

High-Pressure Xenon Gas TPC for Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

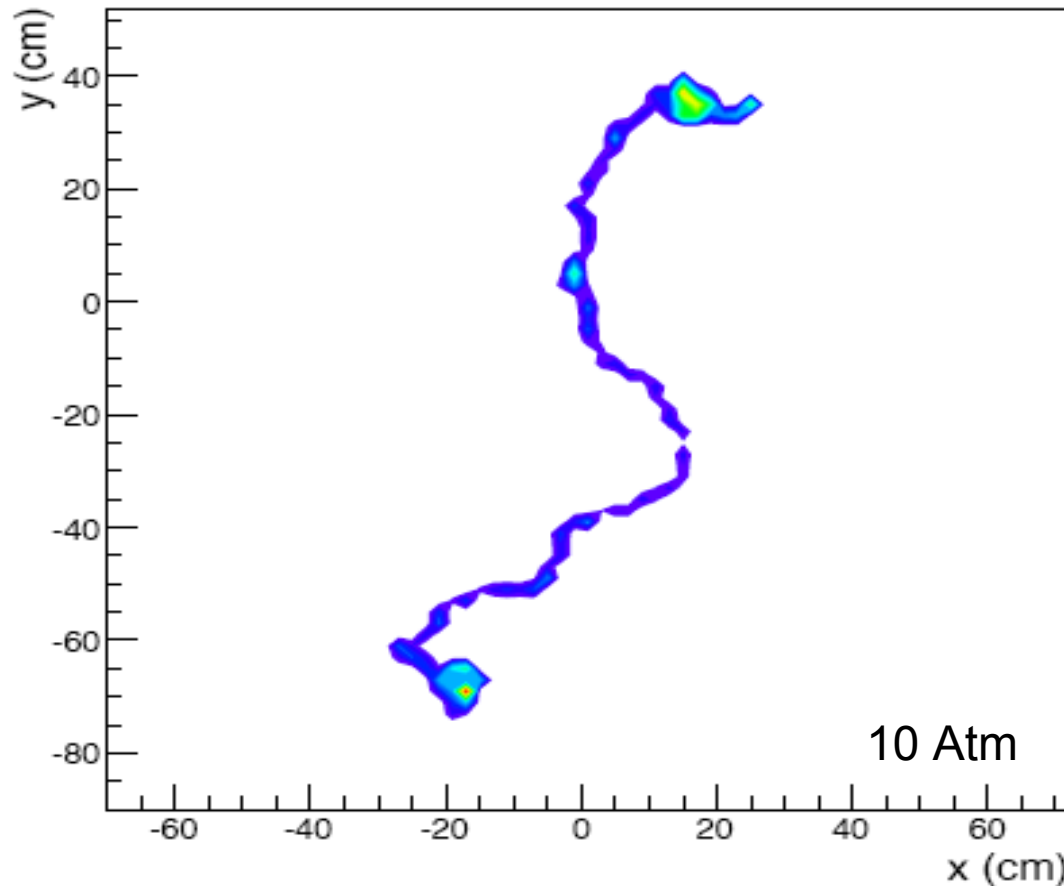
Azriel Goldschmidt

With David Nygren & Helmuth Spieler
LBNL

HPXe Electro-Luminescent TPC

- Primary Goal #1: Energy resolution
 - $\delta E/E \leq 5 \times 10^{-3}$ FWHM at Q-value (2.46 MeV)
 - Must be demonstrated at MeV energies!
- Primary Goal #2: 3 -D tracking
 - Multiple scattering \Rightarrow complex topologies
 - Verify meatball recognition efficiency!

Topology: “spaghetti, with meatballs”



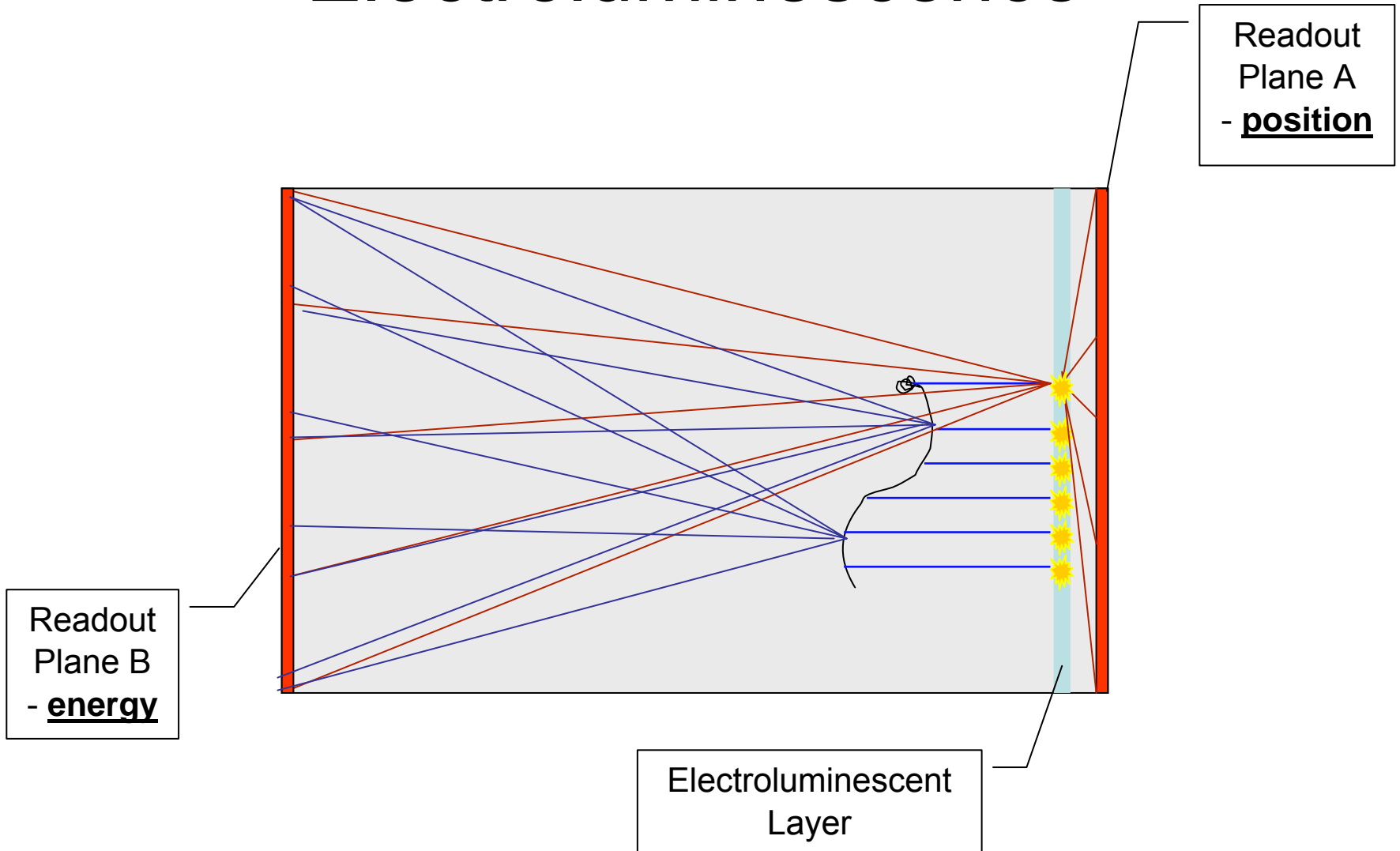
$\beta\beta$ events: **2**

γ events: **1**

Gotthard TPC:

~ x30 rejection

Separated Function TPC with Electroluminescence



Xenon: Strong dependence of energy resolution on density!

A. Bolotnikov, B. Ramsey / Nucl. Instr. and Meth. in Phys. Res. A 396 (1997) 360–370

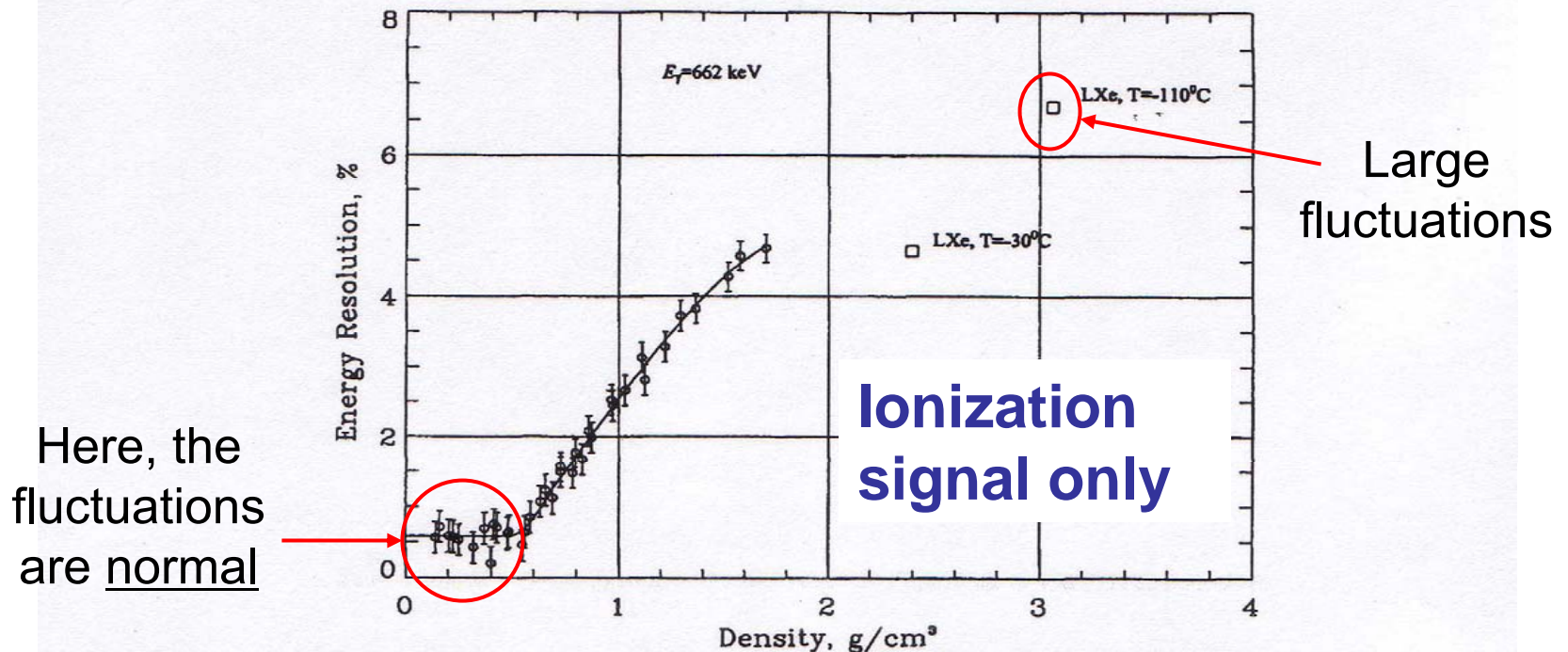


Fig. 5. Density dependencies of the intrinsic energy resolution (%FWHM) measured for 662 keV gamma-rays.

For $\rho < 0.55 \text{ g/cm}^3$, ionization energy resolution is “intrinsic”

LXe or HPXe?

With high-pressure xenon (HPXe)
measurement of ionization alone
is sufficient to obtain **near-intrinsic energy**
resolution...

What is the “intrinsic” energy resolution?

Intrinsic energy resolution

$$\delta E/E = 2.35 \cdot (F \cdot W/Q)^{1/2}$$

- $F \equiv$ Fano factor: $F = 0.15$ (HPXe) (LXe: $F \sim 20$)
- $W \equiv$ Average energy per ion pair: $W \sim 25$ eV
- $Q \equiv$ Energy release in decay of ^{136}Xe : ~ 2500 keV

$$\delta E/E = \underline{2.8 \times 10^{-3}} \text{ FWHM (HPXe)}$$

$N = Q/W \sim 100,000$ primary electrons

$$\sigma_N = (F \cdot N)^{1/2} \sim 120 \text{ electrons rms!}$$

Gain and noise

Impose a requirement:

$$(\text{noise} + \text{fluctuations}) < 120 e^-$$

Need gain G with very low noise/fluctuations!

Uncorrelated fluctuations, add in quadrature:

$$\sigma = ((F + G) \cdot N)^{1/2}$$

F \equiv constraint due to fixed energy deposit

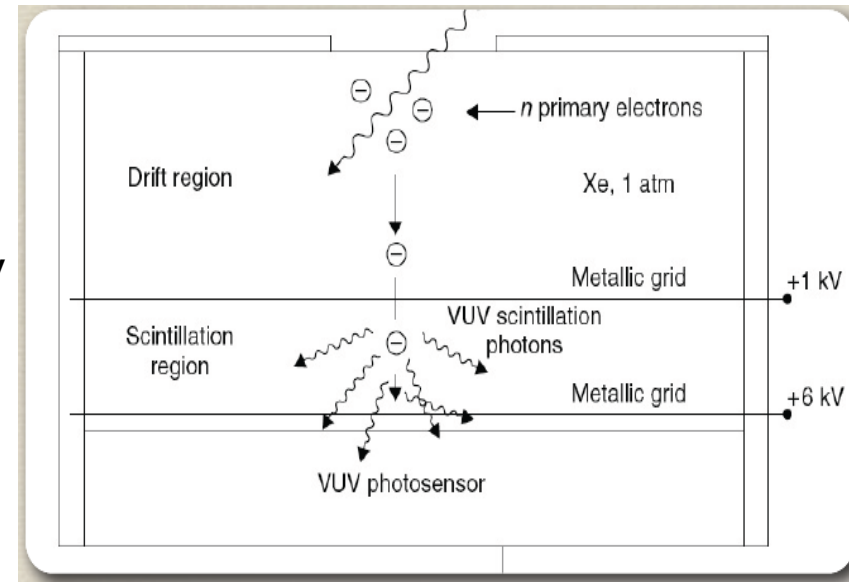
G \equiv noise/fluctuations of detection process

Gain mechanisms

- Amplification by electronics alone:
 - FE noise ~ several hundred electrons rms
- Avalanche gain in gas around wires:
 - $G \sim 0.8$ - early fluctuations are amplified
- Microstructures: GEM, Micromegas, ...
 - $G?$ $G?$ stability? ageing? quenching? scale?

Electro-Luminescence (EL) is the key (Gas Proportional Scintillation)

- Physics process generates ionization signal
- Electrons drift in low electric field region
- Electrons enter a high electric field region
- Electrons gain energy, excite xenon: 8.32 eV
- Xenon radiates VUV (≈ 175 nm, 7.5 eV)
- Electron starts over, gaining energy again
- Linear growth of signal with voltage
- Photon generation up to $\sim 1000/e$, but no ionization
- No exponential growth \Rightarrow fluctuations are very small ($< 1 e^-$ RMS)



Virtues of Electro-Luminescence in HPXe

- Linearity of gain versus pressure, HV
- Immune to microphonics
- Absence of positive ion space charge
- Absence of ageing, quenching of signal
- Isotropic signal dispersion in space
- Trigger, energy, and tracking functions accomplished with **optical detectors**

Fluctuations & Total signal at Q-value

$$Q/W = N = 1 \times 10^5$$

Uncorrelated fluctuations: $\sigma = ((F + G) \cdot N)^{1/2}$

For $G \leq F = 0.15 \Rightarrow n_{pe} \geq 10$ (per primary electron)



$$N_{pe} \geq 1 \times 10^6$$

One million photoelectrons!

However:

N_{pe} is spread out over >100 PMTs and 10 - 100 μ s

No dynamic range problem

EL in 4.5 bar of Xenon (Russia - 1997)

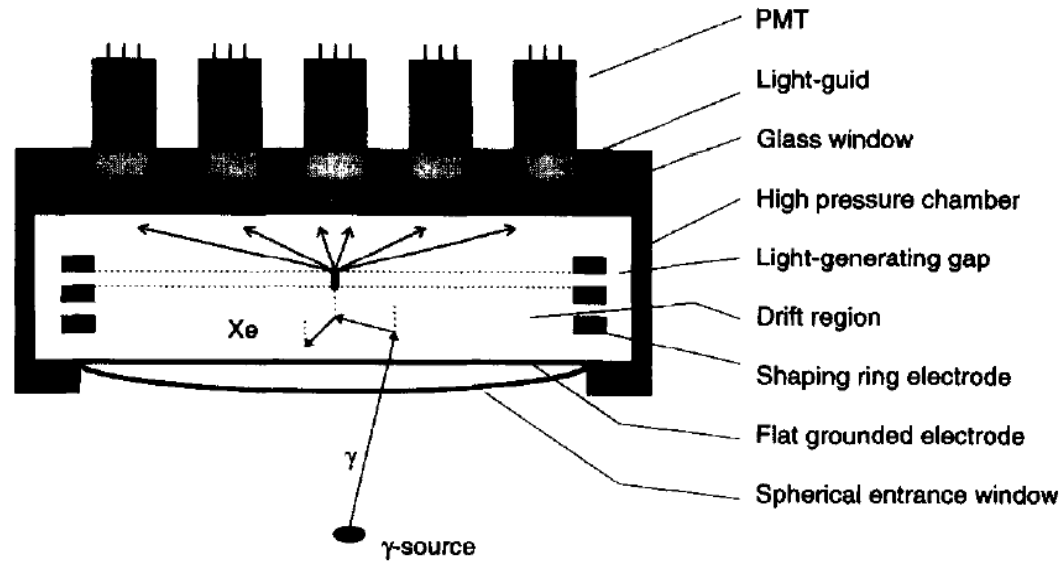
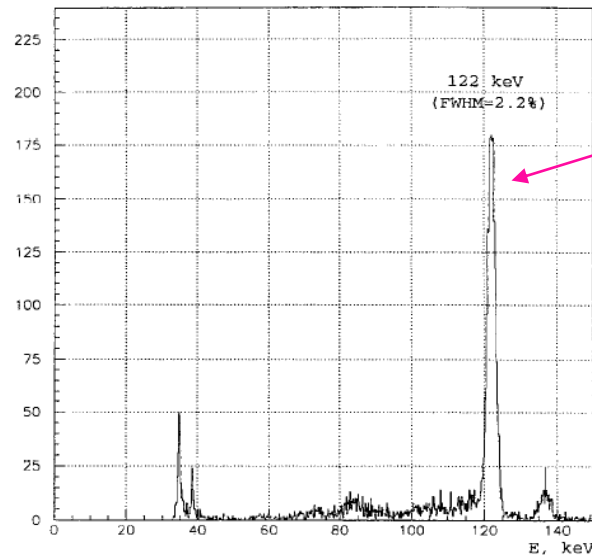


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the gas scintillation drift chamber with 19 PMT matrix readout.

A. Bolozdynya et al. / Nucl. Instr. and Meth. in Phys. Res. A 385 (1997) 225–238

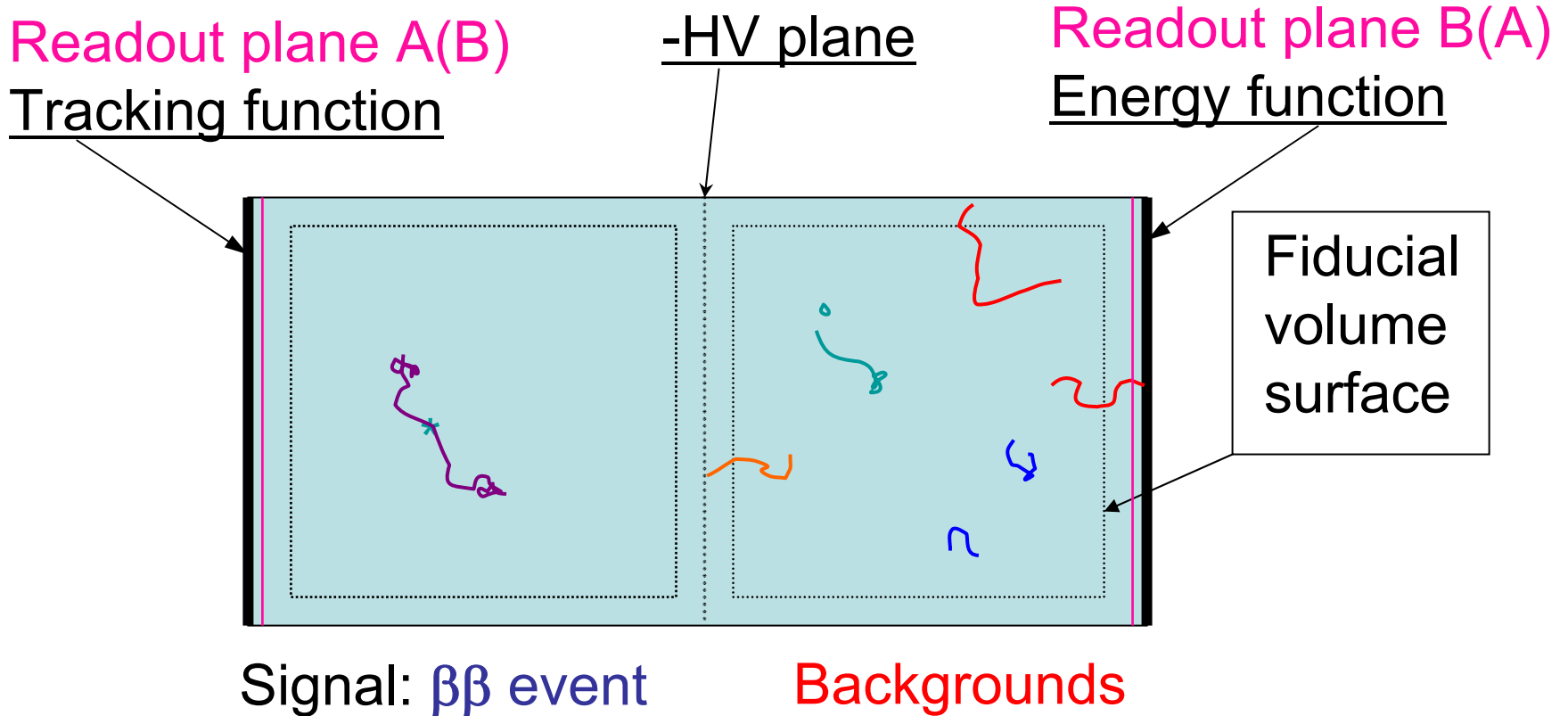


This resolution corresponds to

$$\delta E/E = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ FWHM}$$

-- if extrapolated ($E^{-1/2}$) to $Q_{\beta\beta}$ of 2.5 MeV

Separated-function symmetric TPC:



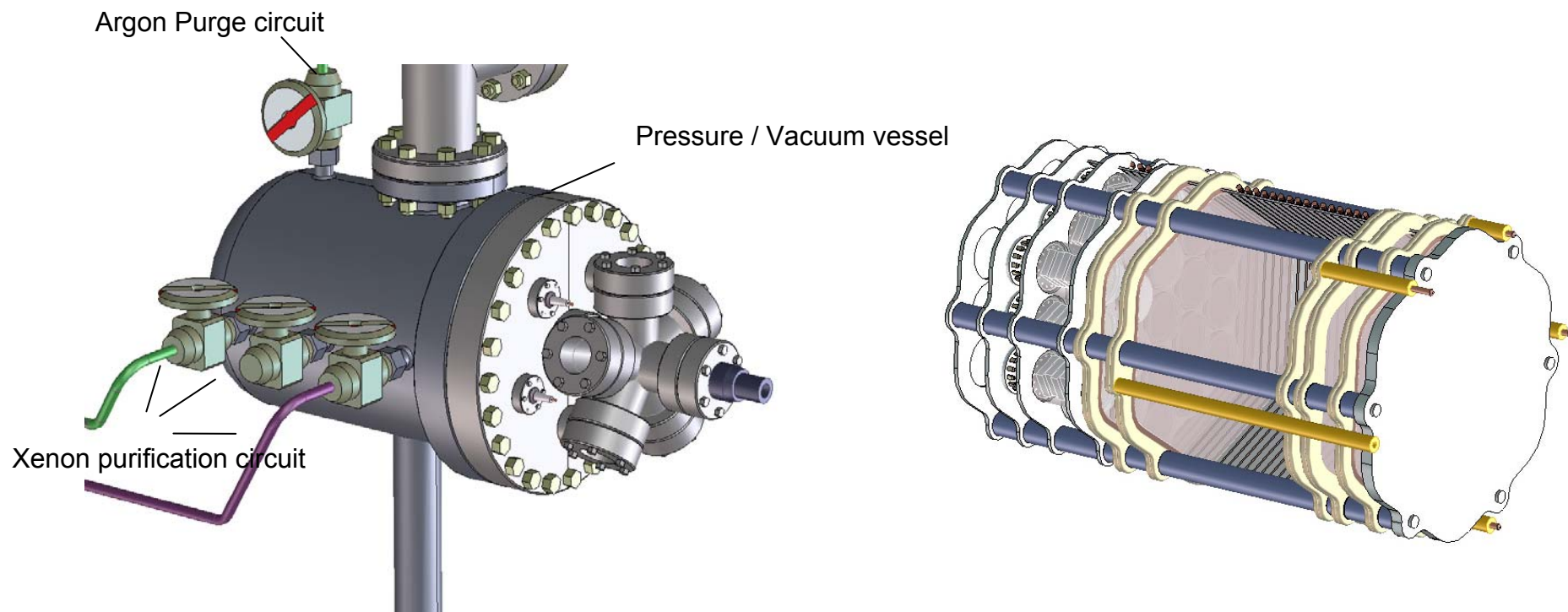
High-pressure xenon EL TPC

- Ideal fiducial volume
 - Closed, seamless, fully active, variable, ...
 - No dead or partially active surfaces
 - 100.000% charged particle sensitivity
 - Reject all backgrounds from surfaces (not shown yet!)
 - Use t_0 (primary scintillation) to place event in z
 - Ample signal over most of 2ν spectrum
 - Topological rejection of single-electron events
 - Factor of at least 30 expected (Gotthard TPC)

Goals in US

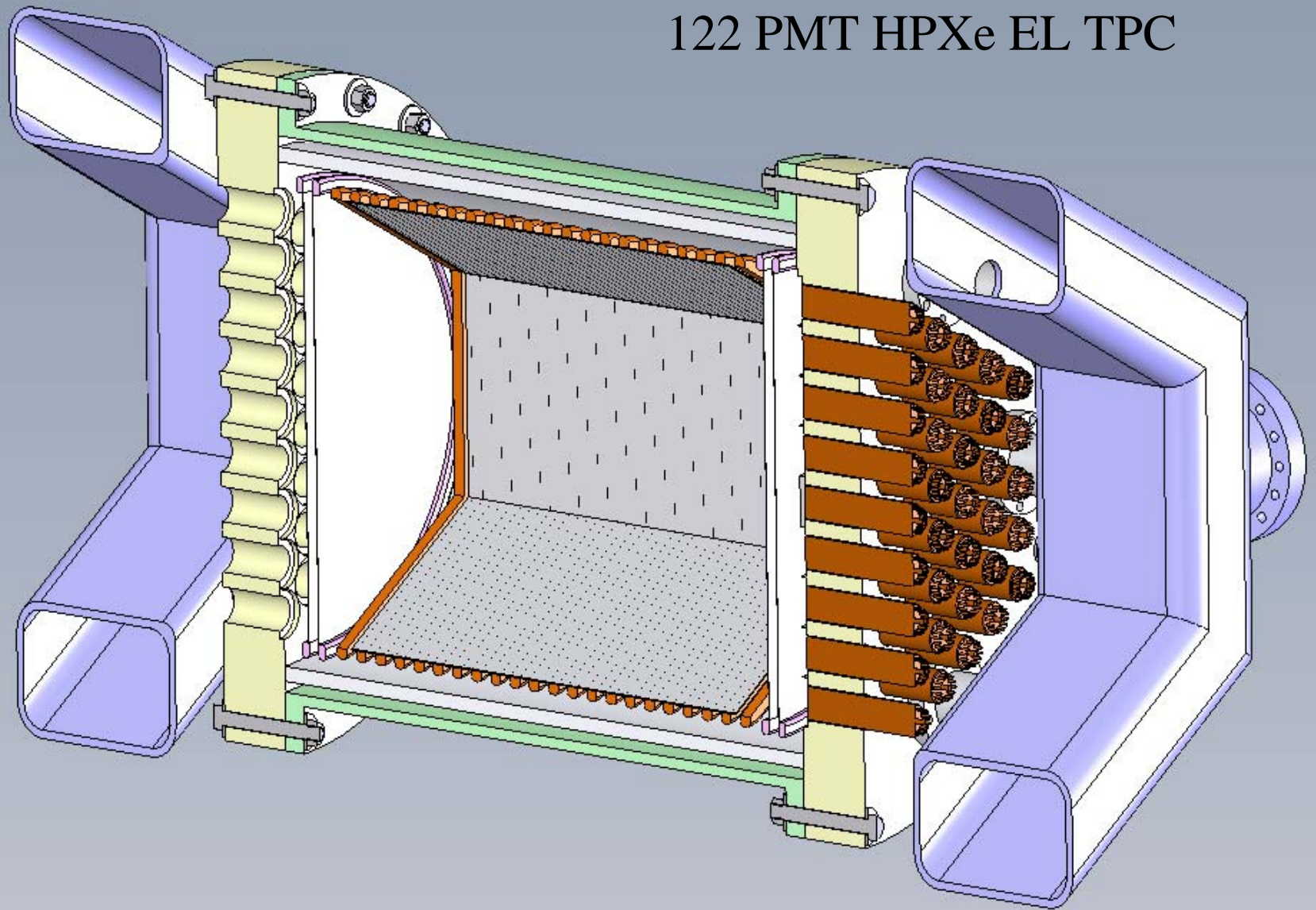
- **Near-term:**
 - Construct 10 - 20 bar HPXe 19 PMT TPC, demonstrate energy resolution goal at 662 keV, together with NEXT collaboration.
- **Longer-term:**
 - Construct 10 - 20 bar HPXe 122 PMT TPC, demonstrate energy resolution and tracking goals at ~2500 keV, together with NEXT collaboration.

19 PMT HPXe TPC: 10 liter @ 20 Atm



Goal: $\delta E/E$ resolution (662 keV), and to explore sensitivity of energy resolution to drift E-field

122 PMT HPXe EL TPC



Azriel Goldschmidt, LBNL @
DBD09 Hawaii Oct 2009

Other HPXe efforts

X-ray spectrometers - Coimbra

Gotthard TPC - pioneering $0\nu\beta\beta$ experiment

Beppo-SAX satellite 7-PMT 5-bar TPC

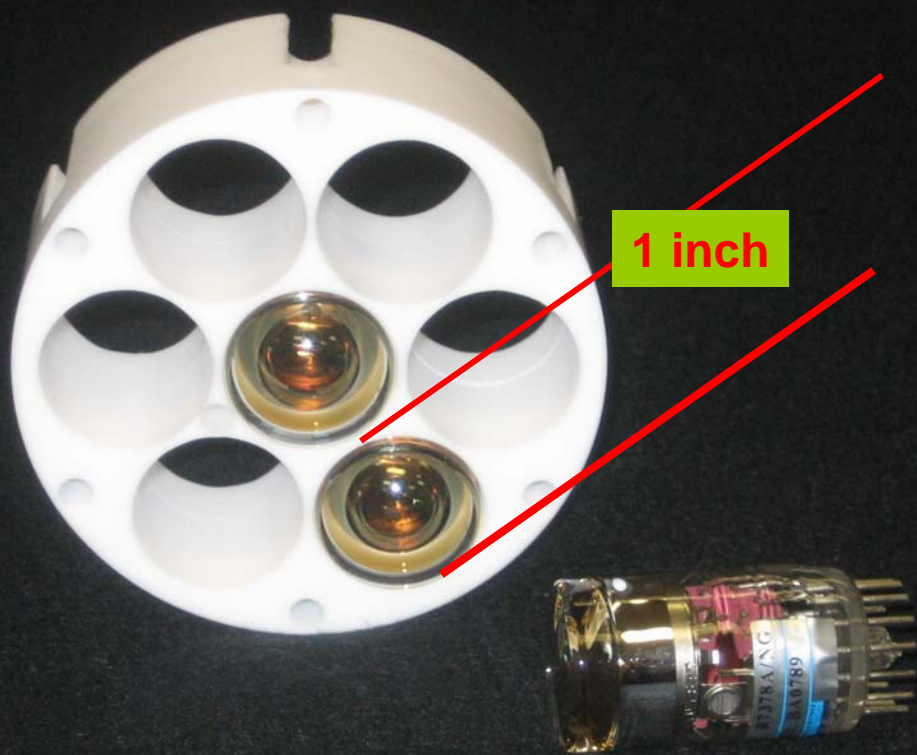
EXO - gas Ba⁺⁺ ion tagging, tracking, ...

Texas A&M 7-PMT 20 bar HPXe TPC

LBL-LLNL-TAMU 19/PMT HPXE TPC

NEXT!

7-PMT, 20 bar TAMU HPXe TPC



R7378A



The NEXT Collaboration

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Europe:

NEXT collaboration

Spain/Portugal/France...

funded: **5M €!**

to develop & construct a
100 kg HPXe TPC for
0- ν $\beta\beta$ decay search at
Canfranc Laboratory
within five years

Perspective

- Why bother with gas? - LXe has momentum

But, with HPXe:

- Energy resolution: x10 better than LXe
- Topology: rejection of backgrounds
- Flexibility: HPXe + neon, Ar + 1% Xe, ...
- Noise: less than one electron rms!
- HPXe EL TPC may do $\beta\beta$ & WIMP searches
- New approach may be essential for next scale

Thanks for your attention!

The End



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