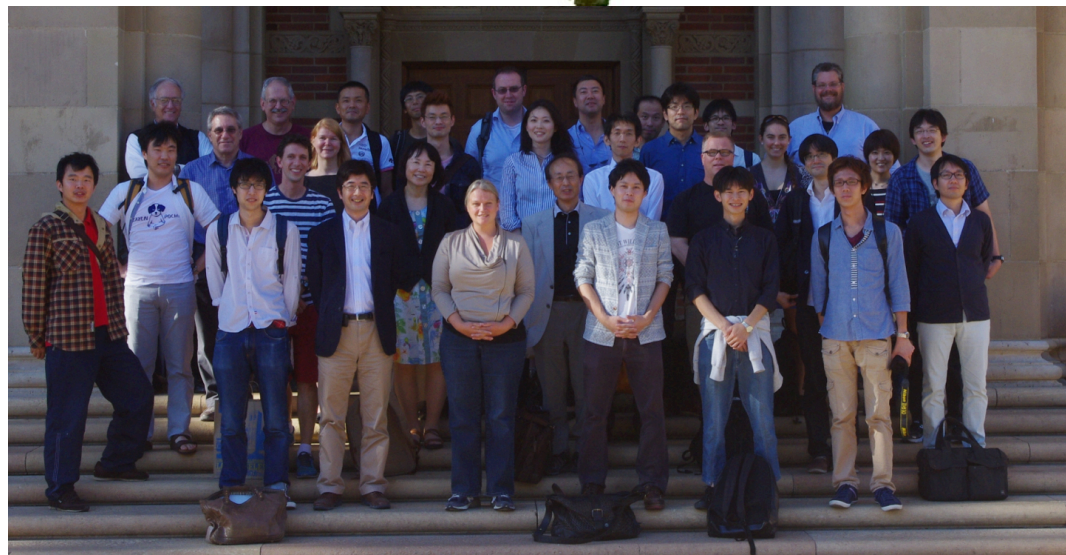
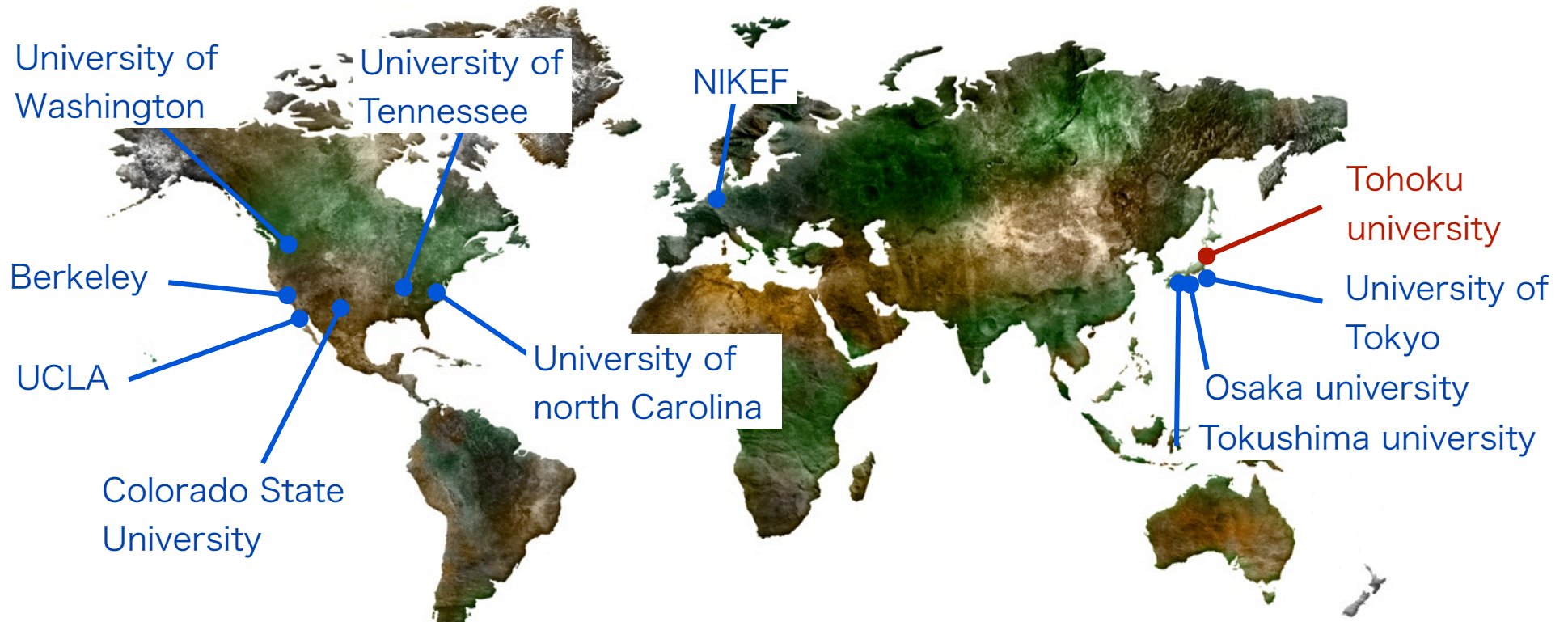




# ***KamLAND-Zen***

***Koji Ishidoshiro (Tohoku Univ.)***

# KamLAND-Zen collaboration



**11 institutes,  
48 scientists**

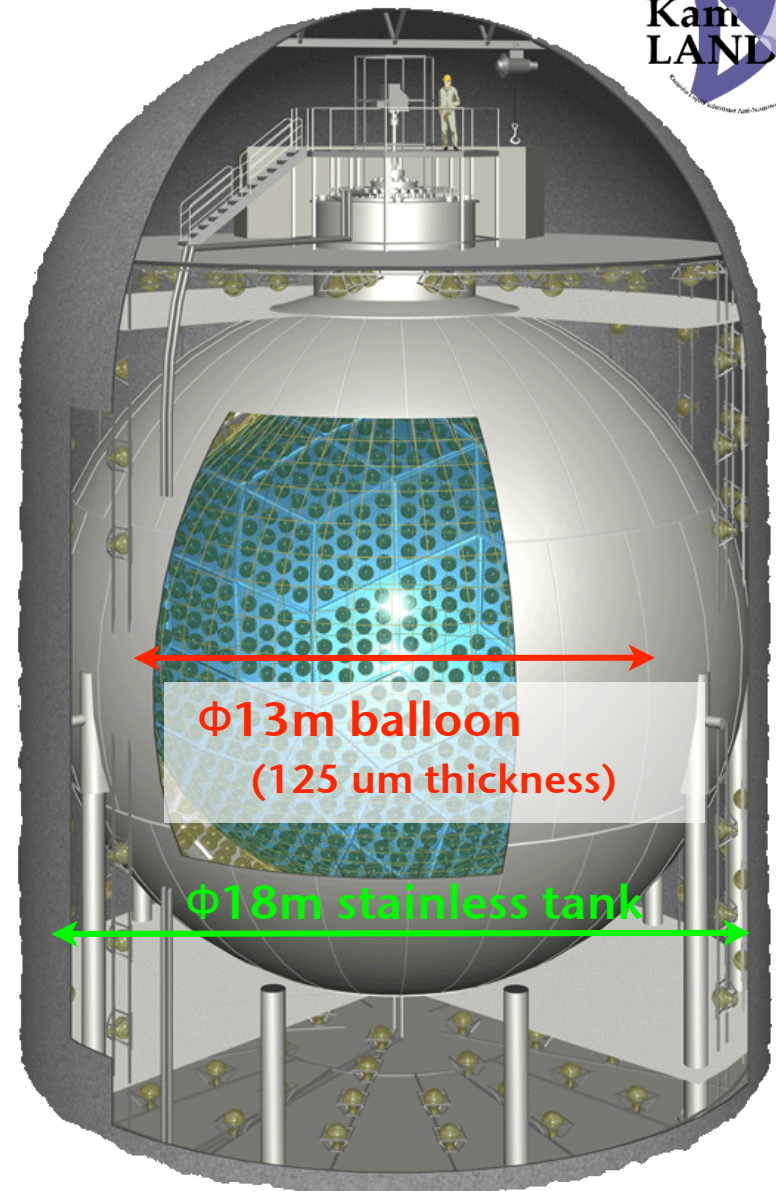
**Collaboration meeting  
@UCLA, 2014**

# KamLAND detector



Kamioka Liquid scintillator  
Anti-Neutrino Detector (since 2002)

- 1,000 m depth (Kamioka mine)
- 1,000 t liquid scintillator  
Dodecane (80%), Pseudocumene (20%), PPO (1.36g/l)
- 1,325 17inch + 554 20inch PMTs



Outer detector (for muon veto)  
- 3.2kton water cherenkov detector  
- ~100 20inch PMTs

# KamLAND-Zen



Neutrino-less Double-beta decay search  
using  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  loaded LS in a mini balloon

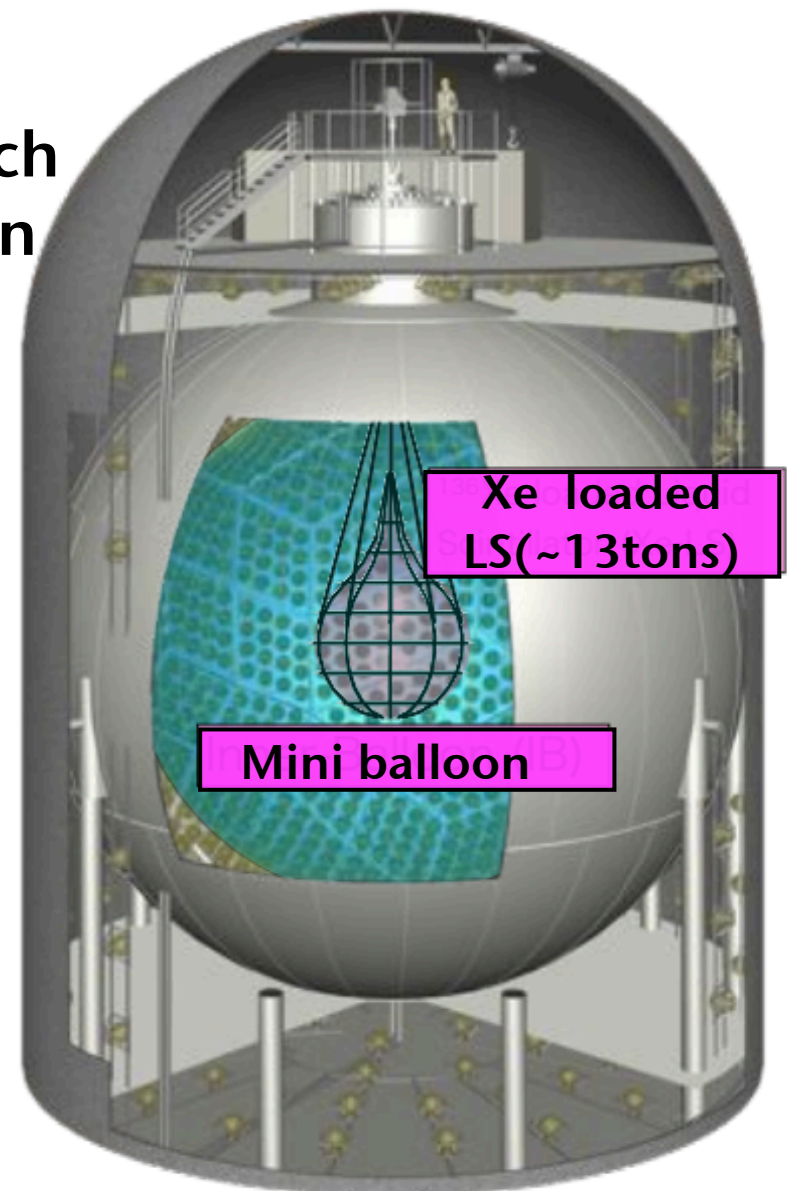
decane 80.2%, pseudocumene 19.8%,  
PPO 2.7g/l, **Xe 2.4wt%**

## Advantages of KamLAND-Zen

- **running detector: start quickly**
- **pure LS & 9m radius active shield**  
 $U < 3.5 \times 10^{-18} \text{ g/g}$ ,  $Th < 5.2 \times 10^{-17} \text{ g/g}$
- **high scalability**  
replacement of a mini balloon  
off-measurement

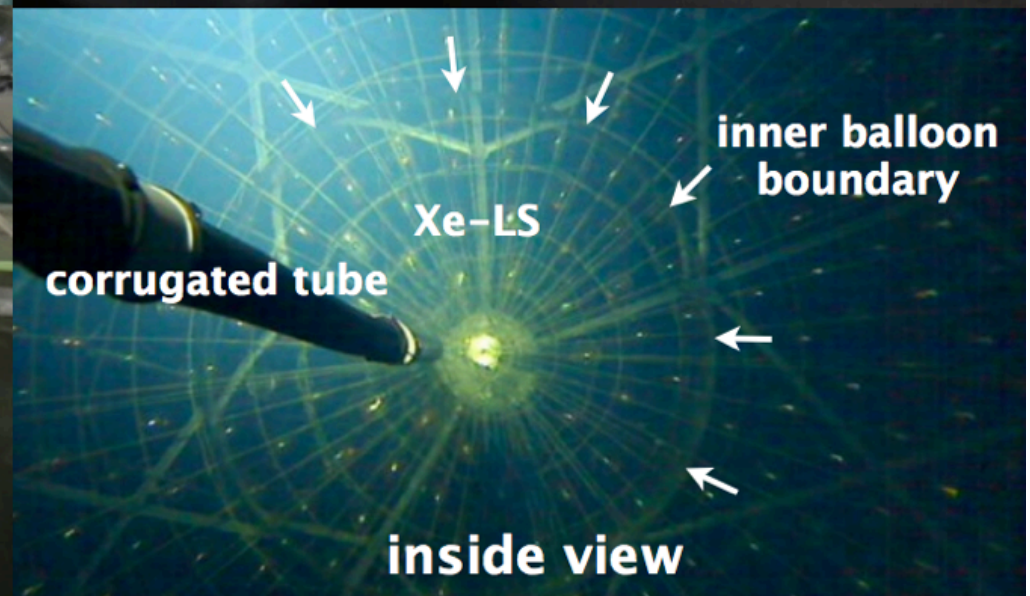
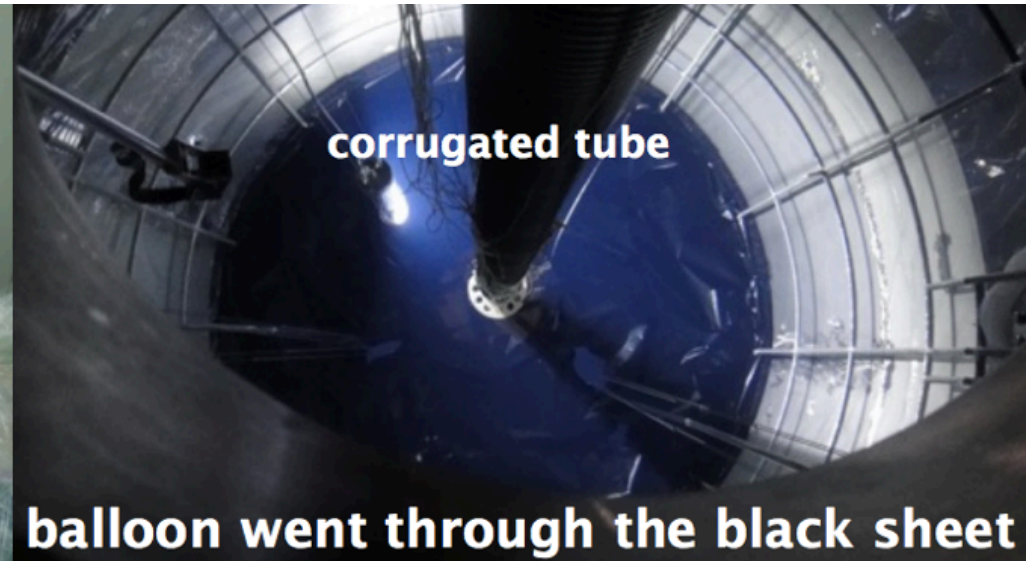
## Why $^{136}\text{Xe}$

- Good solubility to LS (**3wt%**)
- Chemically stable (easy to handle)
- Establishment of **enrichment method**
- Q-value is 2.46MeV -> **Low BG region in KamLAND**



# Balloon fabrication & installation

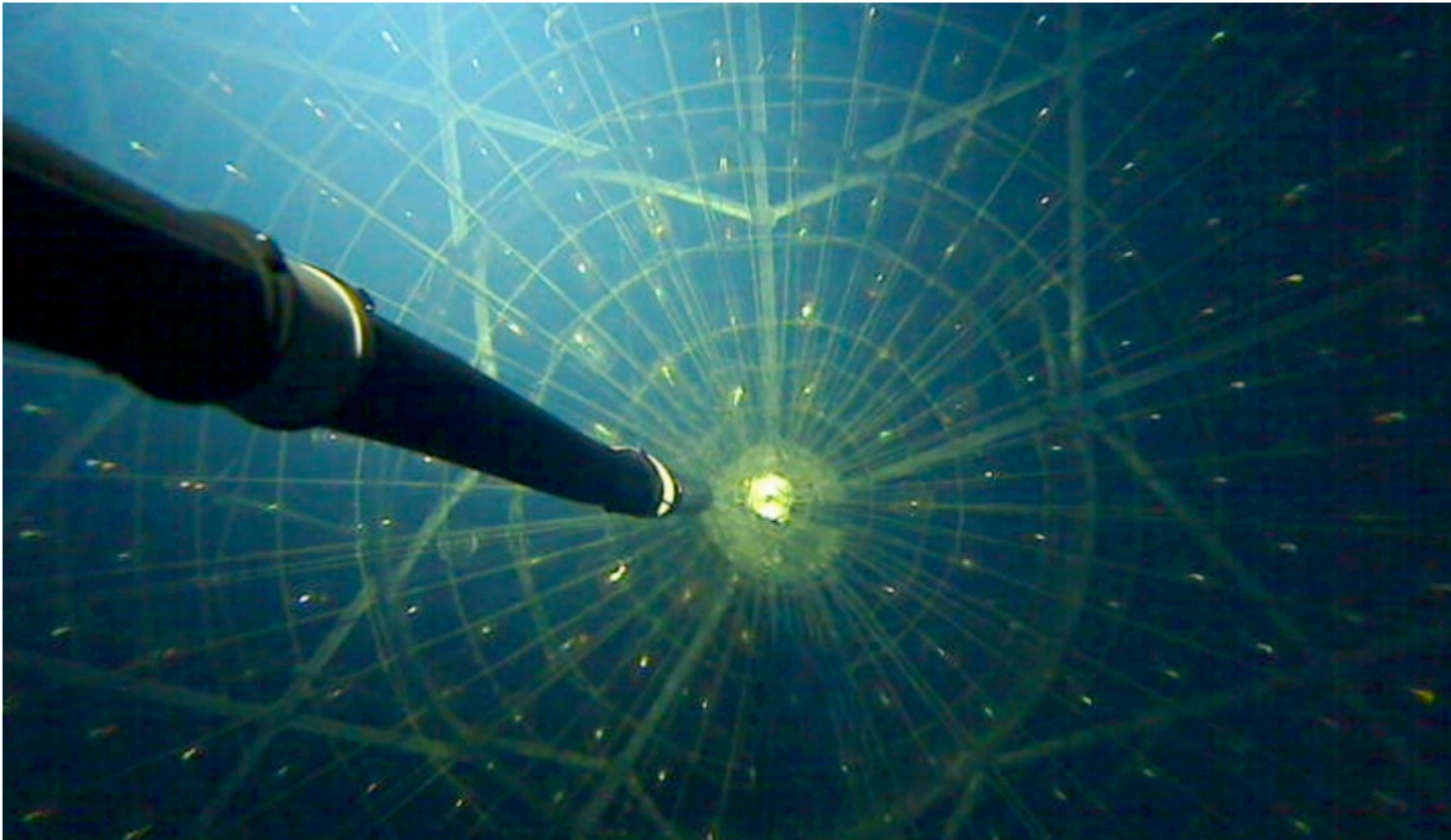
2011 Summer



# *1st Data taking*

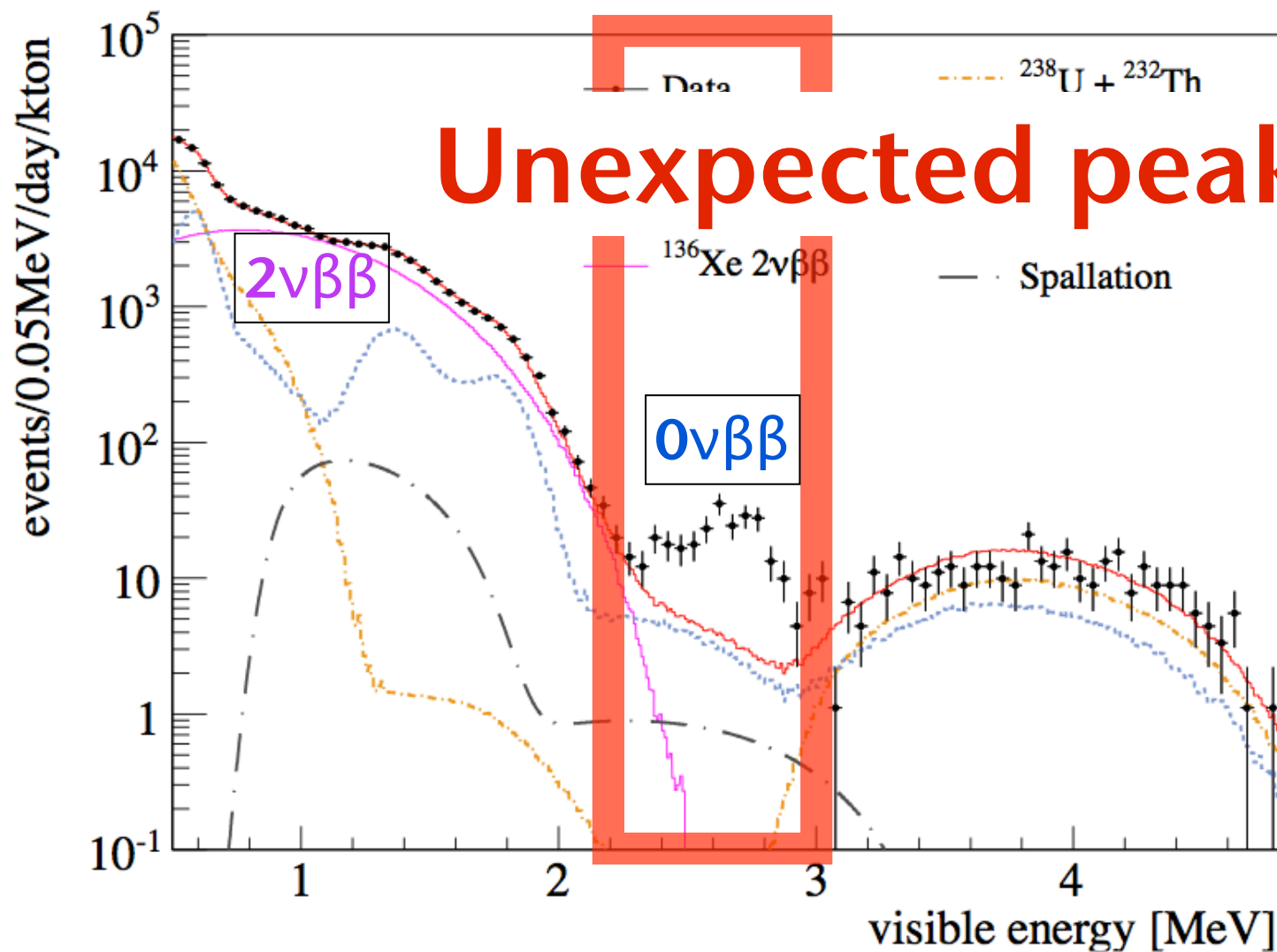
Start September, 2011 (DS1)

90.6% enriched xenon gas 320 kg ( $^{136}\text{Xe}$  290kg)



# Energy spectrum

Used data: October 12, 2011 - January 2, 2012 (DS1)

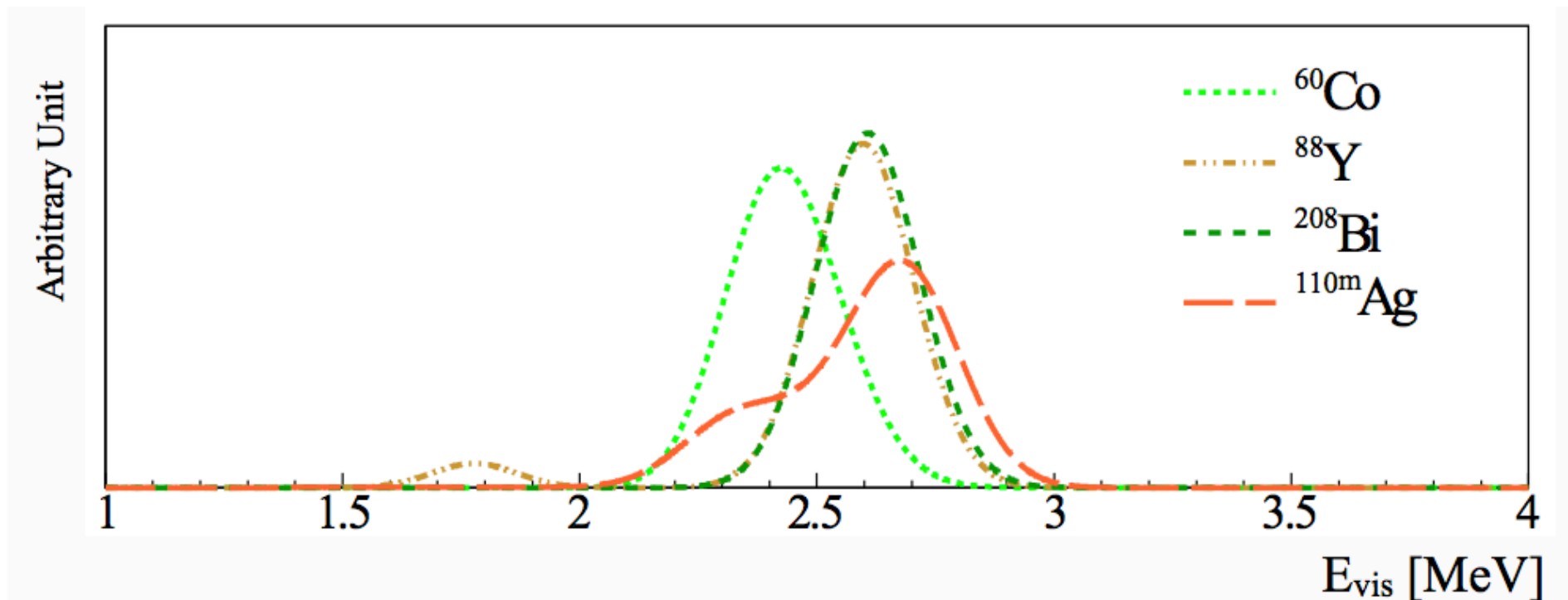


$$T^{2\nu} = 2.38 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.014 \times 10^{21} \text{ yr}$$

# BG candidates

Search all isotopes and all decays in the ENSDF database

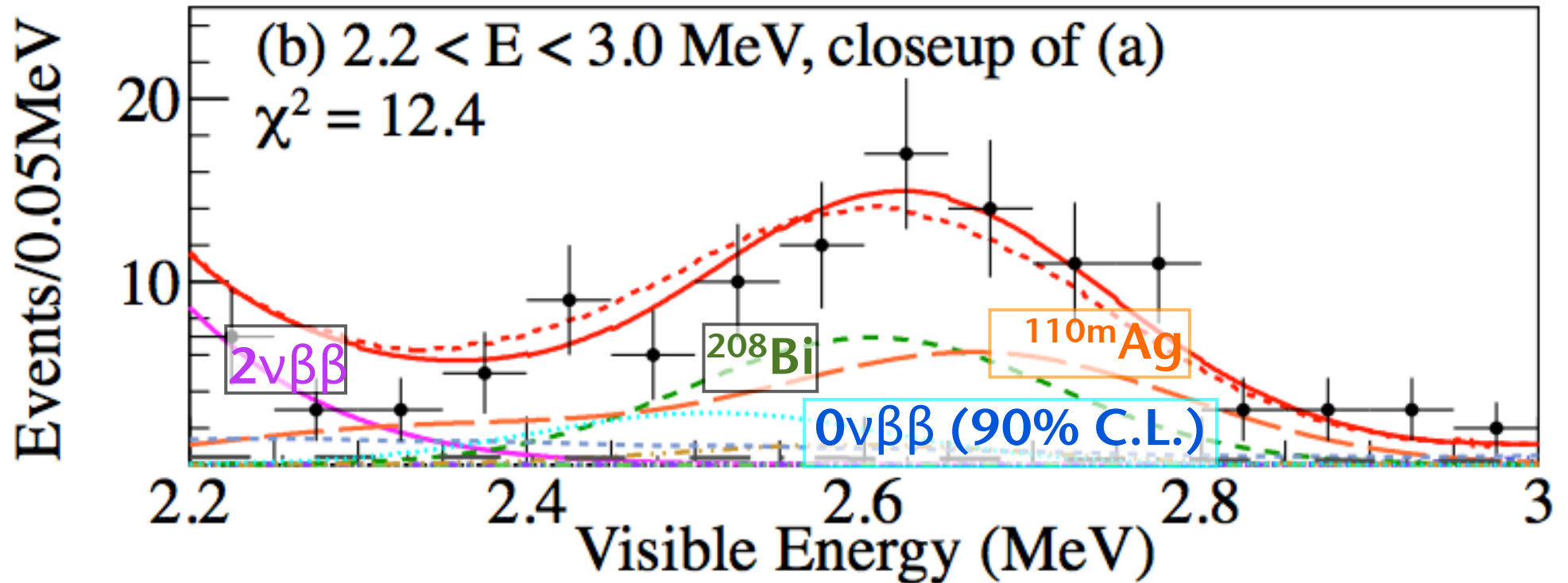
	decay	$\tau$	Q-value[MeV]
$^{110\text{m}}\text{Ag}$	$\beta^- + \gamma$	360 days	3.01
$^{88}\text{Y}$	EC + $\gamma$	154 days	3.62
$^{208}\text{Bi}$	EC + $\gamma$	$5.31 \times 10^5$ yr	2.88
$^{60}\text{Co}$	$\beta^- + \gamma$	7.61 yr	2.82





# First result

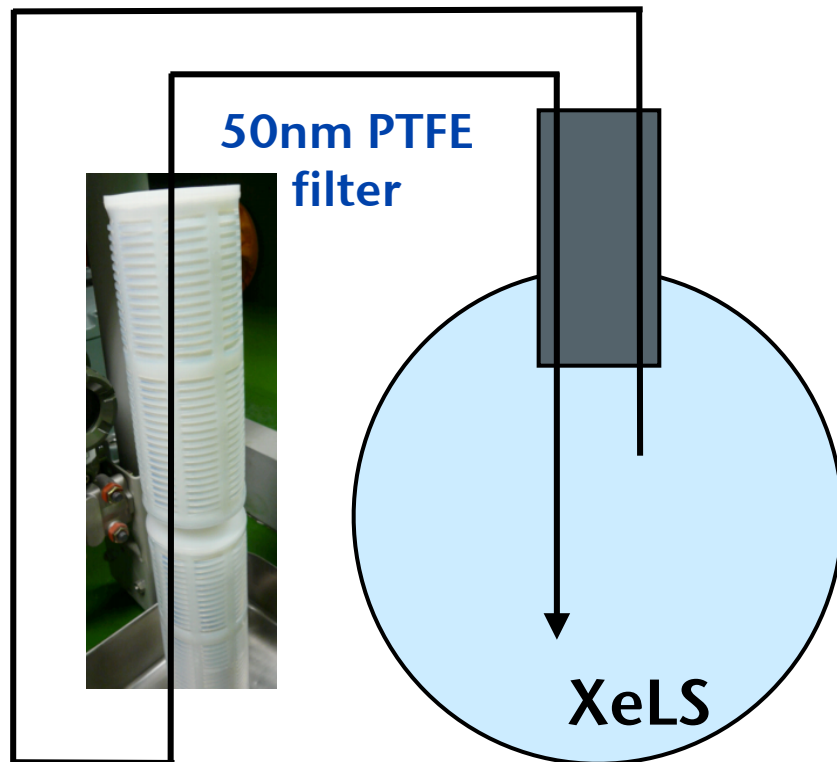
Likelihood fit to the binned energy spectrum



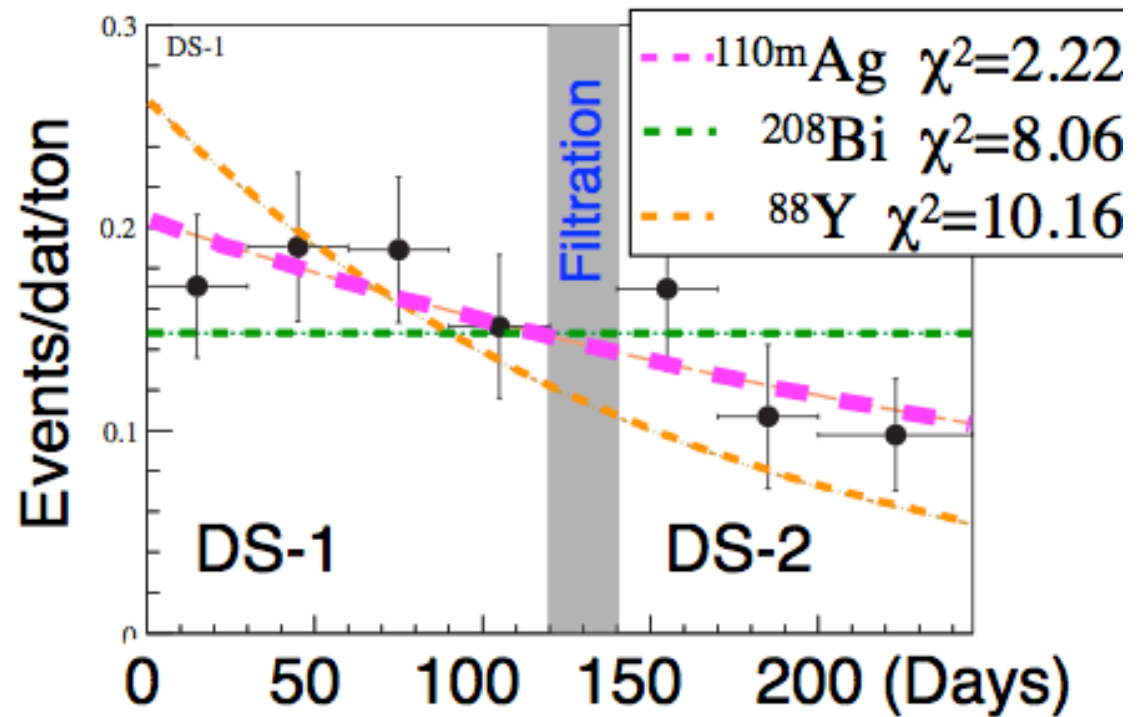
$$T^{0\nu} > 5.7 \times 10^{24} \text{ yr (90\% C.L.)}$$

➔  $m_{\beta\beta} < 0.3\text{-}0.6 \text{ eV}$

# Reduction of BG



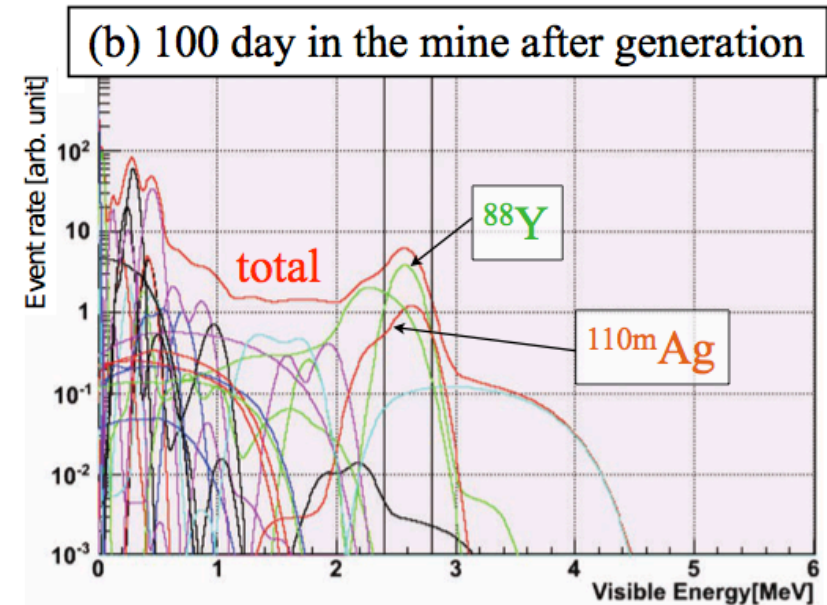
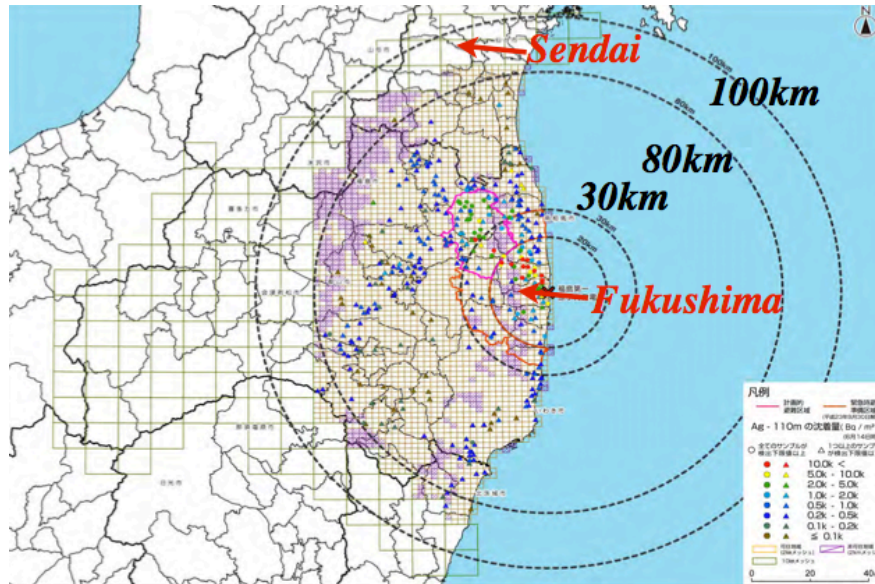
2.3 volume



BG is identified as  $^{110m}\text{Ag}$ .

# Possible origin of $^{110m}\text{Ag}$

## Fallout from Fukushima



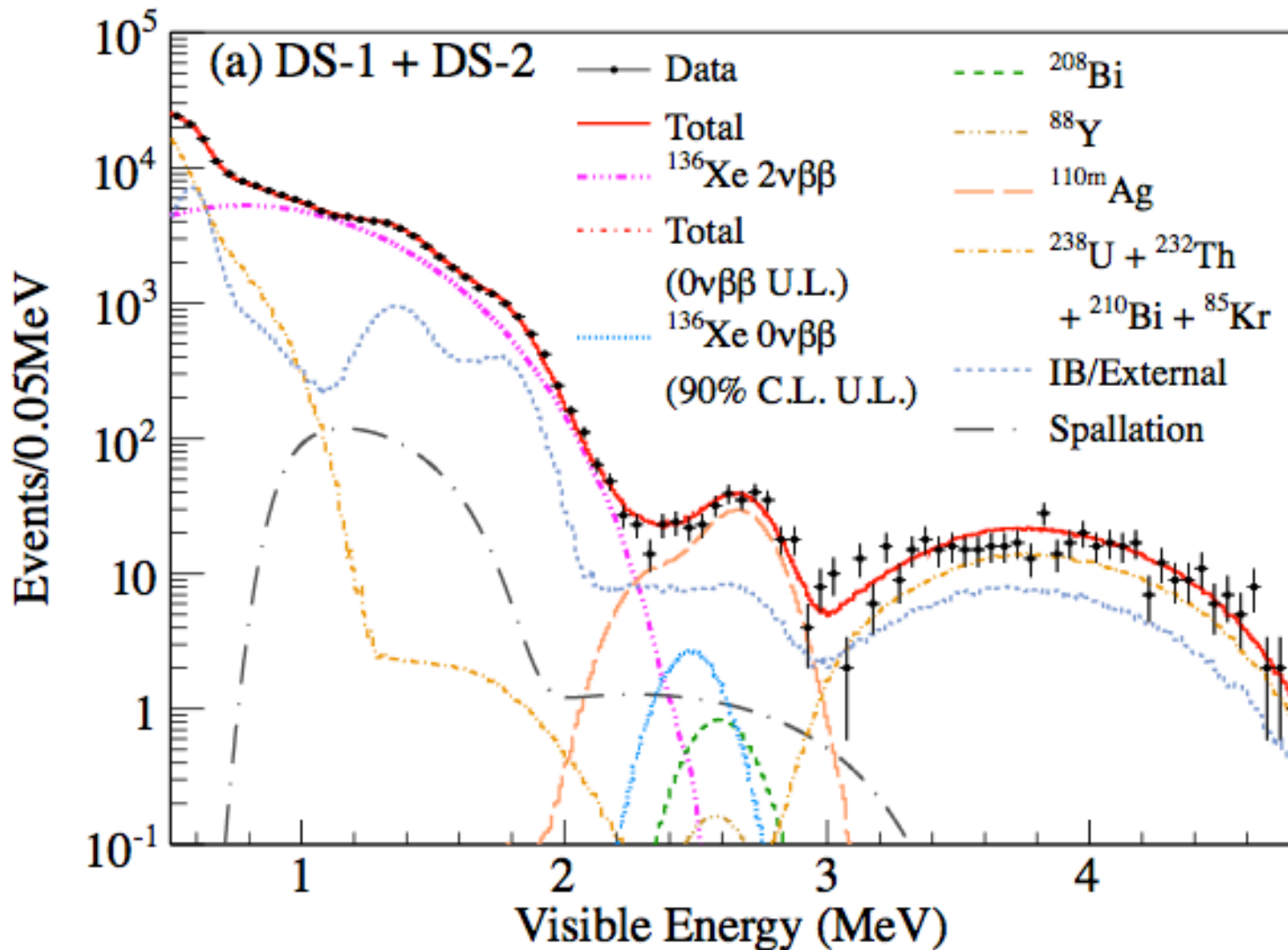
## Spallation products from $^{136}\text{Xe}$

We do not have conclusion for  $^{110m}\text{Ag}$  origin.

# Result of the 1st phase (DS1+DS2)

DS1+DS2: October 12, 2011 - June 2, 2012

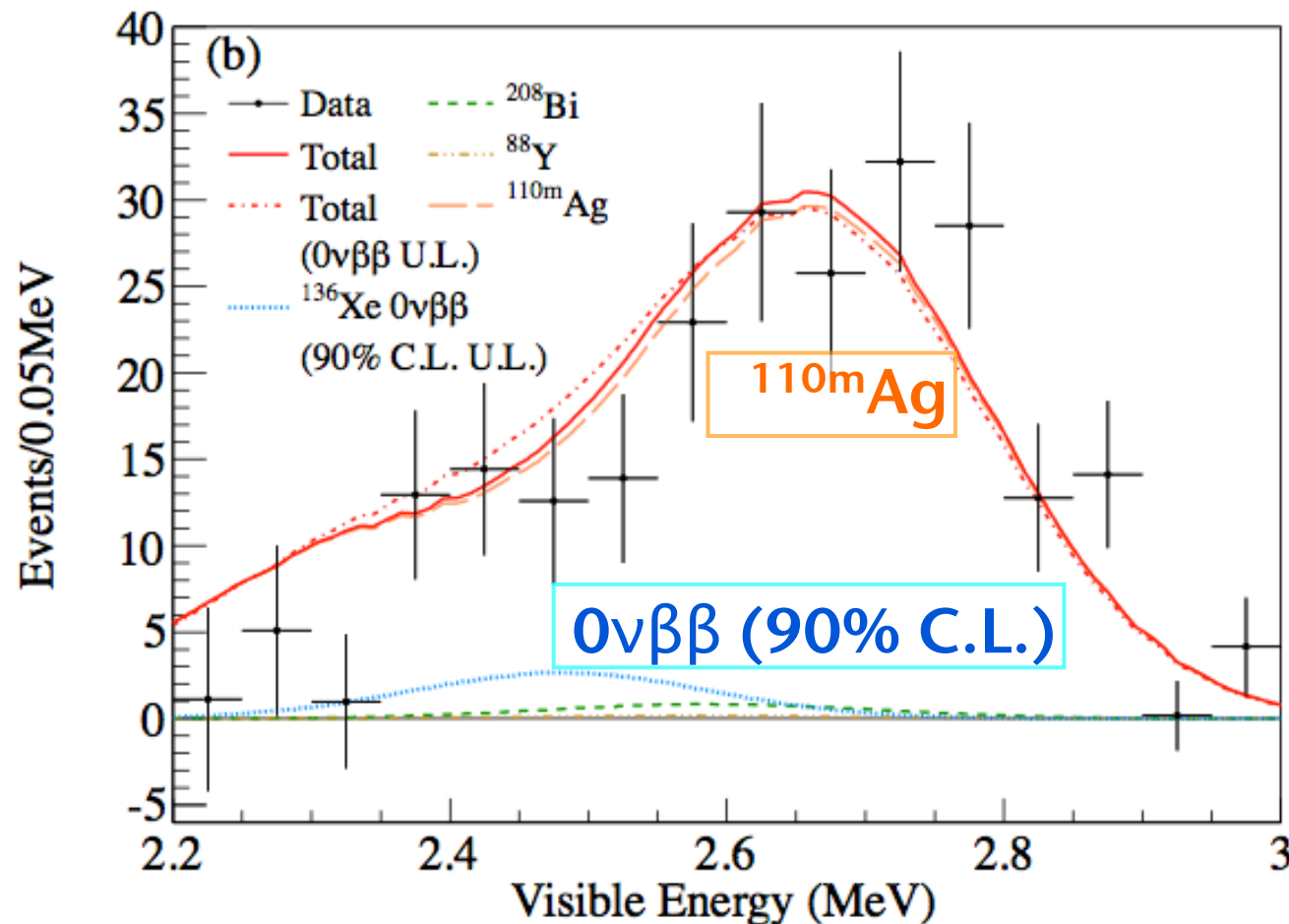
Total live time: **213.4 days**, Total Exposure: **89.5 kg yr**



# Result of the 1st phase (DS1+DS2)

DS1+DS2: October 12, 2011 - June 2, 2012

Total live time: **213.4 days**, Total Exposure: **89.5 kg yr**



Lower limit

-  $T^{0\nu} > 1.9 \times 10^{25}$  yr  
(90% C.L.)

-  $T^{0\nu} > 3.4 \times 10^{25}$  yr  
(Combined with  
EXO-200)

# Test of KK claim

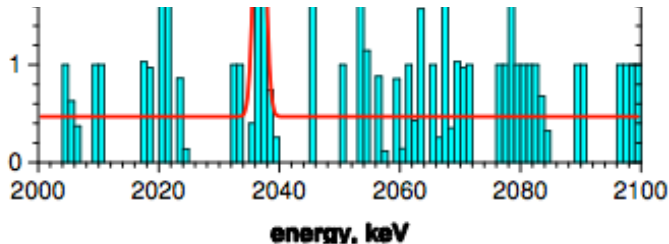
KK claim

$T^{0\nu} (^{76}\text{Ge})$

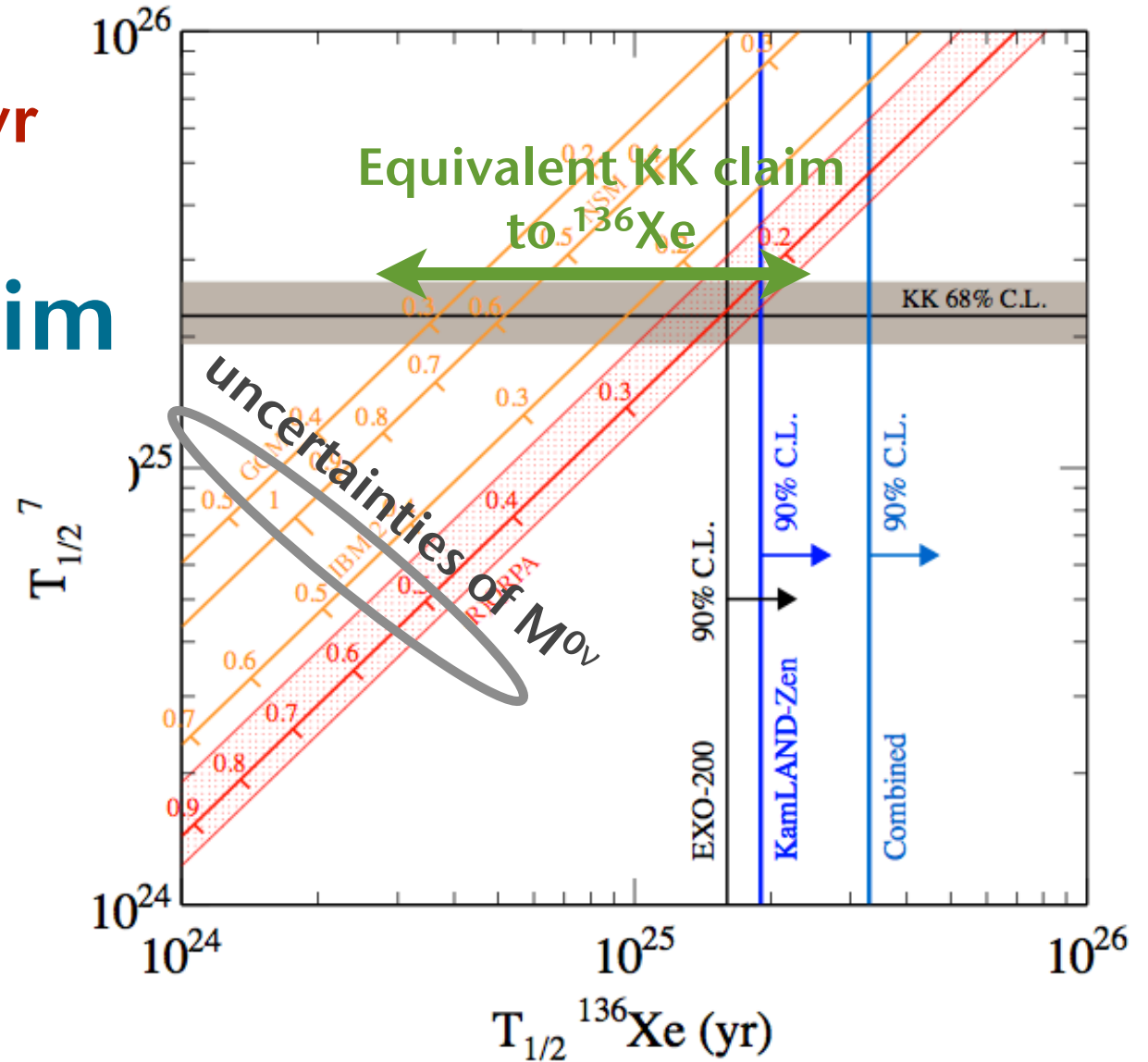
$$= 2.23^{+0.44}_{-0.31} \times 10^{25} \text{ yr}$$



Exclude: KK claim  
with 97.5% CL



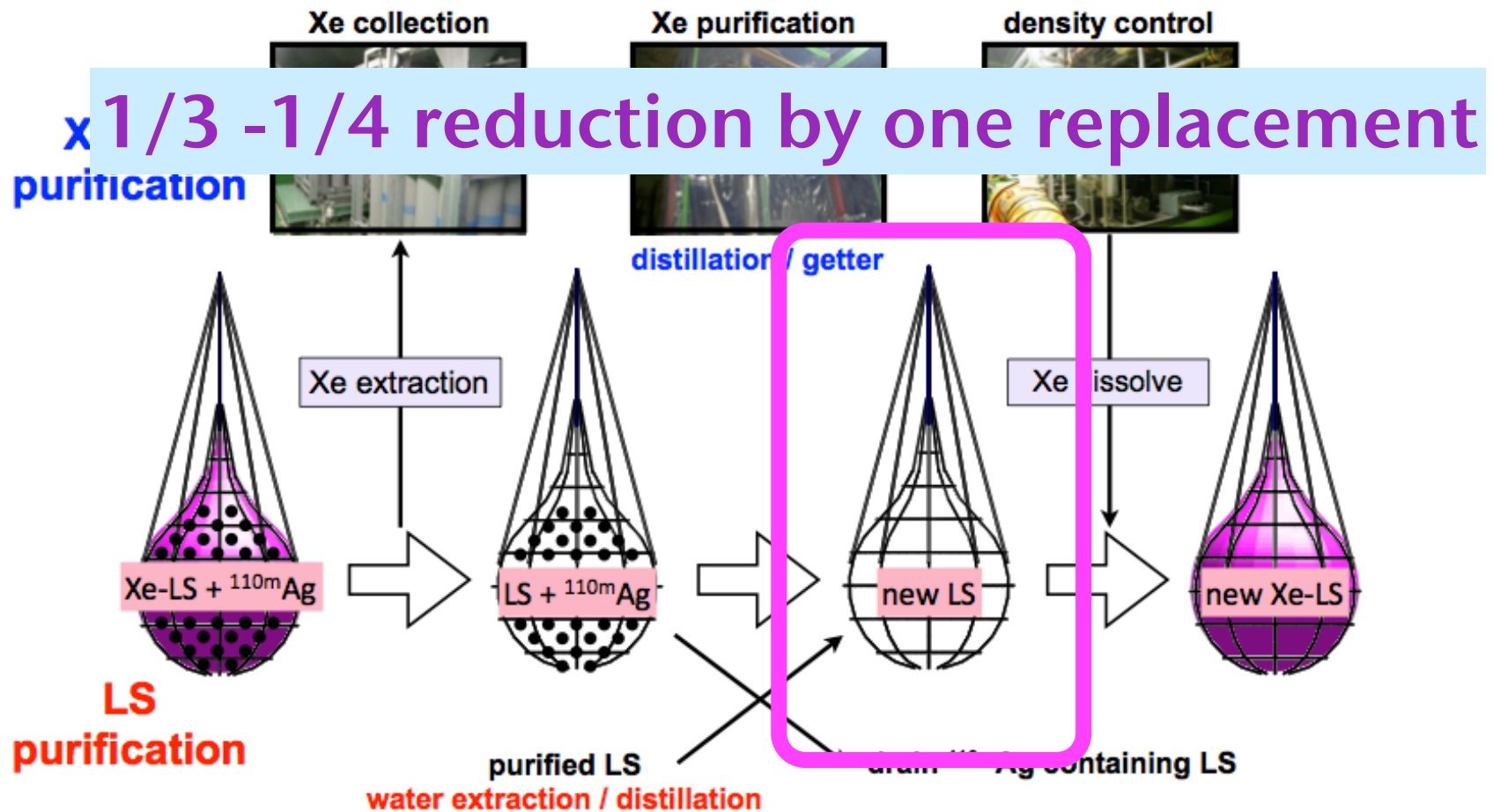
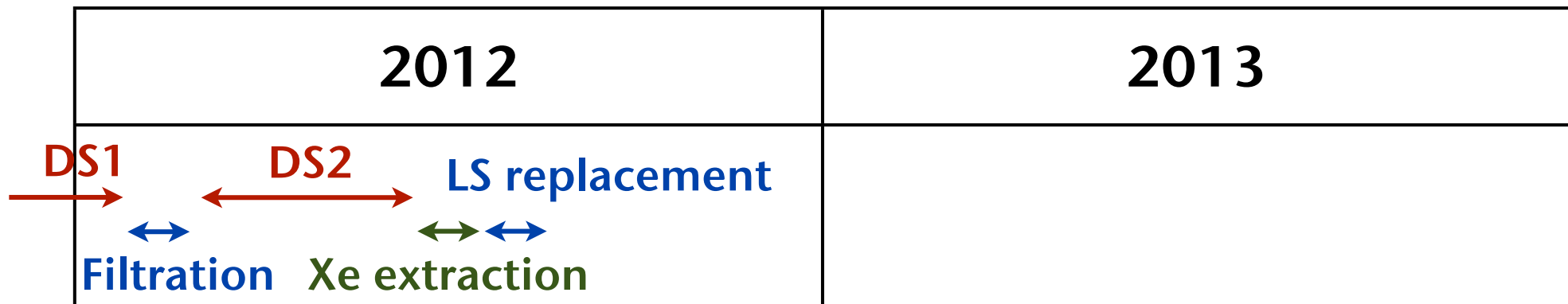
Correlation between  $T^{0\nu} ^{136}\text{Xe}$  and  $^{76}\text{Ge}$



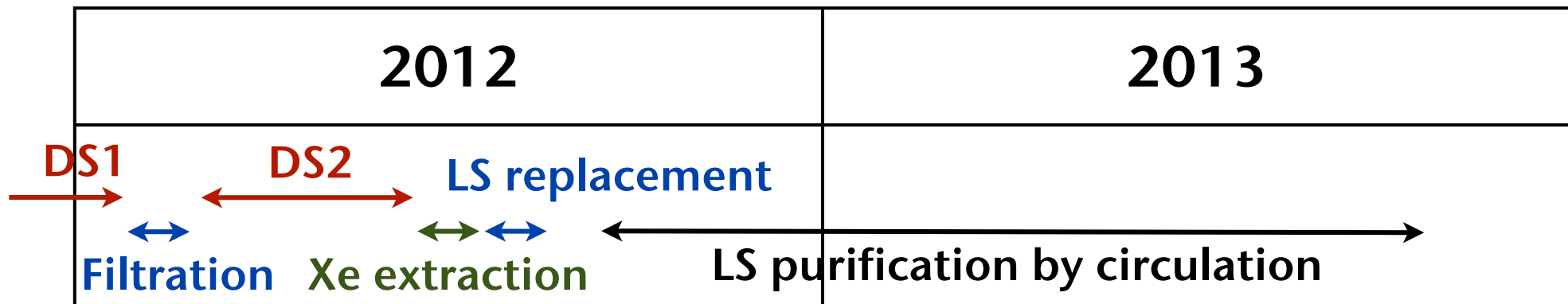
$$(T^{0\nu})^{-1}$$

$$= G^{0\nu} |M^{0\nu}|^2 \langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle^2$$

# Reduction of BG



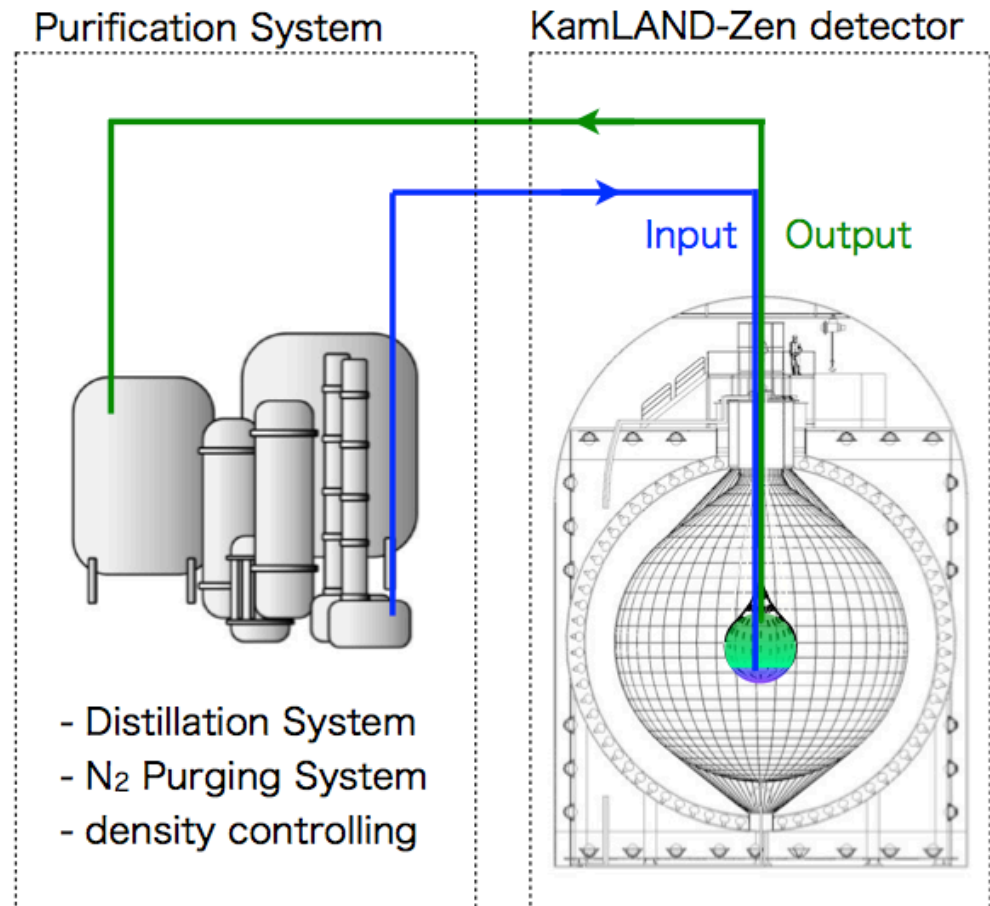
# Reduction of BG



BG reduction: **not enough**

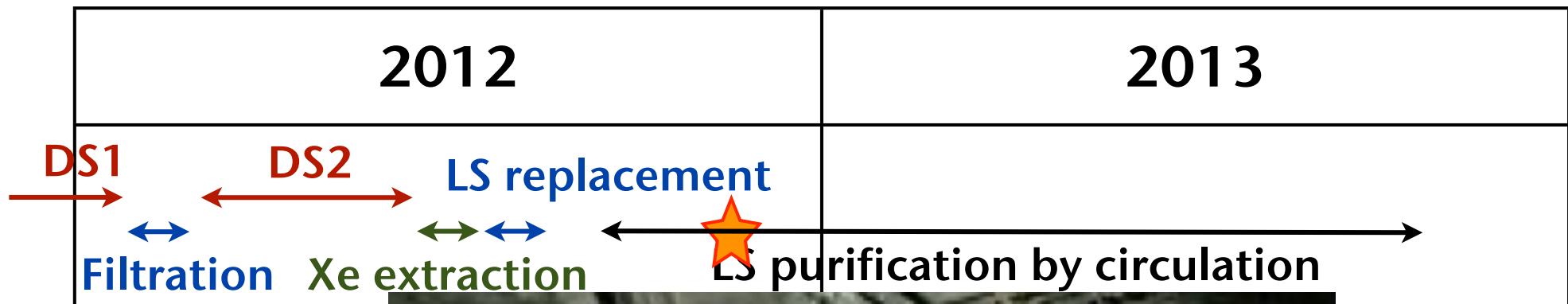
LS purification  
by circulation mode.

Start: Nov, 2012  
3 volume circulation





# Reduction of BG



BG reduction

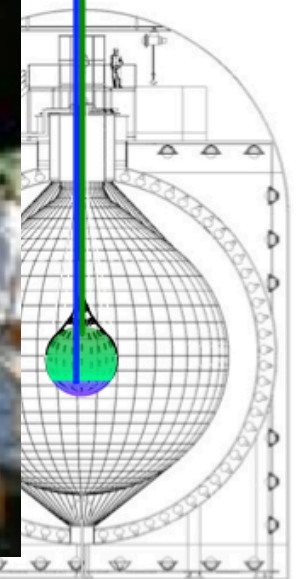
LS purification  
by circulation

Start: Nov, 2012  
3 volume circulation

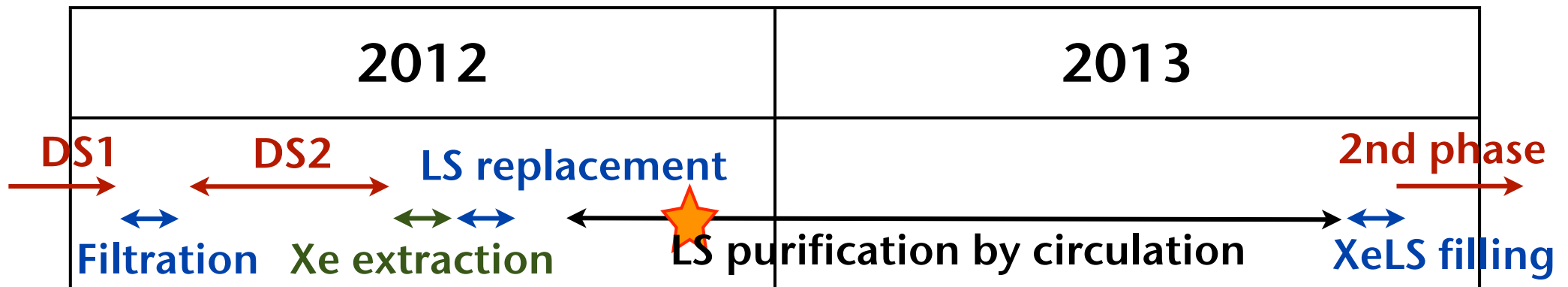


D-Zen detector

Input Output



# 2nd phase KamLAND-Zen



Dec. 2013: start 2nd-phase data taking

## Improvements from the 1st phase

1. Remove radioactive impurities by Xe-LS purification

BG ( $^{110m}\text{Ag}$ ) can be removed.

2. Increase amount of Xenon

Xe concentration  $(2.44 \pm 0.01)$  wt%  $\rightarrow$   $(2.96 \pm 0.01)$  wt%

3. Optimization of volume selection

Rejection for  $^{214}\text{Bi}$  on the surface of balloon film

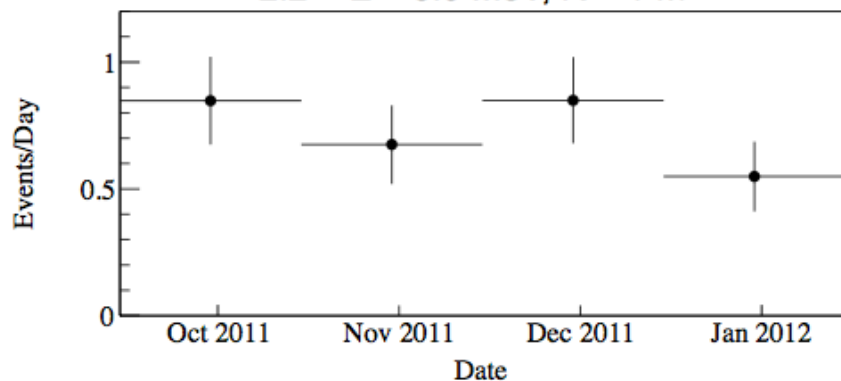
4. Spallation cut after muon

$\mu$ -n- $^{10}\text{C}$  triple coincidence cut for  $^{10}\text{C}$  rejection

# Removal radioactive impurities

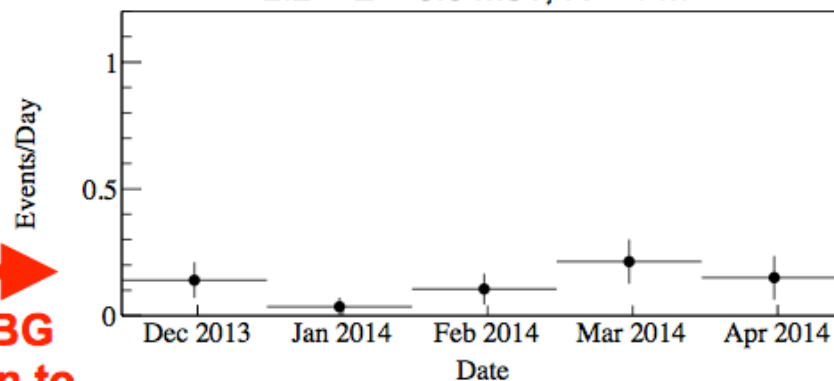
## Phase 1 (first 112.3 days)

$2.2 < E < 3.0$  MeV,  $R < 1$  m

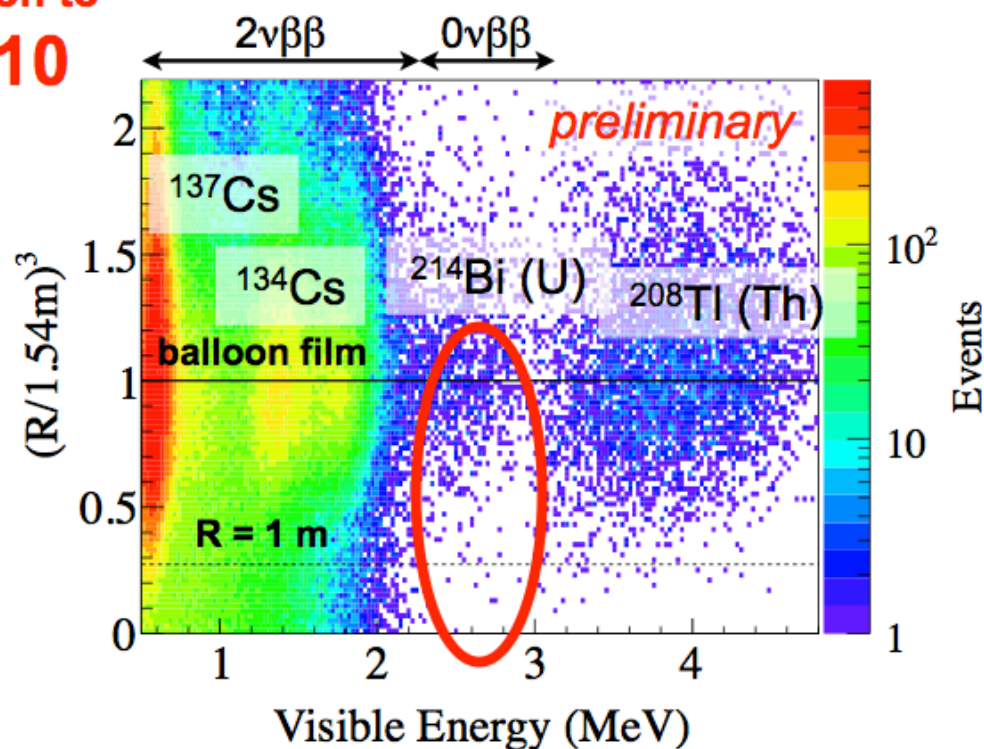
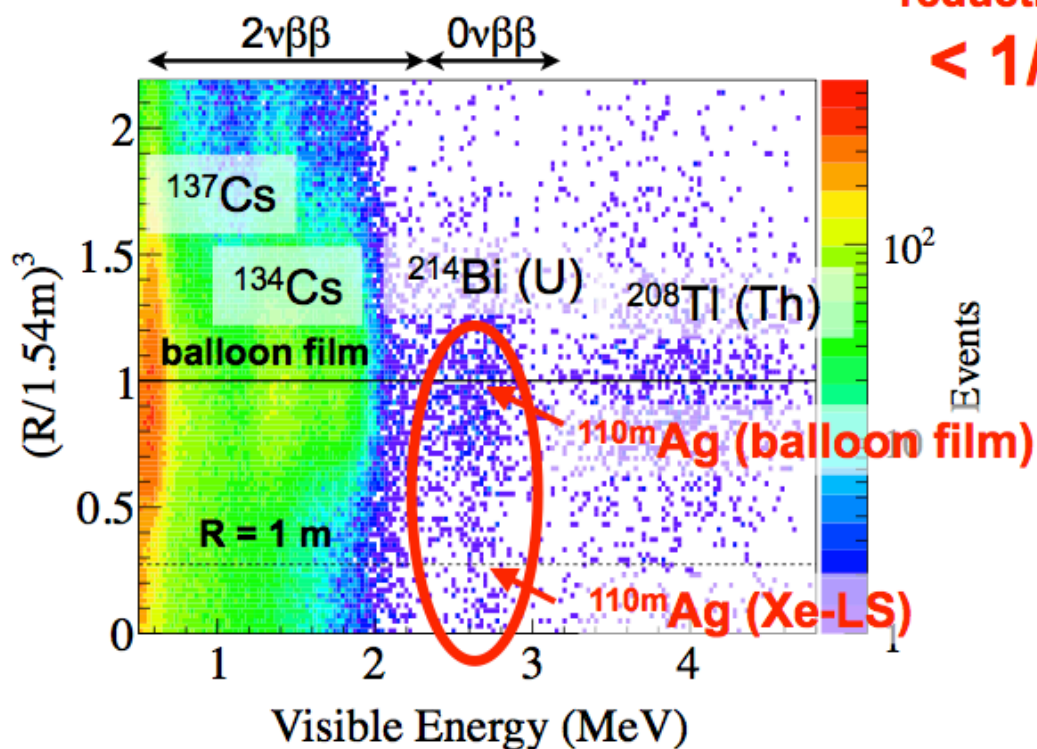


## Phase 2 (first 114.8 days)

$2.2 < E < 3.0$  MeV,  $R < 1$  m



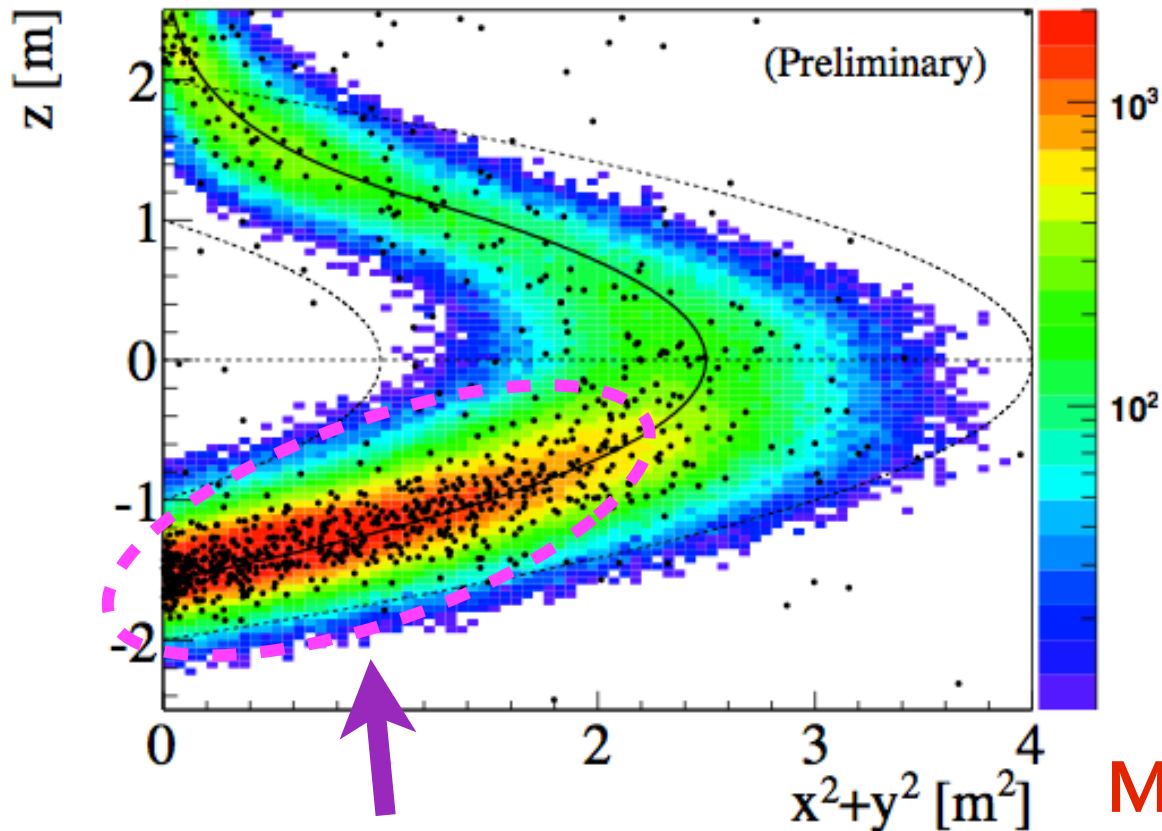
**110mAg BG reduction to < 1/10**



# Optimization of volume selection

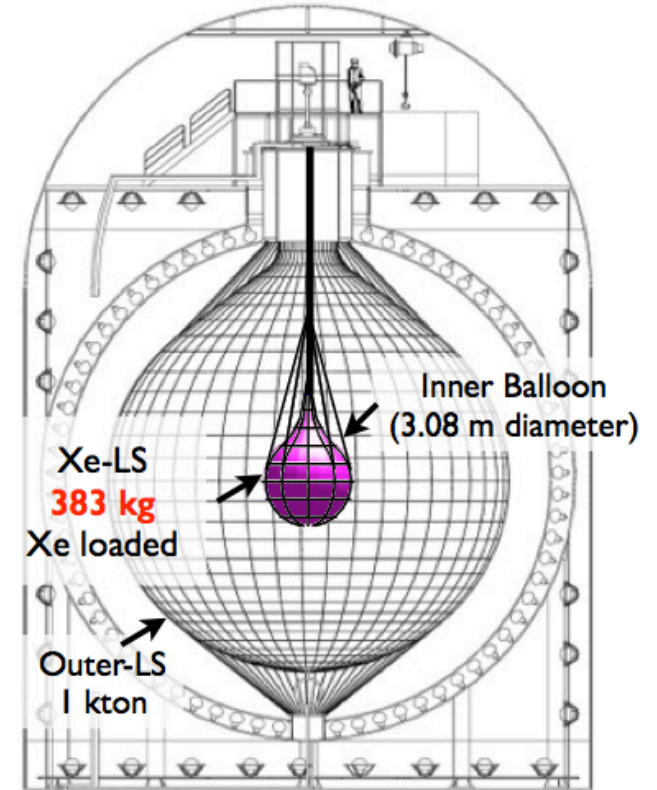
## Vertex distribution

- Event candidate: black points ( $2.3 < E < 2.7$  MeV)
- $^{214}\text{Bi}$  MC simulation: color histogram



Large  $^{214}\text{Bi}$  BG due to leakage in diaphragm pump

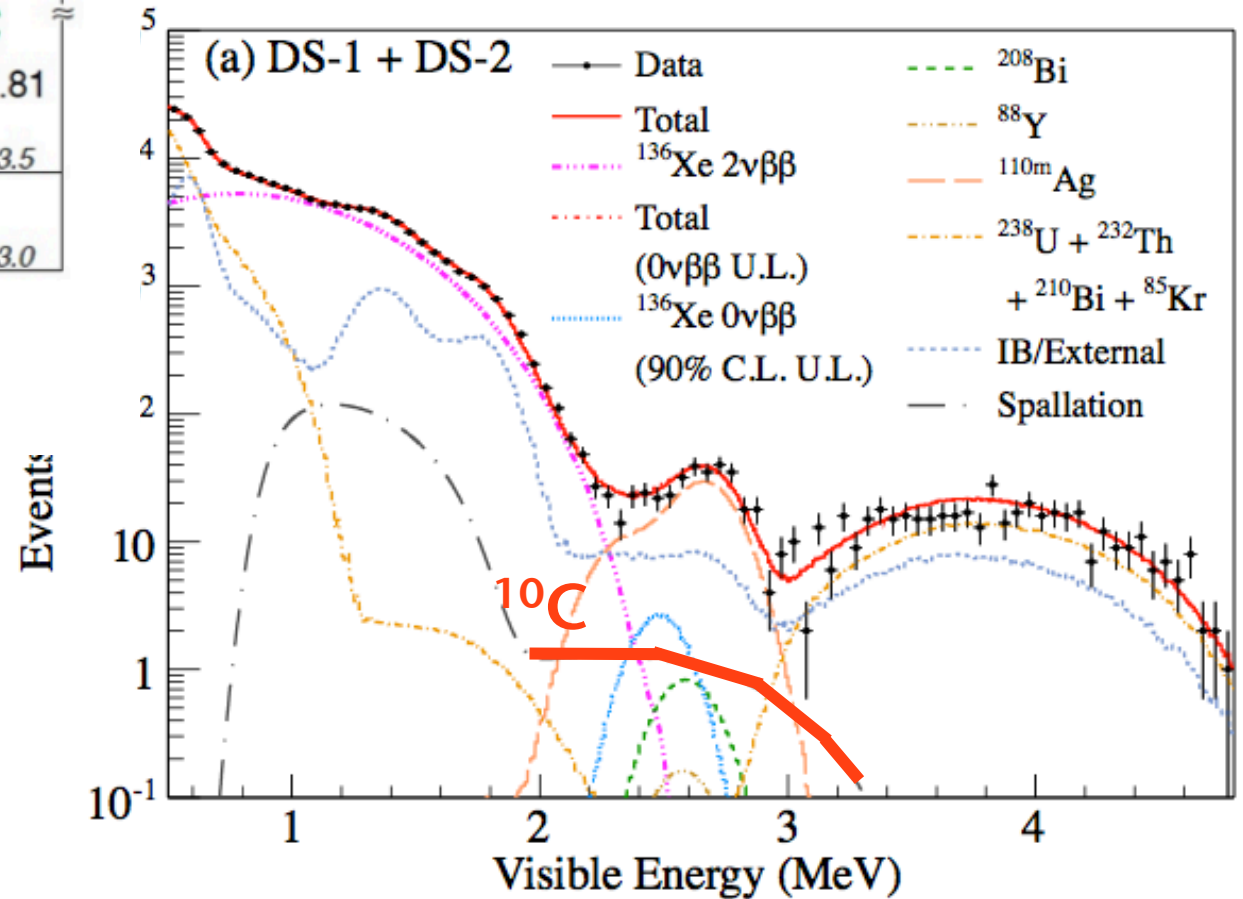
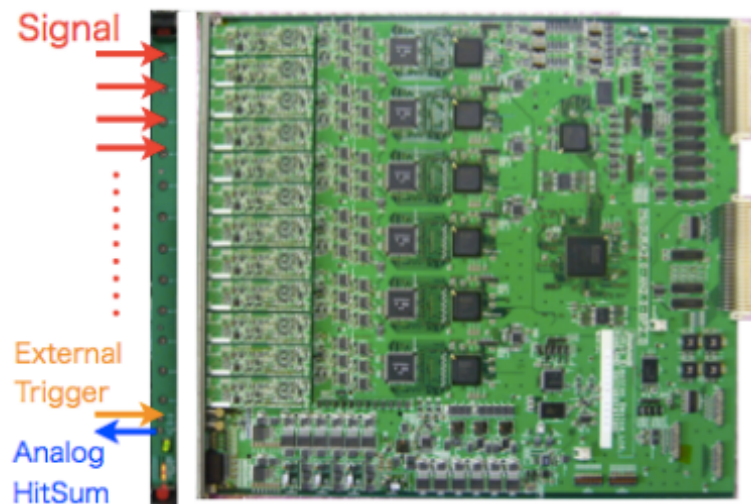
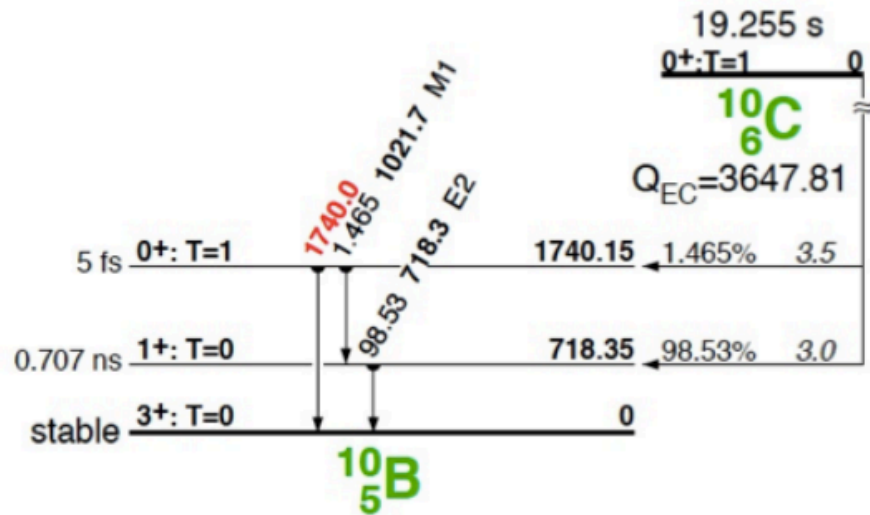
KamLAND-Zen Phase 2



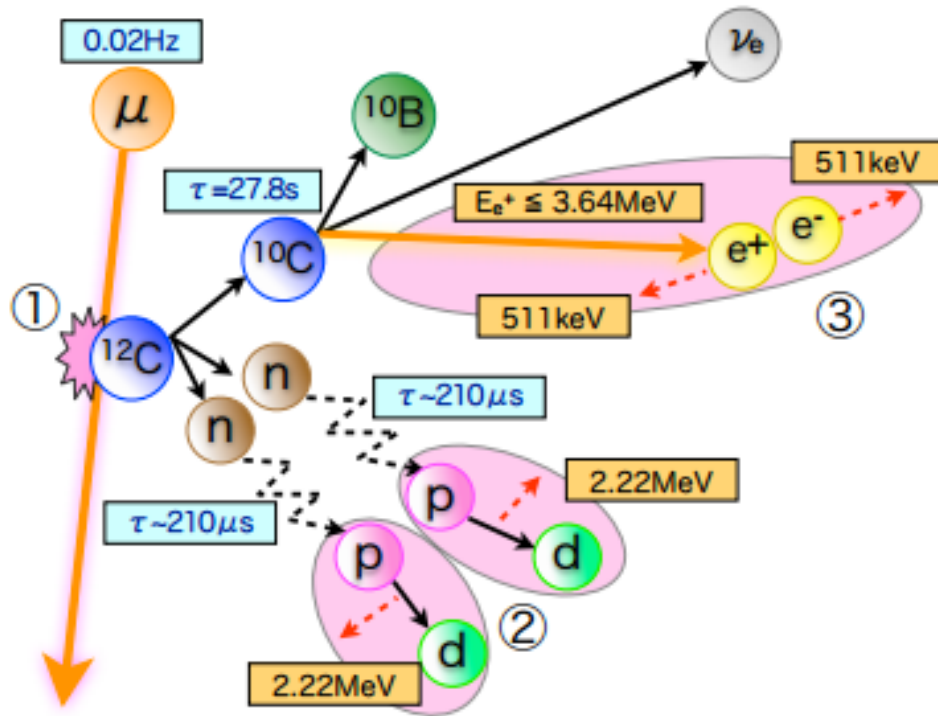
**Multi-volume selection**  
40 equal volume bins  
(20+20 bins in upper and lower hemisphere ( $r < 2\text{m}$ ))

# Spallation cut after muon

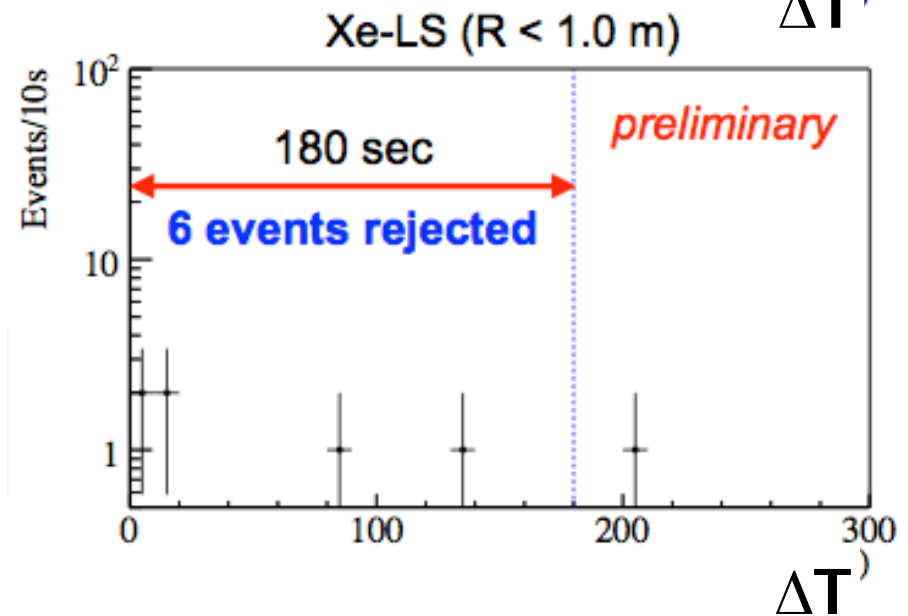
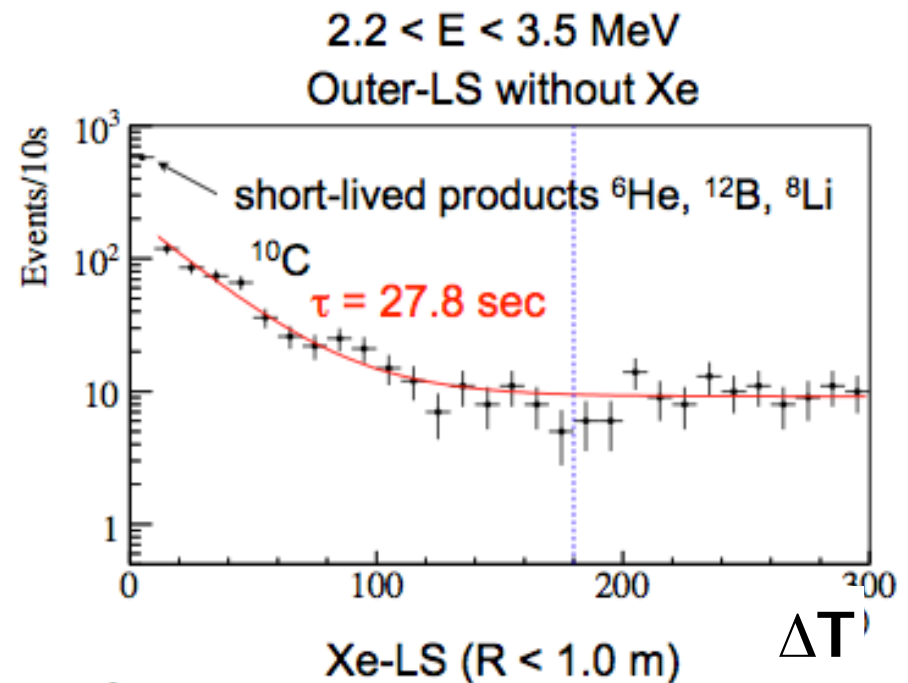
After  $^{110\text{m}}\text{Ag}$  reduction,  $^{10}\text{C}$  BGs are not negligible.



# Spallation cut after muon

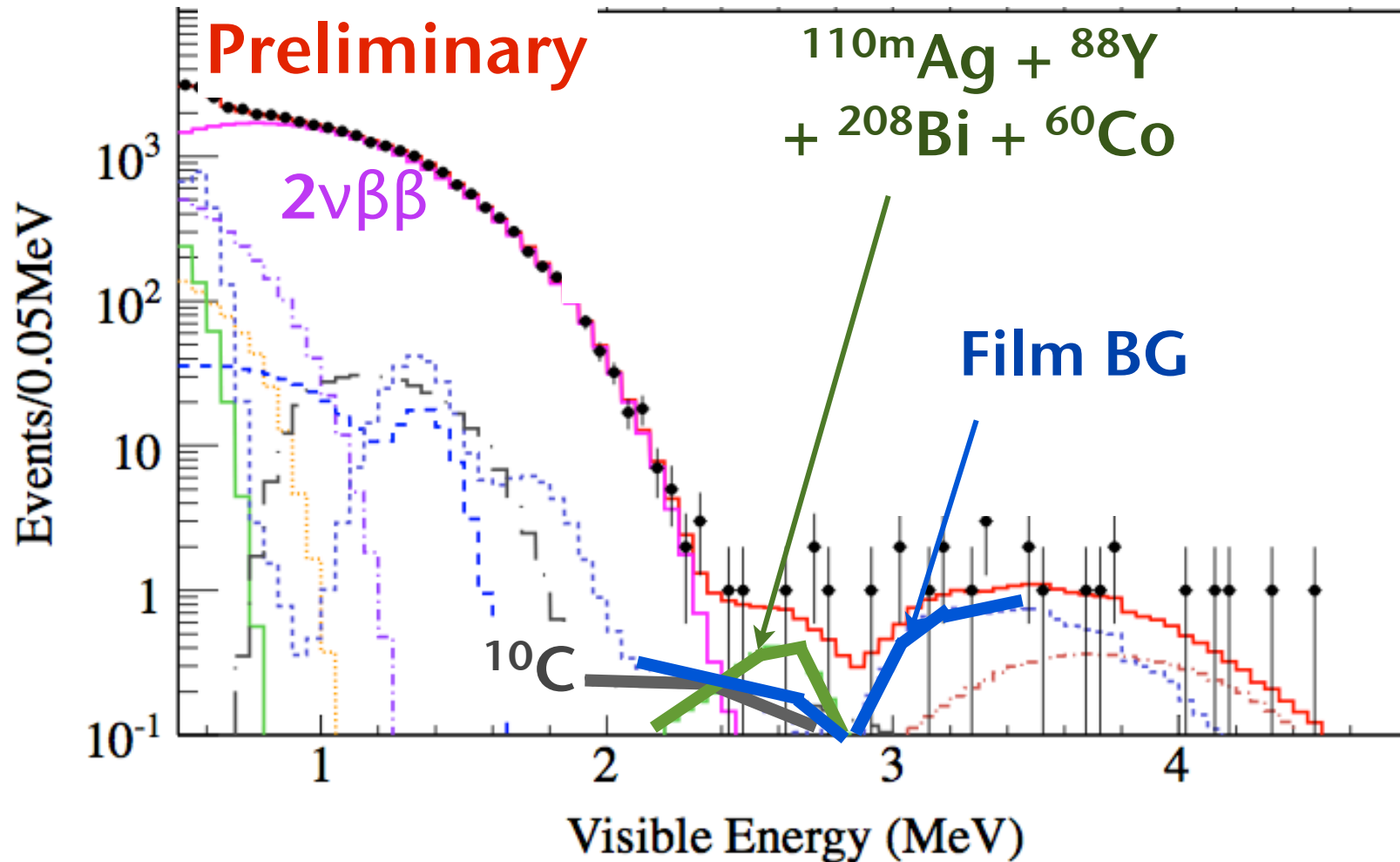


**10C rejection efficiency:  $72 \pm 5\%$**   
**signal inefficiency: 7%**



# Energy spectrum (Phase-2)

Used data: Dec. 11, 2013 - May 1, 2014 (114.8days)  
 $r < 1.0\text{m}$



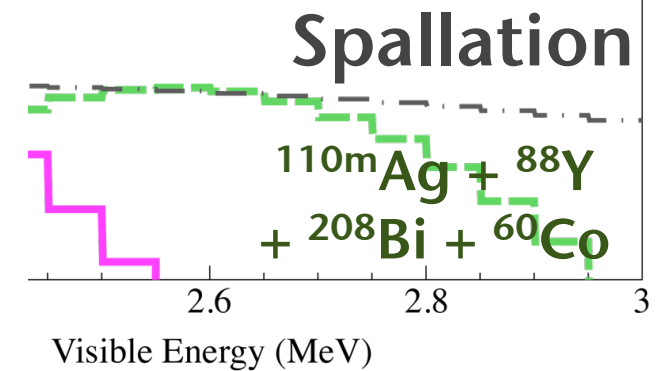
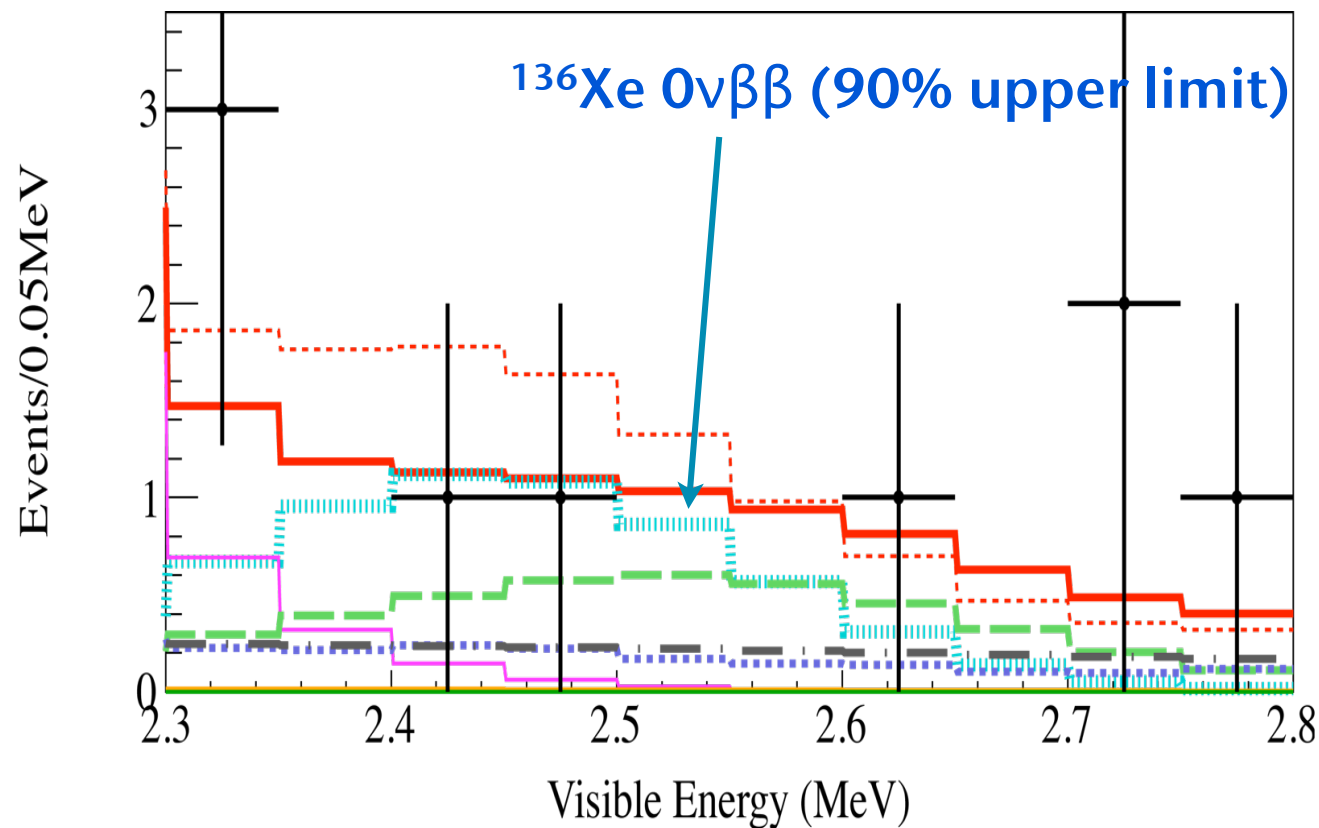
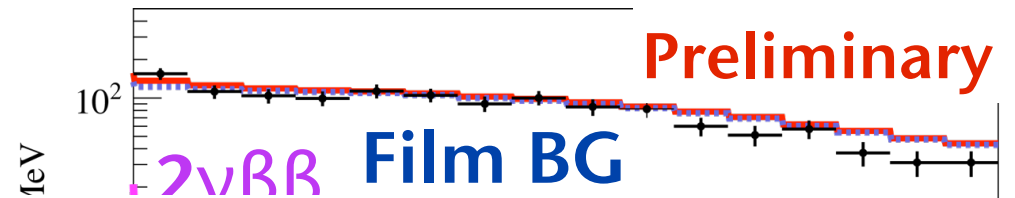
$$T^{2\nu} = 2.32 \pm 0.05(\text{stat}) \pm 0.08(\text{syst}) \times 10^{21} \text{ yr}$$

# Fit results

$R < 1\text{m}$



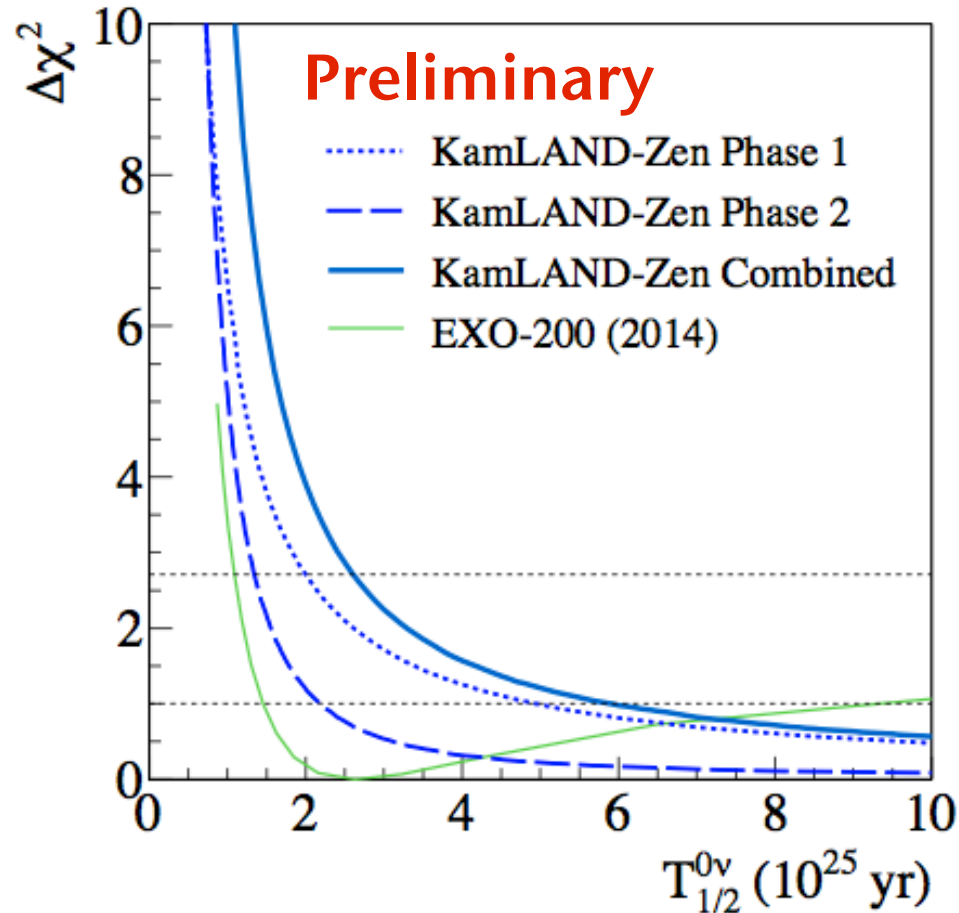
$1\text{m} < R < 2\text{m}$



**Phase-2 result:  $T^{0\nu} > 1.3 \times 10^{25}$  yr (90% C.L.)**



# Result of Phase-2



**Phase-2 result:  $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 1.3 \times 10^{25} \text{ yr}$  (90% CL)**

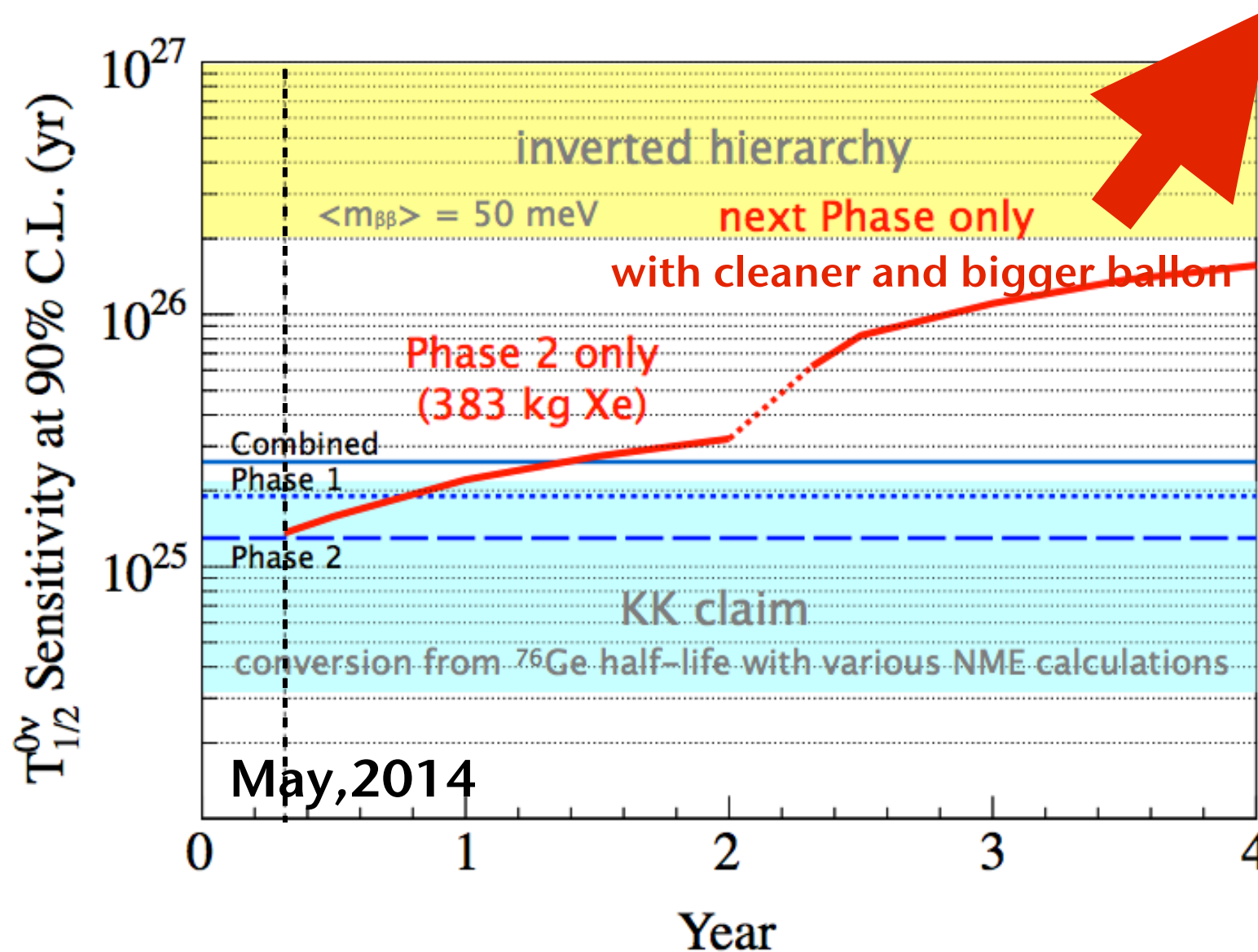
**Phase-1 result:  $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 1.9 \times 10^{25} \text{ yr}$  (90% CL)**

**Combined result:  $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 2.6 \times 10^{25} \text{ yr}$  (90% CL)**

**➔  $m_{\beta\beta} < 140\text{-}280 \text{ meV}$  based on (R)QRPA models**  
J. of Phys. G 39, 124006 (2012)

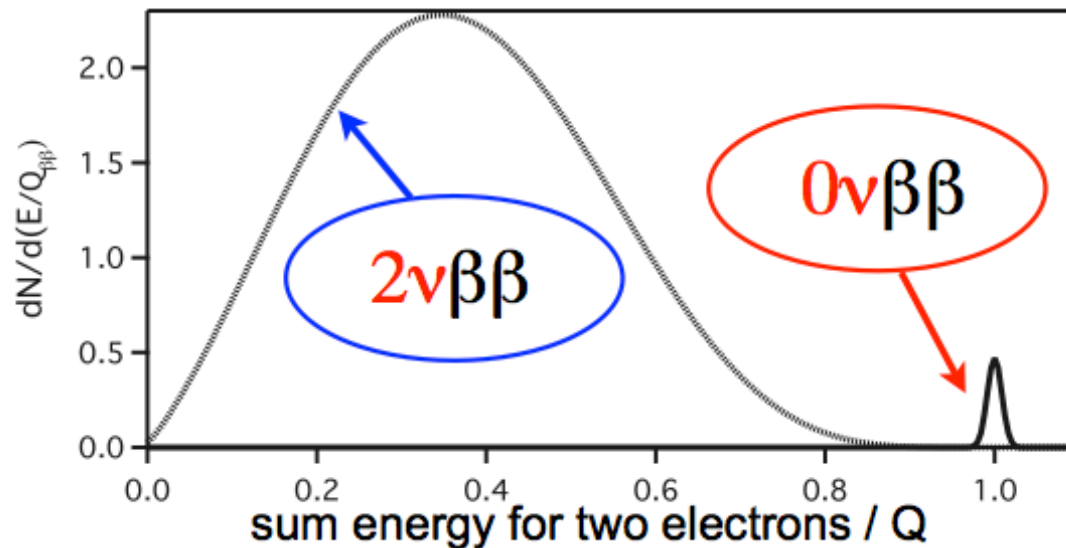
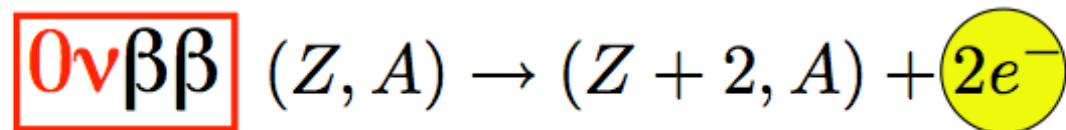
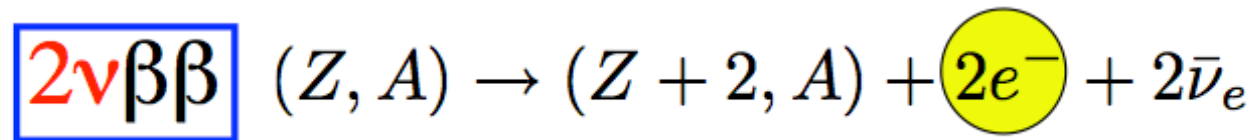
# Prospects

KamLAND2-Zen



# R&D for KamLAND2-Zen

1. Improvements of energy resolution
  - > Reduction of  $2\nu\beta\beta$  events

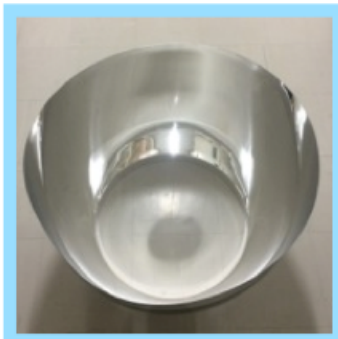


# More photons

Winston cone

Higher light collection efficiency

Prototype



Surface



Install

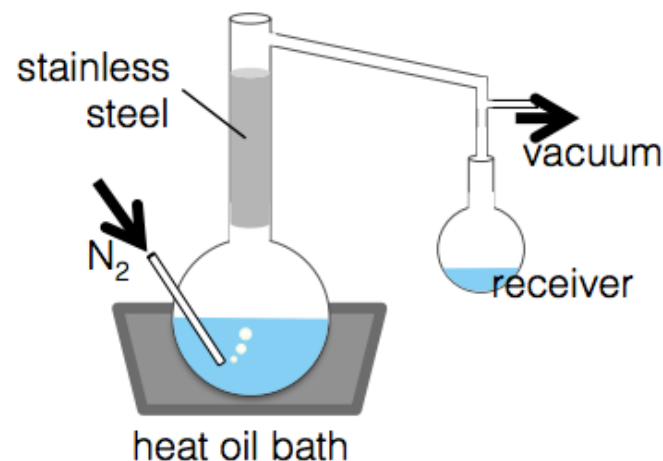
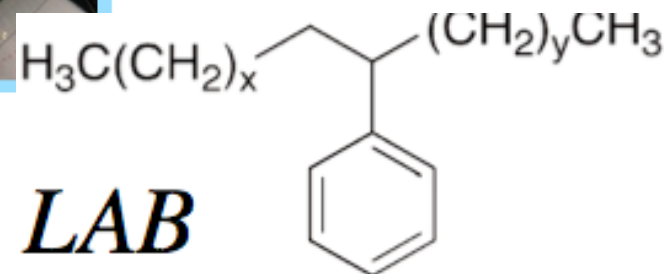
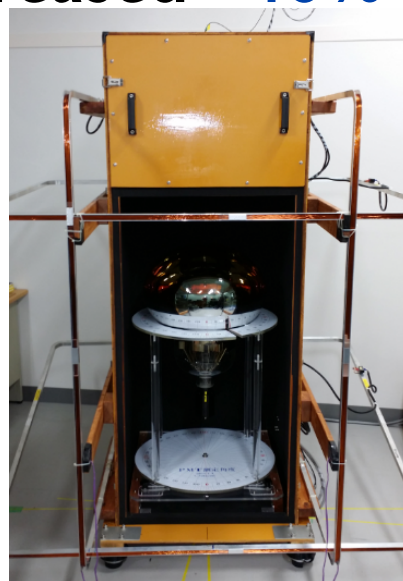


Brighter LS

Light yield will be increased ~40%

HighQE PMT

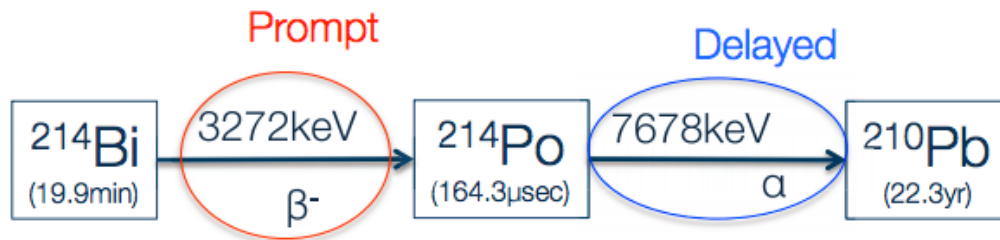
QE 21% -> 31%



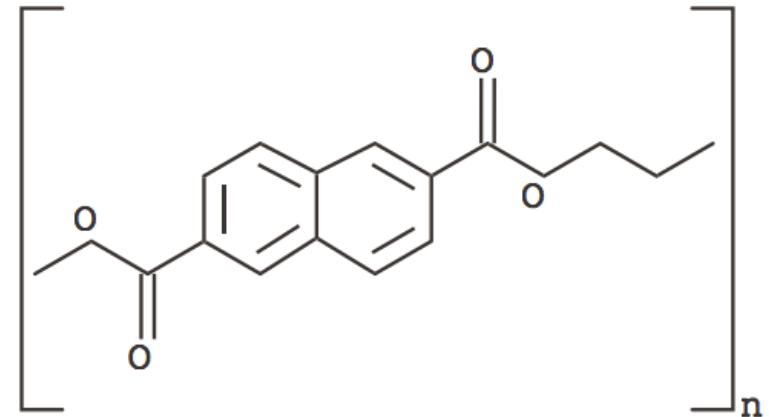
# R&D for KamLAND2-Zen

## 2. Innovative approach

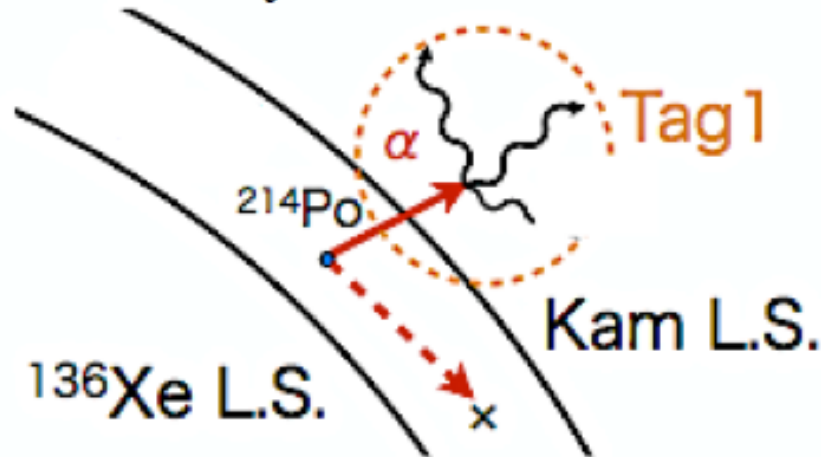
- Dead-layer free scintillation balloon



## Polyethylene naphthalate

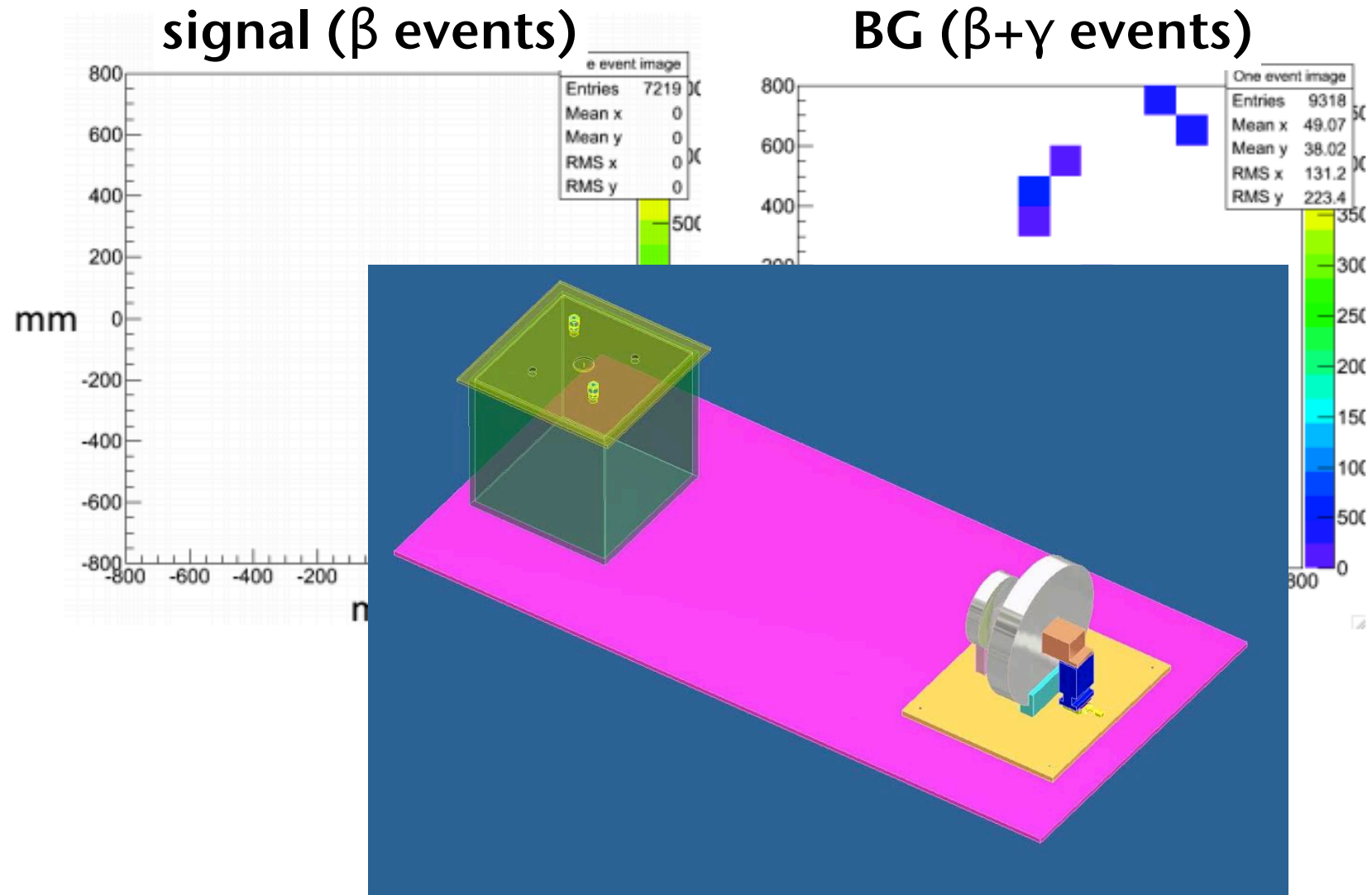


### Mini-balloon film



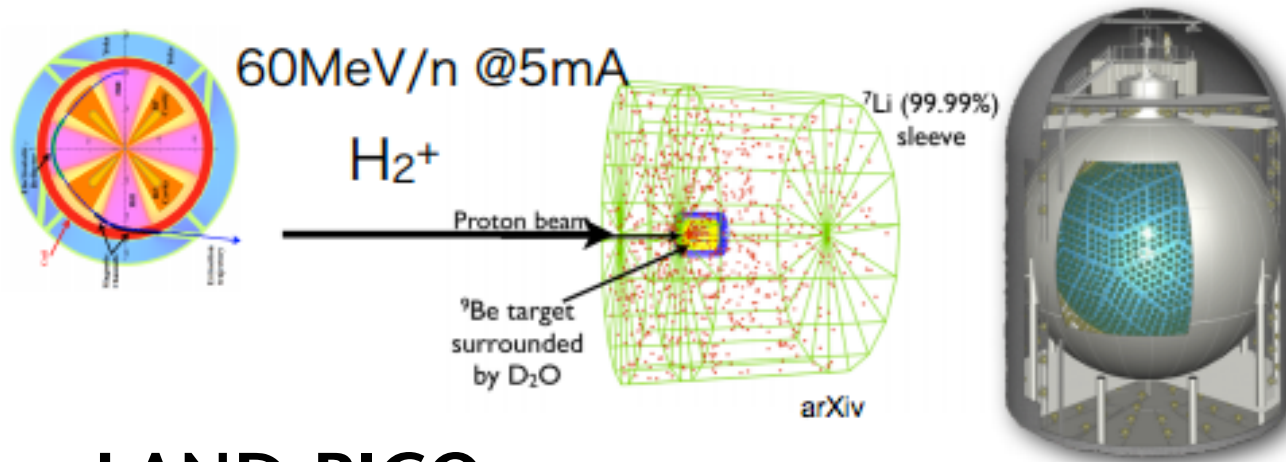
# R&D for KamLAND2-Zen

## 2. Innovative approach - Imaging camera

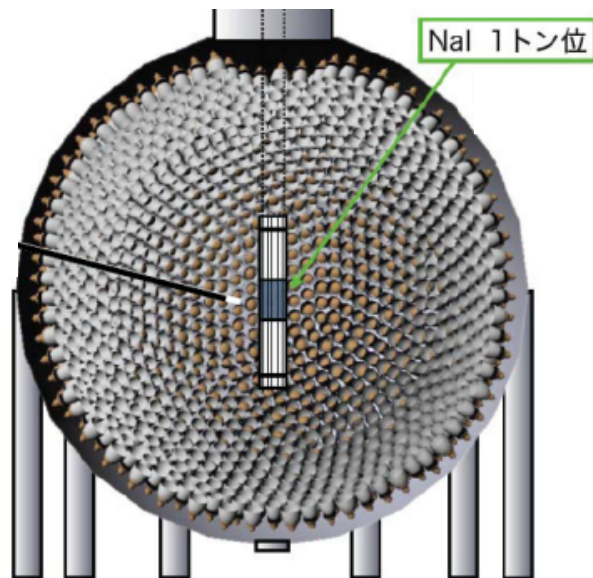


# Other possibilities

## IsoDAR



## KamLAND-PICO



# Summary

KamLAND-Zen: double-beta decay experiment

Preliminary new results were released.

Phase-1 result:  $T^{0\nu} > 1.9 \times 10^{25}$  yr

Phase-2 result:  $T^{0\nu} > 1.3 \times 10^{25}$  yr

Combined result:  $T^{0\nu} > 2.6 \times 10^{25}$  yr

➔  $m_{\beta\beta} < 140-280$  meV  
with various (R)QRPA models

- Phase 2 will continue for about one year
- 600-700kg phase was already funded
- Several R&D for KamLAND2-Zen is ongoing to search for  $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay in the inverted mass hierarchy
- future possibilities (IsoDAR, KamLAND-PICO)