# First glance at the latest science runs of the **KATRIN** neutrino-mass experiment

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## **KATRIN** experiment



- Direct neutrino-mass measurement via tritium beta decay





KNM = KATRIN neutrino-





 $m_{\nu_e}^2 = \sum |U_{ei}|^2 m_i^2$  $T_2$  beta decay T<sub>2</sub>  $\rightarrow$  <sup>3</sup>HeT<sup>+</sup> + e<sup>-</sup> +  $\bar{\nu}_e$  +  $Q(T_2)$  $\frac{d\Gamma}{dE} \propto (E_0 - E) \cdot \sqrt{(E_0 - E)^2 - m_{\nu_e}^2} \cdot \theta(E_0 - E - m_{\nu_e})$ 

 $1 \times 10^{-2}$ 

5×10<sup>-2</sup>

— m\_ = 0 eV

 $E - E_0$  (eV)

m = 1 eV



 $2 \times 10^{-13}$ 

 $1 \times 10^{-13}$ 

leV

decay rate (s

9

**Optimal measurement conditions** 

#### **150 million collected electrons**

4 times more than 2024 release dataset

10000

Electron energy (eV)

Circa 70% of the anticipated goal



### Analysis procedure

- Data selection and combination
- - Column density, scattering energy loss, magnetic and electric fields,



#### **KNM1-13** simulation results

Background suppression by reconfigured electromagnetic fields

#### Outlook

- Finalization of the data selection and the input parameters
- Optimize data combination to reduce number of fit parameters
- Collect another 70 Mio. electrons by end of 2025

#### References

[1] M. Aker et al. (KATRIN Collaboration), arXiv:2406.13516 [nucl-ex]; [2] M. Aker et al. (KATRIN Collaboration), Nature Physics volume 18, pages 160–166 (2022); [3] M. Aker et al. (KATRIN Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 221802



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