



*DPG 2007, Heidelberg*

# *Identification of Neutron Interactions*

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## *with a Segmented Germanium Detector*

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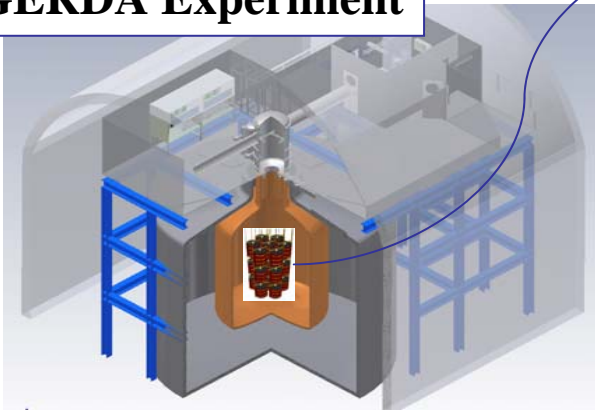
*Why do we want to identify*

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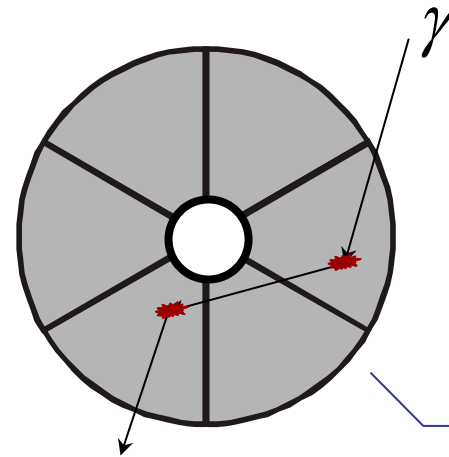
*neutron interactions*

# GERDA Experiment

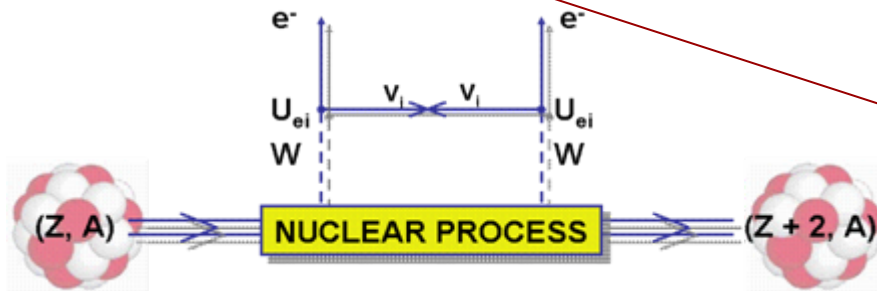
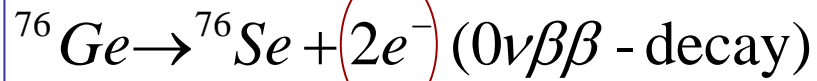
GERDA Experiment



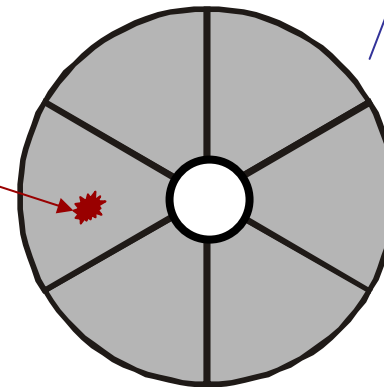
Segmented Ge detector



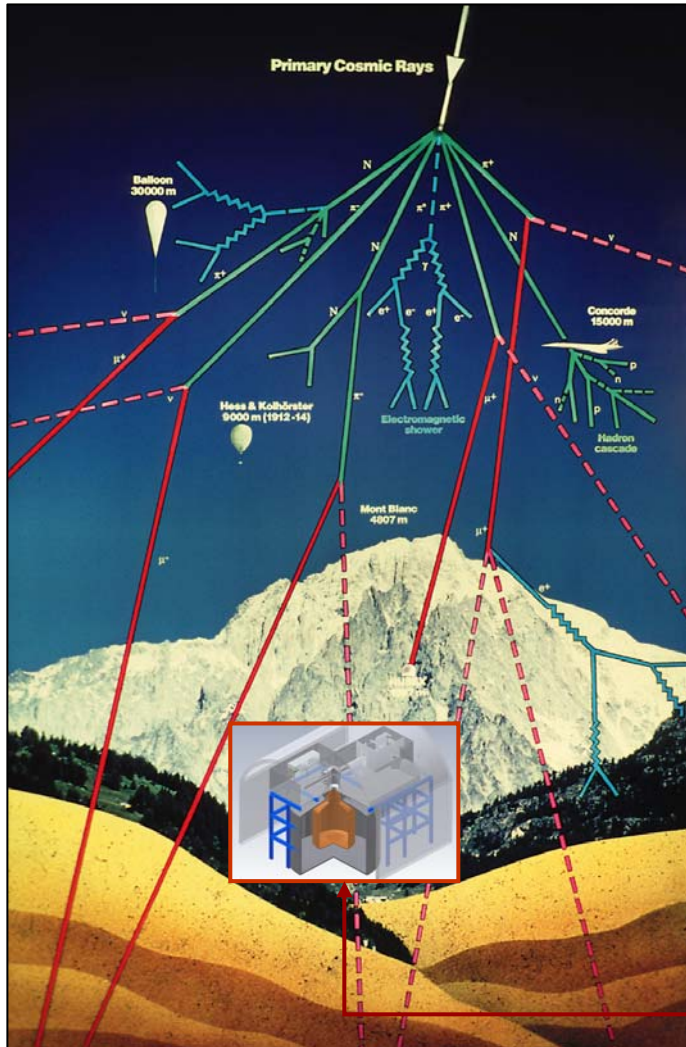
Background



Signal



# Neutron Background



1

Neutrons produced by high energy cosmic ray muon spallation interaction ( $\mu, n$ )

2

Primordial neutrons produced in rock by ( $\alpha, n$ )

In order to decrease background, GERDA will be constructed underground

# *Things Interest us*

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?

**How does our  
detectors respond  
to the neutrons ?**

?

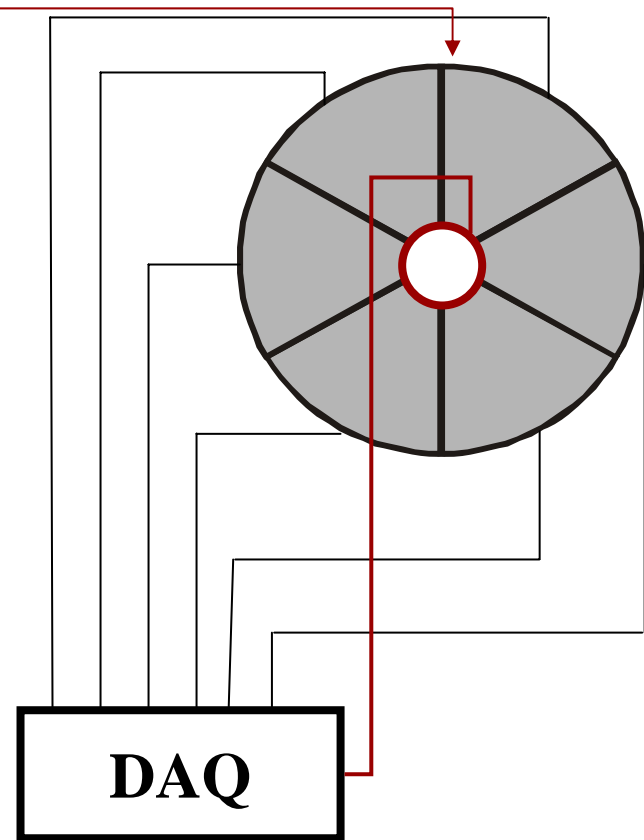
**Can the segmentation of the  
detector help us to identify  
neutron induced background ?**

*How do we do the measurement*

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# *18-fold Segmented Ge Detector*

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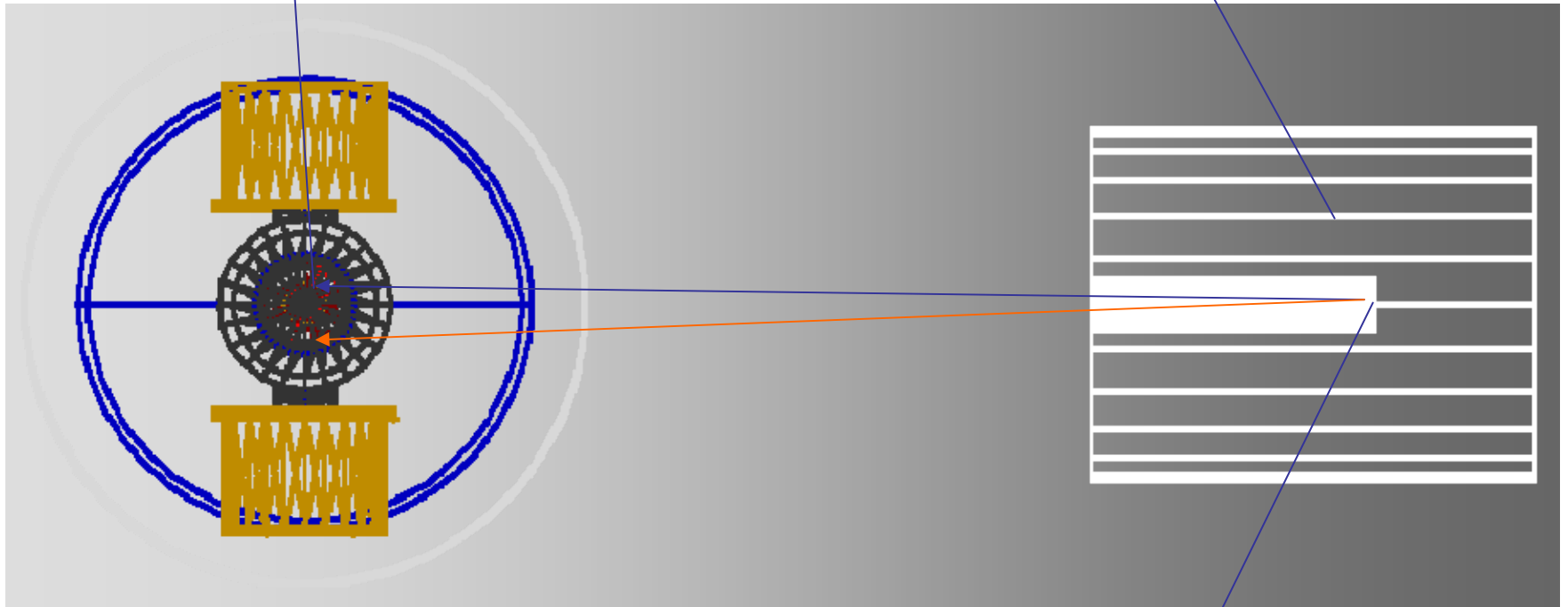


# *Experimental Setup*

*3 days, 7 M events*

**Detector**

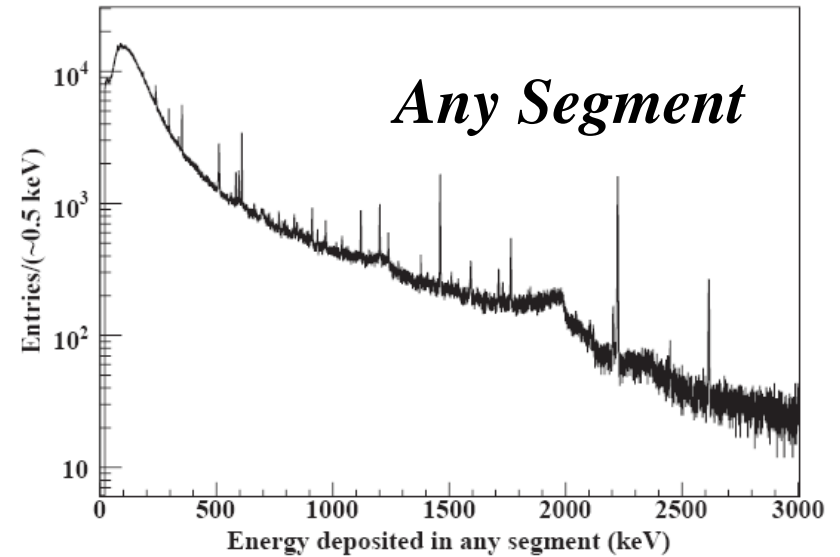
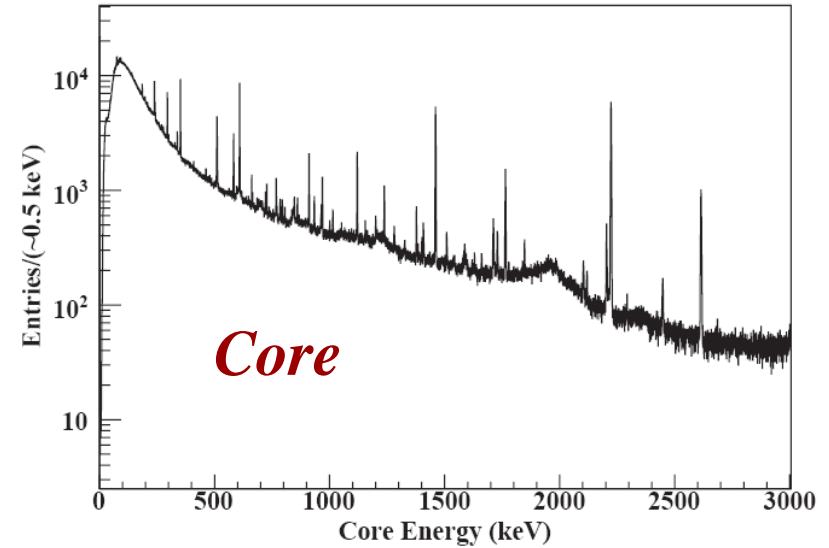
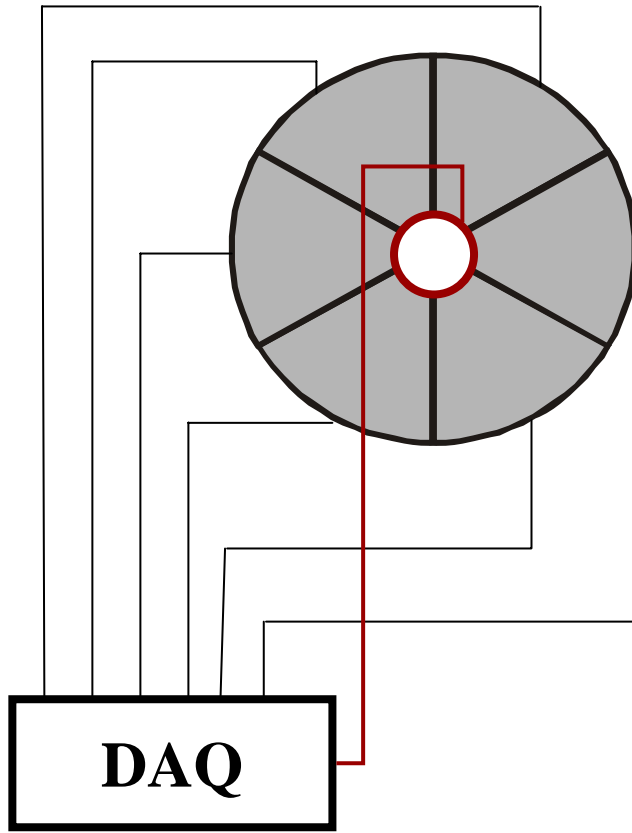
**Paraffin Collimator**



**Neutron Source**



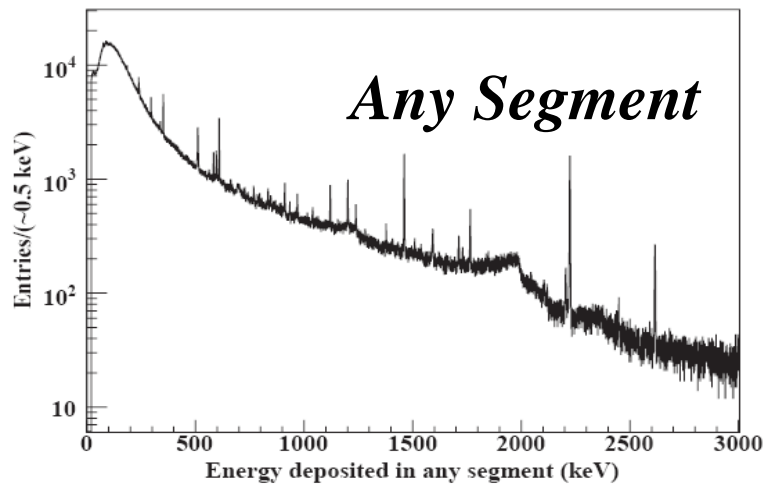
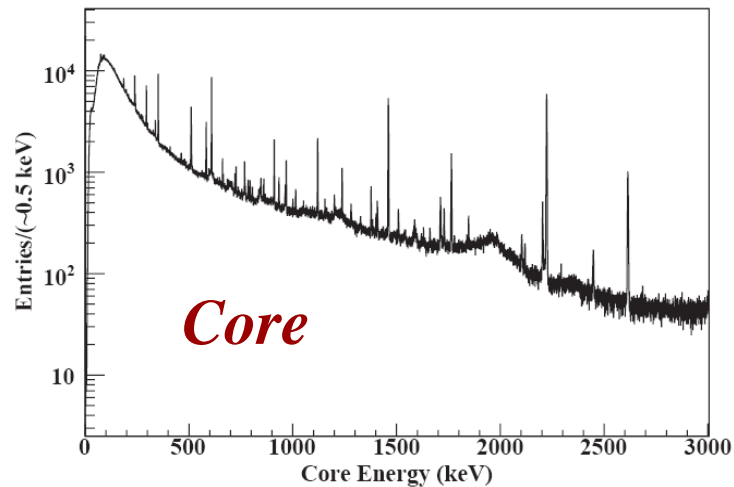
# Core & Segments



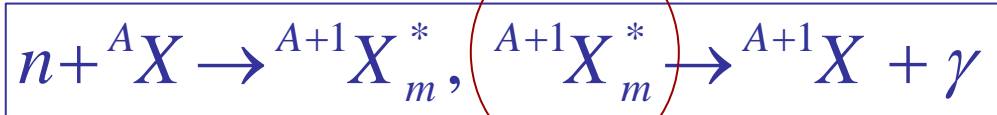
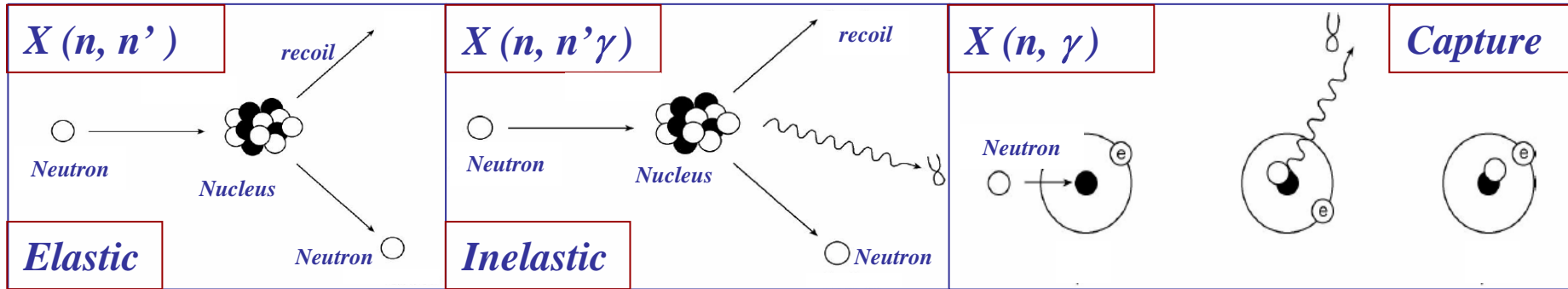
# *How to identify neutron interactions*

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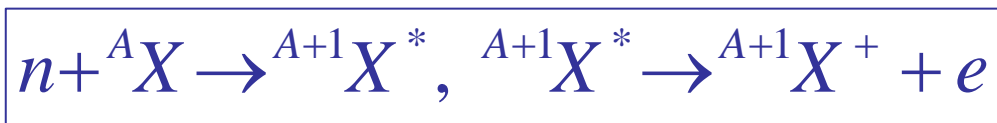
*by using segment information*



# Neutron Interactions with Nuclei



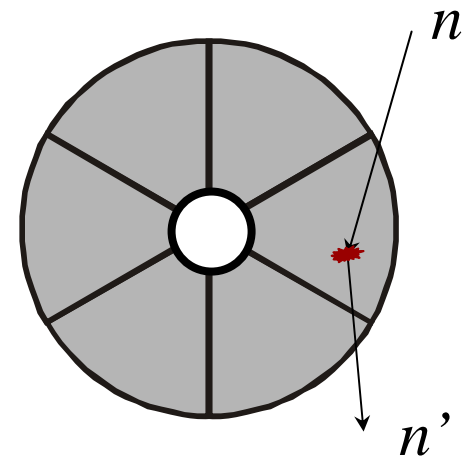
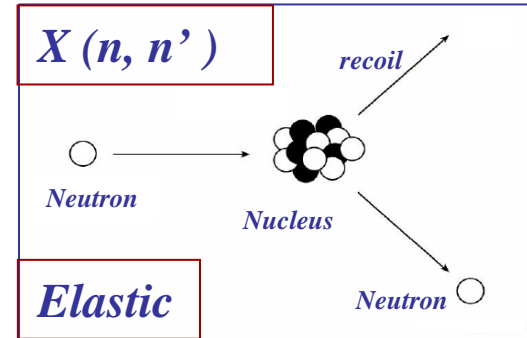
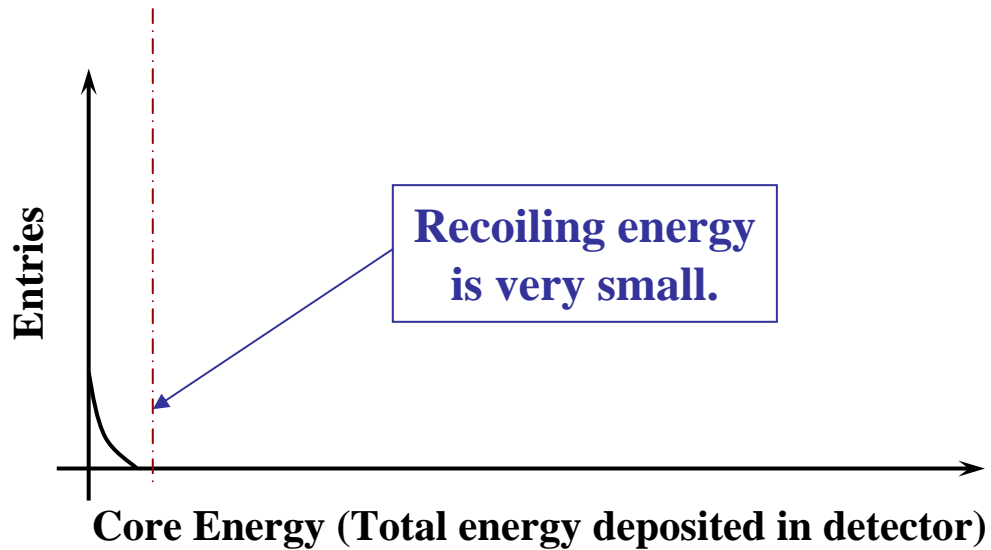
*Meta-stable State*



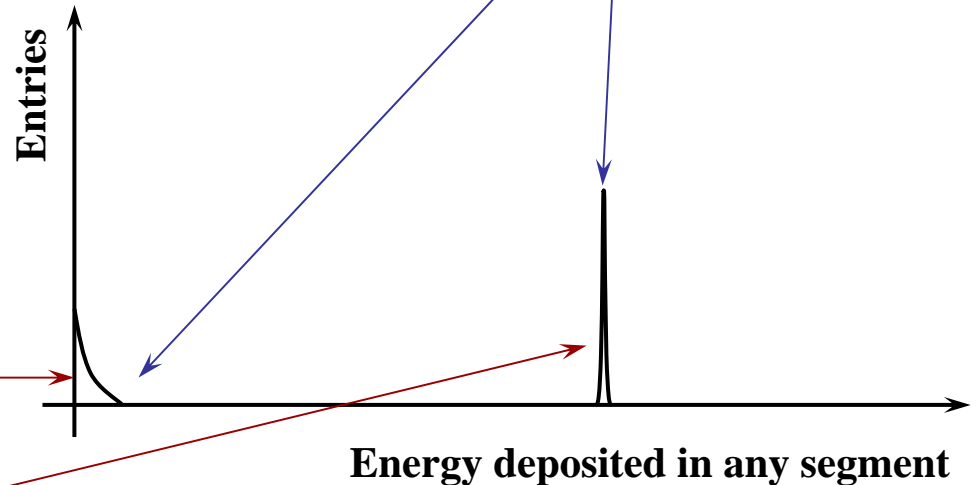
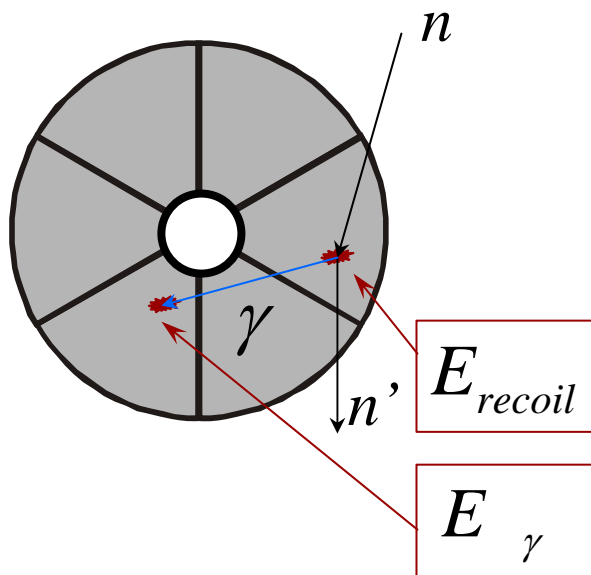
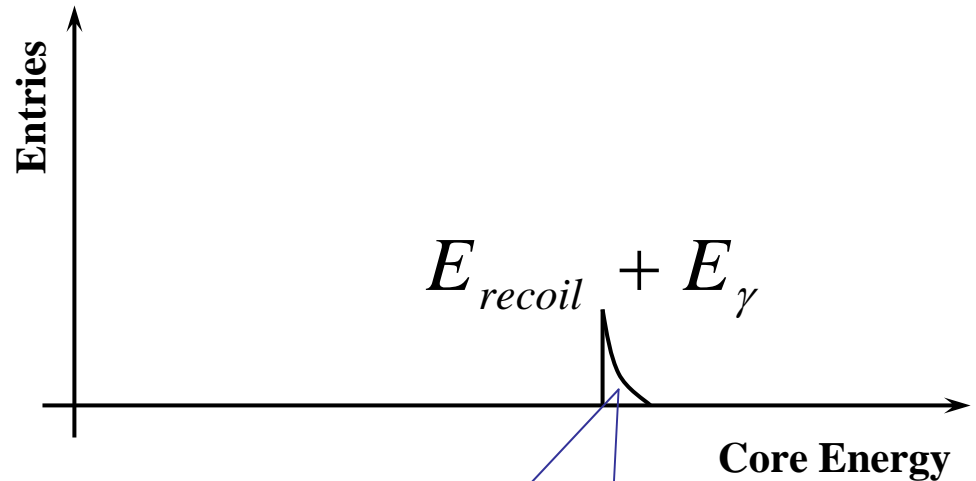
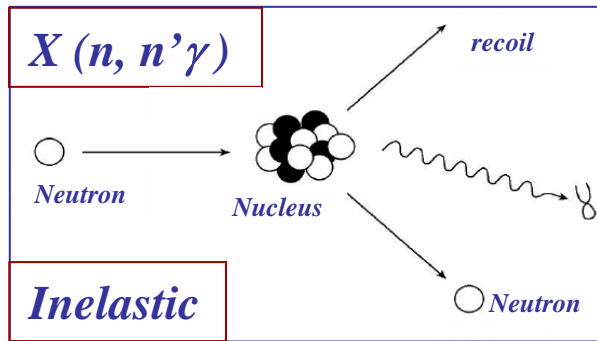
*Internal Conversion*

# Elastic Scattering

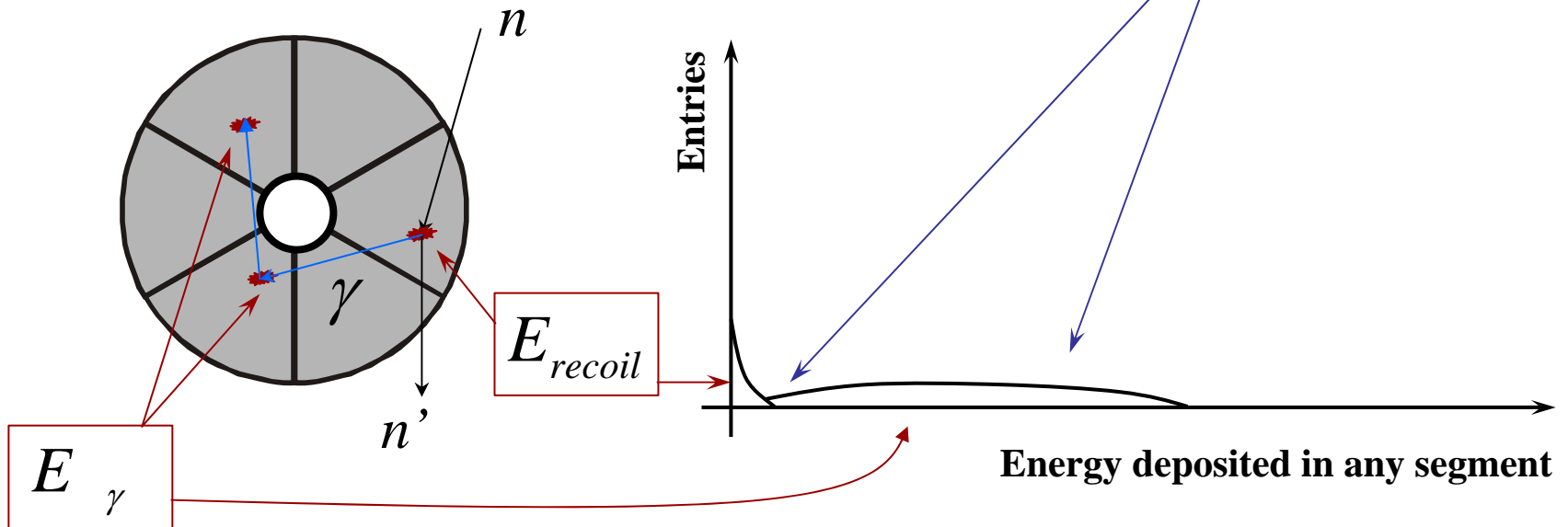
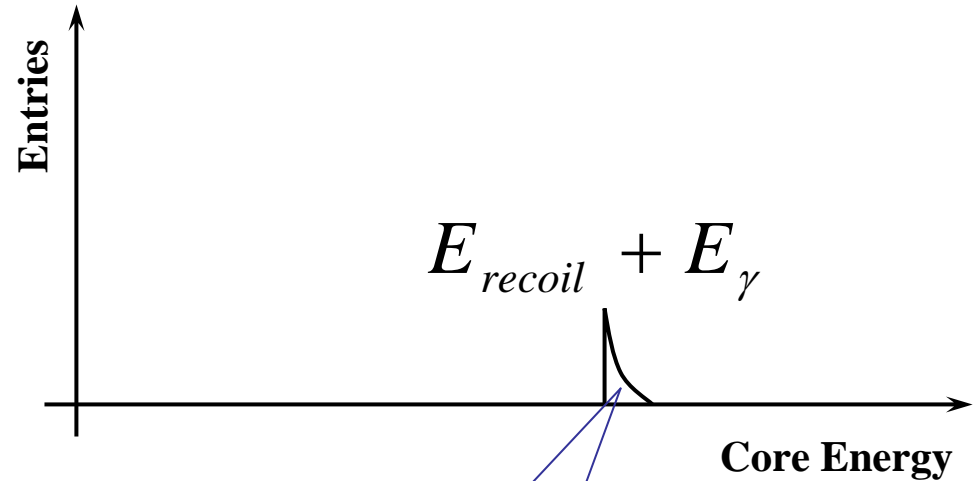
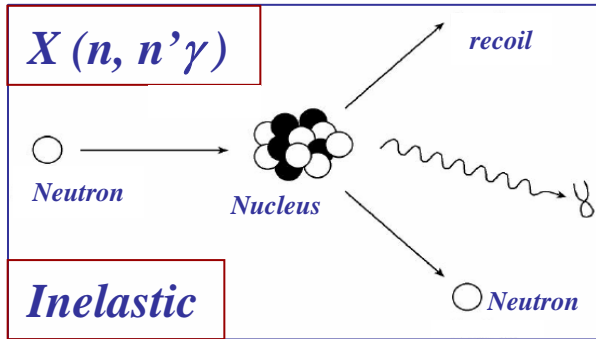
*DAQ threshold*



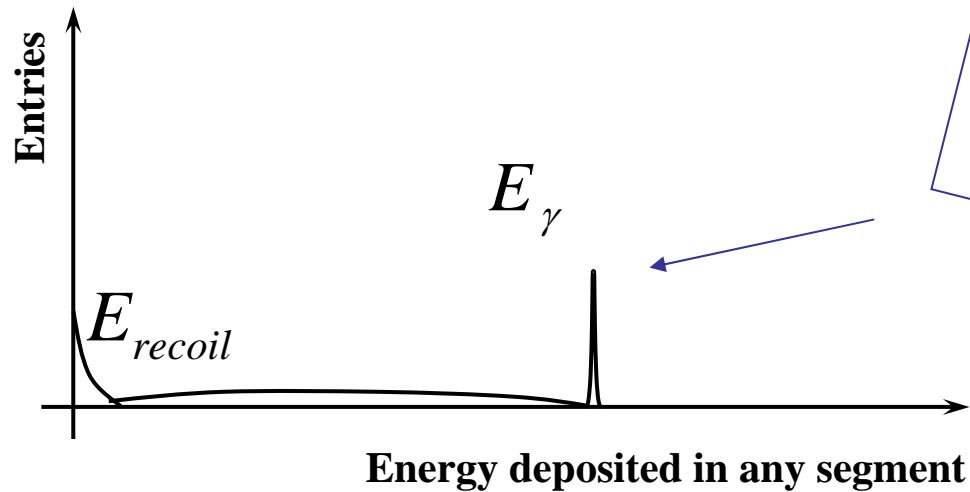
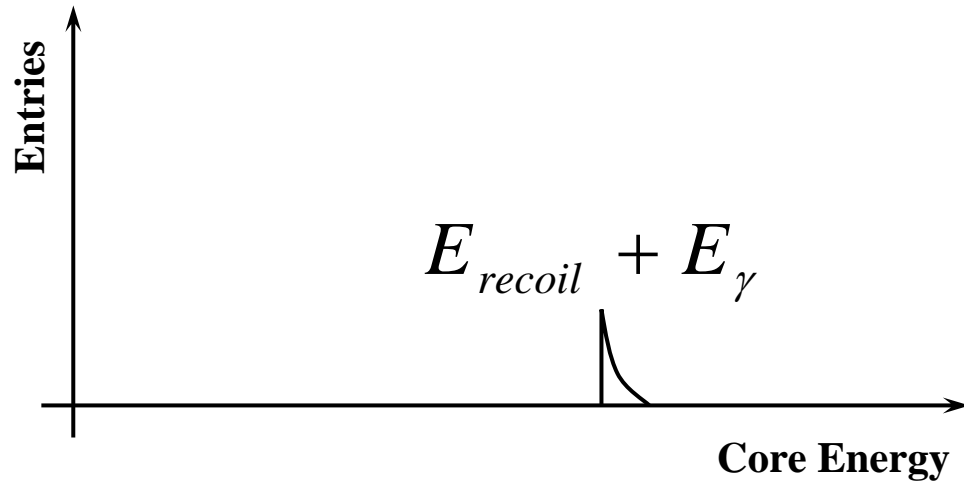
# Simplest Inelastic Scattering



# More Complex Inelastic Scattering



# Inelastic Scattering in General

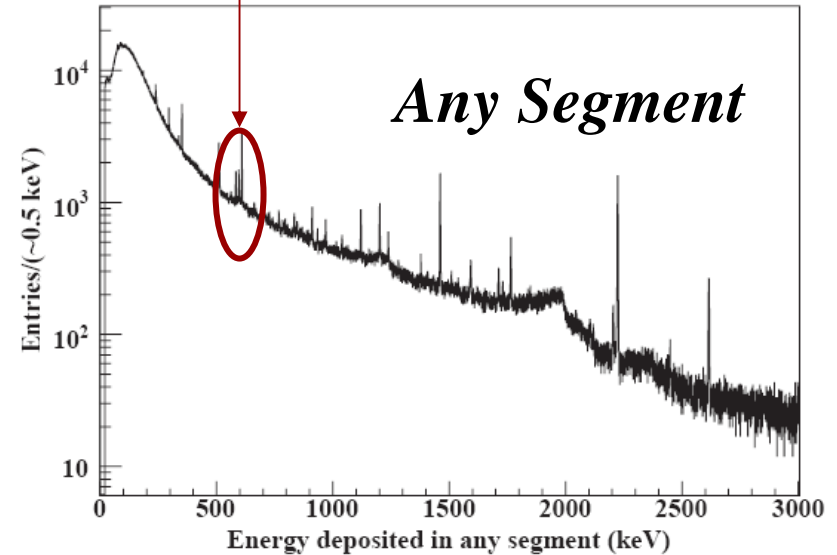
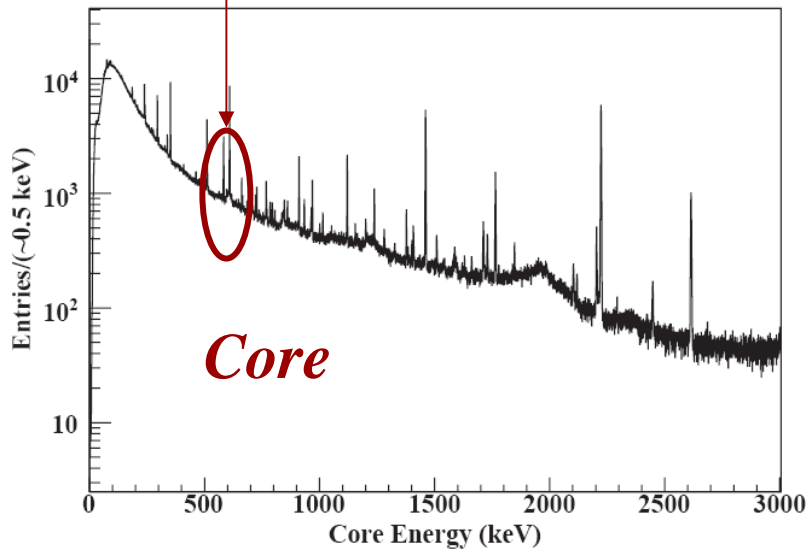


If the multi-scattering probability of the prompt photon is not so high, we can see the enhancement of the peak.

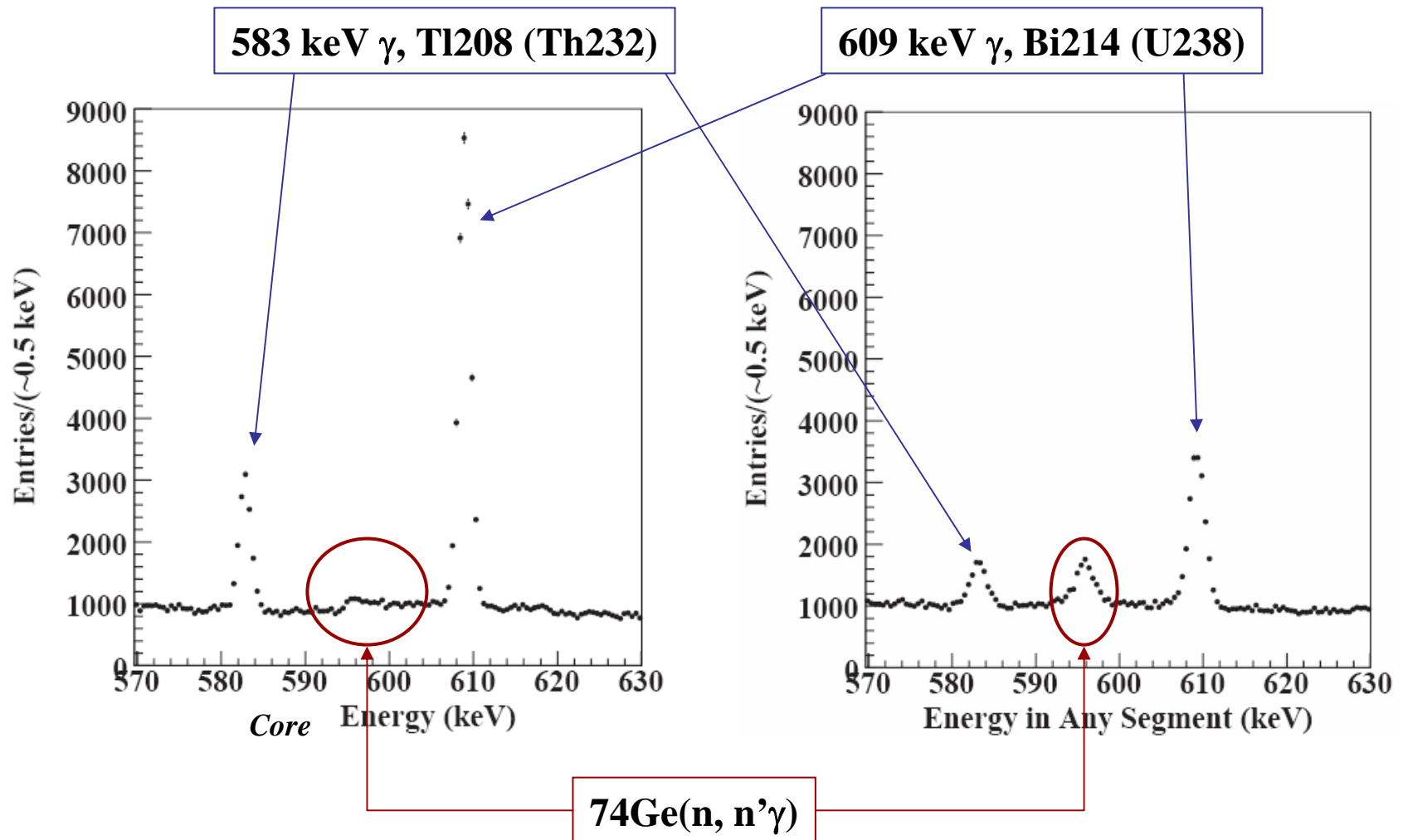
# *A Real Case of Inelastic Scattering*

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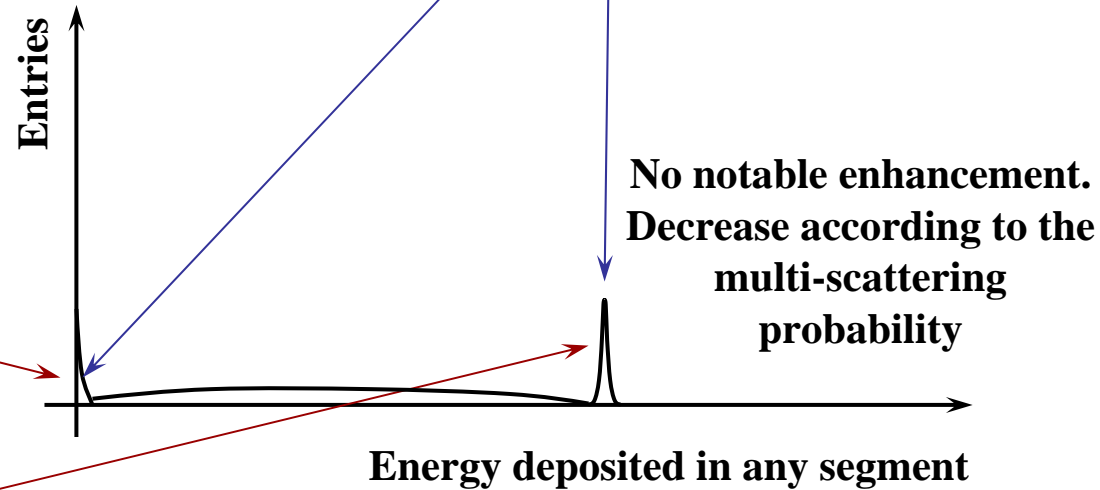
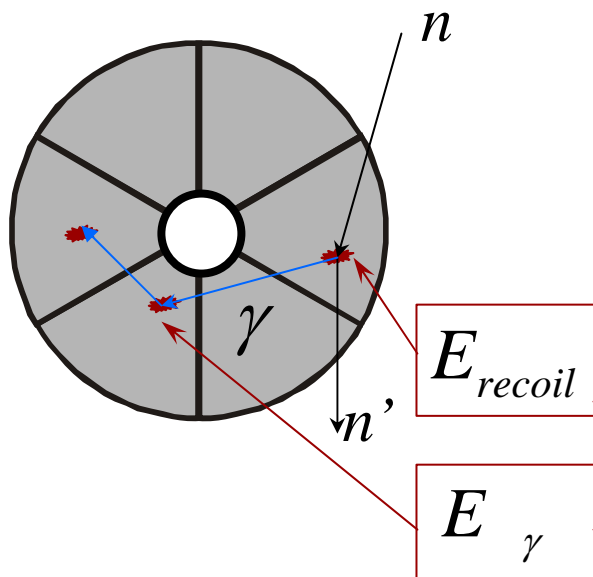
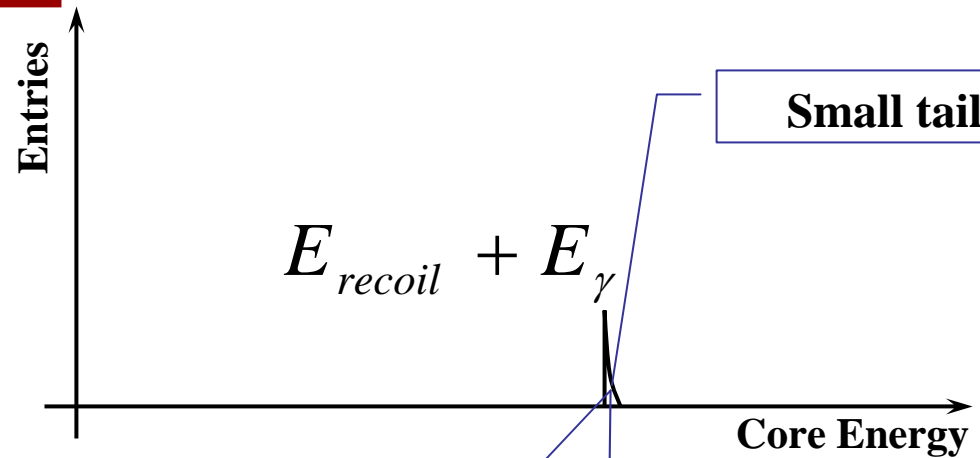
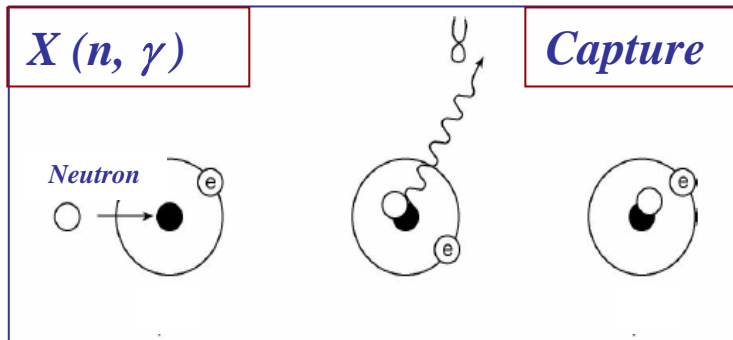
*Zoom into (570, 630) keV*





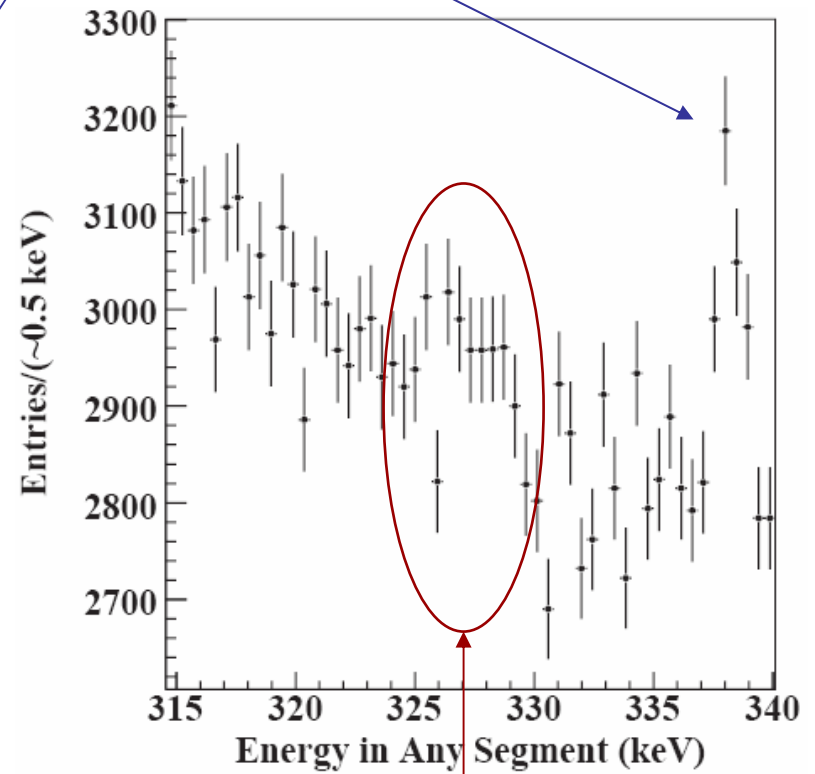
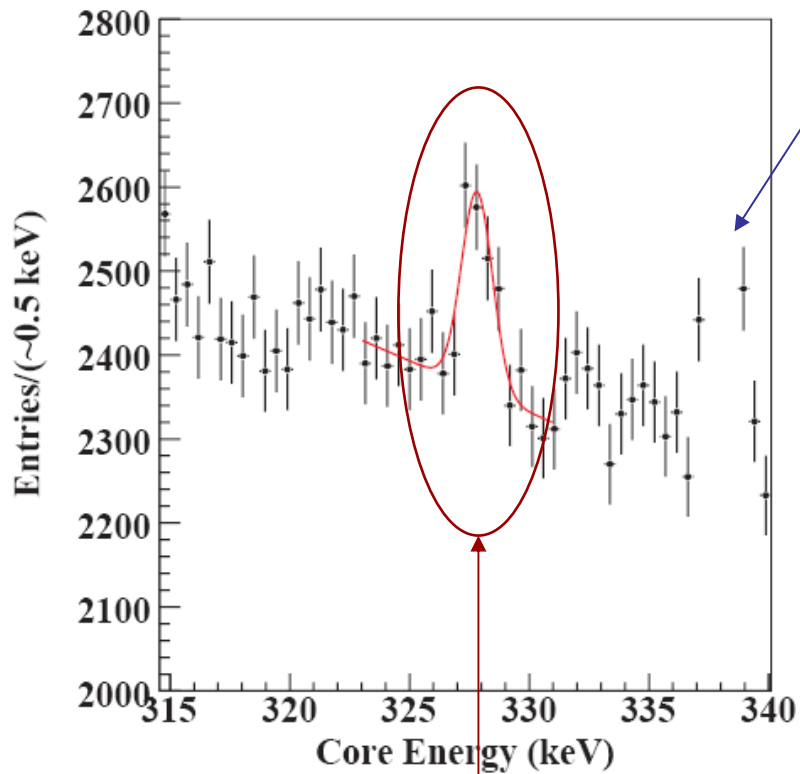


# Thermal Capture



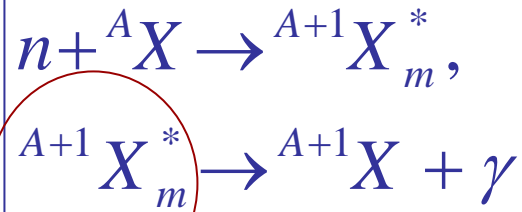


338 keV  $\gamma$ , Ac228 (Th232)

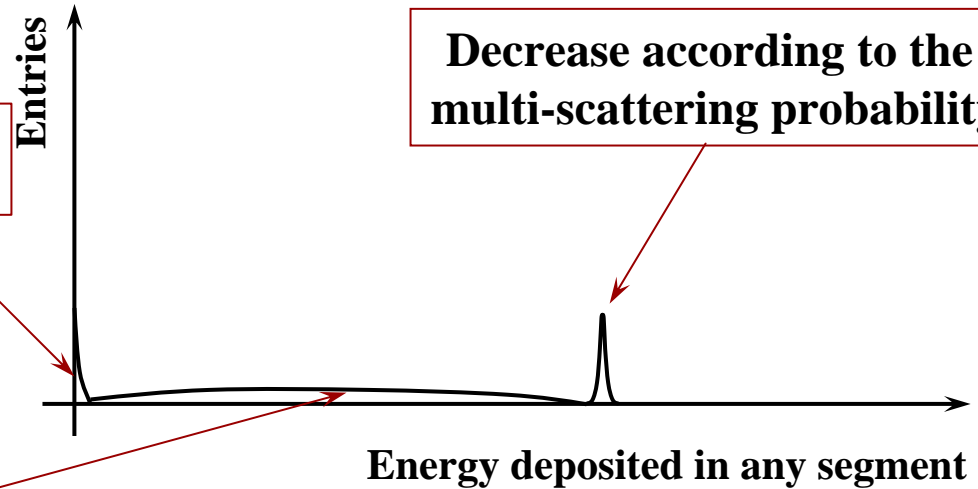
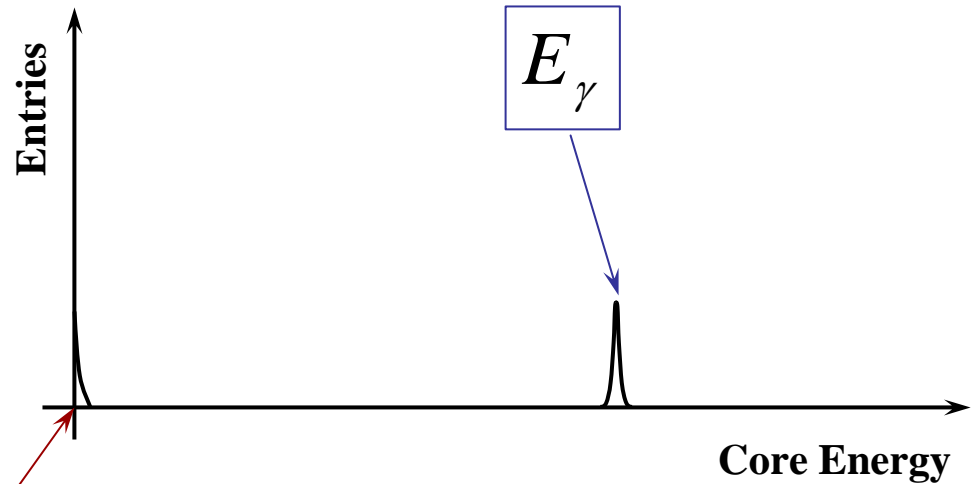
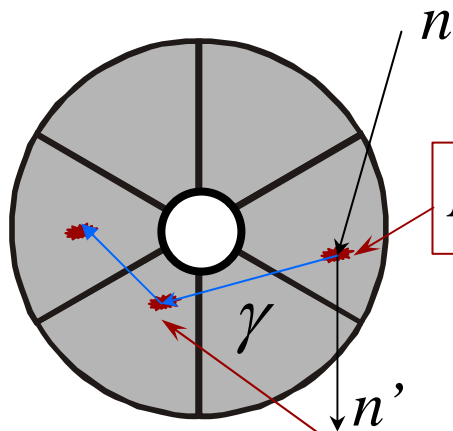


${}^{72}\text{Ge}(n,\gamma)$

# Meta-stable State



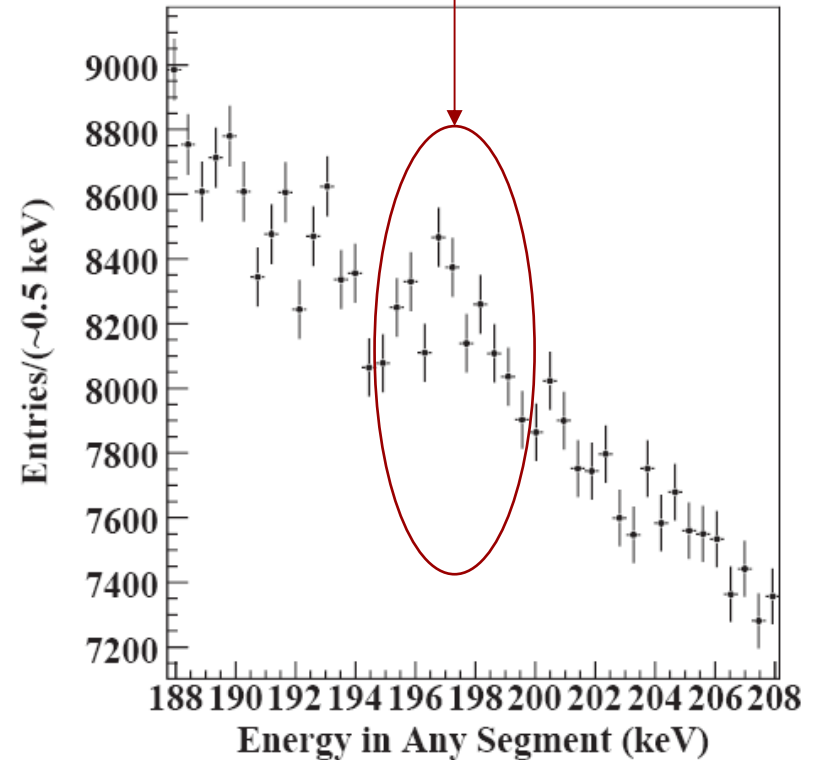
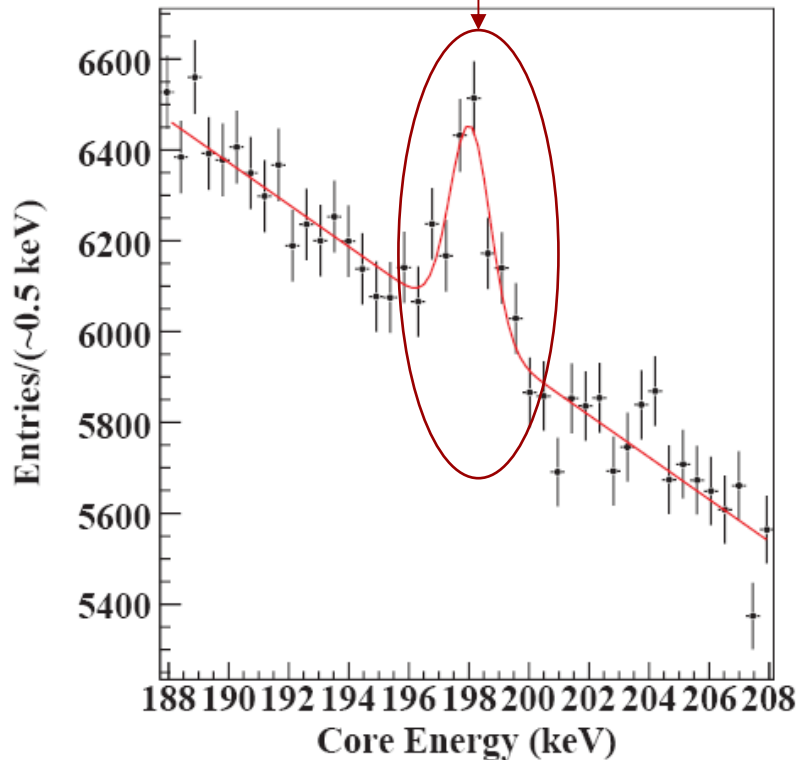
Meta-stable State



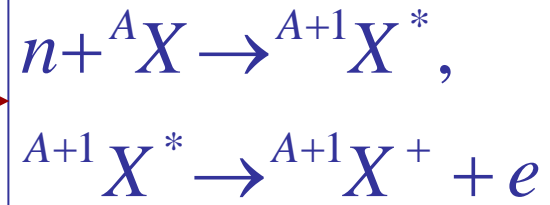
Decrease according to the multi-scattering probability



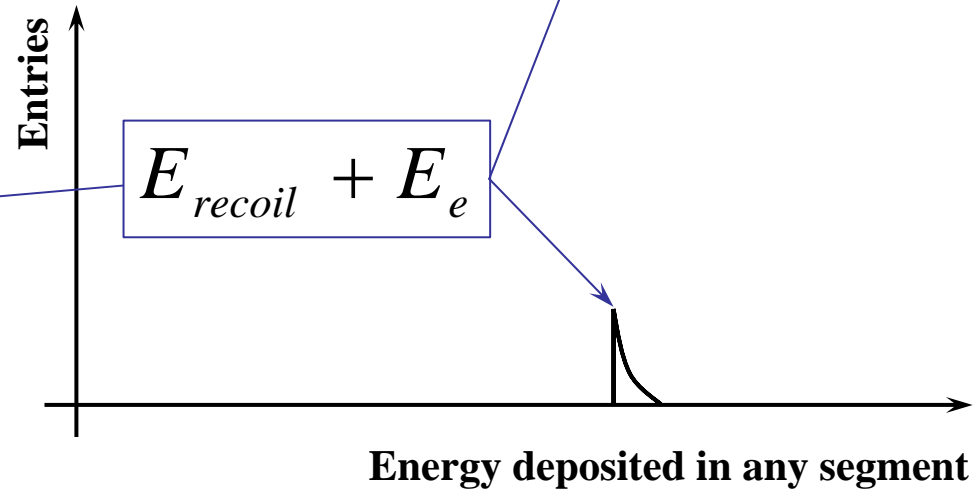
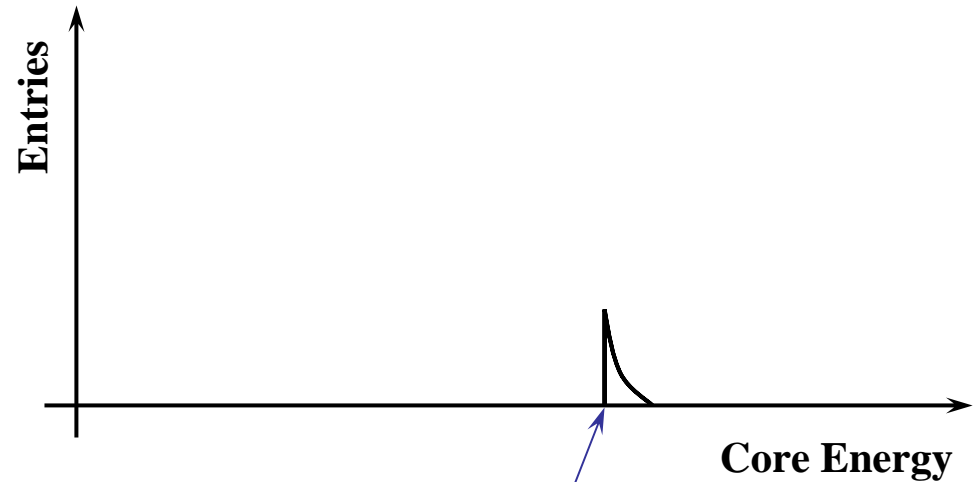
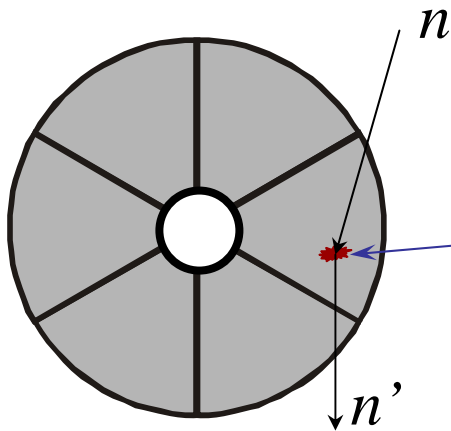
**${}^{70}\text{Ge}(n,\gamma)$**



# Internal Conversion

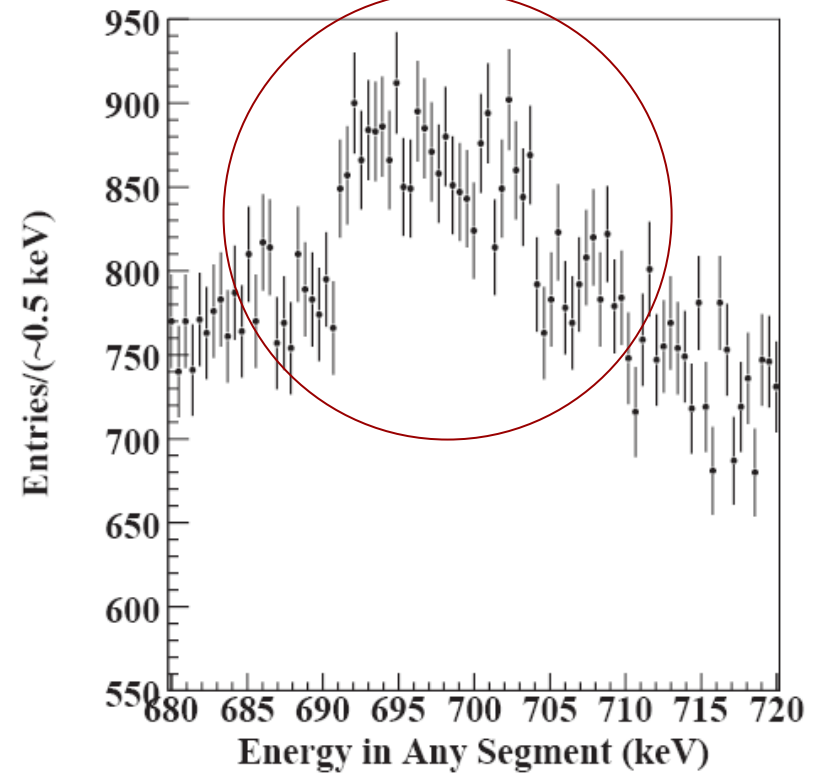
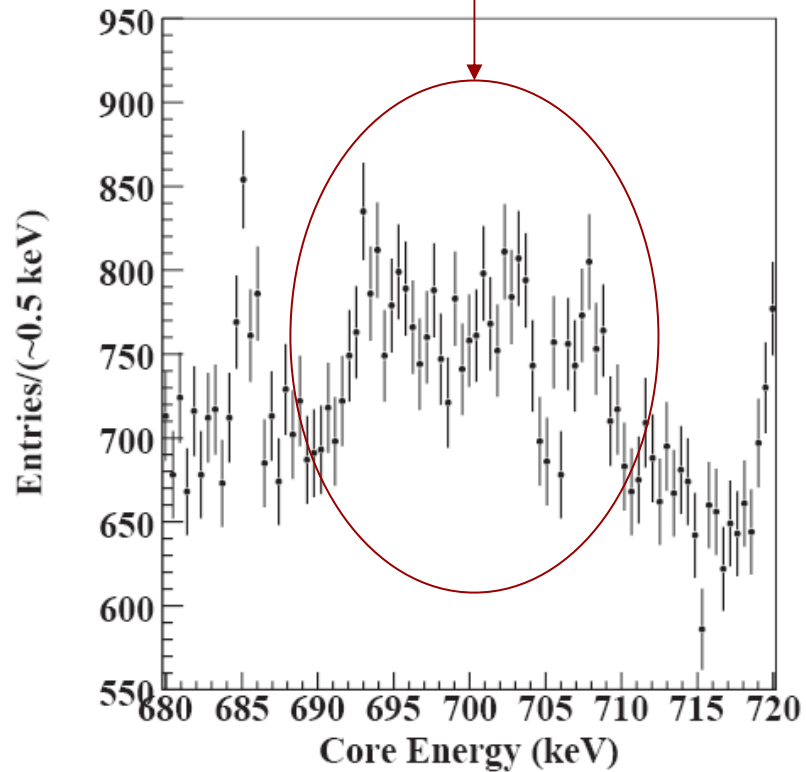


Internal Conversion





${}^{72}\text{Ge}(n, n'e)$



# *Conclusion*

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- GERDA searches for  $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay
- Neutron interactions with Ge isotopes are a potential source of background for GERDA
- A segmented Ge detector was used to record neutron energy spectra
- Segment information can be used to identify neutron interactions with Ge isotopes



