The First KATRIN Neutrino Mass Result

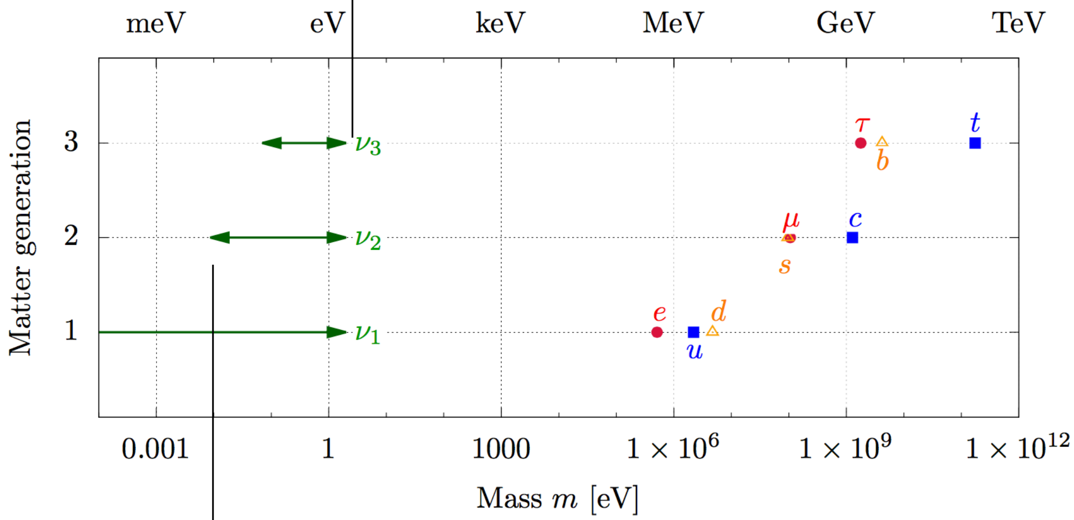
GDR Neutrino, CENBG, 29/10/2019

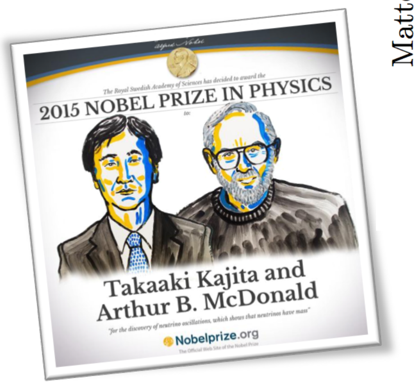
Thierry Lasserre (CEA Irfu & APC Laboratory)

On behalf the KATRIN collaboration

Neutrino mass

Upper bound
from laboratory measurements





Lower bound
from oscillation experiments

Neutrino mass

Cosmology

model-dependent
potential: m_ν = 10-50 meV
e.g. Planck + ...

$$m_{cosmo} = \sum_i m_i$$

Search for 0νßß

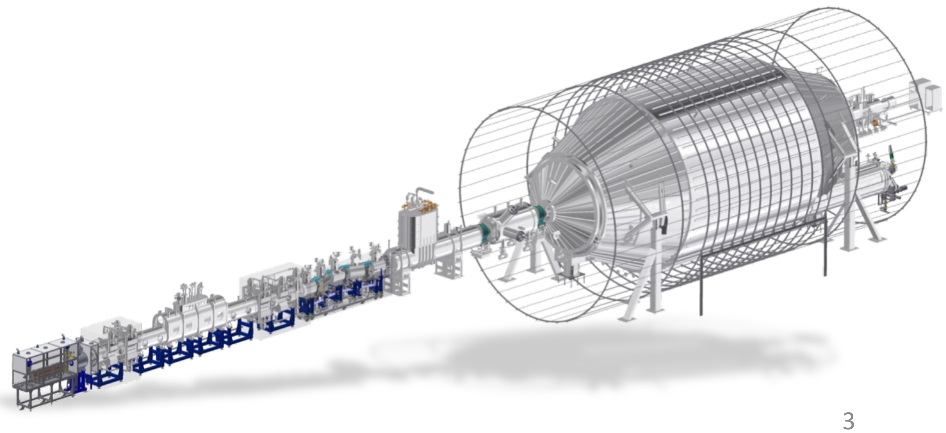
Laboratory-based
potential: $m_{\beta\beta}$ = 15-50 meV
e.g. LEGEND, Cupid

$$m_{\beta\beta} = \left|\sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_i\right|$$

Kinematics of ß-decay

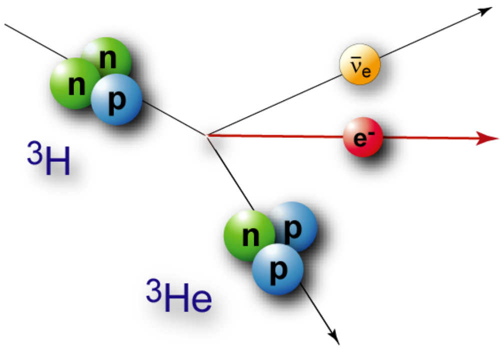
Laboratory-based
potential: m_β = 50 - 200 meV
e.g. KATRIN

$$m_\nu^2 = \sum_i |U_{ei}|^2 \cdot m_i^2$$

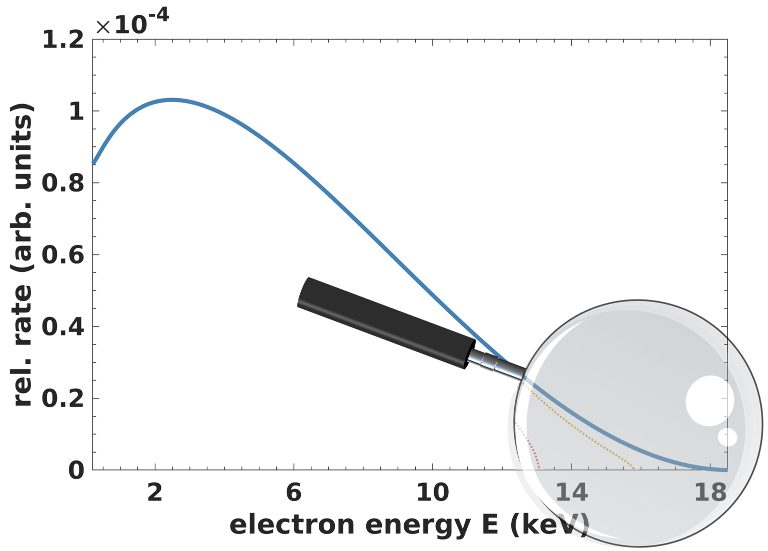


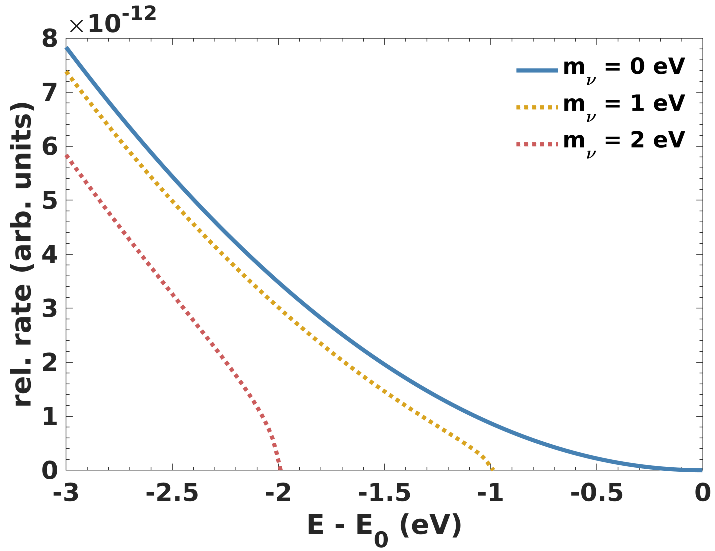
Kinematic Measurement Concept

- Kinematic determination of the neutrino mass
- Non-zero neutrino mass reduces the endpoint and distorts the spectrum



$$m_\nu^2 = \sum_i |U_{ei}|^2 \cdot m_i^2$$

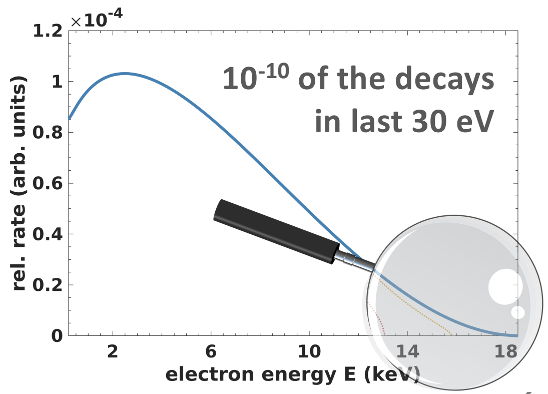




Experimental Challenges

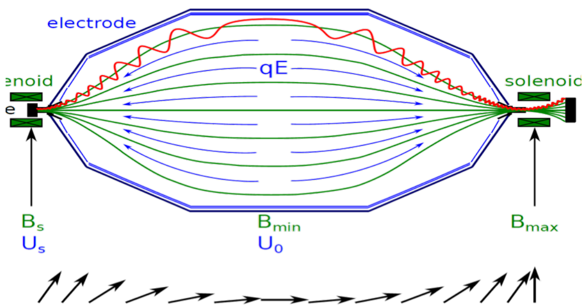
Intense ultra-stable tritium source

- design value: 100 GBq



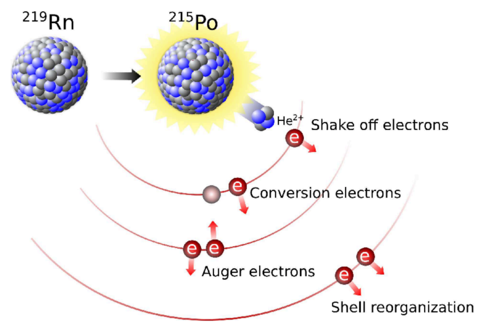
High Energy Resolution

- design value : 1 eV

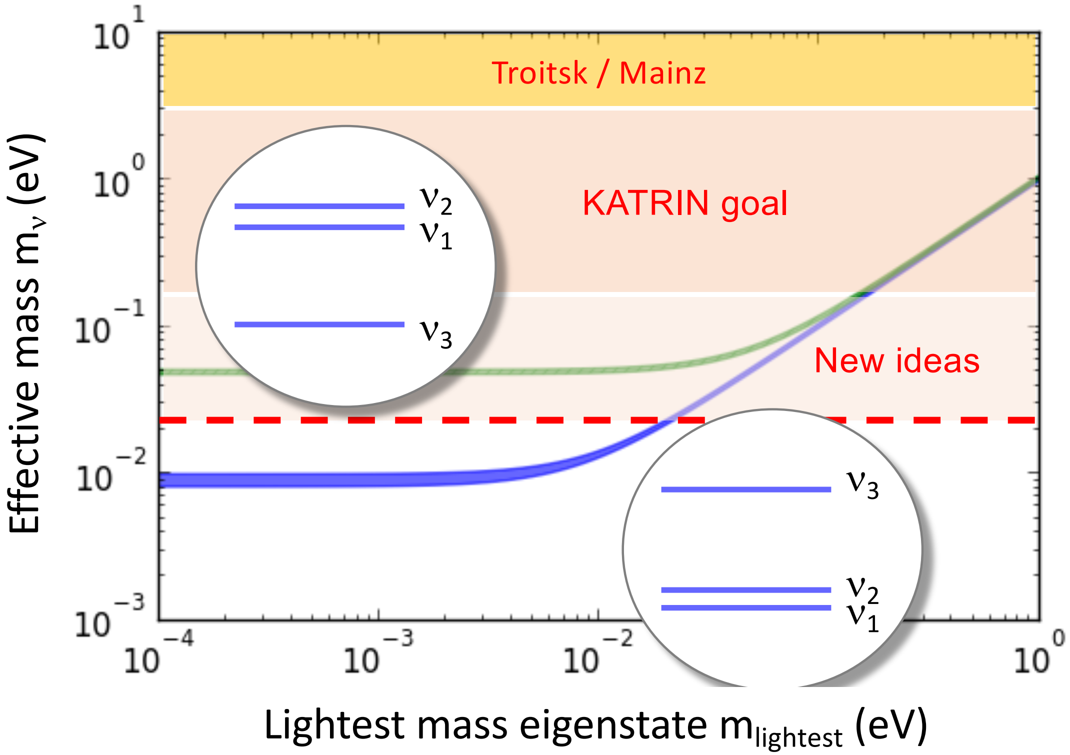


Low electron Background

- design value : 0.01 cps

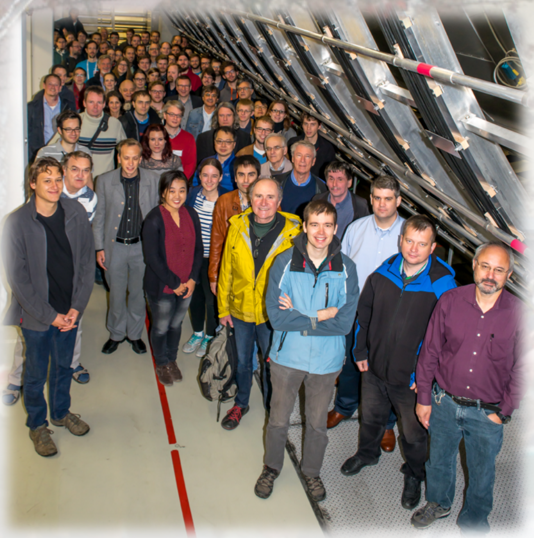


Where do we stand?



- Current limit:
  Mainz and Troitsk Experiment
- Ongoing experiments:
  Distinguish between **degenerate** and **hierarchical** scenario
- New ideas:
  Resolve **normal** vs **inverted** neutrino mass hierarchy

Karlsruhe
Tritium
Neutrino
Experiment



- Experimental site: Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)
- International Collaboration (150 members)
- Sensitivity m_ν = 0.2 eV (90% CL) after 3 net-years

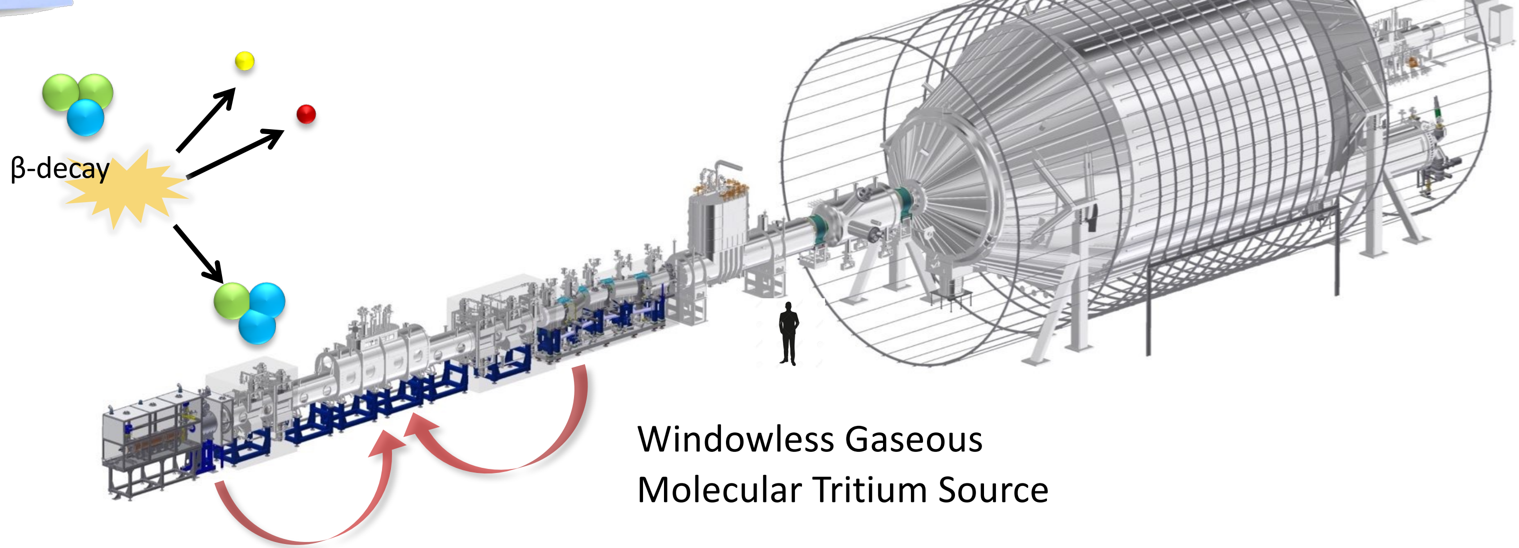
KIT Karlsruher Institut für Technologie
Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik Heidelberg
University of Washington
Case Western Reserve University EST. 1826 think beyond the possible
Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
The Czech Academy of Sciences
Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut)
cea
Carnegie Mellon University
Universidad Complutense Madrid
Russian Academy of Sciences
JG|U Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz
universitätbonn
Technische Universität München
Hochschule Fulda University of Applied Sciences
Bergische Universität Wuppertal
Berkeley Lab

KATRIN Working Principle

high stability
and luminosity

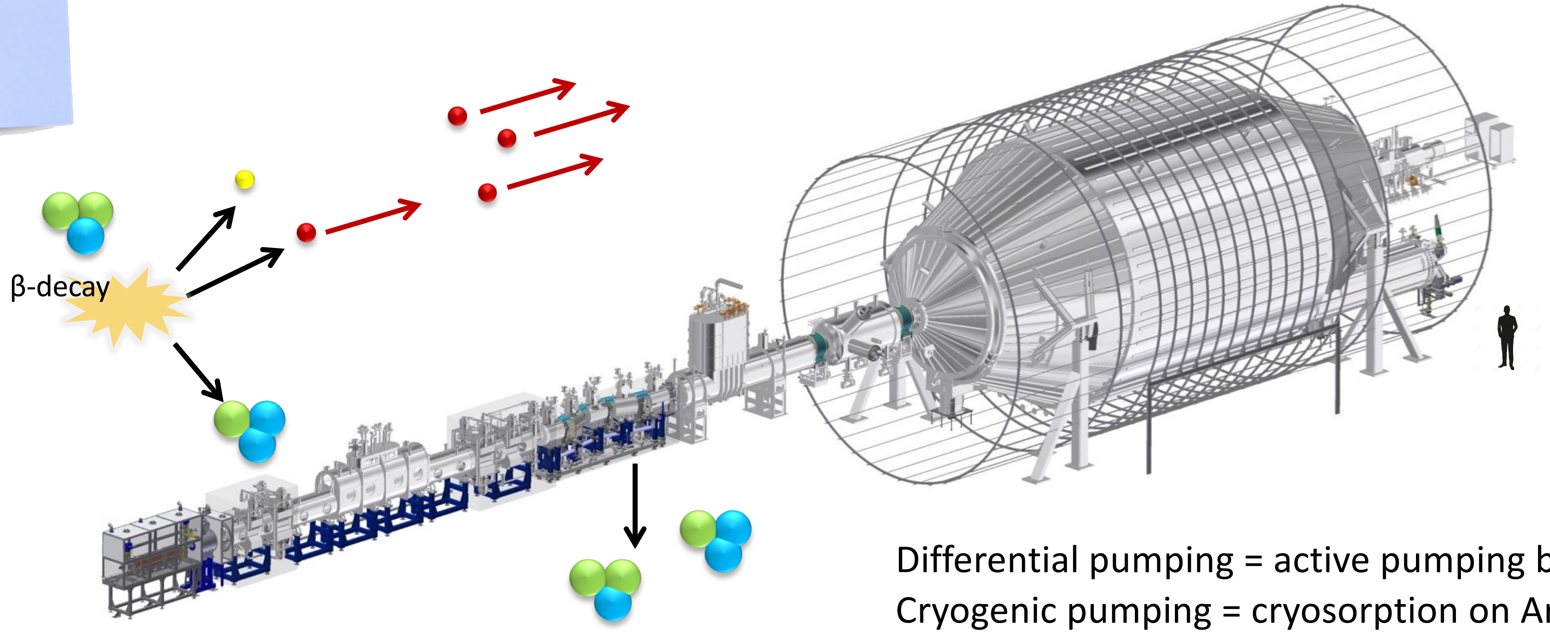
(10^{11} decays/sec)

	^3H
	super-allowed β-decay
$T_{1/2}$	12.3 years
E_0	18.6 keV



KATRIN Working Principle

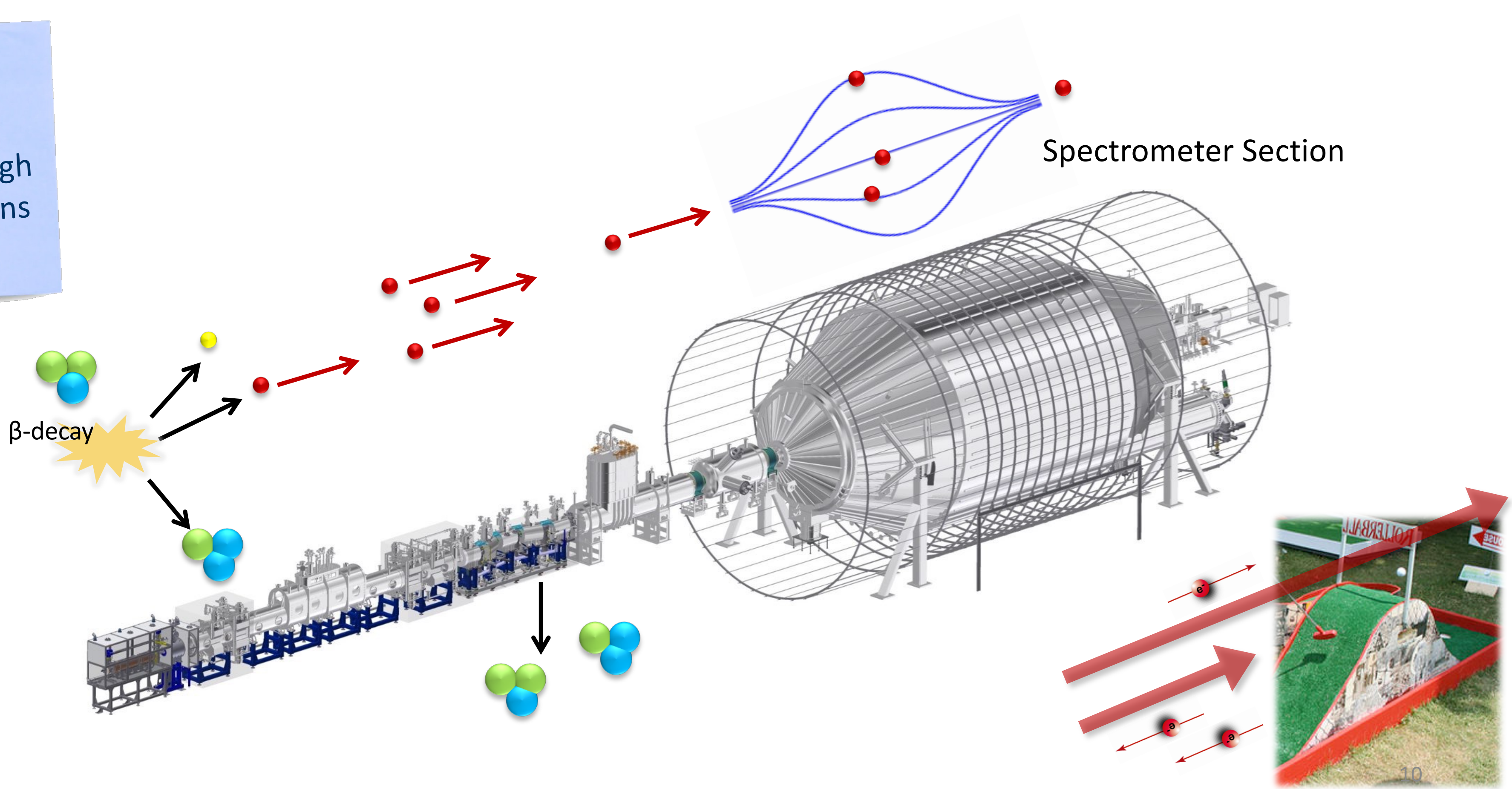
Tritium flow reduction by 14 orders of magnitude



Differential pumping = active pumping by TMPs
Cryogenic pumping = cryosorption on Ar-frost

KATRIN Working Principle

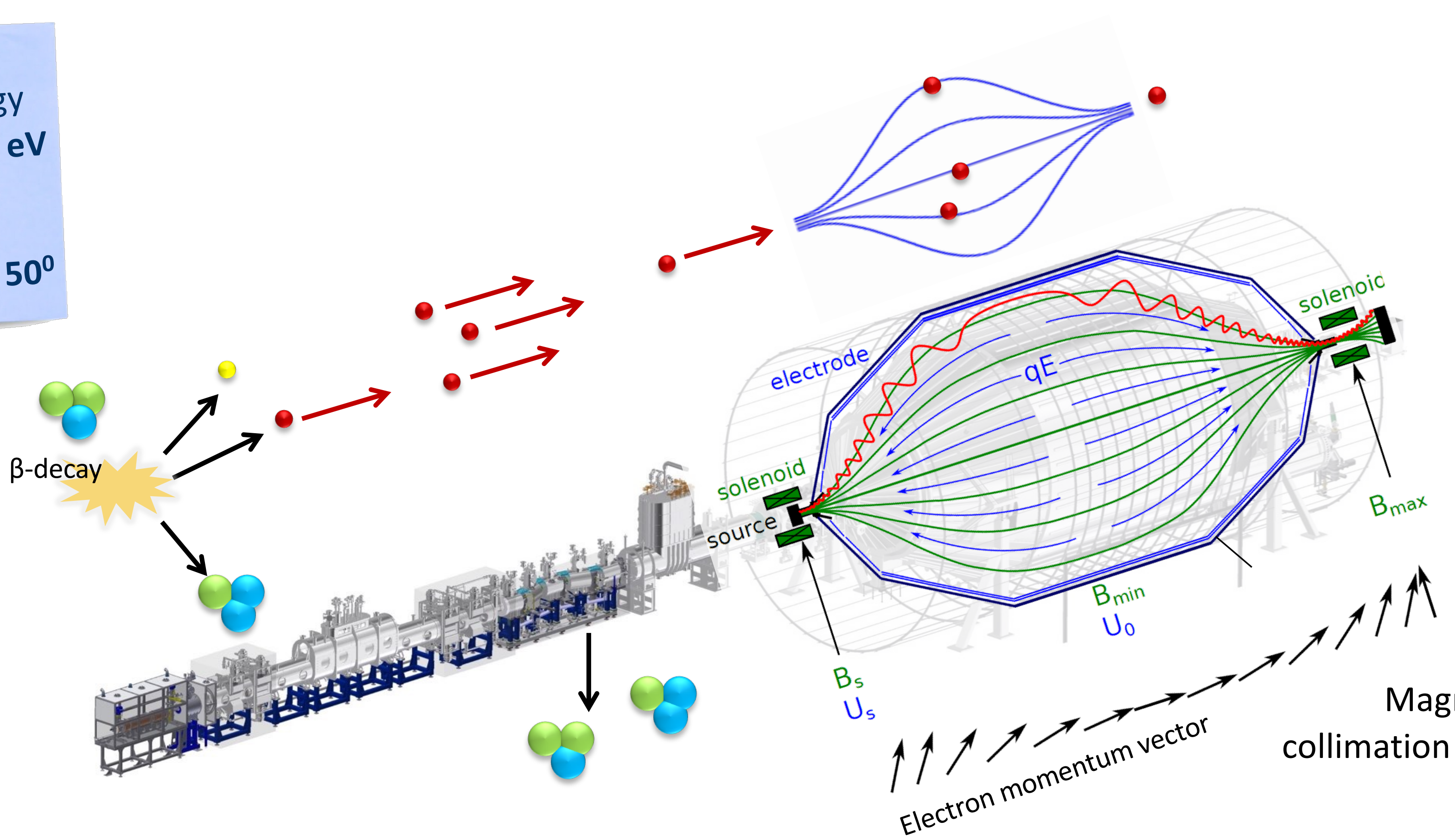
Electrostatic filter selects high energy electrons



KATRIN Working Principle

excellent energy resolution: **~ 3 eV**

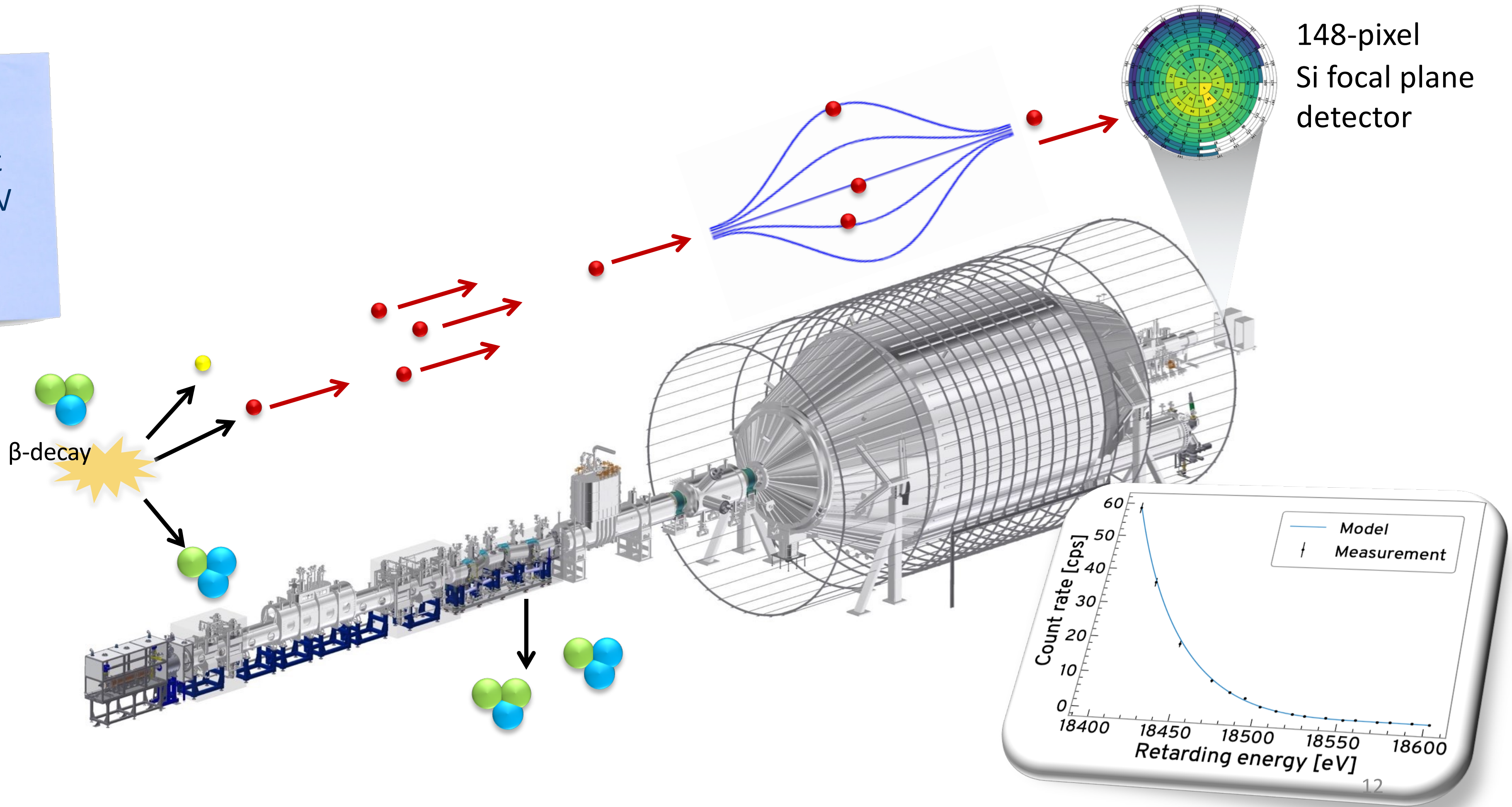
large angle acceptance: **~ 50⁰**

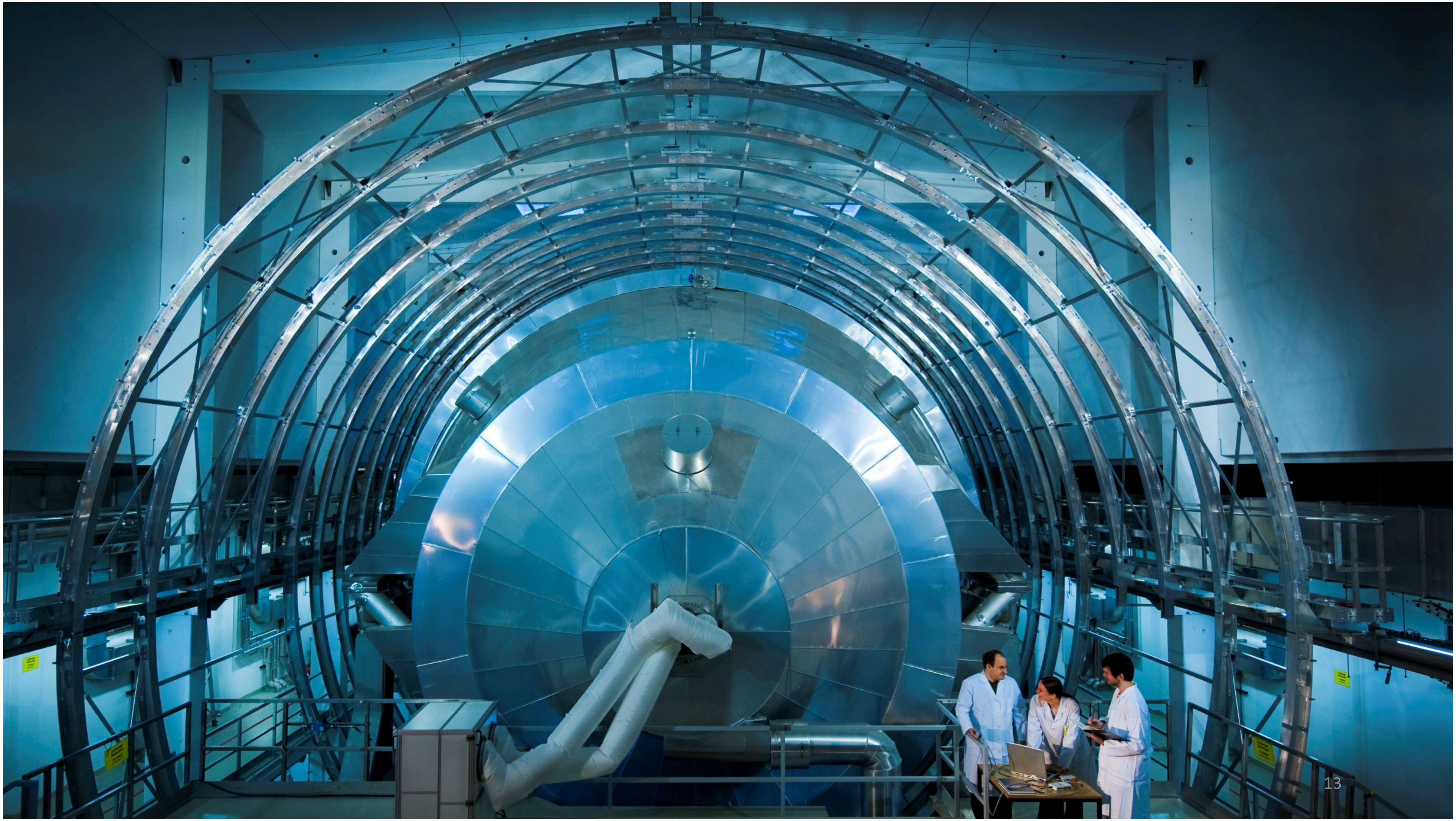


Magnetic adiabatic collimation + electrostatic filter (MAC-E)

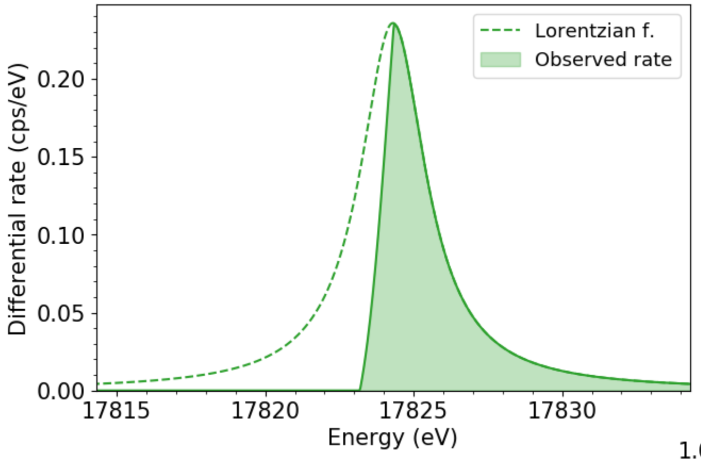
KATRIN Working Principle

Integral measurement down to 40 eV below the endpoint

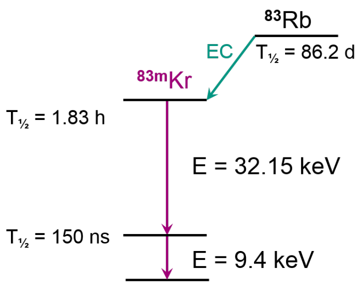




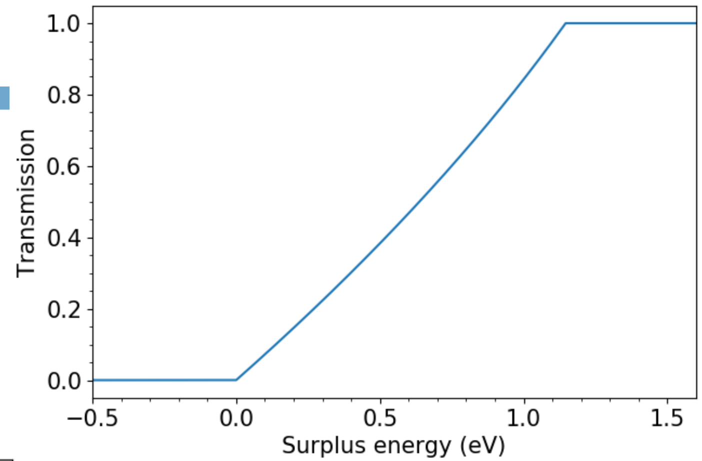
Response to quasi-monoenergic electrons



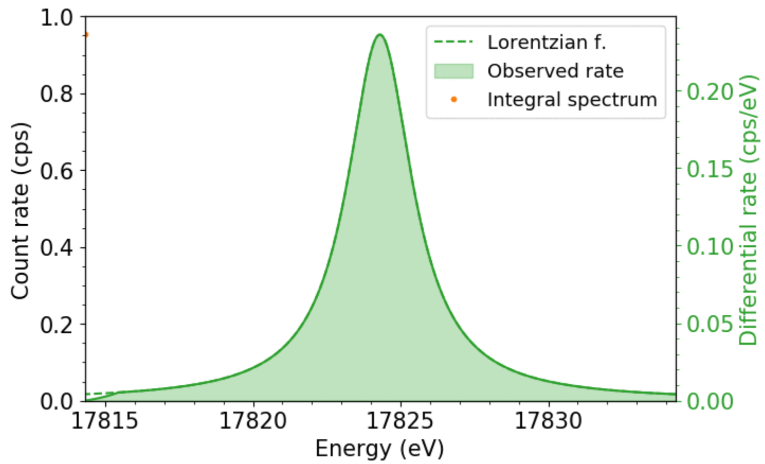
Natural line width of krypton

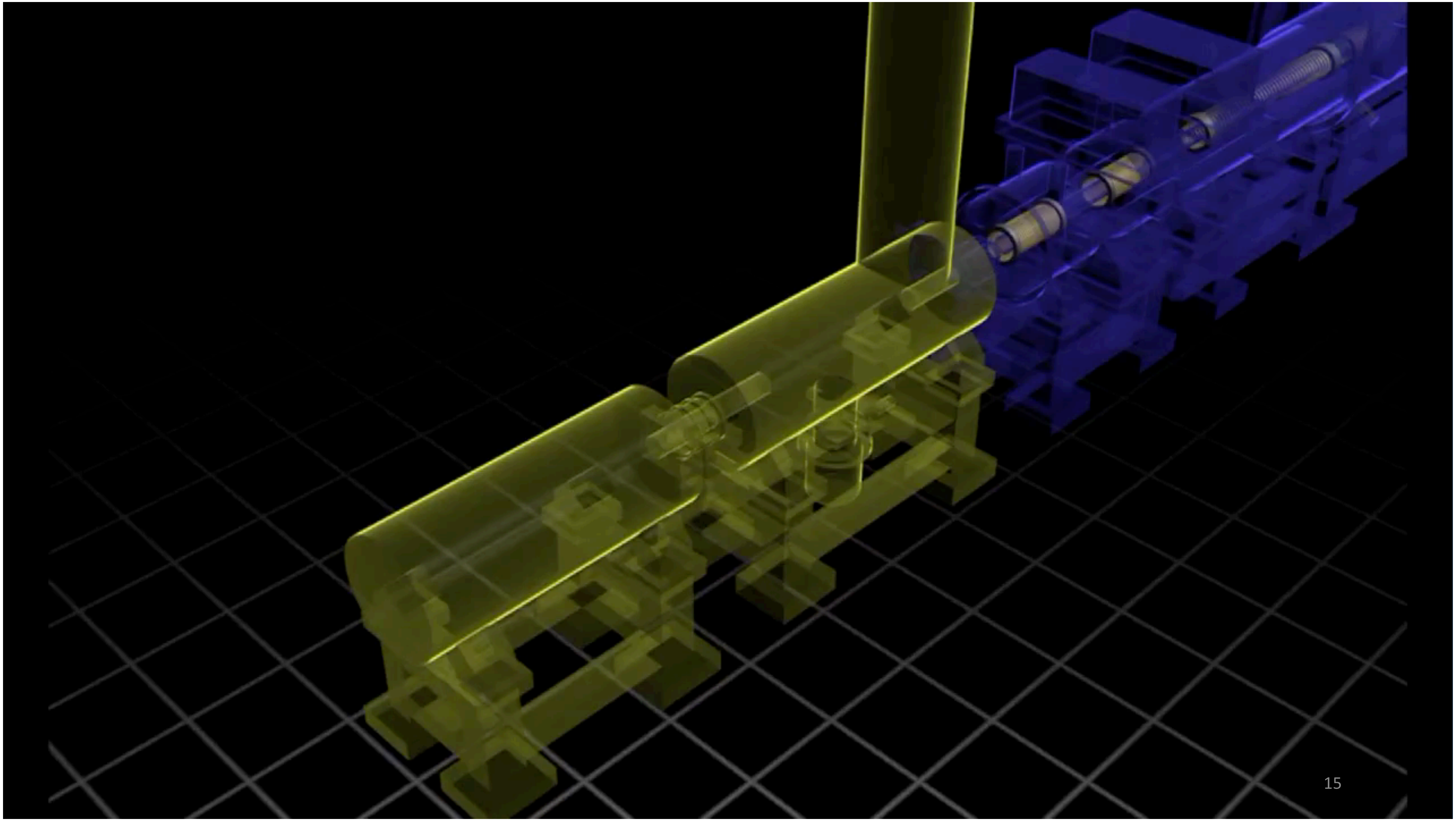


$$I(qU) = \int_{qU}^{E_0} D(E)T(E,qU)dE$$



Spectrometer resolution





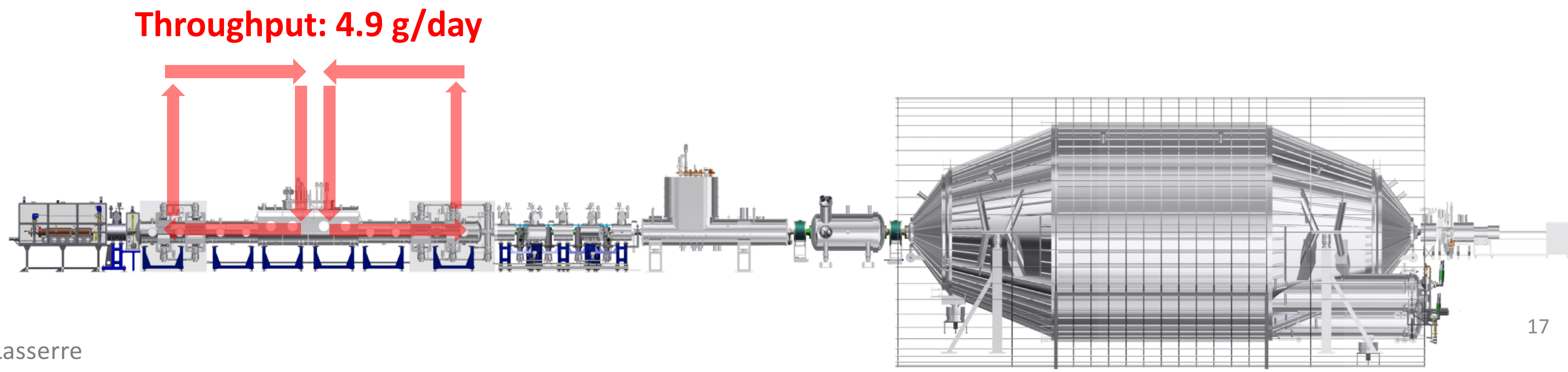
KATRIN neutrino mass campaign #1 (KNM-1)

- First ever high-activity tritium operation of KATRIN
- April 10 – May 13 2019: **780 h (4 weeks)**
- high-quality data collected **2 million electrons**

✓ **First neutrino mass result**

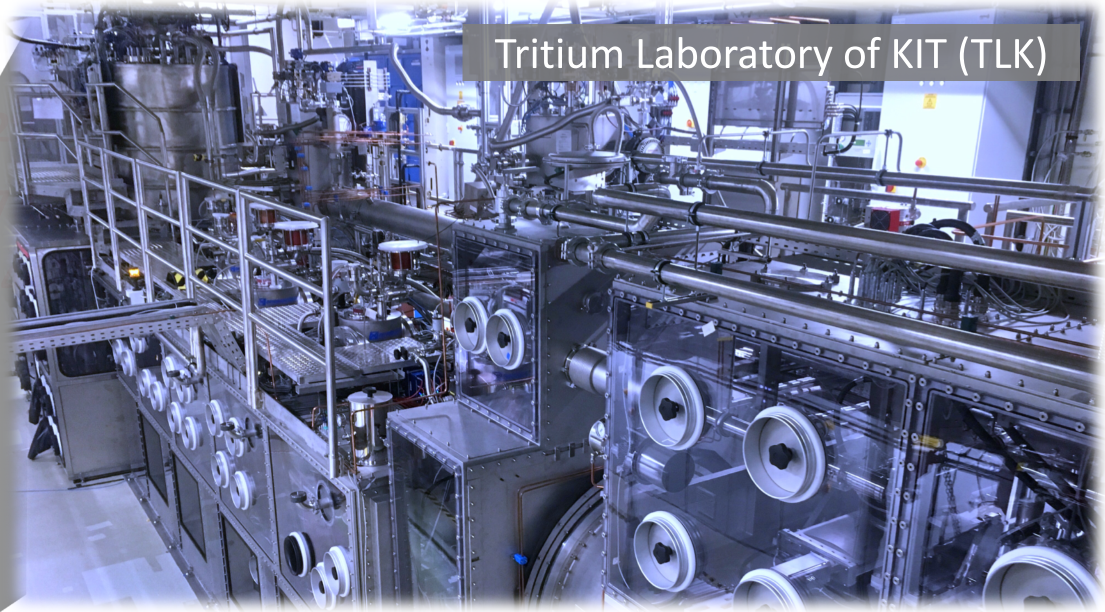
Tritium operation of KATRIN

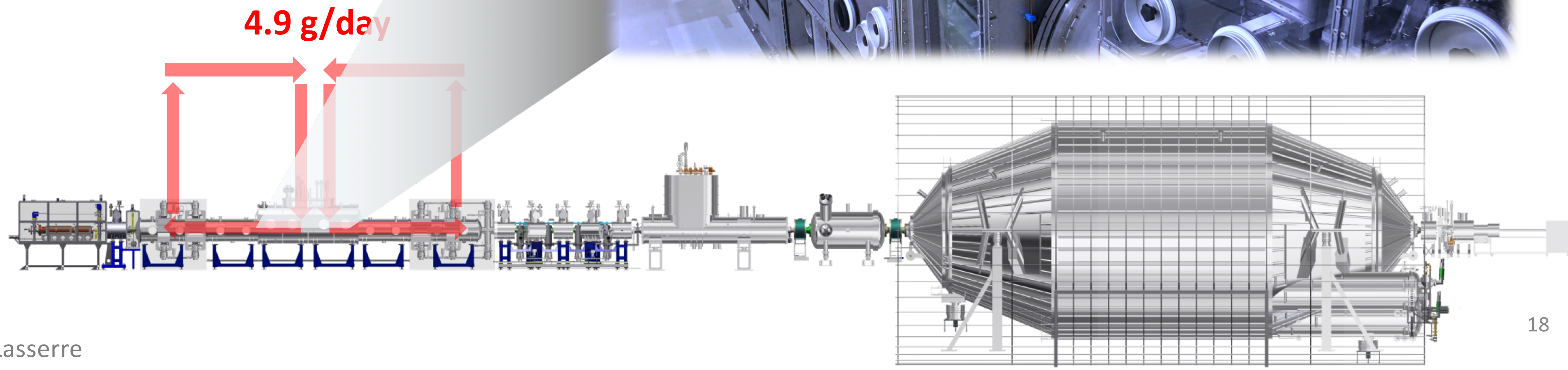
- tritium gas density: **22% of nominal (burn-in period)**
- high isotopic tritium purity: **97.5%**
- high source activity: **$2.45 \cdot 10^{10}$ Bq**



Tritium operation of KATRIN

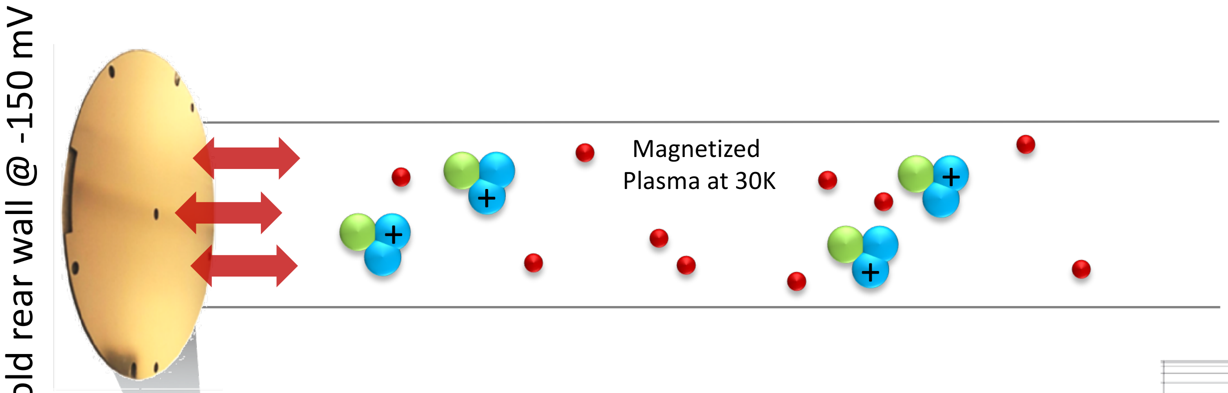
- tritium gas density:
- high isotopic tritium purity:
- high source activity:

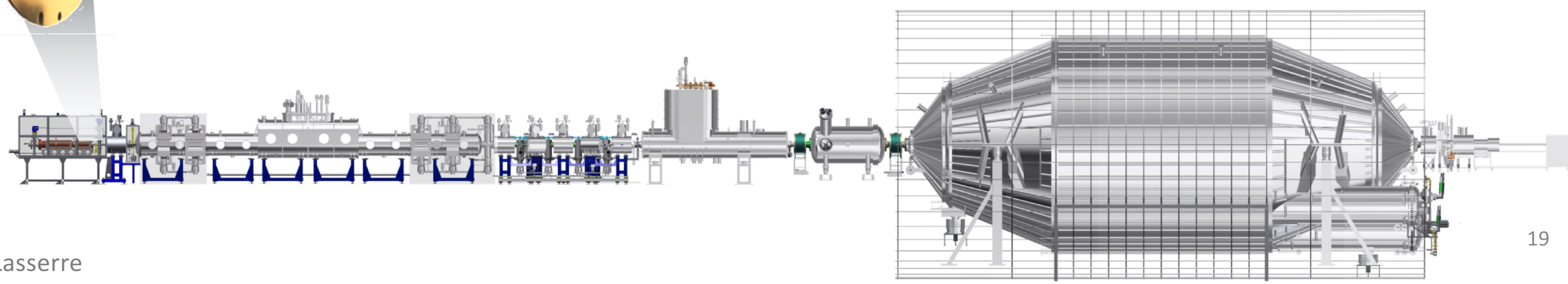


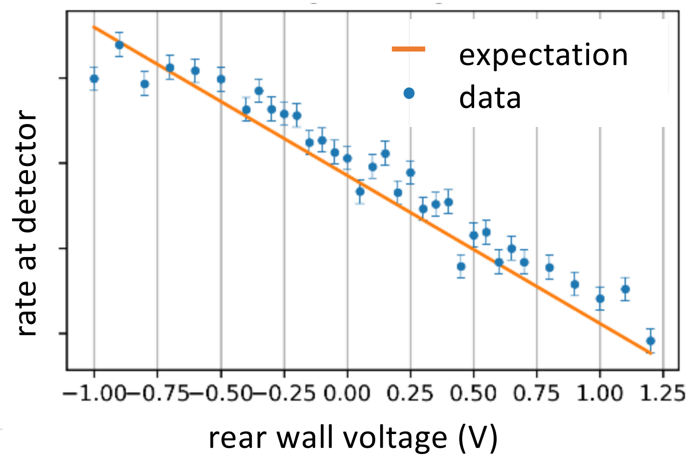


Source Potential

- **Filtering energy = $qU_{spectrometer}$ - qU_{source}**
- **Gold-plated rear wall provides the reference potential, qU_{source}**
- Optimization of homogeneity and coupling of plasma potential

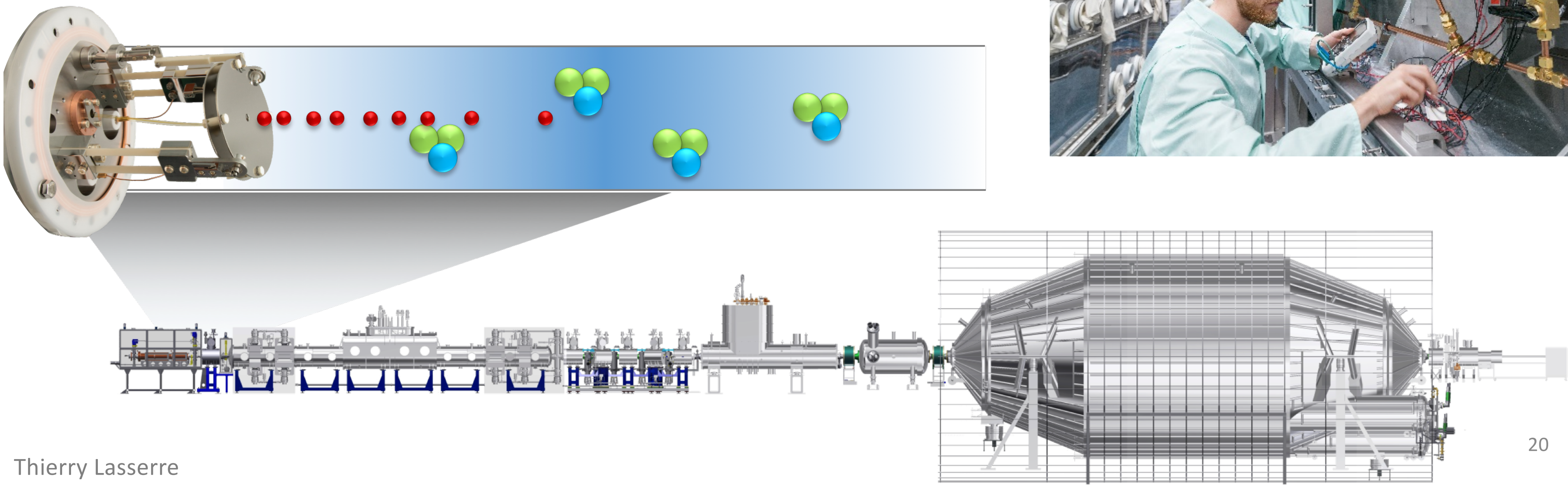






Source density

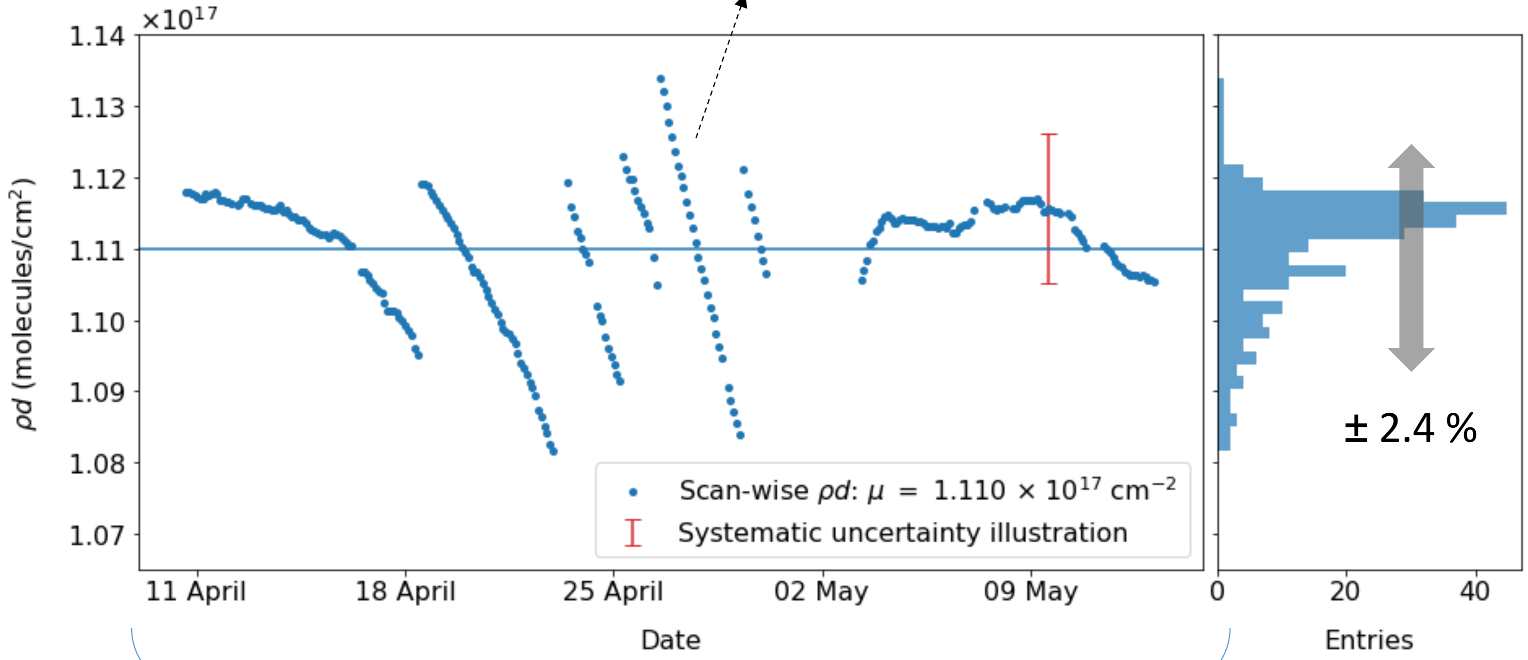
- **High-intensity electron gun**
- Column density 1.1 × 10^{21} molecules/m^{-2} (precision < 1 %)
- %-ish drift of density observed

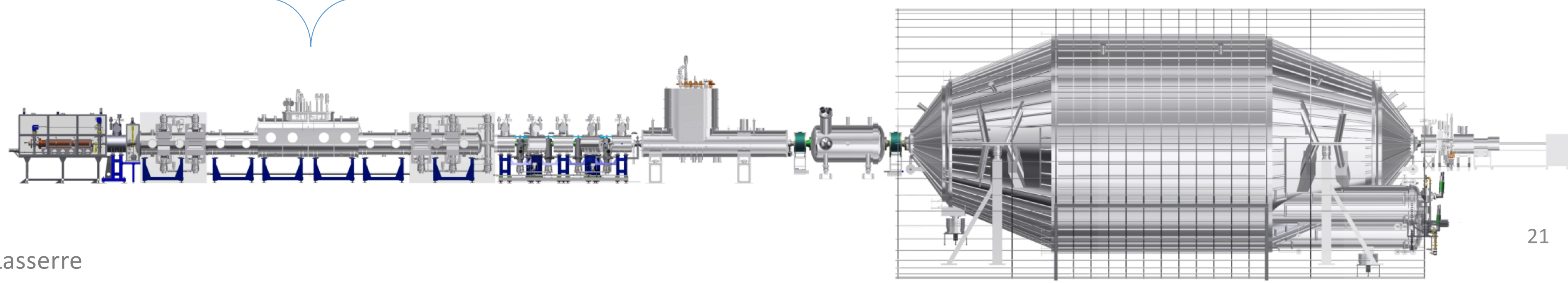


Thierry Lasserre

Source density

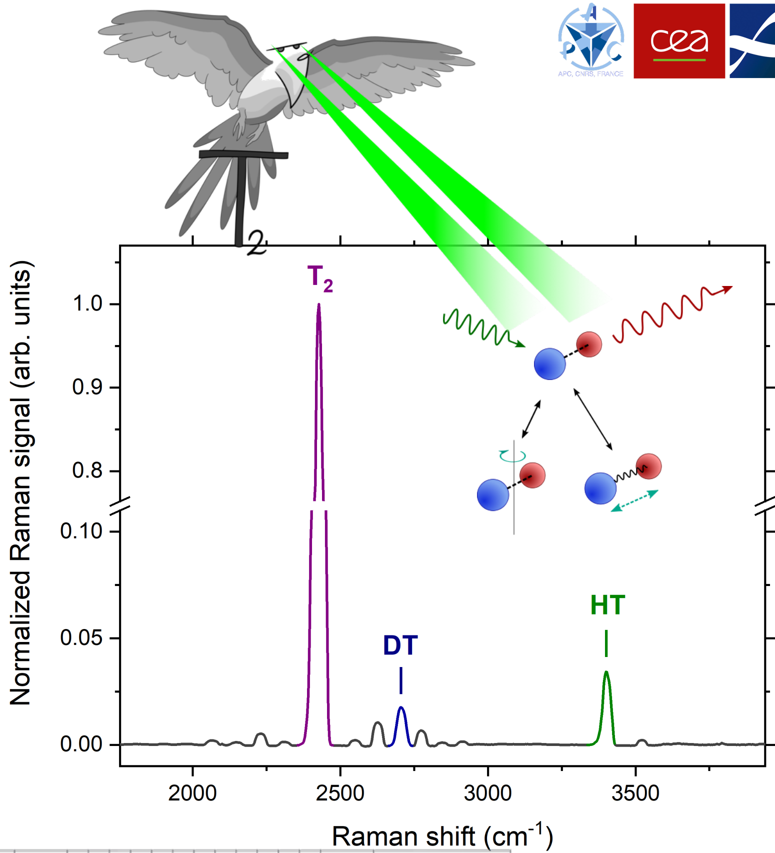
CT_4 building up → capillary freezing → reducing tritium density



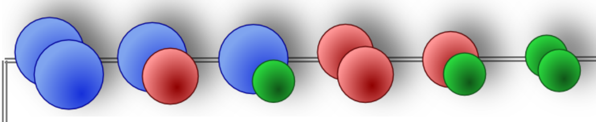


Source composition

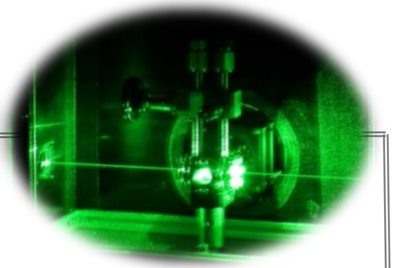
- **Laser Raman IR Spectroscopy**
- High purity and stability established (97.5 %)

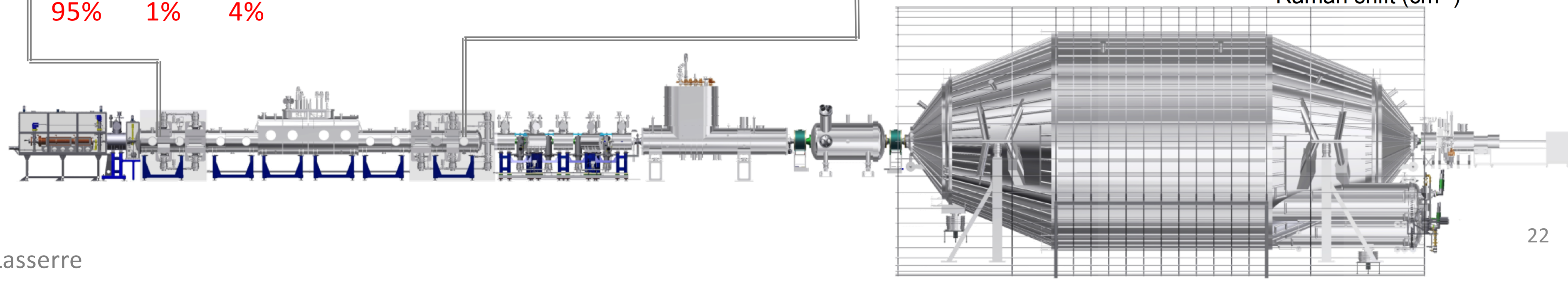


Slightly different energy spectra



T_2	DT	HT	D_2	HD	H_2
95%	1%	4%			

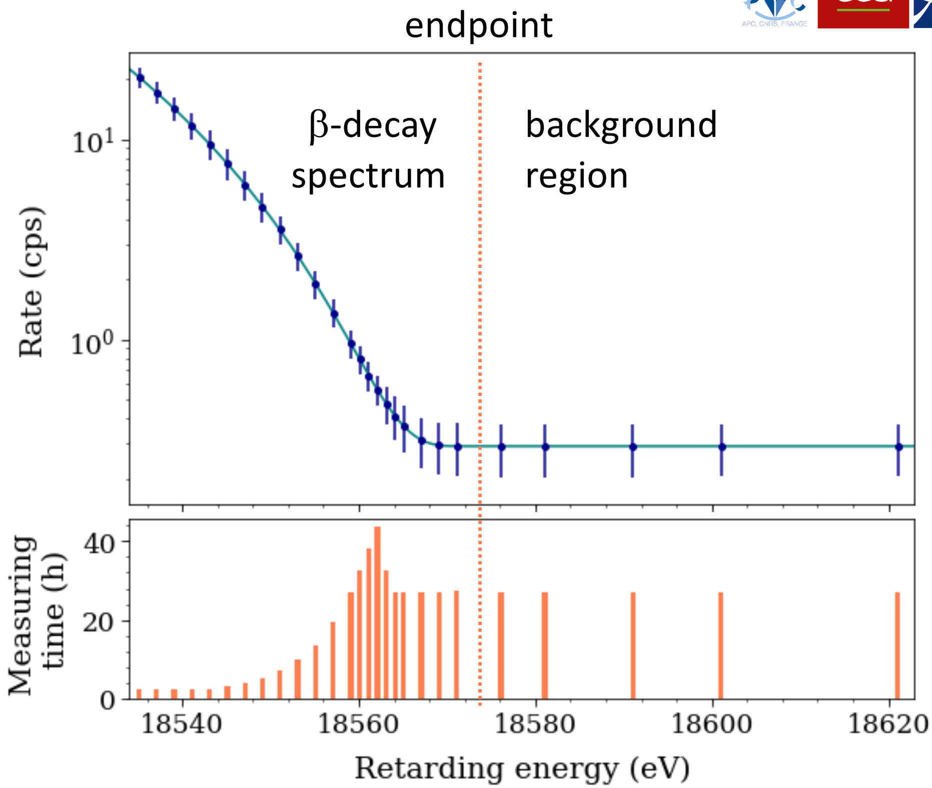




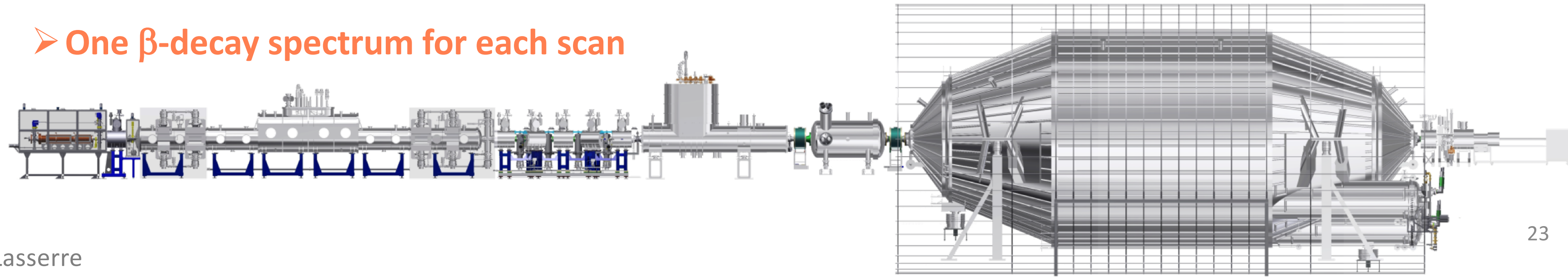
Scanning Strategy

Optimized to maximize ν-mass sensitivity

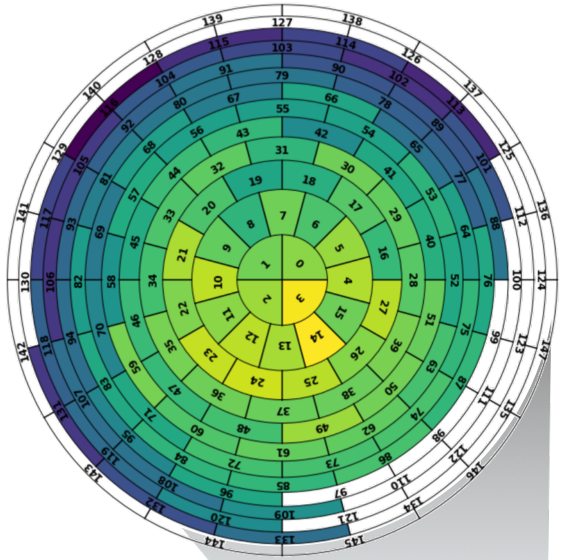
- interval: **E_0 – 40 eV , E_0 + 50 eV**
- # HV set points: **27**
- scanning time: **2 hours**
- Number of scans: **274**
- Sequence of scans: **upward/downward potential ramping**



➢ **One β-decay spectrum for each scan**

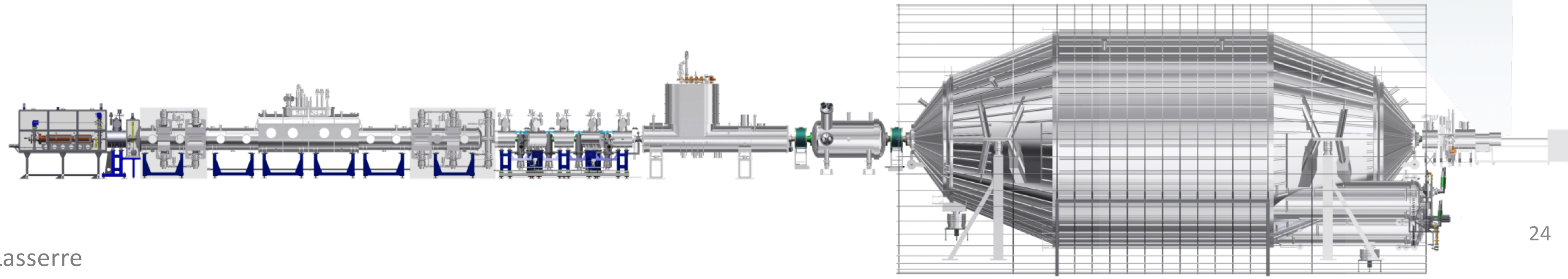


Focal plane detector



- multi-pixel silicon array
- 117/148 (79%) of all pixels used
- detection efficiency of 90%
- negligible retarding-potential dependence of efficiency

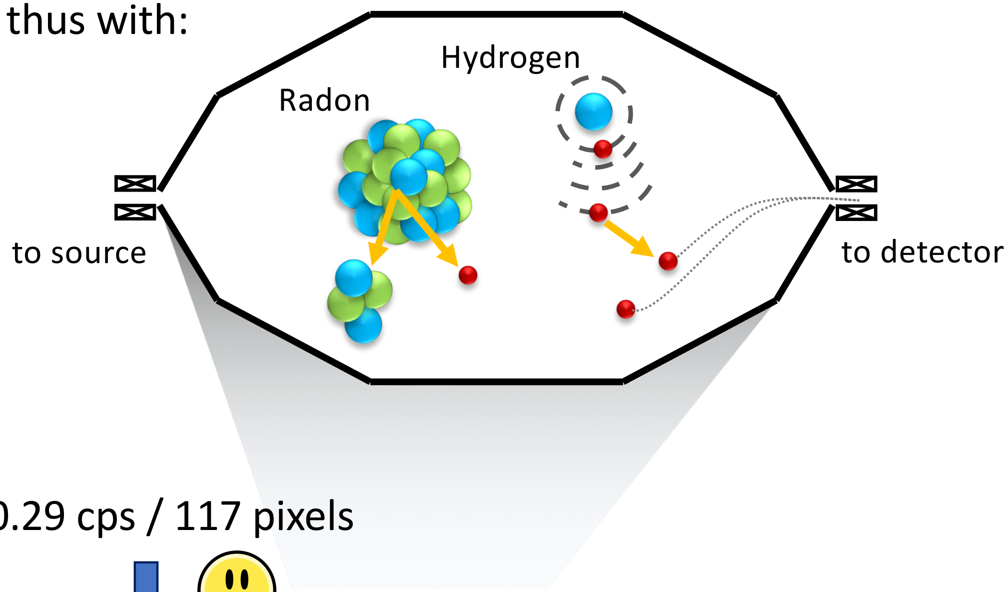
➢ One β-decay spectrum for each pixel

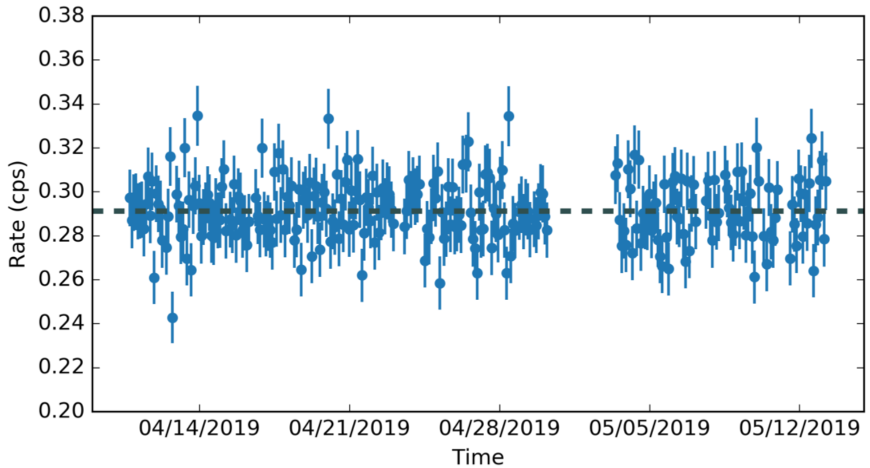


Background

- **low energy electrons trapped in the spectrometer are guided to the focal plane detector**

- Backgrounds come from the spectrometer, scaling thus with:
  - inner surface: 650m^2
  - volume: 1400m^3

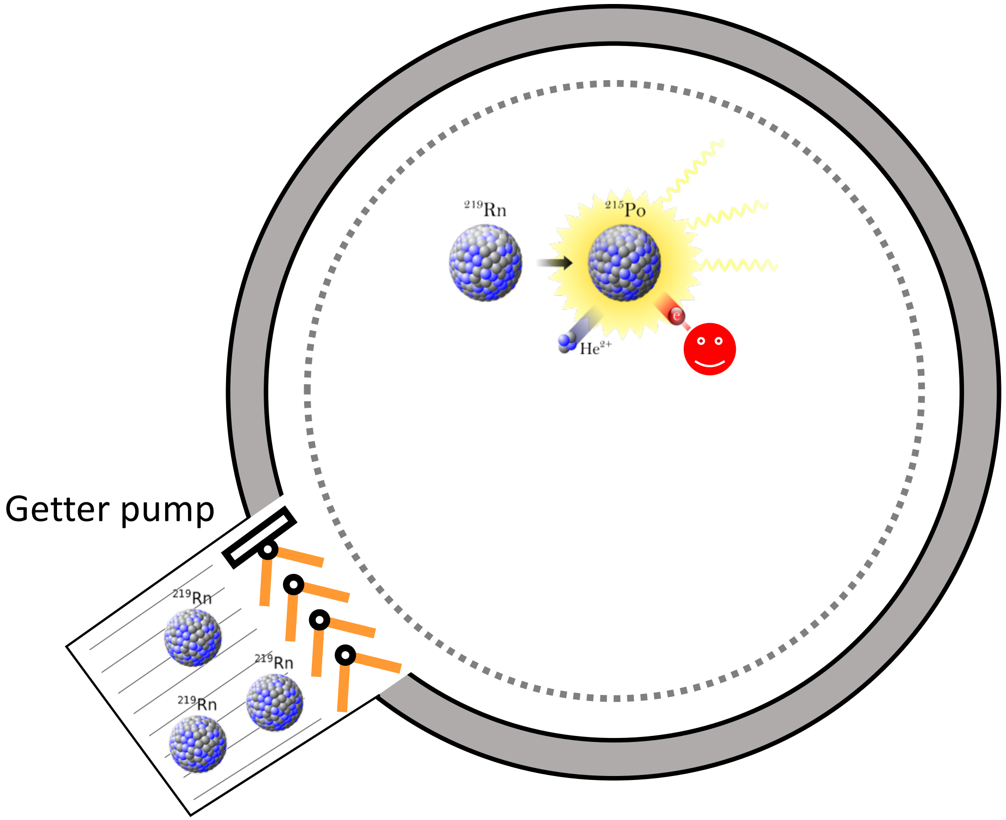




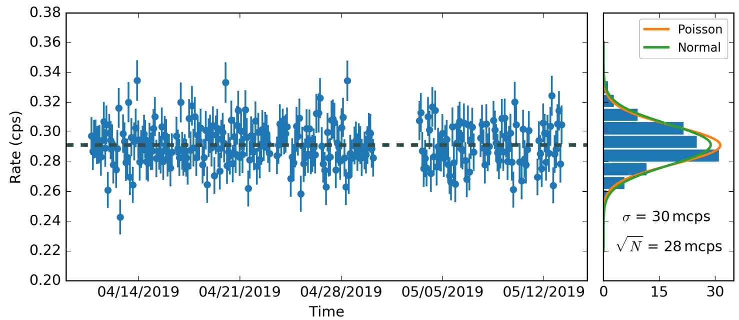
0.29 cps / 117 pixels

Design value = 0.008 cps

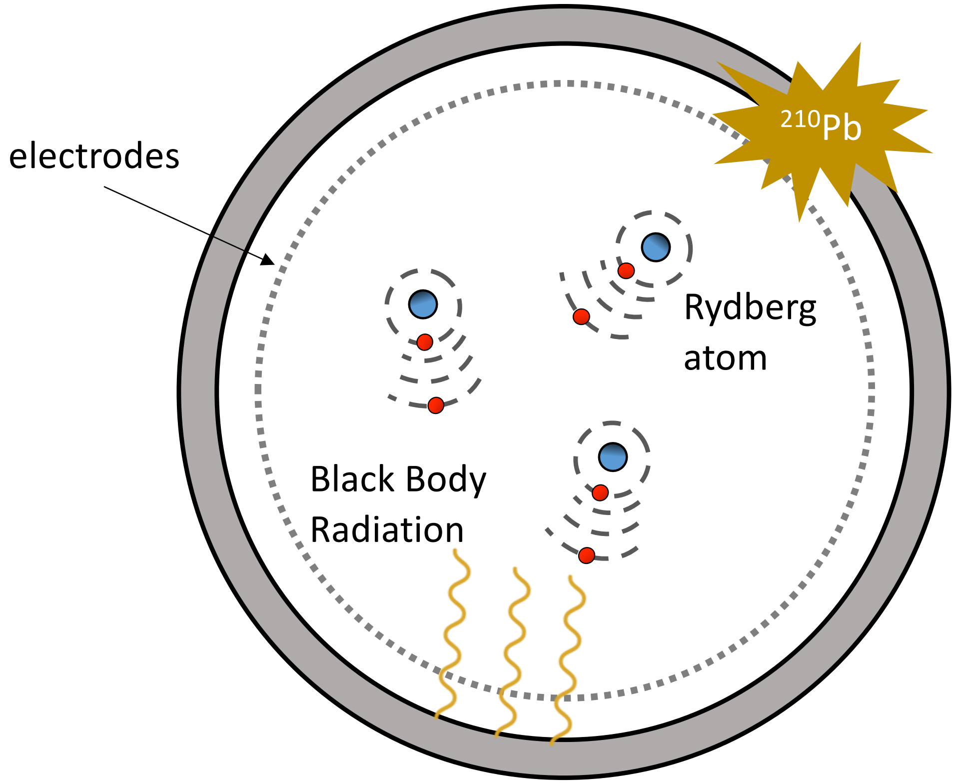
Radon-induced backgrounds



- NEG pumps radon emanation
- α−decays of single ^{219}Rn atoms (3.96 s)
- Low energy e$^-$ emission inside spectrometer
- Effective reduction via nitrogen-cooled baffle system
- Non-Poisson fluctuations

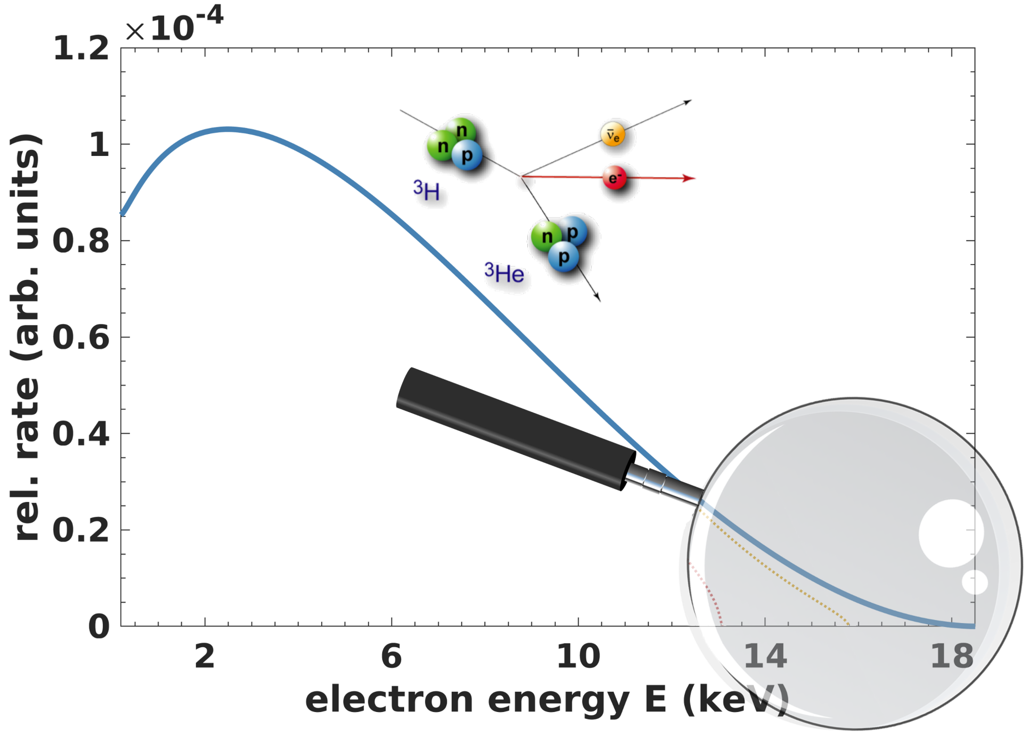


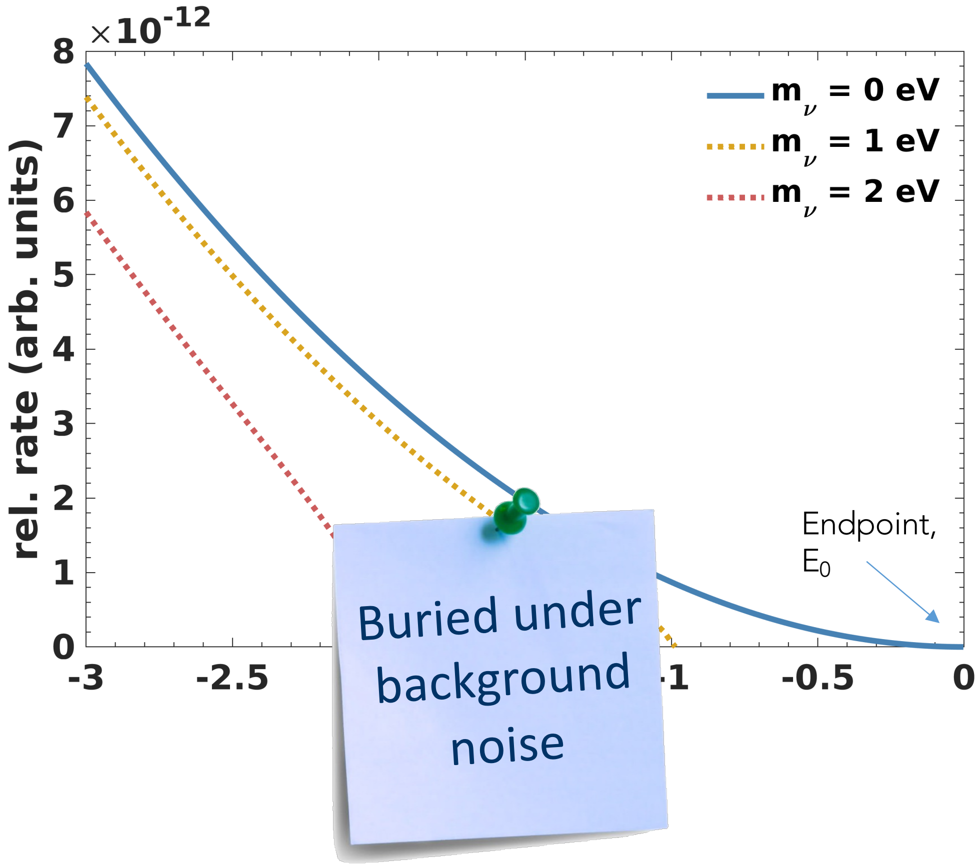
Neutral Excited Atoms



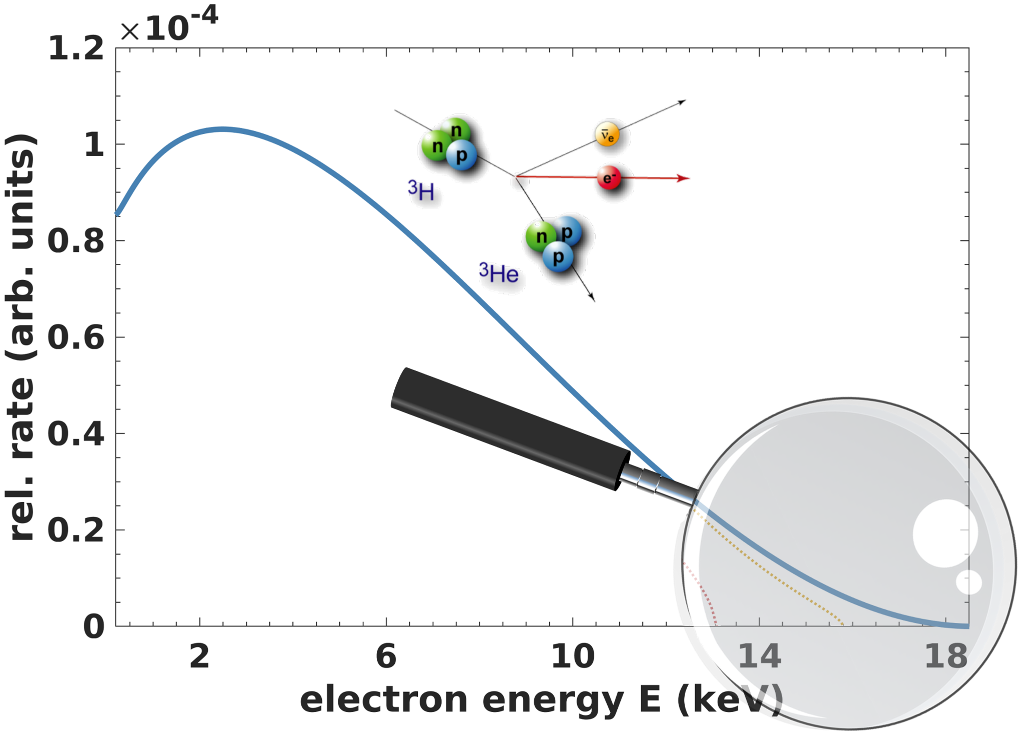
- Radon exposition during construction → ^{210}Pb surface contamination
- Rydberg atoms sputtered off from the spectrometer surfaces by ^{210}Pb α-decays
- Ionisation by thermal radiation
- Low energy e^- emission inside spectrometer
- Scale as the spectrometer flux-tube volume…

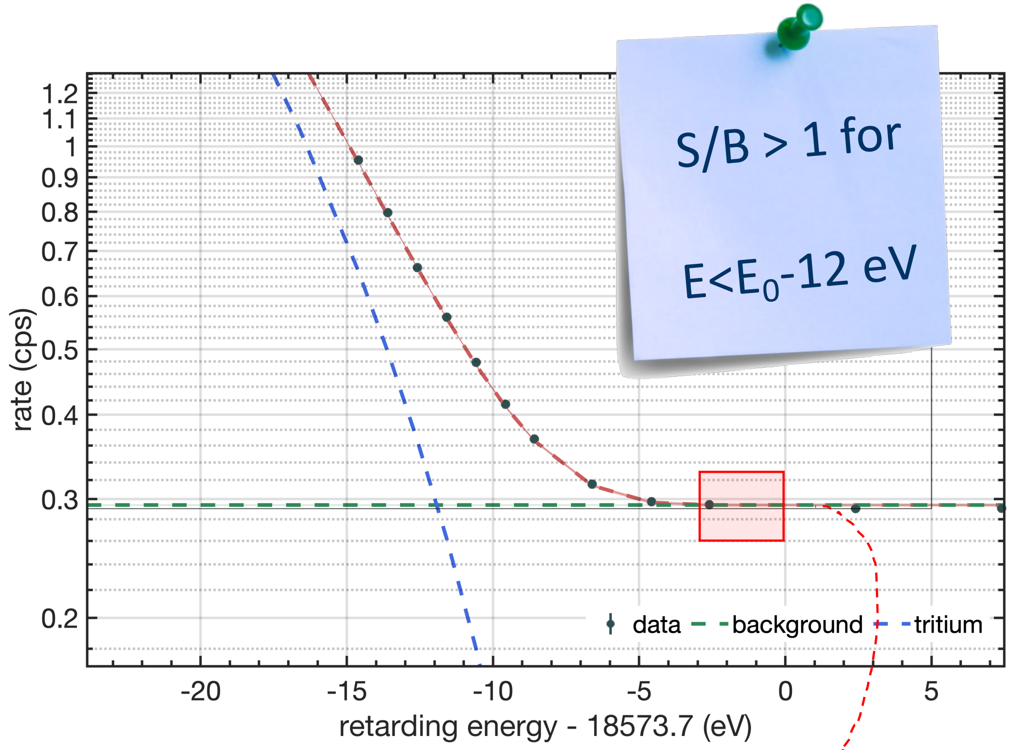
Misleading Display of m_ν Imprint





Correct Display of Neutrino Mass

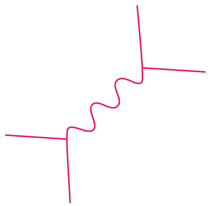


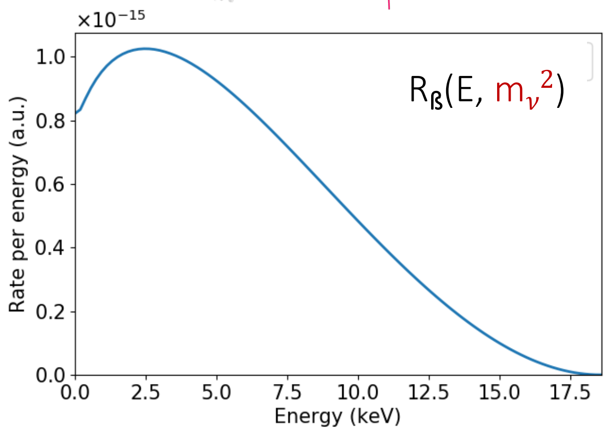


previous region of interest displayed

Integral spectrum modeling

tritium β-decay theory

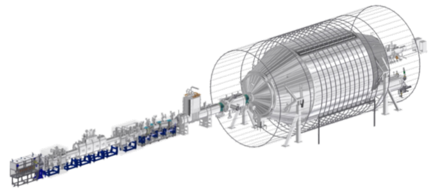


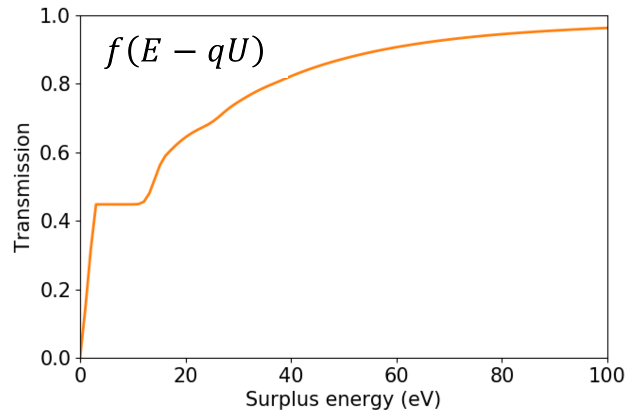


$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dE_e}(m_{\nu_i}) = C \cdot p_e E_e \cdot \sqrt{(E_e - E_0)^2 - m_{\nu_i}^2} \cdot (E_e - E_0) \cdot F(E_e, Z)$$

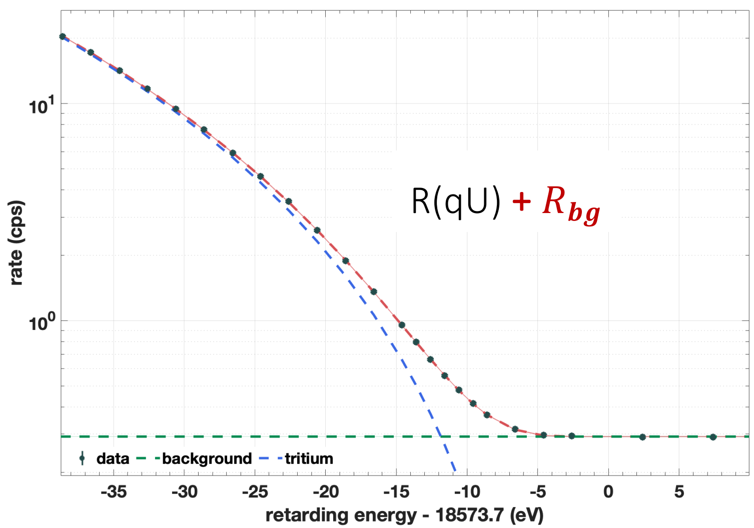
$$R(qU) = A_s \cdot N_T \int_{qU}^{E_0} R_{ß}(E, m_\nu^2) \cdot f(E - qU)\, dE + R_{bg}$$

experimental setup

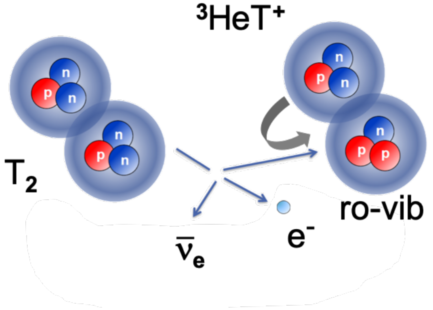




integral β-spectrum

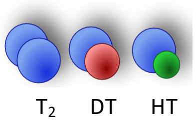


Molecular Final States

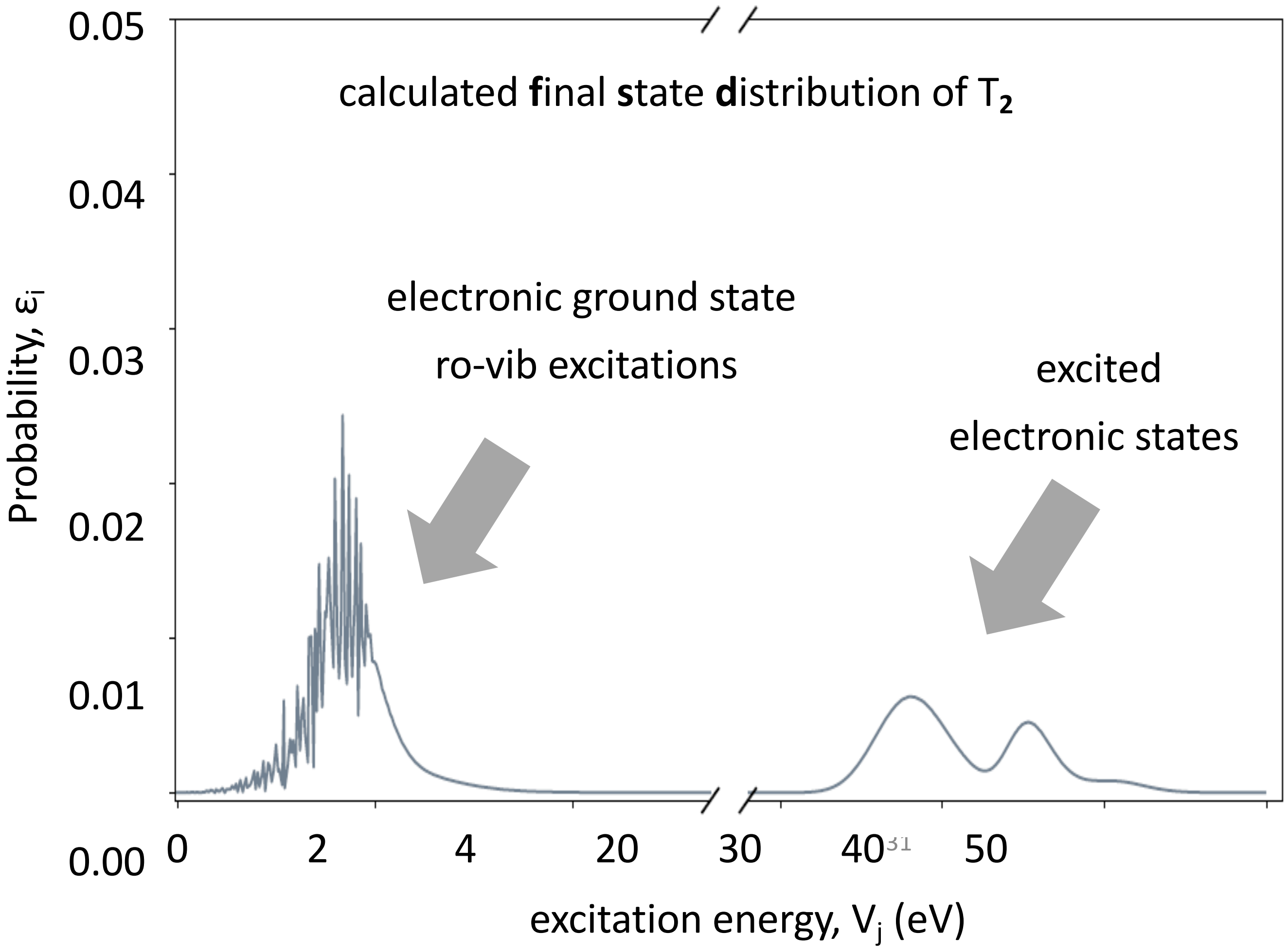


- Modification of the beta decay spectrum shape near the endpoint

- Specific calculation for each isotopolgue



→ Model dependency in m_ν determination!



Tritium Beta Decay calculation

$$R_{\text{calc}}(\langle qU \rangle) = A_{\text{s}} \cdot N_{\text{T}} \int R_{\beta}(E) \cdot f_{\text{calc}}(E - \langle qU \rangle)\, dE + R_{\text{bg}}$$

Fermi spectra summed over all rob-vib molecular final states

$$R_{\beta}(E) = \frac{G_{\text{F}}^2 \cdot \cos^2 \Theta_{\text{C}}}{2\pi^3} \cdot |M_{\text{nucl}}^2| \cdot F(E, Z') \cdot (E + m_{\text{e}}) \cdot \sqrt{(E + m_{\text{e}})^2 - {m_{\text{e}}}^2} \cdot \sum_{\text{j}} \zeta_j \cdot \varepsilon_j \cdot \sqrt{\varepsilon_j^2 - m_\nu^2} \cdot \Theta(\varepsilon_j - m_\nu)$$

Fit parameter

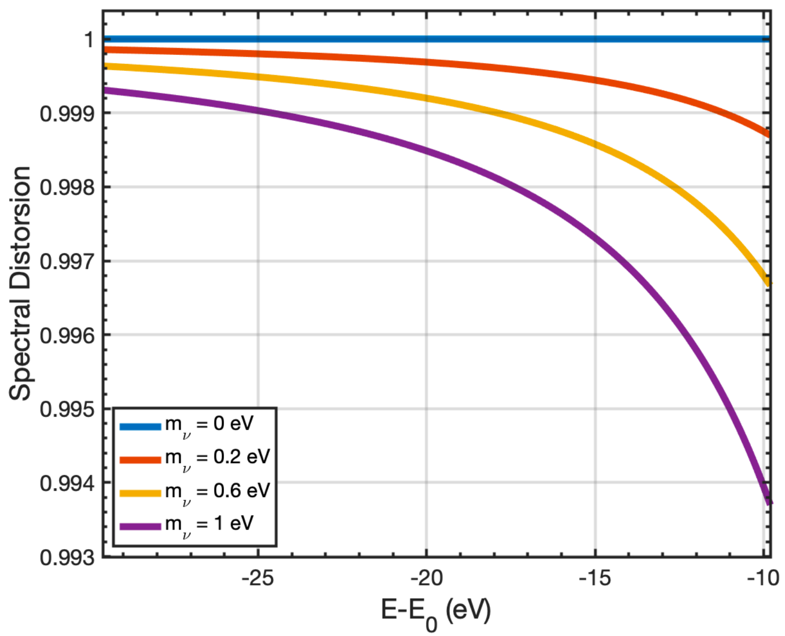
$$\varepsilon_j = E_0 - E - V_j$$

final states

Simplified but helpful view of the signal

$$R(qU, E_0, m_\nu^2) \propto (qU - E_0)^3 - m_\nu^2 (qU - E_0)$$

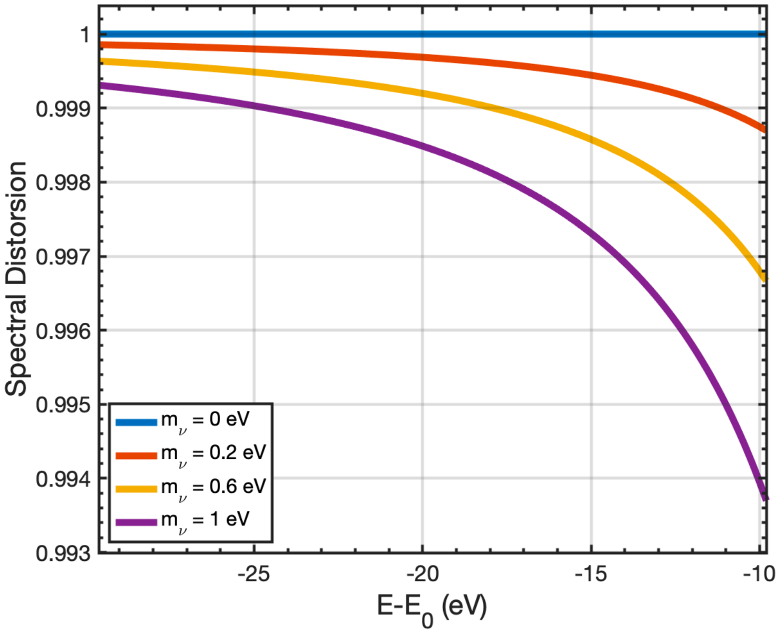
$R(qU, E_0, m_\nu^2) / R(qU, E_0, 0)$



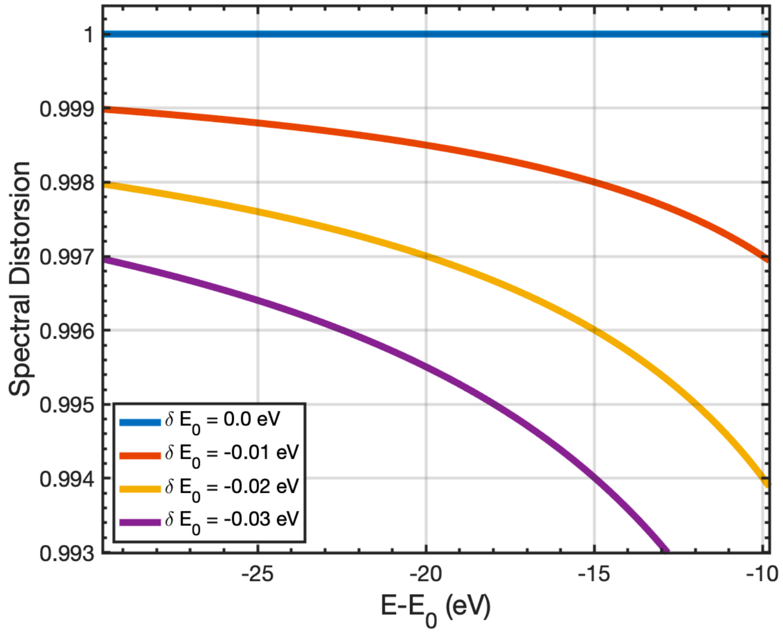
Simplified but helpful view of the signal

$$R(qU, E_0, m_\nu^2) \;\; \propto (qU - E_0)^3 - m_\nu^2 \, (qU - E_0)$$

$R(qU, E_0, m_\nu^2) / \, R(qU, E_0, 0)$

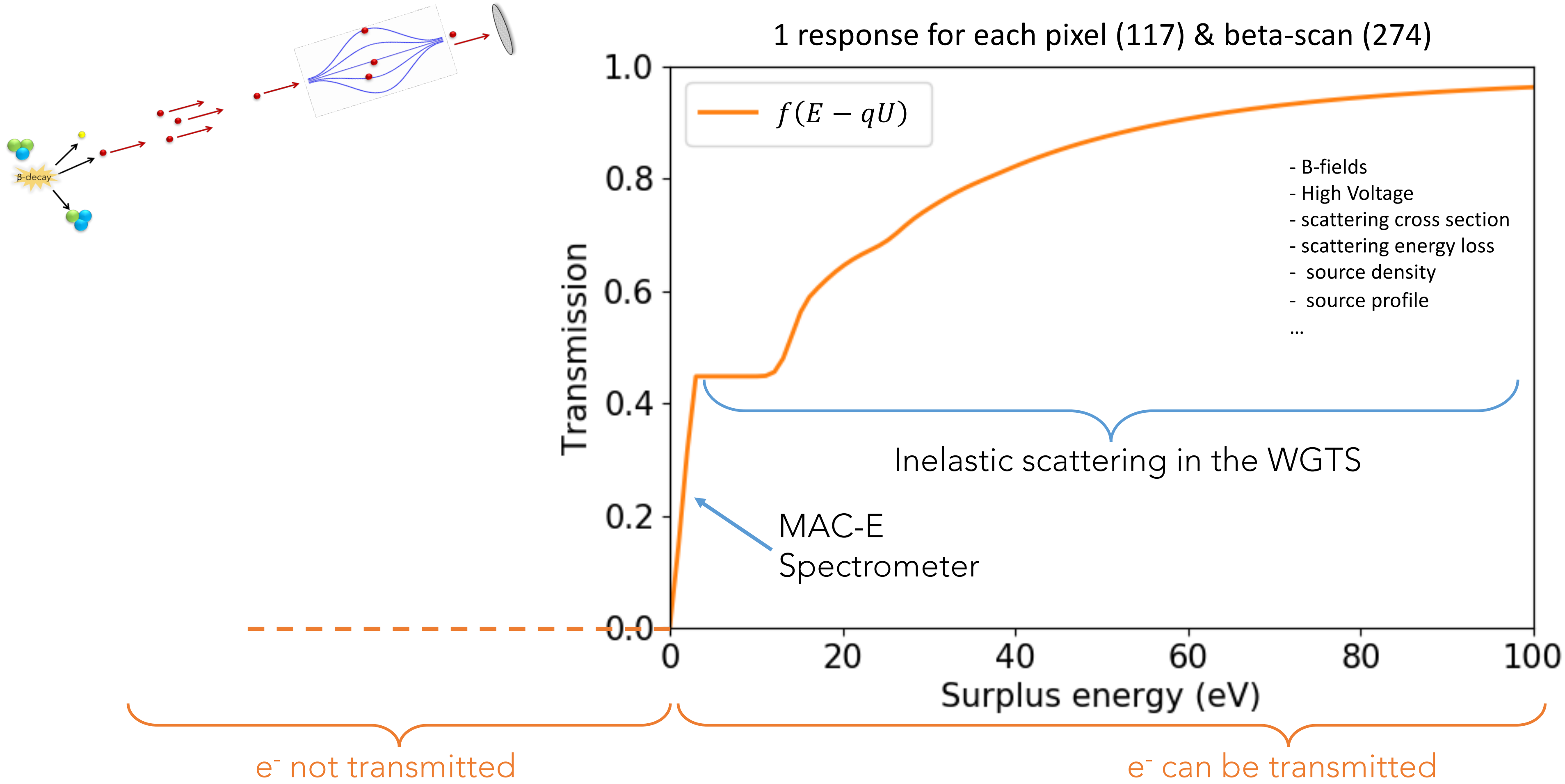


$R(qU, E_0 + \delta E_0, 0) / \, R(qU, E_0, 0)$

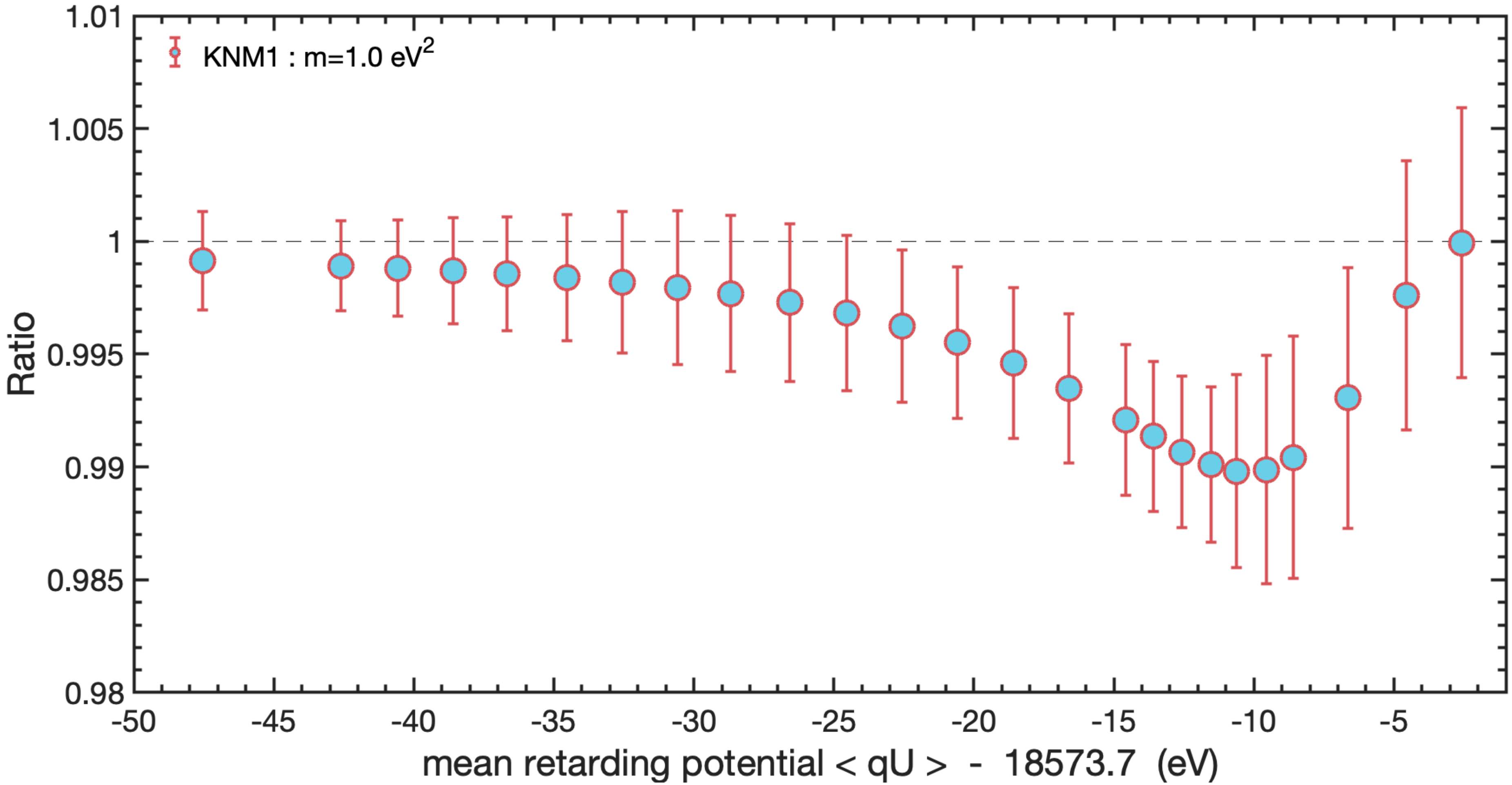


- Sub-percent spectral distortion
- E_0 , m_ν^2 correlation

Electron Transmission Model

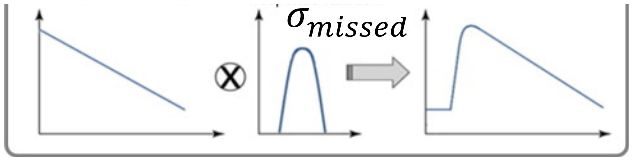


Summary of Expected Signal



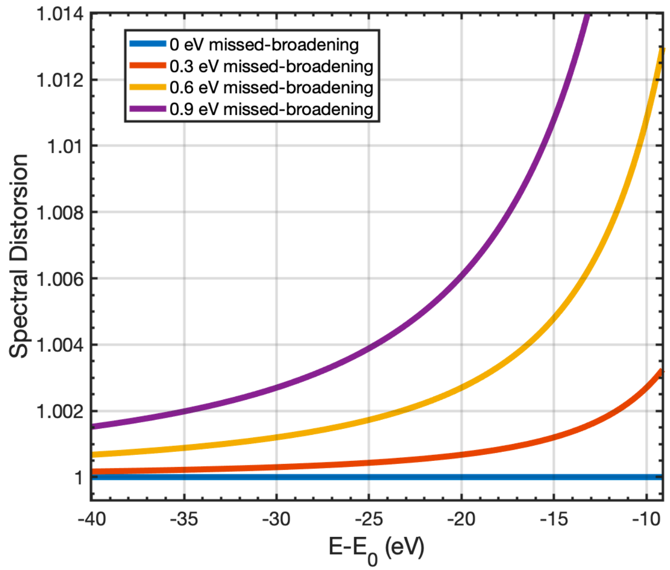
Impact of <u>any</u> mis-modeling?

spectrum convoluted with gaussian



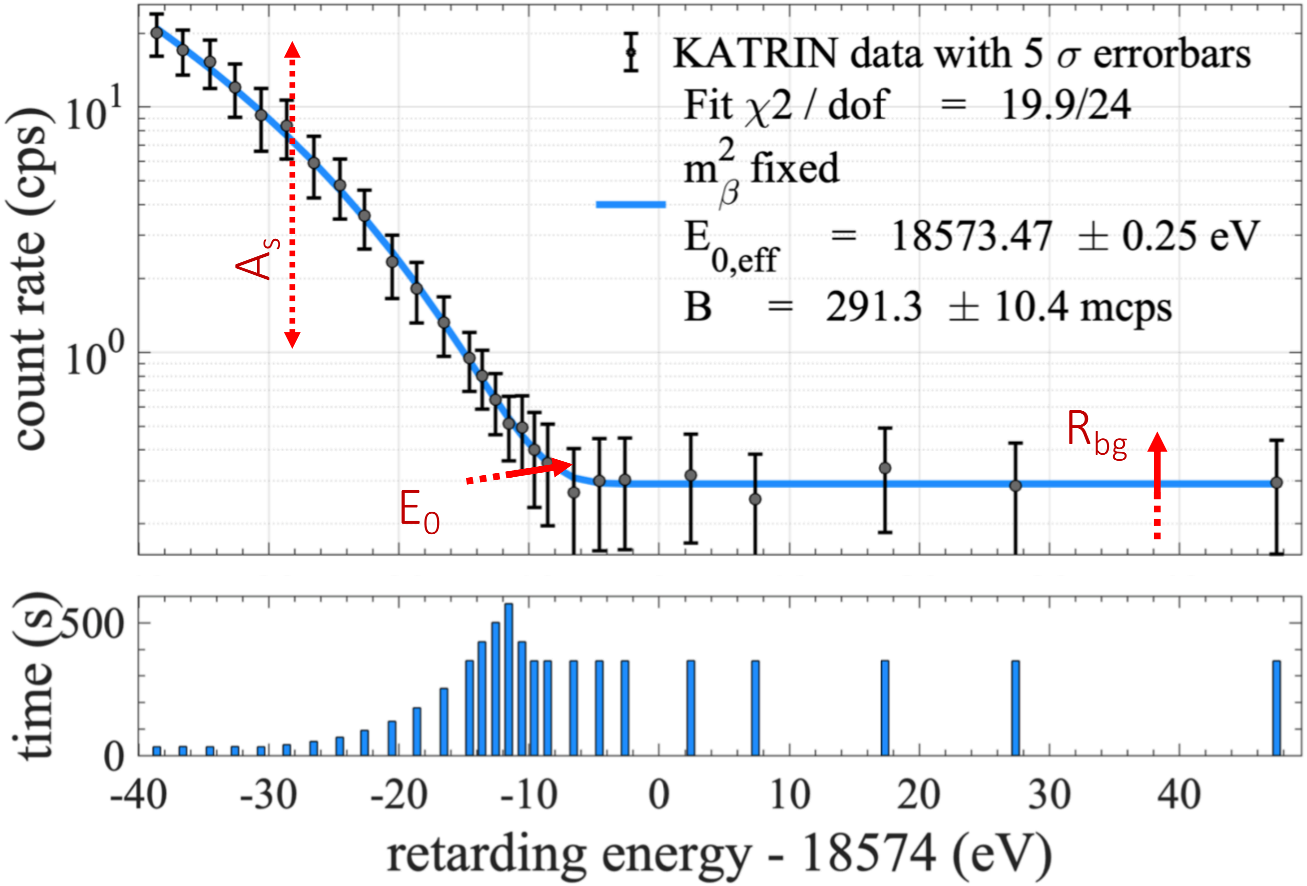
- Mimick a 'negative' m_ν^2

$$R(qU, E_0, m_\nu^2) \propto (qU - E_0)^3 + 2\,\sigma_{missed}^2\,(qU - E_0)$$



- Sub-percent spectral distortion
- $m_\nu^2 = -2\,\sigma_{missed}^2$

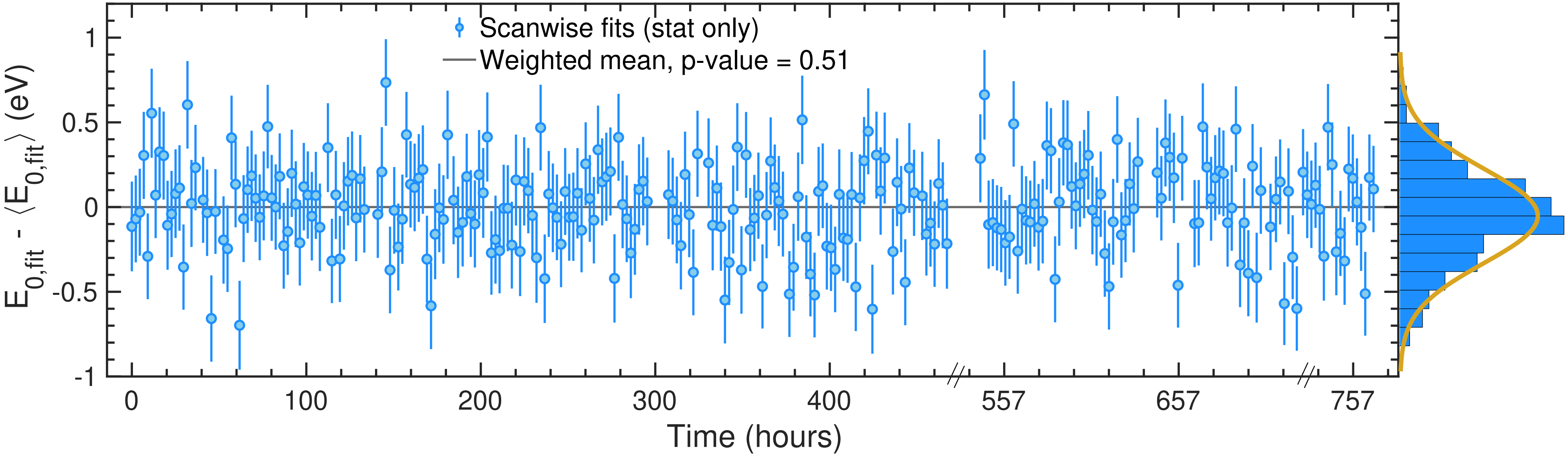
Fit of a single 2-h beta-scan



- A single 2h β-scan
- m_ν fixed to 0
- 3 parameter fit
  - Tritium Activity, A_s
  - Endpoint, E_0
  - Background, R_{bg}
- High quality data

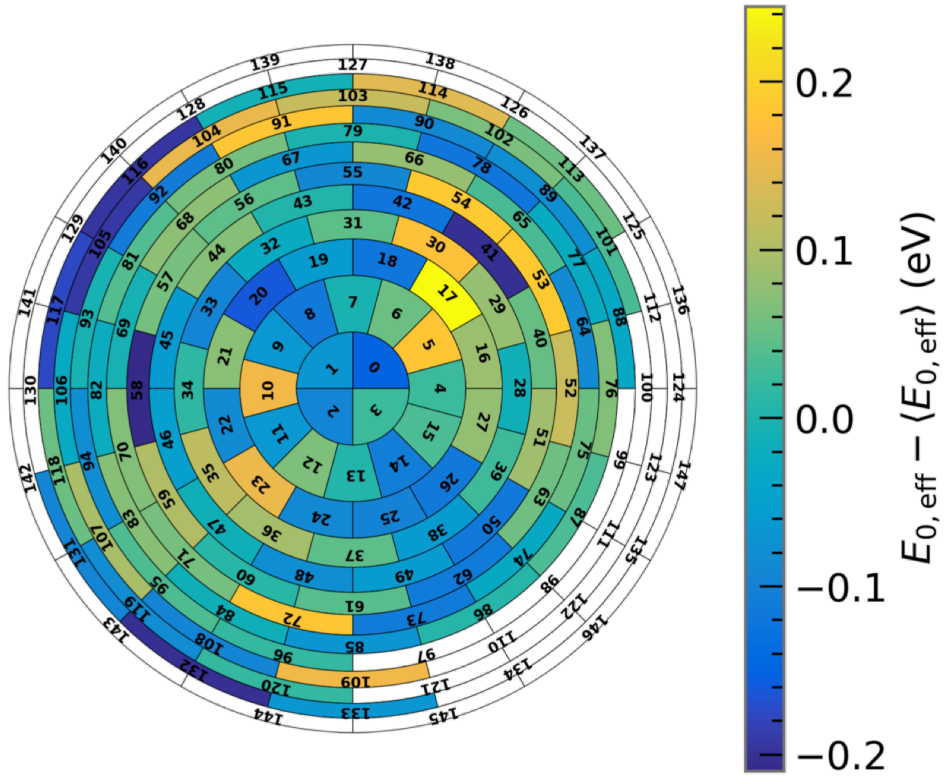
Stability over 274 scans

- All detector pixels combined
- Stability of fitted endpoint in time

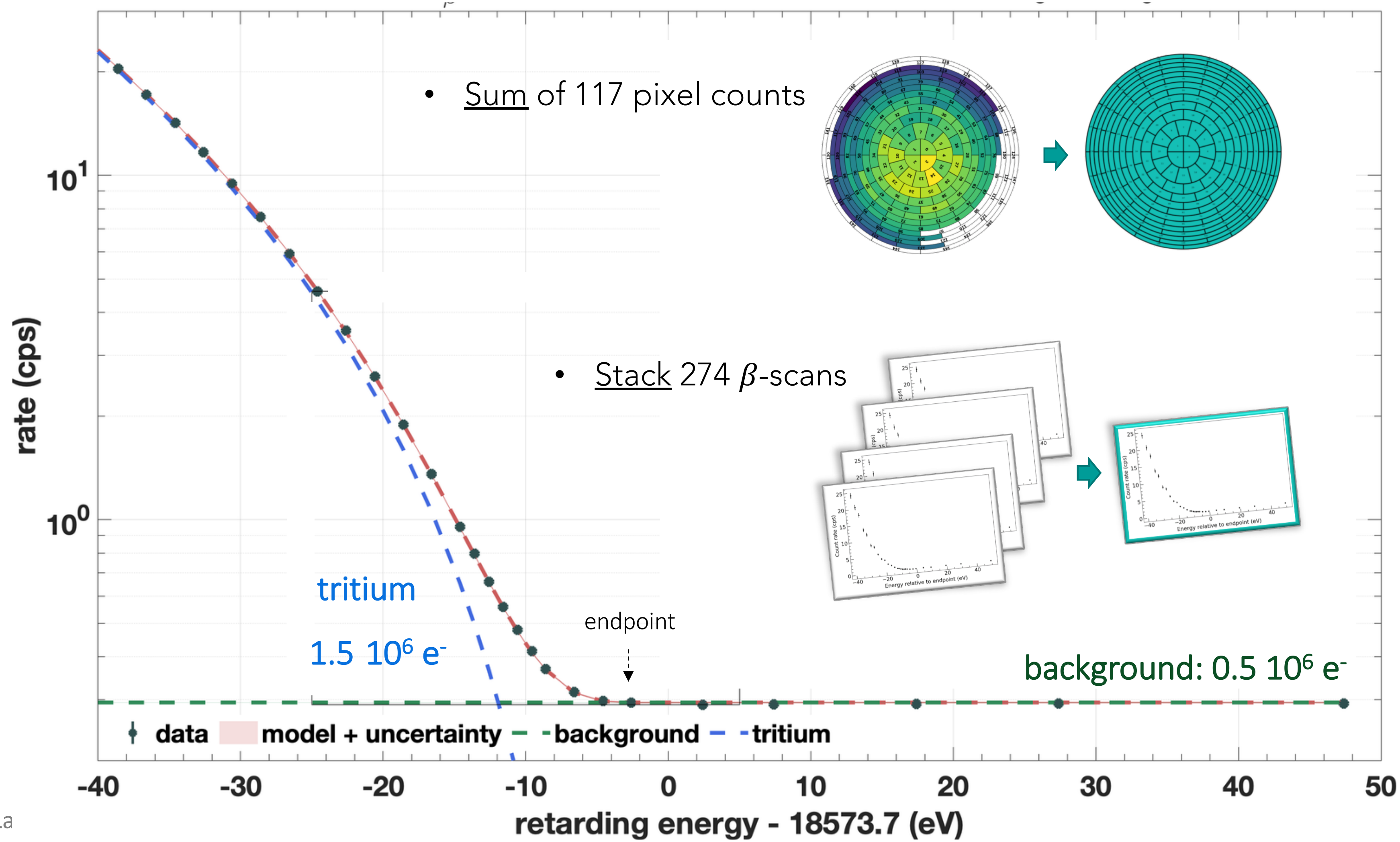


Uniformity over 117 pixels

- All scans combined
- Spatial homogeneity over detector wafer



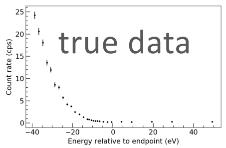
… combination of 32058 spectra

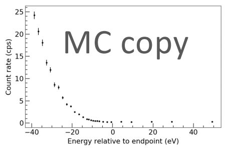


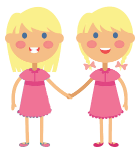
3-fold bias free final fit

Freeze analysis on fake data

- Generate MC-copy of each scan
- Use slow control data as input

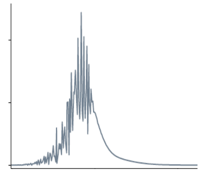


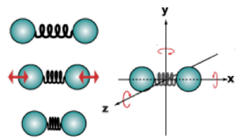




Blinded model

- Modified molecular final state dist.
- Affects only neutrino mass

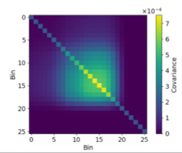


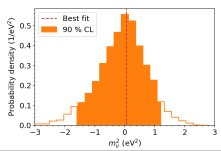


m_ν^2

Two independent analysis strategies

- Covariance matrix
- Monte Carlo propagation

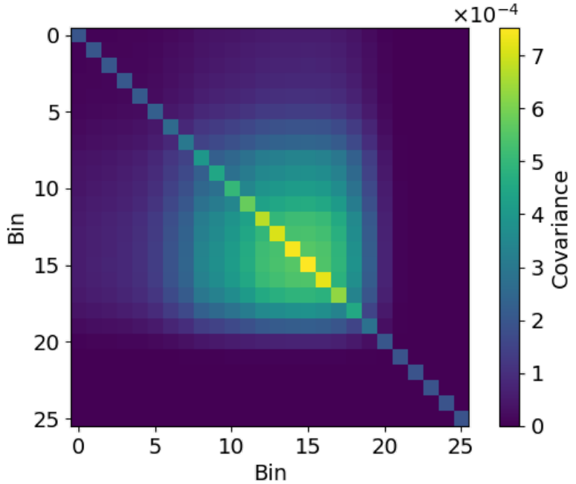




Two independent analysis approaches

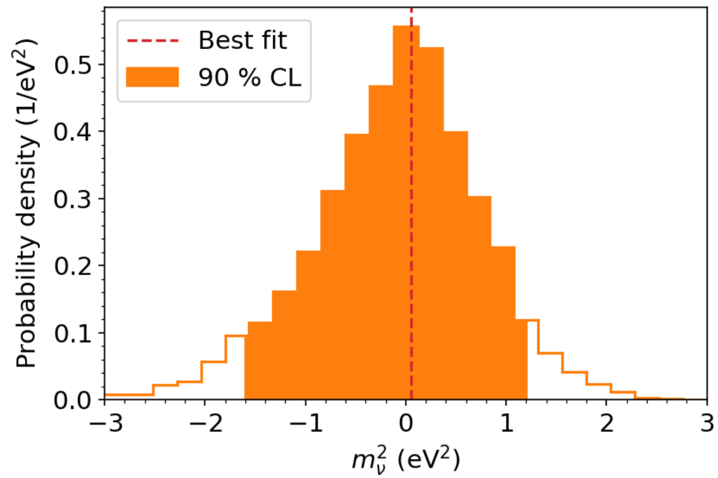
Covariance matrix

- $\chi^2 = (\vec{m} - \vec{d})^T V_{tot}^{-1} (\vec{m} - \vec{d})$
- Systematic: Model Varied 10^5 times

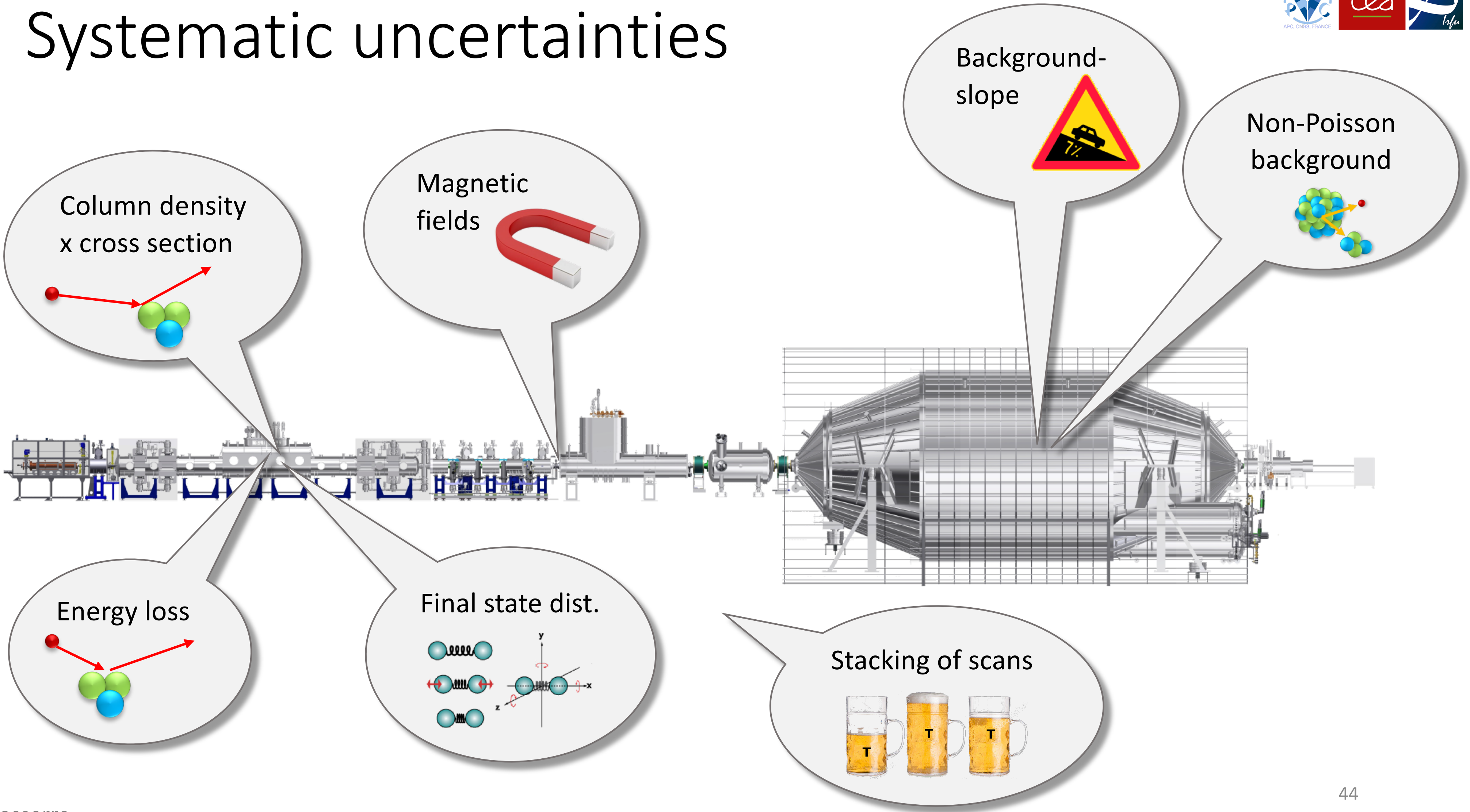


MC propagation

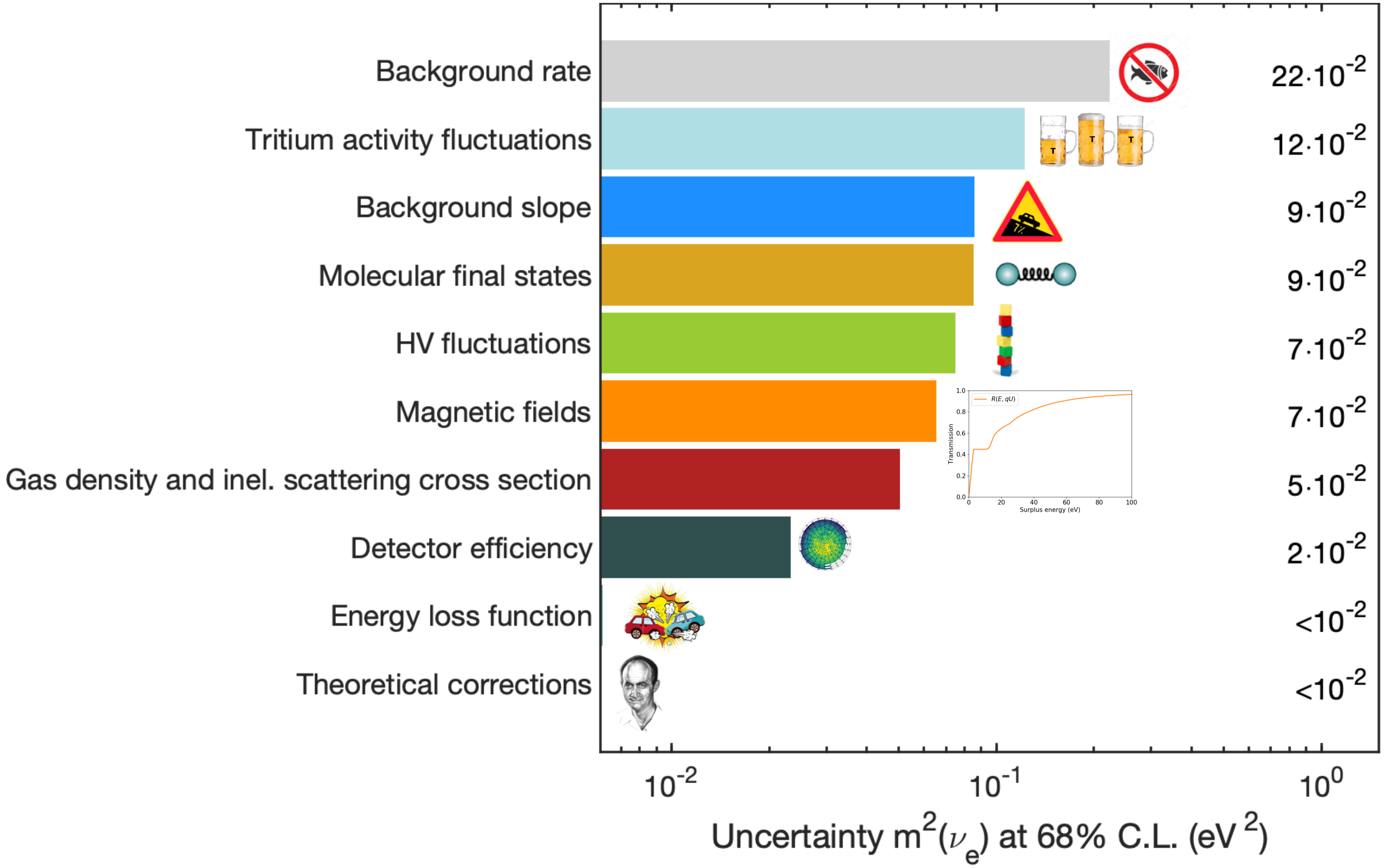
- $-2 \log \mathcal{L} = 2 \sum_i [m_i - d_i + d_i \log(d_i/m_i)]$
- Systematics: Fit performed 10^5 times



Systematic uncertainties



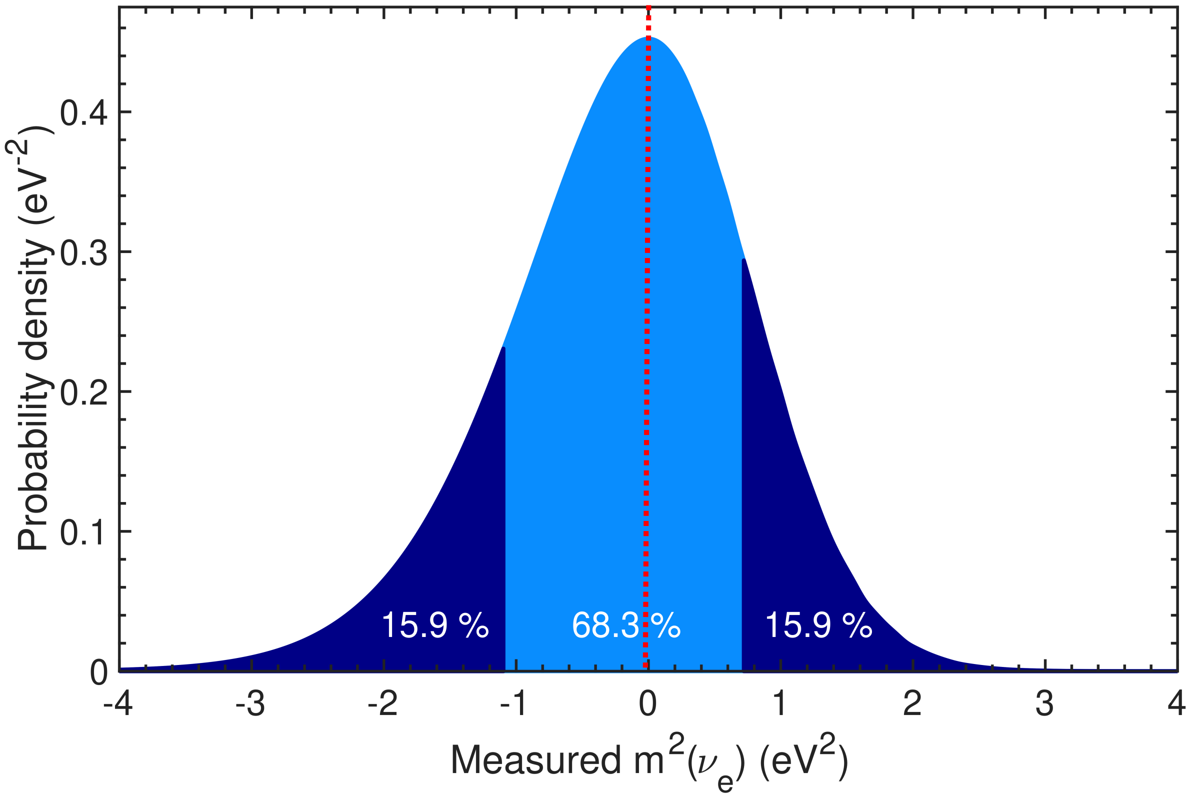
Budget of uncertainties



$1\sigma\ m_\nu^2$
(68.3% C.L.)

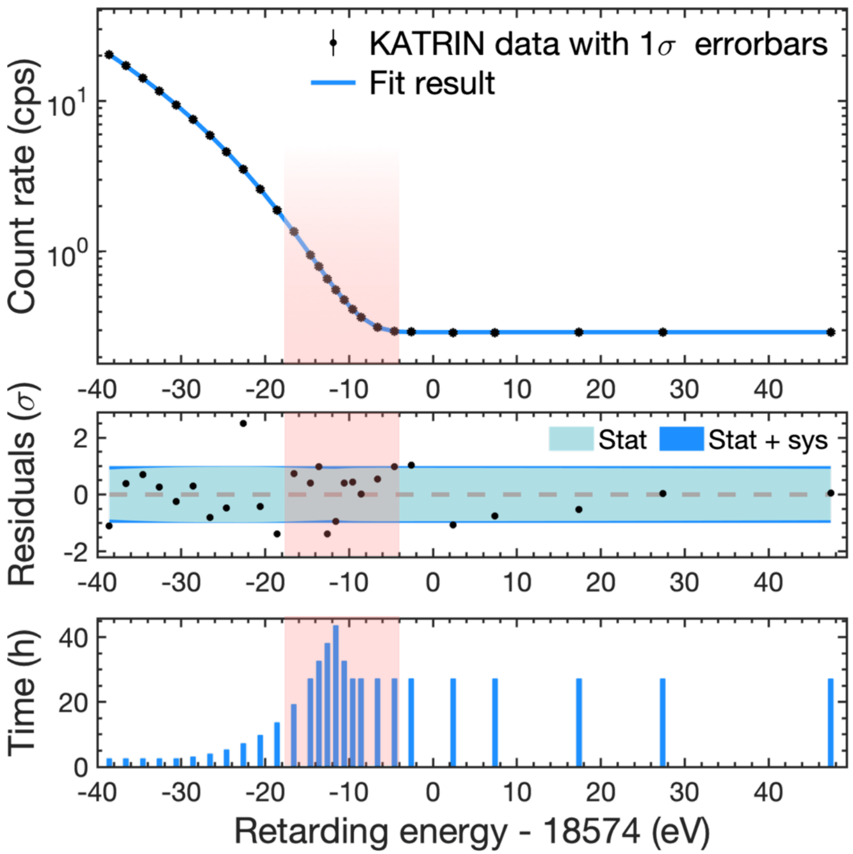
stat	0.75 eV^2
sys	0.25 eV^2
total	0.8 eV^2

What do we expected to measure?



- If the neutrino mass was zero…
- 68% probability: m_ν^2 in $[-1;+1]$eV²
- 95% probability: m_ν^2 in $[-2;+2]$eV²

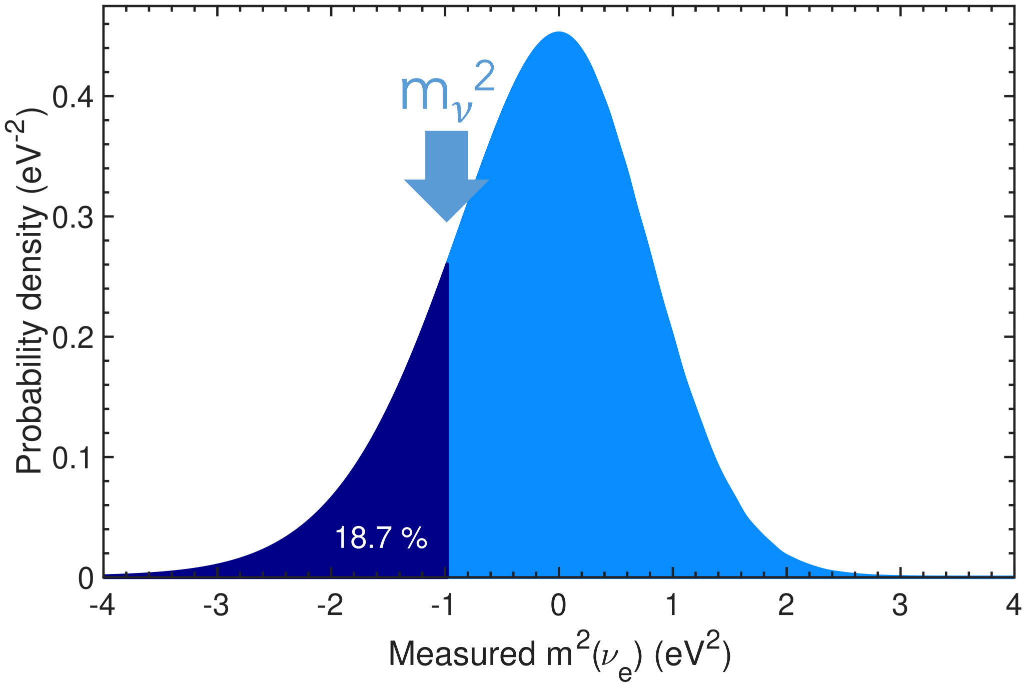
Final fit result (neutrino mass)



- 2 million events
- 4 free parameters: background, signal normalization, E_0, m_ν^2
- excellent goodness-of-fit: p-value = 0.56
- Neutrino mass best fit

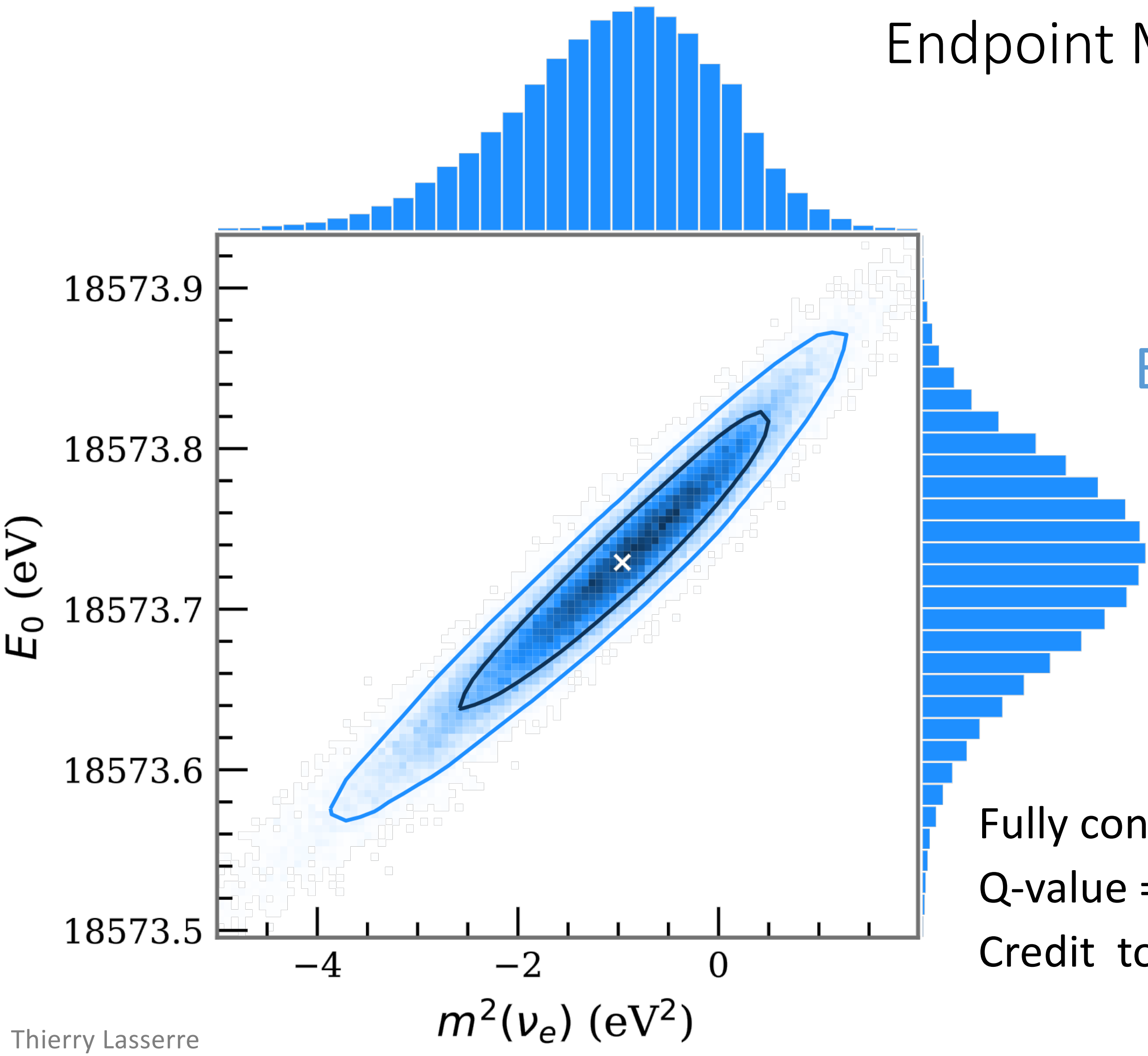
$$m_\nu^2 = \left(-1.0^{+0.9}_{-1.1}\right)\mathrm{eV}^2$$

Actual Result Compared to Expectation



- 18.7% probability to find a m_ν^2 value less than 1 eV^2
- Shift interpreted as 1σ statistical fluctuation
- Best-fit m_ν^2 fully consistent with expectations

Endpoint Measurement



Maximum electron energy in tritium decay

$E_0 = (18573.7 \pm 0.1)$ eV

⇨ Q-value = (18575.2 ± 0.5) eV

Mass ^3H – Mass ^3He

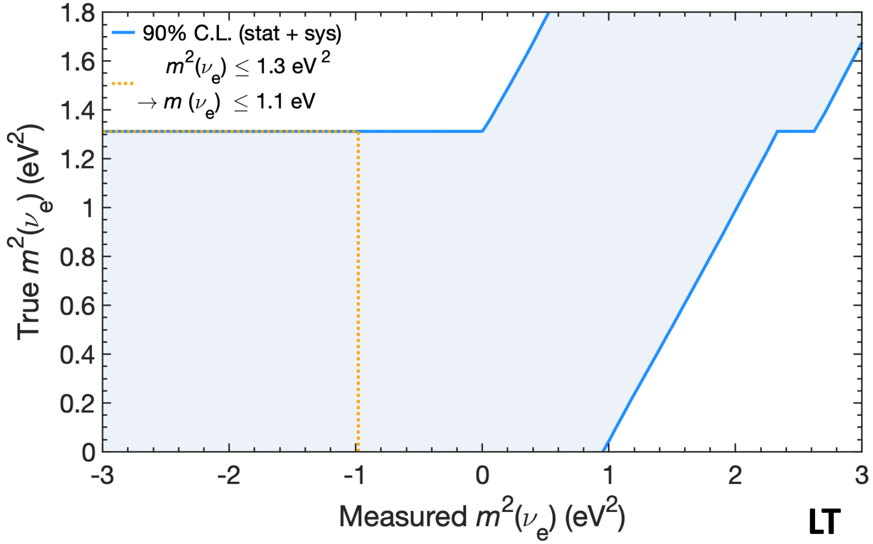
Fully consistent with the prediction:

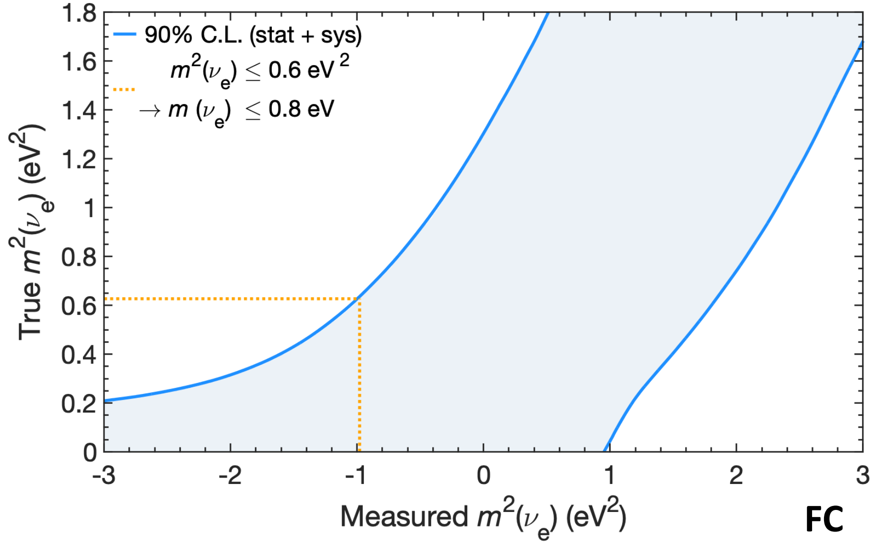
Q-value = (18575.72 ± 0.07) eV

Credit to the overall energy scale

Thierry Lasserre

New KATRIN limit





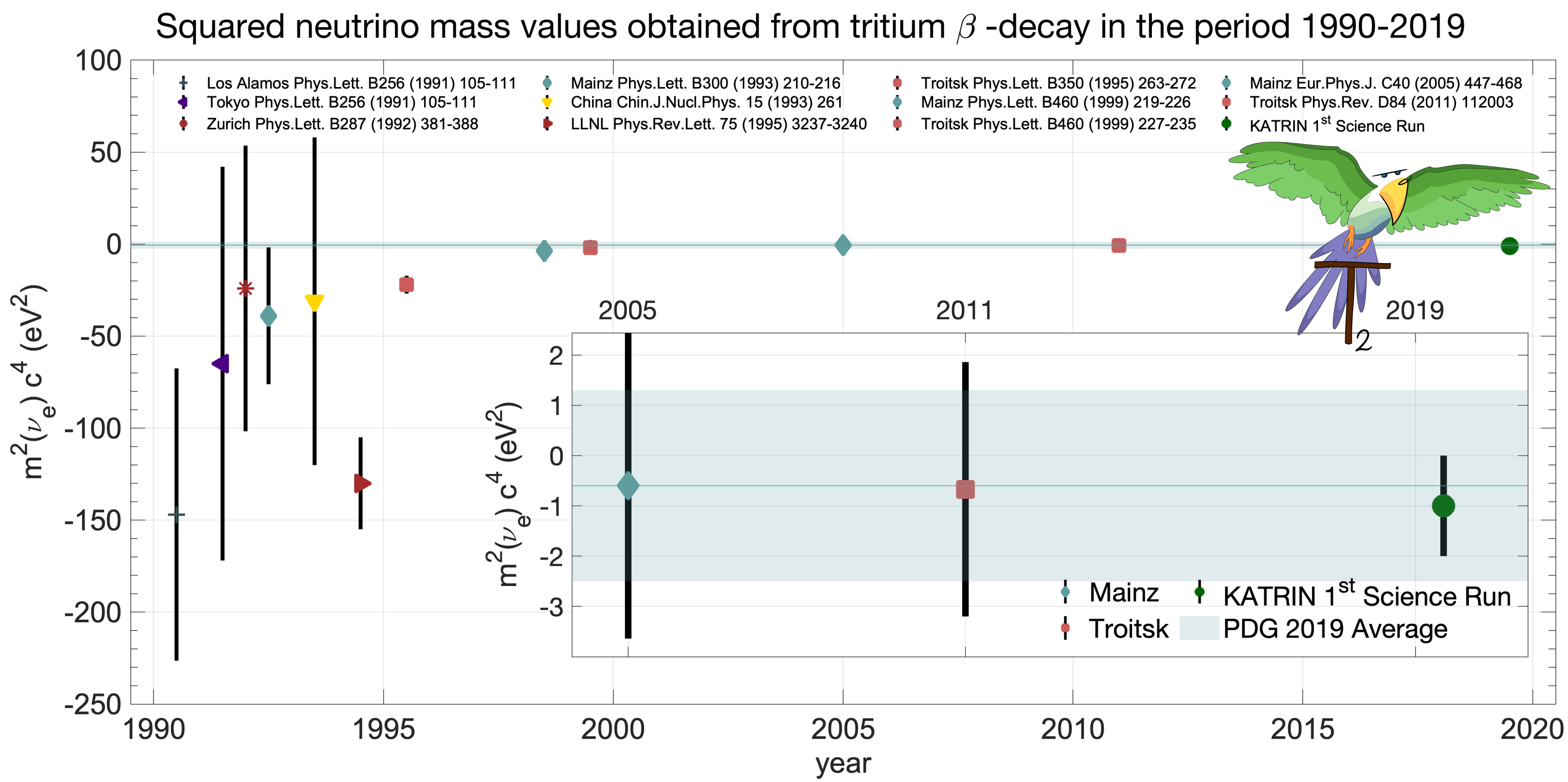
Lokhov and Tkachov (LT)

- **m_ν < 1.1 eV (90% CL) = sensitivity**
- official KATRIN limit

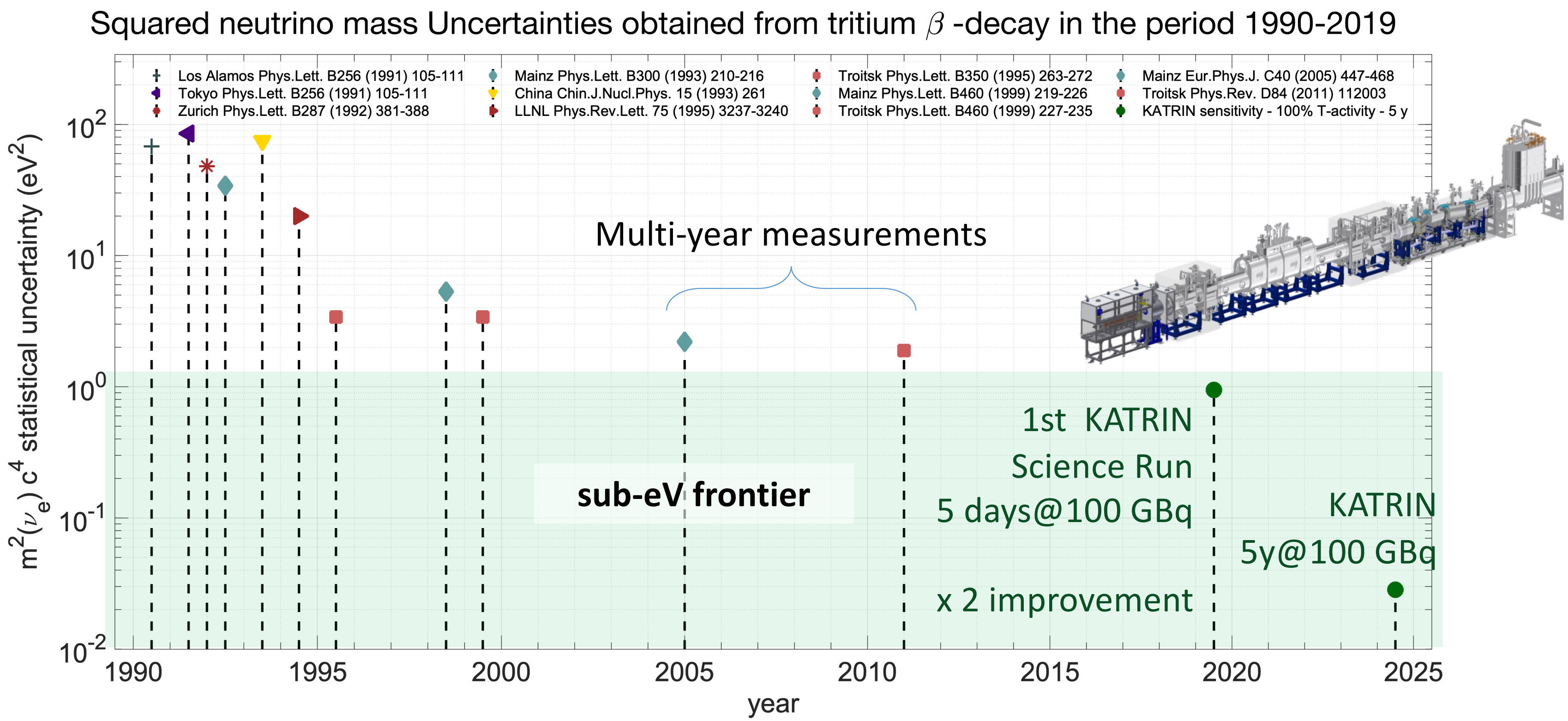
Feldman and Cousins (FC)

- m_ν < 0.8 eV (90% CL)
- m_ν < 0.9 eV (95% CL)

Historical context

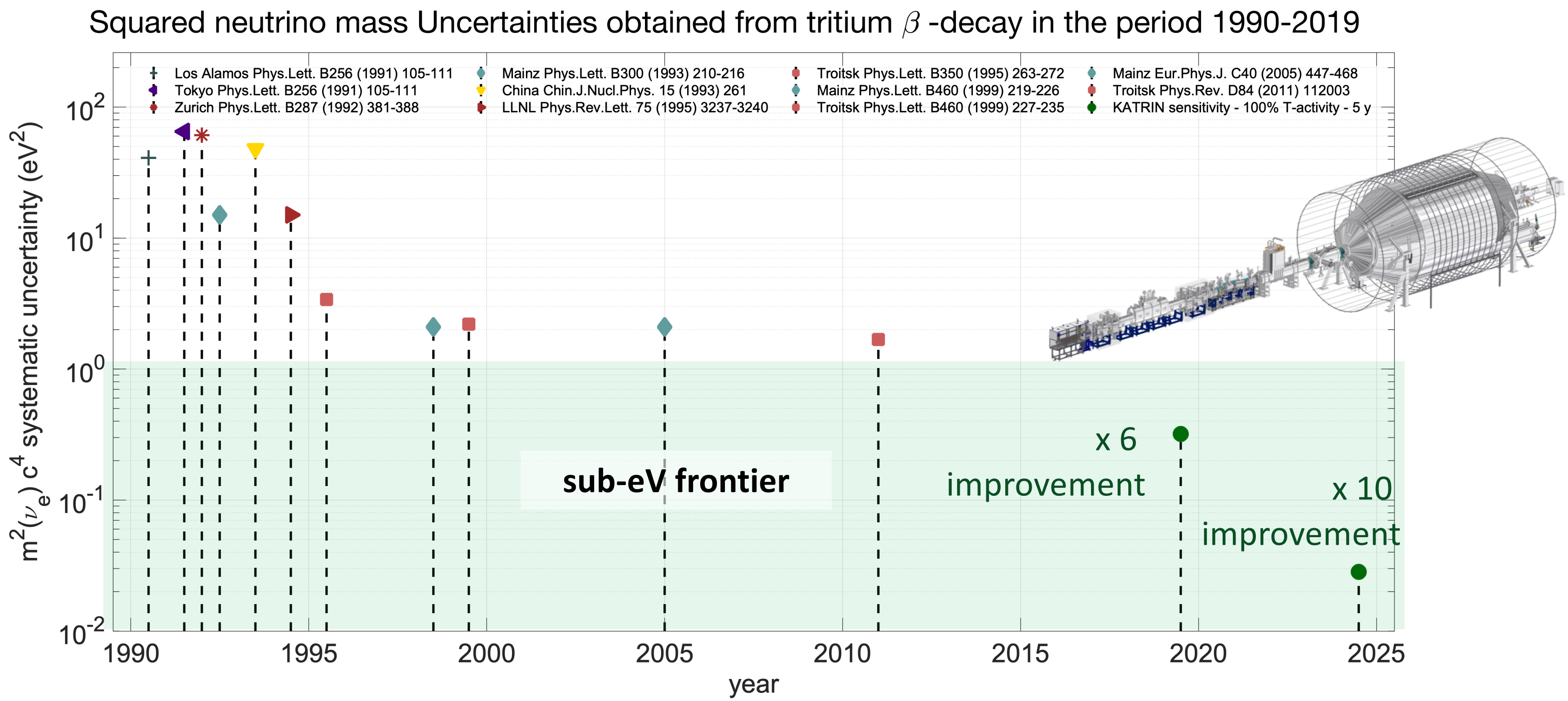


Improvements in statistics



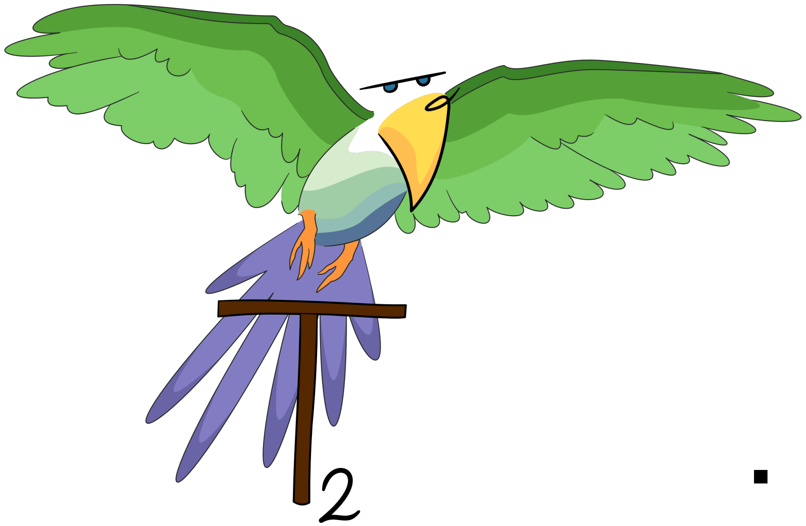
Thierry Lasserre

Improvements in systematics



Conclusion

- High-quality data collected over 780 hours @25 GBq = 5 days of nominal KATRIN @100GBq
- World Best Direct Neutrino Mass Measurement: m_ν < 1.1 eV (90% C.L.)
- more information: http://arxiv.org/abs/1909.06048
  see also https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.06069



- Background improvement experimentally verified
  …towards the 0.2 eV 5y design goal
- Promising perspectives to search for eV to keV sterile neutrinos

Thanks for your attention