

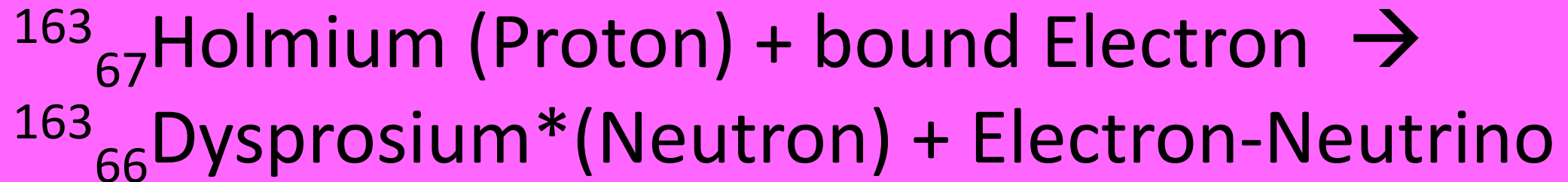
Determination of the Neutrino Mass by Electron Capture

Amand Faessler

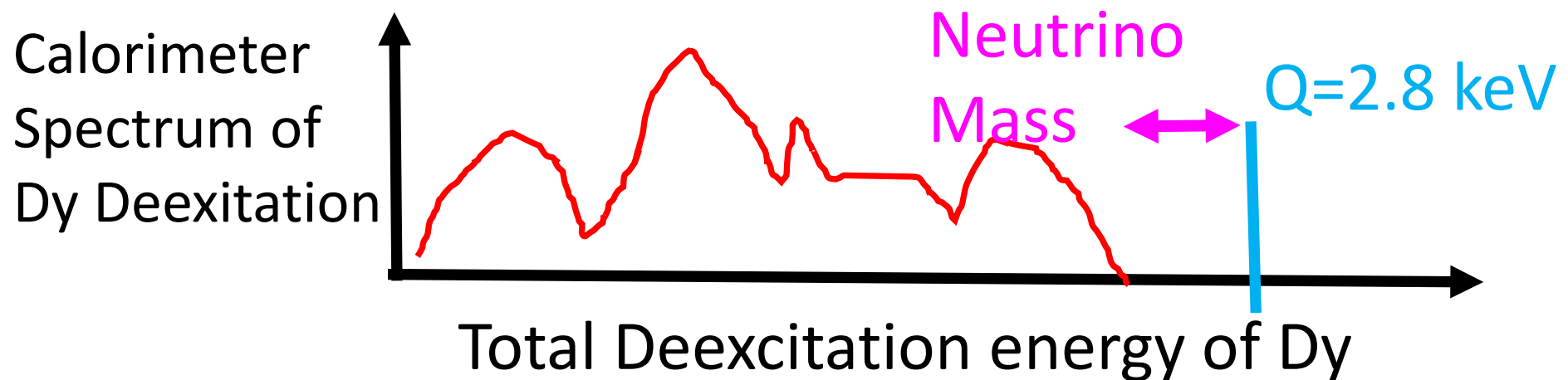
University of Tuebingen;

- 1) Faessler, Gastaldo, Simkovic, J. Phys. G 42, 015108 (2015)
- 2) Faessler, Simkovic, Phys. Rev C91, 045505 (2015)
- 3) Faessler, Enss, Gastaldo, Simkovic, Phys. Rev. C91, 064302 (2015)
- 4) Faessler, Gastaldo, Simkovic, Phys. Rev. C95, 045502 (2017)
- 5) Faessler, Int. J. Mod. Phys., Walter Greiner Memorial Vol. 2018

Determination of the Electron-Neutrino Mass by Capture of a bound electron in Holmium:



EChO = **E**lectron **C**apture by **Ho**; Heidelberg (Loredana Gastaldo), Mainz, Tübingen.



Others: HOLMES, Milano (B. Alpert et al.) ; NuMECS, LosAlamos (G. Kunde et al.);

For Electron Capture (in Holmium 163):

1) Electron at nucleus \rightarrow $s_{1/2}$ and $p_{1/2}$

2) Electron binding energy $<$ Q-value \approx 2.8 [keV]

$$E(1s_{1/2}, K, \text{Ho}) = 55.6 \text{ keV}$$

$$E(2s_{1/2}, L1, \text{Ho}) = 9.4 \text{ keV}$$

$$E(2p_{1/2}, L2, \text{Ho}) = 8.9 \text{ keV}$$

$$E(2p_{3/2}, L3, \text{Ho}) = 8.1 \text{ keV}$$

$$E(3s_{1/2}, M1, \text{Ho}) = 2.0 \text{ keV}$$

$$E(3p_{1/2}, M2, \text{Ho}) = 1.8 \text{ keV}$$

$$E(4s_{1/2}, N1, \text{Ho}) = 0.4 \text{ keV}$$

$$E(4p_{1/2}, N2, \text{Ho}) = 0.3 \text{ keV}$$

$$E(5s_{1/2}, O1, \text{Ho}) = 0.05 \text{ keV}$$

Selfconsistent Dirac-Hartree-Fock approach:

$$|G\rangle = a_1^\dagger a_2^\dagger a_3^\dagger \dots a_Z^\dagger |0\rangle \quad \text{Holmium}$$

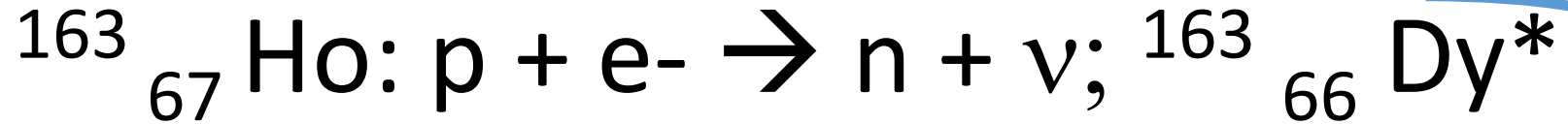
$$|A'_{p',f':q'>0}\rangle = a_1^{\prime\dagger} a_2^{\prime\dagger} \dots a_{f'-1}^{\prime\dagger} a_{f'+1}^{\prime\dagger} \dots a_{p'-1}^{\prime\dagger} a_{p'+1}^{\prime\dagger} \dots a_Z^{\prime\dagger} a_{q'>0}^{\prime\dagger} |0\rangle$$

Shake-up and Shake-off

$$|A'_f\rangle = a_1^{\prime\dagger} a_2^{\prime\dagger} \dots a_{f-1}^{\prime\dagger} a_{f+1}^{\prime\dagger} \dots a_Z^{\prime\dagger} |0\rangle \quad \text{Dysprosium}$$

A. Faessler, E. Huster, O. Krafft, F. Krahn, Z. Phys. 238 (1970) 352.

Sudden Description of Bolometer Spectrum



5s, 5p, 6s,

4s, 4p, 4d, 4f

~~3s, 3p, 3d~~

2s, 2p

1s

5s', 5p', 6s',

4p', 4d', 4f'

~~3p', 3d'~~

2s', 2p'

1s'

An upper limit for Shake-off.

— — — — —	DHF	$1 - \langle DHF \rangle^4$
$\langle 3s, Ho 3s, Dy \rangle$	0.99940	0.00239
$\langle 4s, Ho 4s, Dy \rangle$	0.99909	0.00363
$\langle 3s, Ho 4s, Dy \rangle$	-0.01982	< 0.36 %
$\langle 4s, Ho 3s, Dy \rangle$	0.02067	
$\langle 3s, Ho 4s, Ho \rangle$	0.0	
$\langle 3s, Dy 4s, Dy \rangle$	0.0	

For overlap 0.9 this limit is:

$$1.0 - 0.9^4 = 0.34$$

→ 34%

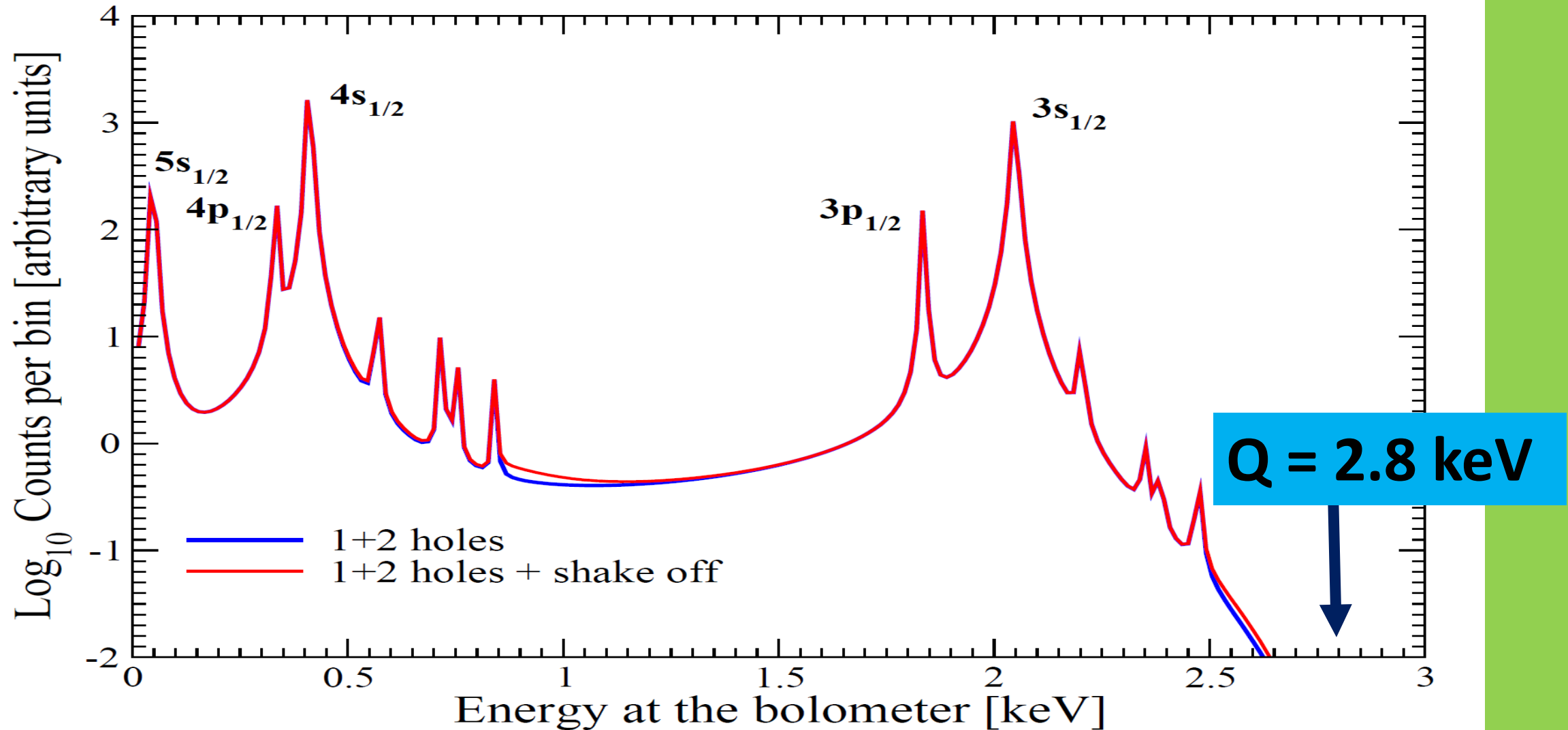
1-Hole, 2-hole and shake-off Bolometer Spectrum in ^{66}Dy

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dE_c} \propto \sum_{i=1, \dots, N_\nu} (Q - E_c) \cdot U_{e,i}^2 \cdot \sqrt{(Q - E_c)^2 - m_{\nu,i}^2} * \left(\sum_{f=f'} \lambda_0 B_f \frac{\Gamma_{f'}}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(E_c - E_{f'})^2 + \Gamma_{f'}^2/4} + \right.$$

$$\left. \sum_{f=f'; p' < F; q'_b > F} \lambda_0 B_{f,p' < F; q'_b > F} \frac{\Gamma_{f',p'}}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(E_c - E_{f',p'})^2 + \Gamma_{f',p'}^2/4} + \right.$$

$$\left. \sum_{f=f'; p' < F; q' > 0} \int dk_{q'} \lambda_0 B_{f,p' < F; q'_c > 0} \frac{\Gamma_{f',p',q'}}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(E_c - E_{f',p',q'})^2 + \Gamma_{f',p',q'}^2/4} \right)$$

Theoretical Bolometer Spectrum

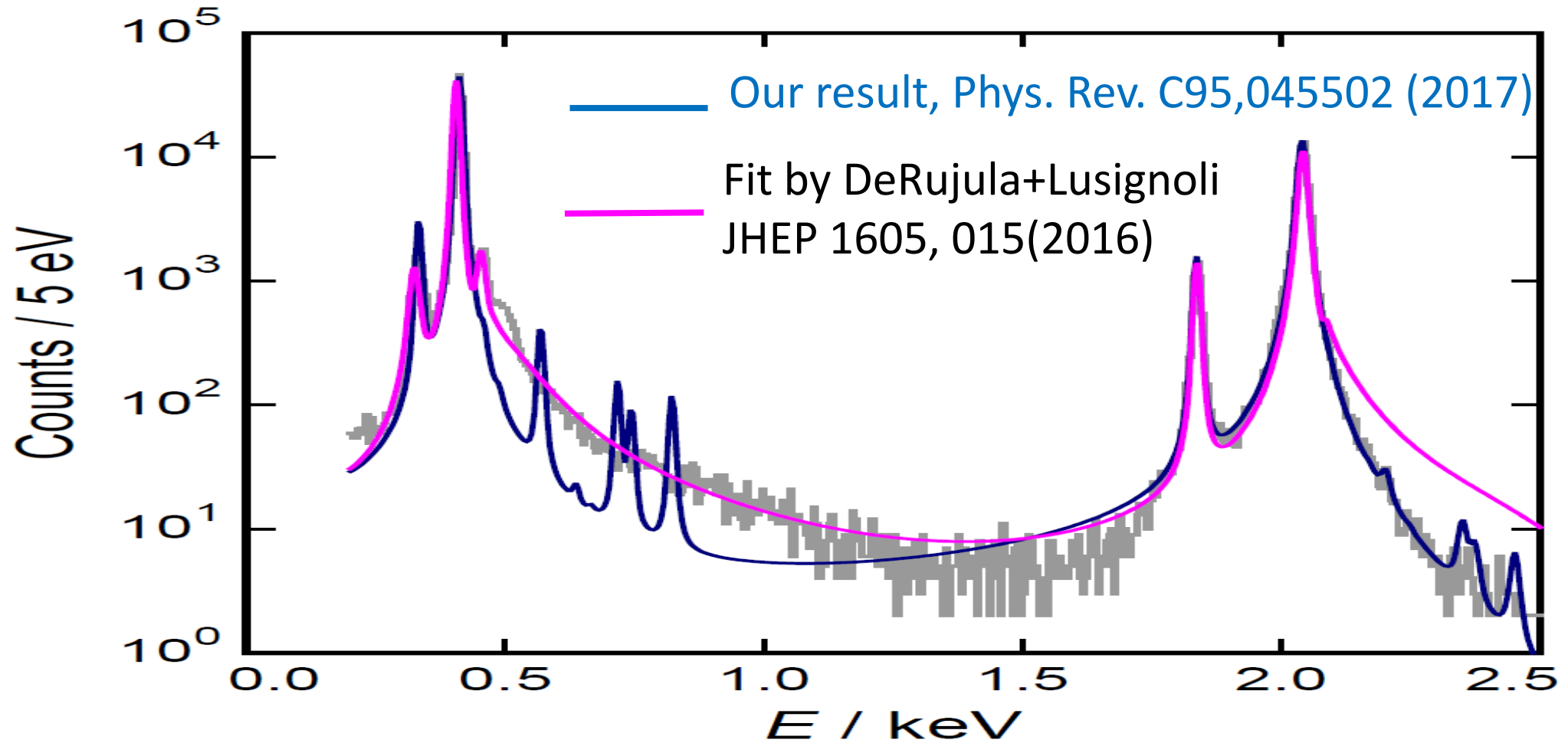


How did we improve Intemann and Pollock (Phys.Rev.157(1967)41 ?
(in the version used by DeRujula and Lusignoli, JHEP1605(2016) 015)

- Bound wave functions Ho +Dy Dirac-Hartree-Fock → non-relativistic screened Coulomb for Ho + first order perturbation Dy.
- Dirac continuum wavefunctions in selfconsistent potential of Dy → first order perturbation.
- Overlap $\langle 3s, HO | 3s, Dy \rangle$ limits shake-off to 0.4 %
→ bad wave functions factor 100 larger.
- We show the results without modifications!!! The only other shake-off calculation (DeRujula+Lusignoli, JHEP 1605) fits the spectrum. They write:

” Our estimate of the height of the N1(4s)O1(5s) shakeup peak is a factor ≈ 2.5 too low. It is possible to correct in similarly moderate ways the other contributions such as to agree with the data. One possibility, illustrated in figure (3), is to correct the N1(4s)O1(5s) (capture, shakeup) peak by the cited factor and to leave N1(4s)O1(5s) (capture,shake-off) ... as predicted, while reducing the N1(4s)N4/5(4d3/2/4d5/2) features by a factor ≈ 3 .”

Comparison with Echo-Measurement in the Modane Underground Lab.



Summary

- Determination of the neutrino mass by electron capture **in principle possible, but difficult.**
- Shake-off proposed by Intemann and Pollock (Phys. Rev. 157 (1967) 41) is an interesting effect .
- **But it is small and probably not relevant for neutrino mass determination** in electron capture in

The End