

Christoph Wiesinger (TUM, MPP), FPCapri, 12.06.2022

Neutrino Mass | KATRIN | Project 8 | ECHo / HOLMES | Outlook





Mass observables laboratory-based cosmology neutrinoless ββ-decay $m_{\beta\beta} = |\sum U_{ei}^2 m_i|$ $\Sigma = \sum m_i$ [NuFIT 5.1, nu-fit.org] 10⁰ normal ordering [Agostini et al, PRL 125 inverted ordering (2020) 25, 252502] 10⁰ // GERDA 10-1 (e) € 10⁻² Σ (eV) [Aghanim et al., // Planck A&A 641 (2020) A6] $10^{-1} \cdot$ 10-3 10^{-3} 10-2 10^{-1} 10-3 10-2 10^{-1} 10⁰ 10⁰ m_l (eV) m_l (eV) $m_{\beta\beta}\propto \sqrt{\Gamma^{0 u}}$ $m_2 |U_{e2}|^2$ model-dependent 2α $m_3 |U_{e3}|^2$ [Bilenky et al., PRD 64 (2001) 053010] $m_1 |U_{e1}|^2 / \sqrt{2}$ $2\dot{\beta}$



β -decay kinematics

spectral distortion, maximal at endpoint energy E₀ •

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\Gamma}{\mathrm{d}E} \propto F(E,Z) \cdot p \cdot (E+m_e) \cdot (E_0-E) \cdot \sqrt{(E_0-E)^2 - m_\beta^2} \cdot \theta(E_0-E-m_\beta)$$

- purely based on kinematics and • energy conservation
- independent on neutrino nature \rightarrow

μ

piccolo

grande



n

 $^{3}\mathrm{H}$

p

n

³He

Experimental challenges

- high activity radioactive source, low Q-value
- → tritium ³H ($T_{1/2}$ = 12.3 yr, E_0 = 18.6 keV), holmium ¹⁶³Ho ($T_{1/2}$ = 4570 yr, E_0 = 2.8 keV)
- excellent **energy resolution**, O(1) eV
- low **background**
- **high precision** understanding of theoretical spectrum and experimental response
- **current:** Karlsruhe Tritium Neutrino (**KATRIN**) experiment, probe **degenerate** scale
- future: resolve normal vs. inverted ordering





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- molecular tritium in **closed loop**
- → 100 GBq



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transport section

- tritium gas/ion removal
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spectrometer system

- (pre-)/main-spectrometer
- → high resolution, O(1) eV
- \rightarrow large acceptance angle, **0-51**°



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detector section

focal plane detector, **148 pixel** PIN-diode

•



- ~**30 scan steps** with varying duration, measurement time distribution (MTD)
- ~2 h scan duration, up/down/random scans, O(100) scans per campaign
- several **campaigns** per year





Analysis strategy

• maximum likelihood fit of **model**

$$\Gamma(qU) \propto A \int_{qU}^{E_0} D(E; m_\beta^2, E_0) \, \mathbf{R}(qU, E) \, \mathrm{d}E + B$$



with free amplitude A, squared neutrino mass m_{β}^{2} , endpoint E_{0} and background B

• theoretical (Fermi theory, molecular excitations) and experimental inputs (calibration measurements)

Neutrino mass results

1st campaign, 2 million events (22 days)

[Aker et al., PRL 123 (2019) 22, 221802]

• best fit, **p-value = 0.6**

 $m_{\beta}^{2} = (-1.0^{+0.9}_{-1.1}) \text{ eV}^{2}$

→ upper limit

 $m_\beta < \textbf{1.1 eV} ~(90\%~\text{CL})$

2nd campaign, 4 million events (31 days)

[Aker et al., Nature Phys. 18 (2022) 2, 160-166]

• best fit, **p-value = 0.8**

 $m_{\beta}^{2} = (0.26 \pm 0.34) \,\mathrm{eV}^{2}$

→ upper limit

$$m_{\beta} < 0.9 \text{ eV} (90\% \text{ CL})$$



 $m_{\beta} \! < \! \mathbf{0.8} \; \mathbf{eV} \; (90\% \; \mathrm{CL})$

Systematic uncertainties





statistics systematics -

• statistical uncertainty dominates, systematics non-negligible

• **background**-related uncertainties dominate systematics budget



• significant **plasma** uncertainty

0.30

KNM2

0.12

 $1-\sigma m_{\nu}^2$ uncertainty (eV²)

KATRIN preliminary (MC)

Uncertainty breakdown

- statistical uncertainty dominates, systematics non-negligible
- → still statistics dominated,
 systematics largely improved
- **background**-related uncertainties dominate systematics budget
- → mitigation techniques, avoid Penning trap, shifted analyzing plane (SAP) [Lokhov et al., EPJ C 82 (2022) 3, 258]
- significant **plasma** uncertainty
- → high-statistics ^{83m}Kr campaign, tritium scans at same temperature/gas density [Altenmüller et al., J.Phys.G 47 (2020) 6, 065002]



Outlook



- **combined analysis** of first 5 periods, significant increase of statistics
- model evaluation computationally challenging
- → fast **neural network** interpolation [Karl et al., EPJ C 82 (2022) 5, 439]
- **substantial improvement** of systematics and background
- → sensitivity projection (in case of no signal)
 - $m_{\beta} < 0.5 \text{ eV} (90\% \text{ CL})$

- data taking ongoing
- \rightarrow final sensitivity goal

 $m_{\beta} < 0.2 \text{ eV} (90\% \text{ CL})$

beyond neutrino mass:

- search for eV-scale sterile neutrinos
 [Aker et al., PRD 105 (2022) 7, 072004]
- relic neutrino search

[Aker et al., arXiv:2202.04587]

• test of **Lorentz invariance**

[Lehnert, PLB 828 (2022) 137017]



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Working principle

• **cyclotron radiation** emission spectroscopy (CRES) for tritium decay electrons

[Monreal, Formaggio, PRD 80 (2009) 051301]

$$\omega(\gamma) = \frac{\omega_0}{\gamma} = \frac{eB}{E + m_e}$$

- **source transparent** to microwave radiation, *source = detector* concept
- high precision **differential** frequency measurement, eV-scale resolution
- low background



Project 8

- **proof-of-concept**, single electron spectroscopy
- (molecular) tritium endpoint measurement, first **neutrino mass limit**

 $m_{\beta} < 178 \text{ eV} (90\% \text{ CL})$

[Novitski, Neutrino 2022]

path beyond:

- **m³-scale trap** (antenna array or cavity resonator)
- **atomic tritium** source
- → sensitivity down to 40 meV [Ashtari Esfahani et al., arXiv:2203.07349]





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Working principle

• calorimetric measurement of ¹⁶³Ho electron capture decay

[De Rujula, Lusignoli, PLB 118 (1982) 429]

• super-low **Q-value**

 $Q_{EC} = (2.833 \pm 0.034) \text{ keV}$ [Eliseev et al., PRL 115 (2015) 062501]

- **sub-eV** sensitivity requires **MBq-scale activity**
- ¹⁶³Ho **implanted** into **cryogenic micro-calorimeters**
 - eV-scale **differential** measurement
 - *source = detector* concept, pile-up limits pixel activity









- array of **metallic magnetic calorimeters** (MMC) with ¹⁶³Ho-implanted absorber, 10 Bq per pixel
- first **neutrino mass limit** (4 pixels with 0.2 Bq)

*m*_v < 150 eV (95% CL) [Velte et al., EPJ C 79 (2019) 12, 1026]

• analysis of **new data** ongoing (60 pixels with 1 Bq)

sensitivity: $m_v < 20 \text{ eV} (95\% \text{ CL})$

HOLMES



• array of **transition edge sensors** (TES) coupled to ¹⁶³Ho-implanted absorber, 300 Bq per pixel

sensitivity for **coming phases** of ECHo/HOLMES:



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Conclusions

- KATRIN measurement ongoing
 - first direct **sub-eV** neutrino mass limit [Aker et al., Nature Phys. 18 (2022) 2, 160-166]

 $m_{\beta}\!<\!\mathbf{0.8}\;\mathbf{eV}\;\!(90\%\;\mathrm{CL})$

- substantial improvement of **systematics** and **background**, increased **statistics**
- **promising perspectives** to go beyond
 - tritium cyclotron radiation emission spectroscopy, **Project 8**
 - holmium-implanted cryogenic micro-calorimeters, ECHo/HOLMES



o ...

Backup





Experimental efforts



R&D phase

Analysis strategy

- **blind analysis**, procedures and inputs frozen on Monte Carlo data (MC twins) with $m_{\beta} = 0$
- cross-checks between **3 independent** analysis frameworks/groups
- 2-step unblinding
 - fit on data w/ blinded molecular final state distribution (FSD)
 - \circ fit on data w/ correct FSD

- uncertainty propagation
 - Monte Carlo propagation (sampling)
 - \circ covariance matrices
 - nuisance parameter, pull terms



KATRIN neutrino mass (KNM) 2

[Aker et al., Nature Phys. 18 (2022) 2, 160-166]

• analysed **ring-wise** (consistent with uniform fit), excellent goodness-of-fit, **p-value = 0.8**,

$$m_{\beta}^{2} = (0.26 \pm 0.34) \,\mathrm{eV}^{2}$$

compatible with zero

→ upper limit using Lokhov-Tkachov [Lokhov, Tkachov, Phys.Part.Nucl. 46 (2015) 3, 347-365] (consistent with Feldman-Cousins) [Feldman, Cousins, PRD 57 (1998) 3873-3889]

 $m_{\beta} < 0.9 \text{ eV} (90\% \text{ CL})$ sensitivity: $m_{\beta} < 0.7 \text{ eV} (90\% \text{ CL})$

• combination with KNM1

$$m_{\beta} < 0.8 \text{ eV} (90\% \text{ CL})$$



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Beyond neutrino mass

- search for eV-scale **sterile neutrinos**
- \rightarrow kink in spectrum

[Aker et al., PRD 105 (2022) 7, 072004]

- keV-scale steriles with TRISTAN [Mertens et al., J.Phys.G 46 (2019) 6, 065203]
- relic neutrino overdensity





- Lorentz invariance violation
- → sidereal modulation [Lehnert, PLB 828 (2022) 137017]





Spectrometer backgrounds

- ²¹⁹**Rn decays** ($T_{1/2} = 4s$) in spectrometer
- → trapped electrons, **non-Poisson rate** [Mertens et al., Astropart.Phys. 41 (2013) 52-62]

[Görhardt et al., JINST 13 (2018) 10, T10004]

• improved nitrogen cooled baffles

No Mata Poisson

counts

Radon-219



- emptied in between scan steps
- → background increase during measurement O(1) µcps/s
- → scan-step-**duration dependent**
- switch off pre-spectrometer







