

Searching for neutrinoless double beta decay with LEGEND experiment



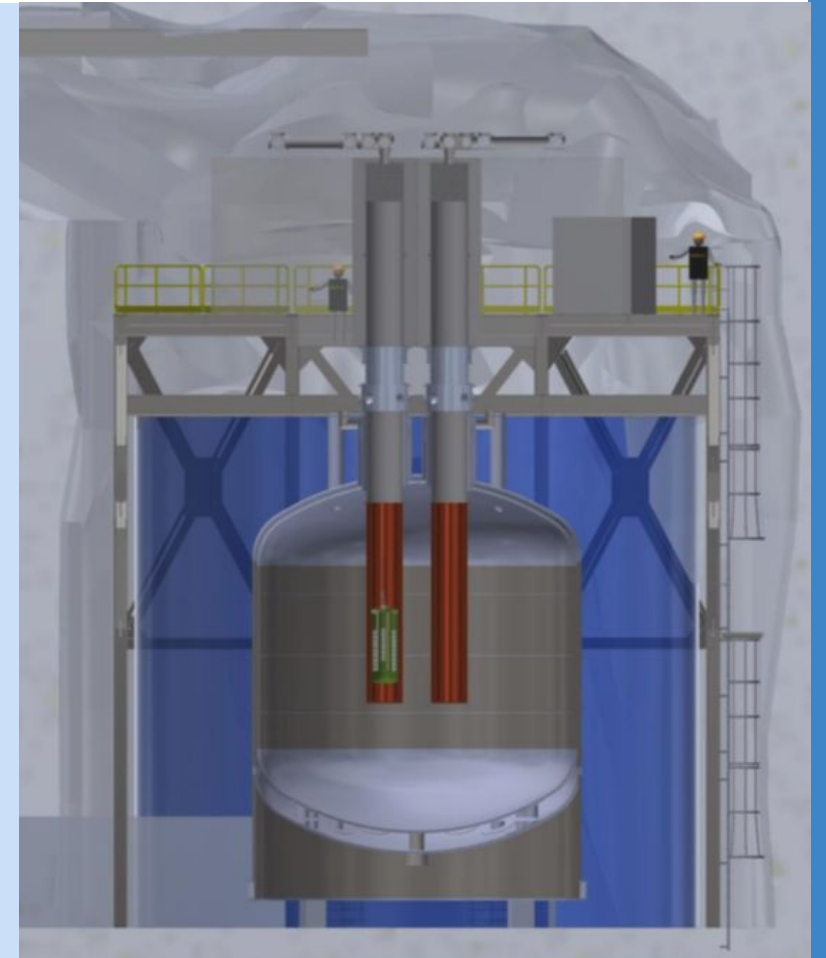
Large Enriched
Germanium Experiment
for Neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ Decay

Nina Burlac* on behalf of **LEGEND Collaboration**

***University & INFN of Roma Tre**

6 - 13 July 2022

ICHEP2022, Bologna, Italy.



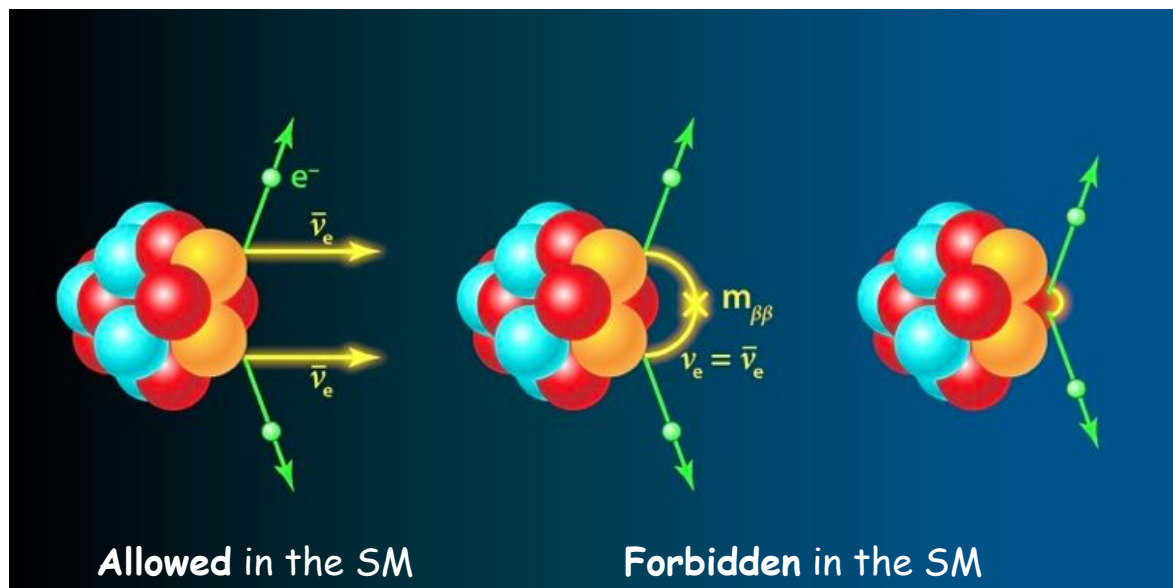
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Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

The neutrinos fundamental properties are still open issues in the neutrino sector beyond the SM:

- which is the size and the ordering of the eigenstate masses?
- are neutrinos Dirac or Majorana particles?

Possible answers from experiments searching for a hypothetical process called neutrinoless double beta decay.



$$\Gamma^{0\nu} = (\underbrace{T_{1/2}^{0\nu}}_{\text{Half-life}})^{-1} = \underbrace{G^{0\nu}(Q_{\beta\beta}, Z)}_{\text{Phase space } (\sim Q^5)} |\underbrace{M^{0\nu}}_{\text{Nuclear matrix element (NME)}}|^2 \left(\underbrace{\frac{m_{\beta\beta}}{m_e}}_{\text{Majorana neutrino mass}} \right)^2$$

$$m_{\beta\beta} = \sum_{i=1}^3 U_{ei}^2 m_i$$

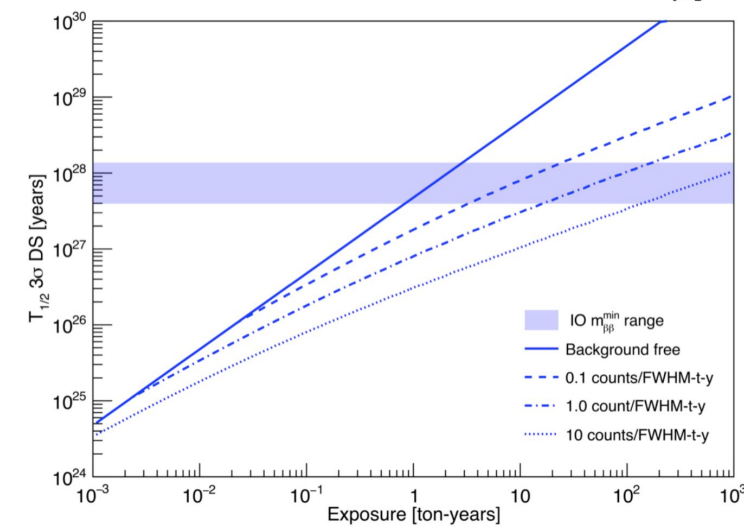
Background Limited

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \propto \sqrt{\frac{M \cdot t}{b \cdot \Delta E}}$$

Background Free

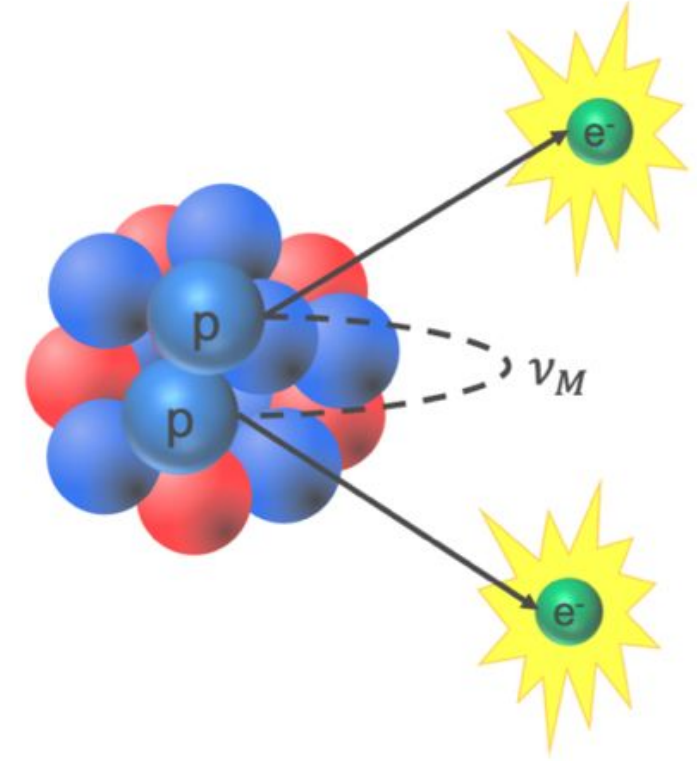
$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \propto M \cdot t$$

Half life sensitivity
 M = active mass, t = time, b = background index,
 ΔE = energy resolution



Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

- The discovery of $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay would dramatically revise our foundational understanding of physics and the cosmos
 - Lepton number is not conserved
 - The neutrino is a fundamental Majorana particle
 - There is a potential path for understanding the matter - antimatter asymmetry in the cosmos, through leptogenesis
 - There is a new mechanism demonstrated for the generation of mass

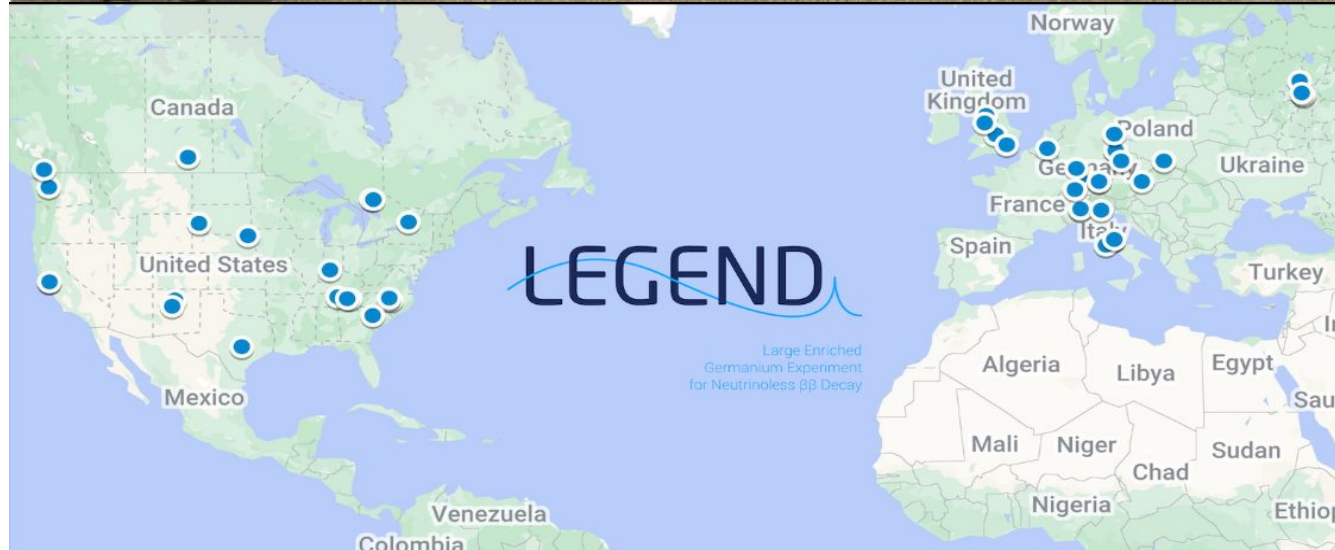


- The search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay is one of the most compelling and exciting challenges in all of contemporary physics
- The LEGEND Collaboration aspires to meet this challenge through a ton-scale search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay of ^{76}Ge

LEGEND Collaboration



LEGEND = The **L**arge **E**nriched **G**ermanium **E**xperiment for **N**eutrinoless double beta **D**ecay



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Univ. Zurich
Queens Univ.
Padova Univ.
INFN Padova
Laurentian Univ.
Univ. Tennessee
Univ. of Indiana
Comenius Univ.
Lancaster Univ.
Univ. of Regina
Univ. Liverpool
Tennessee Tech
Univ. of Warwick
Jagiellonian Univ.

Simon Fraser Univ.
Univ. New Mexico
Univ. Texas, Austin
Univ. Washington
Univ. Tuebingen
Tech. Univ. Munich
Oak Ridge Natl. Lab.
Univ. South Dakota
South Dakota Mines
Univ. of North Carolina
Univ. of South Carolina
L'Aquila Univ. and INFN
Gran Sasso Science Inst.
Lab. Naz. Gran Sasso
Univ. College London
Los Alamos Natl. Lab.
Tech. Univ. Dresden

Joint Res. Centre, Geel
Lawrence Berkeley Natl. Lab.
Univ. California, Berkeley
Polymer Research Dresden
Leibniz Inst. Crystal Growth
Max Planck Inst., Munich
Czech Tech. Univ. Prague
North Carolina State Univ.
Joint Inst. Nucl. Res. Inst.
Lab. Exper. Nucl. Phys. MEPhI
INFN Milano Bicocca
Milano Univ. and INFN
Triangle Univ. Nuclear. Lab.
Max Planck Inst., Heidelberg
Inst. Nucl. Res. Russ. Acad. Sci.
Natl. Res. Center Kurchatov Inst.

LEGEND = The **L**arge **E**nriched **G**ermanium **E**xperiment for **N**eutrinoless double beta **D**ecay

7th LEGEND collaboration meeting, LNGS, May 2019

- The goal of the LEGEND Collaboration is to design, construct, and field 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."*

- The LEGEND collaboration was formed in 2016 through a merger of the Majorana and GERDA collaborations, along with several new institutions

- It includes 247 members, 48 institutions, 11 countries



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LEGEND: the best of GERDA and Majorana



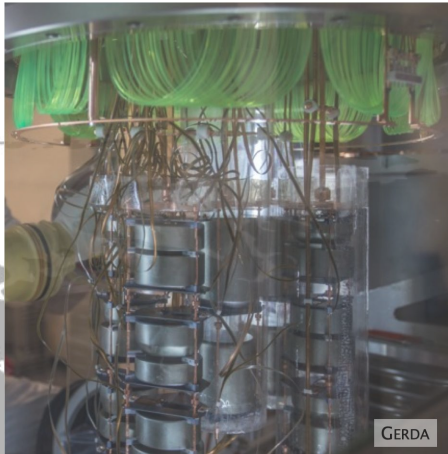
Majorana Demonstrator

29.7 kg of enriched p+ point contact (PPC) detectors with **low noise electronics** in compact shield from **underground electroformed copper**

background: $(6.2 \pm 0.6) \cdot 10^{-3}$ cts/(keV kg yr)
 $T_{1/2}$ sensitivity: $>8.3 \cdot 10^{25}$ yr (90% C.L.)
[J. Gruzko, Nu2022]

where: SURF (SD)
when: completed

best energy resolution:
 $\text{FWHM}@Q_{\beta\beta} = 2.5$ keV



GERDA Phase II

44.2 kg of enriched BEGe/coaxial/ICPC detectors operated in **low A active LAr shield**

background:	$5.2^{+1.6}_{-1.3} \cdot 10^{-4}$ cts/(keV kg yr)
$T_{1/2}$ sensitivity:	$>1.8 \cdot 10^{26}$ yr (90% C.L.) <small>[accepted by Phys.Rev.Lett.]</small>
where:	LNGS (IT)
when:	completed

LEGEND: the best of GERDA and Majorana



? • SNOLAB

LEGEND-1000

1000 kg, staged via individual payloads



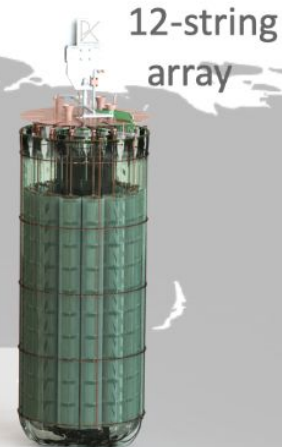
4 payloads in UAr

background: 10^{-5} cts/(keV·kg·yr)
 $T_{1/2}$ sensitivity: $>10^{28}$ yr
where: **to be selected**
when: contingent on funding decisions

? • LNGS

LEGEND-200

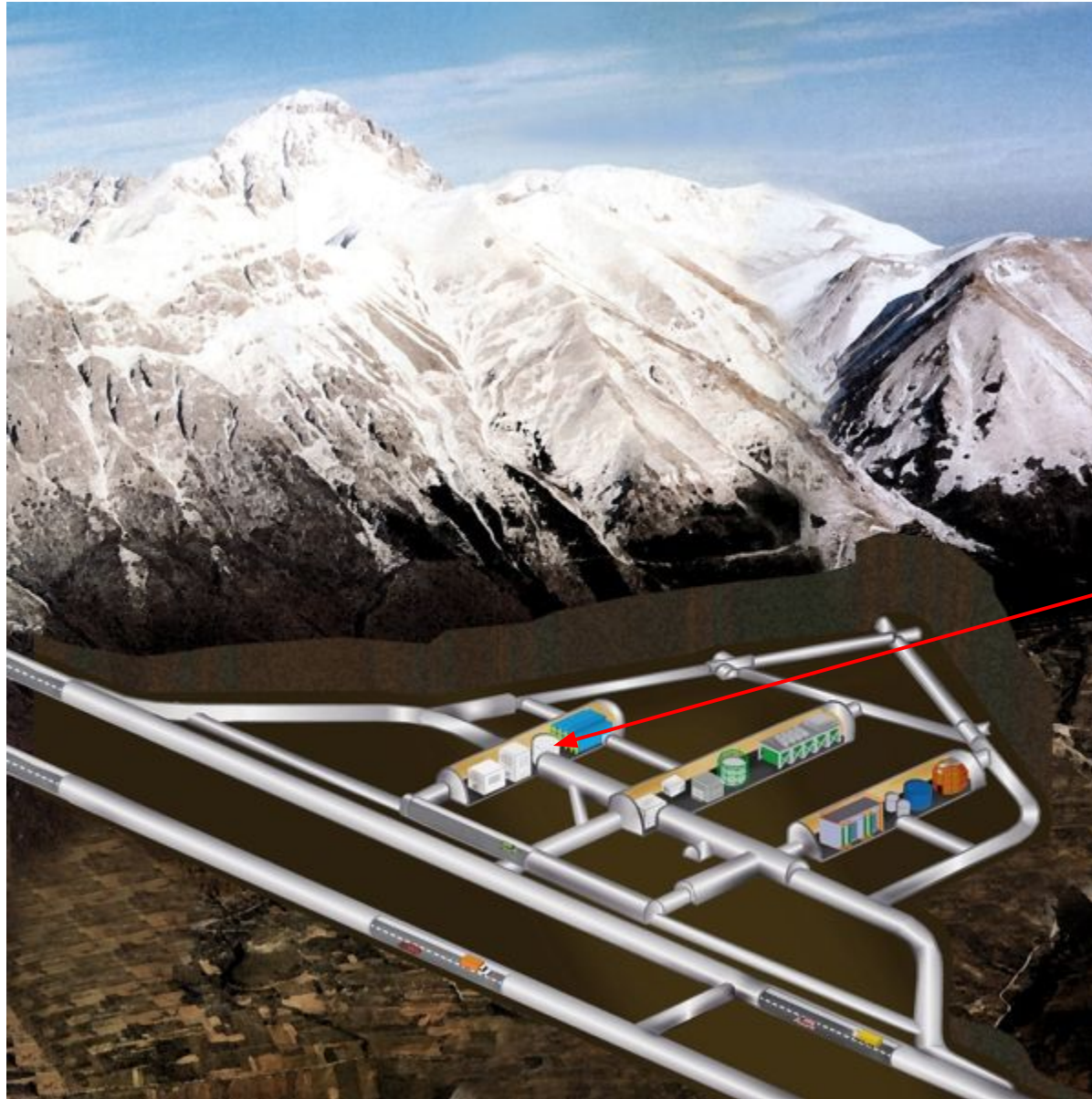
up to **200 kg** of enriched ICPC(/BEGe/PPC) detectors in GERDA infrastructure



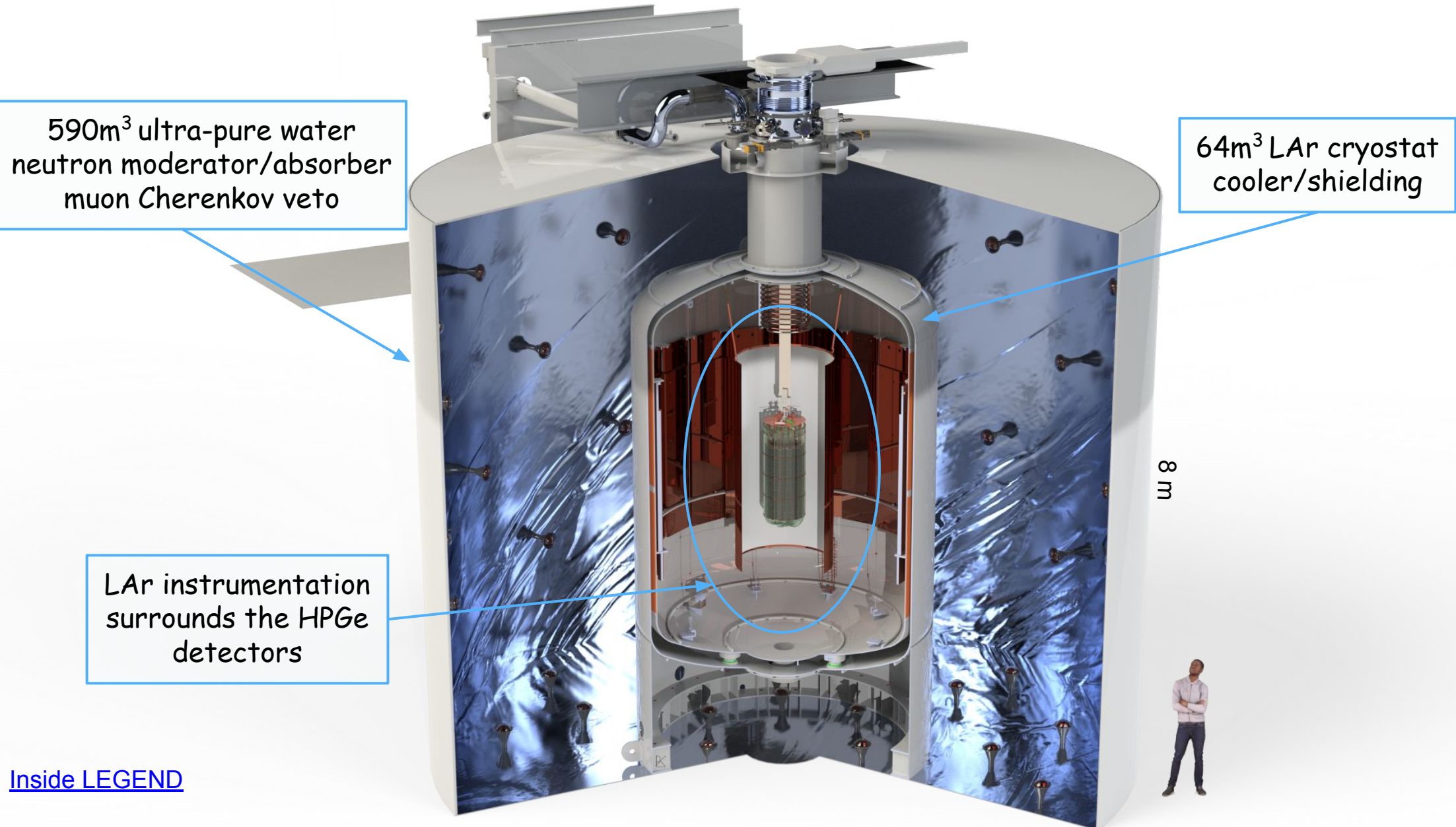
background:	$< 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ cts/(keV·kg·yr)	1/3 of GERDA
$T_{1/2}$ sensitivity:	$>10^{27}$ yr	
where:	LNGS (IT)	
when:	2021	

In this talk

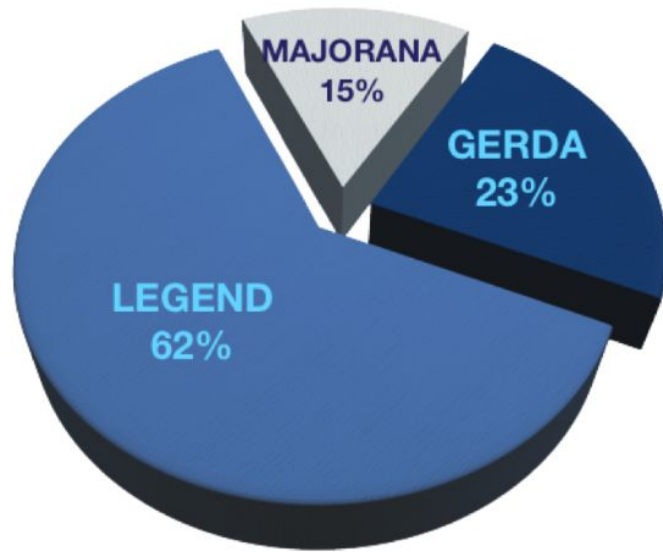
LEGEND-200 at LNGS



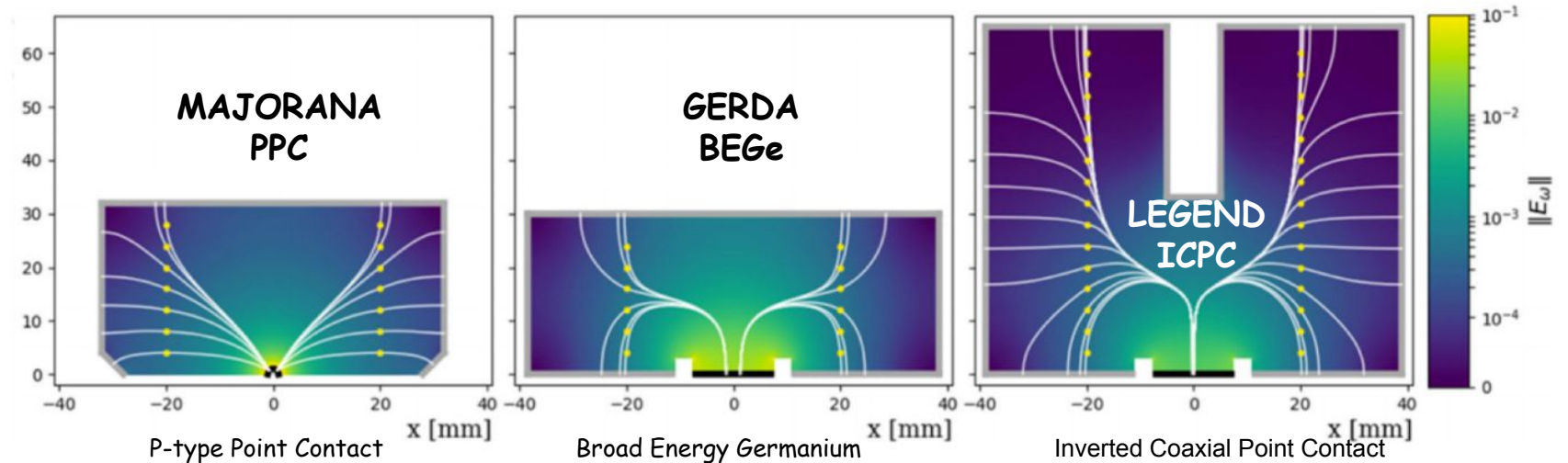
LEGEND-200 SETUP



High Purity Germanium detectors



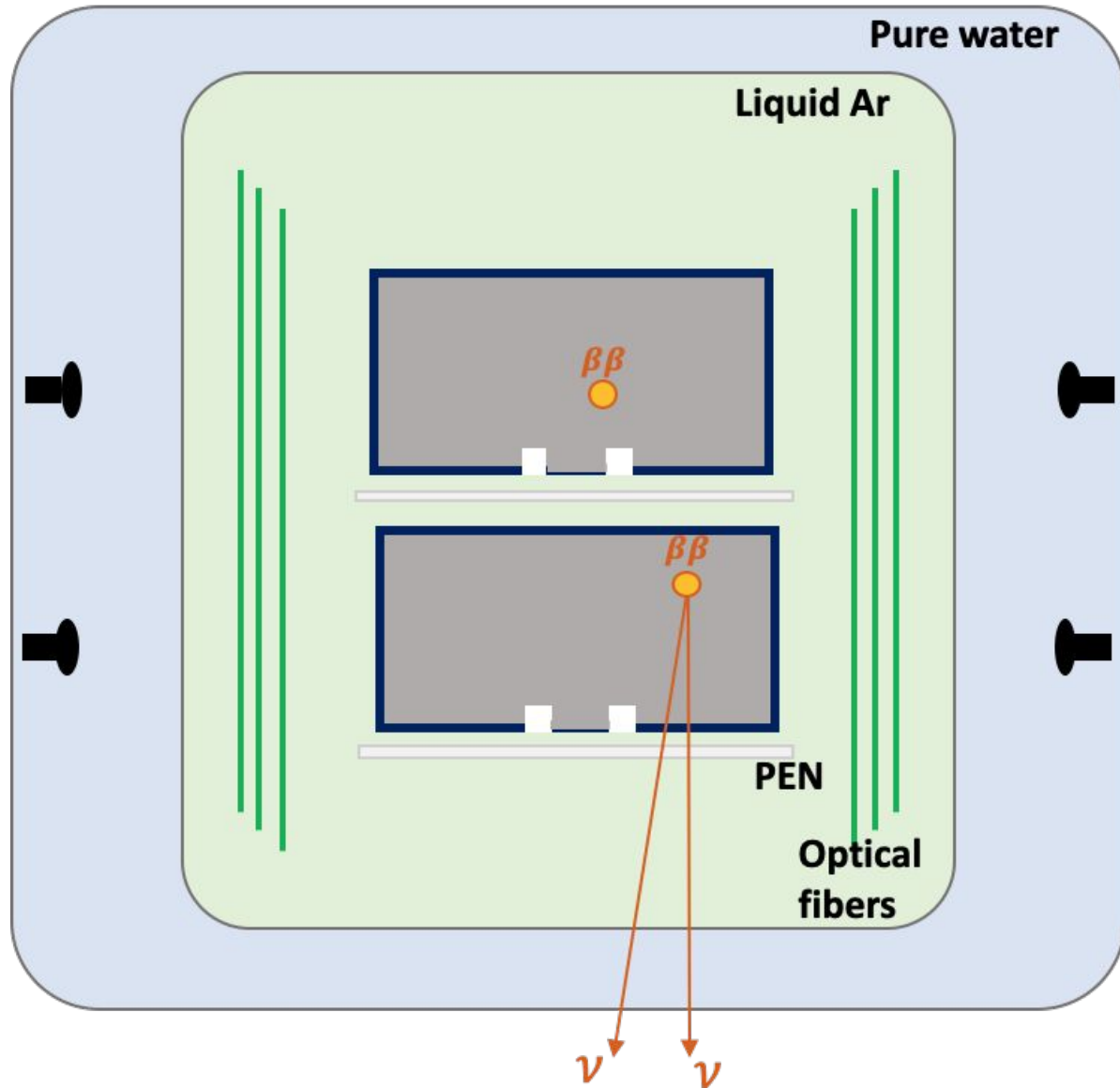
Semiconductor diodes sensitive to ionizing radiation and γ rays



Why HPGe detectors?

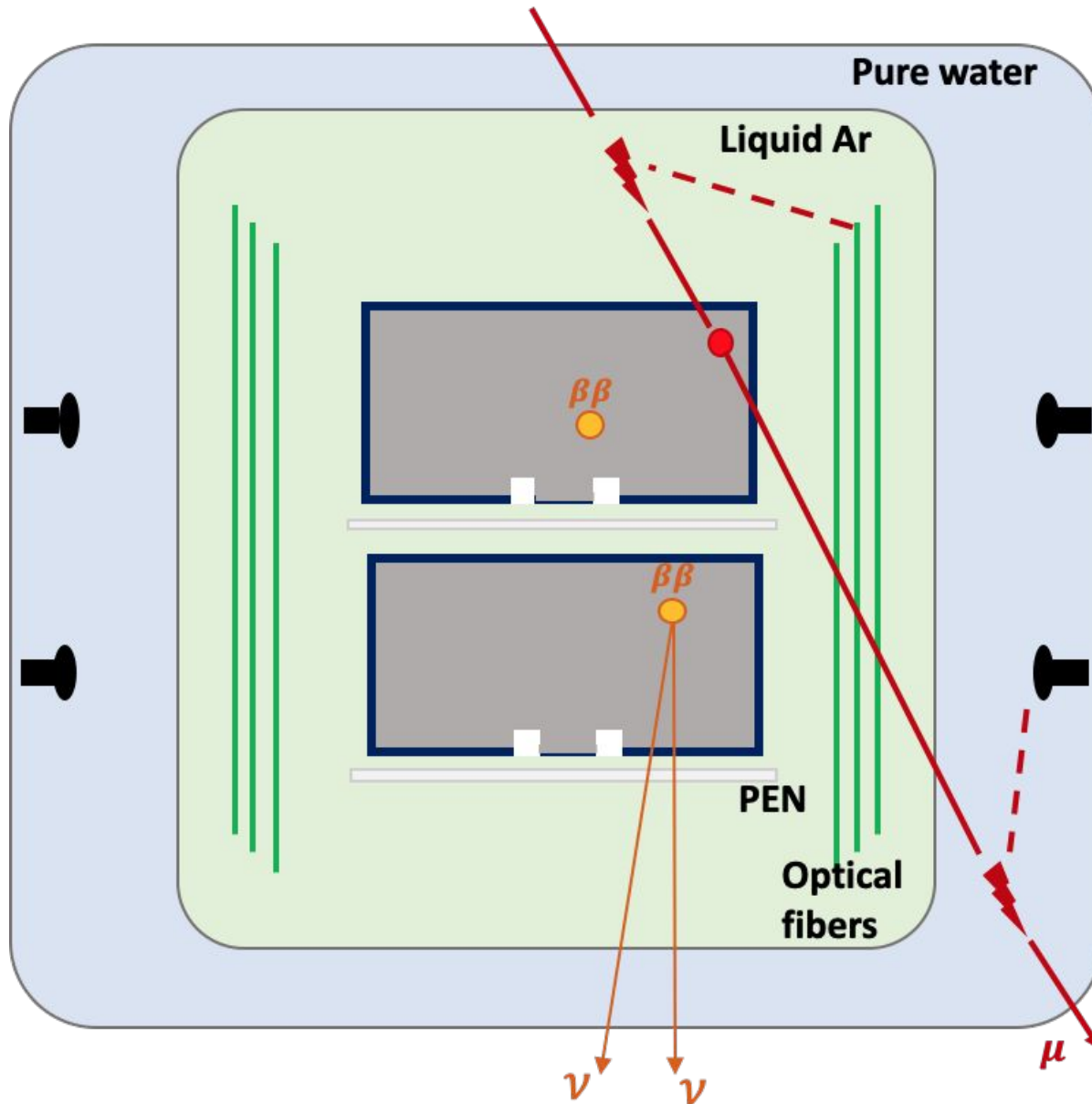
- High detection efficiency (detector = $\beta\beta$ source)
- Enrichment from 7.7% up to 87÷92% in $\beta\beta$ emitter
- Best proved energy resolution at the Q-value ($\sim 0.13\%$ FWHM)
- Intrinsic radiopurity (best background/FWHM in the field)

Active Background Reduction Strategy



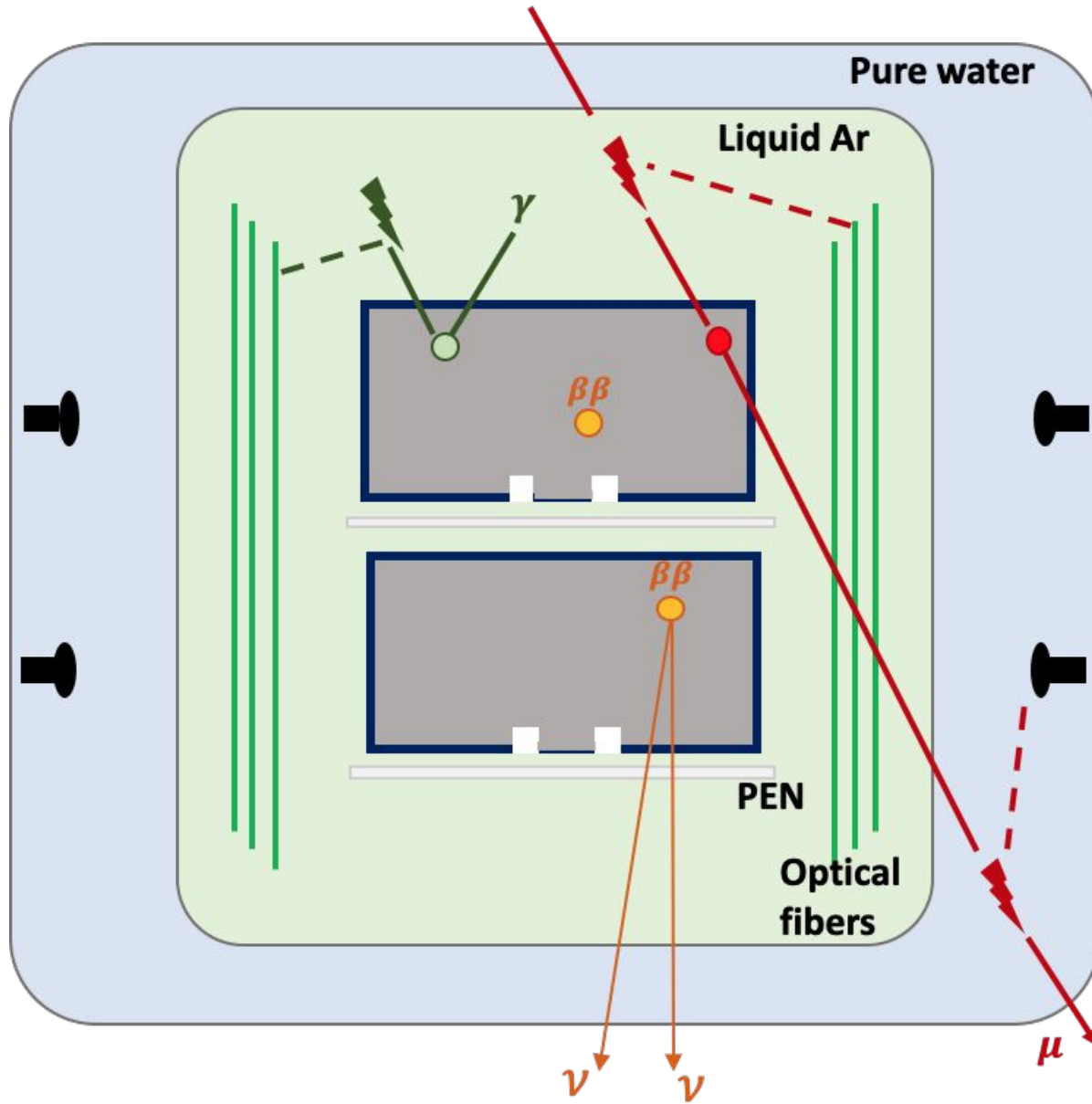
- $\beta\beta$ decay signal: single energy deposition in a 1 mm^3 volume

Active Background Reduction Strategy



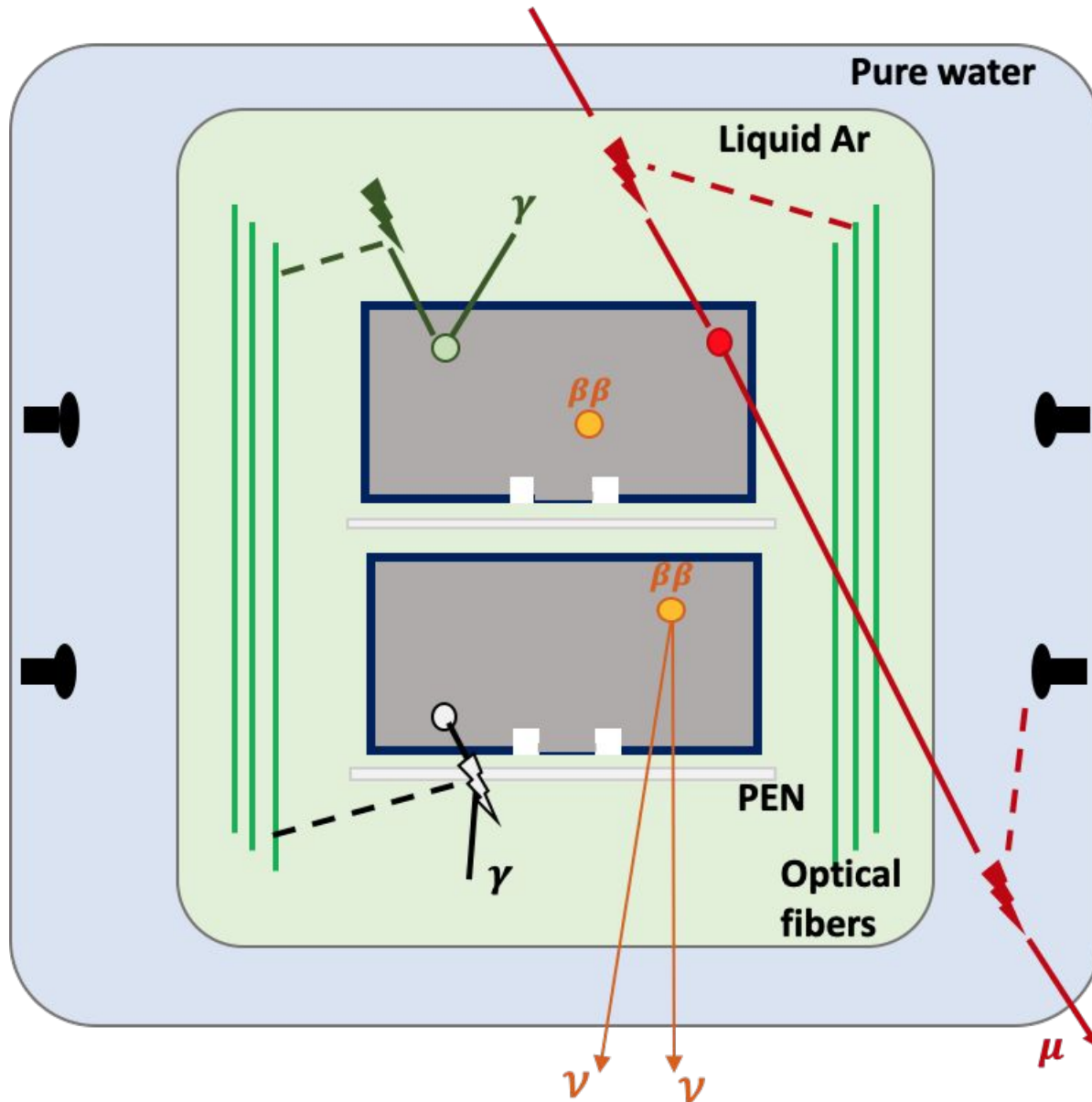
- $\beta\beta$ decay signal: single energy deposition in a 1 mm^3 volume
- Muon veto based on Cherenkov light and plastic scintillator

Active Background Reduction Strategy



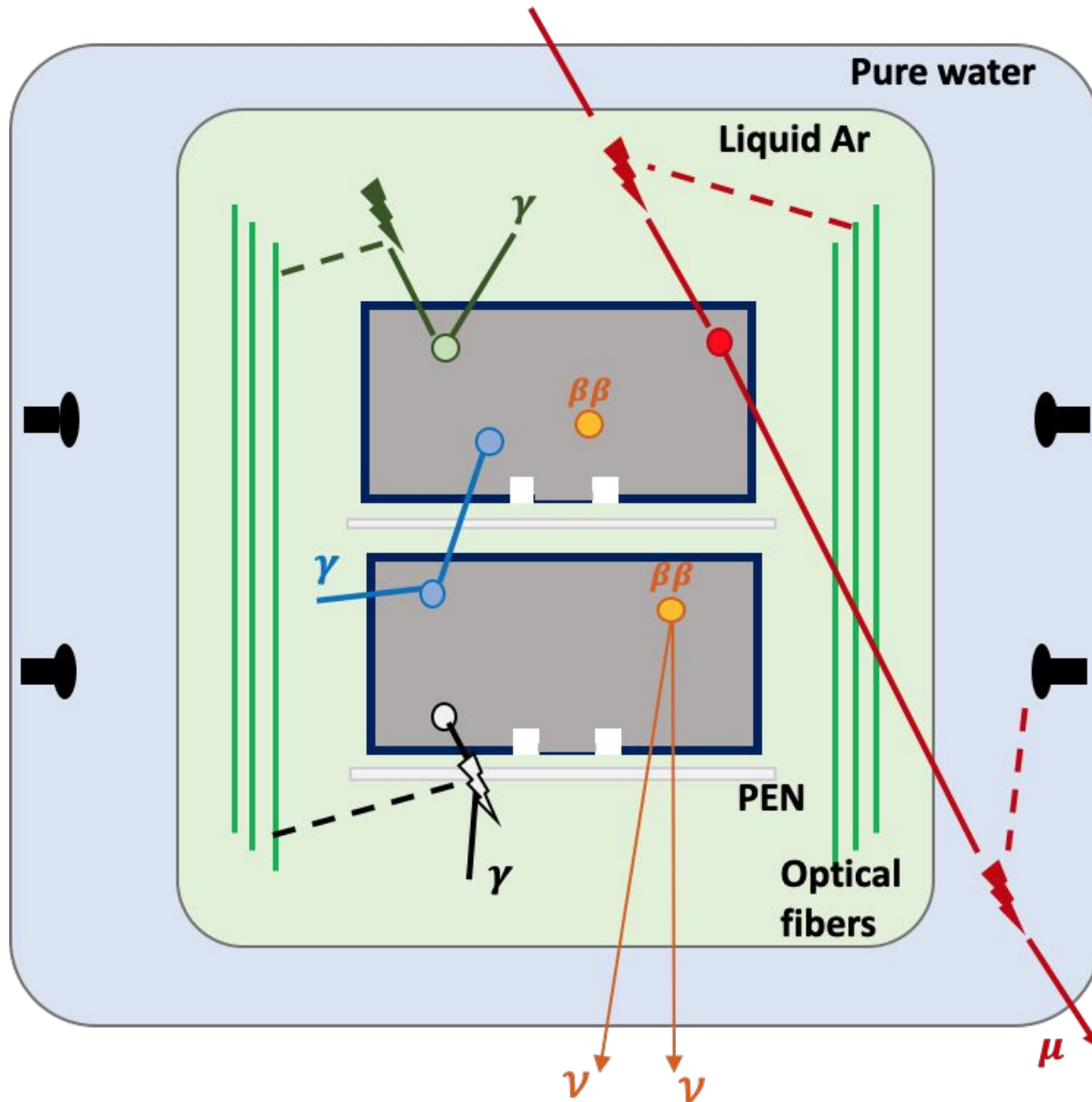
- $\beta\beta$ decay signal: single energy deposition in a 1 mm^3 volume
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- LAr veto based on Ar scintillation light readout by fibers coupled to SiPMs

Active Background Reduction Strategy



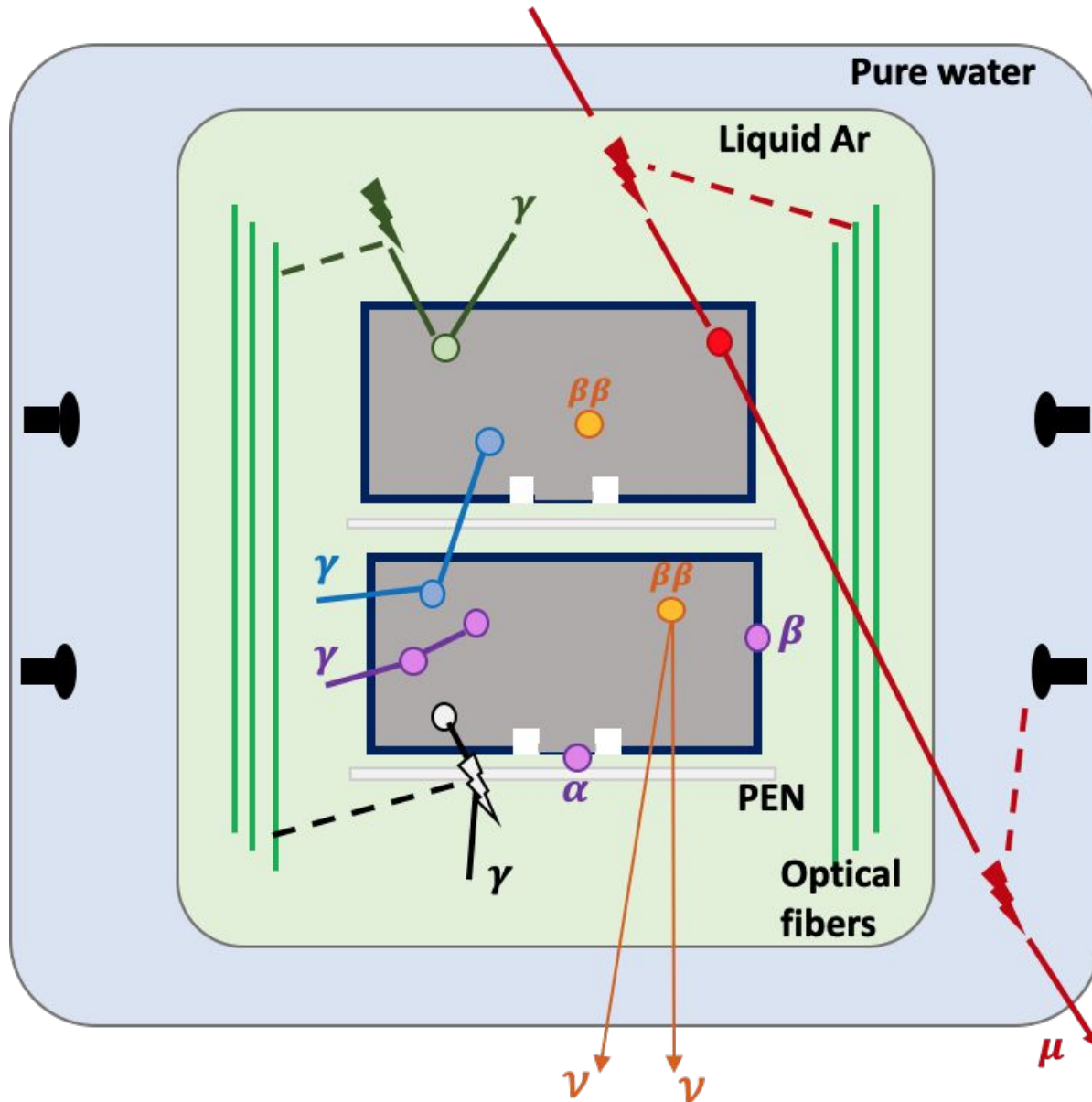
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- Scintillating PEN plate holder under test

Active Background Reduction Strategy



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- Muon veto based on Cherenkov light and plastic scintillator
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- Scintillating PEN plate holder under test
- Ge detector anti-coincidence

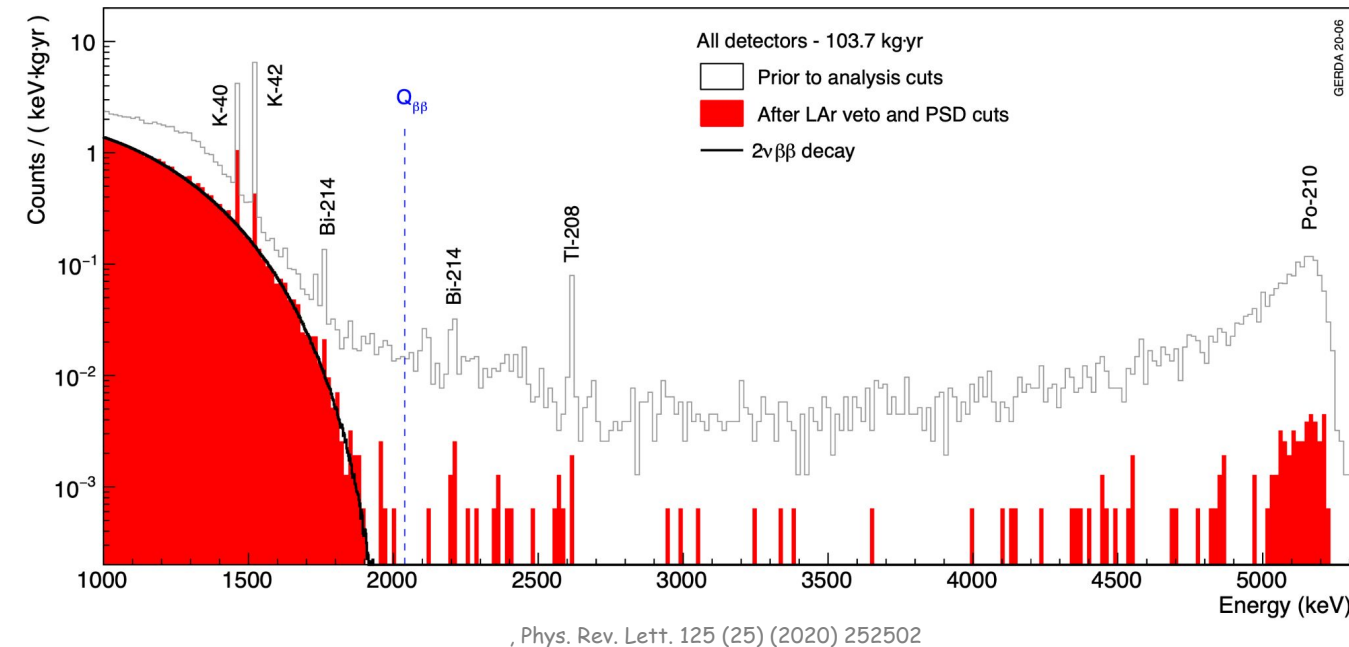
Active Background Reduction Strategy



- $\beta\beta$ decay signal: single energy deposition in a 1 mm^3 volume
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- LAr veto based on Ar scintillation light readout by fibers coupled to SiPMs
- Scintillating PEN plate holder under test
- Ge detector anti-coincidence
- Pulse shape discrimination (PSD) for multi-site and surface events

Active Background Reduction Strategy

Extremely powerful complementarity between LAr veto and PSD cuts was demonstrated in GERDA



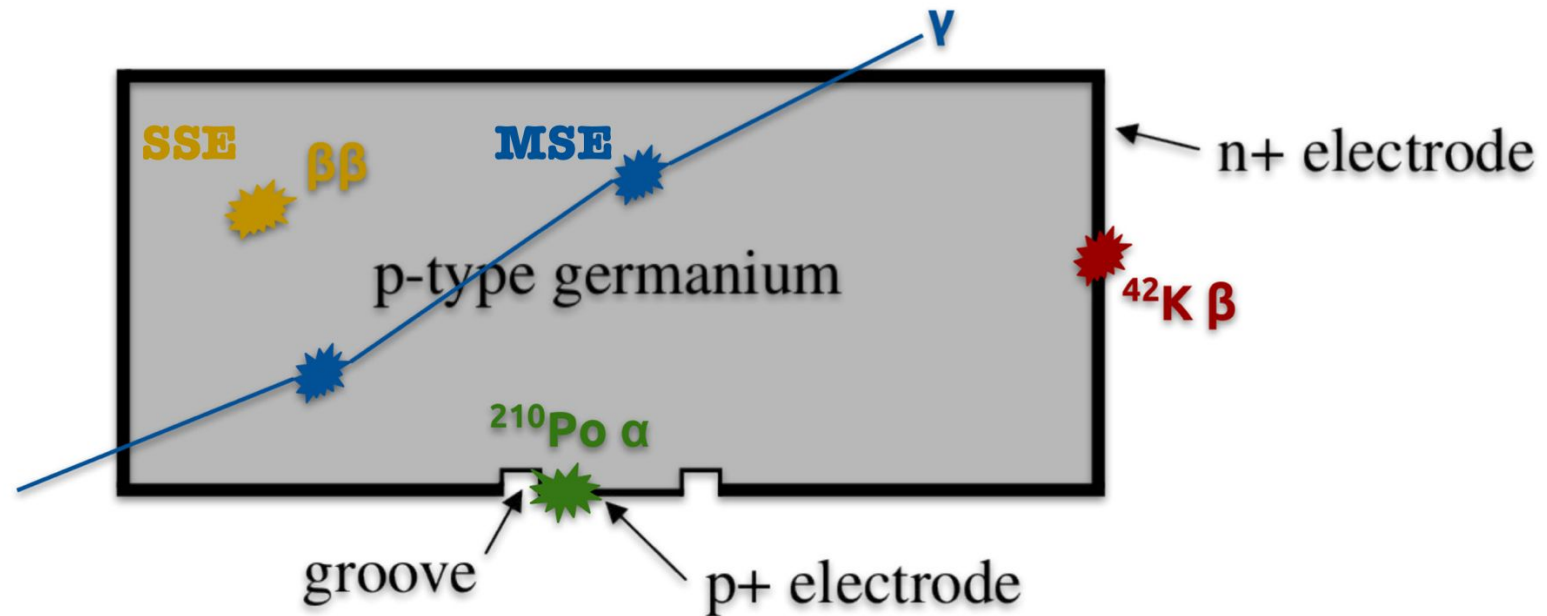
- LAr veto based on Ar scintillation light readout by fibers coupled to SiPMs

- Pulse shape discrimination (PSD) for multi-site and surface events

Pulse shape discrimination

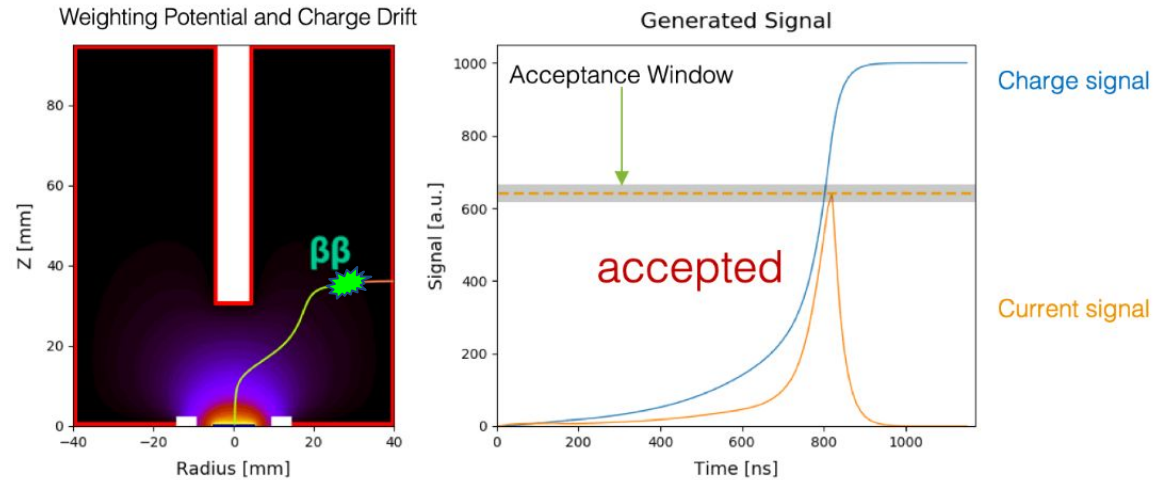
PSD: reject multi-site and surface events based on detector signal shape

External α , β , and γ backgrounds all create distinctive pulse shapes, allowing for highly efficient $\beta\beta$ decay event selection

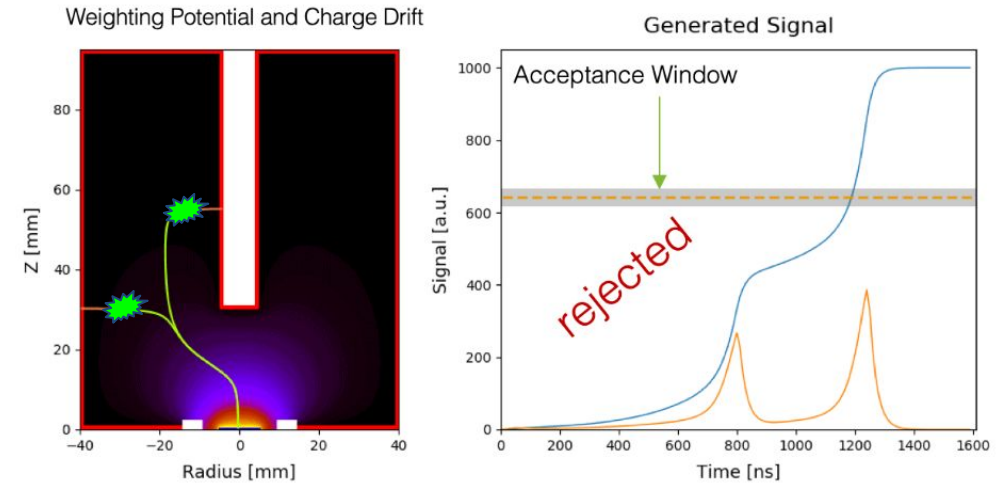


Pulse shape discrimination: Event Topologies

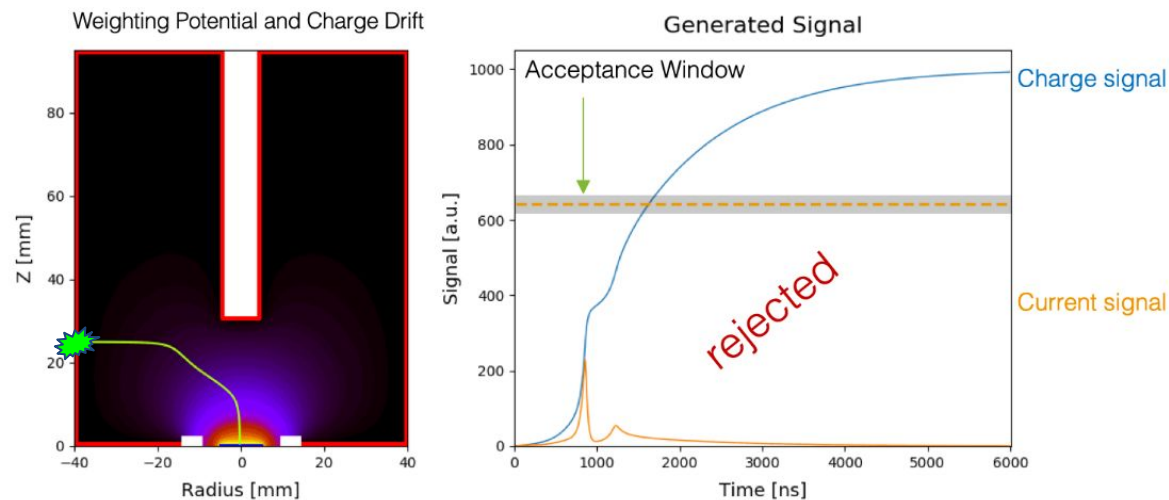
$0\nu\beta\beta$ signal candidate (single-site)



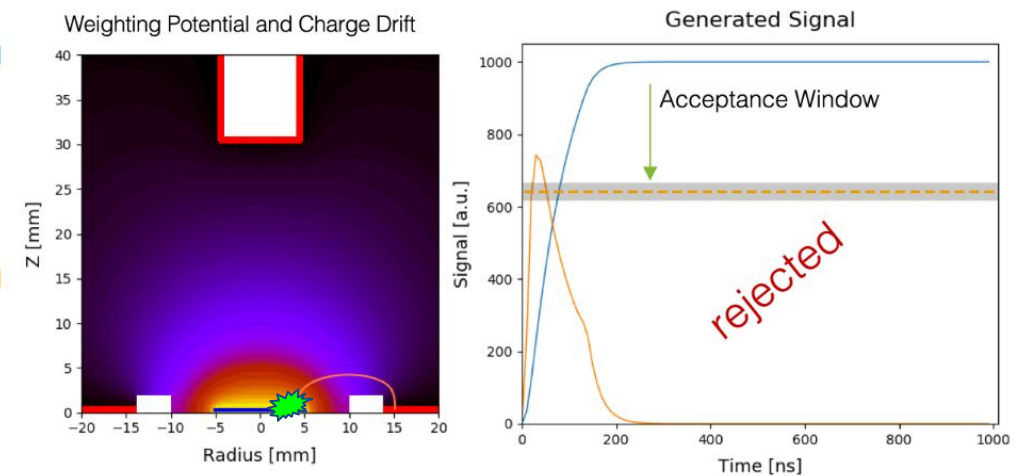
γ -background (multi-site)



Surface- β -background ^{42}K (^{42}Ar) on n+ contact

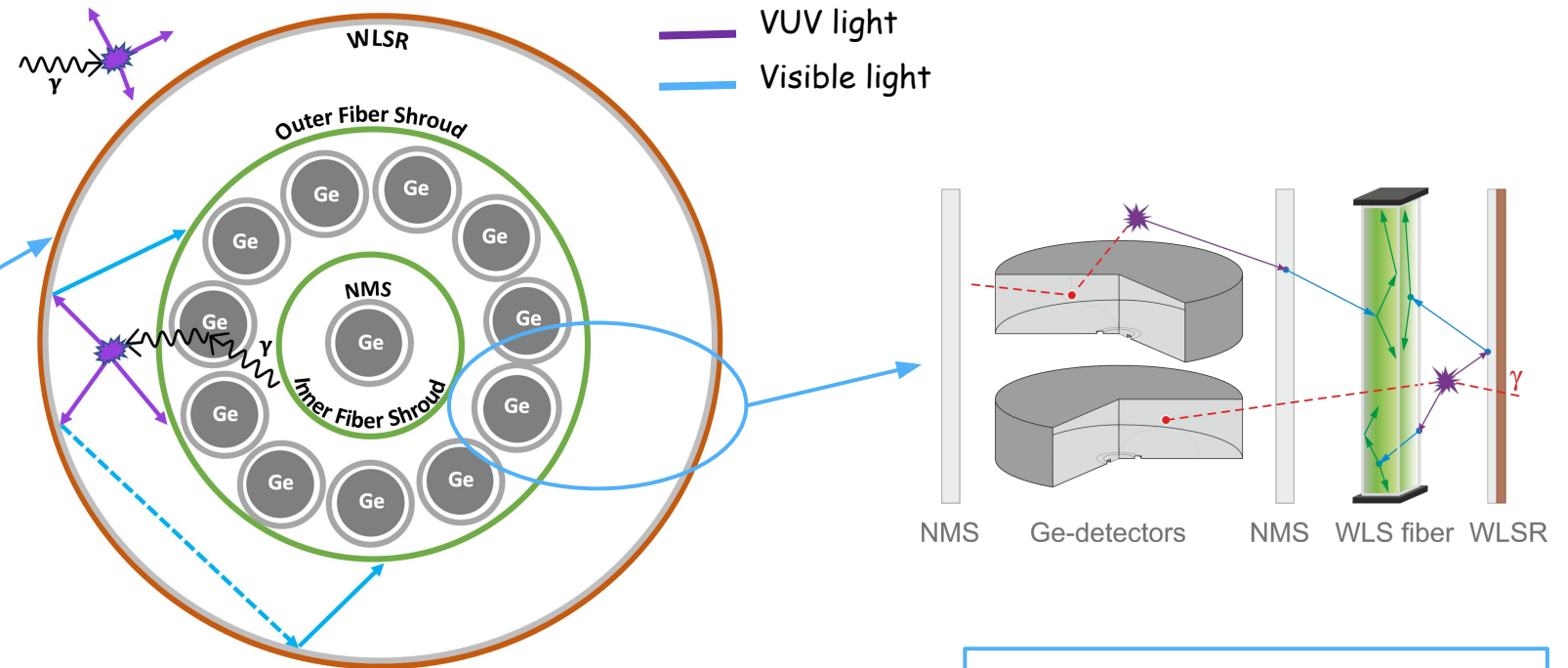
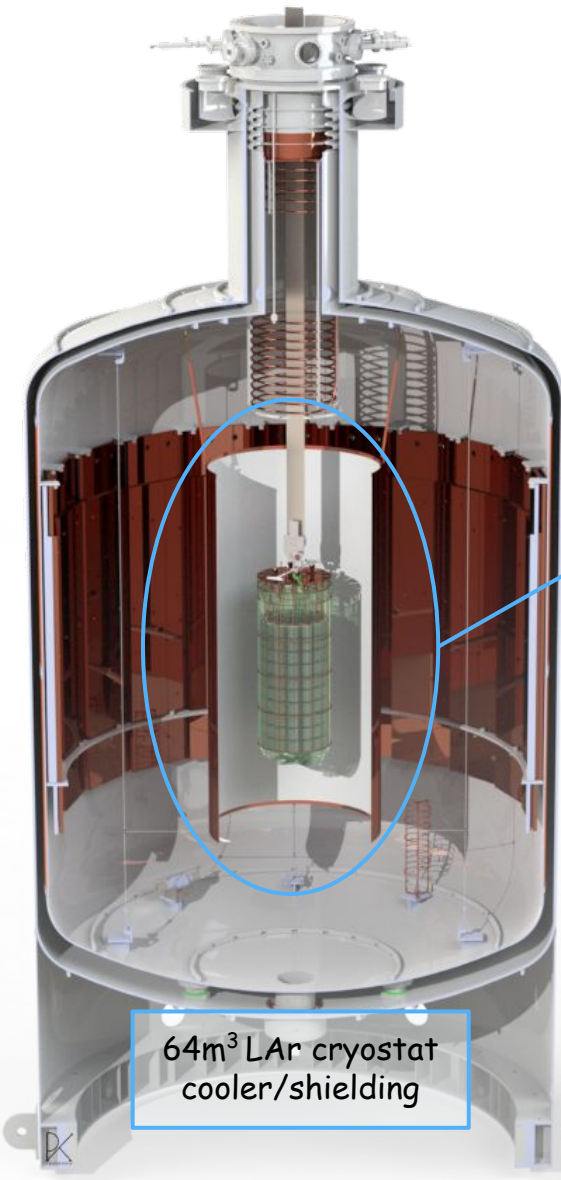


α -background on p+ contact



Liquid Argon instrumentation

Detection of Ar scintillation light created by energy depositions in the LAr that accompanies energy depositions in the HPGe detectors;



- two concentric curtains of TetraPhenyl Butadiene (TPB) coated, WaveLength Shifting (WLS) fibers;
- transparent, TPB coated Nylon Mini Shrouds (NMS) surround each string of HPGe detectors;
- WLS-Reflector (WLSR) enclose the Ge strings and fiber curtains;

The TPB shifts the LAr scintillation light from VUV to blue light.

The blue light is absorbed inside the fibers and shifted to the green light, and guided by total internal reflection to the SiPM arrays mounted on both ends of the fiber modules.

Status of LEGEND-200

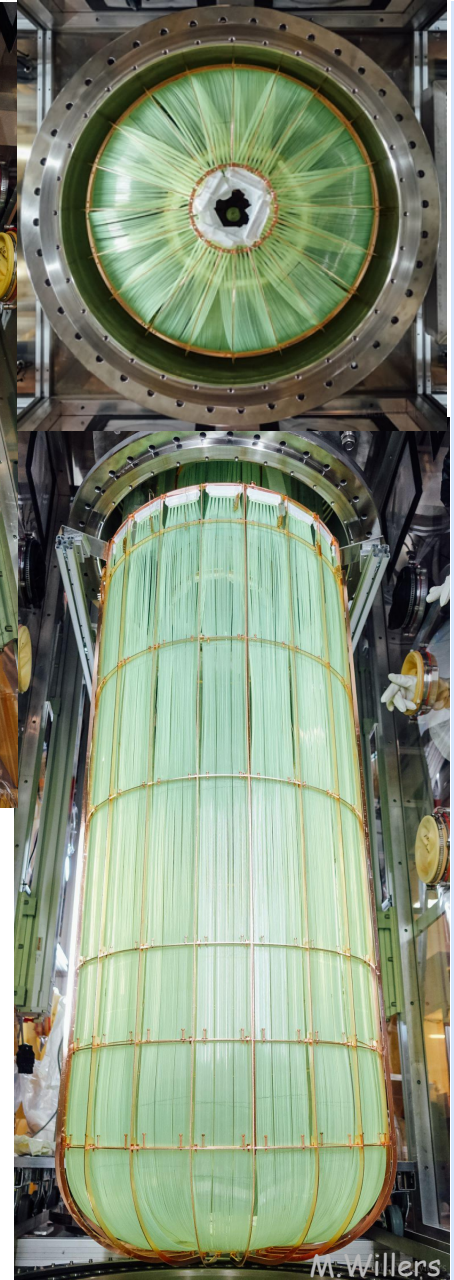
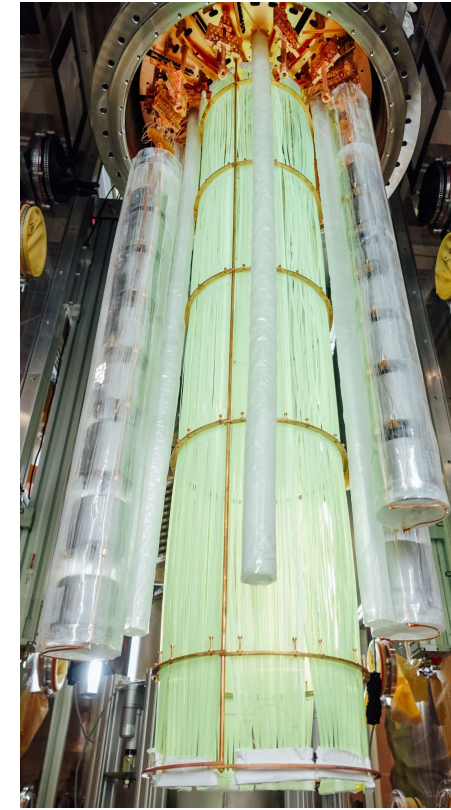


- Upgrade and stand-alone commissioning of the LAr system completed;
- First integrated commissioning run now underway: 4 strings of HPGe detectors, operating with full LAr instrumentation
- First physics data-taking this year.

Initial Commissioning:
4 Detector Strings
Ongoing;

Follow-up Commissioning & Physics
Data: 10 Detector Strings *Fall*
2022

LEGEND-200 Final Goal:
12 Detector Strings
2023



Conclusions

- ^{67}Ge is a clear leading choice for a ton-scale search: experiments are optimized for an unambiguous discovery of $0\nu\beta\beta$
- Current-generation experiments have led the field
 - Full-exposure results from GERDA: $T_{1/2} > 1.8 \times 10^{26} \text{ yr}$
 - New full-exposure results from the MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR: $T_{1/2} > 8.3 \times 10^{25} \text{ yr}$

- The LEGEND program builds on these successes for a low-risk path to exploring half-lives beyond 10^{28} yrs
 - LEGEND-200 is in commissioning, with data-taking beginning later this year
 - LEGEND-1000 pre conceptual design available, with R&D and conceptual design development ongoing - **Next talk**

