

# Search for light exotic fermions in double-beta decay

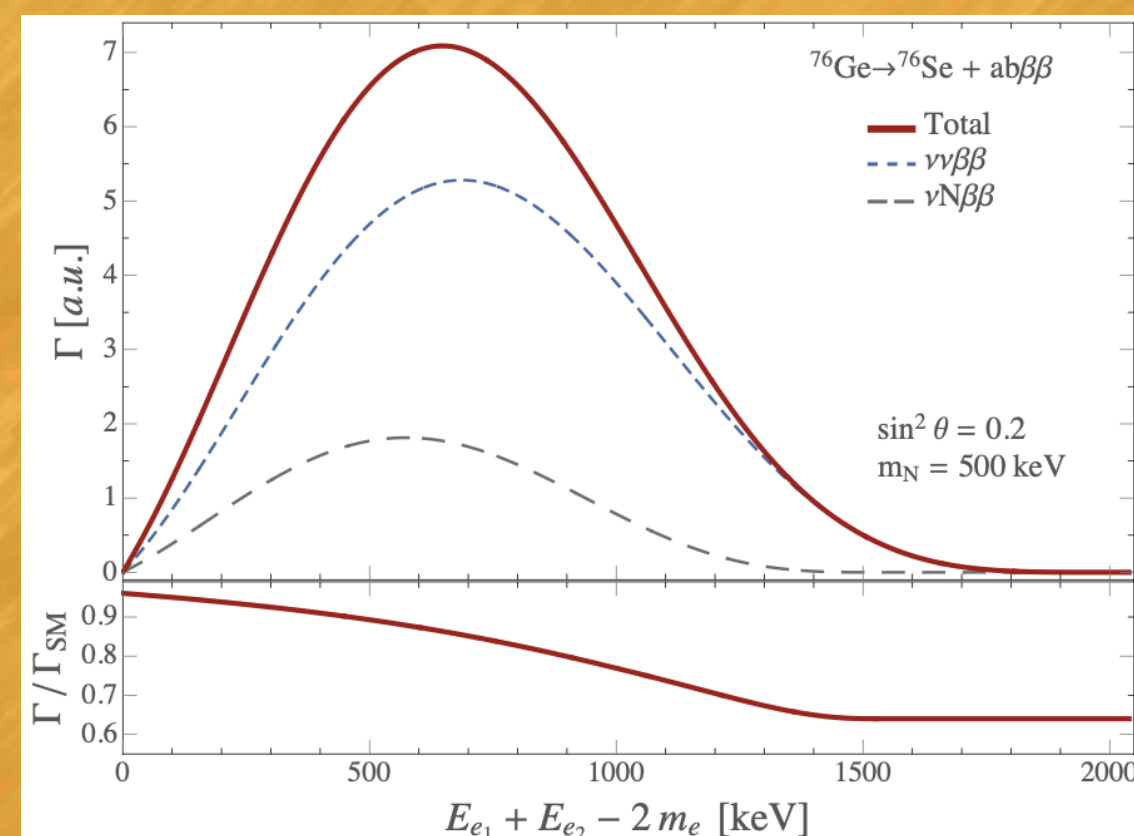
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## 1) What

- Introduction of a new fermion in the Standard Model, possibly related to mechanism of neutrino mass generation and/or dark matter of the Universe.
- Sterile neutrino  $N$  /  $Z_2$ -odd fermion  $\chi$
- Mass and coupling strength to Standard Model particles are free parameters: they have to be constrained by laboratory experiments, or astrophysical and cosmological observations.
- Weak laboratory constraints on  $N$  in the mass range between 100keV and 100MeV. No laboratory constraints on  $\chi$ .

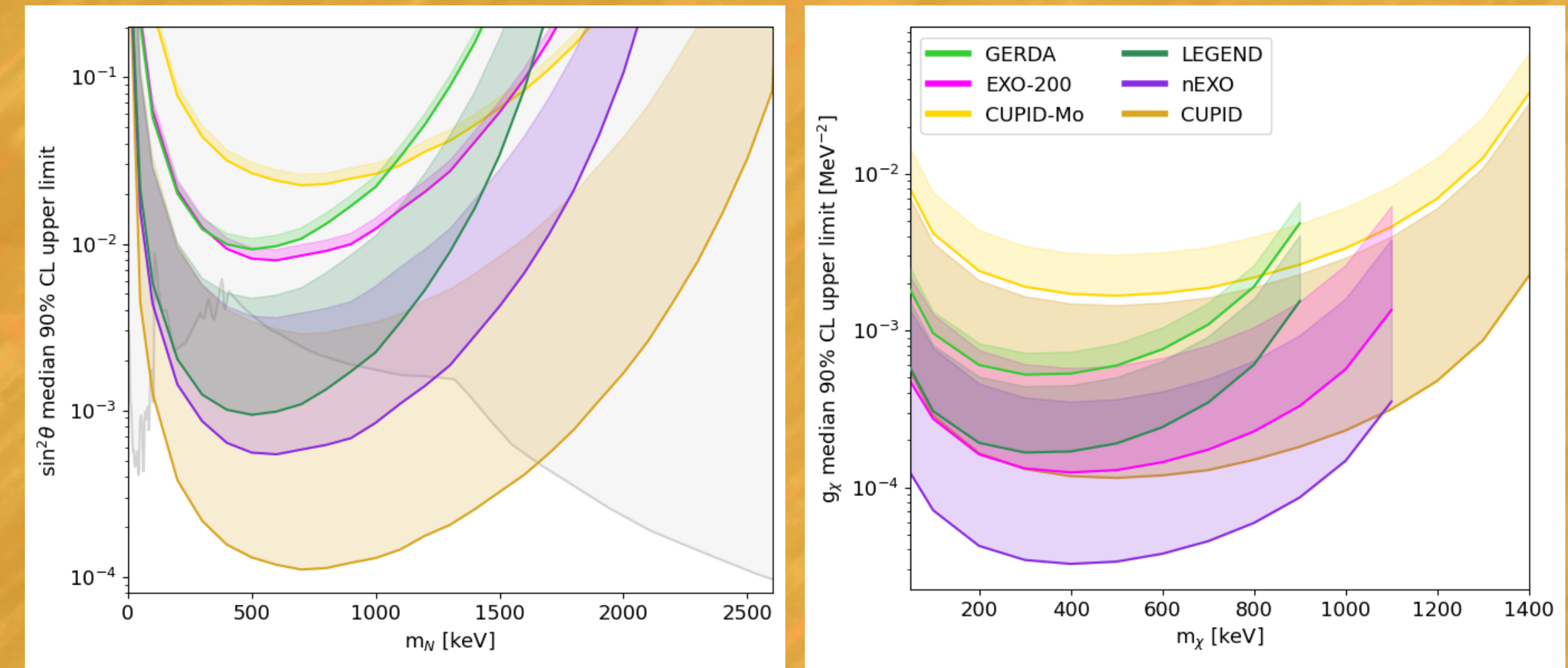
## 2) How



- $N$  and  $\chi$  couple with neutrino  $\rightarrow$  production in double-beta decay
- !  $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e + 2\bar{\nu}$
- ?  $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e + N + \bar{\nu}$
- ?  $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e + 2\chi$
- The energy distribution of the emitted electrons can be accurately measured and used to probe which other particles have been emitted

## 3) Results

- Frequentist analysis: binned maximum-likelihood fit based on a profile-likelihood test statistic. Systematic uncertainties included in the distribution of the test statistic.
- Sensitivity for a selection of current- and next-generation experiments given in terms of the median 90% C.L. upper limit on the coupling.



- LEFT. Sensitivity of current double-beta decay experiments are weaker than existing limits, but larger exposure of future experiments encourages a dedicated search.
- RIGHT. Double-beta decay experiments offer a unique opportunity of probing models in which only the double production of light exotic fermions is allowed, and can lead to the first laboratory constraints.