

# The *Majorana* Neutrinoless Double-Beta Decay Experiment

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# The Majorana Collaboration



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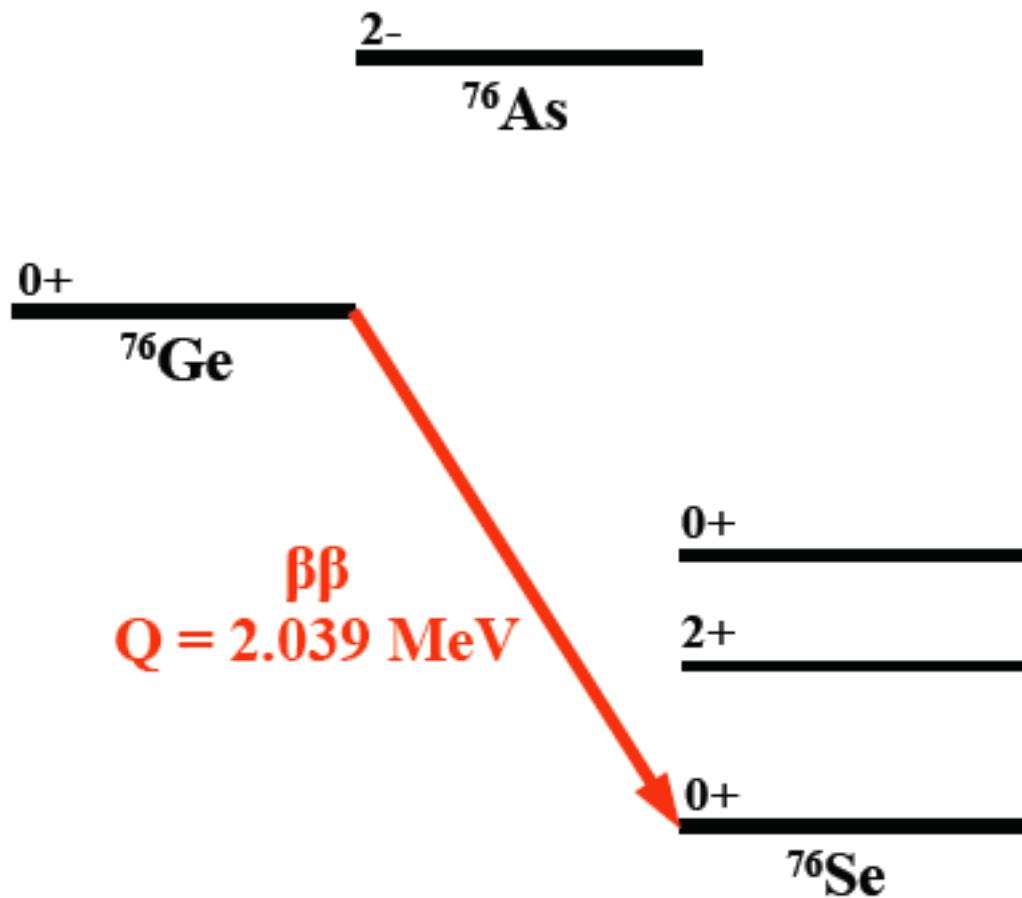
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# $\beta\beta$ Decay in $^{76}\text{Ge}$



$$\Gamma^{0\nu} = G^{0\nu} |M^{0\nu}|^2 \langle m_\nu \rangle^2$$

$$G^{0\nu} = 0.30 \times 10^{-25} \text{ y}^{-1} \text{ eV}^{-2} \quad [1]$$

$$M^{0\nu} = 1.5 - 2.4 \quad [2]$$

$$T_{1/2}^{2\nu} = (1.3 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{21} \text{ y} \quad [3]$$

[1] F. Simkovic *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **60**, 055502 (1999).

[2] V.A. Rodin *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. A **766**, p. 107 (2006).

[3] C.E. Aalseth *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. B Proc. Supp. **48**, 223 (1996); F.T. Avignone *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **256**, 559 (1991); H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. A **12**, 147 (2001).

# Germanium Detectors

- Source = Detector
- Intrinsically high purity, elemental Ge
- Demonstrated ability to enrich to 86%  $^{76}\text{Ge}$
- 0.16% energy resolution at 2039 keV
- Well-understood technologies
  - Commercial Ge diodes
  - Large Ge arrays (GRETA, Gammasphere)
- Powerful background rejection
- Best limits on  $0\nu\beta\beta$ :  $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 1.9 \times 10^{25} \text{ y}$  (90% CL) [I]

[I] H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J.A **12**, p. 147 (2001).

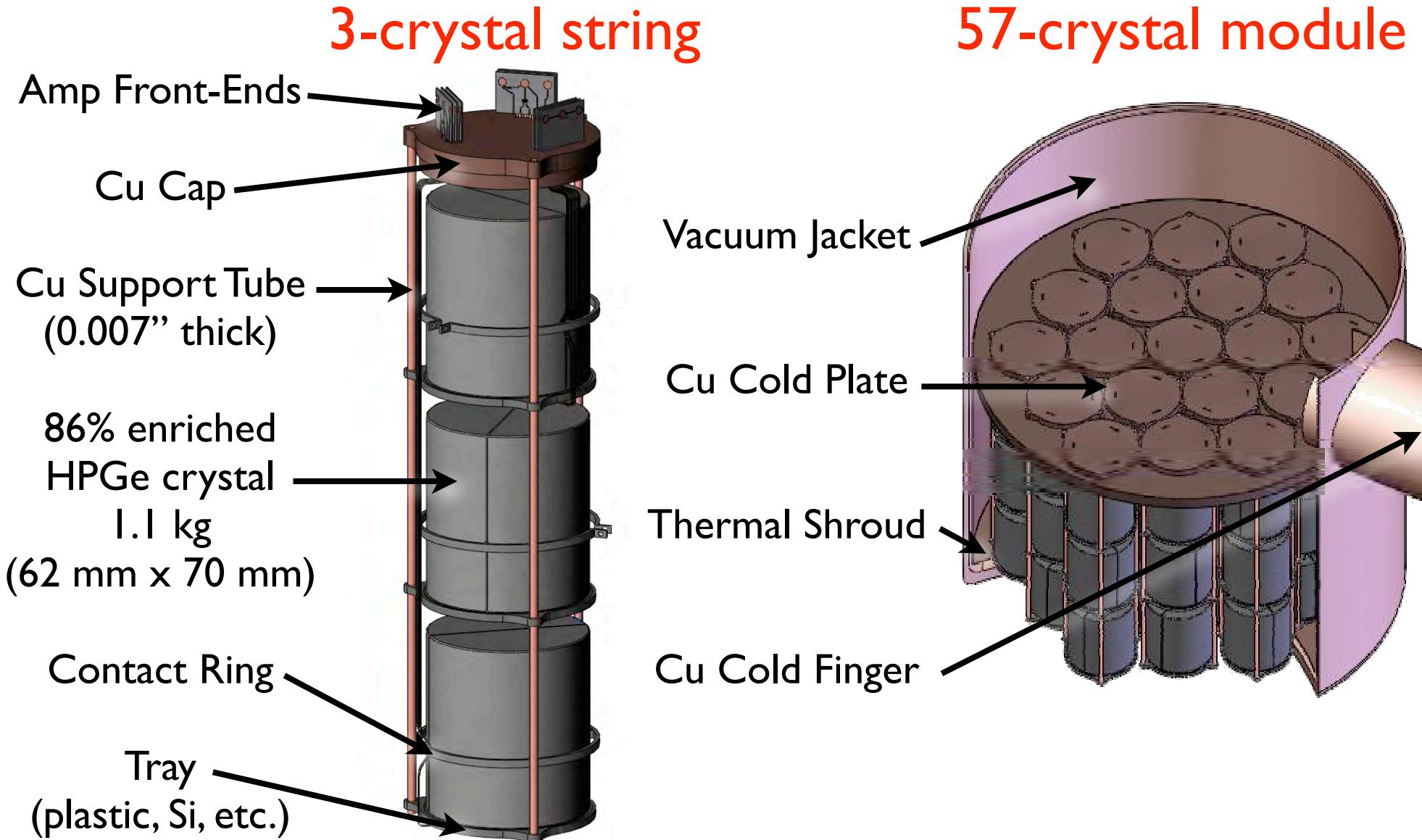
# Majorana Science Goals

- Probe the quasi-degenerate neutrino mass region above 100 meV
- Demonstrate background levels that would justify scaling up to a 1 ton or larger experiment
- If the Klapdor-Kleingrothaus claimed observation of  $0\nu\beta\beta$  in  $^{76}\text{Ge}$  is confirmed, do a precision measurement of the decay rate (20%)

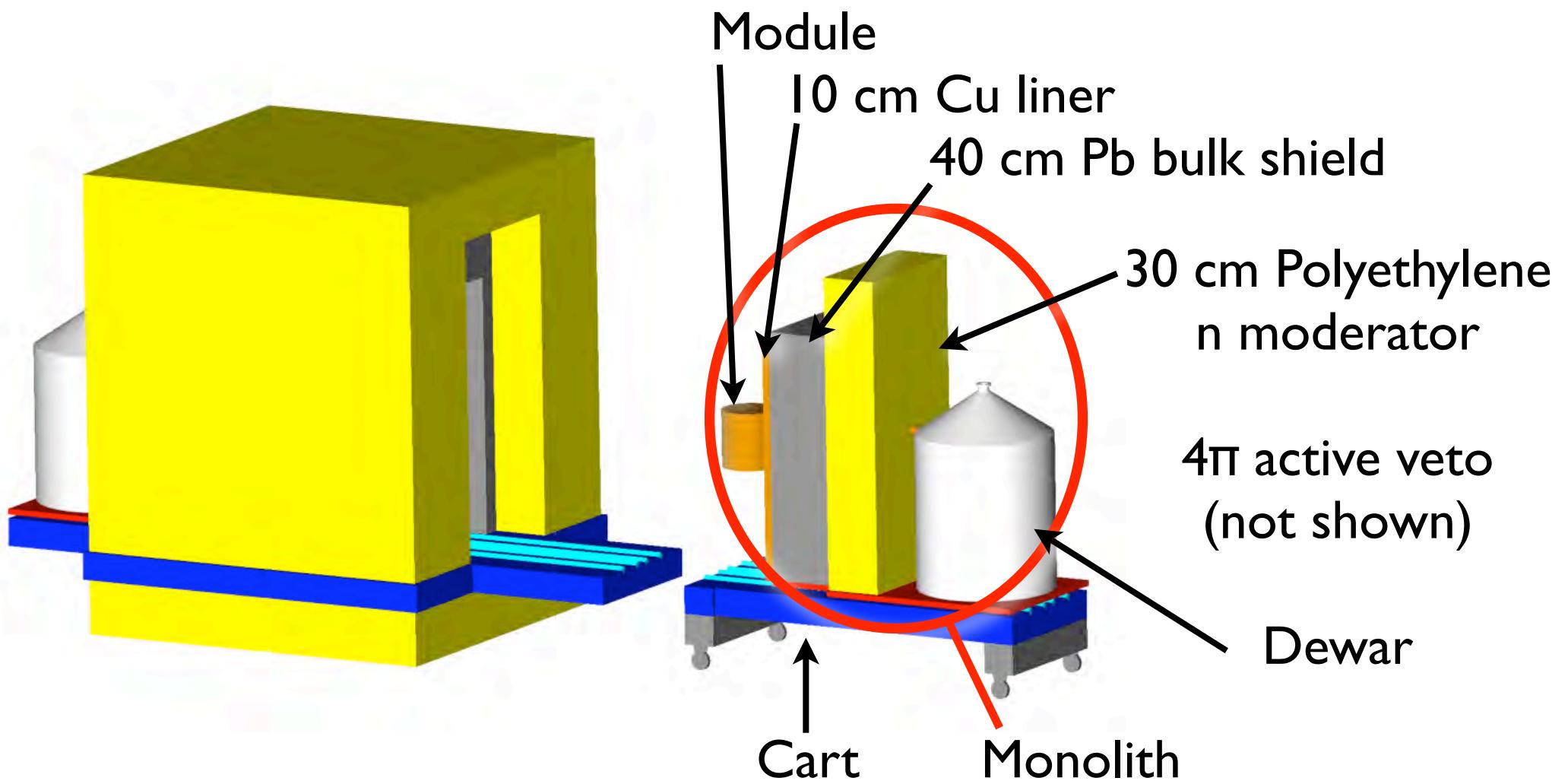
# Majorana Overview

- Modules of 57 close-packed, 1.1 kg, segmented n-type HPGe detectors enriched to 86%  $^{76}\text{Ge}$
- Independent cryostats made of ultra-clean electroformed Cu
- Low background passive lead + electroformed Cu shield and  $4\pi$  active veto
- Located deep underground (4500-6000 mwe)

# 60 kg Modules



# Passive and Active Shielding

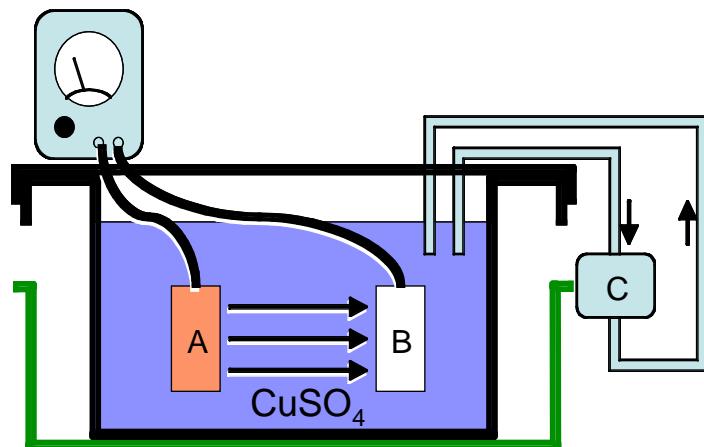


# Backgrounds

- Intrinsic
  - Natural radioactivity (U,Th,Rn)
  - Anthropogenic (esp. surface contamination)
  - $2\nu\beta\beta$  (high resolution → negligible)
- Cosmogenic
  - Primary cosmic rays
  - Spallation neutrons
  - Cosmogenic radioisotopes

Background Goal: 1 event / ton-year in 4 keV ROI

# Ultrapure Materials: Electroformed Copper



- Semiconductor-grade acids, recrystallized  $\text{CuSO}_4$ , high-purity copper stock
- Baths circulated with microfiltration, barium scavenge; cover gas
- Active plating manipulation, surface machining, cleaning, and passivation
- $^{232}\text{Th} < 1 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$
- Recently improved bath chemistry: requires less surface finishing
- Improved starting stock quality and handling

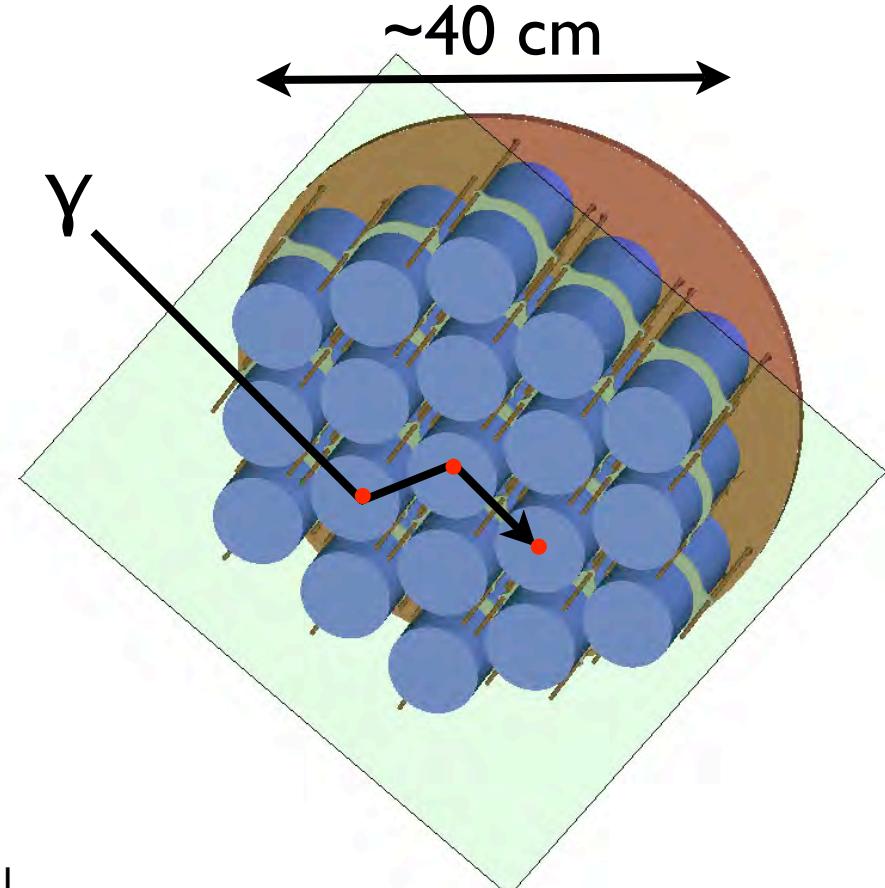


# Background Rejection: Granularity

Simultaneous hits in >1 detector cannot be  $0\nu\beta\beta$

Effective for:

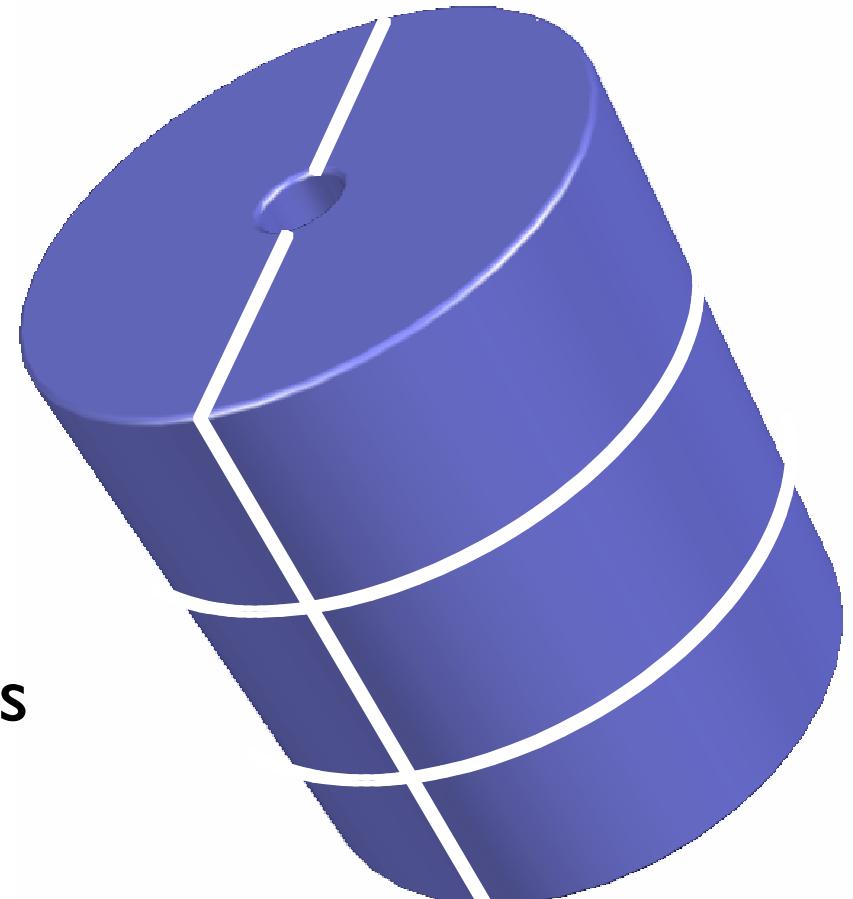
- High energy external  $\gamma$ 's, e.g.  $^{208}\text{Tl}$  and  $^{214}\text{Bi}$  (2x-5x reduction)
- Some neutrons
- Muons (10x)



# Background Rejection: Segmentation

Simultaneous hits in  $>1$  segment cannot be  $0\nu\beta\beta$

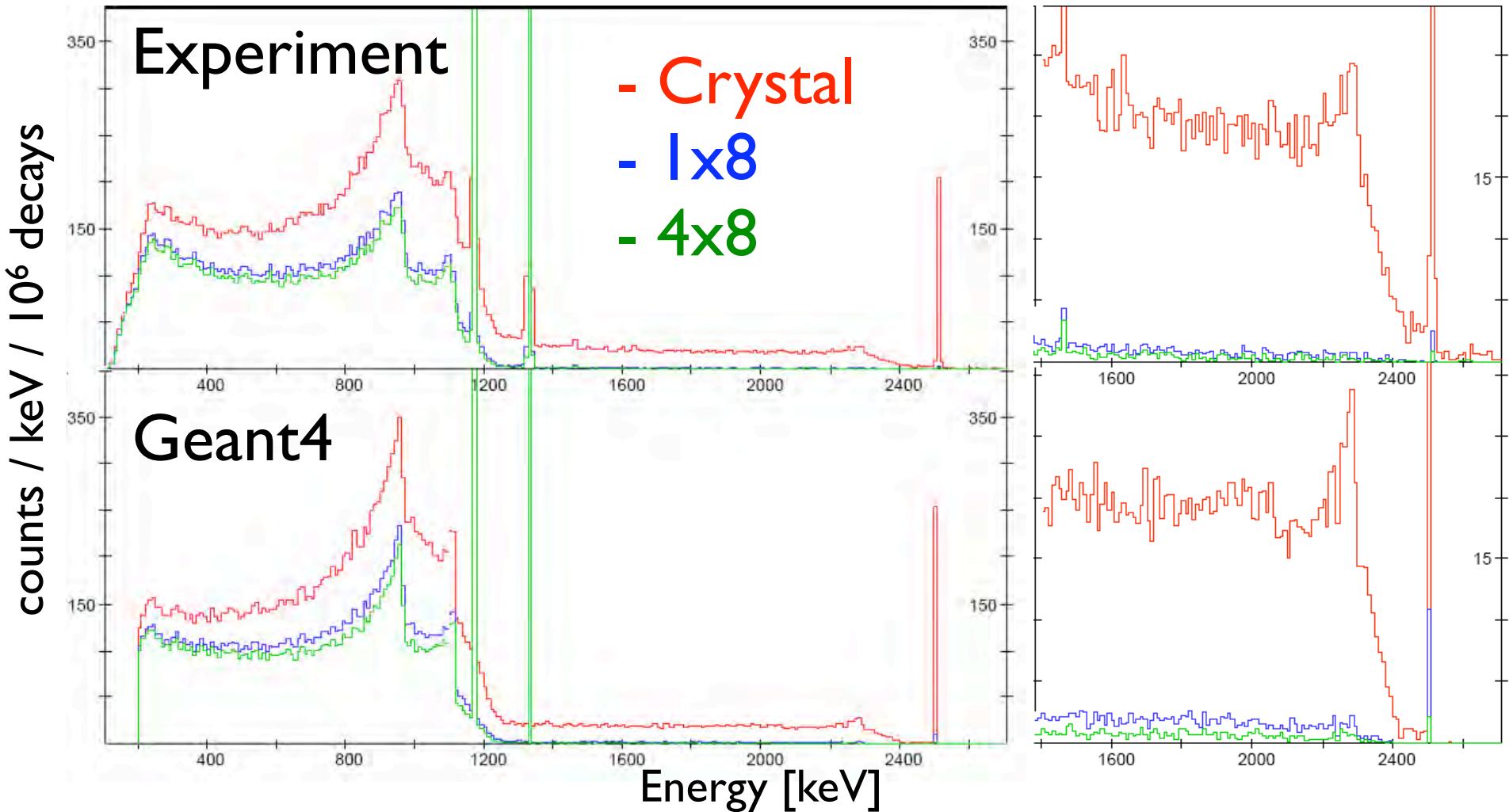
- Rejects multi-site events distributed in  $z$  and  $\varphi$
- Effective against internal  $\gamma$ 's (2x-5x reduction)
- Requires additional electronics and small parts



# Background Rejection: Segmentation

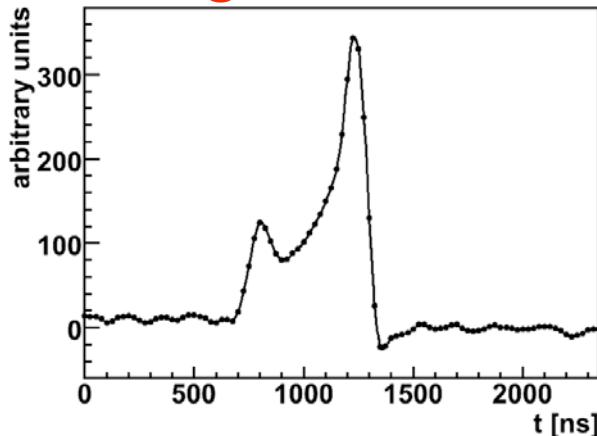
MSU/NSCL segmented Ge array,  $^{60}\text{Co}$  source

7 cm x 8 cm n-type, 4x8 segmentation

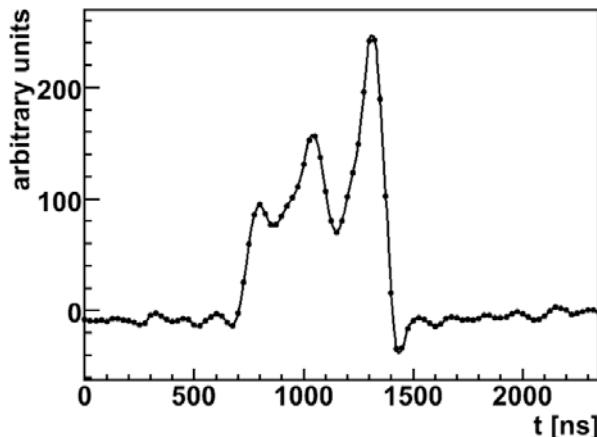


# Background Rejection: Pulse Shape Discrimination

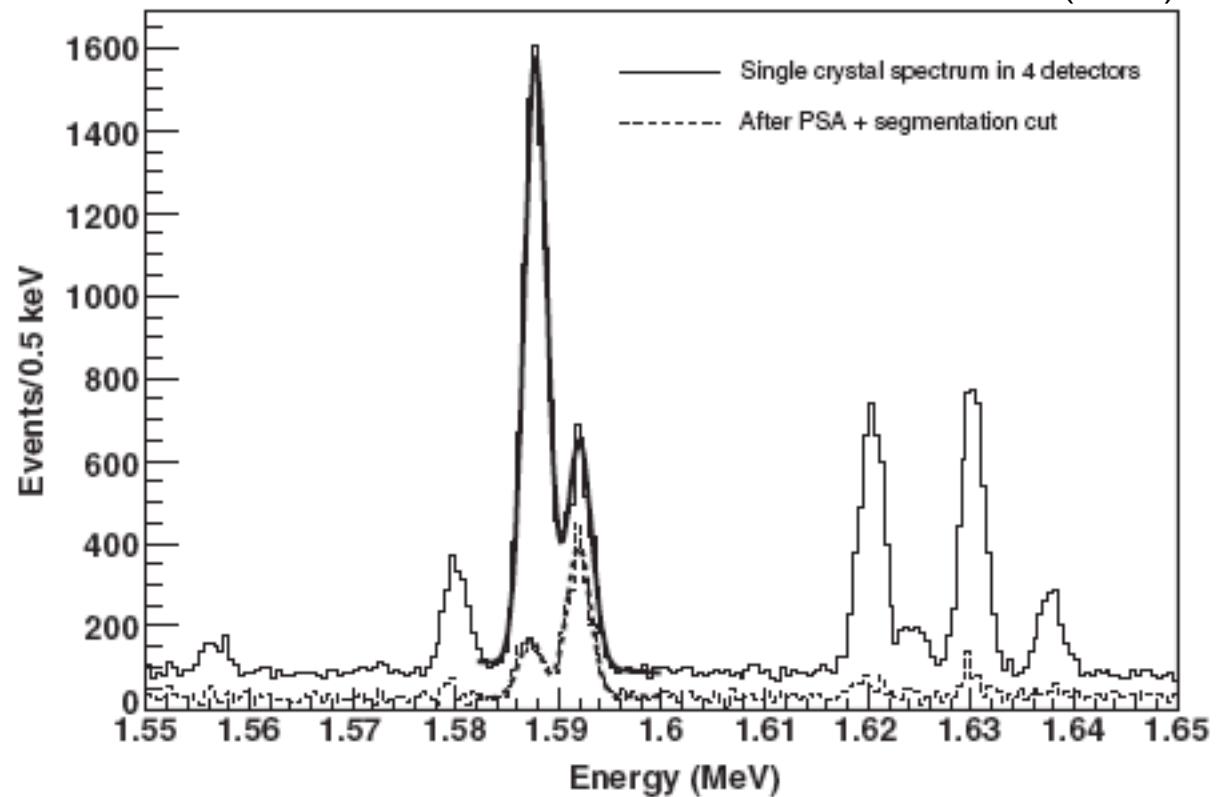
Single-site event



Multi-site event

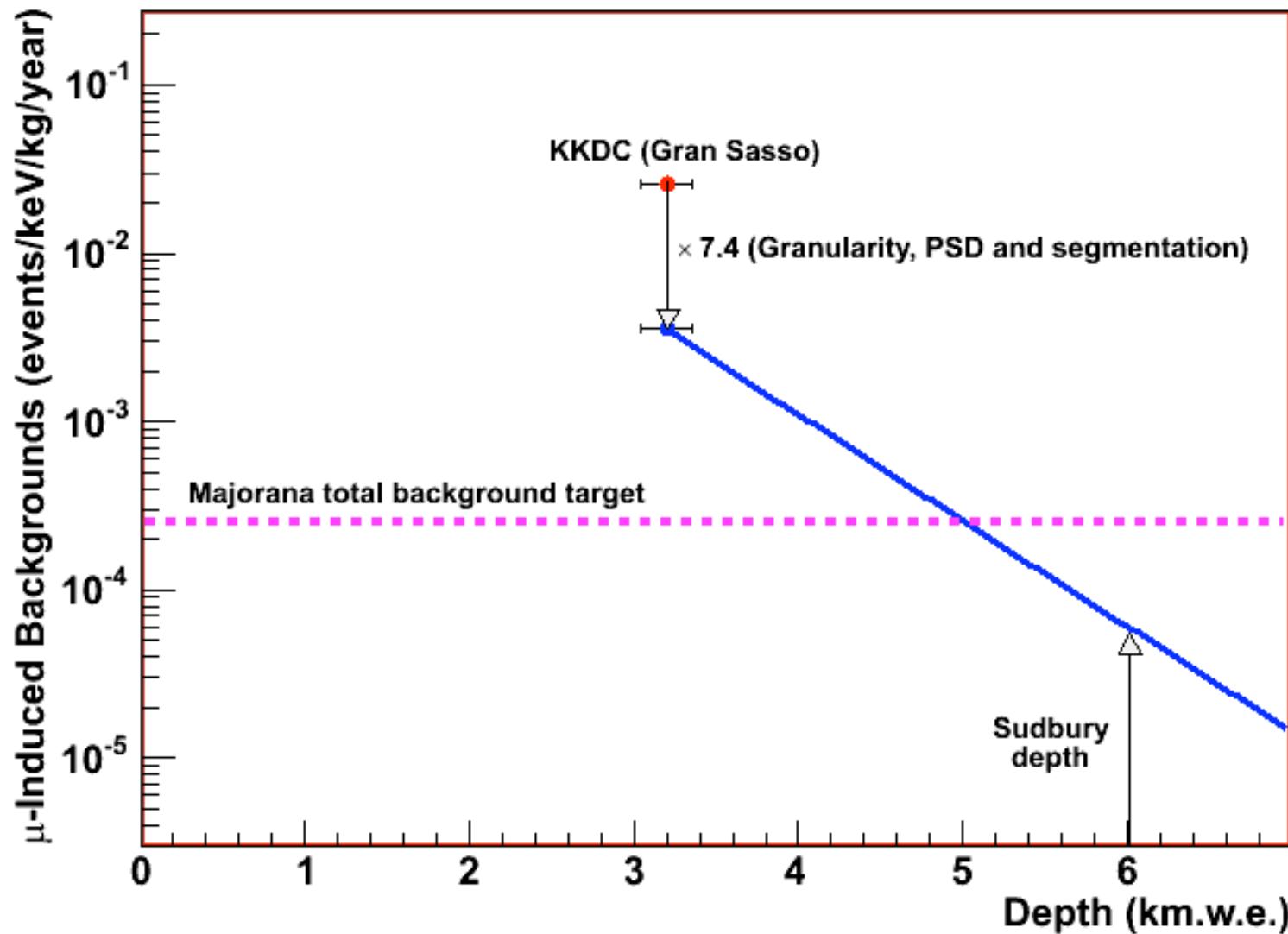


S.R. Elliott et al., NIM A **558**, 504 (2006).



- Rejects multi-site events distributed in  $r$
- Effective against internal  $\gamma$ 's (2x-5x reduction)
- Requires high bandwidth digitization

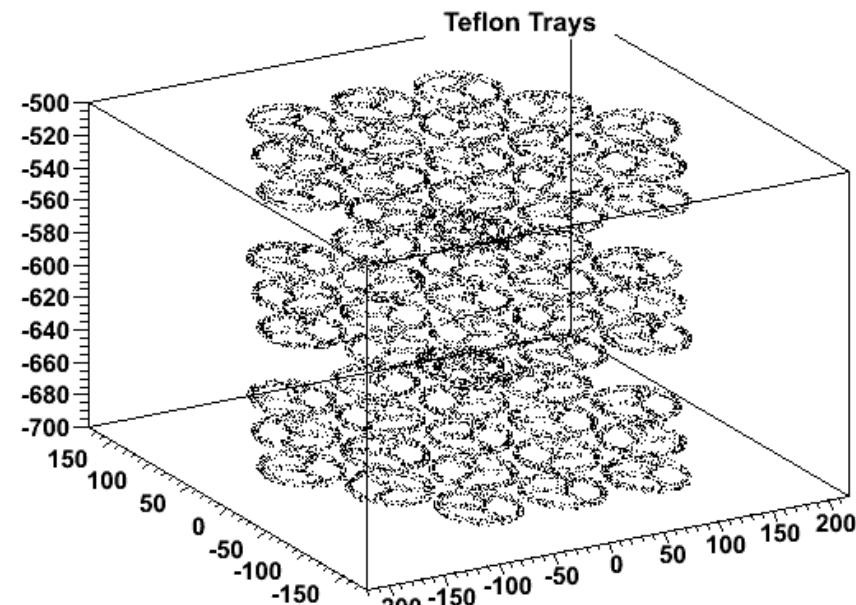
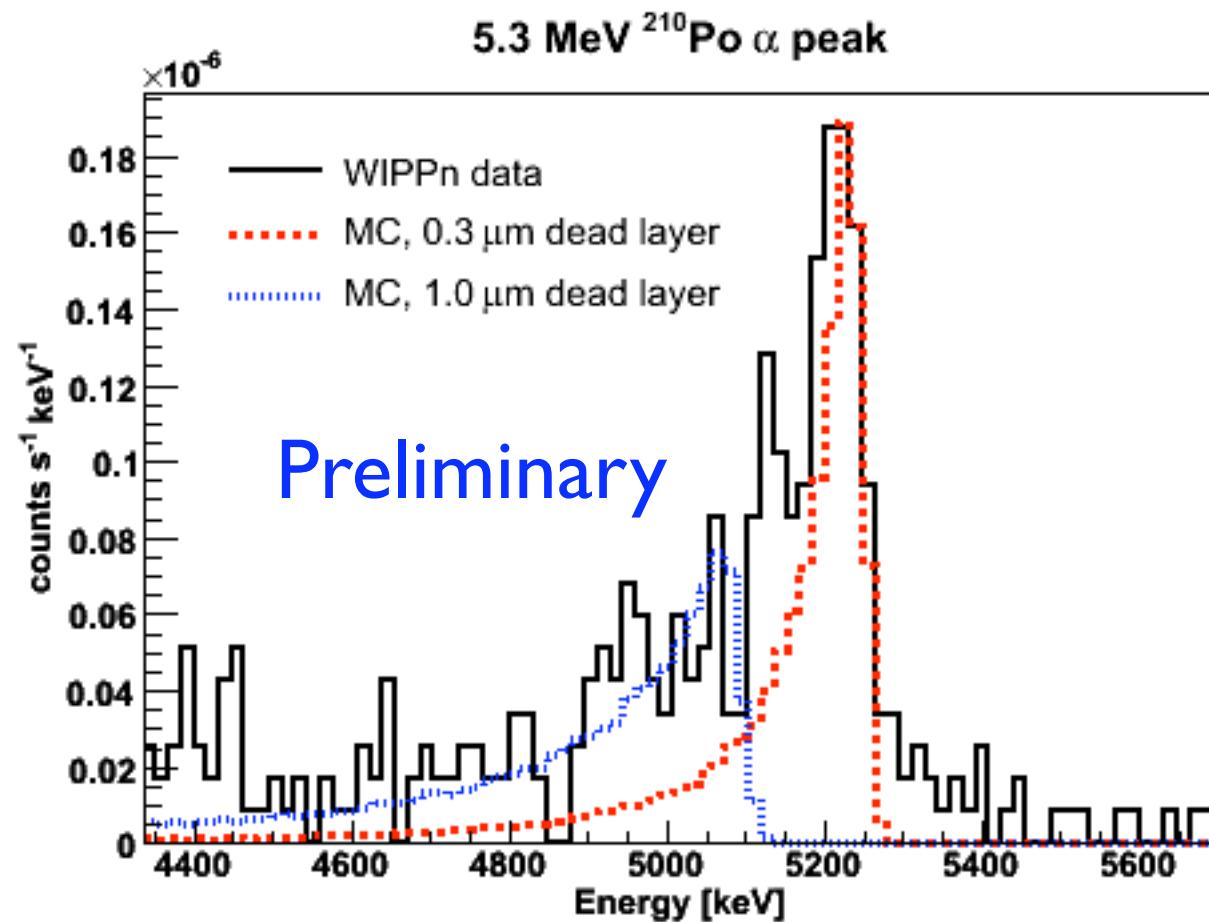
# Cosmogenic Backgrounds



D.-M. Mei and A. Hime, Phys. Rev. D **73**, 053004 (2006).

# Surface Contamination Simulations

- Generate decays uniformly on all component surfaces
- Extract cleanliness / QC requirements, feedback into design considerations



# Materials Specifications

Location	Purity Issue	Exposure	Activation Rate	Equiv. Achieved Assay	Reference
Germanium	$^{68}\text{Ge}$ , $^{60}\text{Co}$	100 d	1 atom/kg/day		[Avi92]
		Component Mass	Target Purity		
Inner Mount	$^{208}\text{Tl}$ in Cu $^{214}\text{Bi}$ in Cu	2 kg	0.3 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$ 1.0 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$	0.7-1.3 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$	Current work also [Arp02]
Cryostat	$^{210}\text{Tl}$ in Cu $^{214}\text{Bi}$ in Cu	38 kg	0.1 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$ 0.3 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$	0.7-1.3 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$	Current work also [Arp02]
Cu Shield	$^{208}\text{Tl}$ in Cu $^{214}\text{Bi}$ in Cu	310 kg	0.1 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$ 0.3 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$	0.7-1.3 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$	Current work also [Arp02]
Small Parts	$^{208}\text{Tl}$ in Cu $^{214}\text{Bi}$ in Cu	1 g/crystal	30 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$ 100 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$	1000 $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$	

# Background Summary

Background Source	Rates for Important Isotopes			Total Est. Background cnts/ROI/t-y
	<sup>68</sup> Ge	<sup>60</sup> Co	cnts/ROI/t-y	
<b>Germanium</b>	Gross:	2.54	1.22	0.08
	Net:	0.02	0.06	
<b>Inner Mount</b>	<sup>208</sup> Tl	<sup>214</sup> Bi	<sup>60</sup> Co	0.01
	Gross:	0.12	0.03	
<b>Cryostat</b>	Net:	0.01	0.00	0.26
	Gross:	0.49	0.48	
<b>Copper Shield</b>	Net:	0.14	0.12	0.50
	Gross:	1.39	0.55	
<b>Small Parts</b>	Net:	0.39	0.11	0.22
	Gross:	0.45	0.68	
<b>Surface Alphas</b>	Net:	0.05	0.17	0.36
	All surfaces:			
	muons	cosmic activity	gammas	( $\alpha, n$ )
<b>External Sources</b>	Gross:	0.03	1.50	0.06
	Net:	0.003	0.21	0.06
<b><math>2\nu\beta\beta</math></b>				<0.01
<b>Solar <math>\nu</math></b>				0.01
<b>Atm. <math>\nu</math></b>				0.02
<b>TOTAL SUM</b>				1.75

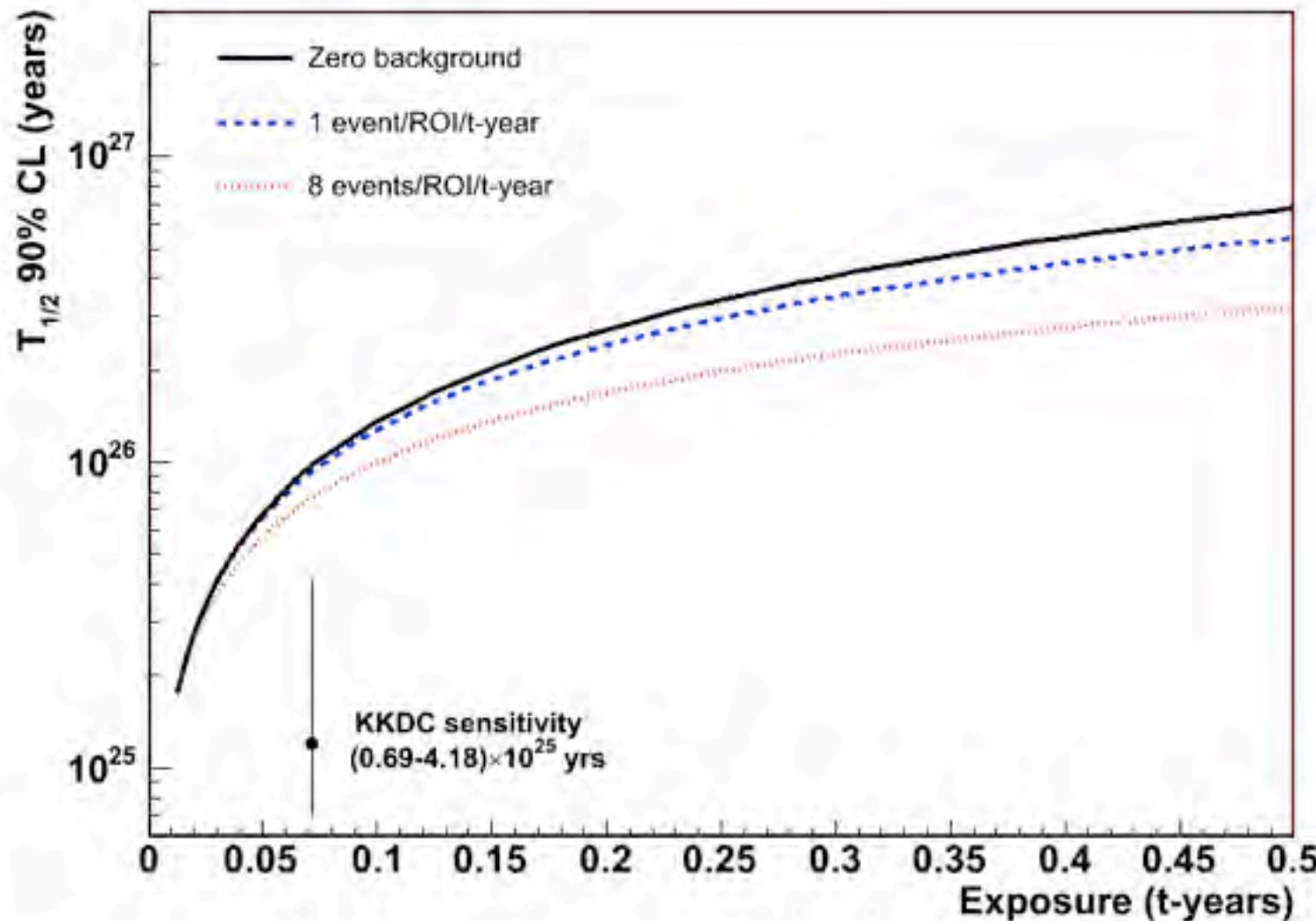
Crystals are clean

Dominated by  $^{232}\text{Th}$  in Cu

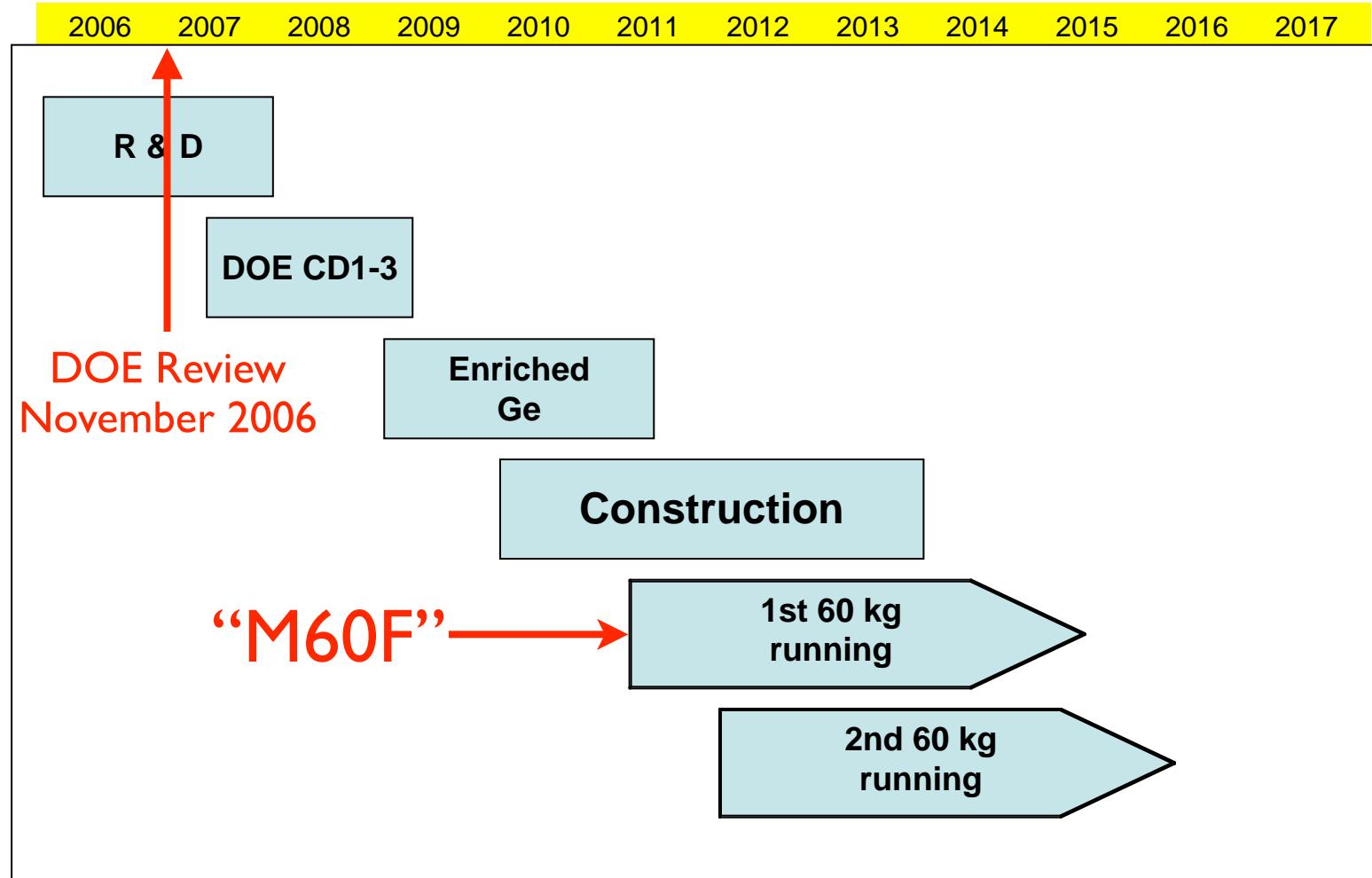
Requires QC

Must go deep

# Majorana Sensitivity



# Schedule (assuming two modules)

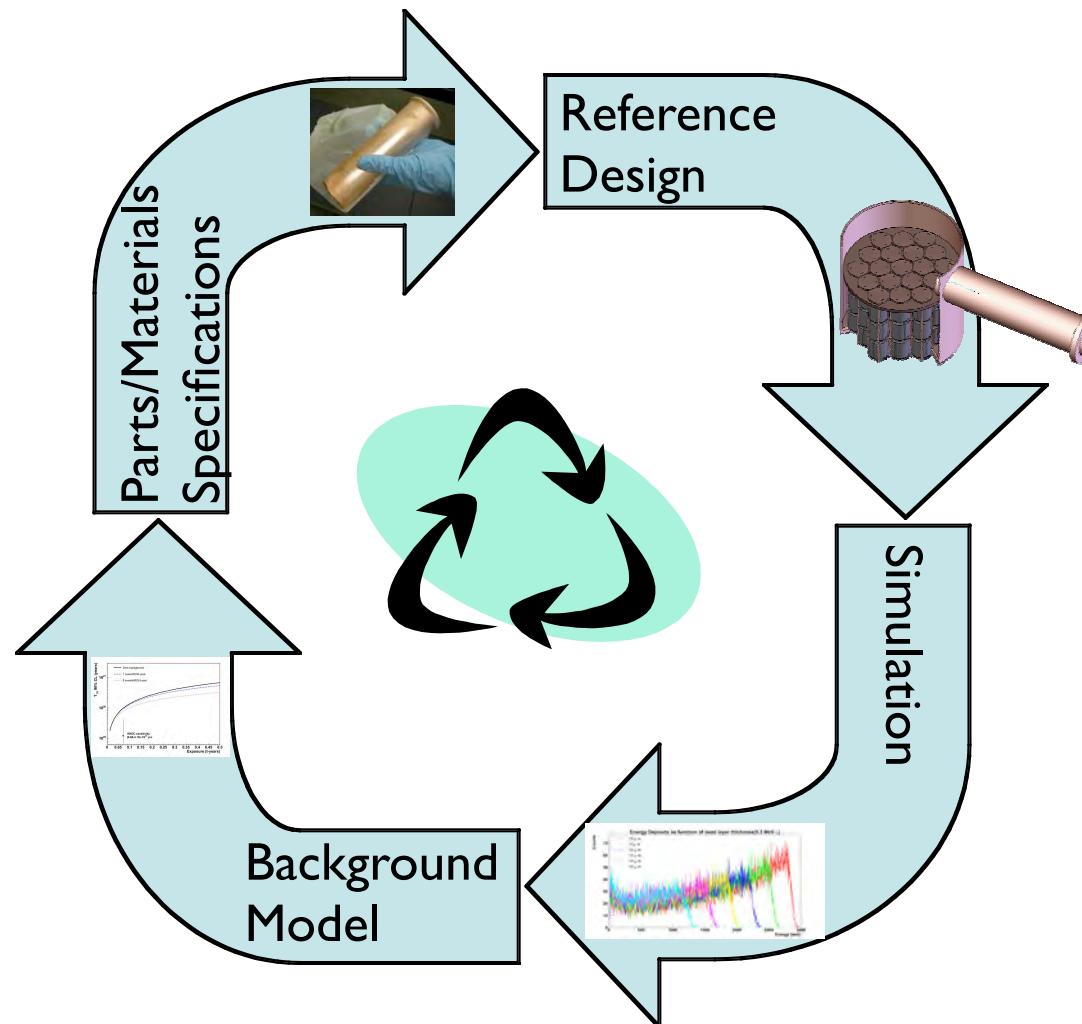


Our schedule is constrained by the requirement to follow the DOE “413” capital acquisition process.

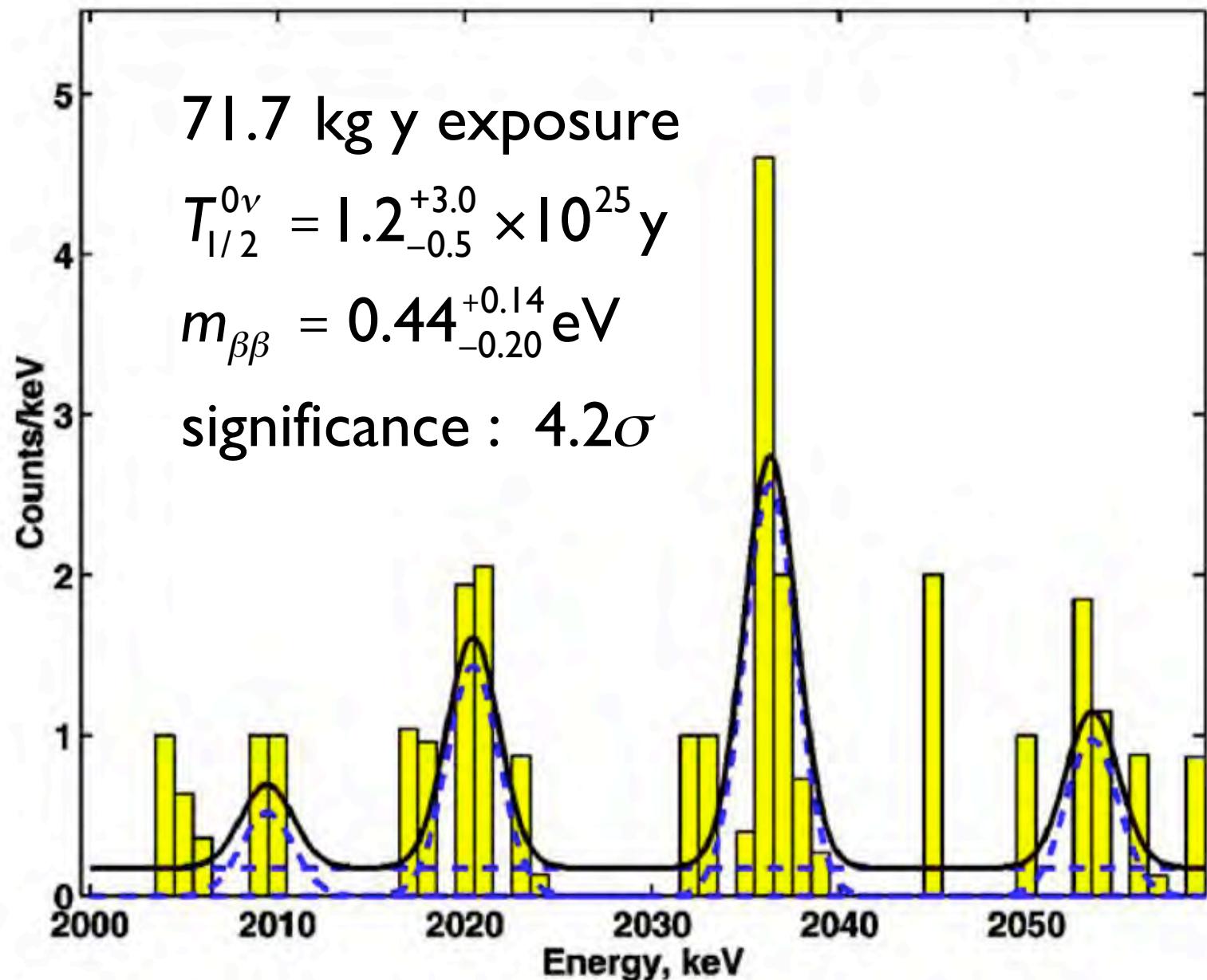
# Summary

- Reference design based on demonstrated, scalable technology
- Modular approach, emphasis on fast deployment of first 60 kg module
- Goal: ~150 times lower background (after analysis cuts) compared to previous  $^{76}\text{Ge}$  experiments
- 3 years with M60F can achieve 90% CL sensitivity to a  $0\nu\beta\beta$  lifetime of  $2.1 \times 10^{26} \text{ y}$  ( $m_{\beta\beta} \sim 200 \text{ meV}$ )
- Received NuSAG recommendation in 2005
- In November 2005 approved by DOE NP to proceed with R&D and Conceptual Design activities (tied to DOE CD-0 for double-beta decay)
- Extensive collaboration experience with  $\beta\beta$ -decay experiments and low background, large neutrino detectors
- Good communication and cooperation with GERDA (esp. joint simulation effort “MaGe”); likely to combine for a future 1 ton scale experiment

# Iterative Design Process

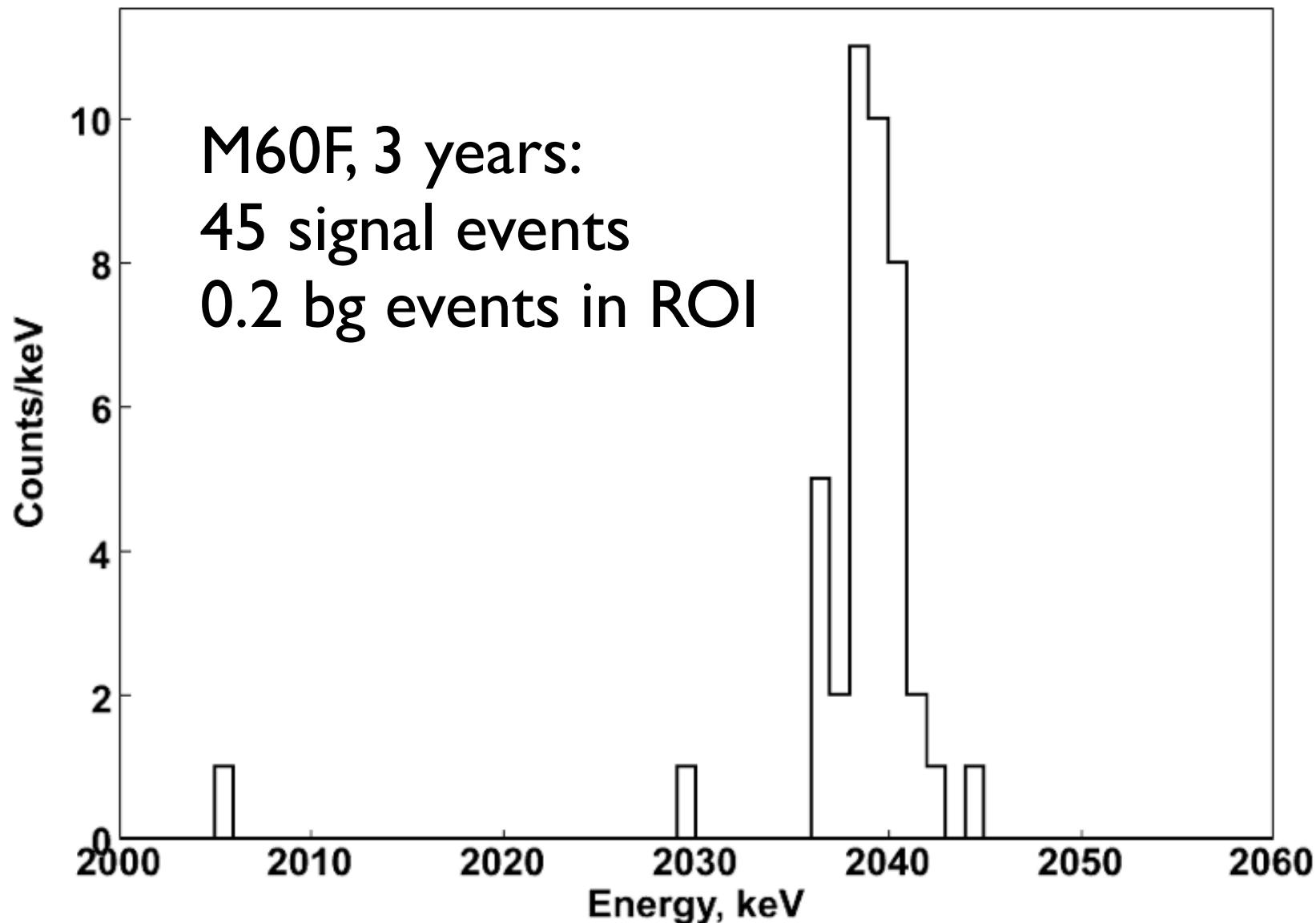


# Sensitivity to KKDC Signal

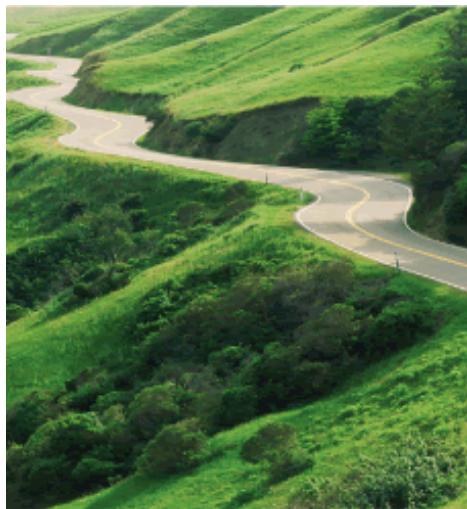


H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus et al., Phys. Lett. B **586**, p. 198 (2004).

# Sensitivity to KKDC Signal



# Where Are We in the Process?



- 2000-2001 NP Long-range plan
- Sept. 2001 - Majorana Charter (7 institutions)
- Mar. 2002 - Majorana Discussions with DOE NP
- Sept. 2003 - White Paper & DOE NP discussions
- Nov. 2003 - Office of Science 20 year Future Facilities
- Nov. 2004 - APS Multidivisional Neutrino Study
- May 2005 - NSAC NuSAG Review
- Sept. 2005 - NuSAG Report “high-priority for funding
- Nov. 2005 DOE CD-0 for generic  $bb$ -decay
  - Permission to redirect DOE funds to R&D
- Mar. 2006 - Successful External Panel Review
- Nov. 2006 - DOE NP  $\beta\beta$ -decay Review

# Backgrounds Compared to Other Experiments

Expt	Isotope	Active Mass (kg)	Backgrounds (after cuts) cnt/kev/t-y	Backgrounds (after cuts) cnt/ROI /t-y	2.8s "ROI " width (keV)	Sigma (keV)	Eo (keV)	Res. At the peak (FWHM)	Backgrounds before cuts cnt/kev/t-y
EXO200	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	160	1.1	87.5	79.2	39.616	2476	3.77%	
CUORE	$^{130}\text{Te}$	206	1	7	7	2.5	2533	0.20%	
GERDA	$^{76}\text{Ge}$	34.3	2	8	4	1.386	2039	0.16%	
Majorana	$^{76}\text{Ge}$	51.6	0.4	1.6	4	1.386	2039	0.16%	
KKDC	$^{76}\text{Ge}$	11	60.00	240.00	4	1.386	2039	0.16%	113.00

Notes: KKDC - backgrounds BEFORE cuts is 113.00 cnt/kev/t-y from Physics Letters B 586 (2004) 198–212

KKDC - backgrounds after cuts come from Eur. Phys. J. A 12, 147–154 (2001). The data set included 35.5 kg y and the background index in the energy region between 2000– 2080 keV is  $(0.06 \pm 0.01)$  events/(kg y keV)

EXO gives resolution in sigma/E of 1.6%

CUORE gives sigma value of 2.5 (larger than calculated from their typical resolution, 2.15)

# Comparison of Sensitivity and Timescales

Expt	Isotope	Active Mass (kg)		Detector Mass 200 Kg (80% enriched)	2013		Exposure in 2013	Expt. Start	90% CL $\langle m_\nu \rangle$ meV	Backgrounds (after cuts) cnt/kev/t-y
					3 sigma	$\langle m_\nu \rangle$ meV				
EXO200	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	160		200 Kg (80% enriched)	260	800	2008	220		1.1
CUORE	$^{130}\text{Te}$	206		750 kg (34.1% nat)	240	618	2010			1
GERDA	$^{76}\text{Ge}$	34.3		40 kg (86% enriched)	330	171.5	2008	230		2
Majorana	$^{76}\text{Ge}$	51.6		60 kg (86% enriched)	300	154.8	2010	200		0.4
KKDC	$^{76}\text{Ge}$			60 kg (86% enriched)						60.00