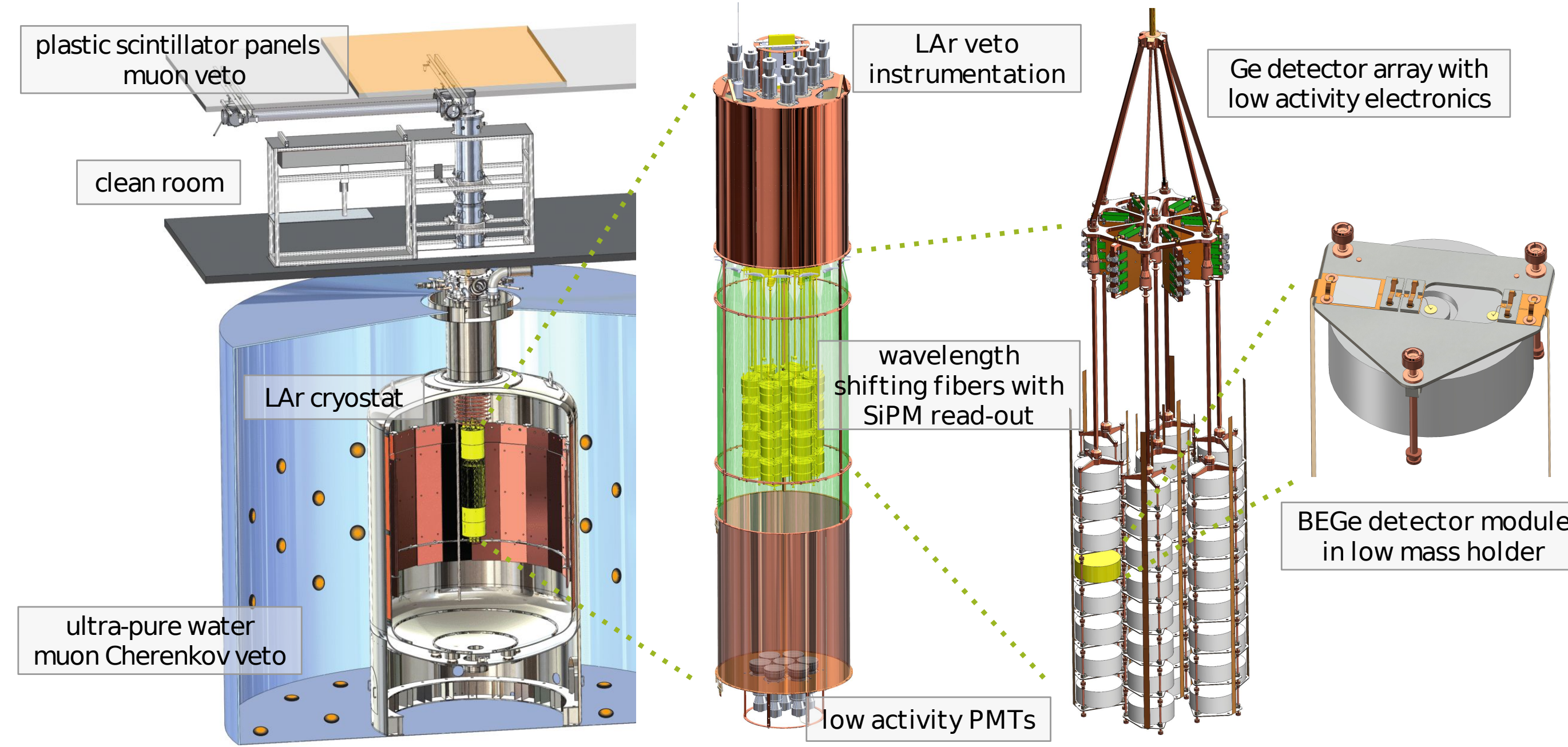
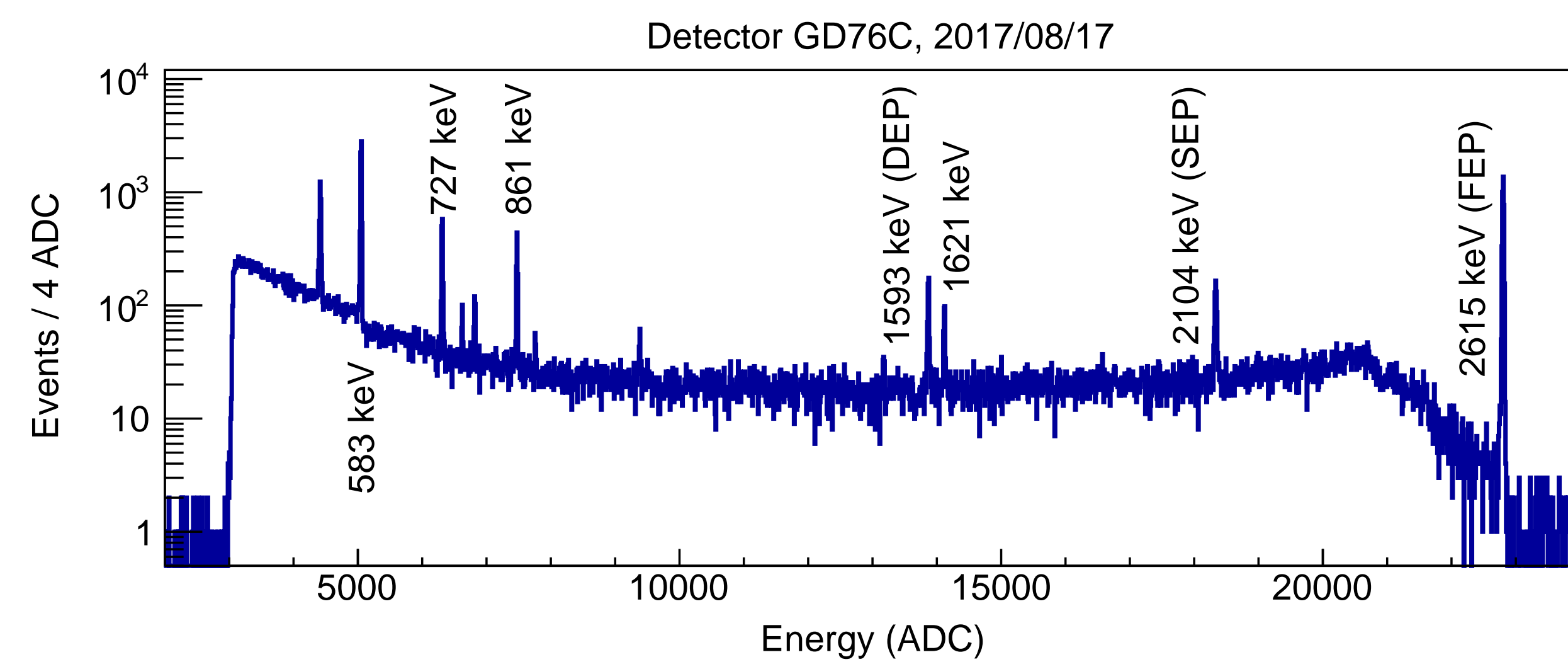


## 1. GERDA Experiment



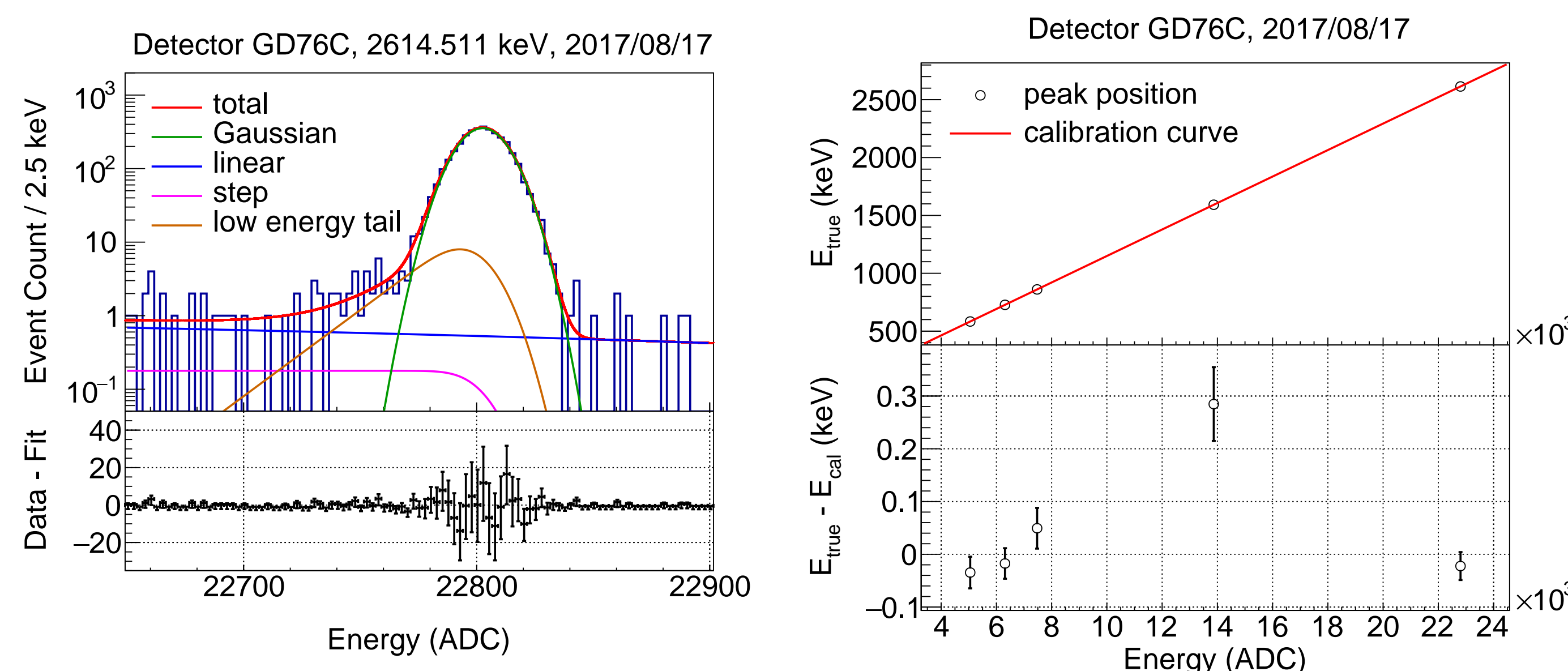
- Search for neutrinoless double beta decay in  $^{76}\text{Ge}$  at LNGS.
- Use enriched high-purity Ge diodes as both source and detector.
- Energy resolution plays a key role in searching for signals at  $Q_{\beta\beta}$ .

## 2. Calibration Spectrum



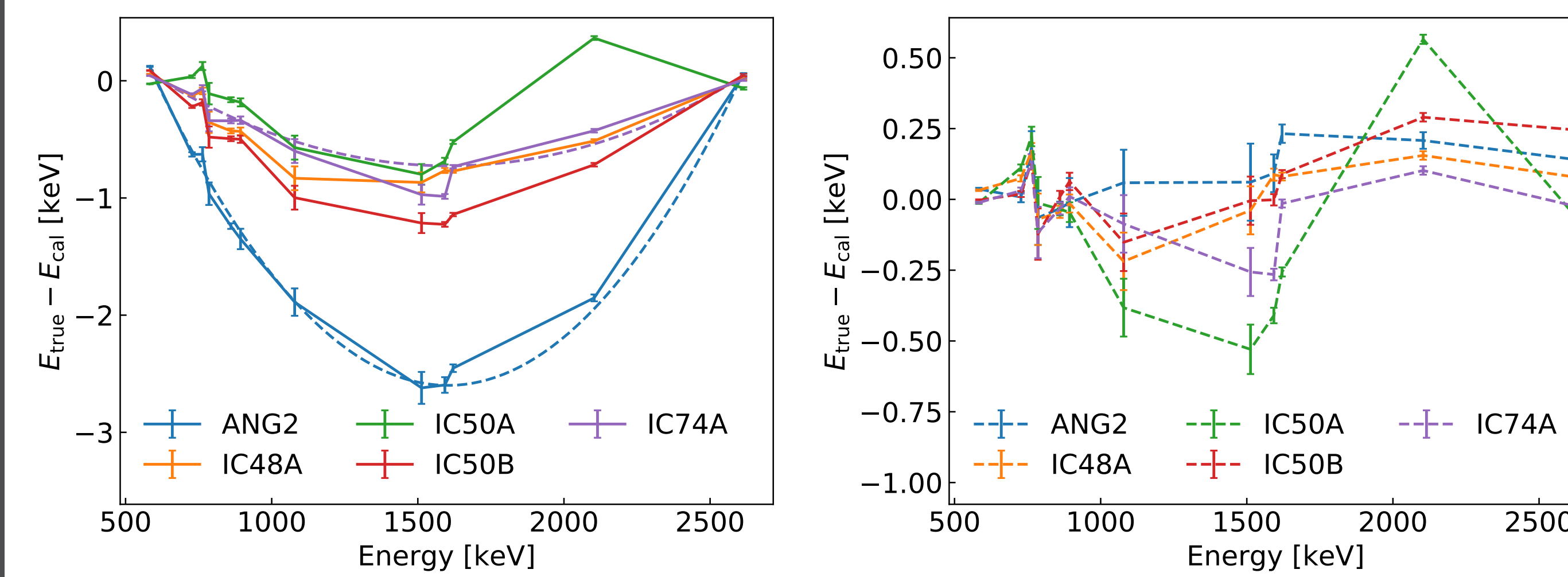
- Use  $^{228}\text{Th}$  as the source, deployed by a source insertion system.
- Perform weekly calibrations. See above for an example spectrum.

## 3. Energy Scale



- Fit gamma lines with models of Gaussian plus backgrounds (left).
- Use linear calibration curve to convert ADC to keV (right).
- Extract FWHM from the width of the Gaussian component.

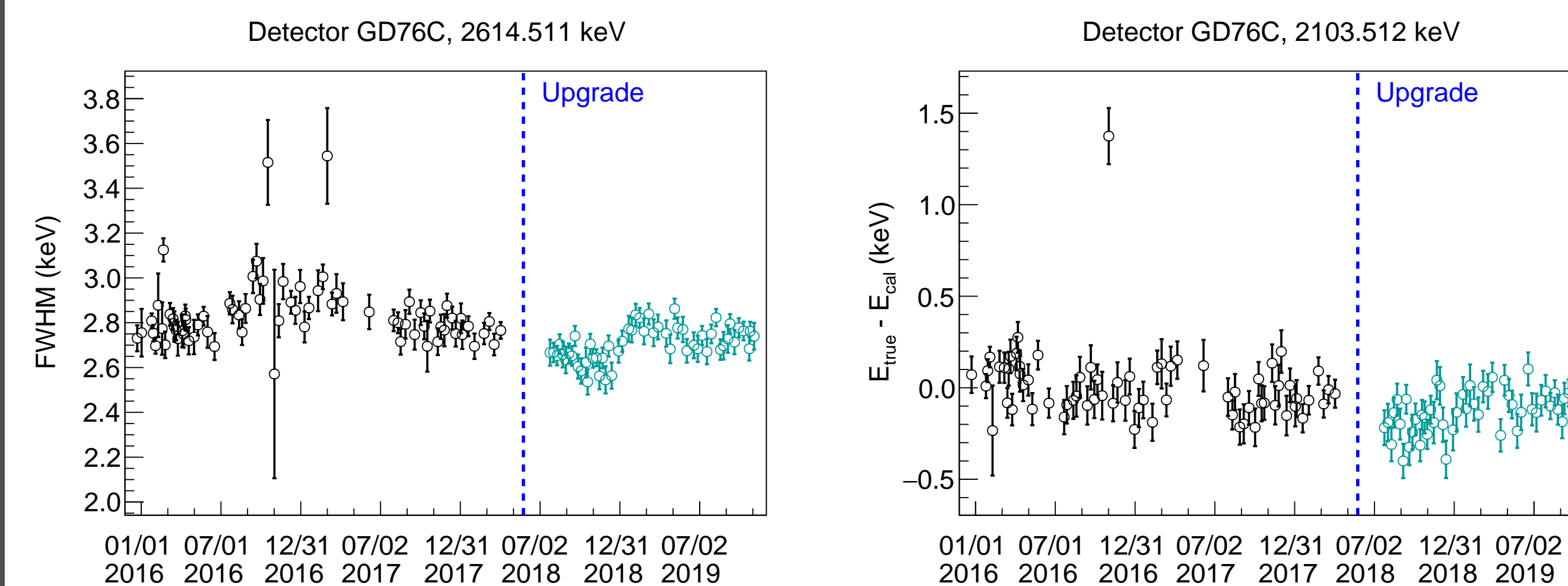
## 4. Quadratic Correction



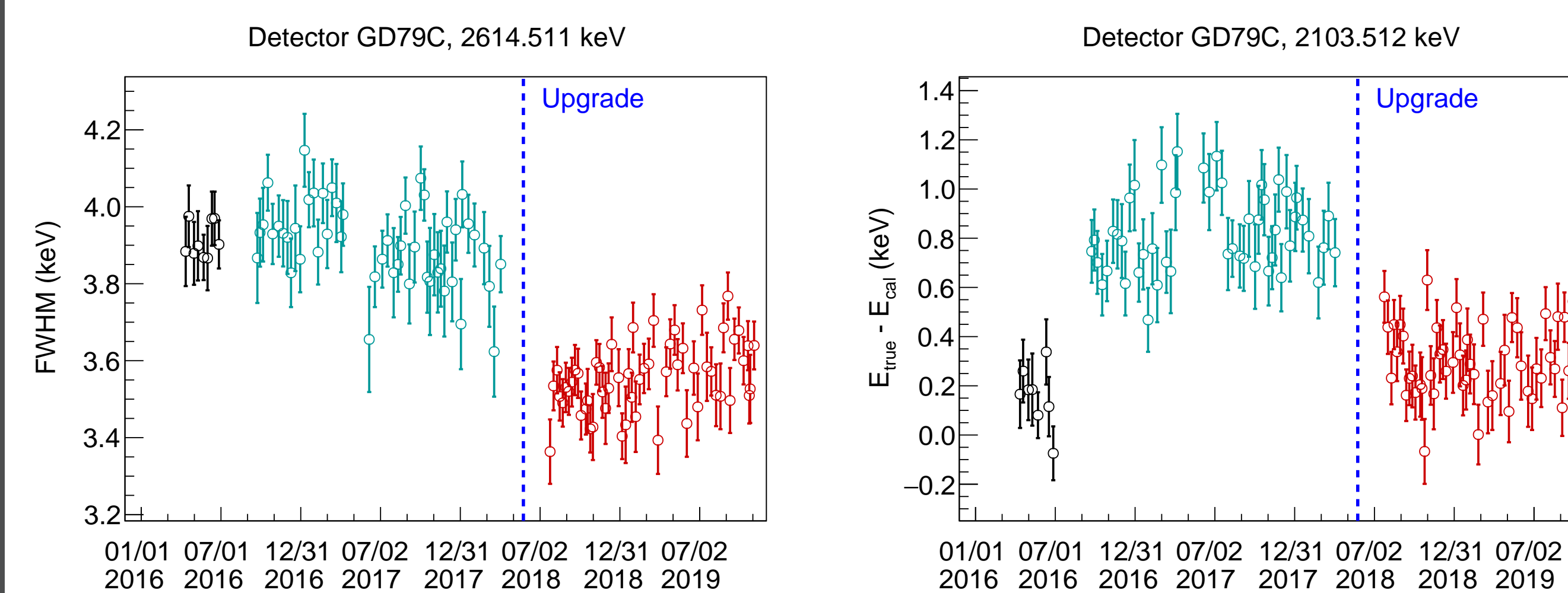
- 5 detectors have relatively large deviations from linearity. The residuals (true minus calibrated energy) are shown above (left).
- Apply quadratic corrections to reduce nonlinearity (right).

## 5. Partitioning of the Data Taking Period

- Majority of the detectors operated stably during data taking.
- An example is shown below. Left: FWHM vs. time at the full energy peak (FEP). Right: residual vs. time at the single escape peak (SEP).



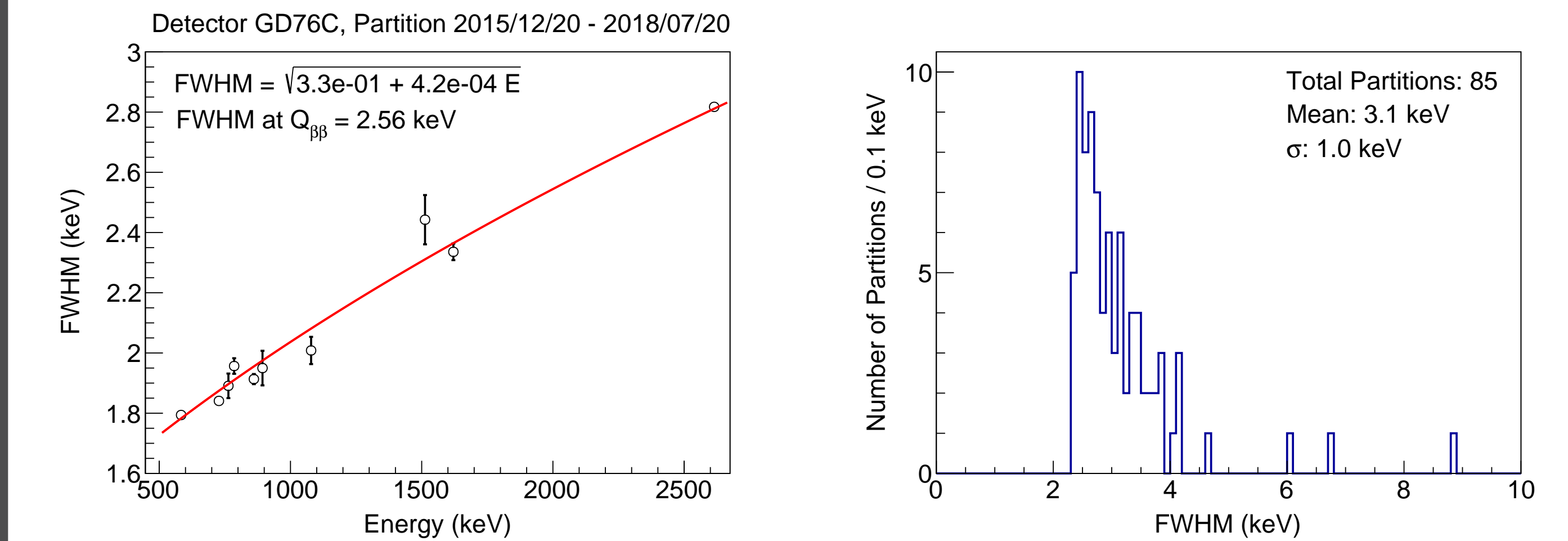
- Some detectors show “jumps” over time due to hardware changes. Below is an example. They show the same parameters as above, but for a different detector.



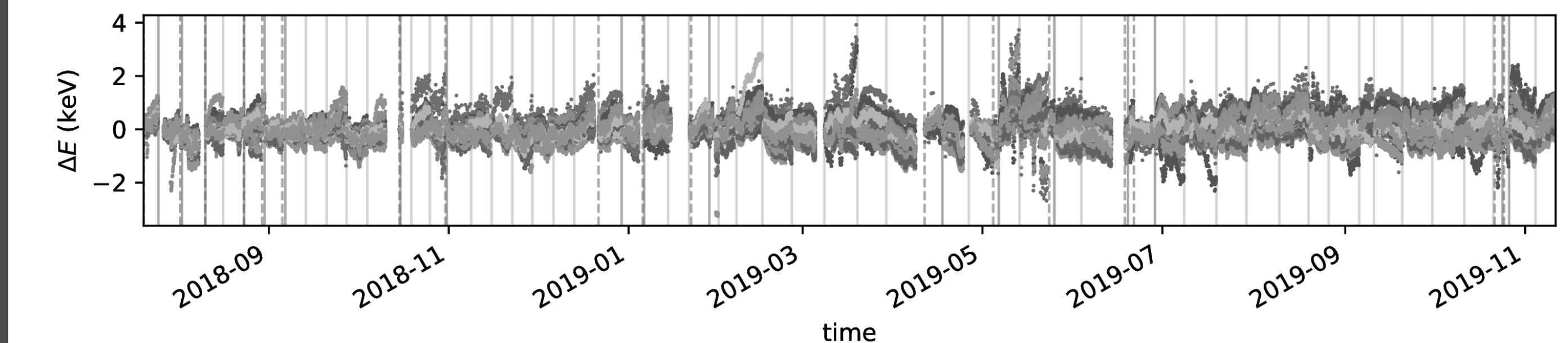
- Divide full data taking period into partitions for each detector (represented by different colors in the plots above):
  - Compute parameters, such as FWHM, for each partition.
  - Construct a lookup table for events in the region of interest.

## 6. FWHM per Partition

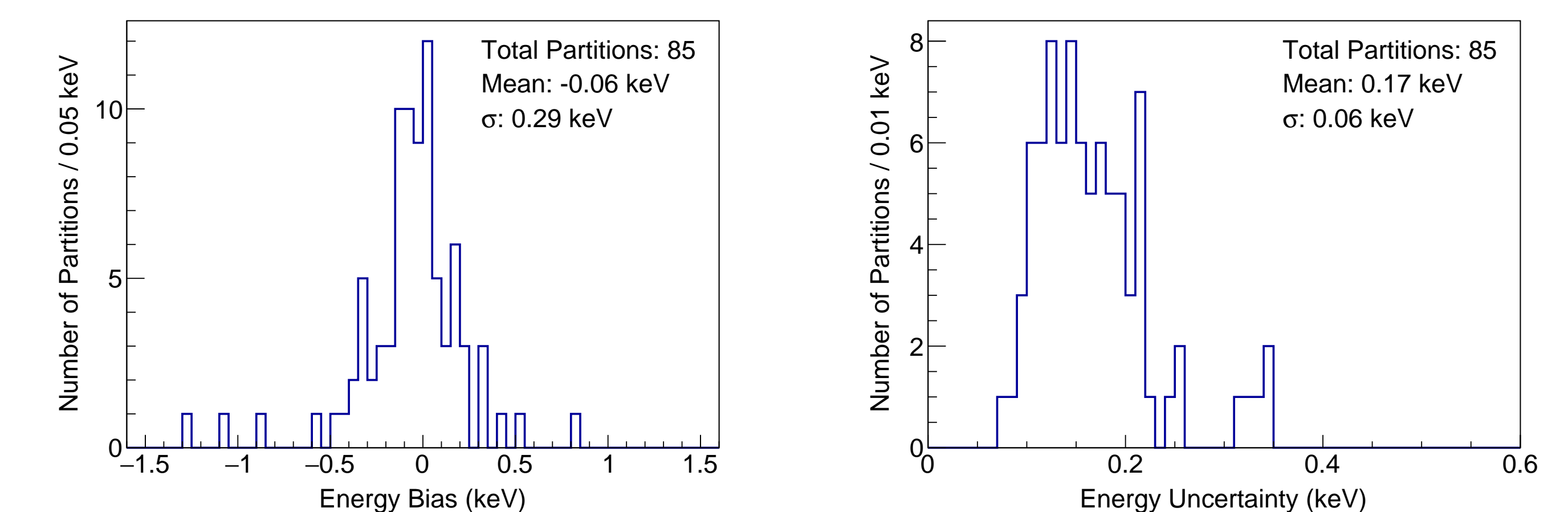
- Aggregate the spectra in a partition, after normalizing them by exposure and weighting them based on their validity times.
- Fit the FWHMs from different gamma lines with  $\sqrt{A + BE}$ , obtain the value at  $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2039.1$  keV (left below).
- **FWHM per partition is 3.1 keV** on average (right below).



- **FWHM uncertainty is 0.14 keV** on average, mainly from:
  - The stability of the physics data measured by the test pulses injected into all preamplifiers every 20 s (see below).
  - Fluctuations at FEP scaled down to  $Q_{\beta\beta}$  using  $\sqrt{E}$  relation.



## 7. Energy Bias and Uncertainty near $Q_{\beta\beta}$



- **Little energy bias** on average, based on residual at SEP (left).
- **Energy reconstruction uncertainty is 0.17 keV** on average, determined by the fluctuation of the residual at SEP (right).

## 8. Reference

GERDA Collaboration (M. Agostini *et al.*), “Probing Majorana neutrinos with double- $\beta$  decay,” *Science* **365** (2019), 1445 doi:10.1126/science.aav8613 [arXiv:1909.02726 [hep-ex]].