

The University of Manchester

Neutrinoless double-beta decay

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0νββ

Majorana or Dirac nature of neutrino

Lepton flavour violation Absolute neutrino mass Seesaw models

> Natural explanation for suppression of neutrino masses



(image credit: T. Ohlsson et al., Nat. Comm.)

Probe of exotic physics

- Majorons
- Right-handed currents
- > SUSY

▶ ...



0νββ



An experimental and theoretical challenge

- Energy resolution
- Background suppression
- Isotope mass
- > Nuclear matrix elements



The global picture

From Agostini, Benato & Detwiler, Phys. Rev. D 96, 053001 (2017)

- > Assume a logarithmic prior on the neutrino mass
- > Assume a flat prior on the mixing angles and phases



The global picture

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Excellent discovery potential, even in the case of normal ordering



SuperNEMO



One of the few experiments where source \neq detector

- Full topological reconstruction
- Modular
- Can investigate multiple isotopes



SuperNEMO Demonstrator Module

All detector modules delivered underground (LSM)

Half of the detector (tracker + calorimeter) fully integrated

First events seen from half-detector commissioning

⁸²Se source foil (6.3 kg) production completed

Installation happening this summer

Reliant on CG funding to exploit this major UK investment

Broad physics programme

- > $< m_v > < 0.16 0.4 \text{ eV}; T_{1/2} > 6 \times 10^{24}$
- Exotic 0vββ mechanisms
- > $2\nu\beta\beta$ SSD/HSD discrimination at 5σ
- Probe of g_A
- Lorenz invariance violation
- > Additional isotopes ¹⁵⁰Nd and ⁴⁸Ca
- > 0ν4β







SNO+

Load liquid scintillator with 0.5% natural Te

High abundance of ¹³⁰Te

 no enrichment
 necessary

0vββ: T_{1/2} > 1.9x10²⁶ yr Solar neutrinos Geoneutrinos Reactor antineutrinos Nucleon decay





SNO+

Data-taking with water began in May 2017

- Measurements of external backgrounds and solar neutrinos
- Scintillator purification plant is being commissioned
 - > Scintillator fill starts this month

Building of the Te-butanediol synthesis plant is underway

TeA has been stored underground for more than 2 years

Te loading in spring 2019

Reliant on CG funding for exploitation





SuperNEMO future directions

In case of discovery, SuperNEMO is the best way to characterize $0\nu\beta\beta$

> Full topological reconstruction

Modular; multiple isotopes; excellent background rejection

15-20 modules for 100 kg isotope

- > $T_{1/2} \sim 1 \times 10^{26} \text{ yr}$
- Can confirm and characterise a signal in any of the current experiments



€2.5M / module

- > Expensive to extrapolate beyond 100 kg, to probe $T_{1/2} \sim 10^{27} 10^{28}$ yr
- > R&D is ongoing into cost-reduction



SNO+ future directions

Increase Te loading to 1-3%

- > Ambition to reach a ton of isotope ($T_{1/2} > 10^{27}$ yr)
- Challenge is to maintain the light yield

New PMTs with 34% QE New light concentrators







UK expertise

UK $0\nu\beta\beta$ has extensive low-background expertise

> Which also benefits the dark-matter community

High-purity germanium detectors at Boulby

UCL-developed RnCL, sensitive to 40 μBq / m^3

Second RnCL being built at RAL for cryogenic temperatures

UCL has ICP-MS facilities for ppq sensitivity

Boulby has surface-alpha measurement facilities

 UK can provide screening across the decay chain with all the major techniques

Discussions with colleagues in Latin America about how to pass on our expertise

World's best-resolution large plastic calorimeter

Now being used for proton-therapy beam calibration





UK leadership

- Two spokespeople of SuperNEMO
- Pioneered tellurium loading in SNO+
- Built the SuperNEMO tracking detector
- Provided calibration devices for SNO+





The global future



- > In Europe, ApPEC states $0\nu\beta\beta$ is a high priority, and aims to converge on a roadmap for the next-generation experiments by 2020
- 2013 CERN strategy: "In the coming years, CERN should seek a closer collaboration with ApPEC on detector R&D with a view to maintaining the community' s capability for unique projects in this field"
- > In the US, a down-select is underway to maximize support for a single large project

Large Enriched Germanium Experiment for $0\nu\beta\beta$ Decay



- ⁷⁶Ge experiments have demonstrated world-leading sensitivity : GERDA and Majorana Demonstrator (MJD).
- Only GERDA & KamLAND-Zen setting limits at 10²⁶ yrs.
- A clear path to discovery :
 - 10²⁷ yrs : [175-200] kg; bkg reduction factor 3.
 - 10²⁸ vrs : 1 tonne; further bkg reduction factor 6.
- Key performance requirements very plausible :
 - GERDA & MJD reach similar performance already with highly complementary shielding, readout etc.



LEGEND-200 in GERDA cryostat. Deployment 2021.



- Collaboration formed in 2016.
- UK invited to join based on :
 - HPGe expertise (in nuclear physics community).
 - Low background screening capability.
- Currently UCL, Liverpool & Lancaster have expressed interest & are participating at low level.
 - Strong UK participation/leadership are possible.



UK ambition

We are moving into the exploitation phases of both SNO+ and SuperNEMO

Reliant on the PPGP providing CG funding for exploitation of our investments, and to deliver M&O responsibilities

Now is the time to define the UK's future direction

> We must consolidate as a community to ensure maximum impact

Boulby is a world-leading facility for radiopurity assays

Investment here ensures UK leadership whatever the technological choices

Existing UK-led technologies are vital to the future of the field

- As we exploit the existing phases of SuperNEMO and SNO+ we will learn a lot
- > Support is vital to define and realise the next phases

UK is actively scoping out future options to ensure we are setting world-leading limits

