

# Search for Neutrino-less Double Beta Decay with CANDLES

Thursday, 12 September 2013 16:00 (20 minutes)

CANDLES is the project to search for neutrino-less double beta decay ( $0\nu\beta\beta$ ) of  $^{48}\text{Ca}$ .

$0\nu\beta\beta$  is acquiring great interest

after the confirmation of neutrino oscillation

which demonstrated nonzero neutrino mass.

Measurement of  $0\nu\beta\beta$  provides a test for the Majorana nature of neutrinos

and gives an absolute scale of the effective neutrino mass.

In order to search for  $0\nu\beta\beta$  of  $^{48}\text{Ca}$ ,

we proposed CANDLES system by using  $\text{CaF}_2$  scintillators.

The CANDLES system aims at a high sensitive measurement

by a characteristic detector structure and  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  enrichment.

The detector structure realizes a complete  $4\pi$  active shield

by immersion of the  $\text{CaF}_2$  scintillators in liquid scintillator.

The active shield by the liquid scintillator

leads to a low background condition for the measurement.

On the other hand,

$^{48}\text{Ca}$  enrichment is also effective for the high sensitive measurement,

because natural abundance of  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  is very low (0.19%).

This means that an improvement of sensitivity by enrichment

is a maximum of 20 times for the neutrino mass.

However  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  enrichment is generally difficult and expensive.

Therefore we started the study of  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  enrichment

and succeeded in obtaining enriched  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  although it is a small amount.

We have developed the CANDLES III system,

which contained 350 g of  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  without enrichment,

at the Kamioka underground laboratory.

In 2012

we installed a light-concentration system in the CANDLES III system

in order to improve a energy resolution.

A photo-coverage was about twice larger than the one

without the light-concentration system.

And we started a  $0\nu\beta\beta$  measurement

and have data of a measurement time for 3 months.

Here we will report the detector performance

for background rejection,

the result of the measurement

and the expected sensitivity with the light-concentration system.

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**Session Classification:** Double Beta Decay/ Neutrino Mass V

**Track Classification:** Double Beta Decay