

Overview and Status of the Majorana Experiment

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Osaka DBD Workshop, June 10, 2007



Introduction

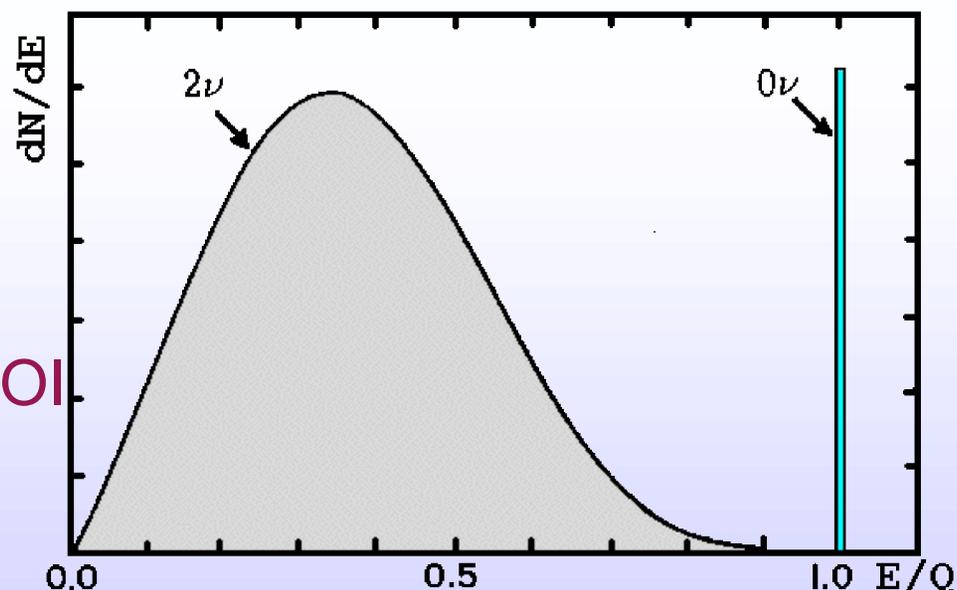
- Majorana proposes to search for neutrinoless double-beta decay of ^{76}Ge .
 - Review Ge detection Scheme
 - Majorana Principle and Background Mitigation
 - Majorana Status



Experimental Considerations

- Measure **extremely** rare decay rates :
 $T_{1/2} \sim 10^{26} - 10^{27}$ years ($\sim 10^{13}$ x age of universe!)
- Large, highly efficient source mass.
- Extremely low (near-zero) backgrounds in the $0\nu\beta\beta$ peak region-of-interest (ROI) (1 count/t-y)

1. High Q value
2. Best possible energy resolution
 - Minimize $0\nu\beta\beta$ peak ROI to maximize S/B
 - Separate $2\nu\beta\beta/0\nu\beta\beta$



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U. Zargosa

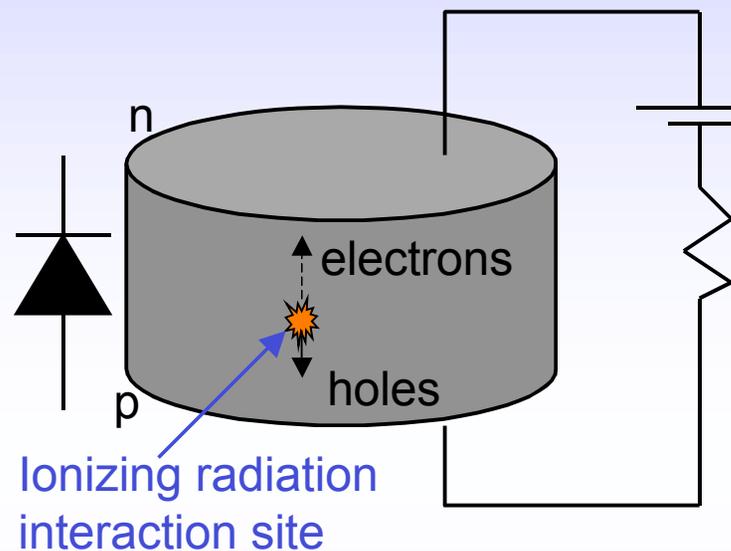
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Ge Detection Principle

- >40 years of experience
- Ge is semiconductor -- Diode.
- Ionizing radiation creates electron-hole pairs.
- Signal generated by collecting electrons and holes.
- Gamma-ray spectroscopy

Mature Technology

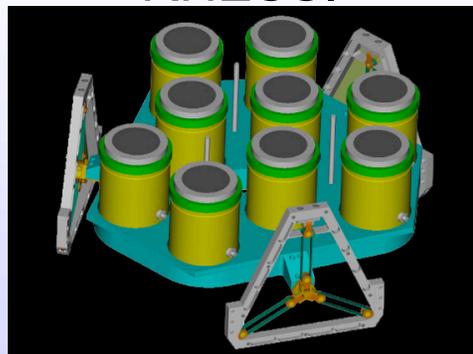


Gammasphere



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RHESSI



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Eurisys
(Commercial)

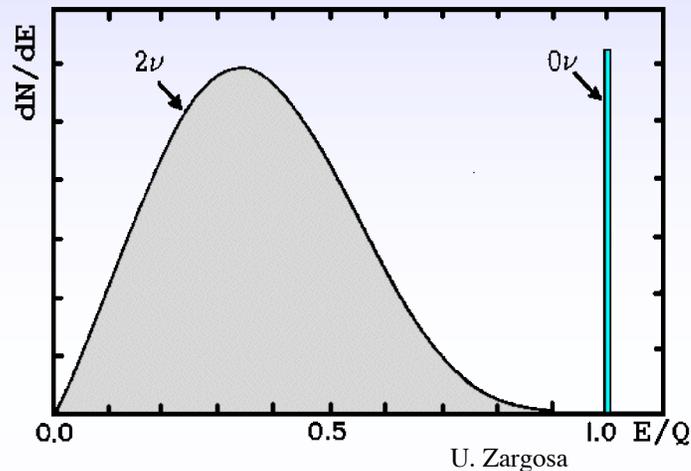




Majorana DBD Detection Principle

- Enriched HPGe Diodes -- Detector is Source.
- Excess at $Q = 2039$ keV
- Demonstrated in IGEX, Heidelberg Moscow.

- ➔ **HPGe Detectors have excellent energy resolution**
- ➔ **0.16% at ROI for Majorana**



$$W_D = 2.35\sqrt{F\varepsilon E}$$

W_D : FWHM

F : Fano factor: ~ 0.1

ε : Energy per e-h pair: 2.96eV

E : Energy

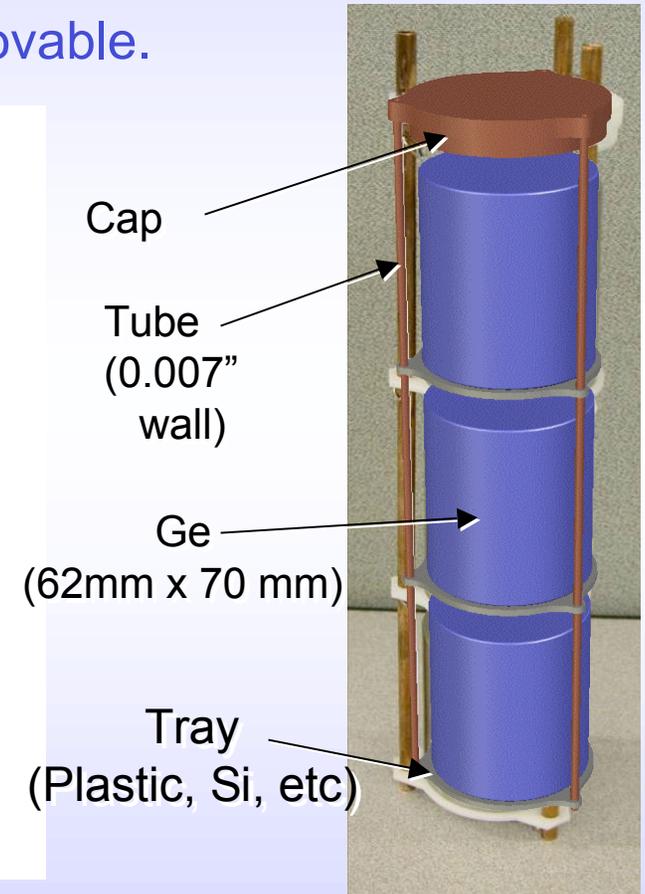
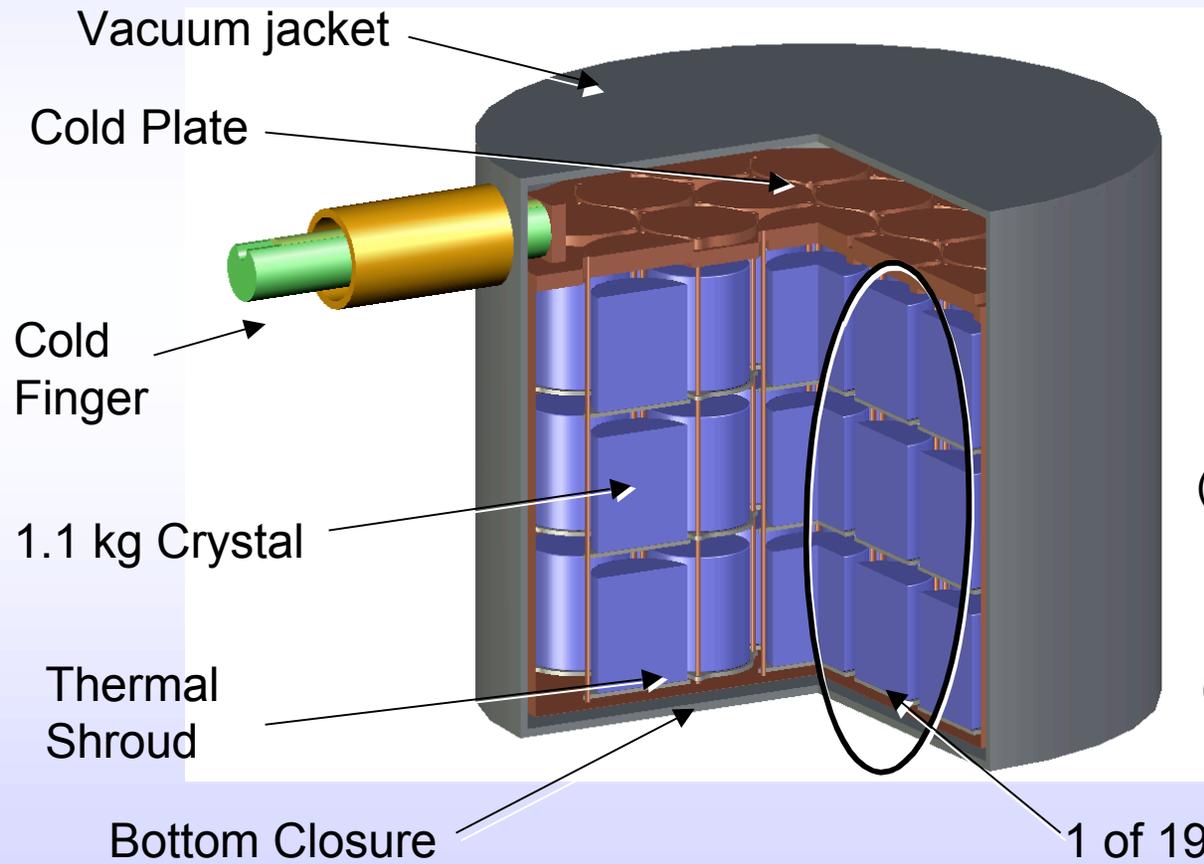


The Majorana Modular Approach

One concept: 57 crystal modules

Conventional vacuum cryostat made with electroformed Cu.

Three-crystal stack are individually removable.



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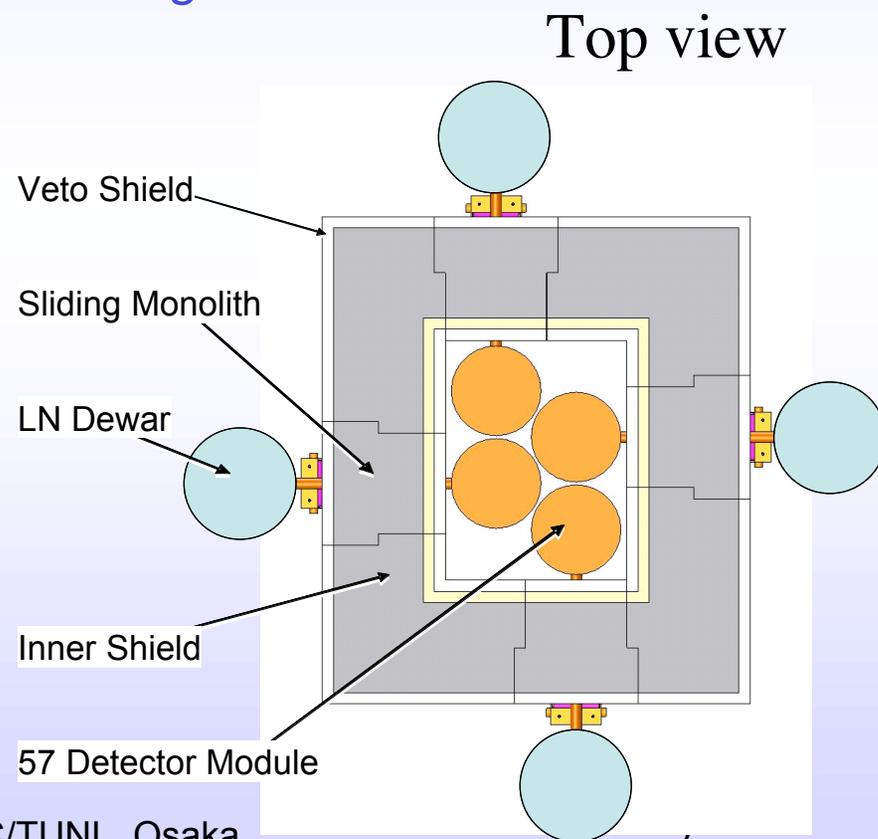
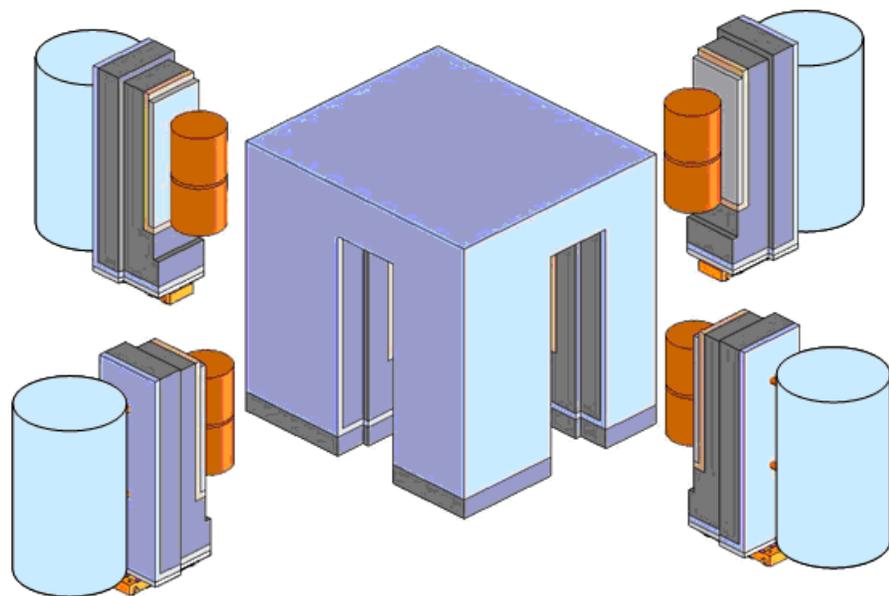
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The Majorana Shield - Conceptual Design

- Deep underground: >5000'
- Allows modular deployment, early operation
- Contains up to eight 57-crystal modules
- 40 cm bulk Pb, 10 cm ultra-low background shield
- Active 4π veto detector



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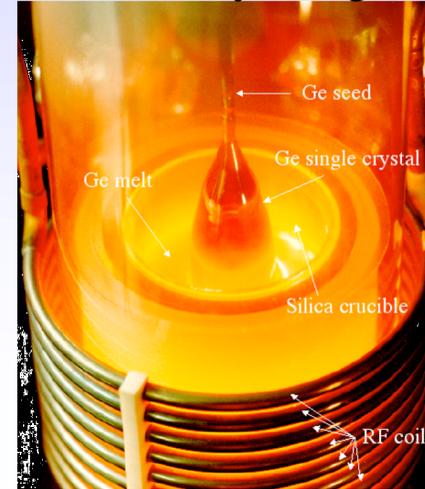


Crystal Production

Enrichment (86% ^{76}Ge)



E.E Haller Crystal growth



An ultra-pure Germanium single crystal is being "pulled" from a melt contained in a silica crucible at 936°C. The atmosphere is pure Hydrogen. Heat is supplied by the water cooled radiofrequency (RF) coil surrounding the silica envelope. This bulk crystal growth technique carries the name of it's inventor, "Jan Czochralski."

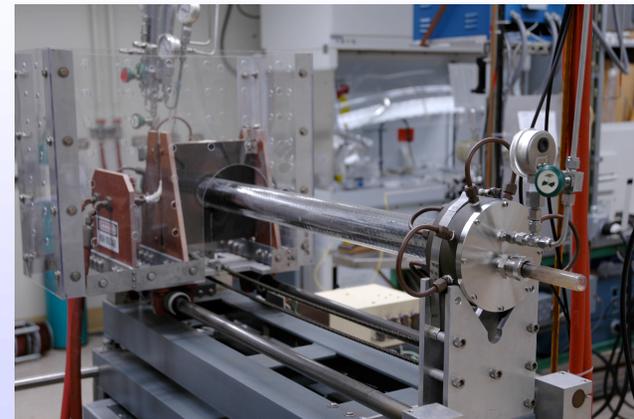
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Polycrystalline bars



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Zone refinement



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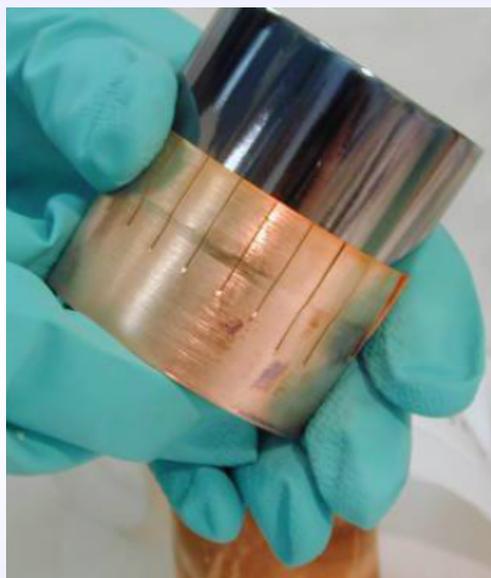
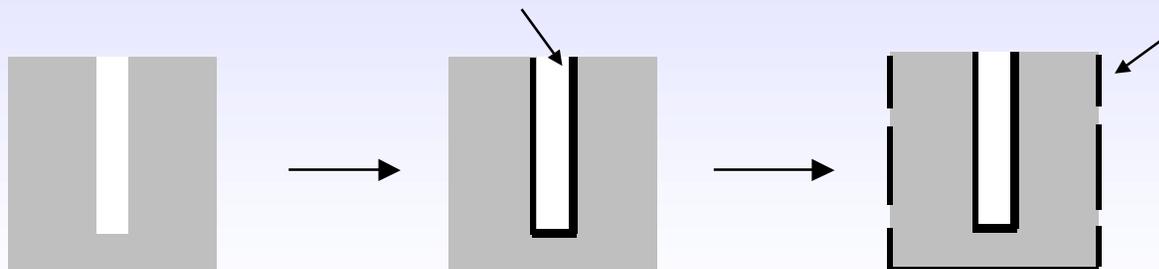
Detector Fabrication

Segmented n-types

Detector blank

Li diffused n+ contact

Segmented p+ contact



Other designs
under
consideration:

- Modified Electrode
- Unsegmented p-type

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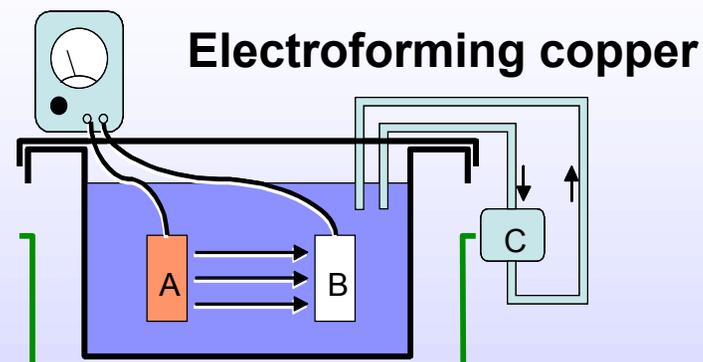
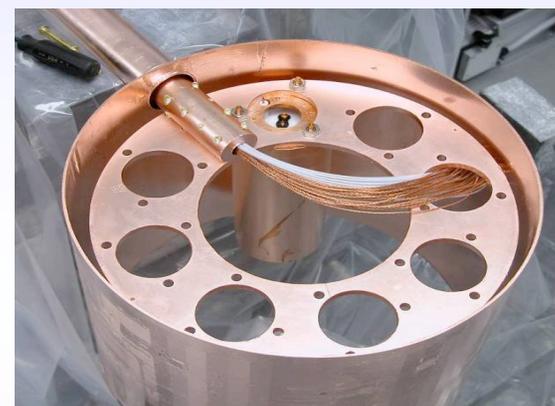
Background Identification

- Majorana is background limited.
- Goal: 1 event / ton-year in 4 keV ROI
- Backgrounds:
 - Compton scattered gammas, surface alphas.
 - Natural isotope chains: ^{232}Th , ^{235}U , ^{238}U , Rn
 - Cosmic Rays:
 - Activation at surface creates ^{68}Ge , ^{60}Co .
 - Hard neutrons from cosmic rays in rock and shield.
 - $2\nu\beta\beta$ -decays.
- Need factor ~ 100 reduction over what has been demonstrated.
- Monte Carlo estimates of acceptable levels



Ultra-Pure Cu

- Ultra-radioclean materials required
- Electroformed Cu is example
- Th chain purity in Cu is key
 - Ra and Th must be eliminated
 - Remove Ra, Th by ion exchange during electroforming
- We expect to achieve the $1 \mu\text{Bq/kg } ^{232}\text{Th}$ specification

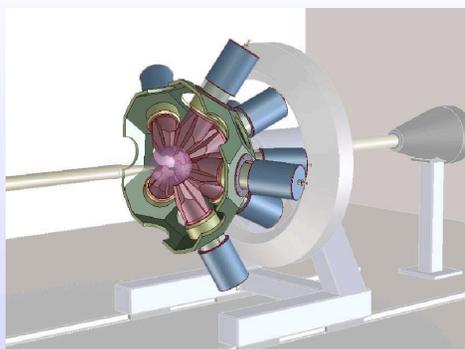




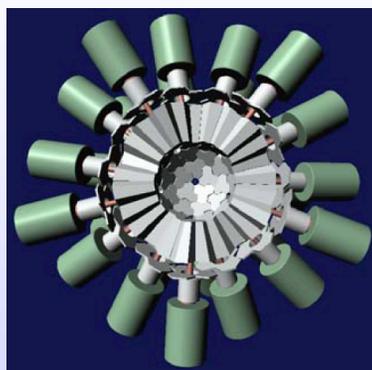
Crystal Segmentation

- Multiple conductive contacts on crystal
- Discriminates against gammas
- Additional electronics and small parts

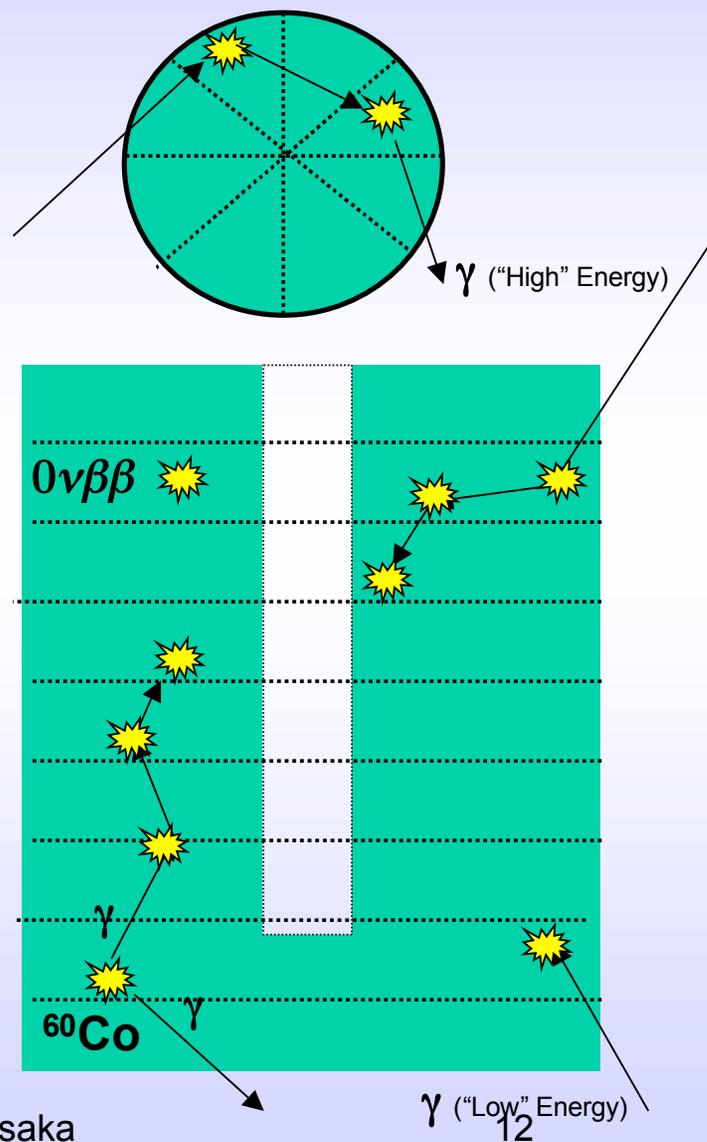
Example: Gretina and AGATA



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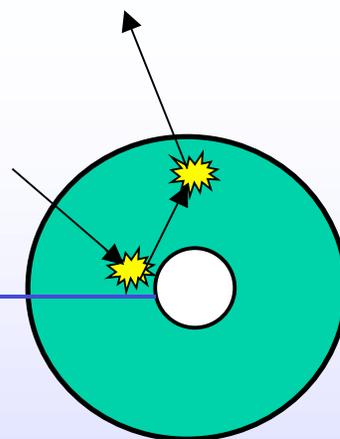
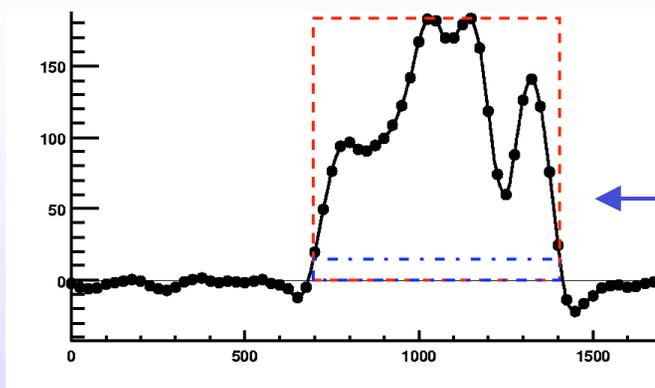
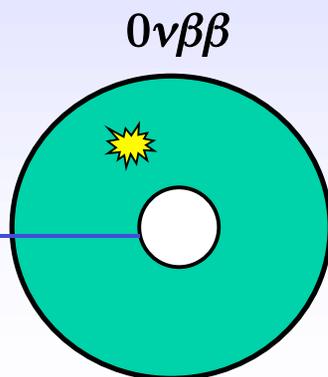
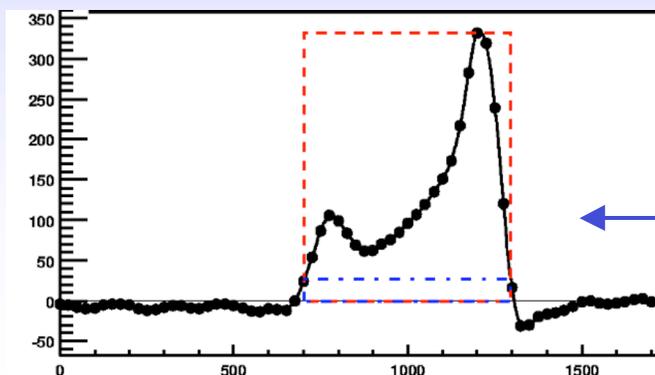
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Pulse Shape Discrimination (PSD)

Central contact (radial) PSD

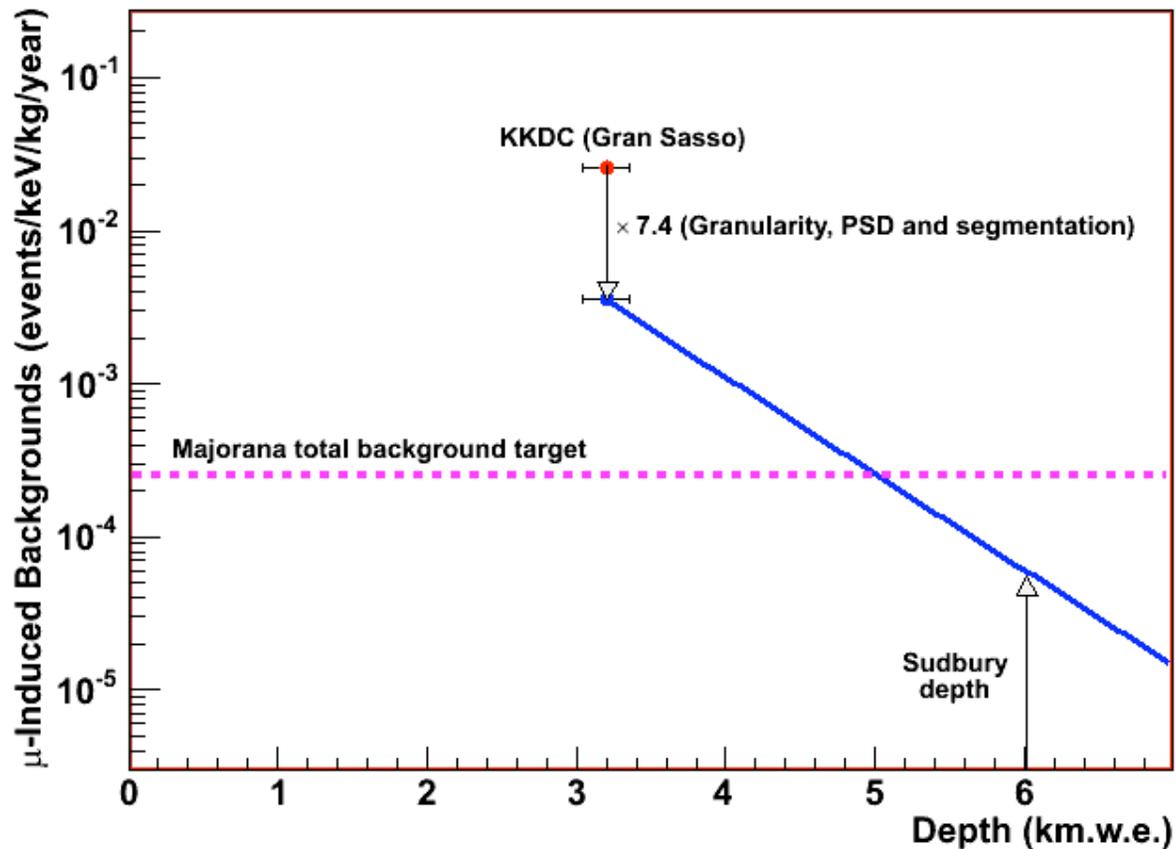


γ ("High" Energy)

- Excellent rejection for internal ^{68}Ge and ^{60}Co (x4)
- Shown to work well with segmentation. Allows sophisticated techniques.



Cosmic Ray Background



Comprehensive
study (under
review)

Mei and Hime
2005

Require Deep Site > 5000 mwe



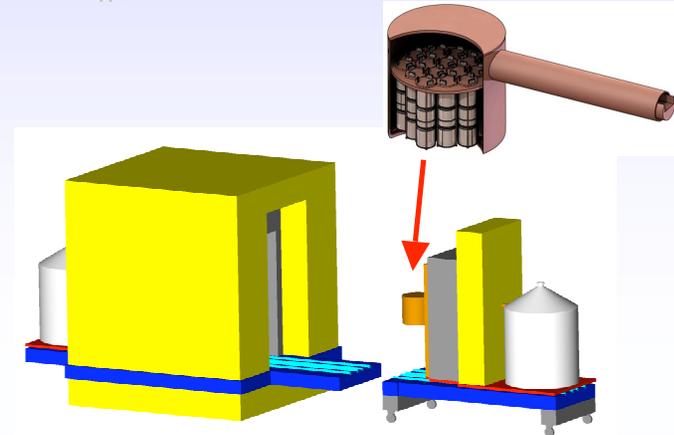
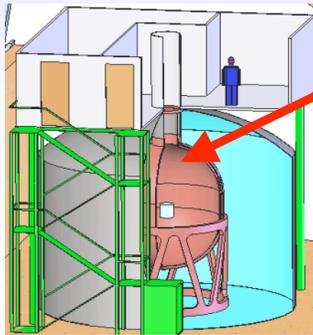
GERDA - Majorana



GERDA



Majorana



- 'Bare' ^{enr}Ge array in liquid argon
 - Shield: high-purity liquid Argon / H_2O
 - Phase I (mid 2008): ~18 kg (HdM/IGEX diodes)
 - Phase II (mid 2009): add ~20 kg new detectors
- Total ~40 kg

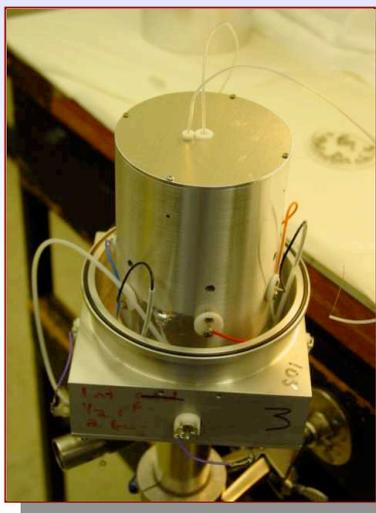
- Modules of ^{enr}Ge housed in high-purity electroformed copper cryostat
 - Shield: electroformed copper / lead
 - Initial phase: R&D prototype module
- Total 60 kg

Joint Cooperative Agreement:

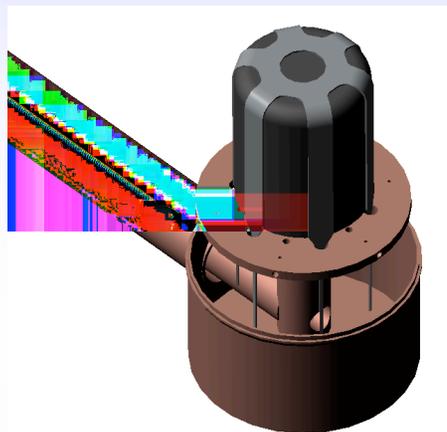
- Open exchange of knowledge & technologies (e.g. MaGe, R&D)
- Intention to merge for 1 ton exp. Select best techniques developed and tested in GERDA and Majorana



Prototypes and R&D



SEGA:
Segmented Ge



TUNL FEL

MEGA:

16+2 natural Ge at WIPP



Low background
counting

Crystal-to-crystal
veto

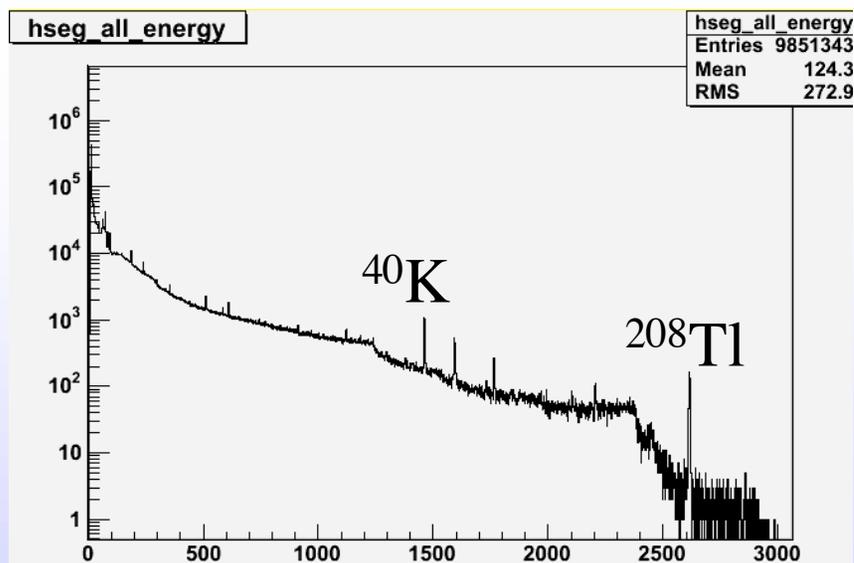


LLNL Detector at Oroville

First highly segmented detector with pulse digitization in low background environment.

Determine background rejection for natural radioactivity for a detector in the field.

50 day spectra



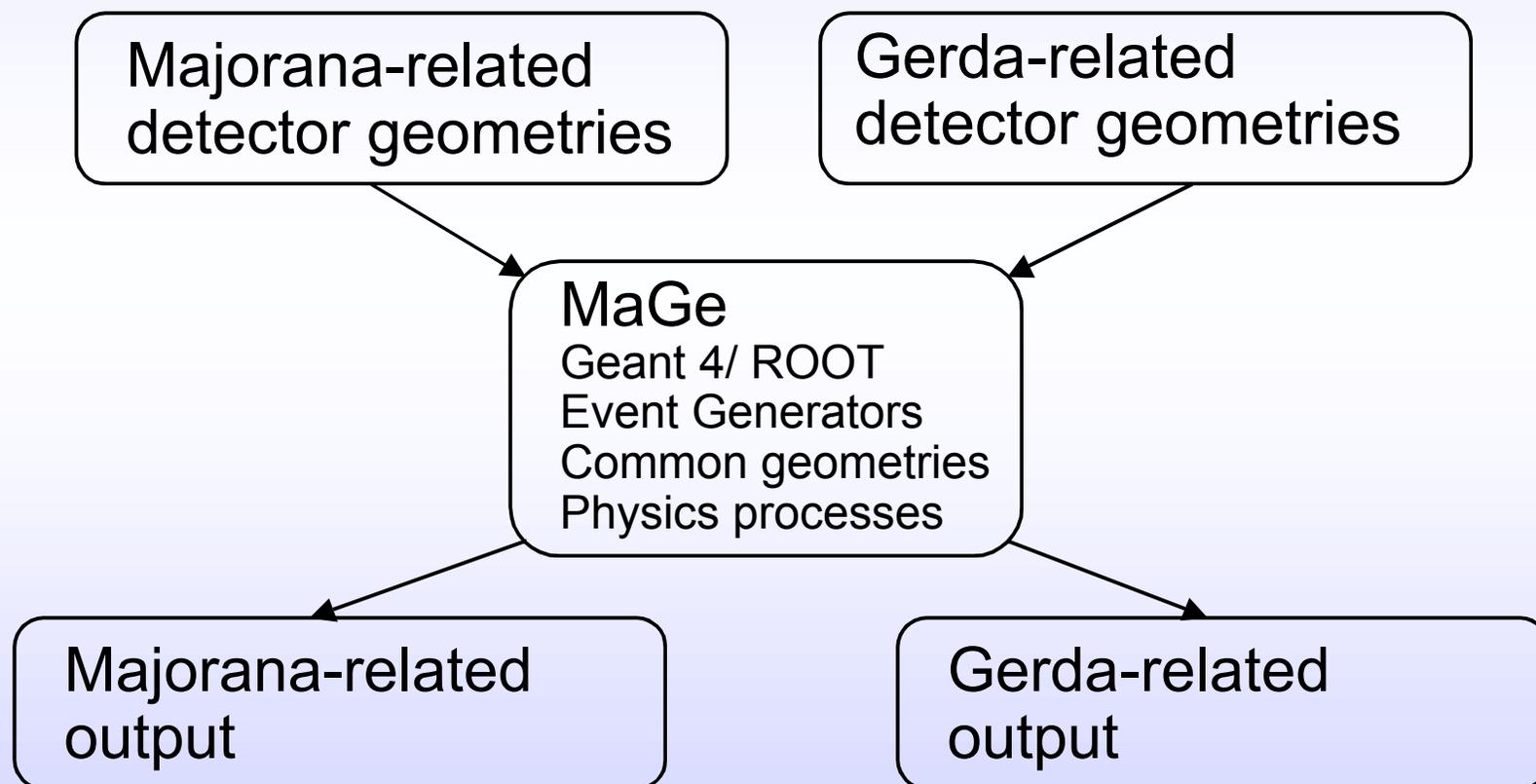
Pulses from segments





“MaGe” Simulation Package.

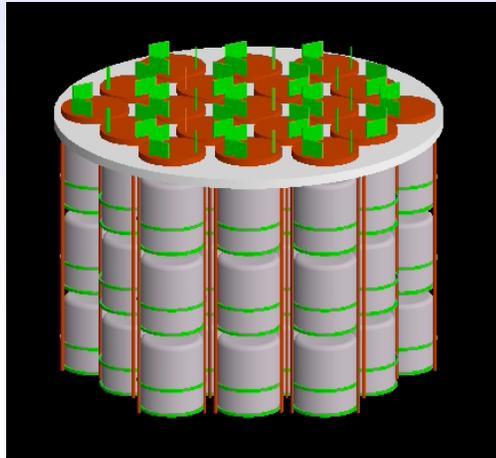
Framework uses powerful object-oriented and abstraction capabilities of C++ and STL for flexibility





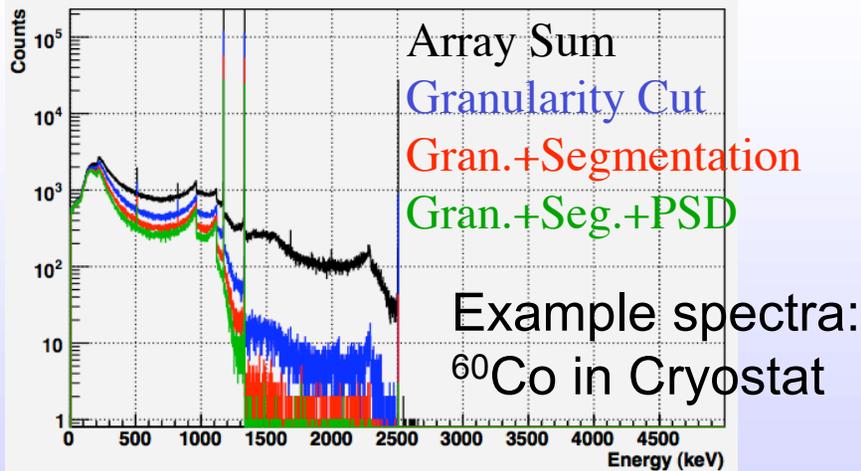
Majorana Simulation

Simulated Geometry
Shields & Cryostat Removed



Simulation Includes:

- 57 Enriched crystal w/ deadlayers.
- LFEPs
- Support Rods
- Ge Trays
- Contact Rings
- Cryostat
- Surface Alphas
- Shields:
 - Inner, Outer Cu
 - Inner, Outer Pb
 - Neutron shield.
 - Room, rock wall.
- 45,000 CPU hours, 12,000 jobs.



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Other Majorana technical progress

- Effectiveness of background cuts using a Clover detector (Elliott *et al.*)
- Multiple studies of segmented detectors and background reduction methods.
- Studies of effectiveness of background reduction using SEGA and the TUNL HIGs facility (paper in preparation).
- Constructed large prototype electroformed cryostat (MEGA) and operated with multiple crystals.
- Improved techniques to electroform large, ultra-clean Cu cryostats (Hoppe *et al.*).
- Pushing ICP-MS assay sensitivities to the sub $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ level (Hoppe *et al.* paper).
- Exploration of modified electrode Ge detector (Collar *et al.* papers submitted).
- Study of sensitivity of two neutrino and neutrinoless double-beta decay to excited states in ^{76}Ge (Kazkaz dissertation and paper in preparation)
- Support of Gretina digitizing card in ORCA

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Majorana Collaboration Current Status

Actively pursuing the development of R&D aimed at a ~1 ton scale ^{76}Ge neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ -decay experiment.

- Immediate thrust is to build a 60 kg prototype module to demonstrate backgrounds needed in a future experiment capable of reaching a sensitivity to the “inverted hierarchy” neutrino mass scale (30-40 meV).
- Using this prototype, expect to make a down-select between Majorana and GERDA technologies, picking the best method.
- Also exploring longer term R&D to minimize costs and optimize the schedule for a 1 ton experiment.

Our plan has been guided by advice from NuSAG, an independent external panel review (March 06), and a DOE $\beta\beta$ -decay Pre-conceptual design review panel (Nov. 06)



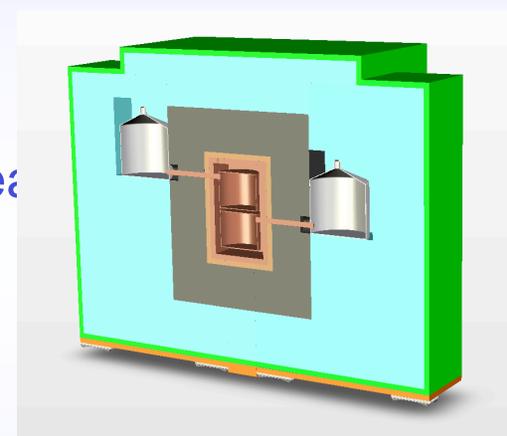
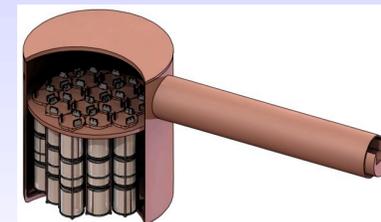
The Majorana Prototype Module (WIP)

- 60 kg module, ~60-100 crystals.
- Different designs and levels of enrichment
- ≥ 4500 mwe
- Background Specification Goal in the $0\nu\beta\beta$ peak region of interest (4 keV at 2039 keV)
 $\sim \leq 1$ count/ROI/t-y (after analysis cuts)
- Expected Sensitivity to $0\nu\beta\beta$
(for 60 kg enriched material, running 2 years, or 0.12 t-y of ^{76}Ge exposure)

$$T_{1/2} \geq 1.6 \times 10^{26} \text{ y (90\% CL)}$$

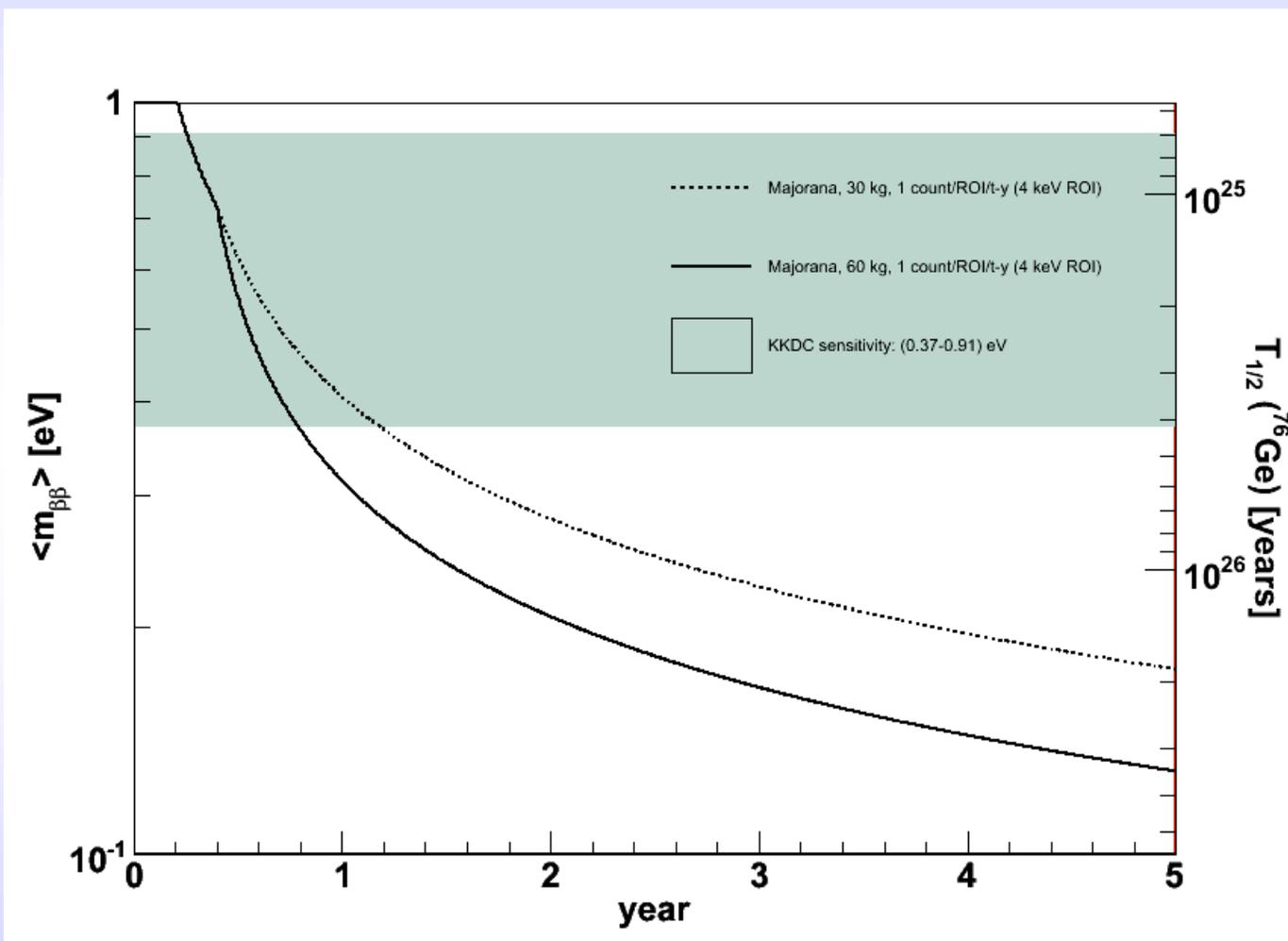
Sensitivity to $\langle m_{\nu} \rangle < 190 \text{ meV (90\% CL) ([Rod06] RQRPA NME)}$

Able to confirm/refute KKDC 400 meV value (20% measurement).



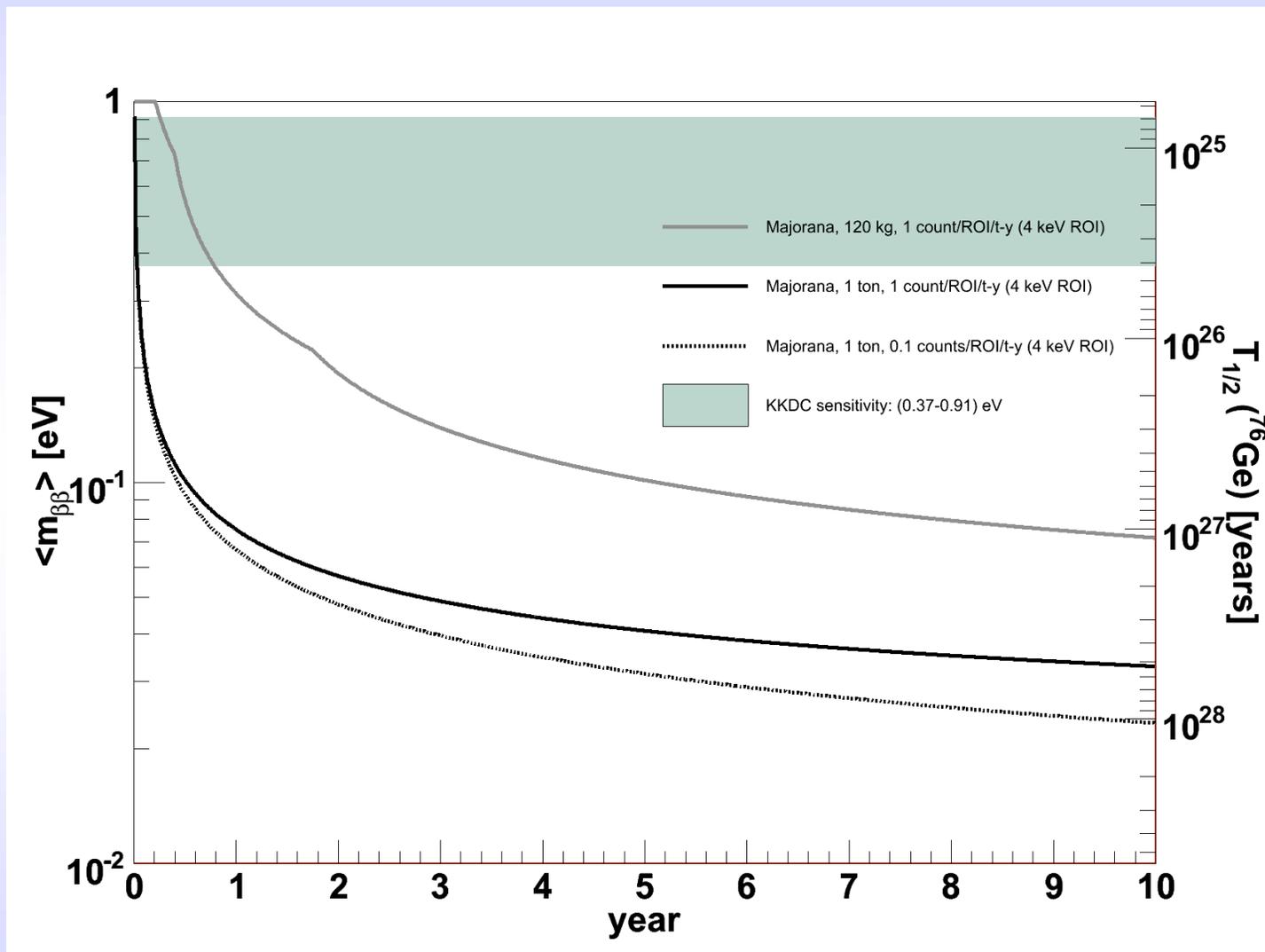


Majorana Prototype Module Sensitivity





1-ton ^{76}Ge Sensitivity vs. Background

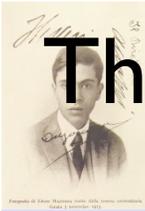




Conclusion

^{76}Ge offers an excellent combination of capabilities and sensitivities.

- Ge as source & detector.
- Intrinsic high-purity Ge diodes.
- Favorable nuclear matrix element $\langle M^{0\nu} \rangle = 2.4$ [Rod06].
- Reasonably slow $2\nu\beta\beta$ rate ($T_{1/2} = 1.4 \times 10^{21}$ y).
- Demonstrated ability to enrich from 7.8% to 86%.
- Excellent energy resolution — 0.16% at 2.039 MeV
- Powerful background rejection. Segmentation, granularity, timing, pulse shape discrimination
- Best limits on $0\nu\beta\beta$ - decay used Ge (IGEX & Heidelberg-Moscow) $T_{1/2} > 1.9 \times 10^{25}$ y (90%CL)
- Well-understood technologies
 - Commercial Ge diodes
 - Large Ge arrays (GRETINA, Gammasphere)



The Majorana Collaboration



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Backup Slides

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Majorana funding status and plans

- Pursuing immediate “R&D” funding to build a prototype ^{76}Ge detector module (~60 kg) as part of a long-term program to develop a 1-ton $\beta\beta$ -decay experiment.
 - o The prototype ^{76}Ge demonstration module will allow a technology comparison between Majorana and GERDA.
 - o Have received word that the collaboration’s DOE DUSEL R&D proposal will be funded (Don’t yet know the funding amount.)
 - o Summer 2007 - Will submit a R&D proposal covering the full development of the prototype module. (Estimated total cost of \$20M with most of the R&D module funding requested in FY09-11.)



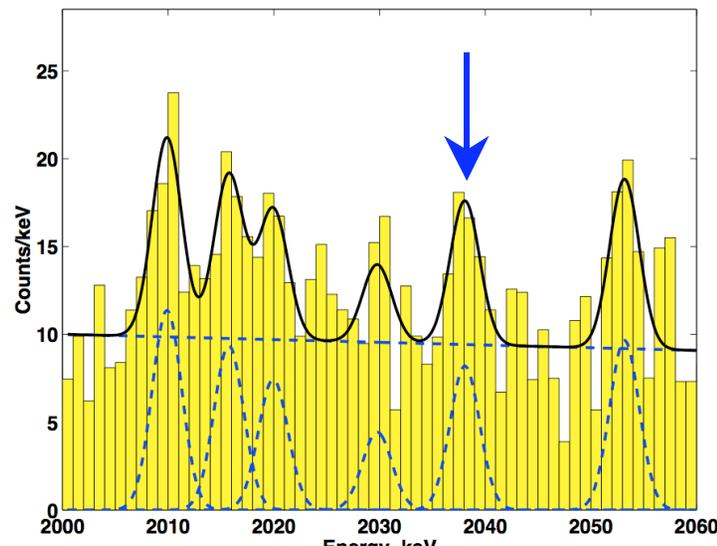
A Recent Claim

Klapdor-Kleingrothaus H V, Krivosheina I V,
Dietz A and Chkvorets O, *Phys. Lett. B* **586** 198
(2004).

KKDC used five ^{76}Ge crystals, with a total
of 10.96 kg of mass, and 71 kg-years of
data.

$$T_{1/2} = 1.2 \times 10^{25} \text{ y}$$
$$0.24 < m_\nu < 0.58 \text{ eV (3 sigma)}$$

Background level depends on
intensity fit to other peaks.



Expected signal in Majorana
With Analysis Cuts
(for 0.46 t-y)

135 counts

With a background of
Specification: < 1 total count in the ROI

