

Spectroscopy of the first electrons from the KATRIN tritium source

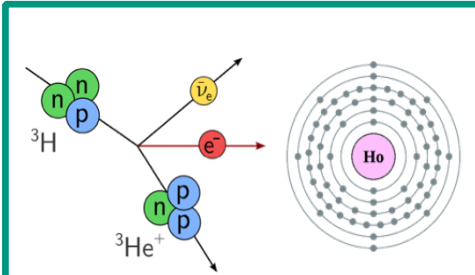
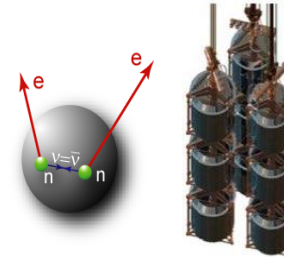
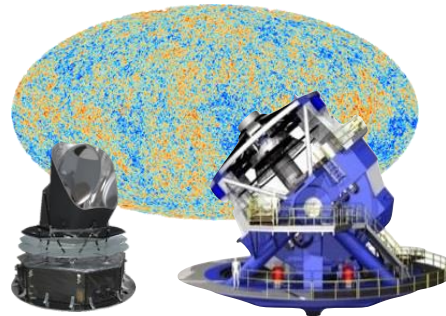
Magnus Schlösser for the KATRIN collaboration

XXXIX International Conference on High Energy Physics, 7. July 2018, Seoul

INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL PHYSICS, TRITIUM LABORATORY KARLSRUHE



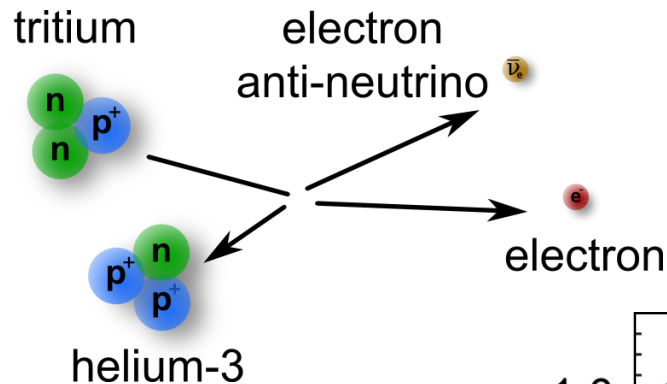
Ways to access the neutrino mass



	Cosmology	Search for $0\nu\beta\beta$	β -decay & electron capture
Observable	$M_\nu = \sum_i m_i$	$m_{\beta\beta}^2 = \sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_i ^2$	$m_\beta^2 = \sum_i U_{ei} ^2 m_i^2$
Present upper limit	0.12 – 1 eV	0.2 – 0.4 eV	2 eV
Model dependence	Multi-parameter cosmological model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majorana ν - contributions other than $m(\nu)$? - nuclear matrix elements, g_A 	Direct , only kinematics; no cancellations in incoherent sum

KATRIN → 200 meV

Tritium β -decay

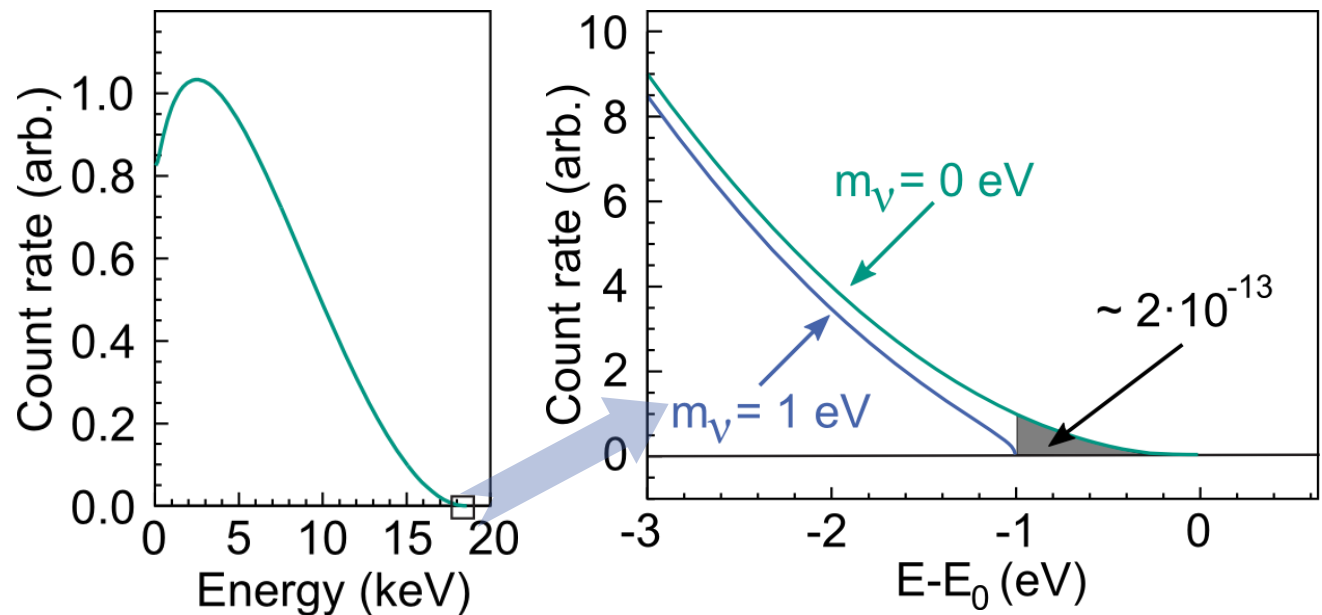


$$E_0 = 18.6 \text{ keV}$$

$$T_{1/2} = 12.3 \text{ y}$$

β -electron spectrum

$$\frac{dN}{dE} \propto \sqrt{(E_0 - E)^2 - m_{\bar{\nu}_i}^2 c^4}$$

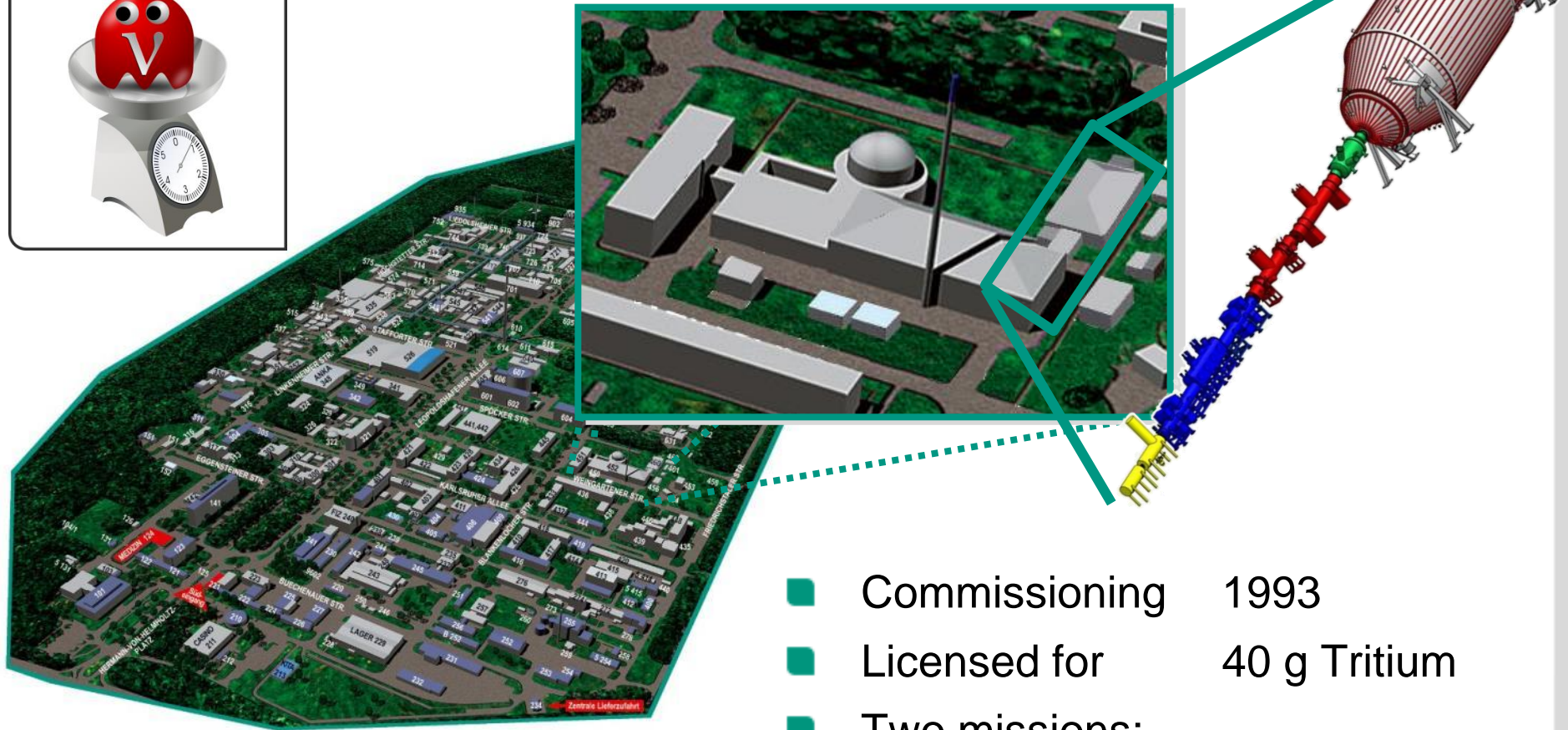


KATRIN's aim: Measurement of m_{ν} with a sensitivity of 200 meV/c²

The Tritium Laboratory Karlsruhe



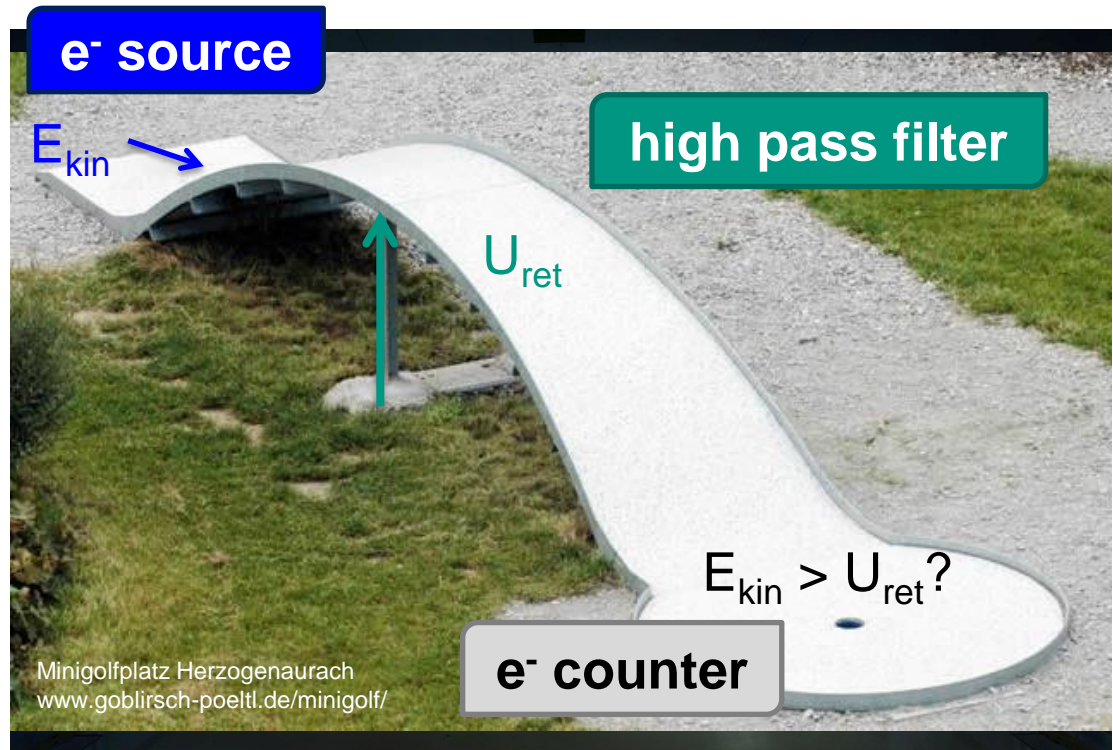
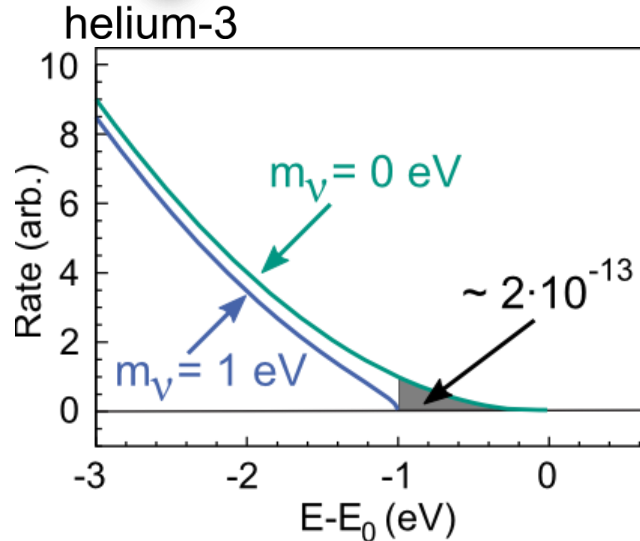
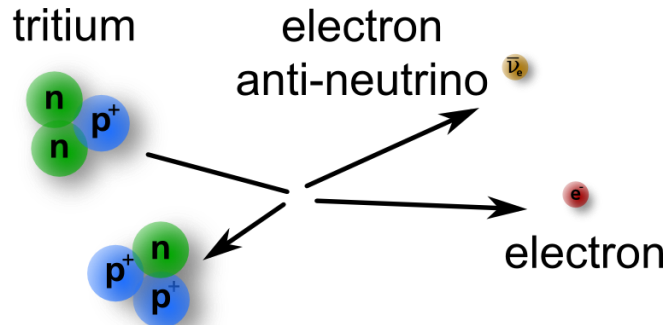
Tritium Laboratory Karlsruhe (TLK)



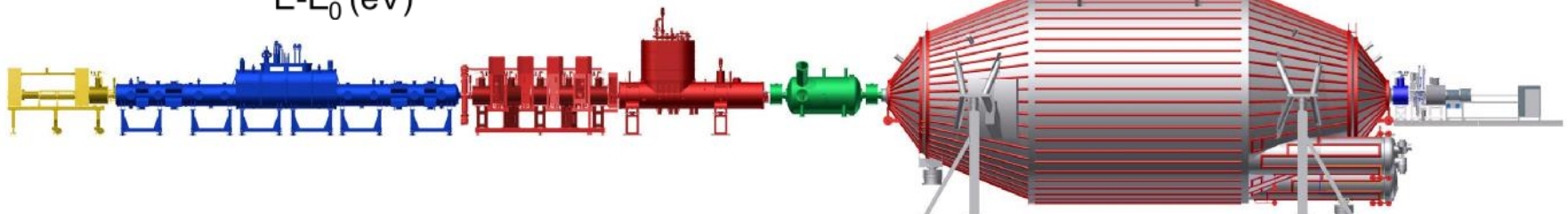
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
Campus North

- Commissioning 1993
- Licensed for 40 g Tritium
- Two missions:
 - Fuel cycle for fusion reactors
 - KATRIN Experiment

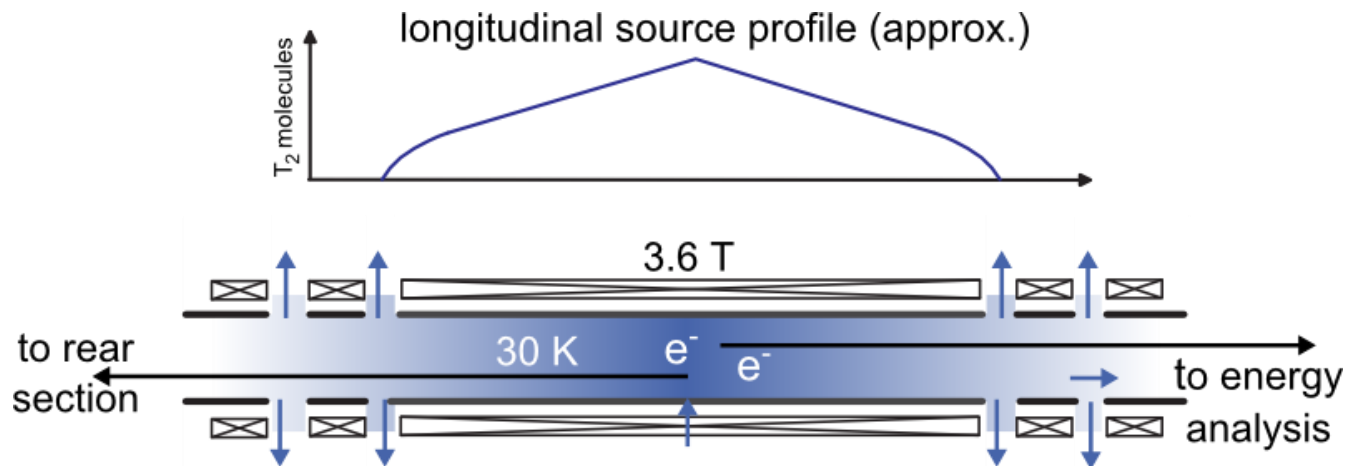
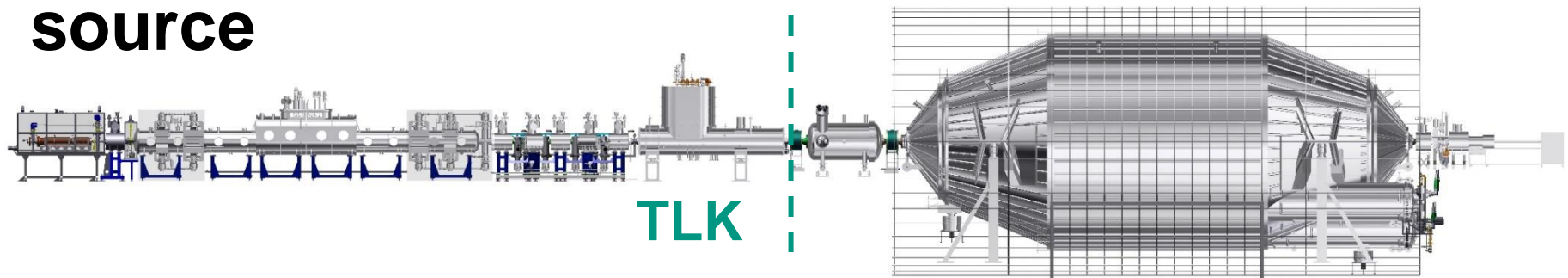
The Karlsruhe Tritium Neutrino Experiment



katrin.kit.edu

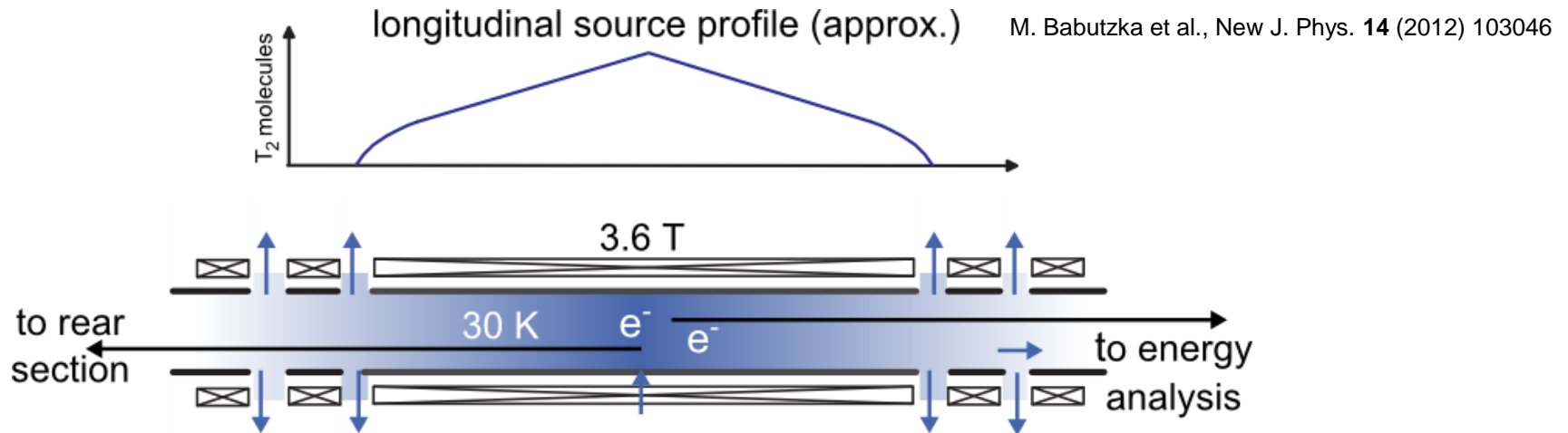


A high-luminosity, ultra-stable tritium source

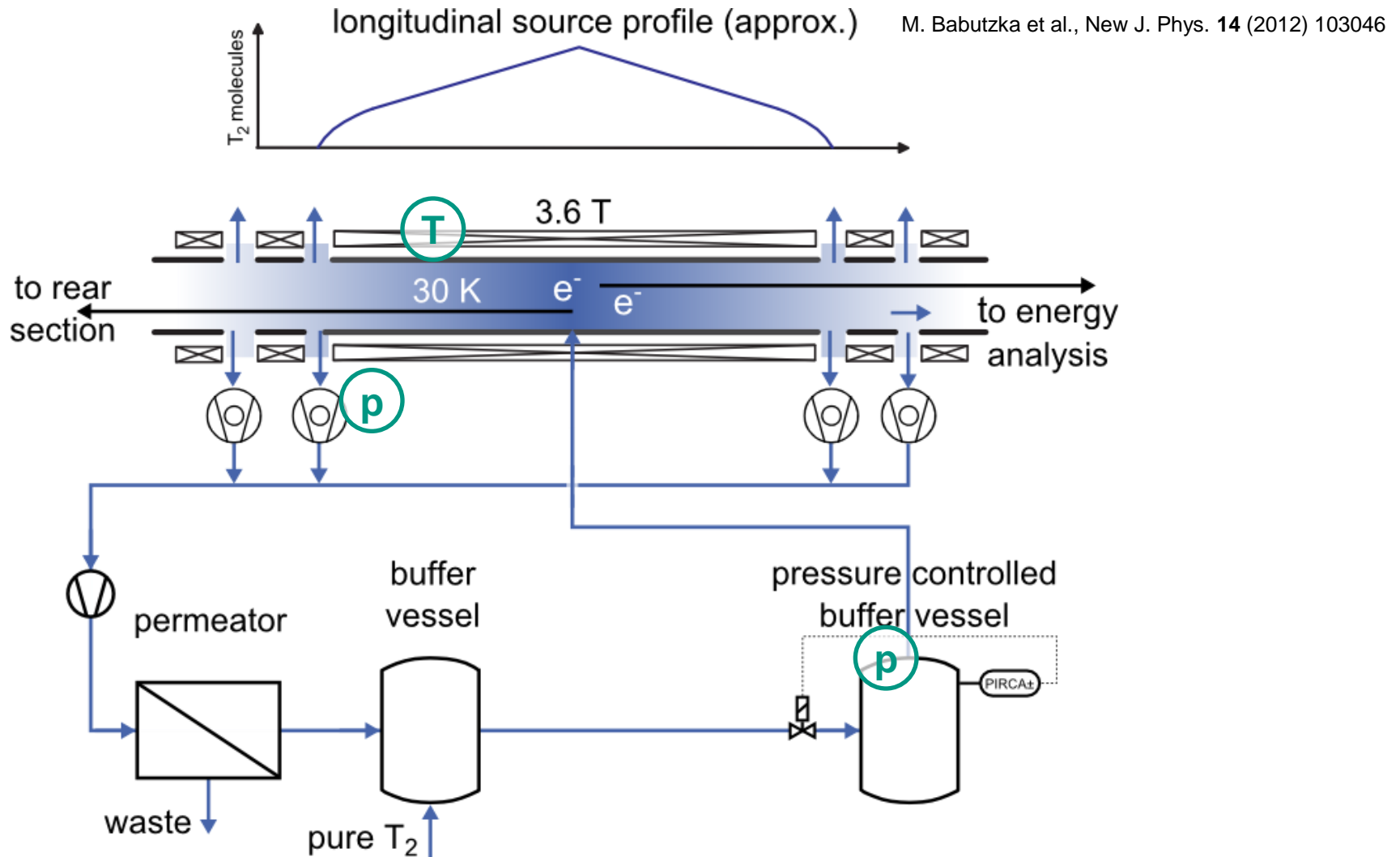


- T_2 purity > 95%
- T_2 retention before spectrometers $> 10^{14}$
- Source profile stable to 10^{-3} level
- Source activity 10^{11} Bq
- T_2 throughput ~ 40 g/day
- Operation 24/7, 60 days/run
- Necessary inventory > 15 g

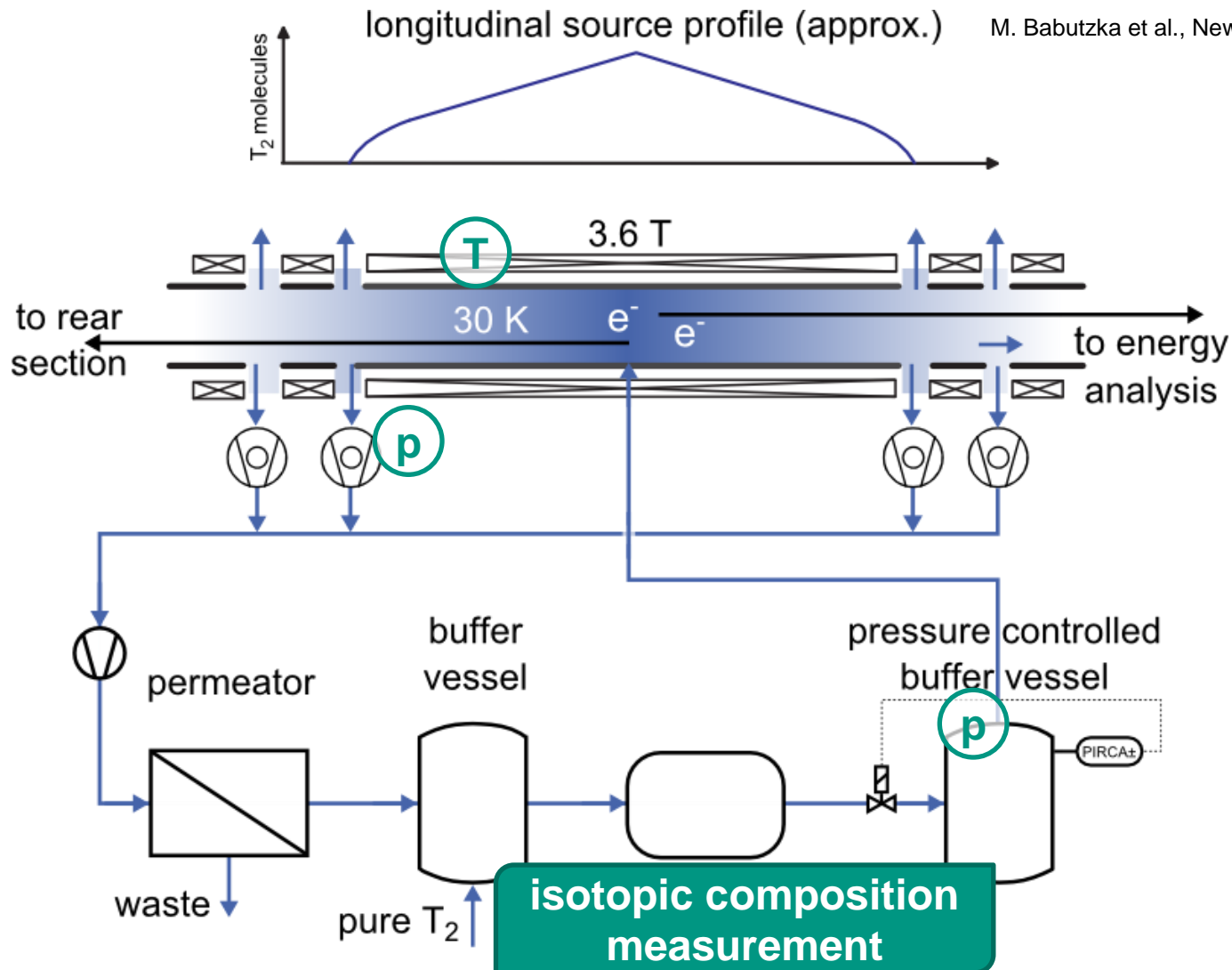
The stable tritium source



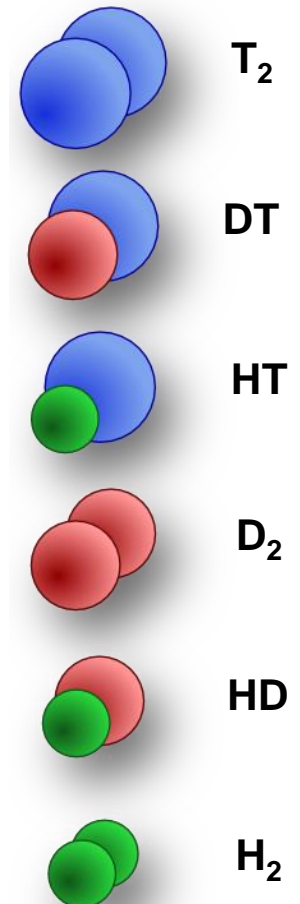
The stable tritium source



The stable tritium source



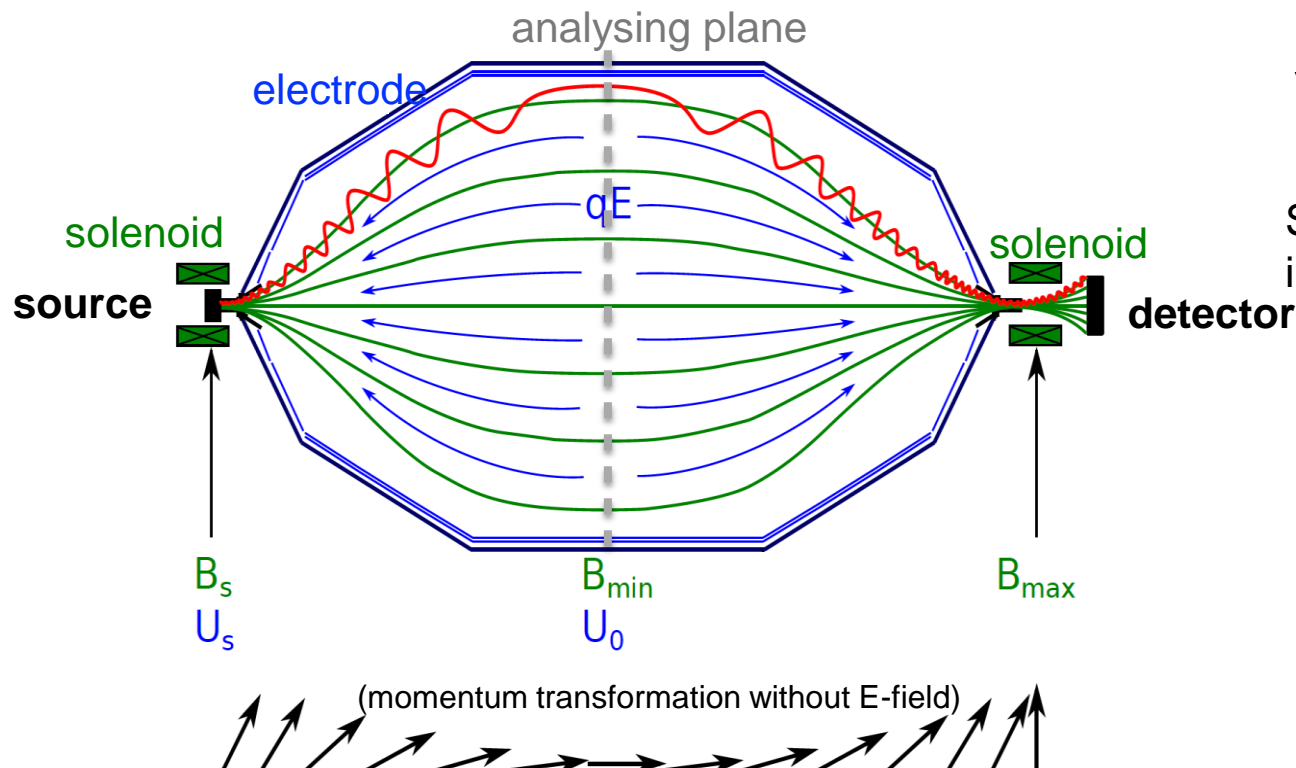
Hydrogen isotopologues



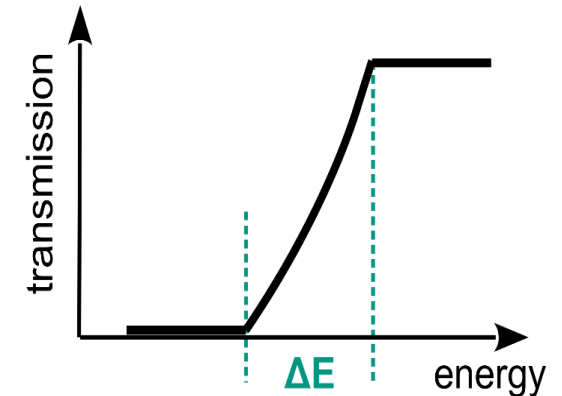
High-resolution spectrometer: MAC-E filter

Magnetic Adiabatic Collimation & Electrostatic Filter:

- integrating electrostatic filter ($E_{\text{kin}} > eU_0$)
- “clean” (analytic) response function



Sharp high pass filter:



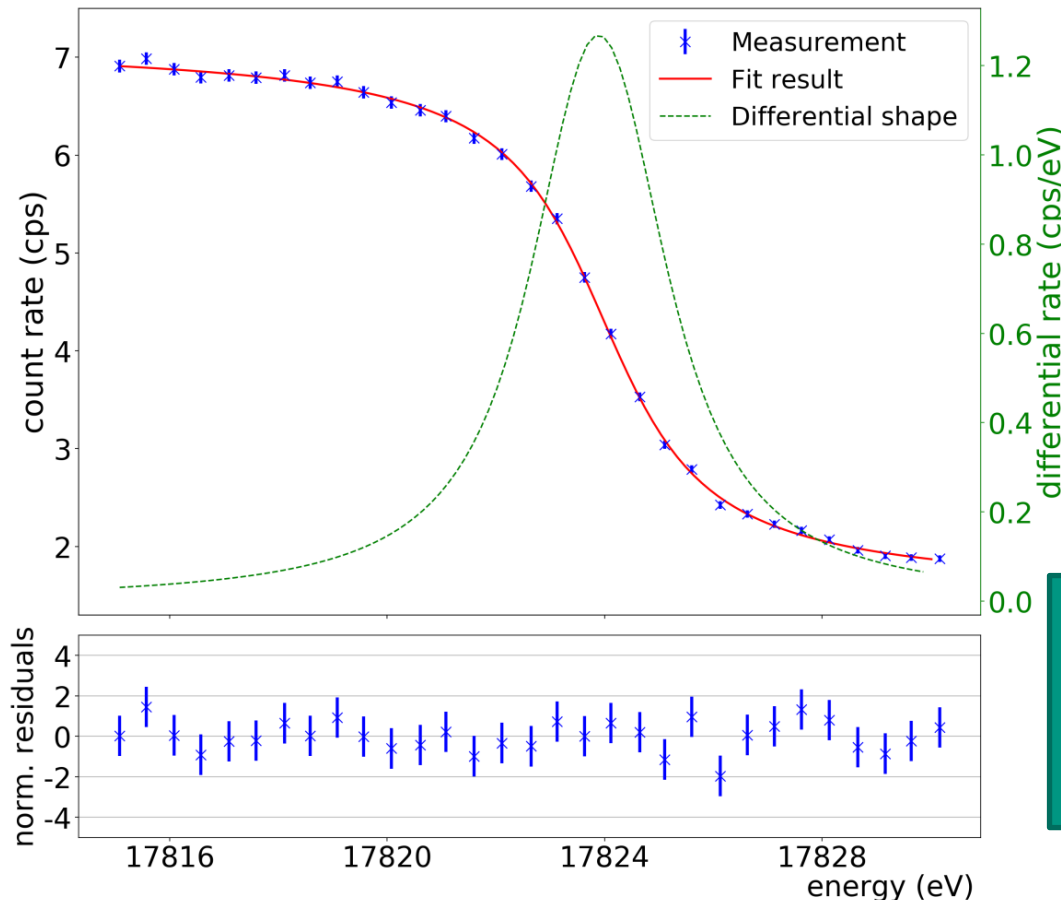
Steps of filter potential →
integrated β spectrum

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} = \frac{B_{\min}}{B_{\max}}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta E < 1 \text{ eV at } 18.6 \text{ keV}$$

Spectroscopy of electrons from $^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$

K-32 line (17.8 keV, $\Gamma \sim 2.8$ eV)



■ **Gaseous $^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$ provides isotropic electrons for commissioning (summer 2017)**

■ **Energy scale calibration and stability validated**

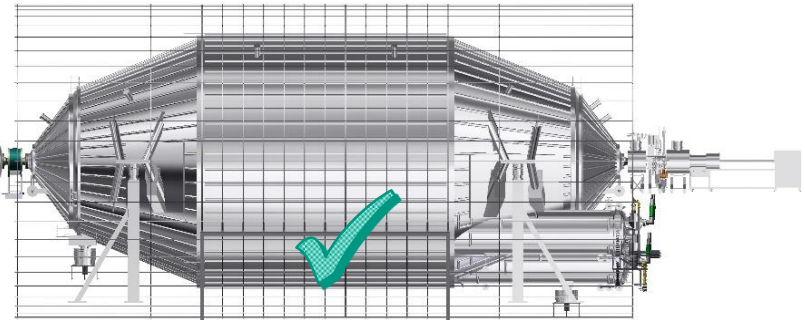
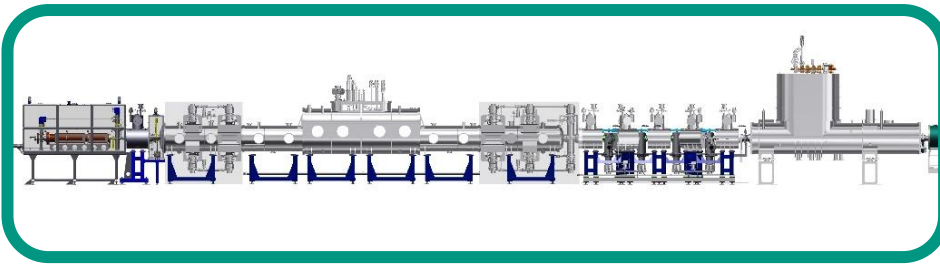
Validation of high (<1 eV) spectroscopic resolution of KATRIN spectrometer

*KATRIN collab., JINST **13** P04020 (2018),
KATRIN collab., EPJ C **78** 368 (2018)*

Unique Selling Points of KATRIN

- KATRIN will measure the neutrino mass with 200 meV/c² sensitivity by employing

- an ultra-stable high-luminosity windowless gaseous tritium source ✓
- and a high-resolution MAC-E filter with < 1 eV energy resolution.



**Inner loop buffer
vessel pressure**

*Priester et al.
Vacuum 116
(2015) 42*



**WGTS
Temperature**

*Grohmann et al.
Cryogenics 51,8
(2011) 438*



**Gas
composition**

*Schlösser et al.
J. Mol. Struct. 1044,
24 (2013) 61*

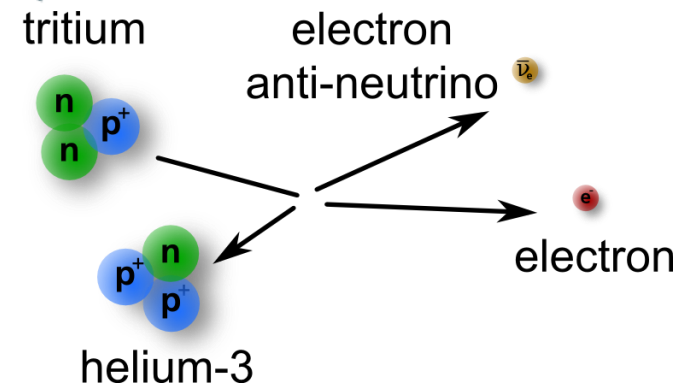


**Source
activity**

Not yet
demonstrated



First tritium with KATRIN in May / June 2018



First tritium campaign May / June 2018

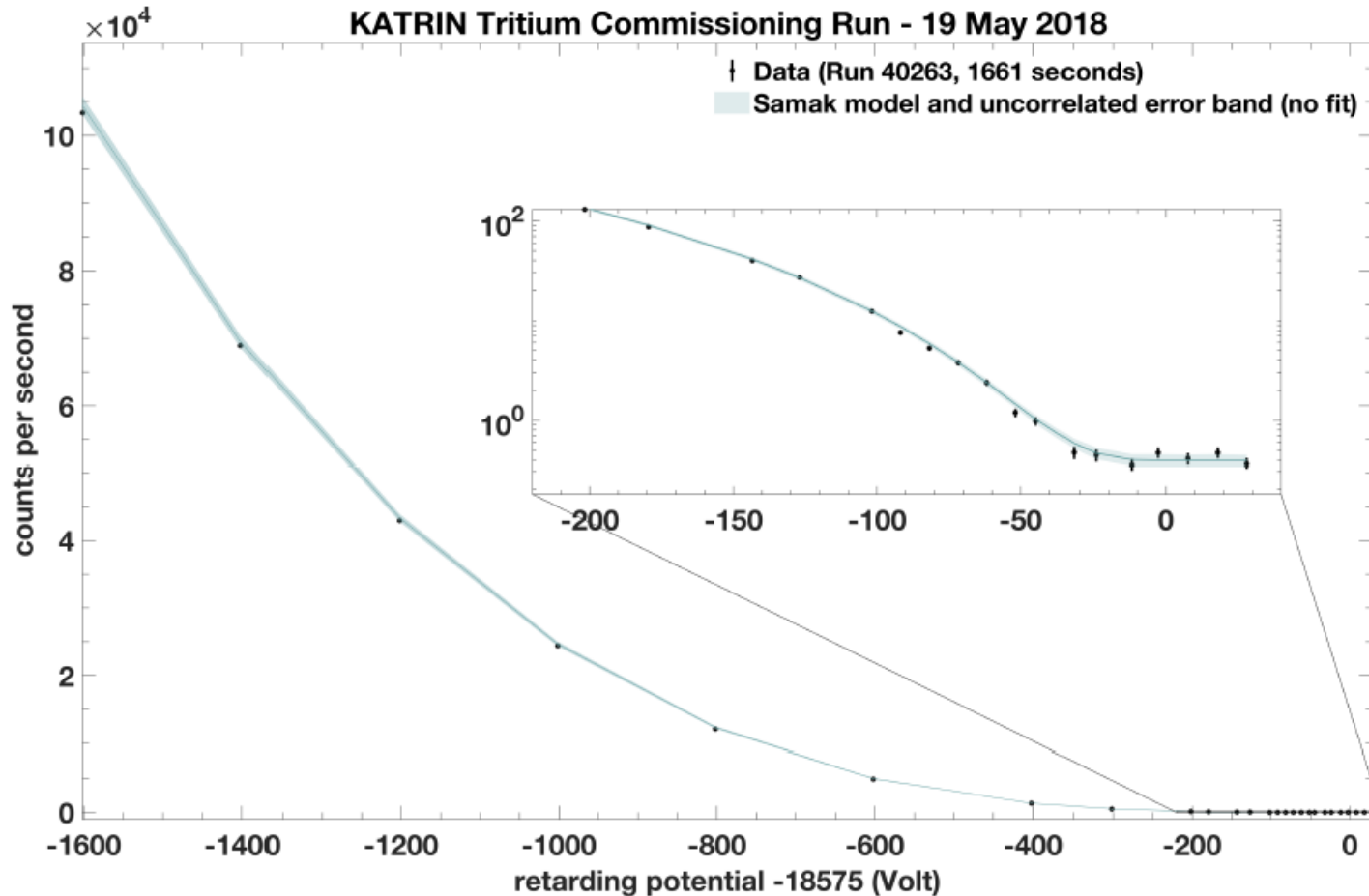
■ Motivation:

- Commissioning of system with tritium (1% of nominal activity)
- Demonstrate 0.1% global system stability
- Investigate ion generation and retention
- Study beta spectrum for systematic effects and test analysis strategies

First tritium injection:
Friday 18 May
7:48 am UTC



The very first tritium spectrum



■ Input parameters for model directly taken from experimental “slow control” data

■ No tuning!!!

Very good agreement of model with data
(shape and absolute rate!)

First tritium campaign

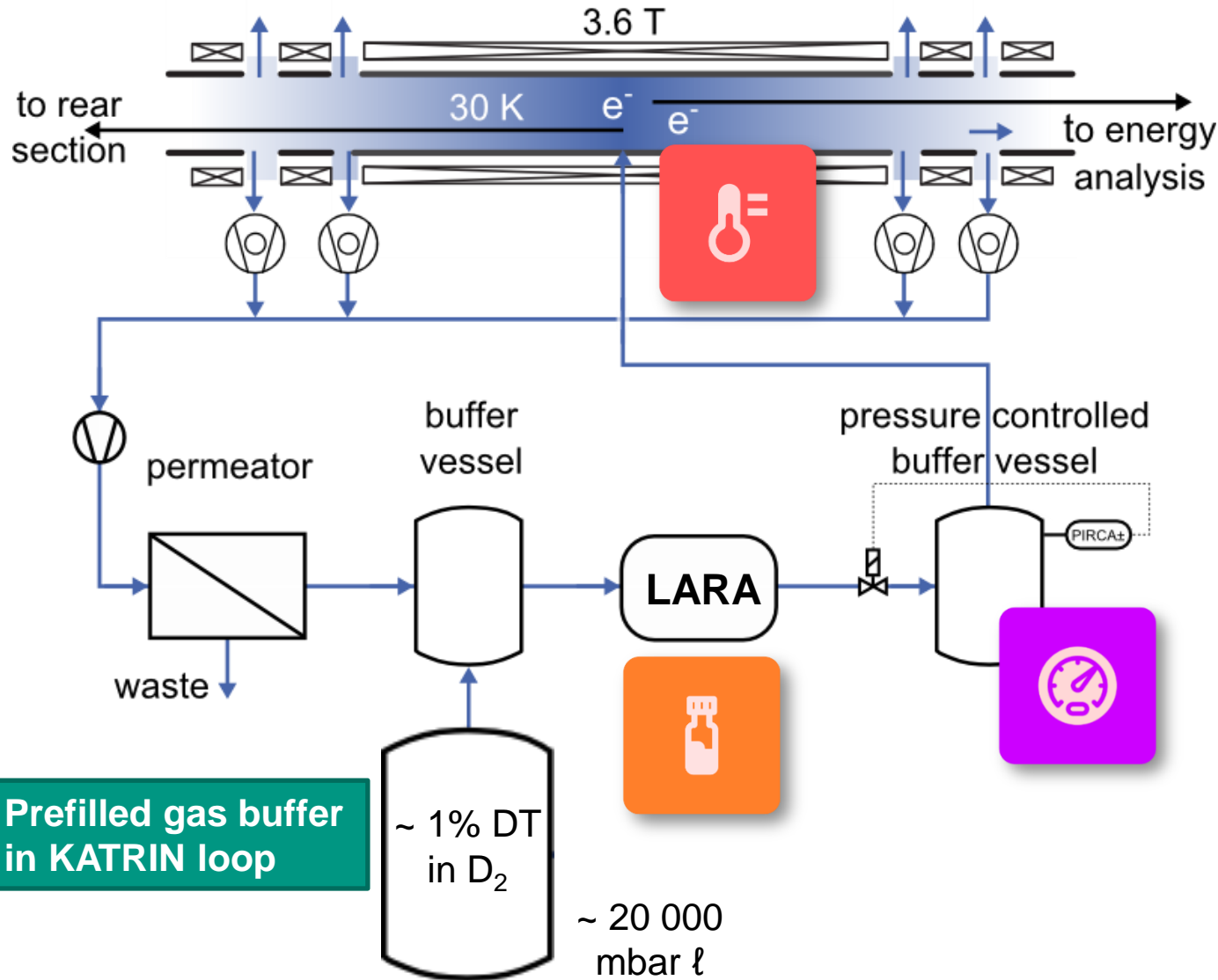
■ Two week operation

- Tritium-loop was started 5th June and stopped 18th June (without interruption)
- During day - Special investigations
 - ion studies
 - column density effect on scattering
 - sterile neutrino scans
 - high rate investigations
 - or beta spectrum scan
- During night and weekend
 - beta spectrum scan
 - stability measurements

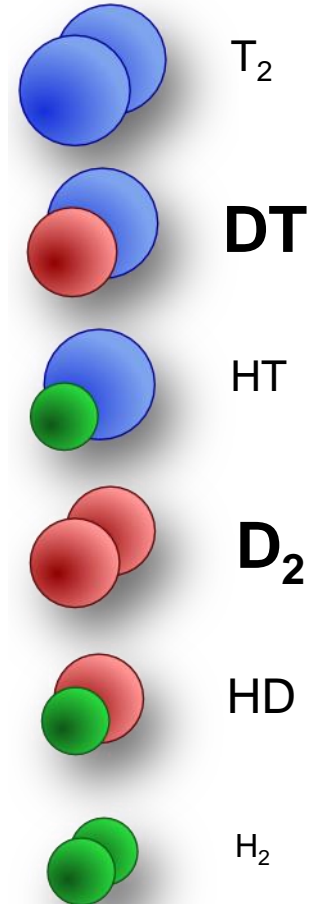


KATRIN system behaved highly reliably and
all investigations could be performed successfully

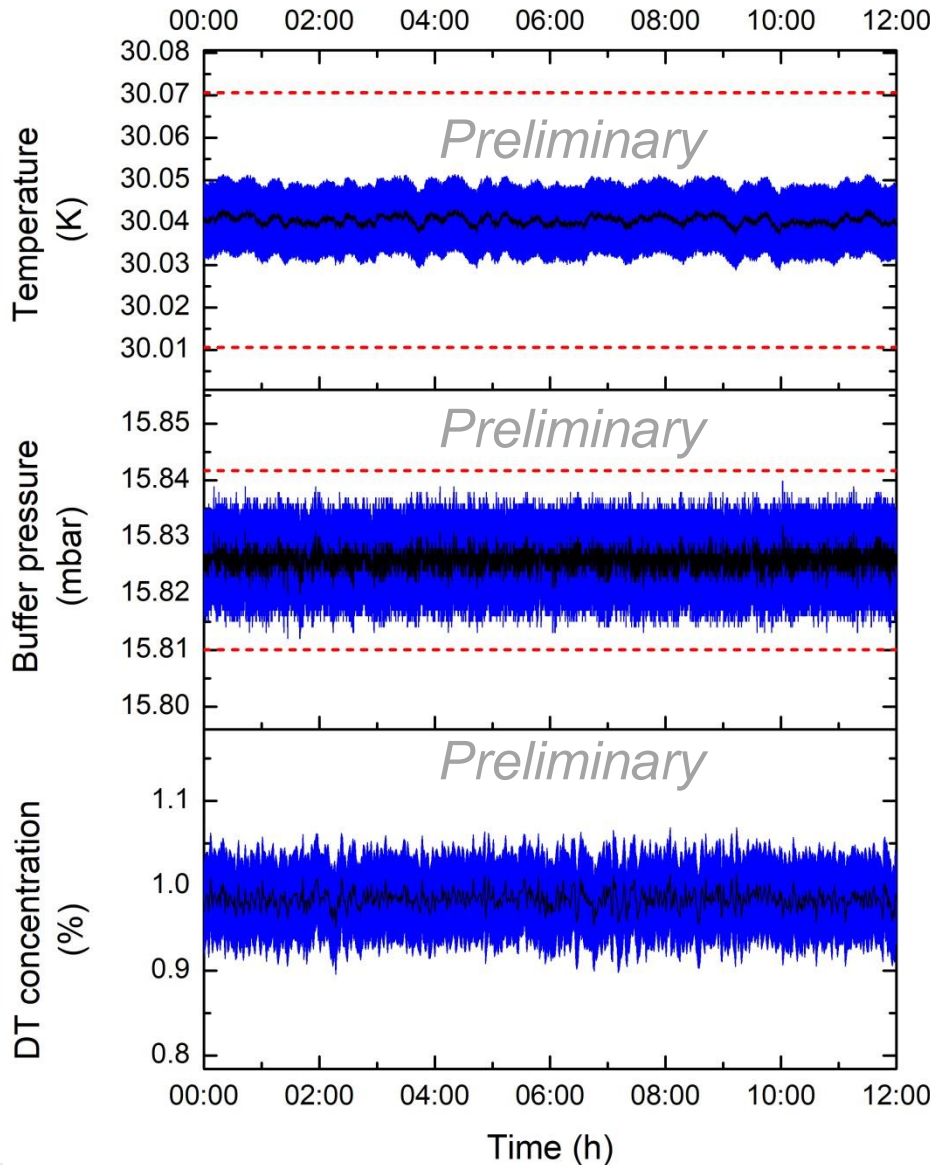
Stability during First Tritium



Hydrogen isotopologues



Stability of source parameters during 12 h

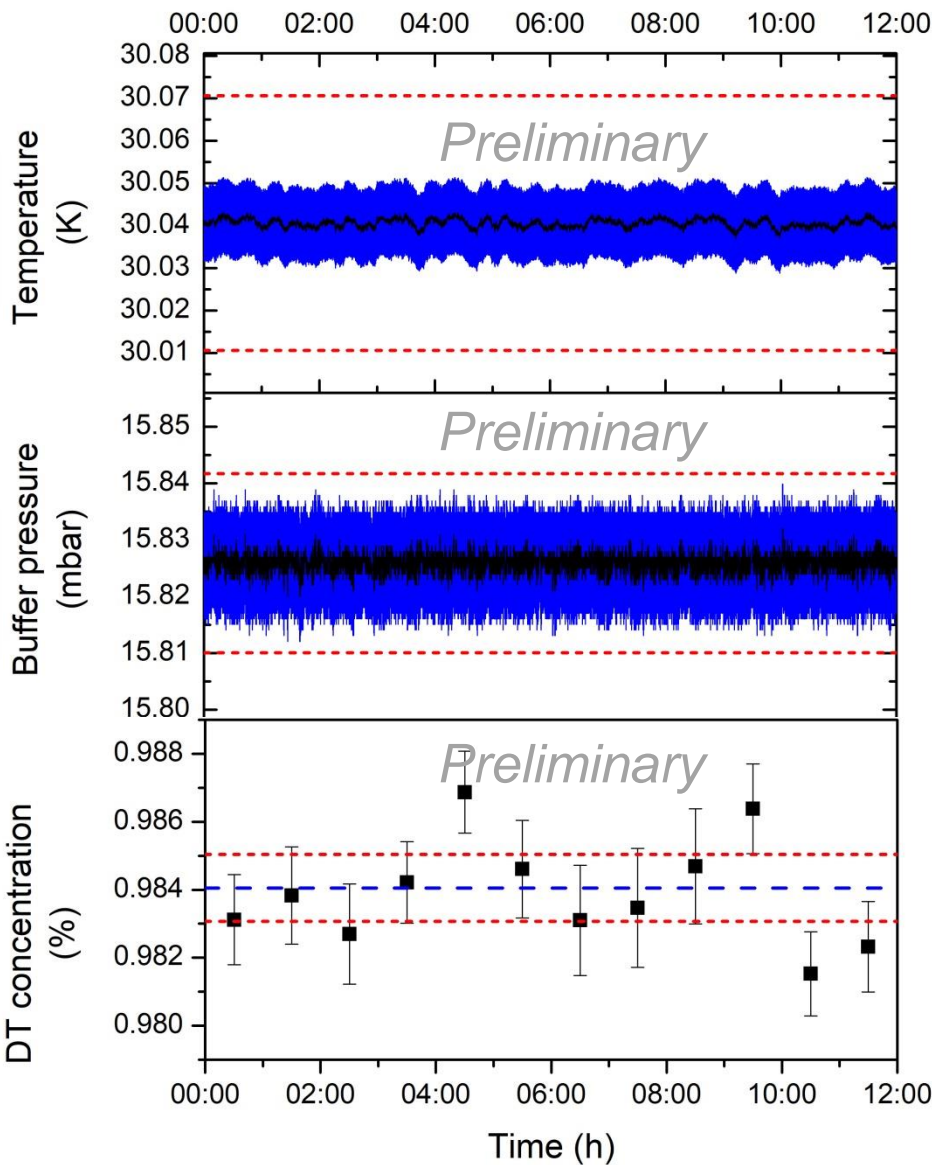


Blue area:
systematic uncertainty

Red dashed line:
 $\pm 0.1\%$ stability
required for neutrino
mass taking



Stability of source parameters during 12 h



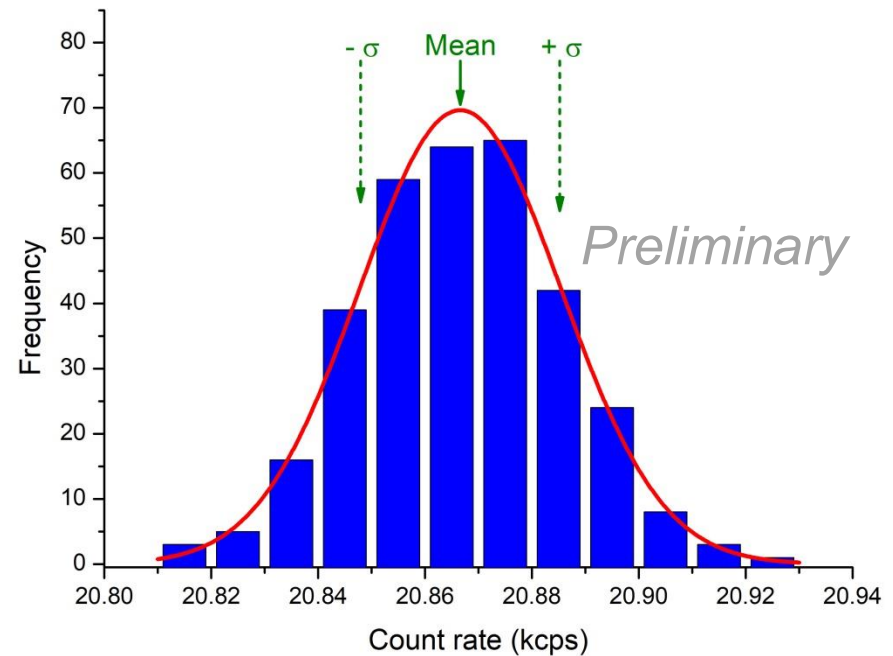
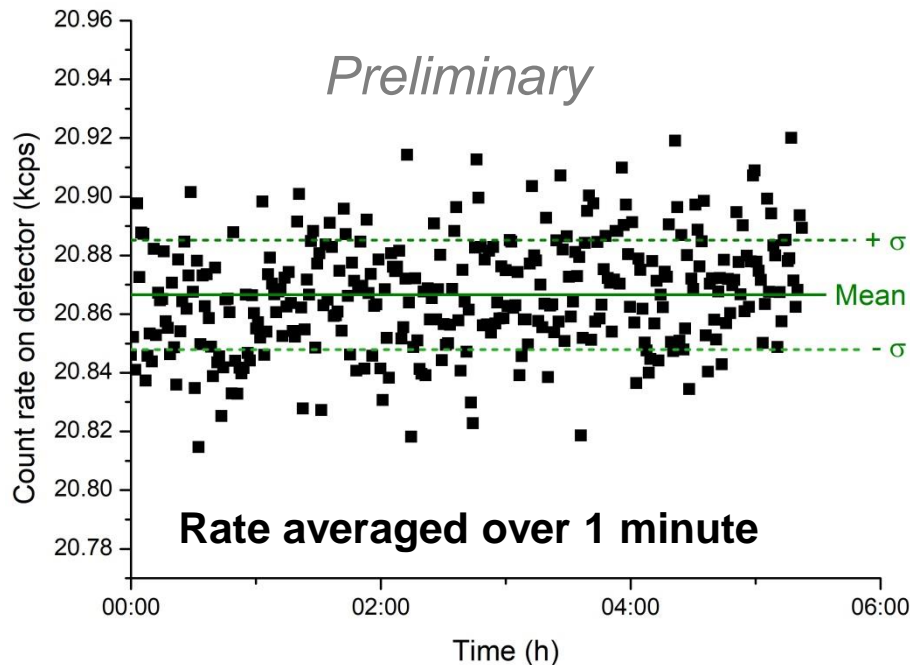
Blue area:
systematic uncertainty

Red dashed line:
 $\pm 0.1\%$ stability
required for neutrino
mass taking

Source parameters
are stable and
within the
specifications

Integral rate stability for more than 5 h

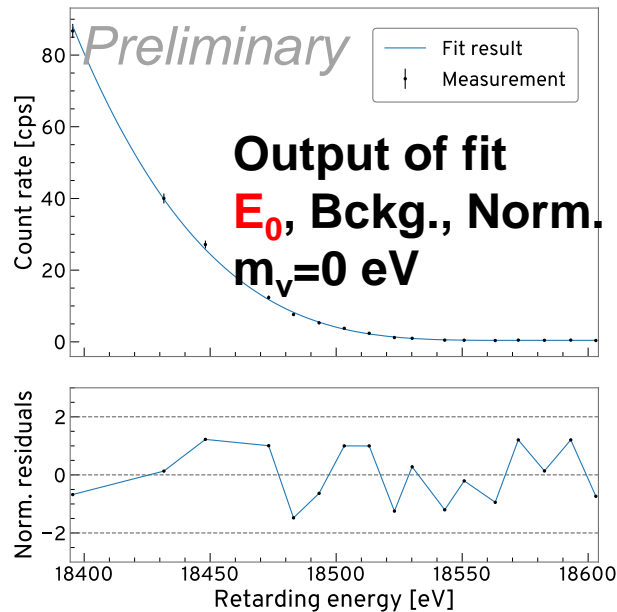
- Set spectrometer high-voltage to 1000 V below kinematic endpoint
➔ Constant rate expected



- Expected 0.1 % precision at this rate (1 min base) $\sqrt{N}=18.65$ cps .
Measured precision $\sigma=18.85$ cps.

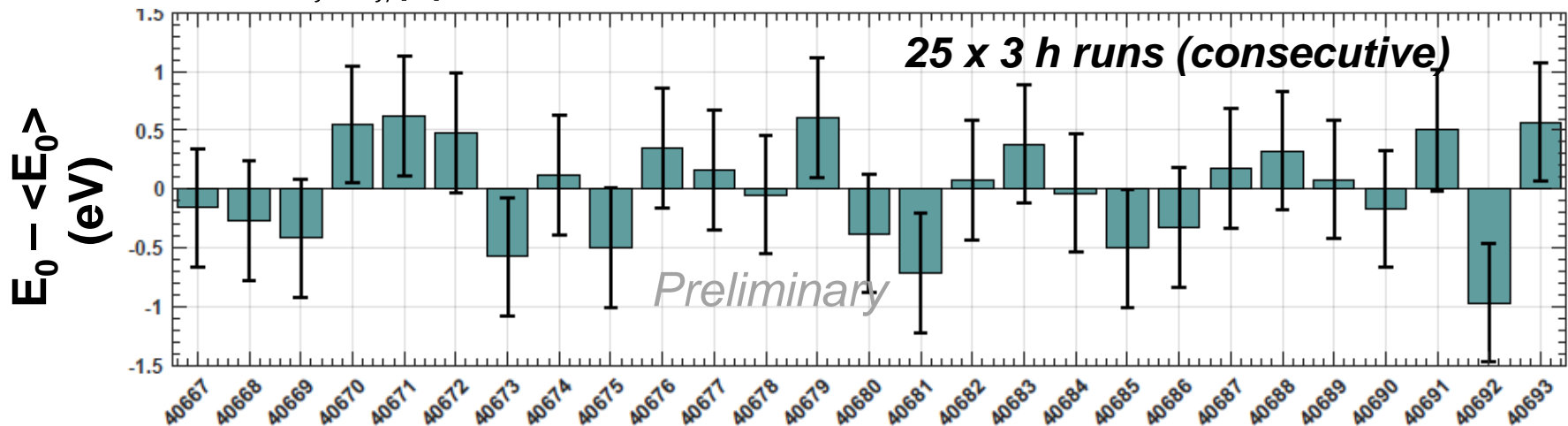
Precision requirement achieved on minute base over 5 h!
Integral KATRIN stability on 0.1% level!

Endpoint stability

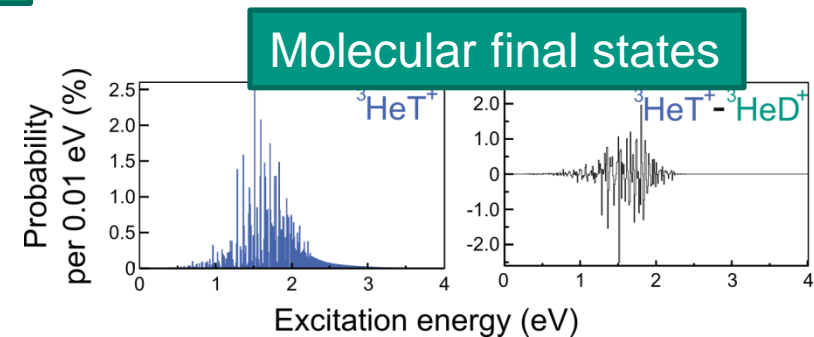
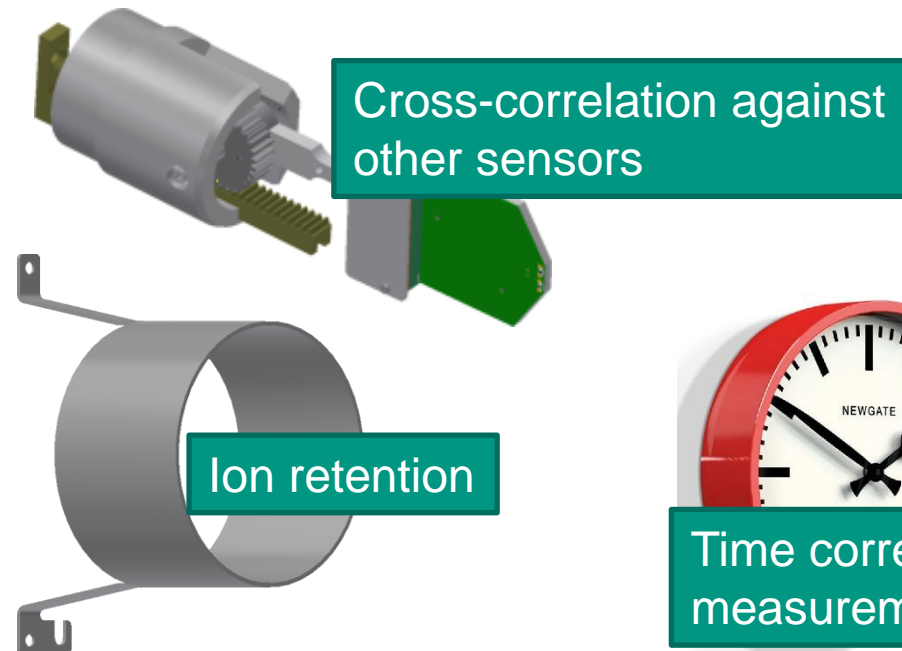
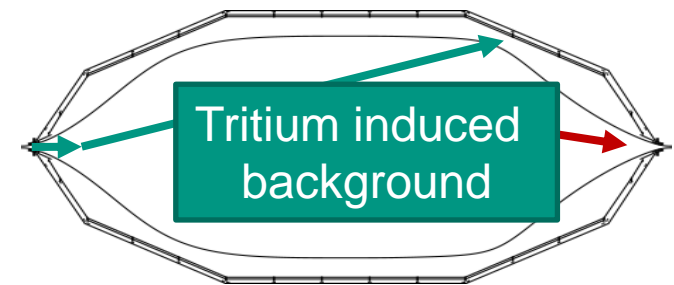
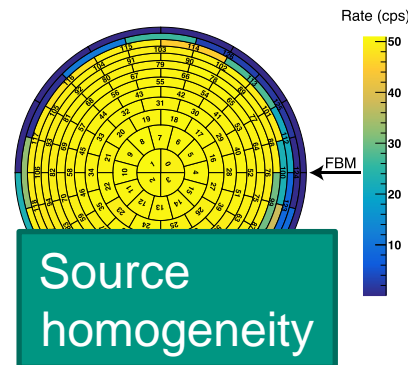
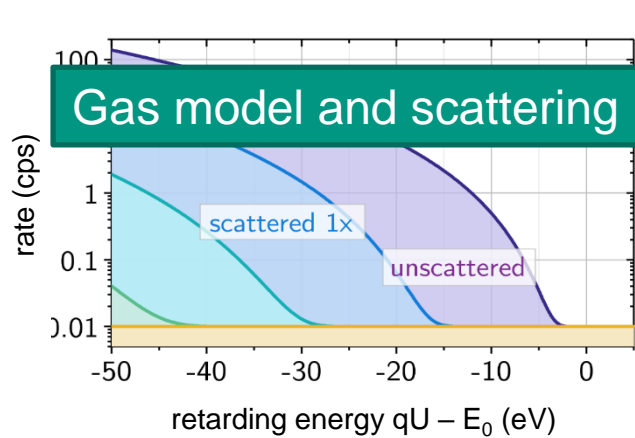


Endpoint fit parameter can be reproduced from scans with <1 eV

Agrees with expectation
(only statistics here)



Ongoing analysis



Method testing for sterile neutrinos search

Conclusion

■ First tritium campaign very successful

Very smooth
operation

Beta spectrum
nicely fitable



0.1 % stability
demonstrated

Systematic studies
ongoing

■ Currently ongoing measurements

E-gun and krypton source for gas density determination

**KATRIN is active and has been
successfully commissioned with tritium**

The KATRIN collaboration



BERGISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
WUPPERTAL



BERKELEY LAB

UNIVERSITÄT BONN



Carnegie
Mellon
University



CASE
WESTERN
RESERVE
UNIVERSITY



Hochschule Fulda
University of Applied Sciences



UNIVERSIDAD
COMPLUTENSE
MADRID



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT
FÜR KERNPHYSIK
HEIDELBERG



Max-Planck-Institut
für Physik



Nuclear Physics Institute of the CAS
public research institution



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of NORTH CAROLINA
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UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON



WWU
MÜNSTER

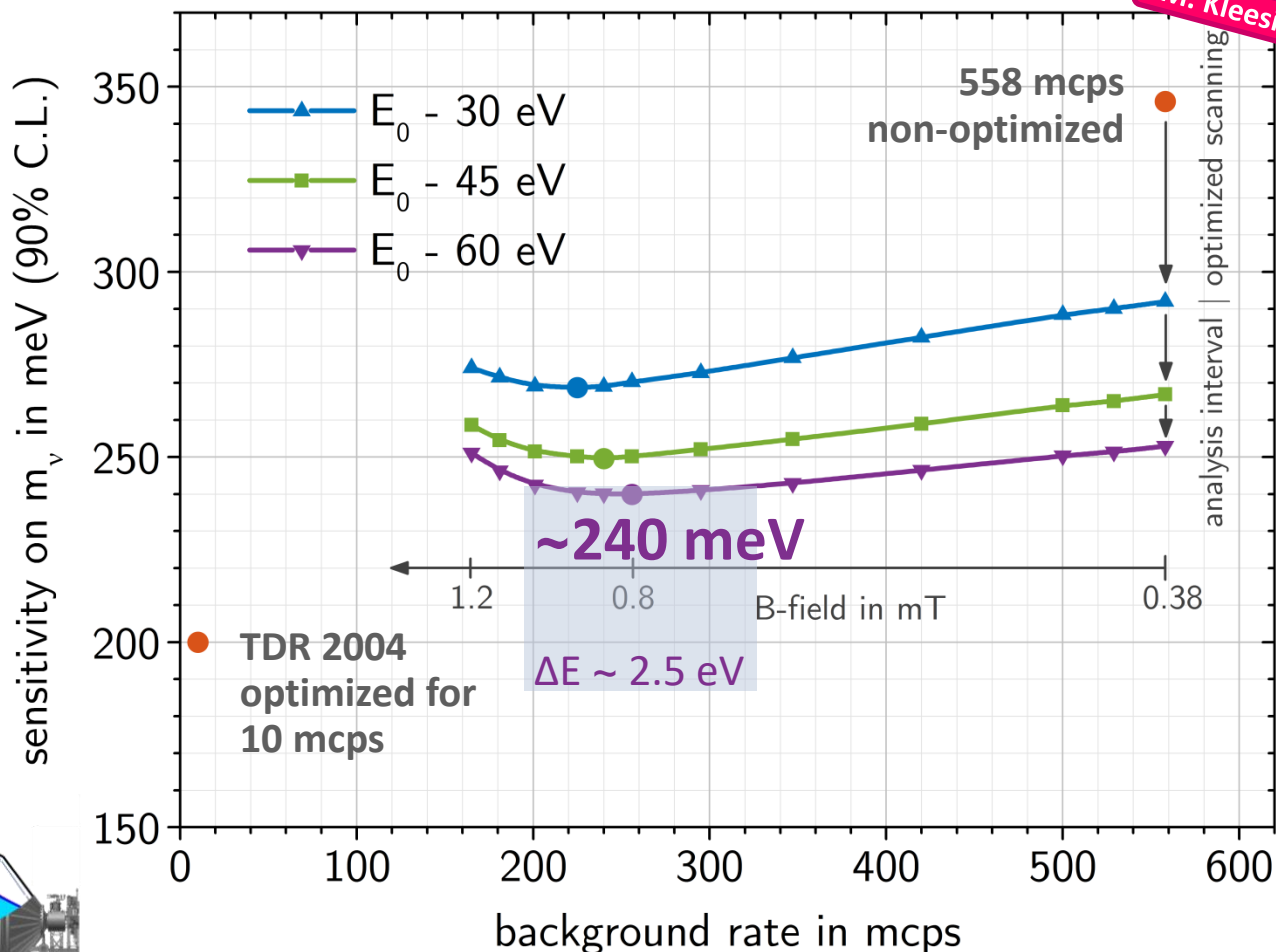
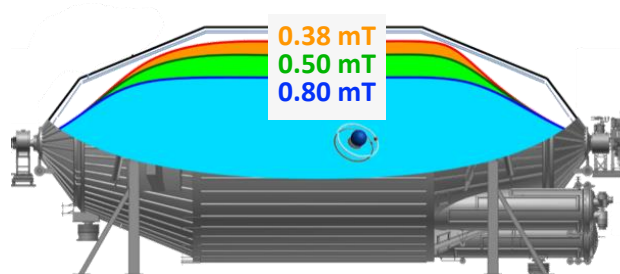
Funding and support from: **Helmholtz Association** (HGF), **Ministry for Education and Research BMBF** (05A17PM3, 05A17PX3, 05A17VK2, and 05A17WO3), **Helmholtz Alliance for Astroparticle Physics** (HAP), and **Helmholtz Young Investigator Group** (VH-NG-1055) in Germany; **Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport** (CANAM-LM2011019), cooperation with the **JINR Dubna** (3+3 grants) 2017–2019 in the Czech Republic; and the **Department of Energy** through grants DE-FG02-97ER41020, DE-FG02-94ER40818, DE-SC0004036, DE-FG02-97ER41033, DE-FG02-97ER41041, DE-AC02-05CH11231, and DE-SC0011091 in the US.

BACKUP SLIDES

KATRIN background & sensitivity

M. Kleesiek

- Further background reduction measures under investigation
- In addition: several mitigation strategies
 - optimized scanning
 - energy range of spectral analysis
 - flux tube compression by increasing B



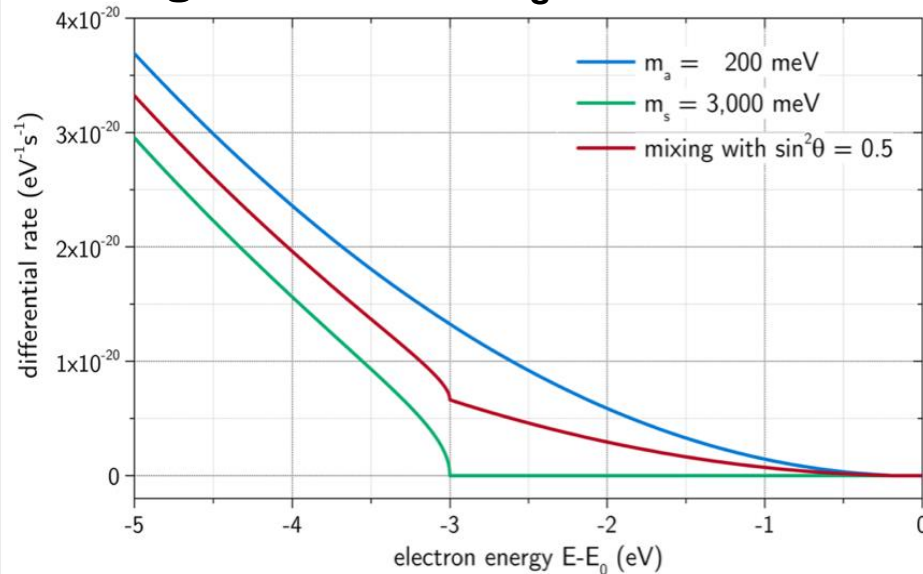
Imprint of sterile neutrinos on β spectrum

Shape modification below E_0 by active $(m_a)^2$ and sterile $(m_s)^2$ neutrinos:

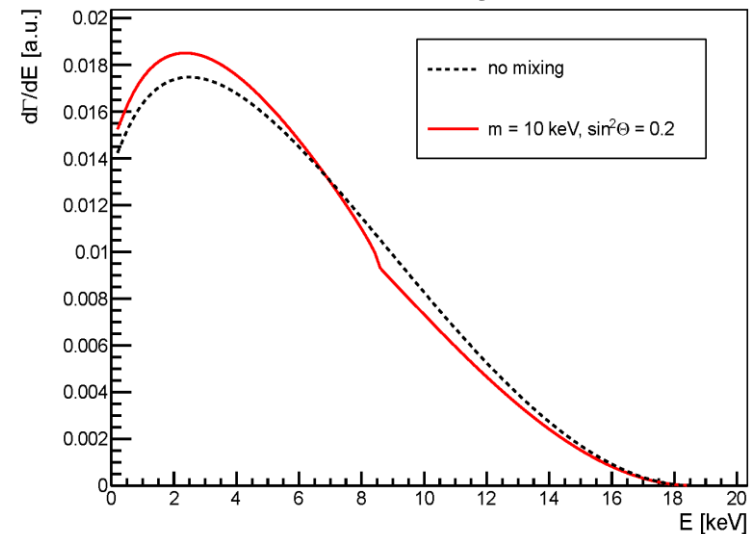
$$\frac{dN}{dE} = \boxed{\cos^2 \theta_s \frac{dN}{dE}(m_a^2)} + \boxed{\sin^2 \theta_s \frac{dN}{dE}(m_s^2)} \quad \Rightarrow$$

additional kink in β spectrum
at $E = E_0 - m_s$

light sterile ν , $m_s = 3$ eV



keV sterile ν , $m_s = 10$ keV

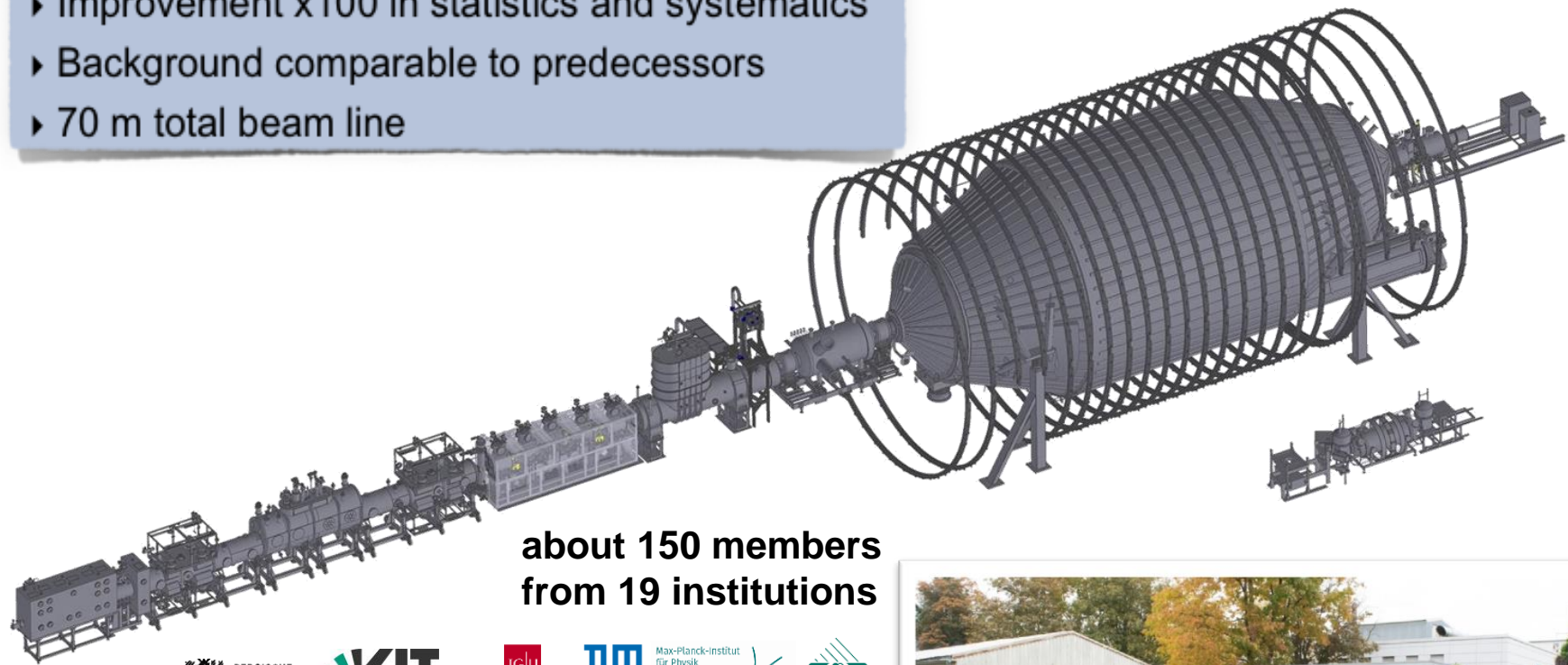


The Karlsruhe Tritium Neutrino Experiment

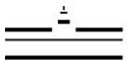


Sensitivity: 2 eV \rightarrow 0.2 eV

- Improvement x100 in statistics and systematics
- Background comparable to predecessors
- 70 m total beam line



**about 150 members
from 19 institutions**



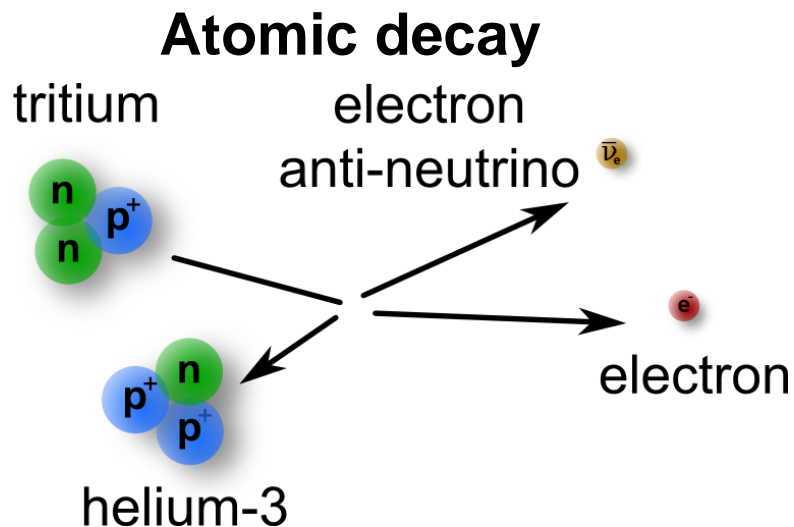
WESTFÄLISCHE
WILHELMS-UNIVERSITÄT
MÜNSTER



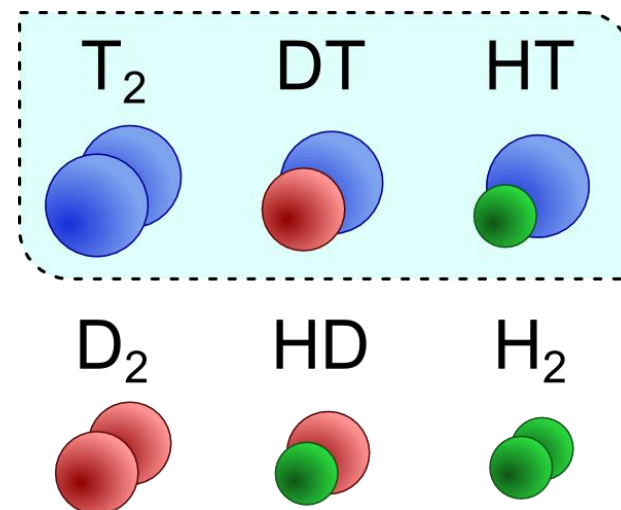
THE UNIVERSITY
of NORTH CAROLINA
at CHAPEL HILL



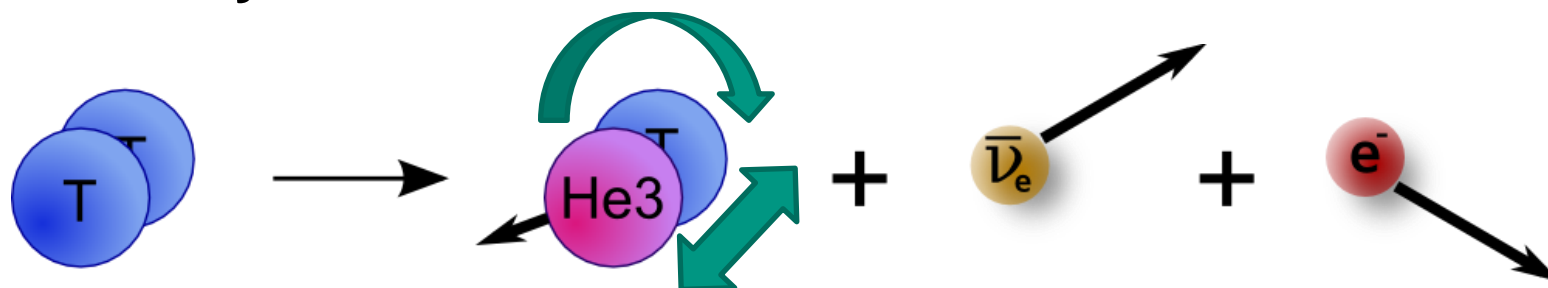
Molecular decay



Hydrogen isotopologues

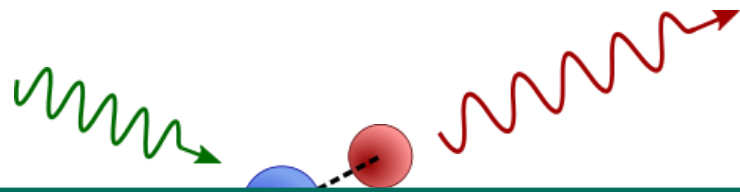


Decay from a molecule

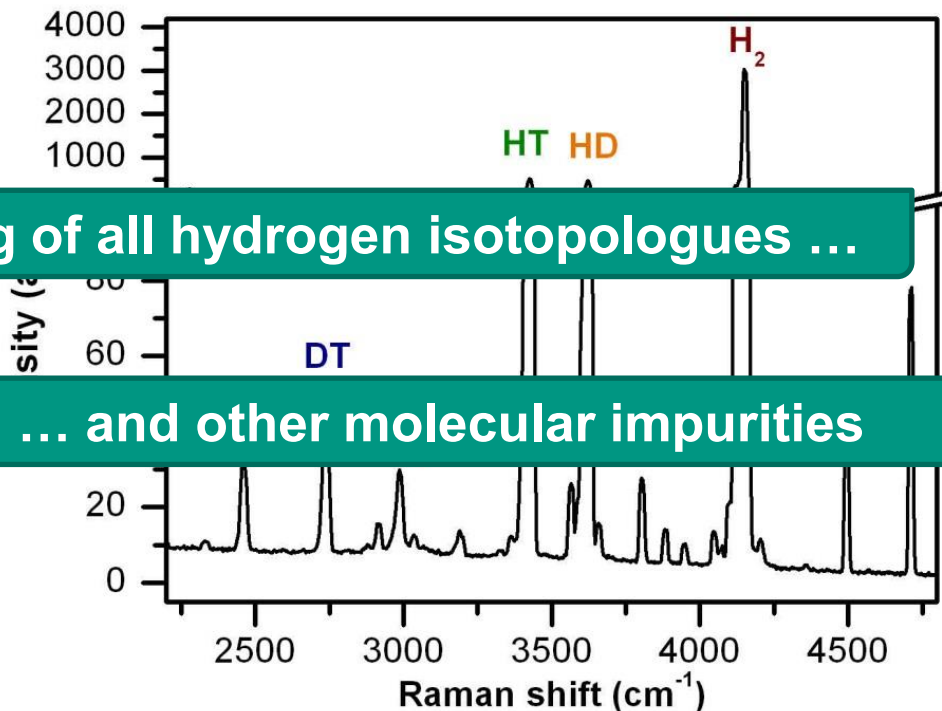


+ further inner excitations (rotation / vibration)

Raman for KATRIN



Raman suitable for monitoring of all hydrogen isotopologues ...



... and other molecular impurities

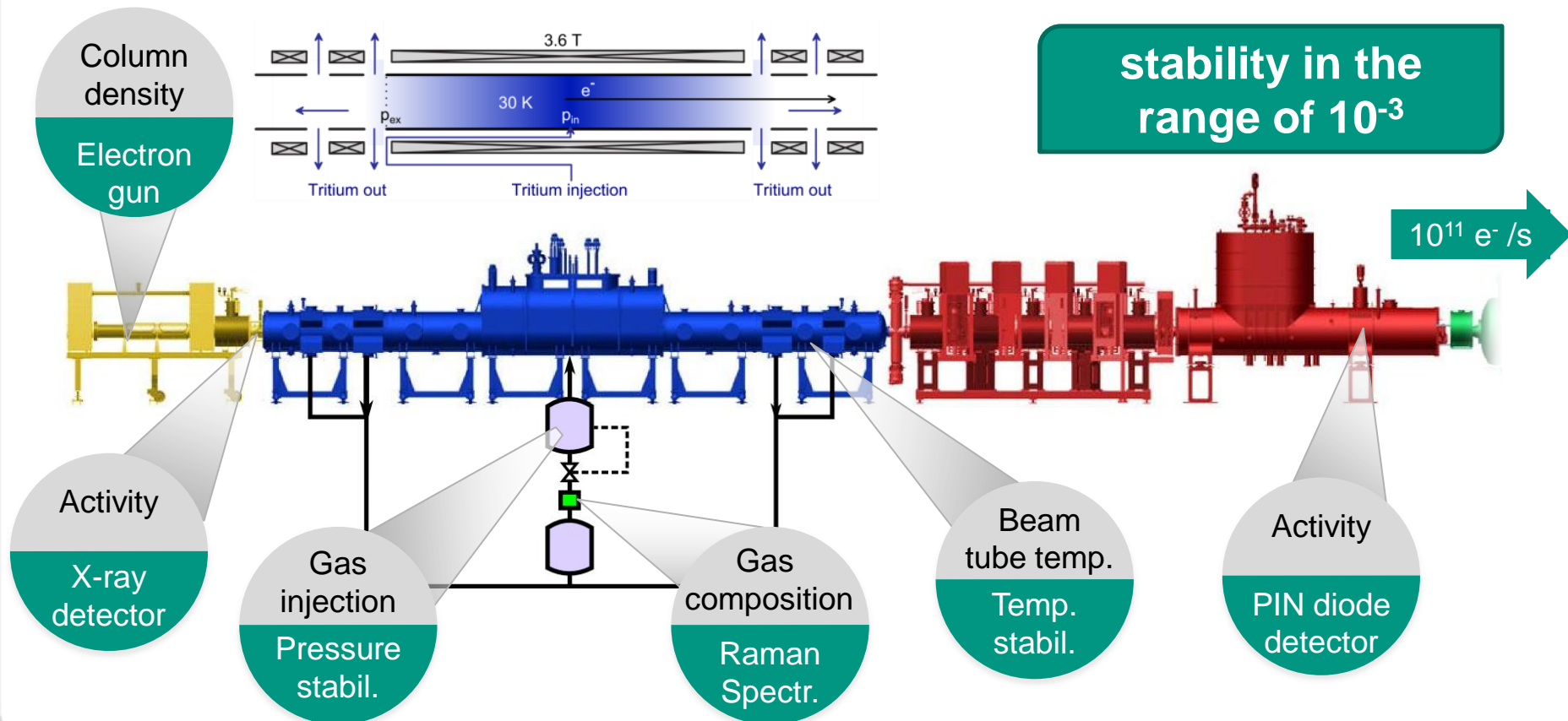
- Simultaneous detection of multiple species
- Contact-free, inline gas analysis
- Automated, non-stop measurements possible

Systematics of tritium source

■ Previous experiments: $m \sim 2 \text{ eV}$

KATRIN aim: $m \sim 0.2 \text{ eV}$

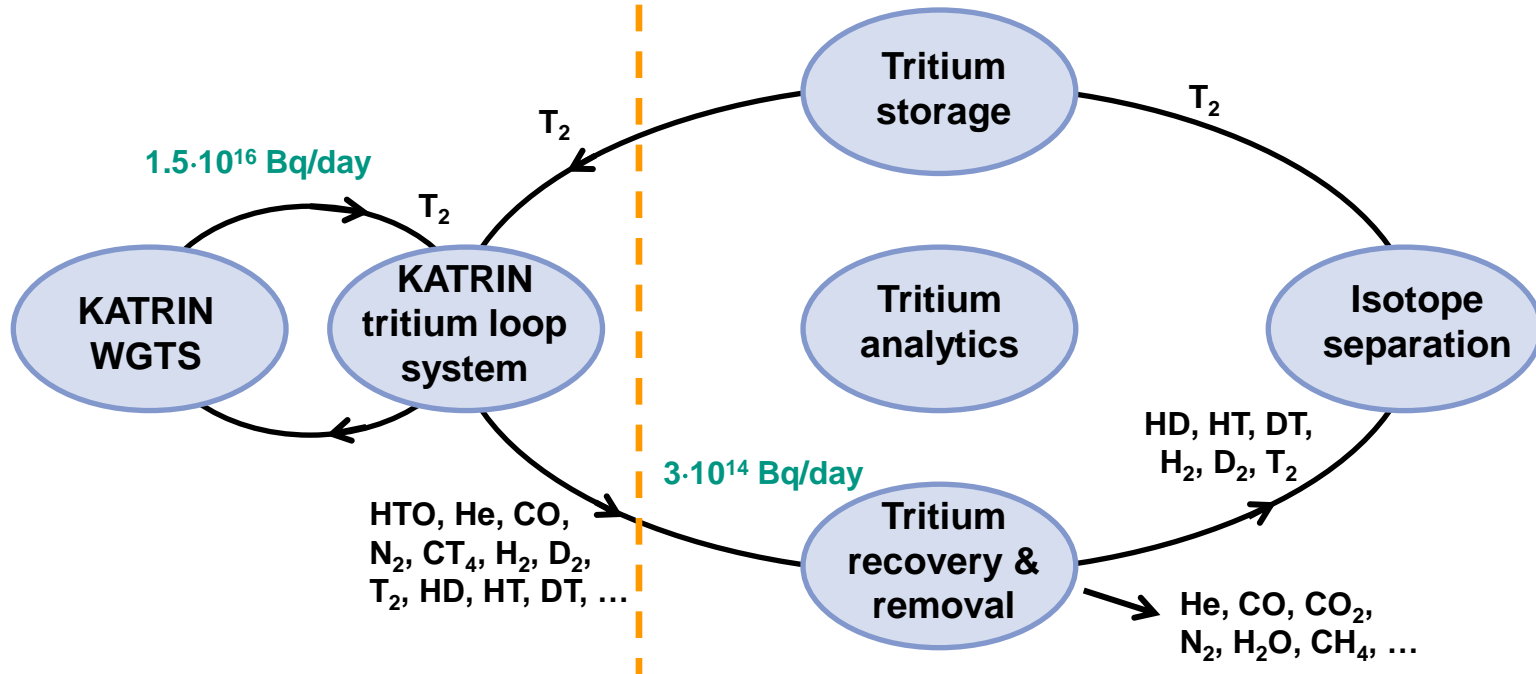
Aim: 100 x better systematics



The closed tritium loop of KATRIN and the TLK

Tritium loops of KATRIN (STS)

Main infrastructure of TLK



Closed tritium processing needed to provide the high activity and isotopic tritium purity for KATRIN