

# Nuclear Matrix Elements for Weak Decays

JINA & NSCL, MSU

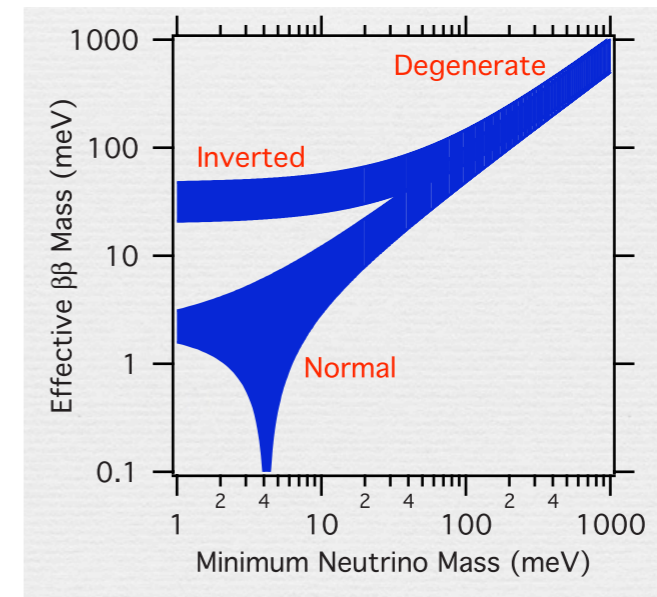
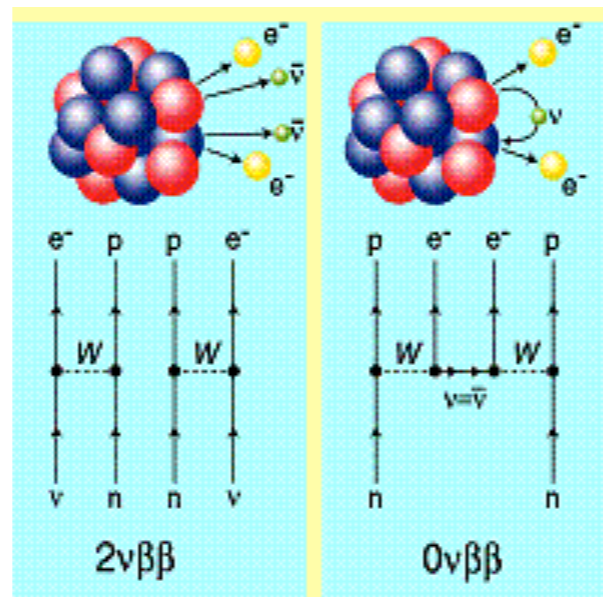
Dong-Liang Fang

In collaboration with B.A. Brown



# Motivation

- Neutrinoless double beta decay has key importance on understanding the nature of neutrino



- Accurate calculations of nuclear matrix elements for these processes are crucial

# Methods

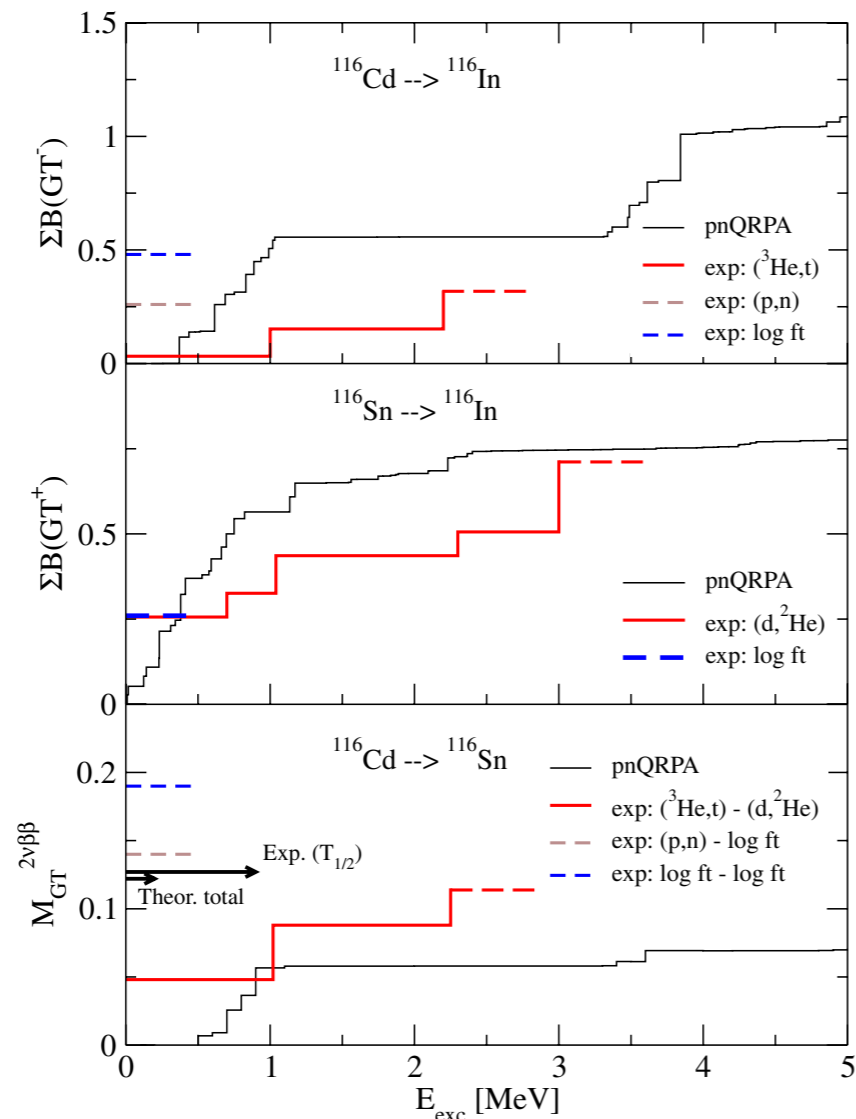
- Methods for NME calculations
  - Shell Model(Configuration-Interactions)
    - limited nuclei
  - QRPA
    - most nuclei but accuracy limited
  - PHBF, IBM, GCM etc.

# Running Sum

- Controversy over the hypothesis of Single-State-Dominance (SSD) or Lowlying-State-Dominance (LSD) for  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay
- With the validation of SSD or LSD, the Configuration-Interaction may set the limit over the Matrix elements

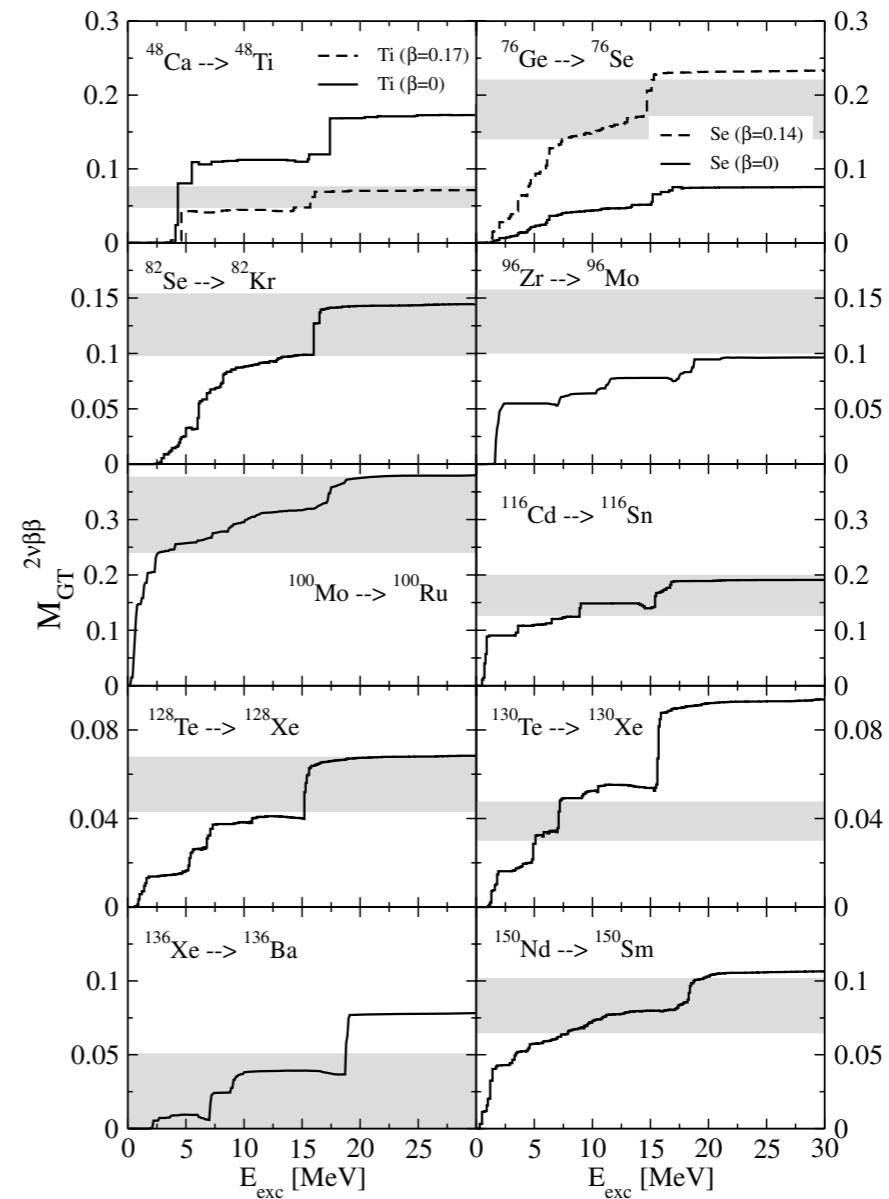
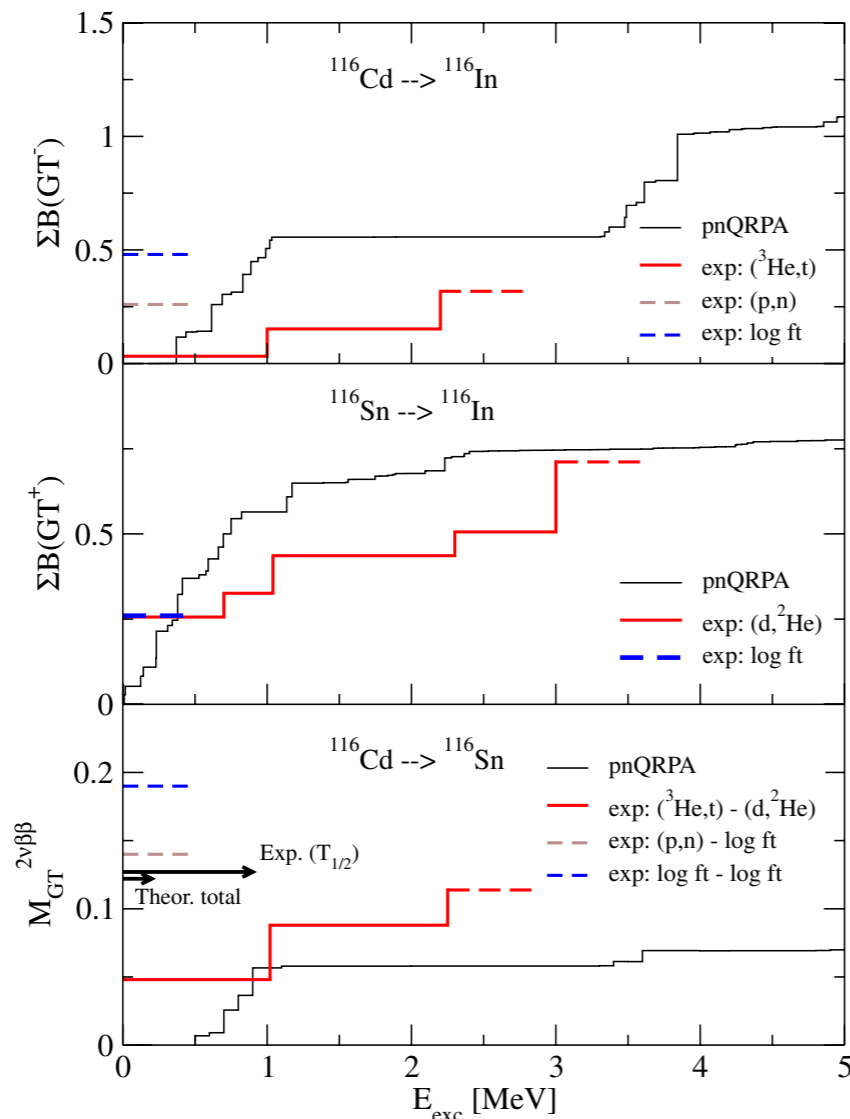
# Running Sum

- Negative results for SSD or LSD



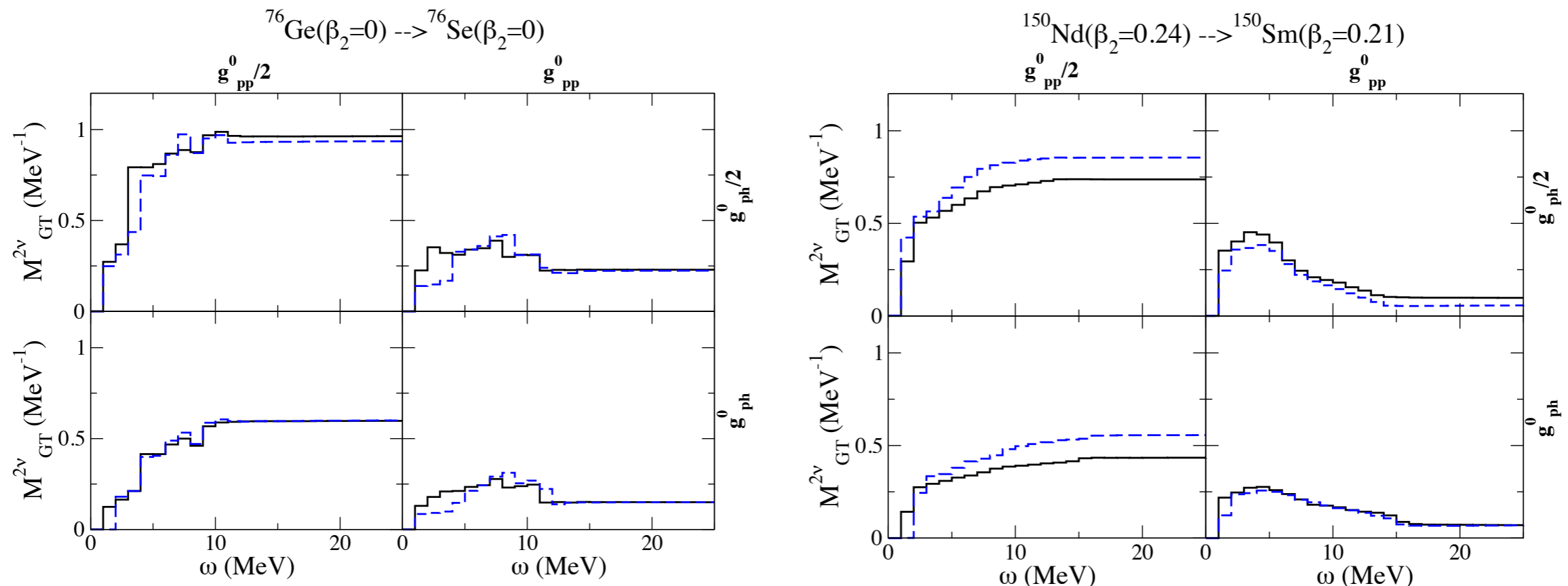
# Running Sum

- Negative results for SSD or LSD



# Running Sum

- Positive results for LSD or SSD



DLF, A. Faesler, V. Rodin, M. S. Yousef and F. Simkovic, PRC81,037303(2009)

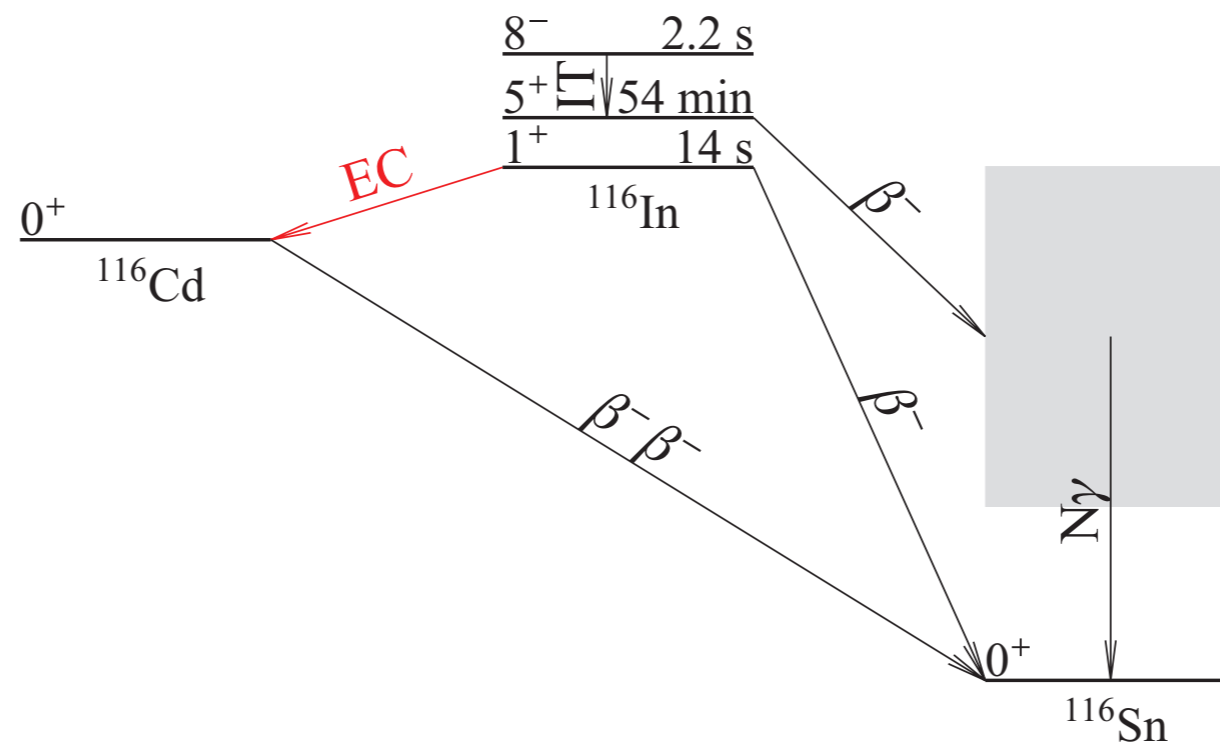
# Parameters

- The normal procedure of choosing parameters (QRPA with realistic forces)
  - $g_{ph}$  (the position of GTR)
  - $g_{pp}$  (The  $2\nu\beta\beta$  matrix element)
  - $g_A$  (Experimental quenching if available)



# Parameters

- the decay scheme for intermediate states



# Parameters

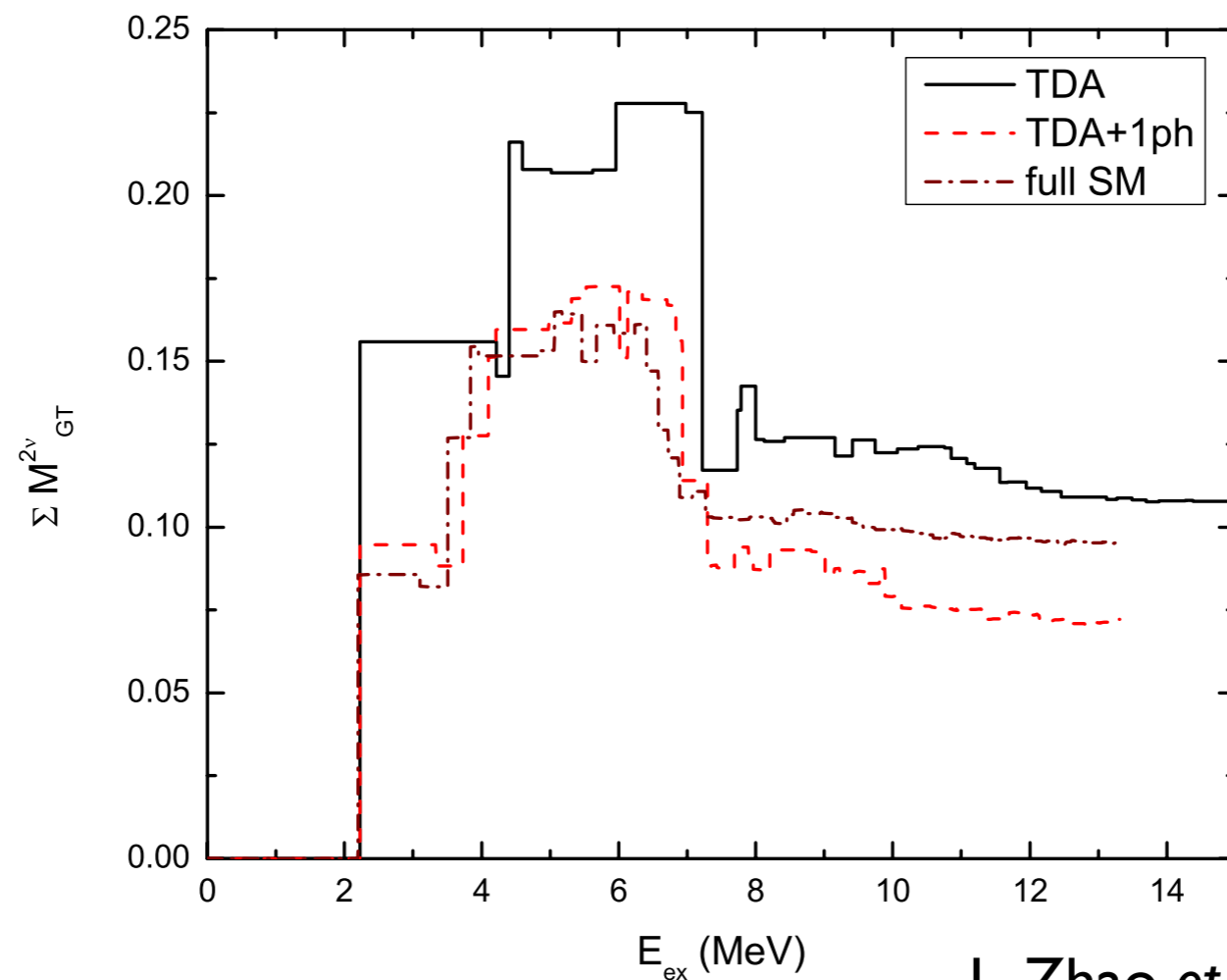
- Combination of  $g_A$  and  $g_{pp}$  to connect matrix elements of  $\beta^-/\text{EC}$  and  $\beta\beta$  when all are experimentally available
  - I. The same  $g_A$  and  $g_{pp}$  to reproduce the matrix element of  $\beta^-/\text{EC}$  and  $\beta\beta$   
*A. Faessler et al JPG 35,075104(2008)*
  - II.  $g_{pp}$  being the same for  $\beta^-/\text{EC}$  and  $\beta\beta$ , but different  $g_A$
  - III.  $g_A$  the same for the  $\beta^-/\text{EC}$  and  $\beta\beta$ , but different  $g_{pp}$   
*J. Suhonen et al PLB725,153(2013)*

# Parameters

- Are these choices arbitrary?
  - We should be aware of the fact that QRPA is kind of approximation
  - Shell Model as exact solution on the other hand with proper Hamiltonian could give us some hints
  - However, Shell Model is not available for most  $\beta\beta$  isotopes currently except  $^{48}\text{Ca}$

# Results

- Running sum for  $^{48}\text{Ca}$



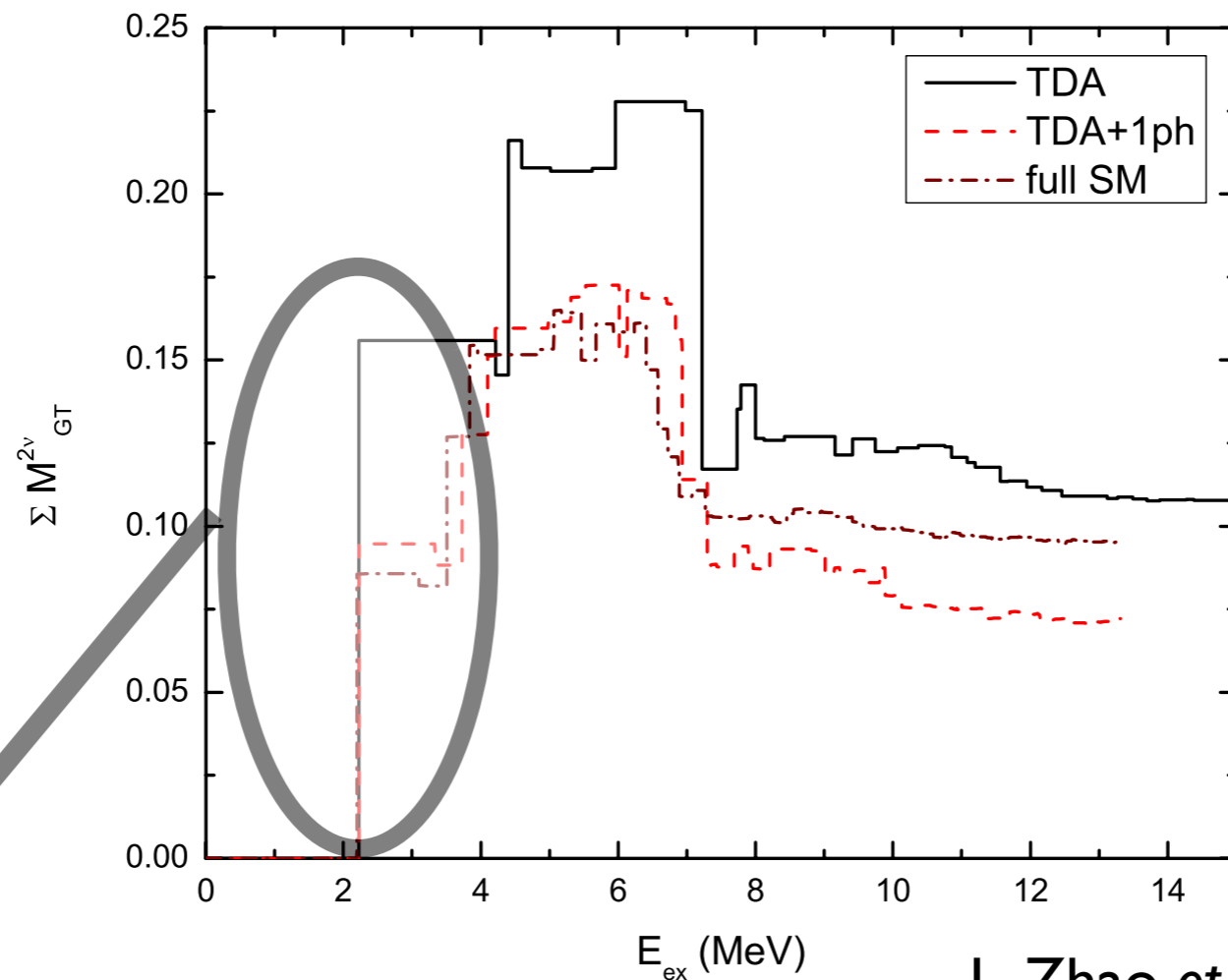
L. Zhao *et al.* PRC**47**,2461(1993)

M. Horoi *et al.* PRC**75**,034303(2007)

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# Results

- Running sum for  $^{48}\text{Ca}$



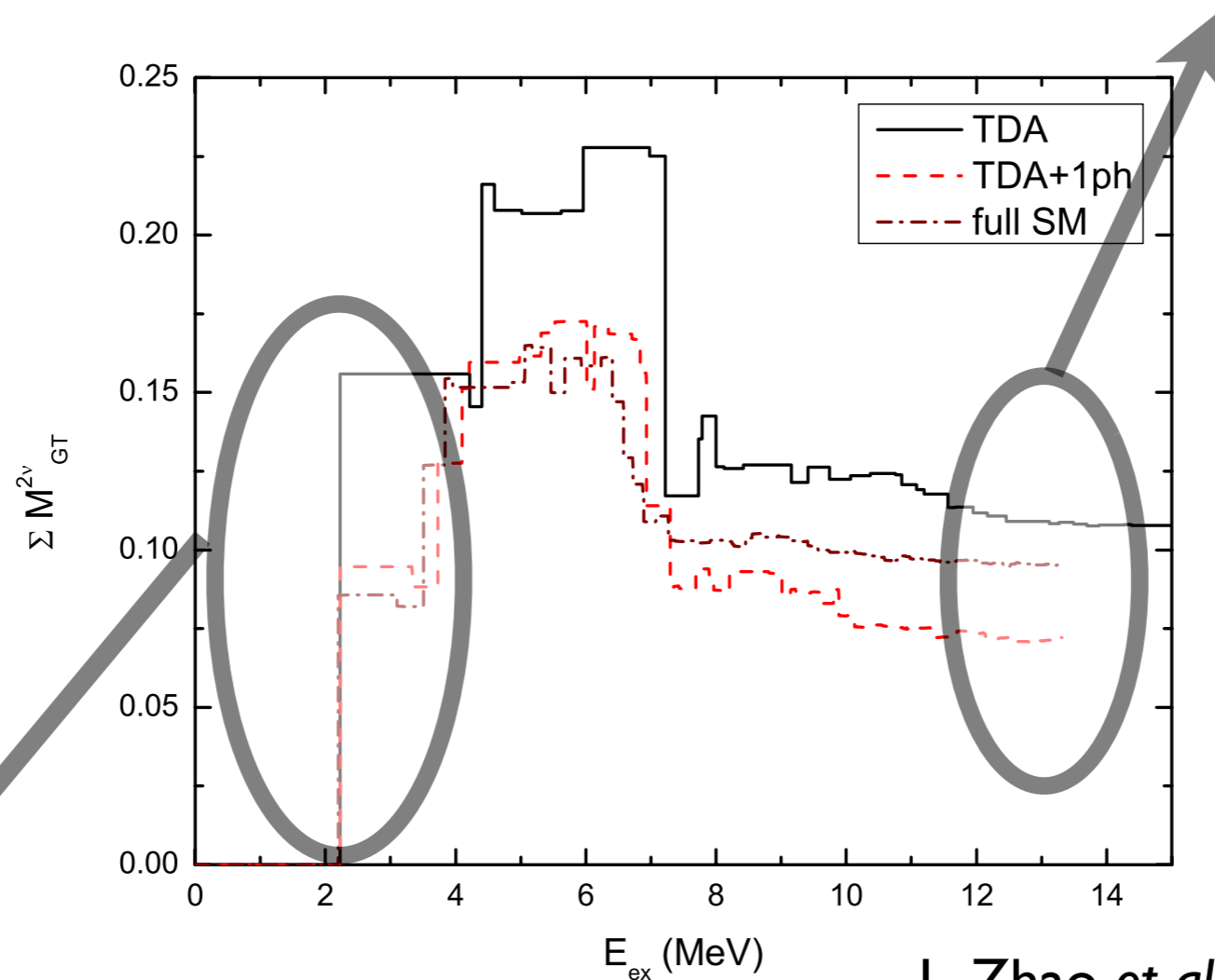
$$g_A^\beta g_A^{EC} / (g_A^{SM})^2 \sim 0.77$$

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L. Zhao *et al.* PRC**47**,2461(1993)  
M. Horoi *et al.* PRC**75**,034303(2007)

# Results

- Running sum for  $^{48}\text{Ca}$   $(g_A^{\beta\beta})^2/(g_A^{\text{SM}})^2 \sim 0.90$



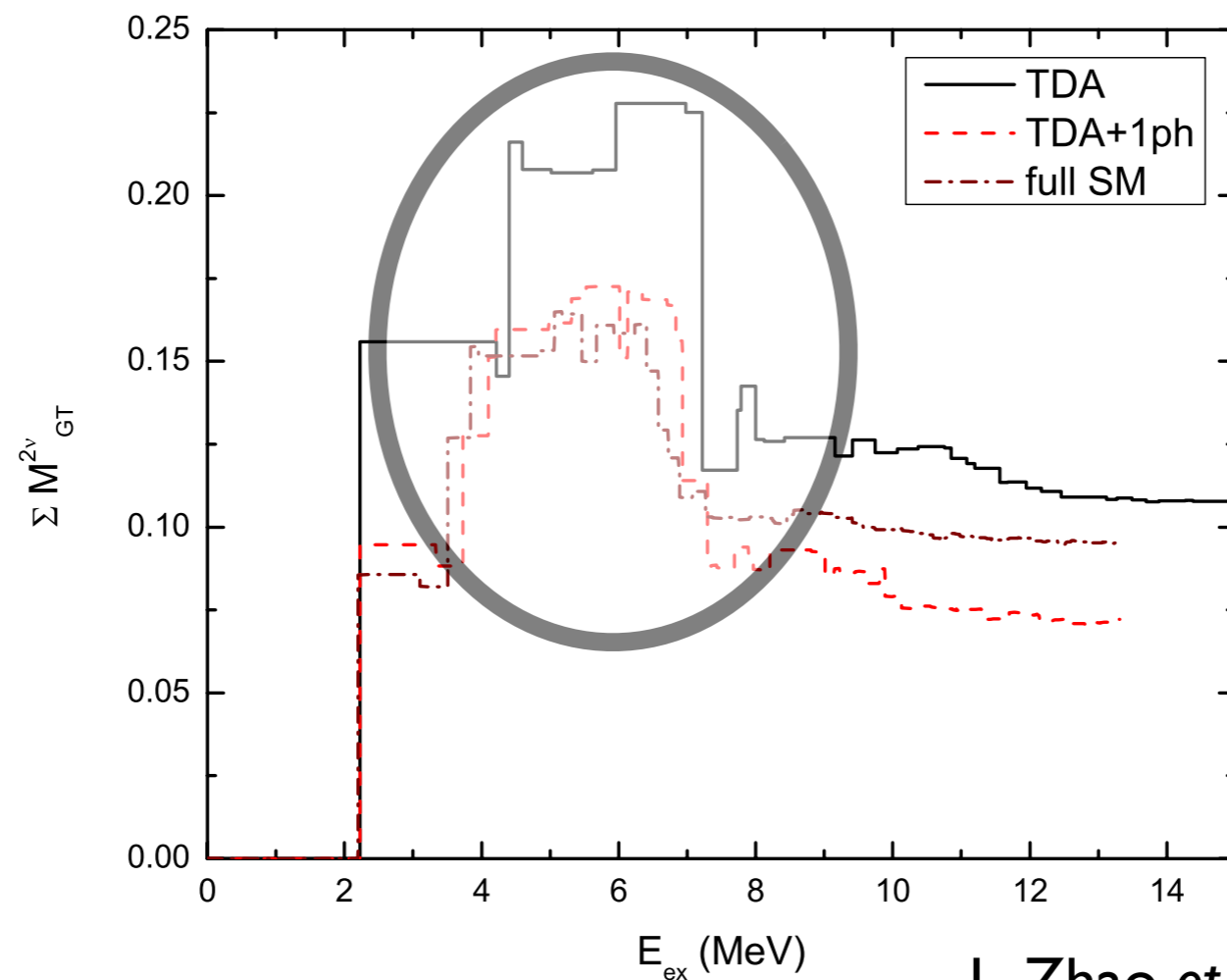
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# Results

- Running sum for  $^{48}\text{Ca}$



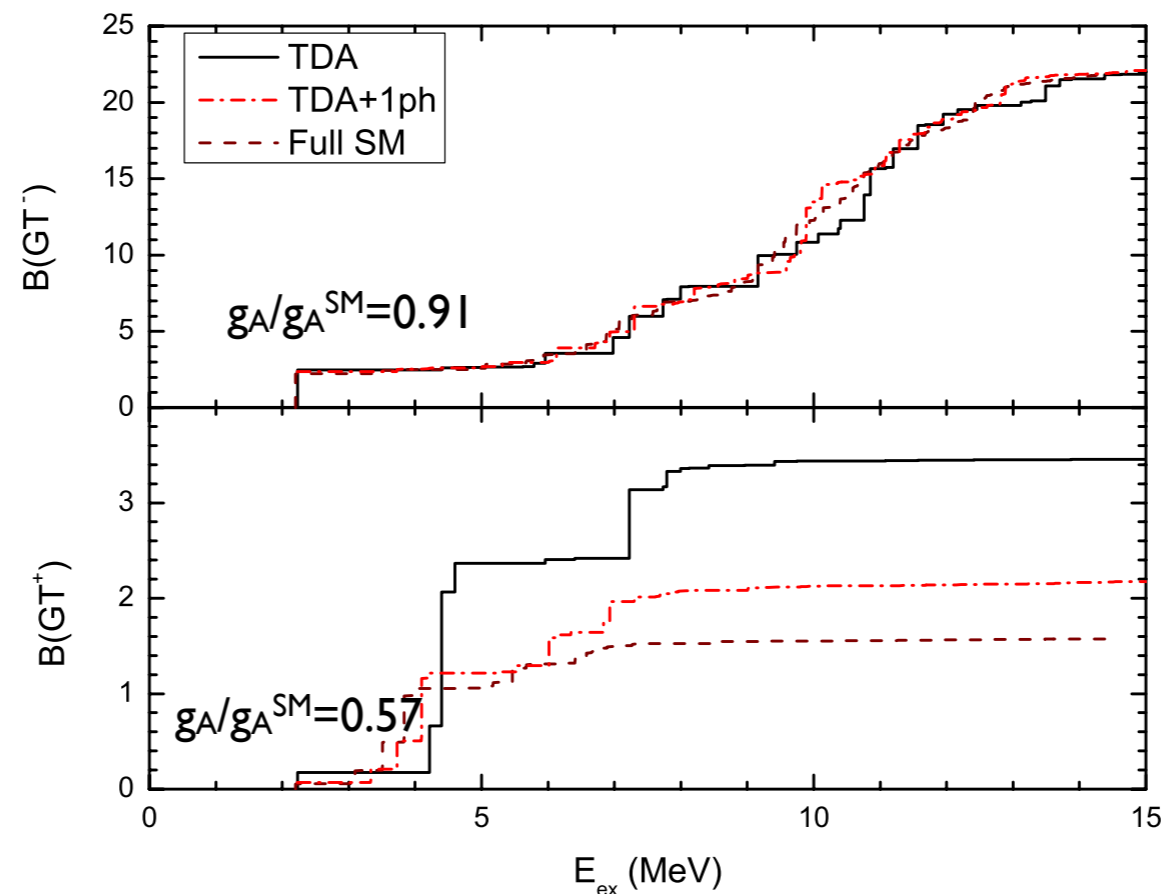
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# Results

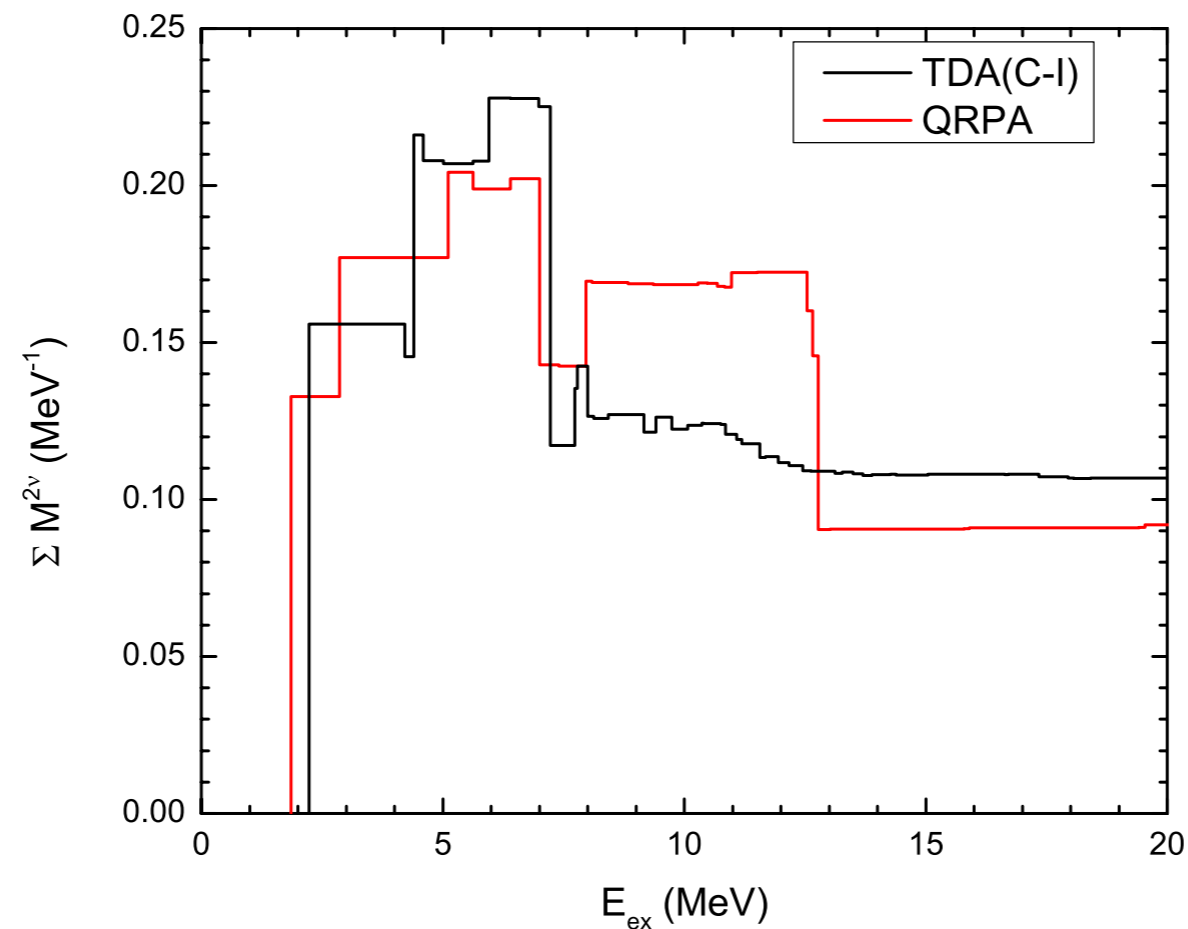
- Different quenching for  $\beta^-$  and EC indicated by Shell Model calculations





# Results

- Has it anything to do with QRPA calculations?

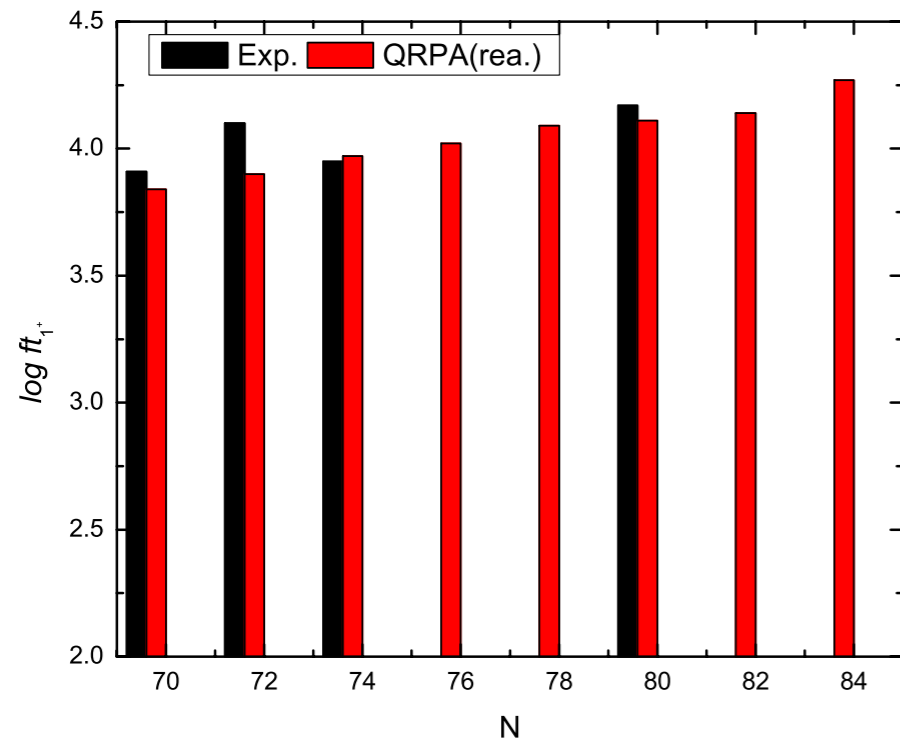
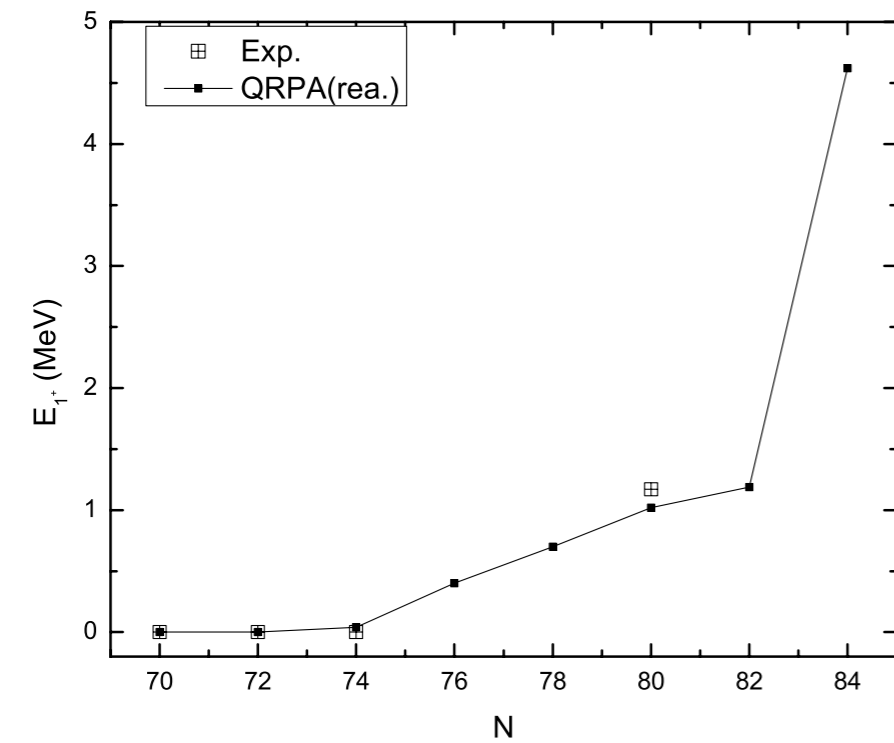


# Results

- What have we learnt from Shell Model study
  - effective quenching arising from the fact that QRPA or TDA are approximations to Shell Model
  - experimental quenching which still is a puzzle should be accounted
  - these two quenching mechanisms should be distinguished
  - $g_{pp}$  should be the same or very similar for the grandparent and granddaughter nuclei

# Results

## Cd Isotopes

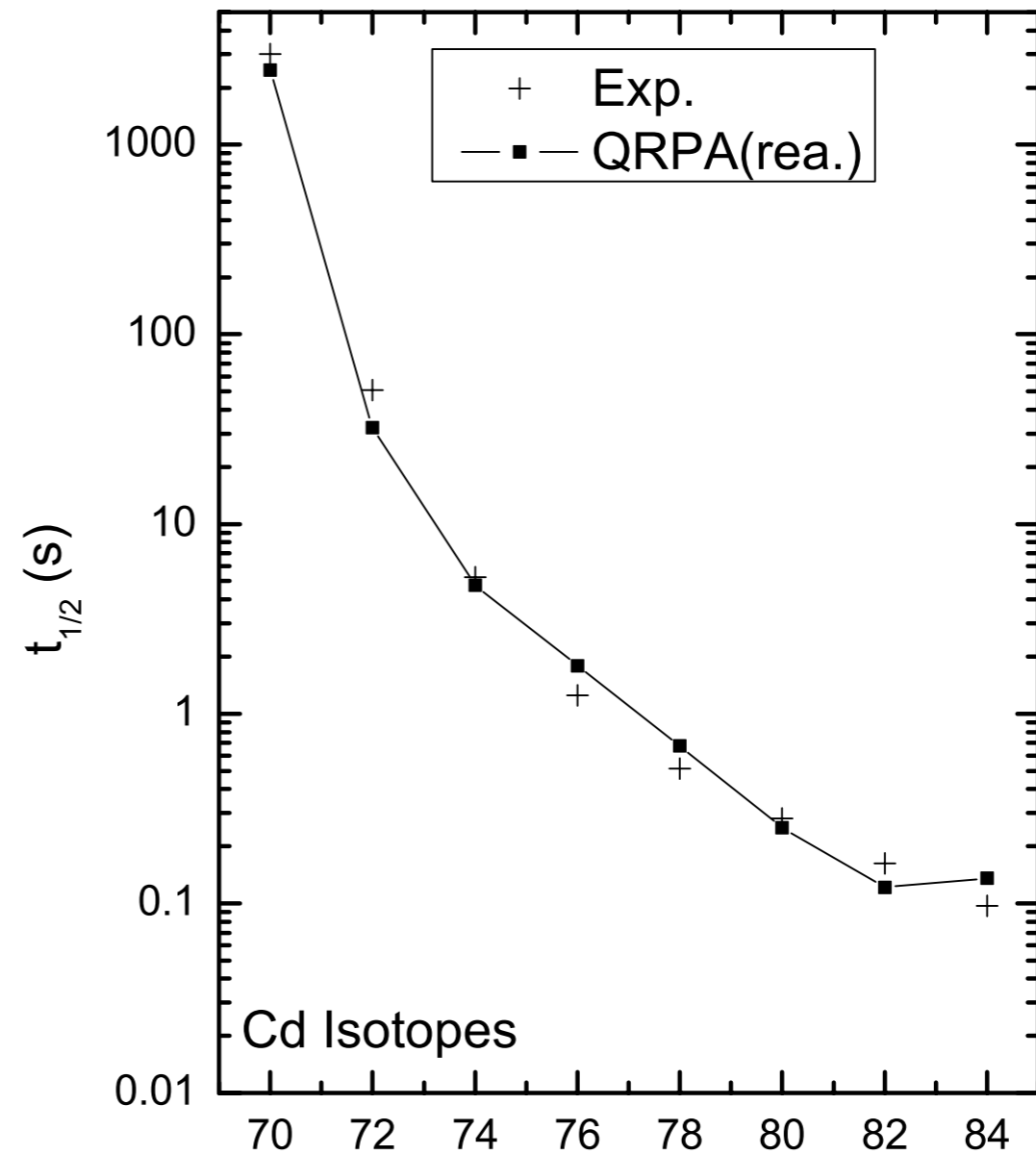
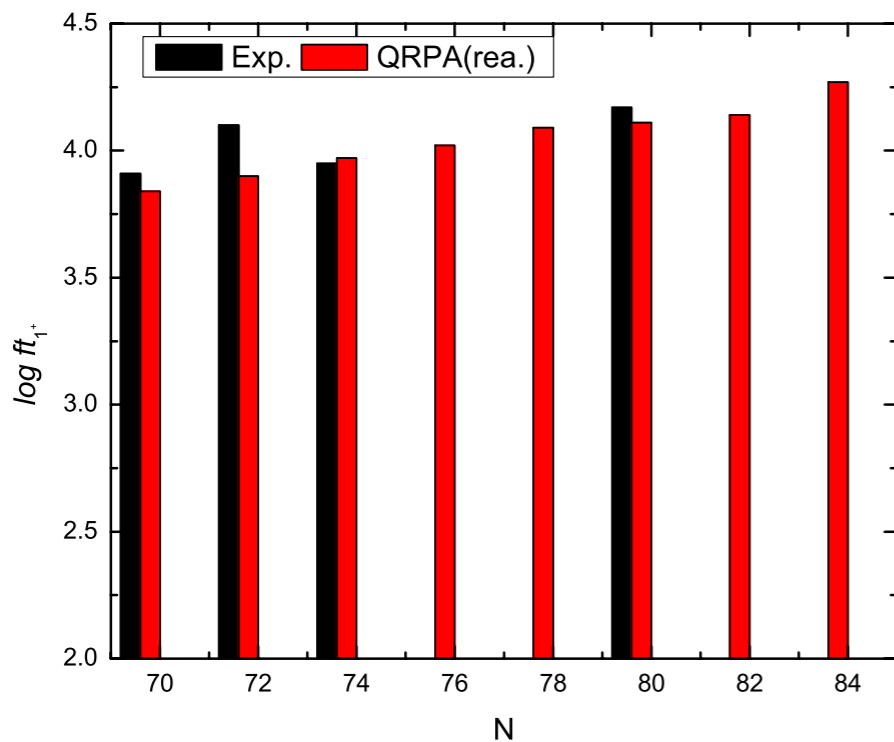
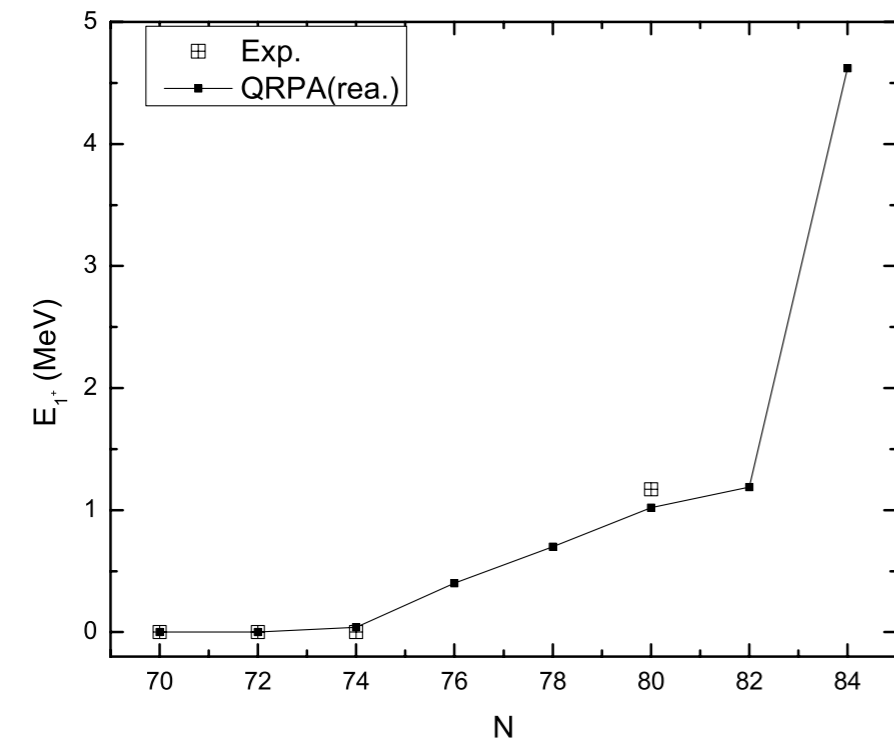


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$$g_A=0.4, g_{pp}=0.8$$

# Results

## Cd Isotopes



$$g_A = 0.4, g_{pp} = 0.8$$

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# Results

- Results concerning the matrix elements for  $^{116}\text{Cd}$   $\beta\beta$  process

Process	Res.	Ref.
(3He,t) B(GT <sup>-</sup> )1	0.03	Akimune <i>et al</i> PLB394,23(1997)
(p,n) B(GT <sup>-</sup> )2	0.26	Sasano <i>et al</i> NPA778,76c(2007)
logft (EC) B(GT <sup>-</sup> )3	0.39	Bhattacharya <i>et al</i> PRC58,1247(1998)
logft (EC) B(GT <sup>-</sup> )4	0.402	Wrede <i>et al</i> PRC87,031303(2013)
logft ( $\beta^-$ ) B(GT <sup>+</sup> )1	0.25	Blachot NDS92,455(2001)
$M^{2\nu}\beta\beta$	0.128	Barabash PRC81,035501(2010)

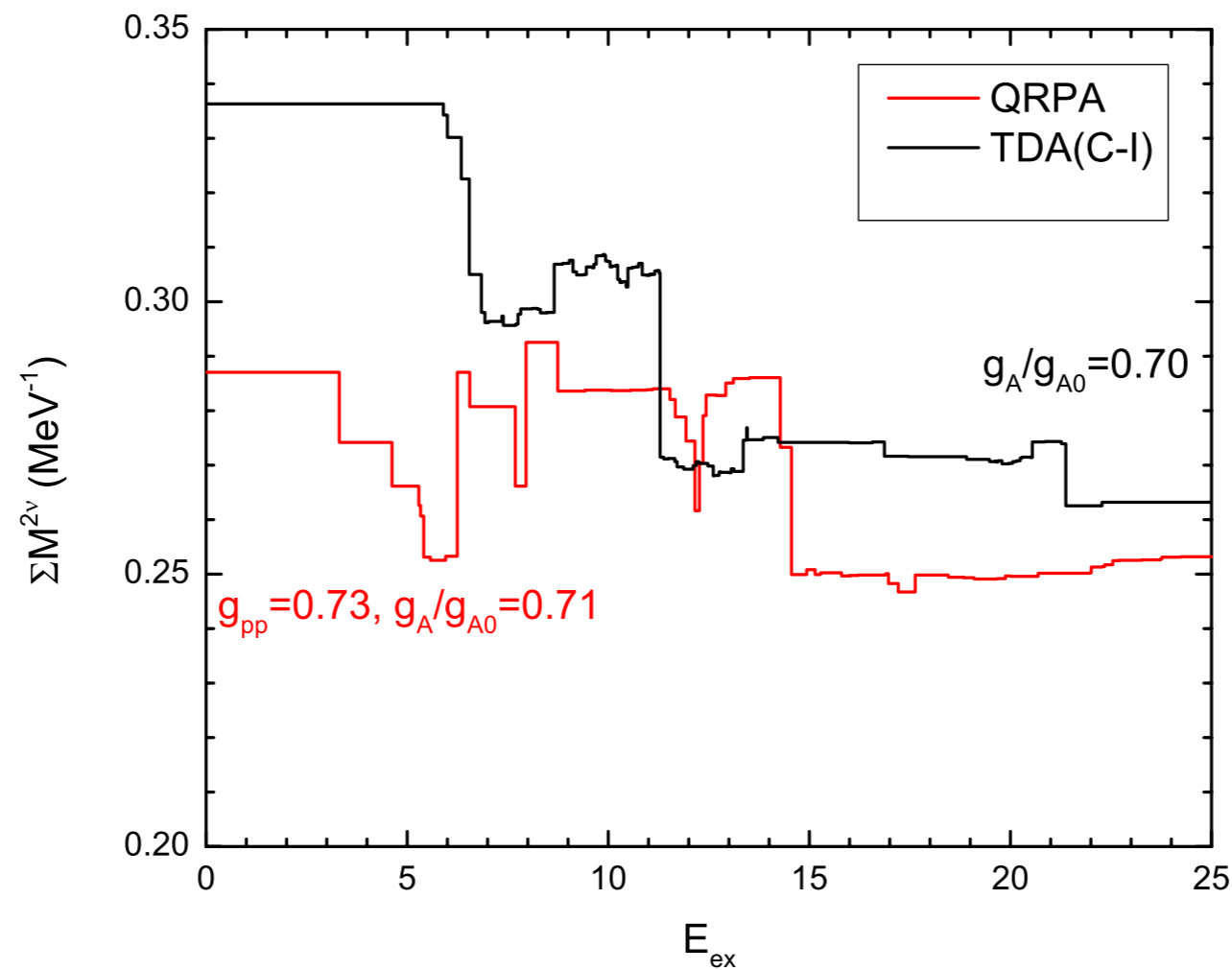
# Results

- The SSD hypothesis tested from above data

(-,+)	$M^{2\nu}$ (SSD)	$M(\text{SSD})/M(\text{Exp})$
1,1	0.046	0.36
2,1	0.136	1.06
3,1	0.167	1.30
4,1	0.170	1.33

# Results

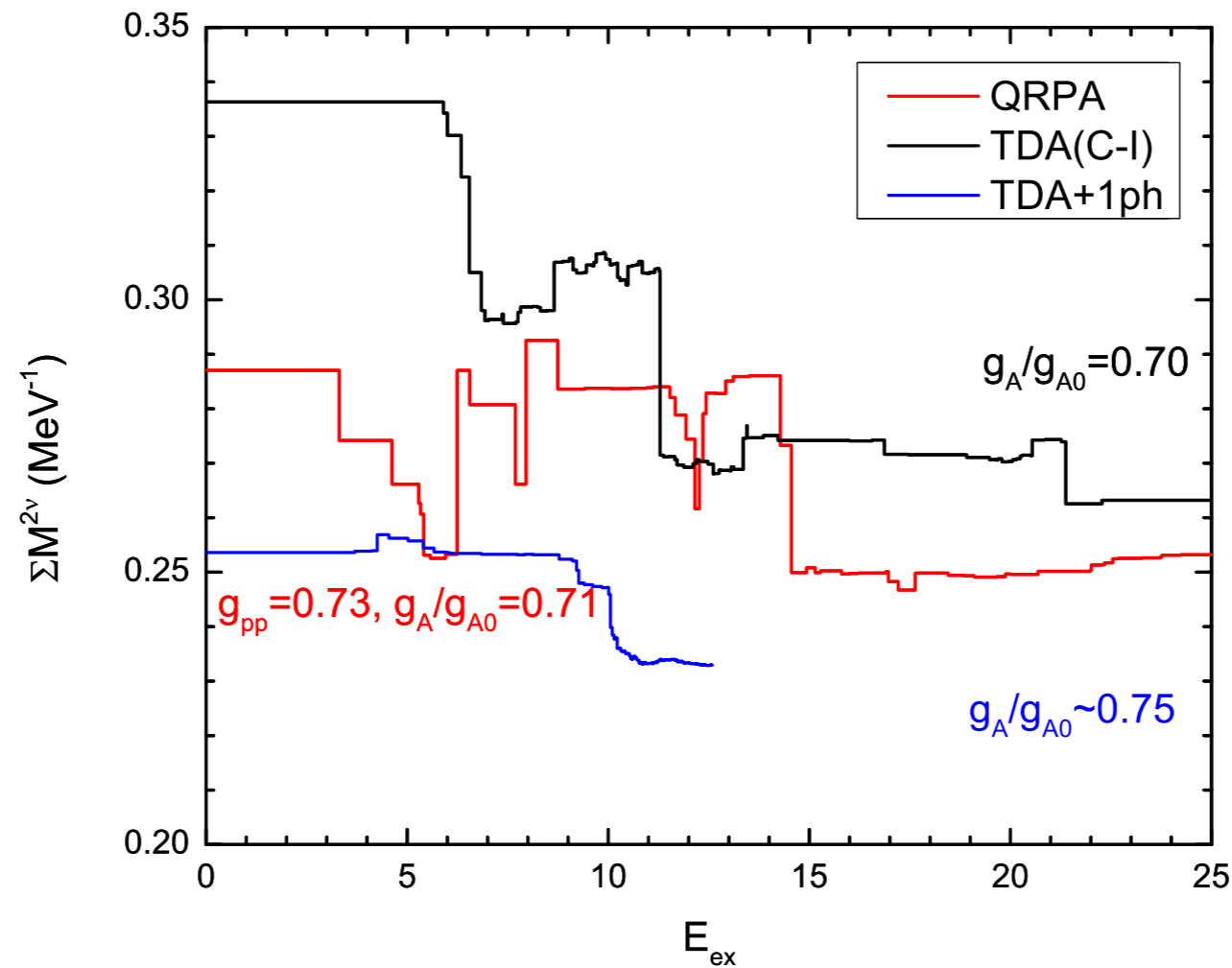
- Running Sum for  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{116}\text{Cd}$



M. Horoi and B.A. Brown,  
PRL 110,222502(2013)

# Results

- Running Sum for  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{116}\text{Cd}$

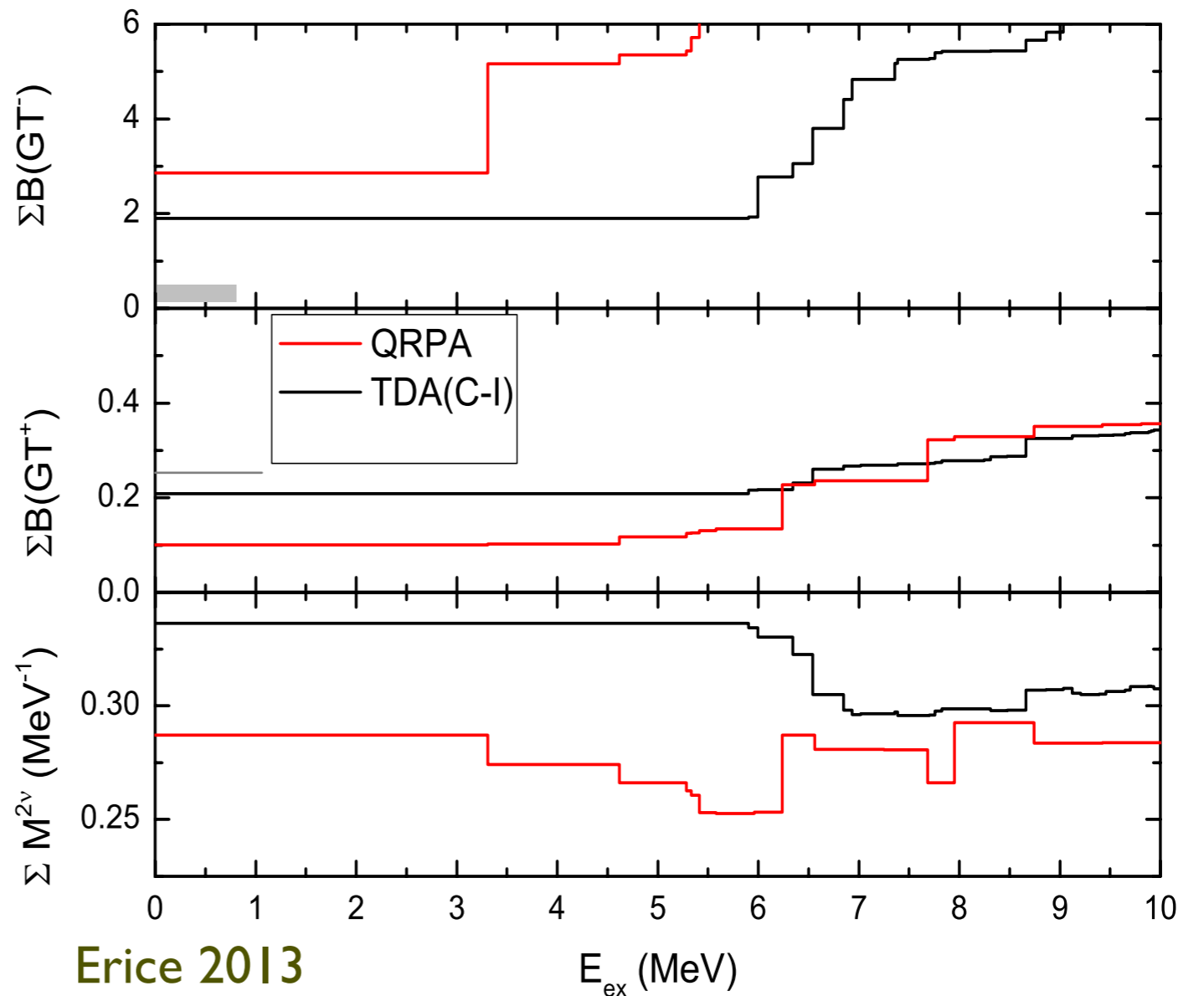
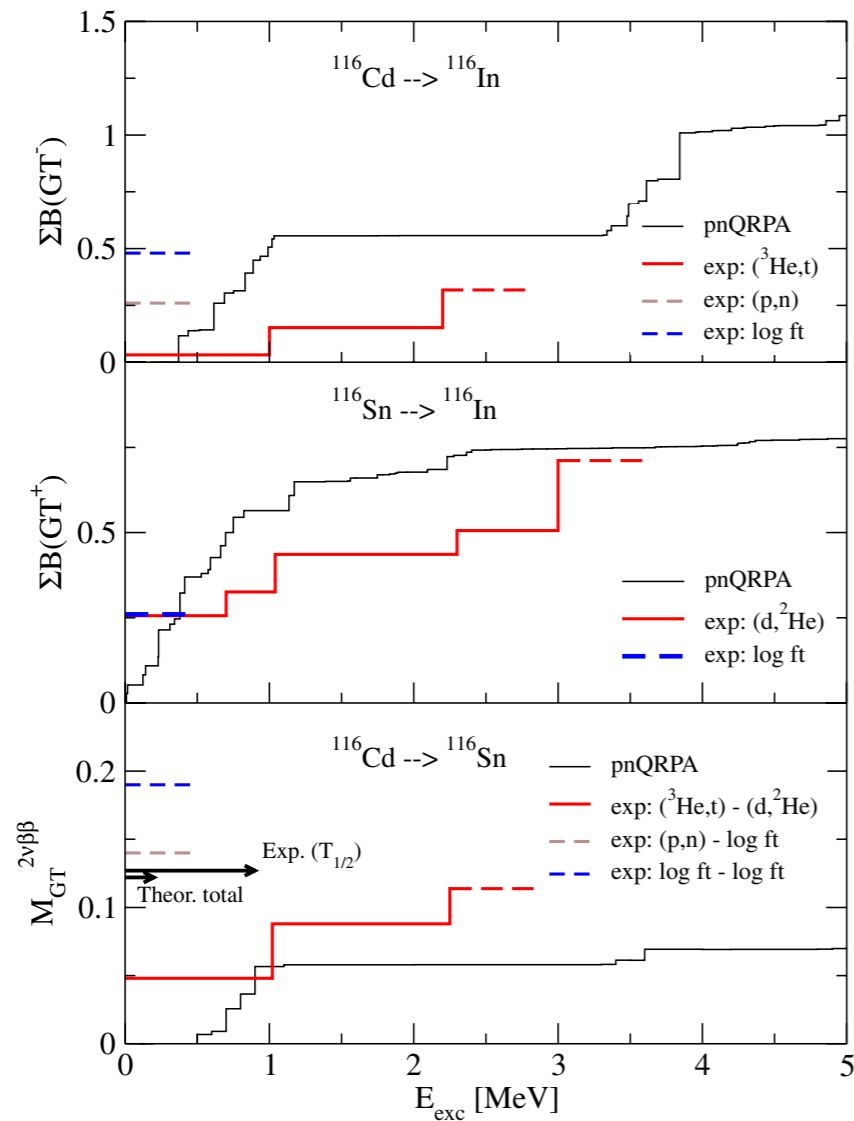


M. Horoi and B.A. Brown,  
PRL 110, 222502 (2013)



# Results

## ● B(GT) for $^{116}\text{Cd}$

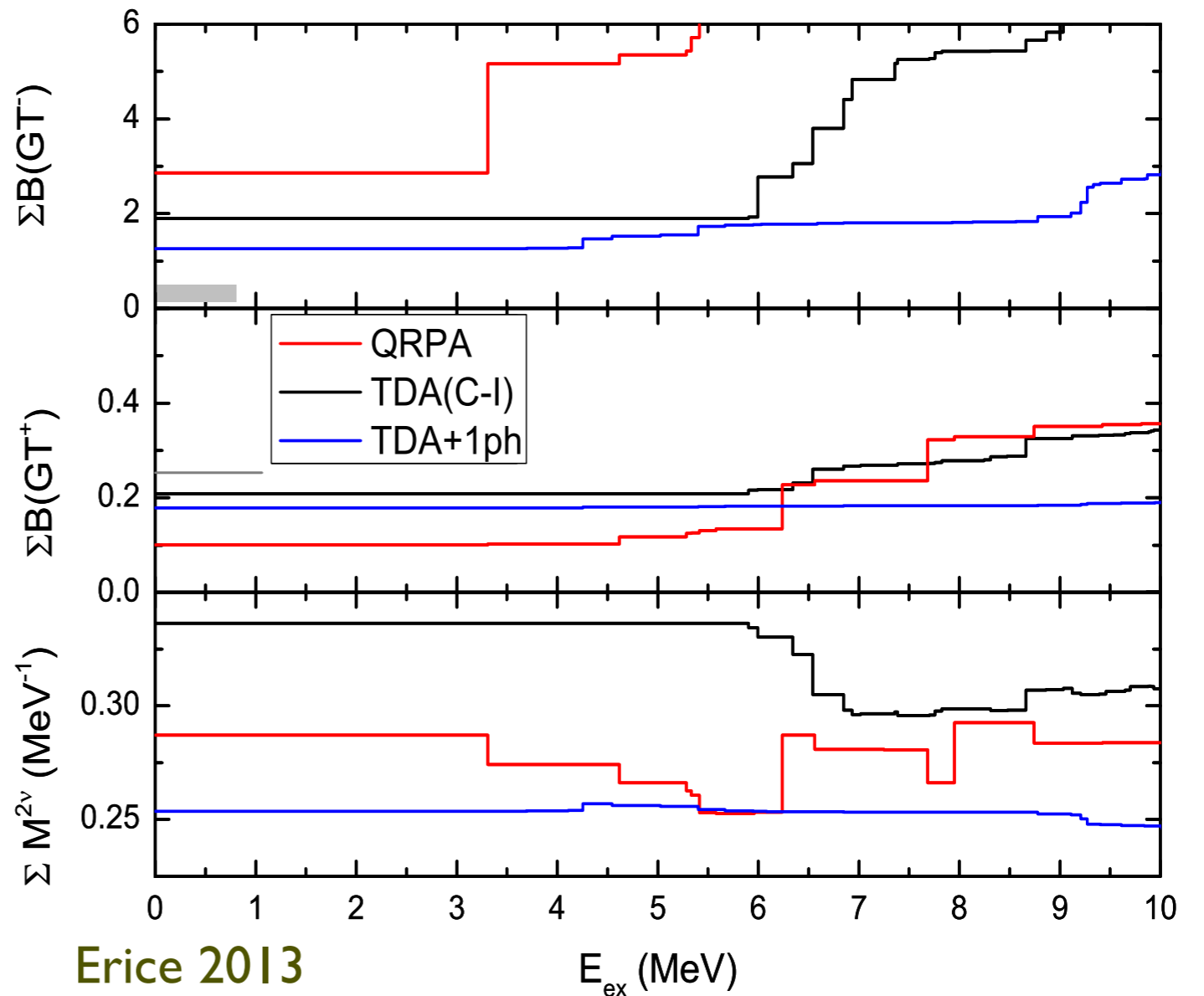
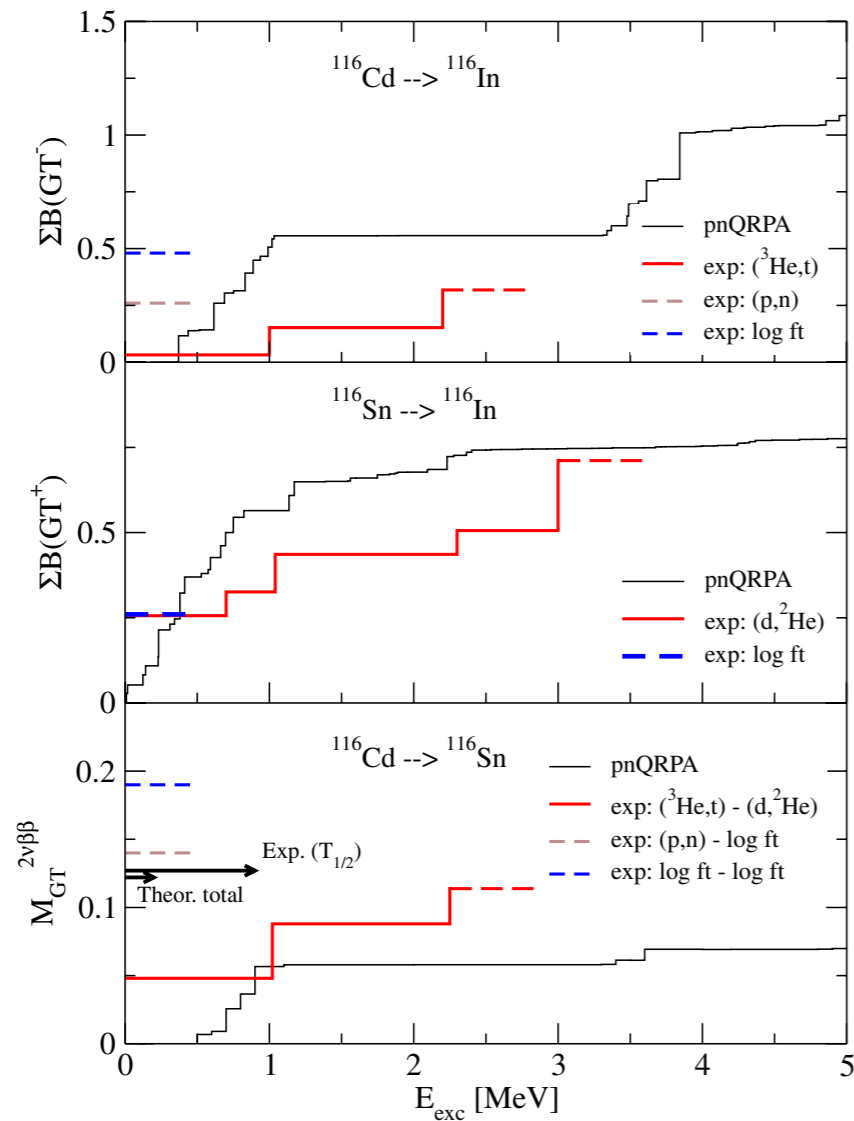


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$E_{\text{ex}}$  (MeV)

# Results

## ● B(GT) for $^{116}\text{Cd}$



# Conclusion

- The origins of different  $g_A$ 's in  $\beta^-$ /EC and  $\beta\beta$  are clarified with the help of Shell Model
- The running sum of  $^{116}\text{Cd}$  for  $2\nu\beta\beta$  is calculated with SSD or LSD observed
- The running sum of  $0\nu\beta\beta$  will be checked in the near future

**Thanks!**