

# Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay: Beyond the "Tonne-Scale"

## Panel 3: "Experiments Beyond the Tonne-Scale: Background Challenges"

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# Background challenges for future generation experiments (Liquid scintillator focus):

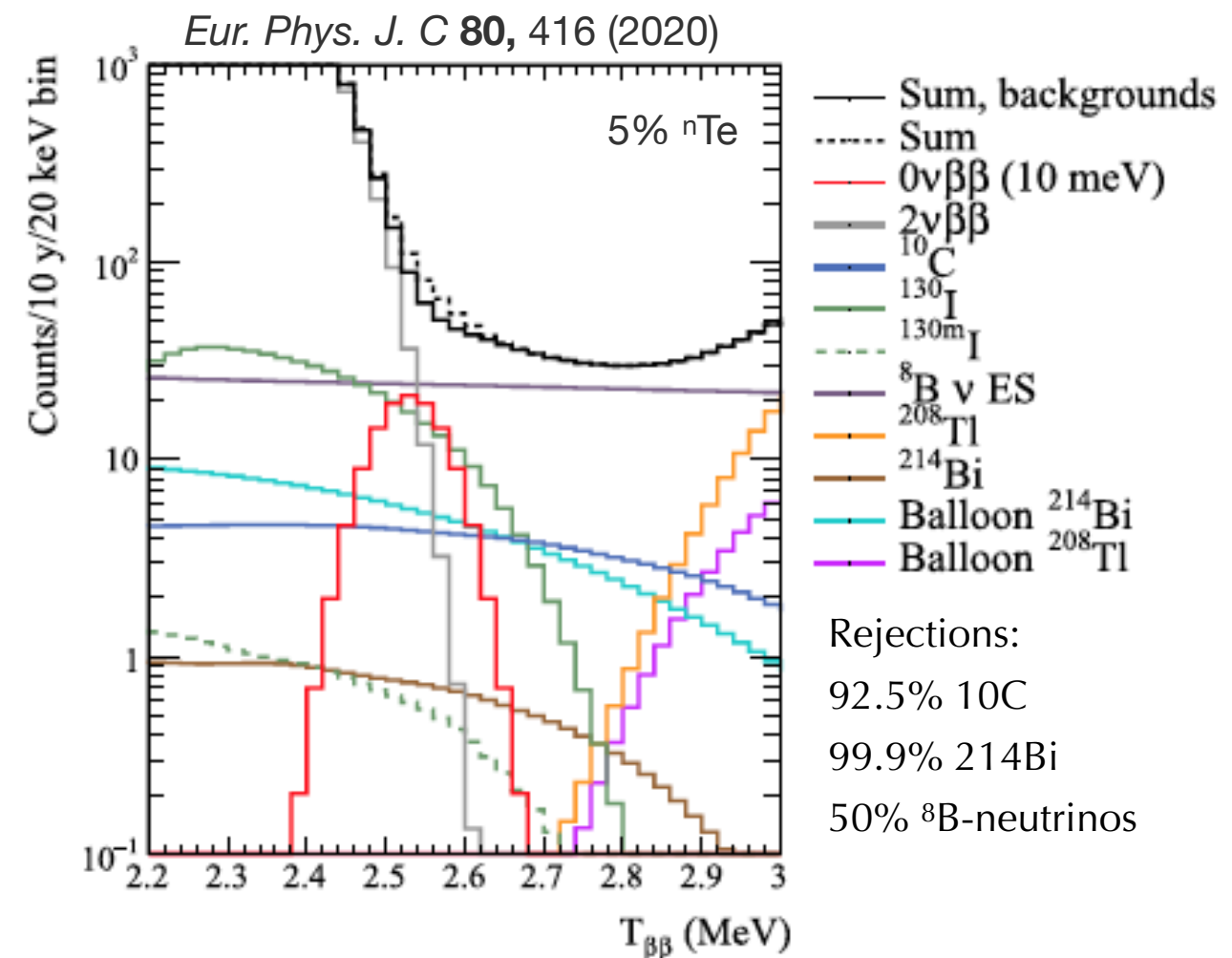
## \* Cosmogenic backgrounds:

### \* nuclides produced by n, p and muons.

- \* material and experiment dependent (full spectrum vs single gammas)
- \* large uncertainty in the production cross sections were the inputs for dedicated experimental campaigns (summary in Universe 2020, 6(10), 162, <https://doi.org/10.3390/universe6100162>)
- \* Mitigation techniques include:
  - \* deep underground storage and experiment location
  - \* purification of material (if possible UG)
  - \* shielding during storage

### \* $^{10}\text{C}$

- \* Unavoidable in liquid scintillator experiments
- \* Mitigation techniques include:
  - \* deep underground location to reduce  $\mu$  flux
  - \* rejection techniques based on 3-fold coincidence technique
  - \* rejection based on machine learning approach
  - \* At worse half-life sacrifice (short  $T_{1/2}$ )



## \* $(\alpha, n)$ and $(\alpha, n\gamma)$ reactions

- \* in liquid scintillator experiments the contamination from  $^{210}\text{Po}$  can be a large source of alpha particles
- \* prompt neutron scattering and delay neutron capture are both a potential background source
- \* Large uncertainties in reaction cross sections and disagreements among the codes available call for a measurement campaigns and code's review
  - \* Loi: [https://www.snowmass21.org/docs/files/summaries/CF/SNOWMASS21-CF1\\_CF0-NF5\\_NF0-RF4\\_RF0-AF5\\_AF0-IF9\\_IF0\\_Shawn\\_Westerdale-052.pdf](https://www.snowmass21.org/docs/files/summaries/CF/SNOWMASS21-CF1_CF0-NF5_NF0-RF4_RF0-AF5_AF0-IF9_IF0_Shawn_Westerdale-052.pdf)

## \* Solar neutrinos:

- \*  $^8\text{B}$  Solar neutrino's elastic scattering in the target material is potentially the largest background (together with the  $2\nu\beta\beta$ ) in the ROI for large liquid-scintillator based experiments
  - \* A powerful tool for the rejection of this background is the separation between Cherenkov and scintillation light
  - \* Technology developments include slow scintillator, water-based scintillator, dichroicons
    - \* LOIs [https://www.snowmass21.org/docs/files/summaries/NF/SNOWMASS21-NF10\\_NF5\\_Steve\\_Biller-015.pdf](https://www.snowmass21.org/docs/files/summaries/NF/SNOWMASS21-NF10_NF5_Steve_Biller-015.pdf)
    - \* [https://www.snowmass21.org/docs/files/summaries/NF/SNOWMASS21-NF10\\_NF5-IF2\\_IF0\\_dichroicon-066.pdf](https://www.snowmass21.org/docs/files/summaries/NF/SNOWMASS21-NF10_NF5-IF2_IF0_dichroicon-066.pdf)
- \* Background induced by Charge Current interactions on target DBD isotopes
  - \* Initial evaluation of expected rates are available in the literature: Papers: AIP Conf. Proc. 1894, 020008 (2017); <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5007633>, Phys. Rev. C 89, 055501 (2014) <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevC.89.055501>
  - \* A background is both the electron emitted in the reaction (from  $^8\text{B}$ ) and the produced nuclide
  - \* Tagging techniques are challenging due to the long  $T_{1/2}$