

# Modeling Backgrounds in the MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR

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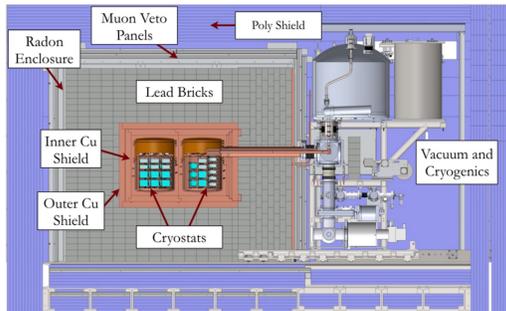
## Introduction

The MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR was a neutrinoless double-beta ( $0\nu\beta\beta$ ) decay experiment that ran with 44 kg of HPGe p-type point contact (PPC) detectors, of which 30 kg were enriched in  $^{76}\text{Ge}$ . The experiment operated at the Sanford Underground Research Facility in Lead, SD until March 2021.

### Key Features

- 2 high vacuum modules, each containing 7 strings of HPGe PPC detectors
- Compact graded shield and active muon veto
- Radiopure materials
- Excellent energy resolution: 2.5 keV FWHM at  $Q_{\beta\beta}$  (2039 keV)
- Ultra-low background rate and flat spectrum near  $Q_{\beta\beta}$  after cuts

### Cross-section of the MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR



## Motivation

Rate in the background estimation window (BEW) around  $Q_{\beta\beta}$  after all cuts:

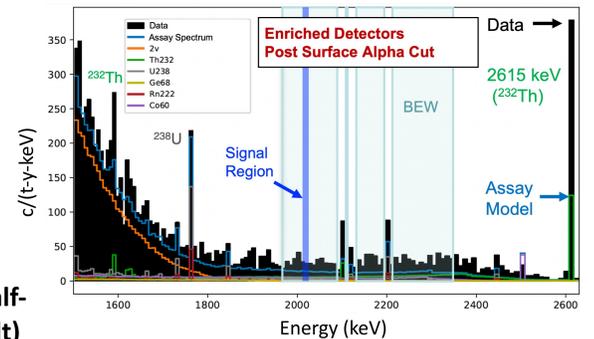
Assay-based projection:  
 $1.17 \pm 0.04$  cts/(keV t yr)

Measured background:  
 $6.23 \pm 0.55$  cts/(keV t yr)

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### Fitting Goals:

- ✓ Measure the  $2\nu\beta\beta$  half-life of  $^{76}\text{Ge}$  (new result)
- ✓ Determine the source of excess  $^{232}\text{Th}$  backgrounds not accounted for in assay-based model
- ✓ Model backgrounds across wide energy range for use in searches for BSM processes
- ✓ Inform design decisions of the next-generation experiment LEGEND

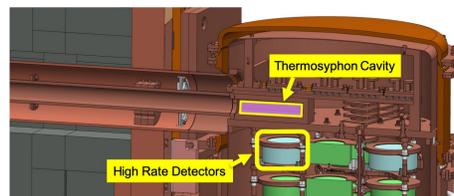
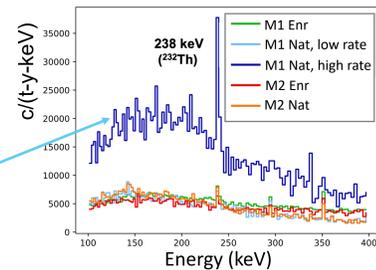
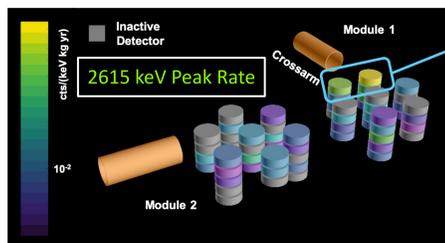


## Background Model Development

Enriched Background Index (All cuts):

Module 1:  $7.38 \pm 0.71$  cts/(keV t yr)

Module 2:  $3.33^{+0.75}_{-0.67}$  cts/(keV t yr)



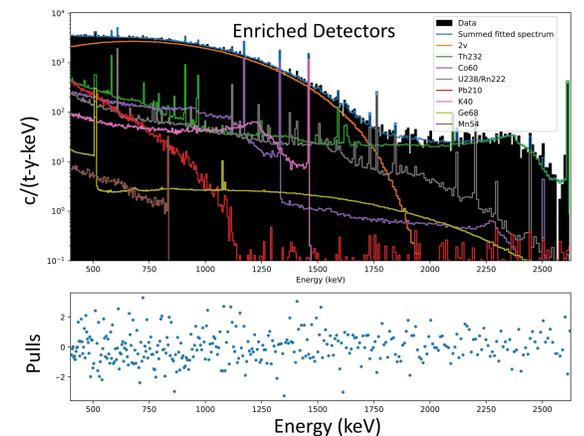
Studies of spatial non-uniformity of backgrounds informed spectral fits:

- Optimized detector grouping
- Led to identification of candidate hot spot in Module 1 thermosyphon cavity

### Frequentist spectral fits

- 114 activities floated
- Up to 9 decay chains
- 32 component groups
- Data cleaning and primary surface alpha cut applied to data
- 51.9 kg-yr enriched + 22.4 kg-yr natural exposure
- Fit range: 400-2630 keV
- Bin width increases as function of energy to contain ~99% of peak counts in single bin

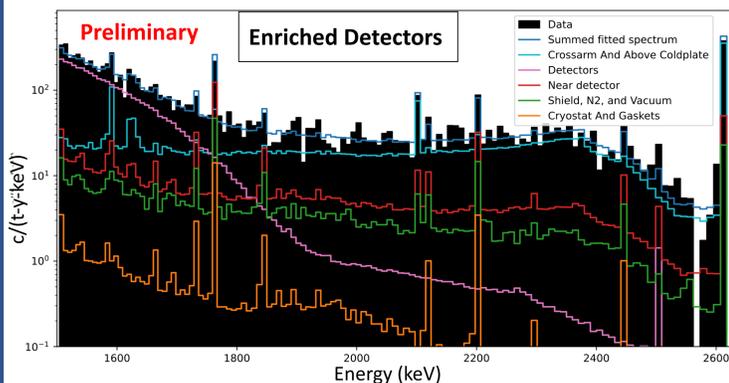
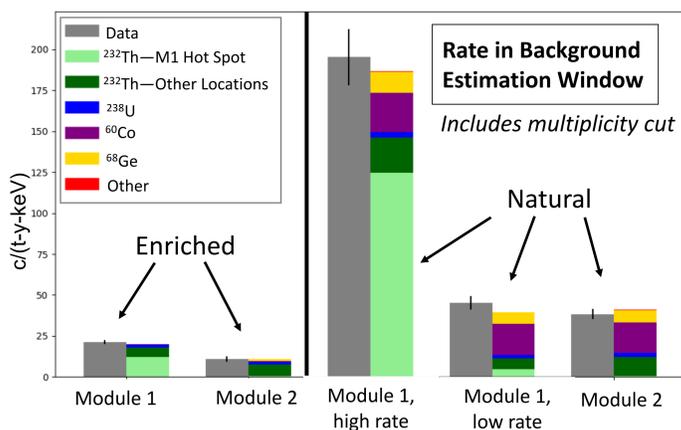
### Paper currently in preparation



## Sources of Backgrounds near $Q_{\beta\beta}$

All plots compare fitted model to data after data cleaning and main surface alpha cut but do not include a multi-site cut.

- Hot spot in Module 1 thermosyphon cavity helps account for different background rates between detector groups
- Higher cosmogenic ( $^{68}\text{Ge}$  and  $^{60}\text{Co}$ ) backgrounds in natural detectors expected from time above-ground before experiment



Rate in BEW is dominated by  $^{232}\text{Th}$  from sources above the coldplate, including a hot spot in Module 1.

The dominant backgrounds in the DEMONSTRATOR are not from a near-detector region that would pose problems for LEGEND.

## $2\nu\beta\beta$ Half-Life

$$T_{1/2}^{2\nu} = (2.05^{+0.04}_{-0.05} \text{ sys} \pm 0.010_{\text{stat}}) \times 10^{21} \text{ yr}$$

Preliminary

Consistent with GERDA measurement:

$$(2.022 \pm 0.038_{\text{sys}} \pm 0.018_{\text{stat}}) \times 10^{21} \text{ yr}$$

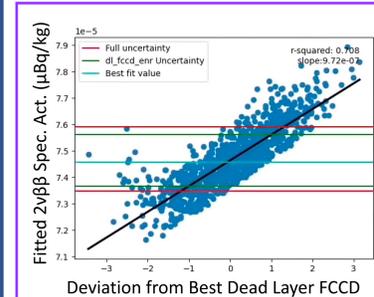
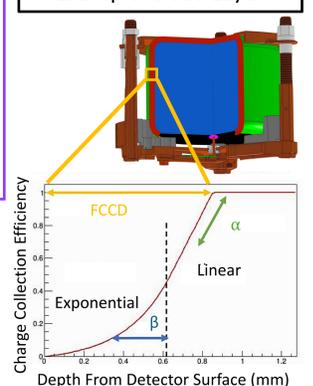
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### Uncertainty Contributions

- Dead + transition layer profile and growth
- Mismodeling uncertainty
- Surface alpha efficiency
- Enrichment fraction
- Statistical uncertainty
- Simulated geometry
- Energy peakshape and nonlinearity
- Detector mass

- Statistical uncertainty evaluated by profile likelihood
- Most sources of systematic uncertainty (listed in purple) quantified by varying systematic parameters applied to simulations and repeating fits.

### Example: Dead Layer



Dead layer full charge collection depth (FCCD) is the dominant uncertainty source