



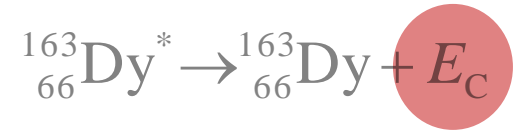
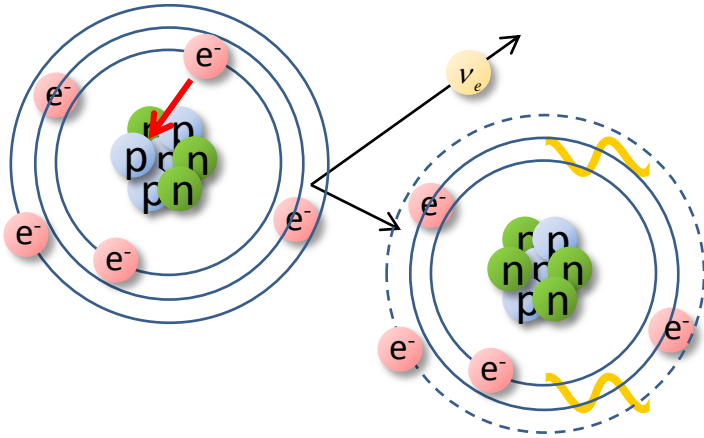
The Status of the ECHo experiment for investigation of keV sterile neutrinos

CLEMENS HASSEL

for the ECHo-Collaboration



^{163}Ho and neutrino mass



- $\tau_{1/2} \cong 4570 \text{ years}$ ($2 \cdot 10^{11}$ atoms for 1 Bq)
- $Q_{EC} = (2.555 \pm 0.016) \text{ keV}^*$

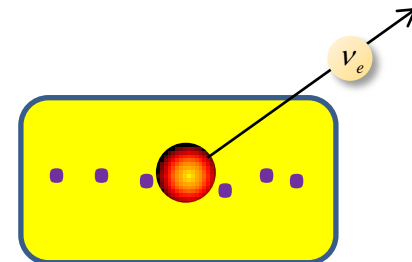
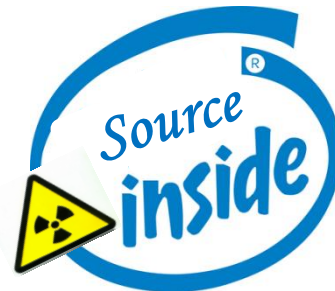
*M. Wang, G. Audi et al., *Chinese Phys. C* **36**, 1603, (2012)

A non-zero neutrino mass affects the **de-excitation energy spectrum**

Atomic de-excitation:

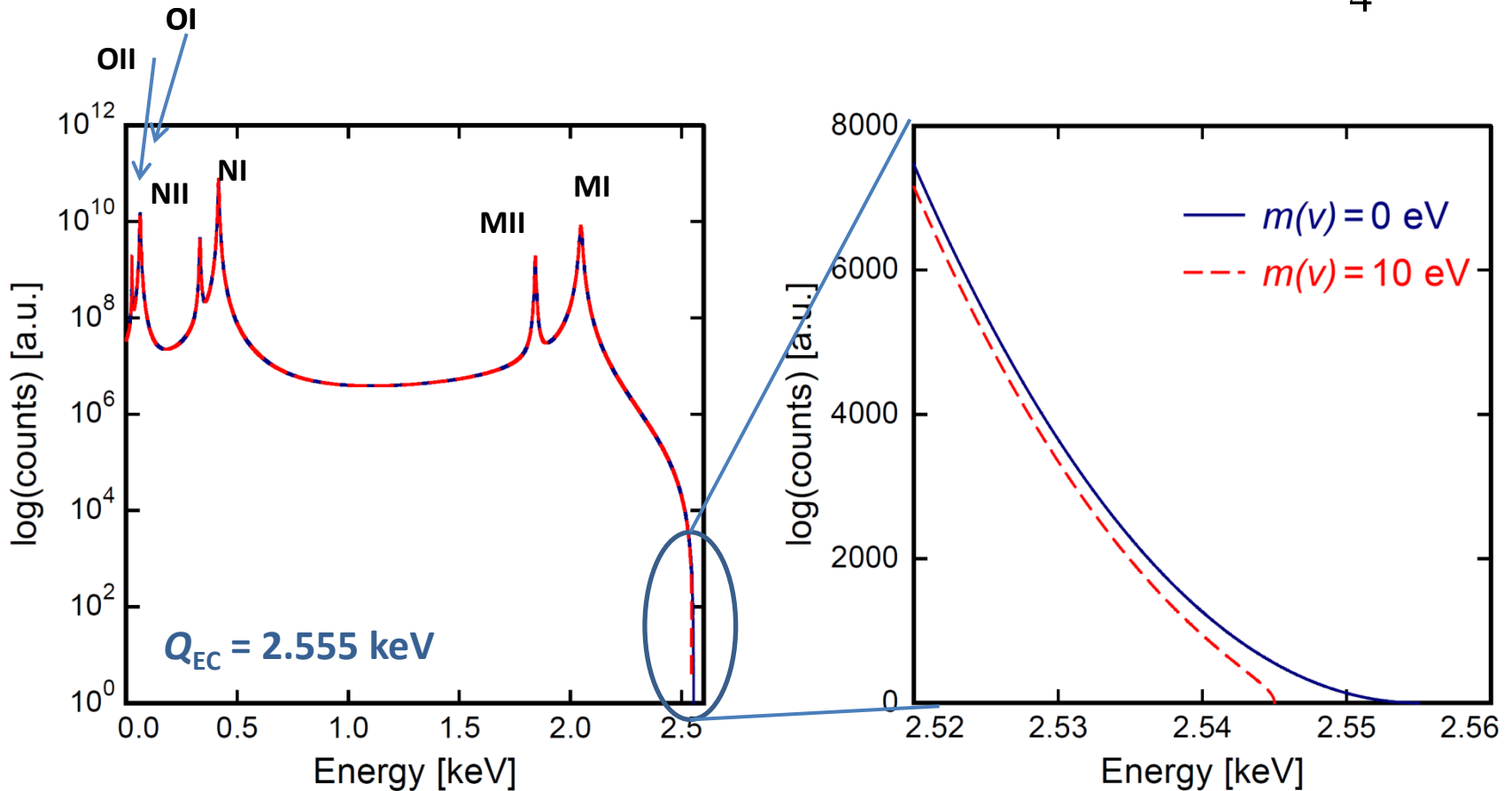
- X-ray emission
- Auger electrons
- Coster-Kronig transitions

} Calorimetric measurement



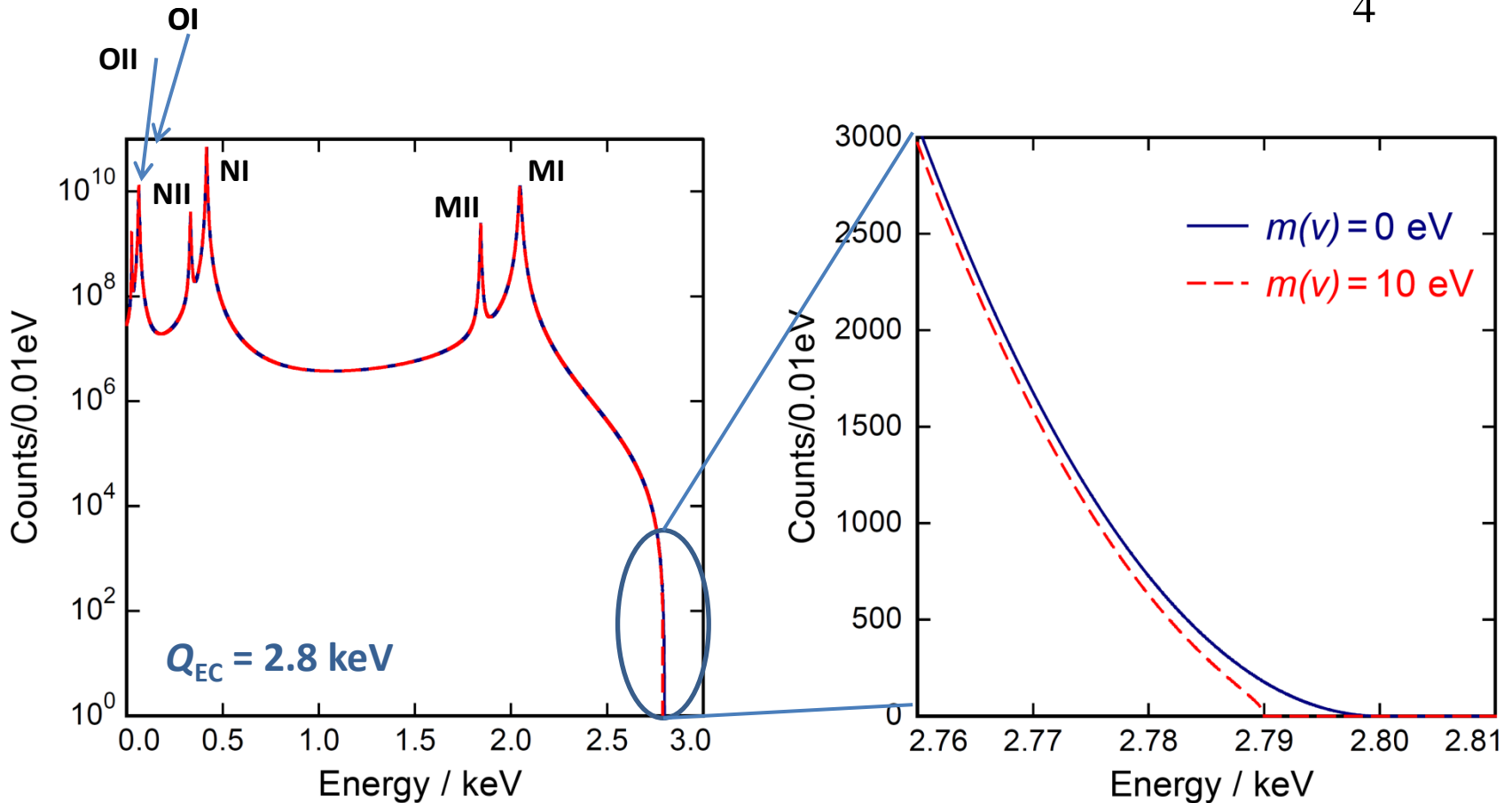
^{163}Ho and neutrino mass

$$\frac{dW}{dE_C} = A(Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C)^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_\nu^2}{(Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C)^2}} \sum_{\text{H}} B_{\text{H}} \phi_{\text{H}}^2(0) \frac{\frac{\Gamma_{\text{H}}}{2\pi}}{(E_C - E_{\text{H}})^2 + \frac{\Gamma_{\text{H}}^2}{4}}$$



^{163}Ho and neutrino mass

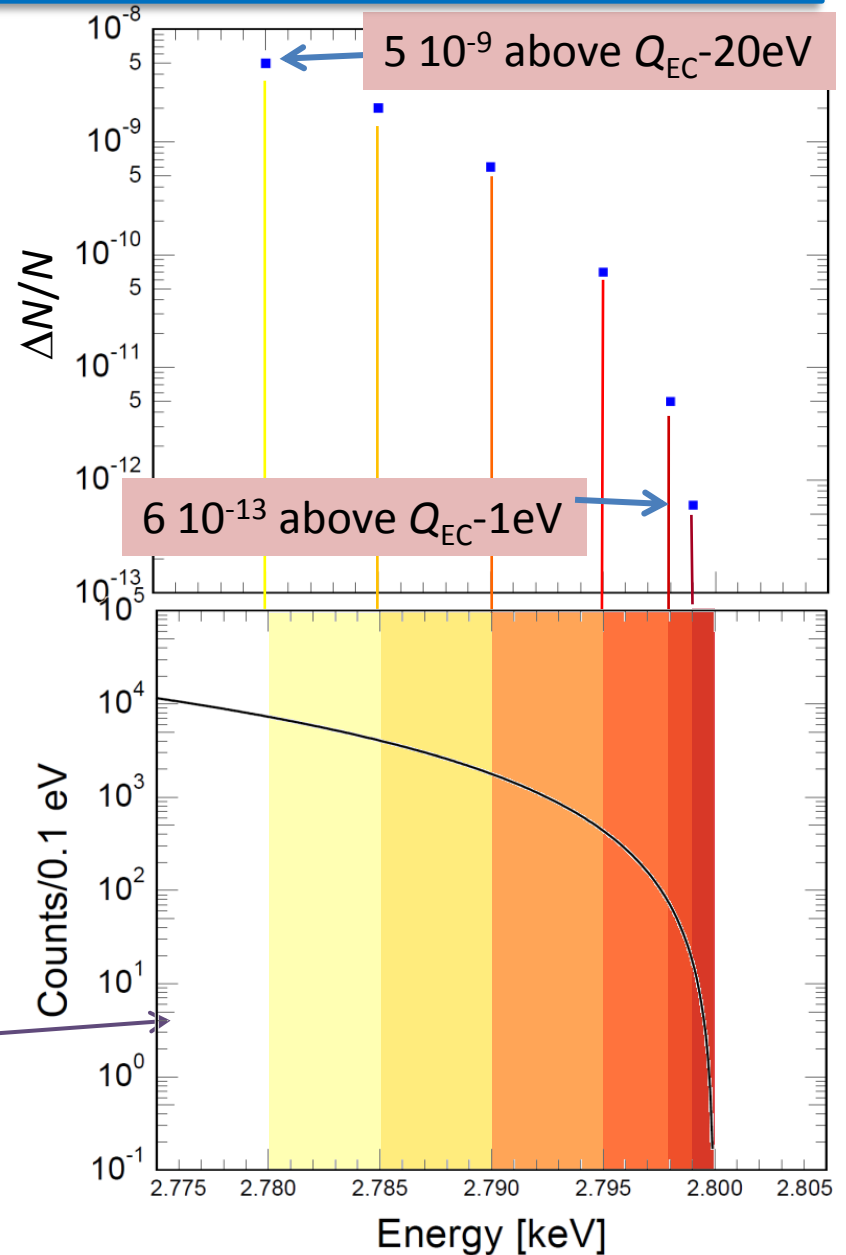
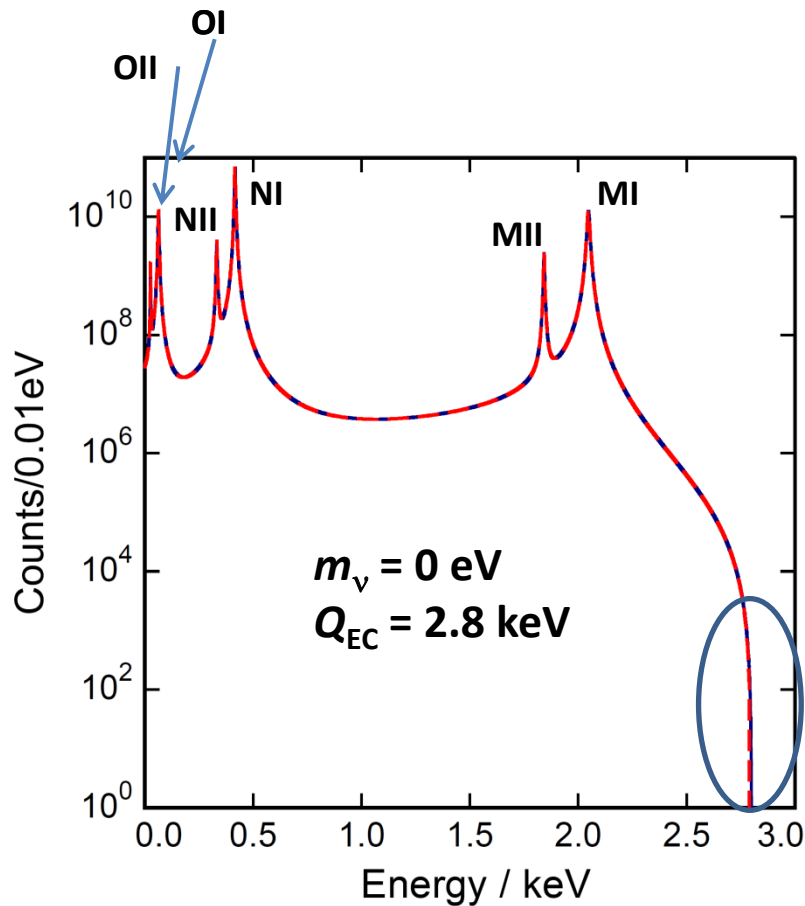
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^{163}Ho and neutrino mass: sub-eV sensitivity

Statistics in the end point region

- $N_{\text{ev}} > 10^{14} \rightarrow A \approx 1 \text{ MBq}$



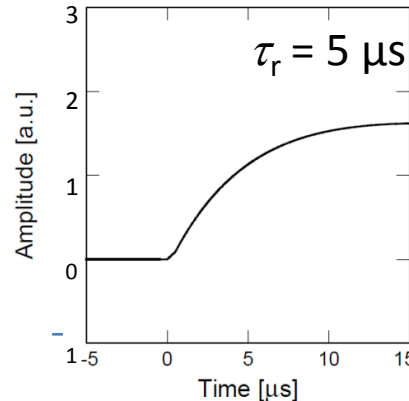
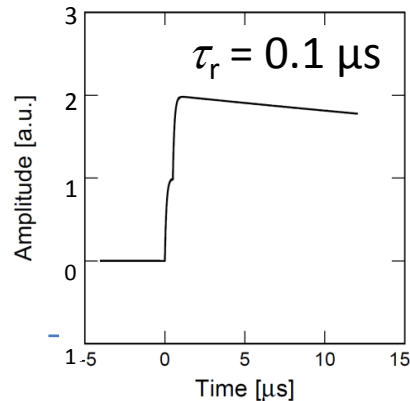
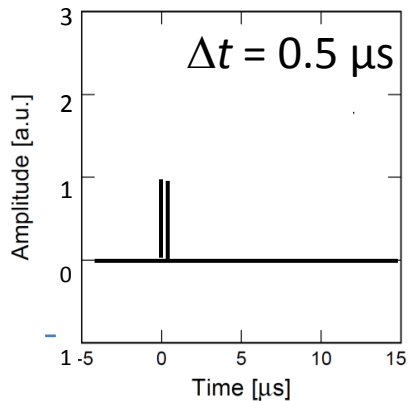
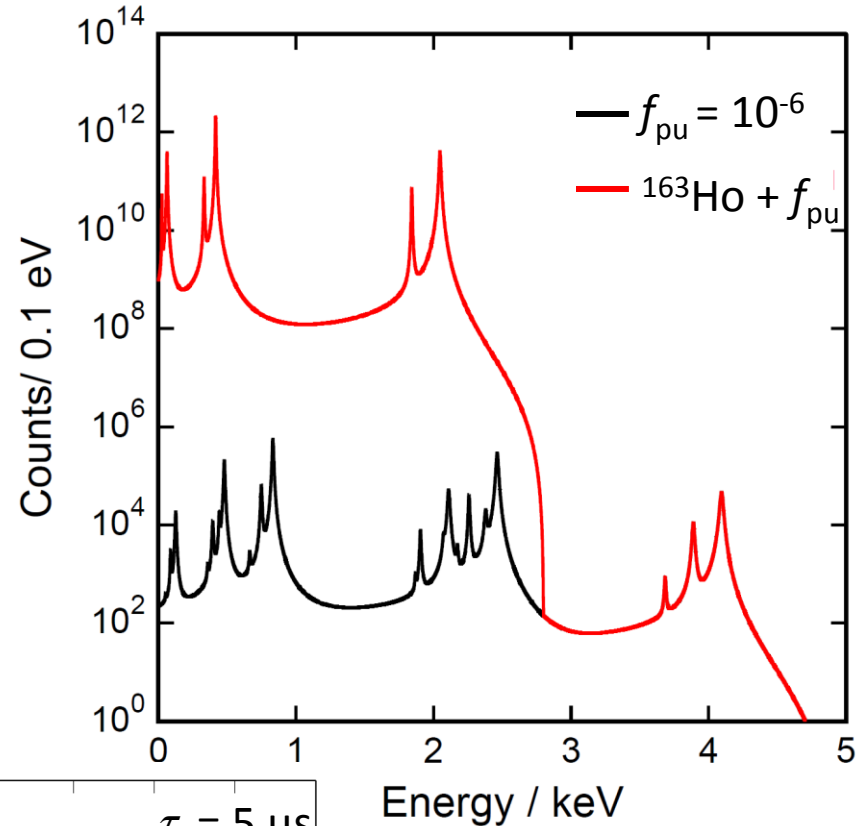
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- $f_{\text{pu}} < 10^{-5}$
- $\tau_r < 1 \mu\text{s} \rightarrow a \approx 10 \text{ Bq}$



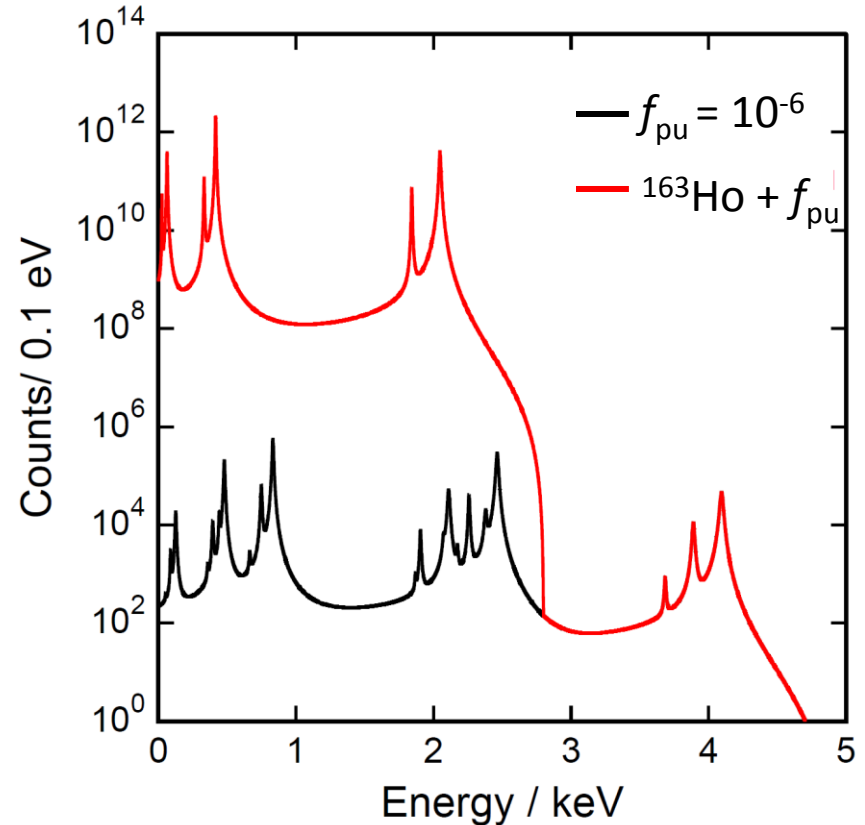
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^{163}Ho and neutrino mass: sub-eV sensitivity

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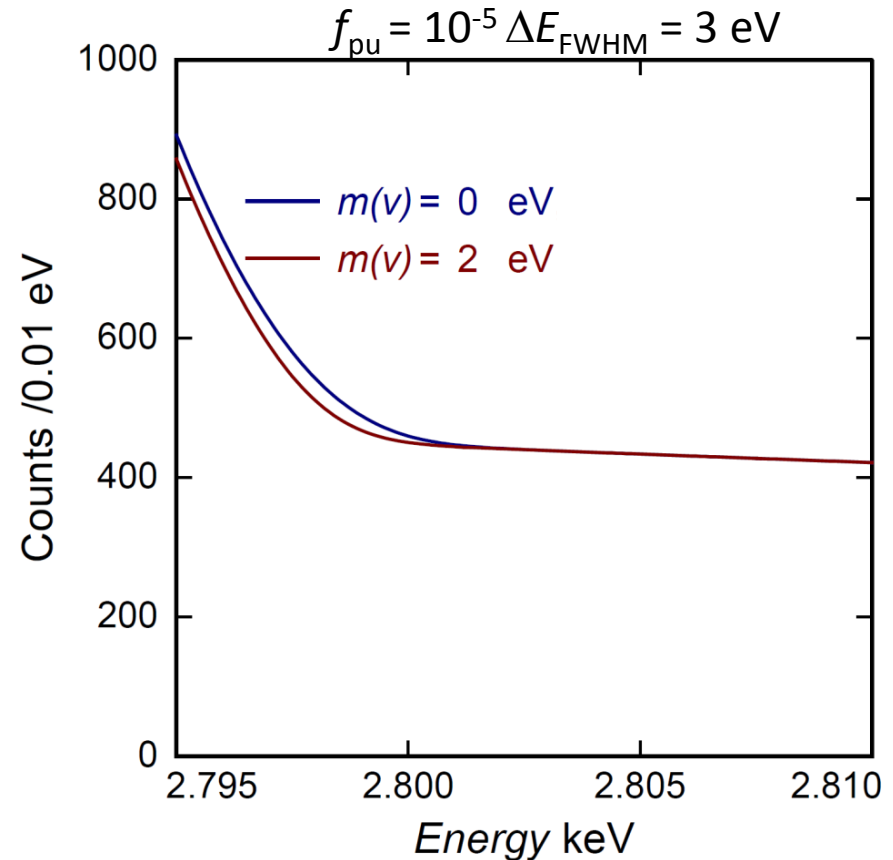
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Precision characterization of the endpoint region

- $\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} < 2 \text{ eV}$



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Precision characterization of the endpoint region

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Metallic Magnetic Calorimeters
and
Microwave multiplexing
fulfil all the requirements

^{163}Ho and neutrino mass: sub-eV sensitivity

Statistics in the end point region

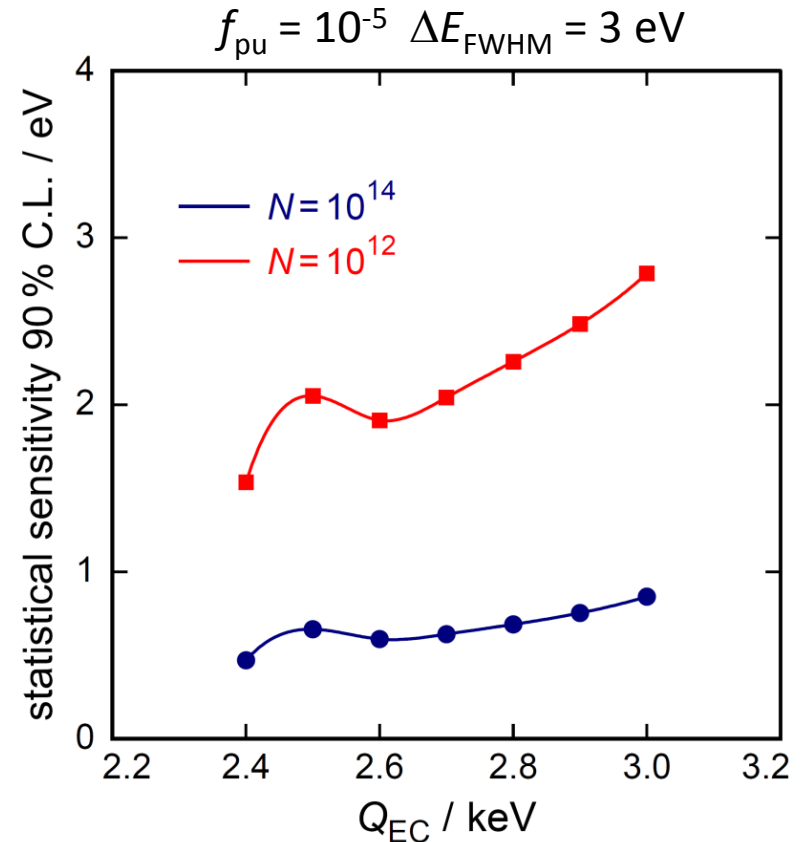
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Q_{EC} determination of ^{163}Ho

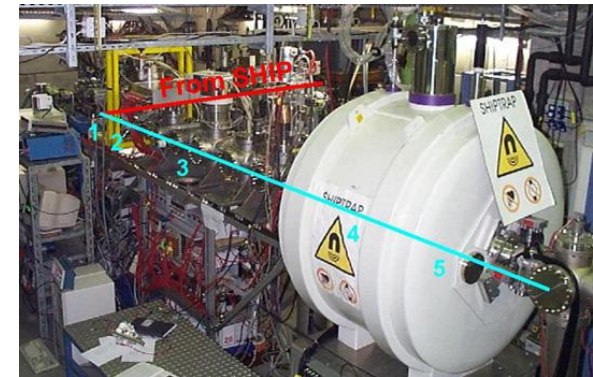
Penning Trap mass spectrometry

- First experiments at TRIGA-TRAP (Uni-Mainz) in 2014 *
 - Development of efficient Ho ion source using laser ablation
 - Uncertainties on ^{163}Dy and ^{163}Ho mass reduced by a factor of 2
 - Know-how to be applied in SHIPTRAP

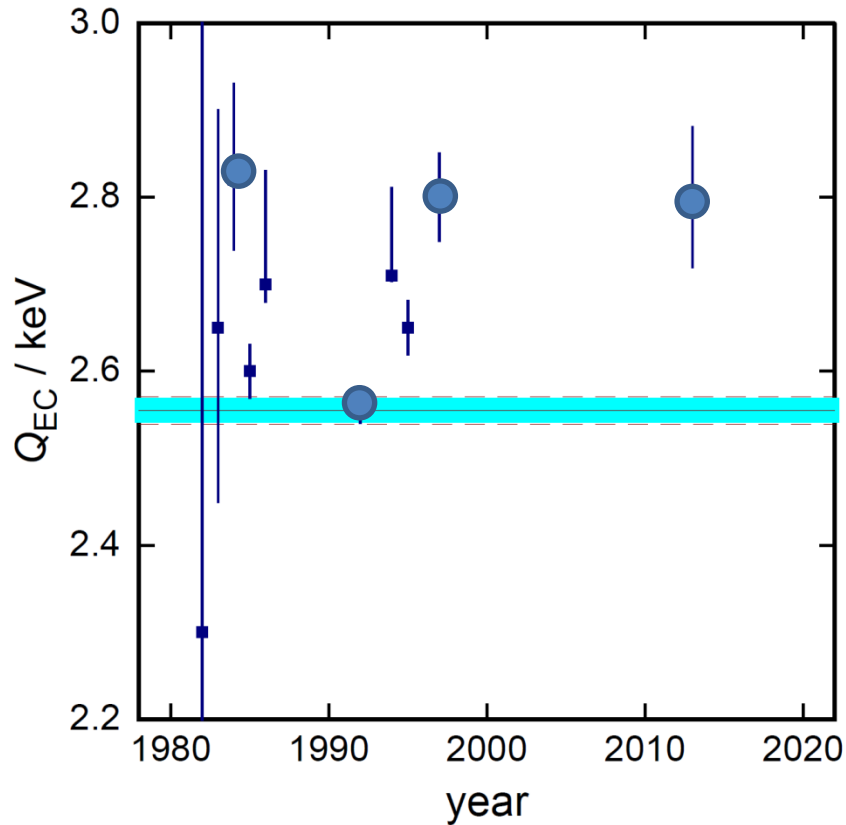
*Preparatory studies for a high-precision Penning trap measurement of the ^{163}Ho electron capture Q-value
F. Schneider et al., submitted to EPJ

- Presently: SHIPTRAP (GSI) **
 - Q_{EC} determination with smaller uncertainties
 - Define scale of the experiment

** Direct measurement of the mass difference of ^{163}Ho and ^{163}Dy as prerequisite to a determination of the electron neutrino mass
S. Eliseev et al., submitted to PRL



Q_{EC} determination of ^{163}Ho

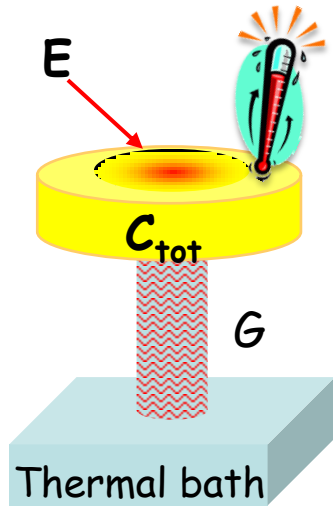


- Calorimetric measurements
- Other methods

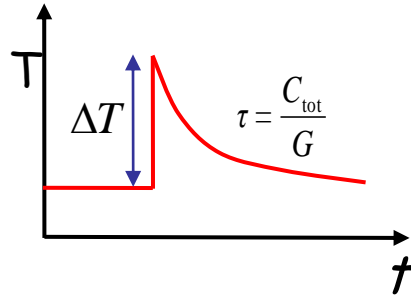
To reduce uncertainties in the analysis:
 Q_{EC} determination within **1 eV**
→ **PENTATRAP (MPIK HD)**



Low temperature micro-calorimeters



$$\Delta T \cong \frac{E}{C_{\text{tot}}}$$



$$E = 10 \text{ keV}$$

$$C_{\text{tot}} = 1 \text{ pJ/K}$$

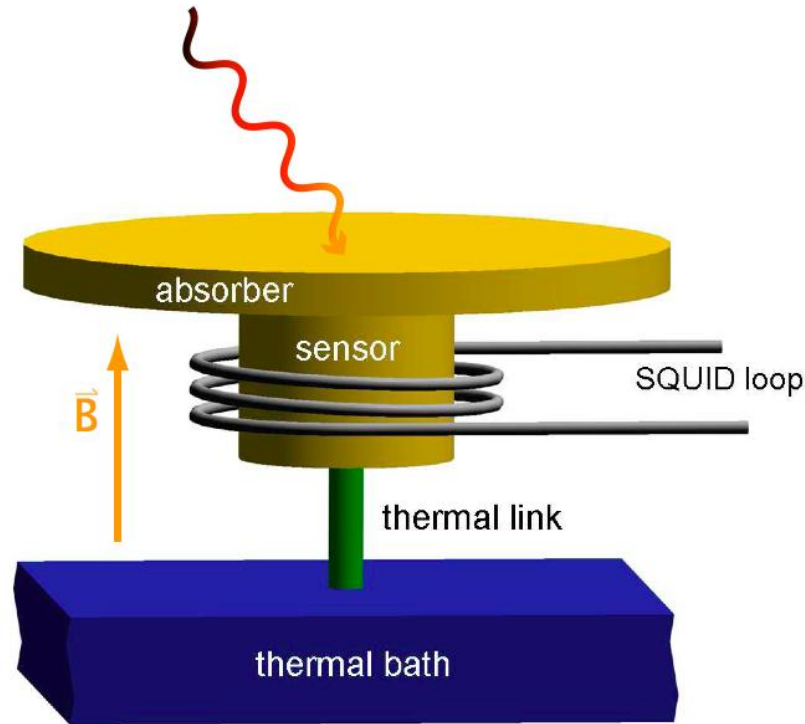
$$\rightarrow \sim 1 \text{ mK}$$

- Very small volume
- Working temperature below 100 mK
small specific heat
small thermal noise
- Very sensitive temperature sensor

Metallic Magnetic Calorimeters - MMC

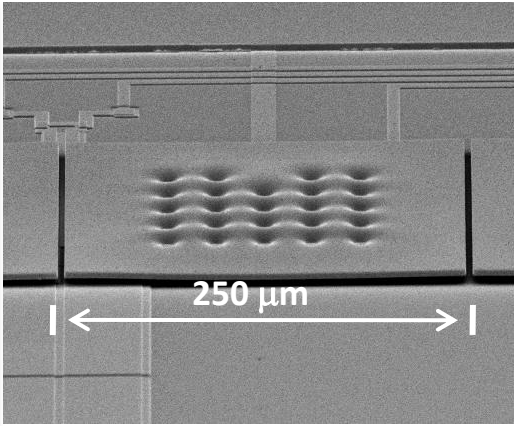
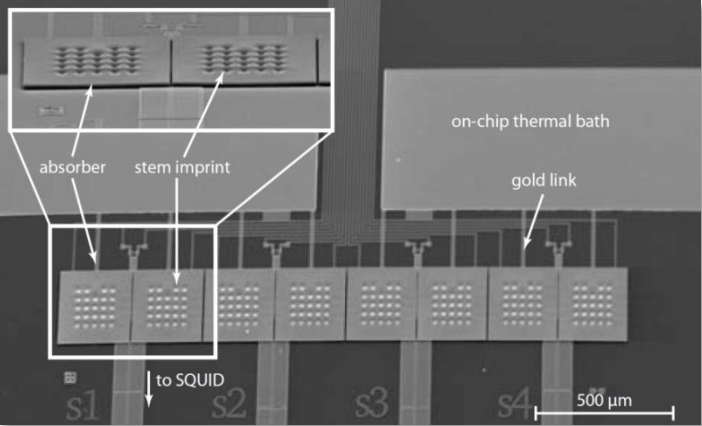
A. Fleischmann et al.,
AIP Conf. Proc. **1185**, 571, (2009)

- Paramagnetic sensor: Au:Er



$$\Delta\Phi_s \propto \frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \Delta T \quad \rightarrow \quad \Delta\Phi_s \propto \frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \frac{E}{C_{\text{sens}} + C_{\text{abs}}}$$

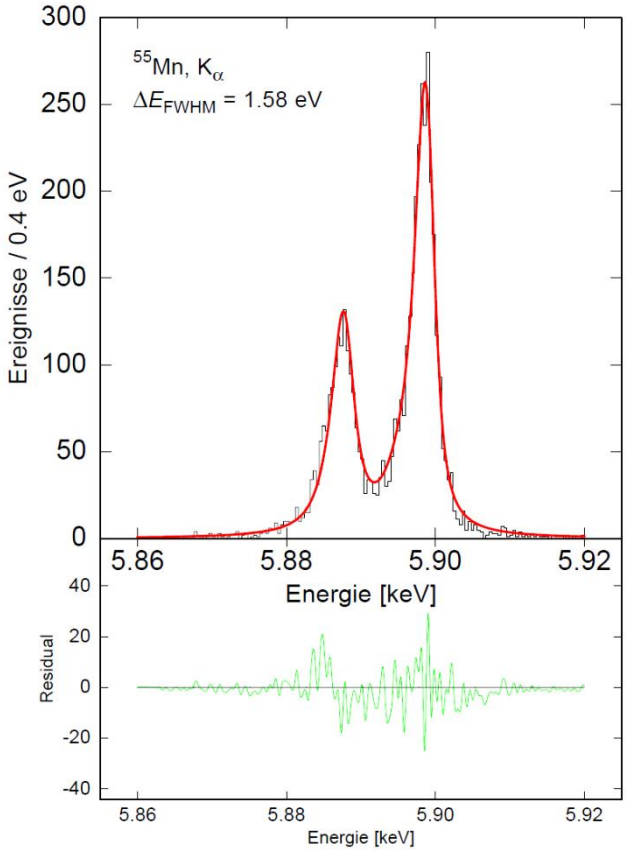
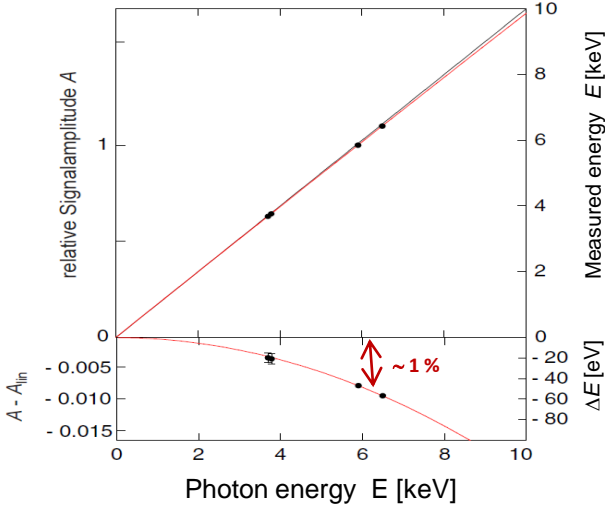
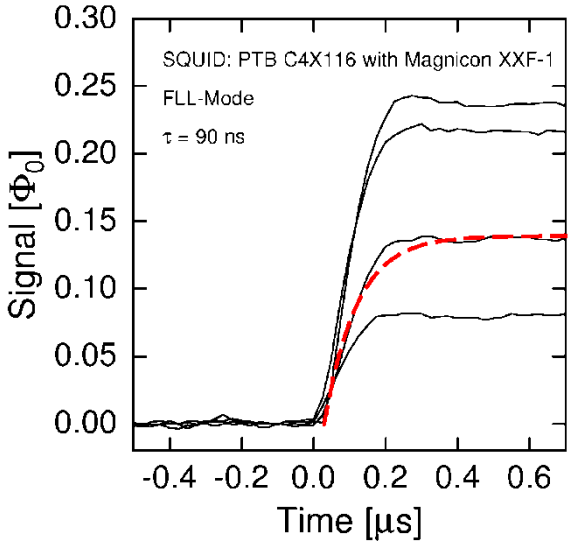
MMCs: 1d-array for soft x-rays ($T=20$ mK)



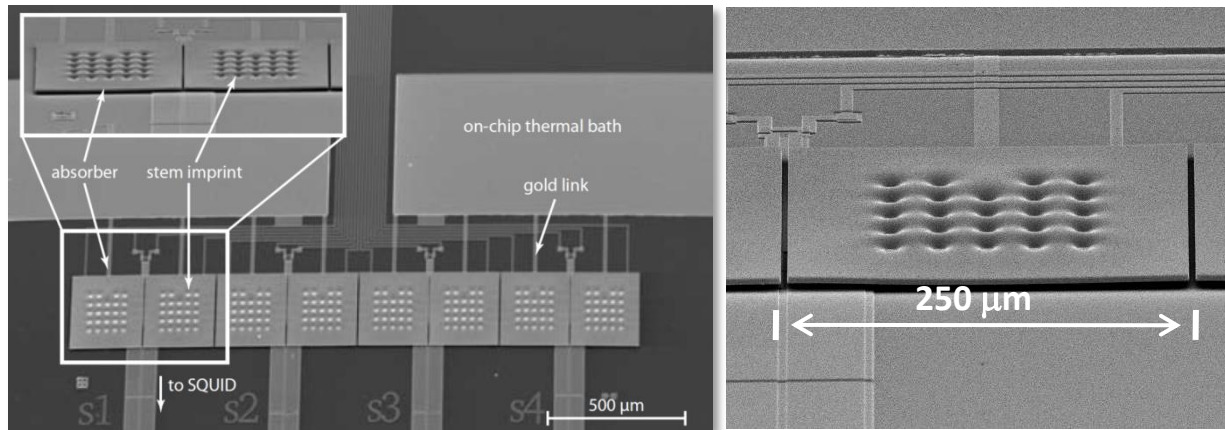
$\Delta E_{FWHM} = 1.6 \text{ eV @ } 6 \text{ keV}$

Rise Time: 90 ns

Non-Linearity < 1% @6keV

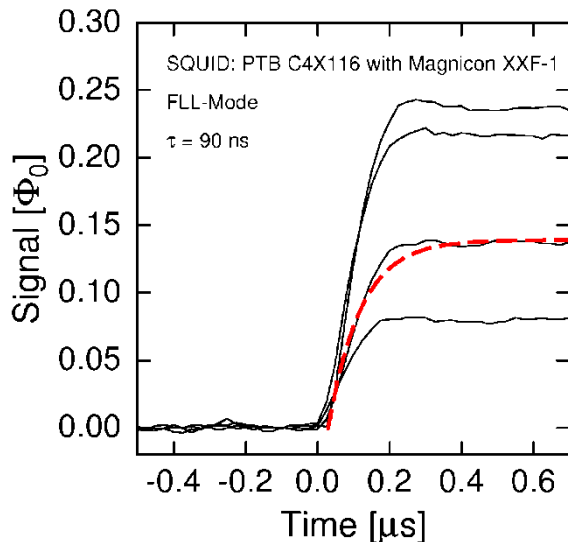


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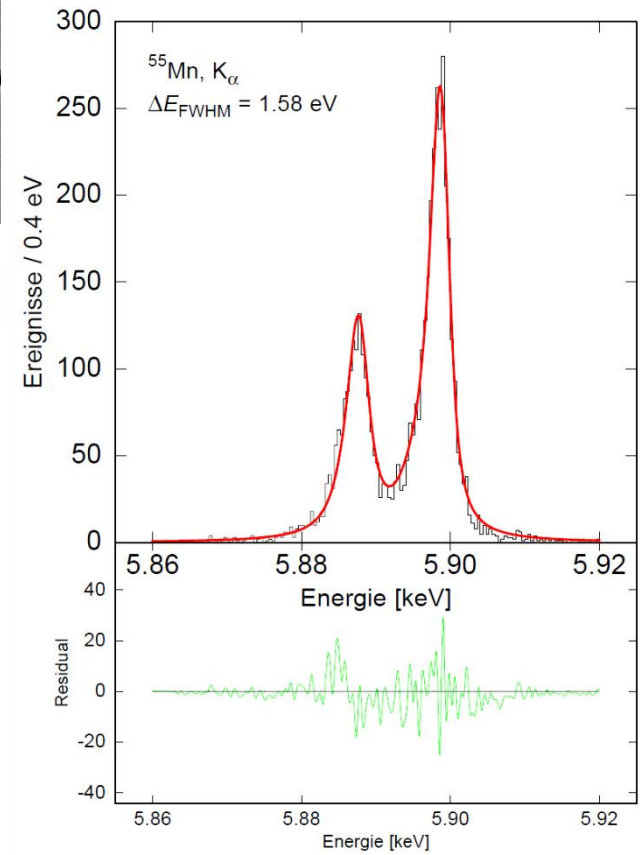
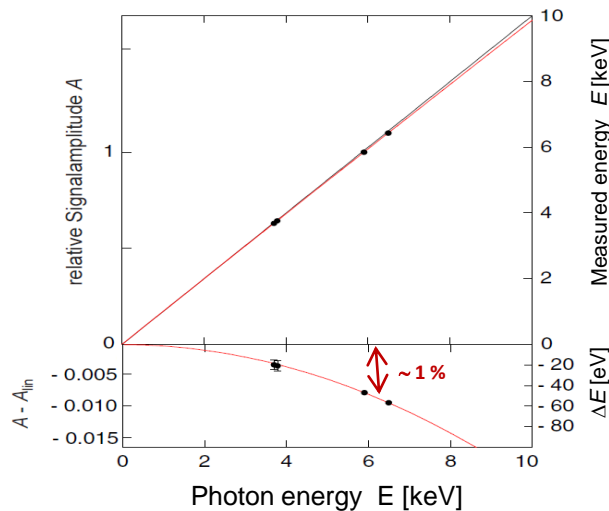


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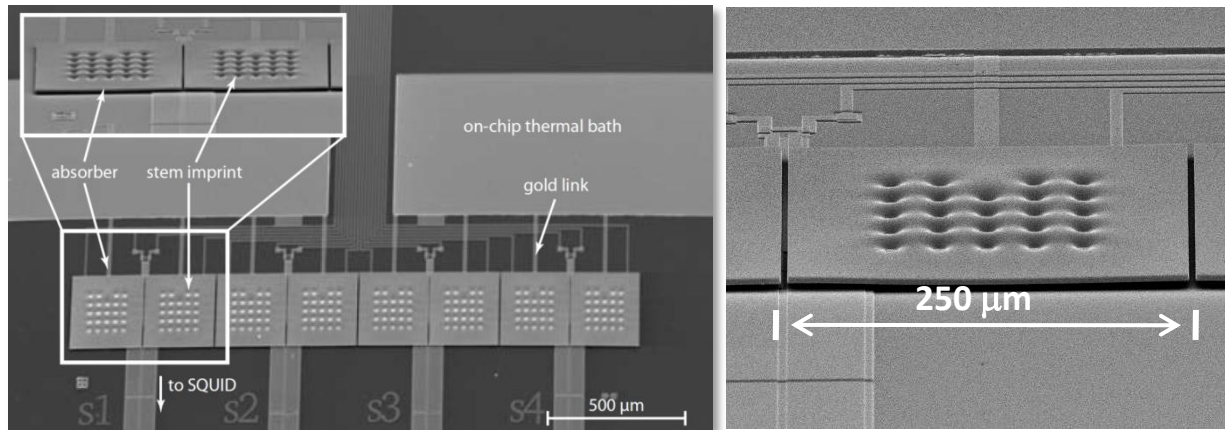


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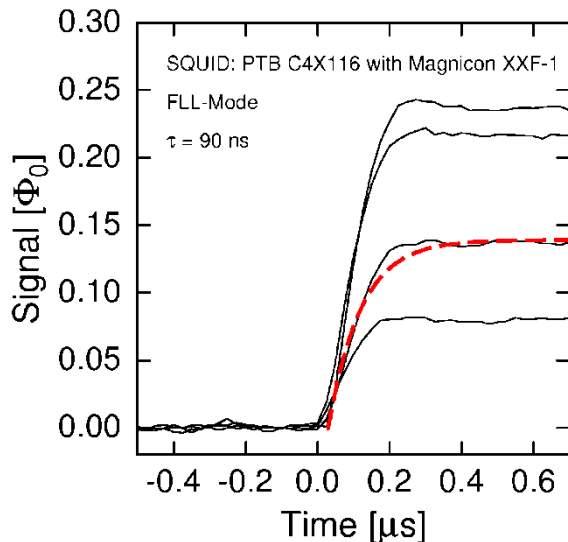
Reduction
un-resolved pile-up

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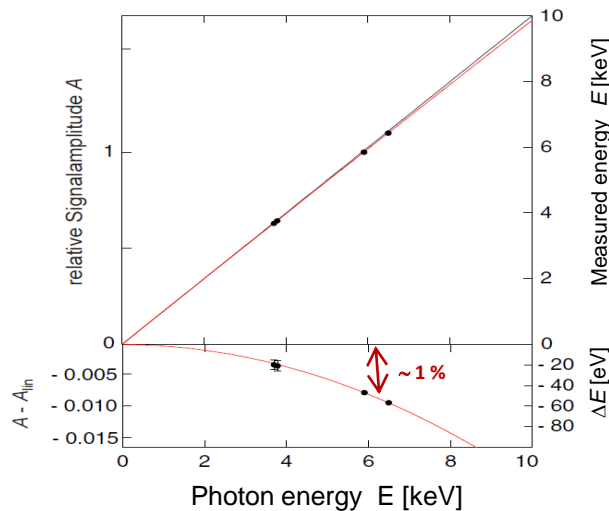
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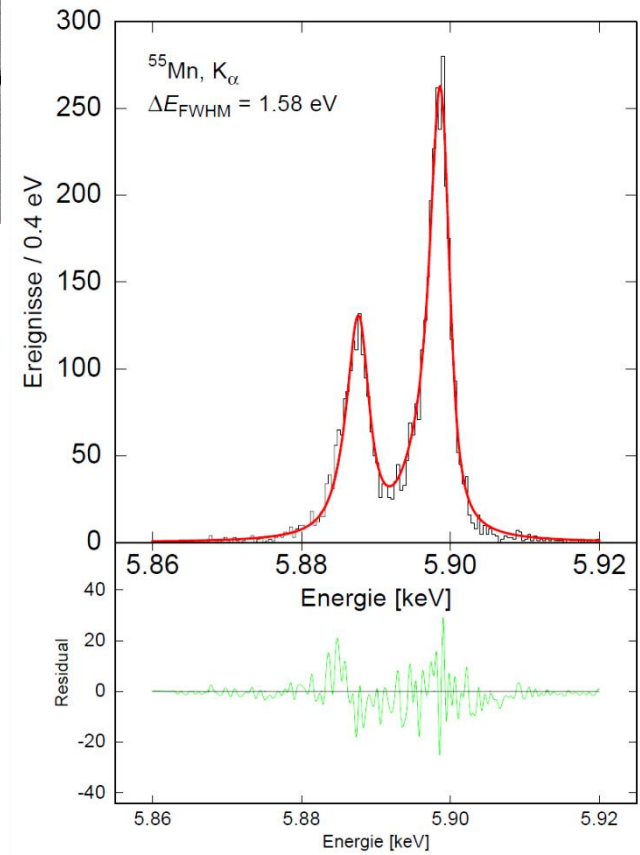


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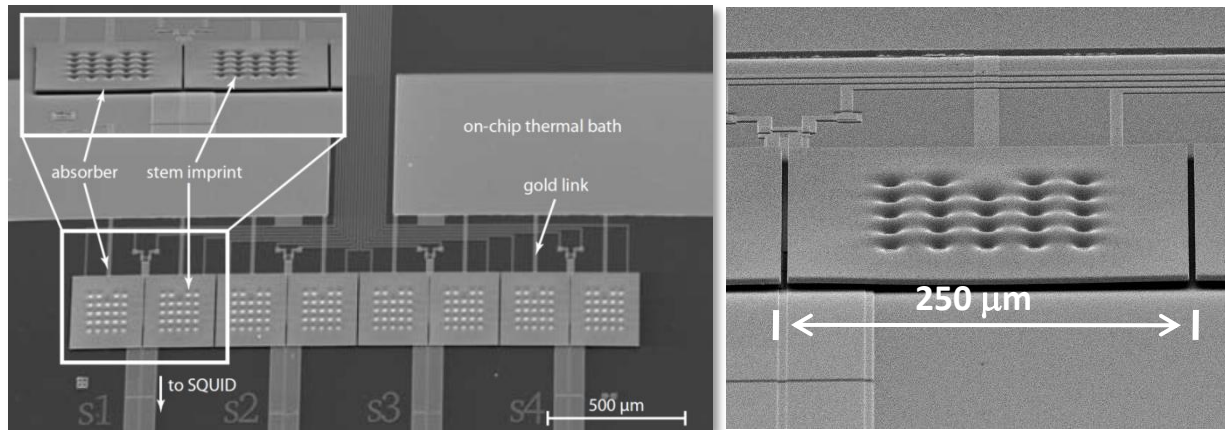
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Definition
of the energy scale

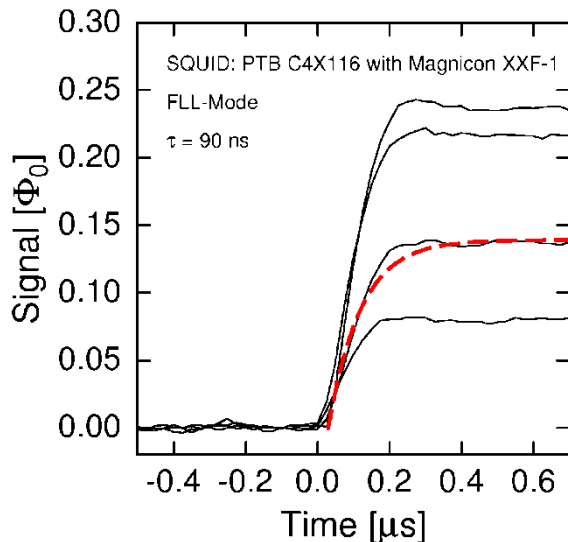


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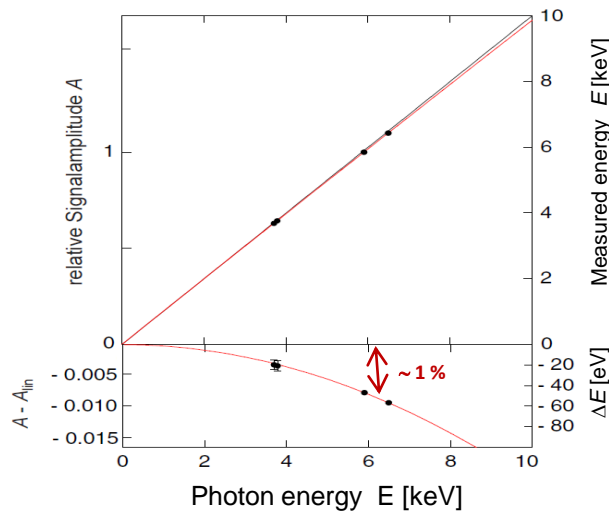
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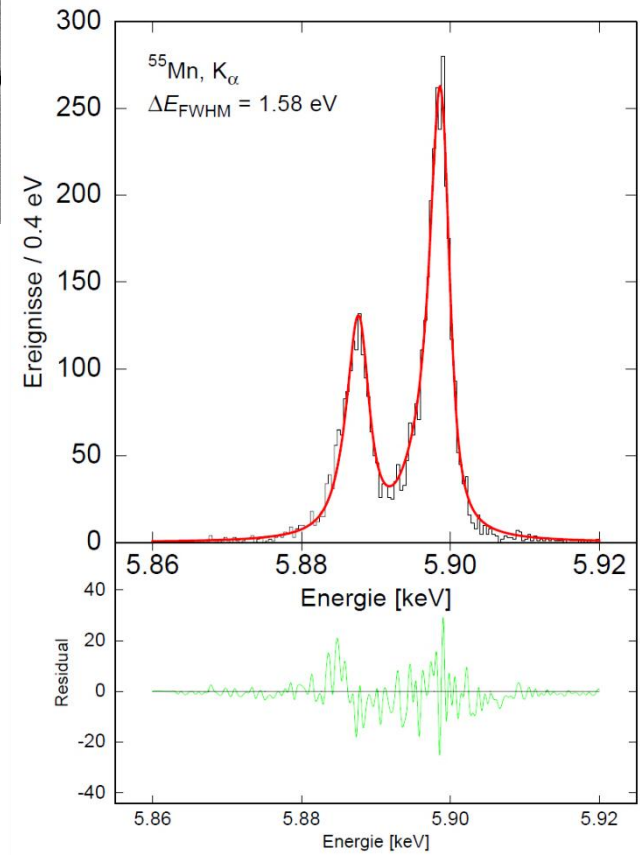


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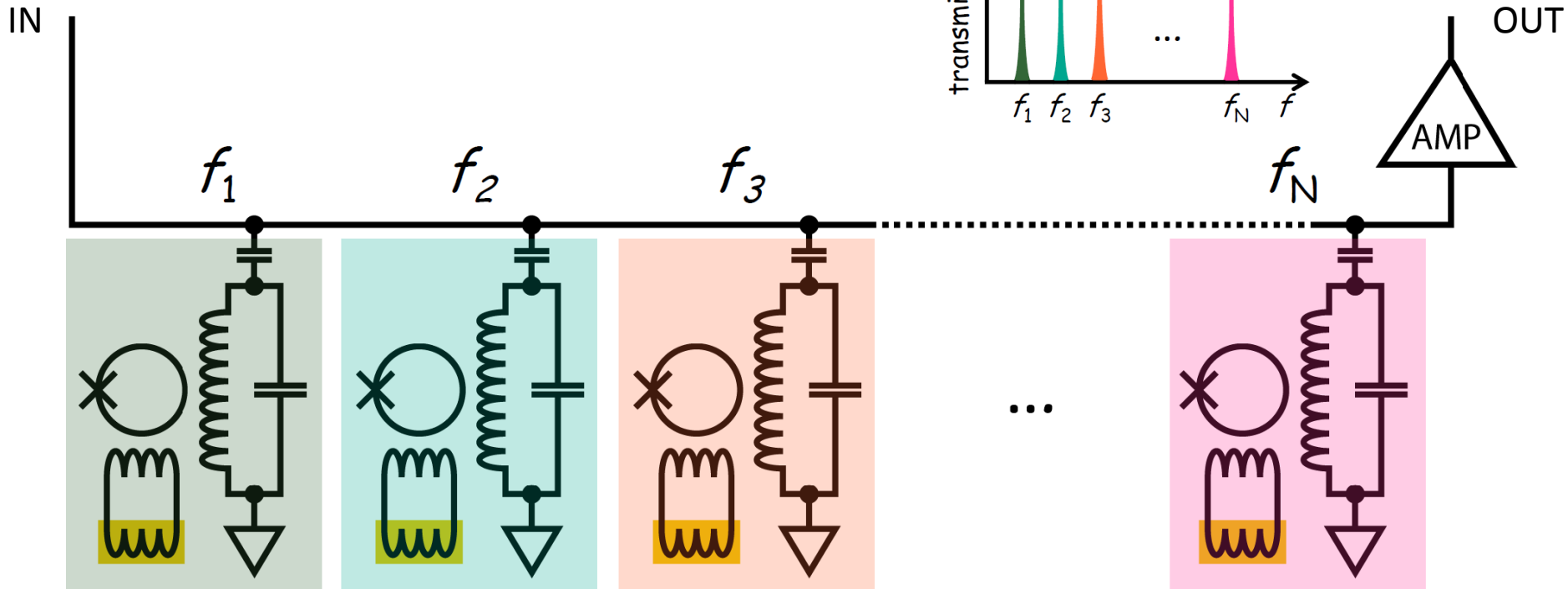


Reduced smearing
in the end point region

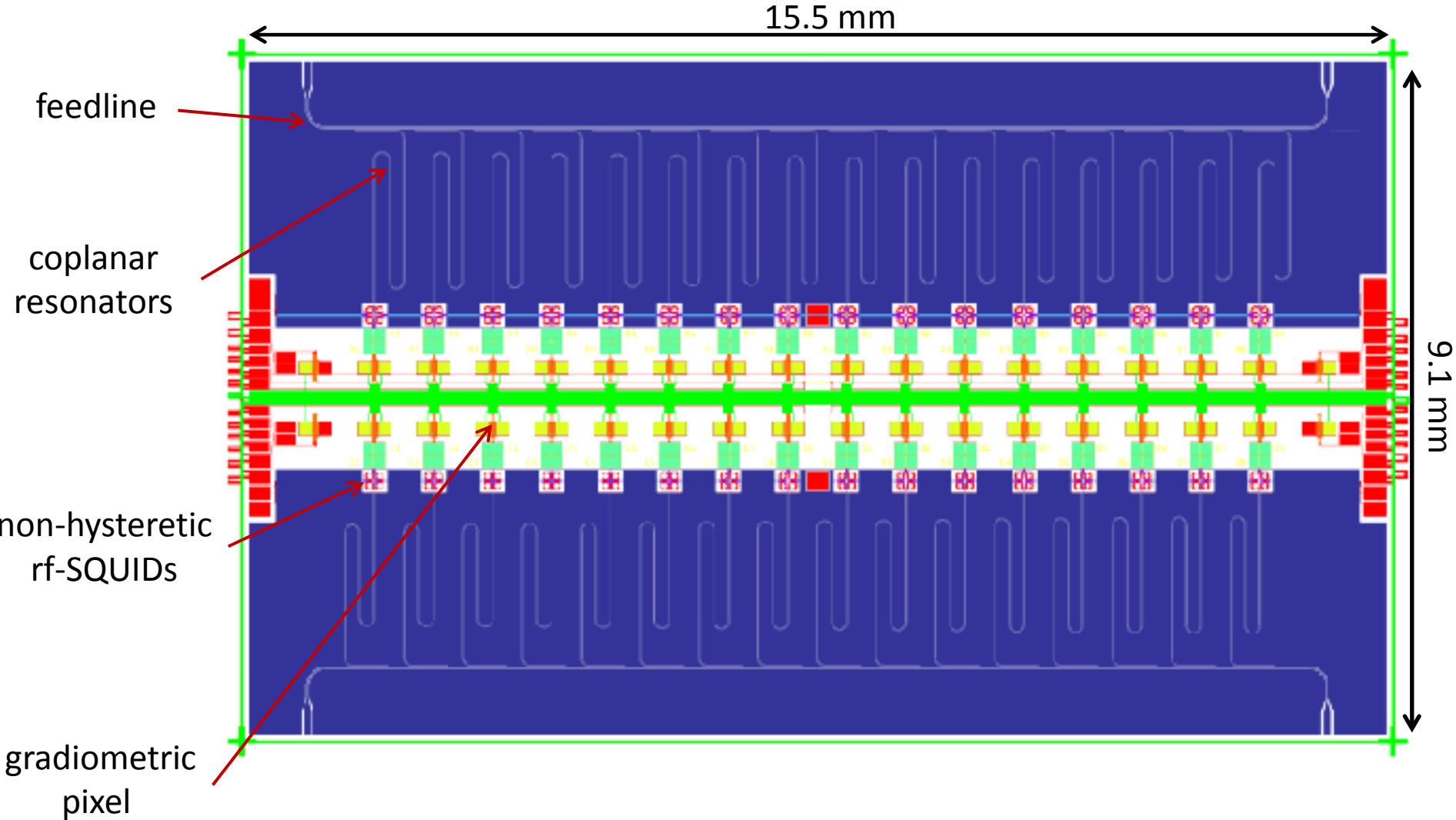
MMCs: From single pixels to arrays

Microwave SQUID multiplexing

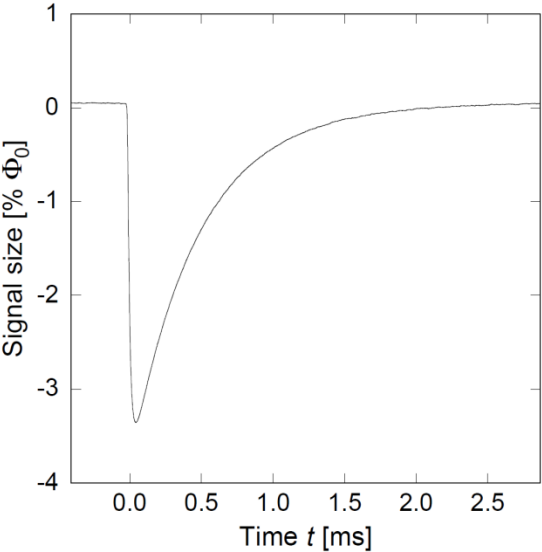
single HEMT amplifier and 2 coaxes
to read out 100 - 1000 detectors



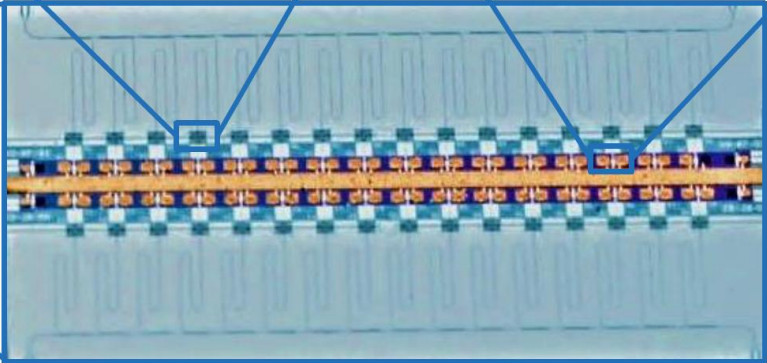
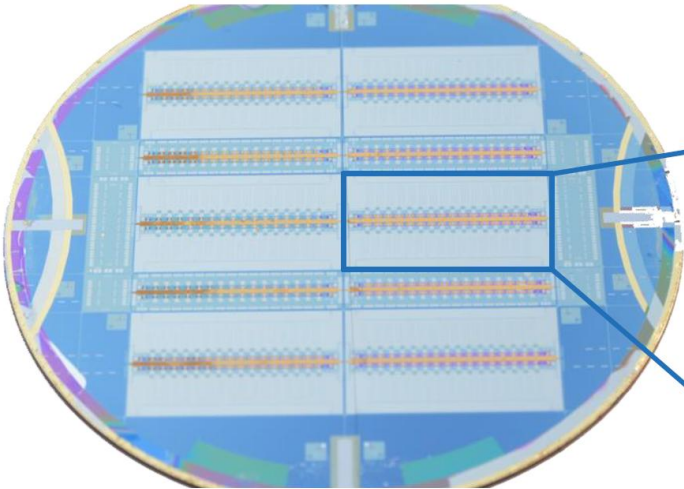
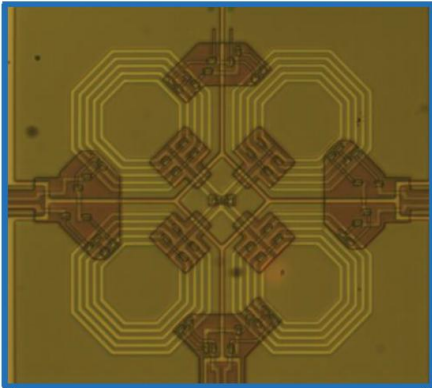
MMCs: 64 pixel array



MMCs: Microwave SQUID multiplexing

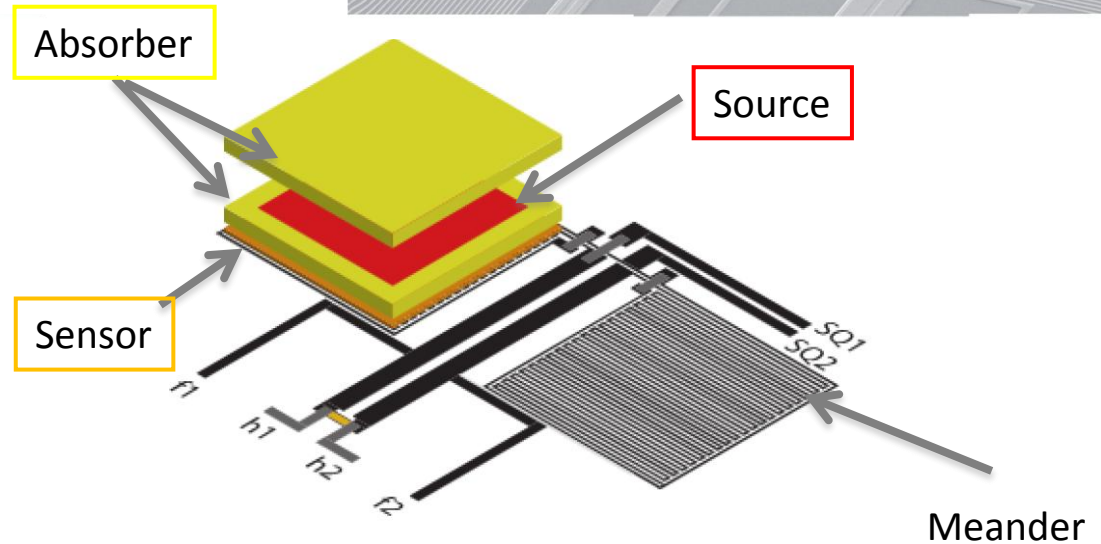
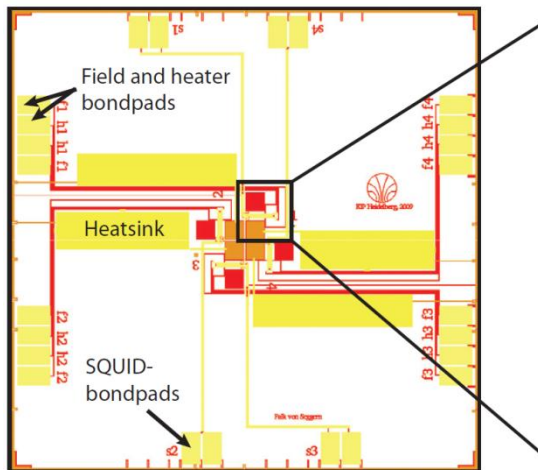
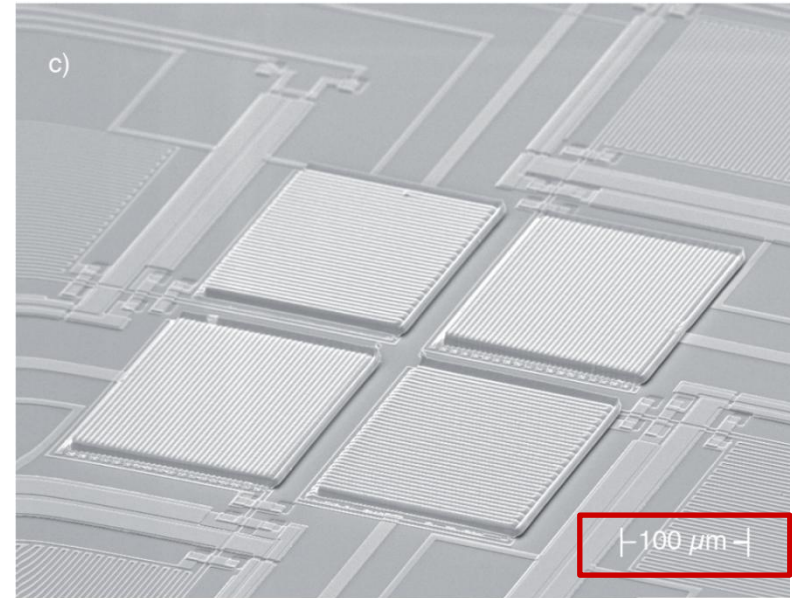


Successful production and test of the first prototype



First detector prototype

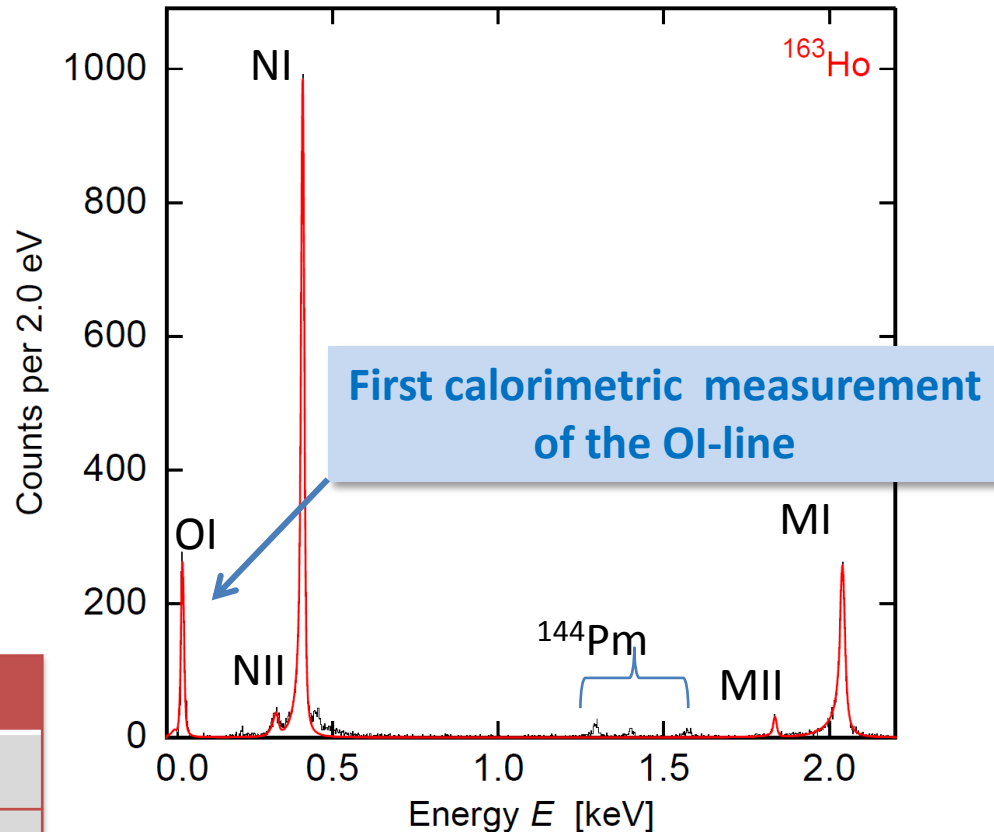
- Absorber for calorimetric measurement
→ ion implantation @ ISOLDE-CERN
- About 0.01 Bq per pixel
- Two pixels have been simultaneously measured



Calorimetric spectrum

- Rise Time ~ 130 ns
- $\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} = 7.6$ eV @ 6 keV (2013)
 $\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} = 2.4$ eV @ 0 keV (2014)
- Non-Linearity $< 1\%$ @ 6keV
- Synchronized measurement of 2 pixels
- Presently most precise ^{163}Ho spectrum

| | E_{H} bind. | E_{H} exp. | Γ_{H} lit. | Γ_{H} exp |
|------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| MI | 2.047 | 2.040 | 13.2 | 13.7 |
| MII | 1.845 | 1.836 | 6.0 | 7.2 |
| NI | 0.420 | 0.411 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| NII | 0.340 | 0.333 | 5.3 | 8.0 |
| OI | 0.050 | 0.048 | 5.0 | 4.3 |



$$Q_{\text{EC}} = (2.843 \pm 0.009^{\text{stat}} - 0.06^{\text{syst}}) \text{ keV}$$

Where to improve

Detector design and fabrication:

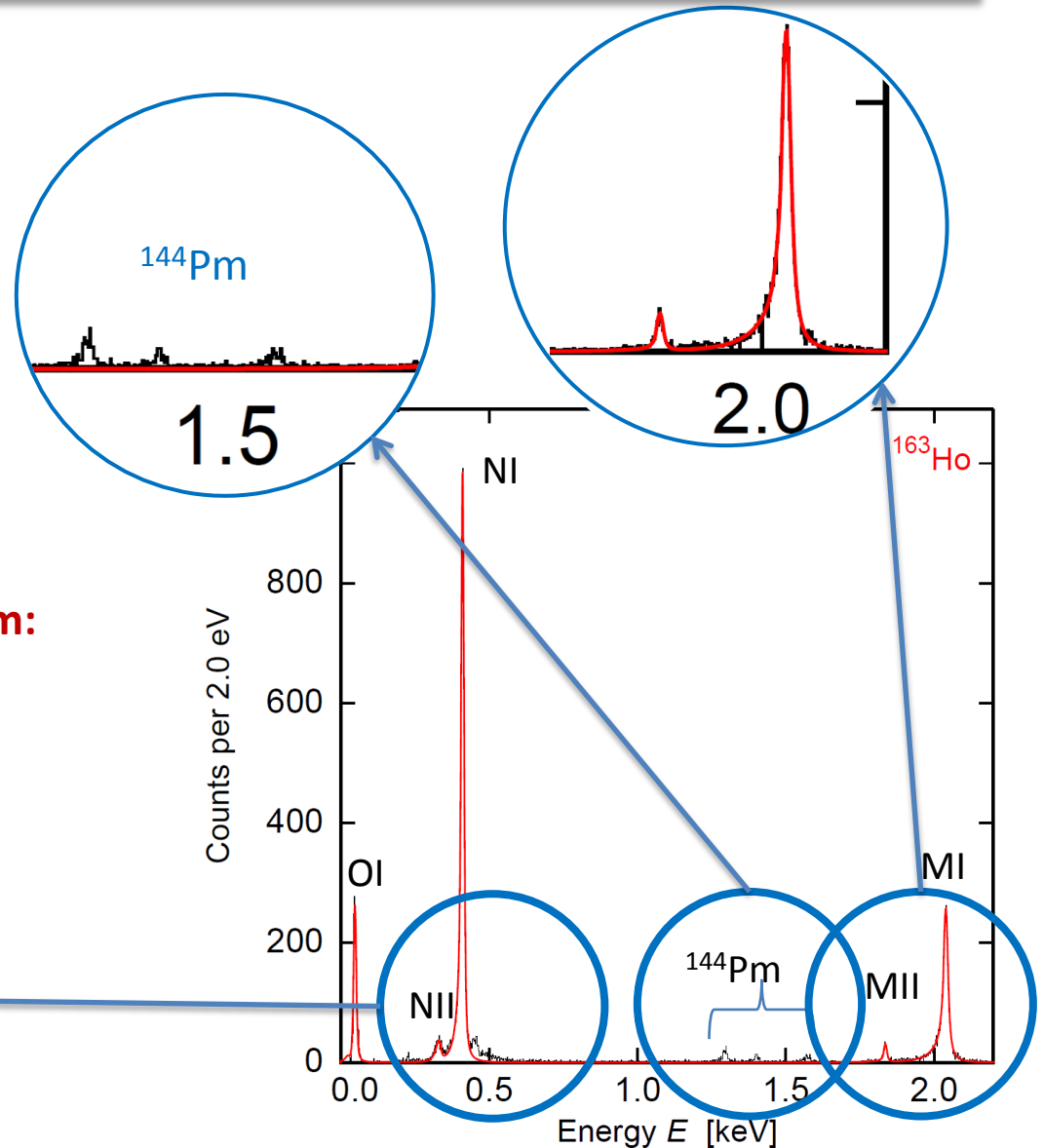
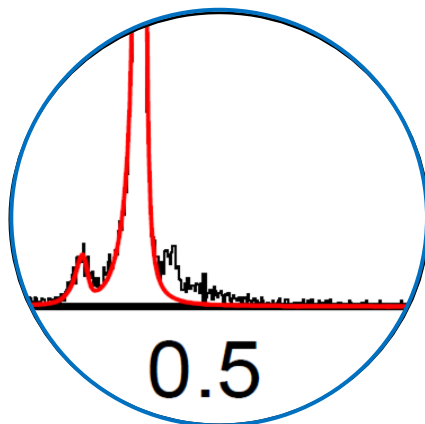
- Increase activity per pixel
- Remove low energy tail

High purity ^{163}Ho source:

- Background reduction

Understanding of the ^{163}Ho spectrum:

- Investigate undefined structures



High purity ^{163}Ho source

(n, γ)-reaction on 30% enriched ^{162}Er

γ spectrum of the 30 mg sample after chemical separation:

\Rightarrow only $^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}$ visible

Mass separation

- Use of the **RISIKO** mass-separator@Uni-Mainz
 \rightarrow First successful test with ^{165}Ho
- Separation at **CERN/ISOLDE** December 2014
 \rightarrow new chips to test!

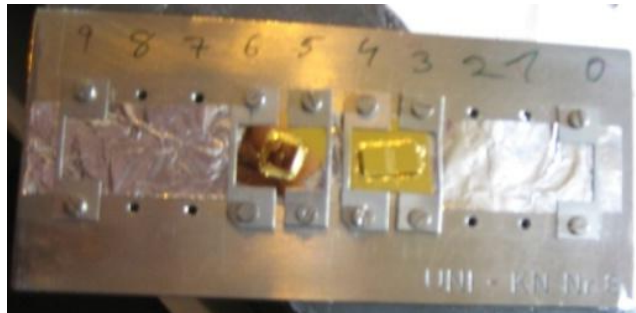


Thermal neutron flux
(Φ): $1.3 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$



Goal: $^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}/^{163}\text{Ho} \leq 10^{-9}$

maXs-20: 16 pixel detector arrays for soft x-rays



ISOLDE

- \rightarrow higher activity per pixel $\approx 1 \text{ Bq}$
- \rightarrow no radioactive contaminants
- \rightarrow better energy resolution

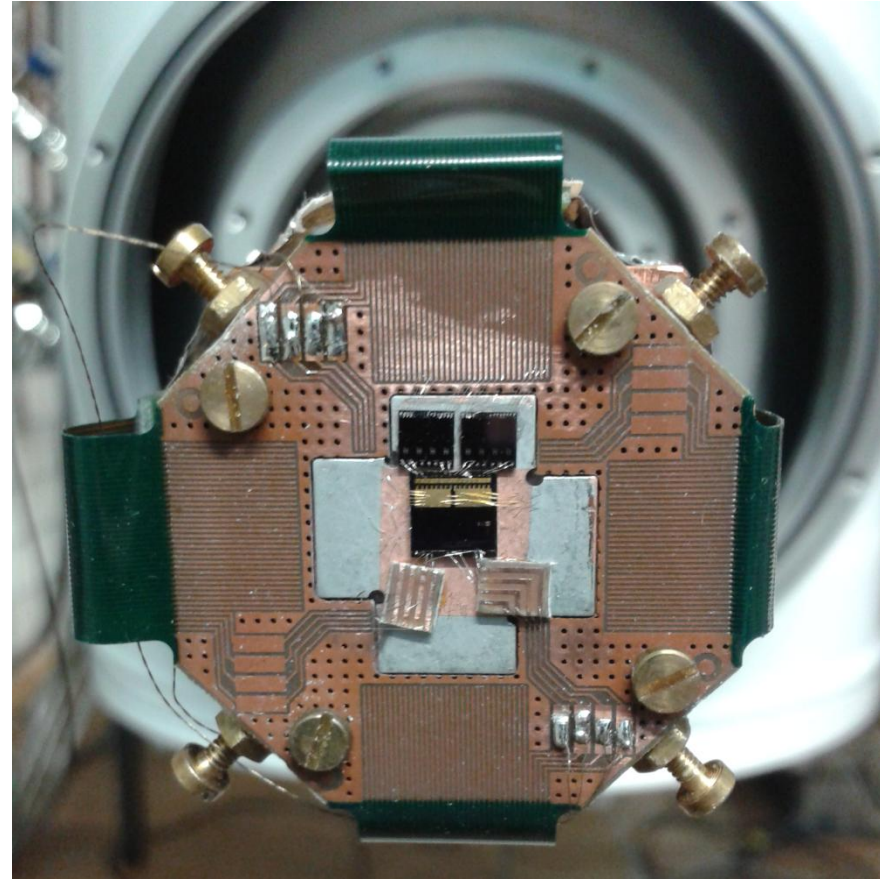
New detector ready for first tests....

At 18 mK since last Wednesday.....

NI
OI MI
NII MII

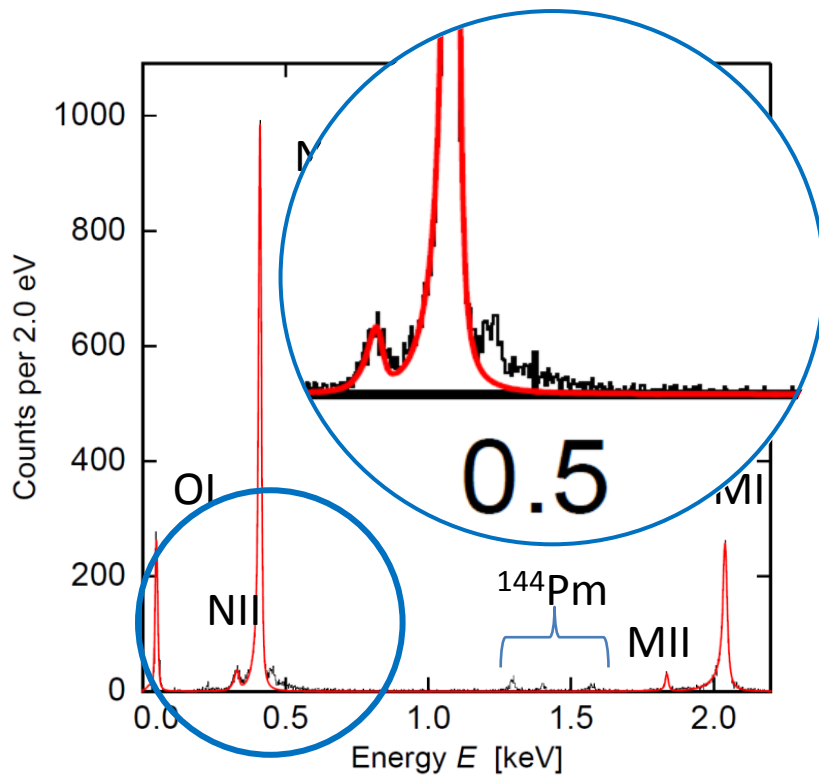
preliminary

Mounted on a cold arm of a dry cryostat



- Activity per pixel : $A \sim 0.2 \text{ Bq}$
- Baseline resolution : $\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} = 5 \text{ eV}$
- No evidence of strong radioactive contamination in the source

Characterisation of spectral shape



Estimate the effect of

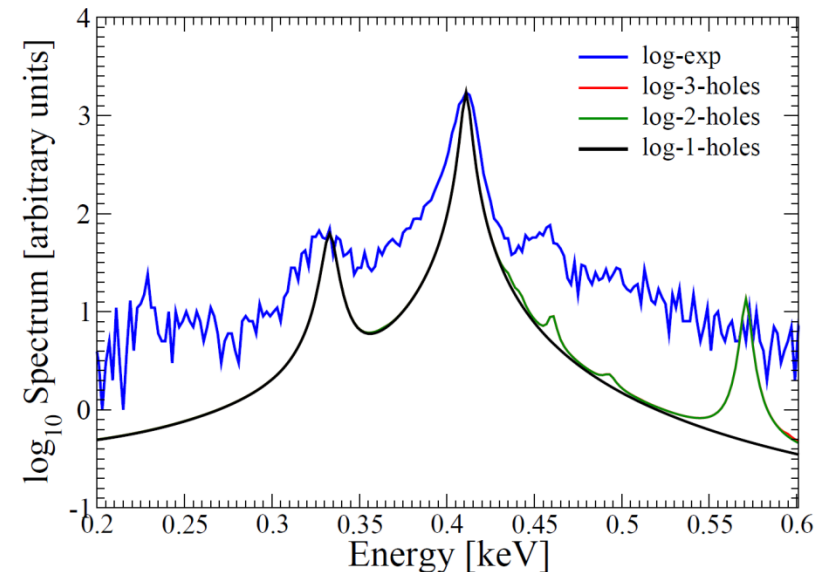
- Higher order excitation in ^{163}Dy
- ^{163}Ho ion embedded in Au

A. Faessler et al.
J. Phys. G **42** (2015) 015108

R. G. H. Robertson
Phys. Rev. C **91**, 035504 (2015)

A. Faessler et al.
Phys. Rev. C **91**, 045505 (2015)

A. Faessler et al.
Phys. Rev. C **91**, 064302 (2015)



Background

Background sources:

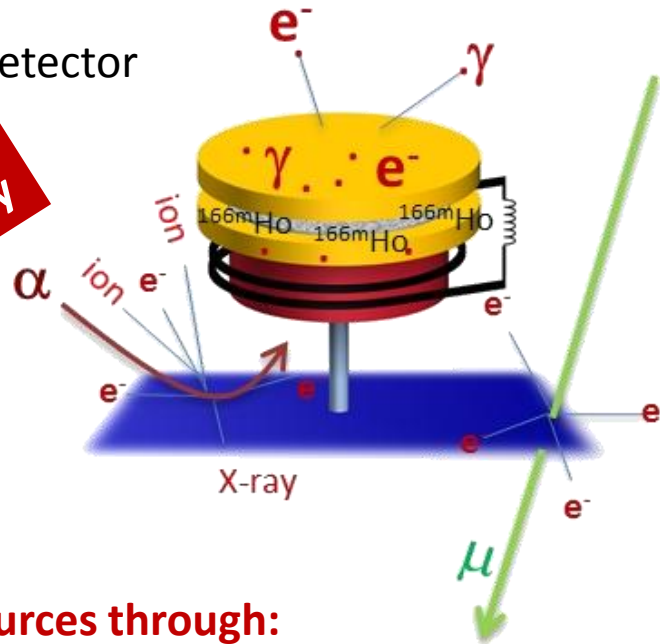
- Environmental radioactivity
- Cosmic rays
- Induced secondary radiation by cosmic rays
- Radioactivity in the detector

→ Material screening

→ { Underground labs
μ-Veto



Underground measurements in [Modane](#)



Background level
 5×10^{-5} counts/eV/det/day

Study of background sources through:

- Monte Carlo simulations
- Dedicated experiments

Screening facilities

- Uni-Tübingen
- Felsenkeller



ECHo overview

➤ Prove **scalability** with medium large experiment **ECHo-1k**

- $A \sim 1000 \text{ Bq}$ High purity ^{163}Ho source (produced at reactor)
- $\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} < 5 \text{ eV}$
- $\tau_r < 1 \mu\text{s}$
- multiplexed arrays \rightarrow microwave SQUID multiplexing

- 1 year measuring time $\rightarrow 10^{10}$ counts = Neutrino mass sensitivity $m_\nu < 10 \text{ eV}$

Just approved

Research Unit FOR 2202/1

„Neutrino Mass Determination by Electron Capture in Holmium-163 – ECHo“

DFG

Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft

➤ **ECHo-1M** towards sub-eV sensitivity

Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

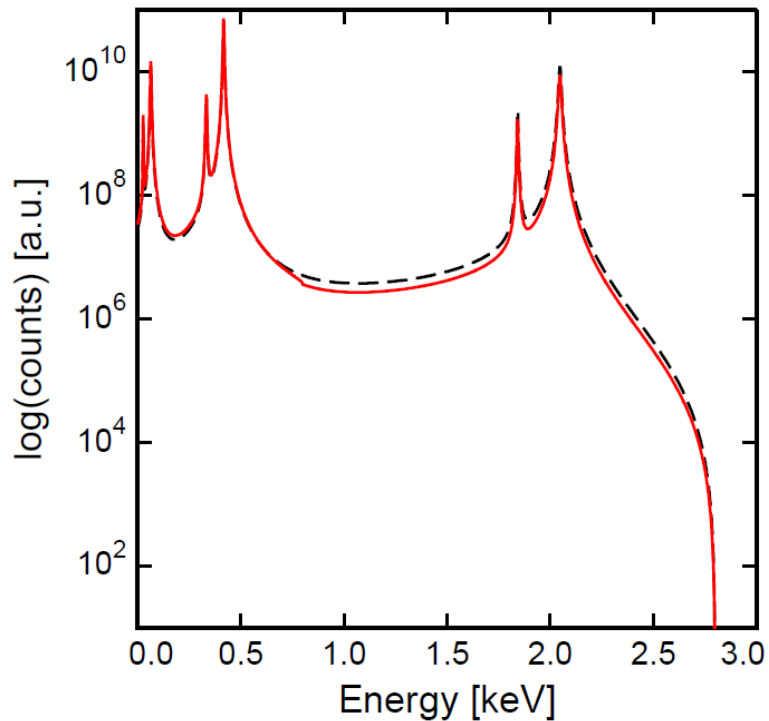


Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

How does
the existence of sterile neutrino
affect the EC spectrum?

Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

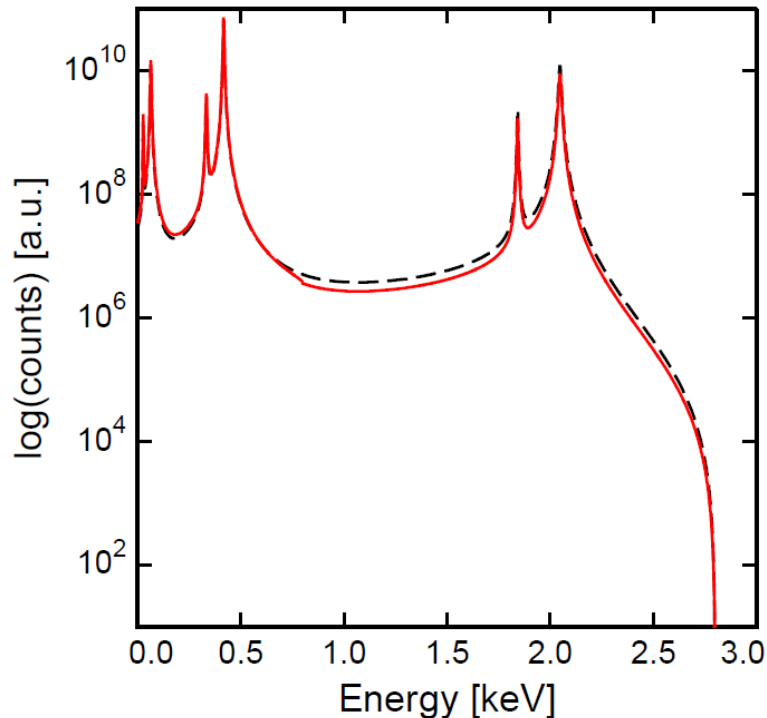
$$\frac{dW}{dE_C} = A(Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C)^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_\nu^2}{(Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C)^2}} \sum_H B_H \varphi_H^2(0) \frac{\frac{\Gamma_H}{2\pi}}{(E_C - E_H)^2 + \frac{\Gamma_H^2}{4}}$$



Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

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

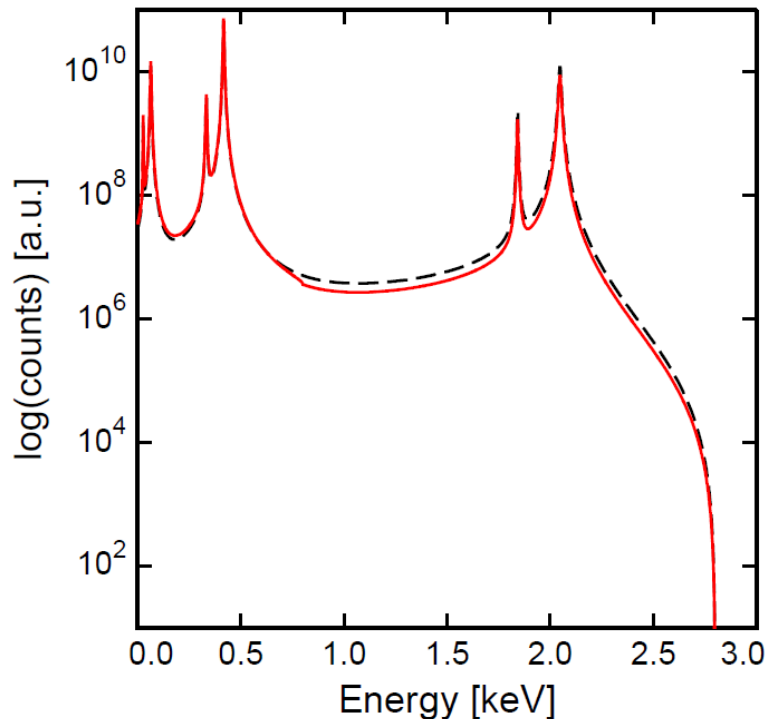


Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

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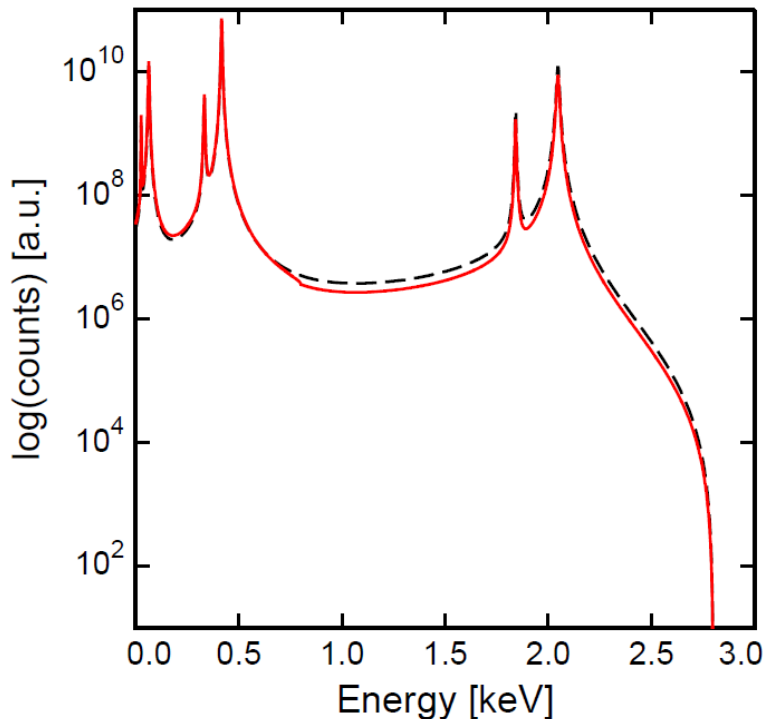


Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

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Assume:

$$m_a = 0$$

$$m_s \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{1,2,3} = 0$$

$$m_4 \neq 0$$

$$m_4 \approx \text{keV}$$

Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

$$\frac{dW}{dE_C} = A(Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C)^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_\nu^2}{(Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C)^2}} \sum_{\text{H}} B_{\text{H}} \varphi_{\text{H}}^2(0) \frac{\frac{\Gamma_{\text{H}}}{2\pi}}{(E_C - E_{\text{H}})^2 + \frac{\Gamma_{\text{H}}^2}{4}} \quad m_\nu^2 = \sum_i |U_{ei}|^2 m_i^2$$

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$$|\nu_e\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^3 U_{ei} |\nu_i\rangle + U_{e4} |\nu_4\rangle$$

$$\frac{dW}{dE_C} = A(Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C)^2 \left[(1 - |U_{e4}|^2) + |U_{e4}|^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_4^2}{(Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C)^2}} H(Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C - m_4) \right] \sum_{\text{H}} B_{\text{H}} \varphi_{\text{H}}^2(0) \frac{\frac{\Gamma_{\text{H}}}{2\pi}}{(E_C - E_{\text{H}})^2 + \frac{\Gamma_{\text{H}}^2}{4}}$$

Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

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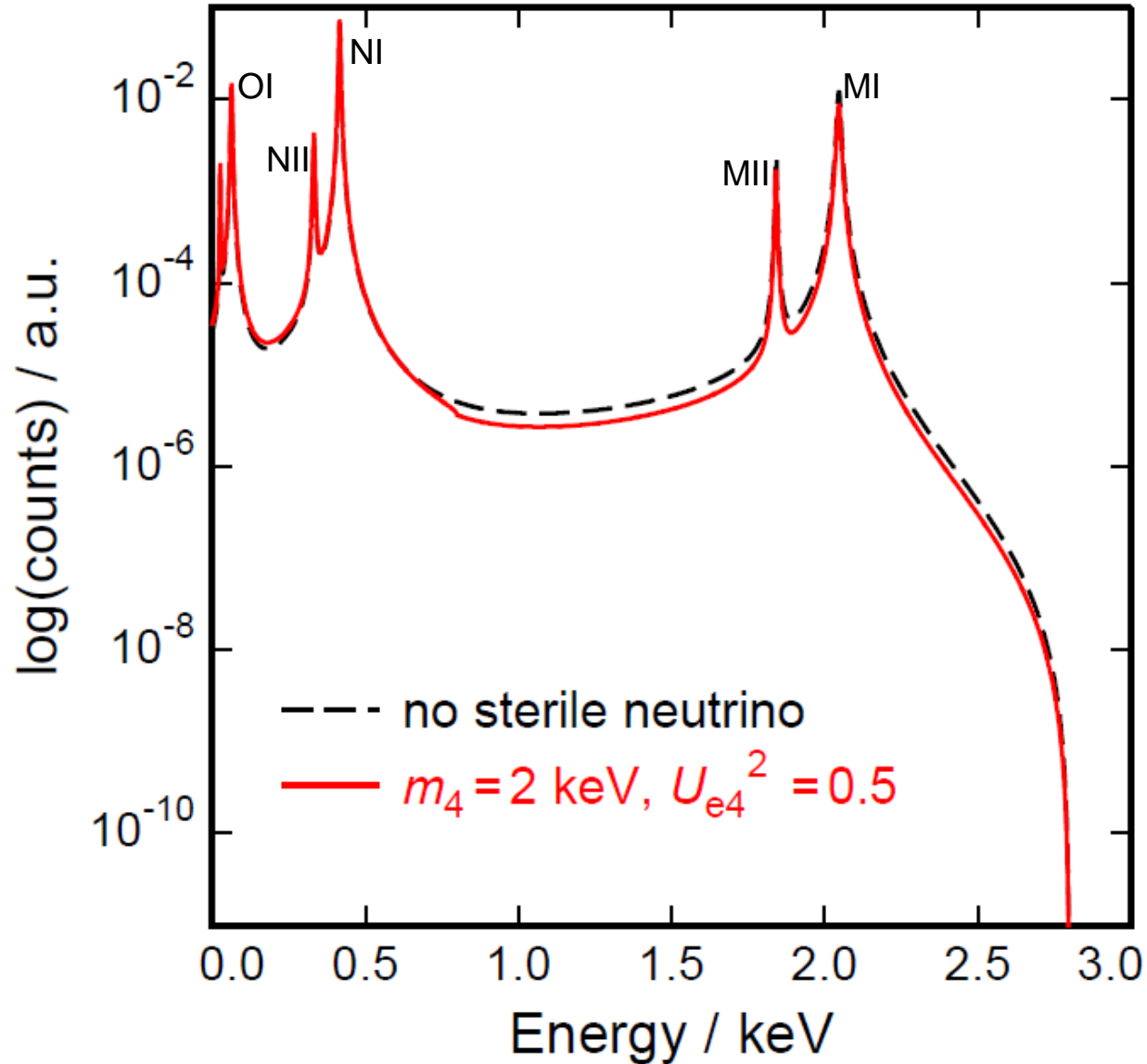
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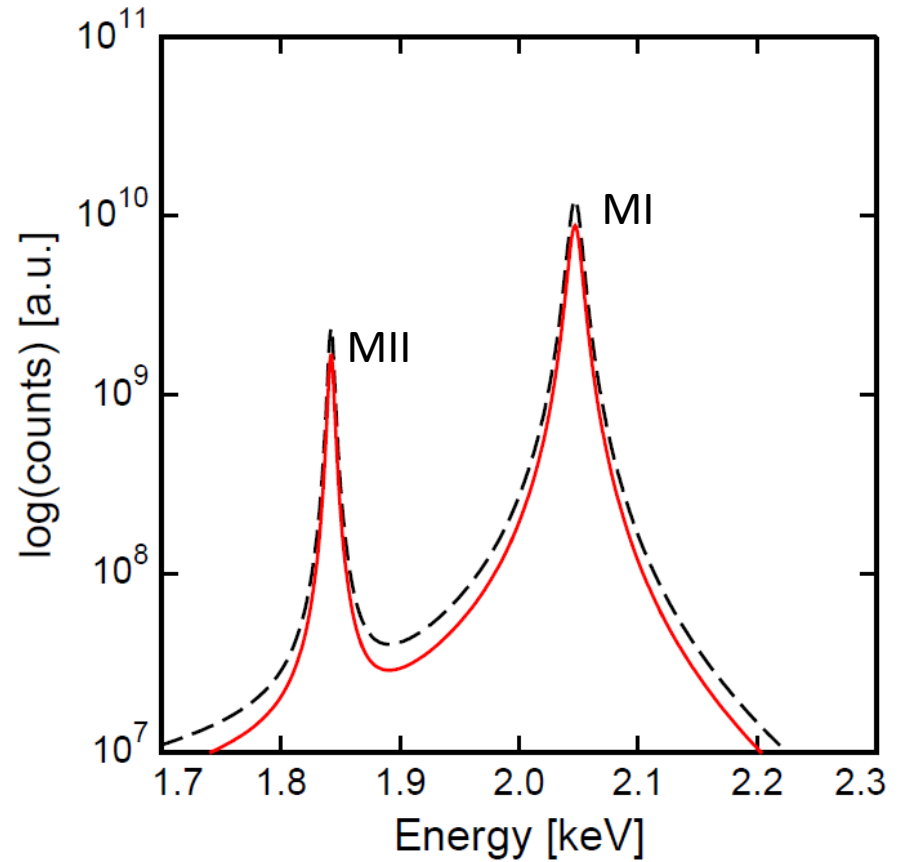
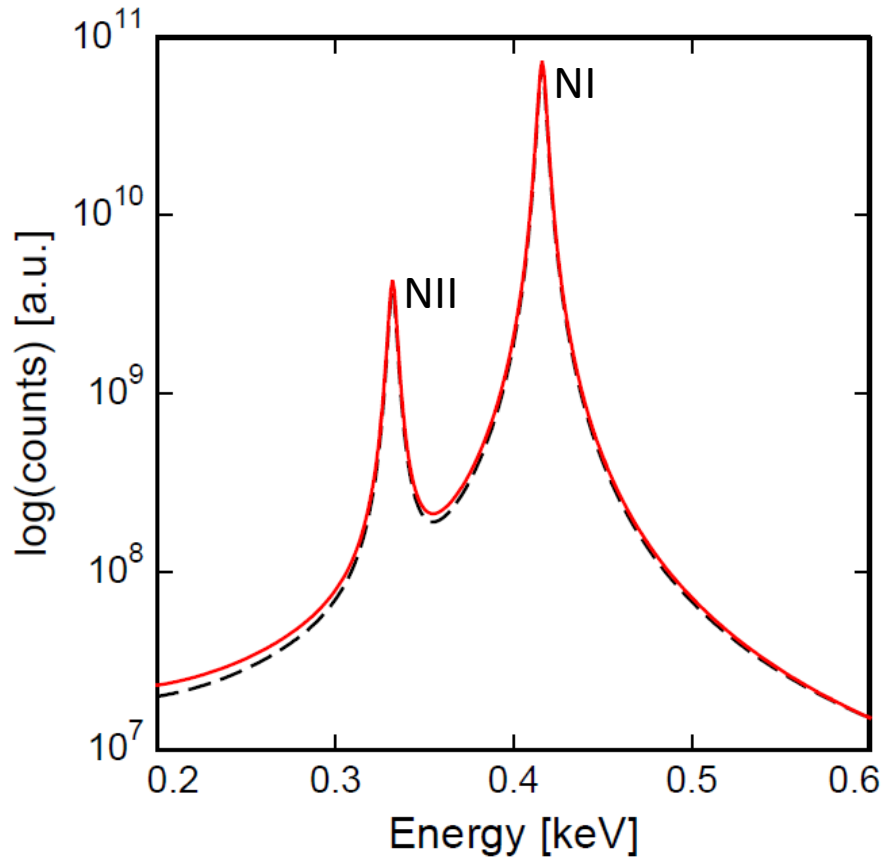
No contribution for $Q_{\text{EC}} < m_4$

Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho



Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

$m_4=2\text{ keV}, U_{e4}^2=0.5$
no sterile neutrino



Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

- Amplitude of the line H for only active neutrinos

$$W_{Ha} = A(Q_{EC} - E_H)^2 B_H \phi_H^2(0)$$

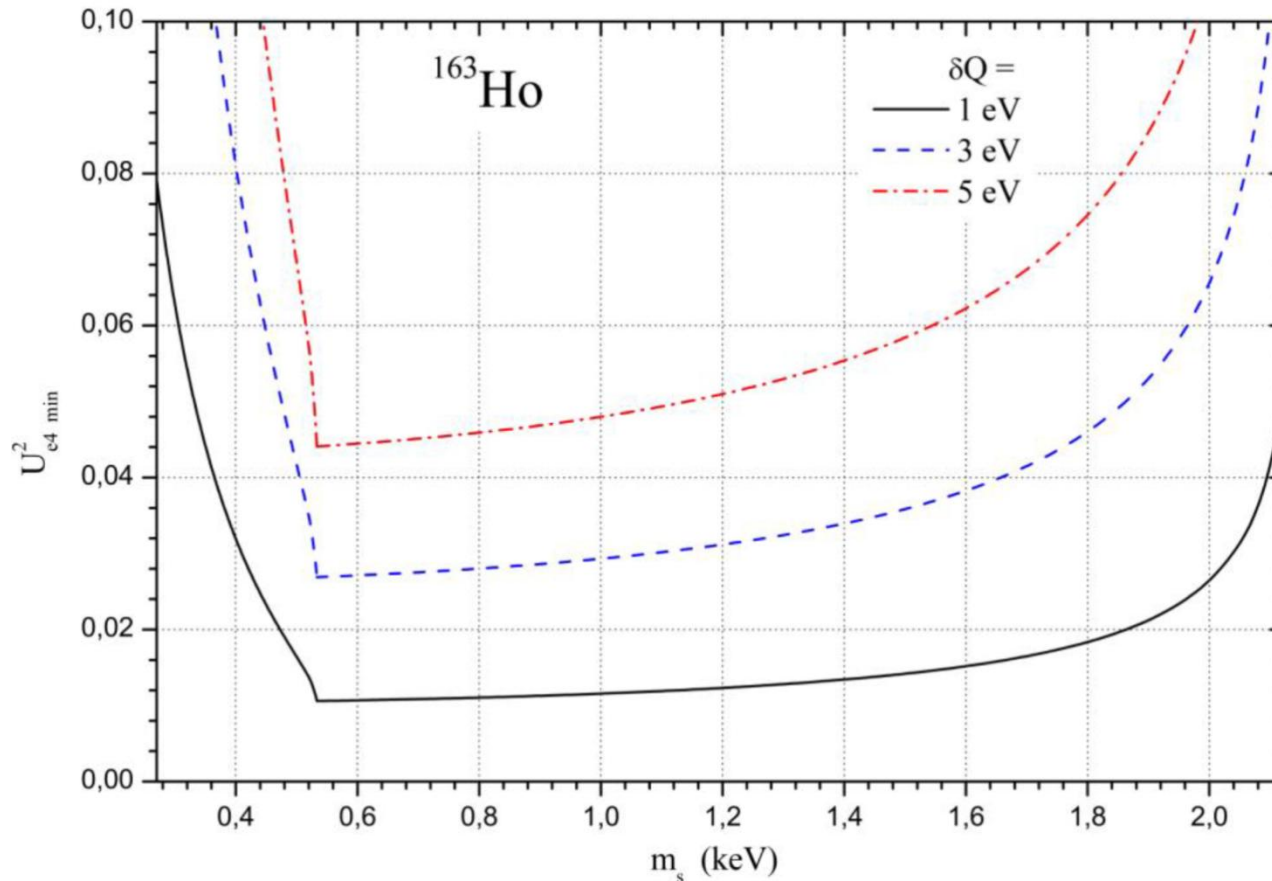
- Amplitude of the line H for 3+1 model in case of $m_a = 0$ eV

$$W_{Hs} = A(Q_{EC} - E_H)^2 \left[\left(1 - |U_{e4}|^2\right) + |U_{e4}|^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_4^2}{(Q_{EC} - E_C)^2}} H(Q_{EC} - E_c - m_4) \right] B_H \phi_H^2(0)$$

- Ratio between amplitudes of two lines in the spectrum for 3+1 model in case of $m_a = 0$ eV

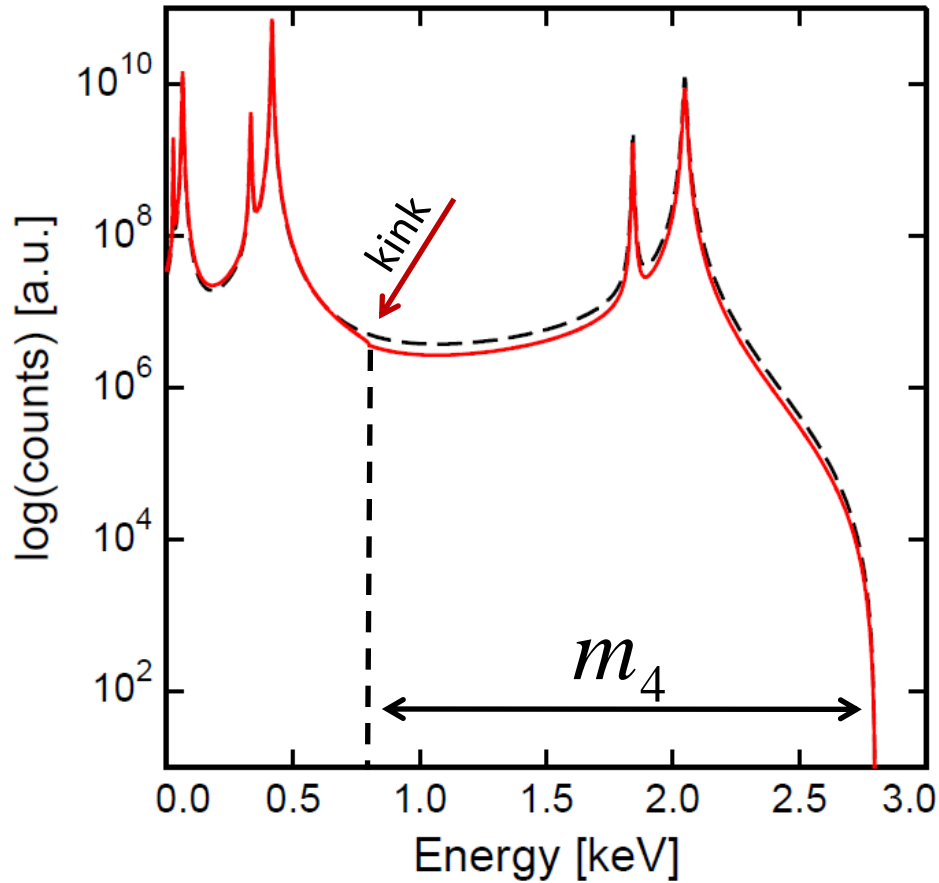
$$\left(\frac{W_{H1}}{W_{H2}}\right)_s = \left(\frac{W_{H1}}{W_{H2}}\right)_a \frac{|U_{e4}|^2 \left[H(Q_{EC} - E_1 - m_4) \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_4^2}{(Q_{EC} - E_1)^2}} - 1 \right] + 1}{|U_{e4}|^2 \left[H(Q_{EC} - E_2 - m_4) \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_4^2}{(Q_{EC} - E_2)^2}} - 1 \right] + 1}$$

Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

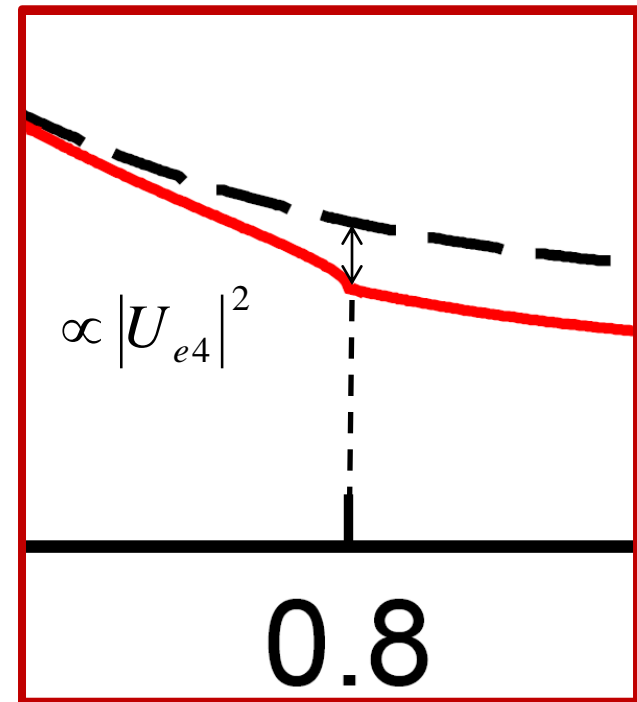


Sensitivity to the mixing matrix element at 90% CL as a function of the sterile neutrino mass achievable with about 10^{10} events in the full EC spectrum.

Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

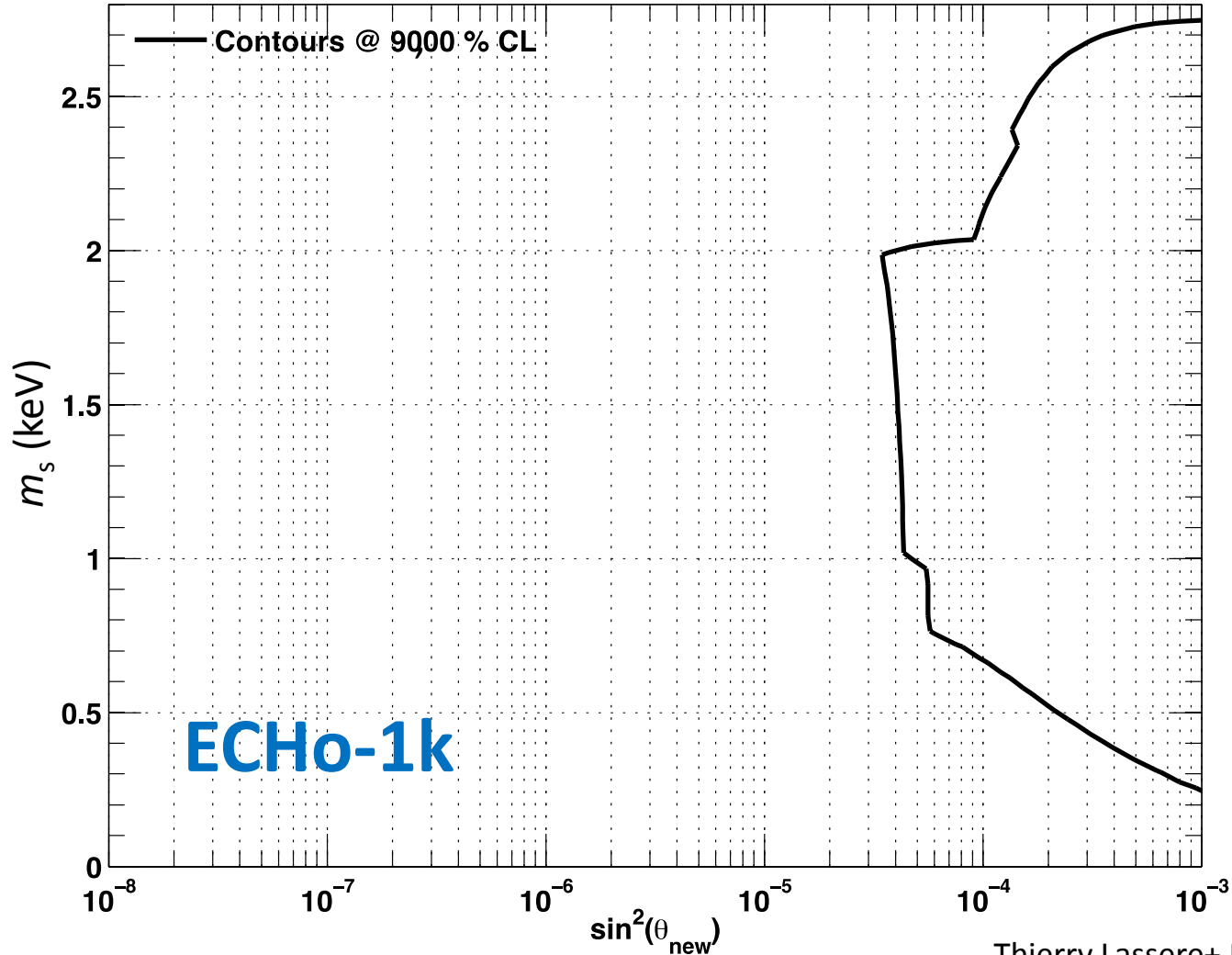


- position of kink $\Rightarrow m_4$
- depth of kink $\Rightarrow |U_{e4}|^2$



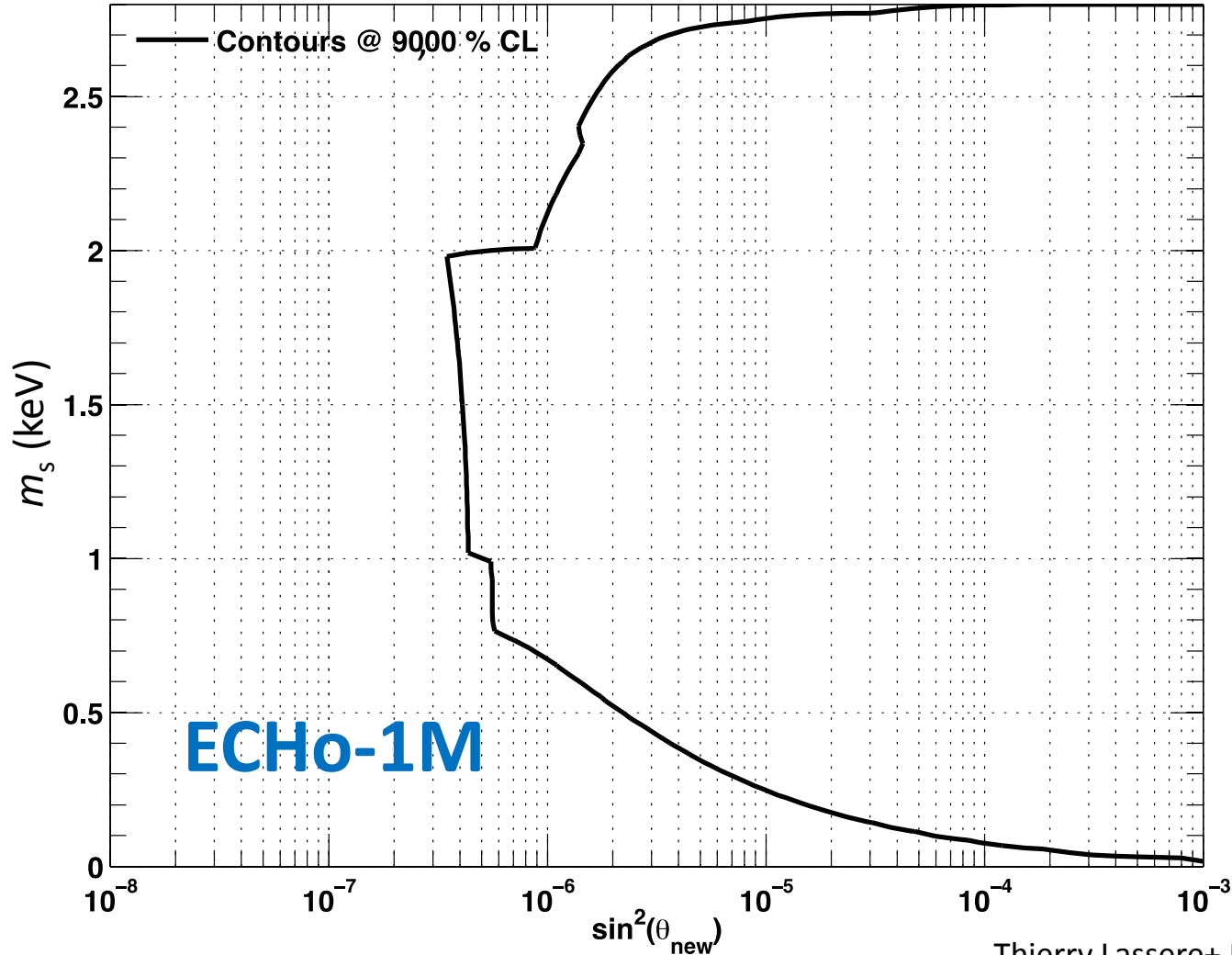
Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

Statistical Fluctuation – No Pile Up – Counts = $1e10$
Theoretical Spectrum Supposed to be perfectly known

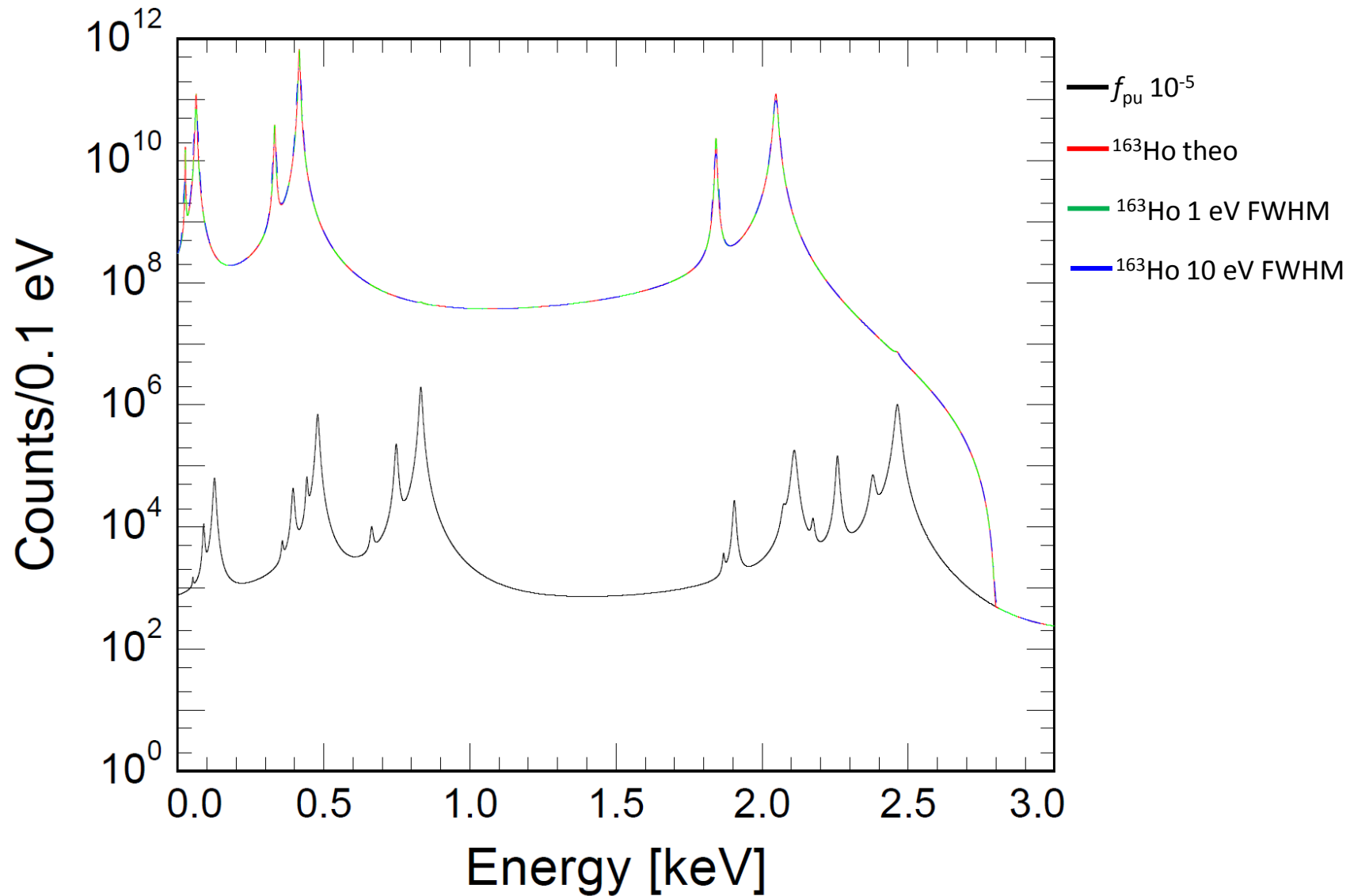


Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

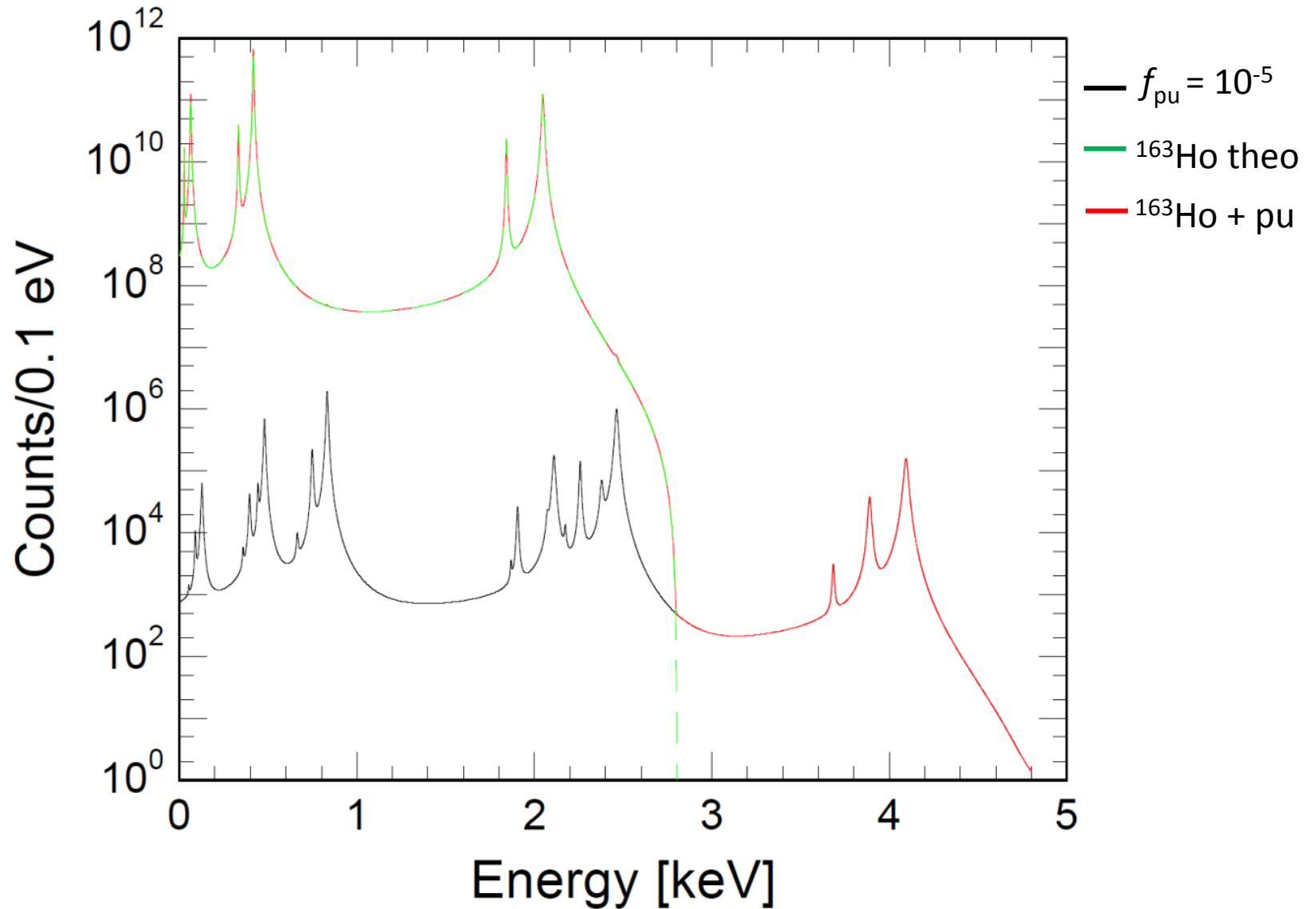
Statistical Fluctuation – No Pile Up – Counts = $1e14$
Theoretical Spectrum Supposed to be perfectly known



Pile-up and energy resolution



Pile-up and energy resolution



Sterile Neutrino (keV) and Electron Capture

Other candidates in the EC branch:

- $Q_{\text{EC}} < 100$ keV
- Reasonable halflife

| Nuclide | $T_{1/2}$ | EC-transition | Q (keV) [22] | B_i (keV) [23] | B_j (keV) [23] | $ \psi_i ^2/ \psi_j ^2$ | $Q-B_i$ (keV) |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| ^{123}Te | $>2 \cdot 10^{15}$ y | ? | 52.7(16) | K: 30.4912(3) | L _I : 4.9392(3) | 7.833 | 22.2 |
| ^{157}Tb | 71 y | $3/2^+ \rightarrow 3/2^-$ | 60.04(30) | K: 50.2391(5) | L _I : 8.3756(5) | 7.124 | 9.76 |
| ^{163}Ho | 4570 y | $7/2^- \rightarrow 5/2^-$ | 2.555(16) | M _I : 2.0468(5) | N _I : 0.4163(5) | 4.151 | 0.51 |
| ^{179}Ta | 1.82 y | $7/2^+ \rightarrow 9/2^+$ | 105.6(4) | K: 65.3508(6) | L _I : 11.2707(4) | 6.711 | 40.2 |
| ^{193}Pt | 50 y | $1/2^- \rightarrow 3/2^+$ | 56.63(30) | L _I : 13.4185(3) | M _I : 3.1737(17) | 4.077 | 43.2 |
| ^{202}Pb | 52 ky | $0^+ \rightarrow 2^-$ | 46(14) | L _I : 15.3467(4) | M _I : 3.7041(4) | 4.036 | 30.7 |
| ^{205}Pb | 13 My | $5/2^- \rightarrow 1/2^+$ | 50.6(5) | L _I : 15.3467(4) | M _I : 3.7041(4) | 4.036 | 35.3 |
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Sterile Neutrino and ^{163}Ho

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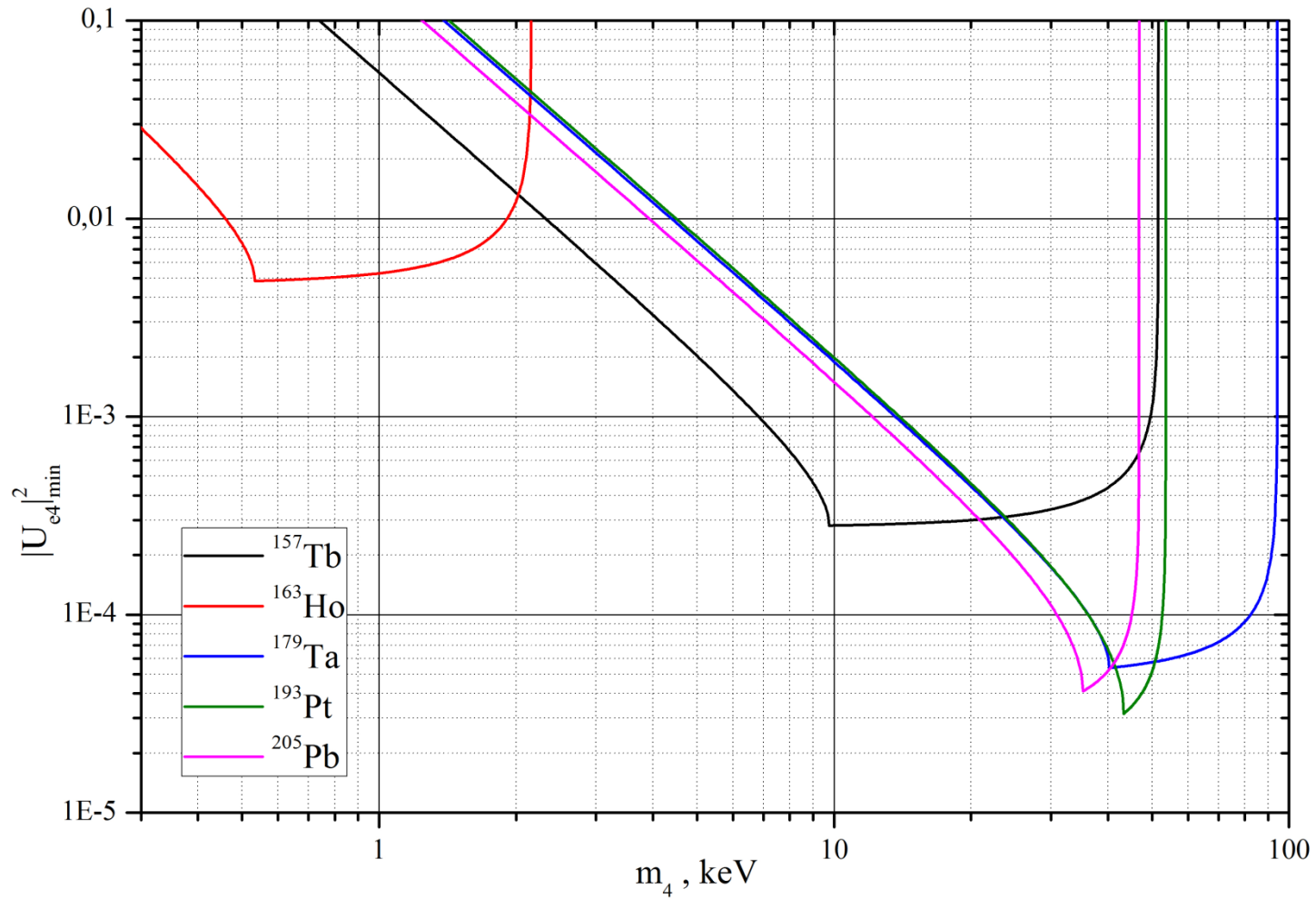
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$$\left(\frac{W_{H1}}{W_{H2}}\right)_s = \left(\frac{W_{H1}}{W_{H2}}\right)_a \frac{|U_{e4}|^2 \left[H(Q_{EC} - E_1 - m_4) \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_4^2}{(Q_{EC} - E_1)^2}} - 1 \right] + 1}{|U_{e4}|^2 \left[H(Q_{EC} - E_2 - m_4) \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_4^2}{(Q_{EC} - E_2)^2}} - 1 \right] + 1}$$

Sterile Neutrino (keV) and Electron Capture



Same statistics + including errors : $(\delta \psi_{i,j} = 0)$ $\delta Q_{\text{EC}} = 1 \text{ eV}$ $\delta E_{i,j} = 0.1 \text{ eV}$.

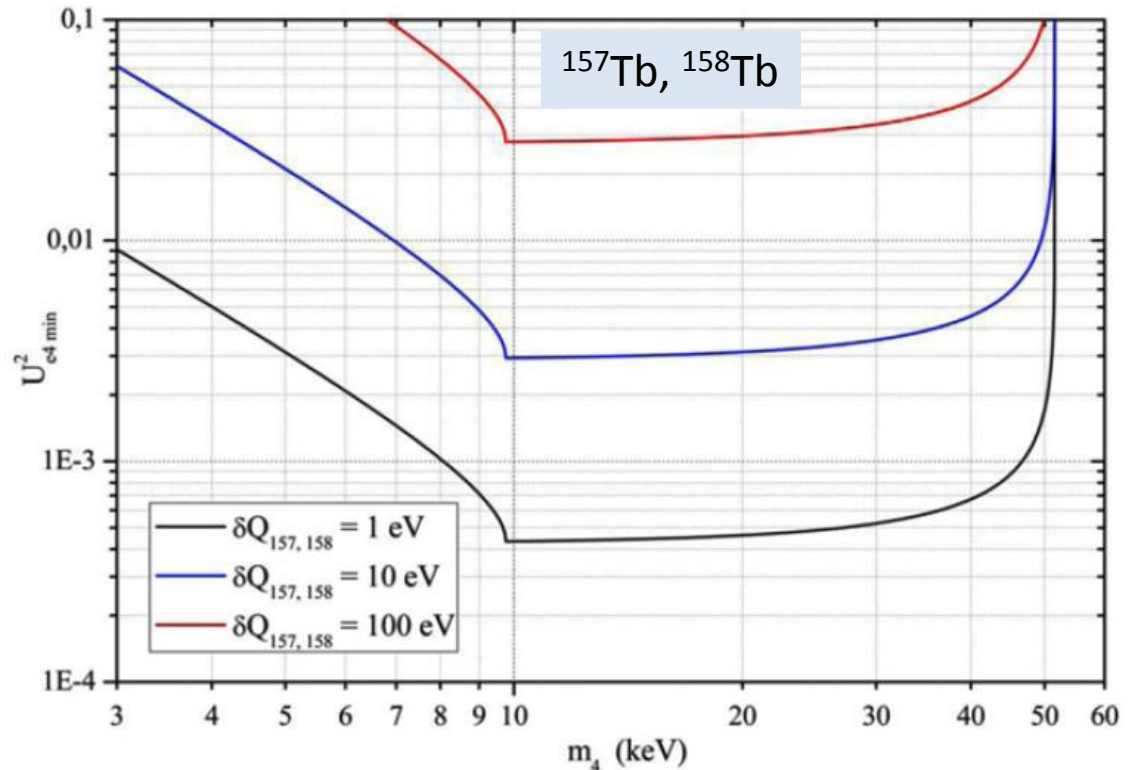
Sterile Neutrino (keV) and Electron Capture

Two EC isotopes of the same element:

$$\zeta_{\text{st}} \equiv \frac{(\lambda_i/\lambda_j)_1}{(\lambda_i/\lambda_j)_2} = \zeta_{\text{act}} \frac{[1 - U_{e4}^2 (1 - \omega_{i1})][1 - U_{e4}^2 (1 - \omega_{j2})]}{[1 - U_{e4}^2 (1 - \omega_{i2})][1 - U_{e4}^2 (1 - \omega_{j1})]}$$

$$\omega_{lk} \equiv H[(Q_k - B_l) - m_s] \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{m_s}{Q_k - B_l}\right)^2}$$

$$\zeta_{\text{act}} = \left[\frac{(Q_1 - B_i)(Q_2 - B_j)}{(Q_2 - B_i)(Q_1 - B_j)} \right]^2$$



Conclusions

- The ECHo experiment can investigate the electron neutrino mass in sub-eV range
- The sensitivity of ^{163}Ho - based experiment to the sterile neutrino is limited to $m_s < Q_{\text{EC}}$.
- Other candidates can be found in the EC sector. They can cover a larger sterile neutrino mass range.

Thank you!

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