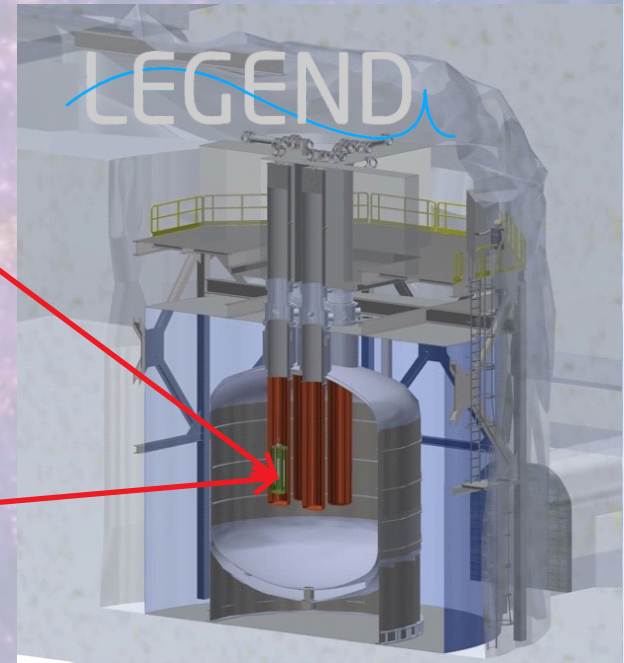
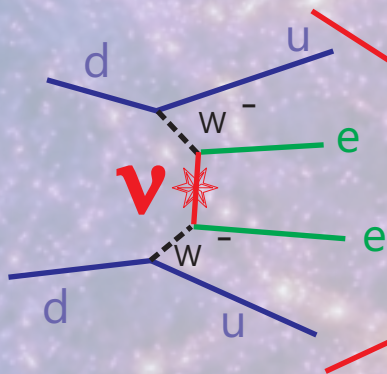


LEGEND

and Germanium Detectors



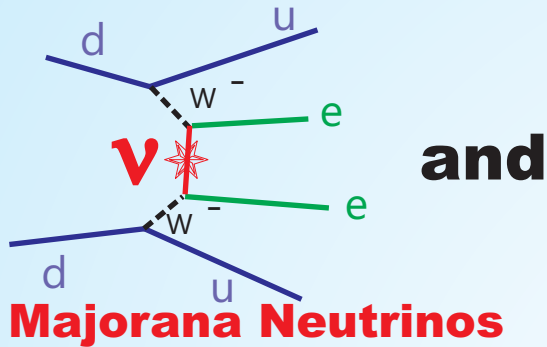
Project Review 2021

**I. Abt, F. Fischer, Ch. Gooch, F. Hagemann,
L. Hauertmann *, X. Liu, B. Majorovits, L. Manzanillas,
O. Schulz, M. Schuster *, Anna Zsigmond**
guests: **F. Edzards, T. Empl, D. Hervas**

*** graduated**



The Storyline

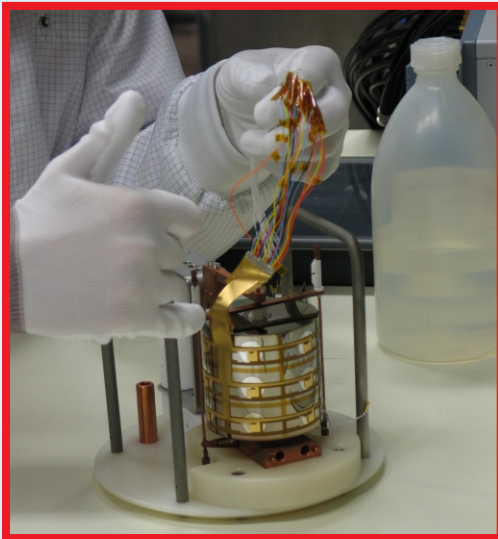


what is
LEGEND
what will be

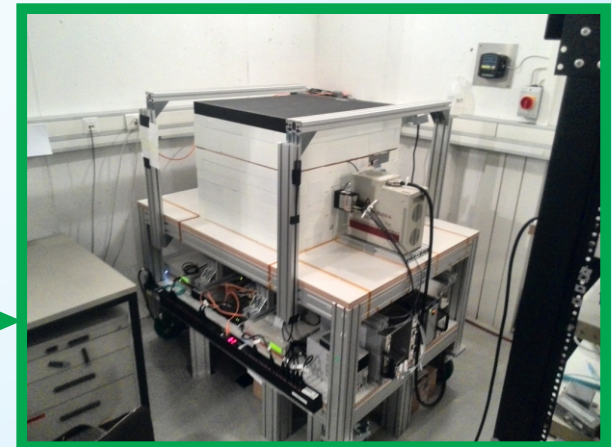
at



LEGEND 200
and **PEN**



- **Germanium Detectors**
- **Simulation**
- **Minidex** →



Many thanks to technical department and IT



- The goal of the LEGEND Collaboration is to design, construct, and field LEGEND-1000, a ton-scale experiment
 - *“The collaboration aims to develop a phased, ^{76}Ge based double-beta decay experimental program with discovery potential at a half-life beyond 10^{28} years, using existing resources as appropriate to expedite physics results.”*



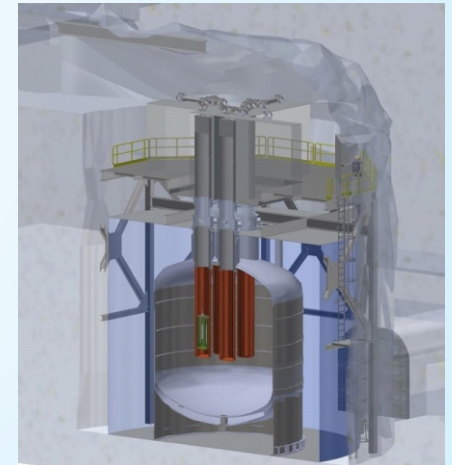
+



+

new groups

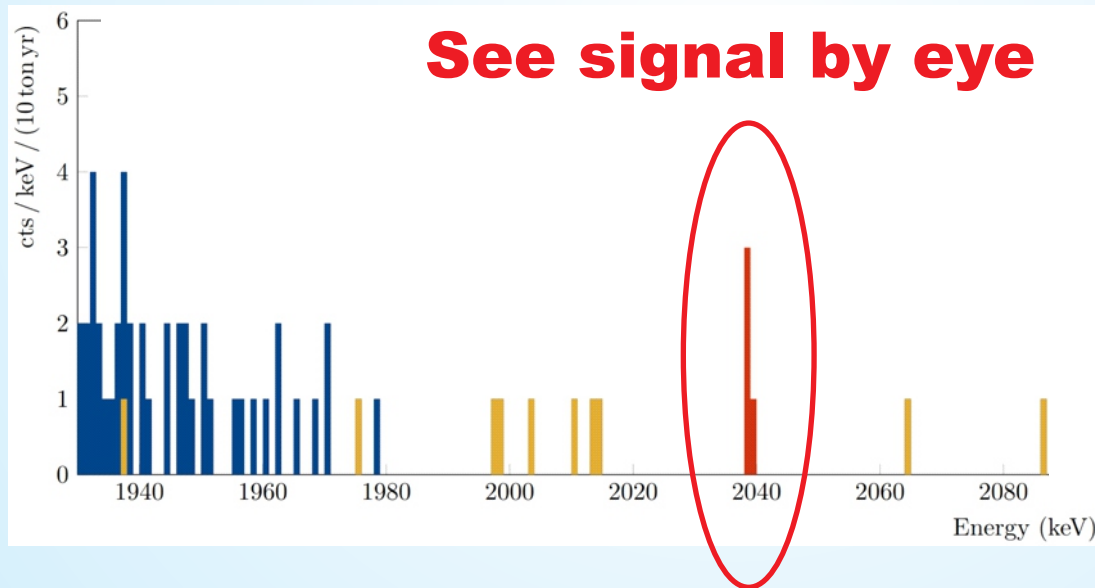
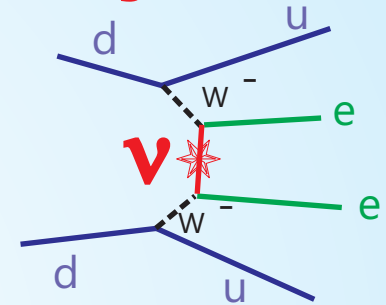
=



266 members, 48 institutes, 11 countries

Goals and Expectations

Look for **neutrinoless double-beta decay**
down to a mass of ≈ 10 meV
to exclude inverted hierarchy
or find the decay.



10 years
of data for

$$T_{1/2} = 10^{28}$$

LEGEND
1 ton



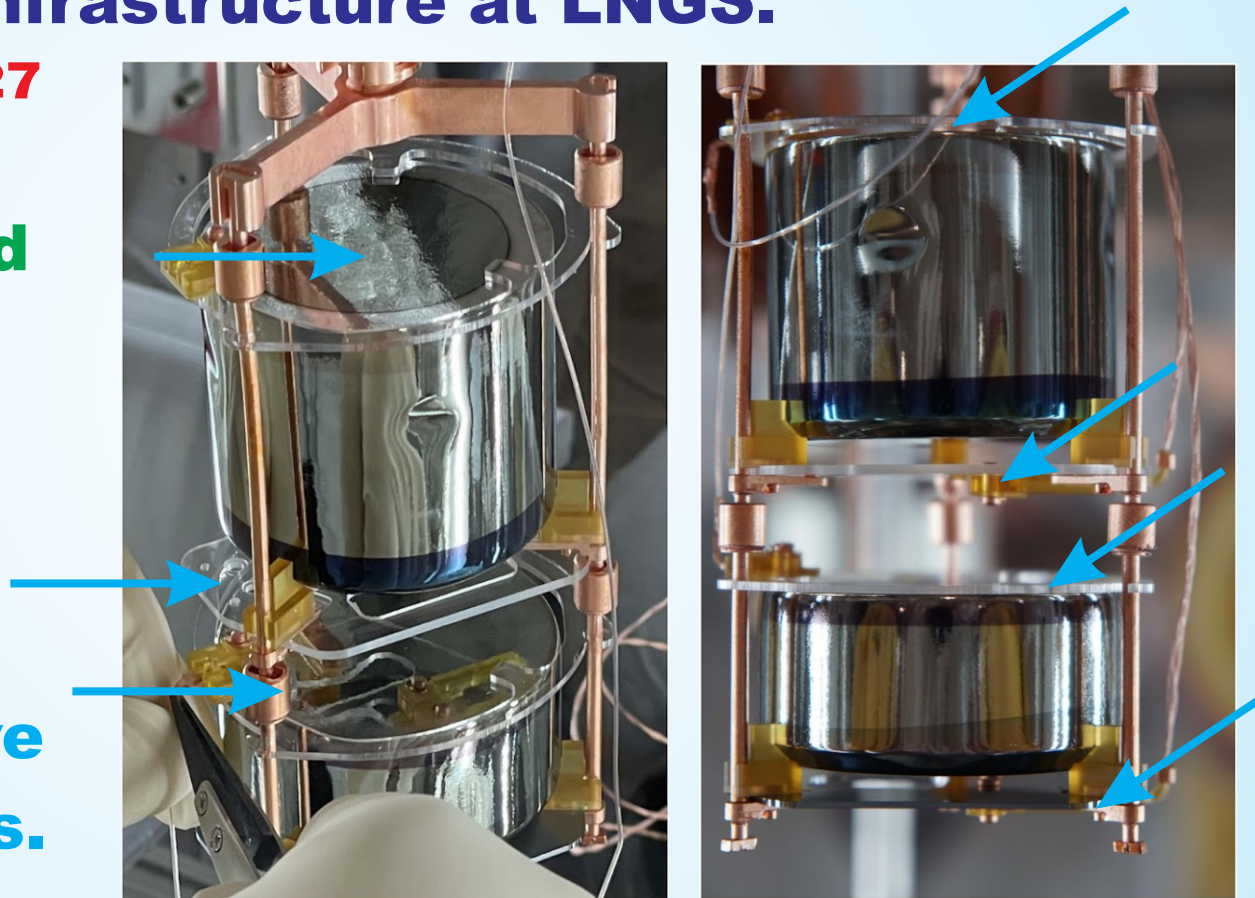
LEGEND 200 and us

The first phase, **LEGEND 200**, is being installed in the **GERDA** infrastructure at **LNGS**.

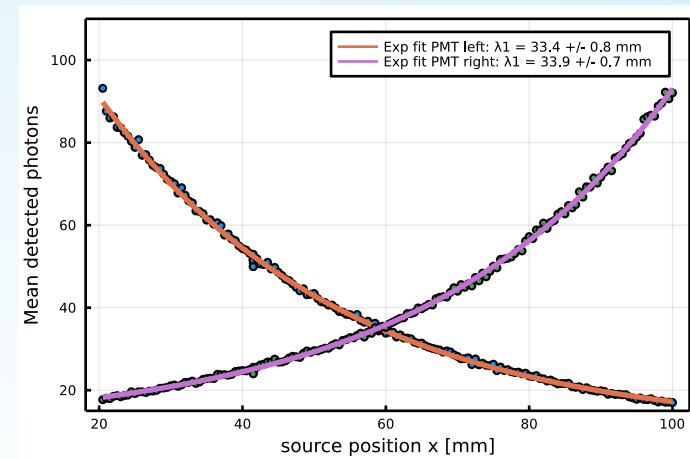
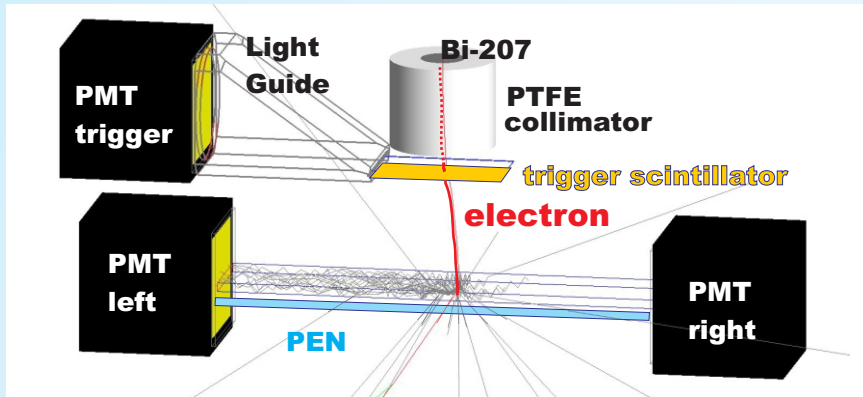
→ $T_{1/2} = 10^{27}$

MPI contributed a lot to **GERDA** infrastructure and detectors.

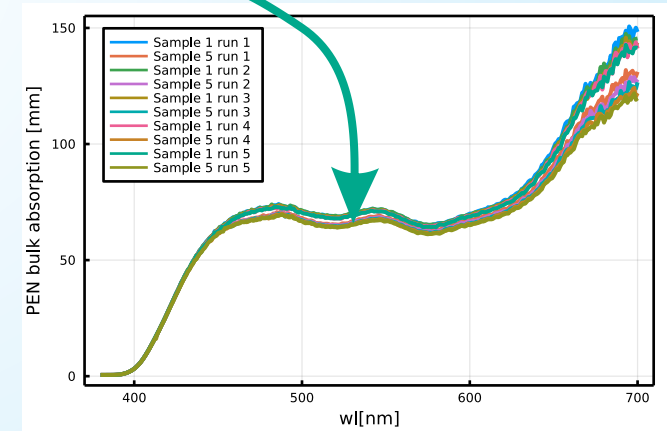
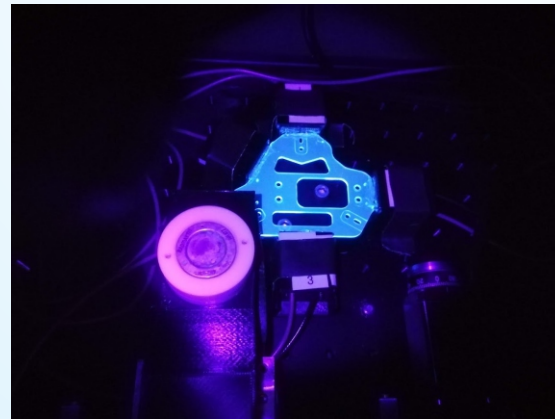
Add PEN as radiopure active structural parts.



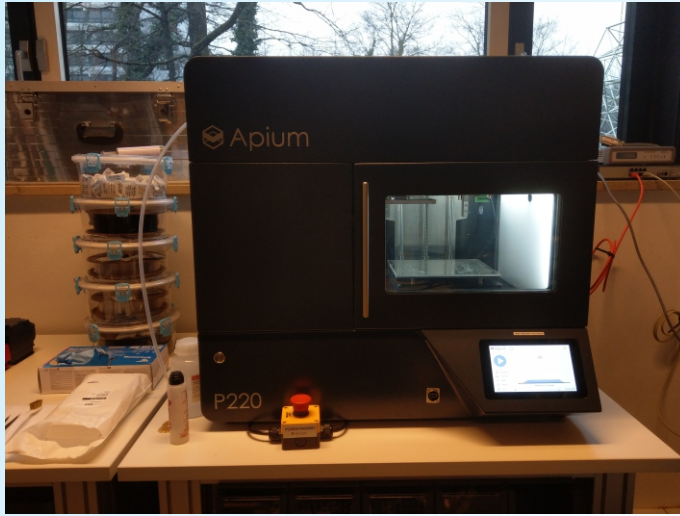
PEN



attenuation length $\approx 7\text{cm}$

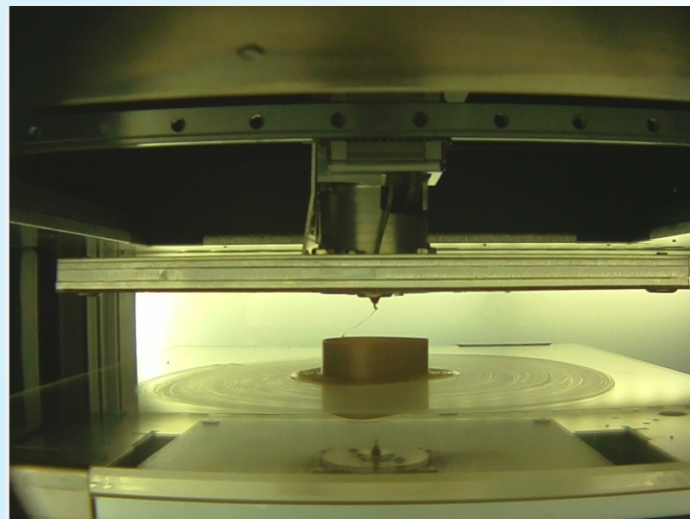
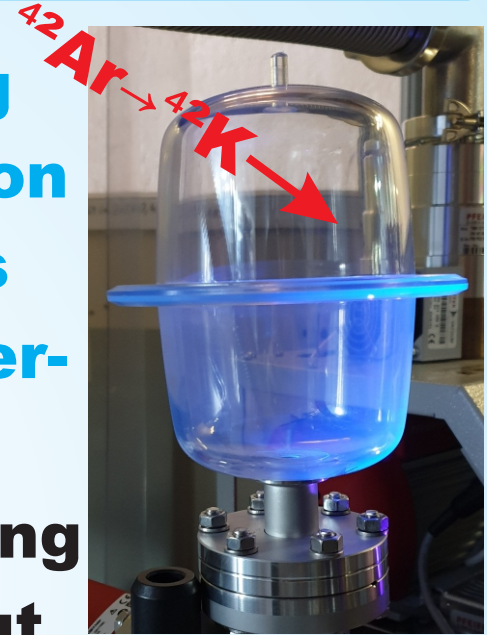


PEN for L1000



We are working on encapsulation in case there is **no perfect underground Argon**

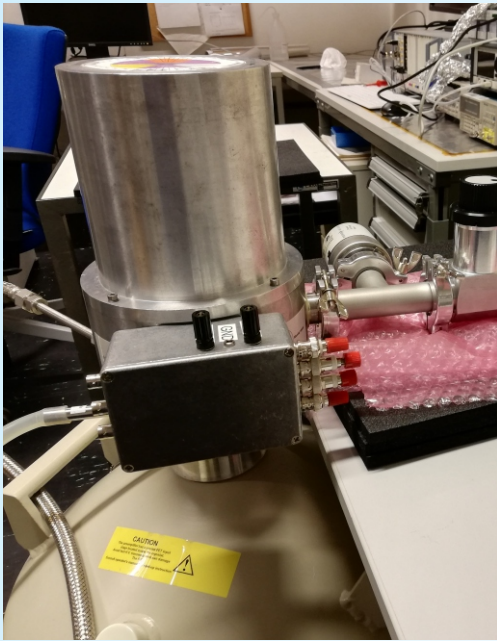
So far, everything was molded, but printing is attractive.



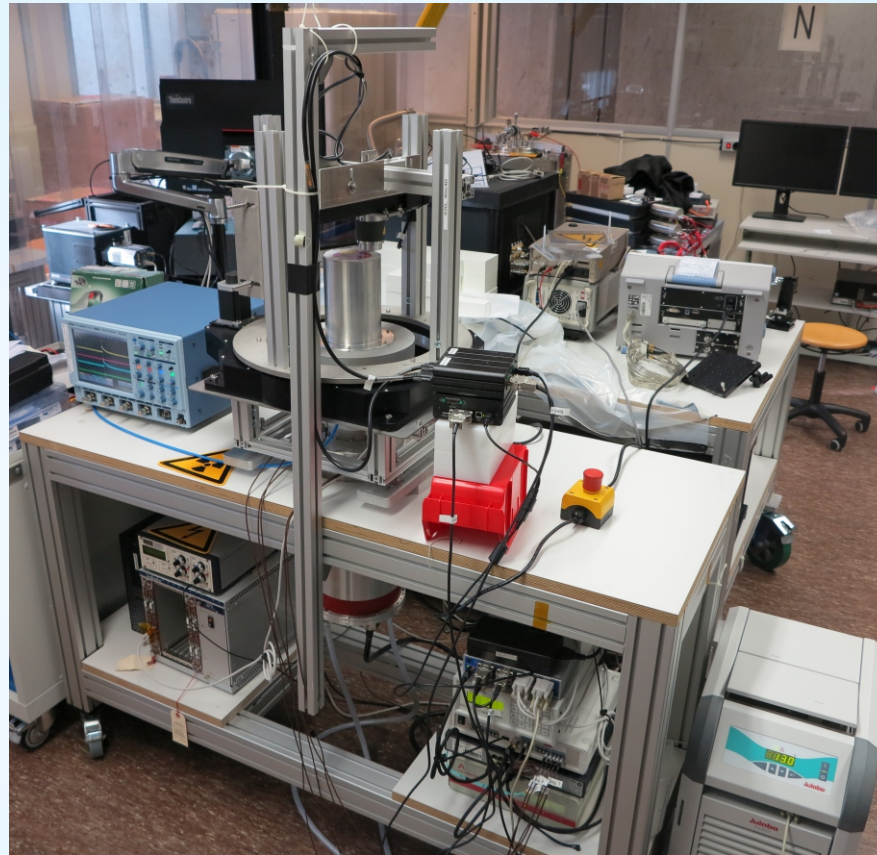
Practicing with peek while waiting for PEN filaments.



Cryostats



K1 sits on a dewar and has worked well for > 15 years.



K2 has electric cooling requiring extra water cooling.



We can set the temperature.

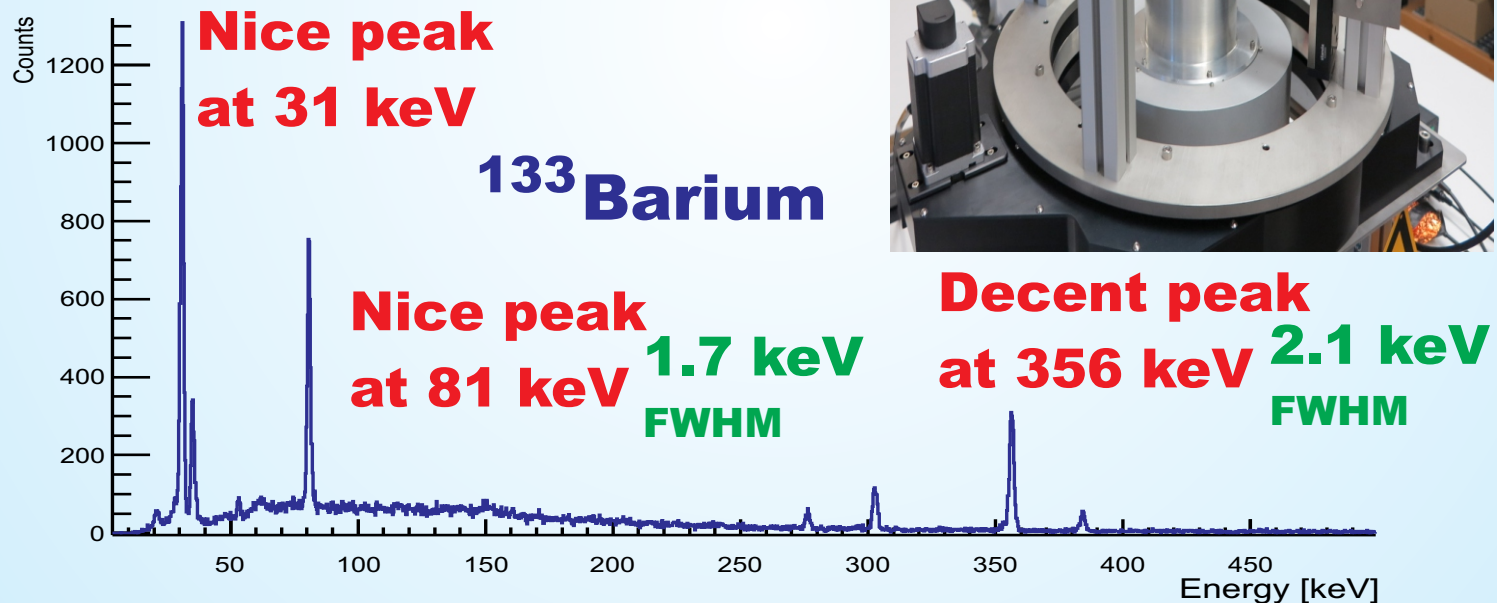
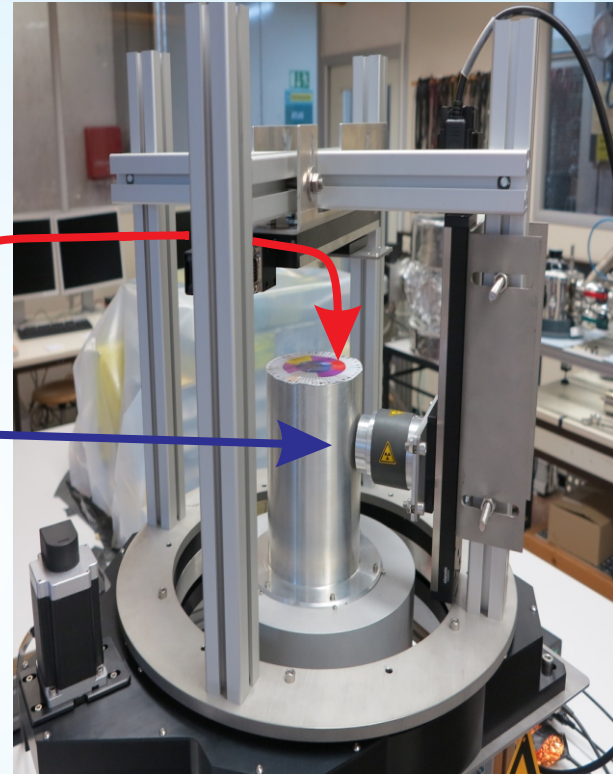


Scanner

Barium scanner

Surface events on the

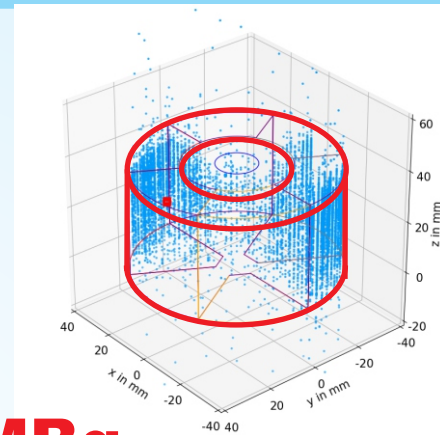
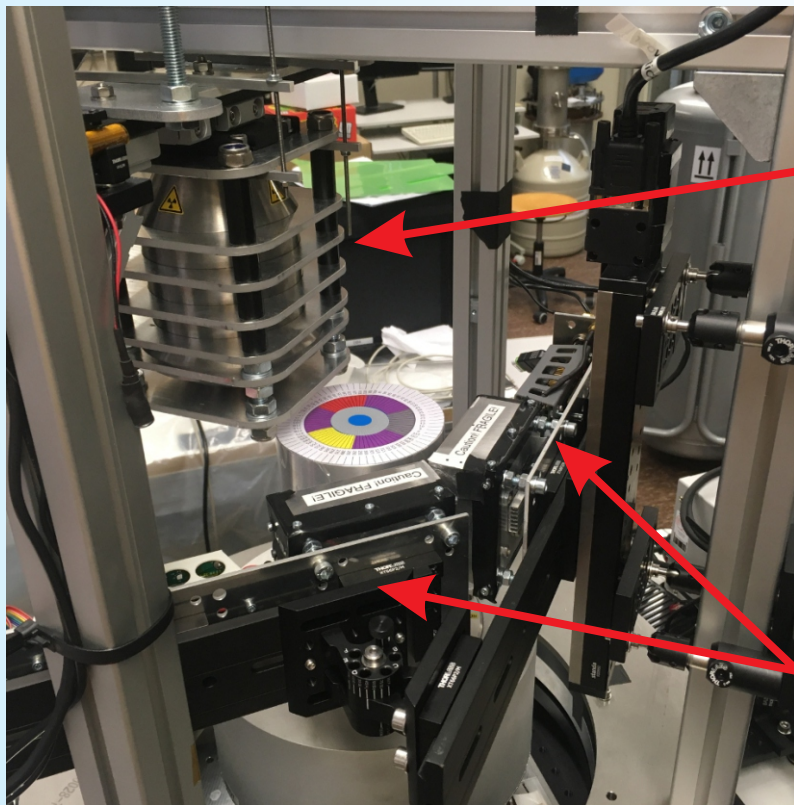
- top
- mantle



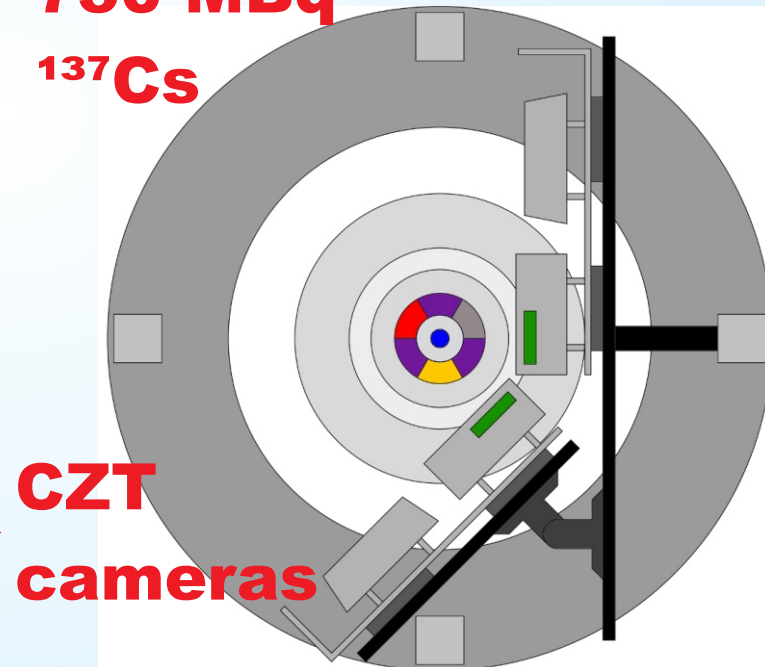
Scanner

Compton scanner

Bulk events from the top



750 MBq
 ^{137}Cs

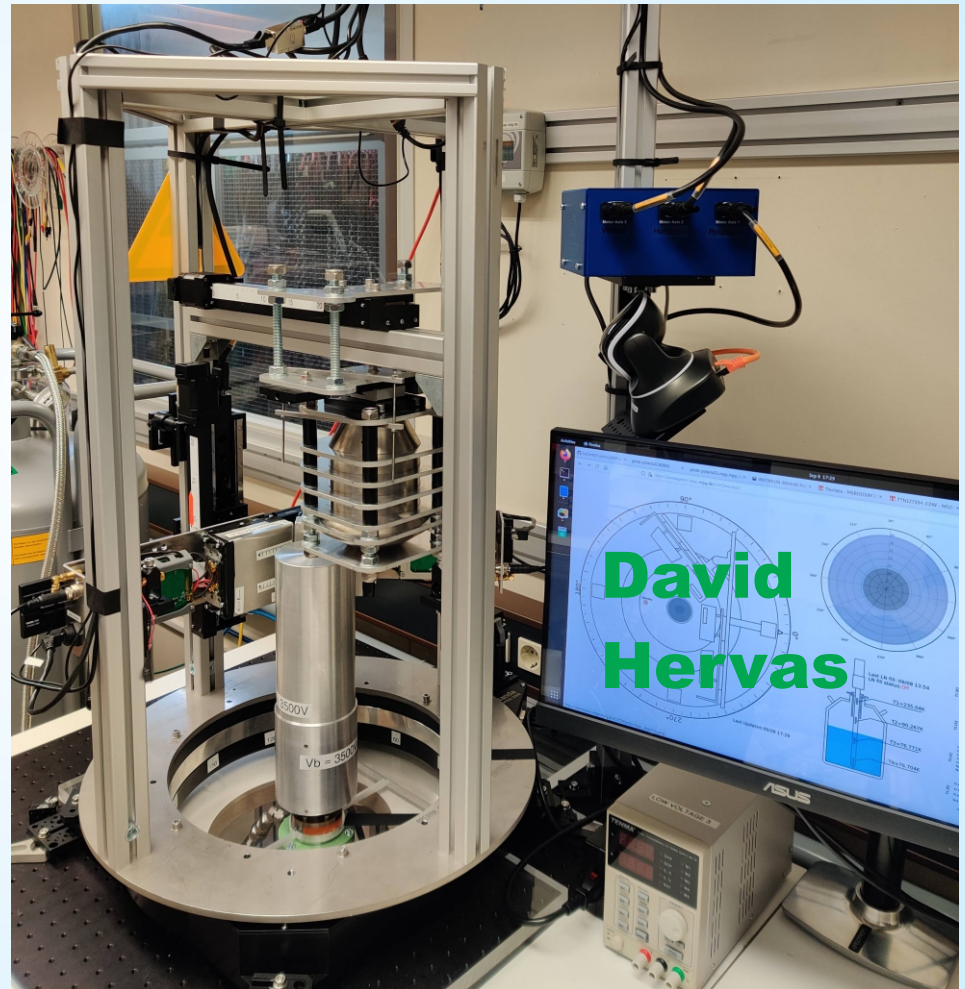
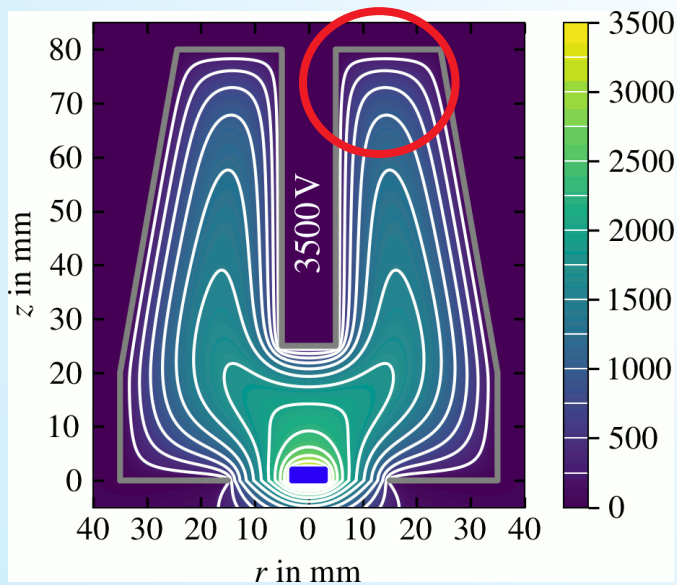


Scanner

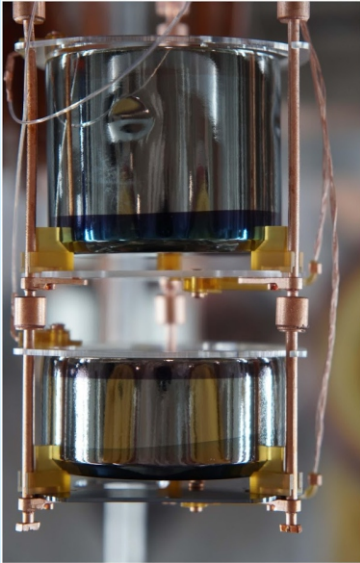
Compton scanner in action for 

Inverted coaxial point contact detector as produced for L200

Check for dead zones

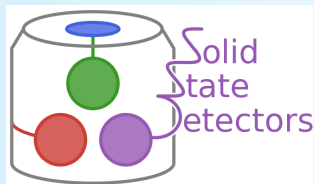
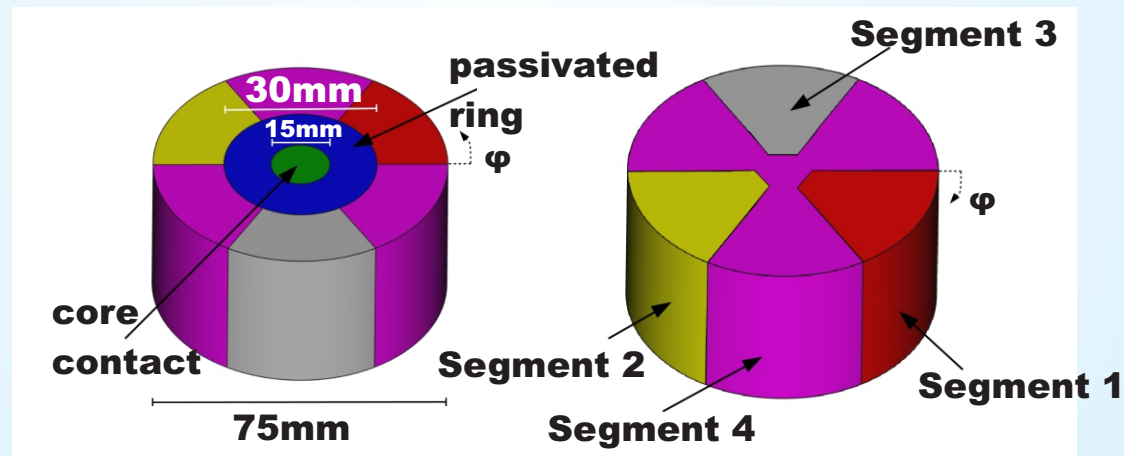


Point Contact Detectors



Point contact detectors are work-horses for L200.

We have an n-type and a p-type, both segmented.

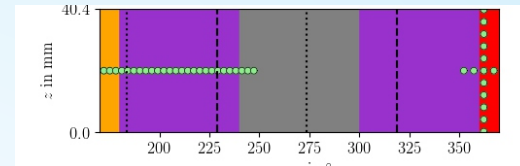
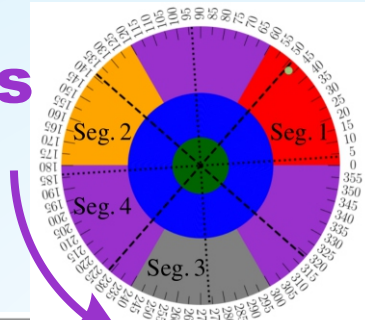


Simulation & Segmentation help to understand the physics of germanium detectors.



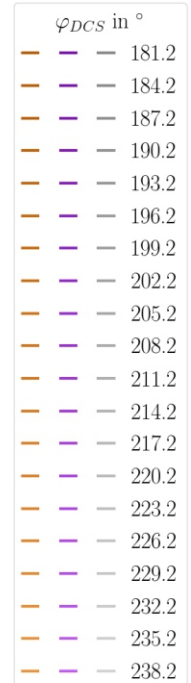
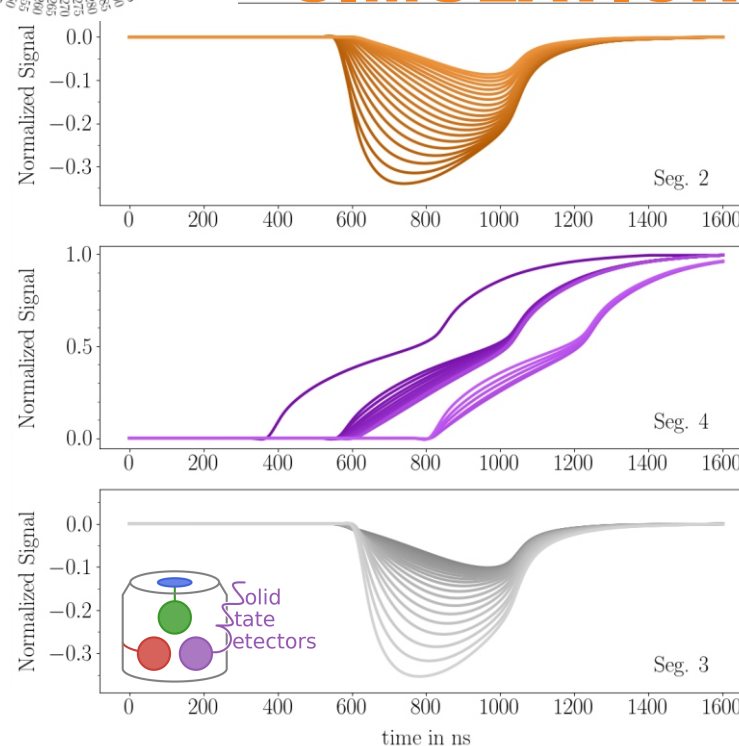
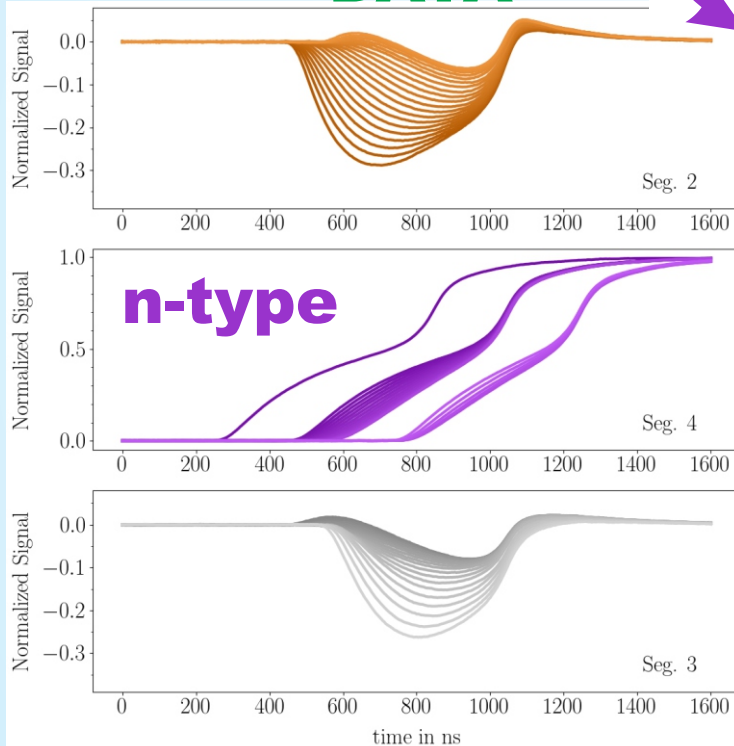
Segmented Point Contact Detector

Scan in φ across segment 4



DATA

SIMULATION



Barium Scanner

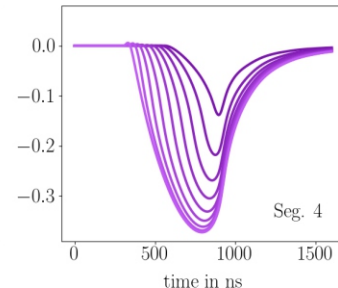
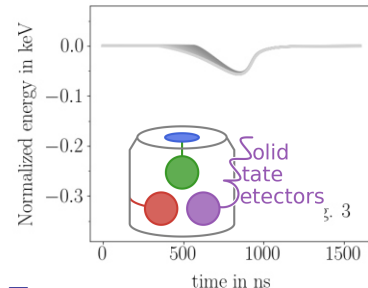
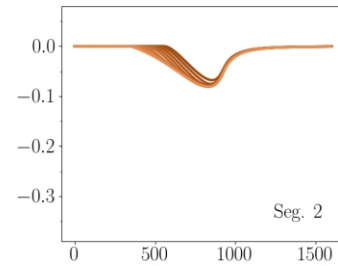
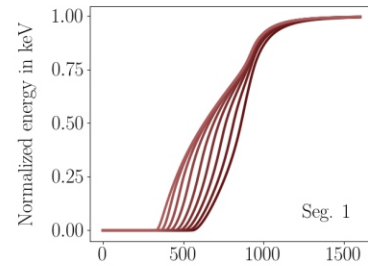
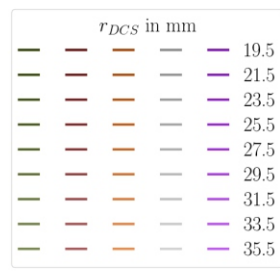
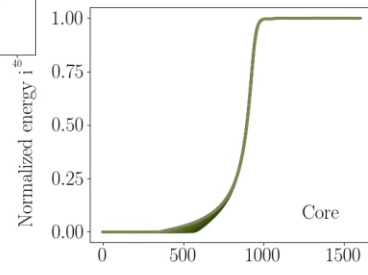
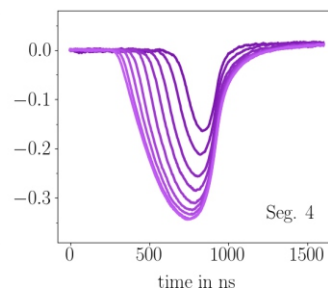
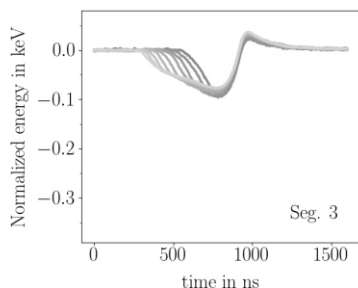
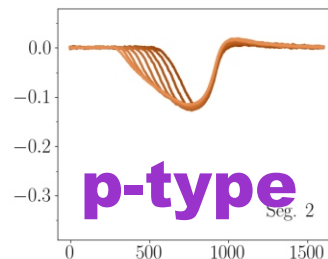
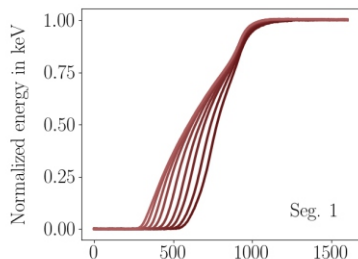
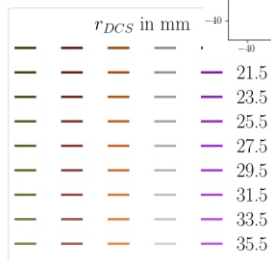
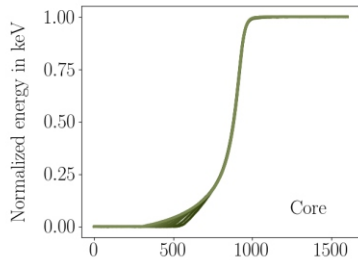
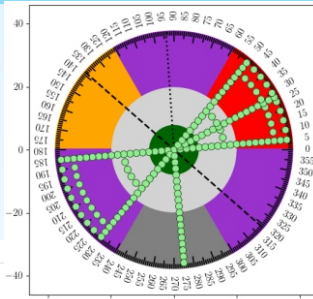
T = 72 K



Segmented Point Contact Detector

Scan in r on
DATA

“fast” axis
SIMULATION



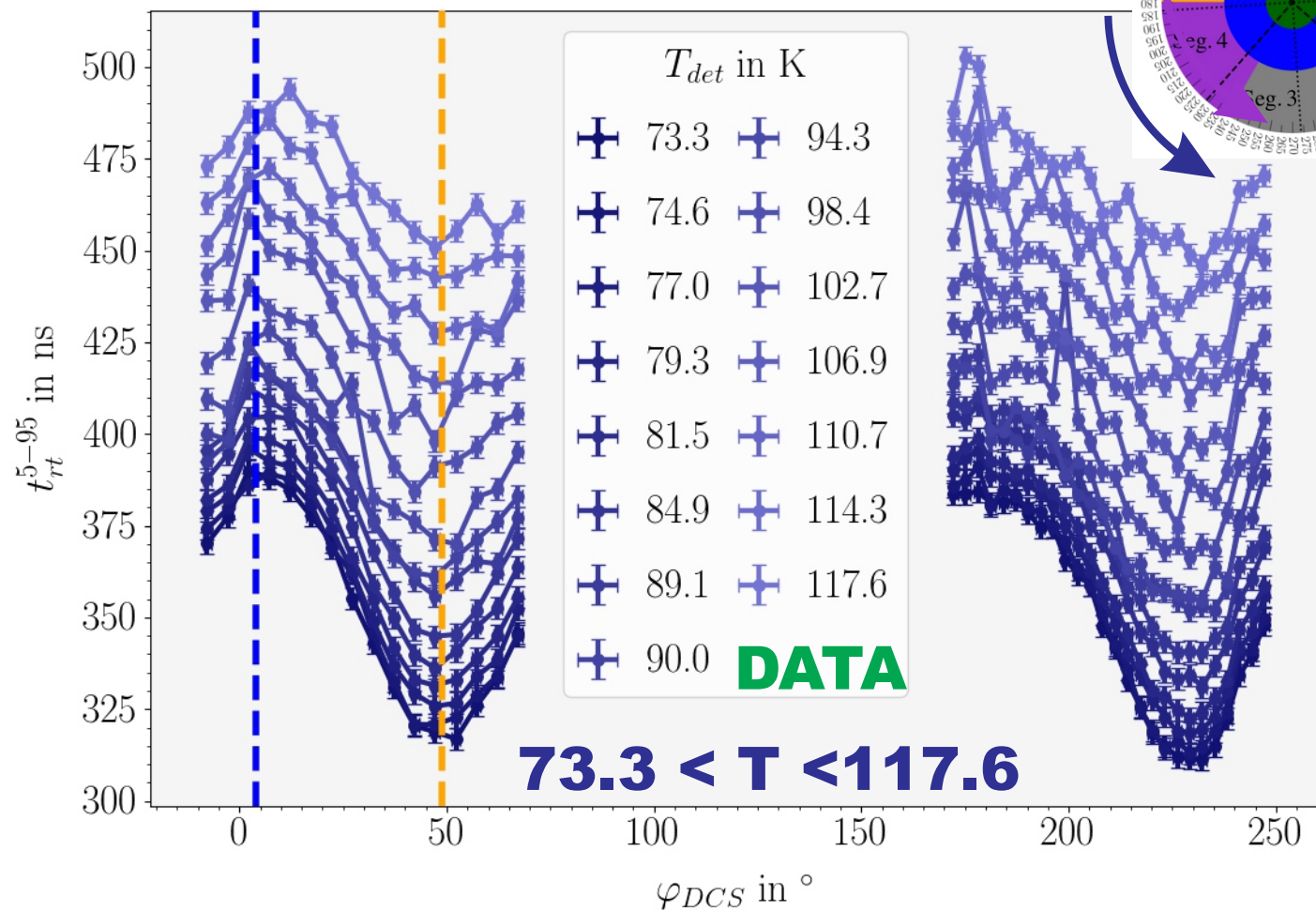
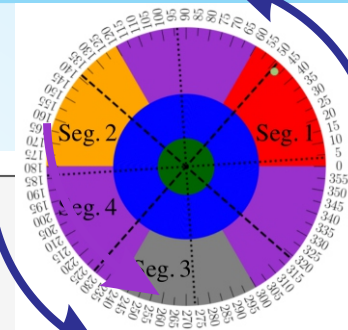
Compton Scanner

T=72K



Segmented Point Contact Detector

φ dependence of mobility

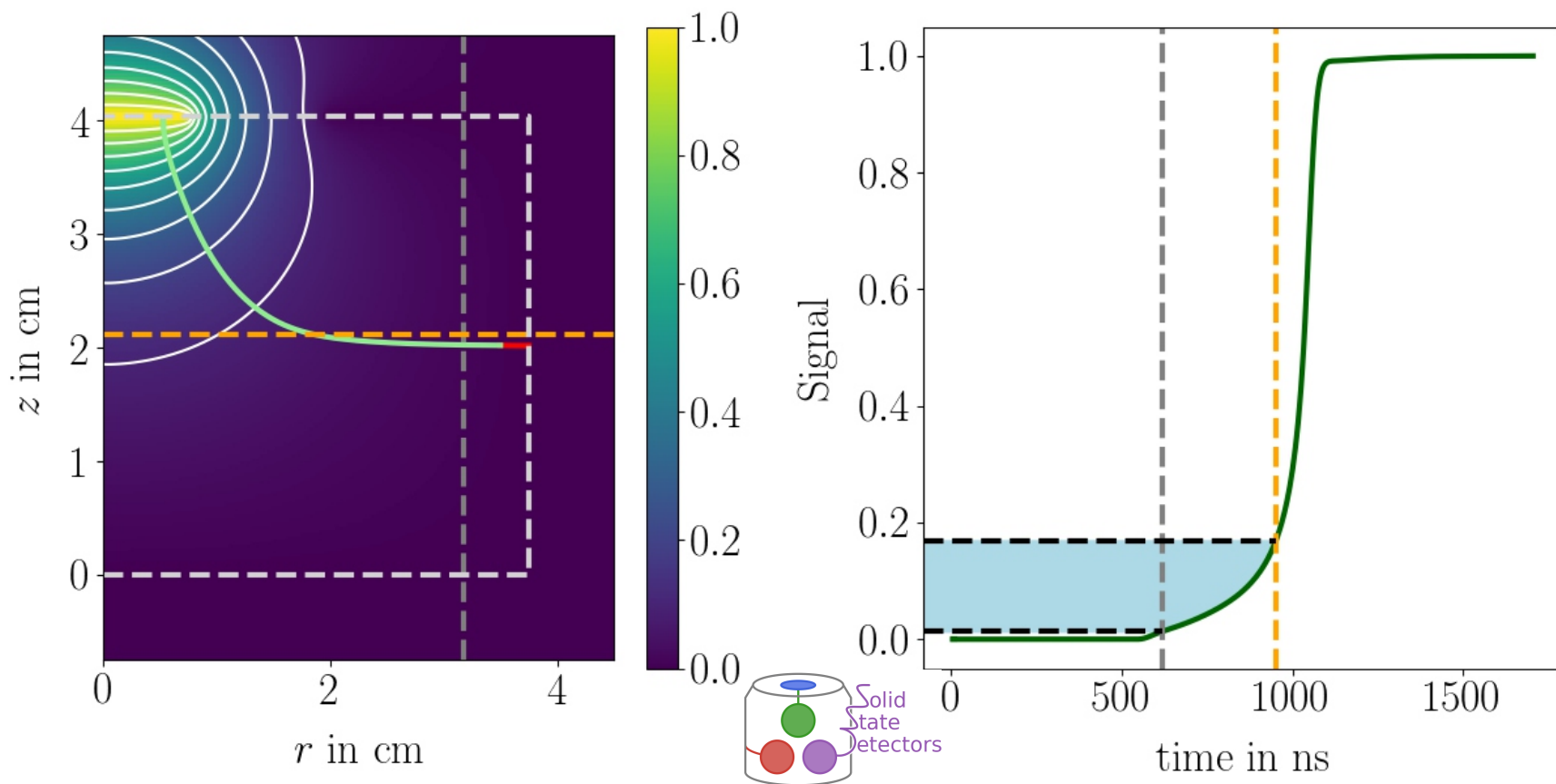
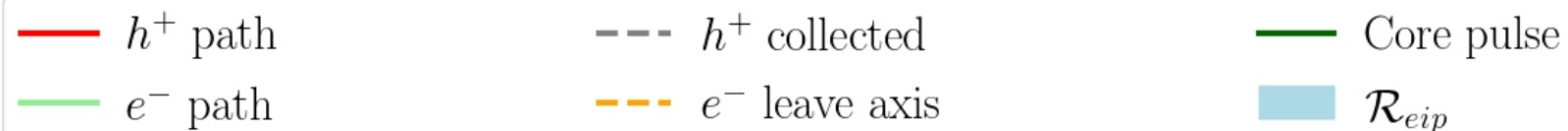


Charge Carriers slow down when it gets warm.

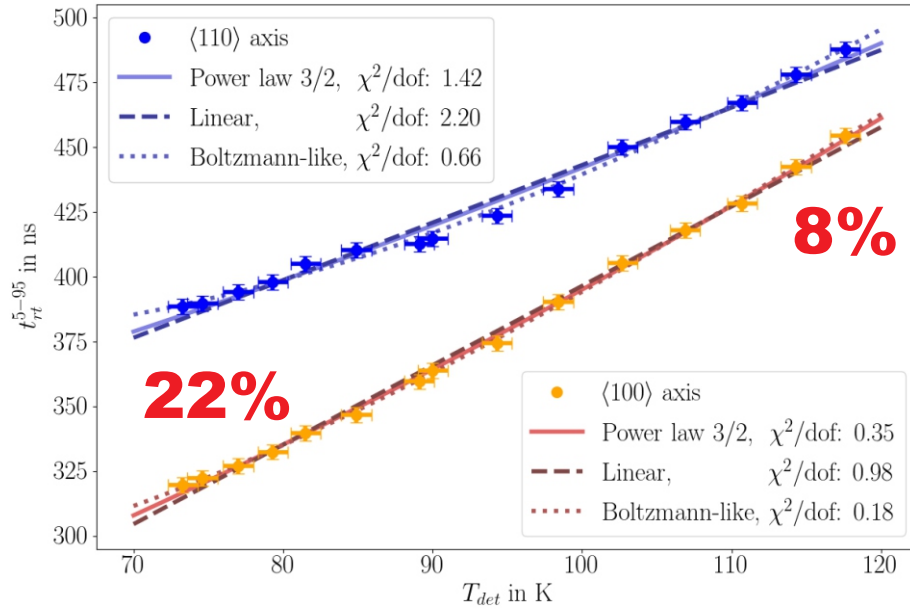


Segmented Point Contact Detector

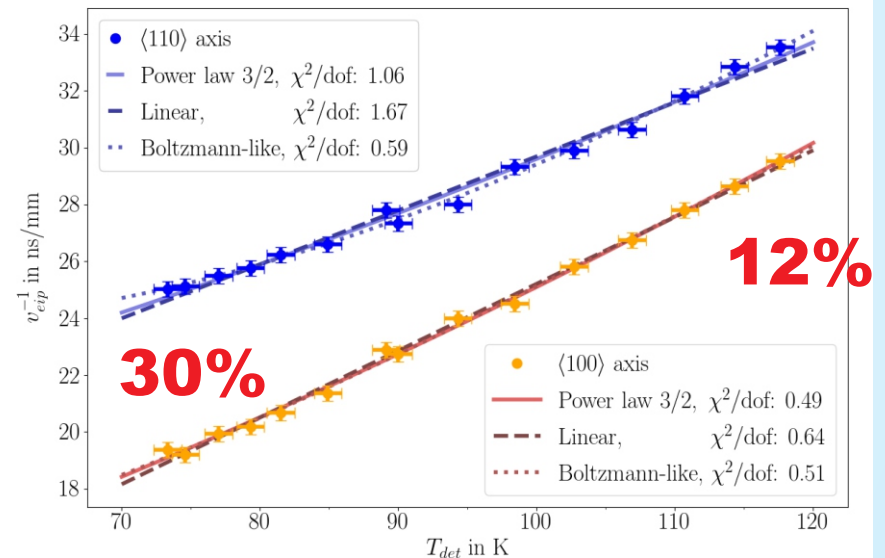
Isolate the axis of inward drift



Segmented Point Contact Detector



Risetime from 5% to 95% of pulseheight contains contributions from other axes.

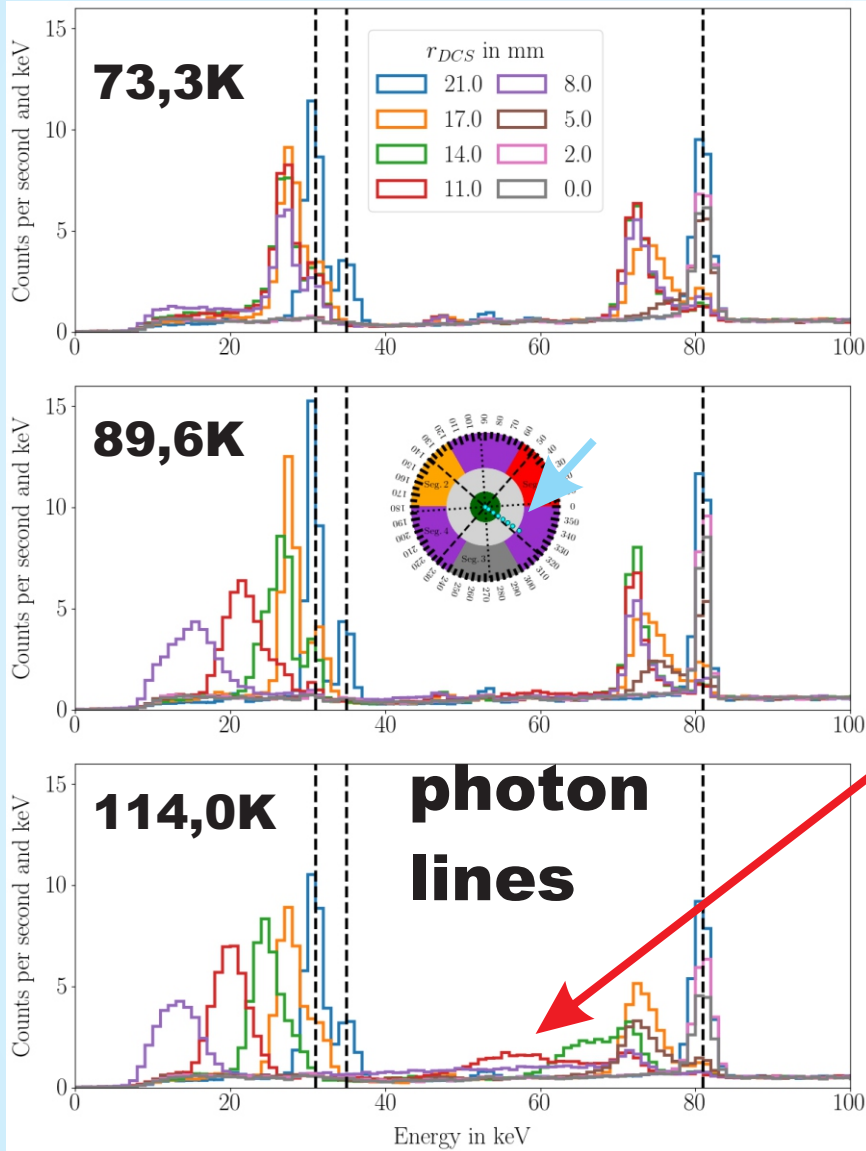


Isolated inwards drift scaled with drift-length provides “cleaner” information.

The T dependence is incompatible with e-drift model.



Segmented Point Contact Detector



The n-type detector shows shifted peaks.

It gets worse with temperature.

To first order, this can be simulated by adding deterministic charge trapping.

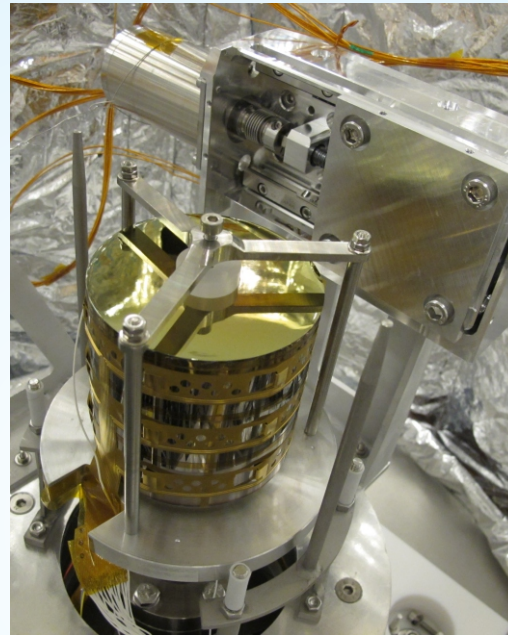
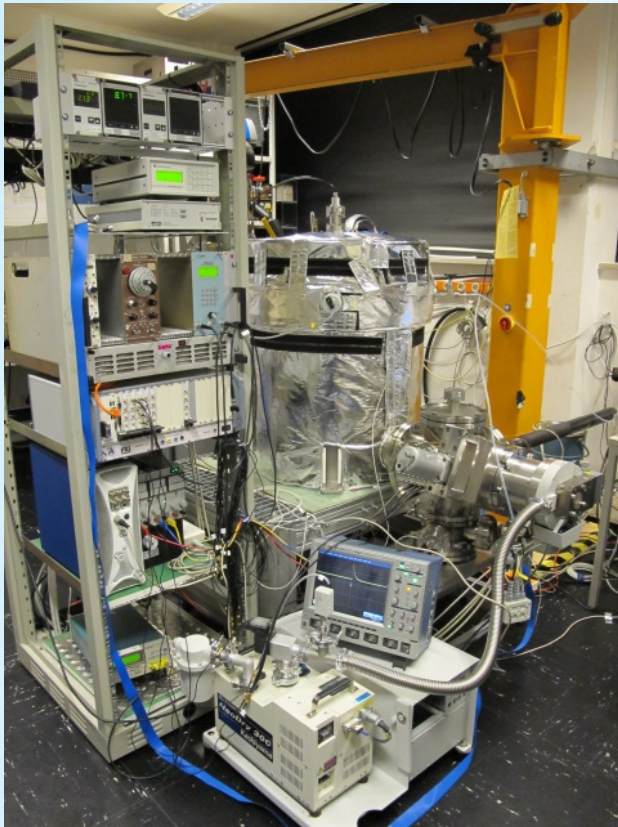
At high temperature, the peaks broaden and we see also stochastic effects.

The affected zone grows with temperature.

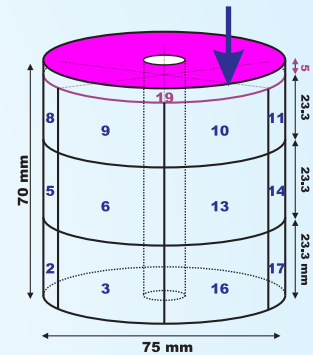
The p-type shows no effect.



Alphas, Betas and GALATEA

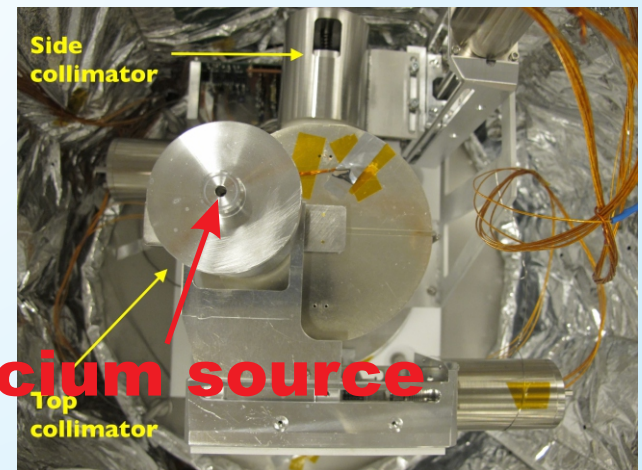


Special 18+1 segmented detector

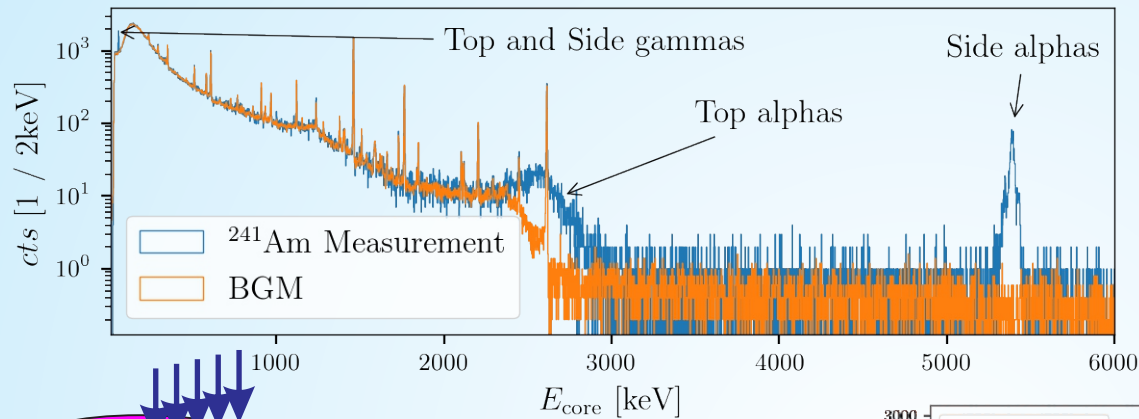


No material between source and detector

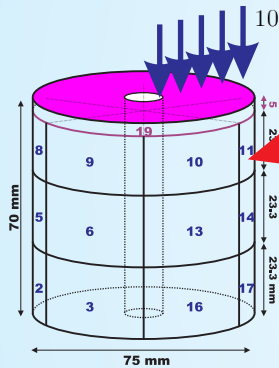
Characterize alpha events on passivated surface with Americium source



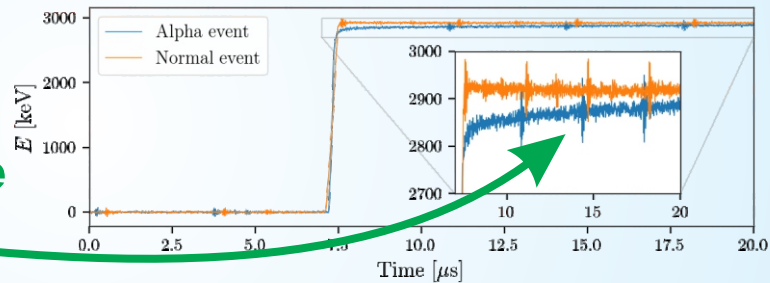
Alphas



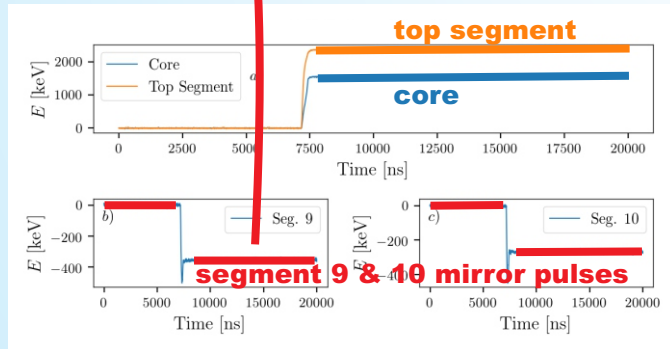
Alphas from top form a broad bump in the core spectrum.



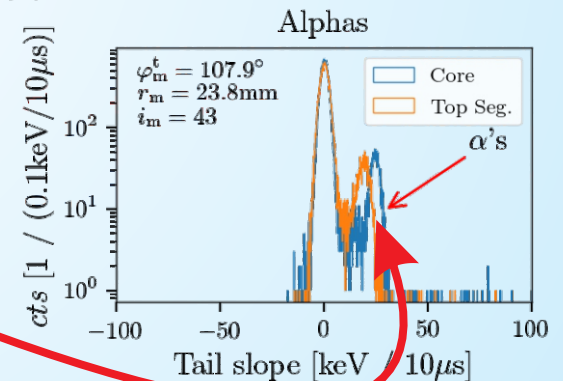
delayed charge recovery in core



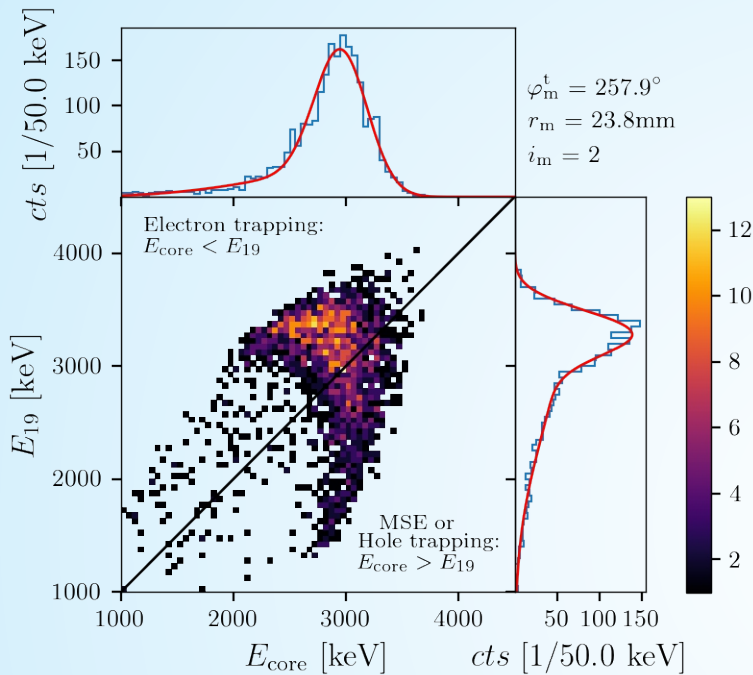
Verified DCR identification with mirror pulses



net electron trapping

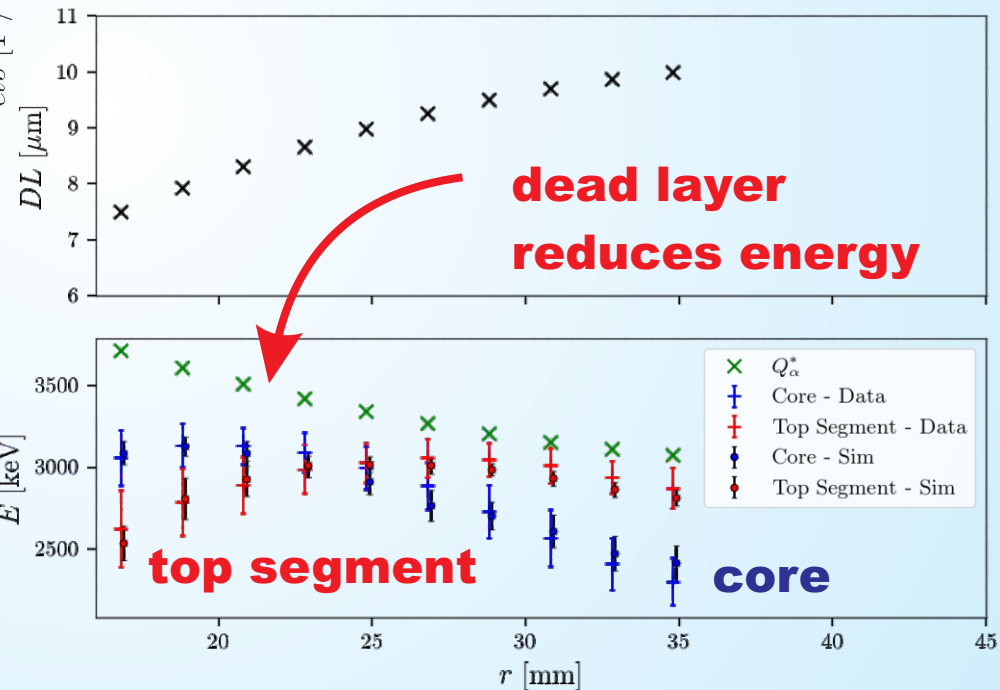


Dead Layers

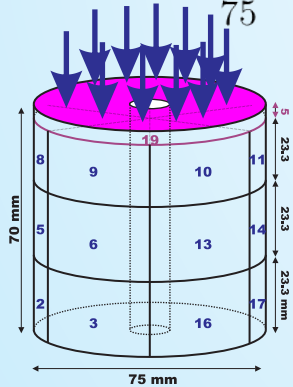
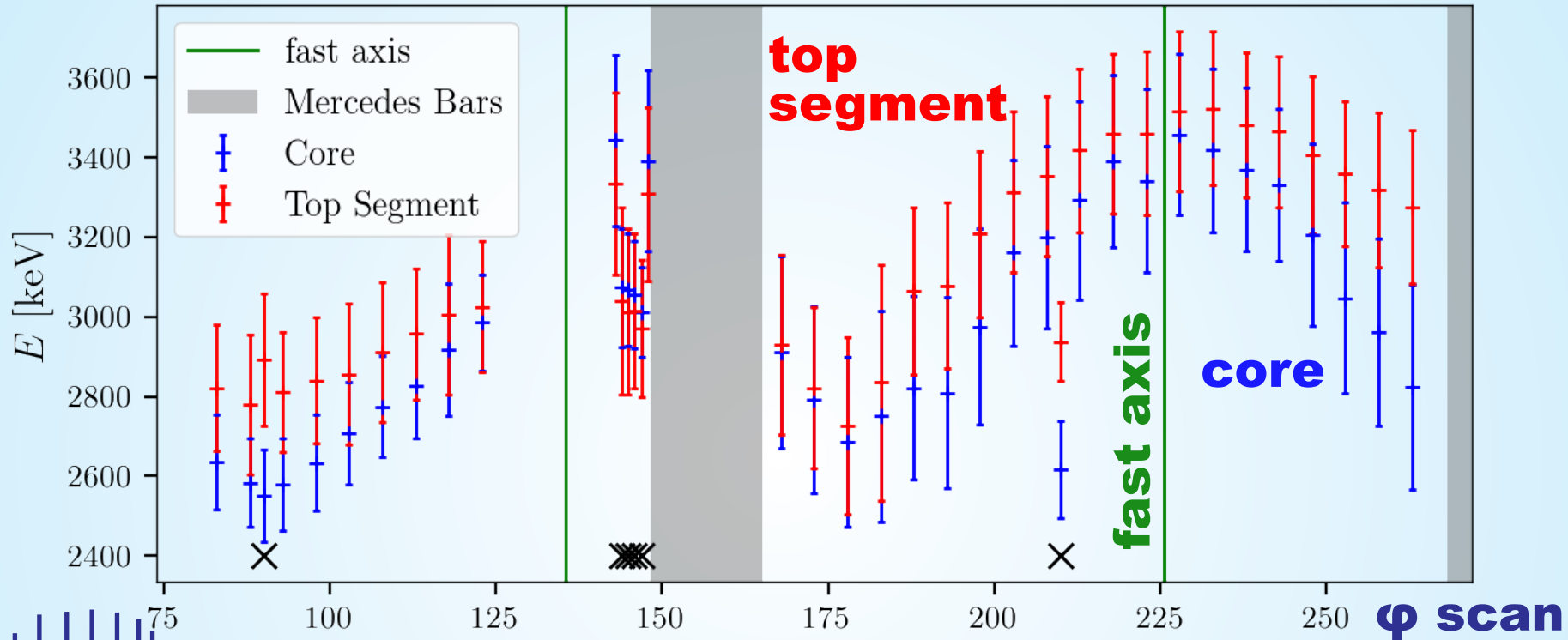


Selected alpha events reach to lower energies.
Combine dead layer and stochastic trapping.

The model describes the data well but needs to be fit to data.



Axis Dependence

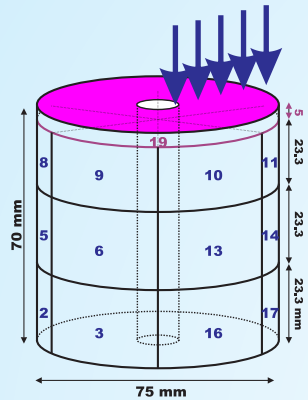


ϕ dependent observed bump energy

little variation in width of bumps

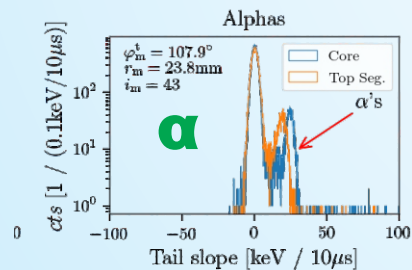
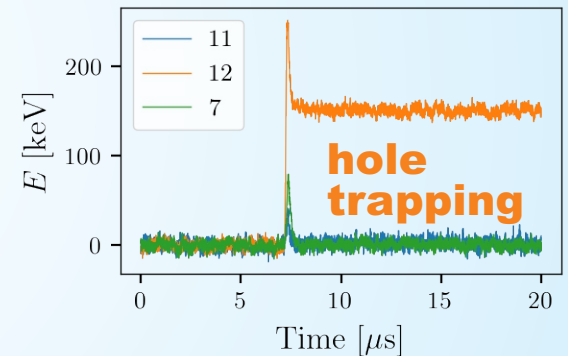
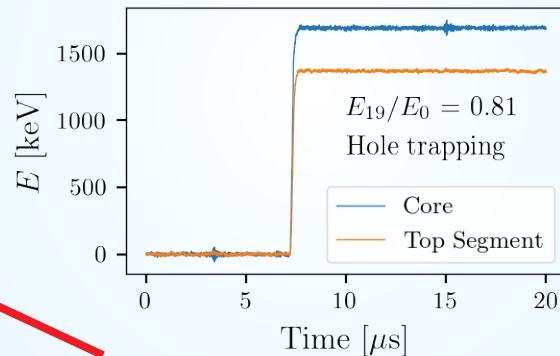
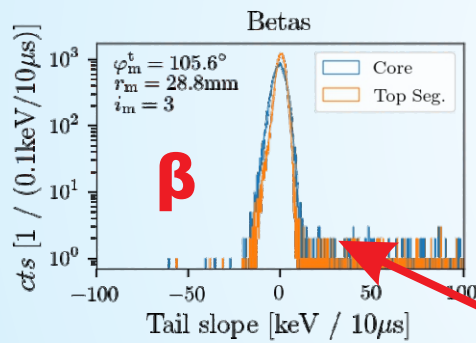
fast axis has less charge trapping

Betas



Electrons penetrate deeper than alphas, up to a millimeter.

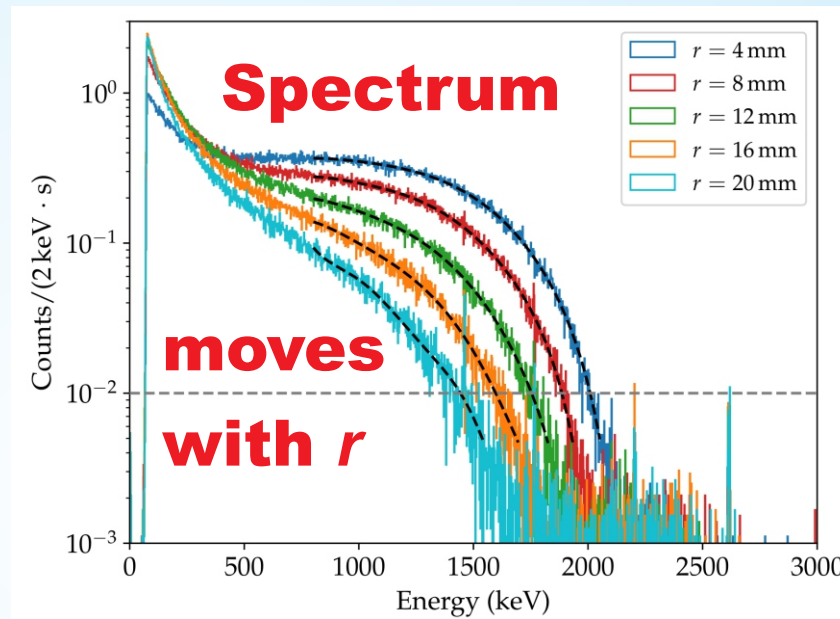
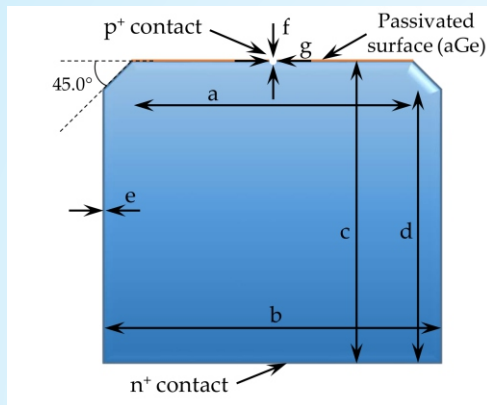
There is some charge trapping, not as much as for alphas but dangerous.



Problem: it cannot be identified with only the core contact.
There is no DCR peak.



Betas on L200 detector



**Majorana style
p-type point**

contact detector as will be used in L200.

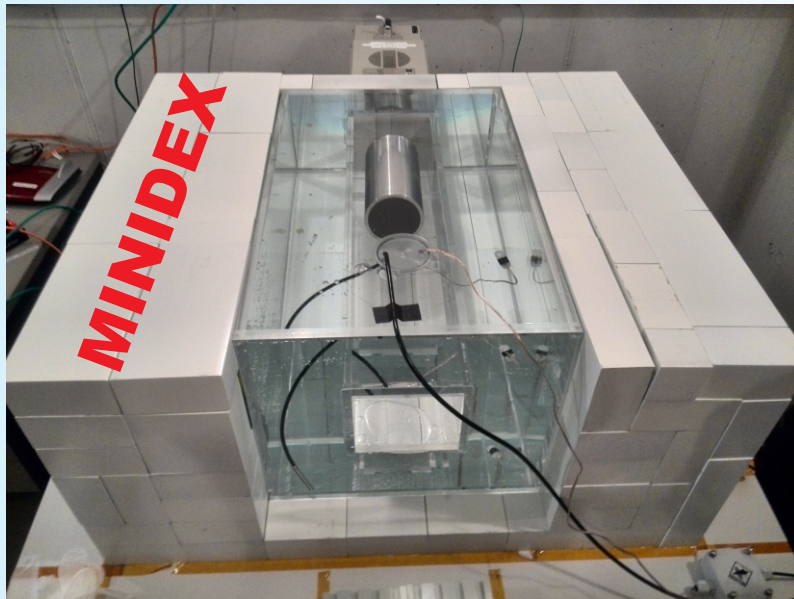
There is radius dependent trapping, but no way to identify surface events with one contact.

doi:10.3390/particles4040036 F.Edzards

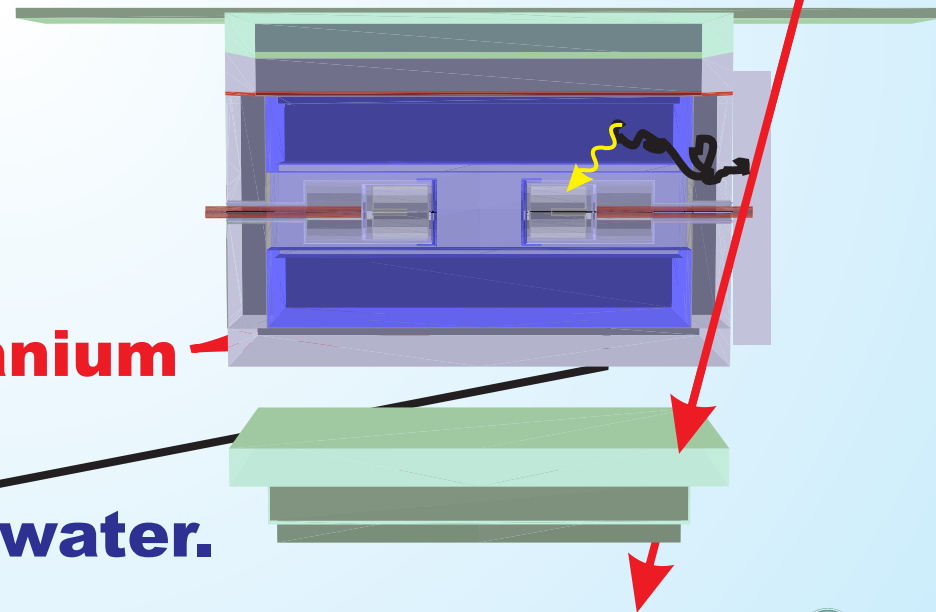


Muon Induced Neutrons

Irreducible and nasty background, especially when meta-stable states are created.



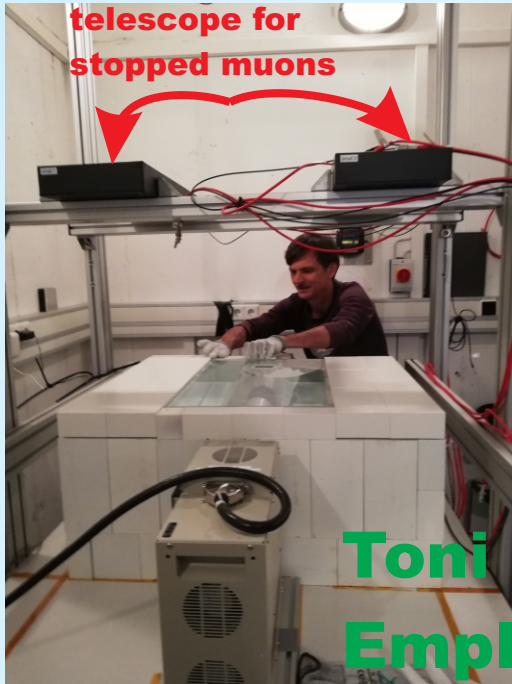
Worth measuring



Use two standard germanium detectors to see signal from neutron capture in water.

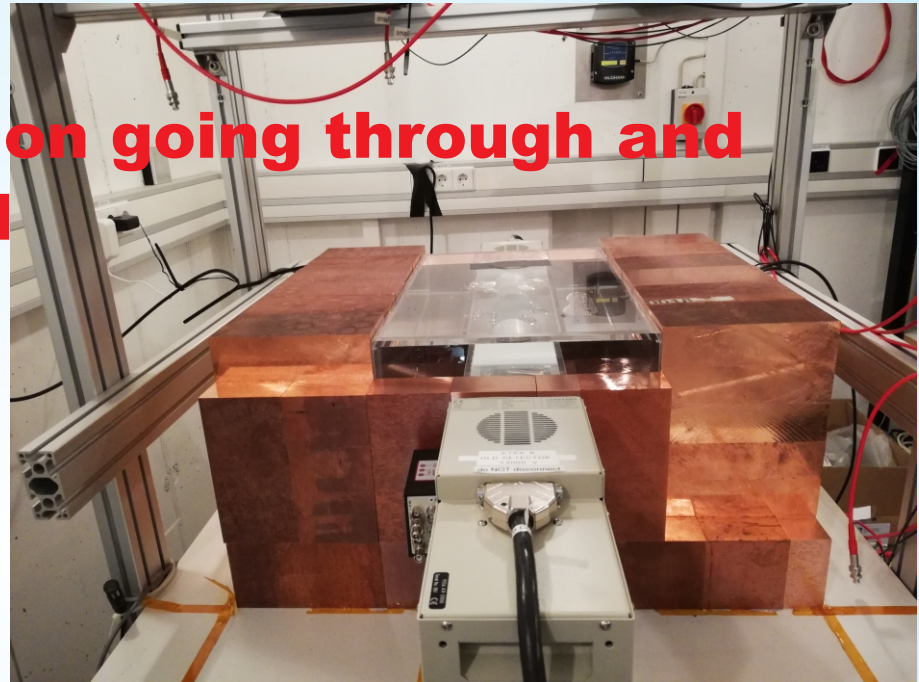


Muon Induced Neutrons

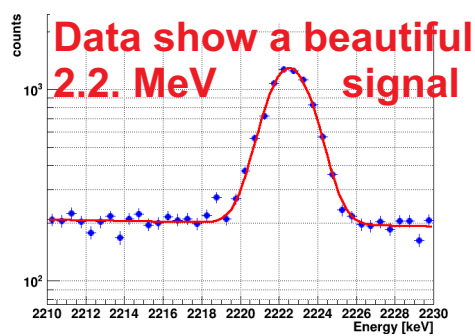


Run 5:
Trigger on going through and stopped muons.

Run 6:
Switch to copper



Several old publications on lead.



Fluka and GEANT4 simulations.

Run 5: through muons okay captured 2x pred.

85 days 35 muon-through events



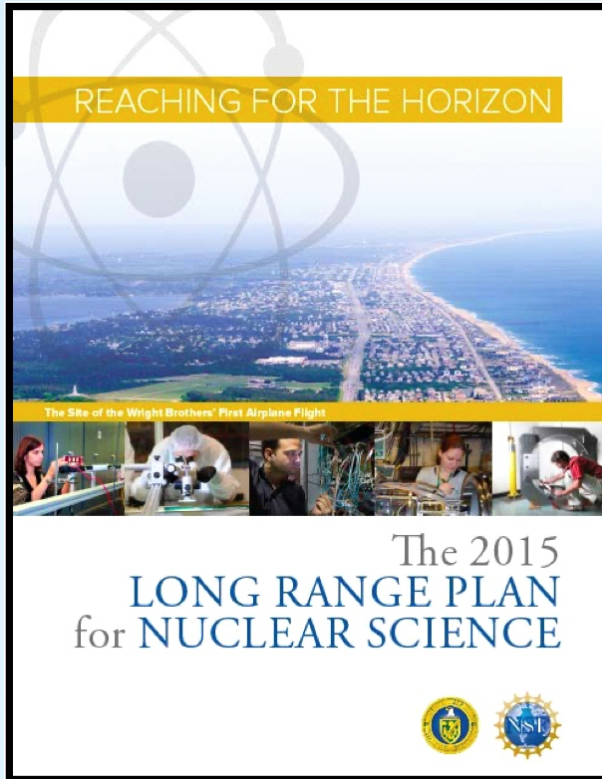


One option disappeared.

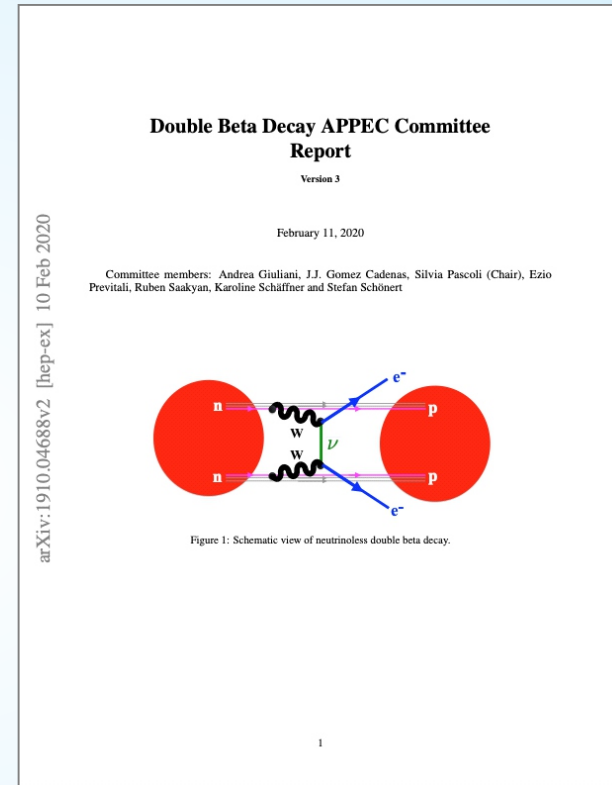
China is not part of the collaboration any more.

From the physics point of view, this is a pity.

SNOLAB has only a lift. LNGS is not really deep.



“We recommend the timely development and deployment of a U.S.-led ton-scale neutrinoless double beta decay experiment.”



- Oct 2019: Roadmap document for the APPEC SAC on the future decay experimental programme in Europe
- Town meeting London,

DOE NP Portfolio Review July 2021

CUPID, LEGEND, nEXO

Evaluation criteria

- Scientific Merit of the Proposed Experiment
- Global Context
- Technical Maturity
- Cost Competitiveness and Timeliness
- Assurance of Successful Project Delivery

**APS: LEGEND won
in 4 out of 5**



North America – Europe Workshop on $0\nu\beta\beta$

Closed session statement:

“The international stakeholders in neutrino-less double beta decay research do agree in principle that the best chance for success is an international campaign with more than one large ton-scale experiment implemented in the next decade, with one ton scale experiment in Europe and the other in North America. “

MPI quo vadis ?



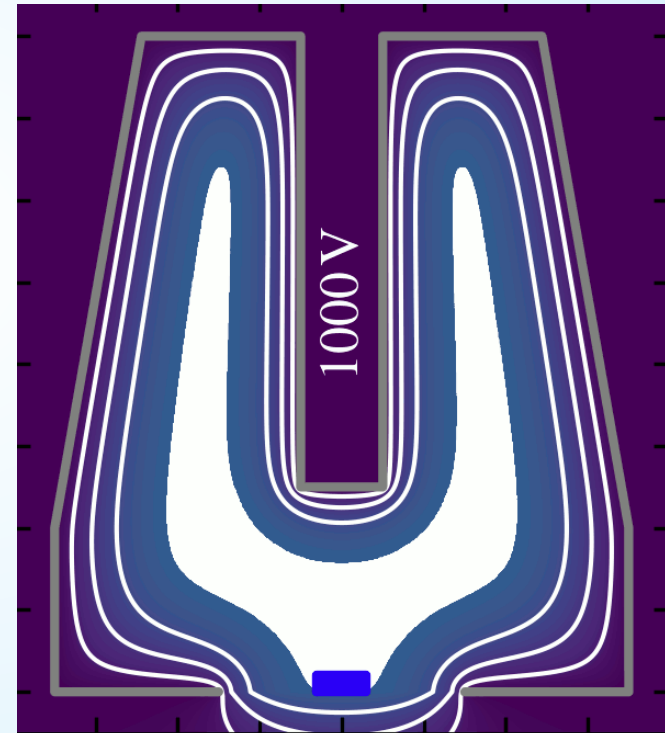
MPI quo vadis ?

We are well established within



We provide

- leadership [IB-chair]
- detector expertise
- test facilities
- analysis tools
- analysis infrastructure
- simulation: SSD.jl
- PEN technology



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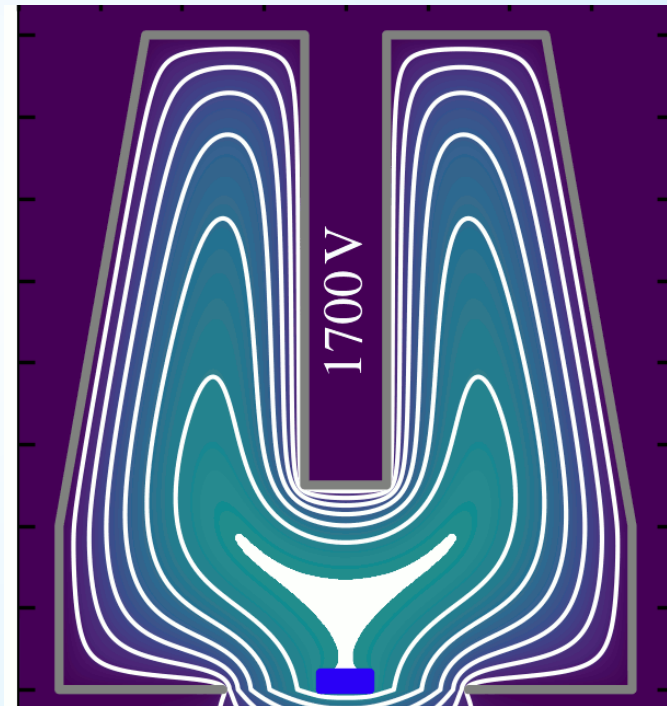
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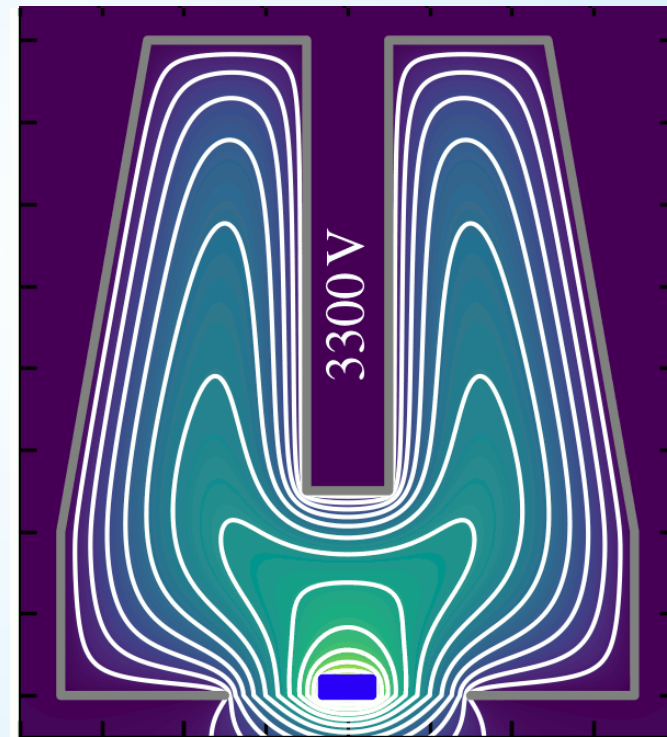


MPI quo vadis ?

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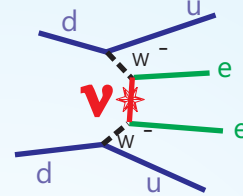
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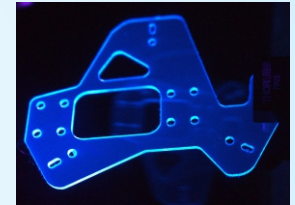
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[In]Famous Last Words

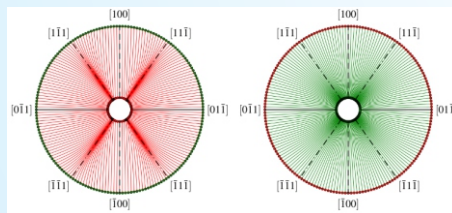
The future of $0\nu\beta\beta$ will be connected to germanium detectors.



Background is the key. Structures have to become active.



Detectors have to be extremely well understood, including drift paths and surface trapping.



Simulation will be increasingly important as the number of detectors increases.

