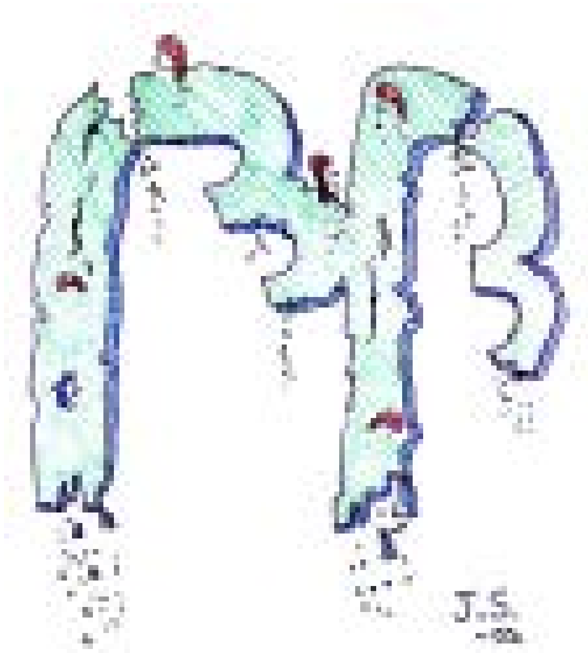
TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DRESDEN

K. Zuber, Aug. 13, 2013

Double beta decay

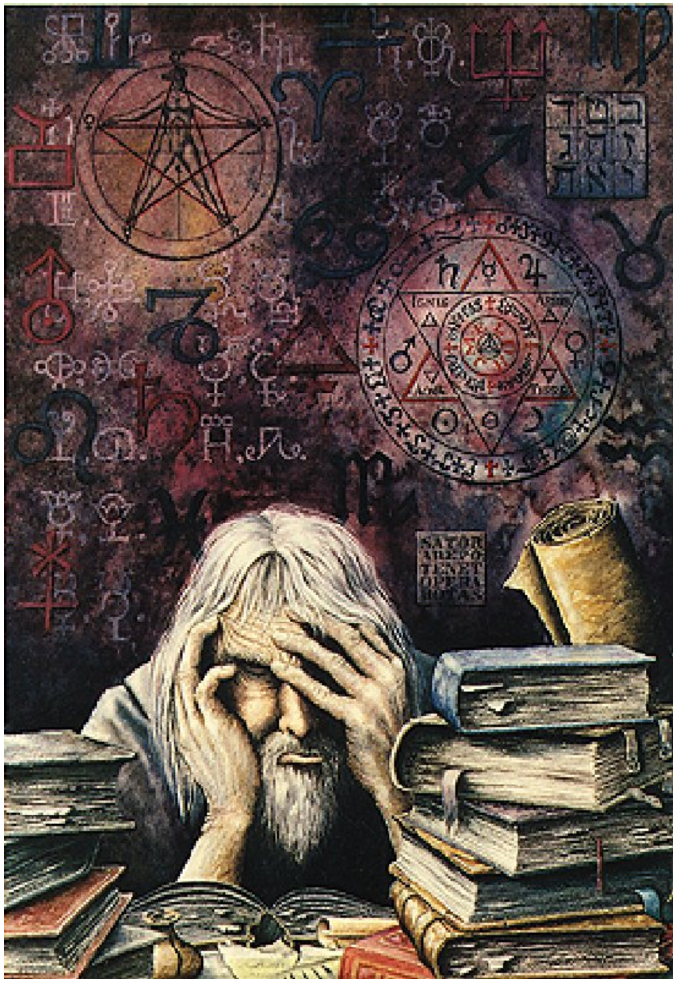
Newest results and perspectives

(personal questions)



INT Workshop, Nuclei and fundamental symmetries

Contents



- Why double beta decay?
- The physics
- General issues
- Some experiments (GERDA, COBRA)
- New results
- Alternative modes
- Questions/info
- Summary

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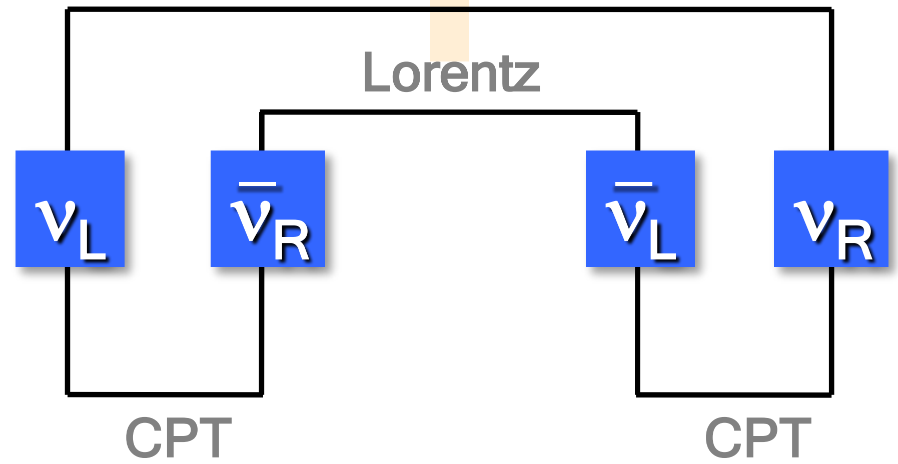
Are neutrinos (very) special?

intrinsic **particle-antiparticle symmetry** of neutrinos?

Dirac neutrino

4 ν states
lepton number conservation $\Delta L = 0$
neutrino ≠ antineutrino

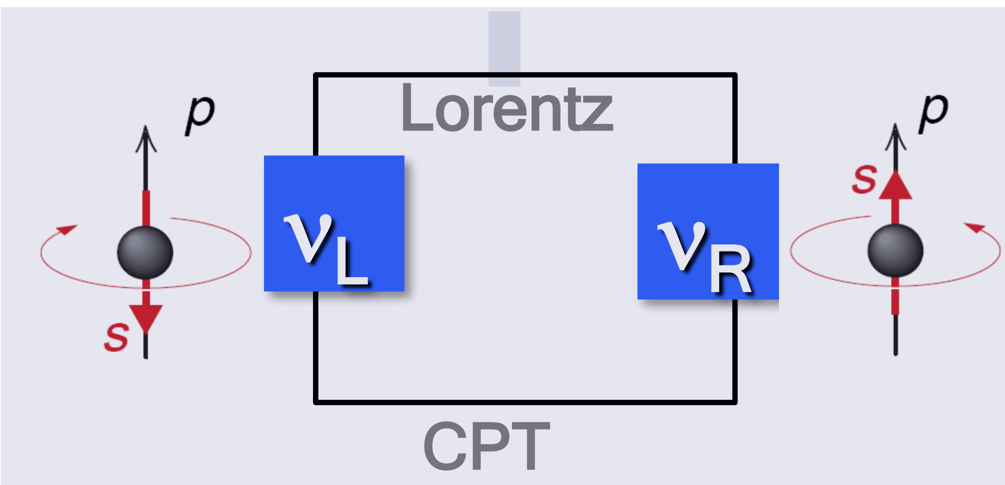
ν^D



Majorana neutrino

2 ν states
lepton number violation $\Delta L = 2$

ν^M



ν^D and ν^M only distinguishable if $m_\nu \neq 0$

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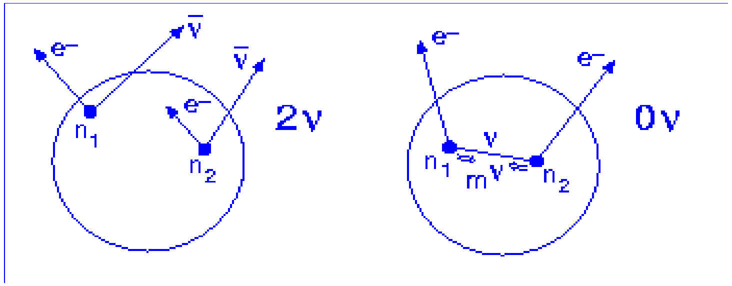
Double beta decay

- $(A,Z) \rightarrow (A,Z+2) + 2\,e^- + 2\bar{\nu}_e$ 2νββ
- $(A,Z) \rightarrow (A,Z+2) + 2\,e^-$ 0νββ



Unique process to measure character of neutrino

The smaller the neutrino mass the longer the half-life

Neutrino mass measurement via half-life measurement

Requires half-life measurements well beyond 10^{20} yrs!!!!

Only 35 isotopes in nature are able to do that!

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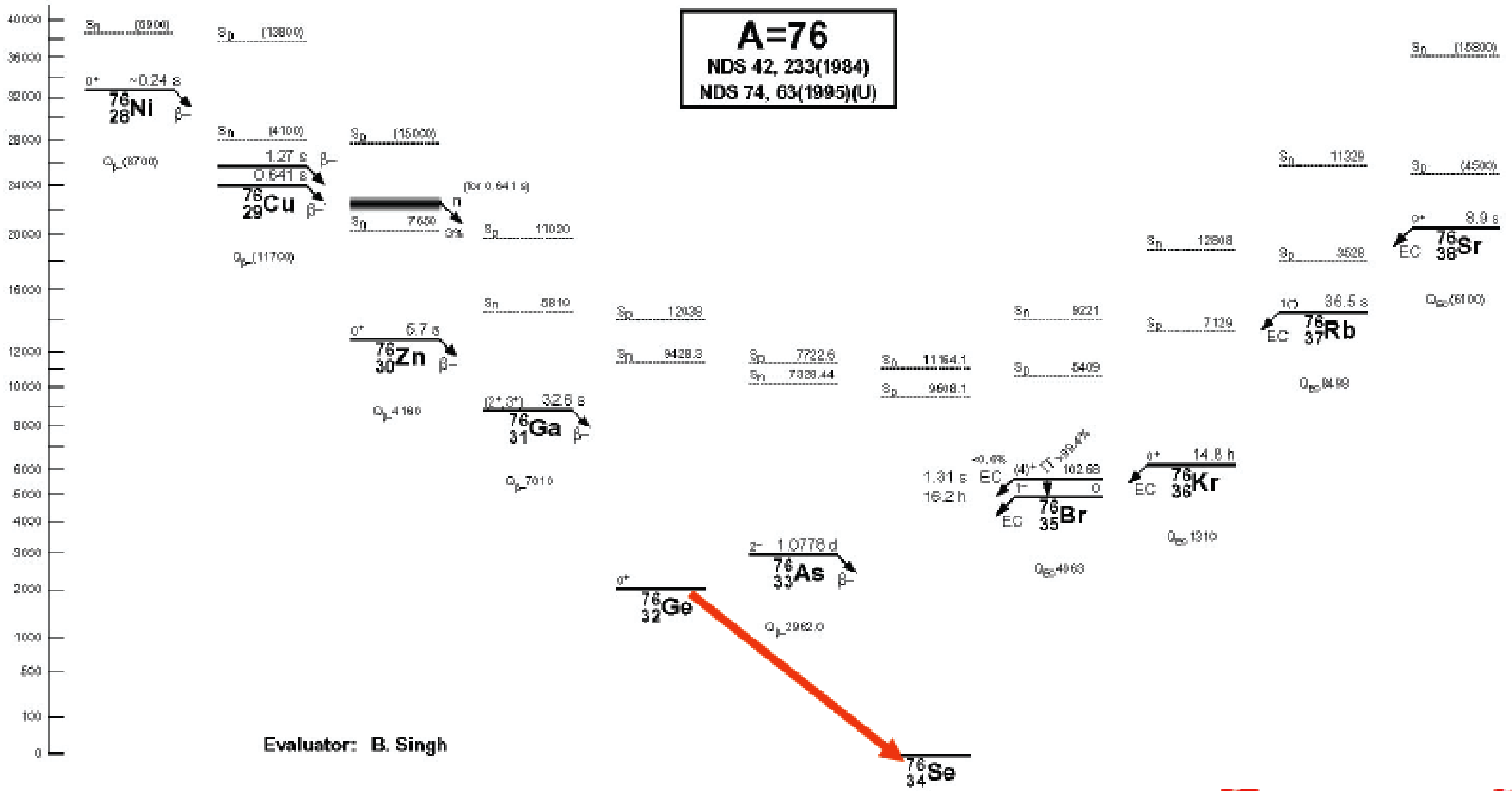
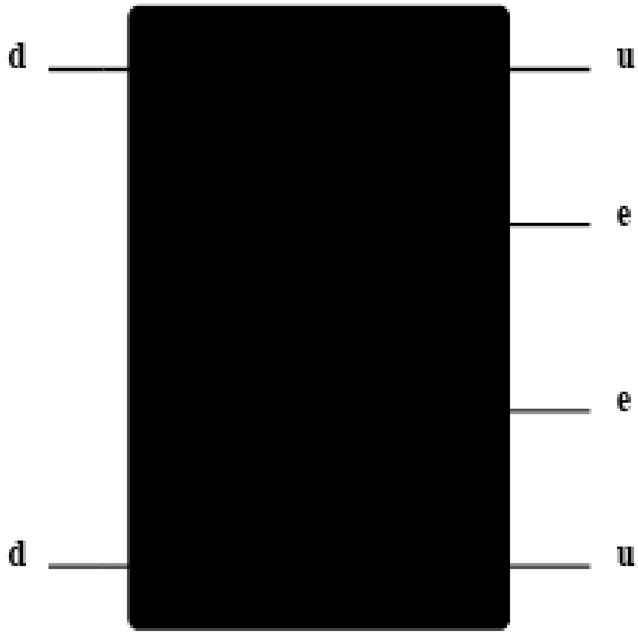


There are only 35 candidates K. Zuber

Any • L=2 process can contribute to 0νββ



- R_p violating SUSY
- V+A interactions
- Extra dimensions (KK- states)
- Leptoquarks
- Double charged Higgs bosons
- Compositeness
- Heavy Majorana neutrino exchange
- Light Majorana neutrino exchange
- ...

$$1 / T_{1/2} = PS * NME^2 * \varepsilon^2$$

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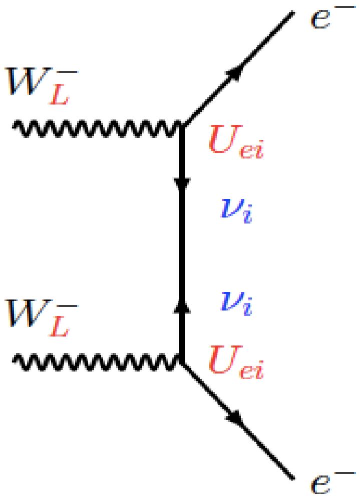
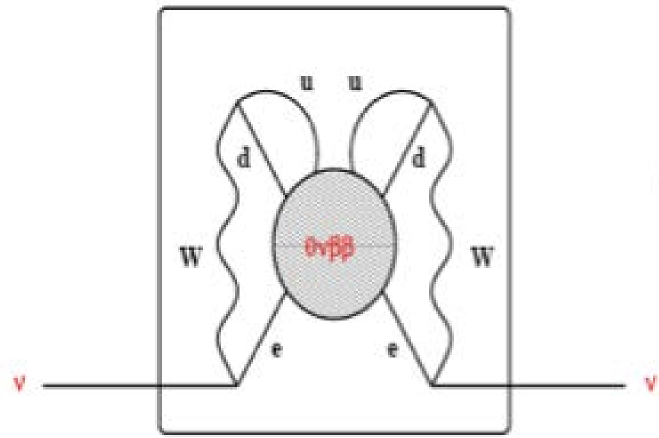
Nice interplay with LHC

Light Majorana neutrinos



$$\varepsilon \equiv \langle m_\nu \rangle = \sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_{\nu_i}$$

$$1 / T_{1/2} = PS * NME^2 * (<m_\nu> / m_e)^2$$



Schechter and Valle 1982:

Independent of mechanism for neutrinoless DBD
Majorana neutrino mass will appear in higher order!

Observe $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay

$\equiv$

Neutrinos are Majorana particles

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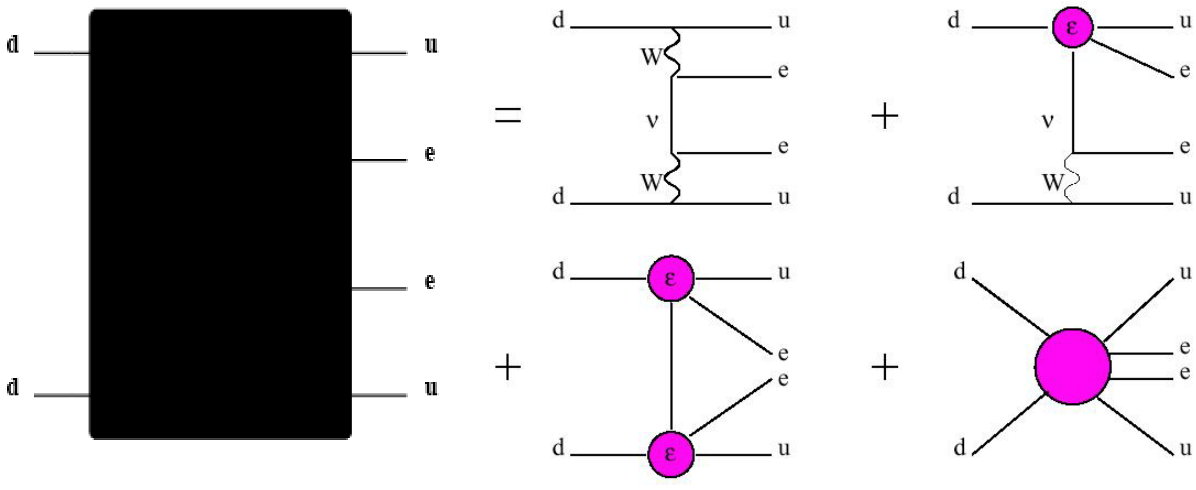
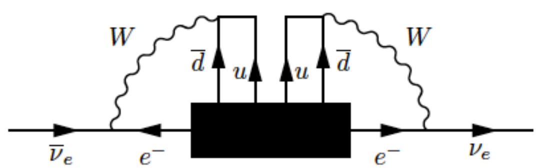
Schechter Valle theorem

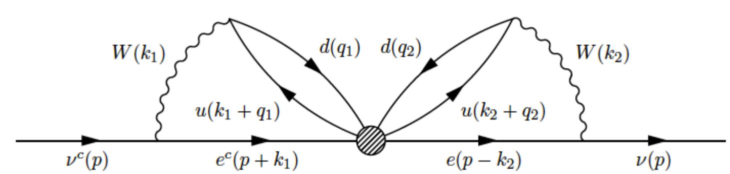
General:



M. Duerr, M. Lindner, A. Merle, JHEP, 1106, 91 (2011)

Schechter - Valle:



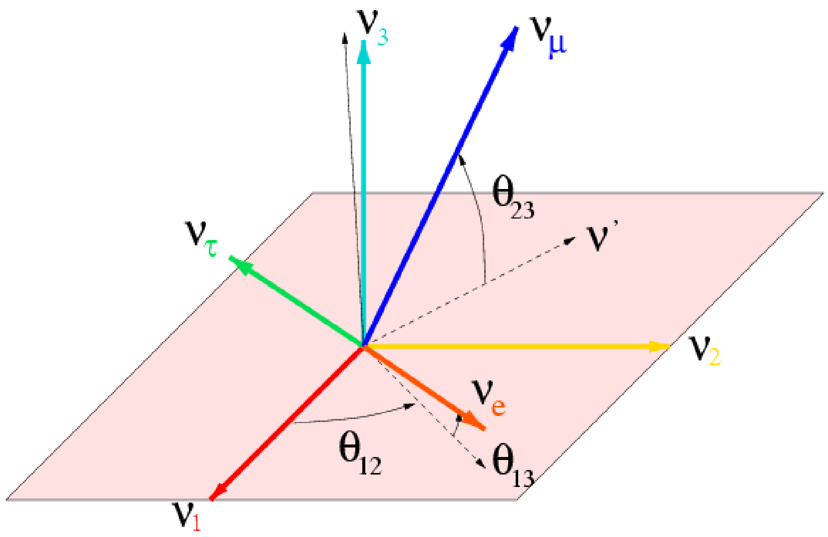


$$\delta m_\nu = \frac{128 g^4 G_F^2 \epsilon_3 m_u^2 m_e^2 m_d^2}{(16\pi^2)^4 m_p} \times \left[C_0^2(M_W^2/\mu^2) + 2C_{-1}(M_W^2/\mu^2)C_1(M_W^2/\mu^2) + 2C_{-2}(M_W^2/\mu^2)C_2(M_W^2/\mu^2)\right] = 9.4\times 10^{-25}\,\mathrm{eV}$$

Other neutrino mass operator necessary

Neutrino oscillations

$$|\nu_i\rangle = \sum U_{\alpha i} |\nu_\alpha\rangle$$



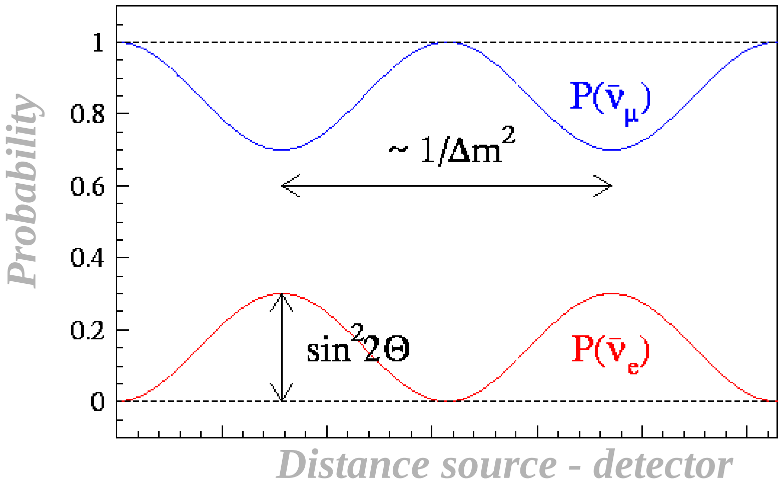
3 flavour scenario

Oscillation probability:

2 flavour scenario

$$P(|\nu_\alpha\rangle \to |\nu_\beta\rangle) = \sin^2 2\Theta \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m^2 \frac{L}{E})$$

with $\Delta m^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2$



PMNS - Mixing matrix (like CKM matrix for quarks)

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{12} & \sin\theta_{12} & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{12} & \cos\theta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{13} & 0 & \sin\theta_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & \cos\theta_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_{23} & \sin\theta_{23} \\ 0 & -\sin\theta_{23} & \cos\theta_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\beta_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{i\beta_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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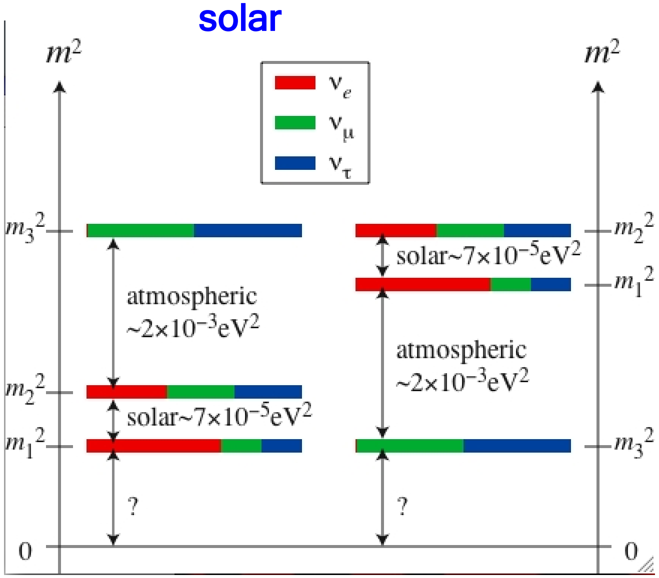
3 Flavour mixing (PMNS)

Neutrinos mix as oscillation experiments have shown, hence

Leptonic mixing (PMNS) matrix (including Majorana character)

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{12} & \sin\theta_{12} & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{12} & \cos\theta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{13} & 0 & \sin\theta_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & \cos\theta_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_{23} & \sin\theta_{23} \\ 0 & -\sin\theta_{23} & \cos\theta_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\alpha_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{i\alpha_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

solar reactor atmospheric



normal inverted

$$\langle m_\nu \rangle = \sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_{\nu_i} = c_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 m_1 + s_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 e^{i\alpha_1} m_2 + s_{13}^2 e^{i\alpha_2} m_3$$

From oscillation experiments

$\sin^2 2\theta_{23} > 0.9$ (90%CL), best fit $\theta_{23} = 45°$

$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.09$ (90%CL), $\theta_{13} = 9°$

$\sin^2\theta_{12} = 0.32, \theta_{12} = 34^\circ.06^{+1.16}_{-0.84}$

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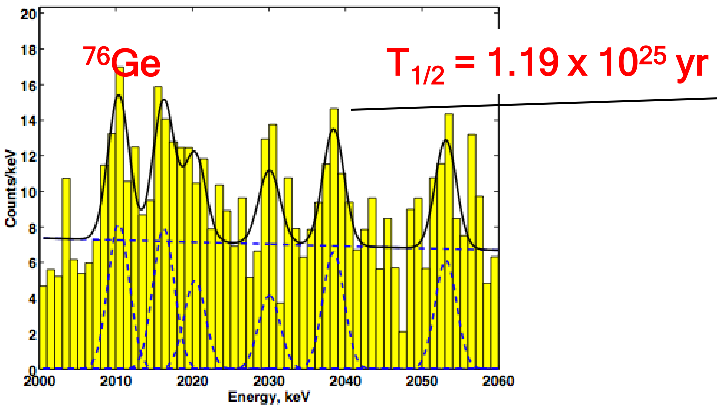
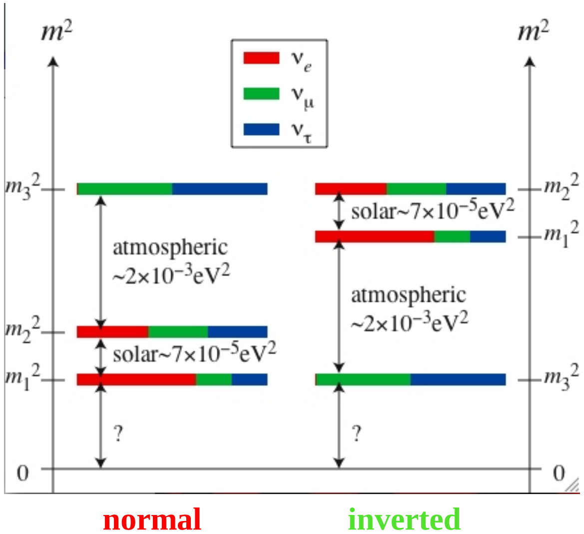
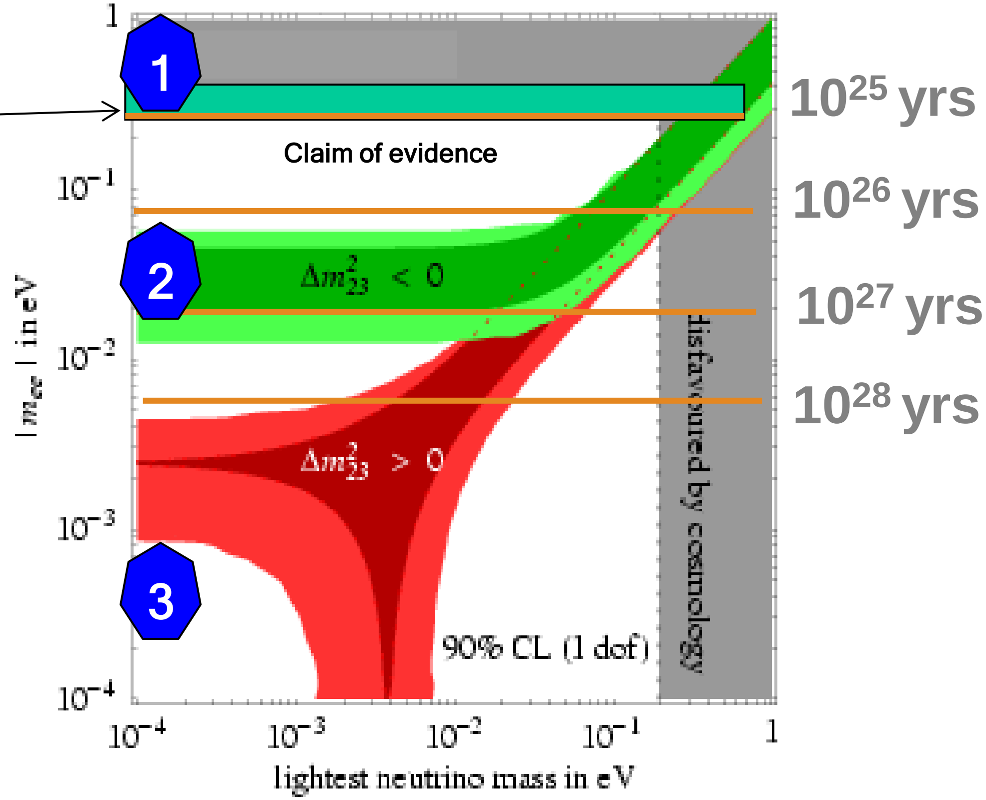
Mass hierarchies and DBD



H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus et al.
Phys. Lett. B 586, 198 (2004)





1.) Is the claimed evidence correct?
GERDA phase I

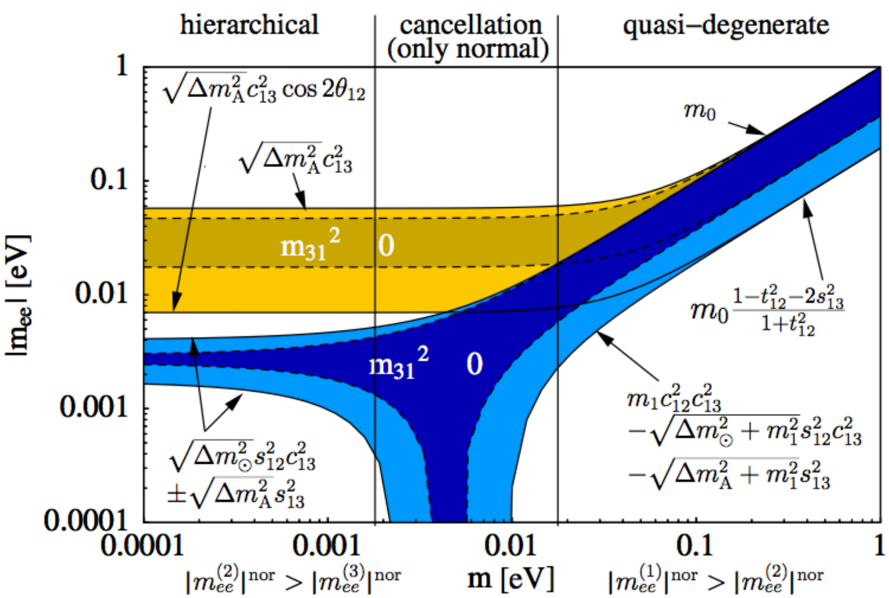
2.) Can we probe the inverted hierarchy?

3.) What about the normal hierarchy?

Mass hierarchies and DBD

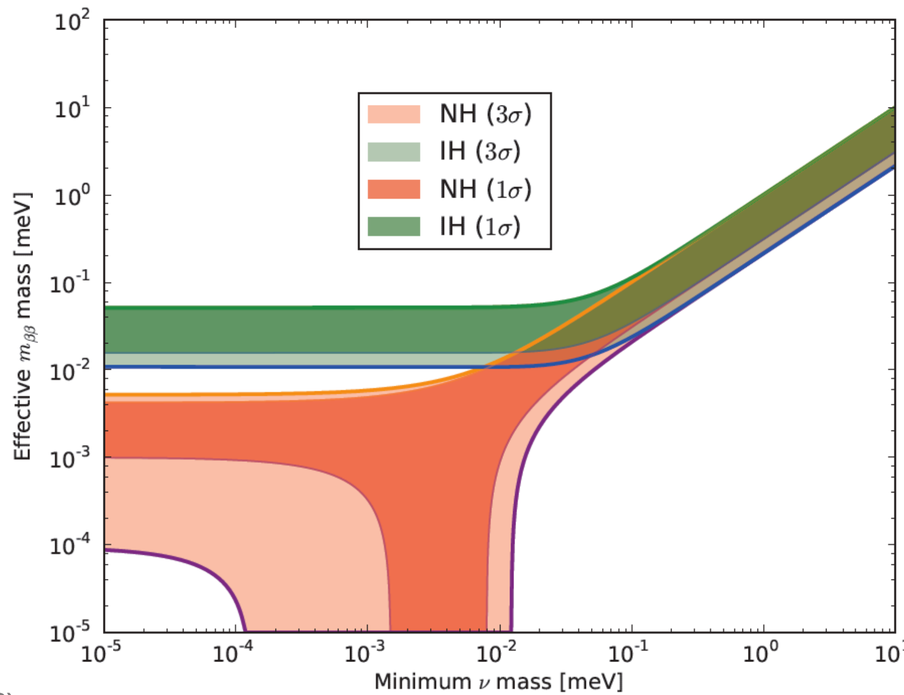
With the known oscillation results everything is fixed

General dependence



M. Lindner, A.. Merle, W. Rodejohann, Phys. Rev. D 73, 053005 (2006)

Current data



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Other mass determinations

Beta decay:

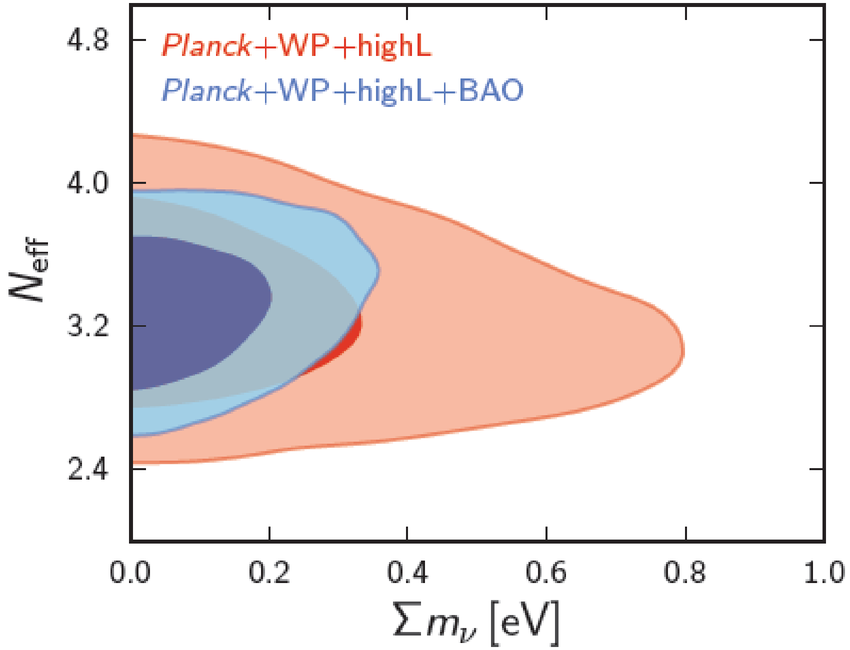
$$m_\beta = \left[c_{13}^2 c_{12}^2 m_1^2 + c_{13}^2 s_{12}^2 m_2^2 + s_{13}^2 m_3^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

http://www.katrin.kit.edu

KATRIN -Sensitivity about 0.2 eV

Cosmology:

$$\Omega_\nu h^2 \Rightarrow \Sigma = m_1 + m_2 + m_3$$



$$\sum m_\nu < 0.23 eV (95\% CL)$$

+ oscillation parameters

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or

Back of an envelope

This is the 50 meV option, just add 0's to moles and kgs if you want smaller neutrino masses

$$T_{1/2} = \ln 2 \bullet a \bullet N_A \bullet M \bullet t \,/\, N_{\beta\beta} \quad (\tau >> T) \quad \text{(Background free)}$$

For half-life measurements of $10^{26\text{-}27}$ yrs

1 event/yr you need $10^{26\text{-}27}$ source atoms

This is about 1000 moles of isotope, implying about 100 kg

Now you only can loose: nat. abundance, efficiency, background, ...

Going underground

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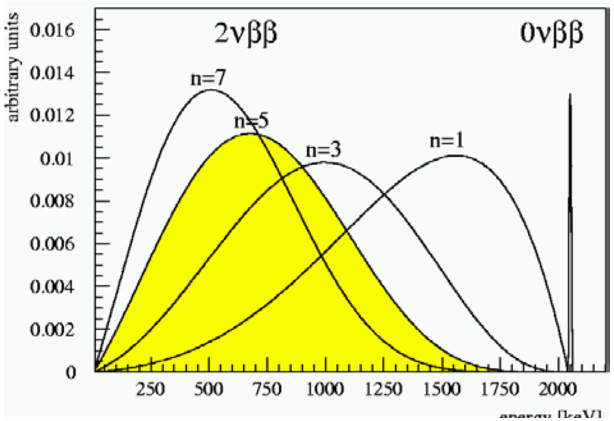
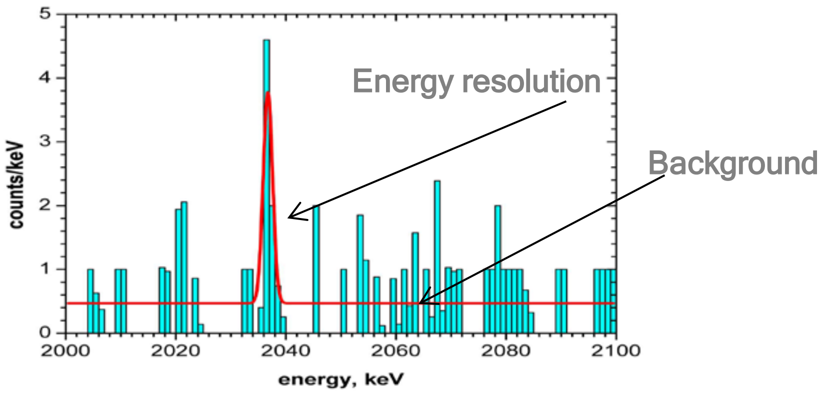
0νββ: Peak at Q-value of nuclear transition

Sum energy spectrum of both electrons





Measured quantity: Half-life

$$1 / T_{1/2} = PS * NME^2 * (<m_\nu> / m_e)^2$$

Experimental sensitivity depends on

$$T_{1/2}^{-1} \propto a\varepsilon\sqrt{\frac{Mt}{\Delta E B}}$$ (BG limited)

$$T_{1/2}^{-1} \propto a\varepsilon Mt$$ (BG free)

If background limited $$m_\nu \propto \sqrt[4]{\frac{\Delta E B}{Mt}}$$

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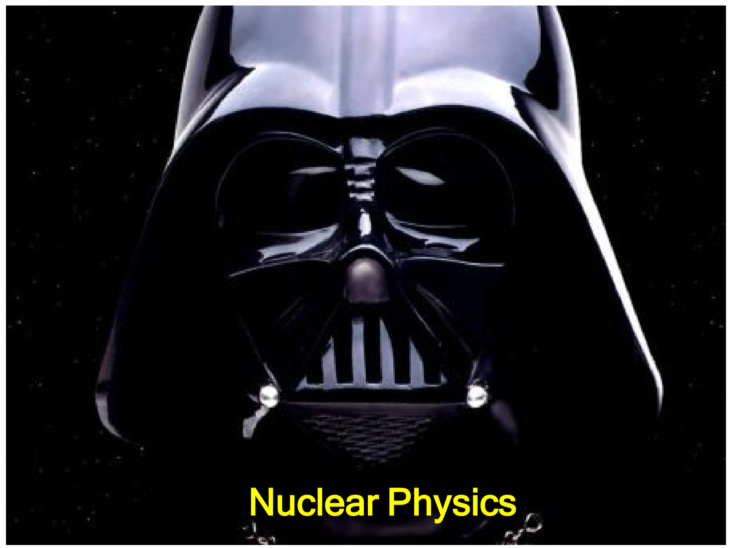
Master equation

$$1 / T_{1/2} = PS * NME^2 * (\langle m_\nu \rangle / m_e)^2$$



Measurement

Exact calculation

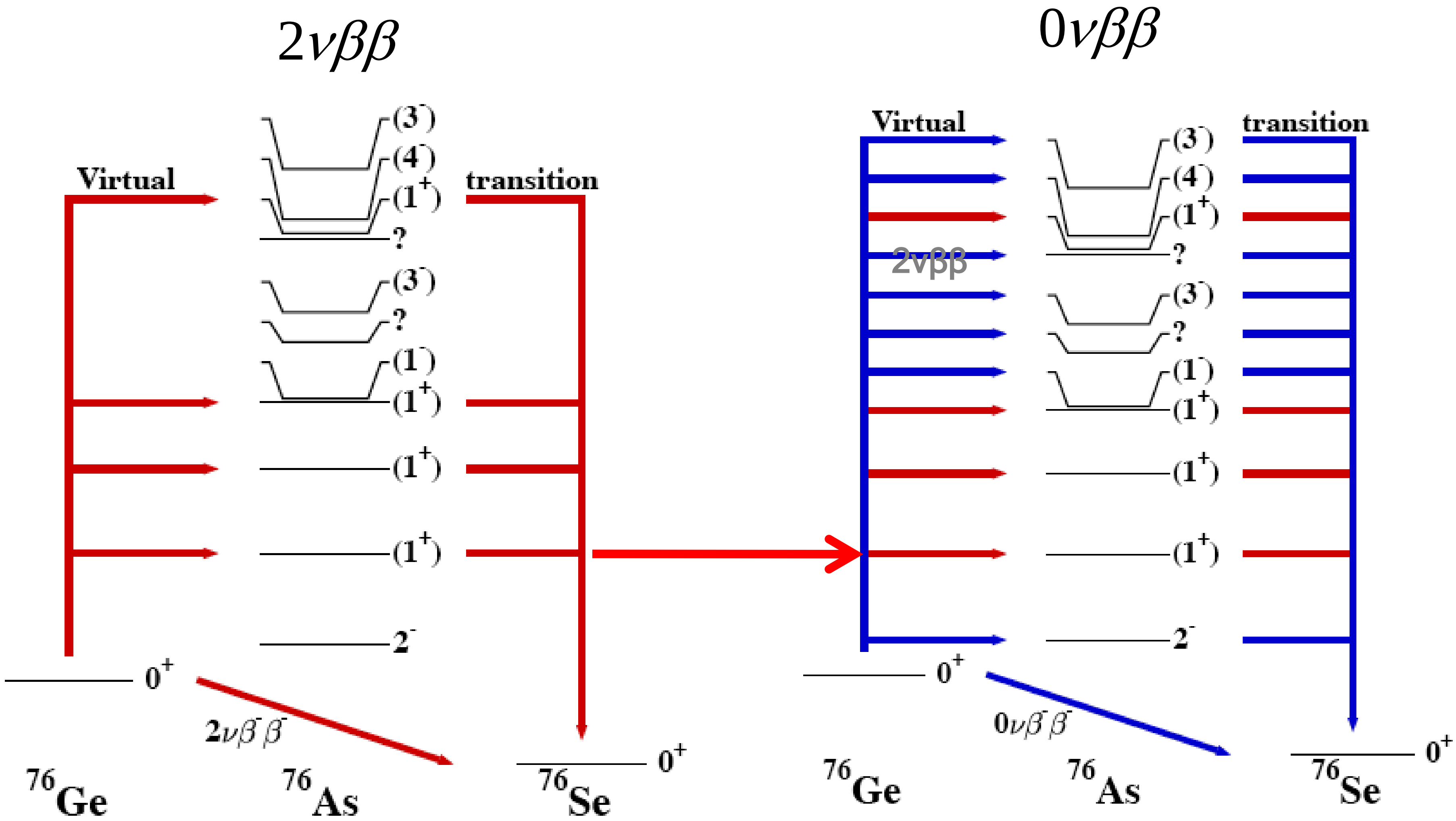
Complex calculations

Quantity of interest

J. Kotila, F. Iachello, PRC 034316 (2012)
S. Stoica, M. Mirea, arXiv:1307.0290

Several talks at this workshop

NME – Intermediate states



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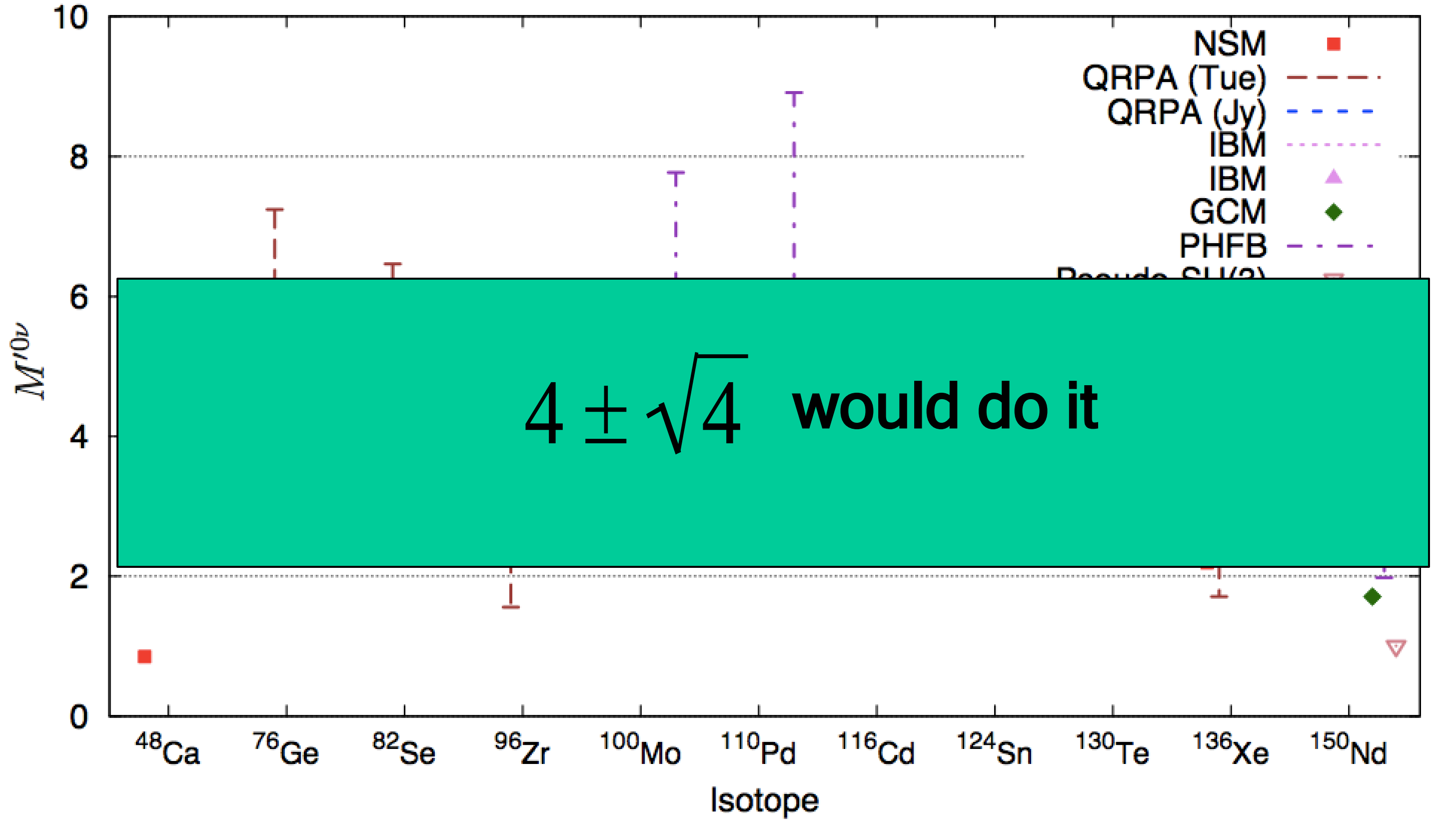
Matrix element

Rescaled as people use different g_A (1-1.25) and R_0 (1.0-1.3 fm)

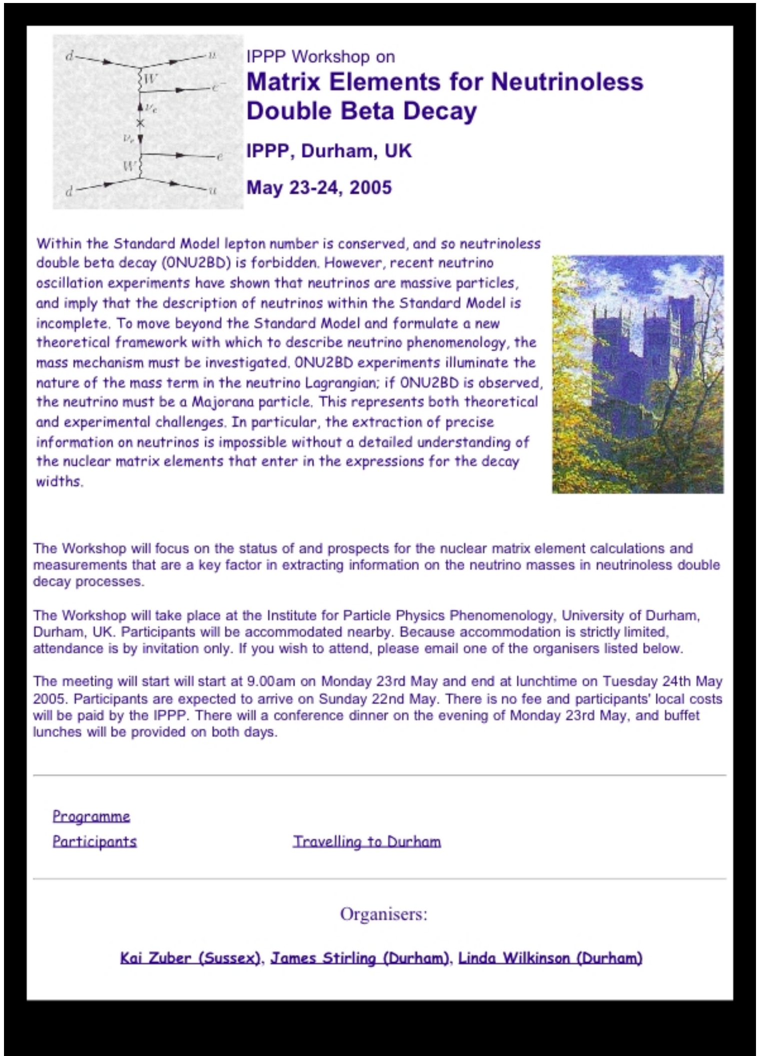


$4 \pm \sqrt{4}$ would do it

A. Dueck, W. Rodejohann, K. Zuber, arXiv:1103.4152, PRD 83, 113010 (2011)

Several new techniques applied in last years

NME + Experiments



IPPP Workshop on

Matrix Elements for Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

IPPP, Durham, UK

May 23-24, 2005

Within the Standard Model lepton number is conserved, and so neutrinoless double beta decay (0NU2BD) is forbidden. However, recent neutrino oscillation experiments have shown that neutrinos are massive particles, and imply that the description of neutrinos within the Standard Model is incomplete. To move beyond the Standard Model and formulate a new theoretical framework with which to describe neutrino phenomenology, the mass mechanism must be investigated. 0NU2BD experiments illuminate the nature of the mass term in the neutrino Lagrangian; if 0NU2BD is observed, the neutrino must be a Majorana particle. This represents both theoretical and experimental challenges. In particular, the extraction of precise information on neutrinos is impossible without a detailed understanding of the nuclear matrix elements that enter in the expressions for the decay widths.

The Workshop will focus on the status of and prospects for the nuclear matrix element calculations and measurements that are a key factor in extracting information on the neutrino masses in neutrinoless double decay processes.

The Workshop will take place at the Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology, University of Durham, Durham, UK. Participants will be accommodated nearby. Because accommodation is strictly limited, attendance is by invitation only. If you wish to attend, please email one of the organisers listed below.

The meeting will start will start at 9.00am on Monday 23rd May and end at lunchtime on Tuesday 24th May 2005. Participants are expected to arrive on Sunday 22nd May. There is no fee and participants' local costs will be paid by the IPPP. There will a conference dinner on the evening of Monday 23rd May, and buffet lunches will be provided on both days.

Programme
Participants
Travelling to Durham

Organisers:

Kai Zuber (Sussex), James Stirling (Durham), Linda Wilkinson (Durham)

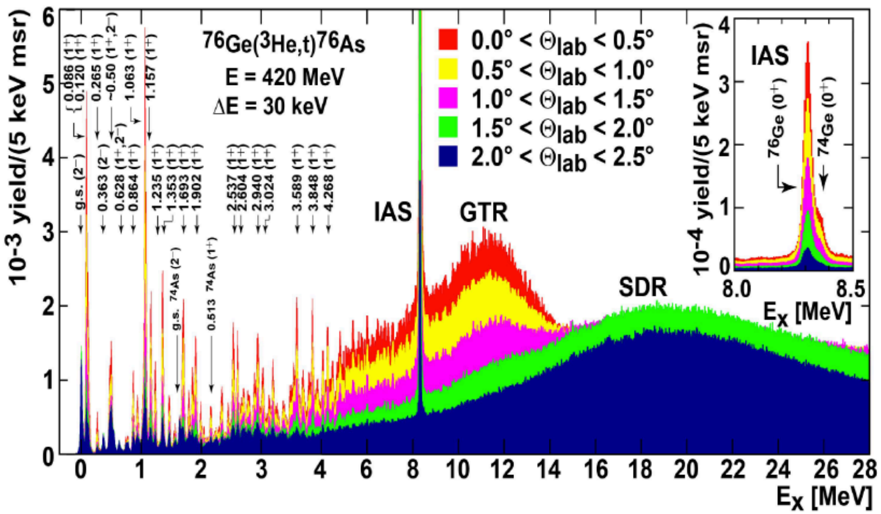
Consensus report: K. Zuber, nucl-ex/0511009

K. Zuber

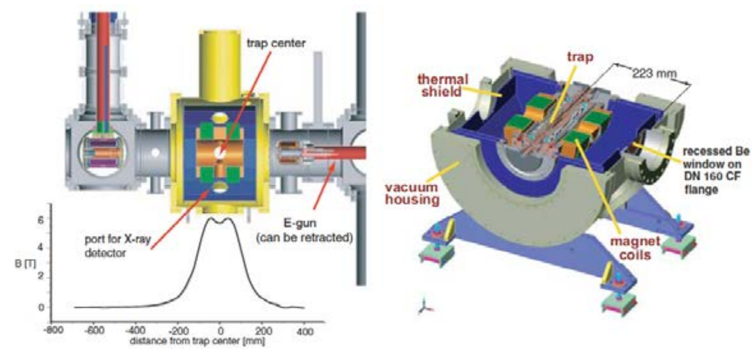
Focus section in JPG 39 (2012)

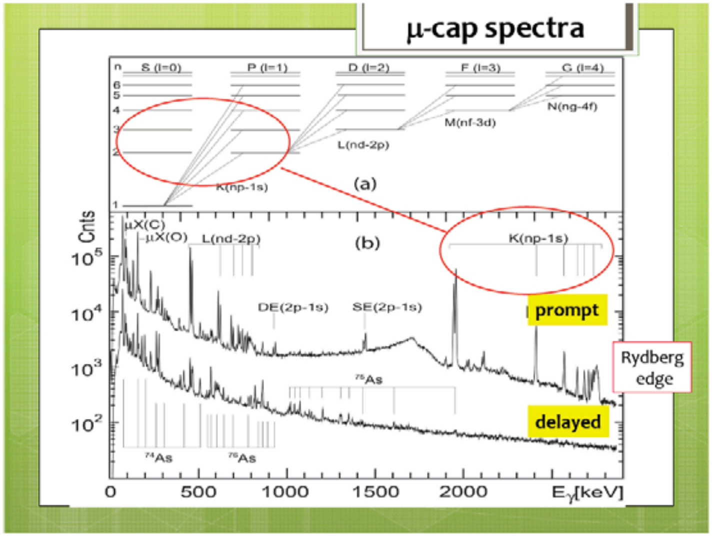
Items studied

D. Frekers, H. Ejiri et al., RCNP Osaka

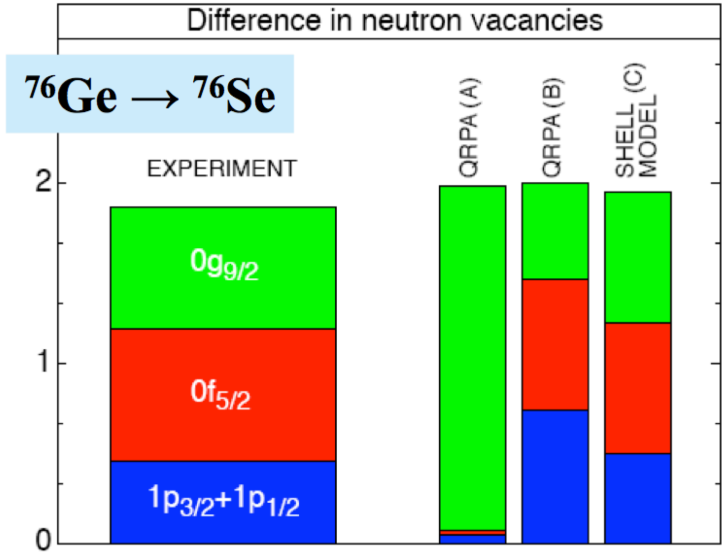


TITAN-EC at TRIUMF





D. Zinatulina, MEDEX 2013



J. Schiffer et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 112501 (2008)

Experimental approaches

$0\nu\beta\beta$ decay rate scales with Q^5 → only those with Q>2000 keV

11 isotopes of interest

Isotope	AME 2003	Q-values 2012
Ca-48	4272 ± 4	4262.96 ± 0.84
Ge-76	2039.006 ±0.050	2039.006 ± 0.050
Se-82	2995.5 ± 1.9	2997.9 ± 0.3
Zr-96	3347.7 ±2.2	3347.7 ± 2.2
Mo-100	3035 ±6	3034.40 ± 0.17
Pd-110	2004 ±11	2017.85± 0.64
Cd-116	2809 ± 4	2813.50 ± 0.13
Sn-124	2287.8±1.5	2292.64 ± 0.39
Te-130	2530.3 ±2.0	2527.518± 0.013
Xe-136	2462 ±7	2457.83± 0.37
Nd-150	3367.7 ±2.2	3371.38 ± 0.20

Candles

GERDA, Majorana

SuperNEMO, LUCIFER

MOON, AMore

COBRA

CUORE, SNO+

EXO, KamLAND-Zen, NEXT, XMASS

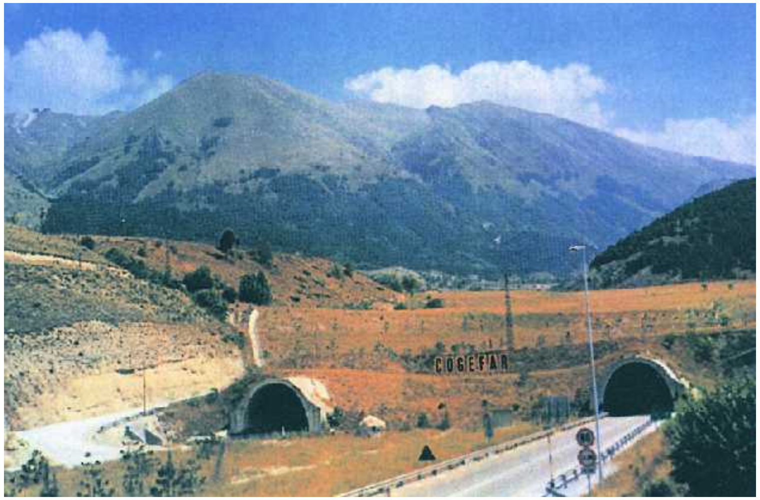
MCT, SuperNEMO(?)

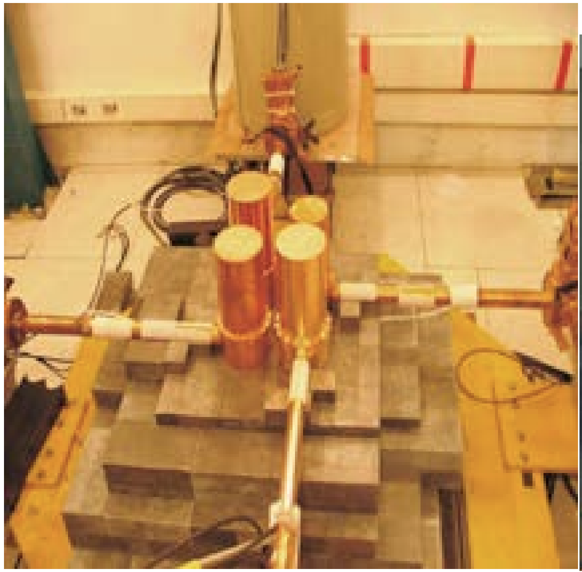
Isotope of interest: 76Ge

- **The detectors are decaying!!**
- **5 isotopical enriched Ge-detectors**
- **Sum energy -> Peak at 2039 keV**

Still only 1 decay per year per 10 kg Ge

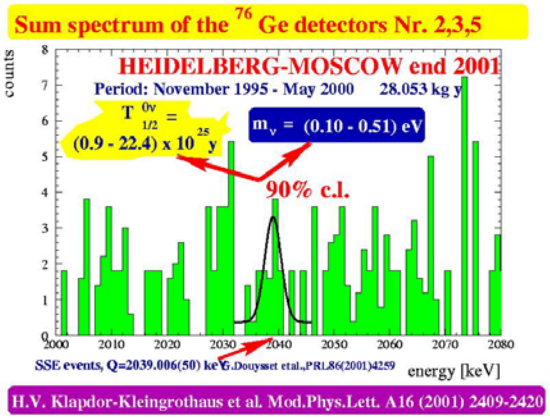
Background obtained 0.1 count/keV/kg/yr

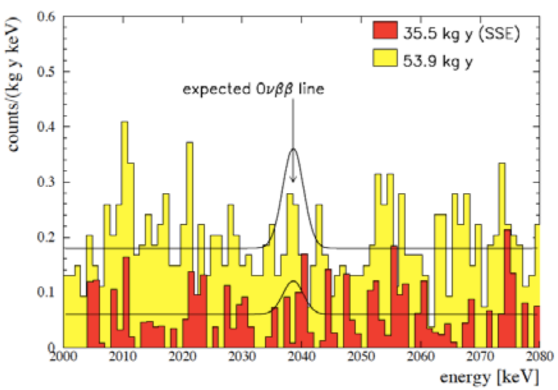




Evidence ?

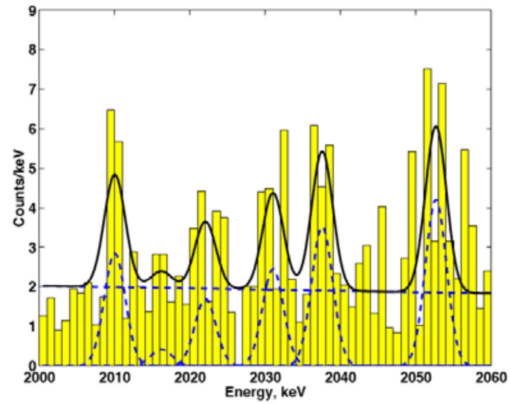
2001





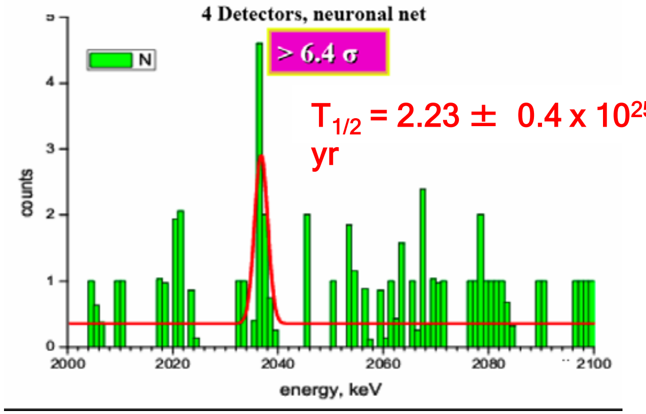
H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus et al.,
Eur.Phys.J. A12 (2001) 147-154

2004



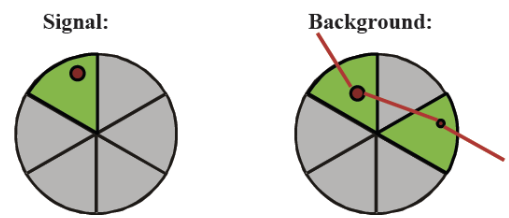
H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus et al.,
Phys. Lett. B 586, 198 (2004)

2006



Mod.Phys.Lett.A21:1547-1566 (2006)

Background reduction by pulse shape analysis

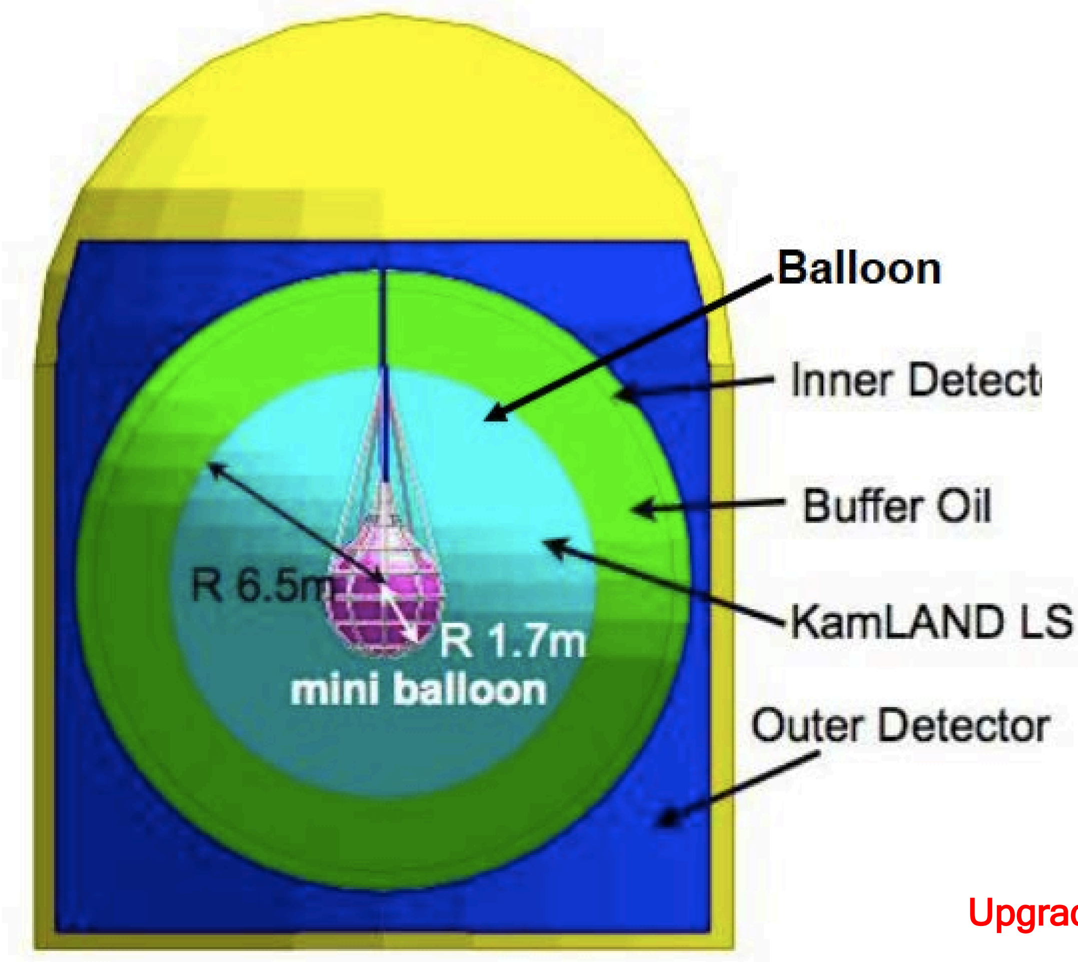


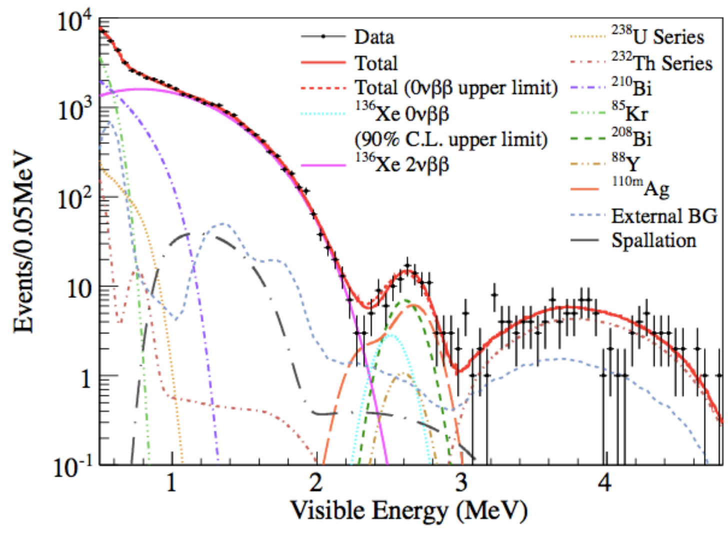
Very controversial discussion in the community

If right, neutrino mass is around 0.3 eV and masses are almost degenerate

KamLAND - Zen

Using 400 kg of Xe (91.7% enriched in Xe-136)





$$T^{0\nu}_{1/2} > 5.7 \times 10^{24} \text{ yr (90\% C.L.)}$$

A Gando et al., PRC 85,045504 (2012)

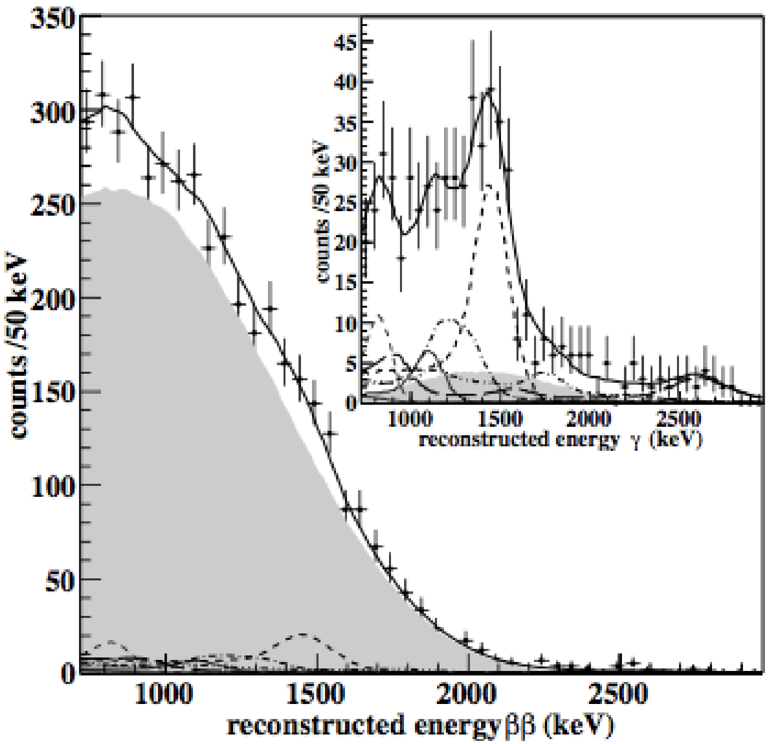
$T_{1/2}$ > 1.9 x 10^{25} years (90%CL)
A. Gando, arXiv:1211.3863

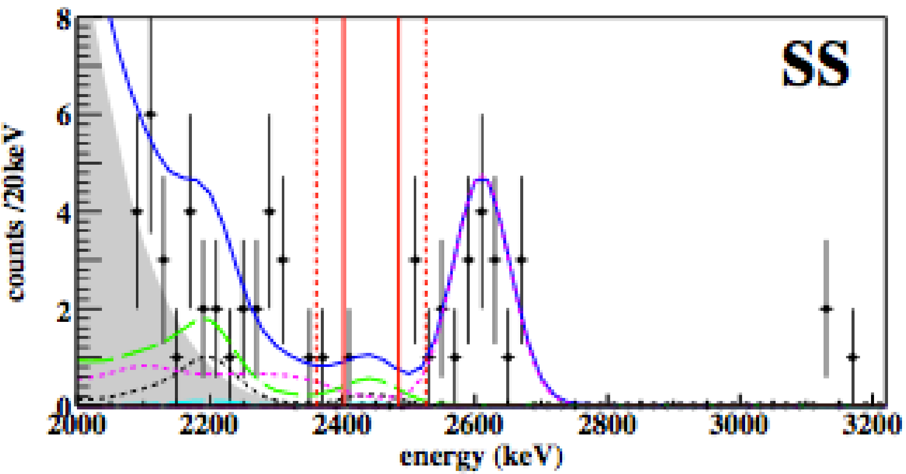
Upgrade to 1 ton enriched Xe planned in 2014

EXO-200

200 kg of enriched (80%) Xe-136 at hand

First half-life limit on 0nu decay :
$T_{1/2}$ > 1.6 x 10^{25} years (90%CL)
M. Auger et al., PRL 109,032505 (2012)





In conflict with positive claim for almost all matrix element calculations

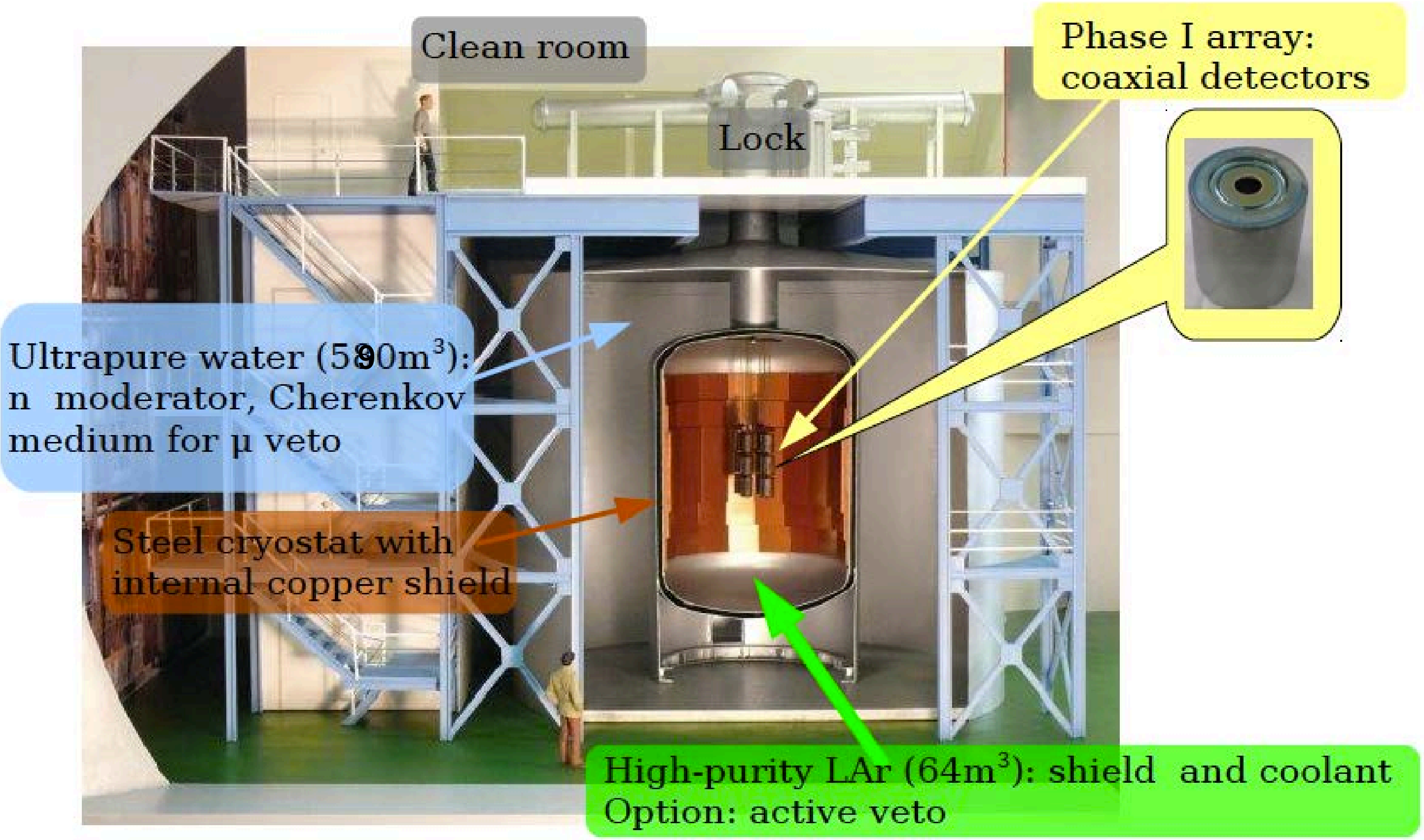
Uncertainties due to conversion

First observation of 2nu decay of Xe-136,
N. Ackerman et al., PRL 107, 212501 (2011)

Future option: Barium tagging

GERDA-Principal Setup

Idea : Running bare Ge crystals in LAr



The Gerda experiment for the search of $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay in ^{76}Ge

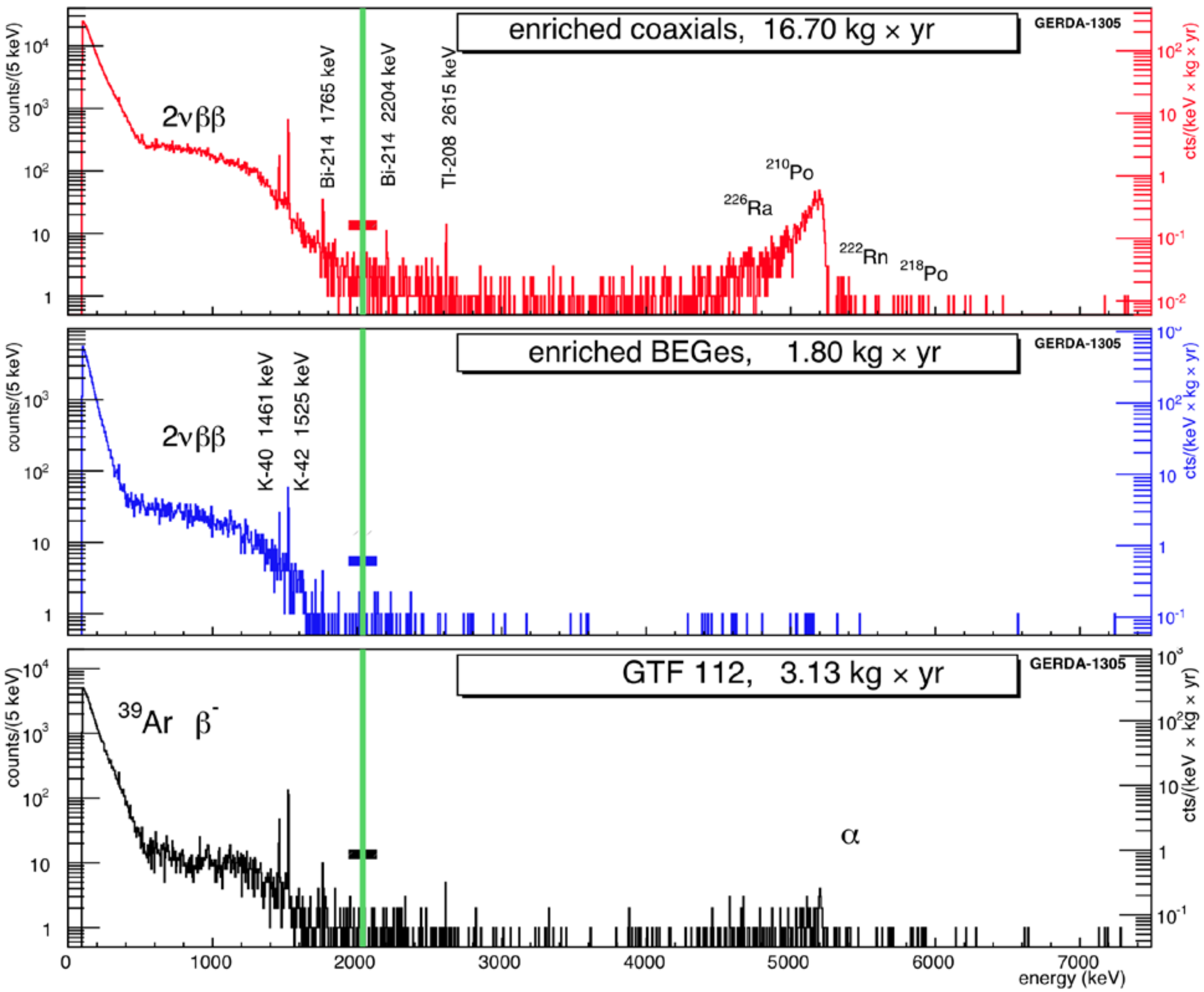
Eur. Phys. J. C (2013) 73:2330

GERDA - Installation impressions

GERDA - Phase 1 detectors

Deployed all phase I detectors in Nov. 2011
together with 1 natural HPGe detector

Phase I data taking



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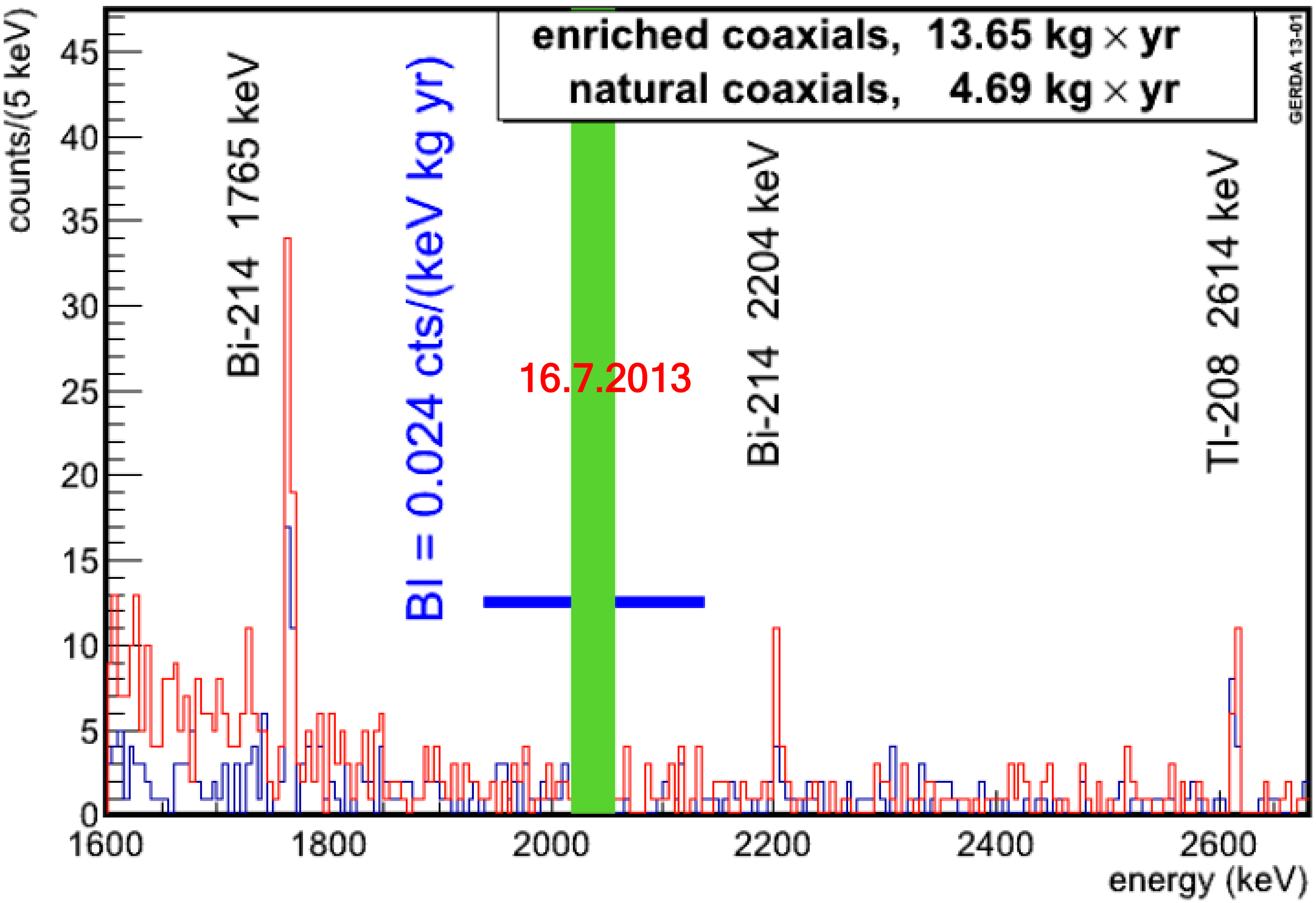
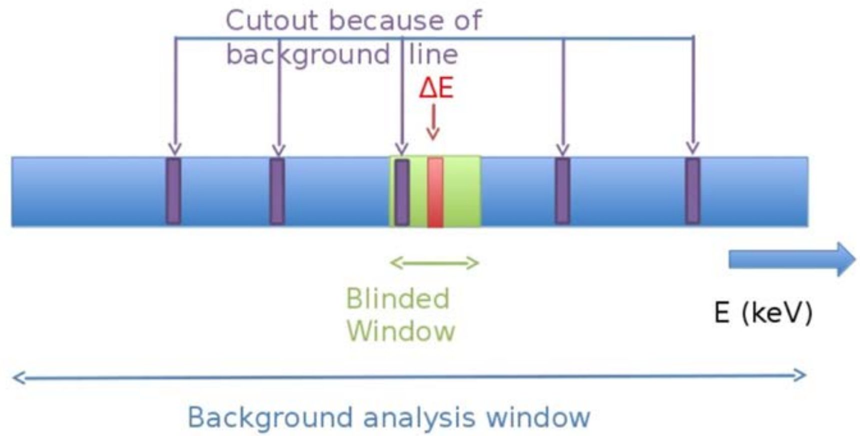
Phase I data taking



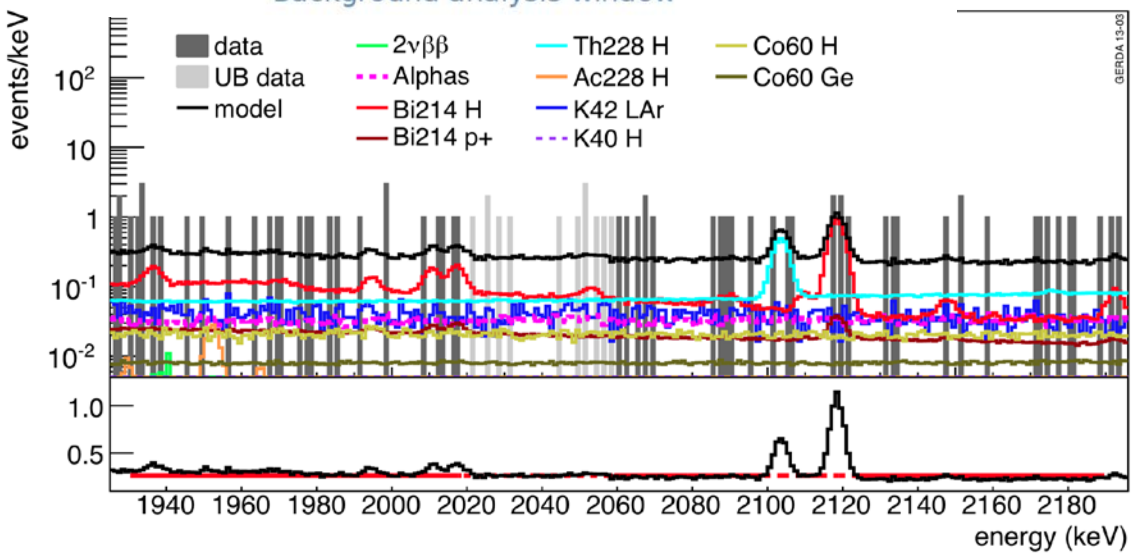
Phase I data analysis

arXiv:1306.5084

Blind analysis
(40 keV around peak)



Background model
(flat background in
region of 200 keV
around signal after
removing lines)



BI prediction for peak region: 17.6 to 23.8 10^{-3} cts/(keV kg yr)

K. Zuber

Phase I results

Pulse shape discrimination: M. Agostini et al. arXiv:1307.2510

Result Phase 1: M. Agostini et al., 1307.4720

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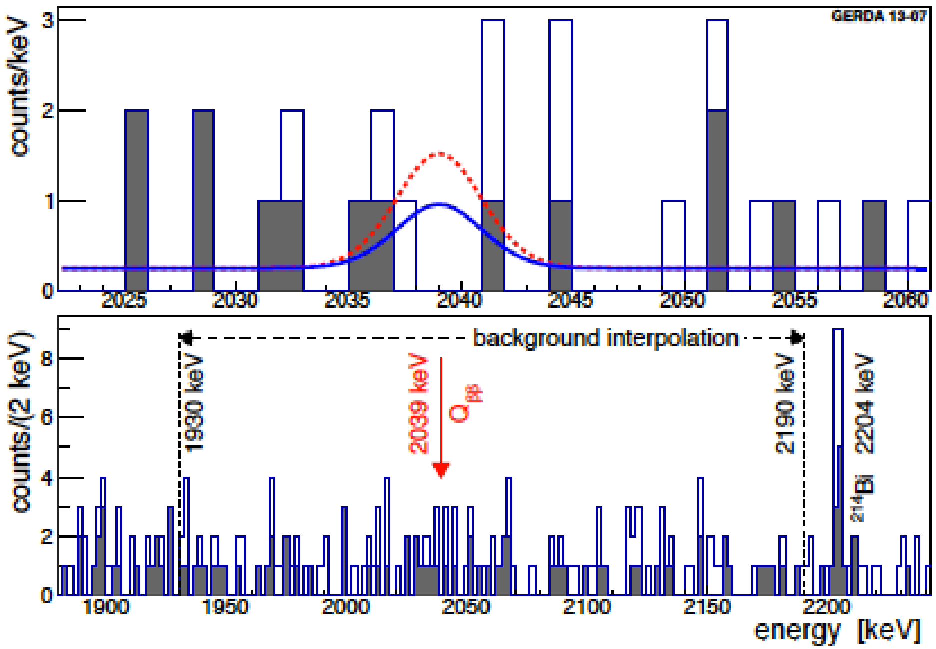

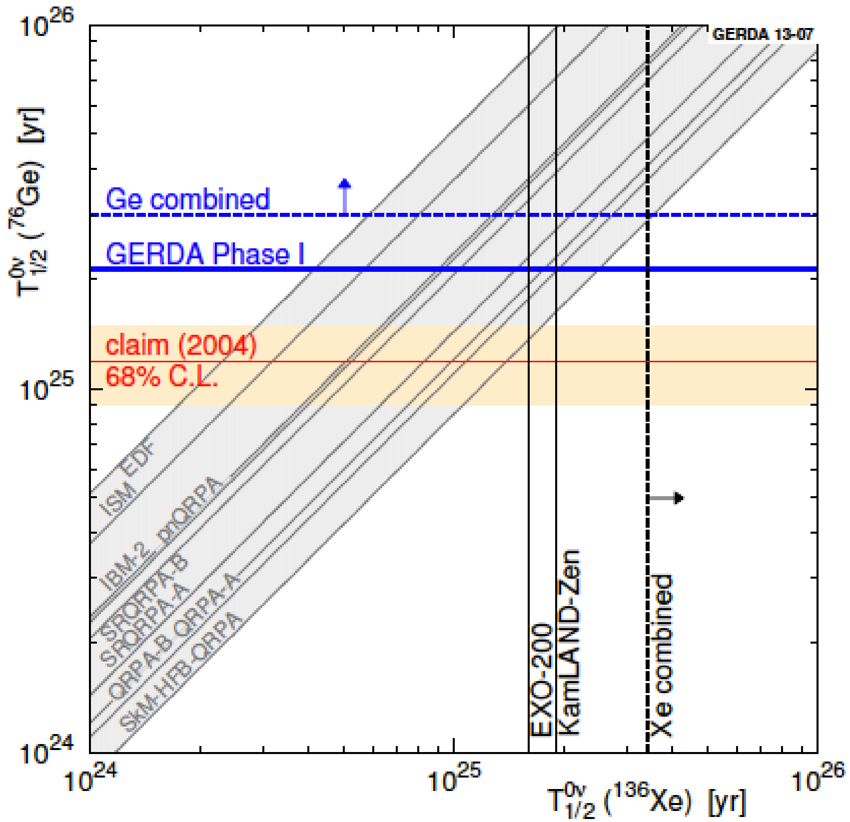

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Phase I results - 2ν DBD half-life

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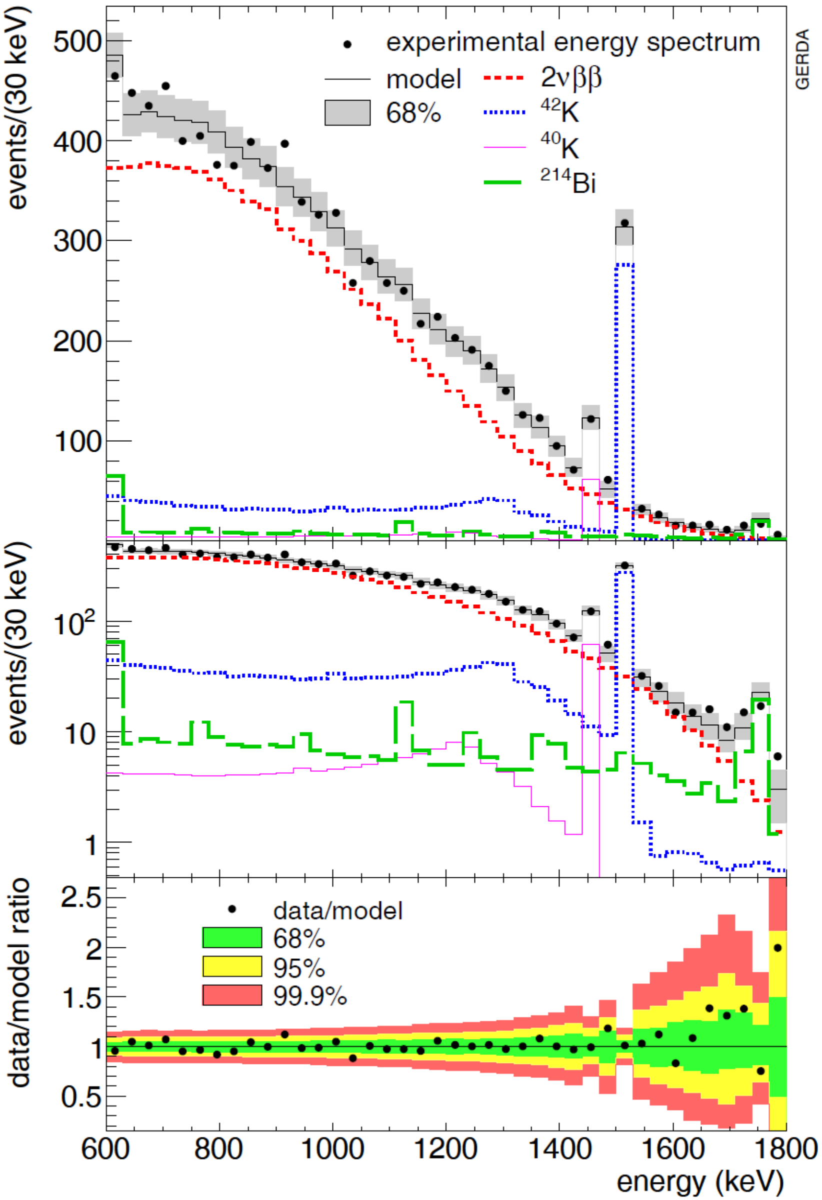
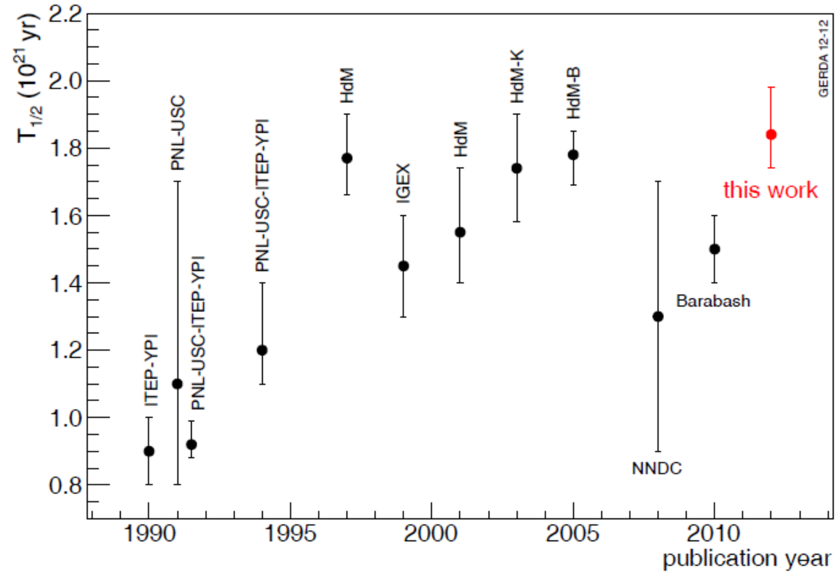


IOP Publishing — Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics

J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. **40** (2013) 035110 (13pp) doi:10.1088/0954-3899/40/3/035110

Measurement of the half-life of the two-neutrino double beta decay of ^{76}Ge with the GERDA experiment

$$T_{1/2}^{2\nu} = (1.84^{+0.14}_{-0.10}) \times 10^{21}\, yr$$



Averaging is tricky!

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Signal to background ratio > 4 : 1

Averaging

A. Barabash (modified), MEDEX June 2013

2. ^{76}Ge

1. **$(0.9 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{21}$ yr** (S/B ≈ 1/8, N ≈ 4000) — **ITEP-ErPI, 1990**
2. **$1.1^{+0.6}_{-0.3} \cdot 10^{21}$ yr** (S/B ≈ 1/6, N = 758) — **F. Avignone et al., 1991**
3. **$1.2^{+0.2}_{-0.1} \cdot 10^{21}$ yr** ($0.93^{+0.2}_{-0.1} \cdot 10^{21}$ yr) (S/B ≈ 4, N = 138) — **F. Avignone et al., 1994**
4. **$(1.45 \pm 0.15) \cdot 10^{21}$ yr** (S/B ≈ 1.5, N ≈ 3000) — **IGEX, 1999**
5. **$[1.74 \pm 0.01(stat)\ ^{+0.18}_{-0.16}(syst)] \cdot 10^{21}$ yr** (S/B ≈ 1.5, N ≈ 64000) — **H-M, 2003**
6. **$[1.84^{+0.09}_{-0.08}\ (fit)\ ^{+0.11}_{-0.06}\ (syst)] \cdot 10^{21}$ yr** (S/B ≈ 4, N ≈ 7030) — **GERDA-I, 2012**

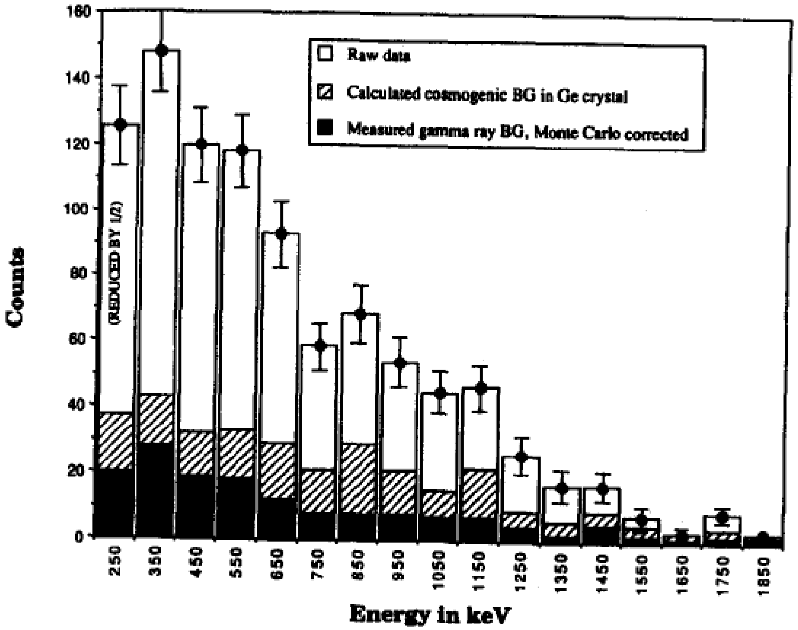
$1.42 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.13 \times 10^{21}$
S/B= 1.3/1 N = 5665 — H-M 1994

Average value: $1.60^{+0.13}_{-0.1} \cdot 10^{21}$ yr

[2009: $(1.5 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{21}$ yr]

1994 two papers on 2nu DBD in 76Ge

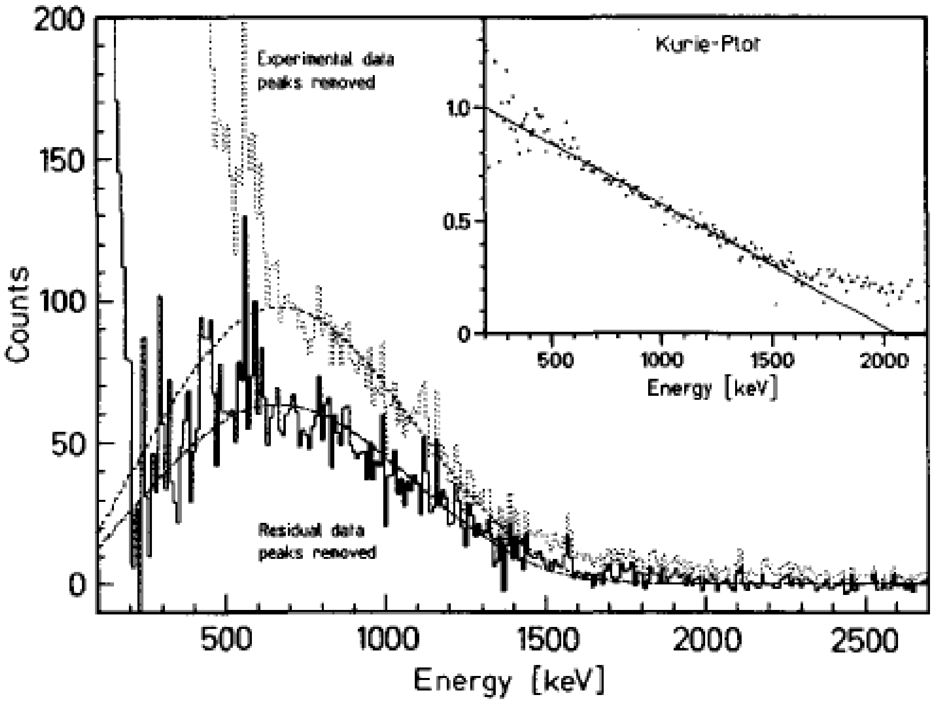
Used (why???)



F. Avignone, PNPP 32, 223 (1994)

Not used (why ???)

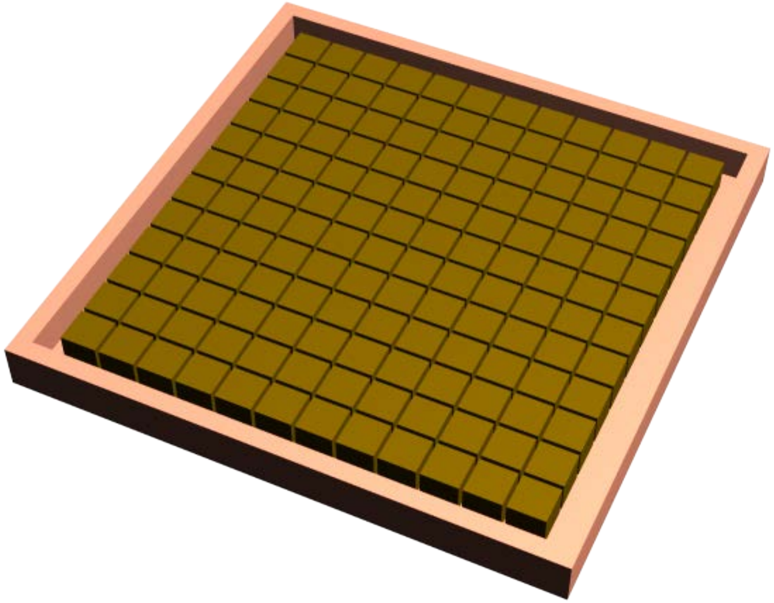
Heidelberg --Moscow

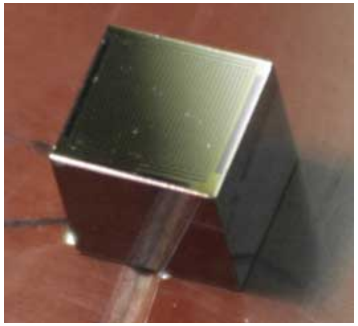


A. Balysh et al, PLB 322, 176 (1994)

Use large amount of CdZnTe Semiconductor Detectors

K. Zuber, Phys. Lett. B 519,1 (2001)



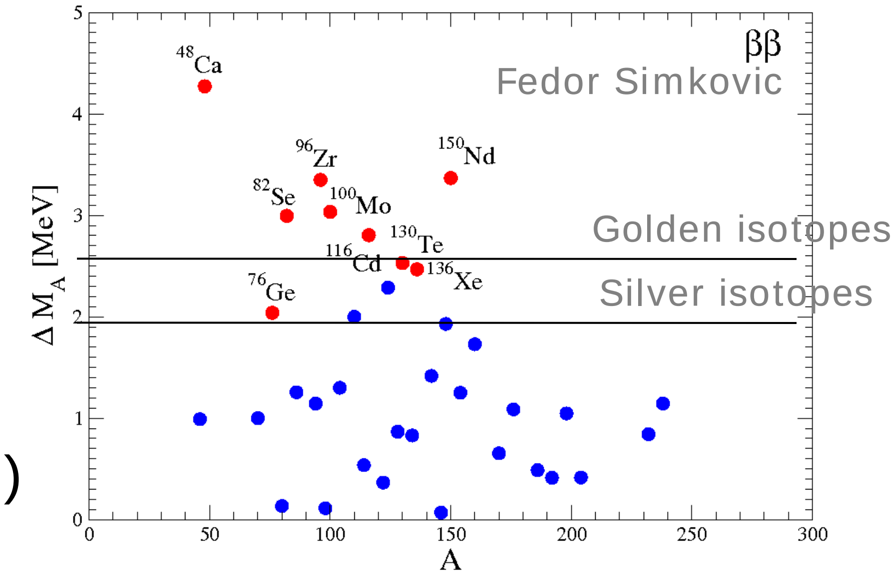


Focus on ^{116}Cd

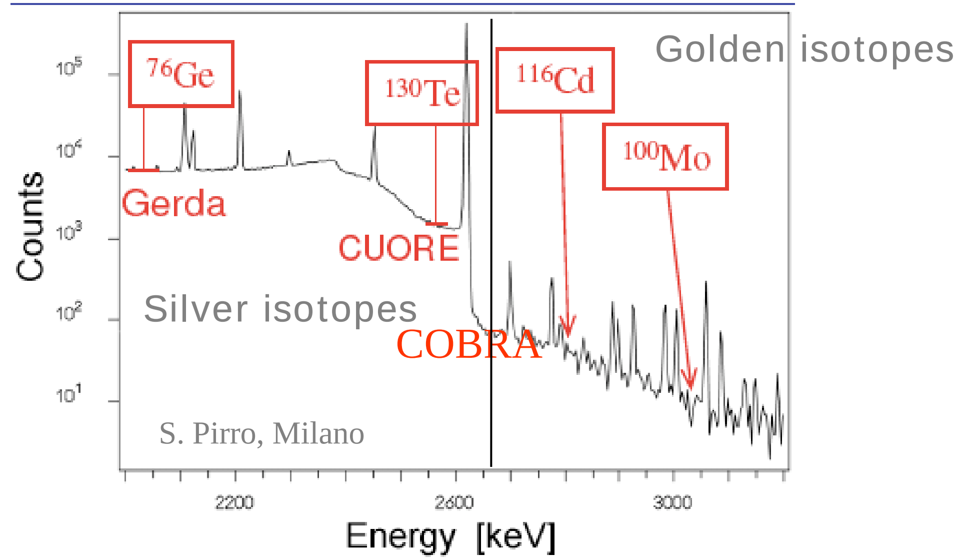
48 detectors running at LNGS, 64 by end of the year

Advantages

- Source = detector
- Semiconductor (Good energy resolution, clean)
- Room temperature
- Modular design (Coincidences)



- Industrial development of CdTe detectors
- ^{116}Cd above 2.614 MeV
- Tracking („Solid state TPC“)



COBRA – Timepix

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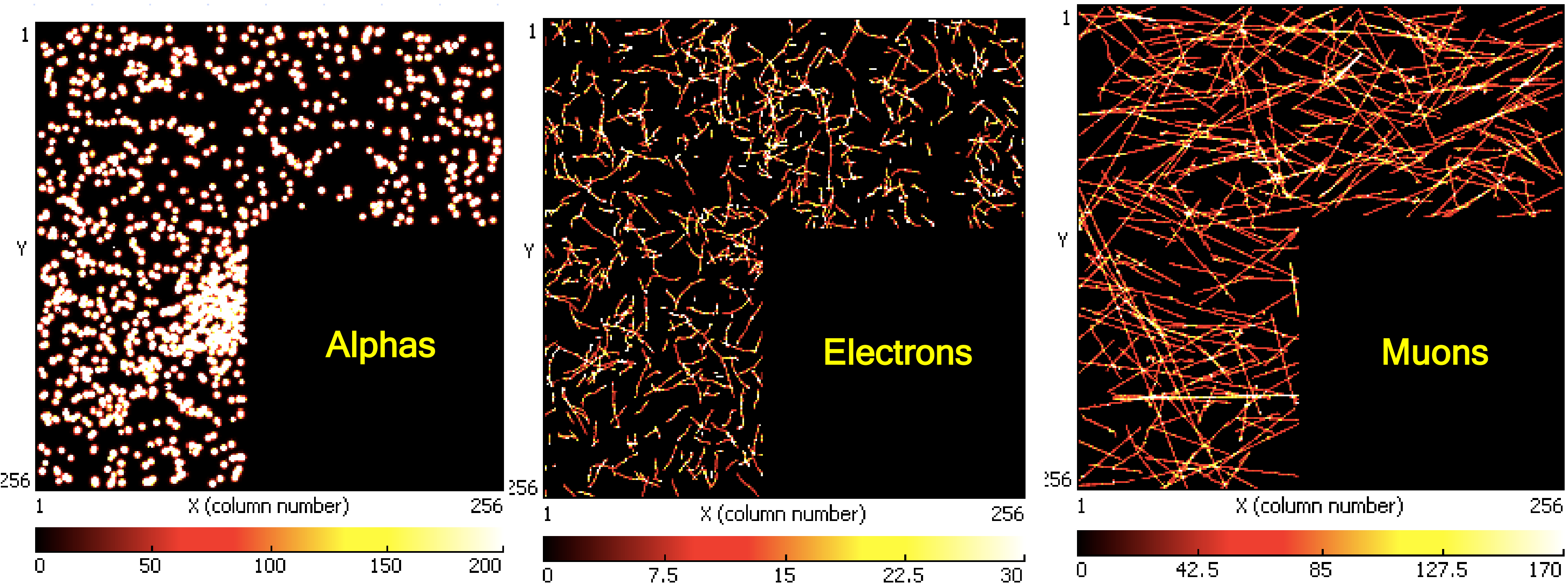
256x256 pixels, 55μm



According to simulations particle identification due to pixels should reduce background by 3 orders of magnitude

Semiconductor tracker, Solid state TPC (unique)

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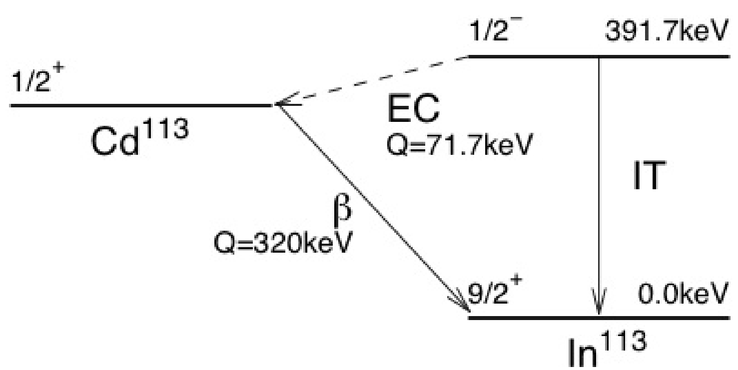
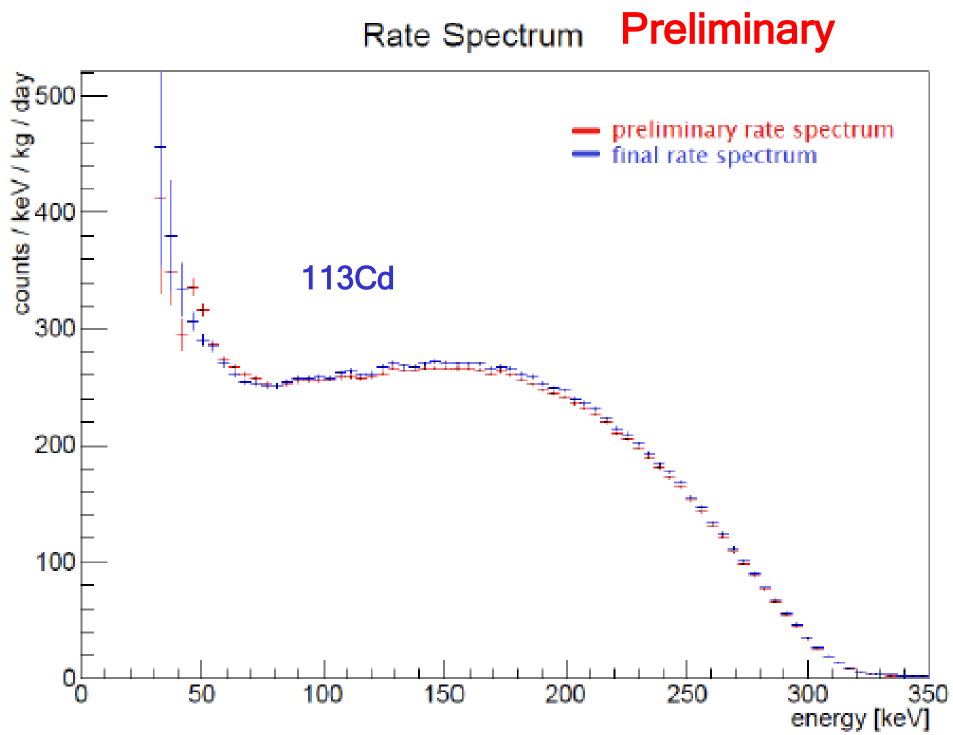
COBRA – ^{113}Cd

4-fold non-unique beta decay ($1/2^+ \rightarrow 9/2^+$)





Q-value:

$$322 \pm 0.3(stat.) \pm 0.9(sys.)\ \text{keV}$$

J. V. Dawson et al., Nucl. Phys. A 818,264 (2009)

Fits extremely well to AME 2012

Half-life:

$$T_{1/2} = 8.00 \pm 0.11(stat.) \pm 0.24(sys.) \times 10^{15}\ \text{years}$$

48 independent measurements of the half-live!

Next: Spectral shape

Microscopic calculation:

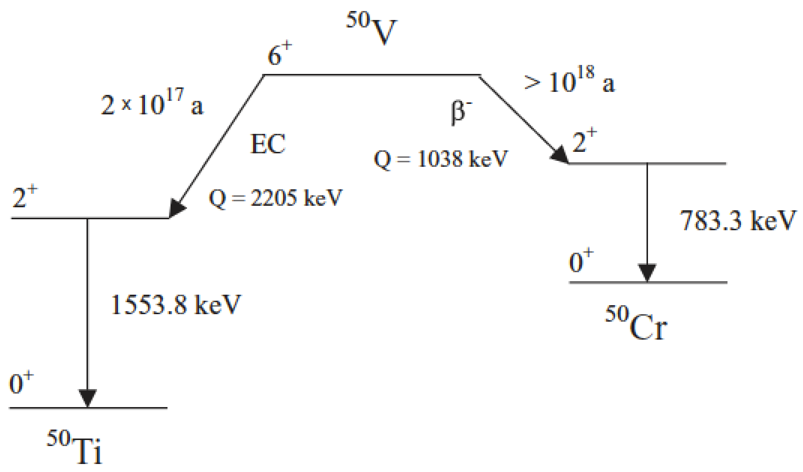
M. T. Mustonen, M. Aunola, J. Suhonen , PRC 73,054301 (2006)

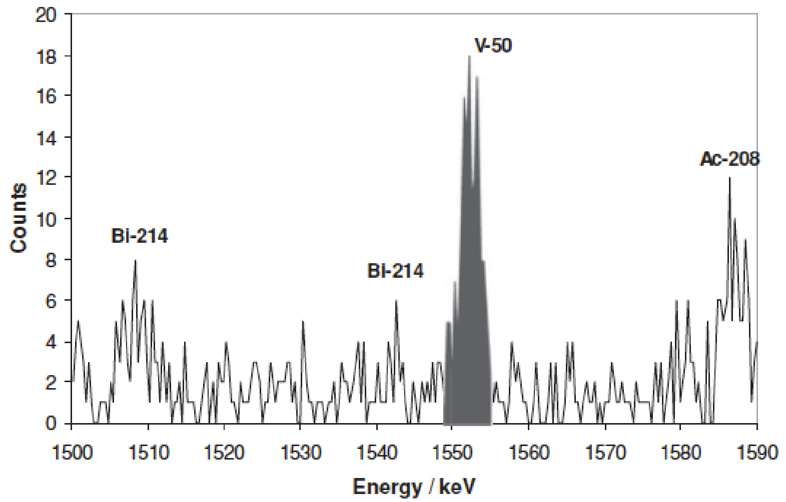
M. T. Mustonen, J. Suhonen,, PLB 657,38 (2007)

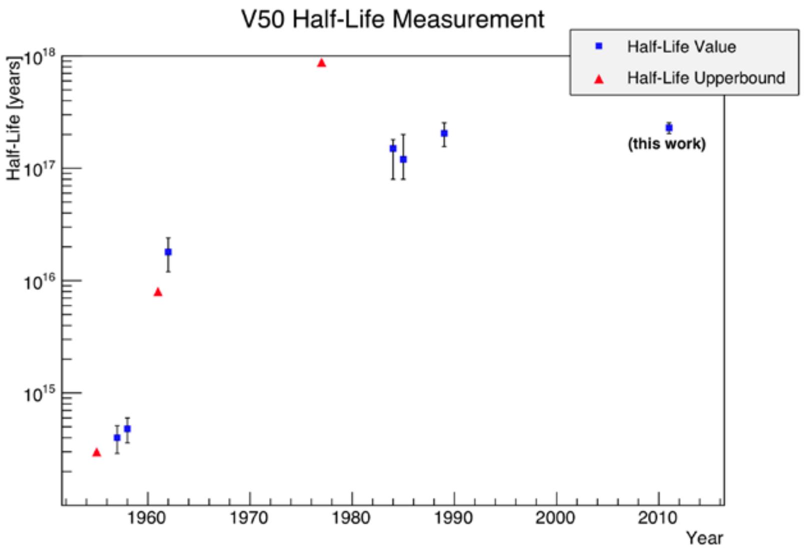
4-fold forbidden beta decays – ^{50}V

Two more: ^{115}In (well measured) , ^{50}V

H. Dombrowski, S. Neumaier, K. Zuber, PRC 83, 054322 (2011)







Only limit on beta branch

Higher forbidden beta decays (48Ca, 96Zr)
-> DBD is more likely!

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2

Tackling 50 meV (IH)

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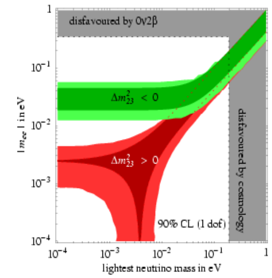
Inverse hierarchy:

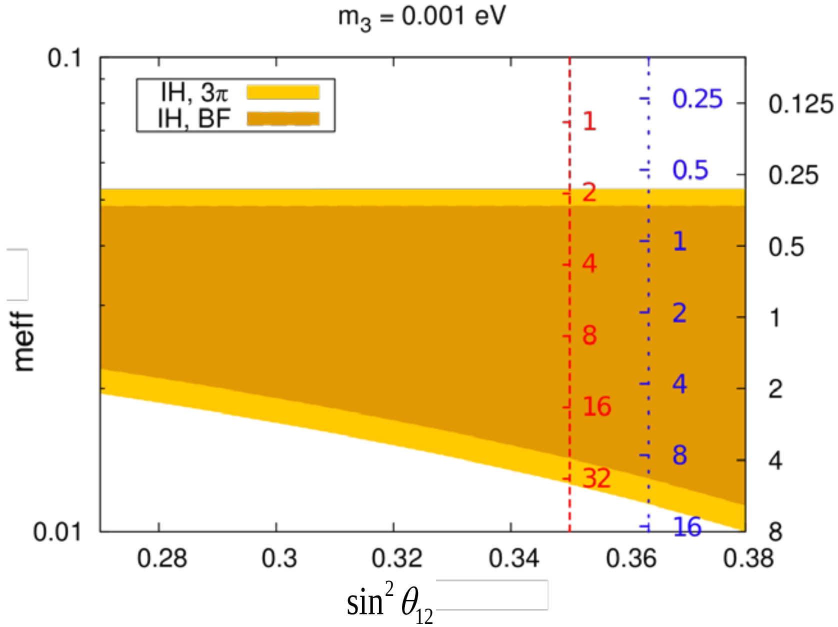
$$\langle m_\nu \rangle = \sum_j U_{ej}^2 m_j$$
$$\simeq c_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 m_1 + s_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 e^{i\alpha} m_2$$
$$\sim (c_\odot^2 - s_\odot^2)\sqrt{\Delta m^2_{Atm}}$$
$$\simeq 0.4 \cdot \sqrt{2.2 \cdot 10^{-3}}\ \text{eV} \simeq 19\ \text{meV}$$

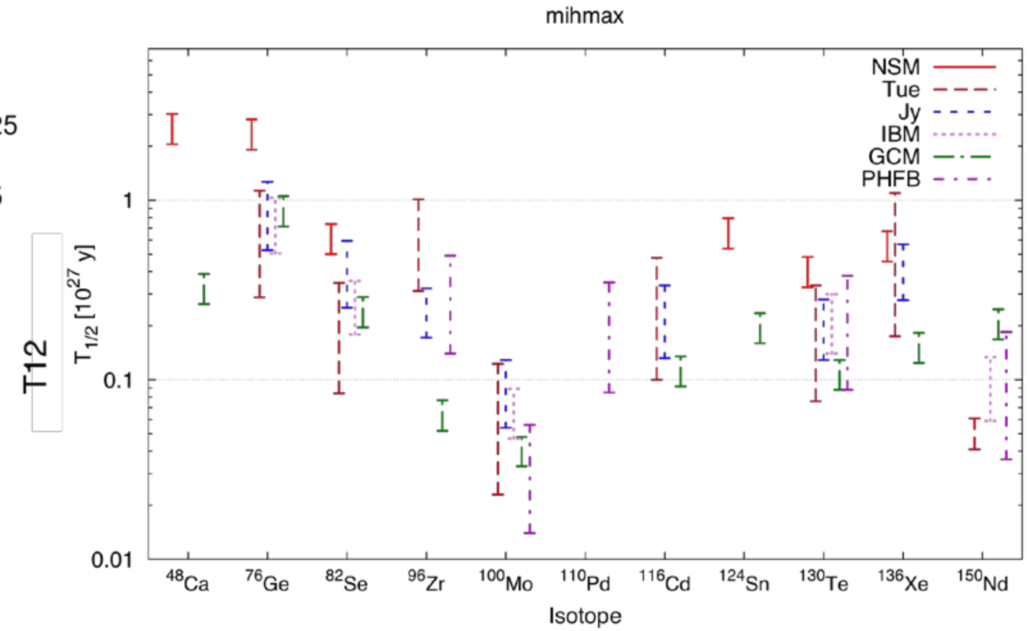


Just to touch the IH

^{100}Mo and ^{150}Nd seems most promising

Dependence on solar mixing angle

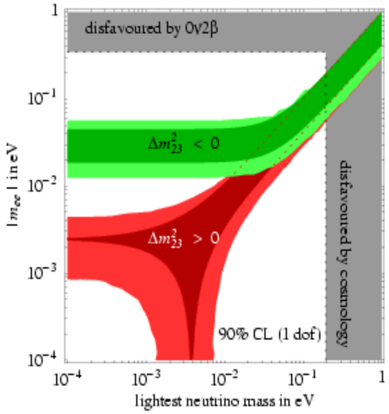




A. Dueck, W. Rodejohann, K. Zuber, PRD 83, 113010 (2011)

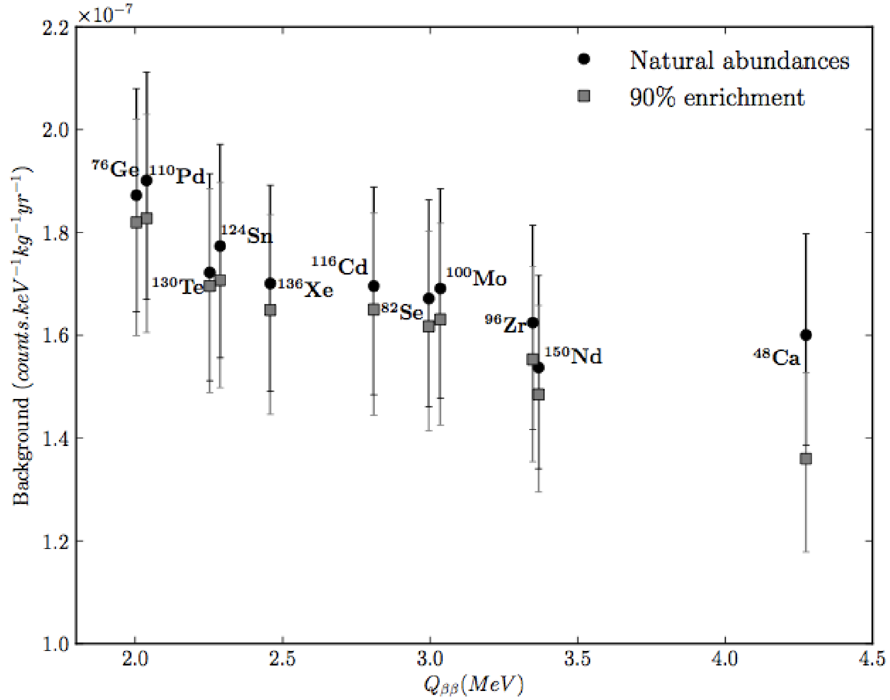
Reminder: Factor 2 in mass implies factor 16 in experimental parameters ➔ better solar measurement ➔SNO+??? Reactors (JUNO , RENO-50)???

3 Tackling the normal hierarchy



No real proposal yet

- Will be tough and expensive
  > tonne scale detectors
- Needs more precise data from oscillations



- New background components (f.e. solar neutrino-electron elastic scattering)

N. deBarros, K. Zuber, arXiv:1103.5757, JPG 38, 105201 (2011)

- More accurate matrix elements

HOW???

Experiments which work for IH and claim might not work for NH

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Alternative modes

- $(A,Z) \rightarrow (A,Z-2) + 2e^+ (+2\nu_e)$ $\beta^+\beta^+$ $Q-4m_ec^2$
- $e^- + (A,Z) \rightarrow (A,Z-2) + e^+ (+2\nu_e)$ β^+/EC $Q-2m_ec^2$
- $2e^- + (A,Z) \rightarrow (A,Z-2) (+2\nu_e)$ EC/EC Q

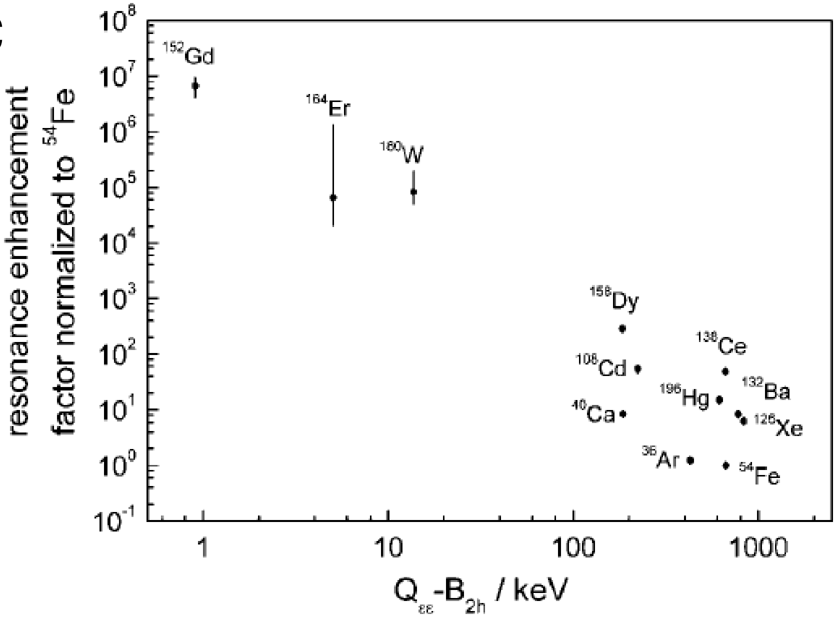
Enhanced if V+A is at work

M. Hirsch et al, Z. Phys. A 347,151 (1994)

Best candidate : 152Gd
measured with SHIPTRAP at GSI

Resonant enhancement (*10^6) of 0nu ECEC if excited state in daughter is degenerate (within 200 eV) with initial ground state (-> Q-values)

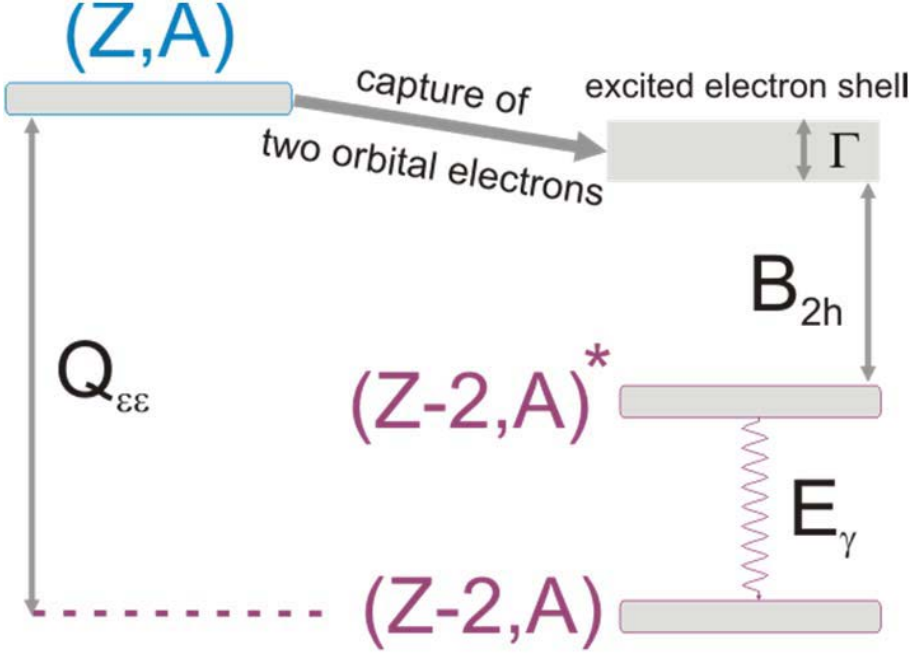
J. Bernabeu, A. deRujula, C. Jarlskog, Nucl. Phys. B 221,15 (1983)
S. Zujkoswski, S. Wycech, PRC 70, 052501 (2004)



S. Eliseev et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 106,052504 (2011)

Resonant double EC

$$\frac{1}{T_{1/2}} = C \times m_\nu^2 \times |M|^2 \times |\Psi_{1e}|^2 \times |\Psi_{2e}|^2 \times \frac{\Gamma}{(Q - B_{2h} - E_\gamma)^2 + \frac{1}{4}\Gamma^2}$$



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Other issues/questions

Doi, Kotani, Prog. Theo. Phys. 89,139 (1993)

-Ground state 0nu EC/EC? How could it happen?

2K captures forbidden because of 0+->0+, real photon forbidden,
-> KL-capture or virtual photon

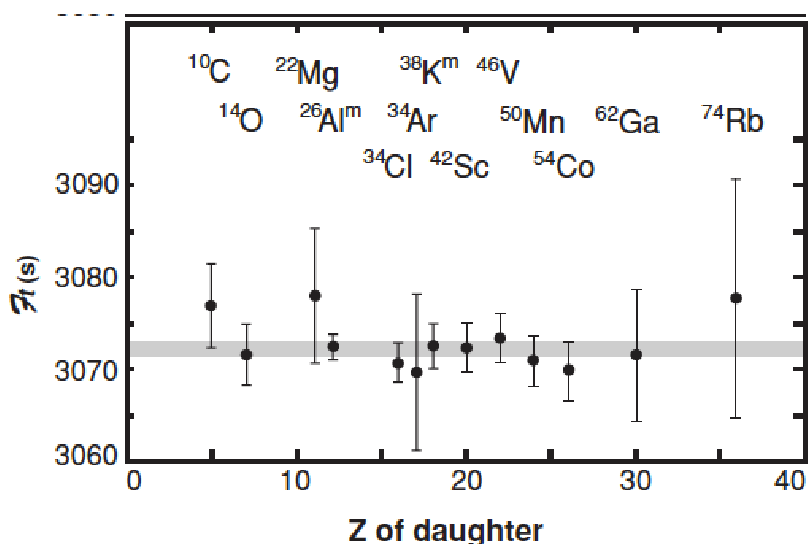
3 options; internal conversion, e+e- pair production, 2K EC with 2 gammas

- Low energy precision tests of weak interactions

-ft-values of super-allowed transitions

$$\mathcal{F}t \equiv ft(1+\delta'_R)(1+\delta_{NS}-\delta_C) = \frac{K}{2G_V^2(1+\Delta_R^V)}$$

J. C. Hardy, I.S. Towner, PRC 79,055502 (2009)



-Q-values of mirror transitions (alternative CVC and V_{ud})

-Neutrino -electron angular correlation in beta decay

Other precision measurements with Penning traps???

More BSM stuff…

- Neutron - antineutron - oscillations $\Delta B = -2, \Delta L = 0$

Proton decay $\Delta B = -1, \Delta L = -1$

Double beta decay $\Delta B = 0, \Delta L = 2$

Alternative to neutron beam is conversion within nucleus -> suppression factor

$$T_A = (\tau_{n\bar{n}})^2 T_R$$

Suppression factors under debate ie nuclear models 30 years old),T_R seems to be higher for heavier nuclei

SNO: 1000 tons of D_2O! D lightest nuclei with neutron ,
Signal : Antineutron proton annihilation at rest

Can EFT help calculating suppresion factor, branching ratios?

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- Pauli Principle violation in nuclei… Experimental approach too simple???

"I hope you leave here and walk out and say, 'What did he say?'"
—George W. Bush

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Conclusion

iktp

•Double beta decay is of central importance for neutrino physics. Gold plated channel to probe fundamental character of neutrinos

•Interesting times as both LHC and double beta probe TeV scale

•Several next generation experiments started last (Candles, GERDA, KamLAND-Zen, EXO)
First exciting results from Xe-experiments and GERDA next week

•Further experiments are in the building up phase, several interesting experimental ideas are investigated

•To go below 50 meV requires hundreds of kilograms of enriched material, lot of ideas...to cover uncertainties at least 3-4 isotopes should be measured

•To support matrix element calculations as much experimental input as possible on nuclear structure is desired! We are only talking about 11 isotope pairs!!!

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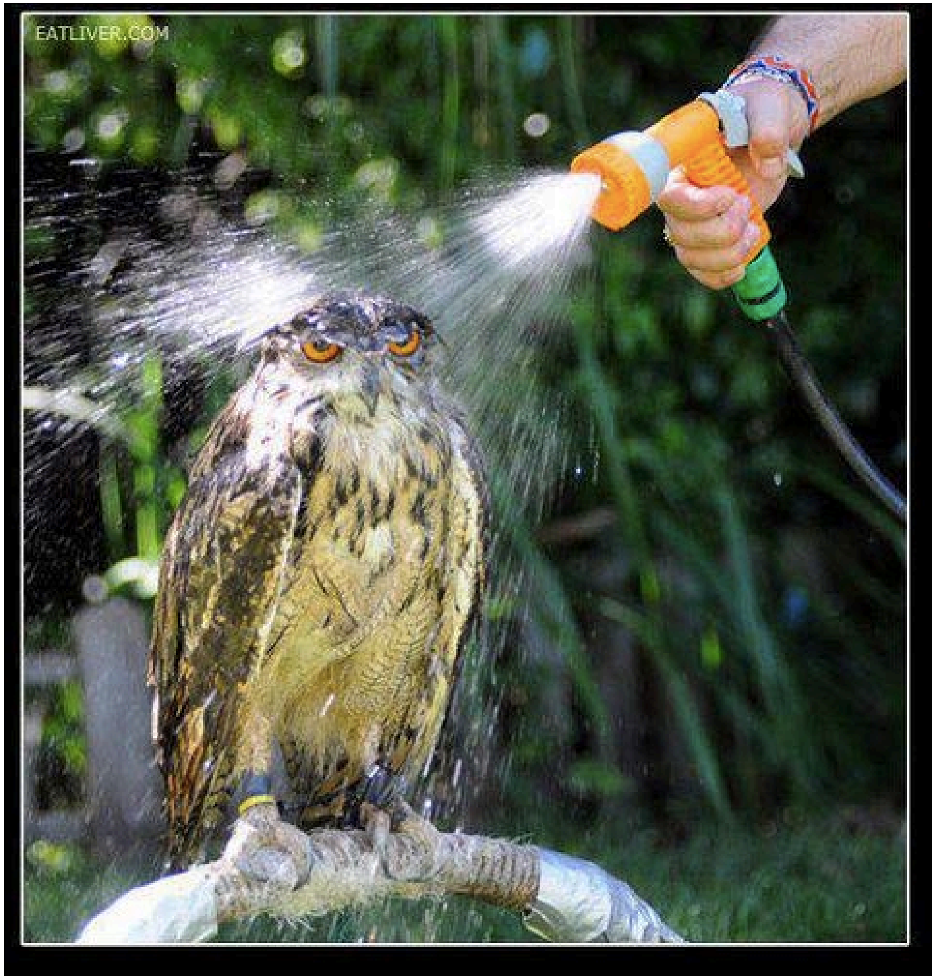
The future...

or



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