

Supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C) 24540295 and  
Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Innovative Areas 24104501 and 26105502

# ジルコニウム96を用いたニュートリノを 放出しない二重ベータ崩壊事象の探索V

日本物理学会 2014年秋季大会

2014年9月20日

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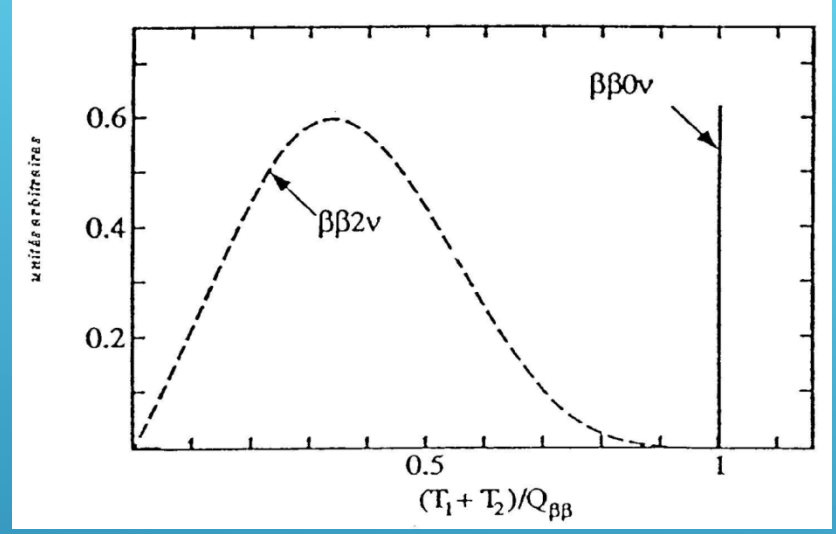
福井大学工学部 小川 泉

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# NEUTRINOLESS DOUBLE BETA DECAY

$\beta\beta$  emitters with  $Q_{\beta\beta} > 2$  Mev

Transition	$Q_{\beta\beta}$ (keV)	Abundance (%) ( $^{232}\text{Th} = 100$ )
$^{110}\text{Pd} \rightarrow ^{110}\text{Cd}$	2013	12
$^{76}\text{Ge} \rightarrow ^{76}\text{Se}$	2040	8
$^{124}\text{Sn} \rightarrow ^{124}\text{Te}$	2288	6
$^{136}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{136}\text{Ba}$	2479	9
$^{130}\text{Te} \rightarrow ^{130}\text{Xe}$	2533	34
$^{116}\text{Cd} \rightarrow ^{116}\text{Sn}$	2802	7
$^{82}\text{Se} \rightarrow ^{82}\text{Kr}$	2995	9
$^{100}\text{Mo} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Ru}$	3034	10
$^{96}\text{Zr} \rightarrow ^{96}\text{Mo}$	3350	3
$^{150}\text{Nd} \rightarrow ^{150}\text{Sm}$	3667	6
$^{48}\text{Ca} \rightarrow ^{48}\text{Ti}$	4271	0.2



$$[T_{1/2}^{0\nu}(0^+ \rightarrow 0^+)]^{-1} = G_{0\nu}(E_0, Z) |M_{0\nu}|^2 \langle m_\nu \rangle^2$$

$T_{1/2} \sim a(Mt/\Delta EB)$       a: abundance    M: target mass  
 t: measurement time     $\Delta E$ : energy resolution    B: BG rate

**Requirement : Low BG, Large target mass, High energy resolution**

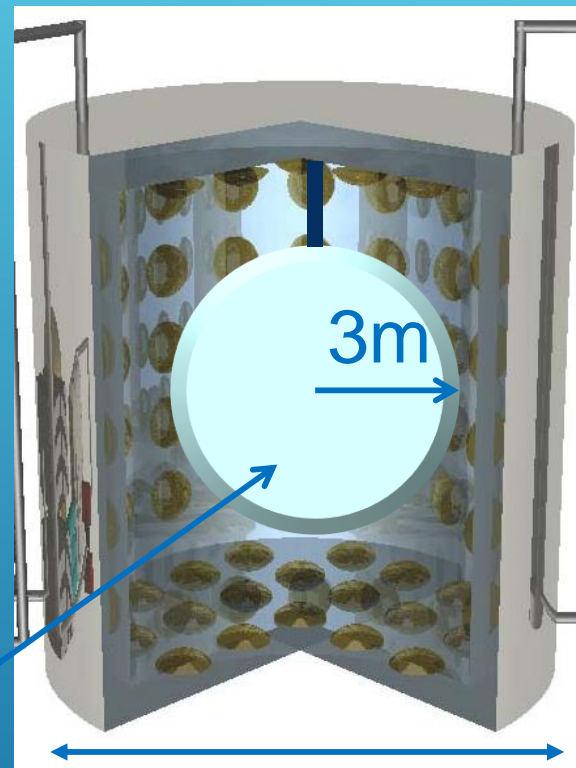
# ZIRCONIUM COMPLEX IN ORGANIC LIQUID SCINTILLATOR FOR DOUBLE BETA DECAY EXPERIMENT (ZICOS EXPERIMENT)

Goals :

- (1) Over 10w.t.% solubility
- (2) 60% light yield to BC505
- (3) 4% at 2.5MeV energy-resolution

Water shield surrounding  
inner balloon to veto  $\gamma$ 's

Zirconium loaded 100 tons LS  
(300kg  $^{96}\text{Zr}$  assuming 10% enrich)

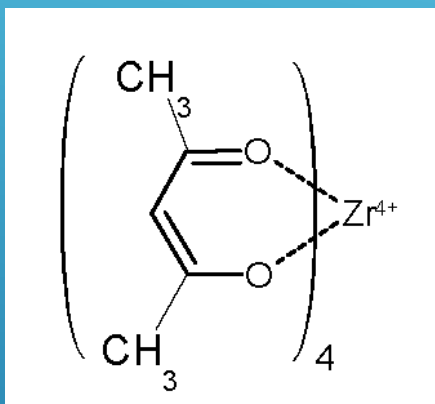


PMT with  
40% photo  
coverage

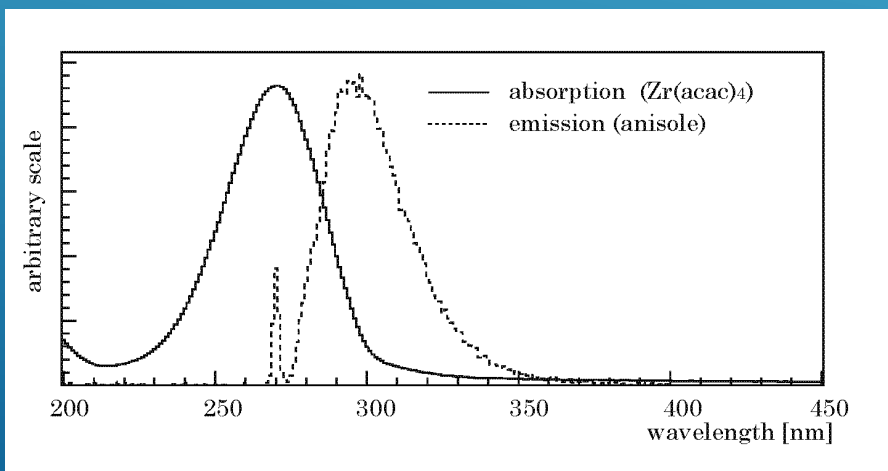
10m

# ZIRCONIUM BETA-DIKETON COMPLEX

- ▶ Zirconium(IV) acetylacetonate ( $\text{Zr}(\text{acac})_4$ )

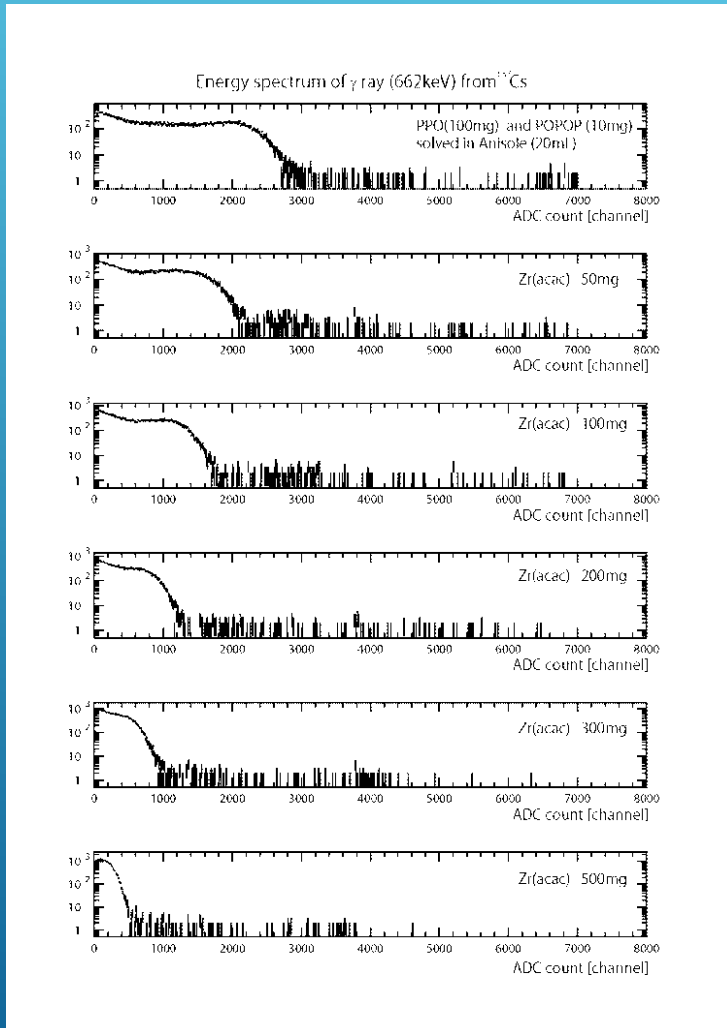


MW: 487.66



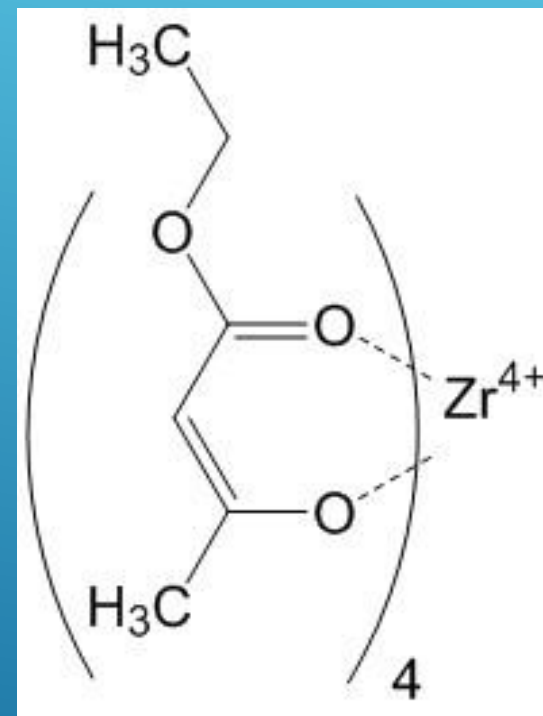
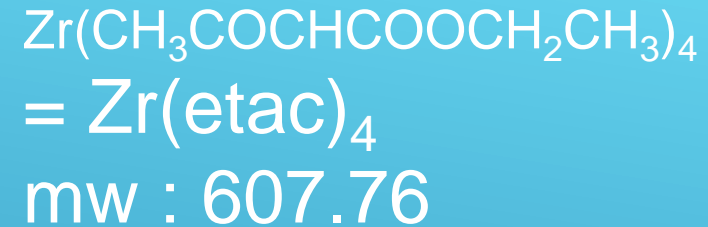
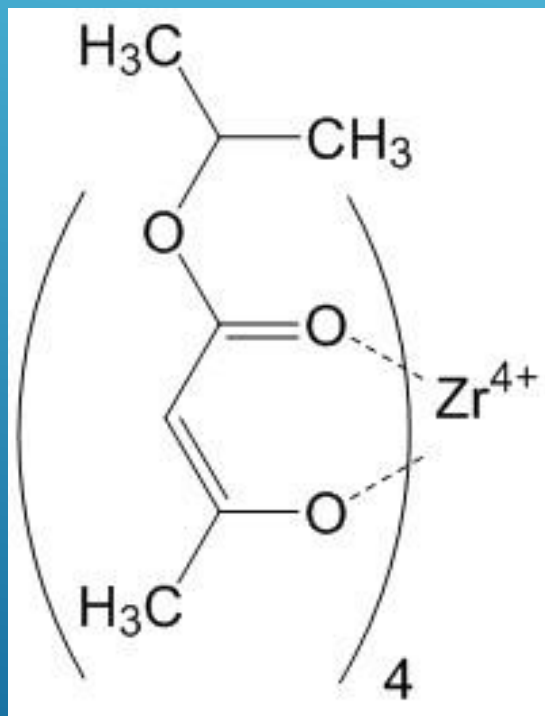
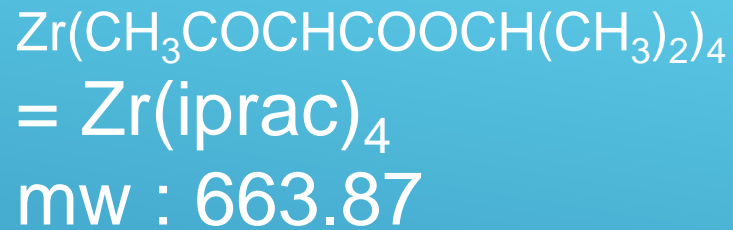
- ▶ Advantage
  - ▶ good solubility (over 10w.t.%) in Anisole (PhOMe)
  - ▶ Stable and cheap
  - ▶ Commercial product
- ▶ Disadvantage
  - ▶ Low scintillation light yield due to overlap the absorption of ligand and emission of anisole.

# LIGHT YIELD AS A CONCENTRATION OF ZIRCONIUM ACETYLACETONATE



concentration of $\text{Zr}(\text{acac})_4$	Observed channel	Expected channel
0 mg	2450	2450
50mg	1800	1997
100mg	1400	1687
200mg	950	1284
300mg	650	1038
500mg	300	750

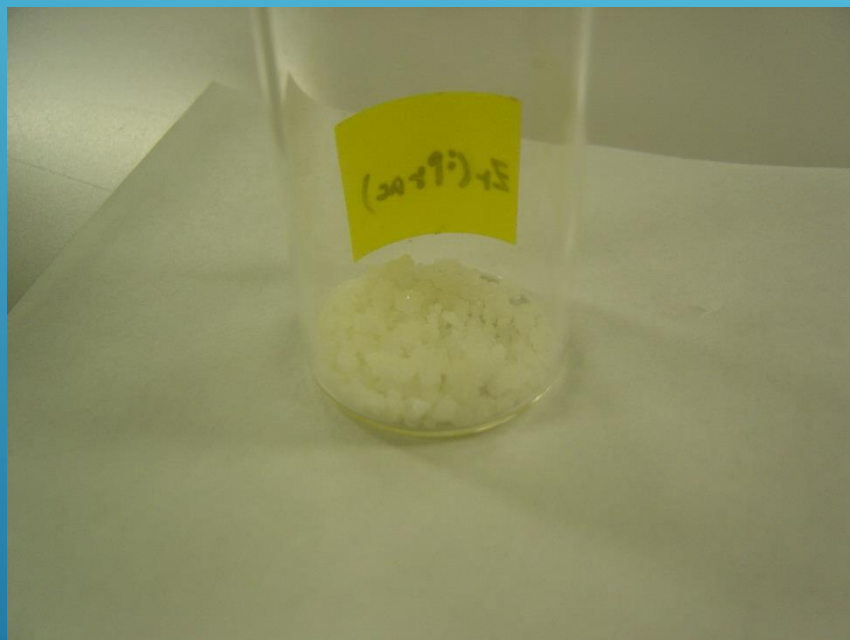
# ZIRCONIUM BETA-KETO ESTER COMPLEX



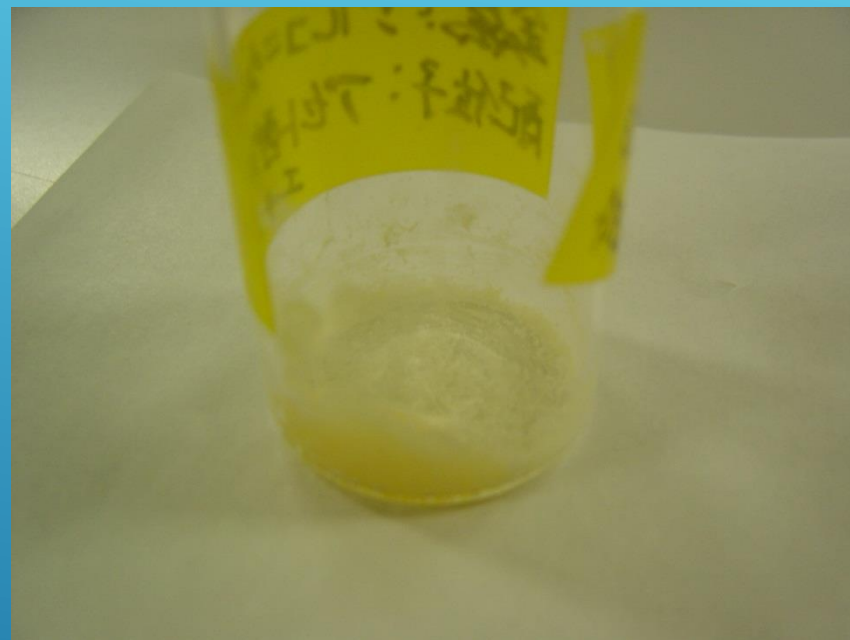
**Expected shorter absorption wavelength**

# SYNTHESIZE OF ZIRCONIUM BETA-KETO ESTER COMPLEX

$\text{Zr(iprac)}_4$   
state: powder



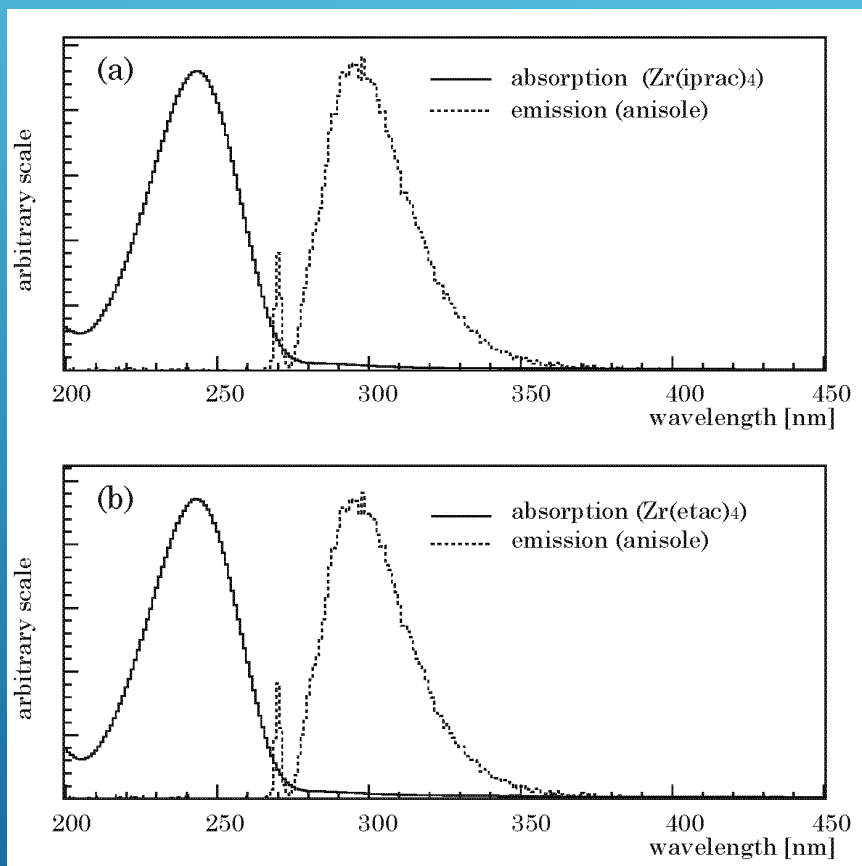
$\text{Zr(etac)}_4$   
state : solid or powder



Synthesized by Prof. Takahiro Gunji (Tokyo University of Science)

**Solubility > 10 w.t.% for anisole**

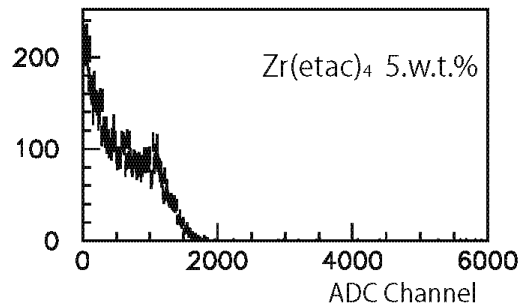
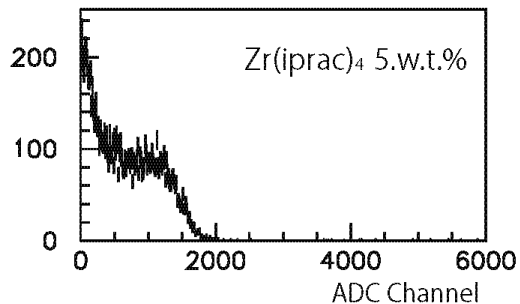
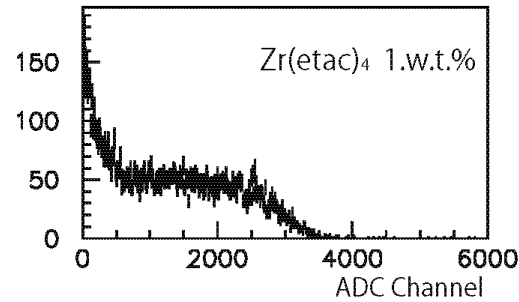
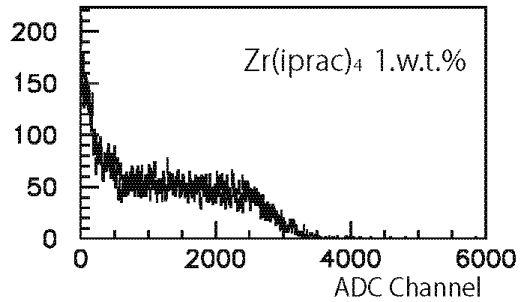
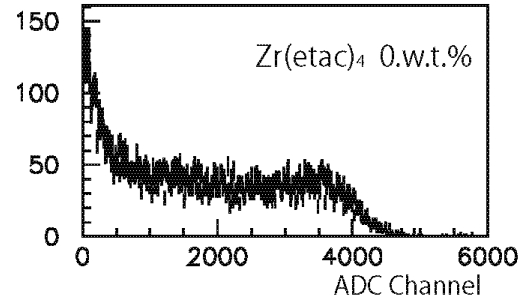
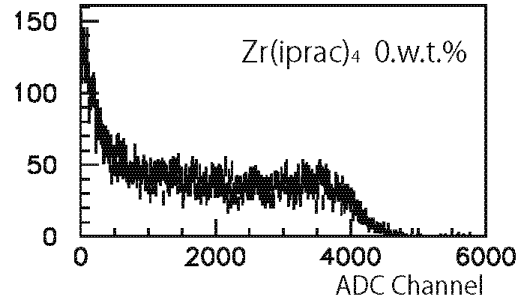
# ABSORBANCE SPECTRA FOR ZIRCONIUM BETA-KETO ESTER COMPLEX



Absorption tail of (pure) zirconium  $\beta$ -keto ester complex slightly overlapped with the region of the emission of anisole. (No bump around 270nm was seen. See next talk)

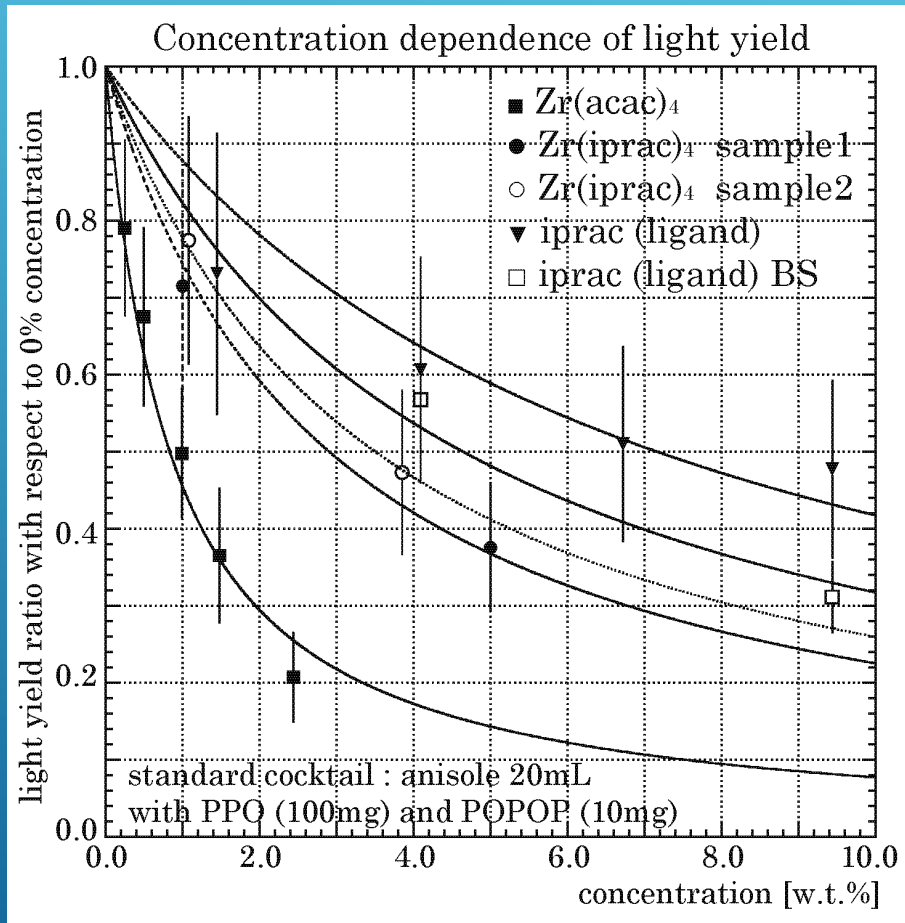


# LIGHT YIELD OF LS CONTAINING ZIRCONIUM BETA-KETO ESTER COMPLEX



Light yield decreased as increasing the concentration of the complex even though small overlapping between the absorption of ligand and the emission of anisole .

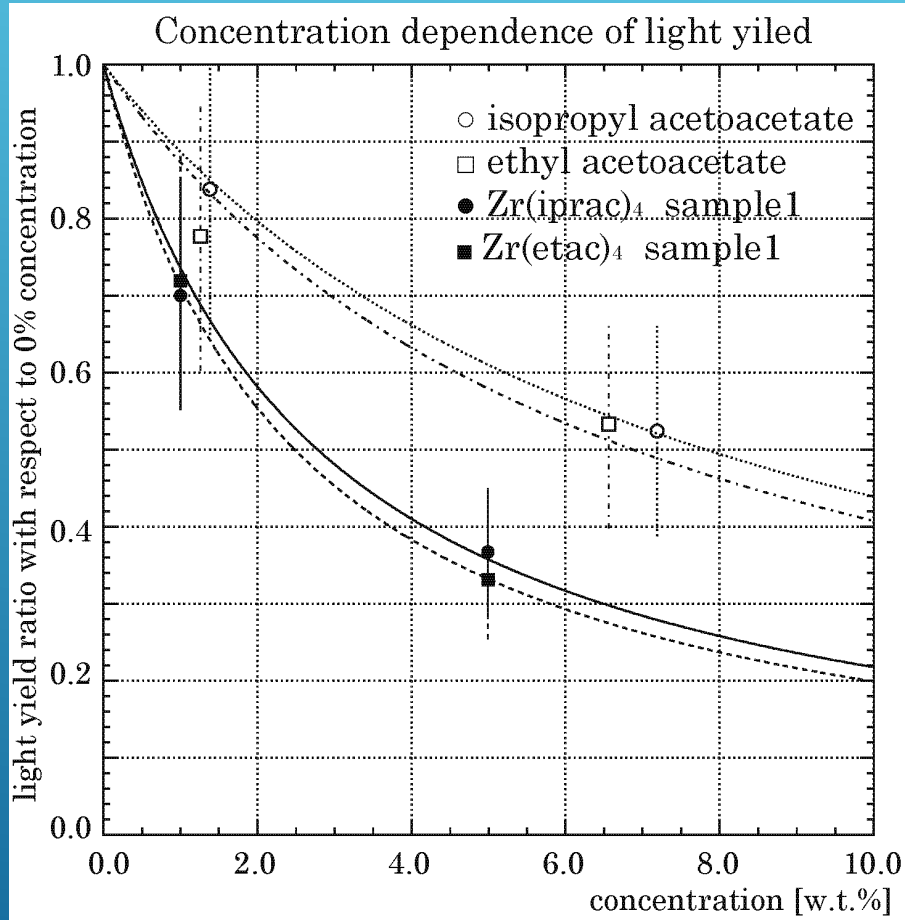
# LIGHT YIELD OF LS CONTAINING ZIRCONIUM COMPLEX AS A FUNCTION OF CONCENTRATION



Light yield of  $Zr(iprac)_4$  recovered about double compared with  $Zr(acac)_4$ .

Light yield at 10w.t.% concentration was almost 40% to BC505 ( $\cong$  standard cocktail). It is slightly smaller value than our goal...

# LIGHT YIELD OF LS CONTAINING COMPLEX AND LIGAND AS A FUNCTION OF CONCENTRATION



Both light yields of  $\text{Zr(iprac)}_4$  and  $\text{Zr(etac)}_4$  are almost same. They are also about half yield for those ligand.

It is due to small bump around 270nm (see next talk).

# ENERGY RESOLUTION OF LS CONTAINING LIGAND AS A FUNCTION OF CONCENTRATION

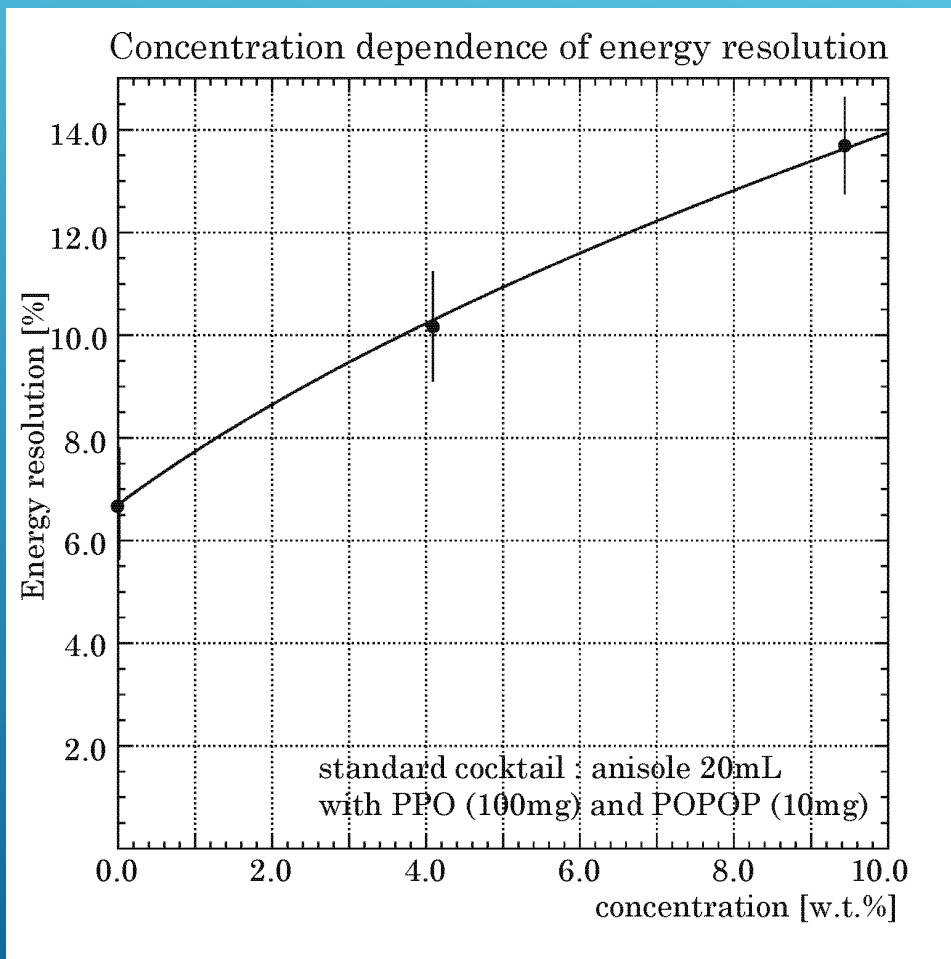
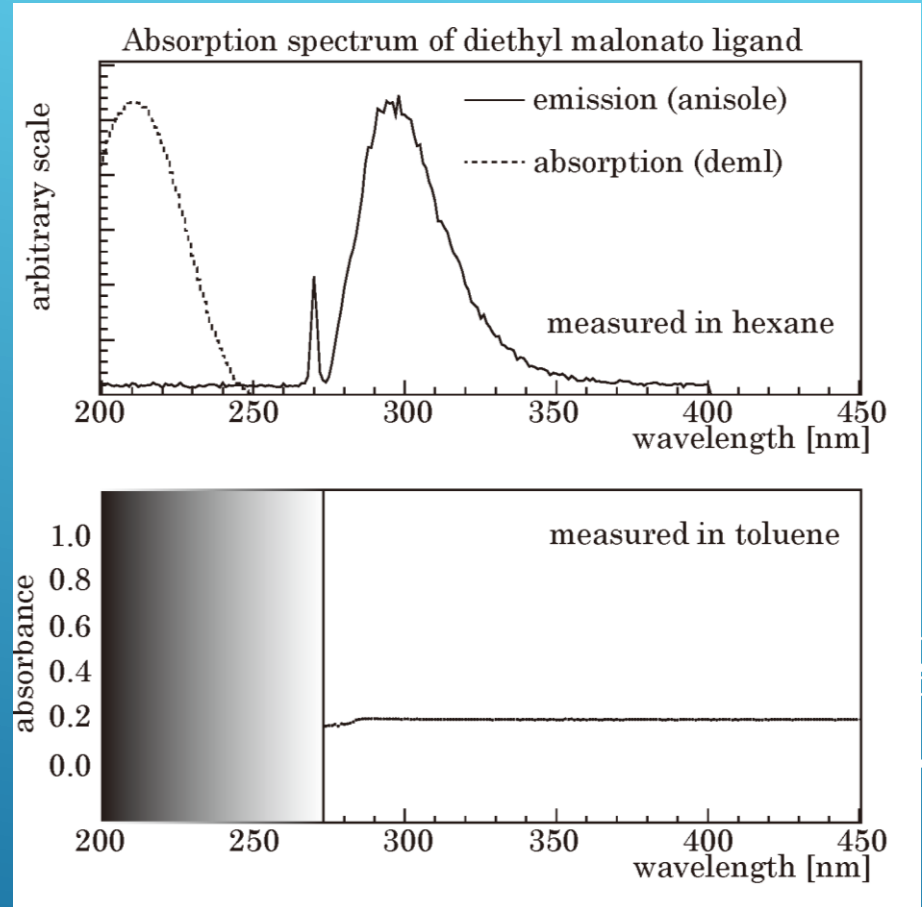
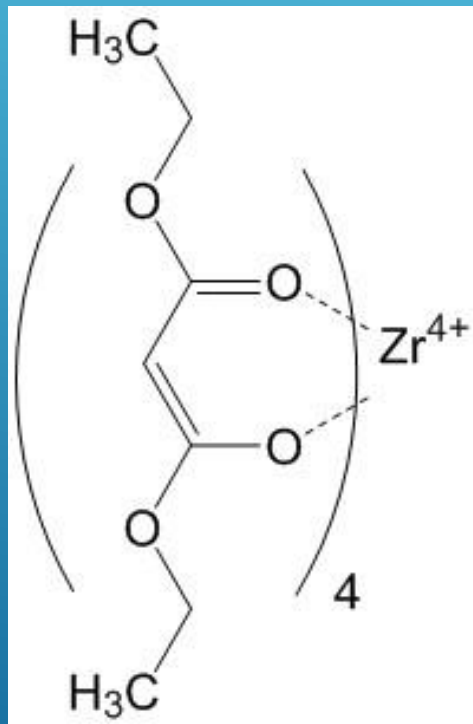
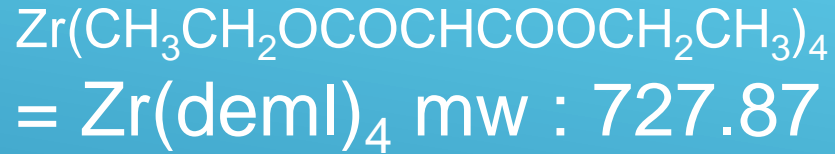


Photo coverage : ~8.5%  
(see explanation slide)  
Assuming 40% of photo coverage, the energy resolution will recover 6.5% @ 1MeV = 4.1% @ 2.5MeV for 10 w.t.% concentration.

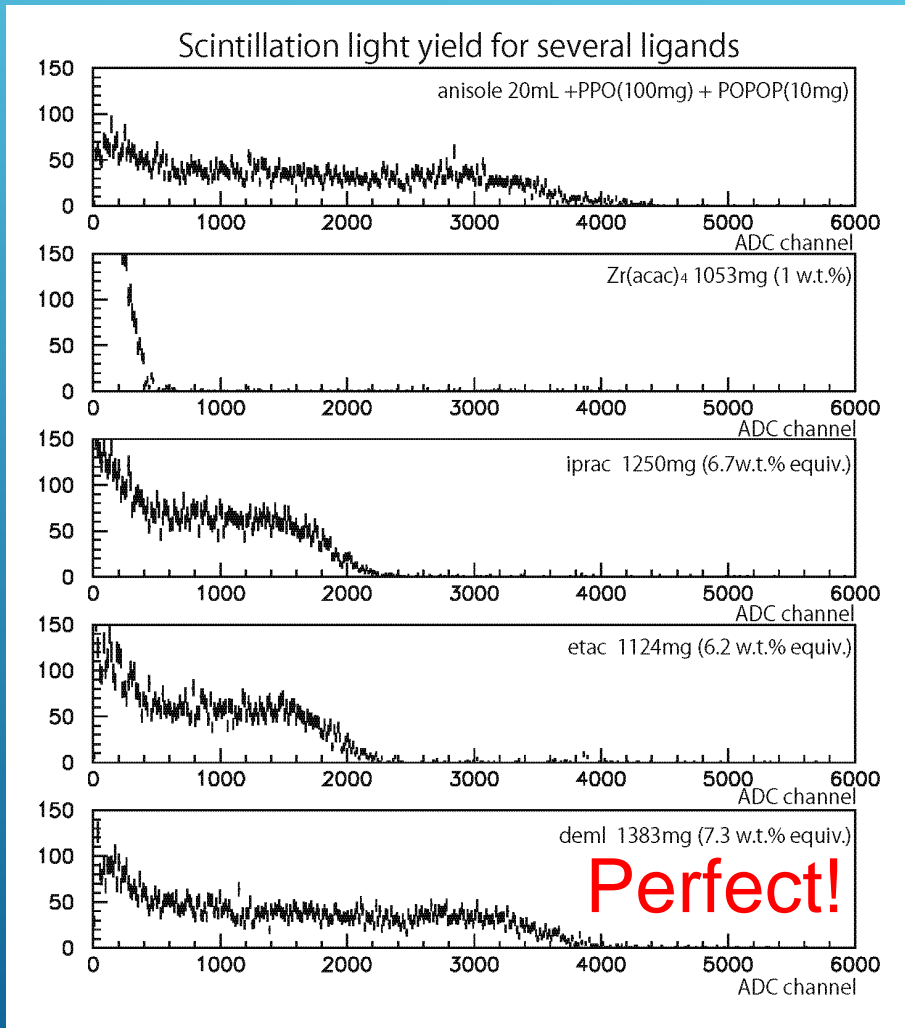
They almost achieved to our initial goal!

# TETRAKIS (DIETHYL MALONATO) ZIRCONIUM AND ABSORBANCE SPECTRUM OF LIGAND



shorter wavelength (~210nm)

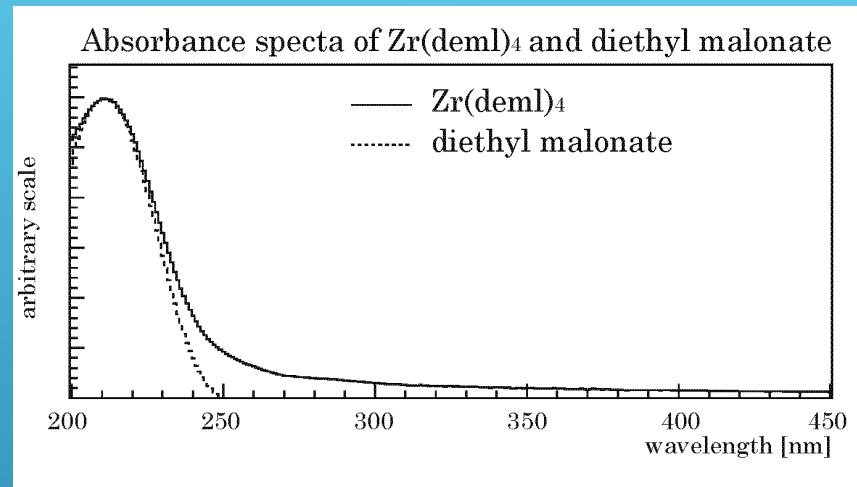
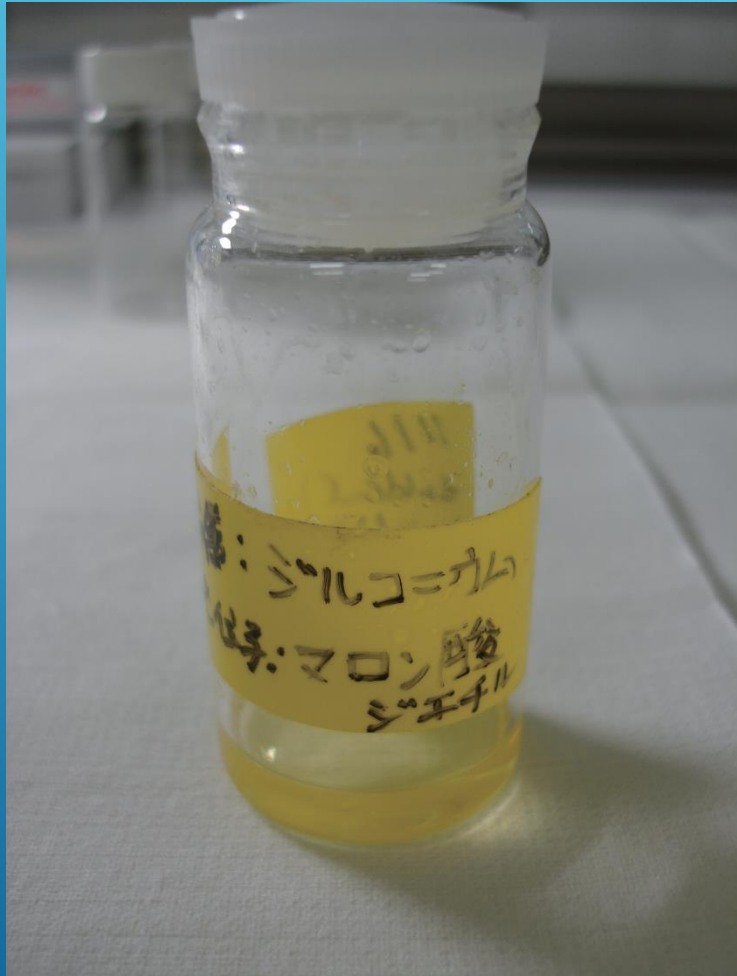
# LIGHT YIELD OF LS CONTAINING DIETHYL MALONATO LIGAND



No quenching due to overlap between the absorption of ligand and the emission of anisole should be occurred.

Zr(deml)<sub>4</sub> will have an energy resolution of 2.9% @ 2.5MeV for 10w.t.% concentration.

# SYNTHESIS OF TETRAKIS (DIETHYL MALONATO) ZIRCONIUM



Absorbance spectra of  $Zr(deml)_4$  and diethyl malonate are almost same.



# SUMMARY

- ▶ ZICOS uses liquid scintillator containing zirconium complex for neutrinoless double beta decay search.
- ▶ Confirmed that the **absorption** peak was moved to shorter wavelength (275nm → 245nm) by introducing  $\beta$ -keto ester substituent groups.
- ▶ Possible to anisole based liquid scintillator be with **10 w.t.%** concentration of **Zr(iprac)<sub>4</sub>** which has both **40% for light yield to BC505** and **4.1%@2.5MeV** (assuming 40% photo coverage) **for energy resolution**, so that **they will be almost achieved our initial goal !**
- ▶ To improve both light yield and also energy resolution, we shall move the absorption peak around 210nm using Zr(deml)<sub>4</sub> and will get **2.9% @ 2.5MeV!**