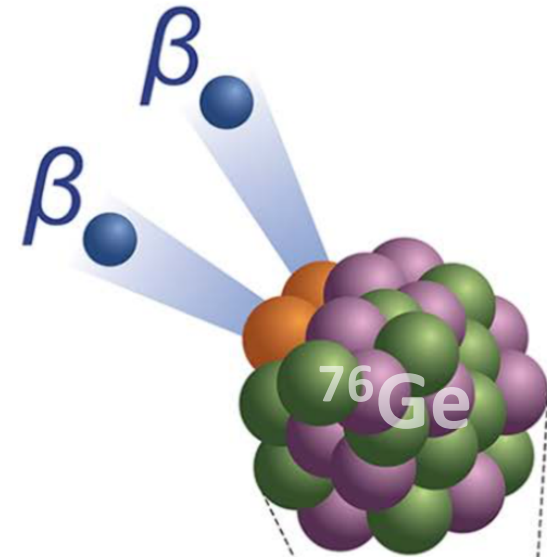


Probing new physics via extremely rare decay search with GERDA and LEGEND

Yoann KERMAÏDIC

LPSC seminar
Grenoble

23 January 2020



Crucial open issues in particle physics

Baryonic asymmetry of the Universe

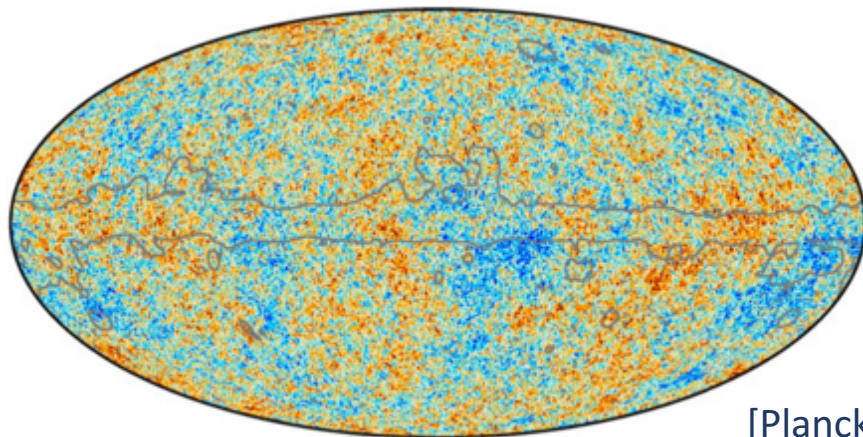
Number of baryons / antibaryons
(matter) / (antimatter)

$$\eta = \frac{n_b - n_{\bar{b}}}{n_\gamma} = \frac{(6.122 \pm 0.063) \times 10^{-10}}{(6.119 \pm 0.100) \times 10^{-10}} \quad \begin{array}{l} [\text{Planck, 2018}] \\ [\text{Cooke, 2018}] \end{array}$$

Number of photons
(light)

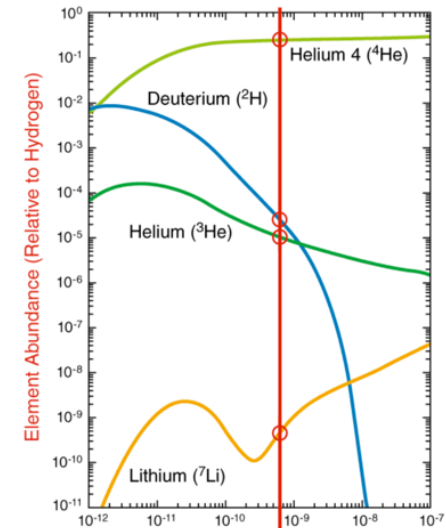
Among many theoretical BSM models: the **leptogenesis!**

Cosmic Microwave Background



[Planck, 2018]

Element abundance of the Universe



[Cooke, 2014]

Crucial open issues in particle physics

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Baryonic asymmetry
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Among many theoretical BSM
models: the **leptogenesis!**?

Is the neutrino its own antiparticle?
Only neutral elementary fermion

Crucial open issues in particle physics

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Among many theoretical BSM models: the **leptogenesis!**

Is the neutrino its own antiparticle?
Only neutral elementary fermion

Non-zero but tiny neutrino masses
See-saw mechanism?

- requires neutrinos to be **Majorana** - **Lepton Number** is violated in general
- new mass term in the Lagrangian **explaining the smallness of masses**
- provides a mechanism for **effective leptogenesis**

Crucial open issues in particle physics

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Among many theoretical BSM models: the **leptogenesis!**

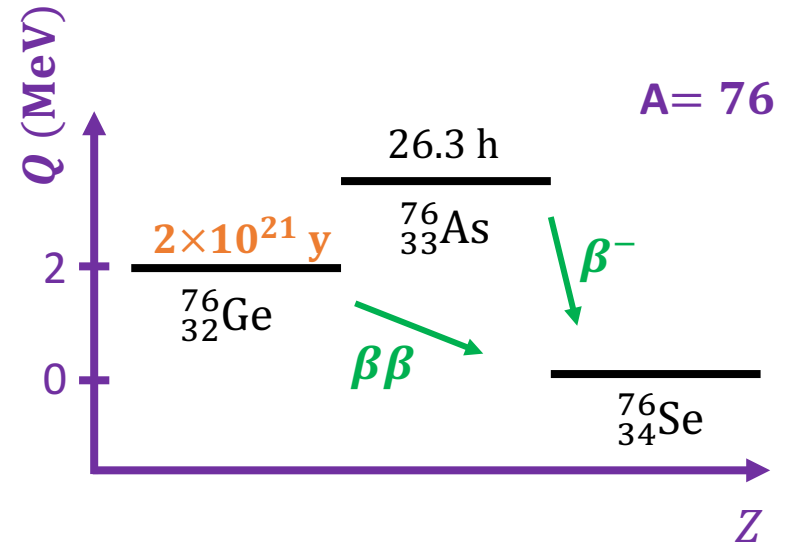
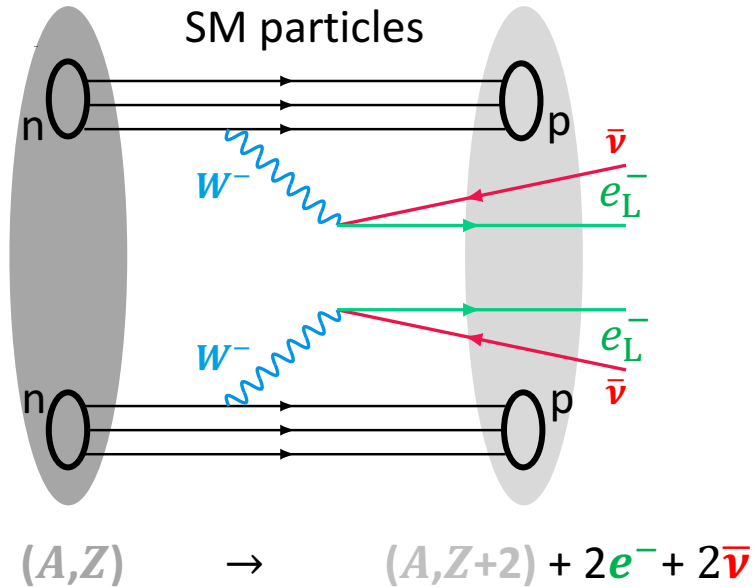
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HOW TO RELATE THIS TO ^{76}Ge ?

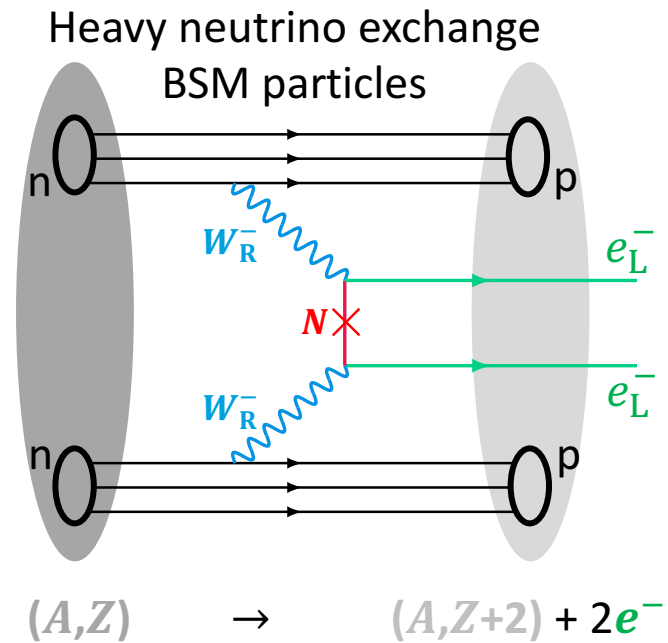
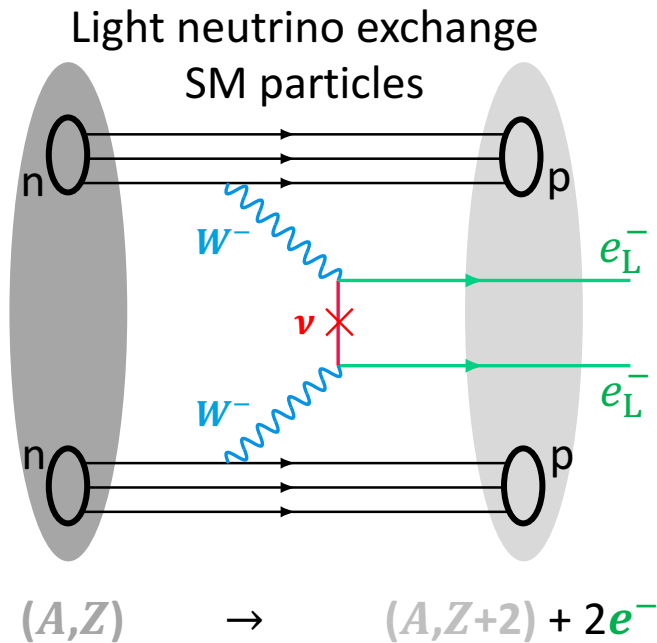
Two neutrinos double beta decay - $2\nu\beta\beta$



Such process:

- ✓ energetically favored in some isotopes (^{76}Ge , ^{82}Se , ^{100}Mo , ^{130}Te , ^{136}Xe , ...)
- ✓ is predicted by the SM [Goppert-Mayer – 1935]
- ✓ is measured experimentally

Neutrinoless double beta decay - $0\nu\beta\beta$

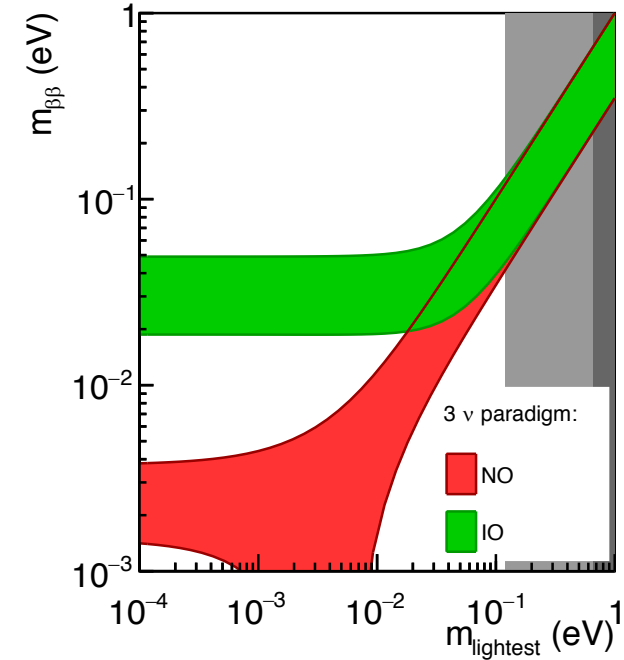


Such process:

- ✓ **violates the Lepton Number** by 2 units = New Physics!
- ✓ determines the nature of neutrinos: **Majorana particle** $\nu = \bar{\nu}$ [Valle – 1982]
- ✓ gives information on the ν mass via $m_{\beta\beta}$ (light neutrino exchange scenario)
- ∞ has never been observed so far

➤ High sensitivity due to the Avogadro number: $\sim 10^{25}$ Ge nuclei / kg

« Light neutrino exchange »



$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu}{}^{-1} = g_A^4 G^{0\nu} |M^{0\nu}|^2 \frac{\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle^2}{m_e^2}$$

$T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$

experimentally probed half-life

g_A

axial vector coupling const = 1.25(?)

$M^{0\nu}$

nuclear matrix element (NME)

$G^{0\nu}$

phase space factor

m_e

electron mass

Mass hierarchy not yet probed conclusively by

Challenges

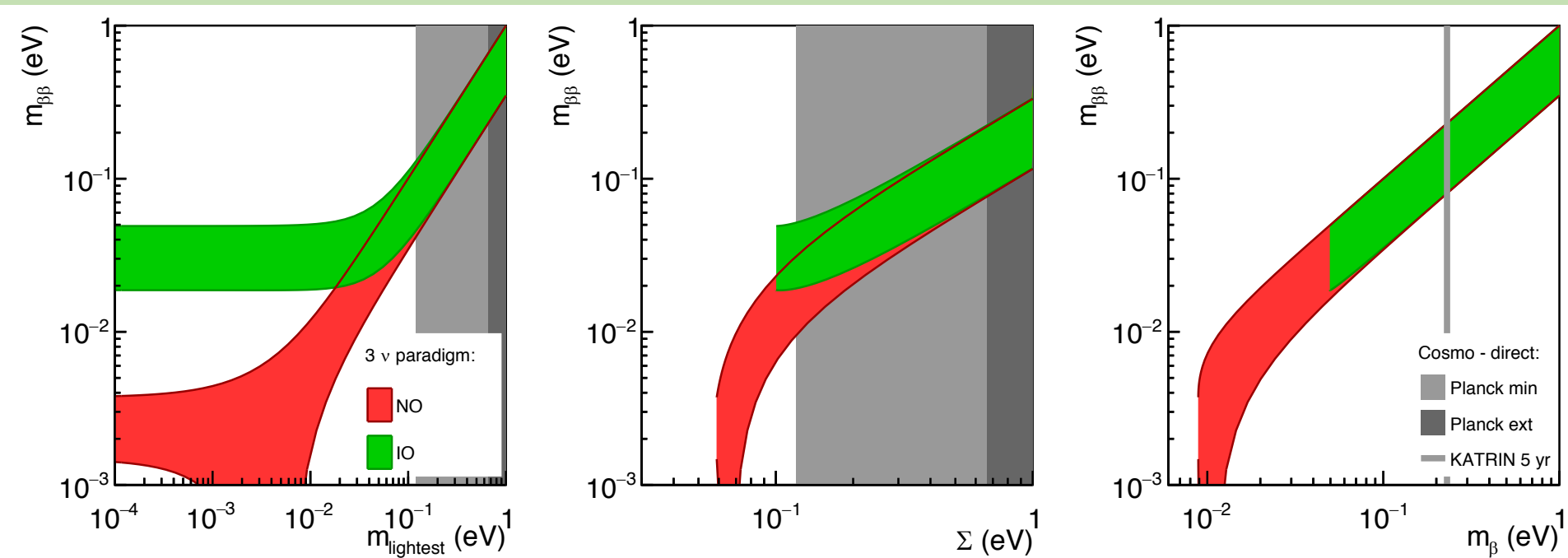


- Attractive: Minimal model without requiring new particles (mediator = active ν)

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

U = PMNS matrix
[NuFit 19']

« Light neutrino exchange »



- Attractive: Minimal model without requiring new particles (mediator = active ν)

$$m_{\beta\beta} = \left| \sum_{i=1}^3 U_{ei}^2 m_i \right| \quad \Sigma = \sum_{i=1}^3 m_i \quad m_{\beta} = \sqrt{\left| \sum_{i=1}^3 U_{ei}^2 m_i^2 \right|}$$

U = PMNS matrix [NuFit 19']

- Direct relationship with the cosmological neutrino mass sum and direct mass measurement
 - Rich complementarity in case of non-zero measurement in one of the channels
- NB: Hubble constant “problem” shows some limitations

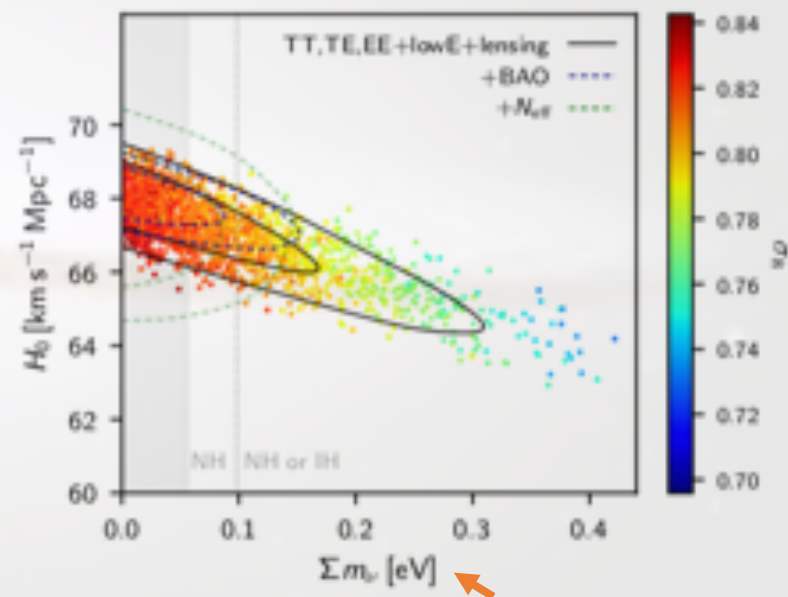
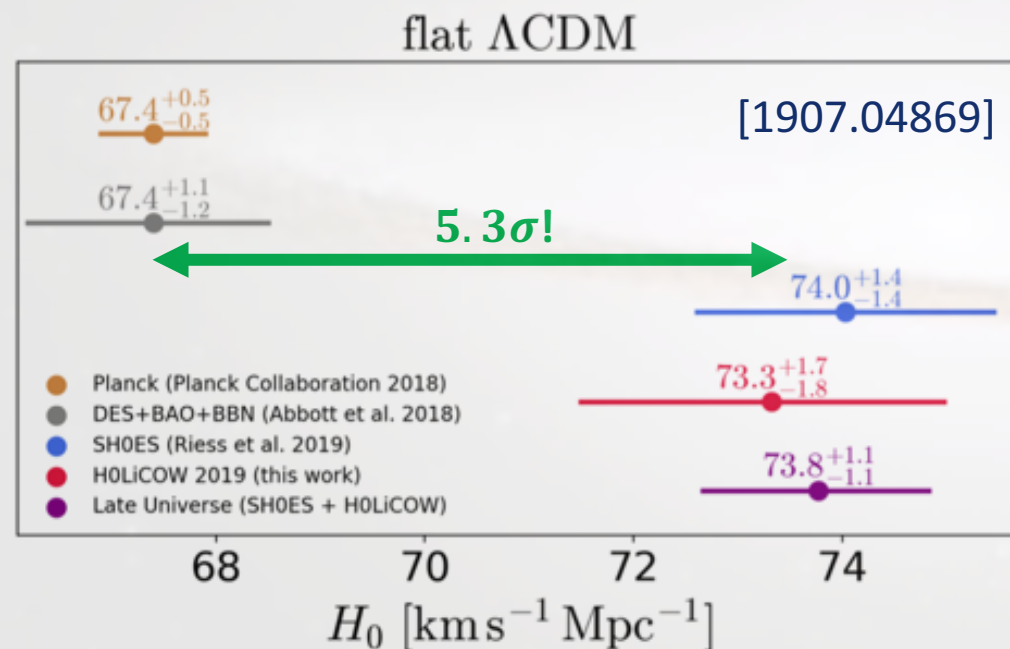
Cosmological detour : H0 « problem »

- H0 = Hubble constant in [km/s/Mpc], measuring how fast the Universe is expanding
- Special workshop organized in July 2019 to review all the H0 measurements:

“Tensions between the Early and the Late Universe”

all the slides at <http://online.kitp.ucsb.edu/online/enervac-c19/>

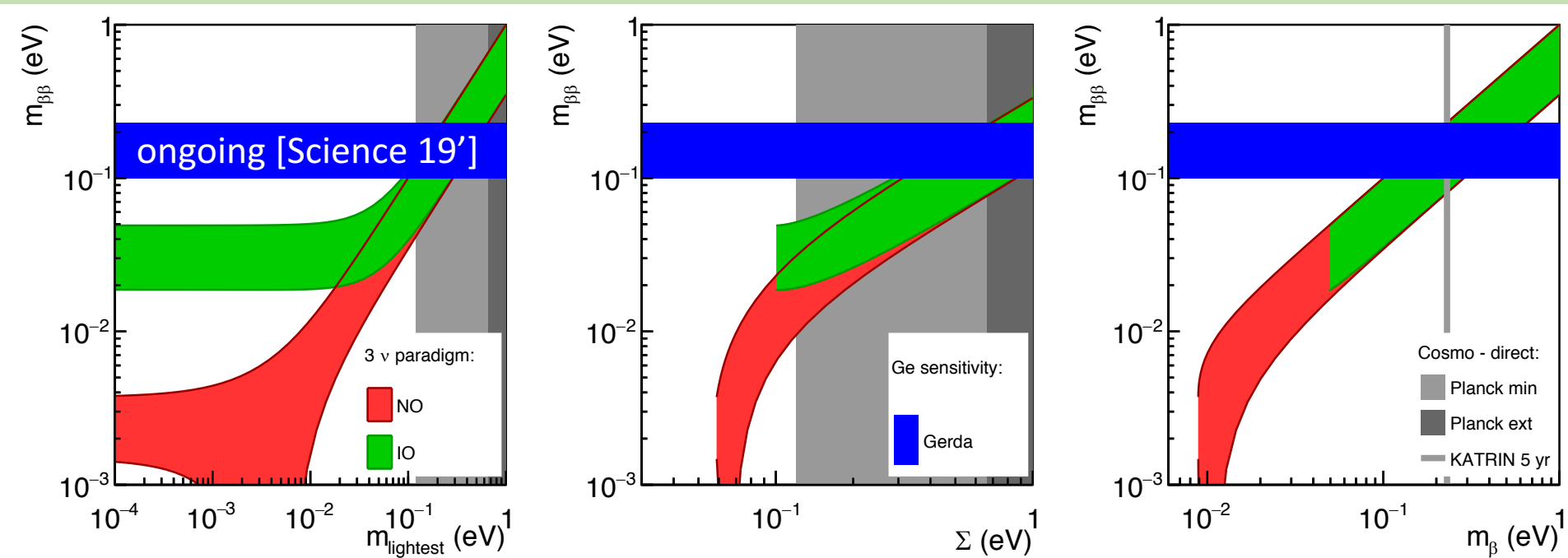
[Planck, 1807.06209]



the evidence. Most attendees voted for a Hubble constant “problem” with tails in favor of both “tension” and “crisis” and with no support for something less. Therefore it appears that the issue is serious, not only taking the uncertainties at face value, but also in the eyes of the community as represented by the KITP workshop participants.

- directly connected to the previous plots
- phenomenology not 100% under control
- models dependence

« Light neutrino exchange »



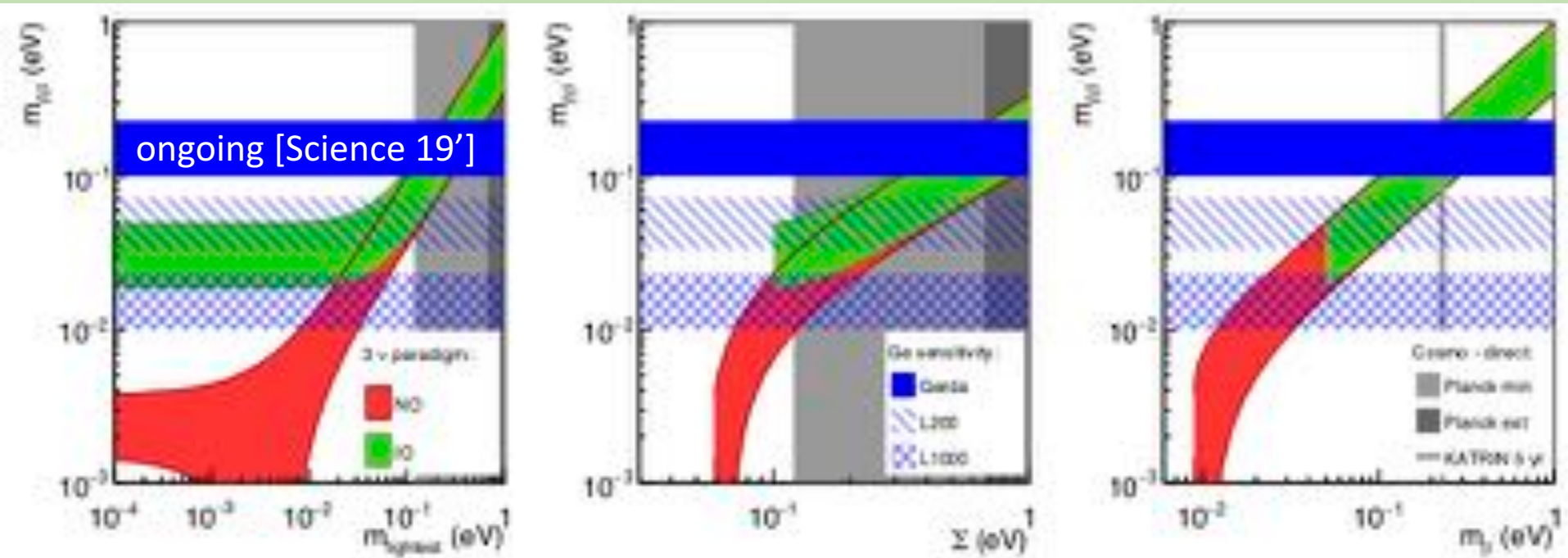
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U = PMNS matrix [NuFit 19']

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« Light neutrino exchange »



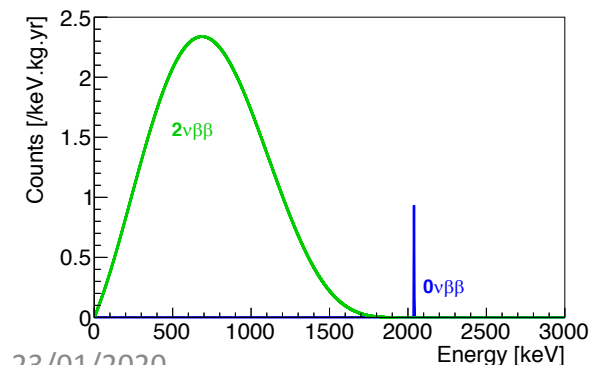
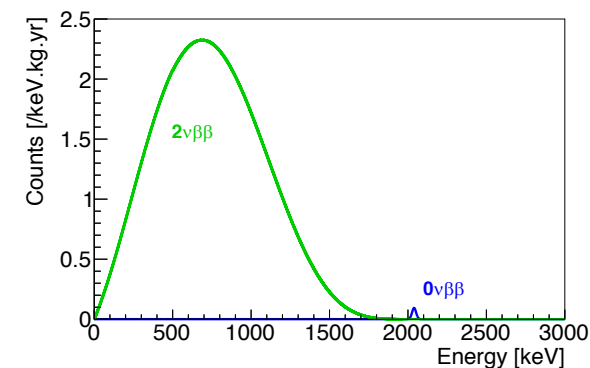
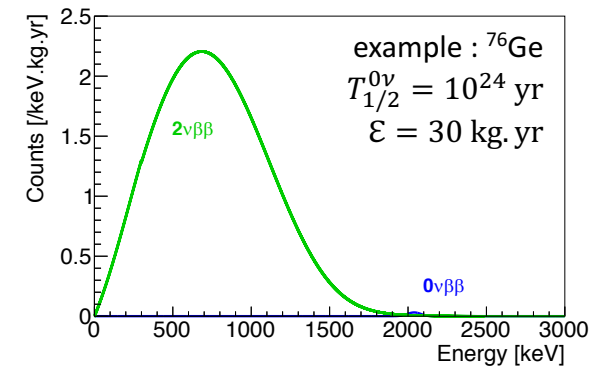
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$0\nu\beta\beta$ decay experimental signature



high - energy resolution - low

- $2\nu\beta\beta$ continuum + peak at $Q_{\beta\beta}$

- $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} = \ln 2 \cdot \frac{N_A}{m_A} \cdot \epsilon \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot \frac{1}{N^S}$

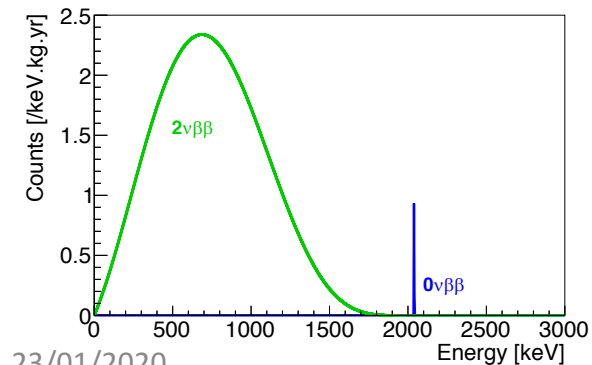
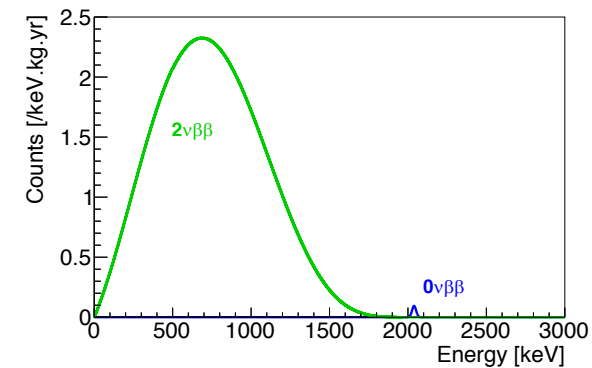
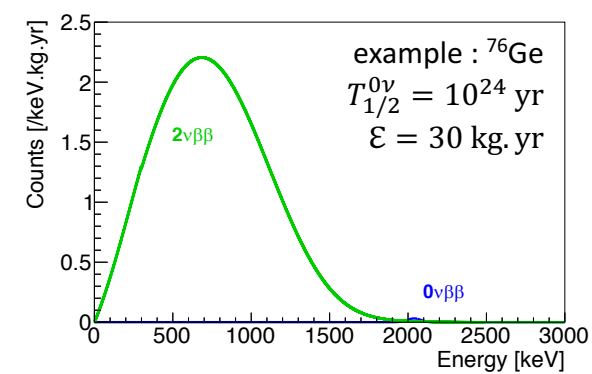
- Key points:

- Avogadro number: N_A
- Efficiency [%] x exposure [kg.yr]: $\epsilon \cdot \mathcal{E}$
- Energy resolution [keV]
- $\text{BI} = \frac{N^B}{\epsilon \cdot \Delta E}$ [cts/(keV.kg.yr)]

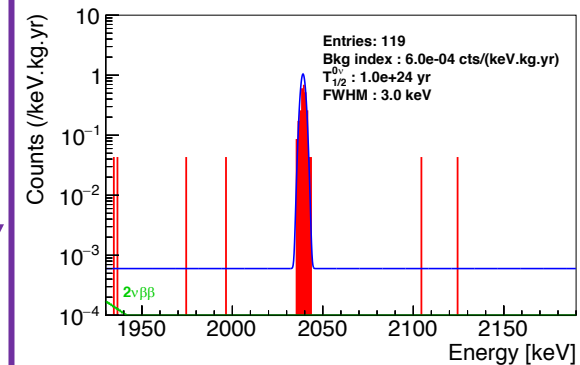
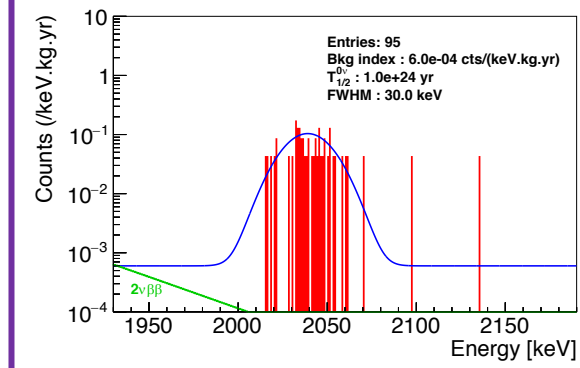
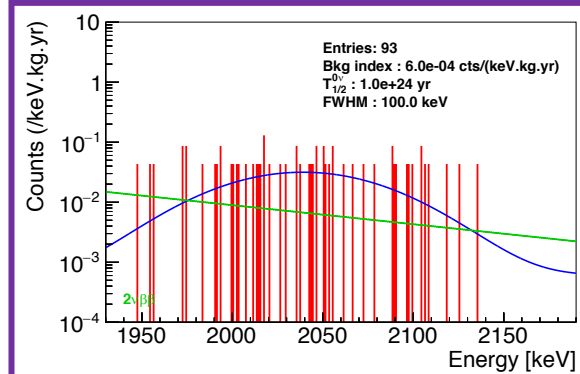
- Topology :

- Signal = *Single-Site Event (SSE)*
- Background γ = *Multi-Site Event (MSE)*
 α/β = *Surface Event*

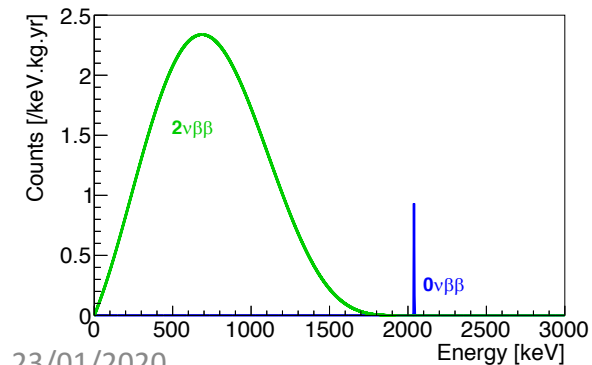
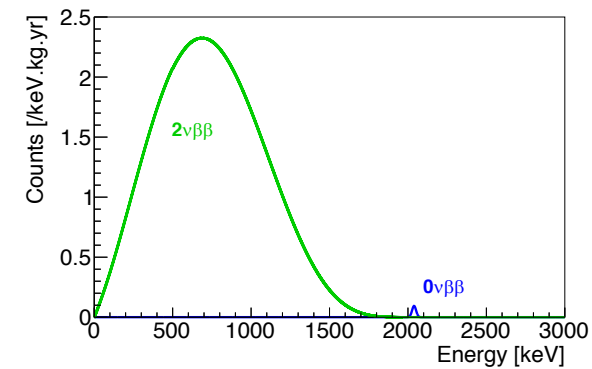
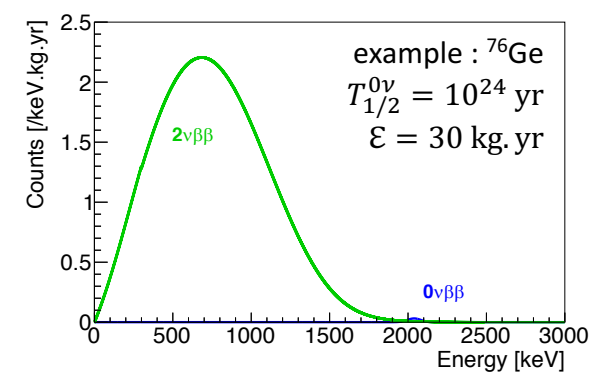
$0\nu\beta\beta$ decay experimental signature



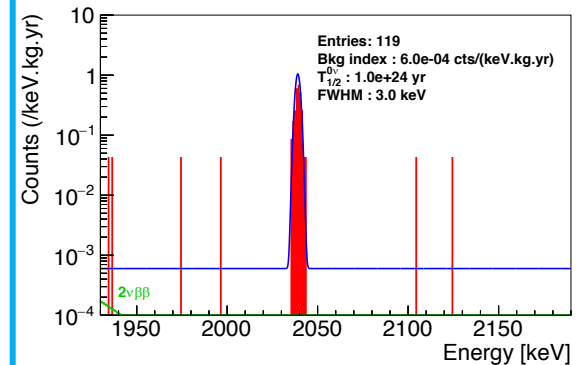
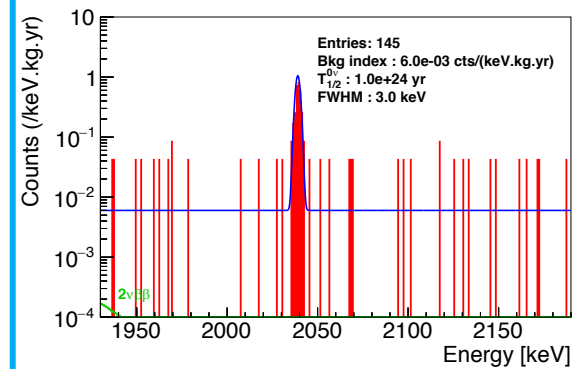
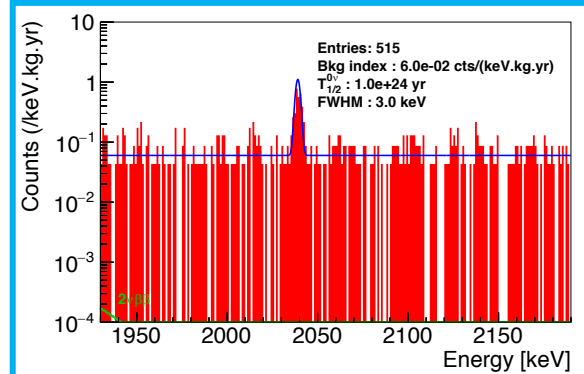
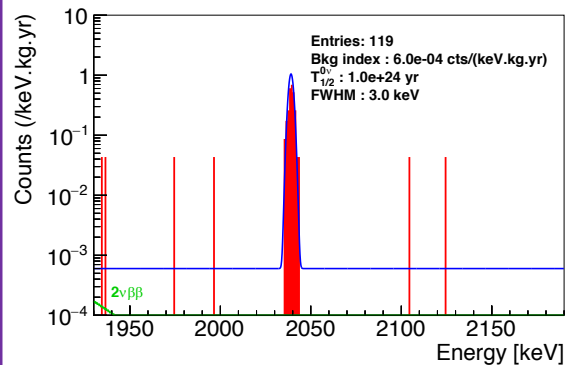
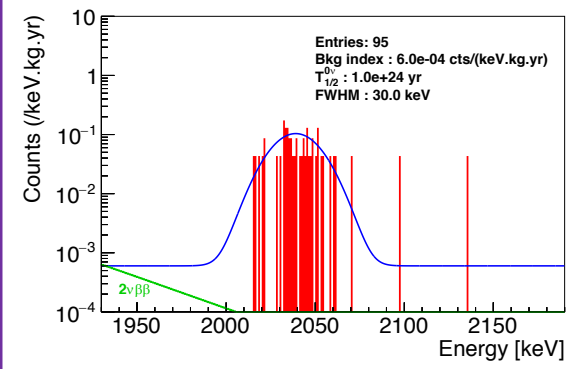
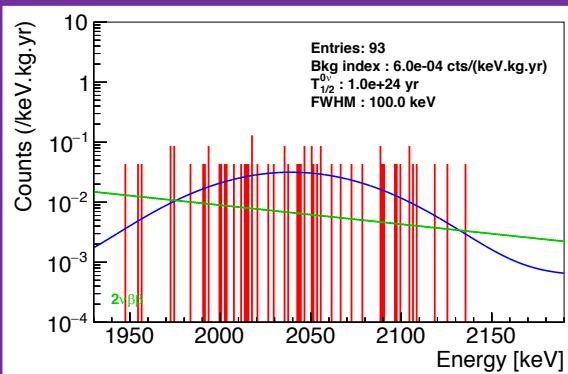
high - energy resolution - low



$0\nu\beta\beta$ decay experimental signature

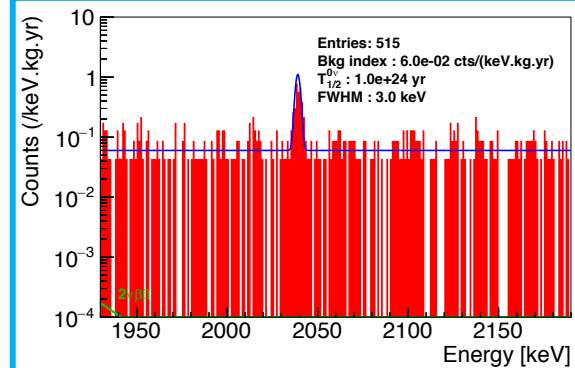
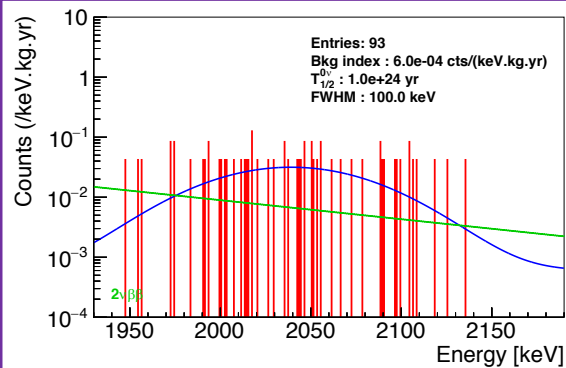
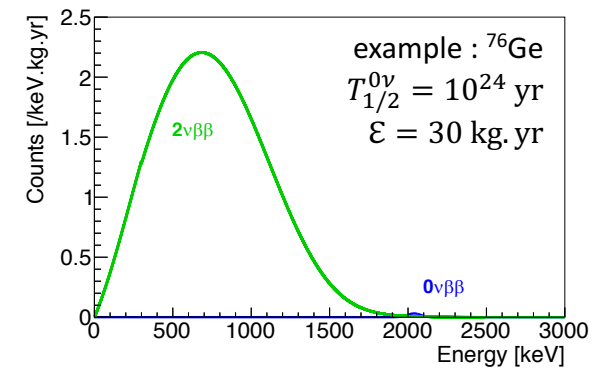


high - energy resolution - low



low - background level - high

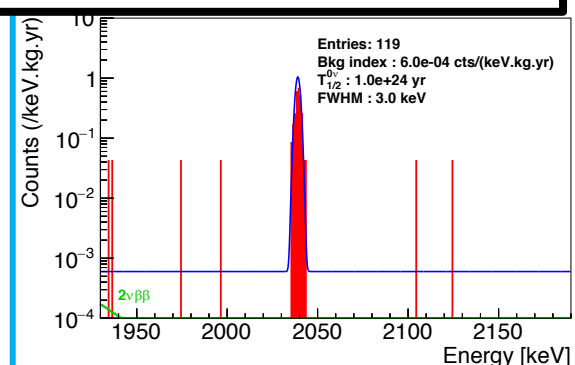
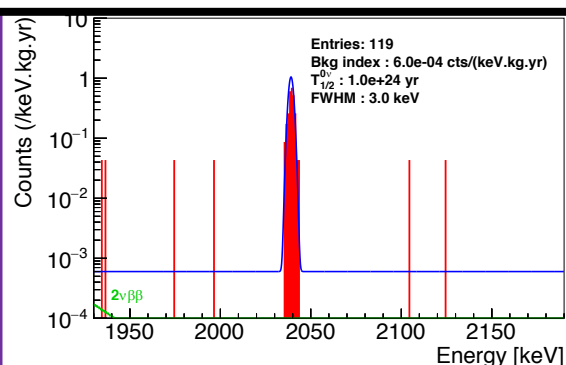
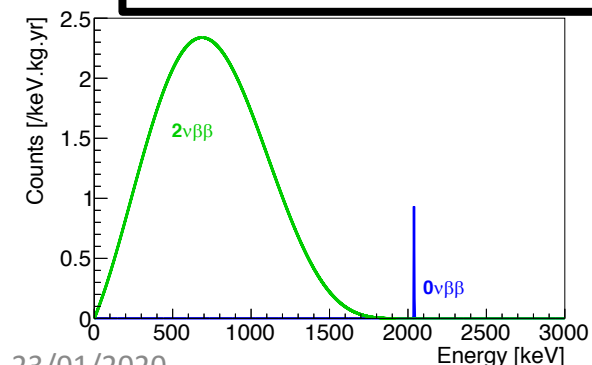
$0\nu\beta\beta$ decay experimental signature



Two statistical notions scrutinized:

- sensitivity for limit setting (90% C.L.)
« limit on the signal strength assuming no signal »
- 3σ discovery potential sensitivity
« minimal signal strength for which a discovery is expected with 3σ C.L. »

see detailed discussion in:
 [1705.02996]

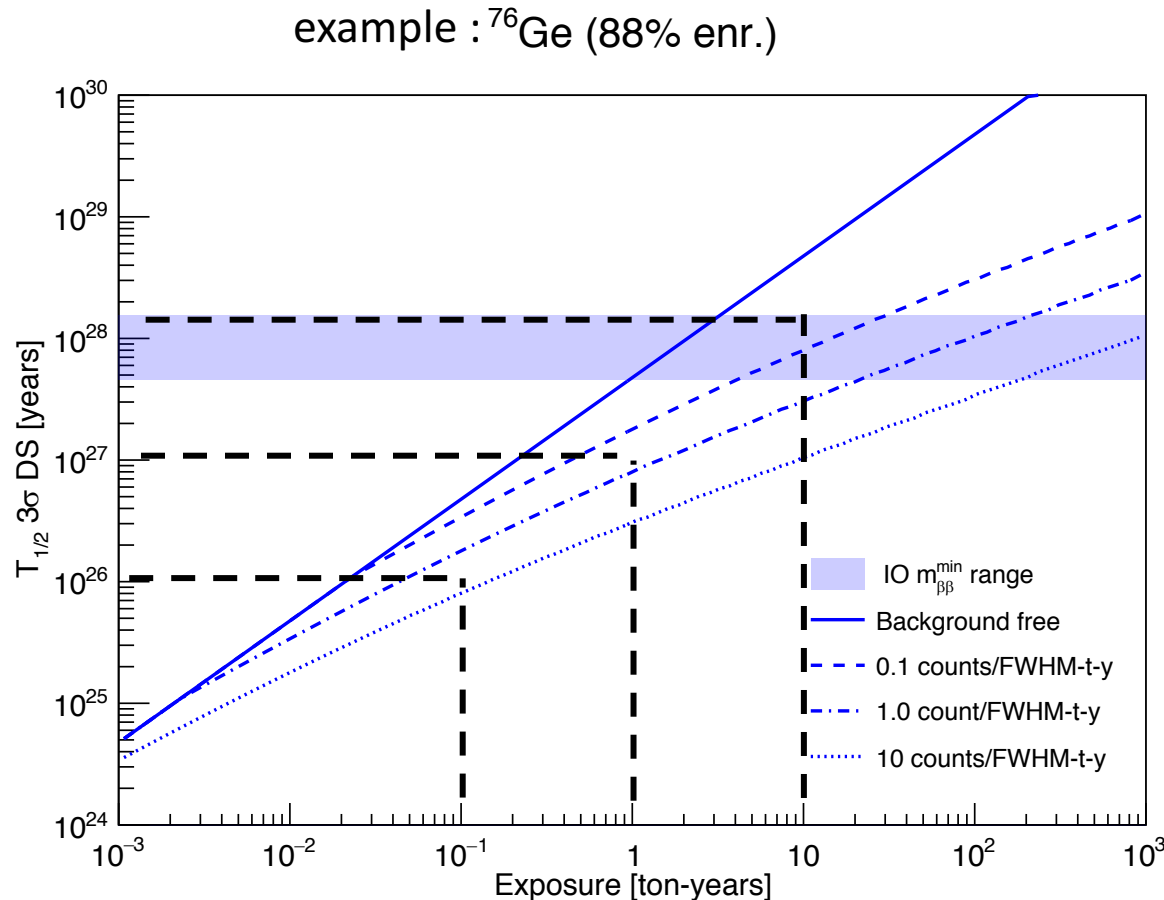


low – background level - high

Figure of merit – discovery potential

« minimal signal strength for which a discovery is expected with 3σ C.L. »

see detailed
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[1705.02996]



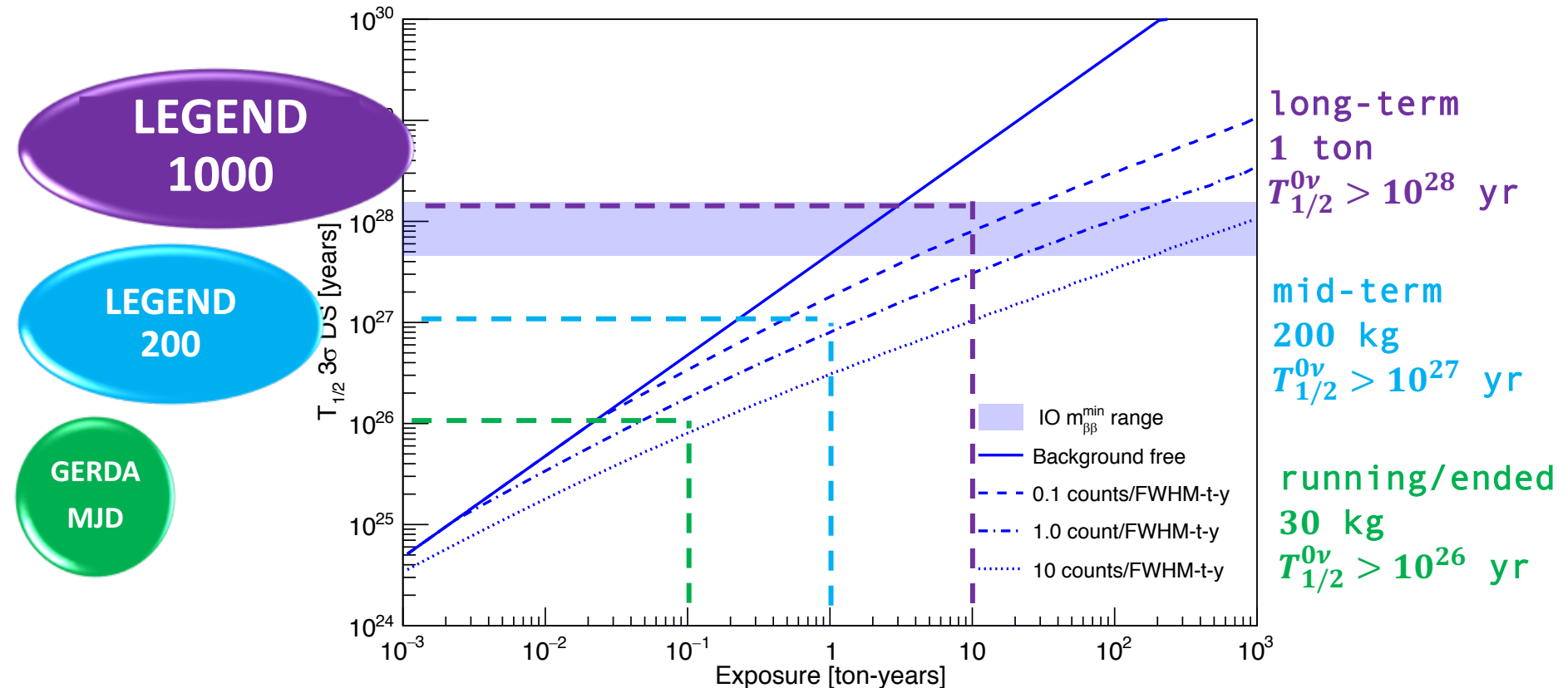
Defines the experimental design in terms of

- exposure (mass et duration)
- background goal (passive/active veto, detector design, analysis techniques)

Figure of merit – discovery potential

« minimal signal strength for which a discovery is expected with 3σ C.L. »

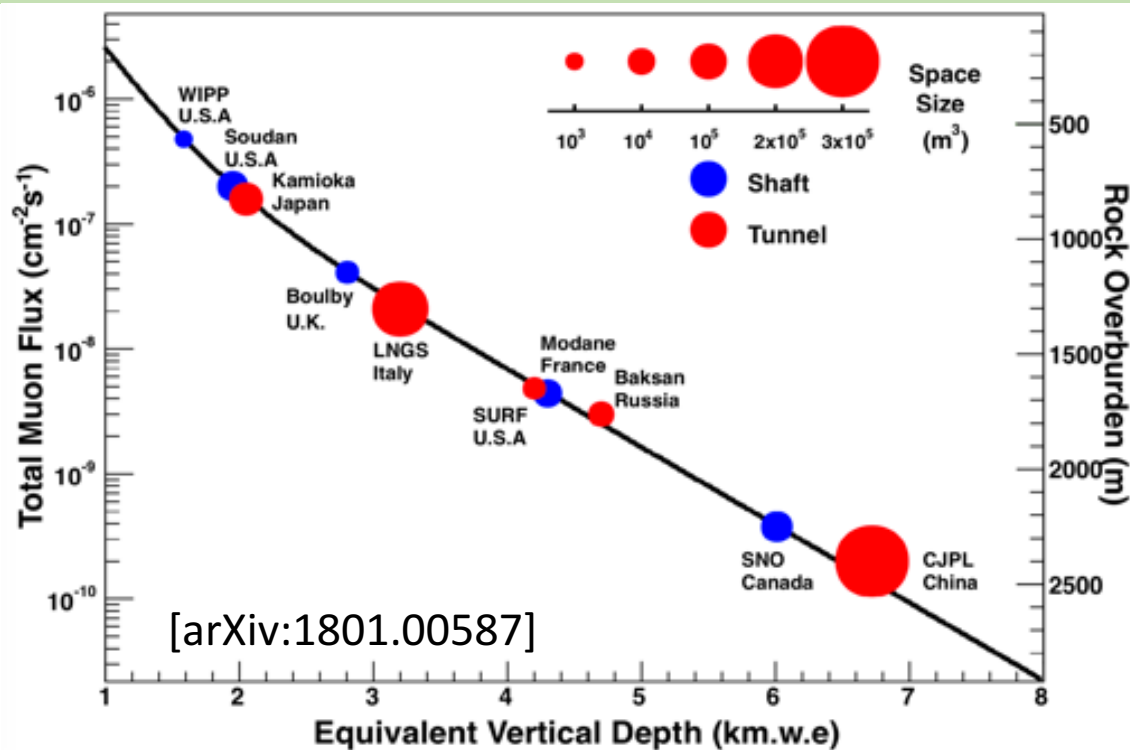
example : ^{76}Ge (88% enr.)



Defines the experimental design in terms of

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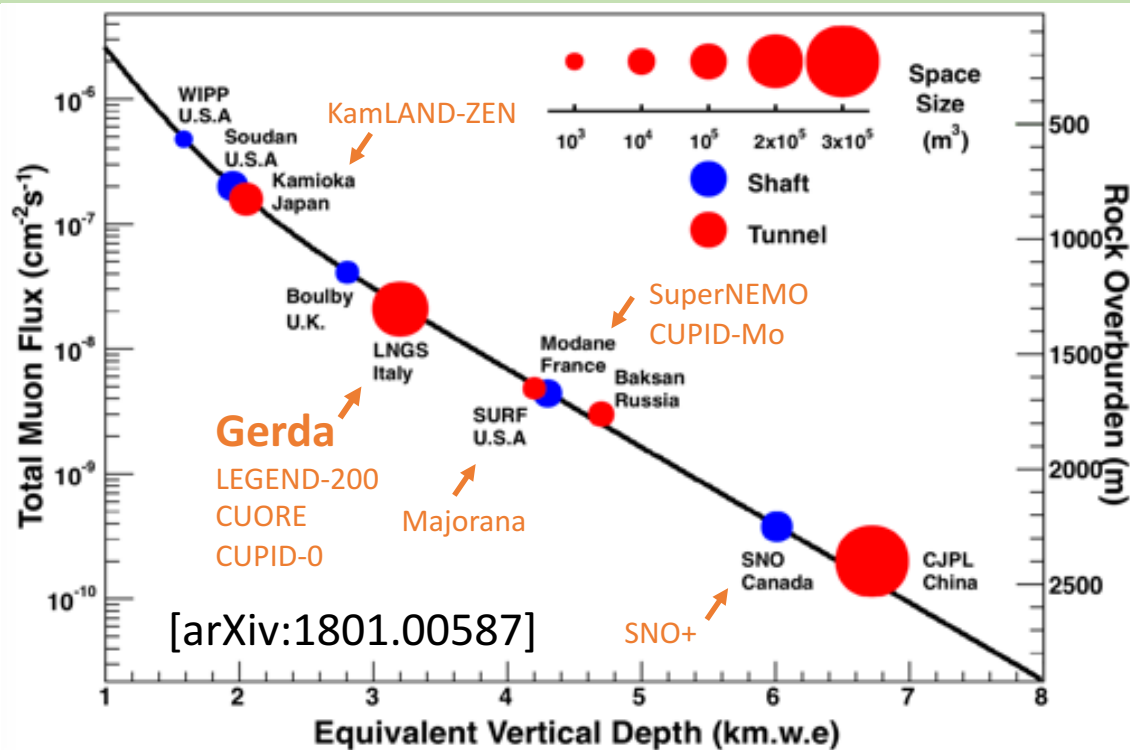
Underground laboratories worldwide



[arXiv:1801.00587]

- Underground = passive background suppression for « free »
- Isotopic activation suppression (neutron capture– e.g. $^{76}\text{Ge} + n \rightarrow ^{77\text{m}}\text{Ge} \rightarrow ^{77}\text{As} + 2.7 \text{ MeV}$)
- Large experimental infrastructure required (shielding, cryostat, instrumentation)
- Size/depth/access compromise taken into account by the collaborations

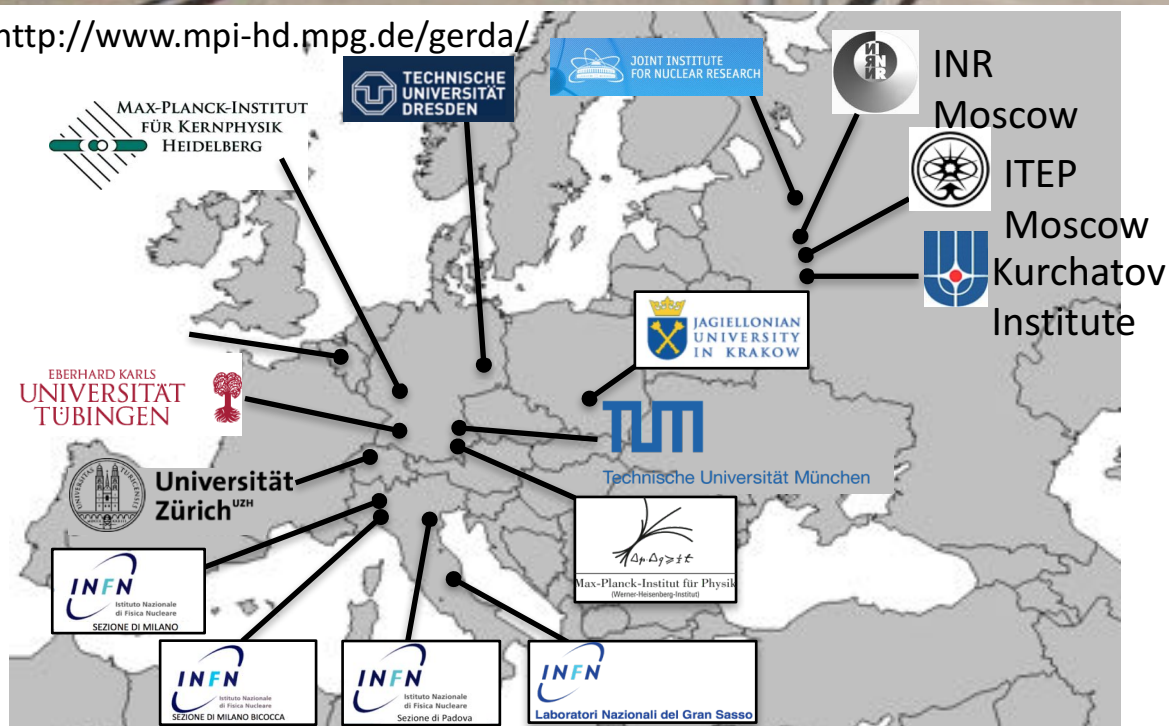
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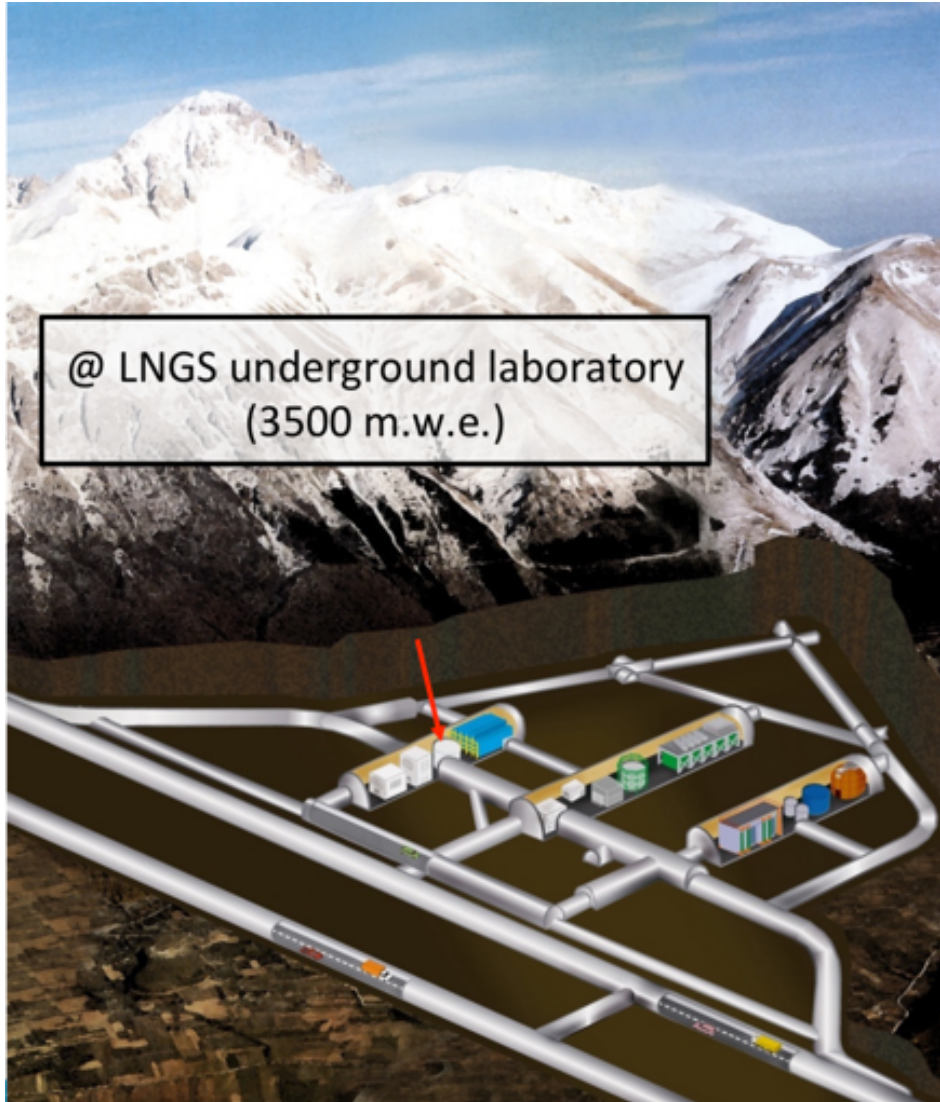


<http://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/gerda/>



About 100 scientists
from Europe

GERDA location @ LNGS



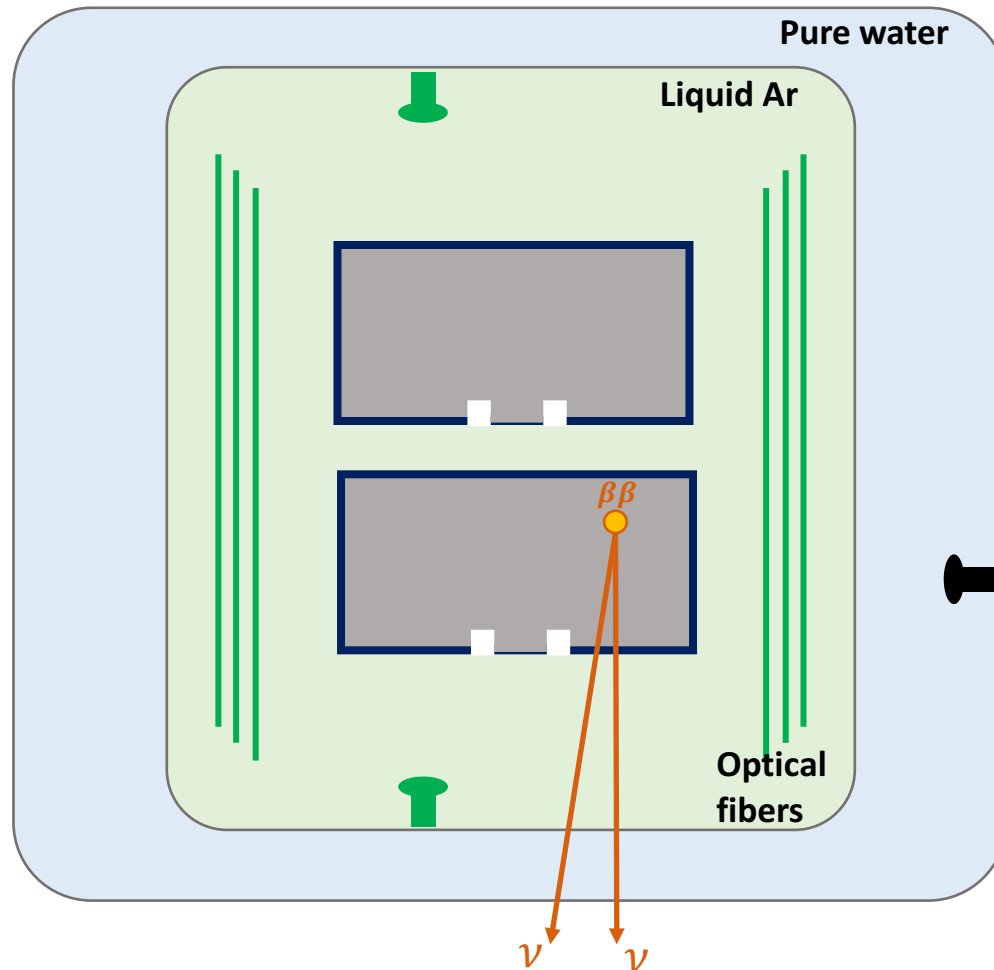
Large space available at LNGS
+ convenient access via highway



Toward the background-free regime

- signal signature

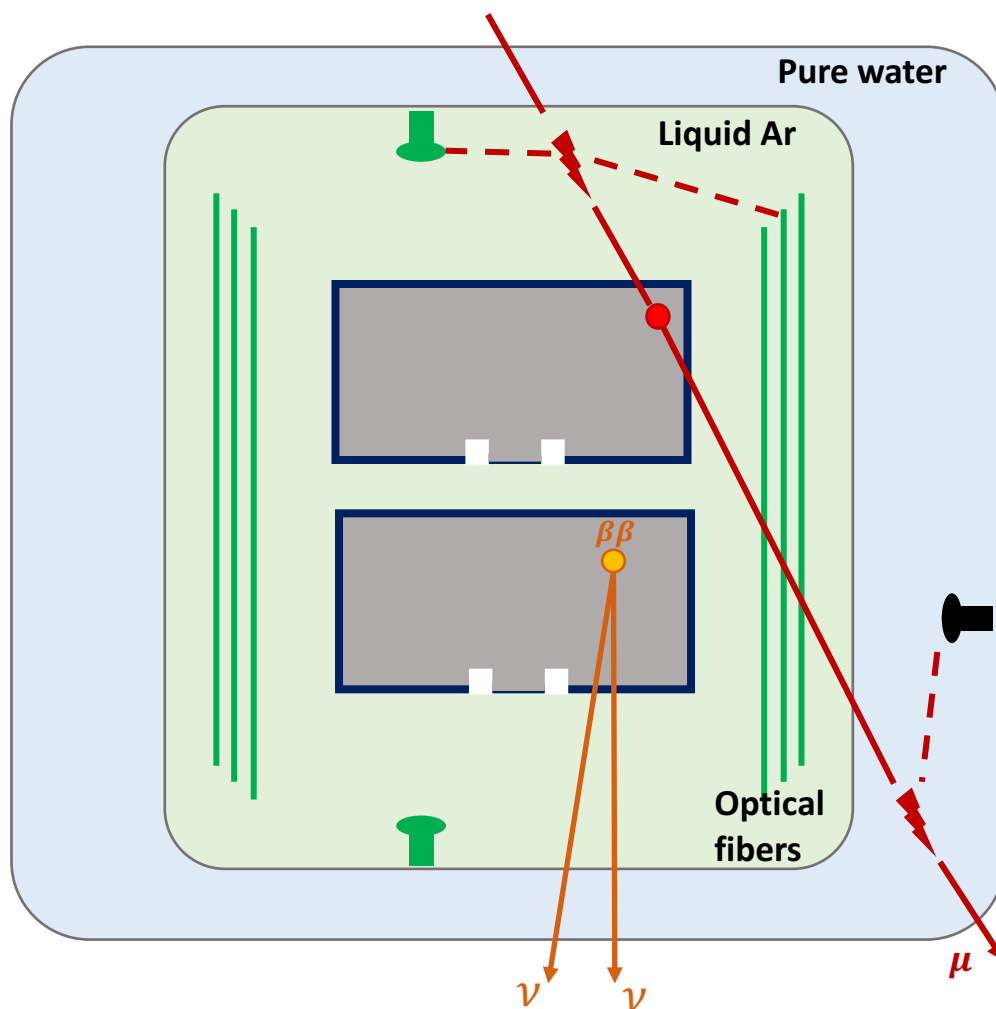
$\beta\beta$ decay signal:
single energy
deposition in
a 1 mm³ volume



Toward the background-free regime

- background mitigation

$\beta\beta$ decay signal:
single energy
deposition in
a 1 mm³ volume

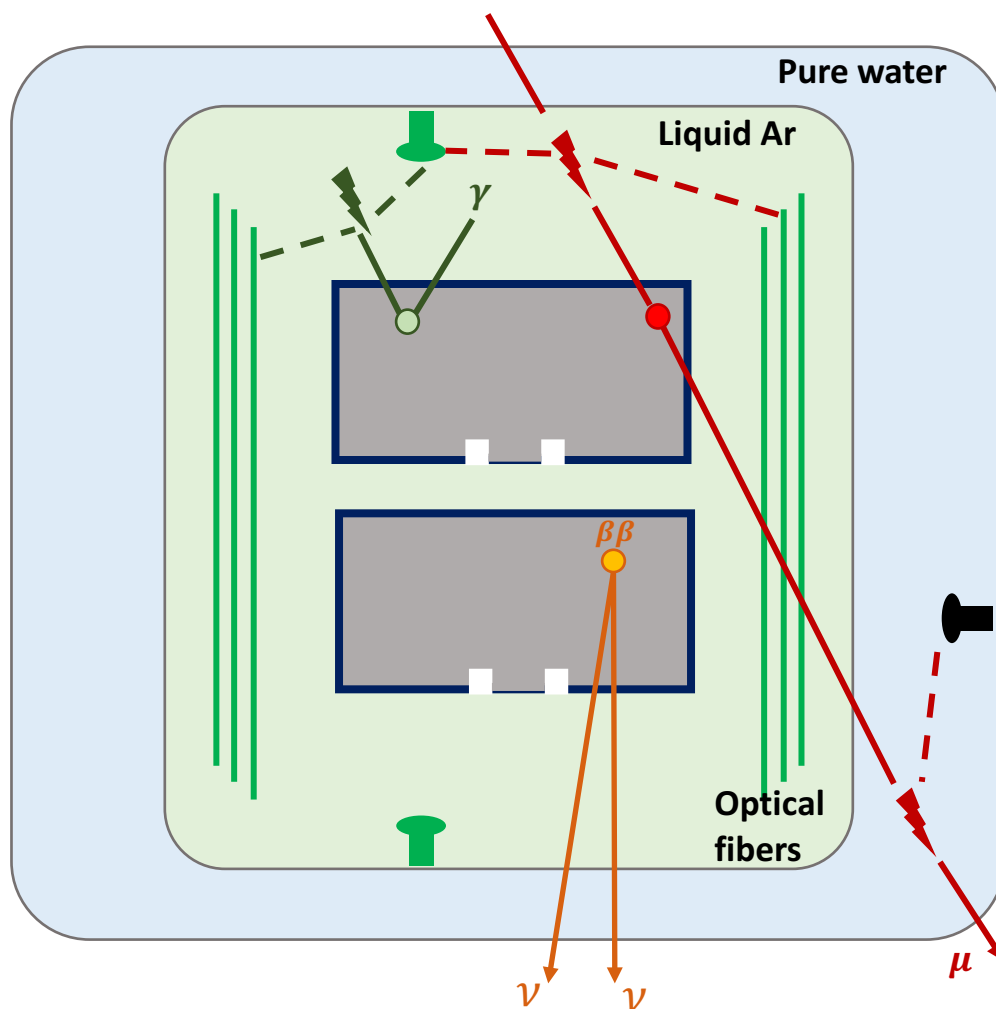


Muon veto based on
Cherenkov light and
plastic scintillator

Toward the background-free regime

- background mitigation

$\beta\beta$ decay signal:
single energy
deposition in
a 1 mm³ volume



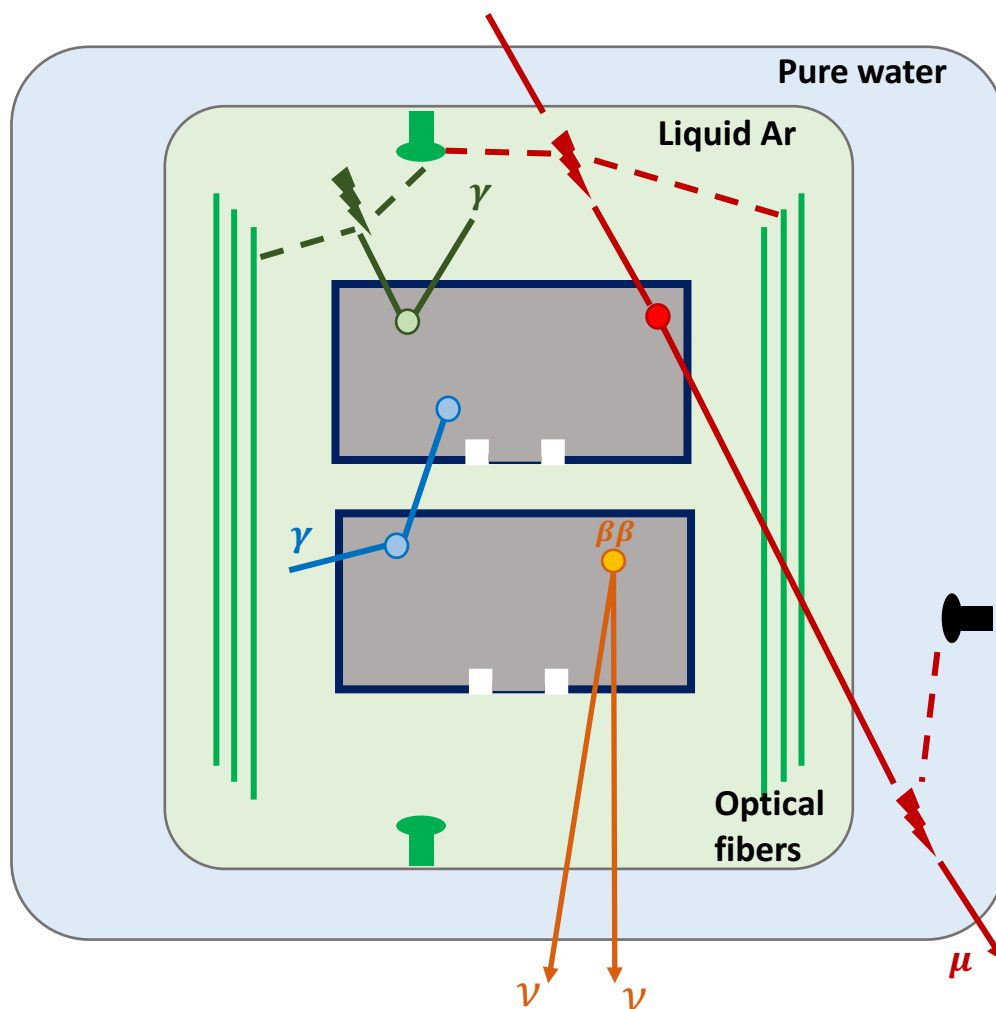
LAr veto based on Ar
scintillation light read
by fibers and PMT

Muon veto based on
Cherenkov light and
plastic scintillator

Toward the background-free regime

- background mitigation

$\beta\beta$ decay signal:
single energy
deposition in
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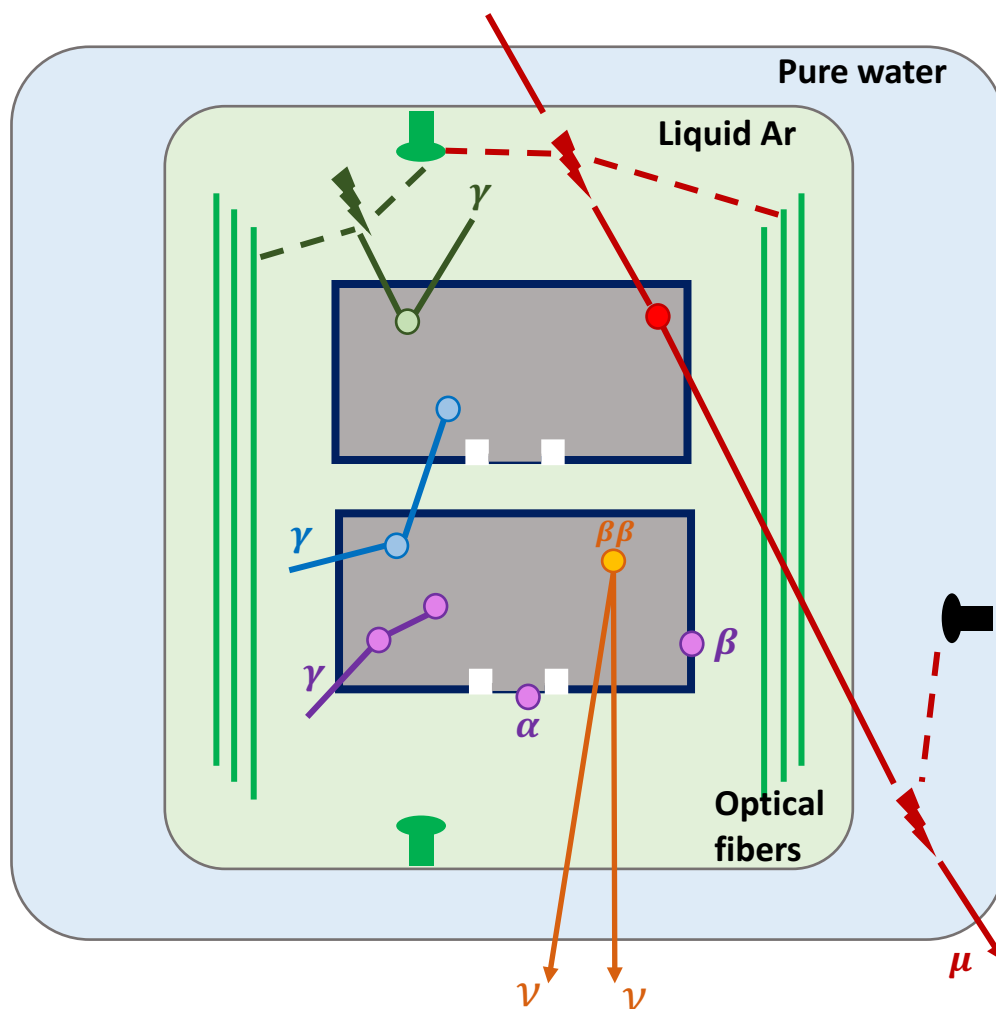
Ge detector
anti-coincidence

LAr veto based on Ar
scintillation light read
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Muon veto based on
Cherenkov light and
plastic scintillator

Toward the background-free regime

- background mitigation



Pulse shape discrimination (PSD) for multi-site and surface α , β events

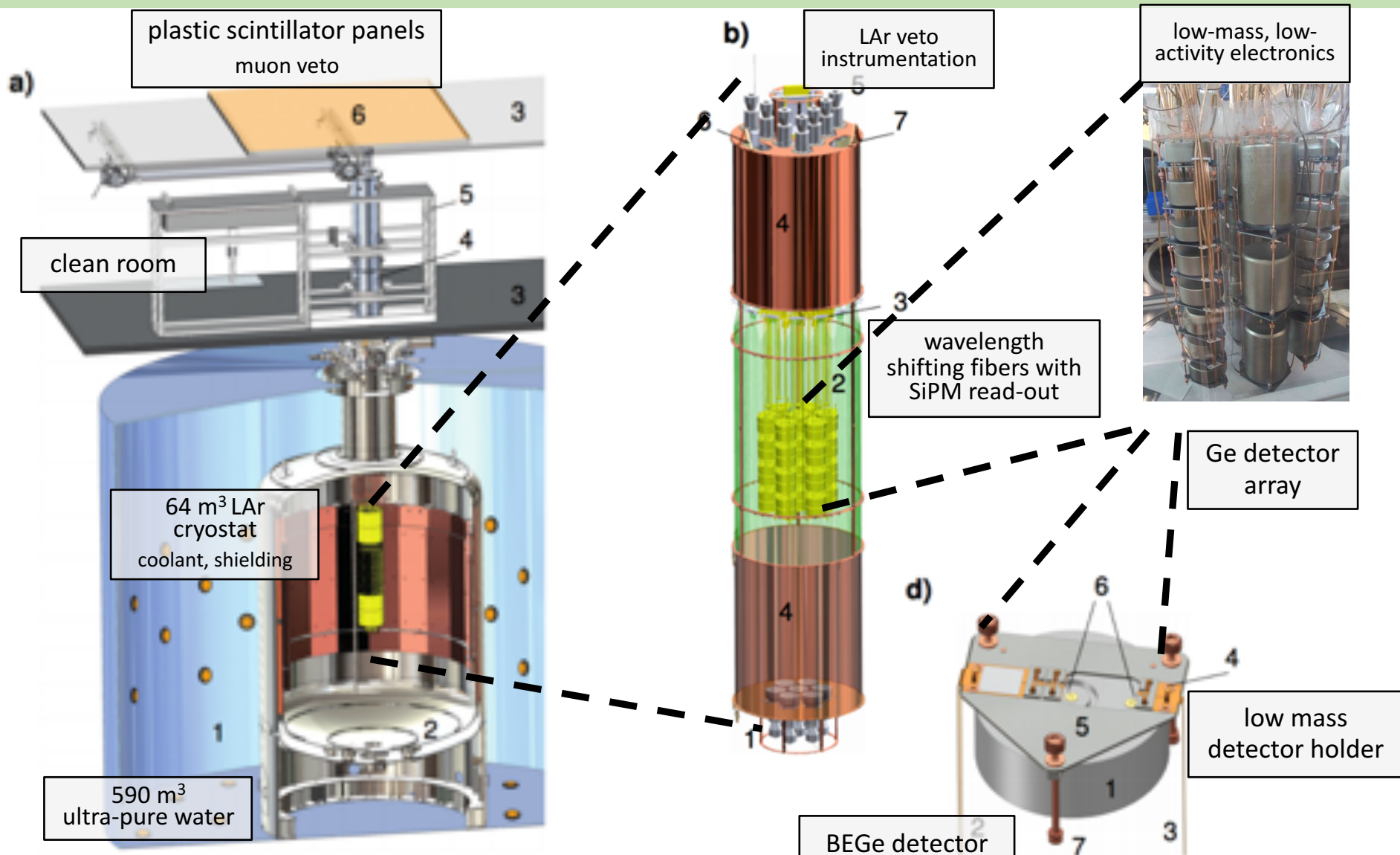
Ge detector anti-coincidence

LAr veto based on Ar scintillation light read by fibers and PMT

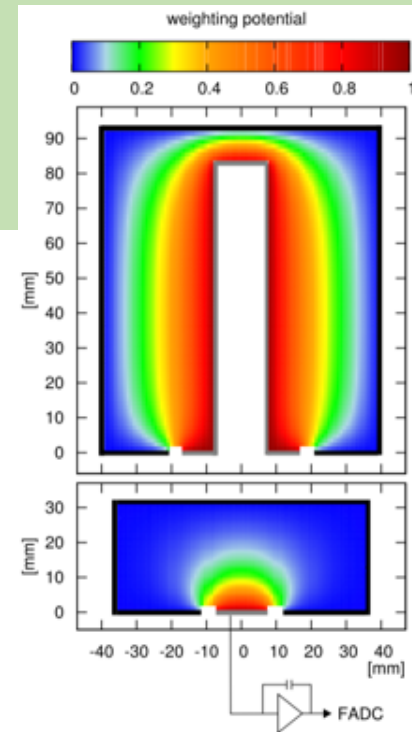
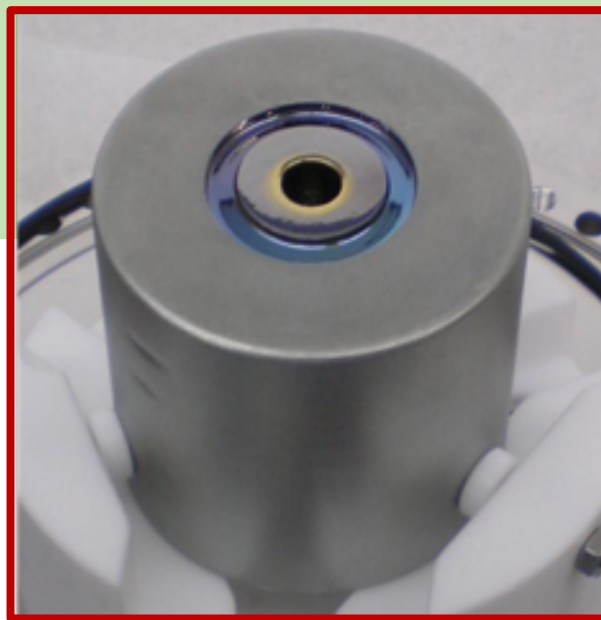
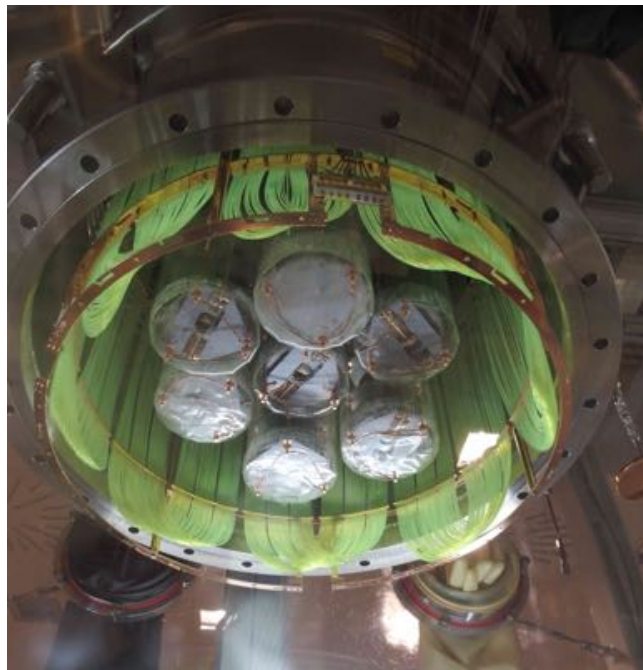
Muon veto based on Cherenkov light and plastic scintillator

$\beta\beta$ decay signal: single energy deposition in a 1 mm^3 volume

GERDA Phase II: From concept to design

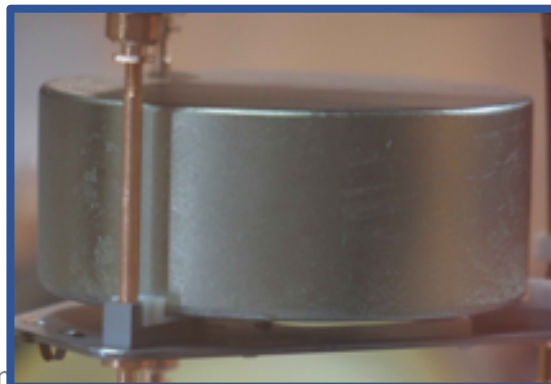
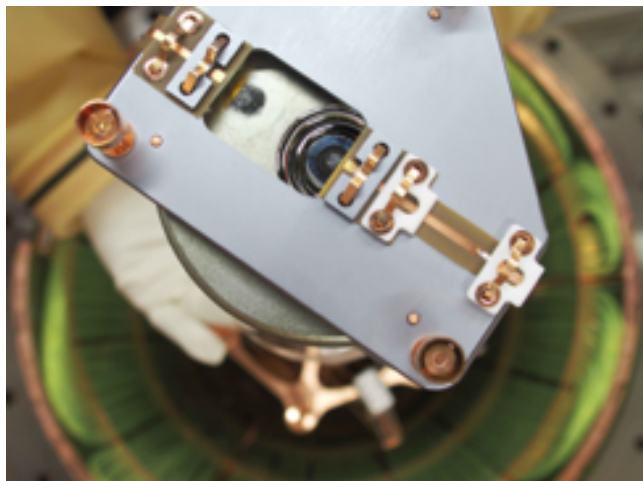


Ge detectors phase II



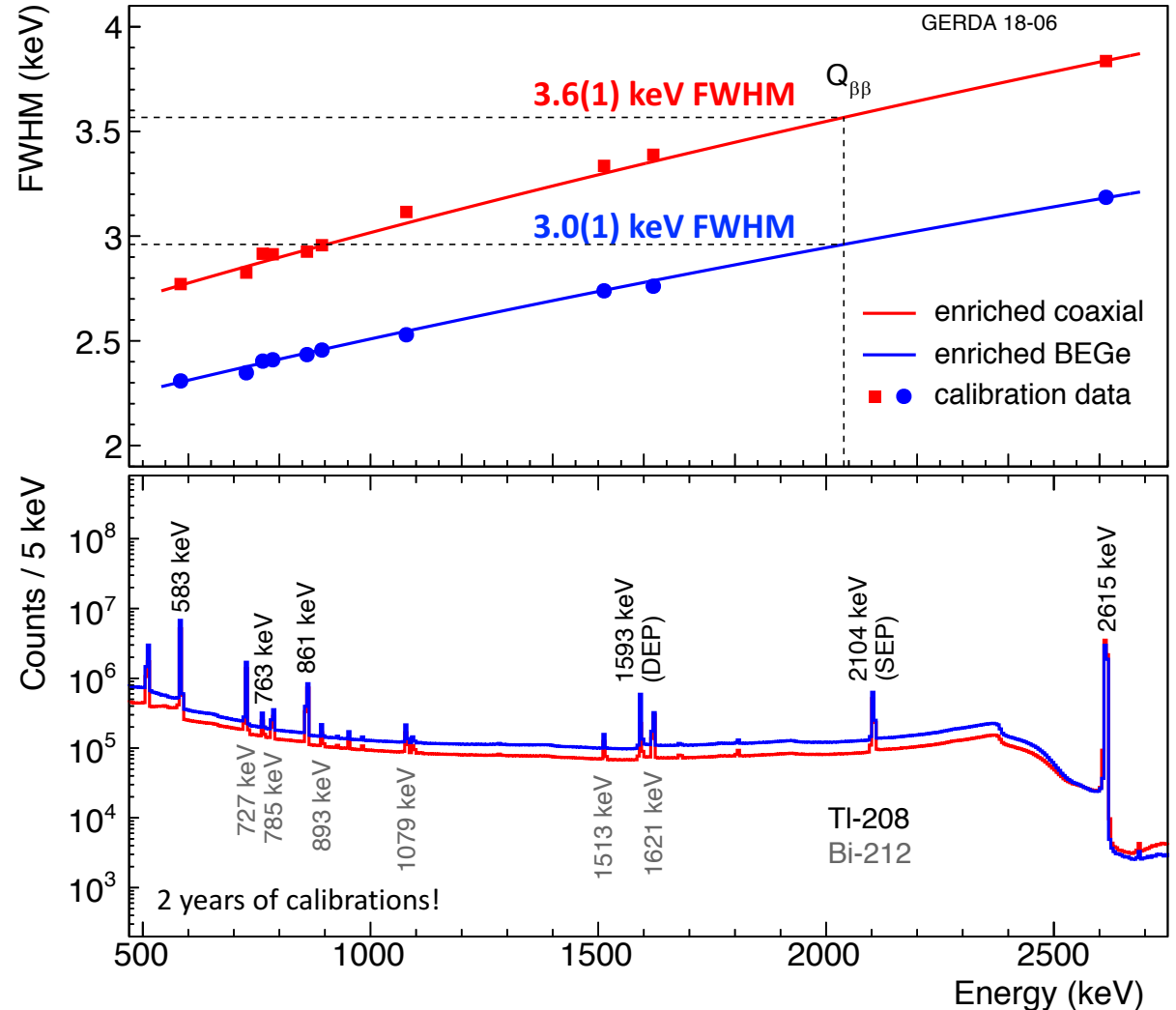
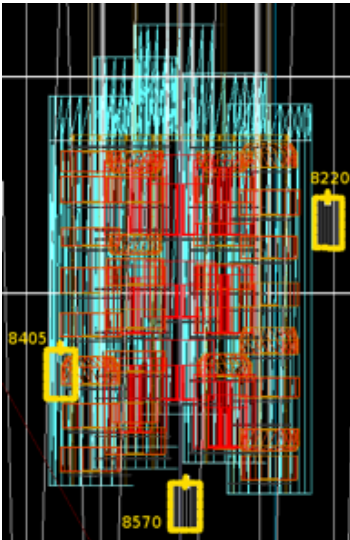
7 strings with 40 detectors:

- *3 natural semi-coaxial (7.6 kg)*
- *7 enriched semi-coaxial (15.6 kg)*
- *30 enriched BEGe (20.0 kg)*



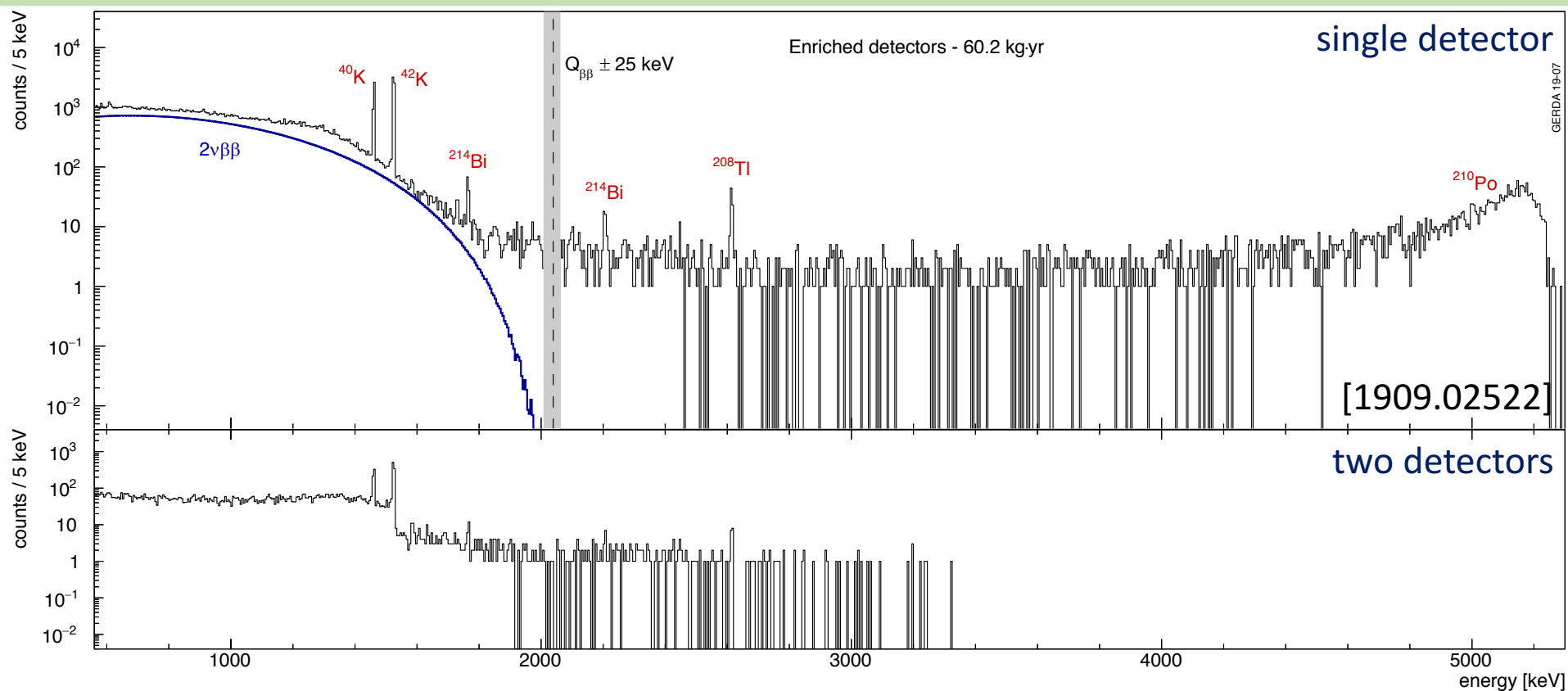
Energy calibration

3 weak ^{228}Th sources
lowered every $\sim$ week



Phase II physics data

before cuts



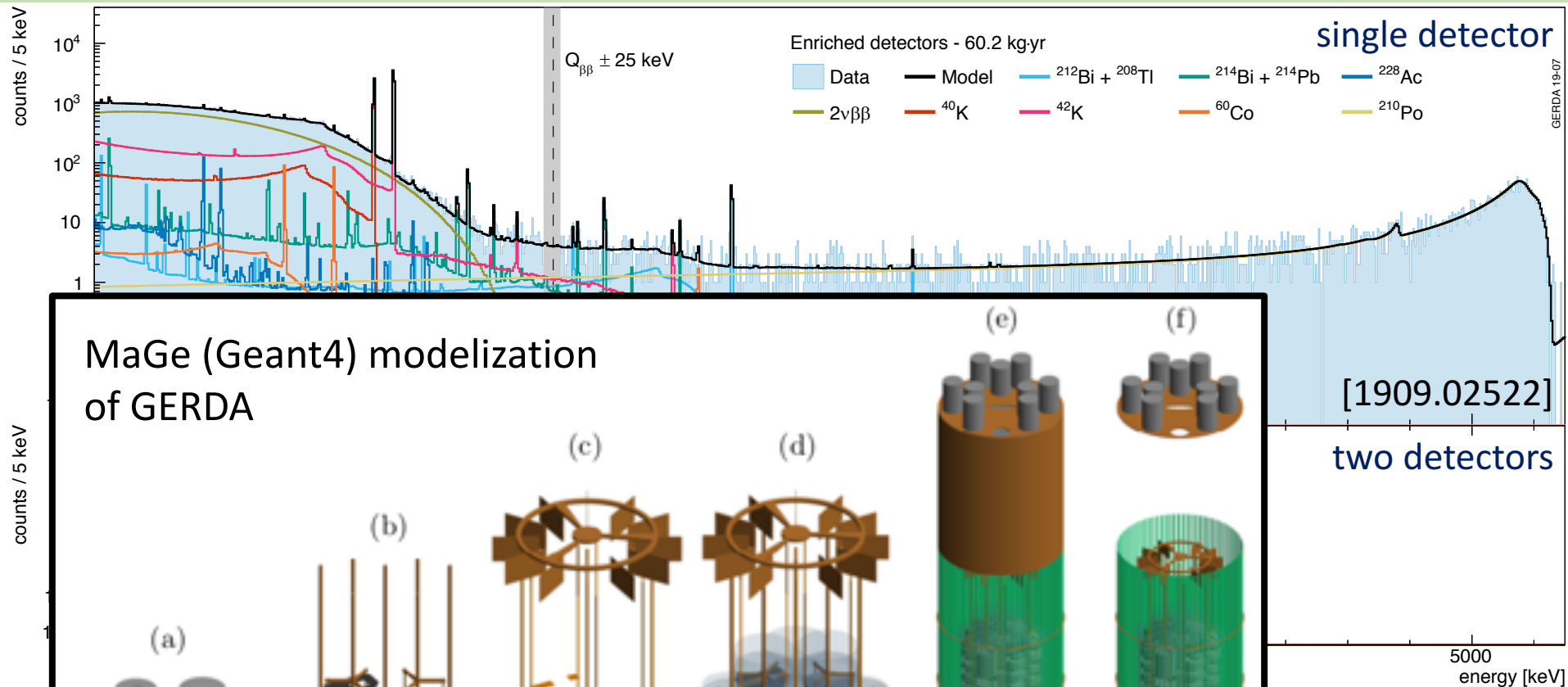
Published data collection: from Dec. 2015 to April 2018

Blinding strategy: Hide events falling in $Q_{\beta\beta} \pm 25$ keV into non-public files

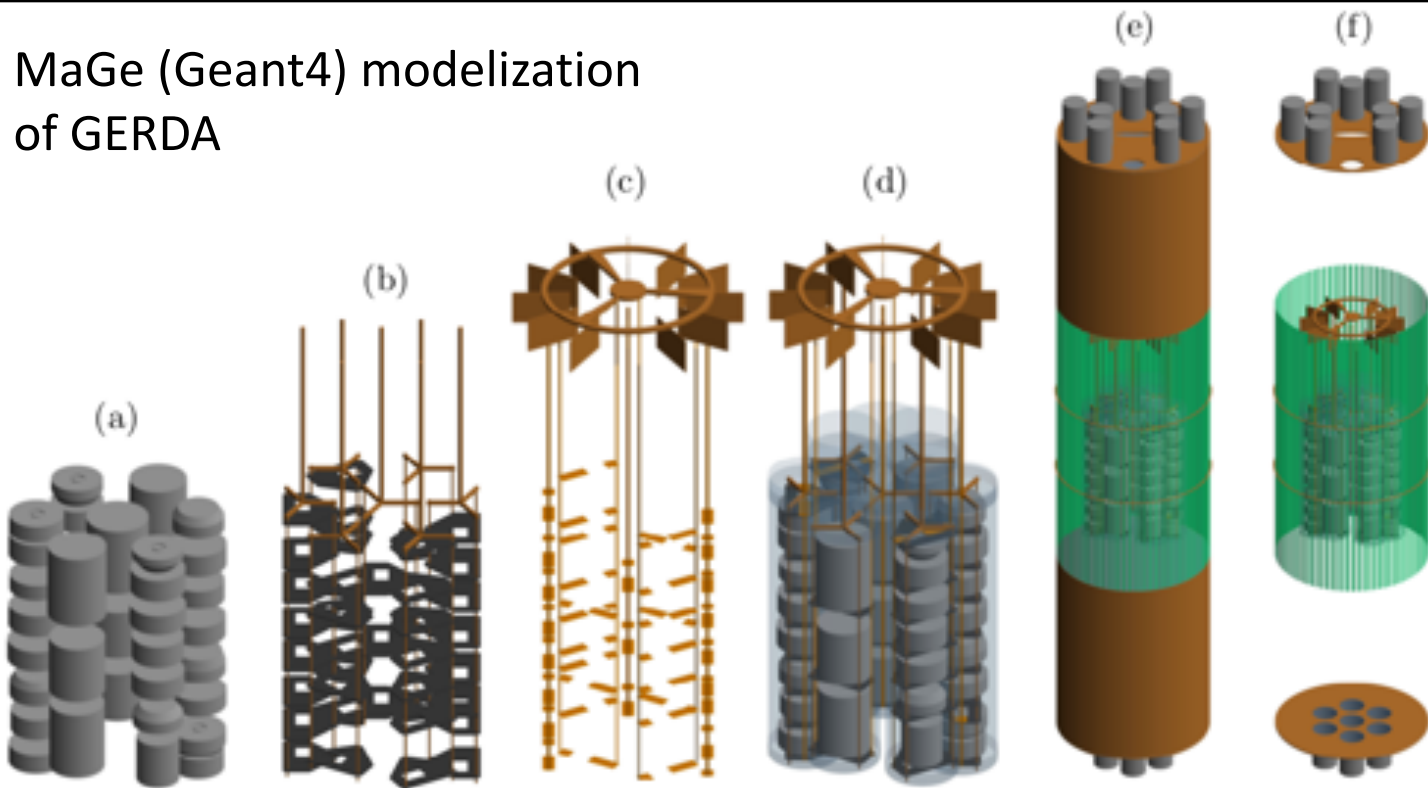
Data quality + muon veto applied

Energy range above ^{39}Ar spectrum ($Q_{\beta} = 565$ keV)

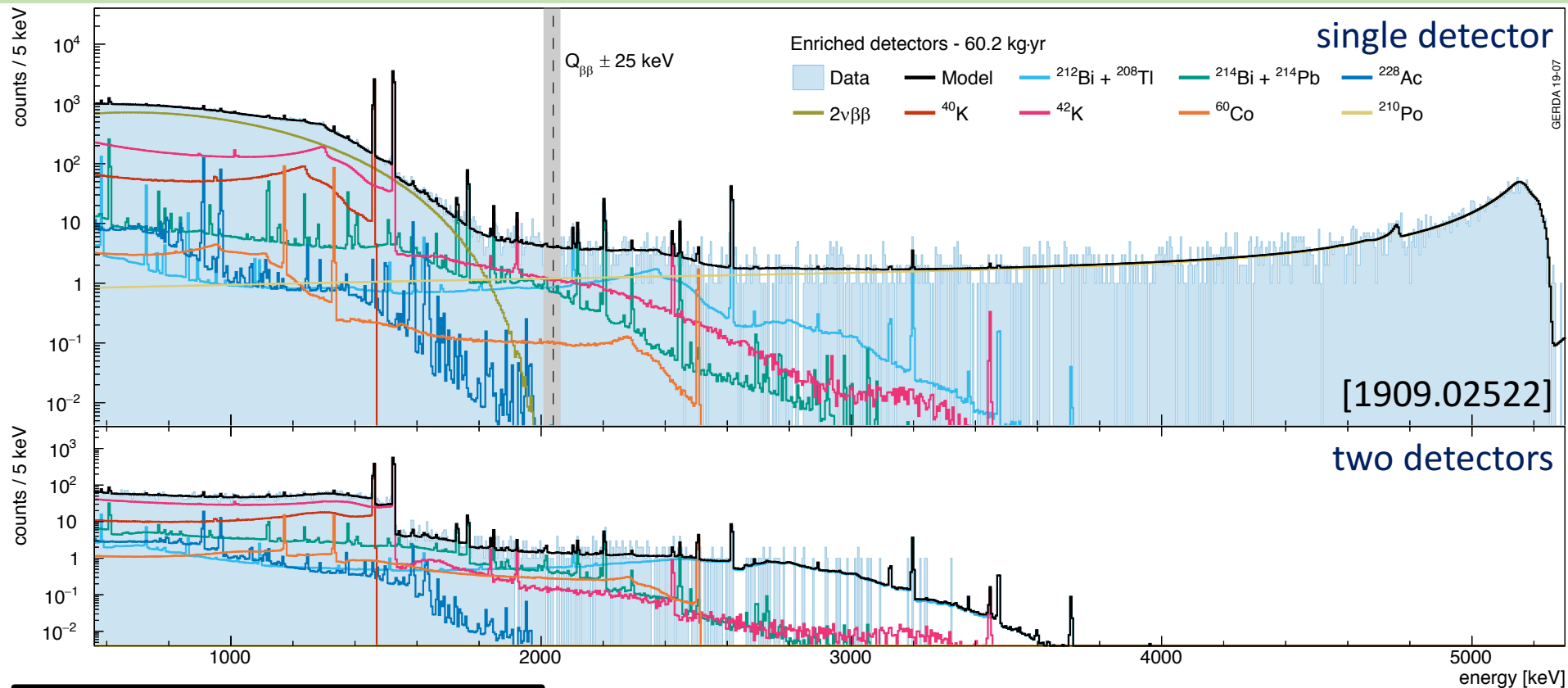
Phase II physics data modeling before cuts



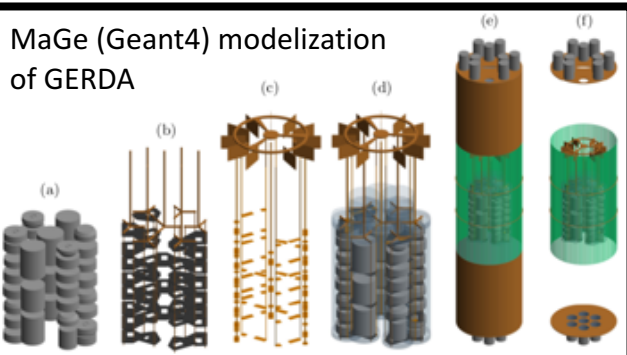
MaGe (Geant4) modelization
of GERDA



Phase II physics data modeling before cuts



MaGe (Geant4) modelization of GERDA

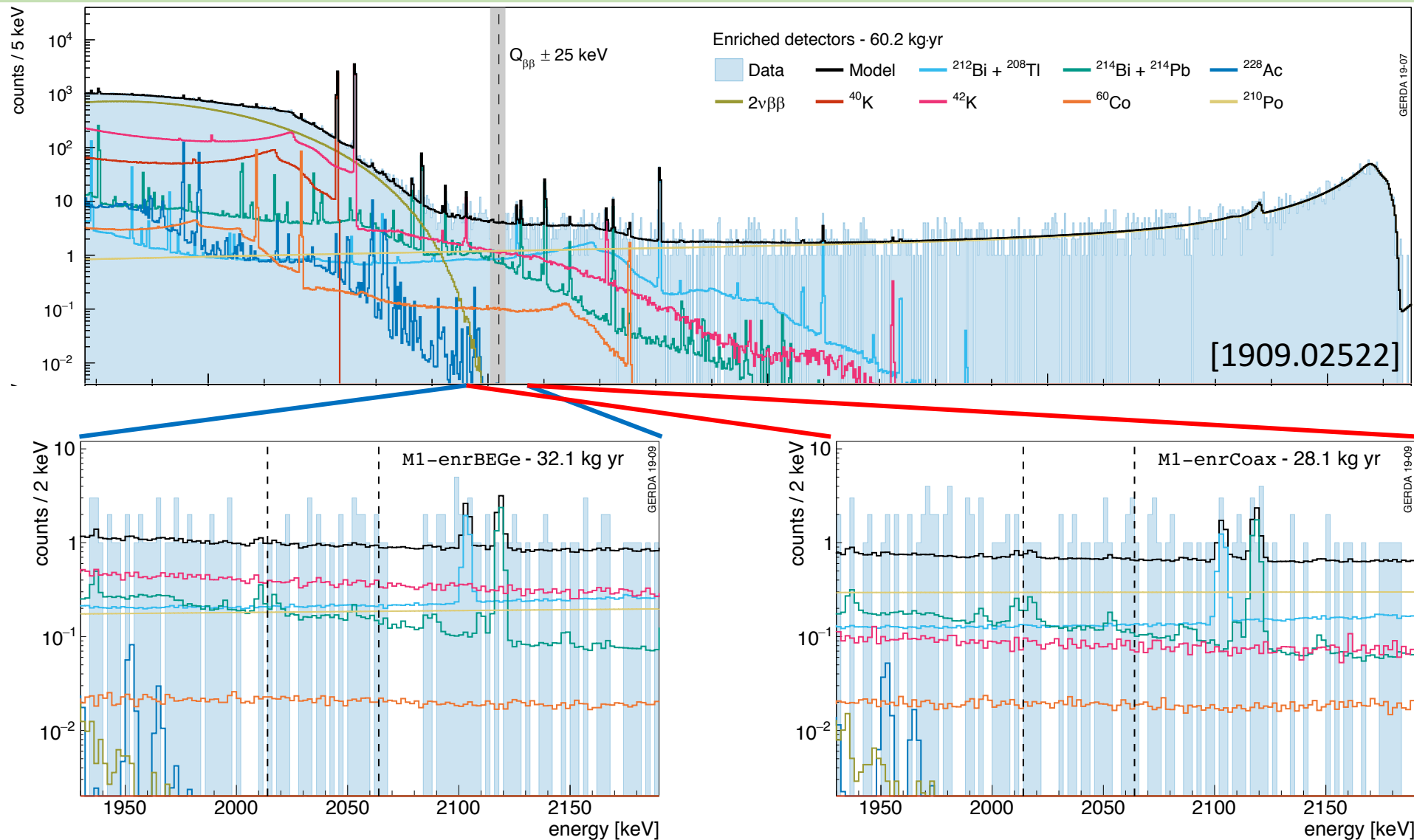


Fine modelling of all individual parts

Priors: Constrains from screening measurements

Weakness: Fairly high degeneracy of some components

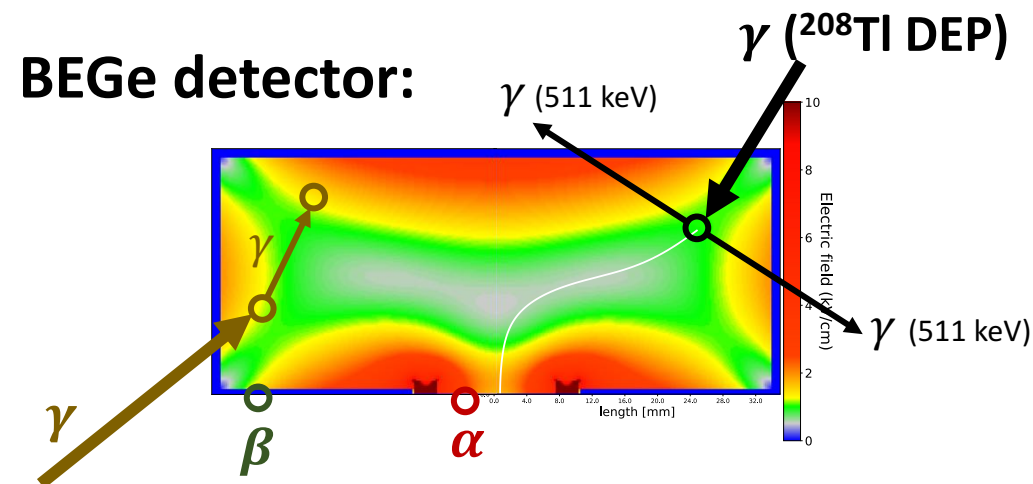
Phase II physics data modeling before cuts



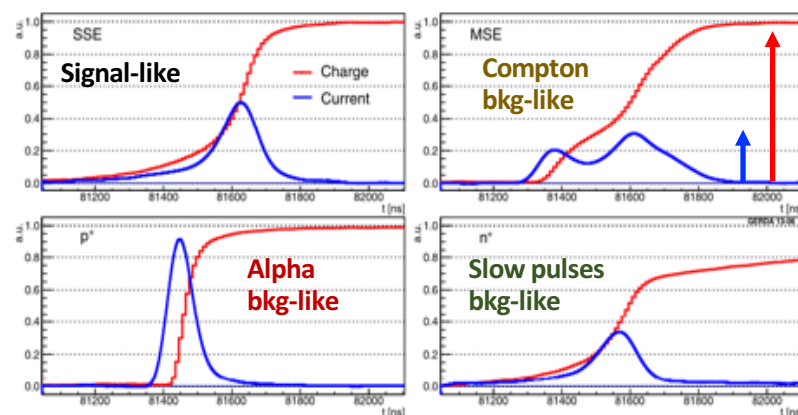
Main outcome: Flat background hypothesis in the region of interest is valid

Pulse shape discrimination

- ^{208}Tl DEP (1592 keV) used as a proxy for **Single-Site Events** (SSE)
- **Multi-Site Events** (MSE) cut set such that 90% of ^{208}Tl DEP events survive
- **Alphas** and **Betas** cut thanks to specific signal time profile

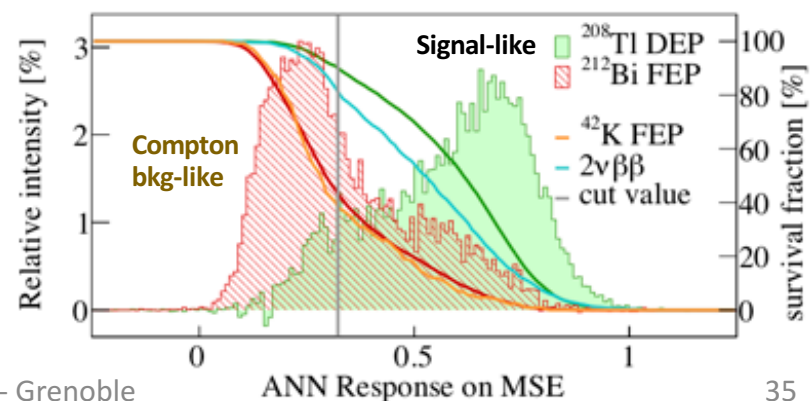


- **BEGe** cut parameter: **A/E**



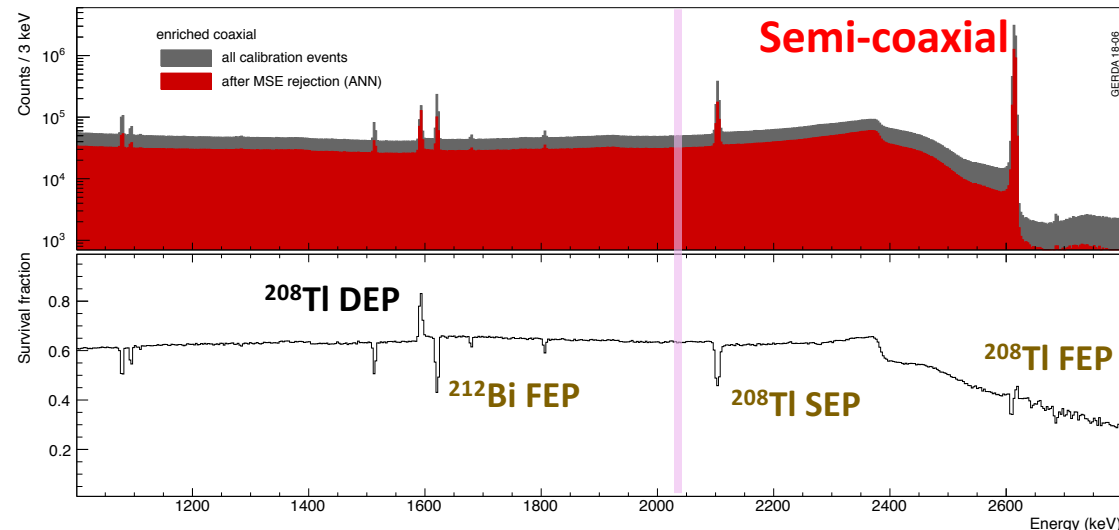
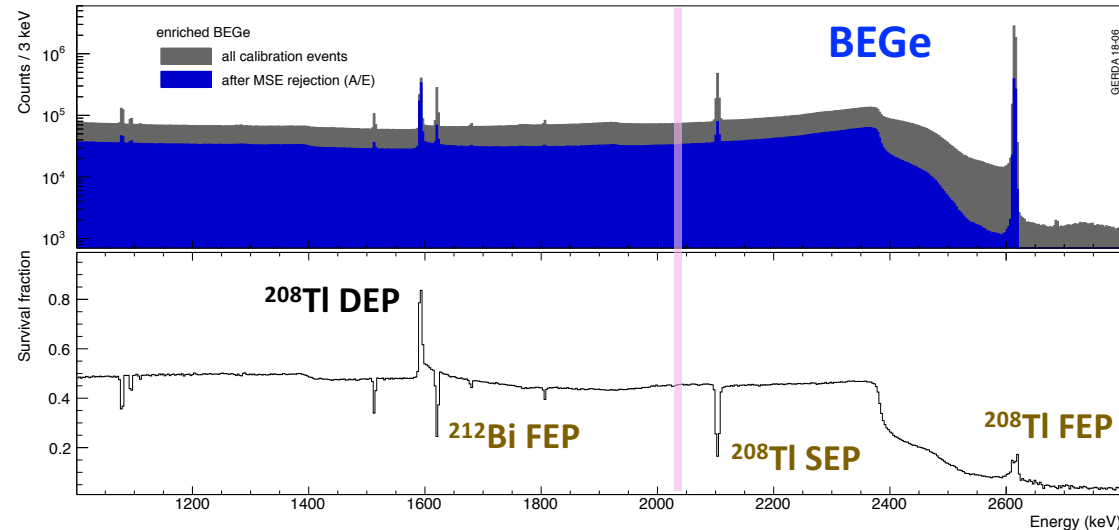
NB: 100 MHz / 10 μs long trace

- **Semi-coaxial** cut parameter:
Artificial Neural network + rise time



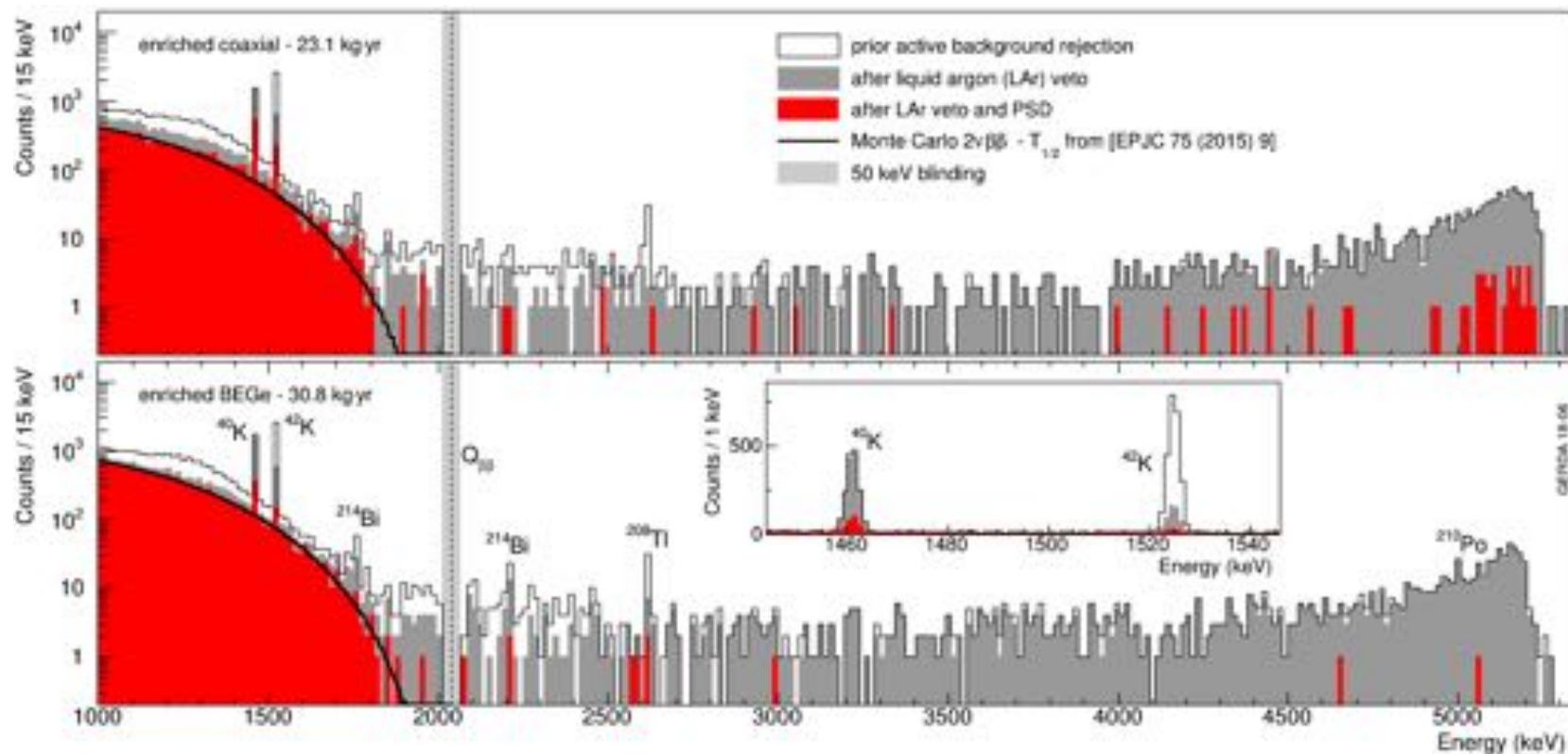
PSD on calibration data

- ^{208}Tl DEP (1592 keV) used as a proxy for **Single-Site Events** (SSE)
- **Multi-Site Events** (MSE) cut set such that 90% of ^{208}Tl DEP events survive
- **Alphas** and **Betas** cut thanks to specific signal time profile
- Much better performance with **point contact** BEGe detectors w.r.t. semi-coaxial detectors
- **A/E** much simpler analysis
better control of the systematics



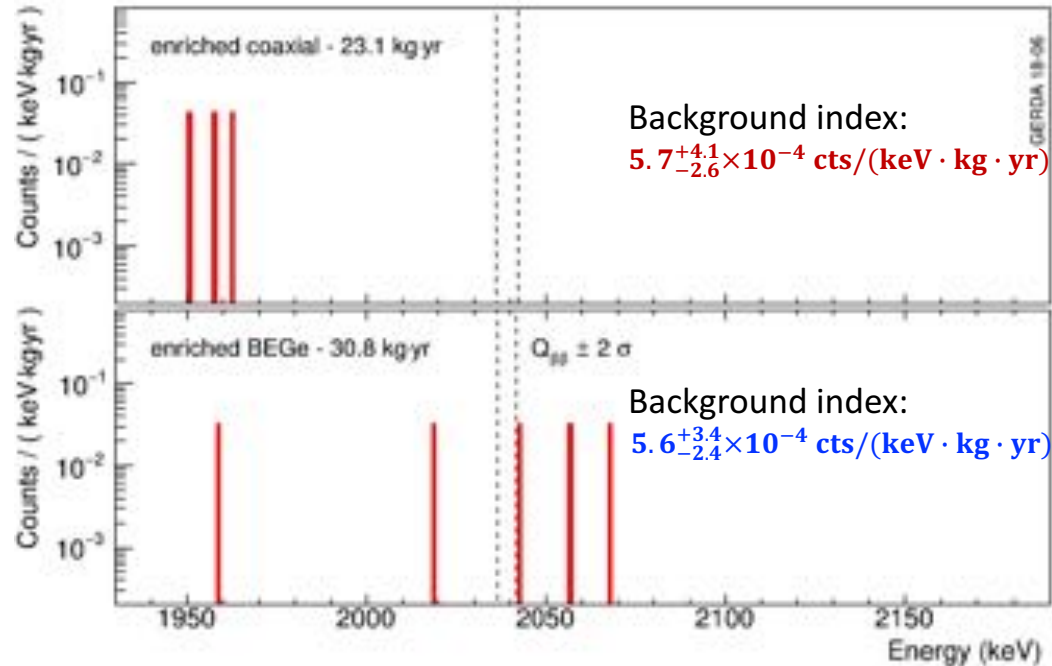
Phase II physics data release at Nu18

Data taking from Dec. 2015 to April 2018 – Science (2019)

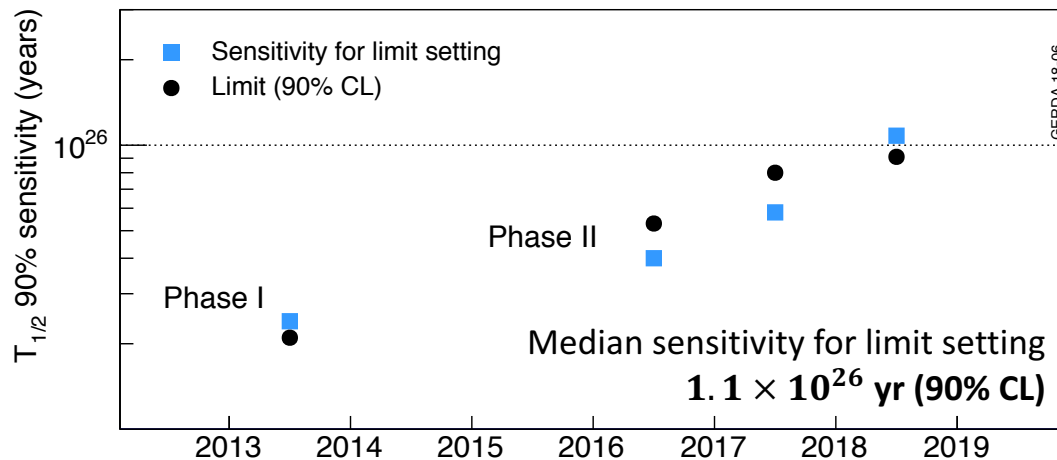


- [600-1300] keV - $2\nu\beta\beta$ decays produce single-site events -> No suppression
- [1450-1530] keV - Strong suppression of ^{40}K and ^{42}K gamma lines (MSE)
- [> 3000] keV - Suppression of almost all α events (p+ contact)

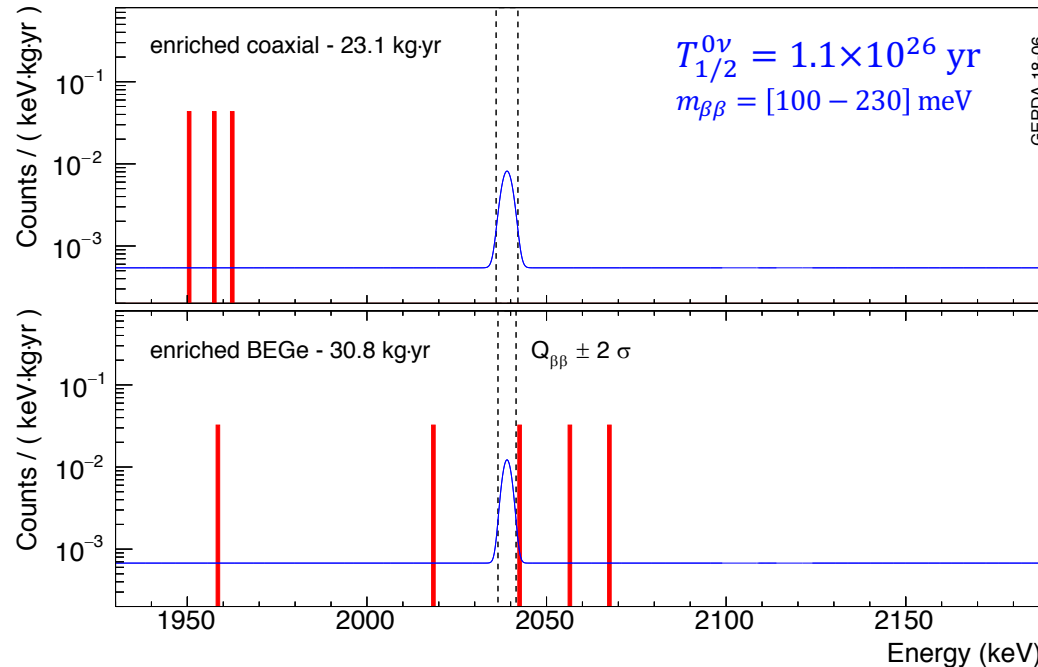
Energy spectrum after unblinding!



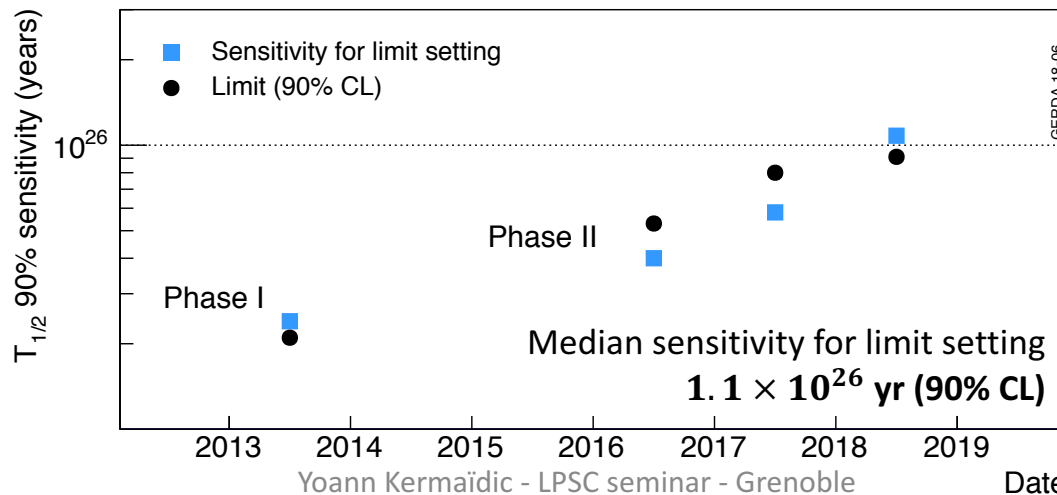
Science (2019)



Energy spectrum after unblinding!



Science (2019)



Since last unblinding

Upgrade of the detector array + LAr veto (May 2018)

- Increase the LAr veto fibers coverage
- Installed cleaner cables
- Added five ICPC ^{76}Ge detectors [Y.K. et al] (2018) $\sim +9$ kg

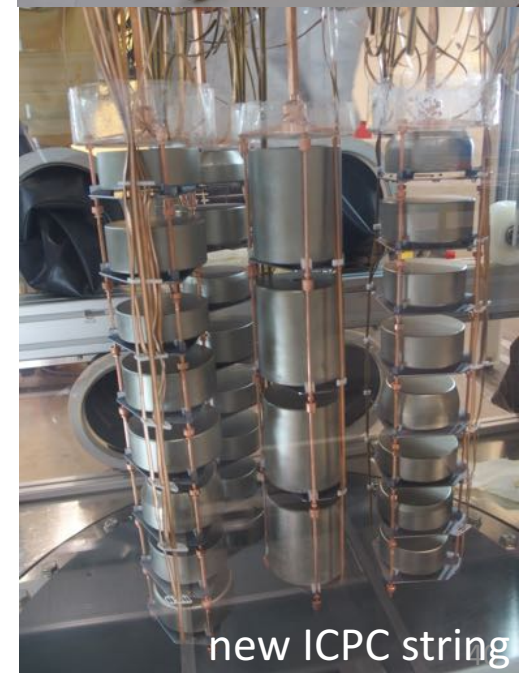
NB: 3 continuous weeks underground with a team of 10 people



new LAr veto



new ICPC det.



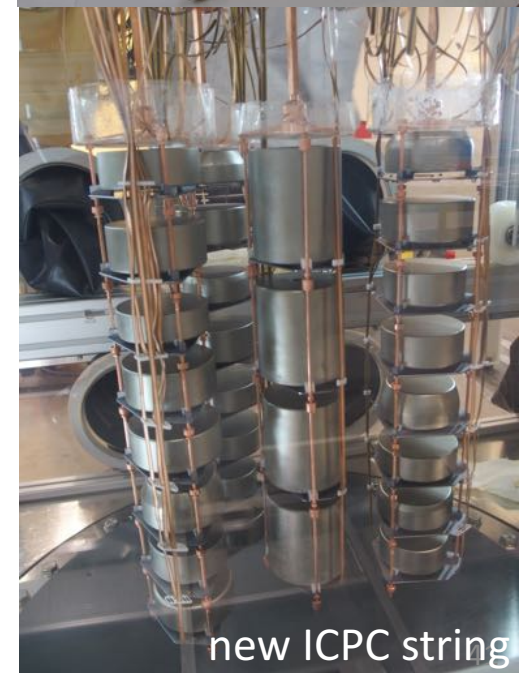
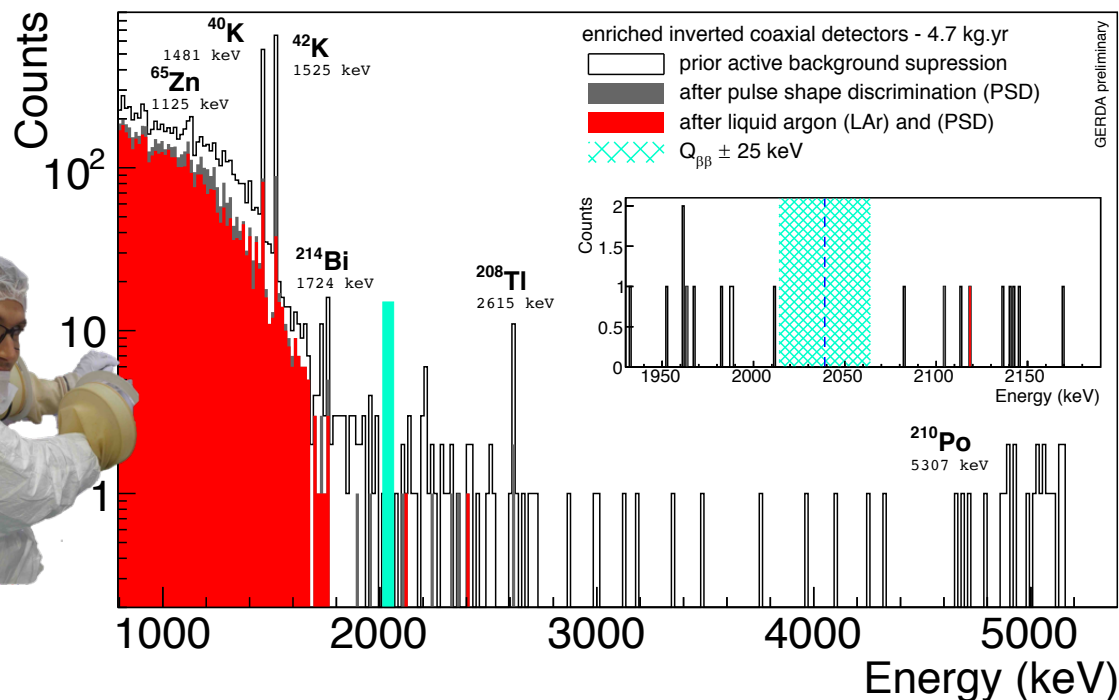
new ICPC string

Since last unblinding

Upgrade of the detector array + LAr veto (May 2018)

- Increase the LAr veto fibers coverage
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- Added five ICPC ^{76}Ge detectors [Y.K. et al] (2018) $\sim +9$ kg

NB: 3 continuous weeks underground with a team of 10 people



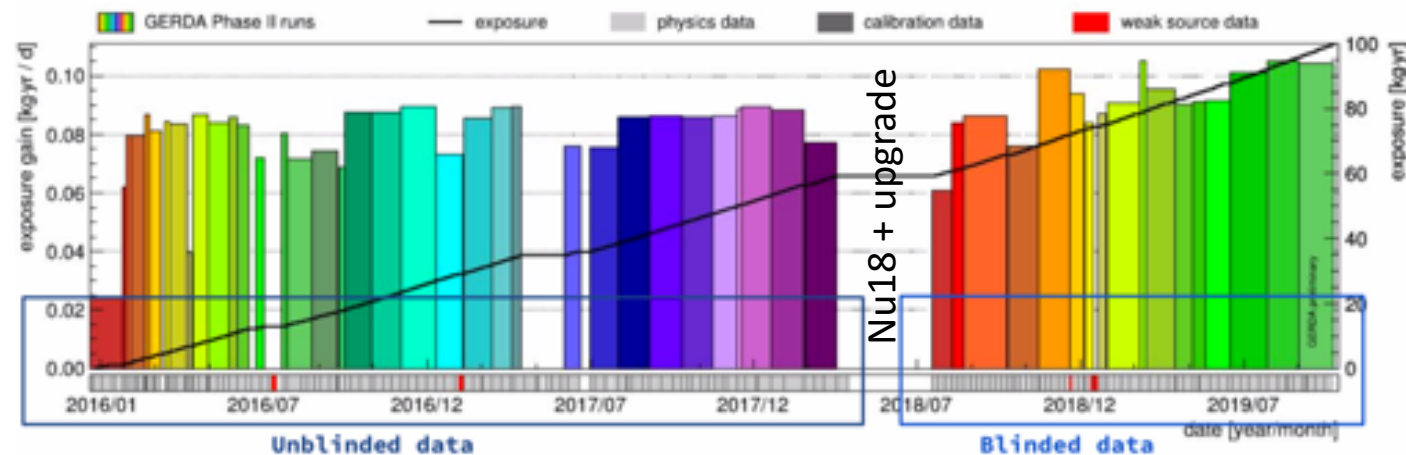
Since last unblinding

Upgrade of the detector array + LAr veto (May 2018)

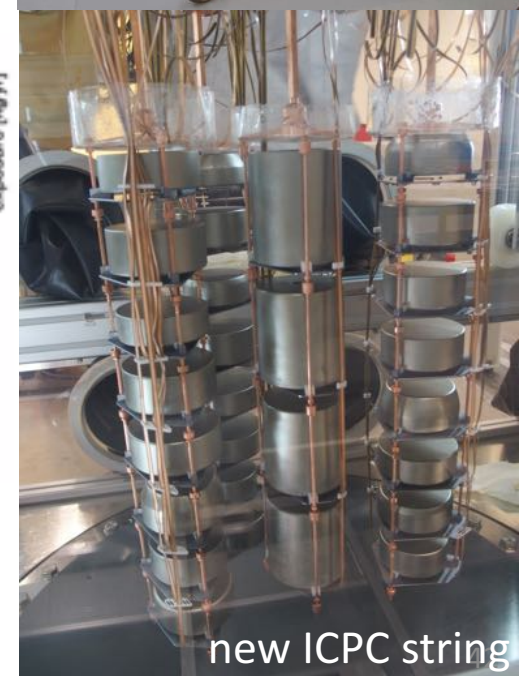
- Increase the LAr veto fibers coverage
- Installed cleaner cables
- Added five ICPC ^{76}Ge detectors [Y.K. et al] (2018) $\sim +9$ kg

Data taking ended in Dec. 2019

- Goal in exposure 100 kg.yr reached



- Next (final) unblinding session planned in March 2020!

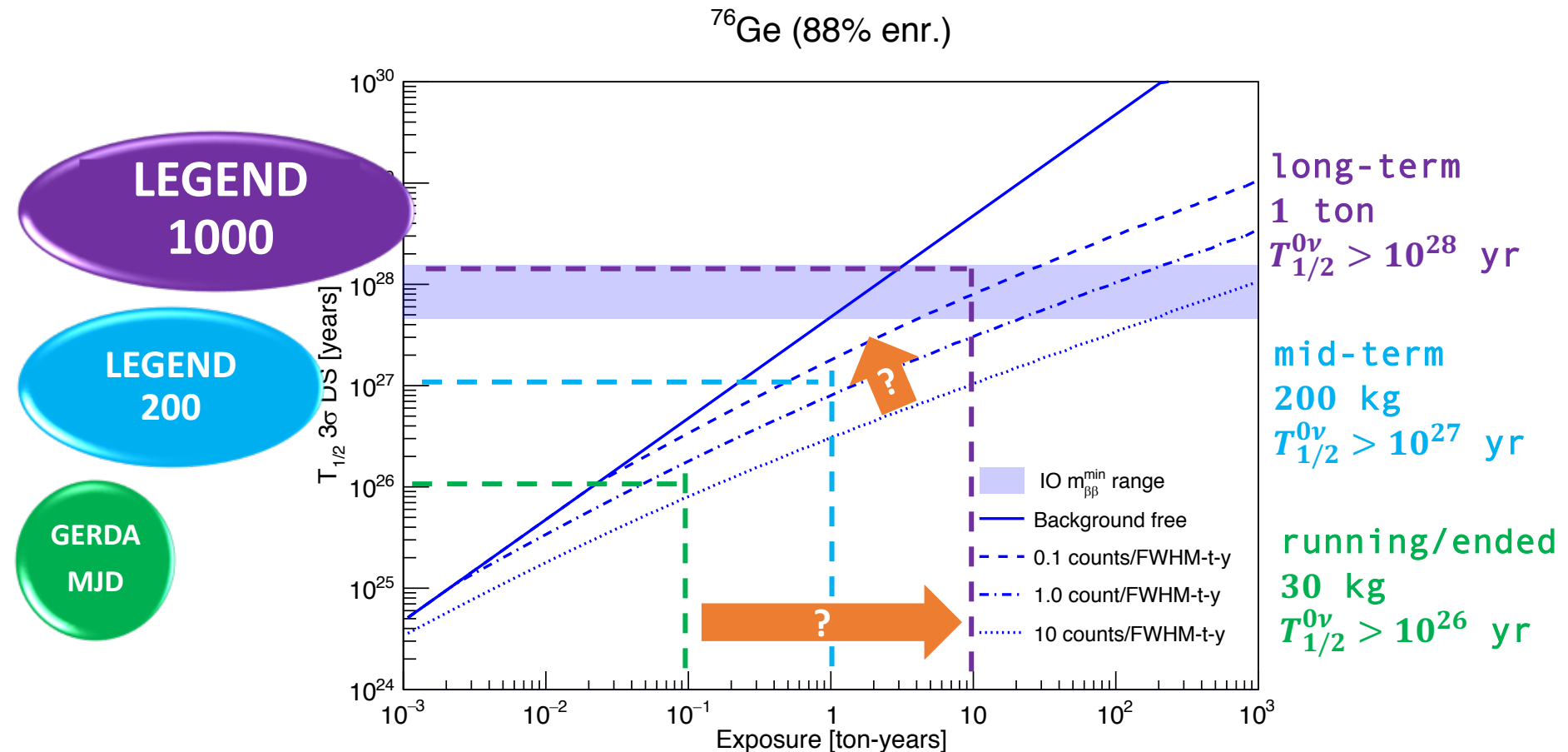


Landscape after TAUP 2019

experiment	isotope	$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} [\times 10^{26} \text{ years}]$	$m_{\beta\beta} [\text{meV}]$	Ref.
GERDA	^{76}Ge	1.1	[100-230]	Science aav8613 (2019)
Kamland-Zen	^{136}Xe	0.8	[61-165]	PRL 117, 082503 (2016) + TAUP 2019
Majorana	^{76}Ge	0.5	[200-433]	PRC 100, 025501 (2019)
EXO-200	^{136}Xe	0.5	[78-239]	PRL 123, 161802 (2019)
CUORE	^{130}Te	0.2	[75-350]	arXiv :1912.10966

- $T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$ sensitivity reported (not the lower limit)
- $m_{\beta\beta}$ is mainly estimated from the lower $T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$ limit except for Gerda
- Nuclear Matrix Elements result in clear different goals for $T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$ depending on the isotope
- Inverted hierarchy $m_{\beta\beta}$ lower value is 20 meV

Scaling-up / getting cleaner!



Defines the experimental design in terms of

- exposure (mass et duration)
- background goal (passive/active veto, detector design, analysis techniques)

After GERDA and MAJORANA:



Legend collaboration:

- 47 institutions, ~240 scientists
- GERDA / MAJORANA / external contributors

Staged approach to reach 10^{28} yr sensitivity:

- LEGEND-200 → 10^{27} yr after 5 years
- LEGEND-1000 > 10^{28} yr (hosting lab under investigation)

LEGEND-200 phase:

- Up to 200 kg of ^{76}Ge
- Modification of existing GERDA infrastructure at LNGS
- Improved background index
- Data start in 2021
- Most of funding secured

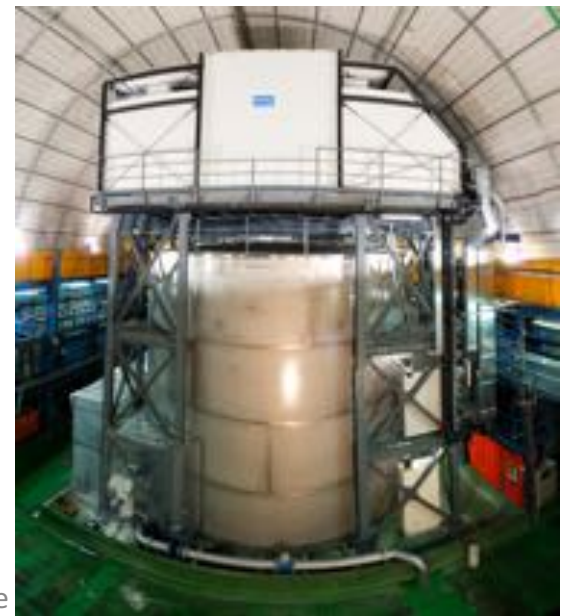
NEWS:

First six enriched ICPC L200 detectors produced + first Majorana det. ready

LEGEND Collaboration meeting, Seattle, Washington, US December 2019



Large Enriched Germanium Experiment for Neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ Decay



LEGEND-200 Background Reduction

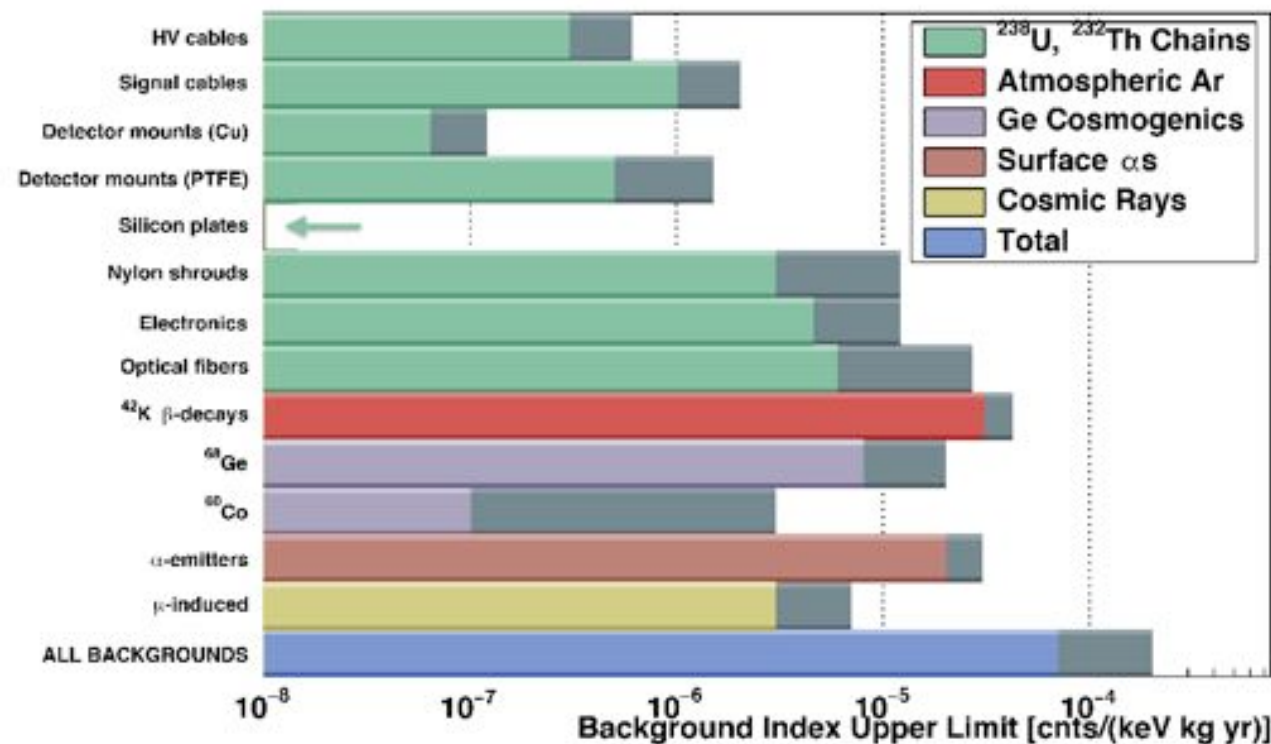
LEGEND-200: reduction of backgrounds from ^{42}K , ^{214}Bi , ^{208}Tl by x5 relative to GERDA/MAJORANA.

Feasibility of these required reduction factors have already been shown in GERDA, MAJORANA and in dedicated test stands (e.g. LArGe).

- Improved radiopurity levels (cables (x7), electro-formed Cu, PTFE, ...)
- Increased detector mass ($\geq x2$) leads to proportional reduction from near-by parts
- Higher purity LAr: increased scintillation light yield and attenuation length
- Improved scintillation light readout (x2 shown in test stand)
- Reduction of electronic noise leads to improved PSD
- Increase n+ 'dead' layer thickness from 0.8 to 1.3 mm (x3 for ^{42}K)
- Optimized PSD analysis for n+ and p+ surface events
- Larger detectors have better surface/volume ratio reducing surface backgrounds

From these developments, we expect a background reduction of at least x5 compared to GERDA/MAJORANA. The background goal will be met.

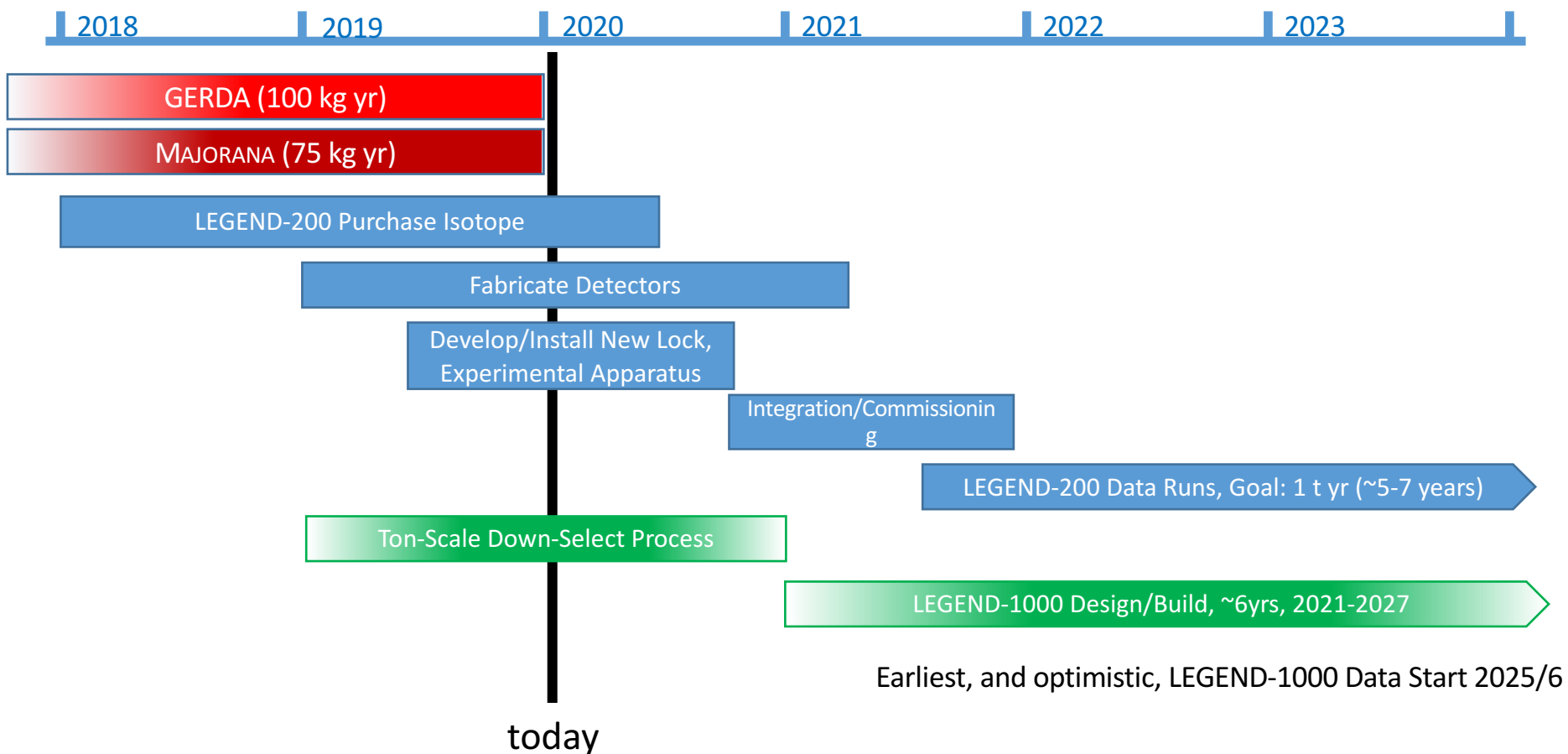
LEGEND-200 Background Projections



- Monte Carlo simulations based on experimental data and material assays.
- Background rate after anti-coin., PSD, LAr veto cuts.
- Assay limits correspond to the 90% CL upper limit. Grey bands indicate uncertainties in overall background rejection efficiency

$Q_{\beta\beta}$ background index upper limit: $[0.7-2.0] \times 10^{-4}$ cts/(keV.kg.yr) or $[0.2-0.5]$ cts/(FWHM.ton.yr)

Schedules



^{76}Ge procurement



First GeO₂ from
URENCO (NI) - 09/18

First metal conversion
of URENCO material
from PPM (Ge).



24.7 kg from ECP (Ru) – 02/19

20.3 kg from URENCO



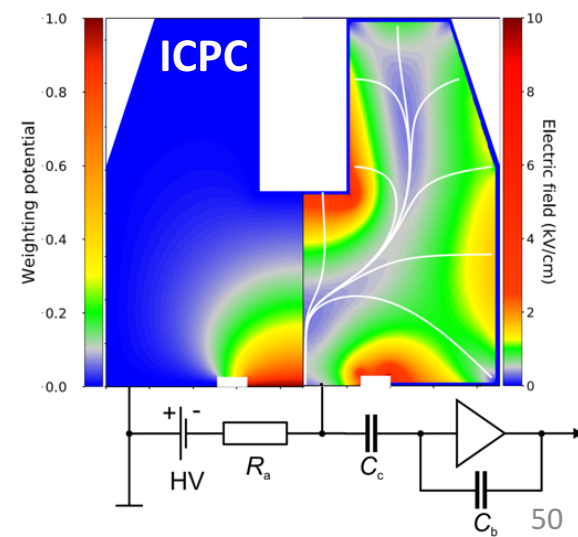
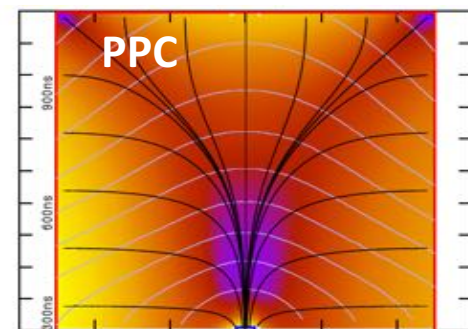
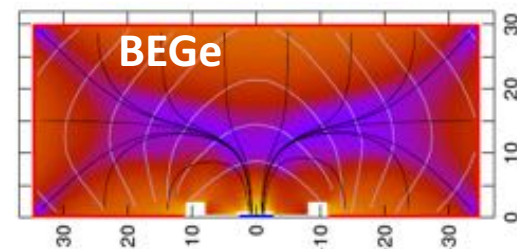
Ge detectors for LEGEND-200

GERDA BEGes and MAJORANA PPCs

- ✓ Excellent energy resolution
- ✓ Superb pulse-shape sensitivity to reject multi-site and surface background events
- But relatively small: $\langle m \rangle = 0.66$ and 0.85 kg, respectively

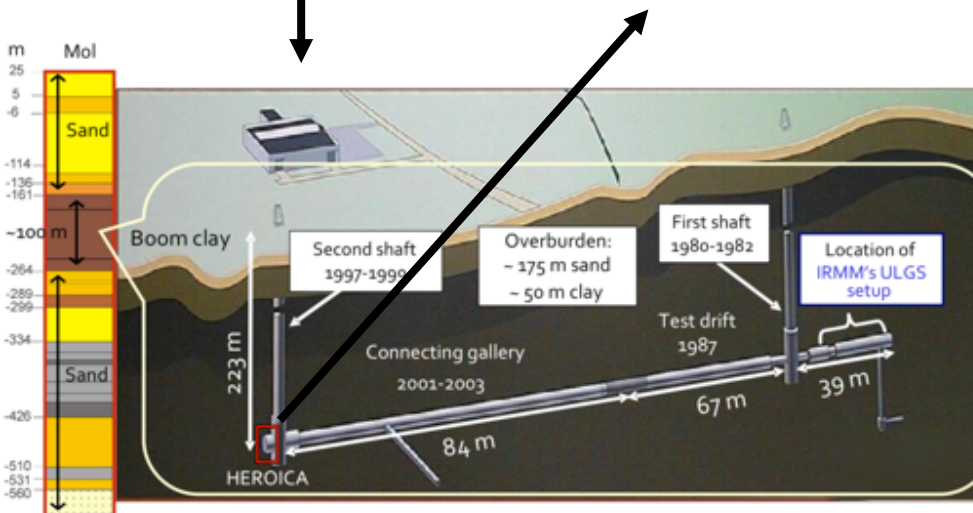
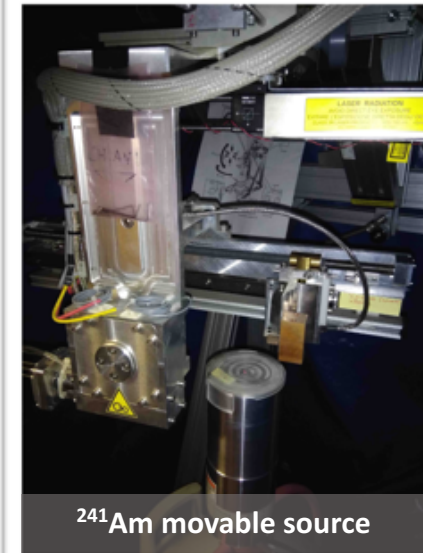
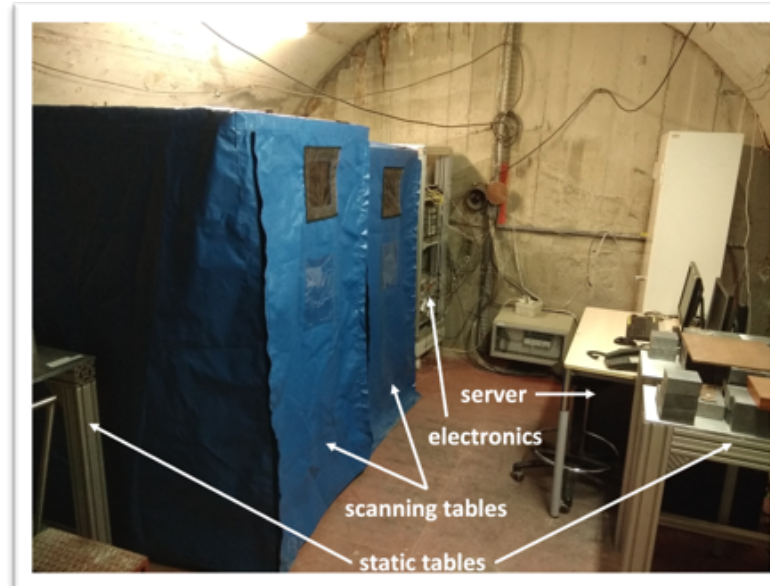
New Inverted-Coaxial Point Contact detectors

- ✓ First design proposed in 2011 [R. Cooper et al, 11']
- ✓ Large active mass up to 3 kg
- ✓ Excellent pulse shape discrimination performance [YK et al. 18']
- ✓ Lower surface to volume ratio
- ✓ Reduced background due to lower number of channels per mass of ^{76}Ge
- ✓ Production has started early 2019.
About 60 detectors expected by fall 2021



Underground Ge detector characterization

HADES lab in Mol

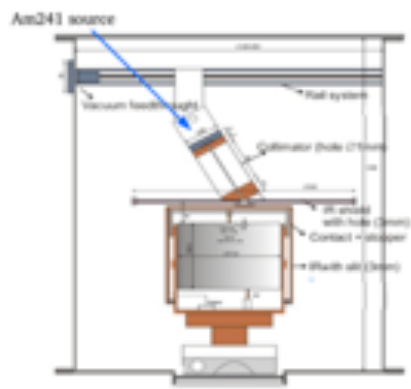


- ✓ Muon-induced activation and background mitigation
- ✓ **6 enriched detectors scanned in October 2019**
- ✓ Performances validated (Energy res., op. voltage, ...)
- ✓ Much more to come in 2020



Detector R&D with natural detectors

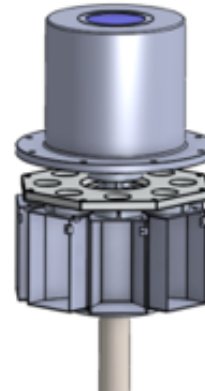
TUBE @TUM
running



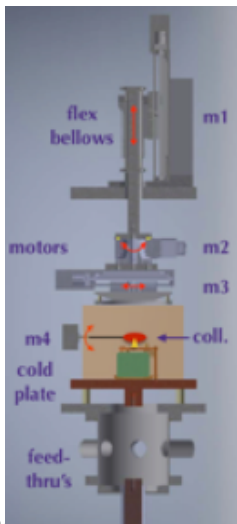
GALATEA @MPP
running



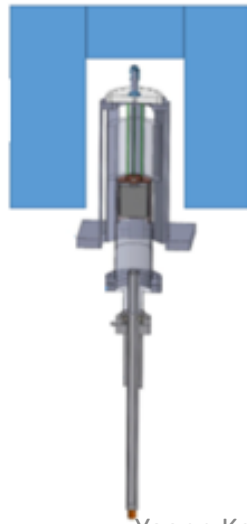
scanner @LBL
proposal



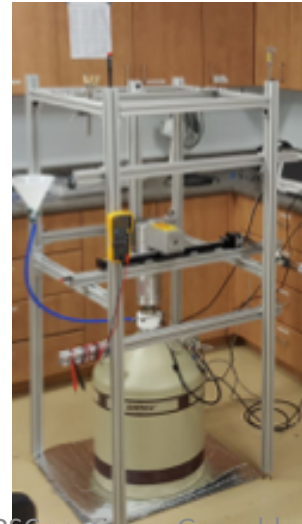
CAGE @UW
commissioning



scanner @UNC
proposal



scanner @Queen's
running

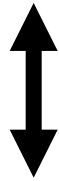


- Large amount of scanners in Europe and in the US
- Allow for position dependence response
- Crucial for understanding the Pulse Shape Discr.
- Surface scans of α , β and low energy γ

LAr veto and string assembly

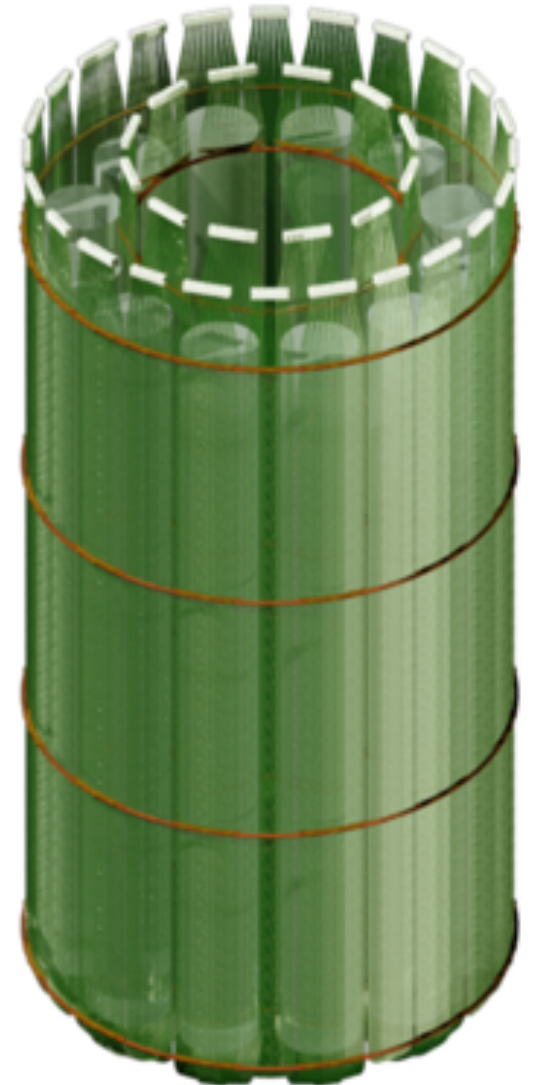
- **LAr veto**

- Take advantage of GERDA experience
- Design studies + fibers production ongoing
- Optimization of light collection



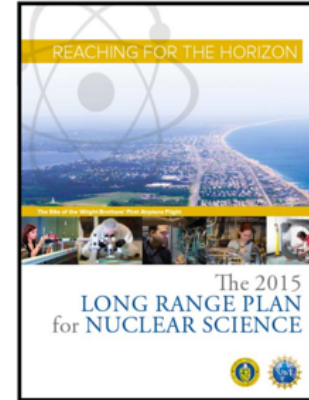
- **14 ^{76}Ge detector strings positioning**

- Extensive Monte-Carlo simulations
- Compromise between background and cuts efficiency
- Statistics for weekly calibration



LEGEND-1000 considerations

- **Down-selection process in the US**
in competition with nEXO – CUPID – (?)
- **Recommendation from the APPEC**
Astroparticle Physics European Consortium

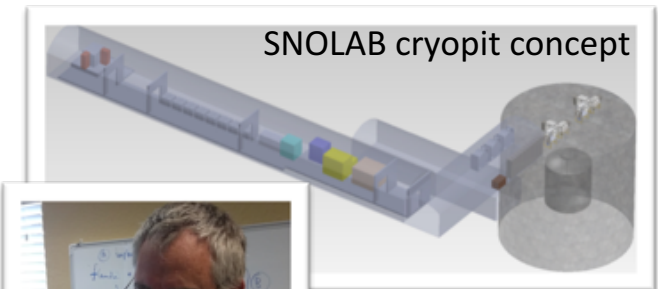


“We recommend the timely development and deployment of a U.S.-led ton-scale neutrinoless double beta decay experiment.”

[arXiv:1910.04688]

Recommendation 3. A multi-isotope program at the highest level of sensitivity should be supported in Europe in order to mitigate the risks and to extend the physics reach of a possible discovery.

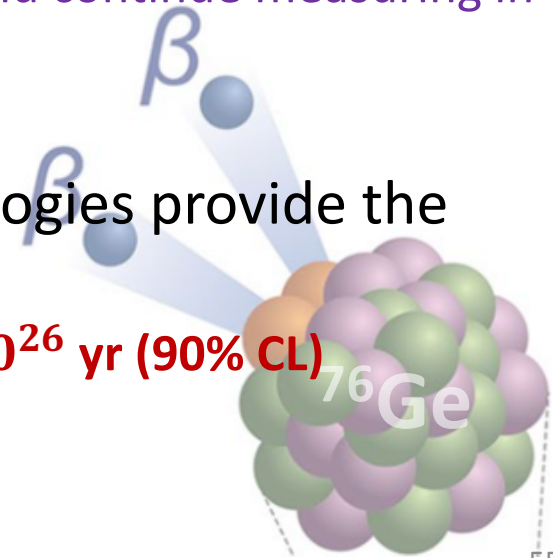
- **Initial concept includes:**
 - x6 background suppression w.r.t. LEGEND-200
 - Deeper hosting lab (LNGS under investigation)
 - LAr veto depleted in ^{42}K
 - R&D for even larger Ge detectors
 - Cleaner fabrication process



6 kg Ge ICPC “mock-up”
about a factor of two
larger than any previous
single-crystal detector!

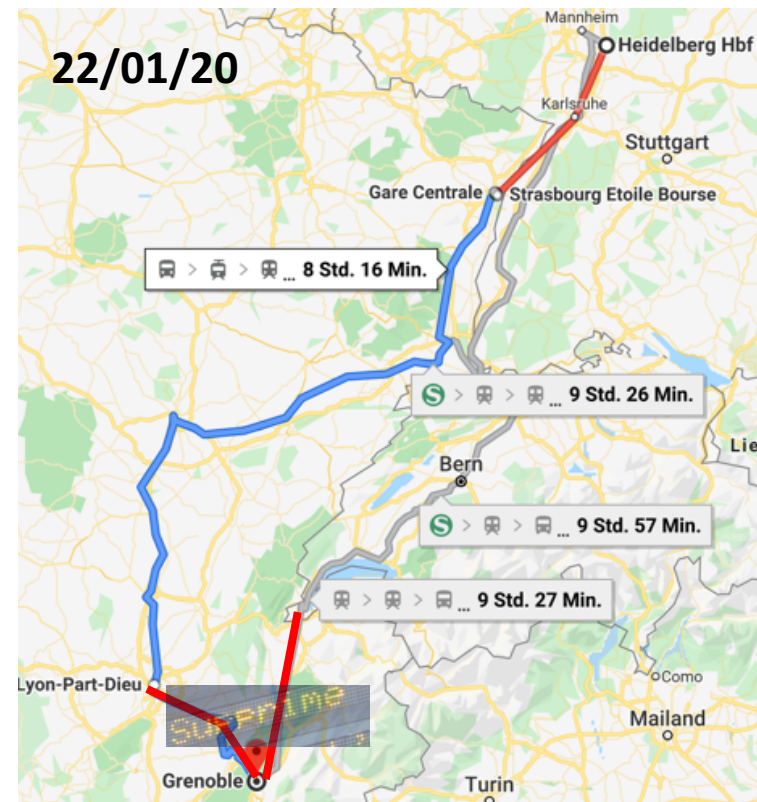
Summary

- $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay, if discovered, has far reaching consequences in particle physics! $\nu = \bar{\nu}$ / **LNV** / **interplay with cosmology** (many isotopes needed!)
- ^{76}Ge isotope offers excellent properties especially for signal discovery:
 - Energy resolution, background-free regime, high detection efficiency
 - Possibility to reach $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} = 10^{28}$ yr sensitivity
 - “the new physics is at **any** corner!” therefore we should continue measuring in all directions, regardless of physics models
- GERDA and Majorana Demonstrator best technologies provide the path to next generation experiment
 - **First time to surpass the 10^{26} yr sensitivity: 1.1×10^{26} yr (90% CL)**
 - **First LEGEND-200 detectors produced**
Ongoing efforts to start in 2021!



Like trains ...

... the most difficult part is to reach the final step ...



Type de circulation	
N° de circulation	96648
! GENÈVE CFF	18:42
BELLEGARDE-SUR-VALSERINE GARE	19:11
CULOZ	19:46
ANNECY	-
RUMILLY	-
AIX LES BAINS - LE REVAR	20:07
CHAMBERY-CHALLES-LESAUX	20:21
MONTMÉLIAN	
PONTCHARRA SUR	
BRÉDA ALLEVAR	
GRENOBLE UNIVERSITÉS	
GIÈRES	
GRENOBLE Gare	
Routière	
GRENOBLE	

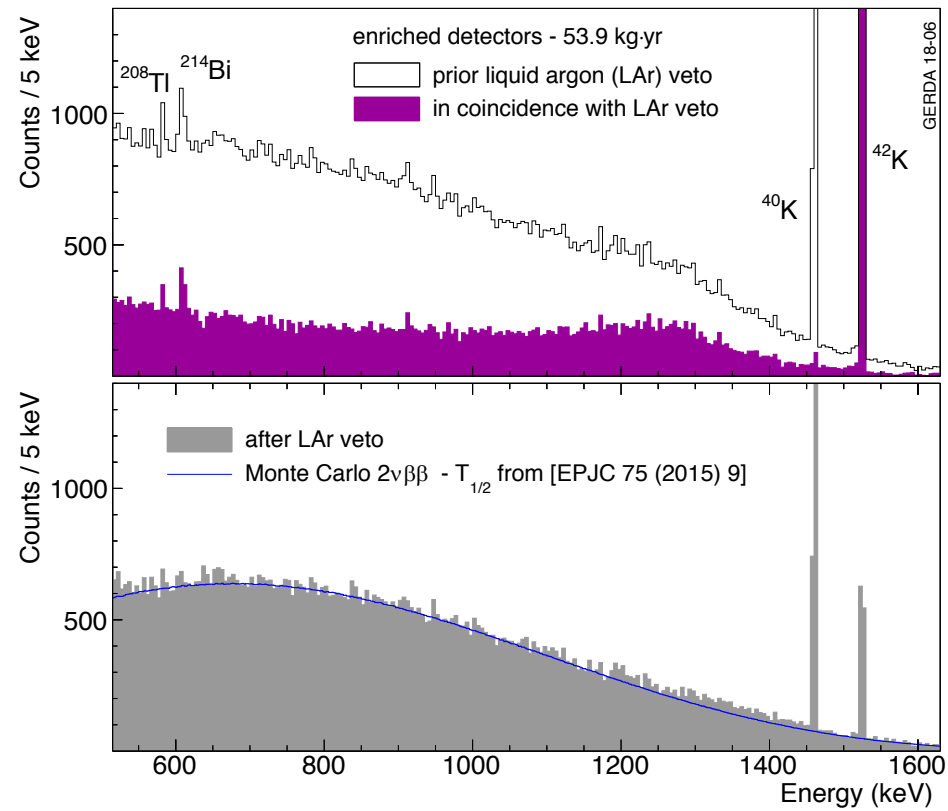
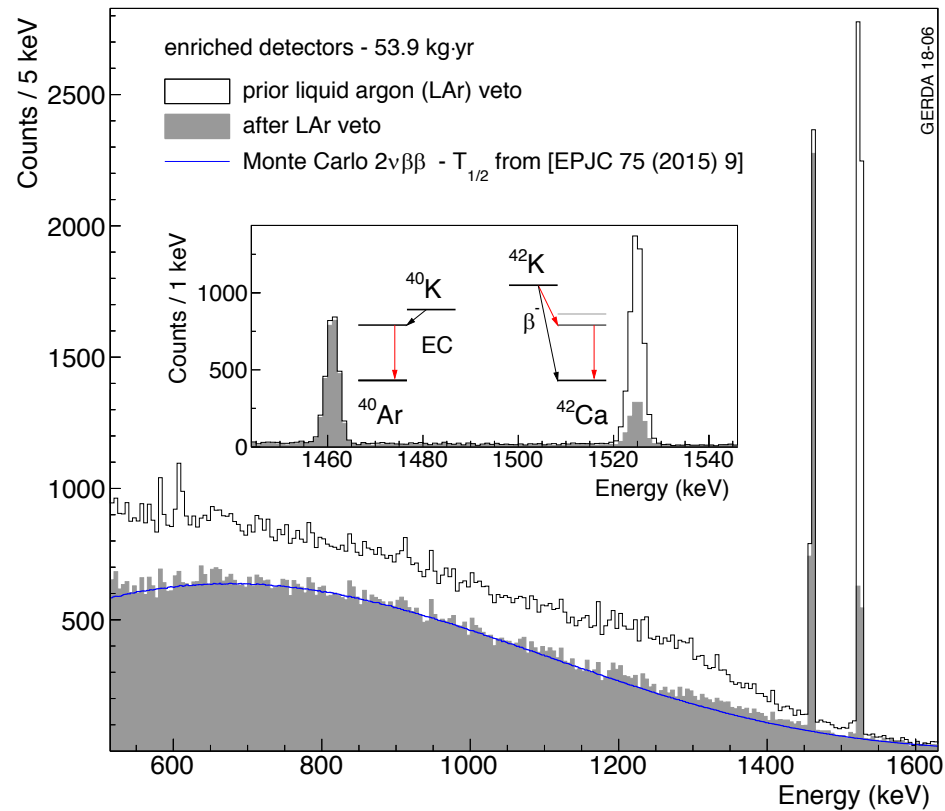
... but we finally make it to the final destination!

So let's remain optimist!

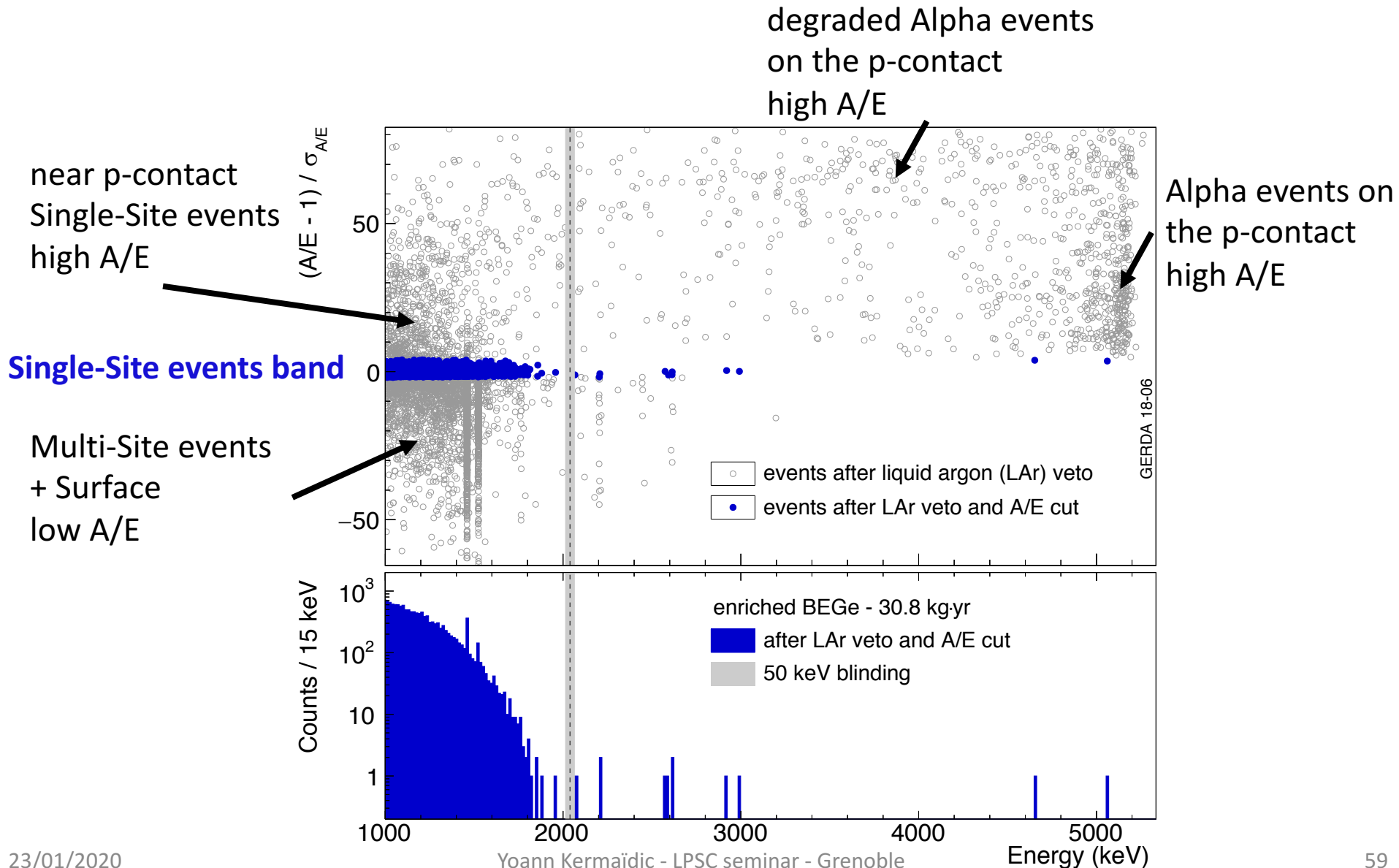
LAr veto efficiency

No suppression of ^{40}K – all energy contained in Ge detector

High suppression of ^{42}K - γ accompanied with a beta making light in LAr

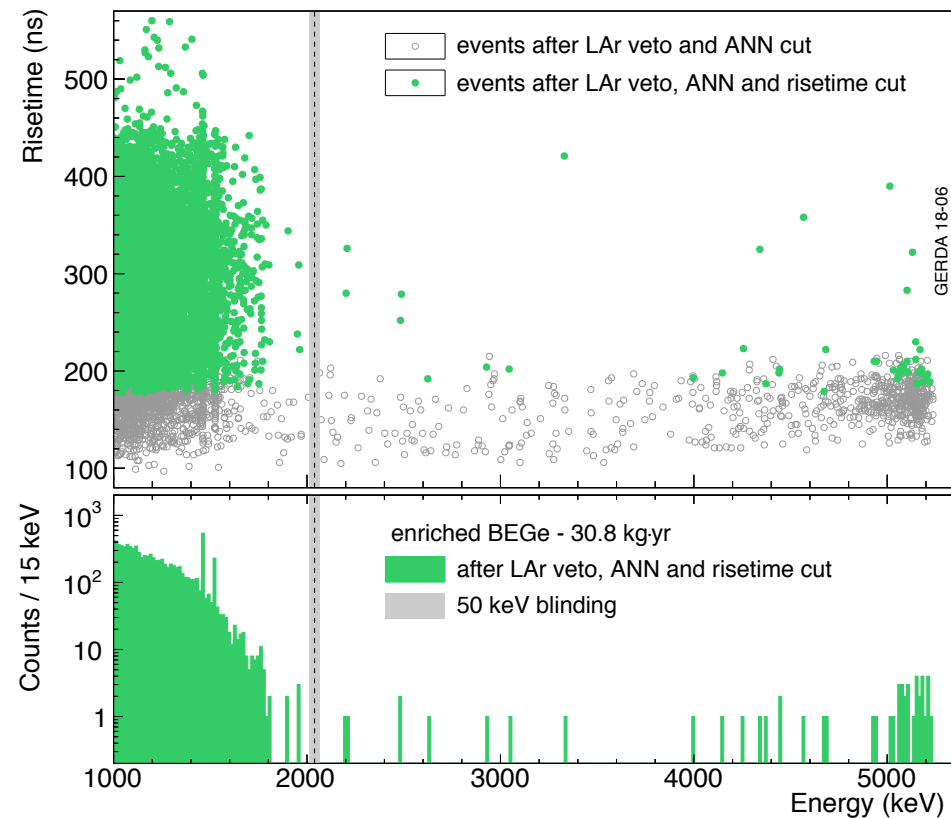
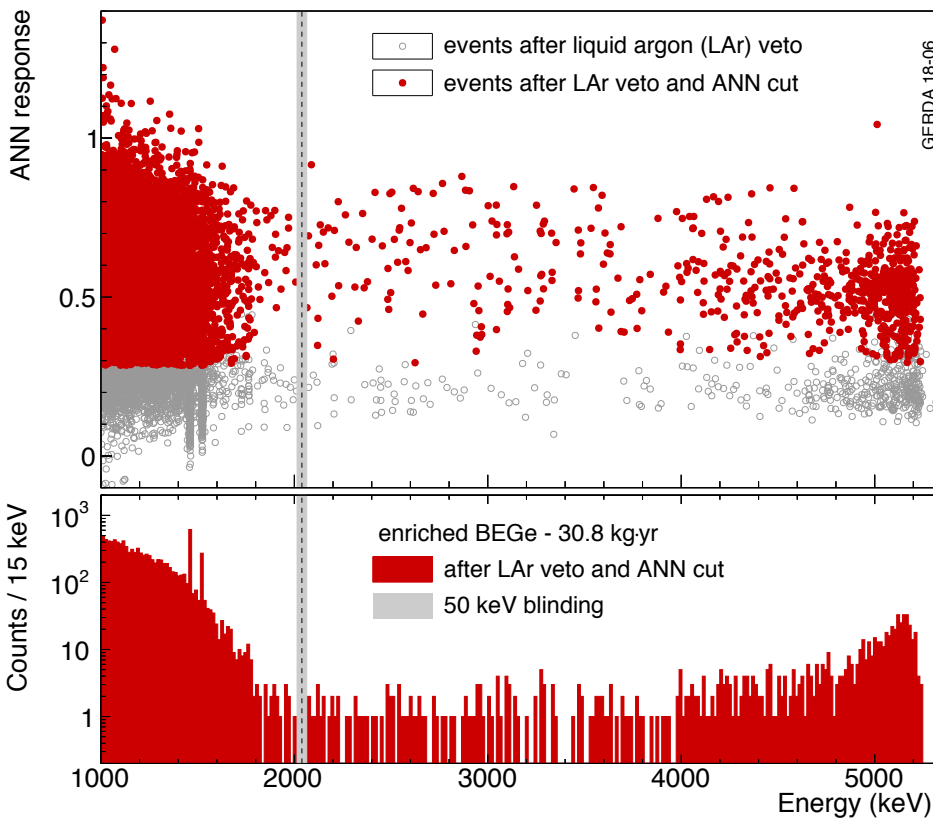


A/E pulse shape discrimination

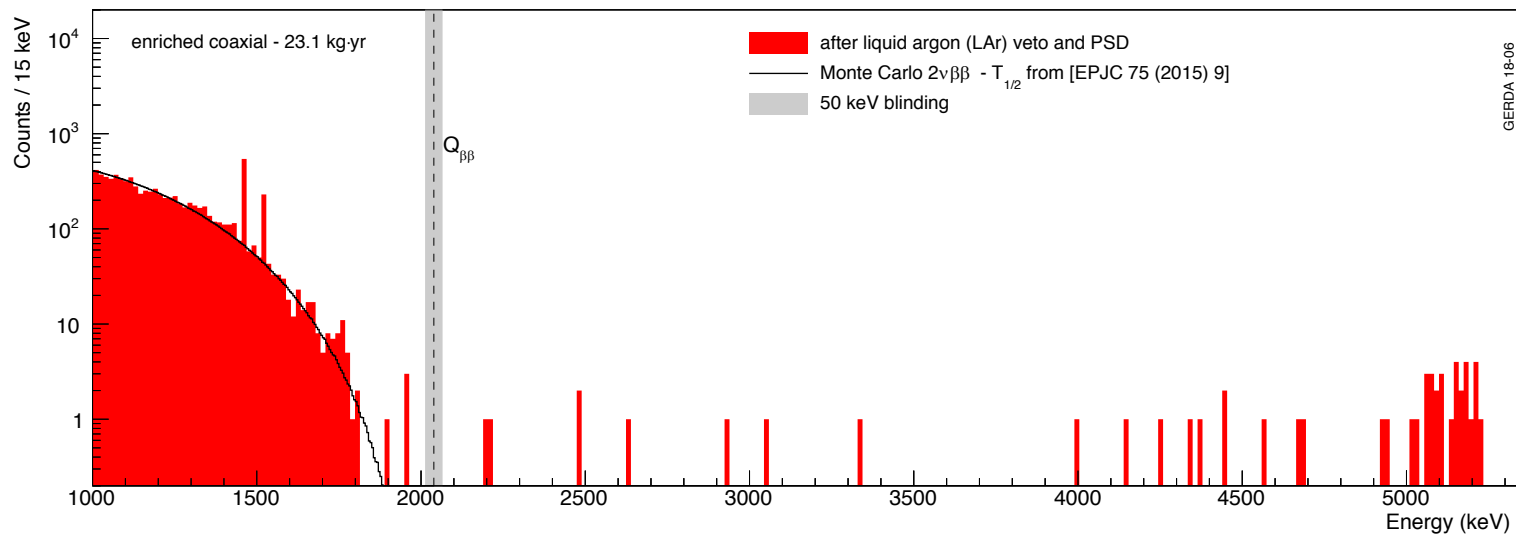
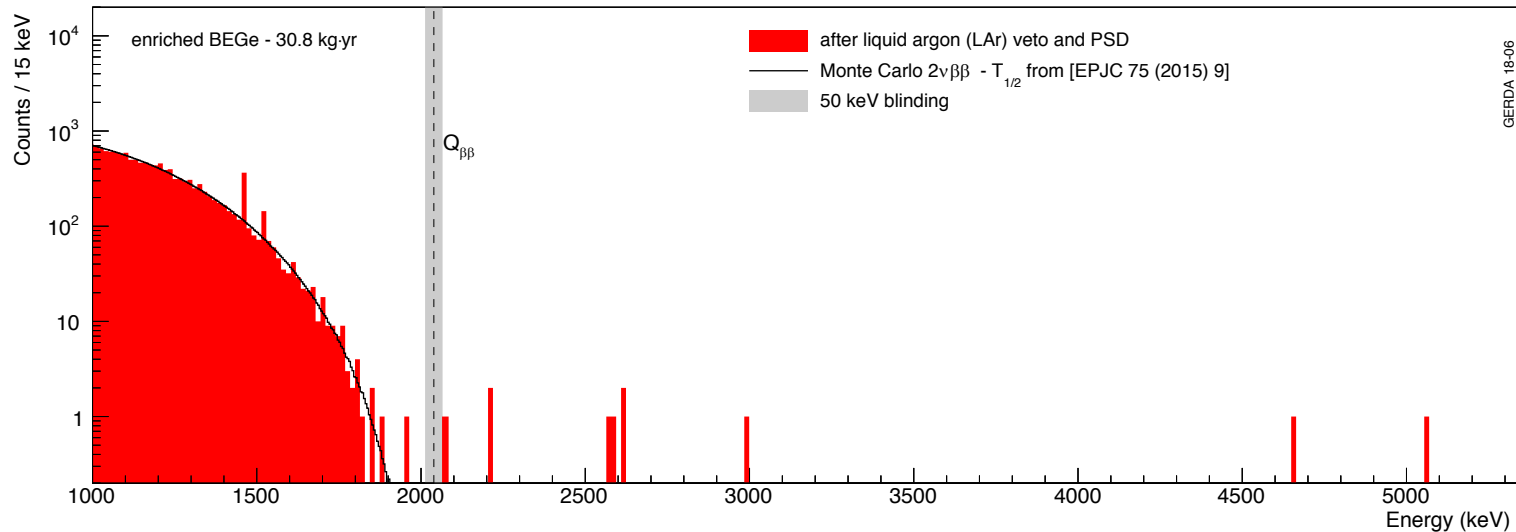


Semi-coax detector PSD

Artificial Neural Network trained on SSE / MSE discrimination – High alpha rate surviving
Risetime cut set to remove fast « p-contact » events – high proportion of alphas



GERDA energy spectrum after all cuts



Exhaustive review

slide from M. Agostini (TAUP 2019)

