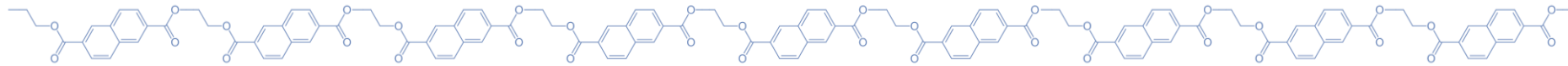


Polyethylene Naphthalate in LEGEND-1000



A. Leonhardt¹, B. Hackett², P. Bauer³, V. Belov¹, T. Comellato¹, H. Gadaria¹, M. Goldbrunner¹, K. Gusev¹, F. Henkes¹, P. Krause¹, A. Leuteritz⁴, B. Majorovits², S. Mertens¹, F. Puch³, N. Rumyantseva¹, S. Schönert¹, M. Schwarz¹, H. Th. J. Steiger^{1,5,6}, M. Stommel⁴, C. Vogl¹, M. Willers¹

¹Department of Physics, Technical University of Munich, Garching, Germany

²Max-Planck-Institute for Physics, Munich, Germany

³Thuringian Institute for Textile and Plastics Research, Rudolstadt, Germany

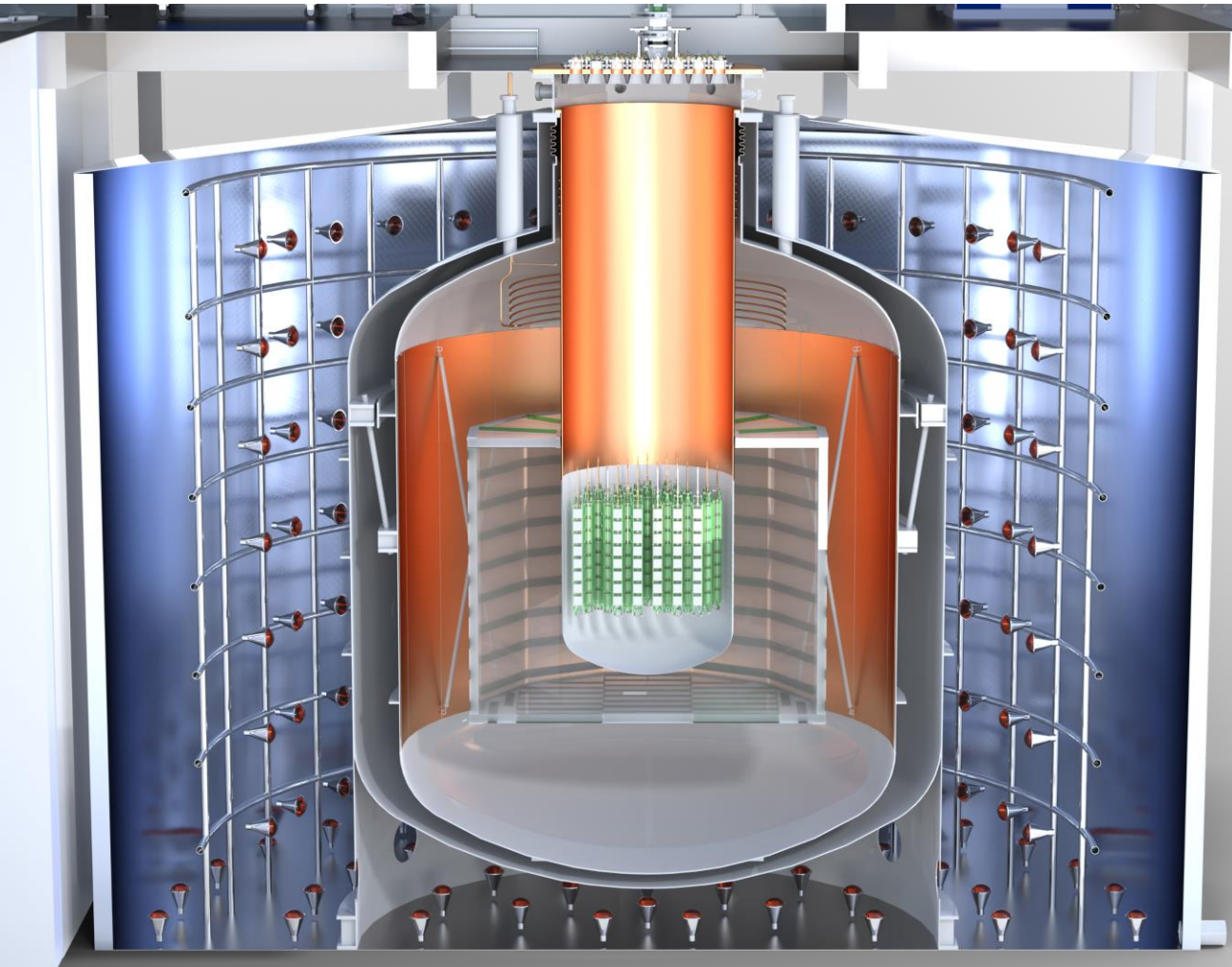
⁴Leibniz Institute of Polymer Research Dresden, Dresden, Germany

⁵Cluster of Excellence PRISMA+, Staudingerweg 9, 55128 Mainz, Germany

⁶Institut für Physik, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Staudingerweg 7, 55128 Mainz, Germany



LEGEND-1000 aims to detect neutrinoless double-beta decay ($0\nu\beta\beta$) in ^{76}Ge

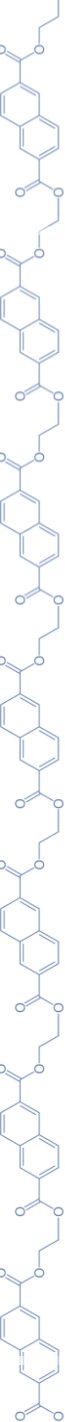


LEGEND-1000 is designed for a discovery potential of $0\nu\beta\beta$ at a half-life beyond 10^{28} years.

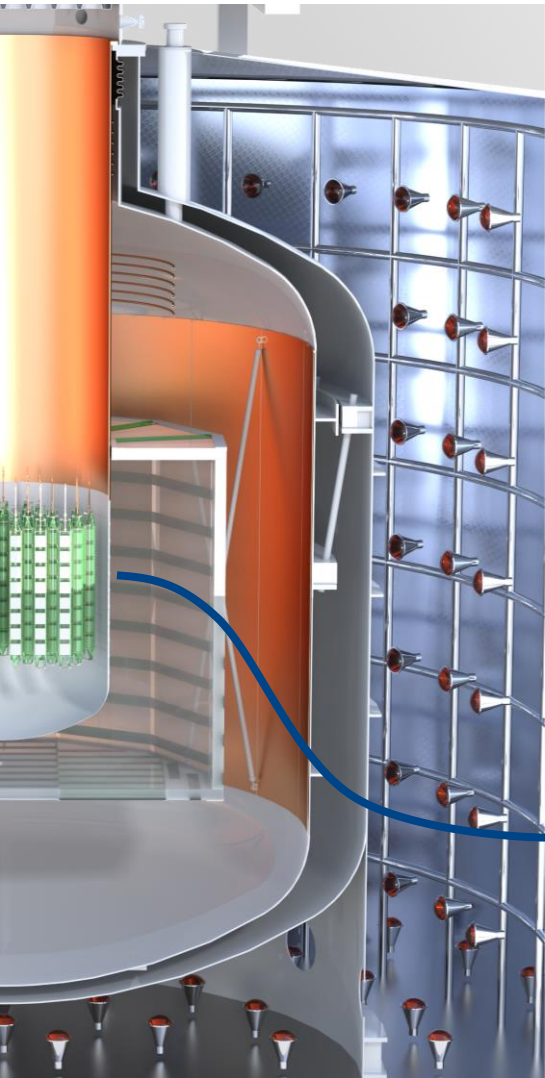
Deployment of 1000 kg of high-purity Ge detectors enriched in ^{76}Ge , which act as source and detector.

The first phase, LEGEND-2000, is taking physics data since spring of 2023.

Operation of instrumented Liquid Argon (LAr) volume as coolant and for background rejection.

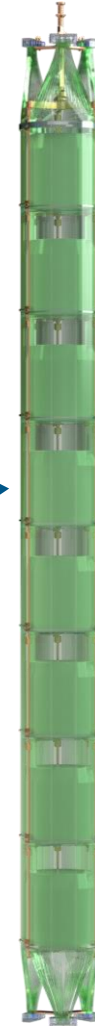
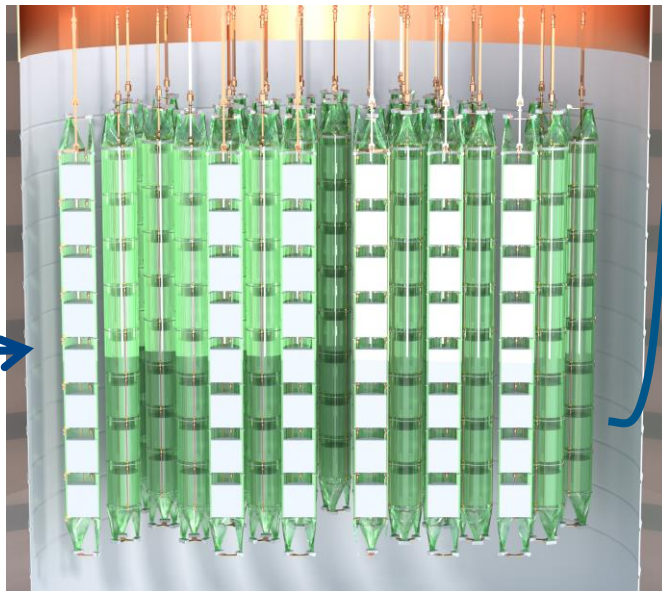


HPGe detectors are deployed in an instrumented underground argon volume



Underground argon (UGLAr) in copper tube

Lined with wavelength shifting reflector (WLSR) to increase LAr detector efficiency

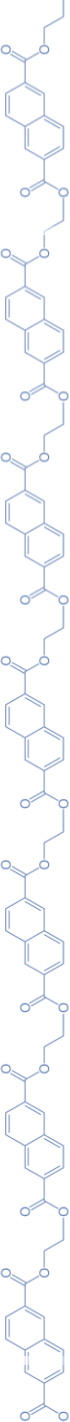


Detectors in strings covered by wavelength-shifting fiber shroud

Coupled to SiPMs for detection of LAr scintillation signal



HPGe detectors mounted on holder plates and read out individually



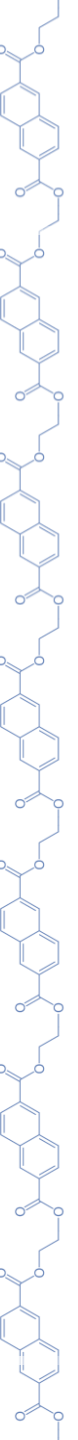
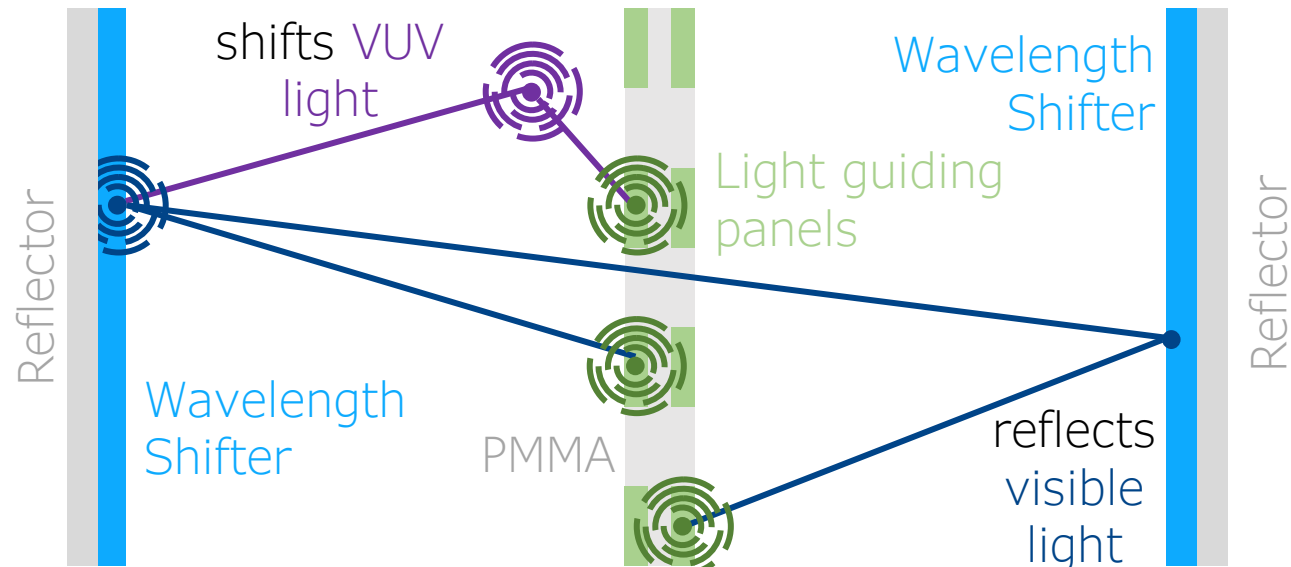
The instrumented atmospheric argon volume is used to detect cosmogenically activated neutrons



Atmospheric liquid argon (ALAr) volume in outer cryostat

PMMA neutron moderator instrumented by SiPMs coupled to wavelength shifting & guiding panels

Large-scale WLSR on inner cryostat wall & outer copper tube surface



Polyethylene naphthalate (PEN) is a scintillating and wavelength shifting polymer

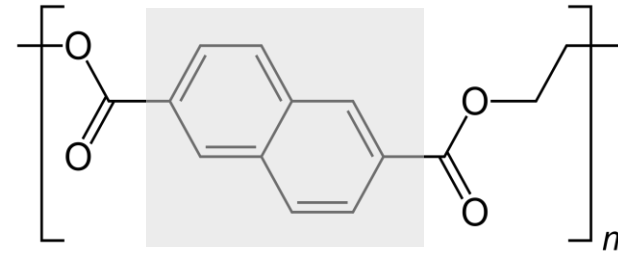
Polyethylene naphthalate (PEN) is a thermoplastic polyester

Scintillating and wavelength-shifting naphthalene-dicarboxylate units

Can be acquired commercially as granulate for injection molding

Higher yield strength than copper at LAr temperature

Replace or cover optically inactive materials (Copper, PTFE, etc.) with PEN to increase background rejection efficiency



PEN granulate illuminated by UV light

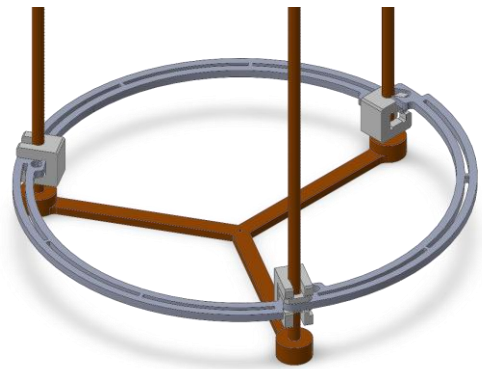
Optical Properties:

- Wavelength Shifting Efficiency of $\geq 49\%$ [1]
- Emission time scale ~ 30 ns
- Emission in visible blue (peaks at 430 nm)

[1] G. R. Araujo, et al., *Eur. Phys. J. C*, 82(5):442, 2022, arXiv:2112.06675.

PEN will be featured throughout LEGEND-1000 to replace or cover optically inactive materials

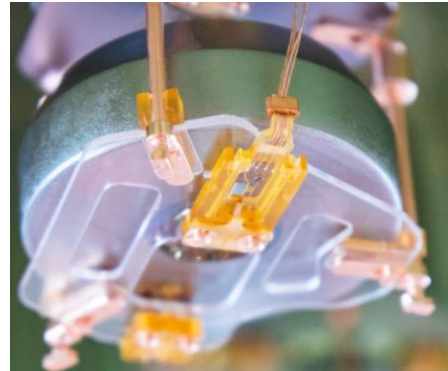
Wavelength Shifting fibers need to be guided and supported



Preliminary Design for L1000 Fiber Holders



L200 PEN Holders

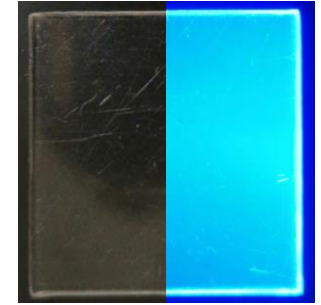


PEN can be used for structural detector holders & holding rods

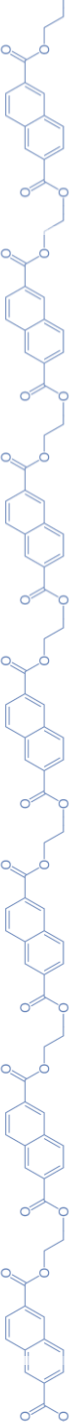
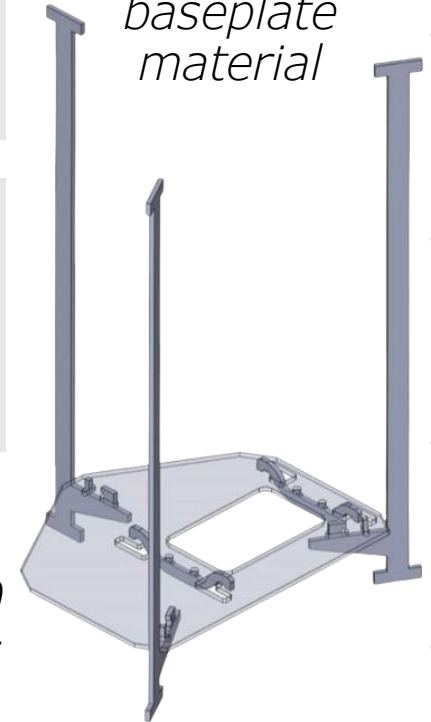
Increase background detection efficiency in vicinity of detectors

Successful implementation in LEGEND-200, molded from commercial Teonex granulate

Preliminary Design for L1000 PEN Holders + Rods



L200 PEN baseplate material



PEN enclosures around Ge detectors for mitigation of $^{42}\text{Ar}/^{42}\text{K}$ background

$^{42}\text{Ar}/^{42}\text{K}$ cosmogenically produced in ALAr

Beta decay of ^{42}K ($Q_{\beta} = 3525$ keV) background in $0\nu\beta\beta$ ROI ($Q_{\beta\beta} = 2039$ keV)

UGLAr expected to be depleted in $^{42}\text{Ar}/^{42}\text{K}$

Alternative: PEN enclosure for Ge detectors

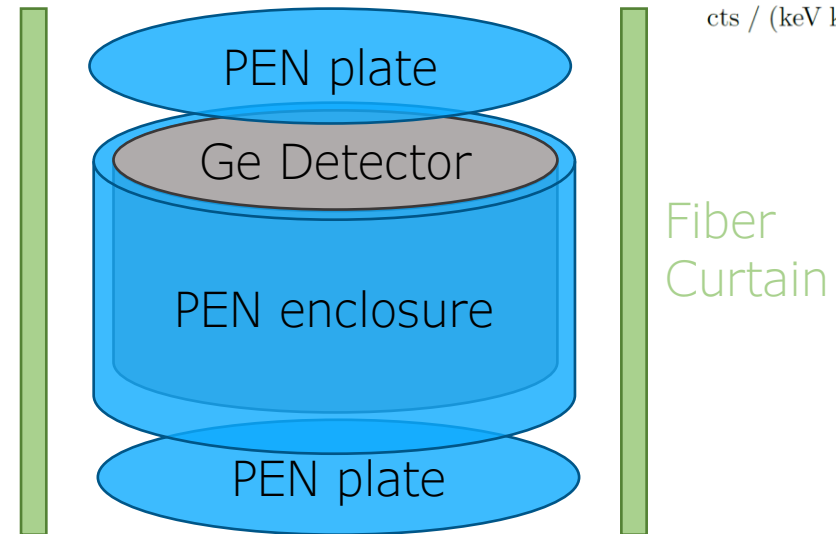
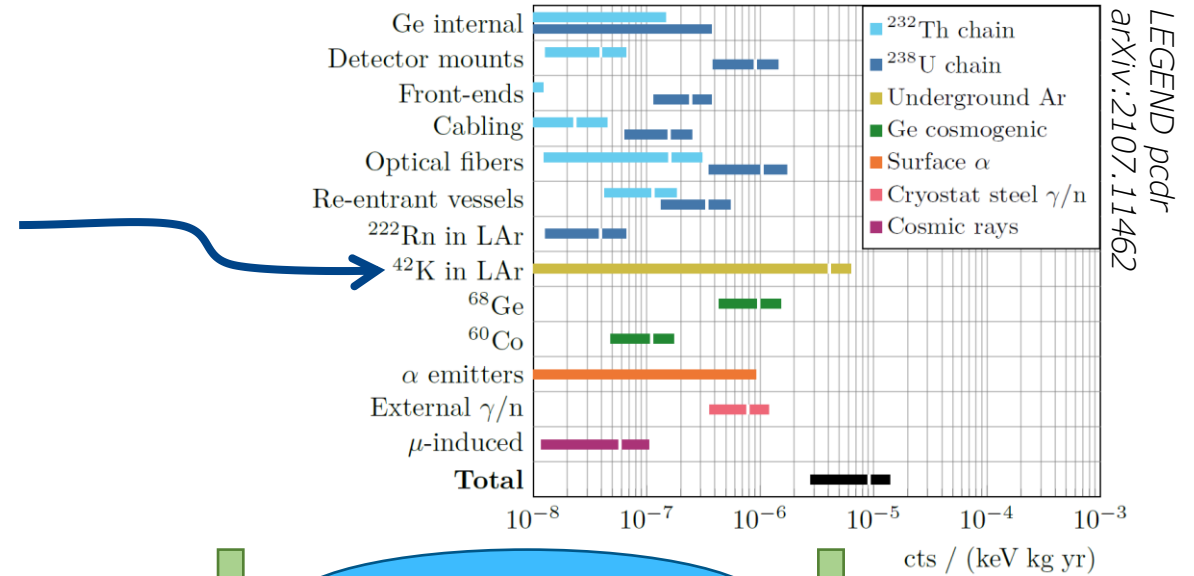
passive

Limits amount of ^{42}K on Ge detector surface

Lower energy of beta particle below $Q_{\beta\beta}$

active

Generate scintillation signal to increase veto efficiency



LEGEND pcd/r
arXiv: 2107.11462

First implementation of PEN enclosure indicates no decreased Ge detector performance

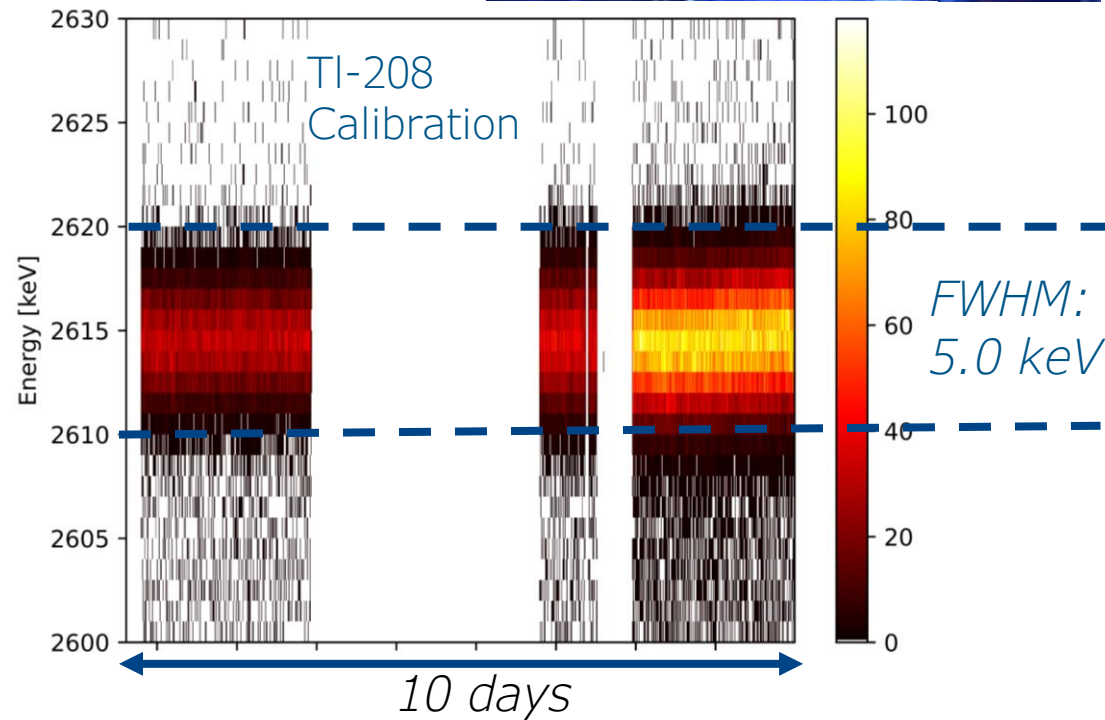
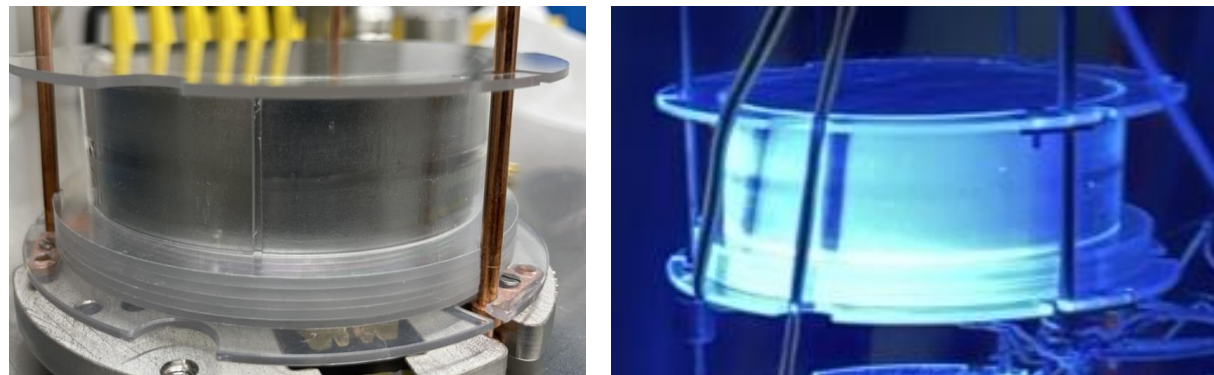
Tightly fitting PEN enclosure for Ge detector created by re-shaping heated PEN holder plate material

Successful operation of Ge detector in LAr cryostat with PEN enclosure

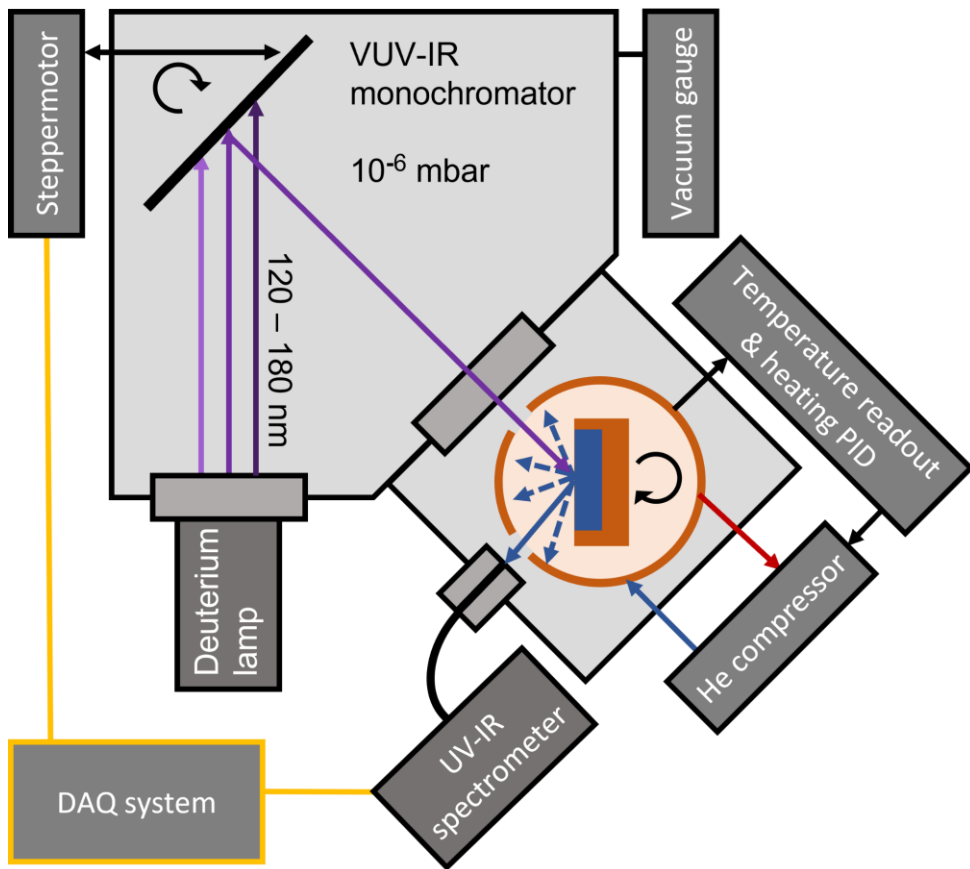
Upcoming:
Operation of Ge detector in ^{42}Ar -spoiled LAr to test PEN performance on $^{42}\text{Ar}/^{42}\text{K}$ mitigation

More information on $^{42}\text{Ar}/^{42}\text{K}$ mitigation in the GERDA experiment:

Lubashevskiy et al., *Eur. Phys. J. C* 78, 15 (2018)



Characterization of wavelength shifters with VUV excitation at cryogenic temperatures



Stable temperature between 300 – 35 K within 3 K

Relative wavelength shifting yield and emission spectrum

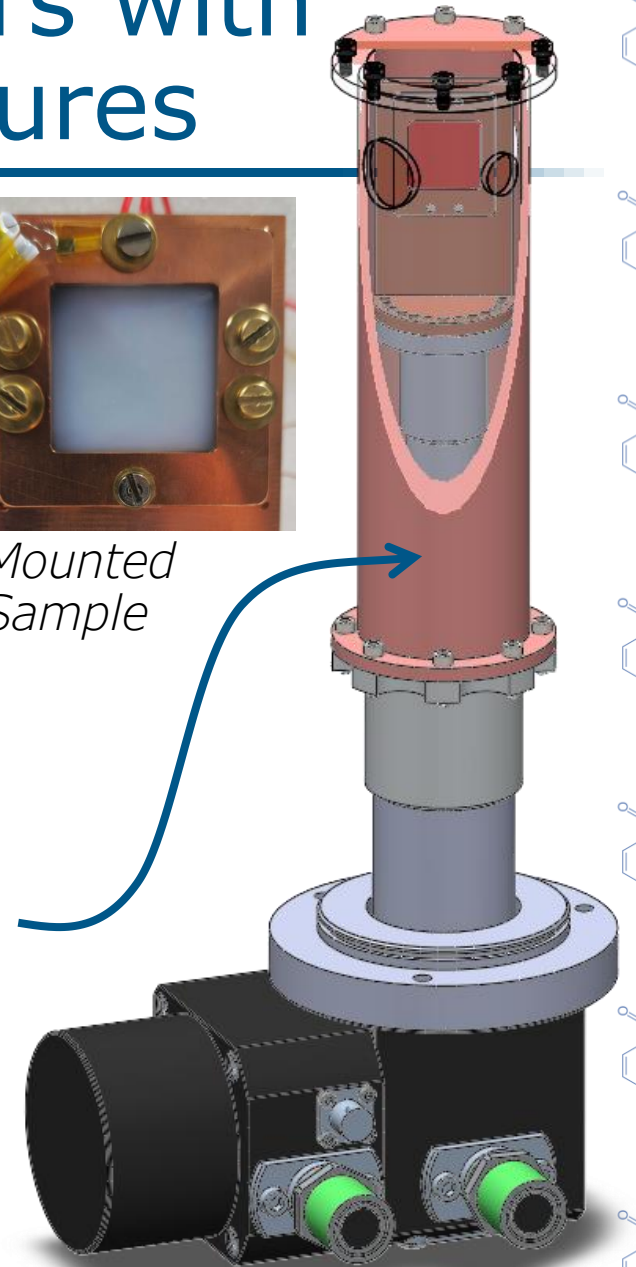
High-intensity deuterium lamp (128 nm) and UV LED (300 nm) for excitation

Copper cold shield to prevent VUV-blocking fogging on sample

More on fogging: Neumeier et al. Eur. Phys. J. C 72, 2190 (2012)



Mounted Sample

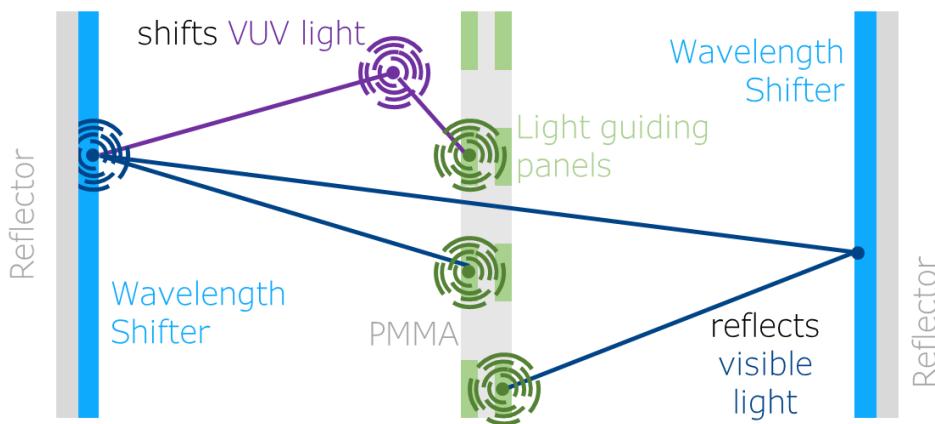


PEN can be extruded in thin films to cover large-scale surfaces in liquid argon volume

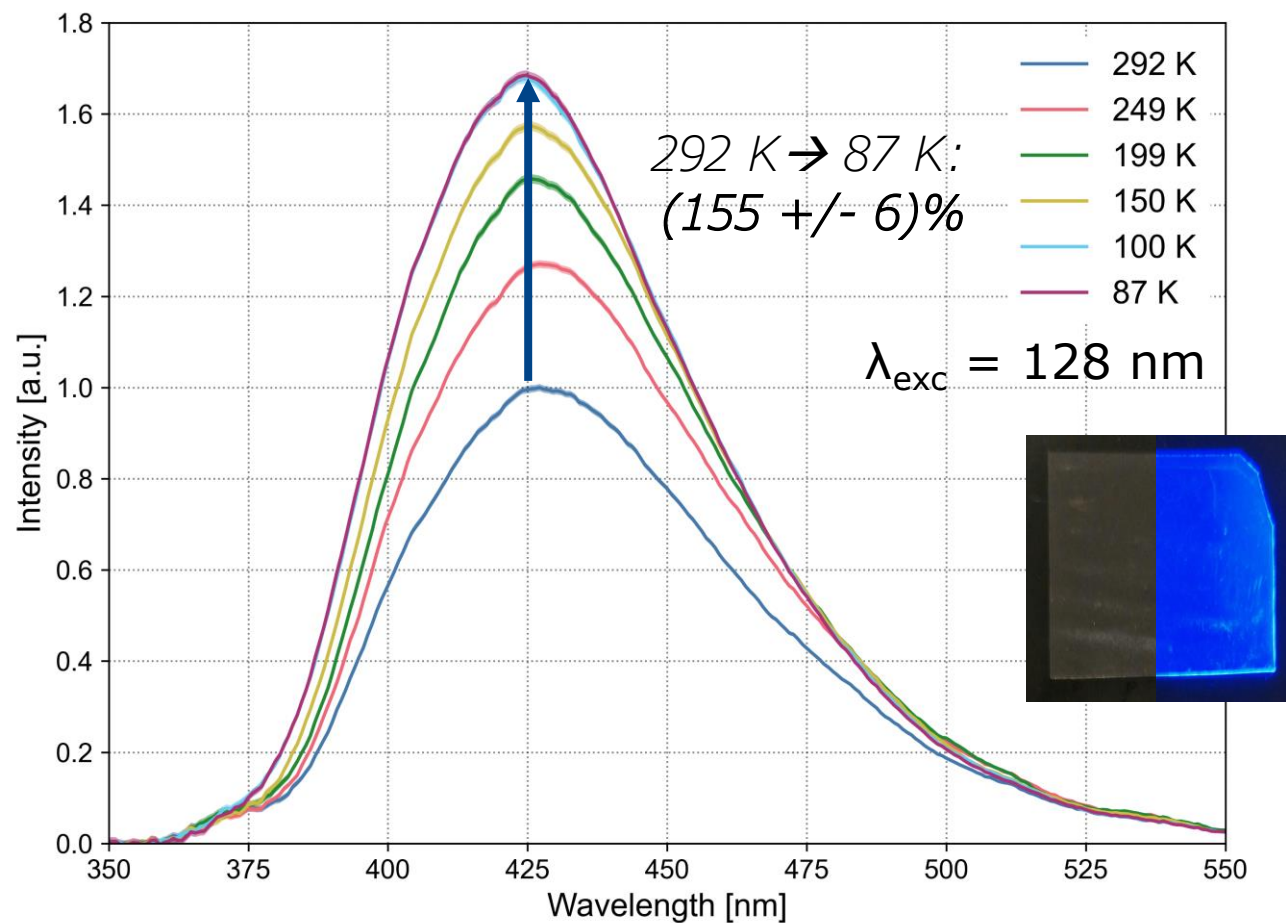
~ 100 m² of WLSR needed to cover LEGEND-1000 cryostat walls in ALAr volume

Application of tetraphenyl butadiene (TPB) wavelength shifter challenging

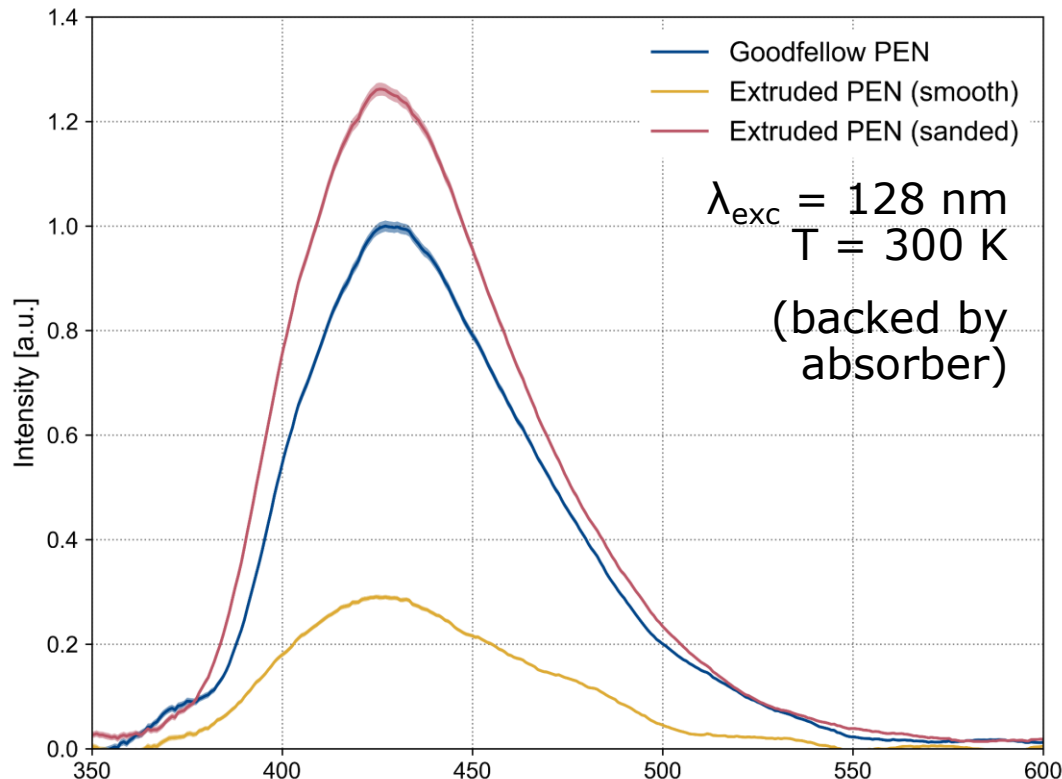
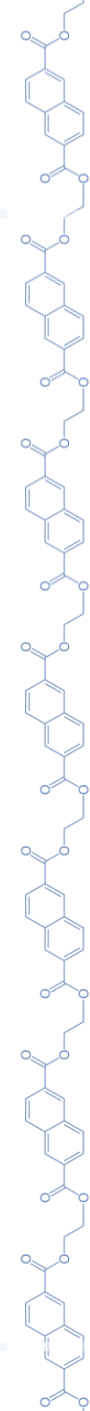
PEN can be extruded in large-scale thin films and coupled to a reflector



Extruded PEN film from Teonex commercial granulate (L200 PEN)



Self-extruded PEN films exceed commercially available ones in terms of light yield



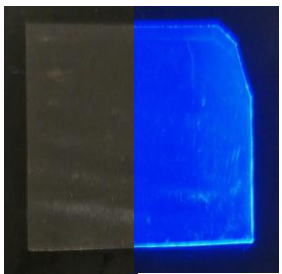
Commercially available thin films not optimized for optical properties

Extrusion of PEN films from Teonex granulate yields amorphous PEN film

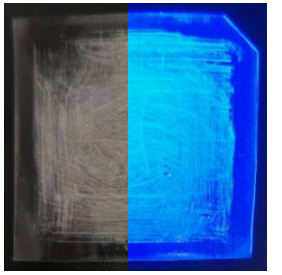
Roughening is needed to enable shifted light to leave PEN film surface



Teonex Q53 125 μm



Extruded PEN ~ 70 μm



Extruded PEN ~ 70 μm sanded

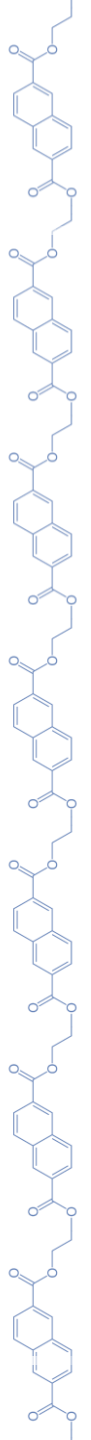


Small-scale film extruder at ipf Dresden



PEN film	Relative Light Yield
<i>preliminary</i>	
Goodfellow	100 %
smooth	28 ± 2 %
sanded	125 ± 4 %

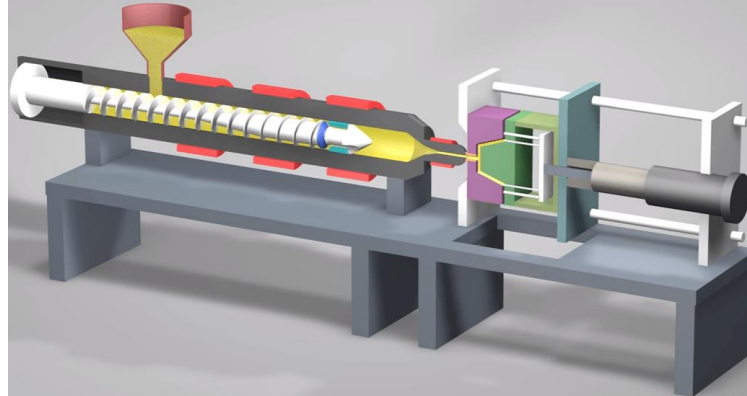
For LEGEND-200 commercial PEN granulate was molded into baseplate material for PEN holders



Teijin-DuPont
TN-8065 SC granulate



Plastic injection
molding machine



PEN baseplate
material



final
PEN component



Additives in granulate might be harmful for usage in LEGEND-1000 (radio-impure) or optical properties (UV blocking)

Radiopurity not considered by the supplier during synthesis of PEN granulate

Extensive cleaning procedure needed to clean PEN granulate before molding

	Raw TN-8065S GeMPI4 at LNGS	Discs GeMPI4 at LNGS
	-	14.315 kg 68 days
²²⁸ Ra	< 0.15 mBq/kg	(92 ± 25) μBq/kg
²²⁸ Th	(0.23 ± 0.05) mBq/kg	(32 ± 16) μBq/kg
²²⁶ Ra	(0.25 ± 0.05) mBq/kg	(60 ± 15) μBq/kg
²³⁴ Th	< 11 mBq/kg	< 1.9 mBq/kg
²³⁴ Pa	< 3.4 mBq/kg	< 1.7 mBq/kg
²³⁵ U	< 0.066 mBq/kg	< 56 μBq/kg
⁴⁰ K	(1600 ± 400) mBq/kg	< 0.24 mBq/kg
¹³⁷ Cs	< 0.057 mBq/kg	< 0.15 μBq/kg

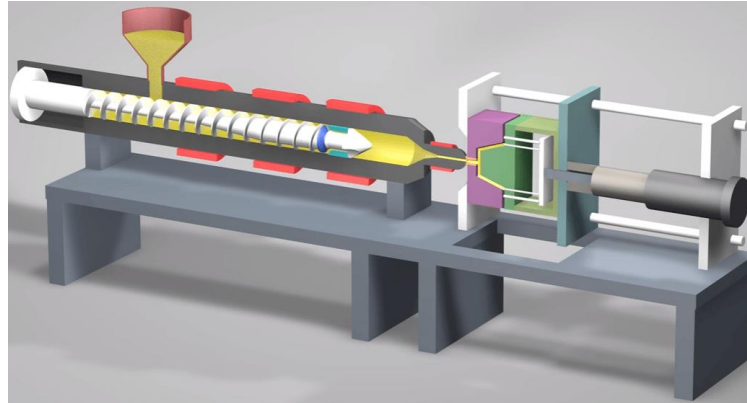
From:
Y. Efremenko
et al 2022
JINST 17
P01010

PEN Synthesis is pursued to achieve higher radiopurity and optical performance

Teijin-DuPont
TN-0065 SC granulate



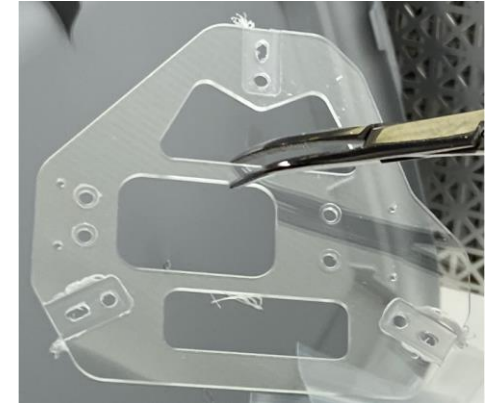
Plastic injection
molding machine



PEN baseplate
material



final
PEN component



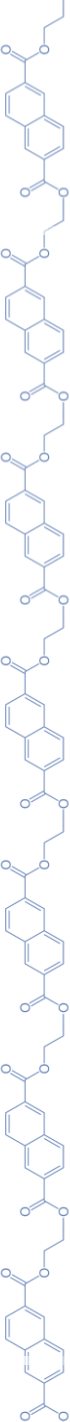
Semi-industrial
Production of PEN in
kilogram batches

... with



synthesis

molding



Successful Synthesis of 2-kg batch of PEN granulate

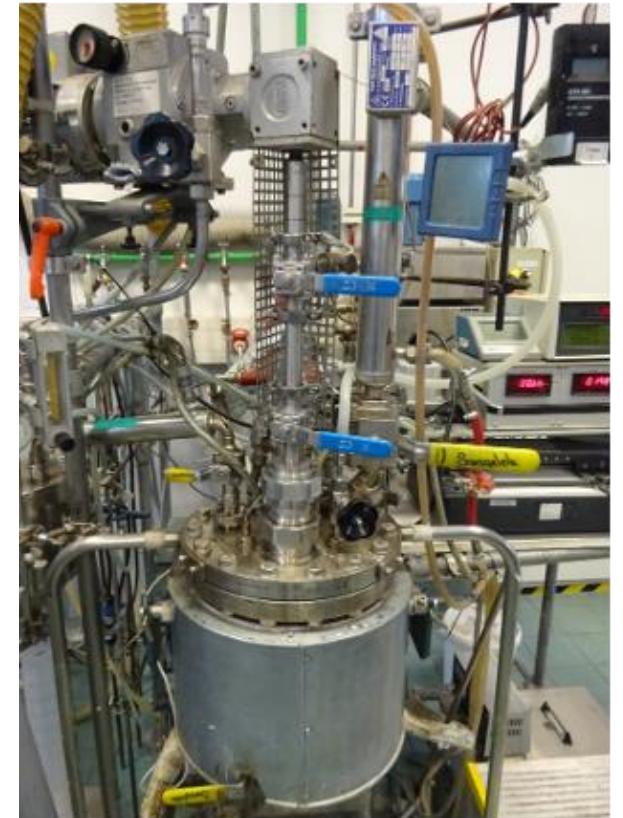
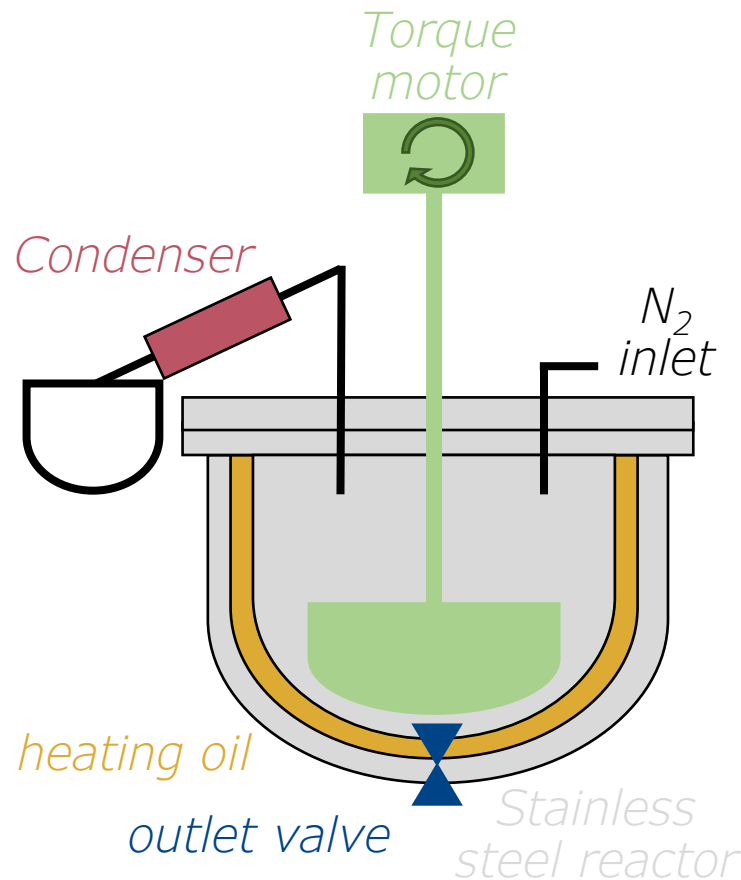
Two-step synthesis: Transesterification & Polycondensation

Performed in a stainless-steel, nitrogen-flushed, 10-liter autoclave reactor

Synthesis reagents can be obtained with low impurities (e.g., GeO_2 from detector production)

Synthesis process can be easily adapted to clean environment

First successful synthesis of two-kilogram batch of PEN



10-liter autoclave reactor at TITK

Fine-tuning of synthesis and molding procedure needed to optimize optical properties

Temperature during molding was too high (yellowing)

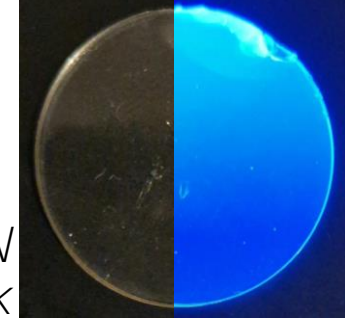


Synthesized PEN piece before cutting

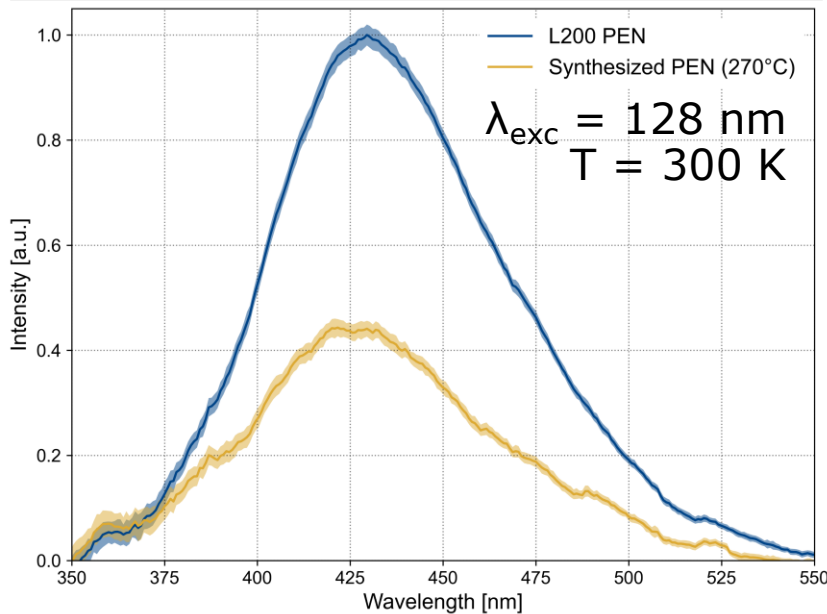


Synthesized PEN pellets

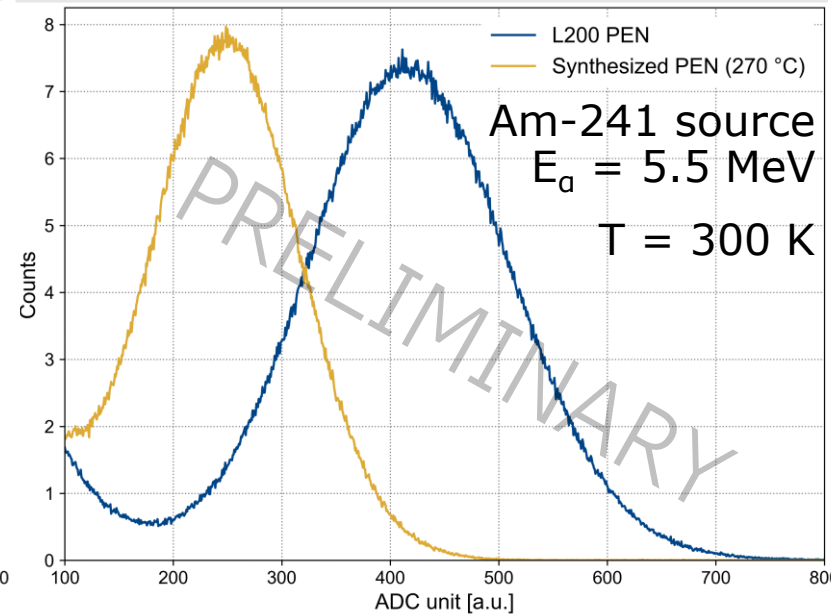
molded PEN 1-inch disk



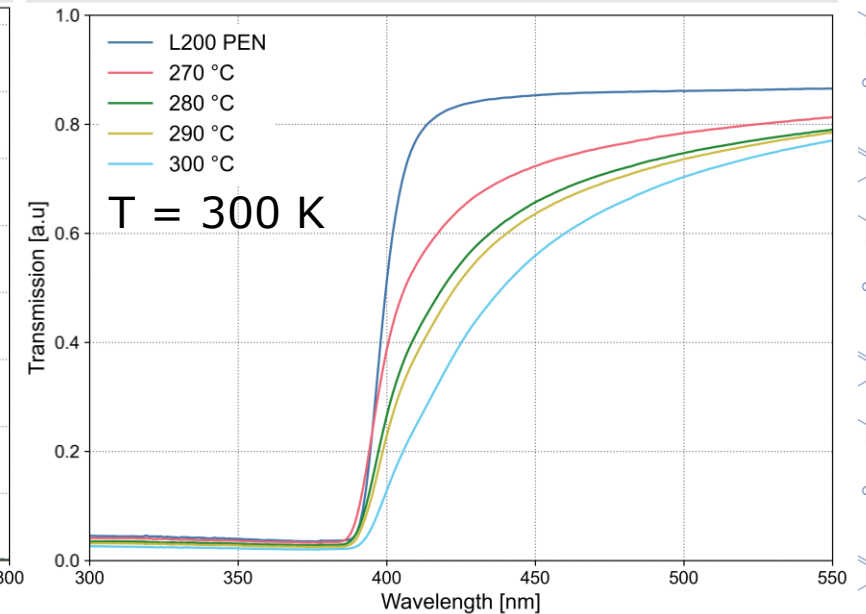
Wavelength Shifting Efficiency (47 +/- 6)% of L200 PEN



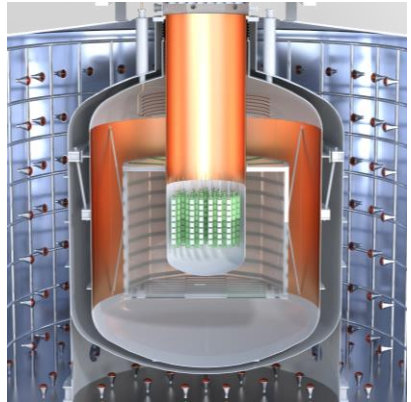
Scintillation Light Yield is ~ 60% of L200 PEN



Transmissivity is ~ 80% of L200 PEN in 450 nm range

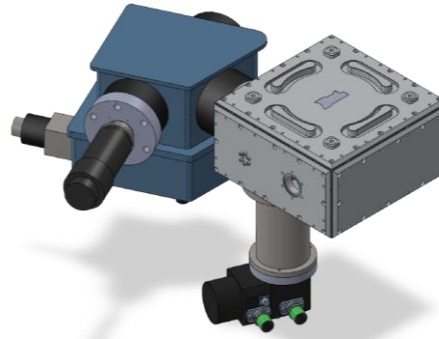
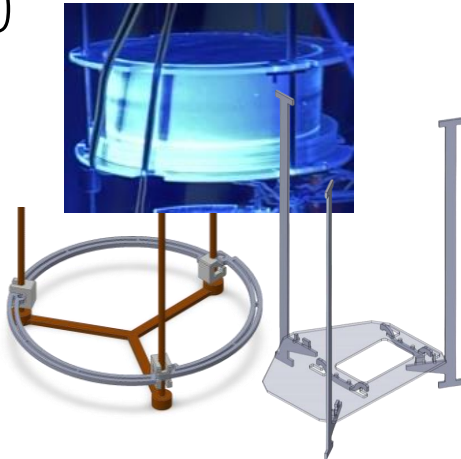


PEN in LEGEND-1000



PEN will be used as structural material & for WLSR

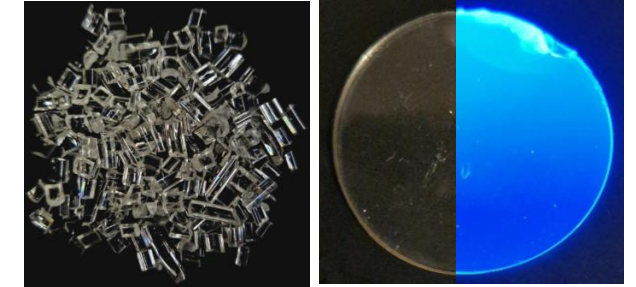
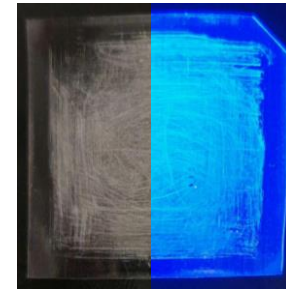
LEGEND-1000 uses LAr for background suppression



Cryogenic VUV Spectrofluorometer

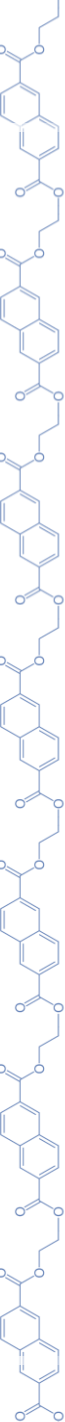
300 K – 35 K
128 nm excitation

Self-extruded PEN films exceed commercial PEN films in LY by (25 +/- 4)%



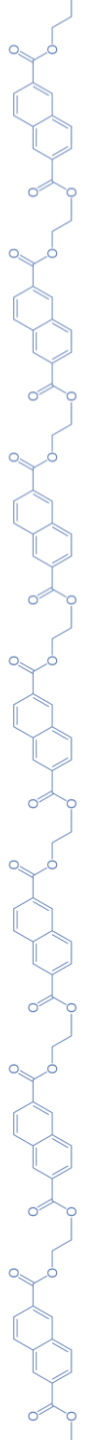
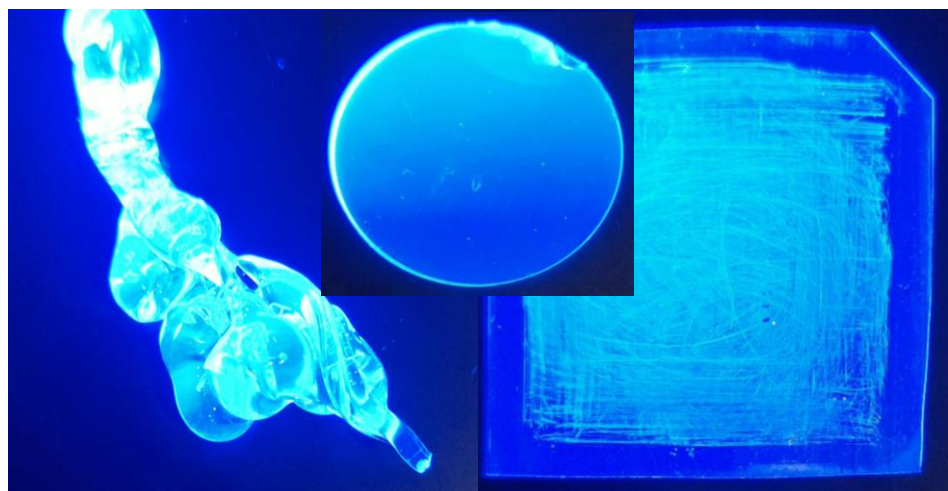
Successful 2-kg synthesis of PEN

Fine-tuning of synthesis/molding parameters for improved optical performance



„Buckle up, Babe! TPB-land is now PENland“ – Ken, 2023 (or similar)

I always carry my PEN around
so speak to me if you want
to see some



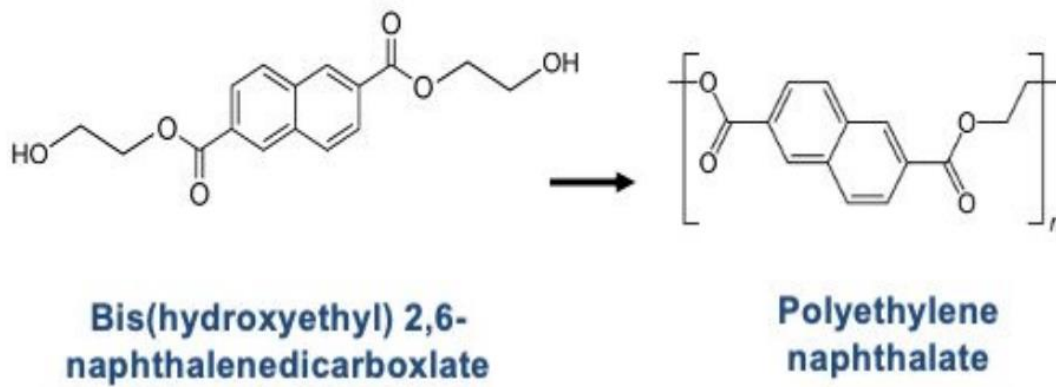
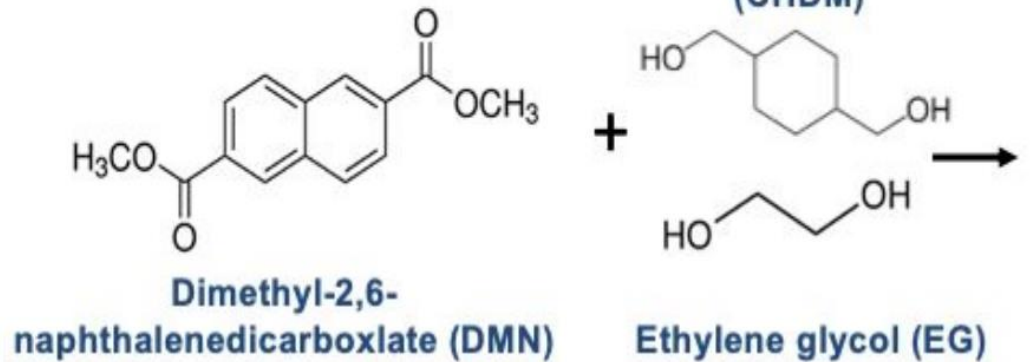
Backup: Synthesis

Catalysts:

- magnesium acetate
- GeO_2

Replace some EG by
CHDM to prevent
crystallization

**Cyclohexane dimethanol
(CHDM)**



Extensive Information on Synthesis of
PEN:

Brennan Hackett's PhD Thesis:
Improving Sensitivities in $0\nu\beta\beta$ Decay Searches by Utilizing PEN as a Structural Scintillating Material

Intrinsic viscosity = molecular weight
„how long are the PEN chains“

Sample	Intrinsic viscosity
Commercial PEN	0.47 g/dL
V1001	0.52 g/dL
Standard PET	~0.6 g/dL
V1002	0.6 g/dL

