

# Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

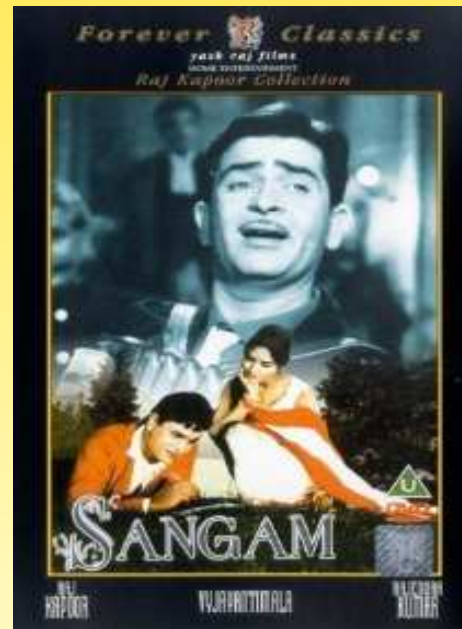
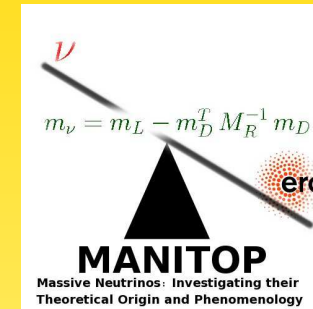


MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT  
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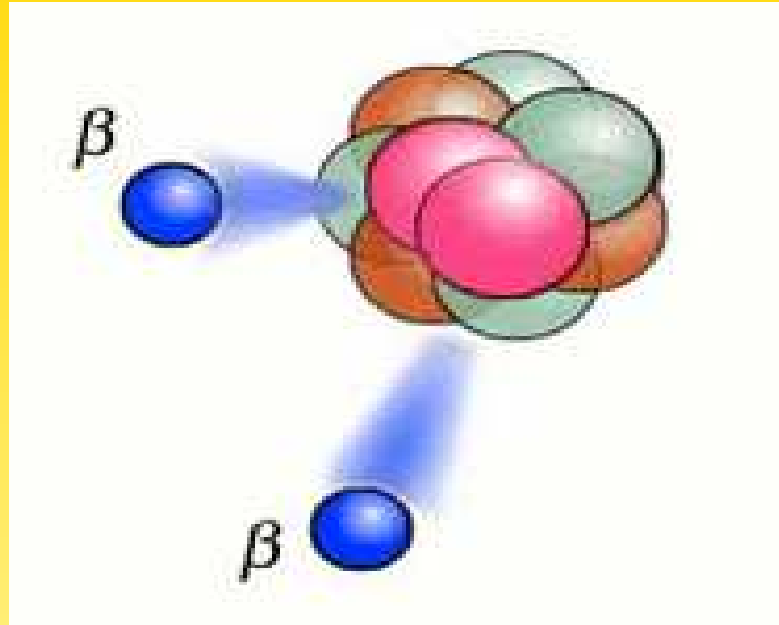
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26/03/13



## What is Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay?



For example:



**VIOLATION OF LEPTON NUMBER!**

Standard Model of particle physics: lepton number (accidentally) conserved

## Why should we probe Lepton Number Violation?

- $L$  and  $B$  accidentally conserved in SM
- effective theory:  $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda} \mathcal{L}_{\text{LNV}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{L}_{\text{LFV, BNV, LNV}} + \dots$
- baryogenesis:  $B$  is violated
- $B, L$  often connected in GUTs
- GUTs have seesaw and Majorana neutrinos
- (chiral anomalies:  $\partial_\mu J_{B,L}^\mu = c G_{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu} \neq 0$  with  $J_\mu^B = \sum \bar{q}_i \gamma_\mu q_i$  and  $J_\mu^L = \sum \bar{\ell}_i \gamma_\mu \ell_i$ )

⇒ Lepton Number Violation as important as Baryon Number Violation

( $0\nu\beta\beta$  is much more than a neutrino mass experiment)

## Outline

$$(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z + 2) + 2 e^{-} \quad (0\nu\beta\beta) \Rightarrow \text{Lepton Number Violation}$$

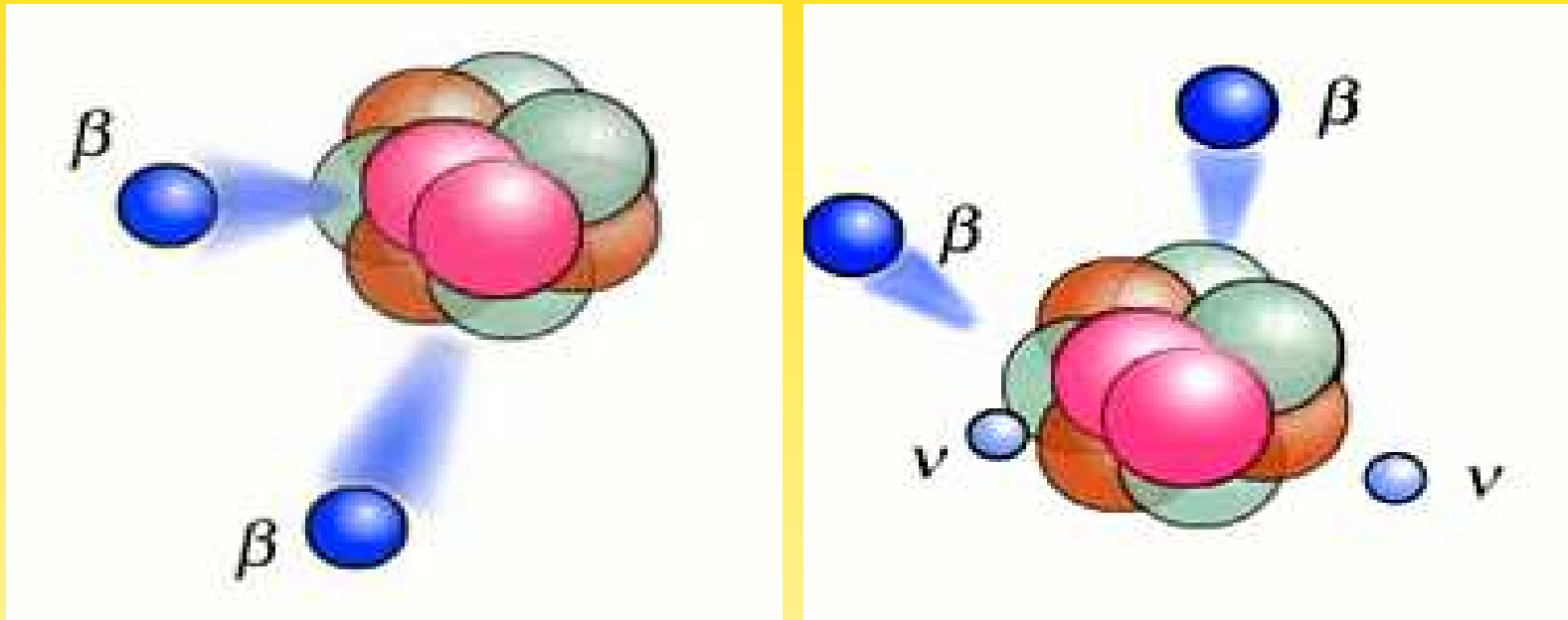
- Introduction
- **Standard Interpretation** (neutrino physics)
- **Non-Standard Interpretations** (BSM  $\neq$  neutrino physics)

review on  $0\nu\beta\beta$  and particle physics:

W.R., Int. J. Mod. Phys. **E20**, 1833-1930 (2011)

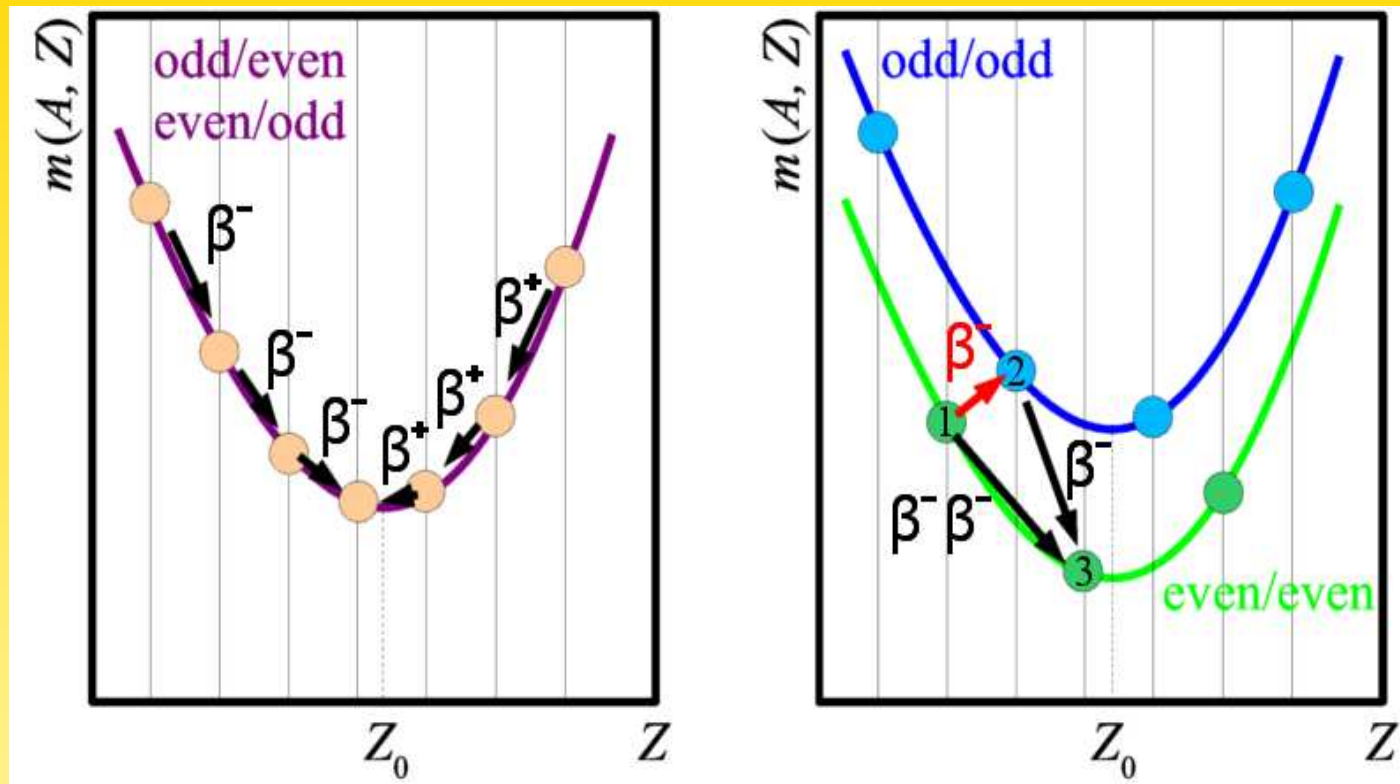
## What is Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay?

$$(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z + 2) + 2 e^{-} \quad (0\nu\beta\beta)$$



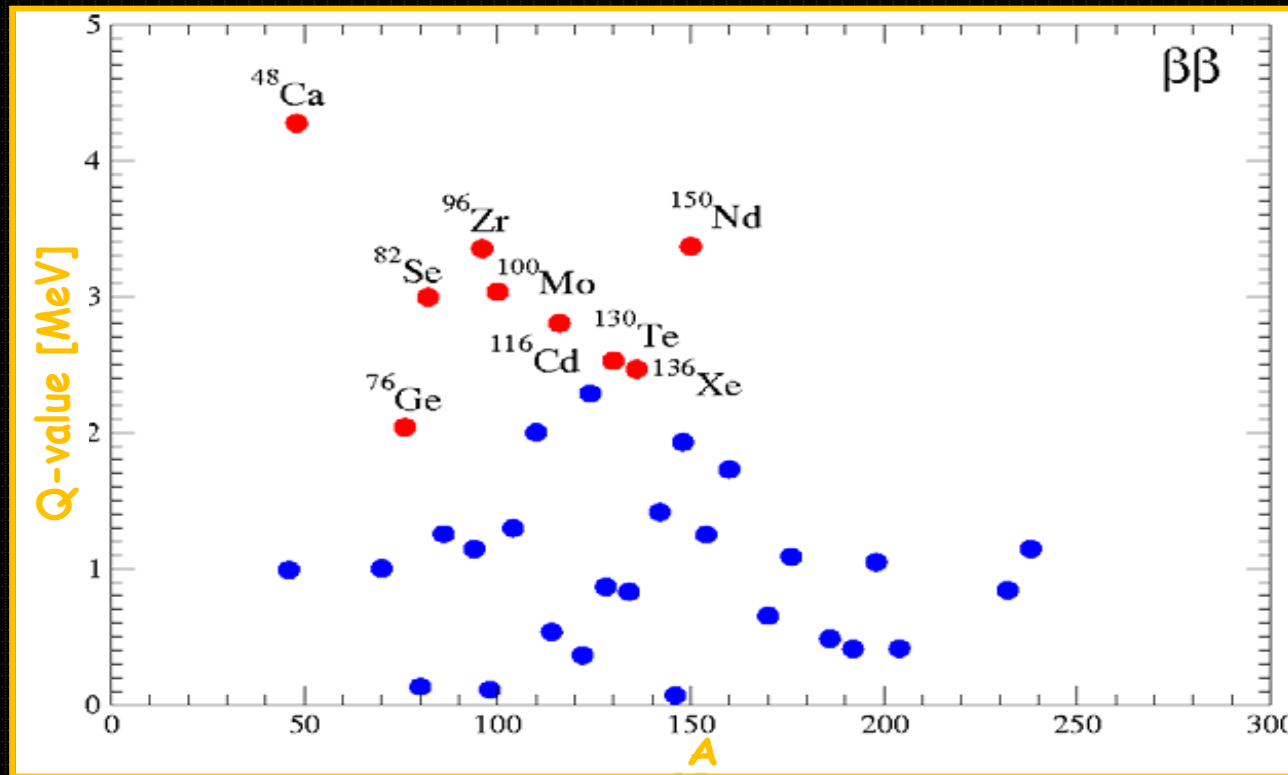
- if massive neutrinos: second order in weak interaction:  $\Gamma \propto G_F^4 \Rightarrow$  rare!
- not to be confused with  $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z + 2) + 2 e^{-} + 2 \bar{\nu}_e \quad (2\nu\beta\beta)$   
(which occurs more often but is still rare)

Need to forbid single  $\beta$  decay:



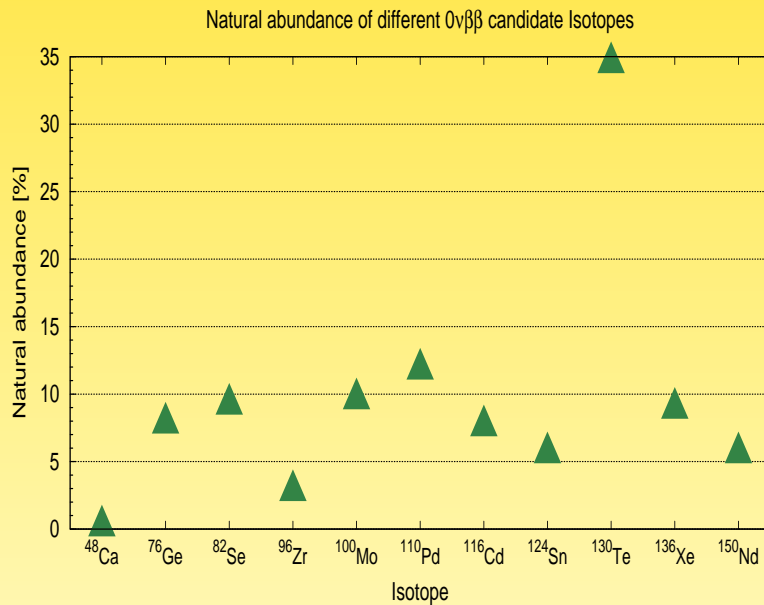
- $E_{\text{Bindung}} = E_{\text{Volumen}} - E_{\text{Oberfläche}} - E_{\text{Coulomb}} - E_{\text{Symmetrie}} \pm E_{\text{Paarbildung}}$
- $\Rightarrow$  even/even  $\rightarrow$  even/even
- either direct ( $0\nu\beta\beta$ ) or two simultaneous decays with virtual (energetically forbidden) intermediate state ( $2\nu\beta\beta$ )

How many nuclei in this condition?

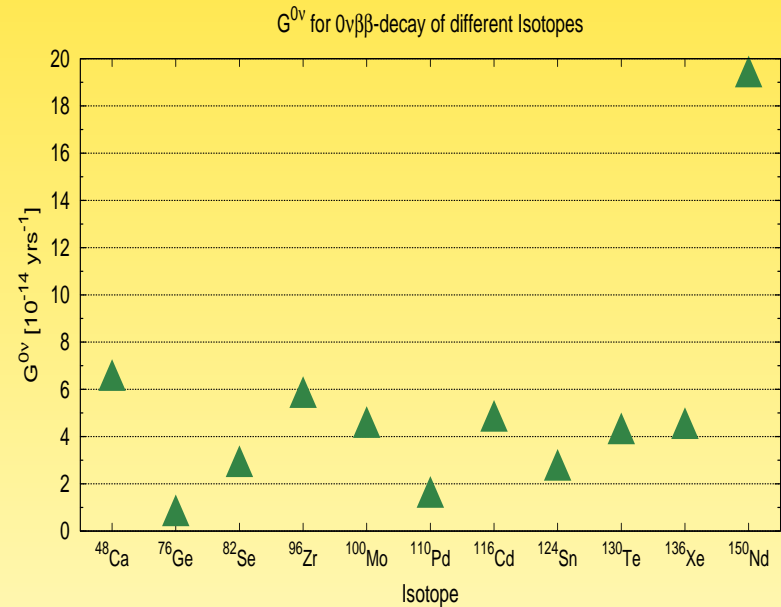


Slide by A. Giuliani

- 35 candidate isotopes
  - 9 are interesting:  $^{48}\text{Ca}$ ,  $^{76}\text{Ge}$ ,  $^{82}\text{Se}$ ,  $^{96}\text{Zr}$ ,  $^{100}\text{Mo}$ ,  $^{116}\text{Cd}$ ,  $^{130}\text{Te}$ ,  $^{136}\text{Xe}$ ,  $^{150}\text{Nd}$
  - $Q$ -value vs. natural abundance vs. reasonably priced enrichment vs. association with a well controlled experimental technique vs. . . .
- ⇒ no super-isotope



$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \propto 1/a$$



$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \propto Q^{-5}$$



Isotope	$G$ [ $10^{-14}$ yrs $^{-1}$ ]	$Q$ [keV]	nat. abund. [%]
$^{48}\text{Ca}$	6.35	4273.7	0.187
$^{76}\text{Ge}$	0.623	2039.1	7.8
$^{82}\text{Se}$	2.70	2995.5	9.2
$^{96}\text{Zr}$	5.63	3347.7	2.8
$^{100}\text{Mo}$	4.36	3035.0	9.6
$^{110}\text{Pd}$	1.40	2004.0	11.8
$^{116}\text{Cd}$	4.62	2809.1	7.6
$^{124}\text{Sn}$	2.55	2287.7	5.6
$^{130}\text{Te}$	4.09	2530.3	34.5
$^{136}\text{Xe}$	4.31	2461.9	8.9
$^{150}\text{Nd}$	19.2	3367.3	5.6

Most mechanisms:  $\Gamma_x \propto G_x \propto Q^5$

## Upcoming/running experiments: exciting time!!

best limit was from 2001...

Name	Isotope	source = detector; calorimetric with			source $\neq$ detector event topology
		high energy res.	low energy res.	event topology	
AMoRE	$^{100}\text{Mo}$	✓	–	–	–
CANDLES	$^{48}\text{Ca}$	–	✓	–	–
COBRA	$^{116}\text{Cd}$ (and $^{130}\text{Te}$ )	–	–	✓	–
CUORE	$^{130}\text{Te}$	✓	–	–	–
DCBA	$^{82}\text{Se}$ or $^{150}\text{Nd}$	–	–	–	✓
EXO	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	–	–	✓	–
GERDA	$^{76}\text{Ge}$	✓	–	–	–
KamLAND-Zen	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	–	✓	–	–
LUCIFER	$^{82}\text{Se}$ or $^{100}\text{Mo}$ or $^{116}\text{Cd}$	✓	–	–	–
MAJORANA	$^{76}\text{Ge}$	✓	–	–	–
MOON	$^{82}\text{Se}$ or $^{100}\text{Mo}$ or $^{150}\text{Nd}$	–	–	–	✓
NEXT	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	–	–	✓	–
SNO+	$^{150}\text{Nd}(?)$	–	✓	–	–
SuperNEMO	$^{82}\text{Se}$ or $^{150}\text{Nd}$	–	–	–	✓
XMASS	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	–	✓	–	–

## Recent reviews...

- X. Sarazin, Review of double beta experiments, 1210.7666
- B. Schwingenheuer, Status and prospects of searches for neutrinoless double beta decay, 1210.7432
- W. Rodejohann, Neutrino-less double beta decay and particle physics, 1106.1334
- J.J. Gomez-Cadenas et al., The search for neutrinoless double beta decay, 1109.5515
- J.D. Vergados, H. Ejiri, F. Simkovic, Theory of neutrinoless double beta decay, 1205.0649
- S.M. Bilenky, C. Giunti, Neutrinoless double-beta decay. A brief review, 1203.5250
- S.R. Elliott, Recent progress in double beta decay, 1203.1070
- A. de Gouvea, P. Vogel, Lepton Flavor and Number Conservation, and Physics Beyond the Standard Model, 1303.4097
- S.T Petcov, The Nature of Massive Neutrinos, 1303.5819
- P. Vogel, Nuclear structure and double beta decay, J. Phys. G 39, 124002 (2012)
- S.J. Freeman, J.P. Schiffer, Constraining the  $0\nu 2\beta$  matrix elements by nuclear structure observables, J. Phys. G 39, 124004 (2012)
- J. Suhonen, O. Civitarese, Review of the properties of the  $0\nu\beta^-\beta^-$  nuclear matrix elements, J. Phys. G 39, 124005 (2012)
- A. Faessler, V. Rodin, F. Simkovic, Nuclear matrix elements for neutrinoless double beta decay and double electron capture, J. Phys. G 39, 124006 (2012)
- F. Deppisch, M. Hirsch, H. Päs, Neutrinoless double beta decay and physics beyond the standard model, J. Phys. G 39, 124007 (2012)
- W. Rodejohann, Neutrinoless double beta decay and neutrino physics, J. Phys. G 39, 124008 (2012)
- K. Zuber, Double beta decay experiments, J. Phys. G 39, 124009 (2012)

## Experimental Aspects: existing limits

Isotope	$T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$ [yrs]	Experiment
$^{48}\text{Ca}$	$5.8 \times 10^{22}$	CANDLES
$^{76}\text{Ge}$	$1.9 \times 10^{25}$	HDM
	$1.6 \times 10^{25}$	IGEX
$^{82}\text{Se}$	$3.2 \times 10^{23}$	NEMO-3
$^{100}\text{Mo}$	$1.0 \times 10^{24}$	NEMO-3
$^{116}\text{Cd}$	$1.7 \times 10^{23}$	SOLOTVINO
$^{130}\text{Te}$	$2.8 \times 10^{24}$	CUORICINO
$^{136}\text{Xe}$	$1.6 \times 10^{25}$	EXO
$^{136}\text{Xe}$	$1.9 \times 10^{25}$	KamLAND-Zen
$^{136}\text{Xe}$	$3.4 \times 10^{25}$	EXO+KamLAND-Zen
$^{150}\text{Nd}$	$1.8 \times 10^{22}$	NEMO-3

## Future limits

Experiment	Isotope	Mass of Isotope [kg]	Sensitivity $T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$ [yrs]	Status	Start of data-taking
GERDA	$^{76}\text{Ge}$	18	$3 \times 10^{25}$	running	$\sim 2011$
		40	$2 \times 10^{26}$	in progress	$\sim 2012$
		1000	$6 \times 10^{27}$	R&D	$\sim 2015$
CUORE	$^{130}\text{Te}$	200	$6.5 \times 10^{26*}$	in progress	$\sim 2013$
			$2.1 \times 10^{26**}$		
MAJORANA	$^{76}\text{Ge}$	30-60	$(1 - 2) \times 10^{26}$	in progress	$\sim 2013$
		1000	$6 \times 10^{27}$	R&D	$\sim 2015$
EXO	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	200	$6.4 \times 10^{25}$	in progress	$\sim 2011$
		1000	$8 \times 10^{26}$	R&D	$\sim 2015$
SuperNEMO	$^{82}\text{Se}$	100-200	$(1 - 2) \times 10^{26}$	R&D	$\sim 2013-15$
KamLAND-Zen	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	400	$4 \times 10^{26}$	in progress	$\sim 2011$
		1000	$10^{27}$	R&D	$\sim 2013-15$
SNO+	$^{150}\text{Nd}$	56	$4.5 \times 10^{24}$	in progress	$\sim 2012$
		500	$3 \times 10^{25}$	R&D	$\sim 2015$

## Experimental Aspects

Number of events:

$$N = \ln 2 a M t N_A (T_{1/2}^{0\nu})^{-1}$$

suppose there is no background:

- if you want  $10^{26}$  yrs you need  $10^{26}$  atoms
- $10^{26}$  atoms are  $10^3$  mols
- $10^3$  mols are 100 kg

From now on you can only loose: efficiency, background, natural abundance,...

## Experimental Aspects

$$(T_{1/2}^{0\nu})^{-1} \propto \begin{cases} a M \epsilon t & \text{without background} \\ a \epsilon \sqrt{\frac{M t}{B \Delta E}} & \text{with background} \end{cases}$$

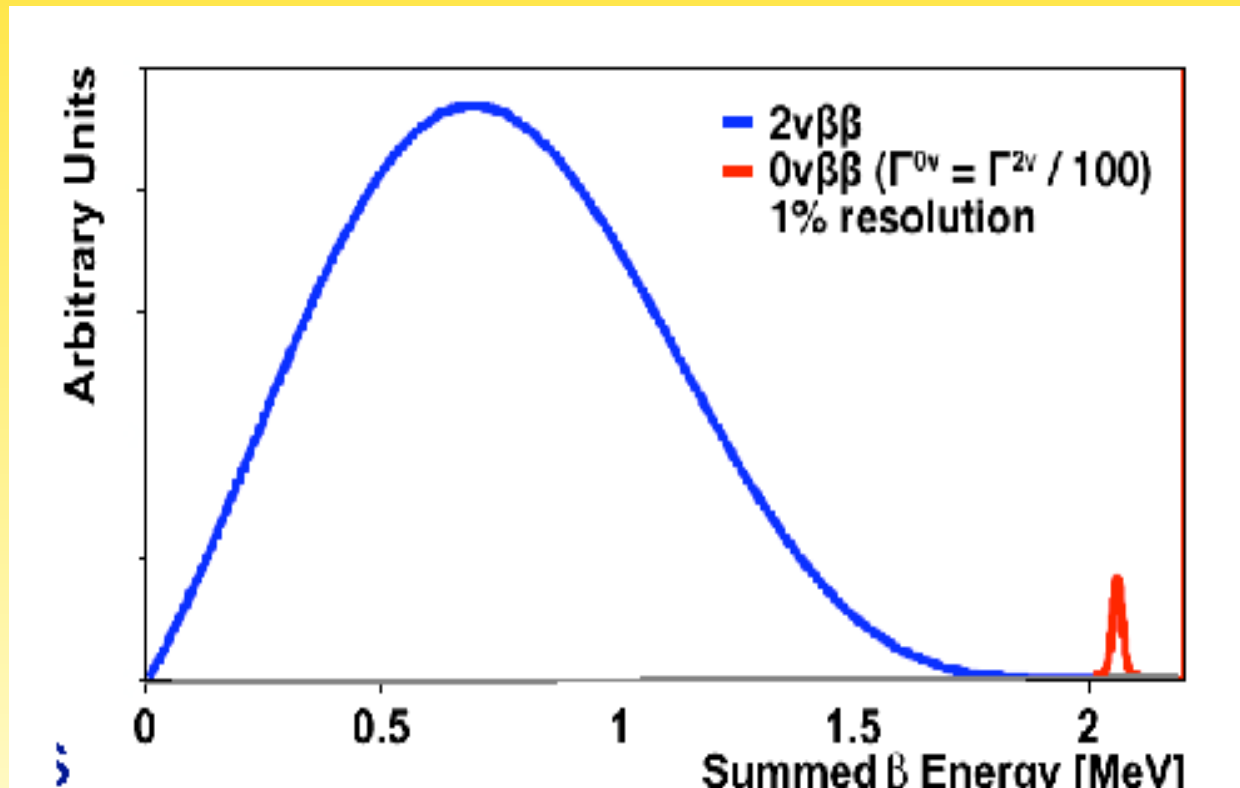
with

- $B$  is background index in counts/(keV kg yr)
- $\Delta E$  is energy resolution
- $\epsilon$  is efficiency
- $(T_{1/2}^{0\nu})^{-1} \propto (\text{particle physics})^2$

*Note: factor 2 in particle physics is combined factor of 16 in  $M \times t \times B \times \Delta E$*

## Experimental Aspects

- experimental signature: sum of electron energies =  $Q$   
(plus: 2 electrons and daughter isotope)
- background of  $2\nu\beta\beta \leftrightarrow$  resolution





## Alternative processes

$$(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z + 2)^* + 2 e^- \quad (0\nu\beta\beta)^*$$

$$(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z - 2) + 2 e^+ \quad (0\nu\beta^+\beta^+)$$

$$e_b^- + (A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z - 2) + e^+ \quad (0\nu\beta^+EC)$$

$$2 e_b^- + (A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z - 2)^* \quad (0\nuECEC)$$

all depend on the same particle physics parameters, but are more difficult to realize/test

BUT: ratio to  $0\nu\beta\beta$  is test of NME calculation and mechanism

## Interpretation of Experiments

Master formula:

$$\Gamma^{0\nu} = G_x(Q, Z) |\mathcal{M}_x(A, Z) \eta_x|^2$$

- $G_x(Q, Z)$ : phase space factor
- $\mathcal{M}_x(A, Z)$ : nuclear physics
- $\eta_x$ : particle physics

## Interpretation of Experiments

Master formula:

$$\Gamma^{0\nu} = G_x(Q, Z) |\mathcal{M}_x(A, Z) \eta_x|^2$$

- $G_x(Q, Z)$ : phase space factor; **calculable**
- $\mathcal{M}_x(A, Z)$ : nuclear physics; **problematic**
- $\eta_x$ : particle physics; **interesting**

### 3 Reasons for Multi-isotope determination

1.) credibility

2.) test NME calculation

$$\frac{T_{1/2}^{0\nu}(A_1, Z_1)}{T_{1/2}^{0\nu}(A_2, Z_2)} = \frac{G(Q_2, Z_2)}{G(Q_1, Z_1)} \frac{|\mathcal{M}(A_2, Z_2)|^2}{|\mathcal{M}(A_1, Z_1)|^2}$$

systematic errors drop out, ratio sensitive to NME model

3.) test mechanism

$$\frac{T_{1/2}^{0\nu}(A_1, Z_1)}{T_{1/2}^{0\nu}(A_2, Z_2)} = \frac{G_x(Q_2, Z_2)}{G_x(Q_1, Z_1)} \frac{|\mathcal{M}_x(A_2, Z_2)|^2}{|\mathcal{M}_x(A_1, Z_1)|^2}$$

particle physics drops out, ratio of NMEs sensitive to mechanism

## Interpretation of Neutrino-less Double Beta Decay

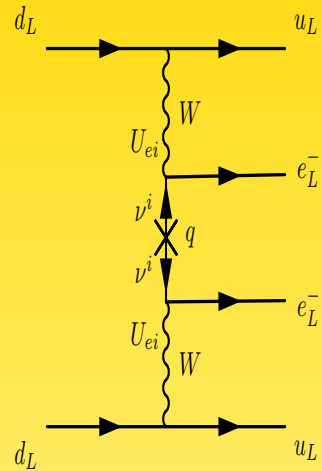
- **Standard Interpretation:**

Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay is mediated by light and massive Majorana neutrinos (the ones which oscillate) and all other mechanisms potentially leading to  $0\nu\beta\beta$  give negligible or no contribution

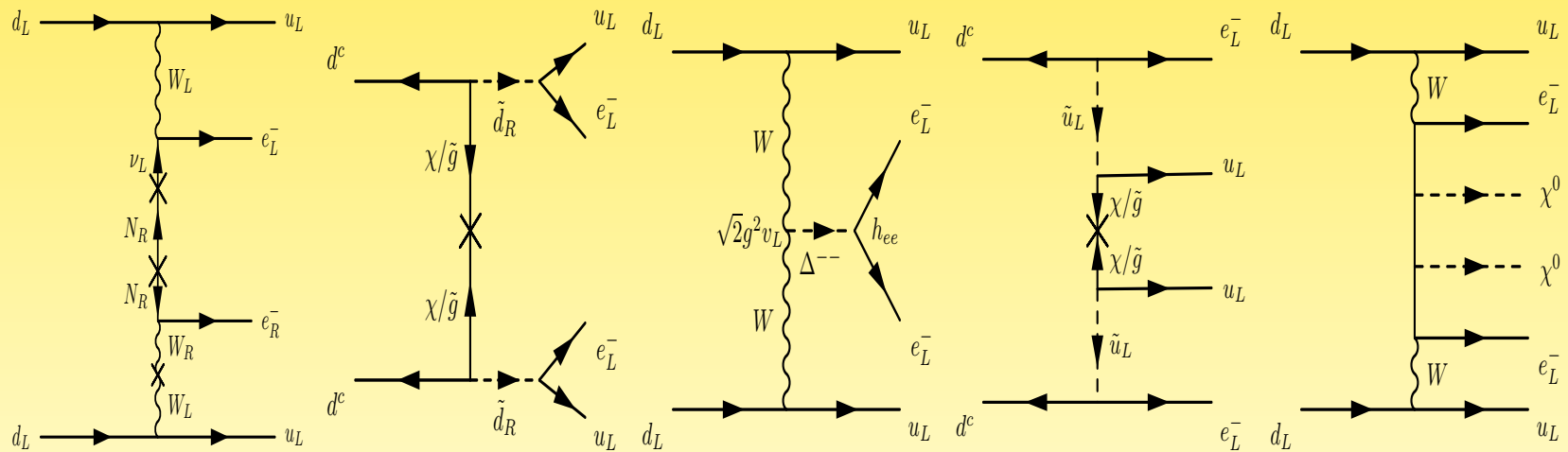
- **Non-Standard Interpretations:**

There is at least one other mechanism leading to Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay and its contribution is at least of the same order as the light neutrino exchange mechanism

• **Standard Interpretation:**

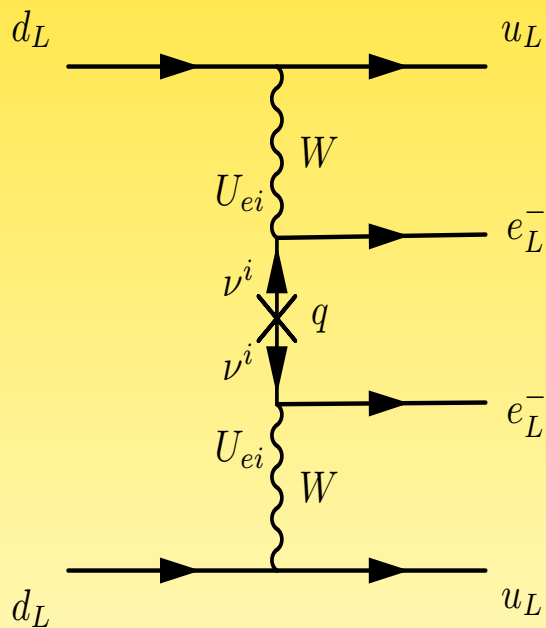


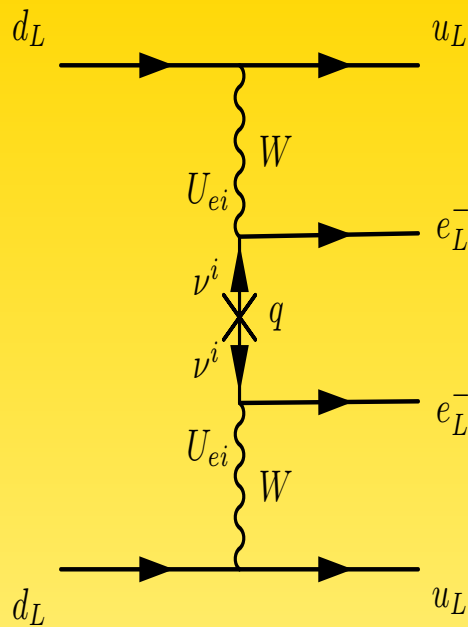
• **Non-Standard Interpretations:**



## Standard Interpretation

Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay is mediated by light and massive Majorana neutrinos (the ones which oscillate) and all other mechanisms potentially leading to  $0\nu\beta\beta$  give negligible or no contribution





- $U_{ei}^2$  from charged current
- $m_i/E_i$  from spin-flip and *if neutrinos are Majorana particles*

with effective mass

$$|m_{ee}| = \left| \sum U_{ei}^2 m_i \right|$$

$m/E \simeq \text{eV}/100 \text{ MeV}$  is tiny: only  $N_A$  can save the day!



## Majorana and Dirac

CP-Partner  $\psi^c$  of a **neutral fermion**  $\psi$  has two options:

$$(i) \psi^c = \psi \text{ or } (ii) \psi^c \neq \psi$$

Option (i) implies that  $(\psi_L)^c = \psi_R$

$\Rightarrow$  left- and right-handed projection are related!

Such a fermion  $\psi = \psi^c$  is a **Majorana fermion**

Dirac particle:  $(\nu_\uparrow, \nu_\downarrow, \bar{\nu}_\uparrow, \bar{\nu}_\downarrow)$

Majorana particle:  $(\nu_\uparrow, \nu_\downarrow)$

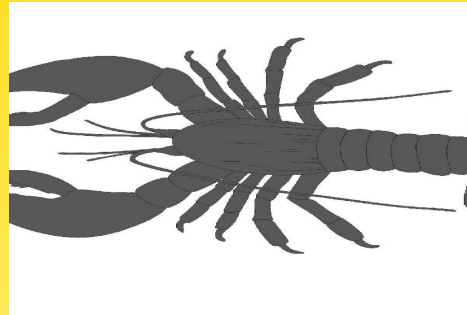
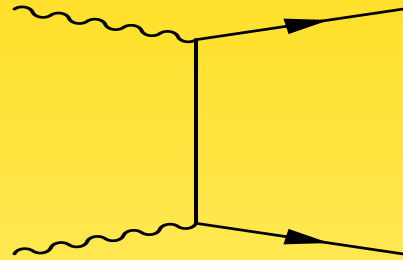
So, in  $0\nu\beta\beta$  upper vertex emits  $\nu_\uparrow + \epsilon\nu_\downarrow$  with  $\epsilon = \mathcal{O}(m/E)$

$\nu_\downarrow$  can be absorbed at lower vertex

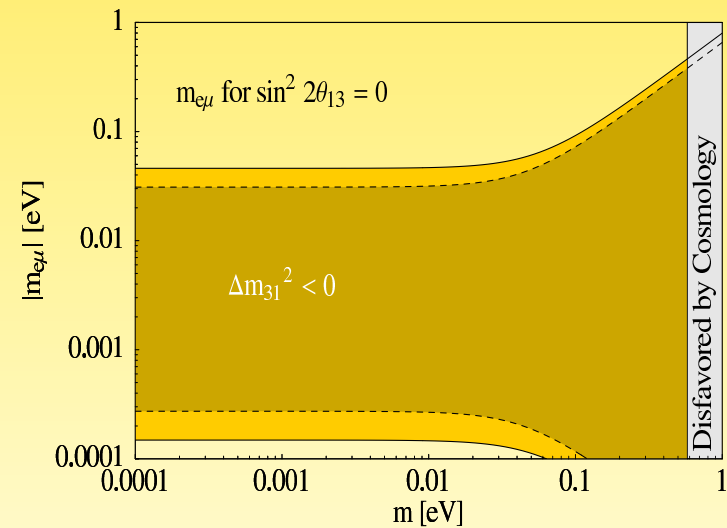
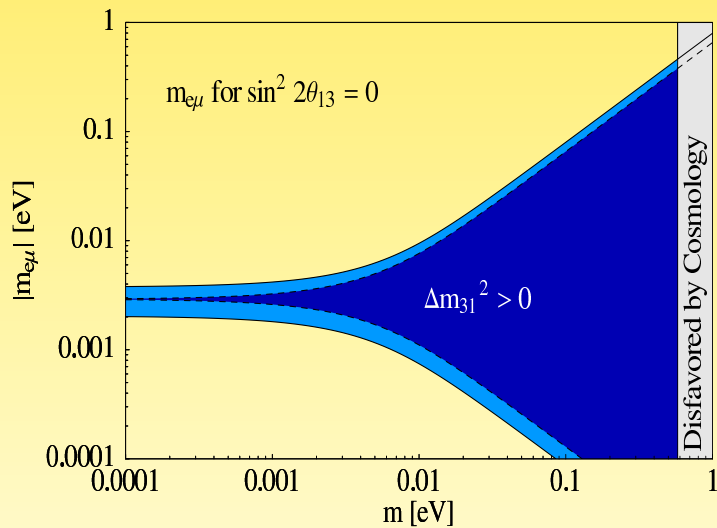
(for Dirac neutrinos, upper vertex would emit  $\bar{\nu}_\uparrow + \epsilon\bar{\nu}_\downarrow$ )

# Alternative processes?

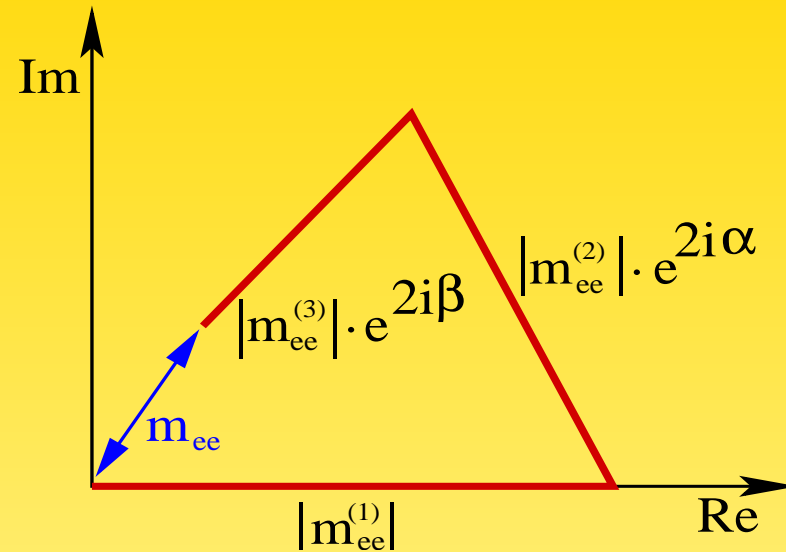
The lobster:



$$\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- e^+ \mu^+) \propto |m_{e\mu}|^2 = \left| \sum U_{ei} U_{\mu i} m_i \right|^2 \sim 10^{-30} \left( \frac{|m_{e\mu}|}{\text{eV}} \right)^2$$



## The effective mass



Amplitude proportional to coherent sum (“effective mass”):

$$|m_{ee}| \equiv \left| \sum U_{ei}^2 m_i \right| = \left| |U_{e1}|^2 m_1 + |U_{e2}|^2 m_2 e^{2i\alpha} + |U_{e3}|^2 m_3 e^{2i\beta} \right|$$

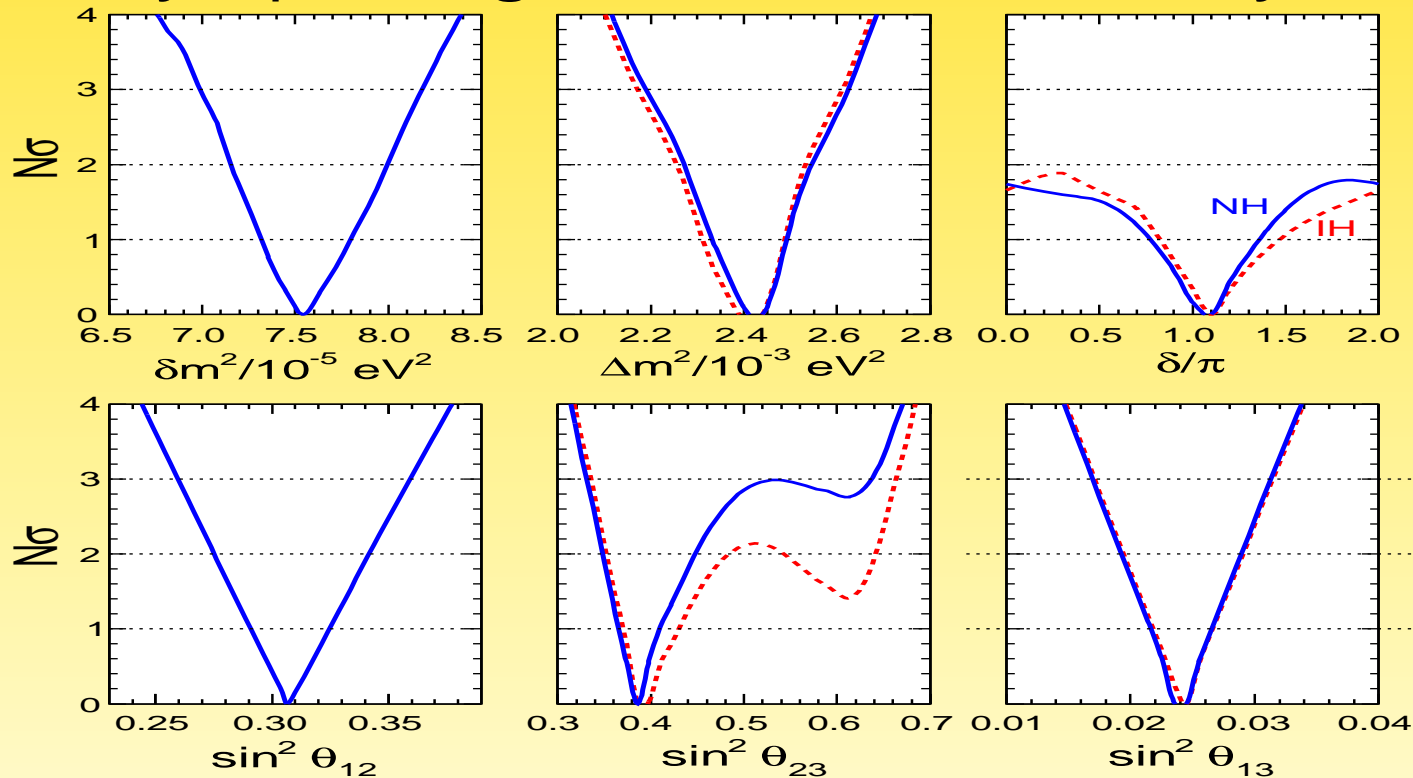
$$= f(\theta_{12}, |U_{e3}|, m_i, \text{sgn}(\Delta m_A^2), \alpha, \beta)$$

7 out of 9 parameters of neutrino physics!

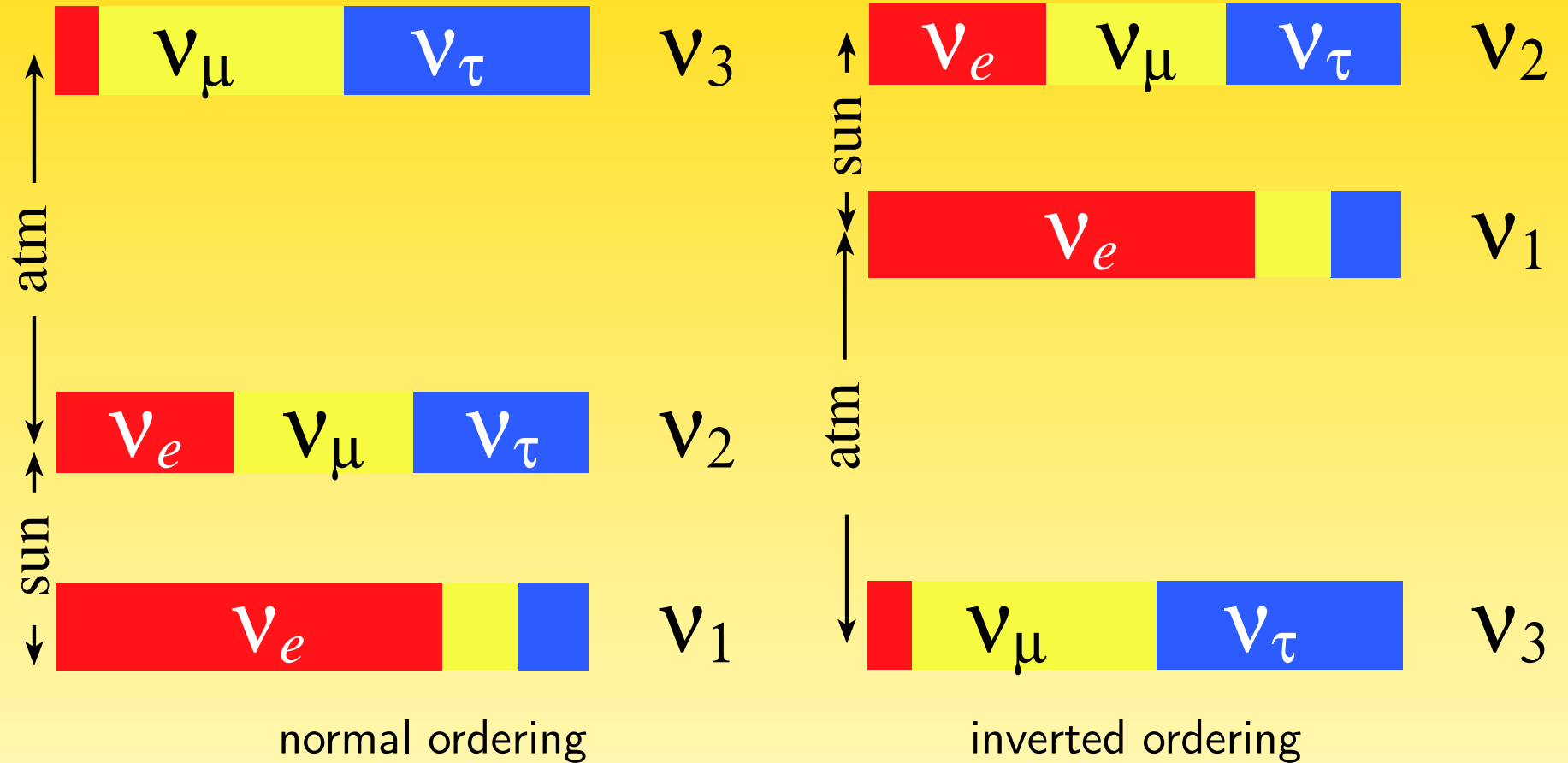
## Insert (known) Neutrino Data

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} c_{13} & s_{12} c_{13} e^{i\alpha} & s_{13} e^{i\beta} \\ -s_{12} c_{23} - c_{12} s_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta} & (c_{12} c_{23} - s_{12} s_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta}) e^{i\alpha} & s_{23} c_{13} e^{i(\beta+\delta)} \\ s_{12} s_{23} - c_{12} c_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta} & -(c_{12} s_{23} + s_{12} c_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta}) e^{i\alpha} & c_{23} c_{13} e^{i(\beta+\delta)} \end{pmatrix}$$

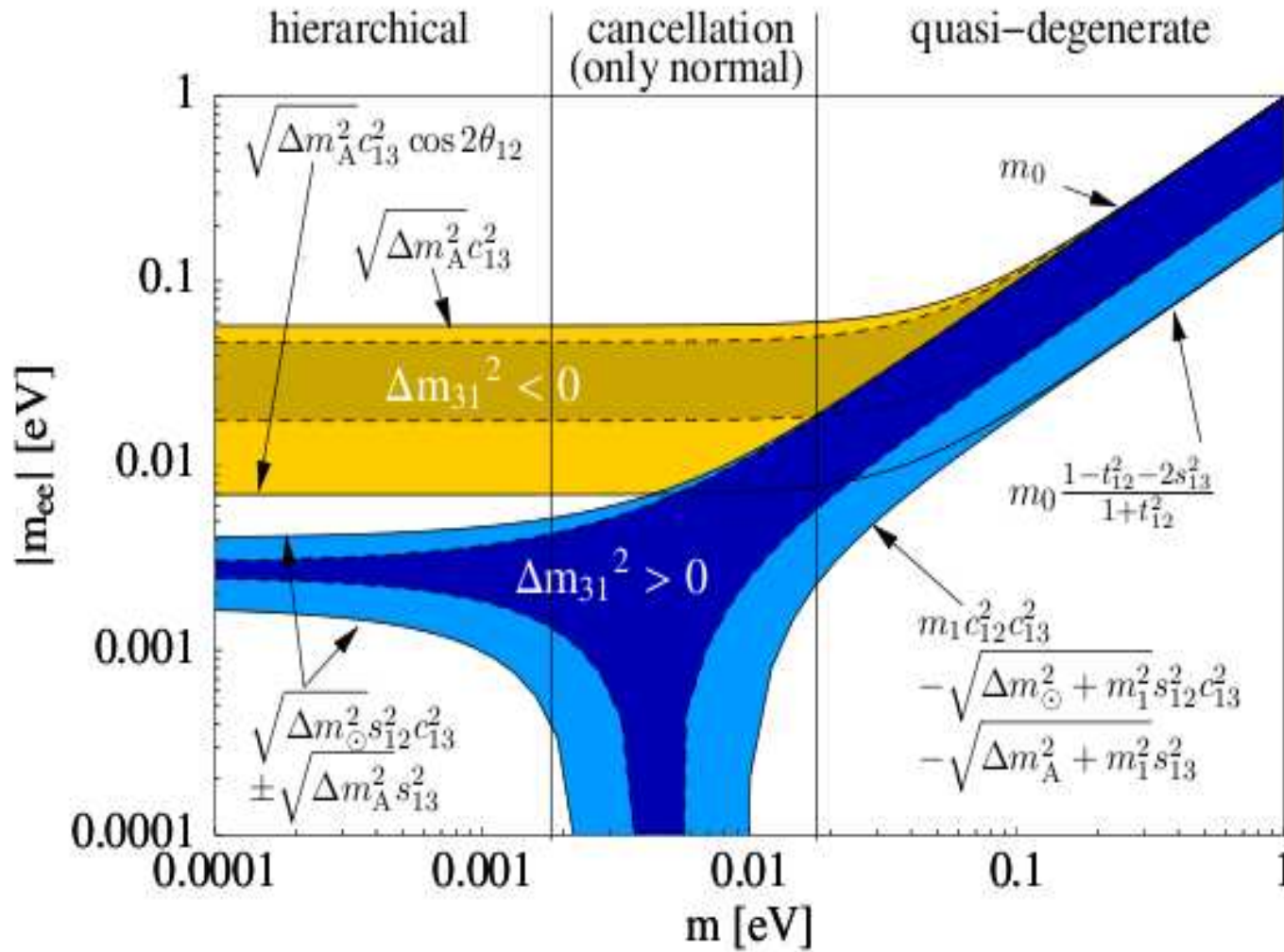
### Synopsis of global 3ν oscillation analysis



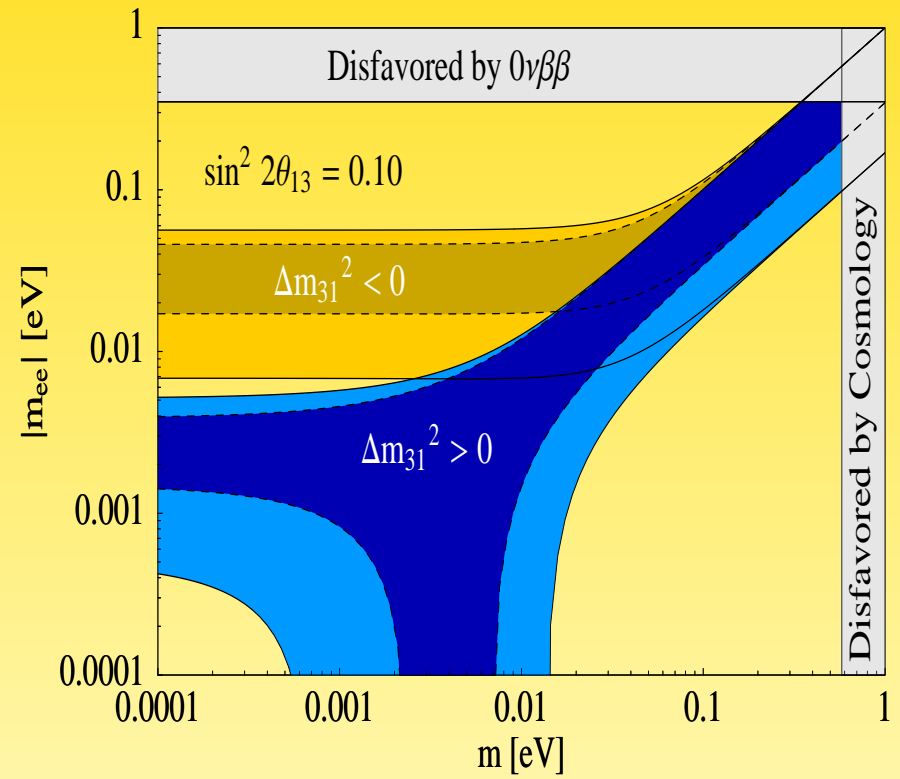
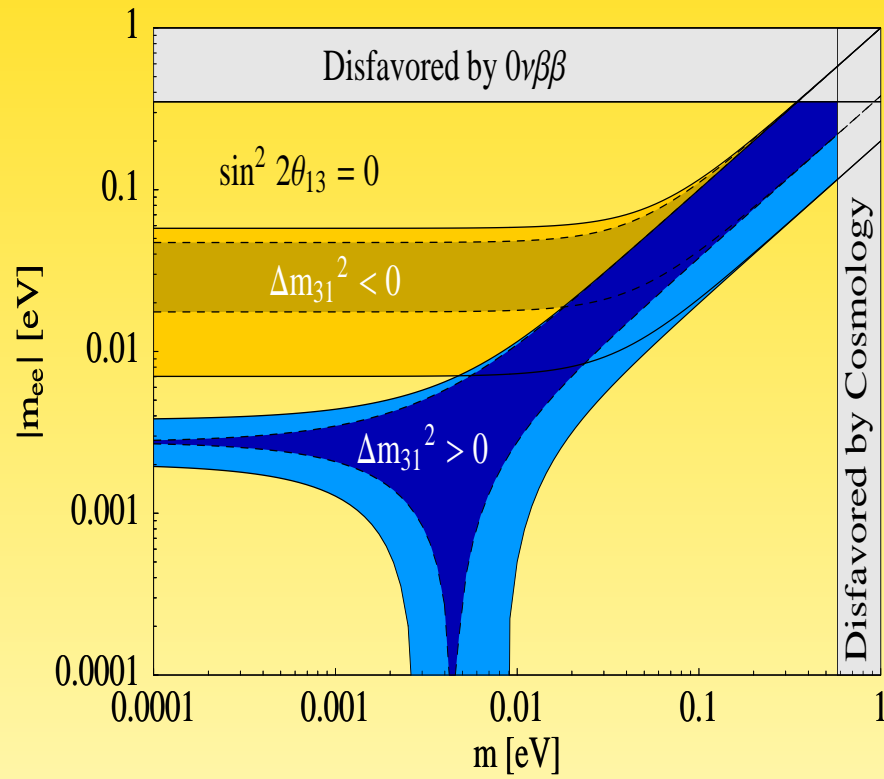
## Insert (known) Neutrino Data



## The usual plot



# $0\nu\beta\beta$ and $U_{e3}$



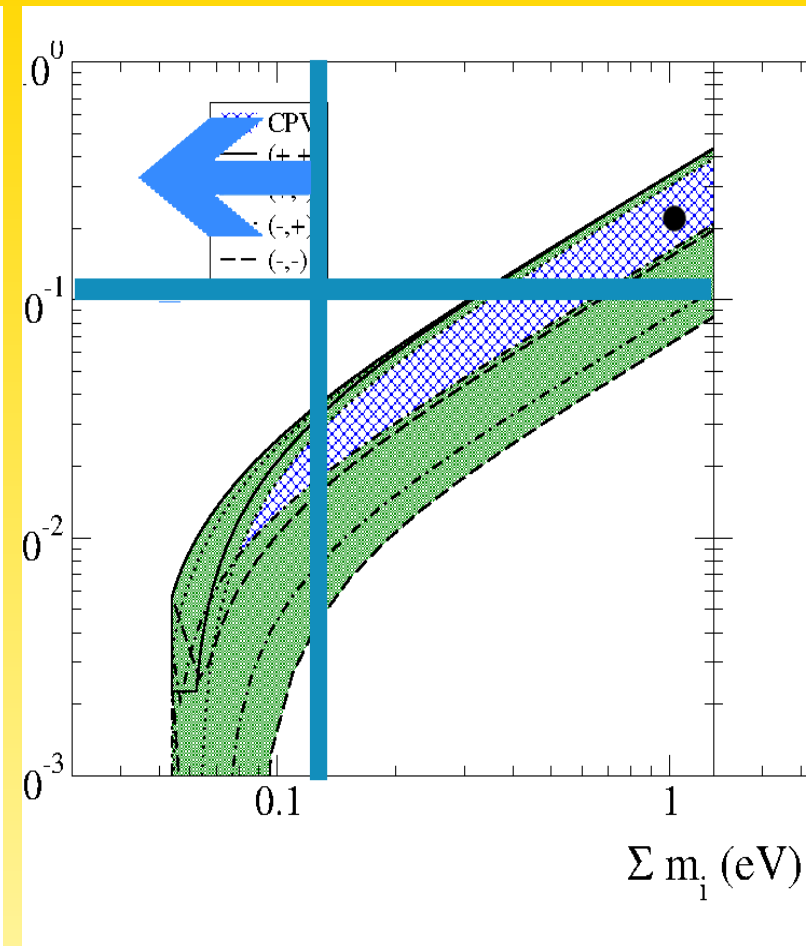
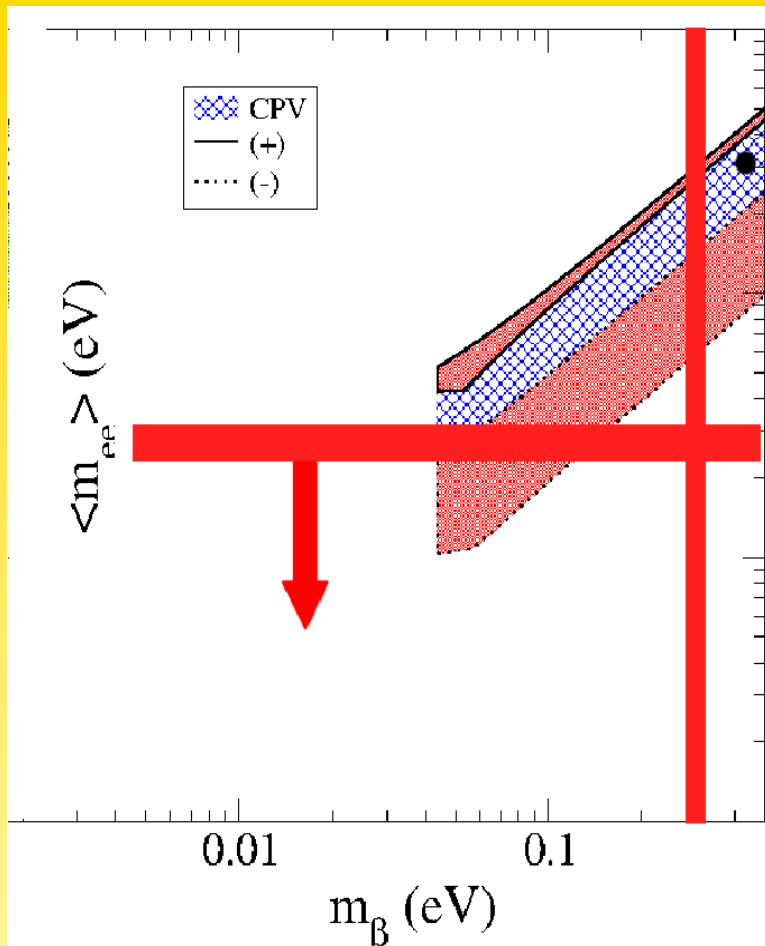
## Neutrino Mass

$$m(\text{heaviest}) \gtrsim \sqrt{|m_3^2 - m_1^2|} \simeq 0.05 \text{ eV}$$

3 **complementary** methods to measure neutrino mass:

Method	observable	now [eV]	near [eV]	far [eV]	pro	con
Kurie	$\sqrt{\sum  U_{ei} ^2 m_i^2}$	2.3	0.2	0.1	model-indep.; theo. clean	final?; worst
Cosmo.	$\sum m_i$	1	0.5	0.05	best; NH/IH	systemat.; model-dep.
$0\nu\beta\beta$	$ \sum U_{ei}^2 m_i $	0.3	0.1	0.05	fundament.; NH/IH	model-dep.; theo. dirty



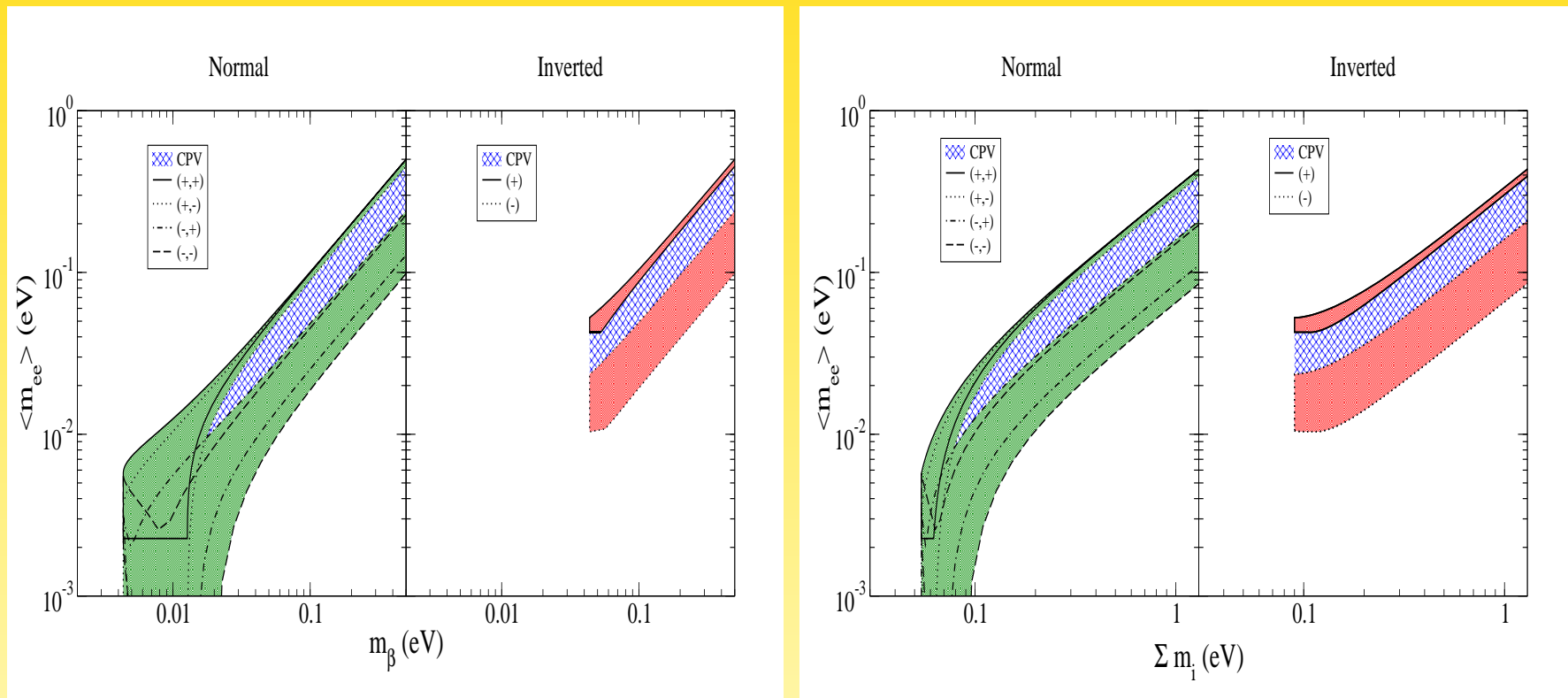


CP violation!

Dirac neutrinos!

Something else does  $0\nu\beta\beta$ !

## Plot against other observables



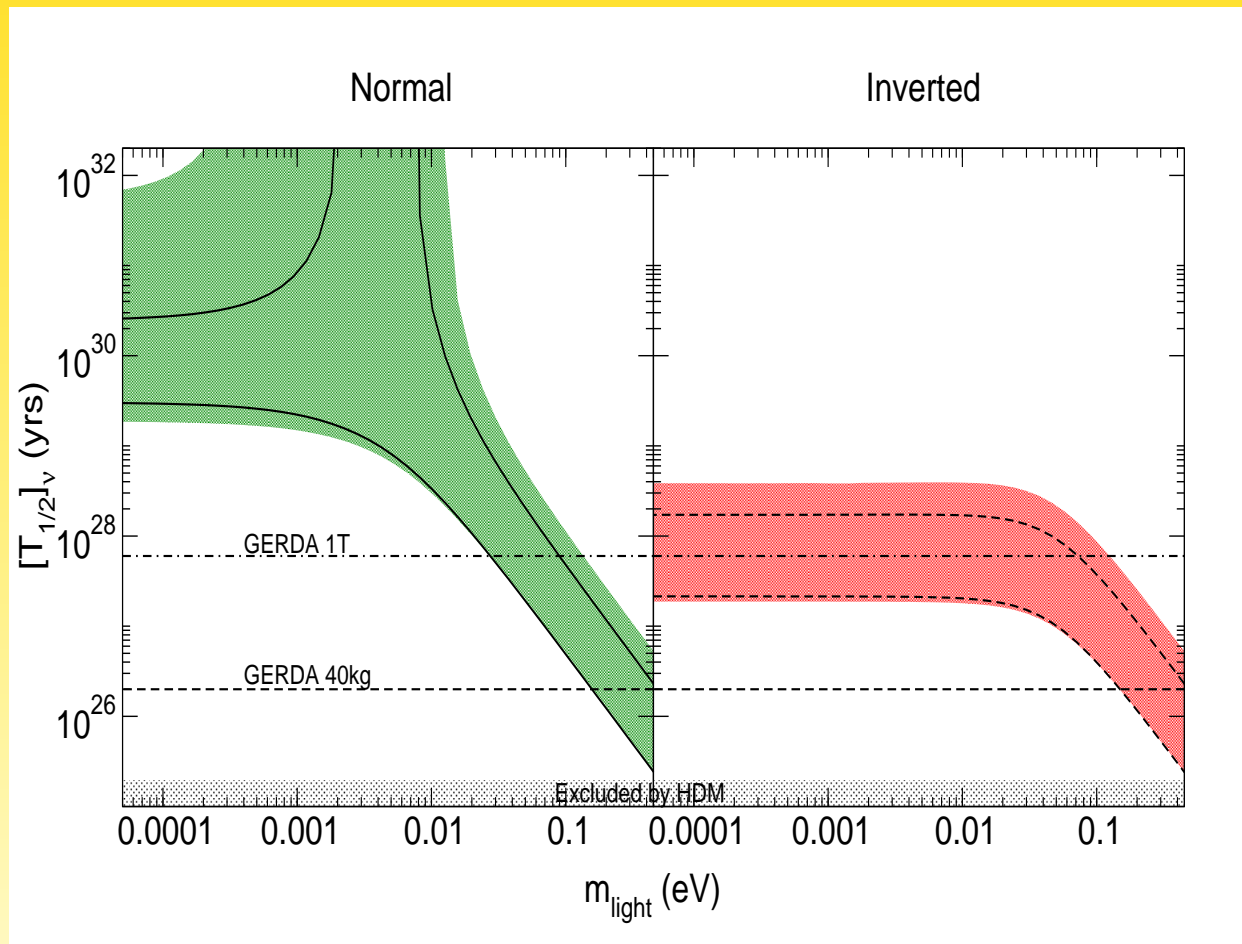
Complementarity of  $|m_{ee}| = U_{ei}^2 m_i$ ,  $m_\beta = \sqrt{|U_{ei}|^2 m_i^2}$  and  $\Sigma = \sum m_i$

## Neutrino Mass Matrix

	KATRIN		$0\nu\beta\beta$		cosmology		
	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	
KATRIN	yes	-	-	QD + Majorana	QD + Dirac	QD	N-SC
	no	-	-	N-SI	low IH or NH or Dirac	$m_\nu \lesssim 0.1 \text{ eV}$ or N-SC	NH
$0\nu\beta\beta$	yes	•	•	-	-	(IH or QD) + Majorana	N-SC or N-SI
	no	•	•	-	-	low IH or (QD + Dirac)	NH
cosmology	yes	•	•	•	•	-	-
	no	•	•	•	•	-	-

# The usual plot

(life-time instead of  $|m_{ee}|$ )



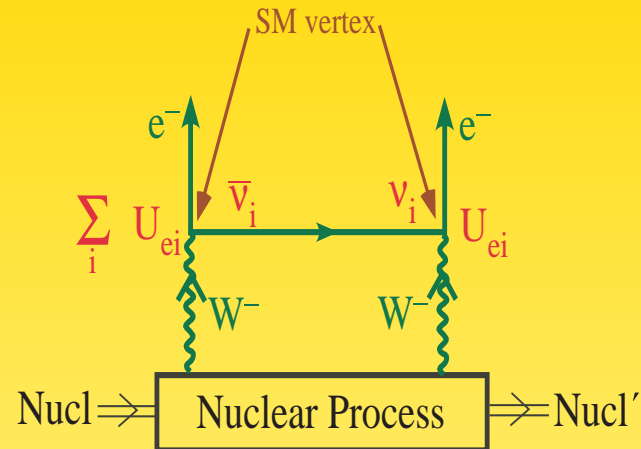
## Which mass ordering with which life-time?

	$\Sigma$	$m_\beta$	$ m_{ee} $
NH	$\sqrt{\Delta m_A^2}$ $\simeq 0.05 \text{ eV}$	$\sqrt{\Delta m_\odot^2 +  U_{e3} ^2 \Delta m_A^2}$ $\simeq 0.01 \text{ eV}$	$\left  \sqrt{\Delta m_\odot^2 +  U_{e3} ^2 \Delta m_A^2} e^{2i(\alpha-\beta)} \right $ $\sim 0.003 \text{ eV} \Rightarrow T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \gtrsim 10^{28-29} \text{ yrs}$
IH	$2\sqrt{\Delta m_A^2}$ $\simeq 0.1 \text{ eV}$	$\sqrt{\Delta m_A^2}$ $\simeq 0.05 \text{ eV}$	$\sqrt{\Delta m_A^2} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \sin^2 \alpha}$ $\sim 0.03 \text{ eV} \Rightarrow T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \gtrsim 10^{26-27} \text{ yrs}$
QD	$3m_0$	$m_0$	$m_0 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \sin^2 \alpha}$ $\gtrsim 0.1 \text{ eV} \Rightarrow T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \gtrsim 10^{25-26} \text{ yrs}$

## From life-time to particle physics: Nuclear Matrix Elements



## From life-time to particle physics: Nuclear Matrix Elements



- 2 point-like Fermi vertices; “long-range” neutrino exchange; momentum exchange  $q \simeq 1/r \simeq 0.1$  GeV
- NME  $\leftrightarrow$  overlap of decaying nucleons. . .
- different approaches (QRPA, NSM, IBM, GCM, pHFB) imply uncertainty
- plus uncertainty due to model details
- plus convention issues (Cowell, PRC **73**; Smolnikov, Grabmayr, PRC **81**; Dueck, W.R., Zuber, PRD **83**)

typical model for NME: set of single particle states with a number of possible wave function configurations; solve  $\mathcal{H}$  in a mean background field

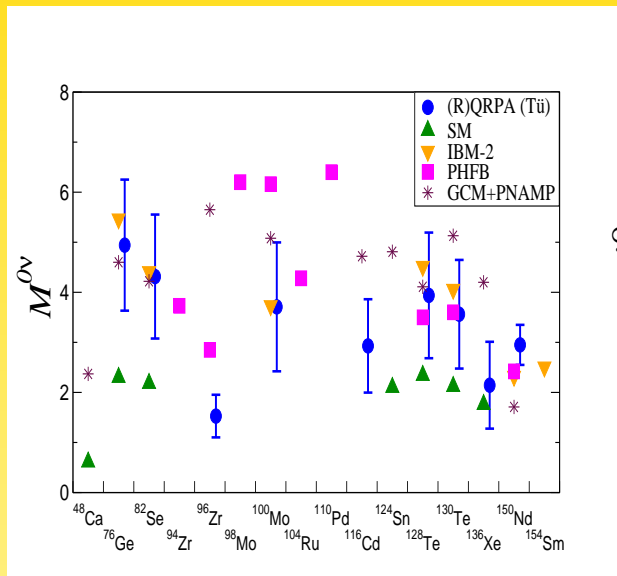
- Quasi-particle Random Phase Approximation (QRPA) (many single particle states, few configurations)
- Nuclear Shell Model (NSM) (many configurations, few single particle states)
- Interacting Boson Model (IBM) (many single particle states, few configurations)
- Generating Coordinate Method (GCM) (many single particle states, few configurations)
- projected Hartree-Fock-Bogoliubov model (pHFB)

tends to overestimate NMEs

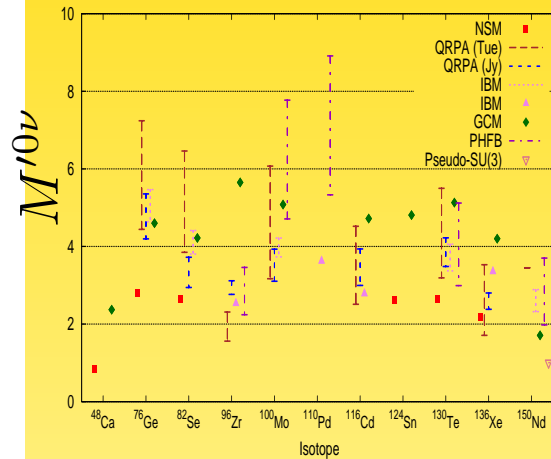
tends to underestimate NMEs



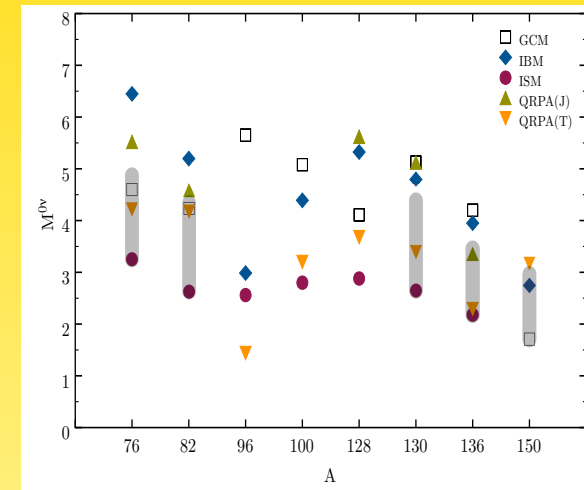
# From life-time to particle physics: Nuclear Matrix Elements



Faessler, 1104.3700

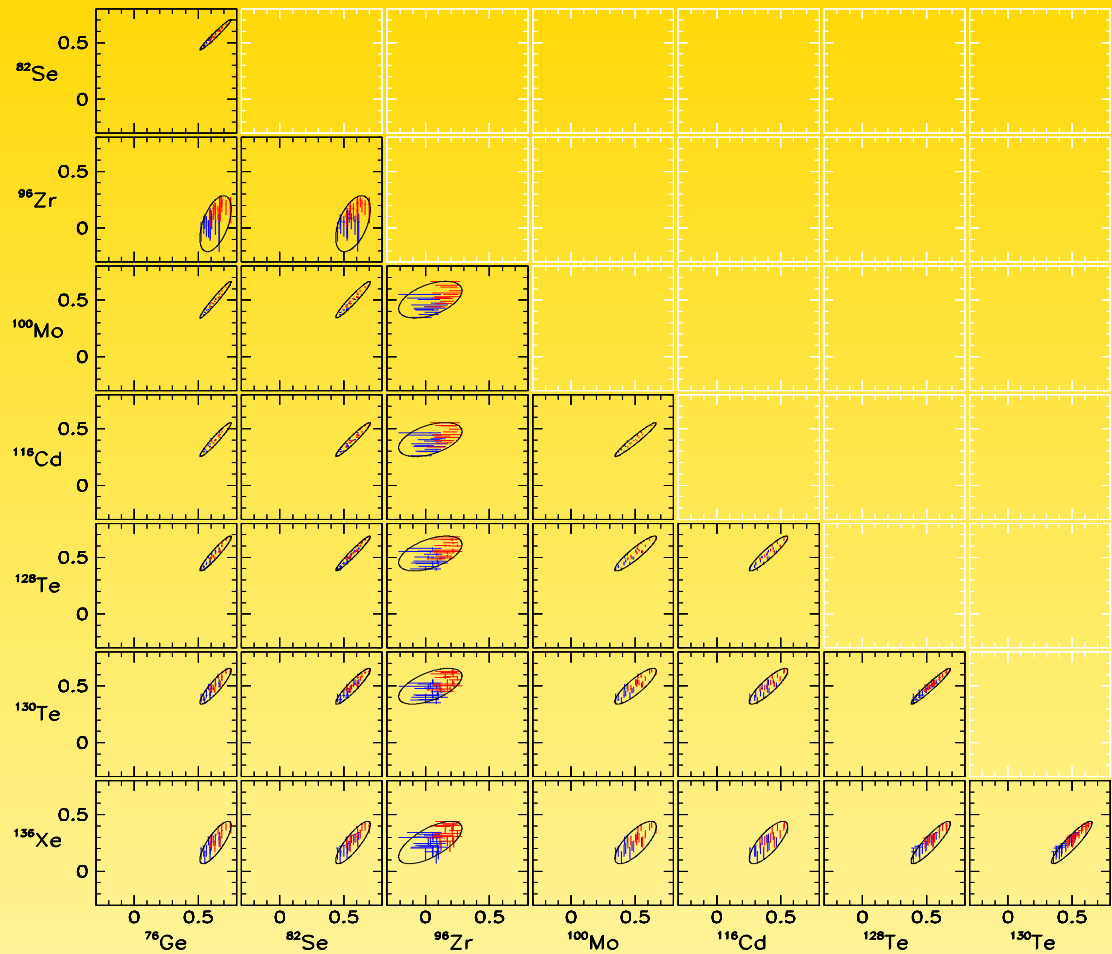


Dueck, W.R., Zuber, PRD **83**



Gomez-Cadenas *et al.*, 1109.5515

to better estimate error range: correlations need to be understood

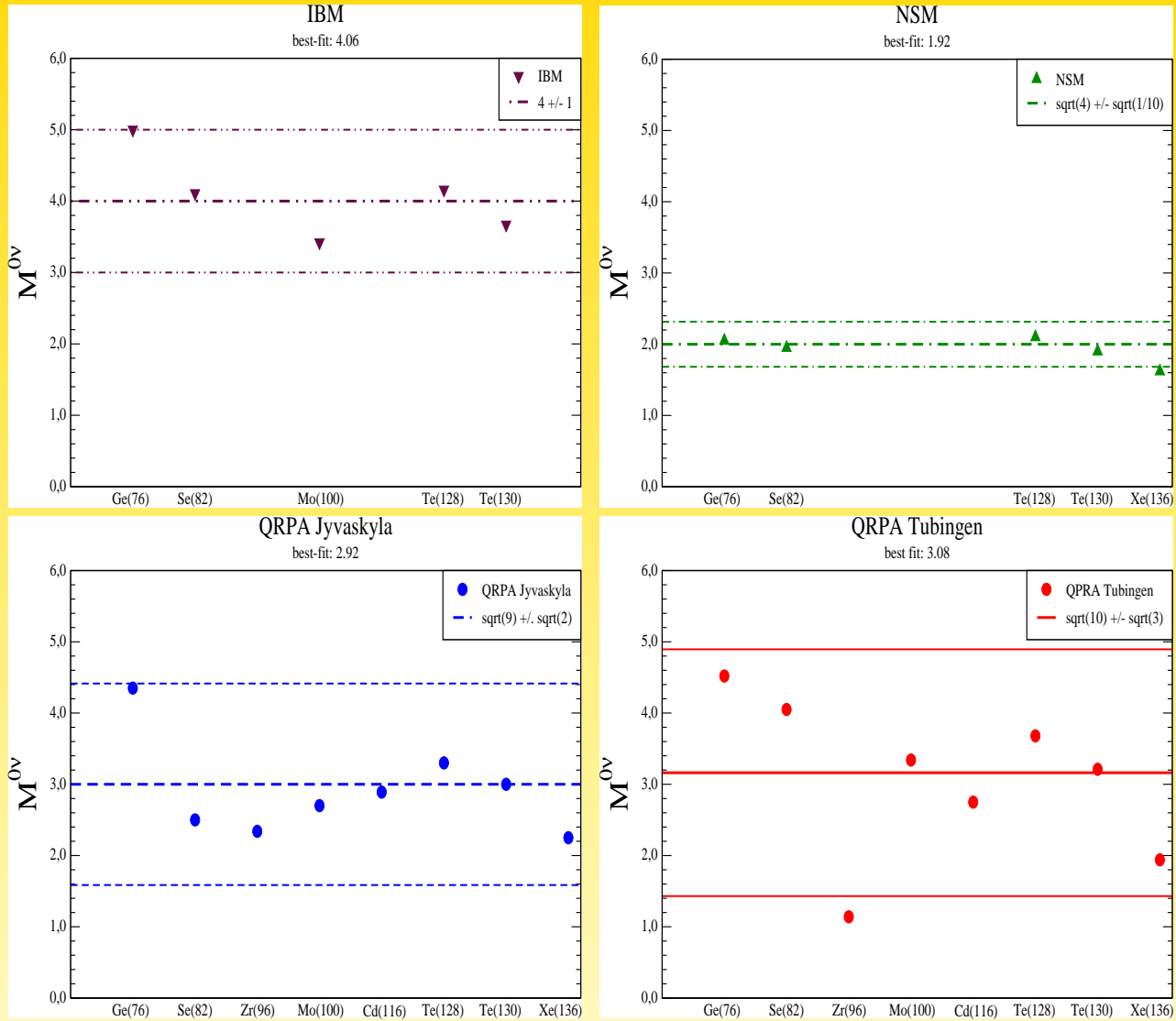


Faessler, Fogli *et al.*, PRD 79

ellipse major axis: SRC (blue, red) and  $g_A$

ellipse minor axis:  $g_{pp}$

# NMEs are order one numbers...



Isotope	$T_{1/2}^{0\nu}/\text{yrs}$	Experiment	$\langle m_\nu \rangle$ [eV]	
			min	max
$^{48}\text{Ca}$	$5.8 \times 10^{22}$	CANDLES	3.64	10.14
$^{76}\text{Ge}$	$1.9 \times 10^{25}$	HDM	0.21	0.55
$^{82}\text{Se}$	$3.2 \times 10^{23}$	NEMO-3	0.89	2.17
$^{100}\text{Mo}$	$1.0 \times 10^{24}$	NEMO-3	0.33	0.84
$^{130}\text{Te}$	$2.8 \times 10^{24}$	CUORICINO	0.30	0.62
$^{136}\text{Xe}$	$5.0 \times 10^{23}$	DAMA	0.91	2.24
$^{136}\text{Xe}$	$1.6 \times 10^{25}$	EXO-200	0.16	0.40
$^{136}\text{Xe}$	$1.9 \times 10^{25}$	KamLAND-Zen	0.15	0.36
$^{136}\text{Xe}$	$3.4 \times 10^{25}$	KamLAND-Zen + EXO-200	0.11	0.27
$^{150}\text{Nd}$	$1.8 \times 10^{22}$	NEMO-3	2.62	5.68

Experiment	Isotope	Mass of Isotope [kg]	Sensitivity $T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$ [yrs]	Status	Start of data-taking	Sensitivity $\langle m_\nu \rangle$ [eV]
GERDA	$^{76}\text{Ge}$	18	$3 \times 10^{25}$	running	$\sim 2011$	0.17-0.42
		40	$2 \times 10^{26}$	in progress	$\sim 2012$	0.06-0.16
		1000	$6 \times 10^{27}$	R&D	$\sim 2015$	0.012-0.030
CUORE	$^{130}\text{Te}$	200	$6.5 \times 10^{26*}$	in progress	$\sim 2013$	0.018-0.037
			$2.1 \times 10^{26**}$			0.03-0.066
MAJORANA	$^{76}\text{Ge}$	30-60	$(1 - 2) \times 10^{26}$	in progress	$\sim 2013$	0.06-0.16
		1000	$6 \times 10^{27}$	R&D	$\sim 2015$	0.012-0.030
EXO	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	200	$6.4 \times 10^{25}$	in progress	$\sim 2011$	0.073-0.18
		1000	$8 \times 10^{26}$	R&D	$\sim 2015$	0.02-0.05
SuperNEMO	$^{82}\text{Se}$	100-200	$(1 - 2) \times 10^{26}$	R&D	$\sim 2013-15$	0.04-0.096
KamLAND-Zen	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	400	$4 \times 10^{26}$	in progress	$\sim 2011$	0.03-0.07
		1000	$10^{27}$	R&D	$\sim 2013-15$	0.02-0.046
SNO+	$^{150}\text{Nd}$	56	$4.5 \times 10^{24}$	in progress	$\sim 2012$	0.15-0.32
		500	$3 \times 10^{25}$	R&D	$\sim 2015$	0.06-0.12

## Xe vs. Ge

$$T_{\text{Ge}}^{-1} = G_{\text{Ge}} |\mathcal{M}_{\text{Ge}}|^2 |m_{ee}|^2 \stackrel{?}{=} (2.23 \times 10^{25} \text{ yrs})^{-1}$$

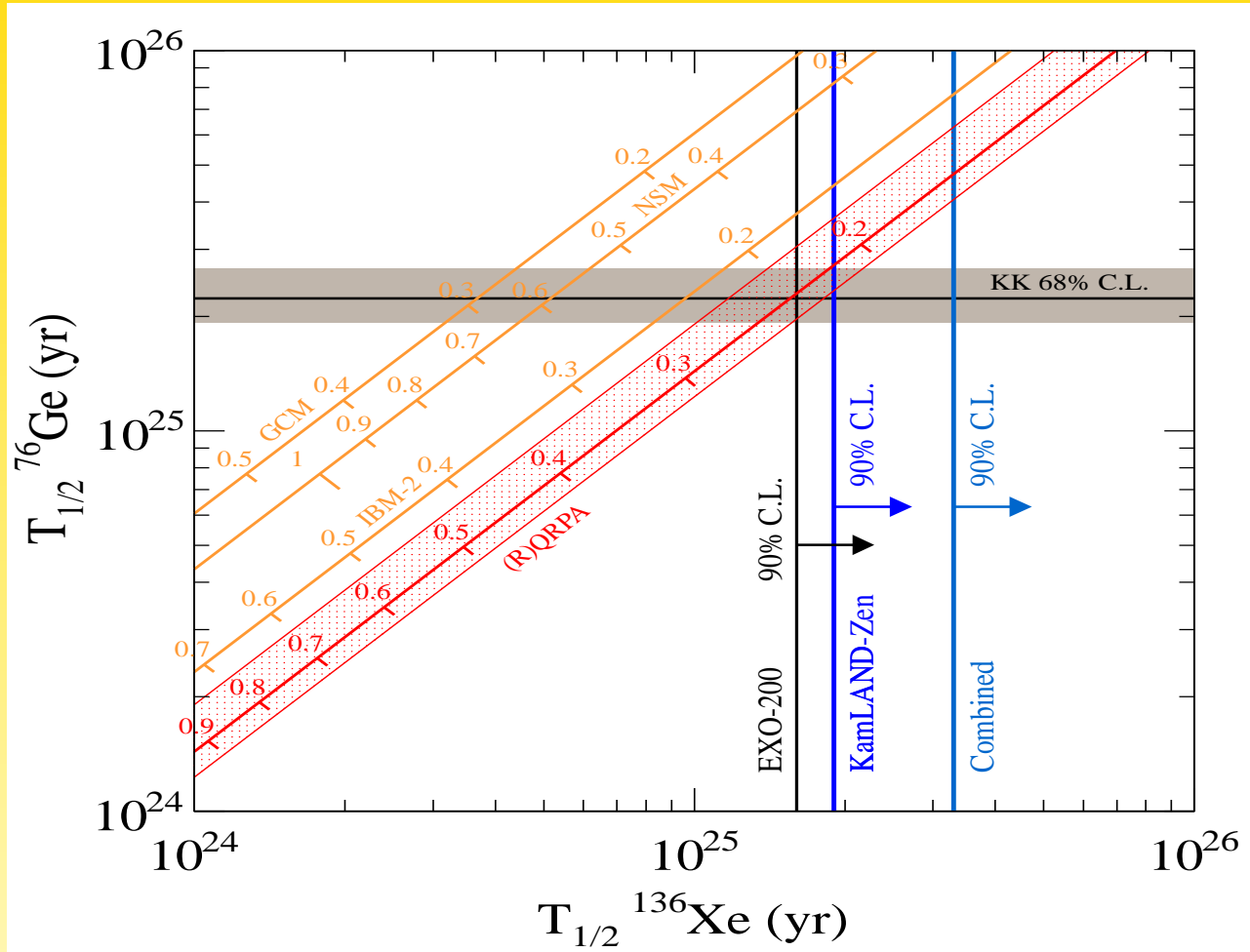
$$T_{\text{Xe}}^{-1} = G_{\text{Xe}} |\mathcal{M}_{\text{Xe}}|^2 |m_{ee}|^2$$

Ge-claim is ruled out when:

$$T_{\text{Xe}} \geq 6.5 \times 10^{24} \left| \frac{\mathcal{M}_{\text{Ge}}}{\mathcal{M}_{\text{Xe}}} \right|^2 \text{ yrs}$$

Using available NMEs:

$$\left| \frac{\mathcal{M}_{\text{Ge}}}{\mathcal{M}_{\text{Xe}}} \right|^2 \approx \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \left| \frac{5.98}{3.67} \right|^2 = 2.66 \Rightarrow T_{\text{Xe}} \geq 1.7 \times 10^{25} \text{ yrs} & \text{IBM-2 (Iachello et al.)} \\ \left| \frac{5.81}{2.78} \right|^2 = 4.37 \Rightarrow T_{\text{Xe}} \geq 2.8 \times 10^{25} \text{ yrs} & \text{QRPA (Tübingen)} \\ \left| \frac{5.18}{3.16} \right|^2 = 2.69 \Rightarrow T_{\text{Xe}} \geq 1.7 \times 10^{25} \text{ yrs} & \text{QRPA (Jyväskylä)} \\ \left| \frac{5.09}{1.89} \right|^2 = 7.25 \Rightarrow T_{\text{Xe}} \geq 4.7 \times 10^{25} \text{ yrs} & \text{QRPA (Engel et al.)} \\ \left| \frac{2.81}{2.19} \right|^2 = 1.65 \Rightarrow T_{\text{Xe}} \geq 1.1 \times 10^{25} \text{ yrs} & \text{NSM (Povez et al.)} \\ \left| \frac{4.60}{4.20} \right|^2 = 1.20 \Rightarrow T_{\text{Xe}} \geq 7.8 \times 10^{24} \text{ yrs} & \text{GCM (Martinez-Pinedo et al.)} \end{array} \right.$$



KamLAND-Zen, 1211.3863

## With $0\nu\beta\beta$ one can

- test lepton number violation
- test Majorana nature of neutrinos
- probe neutrino mass scale
- extract Majorana phase
- test flavor symmetry models
- constrain inverted ordering

conceptually, it would increase our believe in

- GUTs
- seesaw mechanism
- leptogenesis



## 2 kinds of neutrino masses

1)  $ee$ -element of mass matrix:  $m_{ee} = (m_\nu)_{ee}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{T_{1/2}^{0\nu}}} \propto |(m_\nu)_{ee}| \quad \text{with } (m_\nu)_{ee} = \frac{h_{ee} v^2}{\Lambda} \quad \text{in } \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{\alpha\beta}}{\Lambda} \overline{L_\alpha^c} \tilde{\Phi} \tilde{\Phi}^T L_\beta$$

fundamental object in low energy Lagrangian!

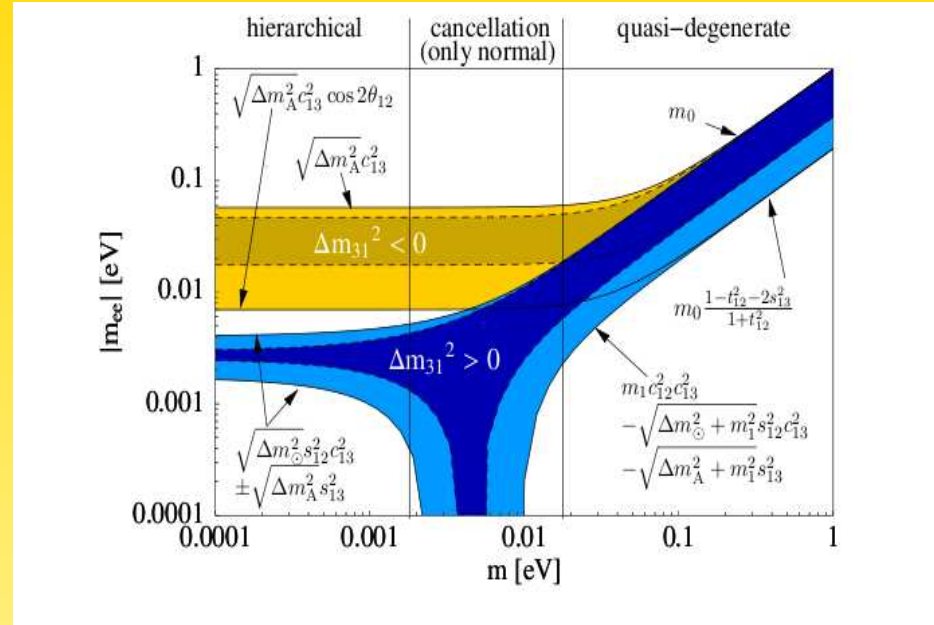
2) neutrino mass scale: QD neutrinos

$$|m_{ee}|^{\text{QD}} = m_0 |c_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 + s_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 e^{2i\alpha} + s_{13}^2 e^{2i\beta}|$$

$$\Rightarrow m_0 \leq |m_{ee}|_{\text{min}}^{\text{exp}} \frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta_{12}}{1 - \tan^2 \theta_{12} - 2|U_{e3}|^2} \leq \begin{cases} 1.0 \text{ eV} & (1\sigma) \\ 1.4 \text{ eV} & (3\sigma) \end{cases}$$

same order as Mainz/Troitsk!

## Inverted Ordering



Nature provides 2 scales:

$$|m_{ee}|_{\max}^{\text{IH}} \simeq c_{13}^2 \sqrt{\Delta m_A^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |m_{ee}|_{\min}^{\text{IH}} \simeq c_{13}^2 \sqrt{\Delta m_A^2} \cos 2\theta_{12}$$

requires  $\mathcal{O}(10^{26} \dots 10^{27})$  yrs

is the lower limit  $|m_{ee}|_{\min}^{\text{IH}}$  fixed?

## Ruling out Inverted Hierarchy

$$|m_{ee}|_{\min}^{\text{IH}} = (1 - |U_{e3}|^2) \sqrt{|\Delta m_A^2|} (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta_{12})$$
$$= \begin{cases} (0.012 \dots 0.023) \text{ eV} & \Rightarrow \text{factor 15} & (\text{Valle et al.}) \\ (0.013 \dots 0.024) \text{ eV} & \Rightarrow \text{factor 9} & (\text{Schwetz et al.}) \\ (0.013 \dots 0.024) \text{ eV} & \Rightarrow \text{factor 13} & (\text{Fogli+Lisi et al.}) \end{cases}$$

- small  $|U_{e3}|$
- large  $|\Delta m_A^2|$
- **small  $\sin^2 \theta_{12}$**

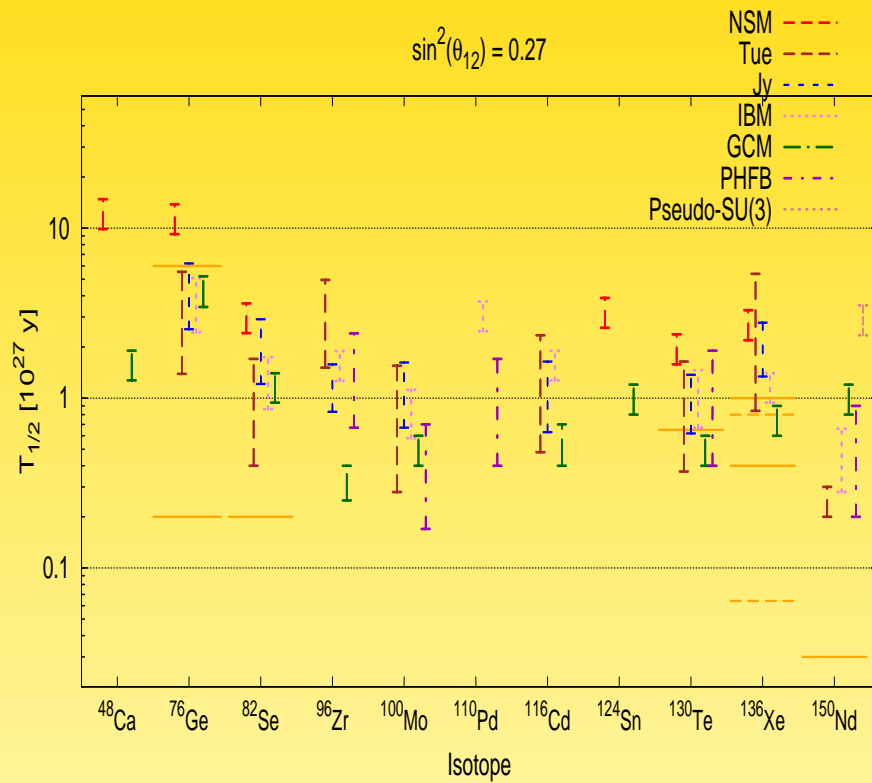
Current  $3\sigma$  range of  $\sin^2 \theta_{12}$  gives factor of  $\sim 2$  uncertainty for  $|m_{ee}|_{\min}^{\text{IH}}$

$\Rightarrow$  combined factor of  $\sim 16$  in  $M \times t \times B \times \Delta E$

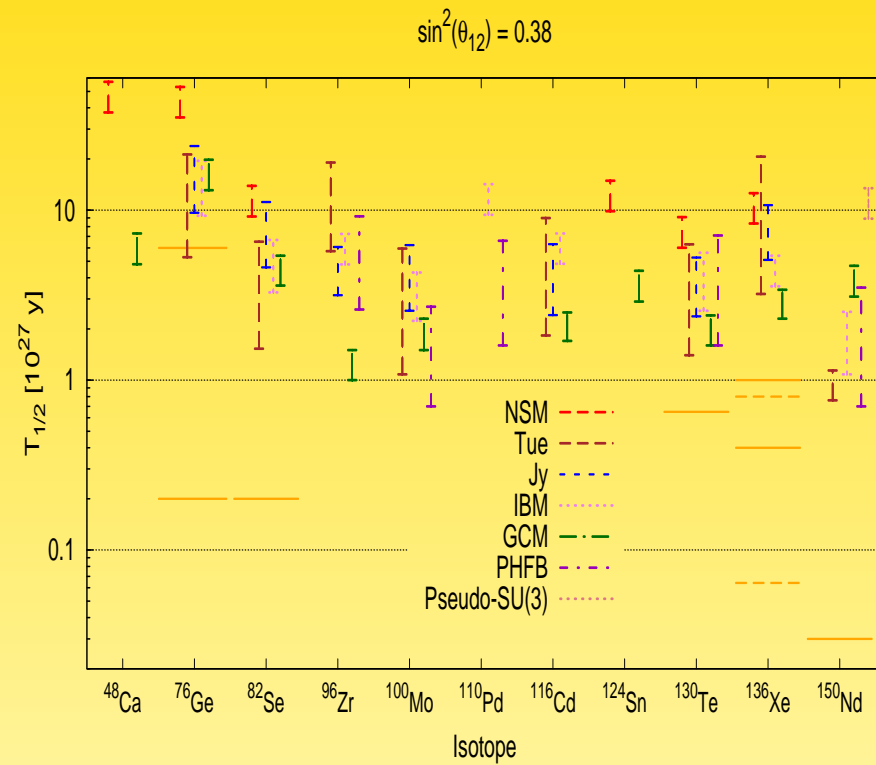
$\Rightarrow$  need precision determination of  $\theta_{12}$

Dueck, W.R., Zuber, PRD **83**

# Ruling out Inverted Hierarchy



$$\sin^2 \theta_{12} = 0.27$$

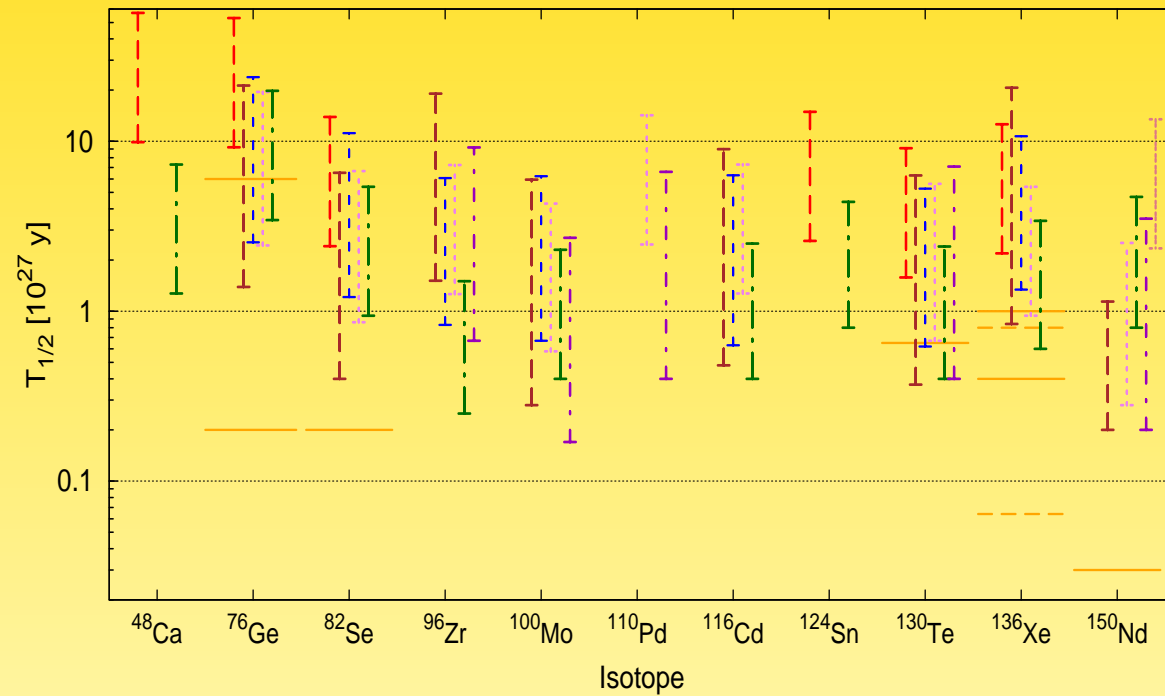


$$\sin^2 \theta_{12} = 0.38$$

spread due to NMEs **and due to  $\theta_{12}$ !!**

# Ruling out Inverted Hierarchy

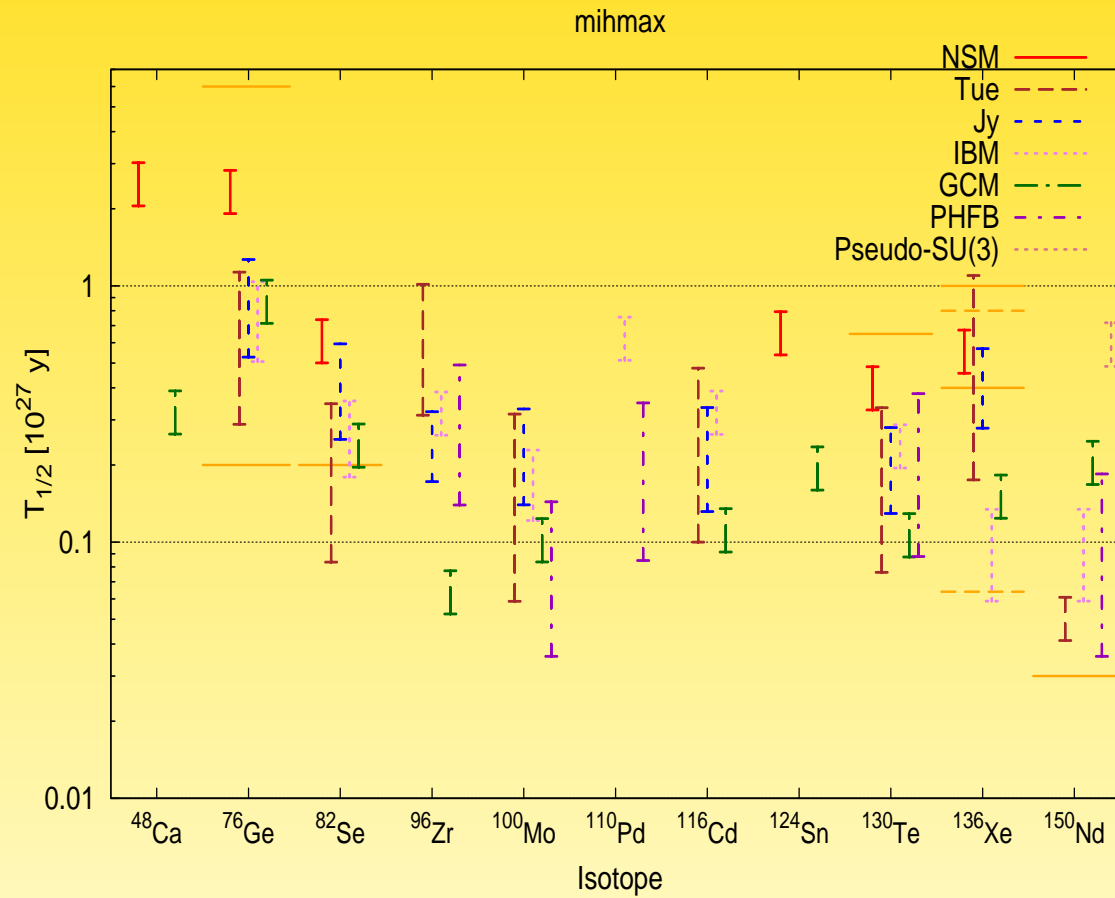
$$0.27 < \sin^2(\theta_{12}) < 0.38$$



spread due to NMEs **and due to  $\theta_{12}$ !!**

# Testing Inverted Hierarchy

lifetime to enter the IH regime



## Predictions of $SO(10)$ theories

Yukawa structure of  $SO(10)$  models depends on Higgs representations

$$10_H (\leftrightarrow H), \overline{126}_H (\leftrightarrow F), 120_H (\leftrightarrow G)$$

Gives relation for mass matrices:

$$m_{\text{up}} \propto r(H + sF + it_u G)$$

$$m_{\text{down}} \propto H + F + iG$$

$$m_D \propto r(H - 3sF + it_D G)$$

$$m_\ell \propto H - 3F + it_l G$$

$$M_R \propto r_R^{-1} F$$

Numerical fit including RG, Higgs,  $Y_B$ ,  $\theta_{13}$

Dueck, W.R., to appear

## Predictions of $SO(10)$ theories

Model	Fit	$ m_{ee} $ [meV]	$m_0$ [meV]	$M_3$ [GeV]	$M_2$ [GeV]	$M_1$ [GeV]	$\chi^2$
$10_H + \overline{126}_H$	NH	0.52	2.38	3.62e12	1.97e11	1.39e11	23.5
$10_H + \overline{126}_H + SS$	NH	0.44	6.52	1.32e12	2.77e10	2.74e10	3.3
$10_H + \overline{126}_H + 120_H$	NH	2.56	1.27	8.82e14	1.07e14	7.86e12	11.5
$10_H + \overline{126}_H + 120_H + SS$	NH	0.89	7.78	3.71e12	1.66e09	5.88e07	0.2
$10_H + \overline{126}_H + 120_H$	IH	35.43	30.0	1.14e13	3.51e12	5.53e11	13.3
$10_H + \overline{126}_H + 120_H + SS$	IH	45.72	15.11	1.65e10	1.06e10	1.22e09	20.5

$10_H + \overline{126}_H$ : 19 free parameters

$10_H + \overline{126}_H + 120_H$ : 18 free parameters

20 (19) observables to be fitted



## Light Sterile Neutrinos??

- reactor anomaly
- Gallium anomaly
- LSND/MiniBooNE
- cosmology
- BBN
- $r$ -process nucleosynthesis in Supernovae

New neutrino state with  $\Delta m^2 \sim 1 \text{ eV}^2$  and  $|U_{e4}| \sim 0.1$ ?

another talk by me

## Sterile Neutrinos and $0\nu\beta\beta$

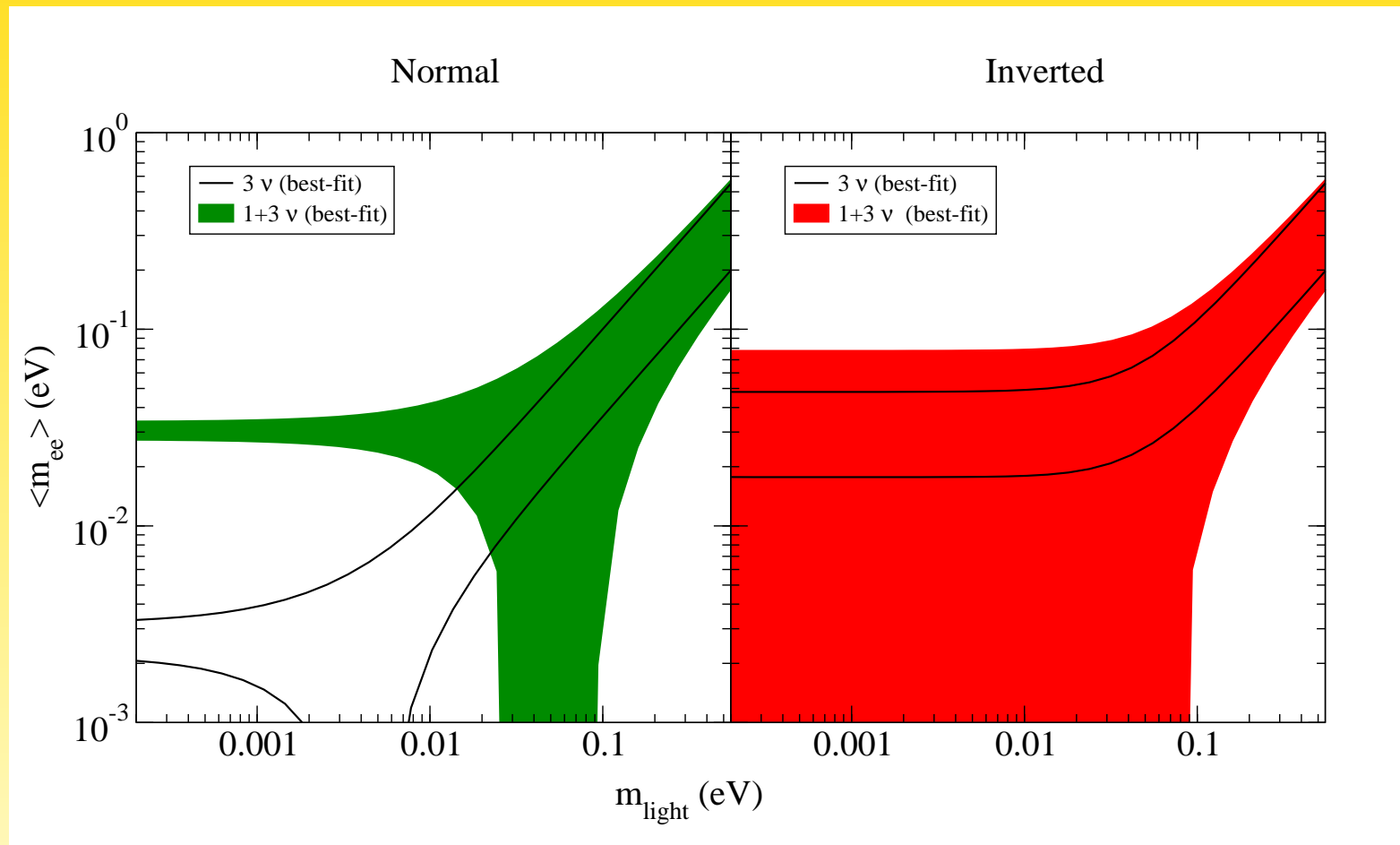
- recall:  $|m_{ee}|_{\text{NH}}^{\text{act}}$  can vanish and  $|m_{ee}|_{\text{IH}}^{\text{act}} \sim 0.03 \text{ eV}$  cannot vanish
- $|m_{ee}| = \underbrace{||U_{e1}|^2 m_1 + |U_{e2}|^2 m_2 e^{2i\alpha} + |U_{e3}|^2 m_3 e^{2i\beta}}_{m_{ee}^{\text{act}}} + \underbrace{|U_{e4}|^2 m_4 e^{2i\Phi_1}}_{m_{ee}^{\text{st}}}$
- $\Delta m_{\text{st}}^2 \simeq 1.8 \text{ eV}^2$  and  $|U_{e4}| \simeq 0.13$
- sterile contribution to  $0\nu\beta\beta$  (assuming 1+3):

$$|m_{ee}|^{\text{st}} \simeq \sqrt{\Delta m_{\text{st}}^2} |U_{e4}|^2 \simeq 0.03 \text{ eV} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gg |m_{ee}|_{\text{NH}}^{\text{act}} \\ \simeq |m_{ee}|_{\text{IH}}^{\text{act}} \end{array} \right.$$

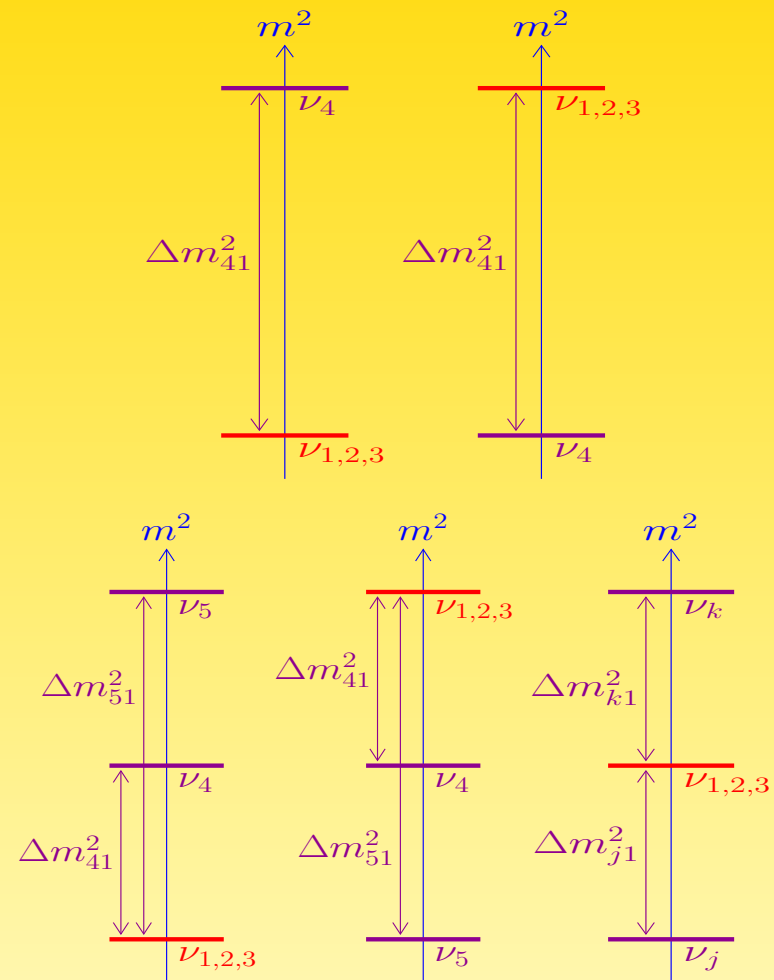
- $\Rightarrow |m_{ee}|_{\text{NH}}$  cannot vanish and  $|m_{ee}|_{\text{IH}}$  can vanish!

usual phenomenology gets completely turned around!

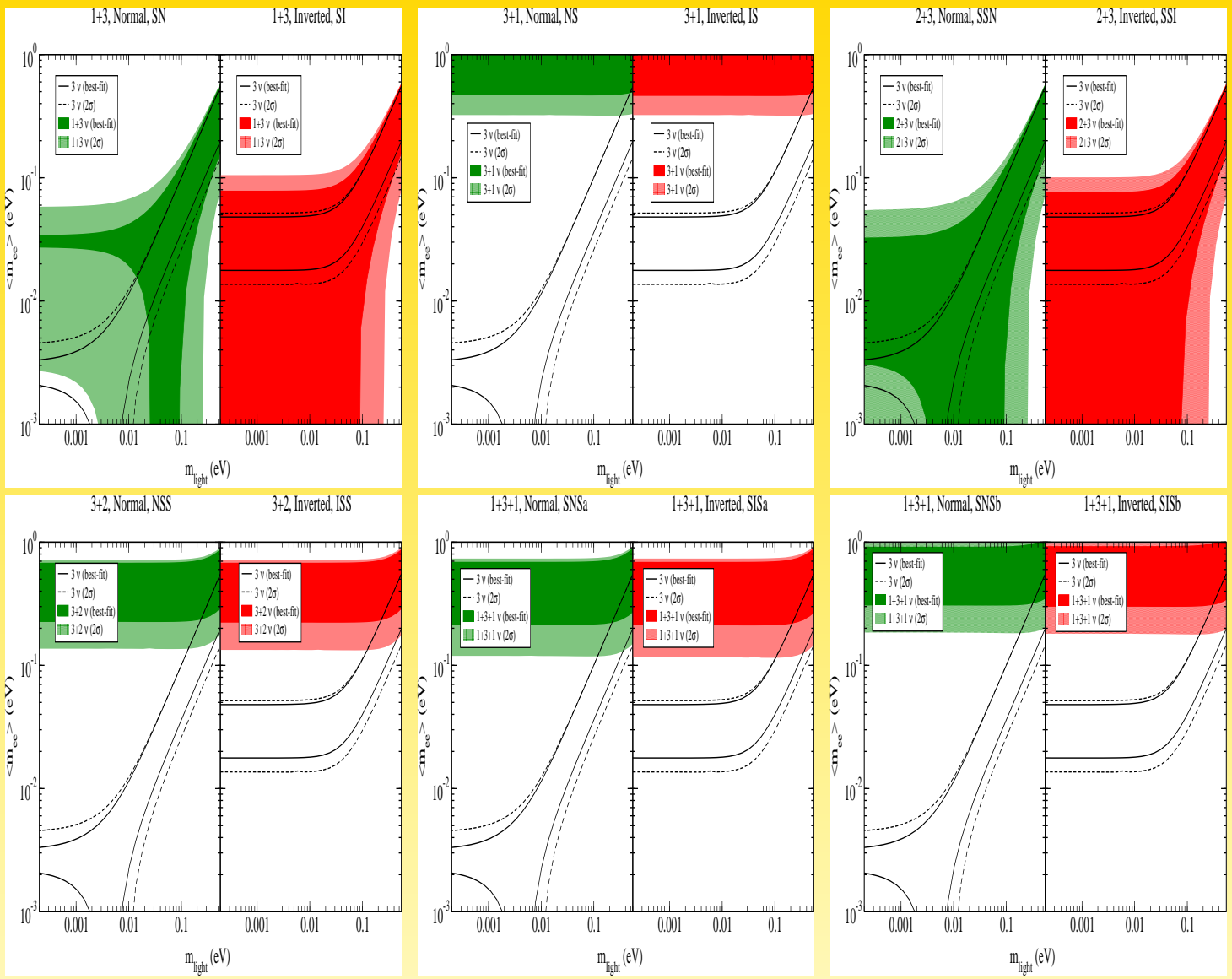
Usual plot gets completely turned around!



# Mass Orderings



3 active neutrinos can be normally or inversely ordered



Goswami, W.R.; Barry, W.R., Zhang, JHEP 1107

## Sterile Neutrinos, Seesaw and $0\nu\beta\beta$

- if the eV-steriles are from seesaw: individual cancellations in flavor symmetry models, e.g.:

$$U_{e2}^2 m_2 + U_{e4}^2 m_4 = 0$$

- if seesaw scale is below 100 MeV: No double beta decay!

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 U_{ei}^2 m_i = 0 \text{ since } \mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^T & M_R \end{pmatrix} = U \begin{pmatrix} m_\nu^{\text{diag}} & 0 \\ 0 & M_R^{\text{diag}} \end{pmatrix} U^T$$

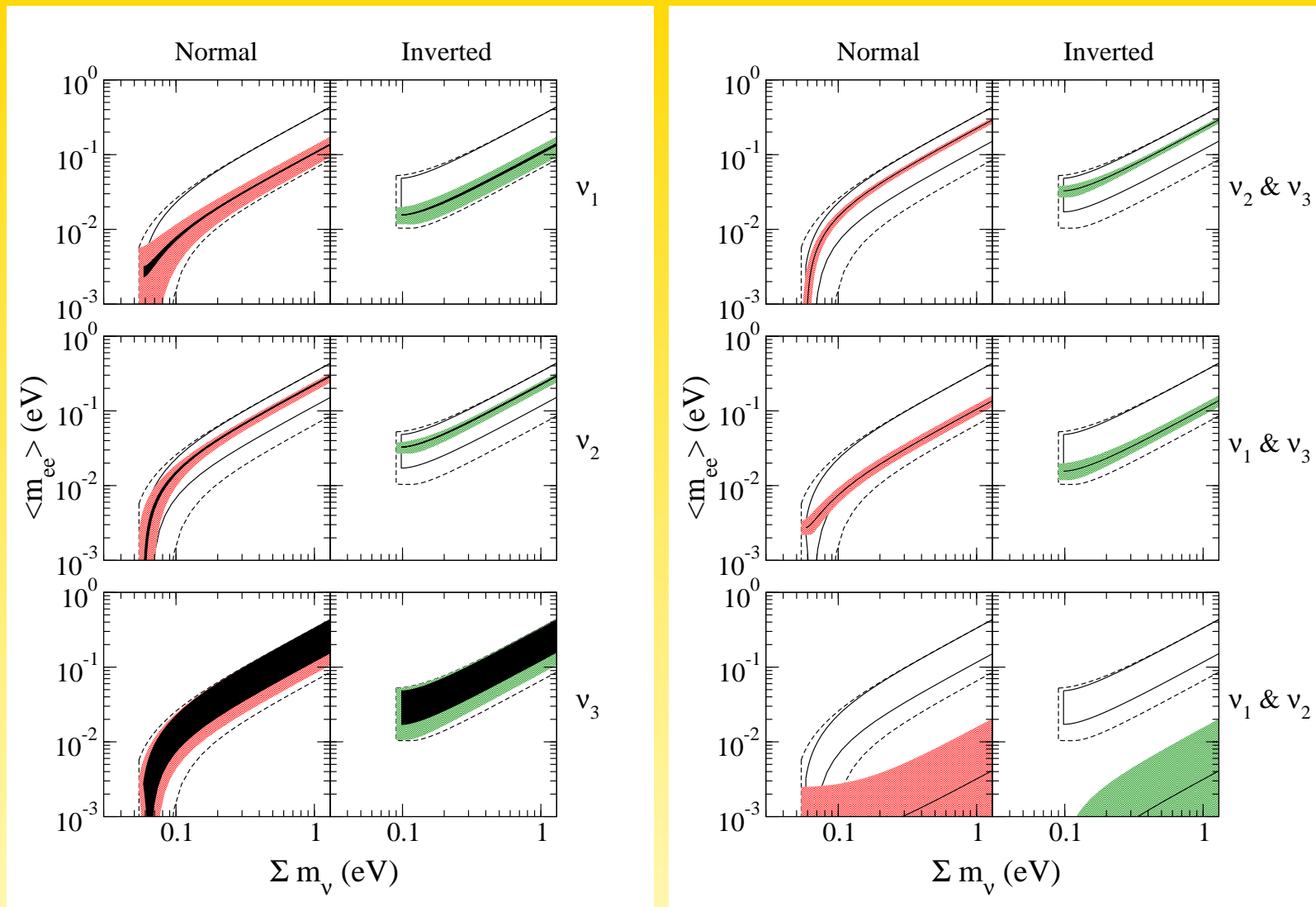
## Exotic modifications of the neutrino picture

- Dirac neutrinos
- Pseudo-Dirac neutrinos: for each mass state

$$m_i \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow U = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{\epsilon}{4} & -1 + \frac{\epsilon}{4} \\ 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{4} & 1 + \frac{\epsilon}{4} \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } m_i^\pm = m_i \left( \pm 1 + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right)$$

and  $|m_{ee}|^{(i)} = \epsilon m_i = \frac{1}{2} \delta m^2 / m_i$ , with  $\delta m^2 = (m_i^+)^2 - (m_i^-)^2$

- one neutrino could be (Pseudo-)Dirac, the other Majorana!  
“Schizophrenic neutrinos”



Mohapatra *et al.*, 1008.1232; Barry, Mohapatra, W.R., 1012.1761



## Exotic exotics

- 1) CPT violation: introduce violation of CPT and L: not really “Majorana neutrinos”, but  $0\nu\beta\beta$  still possible

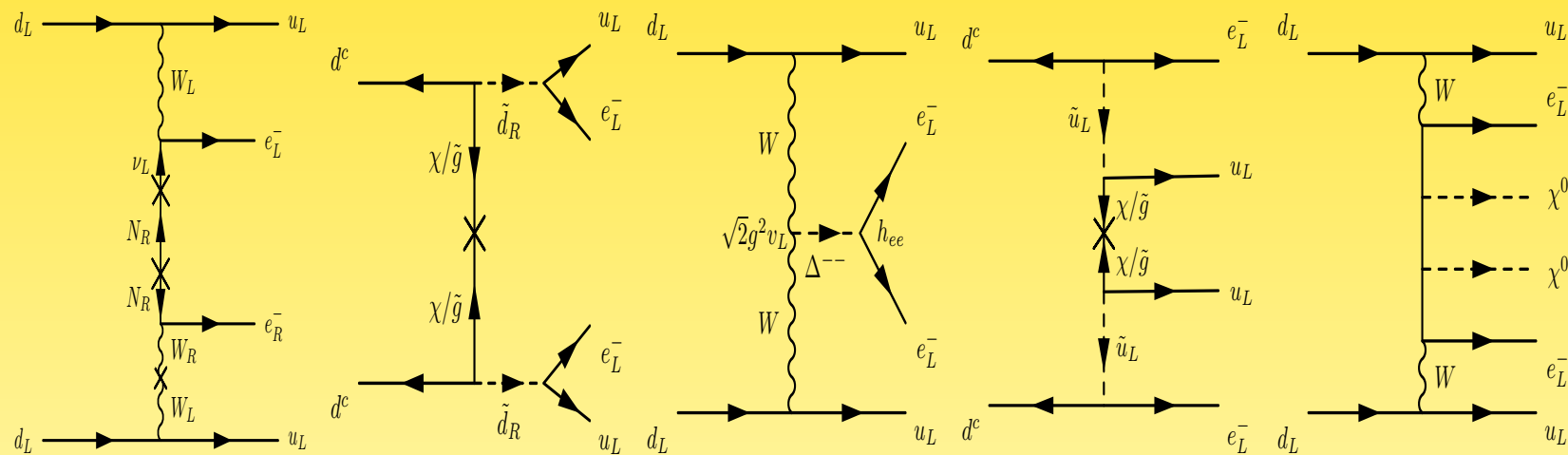
Barenboim, Beacom, Borisso, Kayser

- 2) tachyonic neutrinos: “Dirac” equation does not allow to have charge conjugation, “no  $0\nu\beta\beta$  possible”

Chodos, Hauser, Kostelecky; Jentschura

## Non-Standard Interpretations:

There is at least one other mechanism leading to Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay and its contribution is at least of the same order as the light neutrino exchange mechanism

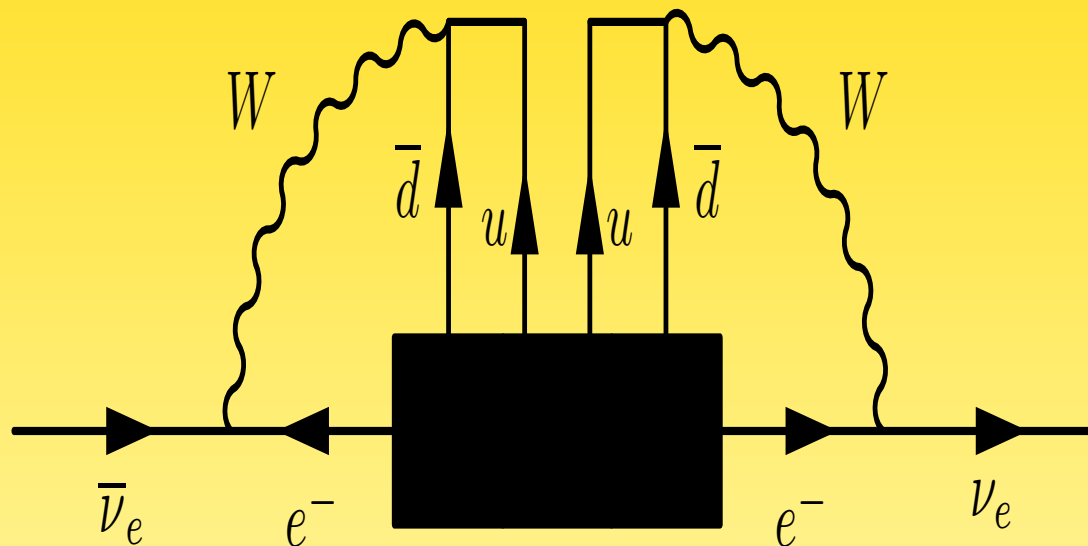


Clear experimental signature:

KATRIN and/or cosmology see nothing but  $0\nu\beta\beta$  does

## Schechter-Valle theorem:

no matter what process, neutrinos are Majorana:



is 4 loop diagram:  $m_\nu \sim \frac{G_F^2}{(16\pi^2)^4} \text{MeV}^5 \sim 10^{-25} \text{eV}$

explicit calculation: Duerr, Lindner, Merle, 1105.0901

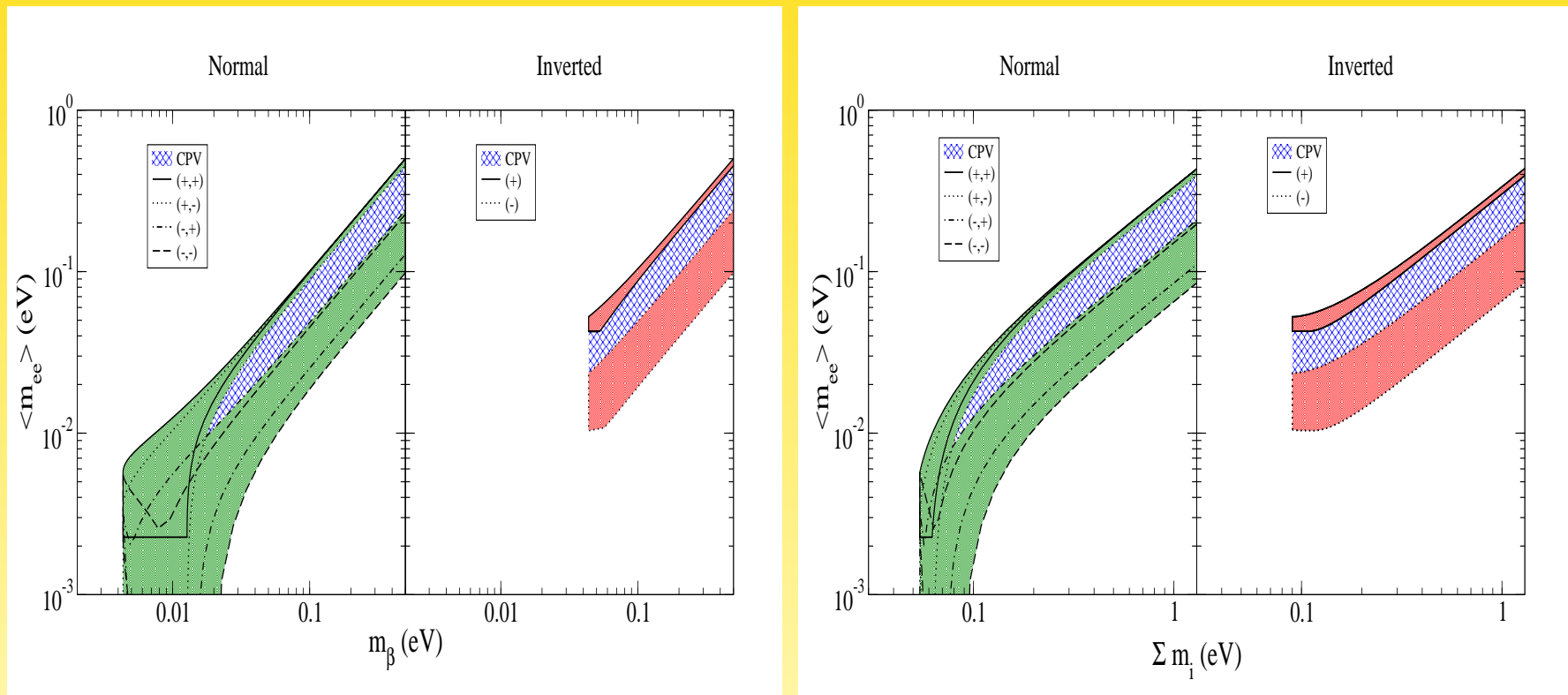
mechanism	physics parameter	current limit	test
light neutrino exchange	$ U_{ei}^2 m_i $	0.4 eV	oscillations, cosmology, neutrino mass
heavy neutrino exchange	$\left  \frac{S_{ei}^2}{M_i} \right $	$2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$	LFV, collider
heavy neutrino and RHC	$\frac{V_{ei}^2}{M_i M_{WR}^4}$	$4 \times 10^{-16} \text{ GeV}^{-5}$	flavor, collider
Higgs triplet and RHC	$\left  \frac{(M_R)_{ee}}{m_{\Delta_R}^2 M_{WR}^4} \right $	$10^{-15} \text{ GeV}^{-5}$	flavor, collider $e^-$ distribution
$\lambda$ -mechanism with RHC	$\left  \frac{U_{ei} \tilde{S}_{ei}}{M_{WR}^2} \right $	$1.4 \times 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$	flavor, collider, $e^-$ distribution
$\eta$ -mechanism with RHC	$\tan \zeta  U_{ei} \tilde{S}_{ei} $	$6 \times 10^{-9}$	flavor, collider, $e^-$ distribution
short-range $\mathcal{R}$	$\frac{ \lambda'_{111} ^2}{\Lambda_{\text{SUSY}}^5}$ $\Lambda_{\text{SUSY}} = f(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{u}_L}, m_{\tilde{d}_R}, m_{\chi_i})$	$7 \times 10^{-18} \text{ GeV}^{-5}$	collider, flavor
long-range $\mathcal{R}$	$\left  \sin 2\theta^b \lambda'_{131} \lambda'_{113} \left( \frac{1}{m_{b_1}^2} - \frac{1}{m_{b_2}^2} \right) \right $ $\sim \frac{G_F}{q} m_b \frac{ \lambda'_{131} \lambda'_{113} }{\Lambda_{\text{SUSY}}^3}$	$2 \times 10^{-13} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ $1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ GeV}^{-3}$	flavor, collider
Majorons	$ \langle g_\chi \rangle $ or $ \langle g_\chi \rangle ^2$	$10^{-4} \dots 1$	spectrum, cosmology

## Distinguishing Mechanisms

### The inverse problem of $0\nu\beta\beta$

- 1.) Other observables (LHC, LFV, KATRIN, cosmology, ...)
- 2.) Decay products (individual  $e^-$  energies, angular correlations, spectrum, ...)
- 3.) Nuclear physics (multi-isotope,  $0\nu\text{ECEC}$ ,  $0\nu\beta^+\beta^+$ , ...)

# 1.) Distinguishing via other Observables



standard mechanism: KATRIN, cosmology

## Energy Scale:

Note: *standard amplitude* for light Majorana neutrino exchange:

$$\mathcal{A}_l \simeq G_F^2 \frac{|m_{ee}|}{q^2} \simeq 7 \times 10^{-18} \left( \frac{|m_{ee}|}{0.5 \text{ eV}} \right) \text{ GeV}^{-5} \simeq 2.7 \text{ TeV}^{-5}$$

if new heavy particles are exchanged:

$$\mathcal{A}_h \simeq \frac{c}{M^5}$$

$\Rightarrow$  for  $0\nu\beta\beta$  holds:

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1 \text{ TeV}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Phenomenology in colliders, LFV

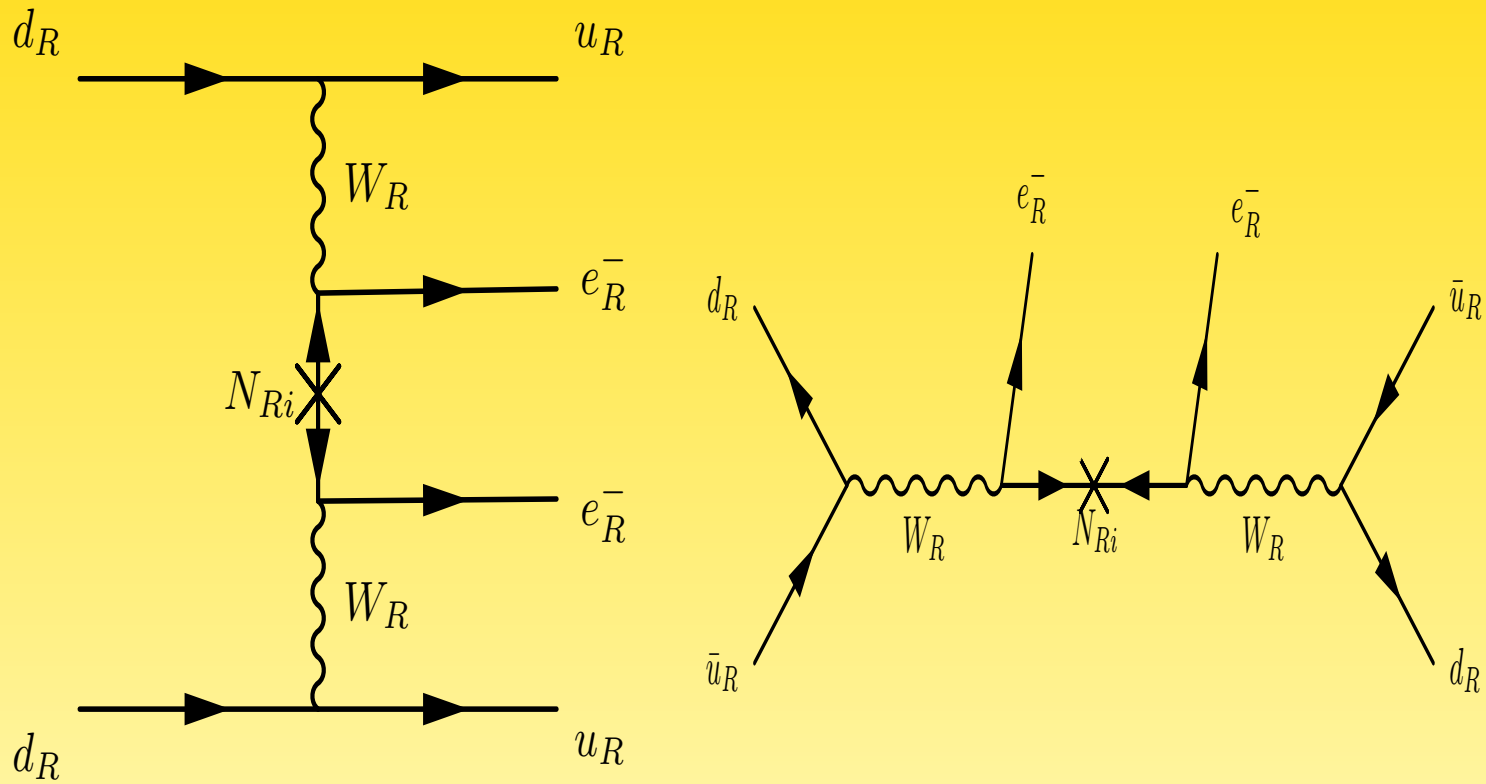
## Examples

- $R$ -parity violating supersymmetry (Allanach, Paes, Kom)
- TeV seesaw neutrinos (Ibarra, Petcov *et al.*; Mitra, Senjanovic, Vissani)
- Left-right symmetric theories (Senjanovic *et al.*; Goswami *et al.*; Parida *et al.*; Barry, W.R.)
- Color seesaw (Choubey, Duerr, Mitra, W.R.)
- Higher dimensional operators (Hirsch *et al.*)

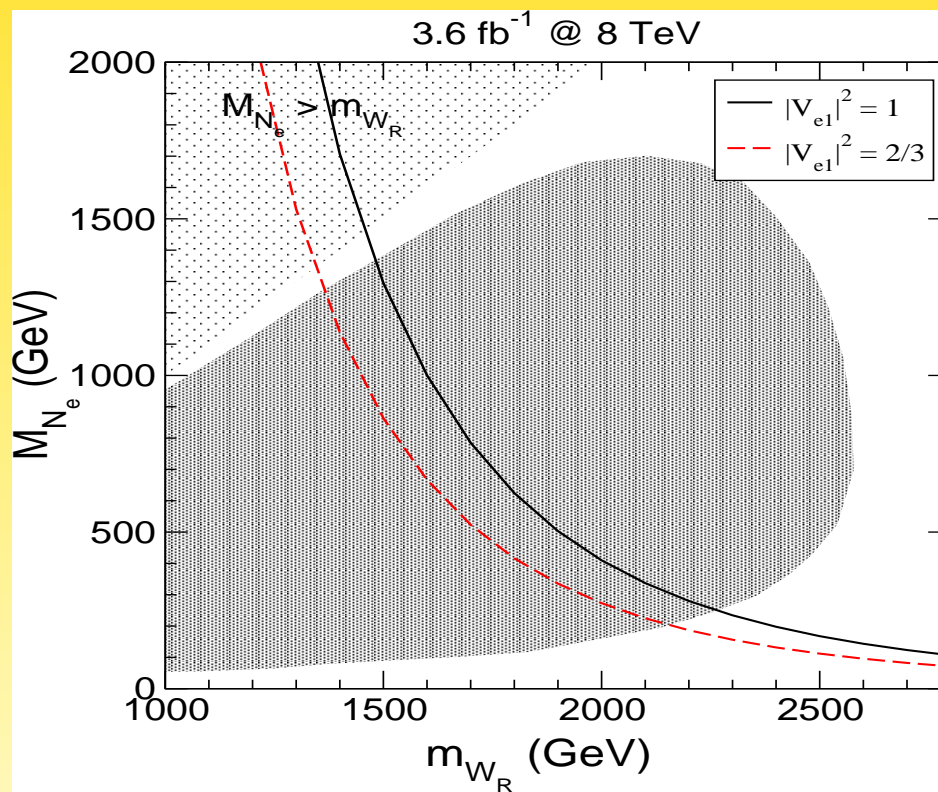
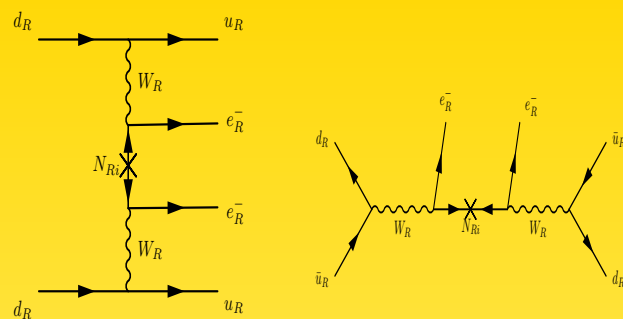
...focus only on one example here...



## Left-right symmetry

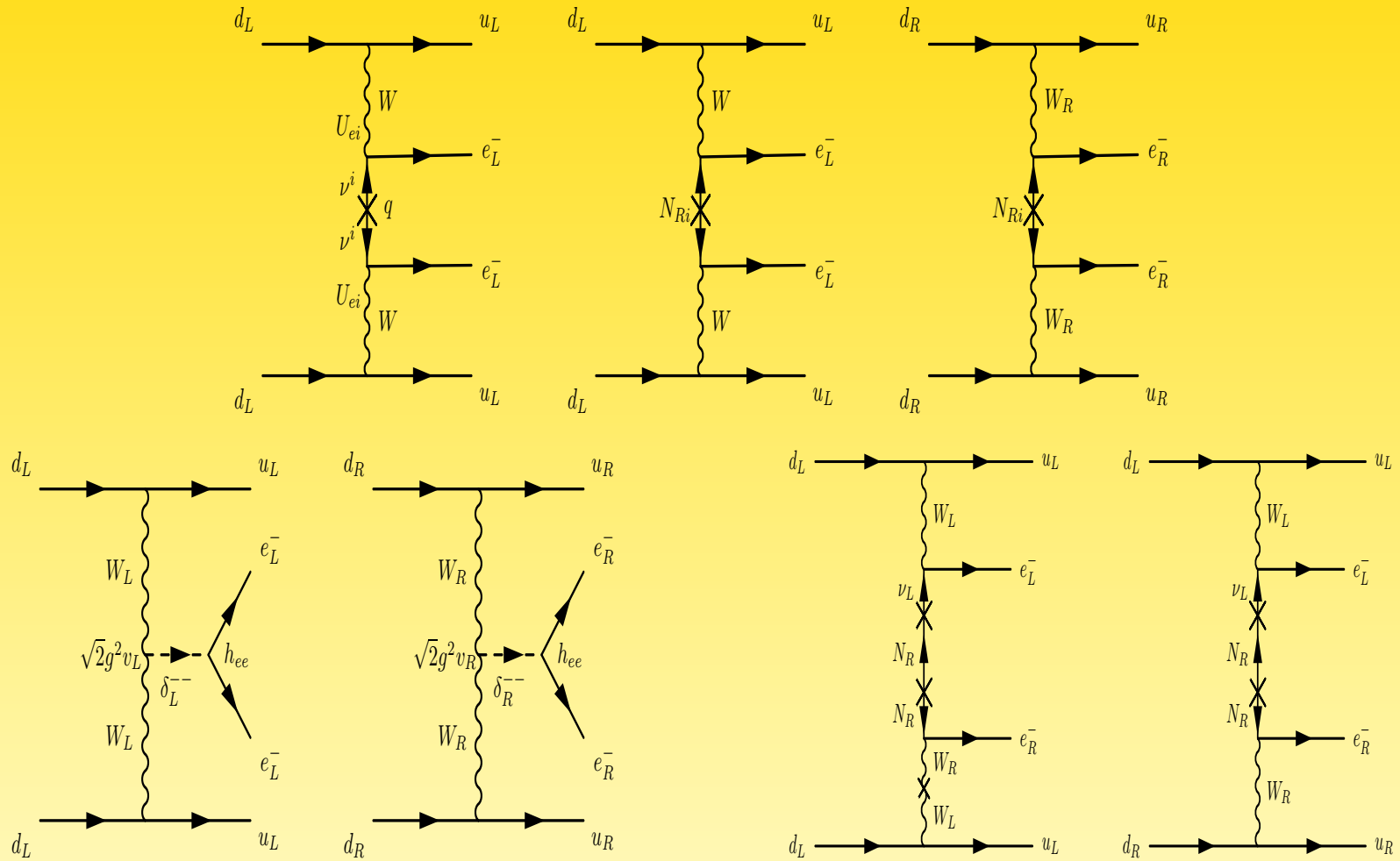


Senjanovic, Keung, 1983; Senjanovic *et al.*, 1011.3522; 1103.1627

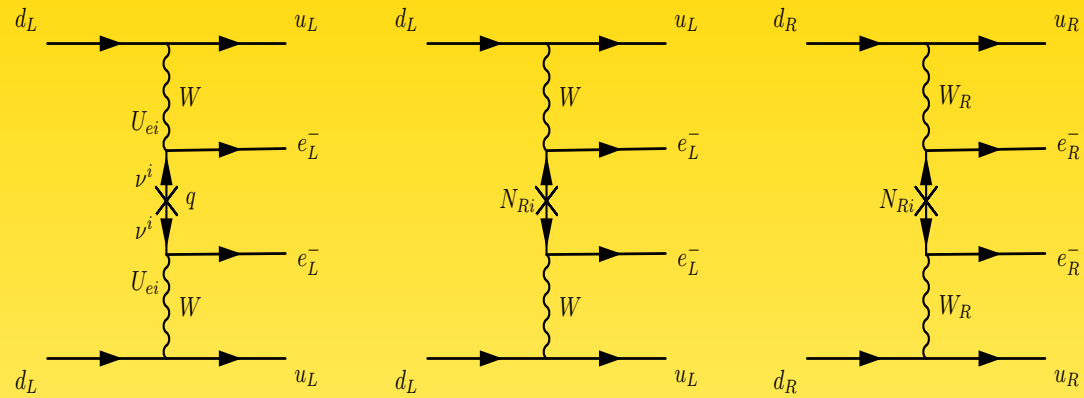


Barry, W.R.

# Left-right symmetry



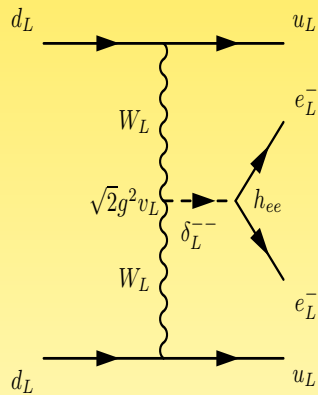
# Left-right symmetry



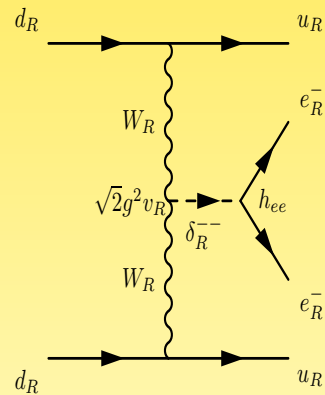
$$U_{ei}^2 m_i$$

$$\frac{S_{ei}^2}{M_i}$$

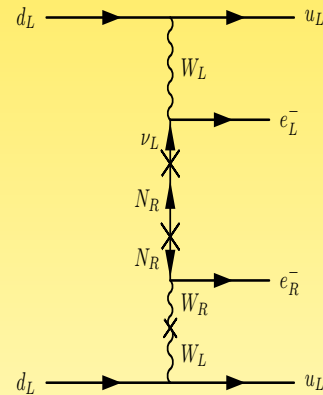
$$\frac{V_{ei}^2}{M_{W_R}^4 M_i}$$



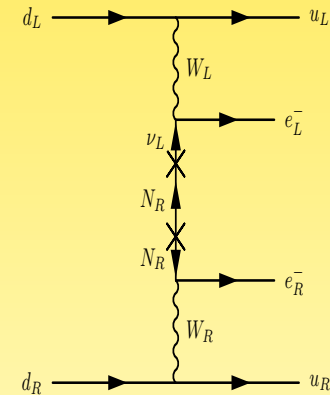
$$\frac{U_{ei}^2 m_i}{M_{\Delta_L}^2}$$



$$\frac{V_{ei}^2 M_i}{M_{W_R}^4 M_{\Delta_R}^2}$$

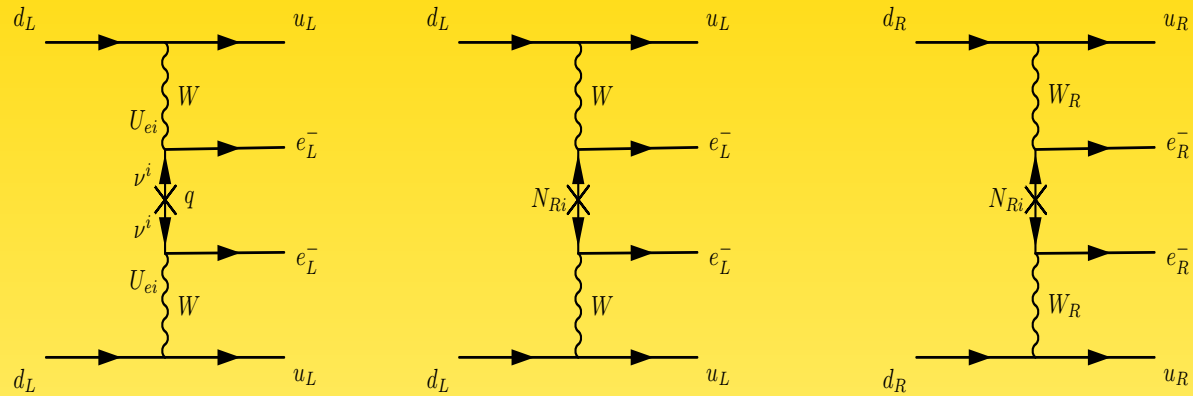


$$U_{ei} T_{ei} \tan \zeta$$



$$\frac{U_{ei} T_{ei}}{M_{W_R}^2}$$

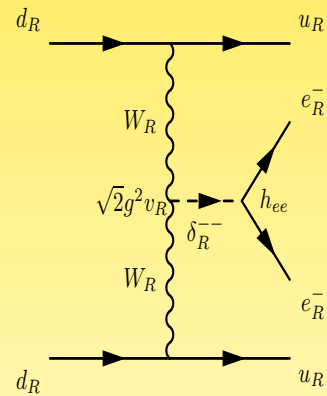
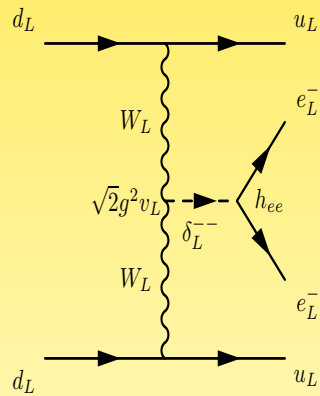
# Left-right symmetry



$0.4 \text{ eV}$

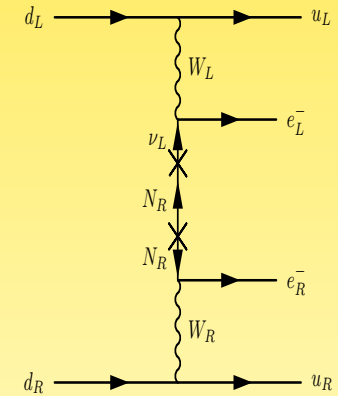
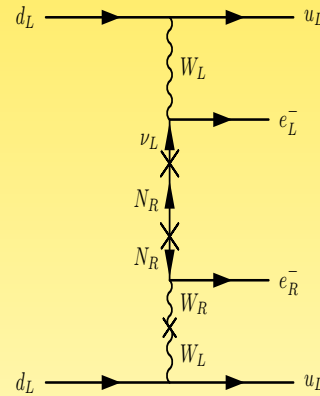
$2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$

$4 \times 10^{-16} \text{ GeV}^{-5}$



—

$10^{-15} \text{ GeV}^{-5}$



$6 \times 10^{-9}$

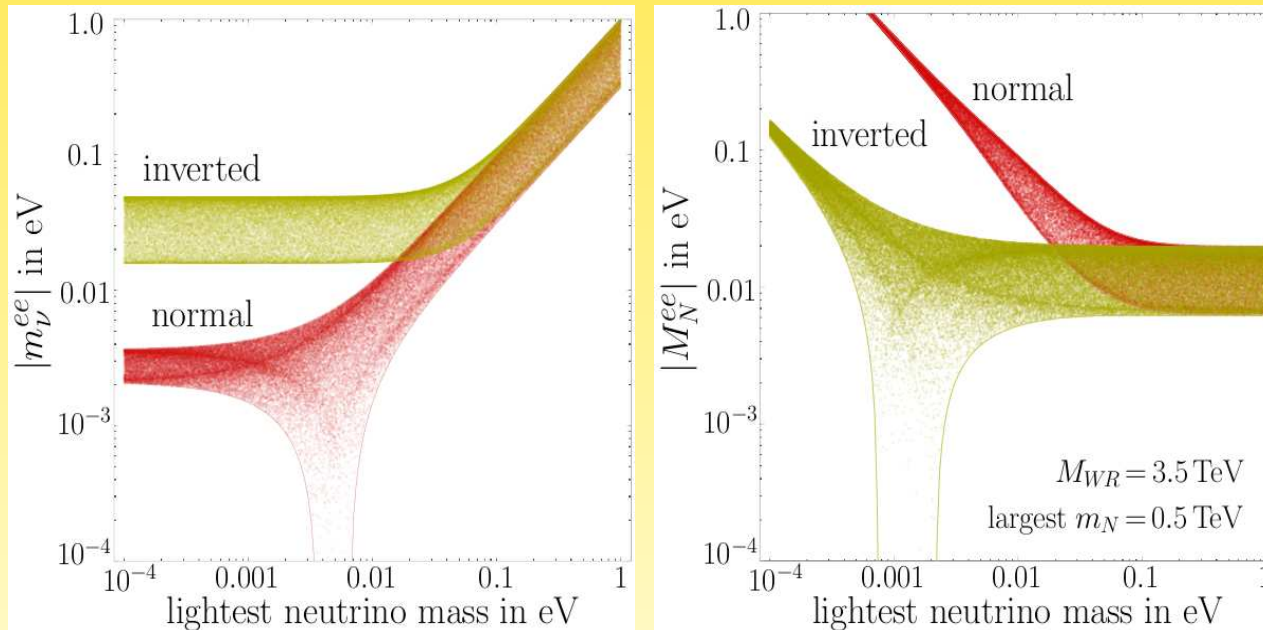
$1.4 \times 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$

## Type II dominance (Tello *et al.*, 1011.3522)

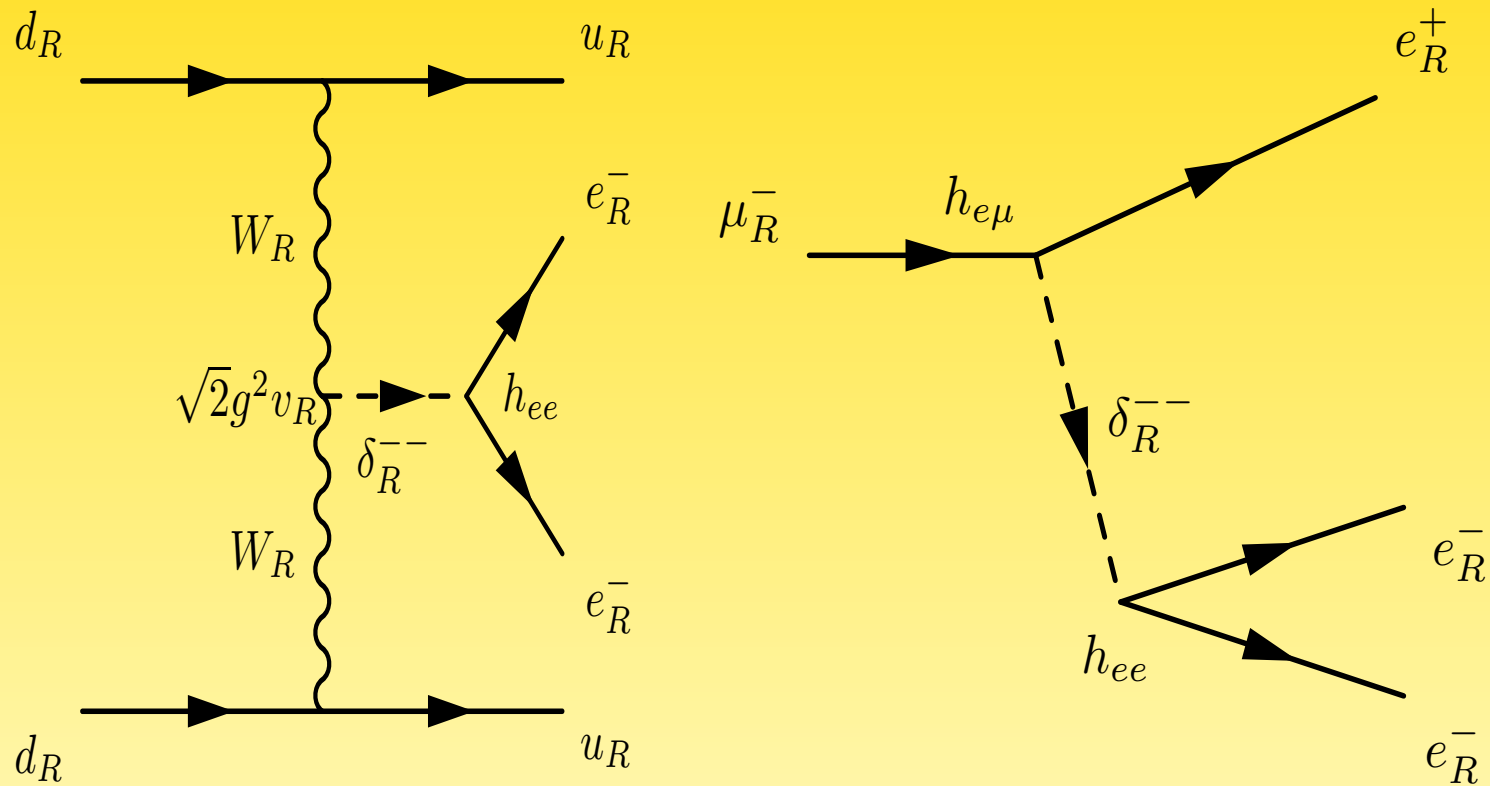
$$m_\nu = m_L - m_D M_R^{-1} m_D^T = v_L f - \frac{v^2}{v_R} Y_D f^{-1} Y_D^T \longrightarrow v_L f$$

$m_\nu$  fixes  $M_R$  and exchange of  $N_R$  with  $W_R$  is fixed in terms of PMNS:

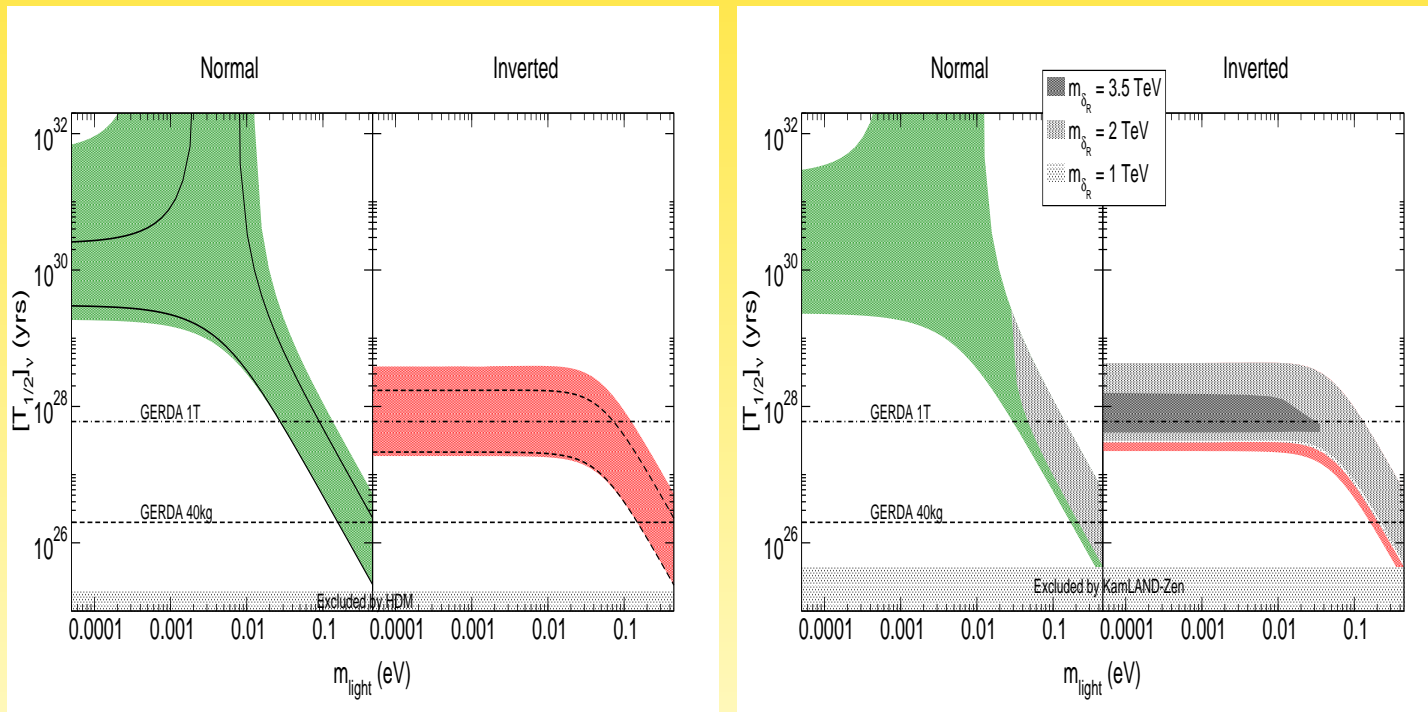
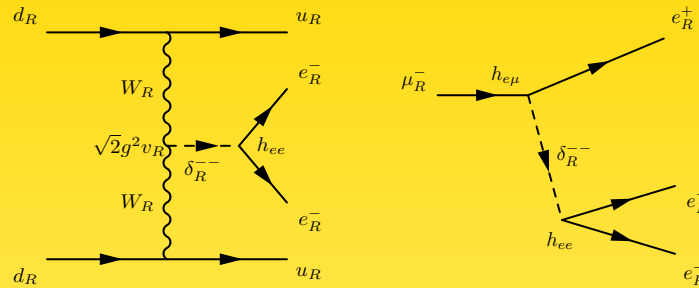
$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{N_R} \simeq G_F^2 \left( \frac{m_W}{M_{W_R}} \right)^4 \sum \frac{V_{ei}^2}{M_i} \propto \sum \frac{U_{ei}^2}{m_i}$$



## Constraints from Lepton Flavor Violation



# Constraints from Lepton Flavor Violation



Barry, W.R.



## “Inverse $0\nu\beta\beta$ ”

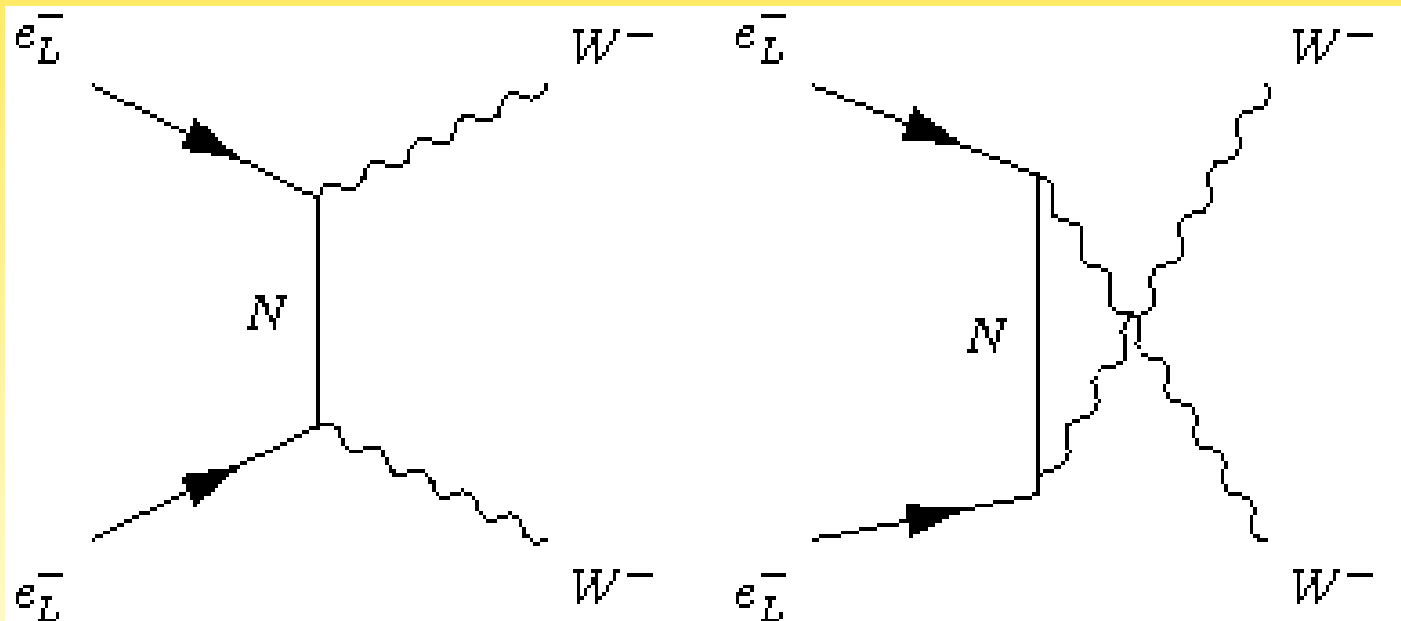
this is not



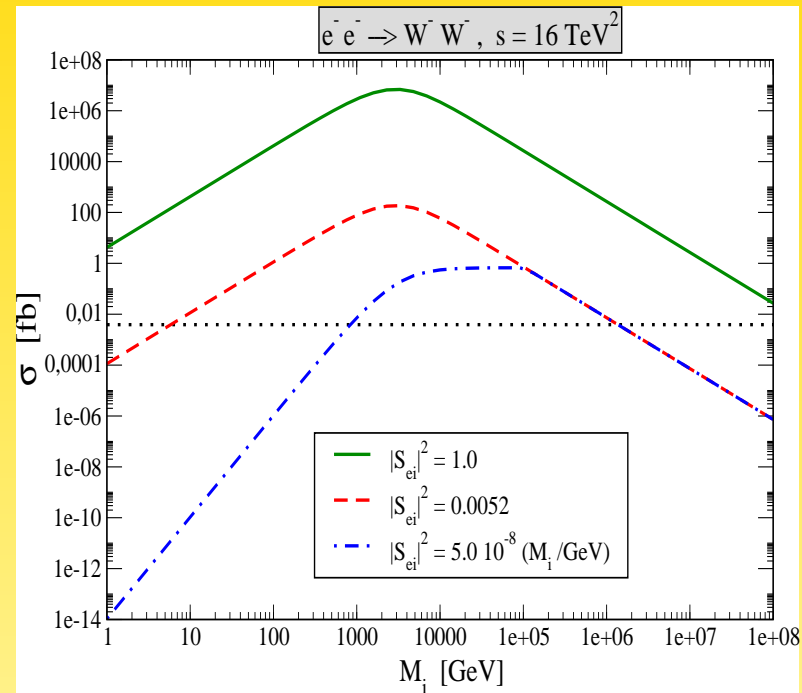
but rather



Rizzo; Heusch, Minkowski; Gluza, Zralek; Cuypers, Raidal;...



## Inverse Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay



W.R. , PRD **81**

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d \cos \theta} = \frac{G_F^2}{32 \pi} \left\{ \sum (m_\nu)_i \mathcal{U}_{ei}^2 \left( \frac{t}{t - (m_\nu)_i} + \frac{u}{u - (m_\nu)_i} \right) \right\}^2$$

## Inverse Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

Extreme limits:

- light neutrinos:

$$\sigma(e^-e^- \rightarrow W^-W^-) = \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi} |m_{ee}|^2 \leq 4.2 \cdot 10^{-18} \left( \frac{|m_{ee}|}{1 \text{ eV}} \right)^2 \text{ fb}$$

⇒ way too small

- heavy neutrinos:

$$\sigma(e^-e^- \rightarrow W^-W^-) = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{s}}{\text{TeV}} \right)^4 \left( \frac{S_{ei}^2/M_i}{5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \right)^2 \text{ fb}$$

⇒ too small

- $\sqrt{s} \rightarrow \infty$ :

$$\sigma(e^-e^- \rightarrow W^-W^-) = \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi} \left( \sum U_{ei}^2 (m_\nu)_i \right)^2$$

⇒ amplitude grows with  $\sqrt{s}$ ? Unitarity??

## Unitarity

high energy limit  $\sqrt{s} \rightarrow \infty$ :

$$\sigma(e^-e^- \rightarrow W^-W^-) = \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi} \left( \sum U_{ei}^2 (m_\nu)_i \right)^2$$

$\Leftrightarrow$  amplitude grows with  $\sqrt{s}$ ?

Answer: exact see-saw relation  $U_{ei}^2 (m_\nu)_i = 0$

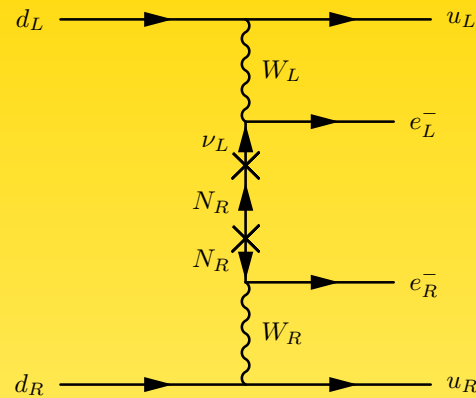
$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^T & M_R \end{pmatrix} = U \begin{pmatrix} m_\nu^{\text{diag}} & 0 \\ 0 & M_R^{\text{diag}} \end{pmatrix} U^T$$

if Higgs triplet is present: unitarity also conserved

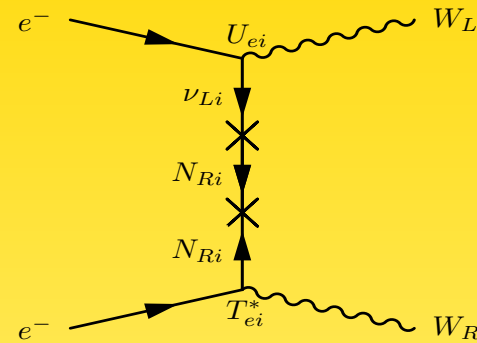
$$\sigma(e^-e^- \rightarrow W^-W^-) = \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi} \left( (U_{ei}^2 (m_\nu)_i - (m_L)_{ee}) \right)^2 = 0$$

W.R., PRD **81**

# First possibility: $\lambda$ -diagram in LR symmetry

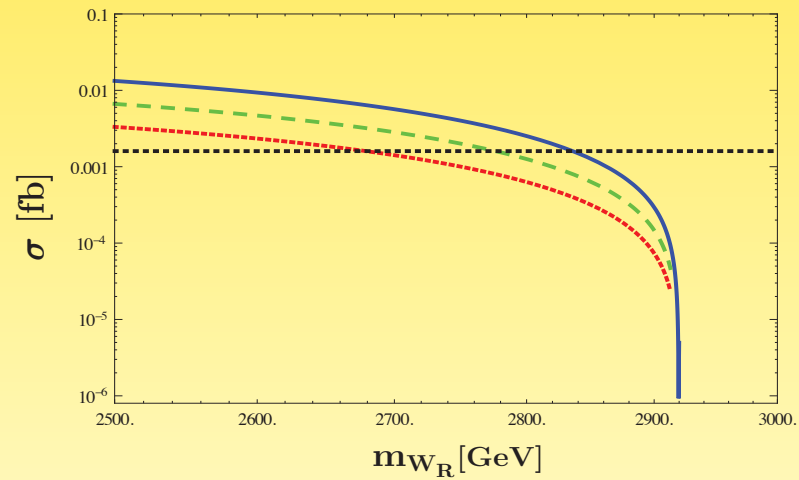


$0\nu\beta\beta$



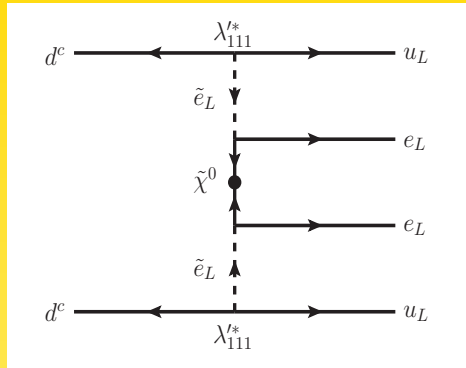
$W$ - $W_R$  production

$$e^-e^- \rightarrow W_L^-W_R^-, s = 9 \text{ TeV}^2$$

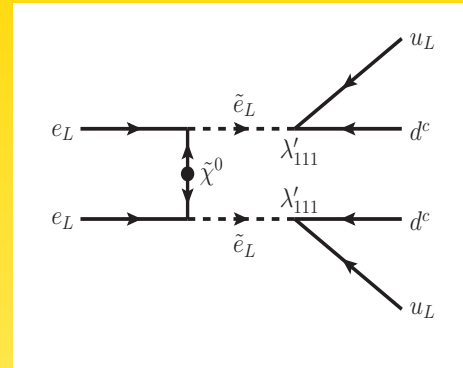


Barry, Dorame, W.R., 1204.3365

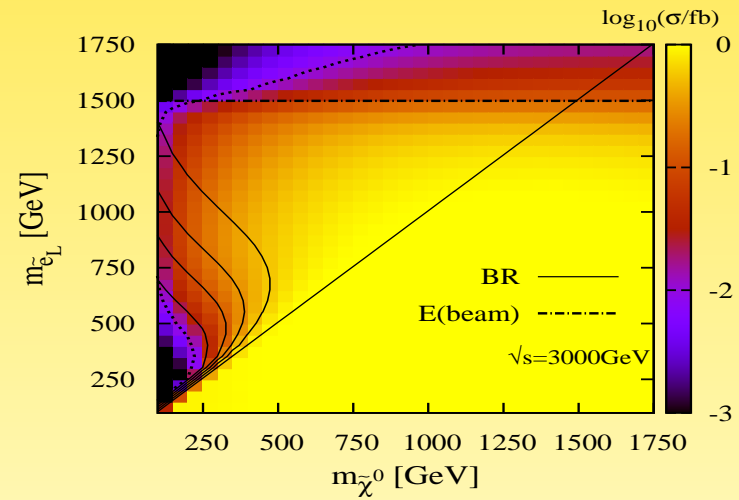
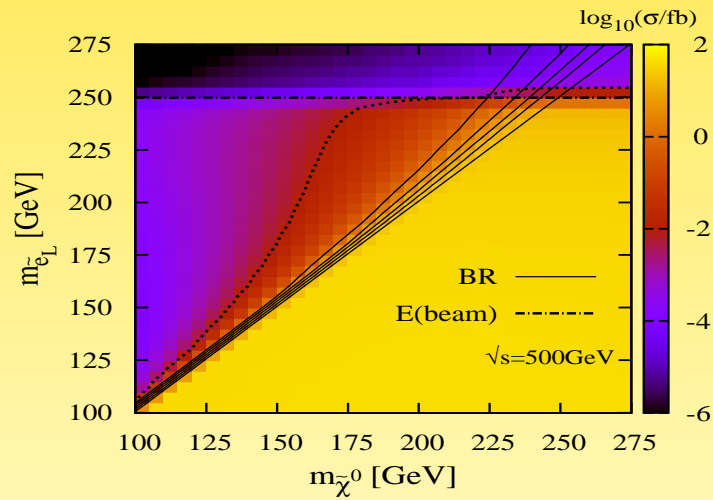
## Second possibility: RPV SUSY



$0\nu\beta\beta$



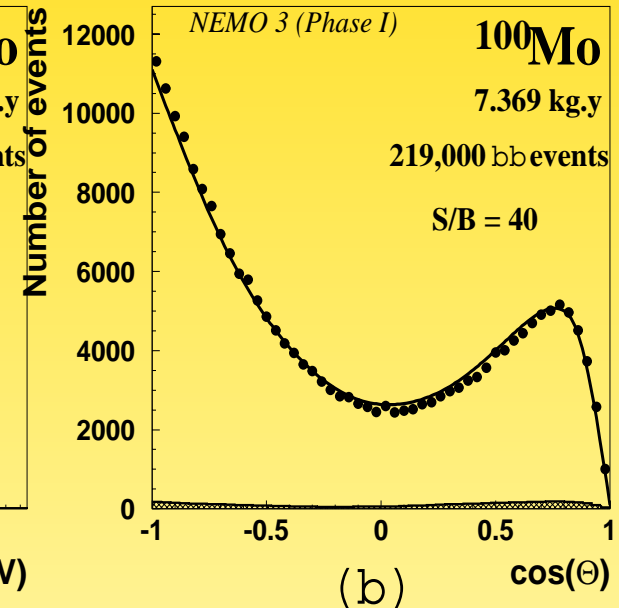
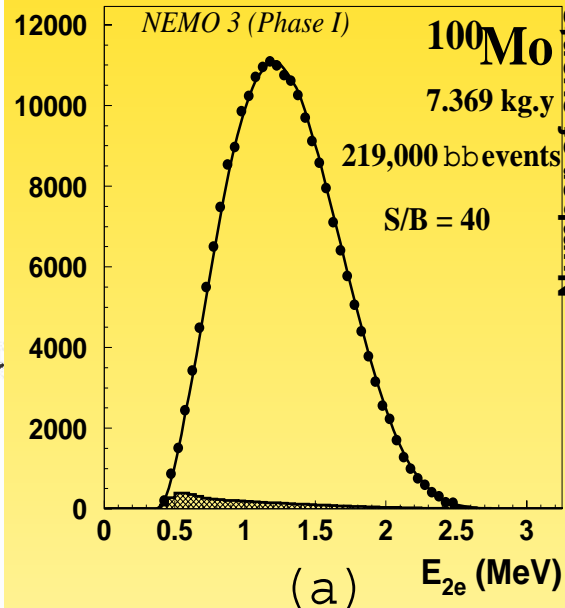
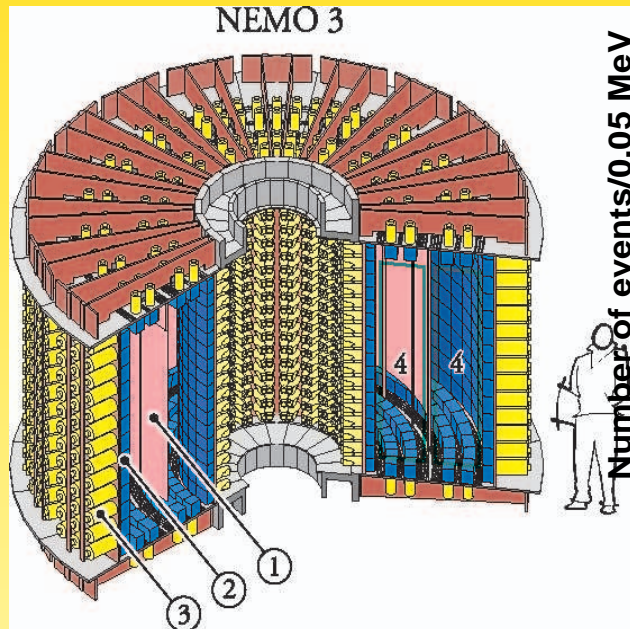
*resonant*  $\tilde{e}_L$  production  $\rightarrow 4j$



Kom, W.R., 1110.3220

## 2.) Distinguishing via decay products

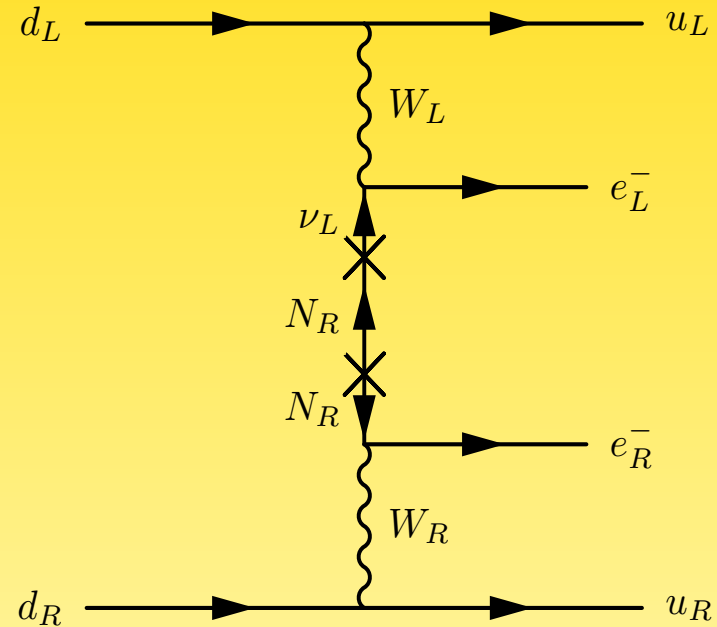
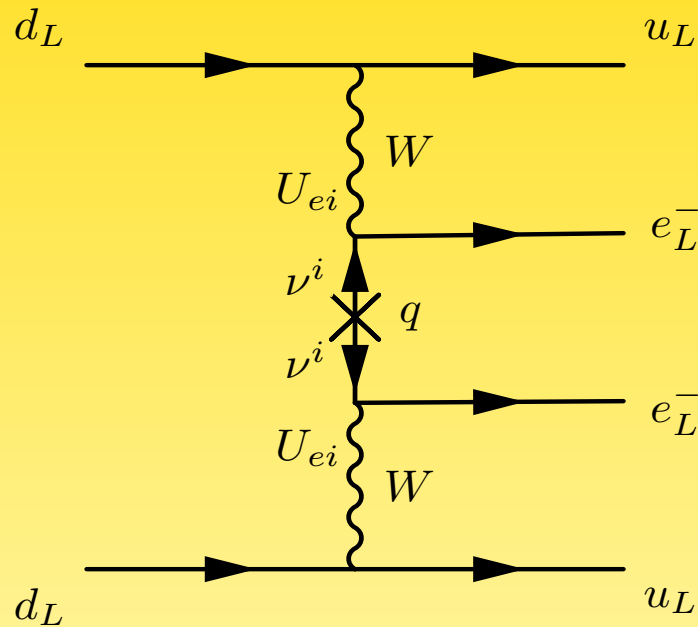
### SuperNEMO



- source foils in between plastic scintillators
- individual electron energy, and their relative angle!

## 2.) Distinguishing via decay products

Consider standard plus  $\lambda$ -mechanism



$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dE_1 dE_2 d\cos\theta} \propto (1 - \beta_1 \beta_2 \cos\theta)$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dE_1 dE_2 d\cos\theta} \propto (E_1 - E_2)^2 (1 + \beta_1 \beta_2 \cos\theta)$$

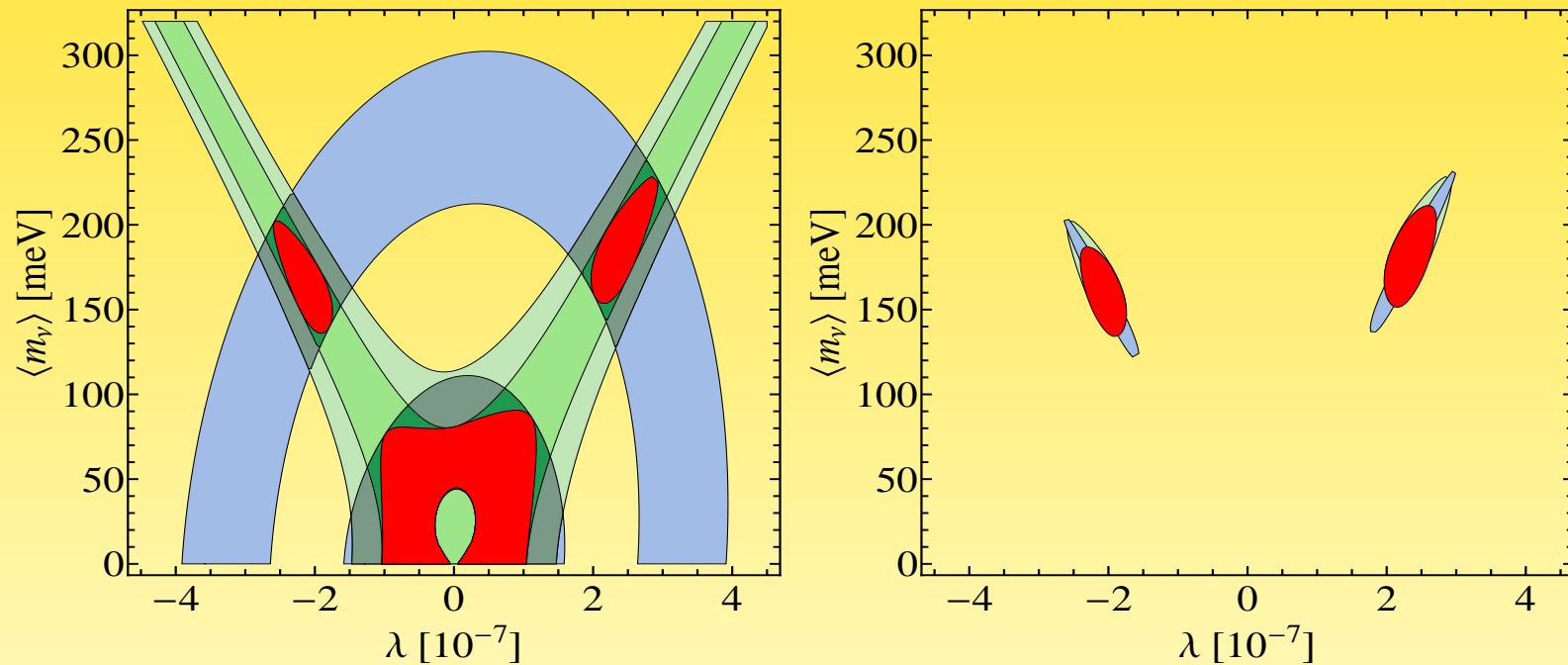
Arnold *et al.*, 1005.1241



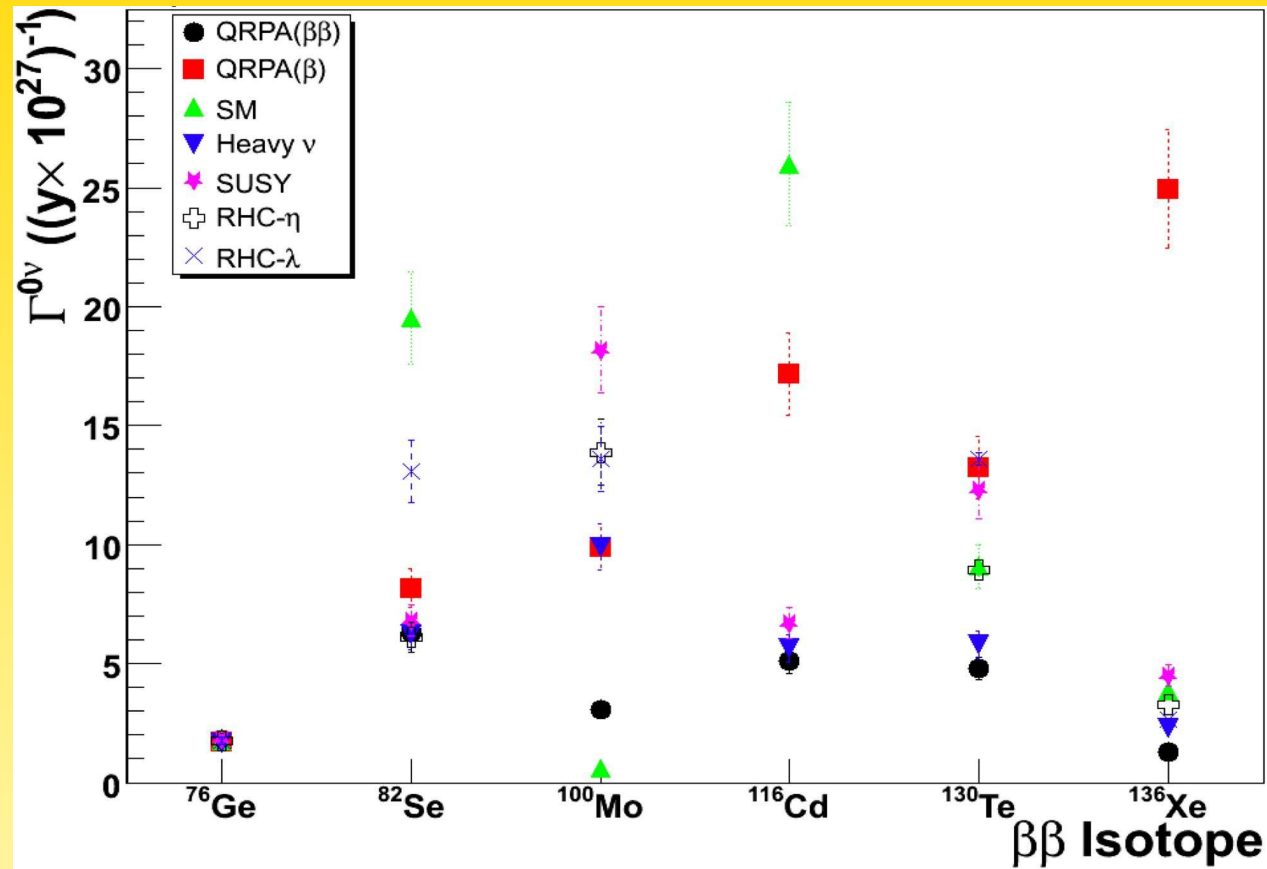
## 2.) Distinguishing via decay products

Defining asymmetries

$$A_\theta = (N_+ - N_-)/(N_+ + N_-) \text{ and } A_E = (N_{>} - N_{<})/(N_{>} + N_{<})$$



### 3.) Distinguishing via nuclear physics



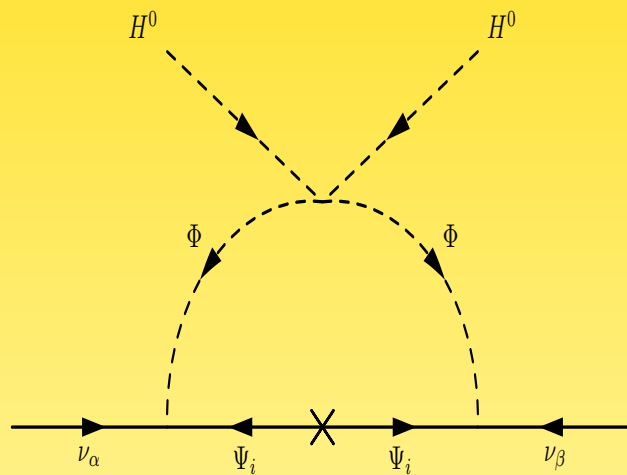
Gehman, Elliott, hep-ph/0701099

3 to 4 isotopes necessary to disentangle mechanism

## Direct vs. Indirect Contribution

Example: Color Octet Mechanism (Perez, Wise, PRD 80)

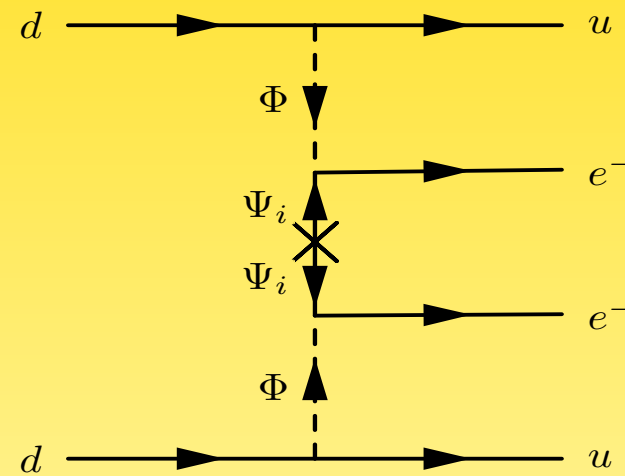
introduce  $\psi_i = (8, 1, 0)$  and  $\Phi = (8, 2, \frac{1}{2})$



1-loop  $m_\nu$

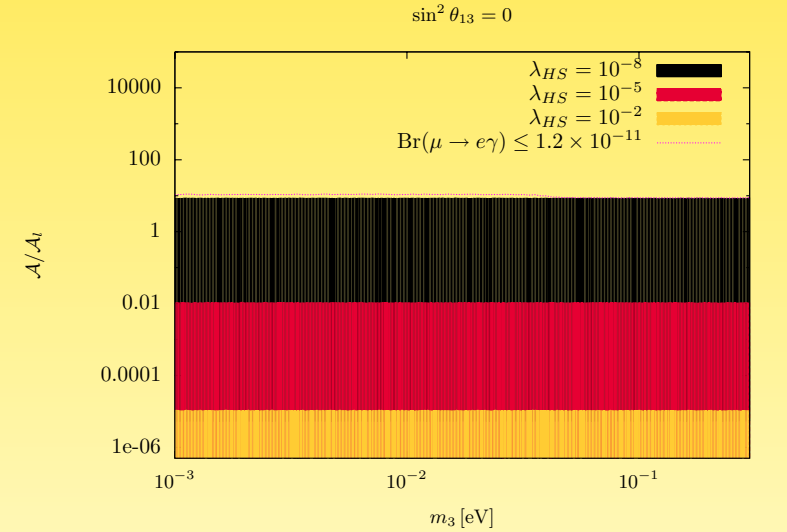
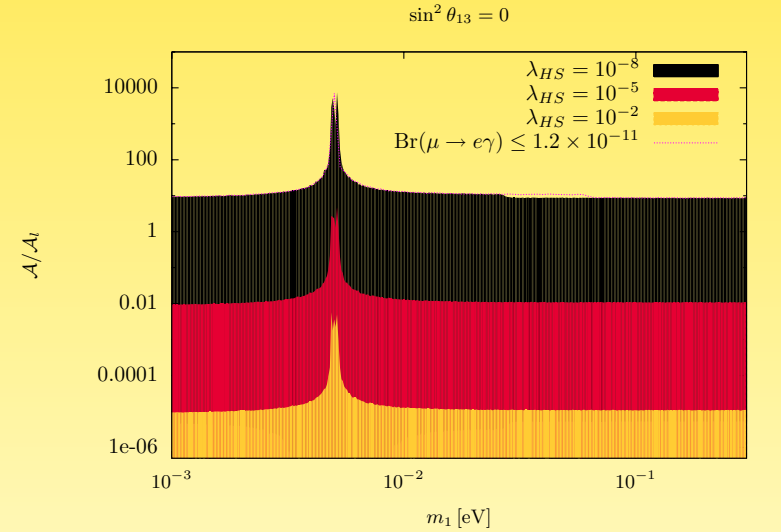
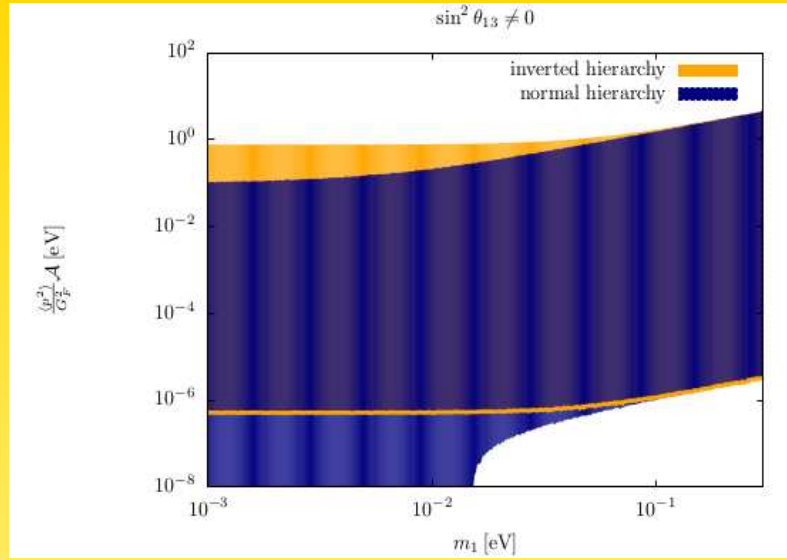
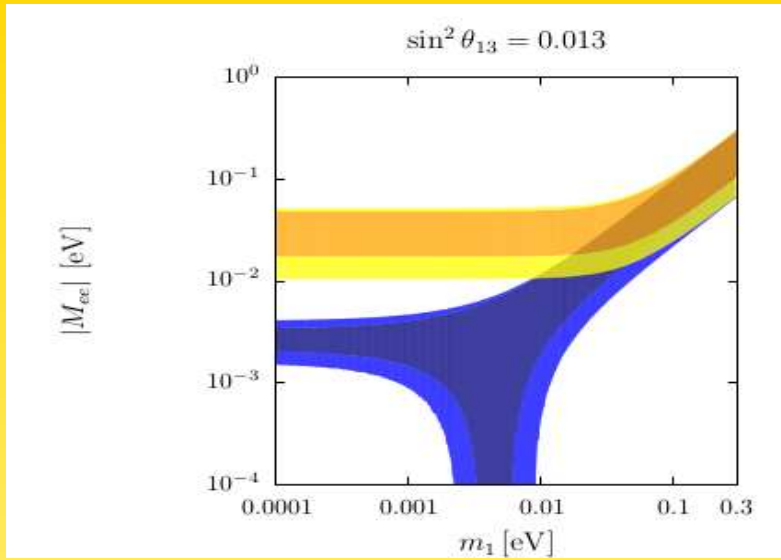
indirect contribution to  $0\nu\beta\beta$ :

$$\mathcal{A}_1 \simeq G_F^2 \frac{|m_{ee}|}{q^2}$$



direct contribution to  $0\nu\beta\beta$ :

$$\mathcal{A} \simeq c_{ud}^2 \frac{y_{e\alpha}^2}{M_{\psi_i} M_\Phi^4}$$



Choubey, Dürr, Mitra, W.R., 1201.3031

## Summary

**Chi l'ha visto ?**



Ettore Majorana, ordinario di fisica teorica all'Università di Napoli, è misteriosamente scomparso dagli ultimi di marzo. Di anni 31, alto metri 1,70, snello, con capelli neri, occhi scuri, una lunga cicatrice sul dorso di una mano. Chi ne sapesse qualcosa è pregato di scrivere al R. P. E. Maria-necci, Viale Regina Margherita 66 - Roma.

# Majorana Particles

Published Online April 12 2012

< Science Express Index

Science DOI: 10.1126/science.1222360

Read Full Text to Comment (0)

REPORT

## Signatures of Majorana Fermions in Hybrid Superconductor-Semiconductor Nanowire Devices

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Author Affiliations

<sup>†</sup>To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: [l.p.kouwenhoven@tudelft.nl](mailto:l.p.kouwenhoven@tudelft.nl)

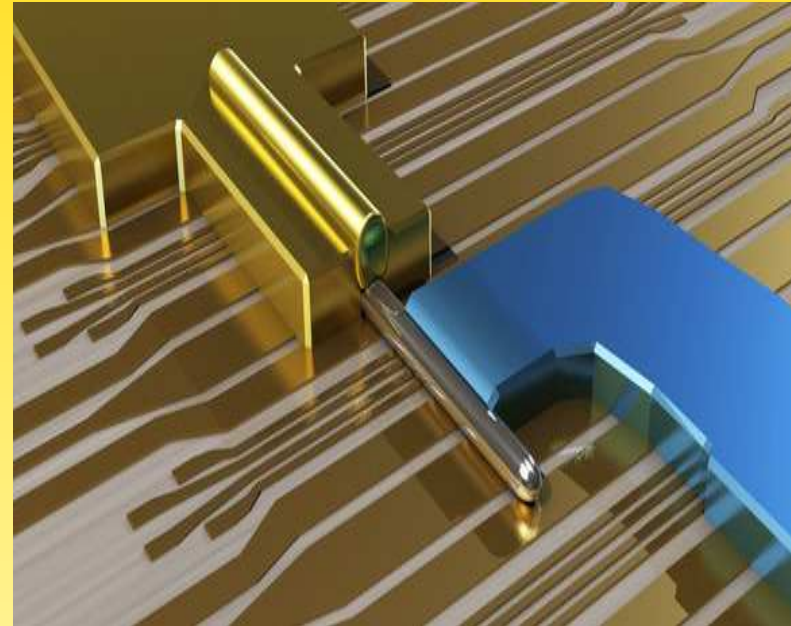
<sup>†\*</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work.

### ABSTRACT

Majorana fermions are particles identical to their own antiparticles. They have been theoretically predicted to exist in topological superconductors. We report electrical measurements on InSb nanowires contacted with one normal (Au) and one superconducting electrode (NbTiN). Gate voltages vary electron density and define a tunnel barrier between normal and superconducting contacts. In the presence of magnetic fields of order 100 mT, we observe bound, mid-gap states at zero bias voltage. These bound states remain fixed to zero bias even when magnetic fields and gate voltages are changed over considerable ranges. Our observations support the hypothesis of Majorana fermions in nanowires coupled to superconductors.

Received for publication 23 March 2012.

Accepted for publication 5 April 2012.



put a semi-conductor nanowire between a gold electrode and a superconductor  
observe zero-velocity quasiparticles in the nanowire  
(electrons acting collectively as Majorana fermions)

SOZIALE SYSTEME



Frauen und Kinder zuerst

VON JOHANN BAUME

Frauen und Kinder zuerst – so lautet die soziale Norm bei ...

Quasi ein Teilchen

Seit Jahrzehnten suchen Physiker eine neue Sorte von Partikeln. Jetzt haben sie solche „Majorana-Teilchen“ aufgespürt – zumindest etwas in der Art.

Der Raum war viel zu klein. Geometrie-Forscher mussten auf dem Boden Platz nehmen ...

Das war ein besonderer Moment. Majorana-Fermionen gefanden ...

Ettore Majorana fragte sich, ob es Materie gibt, die mit ihrer Antimaterie identisch ist.

Die Nachwelt sieht Theorien mit geschwungenen Implikationen für die Mikrowelt ...

Wie viele junge Physiker der super Jenseits befassen sich mit Majorana ...

Viele Physiker der „Majorana“-Forschung ...

Majorana-Fermionen ...



Wie weit sind wir von der Majorana-Teilchen ...

Majorana-Fermionen ...

Majorana-Fermionen ...

Majorana-Fermionen ...

Majorana-Fermionen ...

Majorana-Fermionen ...

Majorana-Fermionen ...

A bis Z



Lehm

Lehm ist ein weiches, plastisches Material ...

Lehm ist ein weiches, plastisches Material ...

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INS NETZ GEGANGEN

Angenommen, Sie sitzen gerade vor einem fremden Computertisch ...

DAS LACHT DAS LABOR



IN DEN STERNEN

Manche Sternbilder sind für uns in der Nordhalbkugel ...

Chamäleon

Im Jahre 1902 bis 1907 den Südhemisphäre ...

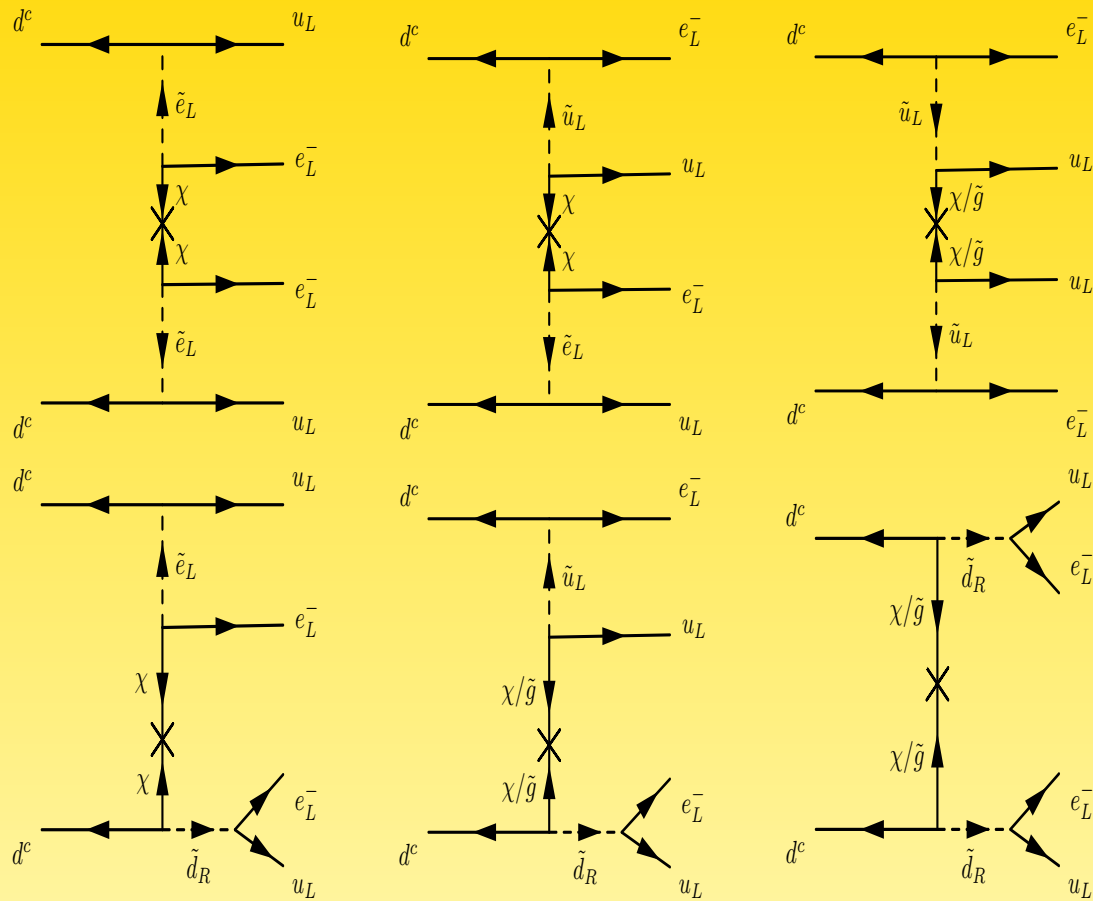
...an es denn ein Majorana  
...ien ist. Gegenwärtig versu  
...en gleich mehrere Experimente  
...n abgeschirmten Untergrund-La-  
bors, diesen „neutrinosen doppel-  
ten Beta-Zerfall“ aufzuspüren  
(*Sonntagszeitung* vom 21.11.2010).

Hat sich das mit der Entde-  
ckung aus Delft nun erledigt? Rode-  
johann winkt ab: „Das Ergebnis  
von Kouwenhoven ist leider kein  
Beweis, dass es auch in der Natur  
elementare Majoranas gibt.“ Was  
die Niederländer gezeigt hätten, sei  
ein spezieller Effekt im Inneren ei-  
nes Festkörpers, der ähnliche Eigen-  
schaften wie die ersehnte Partikel

1-  
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mar  
m



# Supersymmetry: short range



$$A_{R_1} \simeq \frac{\lambda'_{111}}{\Lambda_{\text{SUSY}}^5}$$

## Supersymmetry: short range

Actually...

$$\eta_{\tilde{g}} = \frac{\pi\alpha_3}{6} \frac{\lambda'_{111}{}^2}{G_F^2} \frac{m_p}{m_{\tilde{g}}} \left( \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{u}_L}^4} + \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{d}_R}^4} - \frac{1}{2m_{\tilde{u}_L}^2 m_{\tilde{d}_R}^2} \right)$$

$$\eta_{\chi} = \frac{\pi\alpha_2}{2} \frac{\lambda'_{111}{}^2}{G_F^2} \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{m_p}{m_{\chi_i}} \left( \frac{V_{L_i}^2(u)}{m_{\tilde{u}_L}^4} + \frac{V_{R_i}^2(d)}{m_{\tilde{d}_R}^4} - \frac{V_{L_i}(u)V_{R_i}(d)}{m_{\tilde{u}_L}^2 m_{\tilde{d}_R}^2} \right)$$

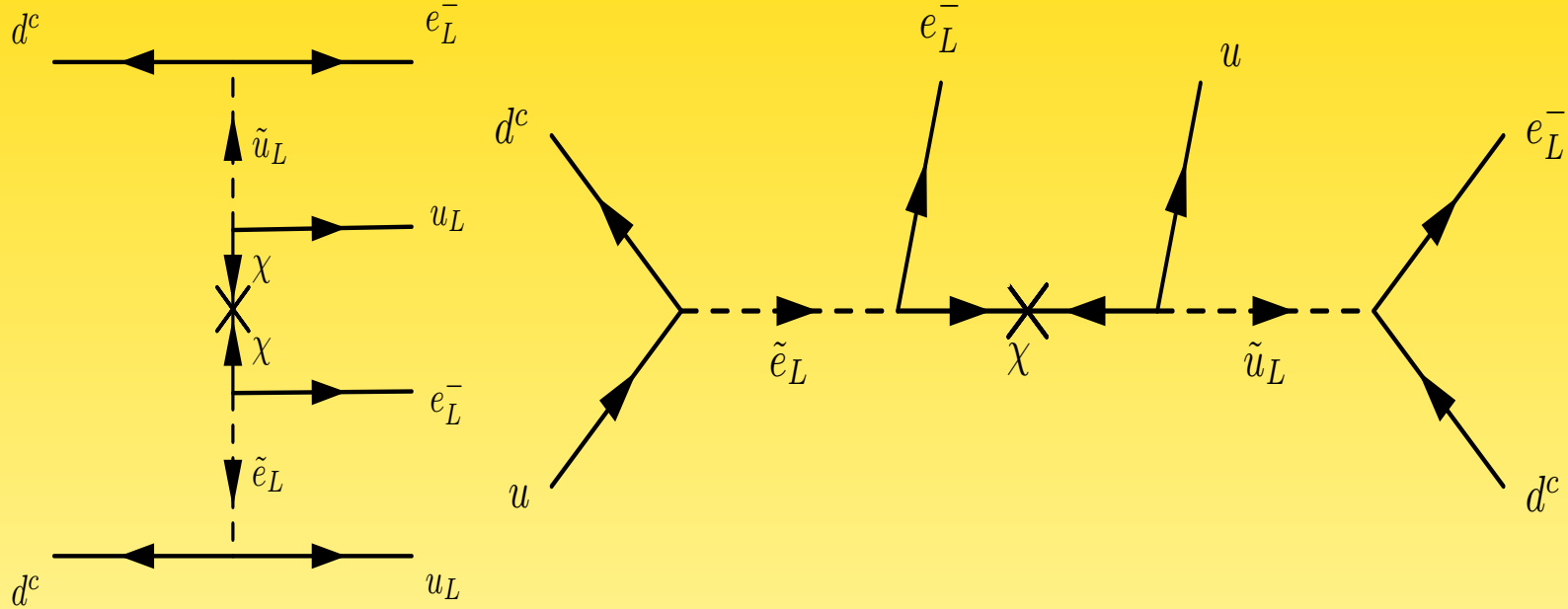
$$\eta'_{\tilde{g}} = \frac{2\pi\alpha_3}{3} \frac{\lambda'_{111}{}^2}{G_F^2} \frac{m_p}{m_{\tilde{g}}} \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{u}_L}^2 m_{\tilde{d}_R}^2}$$

$$\eta_{\chi\tilde{e}} = 2\pi\alpha_2 \frac{\lambda'_{111}{}^2}{G_F^2} \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{m_p}{m_{\chi_i}} \frac{V_{L_i}^2(e)}{m_{\tilde{e}_L}^4}$$

$$\eta_{\chi\tilde{f}} = \pi\alpha_2 \frac{\lambda'_{111}{}^2}{G_F^2} \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{m_p}{m_{\chi_i}} \left( \frac{V_{L_i}(u)V_{R_i}(d)}{m_{\tilde{u}_L}^2 m_{\tilde{d}_R}^2} - \frac{V_{L_i}(u)V_{L_i}(e)}{m_{\tilde{u}_L}^2 m_{\tilde{e}_L}^2} - \frac{V_{L_i}(e)V_{R_i}(d)}{m_{\tilde{e}_L}^2 m_{\tilde{d}_R}^2} \right)$$

# Supersymmetry: short range

interplay with LHC:

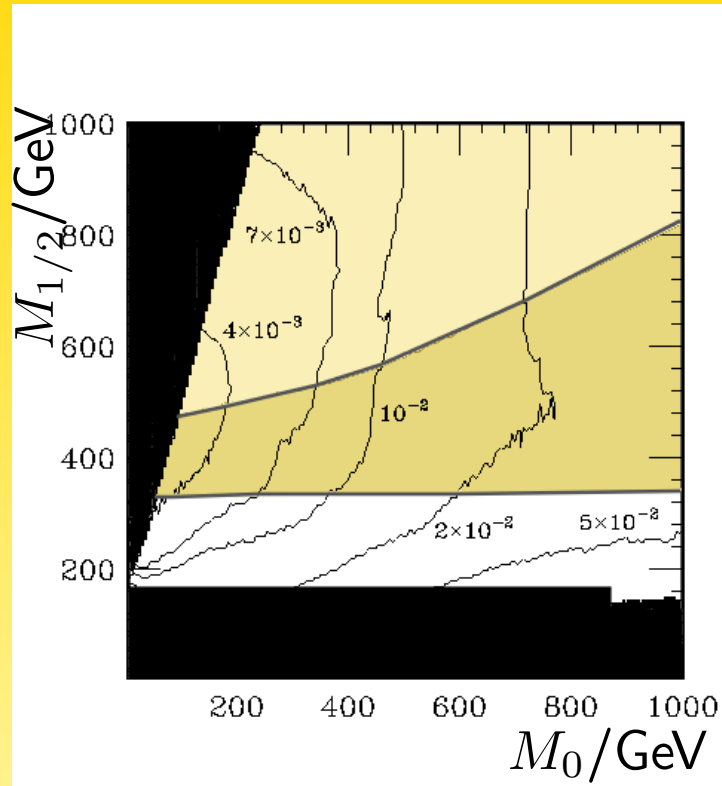


“resonant selectron production”

$$\hat{\sigma} \propto \frac{\lambda_{111}'^2}{\hat{s}}$$

Allanach, Kom, Paes, 0903.0347

$$\tan \beta = 10, A_0 = 0, 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$$



$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu\beta\beta}(\text{GeV}) > 1 \times 10^{27} \text{ yrs}$$

$$100 > T_{1/2}^{0\nu\beta\beta}(\text{GeV})/10^{25} \text{ yrs} > 1.9$$

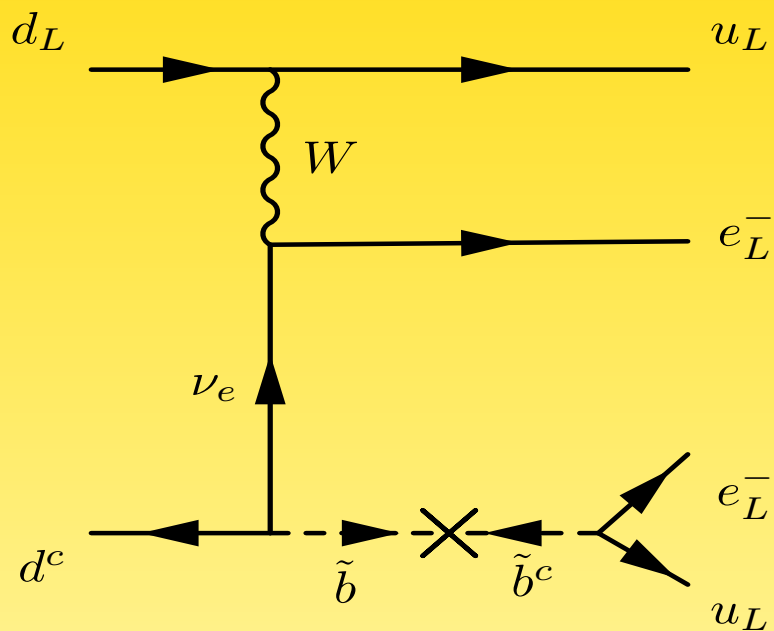
$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu\beta\beta}(\text{GeV}) < 1.9 \times 10^{25} \text{ yrs}$$

→ observation in white region in conflict with  $0\nu\beta\beta$

→ if  $0\nu\beta\beta$  observed: dark yellow region tests  $\cancel{R}$  SUSY mechanism

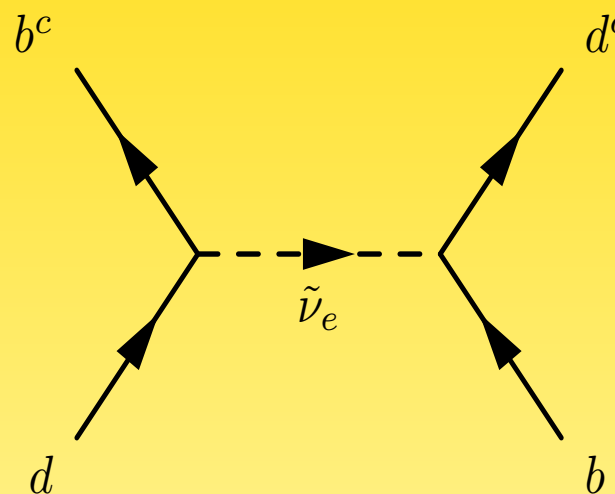
→ light yellow region: no significant  $\cancel{R}$  contribution to  $0\nu\beta\beta$

## Supersymmetry: long range



$$A_{\mathbb{R}_2}^b \simeq G_F \frac{1}{q} U_{ei} m_b \frac{\lambda'_{131} \lambda'_{113}}{\Lambda_{\text{SUSY}}^3}$$

$0\nu\beta\beta$



$$\frac{\lambda'_{131} \lambda'_{113}}{\Lambda_{\text{SUSY}}^2}$$

$B^0-\bar{B}^0$  mixing

## Seesaw Mechanism and $0\nu\beta\beta$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\nu}_L, \bar{N}_R^c) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^T & M_R \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L^c \\ N_R \end{pmatrix}$$

$6 \times 6$  mass matrix diagonalized by

$$U_\nu \simeq \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{2} B B^\dagger & B \\ -B^\dagger & 1 - \frac{1}{2} B^\dagger B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U & 0 \\ 0 & V_R \end{pmatrix}$$

3 active neutrinos mix with each other through

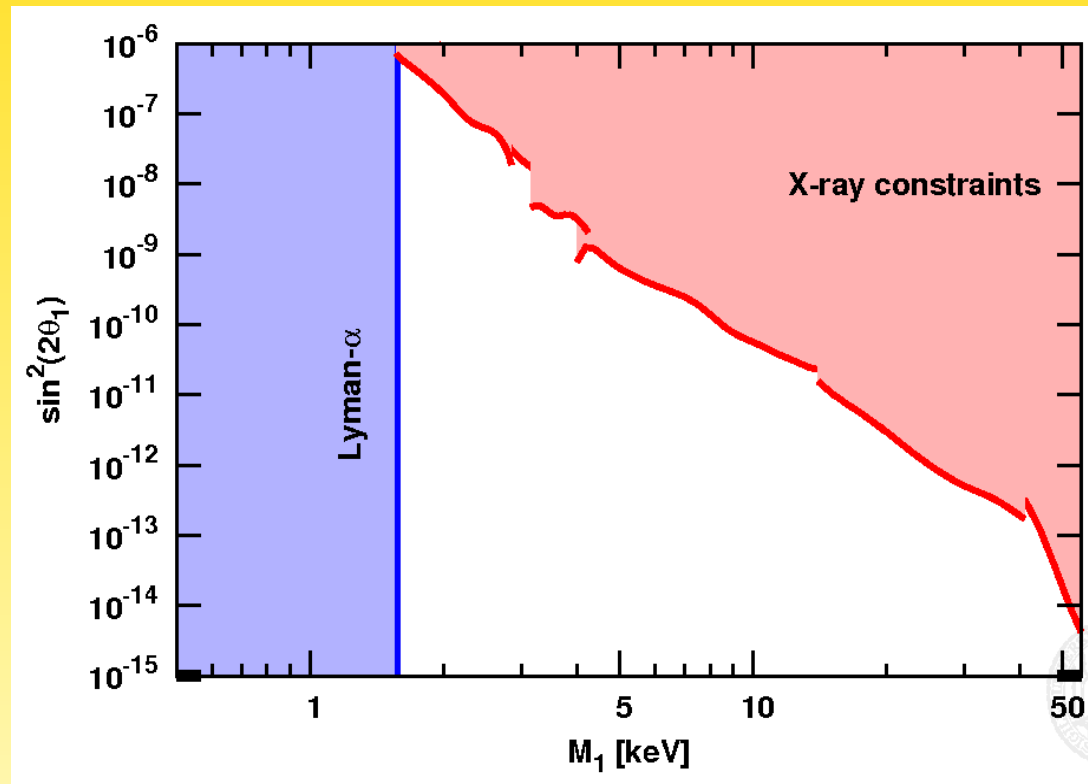
$$N \equiv U \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} B B^\dagger \right) \text{ with } B = m_D M_R^{-1}$$

3 active neutrinos mix with sterile neutrinos via

$$\theta_{\alpha i} = (m_D M_R^{-1} V_R)_{\alpha i} = \frac{[m_D V_R^*]_{\alpha i}}{M_i} = \mathcal{O}(\sqrt{m_\nu / M_R})$$

## Seesaw Mechanism and $0\nu\beta\beta$

KeV Warm Dark Matter sterile neutrino:



$m_\nu = \theta^2 M \Rightarrow$  one massless active neutrino! (unless strong cancellations)

## TeV scale seesaw with sizable mixing

$$M_D = m \begin{pmatrix} f\epsilon^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & g\epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad M_R^{-1} = M^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & k \\ b & c & d\epsilon \\ k & d\epsilon & e\epsilon^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$M/\text{GeV}$	$m/\text{MeV}$	$\epsilon$	$a$	$k$	$b$	$c$	$d$	$e$	$f$	$g$
5.00	0.935	0.02	1.00	1.35	0.90	1.4576	0.7942	0.2898	0.0948	0.485

gives successful  $m_\nu$  and for double beta decay:

$$\frac{T_{1/2}(\text{light})}{T_{1/2}(\text{heavy})} \simeq 10^4$$

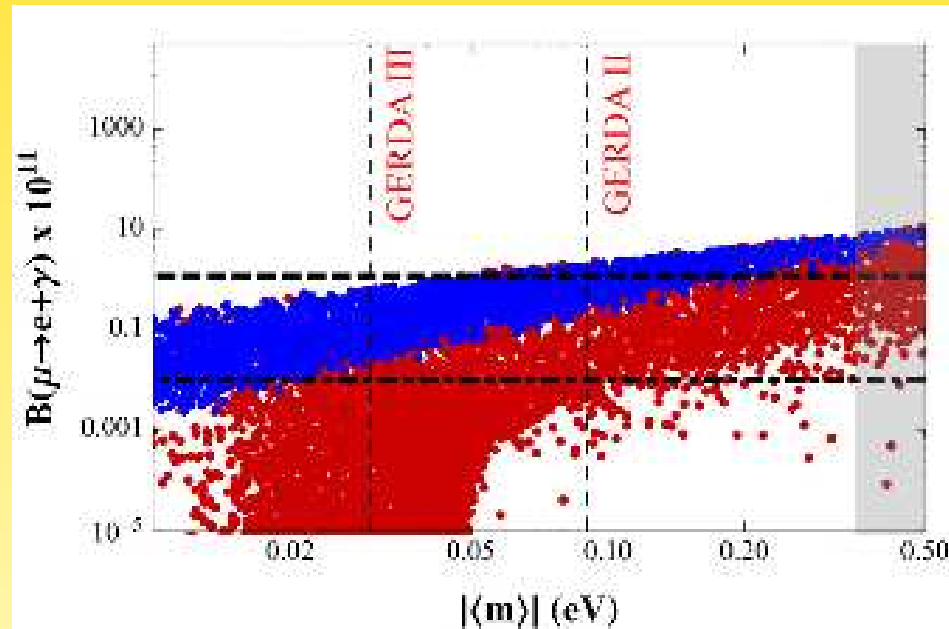
Mitra, Senjanovic, Vissani



# TeV scale seesaw with sizable mixing

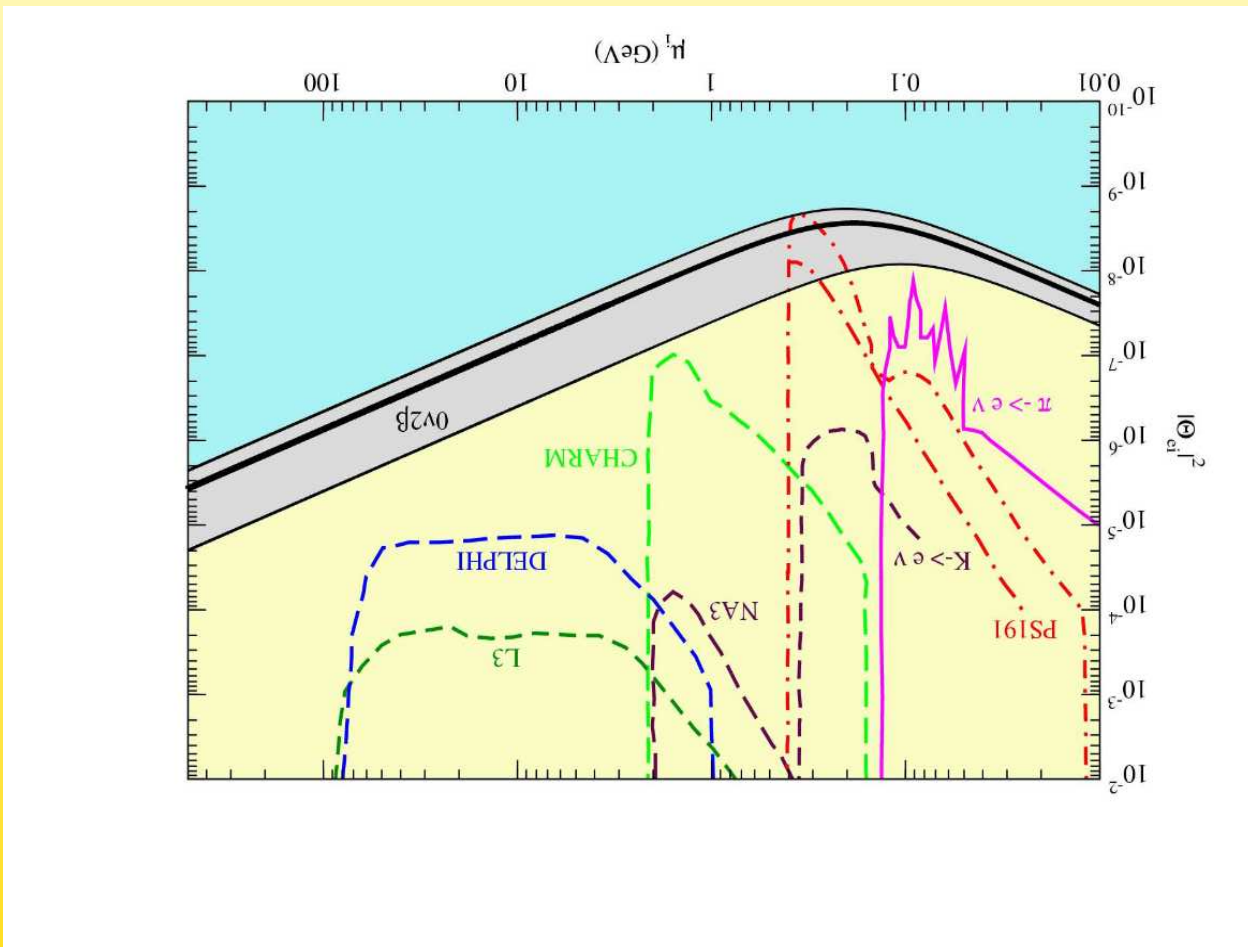
Casas-Ibarra Parametrization

$$m_D = iU \sqrt{m_\nu^{\text{diag}}} R \sqrt{M_R^{\text{diag}}} V_R^T$$



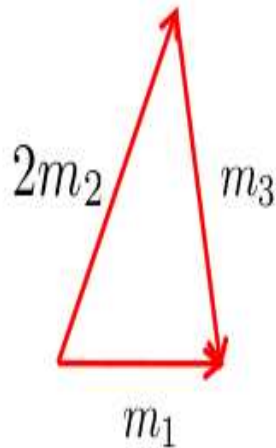
Ibarra, Molinaro, Petcov

Mitra, Senjanovic, Vissani



Heavy neutrinos

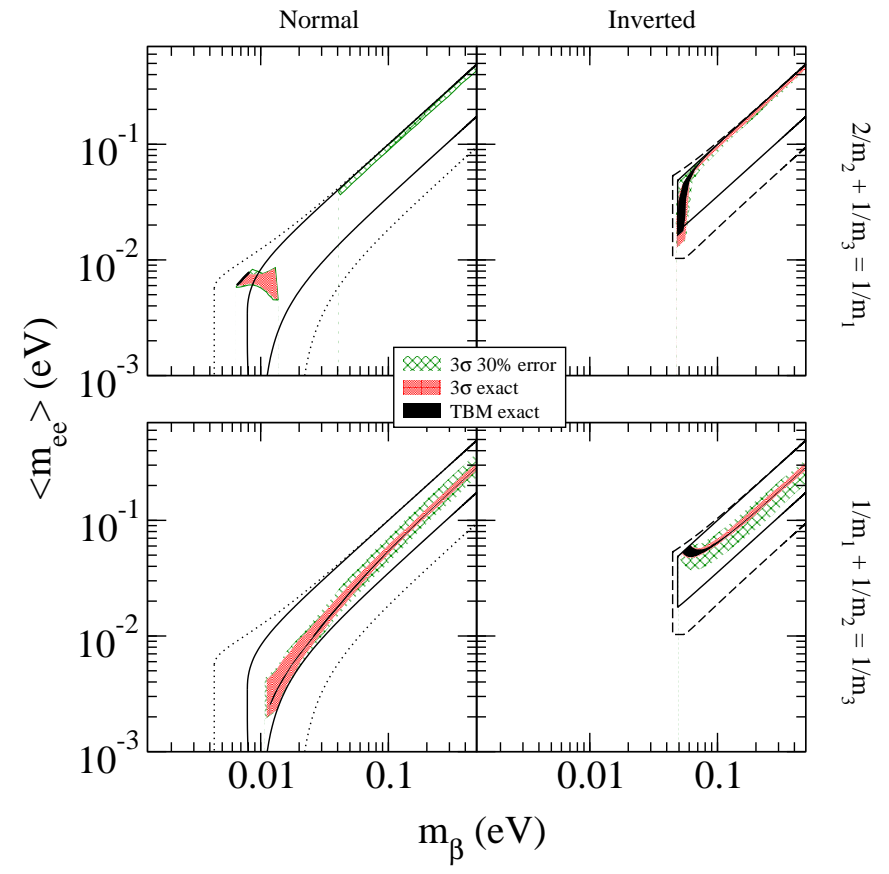
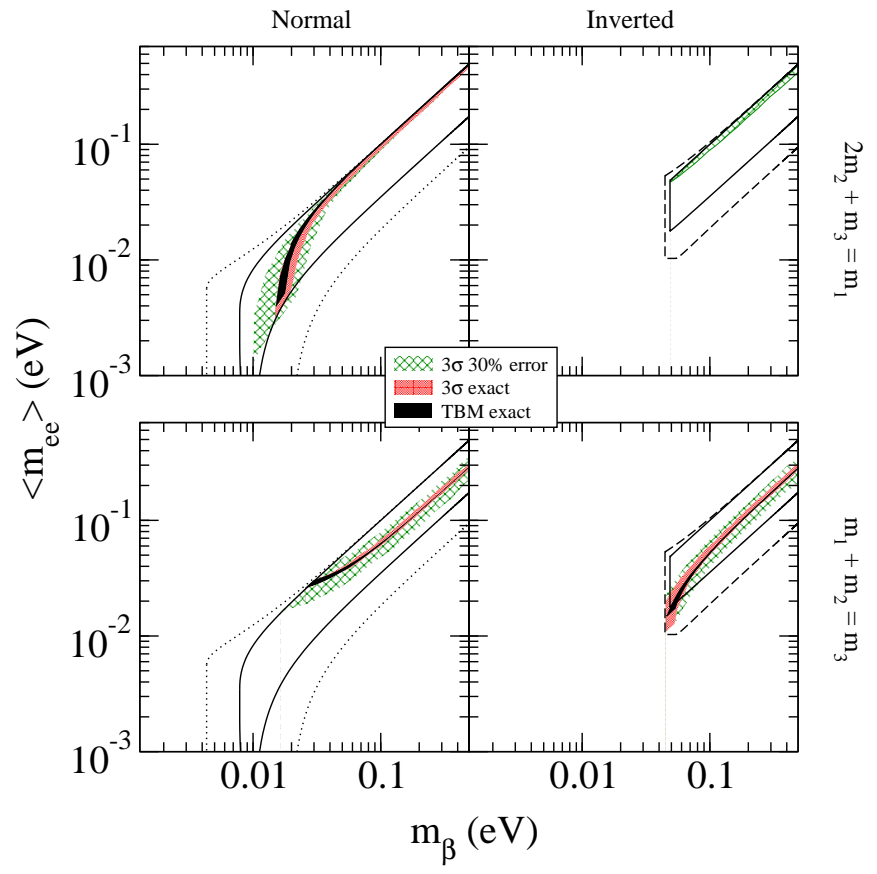
## Sum-rules in Models and $0\nu\beta\beta$



Sum-rule	Flavour symmetry
$2m_2 + m_3 = m_1$	$A_4, T', (S_4)$
$m_1 + m_2 = m_3$	$S_4, (A_4)$
$\frac{2}{m_2} + \frac{1}{m_3} = \frac{1}{m_1}$	$A_4, T'$
$\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} = \frac{1}{m_3}$	$S_4$

constrains masses and Majorana phases

Barry, W.R., 1007.5217



$$m_1 + m_2 - m_3 = \epsilon m_{\max}$$

stable: new solutions not before  $\epsilon \simeq 0.2$

## Confused?

there are different transformations:

$$(\nu_e)_L \xrightarrow{C} (\nu_e)_R$$

charge conjugation

$$(\nu_e)_L \xrightarrow{P} (\nu_e)_R$$

parity conjugation

$$(\nu_e)_L \xrightarrow{CP} (\bar{\nu}_e)_R$$

CP transformation

$$(\nu_e)_L \xrightarrow{\hat{C}} (\bar{\nu}_e)_R \quad \text{particle-antiparticle transformation } \psi \rightarrow \psi^c$$

if  $\nu = \nu^c$  then  $\nu = \bar{\nu}$ : Majorana fermion

## Dirac vs. Majorana

in  $V - A$  theories: difference in rate always suppressed by  $m/E$

- suppose beam from  $\pi^+$  decays:  $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$
- can we observe  $\bar{\nu}_\mu + n \rightarrow p + \mu^-$  ?
- emitted particle is not purely left-handed:

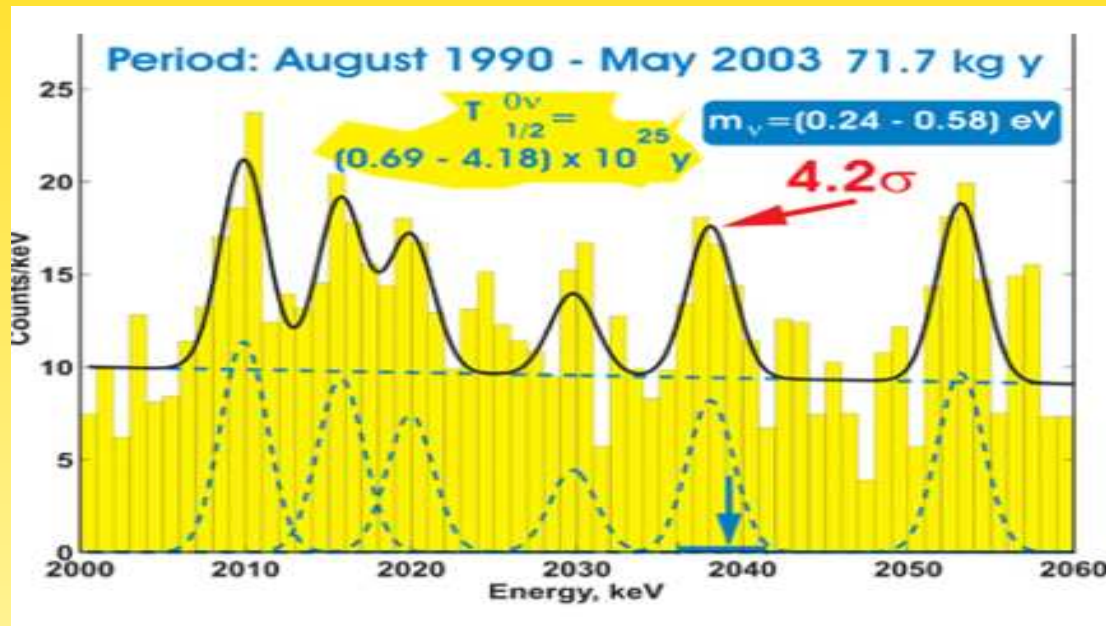
$$u_\downarrow(p) = u_L^{(m=0)}(p) + \frac{m}{2E} u_R^{(m=0)}(-p)$$

- RH component can be absorbed:  $P_R u_\downarrow \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{amplitude} \propto (m/E) \Rightarrow \text{probability} \propto (m/E)^2$$

(only  $N_A$  can save the day!)

A typical spectrum will look like...



⇒ first reason for multi-isotope determination

$$\mathcal{M}^{0\nu} = \left( \frac{g_A}{1.25} \right)^2 \left( \mathcal{M}_{\text{GT}}^{0\nu} - \frac{g_V^2}{g_A^2} \mathcal{M}_{\text{F}}^{0\nu} \right)$$

with

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{GT}}^{0\nu} = \langle f | \sum_{lk} \sigma_l \sigma_k \tau_l^- \tau_k^- H_{\text{GT}}(r_{lk}, E_a) | i \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{F}}^{0\nu} = \langle f | \sum_{lk} \tau_l^- \tau_k^- H_{\text{F}}(r_{lk}, E_a) | i \rangle$$

- $r_{lk} \simeq 1/p \simeq 1/(0.1 \text{ GeV})$  distance between the two decaying neutrons
- $E_a$  average energy
- *sum over all multipolarities!*
- 'neutrino potential'  $H_{\text{GT,F}}(r_{lk}, E_a)$  integrates over the virtual neutrino momenta
- (if heavy particles exchanged: nucleon structure:  $g_A = g_A(0)/(1 - q^2/M_A^2)^2$ )



The  $2\nu\beta\beta$  matrix elements can be written as

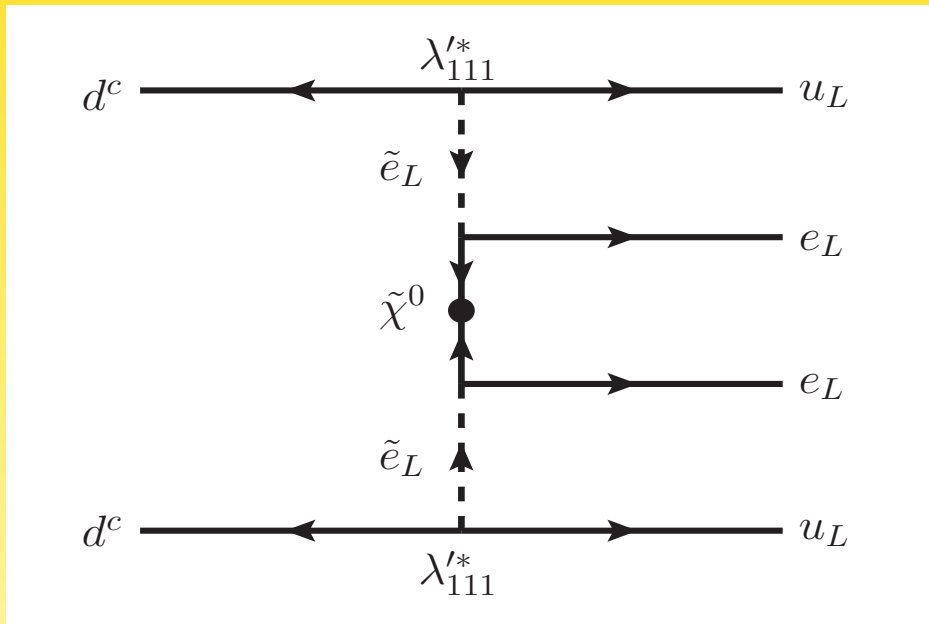
$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{GT}}^{2\nu} = \sum_n \frac{\langle f | \sum_a \sigma_a \tau_a^- | n \rangle \langle n | \sum_b \sigma_b \tau_b^- | i \rangle}{E_n - (M_i - M_f)/2}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{F}}^{2\nu} = \sum_n \frac{\langle f | \sum_a \tau_a^- | n \rangle \langle n | \sum_b \tau_b^- | i \rangle}{E_n - (M_i - M_f)/2}$$

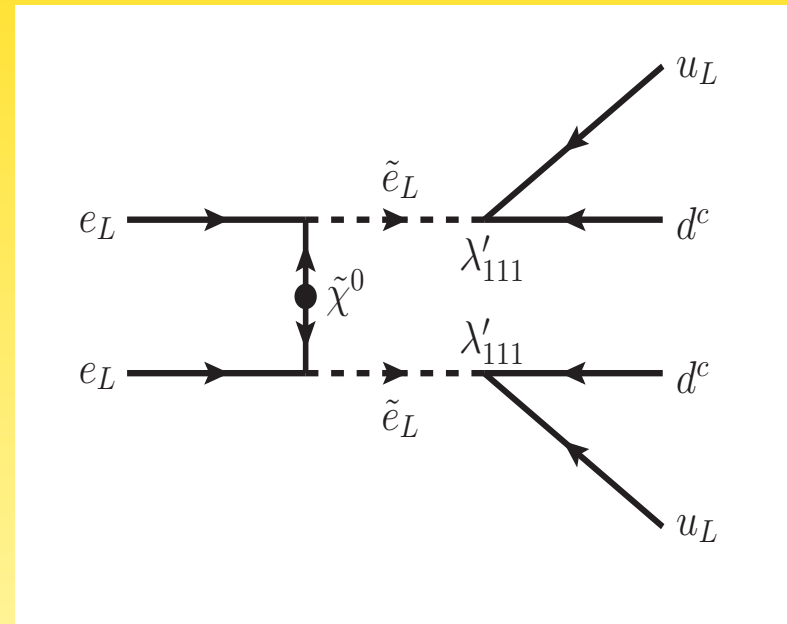
- no direct connection to  $0\nu\beta\beta$ ...
- *sum over  $1^+$  states* (low momentum transfer)
- adjust some parameters to reproduce  $2\nu\beta\beta$ -rates
- $2\nu\beta\beta$  observed in  $^{48}\text{Ca}$ ,  $^{76}\text{Ge}$ ,  $^{82}\text{Se}$ ,  $^{96}\text{Zr}$ ,  $^{100}\text{Mo}$  (plus exc. state),  $^{116}\text{Cd}$ ,  $^{128}\text{Te}$ ,  $^{130}\text{Te}$ ,  $^{136}\text{Xe}$ ,  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  (plus exc. state) with half-lives from  $10^{18}$  to  $10^{24}$  yrs
- can partly be tested with forward angle (= low momentum transfer)  $(p, n)$  charge exchange reactions

## Inverse $0\nu\beta\beta$ and RPV SUSY

$$\mathcal{W} = \lambda'_{111} L_1 Q_1 D_1^c \Rightarrow e^- e^- \rightarrow 4 \text{ jets}$$



$0\nu\beta\beta$



*resonant* selectron production  
via *gauge* interactions

## Cross section

$$\sigma(e_L^- e_L^- \rightarrow \tilde{e}_L^- \tilde{e}_L^-) = \frac{\pi \alpha^2 |g_L|^4}{s} \frac{2m_{\tilde{\chi}^0}^2}{s + 2m_{\tilde{\chi}^0}^2 - 2m_{\tilde{e}_L}^2} \left[ L + \frac{2\lambda}{(s + 2m_{\tilde{\chi}^0}^2 - 2m_{\tilde{e}_L}^2)^2 - \lambda^2} \right]$$

where

$$L = \ln \frac{s + 2m_{\tilde{\chi}^0}^2 - 2m_{\tilde{e}_L}^2 + \lambda}{s + 2m_{\tilde{\chi}^0}^2 - 2m_{\tilde{e}_L}^2 - \lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \lambda(s, m_{\tilde{e}_L}^2, m_{\tilde{e}_L}^2) = \sqrt{s^2 - 4sm_{\tilde{e}_L}^2}$$

Keung, Littenberg, 1983

adjustable parameters

$$m_{\tilde{c}_L}, m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{e}_L}, m_{\tilde{u}_L}, m_{\tilde{d}_R}, \lambda'_{111}$$

squarks and gluinos decoupled;

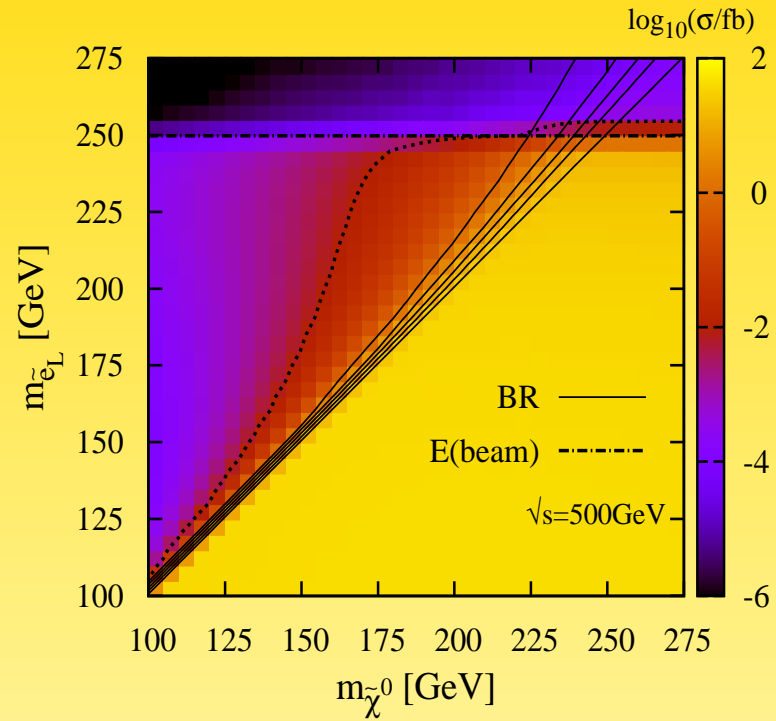
competing decays  $\tilde{e}_L \rightarrow e \tilde{\chi}^0$  and  $\tilde{e}_L \rightarrow jj$

competing decays  $\tilde{e}_L \rightarrow e \tilde{\chi}^0$  and  $\tilde{e}_L \rightarrow jj$ :

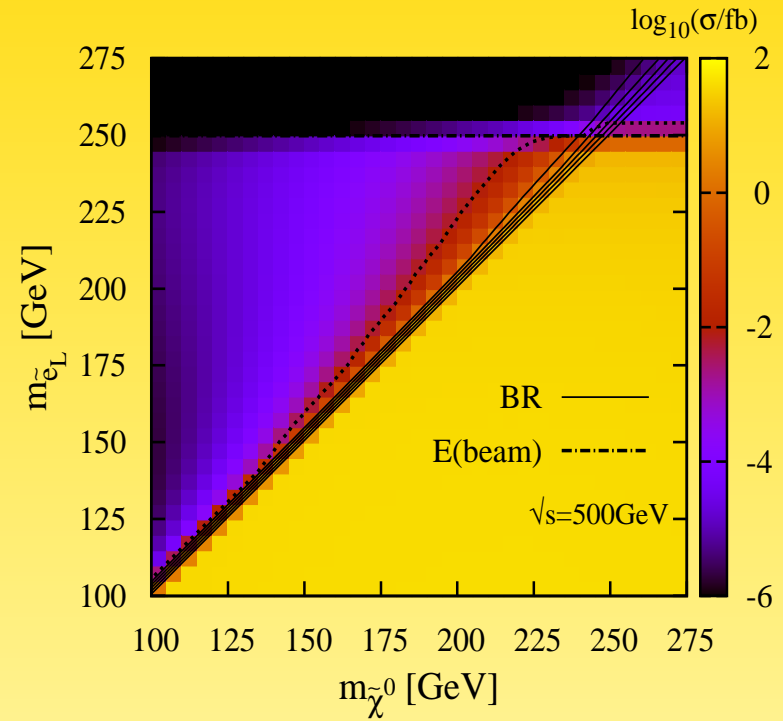
- $0\nu\beta\beta$ -limit goes with  $\Lambda_{\text{SUSY}}^5 \Rightarrow \lambda'_{111}$  can be  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  and thus  $\text{BR}(\tilde{e}_L \rightarrow jj) > \text{BR}(\tilde{e}_L \rightarrow e \tilde{\chi}^0)$
- even for low masses, large  $\text{BR}(\tilde{e}_L \rightarrow jj)$  possible for narrow band around  $m_{\tilde{e}_L} - m_{\tilde{\chi}^0} \ll m_{\tilde{e}_L}$

reconstruction:

- mass and width of  $\tilde{e}_L$ : dijet invariant mass distribution
- $\text{BR}(\tilde{e}_L \rightarrow jj)$  and thus  $\lambda'_{111}$ :  $\tilde{e}_L$  decays
- mass of  $\tilde{\chi}^0$ : rate of  $e_L^- e_L^- \rightarrow \tilde{e}_L^- \tilde{e}_L^-$



$1.9 \times 10^{25}$  yrs



$1.0 \times 10^{27}$  yrs

Kom, W.R., 1110.3220