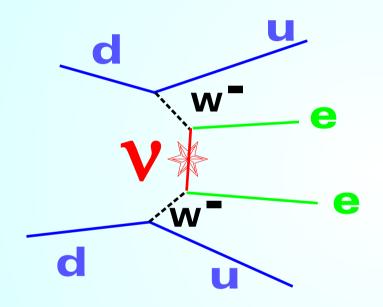
A Germanium 1-ton Experiment?

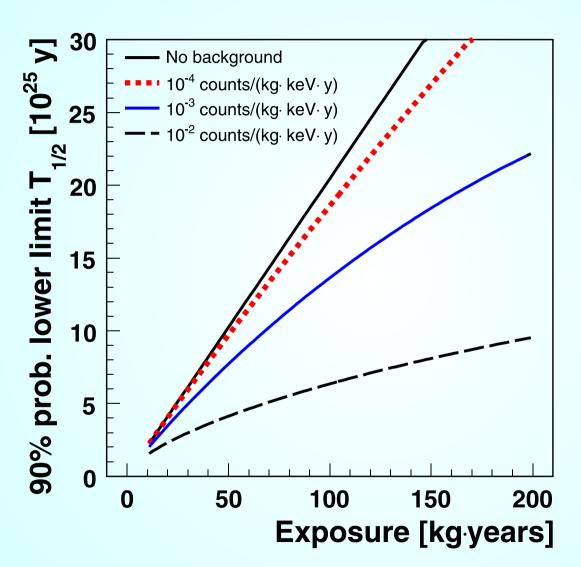


Seattle, Feb. 2010 I.Abt, MPI München

Challenge or Madness

Disclaimer:
all opinions expressed
are mine only and
probably not shared
by others.

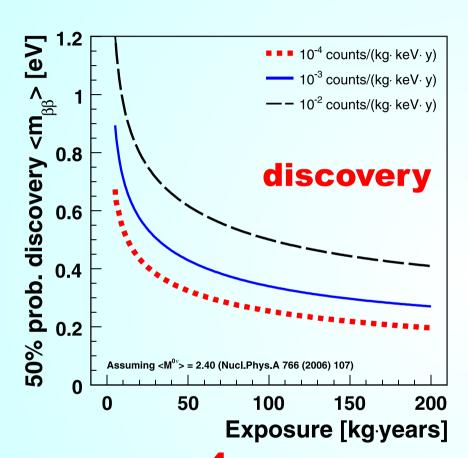
It is all in the Background

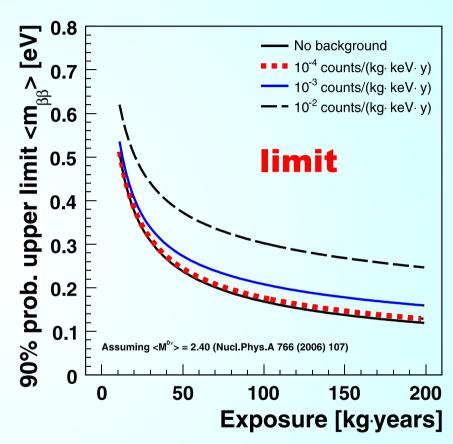


Exposure
larger than
100 kg year
is wasted for
background of
10-3/(kg keV y)

Need to understand, simulate the truely rare event.

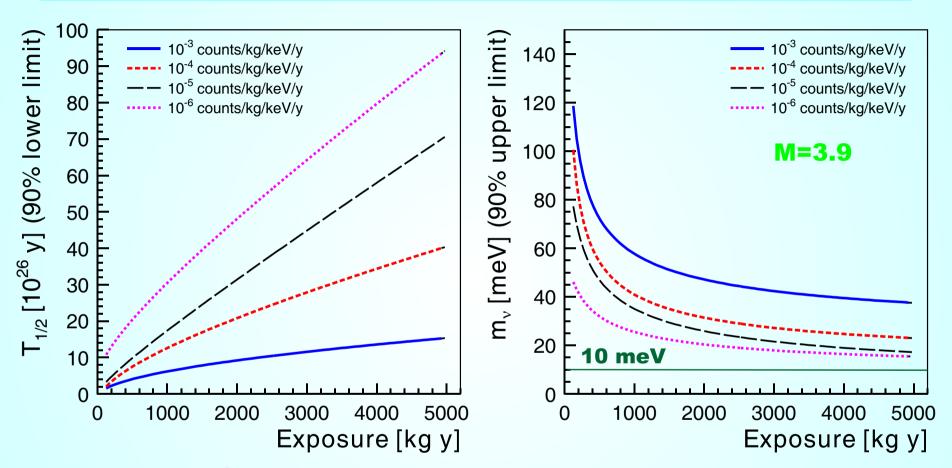
Importance of Background





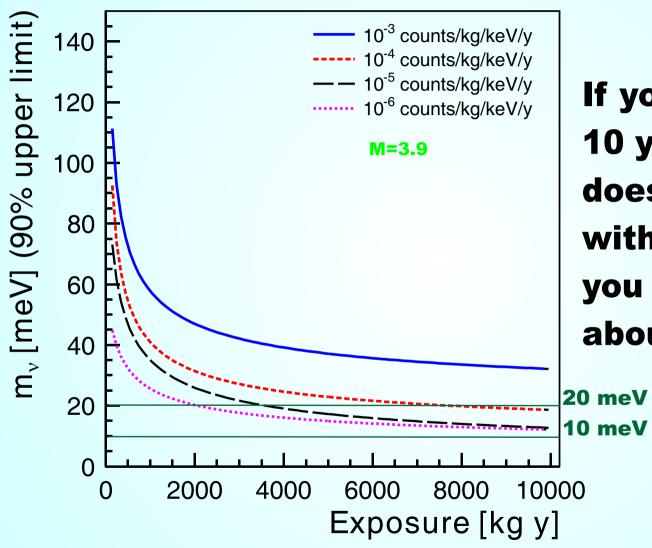
Is 10⁻⁴ good enough to reach 10meV to exclude inverted hierarchy?

Importance of Background



Even 10⁻⁶ is not good enough to reach 10 meV with 5000 kg y .

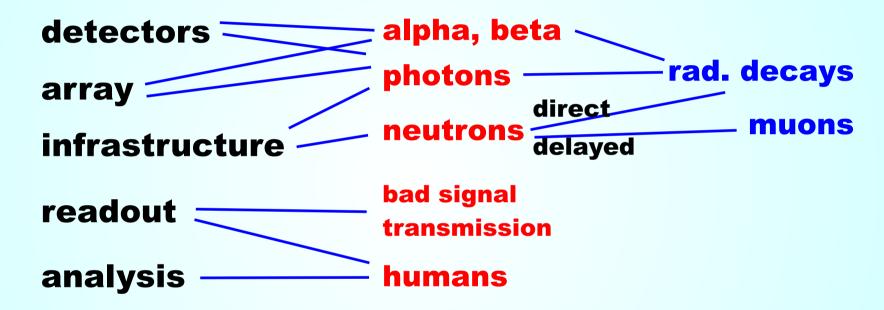
Importance of Background



If you measure 10 years, 10⁻⁶ does not help; with 10^{-5/-4} you can reach about 13/20 meV.

Reality of Background

Unwanted events have many sources:



All this needs to be understood and prevented at levels of less than one event in a million.

Almost infinite simulation and screening needed.

Detectors

Germanium Enrichment ~50 M€



Easy, but for cosmogenic activation

Crystal Growing

~?0 M€





Alchemie Many problems plus cosm. activ.

Detector Manu- facturing ~100 M€

Detector Testing





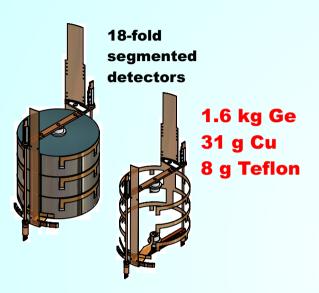
Very few sources! n-type segmented detectors – one...

1000 x 3 months = 250 years

All this can probably be solved by spending money.

System Integration will require thinking!

Array

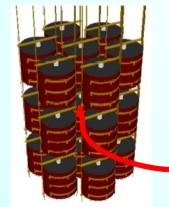


95: 150kg

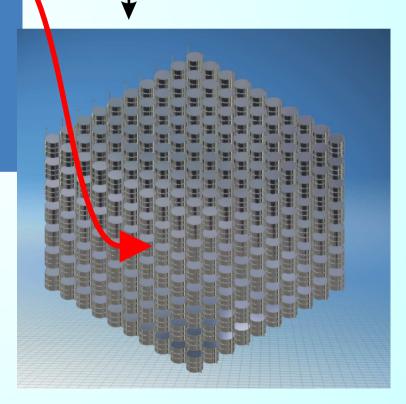
This is technically possible.

This is not



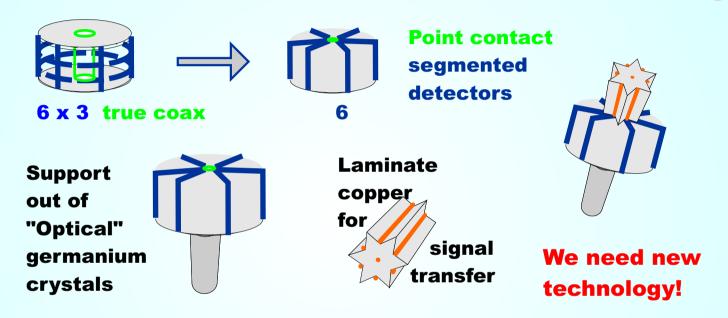


Screen
every piece
used.
But, HOW?



Array of the Future

Path to 1 ton is not clear at all. Need < 10⁻⁴ bgr.

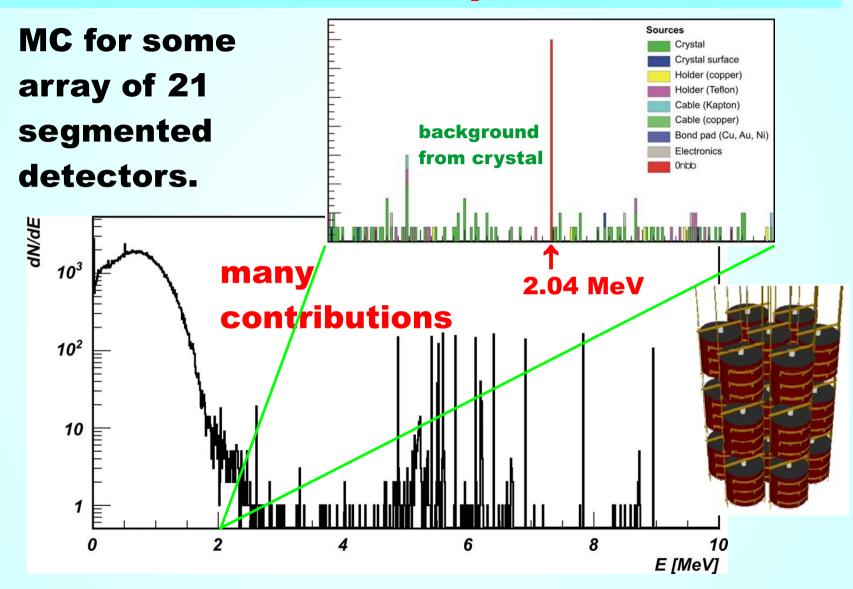


We need MC to guide new technology. We need to simulate every configuration with a lot of statistics and with correct tails of distributions.



We need MC bench marks.

MC Example



Need to focus

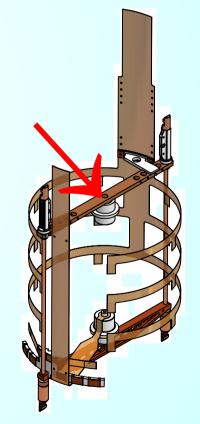
Part	Background index [10 ⁻⁴ counts/(kg·keV·y)]		
Crystal	5		
Holder (copper)	4		
Holder (Teflon)	8		
Cabling	6		



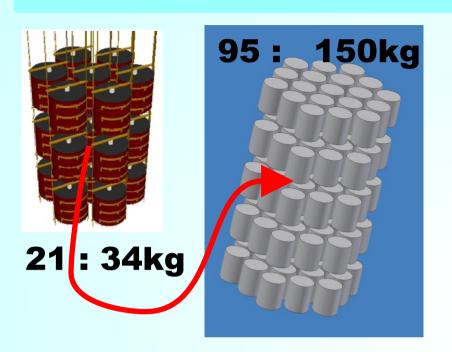


Something will have to touch and hold.

We need to focus on key elements of any system.



Just the Insulator



Assume scaling:
The inner part of the large array should behave like the center crystal of the small array.

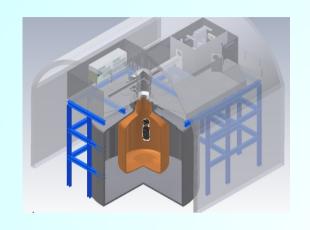
Simulate Thorium chain for the insulators that touch.

21 Million decays: survical prob. 0.0002 \pm 8%. A 1t array requires 625 detectors \Rightarrow 625 M decays.

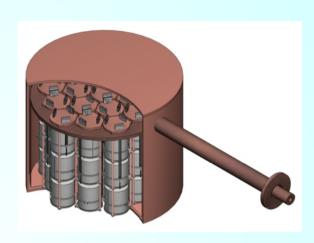
Assume 1g insulator / detector \Rightarrow 50µBq/kg for 10⁻⁵ without segmentation \Rightarrow 10µBq/kg

And the outer detectors can only be worse....

Infrastructure of the Future



Gerda
or
Majorana
or



Cryogenic Shield

homogenous

longer signal path

submerged detectors

Copper Shield

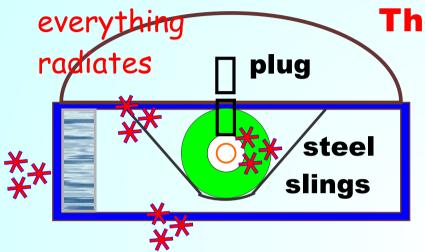
compact

cracks

high Z material

Does it matter? Probably not

Infrastructure of the Future



The hall has to be large!

water shielding LAr shielding

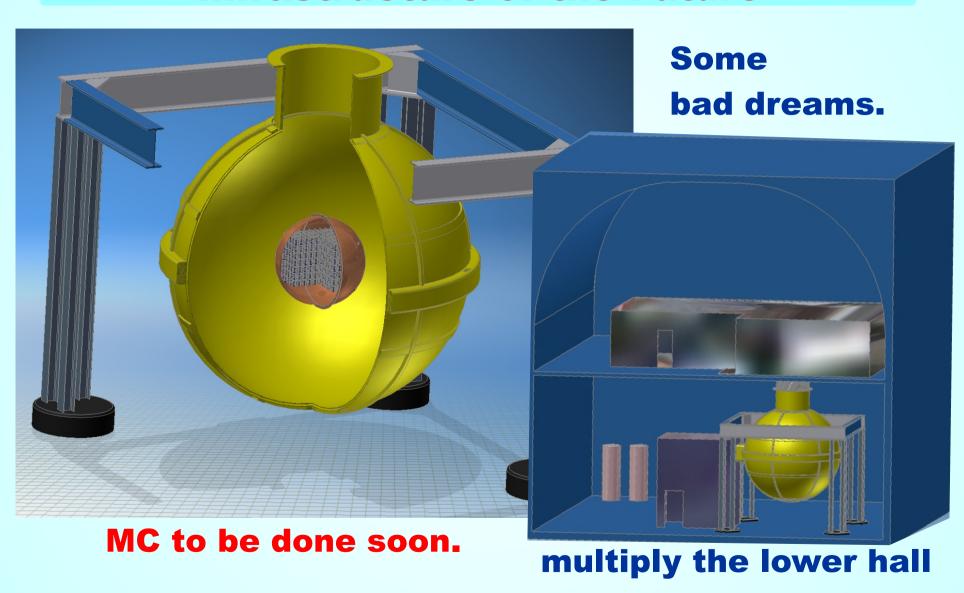


NO compromises!

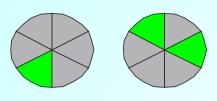
It will be necessary to use some intelligence to simulate large infrastructure and it has to be done before digging starts.

We need MC benchmarks for "little" things and for large structures.

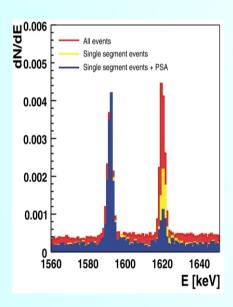
Infrastructure of the Future



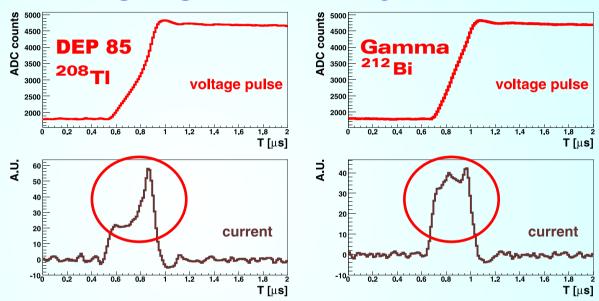
Analysis



factor ≈ 10



Background suppression from counting segments is easy and robust.



Pulse shape analysis gets you an extra factor of 1.4 for single segment events.

Should we use current sensitive devices?

Can we afford the more/better cables?

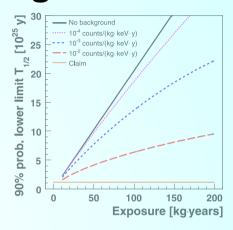
[In]Famous Last Words

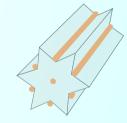
A 1t experiment will be all about background.

I am absolutely not convinced that 1 ton Ge experiment makes sense.

New technology will be needed together with a gigantic amount of simulation and screening.

We need benchmarks to verify our simulations and we need another experiment to screen.





A 1t experiment will need a lot of good engineering, also electronics engineering.



Absolutely no compromises!



There might be better places to waste time.