

## Current Status of Neutrinoless Double-Beta Decay Matrix Elements

*Thursday, 31 May 2018 17:30 (20 minutes)*

Observing neutrinoless double-beta ( $0\nu\beta\beta$ ) decay is the most promising way to detect lepton number violation in the laboratory, and it would imply that neutrinos are their own antiparticles. The decay half-life naturally depends on a nuclear matrix element that needs to be calculated theoretically. A good knowledge of this matrix element is key for the planning of  $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay experiments, and also to extract information on the neutrino mass once  $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay is observed.

Currently predicted matrix-element values depend on the many-body method used to calculate them and, in addition, they may need to be “quenched”, as the matrix elements of other beta decays that, however, have a very different momentum-transfer regime. I will discuss recent efforts towards obtaining reliable nuclear matrix elements, ranging from improved calculations with phenomenological many-body approaches, to the first applications of “ab initio” many-body methods to  $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay, finalizing with possible measurements that could be very useful to test calculations and to provide information on the value of the  $0\nu\beta\beta$  matrix elements.

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### Funding source

Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science through KAKENHI grant No. 18K0639

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**Session Classification:** Nuclear Forces and Structure, NN Correlations, and Medium Effects

**Track Classification:** NFS