

# Status and results of GERDA

Experiment aimed for the  $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay search

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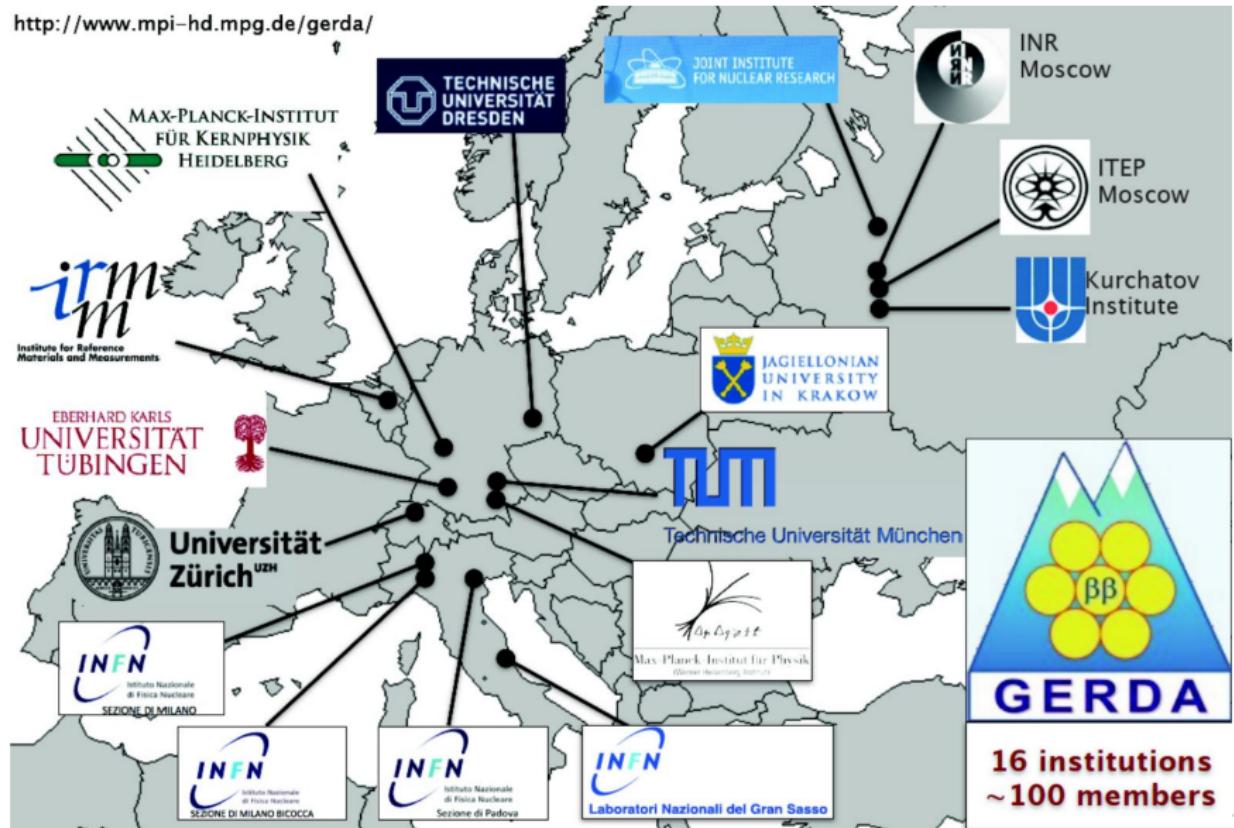
Gran Sasso Science Institute (INFN), L'Aquila



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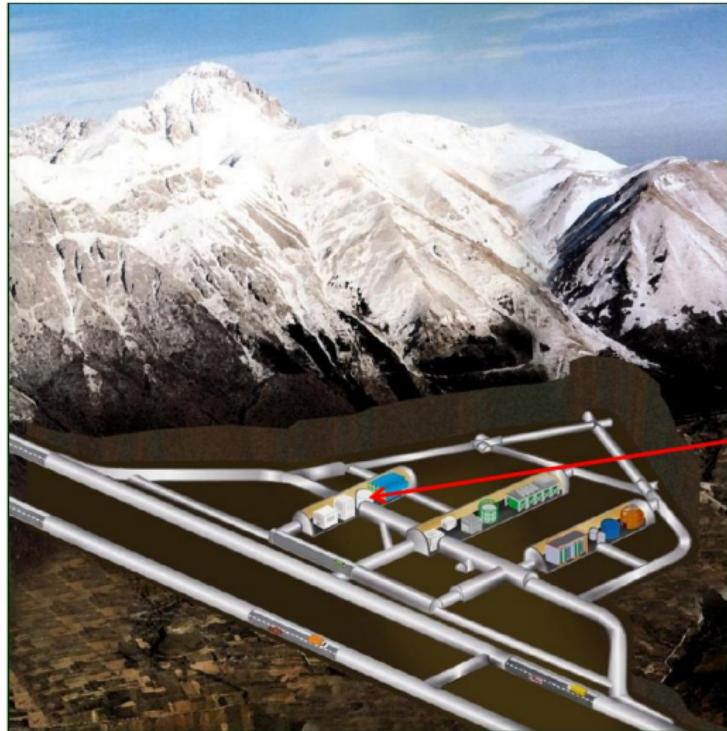
# GERDA collaboration

<http://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/gerda/>



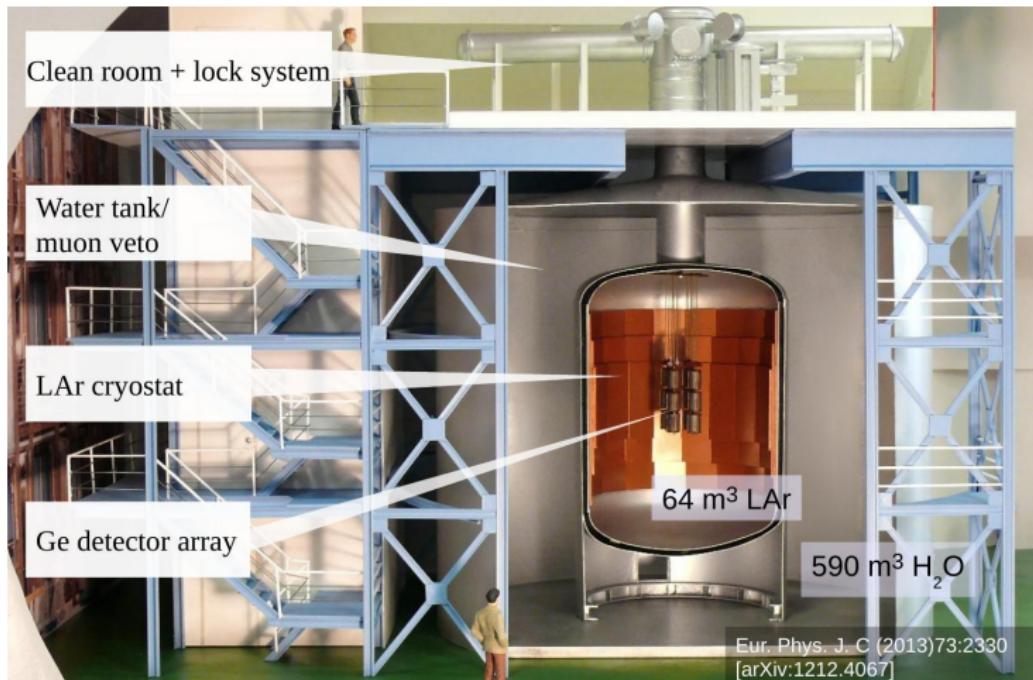
# GERDA experiment

**GERmanium Detector Array** Experiment aimed for the search of  $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{76}\text{Ge}$ , located in Hall A of LNGS, the rock overburden is equivalent to 3500 m.w.e (1 muon/m<sup>2</sup>.h)



# GERDA experiment

Bare HPGe detectors enriched by  $^{76}\text{Ge}$  (86%), submerged in high-purity liquid argon (LAr), are used both as detectors and source



## Goal

- verify the  $0\nu\beta\beta$  claim by Klapdor [Phys.Lett. B586 198, 2004], increasing the sensitivity of the Heidelberg-Moscow experiment
  - background index of  $BI \sim 10^{-2}$  cts/(kg keV yr)
  - exposure of  $\sim 20$  kg yr

# GERDA phase I

## Germanium detectors

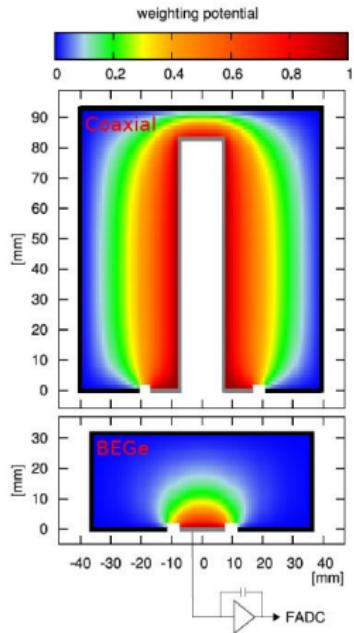
### Coaxial

- from HdM and IGEX experiment ( $2.4^0/_{00}$  FWHM @  $Q_{\beta\beta}$ )
- total mass: 17.7 kg (14.6 kg used in the analysis)

### BEGe detectors (designed for phase II)

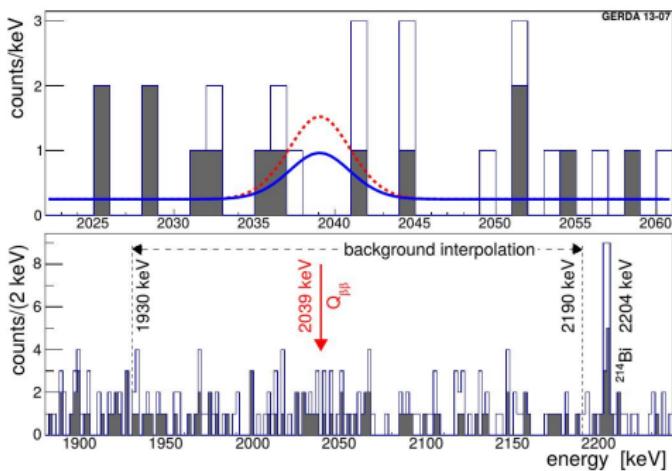
BEGe = Broad Energy Germanium  
( $1.6^0/_{00}$  FWHM a  $Q_{\beta\beta}$ )

- $\sim 20$  kg of BEGes produced and tested in 2012
- 5 BEGes introduced in GERDA in July 2012 (added to coaxial det.)

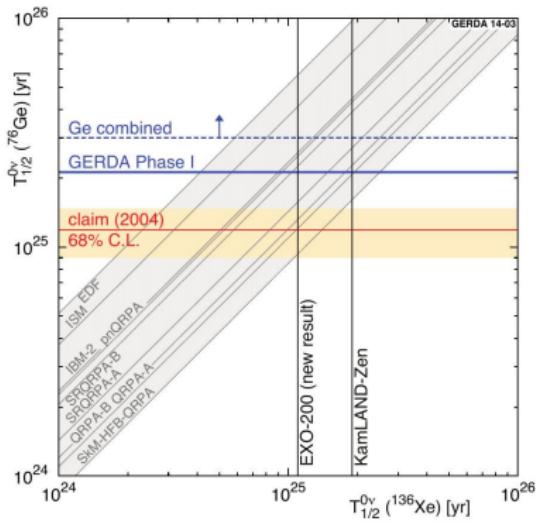


# GERDA phase I - Final Results [Phys. Rev. Lett. 111 (2013) 122503]

- exposure 21.6 kg yr
- $BI = (11 \pm 2) \cdot 10^{-3}$  cts/(keV kg yr)
- **7 events observed vs  $5.1 \pm 0.5$  expected**
- after PSD **3 events vs 3.3 expected**



$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 2.1 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ yr } 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$



**The Klapdor claim is rejected with 99 % probability**

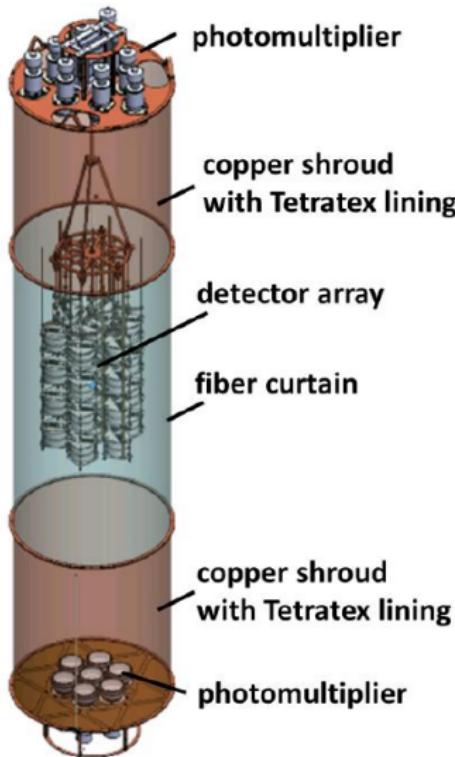
# GERDA phase II

- **energy resolution** FWHM < 3 keV @  $Q_{\beta\beta}$ 
  - detectors BEGe
  - new shaping techniques of signals
- **exposure**  $\sim 100 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{yr}$ 
  - increase the active mass ( $\sim 40$  BEGe detectors)
  - $\sim 3$  years of data acquisition
- **background reduction**  $BI \sim 10^{-3}/(\text{keV}\cdot\text{kg}\cdot\text{yr})$ 
  - new detector holders and new electronics
  - active background suppression (PSD and LAr veto)



increase the limit on the half-life of the  $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay ( $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \gtrsim 10^{26} \text{ y}$ )  
and on effective neutrino mass  $m_{\beta\beta} \sim 100 \text{ meV}$

# GERDA phase II - Upgrade

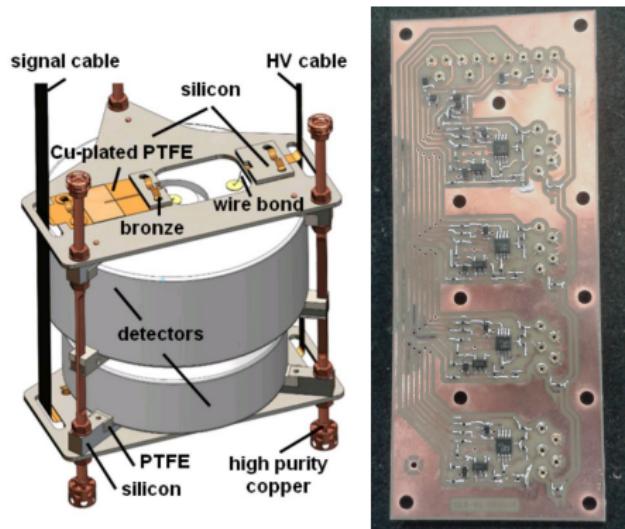
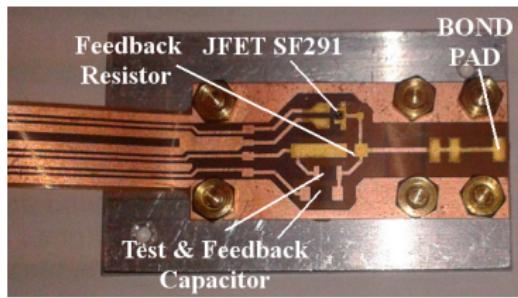


Mounting of new lock in the GERDA cleanroom:

- more space to accomodate 7 arrays of BEGe detectors
- introduction of LAr light instrumentation for active veto

# GERDA fase II - Upgrade

- new detector holders of radio-pure silicon, PTFE and copper, to further reduce the background
- new front end electronics divided in 2 sections to improve the energy resolution and minimize the background budget



# Conclusions

- GERDA phase I was successfully performed
- new limit on the  $0\nu\beta\beta$  of  $^{76}\text{Ge}$  is (combining the results from previous experiments):

$$T_{1/2} > 3 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ yr (90\% C.L.)}$$

- installation of GERDA phase II is ongoing
- many integration tests with new BEGe detectors and new instrumentation were performed
- the first string with 8 BEGes will be mounted soon in the cryostat

