

# AXEL

High pressure Xe gas TPC for neutrinoless double-beta decay search

Kyoto University, ICRR, Tohoku University<sup>B</sup>, Kobe University<sup>C</sup>

Sei Ban,

A.K.Ichikawa, T.Nakaya, A.Minamino, K.Nakamura, Y.Ishiyama, S.Tanaka, S.Yanagita, M.Hirose, H.Sekiya<sup>A</sup>, K.Ueshima<sup>B</sup>, K.Miuchi<sup>C</sup>

## What's AXEL?

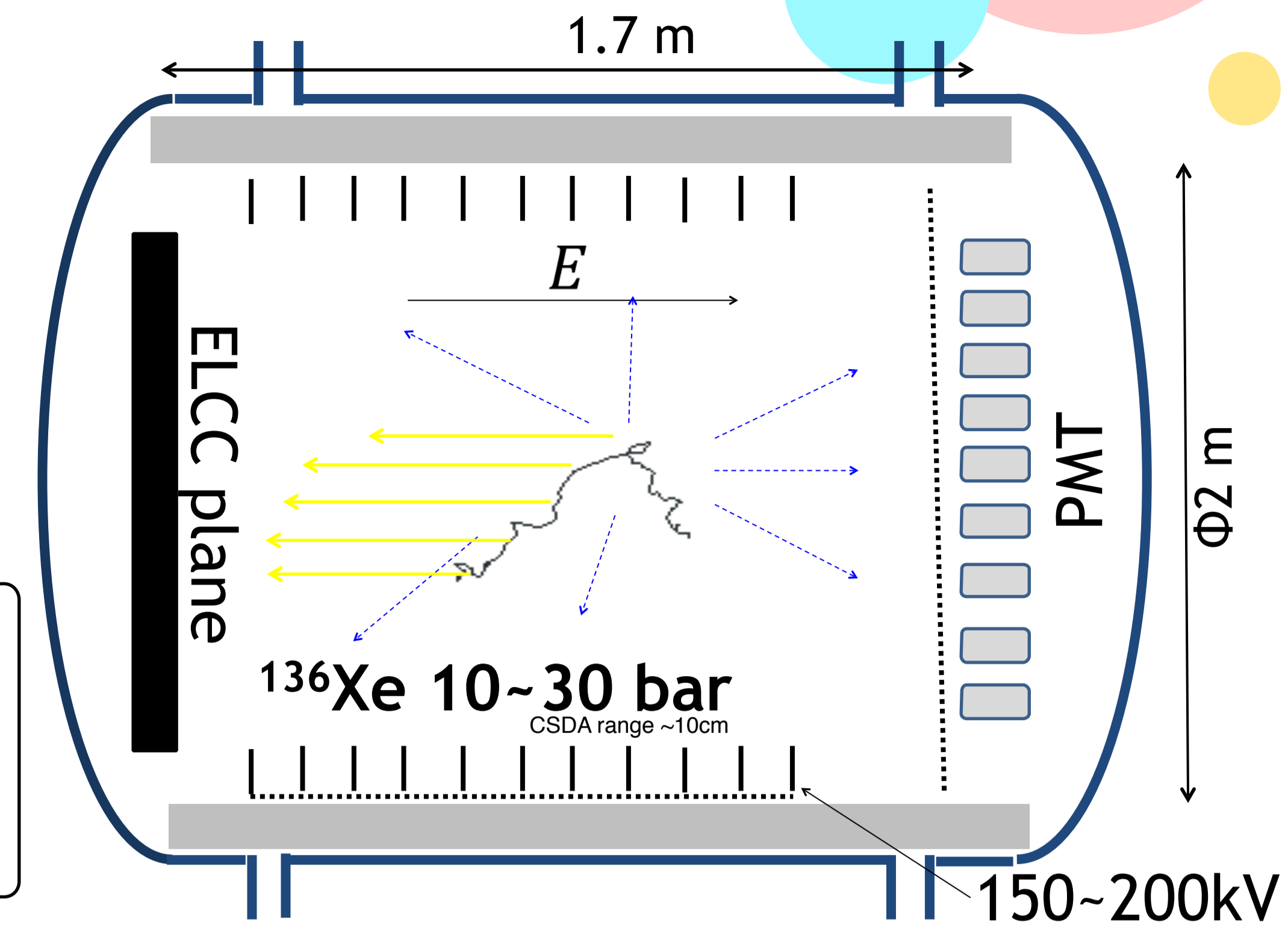
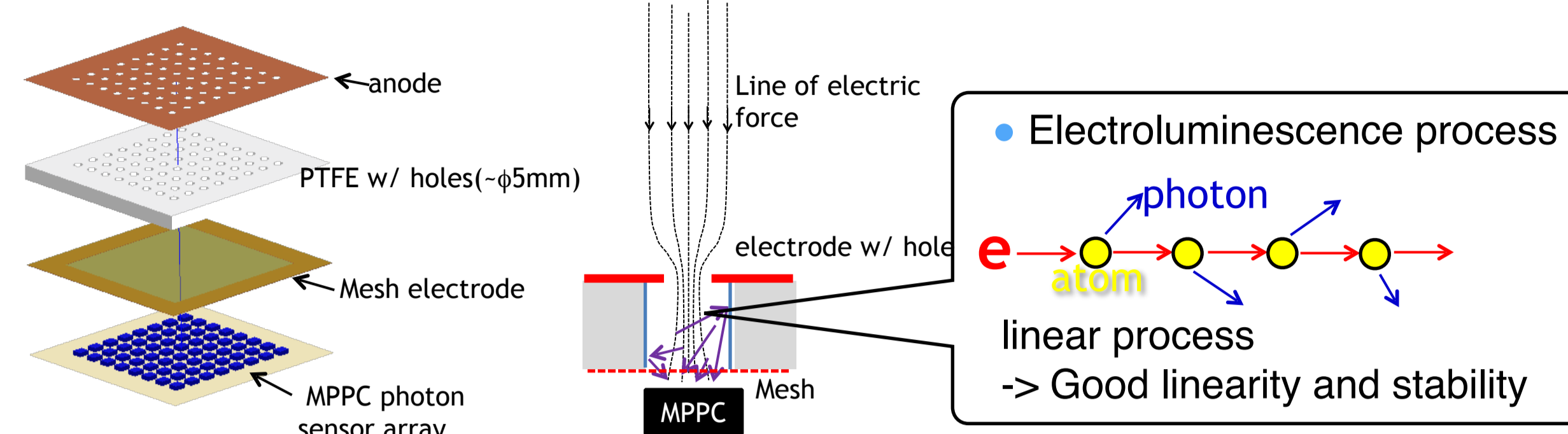
We are developing a high pressure Xe gas TPC to search for  $0\nu\beta\beta$  from  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  ( $Q=2.48\text{MeV}$ ).

### Feature

- Good energy resolution : 0.5% (FWHM@2.48MeV)
- > Using proportional scintillation mode
- Large mass (1ton)
- Background rejection with tracking
- > Reject alpha (very short track)
- > Reject compton gamma (multi-site event)
- > Reject gamma (single blob at end point)

### ELCC (Electroluminescence Light Collection Cell)

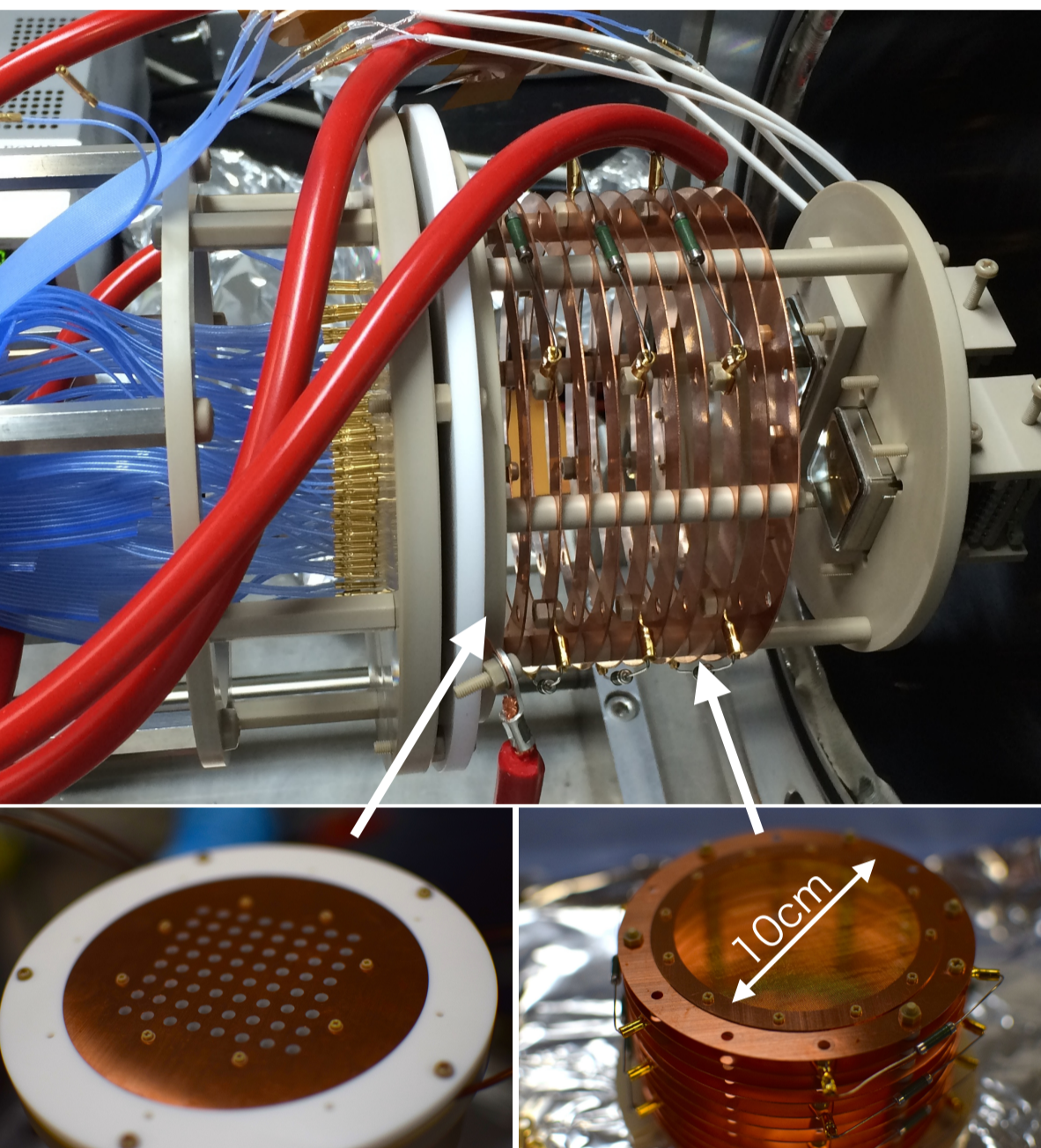
- Ionization electrons are collected into a cell and produce EL
  - Less dependence on event position
  - Easy to extend to large area due to solid structure
- We are developing ELCC with our original idea!



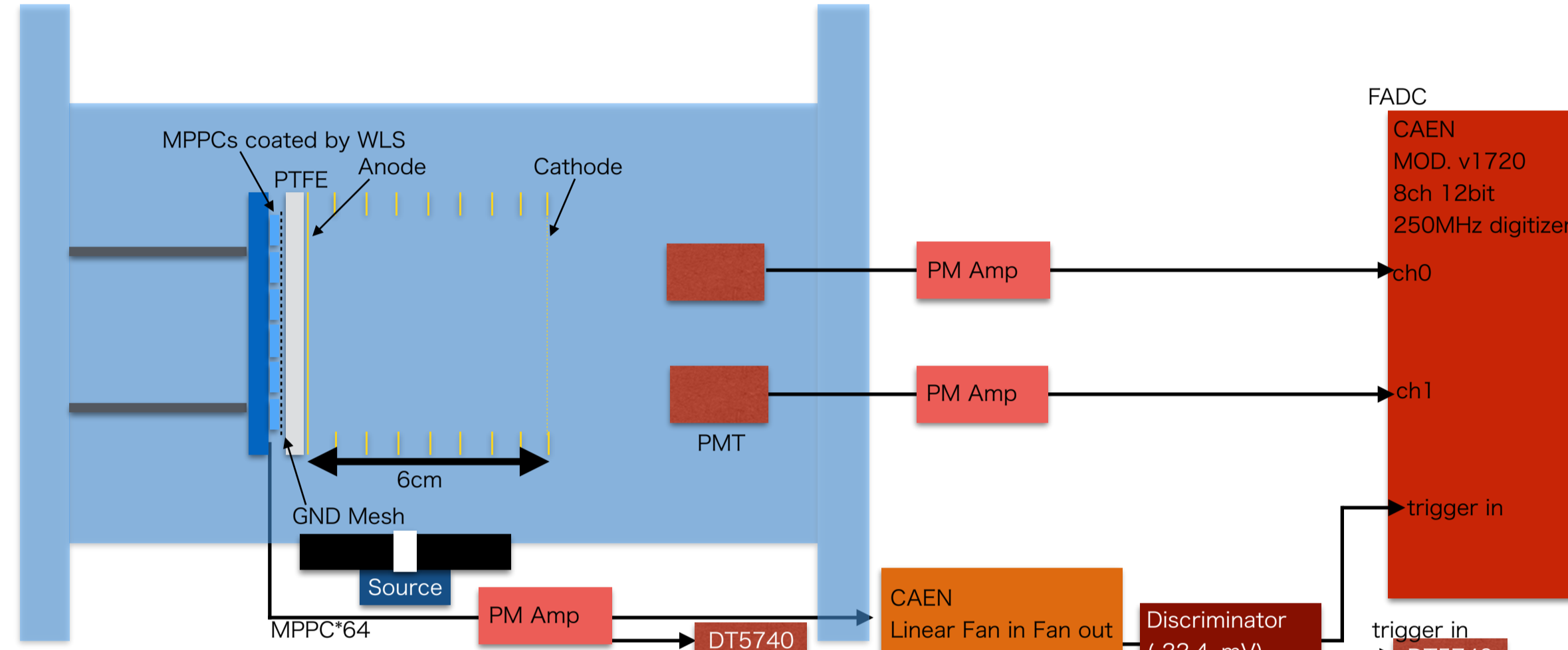
## R&D Status

### Prototype Chamber

Prototype chamber with 64ch MPPCs, two PMTs and up to 10 bar Xe gas.



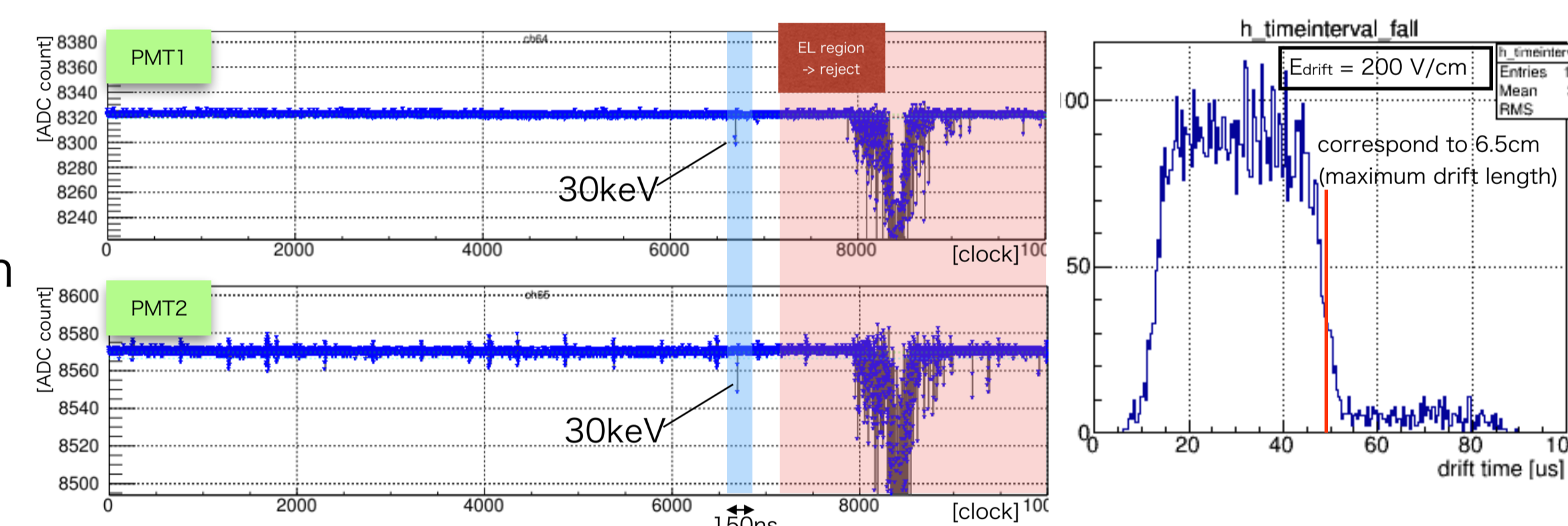
Sensitive volume : 6cm-long and 10cm diameter. MPPC sensitive only to visible light. An acrylic plate coated with WLS(TPB) is placed in front. Will be replaced with VUV-sensitive MPPCs in November.



### Demonstration as a TPC

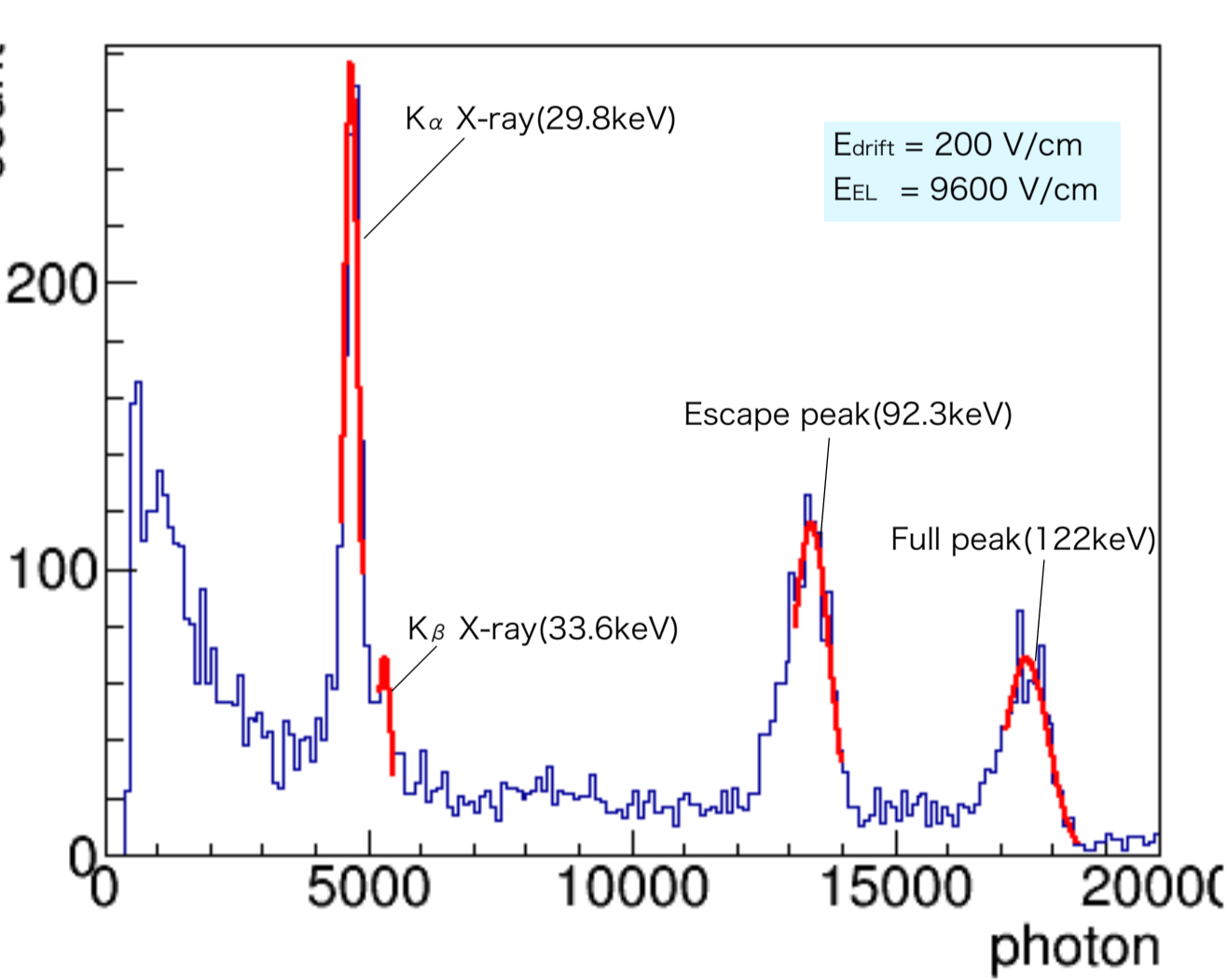
In order to determine  $t_0$  signal, coincidence of two PMT signals within 150ns is required.

- > Succeed to detect scintillation light signal and reconstruct z position.
- > Drift velocity was measured.



### Energy Resolution

Energy measurement using  $^{57}\text{Co}$  gamma source and 4 bar Xe gas.



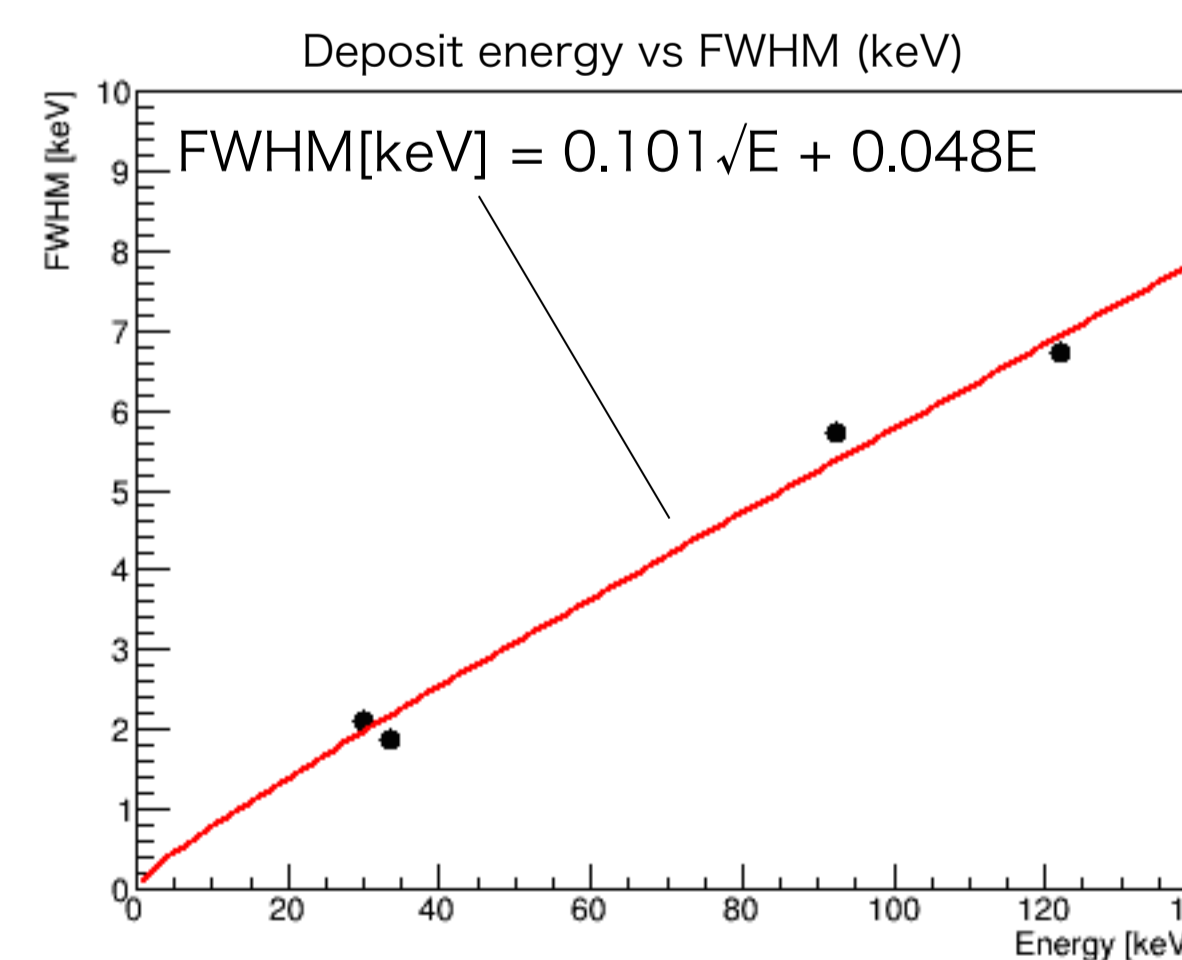
- Evaluate EL gain using 29.98keV peak
- initial electrons :  $29980\text{eV} / 22.1\text{eV}(W\text{-value}) = 1347.5$
- detected photons : 4692.2 photons
- > over all gain =  $4692.2 / 1347.5 = 3.482$
- consistent with reference :  $dN_{\text{photon}}/dz = 70(E/p - 1.0)p$  (noble gas detector (ISBN : 978-3-527-40597-6))
- The energy resolution was evaluated by fitting these peaks with Gaussian.

Energy [keV]	29.78	33.62	92.28	122.06
# of photon	4692.2	5323.6	13418.2	17501.9
FWHM	7.1%	5.6%	6.2%	5.5%

We evaluated FWHM at Q-value by fitting the plot of deposit energy vs energy (FWHM) with the function :  $\text{FWHM} = A\sqrt{E} + BE$  (E : energy[keV], A, B : Fitting parameter)

Extrapolate to 2.48MeV  
-> **FWHM(@2.48MeV) : 4.96%**

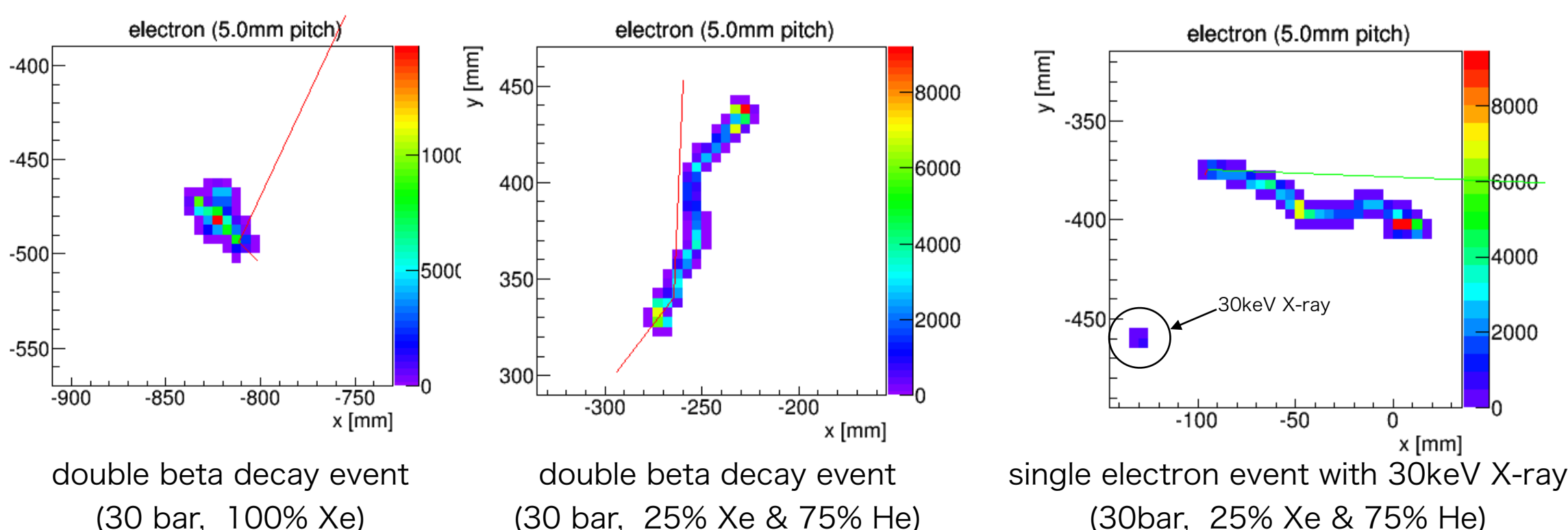
Cross talk by the WLS plate may be an issue.  
-> Replace with VUV-sensitive MPPCs soon.



## For more sensitivity

Add He gas into Xe to make it easy to search the two end points of  $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay

Simulated event display



- Can reject single-end-blob event.
- Can use X-ray emitted from Xe to reject single electron event
- > cannot use in pure Xe gas because of too short m.f.p.

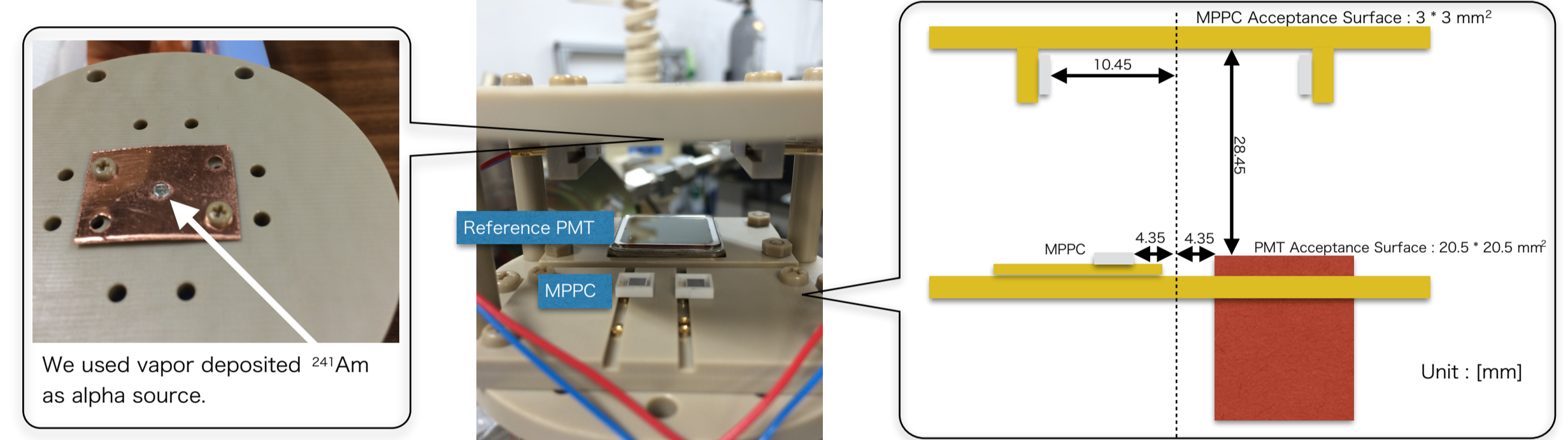
Now evaluating signal efficiency and back ground rejection ability by simulation.

### Basic properties of MPPC

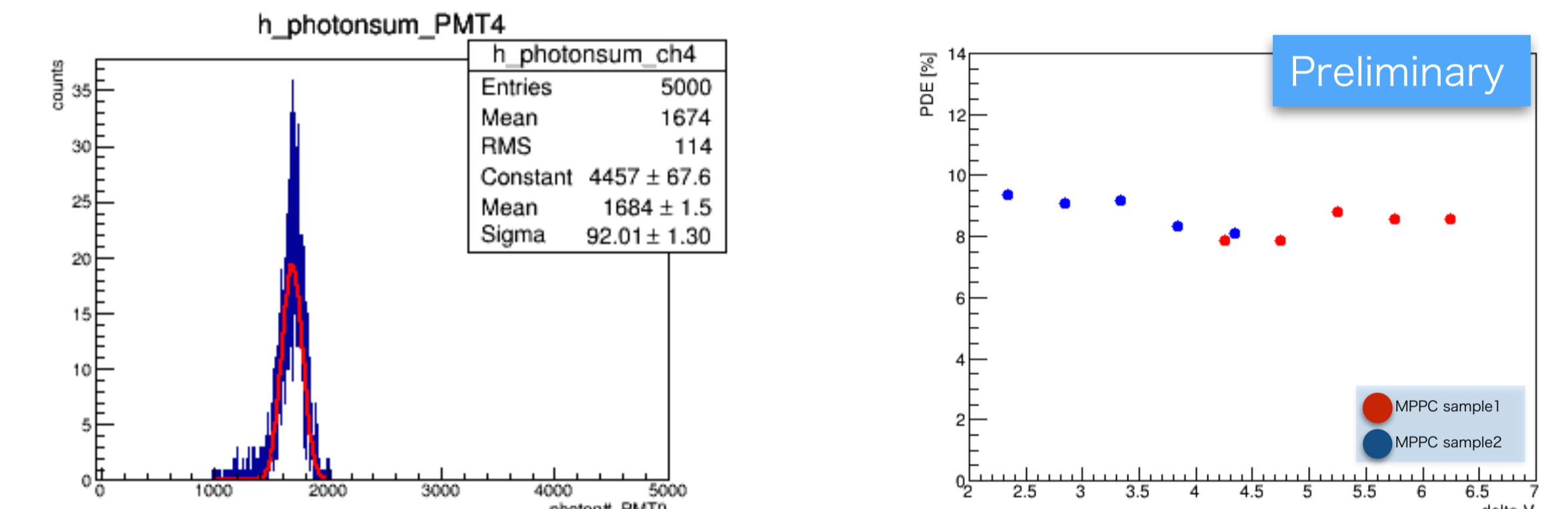
#### PDE measurement

- Motivation
- Want to measure PDE for VUV light(170nm) from high pressure Xe gas.
- Experiment
- Mini chamber filled with 8bar Xe gas.
- Scintillation light from  $\alpha$  (UV-PMT as a reference).

#### Setup



#### Results

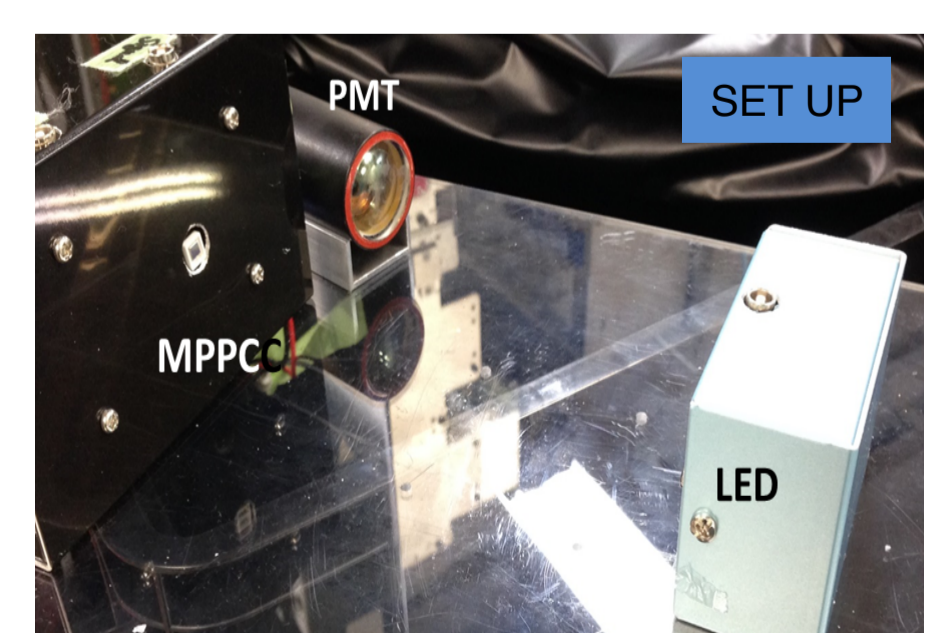
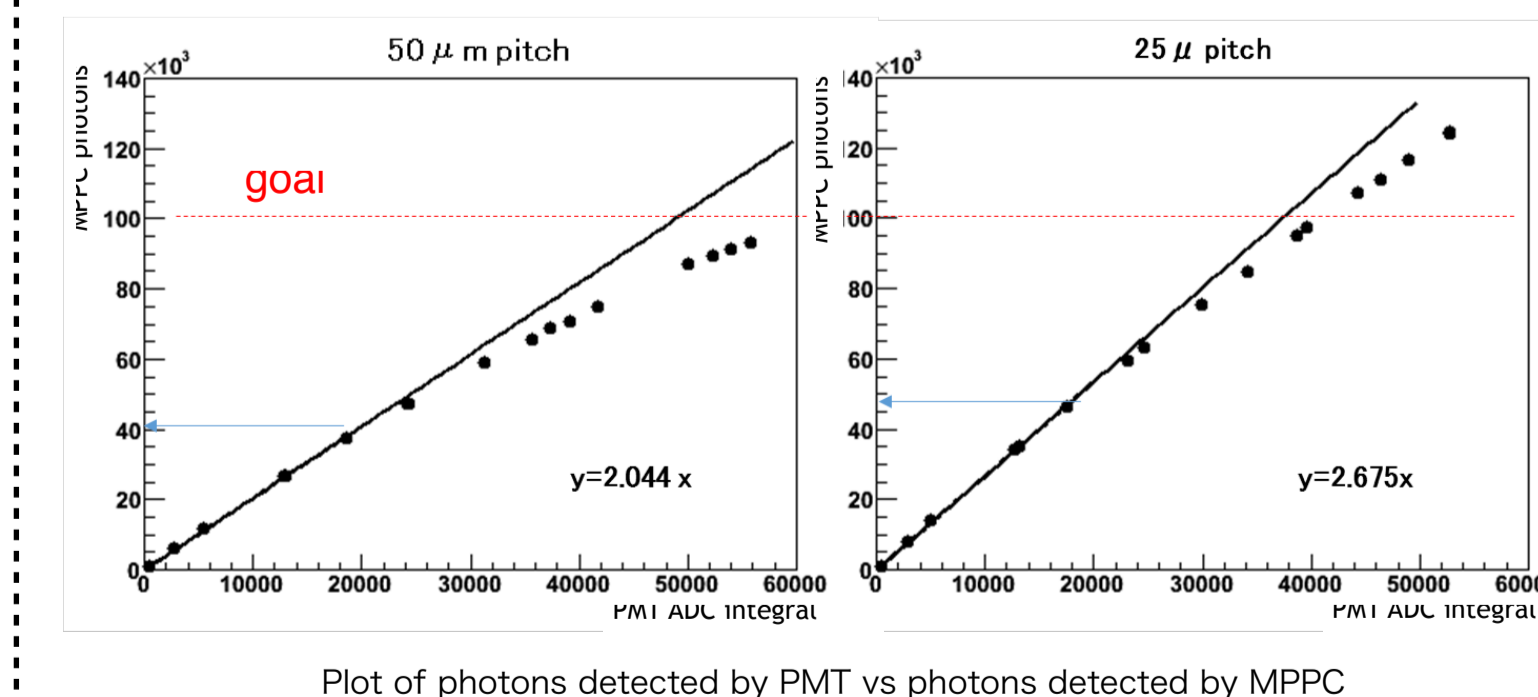


Photon spectrum of alpha source detected by PMT  
-> alpha ray has mono-energy.

PDE vs over voltage  
Effect of crosstalk and afterpulse is corrected. But still under check. PDE can be better (PDE:11-12%)

#### Linearity of MPPC

- Motivation
- Linearity is very important to obtain high energy resolution.
- Many photons ( $\sim 10^5$ ) may come in long time ( $\sim 5\mu\text{sec}$ ).
- Studied by using LED light and comparing PMT.
- Result
- Good linearity up to  $\sim 4 * 10^4$  photons/5us (50um-pitch pixel, crosstalk suppression),  $\sim 5 * 10^4$  photons/5us (25um-pitch pixel, non crosstalk suppression).
- > We can apply correction with little errors.
- > Correction fluctuation due to non-linear effect : 0.0033%(@ $10^5$  photons)
- Recovery time  $\tau$  is evaluated by fitted by the function :  $y = \frac{1}{1/ax + \tau/N_{\text{pixels}} * 5\mu\text{s}}$
- > Result : 49.5ns(50um), 89.3ns(25um), consistent with spec sheet.



## Future plan

Upsizing our detector.

64ch with VUV-sensitive MPPC

World record! 201X~ MPPC : ~4000ch

202X~ MPPC : ~5000ch

Find new physics!!