

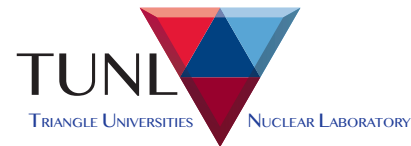
The Large Enriched Germanium Experiment for Neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ Decay (LEGEND)

Gulden Othman

On Behalf of the LEGEND Collaboration

Lake Louise Winter Institute

13 February, 2020



THE UNIVERSITY
of NORTH CAROLINA
at CHAPEL HILL



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science



May 2019 LEGEND Collaboration Meeting, LNGS



Mission: “The collaboration aims to develop a phased, **Ge-76 based** double-beta decay experimental program with discovery potential at a **half-life beyond 10^{28} years**, using existing resources as appropriate to expedite physics results.”

47 institutions, About 240 scientists

Univ. New Mexico
L'Aquila University and INFN
Lab. Naz. Gran Sasso
University Texas, Austin
Tsinghua University
Lawrence Berkeley Natl. Lab.
University California, Berkeley
Leibniz Inst. Crystal Growth
Comenius University

G. Othman

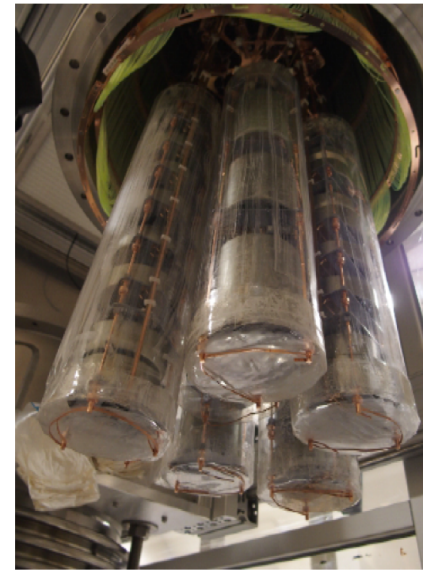
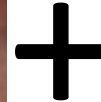
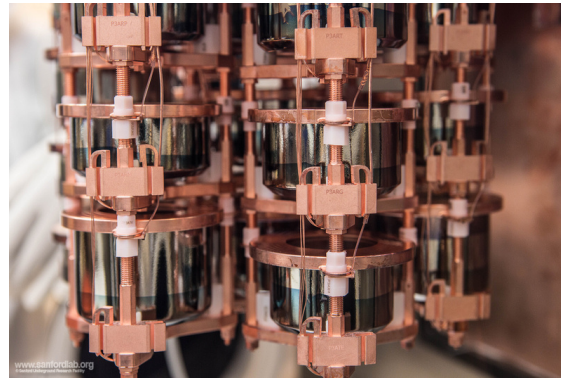
University of North Carolina
Sichuan University
University of South Carolina
Tennessee Tech University
Jagiellonian University
University of Dortmund
Technical University Dresden
Joint Inst. Nucl. Res.
Duke University

Triangle Univ. Nuclear. Lab.
Joint Research Centre, Geel
Max Planck Institute, Heidelberg
Queens University
University Tennessee
Lancaster University
University Liverpool
University College London
Los Alamos National Lab.

Lake Louise Winter Institute 2020, 13 Feb.

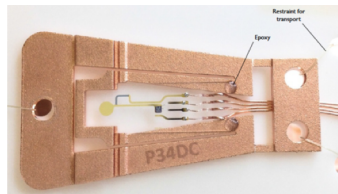
INFN Milano Bicocca
Milano University and Milano INFN
Institute Nuclear Research Russ. Acad. Sci.
National Research Center Kurchatov Inst.
Lab. Exper. Nucl. Phy. MEPhi
Max Planck Institute, Munich
Technical University Munich
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Padova University
Padova INFN

Czech Technical University Prague
North Carolina State University
South Dakota School Mines Tech.
University Washington
Academia Sinica
University Tübingen
University South Dakota
University Zurich



MAJORANA

- Radiopurity of nearby parts (FETs, cables, Cu mounts, etc.)
- Low noise electronics improves pulse shape
- Low energy threshold (helps reject cosmogenic background)



Low-Mass Front-End

G. Othman

GERDA

- LAr veto
- Low-A shield, no Pb

Both

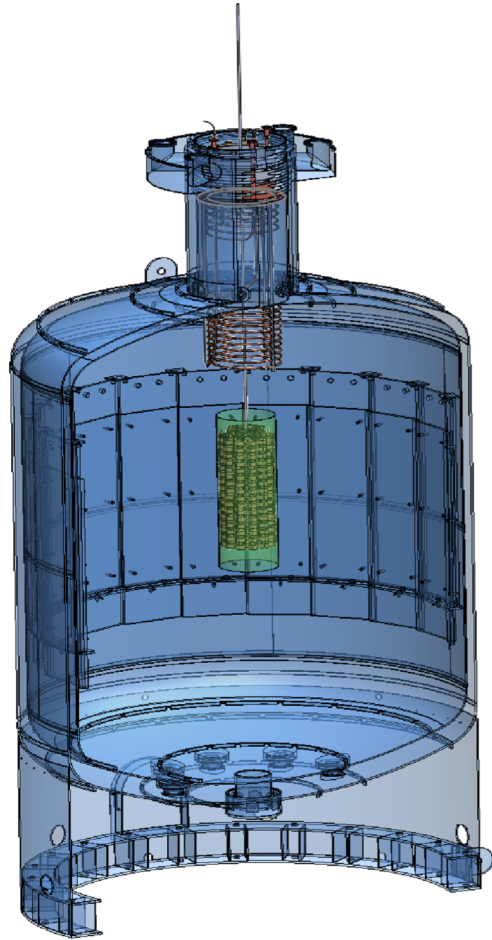
- Clean fabrication techniques
- Control of surface exposure
- Development of large point-contact detectors
- Lowest background and best resolution $0\nu\beta\beta$ experiments

Lake Louise Winter Institute 2020, 13 Feb.

Method: Phased approach, selecting best technologies from GERDA and the MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR, as well as contributions from other groups and experiments

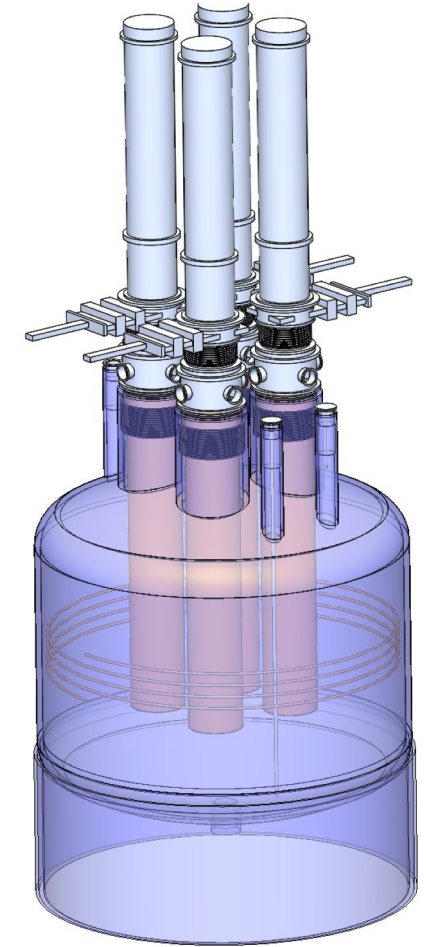
First phase:

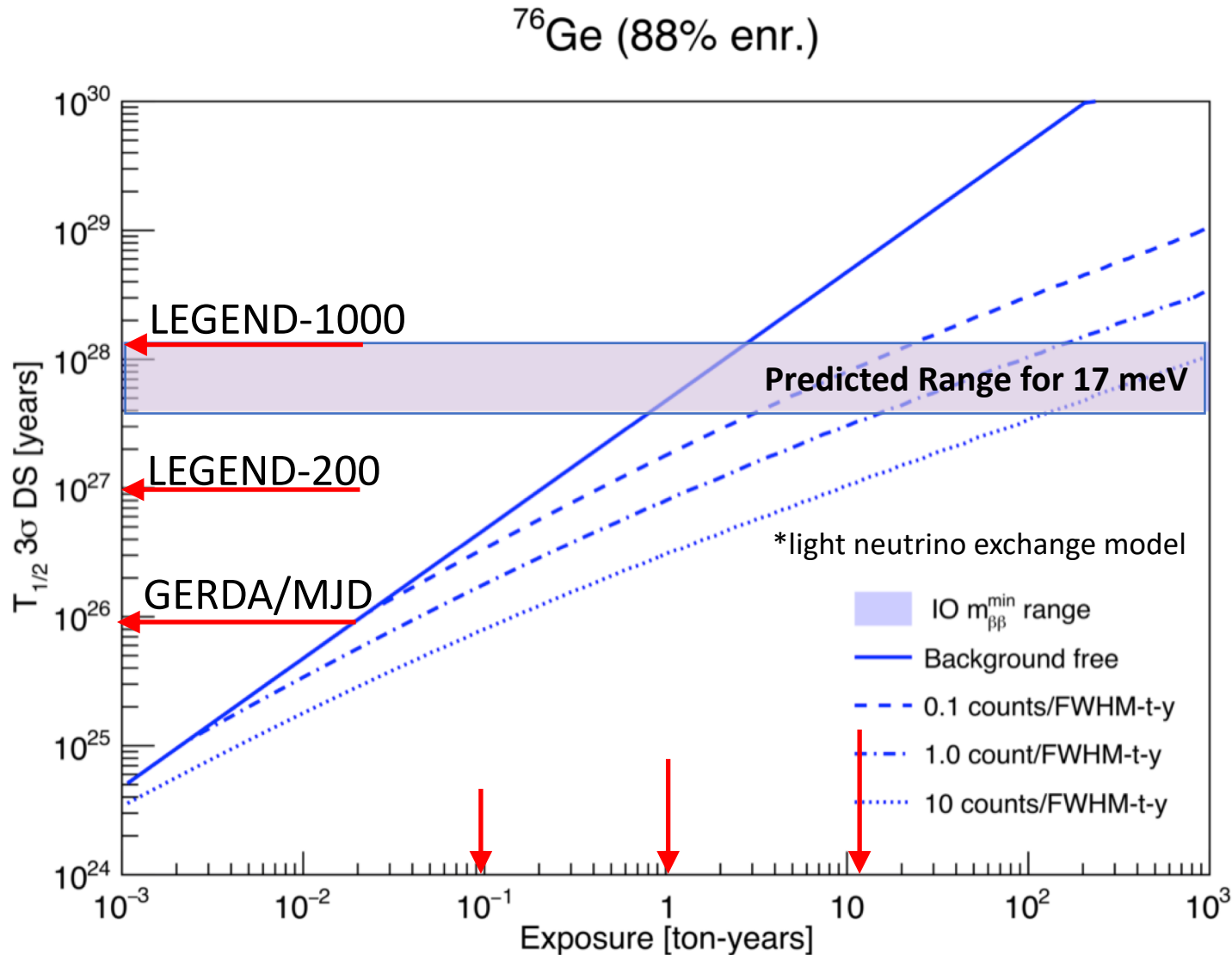
- 200 kg in upgrade of existing infrastructure at LNGS
- BG goal: $< 0.6 \text{ cts / (FWMH t yr)}$
 $< 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cts / (keV kg yr)}$
- 3σ Discovery sensitivity at a half-life of 10^{27} years
- Data start ~ 2021



Subsequent phase:

- 1000 kg, staged in multiple payloads
- Timeline connected to review process
- Background goal $< 0.03 \text{ cts / (FWHM t yr)}$
 $< 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cts / (keV kg yr)}$
- Location to be selected





Goal is to cover inverted ordering (IO)* with 3σ CL Discovery Potential:

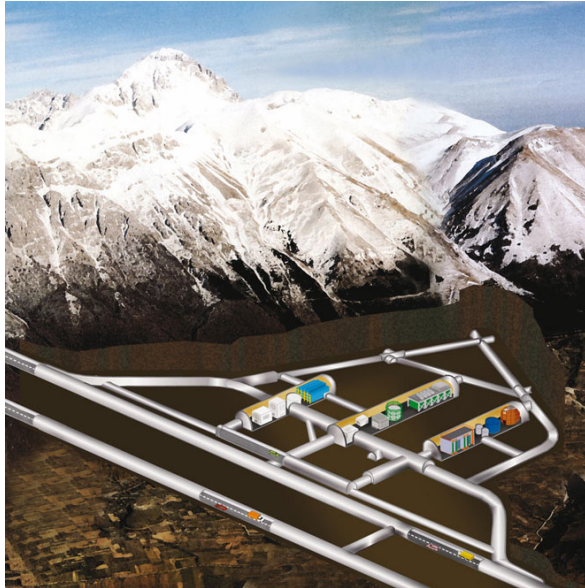
$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu\beta\beta} > 10^{28} \text{ yr}$$

- * light Majorana neutrino exchange
- * using LSM matrix element of 3.5
- * unquenched g_A
- * sensitivity to IO $m_{\beta\beta} = 17 \text{ meV}$

GERDA has achieved lowest background index:
 $6.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cts /kev kg yr at } Q_{\beta\beta}$

MAJORANA has achieved best energy resolution:
 $2.5 \text{ keV FWHM at } Q_{\beta\beta}$

Existing GERDA infrastructure can hold 200 kg of enriched detectors



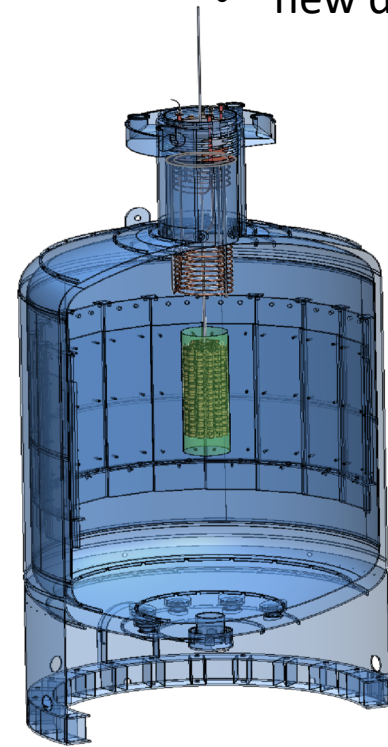
LNGS: Hall A

Water tank,
modified clean
room from
GERDA

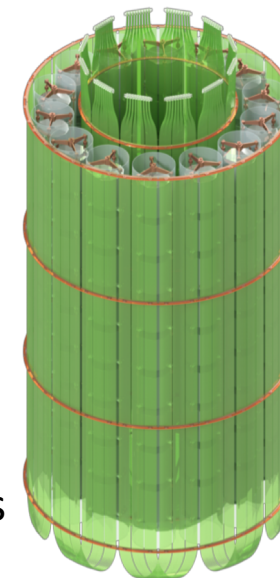


Upgraded LAr cryostat:

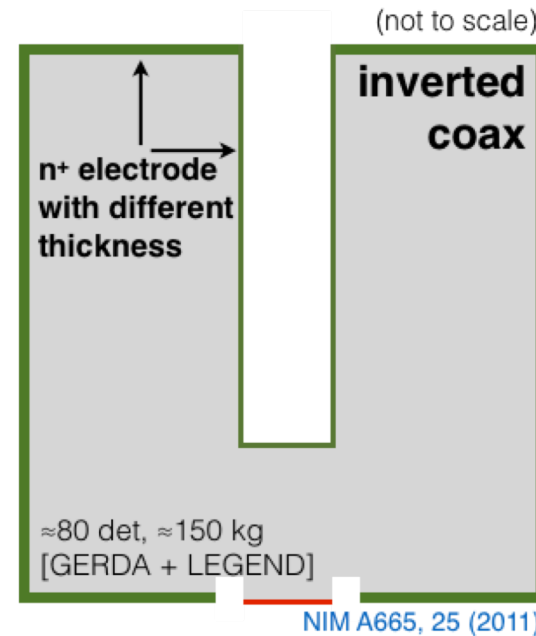
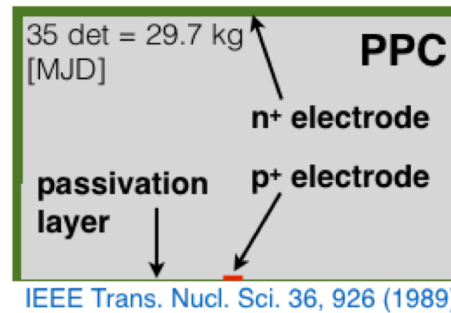
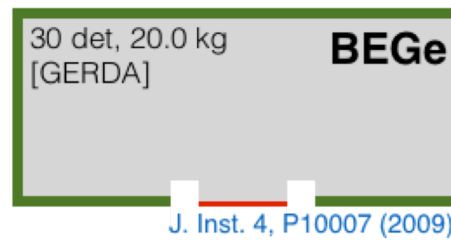
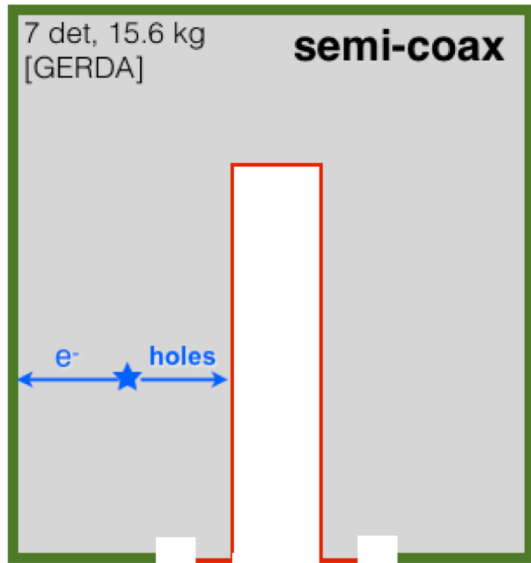
- new lock
- new detector mounting hardware



14 strings

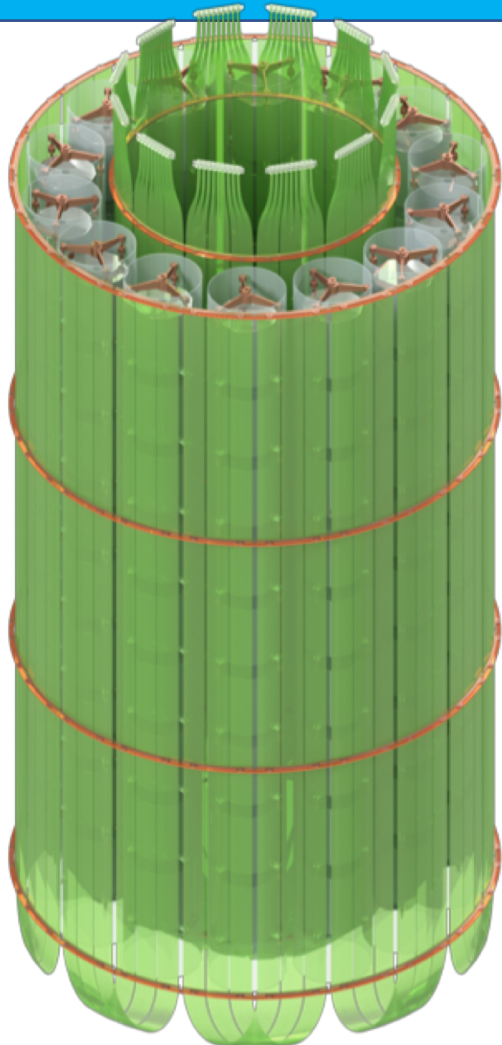


LAr active veto:
Optical fibers
surround detector
strings

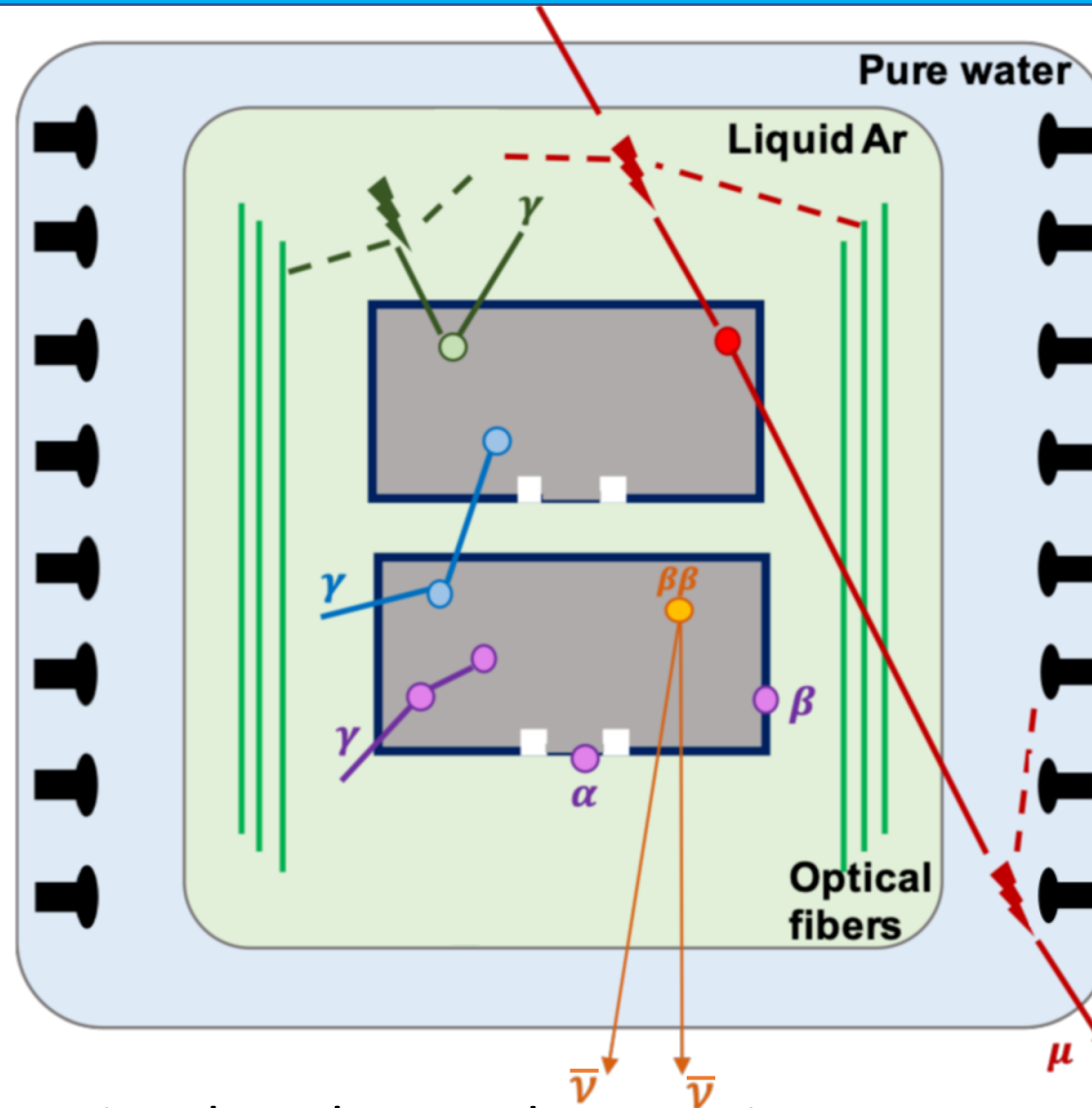


- MAJORANA and GERDA detectors will make up ~60 kg of the detector mass
- The remaining mass will come from a new geometry of detectors being manufactured by two companies: ORTEC and Mirion (~80 detectors)

- 4 different detector types for LEGEND-200
- Different surface-to-volume ratios
- Different surface areas: n+ , p+ and passivation layer (PL)
- Subject to alpha and beta radiation in LAr



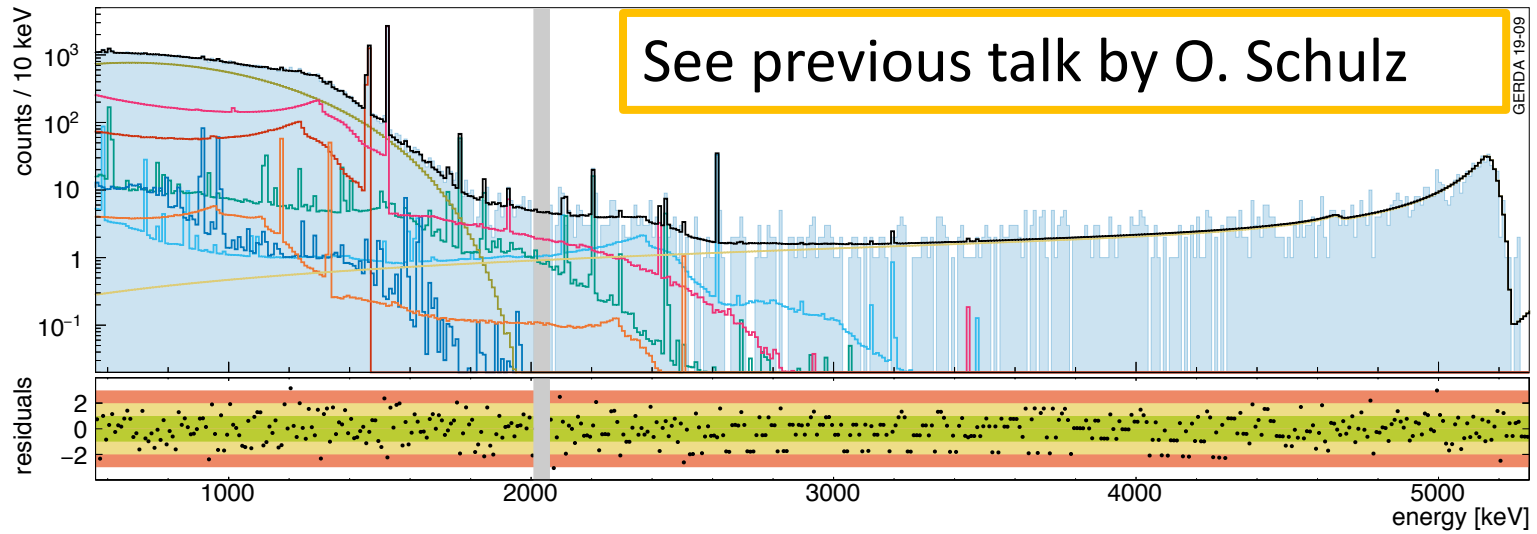
LEGEND-200 LAr
readout design



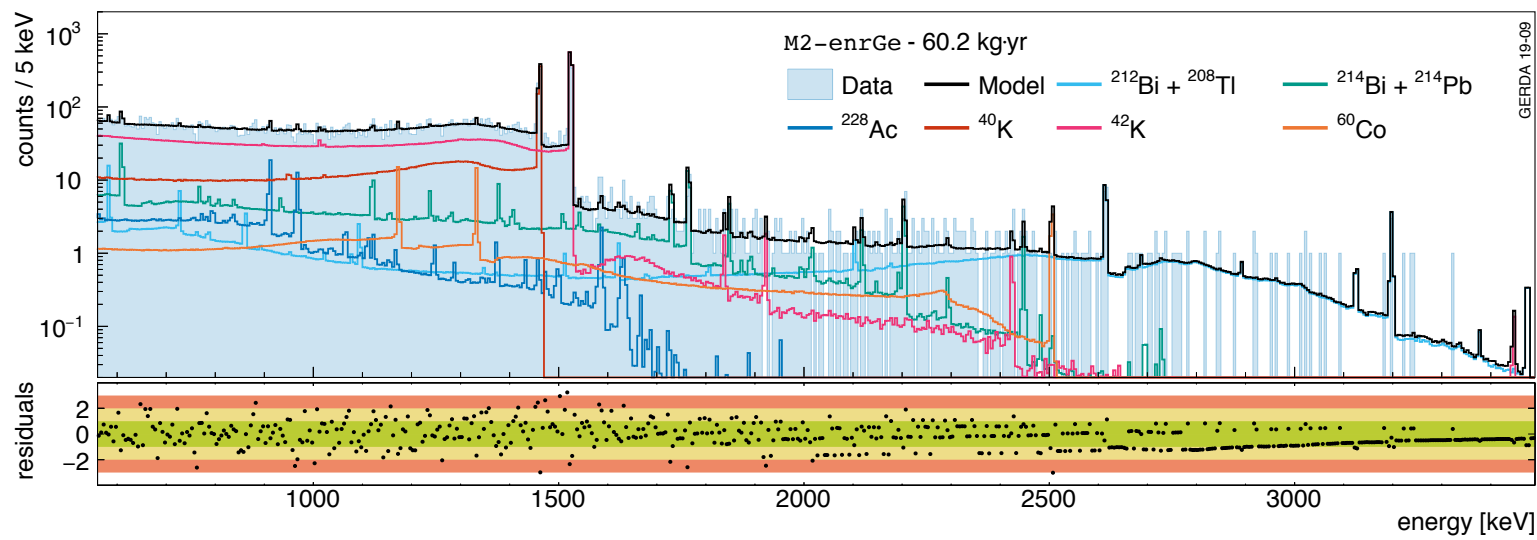
Signal-Background separation

Background contributions in LEGEND-200 expected to be very similar to GERDA Phase II

See previous talk by O. Schulz



- α from ^{210}Po , ^{226}Rn
- β from ^{42}K
- γ from ^{214}Bi , ^{208}Tl

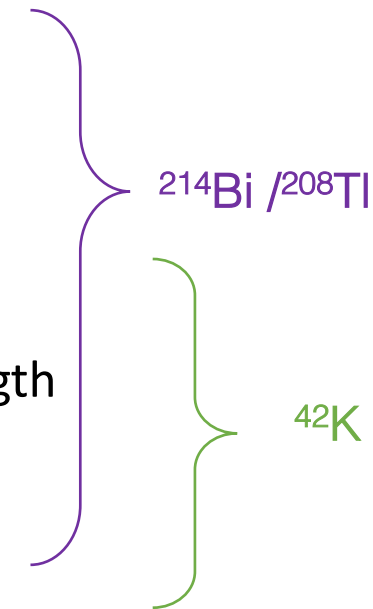


GERDA Phase II:
 Science 365, 1445 (2019)
 arXiv:1909.02522

Background reduction of at least x5 compared to GERDA/MAJORANA

Feasibility of reducing backgrounds from ^{42}K , ^{214}Bi , ^{208}Tl has already been shown in GERDA, MAJORANA, and in dedicated test stands

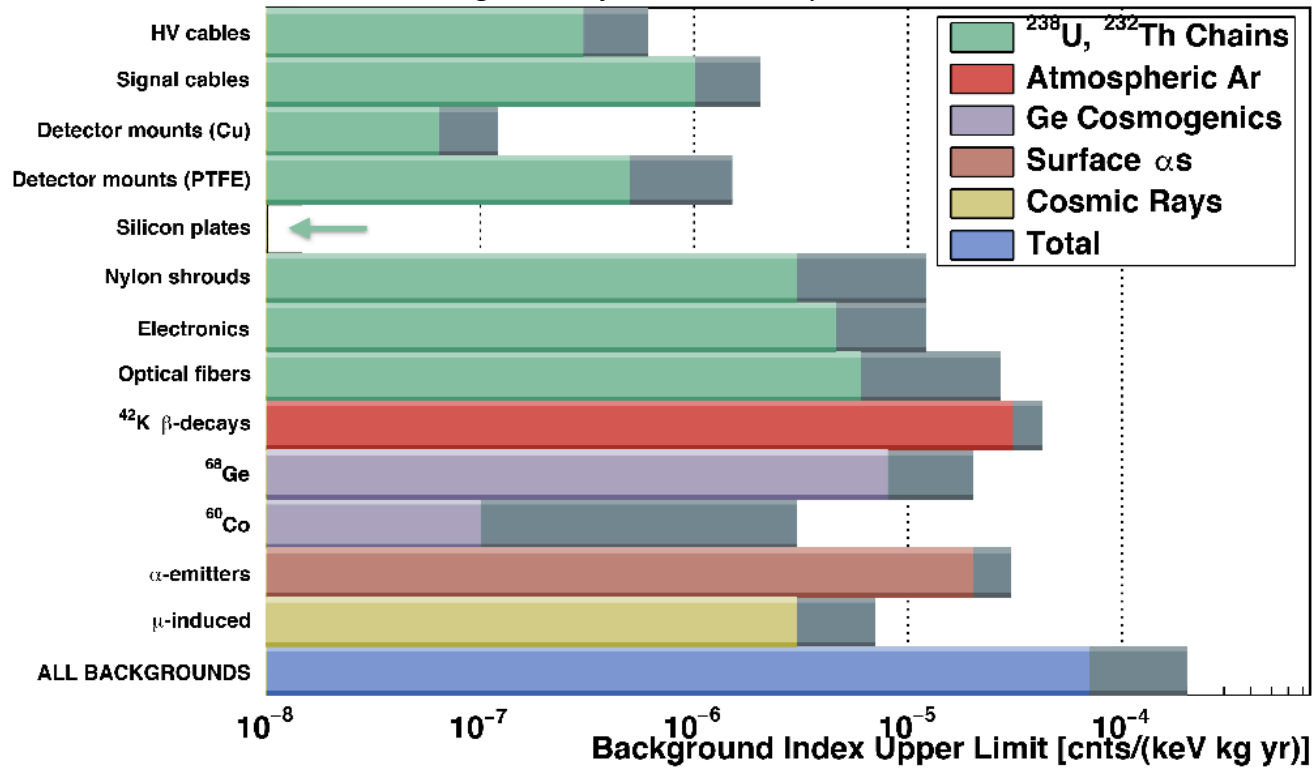
- Improved radiopurity levels (cables, electro-formed Cu, PTFE, ...)
- Increased detector mass ($\geq x2$):
 - proportional reduction from near-by parts
 - better surface/volume ratio, reducing surface backgrounds
- Higher purity LAr → increased scintillation light yield and attenuation length
- Improved detection and readout of LAr scintillation light
- Reduction of electronic noise → improved PSD
- Optimized PSD analysis for surface events



LEGEND-200 Background Projections



Assay limits correspond to the 90% CL upper limit. Grey bands indicate uncertainties in overall background rejection efficiency



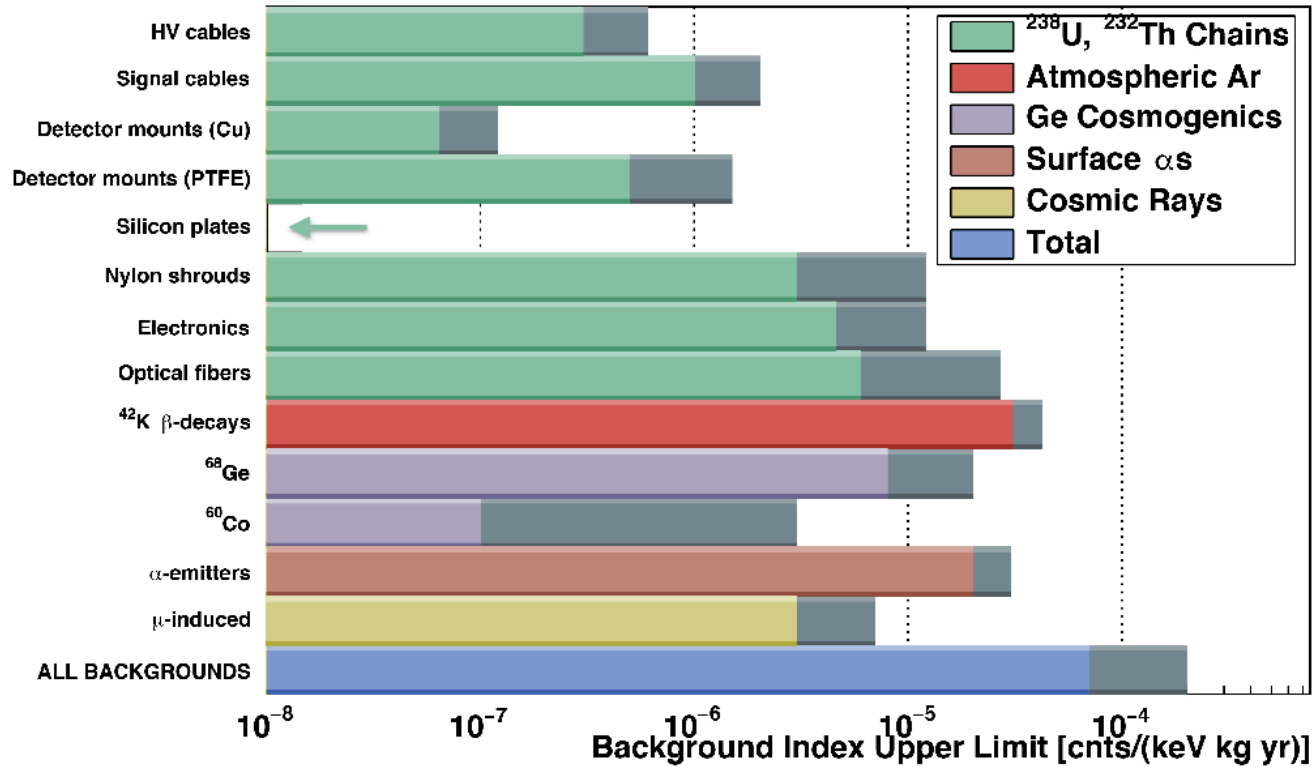
Monte Carlo simulations based on experimental data and material assays.

Background rates after anti-coincidence, LAr veto, and PSD cuts

LEGEND-200 Background Projections



Assay limits correspond to the 90% CL upper limit. Grey bands indicate uncertainties in overall background rejection efficiency



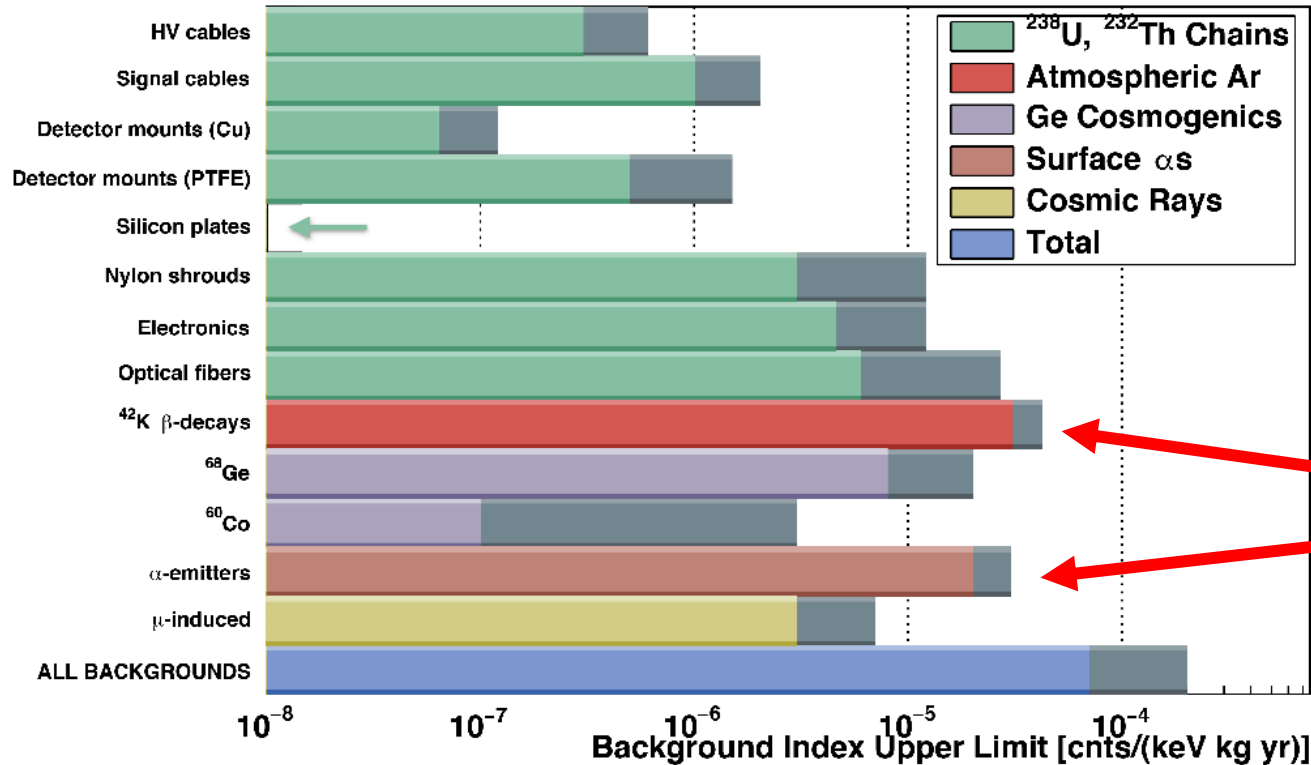
Monte Carlo simulations based on experimental data and material assays.

Background rates after anti-coincidence, LAr veto, and PSD cuts

Background index upper limit: $(0.7-2.0) \times 10^{-4}$ cts/(keV kg yr) or $0.2-0.5$ cts/(FWHM t yr) at $Q_{\beta\beta}$

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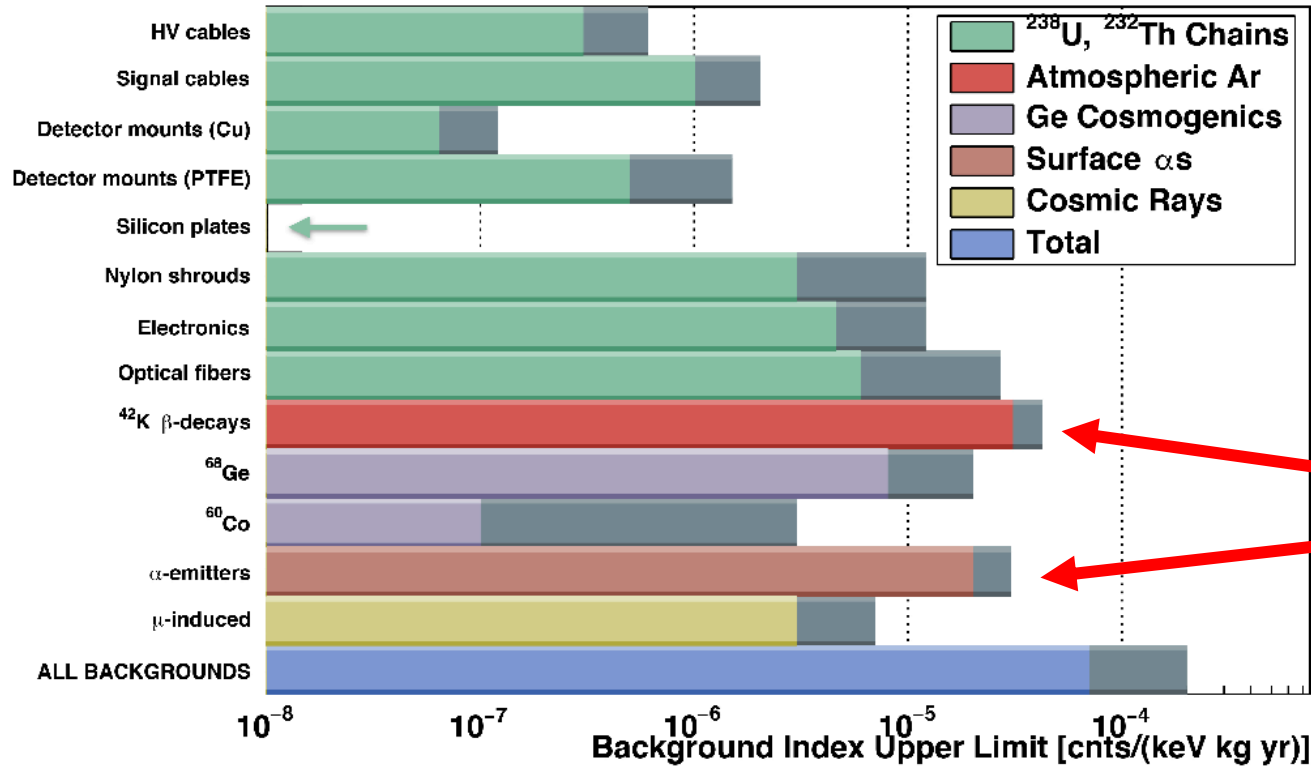
Surface events from alphas and betas projected to be largest background contribution

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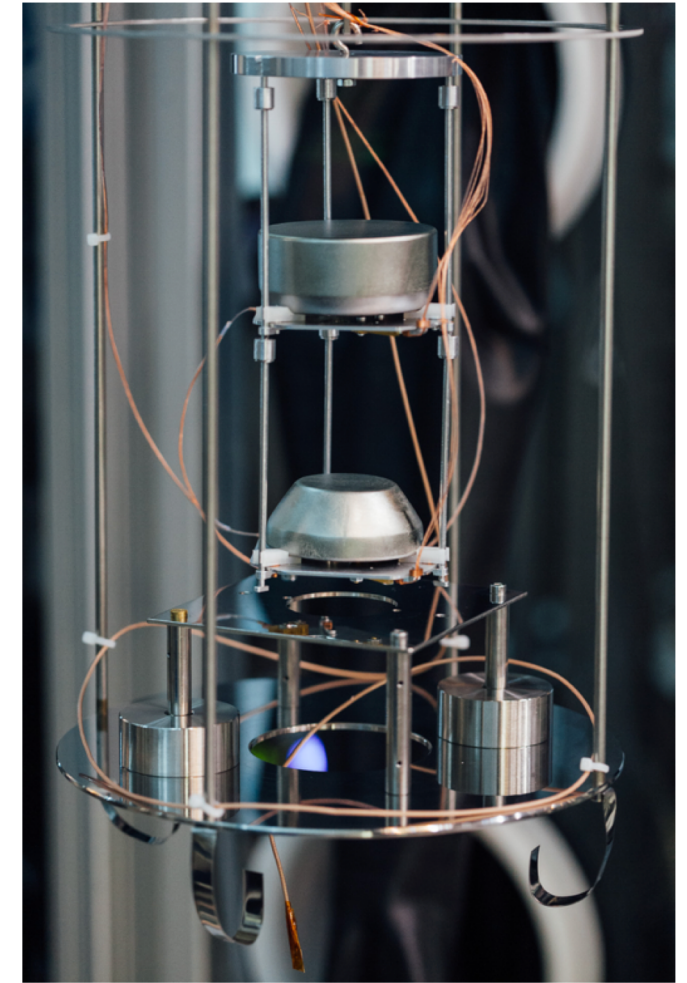
Background rates after anti-coincidence, LAr veto, and PSD cuts

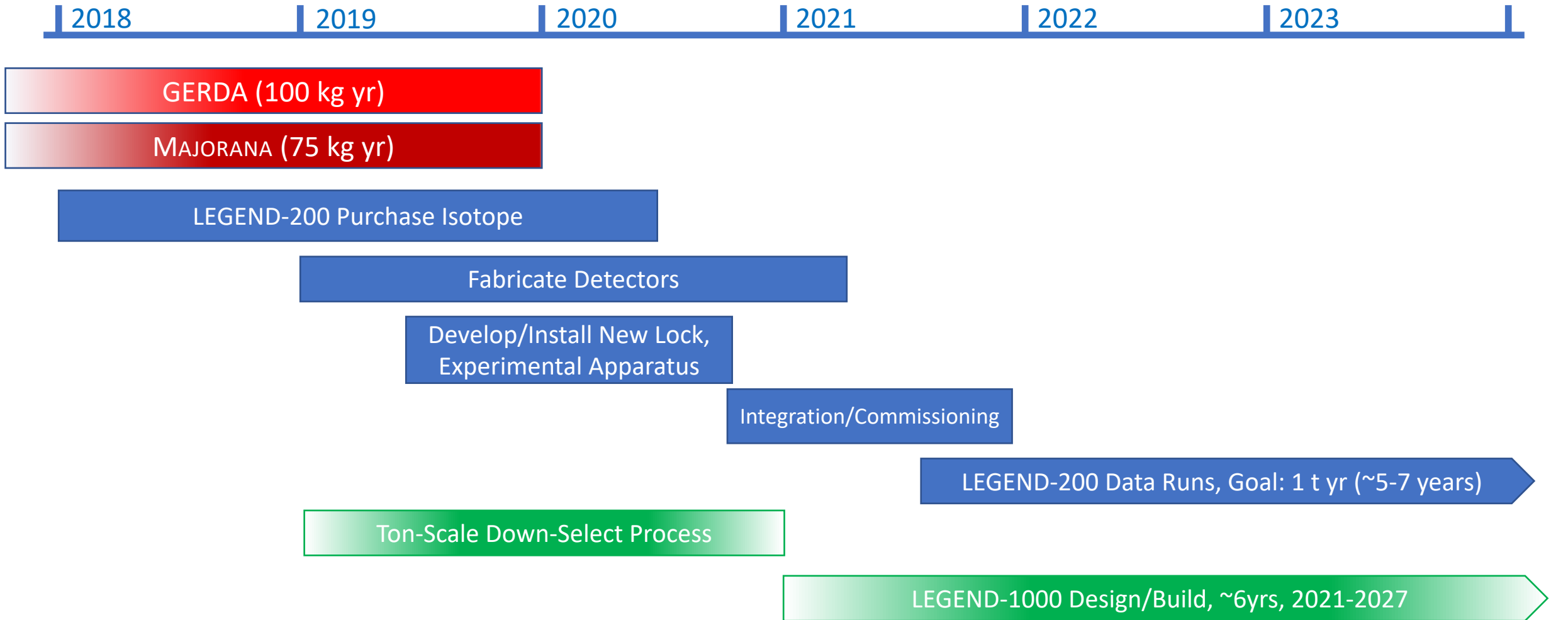
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Background index upper limit: $(0.7-2.0) \times 10^{-4}$ cts/(keV kg yr) or $0.2-0.5$ cts/(FWHM t yr) at $Q_{\beta\beta}$

The background goal is projected to be met!

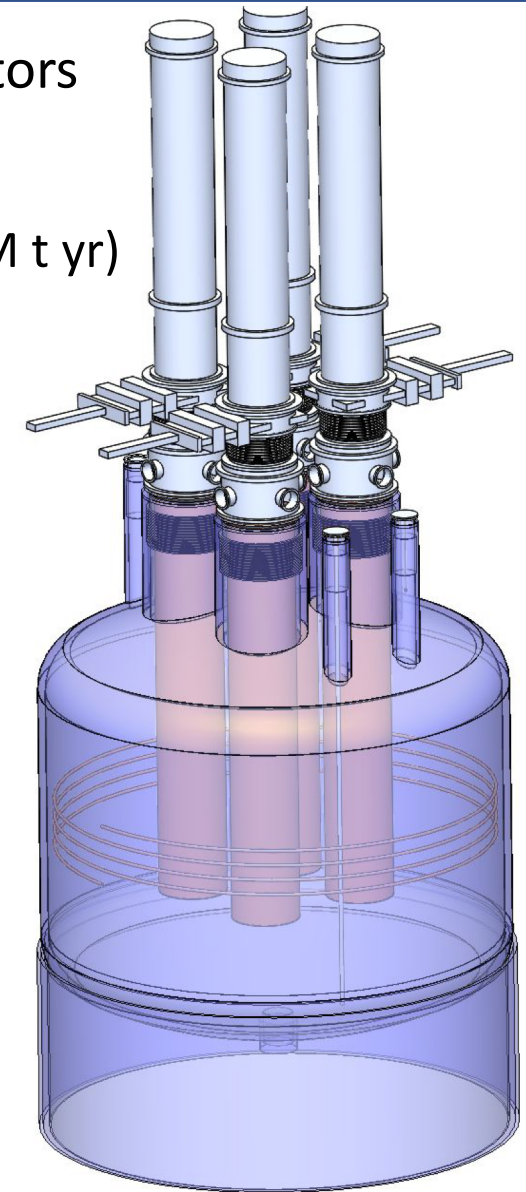
- In production mode for major construction this year
- Completed integrated DAQ tests with GERDA array January 2020
- GERDA hands over infrastructure to LEGEND this month!
- First immersion test with new detectors and electronics this month!



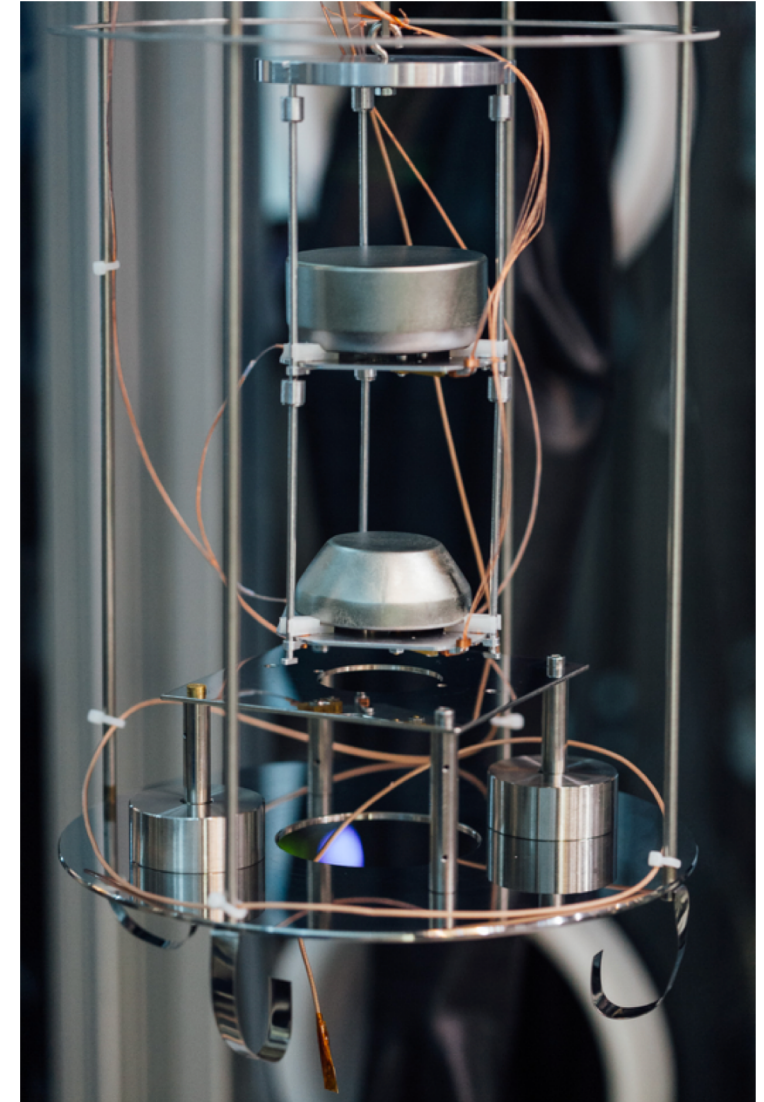


Earliest, and optimistic, LEGEND-1000 Data Start 2025/6

- Up to 1000 kg of ^{76}Ge -enriched detectors in individual payloads: 300-500 detectors
- Background goals for LEGEND-1000 20x lower than LEGEND-200: $< 0.03 \text{ c}/(\text{FWHM t yr})$
 - U/Th reduced by optimizing array spacing, minimizing inactive materials, larger detectors, better light collection, cleaner materials
 - ^{42}Ar eliminated by using Ar from underground sources near the detectors
- LEGEND-200 will help refine background model, provide better estimates to improve uncertainties
- Resolution $\sim 2.5 \text{ keV FWHM}@2039 \text{ keV}$
 - Already achieved in MAJORANA!



- LEGEND is combining the best of MAJORANA and GERDA in order to probe the entire inverted ordering region of interest for $0\nu\beta\beta$ in ^{76}Ge
- LEGEND-200 → begin operation in 2021
 - Funding secured
 - Enriched material and detector production ongoing
 - Background goal 5x lower than MAJORANA and GERDA
 - Expected to meet and exceed background goals!
 - Goal: **< 0.6 cts / (FWHM t y)** and **10^{27} yr $T_{1/2}$** sensitivity
- LEGEND-1000 → up to 1000 kg of ^{76}Ge -enriched detectors in a phased approach
 - Goal: **< 0.03 cts / (FWHM t yr)** and **$> 10^{28}$ yr $T_{1/2}$** sensitivity



- We appreciate the support of our sponsors:
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 - U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Physics (DOE-NP)
 - U.S. Department of Energy, Through the LANL, ORNL & LBNL LDRD programs (LDRD)
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 - Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF)
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