

Geant4 usage for AMoRE

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IBS CUP

April 25, 2024

VIenna Workshop on Simulation 2024 @Vienna

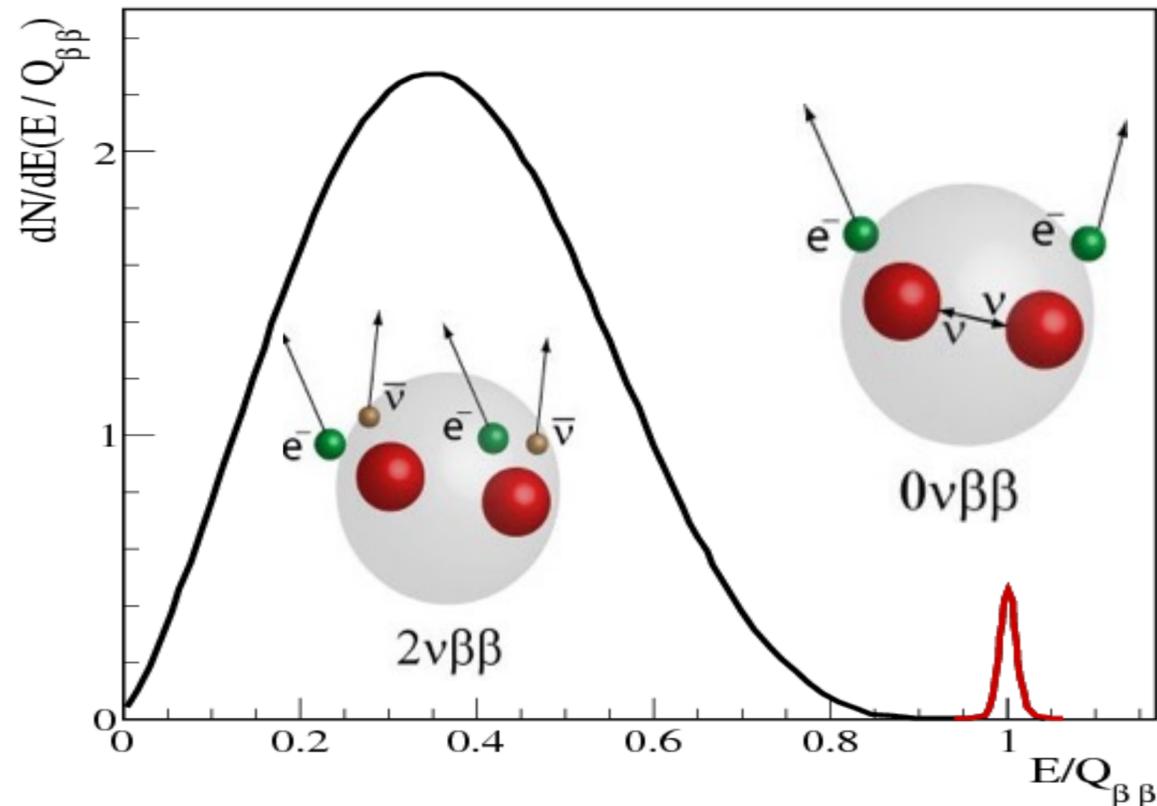
AMoRE project

Collaboration members



AMoRE (Advanced Mo-based Rare process Experiment)

It aims at searching for neutrinoless double beta decay ($0\nu\beta\beta$)



- To determine whether the neutrino is a Majorana particle
- To test the existence of lepton number violating process
- To estimate the absolute neutrino mass scale

For light neutrino exchange model:

$$[T_{1/2}^{0\nu}]^{-1} = G_{0\nu} |M_{0\nu}|^2 \left(\frac{m_{\beta\beta}}{m_e}\right)^2$$

Phase factor
Half-life measured Nuclear matrix element Effective $0\nu\beta\beta$ neutrino mass, $\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle$

$$\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle = \left| \sum_{i=1}^3 U_{ei}^2 m_i \right|$$

- If the decay rate of the $0\nu\beta\beta$ is precisely measured, the absolute neutrino masses can be calculated
 → It helps to determine neutrino mass hierarchy

(for zero background)

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \propto M \cdot T$$

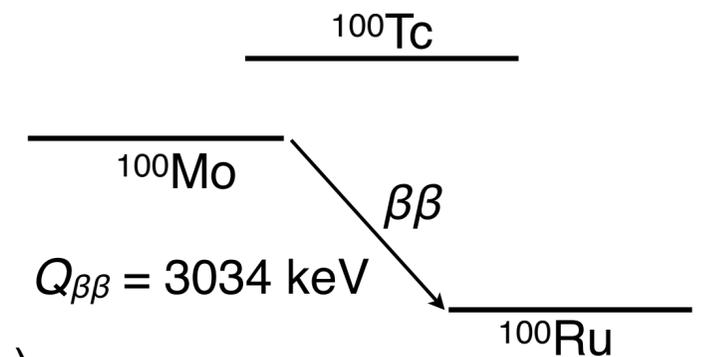
(for finite background)

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \propto \sqrt{\frac{M \cdot T}{B \cdot \Delta E}}$$

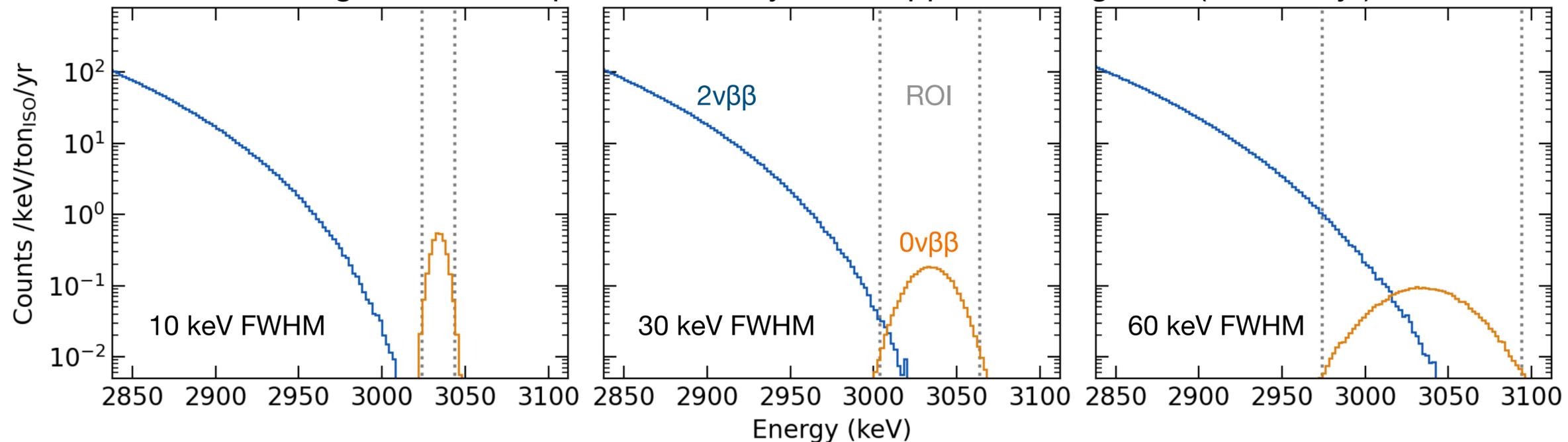
- Half-life limits are proportional to the detector mass M and DAQ time T , if finite background, \sqrt{MT}
- To discover a sharp peak @ Q -value:
 - **Good energy resolution**
 - **Extremely low background**

Energy resolution and background for experimental sensitivity

- Understanding of background and its reduction
 - Careful choice of detector/shielding components' materials.
 - Heavy shielding: deep underground; Pb, B, CH, Rn free air, μ -veto,...
- Irreducible background: $2\nu\beta\beta \rightarrow$ energy resolution \rightarrow cryogenic (phonon) detector

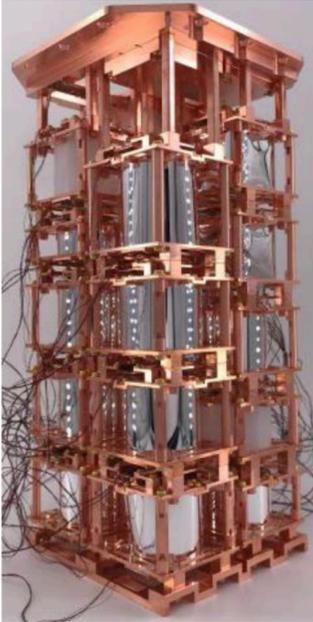
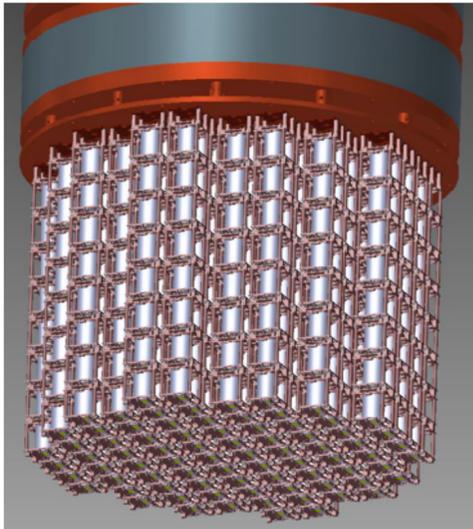


Assuming 100% absorption efficiency, 10^{-8} $0\nu\beta\beta$ branching ratio ($\tau_{0\nu} \sim 10^{27} \text{ yr}$)



AMoRE project in three phases

TAUP2023

	AMoRE-pilot	AMoRE-I	AMoRE-II
Crystal Tower			
Crystal	CMO	CMO, LMO	LMO
Crystal Mass (crystal #)	1.9 kg (6)	6.2 kg (18)	178 kg (596)
Live exposure	~ 0.32 kg _{Mo-100} ·yr	~ 4 kg _{Mo-100} ·yr	> 500 kg _{Mo-100} ·yr
Background rate at ROI (counts/keV/kg/year)	0.5	0.03	~10 ⁻⁴
Expected T1/2 sensitivity (year)	> 3.0x10 ²³ (90% C.L.)	> 3.4x10 ²⁴ (90% C.L.)	5x10 ²⁶
Expected <mββ>(meV)	600-1000	210-370	18-31
Location	Y2L	Y2L	Yemilab
Schedule	2015-2018	2020-2023	2024-2029

×12

×120

×1/15

×1/200

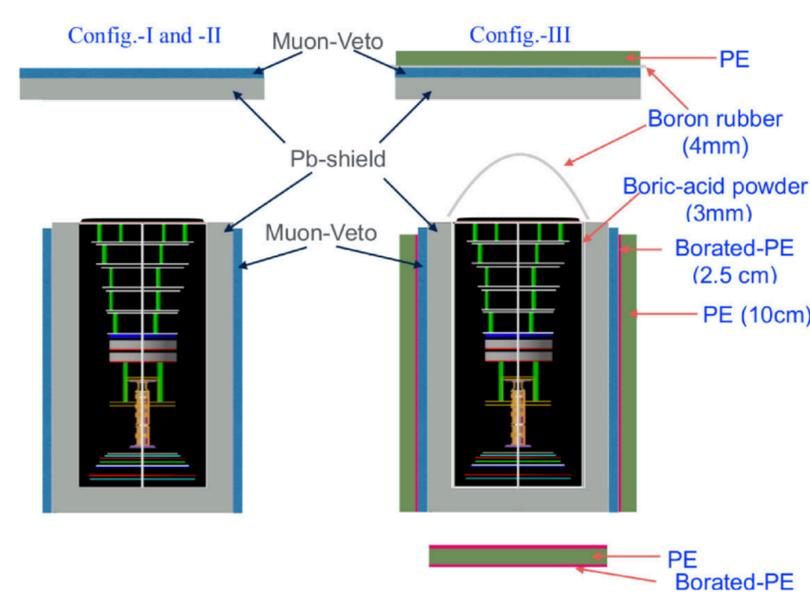
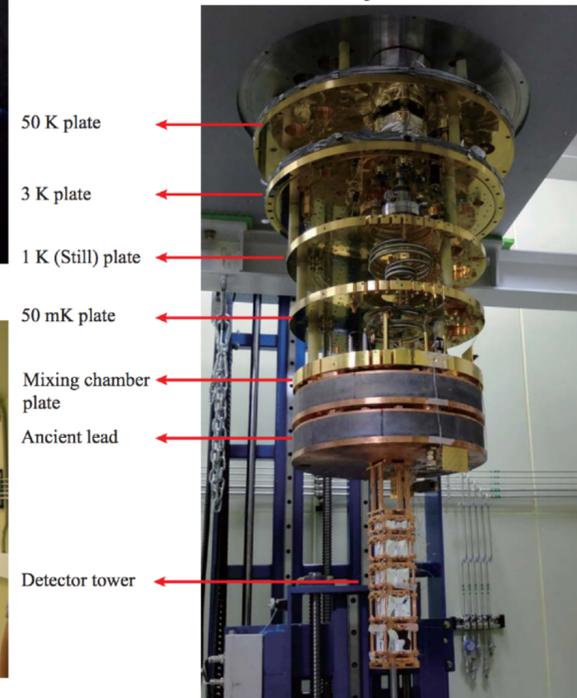
Status of the progress

A5 at Y2L

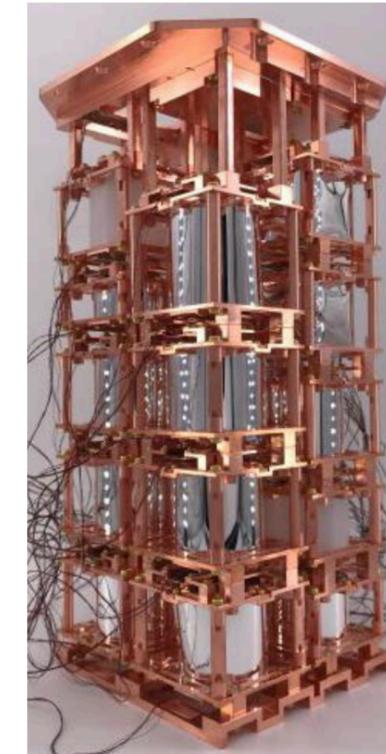


AMoRE-Pilot

July 2015



AMoRE-I



2015.8 2016 2017 2017.8 2018 2019 2020 ~ 2023.5



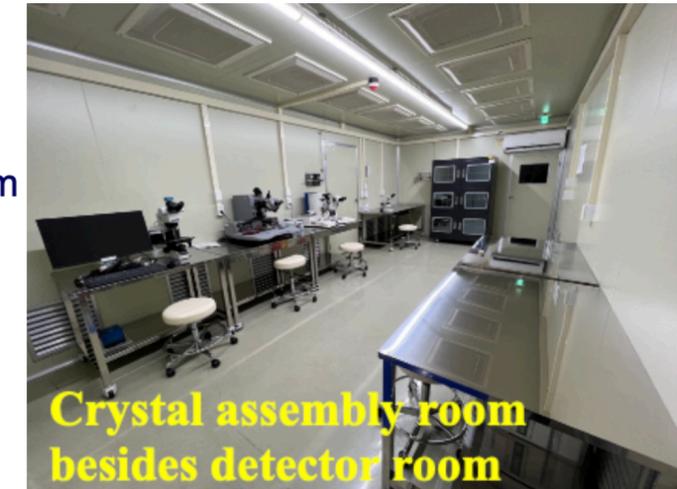
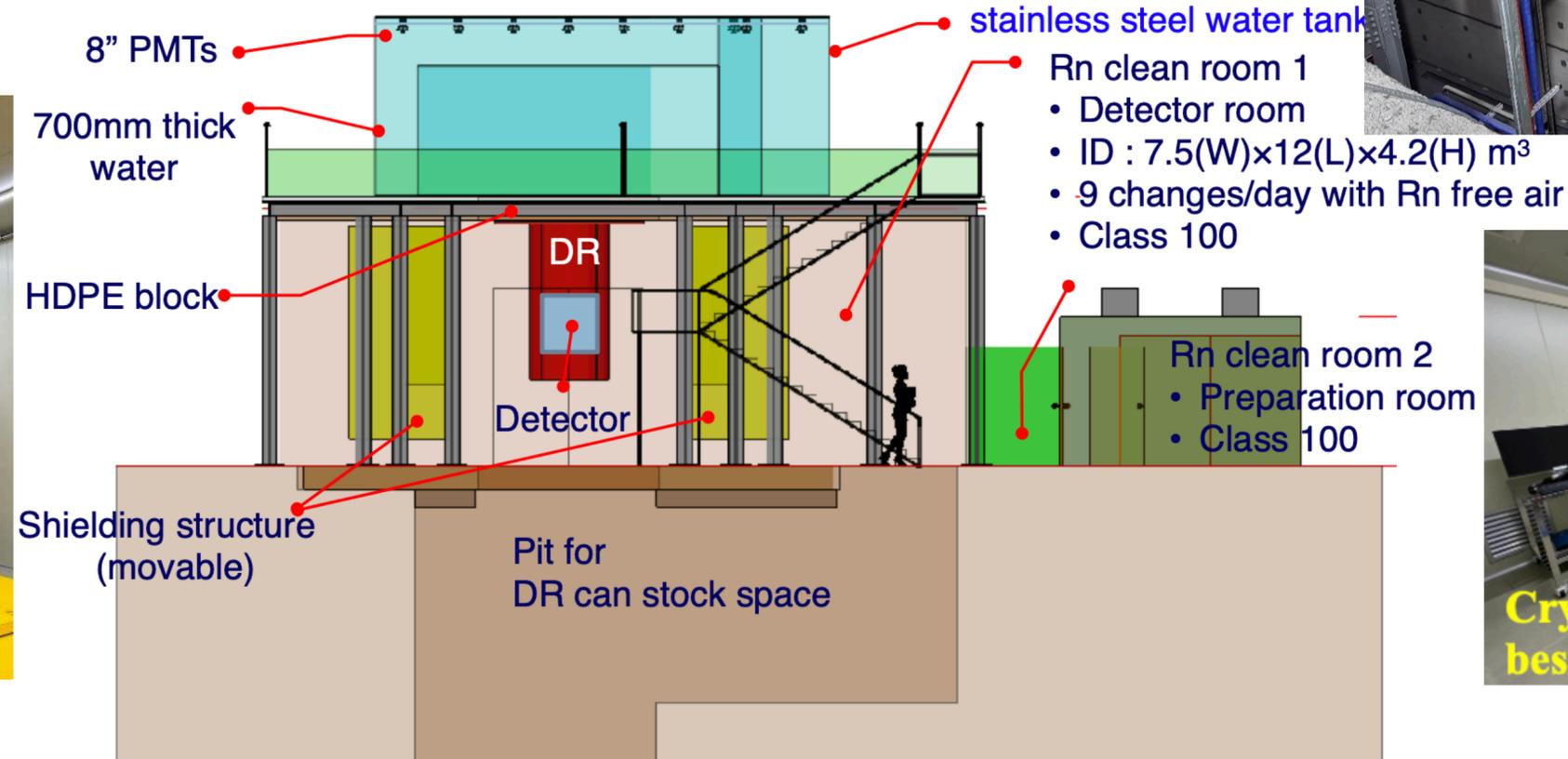
Config.-I and -II Config.-III

- Two vibration reduction systems were installed
- Background level was reduced by replacing radioactive components and adding additional γ/n shield layers, based on the Geant4 simulation studies

AMoRE-II at Yemilab



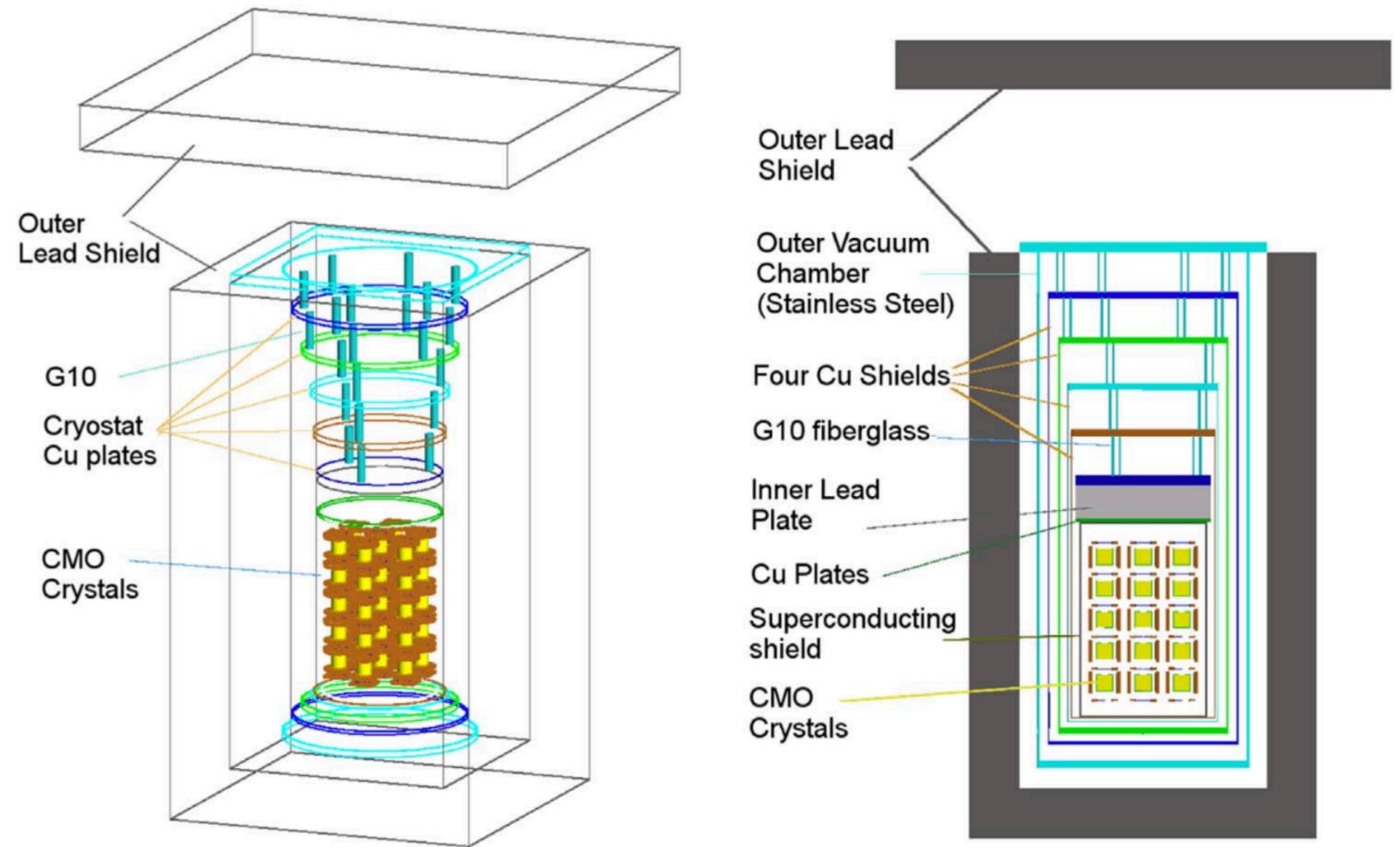
- Muon detector installed
- DR inside heavy shielding with Pb, PE, and water



Simulations of background sources

Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A 855 (2017) 140-147

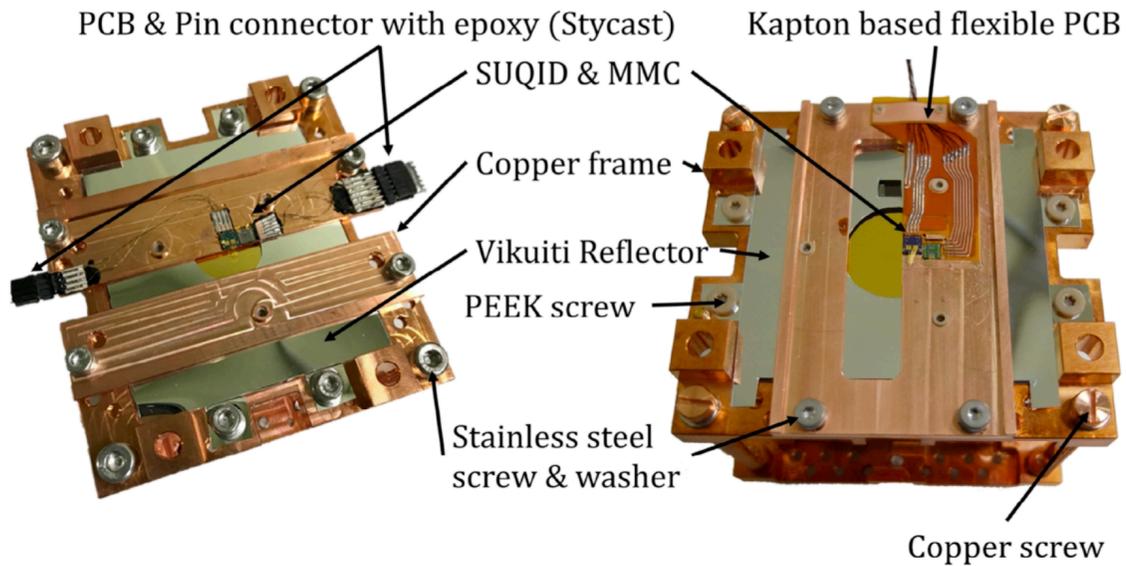
- We simulated background sources inside the crystals, surrounding materials, outer shielding, and rock walls and estimated their background rate
- Based on the Geant4 simulations, the detector shielding design is optimized, and materials used for the detector system are selected and replaced



Reducing backgrounds in AMoRE-Pilot

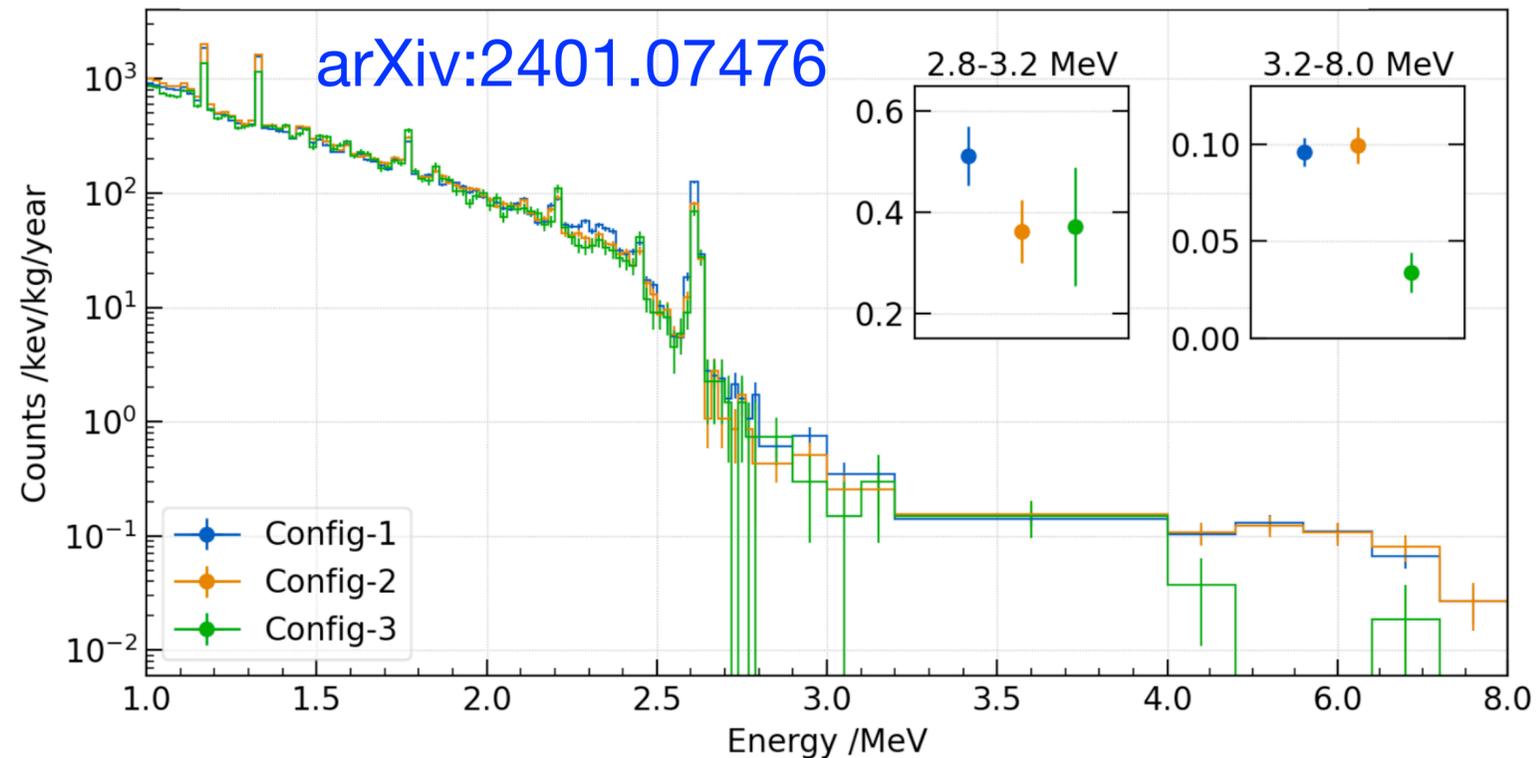
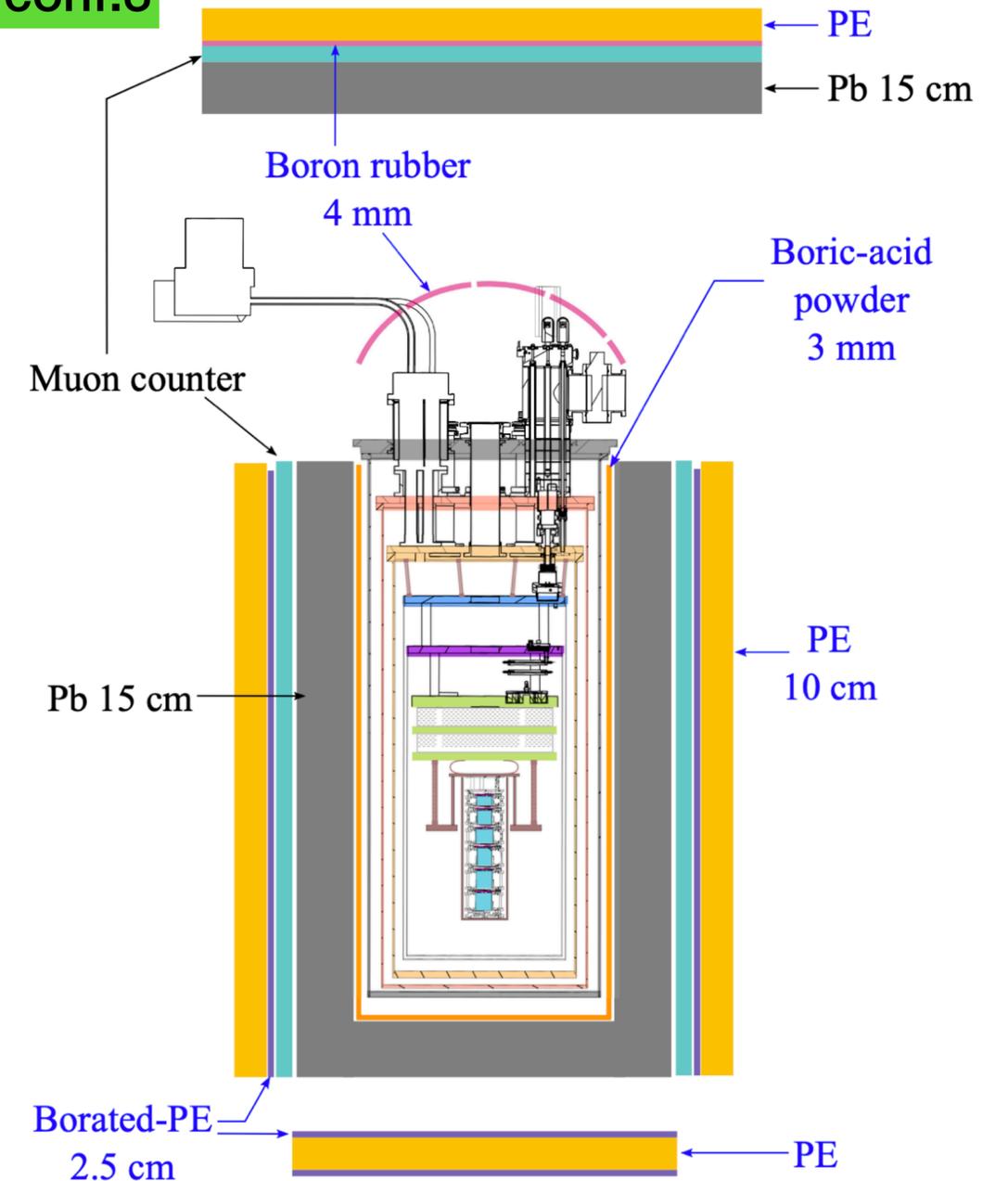
Configurations 1, 2, and 3

conf.1



conf.2

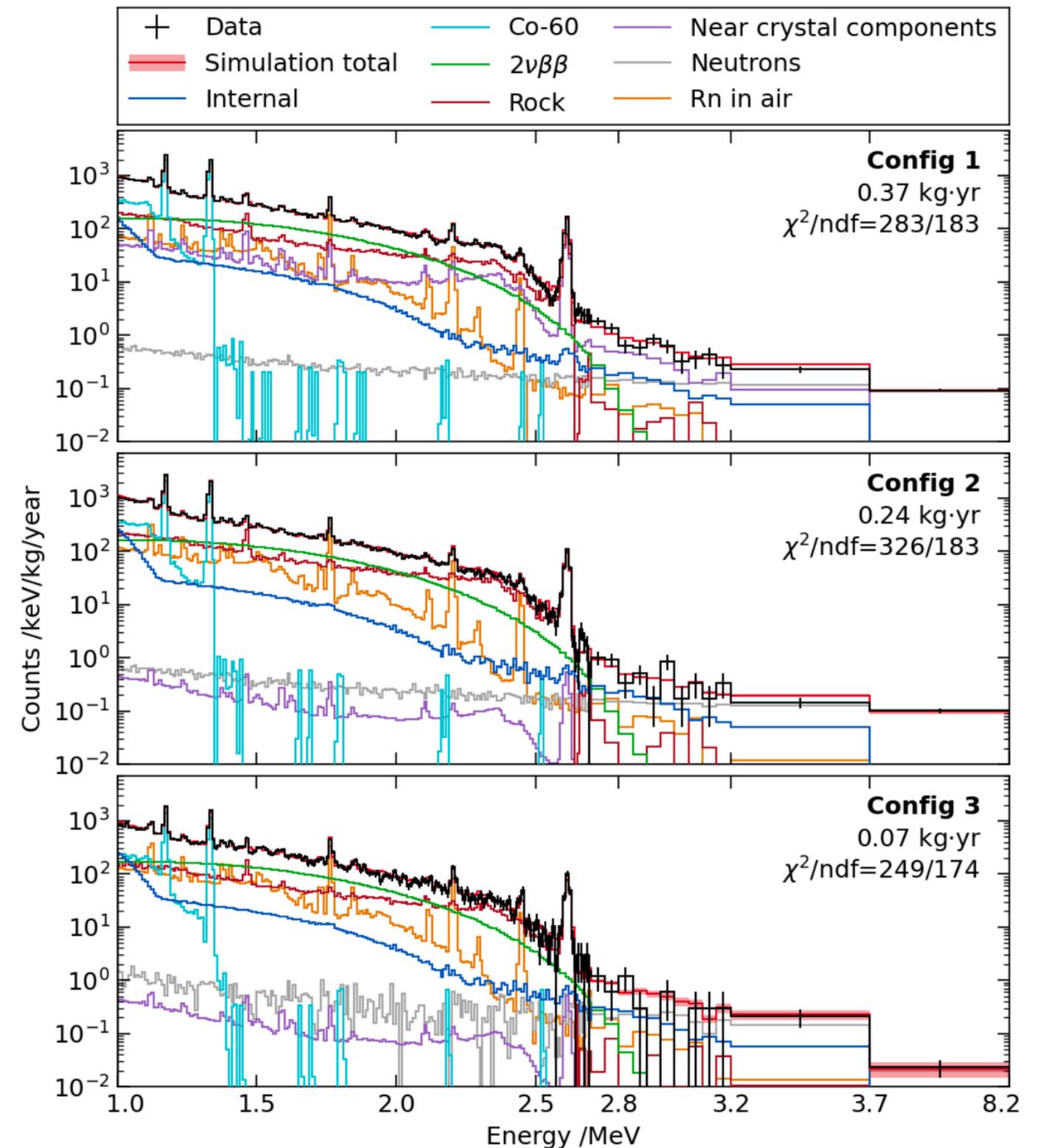
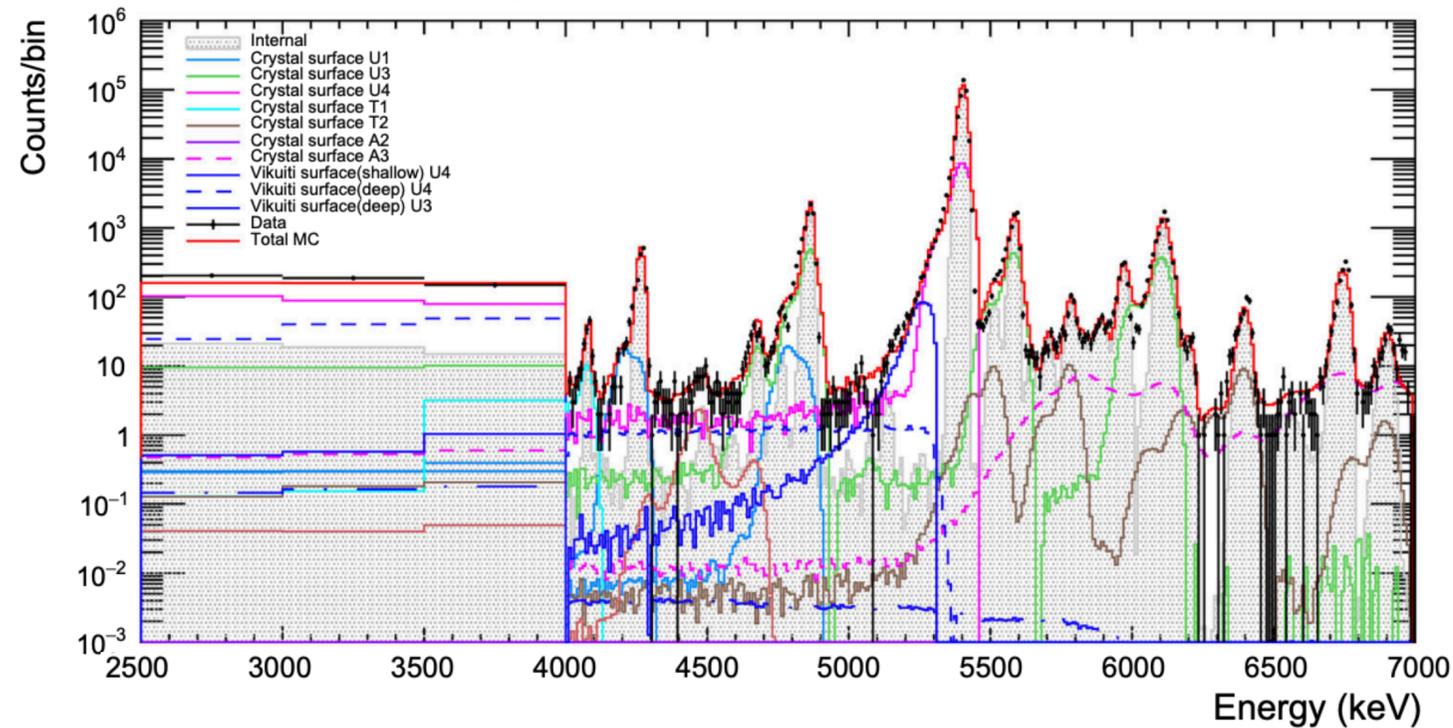
conf.3



Background modeling for AMoRE-pilot

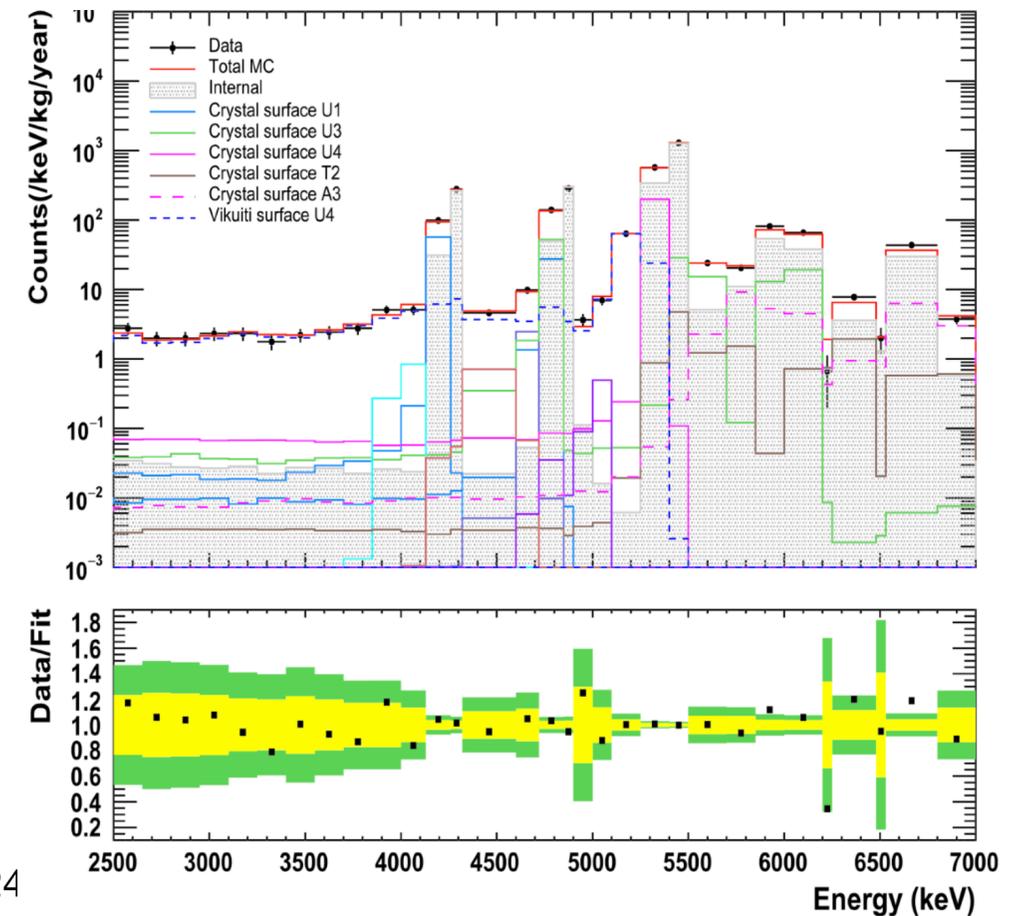
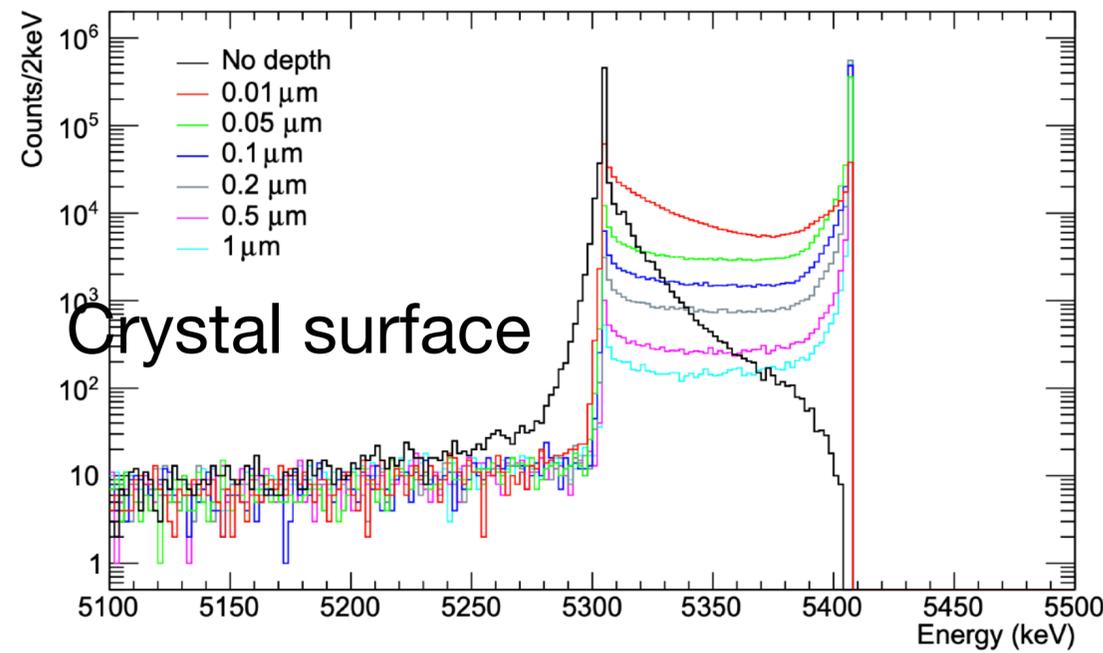
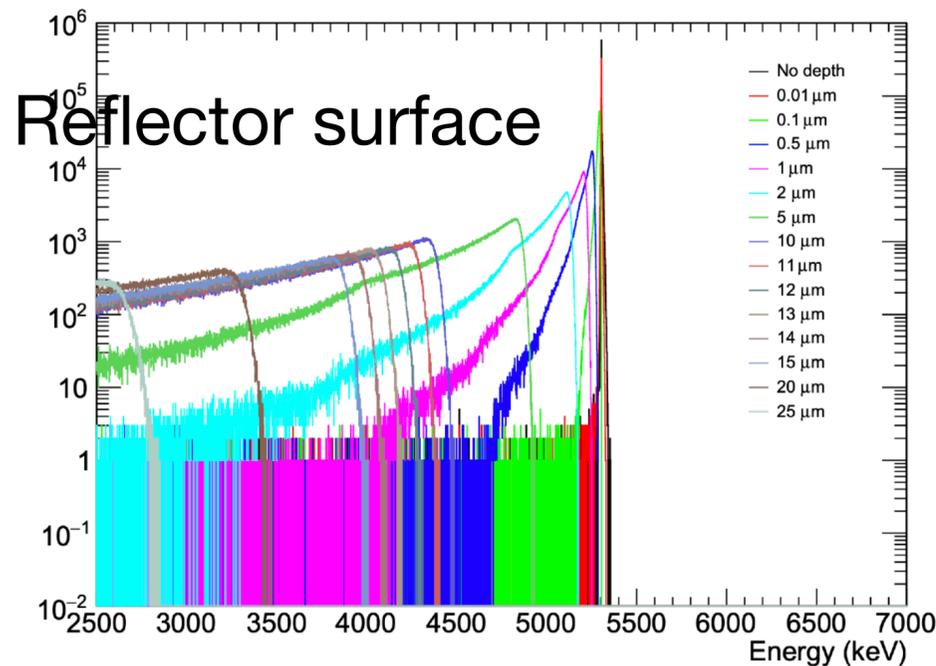
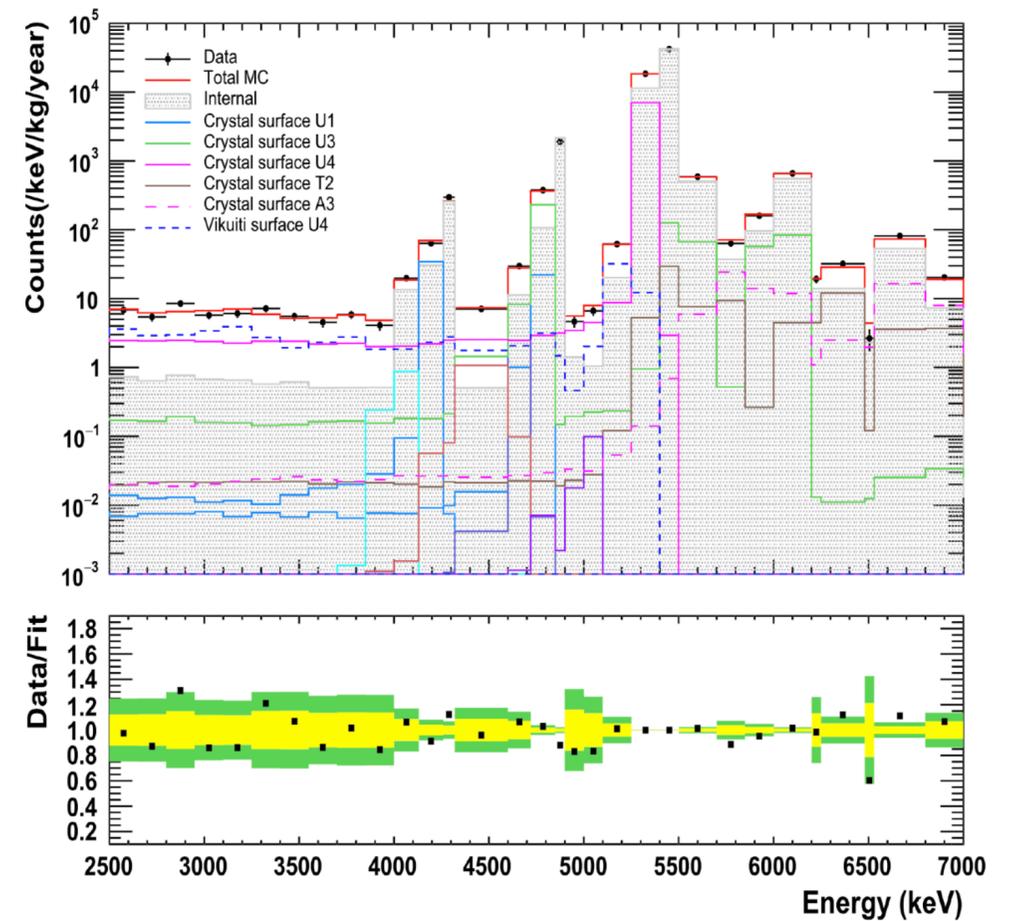
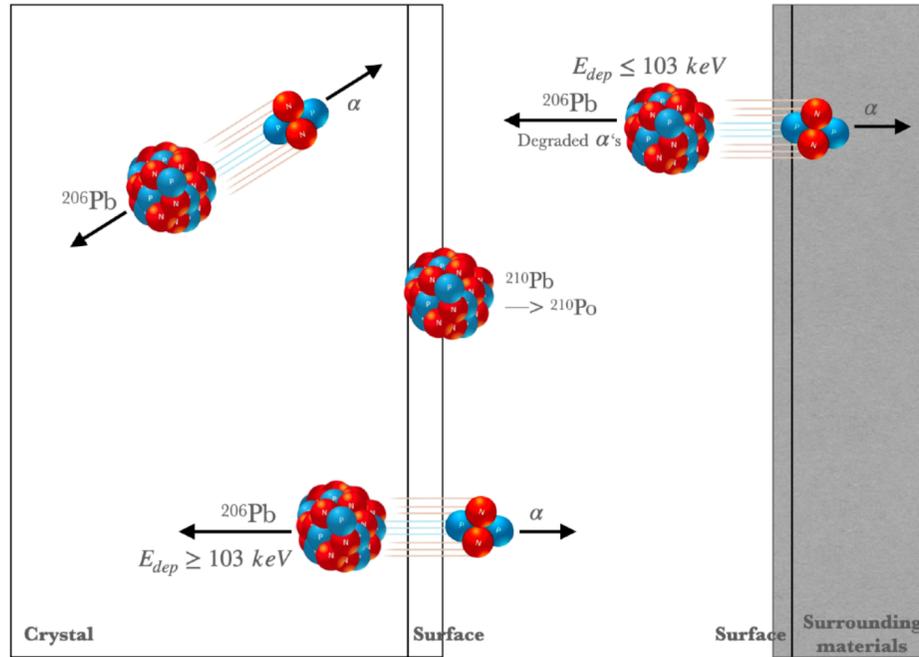
- β/γ spectrum: Rn in the air, gamma from rock, and neutron-induced events are dominant
- Alpha analysis provides activity levels from both surface and bulk contaminations

Eur. Phys. J. C 81 (2021) 837



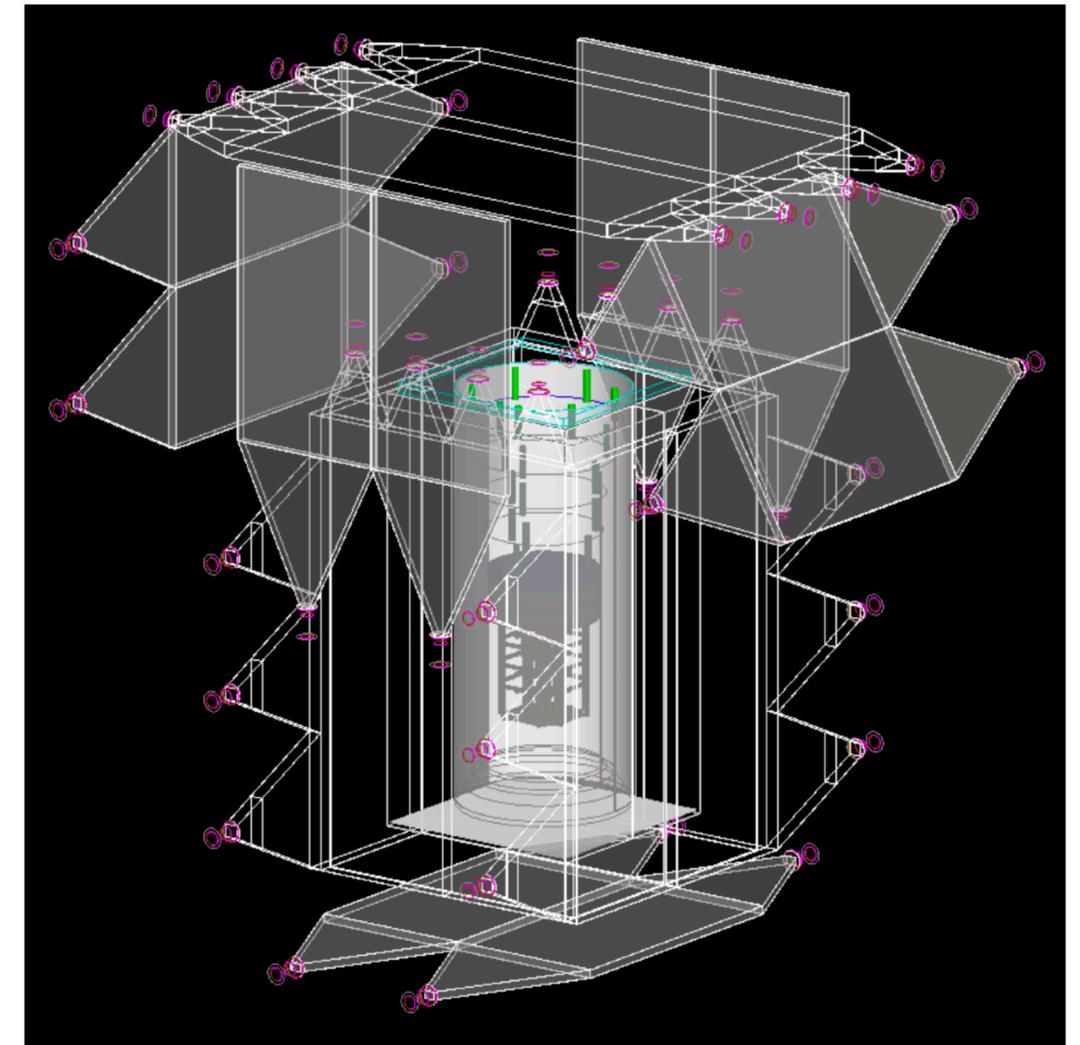
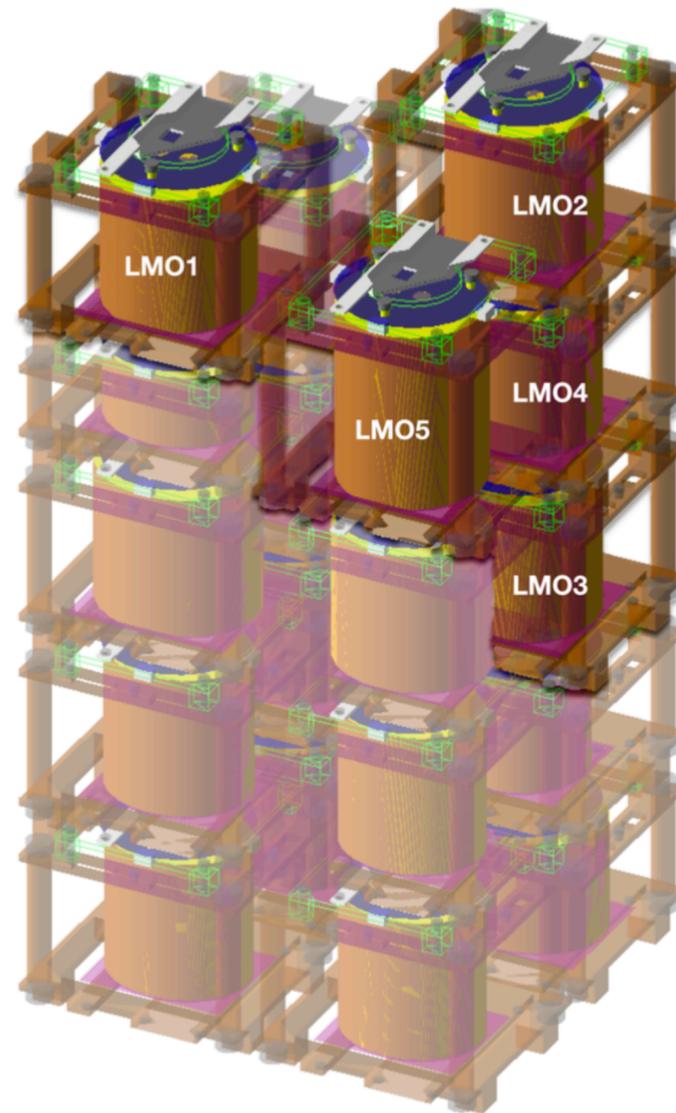
Surface contamination

- 5304 keV alpha energy can be deposited in the crystal surface when the ^{206}Pb surface recoil escapes
- Since we do not know the depth profile of the surface contaminants, we modeled the background spectrum in variable bins covering spectral shape change due to energy loss of 0~100 keV

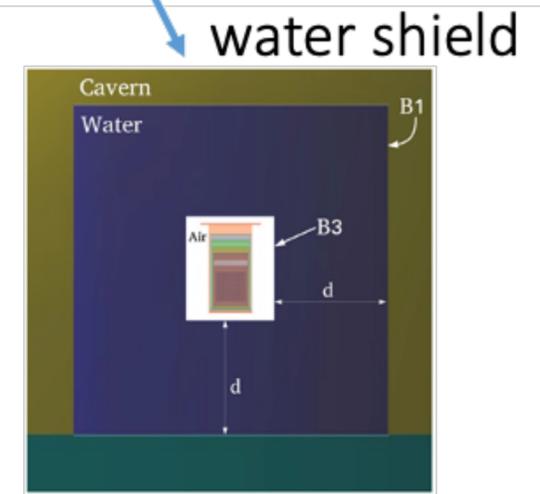
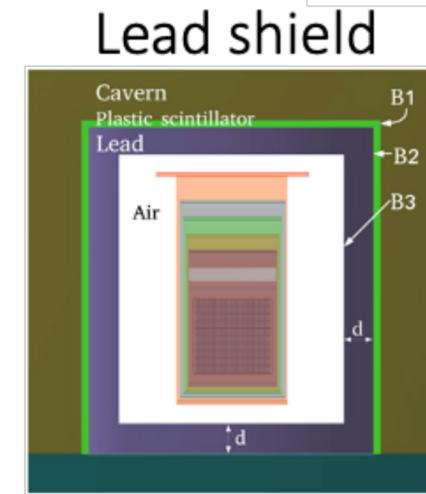
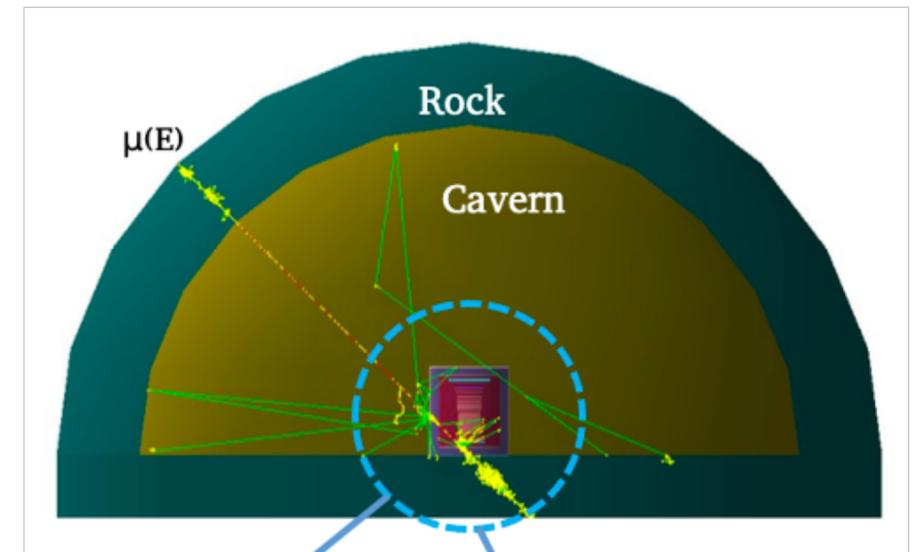
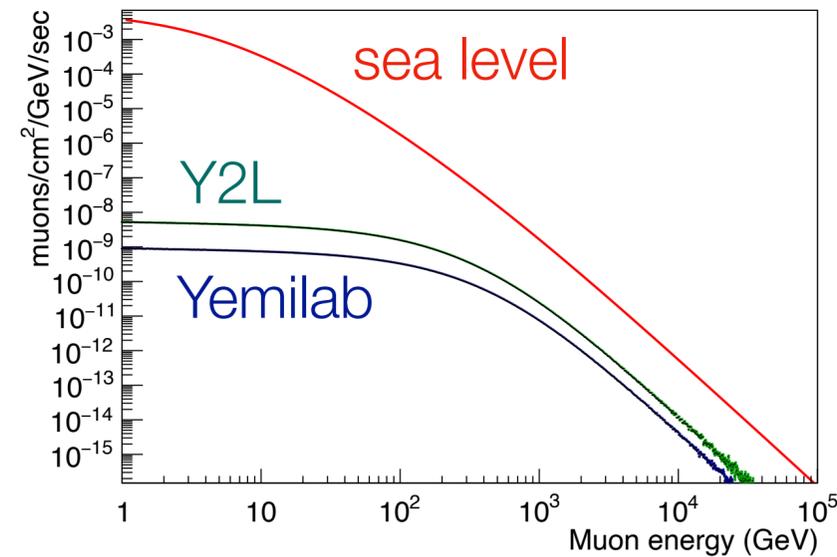
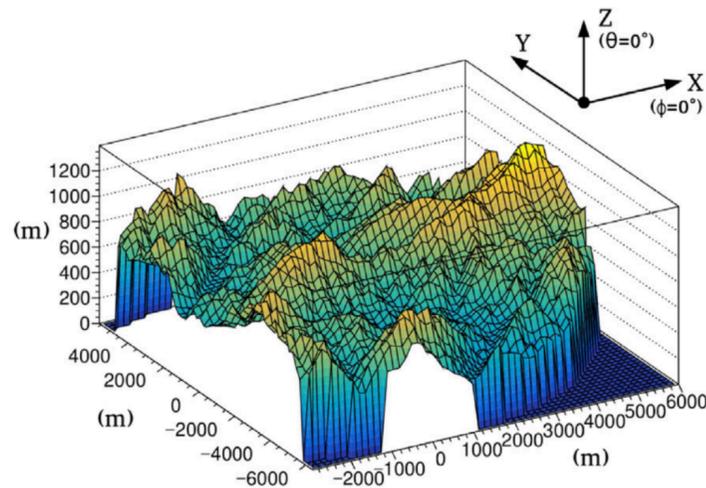


Reducing backgrounds in AMoRE-I

- 6 CMO (1.89 kg)
→ 13 CMO (4.58 kg) + 5 LMO (1.61 kg)
→ total crystal mass = 6.19 kg, ^{100}Mo mass = 3.0 kg
- Shielding enhancements:
 - Outer Pb: 15 → 20 cm
 - neutron shields: boric acid silicon + more PE/B-PE
- More muon counter coverage and a more stable supply of Rn-free air
- Estimated background level in ROI was lowered from 0.5 in AMoRE-Pilot to 0.03 counts/keV/kg/year
→ Geant4-based background modeling is in progress

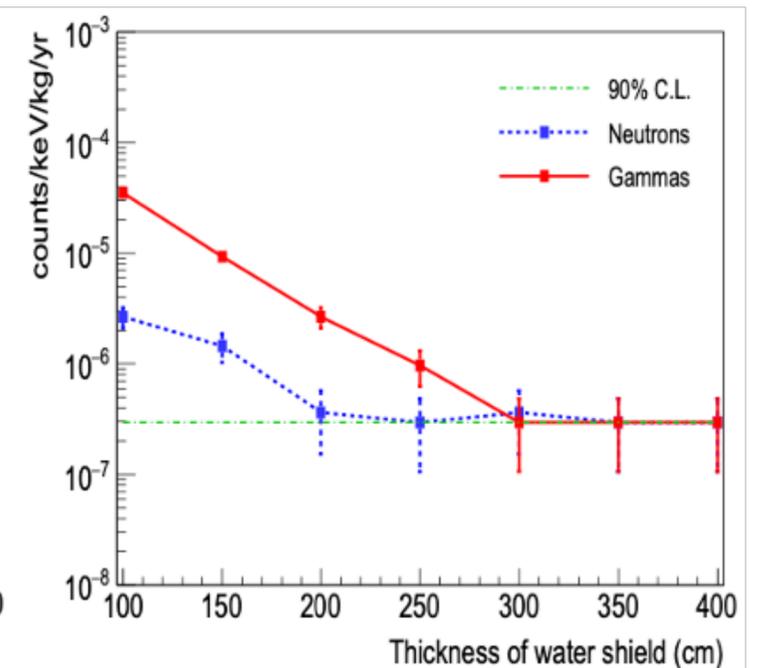
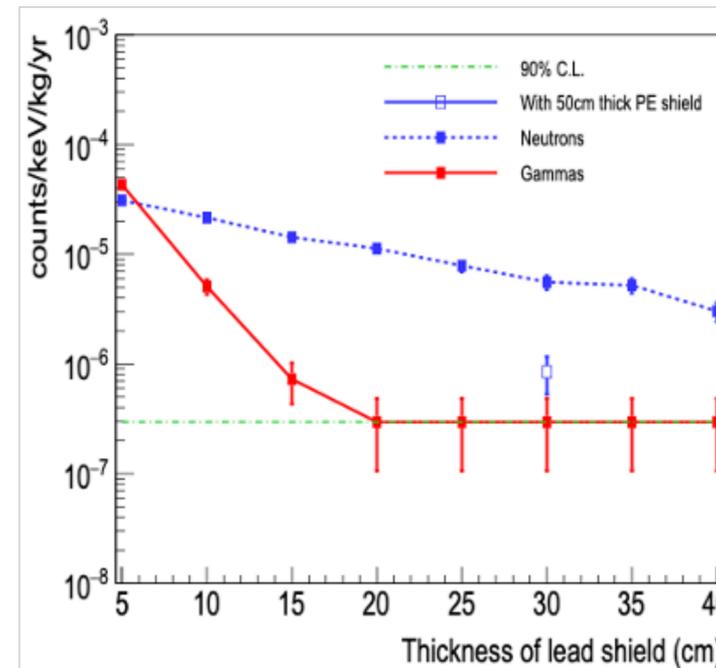


Neutron and muon-induced backgrounds



[Astropart. Phys. 114 \(2020\) 60-67](#)

- We simulated cosmic muons and neutrons from the rocks surrounding the cavern
- We estimated single-hit event rate in the (2–8) MeV with several shielding thicknesses applied for both lead shielding and water tank shielding
- Thickness of shielding layers has been optimized
- Due to the difficulty of implementing a cryostat in the water shielding, we decided to go for lead shielding



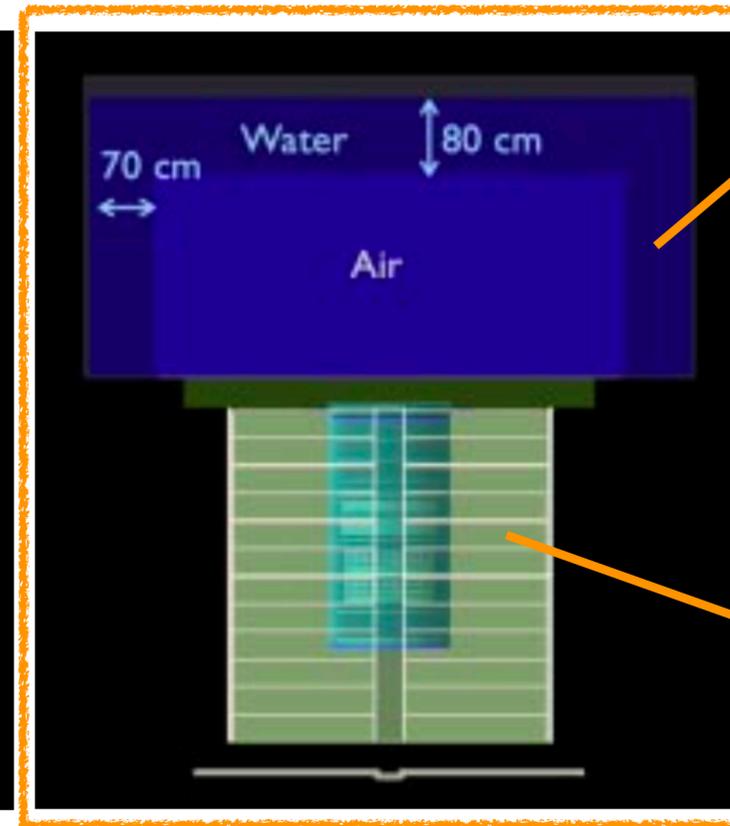
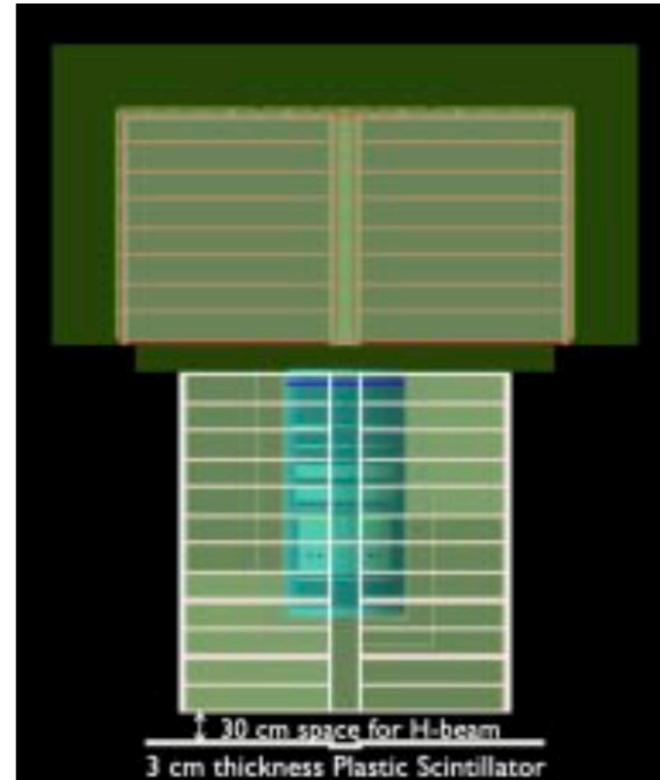
Muon veto system

Water Cherenkov detector

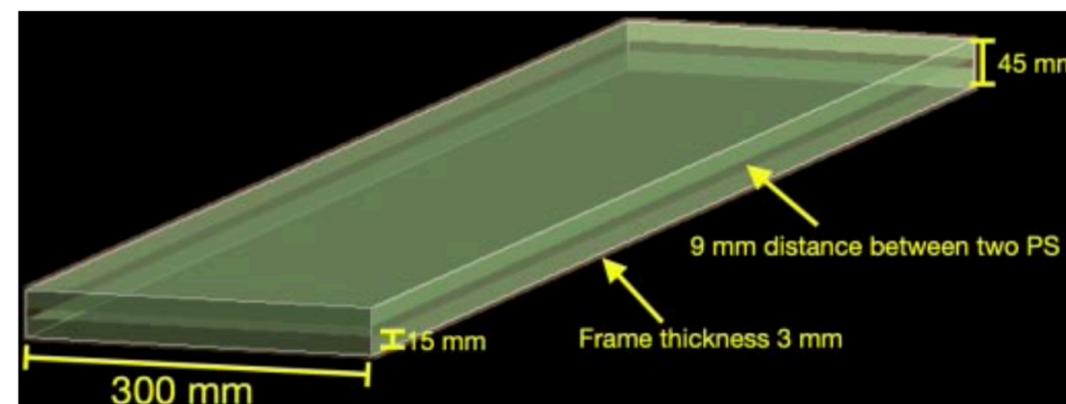
Il Nuovo 35. Cimento 45 C (23) (2022)

- We compared the water Cherenkov detector with the plastic scintillator detector for the above part of the cryostat

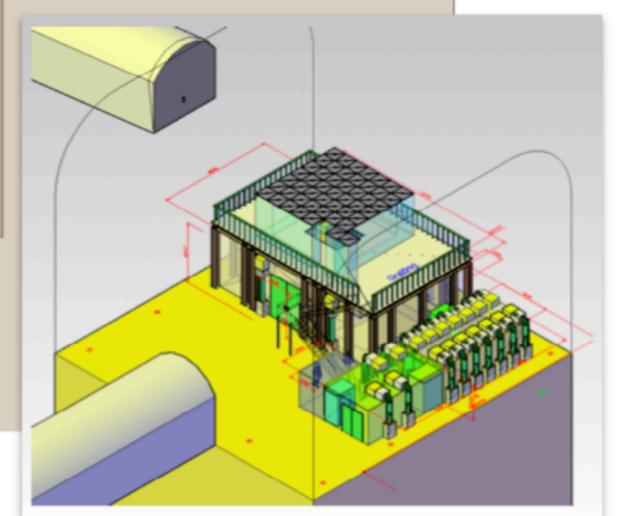
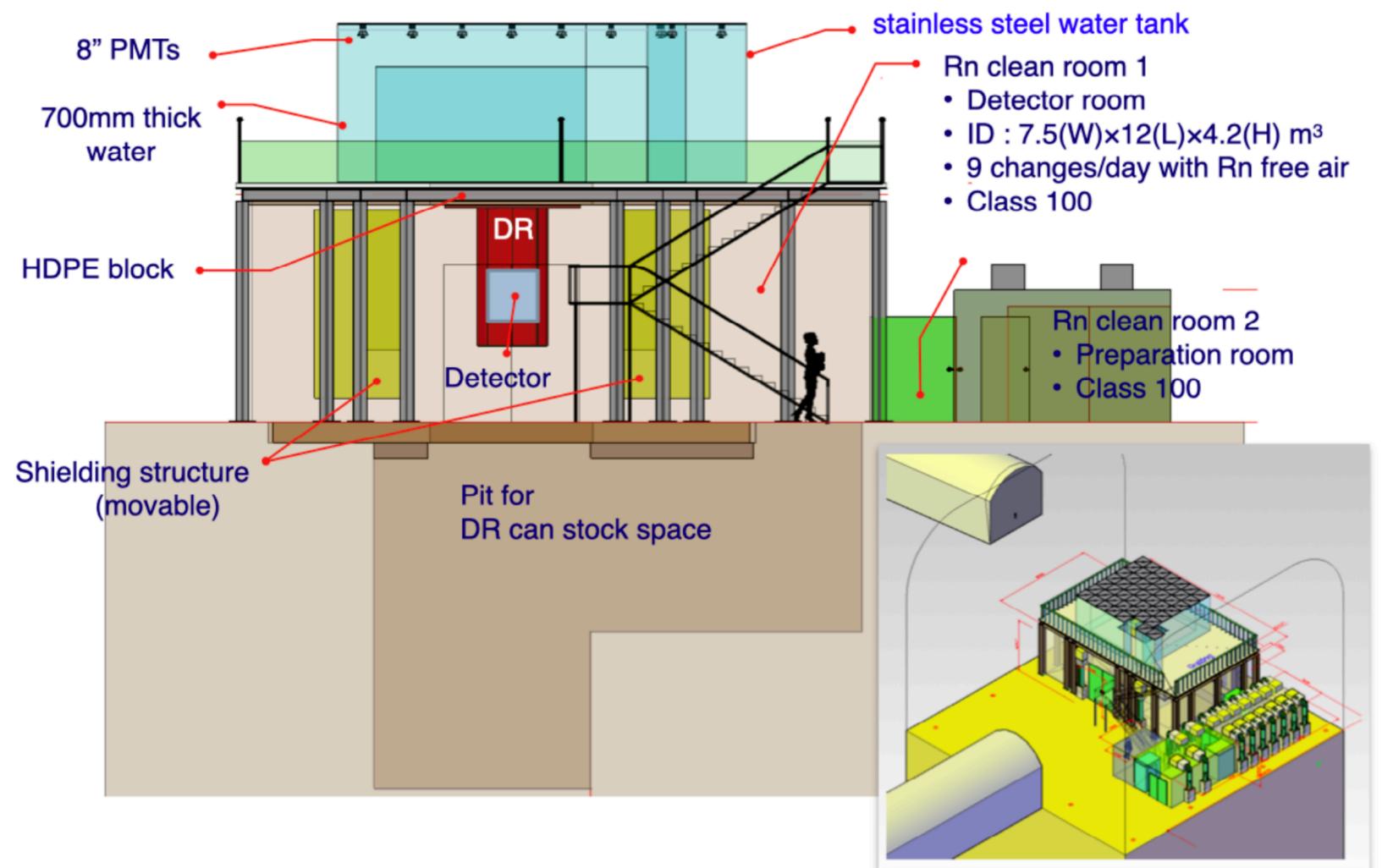
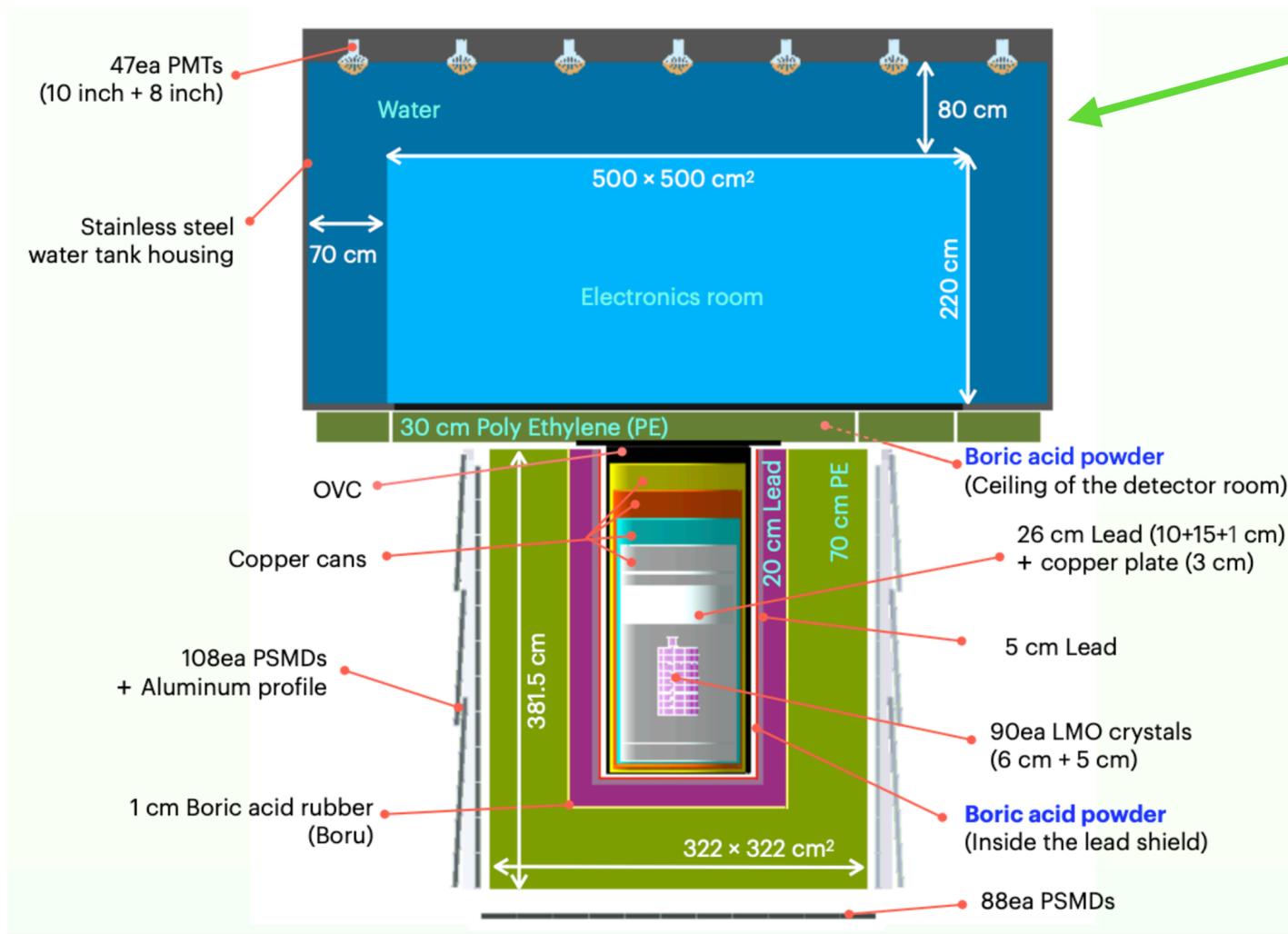
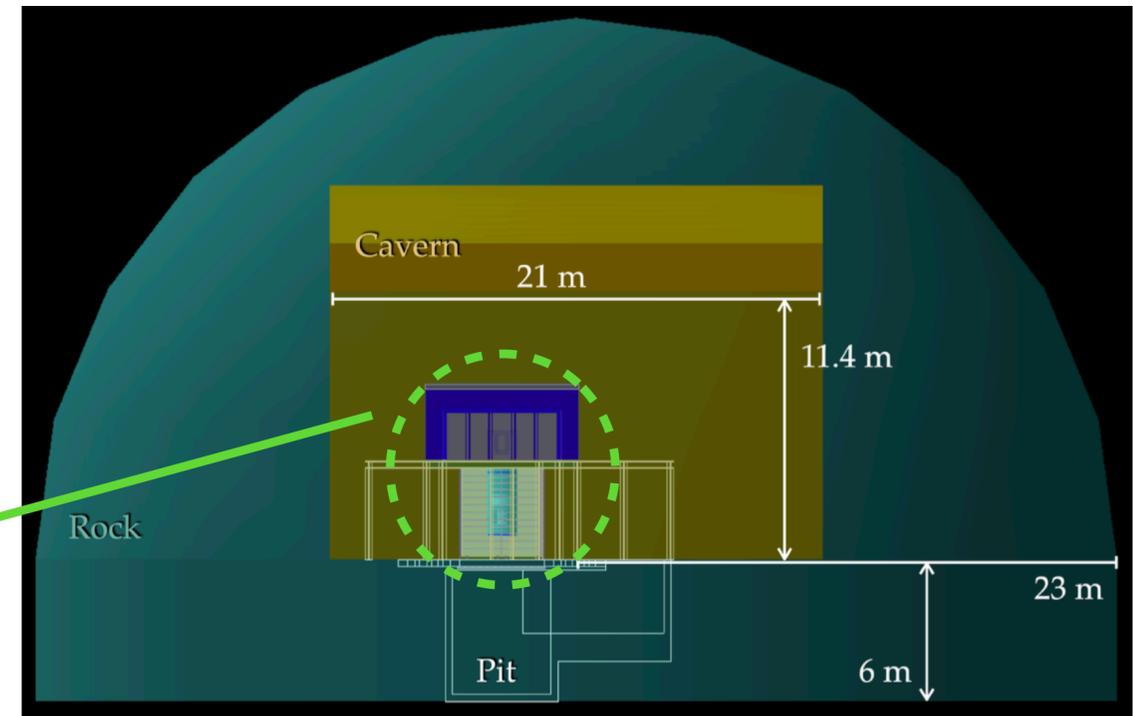
→ water Cherenkov detector with an active muon veto capability has been selected



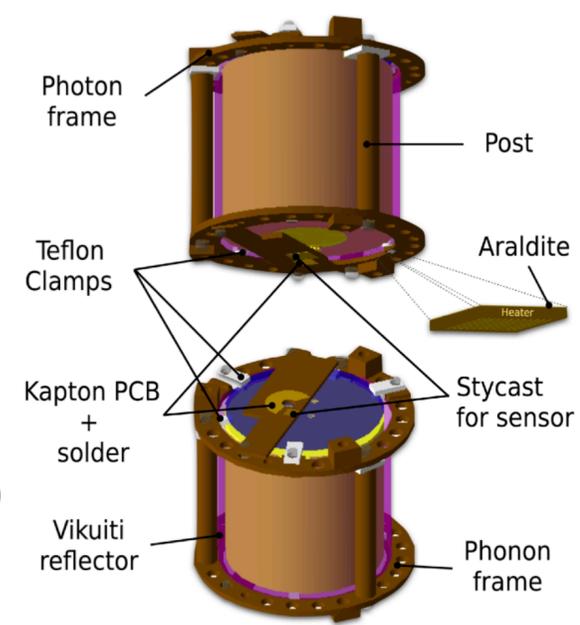
Plastic scintillator



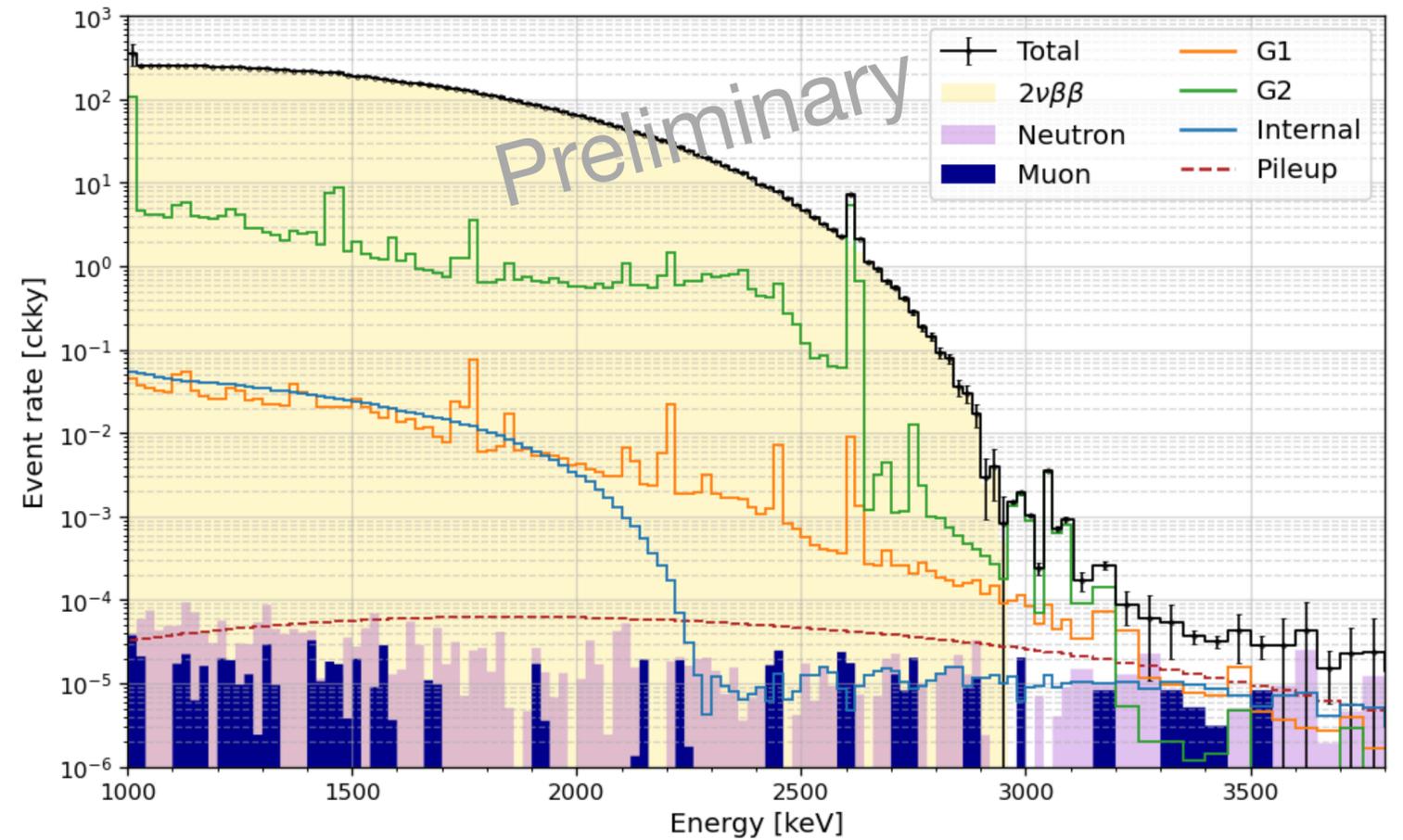
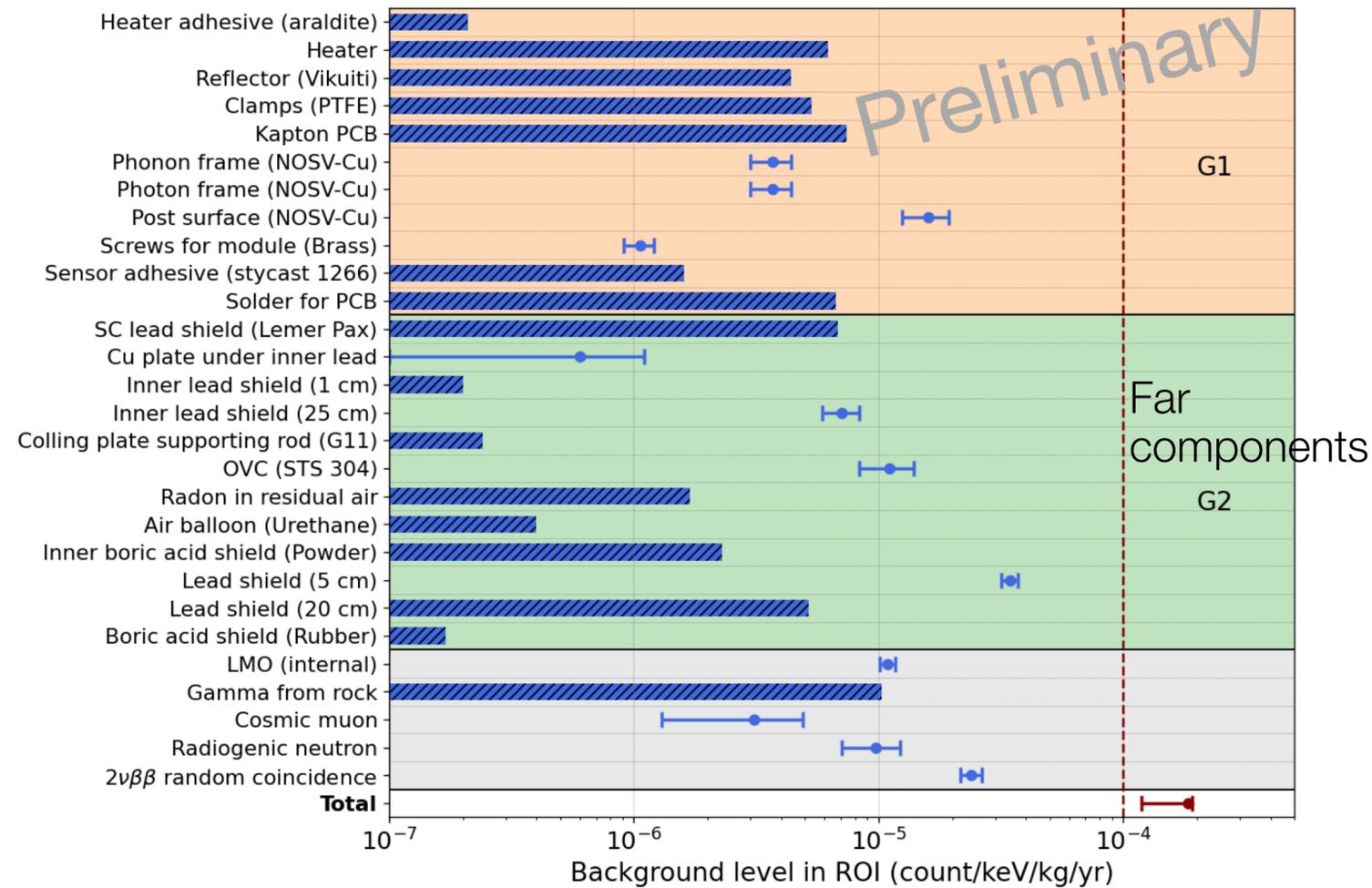
AMoRE-II simulation



Background estimation



Near components (G1)



Summary

- Based on background simulations using Geant4, we gained a comprehensive understanding of detector performance and background components during the AMoRE-pilot and AMoRE-I phases
 - We replaced radioactive components with purer materials and added additional γ/n shield layers
 - We lowered the background level in ROI in AMoRE-I from 0.5 in AMoRE-Pilot to 0.03 counts/keV/kg/year
- For AMoRE-II, we conducted intensive background simulations based on Geant4 and estimated it to be 1.8×10^{-4} counts/keV/kg/year, which meets the requirement