

The MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR: Ge for $0\nu\beta\beta$ and Dark Matter

Matthew P. Green

University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill

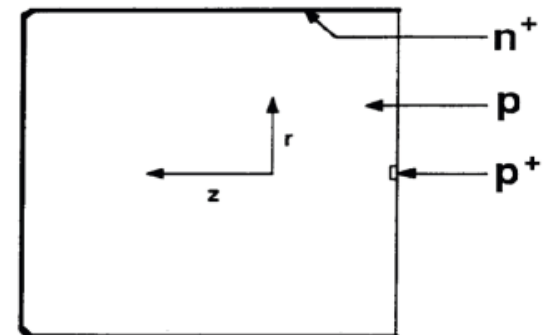
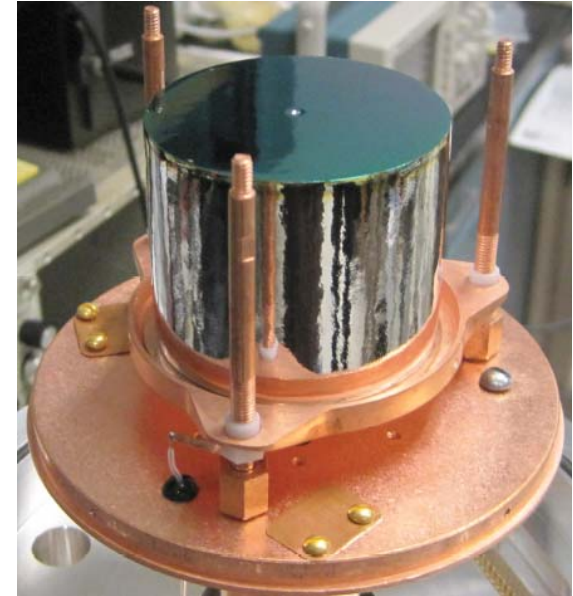
For the Majorana Collaboration



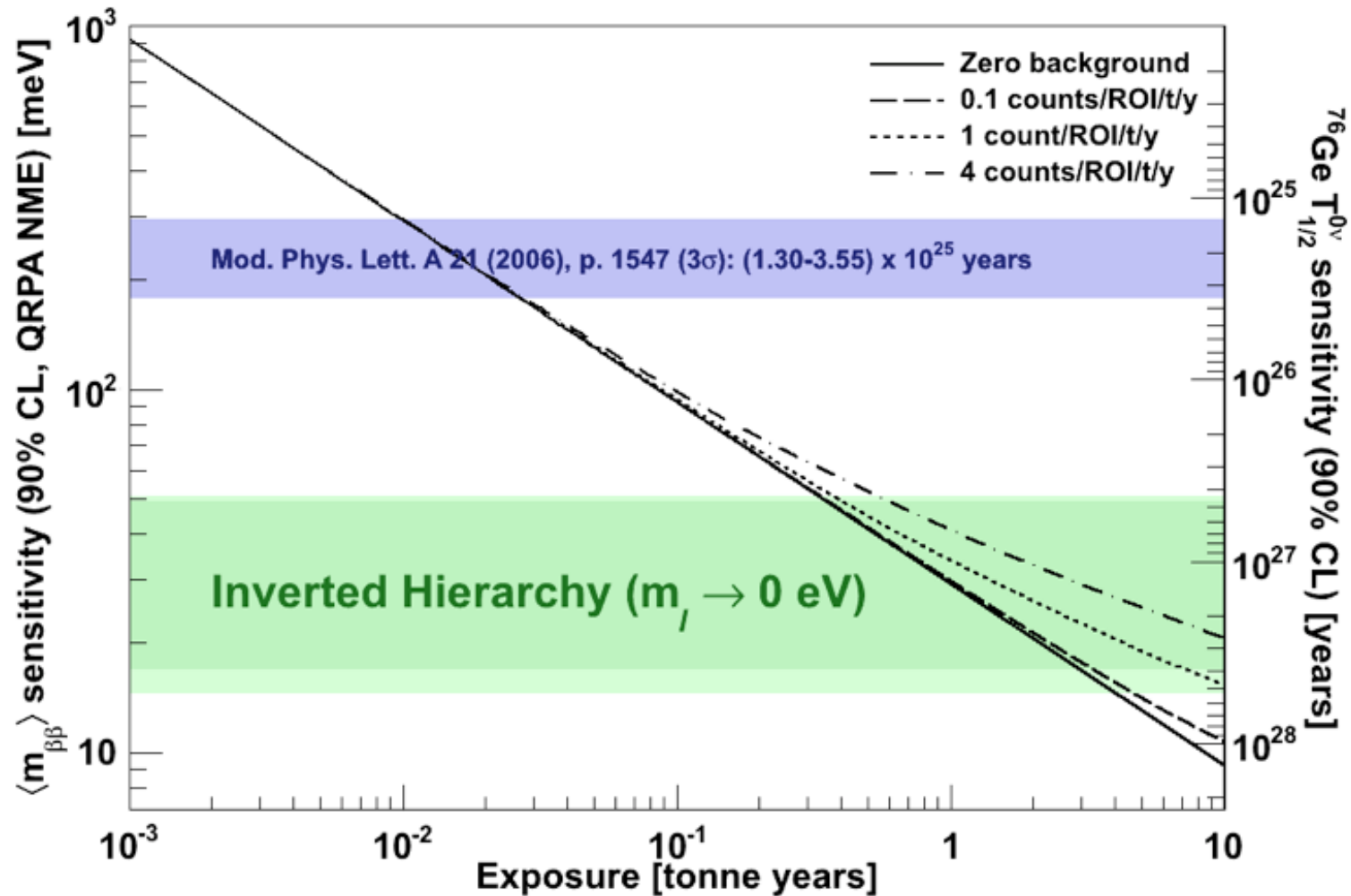
Germanium for $0\nu\beta\beta$



- ^{76}Ge is an excellent candidate $0\nu\beta\beta$ source:
 - Ge detectors are a proven technology
 - Excellent energy resolution: 0.16% at 2039keV
 - Favorable Nuclear Matrix Element
 - Demonstrated background rejection techniques:
 - Granularity
 - Pulse-shape discrimination
- P-Type Point Contact detectors (PPCs)
 - Low-noise $\rightarrow$ sub-keV energy thresholds
 - Excellent timing discrimination



$0\nu\beta\beta$ sensitivity



MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR R&D

Goals

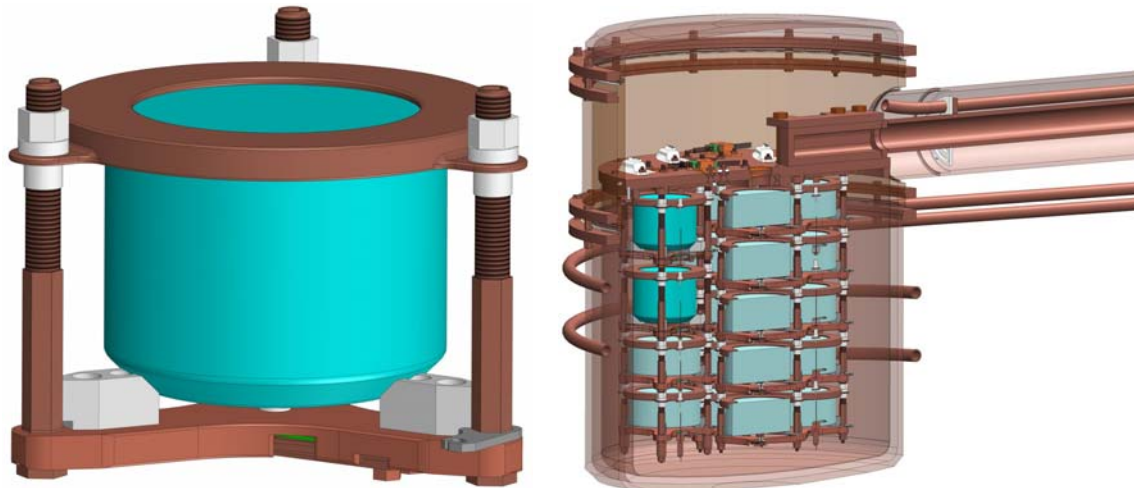
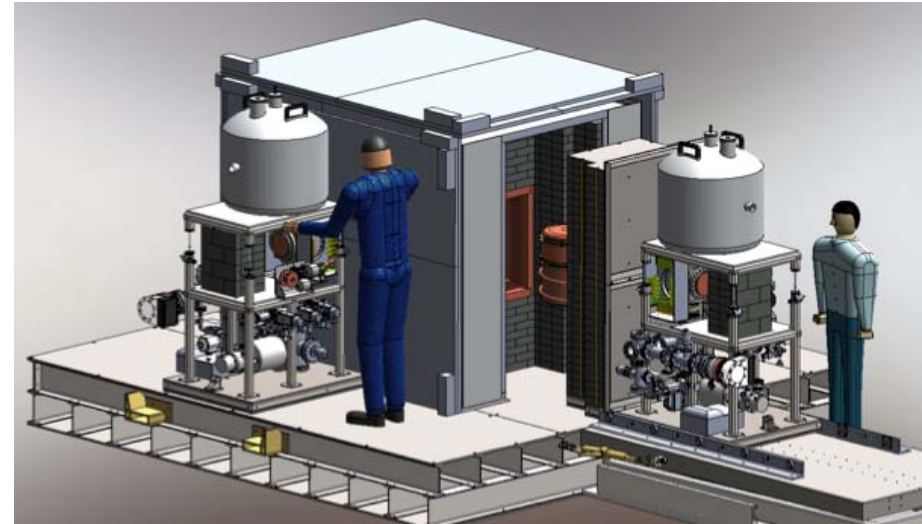


- Technical goals:
 - **Demonstrate backgrounds low enough to justify building a tonne-scale Ge experiment.**
 - Establish feasibility to construct & field modular arrays of Ge detectors.
 - Minimize costs, optimize the schedule, and retire risks for a future 1-tonne experiment.
- Science goals:
 - Although we are driven by technical goals, we also aim to extract the maximum science from the DEMONSTRATOR prototype,
 - (Directly) Test the recent claim of an observation of $0 \nu \beta \beta$ in ^{76}Ge .
 - Exploit the low-energy sensitivity to perform searches for dark matter, axions.
- Work cooperatively with GERDA Collaboration toward a single international tonne-scale Ge experiment that combines the best features of MAJORANA and GERDA.

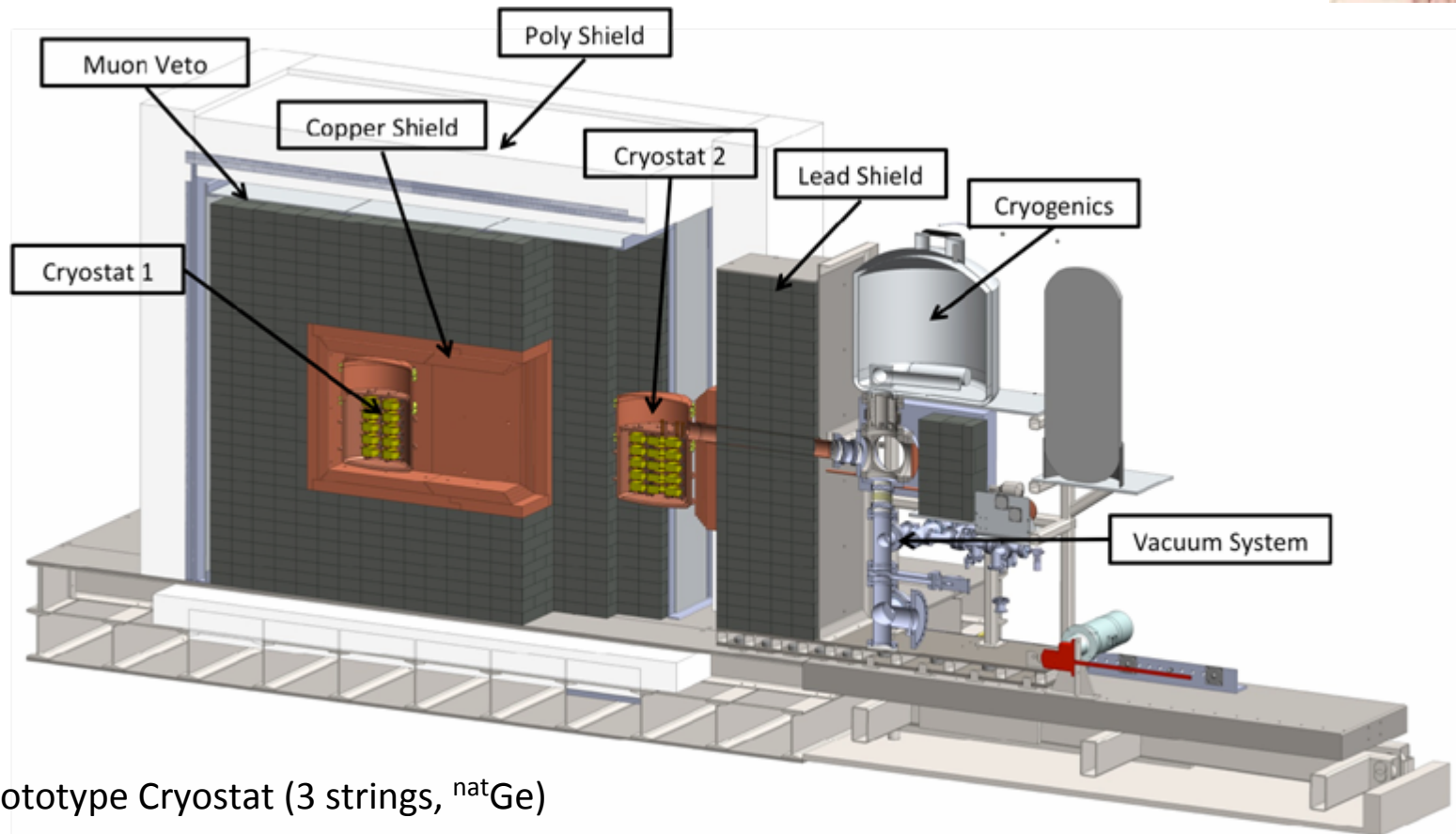
The MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR



- Background Goal in the $0\nu\beta\beta$ peak region of interest (4 keV at 2039 keV)
 - 3 counts/ROI/t/y (after analysis cuts)
 - scales to 1 count/ROI/t/y for a tonne experiment
- 40-kg of Ge detectors
 - Baseline: 20-kg of 86% enriched ^{76}Ge crystals & 20-kg of $^{\text{nat}}\text{Ge}$ (up to 30-kg enriched ^{76}Ge)
 - Detector Technology: P-type, point-contact.
- 2 independent cryostats
 - ultra-clean, electroformed Cu
 - 20 kg of detectors per cryostat
 - naturally scalable
- Compact Shield
 - low-background passive Cu and Pb shield with active muon veto
- Located underground at 4850' Sanford Lab



The MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR

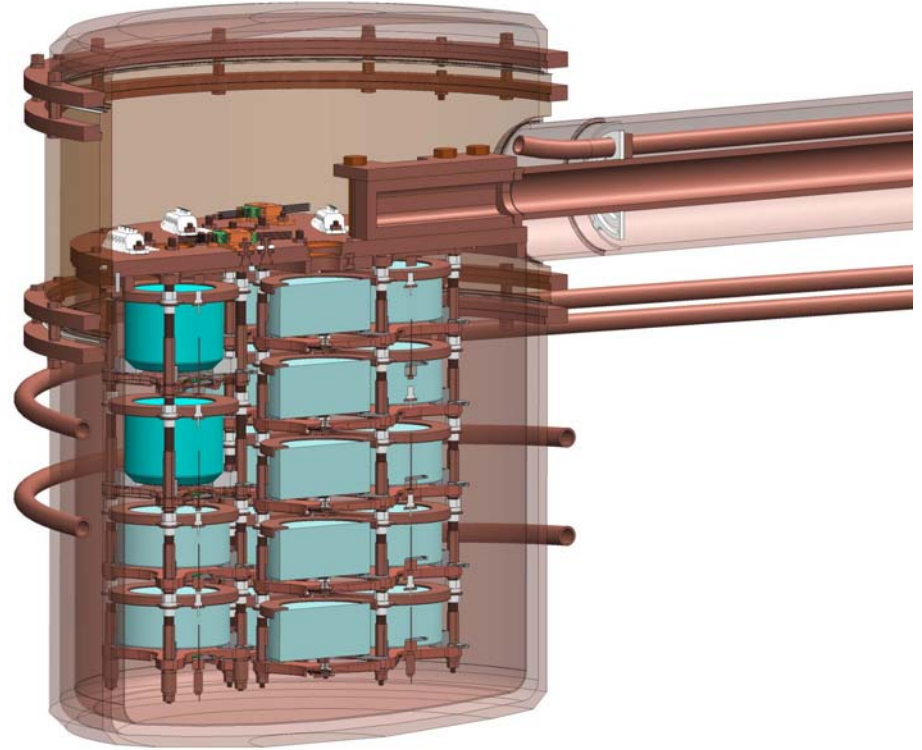
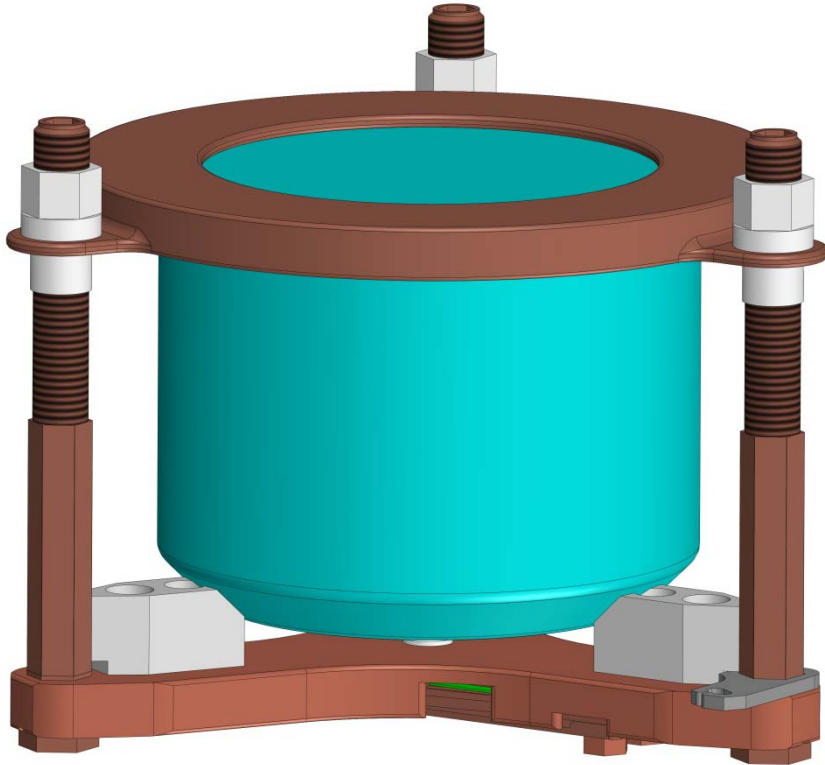


2012 - Prototype Cryostat (3 strings, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Ge}$)

2013 - Cryostat 1 (3 strings $^{\text{enr}}\text{Ge}$ & 4 strings $^{\text{nat}}\text{Ge}$)

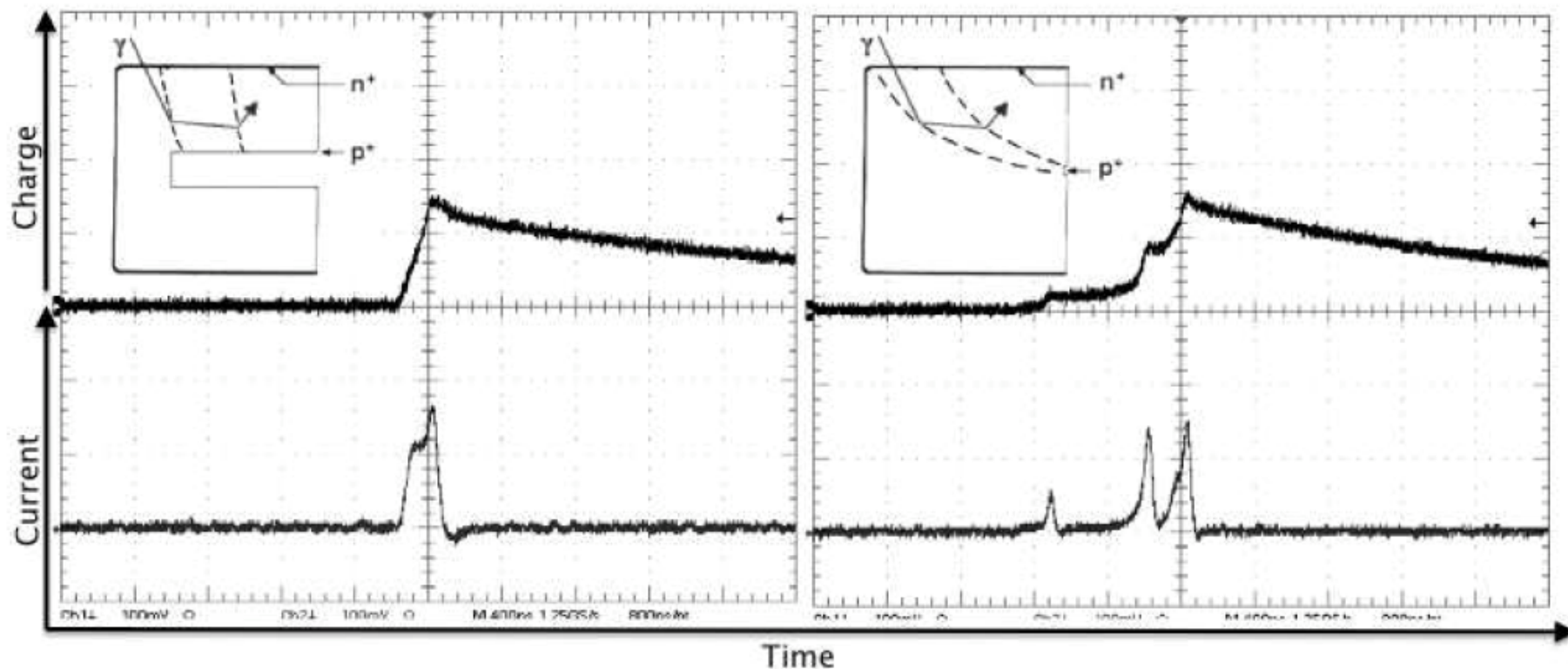
2014 - Cryostat 2 (up to 7 strings $^{\text{enr}}\text{Ge}$)

MJD Detector Arrays



- Ge detectors mounted in custom, low-mass mounts, fabricated from EFCu, PTFE
- Mounts compatible with range of detector form factors
- Detector units stacked in strings. Strings mechanically rigid; good thermal conductivity

PPCs: Timing Capabilities



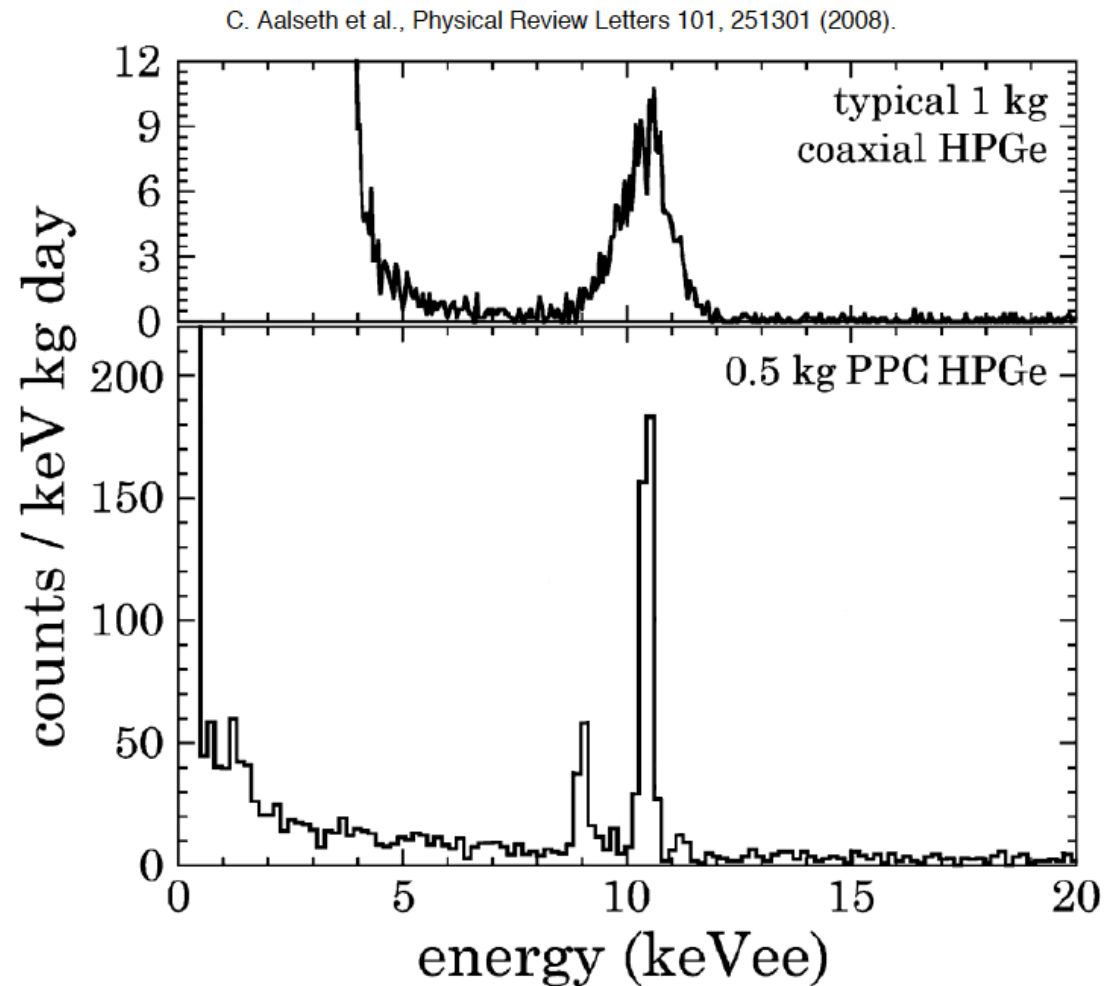
P. Barbeau, J. I. Collar, and O. Tench, *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, 2007.

P. N. Luke et al, *IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science*, Vol. 36, No. 1, February 1989

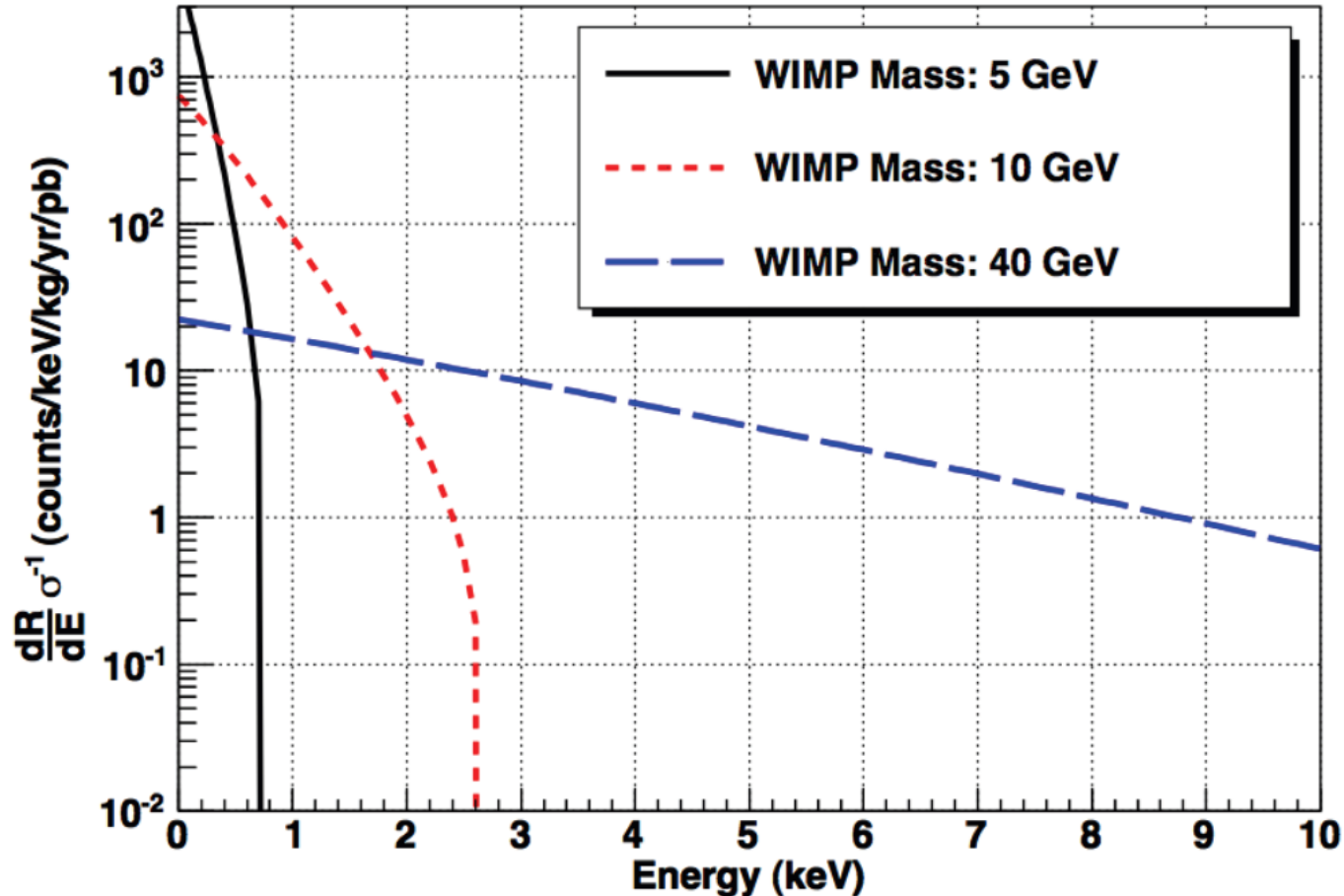
PPCs: Low-Energy Performance



- Point-contact reduces detector capacitance.
- PPCs capable of sub-keV energy thresholds.
- This presents an interesting opportunity for an array of PPC-type Ge detectors...



Sensitivity of PPCs to WIMPs

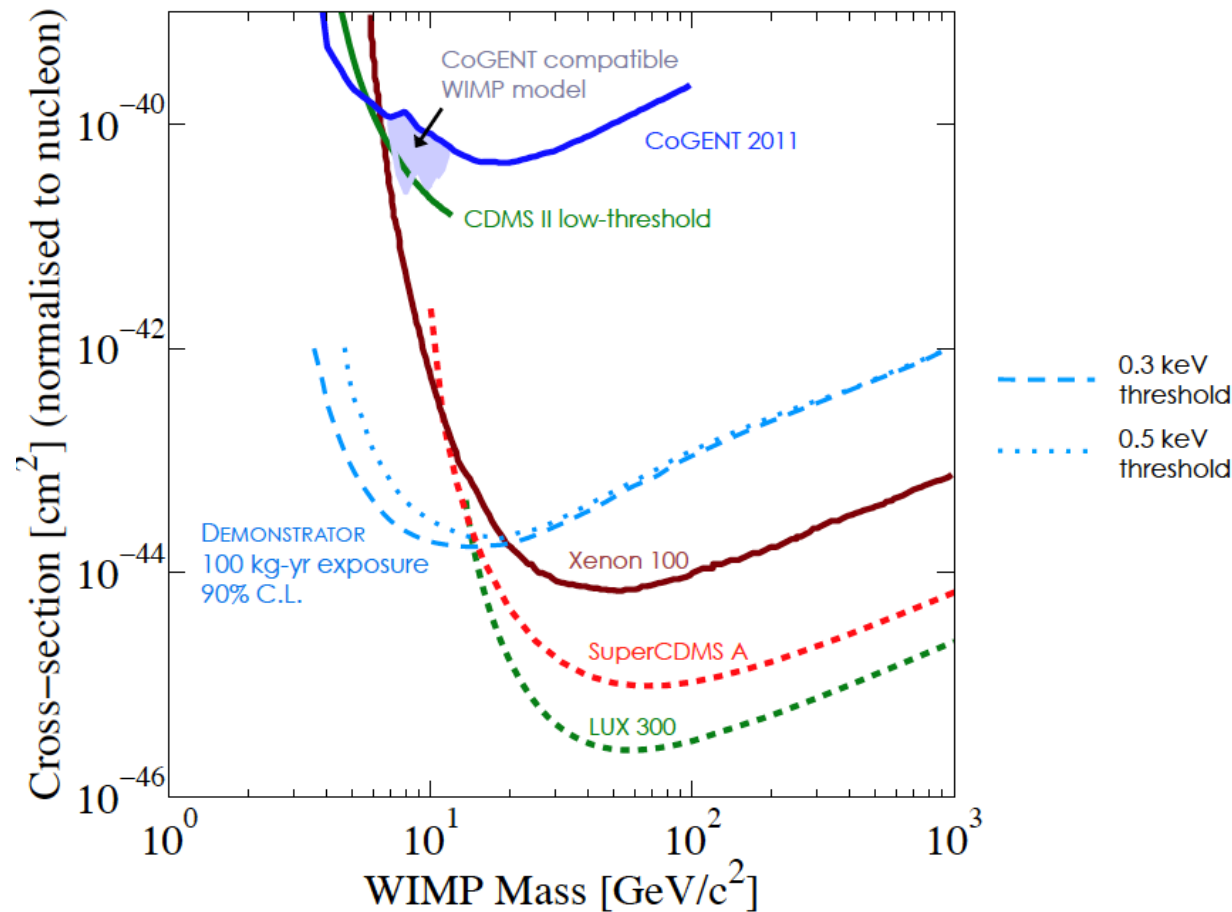


M.G. Marino, Ph.D. Dissertation, Univ. of Washington (2010)

MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR in the Dark Matter Picture



- PPC detectors provide a unique opportunity to probe an open region of WIMP detection space!
- Assumptions:
 - 20kg of detectors
 - Spin-independent WIMPS
 - ^3H : 15 days surface exposure
 - 0-10keV: .001 cnts/kg/keV/day
 - $n: \ll ^3\text{H}$, based on IGEX



Xenon 100: arxiv:1104.2549v2

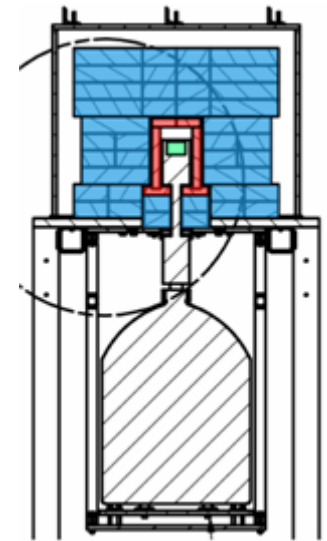
CDMS: Phys.Rev.Lett.106:131302, 2011

CoGENT: Phys.Rev.Lett.106:131301, 2011

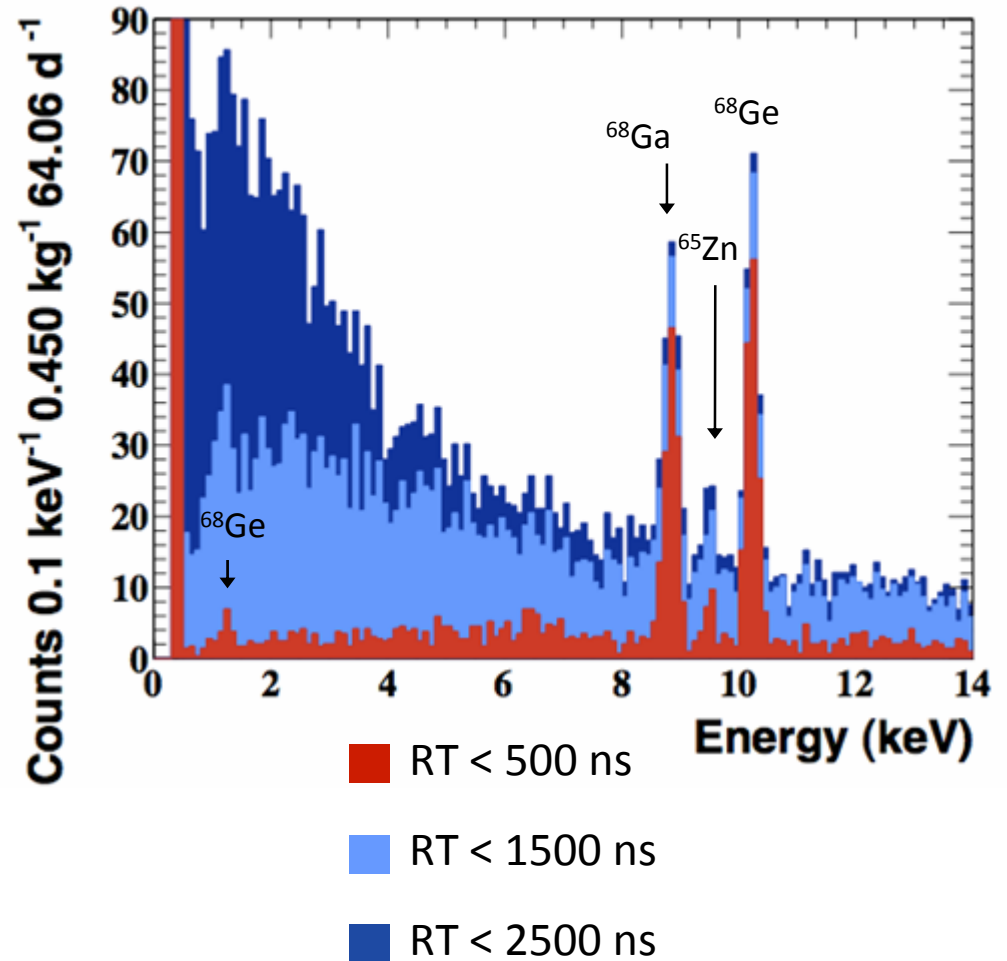
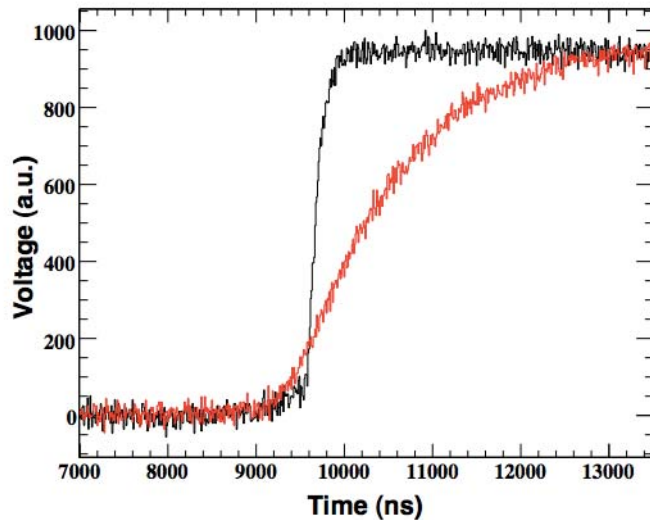
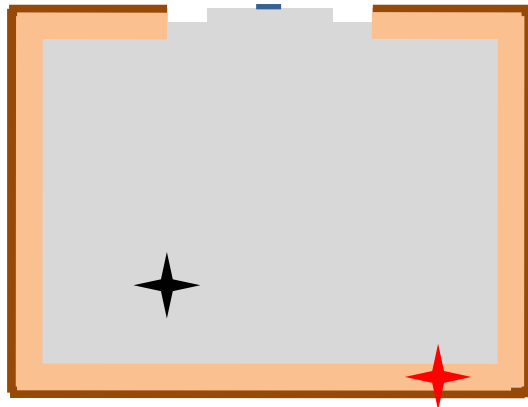


Dark Matter with PPCs: MALBEK

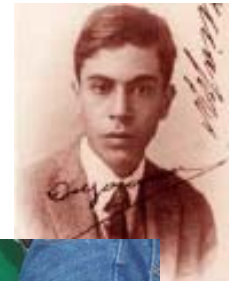
- MAJORANA Low-Background BEGe at KURF
- PPC detector
- Low-background cryostat
- Layered shielding
 - 1" ancient lead
 - 8" low-background lead
 - 2" plastic scintillator μ veto
 - 10" polyethylene
- Testbed for MAJORANA detector electronics, DAQ, simulations.



Rise Time Cuts: Removing Degraded Pulses



Producing $^{\text{enr}}\text{Ge}$ Detectors



- MAJORANA received first shipment of $^{\text{enr}}\text{Ge}$ Sept. 2011.
- 28.5kg GeO_2 enriched at ECP, Krasnoyarsk, Russia ($\sim 20\text{kg } ^{76}\text{Ge}$)
- Stored underground at Cherokee Caverns, Knoxville TN



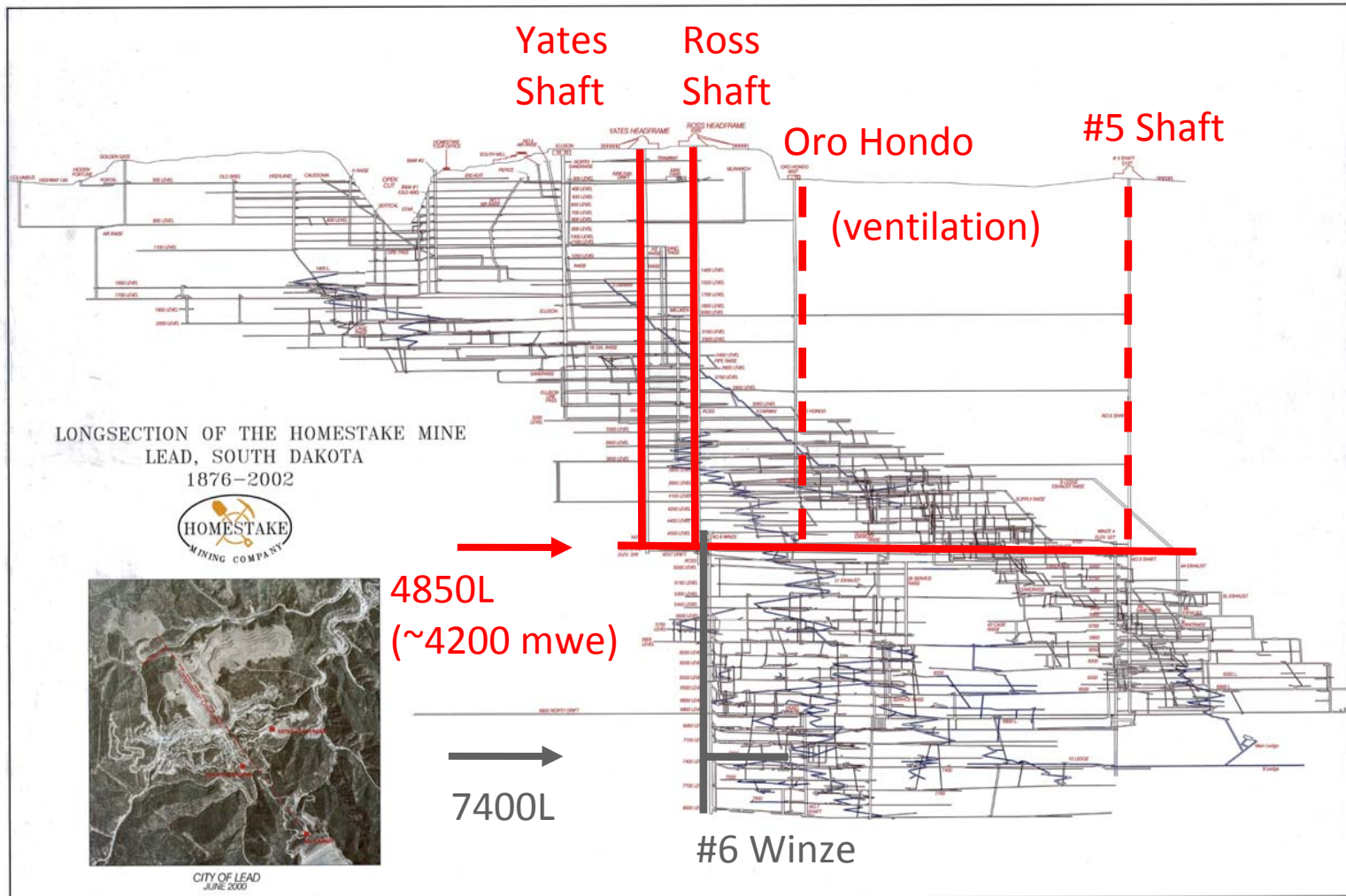
Ge Detector Production



- Reduction & Refinement
 - ESI, Oak Ridge, TN (SBIR)
- Crystal-pulling, machining, contact deposition
 - Commercial vendor selected.
- 19 commercial $^{\text{nat}}\text{Ge}$ detectors already on hand at SUL



Sanford Underground Laboratory



MJD Lab @ SURF



June 11, 2012

Matthew Green - NDM12 Nara, Japan

17

Background Simulations



- MaGe: a GEANT4-based application jointly developed by MAJORANA / Gerda
 - Geometries
 - Physics lists
 - Identical output to DAQ-unified analysis code
- MaGe is well-validated
 - MALBEK full background spectrum modeled accurately
 - Extensive suite of validation tests to ensure GEANT4 accuracy in $0\nu\beta\beta$ & light WIMP regimes

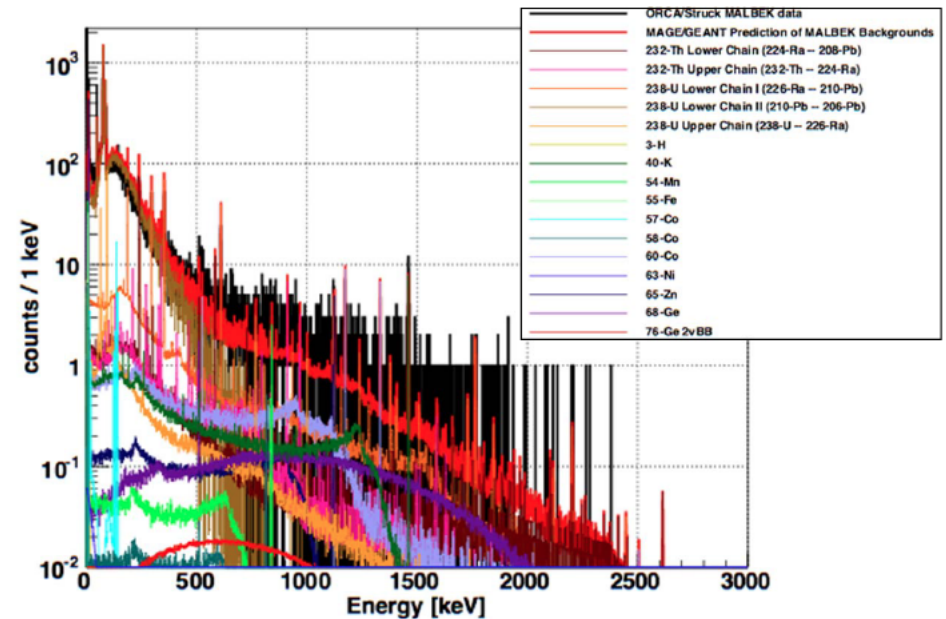
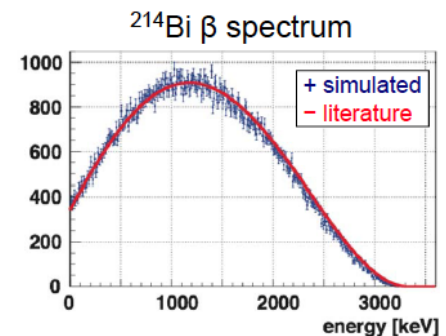
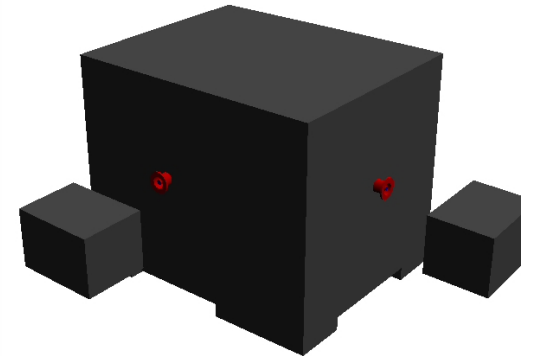
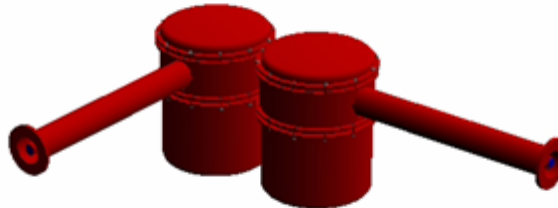
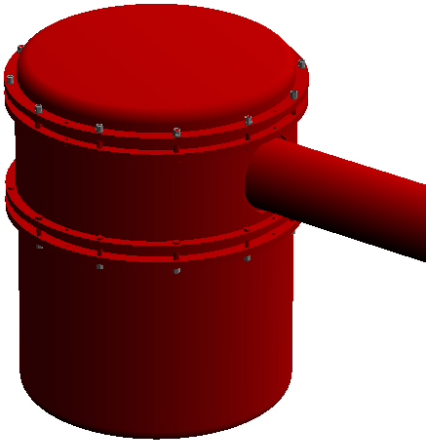
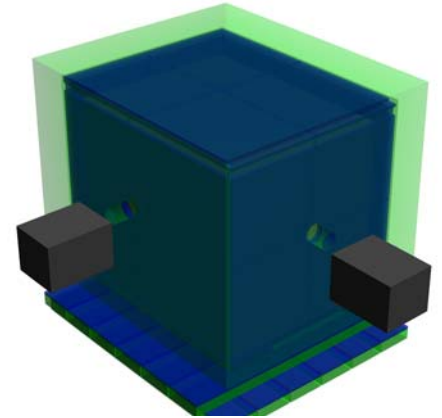
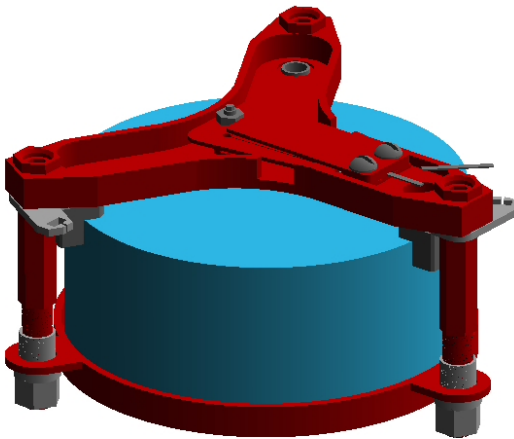
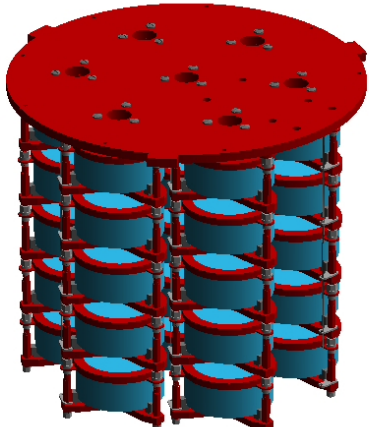


Table 60: ^{214}Bi branching ratios and β -decay energies

E_{int} [keV]	E_{sim} [keV]	diff. [keV]	I_{int} [%]	I_{sim} [%]	diff. [%]
1122 ± 11	1124.2	2.2	0.444 ± 0.018	0.425 ± 0.0065	-0.019
1151 ± 11	1153.5	2.5	4.345 ± 0.02	4.27 ± 0.021	-0.074
1182 ± 11	1183.6	1.6	0.102 ± 0.012	0.0944 ± 0.0031	-0.0076
1253 ± 11	1254.7	1.7	2.45 ± 0.009	2.21 ± 0.015	-0.24
1259 ± 11	1261.2	2.2	1.431 ± 0.008	1.38 ± 0.012	-0.051
1275 ± 11	1277.4	2.4	1.177 ± 0.017	1.13 ± 0.011	-0.042
1380 ± 11	1381.7	1.7	1.588 ± 0.013	1.59 ± 0.013	0.006
1423 ± 11	1424.6	1.6	8.14 ± 0.03	8.16 ± 0.029	0.016
1505 ± 11	1507.5	2.5	16.96 ± 0.05	17 ± 0.041	0.085
1527 ± 11	1529	2	0.125 ± 0.011	0.117 ± 0.0034	-0.0085
1540 ± 11	1542.4	2.4	17.57 ± 0.04	17.8 ± 0.042	0.24
1609 ± 11	1610.7	1.7	0.61 ± 0.05	0.721 ± 0.0085	0.11
1727 ± 11	1728.6	1.6	3.12 ± 0.03	2.95 ± 0.017	-0.17
1855 ± 11	1856.5	1.5	0.89 ± 0.03	0.824 ± 0.0091	-0.066
1892 ± 11	1894.3	2.3	7.35 ± 0.05	7.41 ± 0.027	0.061
3270 ± 11	3272	2	19.1 ± 0.17	18.3 ± 0.043	-0.83



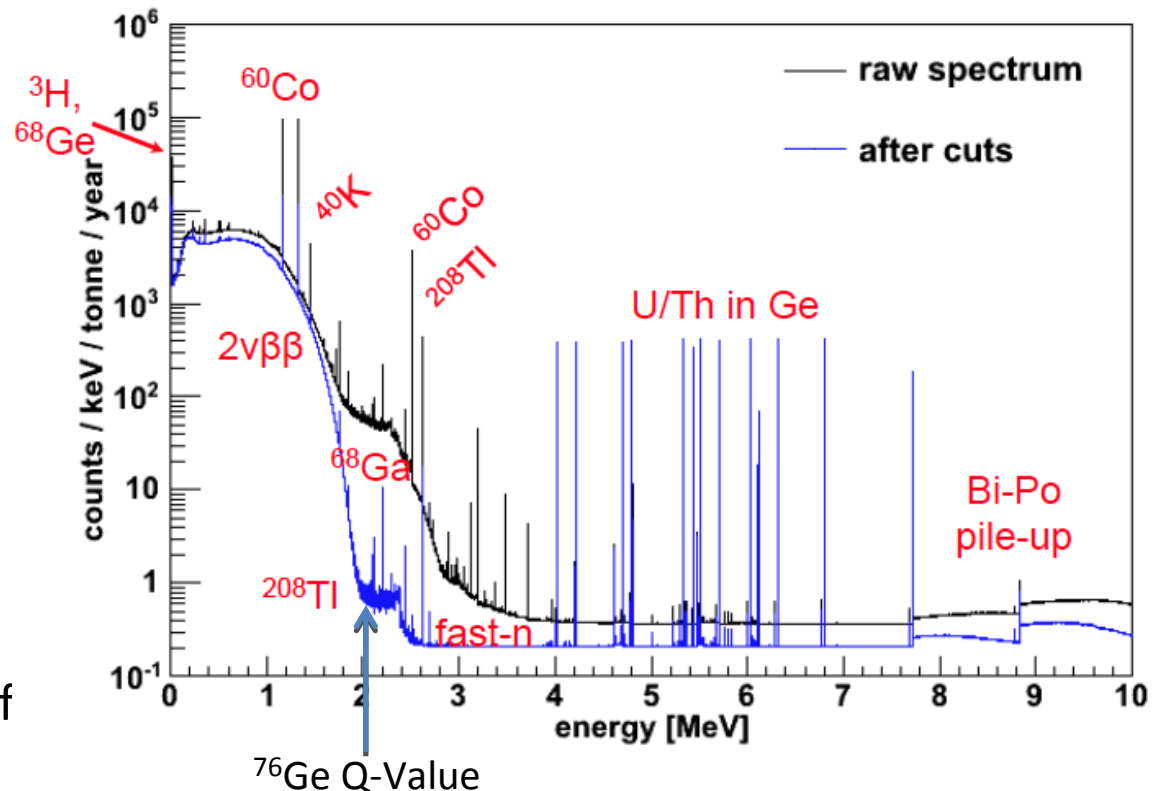
Background Simulations



Background Simulations



- Full-spectrum background model:
 - Uranium / Thorium decay chains
 - ^{40}K / ^{60}Co / ^{68}Ge
 - α / β emitting surface contaminants
 - Neutron backgrounds
- Engineering design support
 - Shielding / veto efficiencies
 - Materials qualifications
 - Calibration system design
- Estimation of effectiveness of analysis cuts
- ~60k CPU hrs, 15Tb data on NERSC clusters



Material Assay



Material	Uses	Contaminant Goals	Equivalent Achieved Assay	Reference
Germanium	Detectors	<100 days ^{68}Ge exp. <30 days ^{60}Co exp.	N/A	[Avi92], [Ell10]
		<14 nBq/kg U/Th	<14 nBq/kg	[Det08b]
		<0.5 $\mu\text{Bq/cm}^2$ surf. α	<0.5 $\mu\text{Bq/cm}^2$	
Electroformed Copper	Detector Mounts, Cryostat Inner Cu Shield	<0.1 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{208}Tl <0.3 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{214}Bi <<20 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{60}Co	$0.2 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$ <1.3 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ rej. fac. ≤ 100	[Hop09], [Hop11]
Commercial Copper	Outer Cu Shield	<0.3 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{208}Tl <3 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{214}Bi $\leq$ saturation ^{60}Co	$0.3 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$ <36 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ <saturation	[Hop09], [Leo08]
Lead	Lead Shield	<1 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{208}Tl <10 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{214}Bi	<1 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ <10 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$	[Leo08]
Plastic	Detector Mounts, Insulation	<0.4 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{208}Tl <10 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{214}Bi	$36 \pm 3 \text{ nBq/kg}$ <10 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$	[Efr10], [Leo08]
Small Components	Front-End Electronics, Contacts	<6 nBq/chan. ^{208}Tl <24 nBq/chan. ^{214}Bi	<6 nBq/chan. <24 nBq/chan.	[Leo08], [Loa10]
Cables	Signal, High-Voltage	<40 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{208}Tl <500 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{214}Bi	<40 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ <500 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$	[Det08], [Loa10]
Polyethylene Shield	Neutron Modification	$\geq 30 \text{ cm}$	N/A	[Bac08]
Rock	Overburden	$\geq 4300 \text{ mwe}$	N/A	[Ste10]

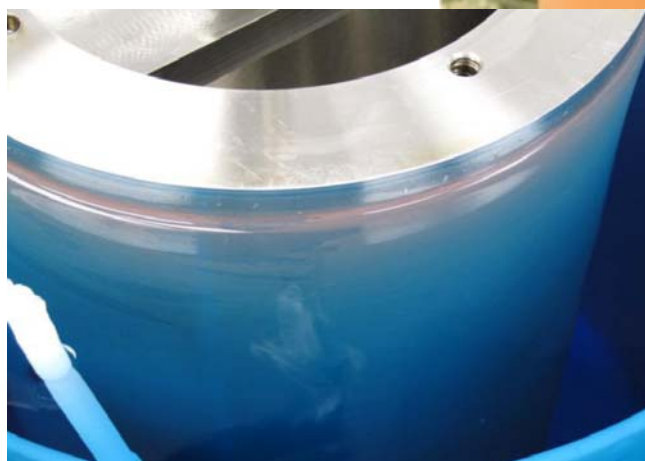
Electroformed Cu



- Cryostats 1&2, their detector components, shielding to be fabricated from underground e-formed Cu
- Baths operational at SUL, PNNL shallow underground facility
- Electroforming process inherently high-purity
- Assays of produced Cu show $< 1\text{ppt U}^{238}$
- $75\text{ }\mu\text{m/day}$ growth rate



June 11, 2012



Matthew Green - NDM12 Nara, Japan



Cryostat and Component Fabrication



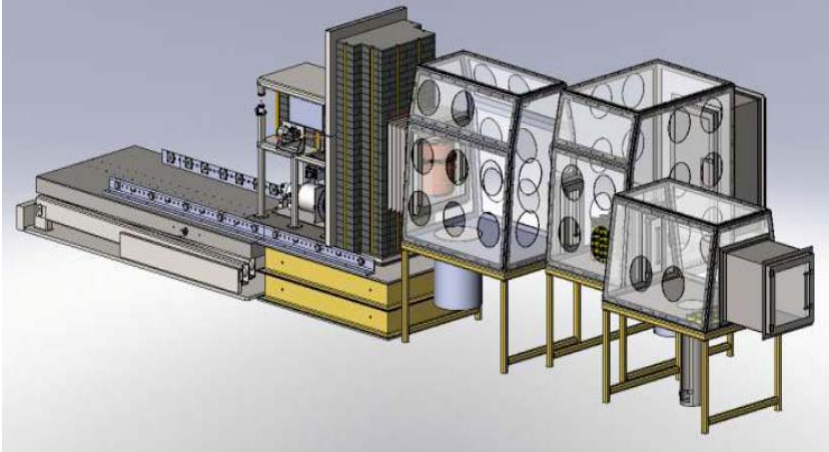
- Underground cleanroom machine shop being installed in MJD lab
- Most copper components will have no surface exposure
- Only clean, water-soluble lubricant
- All components acid-etched, surface-passivated
- Parts-tracking DB in use



Glovebox Assembly



Detectors handled in
Rn-mitigated glovebox.



June 11, 2012

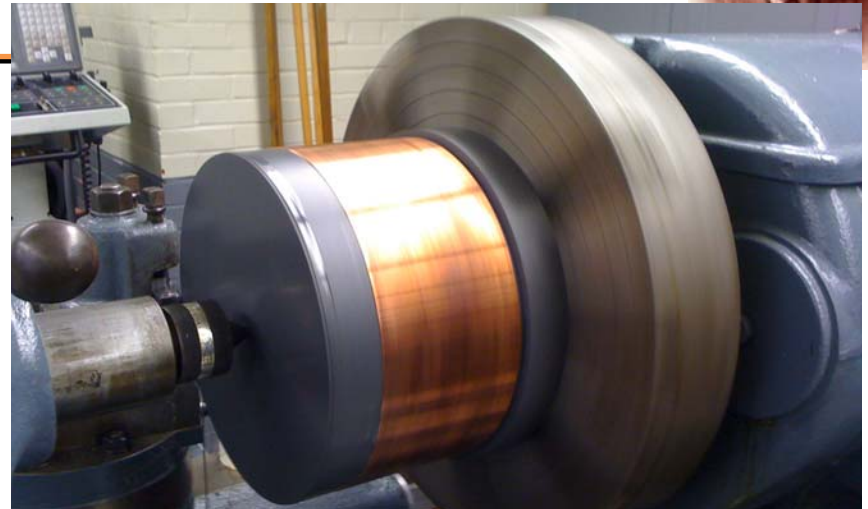
Matthew Green - NDM12 Nara, Japan

24

The Prototype Cryostat



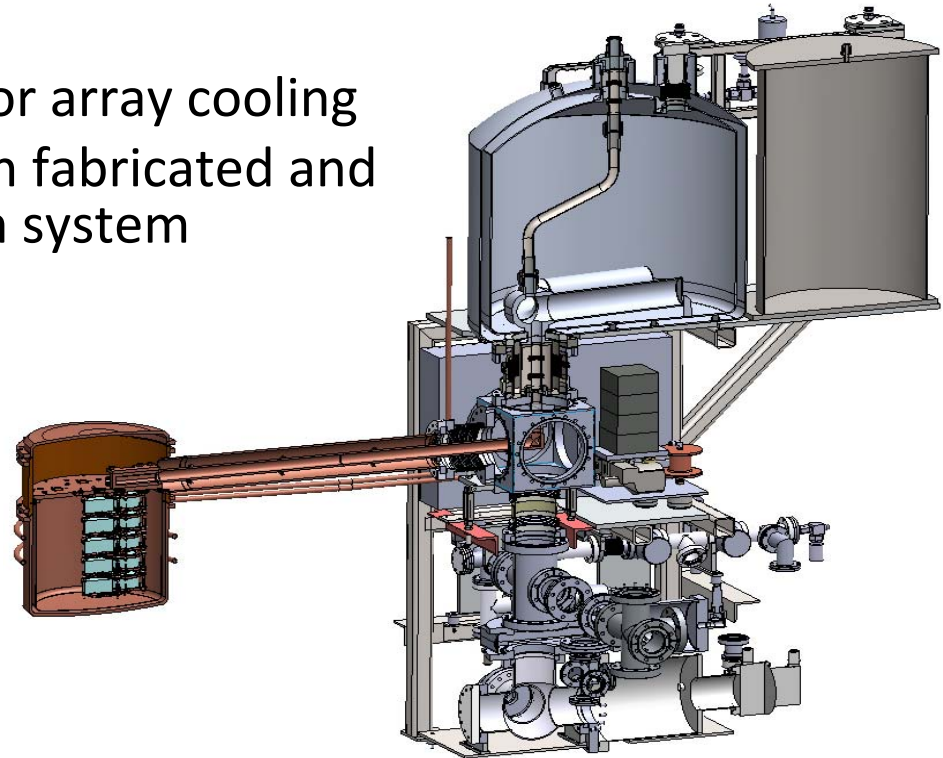
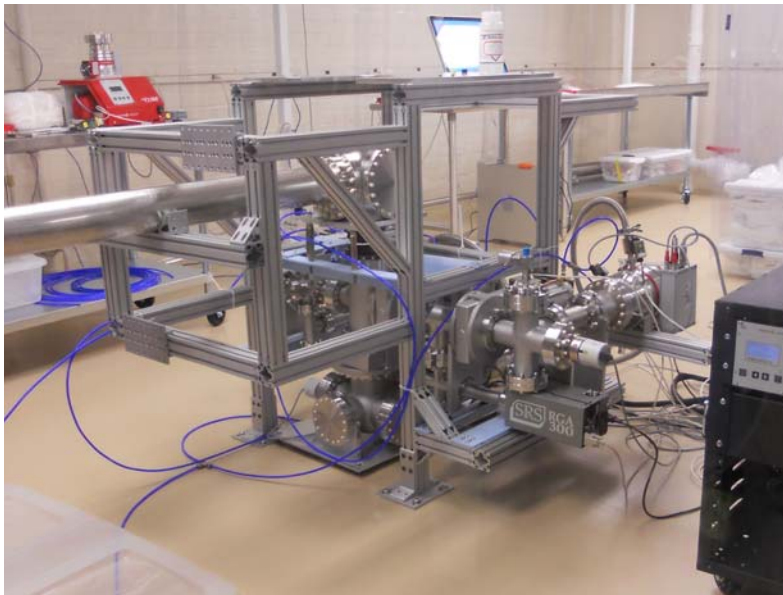
- Commercial Cu Cryostat
- Test of fabrication and assembly techniques / procedures
- Test of mechanical design



Vacuum & Cryogenic Systems



- Remotely-operated UHV vacuum system
- Prototype Cryostat vacuum system commissioning underway
- Thermosyphon system for detector array cooling
- Prototype Cryostat Thermosyphon fabricated and ready for integration with vacuum system



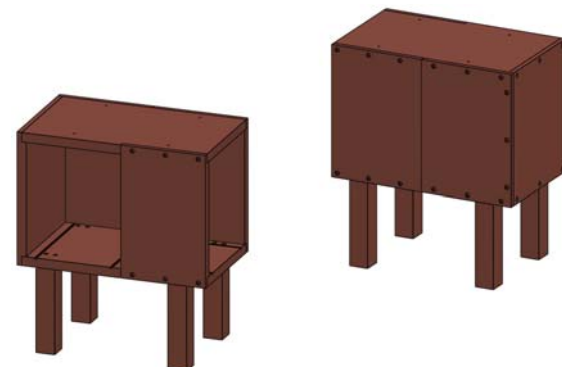
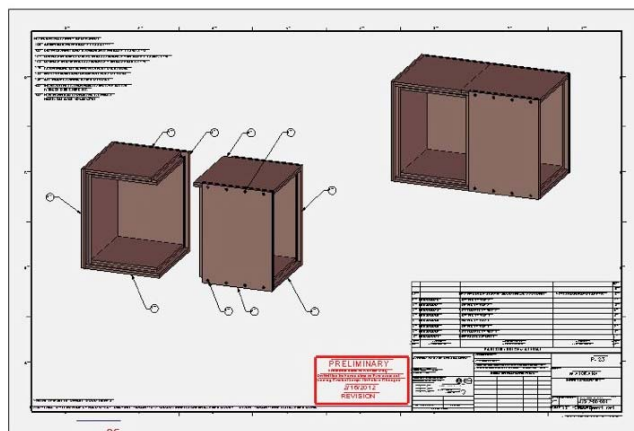
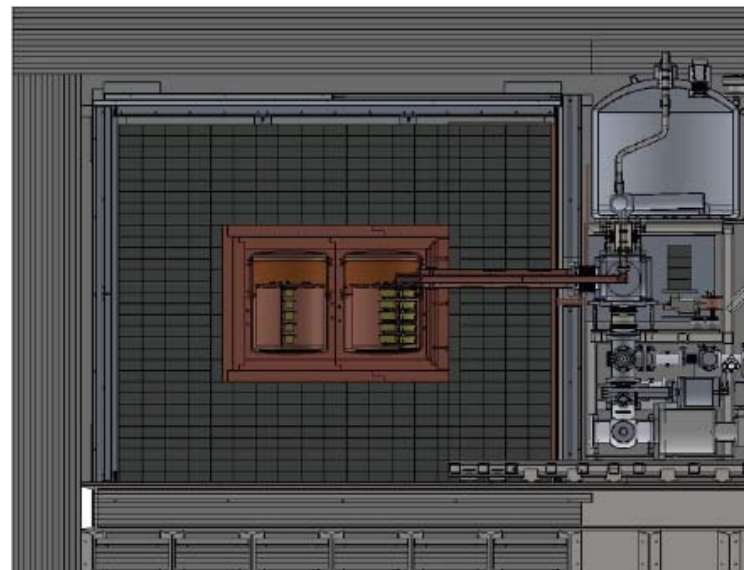
Passive Shielding: Copper



- 5cm ultra-pure EFCu inner shield
- 5cm low-background commercial copper outer shield
- Design complete, fabrication begun.
- Inner shield EFCu in production



June 11, 2012



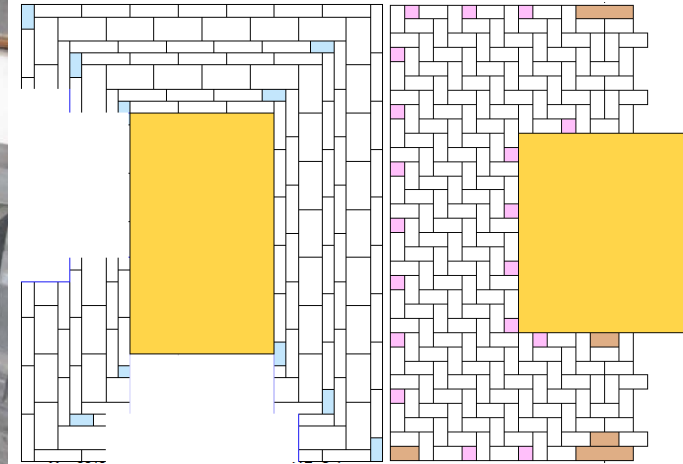
Matthew Green - NDM12 Nara, Japan

27

Passive Shielding: Lead



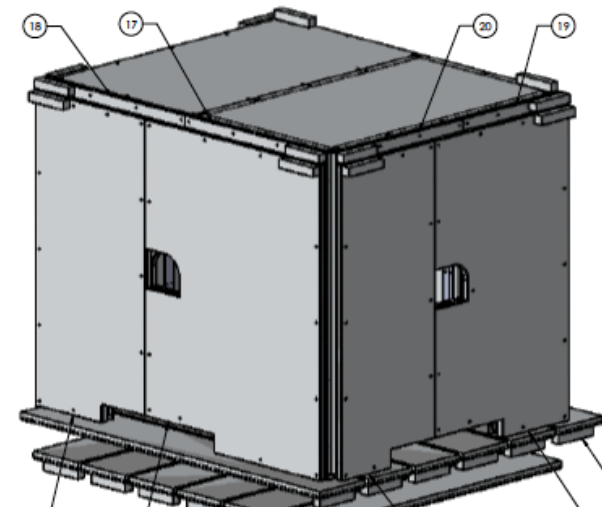
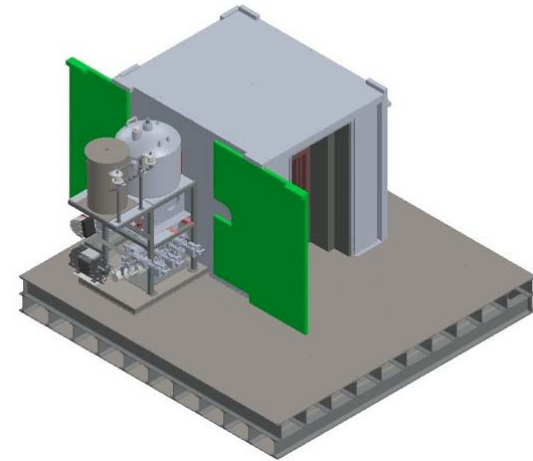
- 45cm Pb shielding
- 3500 5cm x 10cm x 20cm bricks purchased from Sullivan Lead, virgin Doe Run Source
- ~3000 bricks donated from University of Washington
- Cleaning facilities constructed
- Stacking pattern designed



Active Muon Veto



- Near-complete 4π coverage
- Monte Carlo studies: >99% efficiency
- Scintillator parts being procured



Potential DEMONSTRATOR Physics Reach

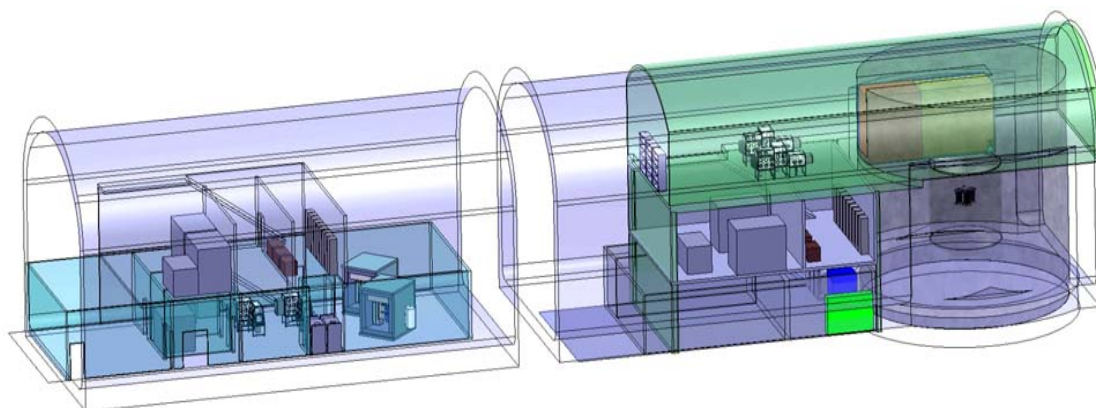
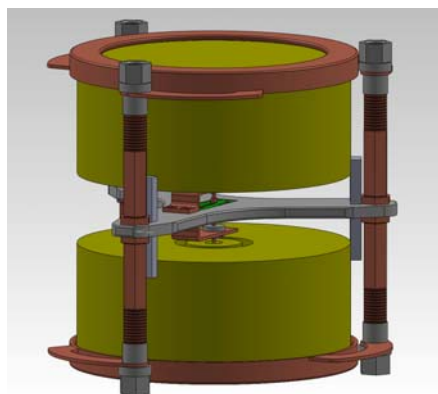


- The Demonstrator is an ultra-low background, low-threshold, high-resolution detector.
- Possible searches for new physics include:
 - $0\nu\beta\beta$
 - Dark Matter WIMPs
 - Axions
 - Sterile neutrinos
 - Pauli Exclusion Principle violation, other exotic things

Toward Tonne-Scale



- Utilizes and builds on major R&D activities of GERDA and MAJORANA Collaborations.
- Pursuing a range of shield designs between the compact and the GERDA-like. Ultimate design will be based on results from GERDA Phases I & II and the MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR.
- Should have preliminary information from both GERDA Phase II and MJD Cryo 1, aim to reach agreement on the down-select process during 2014.
- Various site options:
 - SNOLAB 6800L
 - China Jinping Underground Laboratory 8240'
 - Homestake 4850L - compact shield looks very risky based on current knowledge of background requirements. LAr also faces risks.

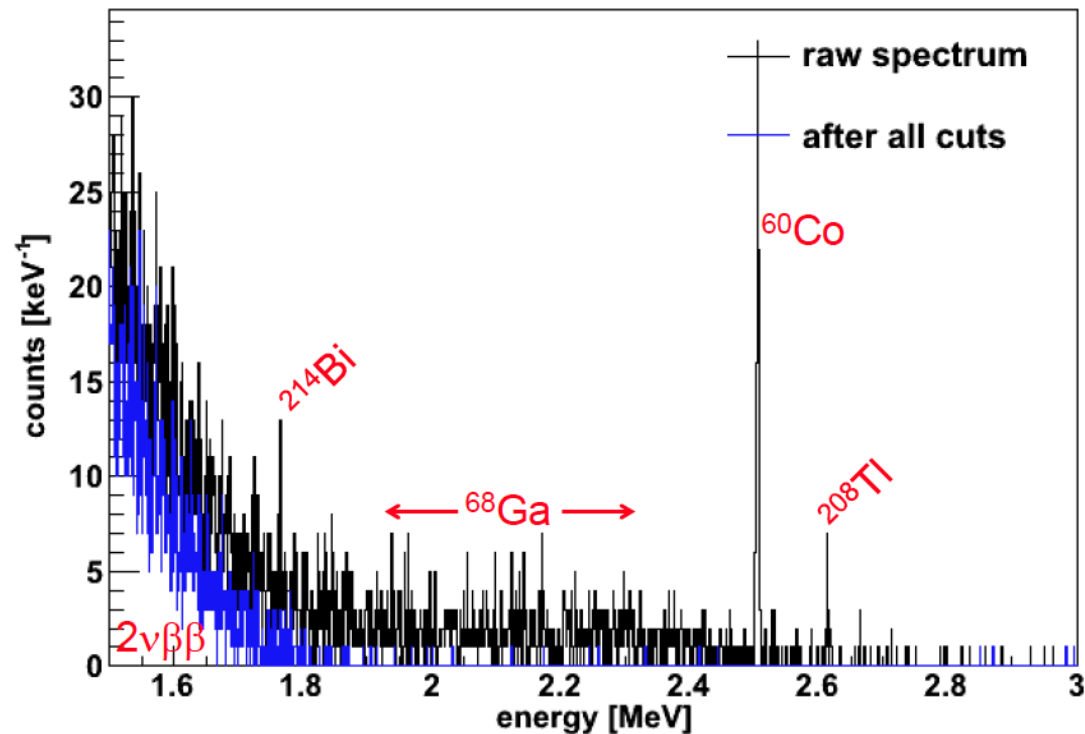


Summary



- The MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR will probe $0\nu\beta\beta$ and dark matter with an ultra-low background detector.
- Phased deployment over the next 3 years, with data from enriched detectors as soon as 2013.
- The MAJORANA & Gerda Collaborations will combine efforts on a tonne-scale $0\nu\beta\beta$ experiment that will have the sensitivity to probe $0\nu\beta\beta$ lifetimes in $^{76}\text{Ge} \sim 10^{27}$ - 10^{28} years.

Simulated spectra, 40 kg yrs, detector resolution applied



The MAJORANA



Black Hills State University, Spearfish, SD
Kara Keeter

Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, and TUNL
Matthew Busch, **James Esterline**, Gary Swift, Werner Tornow

Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
Alexander Barabash, Sergey Konovalov,
Igor Vanushin, Vladimir Yumatov

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
Viktor Brudanin, Slava Egorov, **K. Gusev**,
Oleg Kochetov, **M. Shirchenko**, **V. Timkin**, E. Yakushev

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California and
the University of California - Berkeley
Mark Amman, **Marc Bergevin**, Yuen-Dat Chan, Jason Detwiler,
James Leach, Paul Luke, Ryan Martin, Alan Moon, Gersende Prior,
Kai Vetter, Harold Yave

Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico
Melissa Boswell, Steven Elliott, Victor M. Gohman,
Andrew Hime, Mary Kidd, **Ben LaRocca**, Keith Ridgely, Larry Rodriguez,
Michael Ronquest, Harry Salazar, David Steele

North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina and TUNL
Dustin Combs, **Lance Leviner**, Albert Young

Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee
Fred Bear and, Greg Camps, Ren Cooper, Kim Jeskie,
David Redford, Robert Varner, Chang Hong Yu

Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
Hiroyasu Ejiri, Ryuta Hazama, Masaharu Nomachi, Shima Tatsuji

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington
Craig Aalseth, Estanislao Aguayo, Jim Fast, Eric Hoppe,
Todd Hossbach, Marty Keillor, Jeremy Kephart, Richard T. Kouzes, Brian LaFerriere,
Jason Merriman, Harry Miley, John Orrell, Nicole Overman, Doug Reid

Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario
Art McDonald

South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, Rapid City, South Dakota
Cabot Ann Christofferson, **Mark Horton**, Stanley Howard

University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta
Aksel Hallin

University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
Juan Collar, **Nicole Fields**

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina and TUNL
Padraic Finnerty, Florian Gaenle, **Graham Giovanetti**, Matthew Green,
Reyco Henning, Mark Howe, **Sean MacMullin**, David O. Phillips II,
Jacqueline Strain, **Kris Vorren**, John F. Wilkerson

University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina
Frank Avignone, **Leila Mizouni**

University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota
Vince Guiseppe, Tina Keller, **Keenan Thomas**, Dongming Mei,
Gopakumar Perumilly, Chao Zhang

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee
Yuri Gremenko, Sergey Vasiliev

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
Tom L. ... Robert Johnson, Andreas Knecht,
Jonathan Leon, ... Mike Miller, David Peterson
R. G. ... **Alexis Schubert**, Tim Van Wechel

June 11, 2012

Red text indicates students

Matthew Green - NDM12 Nara, Japan

33