

Neutrino mass measurements -



Christoph Wiesinger (Technical University of Munich), NuFact, 21.09.2024

“for the discovery of neutrino oscillations, which shows that

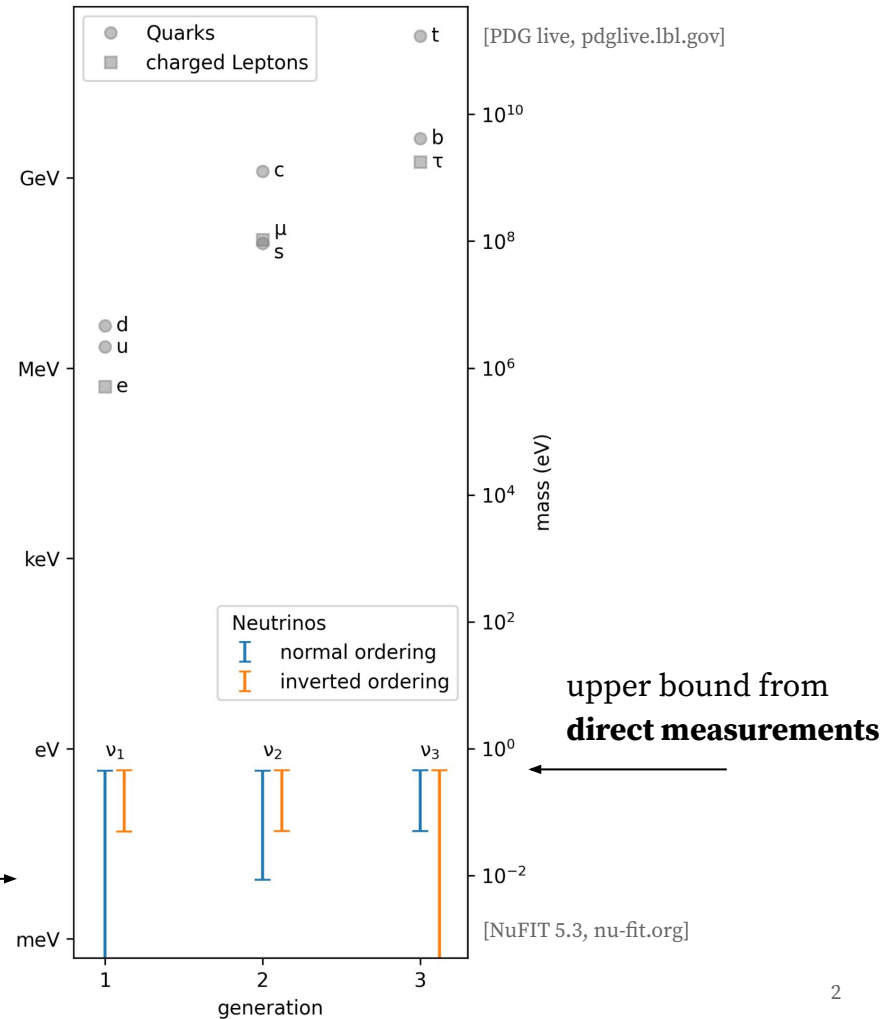
Neutrinos have mass

[Kajita, McDonald, Nobel Prize in Physics 2015]

- neutrino oscillations assess mass squared differences, $\Delta m_{ij}^2 = m_i^2 - m_j^2$

→ mass mechanism, mass ordering, and **absolute mass** remain **unknown**

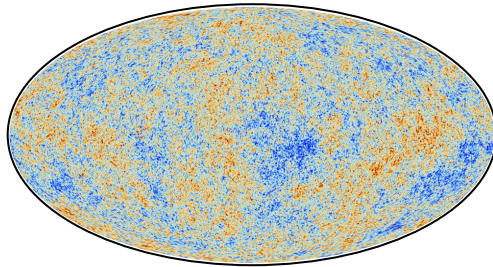
lower bounds from
oscillation experiments



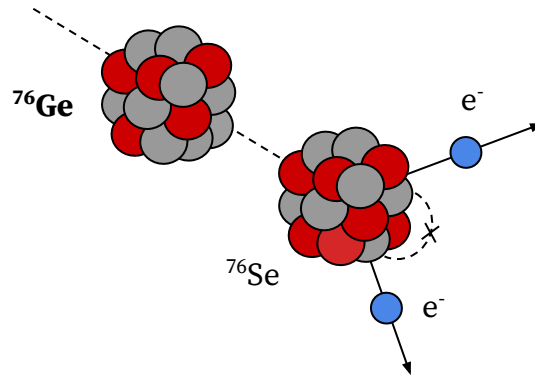
Neutrino mass probes

laboratory-based

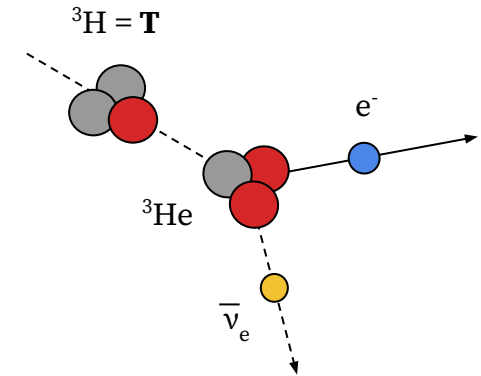
cosmology



neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ decay



β decay kinematics

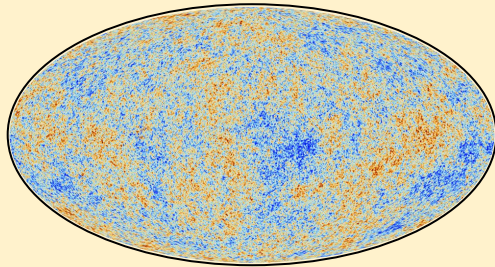


model-dependent

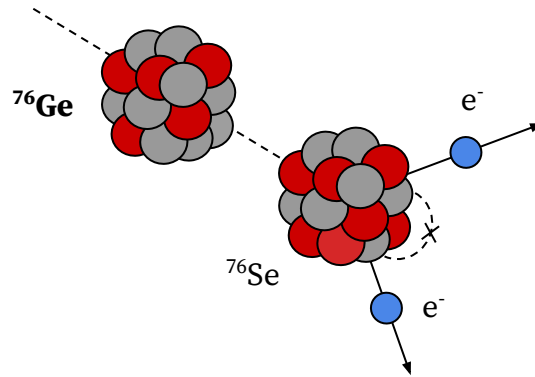
Neutrino mass probes

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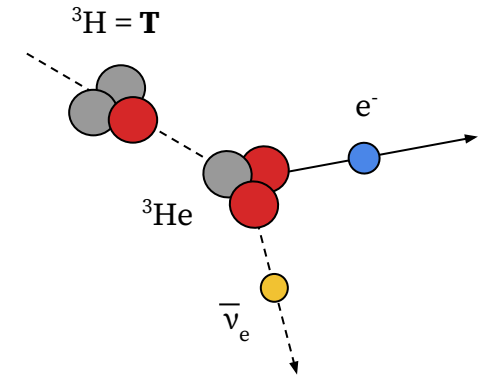
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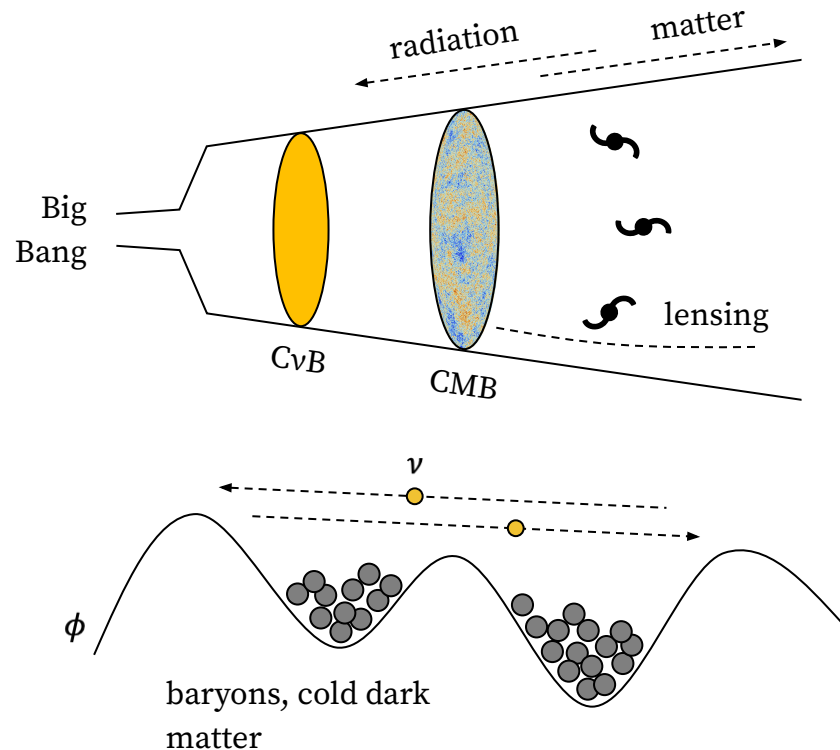
β decay kinematics



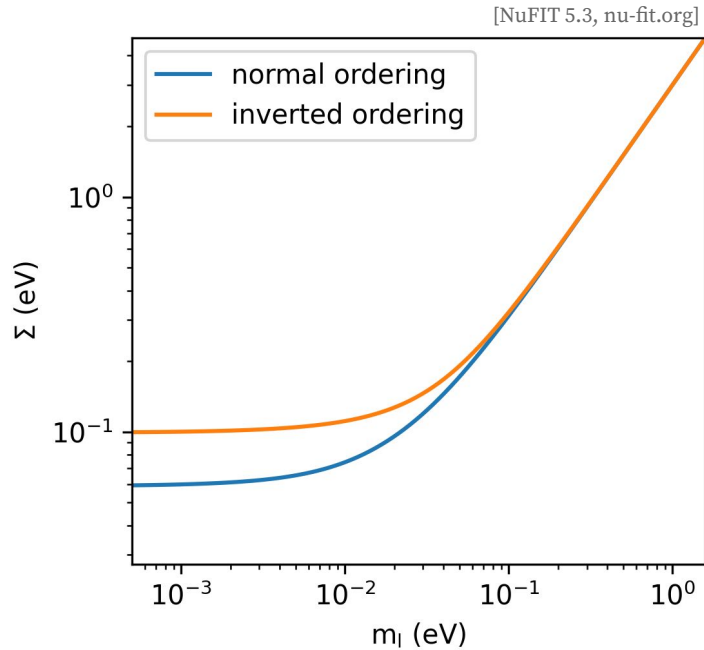
model-dependent

Neutrinos in cosmology

- primordial neutrinos, **most abundant known massive particles** in the universe
- neutrino mass defines **transition from radiation to matter behaviour**
- **background evolution**, redshift to matter-to-radiation equality
- **energy dispersion** across overdensities, effectiveness depends on neutrino mass
- **structure growth**, matter power spectrum



Sum of neutrino mass eigenstates, $\Sigma = \sum_i m_i$



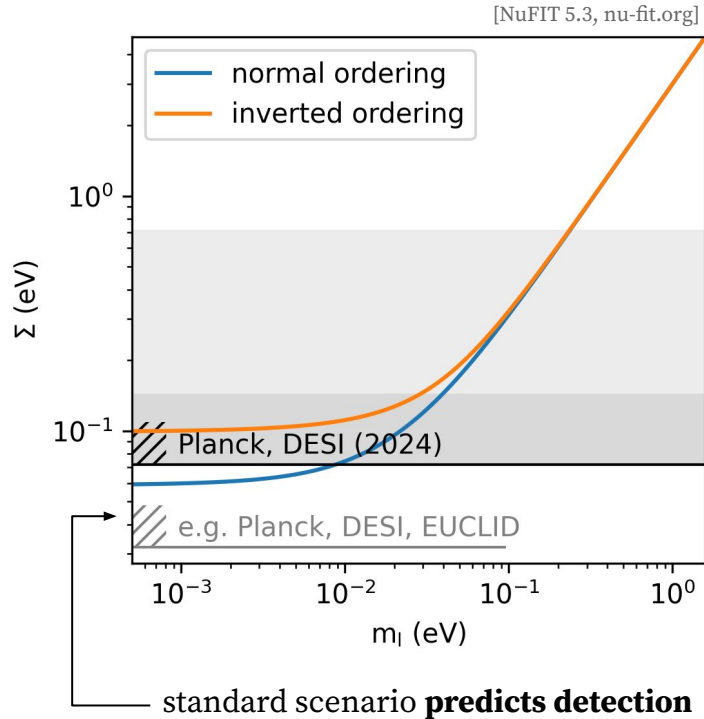
- **minimum values** for normal ordering, $m_1 < m_2 \ll m_3$

$$\min(\Sigma)_{NO} = \mathbf{0.06 \text{ eV}}$$

and inverted ordering, $m_3 \ll m_1 \approx m_2$

$$\min(\Sigma)_{IO} = \mathbf{0.10 \text{ eV}}$$

Sum of neutrino mass eigenstates, $\Sigma = \sum_i m_i$



- most stringent bound driven by **Planck and DESI data**

[Adame et al., arXiv:2404.03002]

$$\Sigma < \mathbf{0.07 \text{ eV}} \text{ (95\% CI)}$$

- **model dependence** can weaken bounds
 - **extended cosmology** (e.g. dark energy dynamics, ..), **x2**
[Choudhury, Hannestad, JCAP 07 (2020) 037, ..]
 - **non-standard neutrino physics** (e.g. invisible neutrino decay, time-dependent neutrino mass, ..), **x10**
[Escudero et al., JHEP 12 (2020) 119; Dvali, Funke, PRD 93 (2016) 11, 113002, ..]

- future observatories and missions (e.g. **EUCLID**)

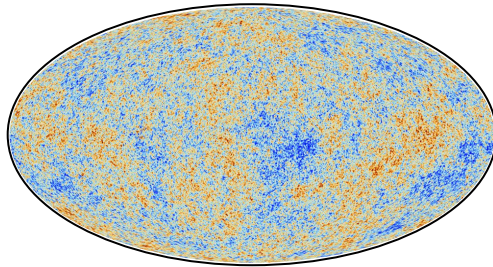
[Brinckmann et al., JCAP 01 (2019) 059, ..]

$$\sigma_{\Sigma} = \mathbf{O(0.01) \text{ eV}}$$

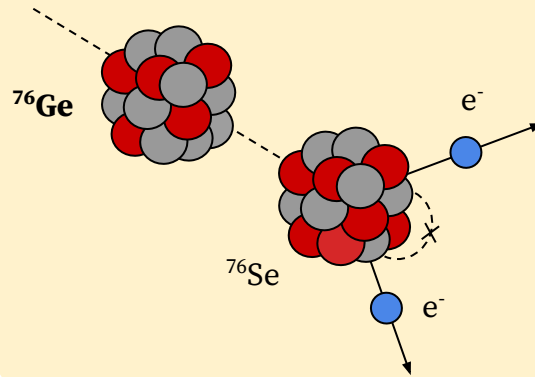
Neutrino mass probes

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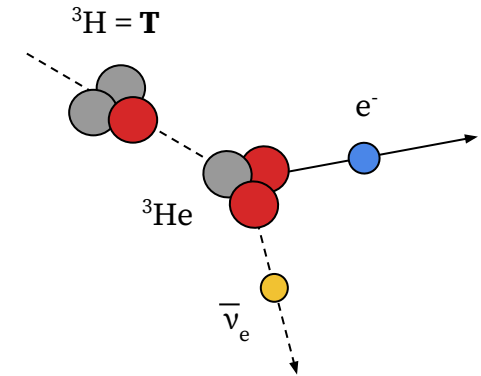
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neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ decay

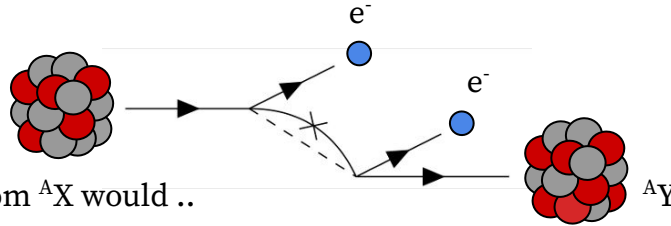


β decay kinematics



model-dependent

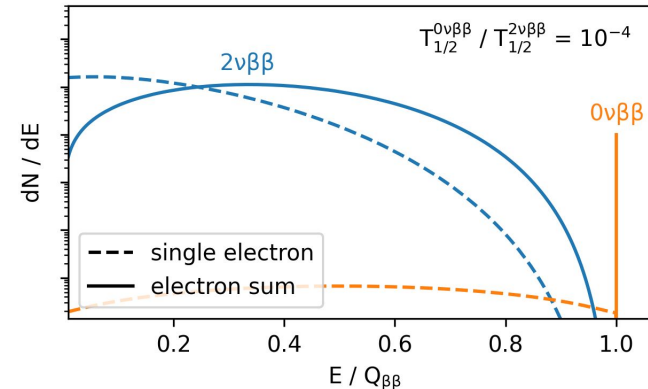
Neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ decay



- unaccompanied **emission of two electrons** from $^A X$ would ..
 - a. .. prove **lepton number violation**
 - b. .. identify the neutrino as a **Majorana particle**
[Schechter, Valle, PRD 25 (1982) 2951]
 - c. .. constrain the **absolute neutrino mass**

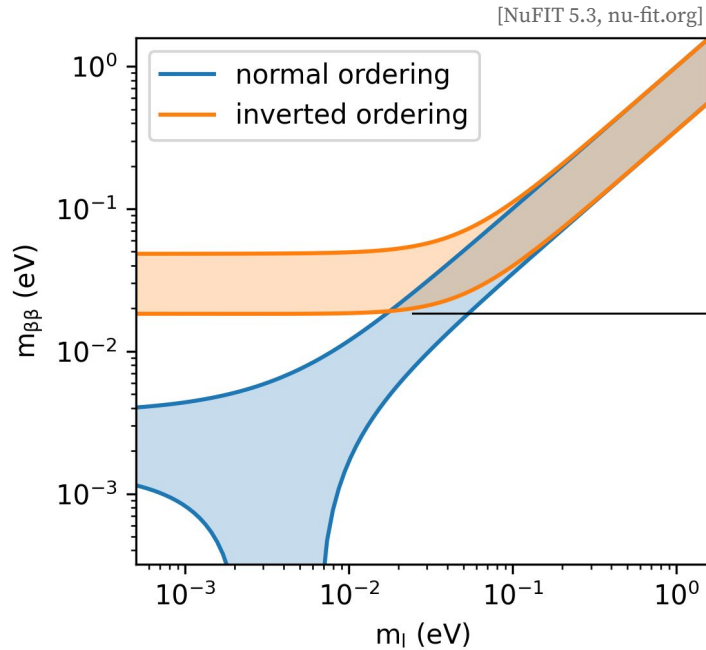
$$T_{1/2} = .. \rightarrow m_{\beta\beta} = [.., ..]$$

assuming **light Majorana neutrino exchange**
and corresponding nuclear physics inputs



- search for **MeV-scale mono-energetic emission of two electrons**
- macroscopic amount of **$\beta\beta$ isotope** ($\sim t$), maximal **detection efficiency**
 - excellent **energy resolution** ($\sim keV$), ultra-low **background** ($\sim cts / t / yr$)

Effective Majorana neutrino mass, $m_{\beta\beta} = | \sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_i |$

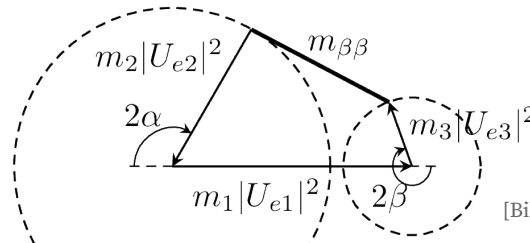


- **coherent sum** of mass eigenstates, sensitive to **complex Majorana phases**

- **minimum value** for inverted ordering, $m_3 \ll m_1 \approx m_2$

$$\min(m_{\beta\beta})_{IO} = \mathbf{18 \text{ meV}}$$

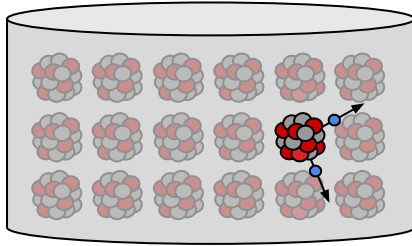
- **cancellation possible** for normal ordering, $m_1 < m_2 \ll m_3$



[Bilenky et al., PRD 64 (2001) 053010]

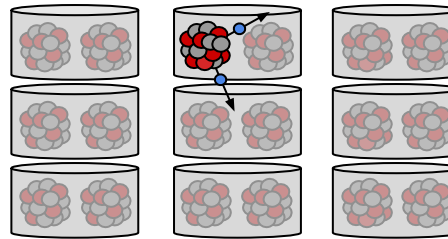
Experimental approaches

source = detector concepts



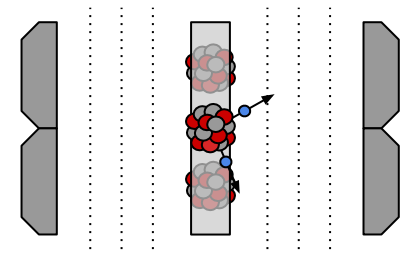
monolithic scintillation /
ionization detectors

AXEL, DARWIN, EXO, JUNO,
KamLAND-Zen, LiquidO, LZ, nEXO,
NEXT, NvDEx, R2D2, THEIA, Panda-X,
SNO+, XENON, ZICOS, ..



granular semiconductor /
cryogenic detectors

AMORE, BINGO, CANDLES, CEDEX,
COBRA, **CUORE**, **CUPID**, CROSS,
GERDA, **LEGEND**, MAJORANA,
SELENA, ..

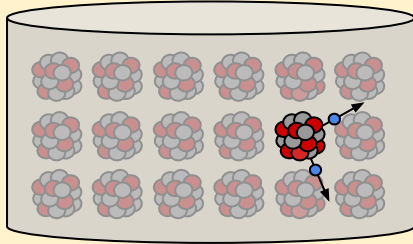


tracking
calorimeters

NEMO3, SuperNEMO, ..

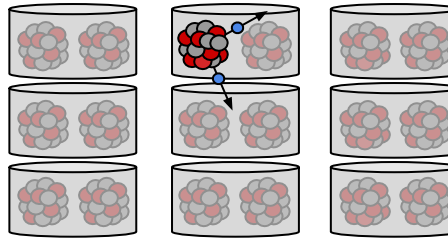
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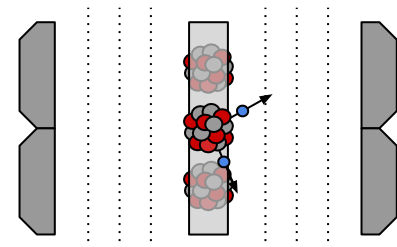
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KamLAND-Zen

- 1000-t **liquid scintillator** detector, rich **non- $\beta\beta$ decay physics** program

[Abe et al., PRL 100 (2008) 221803]

- clean **nylon balloon** filled with **^{enr}Xe -loaded liquid scintillator**

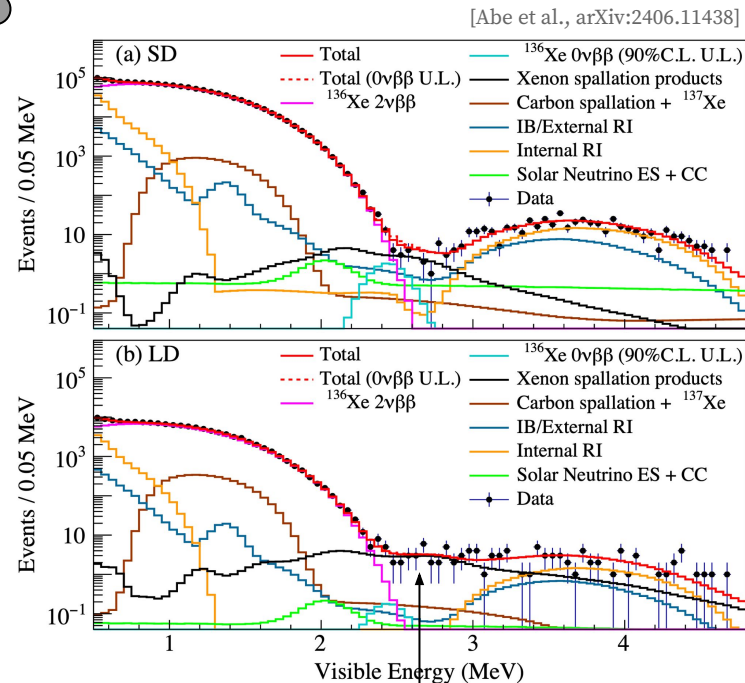
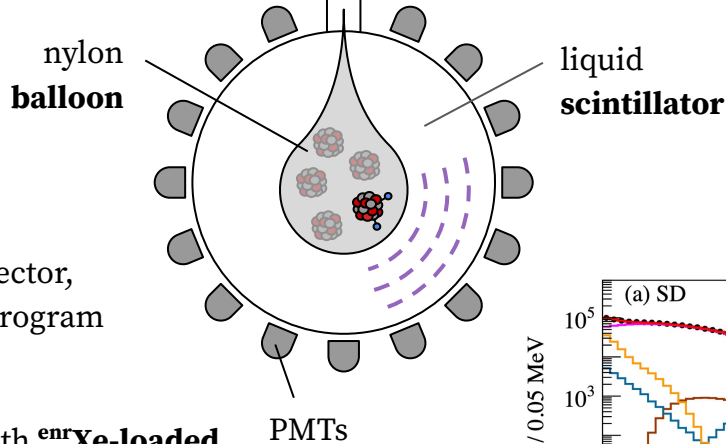
- **large isotope mass**, 800 kg of 91% ^{136}Xe
- **poor energy resolution**, 4% at 2.5 MeV

→ completed in 2024, new **world-best constraint**

[Abe et al., arXiv:2406.11438]

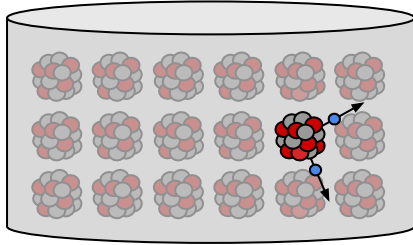
$$T_{1/2}(^{136}\text{Xe}) > 3.8 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ yr (90\% CL)}$$

$$m_{\beta\beta} < [28, 122] \text{ meV (90\% CL)}$$



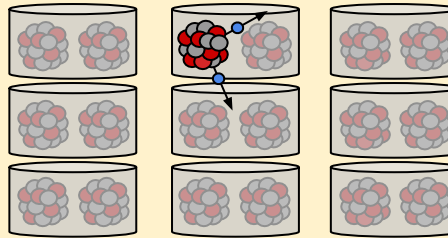
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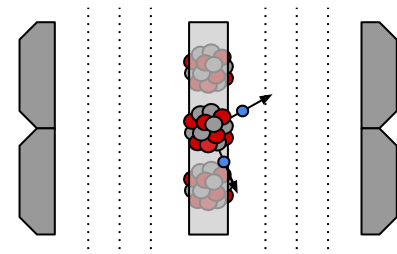
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granular semiconductor /
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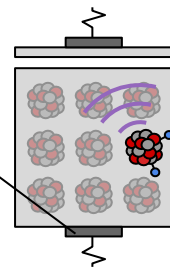


tracking
calorimeters

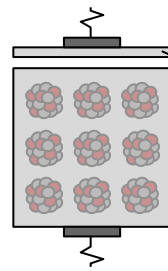
NEMO3, SuperNEMO, ..

CUORE

thermal
sensor



light
absorber



CUPID

- cryogenic $^{nat}\text{TeO}_2$ bolometers, dilution refrigerator, 10 mK
 - **sizeable isotope mass**, 800 kg with 200 kg ^{130}Te
 - **good resolution**, 7.3 keV (FWHM) at 2.5 MeV
 - **background dominated** by α decays

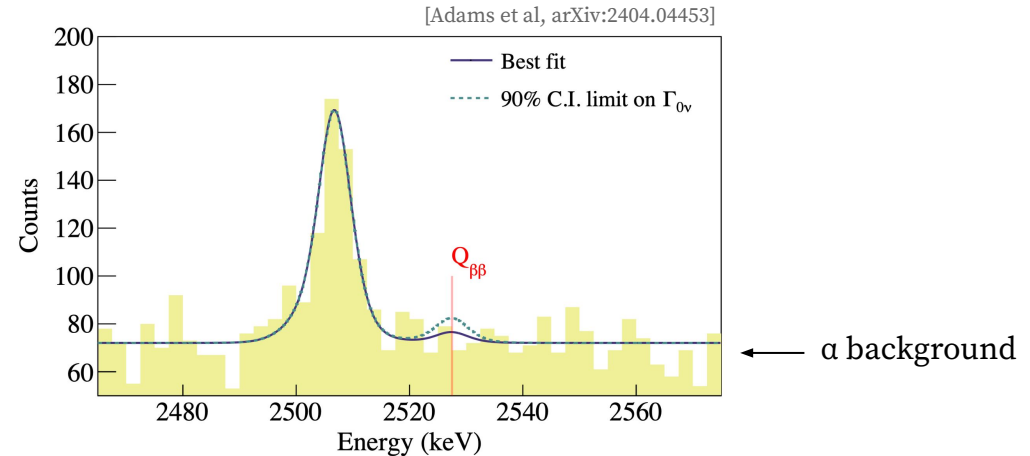
- cryogenic **scintillating Li_2MoO_4 bolometers** in CUORE infrastructure
 - **particle discrimination**
 - **similar isotope mass**, 250 kg ^{100}Mo

→ data taking ongoing, **new result**

[Adams et al, arXiv:2404.04453]

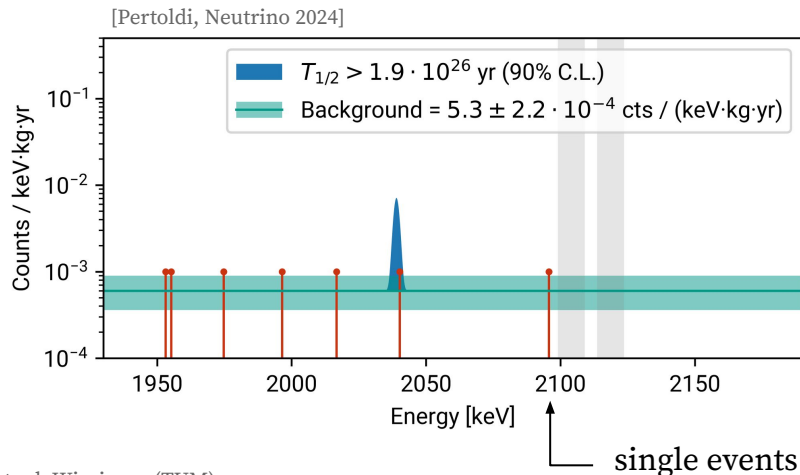
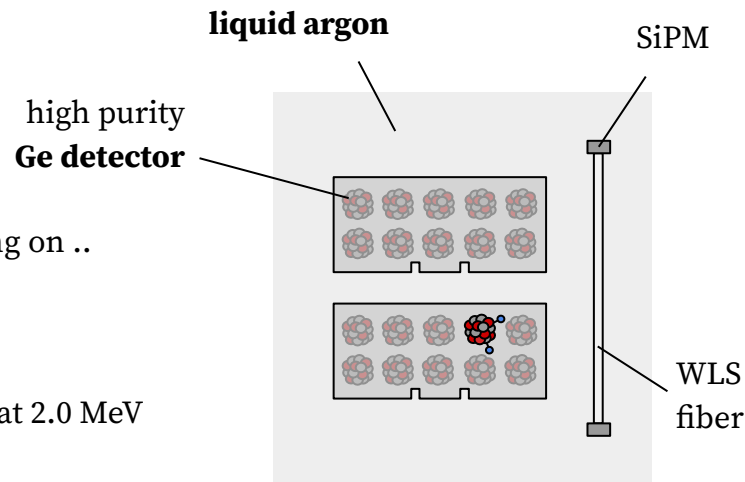
$$T_{1/2}(^{130}\text{Te}) > \mathbf{2.8 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ yr}} \text{ (90\% CL)}$$

$$m_{\beta\beta} < \mathbf{[70, 240] \text{ meV}} \text{ (90\% CL)}$$



LEGEND

- high-purity ^{enr}Ge detectors in active liquid argon shield, building on ..
 - .. GERDA, **lowest background**, background-free scaling
[Agostini et al., PRL 125 (2020) 25, 252502]
 - .. MAJORANA, **best energy resolution**, 2.52 keV (FWHM) at 2.0 MeV
[Arnquist et al., PRL 130 (2023) 6, 062501]



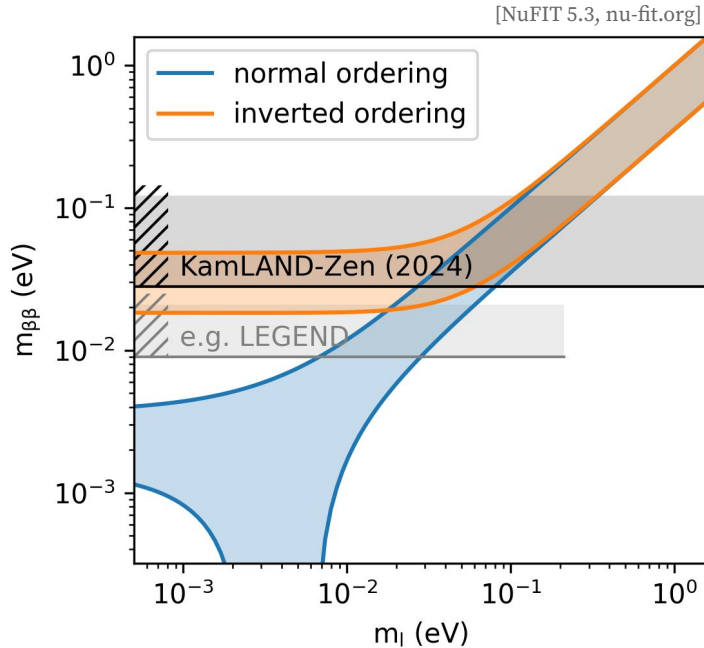
- **LEGEND-200**, 200 kg of 90% ⁷⁶Ge in upgraded GERDA infrastructure, improved light read-out
- 140 kg deployed, **first result**
[Pertoldi, Neutrino 2024]

$$T_{1/2}({}^{76}\text{Ge}) > 1.9 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ yr (90\% CL)}$$

$$m_{\beta\beta} < [75, 178] \text{ meV (90\% CL)}$$

- **LEGEND-1000**, 1 t of 90% ⁷⁶Ge in new infrastructure

Effective Majorana neutrino mass, $m_{\beta\beta} = | \sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_i |$

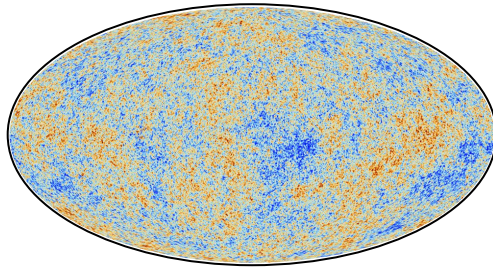


- most stringent bounds placed at
[Pertoldi, Neutrino 2024; Adams et al, arXiv:2404.04453; Abe et al., arXiv:2406.11438]
 - $m_{\beta\beta} < [75, 178]$ eV (90% CL), LEGEND-200 + .. (^{76}Ge)
 - $m_{\beta\beta} < [70, 240]$ eV (90% CI), CUORE (^{130}Te)
 - $m_{\beta\beta} < [28, 122]$ eV (90% CL), **KamLAND-Zen** (^{136}Xe)
- **LEGEND-200** and **CUORE** ongoing
- **tonne-scale projects** to probe inverted ordering scenario, e.g.
[Abgrall et al., arXiv:2107.11462 (pCDR)]
 - $m_{\beta\beta} = [9, 21]$ meV (3 σ discovery), **LEGEND-1000**
 similar numbers for **CUPID**, **nEXO**, ..

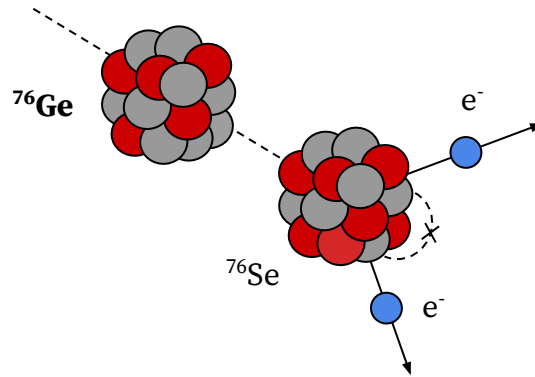
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laboratory-based

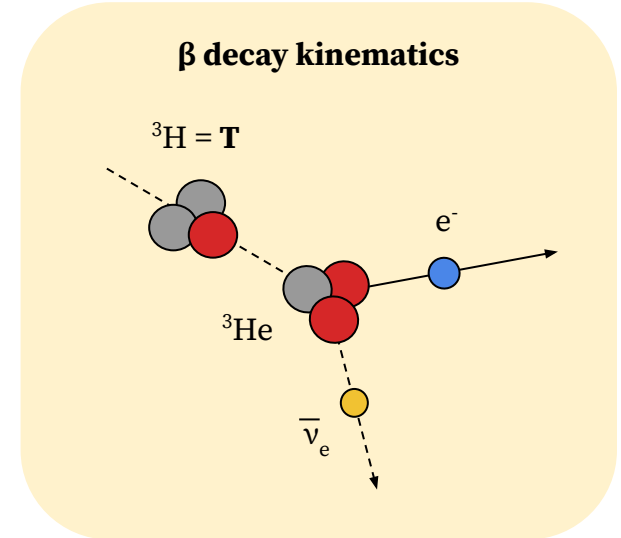
cosmology



neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ decay



β decay kinematics



model-dependent

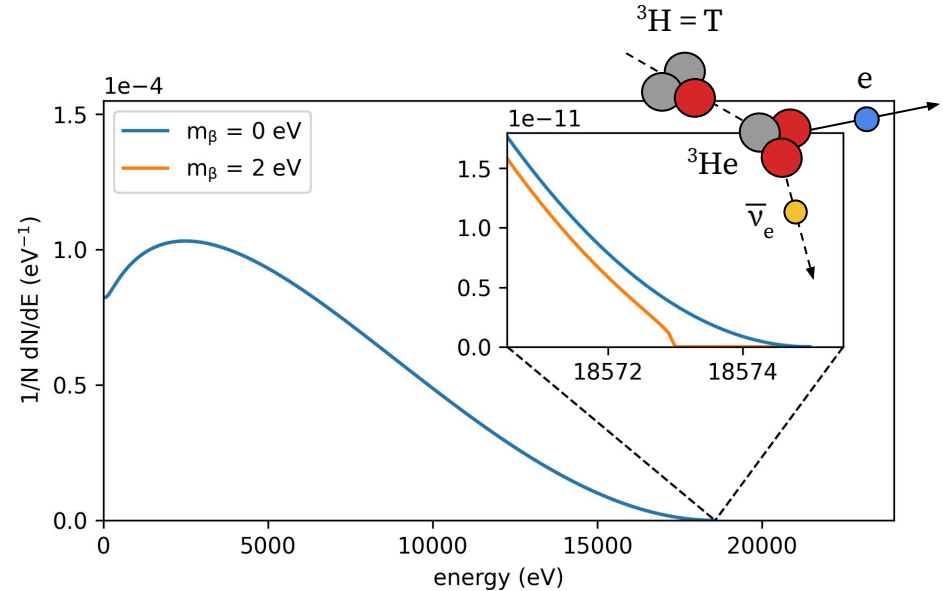
β -decay* kinematics

*or electron capture

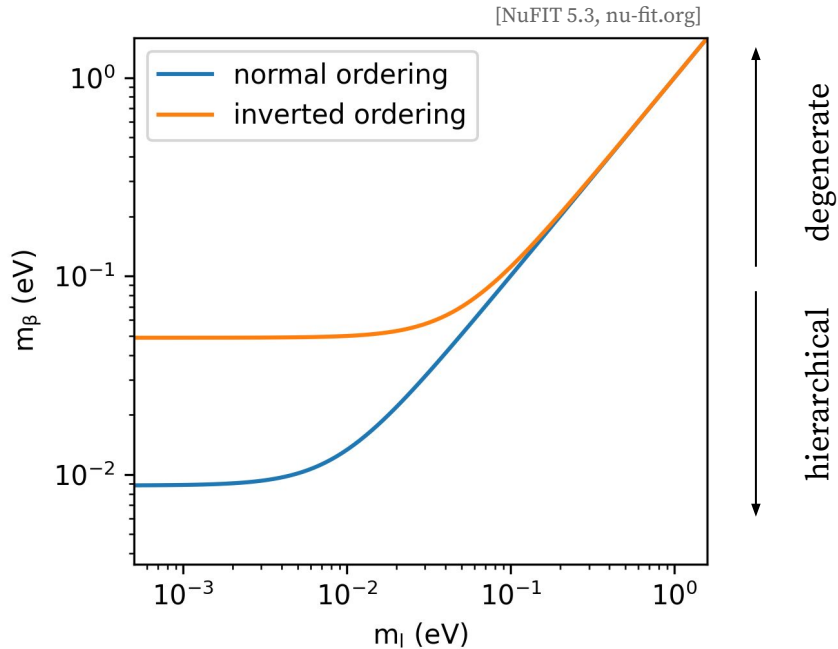
- **direct measurement** of phase space modification, squared **neutrino mass**

→ measure **sub-eV scale spectral distortion** close to **keV-scale kinematic endpoint**

- **high-activity** source (\gg MBq), **low-Q value** (T with 18.6 keV, ^{163}Ho with 2.8 keV)
- high acceptance, excellent **energy resolution** (\sim eV), low **background** (\sim mcps)
- **high precision** understanding of theoretical spectrum and experimental response



Effective electron neutrino mass, $m_\beta^2 = \sum_i |U_{ei}|^2 m_i^2$



- weighted **incoherent sum** of mass eigenstates
- **minimum values** for normal ordering, $m_1 < m_2 \ll m_3$

$$\min(m_\beta)_{NO} = \mathbf{0.01 \text{ eV}}$$

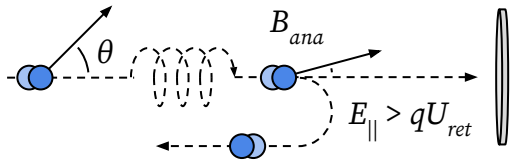
and inverted ordering, $m_3 \ll m_1 \approx m_2$

$$\min(m_\beta)_{IO} = \mathbf{0.05 \text{ eV}}$$

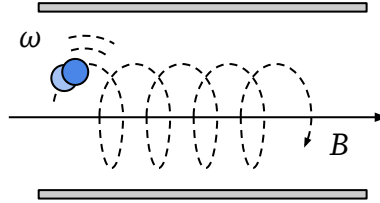
- current experiments probe **degenerate regime**, $m_1 \approx m_2 \approx m_3$

Experimental approaches

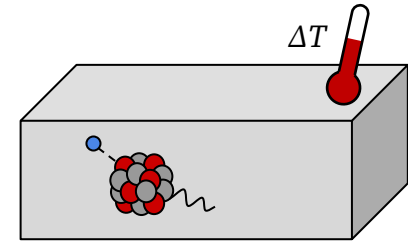
tritium-based



electrostatic
filtering (MAC-E)



cyclotron radiation emission
spectroscopy (CRES)

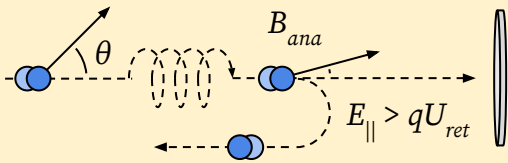


cryogenic
calorimetry

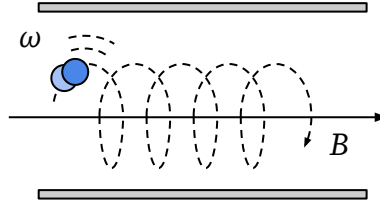
R&D stage

Experimental approaches

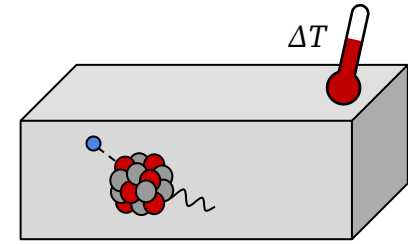
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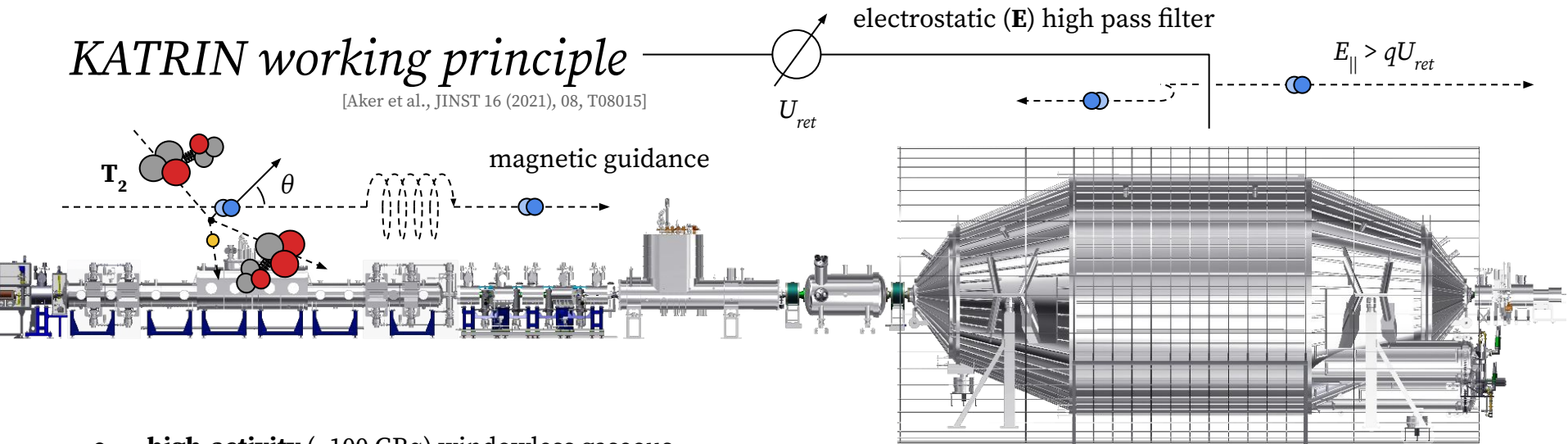


cryogenic
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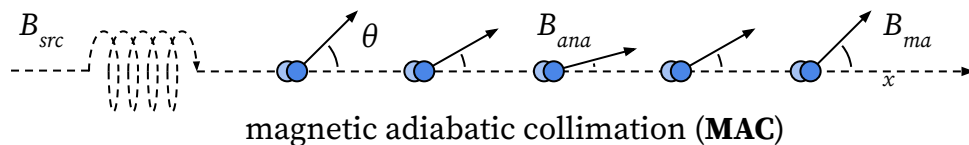
R&D stage

KATRIN working principle

[Aker et al., JINST 16 (2021), 08, T08015]

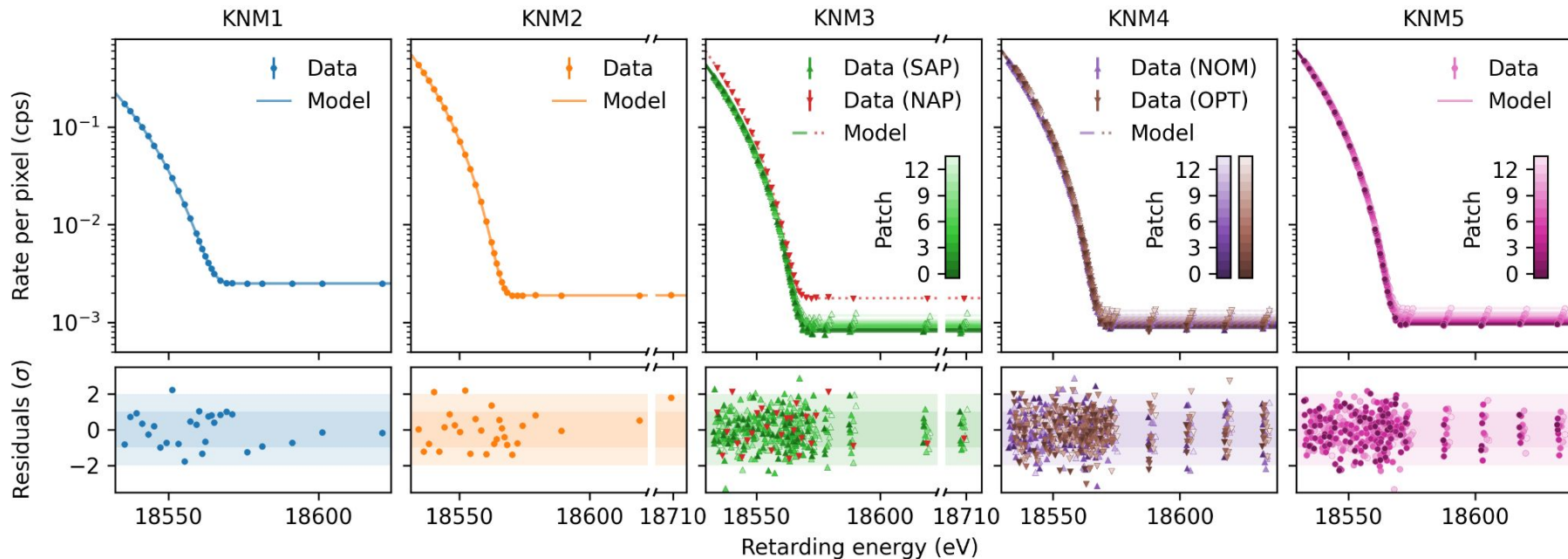


- **high-activity** (~ 100 GBq) windowless gaseous molecular tritium source, closed loop
 - **high-resolution** (~ 1 eV) **large-acceptance** ($0-51^\circ$) MAC-E spectrometer system
 - **electron counting** with 148-pixel silicon PIN diode
- **integral spectrum** scans, discrete **retarding potential** steps



KATRIN result

- **third result**, 5 campaigns, 1757 scans, **259 measurement days**, 7 different configurations, **1609 data points**



- negative best-fit

$$m_{\beta}^2 = -0.14^{+0.13}_{-0.15} \text{ eV}^2$$

- new **world-best** constraint

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

[Aker et al., arXiv:2406.13516]

KATRIN outlook

- data taking ongoing until end-2025, **projected final sensitivity**

$$m_{\beta} < 0.3 \text{ eV (90\% CL)}$$

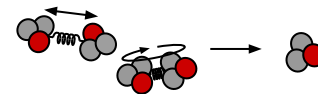
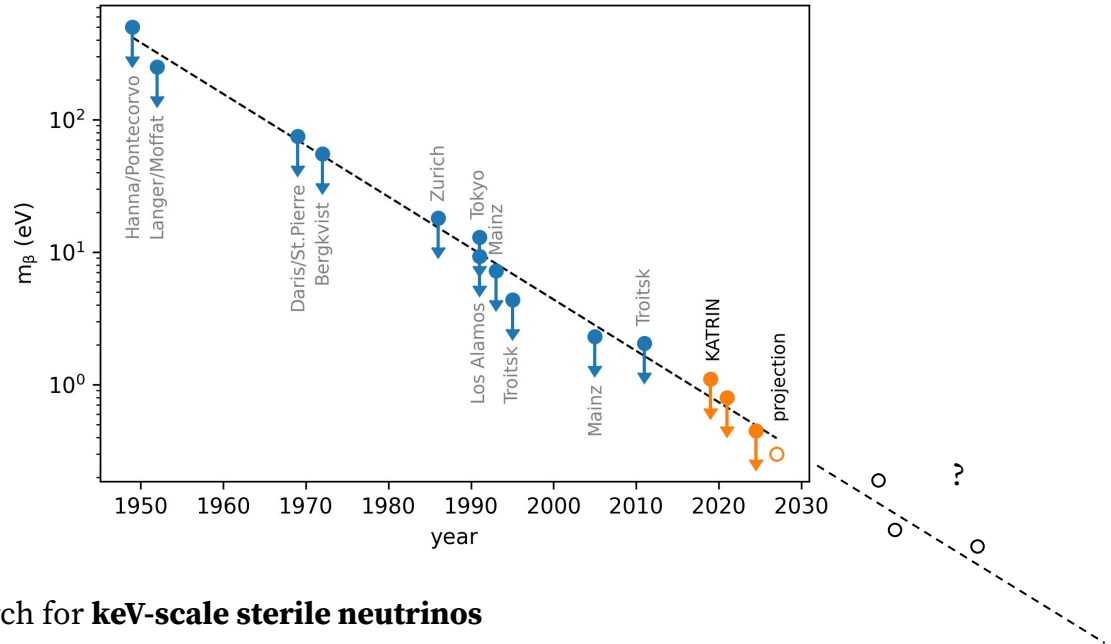
- rich **non-neutrino mass program**, sterile neutrinos, relic neutrinos, ..

[Aker et al., PRD 105 (2022) 7, 072004; Aker et al., PRL 129 (2022), 1, 011806]

- **TRISTAN** detector upgrade in 2026, search for **keV-scale sterile neutrinos**

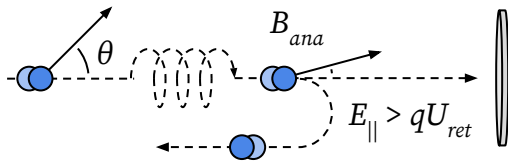
[Mertens et al., J.Phys.G 46 (2019) 6, 065203]

- beyond 2027, **KATRIN++**, development of **differential** electron detection and **atomic** tritium technologies

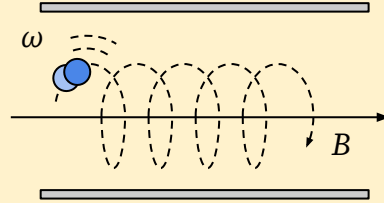


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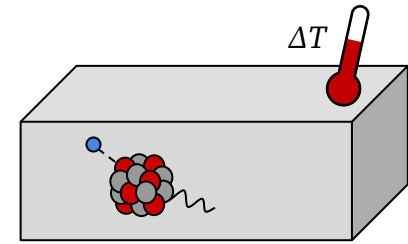
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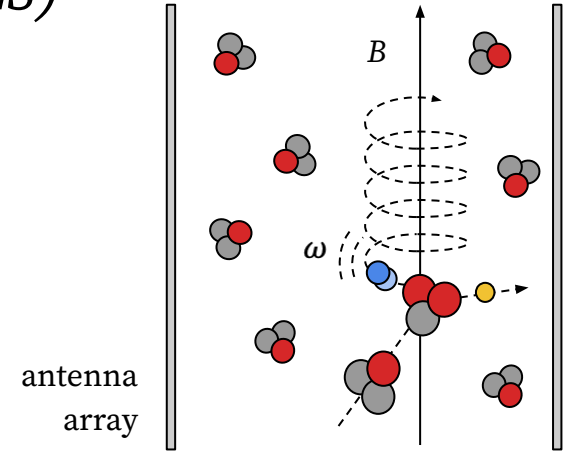


cryogenic calorimetry

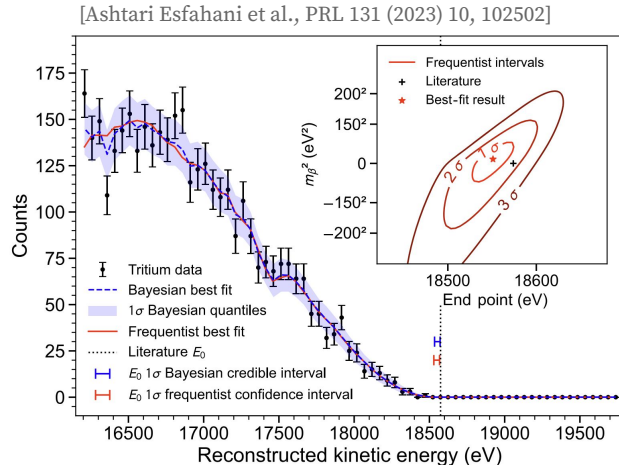
R&D stage

Cyclotron radiation emission spectroscopy (CRES)

- measure **cyclotron radiation frequency** of trapped tritium decay electrons
[Monreal, Formaggio, PRD 80 (2009) 051301]
- **source transparent** to microwave radiation, **no electron extraction**,
- **differential** measurement, **eV-scale** resolution, **low background**



antenna
array



Project8

- **first result** with molecular tritium, Phase II

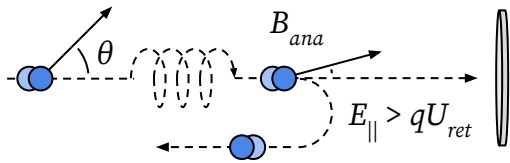
[Ashtari Esfahani et al., PRL 131 (2023) 10, 102502]

$$m_{\beta} < 155 \text{ eV (90\% CL)}$$

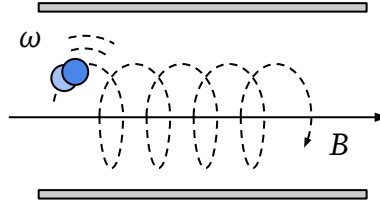
- development of **m³-scale** traps and **atomic tritium** technology

Experimental approaches

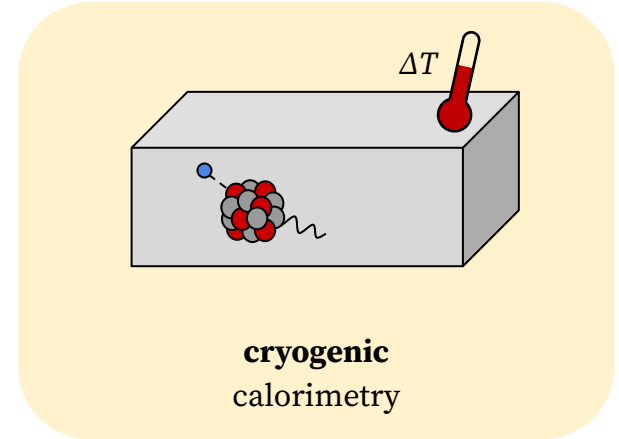
tritium-based



electrostatic
filtering (MAC-E)



cyclotron radiation emission
spectroscopy (CRES)



cryogenic
calorimetry

R&D stage

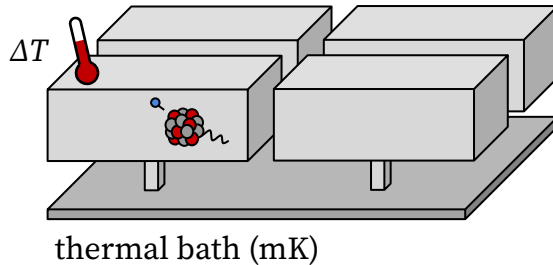
Cryogenic calorimetry

ECHO

- **^{163}Ho electron capture**, super-low Q-value
[De Rujula, Lusignoli, PLB 118 (1982) 429]

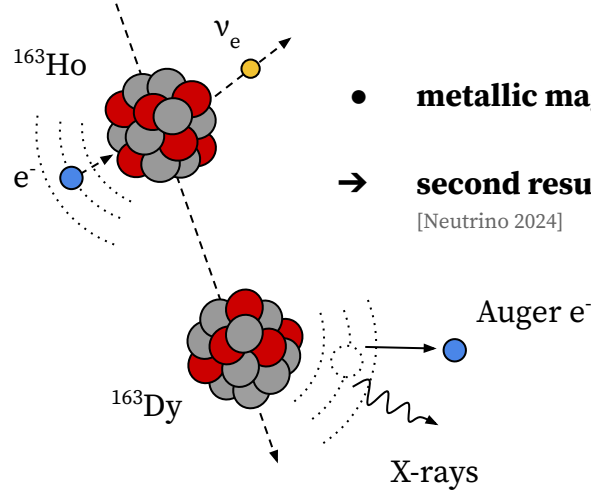
→ **sub-eV** sensitivity with **MBq-scale** activity

- cryogenic **micro-calorimeters**



→ eV-scale **differential** measurements

→ **source = detector** concept, pile-up limits pixel activity



- **metallic magnetic calorimeters** (MMC)

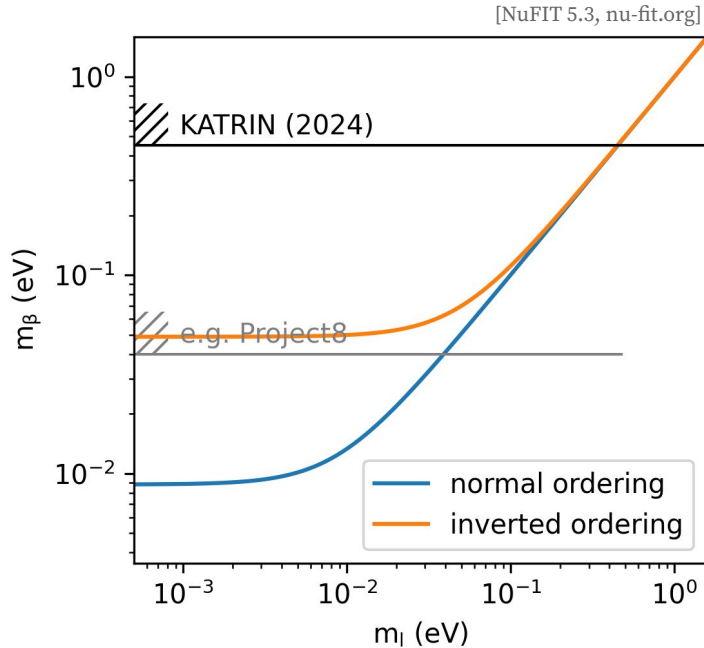
→ **second result** $m_\beta < 19 \text{ eV}$ (90% CL)
[Neutrino 2024]

HOLMES

- **transition edge sensors** (TES)

→ **first result** $m_\beta < 28 \text{ eV}$ (90% CI)
[Neutrino 2024]

Effective electron neutrino mass, $m_\beta^2 = \sum_i |U_{ei}|^2 m_i^2$



- most stringent bound set by **KATRIN**

[Aker et al., arXiv:2406.13516]

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

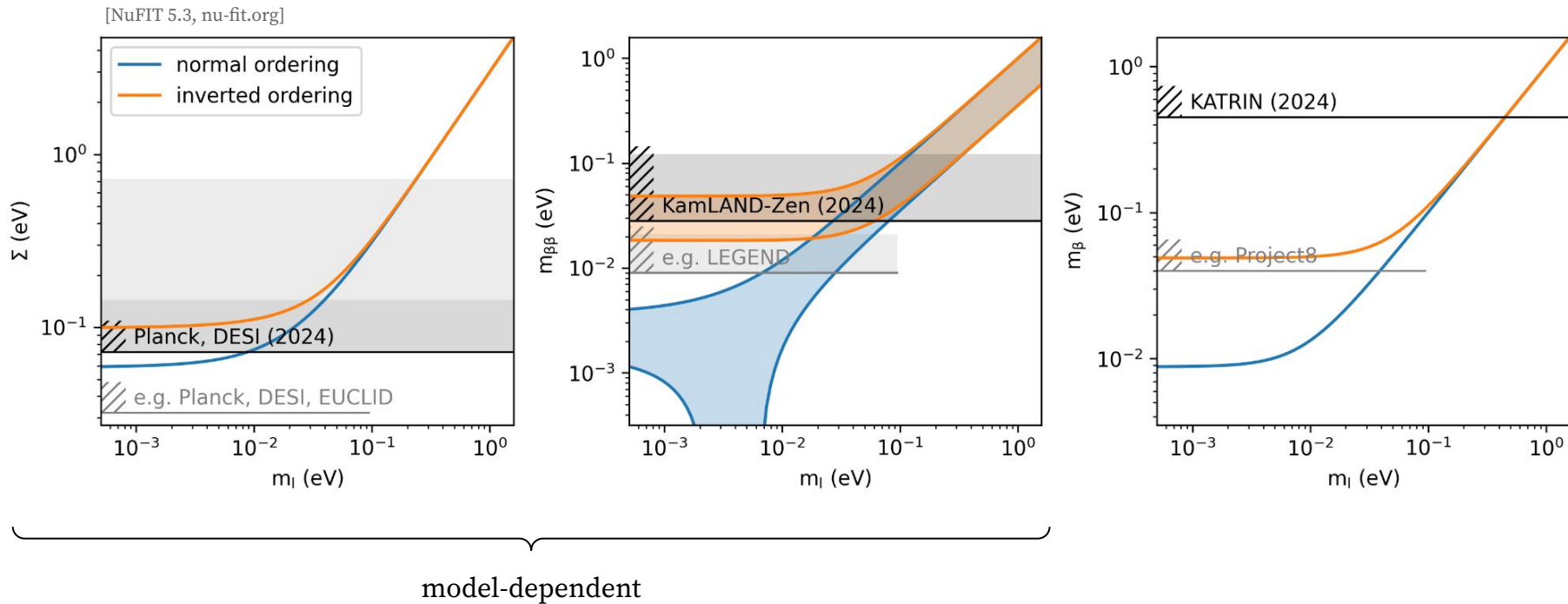
- KATRIN measurement is **ongoing**

- promising **technology development** to go beyond, e.g.

$$m_\beta < 0.04 \text{ eV (90\% CL), Project8 Phase IV goal}$$

Neutrino mass observables

laboratory-based



Conclusions

- strong **complementarity**
- interplay will allow to **test underlying models**
- many **new constraints** and new **powerful tools online**, e.g. LEGEND

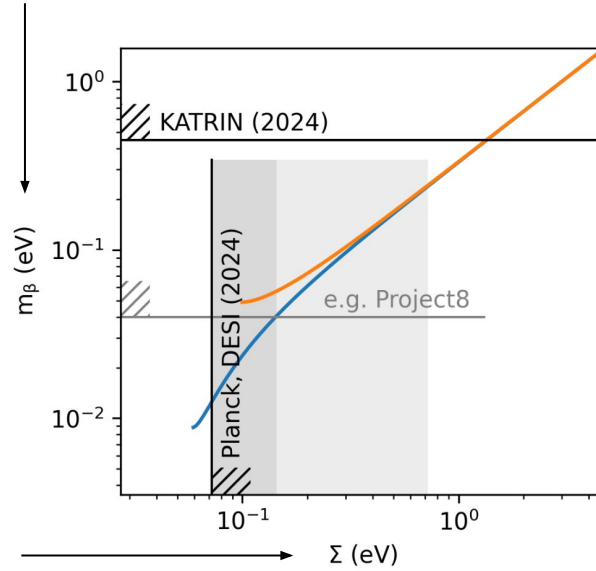
standard **cosmology**

cosmology (**Planck, DESI**)

[Adame et al., arXiv:2404.03002]

$$\Sigma < \mathbf{0.07 \text{ eV}} \text{ (95\% CI)}$$

energy conservation

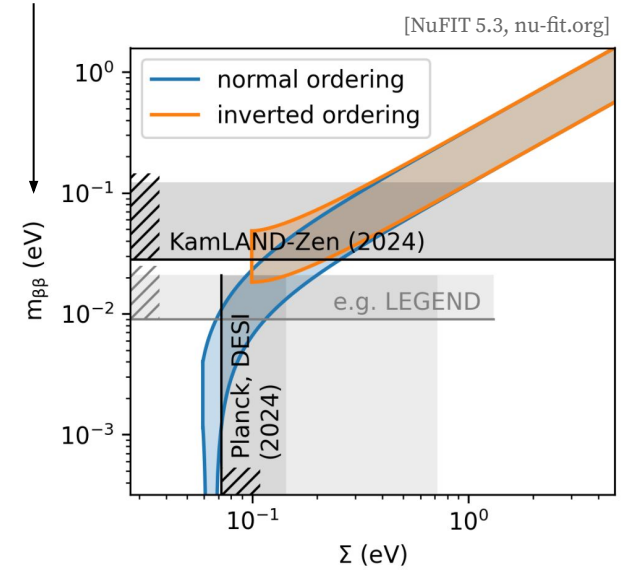


neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ decay (**KamLAND-Zen, ^{136}Xe**)

[Abe et al., arXiv:2406.11438]

$$m_{\beta\beta} < \mathbf{[0.03, 0.12 \text{ eV}]} \text{ (90\% CL)}$$

light **Majorana neutrino** exchange



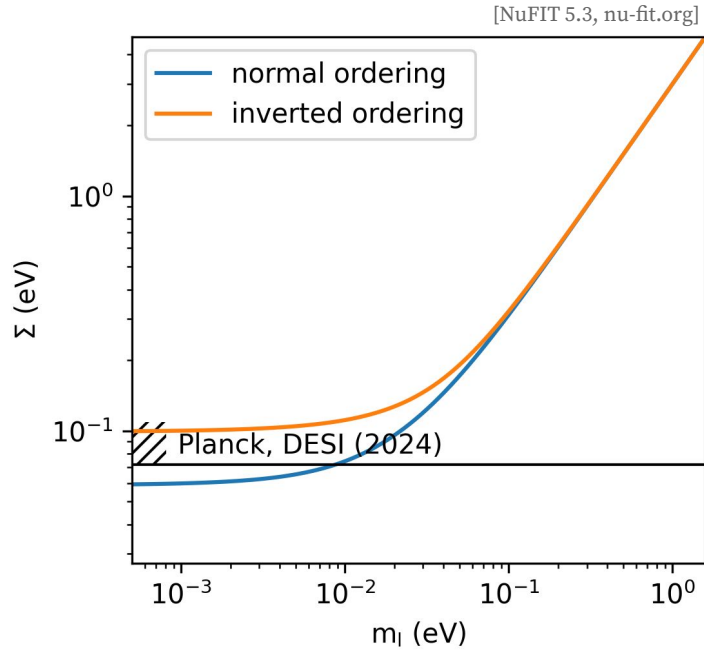
β decay kinematics (**KATRIN**)

[Aker et al., arXiv:2406.13516]

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

Backup

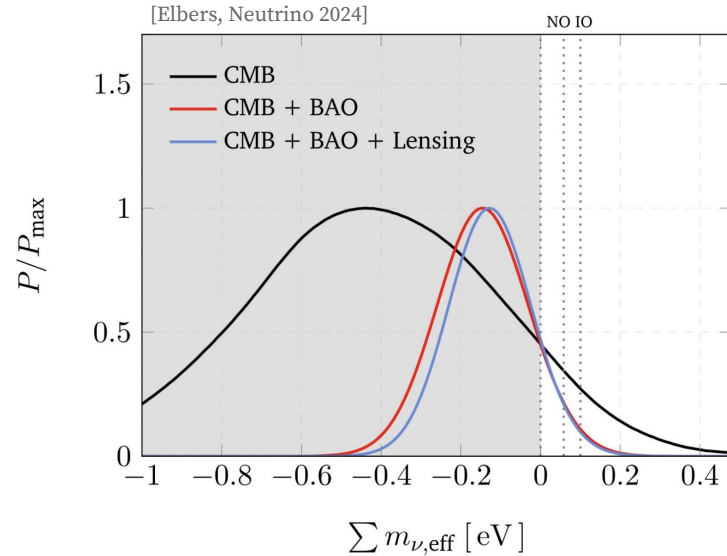
Sum of neutrino mass eigenstates, $\Sigma = \Sigma_i m_i$



- most stringent bound driven by **Planck and DESI data**

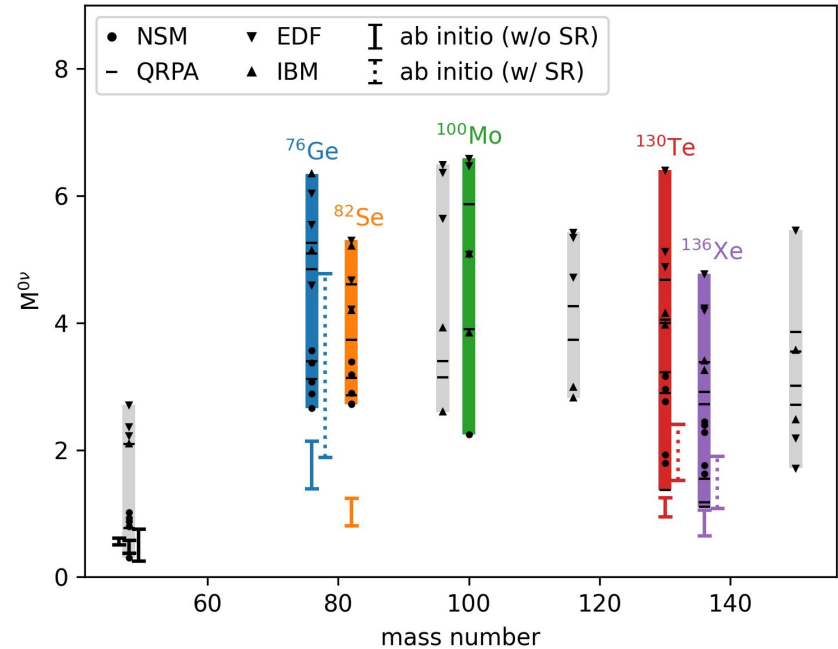
[Adame et al., arXiv:2404.03002]

$\Sigma < 0.07$ eV (95% CI)



Nuclear matrix elements

- different **phenomenological many-body methods** using different approximations (e.g. limited number of nuclear shells), **significant spread**
[Agostini et al., Rev.Mod.Phys. 95 (2023) 2, 025002; ..]
- experiments provide **range of $m_{\beta\beta}$ constraints** (e.g. $T_{1/2}(^{76}\text{Ge}) > 1.8 \cdot 10^{26}$ yr translates to $m_{\beta\beta} < [79, 180]$ meV)
- first **ab initio calculations available**, may resolve quenching issue
[Yao et al., PRL 124 (2020); Belley et al., PRL 126 (2021); Novario et al., PRL 126 (2021); Cirigliano et al., PRL 120 (2018); Belley et al., arXiv:2307.15156; Belley et al., PRL 132 (2024); ..]
- effective field theory (EFT) analysis identified additional **short-range contribution**
[Cirigliano et al., PRL 120 (2018) 20, 202001; ..]



Background importance

- signal counts $n_s \propto m \cdot t / T_{1/2}$

- background counts $n_b \propto b \cdot \Delta E \cdot m \cdot t$

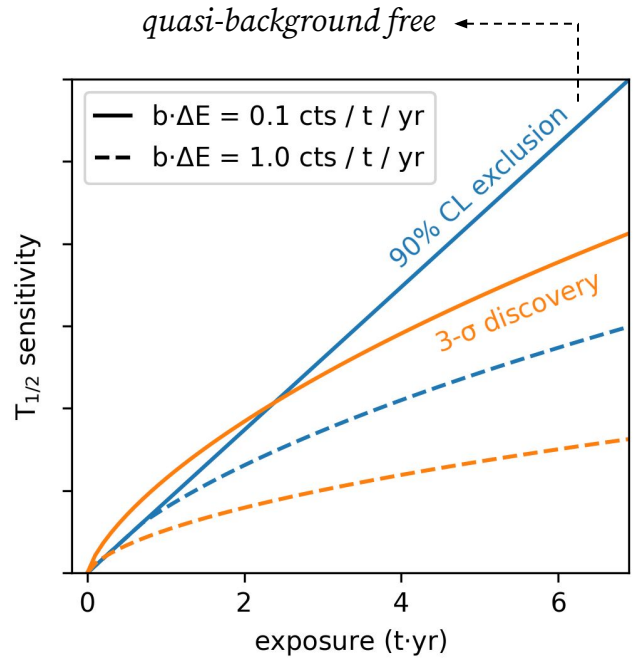
-----> **background index**
in e.g. [cts / keV / kg / yr]

sensitivity **scaling:**

a. **background-limited** ($n_s \propto \sqrt{n_b}$): $T_{1/2} \propto \sqrt{\frac{m \cdot t}{b \cdot \Delta E}}$

b. **background-free** ($n_b \ll 1$): $T_{1/2} \propto m \cdot t$

only a background-free experiment makes efficient use of the precious isotope material



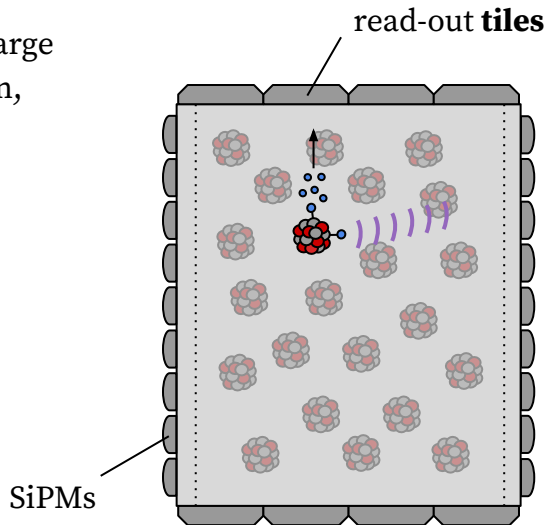
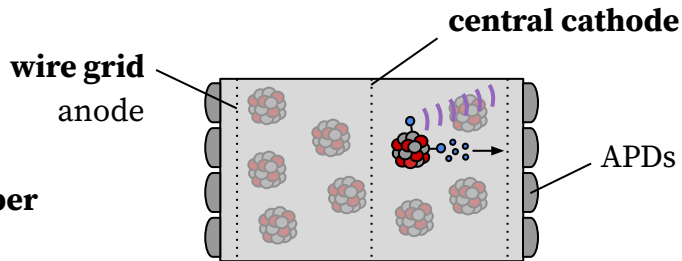
EXO-200

- **liquid Xe time projection chamber**

- **sizeable isotope mass**,
200 kg ^{enr}Xe with 80% ¹³⁶Xe
- **enhanced resolution** by charge and light signal combination,
1% at 2.5 MeV
- **topology discrimination**,
single-/multi-site

→ completed in 2018

[Anton et al., PRL 123 (2019) 16, 161802]



nEXO

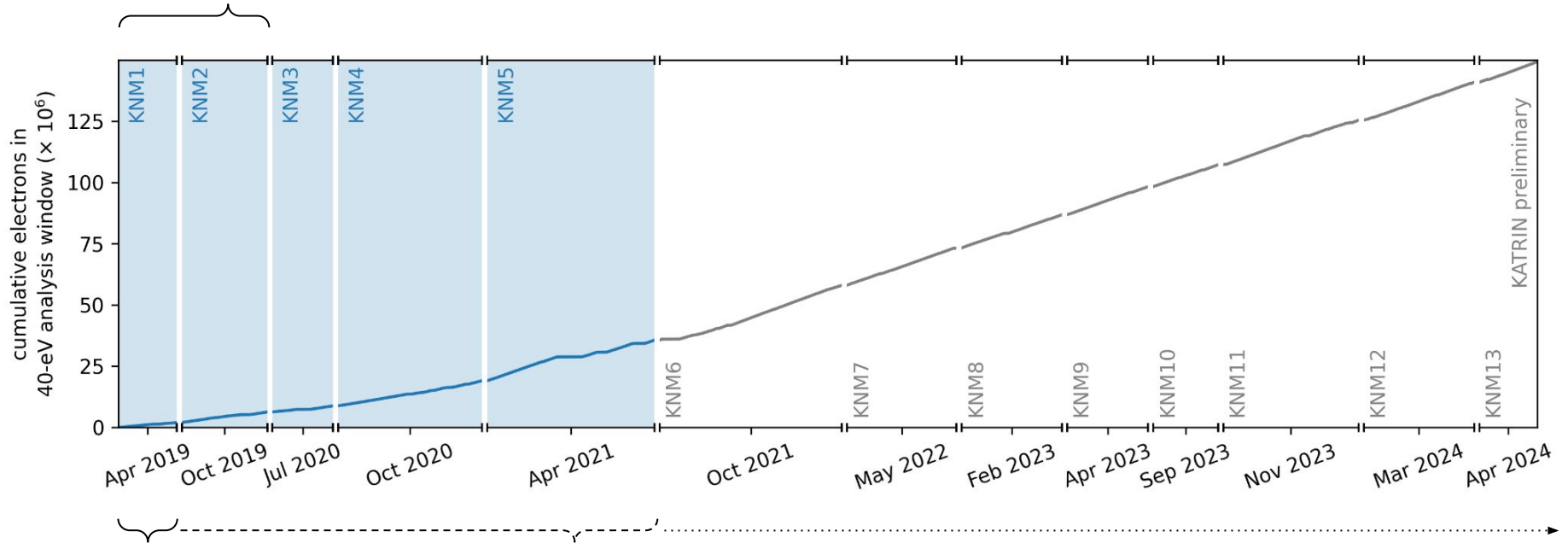
- building on EXO-200 technology
 - **increased isotope mass**,
5 t of ^{enr}Xe with 90% ¹³⁶Xe
 - **improved background**,
exploiting **self-shielding**
 - development of **Ba tagging**,
cryogenic probe

[Chambers et al., Nature 569 (2019) 7755, 203-207]

second result, $m_\beta < 0.8 \text{ eV}$ (90% CL)

[Aker et al., Nature Phys. 18 (2022), 2, 160-166]

KATRIN data taking overview



first result, $m_\beta < 1.1 \text{ eV}$ (90% CL)

[Aker et al., PRL 123 (2019) 22, 221802]

third result, 5 campaigns, 1757 scans,
259 measurement days

continue until end-2025,
1000 measurement days