

An update on the KATRIN experiment

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**BERGISCHE
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bmb+f - Förderschwerpunkt

Astroteilchenphysik

Großgeräte der physikalischen
Grundlagenforschung



Outline

1 The KATRIN Experiment

- KATRIN in a nutshell
- First Light
- determination of m_ν
- WGTS
- DPS
- CPS
- MAC-E-filter

- Main Spectrometer background

2 Sterile Neutrinos

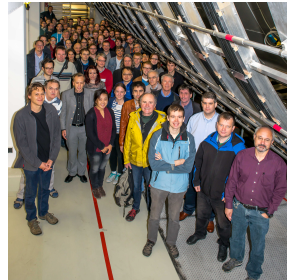
- Measurement phases
 - pre KATRIN phase
 - post KATRIN phase
 - FBM

3 Outlook

4 References

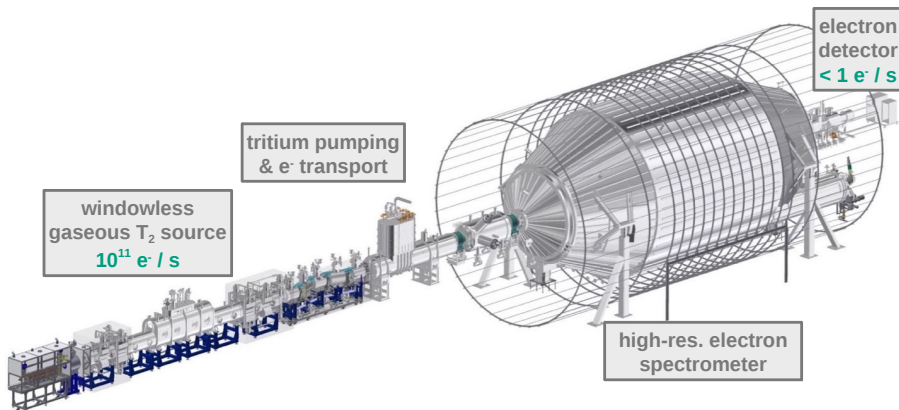
The **K**arlsruhe **T**Ritium **N**eutrino experiment

- international collaboration with ≈ 130 members in 6 countries
- located at Karlsruhe Institute of Technology



KATRIN in a nutshell

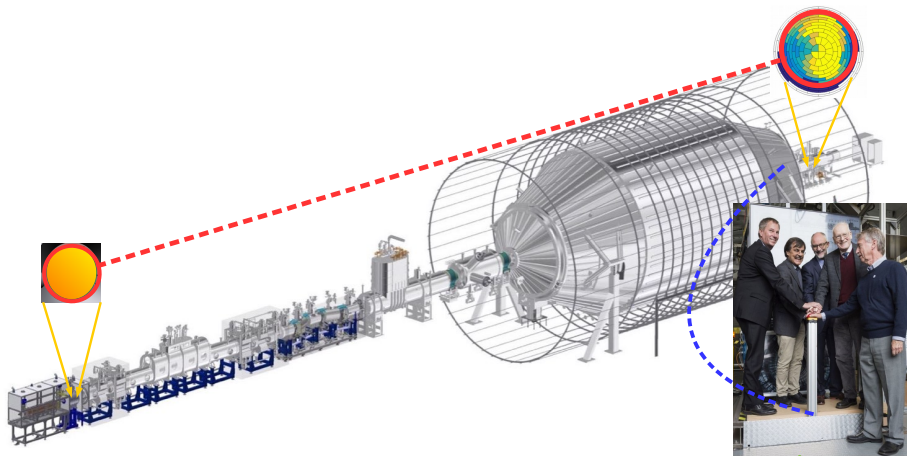
- improvement from 2 eV \rightarrow 0.2 eV sensitivity
 - ▶ requires 100x improved statistics and systematics
 - ▶ 70 m long beamline
 - ▶ high energy resolution: MAC-E-filter
 - ▶ high activity and stability of the source



KATRIN - First Light

technical inauguration - 14th October 2016

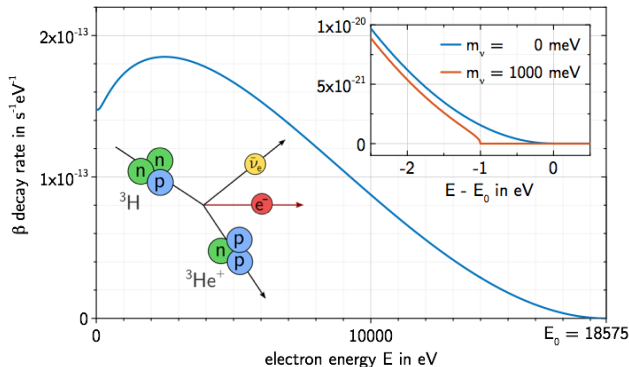
- illuminate rear wall with UV light
- photo-electric electrons are magnetically guided through entire beam line



The direct determination of m_ν

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dE} = C \times F(Z, E) p(E + m_e) (E_0 - E) \sum_i |U_{ei}|^2 \sqrt{(E_0 - E)^2 - m^2(\nu_i)}$$

$$\text{Spectral distortion } m^2(\nu_e) = \sum_i |U_{ei}|^2 m_i^2$$

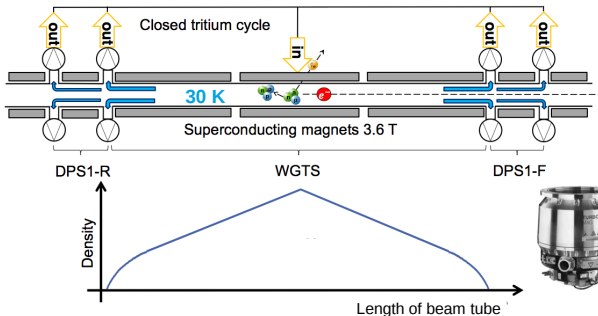


The Windowsless Gaseous Tritium Source

- 10 m long beam tube with 90 mm diameter
- 7 solenoids with 3.6 T to 5.6 T
- Gaseous Molecular Tritium
 - ▶ high activity ≈ 170 GBq
 - ▶ high isotopic purity $\epsilon_t > 95\%$
 - ▶ high stability 0.1 %



September 2015



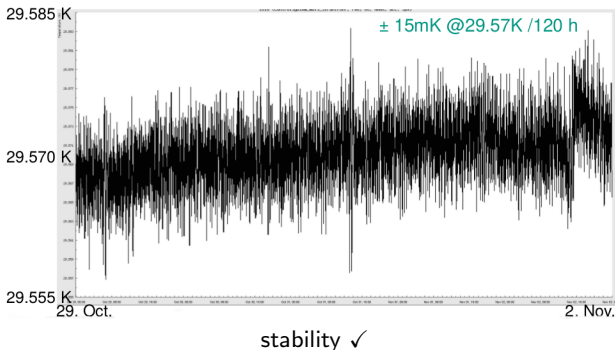
Requirements on the WGTS cryostat

- tritium beam tube cooled to 30 K
 - ▶ homogeneity and stability of 0.1 %
- check of leakage rate primary system and second containment ✓

homogeneity (✓)

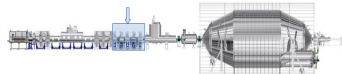
- towards front side $< 0.1 \%$
- towards rear side $\leq 1 \%$

The inhomogeneity is known!

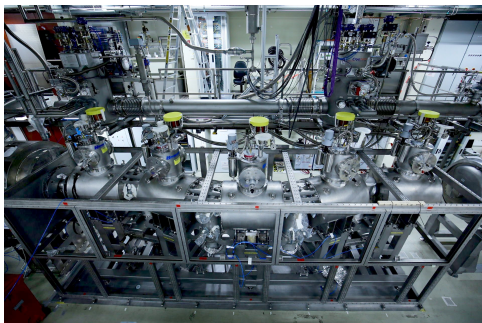


WGTS beam tube ready for T_2 operation!

The Differential Pumping Section



- reduction of tritium flow by 10^5
 - ▶ 4 turbo pumps
 - ▶ electrons and ions are guided magnetically through chicane



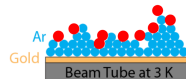
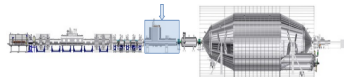
ion removal

- dipole and ring electrodes ✓
- FT-ICR ✗

First Light results:

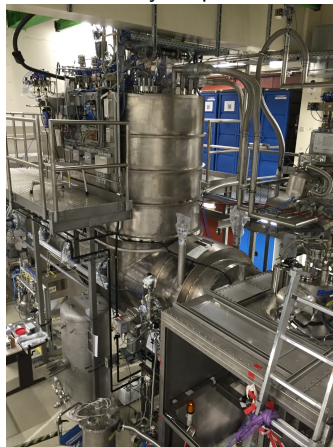
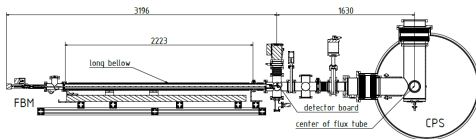
- **no** collision of the $191 \text{ Tcm}^2 \text{ e}^-$ flux with beam tube
- ions can be **drifted** with the dipole electrodes
- ions can be **blocked** with the ring electrodes

The Cryogenic Pumping Section

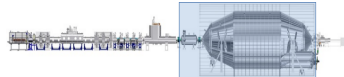


T₂ -cryosorption

- reduction of tritium flow by 10^7
 - ▶ cryosorption on the pre-condensed Argon frost layer
 - ▶ tilted beam line
- **Forward Beam Monitor** attached to CPS
 - ▶ monitoring and scanning of the column density



The MAC-E-filter

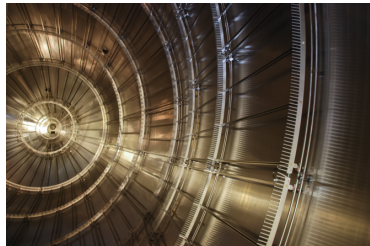
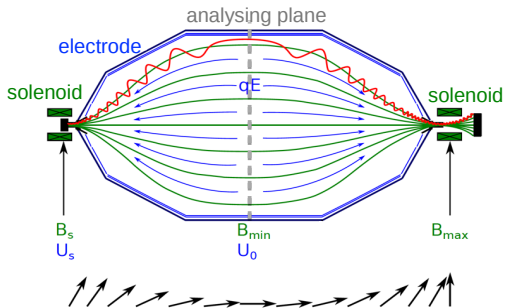


Magnetic **A**diabatic **C**ollimation and **E**lectrostatic filter

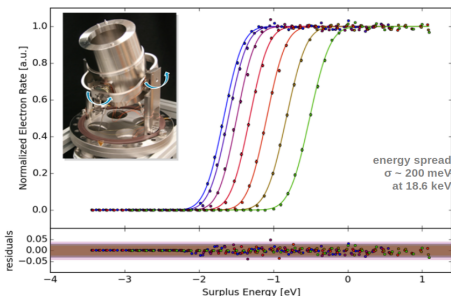
- energy resolution

$$\Delta E = \frac{B_{\min}}{B_{\max}} \cdot E = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ T}}{6 \text{ T}} \cdot 18600 \text{ eV}$$

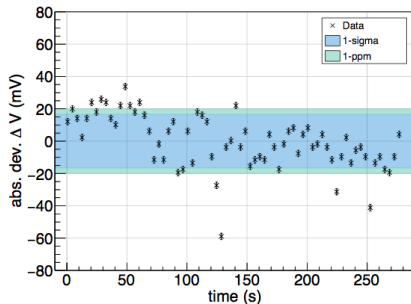
- volume of 1500 m^3 and mass of $\approx 200 \text{ t}$



Main spectrometer: MAC-E-filter characteristics

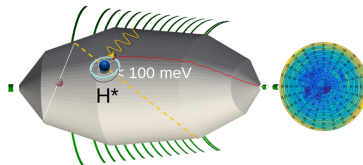
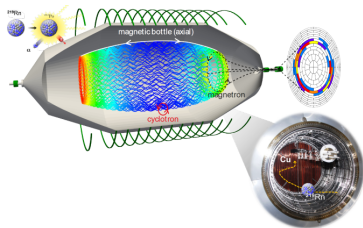


- sharp transmission for electrons at 18.6 keV
- width limited by e-gun transmission spectrum



- HV-stability on ppm level
- long term stability monitoring with $^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$

Main spectrometer background



^{219}Rn atoms

- ^{219}Rn emanates from NEG
- background rate: ≈ 0.5 cps

countermeasure

- cryotrap in front of NEG
 - ▶ 3 LN₂ cooled Cu-baffles

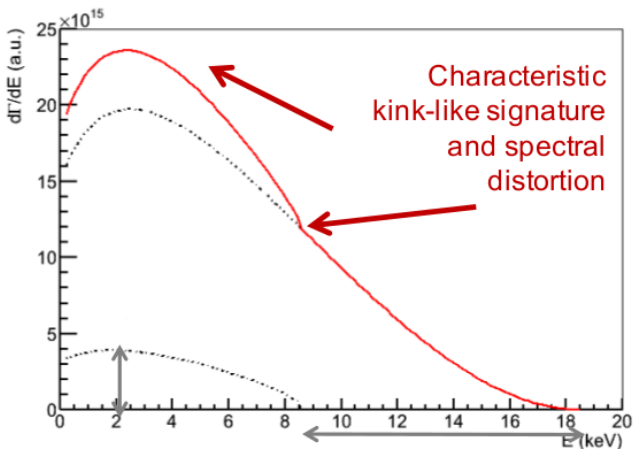
H* Rydberg atoms

- desorbed due to ^{206}Pb recoil ions
- background rate: ≈ 0.5 cps

countermeasure

- reduction H-atom surface coverage
 - ▶ extended bake-out phase
 - ▶ strong UV illumination source

Hunting keV sterile neutrinos with KATRIN



The measurement phases

① pre KATRIN measurement phase

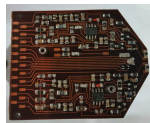
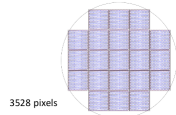
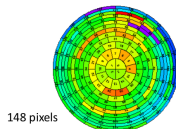
- ▶ reduced count rate at the detector $\approx 10^6$ cps
 - ★ low count rate in standard KATRIN operation
 - ★ energy resolution of 2 keV (FWHM)
- ▶ quick measurement to improve current limits

② post KATRIN measurement phase

- ▶ new detector and read-out system $\approx 10^8$ cps
 - ★ energy resolution of 300 eV (FWHM)

③ upgrade of the FBM

- ▶ replace PIN diode with SDD planned for post KATRIN
 - ★ current energy resolution of 2 keV (FWHM)



pre KATRIN Phase

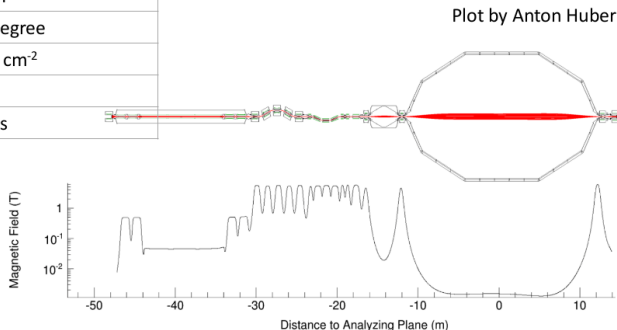
How to decrease count rate?

- ① decrease column density
 - ▶ less scattering in the source
- ② decrease magnetic field in the source
 - ▶ reduced acceptance angle

crucial systematics

- rear wall / detector scattering
- adiabaticity
- pile-up

parameter	value
Source magnetic field	0.045 T
Acceptance angle	4.97 degree
Column density	$3 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
Reduction of rd	167
Rate at detector	10^6 cps

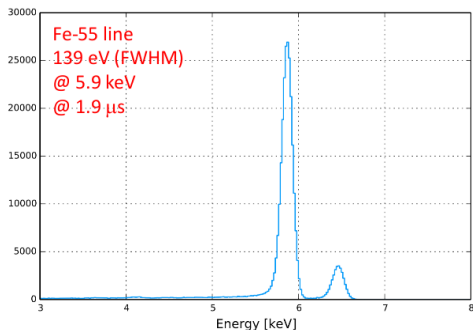
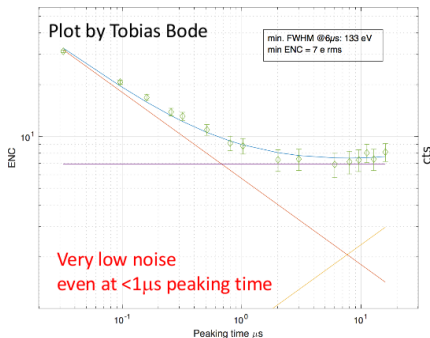


post KATRIN Phase

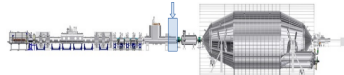
- 1 after ν mass measurement
- 2 upgraded detector and read-out system
- 3 detailed source model is necessary
 - MC simulations not feasible

required characteristics

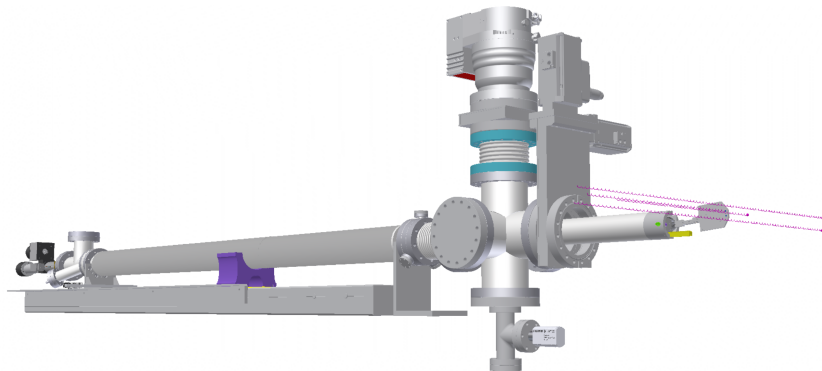
- 1 000 – 10 000 pixel
- thin dead layer < 10 nm
- energy resolution 300 eV (FWHM) at 20 keV



Forward Beam Monitor



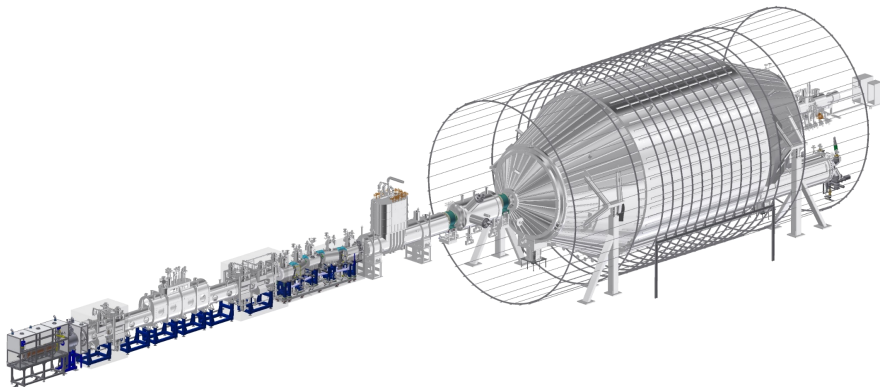
- PIN diodes: monitor the source during KATRIN operation
- replace PIN diode with Silicon Drift Detector
 - ▶ small deadlayer
 - ▶ high energy resolution
 - ▶ record differential β -spectrum



Outlook

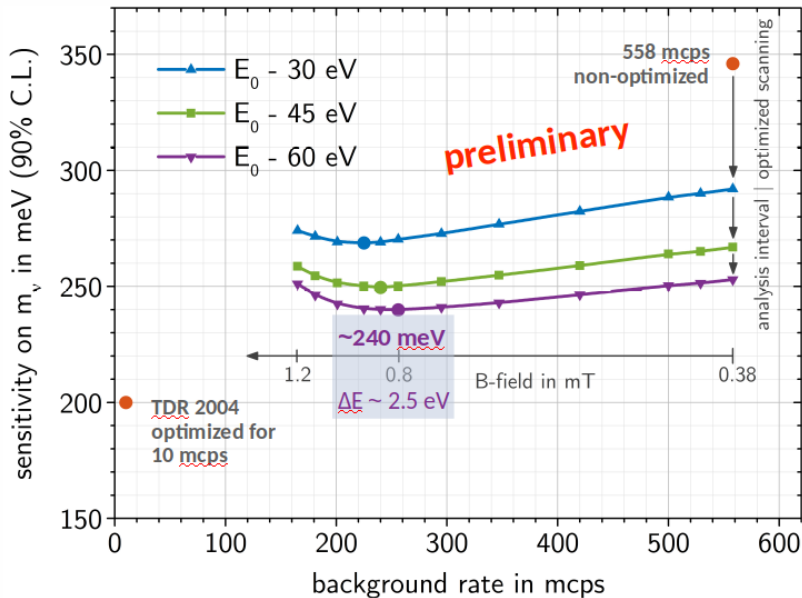
Next steps:

- deuterium and Kr in the source
- electrons: energy losses in source and transmission function
- first traces active tritium: commissioning and safety checks
- pre KATRIN sterile neutrino measurement

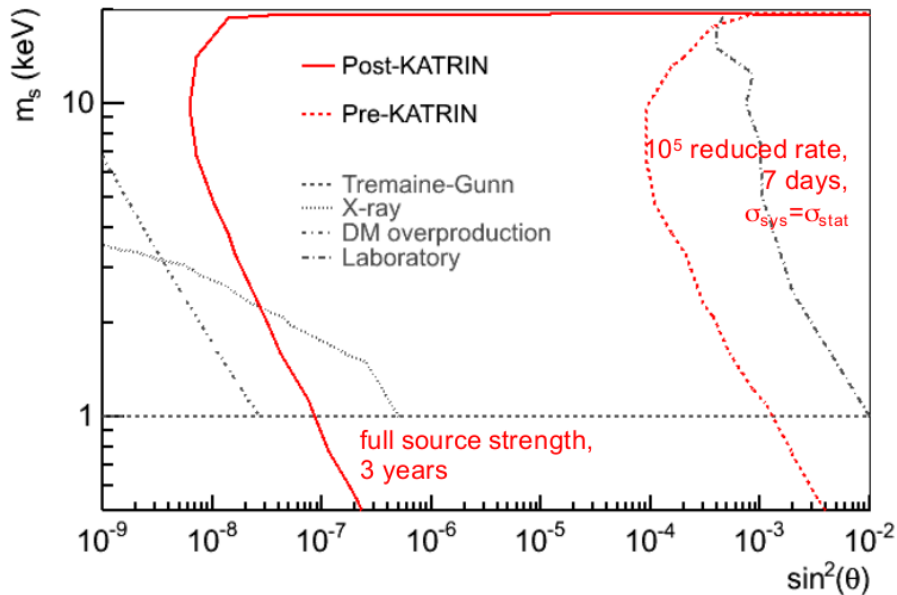


Backup slides

KATRIN sensitivity



Sterile Neutrino sensitivity



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Direct probes of neutrino mass

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KATRIN Design Report

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WINDOWLESS GASEOUS TRITIUM SOURCE - Status and Outlook

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The mass of the neutrino – truly

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S. Mertens, 2015

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