

Recent results of KamLAND-Zen

11-July-2012

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[Paper]

Measurement of the double- β decay half-life of ^{136}Xe
with the KamLAND-Zen experiment (published 19 April 2012)

<http://prc.aps.org/pdf/PRC/v85/i4/e045504>

Limits on Majoron-Emitting Double-Beta Decays of ^{136}Xe
in KamLAND-Zen (Dated May 30, 2012)

<http://arxiv.org/pdf/1205.6372.pdf>

reference

- <http://www.awa.tohoku.ac.jp/rcns/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Results-from-KamLAND-Zen.pdf>
- <http://www.icepp.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/info/sympo/18/torape/Hakuba2012-Matsuda.pdf>
- <http://www.jahep.org/hepnews/2011/11CKamLAND-Zen-04final.pdf>

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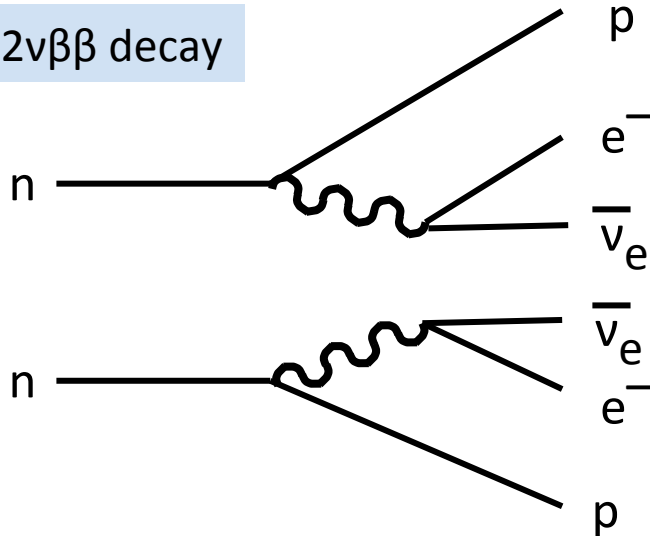
Physics motivation

Detector and Selection

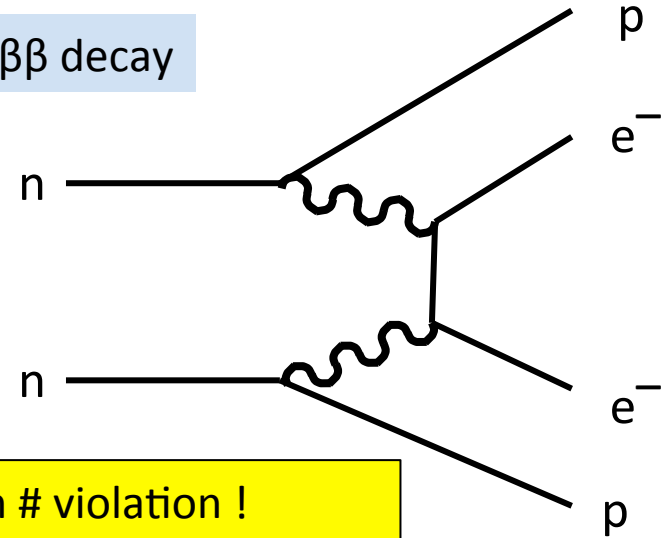
Result

Physics motivation

$2\nu\beta\beta$ decay

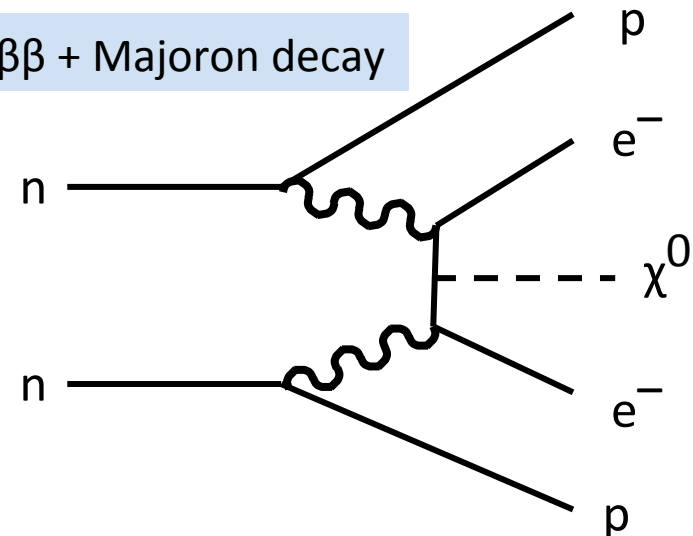


$0\nu\beta\beta$ decay



lepton # violation !
neutrino = anti neutrino !

$0\nu\beta\beta$ + Majoron decay



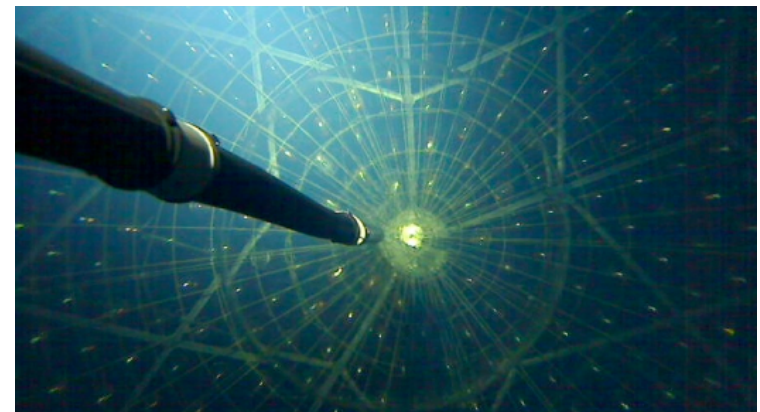
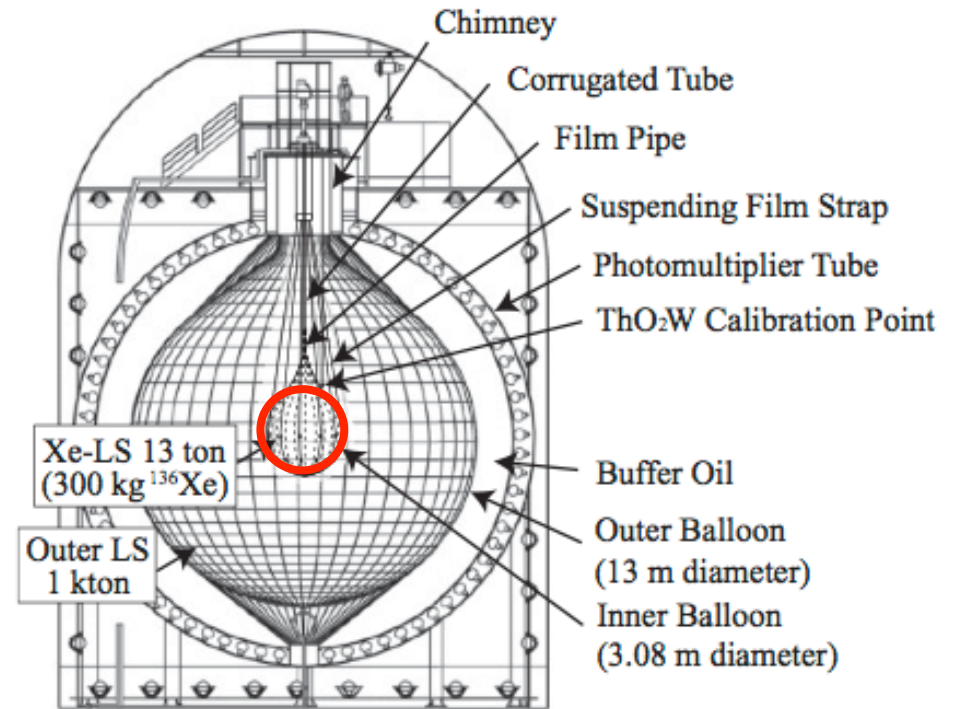
$0\nu\beta\beta$ search is the only way for check whether neutrino is Majorana or Dirac.

$0\nu\beta\beta$ rate has relation to neutrino mass.

There are other mechanisms.
($0\nu\beta\beta$ + Majoron)

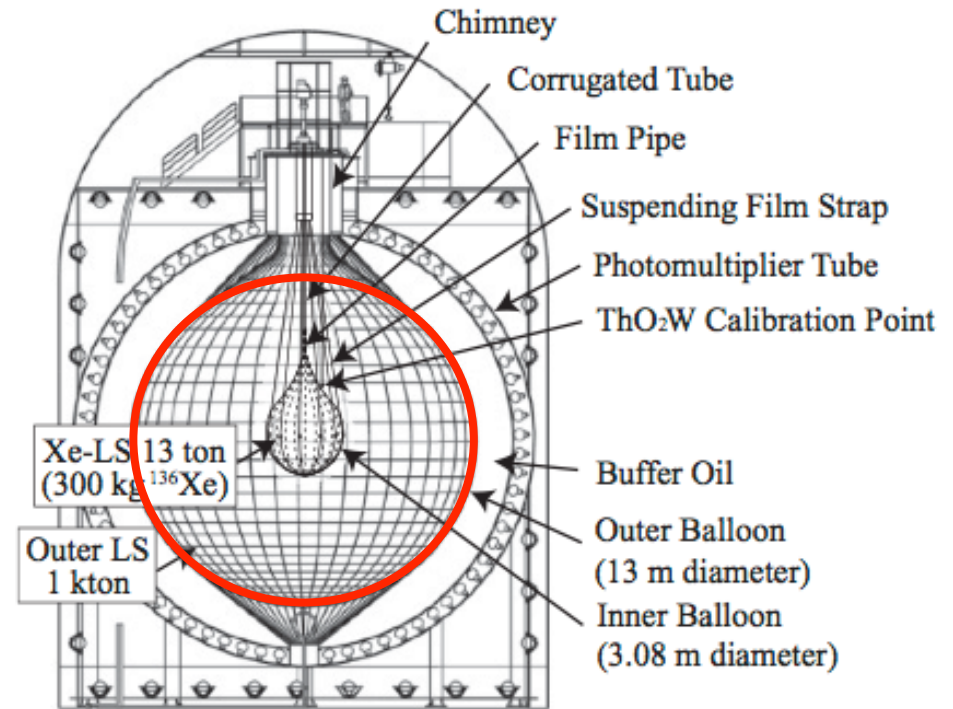
Detector [1/4]

- Inner Balloon (IB)
 - radius : 1.54 [m]
 - film thickness : 25 [μm]
 - Liquid Scintillator (LS) : 13 [ton]
 - ^{136}Xe :
 - 300 [kg]
 - 2.44 ± 0.01 % by weight
 - role :
 - 2 beta decay source
 - Detector



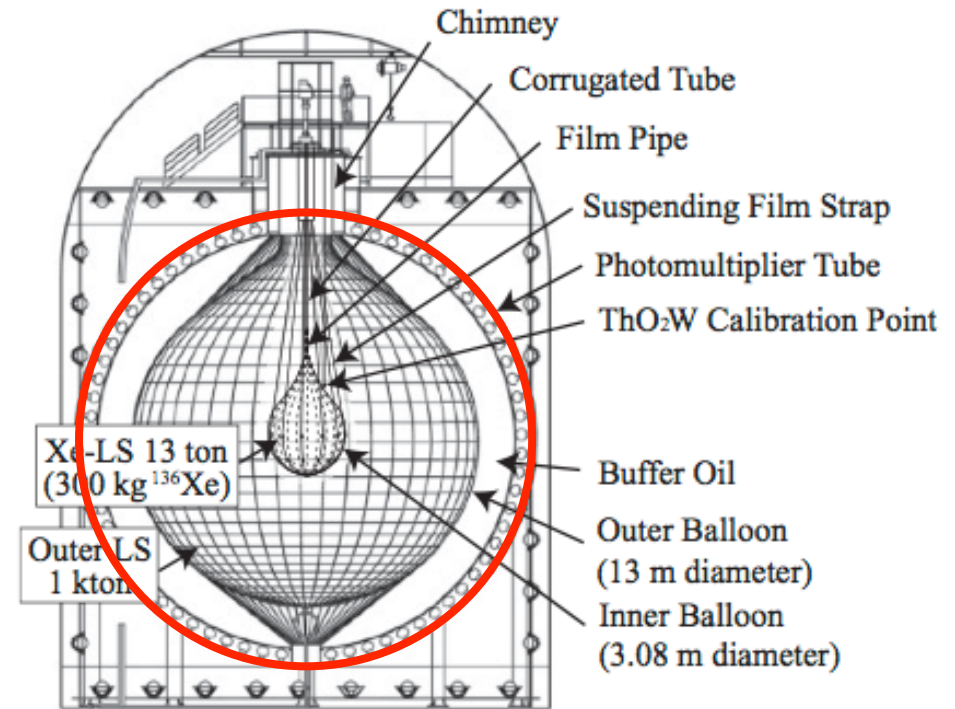
Detector [2/4]

- Outer Balloon (OB)
 - radius : 6.5 [m]
 - film thickness : 135 [μm]
 - Liquid Scintillator (LS) : 1000 [ton]
 - role :
 - Detector
 - Shield for Inner Balloon



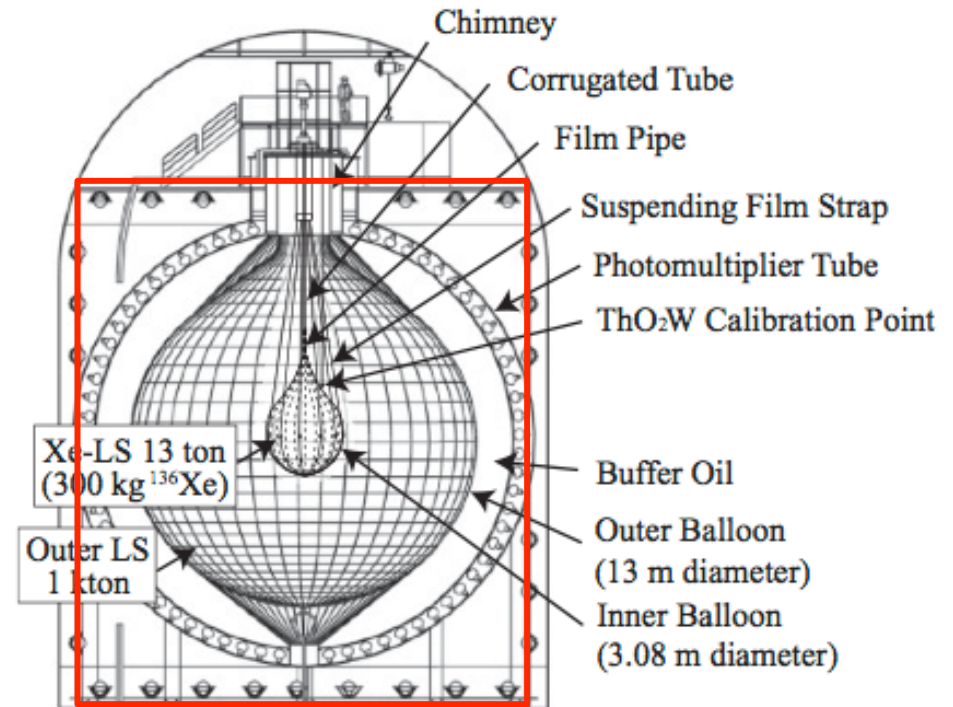
Detector [3/4]

- Buffer Oil (BO)
 - radius : 9 [m]
 - role :
 - shield
- Spherical Stainless-steel containment Tank (SST)
 - radius : 9 [m]
 - role :
 - shield for Liquid Scintillator
 - PMT :
 - 17 inch : 1325
 - 20 inch : 554
 - coverage : 34 [%]



Detector [4/4]

- Outer Detector (OD)
 - Water : 3200 [ton]

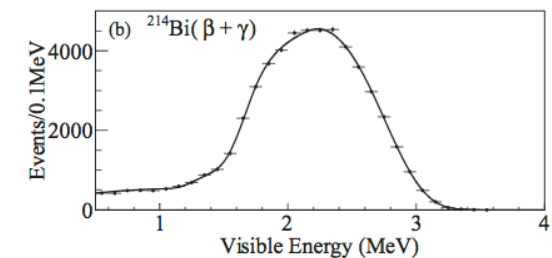
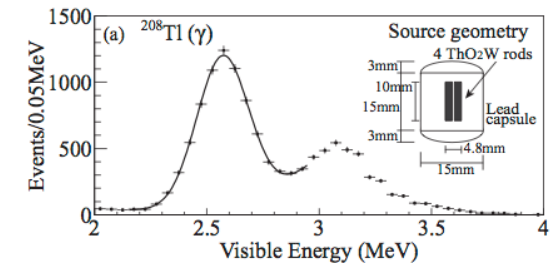


☺ Huge LS & low BG
→ KamLAND is good for $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay search

DAQ system

- Trigger
 - 70 or more 17-inch PMT hit (~ 0.4 [MeV])
 - 1 [ms] lower energy threshold (~ 0.25 [MeV]) after trigger
- Accuracy
 - vertex resolution : 15 [cm] / \sqrt{E} [MeV]
 - energy resolution : (6.6 ± 0.3) [%] / \sqrt{E} [MeV]
 - Concerning about
 - PMT gain variation
 - solid angle
 - shadowing
 - transparency of materials
 - Calibration
 - γ from ^{208}Tl decay
 - $\beta + \gamma$ from ^{214}Bi decay
 - 2.225 [MeV] gamma from neutron capture by proton

Some BG occurs sequentially.
Lower energy threshold cannot be set always.



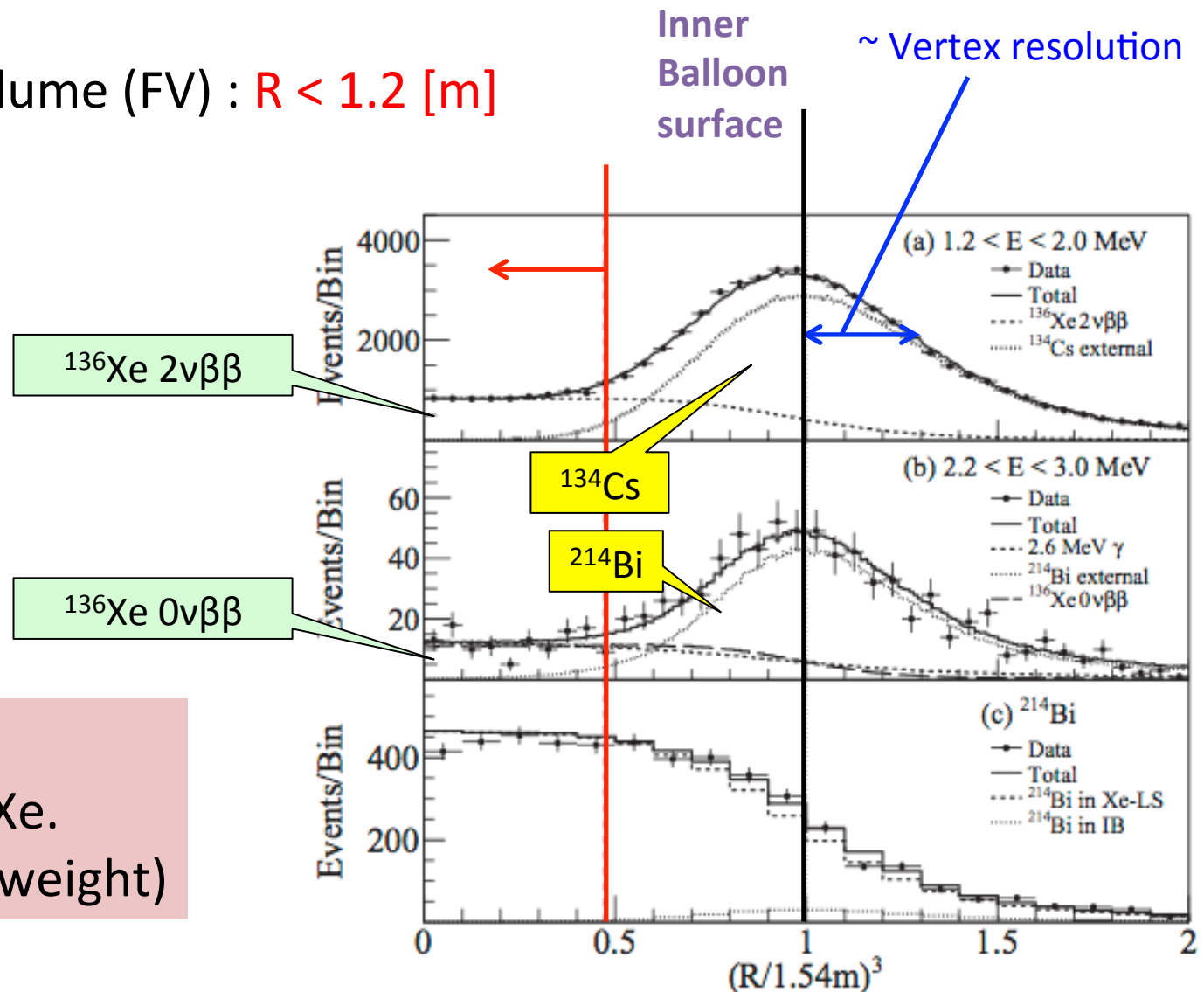
Candidate eventselection [1/2]

- i) Fiducial Volume (FV) : $R < 1.2$ [m]

Ratio of ^{134}Cs to ^{137}Cs is consistent with contamination by fallout.

FV cut is performed to mitigate BG from **IB**.

FV contains
 125 ± 7 [kg] of ^{136}Xe .
 $(2.44 \pm 0.01 \%$ by weight)



Candidate eventselection [2/2]

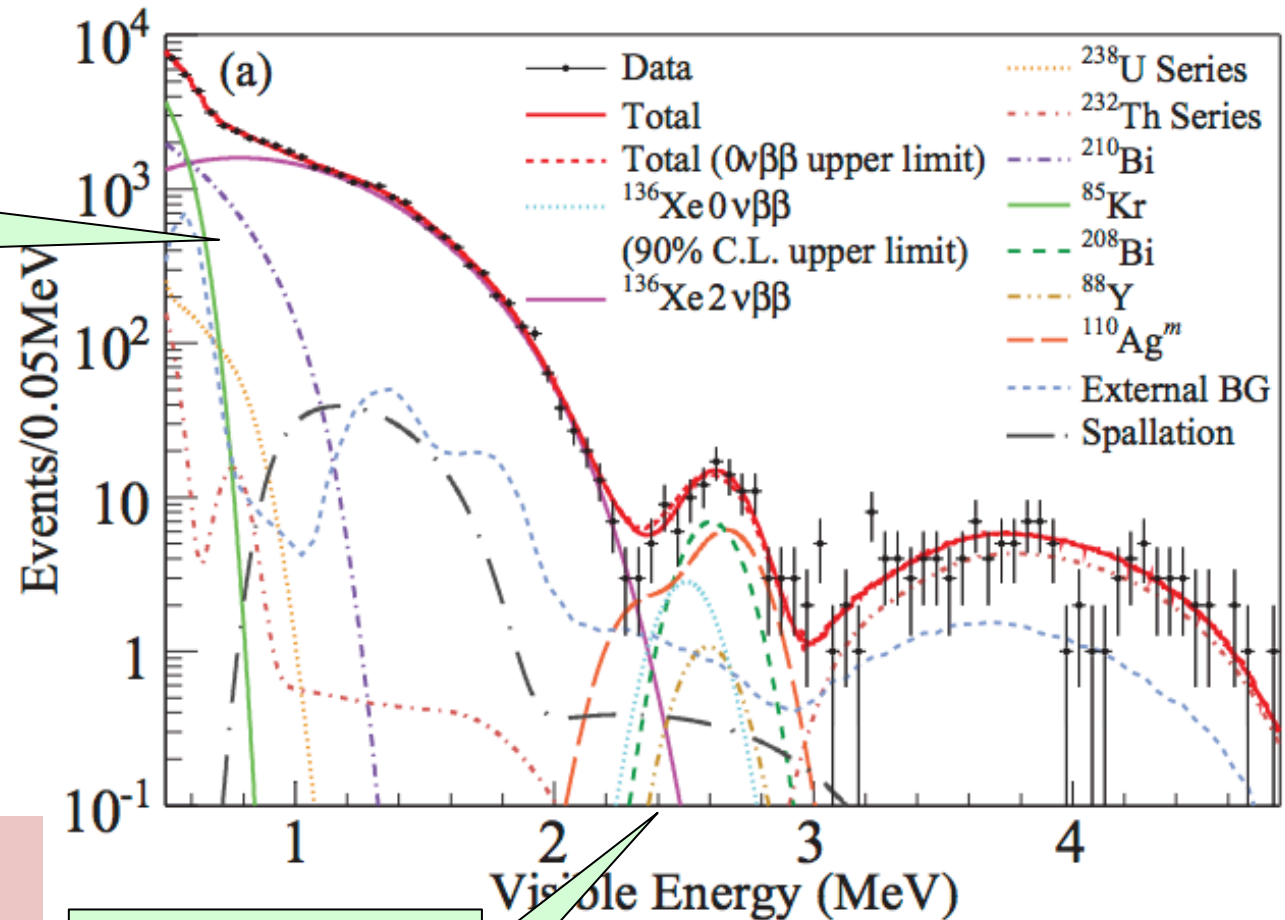
- ii) Muon event veto
 - Muon : 10,000 p.e. event or more than 5 OD hits
 - Events occurring within 2 [ms] after muon are also vetoed

Muon causes noisy or low efficiency sequential events.
From physical and electronic side.

- iii) Coincidence cut
 - 99.97 ± 0.01 % of $^{214}\text{Bi} - ^{212}\text{Po}$ BG is removed
- iv) Reactor neutrino veto
 - KamLAND knows its feature well
- v) VTQ test

Total live time after cut : 77.6 [days] for paper in April.
112.3 [days] for paper in May.

Result (paper in April)



$^{136}\text{Xe } 2\nu\beta\beta$
is dominant in
Low-energy region

half-life of $^{136}\text{Xe } 2\nu\beta\beta$ is
 $2.38 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.14 \times 10^{21}$ [yr]

lower limit of
half-life of $^{136}\text{Xe } 0\nu\beta\beta$ is
 5.7×10^{24} [yr] (90% C.L.).

Corresponding effective mass is
 $\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle < (0.3 - 0.6)$ [eV]

number of
 $^{136}\text{Xe } 0\nu\beta\beta$
is < 15 according
to the fit

- Spectrum for fit to $0\nu\beta\beta$ region

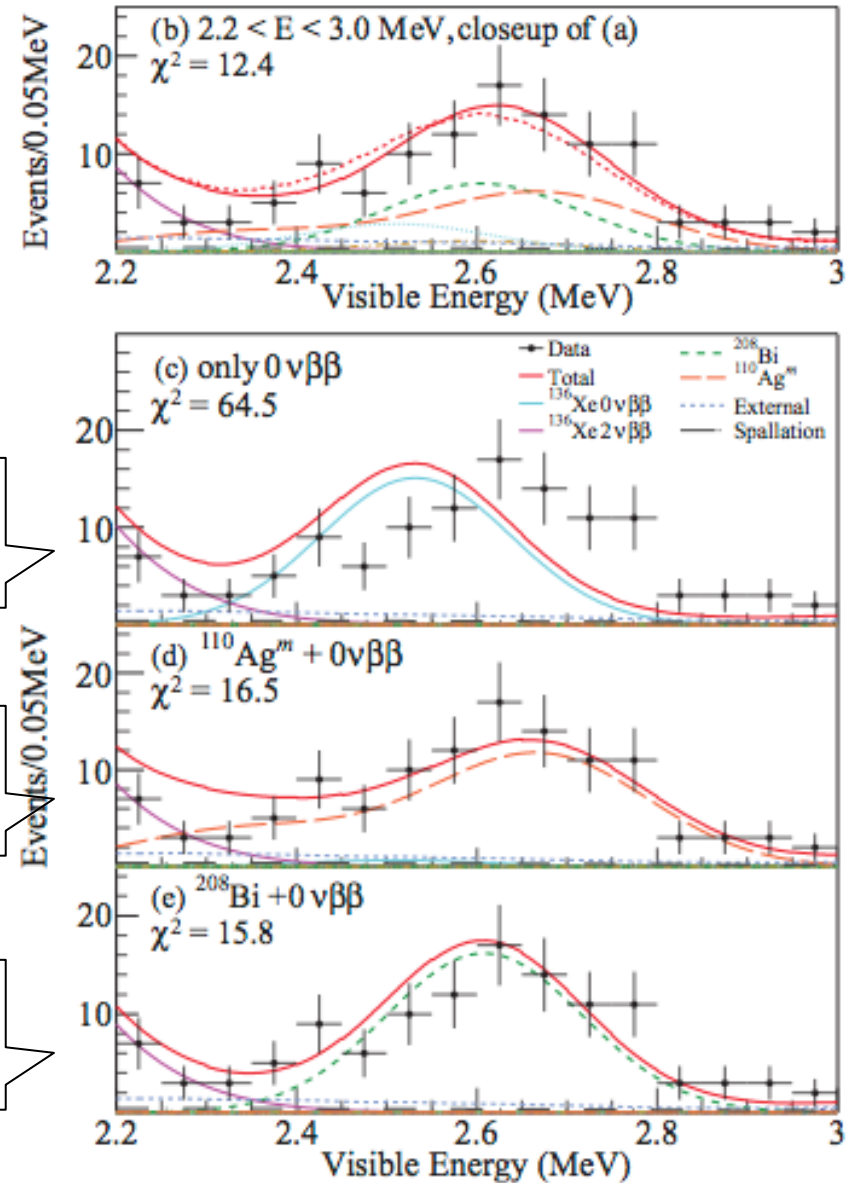
- ^{100}Ag
- $^{88}\gamma$
- ^{208}Bi
- ^{60}Co
- $^{136}\text{Xe } 0\nu\beta\beta$

- All isotopes in the ENSDF database were searched

Fit with
 $^{136}\text{Xe } 0\nu\beta\beta$ only

Fit with $^{110}\text{Ag} +$
 $^{136}\text{Xe } 0\nu\beta\beta$ only

Fit with $^{208}\text{Bi} +$
 $^{136}\text{Xe } 0\nu\beta\beta$ only



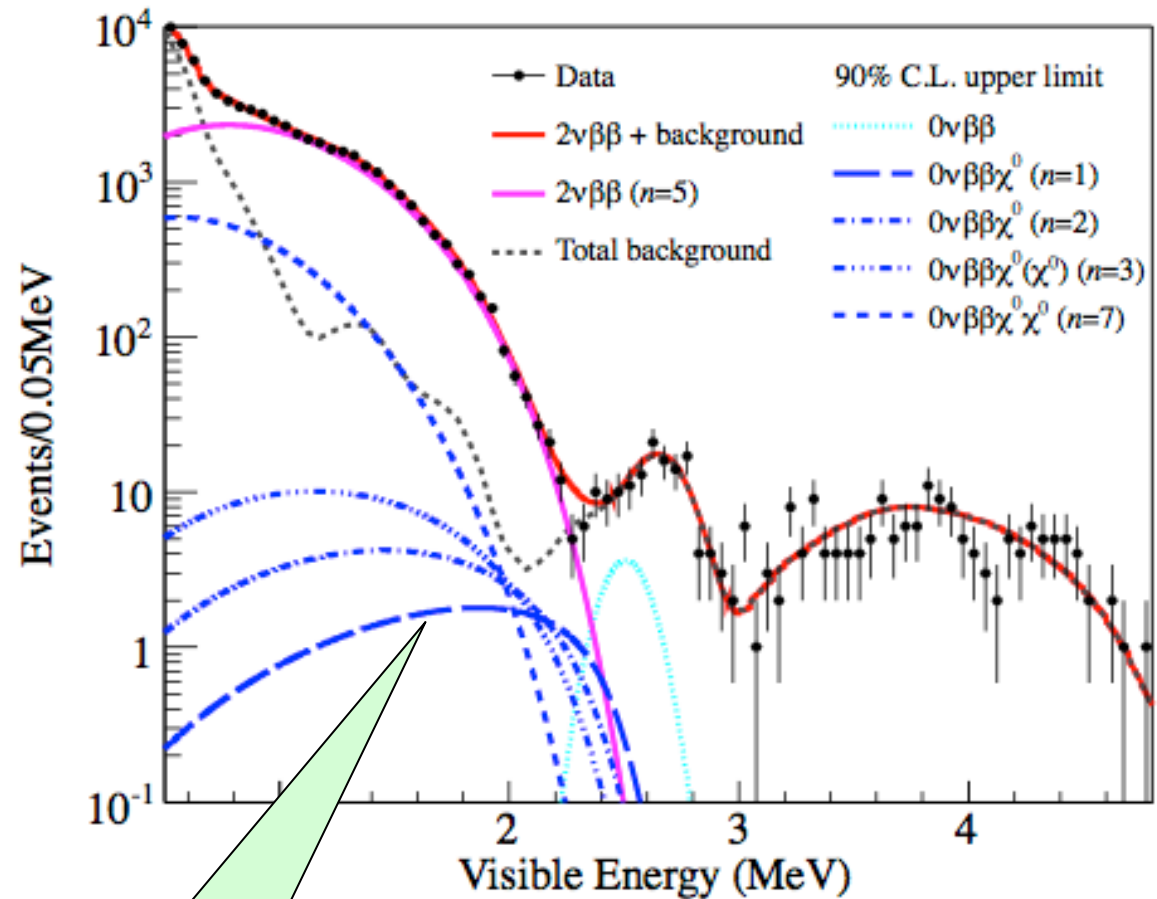
Result (paper in May)

Contribution from
Majoron-emitting mode to zero

half-life of ^{136}Xe $2\nu\beta\beta$ is
 $2.30 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.12 \times 10^{21}$ [yr]

lower limit of
half-life of ^{136}Xe $0\nu\beta\beta$ is
 6.2×10^{24} [yr] (90% C.L.).

Corresponding effective mass is
 $\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle < (0.26 - 0.54)$ [eV]



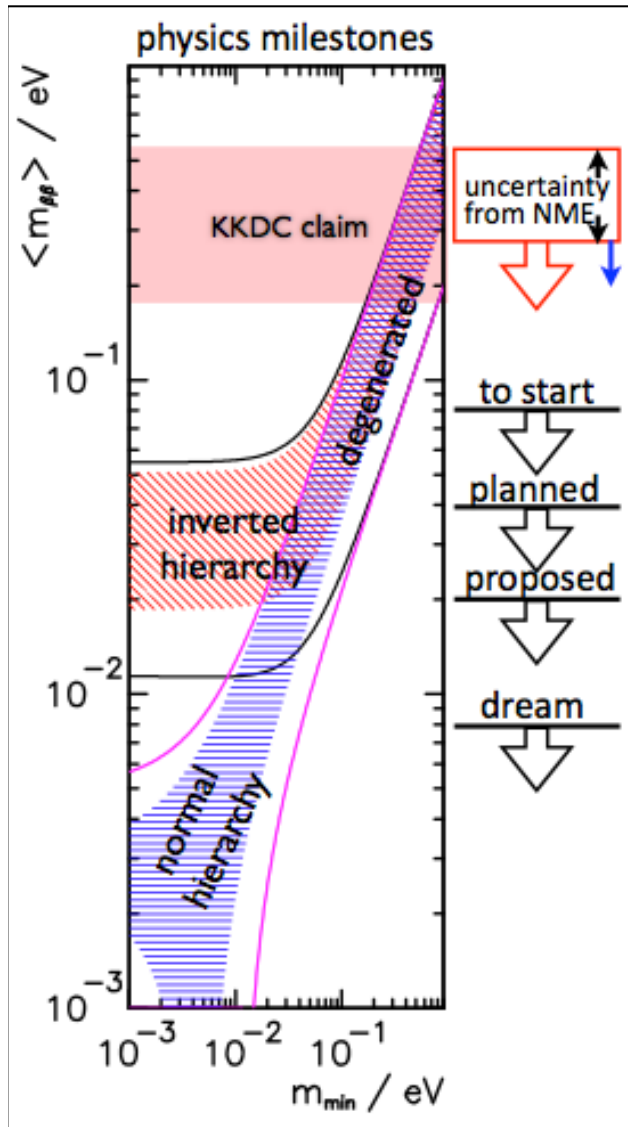
$n = 1$
ordinary mode

lower limit of half-life of ^{136}Xe
Majoron-emitting mode ($n=1$) is
 2.6×10^{24} [yr]

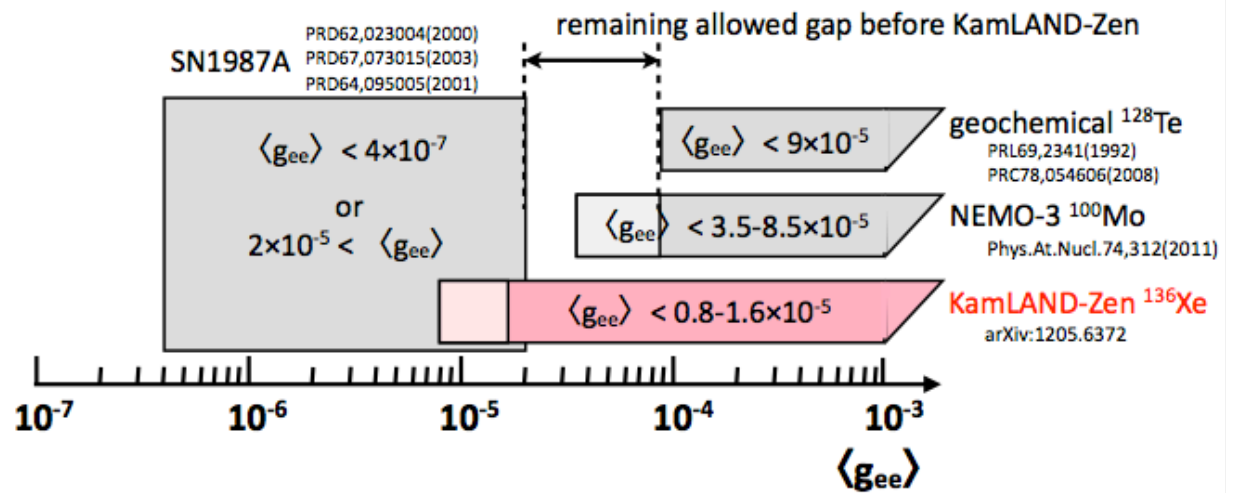
- $2\nu\beta\beta$ spectrum and one of a $0\nu\beta\beta$ (+Majoron) spectrum are fitted simultaneously.

Model	Decay Mode	NG boson	L	n	Matrix Element	Results from this measurement	
						$T_{1/2}$ (yr)	$\langle g_{ee} \rangle$
IB	$0\nu\beta\beta\chi^0$	no	0	1	$M_F - M_{GT}$ [12,13]	$> 2.6 \times 10^{24}$	$< (0.8 - 1.6) \times 10^{-5}$
IC	$0\nu\beta\beta\chi^0$	yes	0	1	$M_F - M_{GT}$ [12,13]	$> 2.6 \times 10^{24}$	$< (0.8 - 1.6) \times 10^{-5}$
ID	$0\nu\beta\beta\chi^0\chi^0$	no	0	3	$M_{F\omega^2} - M_{GT\omega^2}$ [8]	$> 4.5 \times 10^{23}$	< 0.68
IE	$0\nu\beta\beta\chi^0\chi^0$	yes	0	3	$M_{F\omega^2} - M_{GT\omega^2}$ [8]	$> 4.5 \times 10^{23}$	< 0.68
IIB	$0\nu\beta\beta\chi^0$	no	-2	1	$M_F - M_{GT}$ [12,13]	$> 2.6 \times 10^{24}$	$< (0.8 - 1.6) \times 10^{-5}$
IIC	$0\nu\beta\beta\chi^0$	yes	-2	3	M_{CR} [8]	$> 4.5 \times 10^{23}$	< 0.013
IID	$0\nu\beta\beta\chi^0\chi^0$	no	-1	3	$M_{F\omega^2} - M_{GT\omega^2}$ [8]	$> 4.5 \times 10^{23}$	< 0.68
IIE	$0\nu\beta\beta\chi^0\chi^0$	yes	-1	7	$M_{F\omega^2} - M_{GT\omega^2}$ [8]	$> 1.1 \times 10^{22}$	< 1.2
IIF	$0\nu\beta\beta\chi^0$	gauge boson	-2	3	M_{CR} [8]	$> 4.5 \times 10^{23}$	< 0.013
“bulk”	$0\nu\beta\beta\chi^0$	bulk field	0	2	-	$> 1.0 \times 10^{24}$	-

from slide of Neutrino2012, 6th June



Excluded region for the ordinary Majoron emitting decay (n=1)

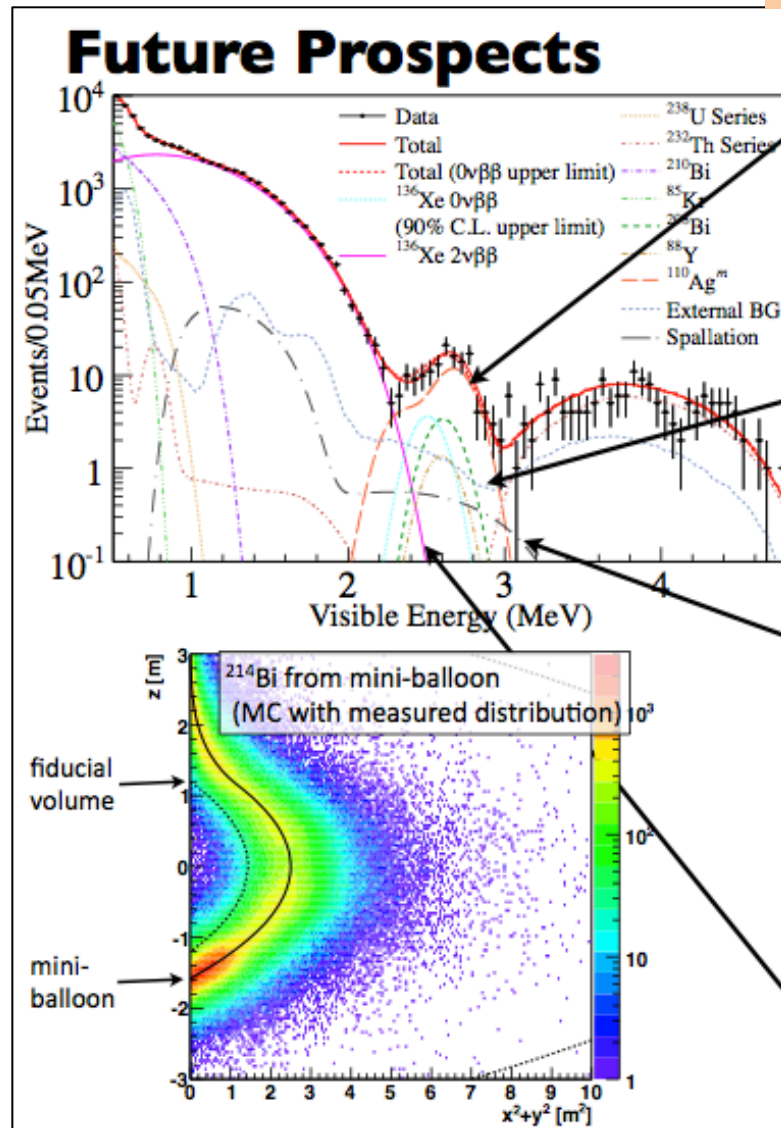


Systematics

paper in April		→	paper in May
FV error	5.2 %		
enrichment of ^{136}Xe	0.05 %		
Xe concentration	2.8 %	→	supplemental xenon concentration measurement
detector energy scale	0.3 %		
Xe-LS edge effect	0.06 %		
detection efficiency	0.2 %		
Total	5.9 %	→	5.2 %

Future Prospects

from slide of Neutrino2012, 6th June



Soon

TARGET sensitivity : ~80meV

^{110m}Ag and maybe ^{208}Bi , ^{88}Y in the Xe-LS are expected to be removed by purification of Xenon extraction/distillation/adsorption to be applied from next week. (~100days more data) LS is replaced with new purified one.

TARGET: more than factor 100 reduction (ref poster 169-1)

For ^{214}Bi on the balloon, drastic improvement requires reproduction of mini-balloon (to be done with increased amount of Xenon), but optimization of fiducial volume cut is also effective.

For ^{10}C from spallation, (ref posters 48-3) 80+% reduction w/o significant efficiency drop is achieved so far (not applied here yet).

Near Future

TARGET sensitivity : ~40meV

increased Xenon amount and cleaner balloon maybe pressurize for higher concentration (ref posters 50-2)

Future

TARGET sensitivity : ~20meV

For $2\nu 2\beta$ reduction, LS replacement, light collector attachment are planned. ---> KamLAND2-Zen

