

Study the PSD Performances of the PPCGe and BEGe detectors

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2023/06/02



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中国暗物质实验
China Dark matter EXperiment

I. Introduction

II. Single / Multi-site events discrimination

III. Pulse matching via pulse shape simulation

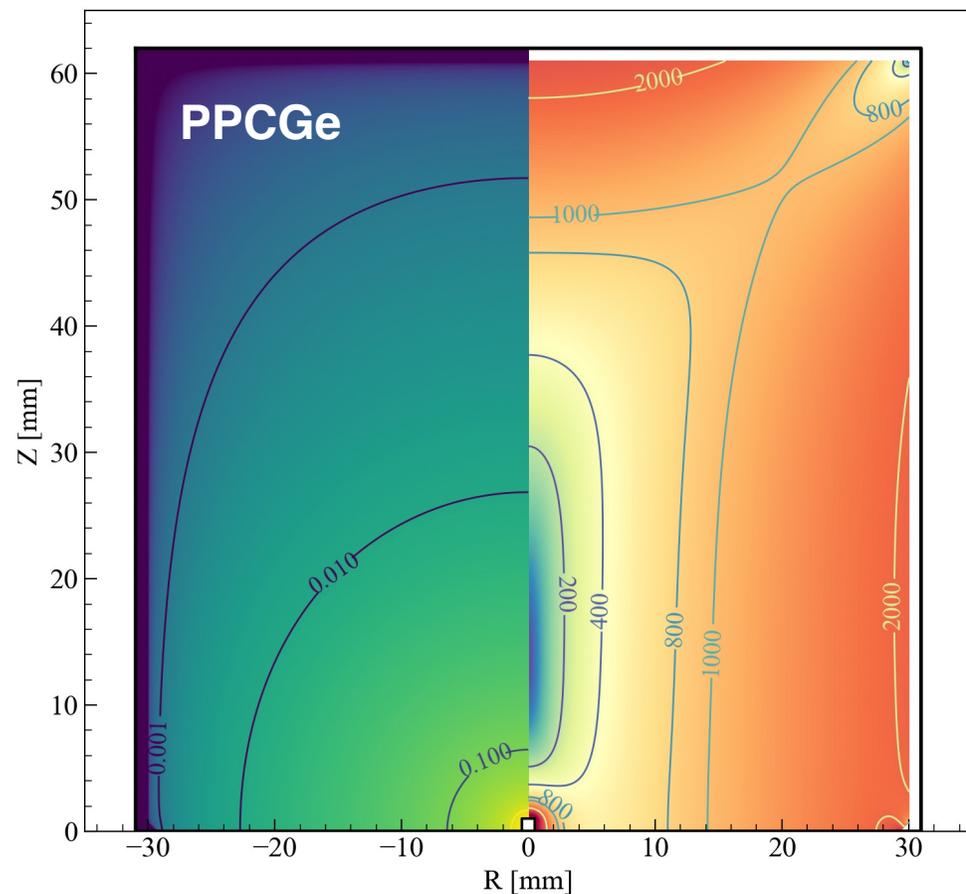
IV. Conclusion

I. Introduction

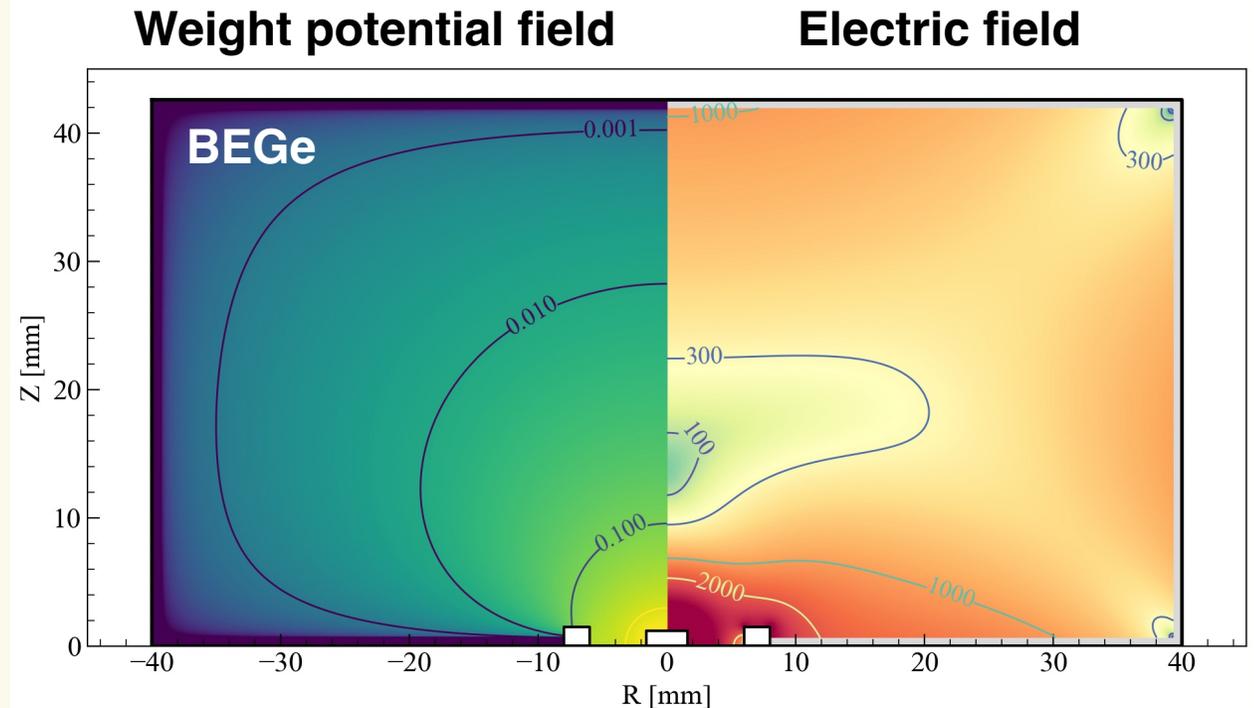
I. Introduction

□ Small contact HPGe detectors:

- PPCGe and BEGe detectors with millimeter-scale p⁺ contact are widely used in rare event search experiments
- Small p⁺ contact leads to a weak electric and weight potential field in the bulk volume of the detector



□ The weak field strength gives PPCGe and BEGe detectors pulse shape discrimination power



I. Introduction

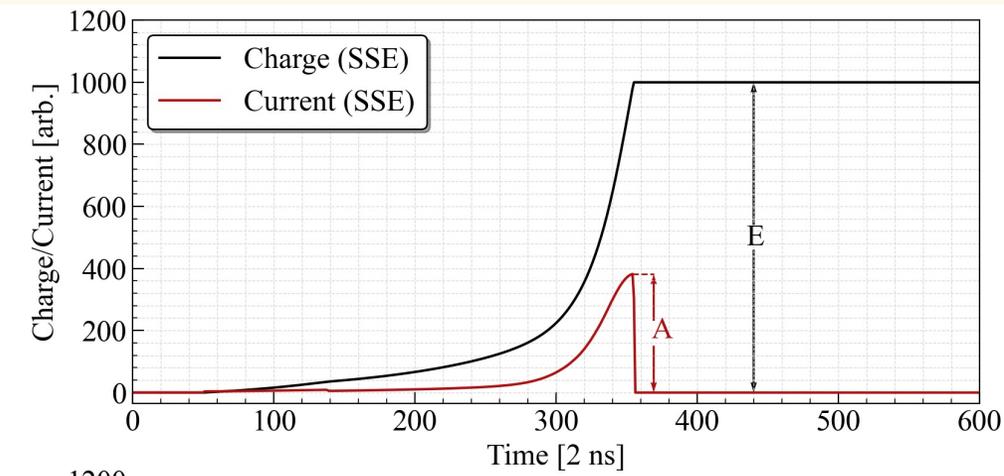
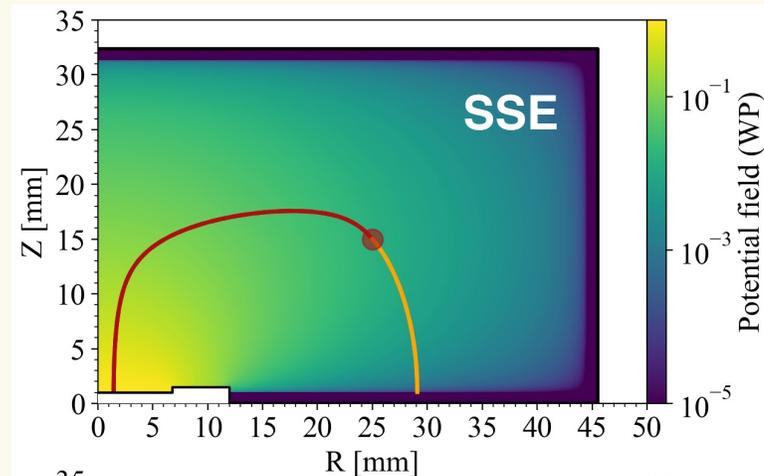
□ Pulse shape discrimination of PPCGe and BEGe: A/E method

- PPCGe and BEGe are capable of discriminating **single/multi-site events (SSE/MSE)** via the A/E parameter
- SSE/MSE discrimination serves as a background suppression technology in Ge-76 $0\nu\beta\beta$ experiment

□ Single-site event:

➤ Single current peak

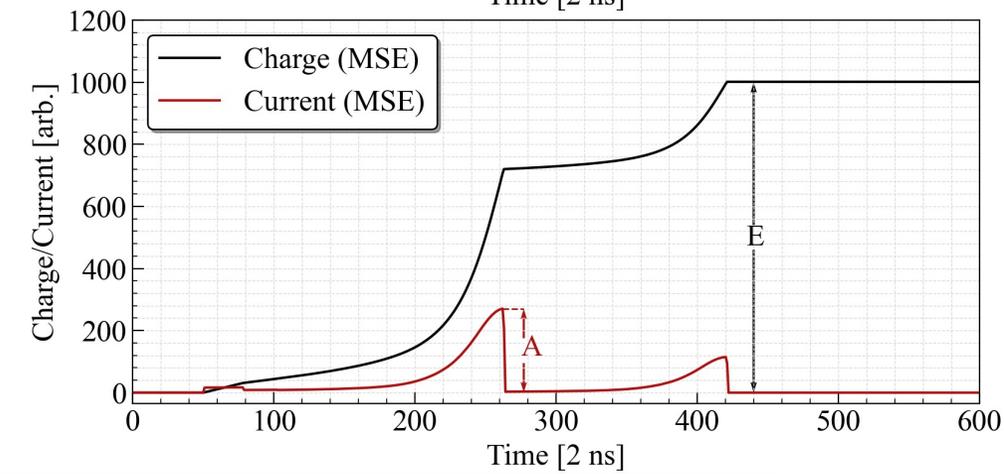
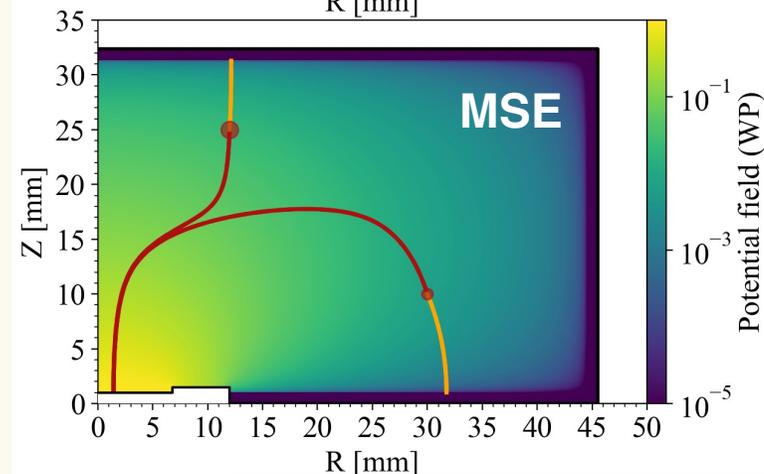
➤ $A \propto E$



□ Multi-site event:

➤ Multi current peaks

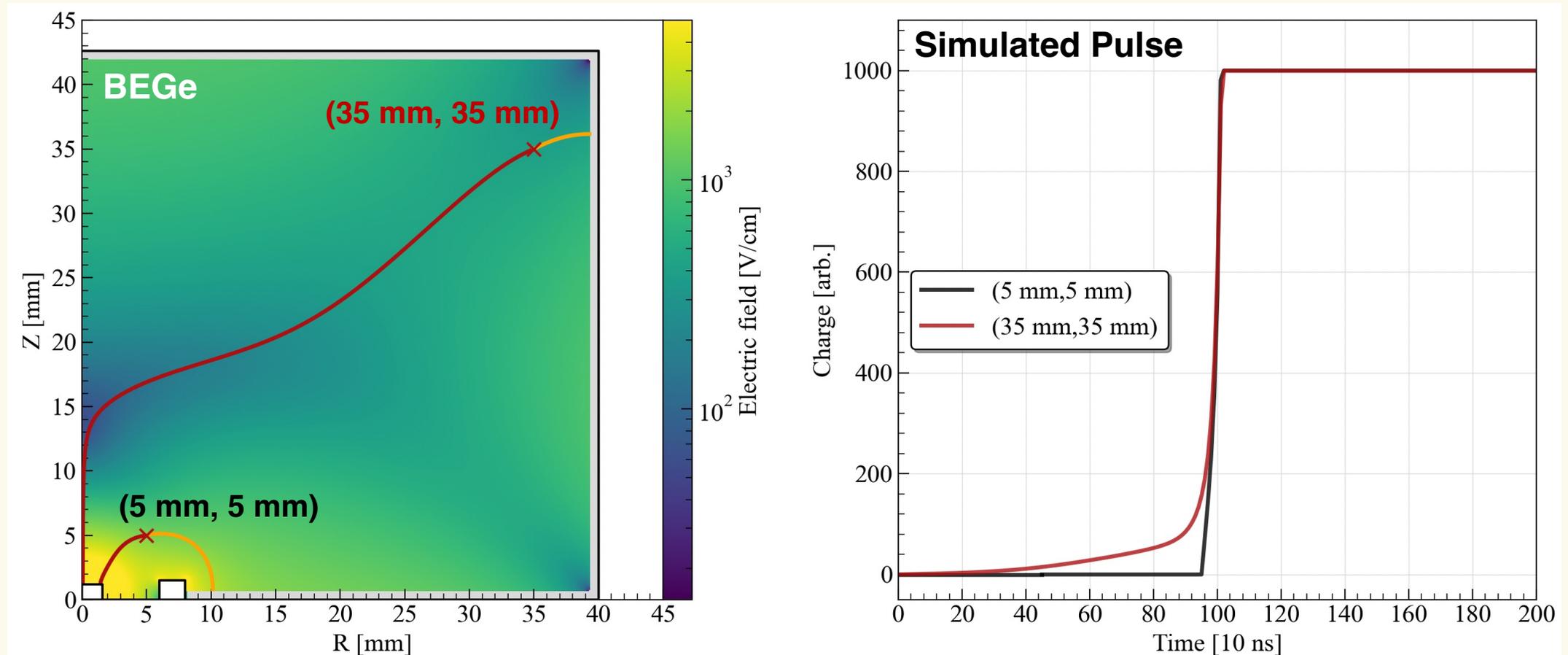
➤ $A/E < \text{that of SSE}$



I. Introduction

□ Pulse shape discrimination of PPCGe and BEGe: pulse matching

- The pulse shape also contains some spatial information on the hit position of the event
- Extract the spatial information via pulse matching can help understand the origin of the event



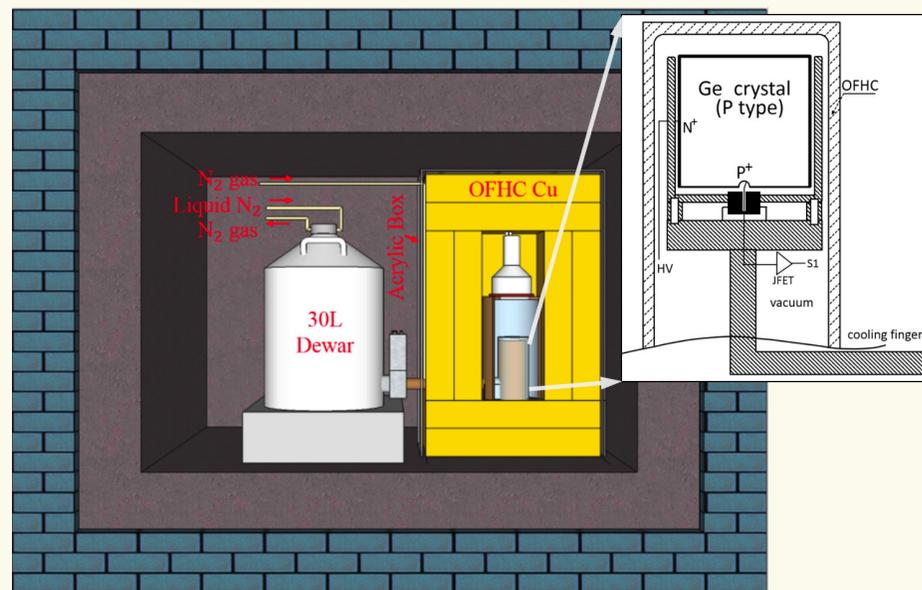
I. Introduction

□ Pulse shape analysis of three HPGe detectors:

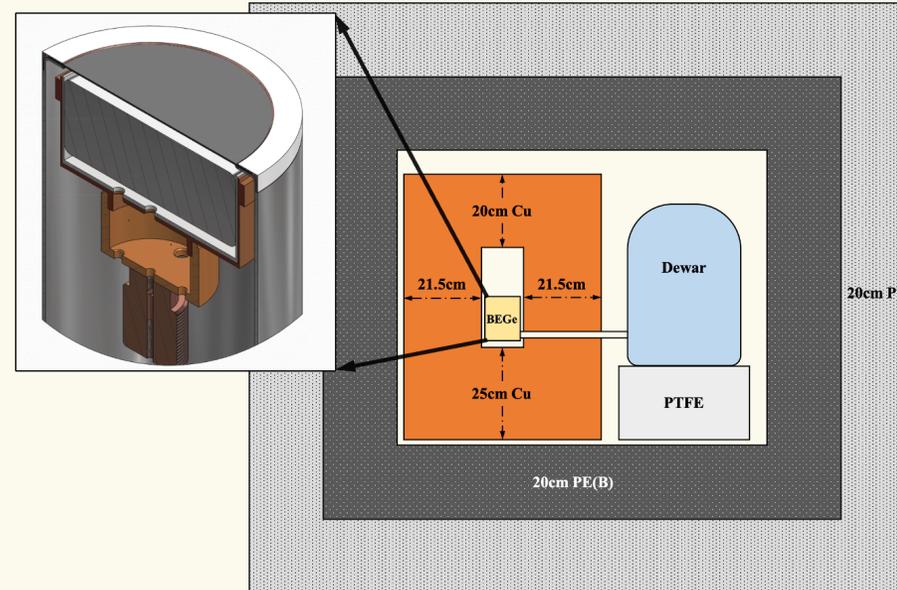
To assess the PSD performance of PPCGe and BEGe detectors and develop other PSA methods, we conducted PSA studies in three BEGe and PPCGe detectors:

- **HPGe detectors:** one PPCGe and two BEGe detectors
- **PSA methods:** A/E method (SSE/MSE discrimination), Pulse matching (for spatial information)

CDEX-1B (PPCGe)



$0\nu\beta\beta$ prototype (BEGe#1)



BEGe#2



Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 221301, 2019
arXiv:2305.00894v2, 2023

Phys. Rev. D, 106, 032012, 2022

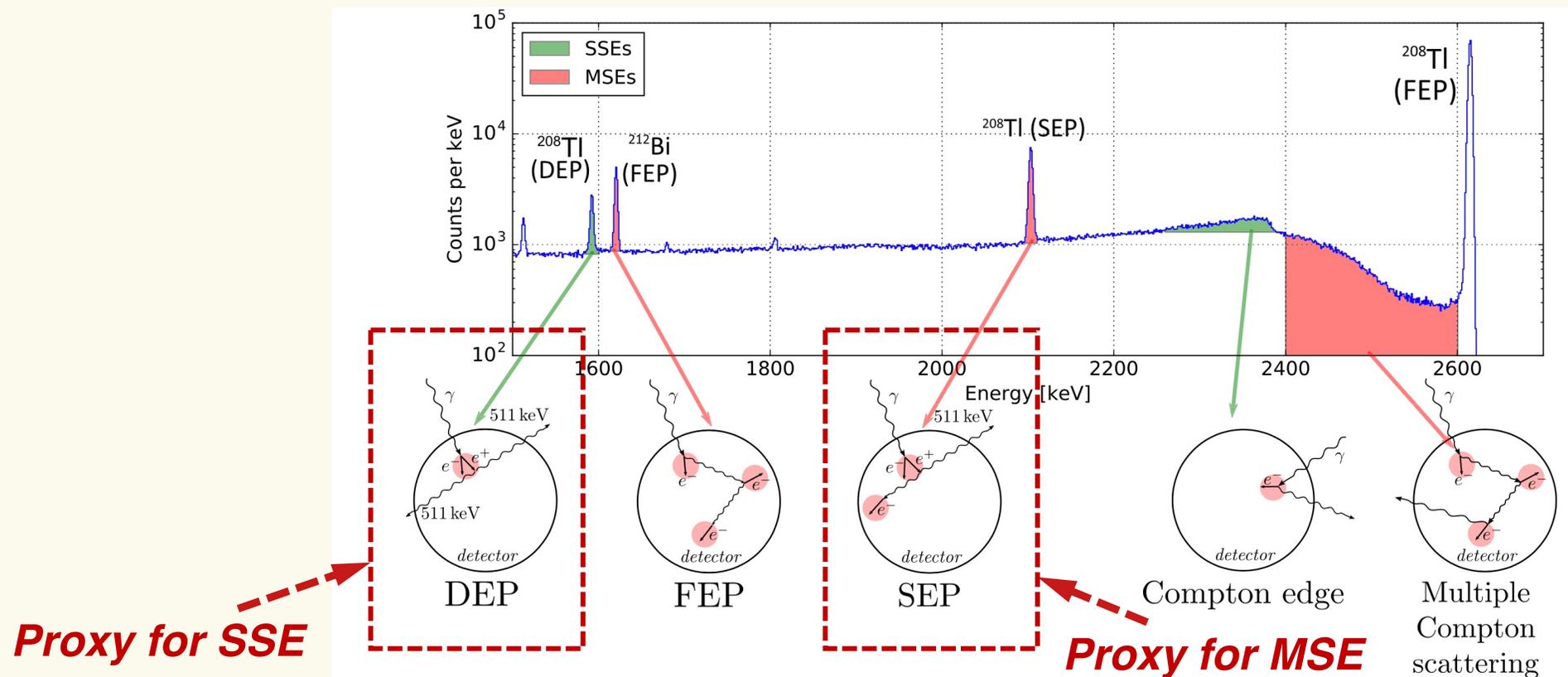
II. SSE/MSE discrimination of BEGe and PPCGe

II. SSE/MSE discrimination of PPCGe and BEGe

□ Test method:

Calibration experiments using the Th-228 source are conducted to produce SSEs and MSEs for testing:

- **1592.5 keV DEP events:** Typical SSEs, use to determine the A/E cut region
- **2103.5 keV SEP events:** Typical MSEs, use to assess the A/E rejection power of MSEs



II. SSE/MSE discrimination power of PPCGe and BEGe

□ SSE/MSE discrimination power of a PPCGe (CDEX-1B) detector:

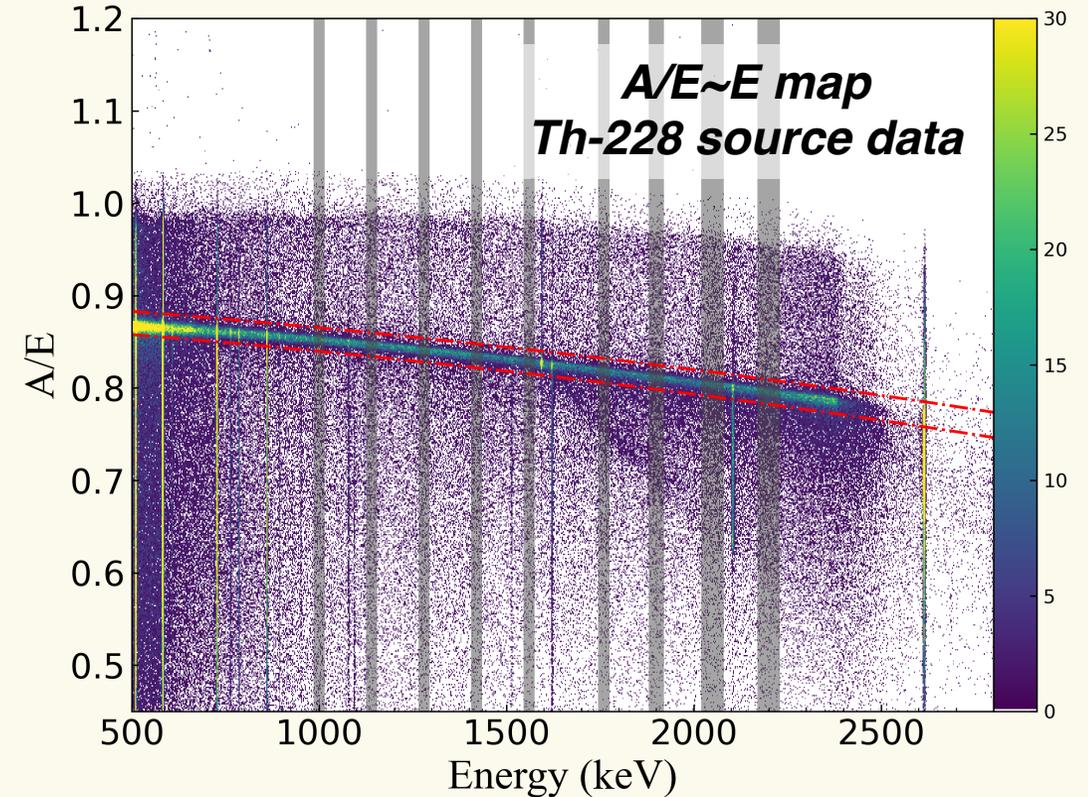
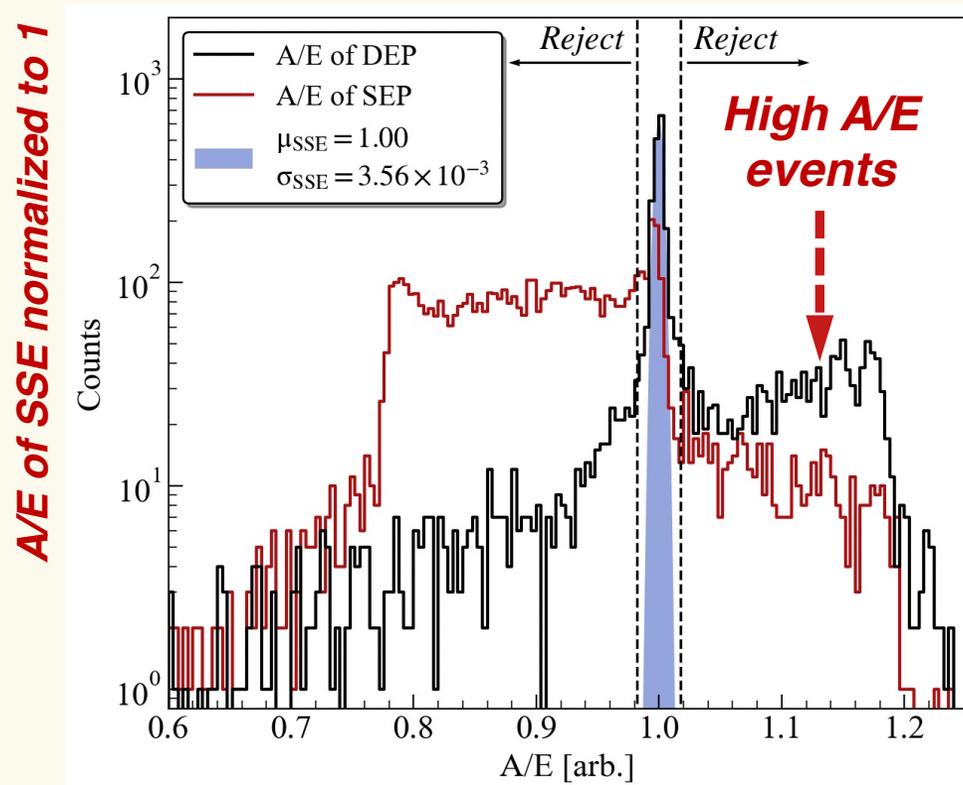
A/E acceptance region: $(A/E)_{SSE} \propto (\mu_{DEP} \pm 5\sigma_{DEP})$

➤ Survival fraction of DEP events: $(50.6 \pm 2.3)\%$

~42.6% high A/E events removed

➤ Reject fraction of SEP event: $(90.1 \pm 1.4)\%$

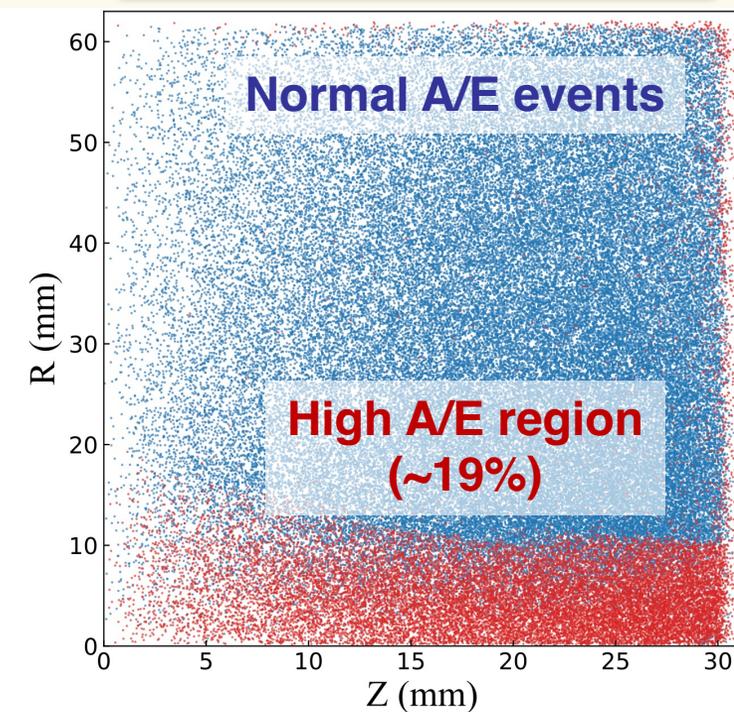
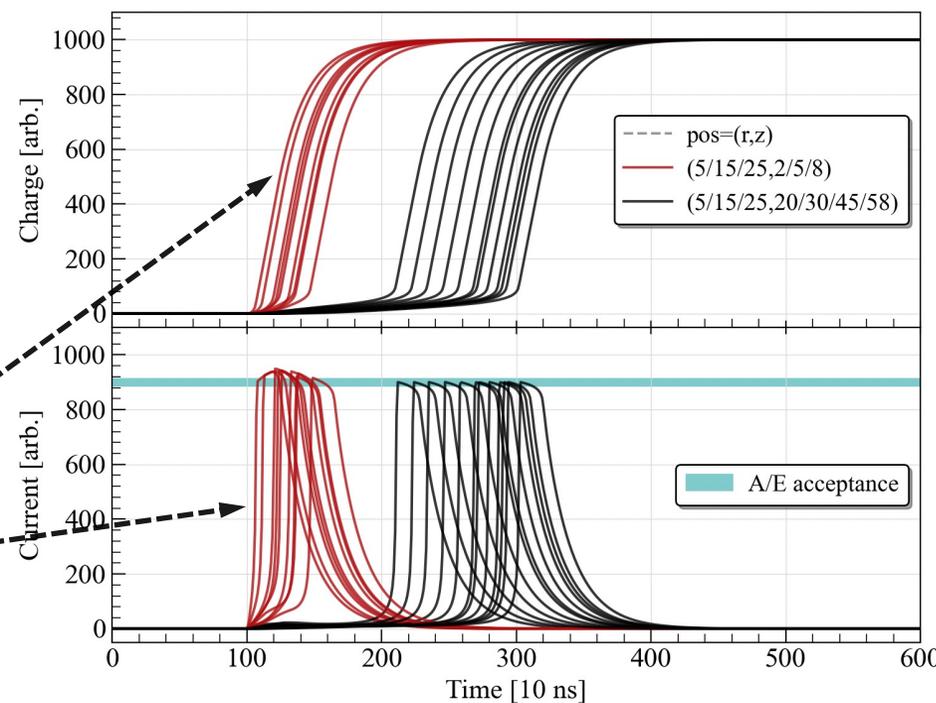
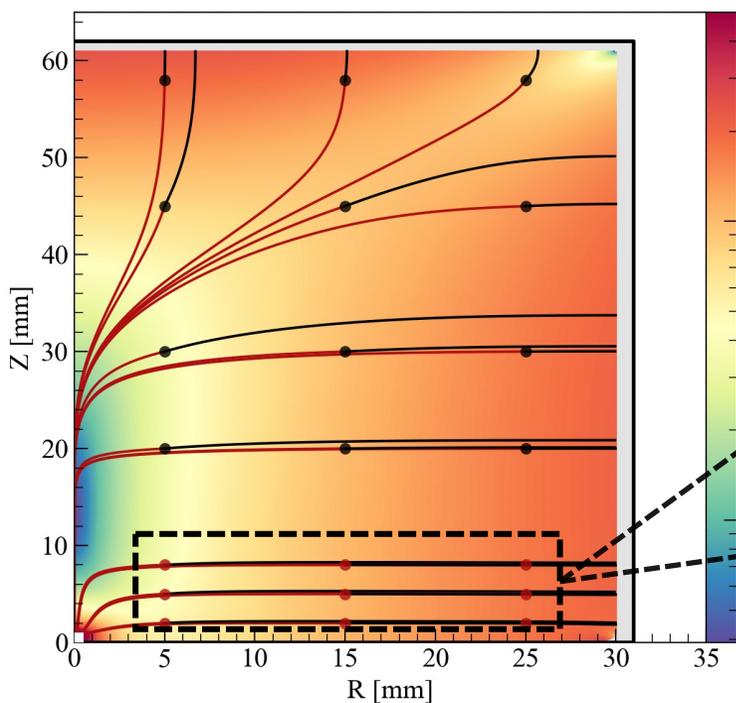
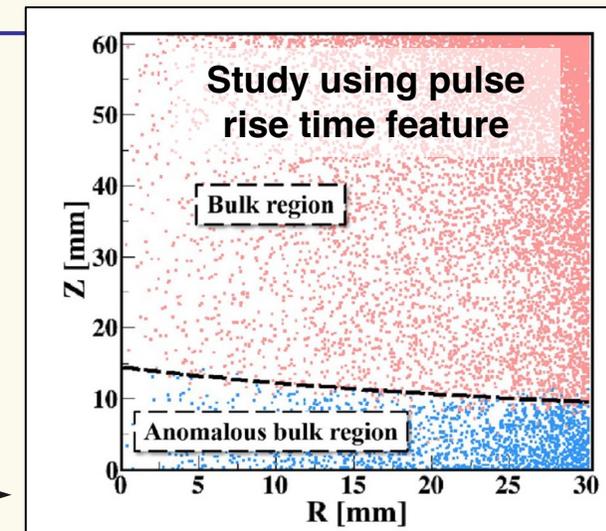
~5.3% high A/E events removed



High A/E events in CDEX-1B PPCGe detector:

Infer the origins of the high A/E events in the CDEX-1B by PSS:

- Those events are mainly located at the bottom of the detector
- The high A/E region is about 19% of the total detector volume
- A study using pulse rise time feature is in line with this simulation ----->



II. SSE/MSE discrimination of PPCGe and BEGe

□ SSE/MSE discrimination power of a BEGe ($0\nu\beta\beta$ prototype, BEGe#1) detector:

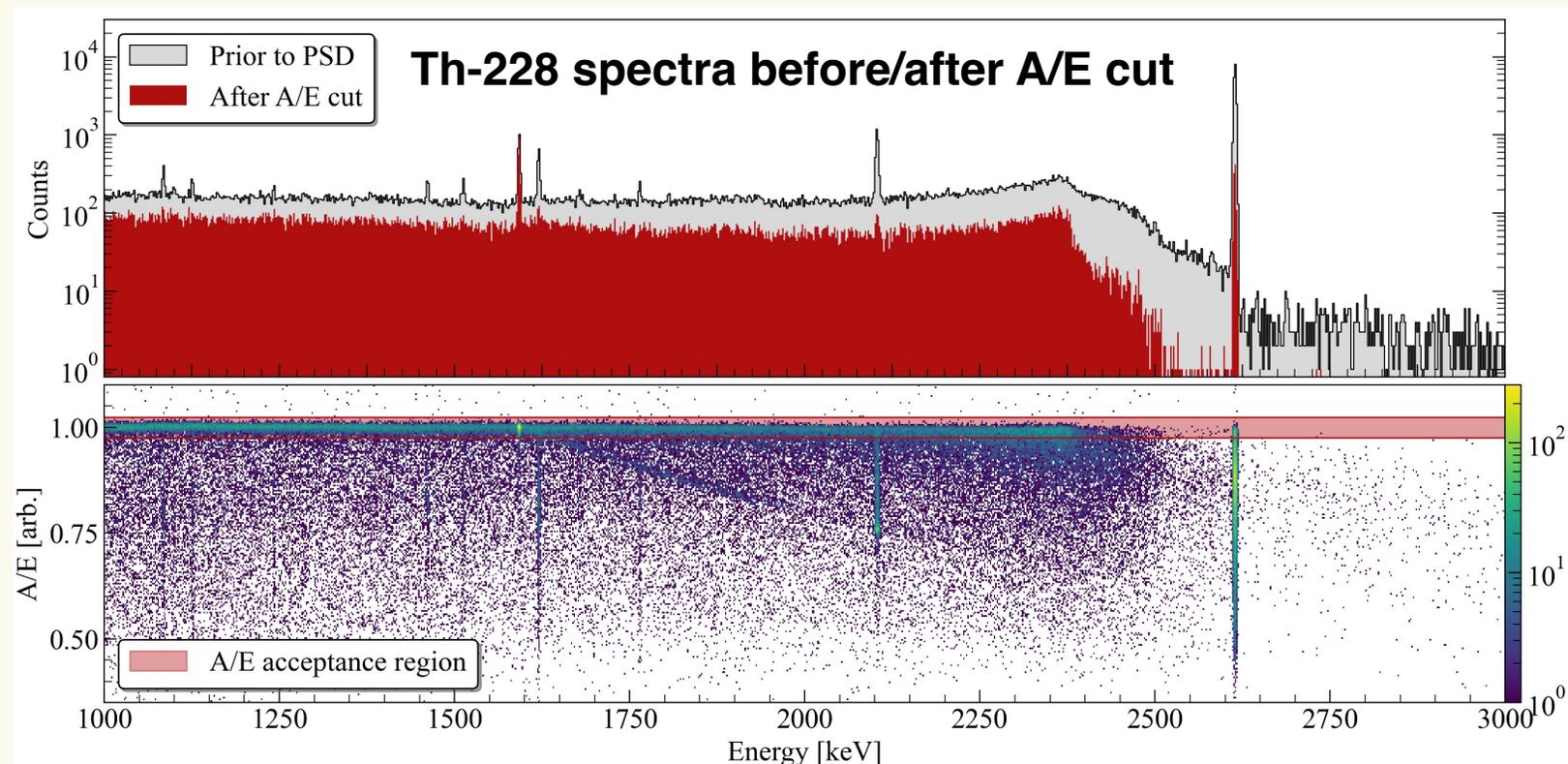
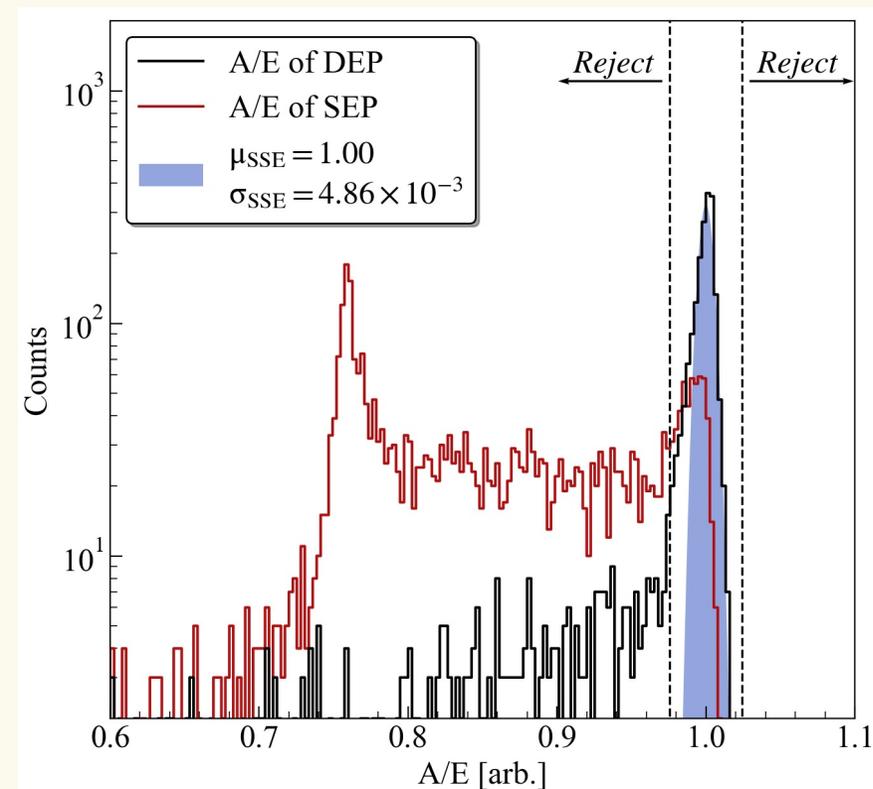
A/E acceptance region: $(A/E)_{SSE} \propto (\mu_{DEP} \pm 5\sigma_{DEP})$

➤ Survival fraction of DEP events: $(93.1 \pm 3.3)\%$

➤ Reject fraction of SEP event: $(95.1 \pm 0.5)\%$

$\Phi \times H = 91.1 \text{ mm} \times 31.4 \text{ mm}$

**No significant amount of high
A/E events in BEGe#1**



II. SSE/MSE discrimination of PPCGe and BEGe

□ SSE/MSE discrimination power of another BEGe detector (BEGe#2):

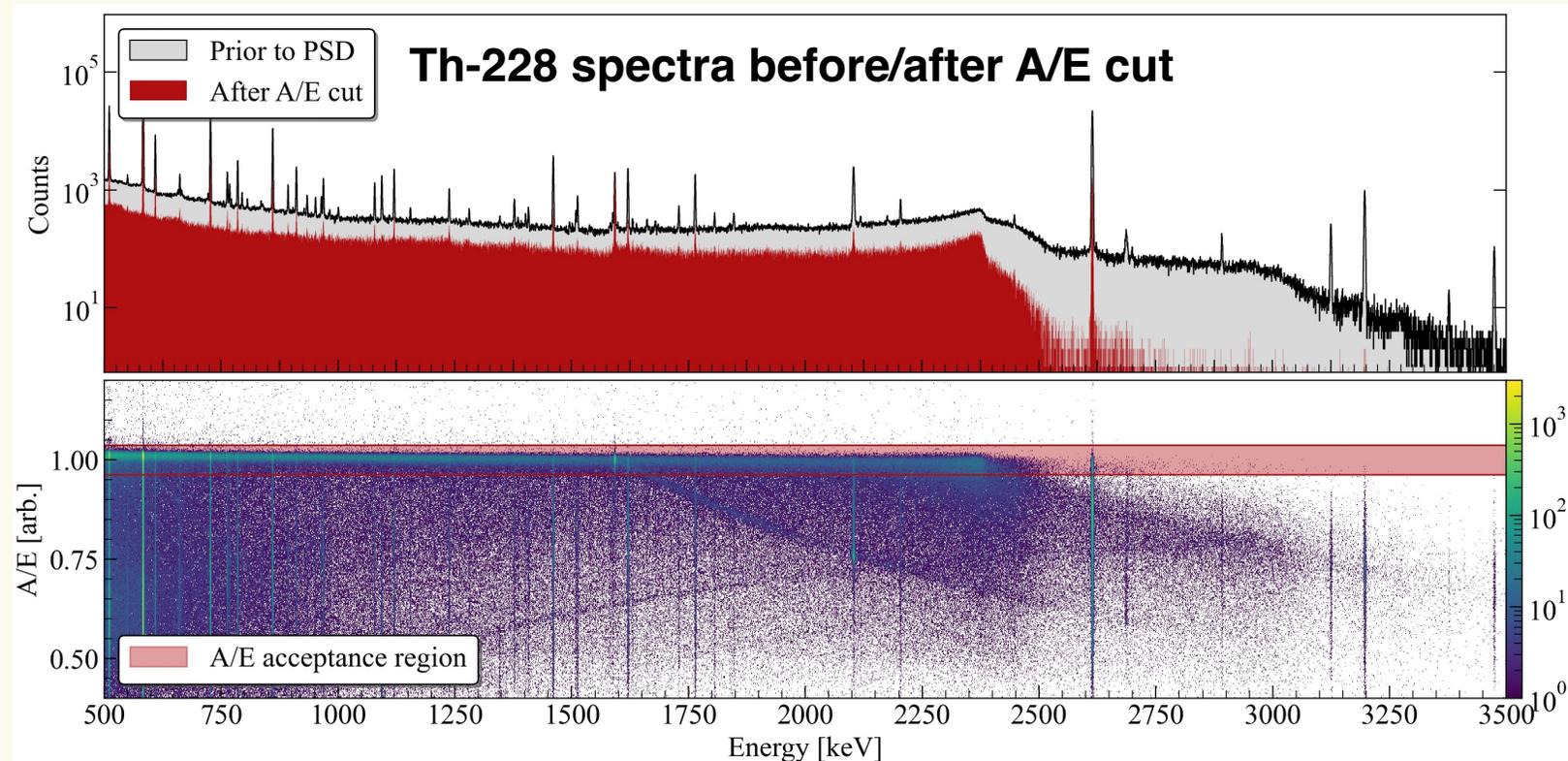
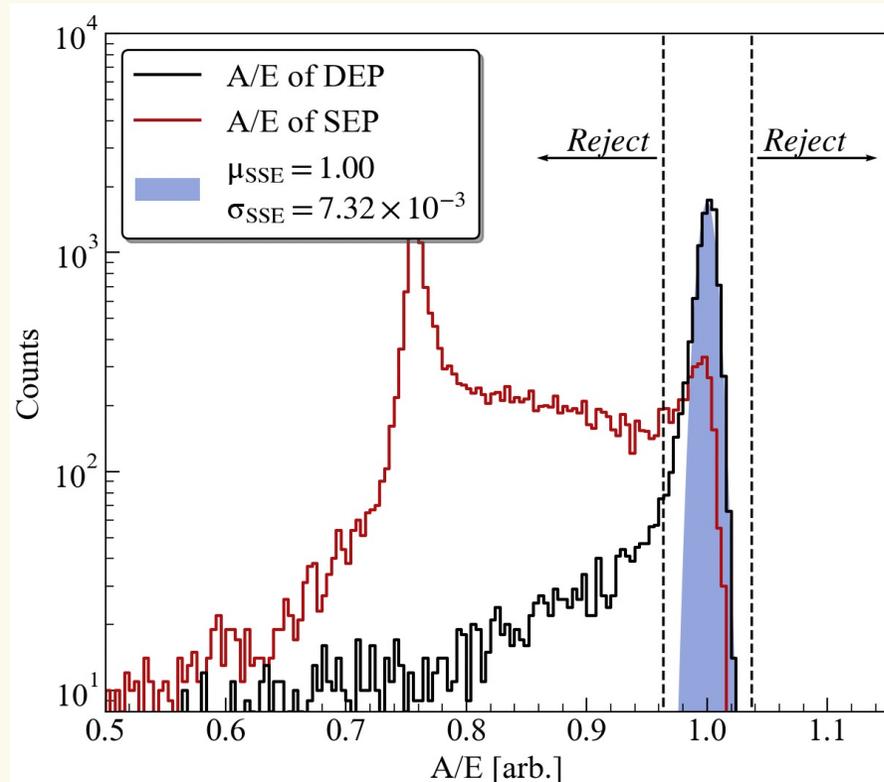
A/E acceptance region: $(A/E)_{SSE} \propto (\mu_{DEP} \pm 5\sigma_{DEP})$

➤ Survival fraction of DEP events: $(94.8 \pm 2.7)\%$

➤ Reject fraction of SEP event: $(94.2 \pm 0.3)\%$

$\Phi \times H = 80 \text{ mm} \times 42.6 \text{ mm}$

**No significant amount of high
A/E events in BEGe#2**



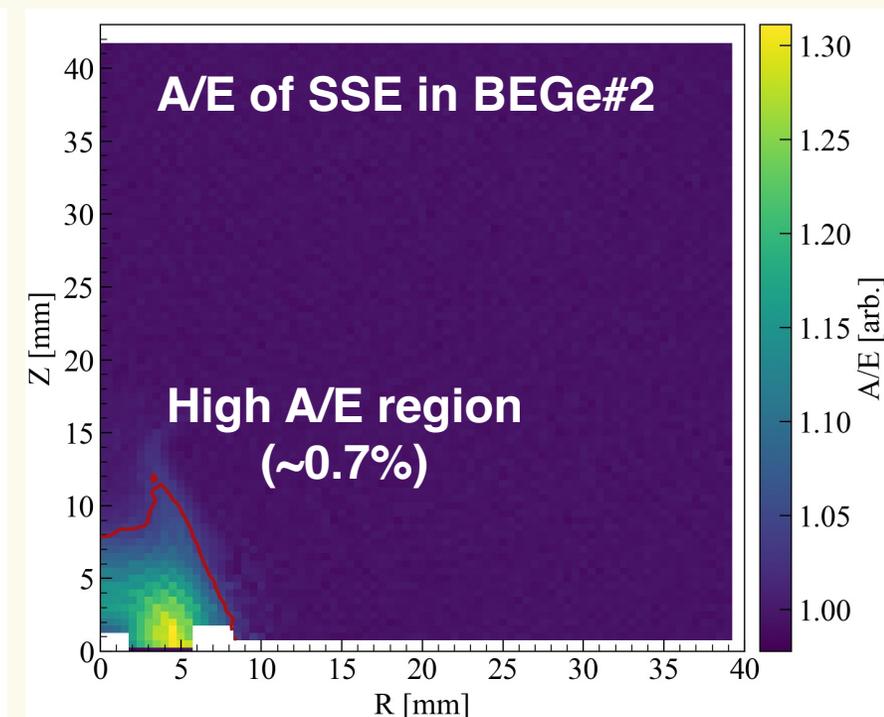
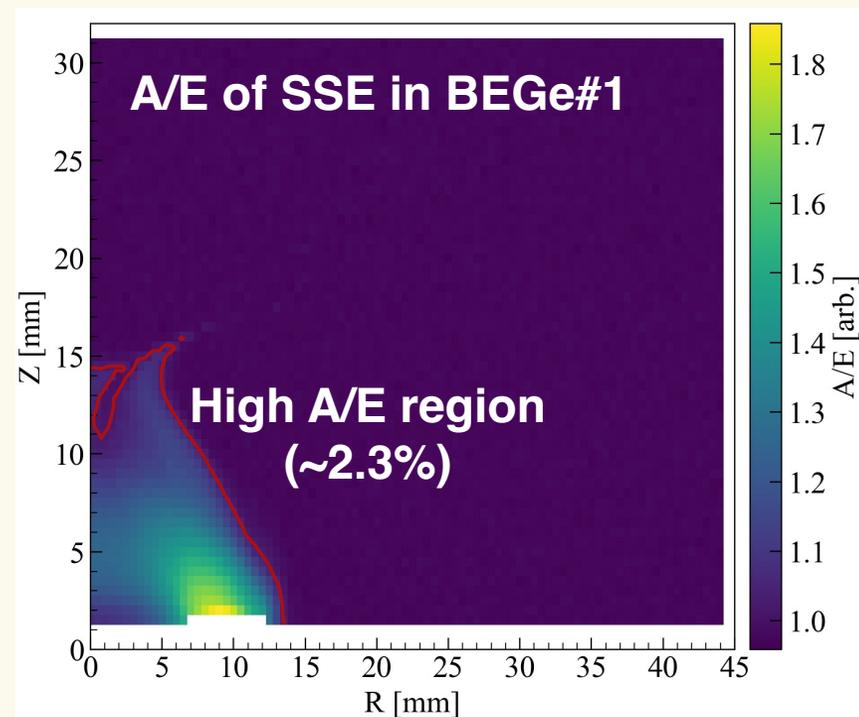
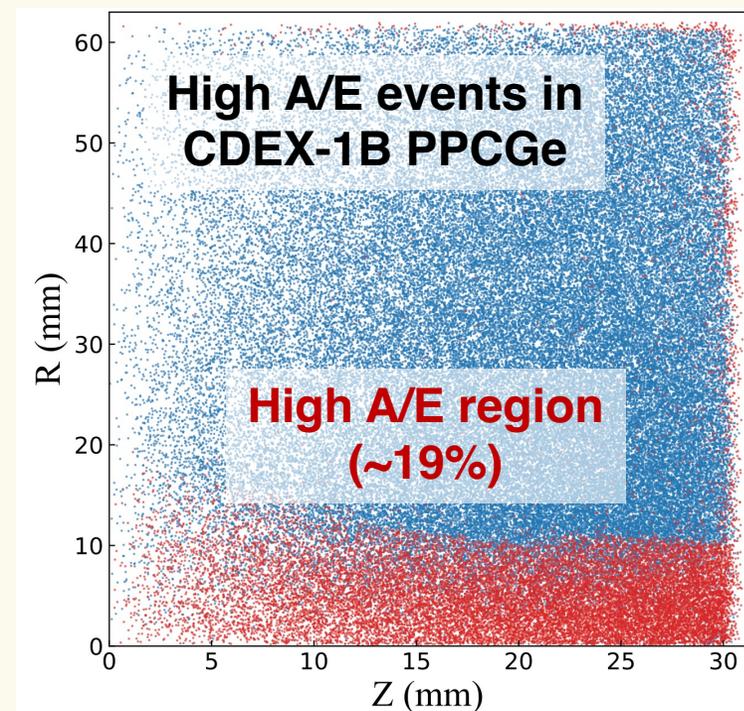
II. SSE/MSE discrimination of PPCGe and BEGe

□ High A/E events in the PPCGe and BEGe detectors:

SSEs are placed in different positions of the detector to assess their A/E values via PSS

- For the CDEX-1B PPCGe: high A/E events originate at the bottom of the detector ($\sim 19\%$ volume)
- For two BEGe detectors: high A/E events originate at a small region near the p⁺ contact (0.7~2.3% volume)

The volume of the high A/E region mainly depends on detector geometry and the size of the p⁺ contact



II. SSE/MSE discrimination of PPCGe and BEGe

□ Comparison of SSE/MSE discrimination power in PPCGe and BEGe:

- The A/E cut performances of two BEGe detectors are similar

The low DEP survival fraction of the CDEX-1B is mainly due to large amounts of high A/E events

	PPCGe (CDEX-1B)	BEGe (#1)	BEGe (#2)
Geometry ($\Phi \times H$)	62.2 mm × 62.3 mm	91.1 mm × 31.4 mm	80 mm × 42.6 mm
Survival of DEP	50.6 ± 2.3 %	93.1 ± 3.3 %	93.0 ± 0.5 %
Rejection of SEP	90.1 ± 1.4 %	95.1 ± 0.5 %	94.5 ± 0.1 %

II. SSE/MSE discrimination of PPCGe and BEGe

□ Comparison of SSE/MSE discrimination power in PPCGe and BEGe:

- The A/E cut performances of two BEGe detectors are similar

If keep high A/E events, CDEX-1B has a similar DEP survival rate and a lower rejection rate with BEGe

	PPCGe (CDEX-1B) (keep high A/E event)	BEGe (#1)	BEGe (#2)
Geometry ($\Phi \times H$)	62.2 mm × 62.3 mm	91.1 mm × 31.4 mm	80 mm × 42.6 mm
Survival of DEP	93.2±3.8 %	93.1±3.3 %	93.0±0.5 %
Rejection of SEP	84.8±2.3 %	95.1±0.5 %	94.5±0.1 %

III. Pulse matching via pulse shape simulation

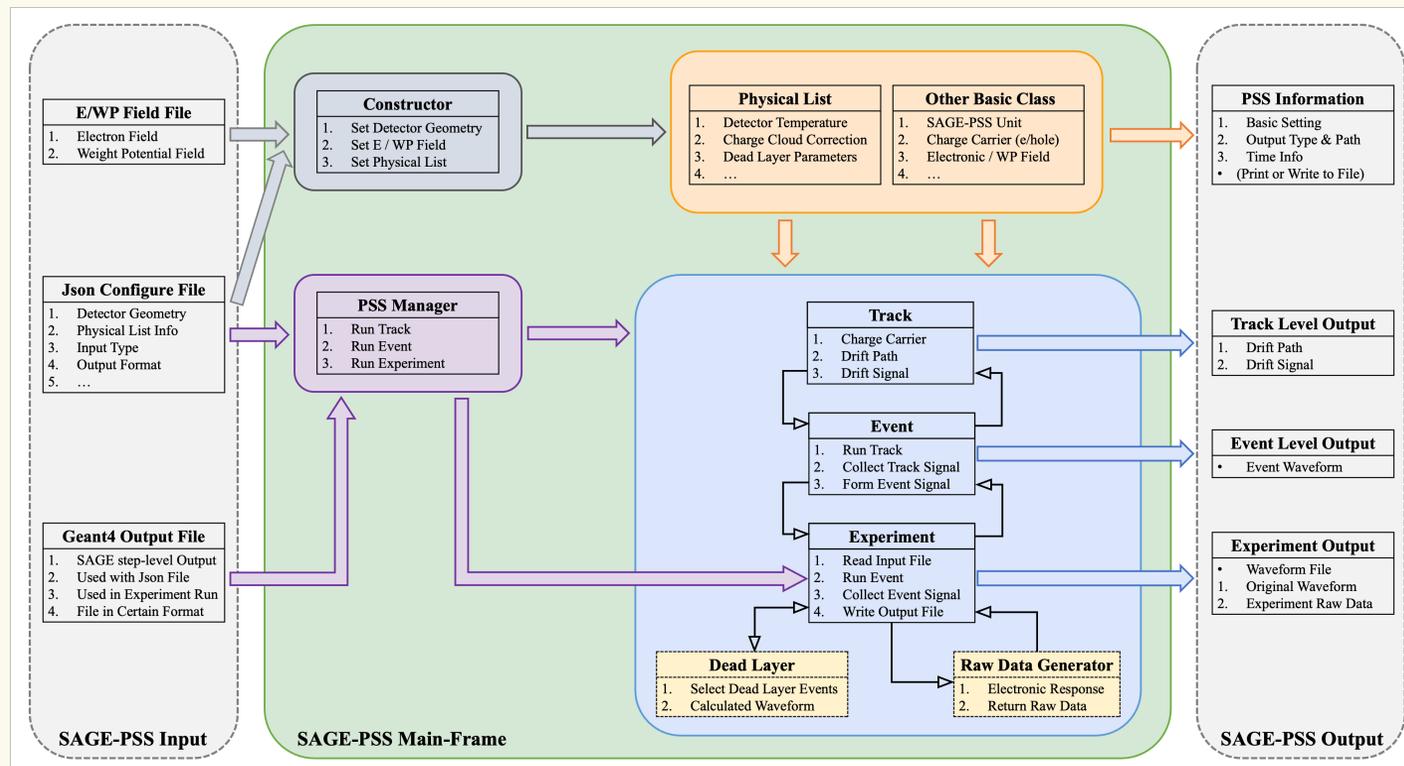
III. Pulse matching via PSS

□ The basic idea of pulse matching:

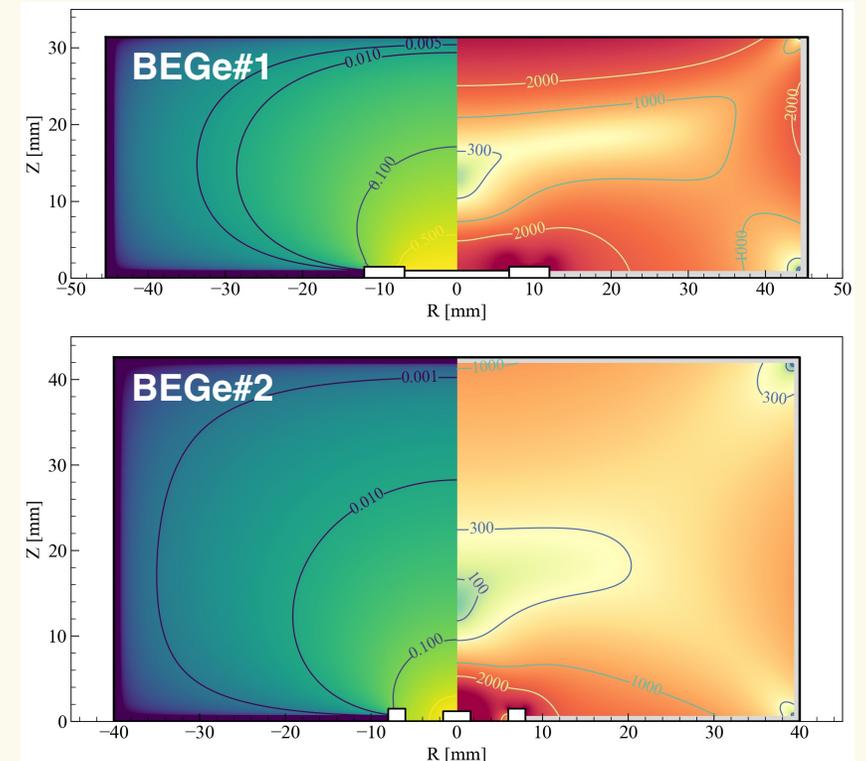
- Pulse library: simulate output pulses for SSEs in different positions of the detector @ SAGE-PSS
- Compare the measured pulse with simulated pulses and select the best match result

The position of the best-match pulse can be used to infer the position of the measured pulse

SAGE-PSS simulation toolkit



Electric / Potential Fields



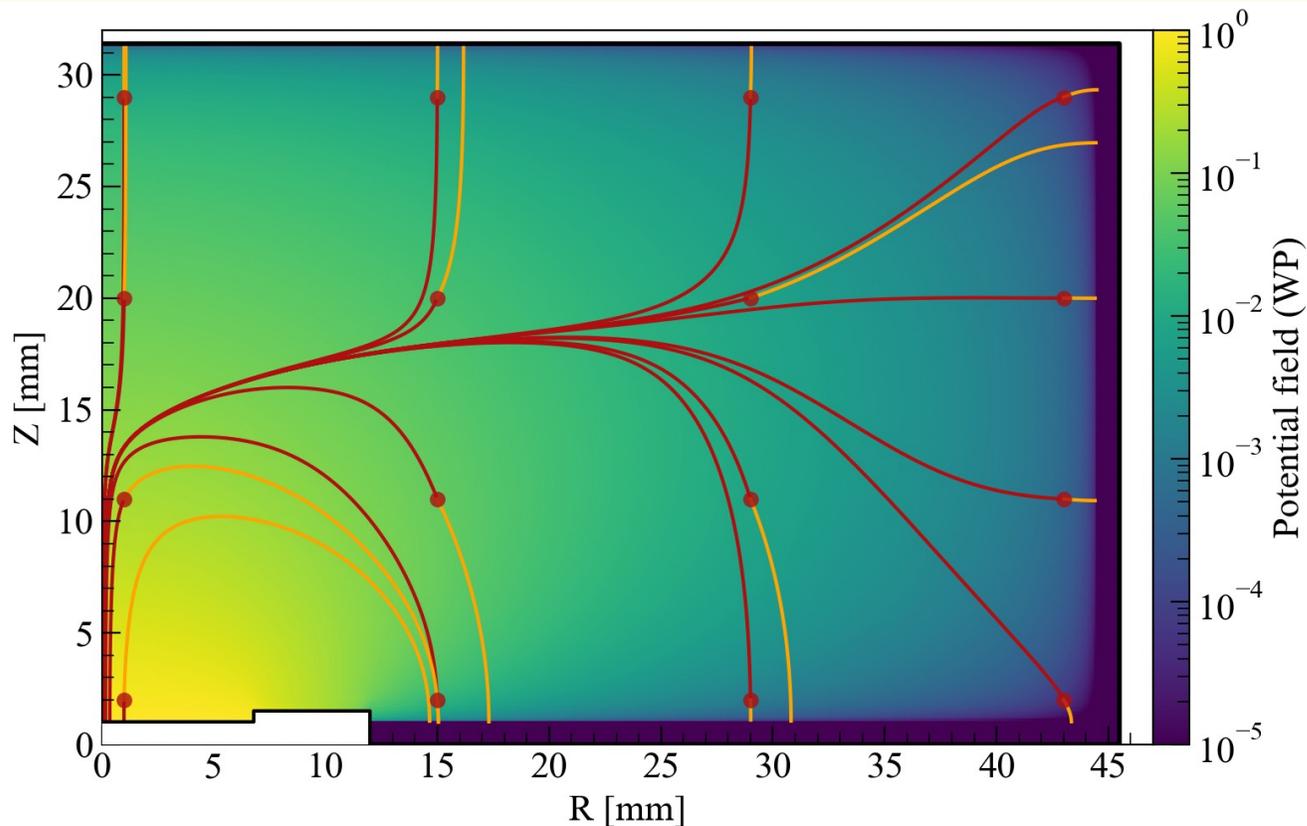
III. Pulse matching via PSS

□ Apply pulse matching in BEGe detectors: (BEGe#1)

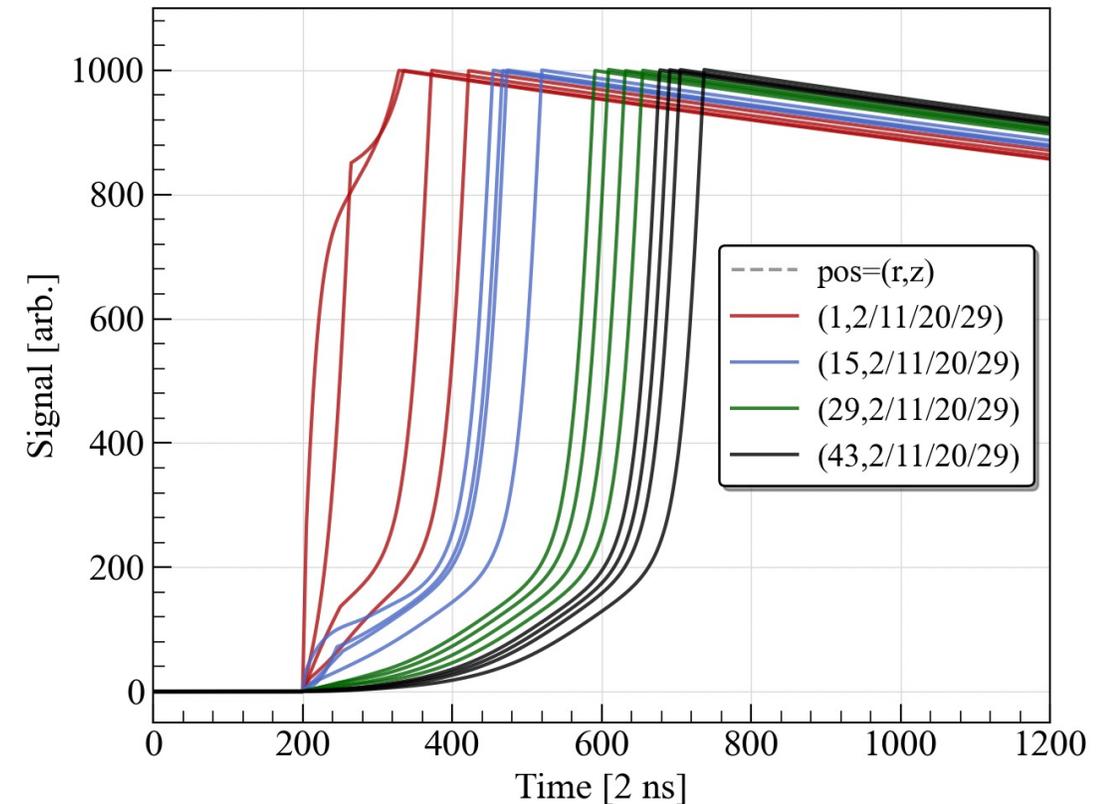
- Construct pulse library: simulate SSE pulses in different positions (0.5 mm step in R and Z directions)

Figure below demonstrates pulses selected from the library and their corresponding charge carrier drift paths

Charge carriers drift path of SSE in the library



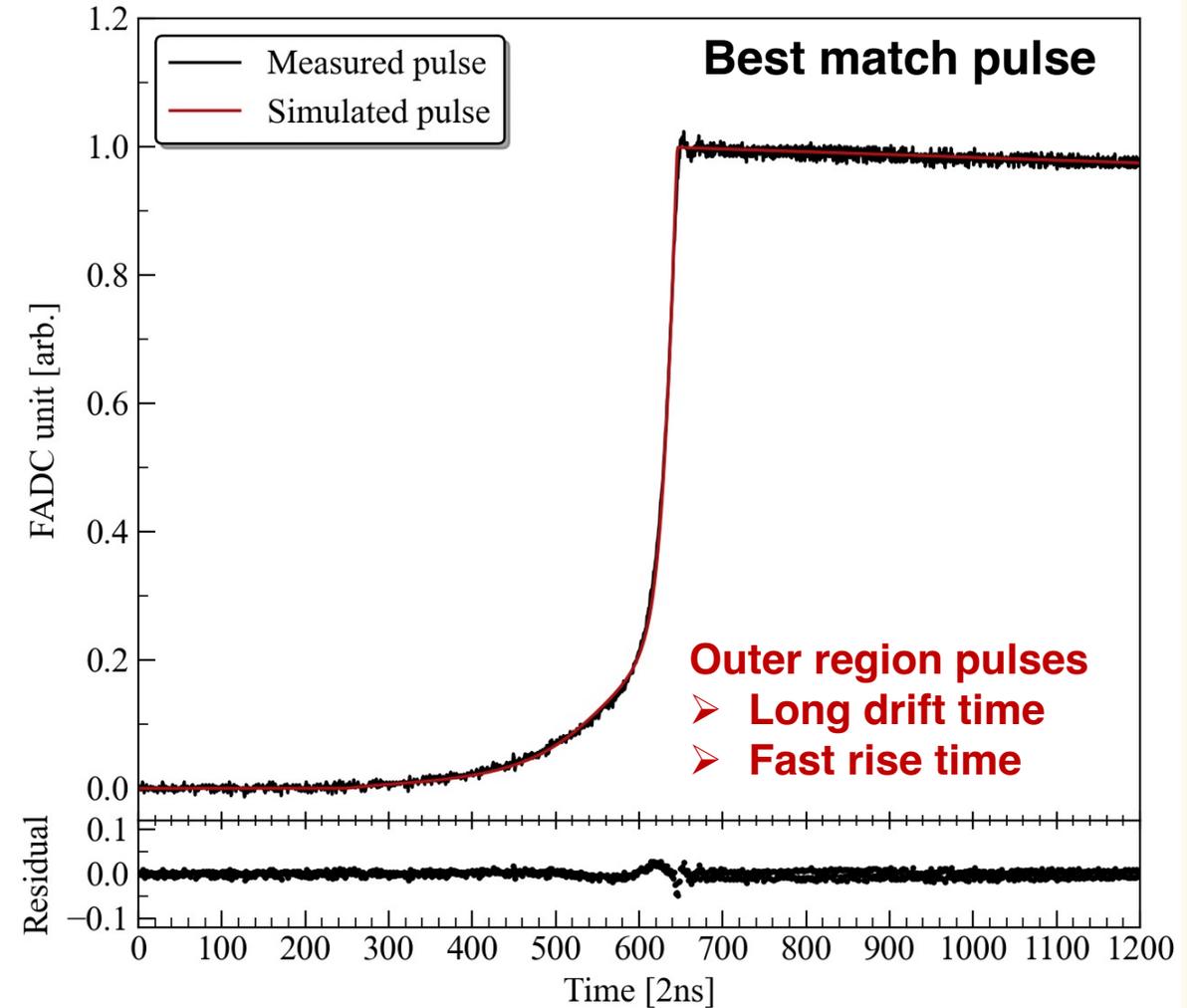
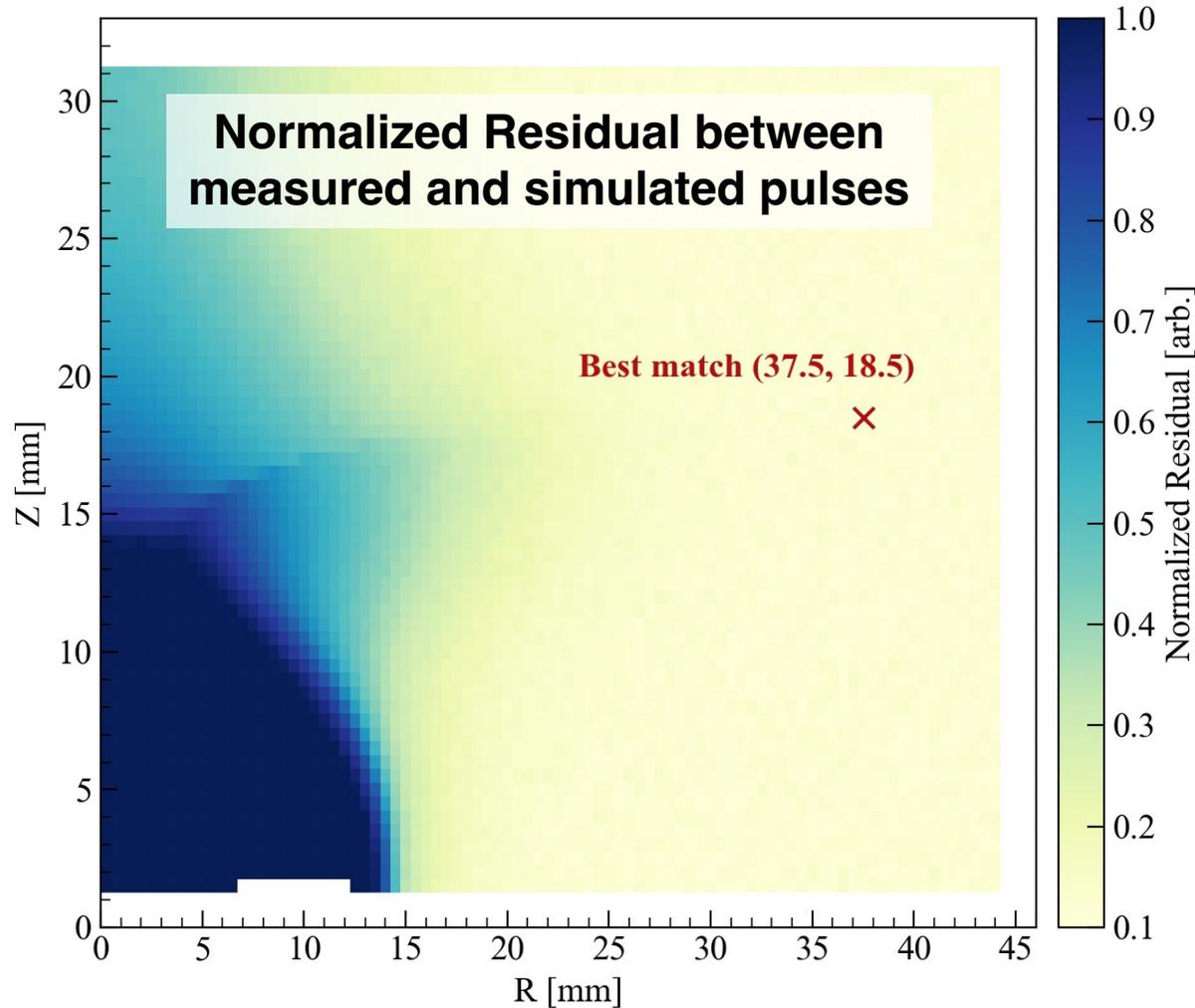
Simulated pulse in the library



III. Pulse matching via PSS

Match measured pulses with simulated pulses in the library: (BEGe#1)

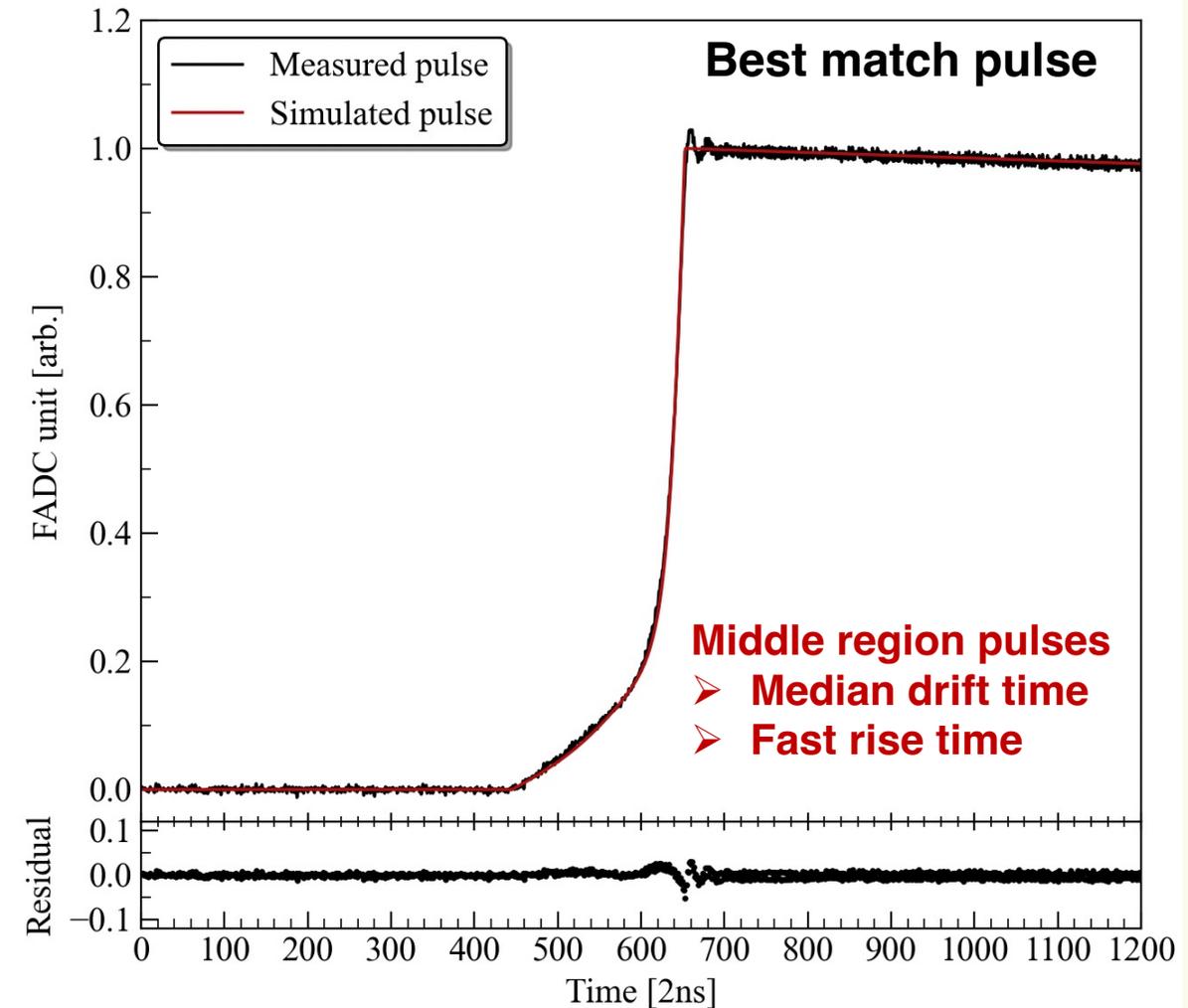
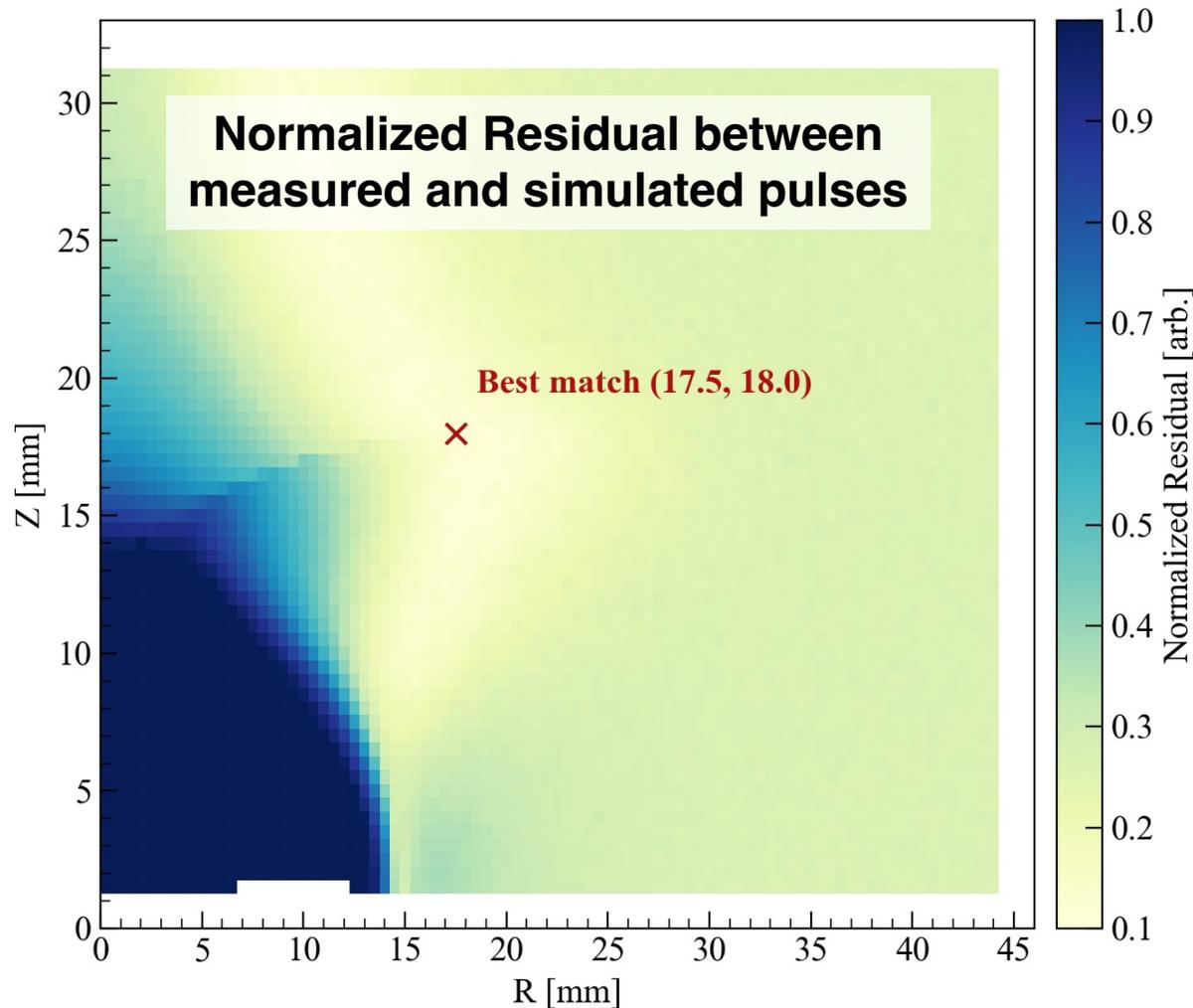
- **Type-I pulses: pulses origin in the outer region of the detector**



III. Pulse matching via PSS

□ Match measured pulses with simulated pulses in the library: (BEGe#1)

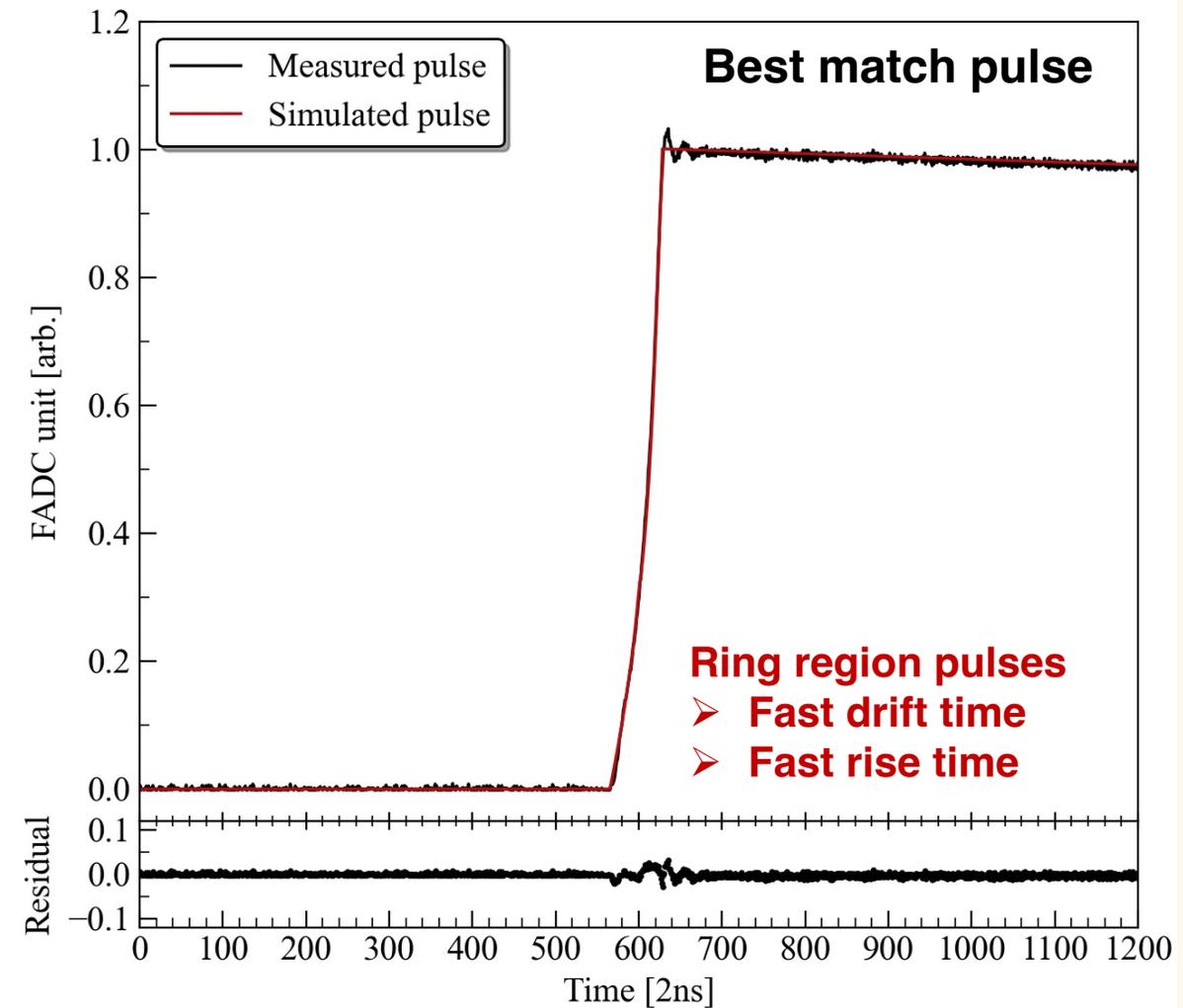
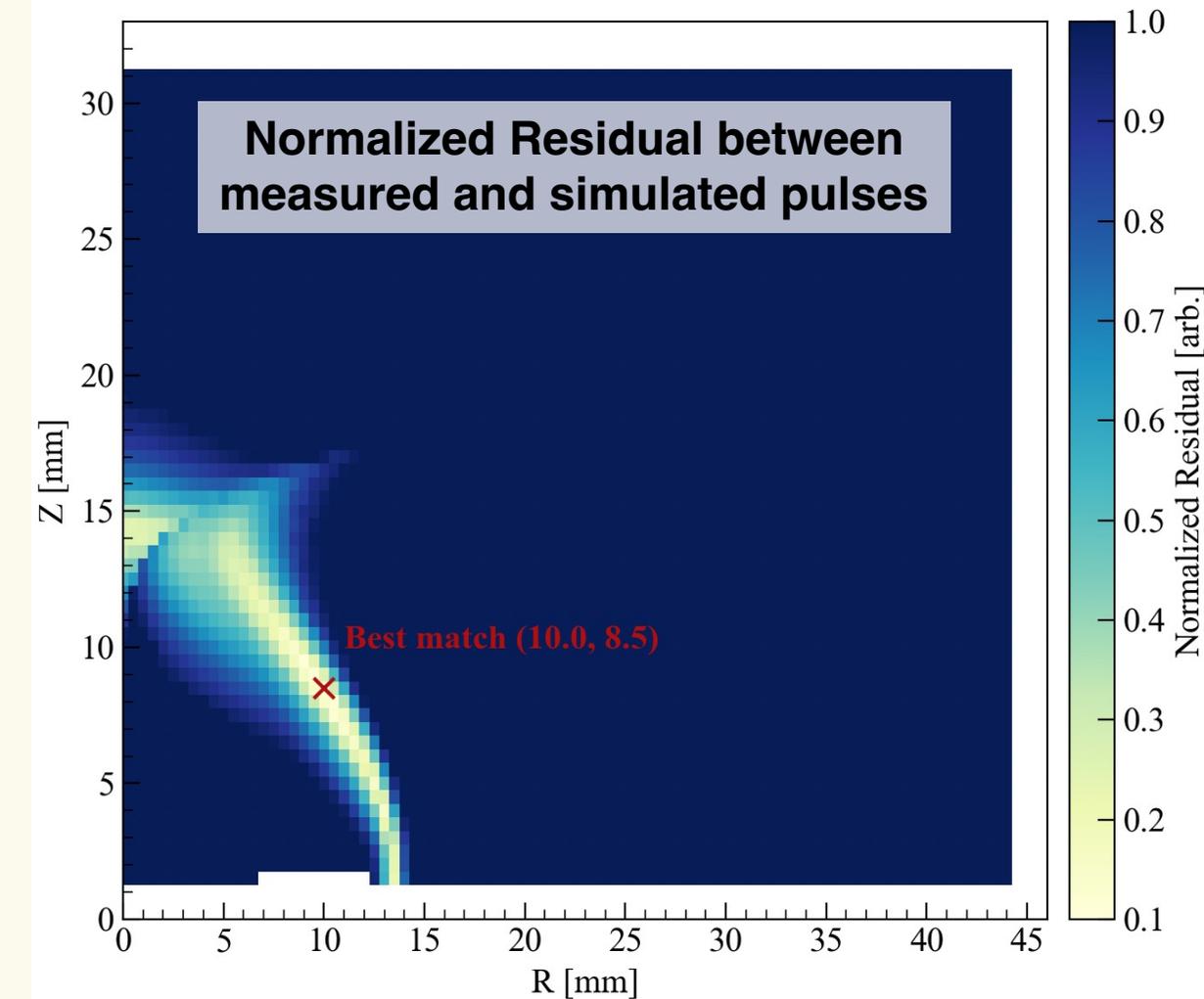
➤ **Type-II pulses: pulses origin in the middle region of the detector**



III. Pulse matching via PSS

□ Match measured pulses with simulated pulses in the library: (BEGe#1)

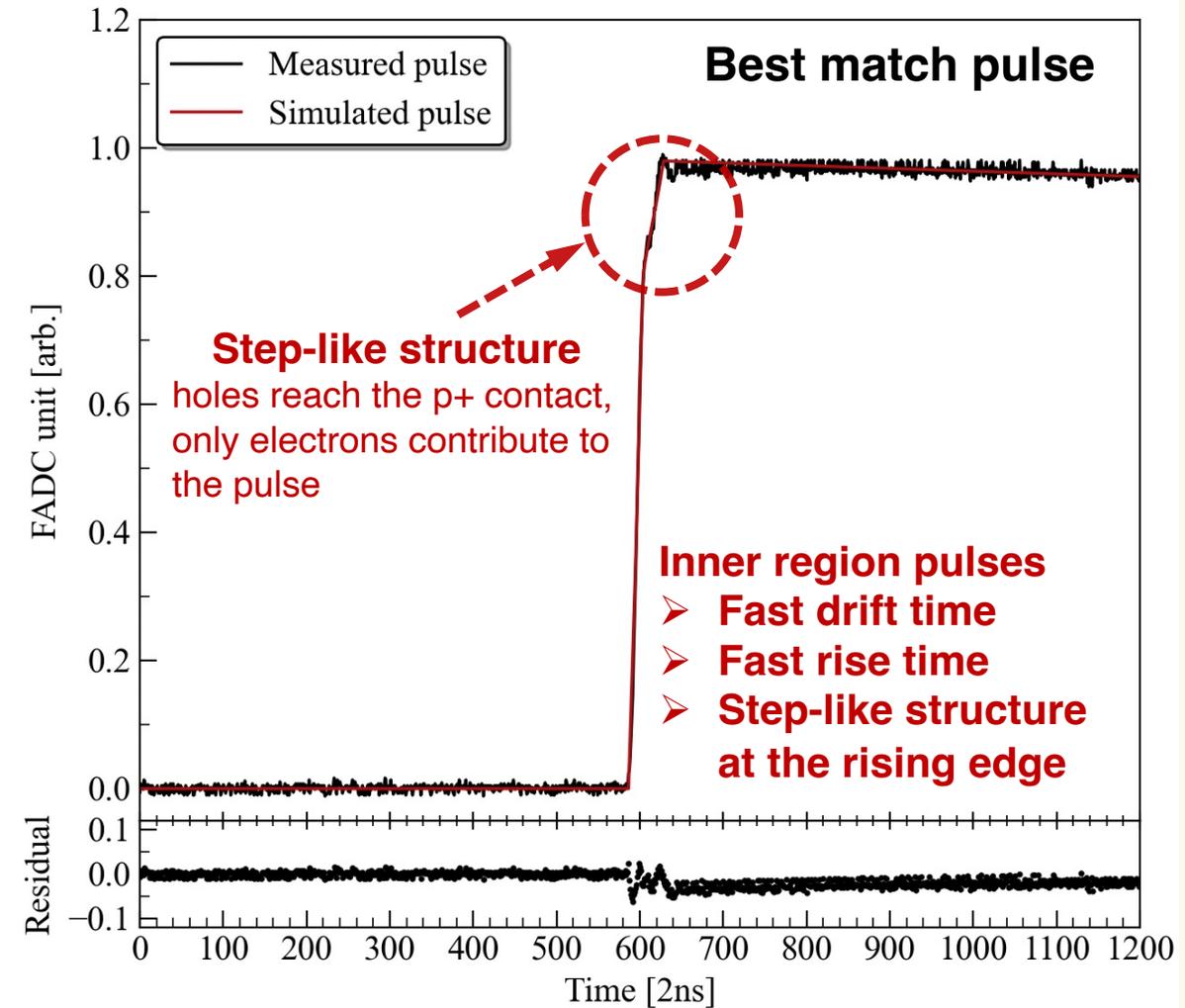
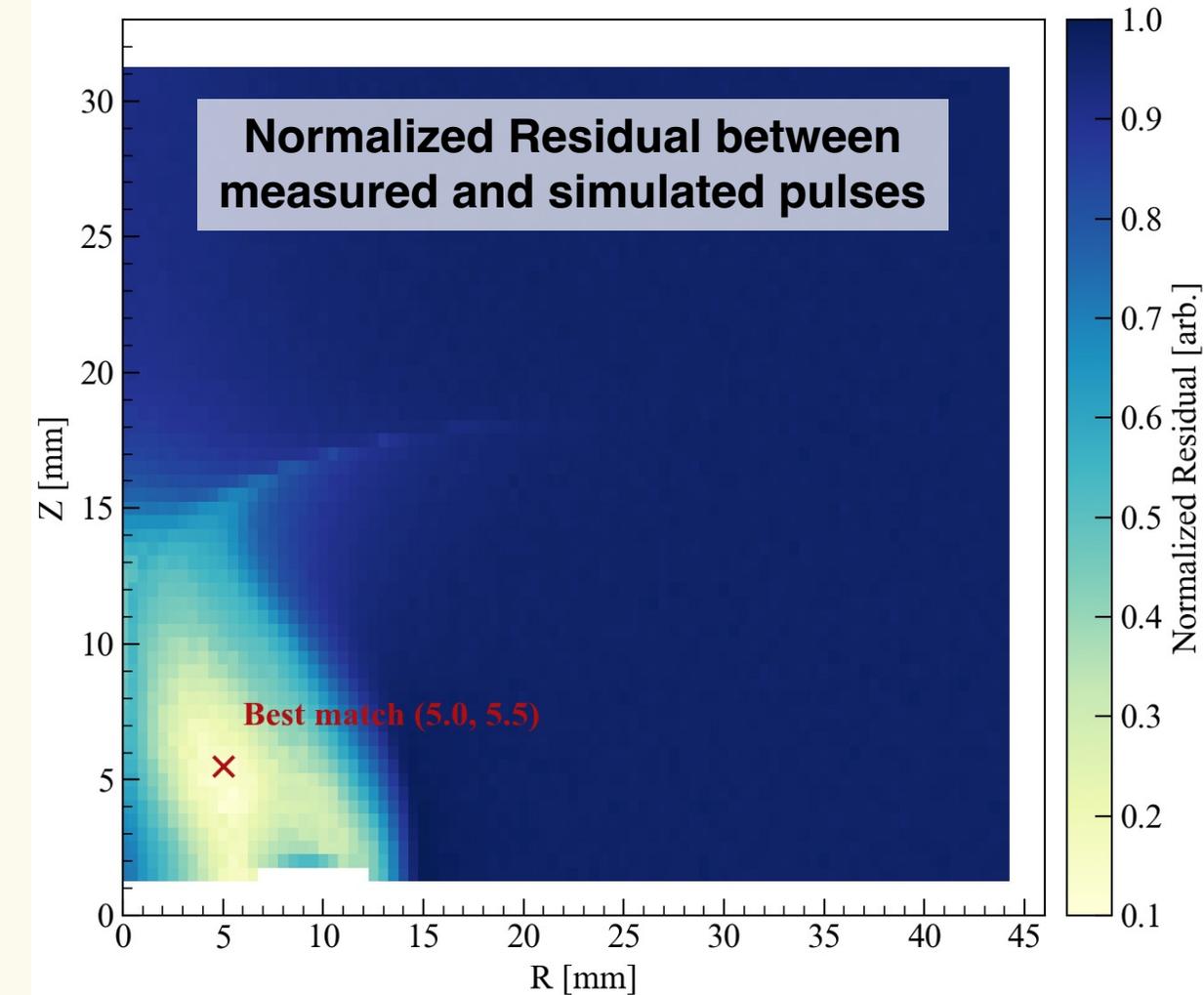
➤ **Type-III pulses: pulses origin in the inner ring region near the p+ contact**



III. Pulse matching via PSS

Match measured pulses with simulated pulses in the library: (BEGe#1)

➤ **Type-IV pulses: pulses origin in the inner region near the p+ contact**



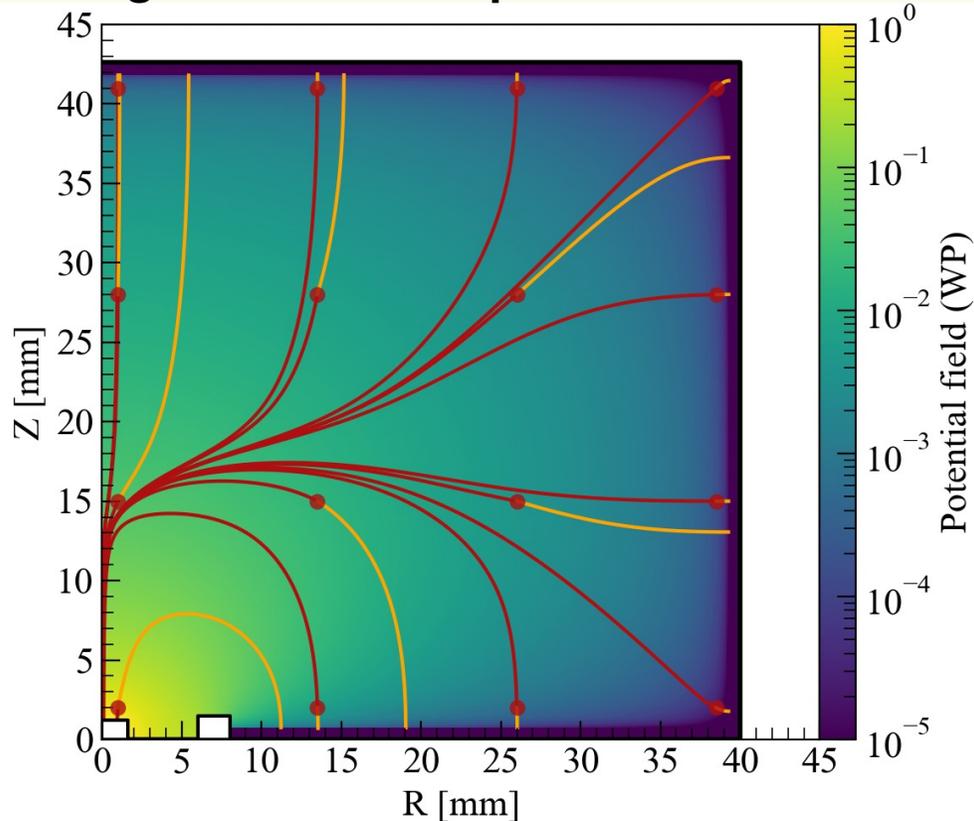
III. Pulse matching via PSS

□ Apply pulse matching in BEGe detectors: (BEGe#2)

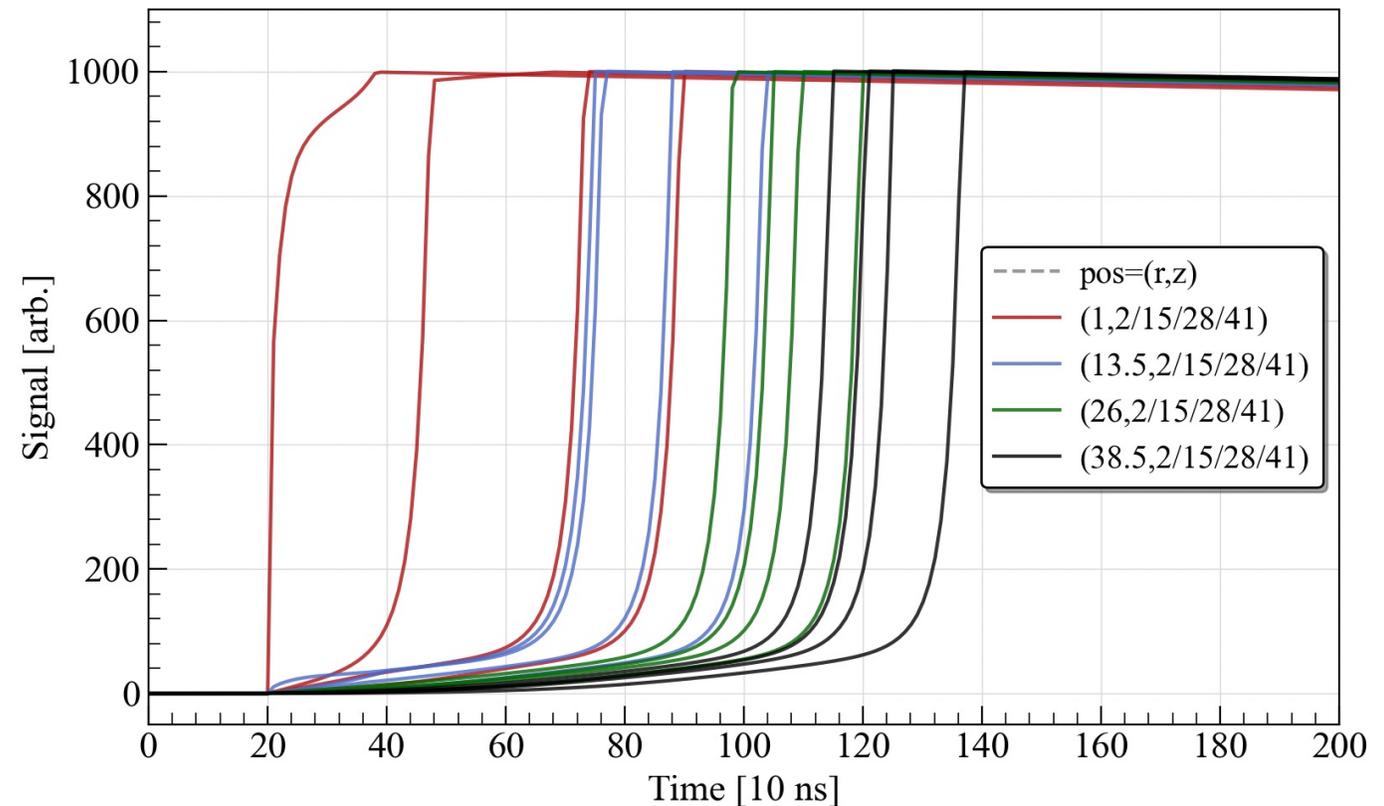
- Construct pulse library: simulate SSE pulses in different positions (0.5 mm step in R and Z directions)

BEGe#2 has a smaller p+ contact and different R/H ratio compare to BEGe#1

Charge carriers drift path of SSE in the library



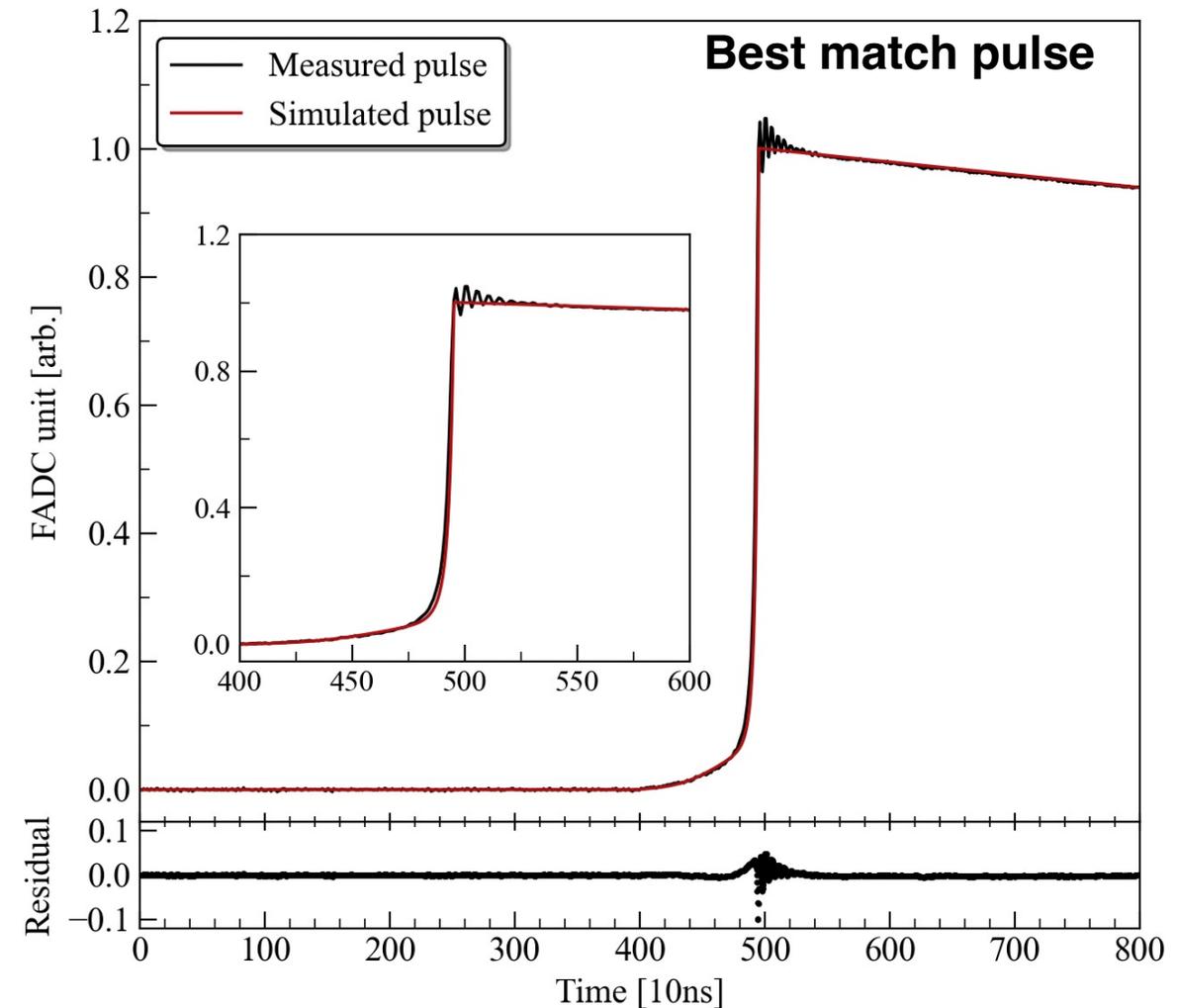
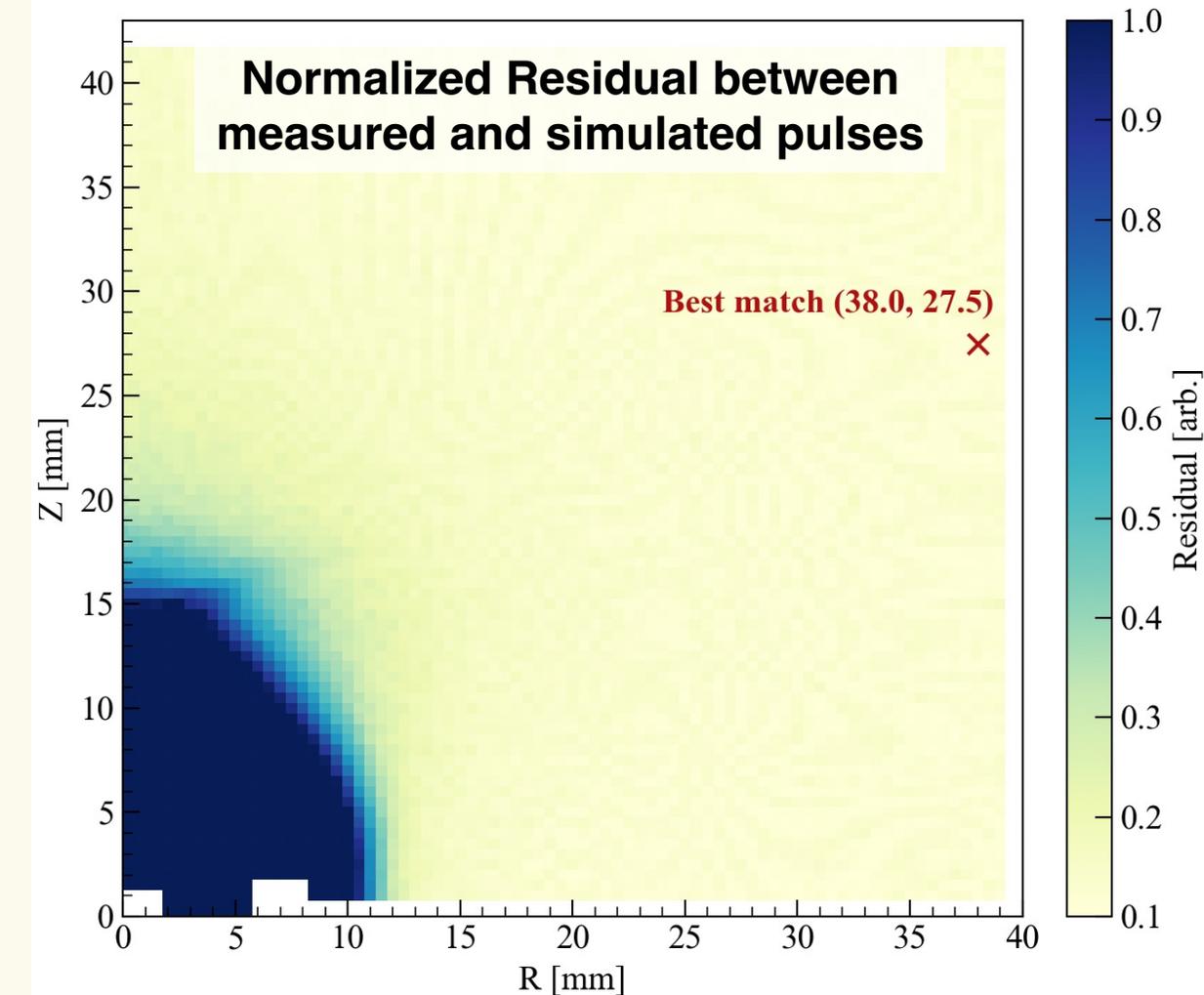
Simulated pulse in the library



III. Pulse matching via PSS

□ Match measured pulses with simulated pulses in the library: (BEGe#2)

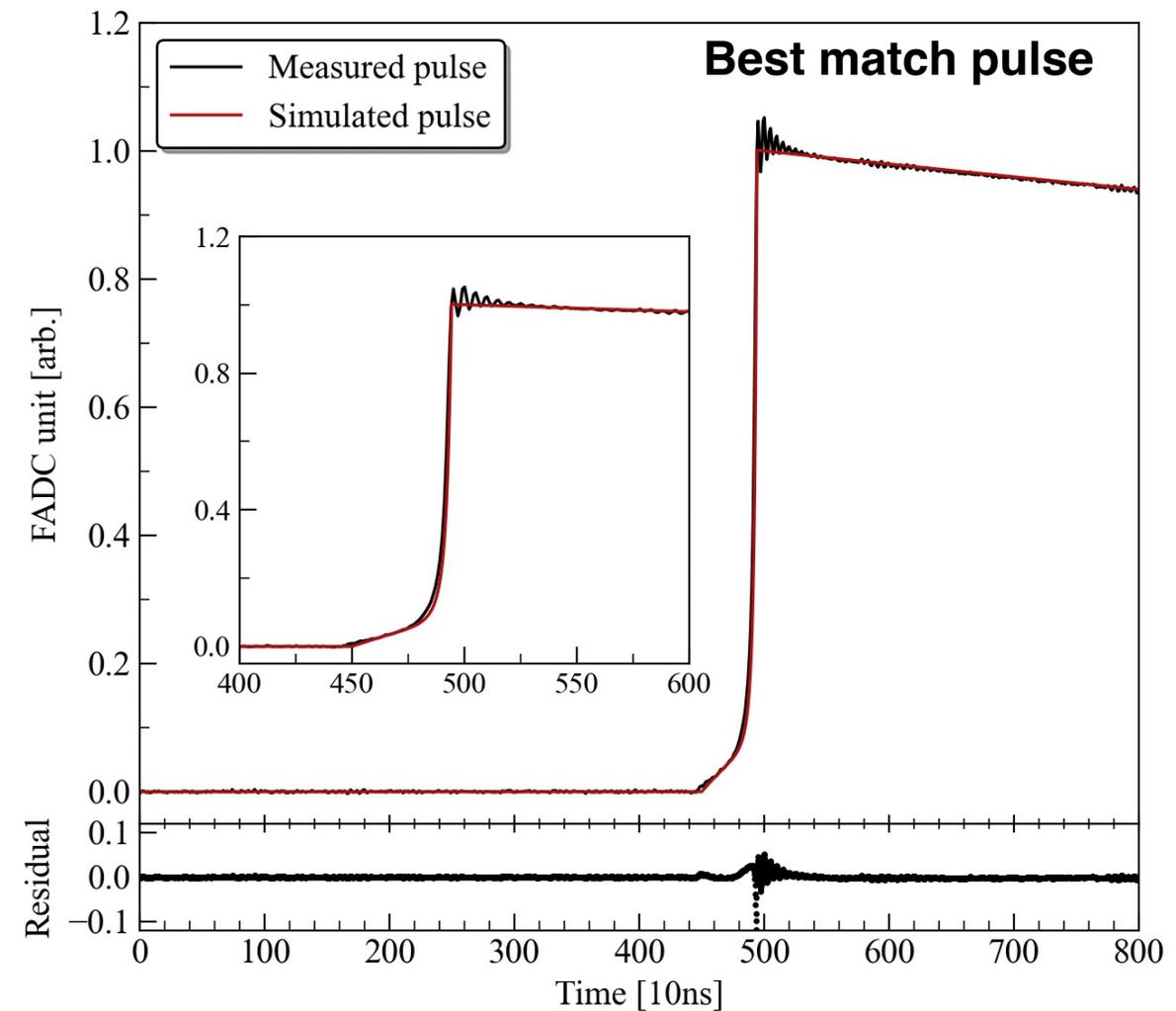
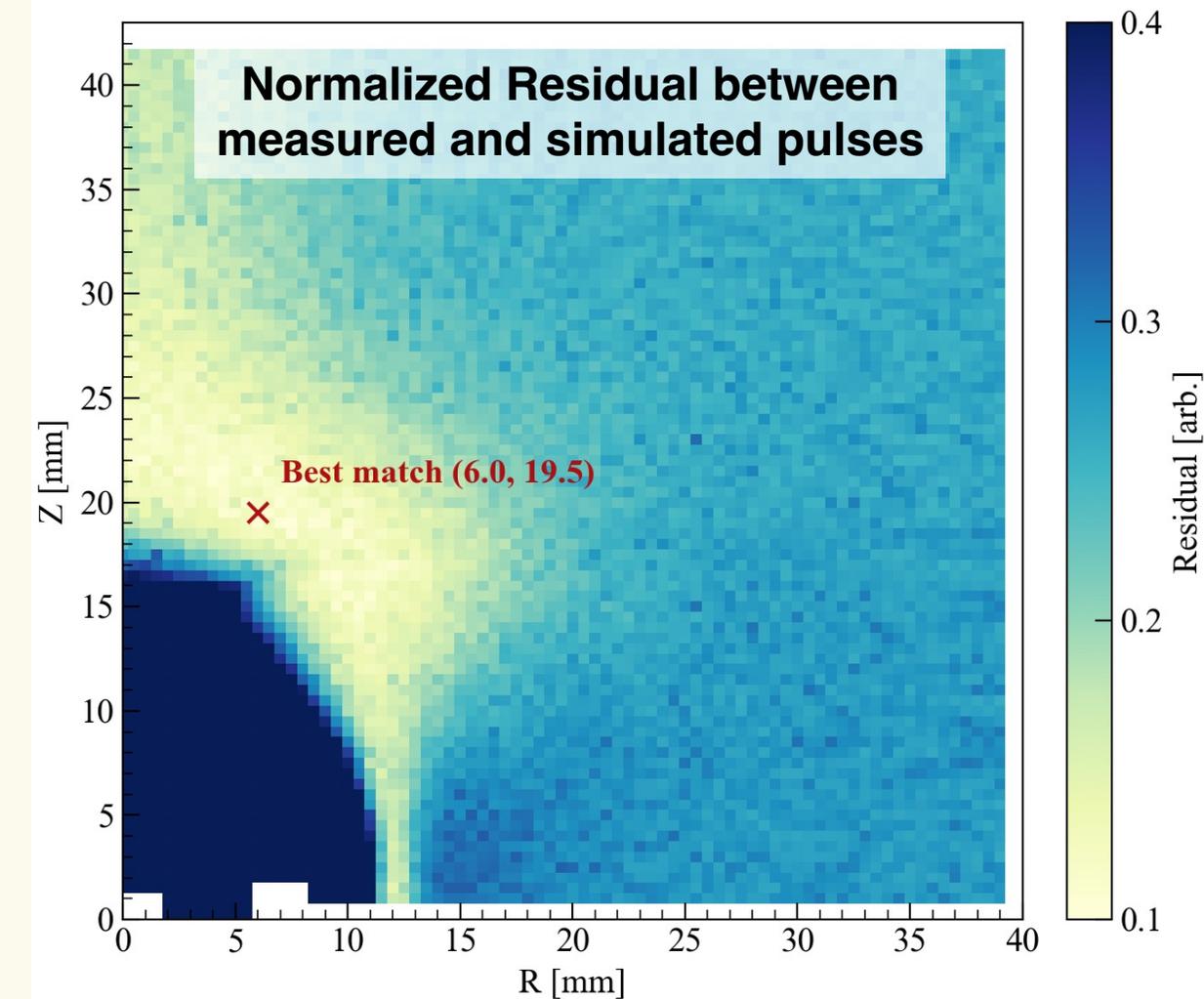
➤ **Type-I pulses: pulses origin in the outer region of the detector**



III. Pulse matching via PSS

□ Match measured pulses with simulated pulses in the library: (BEGe#2)

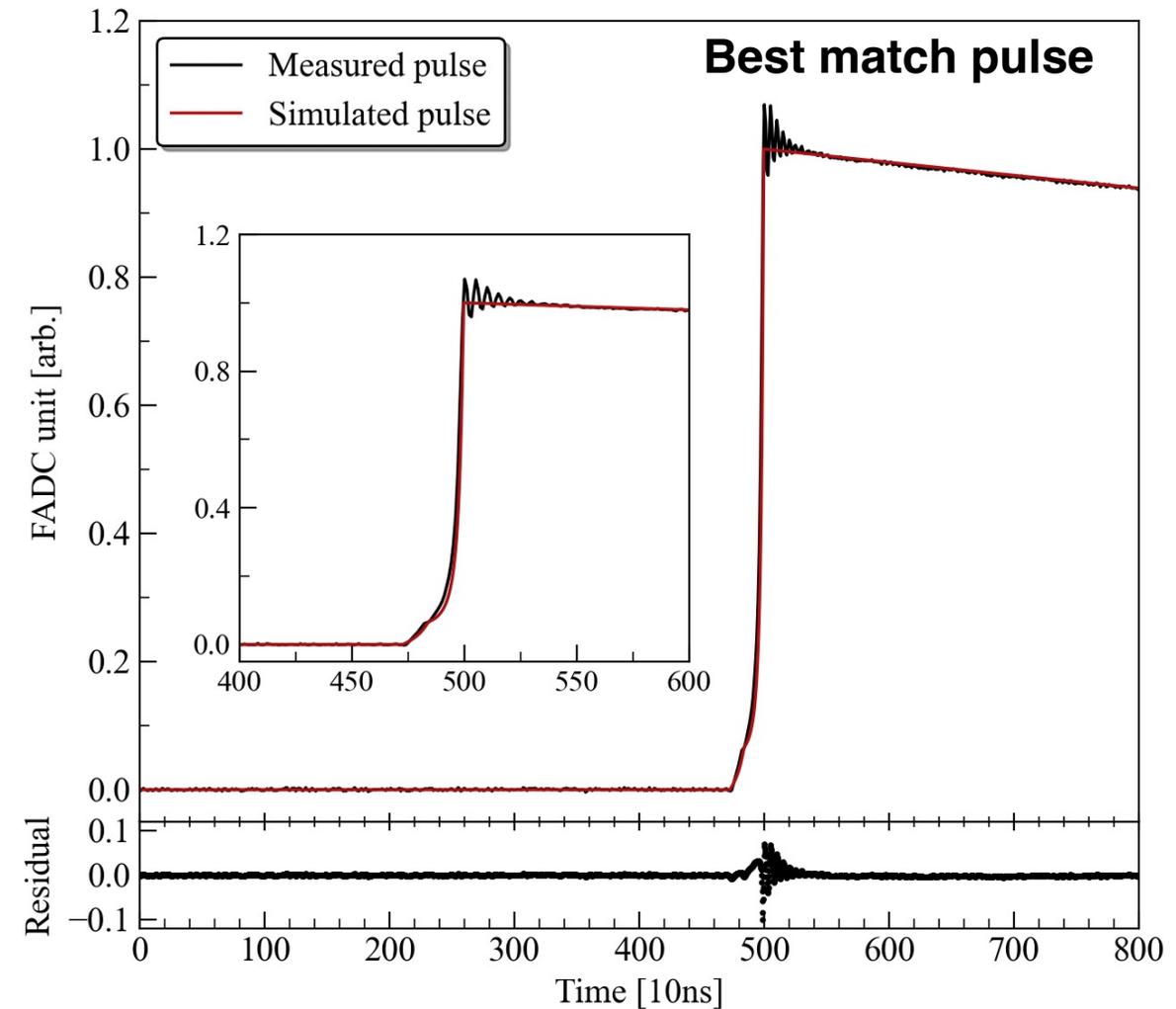
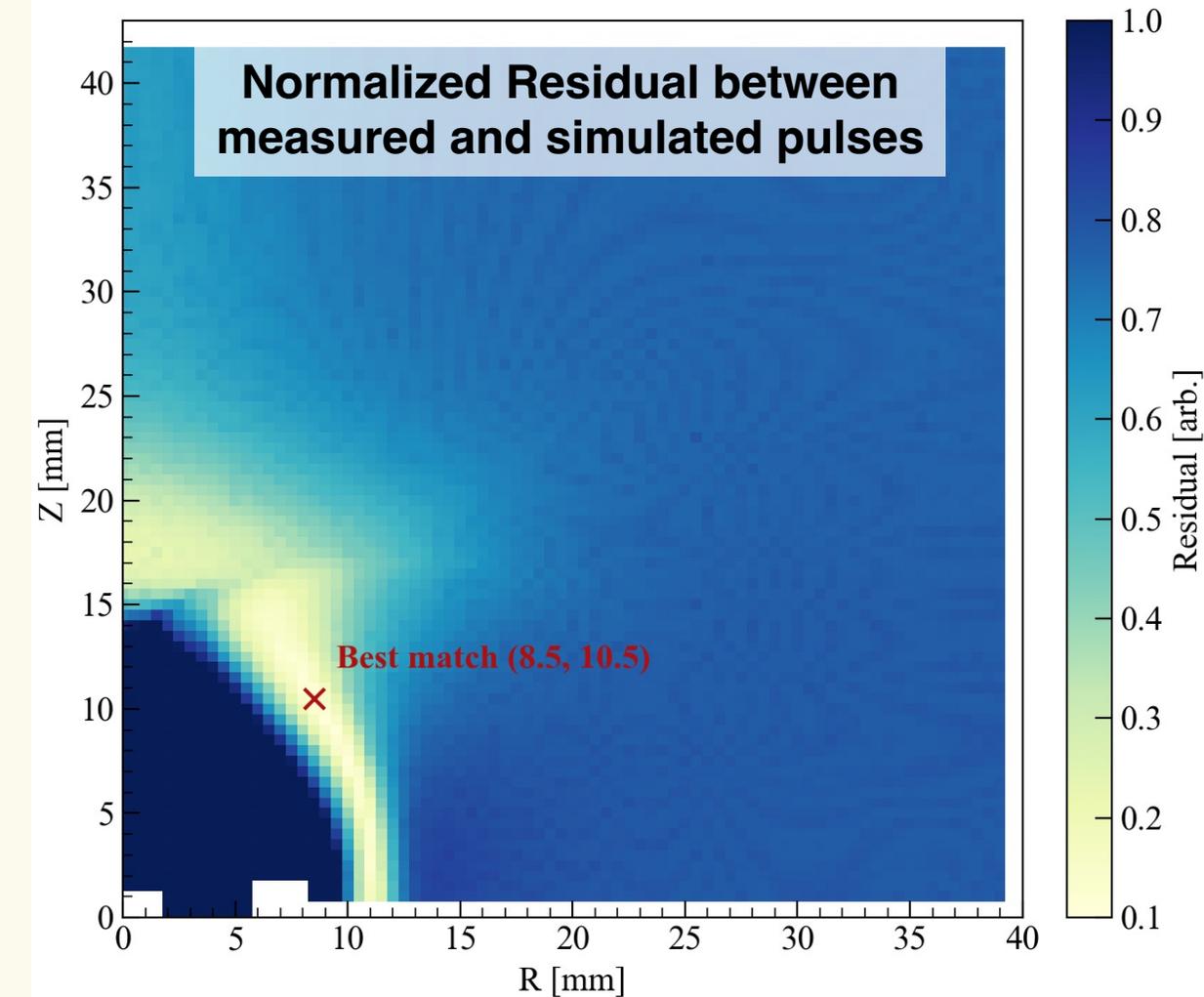
➤ Type-II pulses: pulses origin in the middle region of the detector



III. Pulse matching via PSS

□ Match measured pulses with simulated pulses in the library: (BEGe#2)

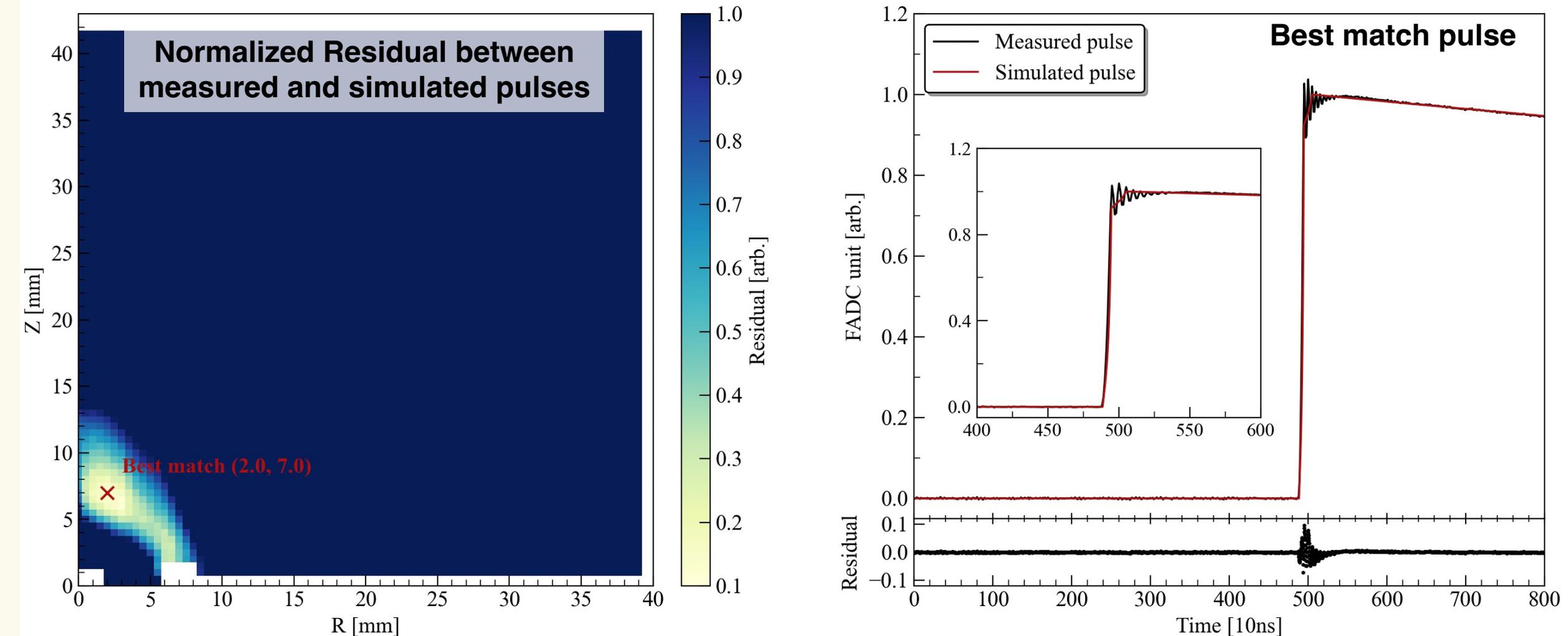
➤ Type-III pulses: pulses origin in the Inner ring region of the detector



III. Pulse matching via PSS

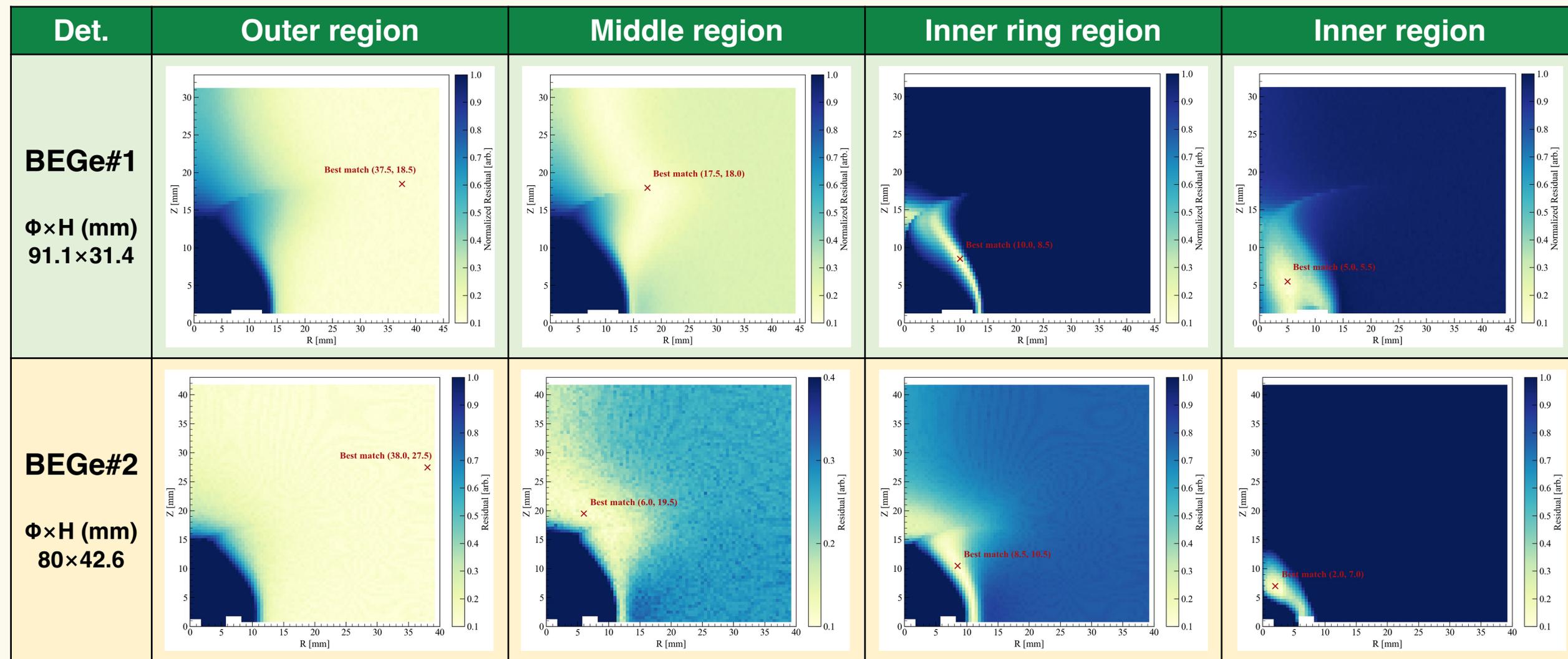
□ Match measured pulses with simulated pulses in the library: (BEGe#2)

➤ Type-IV pulses: pulses origin in the inner region near the p+ contact



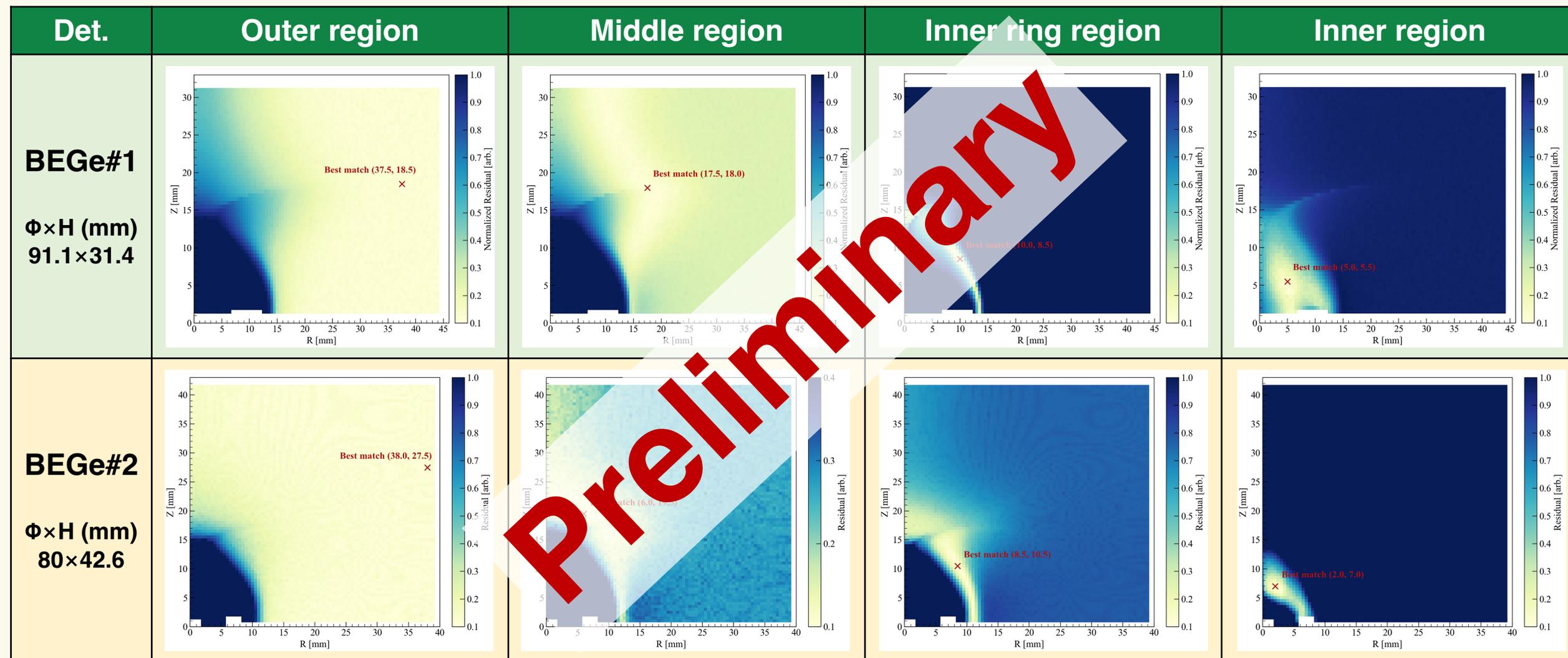
III. Pulse matching via PSS

□ Both BEGe#1 and BEGe#2 could identify SSE in 4 regions via pulse matching:



III. Pulse matching via PSS

□ Both BEGe#1 and BEGe#2 could identify SSE in 4 regions via pulse matching:



IV. Conclusion

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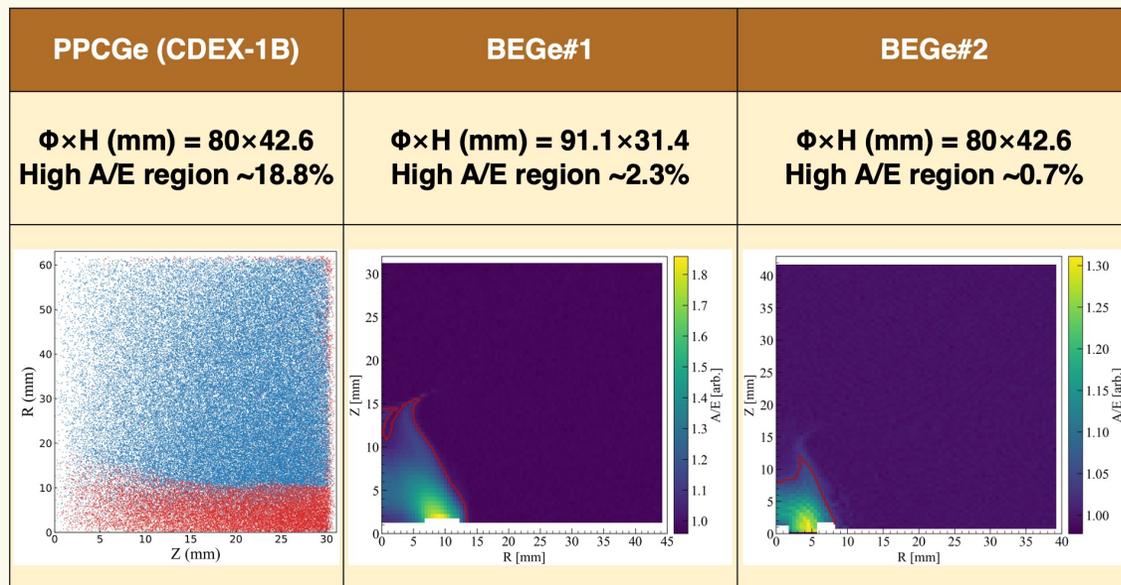
□ The A/E cut performance in one PPCGe and two BEGe detectors:

- The CDEX-1B PPCGe has a large high A/E region of $\sim 18.8\%$ total detector volume

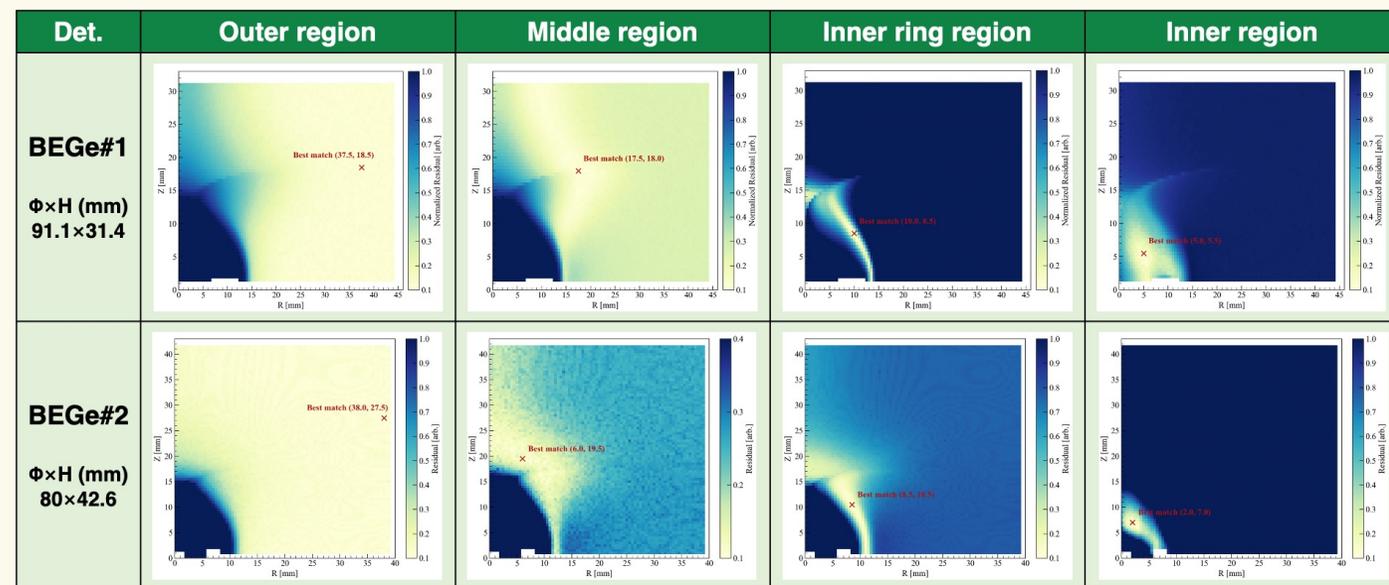
□ Apply the pulse matching method in two BEGe detectors:

- Both BEGe#1 and BEGe#2 could identify SSE in 4 regions via pulse matching

High A/E region in the three detectors



SSE regions identified by pulse matching in BEGe

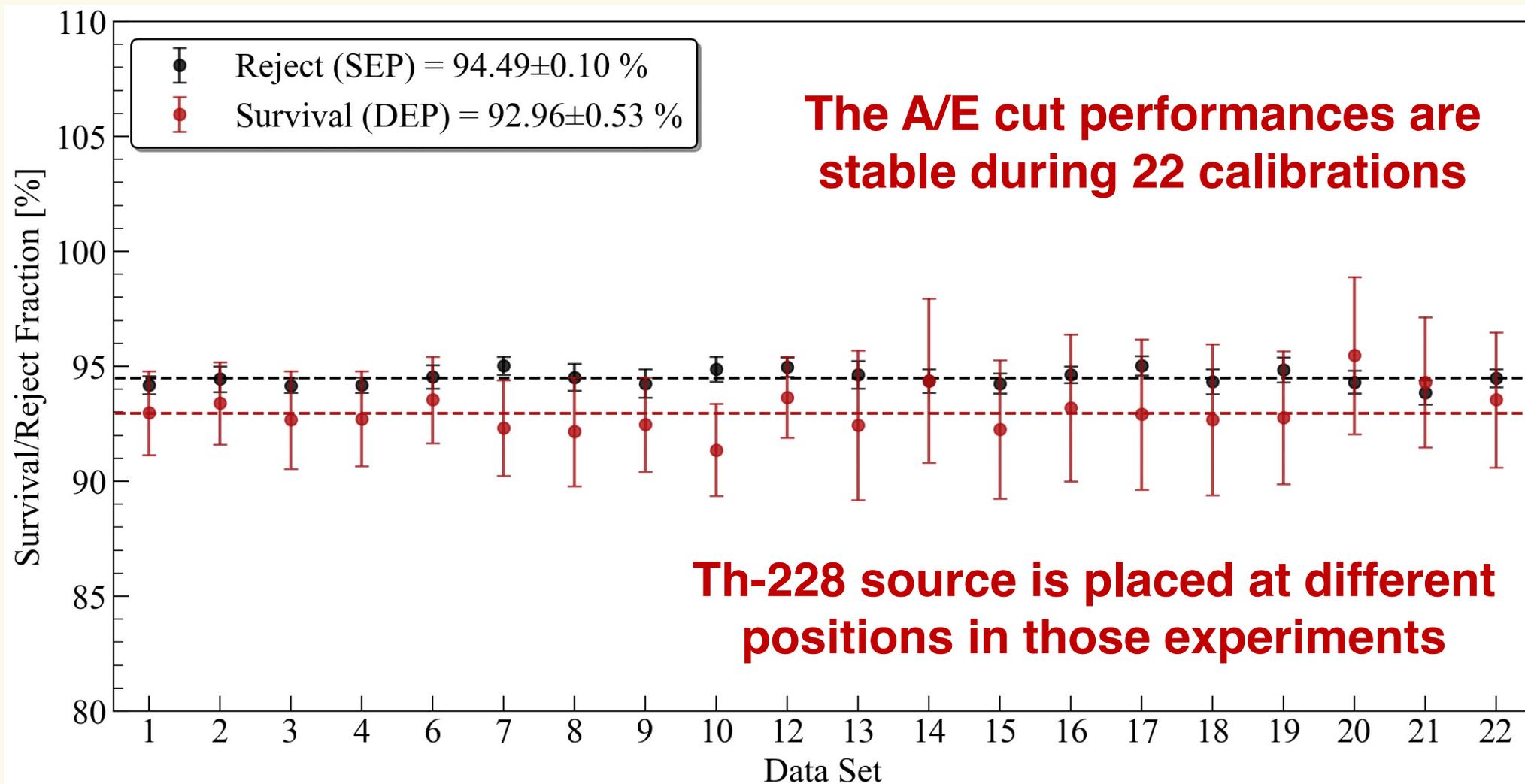


Thanks

II. SSE/MSE discrimination of PPCGe and BEGe

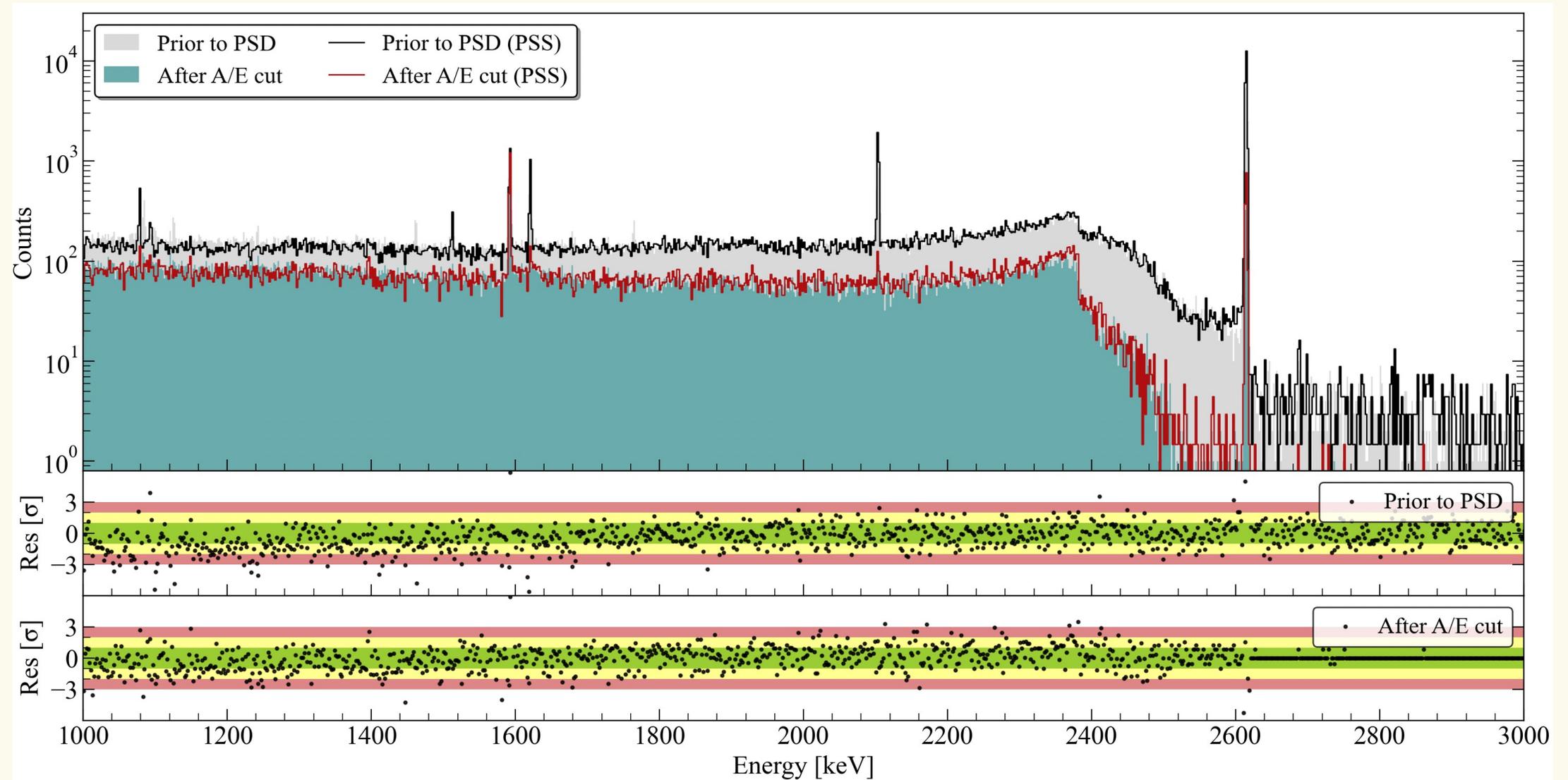
□ SSE/MSE discrimination power of another BEGe (BEGe#2) detector:

We also monitor the A/E cut performance in BEGe#2 over 22 calibration experiments (during ~ 1 month)



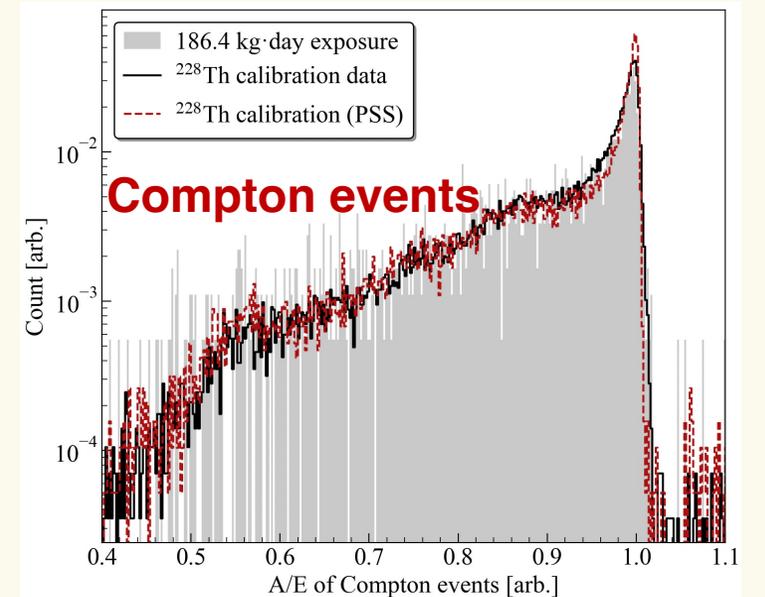
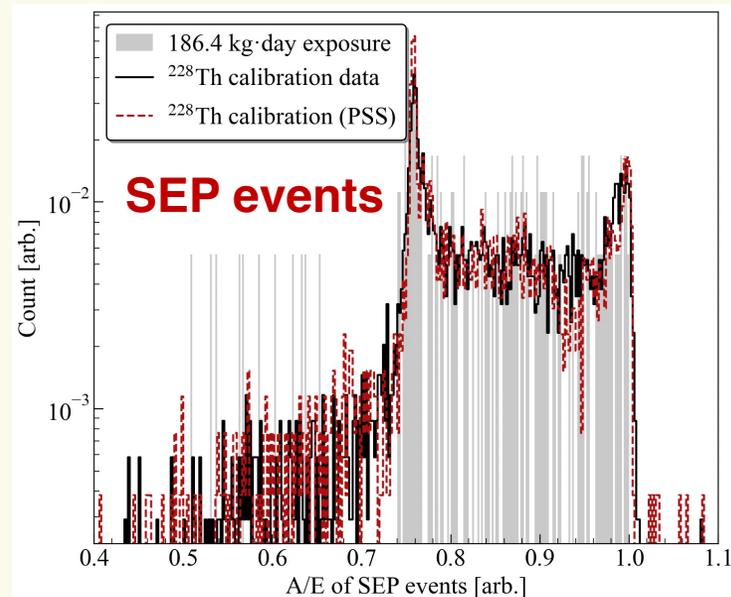
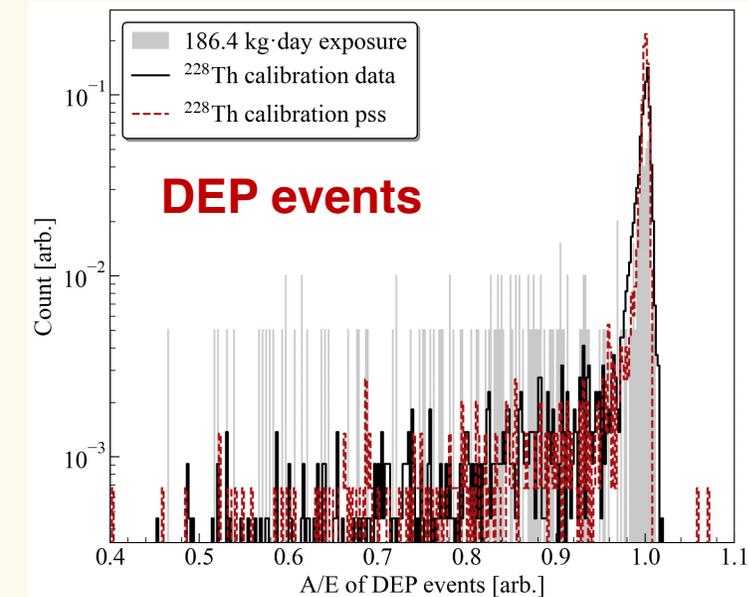
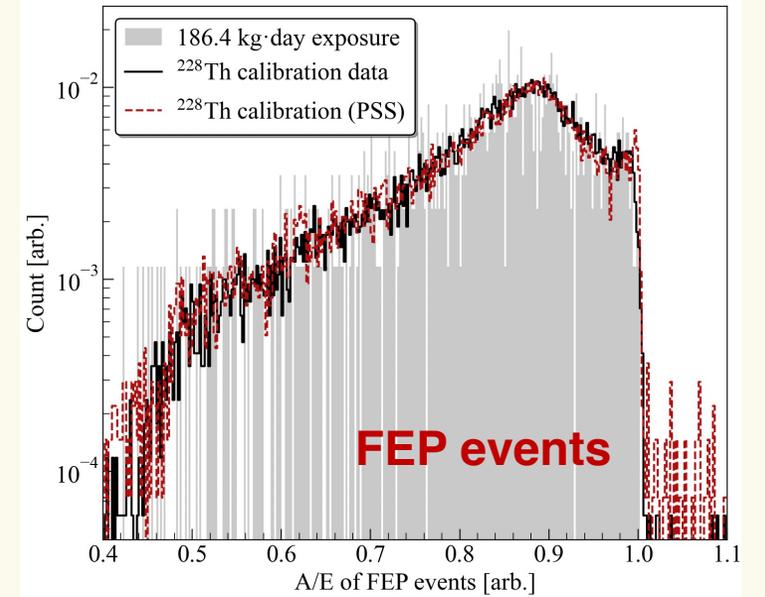
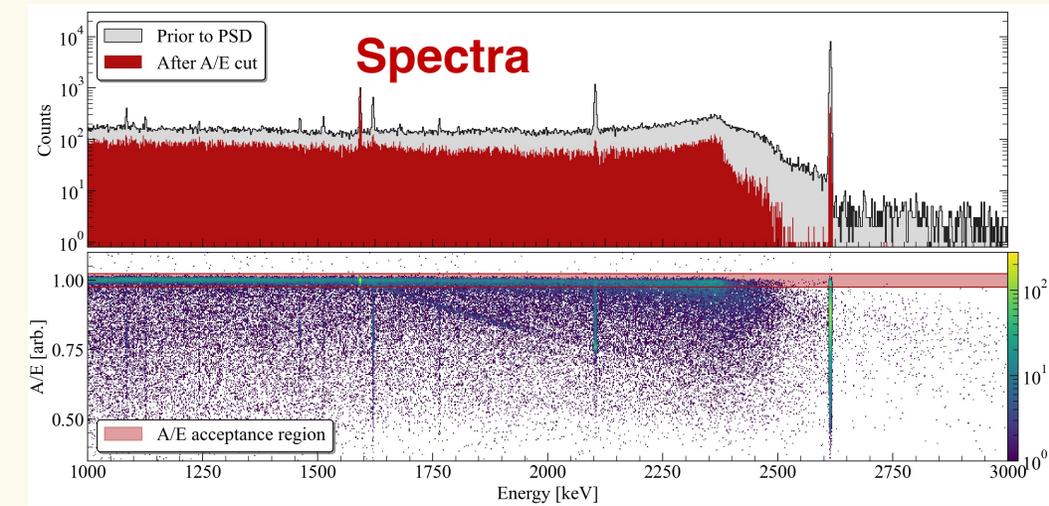
BEGe#1 PSS vs. Experiment

Comparison of spectra using Th-228 calibration data



BEGe#1 PSS vs. Experiment

Comparison of A/E using Th-228 calibration data



BEGe#2 PSS vs. Experiment

Comparison of A/E using Th-228 calibration data

