

# Recent neutrino mass results from the KATRIN experiment

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Stephanie Hickford | Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> May 2022



# Outline

## 1. Neutrino mass determination

- Massive neutrinos
- Tritium single  $\beta$ -decay

## 2. The KATRIN experiment

- Beamline
- Integrated spectrum measurement

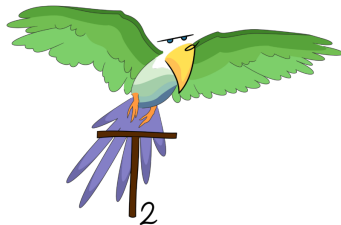
## 3. Analysis

- Spectra fitting
- Systematics

## 4. Recent results

- Measurement campaigns
- Individual campaign results
- Combined campaign results
- (Further) BSM analyses

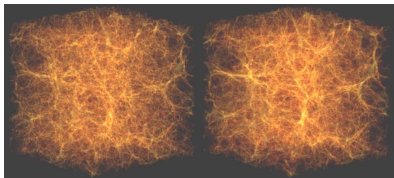
## 5. Summary



# Massive neutrinos

## Standard Model

- Mass generation
- Weak interactions
- Oscillation
- Sterile
- LIV
- RH current



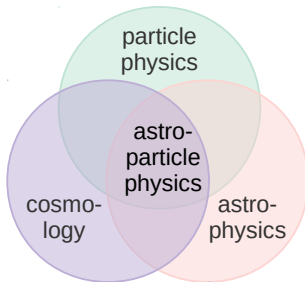
$m_\nu = 0$

$m_\nu > 0$

## Massive neutrinos as “cosmic architects”

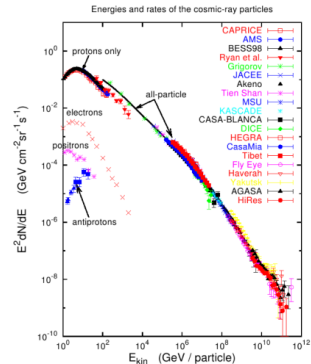
- $336 \nu / \text{cm}^3$  in the universe
- Cosmic relic neutrinos

	I	II	III		scalar bosons
mass	2.2 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	1.28 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	173.1 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	124.97 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>
spin	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	0
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	0
	<b>u</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>H</b>
quarks					
mass	4.7 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	96 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	4.18 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	
spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	
charge	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1	
	<b>d</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>b</b>	$\gamma$	
leptons					
mass	0.511 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	105.66 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	1.78 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	91.19 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	
spin	-1	-1	-1	0	
charge	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	<b>e</b>	$\mu$	$\tau$	<b>Z</b>	
leptons					
mass	< 0.8 eV/c <sup>2</sup>	< 0.17 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	< 18.2 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	80.39 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	
spin	0	0	0	$\pm 1$	
charge	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	$\nu_e$	$\nu_\mu$	$\nu_\tau$	<b>W</b>	gauge bosons



## Understanding astro-physical processes

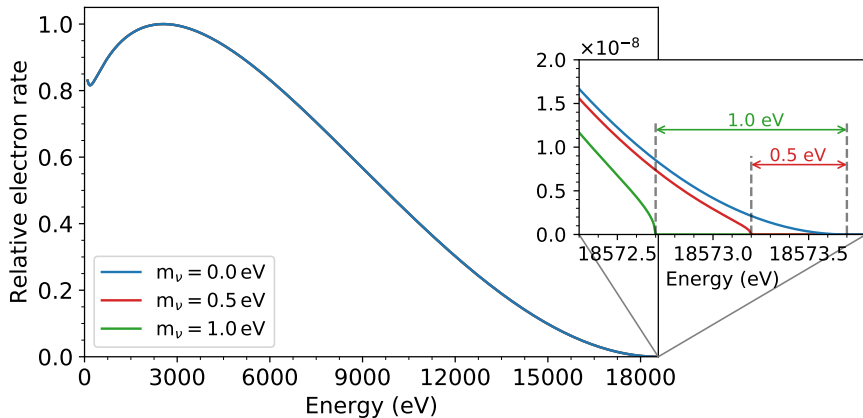
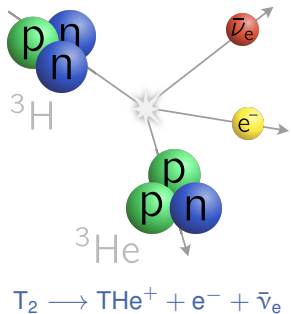
- Nuclear reactions in stars
- $\nu$  as probes for cosmic rays



# Tritium single $\beta$ -decay

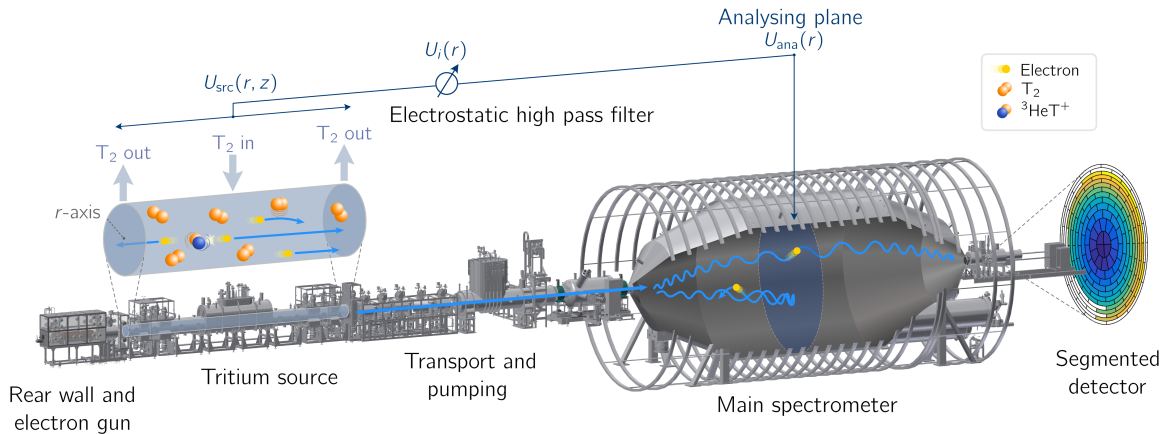
Decay of molecular tritium produces a  $\beta$ -electron spectrum

$\Rightarrow m_\nu^2$  can be determined with a precise measurement of the spectral shape near the endpoint





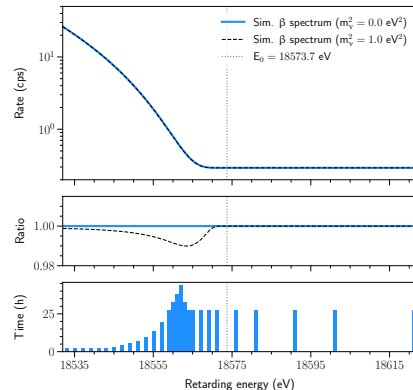
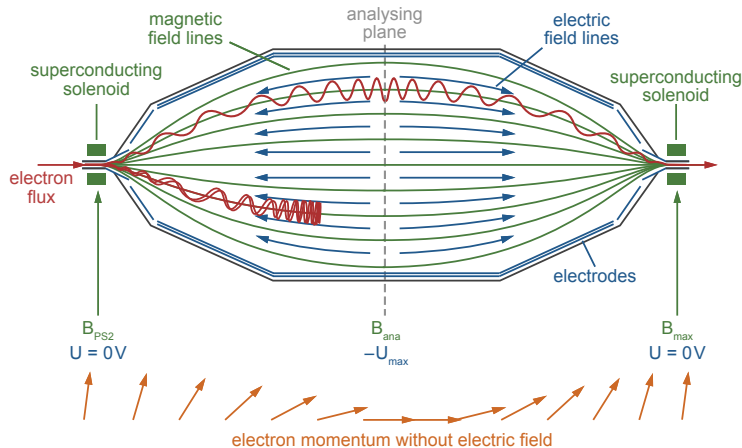
# Beamline



# Integrated spectrum measurement

## Magnetic Adiabatic Collimation combined with an Electrostatic filter (MAC-E filter)

Beamson et al. (1980), Lobashev, Spivak (1985), Picard et al. (1992)



The Measurement Time Distribution (MTD) optimised for best sensitivity

Voltage set points are scanned through to obtain an *integrated spectrum*

# Spectra fitting

Data combination: Counts are summed, experimental parameters are averaged

## Pixel combination

- ⇒ Uniform
- ⇒ Multi-patch
- ⇒ Multi-pixel

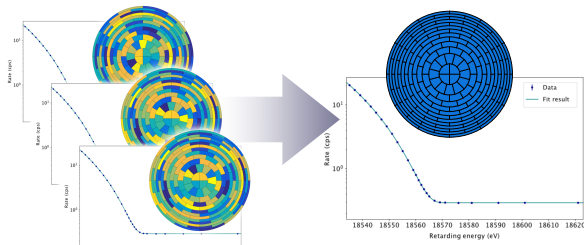
## Run combination

- ⇒ Stacked
- ⇒ Multi-period
- ⇒ Multi-run

Fit is performed with many contributing spectra

- ⇒ One minimisation
- ⇒ One combined likelihood,  $\mathcal{L}$

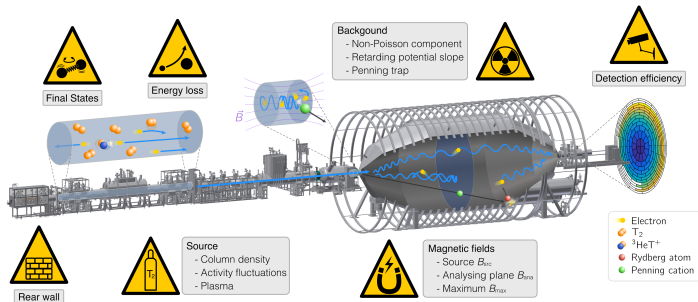
$$-\log \mathcal{L} = \sum_i -\log \mathcal{L}_i (m_\nu^2, E_{0i}, \text{Sig}_i, \text{Bg}_i)$$



Many parameters

- ⇒ One common neutrino mass,  $m_\nu^2$
- ⇒ Multiple  $E_0$ ,  $\text{Sig}$ , and  $\text{Bg}$
- ⇒ Systematic parameters either common or multiple

# Systematics

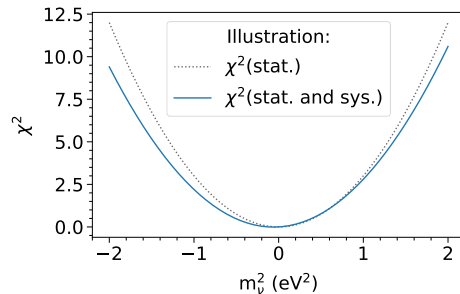


## Treatment of systematics

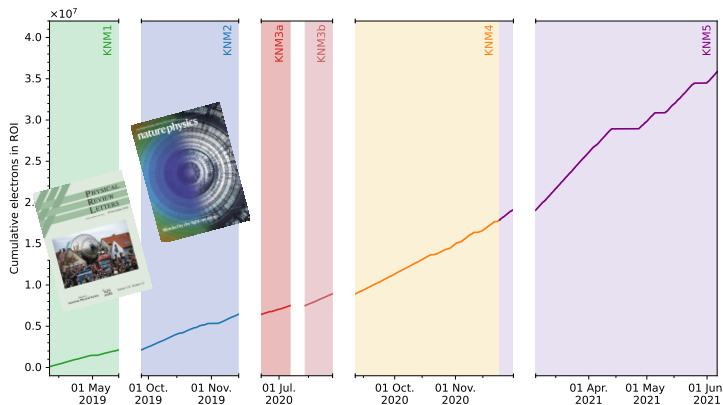
- ⇒ Pull term
- ⇒ Covariance matrix
- ⇒ Monte Carlo propagation
- ⇒ Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC)

Adding pull terms widens the  $\chi^2$  distribution

$$\chi^2(m_\nu^2, E_0, \text{Sig}, \text{Bg}, \theta_1, \dots) + \frac{(\theta_1 - \hat{\theta}_1)^2}{\sigma_{\theta_1}^2} + \dots$$



# Measurement campaigns



## KATRIN Neutrino mass Measurements

	Time (hrs)	$\rho d\sigma$ ( $\text{m}^{-2}$ )	Bg (mcps)
KNM1	522	$1.11 \times 10^{21}$	370
KNM2	294	$4.23 \times 10^{21}$	278
KNM3a	220	$2.08 \times 10^{21}$	137
KNM3b	224	$3.75 \times 10^{21}$	258
KNM4	1267	$3.77 \times 10^{21}$	150
KNM5	1232	$3.78 \times 10^{21}$	160

- Published results: KNM1 and KNM2
- Current analysis: KNM1 – KNM5
- Data-taking: KNM6, KNM7, ...

# Individual campaign results

## First measurement campaign

Fit strategy: Stacked uniform fit

⇒ One spectrum with 27 data points

⇒ Four free fit parameters ( $m_\nu^2$ ,  $E_0$ , Sig, Bg)

Statistics dominated fit result

$$m_\nu^2 = -1.0 \pm 1.0 \text{ eV}^2$$

Factor of  $\sim 2$  improvement on previous  $m_\nu$  limit

$$m_\nu < 1.1 \text{ eV (90 \% CL)}$$

Phys. Rev. Lett. **123** (2019) 221802

## Second measurement campaign

Fit strategy: Stacked multi-ring fit

⇒ 12 spectra with  $12 \times 28 = 336$  data points

⇒ 37 free fit parameters ( $m_\nu^2$ ,  $12 \cdot E_0$ ,  $12 \cdot \text{Sig}$ ,  $12 \cdot \text{Bg}$ )

Statistics dominated fit result

$$m_\nu^2 = 0.26 \pm 0.34 \text{ eV}^2$$

New sub-eV neutrino mass limit

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

Nat. Phys. **18**, 160–166 (2022)

# Combined campaign results

Fit strategy: Multi-period uniform fit

⇒ Data is stacked *within* the measurement phases

⇒ Two spectra with 27+28 = 55 data points

⇒ 7 free fit parameters ( $m_\nu^2$ ,  $2 \cdot E_0$ ,  $2 \cdot \text{Sig}$ ,  $2 \cdot \text{Bg}$ )

Statistics dominated fit result

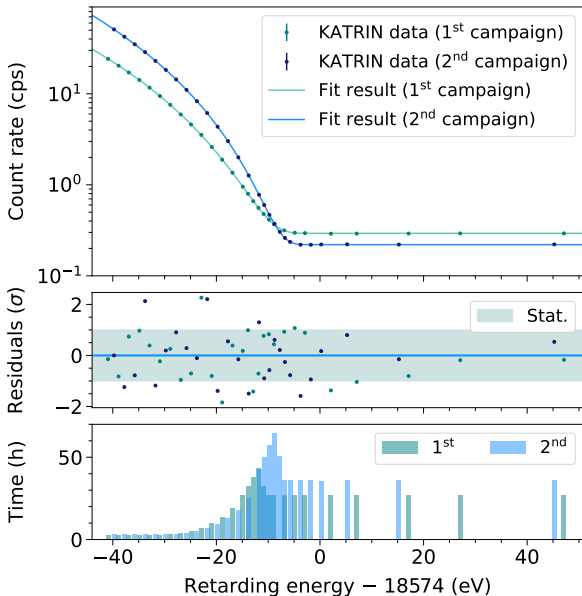
$$m_\nu^2 = 0.08 \pm 0.32 \text{ eV}^2$$

Sub-eV upper limit on the neutrino mass

$$m_\nu < 0.75 \text{ eV (90\% CL)}$$

Nat. Phys. **18**, 160–166 (2022)

Supplementary material



# (Further) BSM analyses

## – eV-sterile neutrinos

Constrain parameter space of eV-steriles from spectrum shape

⇒ First measurement campaign: Phys. Rev. Lett. **126** (2021) 2011.05087

⇒ First and second measurement campaigns: Phys. Rev. D **105** 072004

## – keV-sterile neutrinos

Constrain parameter space of keV-steriles with dedicated measurements over larger energy range

## – Cosmic relic neutrinos

Constrain local overdensity of relic neutrinos from peak search

⇒ First and second measurement campaigns: arXiv: 2202.04587

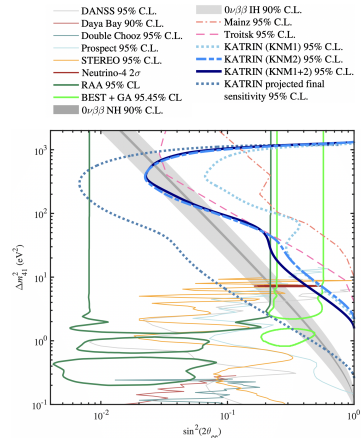
## – Lorentz invariance violation

Constrain LIV from sidereal modulation of tritium endpoint

⇒ First measurement campaign: In preparation

## – Right-handed currents

Constrain exotic weak interactions from spectrum shape



Exclusion curve (mass vs. mixing angle parameter space) for eV-sterile neutrinos



# Summary

Leading upper limit on the neutrino mass from direct single  $\beta$ -decay measurements

⇒ KATRIN combined analysis of KNM1 and KNM2 measurement campaigns

$$m_\nu < 0.75 \text{ eV (90 \% CL)}$$

Nat. Phys. **18**, 160–166 (2022)

Towards improved sensitivity

⇒ KATRIN combined analysis of KNM1 to KNM5 measurement campaigns is ongoing

⇒ Expected sensitivity  $< 0.5 \text{ eV}$

