

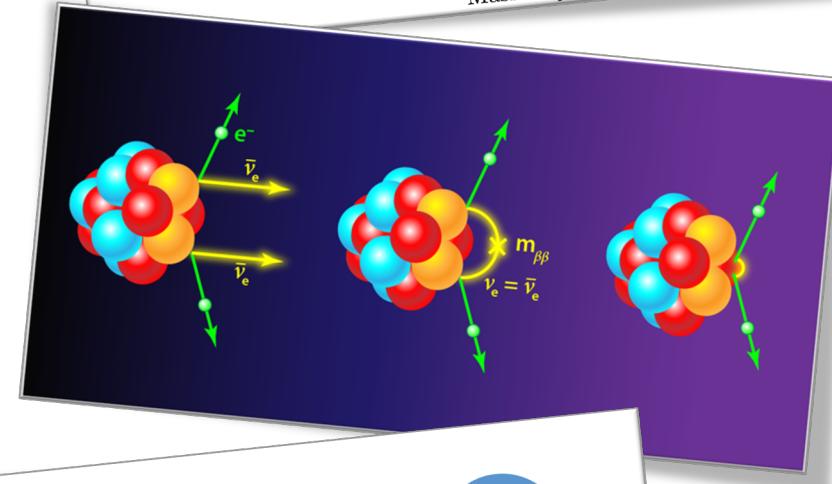
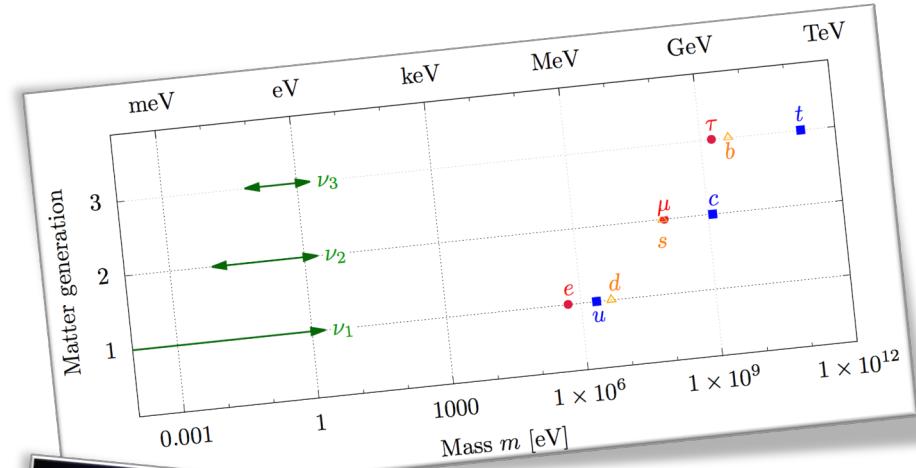
KATRIN, TRISTAN, and beyond



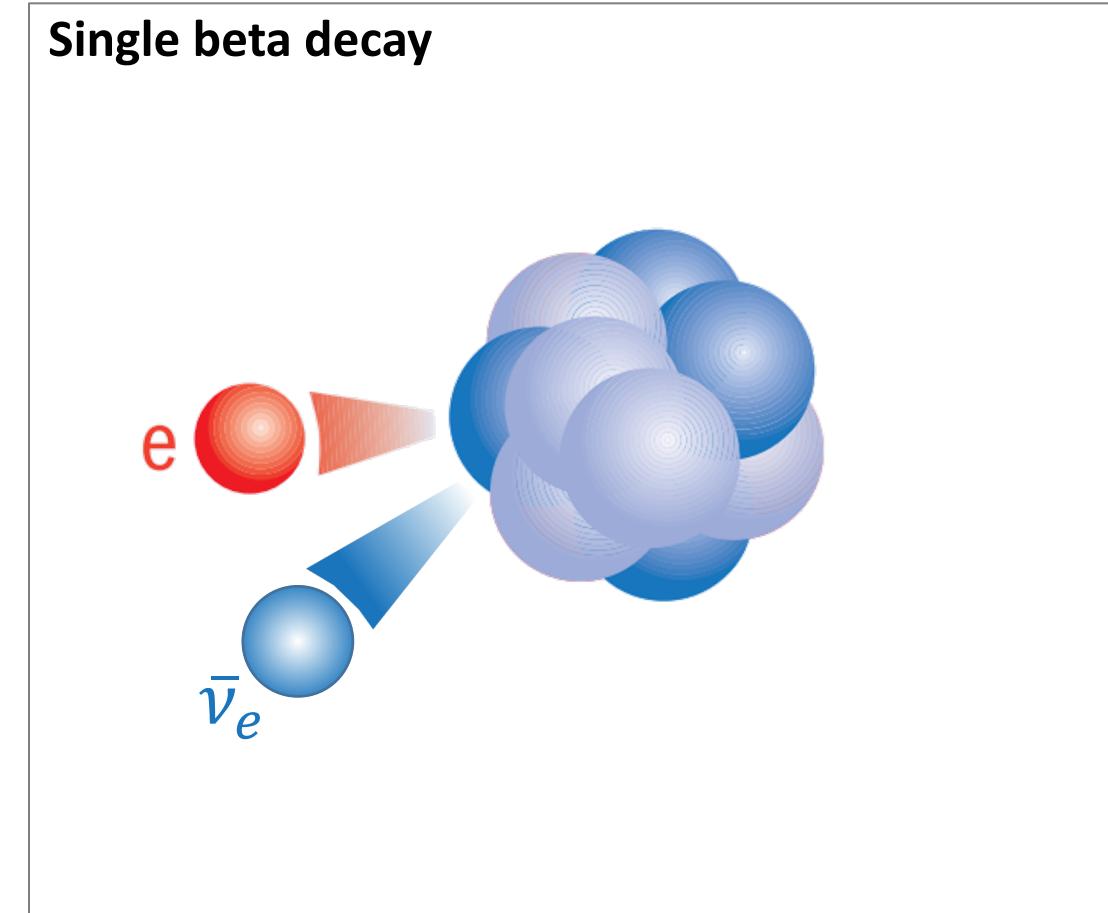
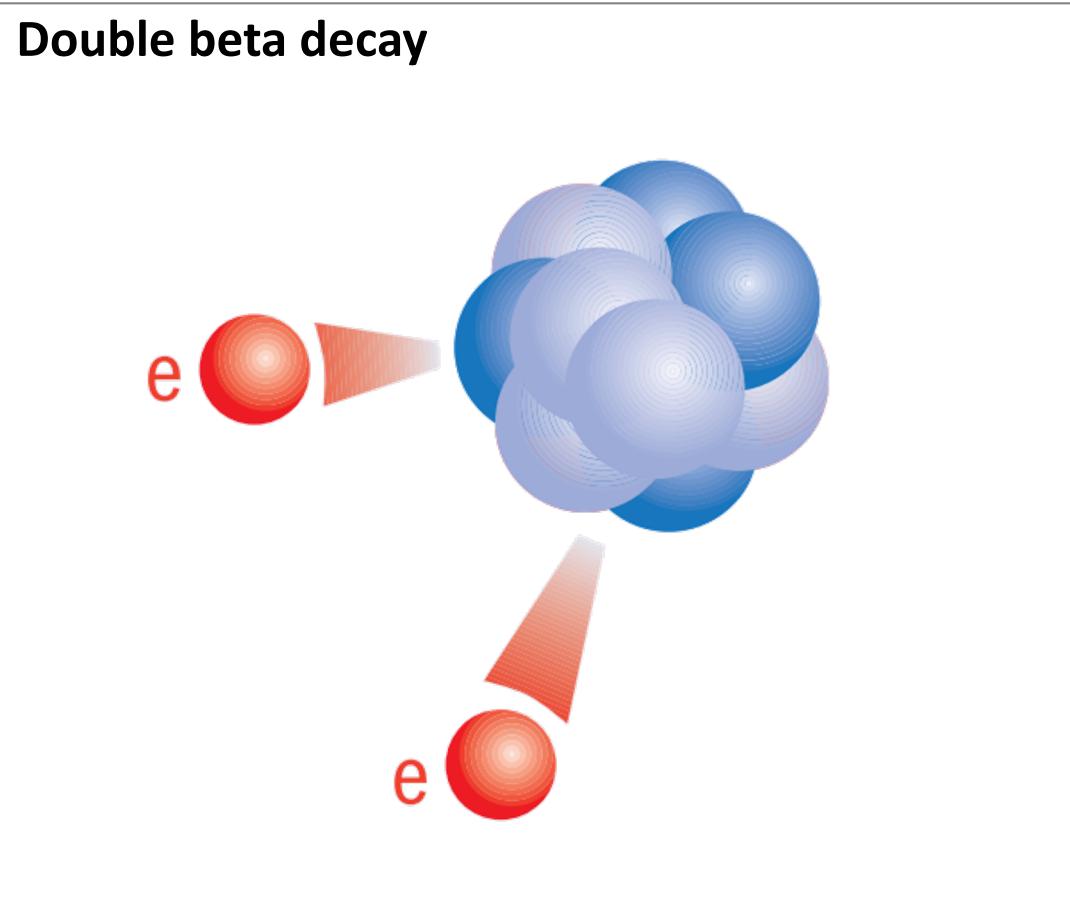
Susanne Mertens
Max Planck Institute for Physics & Technical University Munich

Neutrinos

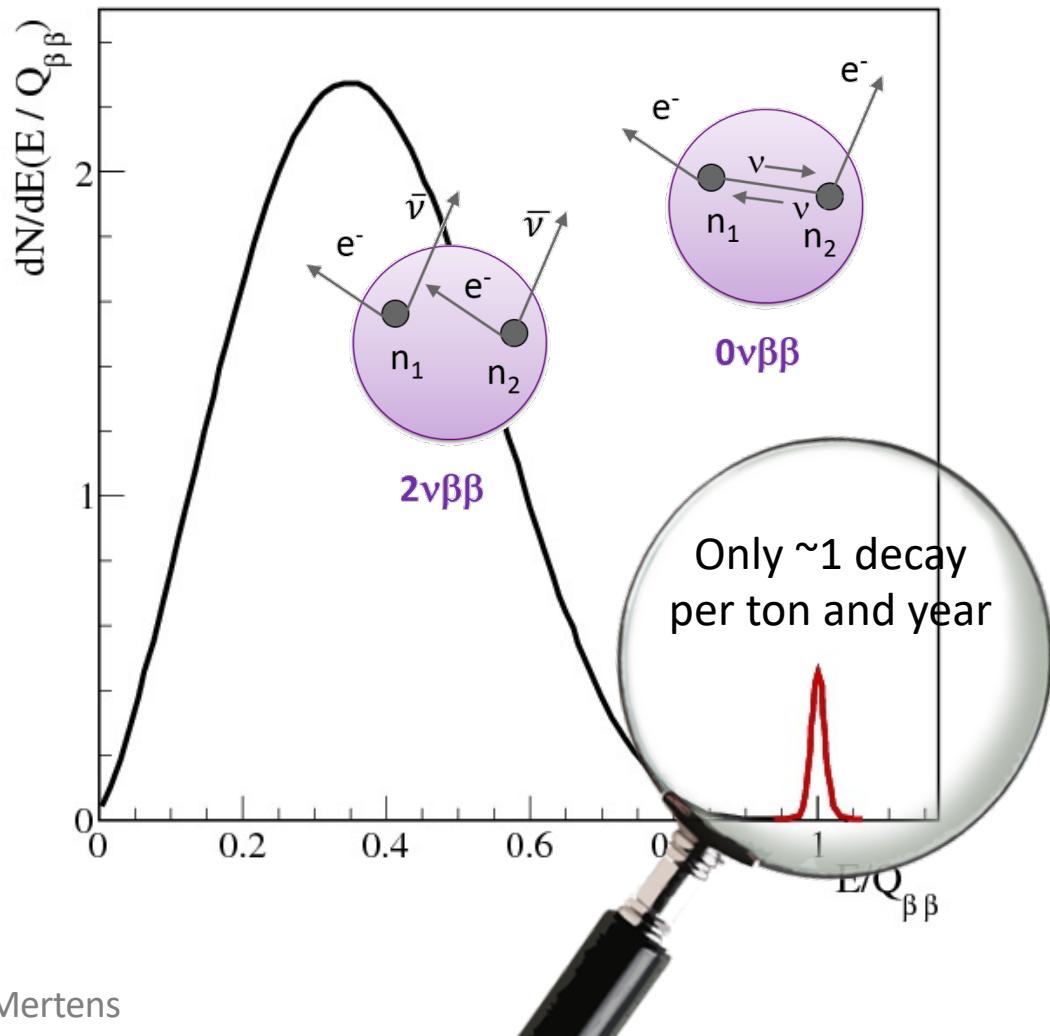
- What is their mass and its origin?
- Is the neutrino its own antiparticle?
- Are there more than just three neutrinos?



Unique probe: Beta Decay



General idea



Discovery of 0 $\nu\beta\beta$:

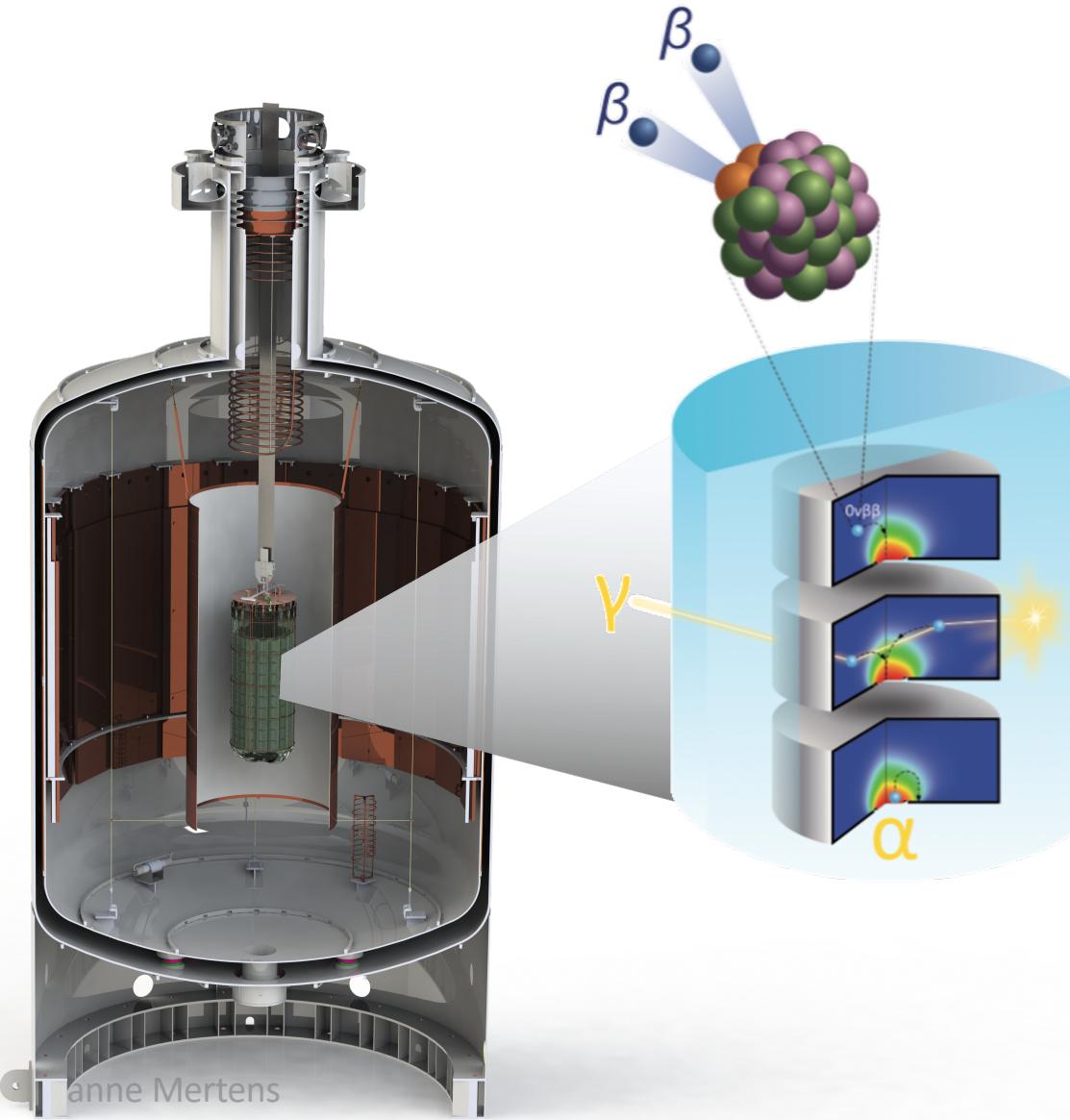
- Shed light on matter-antimatter asymmetry
- Half life reveals neutrino mass

$$\frac{1}{T_{1/2}^{0\nu}} = G_{0\nu}(Q, Z) \cdot |M^{0\nu}|^2 \cdot \mathbf{m}_{\beta\beta}^2$$

Key requirements:

- Large exposure (tonne-scale)
- Excellent energy resolution ($\sim 1\%$ @ $Q_{\beta\beta}$)
- Low background (< 1 cts/year/t/ROI)

LEGEND Experiment



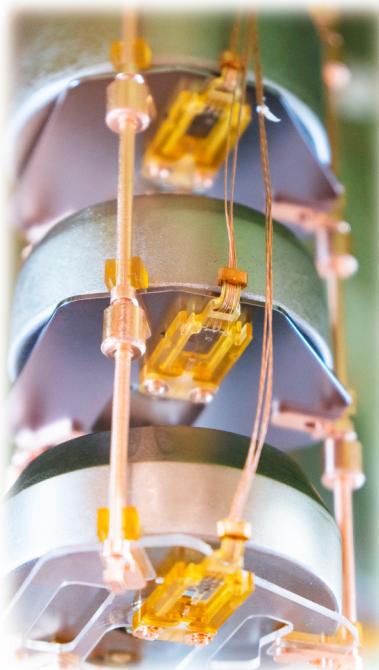
- **Search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ in ^{76}Ge**
- Staged approach
 - LEGEND-200 (200 kg of Ge detectors)
 - LEGEND-1000 (1-ton of Ge detectors)
- $T_{1/2} (3\sigma \text{ DS}) > 10^{28} \text{ yr}$
- $m_{\beta\beta} < 10 - 17 \text{ meV}$ (inverted ordering)
- More by Iris tomorrow

M. Willers (PD)
F. Edzards (PD)
F. Henkes (MSc)

Our contributions

- Electronics integration for LEGEND-200

M. Willers, tech lead for electronics



- Development of ASIC-based read-out for LEGEND-1000

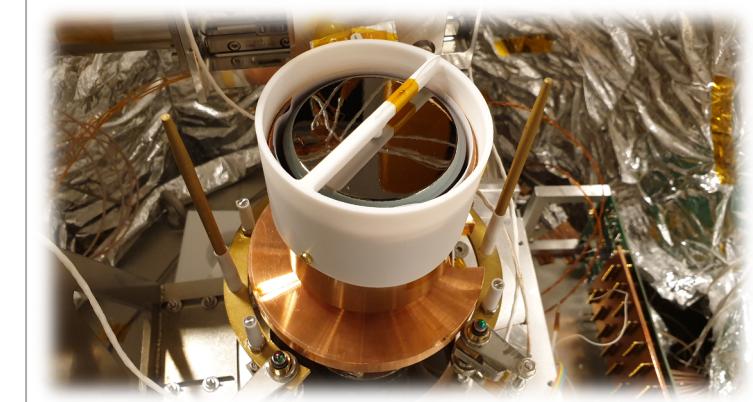
F. Edzards *et al* 2020 *JINST* **15** P09022



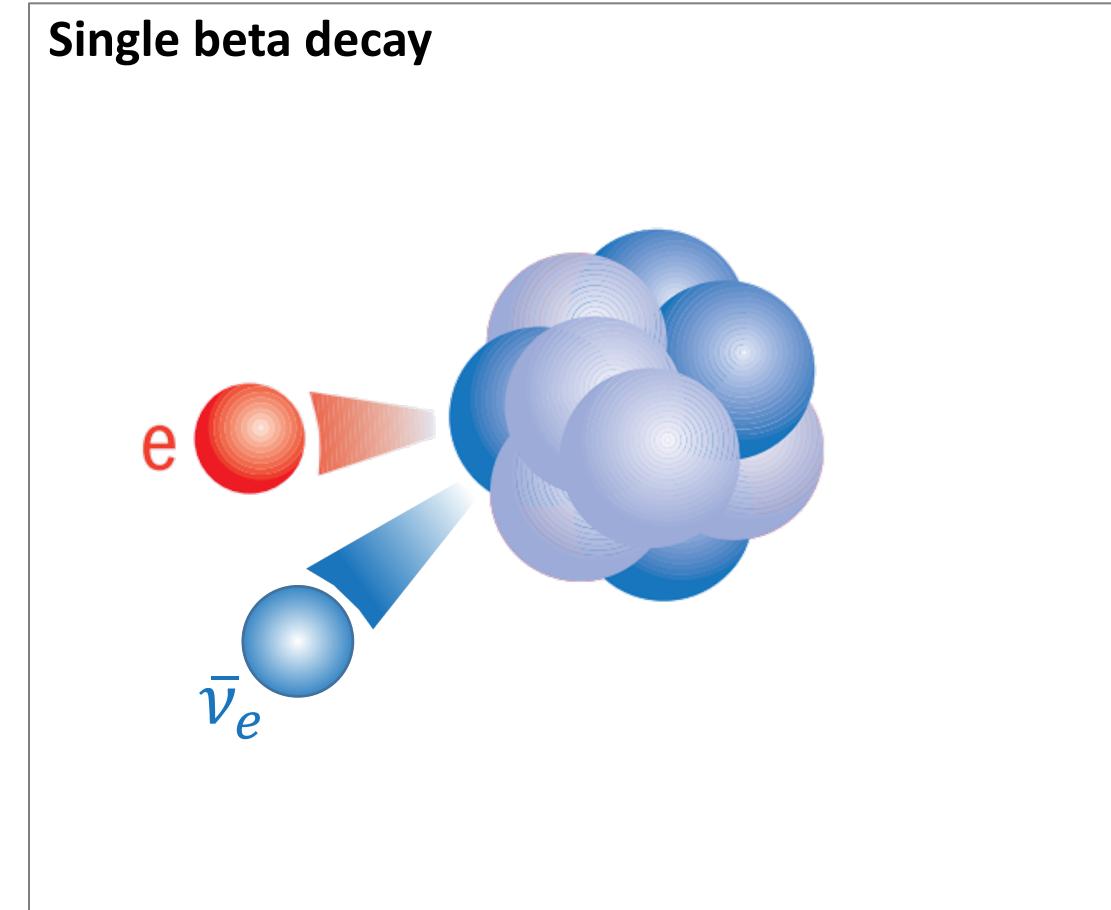
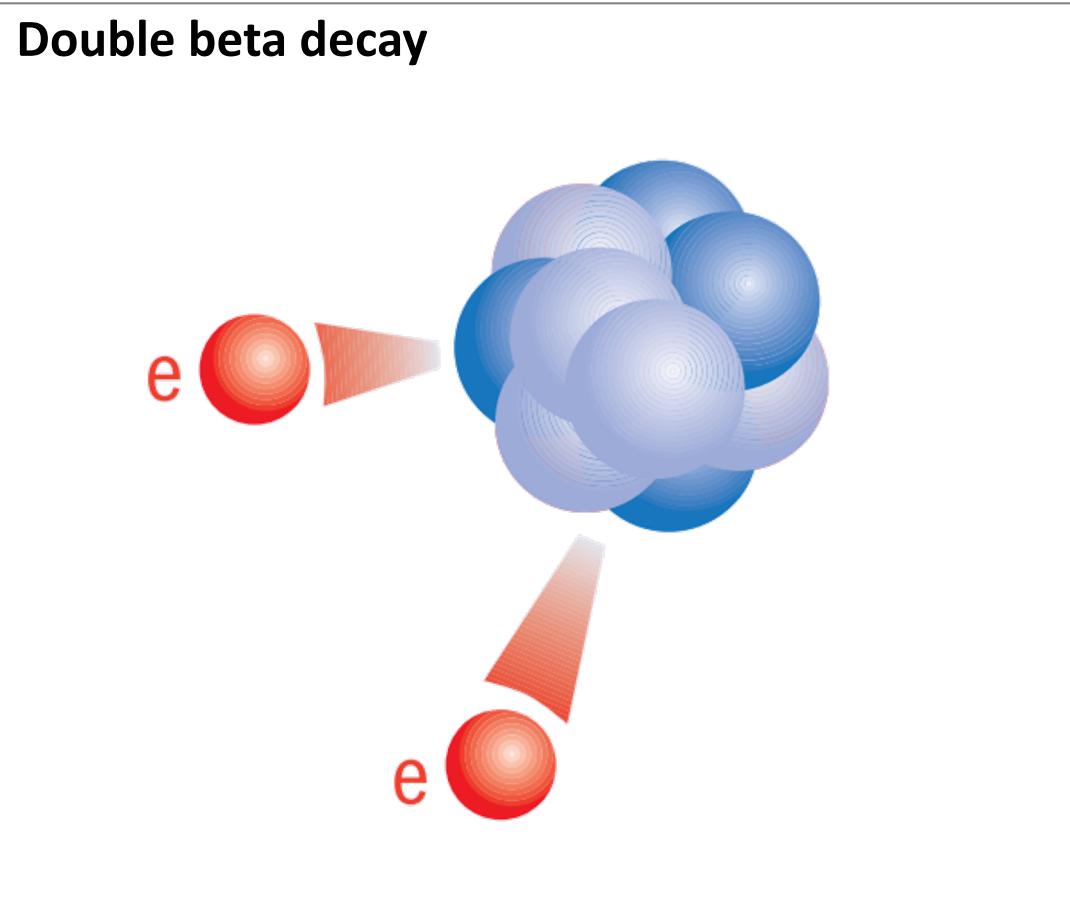
- Surface background characterization

F. Edzards, L. Hauertmann, *et al*
Particles **4** (2021) 4, 489-511

Thanks to Iris group



Unique probe: Beta Decay



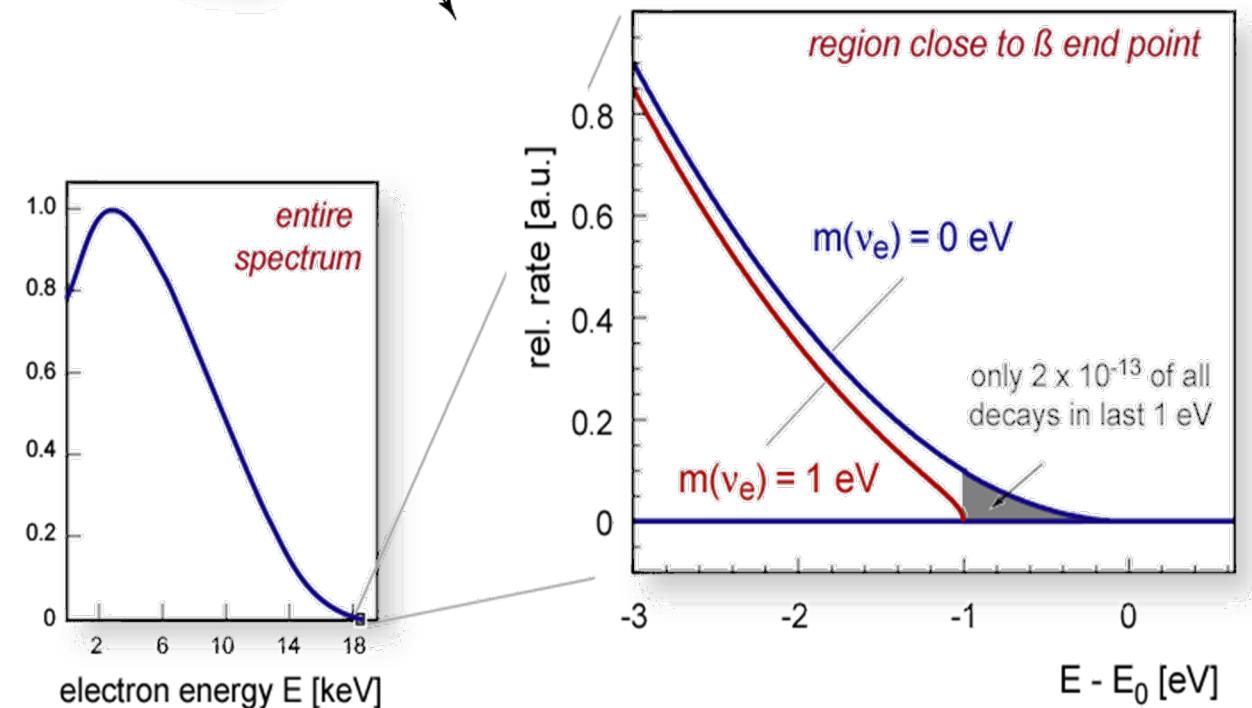
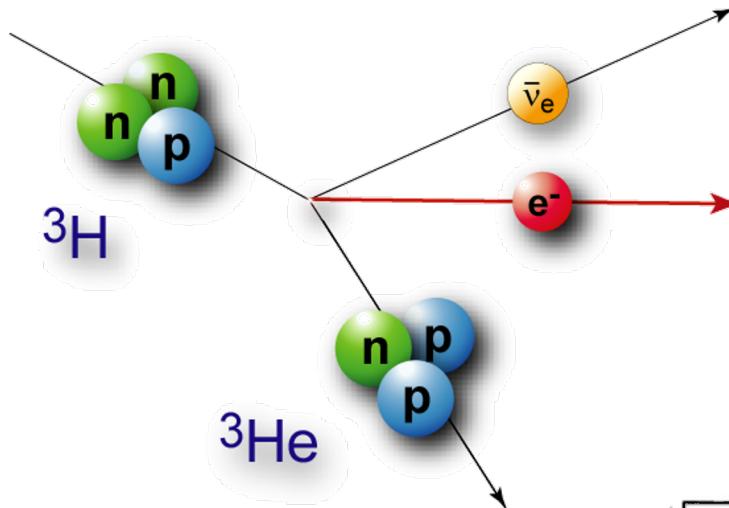
General idea

Direct neutrino mass measurement

- Independent of neutrino nature
- Independent of cosmology

Key requirements:

- Strong tritium source (10^{11} decays/s)
- Excellent energy resolution (~ 1 eV)
- Low background (< 100 mcps)



Karlsruhe
Tritium
Neutrino
Experiment

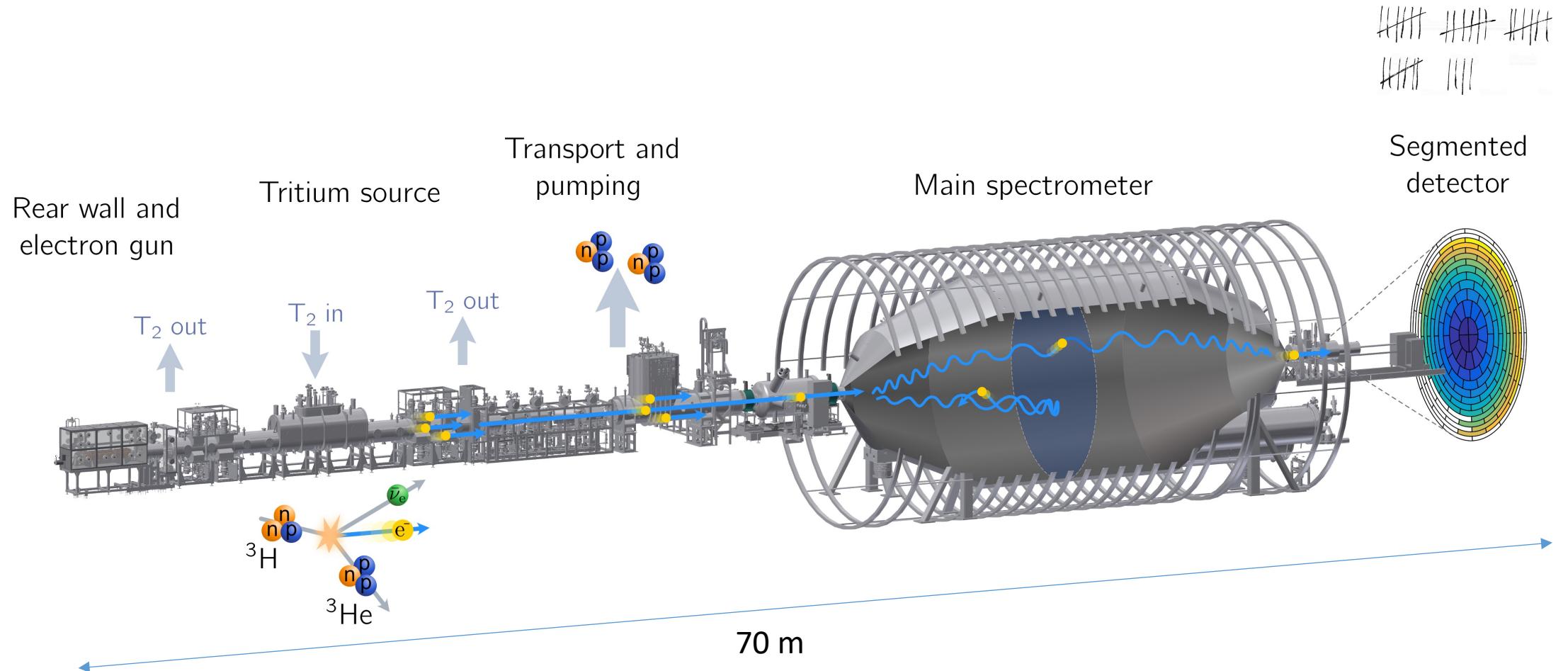


KATRIN

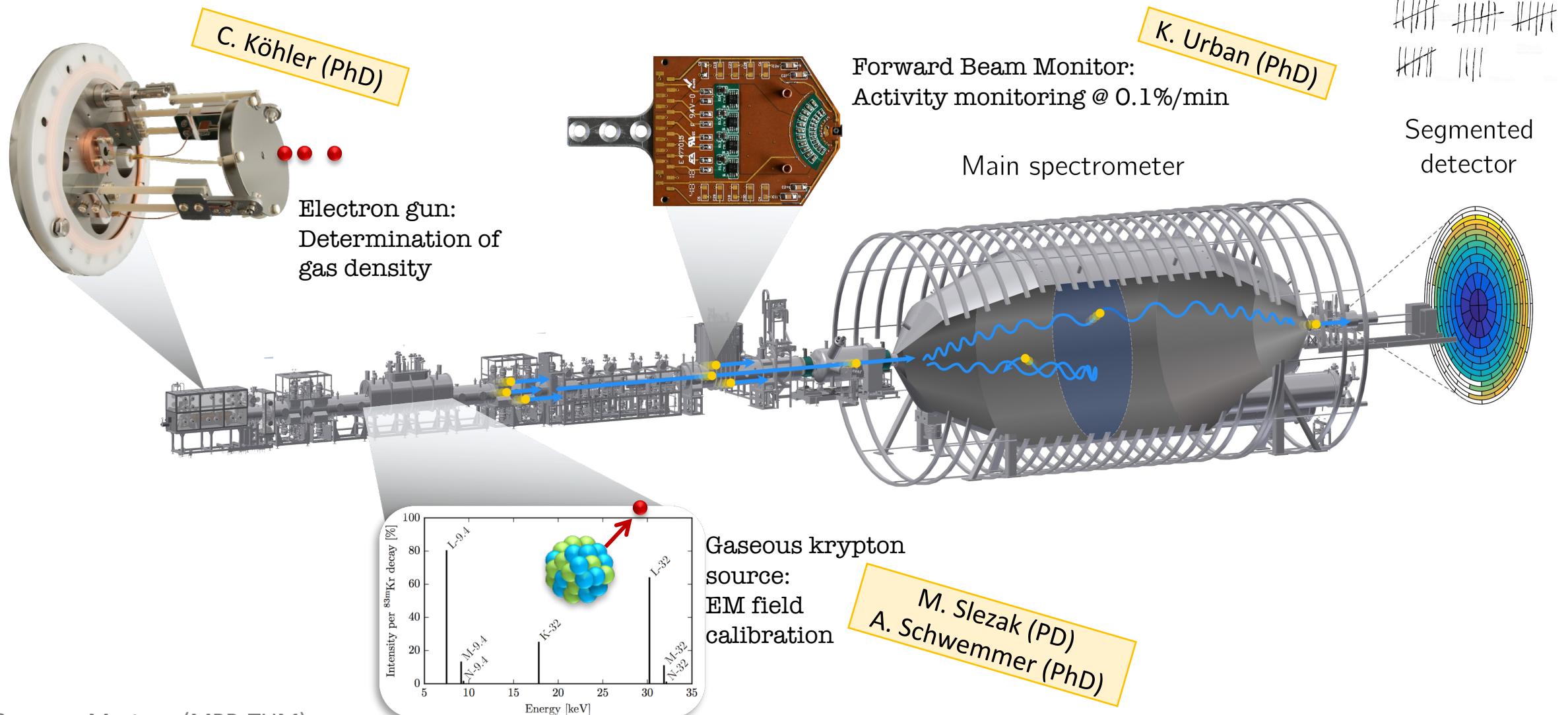
- Experimental site: Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)
- International Collaboration (150 members)
- Design sensitivity: 0.2 eV (90% CL)
(1000 days of measurement time)



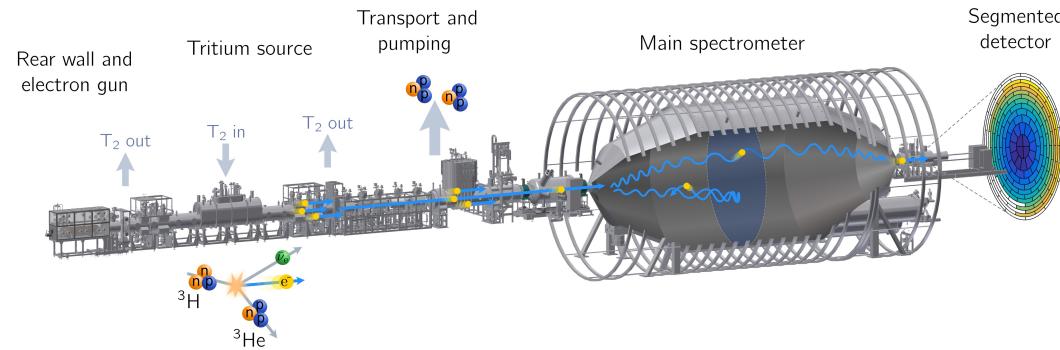
KATRIN Working Principle



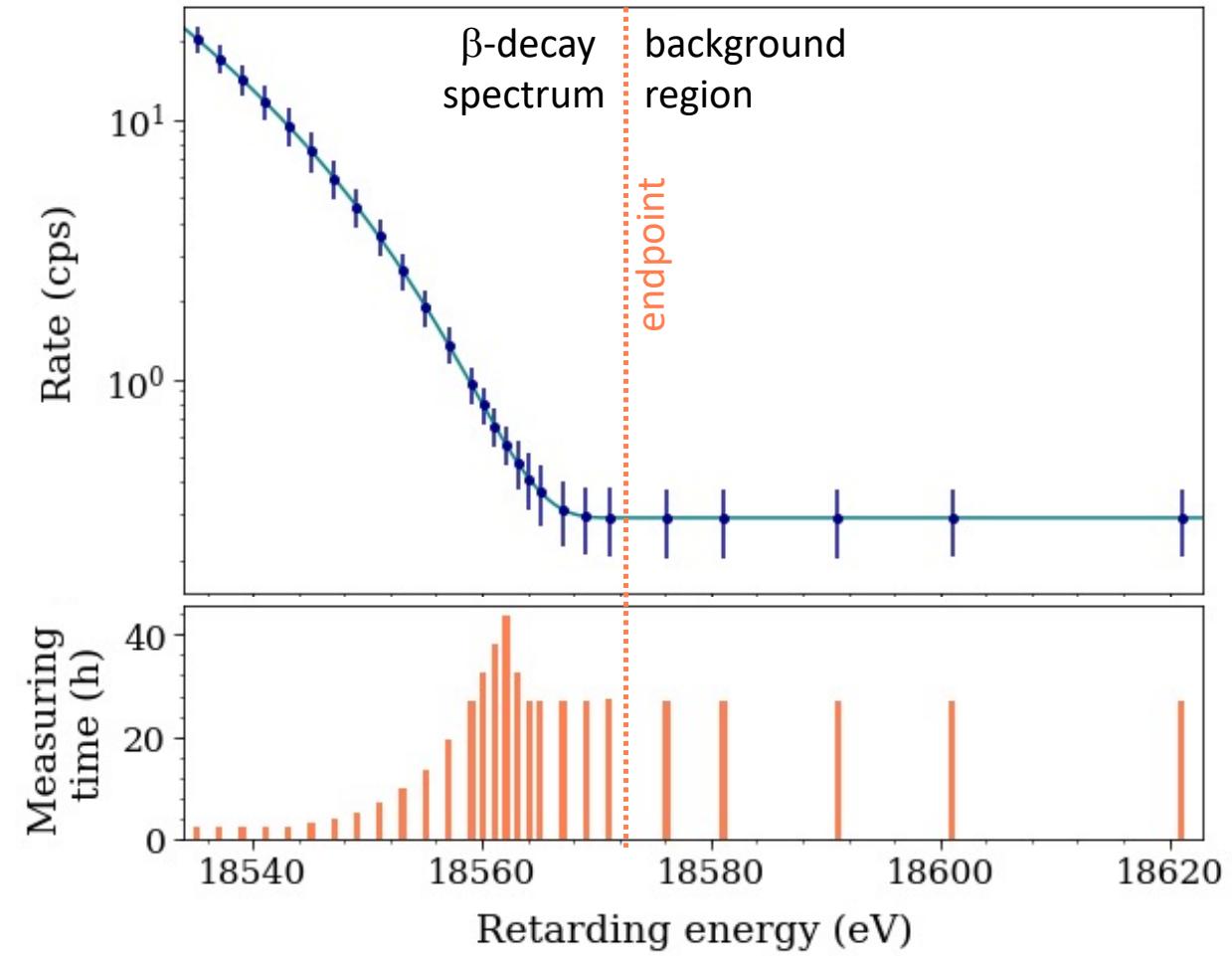
KATRIN Working Principle



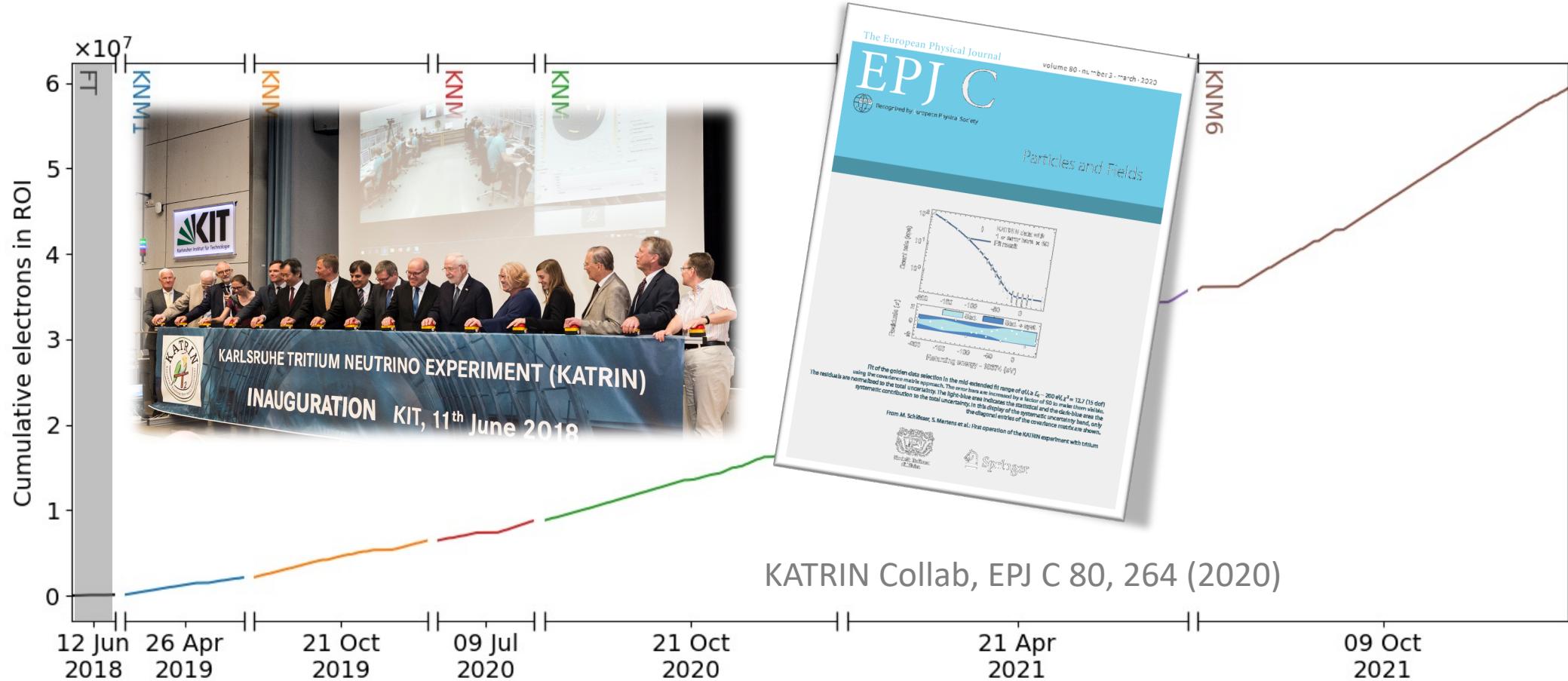
KATRIN Working Principle



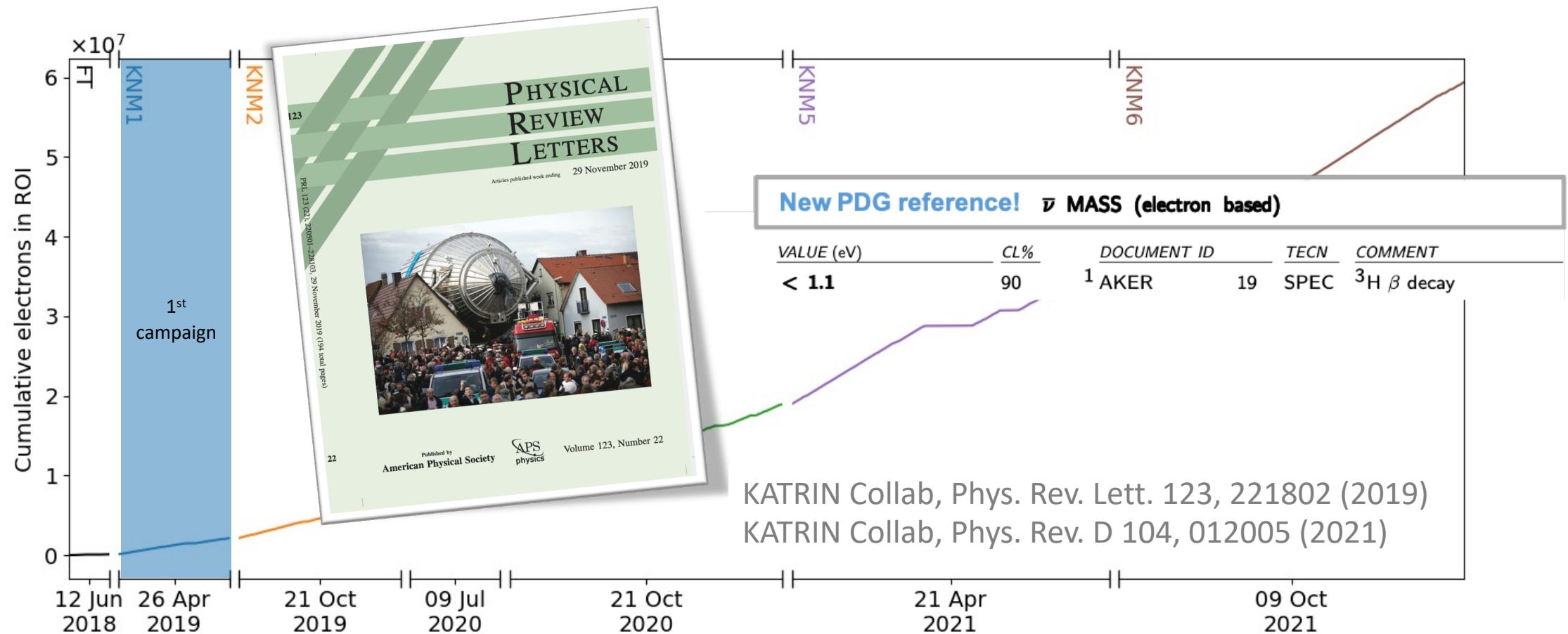
- Scan interval: $E_0 - 40 \text{ eV}, E_0 + 135 \text{ eV}$
- Scan time: **2 hours**
- Hundreds of scan per campaign
- **Infer ν -mass from spectral fit**



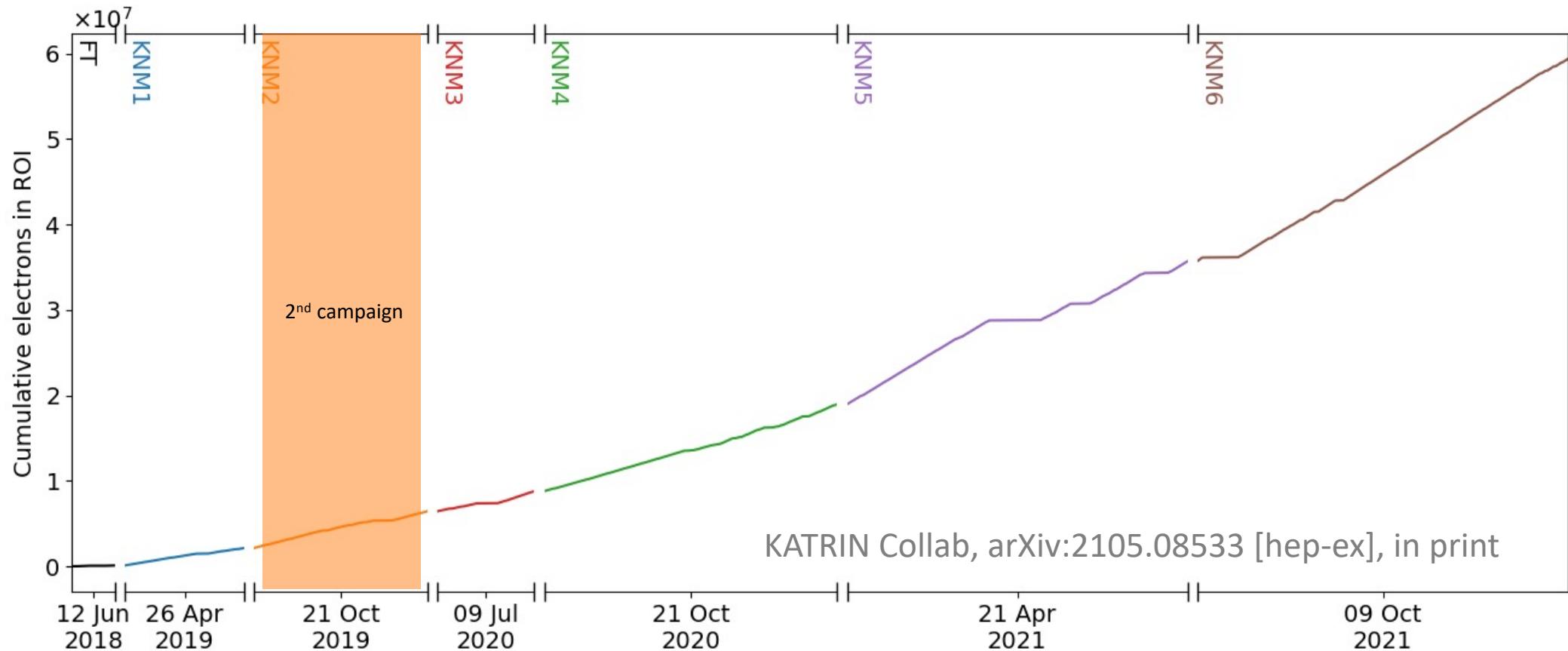
KATRIN Data Taking Overview



KATRIN Data Taking Overview



KATRIN Data Taking Overview



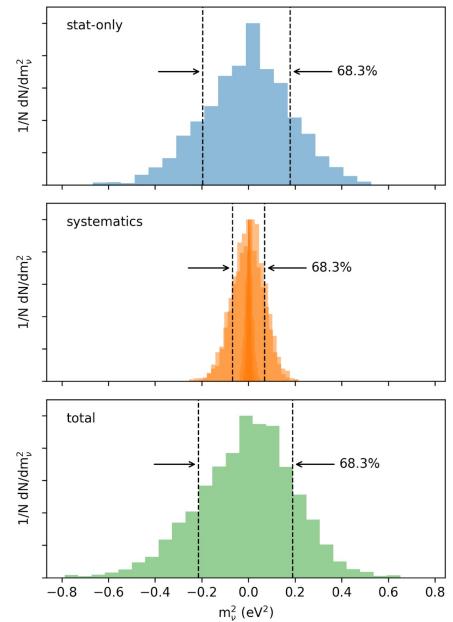
C. Wiesinger (PD)
Schwemmer (PhD)
C. Karl (PhD)
C. Köhler (PhD)
L. Schlüter (PhD)
M. Weidenthaler (MSc)
F. Kellerer (MSc)
X. Stribl (MSc)
T. Lasserre (staff)

MPP analysis team

MC propagation technique

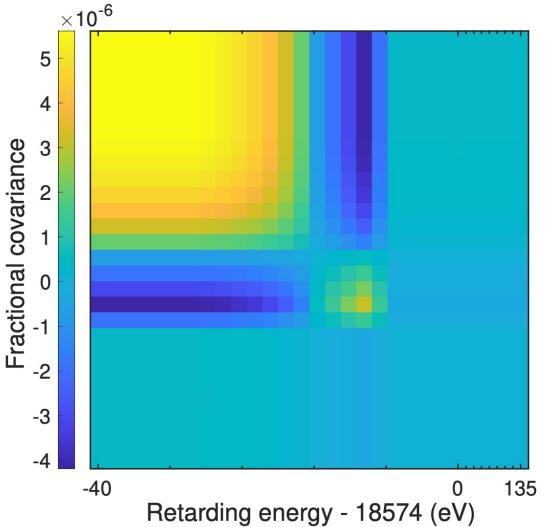
- Systematics propagated by 10^5 fits
- Developed by M. Slezak and C. Karl

Thanks to the
MPCDF

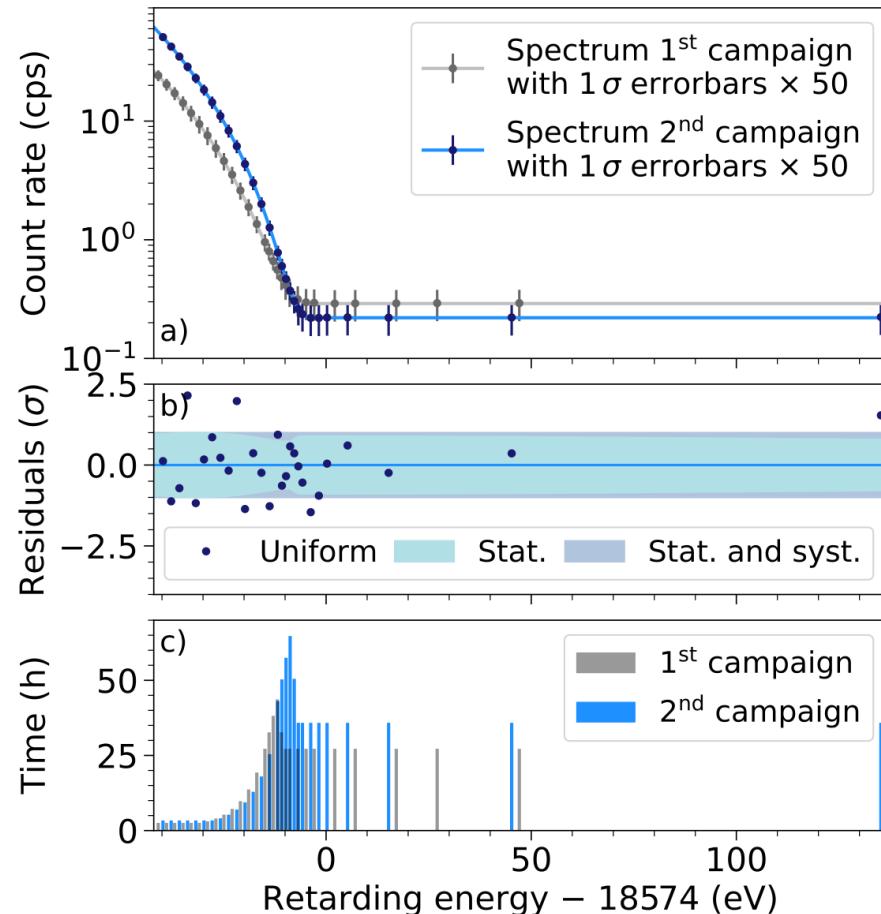


Covariance matrix method

- Systematics propagated via cov-matrix obtained from multiple simulations of the spectrum
- Developed by T. Lasserre and L. Schlüter



Result of 2nd campaign



Main achievements wrt. 1st campaign:

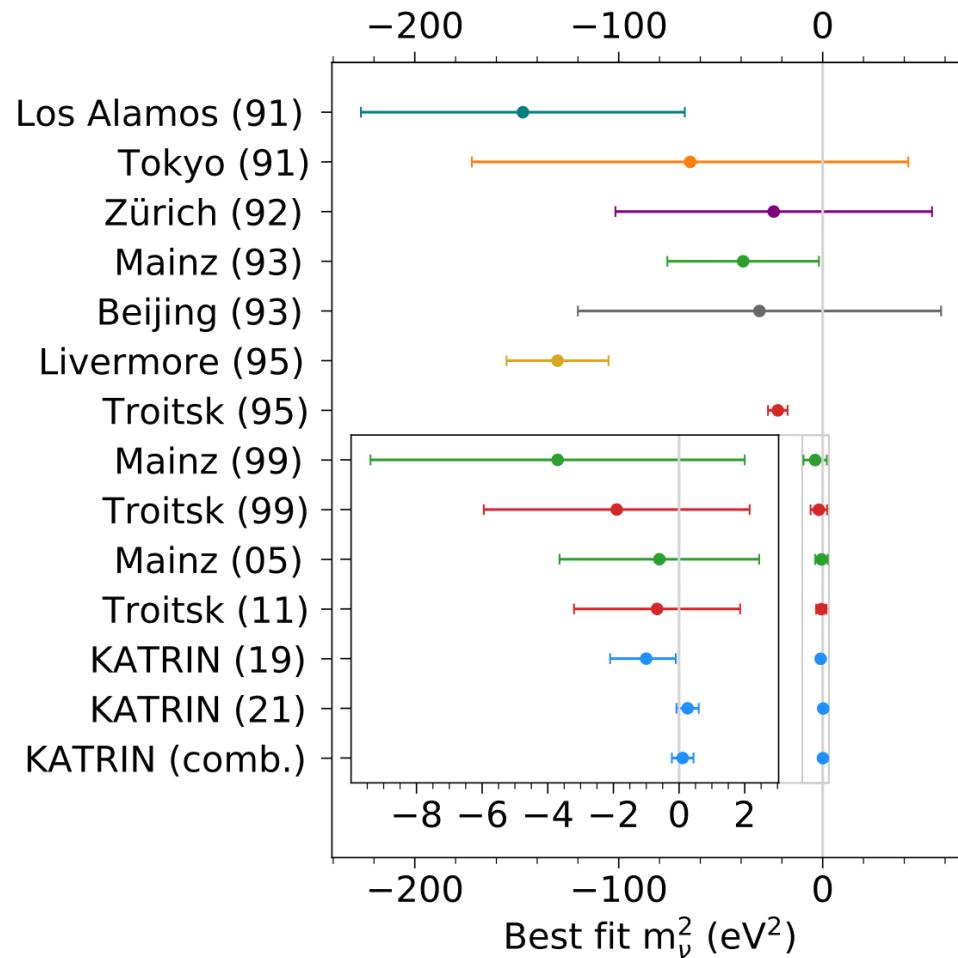
- tritium activity increased by a factor of 4
- background reduced by 25%

Final result:

- total statistics: 4 million events
- excellent goodness-of-fit: p-value = 0.8

- best fit: $m_{\nu}^2 = (0.26^{+0.34}_{-0.34}) \text{ eV}^2$ (stat. dom.)
- new limit: $m_{\nu} < 0.9 \text{ eV}$ (90% CL)

Historical context



- KATRIN (2021):

first direct neutrino-mass experiment to reach sub-eV sensitivity and limit
- 1st and 2nd campaign combined result:

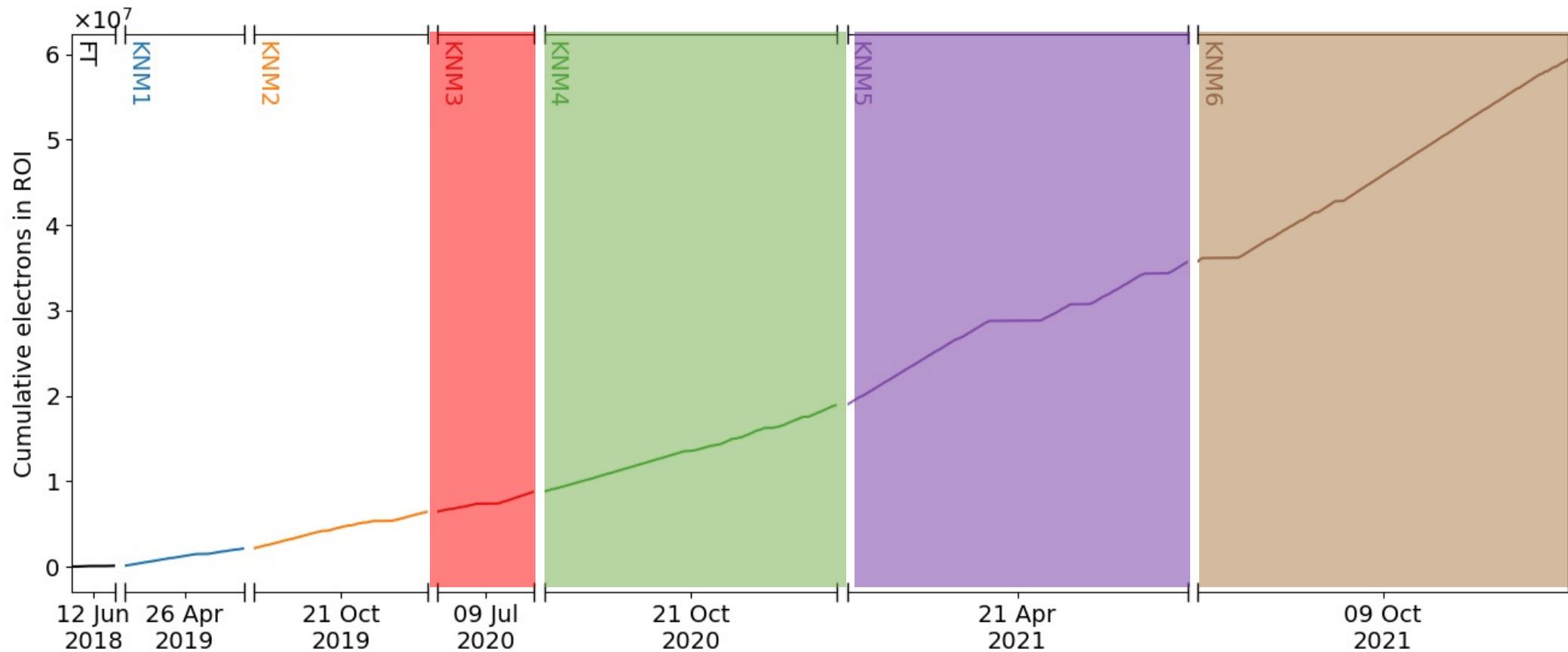
$$m_\nu^2 = (0.11^{+0.33}_{-0.33}) \text{ eV}^2$$
- 1st and 2nd campaign combined limit:

$$m_\nu < 0.8 \text{ eV (90% CL)}$$

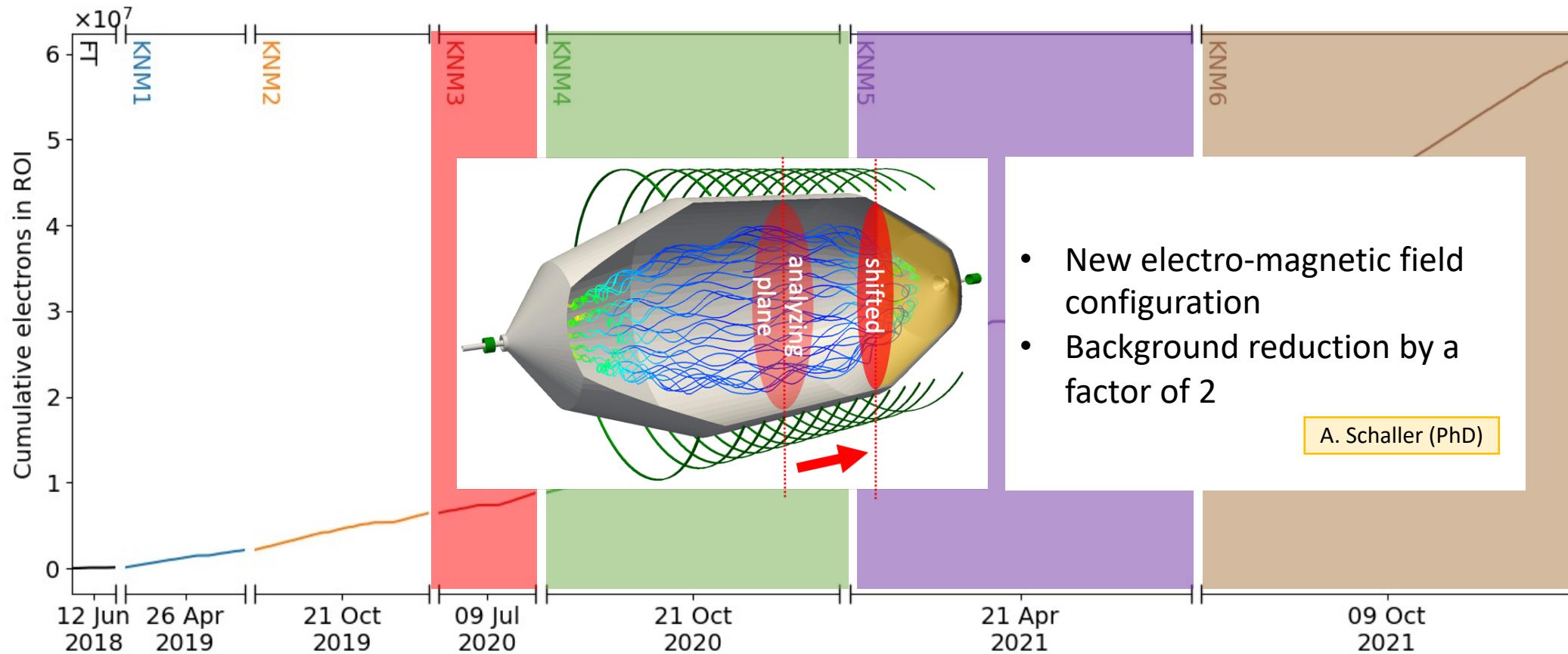


Outlook

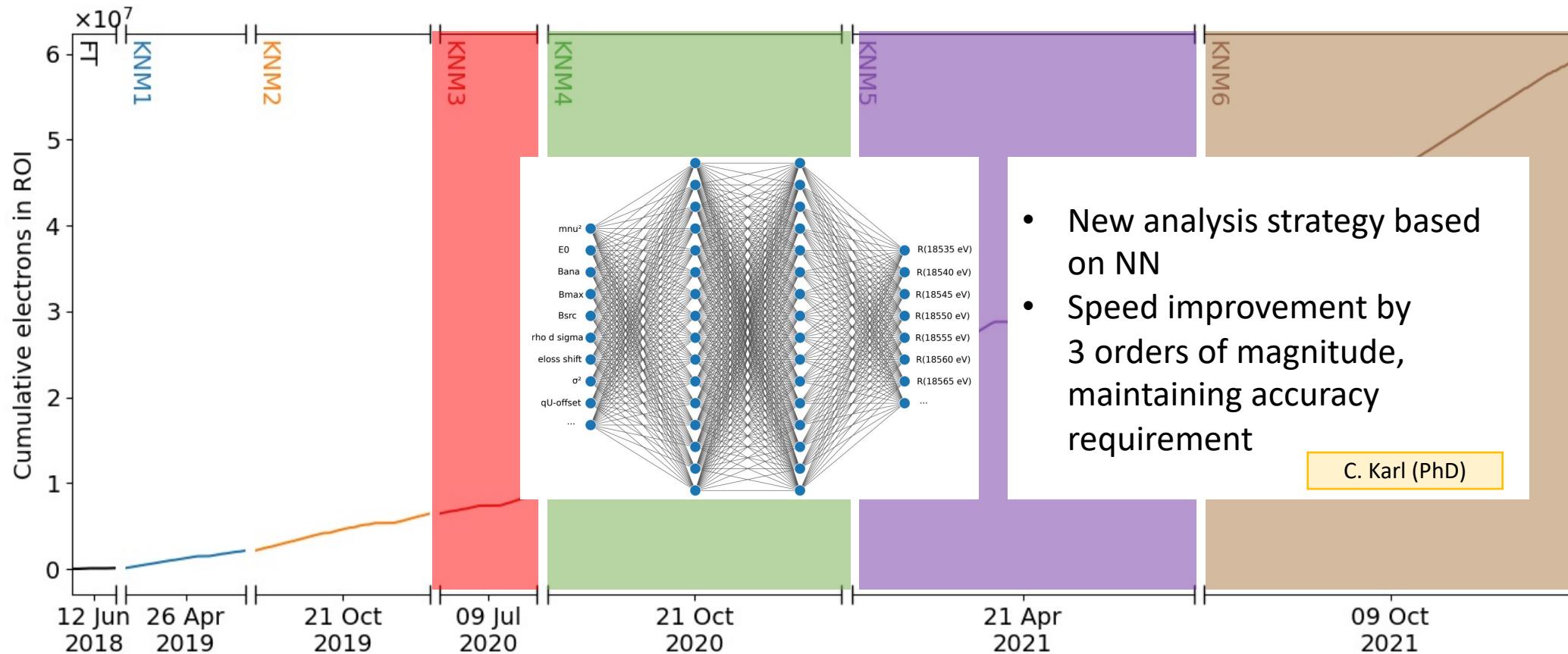
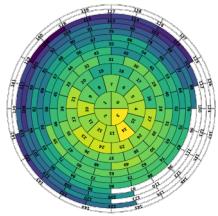
+ many more to come



Outlook – reduced background



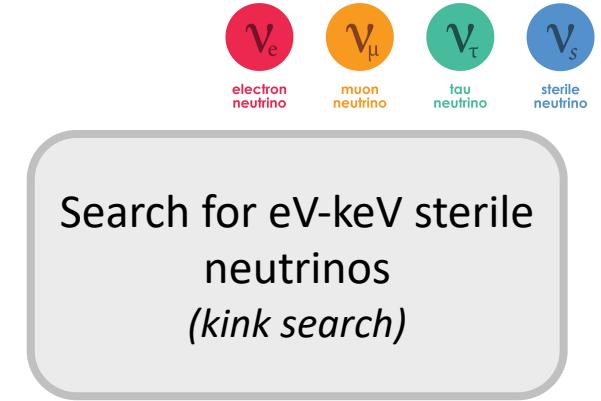
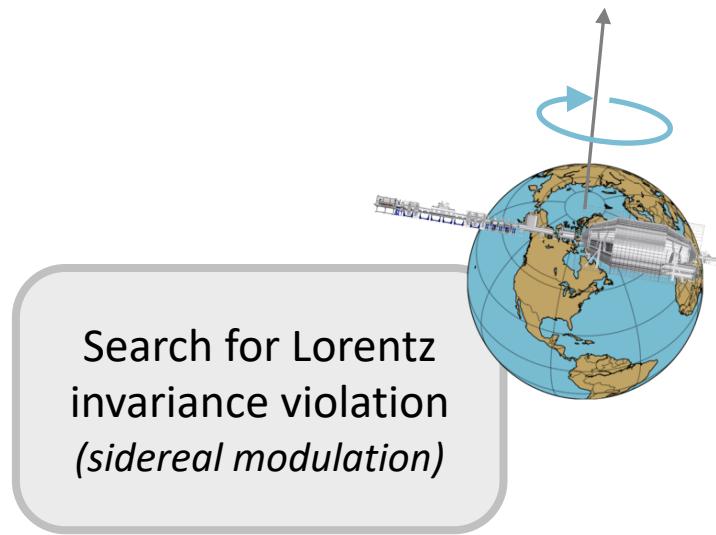
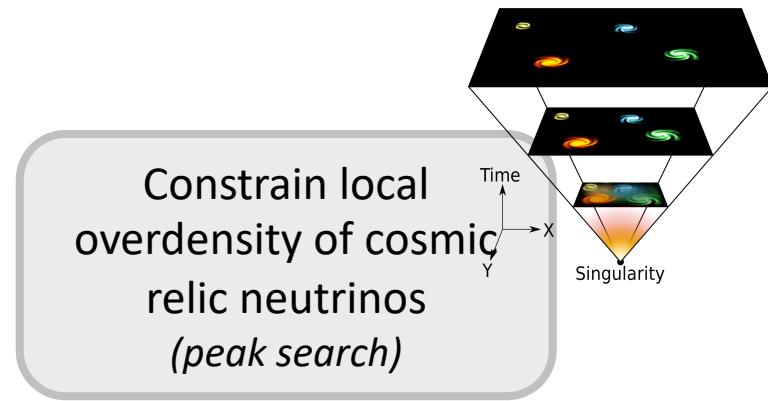
Outlook – new analysis strategy



Thanks to the Origins Data Science Lab



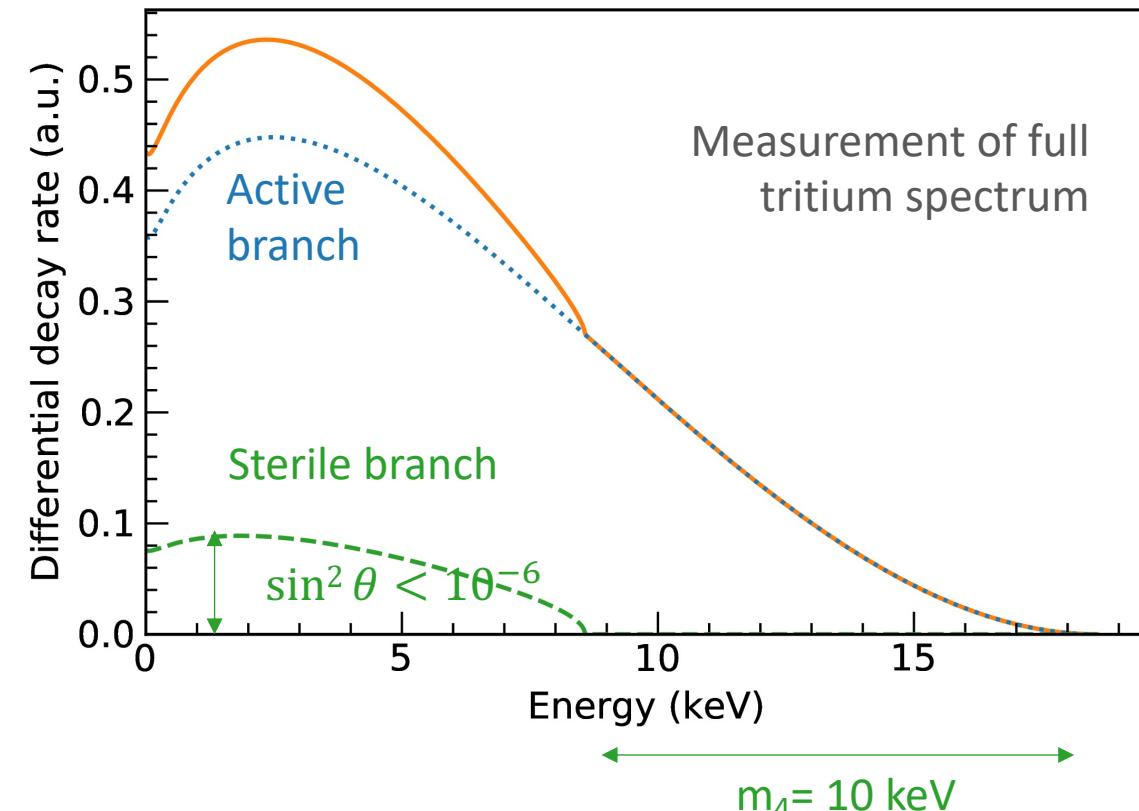
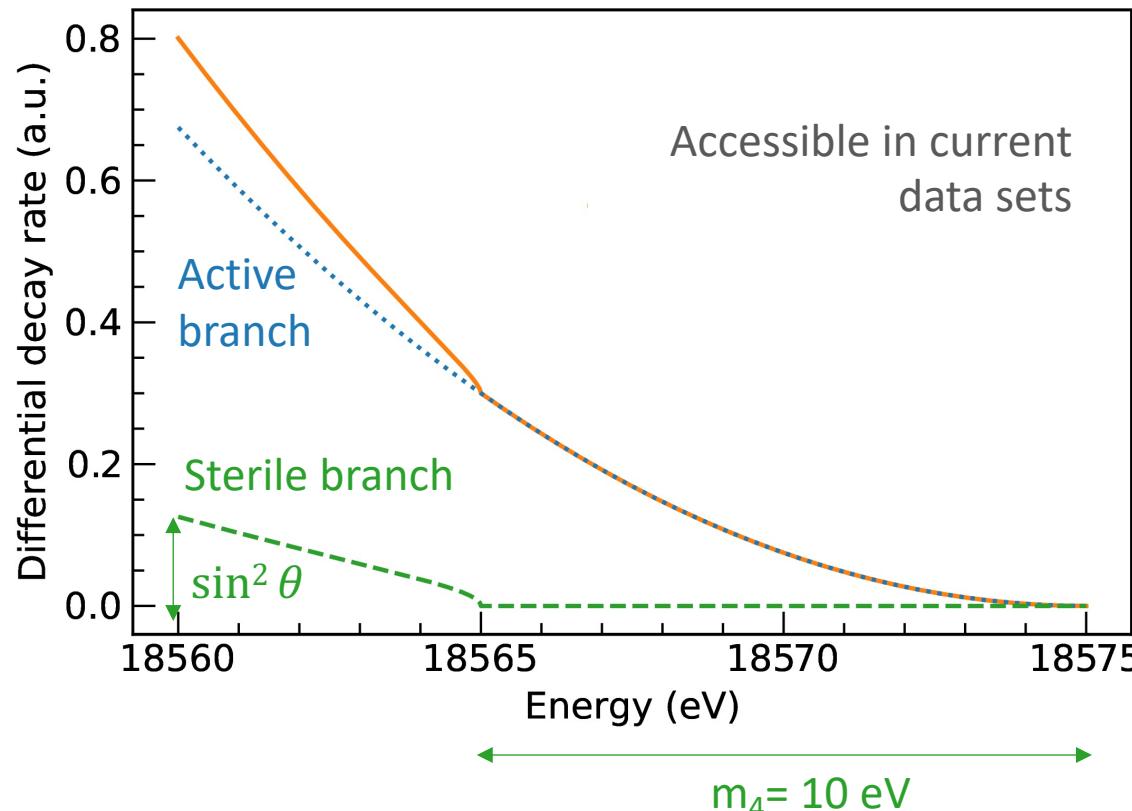
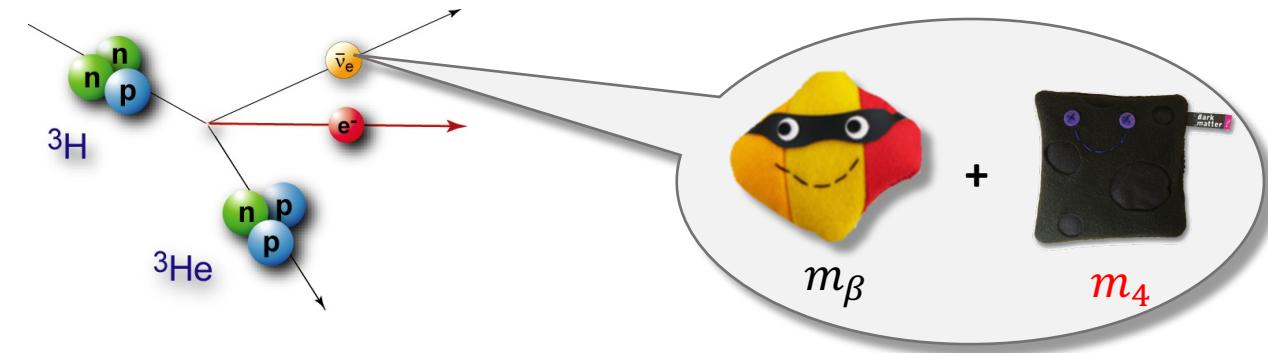
New Physics with KATRIN



F. Kellerer
T. Lasserre

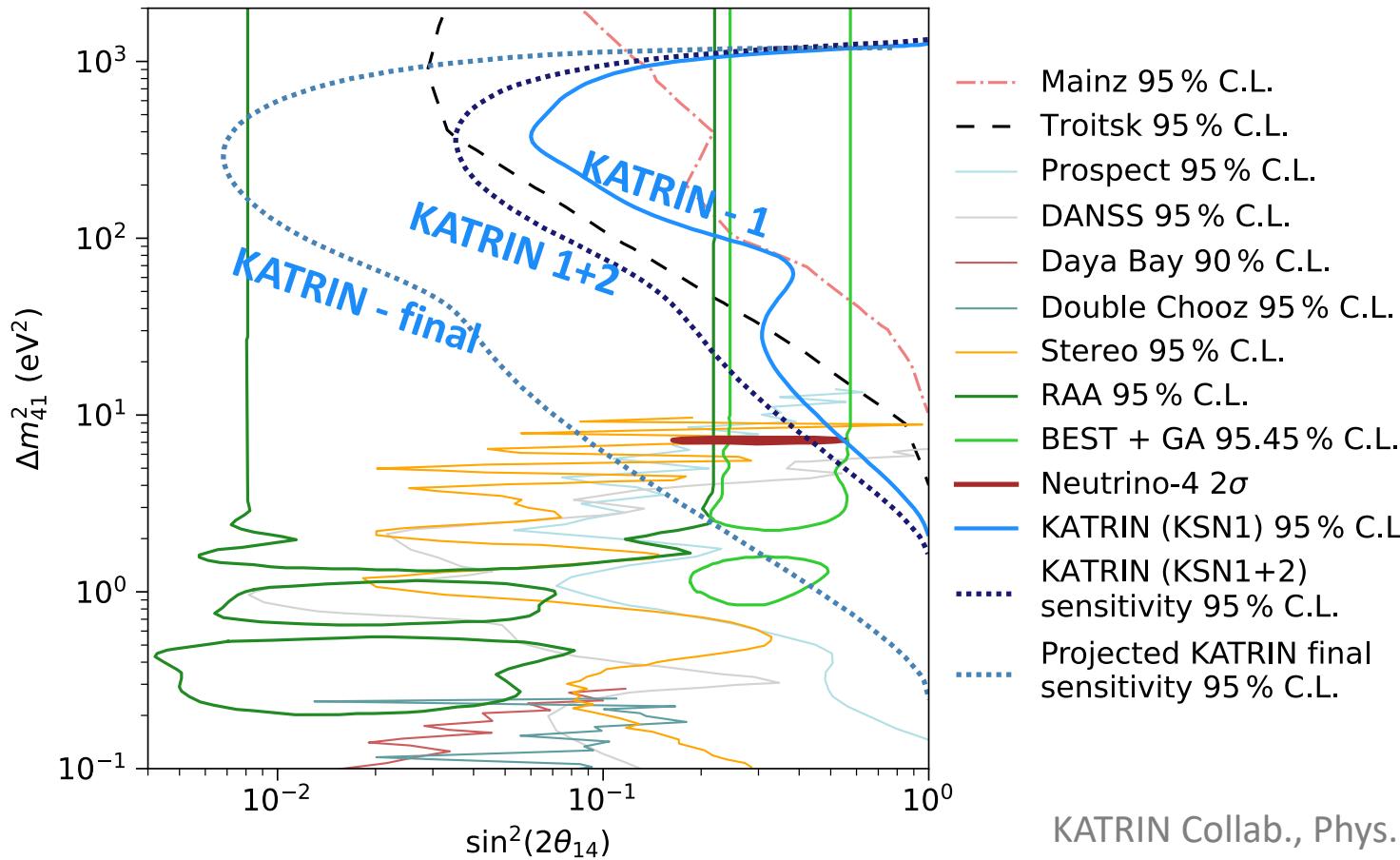
J. Wickles
C. Karl

Sterile neutrinos



eV-scale sterile neutrino search

T. Lasserre
L. Schlüter
M. Slezak
C. Köhler
X. Stribl

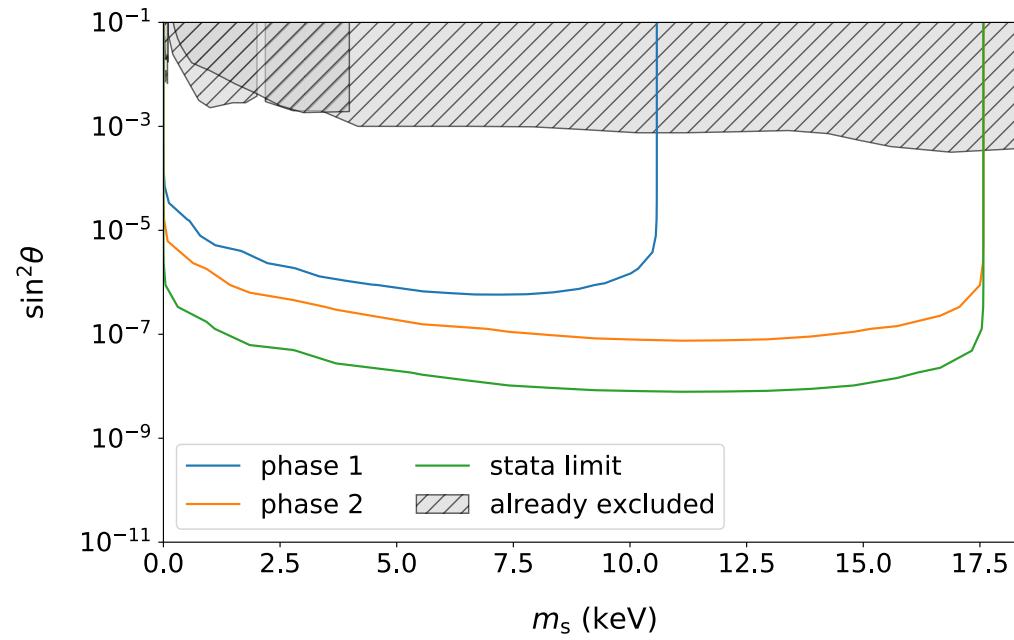
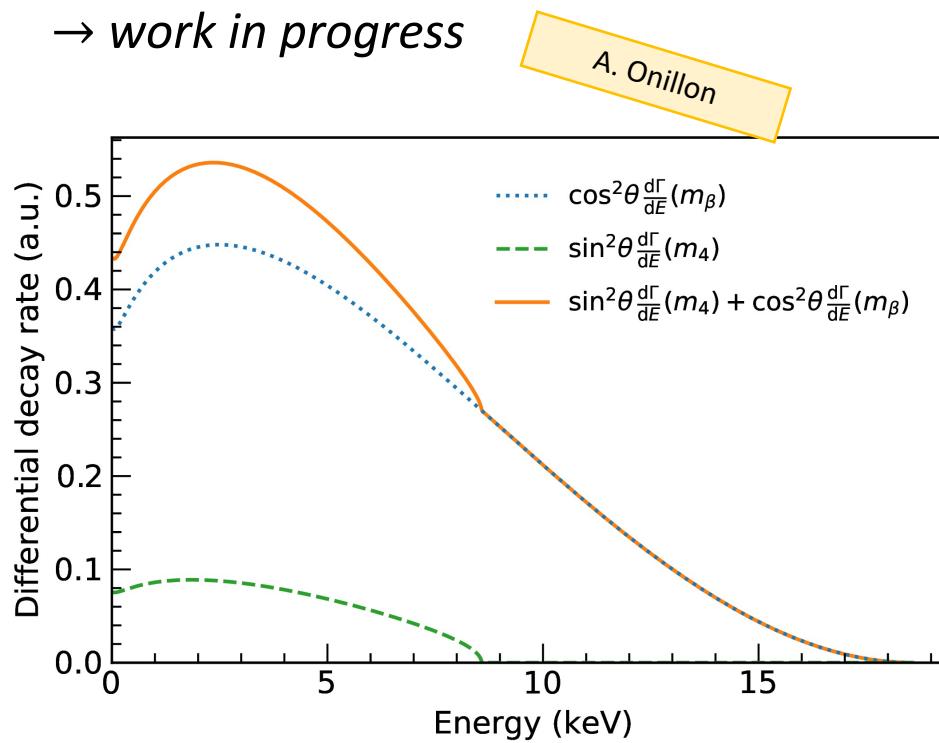


- ✓ Improve MAINZ and TROITSK limit
- ✓ Improve exclusion with respect to DANSS, PROSPECT, and STEREO
- ✓ Test recent interesting results from NEUTRINO-4 and BEST

KATRIN Collab., Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 091803 (2021)

keV-scale sterile neutrinos

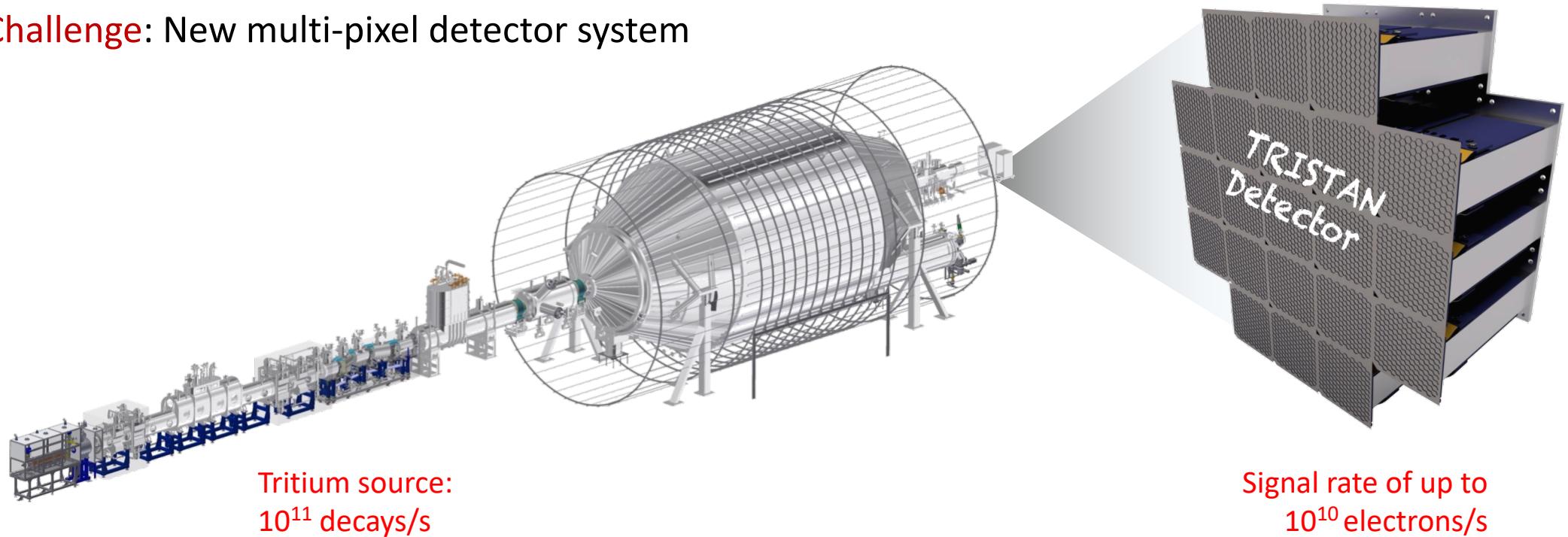
- **Idea:** make use of the KATRIN source to explore full beta spectrum to search for BSM physics
- **Challenge:** Precise modelling of full tritium spectrum with all experimental effects
→ *work in progress*



keV-scale sterile neutrinos

T. Houdy (PD)
F. Edzards (PD)
A. Onillon (PD)
D. Siegmann (PhD)
K. Urban (PhD)
L. Wunderl (MSc)
D. Spreng (MSc)
C. Bruch (MSc)
C. Forstner (MSc)

- Idea: make use of the **KATRIN source** to explore full beta spectrum to search for BSM physics
- **Challenge:** Precise modelling of full tritium spectrum with experimental effects
- **Challenge:** New multi-pixel detector system

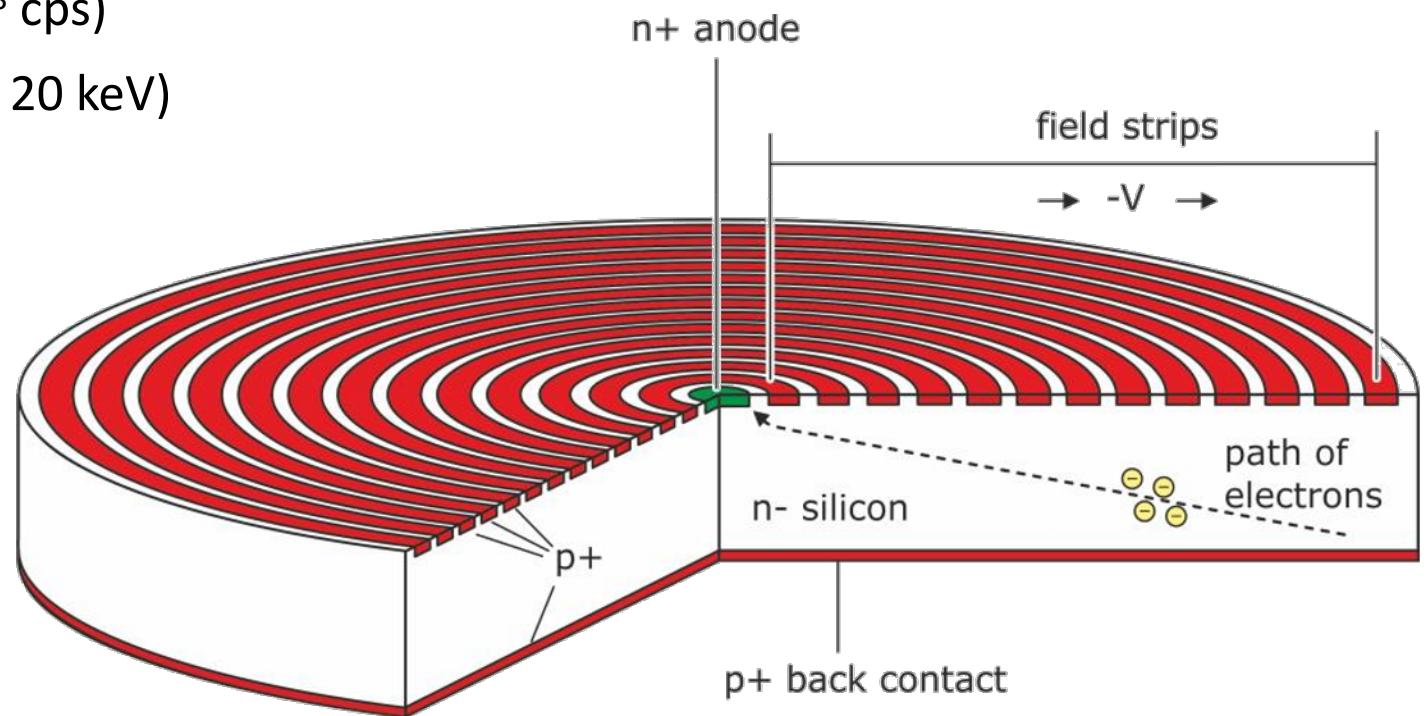


TRISTAN detector design

Thanks to the Max Planck Semiconductor Laboratory

Silicon drift detector (SDD) technology

- ✓ Capability of handling high rates ($> 10^8$ cps)
- ✓ Excellent energy resolution (300 eV @ 20 keV)
- ✓ Large area pixels (3 mm diameter)

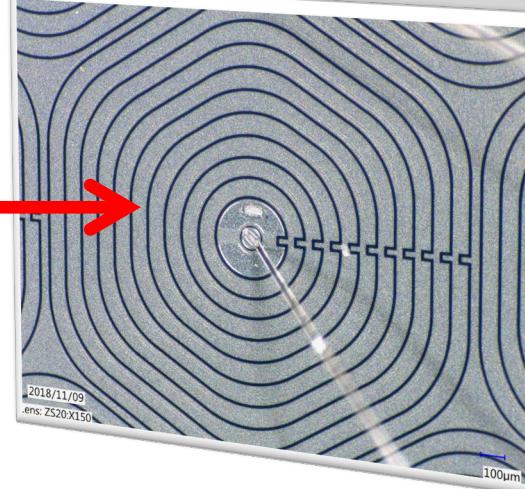


TRISTAN detector design

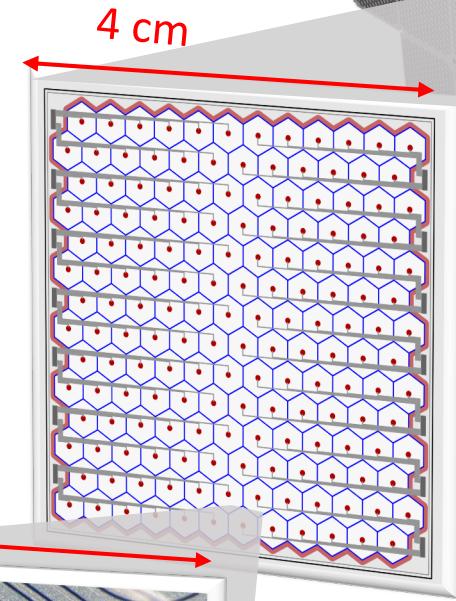
Technical challenges

- Largest SDD array ever operated
- Focal plane design
- KATRIN environment (UH vacuum, B-field)
- Precise modelling/calibration of electron detector response

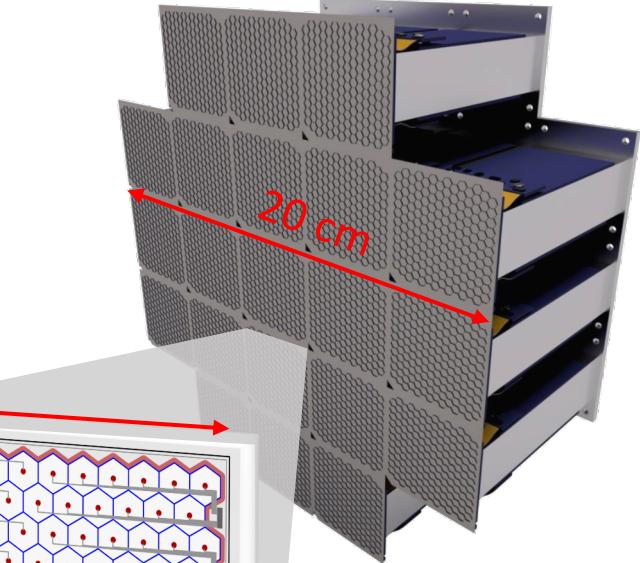
Thanks to D. Fink and A. Sedlak



Detector pixel



Detector module
(166 SDD pixel)



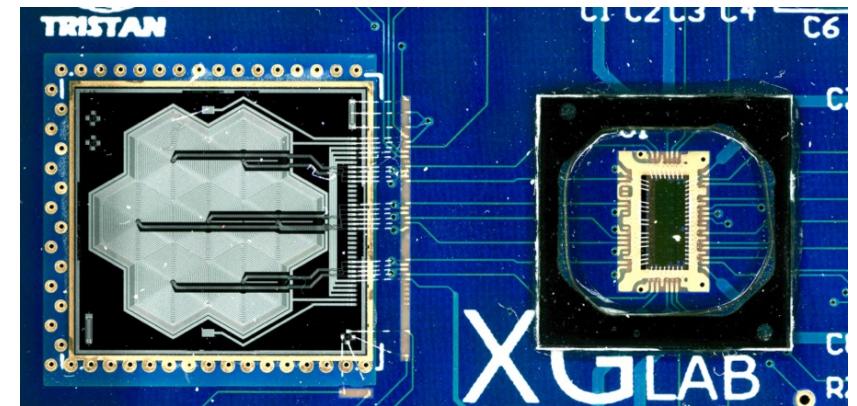
Full detector
(3000 SDD pixel)

SDD characterization

- ✓ Excellent performance for x-rays

S. Mertens et al, J. Phys. G46 (2019)

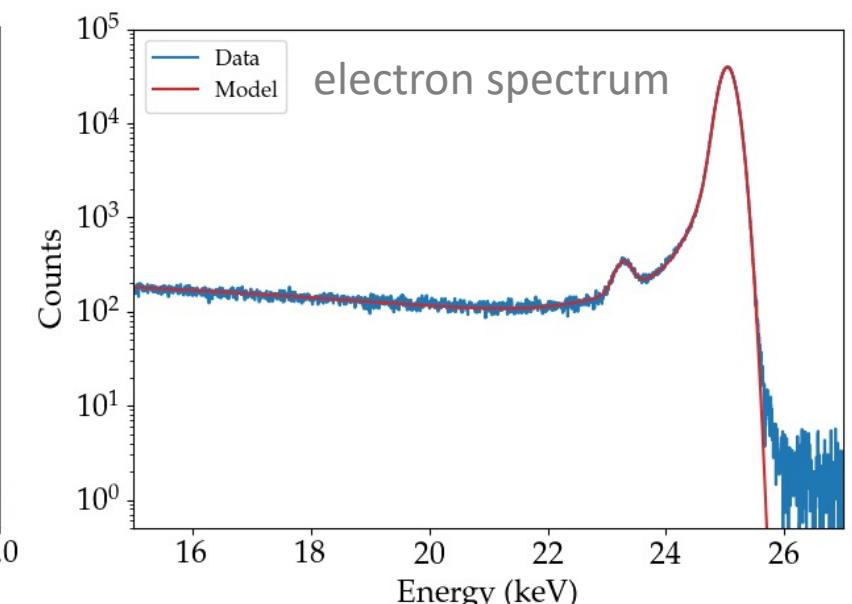
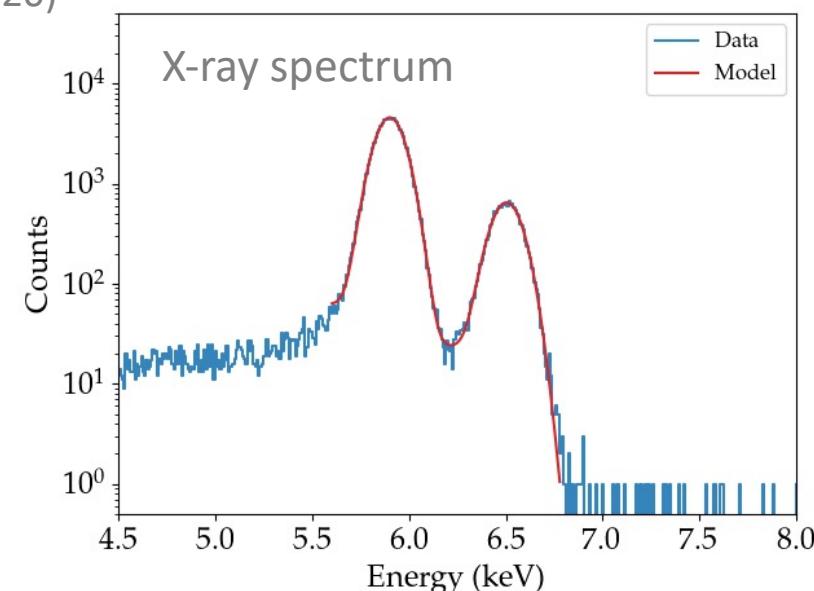
- ✓ Linearity (0.1%)
- ✓ Noise (10 e at 1μs shaping time)
- ✓ Resolution (140 eV @ 6 keV)



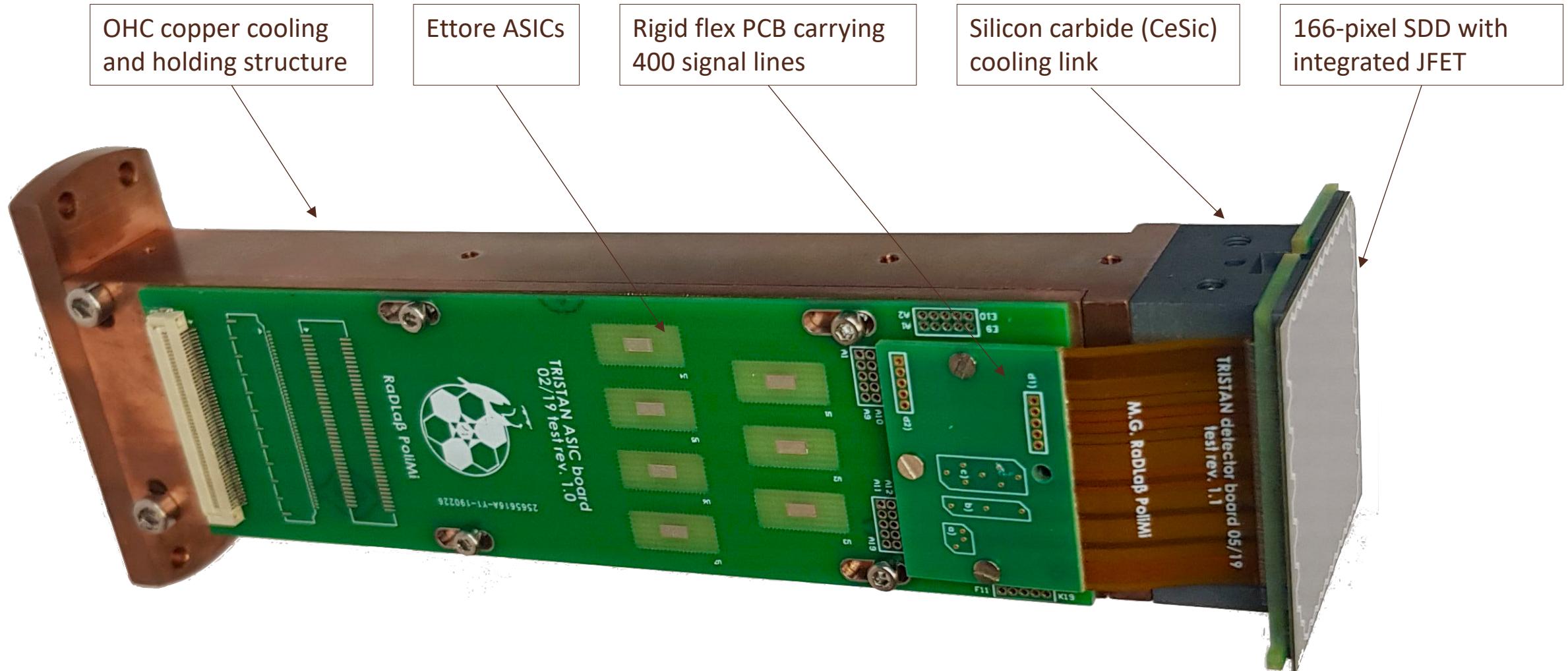
- ✓ Detailed characterization with electrons (electron microscope, krypton, e-gun, laser)

S. Mertens et al, J. Phys. G48 (2020)

- ✓ Dead-layer
- ✓ Charge-sharing
- ✓ Backscattering

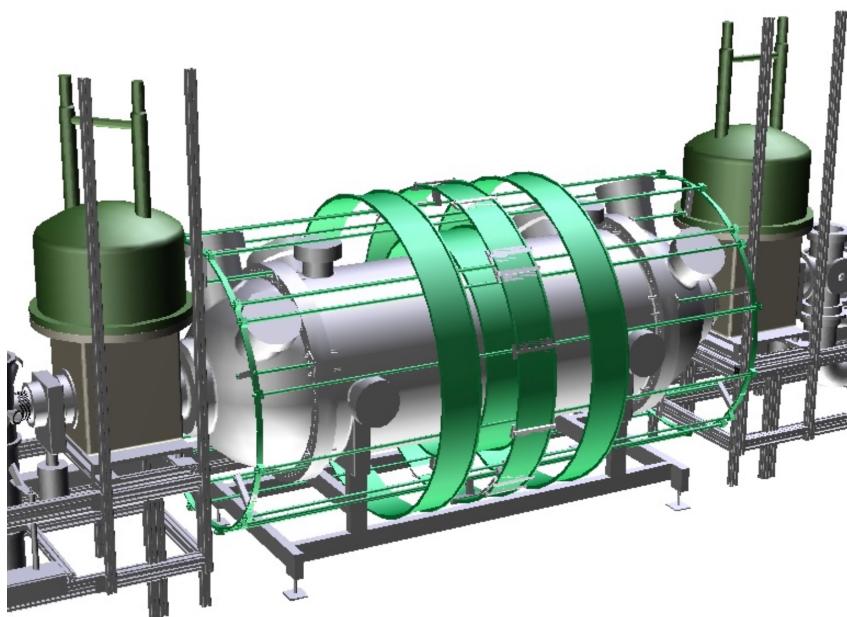
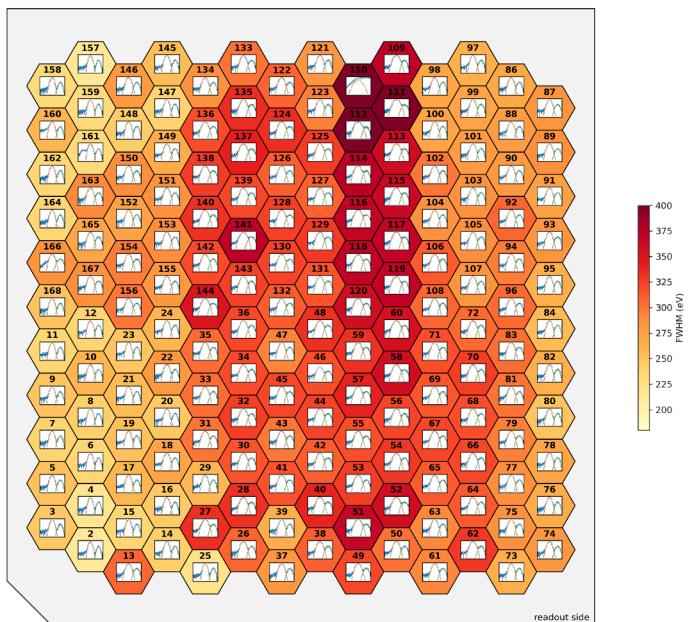
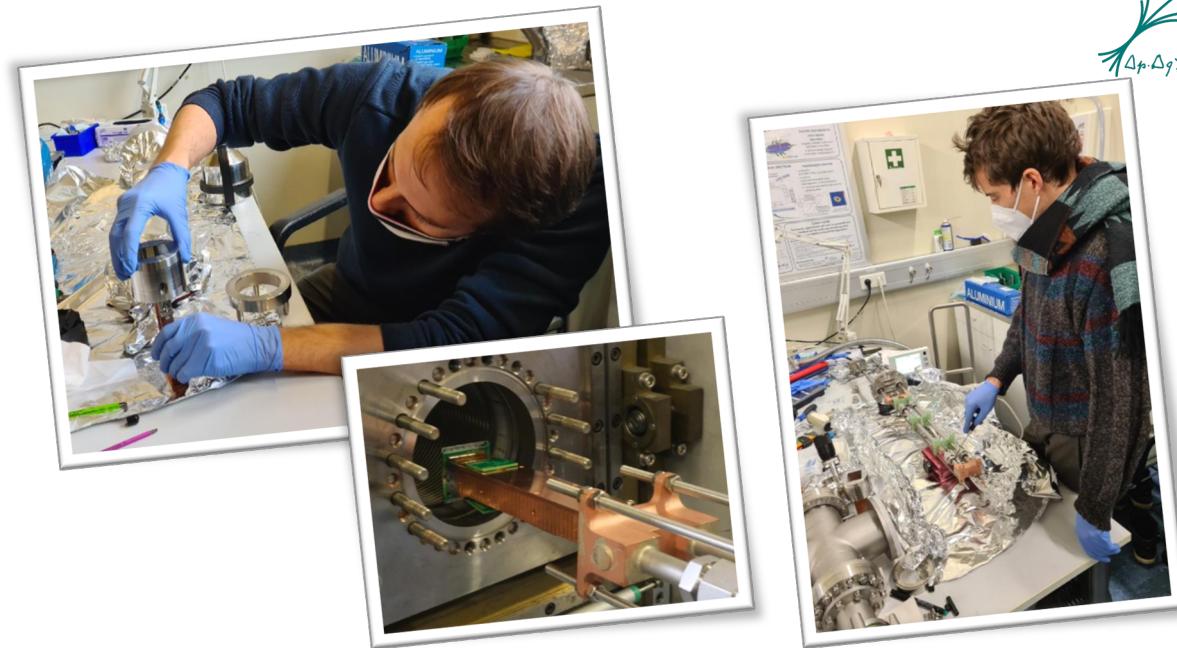


Scaling up: 166-pixel module



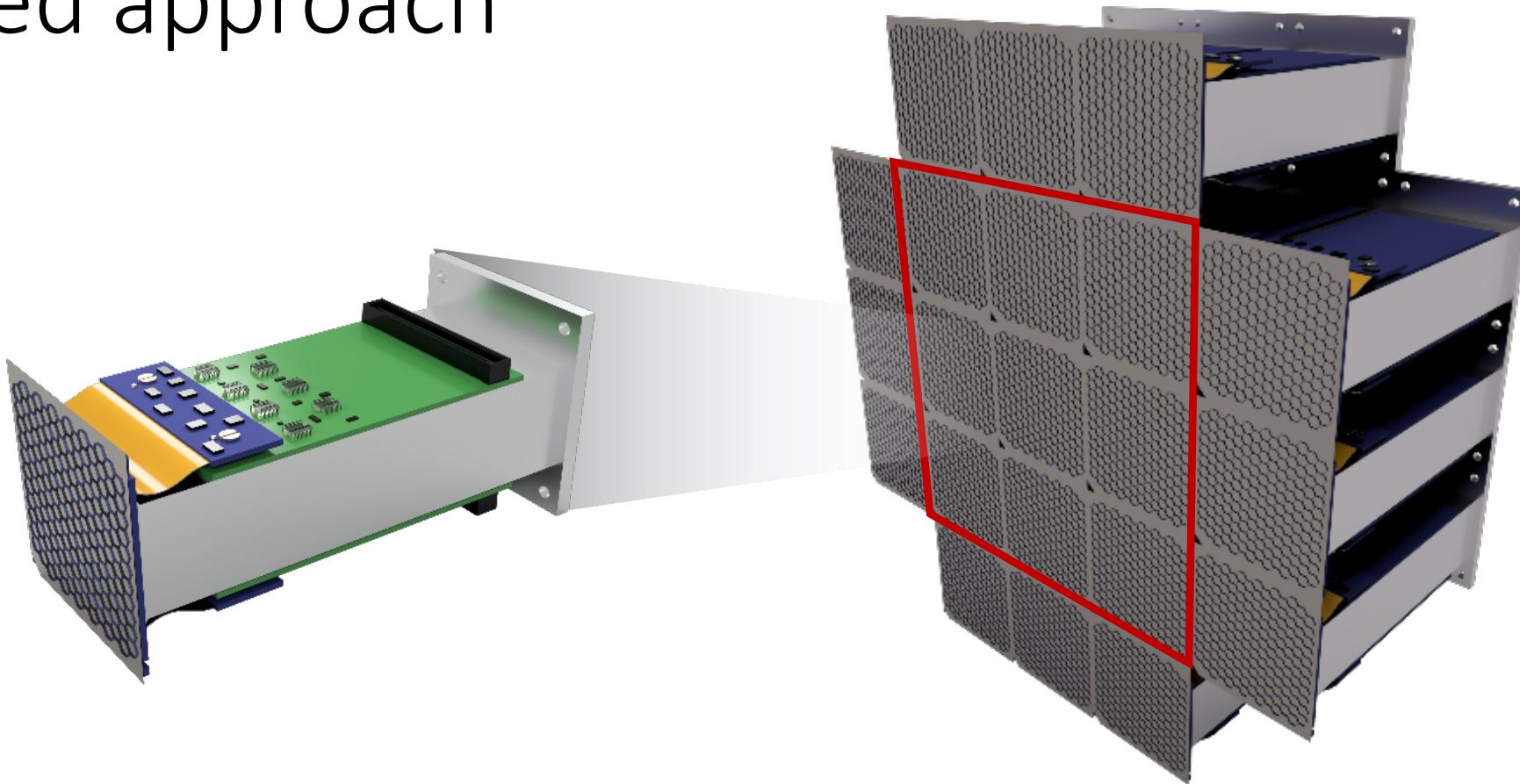
Recent Highlights

- ✓ Largest SDD array ever operated (planar)
- ✓ Successful operation of 3D module in KATRIN monitor spectrometer (-40° C, 10⁻⁹ mbar, 0.4 T)





Staged approach

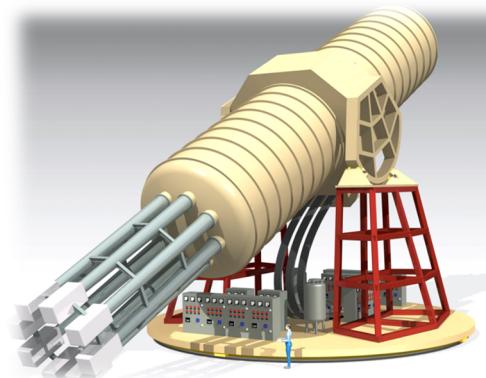


- Integration of 9 modules in KATRIN beamline in 2024
- Option of scaling up to 21 modules

Spin off's: SDDs for...

IAXO: Solar axion experiment

- Member of IAXO since 2021
- Challenge: ultra-low background 10^{-7} c/s/keV/cm² (1 – 10 keV)
- First measurements in UGL and design optimizations ongoing



C. Wiesinger (PD)
F. Edzards (PhD)
J. Beteta (BSc)
D. Moran (MSc)

ComPol: compton polarimeter in a Cube-Sat to observe hard x-rays from Cygnus X1

- Part of ORIGINs Laboratory Rapid Space Mission (LRSM)
- Test launch to ISS planned for 2022/2023



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C. Glas (MSc)
K. Geigenmüller (MSc)
M. Willers (PD)

Posdocs

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- Frank Edzards
- Anthony Onillon
- Christoph Wiesinger
- Tobias Bode
- Thibaut Houdy
- Martin Slezak

PhD

- Korbinian Urban
- Christoph Köhler
- Christian Karl
- Lisa Schlüter
- Daniel Siegmann
- Matthias Meyer
- A. Schwemmer
- Frank Edzards
- Anna Pollithy
- Tim Brunst

Master

- Florian Henkes
- Cynthia Glas
- Katrin Geigenberger
- Lena Wunderl
- Xaver Stribl
- Matthias Weidenthaler
- David Casado
- Jakov Kholodkov
- Fabian Kellerer
- Johannes Wickles
- Vikas Gupta
- Alessandro Schwemmer
- Manuel Lebert
- Fotis Megas
- Cornelius Schatz
- Madlen Steven
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- Paul Ripoche
- Nathan Le Guennic
- Joel Dai
- Aidan Wright
- Tiziano Bevilacqua
- Gulden Othman
- Julieta Gruszko
- Alexey Lokhov



Thanks to the MPP
for a great support
during my MPRG

Susanne Mertens

Max Planck Institute for Physics