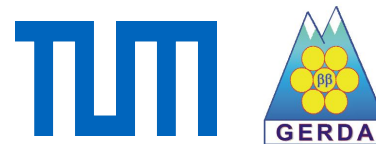


Final results of the neutrinoless double-beta decay search with GERDA

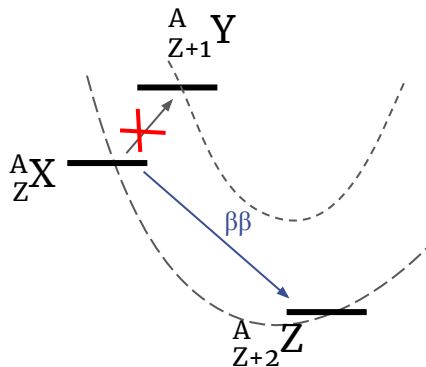
Mario Schwarz for the GERDA collaboration
mario.schwarz@tum.de



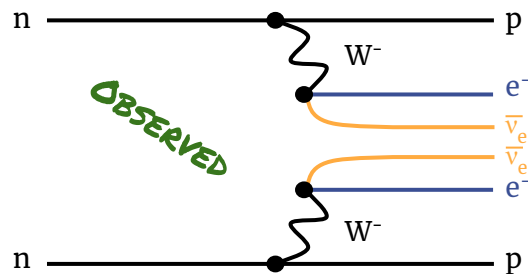
SSP 2022, August 29 – September 02, Vienna



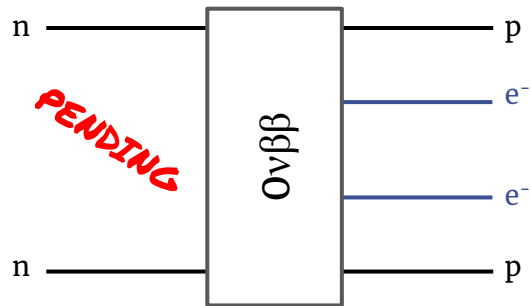
[Neutrinoless] double beta decay



Required for observation:
purely double beta ($\beta\beta$)
decaying isotope
 ^{76}Ge , ^{100}Mo , ^{130}Te , ^{136}Xe , ...



$2\nu\beta\beta$ allowed in SM
Among the rarest radioactive
processes ever observed



Observation of $0\nu\beta\beta$:
... \rightarrow Lepton number non-conservation
 \hookrightarrow matter-antimatter asymmetry
... \rightarrow Majorana nature of ν
... \rightarrow Effective Majorana mass

$$m_{\beta\beta} = \left| \sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_i \right|$$

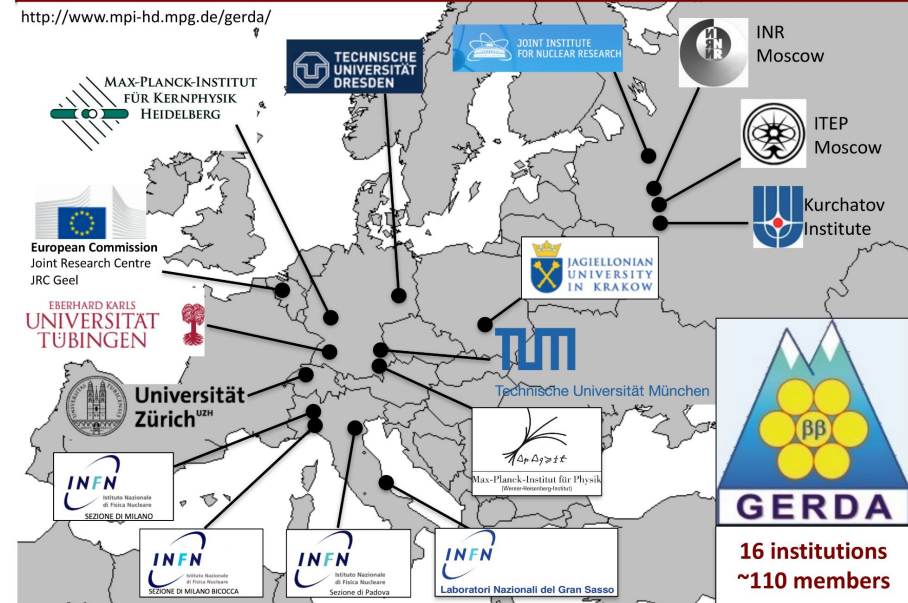
... exciting challenge in contemporary
physics!

The GERDA Collaboration



GERDA meeting LNGS June 2022

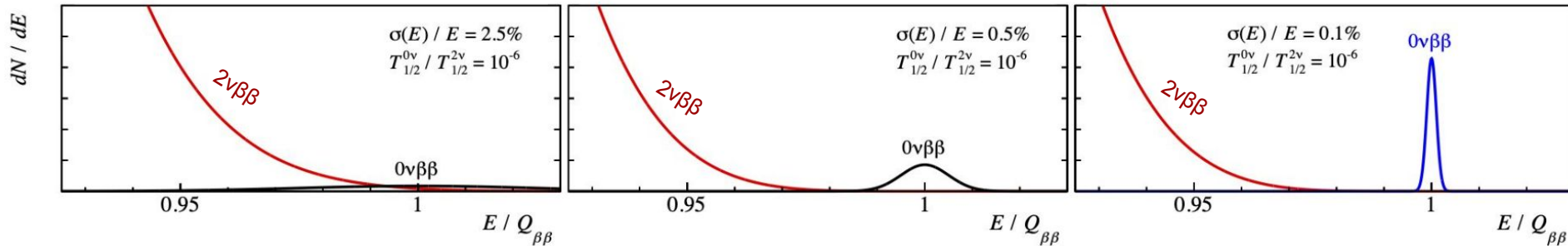
The GERDA Collaboration



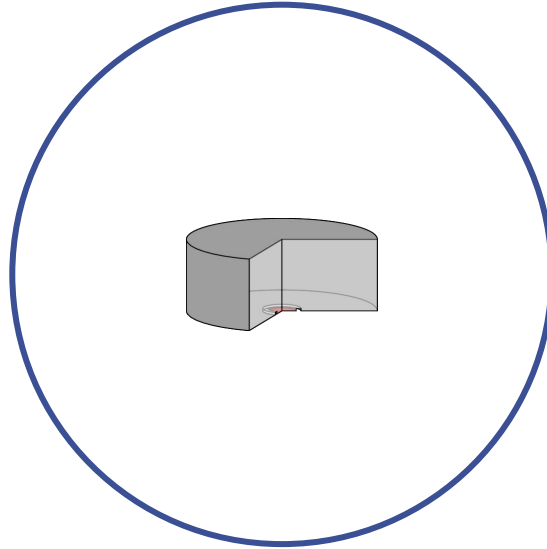
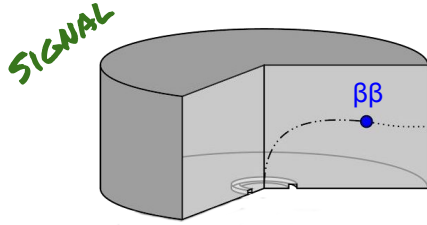
Experimental approach

Key concept: use of **HPGe** (High-Purity Germanium) detectors enriched in ^{76}Ge (~ 87%)

- Source = detector → High detection efficiency
- No intrinsic backgrounds [Astropart.Phys. 91 (2017) 15–21]
- Application of Pulse-Shape Discrimination (PSD)
- Superior energy resolution @ $Q_{\beta\beta}$ (2039 keV): $\sigma(E) / E < 0.1\%$



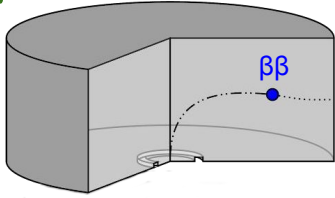
Discriminating $\beta\beta$ and background



germanium detector ...

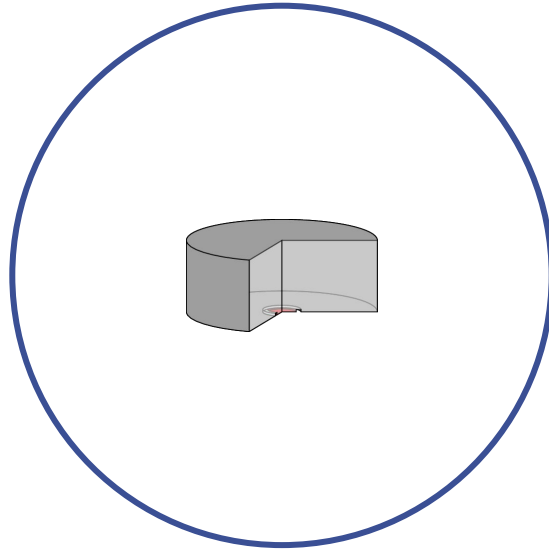
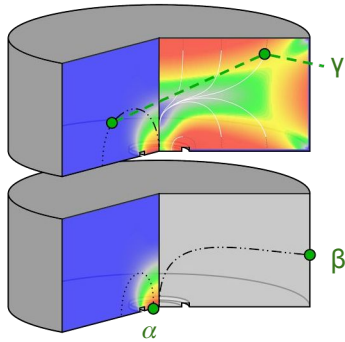
Discriminating $\beta\beta$ and background

SIGNAL



MULTI-SITE

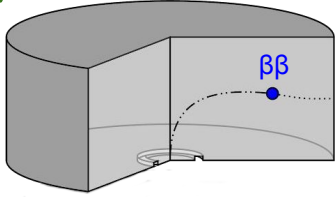
SURFACE



germanium detector ...

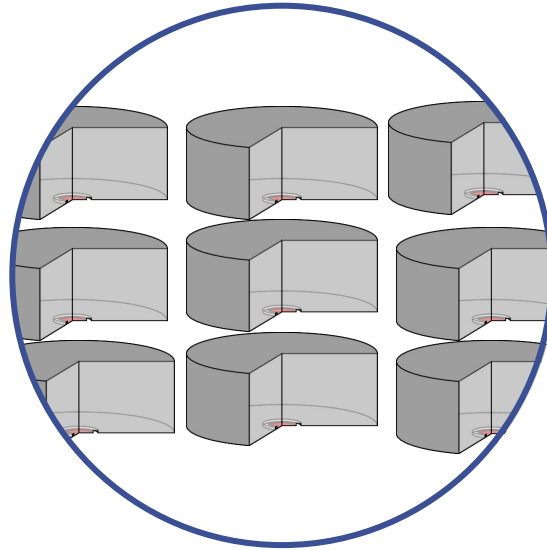
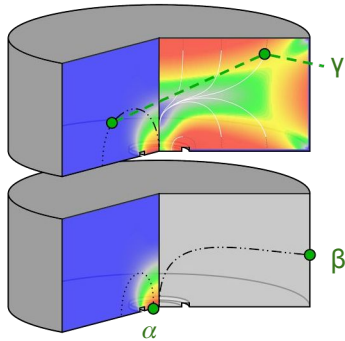
Discriminating $\beta\beta$ and background

SIGNAL



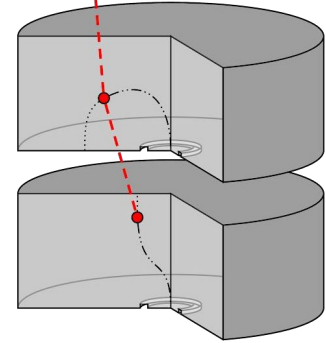
MULTI-SITE

SURFACE

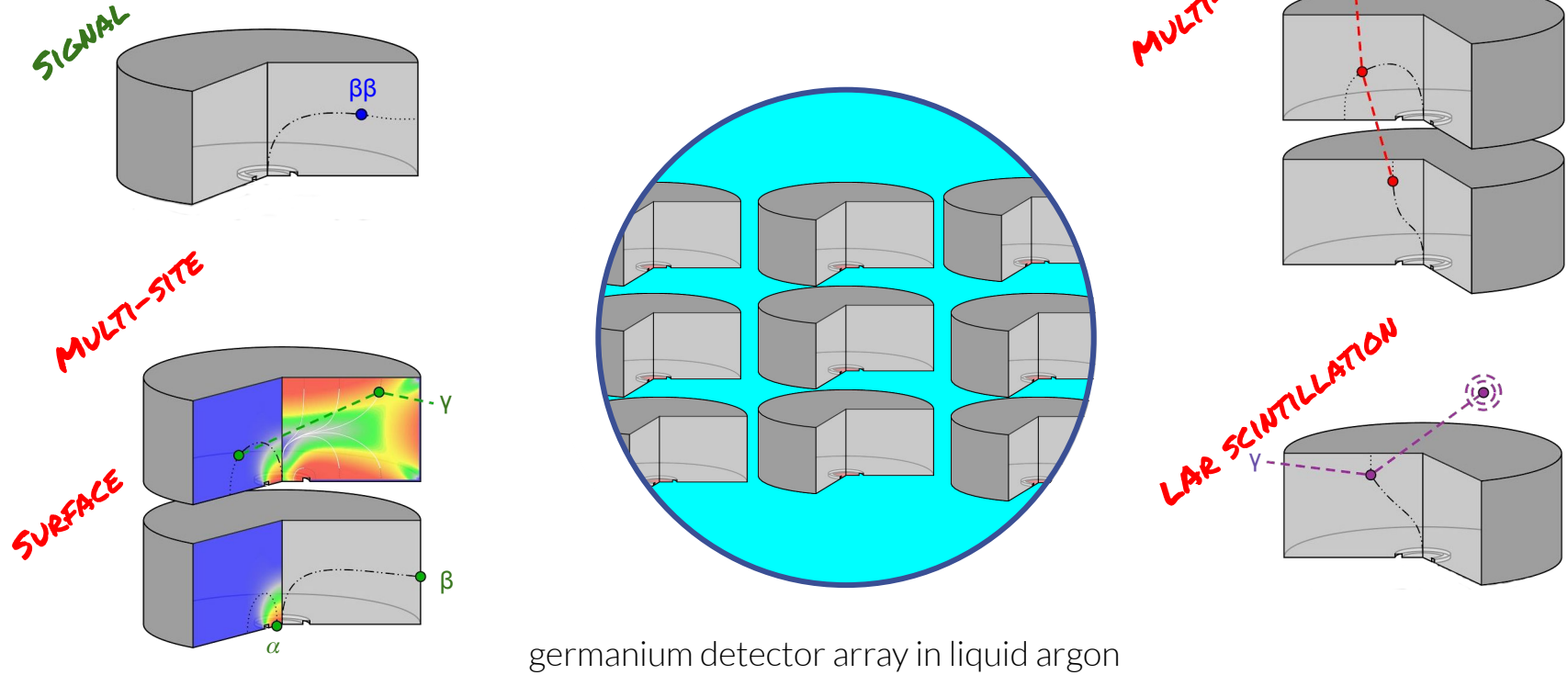


germanium detector array ...

MULTI-DETECTOR



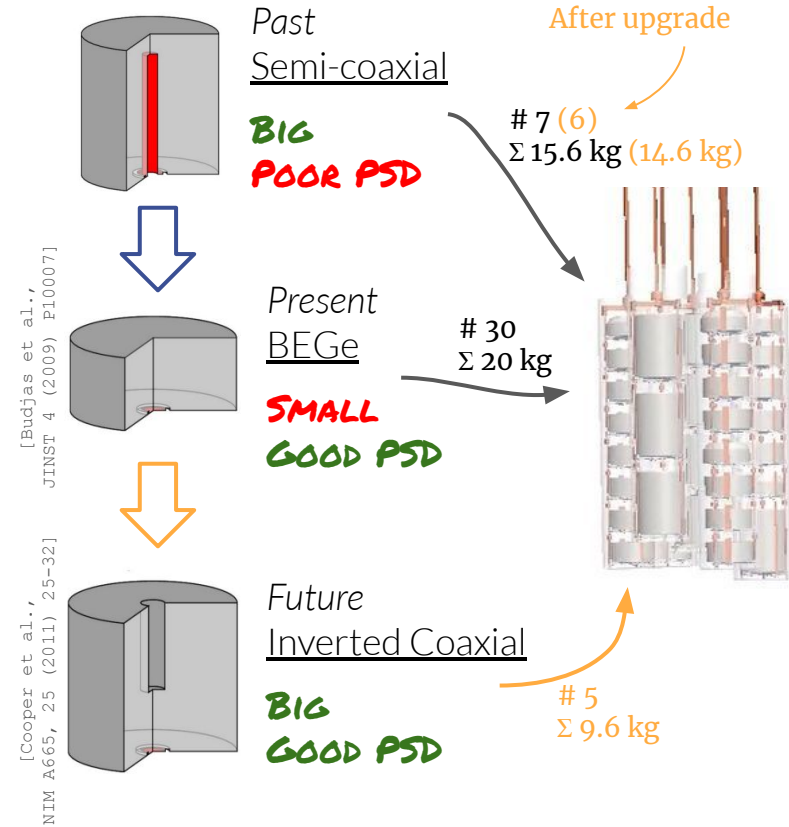
Discriminating $\beta\beta$ and background



germanium detector array in liquid argon

GERDA Phase II setup

[Eur.Phys.J. C78 (2018) no.5, 388]

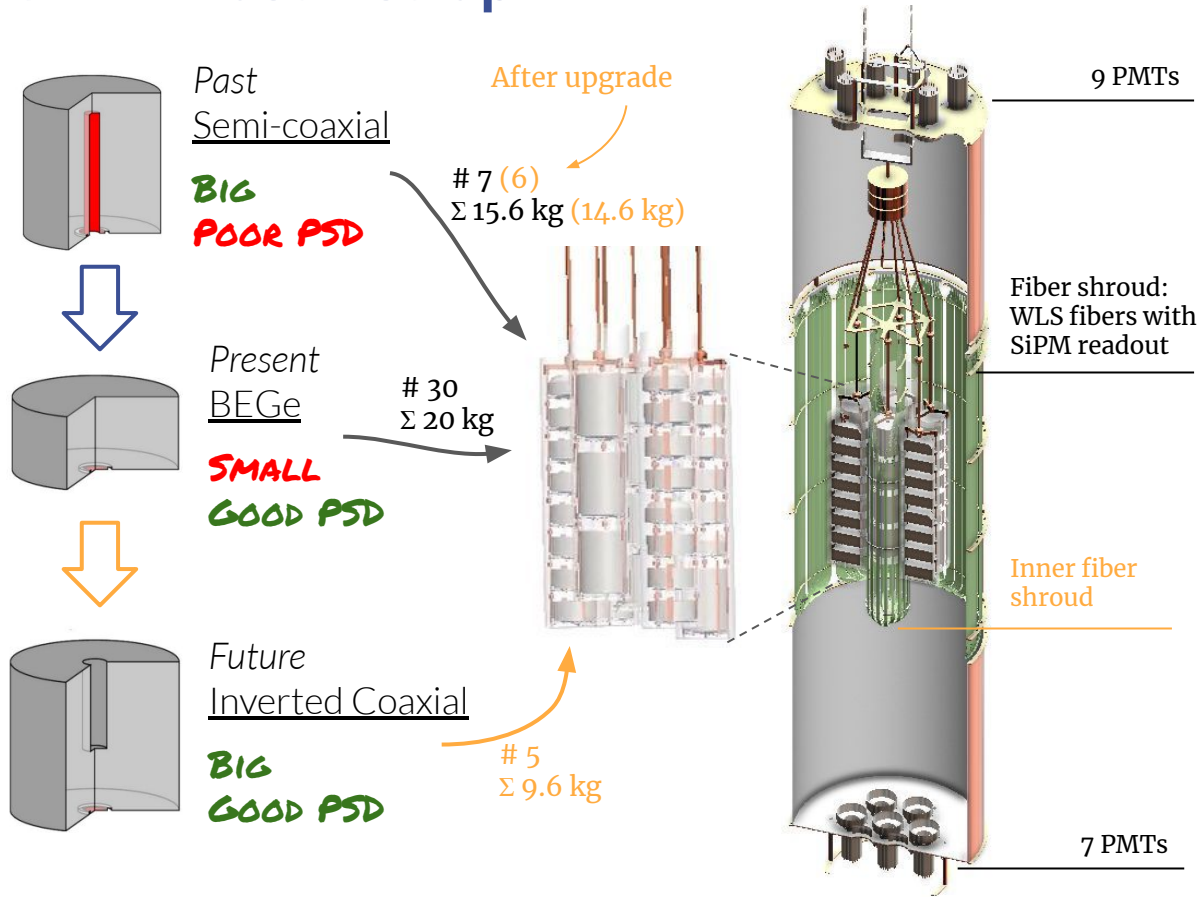


GERDA Phase II setup

[Eur.Phys.J. C78 (2018) no.5, 388]

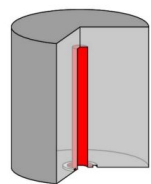
[Budjas et al.,
JINST 4 (2009) P10007]

[Cooper et al.,
NIM A665, 25 (2011) 25-32]



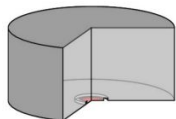
GERDA Phase II setup

[Eur.Phys.J. C78 (2018) no.5, 388]



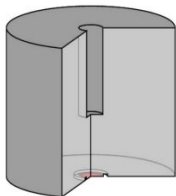
Past
Semi-coaxial

BIG
POOR PSD



Present
BEGe

SMALL
GOOD PSD



Future
Inverted Coaxial

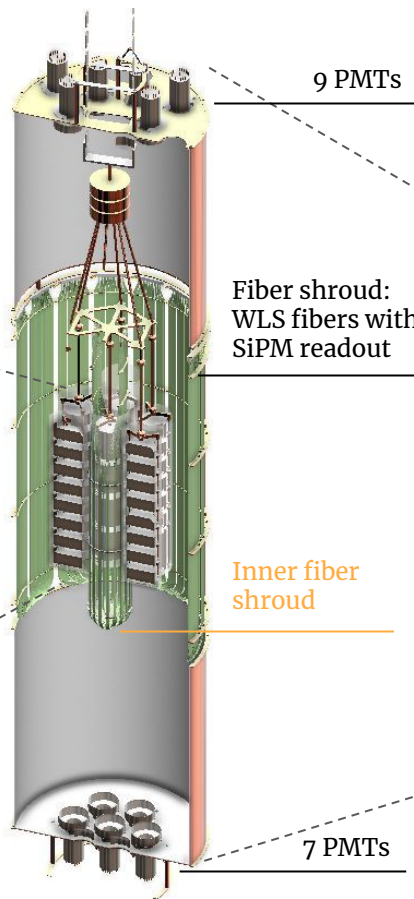
BIG
GOOD PSD

After upgrade

7 (6)
 Σ 15.6 kg (14.6 kg)

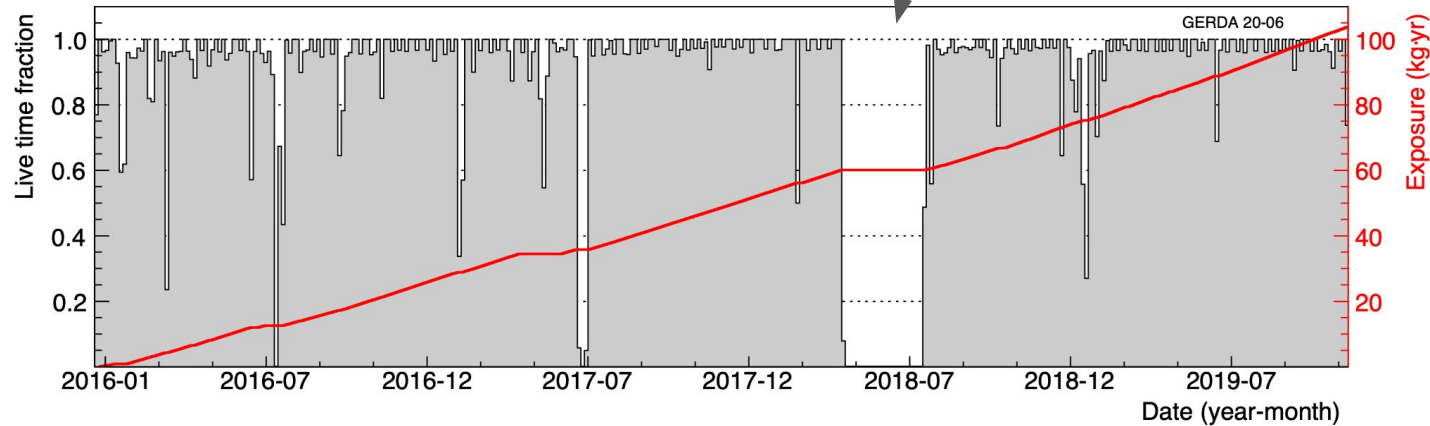
30
 Σ 20 kg

5
 Σ 9.6 kg

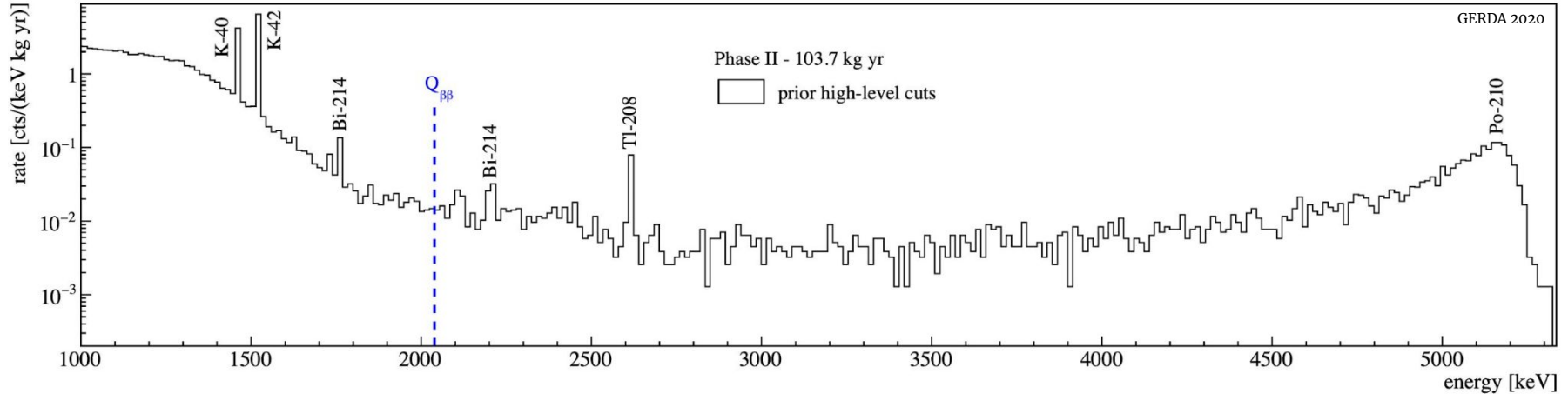


Data taking in Phase II

- Phase II data taking from December 2015 to November 2019
- High duty cycle, only short interruption for upgrade in Summer 2018
- In total, collected 103.7 kg yr of exposure (127.2 kg yr when combined with Phase I)

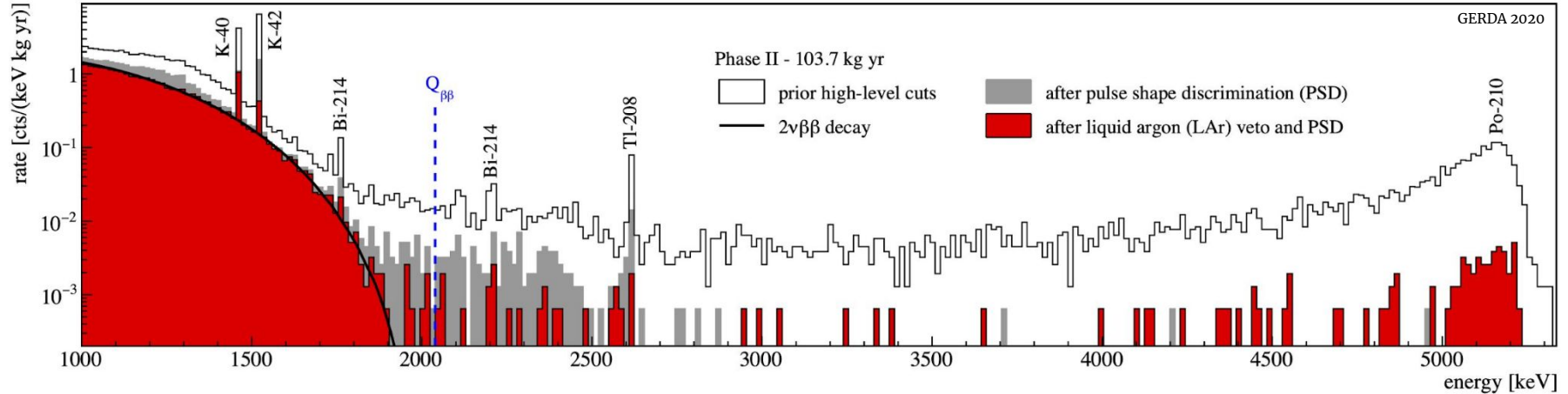


Final energy spectrum of Phase II



- Before high-level cuts \rightarrow quality cuts, muon anti-coincidence and detector anti-coincidence applied

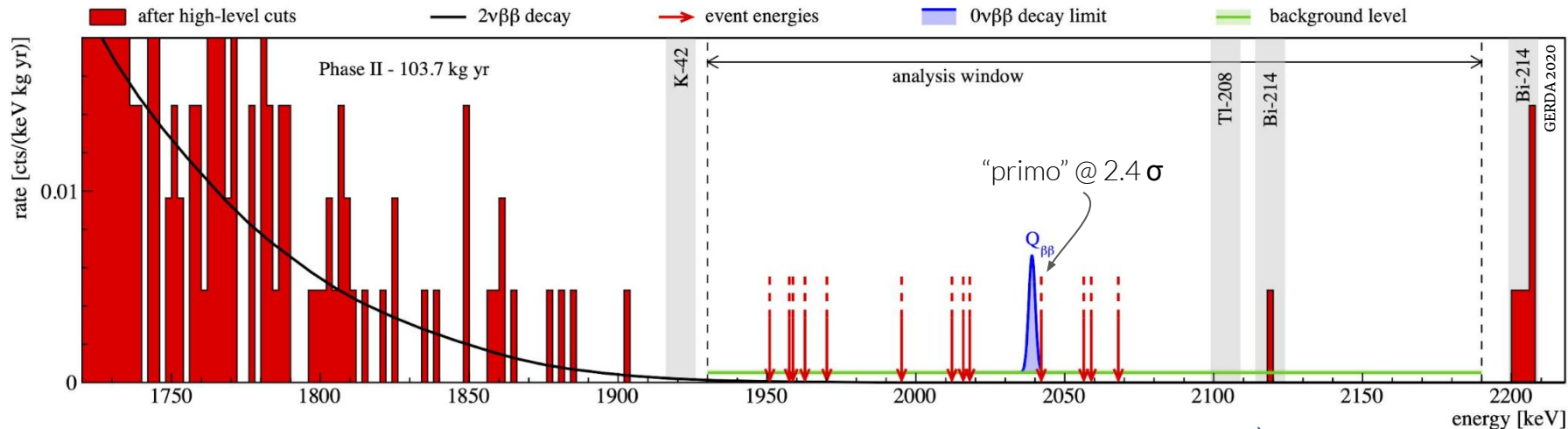
Final energy spectrum of Phase II



- Synergy between PSD and LAr veto around region of interest
→ background gets reduced to single counts in ROI

Final GERDA result on $0\nu\beta\beta$

[Phys.Rev.Lett. 125 (2020) 25, 252502]

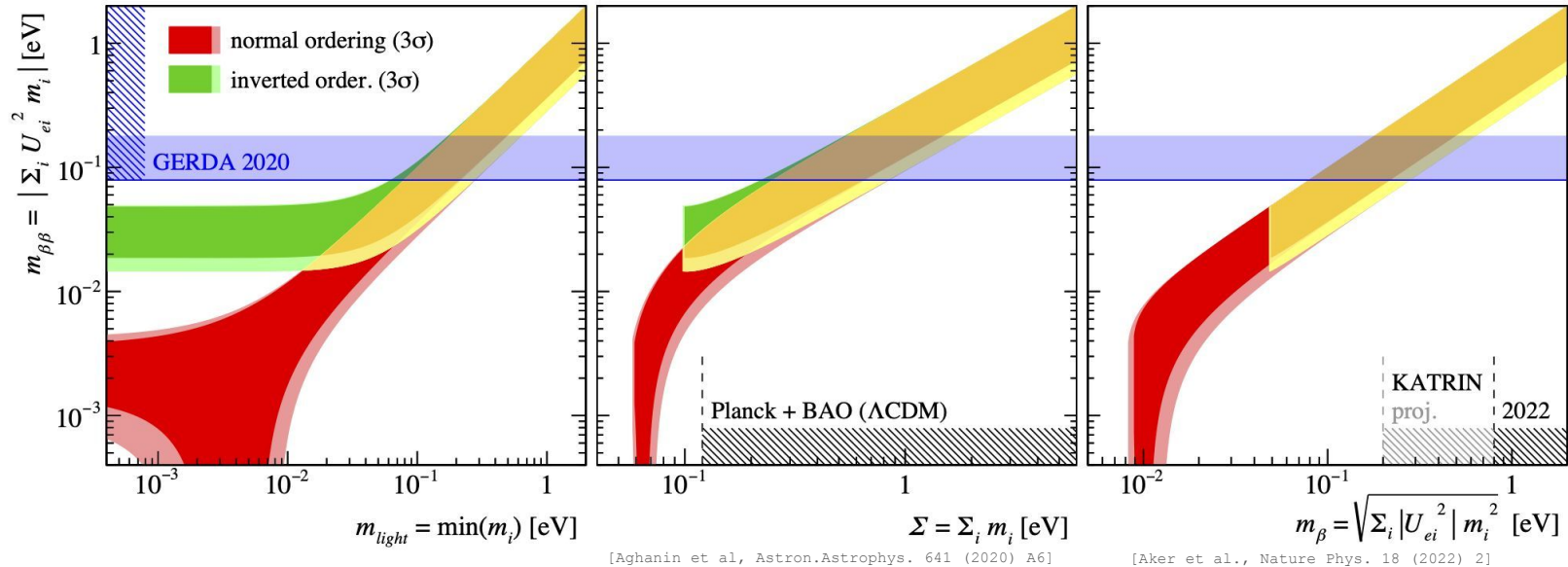


- Lowest background index in the field: $5.2^{+1.6}_{-1.3} \cdot 10^{-4}$ cts/(keV kg yr) $< 10^{-3}$ cts/(keV kg yr)
- No signal observed in total exposure of **103.7 kg yr** > 100 kg yr
- Frequentist: $T_{1/2} > 1.8 \cdot 10^{26}$ yr at 90% C.L. (same median sensitivity) $> 10^{26}$ yr
- $m_{\beta\beta} < 79 \dots 180$ meV

All design goals surpassed!

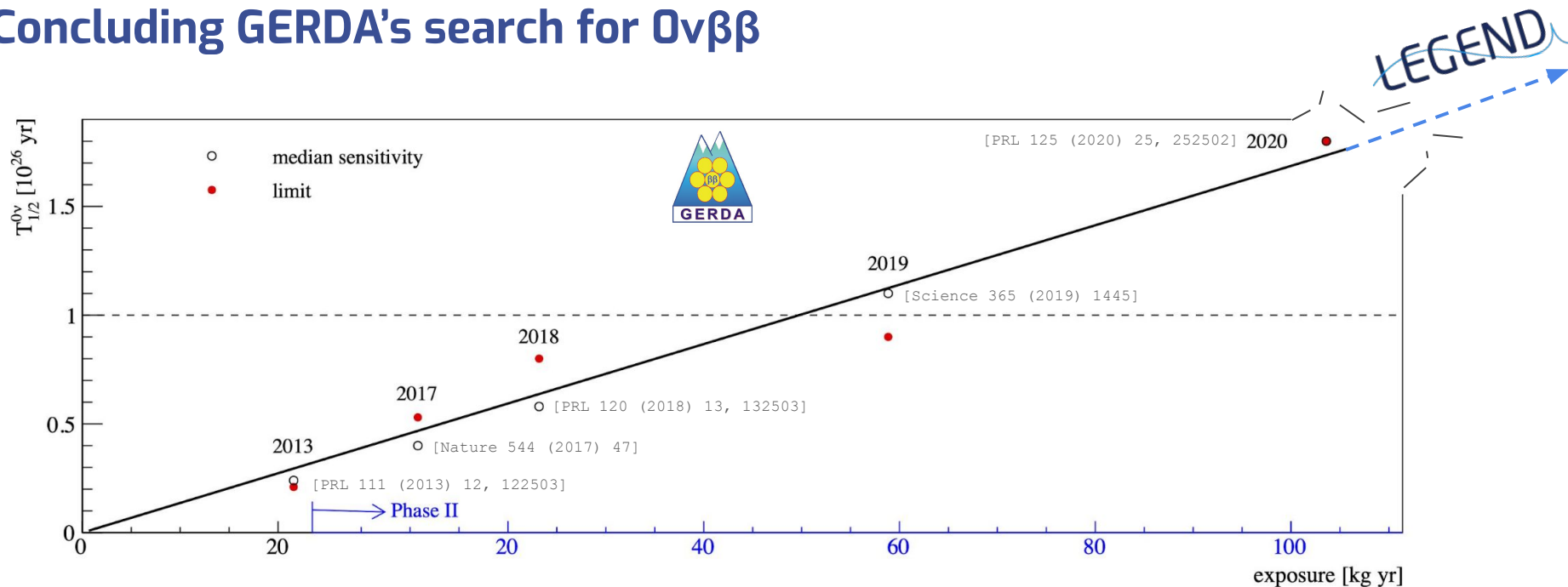
Mass observables

three flavour scenario [Esteban et al., JHEP 09 (2020) 178]



- Given standard assumptions, $0\nu\beta\beta$ constrains neutrino mass
- Complementarity to cosmology and direct mass measurements

Concluding GERDA's search for $0\nu\beta\beta$



- $T_{1/2}$ sensitivity scales linear to exposure due to quasi background-free regime
- GERDA is the first experiment to reach sensitivity beyond 10^{26} yr
- LEGEND will continue the search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ staying on the quasi background-free track

$2\nu\beta\beta$ decay study with GERDA Phase II

$2\nu\beta\beta$ decay half life

- Half-life of $2\nu\beta\beta \rightarrow$ input for nuclear structure calculations

$$[T_{1/2}^{2\nu}]^{-1} = G^{2\nu} |\mathcal{M}_{eff}^{2\nu}|^2$$

- GERDA Phase I: $T_{1/2}^{2\nu} = (1.926 \pm 0.094) 10^{21} \text{ yr}$ [Eur. Phys. J. C (2015)]

Uncertainty dominated by active volume, background model and MC simulation

- Improve in Phase II: low background after LAr veto & enhanced active volume determination of BEGeS

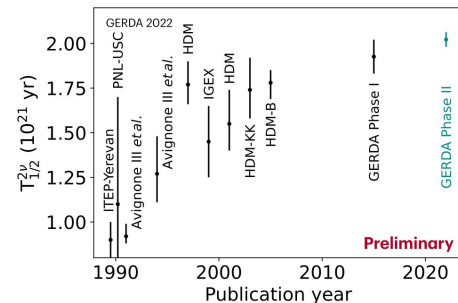
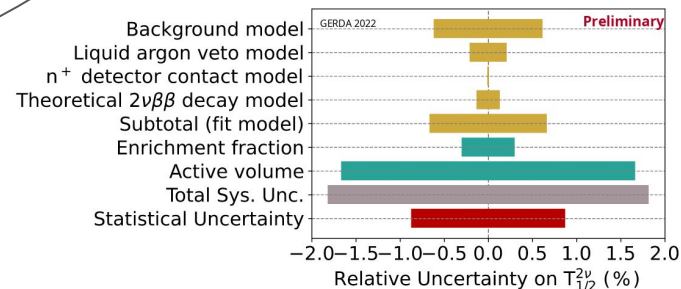
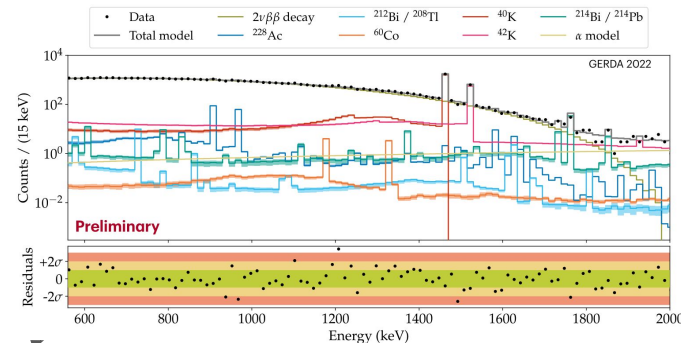
- Total uncertainty is now 2.0 %
→ most precise determination of ^{76}Ge half-life

- Final result for Phase II: $T_{1/2}^{2\nu} = (2.022 \pm 0.041) 10^{21} \text{ yr}$

- Convert to nuclear matrix element: $|\mathcal{M}_{eff}^{2\nu}| = 0.101(1)$

[Phase space from Phys. Rev. C 85, 034316 (2012)]

- Publication coming soon!

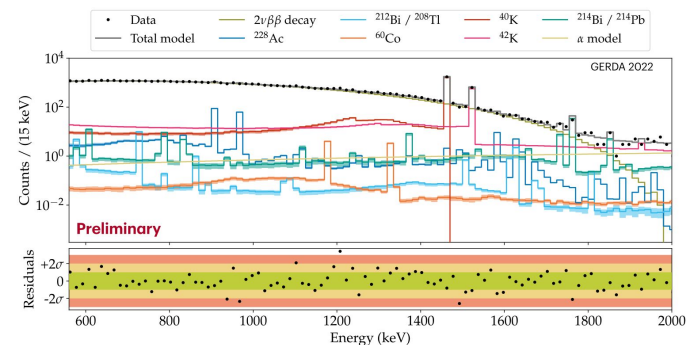
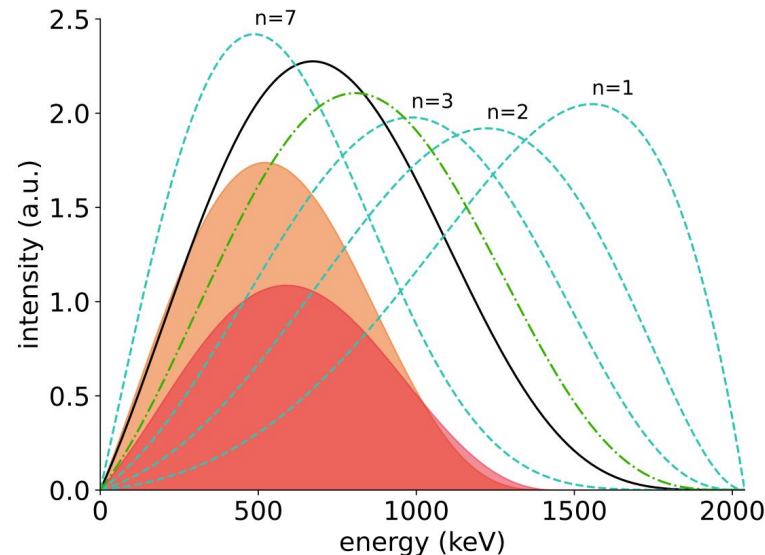


PRELIMINARY

Exotic double beta decay modes

- Two ν or exotic particles emitted along both e^-
- Energy distribution of e^- continuous between 0 .. $Q_{\beta\beta}$
- Some Beyond Standard Model (BSM) physics manifest as distortions of $2\nu\beta\beta$ distribution
- Signal for new physics $O(\lesssim 100)$ events
- Use 32.8 kg yr BEGe data from before upgrade
→ minimize statistical & shape systematic uncertainty
- LAr veto → “pure” $2\nu\beta\beta$ spectrum remains
- Publication in preparation

— Standard Model $2\nu\beta\beta$ decay ■ Sterile neutrino emission, $m_N=600$ keV
 - - - Majoron emission ($n=1,2,3,7$) ■ Double fermions emission, $m_\chi=300$ keV
 - · - · Lorentz violation



Search for Majoron-involving decays

- $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e^- + J(2J)$
- Searched for $\beta\beta$ with emission of 1 or 2 Majorons
→ 4 models with spectral indices $n = 1, 2, 3, 7$
- No evidence for signal → set 90% C.L. limits
- Compute limits on half-life from limits on number of events
- Relate to neutrino-Majoron coupling constant g_J :

$$[T_{1/2}]^{-1} = g_J^{2m} |g_A^2 \mathcal{M}_\alpha| G^\alpha$$

- Improvement by factor ~ 2 compared to GERDA Phase I result
- Results comparable with limits from other $\beta\beta$ decay isotopes

Decay mode	$T_{1/2}$ (yr)		Observed g_J
	Sensitivity	Observed limit	
$J\beta\beta$ ($n = 1$)	$3.5 \cdot 10^{23}$	$> 6.4 \cdot 10^{23}$	$< (1.9 - 4.4) \cdot 10^{-5}$
$J\beta\beta$ ($n = 2$)	$2.5 \cdot 10^{23}$	$> 2.9 \cdot 10^{23}$	–
$J\beta\beta$ ($n = 3$)	$1.3 \cdot 10^{23}$	$> 1.2 \cdot 10^{23}$	< 0.017
$JJ\beta\beta$ ($n = 3$)	$1.3 \cdot 10^{23}$	$> 1.2 \cdot 10^{23}$	< 1.2
$JJ\beta\beta$ ($n = 7$)	$5.8 \cdot 10^{22}$	$> 1.0 \cdot 10^{23}$	< 1.1

Preliminary

Phase space from [Phys. Rev. C 91 (2015), p. 64310],
NMEs from [Phys. Rev. C 103 (2021), arXiv:2202.01787]

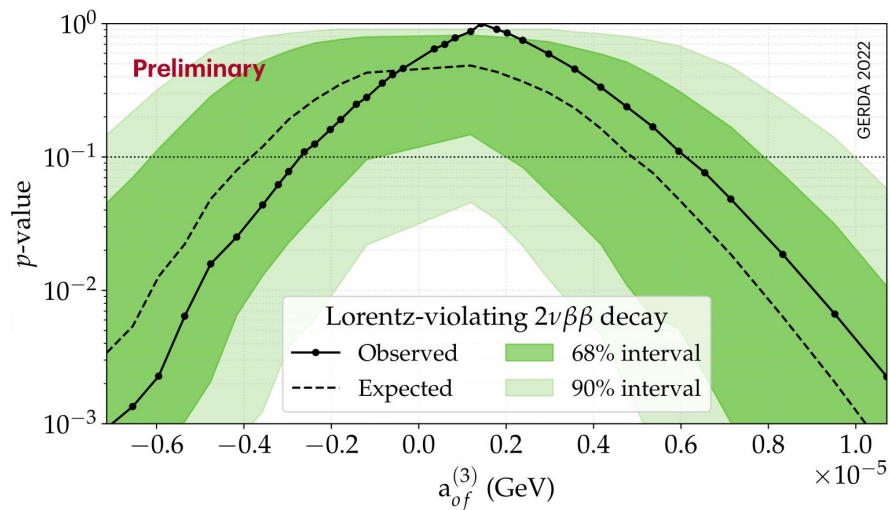
Results on the search for Lorentz violation

- $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e^- + 2\bar{\nu}_{\text{LV}}$
- Counter-shaded operators of Lorentz- and CPT-violating Standard Model Extensions $a_{\text{of}}^{(3)}$ undetectable via ν oscillation or time-of-flight
- Energy distribution of $2\nu\beta\beta$ affected by isotropic component $\dot{a}_{\text{of}}^{(3)}$
→ introducing additional decay rate $\propto \dot{a}_{\text{of}}^{(3)}$
- No evidence of deviation from SM distribution
→ set positive and negative limits on $\dot{a}_{\text{of}}^{(3)}$

Preliminary

Sensitivity	Observed Limit
$(-3.8 < \dot{a}_{\text{of}}^{(3)} < 4.9) \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ GeV}$	$(-2.7 < \dot{a}_{\text{of}}^{(3)} < 6.2) \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ GeV}$

Phase space ratio to combine SM distribution and LV perturbation from [Phys. Rev. D 103, L031701]



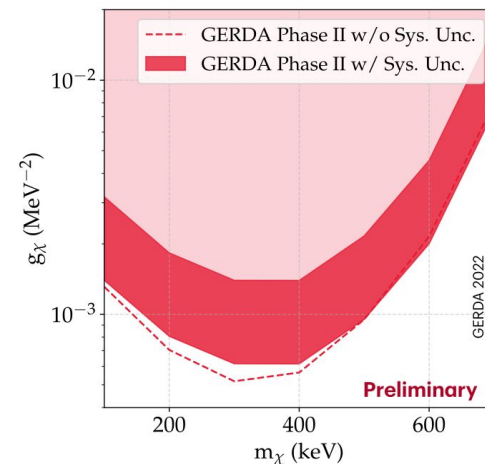
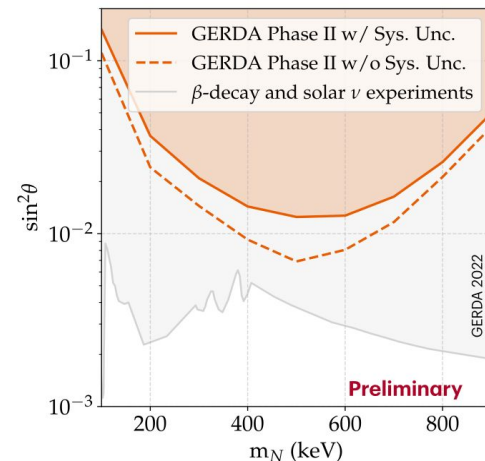
- First constraints with ^{76}Ge
- Comparable with limits from other $\beta\beta$ isotopes
- 30% impact on limit due to systematics estimated

Search for light exotic fermions

- Sterile Neutrinos (N): $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e^- + \bar{\nu} + N$
- Z_2 -odd fermions (χ): $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e^- + 2\chi$

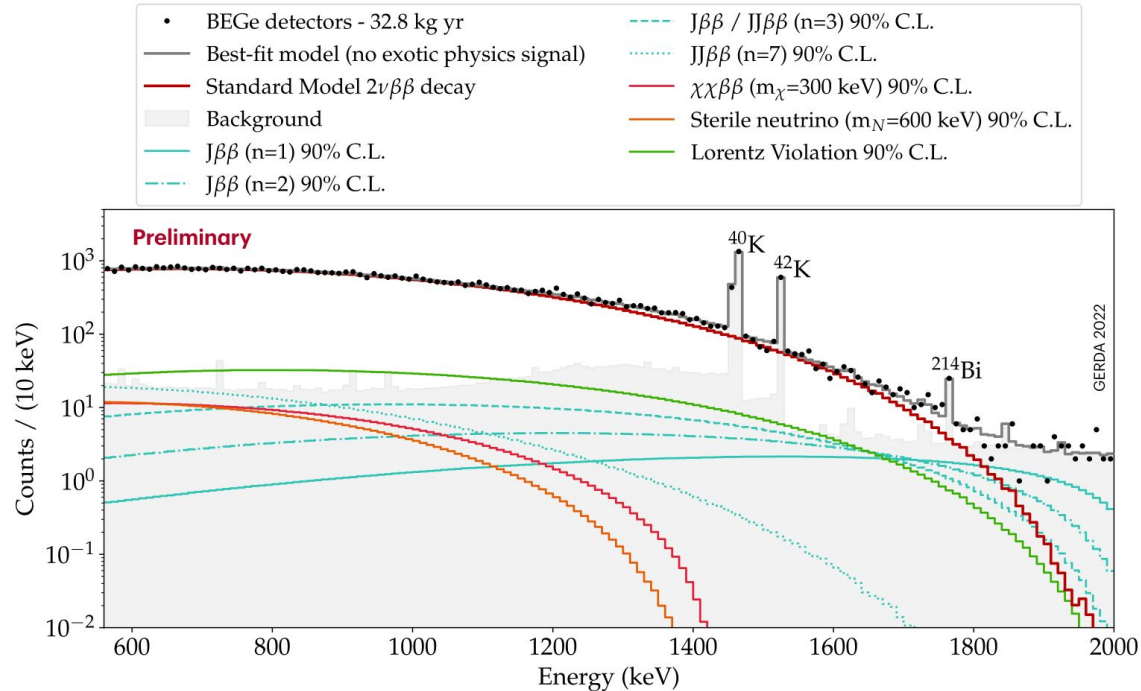
[Phys.Rev.D 103 (2021) 5, 055019, Phys. Lett. B 815 (2021)]

- Emission of exotic fermions in $\beta\beta$ decay with masses $< Q_{\beta\beta}$
→ Endpoint of distribution shifted by particle mass
- Searched for masses between 100 and 900 keV
→ No evidence for signal; set limits at 90% C.L.
- First experimental constraints on light exotic fermions in $2\nu\beta\beta$ decay
- Though single- β constraints more stringent, pair production of exotic fermions only testable in $\beta\beta$ decay



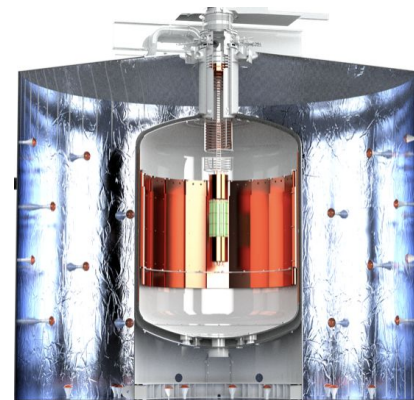
Wrapping up the search for exotic physics in GERDA

- No indication for deviation from SM $2\nu\beta\beta$ decay found
- Limits at 90% C.L.:



Conclusions

- GERDA searched for $0\nu\beta\beta$ in quasi background-free regime
- Data taking finished in November 2019, all design goals surpassed
- No $0\nu\beta\beta$ found \rightarrow Limit at $T_{1/2} > 1.8 \cdot 10^{26}$ yr at 90% C.L. set
- Demonstrated quasi background-free operation with HPGe technology in LAr \rightarrow paved the way for next generation $0\nu\beta\beta$ search in LEGEND
- Result on ^{76}Ge $2\nu\beta\beta$ half-life with unprecedented precision: $T_{1/2}^{2\nu} = (2.022 \pm 0.041) 10^{21}$ yr
PUBLICATION COMING SOON!
- No indication for exotic physics
 \rightarrow set limits on Majoron-involving decays, Lorentz violation and light exotic fermions
PUBLICATION COMING SOON!



PRELIMINARY