



DUNE's Potential to Search for Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

Elise Chavez

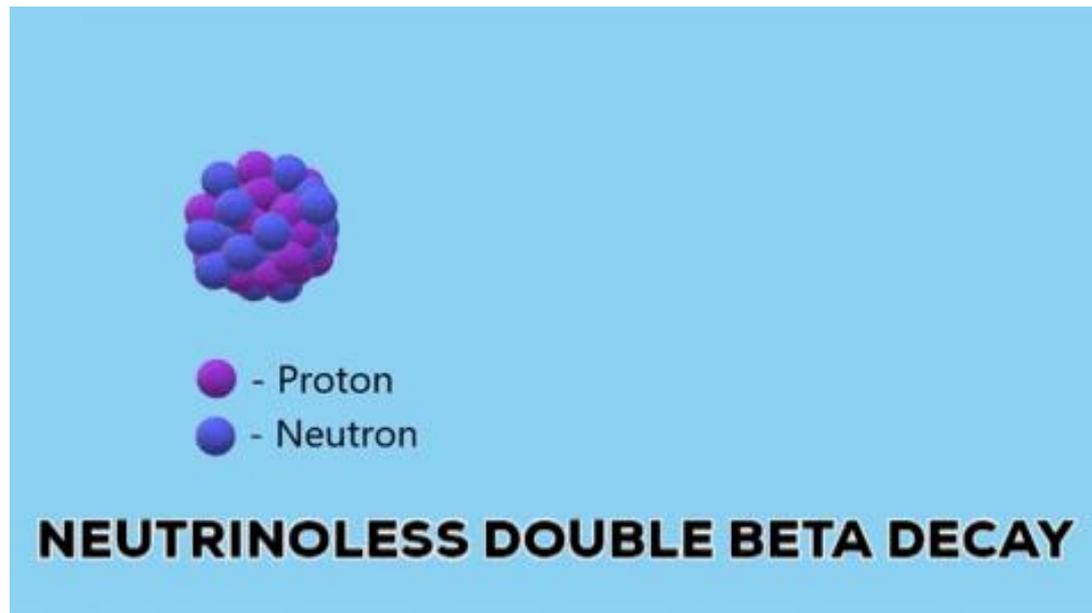
Supervisors: Joseph Zennamo and Fernanda Psihas

GEM Final Presentation

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Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

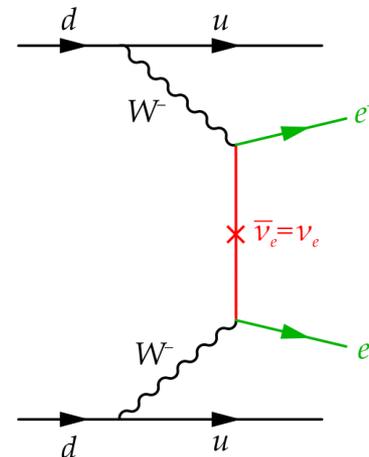
- Occurs when a nucleus has two neutrons decay into two protons but only emits two electrons
 - $\text{Xe}(136, 54) \rightarrow \text{Ba}(136, 56) + 2e^- + 2.459 \text{ MeV}$ (136-atomic number, 54/56-proton number, 2.459-energy released)
 - Monoenergetic signal at 2.459 MeV, two electrons



Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

- Forbidden by the standard Model
 - Violates lepton number
- For this to occur, the neutrino must be a majorana particle
 - Means the neutrino is the same as its anti-particle
- One of the pieces to the matter/anti-matter asymmetry puzzle

Standard Model of Elementary Particles



Difficult Search → Try Using DUNE

- Physicists have been searching for $0\nu\beta\beta$ since about the 1960s
 - Led to the $0\nu\beta\beta$ half-life $T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$ limit being improved by several orders of magnitude (for Xenon it is $\sim 10^{27}$ years, or $\sim 10^{16}$ ages of the universe)
- **Ultra-rare decay**, so we need a big detector
 - DUNE is a really big detector → dope liquid Ar with 2% Xe-136
 - For comparison, EXO200 is only 2kg of Xe

- Need specific isotopes
 - Nuclear physics dictates that only certain nuclei can decay through $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay
 - For TPCs, Xenon is typically used

Isotope	Natural abundance (%)	$Q_{\beta\beta}$ (MeV)
⁴⁸ Ca	0.187	4.263
⁷⁶ Ge	7.8	2.039
⁸² Se	8.7	2.998
⁹⁶ Zr	2.8	3.348
¹⁰⁰ Mo	9.8	3.035
¹¹⁶ Cd	7.5	2.813
¹³⁰ Te	34.08	2.527
¹³⁶ Xe	8.9	2.459
¹⁵⁰ Nd	5.6	3.371

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- Ultra-rare decay, so we need a big detector
 - Moves us from 2kg to 100s of tons % Xe
 - For comparison, EXO200 is only 2kg of Xe

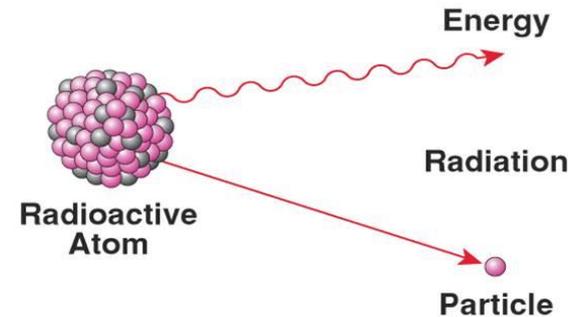
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^{150}Nd	5.6	3.371

Enhances detector performance and won't destroy it

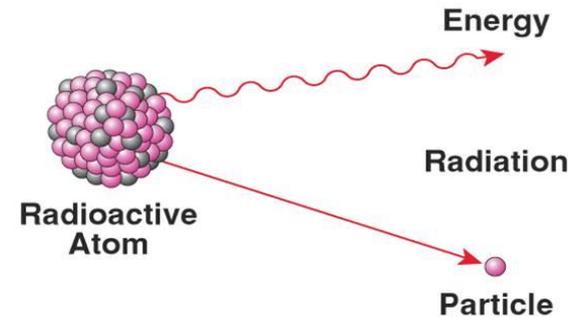
Strategy and Goals for this Project

- Model the backgrounds for $0\nu\beta\beta$ within the LArTPC to determine the feasibility of a search
- Determine whether the signal can be separated from this background
 - What can we expect to see in this type of search using DUNE
 - $0\nu\beta\beta \rightarrow 2$ energetic e^- vs. background $\rightarrow 1$ energetic e^-
- Sources we are looking at
 - Polonium
 - Krypton
 - Argon
 - Radiation From Anode
 - Radiation From Cathode
 - Radon
 - Neutrons From Radioactive Decays in the Surrounding Rock
- Does not include spallation or solar neutrino backgrounds



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Step 1: Using DUNE's Framework

- First, I had to become familiar with DUNE's framework
 - art
 - LArSoft
- This was important to ensure that the ideas we are implementing are applicable to DUNE
 - Used a DUNE simulation file to scope out potential backgrounds, radiopurity from the TDR (technical design report)
 - Analyzer modules, fhicl, making trees

What is art?



```
total products (present, not present): 181 (181, 0).
```

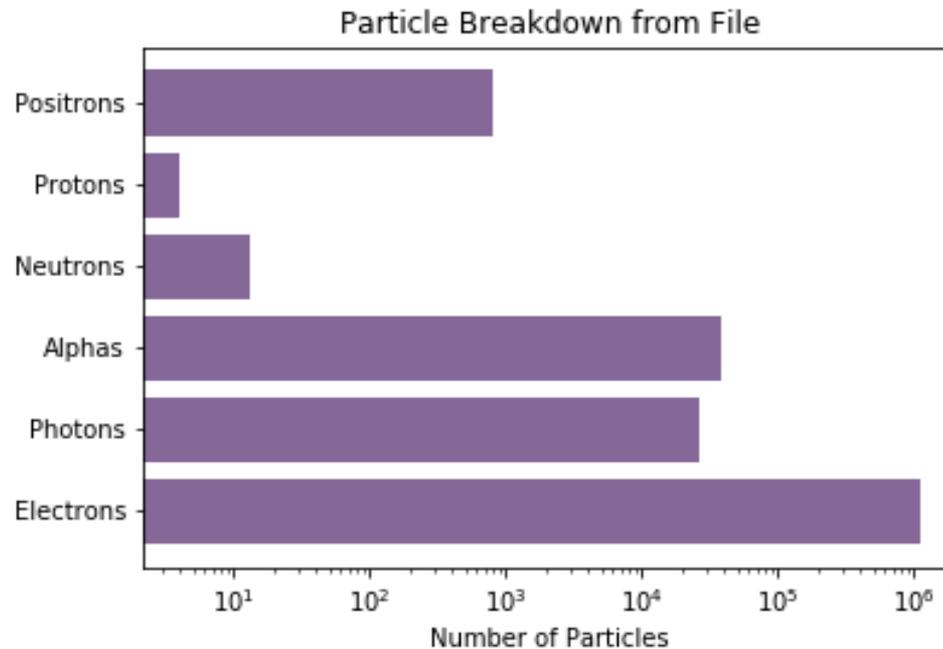
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ngen	cpaGen	ngen	cpaGen	std::vector<sim::MCTruth>		1
ngen	ar42Gen	ngen	ar42Gen	std::vector<sim::MCTruth>		1
ngen	KrGen	ngen	KrGen	std::vector<sim::MCTruth>		1
ngen	neutrinoDB	ngen	neutrinoDB	std::vector<sim::MCTruth>		1
ngen	apaGen	ngen	apaGen	std::vector<sim::MCTruth>		1
ngen	rms	ngen	rms	std::vector<art::MCSnapshot>		9
ngen	neutrinoDB	ngen	neutrinoDB	art::TriggerResults		1
ngen	arGen	ngen	arGen	std::vector<sim::MCTruth>		1
ngen	rmGen	ngen	rmGen	std::vector<sim::MCTruth>		1
Supernova64	Largeant	Supernova64	Largeant	std::vector<sim::MCParticle>		11699
Supernova64	Largeant	Supernova64	Largeant	std::vector<sim::AuxDetSimChannel>		0
Supernova64	Largeant	Supernova64	Largeant	std::vector<sim::DigitBackTriggerRecords>		128
Supernova64	Largeant	Supernova64	Largeant	std::vector<sim::SimPhotonsLite>		128
Supernova64	Largeant	Supernova64	Largeant	art::Asnscsim::MCTruthSim::MCParticleSim::GeneratedParticleInfo		11699
Supernova64	TriggerResults	Supernova64	TriggerResults	art::TriggerResults		24594
betaSim	TriggerResults	betaSim	TriggerResults	art::TriggerResults		1
betaSim	opDigit	betaSim	opDigit	std::vector<art::DigitWaveform>		3356
betaSim	opDigit	betaSim	opDigit	std::vector<art::RawDigit>		6299

Looking at Background for Feasibility

- Take data from a simulation of radioactive decays to determine where signal is mimicked by the decay products from common radioactive decays in the detector
- As of now, one simulation file is being analyzed to determine what the final products look like from these decays
 - Momenta
 - End Energy
 - Vertex
 - PDG codes
- This file is what is known as a source file, where there is a source that decays
- Exposure: $6.63e-10$, for a 10 year time-frame

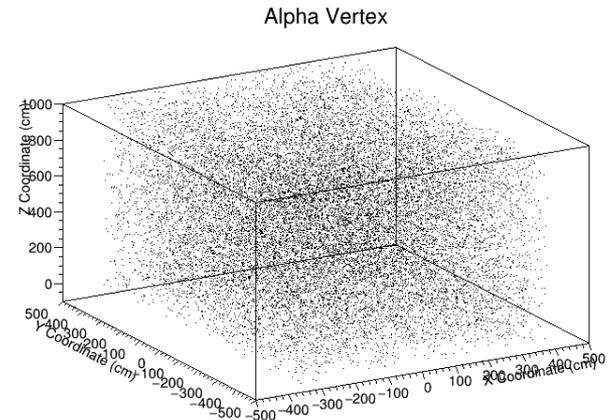
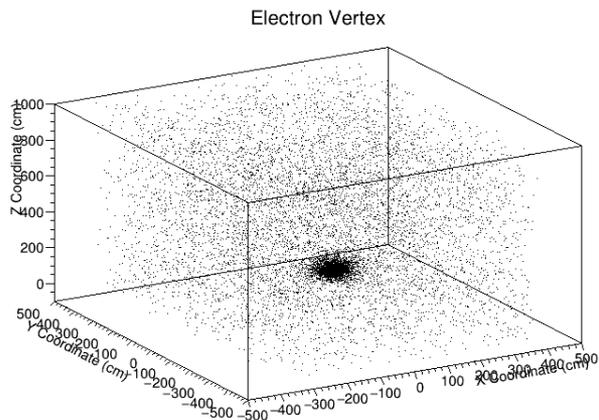
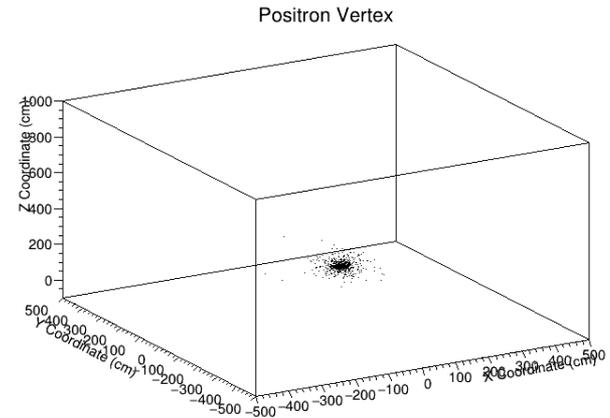
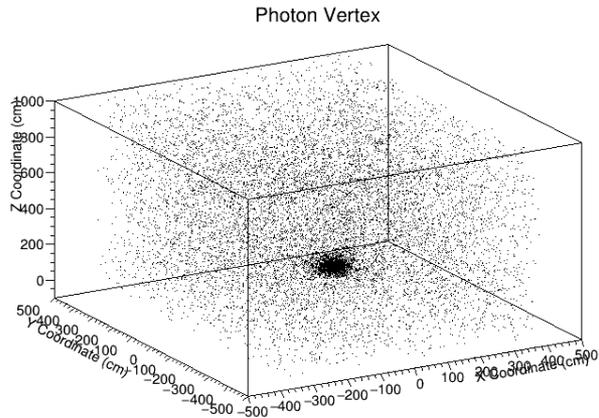
Some Info from the Simulation File

- These plots and data contain a Nickel 59 source
 - Also the other source previously mentioned
 - Argon, Krypton, Radon, Cathode, Anode, Polonium



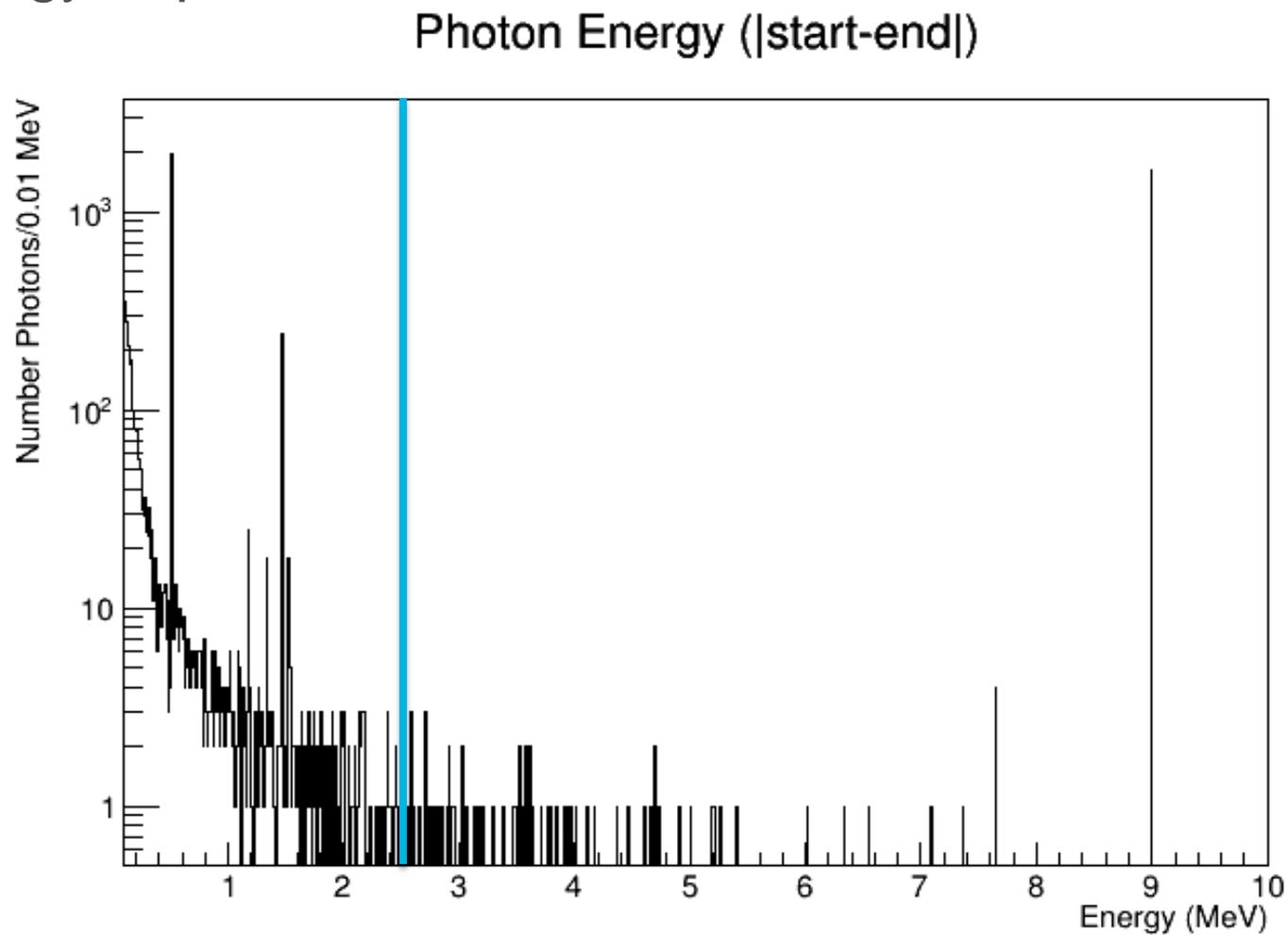
Results

- Source vs. Isotropic



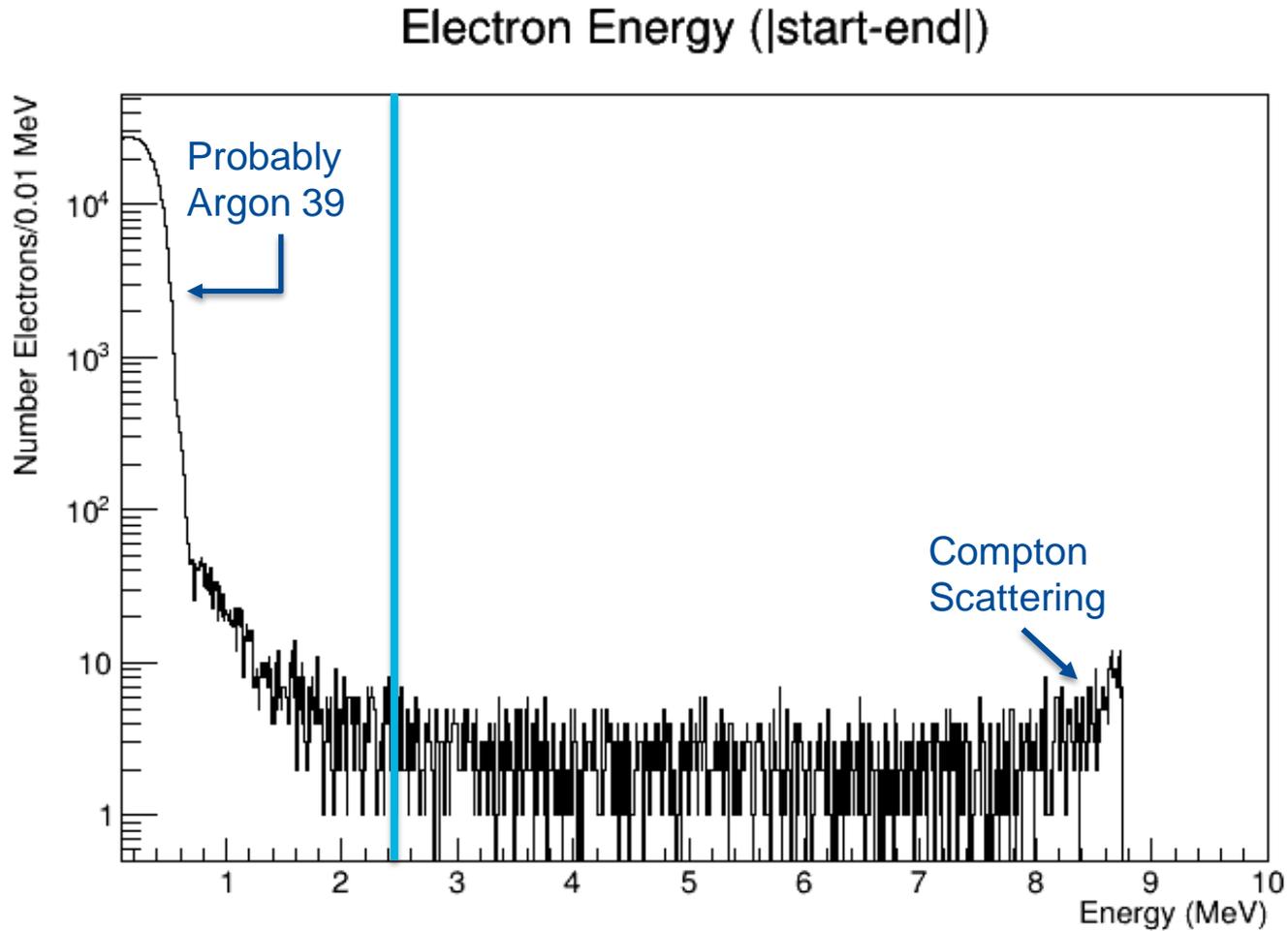
Results

- Energy deposited



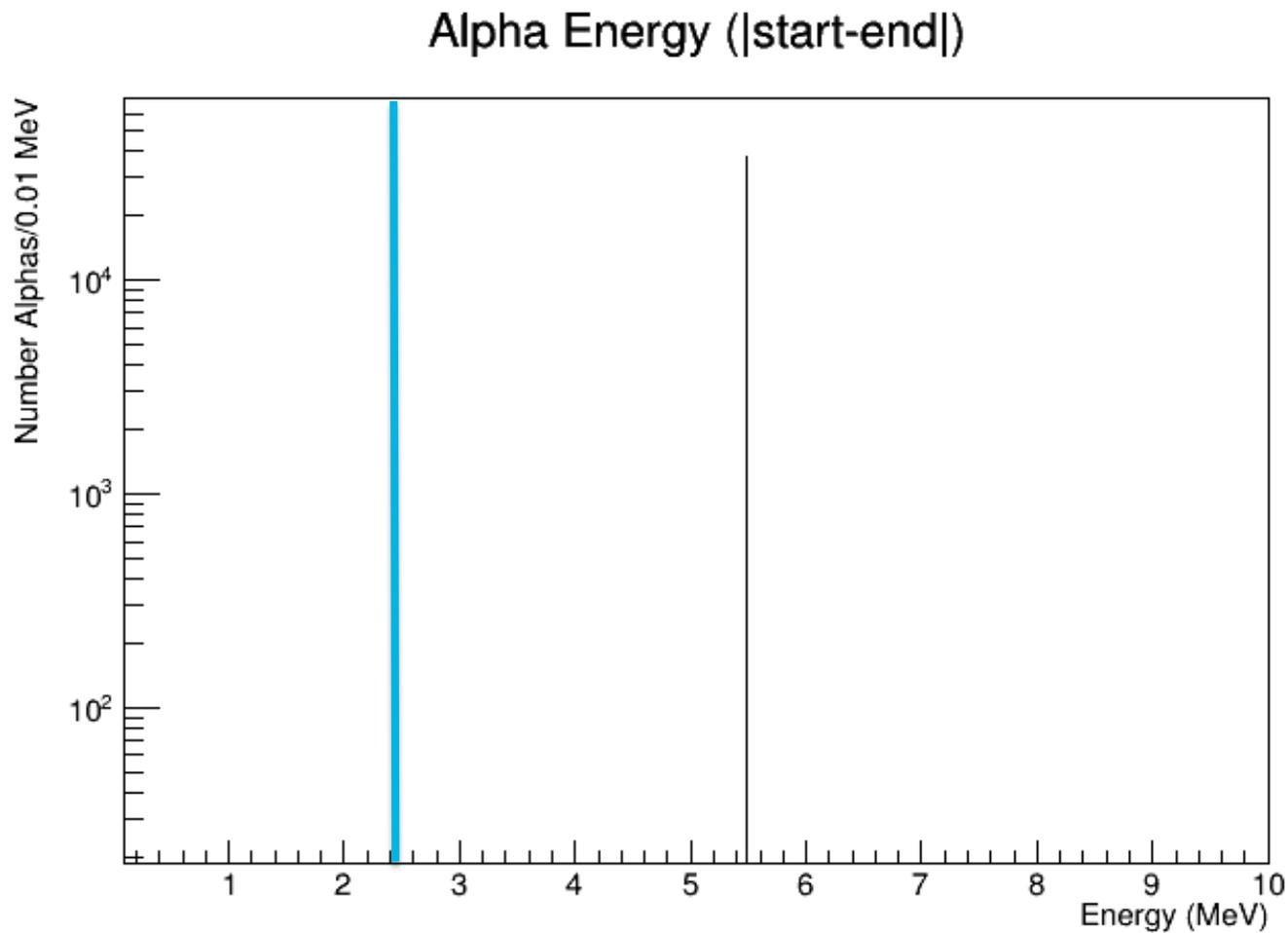
Results

- Energy deposited



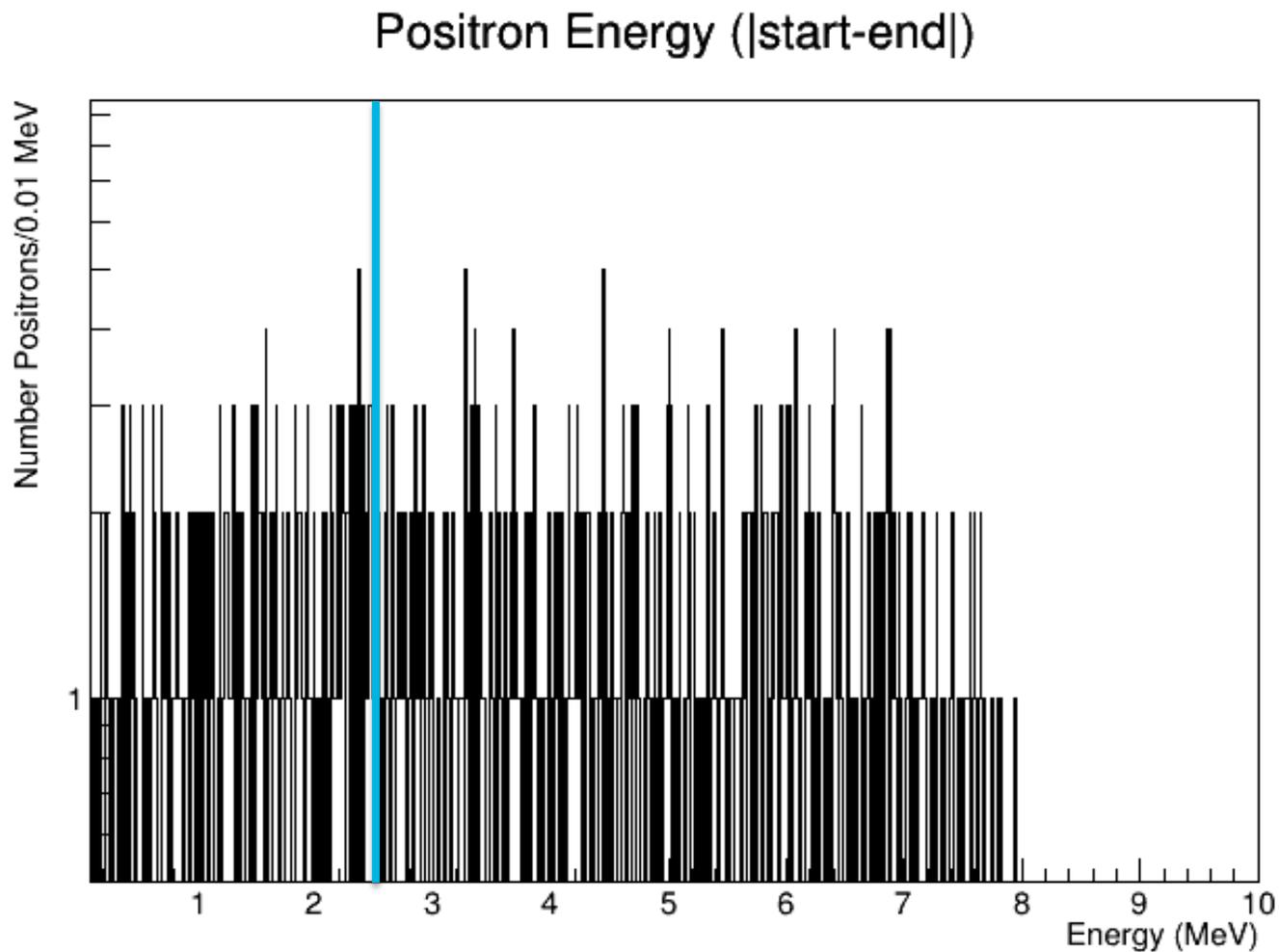
Results

- Energy deposited



Results

- Energy deposited



Conclusions

- What do I see?
 - A LOT of electrons that could mask a signal (two energetic electrons)
 - But they are not near 2.5 MeV
 - A decent amount of alphas and photons
 - Not a lot of positrons
 - Means not a lot of electrons can be paired as an electron-positron pair
- Future Steps
 - Look at the motherage, determine the abundances of the parents and their ability to disguise signal
 - Mitigation of background techniques

Thank you!

Joseph Zennamo

Fernanda Psihas

Grace Reesman

Raul Campos

Alex Martinez

Jayson Eddy

Sandra Charles

Judy Nunez

GEM

Thank you!

