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## GERDA searches for $0\nu\beta\beta$ and other $\beta\beta$ decay modes of $^{76}\text{Ge}$

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The GERDA collaboration searches for the  $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{76}\text{Ge}$  by operating bare germanium detectors in an active liquid argon shield. GERDA is the first experiment that surpasses a sensitivity for the  $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay half-life of  $T_{1/2} > 10^{26}$  yr (90% C.L.) and that operates in a background-free regime such that the expected number of background events is less than 1 in the energy region of interest at the final exposure of 100 kg\*yr. The present status of GERDA and the results obtained in searching for  $0\nu\beta\beta$  and other  $\beta\beta$  decay modes such as  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay to the ground and excited states of  $^{76}\text{Se}$  and Majoron emitting  $0\nu\beta\beta\chi_0$  decay modes will be presented. A combination of the GERDA  $0\nu\beta\beta$  results with the results of the other searches using different isotopes with respect to upper limits on the effective Majorana electron neutrino mass will be given too. Some aspects of the analysis and results interpretation of searching for several exotic  $\beta\beta$  mechanisms associated with bosonic neutrinos, Lorentz invariance violation, and others, using calorimetric type detectors like GERDA are going to be discussed.

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