

# Status of the BeEST Heavy Neutrino Search

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The Beryllium Electron capture in Superconducting Tunnel junctions (BeEST) experiment searches for the signatures of heavy neutrino mass eigenstates by measuring the recoil energy of the Li-7 daughter nucleus from Be-7 electron capture decay. In Phase-II, BeEST has set leading limits on neutrino mixing to a heavy eigenstate in the 100-850 keV mass range using a single superconducting tunnel junction detector. The current Phase-III has expanded the BeEST experiment to a 32-pixel STJ array detector and increased the dose of implanted Be-7. In this poster, we present the status of the BeEST Phase-III and highlight the refined experimental and analytical techniques in Phase-III. We also discuss an improved analysis scheme using pulse shape discrimination enabled by a new continuous data acquisition system.

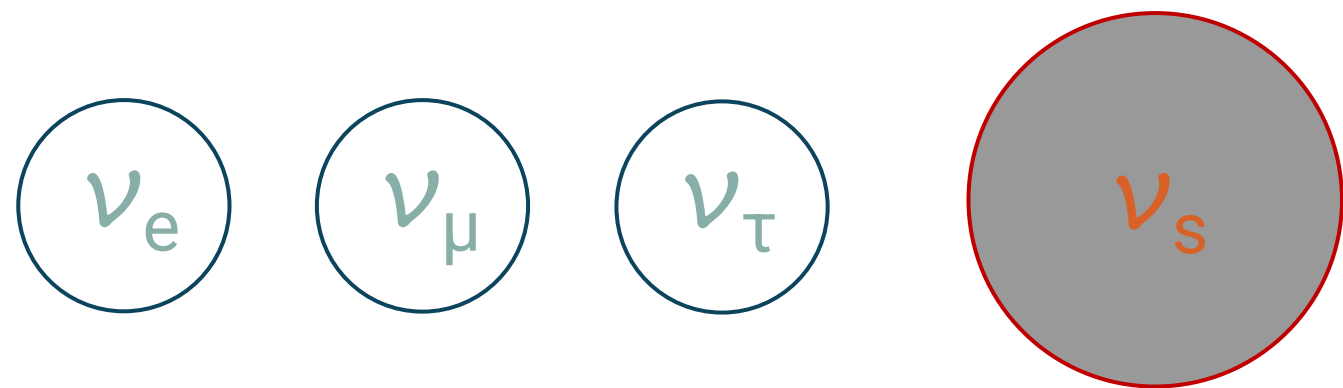
## Sterile Neutrino Search

### Motivation

#### Neutrino problems

- How do neutrinos gain mass?
- Why are they so light?
- Where are right-handed neutrinos?

### Sterile Neutrinos



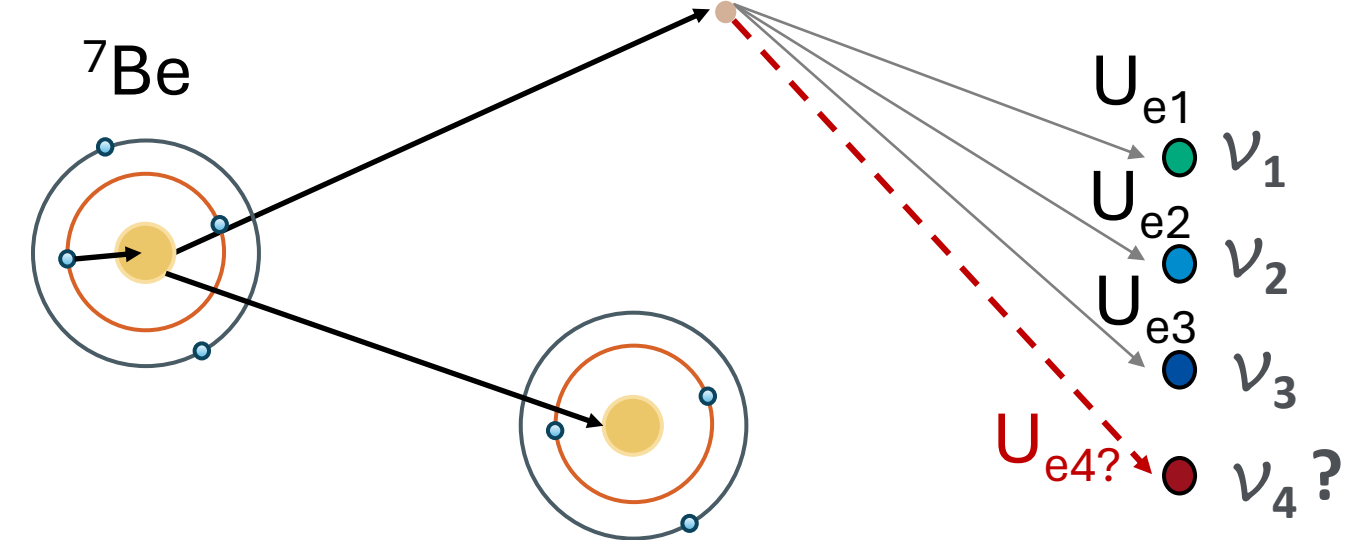
<b>Mass</b>	<1 eV	>1 eV
<b>Forces</b>	Weak, Gravity	Gravity
<b>Parity</b>	Left-handed	Right-handed

- Sterile neutrino may be the simplest expansion to explain neutrinos

#### How do we detect something that do not interact?

- Indirect search with recoil energy measurement
- Using high-resolution detector

### Electron Capture and $\nu_s$

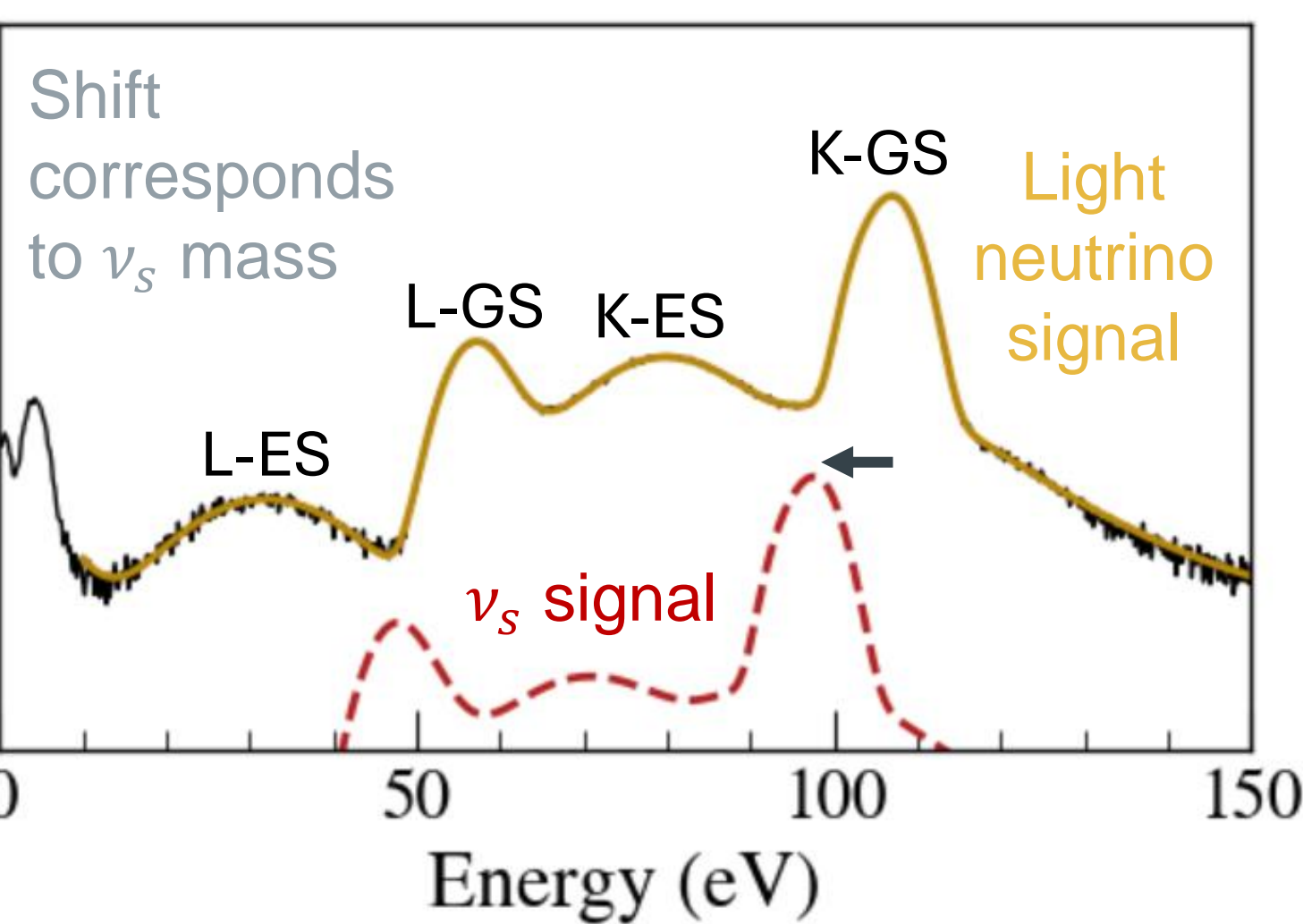


$${}^7\text{Li recoil} = \frac{Q^2 - M_\nu^2}{2(Q + M_{\text{Li}})} \approx 57 \text{ eV}$$

- $E_{\text{Recoil}}$  depends on neutrino mass
- 4 main peaks in  ${}^7\text{Be}$  EC
  - K / L-shell electron capture
  - to Ground state (GS) / Excited state (ES)

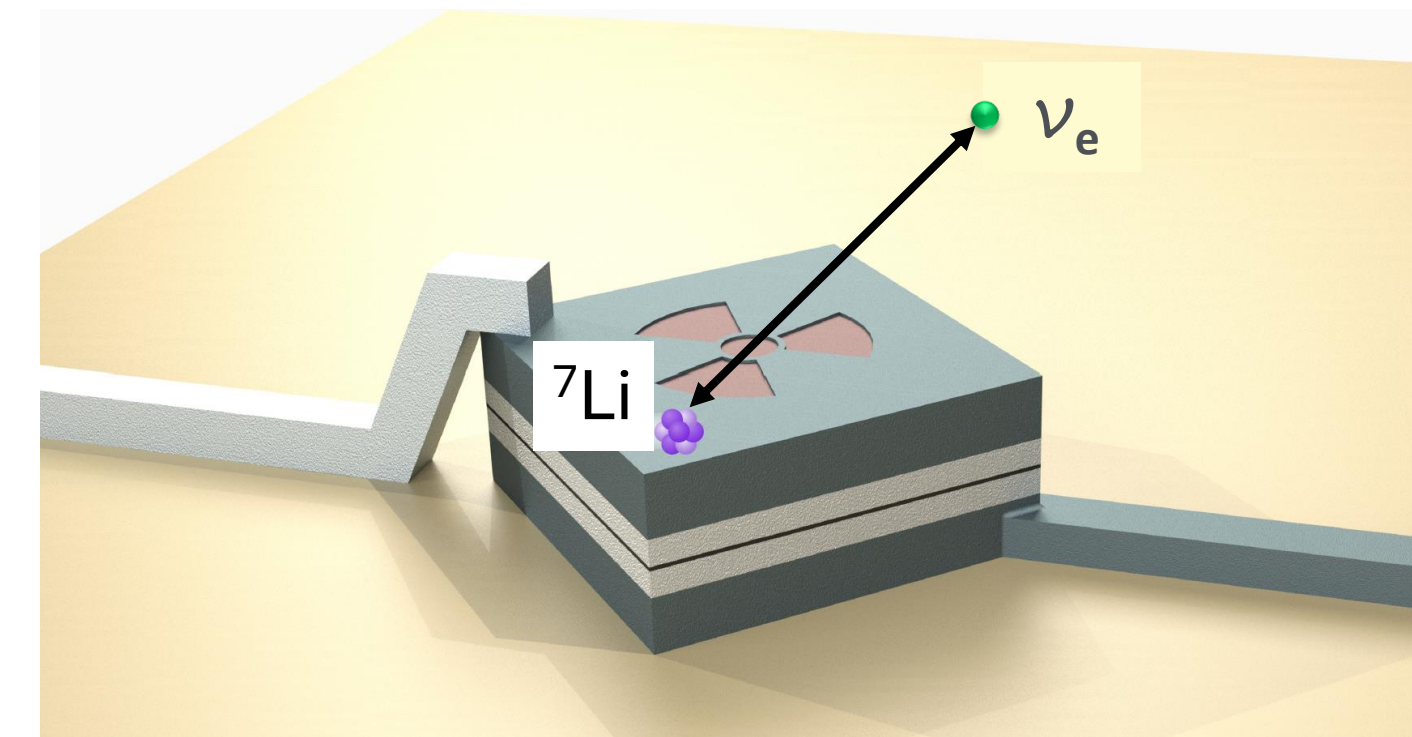
#### Why ${}^7\text{Be}$ ?

- Large decay energy (862 keV)
- Highest NR energy (56.8 eV)
- Simple atomic and nuclear structure



## The BeEST Experiment

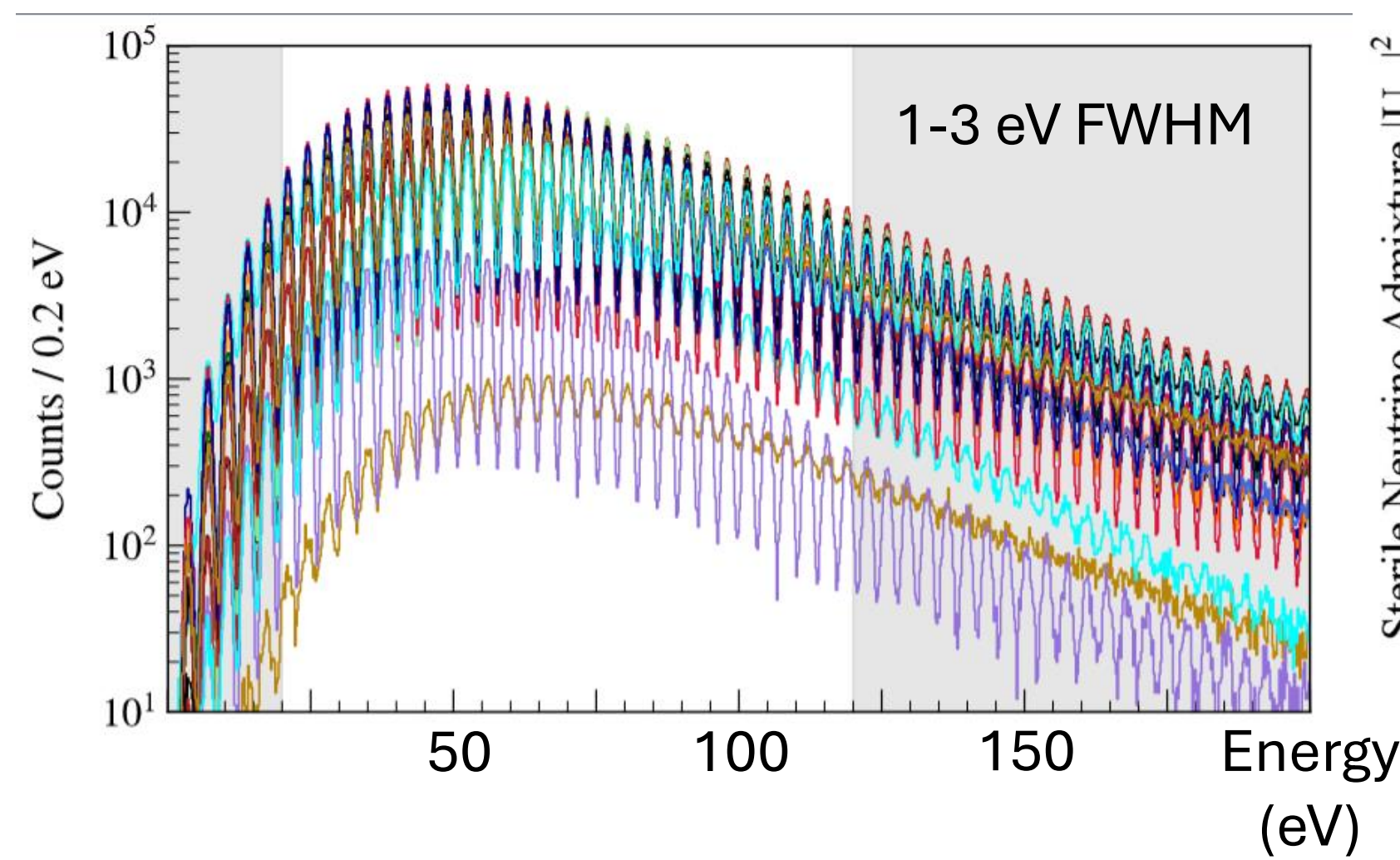
### Superconducting Tunnel Junction (STJ)



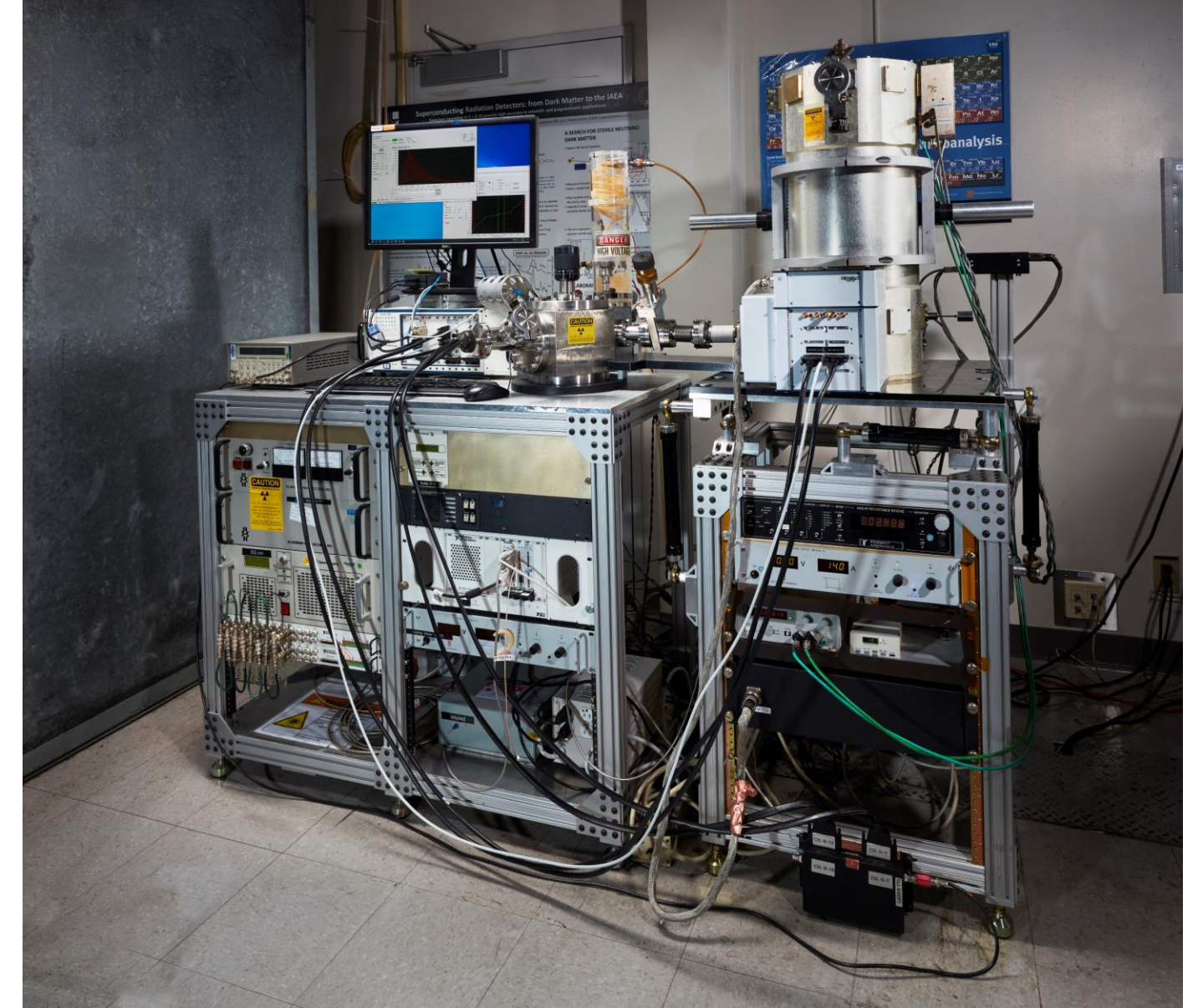
#### Superconducting (STJ) Detector

- Two superconducting electrodes separated by a thin insulating barrier
- Small energy gap  $\Delta \approx 1 \text{ meV}$
- High energy resolution: 1-3 eV FWHM
- High rate:  $10^4$  counts/s<sup>-1</sup> per pixel

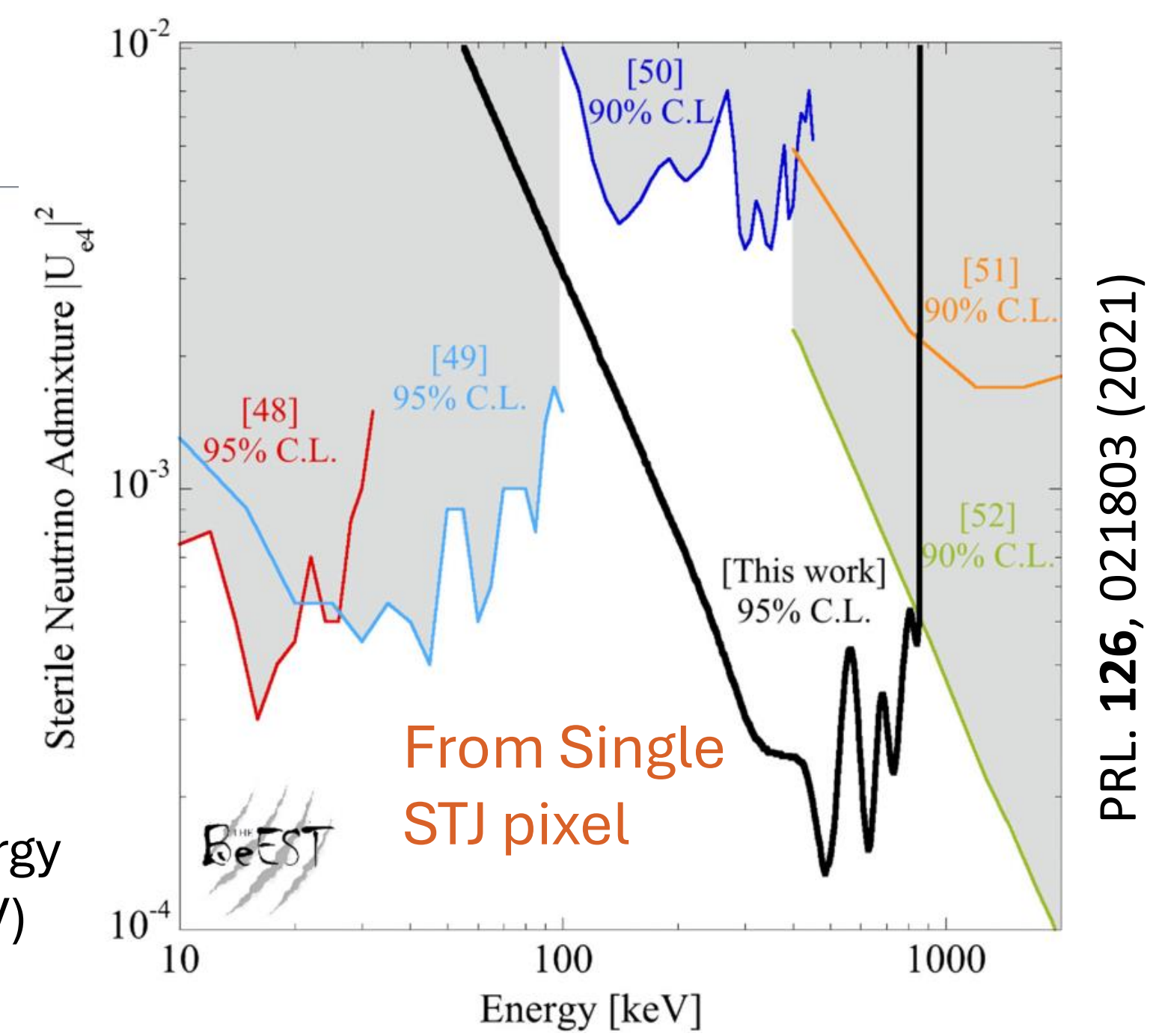
### In-situ Laser Calibration



### Tabletop sterile neutrino search



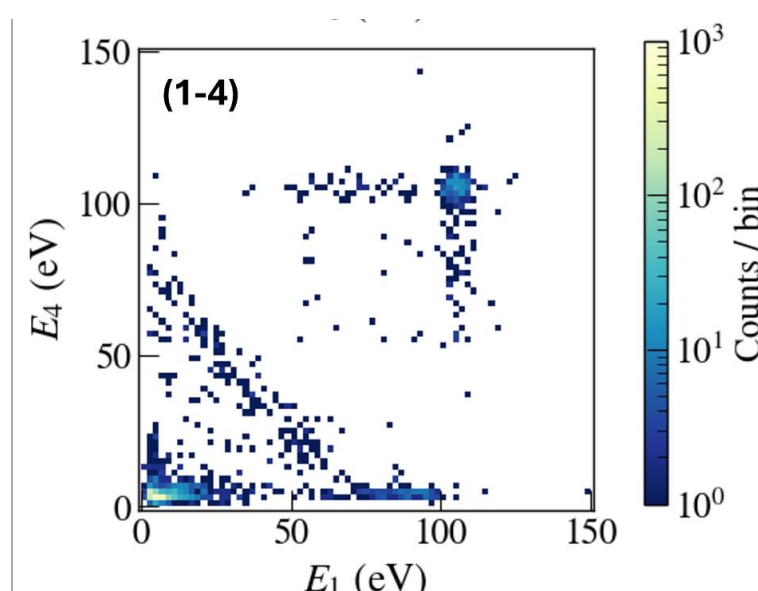
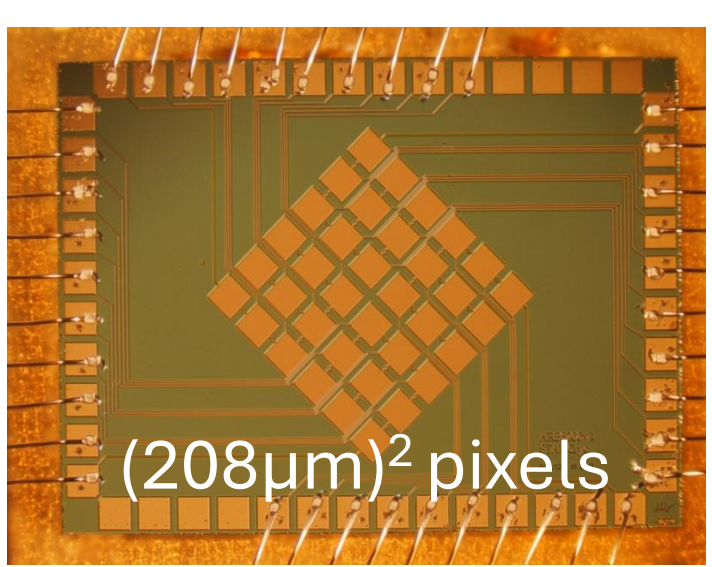
### World-leading Limits



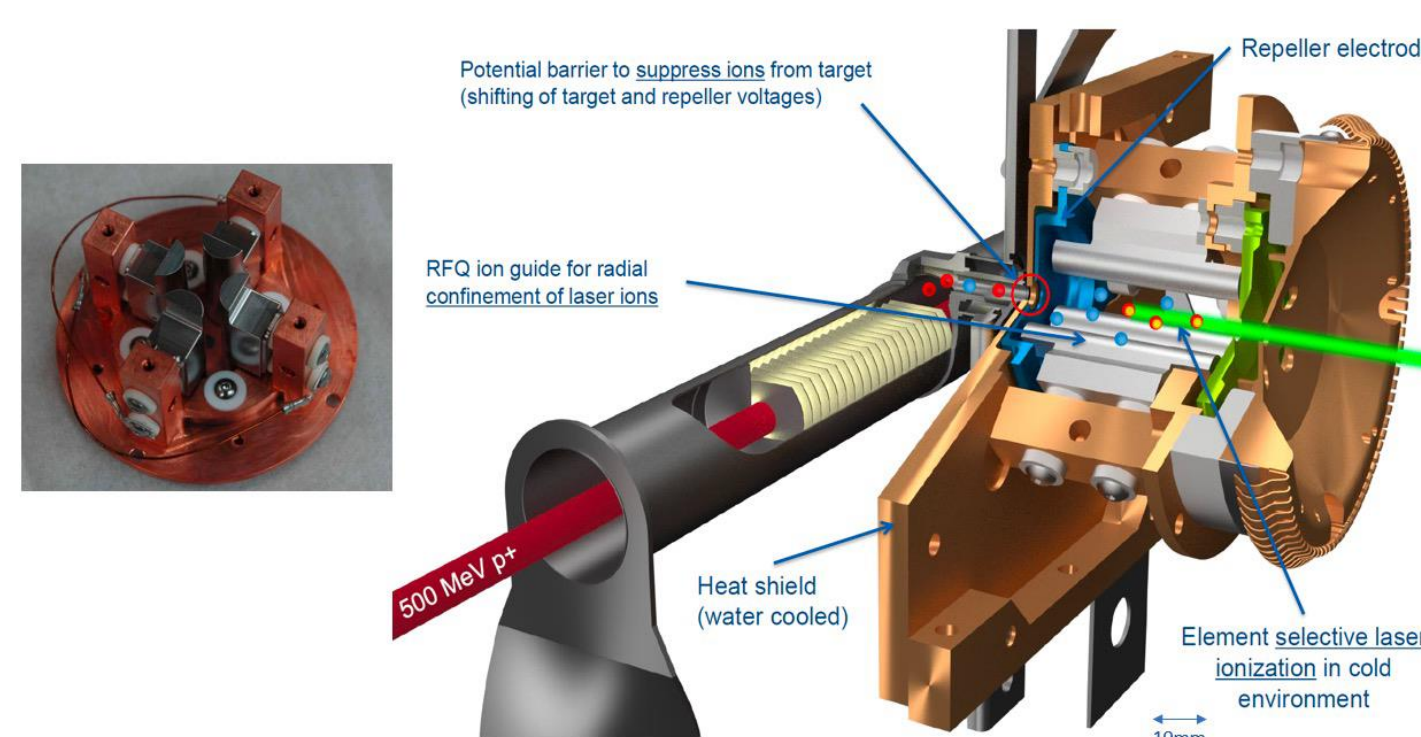
## Phase-III: Detector Arrays

### Multi-pixel Array Operation

- Increased statistics
- Allows high-multiplicity events analysis



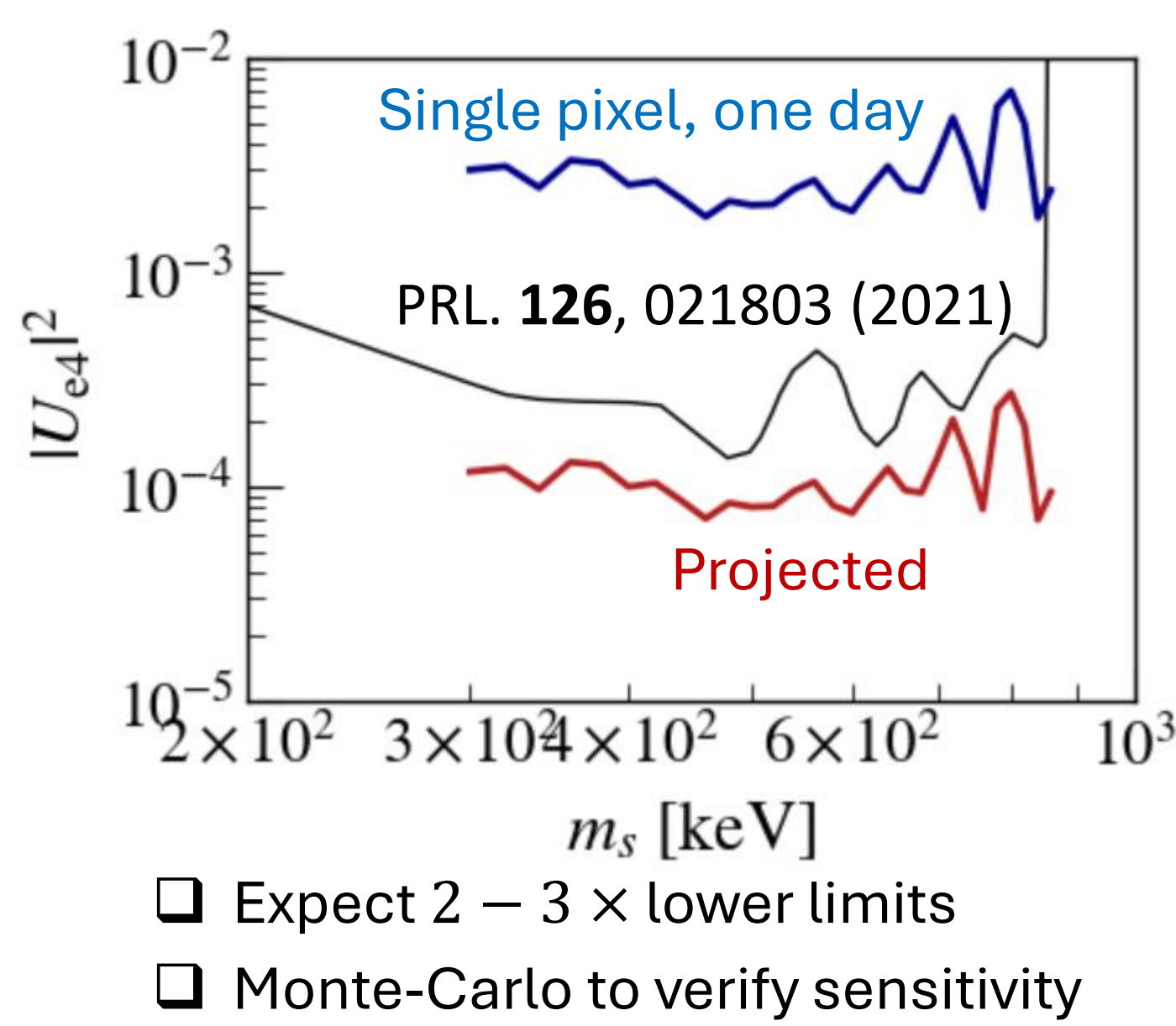
### Improved ${}^7\text{Be}$ Implantation



- The Ion guide laser ion source (IG-LIS): Highly selective ion beam to only select  ${}^7\text{Be} \rightarrow {}^7\text{Li}$  suppression of x4,000 achieved

## Limits and Improvements

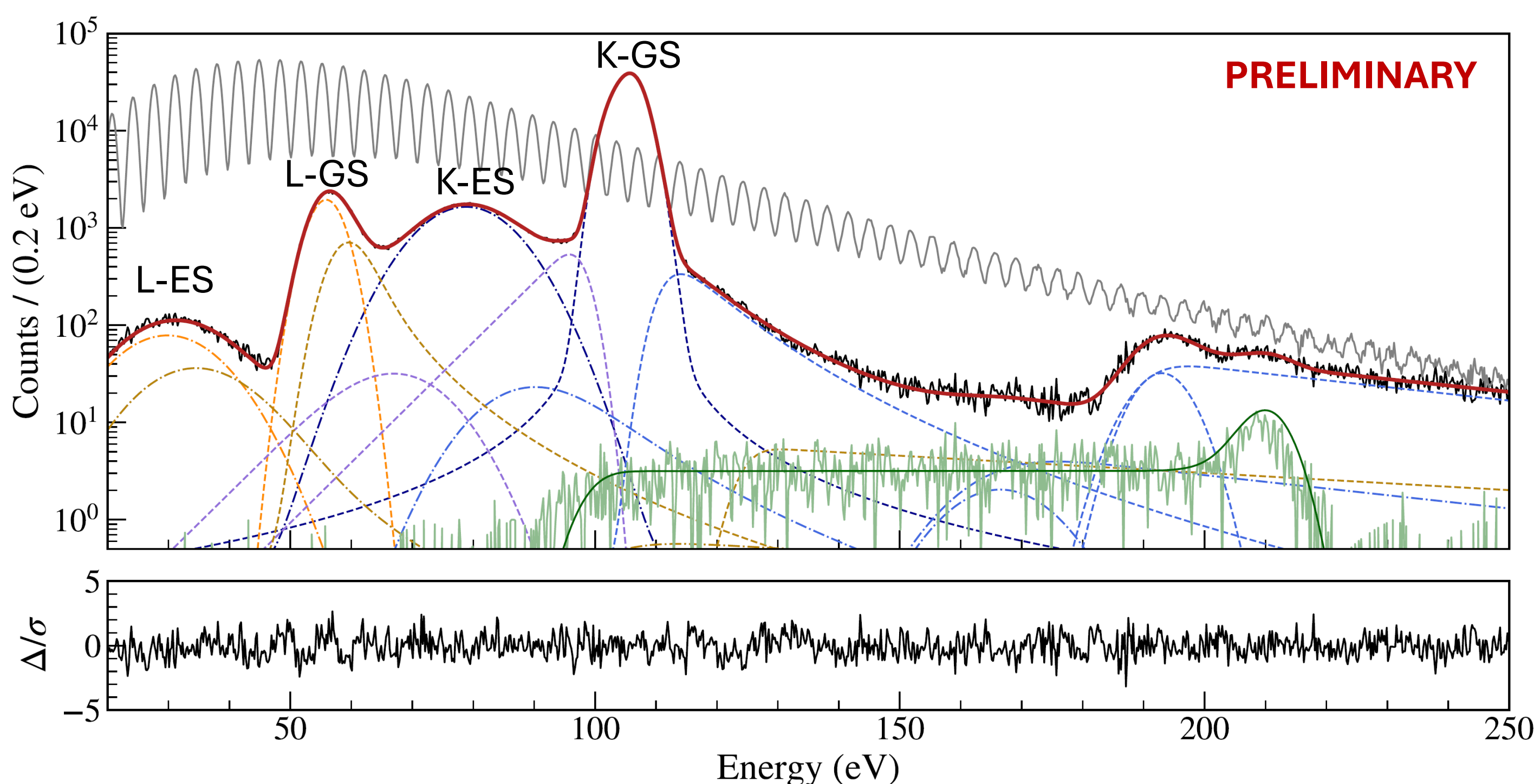
### Phase-III Sensitivity



#### Summary

- BeEST searches for the neutrino transition to heavy mass eigenstate by precisely measuring the nuclear recoil of  ${}^7\text{Be}$  EC decay
- Various improvements have been made in Phase-III of the BeEST Experiment
- The Phase-III sensitivity is  $\gg 3$  more stringent than the previous phase
- Progresses are being made for both the hardware and the modeling

### Background Modeling

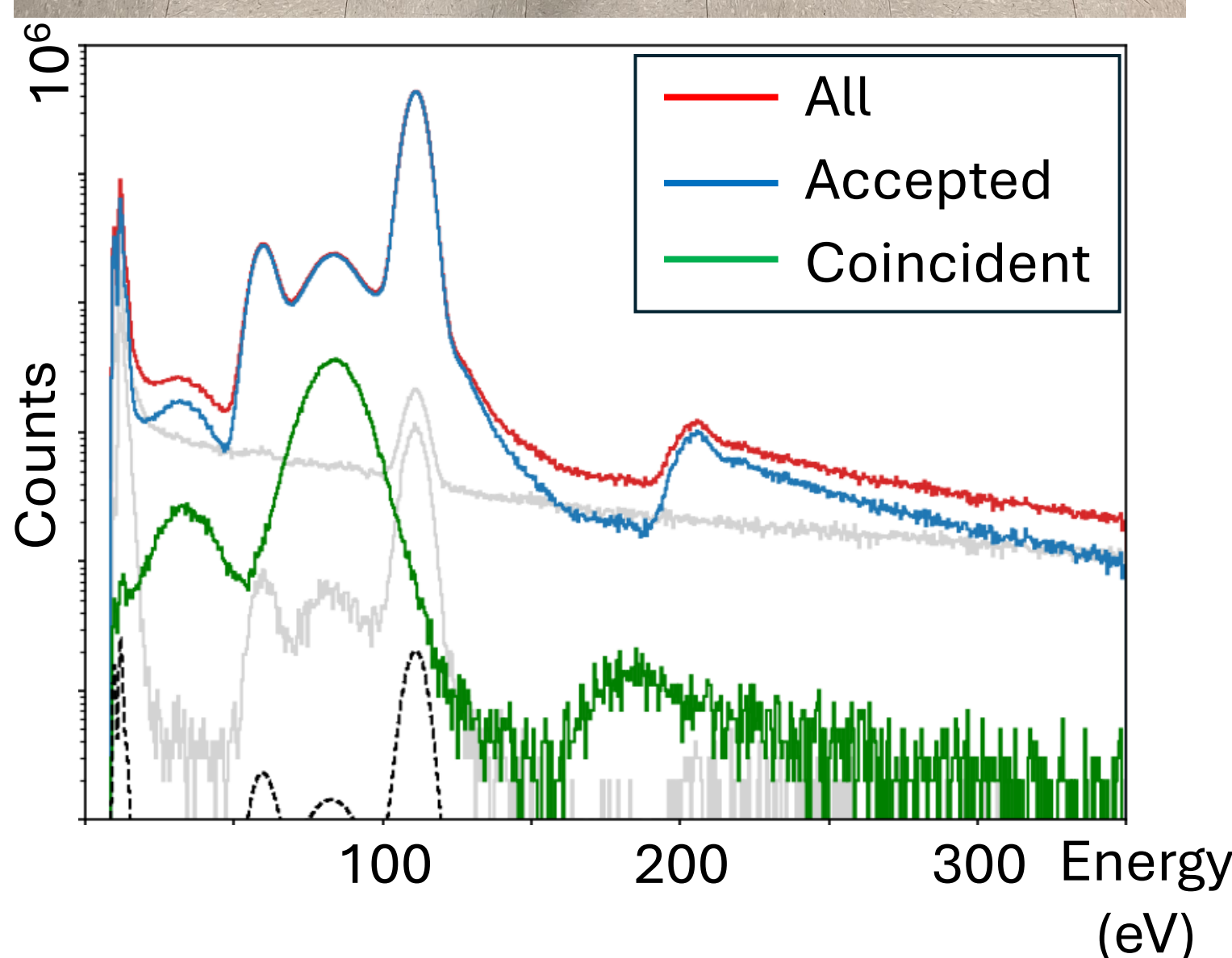
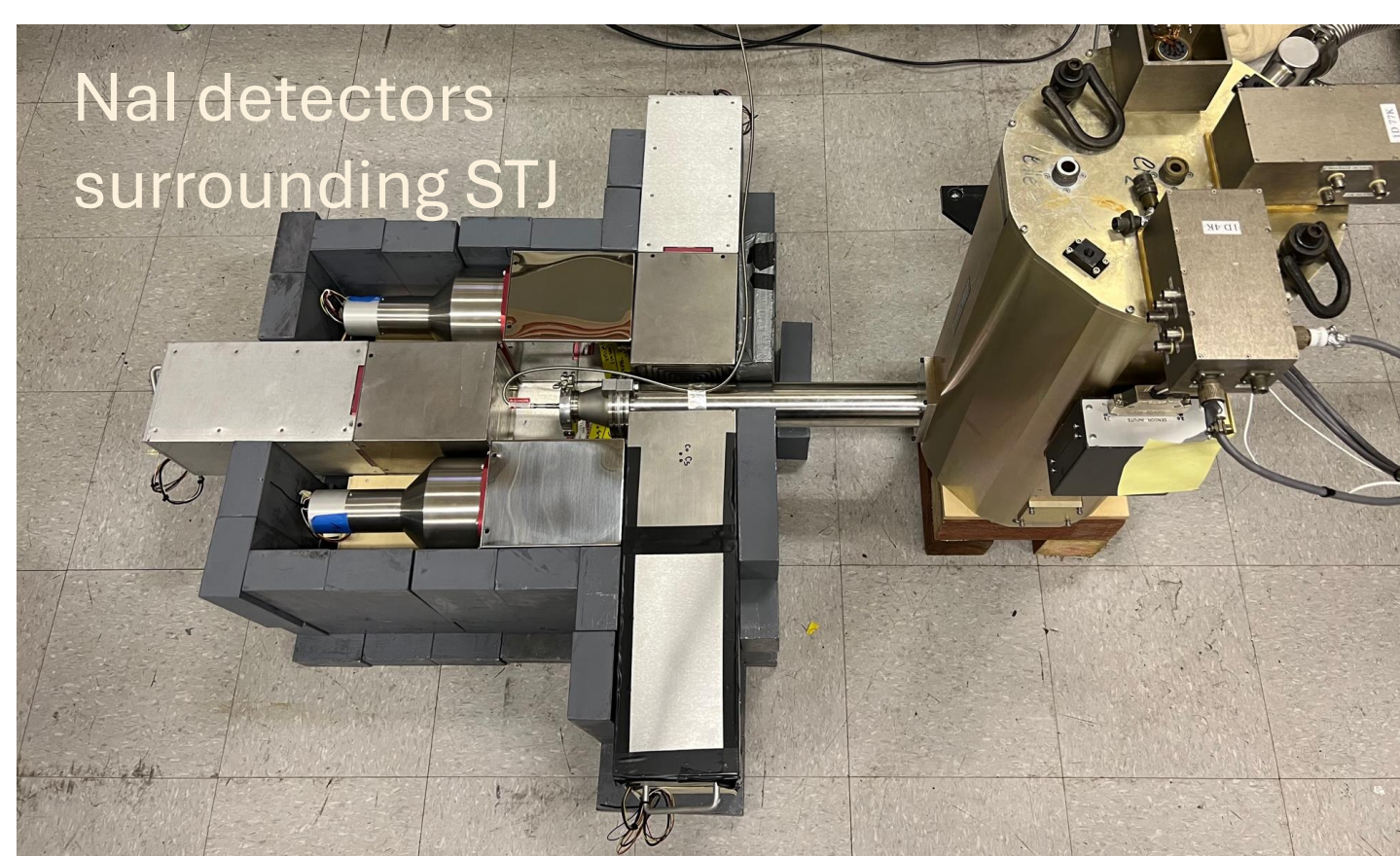


### Background Reduction

- Correct for drift, reject pick-up and pile-up
- Remove coincident signals (substrate events)

- Improved background modeling with shake-up / shake-off effects
- Significantly reduced background that allow more precise fit
- Consistent fit from all 15 STJ pixels obtained

### $\gamma$ -recoil Coincidence



- $\gamma$  -coincidence separates recoils to excited states

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