

# Prospects for Lepton Number Violation with SuperNEMO and future $0\nu\beta\beta$ experiments

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# Outline

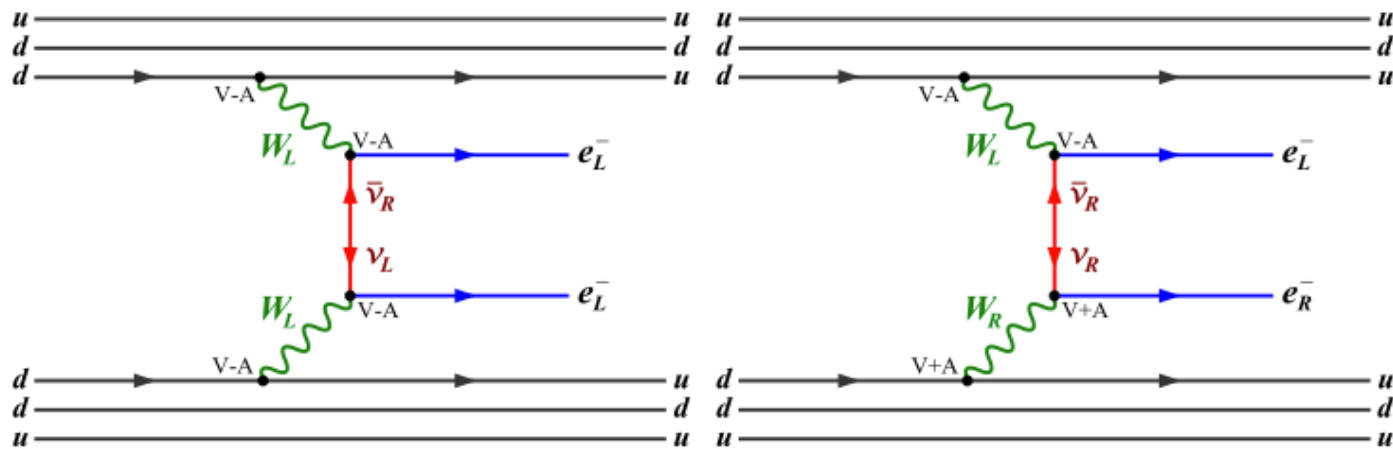
- Lepton number violating (LNV) mechanisms for  $0\nu\beta\beta$
- Techniques for experimental determination of mechanisms
- Current and future experiments with potential mechanism sensitivity
  - SuperNEMO, DCBA, (n)EXO, NEXT, KamLAND-Zen
  - See Carla Macolino's talk for other experiments

# LNV MECHANISMS

# Right handed weak currents

- $\lambda$  mode:  $W_R$  coupling to heavy  $\nu_R$  state
  - $\lambda = (M_L/M_R)^2 \Sigma U_{ei} U'_{ei}$
- $\eta$  mode: as  $\lambda$  but with  $W_L$ - $W_R$  mixing (angle  $\xi$ )
  - $\eta = \tan\xi \Sigma U_{ei} U'_{ei}$

U – PMNS matrix  
 U' – mixing  $\nu_\alpha$ - $N_i$



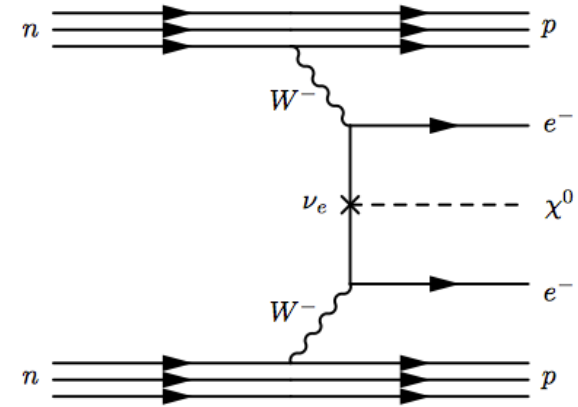
‘Standard’ mass mechanism (MM)

RHC ( $\lambda$ )

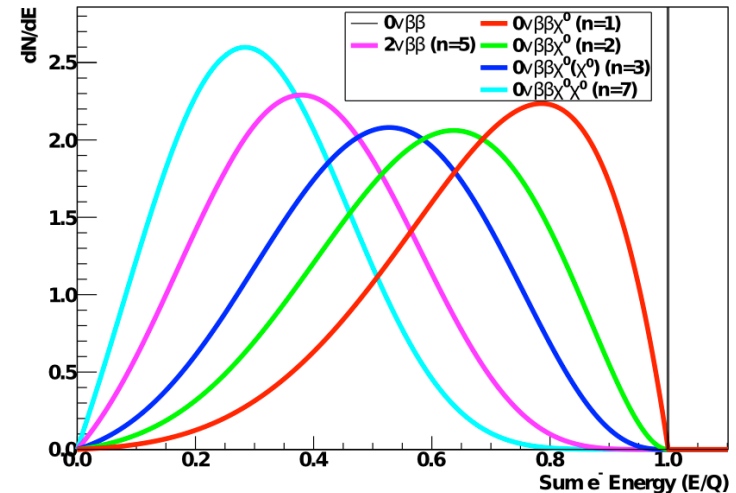
*Eur.Phys.J.C70:927,2010*

# Majoron emission

- Emission of 1 or 2 neutral scalar bosons
  - e.g. Goldstone boson of new Higgs-like field giving neutrinos mass
- Characterised by spectral index  $n$
- Distortion on top of  $2\nu\beta\beta$  spectrum ( $n=5$ )



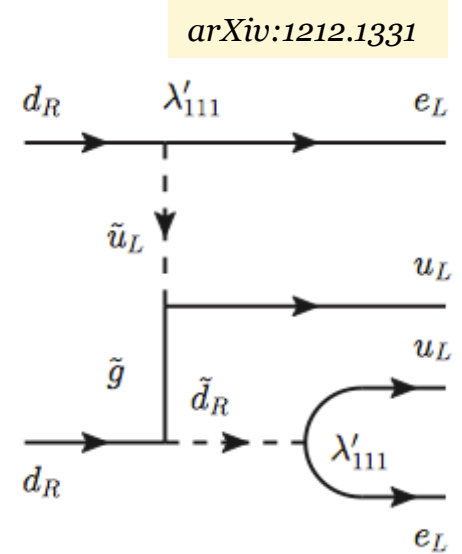
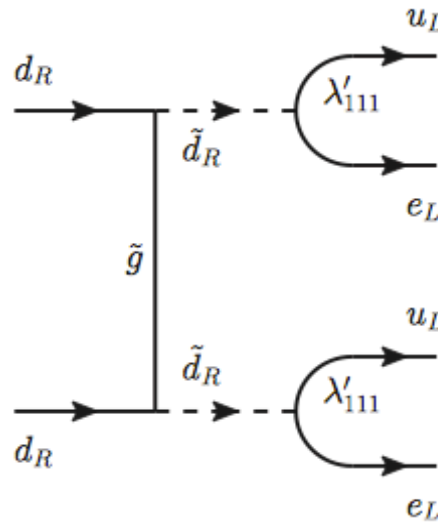
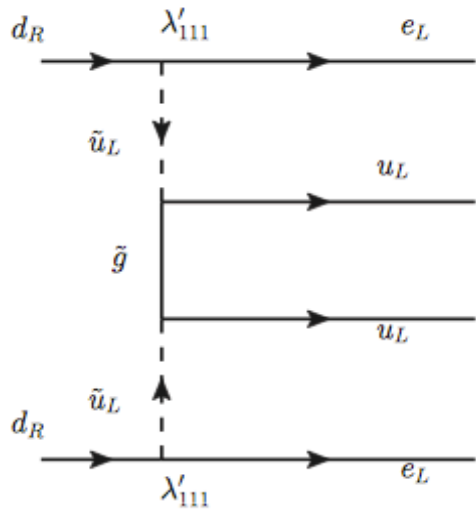
$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dE_1 dE_2} \sim (Q - E_1 - E_2)^n p_1 p_2 E_1 E_2$$



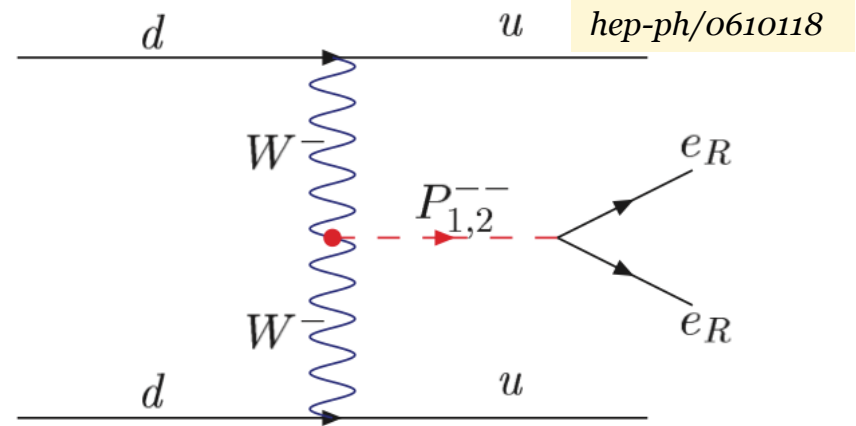
*PRL B 99:411 (1981); NPB 193:297 (1981); PLB 98:265 (1981);  
PLB 291:99 (1992); NPB 449:25 (1995)*

# SUSY, H<sup>-</sup>

- Squark – gluino coupling

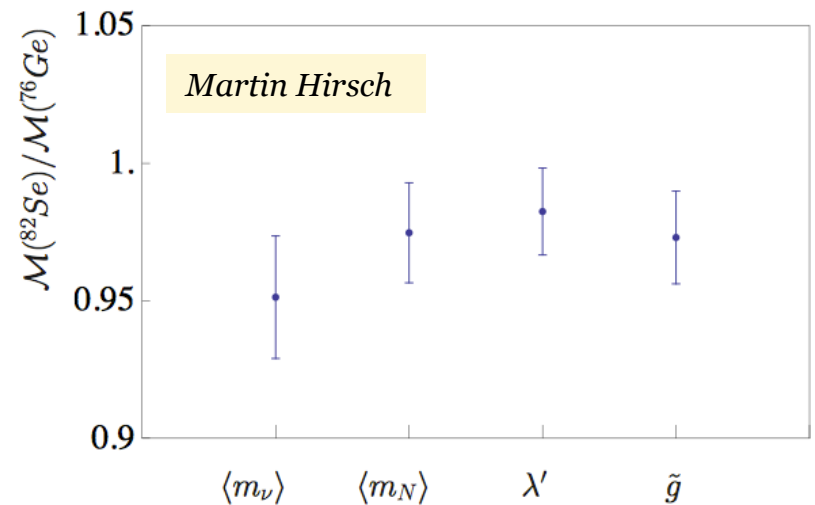
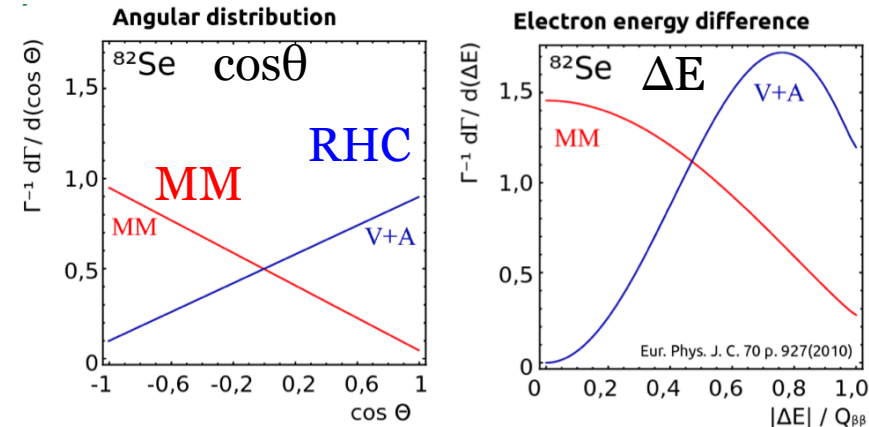


- Doubly-charged Higgs



# Decoupling the mechanisms

- Two-electron angular correlations and energy differences are model dependent
- Comparing isotopes also allows some decoupling
  - Will require much more precise NME calculations than currently available
- $0\nu\beta\beta$  experiments with kinematic information are vital!

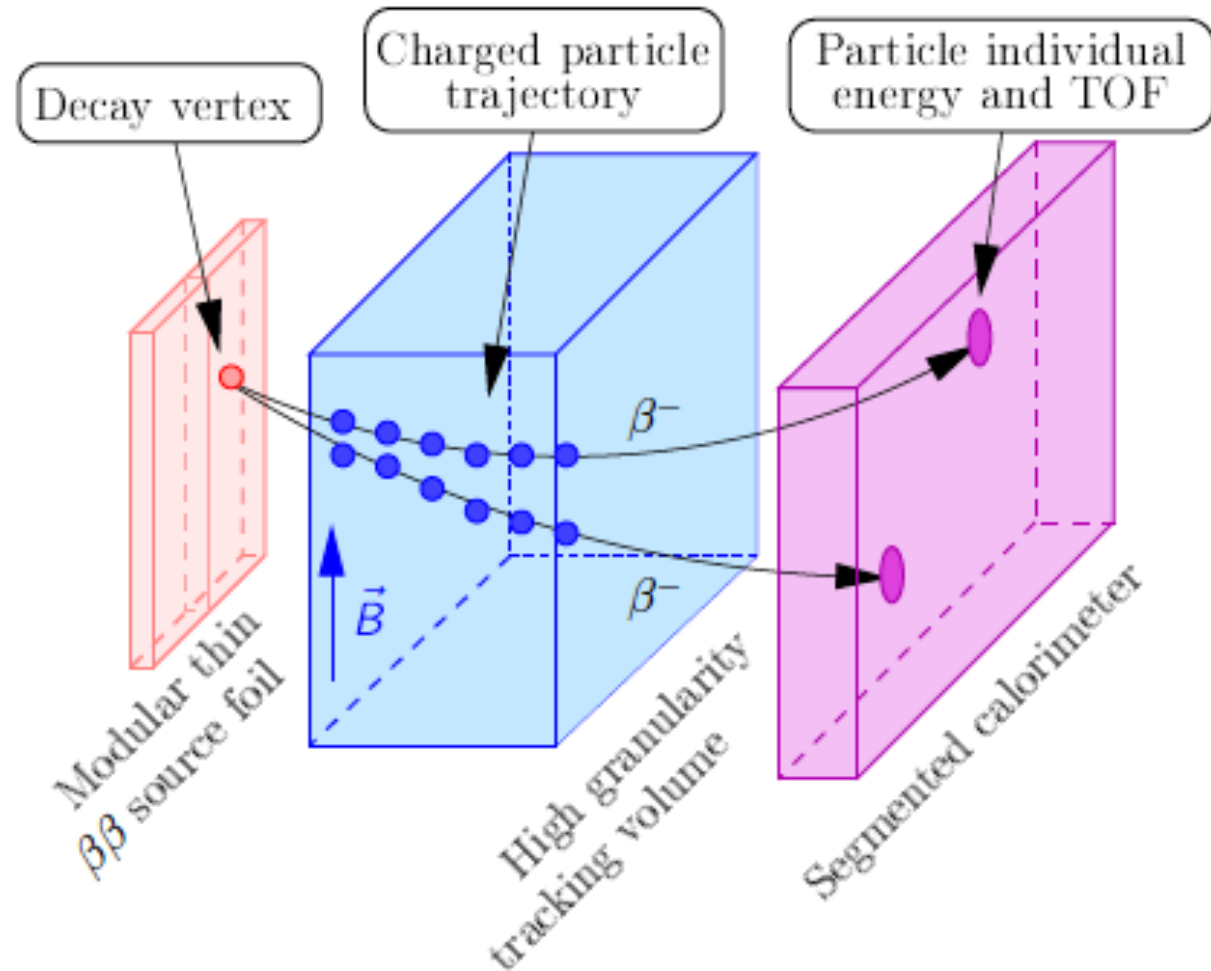


# SUPERNEMO



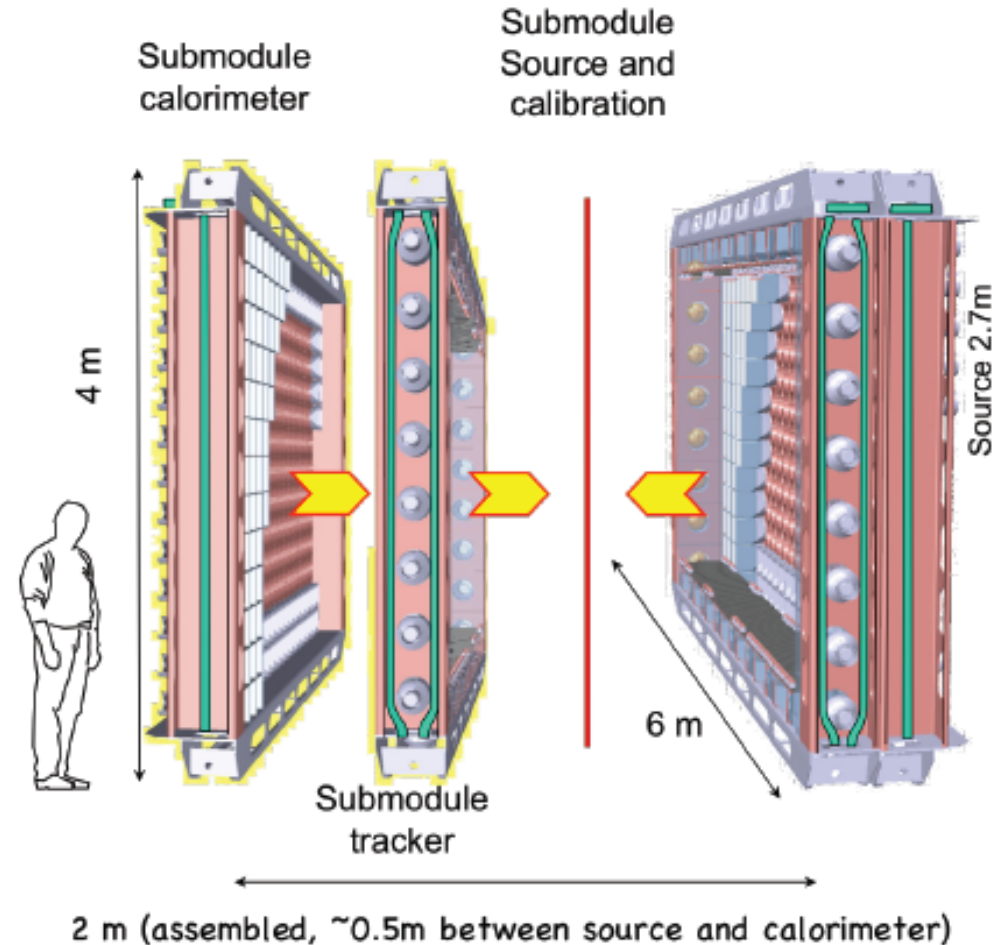
# SuperNEMO

- Source independent from detector
  - Choice of isotopes
- Tracking + calorimeter
- Full event kinematics & particle PID
  - Background reduction



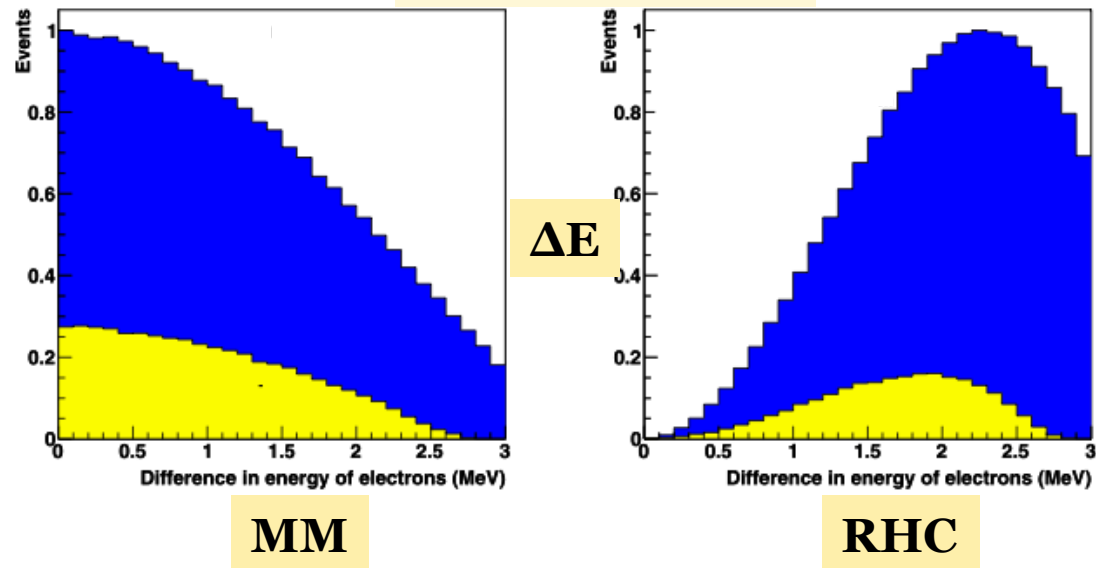
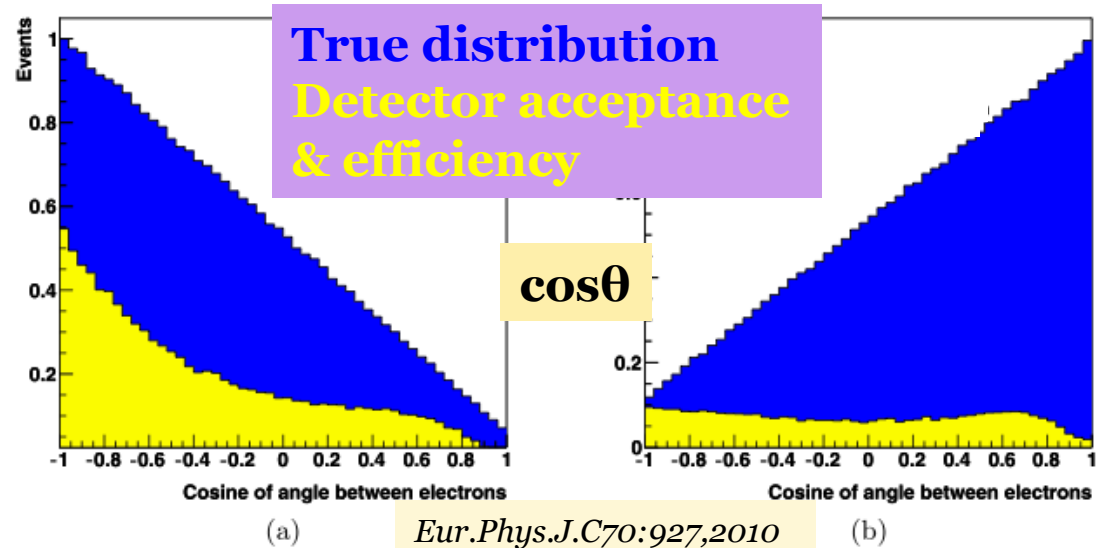
# SuperNEMO status

- Demonstrator module currently being constructed
  - Run from late 2015
  - 7kg  $^{82}\text{Se}$
  - $6.6 \times 10^{24} \text{ y T}_{1/2}$  sensitivity
- 20 modules in all for full experiment
  - ~100kg of isotope
  - $\sim 10^{26} \text{ y T}_{1/2}$  sensitivity



# Reconstruction

- Detector acceptance
  - collinear tracks unresolved as two separate tracks
  - low energy  $\beta$  do not reach calorimeter
- Asymmetry
  - $(N_+ - N_-)/(N_+ + N_-)$
  - splitting at
    - $\cos\theta = 0$
    - $\Delta E = Q/2$



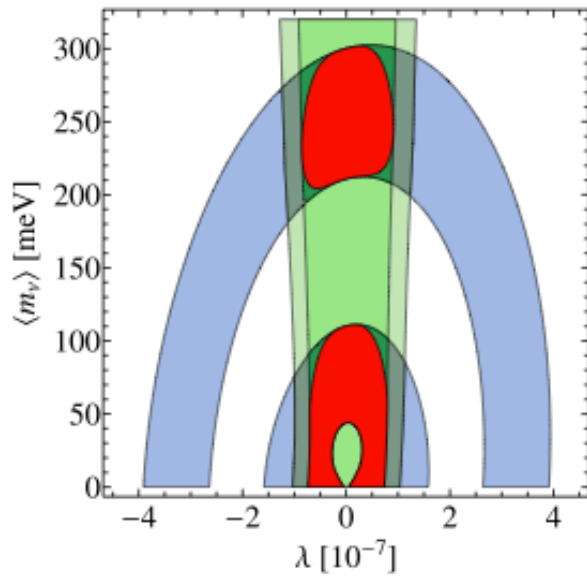
# Mechanism sensitivity

- $\Gamma = a\langle m_\nu \rangle^2 + b\lambda^2 + \dots$ 
  - Only a hypersphere in parameter space can be resolved traditionally
  - Use kinematics to tighten constraints

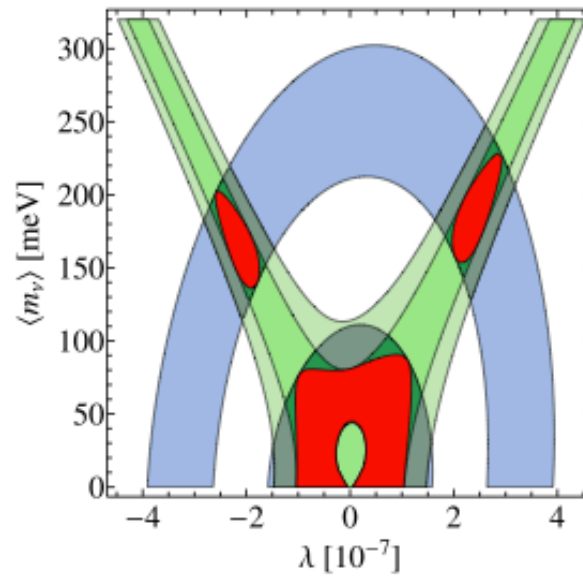
Using half-life alone

Using angular / energy asymmetry

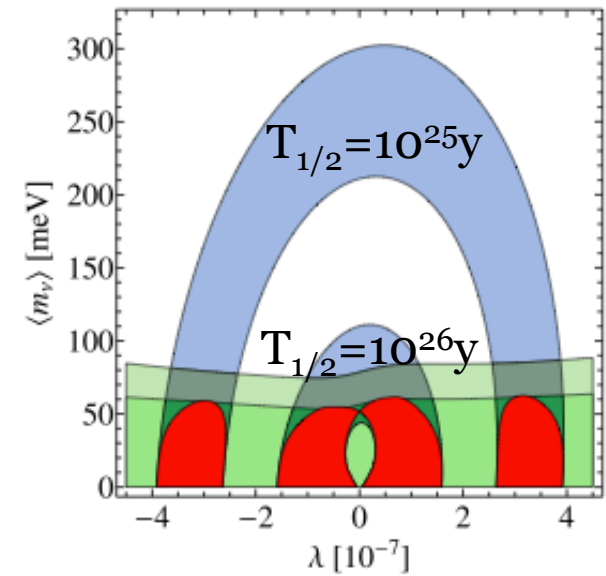
*Eur.Phys.J.C70:927,2010*



**MM**



**2:1 MM/RHC**



**RHC**

# OTHER EXPERIMENTS

# DCBA

- Similar to SuperNEMO, without calorimetry

2011 DCBA-T2.5

- 6 mm pitch wires (xy + xz)
- $^{100}\text{Mo}$  source (natural Mo 30g)
- 0.8 kG magnetic field
- super-conducting magnet: 24h nonstop operation

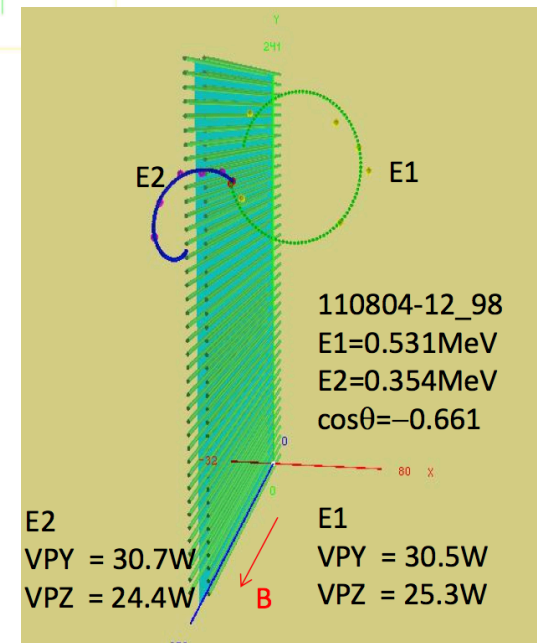
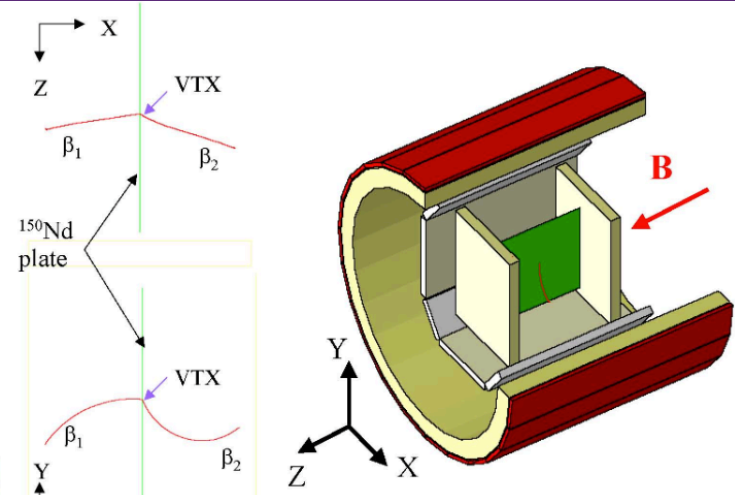
now

2014 DCTA-T3

- 3 mm pitch wires (xy + xz)\*8
- $^{150}\text{Nd}$  (5.6% in natural  $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$ )
- $B=3$  kG at the maximum

2017 MTD  
(tentative name)

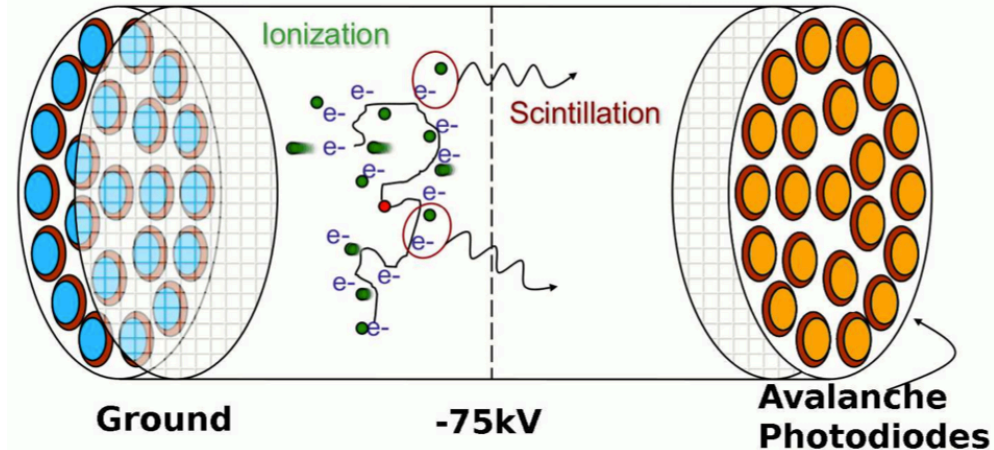
- $^{82}\text{Se}$   $^{150}\text{Nd}$ (enriched) several 10 kg



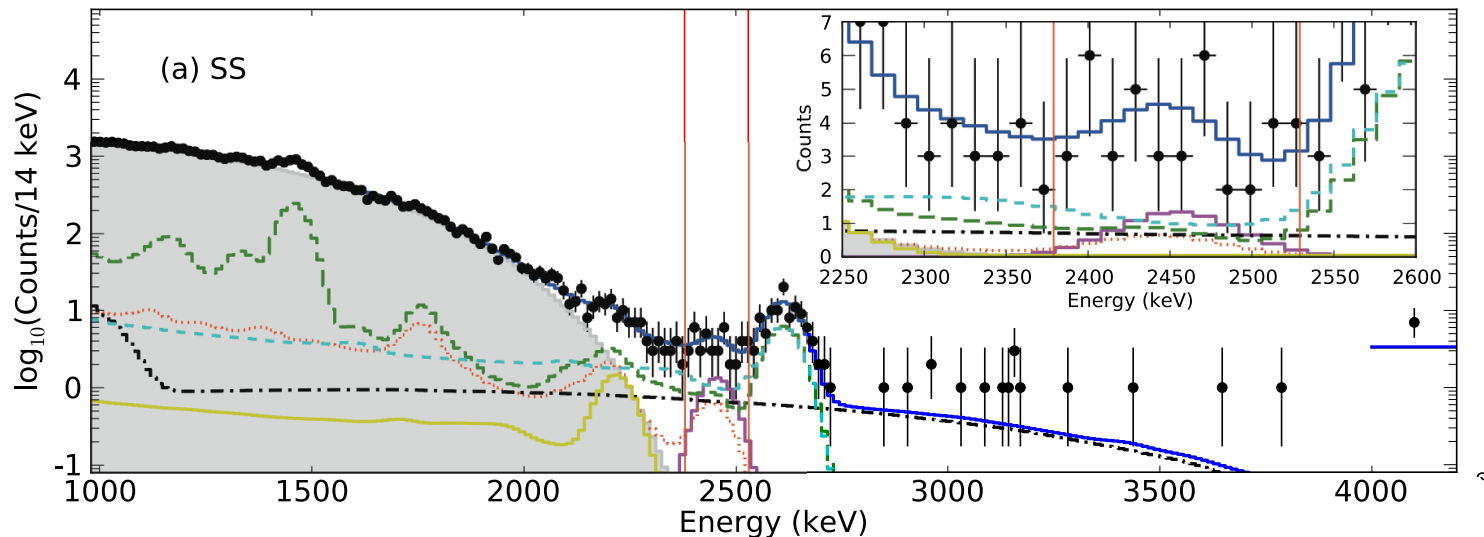
Hidekazu Kakuno

# EXO

- 200kg liquid xenon TPC
- 80%  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  enriched
- Measures ionisation and scintillation

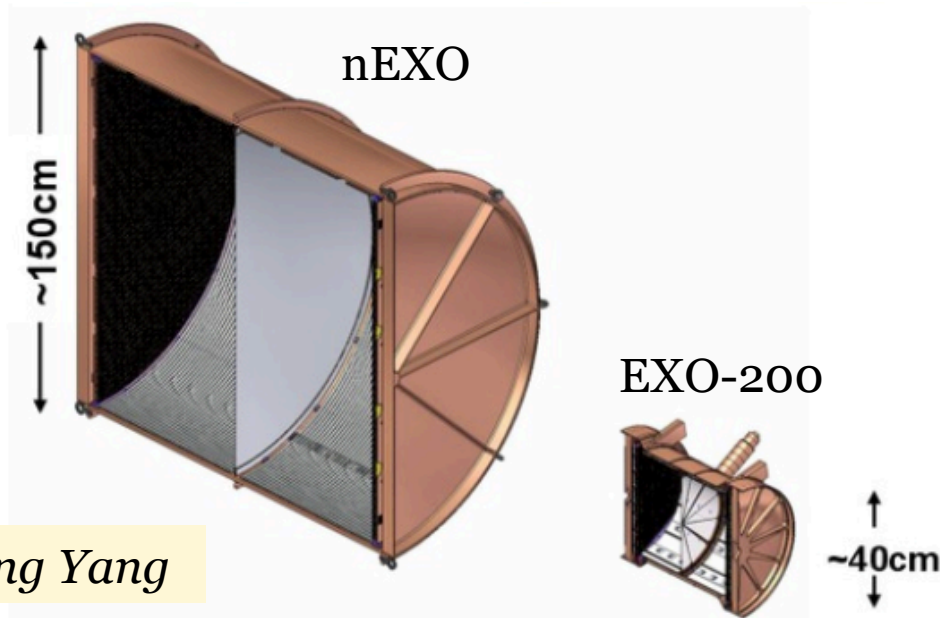


*Nature 510, 229 (2014)*

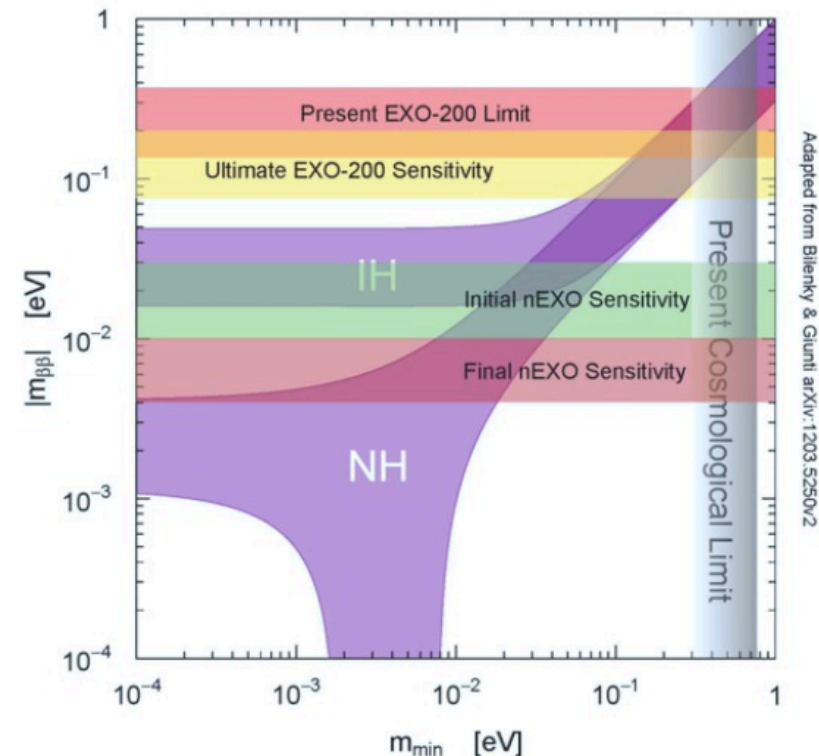


# nEXO

- 5 tonne Liquid Xenon TPC
- ‘as similar to EXO-200 as possible’
- 4 tonnes  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  (80% enrichment)
- 1.4% energy resolution



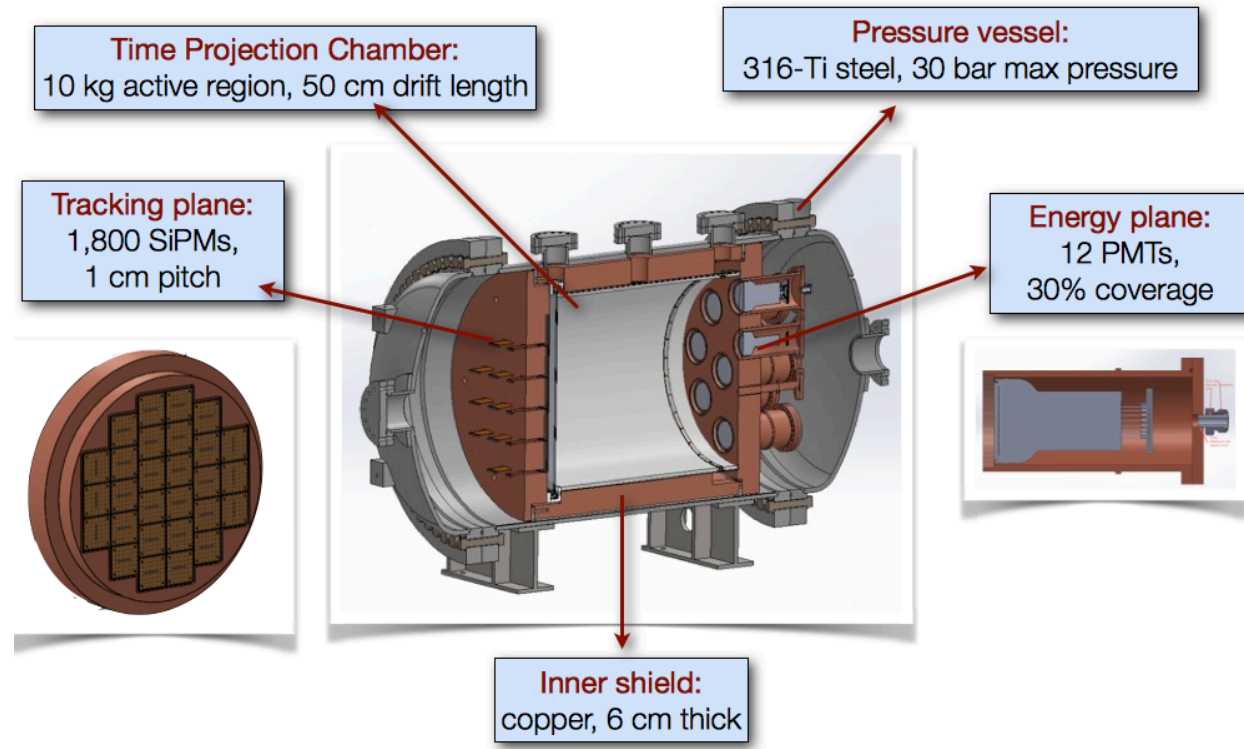
Liang Yang





# NEXT

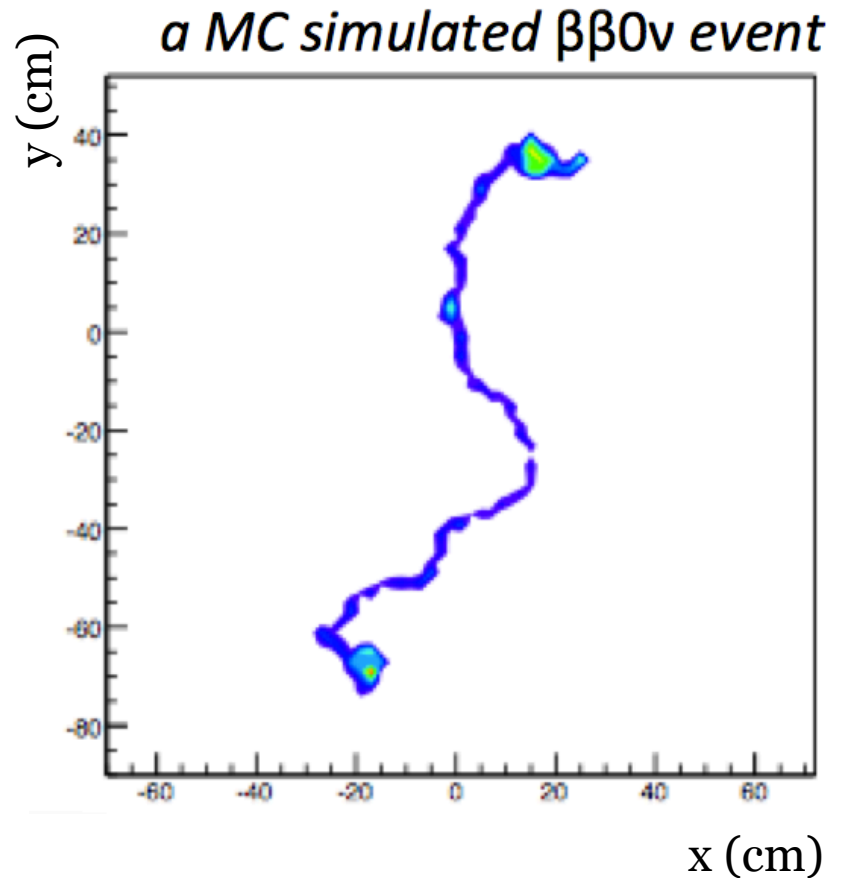
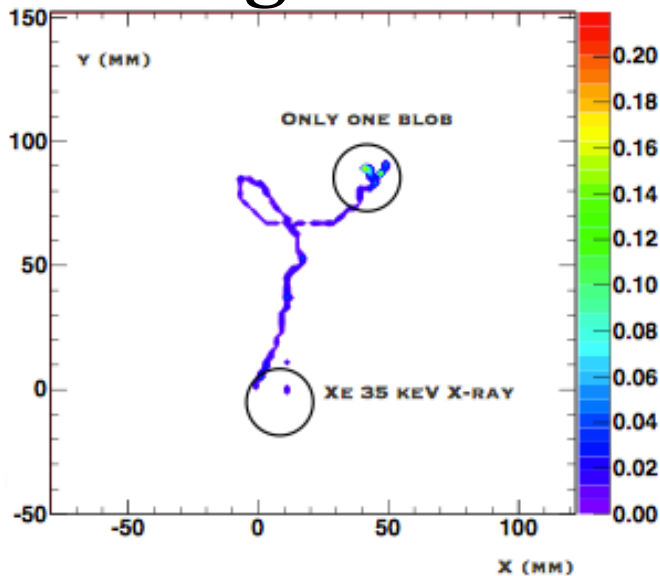
- High pressure gaseous argon TPC
- Currently 10kg
- 100 kg (2016-2020)
- 1t (2020-?)
  - 20 meV sensitivity



*J.J. Gómez Cadenas*

# NEXT

- $\beta\beta$  event with tens of cm length, energy ‘blobs’ at each end
- Easily distinguishable from background

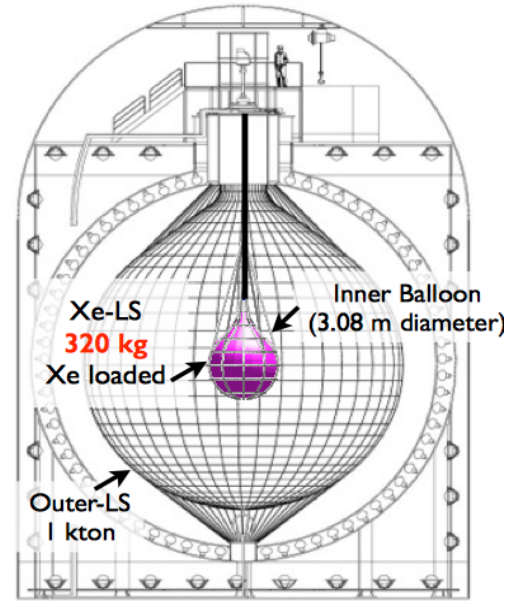
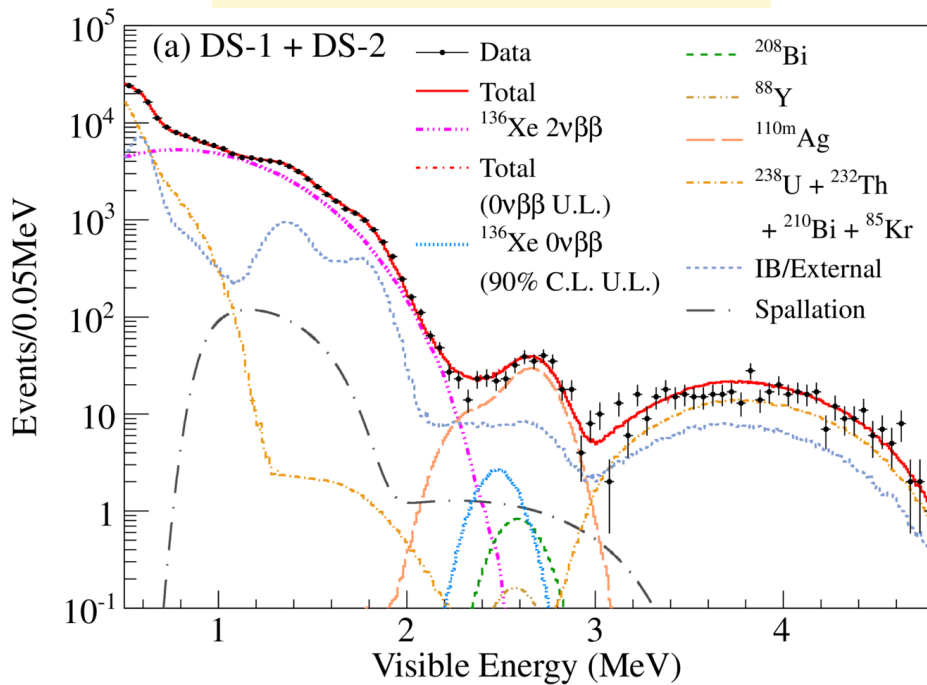


*J.J. Gómez Cadenas*

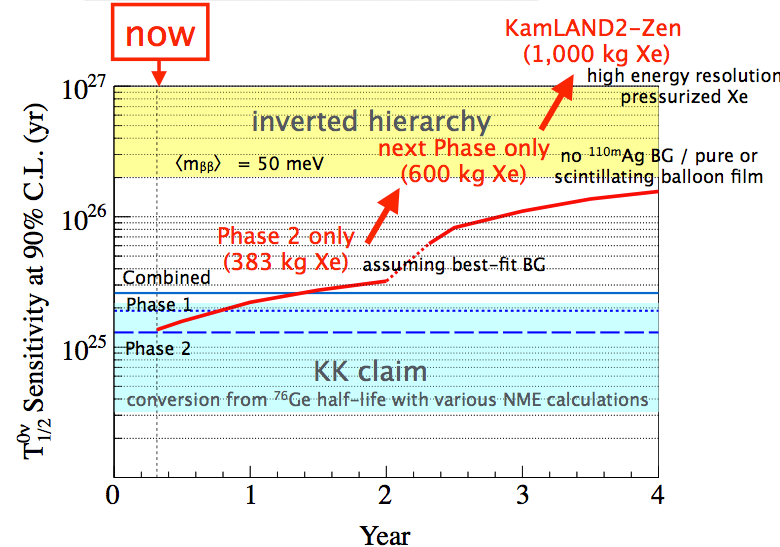
# KamLAND-Zen

- Liquid scintillator doped with  $^{136}\text{Xe}$

PRL 110 062502 (2013)

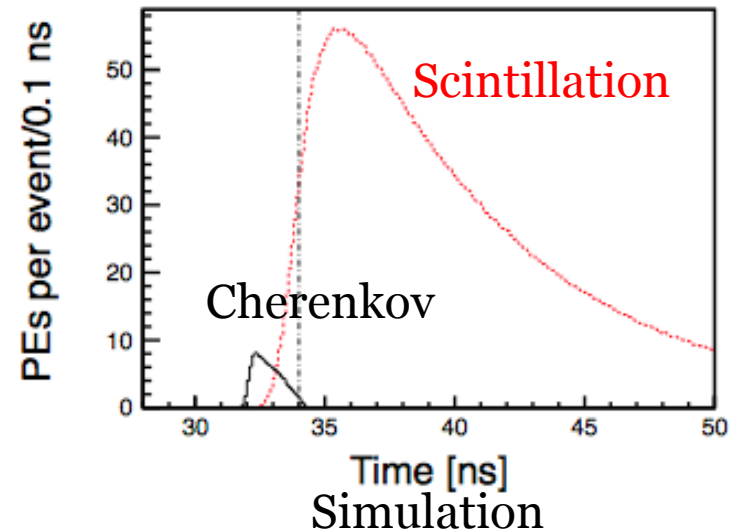
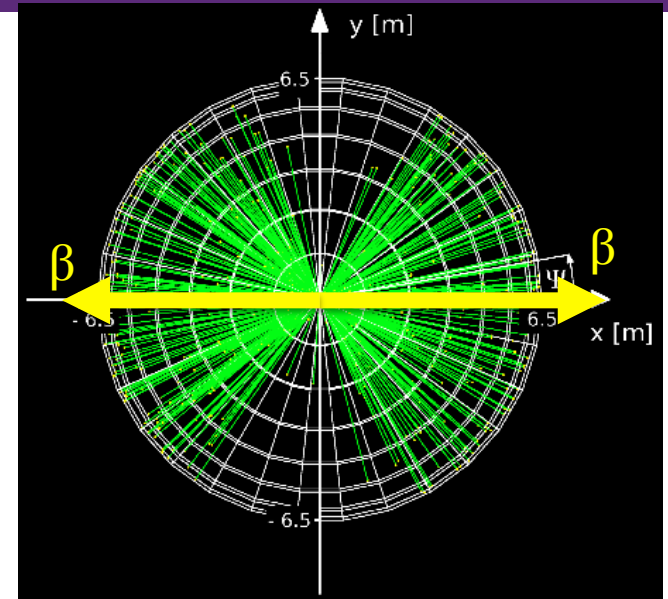


Itaru Shimizu



# LS + Cherenkov

- Aberle *et al*
  - arXiv:1307.5813
- Use Cherenkov light to provide kinematic information
- Current problems
  - Low number of photons compared to scintillation
  - Absorption of short wavelengths by scintillator
  - Poor timing resolution



# Summary

- No 1 priority: discovery of  $0\nu\beta\beta$
- Disentangle mechanisms:
  - Angular correlations
  - Energy differences
  - Comparing isotopes
- Not mutually exclusive goals – kinematics also excellent for background reduction