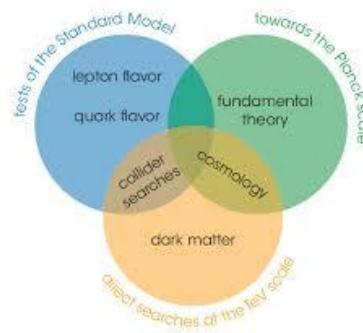


# KATRIN Latest Results On the Neutrino Mass



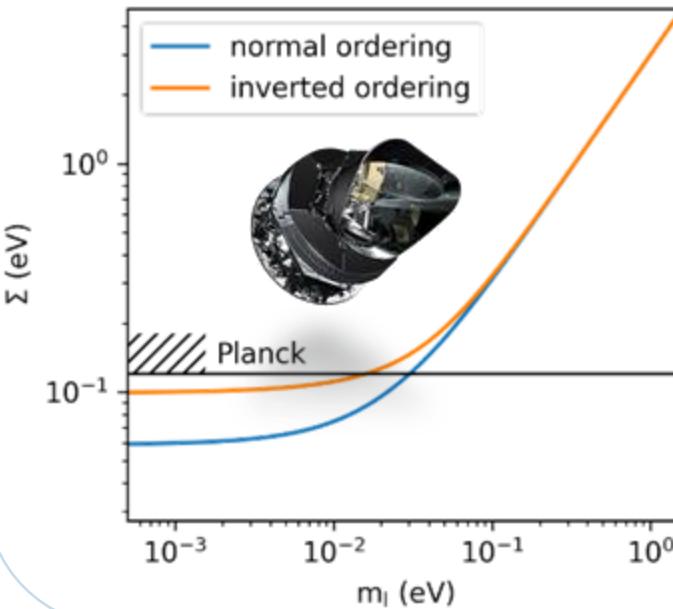
IRN neutrino meeting , Paris, 10/10/2024

T. Lasserre, CEA & TUM

# Neutrino mass(es)

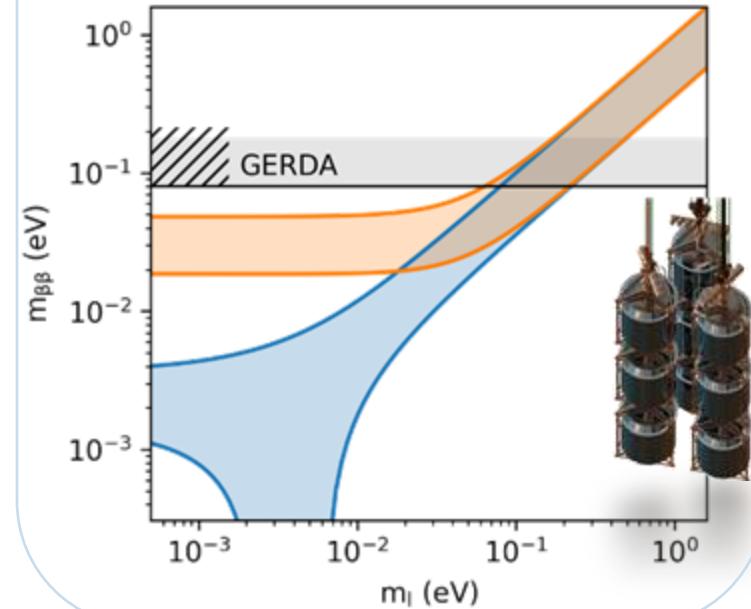
## Cosmology

$$\Sigma = \sum_i m_i$$



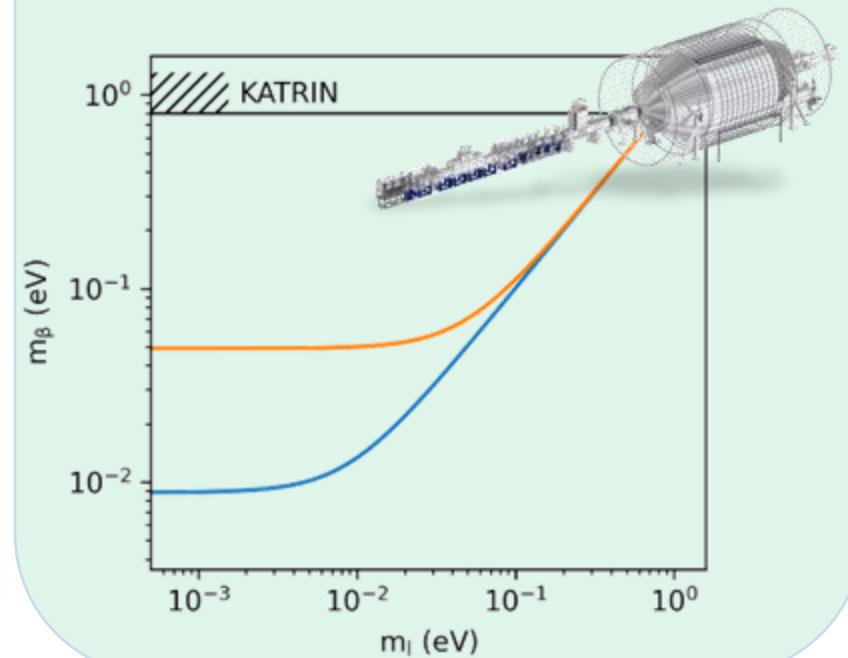
## Neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ decay

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

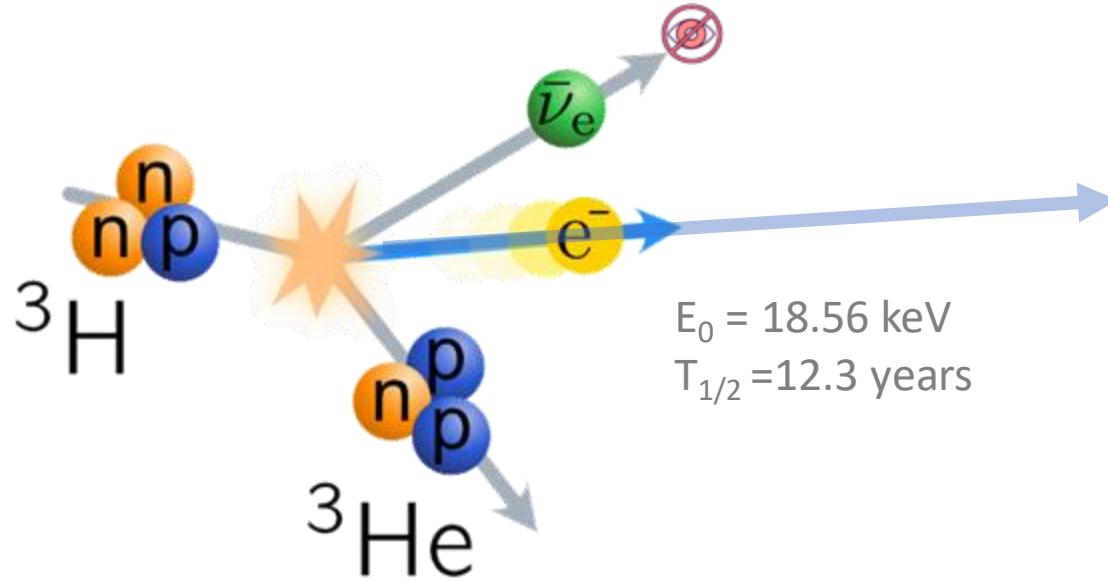


## $\beta$ -decay kinematics

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

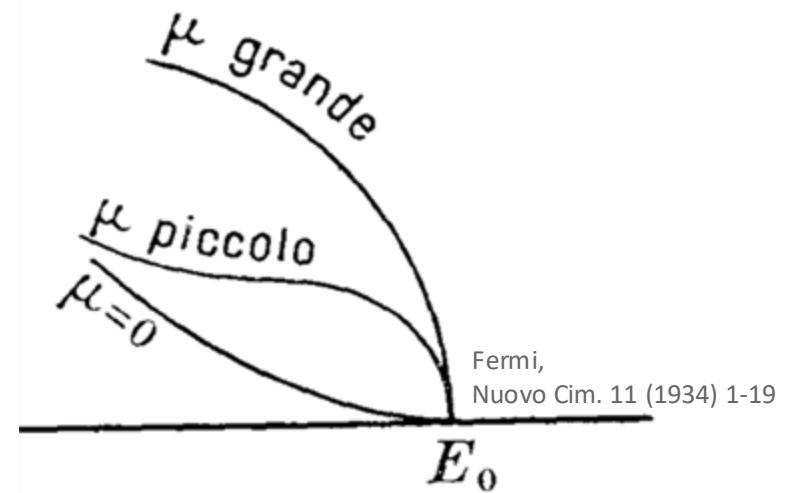


# Kinematic neutrino mass measurement



- ✓ based on kinematics and energy conservation
- ✓  $m_\nu^2$  spectral distortion, maximal at endpoint energy  $E_0$
- ✓ incoherent neutrino mass :  $m_\nu^2 = \sum_i |U_{ei}|^2 \cdot m_i^2$

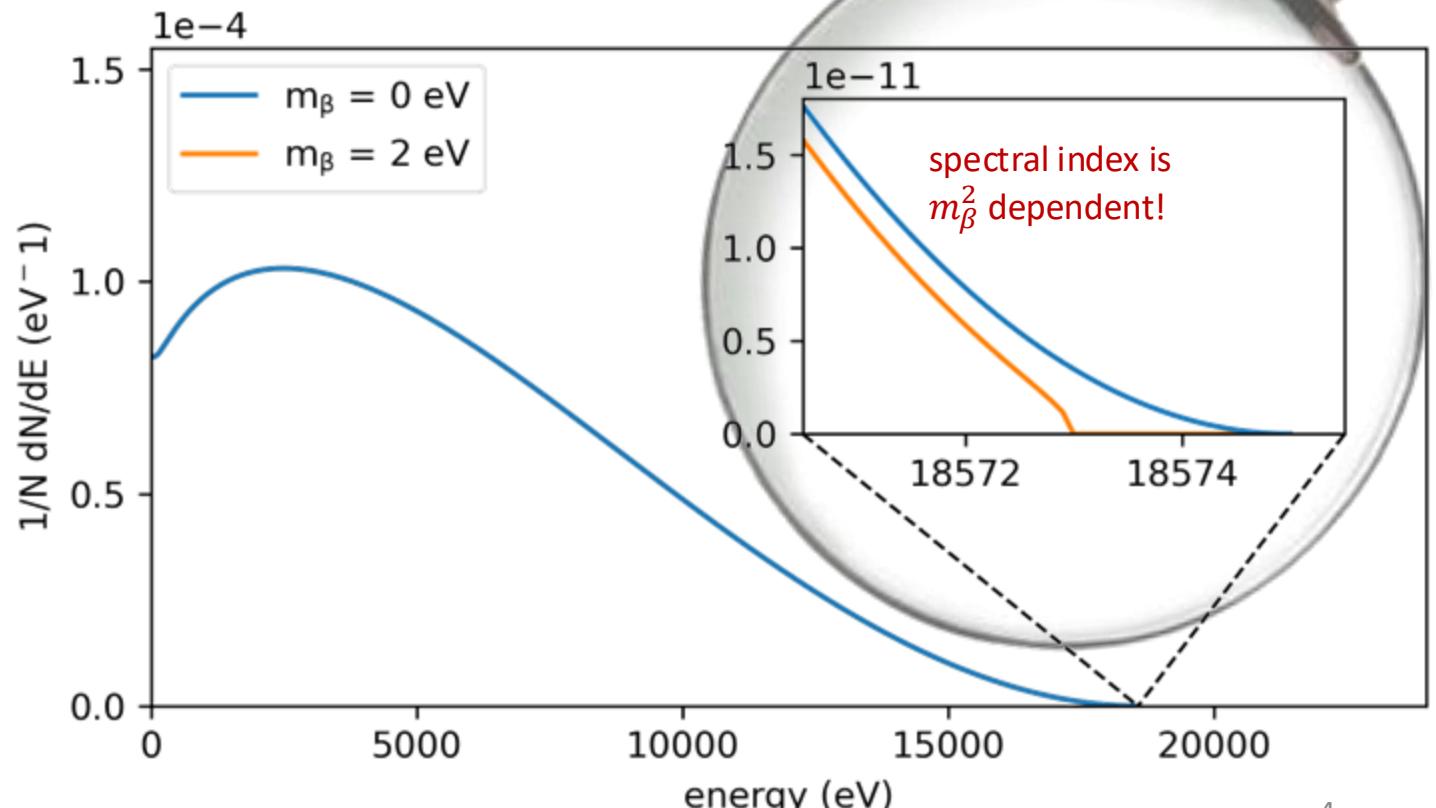
- ✓ measurement of the electron  $\beta$ -spectrum
  - independent of cosmology
  - independent of neutrino nature

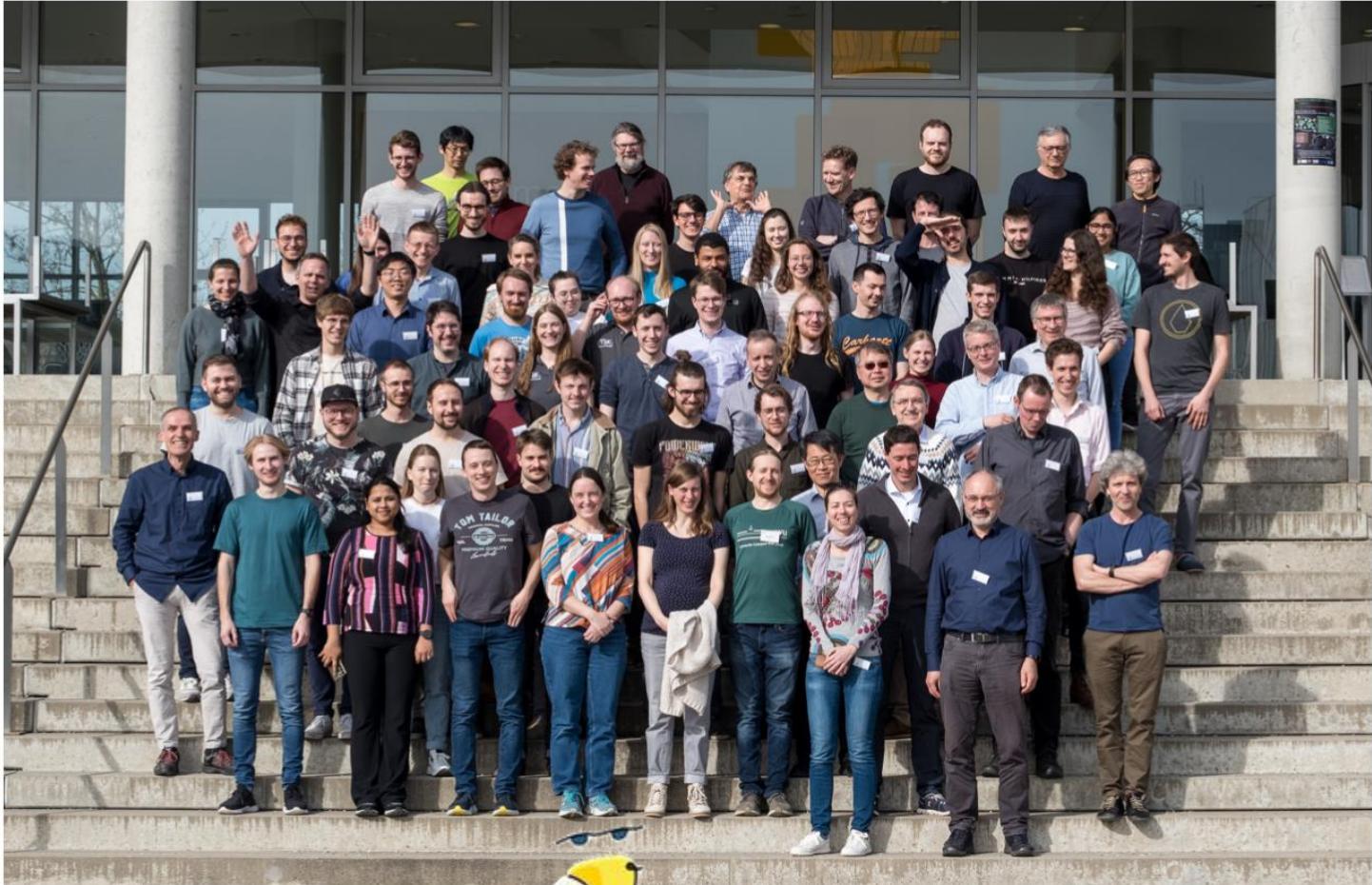


# KATRIN experimental challenges

- ✓ strong tritium source:  $10^{11}$  decays/s
- ✓ < 0.1 cps background
- ✓ ~1 eV resolution
- ✓ 0.1% understanding of the spectrum shape
- ✓ 0.1% hardware stability controlled over the years

$10^{-8}$  of all decays in last 40 eV

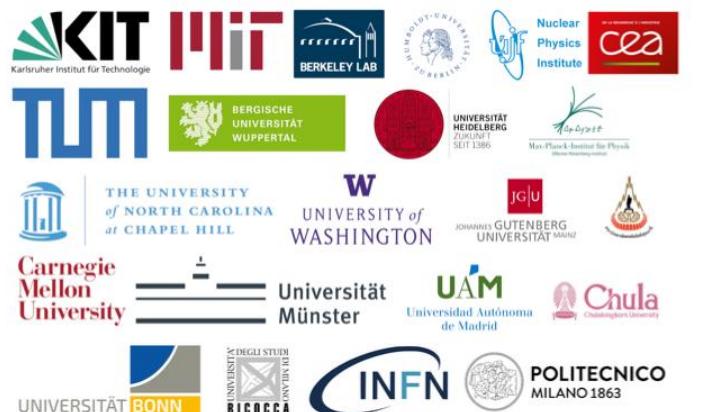




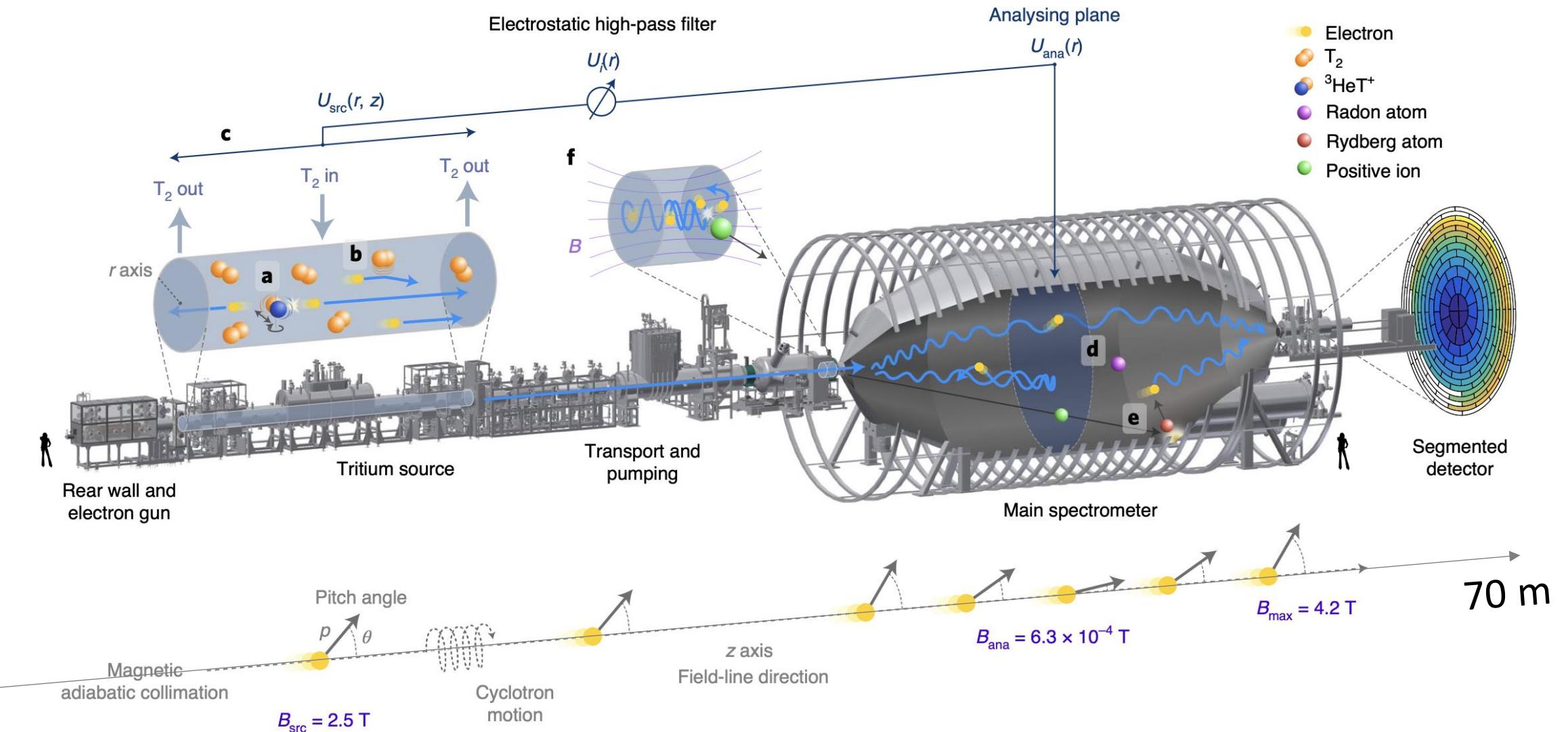
Thierry Lasserre - IRN Neutrino - 10/10/2024

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# Working Principle

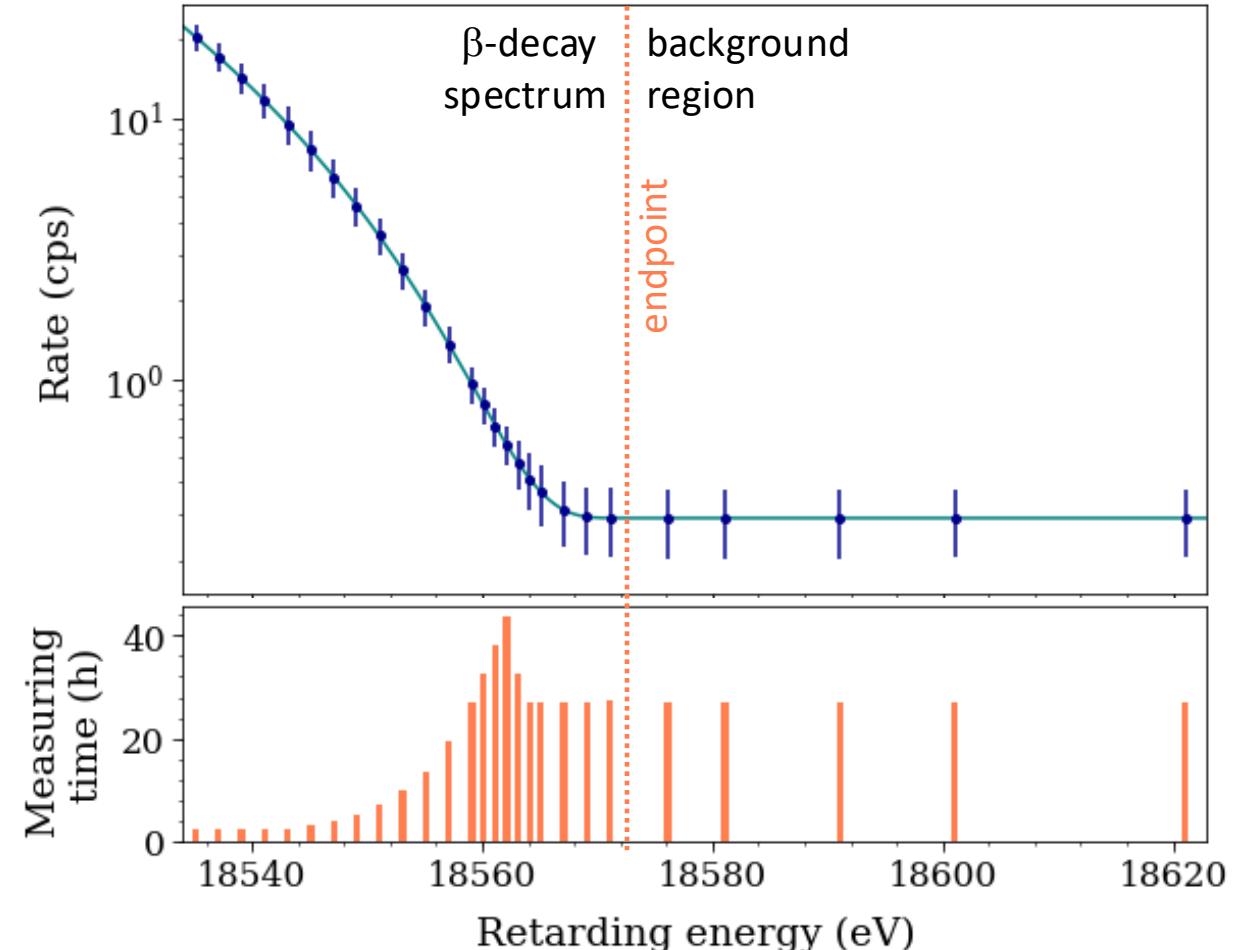
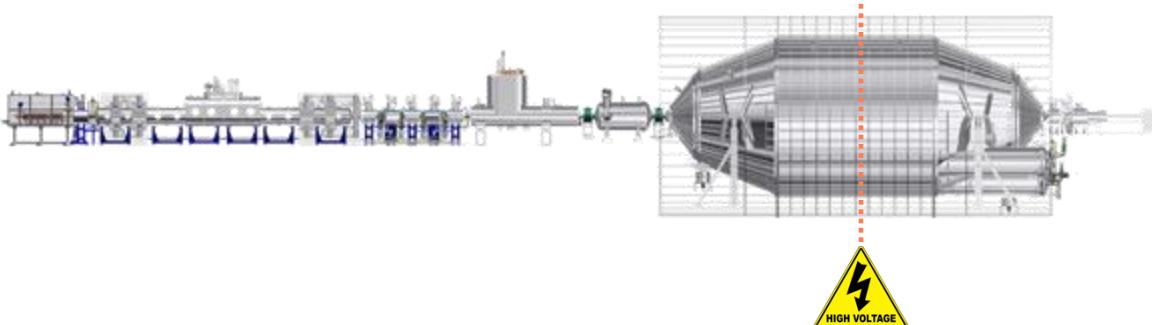


# Measurement strategy

## Integral spectral measurement !

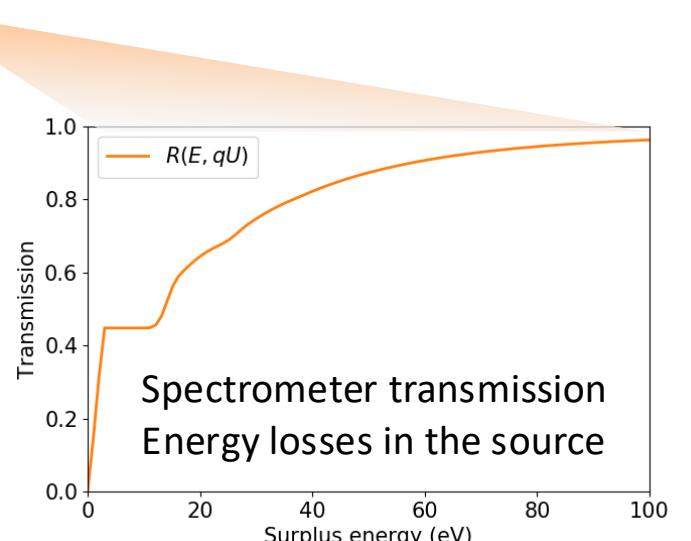
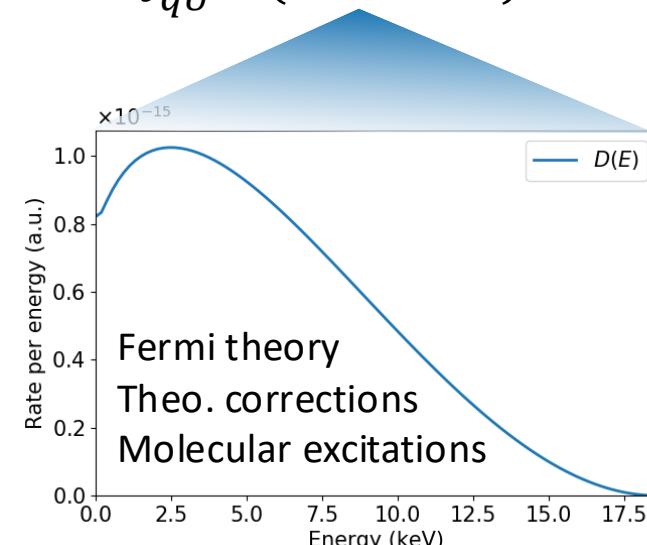
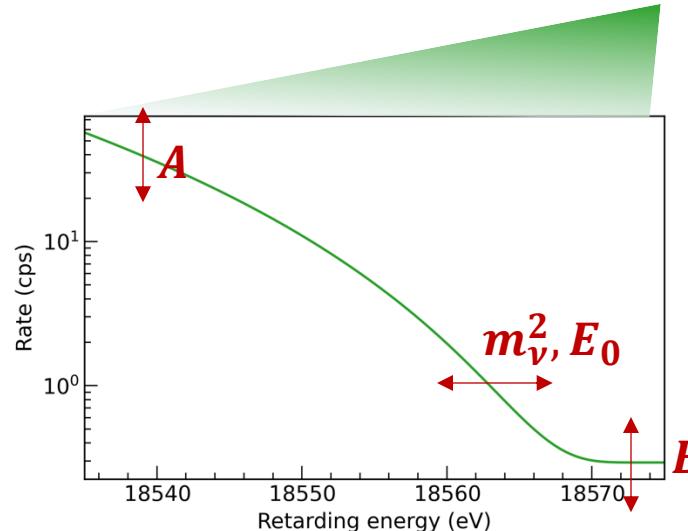
### $\beta$ -scans illustration:

- ✓ scan points: ~30 HV set points
- ✓ scan interval:  $E_0 - 40 \text{ eV}, E_0 + 135 \text{ eV}$
- ✓ scan time: ~2 hours



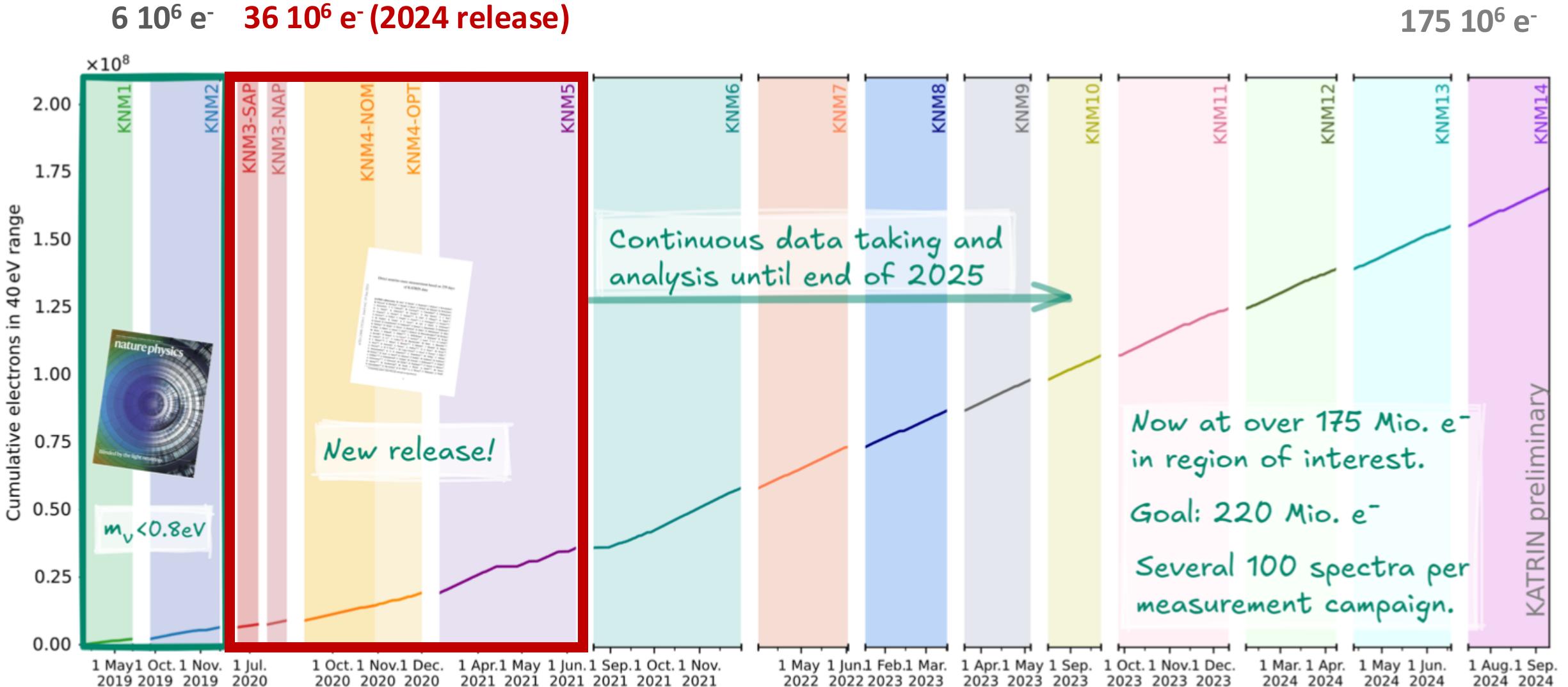
# Analysis strategy

- ✓ fit of theoretical prediction:  $\Gamma(qU) \propto \mathbf{A} \cdot \int_{qU}^{E_0} D(E; \mathbf{m}_\nu^2, E_0) \cdot R(qU, E) dE + \mathbf{B}$

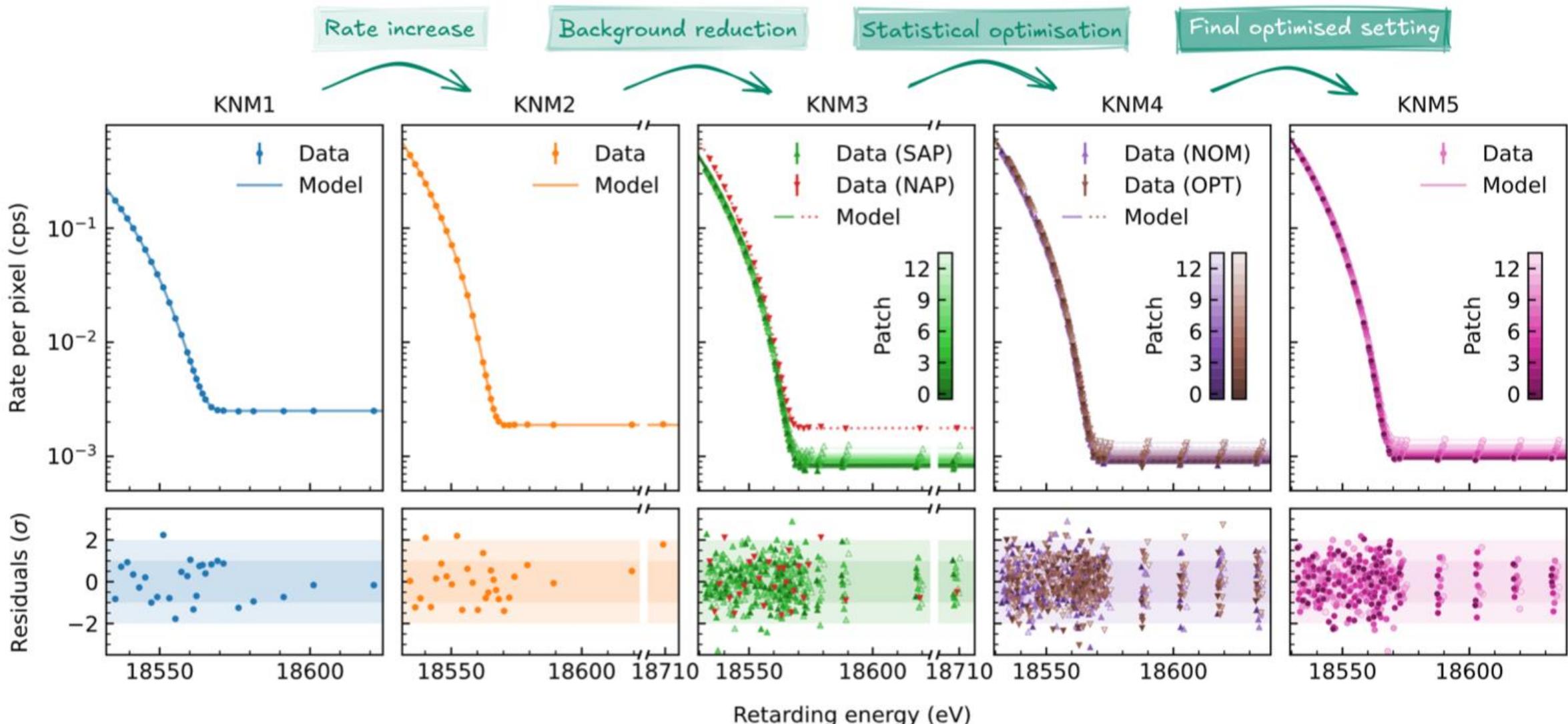


- ✓ neutrino mass fit parameters:  $\mathbf{m}_\nu^2, E_0, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{A}$
- ✓ fit model informed by **theoretical** and **experimental** inputs (e-gun, krypton, monitoring, ...)

# Data Taking & Released Dataset



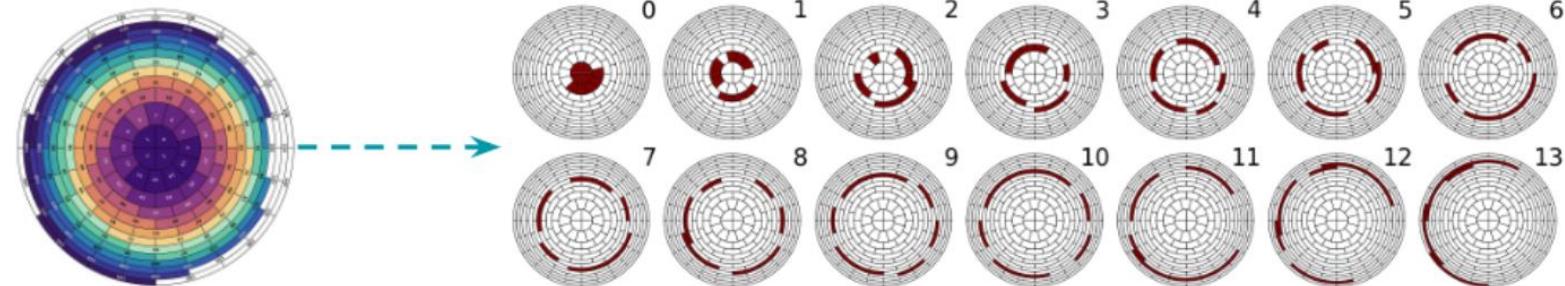
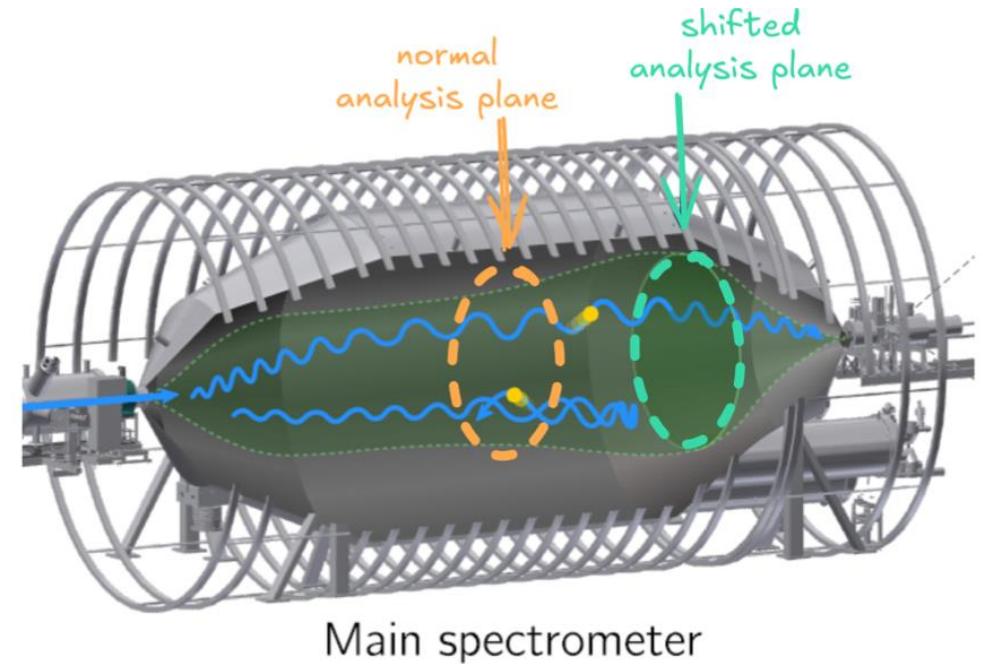
# Tritium Beta Decay: Spectral Fits



# Experimental improvements: Background

Factor 2 lower background using "*shifted analysing plane*" configuration

- Smaller volume mapped onto detector
- Inhomogeneous EM-fields
  - 14 times more segmented data
  - Calibration of fields needed



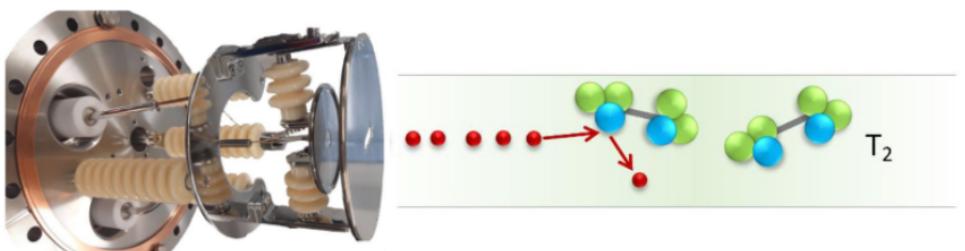
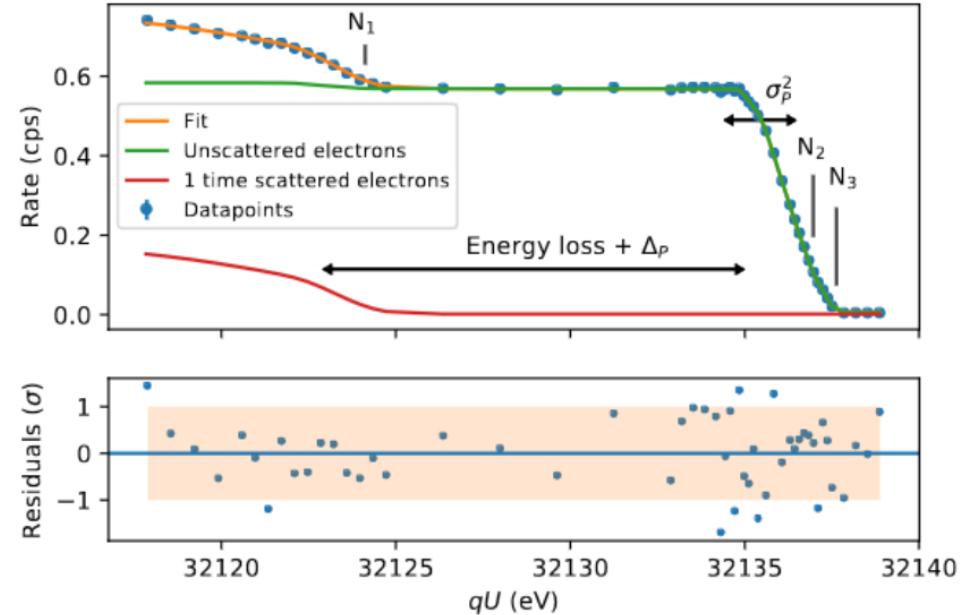
# Experimental improvements: Source

Precise calibration measurements with  $^{83m}\text{Kr}$  co-circulation

- Probe of electric potential variation in the source
- Field mapping in the spectrometer
- Source temperature: 30 K to 80 K

With electron gun:

- Energy loss determination through scattering
- Tritium gas density



# Systematic Effects

Precise modeling of FSD-related uncertainties

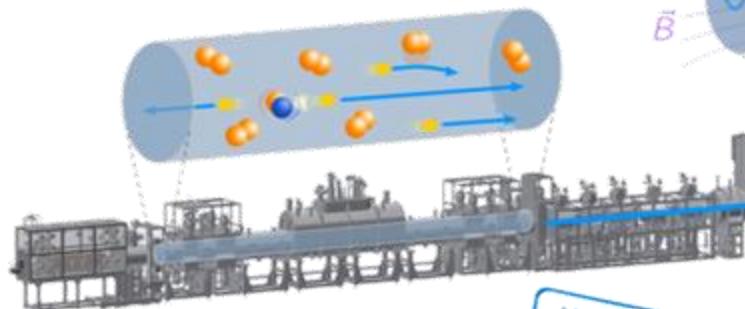
→ EPJ C 84 (2024) 494



Final States



Energy loss



Rear wall

Significant reduction of RW activity

→ FST 80 (2024) 303-310

Improved source calibration with Kr-83m

→ JINST 17 (2022) P12010

Background reduction by ~50% through fiducialisation: "shifted analysing plane"

→ arXiv:2408.07022

New publication!

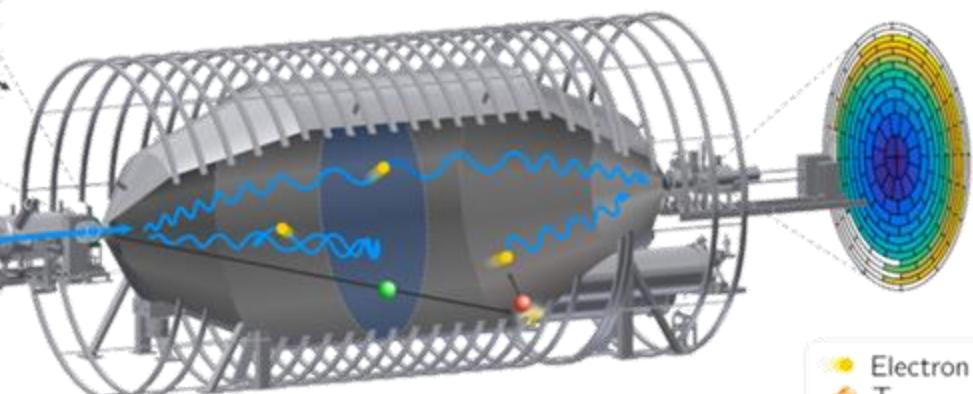
Background

- Non-Poisson component
- Retarding potential slope
- Penning trap



Upcoming publication!

Detection efficiency



- Electron
- $T_2$
- $^3\text{HeT}^+$
- Rydberg atom
- Penning cation

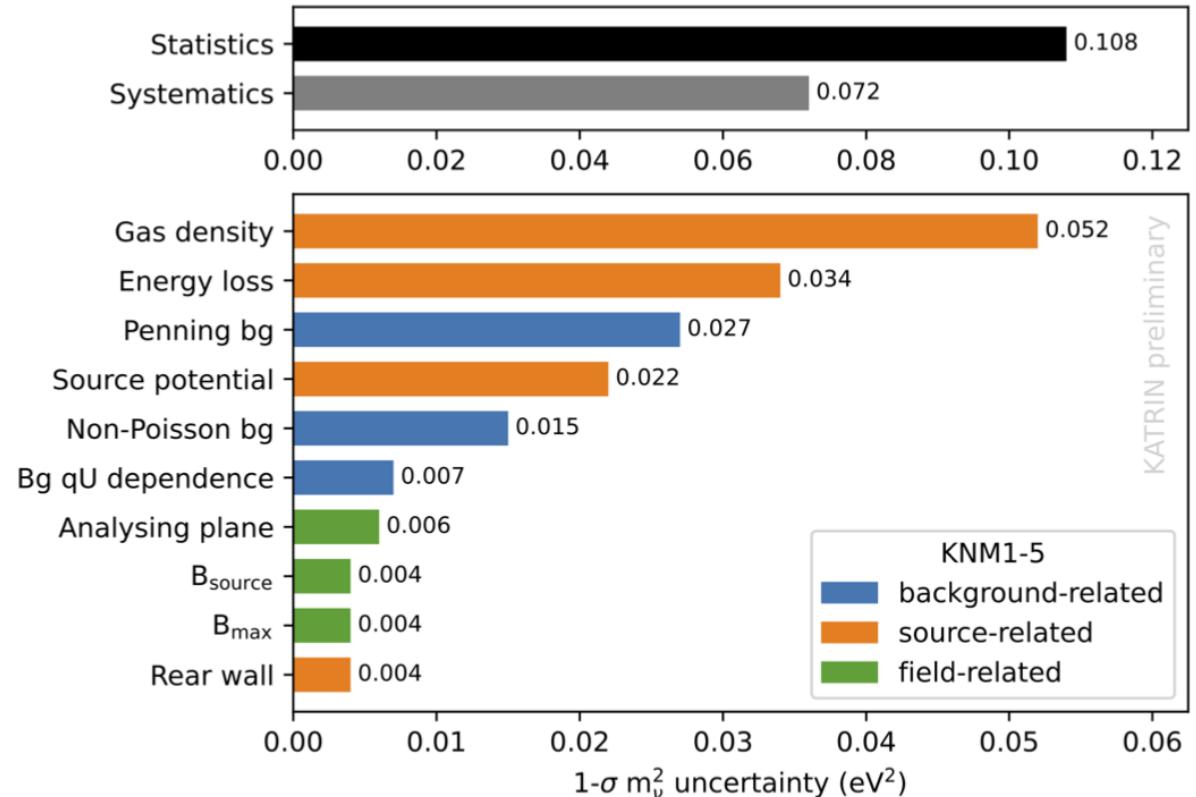


Magnetic fields

- Source  $B_{\text{src}}$
- Analysing plane  $B_{\text{ana}}$
- Maximum  $B_{\text{max}}$

# Systematic Uncertainties

- Sensitivity dominated by **statistical** uncertainties
- Significant reduction of **background-related** systematics
- Better control over source **scattering**
- Reduction of molecular **final-states** uncertainties by theoretical reassessment



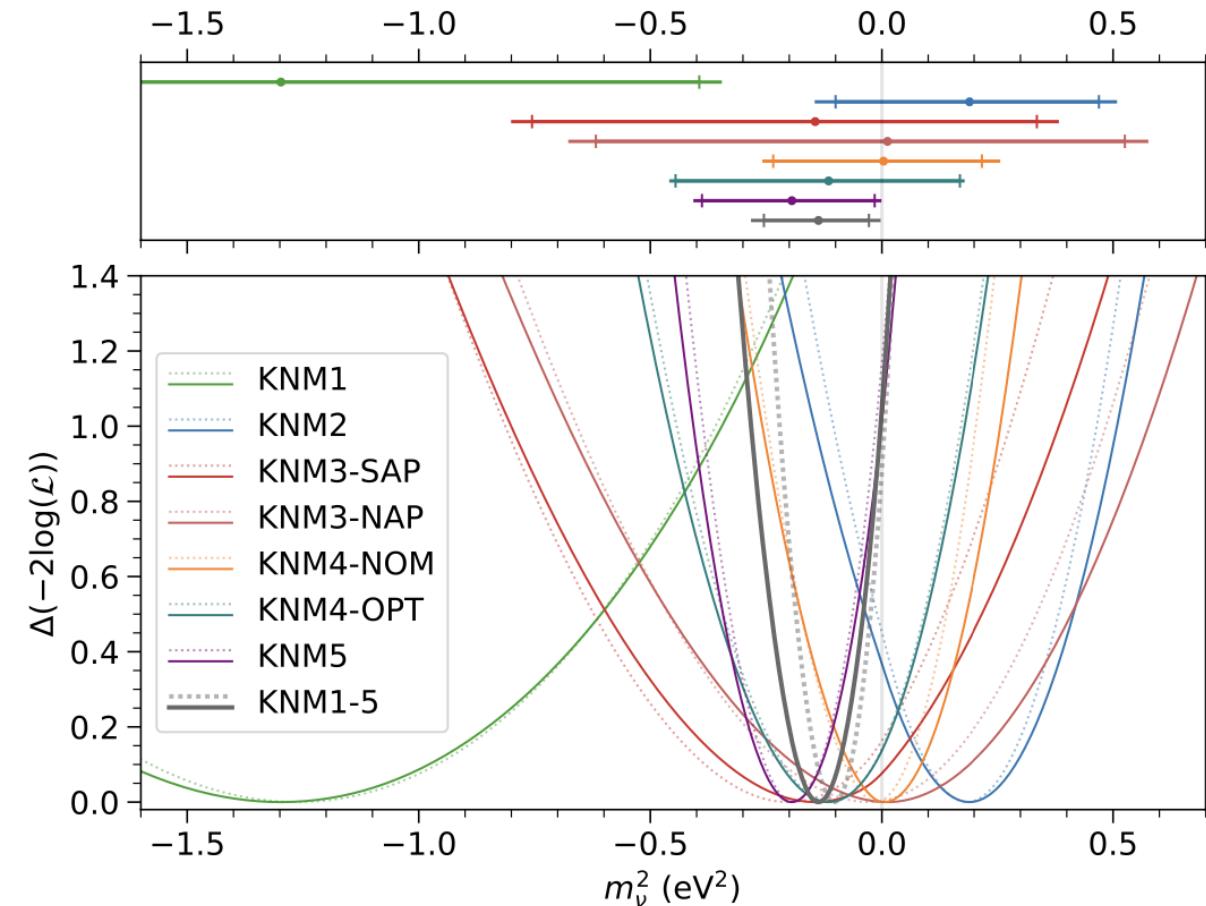
# New Neutrino Mass Results: Best Fit

- Simultaneous maximum likelihood fit with common  $m_\nu^2$  parameter.

- Excellent goodness-of-fit:  $p\text{-value}=0.84$

- Best-fit value:  $m_\nu^2 = -0.14^{+0.13}_{-0.15} \text{ eV}^2$

→ Negative  $m_\nu^2$  estimates allowed by the spectrum model to accommodate statistical fluctuations.



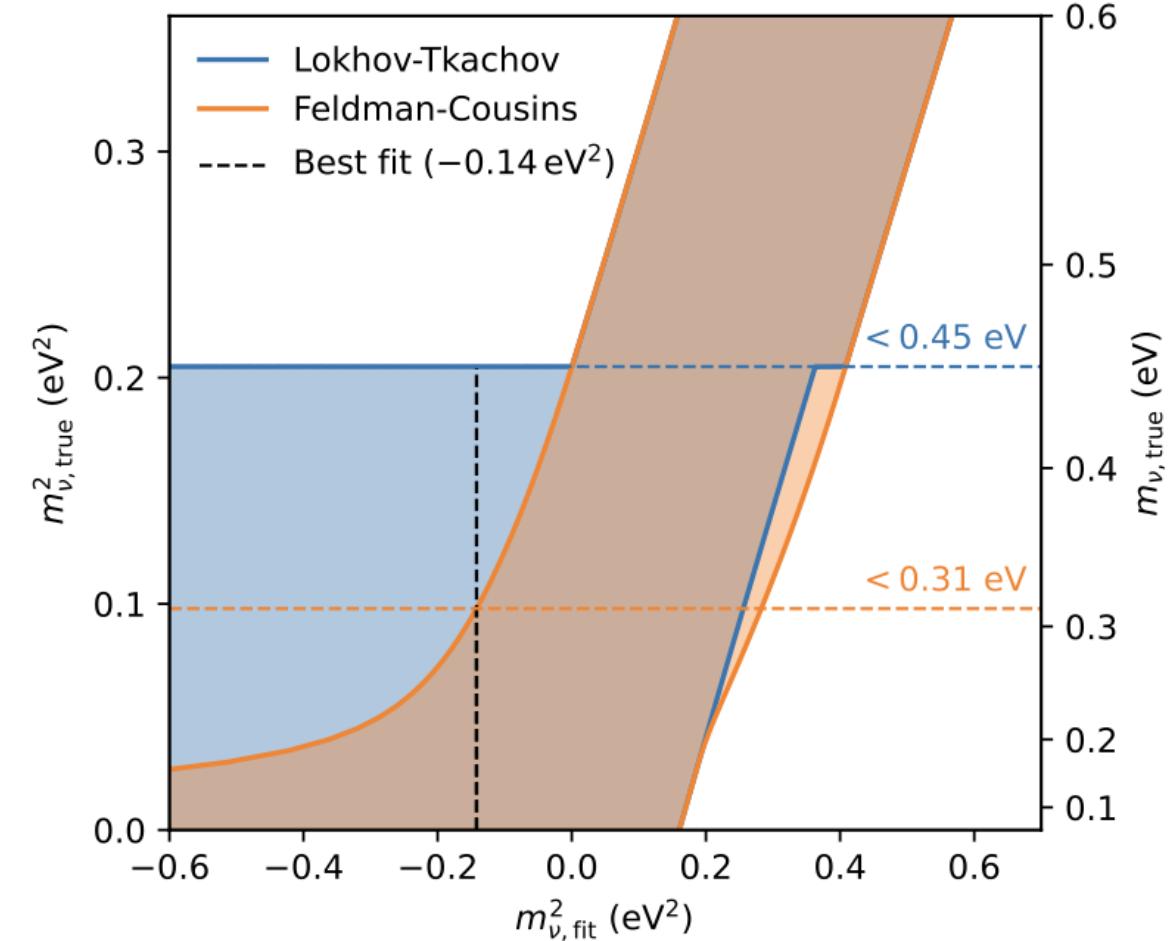
# New Neutrino Mass Results: Upper Limit

- Sensitivity of result dominated by statistics.
- Simultaneous maximum likelihood fit with common  $m_\nu^2$  parameter.
- Excellent goodness-of-fit: p-value=0.84
- Best-fit value:  $m_\nu^2 = -0.14^{+0.13}_{-0.15} \text{ eV}^2$

→ Negative  $m_\nu^2$  estimates allowed by the spectrum model to accommodate statistical fluctuations.

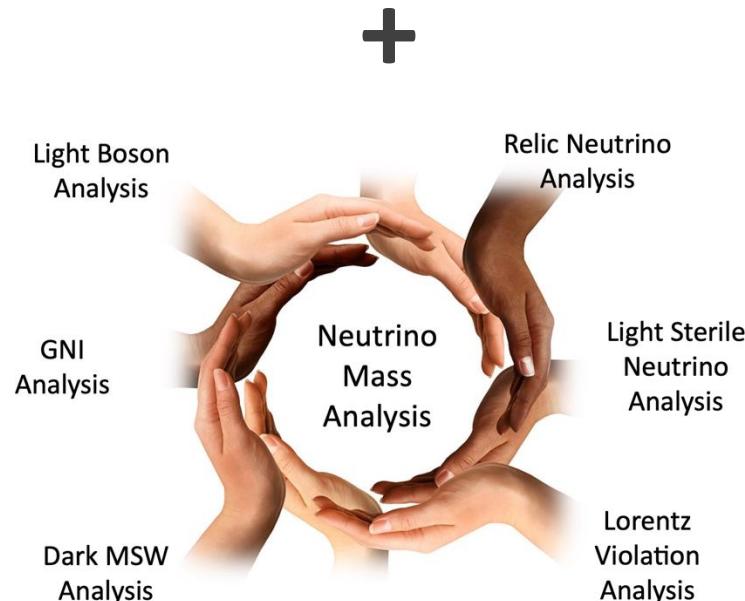
- KATRIN's new upper limit:

$$m_\nu < 0.45 \text{ eV} \text{ (90 \% CL)}$$

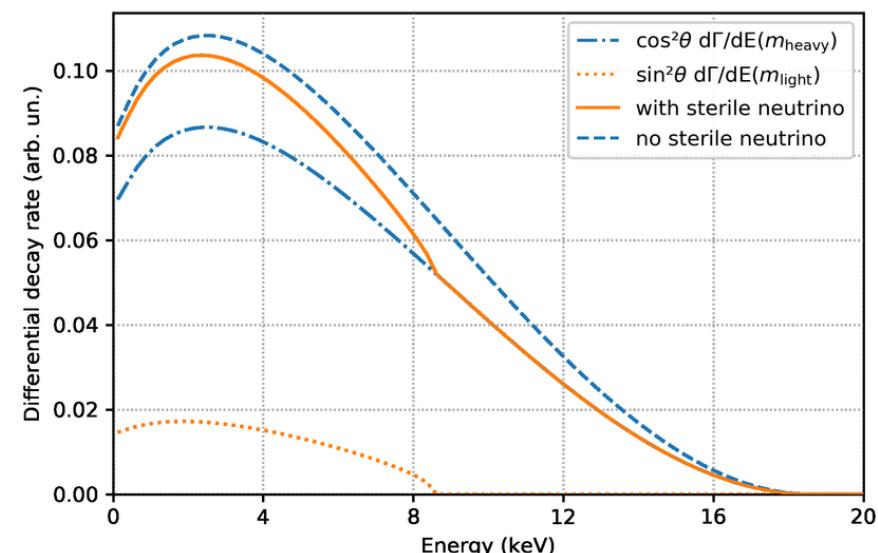


# Conclusion and Outlook

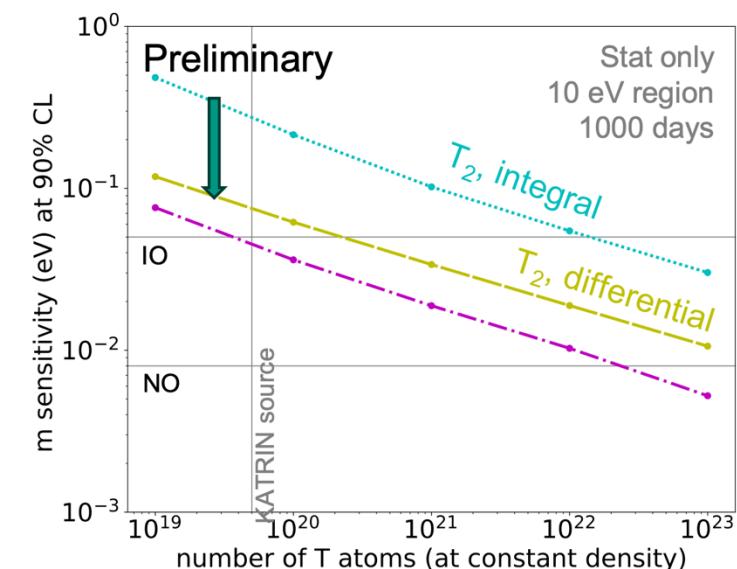
**2025: neutrino mass**



**2026- 2027: keV-sterile neutrinos (TRISTAN)**



**KATRIN ++**



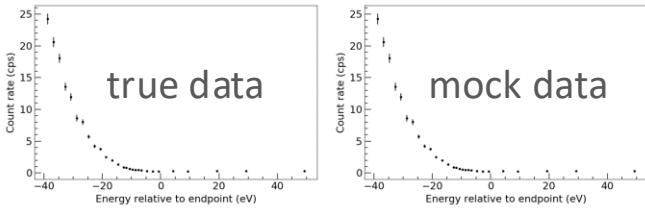
# Thank you!



# 3-tiered blind analysis

## Freeze analysis on MC-twin data

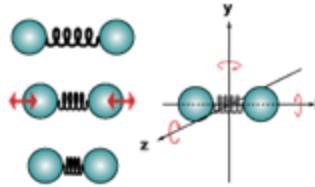
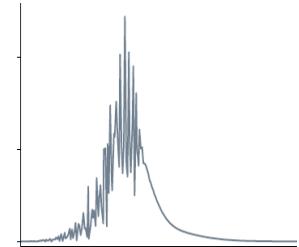
- mock data mimicking each scan



$$m_{\nu}^2$$

## Blinded model

- modified molecular final state dist.



## Three independent analysis teams

- different strategies and codes

