



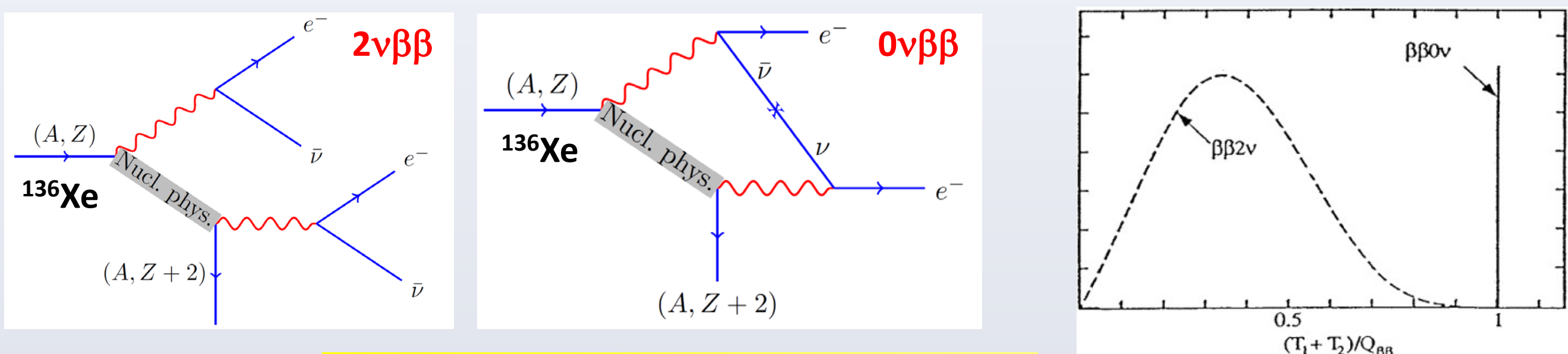
nEXO: The next phase of EXO on searching $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay

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Physics Motivation

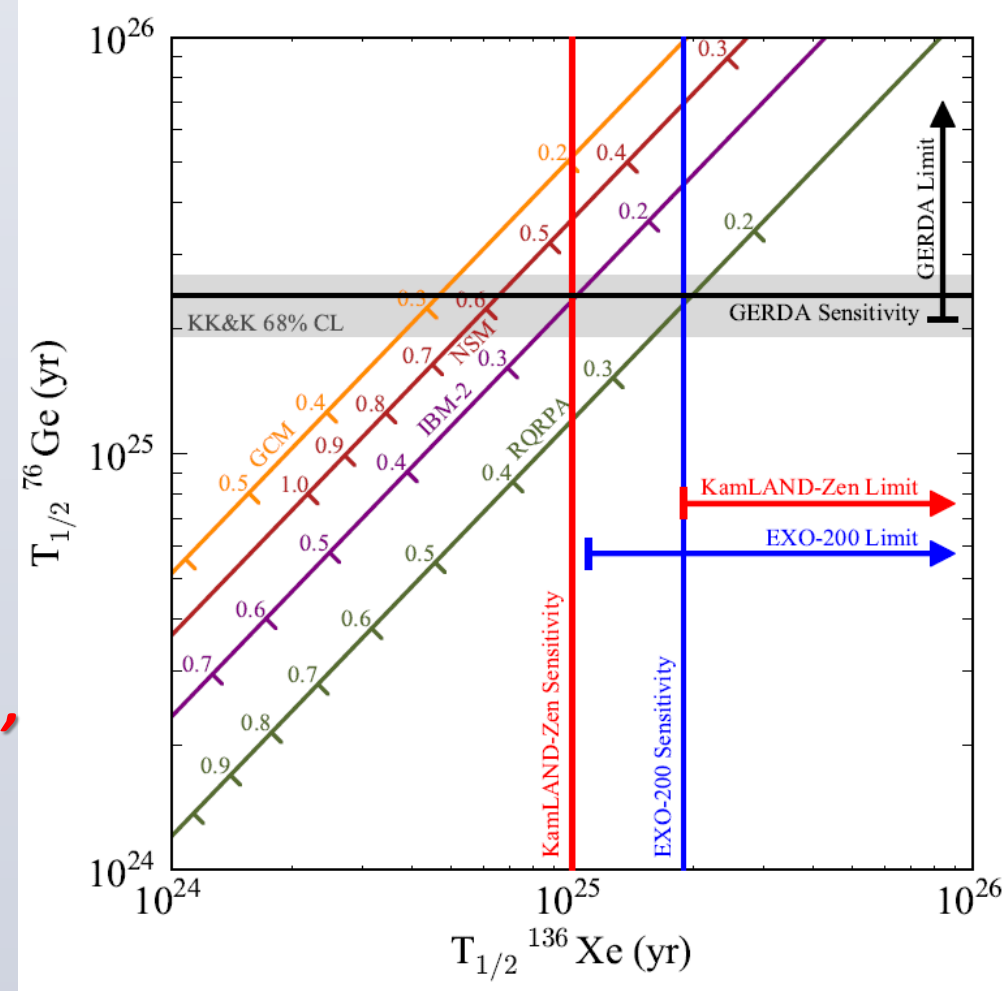
Search for neutrino-less double beta decay ($0\nu\beta\beta$) using isotope ^{136}Xe .
 $0\nu\beta\beta$ is the most sensitive probe of the Majorana/Dirac nature of neutrinos



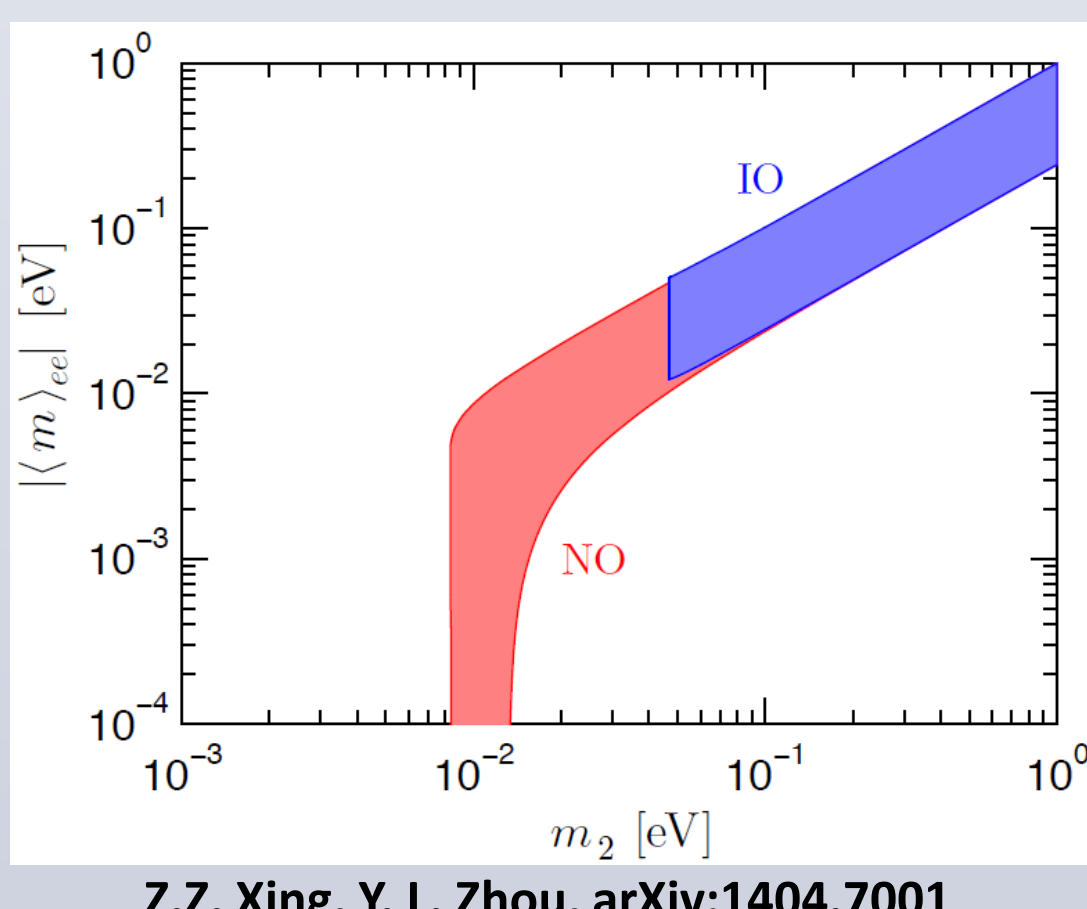
Effective Majorana $m_{\beta\beta}$

$$\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle = \left| \sum_{i,j} U_{ei} U_{ej} m_i m_j \epsilon_{ij} \right|$$

$$\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle^2 = \left(T_{1/2}^{0\nu\beta\beta} G^{0\nu\beta\beta}(E_0, Z) \left[M_{GT}^{0\nu\beta\beta} - \frac{g_V^2}{g_A} M_F^{0\nu\beta\beta} \right] \right)^2$$



Current knowledge of EXO-200 to $0\nu\beta\beta$



NO $0\nu\beta\beta$ signal was found in current experiments.

The nEXO collaboration aims to build a 5-tonne scale experiment with ^{136}Xe , named nEXO, to continue $0\nu\beta\beta$ search, with a sensitivity entirely covering the inverted hierarchy.

Z.Z. Xing, Y. L. Zhou, arXiv:1404.7001

Possible Experimental Sites

Site	μ flux (/m ² /day)	Rock radioactivity (Bq/kg)	²³² Th	²³⁸ U
Gran Sasso (Italy)	22.3	0.25	5.18	
SNOLab (Canada)	0.33	22.7	40.2	
JinPing (CJPL, China)	~0.14	<0.27	1.8 ± 0.2 (²²⁶ Ra)	

Very low muon flux → less cosmogenic backgrounds

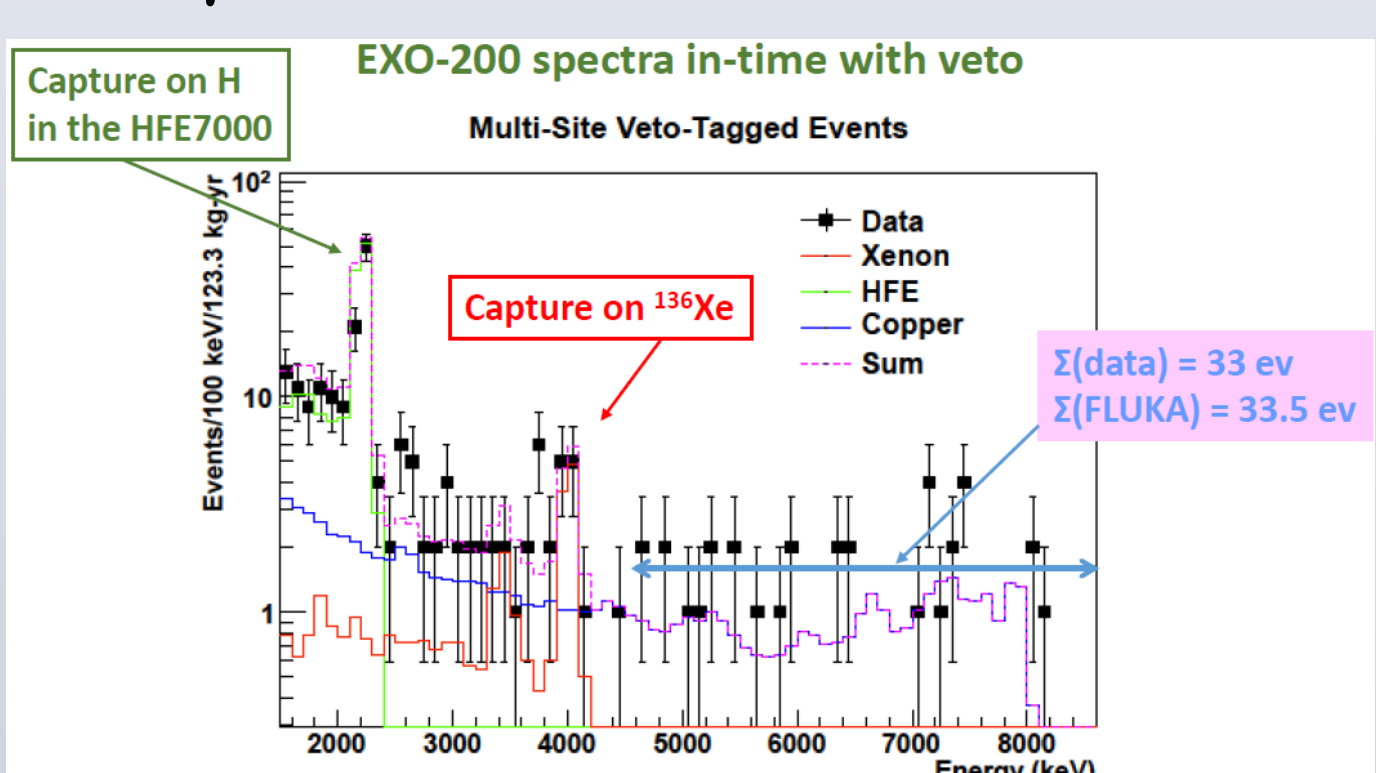
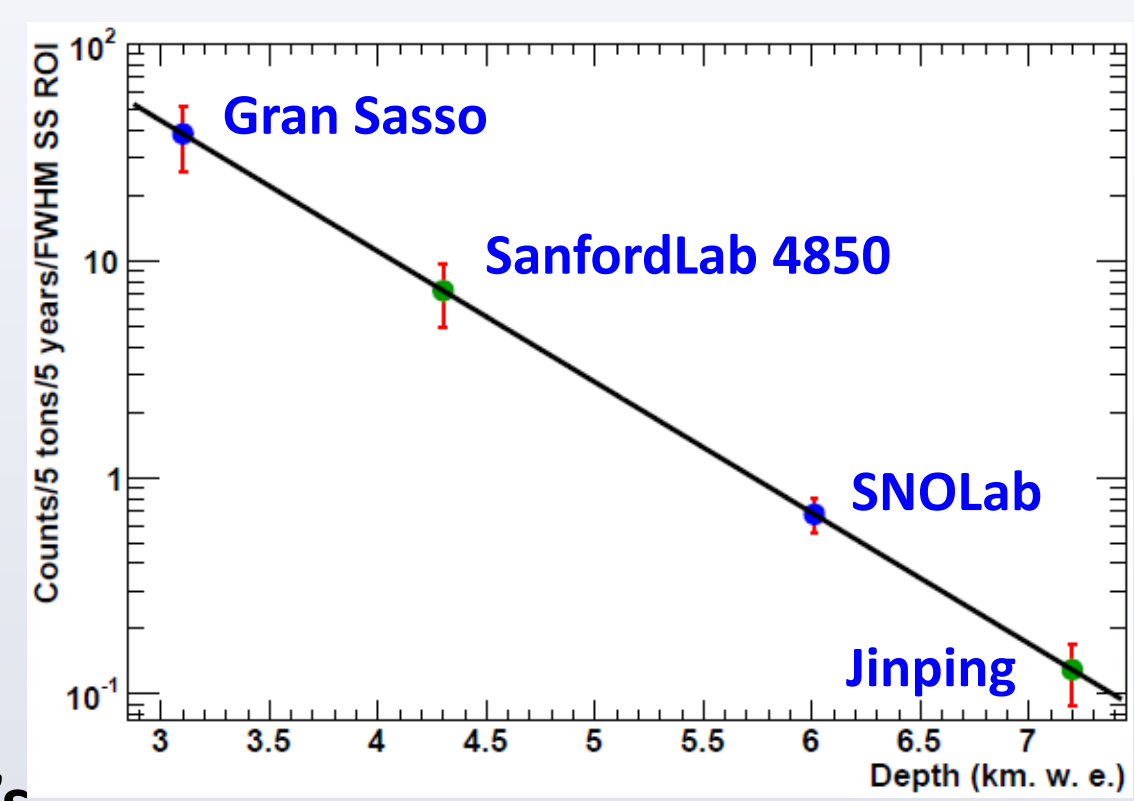
Low rock radioactivity → less cost on shielding ambient γ 's

Major cosmogenic backgrounds: β/γ emitters due to n-capture on detector materials

Problematic background: ^{137}Xe by n-capture on ^{136}Xe

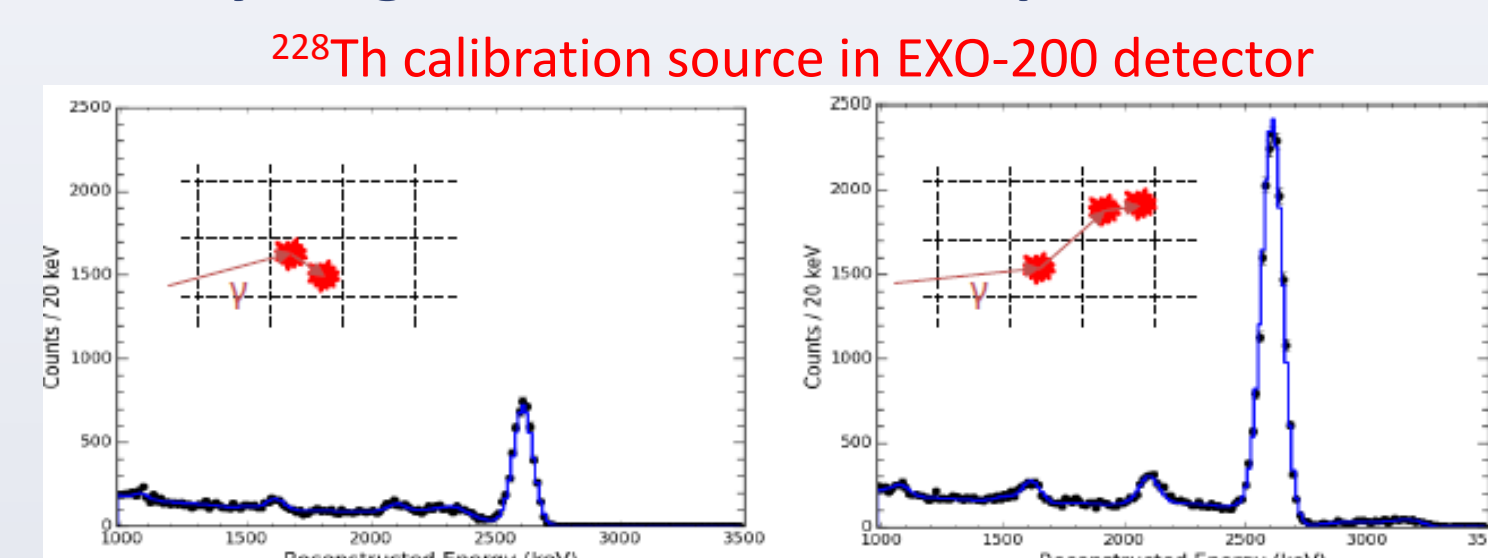
Estimate cosmogenic backgrounds in nEXO: FLUKA simulation, validated with actual EXO-200 data

The coincidence between muon and ^{136}Xe n-captures allow a possible long veto to suppress the background

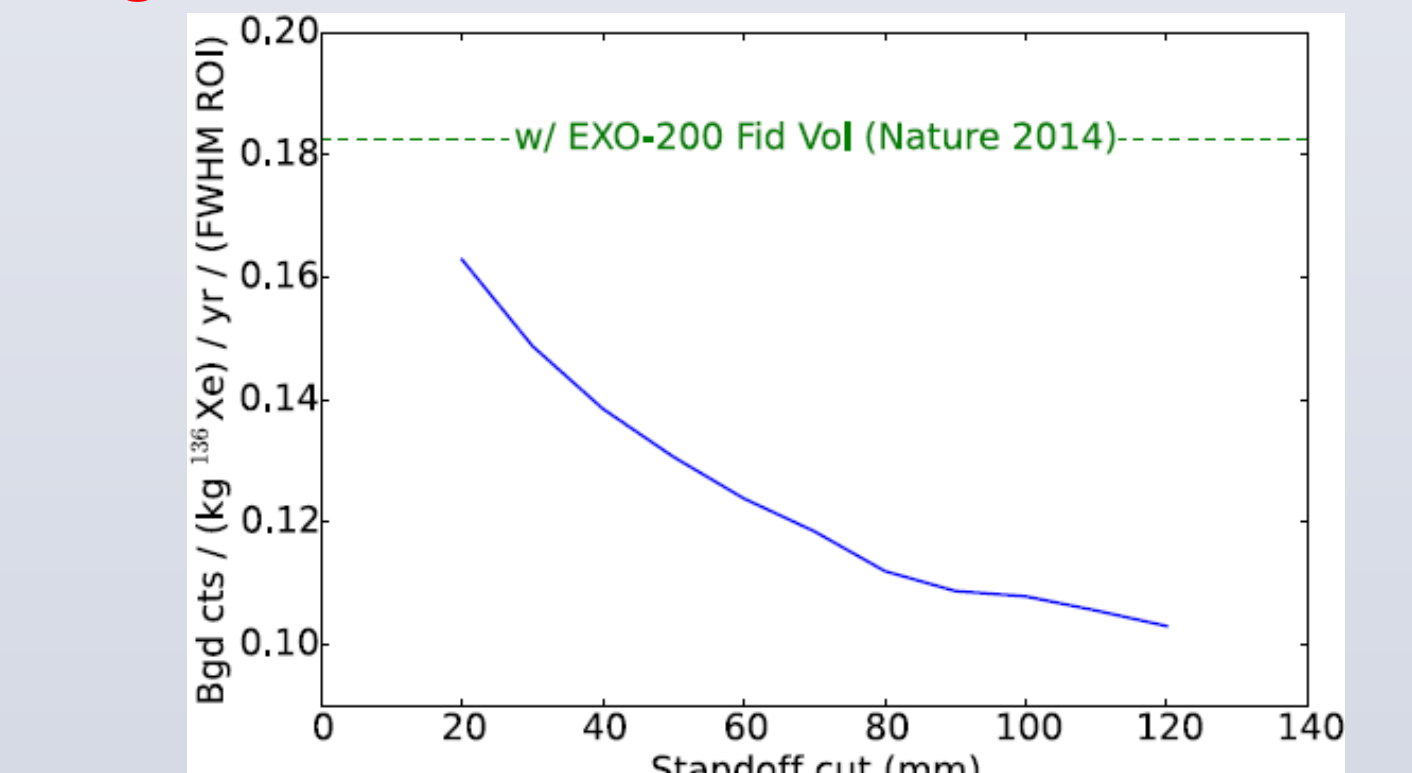


Backgrounds

3D tracking allows very good e-/ γ discrimination, namely Single-site/Multi-site separation.



In addition, 2.5 MeV γ has ~8.5 cm attenuation length in liquid Xenon → Very good self-shielding in a large LXe detector, as demonstrated in EXO-200:

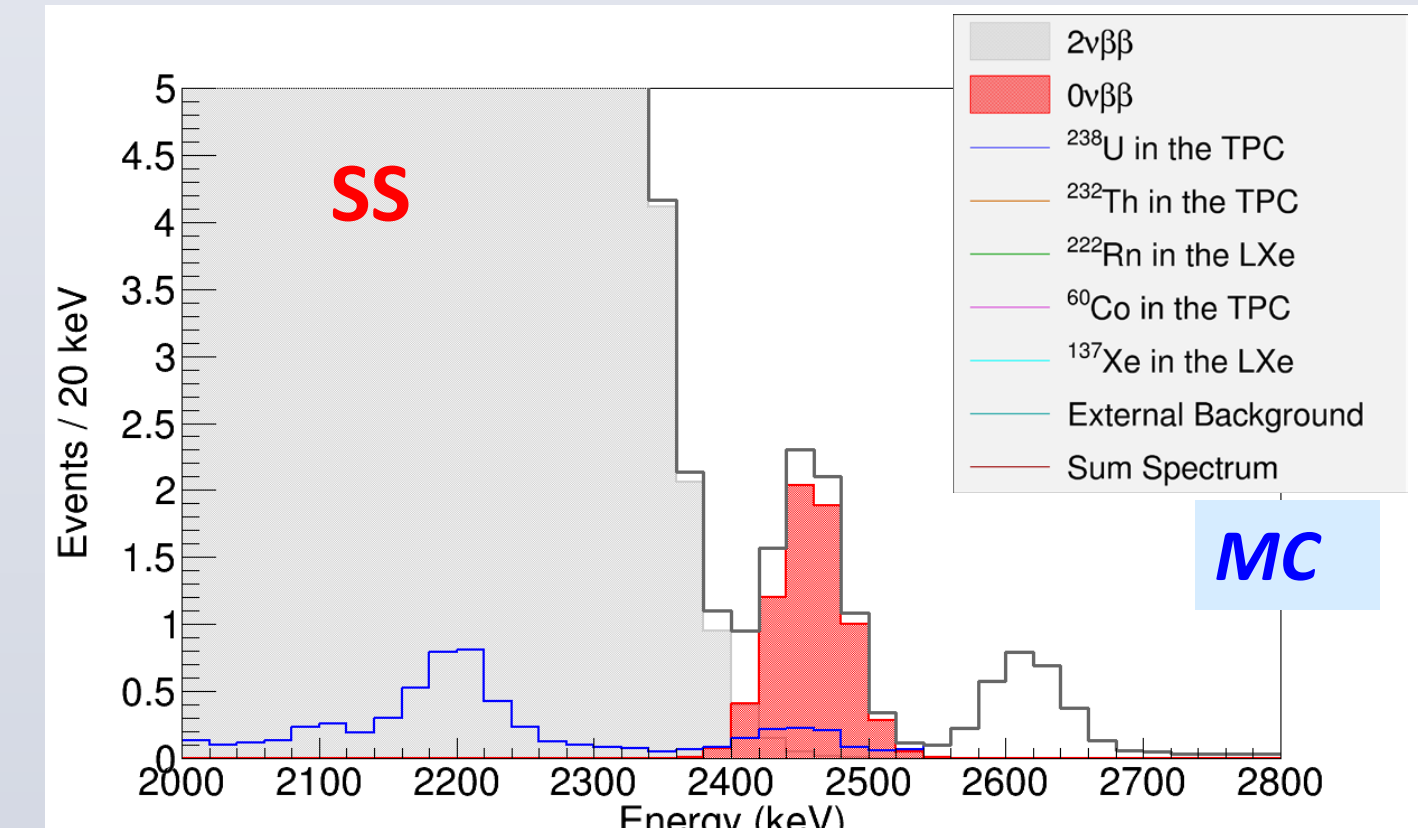


$2\nu\beta\beta$ S/B ratio in EXO-200: 11:1 @ standard Fiducial Volume, 19:1 @ inner 40% Fiducial Volume

Radioactivity Control to the detector Materials

- a) NAA (Neutron Activation Analysis)
- b) Low background γ -spectroscopy
- c) α -counting

nEXO energy spectrum at the threshold of discovery: $T_{1/2}(\beta\beta) = 1.8 \cdot 10^{27}$ yr (5yr data, 4.78 tonnes)



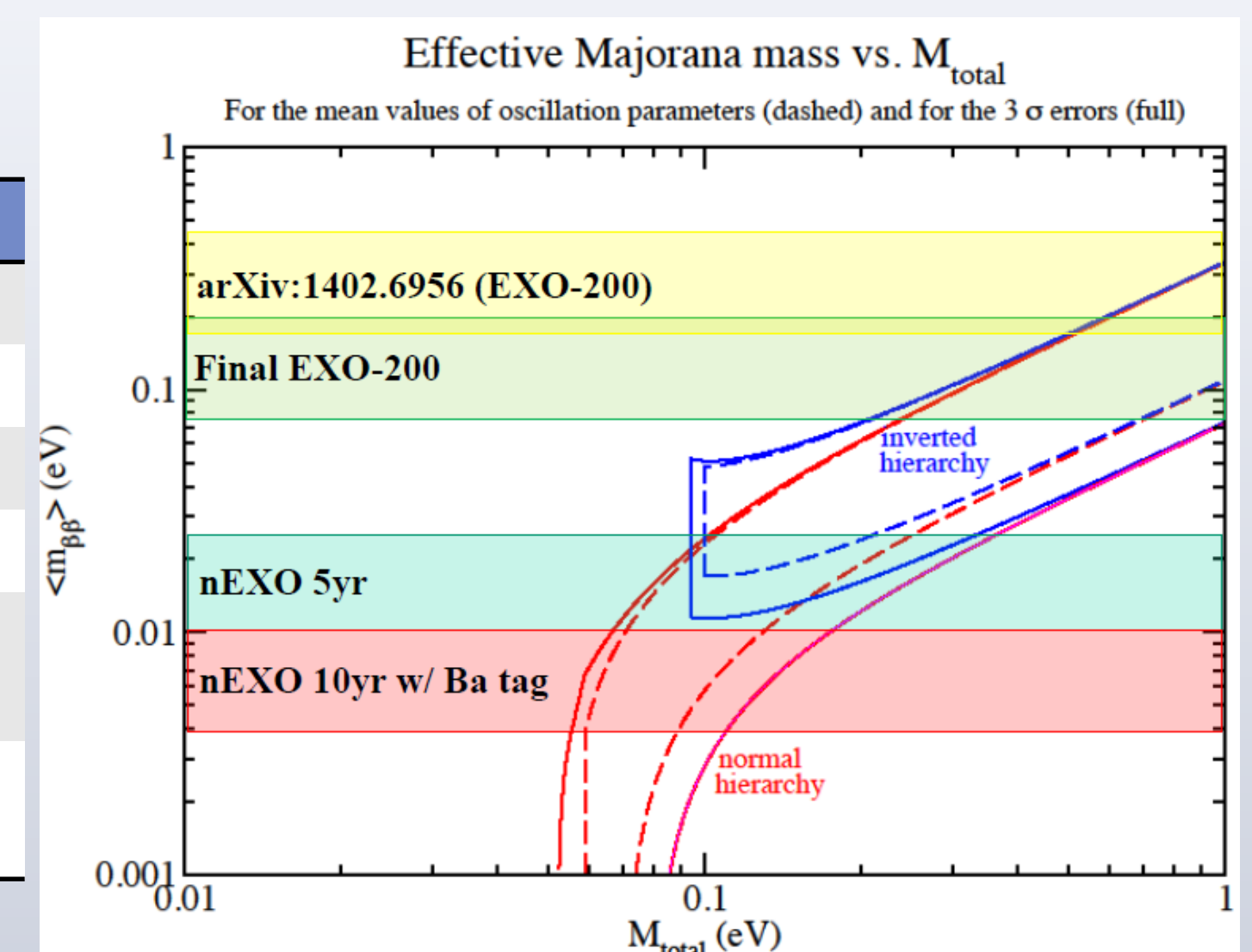
nEXO energy spectrum at the threshold of discovery: $T_{1/2}(\beta\beta) = 1.8 \cdot 10^{27}$ yr (5yr data, central 1 tonne)

- d) Radon counting
- e) High performance GD-MS and ICP-MS

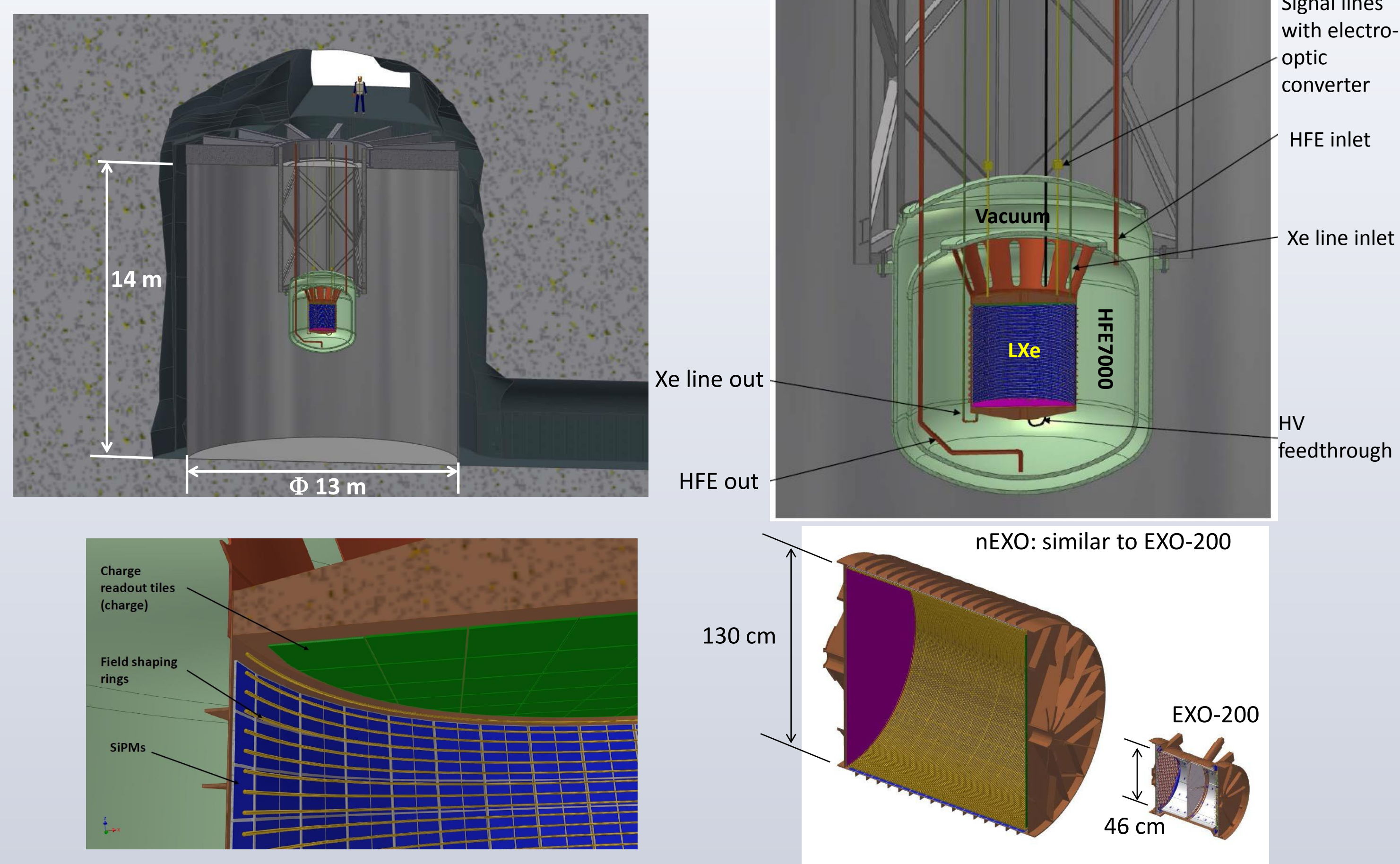
Sensitivity

Comparison between nEXO and EXO-200

Parameter	nEXO	EXO-200
Fiducial Mass (kg)	4780	98.5
Enrichment (%)	90	80
Data taking time (yr)	5	5
Energy resolution @ $Q_{\beta\beta}$ (keV)	58	88 (58)
Background within FWHM of endpoint (evts/yr/mol ₁₃₆)	$6.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.022 (0.0073)
Background within FWHM of endpoint inner 3000kg (evts/yr/mol ₁₃₆)	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	

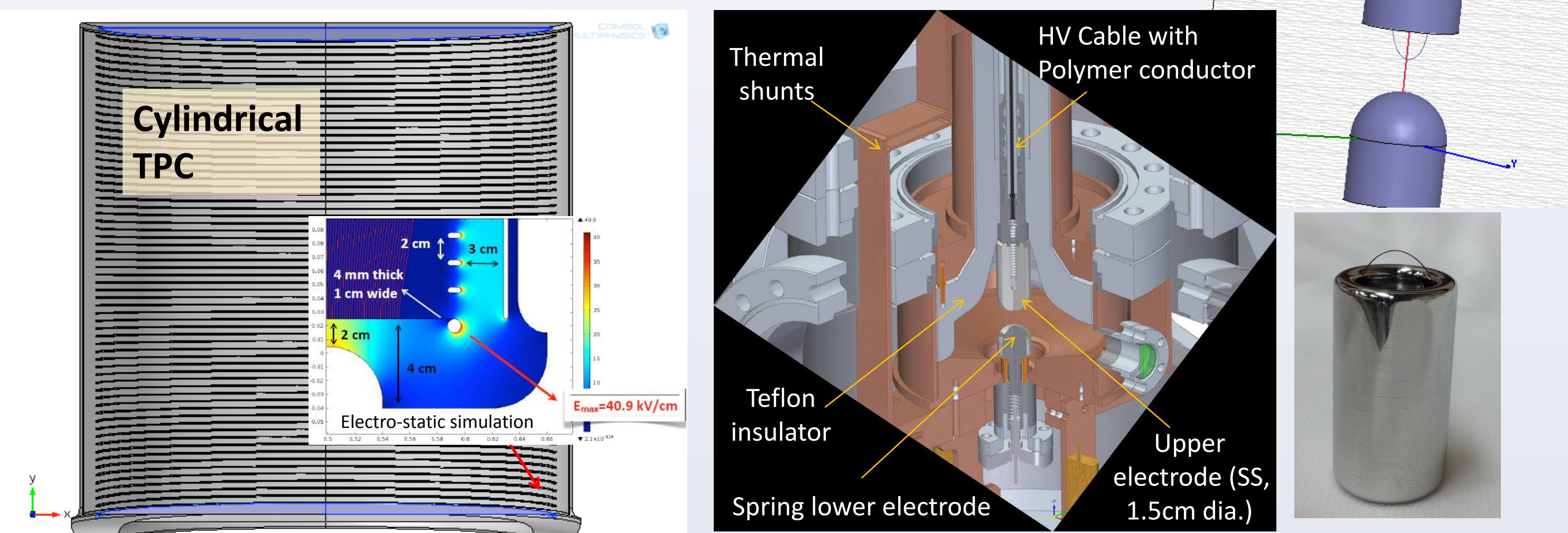


Detector Concepts

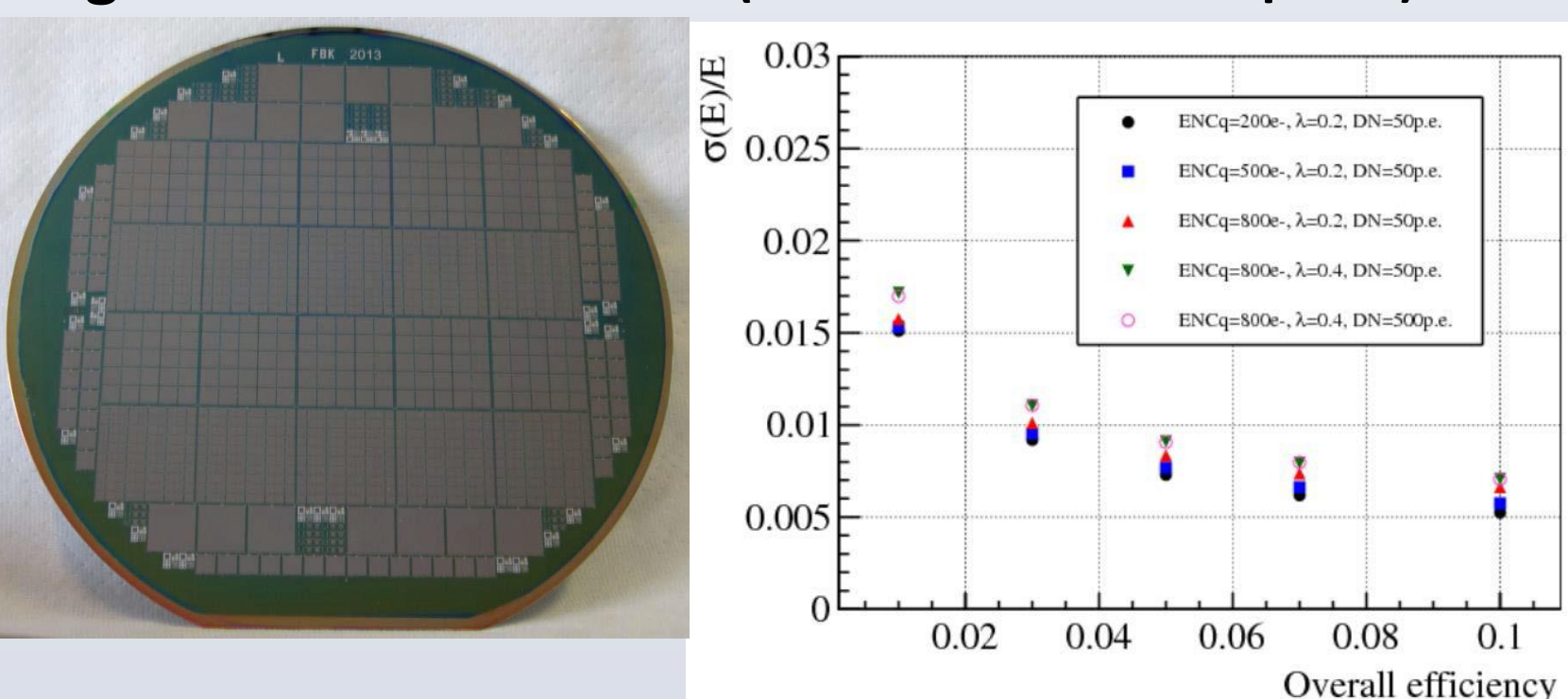


Research & Developments

Below is a selection of on-going R&Ds

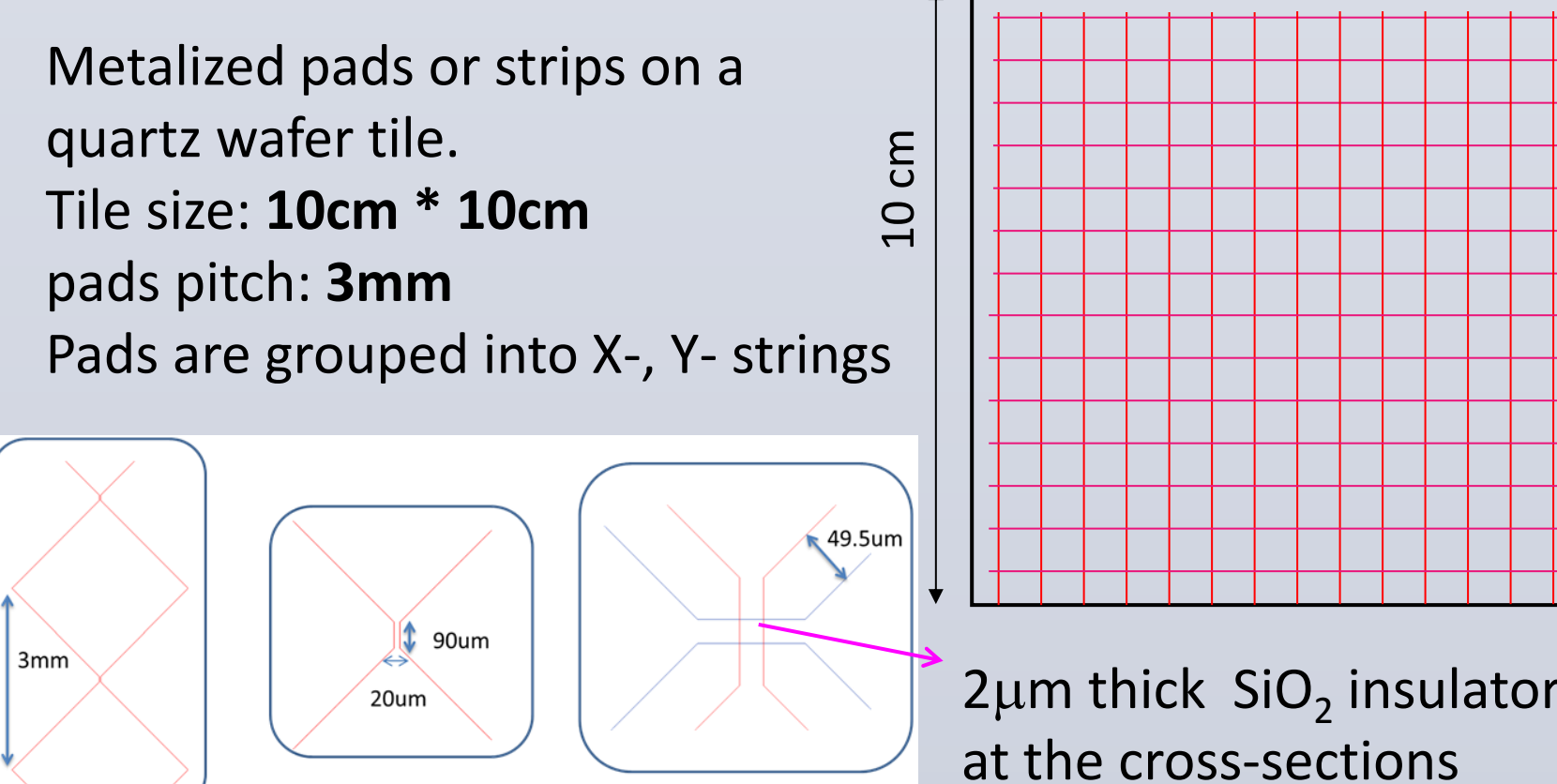


Light detectors – SiPMs (Silicon Photon Multipliers)

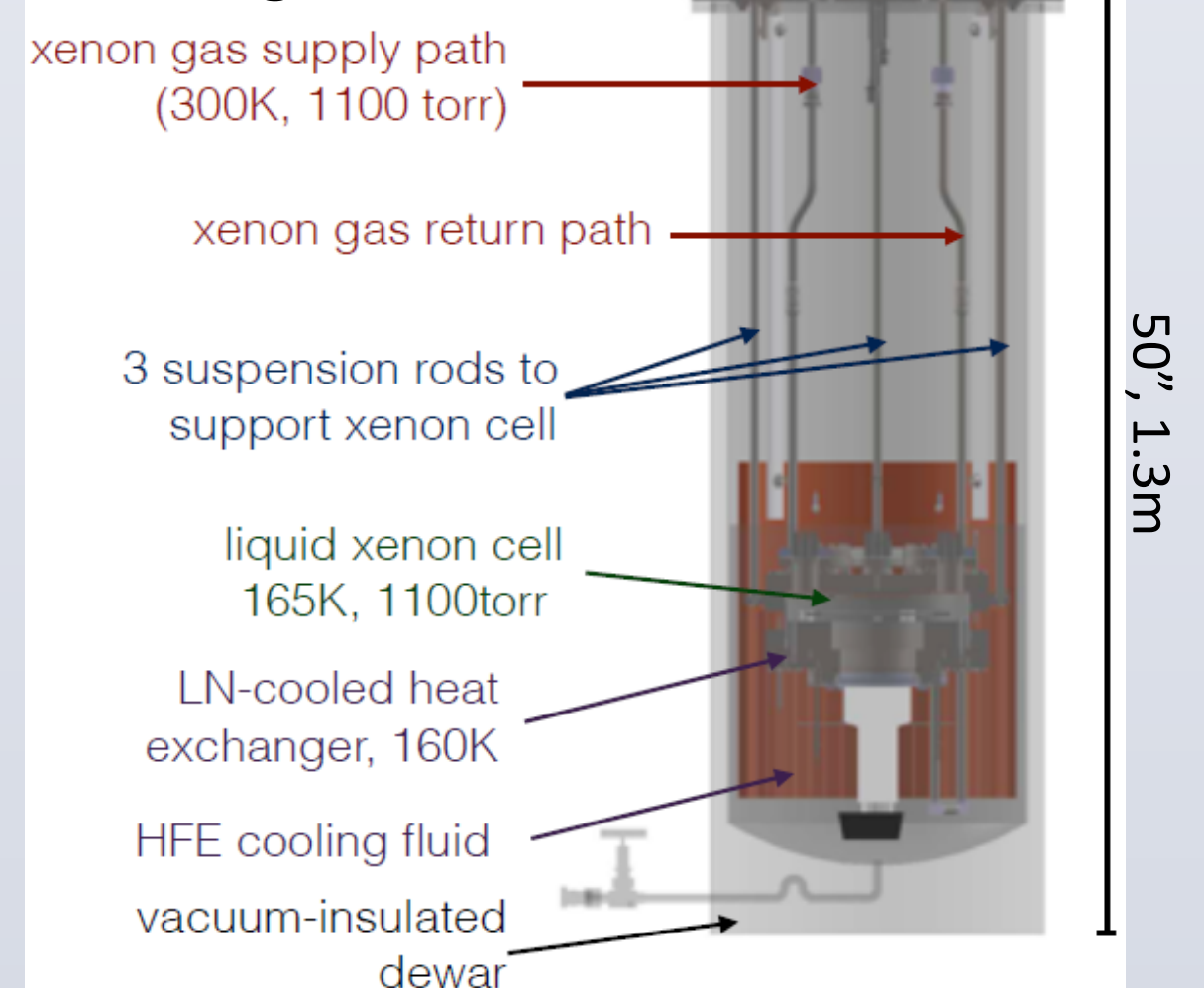


FBK primary partner. Other options: Hamamatsu, RMD, Zecotek MRS-APD (SiPM), KETEK, Excelitas, etc

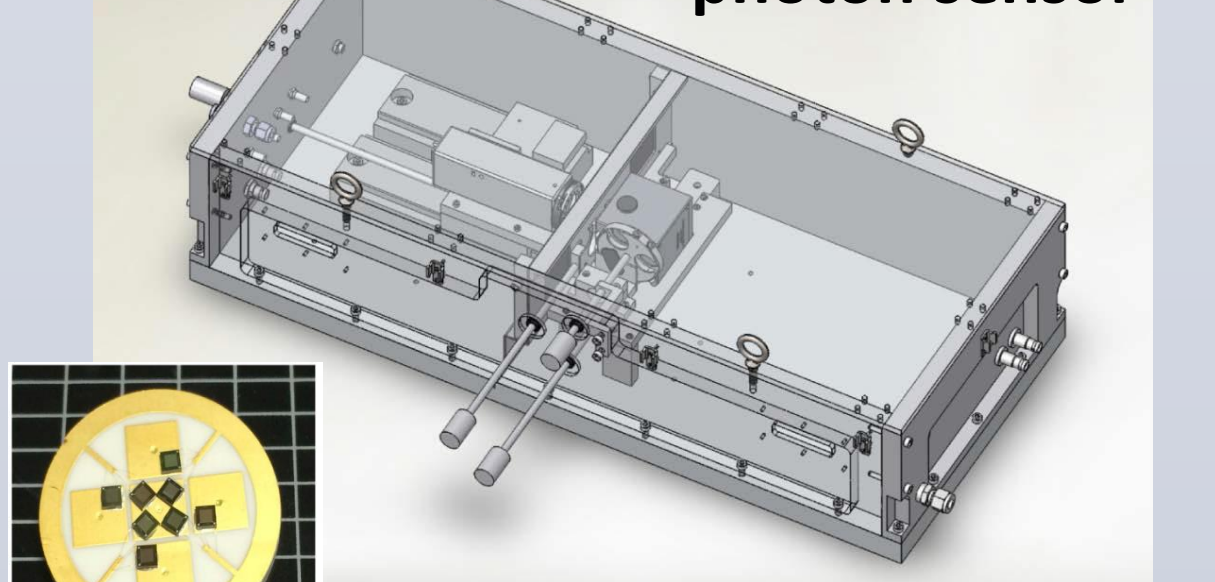
Charge Readout



Test Stand for charge readout



Test setup for photon sensor



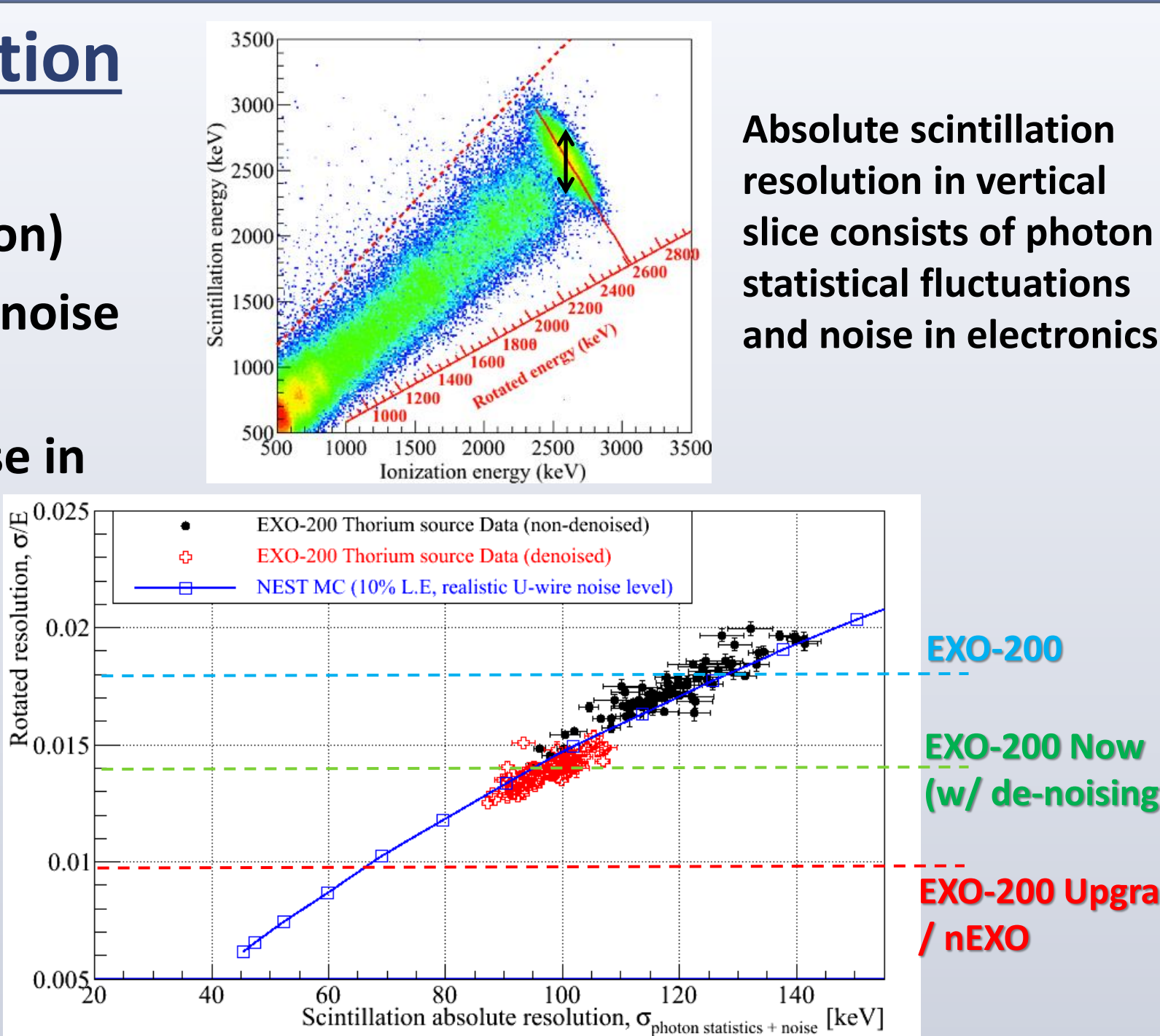
Energy Resolution

Requirement: σ/E @ $Q_{\beta\beta} < 1\%$

- combine charge and light (anti-correlation)
- sufficient light collection efficiency, low noise in light channel
- high electron lifetime (> 10ms), low noise in charge channel

Geant4-based Simulation software for nEXO has been set up. Anti-correlation effects are simulated with NEST codes. (<http://nest.physics.ucdavis.edu/site/>)

Anti-correlation simulation is being verified with EXO-200 data, then used to predict resolution in nEXO.



Absolute scintillation resolution in vertical slice consists of photon statistical fluctuations and noise in electronics

International Collaboration

~110 collaborators
(90% scientists and students, 10% engineers)
22 institutions; 7 countries; 3 continents

