?
What can be measured?



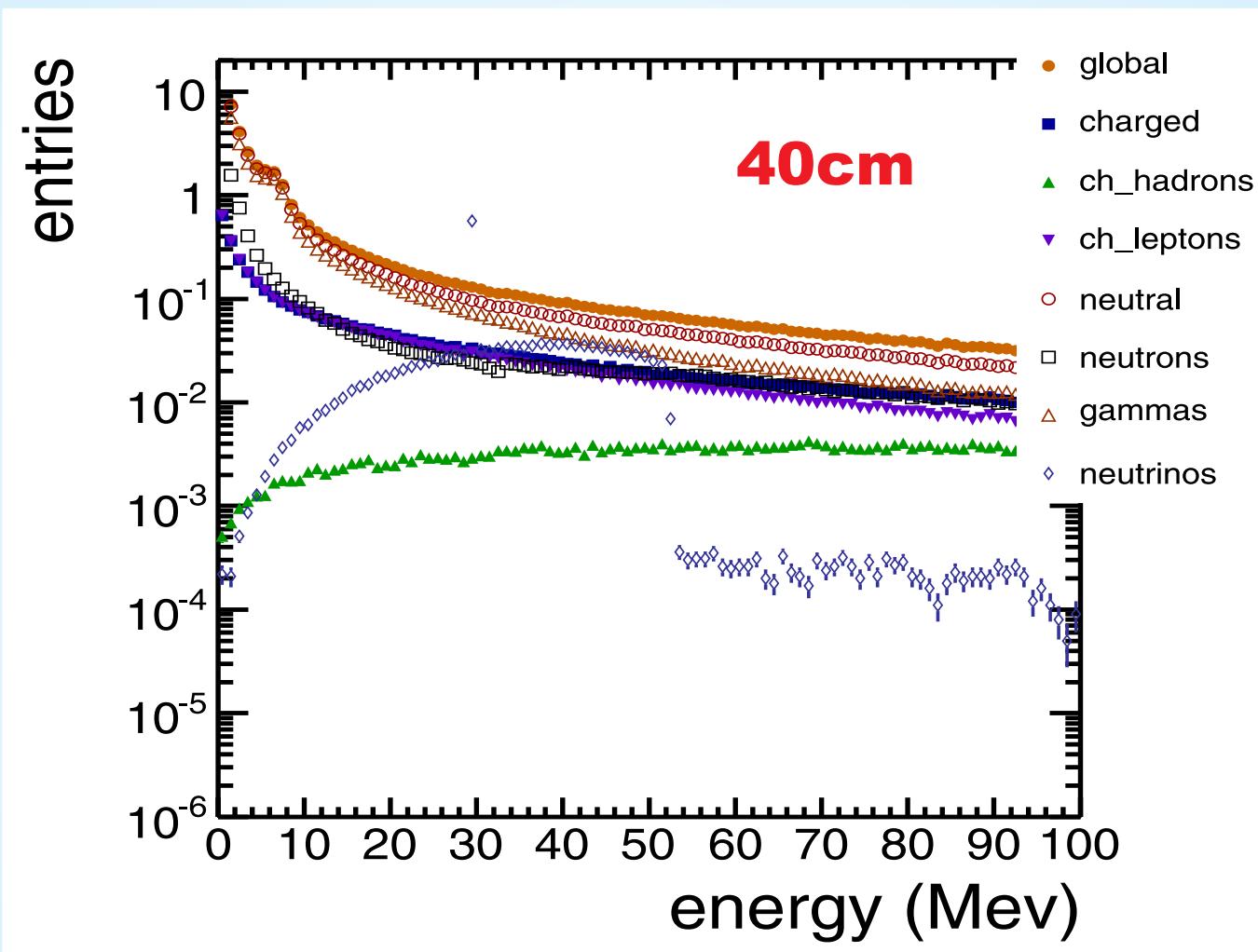
including
upwards going
from neutrino



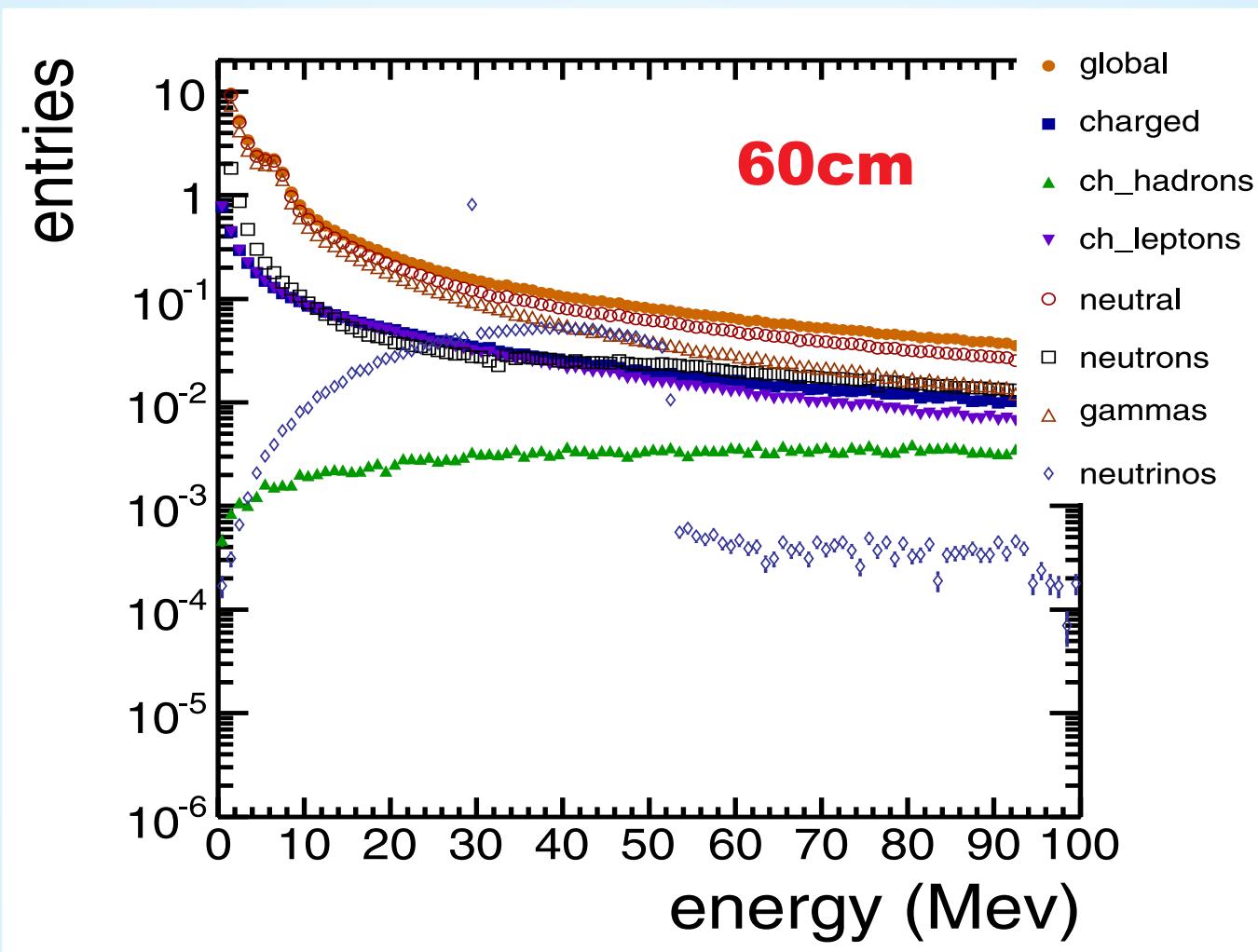
MC on Showers in Rock



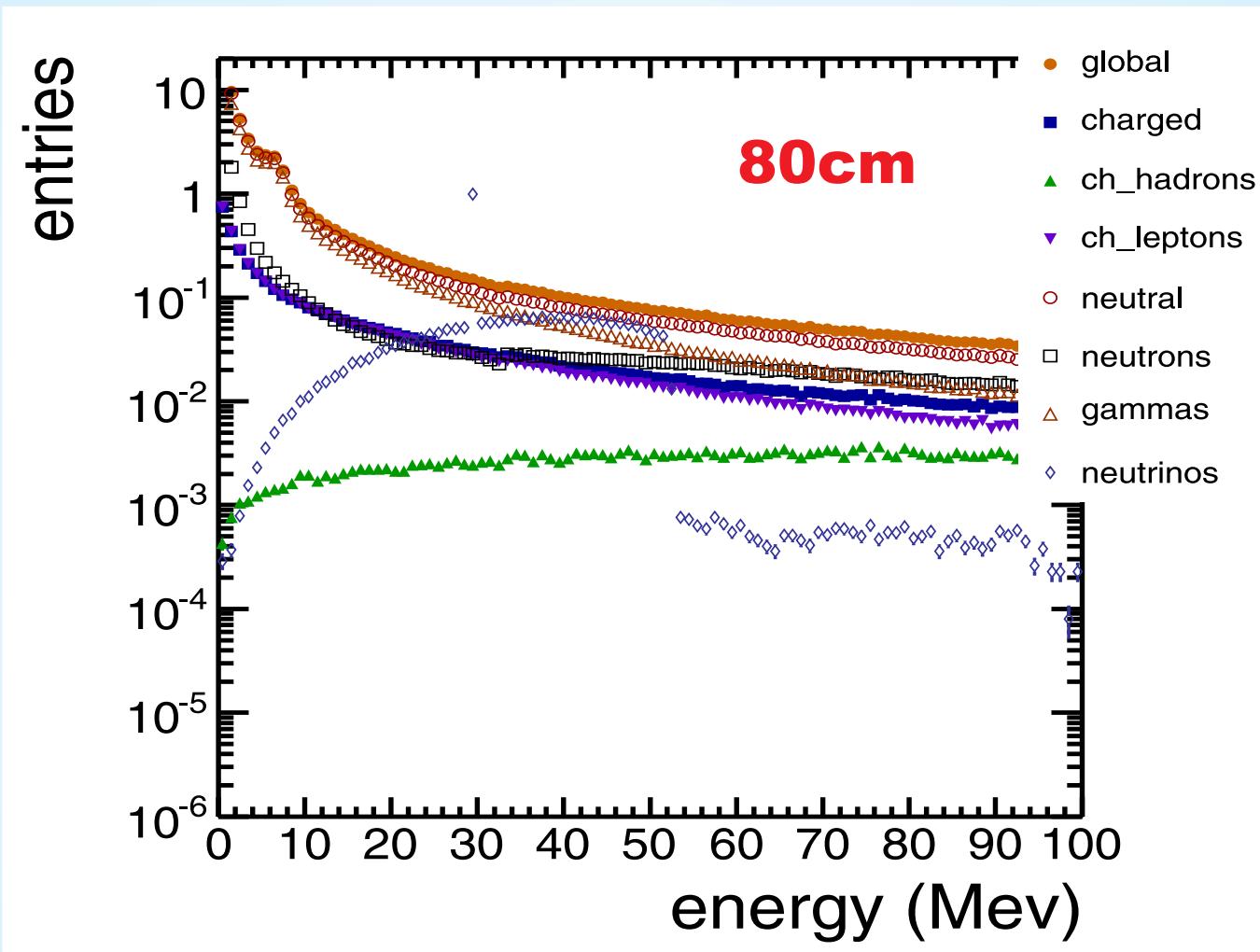
MC on Showers in Rock



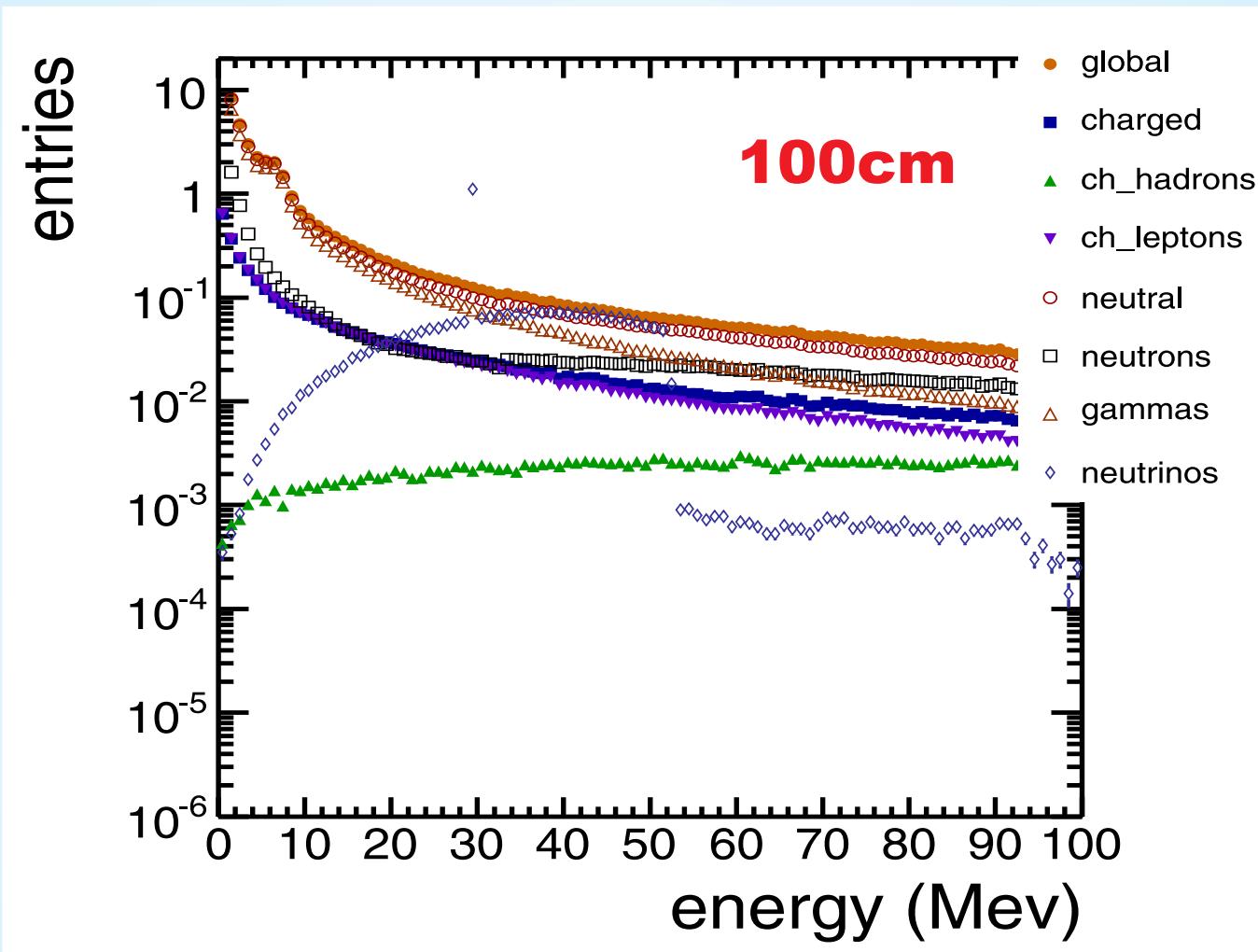
MC on Showers in Rock



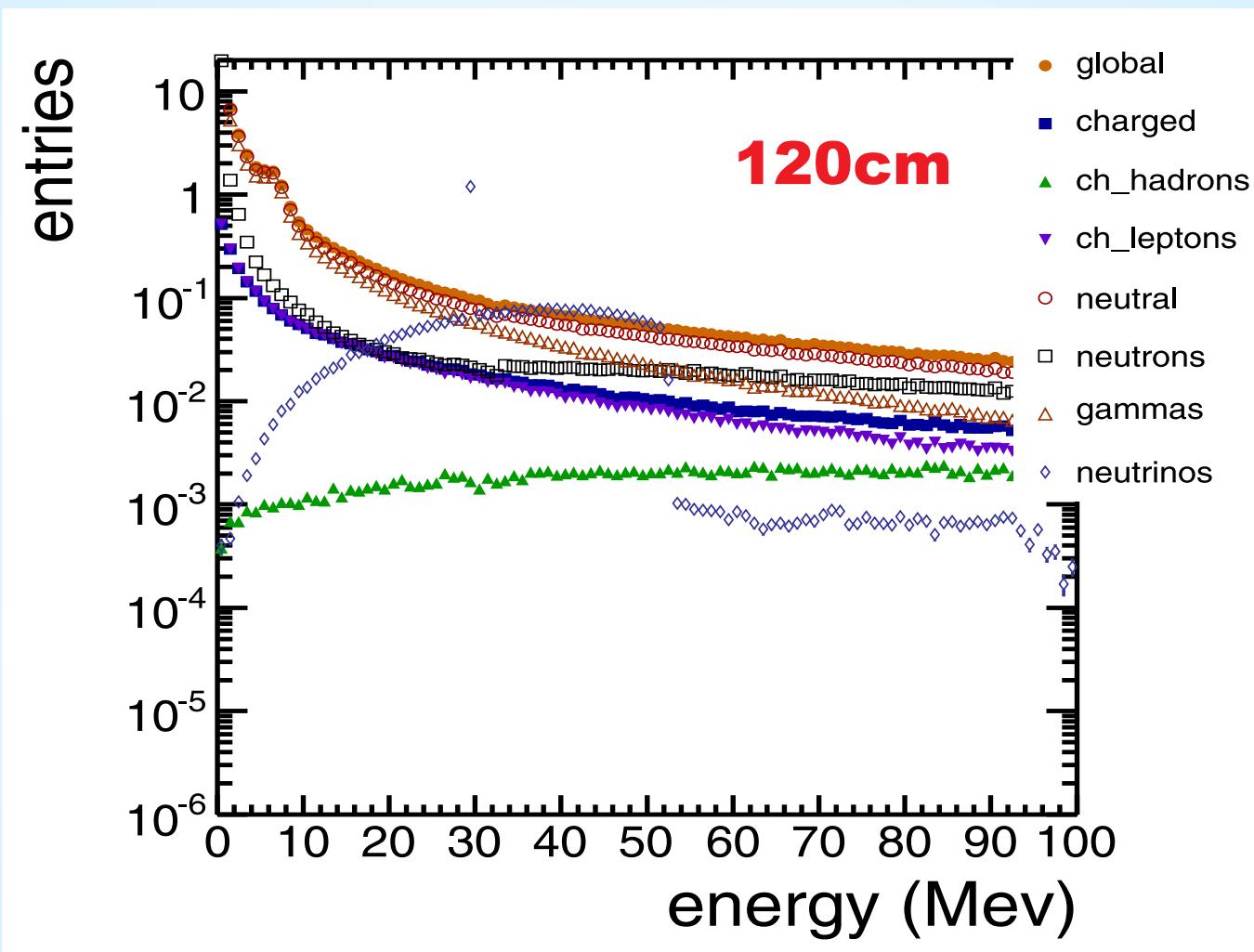
MC on Showers in Rock



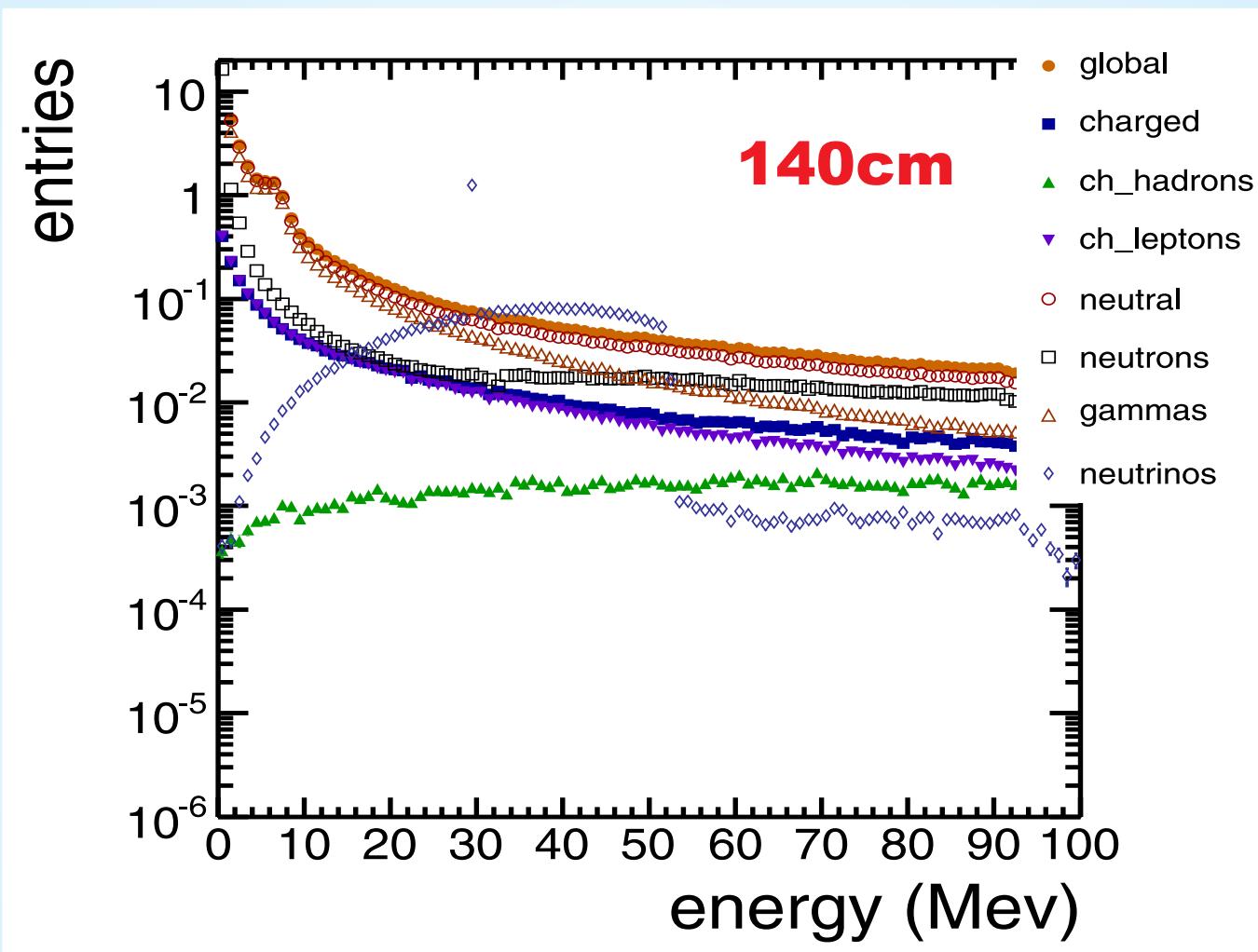
MC on Showers in Rock



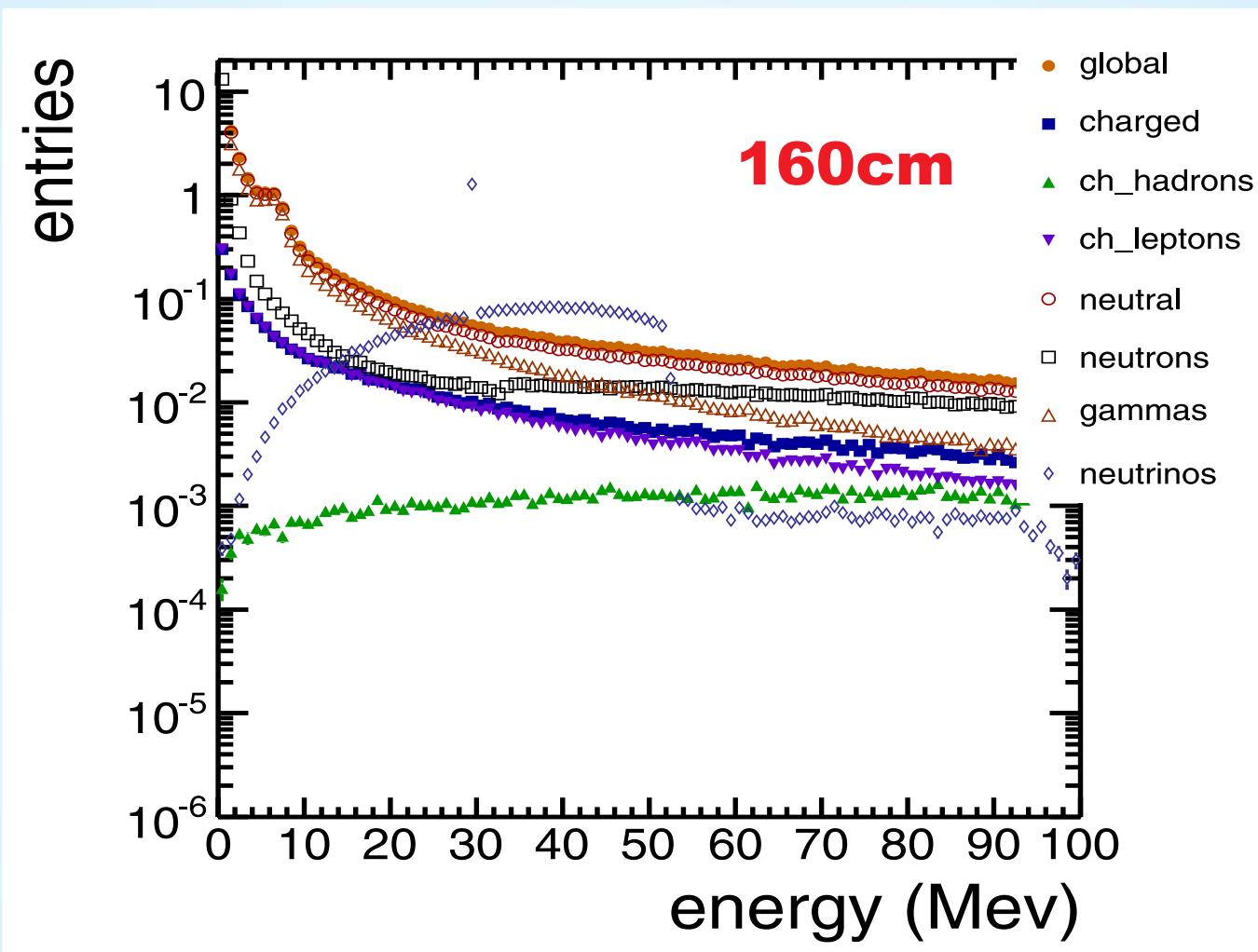
MC on Showers in Rock



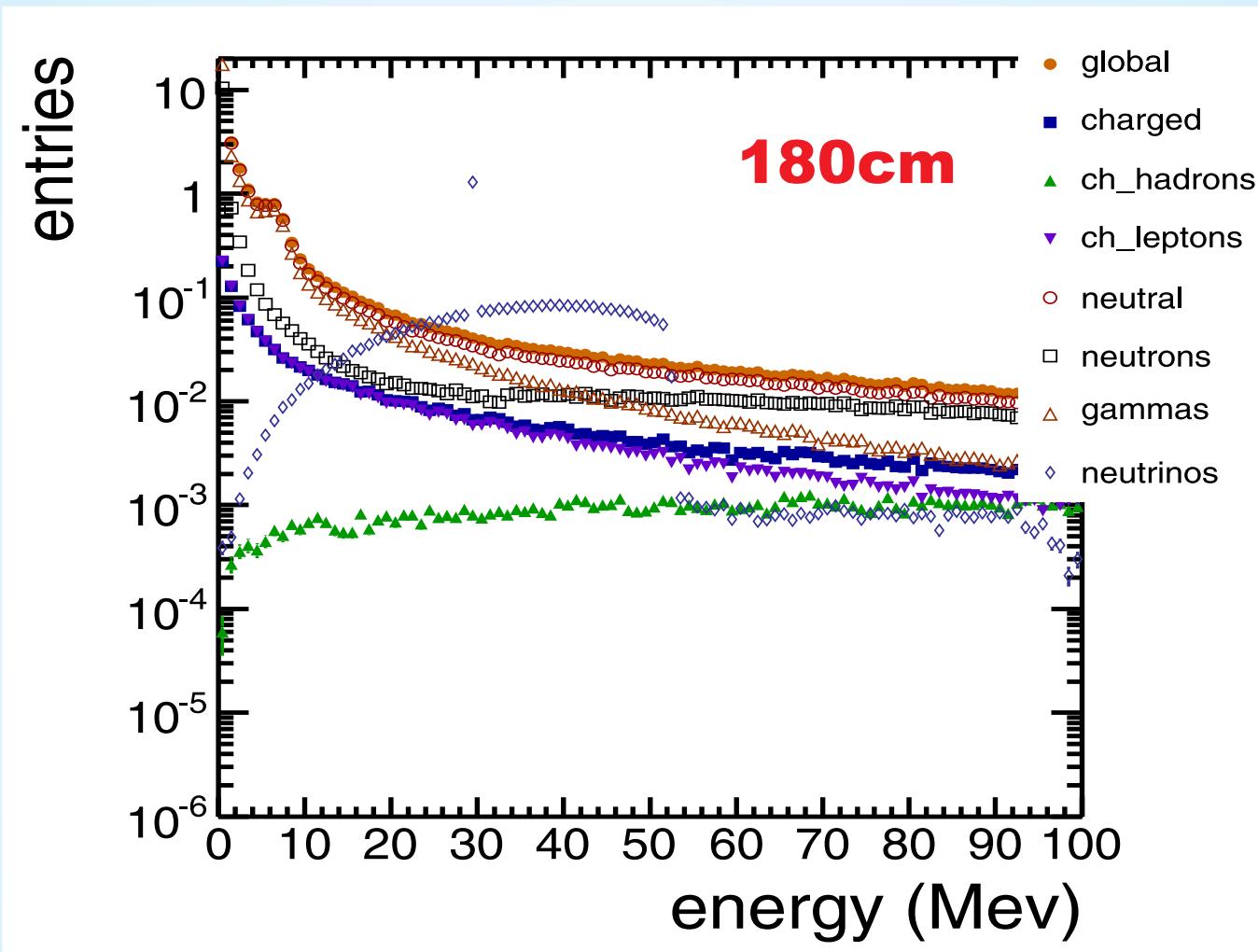
MC on Showers in Rock



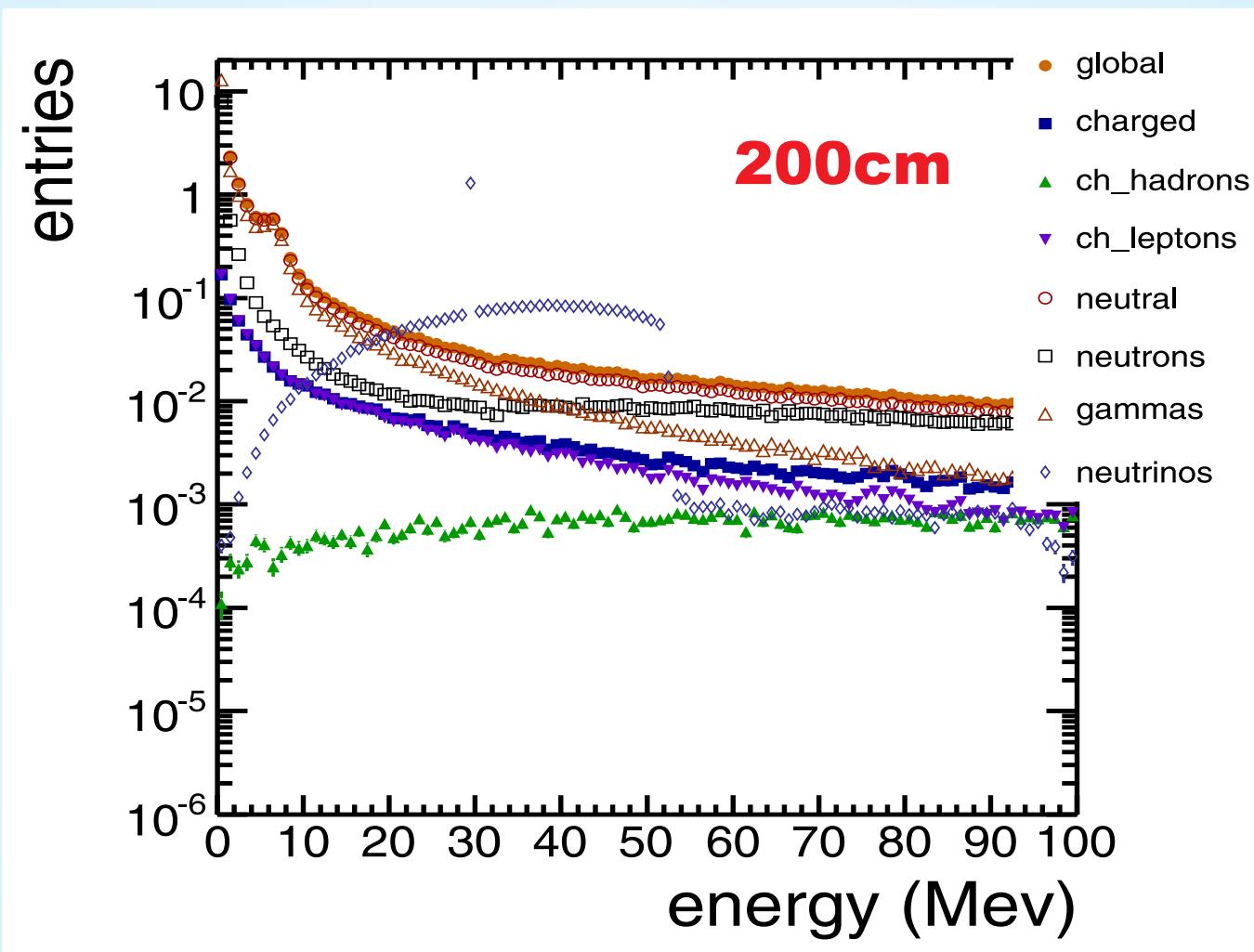
MC on Showers in Rock



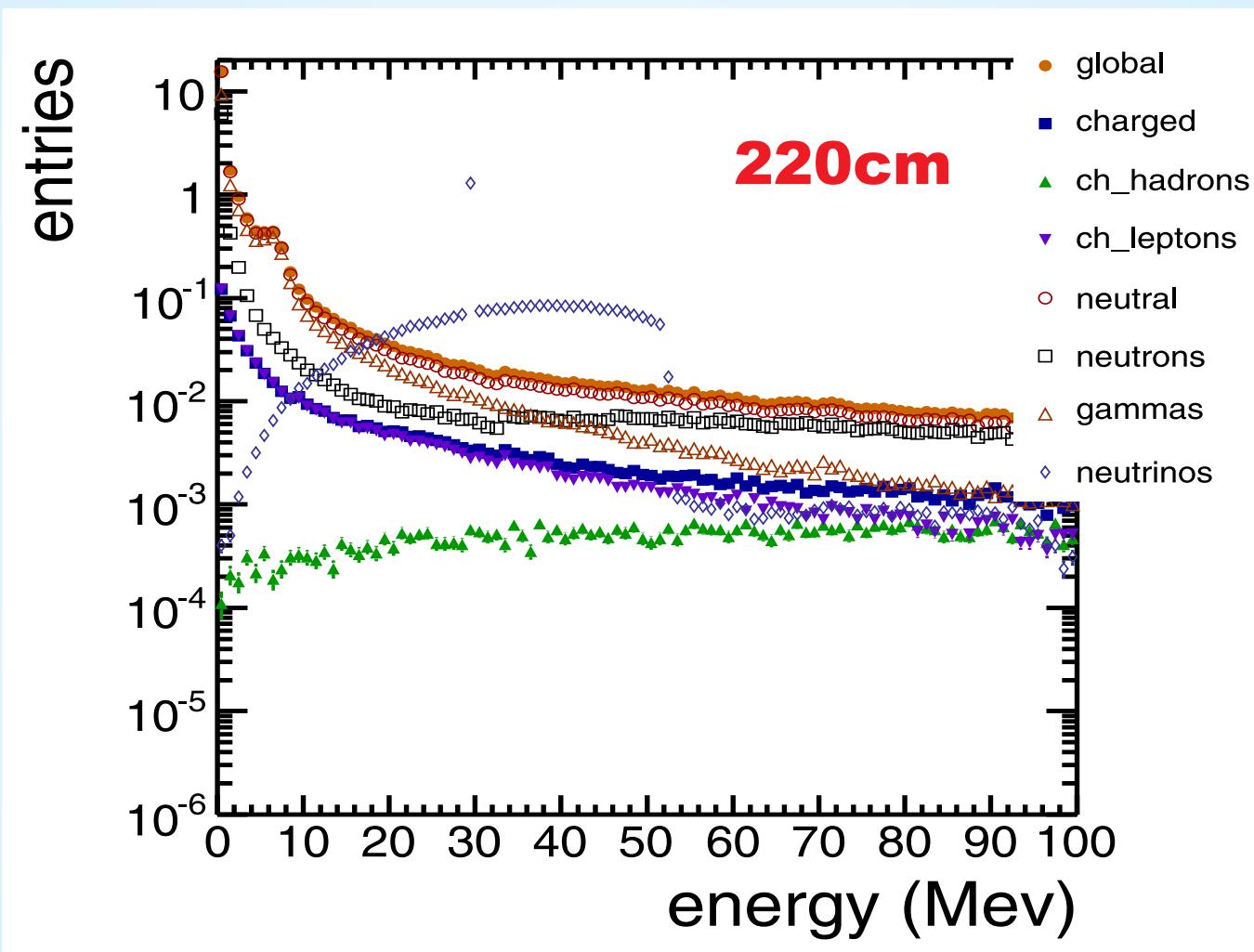
MC on Showers in Rock



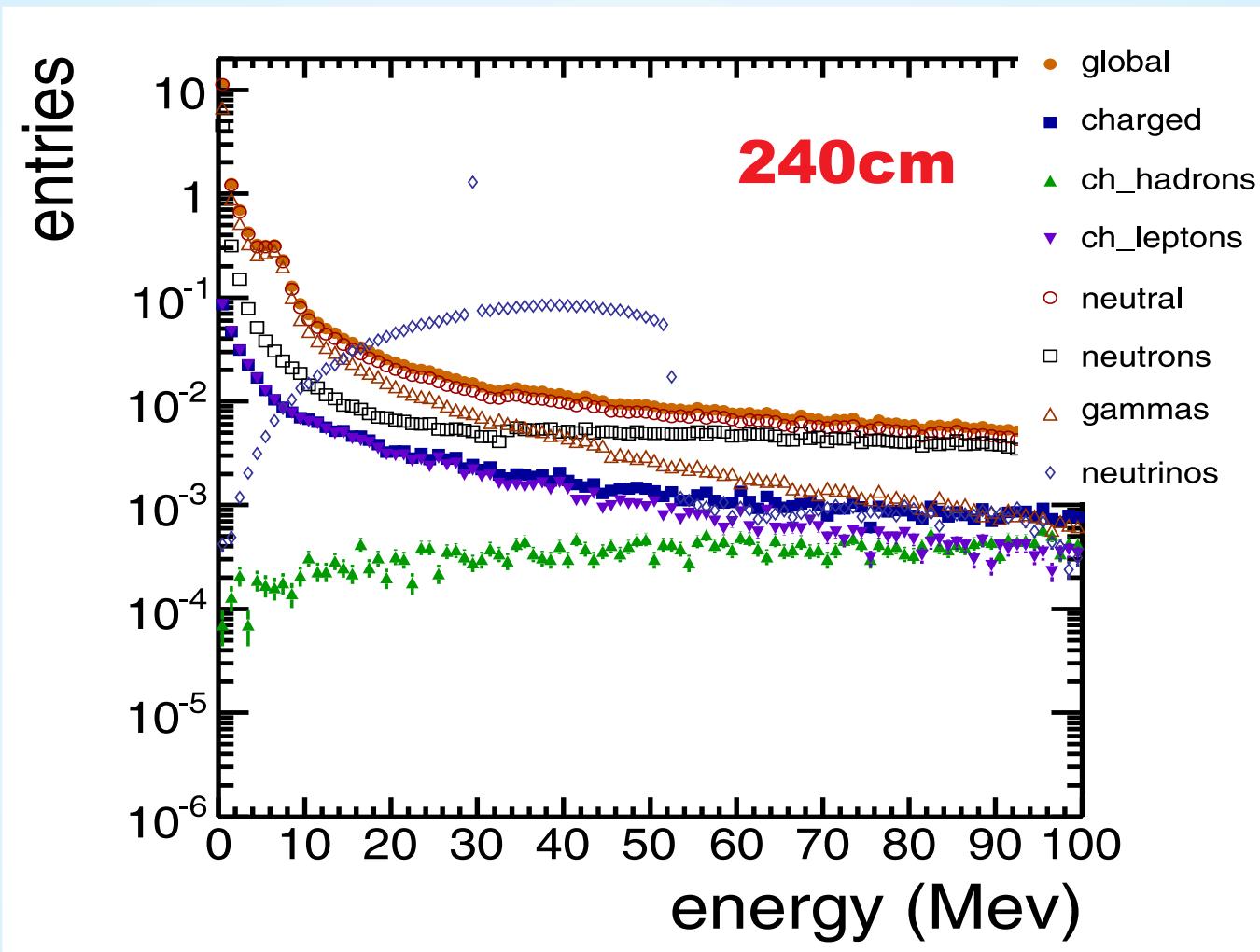
MC on Showers in Rock



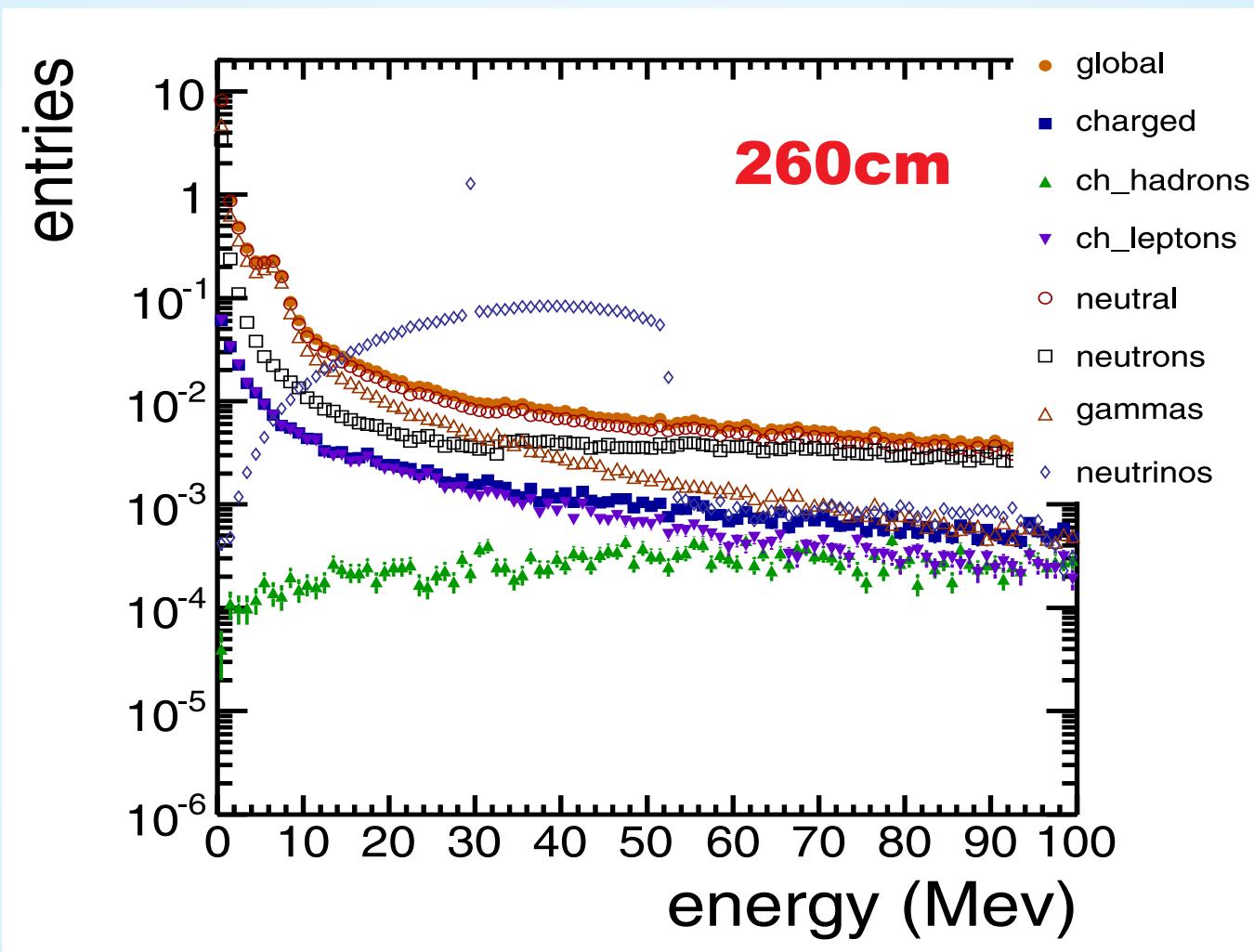
MC on Showers in Rock



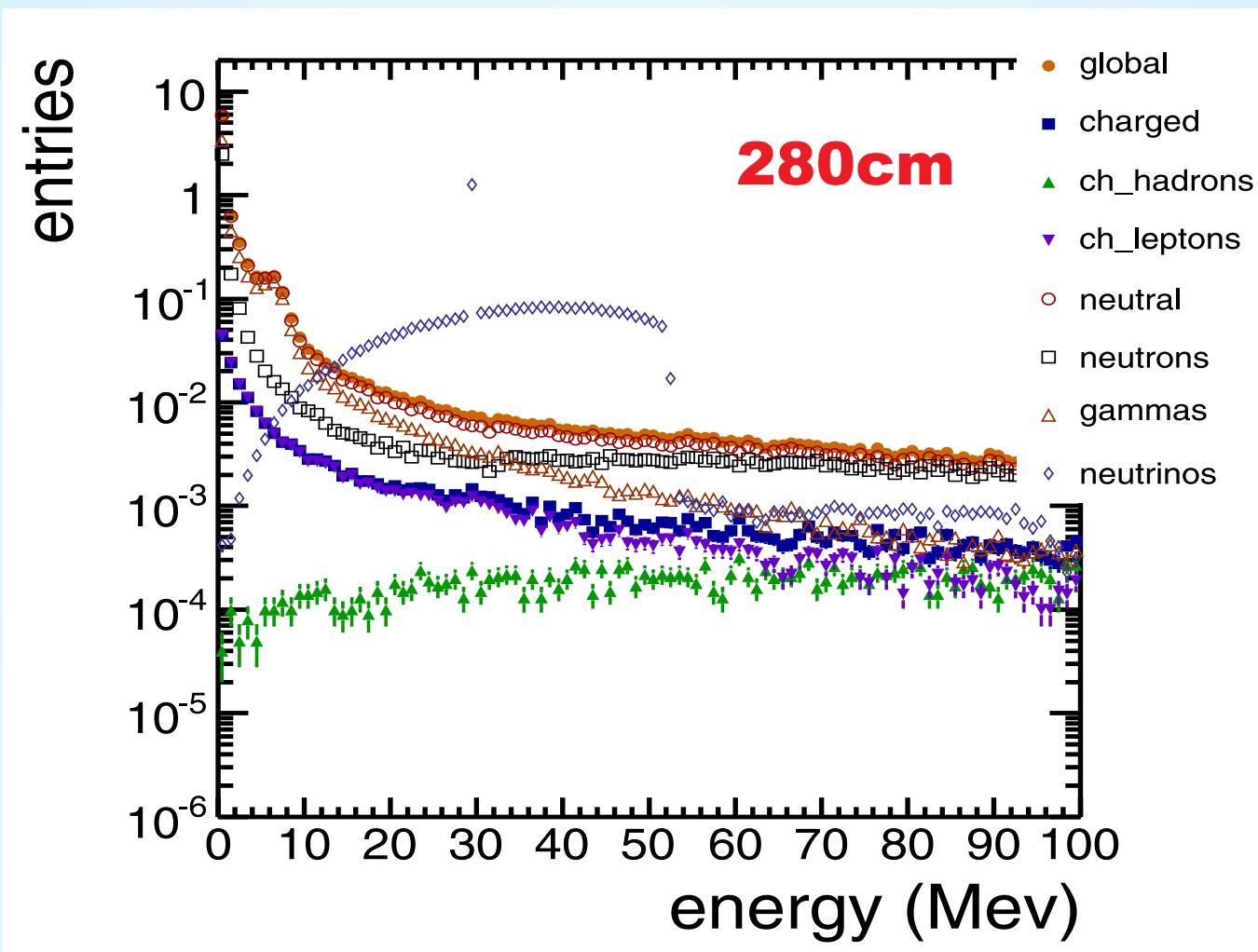
MC on Showers in Rock



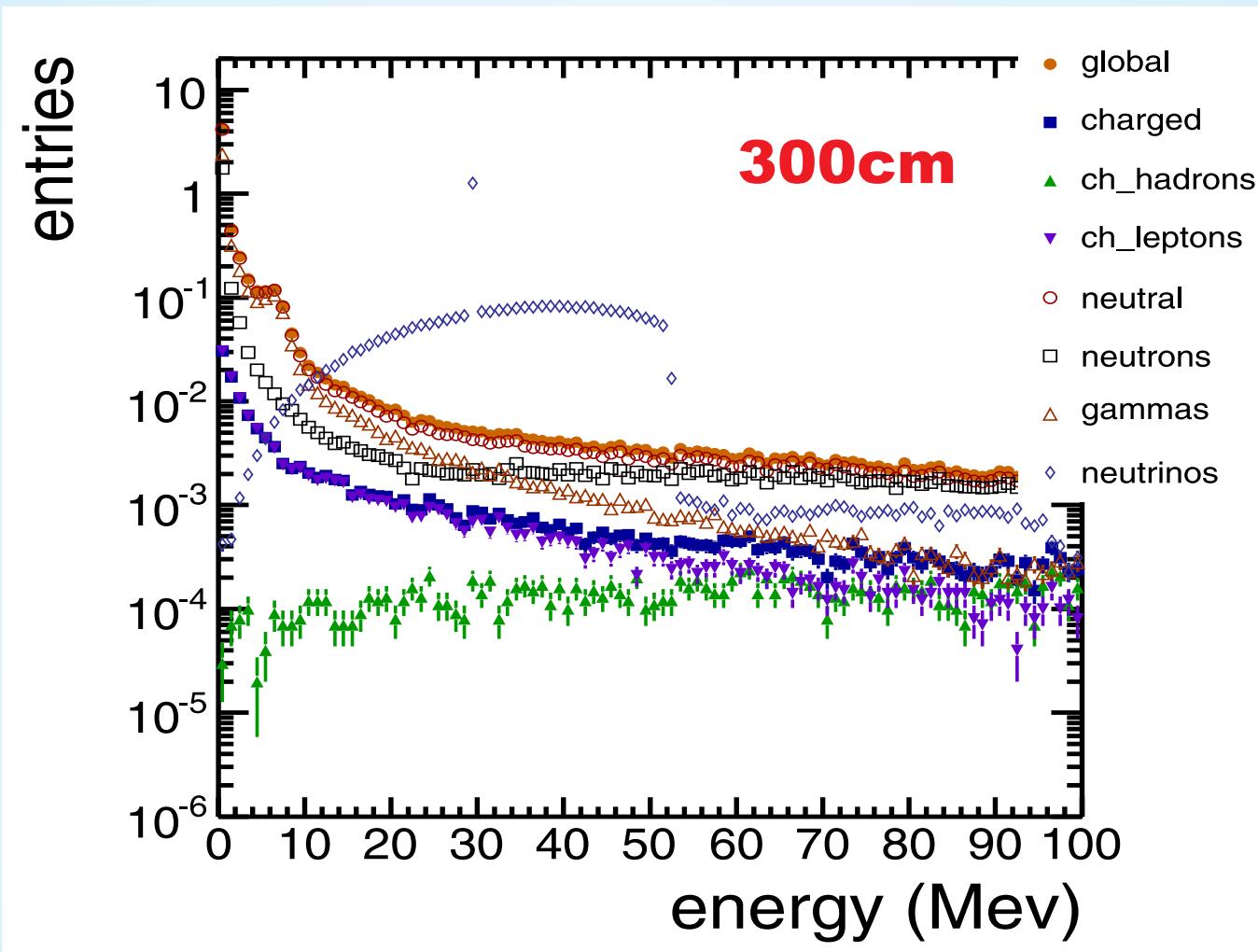
MC on Showers in Rock



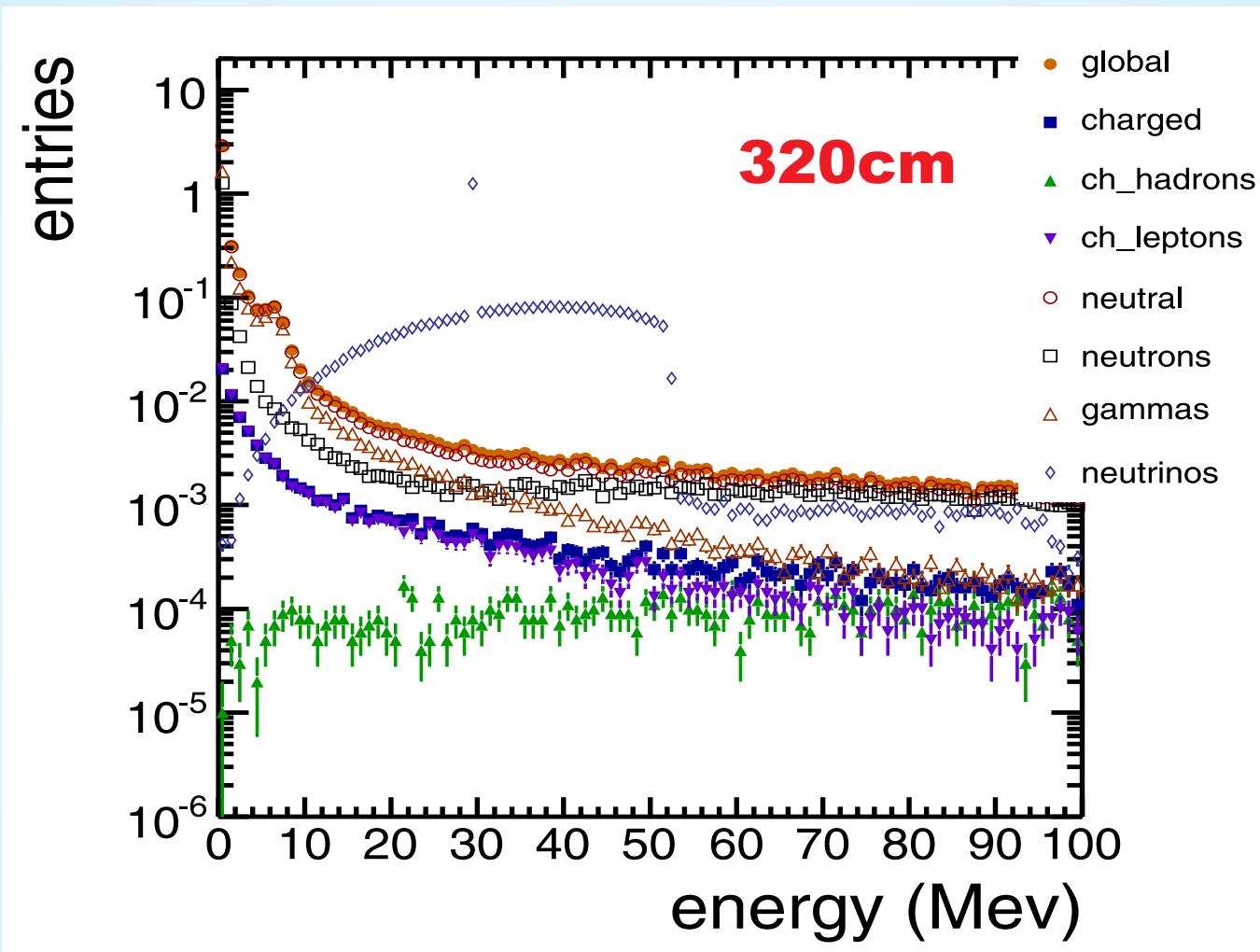
MC on Showers in Rock



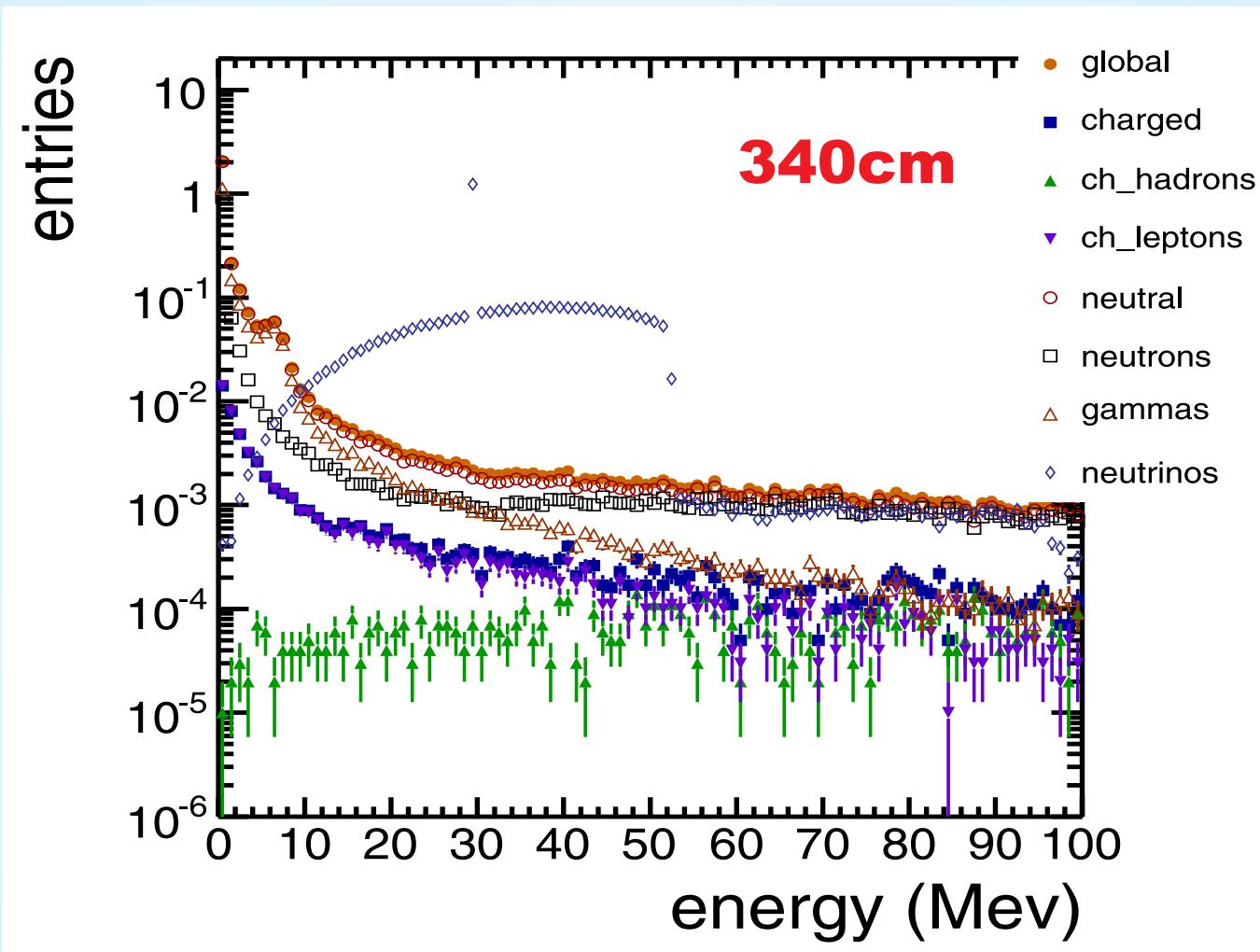
MC on Showers in Rock



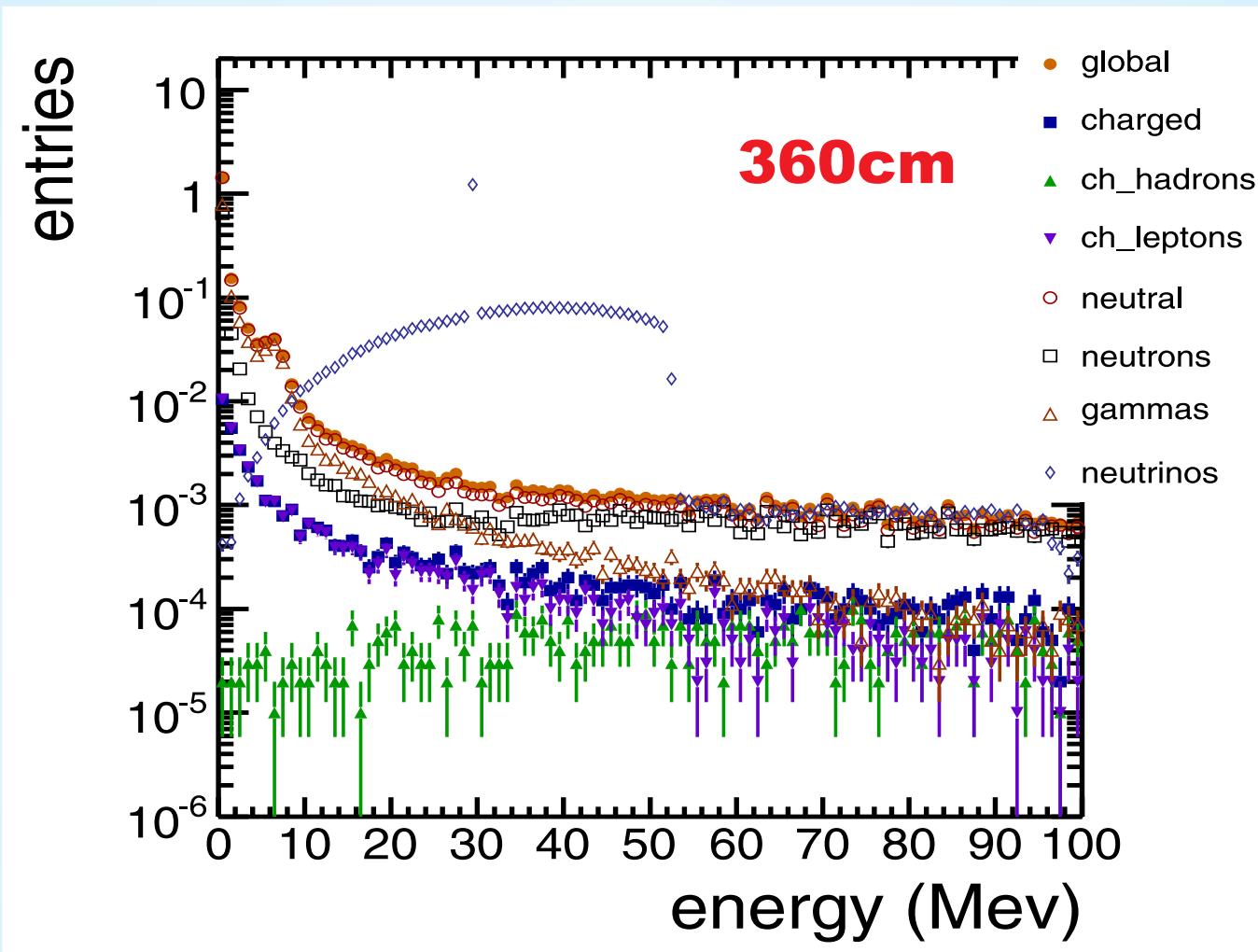
MC on Showers in Rock



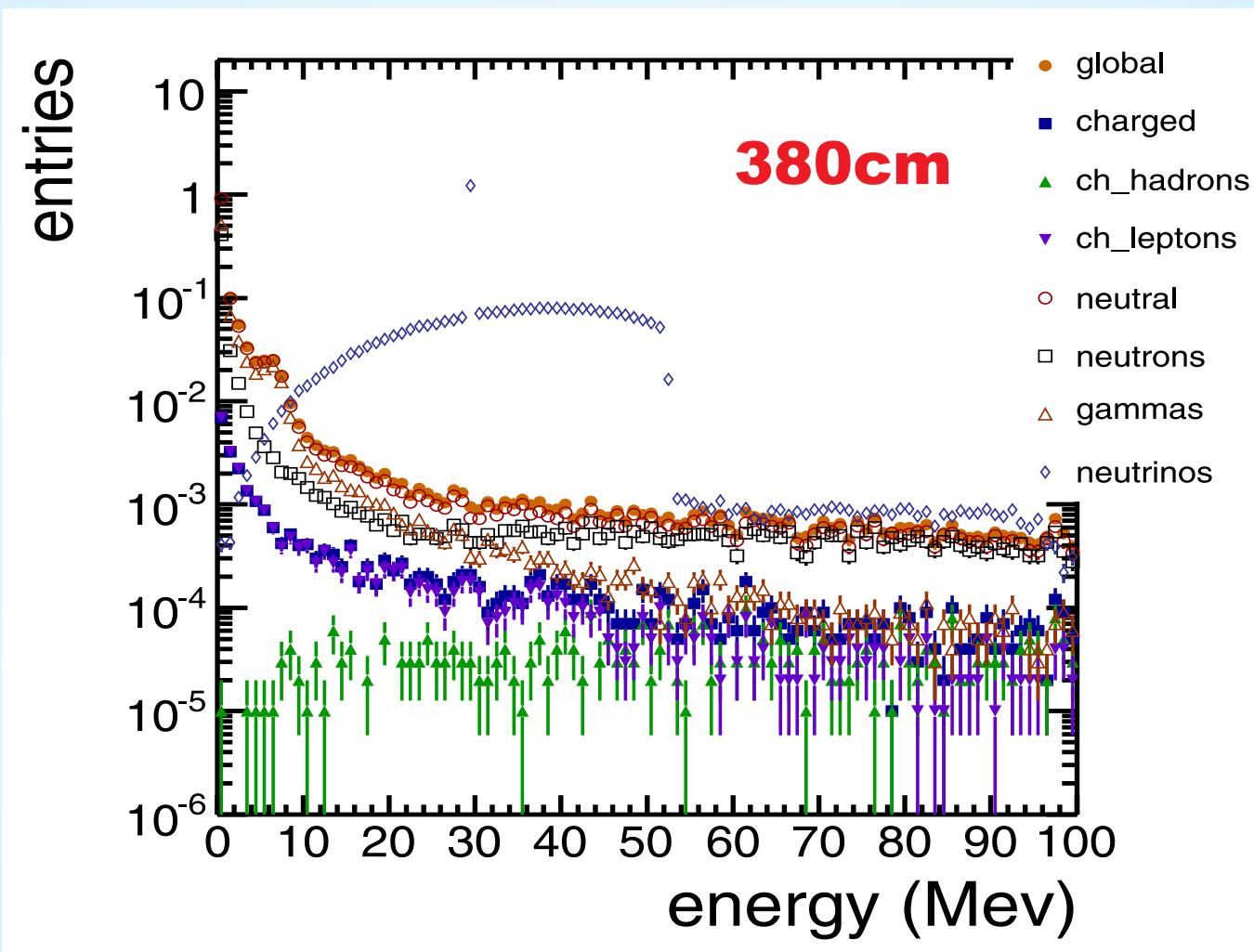
MC on Showers in Rock



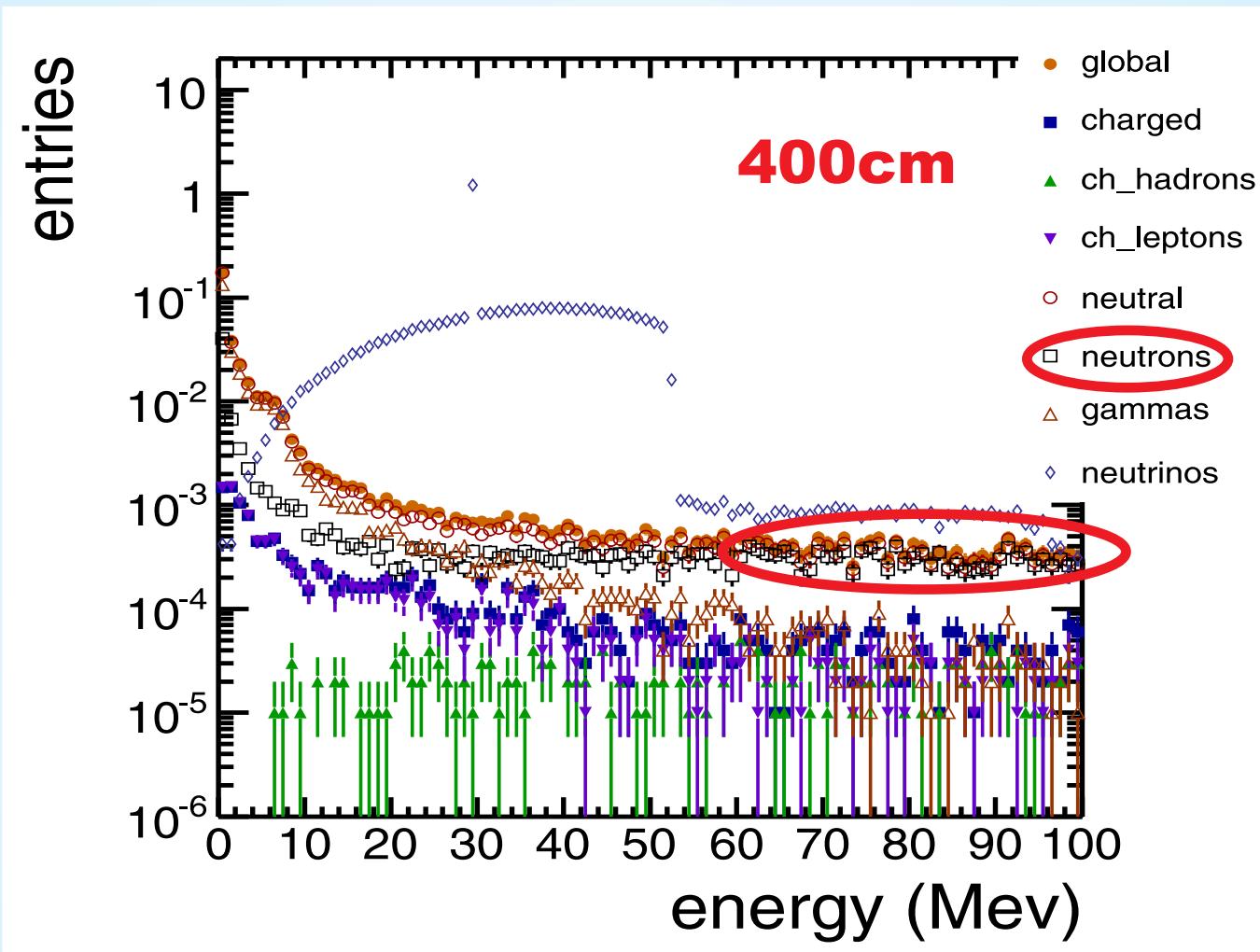
MC on Showers in Rock



MC on Showers in Rock

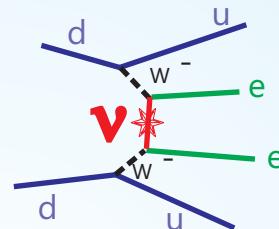


MC on Showers in Rock



The Goal for Detectors

**Build a detector with which we can search
for neutrinoless double
beta decay and
which can also be
used to search for dark matter.**



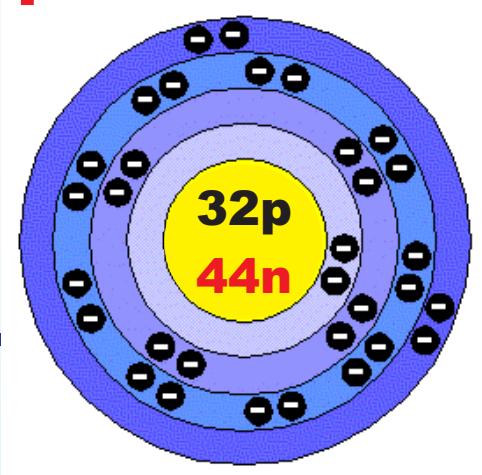
 demands multi purpose

Why Germanium (76) ?

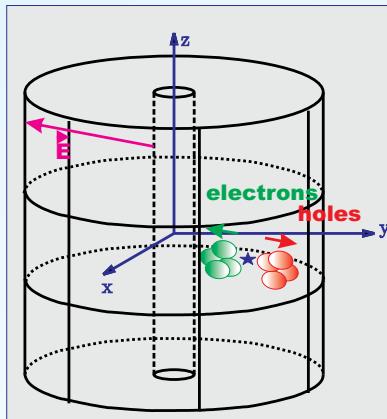
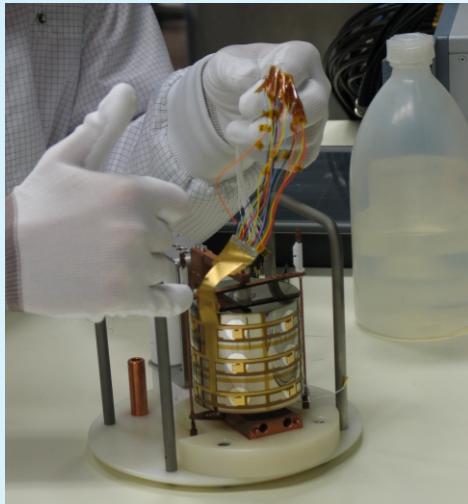


**It's a semiconductor
with double beta decay.**

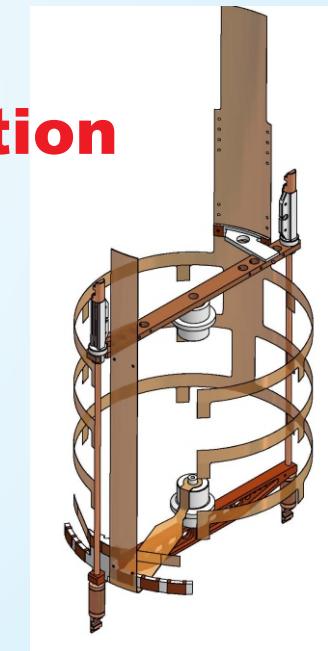
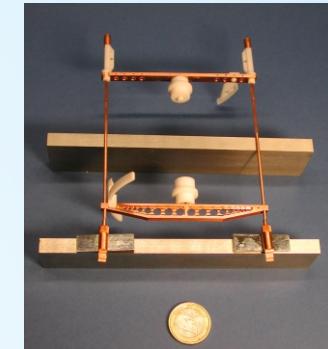
We have some experience...



How we got started



**18-fold,
(6φ , $3z$)
segmented
detectors**

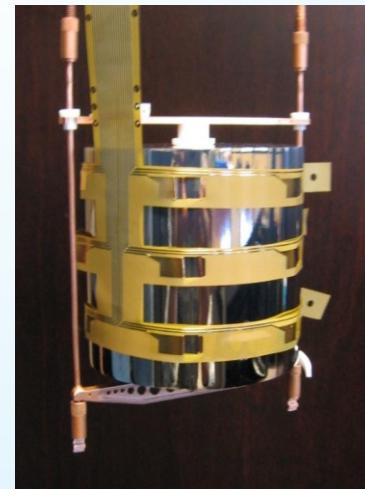


Segmentation for background reduction

$r = 75\text{mm}$ $h = 70\text{mm}$

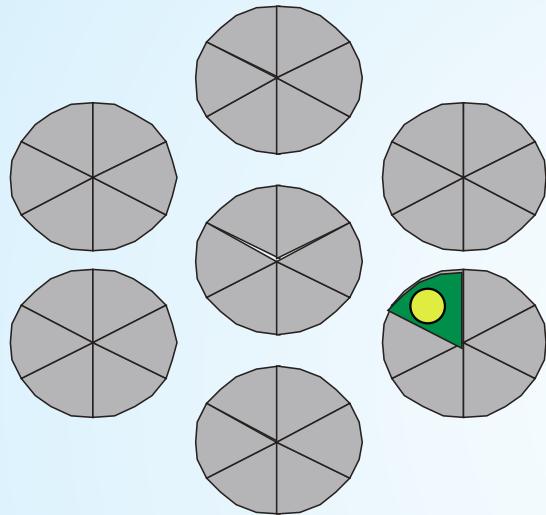
**1.6 kg Ge in 34 g of Cu
7 g of Teflon**

**Kapton cables → PEN
with Cu snap contacts**



Segmentation

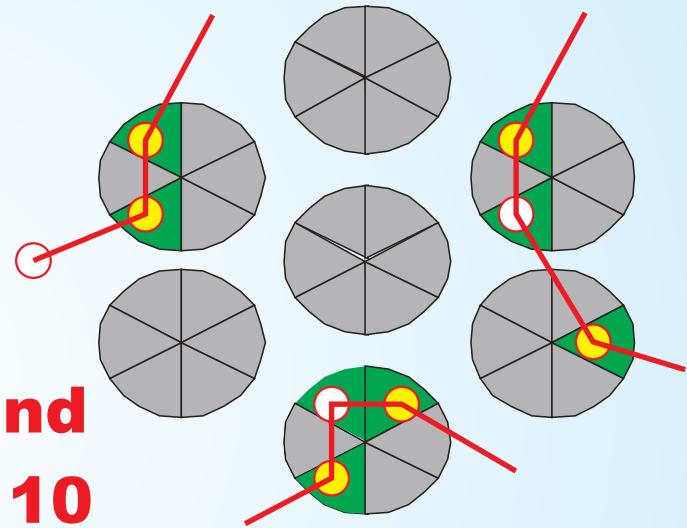
$0\nu\beta\beta$



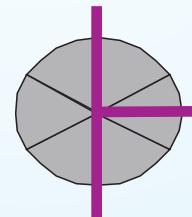
**localized deposit
single site event**

Eur. Phys. J. C 72 (2012) 1950

γ or 2γ



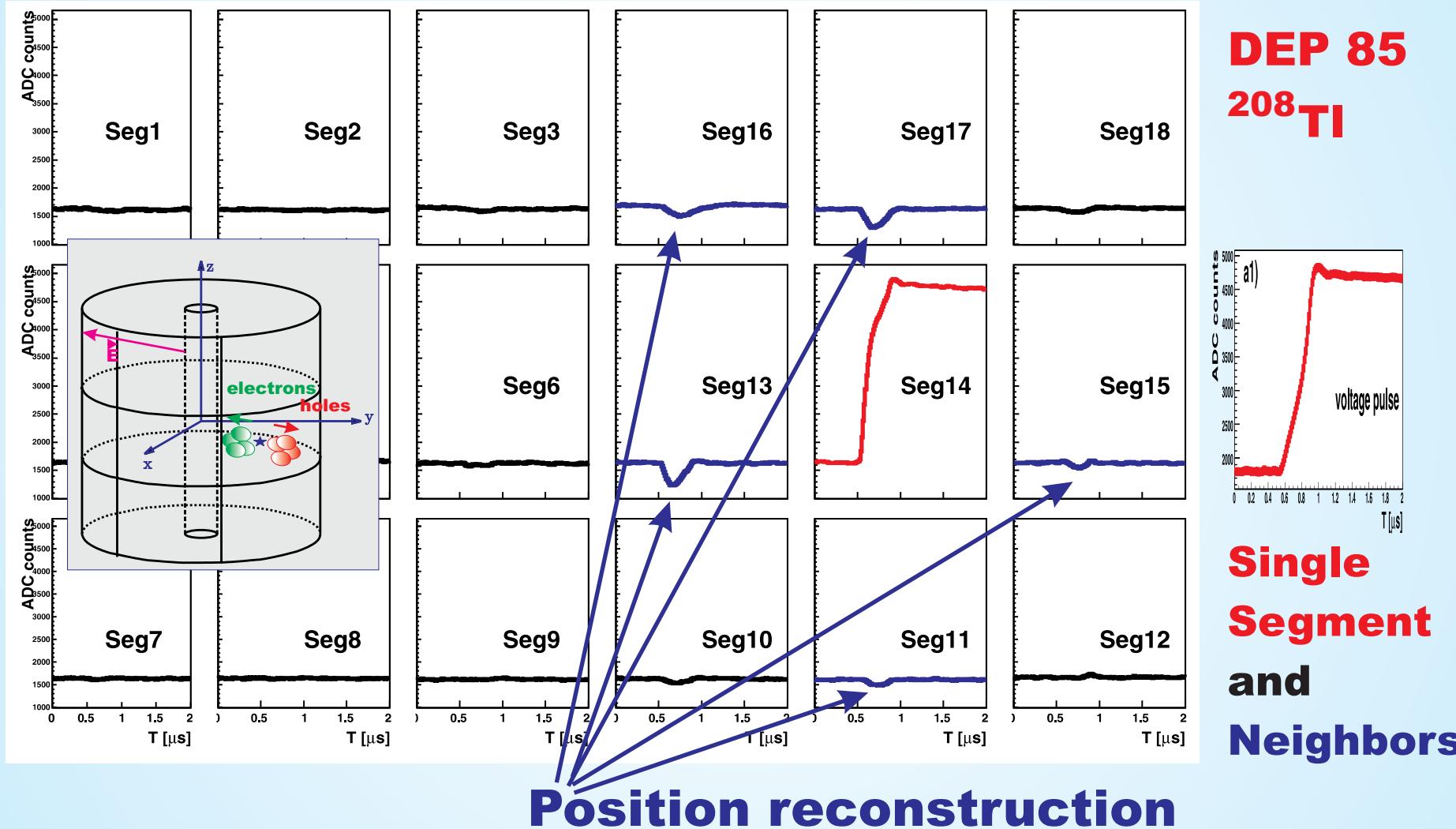
**reduces
background
by factor 10**



**several deposits
multi site event**

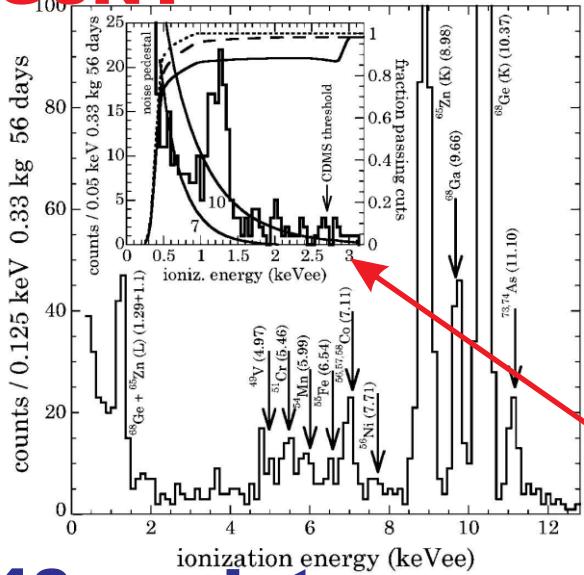
Axes determination for segmented true-coaxial HPGe detectors

A Real Event



Dark Matter Demands

CoGeNT



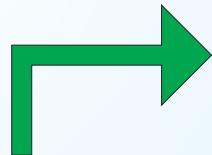
440g point
contact detector

We need a detector that is good
at 0.2 keV and at 2 000 keV
and has substantial mass.

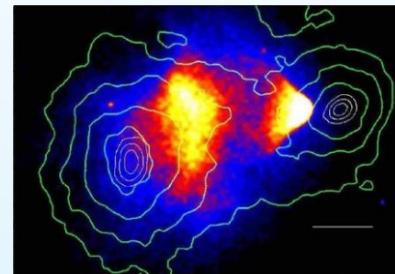
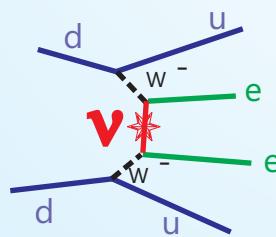
Why can we not use these
segmented detectors
for dark matter ?

Spectrum
below 3keV

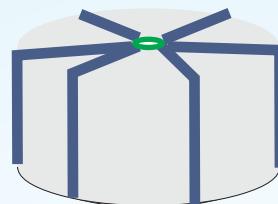
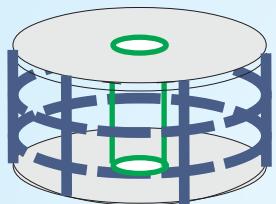
They have too
much capacitance,
threshold \approx 10 keV.



The egg-laying woolly Ge milk-pig



What we try



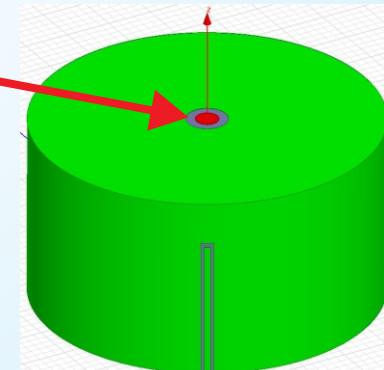
no egg
for the
moment.

**Marry segmentation [position resolution]
[event topology]**

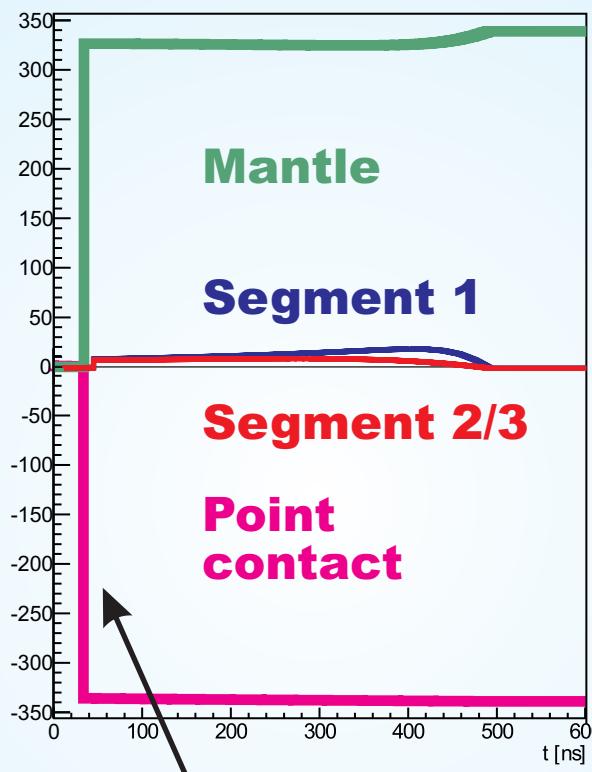
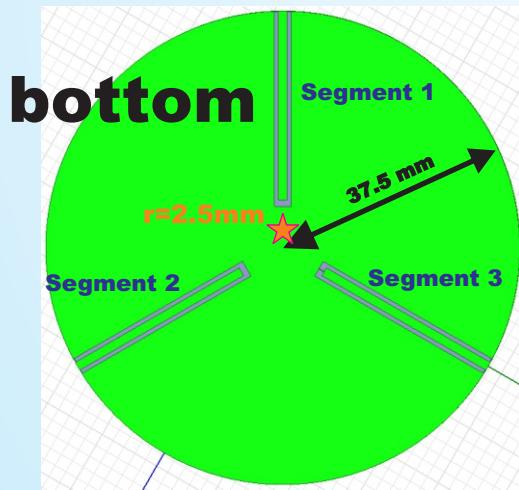
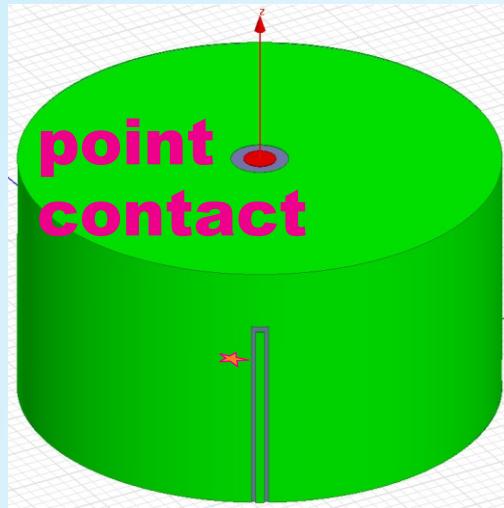
with point contact [low threshold]

We simulated many
options to find out what
is best and what could be built.

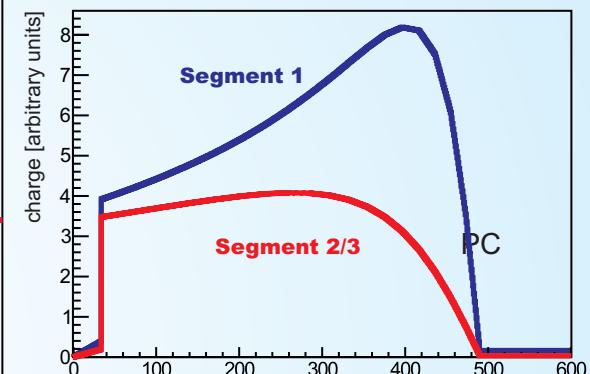
Canberra France



Segmented Point Contact Detector



Spatial
Information

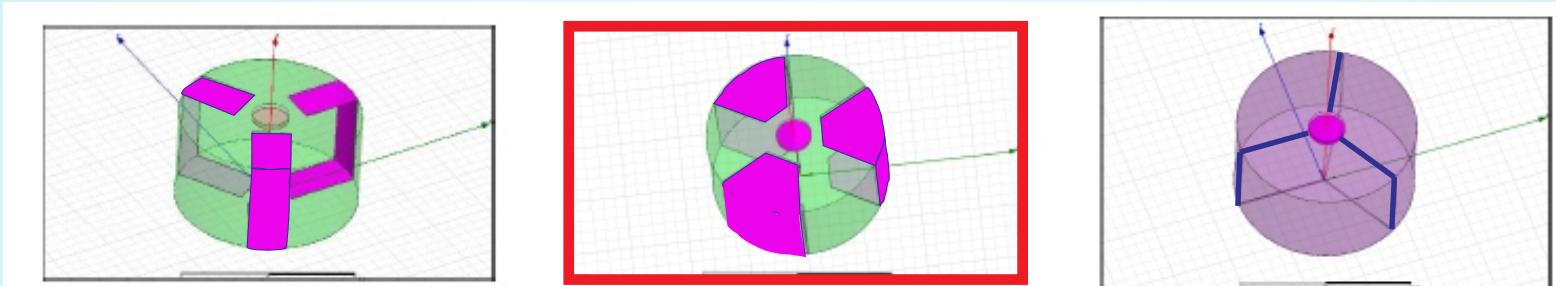


is available,
but the signals
are too small.

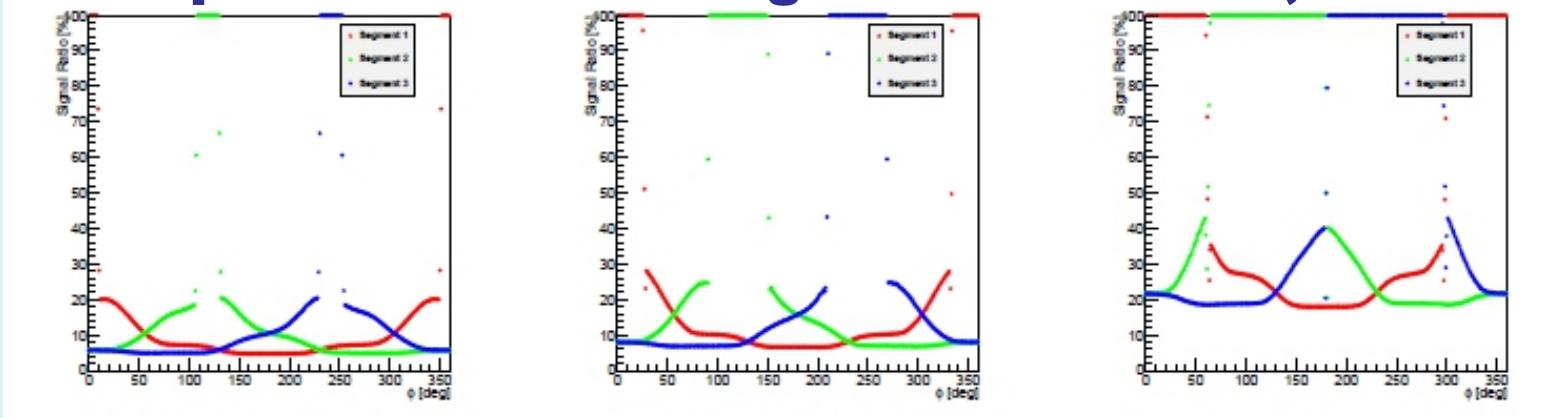
**Multi-site events become
multi-signal events due to
fast rise of signal.**

Detector of the Future

studied a multitude of designs: $z=40\text{mm}$ $r=75\text{mm}$



Phi dependence of the signals at $r=25\text{mm}$, $z=20\text{mm}$

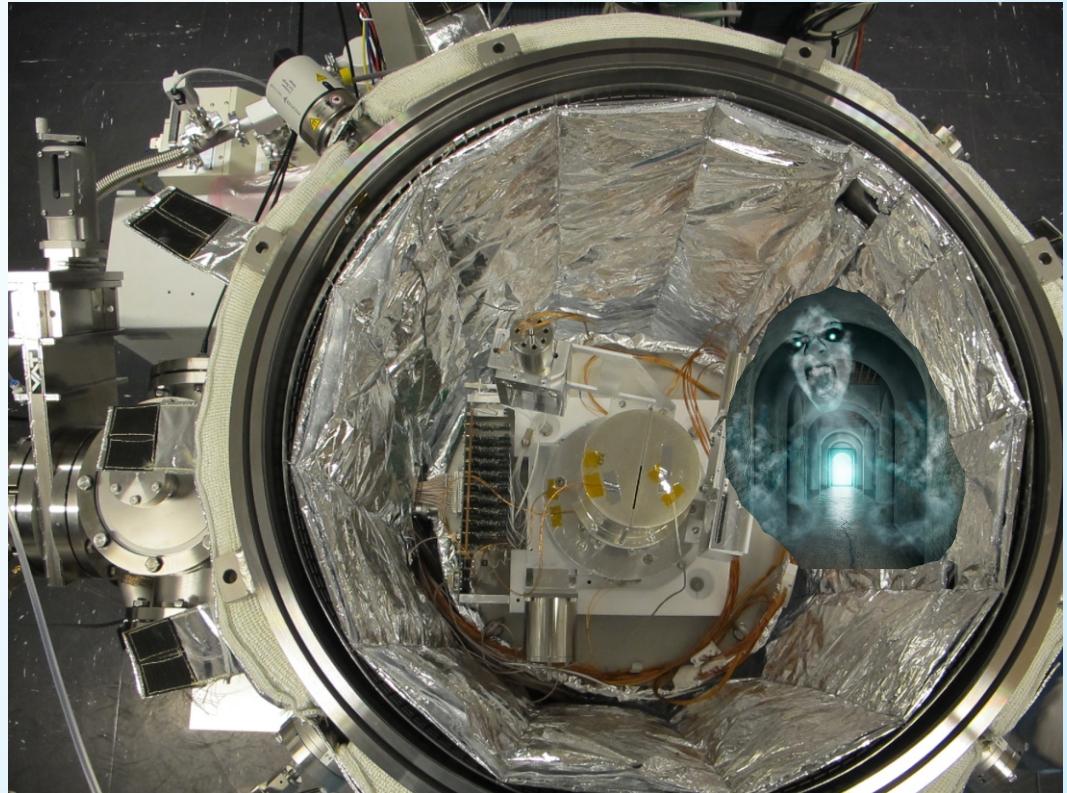


**Chose detector with best grip on topology.
Did R&D with manufacturer. Order early 2013.**

GALATEA



This is where we want to test
detectors, but....



we had a
Poltergeist

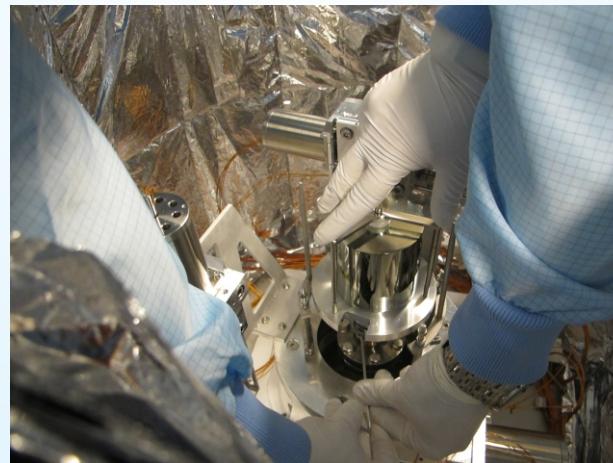
GALATEA



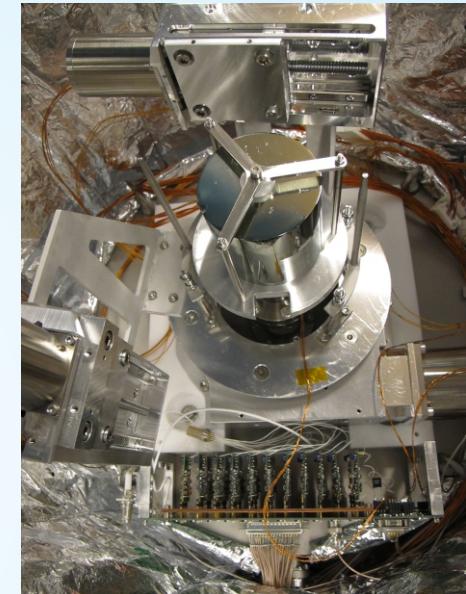
cage
against



Upgrade ready

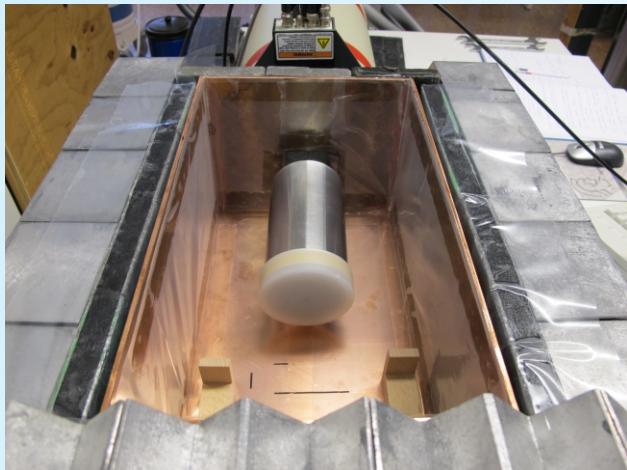


Optical crystal

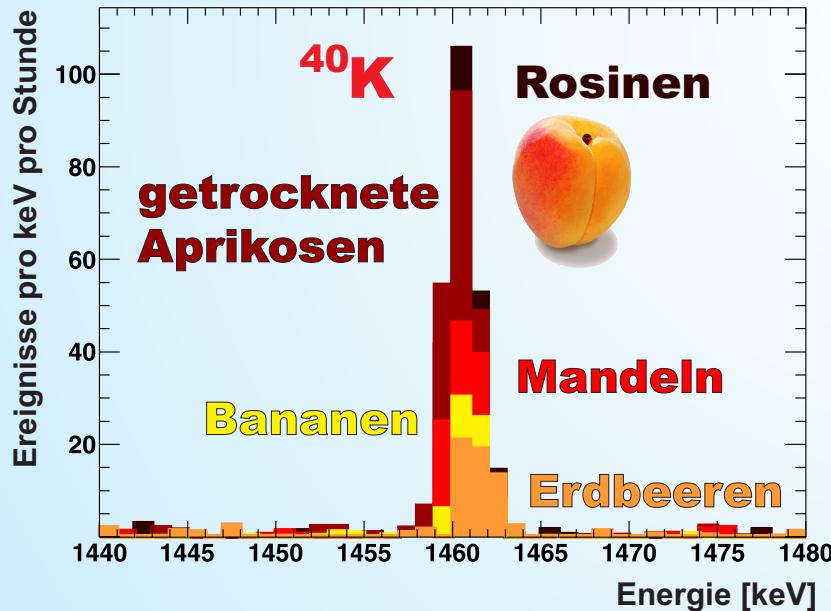


to calibrate
temperatures
and test
electronics

Reference Detector



Xtra: test
collimators
and MC/
analysis
software

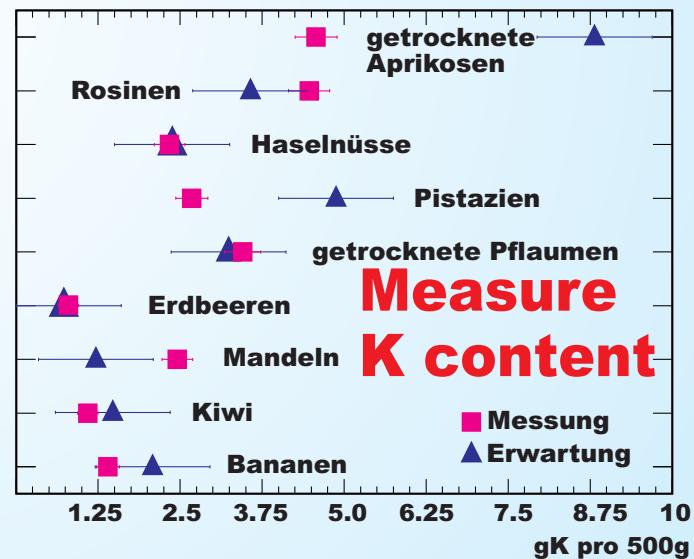
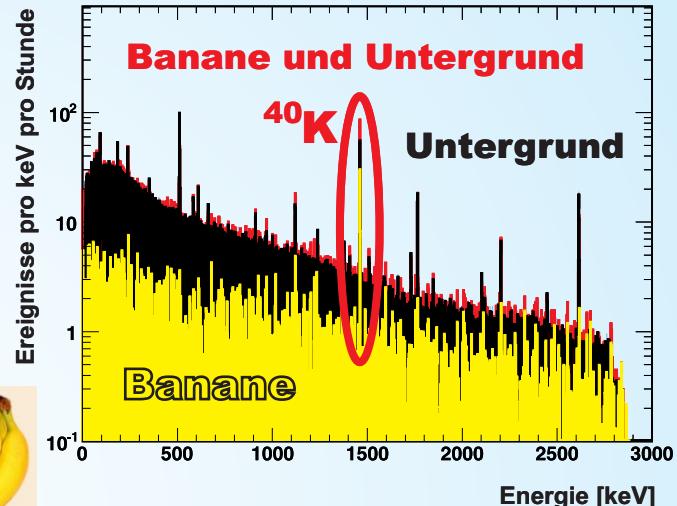


Iris Abt, GeDet

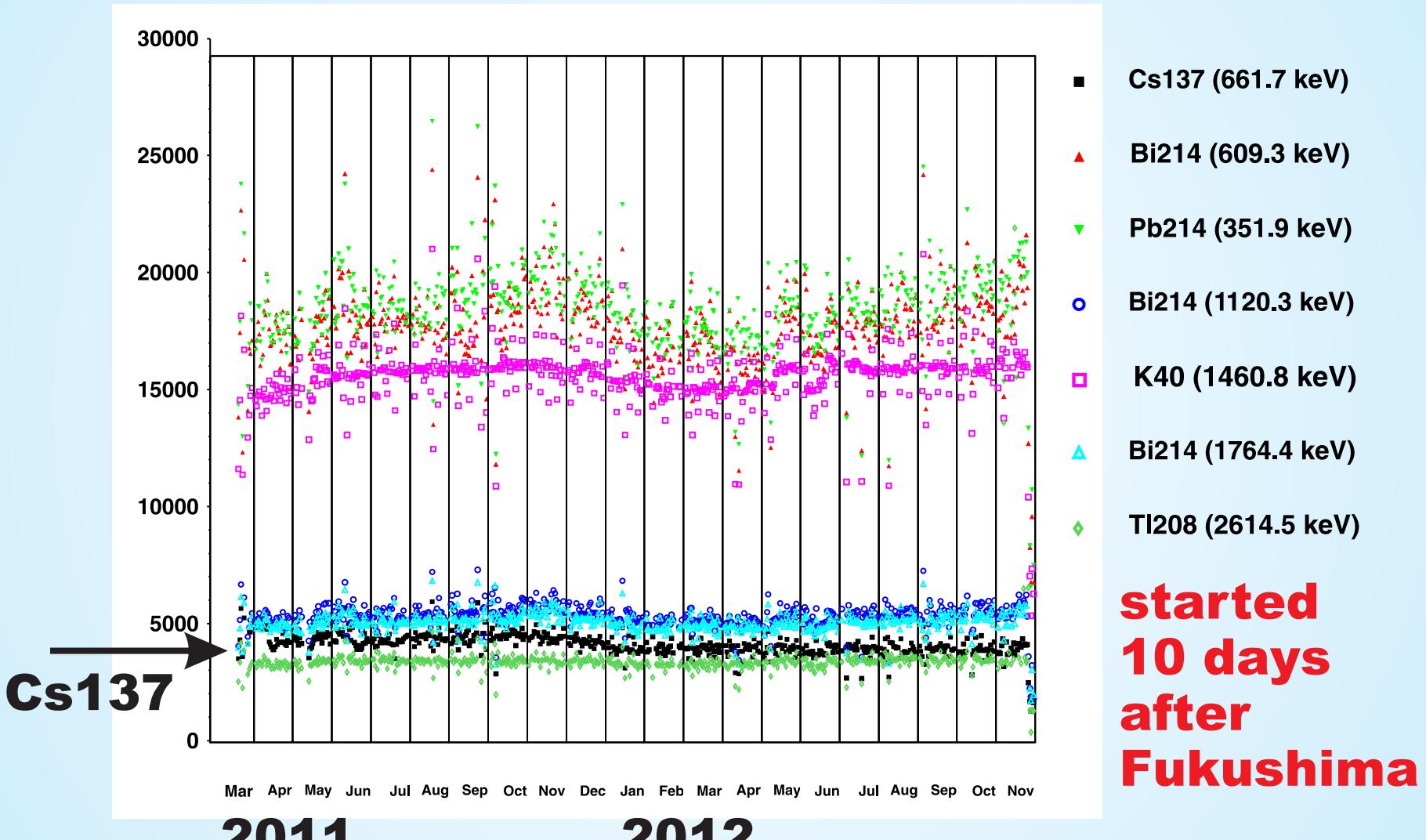


Project Review, Dec. 2012

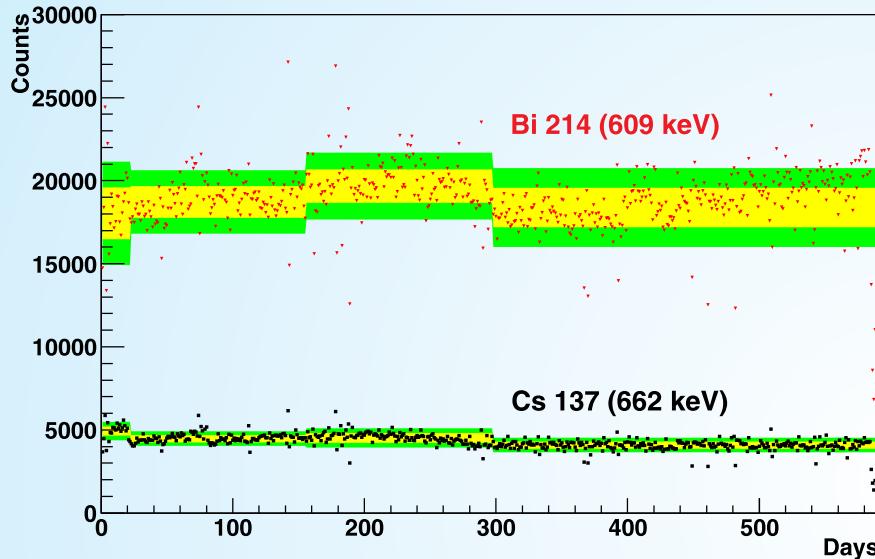
22



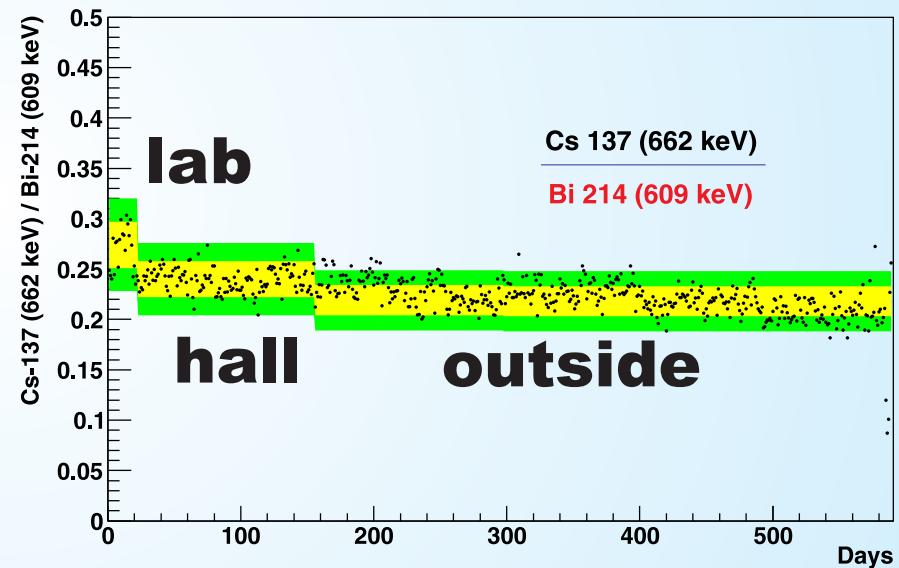
Monitor Environmental Radiation



Monitor Environmental Radiation



**Fukushima:
too little and/or too late**



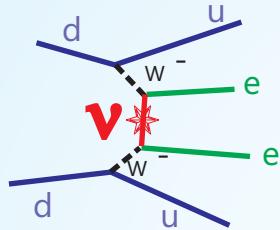
**We are ready for the
next event.**

A collapse of the earth magnetic field would be nice.



[In]Famous Last Words

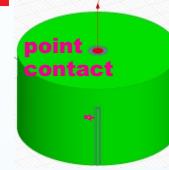
Germanium detectors might give us the chance to address some very fundamental questions.



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We need new detector technologies to get to the next level.



We need large infrastructure and we need to understand the requirements.

We work on R&D to evaluate the chances and problems

