



Contribution ID: 67

Type: poster

WITCH, status and perspectives

The WITCH set-up (Weak Interaction Trap for Charged Particles) that has been installed at ISOLDE/CERN combines a double Penning trap system to prepare and confine radioactive ions and a retardation spectrometer to probe the energy distribution of the daughter recoil ions [1]. The latter leads to the beta-neutrino angular correlation coefficient a , which contains information of the presence of scalar or tensor interactions in nuclear beta decay. The setup is now operational and the first recoil ion spectra have been measured in the decay of ^{124}In . Although statistics were not sufficient and systematic effects have not yet been addressed in sufficient detail to extract weak interaction information, the charge state distribution of the recoiling ^{124}Sn daughter ions could be determined in this experiment [2]. The setup has been upgraded (better vacuum, buffer gas purification, electro-polished electrodes) and further optimized to allow for measurements on ^{35}Ar . A first such measurement has been performed and allowed the investigation of systematic and unwanted effects in the system. At present these data are being analyzed to collect information in preparation of longer measurements on ^{35}Ar where useful physics information can be obtained.

[1] M. Beck et al., Nucl. Instrum. and Meth. A 503 (2003) 569

[2] S. Coeck et al., to be published

Is this an invited talk? (please answer yes or no)

No

Would you prefer your contribution to be a poster presentation? (please answer yes or no)

No

Would you prefer your contribution to be an oral presentation? (please answer yes or no)

Yes

Are you a student, postdoc or an attendee from an “emerging” country and would like to apply for financial support?

No

Primary author: BREITENFELDT, M. (K.U.Leuven, Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, Celestijnenlaan 200D, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium)

Co-authors: HERLERT, A. (Physics Department, CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland); WEINHEIMER, C. (Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Institut für Kernphysik, Wilhelm-Klemm Str. 9, D-48149 Münster, Germany); ZAKOUCKY, D. (Nuclear Physics Institute, ASCR, 25068 Rez, Czech Republic); TRAYKOV, E. (K.U.Leuven, Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, Celestijnenlaan 200D, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium); GLÜCK, F. (Karlsruher Institut für Technologie, Institut für Kernphysik, Postfach 3640, 76021 Karlsruhe, Germany); WAUTERS, F. (K.U.Leuven, Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, Celestijnenlaan 200D, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium); WENANDER, F. (Physics

Department, CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland); SOTI, G. (K.U.Leuven, Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, Celestijnenlaan 200D, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium); MADER, J. (Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Institut für Kernphysik, Wilhelm-Klemm Str. 9, D-48149 Münster, Germany); BECK, M. (Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Institut für Kernphysik, Wilhelm-Klemm Str. 9, D-48149 Münster, Germany); TANDECKI, M. (K.U.Leuven, Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, Celestijnenlaan 200D, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium); SEVERIJNS, N. (K.U.Leuven, Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, Celestijnenlaan 200D, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium); FRIEDAG, P. (Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Institut für Kernphysik, Wilhelm-Klemm Str. 9, D-48149 Münster, Germany); VAN GORP, S. (K.U.Leuven, Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, Celestijnenlaan 200D, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium); DE LEEBECK, V. (K.U.Leuven, Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, Celestijnenlaan 200D, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium); KOZLOV, V. (Karlsruher Institut für Technologie, Institut für Kernphysik, Postfach 3640, 76021 Karlsruhe, Germany)

Presenter: BREITENFELDT, M. (K.U.Leuven, Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, Celestijnenlaan 200D, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium)

Track Classification: Fundamental interactions