

Unveiling Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay with the @next Detectors: Advances, Achievements and Future Prospects

Helena Almazán, on behalf of the NEXT collaboration

MANCHESTER
1824

The University of Manchester



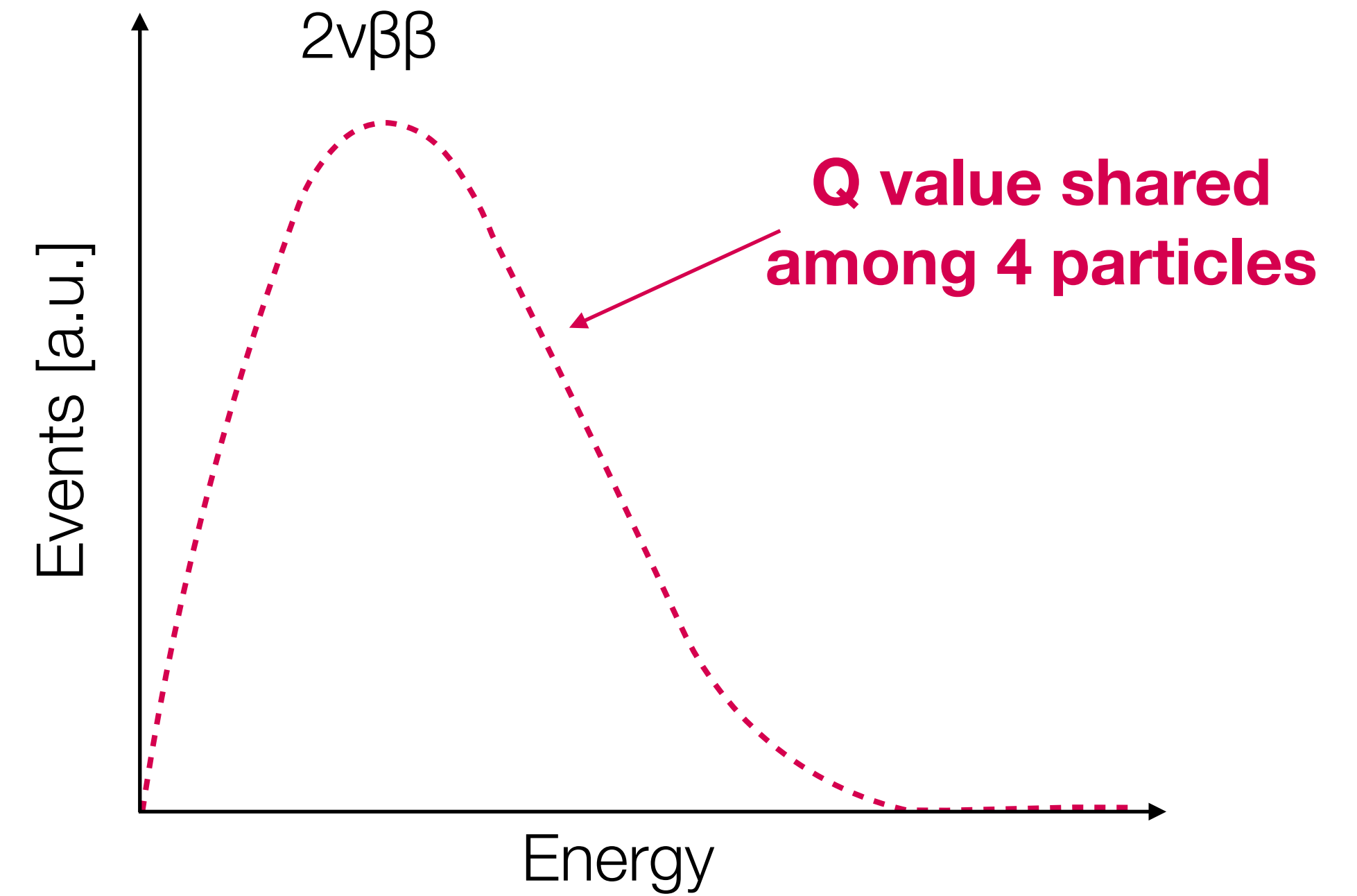
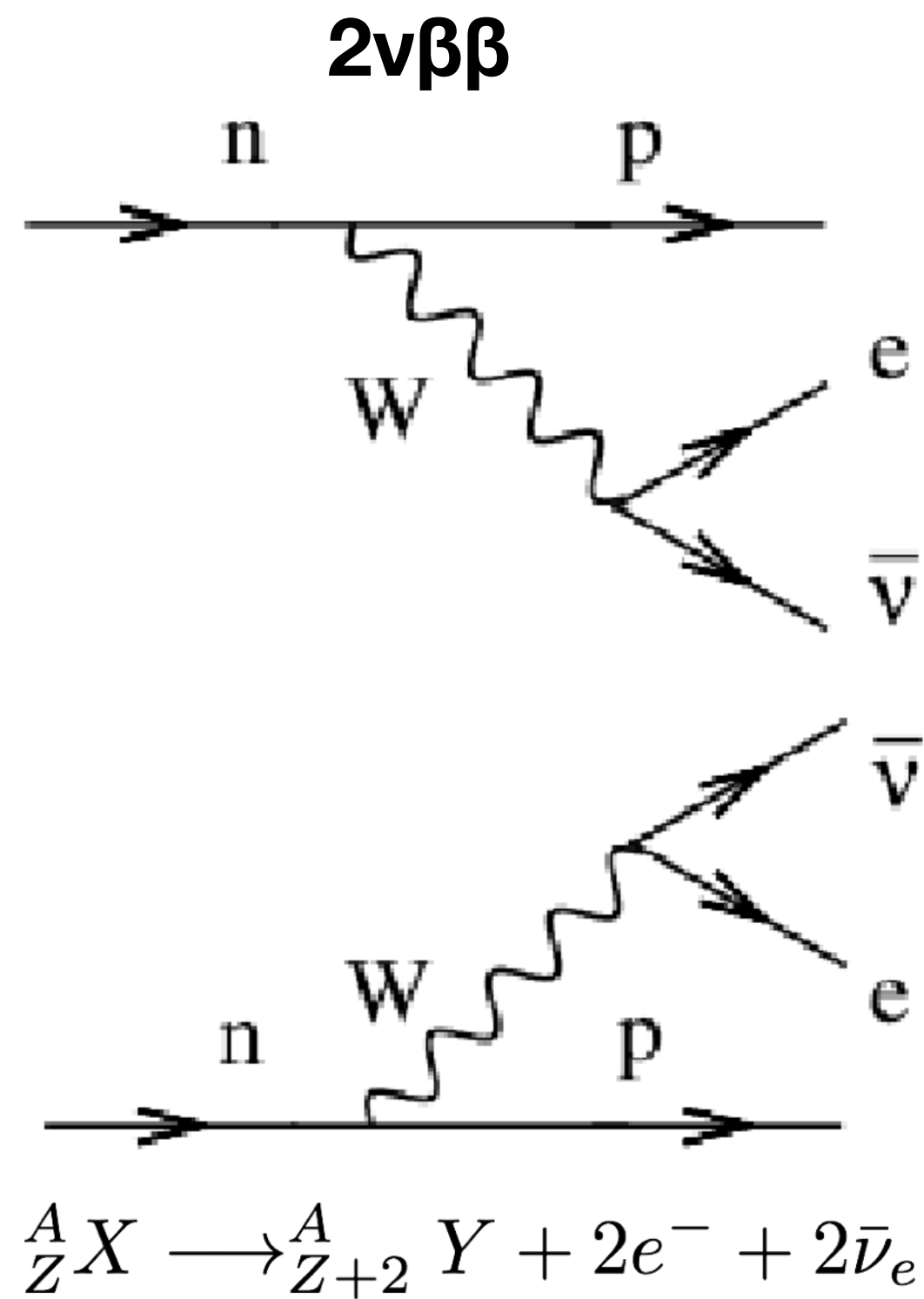
European
Research Council
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XIII International Conference
on New Frontiers in Physics

26 Aug - 4 Sep 2024, OAC, Kolymbari, Crete, Greece

Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay



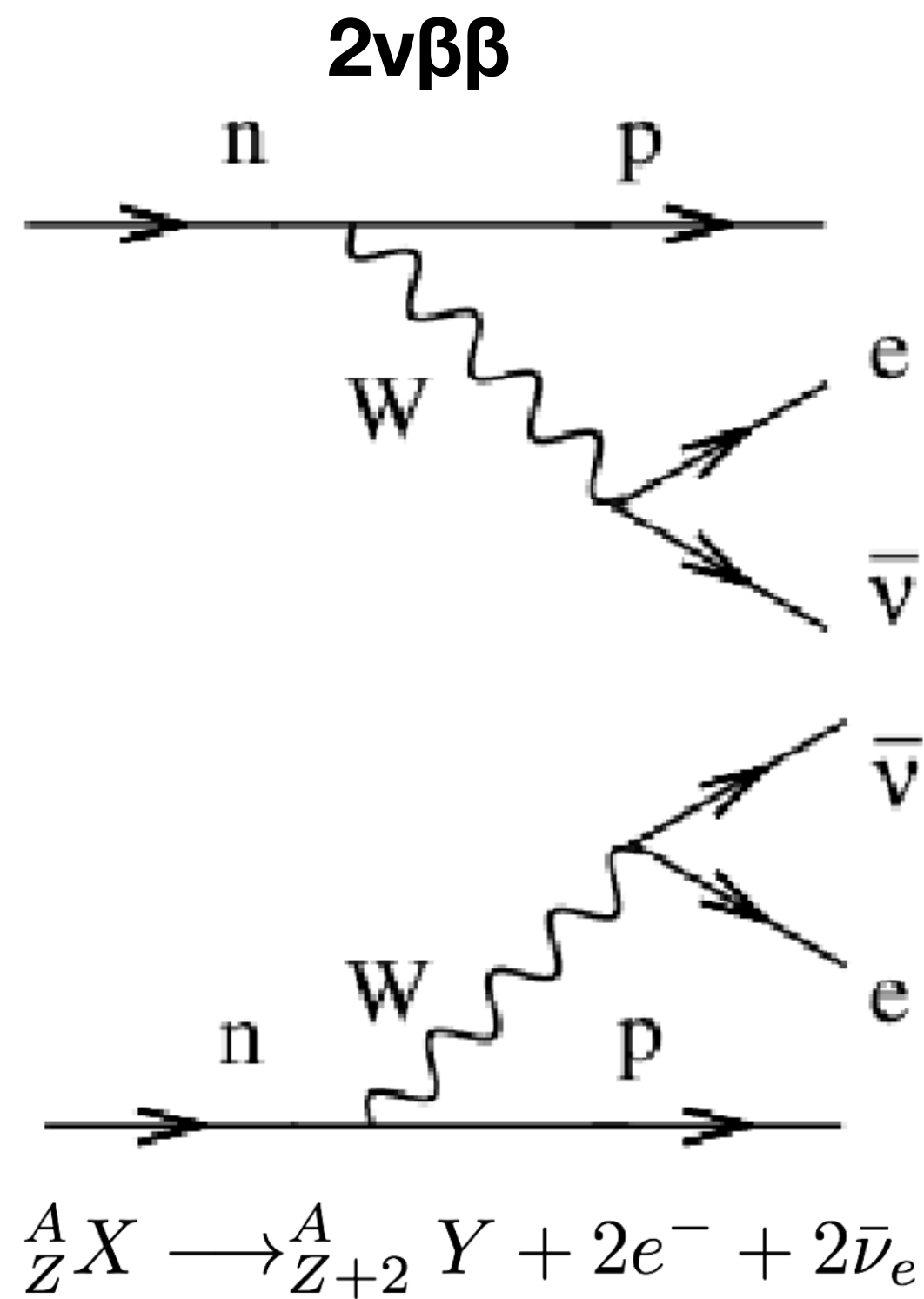
Isotopes capables double beta decay:

${}^{46}\text{Ca}$, ${}^{48}\text{Ca}$, ${}^{70}\text{Zn}$, ${}^{76}\text{Ge}$, ${}^{80}\text{Se}$, ${}^{82}\text{Se}$, ${}^{86}\text{Kr}$, ${}^{94}\text{Zr}$, ${}^{96}\text{Zr}$, ${}^{98}\text{Mo}$, ${}^{100}\text{Mo}$, ${}^{104}\text{Ru}$, ${}^{110}\text{Pd}$, ${}^{114}\text{Cd}$, ${}^{116}\text{Cd}$, ${}^{122}\text{Sn}$, ${}^{124}\text{Sn}$, ${}^{128}\text{Te}$, ${}^{130}\text{Te}$, ${}^{134}\text{Xe}$, ${}^{136}\text{Xe}$, ${}^{142}\text{Ce}$, ${}^{146}\text{Nd}$, ${}^{148}\text{Nd}$, ${}^{150}\text{Nd}$, ${}^{154}\text{Sm}$, ${}^{160}\text{Gd}$, ${}^{170}\text{Er}$, ${}^{176}\text{Yb}$, ${}^{186}\text{W}$, ${}^{192}\text{Os}$, ${}^{198}\text{Pt}$, ${}^{204}\text{Hg}$, ${}^{216}\text{Po}$, ${}^{220}\text{Rn}$, ${}^{222}\text{Rn}$, ${}^{226}\text{Ra}$, ${}^{232}\text{Th}$, ${}^{238}\text{U}$, ${}^{244}\text{Pu}$, ${}^{248}\text{Cm}$, ${}^{254}\text{Cf}$, ${}^{256}\text{Cf}$, and ${}^{260}\text{Fm}$.

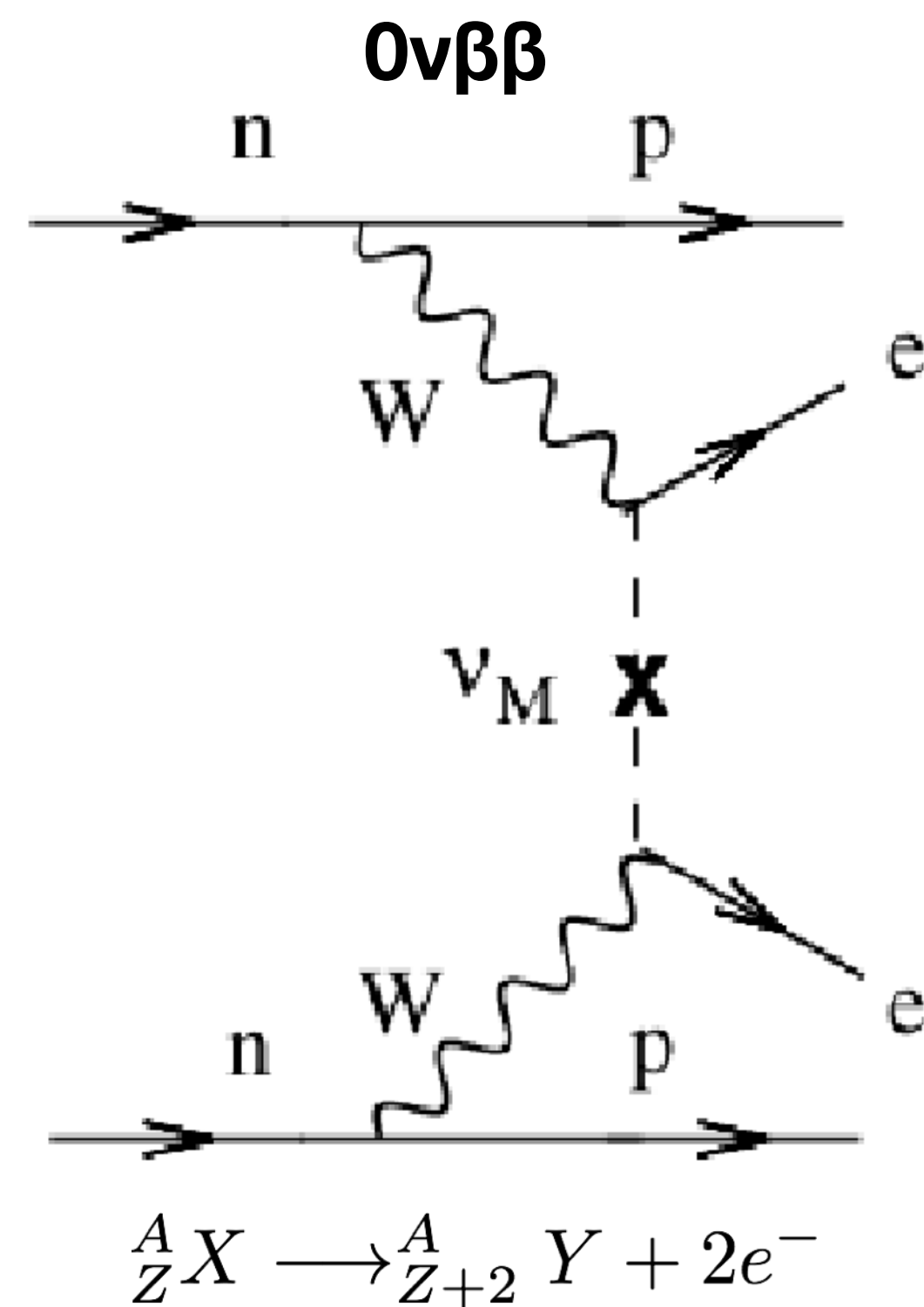
$2\nu\beta\beta$ rate measured experimentally

- Observed in several nuclei
- $T_{1/2} = 10^{19} - 10^{21}$ years
- $\Delta L = 0$

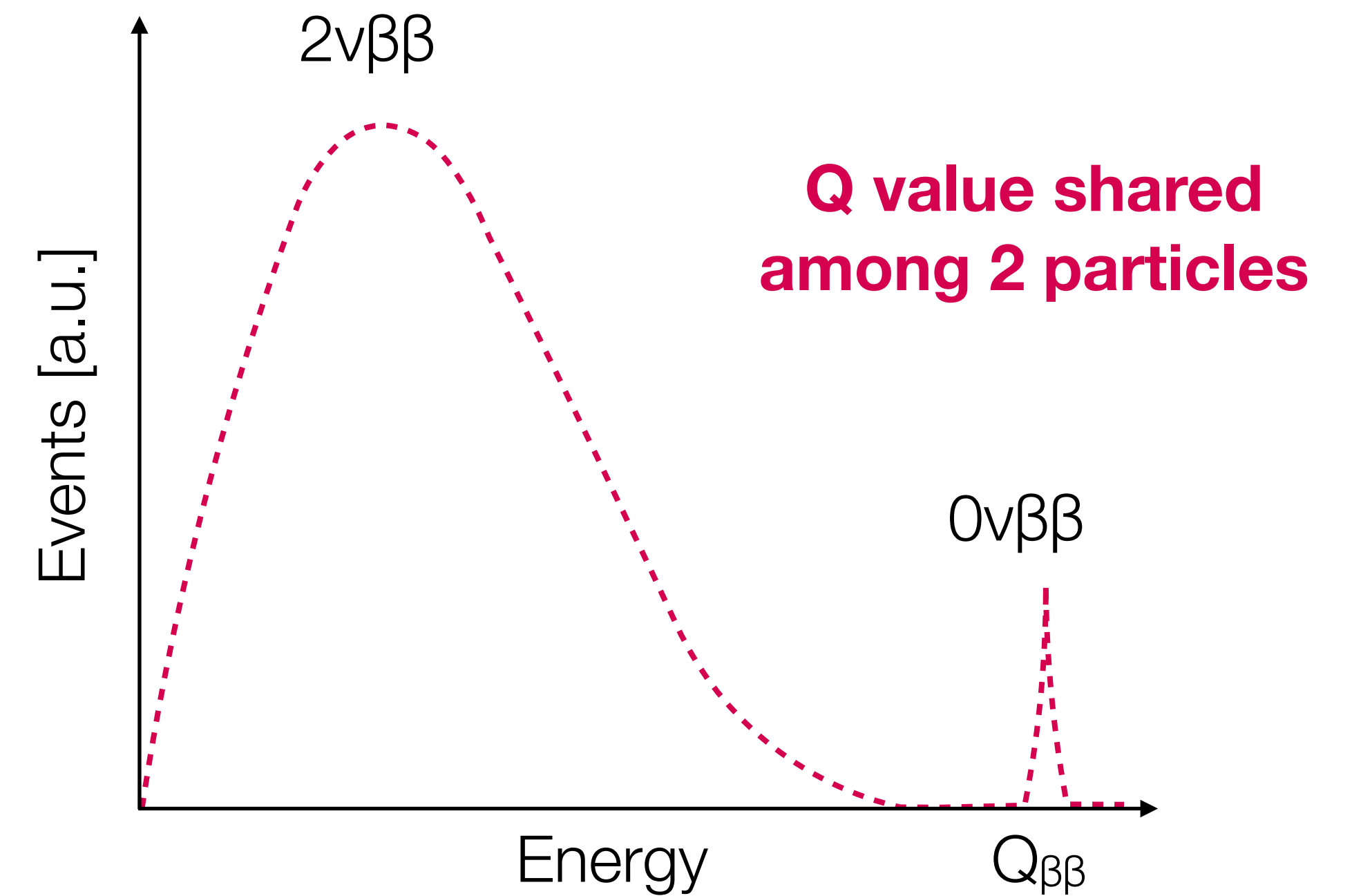
Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay



- Observed in several nuclei
- $T_{1/2} = 10^{19} - 10^{21}$ years
- $\Delta L = 0$



- Unobserved
- $T_{1/2} > 10^{26}$ years
- $\Delta L = 2$



Demonstrate neutrino is a **Majorana particle**
 (= neutrinos are their own antiparticle)
 by detecting the **neutrinoless double beta decay process**

Next-generation $0\nu\beta\beta$ experiments

[arXiv: 2406.11438]

Best $\beta\beta 0\nu$ *half-life* experimental value (KamLAND-Zen)

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 3.8 \times 10^{26} \text{ yr (90 \% CL)}$$

↓

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

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

Next-generation $0\nu\beta\beta$ experiments

[arXiv: 2406.11438]

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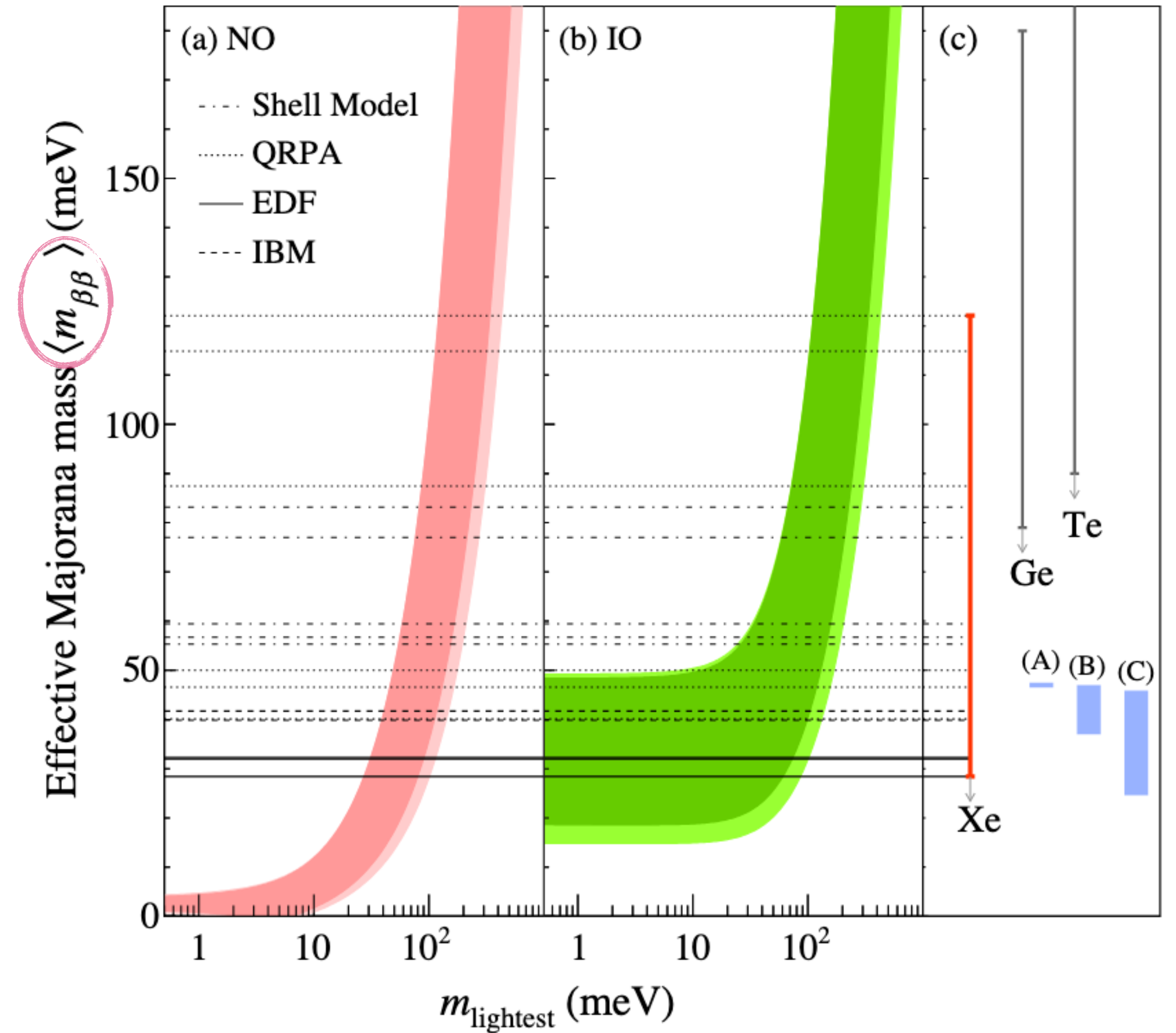
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effective Majorana mass

provides information about absolute neutrino mass and mass eigenstates ordering → aim to explore the **IO region**



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effective Majorana mass

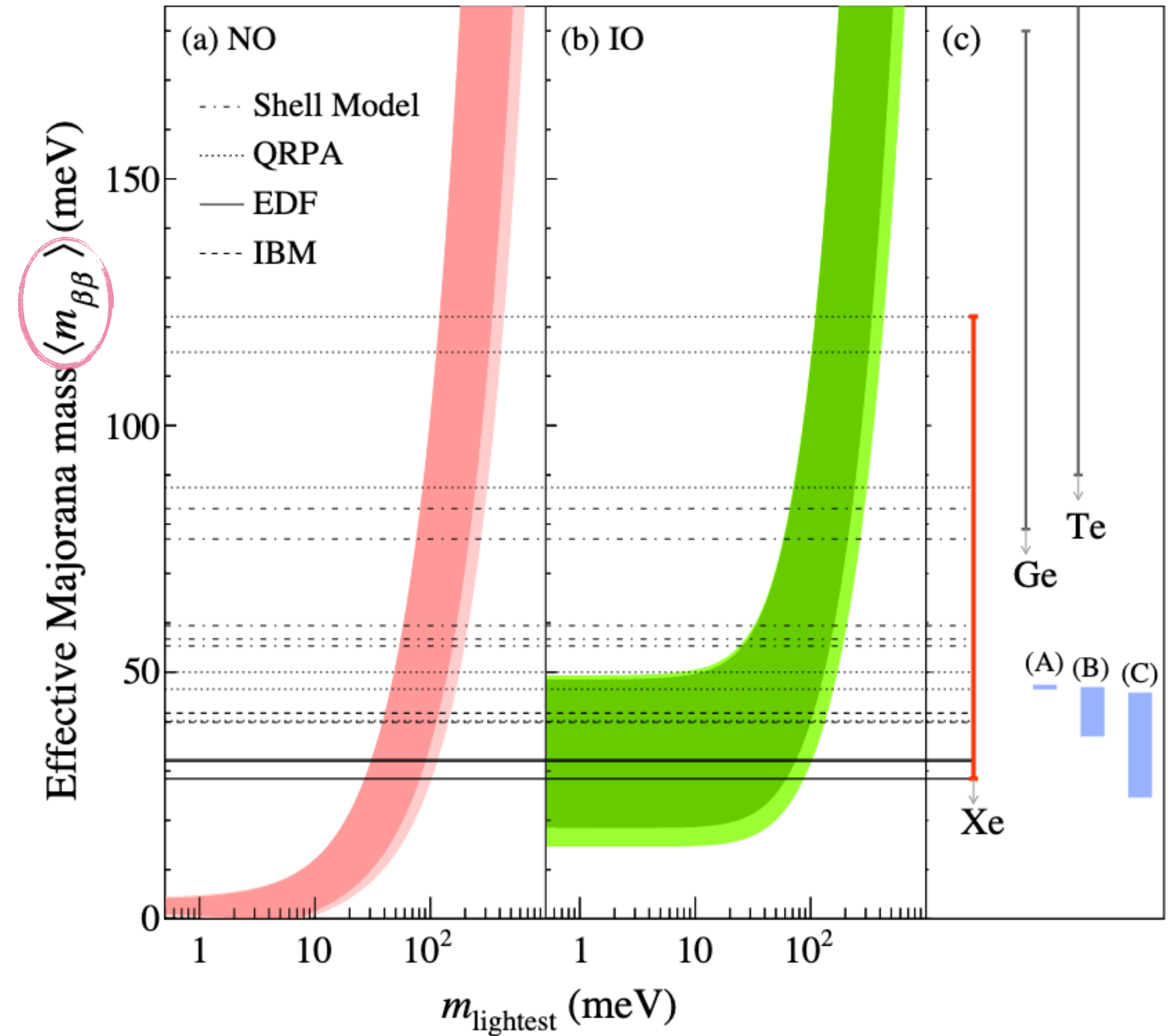
$$m_{\beta\beta} = \left| \sum_i U_{ei}^2 \cdot m_i \right|$$

provides information about absolute neutrino mass and mass eigenstates ordering → aim to explore the **IO region**

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} = \log 2 \frac{N_A}{W} \frac{\epsilon M t}{N}$$

[source mass x signal detection efficiency x measuring time] / number of events

Sensitivity of IO region requires tonne-scale detectors



$0\nu\beta\beta$ experiments

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} = \log 2 \frac{N_A}{W} \frac{\epsilon M t}{N}$$

Annotations for the equation:

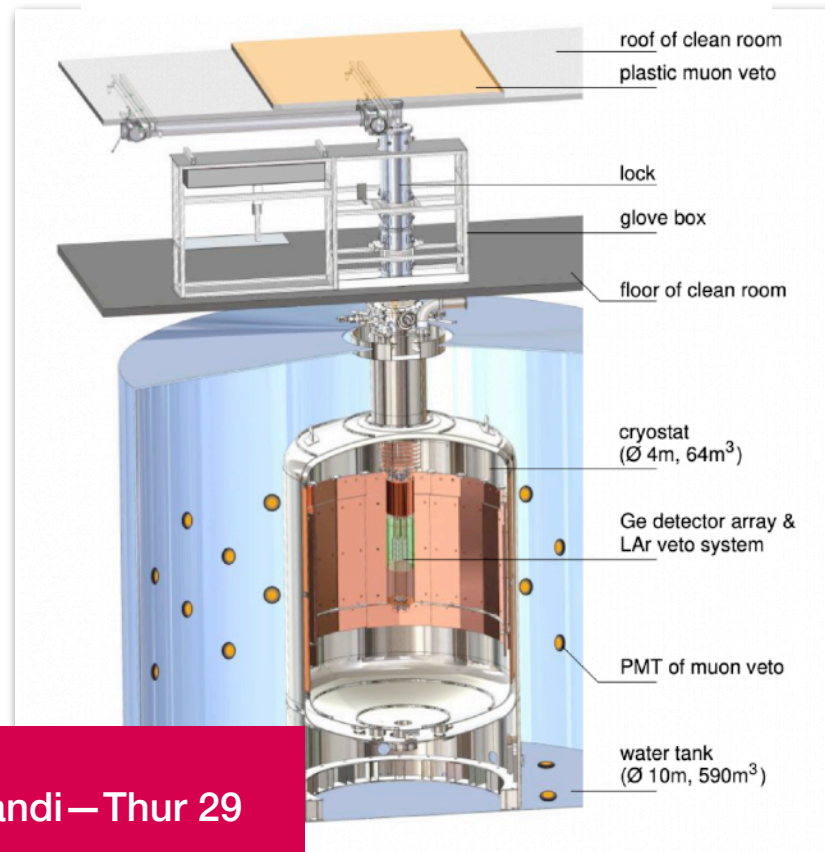
- signal detection efficiency (points to ϵ)
- [source mass x measuring time] (points to Mt)
- number of events (points to N)

- Great **energy resolution**
- Extremely **low background**
- Scalability

$0\nu\beta\beta$ experiments



LEGEND

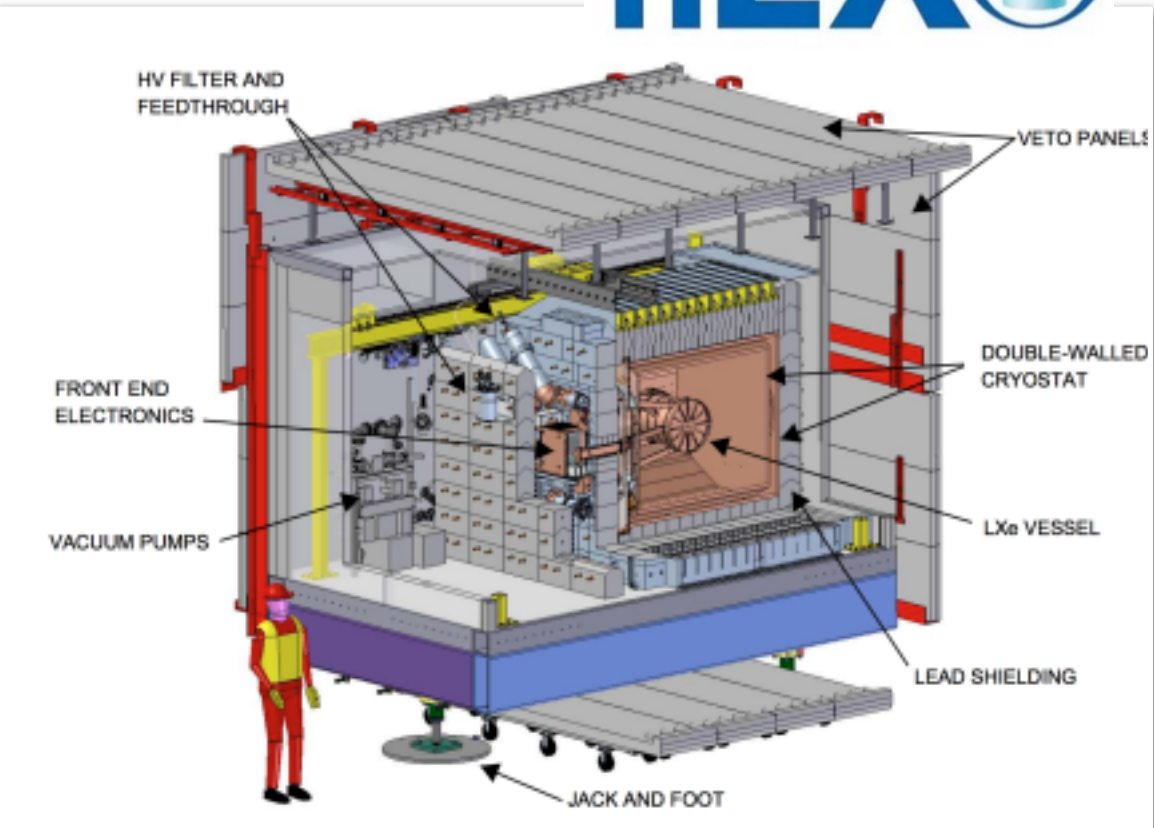


signal detection efficiency [source mass x measuring time]

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} = \log 2 \frac{N_A \epsilon M t}{W N}$$

number of events

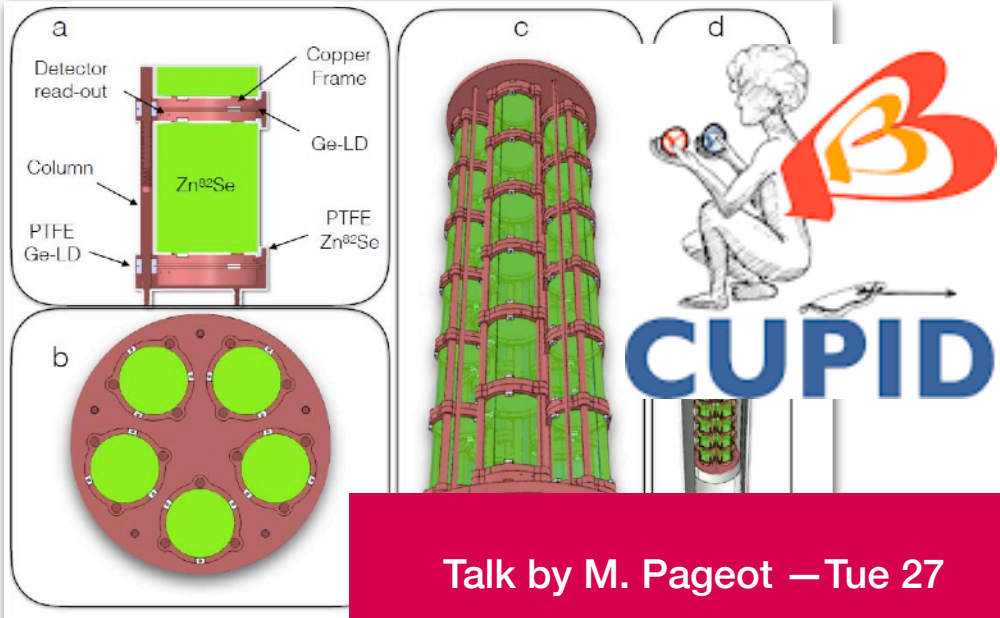
- Great **energy resolution**
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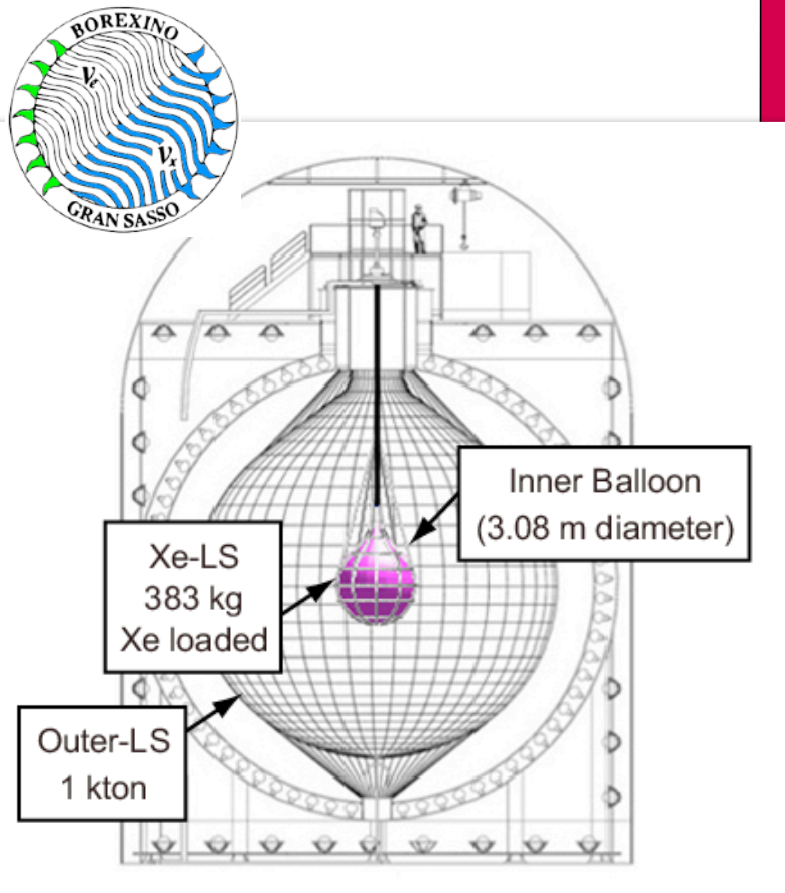
Talk by S. Ghislandi — Thur 29

Talk by E. Engelhardt — Thur 29

	^{76}Ge	^{136}Xe	^{130}Te	^{100}Mo
Semiconductor	GERDA-II LEGEND-200 LEGEND-1000 MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR			
Liquid/Gas TPC		EXO-200, nEXO NEXT-100, NEXT-HD DARWIN, LZ PANDAX-III		
Liquid Scintillators		KamLAND-ZEN 100 KamLAND-ZEN 800 KamLAND2-ZEN	SNO+ SNO+ II	
Bolometer			CUORE	CUPID AMORE-II



Talk by M. Pageot — Tue 27



The @next technology

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} = \log_2 \frac{N_A \epsilon M t}{W N}$$

[source mass x measuring time]

signal detection efficiency

number of events

- Great **energy resolution**
- Extremely **low background**
- Scalability

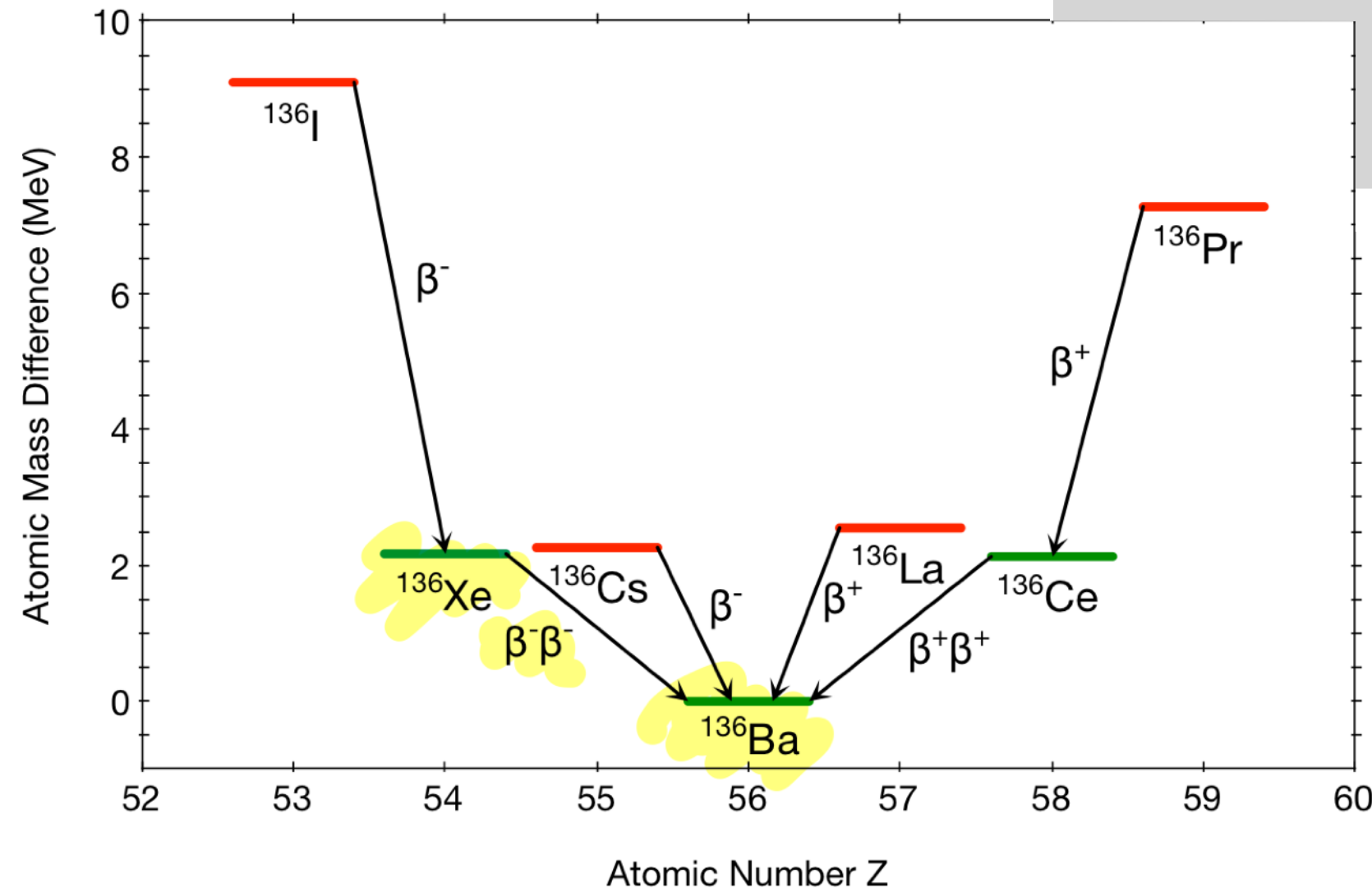
@next
High Pressure Gaseous Xenon
Time Projection Chamber with
Electroluminescent Amplification

The @next technology

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} = \log 2 \frac{N_A}{W} \frac{\epsilon M t}{N}$$

[source mass x
signal detection
efficiency [source mass x
measuring time]
number of events

- Great **energy resolution**
- Extremely **low background**
- Scalability



¹³⁶Xe Isotope:

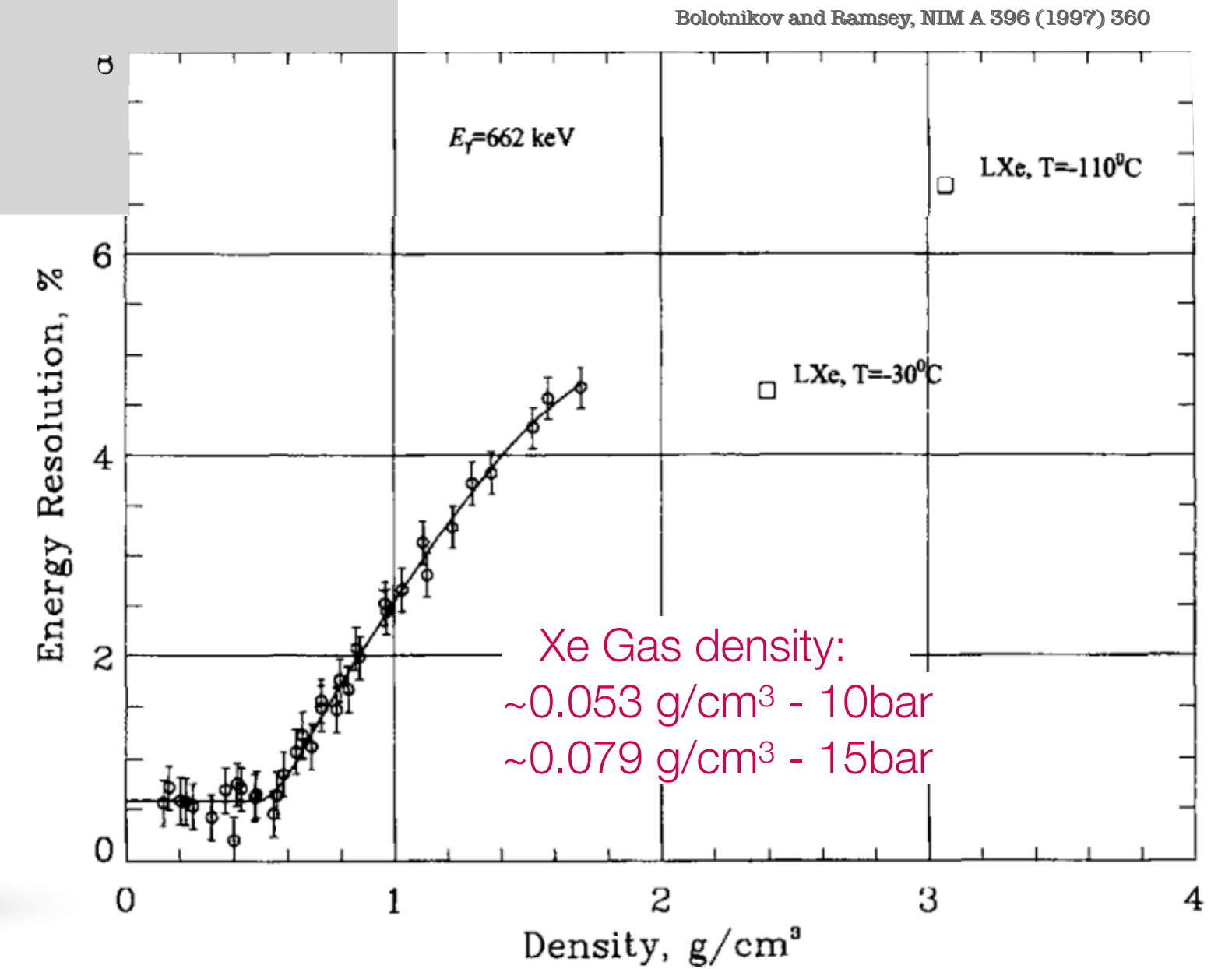
high enough abundance

$Q_{\beta\beta} = 2.5$ MeV

Noble gas → ideally suited to detection technology (TPC)

**High Pressure Gaseous Xenon
Time Projection Chamber with
Electroluminescent Amplification**

More isotope in the same volume

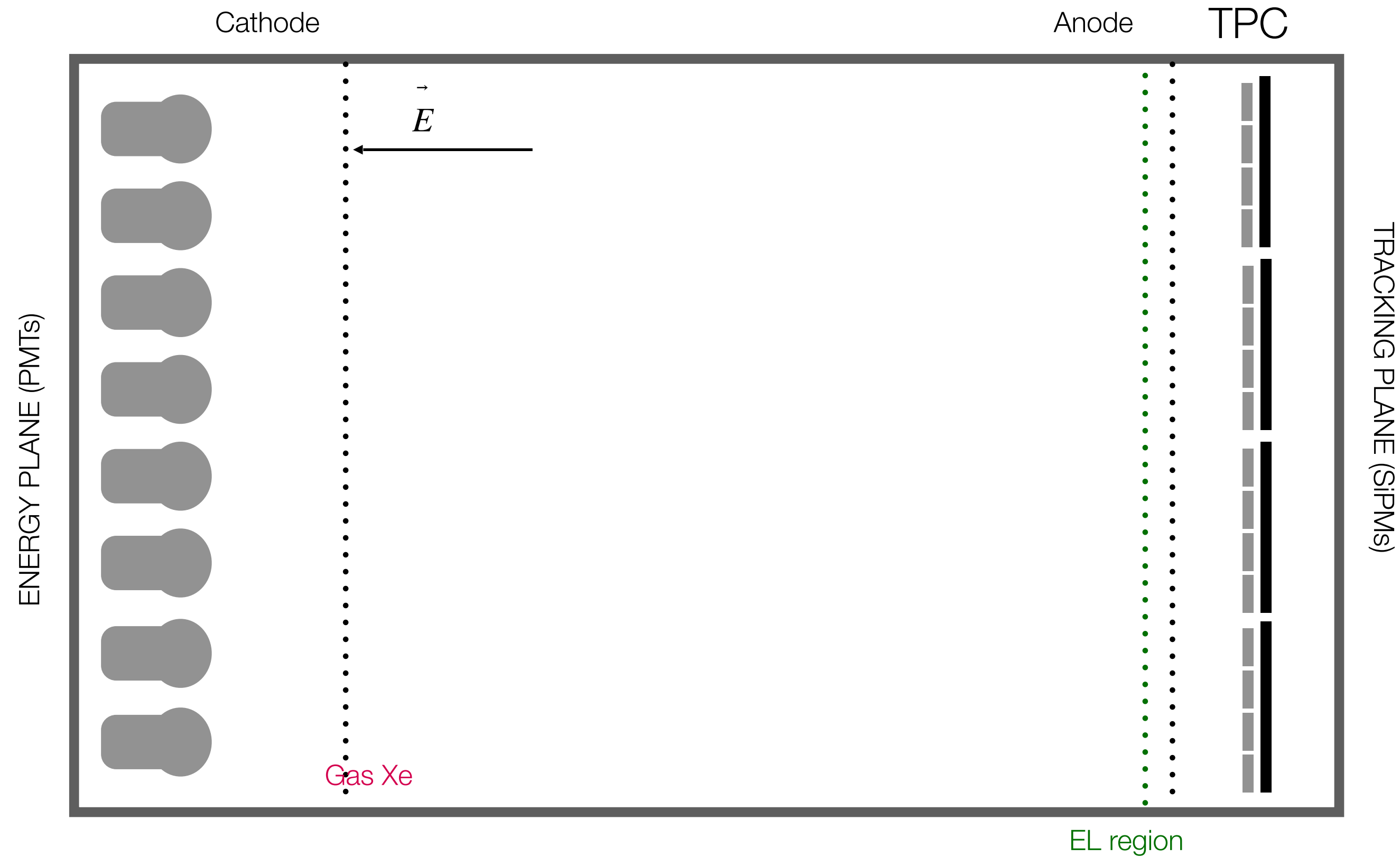


Fully active and homogenous detector → source = detector
Great intrinsic energy resolution in gas

The @next technology

High Pressure **Gaseous Xenon**

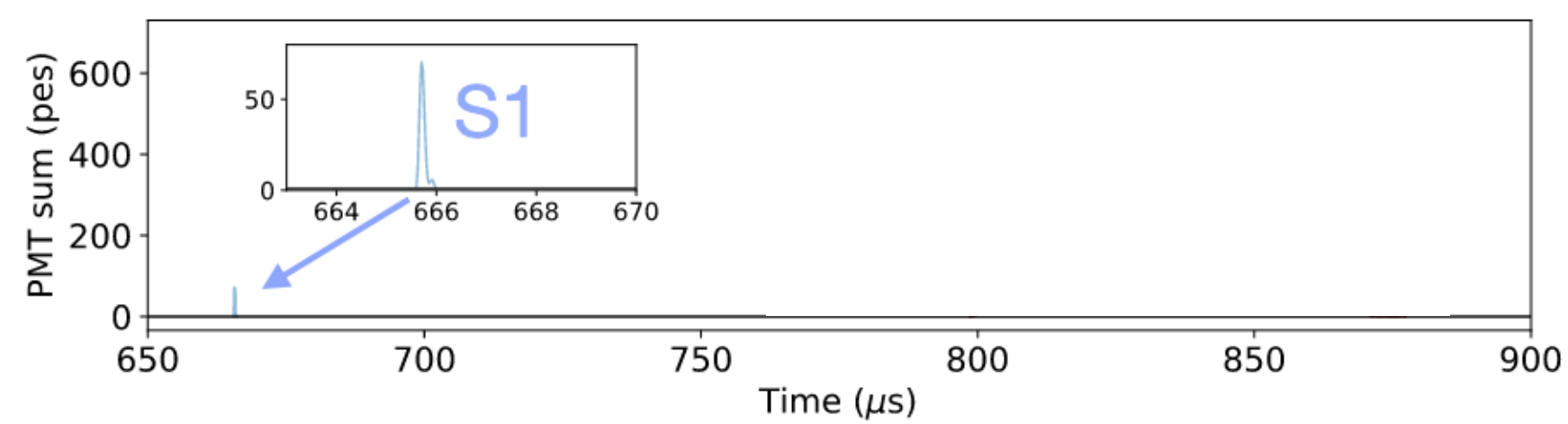
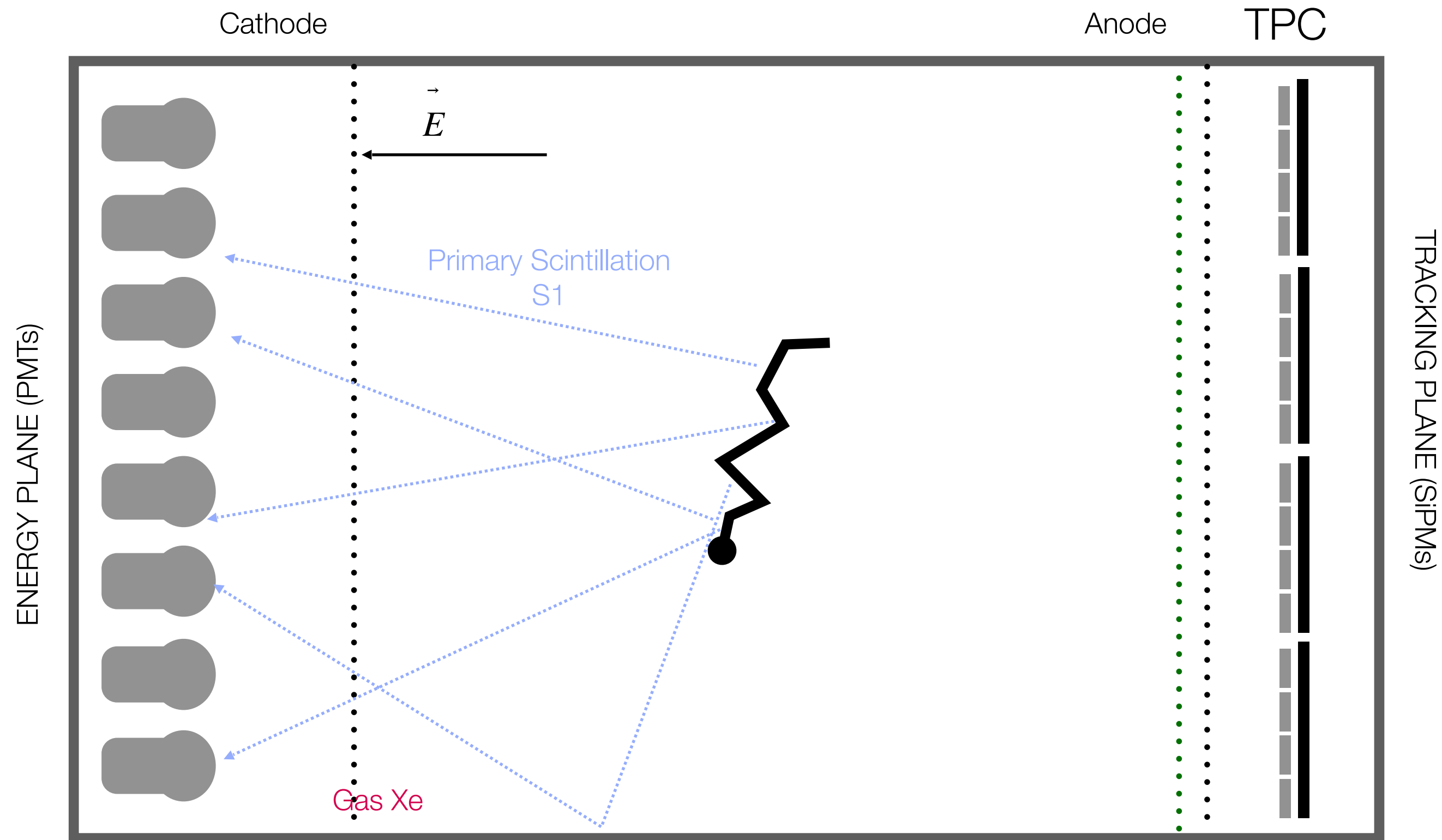
Time Projection Chamber with Electroluminescent Amplification



The @next technology

High Pressure **Gaseous Xenon**

Time Projection Chamber with Electroluminescent Amplification

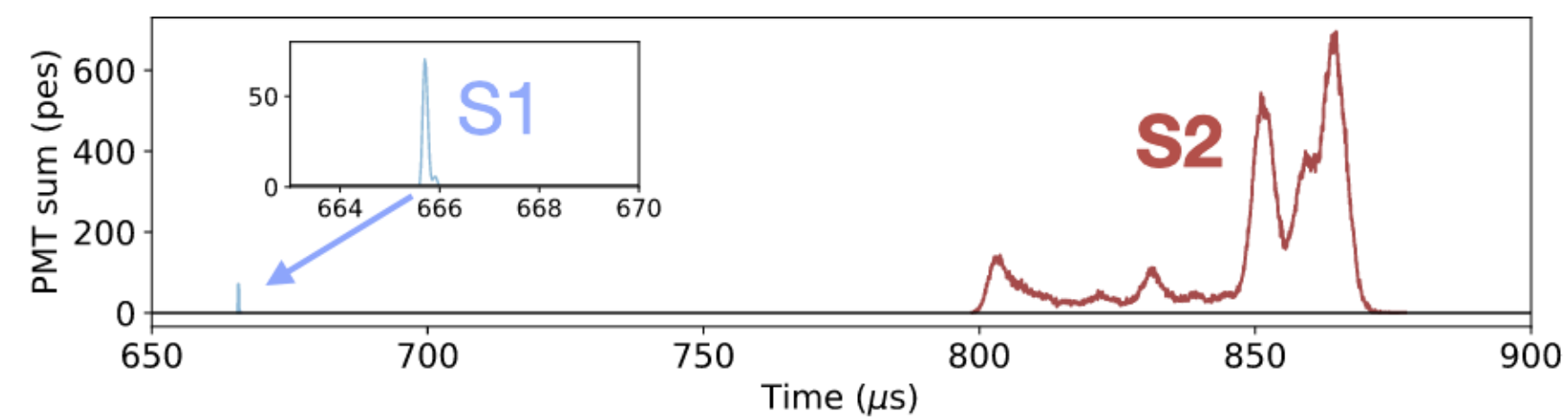
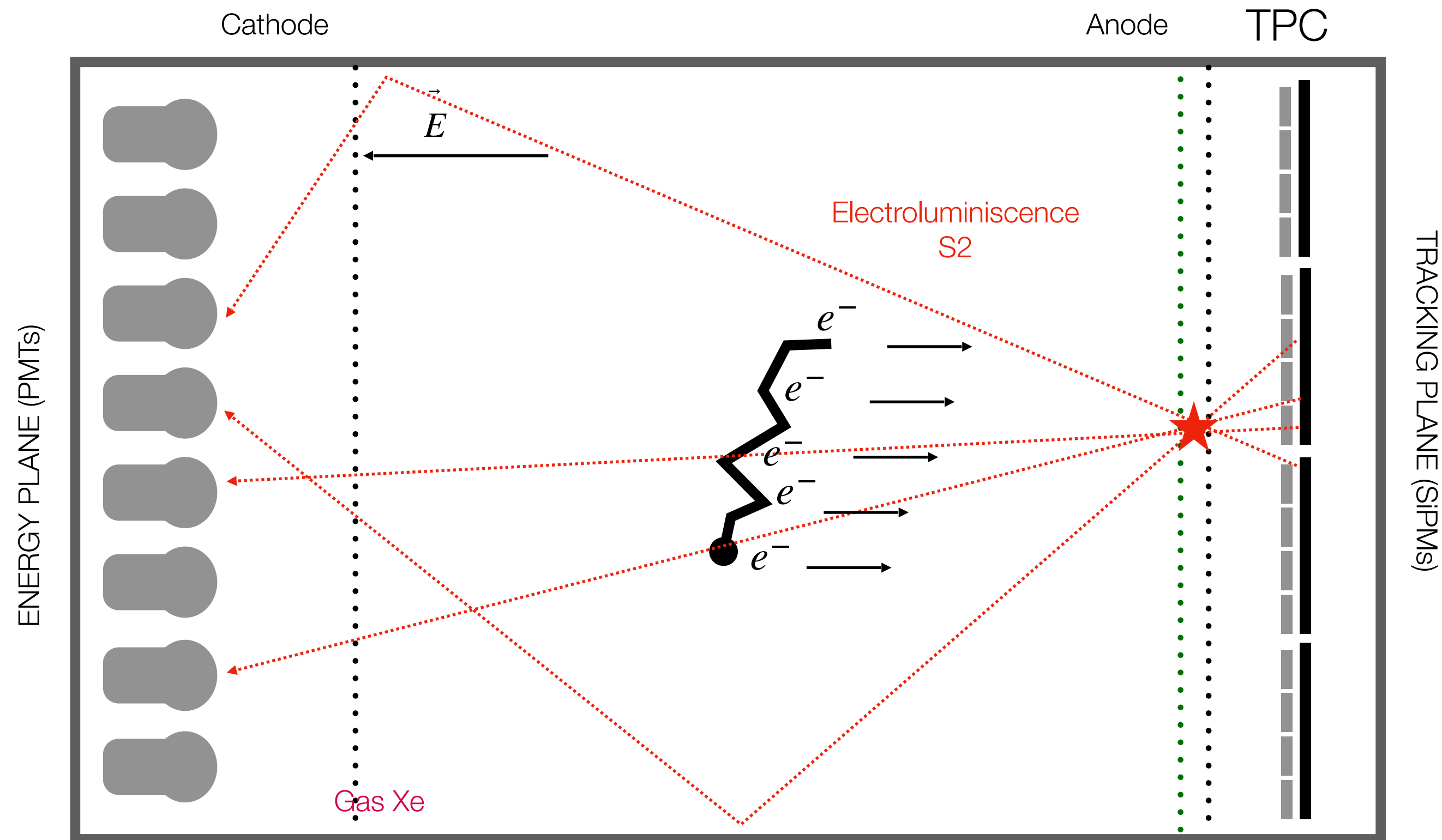


EL region

The @next technology

High Pressure **Gaseous Xenon**

Time Projection Chamber with Electroluminescent Amplification

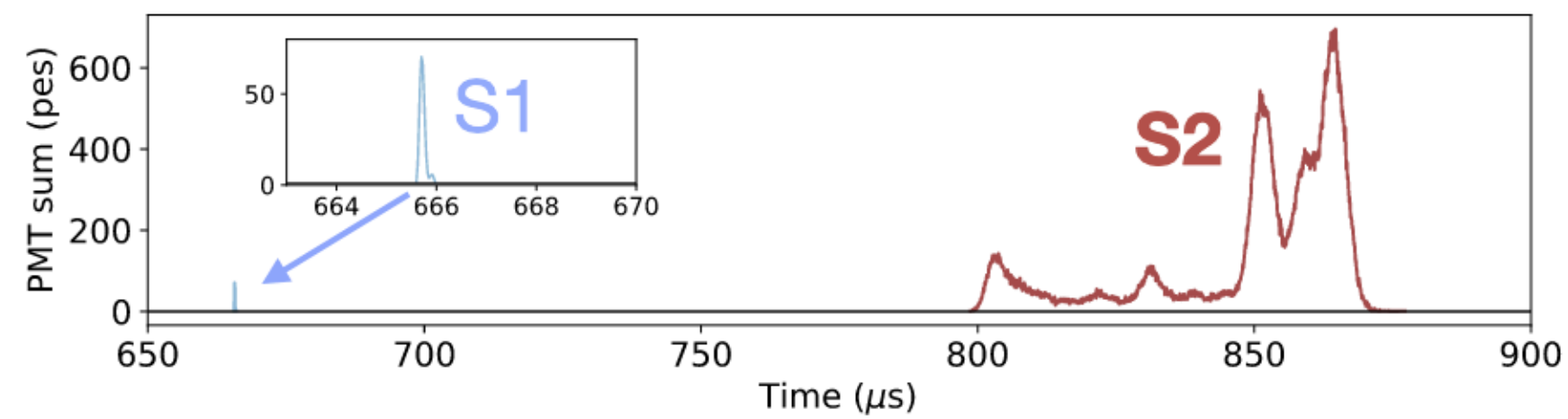
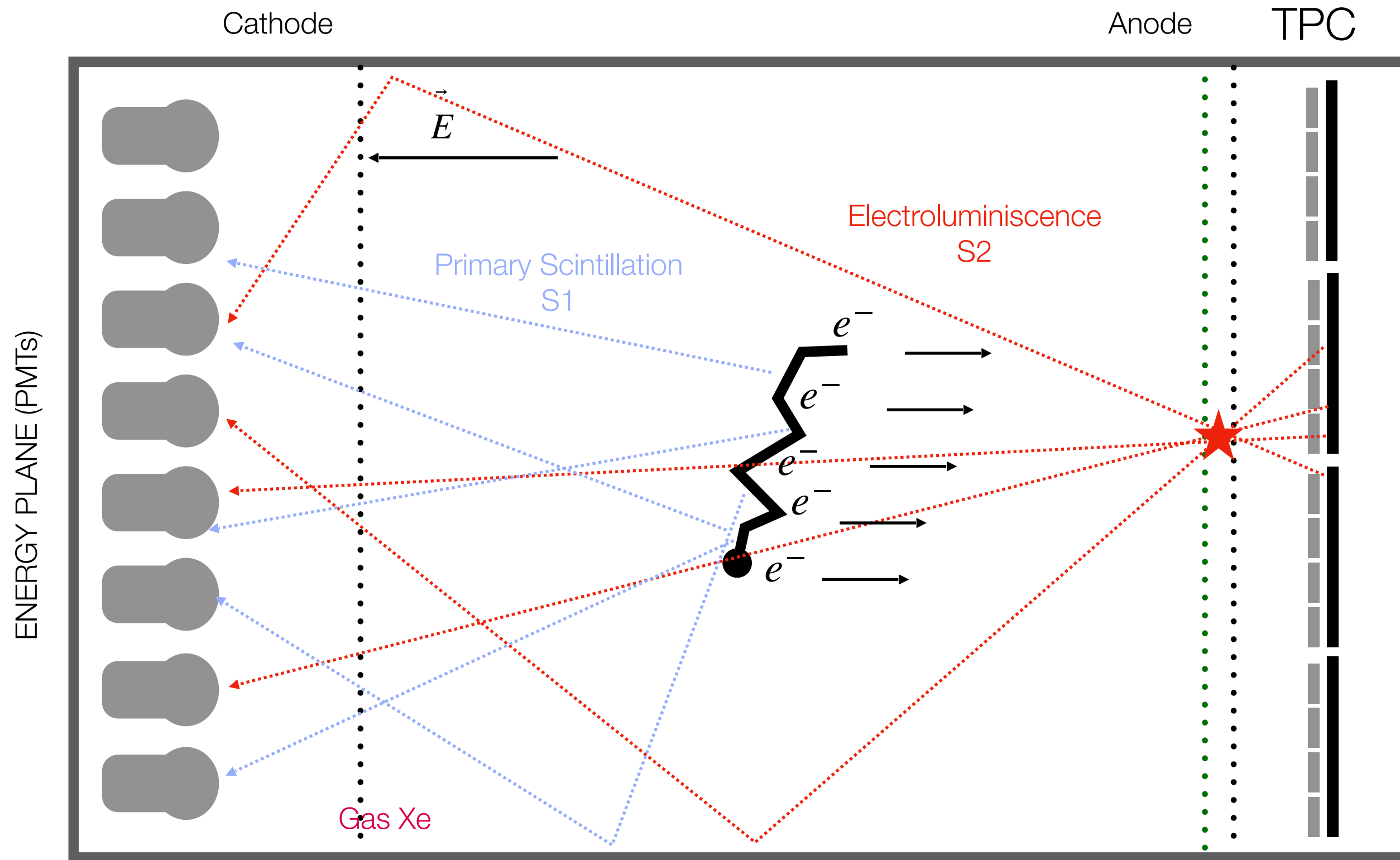


Helena Almazán

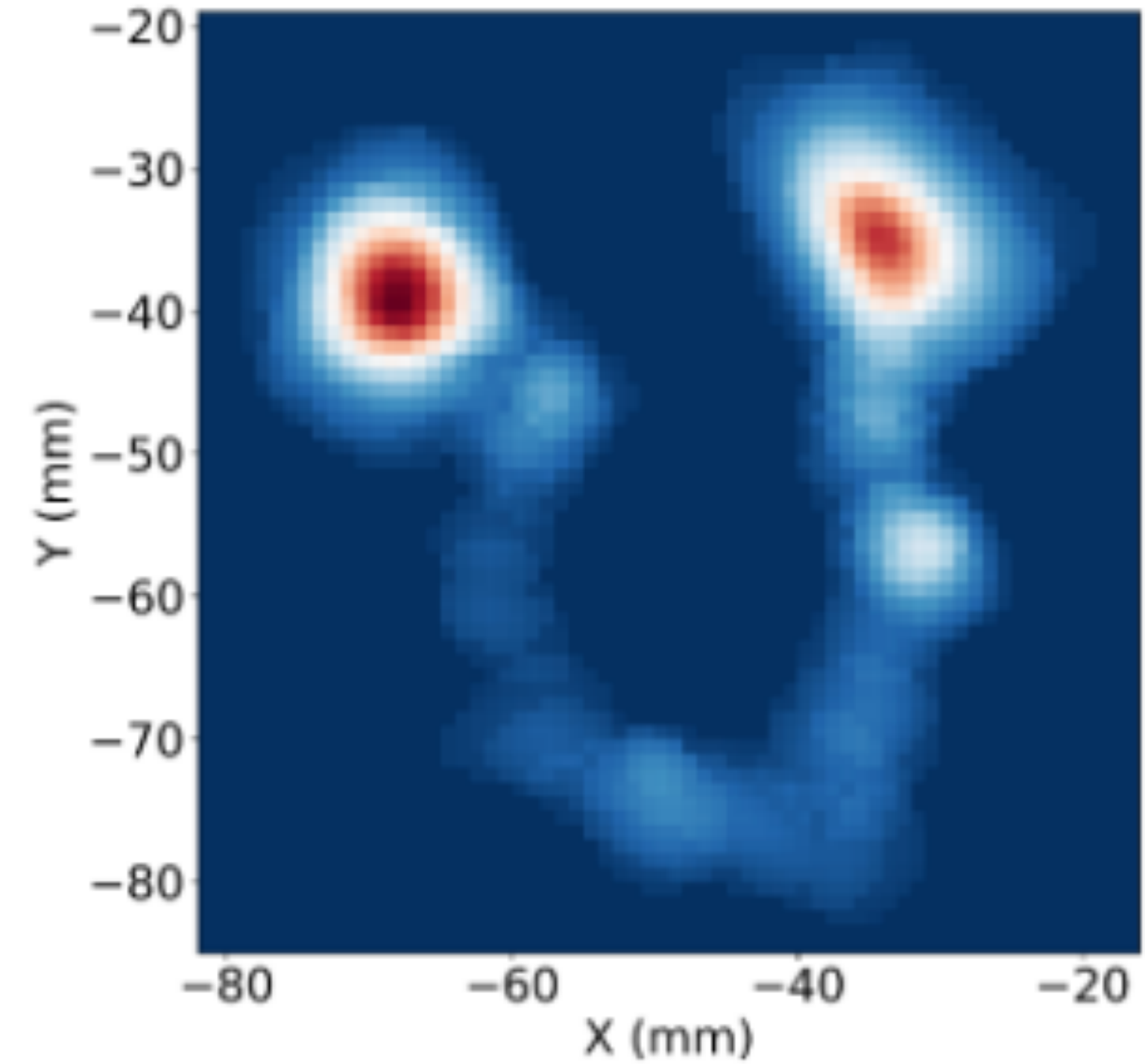
The @next technology

High Pressure **Gaseous Xenon**

Time Projection Chamber with Electroluminescent Amplification

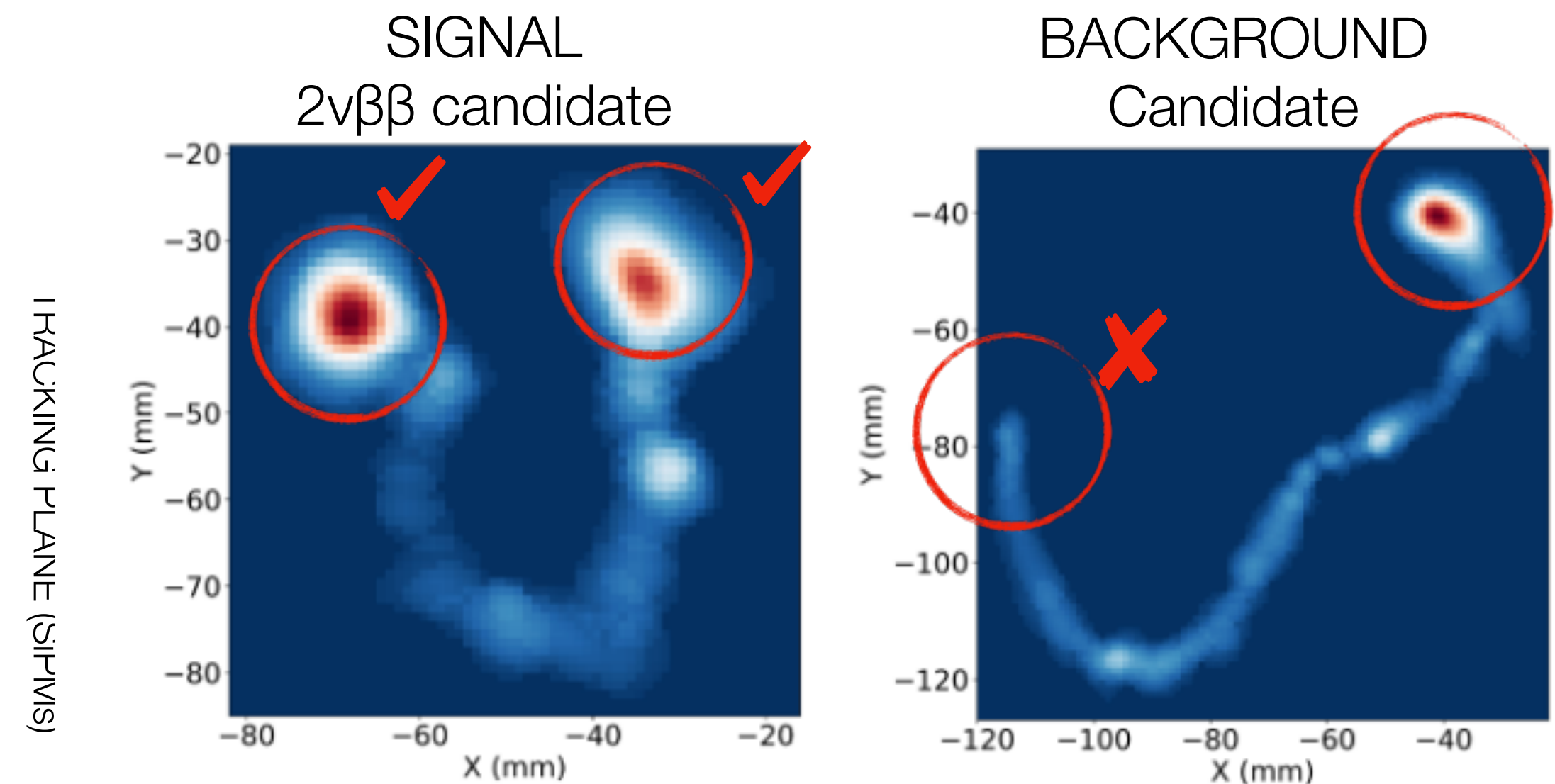
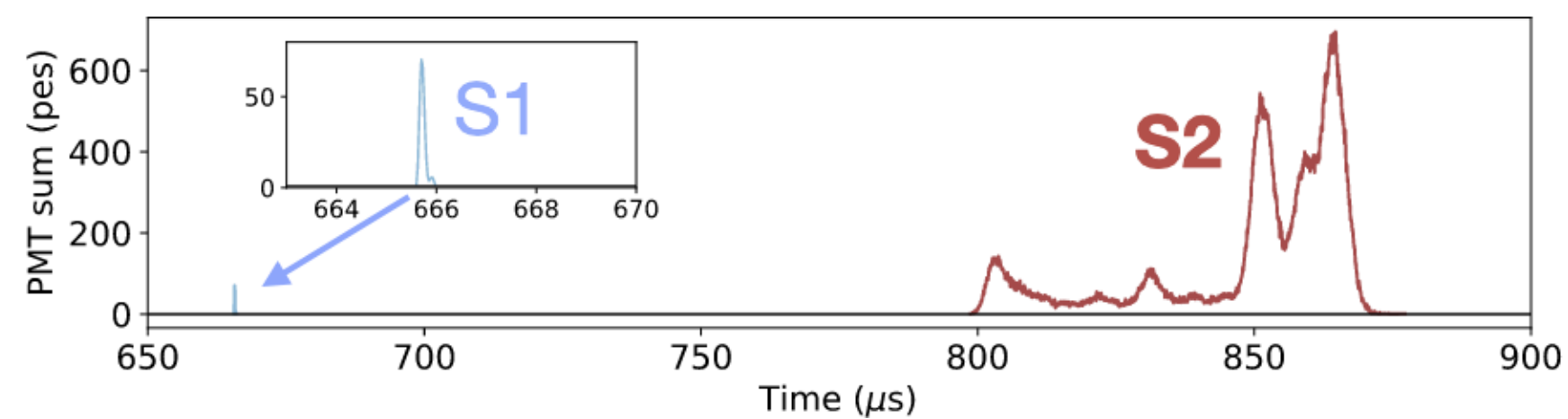
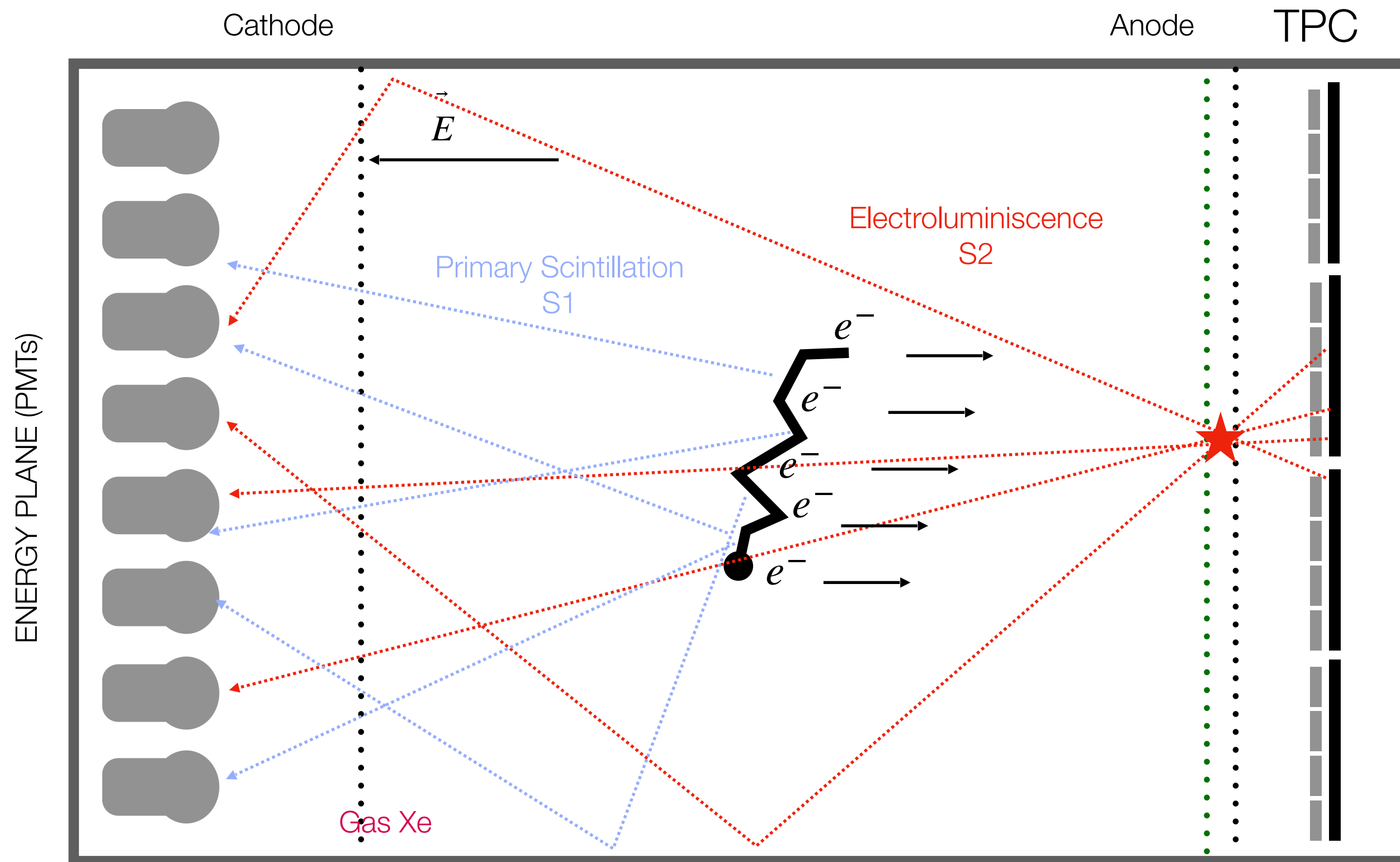


SIGNAL
 $2\nu\beta\beta$ candidate



The @next technology

High Pressure Gaseous Xenon Time Projection Chamber with Electroluminescent Amplification

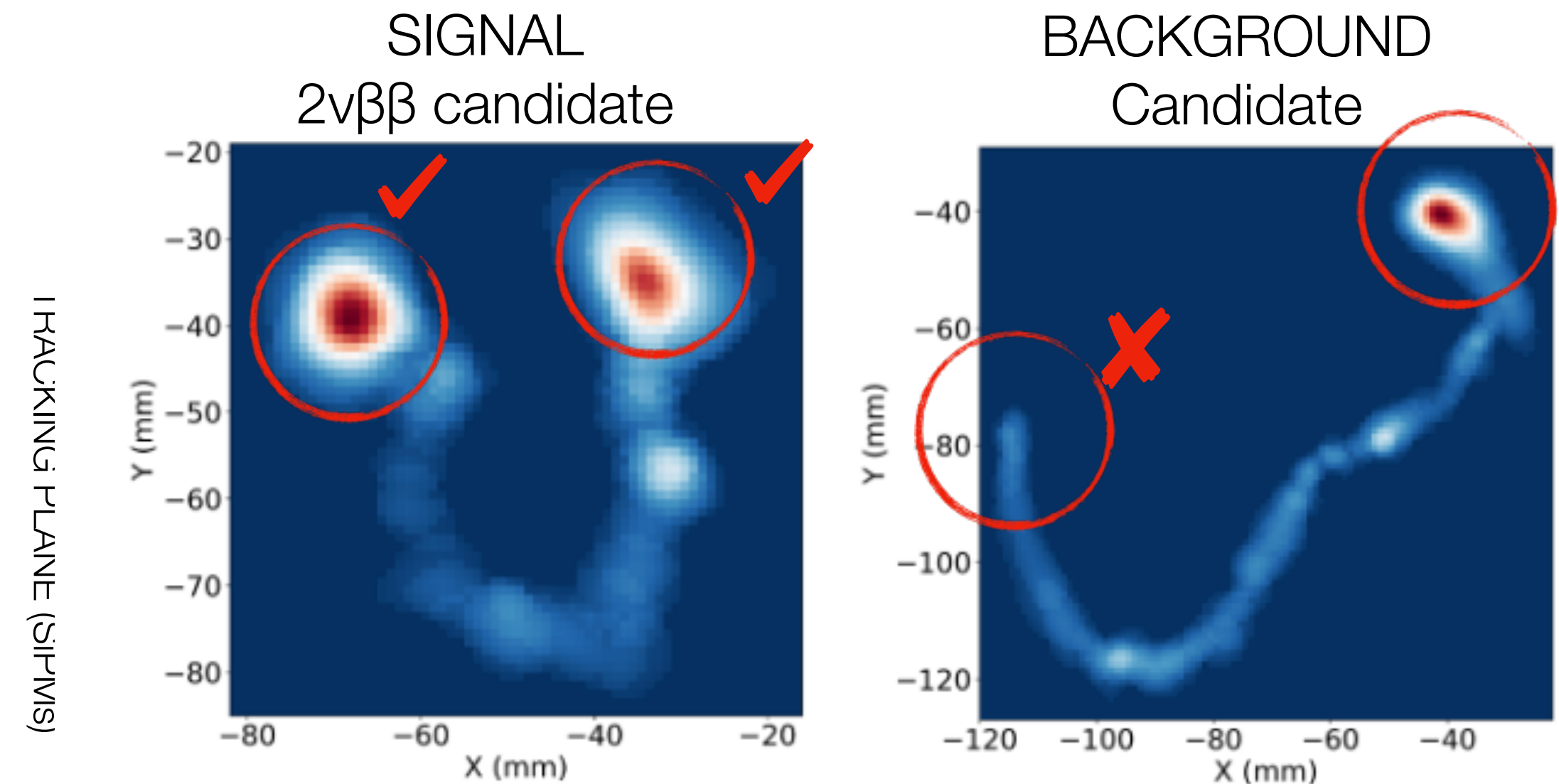
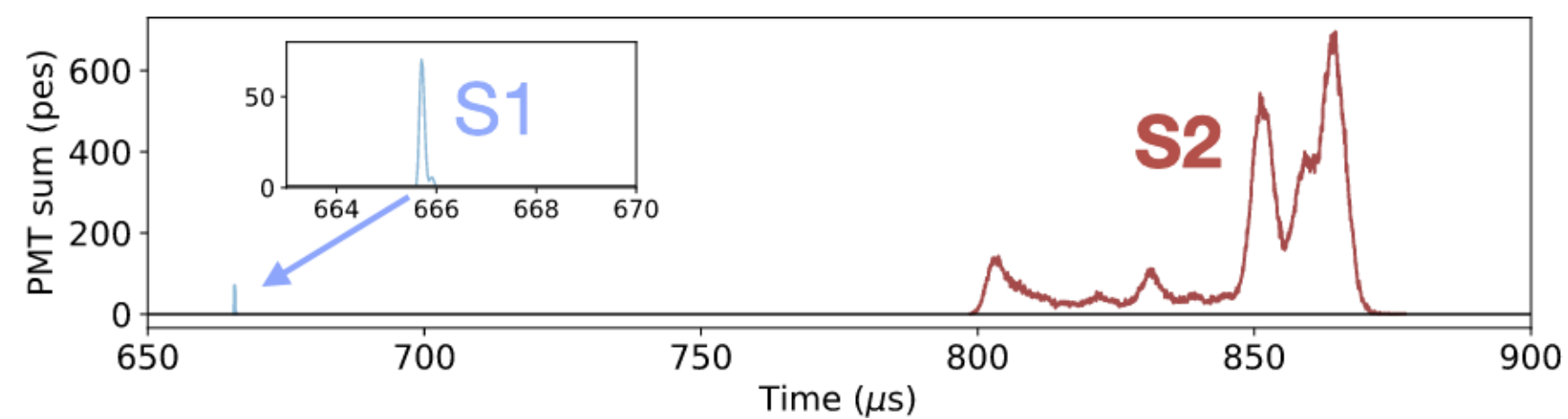
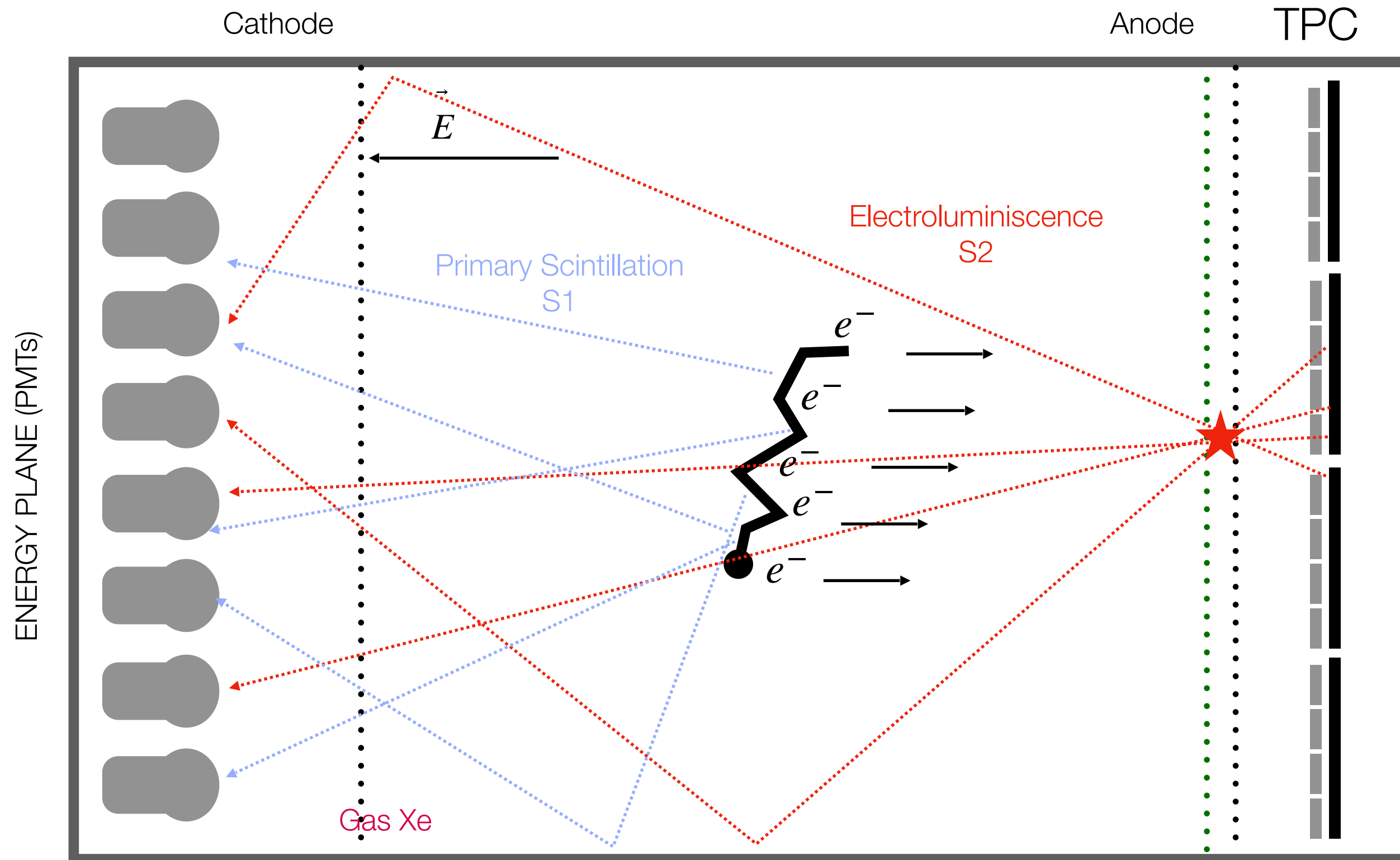


TPC allows 3D event reconstruction → improvement signal over background

The @next technology

High Pressure **Gaseous Xenon**

Time Projection Chamber with Electroluminescent Amplification



TPC allows 3D event reconstruction → improvement signal over background

Search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ requires:

- Great **energy resolution** ✓
- Extremely **low background** ✓
- Scalability ✓

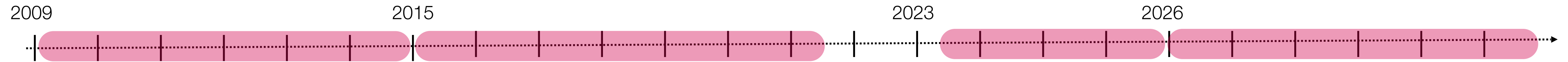
The @next collaboration



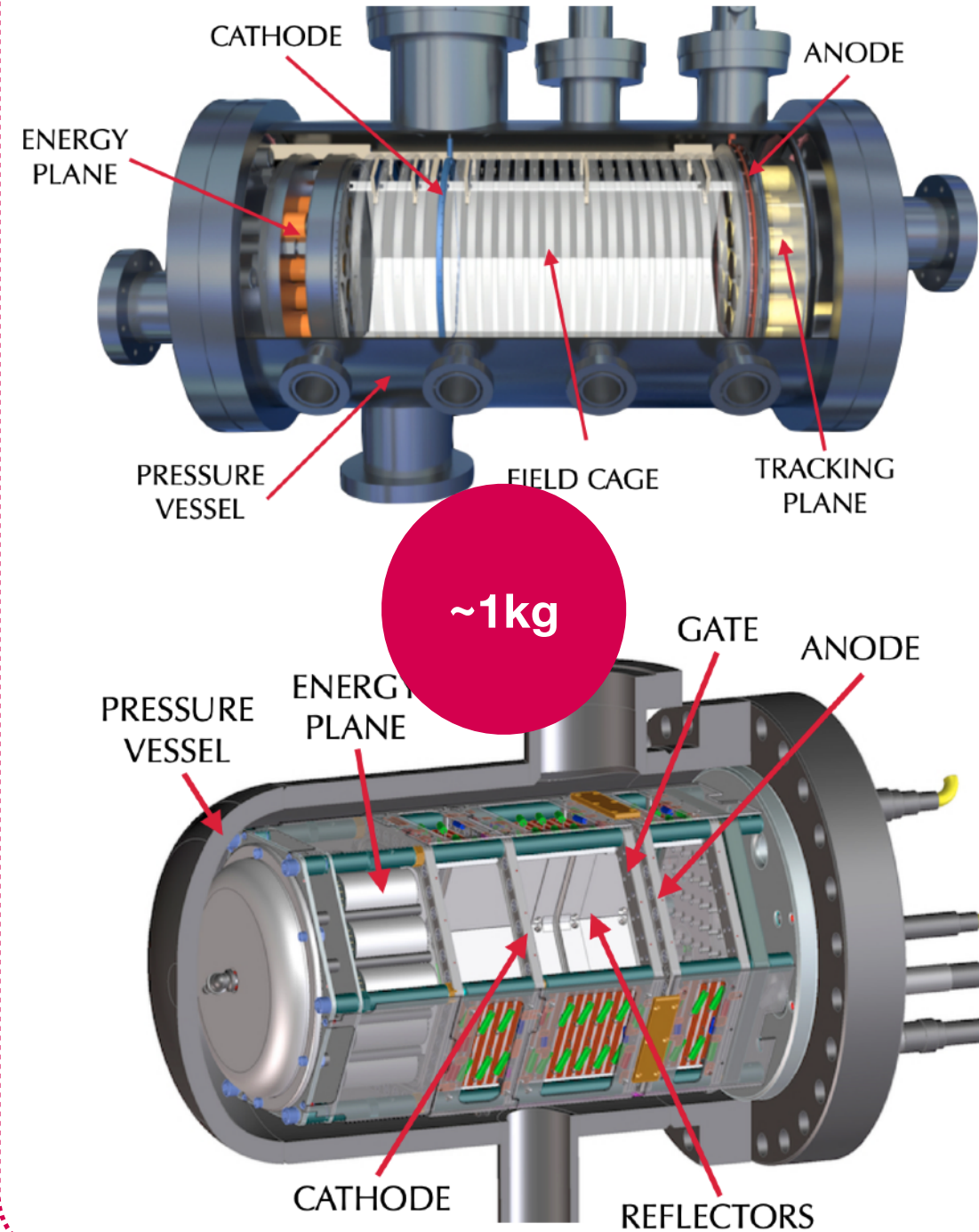
@next



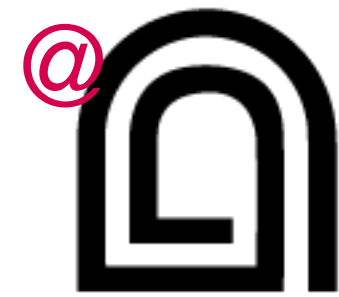
The @next programme



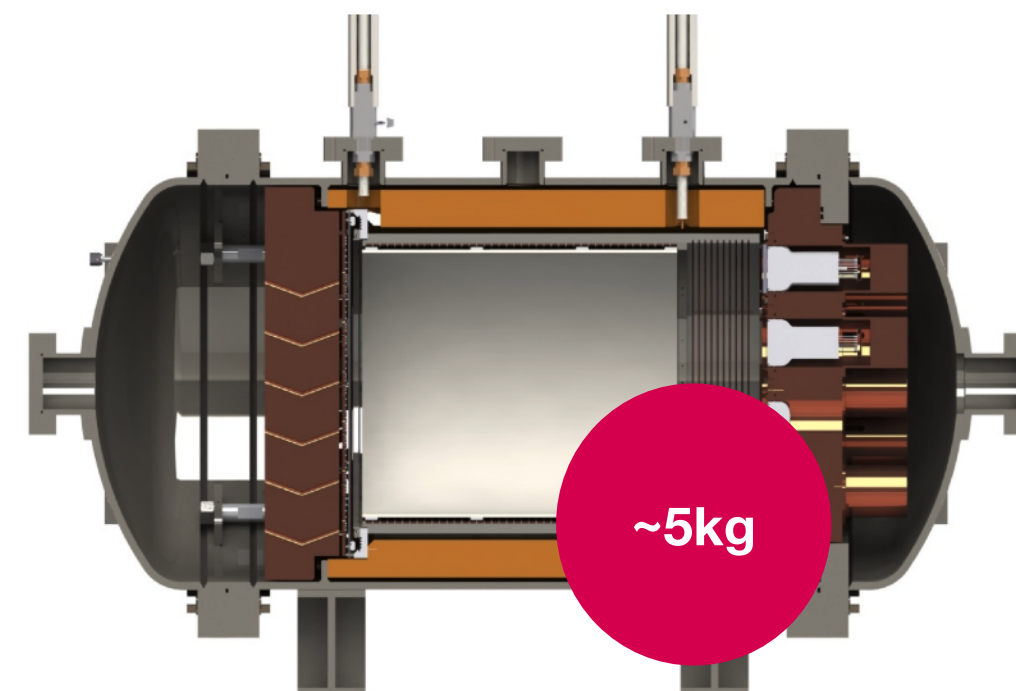
PROTOTYPES 2009/2014



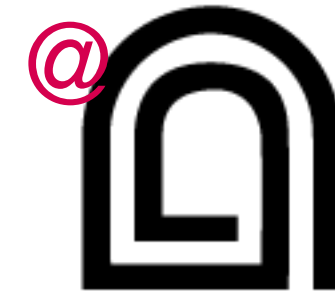
NEXT-WHITE (NEW) 2015/2021



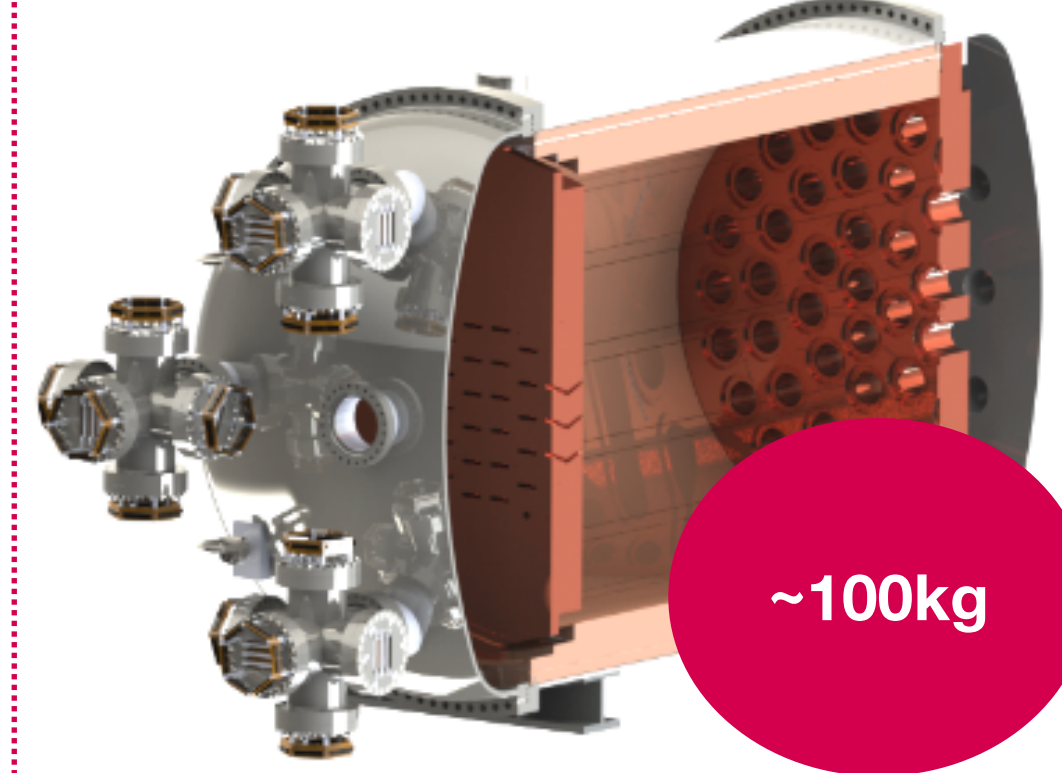
Laboratorio Subterráneo
de Canfranc



NEXT-100 2023/2027



Laboratorio Subterráneo
de Canfranc

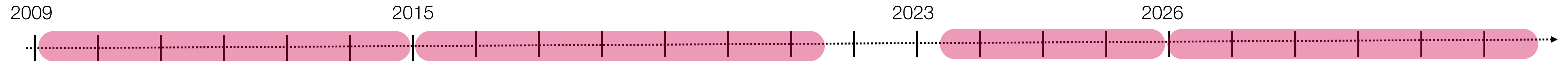


NEXT-HD 2027?

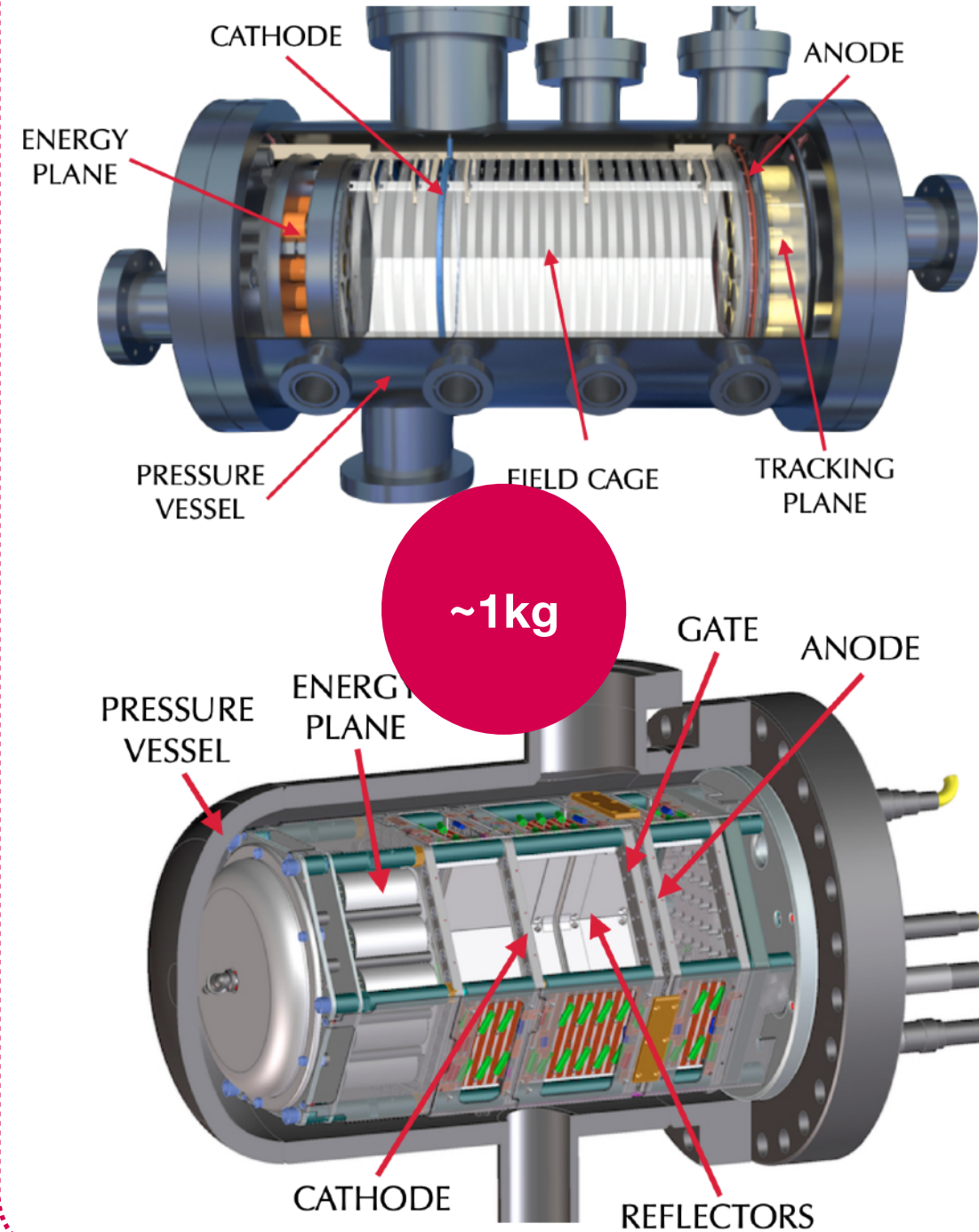
NEXT-BOLD



The @next programme



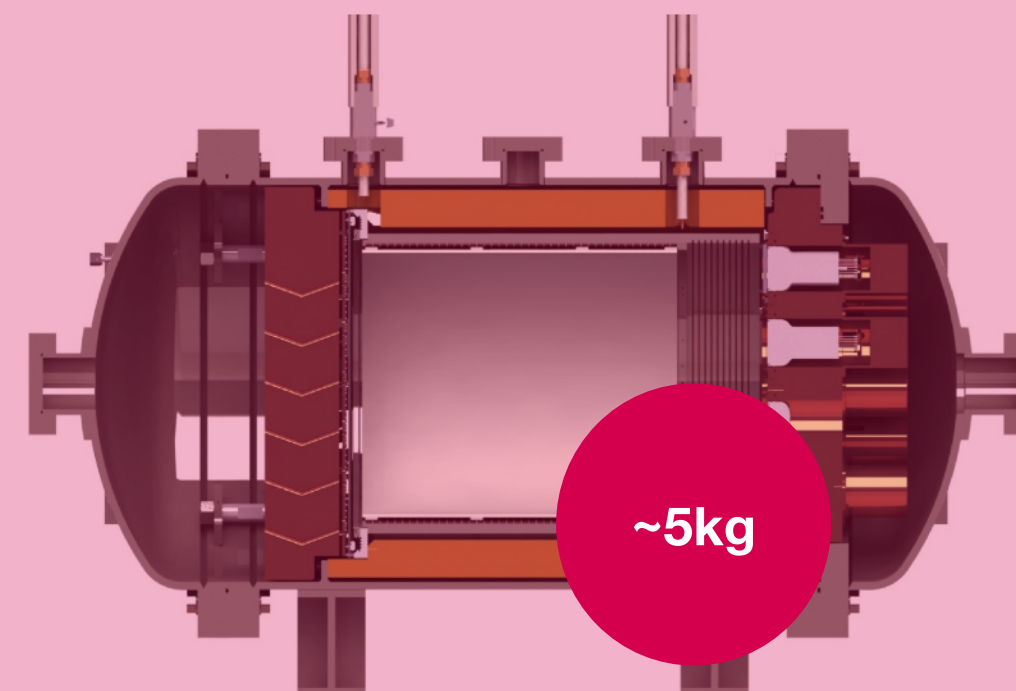
PROTOTYPES 2009/2014



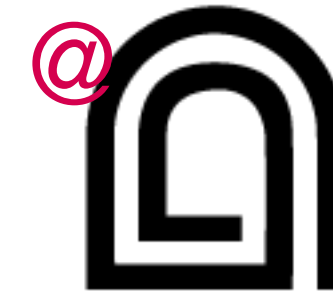
NEXT-WHITE (NEW) 2015/2021



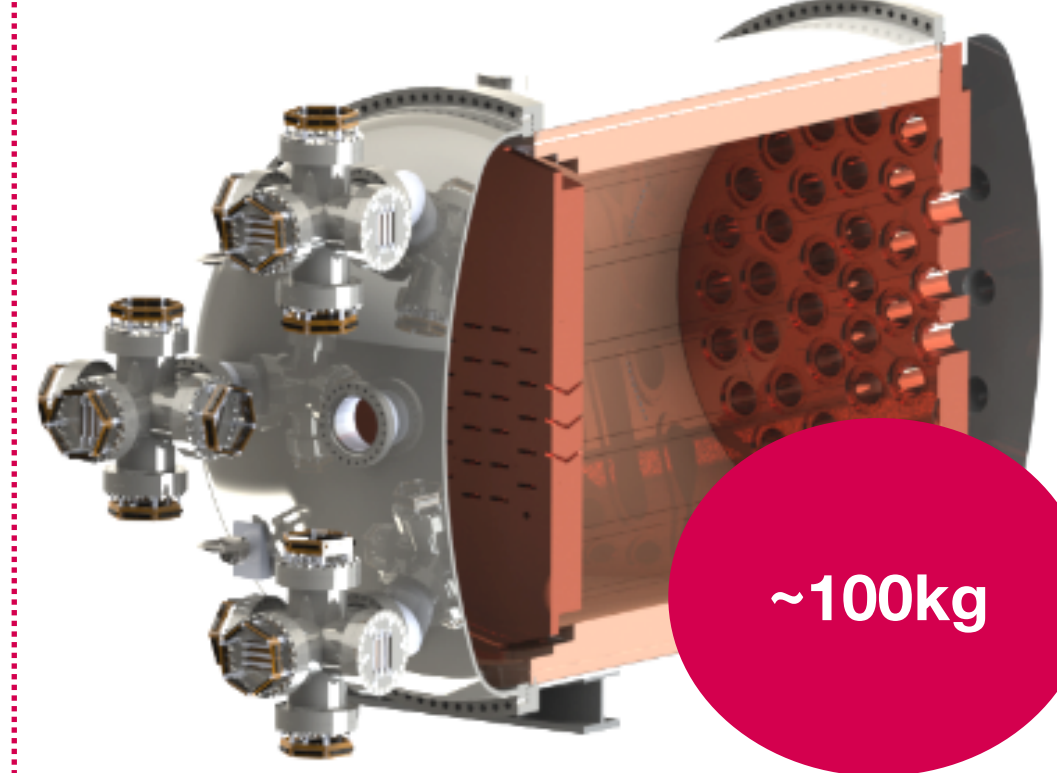
Laboratorio Subterráneo
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NEXT-100 2023/2027



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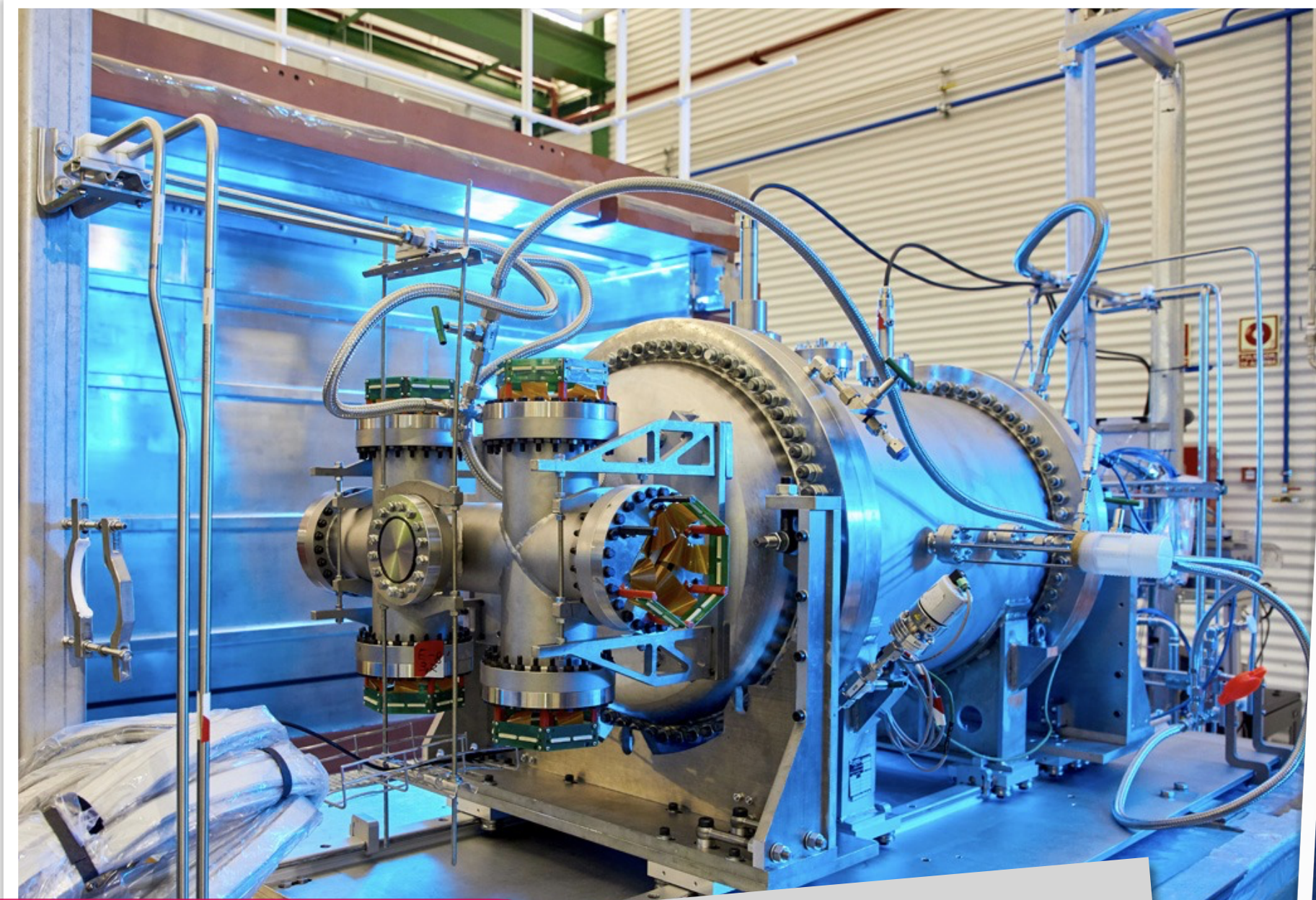


NEXT-HD 2027?

NEXT-BOLD

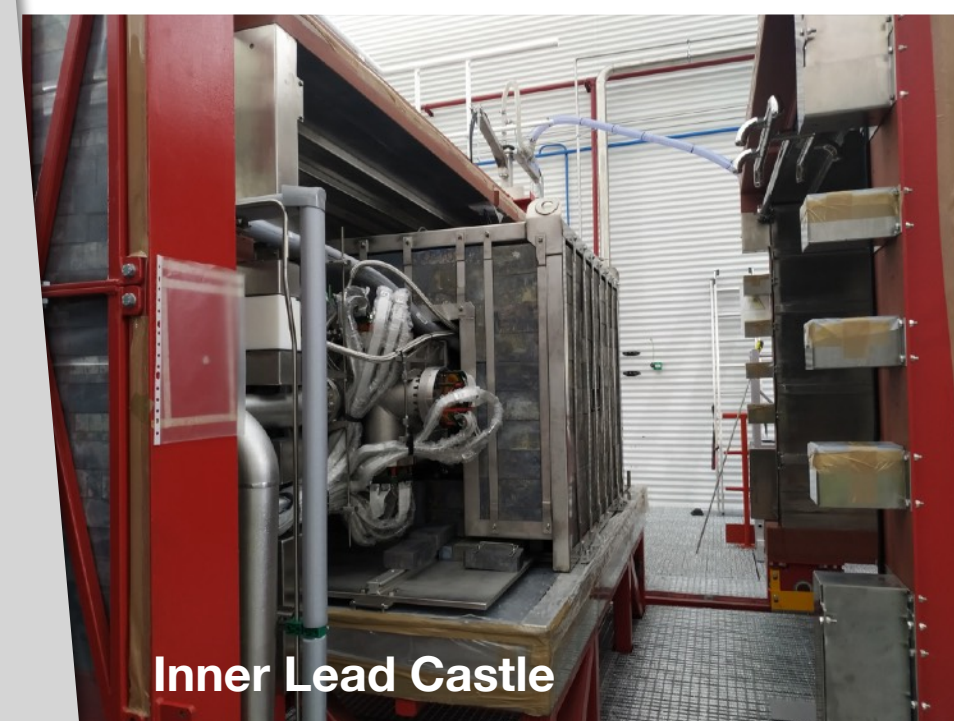


The @next-white (NEW) detector



Oct 2016 - July 2021

- **NEW detector:**
- Validate **technology** with a large-scale **radio pure detector**
- **Background** model assessment
- Demonstrate excellent **energy resolution**
- Achieve efficient **discrimination** between **single and double electron tracks**
- Measurement $2\nu\beta\beta$ of ^{136}Xe

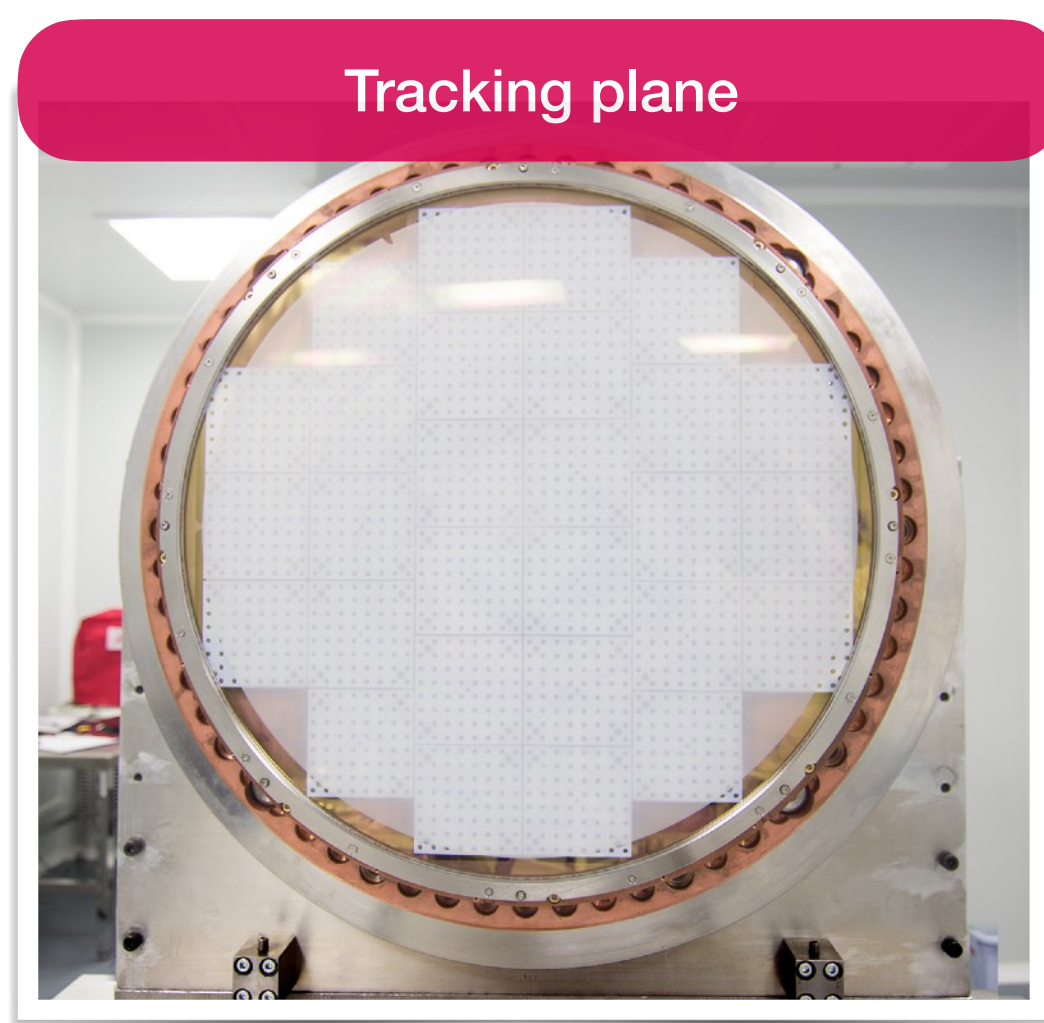


Inner Lead Castle

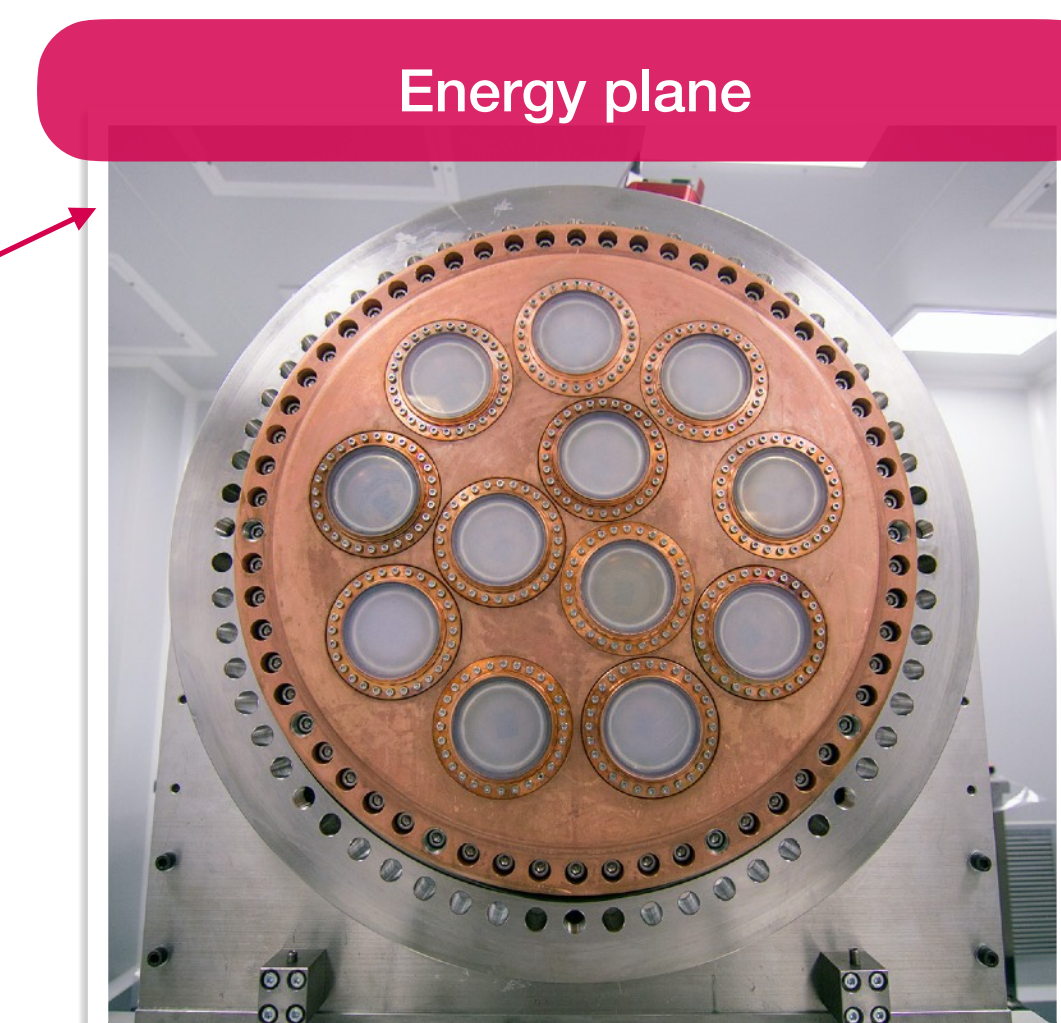
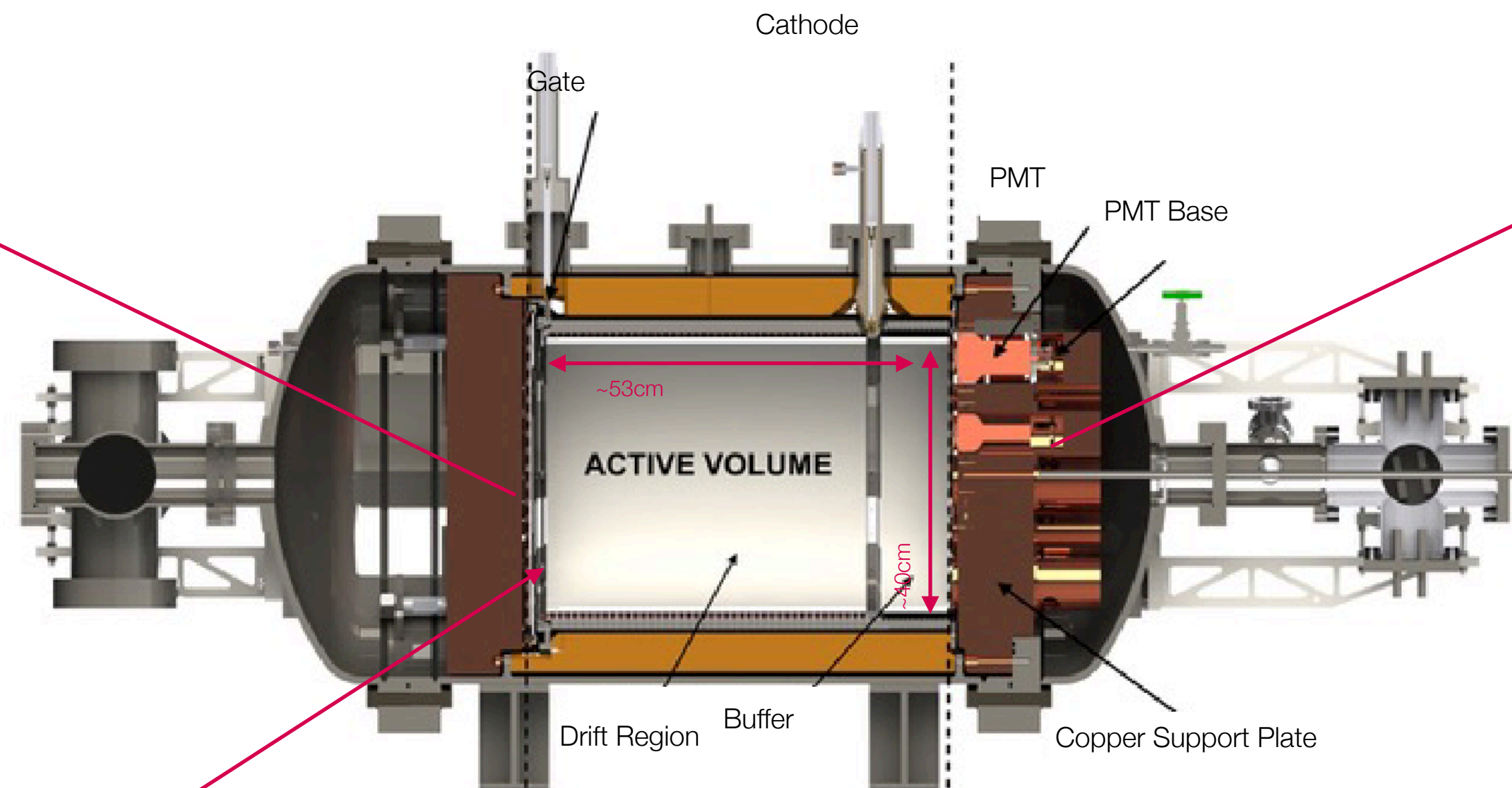


Outer Lead Castle

The @next-white (NEW) detector



1792 SENSIL SiPMs
1x1 mm² - 10 mm

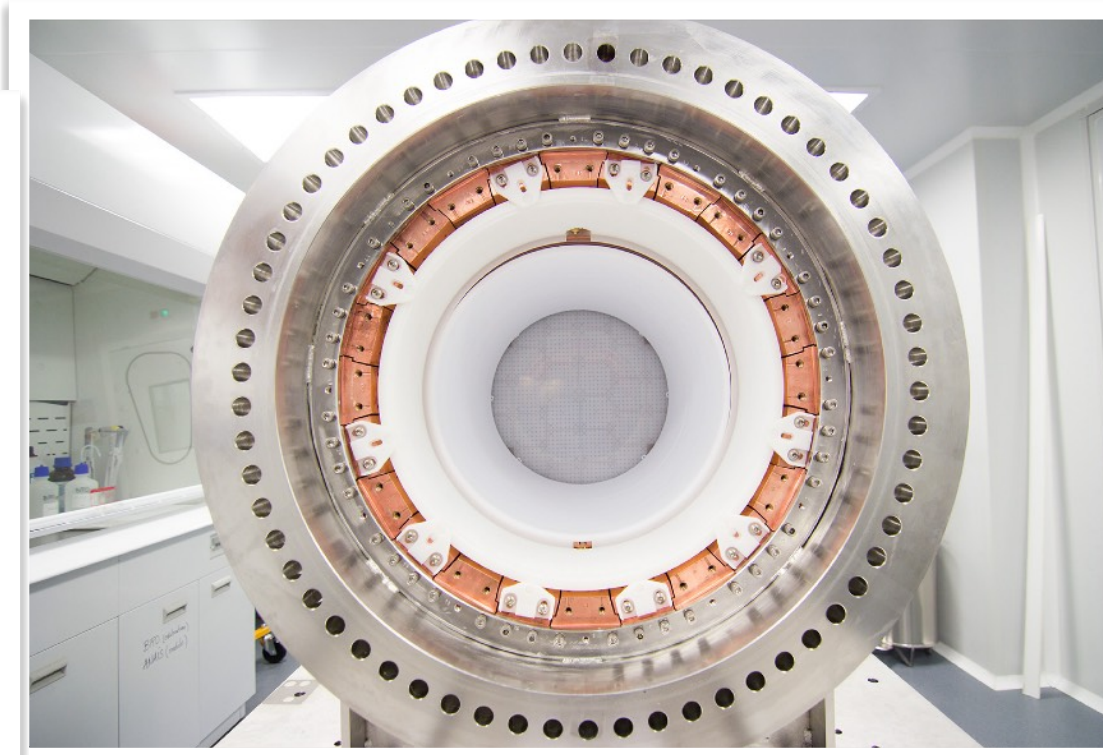
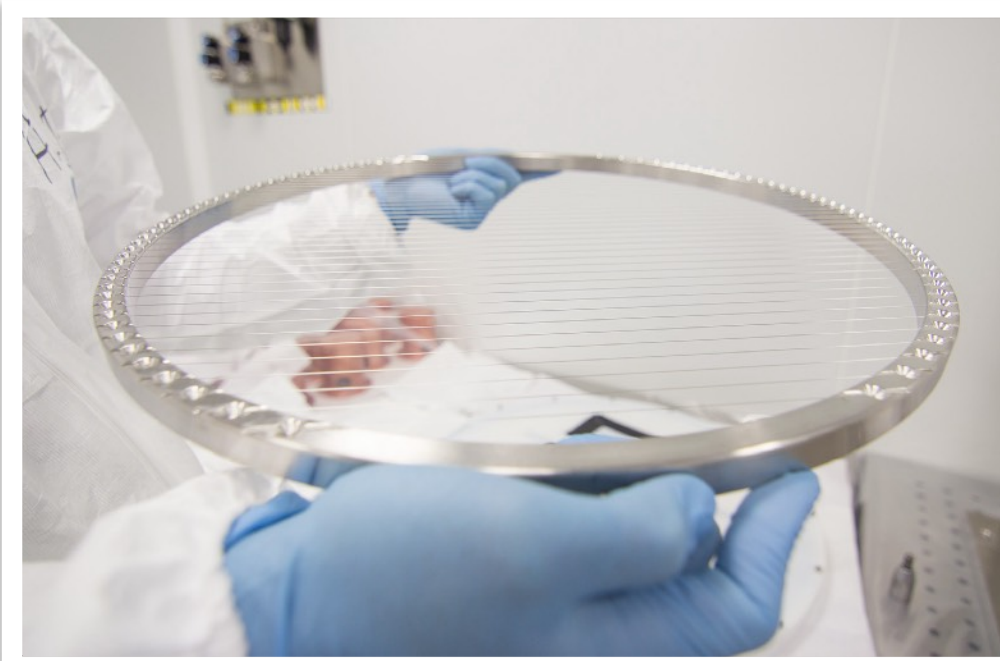


12 PMTs
Hamamatsu

Anode ITO surface coated over a silica plate

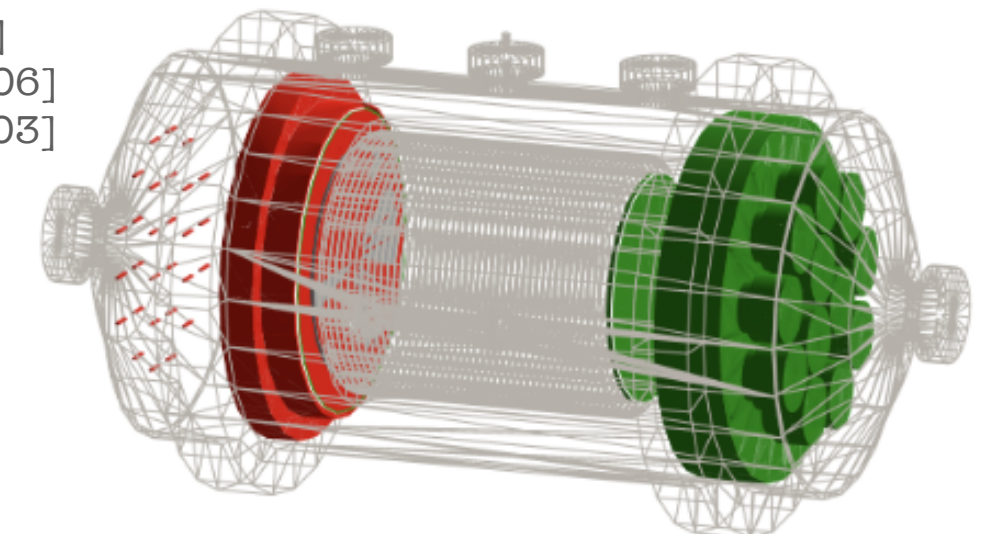


Cathode and EL grids

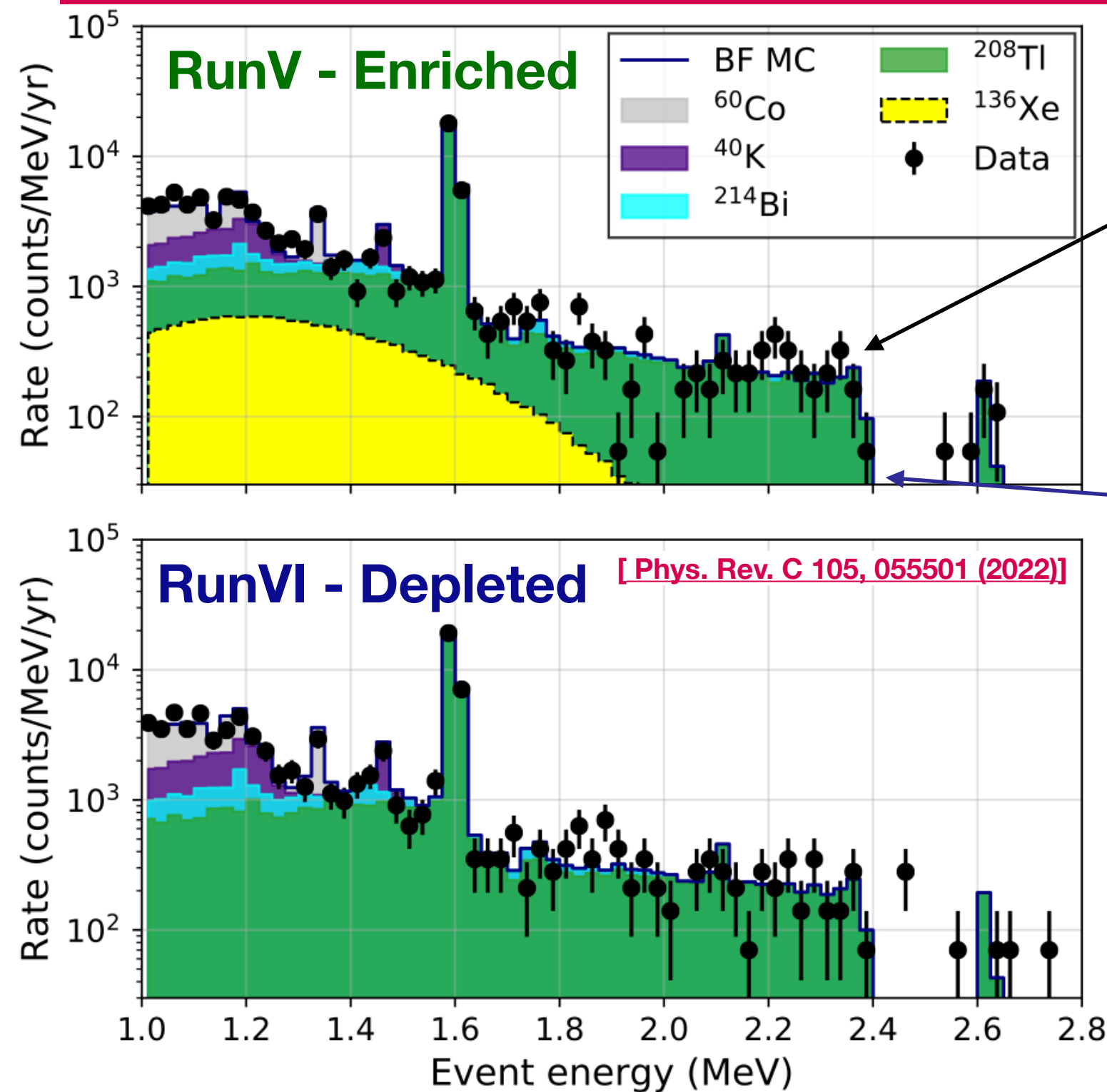


$\beta\beta$ measurement in NEW

[JINST 8 (2013) T01002]
 [JINST 10 (2015) 05, P05006]
 [JINST 12 (2017) 08, T08003]



$2\nu\beta\beta$ Background Model Dependent

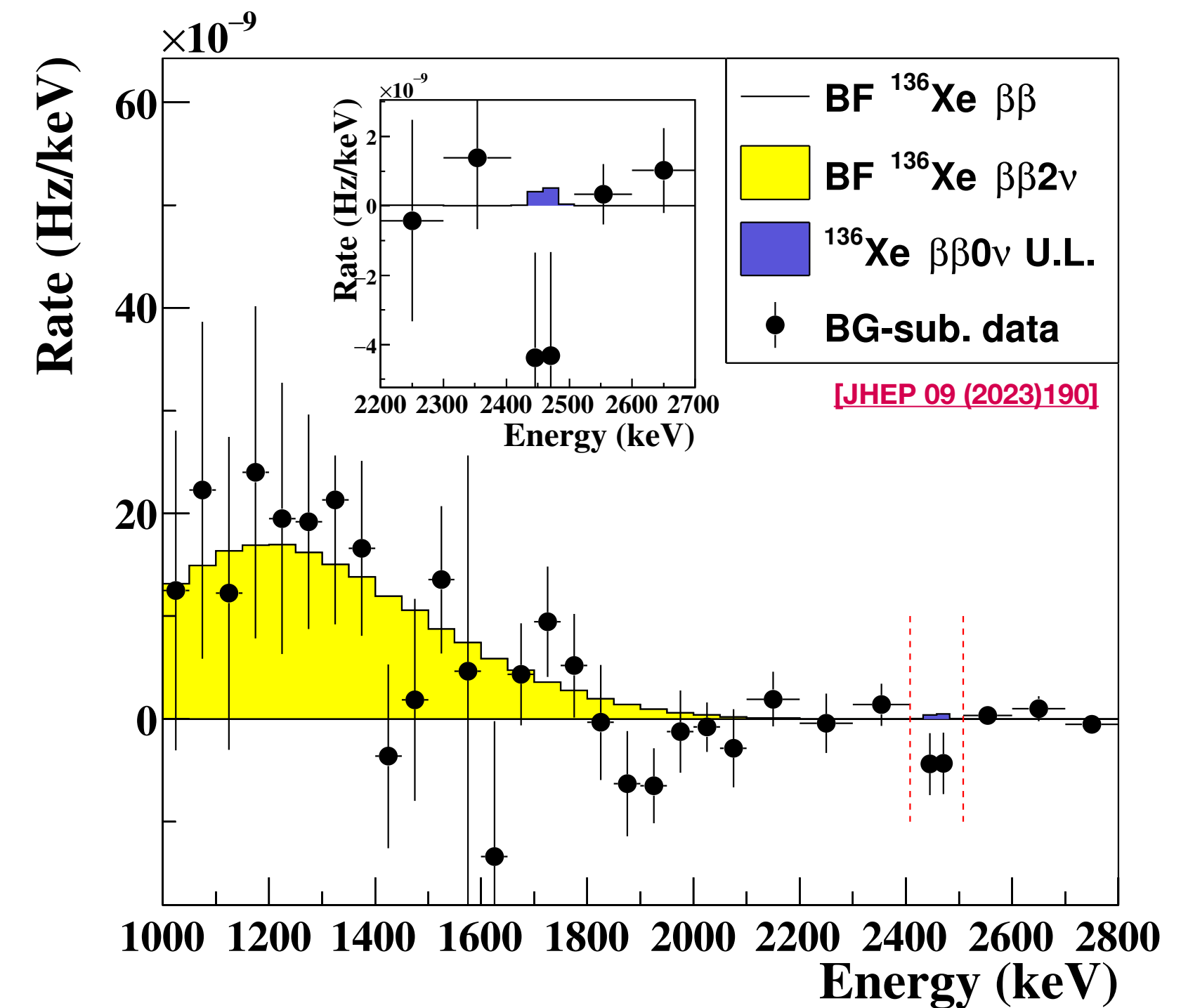


$\beta\beta$ -like event rates
 (after track selection
 using RL
 deconvolution)

Best-fit MC
 (accounting for each
 background
 contribution)

Joint fit → good
 precision by
 constraining the
 backgrounds

$0\nu\beta\beta$ Almost Background Model Independent

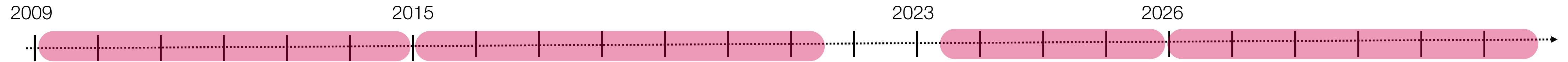


Bkg Subtracted distribution fitted to $0\nu\beta\beta$ expectation

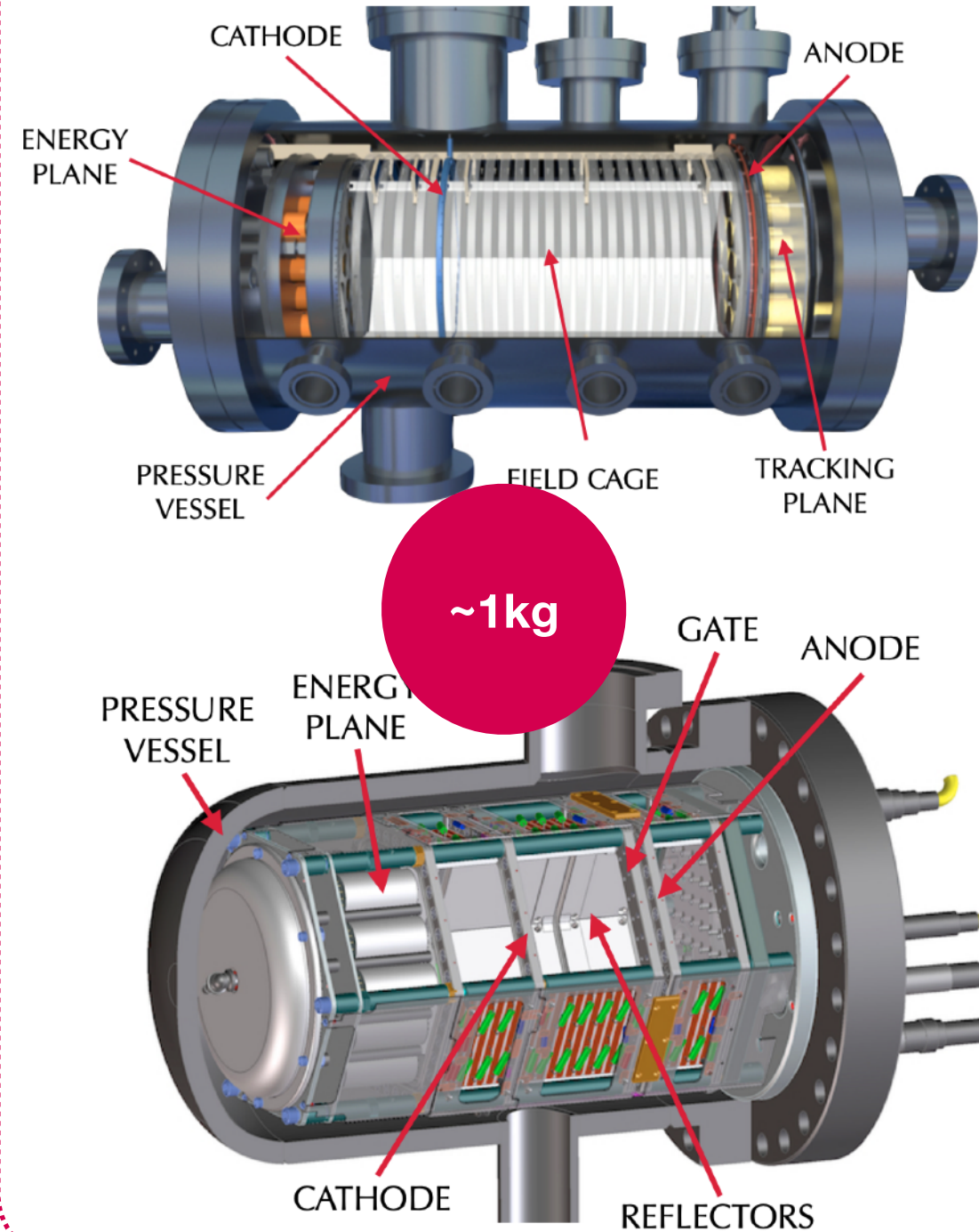
$$T_{1/2}^{2\nu} = 2.34^{+0.80}_{-0.46}(\text{stat})^{+0.30}_{-0.17}(\text{syst}) \cdot 10^{21} \text{ yr}$$

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 1.3 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ yr (90\% CL)}$$

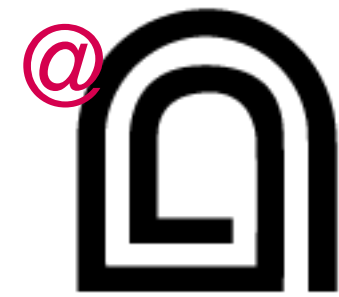
The @next programme



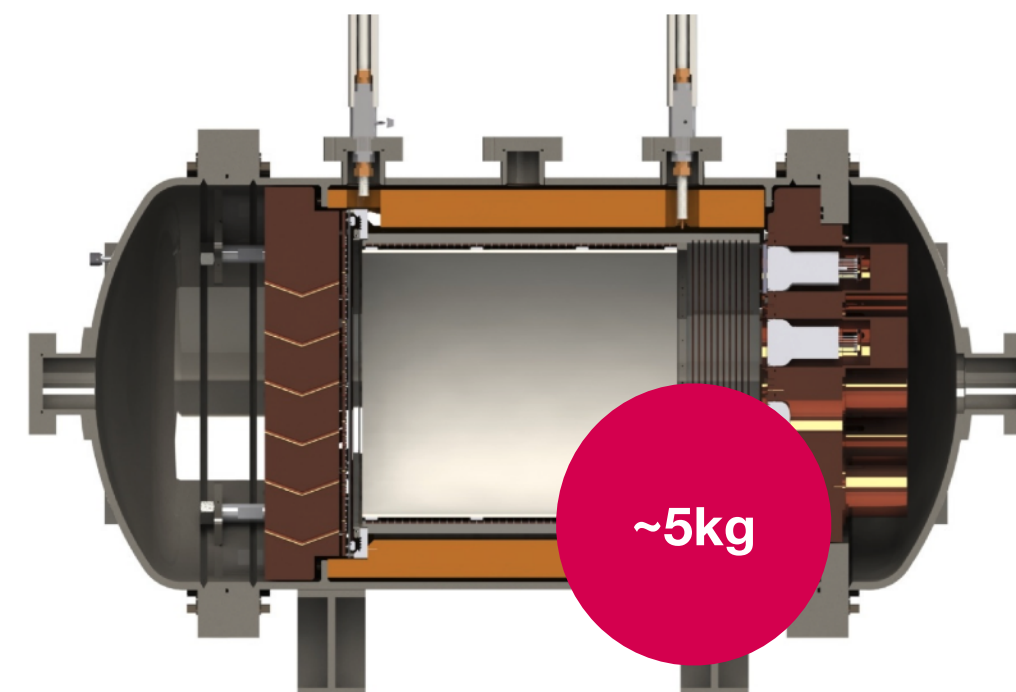
PROTOTYPES 2009/2014



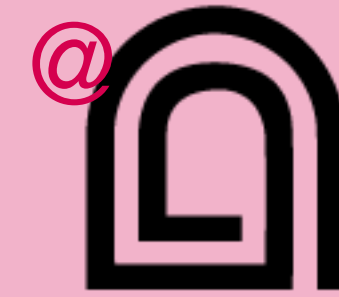
NEXT-WHITE (NEW) 2015/2021



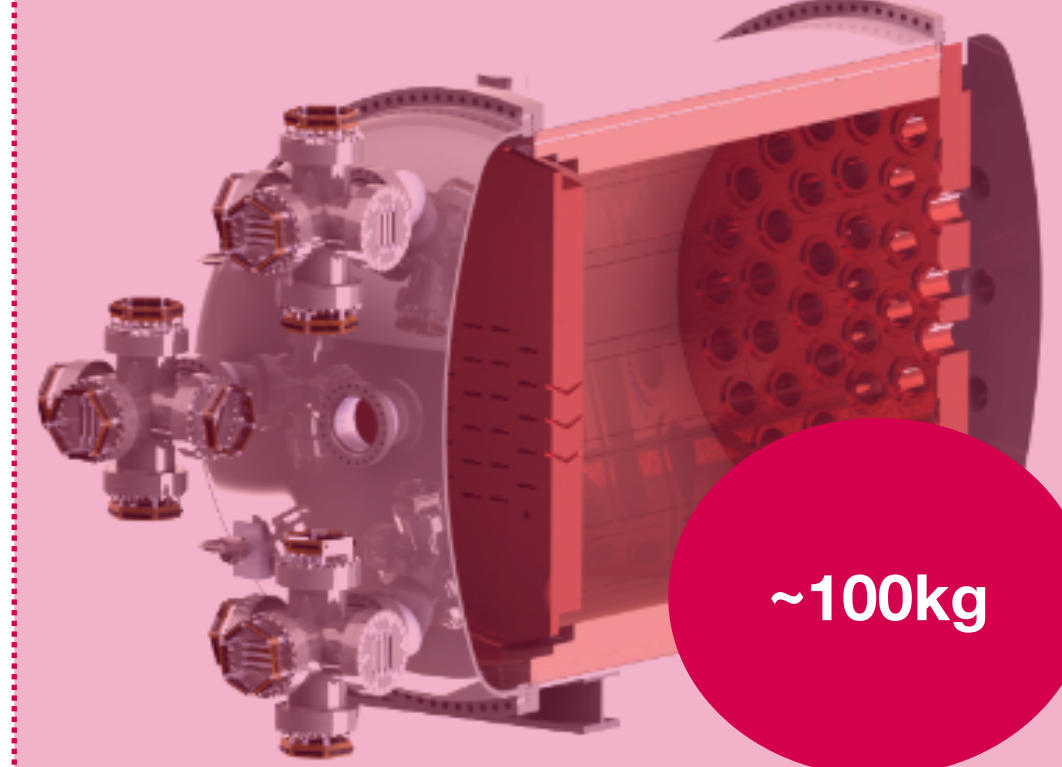
Laboratorio Subterráneo
de Canfranc



NEXT-100 2023/2027



Laboratorio Subterráneo
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NEXT-HD 2027?

NEXT-BOLD

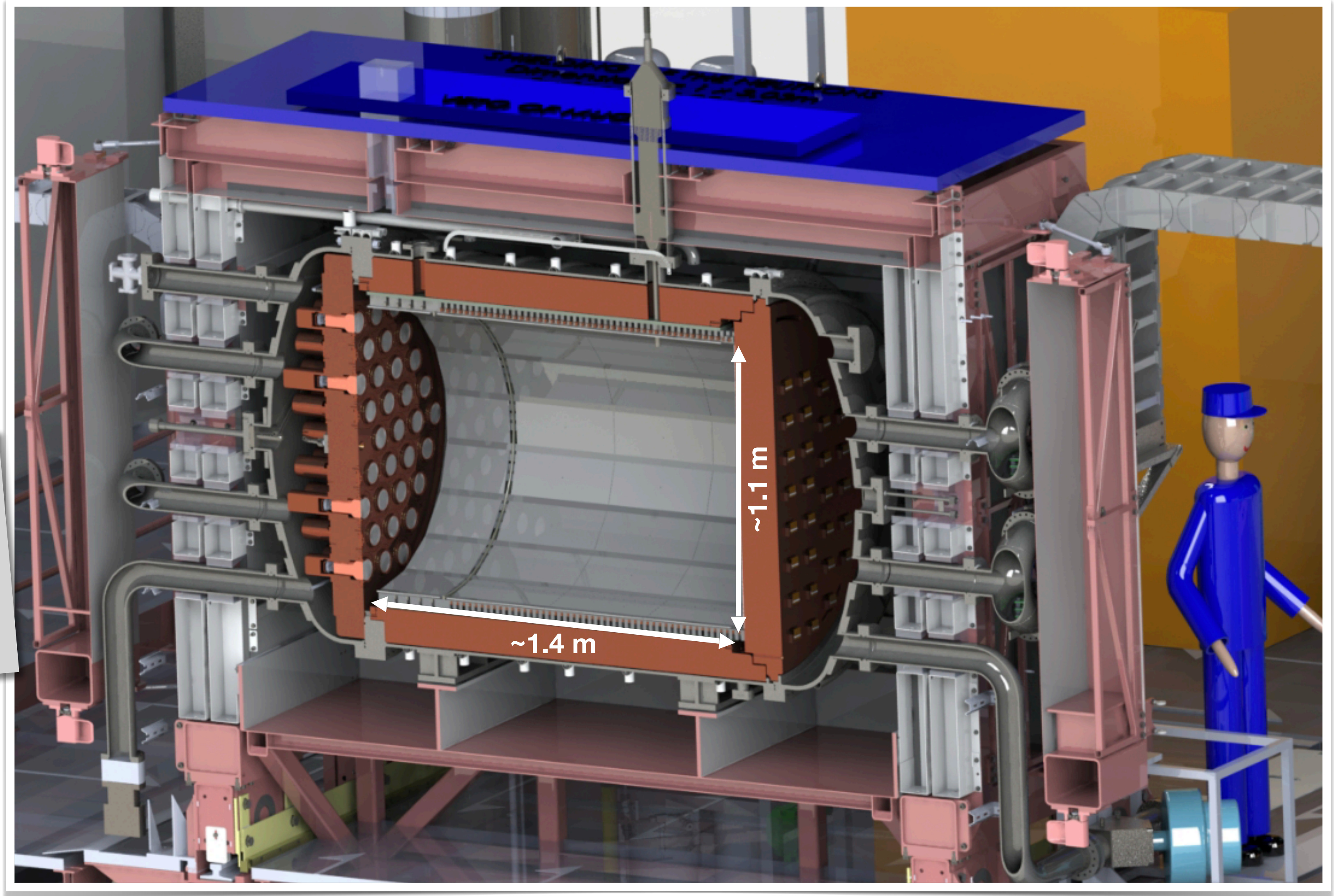


The @next-100 detector



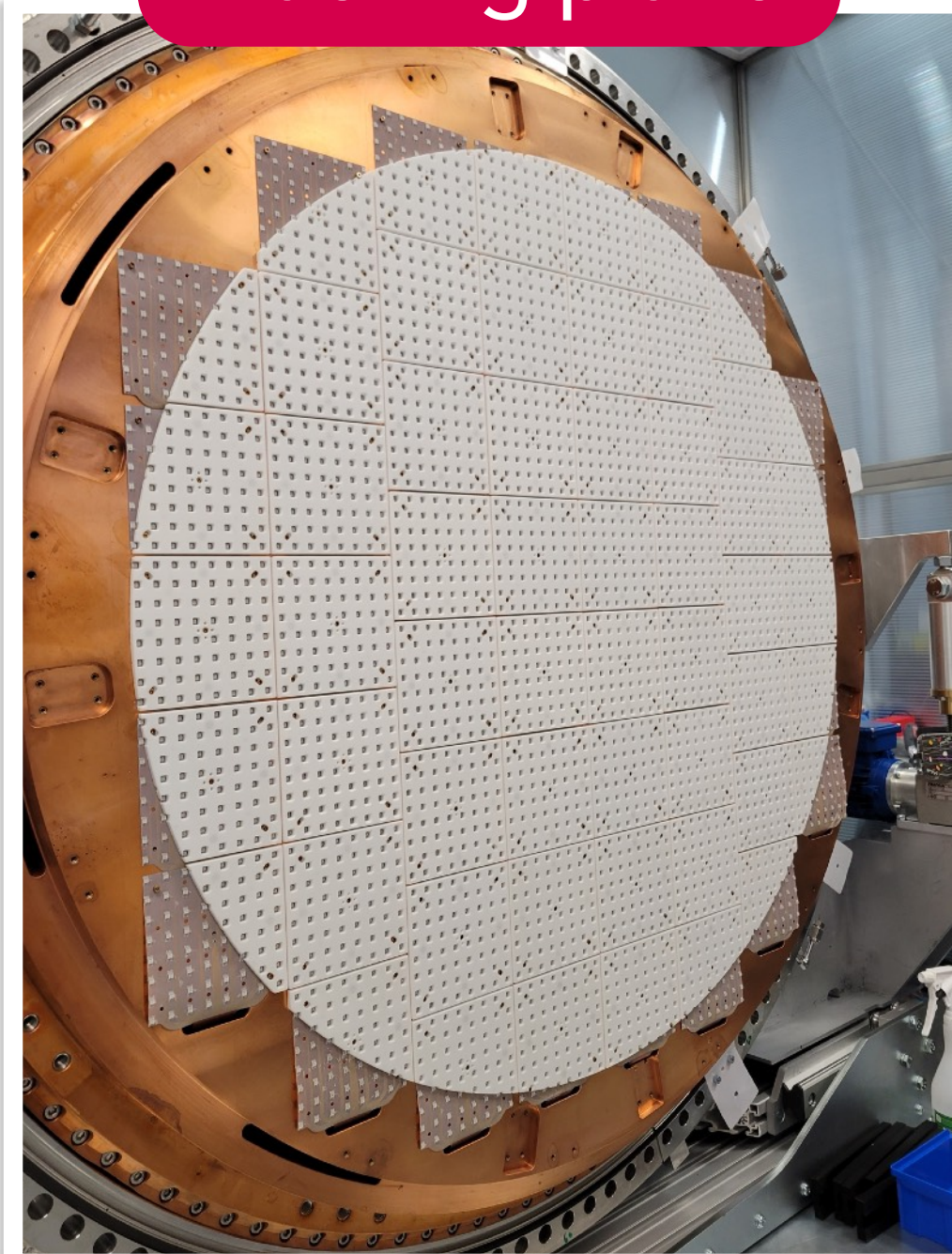
- NEXT-100 detector:**
- Energy resolution $<1\%$ at Qbb
 - Improve **radioactive** budget
 - Competitive search of $0\nu\beta\beta$
 - Prepare for the tonne-scale

- **Currently:** commissioning since May 2024

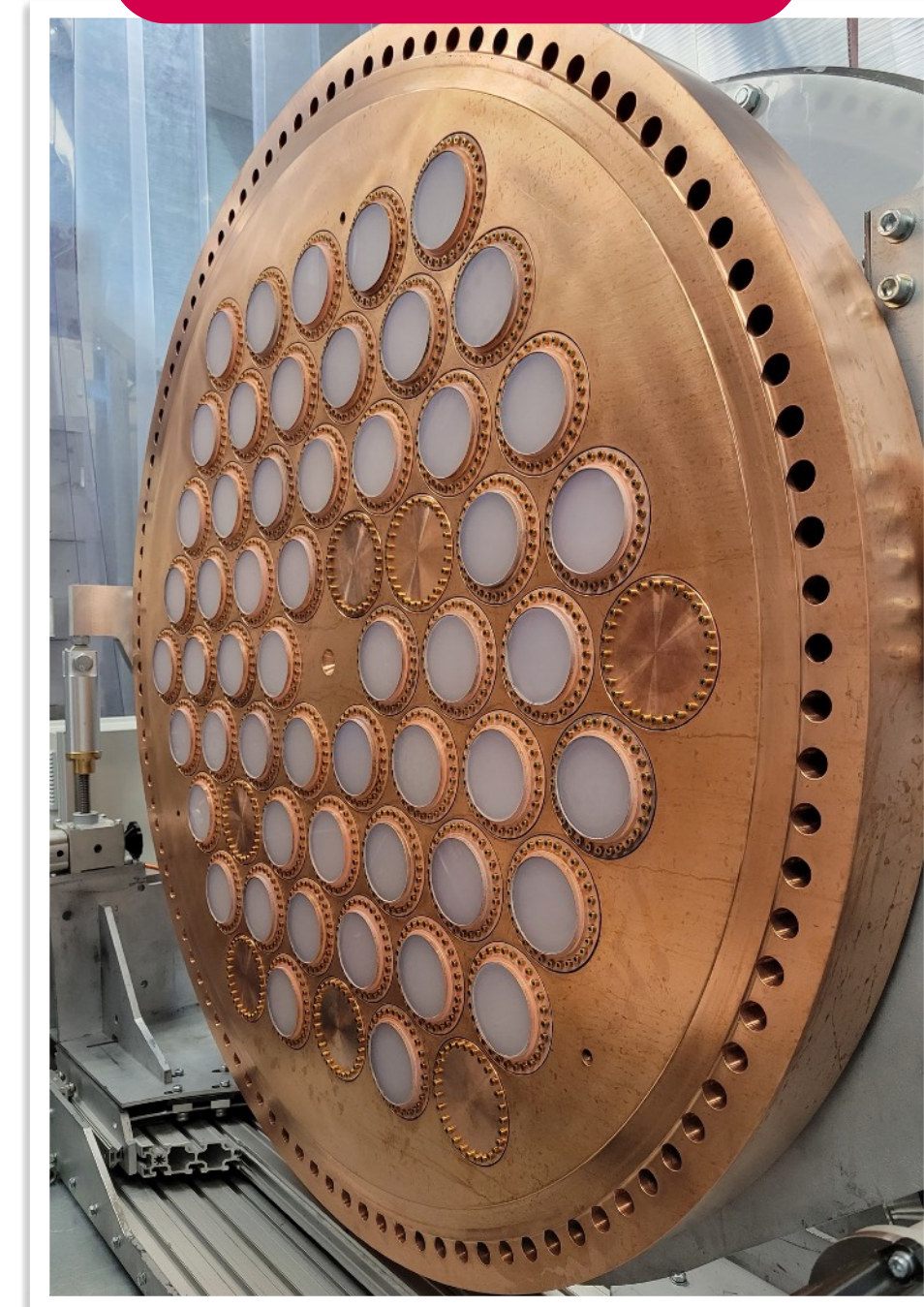


The @next-100 detector

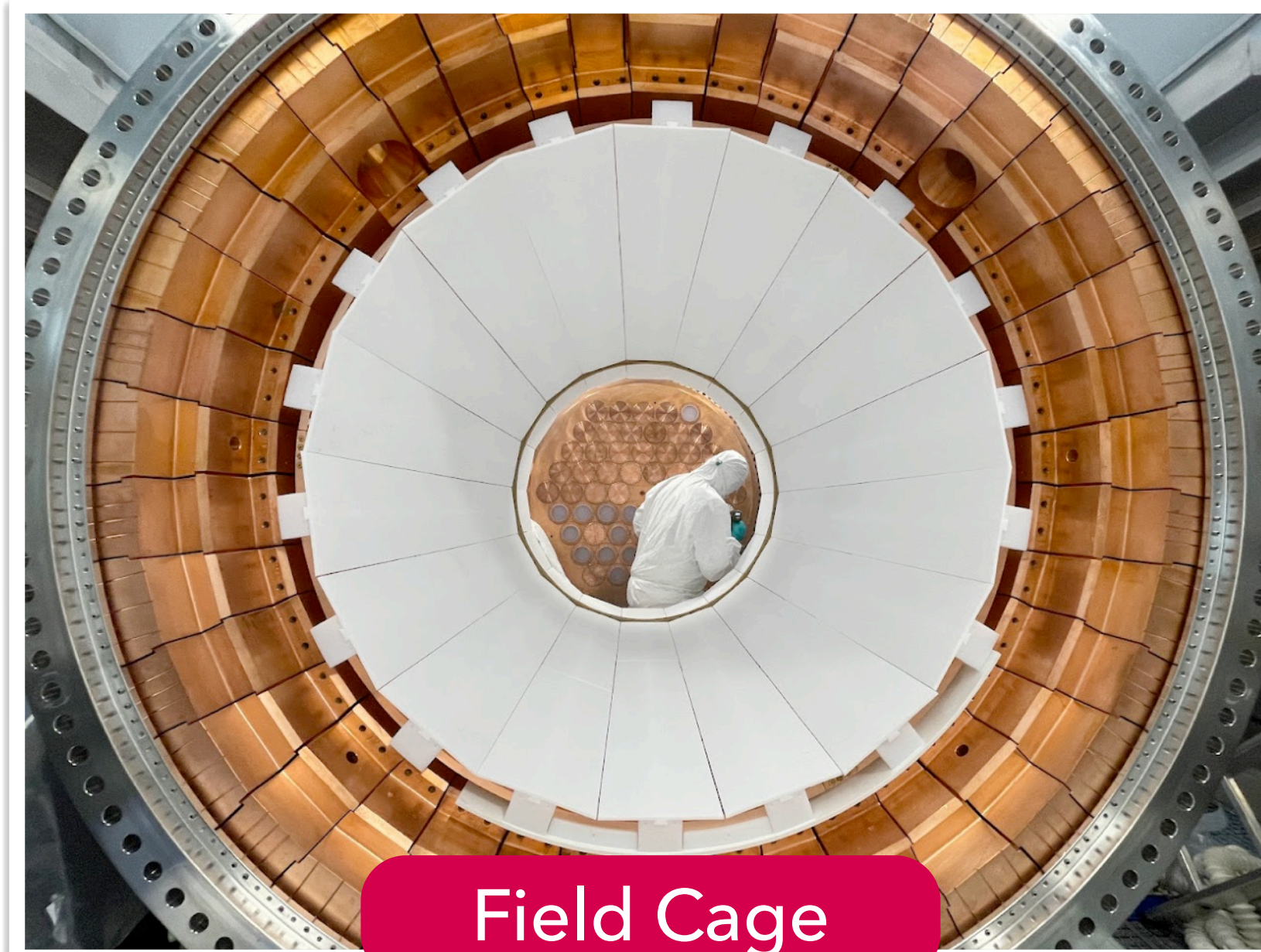
Tracking plane



Energy plane



Field Cage



EL meshes

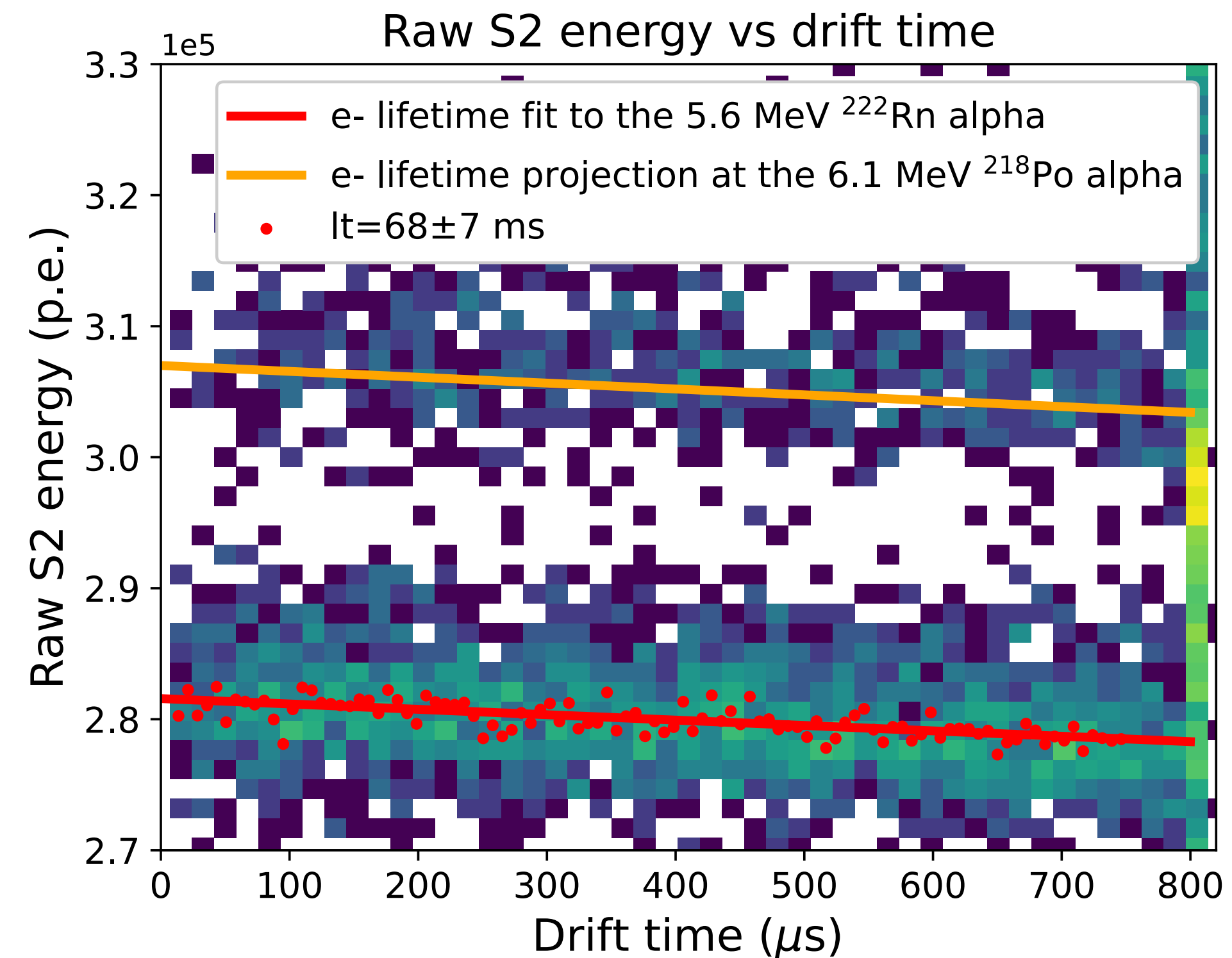
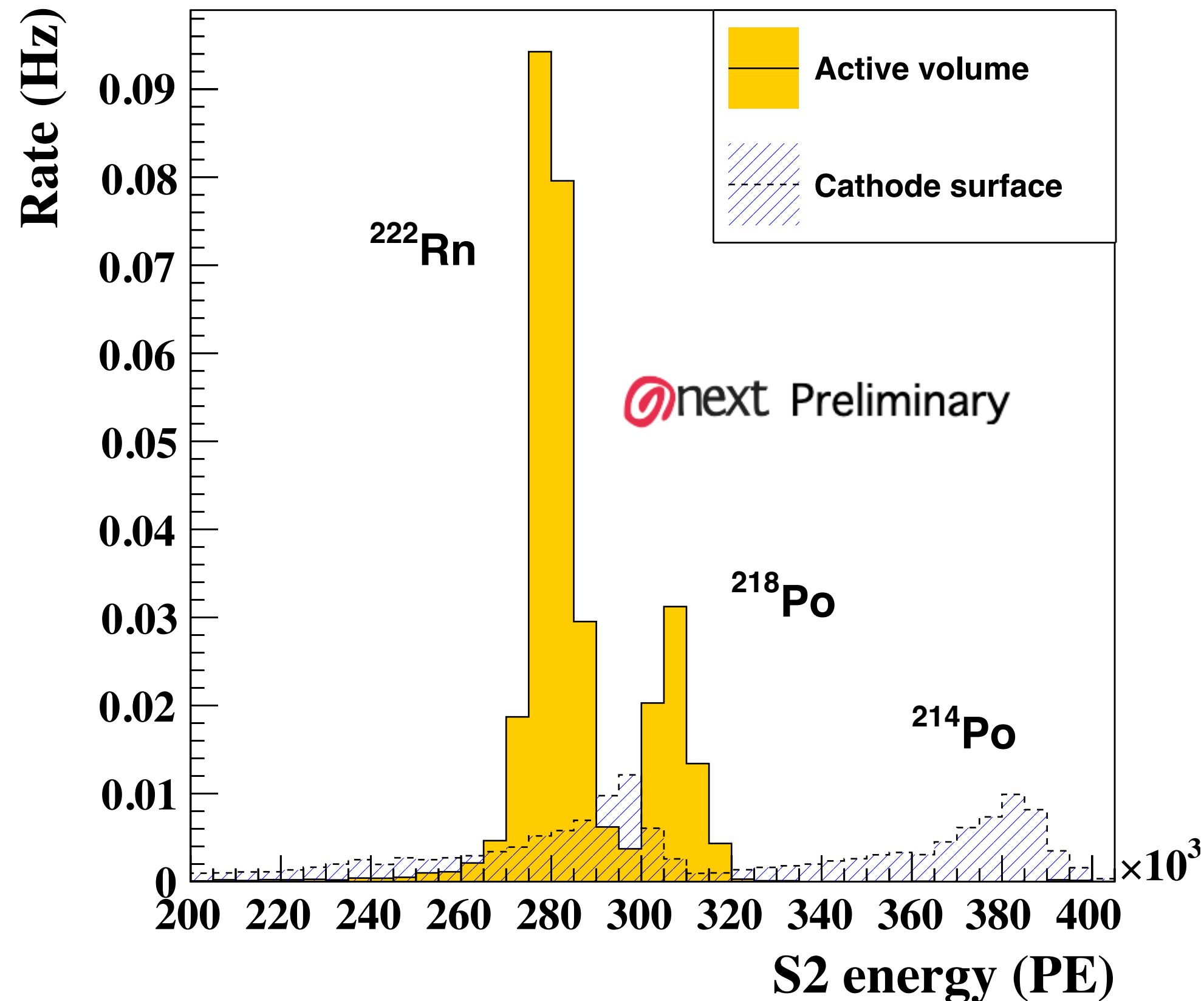
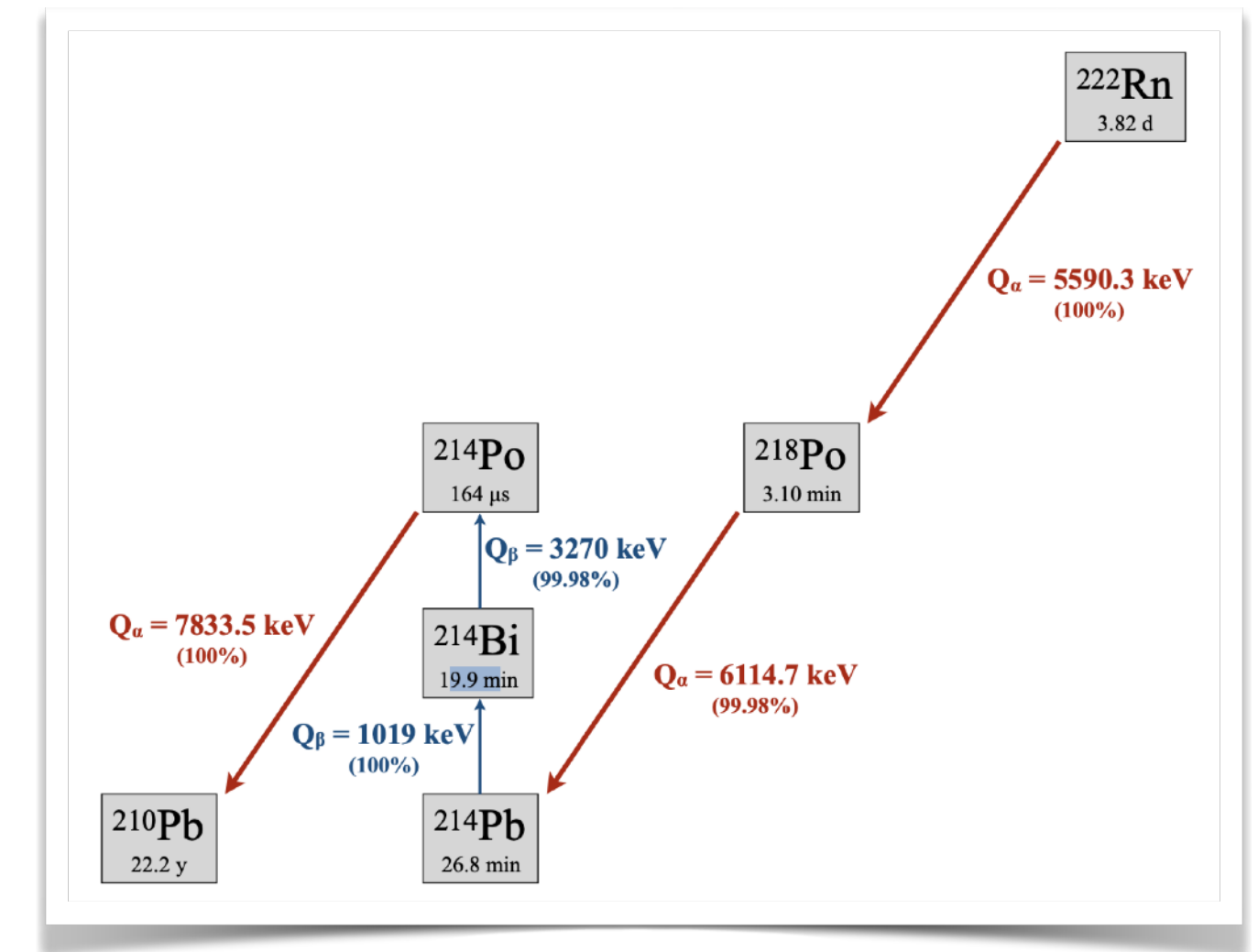
[JINST 19 (2024) 02, P02007]



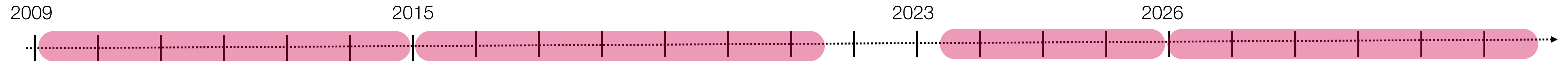
Helena Almazán

The @next-100 detector

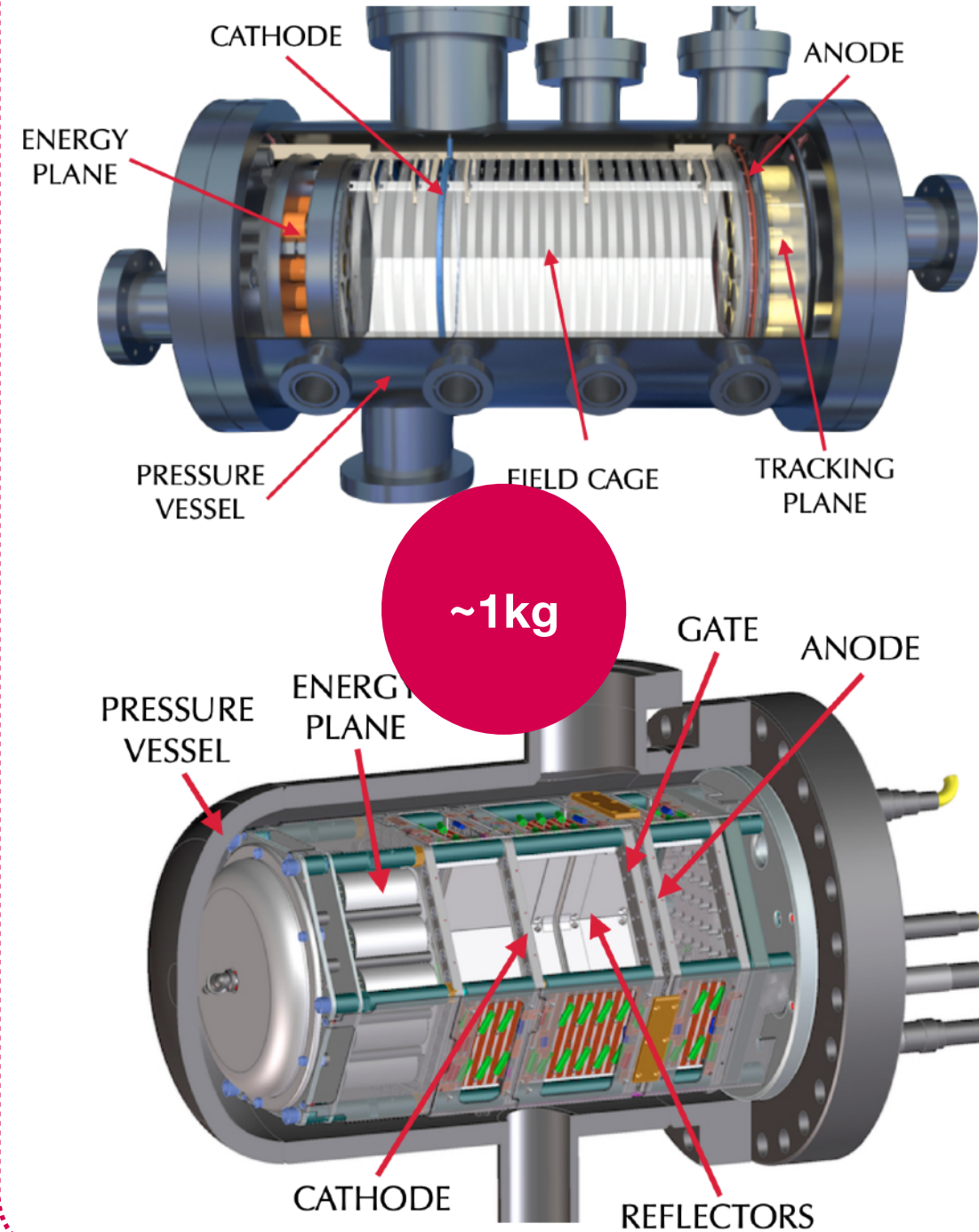
- Detector ready for **operation** in **May 2024**. It is in **stable operation** filled with **Argon** at **4.3 bar**, drift field of ~ 67 V/cm and EL field of ~ 6.9 kV/cm.
- Detector being characterised with **point-like events** = **alpha** particles from **^{222}Rn** .
- First Xenon run to be started soon. Keep tuned!



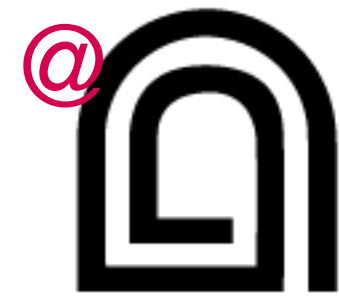
The @next programme



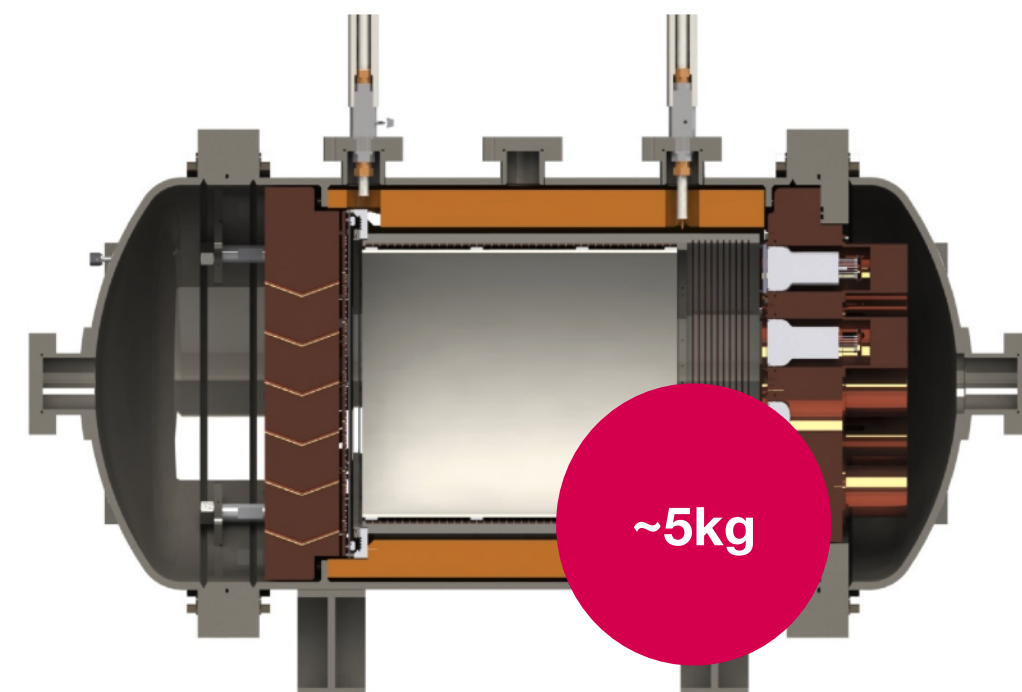
PROTOTYPES 2009/2014



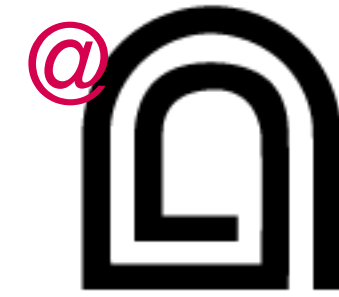
NEXT-WHITE (NEW) 2015/2021



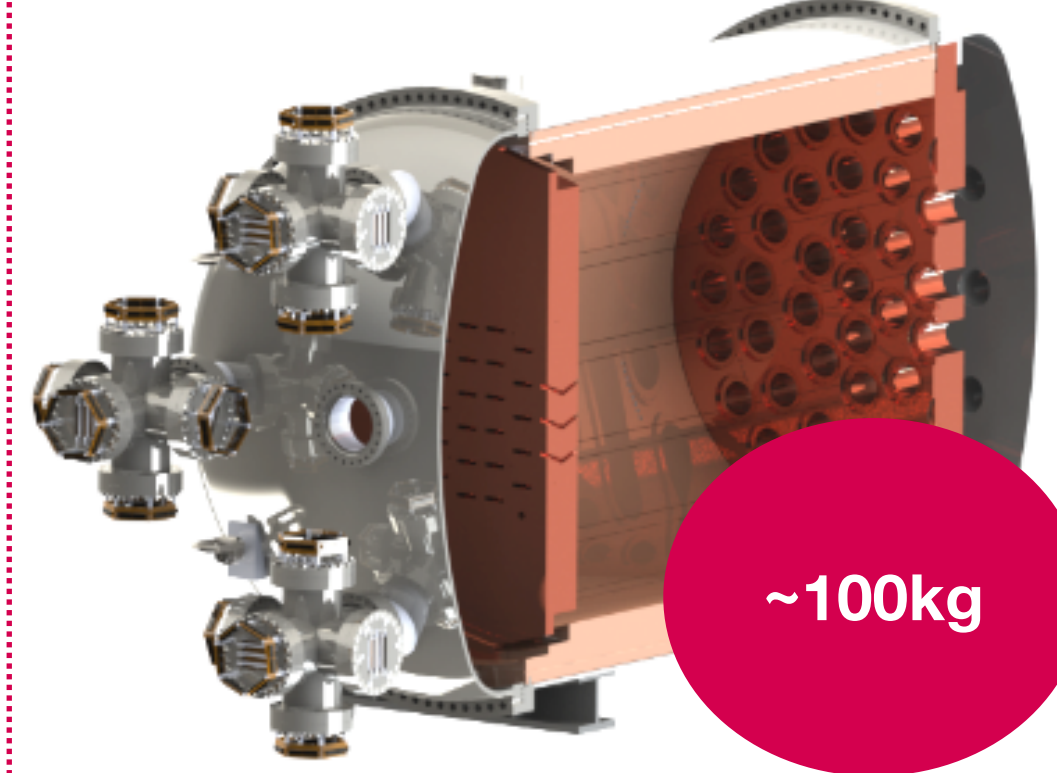
Laboratorio Subterráneo
de Canfranc



NEXT-100 2023/2027

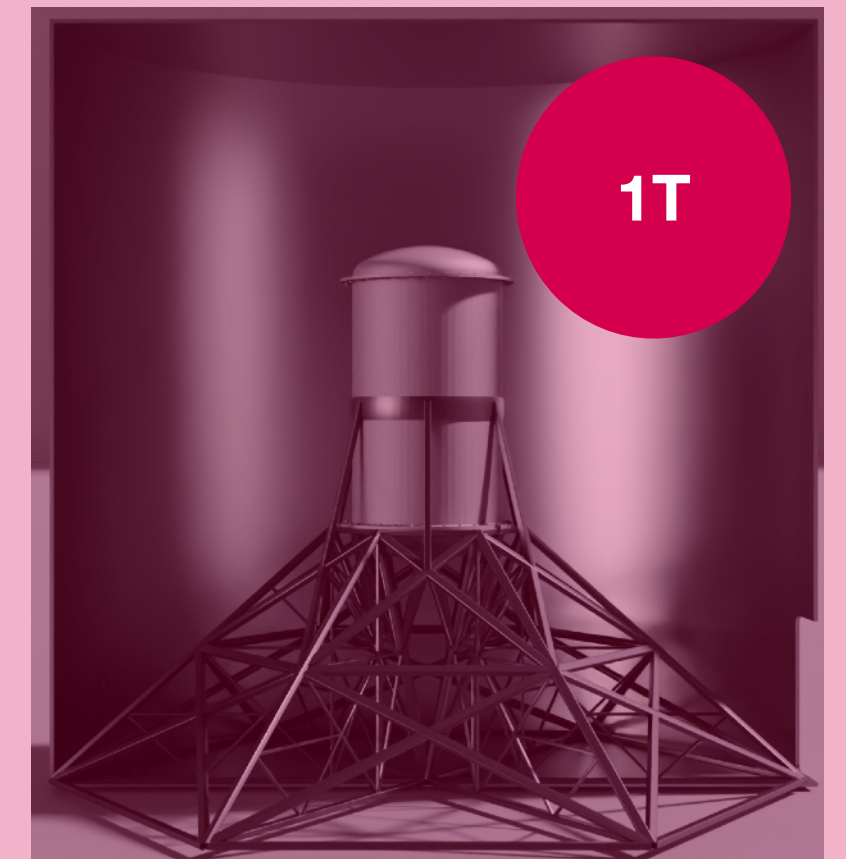


Laboratorio Subterráneo
de Canfranc



NEXT-HD 2027?

NEXT-BOLD

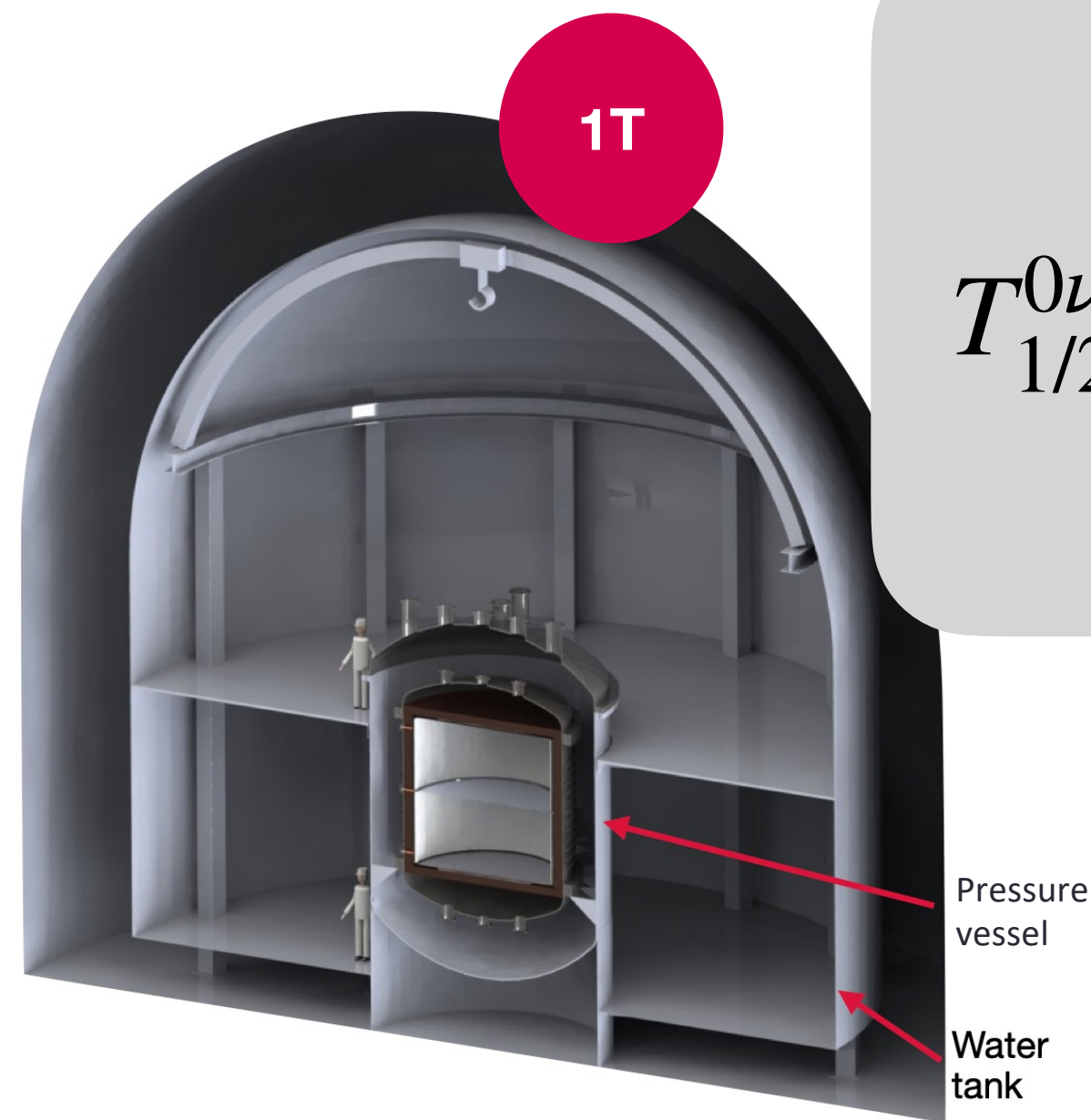


The @next-tonne programme

multi-module system ongoing R&D

NEXT-HD

Neutrinoless double beta decay search through inverted neutrino mass ordering



TPC containing 1 tonne of Xe

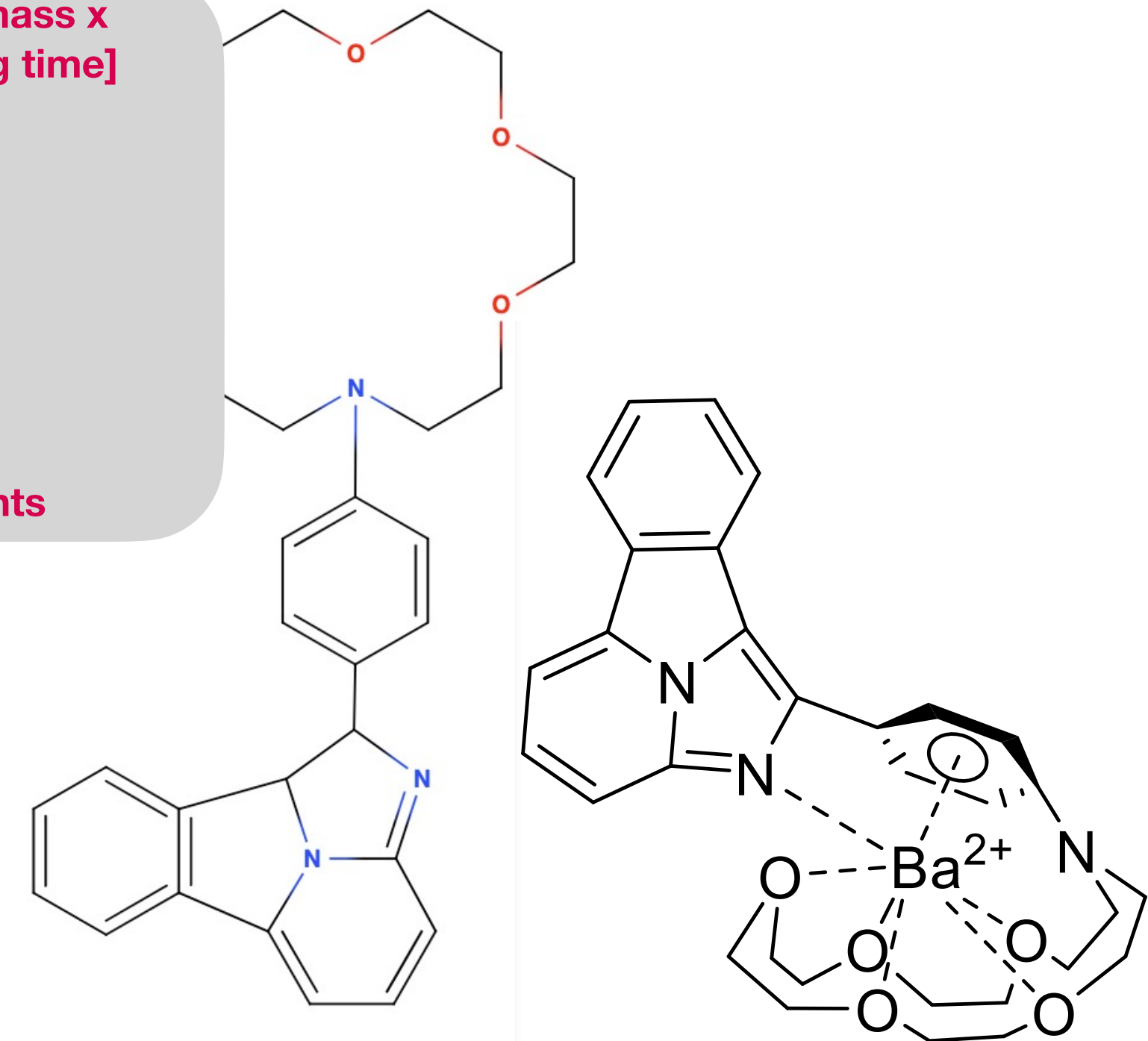
$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} = \log 2 \frac{N_A}{W} \frac{\epsilon M t}{N}$$

Annotations for the equation:

- ϵ : signal detection efficiency
- $M t$: [source mass x measuring time]
- N : number of events

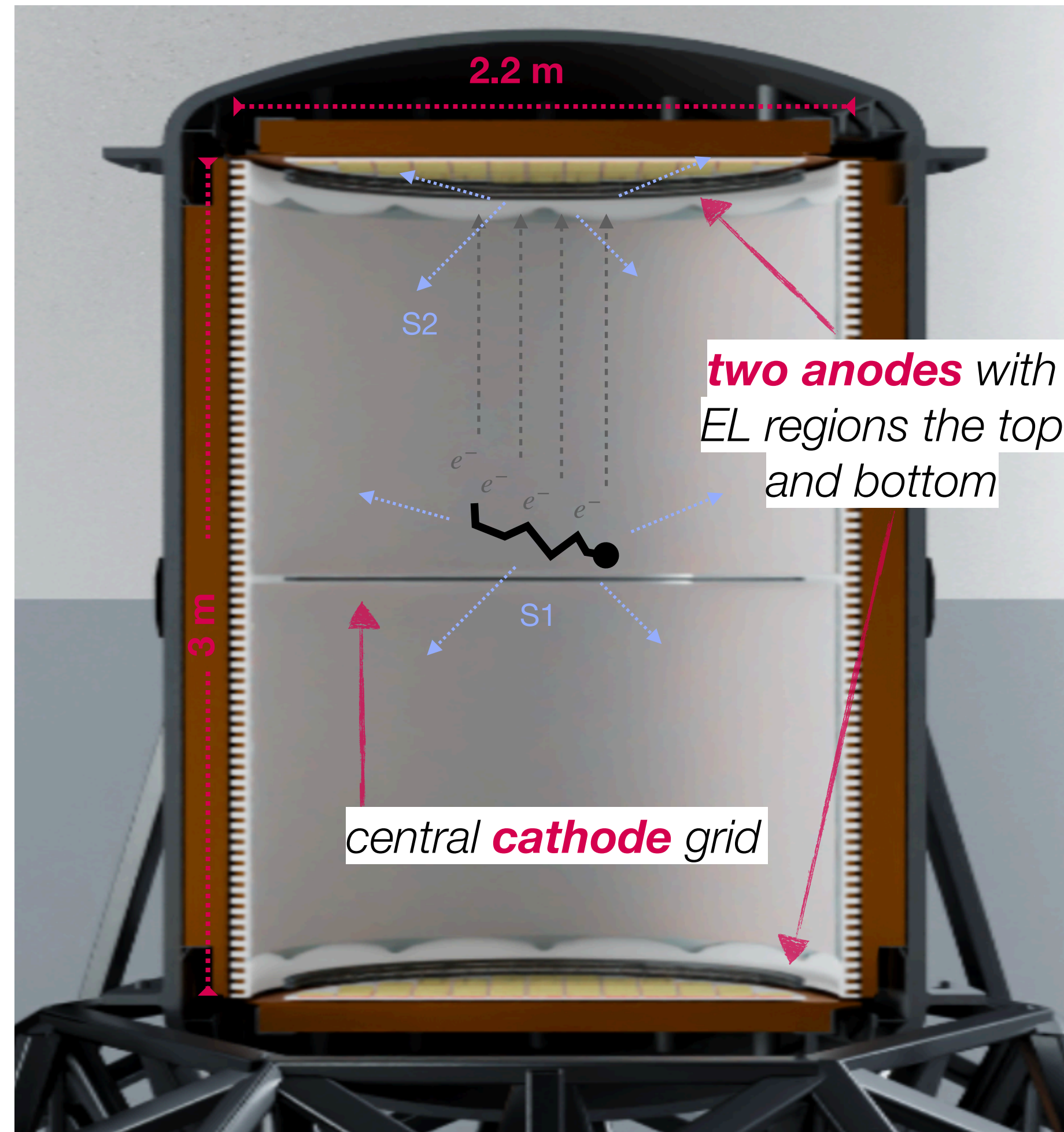
NEXT-BOLD

Barium tagging for background-free experiment inverted neutrino mass ordering



NEXT-HD Baseline Concept

symmetric vertical TPC
with two back-to-back drift regions



- Symmetric design with central cathode
- Xe/He to reduce transverse diffusion
- Barrel instrumented with fiber optics for energy and S1 measurements
- External water tank shielding

Projected for 2027

- **Mass:** ~1000 kg (at 15 bar)
- **Sensitivity:** 1.2×10^{27} y after 5 years
- **Background:** 0.01 counts/(keV · ton · yr)

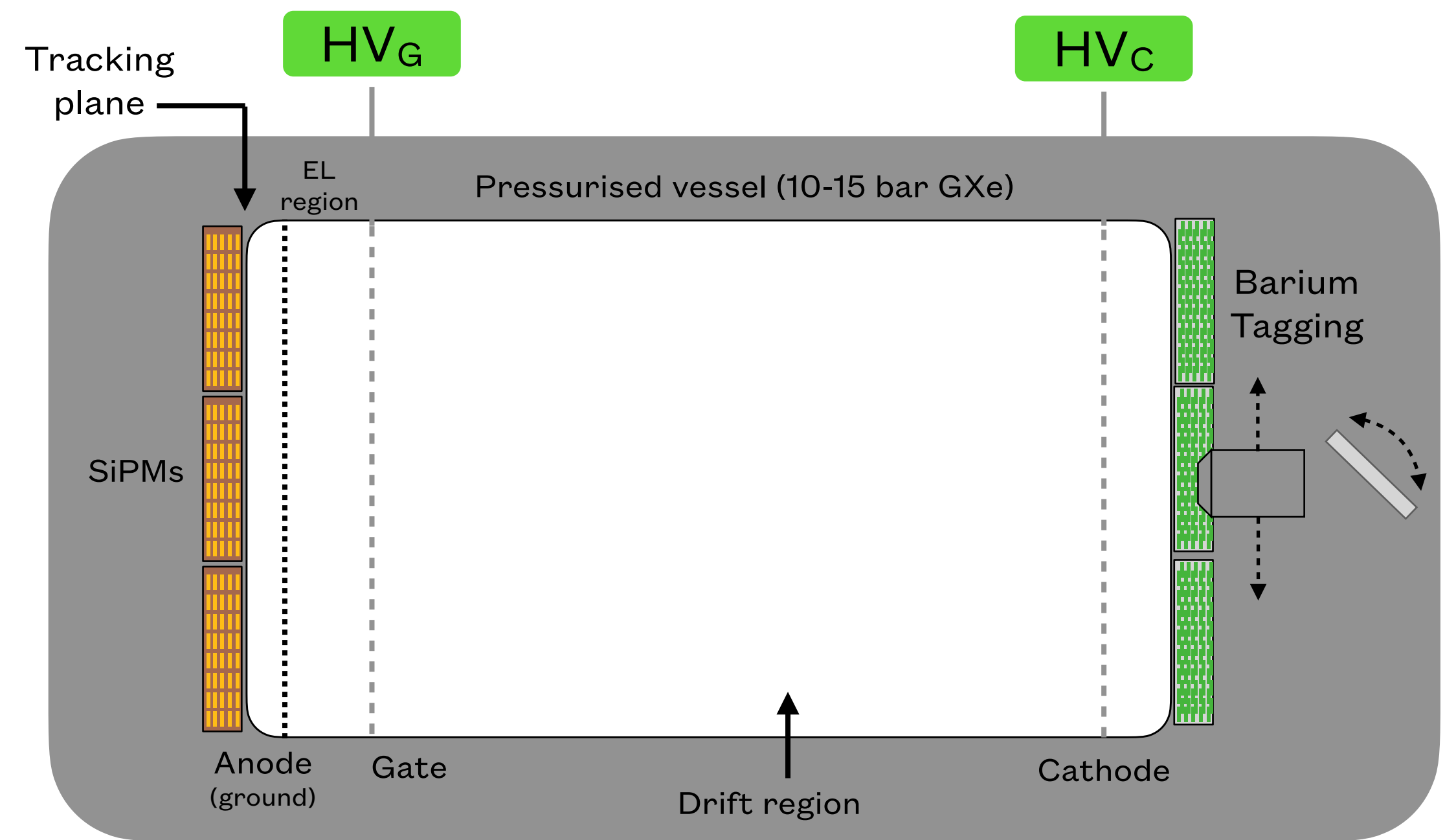
[JHEP 2021 (2021) 08]

NEXT with Ba-tagging

*new generation of the NEXT detector with the capability to detect the barium ion, based on a **molecular fluorescent indicator***

NEXT with Ba-tagging

*new generation of the NEXT detector with the capability to detect the barium ion, based on a **molecular fluorescent indicator***



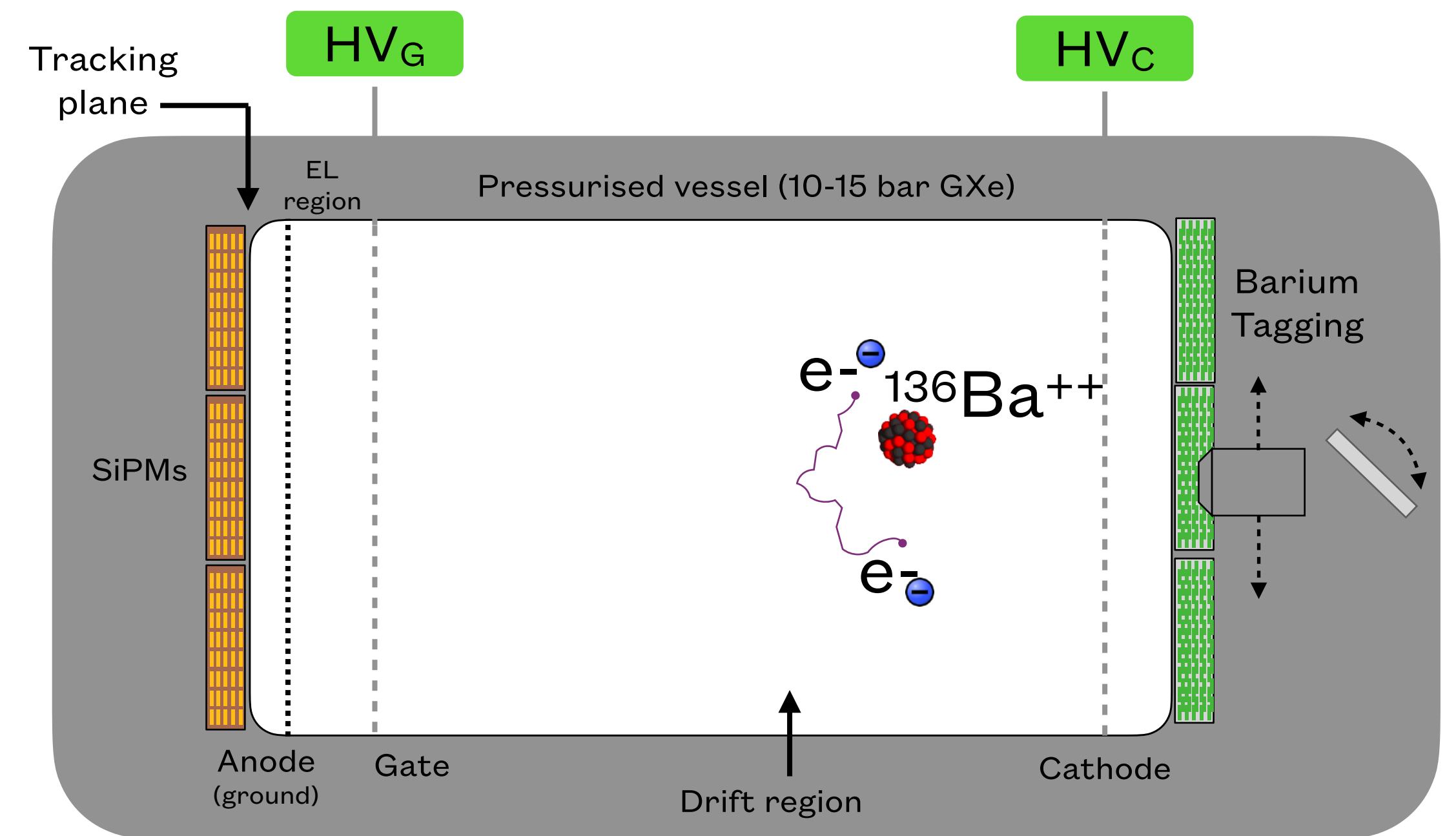
NEXT with Ba-tagging

ERC Synergy-2020 NEXT-BOLD

*new generation of the NEXT detector with the capability to detect the barium ion, based on a **molecular fluorescent indicator***

Coincidence signal:

- ^{136}Xe atom decays, producing: **$2e^-$** and **Ba^{++} ion**



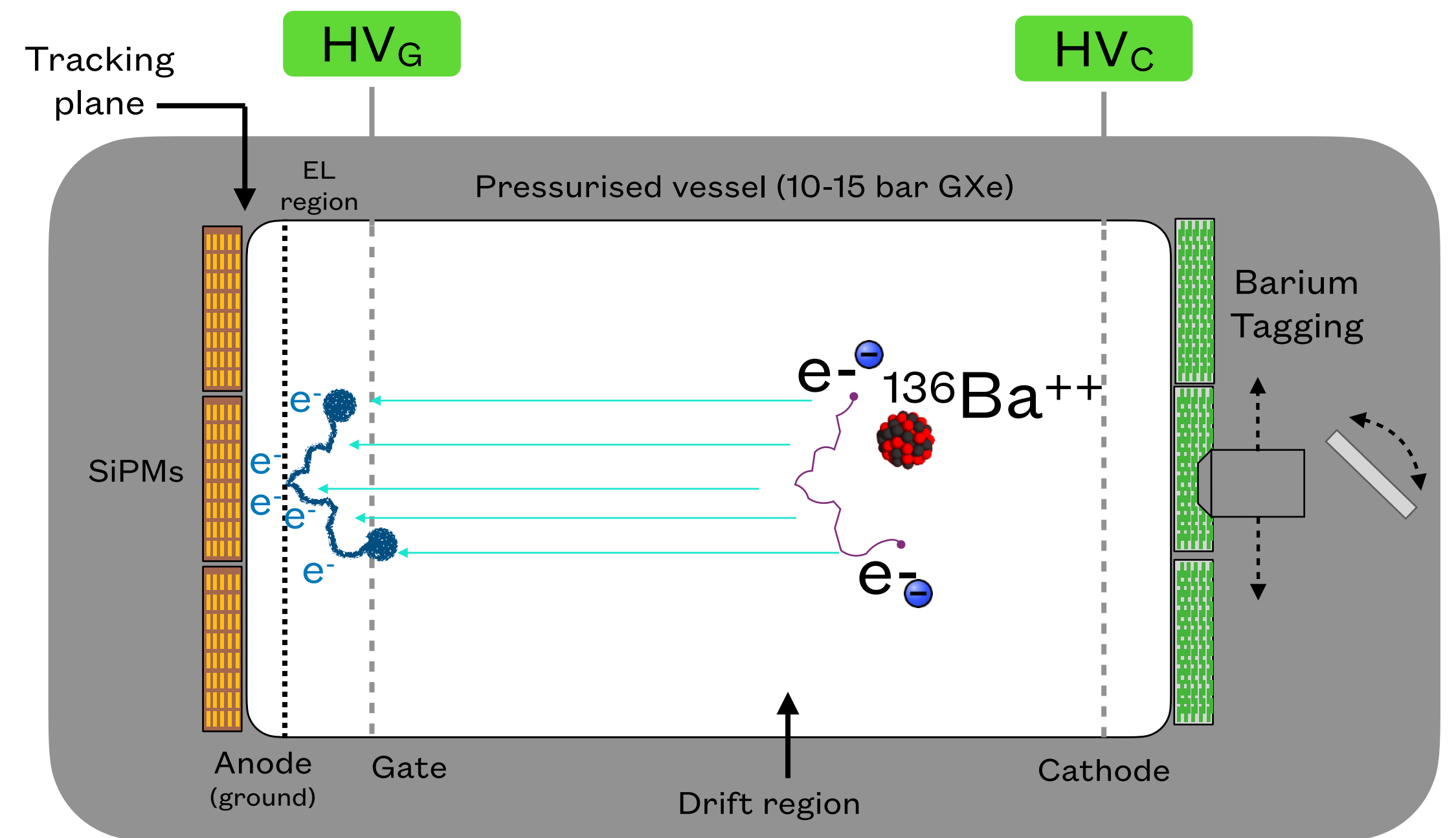
NEXT with Ba-tagging

ERC Synergy-2020 NEXT-BOLD

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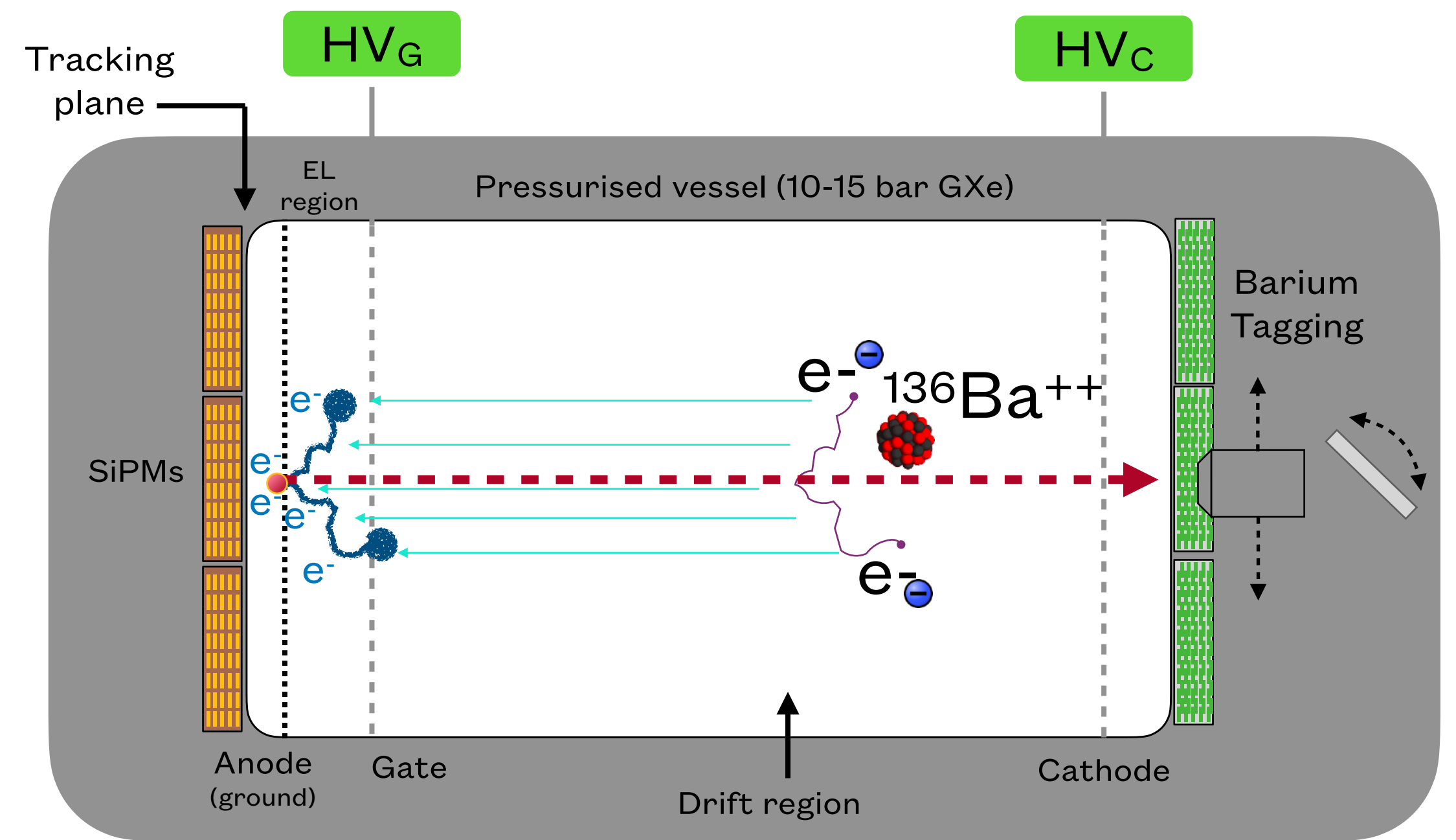
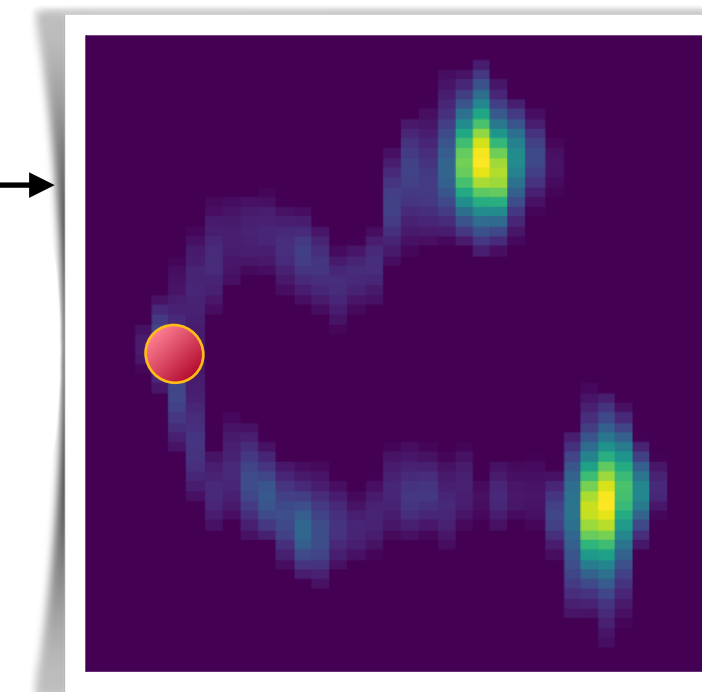


NEXT with Ba-tagging

new generation of the NEXT detector with the capability to detect the barium ion, based on a **molecular fluorescent indicator**

Coincidence signal:

- ^{136}Xe atom decays, producing: **$2e^-$** and **Ba^{++} ion**
- Energy/Tracking side measures the energy of the electrons and reconstructs track **barycentre**

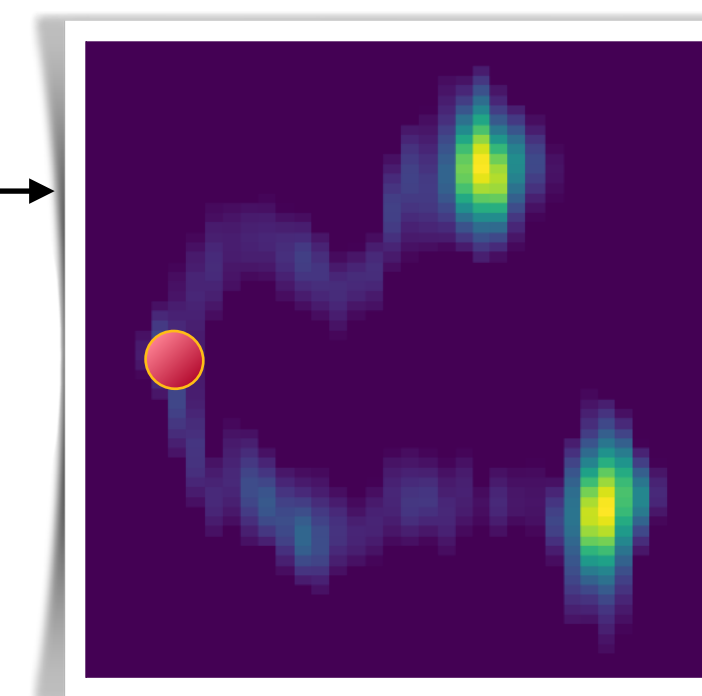
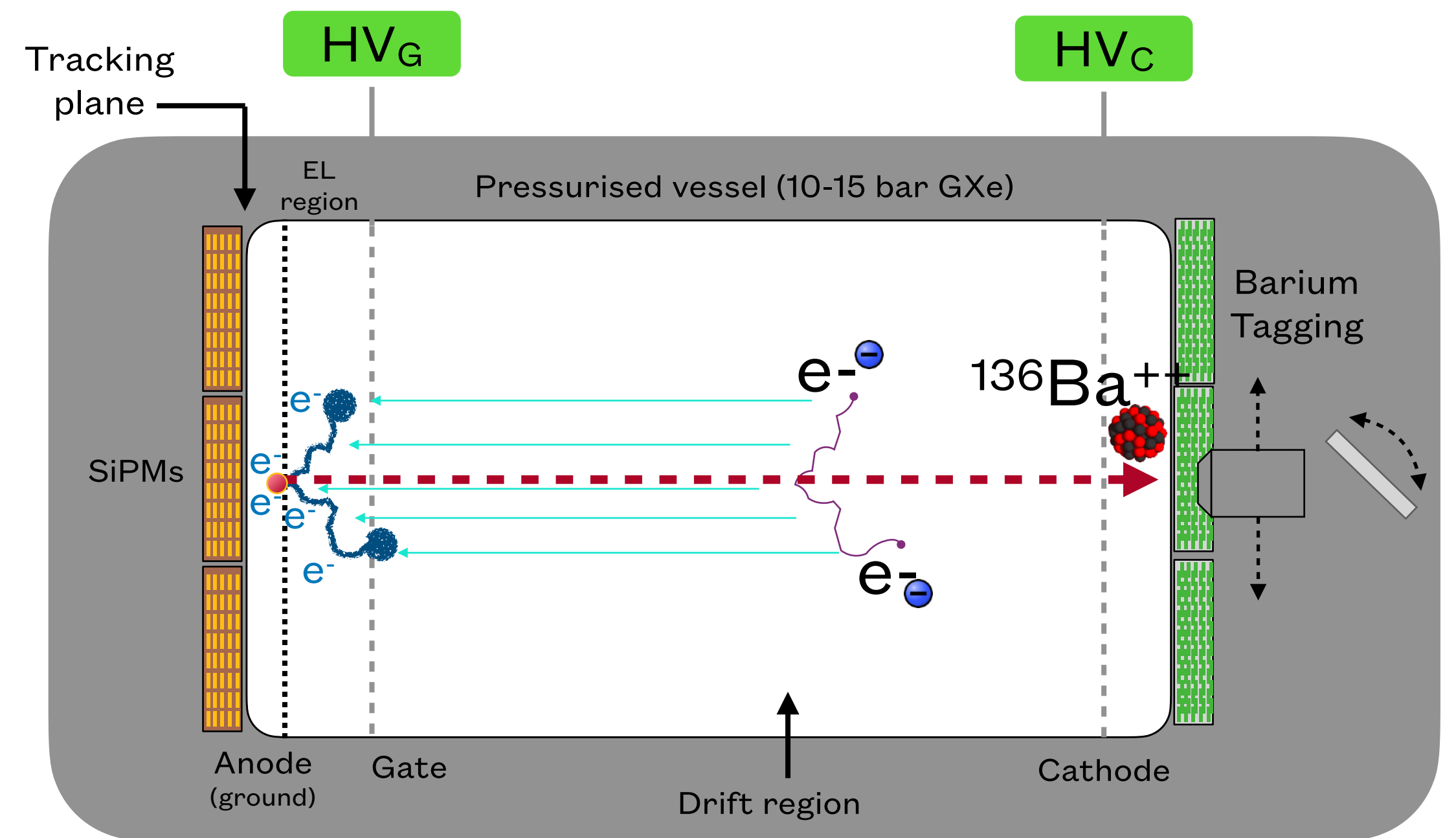


NEXT with Ba-tagging

new generation of the NEXT detector with the capability to detect the barium ion, based on a **molecular fluorescent indicator**

Coincidence signal:

- ^{136}Xe atom decays, producing: $2e^-$ and Ba^{++} ion
- Energy/Tracking side measures the energy of the electrons and reconstructs track **barycentre**
- Ba^{++} ion moves (*slowly*) towards cathode → detected by chemosensors

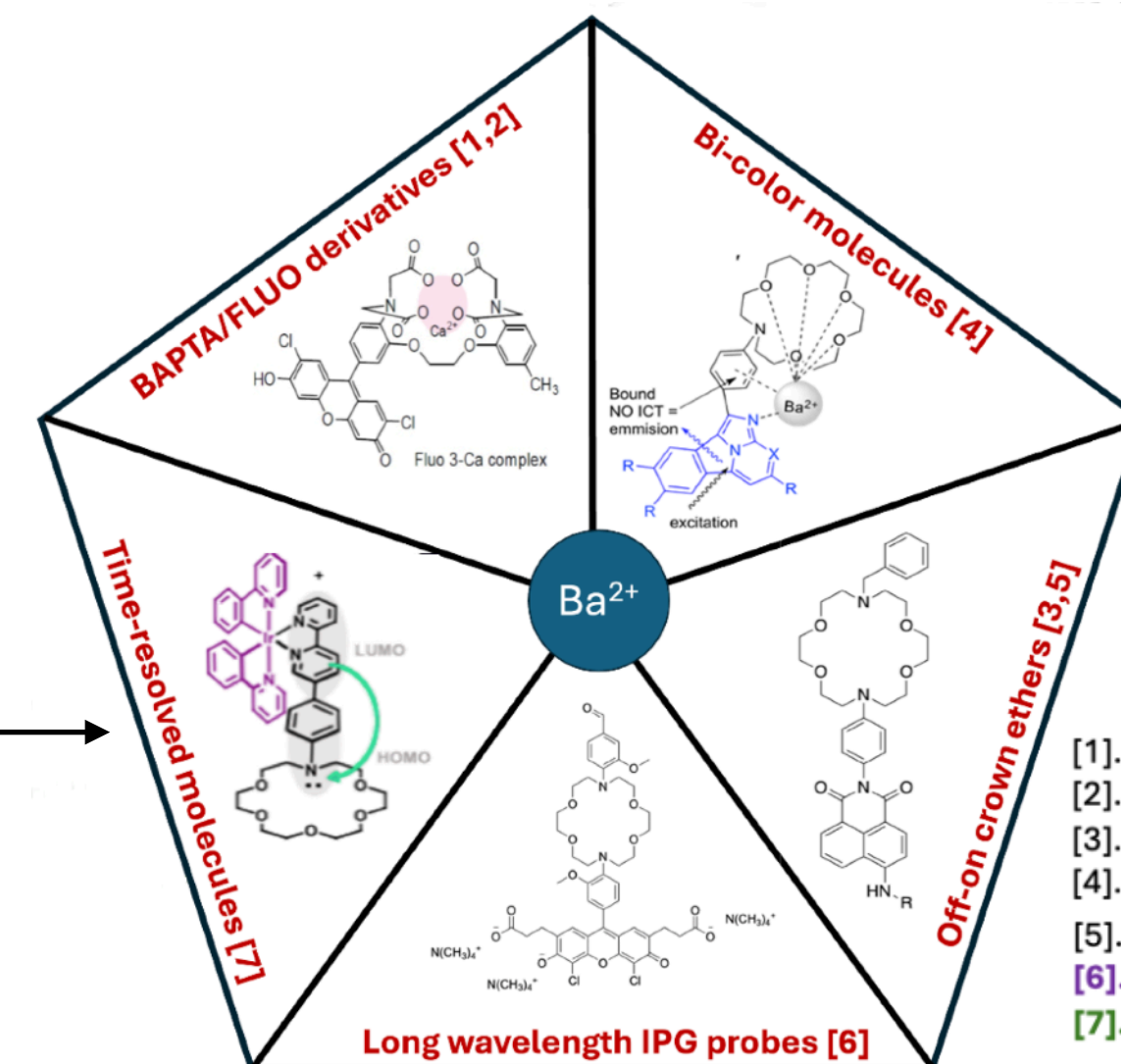
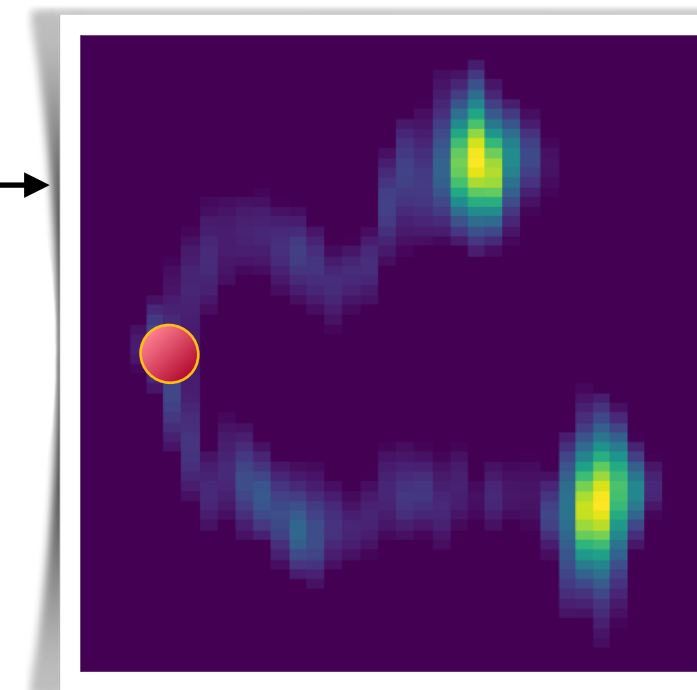
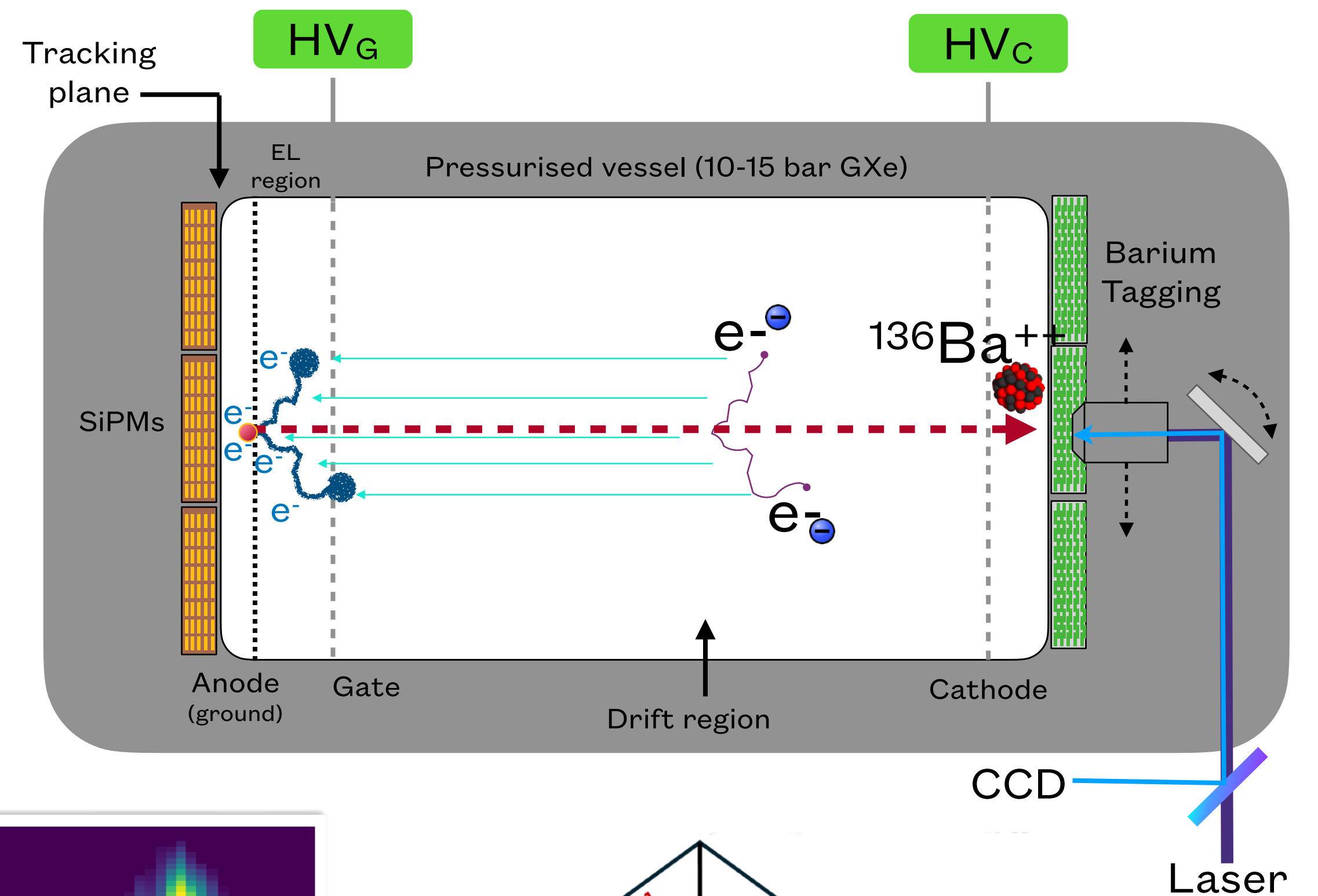


NEXT with Ba-tagging

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- Ba^{++} detection: light emission



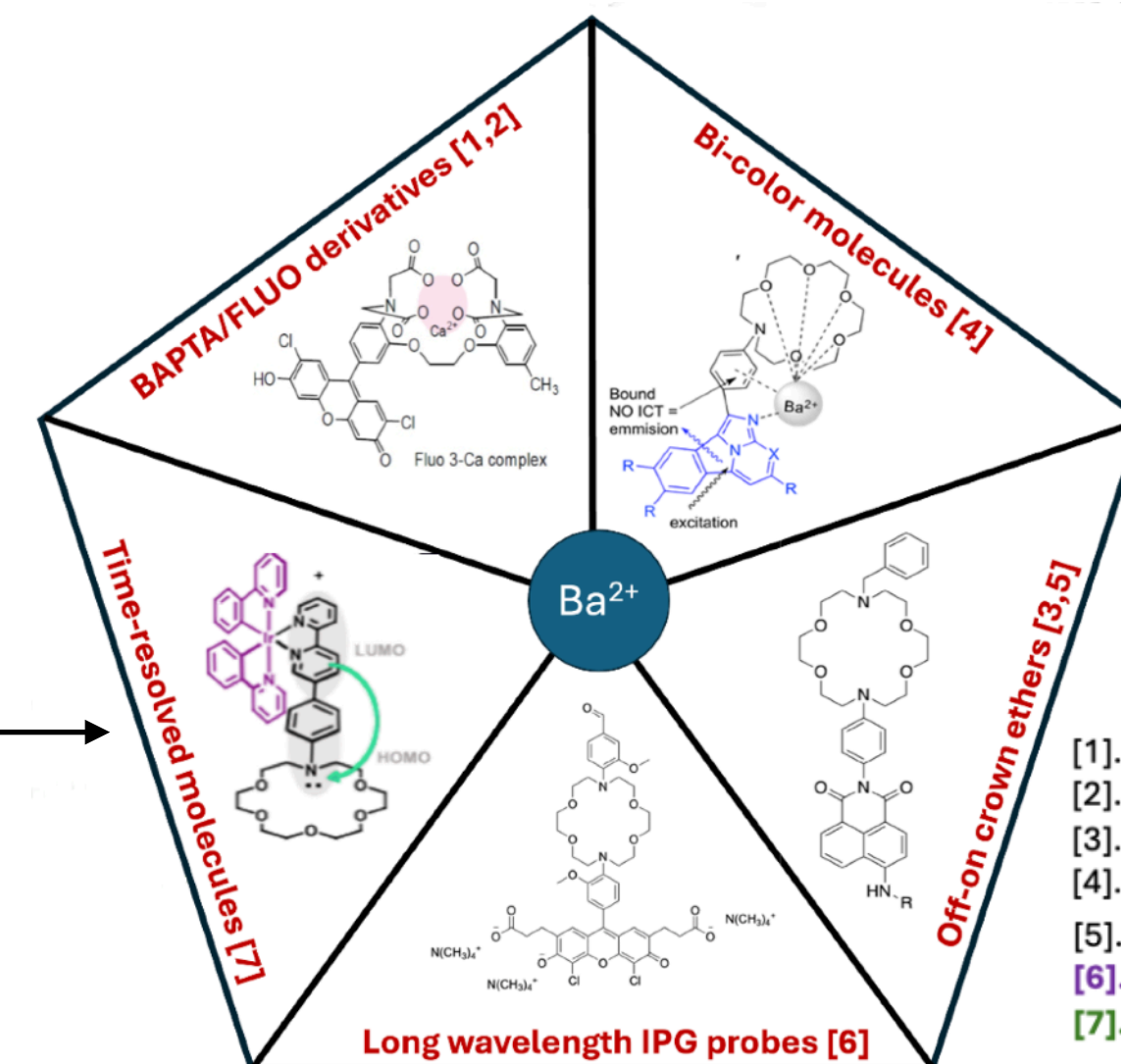
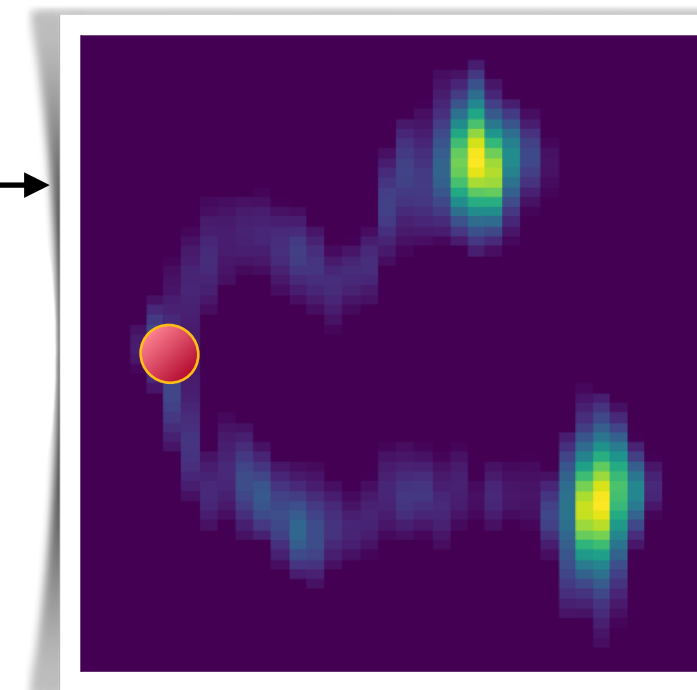
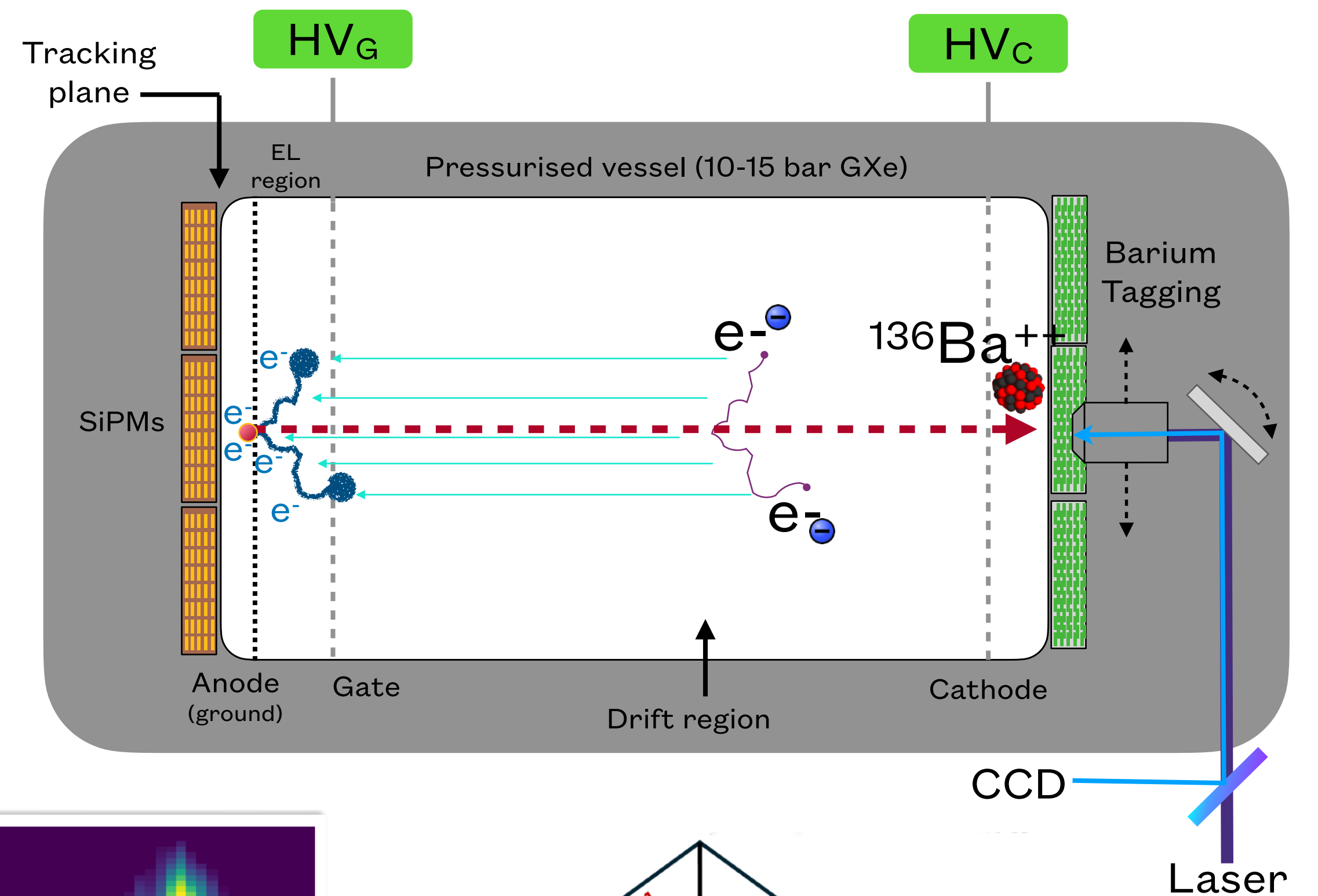
- [1]. JINST 11 P12011 (2016)
- [2]. Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 132504 (2018)
- [3]. Sci Rep 9: 15097 (2019)
- [4]. Nature 583, 48 (2020)
- [5]. ACS Sensors 6, 1, 192-20 (2021)
- [6]. [10.26434/chemrxiv-2023-wxpbh](https://doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv-2023-wxpbh) (2023)
- [7]. Publication in Preparation (2024)

NEXT with Ba-tagging

new generation of the NEXT detector with the capability to detect the barium ion, based on a **molecular fluorescent indicator**

Coincidence signal:

- ^{136}Xe atom decays, producing: **$2e^-$** and **Ba^{++} ion**
- Energy/Tracking side measures the energy of the electrons and reconstructs track **barycentre**
- **Ba^{++} ion** moves (*slowly*) towards cathode → detected by chemosensors
- **Ba^{++} detection**: light emission
- Together with the **electron track** we obtain **delayed coincidence signal** → *Background free experiment*



- [1]. JINST 11 P12011 (2016)
- [2]. Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 132504 (2018)
- [3]. Sci Rep 9: 15097 (2019)
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- [5]. ACS Sensors 6, 1, 192-20 (2021)
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- [7]. Publication in Preparation (2024)

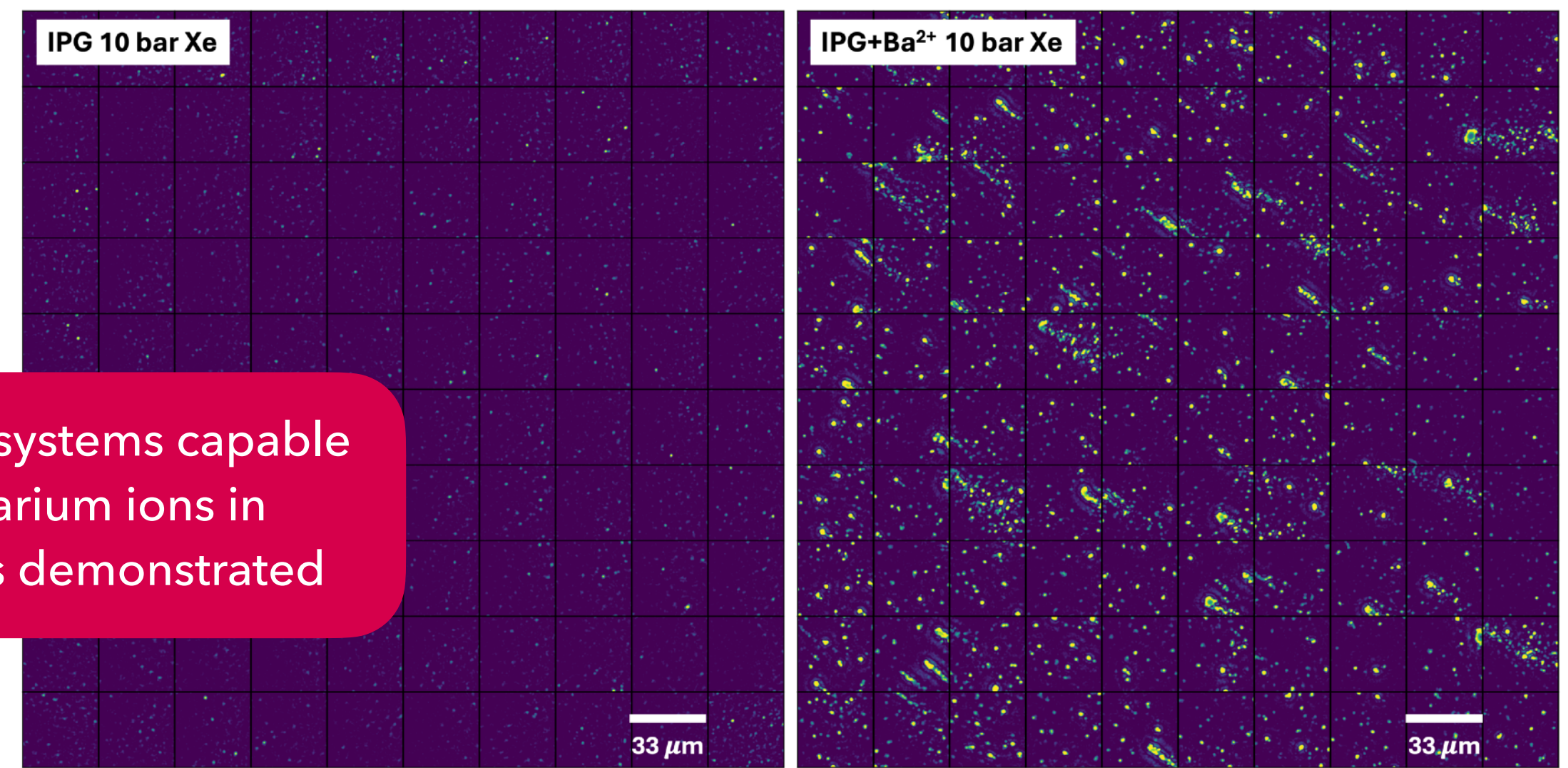
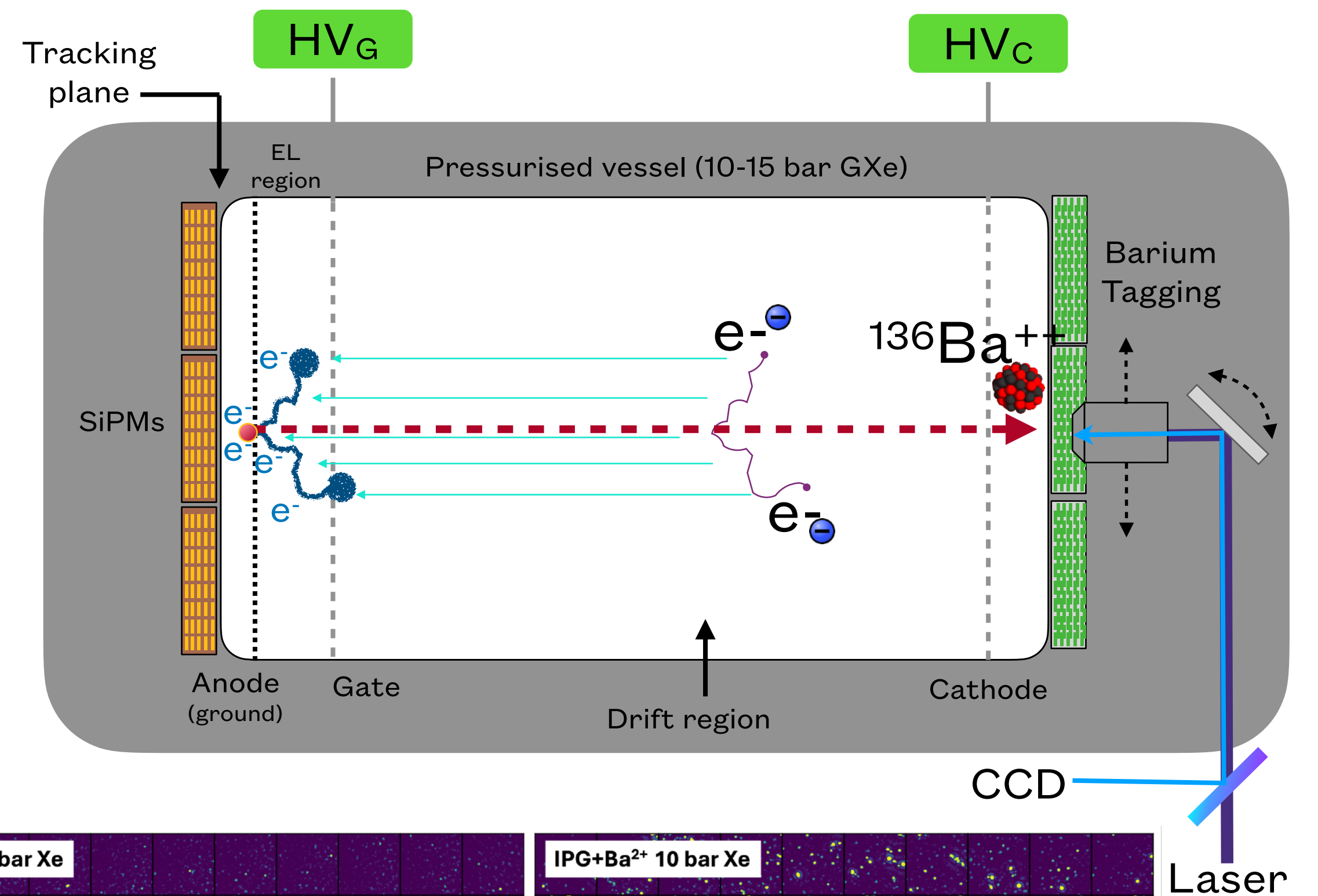
NEXT with Ba-tagging

new generation of the NEXT detector with the capability to detect the barium ion, based on a **molecular fluorescent indicator**

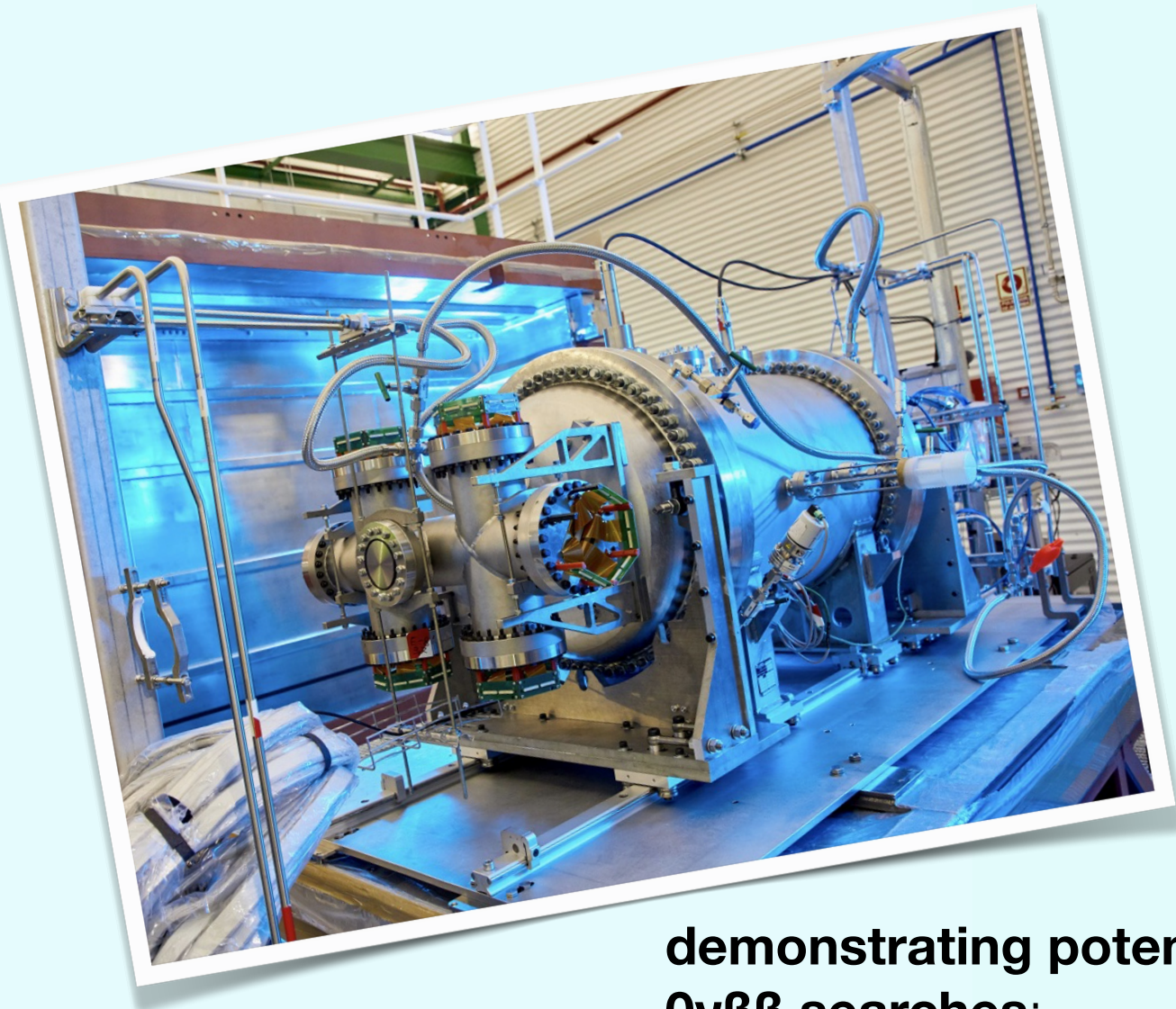
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- Ba^{++} detection: light emission
- Together with the **electron track** we obtain **delayed coincidence signal** → *Background free experiment*

The viability of microscopy systems capable of imaging individual barium ions in high-pressure xenon gas is demonstrated



Summary



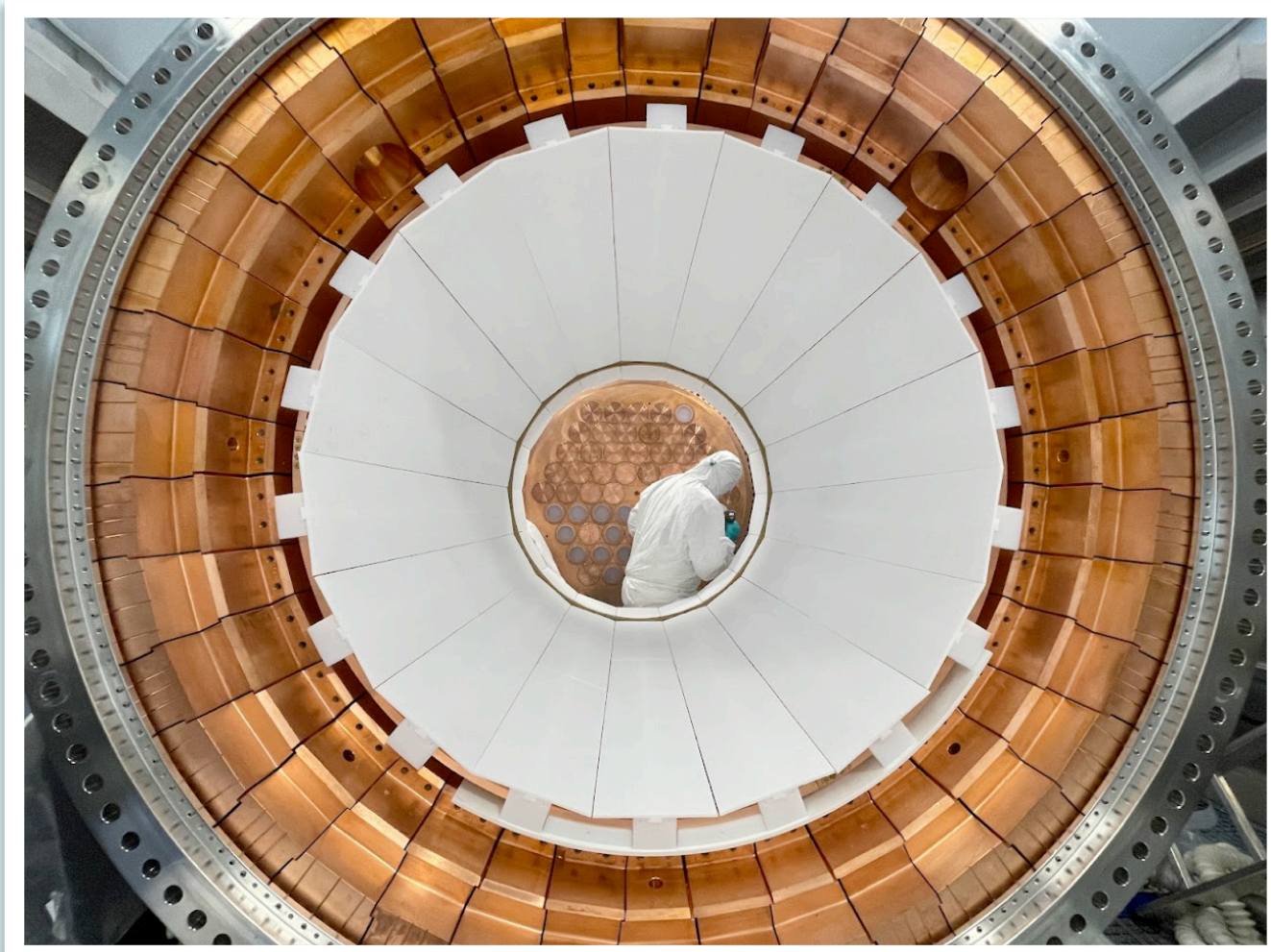
NEXT-White



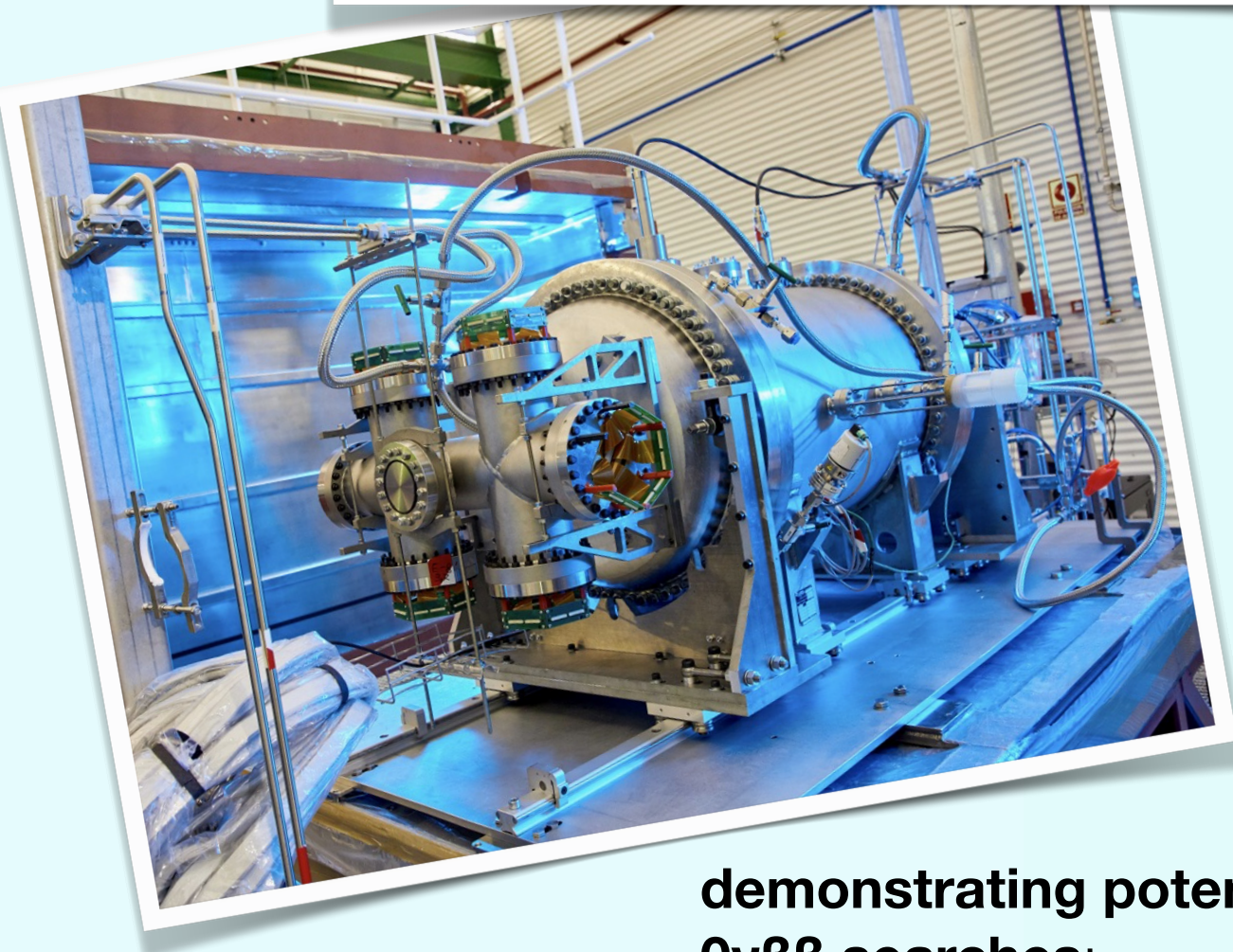
demonstrating potential of HPXe-TPC for **$0\nu\beta\beta$ searches:**

- Energy resolution $< 1\%$ at $Q_{\beta\beta}$
- Topology-based background rejection and measurement of the $2\nu\beta\beta$ lifetime

Summary



Construction finished and in commissioning since May 2024, will demonstrate **low background level**. **Competitive search** for $0\nu\beta\beta$.



NEXT-White

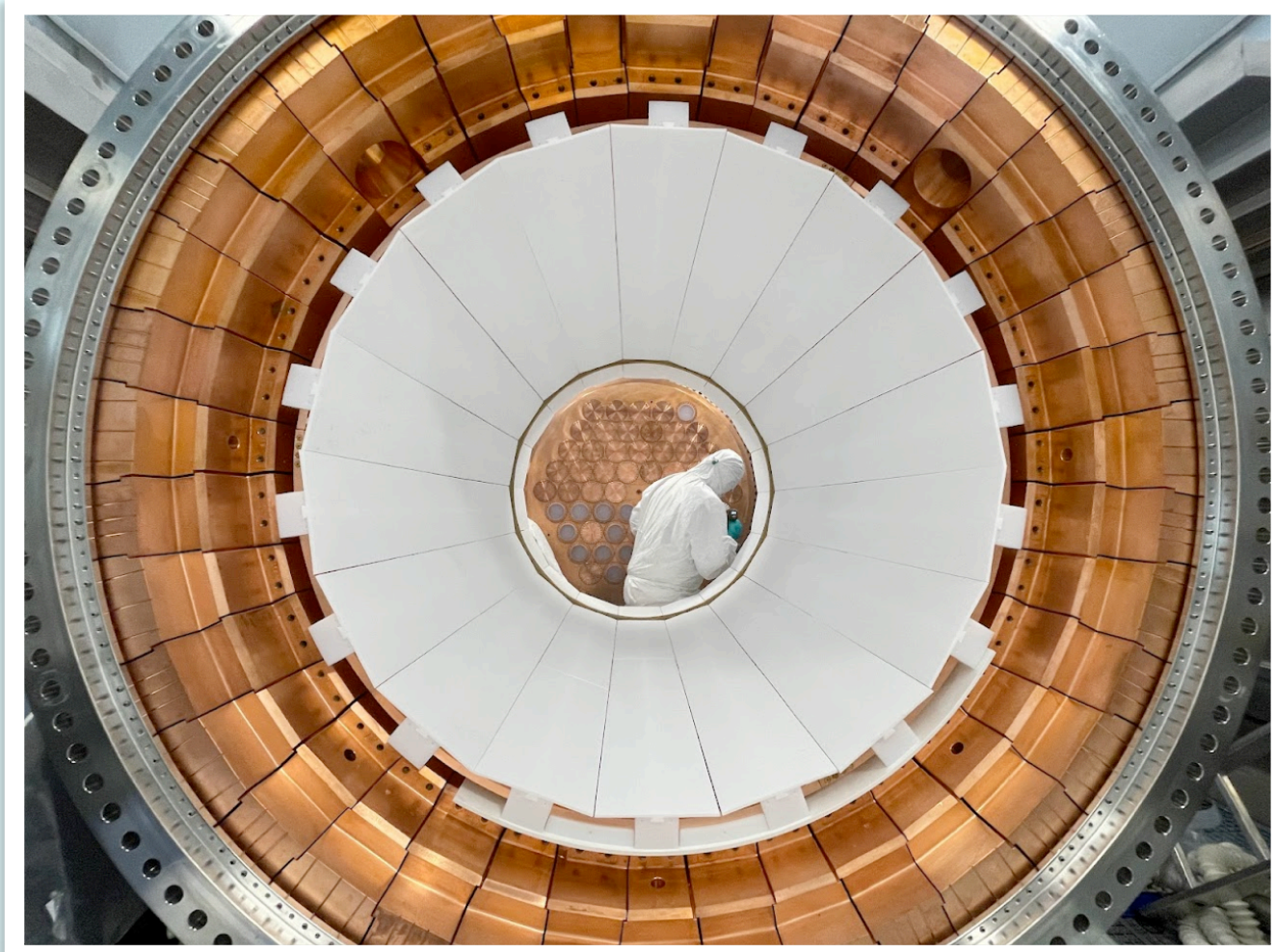


NEXT-100

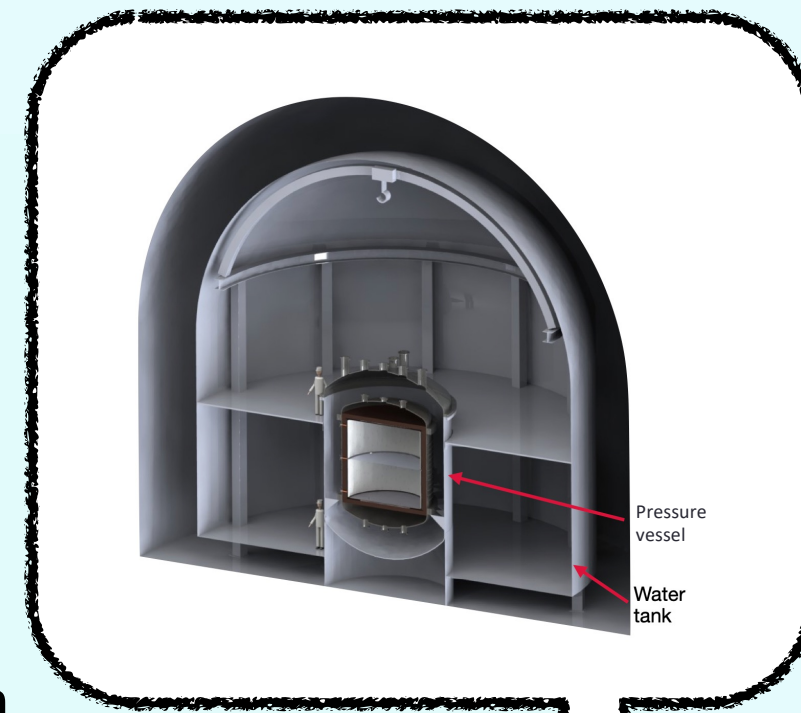
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Summary



Construction finished and in commissioning since May 2024, will demonstrate **low background level**. **Competitive search for $0\nu\beta\beta$** .



NEXT-HD



NEXT-White



NEXT-100

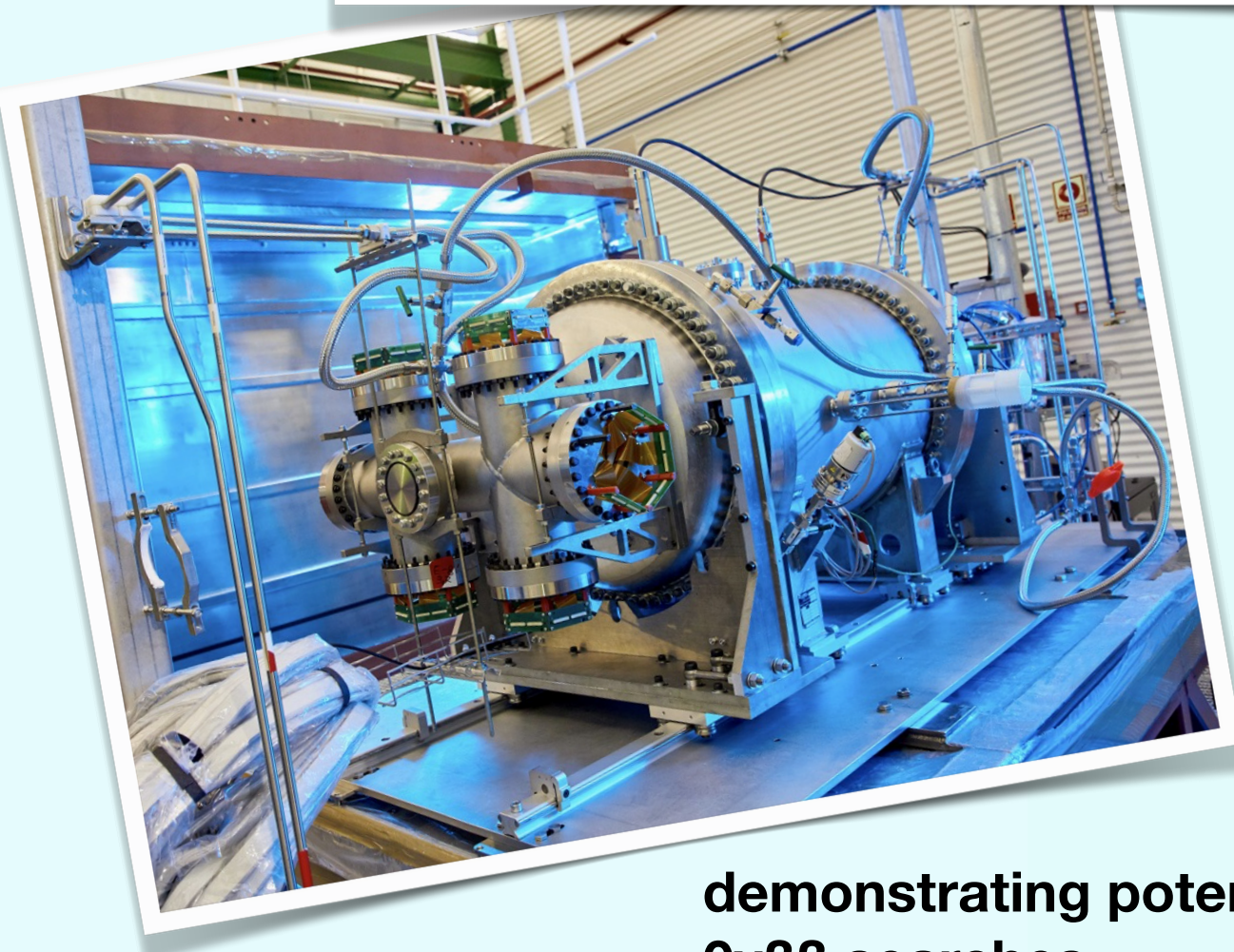


next-NEXT phase devoted to the **tonne scale detector**:

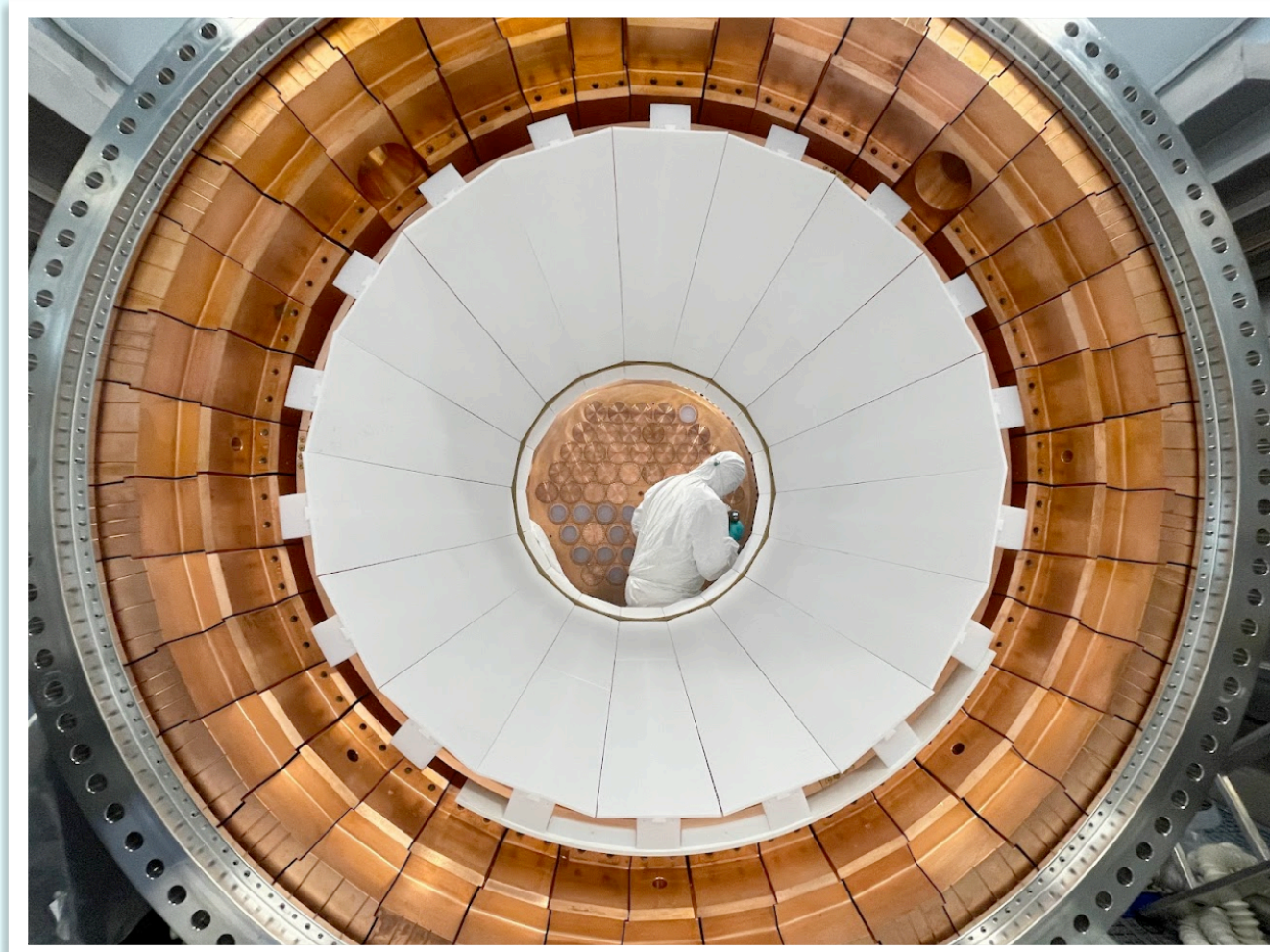
- increasing mass of ^{136}Xe beyond NEXT-100 (NEXT-HD)
- achieving '*Higher Definition*' by reducing background and increasing granularity

demonstrating potential of HPXe-TPC for **$0\nu\beta\beta$ searches**:

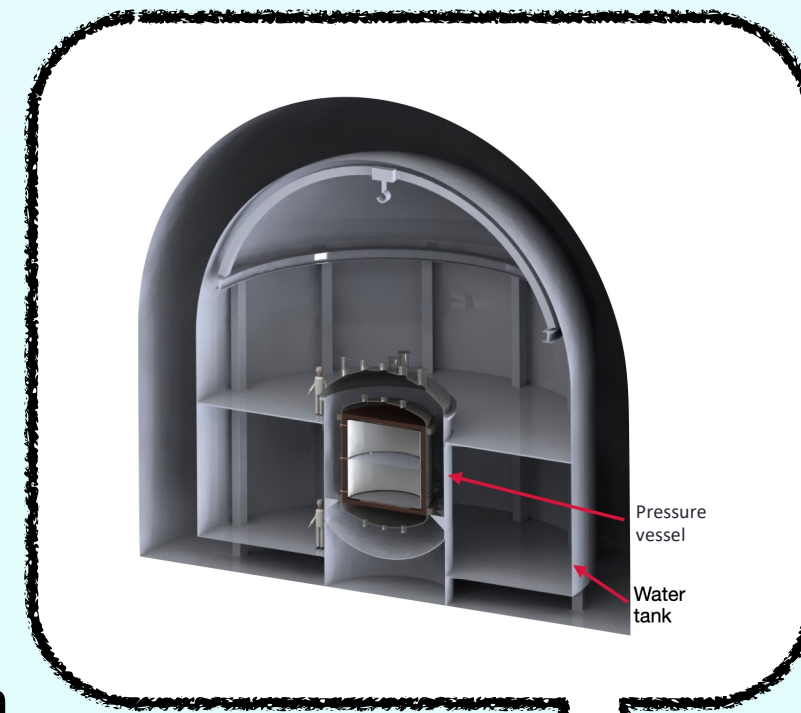
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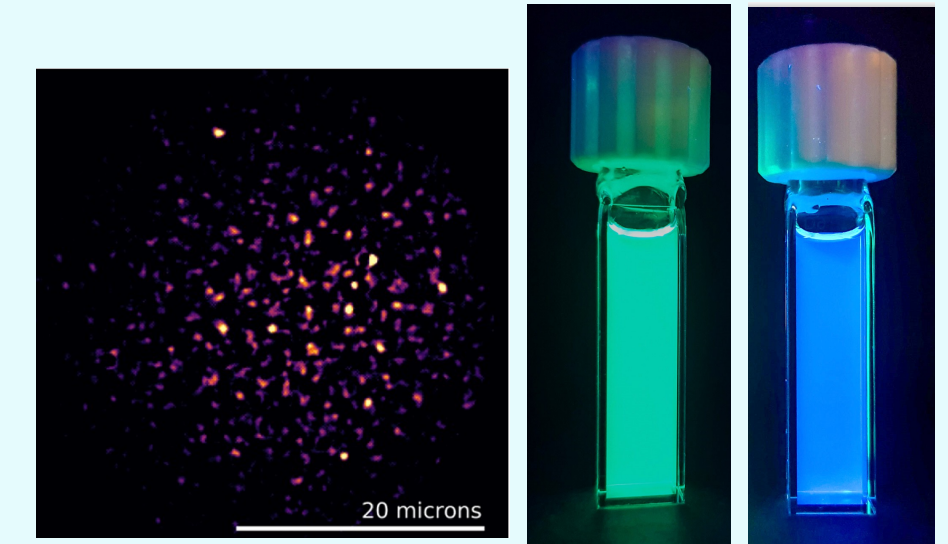
Summary



Construction finished and in commissioning since May 2024, will demonstrate **low background level**. **Competitive search for $0\nu\beta\beta$** .



Ba-tagging



NEXT-HD



NEXT-White



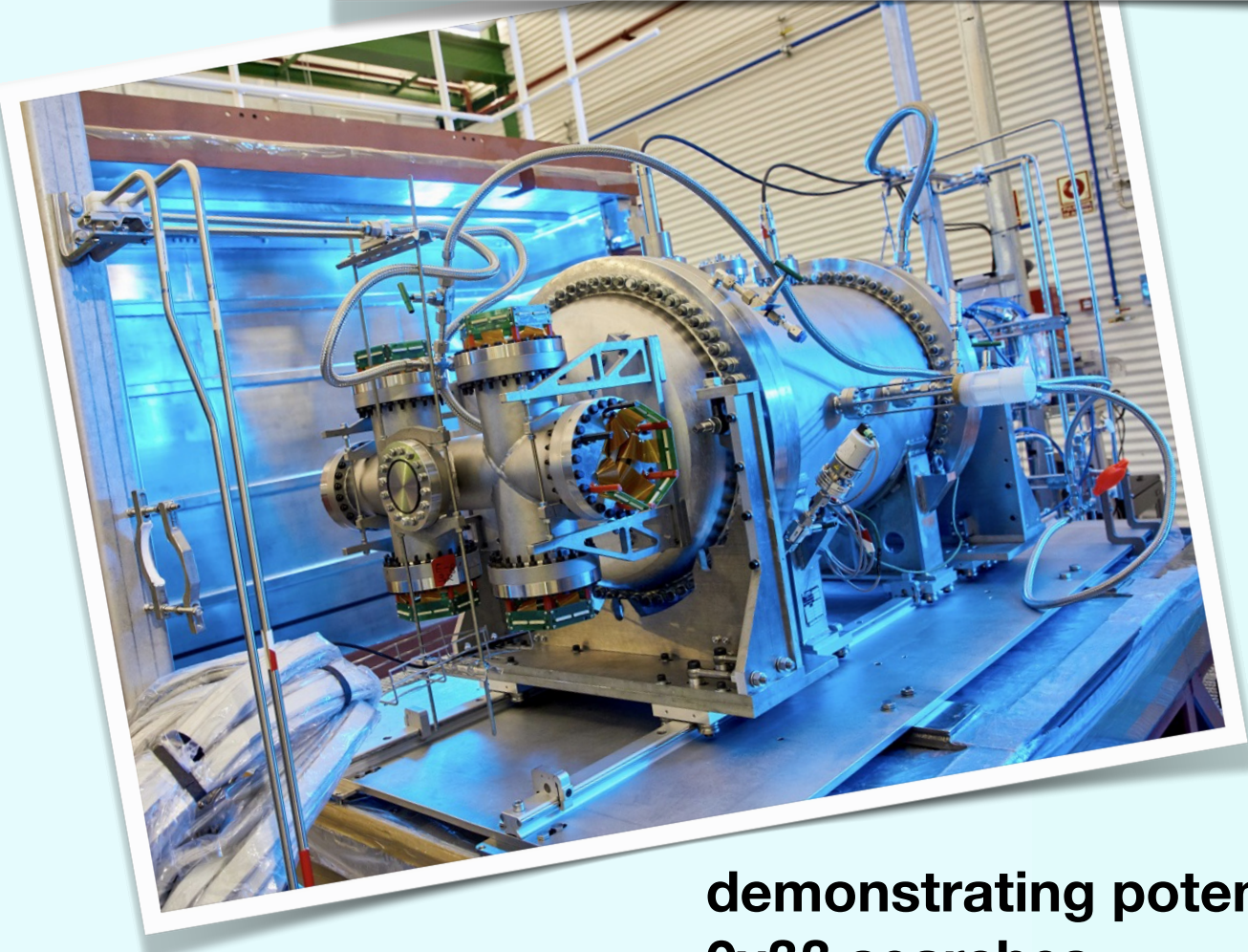
NEXT-100

next-NEXT phase devoted to the **tonne scale detector**:

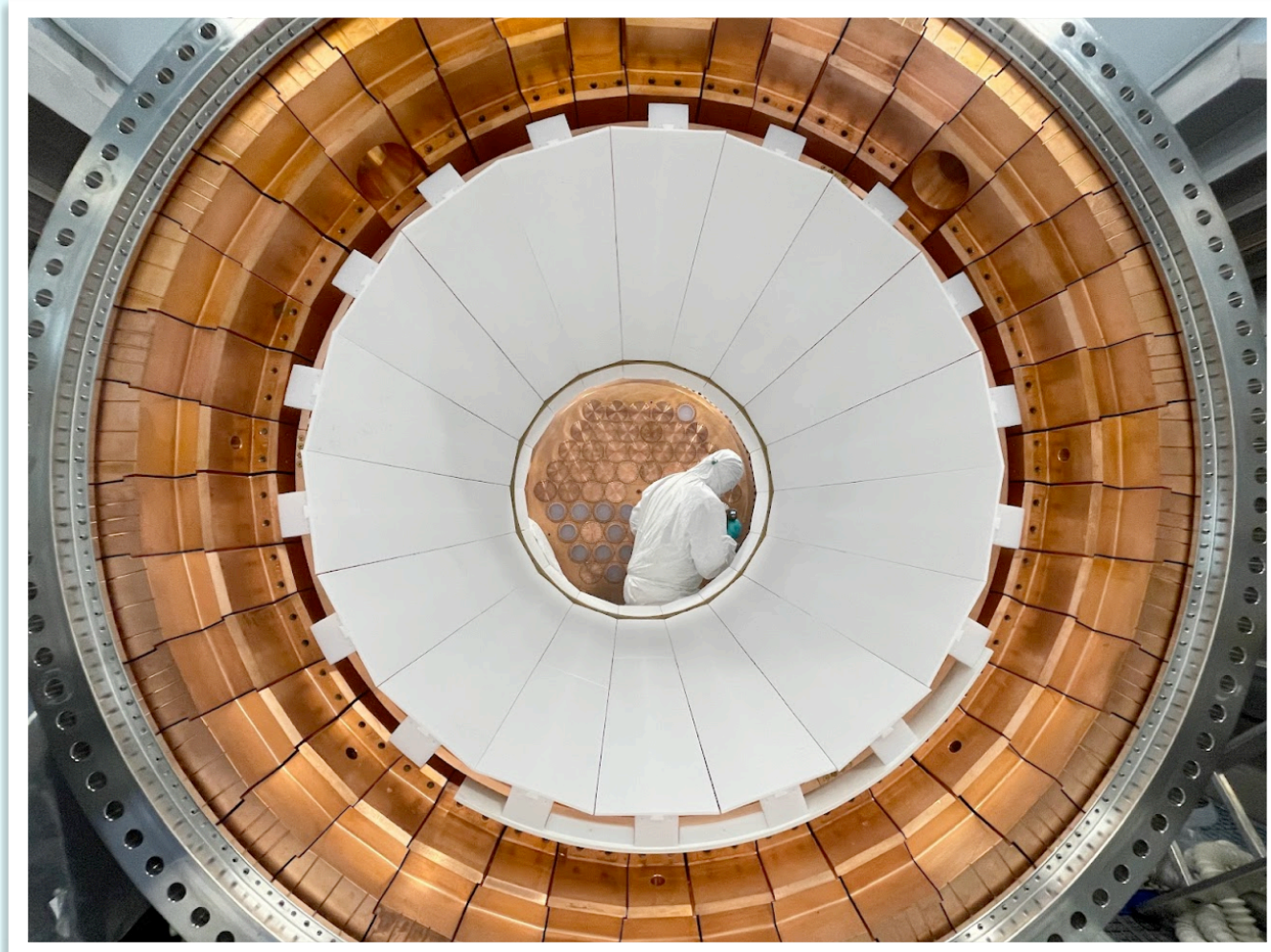
- increasing mass of ^{136}Xe beyond NEXT-100 (NEXT-HD)
- achieving '*Higher Definition*' by reducing background and increasing granularity
- applying **Ba-tagging technology** that is being developed

demonstrating potential of HPXe-TPC for **$0\nu\beta\beta$ searches**:

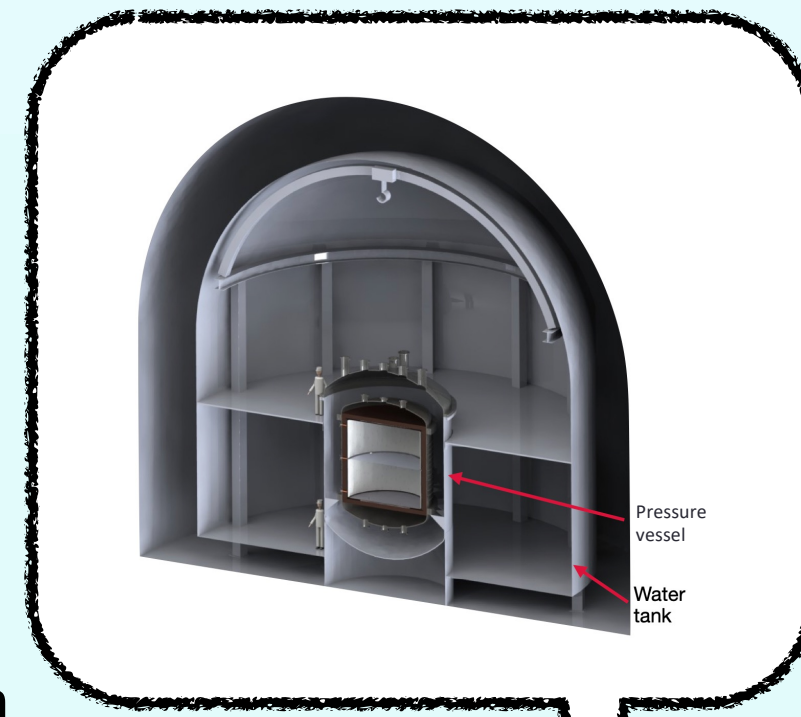
- Energy resolution $< 1\%$ at $Q_{\beta\beta}$
- Topology-based background rejection and measurement of the $2\nu\beta\beta$ lifetime



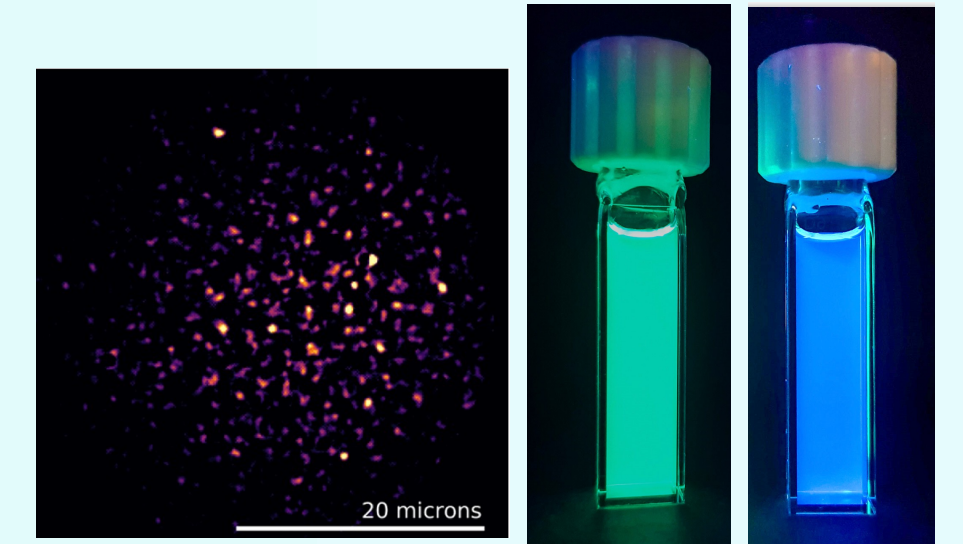
Summary



Construction finished and in commissioning since May 2024, will demonstrate **low background level**. **Competitive search** for $0\nu\beta\beta$.



Ba-tagging



particle physics
surface physics
science
molecular chemistry
sophisticated microscopy
state-of-art robotics

NEXT-HD



NEXT-White



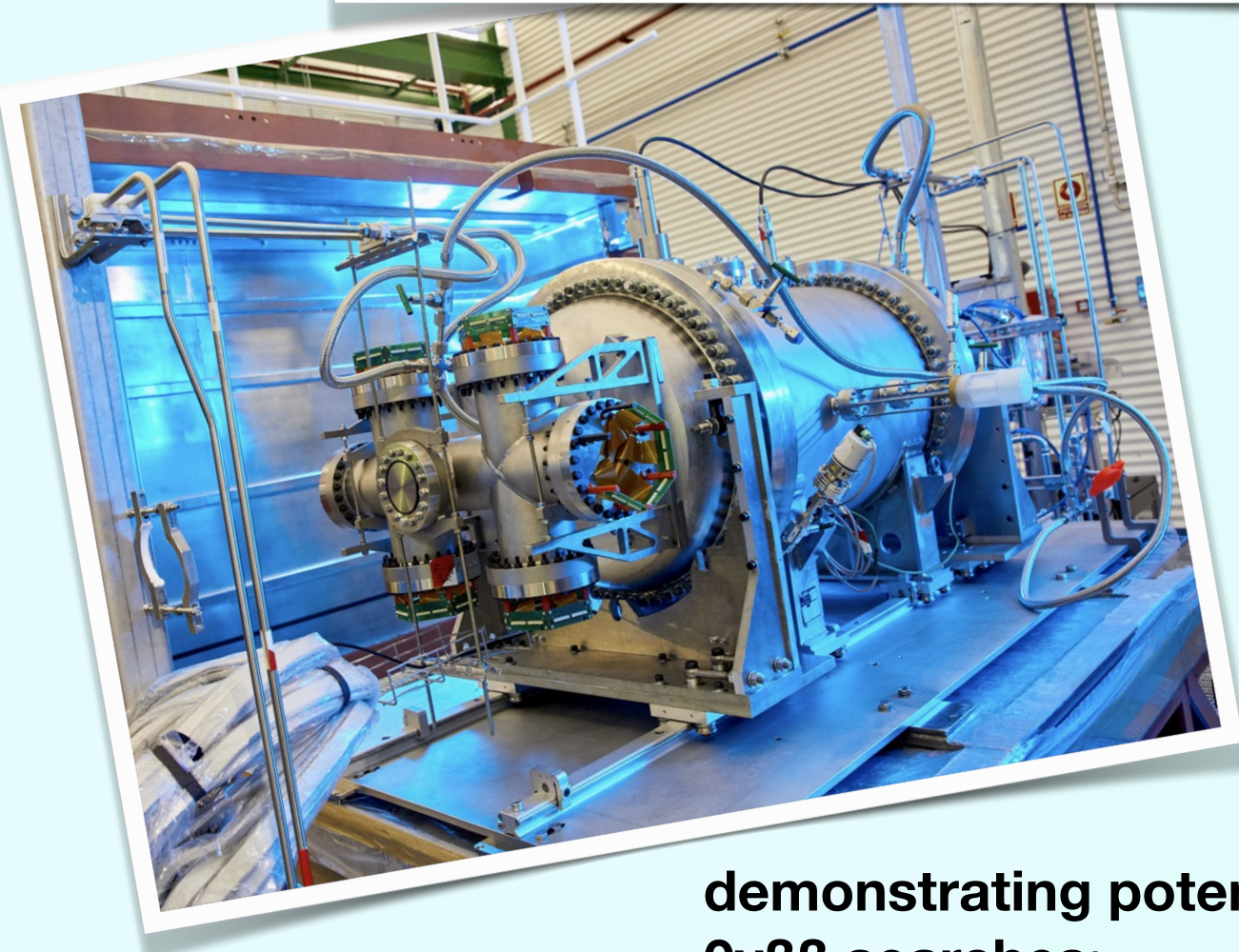
NEXT-100

next-NEXT phase devoted to the **tonne scale detector**:

- increasing mass of ^{136}Xe beyond NEXT-100 (NEXT-HD)
- achieving 'Higher Definition' by reducing background and increasing granularity
- applying **Ba-tagging technology** that is being developed

demonstrating potential of HPXe-TPC for $0\nu\beta\beta$ searches:

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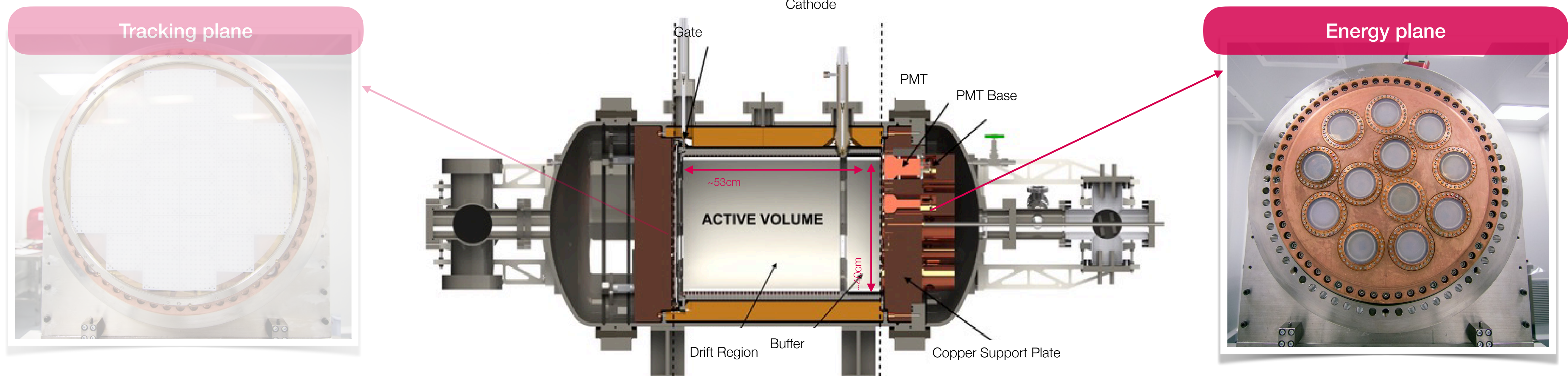
The image shows three technicians in white cleanroom suits and gloves working on a large, circular, perforated metal component. One technician is using a power drill on the component, while another is using a screwdriver. The third technician is holding a small white object. The background is a cleanroom environment with a circular ceiling and various equipment. The text "Thanks for your attention!" is overlaid in red in the center of the image.

Thanks for your attention!



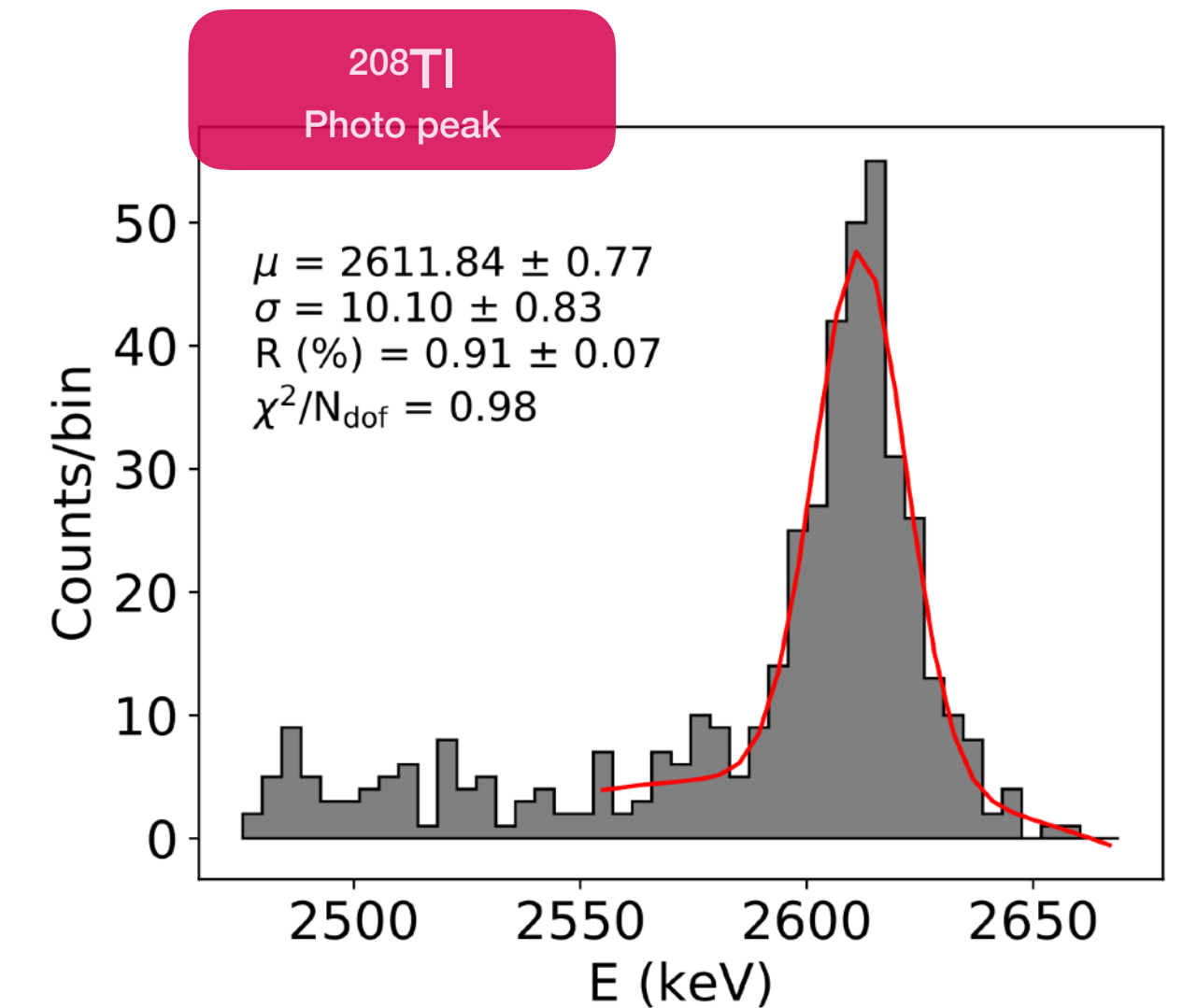
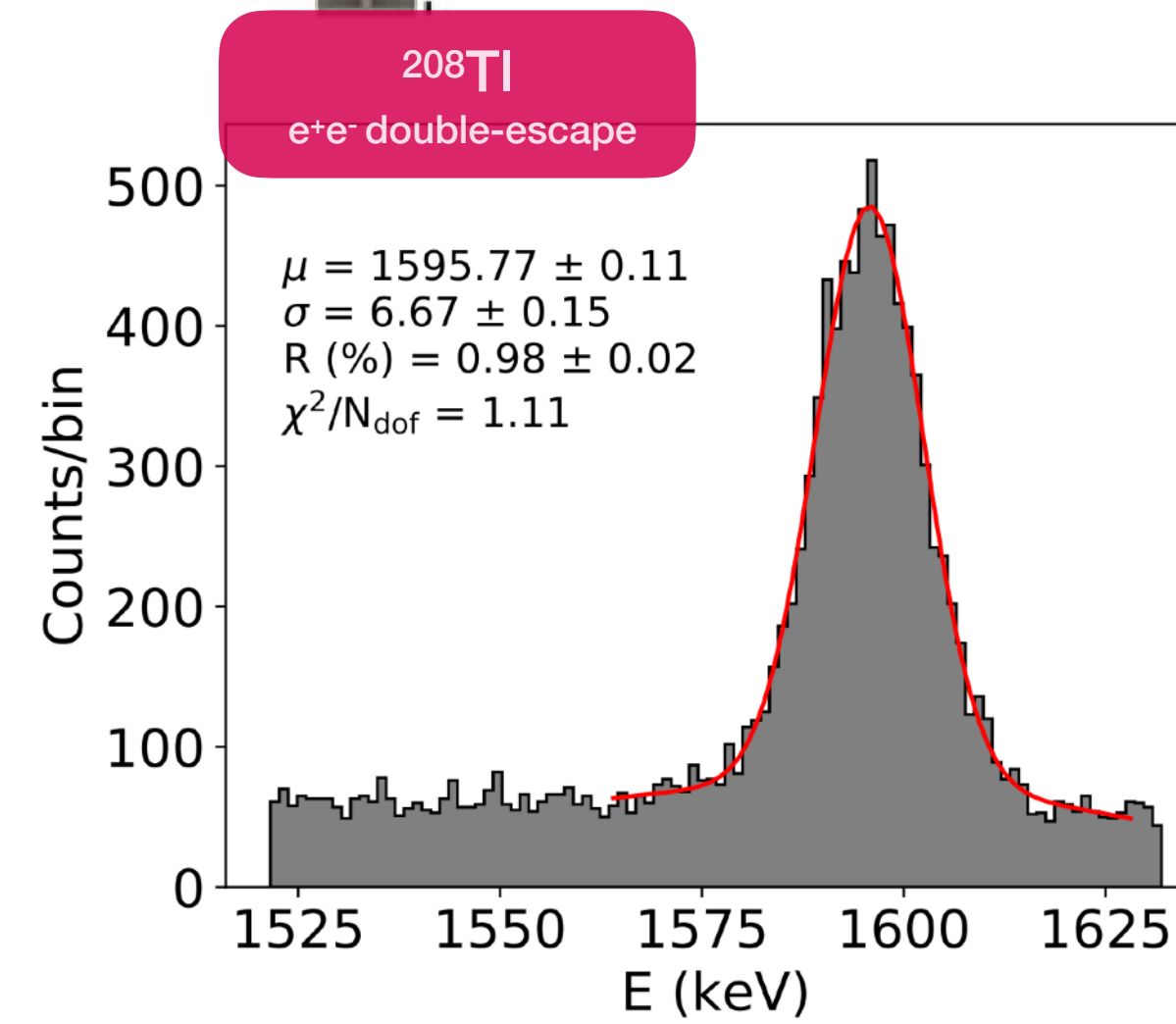
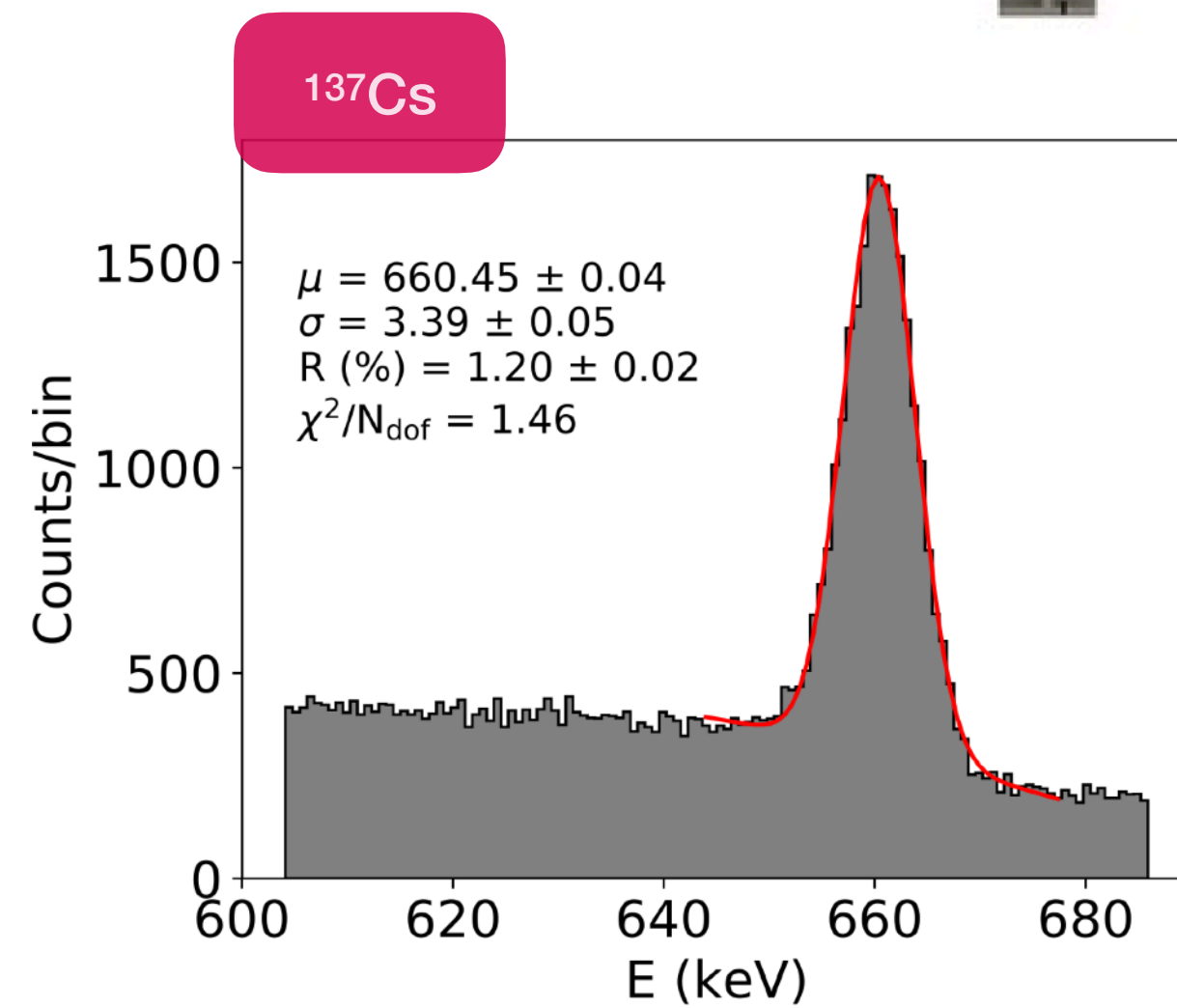
BACK-UP

NEW Energy Resolution

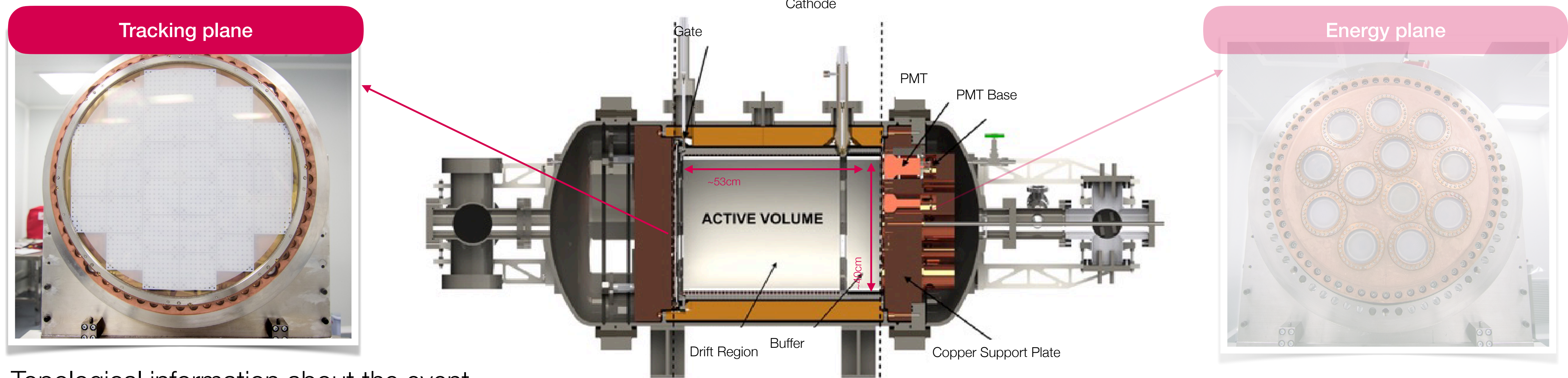


- The **energy resolution** extrapolates to **less than 1% FWHM at Q_{bb}** (0.91% at 2614 keV, ^{208}Tl photo peak).

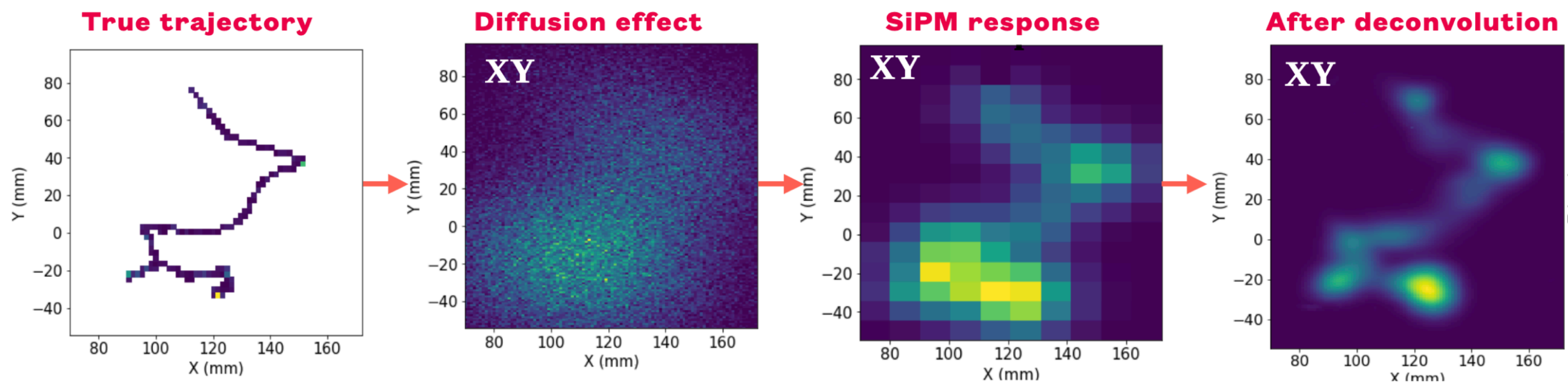
Journal of Instrumentation **13**, P10014 (2018), [arXiv:1804.01780].
JINST **13**, P10020 (2018), [arXiv:1808.01804].
JHEP **10**, 230 (2019), [arXiv:1905.13110].



NEW Richardson-Lucy Deconvolution



Topological information about the event given by SiPMs position + time



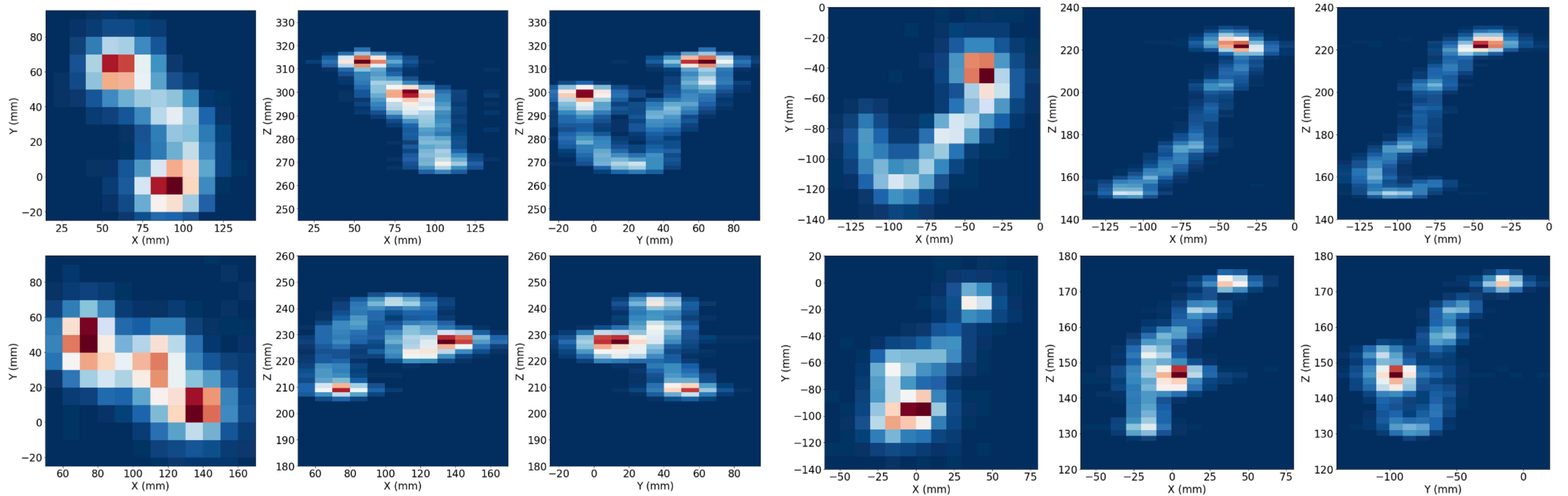
JHEP 2021, 146 (2021)

Electrons diffuse while drifting, smearing the image

- The **smearing** can be described by a **Point Spread Function (PSF)** obtained with ^{83m}Kr events.
- The **Richardson-Lucy** deconvolution uses the PSF to deconvolve the image and remove the smearing.

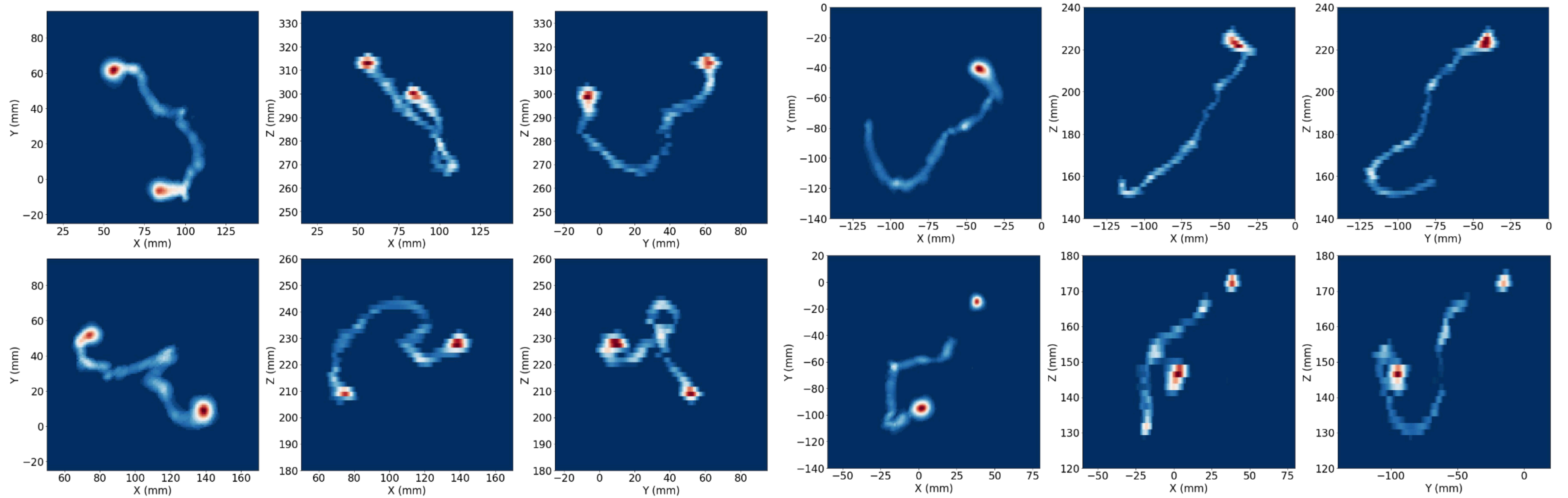
NEW Richardson-Lucy Deconvolution

Raw Signal



NEW Richardson-Lucy Deconvolution

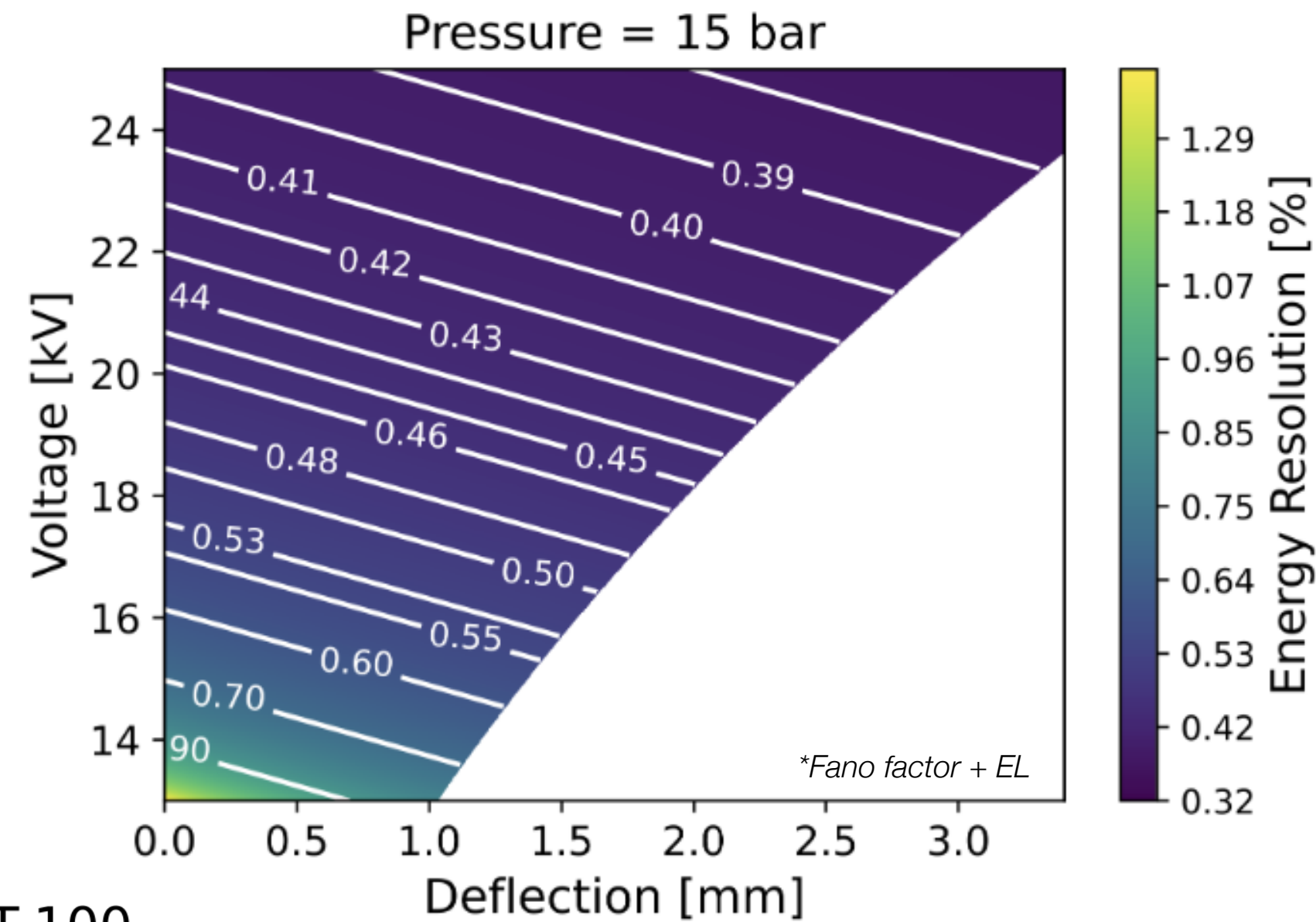
RL Deconvolution



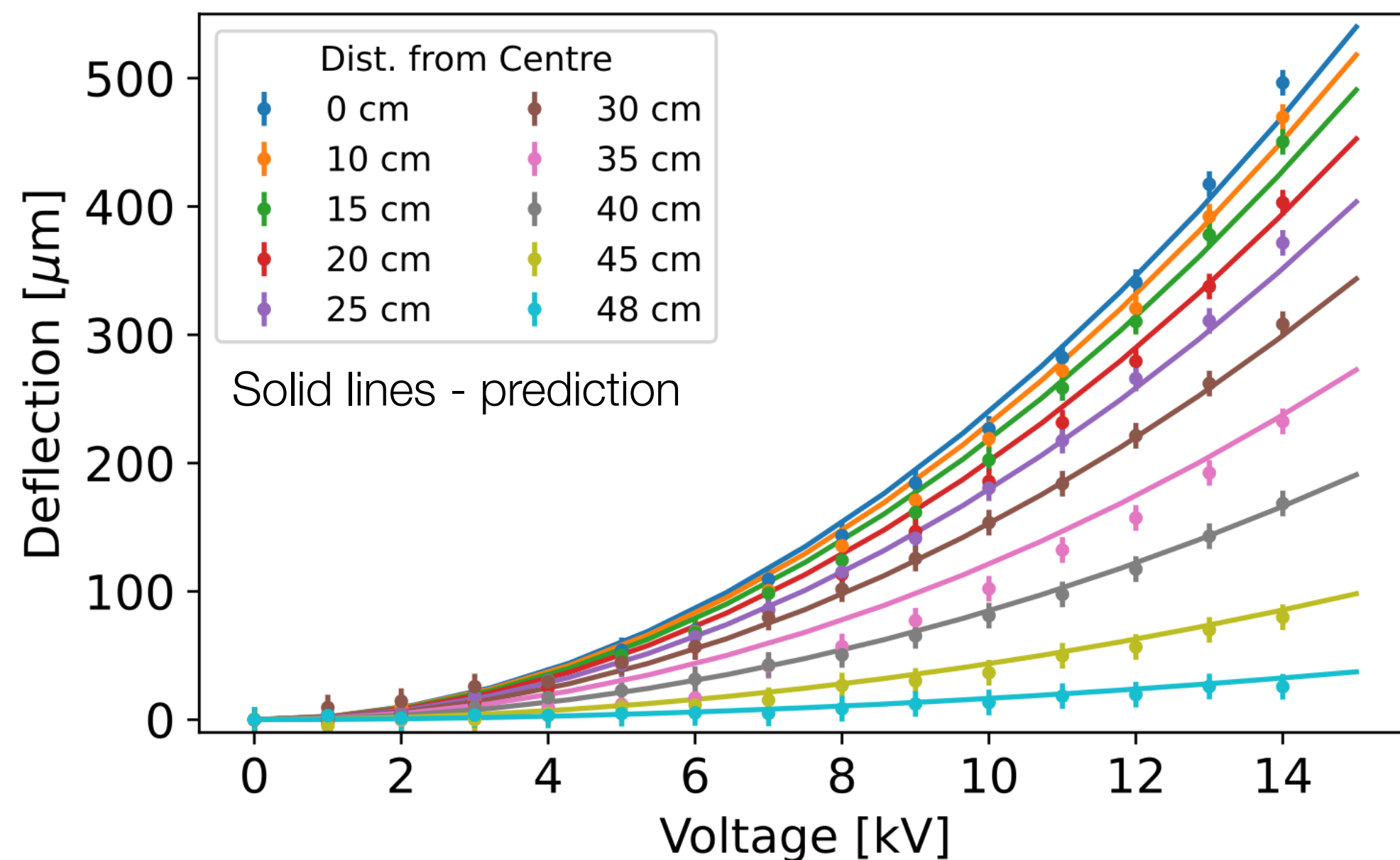
The @next-100 detector

Electrostatic deflection of the EL measured (important for energy resolution)

[arXiv:2311.03528]

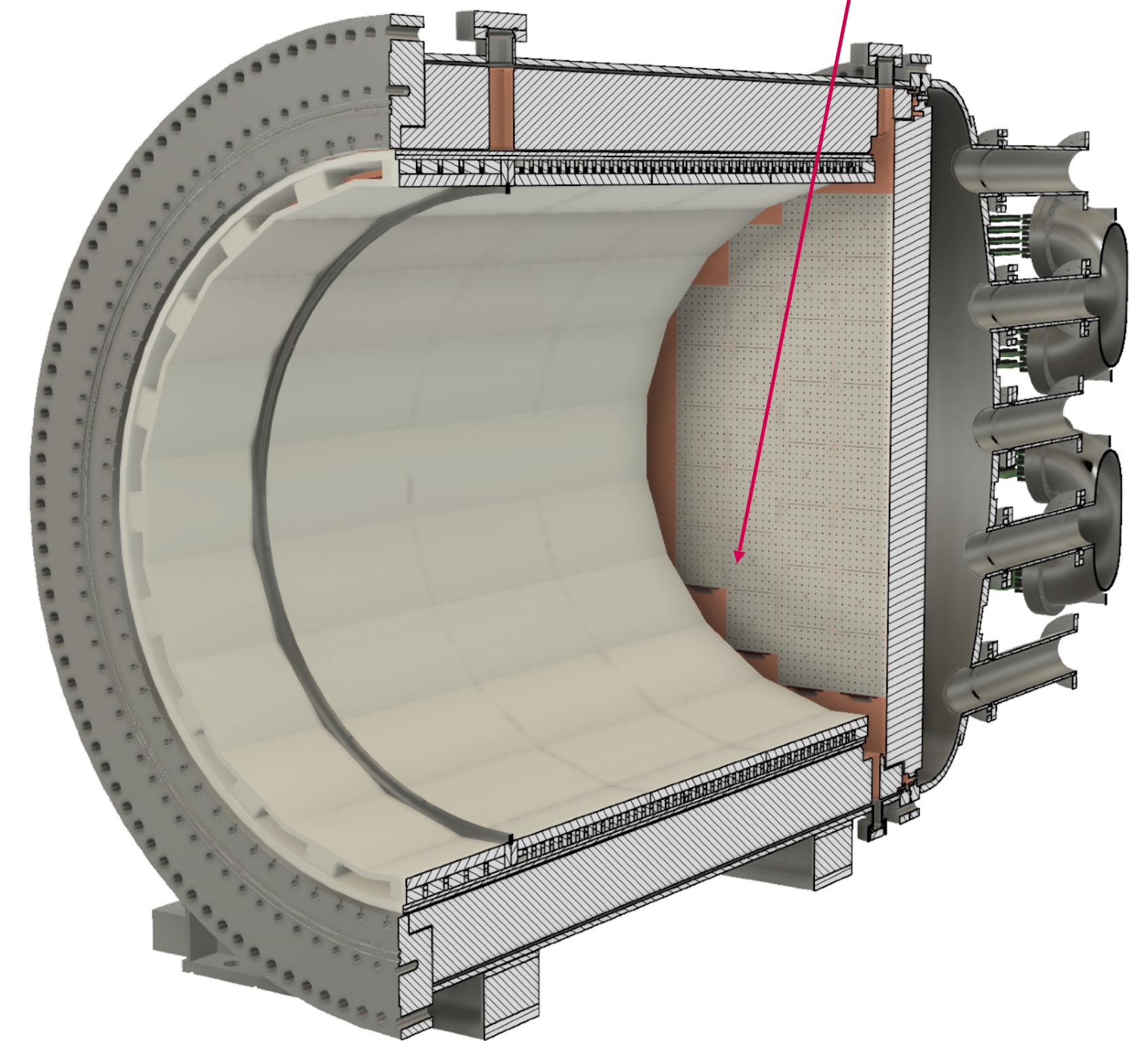


NEXT-100



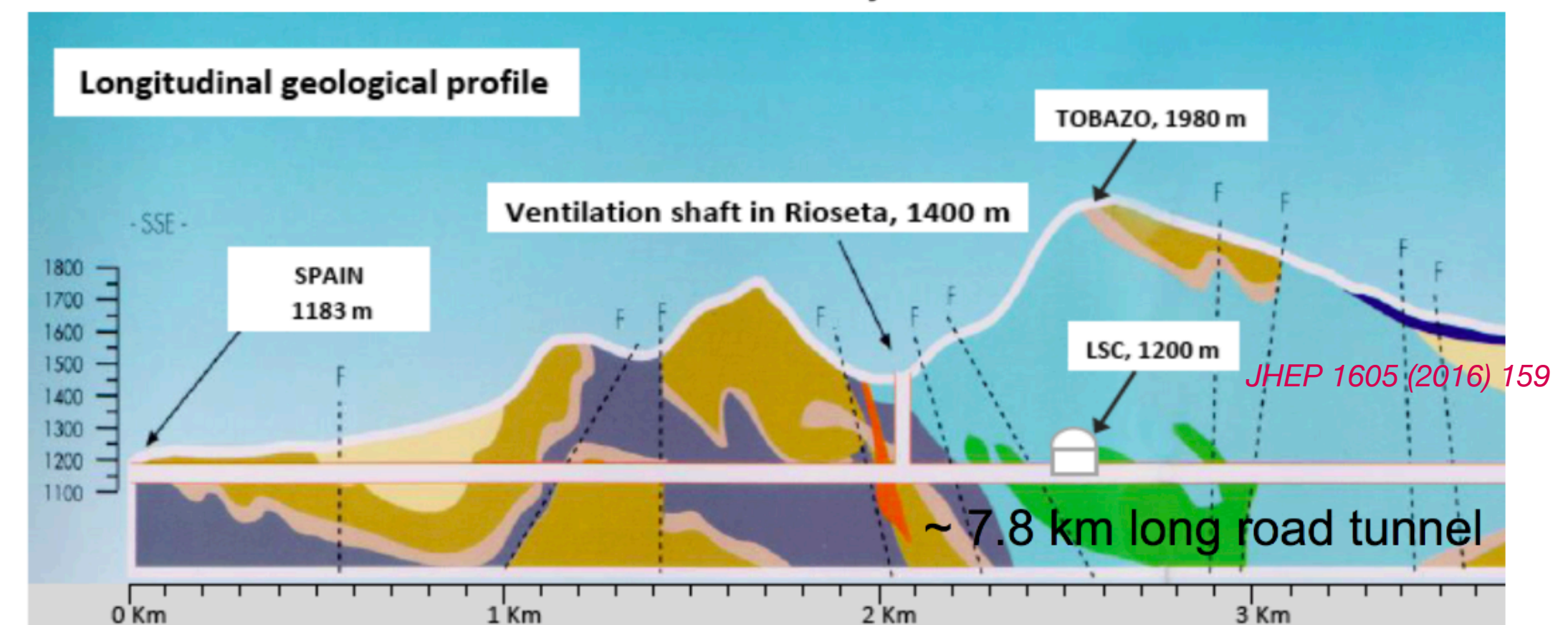
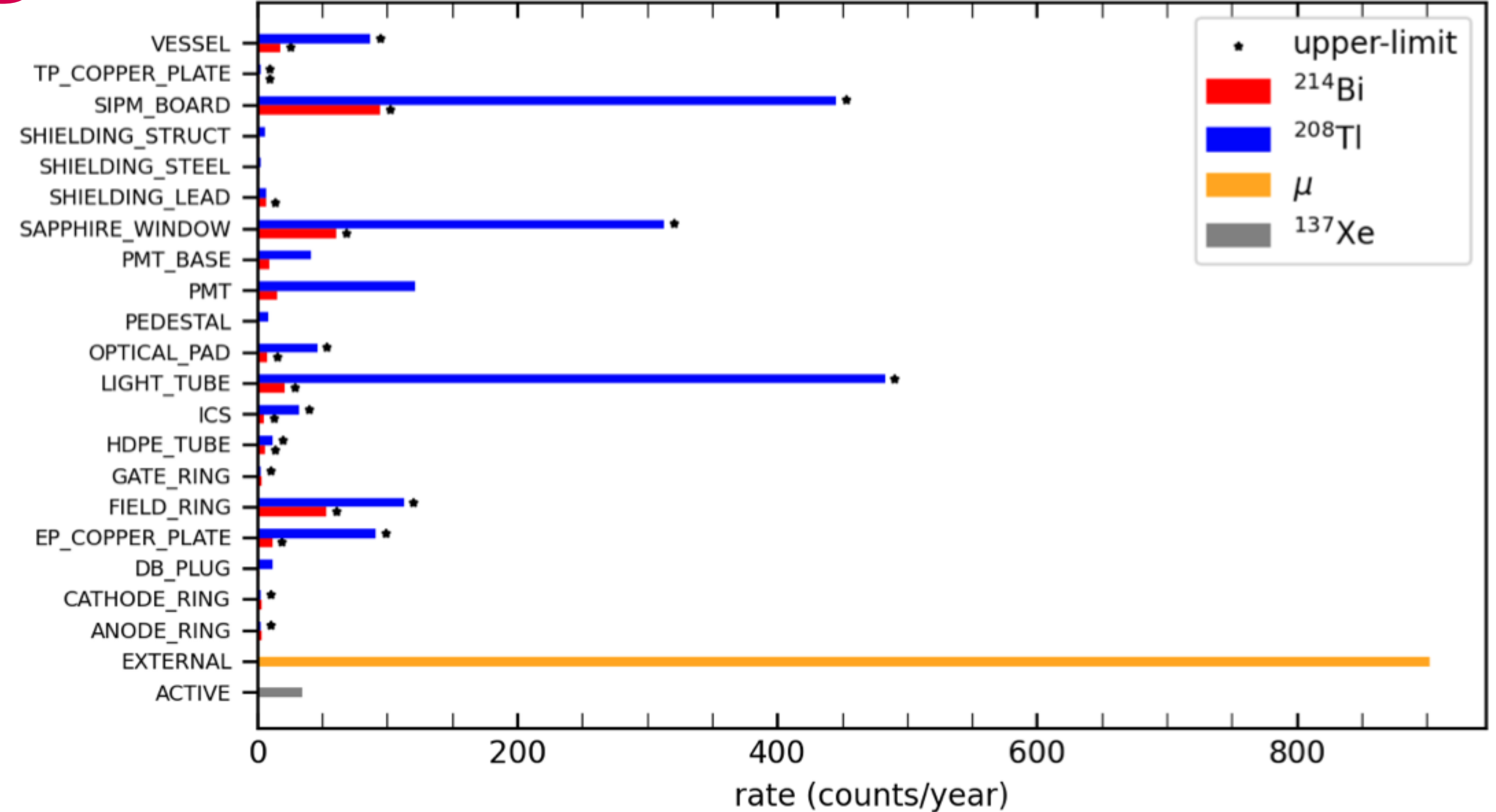
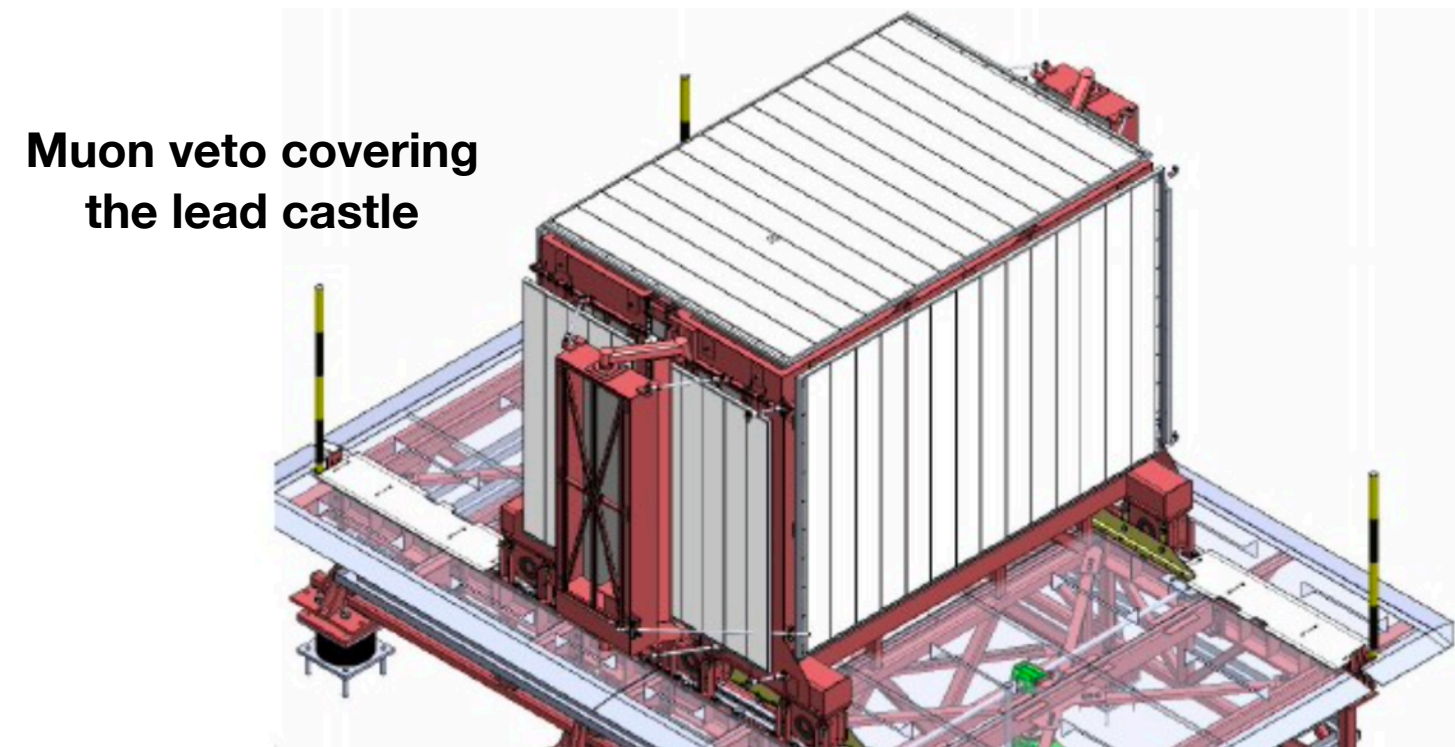
Helena Almazán

Cathode-EL region using meshes



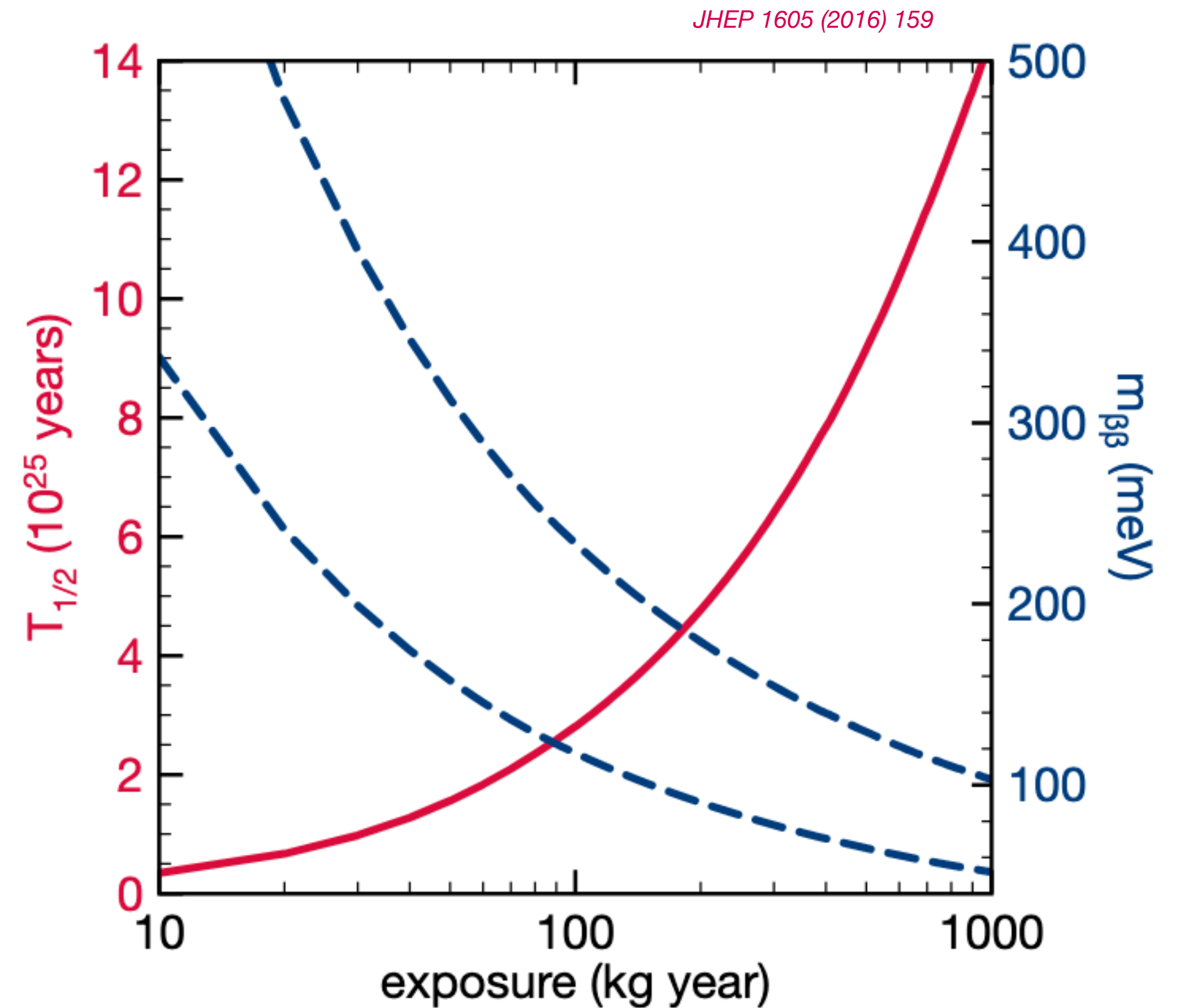
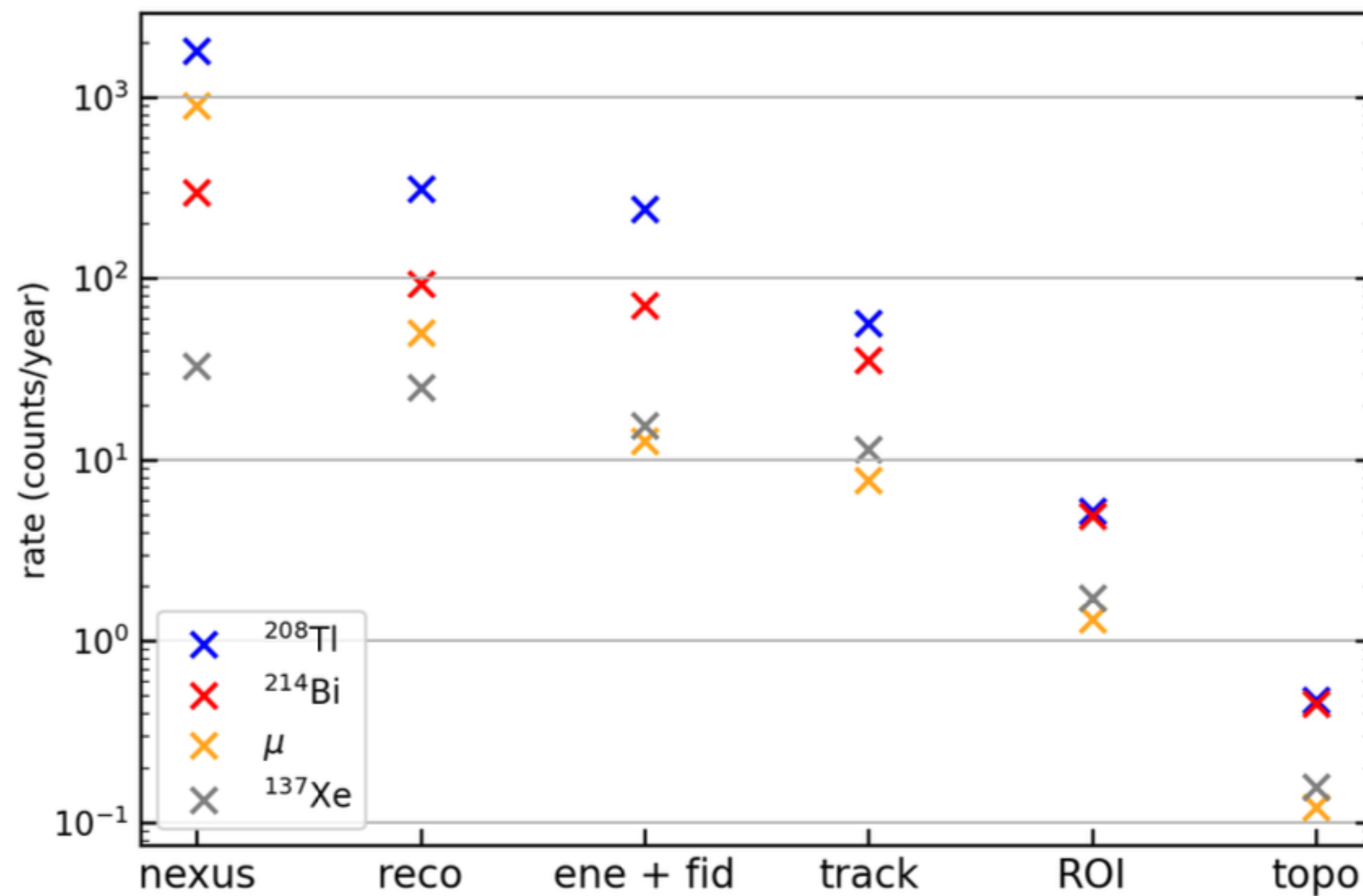
The @next -100 backgrounds

- The **main background** in NEXT is represented by natural decay series (U, Th) producing ^{214}Bi and ^{208}Tl .
- The **LSC** provides a **radiopurity** facility to assess the radioactivity of the **detector materials** (copper, PMTs, boards...).
- Detector will operate in a **airborne-radon-depleted** environment thanks to the radon-abatement system provided by the LSC.
- **Spallation neutrinos** produced by cosmic rays: flux reduced by rock above the detector. Main source are those originating in the detector shielding: **muon veto is under construction.**



The @next-100 sensitivity

Target background rate $4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ counts/(keV · kg · yr),
or ~ 1 count/(ROI · yr) (majority coming from PMTs)



$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} = 6.0 \times 10^{25}$ years @ 90% CL
(3 years of data)

$m_{\beta\beta} < 80 - 160$ MeV @ 90% CL
(3 years of data)