

Understanding the mechanism of neutrinoless double beta decay at SuperNEMO

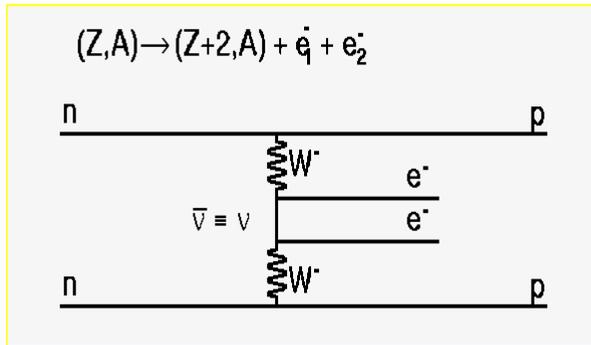
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In collaboration with Frank Deppisch

NuFlavour Workshop

10/06/09

Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay



$0\nu\beta\beta$: **BSM**

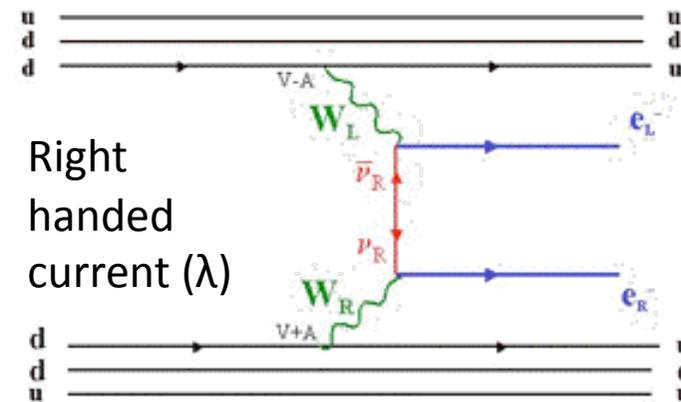
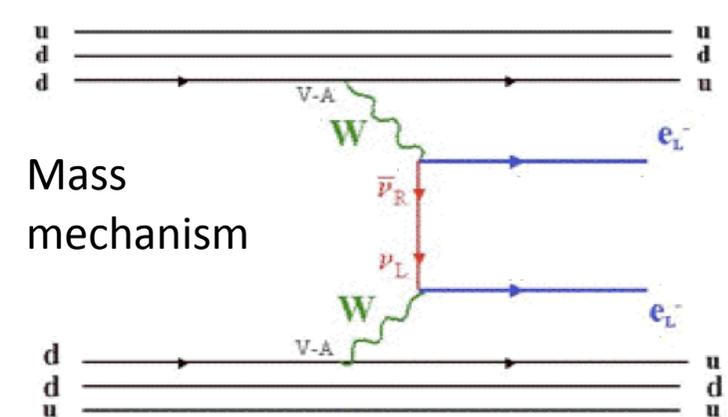
$$T_{1/2} \geq 10^{25} \text{ yr}$$

$$\left(T_{1/2}^{0\nu}\right)^{-1} = G^{0\nu} \left|M^{0\nu}\right|^2 \left(\frac{\langle m_{\nu_e} \rangle}{m_e}\right)^2$$

- **Mass mechanism** need not be only or dominant contribution to decay rate.
- Other **lepton number violating** models include right handed currents, R-parity violating SUSY, extra dimensions...
- Need to identify mechanism:
 - Compare to electron capture rates (Hirsch, Muto, Oda, Klapdor-Kleingrothaus '94)
 - Compare to excited state decays (Faessler, Kaminski, Nowak, Raduta, Simkovic '94)
 - Compare half lives in different isotopes (Deppisch, Päs '06; Gehman, Elliot '07)
 - **Use angular and energy distributions of electrons** (Doi, Kotani, Nishiura, Takasugi '83; Ali, Borisov, Zhuridov '06)

Right Handed Current

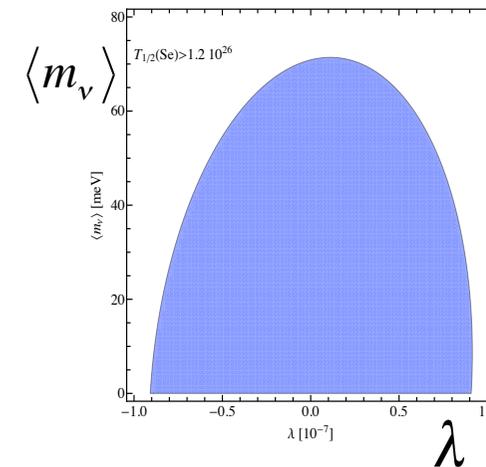
- Arise in left-right symmetric models (e.g. SO(10)).



- General $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay rate:

$$\left(T_{1/2}^{0\nu}\right)^{-1} = C_{mm} \left(\frac{\langle m_{\nu e} \rangle}{m_e}\right)^2 + C_{\lambda\lambda} \langle \lambda \rangle^2 + C_{m\lambda} \left(\frac{\langle m_{\nu e} \rangle}{m_e}\right) \langle \lambda \rangle$$

Includes phase space factors and nuclear matrix elements



- λ coupling from V+A at hadronic and leptonic vertices.

SuperNEMO Design

Planar and modular design: ~ 100 kg of enriched isotopes (20 modules × 5 kg)

1 module:

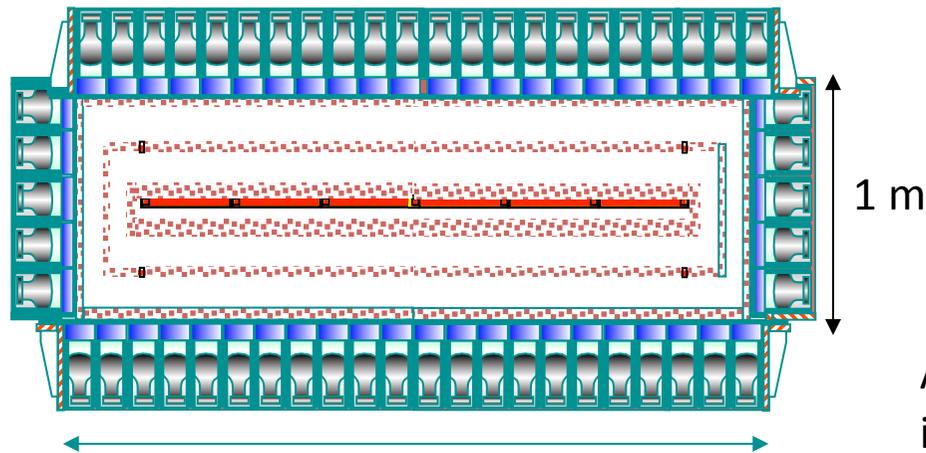
Source (40 mg/cm^2) $4 \times 3 \text{ m}^2$ ^{82}Se or ^{150}Nd

Tracking : drift chamber ~3000 cells in Geiger mode

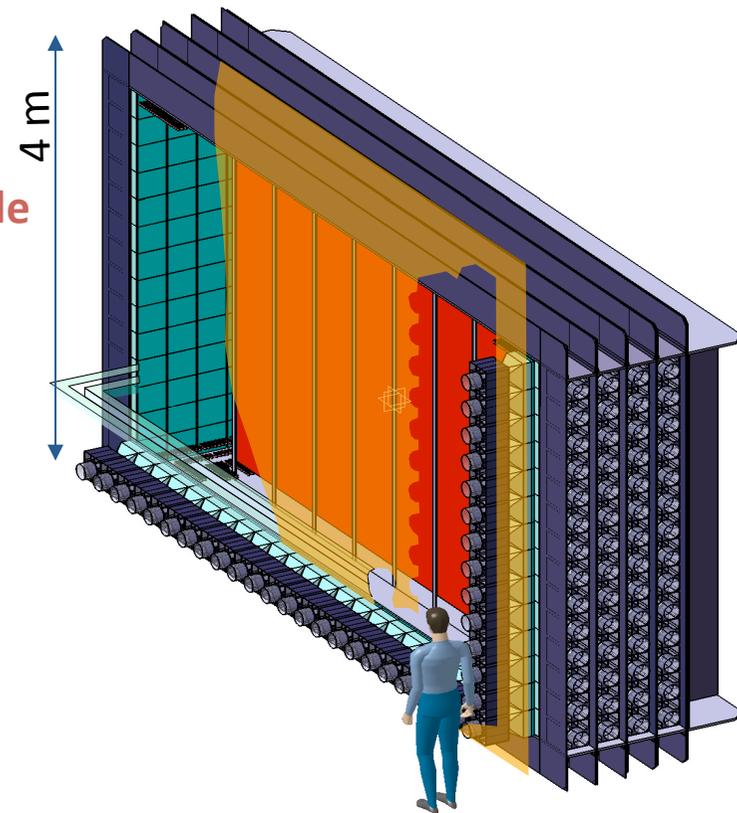
Calorimeter: scintillators + PM

~1 000 PM if scint. blocs

~ 100 PM if scint. bars

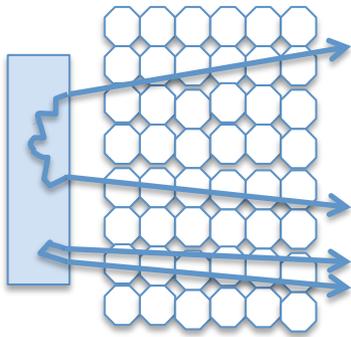


5 m
Top view

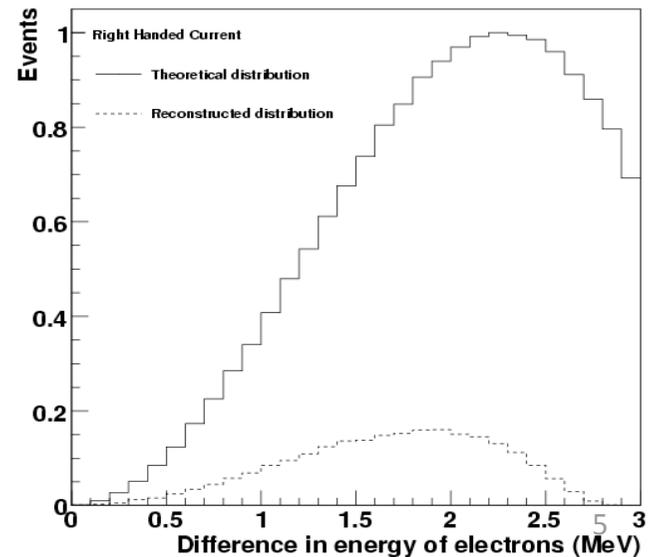
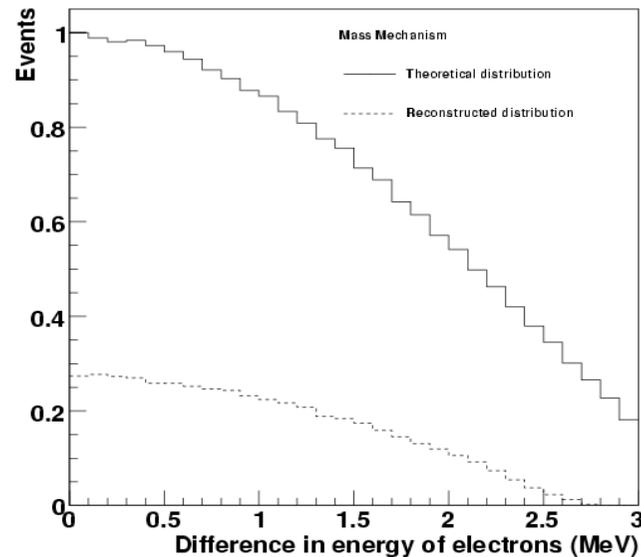
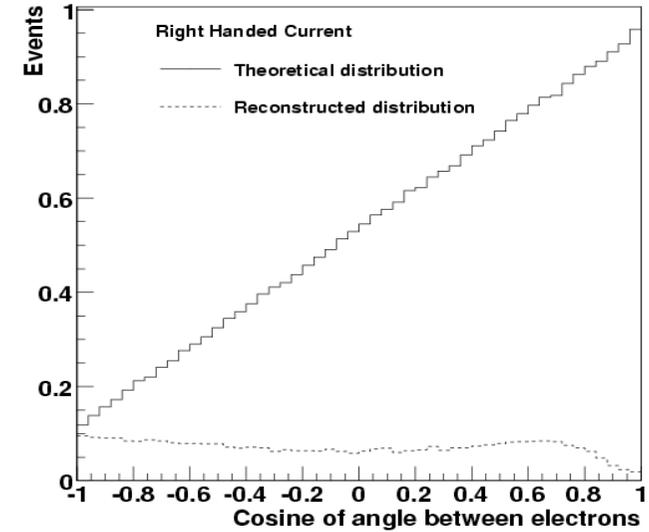
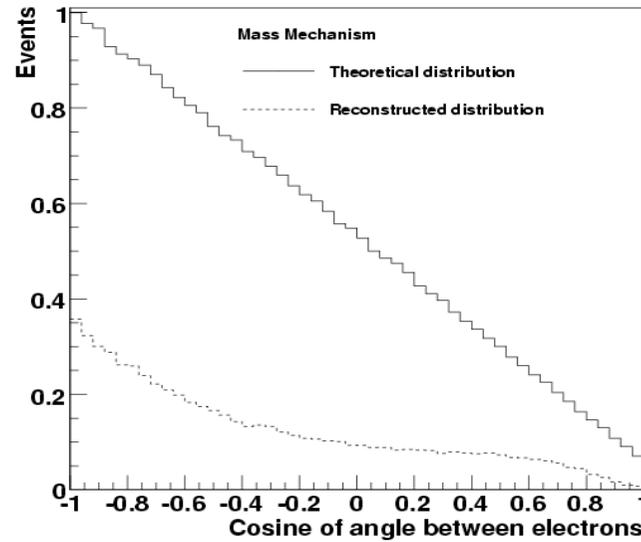


A next generation experiment currently in R+D. First module construction to start 2010.

Reconstructed distributions



Acceptance effects due to scattering in foil and poor reconstruction of tracks of small opening angle

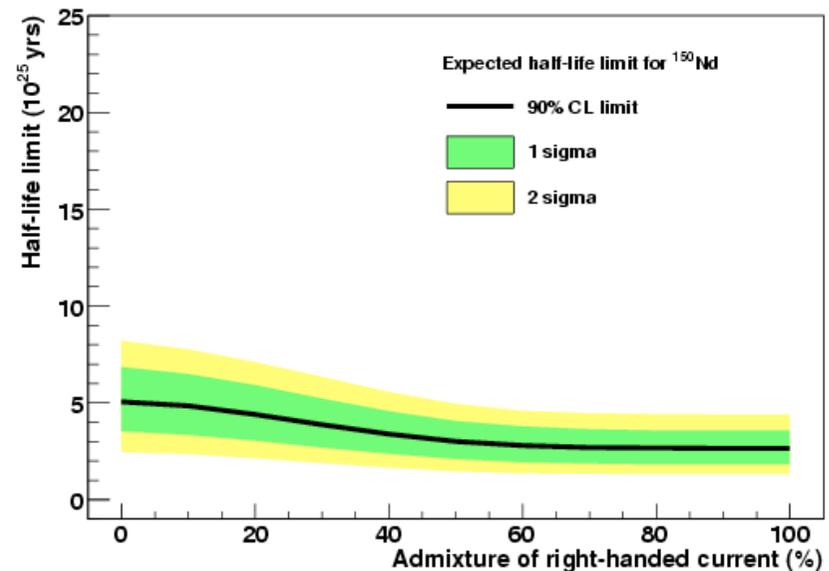
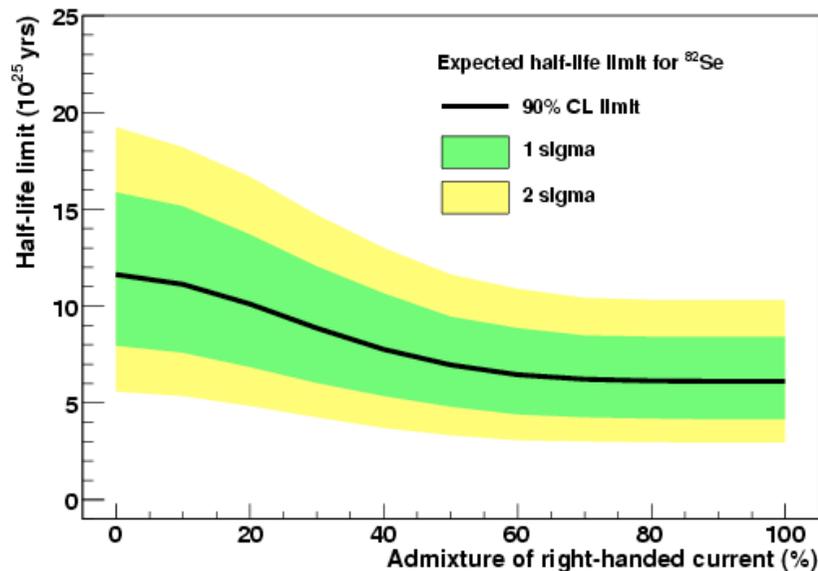
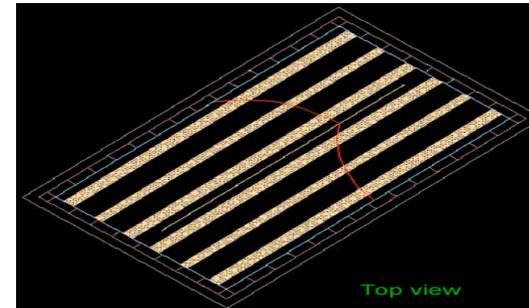


Expected Sensitivity

Performed full Geant 4 Monte Carlo simulation of detector including digitisation, track reconstruction and realistic event selection.

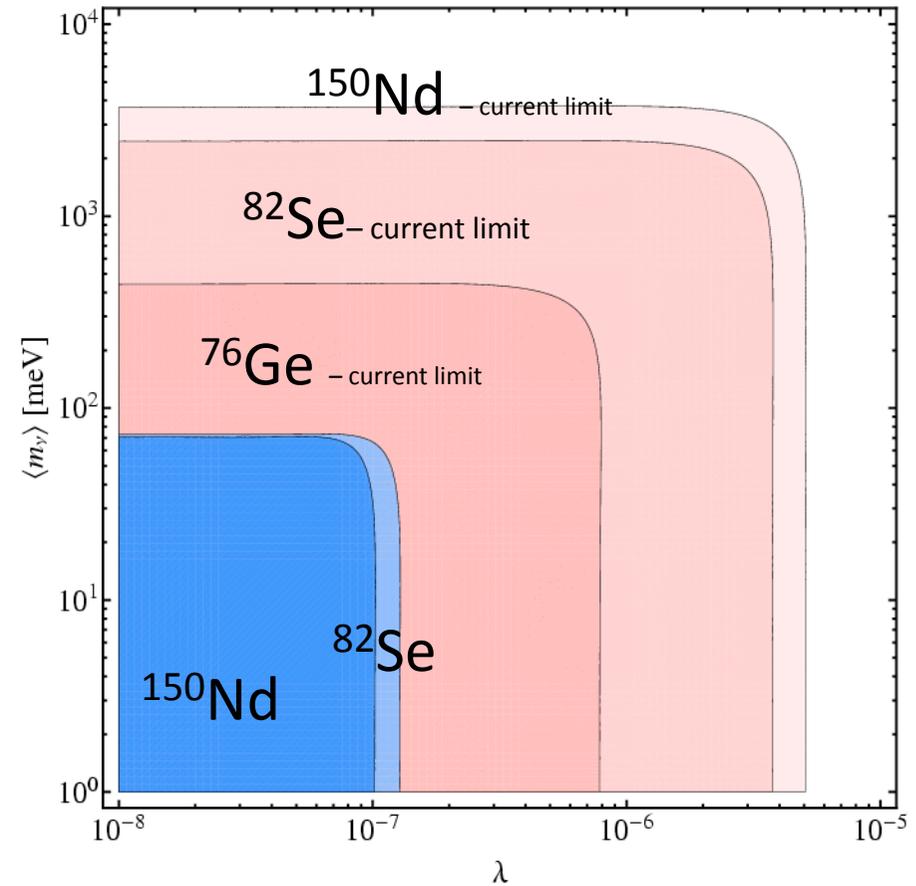
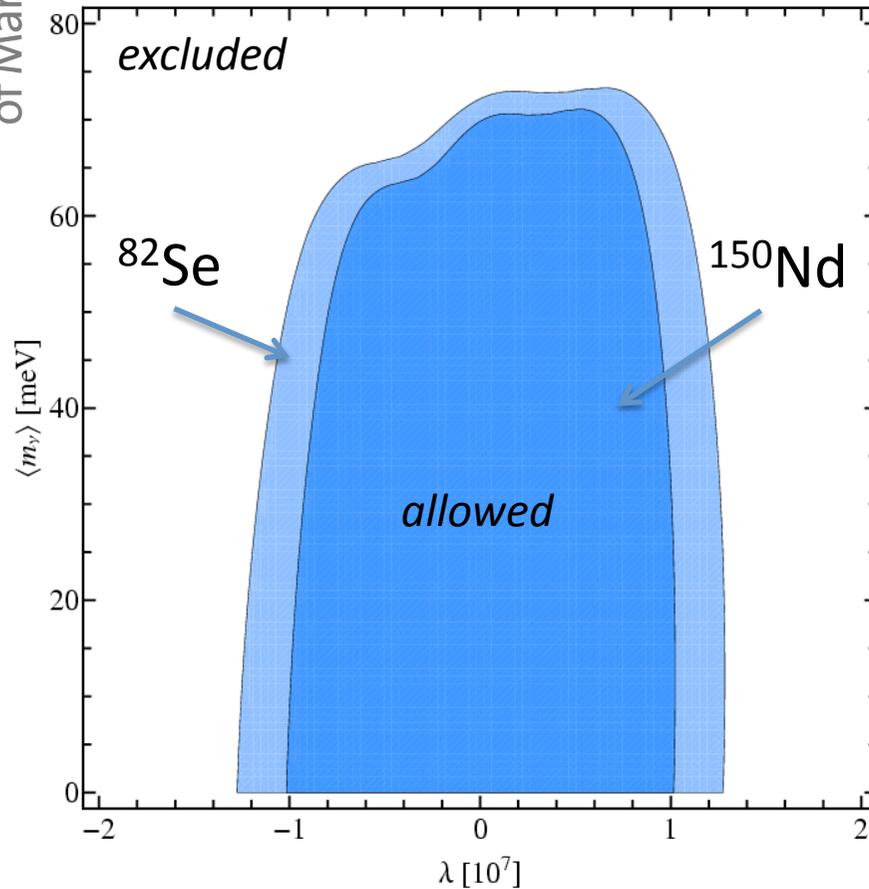
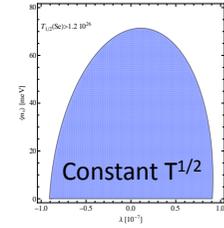
Simulated signal and internal backgrounds ($2\nu\beta\beta$, ^{214}Bi ($< 10 \mu\text{Bqkg}^{-1}$), ^{208}Tl ($< 2 \mu\text{Bqkg}^{-1}$)).

- Calorimeter resolution (7% (FWHM) at 1 MeV). Foil thickness 40mg/cm^2 . Exposure 500 kgys.
- Set expected limits at 90% CL using CL_s method.
- Following results are all preliminary.



$T_{1/2}$ lower for right handed currents as efficiency is lower.

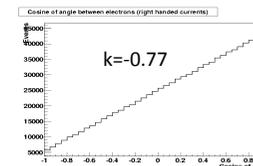
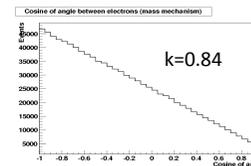
Parameter Exclusion



Nuclear matrix elements from Muto, Bender, Klapdor '89.

Correction of 2.7 to NME for deformed nucleus of ^{150}Nd (Simkovic '07).

Discovery



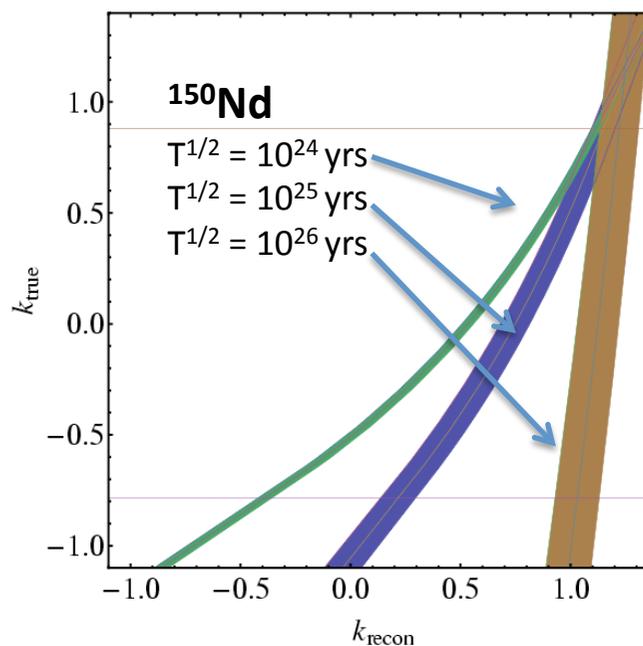
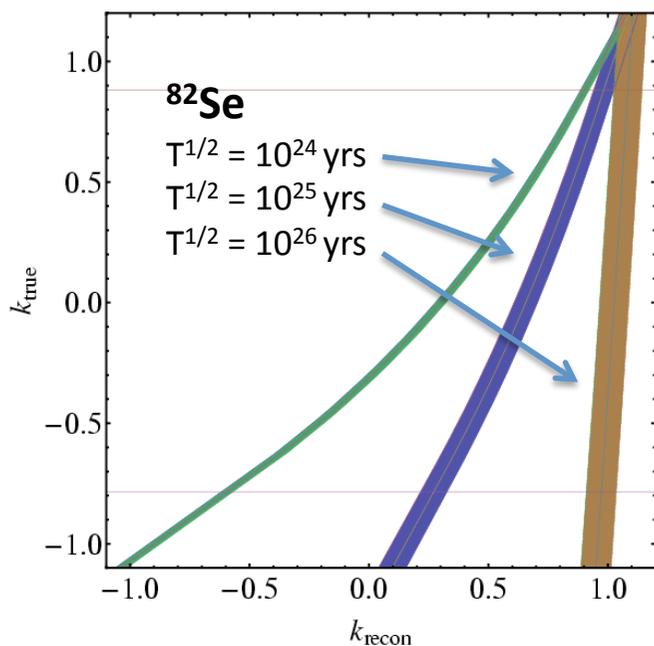
- In case of **discovery** can use **energy** and **angular** information to **determine mechanism**.

- Angular distribution of electrons given by:

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{d\cos\theta} = \frac{\Gamma}{2}(1 - k\cos\theta)$$

(Ali, Borisov, Zhuridov 2007)

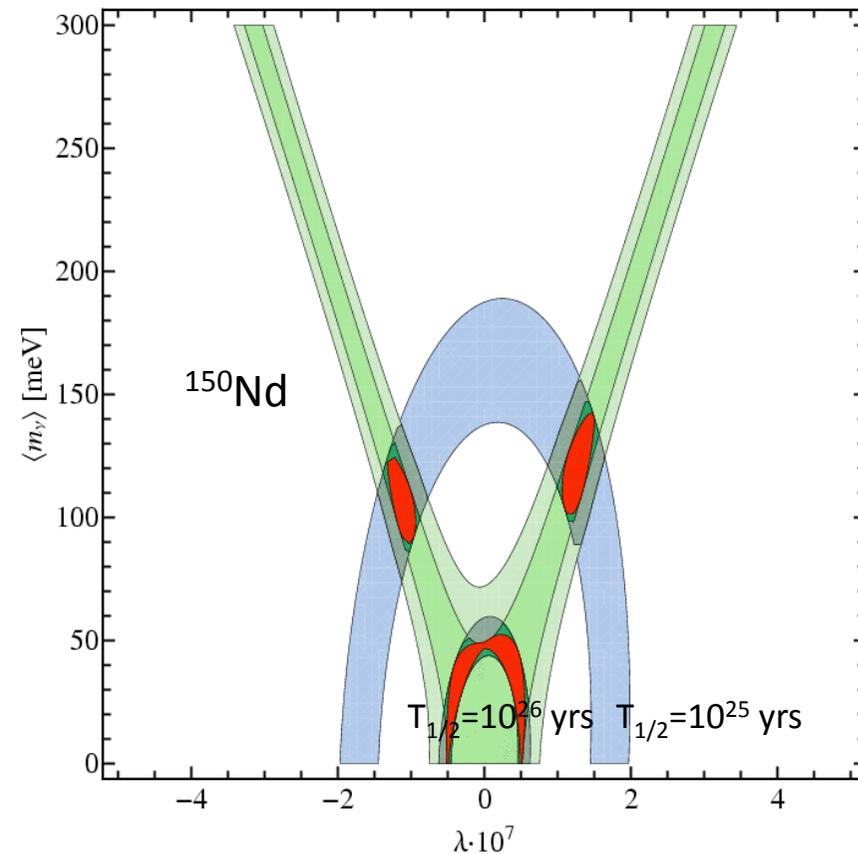
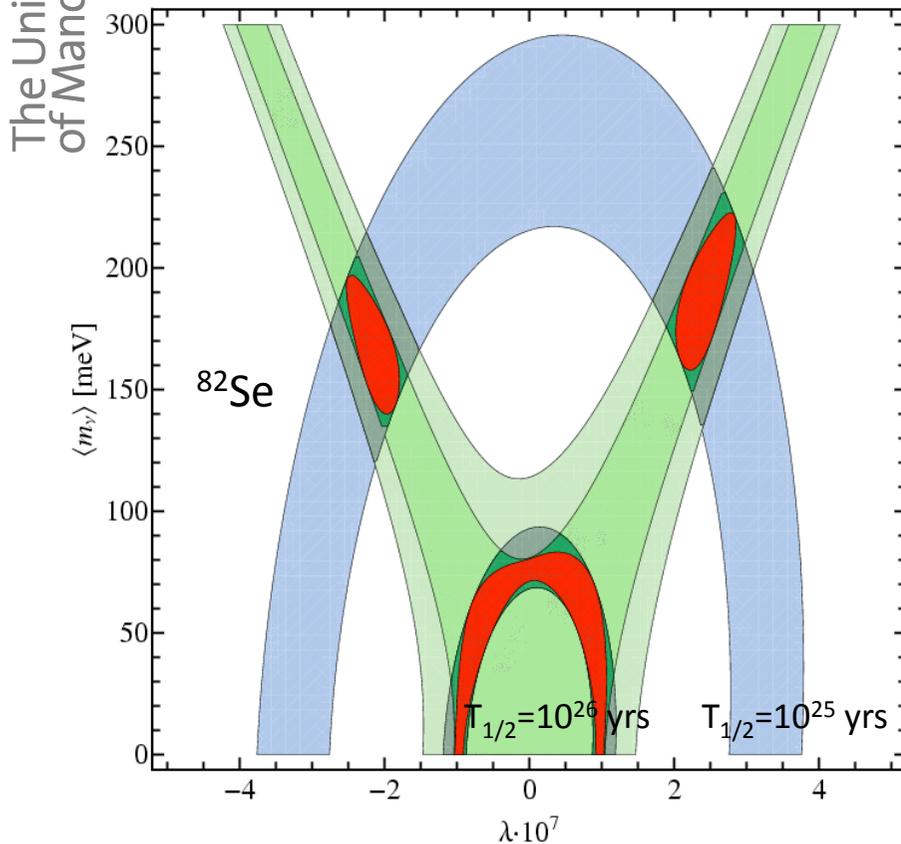
- Define angular asymmetry above and below $\cos\theta=0$.
- Analogously define energy asymmetry above and below $Q_{\beta\beta}/2$.



$$k = 2 \left(\frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^{total}} \right)$$

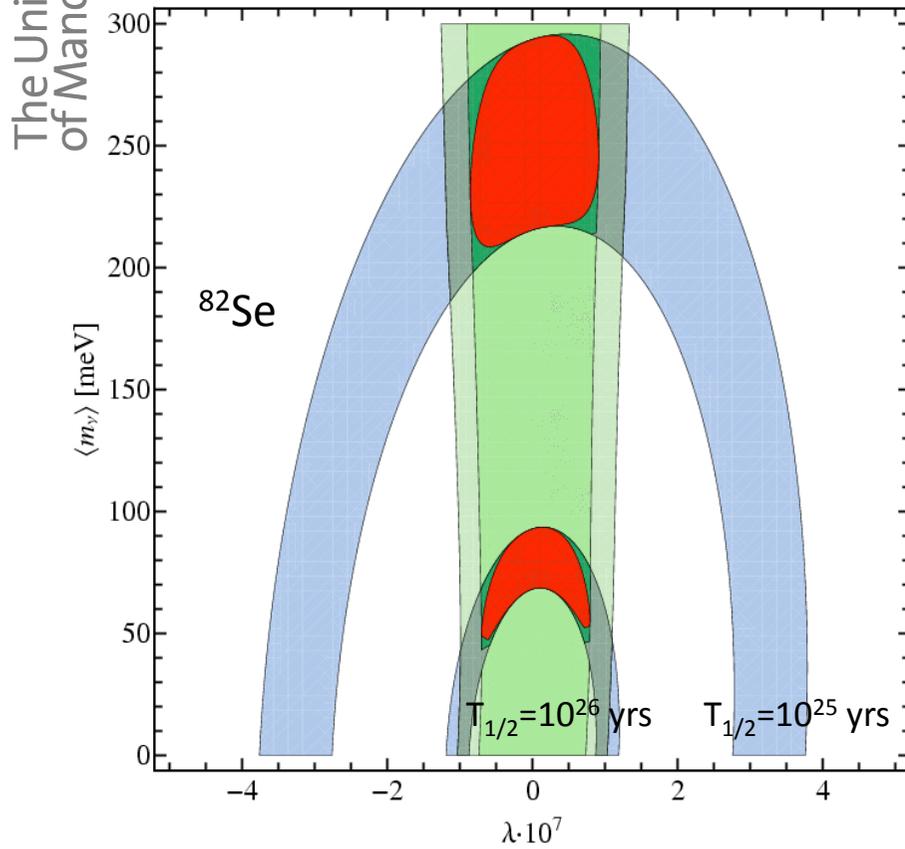
Plots relate measured k to theoretical k (for angular distribution).
 At $T_{1/2}=10^{26}$ yr can distinguish pure mass mechanism and right handed current at $\sim 2\sigma$.
 At $T_{1/2}=10^{25}$ yr can identify admixture to $\sim 20\%$.

Discovery

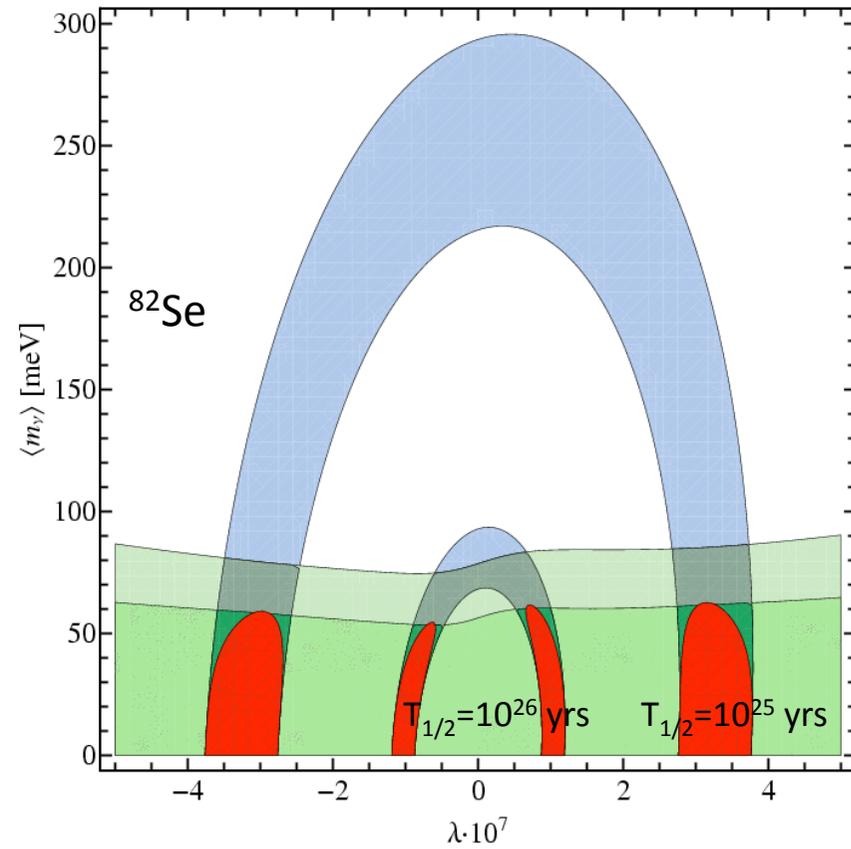


- Two measurements can define parameters:
 - Light blue ellipse from measured $T_{1/2}$ including theoretical NME errors of 30%. Shown at values of 10^{25} and 10^{26} yrs.
 - k parameter measurement defines band in parameter space (here $k=0.3$, 25% rhc admixture). Statistical errors included. Dark green from energy difference and light green from angle.
- Red region shows 1σ statistical combination of measurements.

Discovery



Pure mass mechanism



Pure right handed current

Conclusions

- $0\nu\beta\beta$ can be caused by many new physics mechanisms. Experimental techniques to understand mechanism are important.
- Half life sensitivity to the mass mechanism will be:
 - $T_{1/2} > 1.15 \times 10^{26}$ yr for ^{82}Se
 - $T_{1/2} > 0.50 \times 10^{26}$ yr for ^{150}Nd
- Sensitivity to effective neutrino mass and right handed currents (λ) will be:
 - $m_\nu < \sim 70$ meV and $\lambda < \sim 1.2 \times 10^{-7}$
- In the case of discovery SuperNEMO can identify admixture of right handed current using the electron angular and energy distributions:
 - $\sim 2\sigma$ for pure right handed current at $T_{1/2} = 10^{26}$ yr
 - $\sim 20\%$ admixture for $T_{1/2} = 10^{25}$ yr