

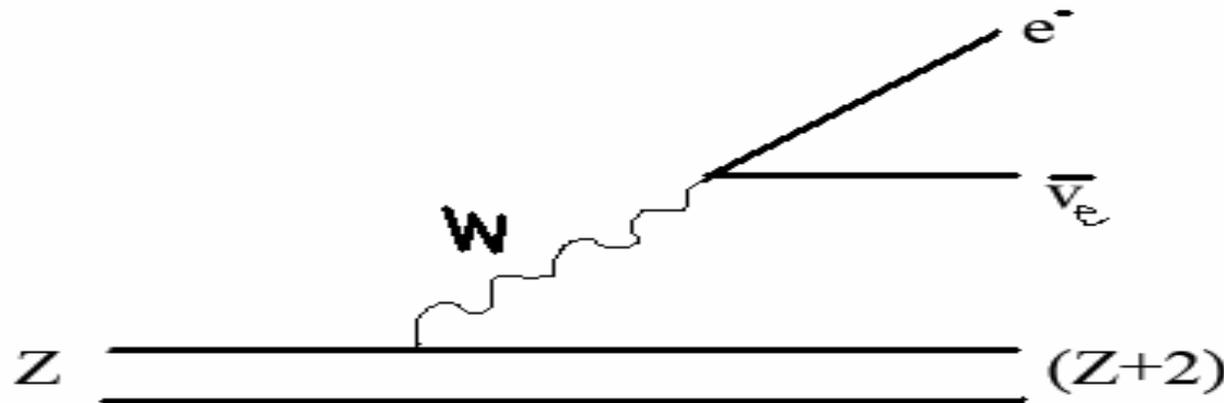
Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

By

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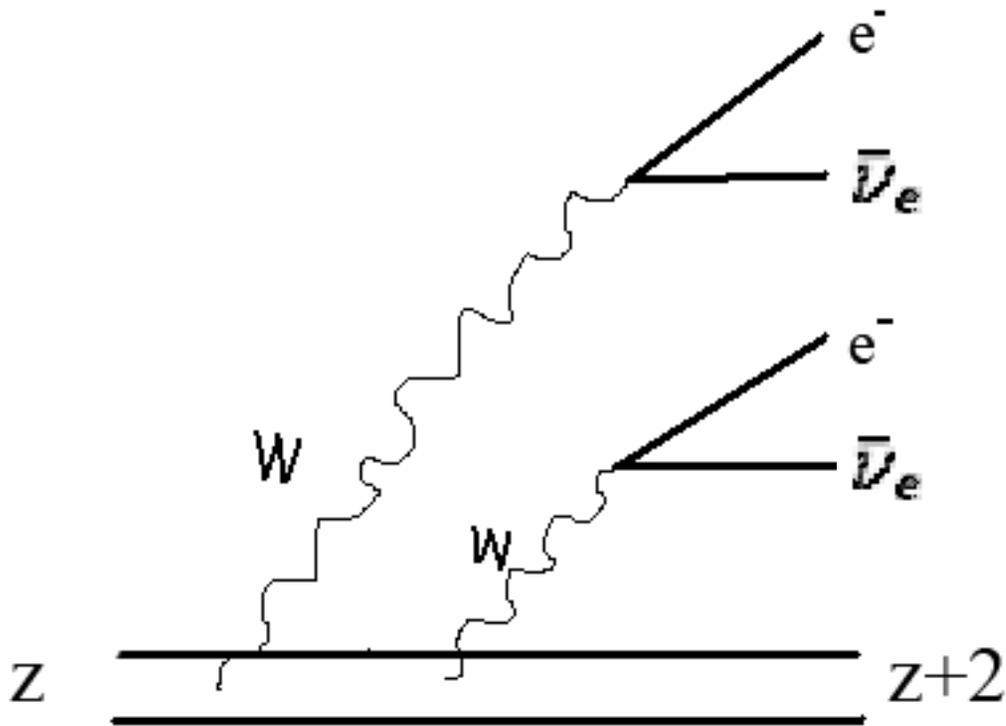
Normal Beta Decay

- $(Z,A) \rightarrow (Z+1,A) + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$
- Ex. $n \rightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$



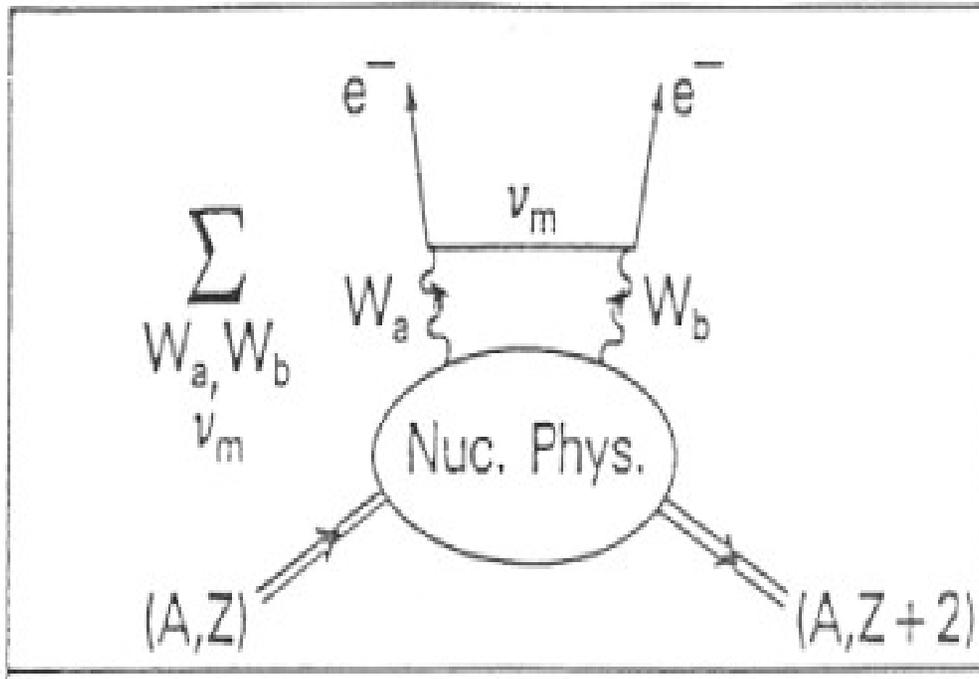
Double Beta Decay $\beta\beta(2\nu)$

$$(Z,A) \rightarrow (Z+2, A) + e^- + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e + \bar{\nu}_e$$



Neutrinoless Double Beta decay $\beta\beta(0\nu)$

$$(Z,A) \rightarrow (Z+2, A) + e_1^- + e_2^-$$



Criteria

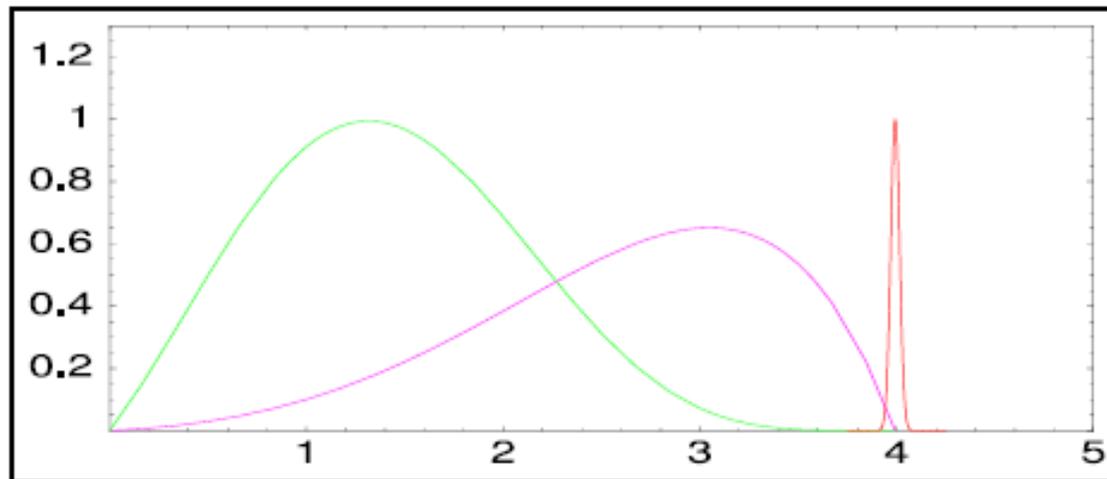
1. $\nu = \bar{\nu}$
2. $M_\nu \neq 0$

So, if we could observe $\beta\beta(0\nu)$...

- Neutrino=antineutrino
- We'll have more to figure out about neutrinos.
- Earlier neutrino oscillation experiments showed that neutrinos have a finite mass.
→ This is encouraging for the search of $\beta\beta(0\nu)$ decay

How can we observe $\beta\beta(0\nu)$

Theoretical Energy spectrum for 0ν decay is different from 2ν decay



Half-Life of $\beta\beta(0\nu)$

$$[T_{1/2}^{0\nu}]^{-1} = G^{0\nu} |M^{0\nu}|^2 \langle m_\nu \rangle^2$$

$G^{0\nu}$ = two electron phase space integral

$M^{0\nu}$ = The scattering amplitude

$\langle m_\nu \rangle$ = effective mass of neutrino

Calculated half-lives corresponding to $\langle m_\nu \rangle = 50 \text{ meV}$

TABLE 2 $\beta\beta(0\nu)$ half-lives in units of 10^{26} y corresponding to $\langle m_\nu \rangle = 50 \text{ meV}$ for nuclear matrix elements evaluated in the references indicated

Nucleus	References					
	(20)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(24, 83)	(84)
^{48}Ca	12.7	35.3	—	—	—	10.0
^{76}Ge	6.8	70.8	56.0	9.3	12.8	14.4
^{82}Se	2.3	9.6	22.4	2.4	3.2	6.0
^{100}Mo	—	—	4.0	5.1	1.2	15.6
^{116}Cd	—	—	—	1.9	3.1	18.8
^{130}Te	0.6	23.2	2.8	2.0	3.6	3.4
^{136}Xe	—	48.4	13.2	8.8	21.2	7.2
$^{150}\text{Nd}^a$	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—
$^{160}\text{Gd}^a$	—	—	—	3.4	—	—

^adeformed nucleus; deformation not taken into account.

Experimental Criteria

$$\langle m_\nu \rangle = (2.67 * 10^{-8} eV) \left[\frac{W}{f x \varepsilon G^{0\nu} |M^{0\nu}|^2} \right]^{1/2} \left[\frac{b \Delta E}{MT} \right]^{1/4}$$

To reach $\langle m_\nu \rangle \sim 50 \text{meV}$, approximately a ton of isotope will be required.

Best reported limits on $T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$

TABLE 3 Best reported limits^a on $T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$

Isotope	$T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$ (y)	$\langle m_\nu \rangle$ (eV)	Reference
⁴⁸ Ca	$>9.5 \times 10^{21}$ (76%)	<8.3	(98)
⁷⁶ Ge	$>1.9 \times 10^{25}$	<0.35	(57)
	$>1.6 \times 10^{25}$	$<0.33\text{--}1.35$	(99)
⁸² Se	$>2.7 \times 10^{22}$ (68%)	<5	(60)
¹⁰⁰ Mo	$>5.5 \times 10^{22}$	<2.1	(100)
¹¹⁶ Cd	$>7 \times 10^{22}$	<2.6	(73)
^{128,130} Te	$\frac{T_{1/2}^{(130)}}{T_{1/2}^{(128)}} = (3.52 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-4}$ (geochemical)	$<1.1\text{--}1.5$	(75)
¹²⁸ Te	$>7.7 \times 10^{24}$	$<1.1\text{--}1.5$	(75)
¹³⁰ Te	$>1.4 \times 10^{23}$	$<1.1\text{--}2.6$	(101)
¹³⁶ Xe	$>4.4 \times 10^{23}$	$<1.8\text{--}5.2$	(102)
¹⁵⁰ Nd	$>1.2 \times 10^{21}$	<3	(68)

^aThe $\langle m_\nu \rangle$ limits and ranges are those deduced by the authors using their choices of matrix elements in the experimental papers cited. All are quoted at the 90% confidence level except as noted. The range of matrix elements that relate $T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$ to $\langle m_\nu \rangle$ can be found in Table 2.

Gotthard Tunnel Experiment

- 62.5%enriched¹³⁶Xe was used
- Detector tracked two-electrons, indicating of double beta decay.
- The energy resolution at the $\beta\beta(0\nu)$ endpoint(2.481Mev) was $\sim 165\text{keV}$ (6.6%).
- The dominant background was Compton-scattered electrons from natural gamma activities.

Future experiments

TABLE 5 Proposed or suggested future $\beta\beta(0\nu)$ experiments, grouped by the magnitude of the proposed isotope mass^a

Experiment	Source	Detector description	Sensitivity to $T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$ (y)
COBRA (111)	^{130}Te	10 kg CdTe semiconductors	1×10^{24}
DCBA (112)	^{150}Nd	20 kg $^{\text{enr}}\text{Nd}$ layers between tracking chambers	2×10^{25}
NEMO-3 (113)	^{100}Mo	10 kg of $\beta\beta(0\nu)$ isotopes (7 kg Mo) with tracking	4×10^{24}
CAMEO (114)	^{116}Cd	1 t CdWO ₄ crystals in liquid scintillator	$>10^{26}$
CANDLES (115)	^{48}Ca	several tons of CaF ₂ crystals in liquid scintillator	1×10^{26}
CUORE (116)	^{130}Te	750 kg TeO ₂ bolometers	2×10^{26}
EXO (73)	^{136}Xe	1 t $^{\text{enr}}\text{Xe}$ TPC (gas or liquid)	8×10^{26}
GEM (117)	^{76}Ge	1 t $^{\text{enr}}\text{Ge}$ diodes in liquid N	7×10^{27}
GENIUS (118)	^{76}Ge	1 t 86% $^{\text{enr}}\text{Ge}$ diodes in liquid N	1×10^{28}
GSO (119, 120)	^{160}Gd	2 t Gd ₂ SiO ₅ :Ce crystal scintillator in liquid scintillator	2×10^{26}
Majorana (121)	^{76}Ge	0.5 t 86% segmented $^{\text{enr}}\text{Ge}$ diodes	3×10^{27}
MOON (122)	^{100}Mo	34 t $^{\text{nat}}\text{Mo}$ sheets between plastic scintillator	1×10^{27}
Xe (123)	^{136}Xe	1.56 t of $^{\text{enr}}\text{Xe}$ in liquid scintillator	5×10^{26}
XMASS (124)	^{136}Xe	10 t of liquid Xe	3×10^{26}

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