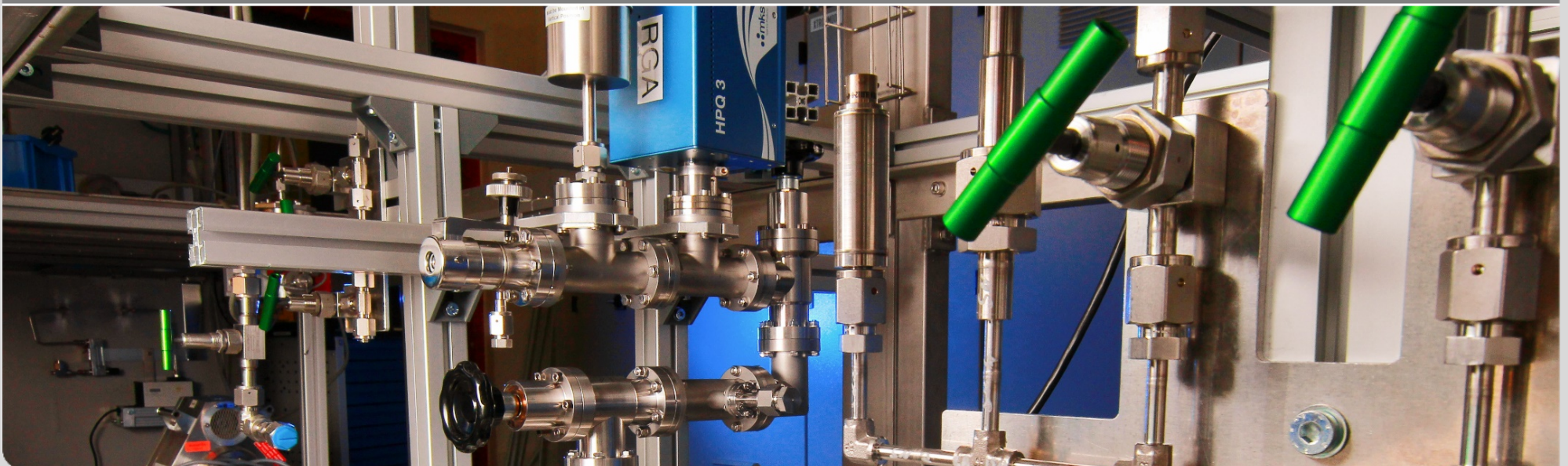
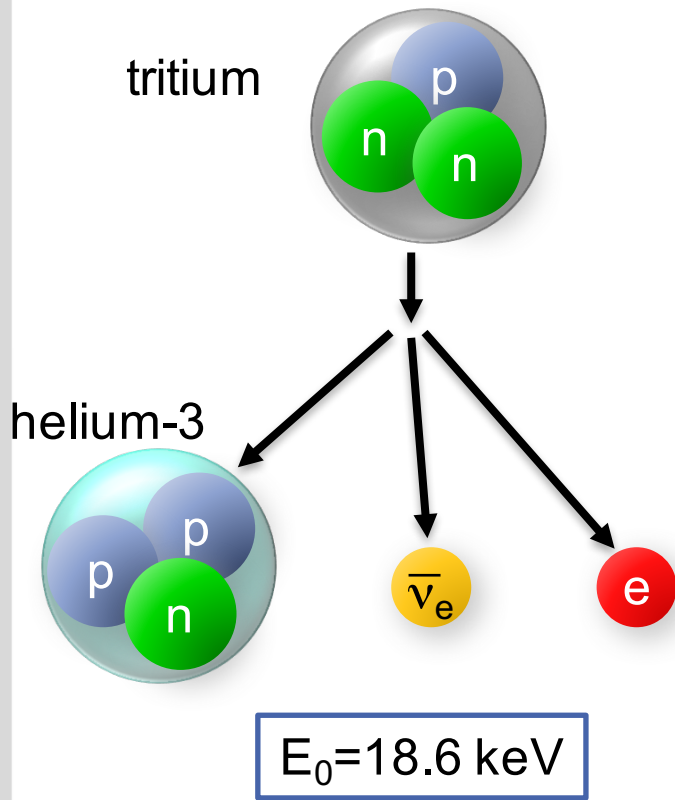
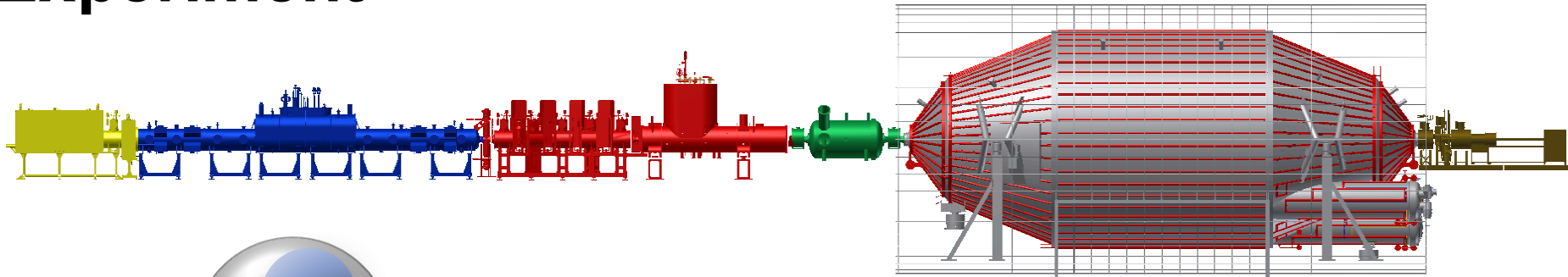


How to improve the trueness of tritium content measurement at TLK for KATRIN

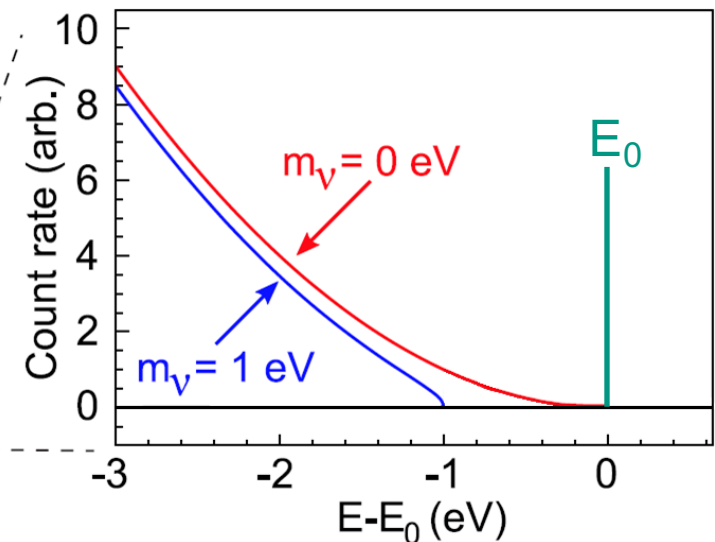
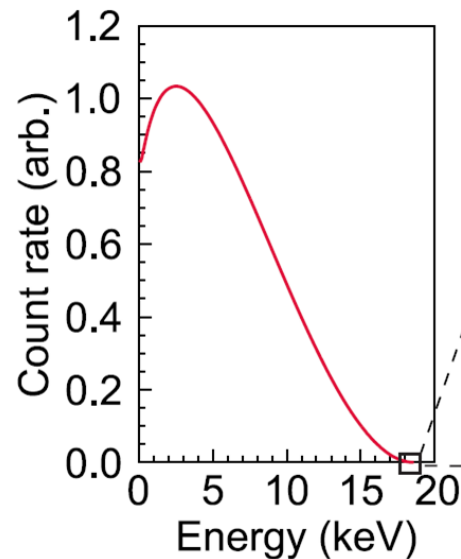
INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL PHYSICS, TRITIUM LABORATORY KARLSRUHE



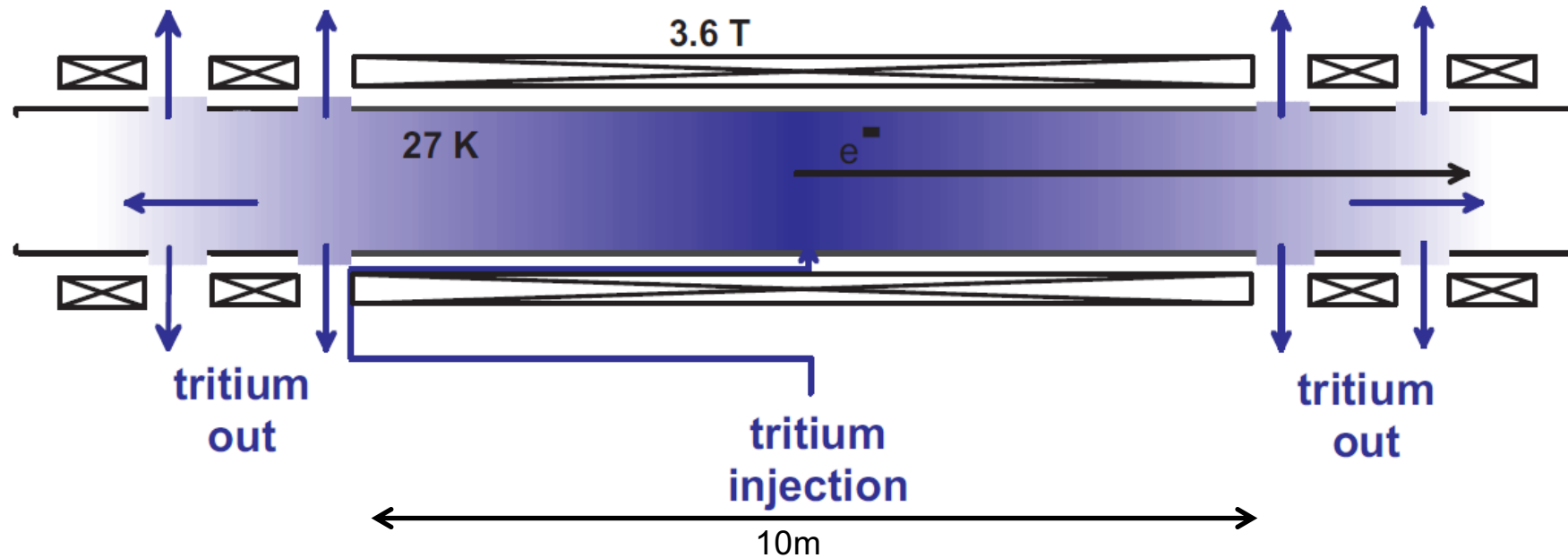
The Karlsruhe TRitium Neutrino Experiment



aim: measurement of the neutrino mass with $0.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$ sensitivity (90% CL)

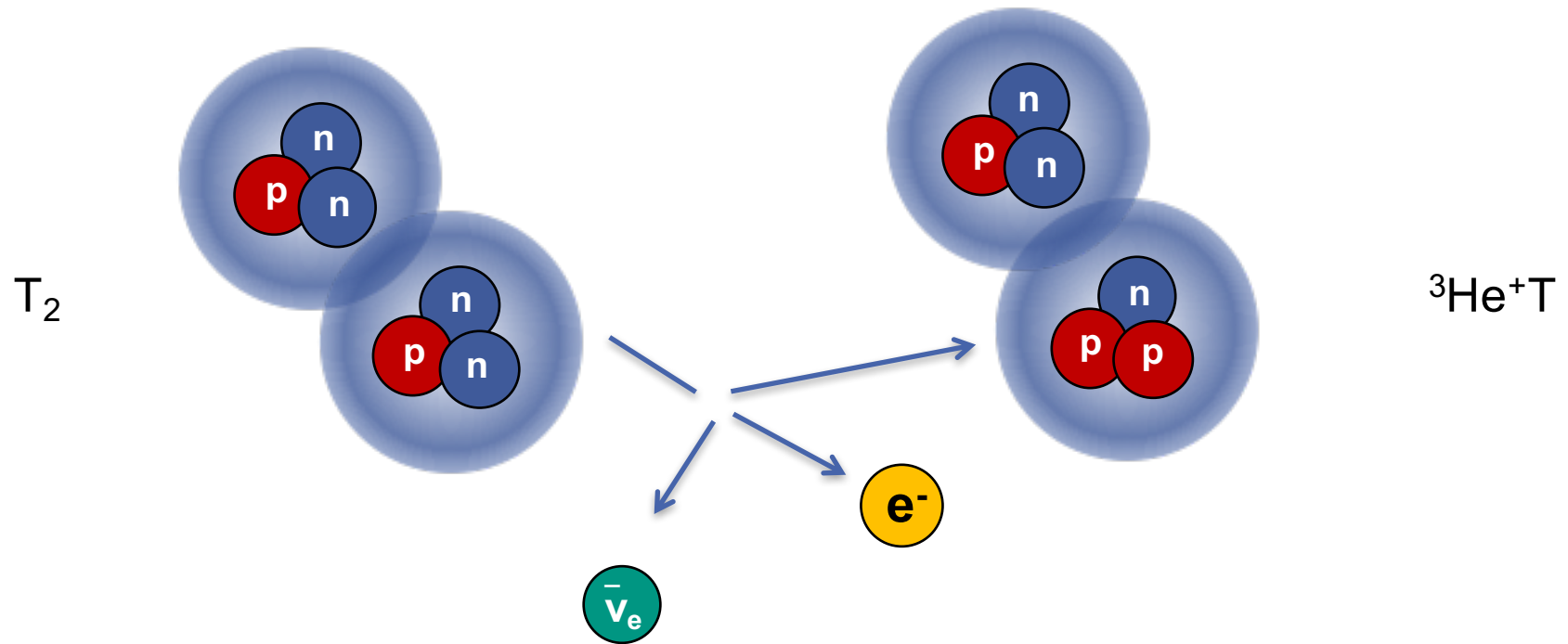


KATRIN WGTS

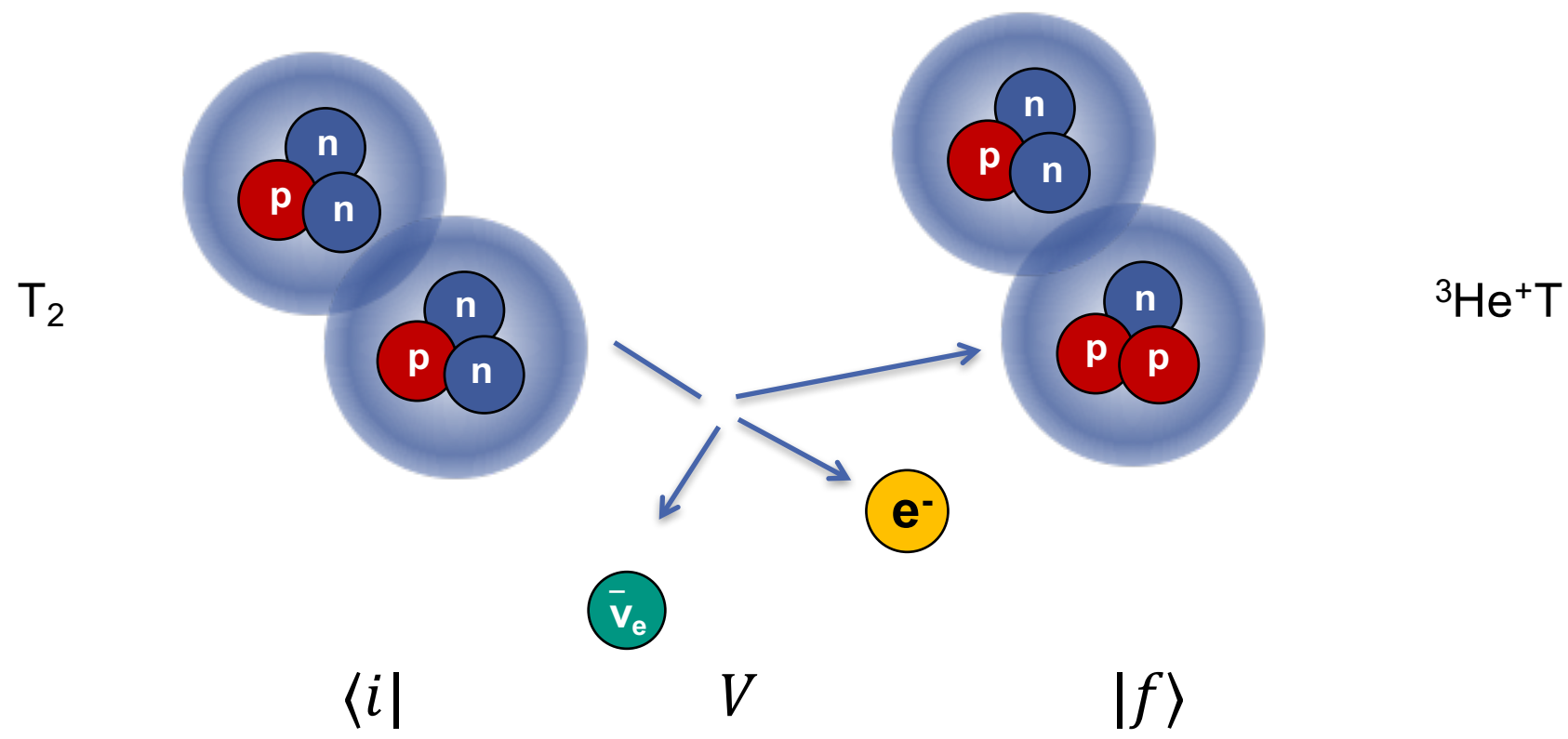


- ~27-30K
- $\sim 10^{-3}$ mbar inlet pressure
- Tritium purity: 95 %

Molecular beta decay



Molecular beta decay

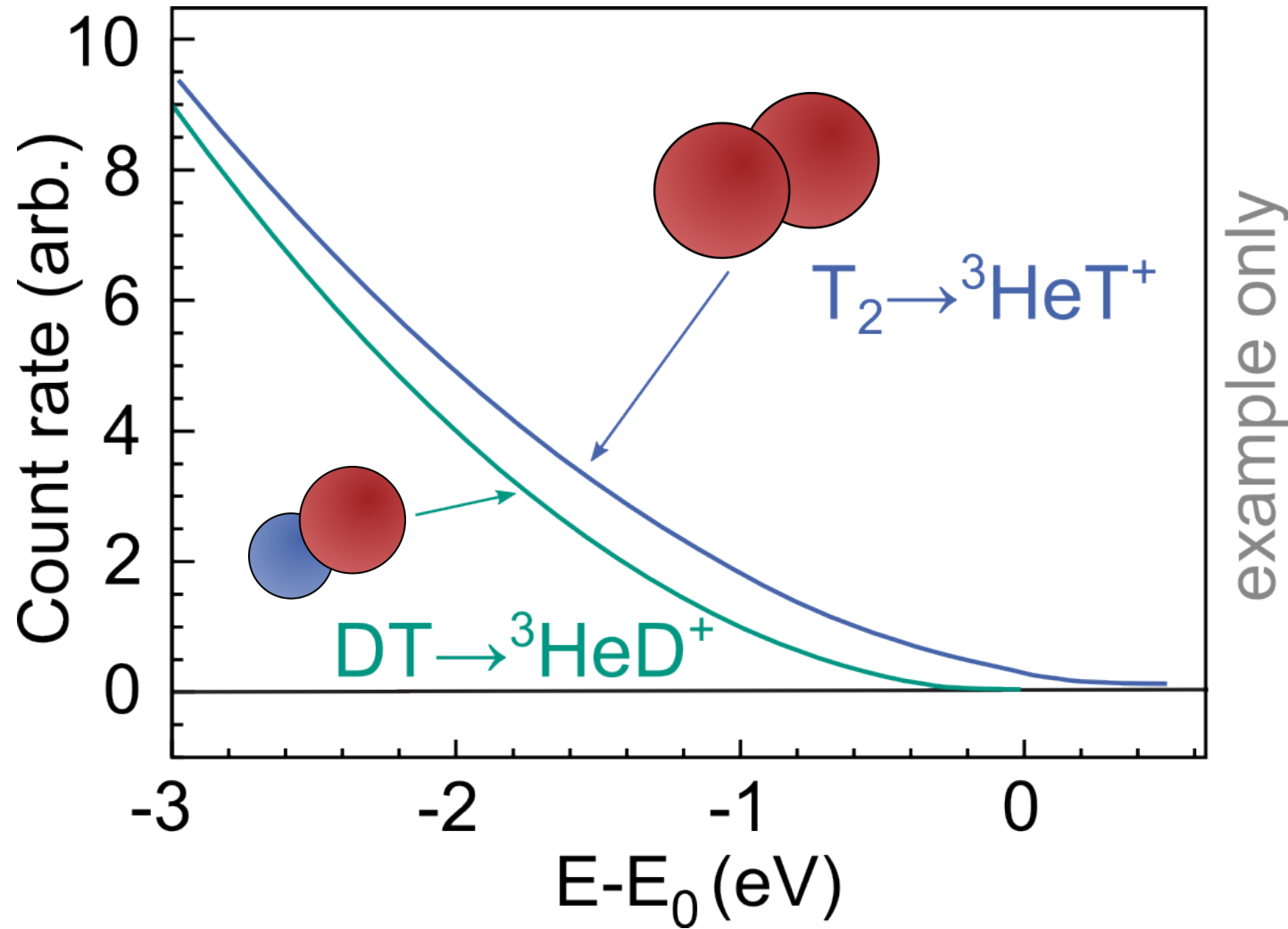


Fermi's golden rule:

$$W_{i \rightarrow f} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |\langle i | V | f \rangle|^2 \rho(E_f)$$

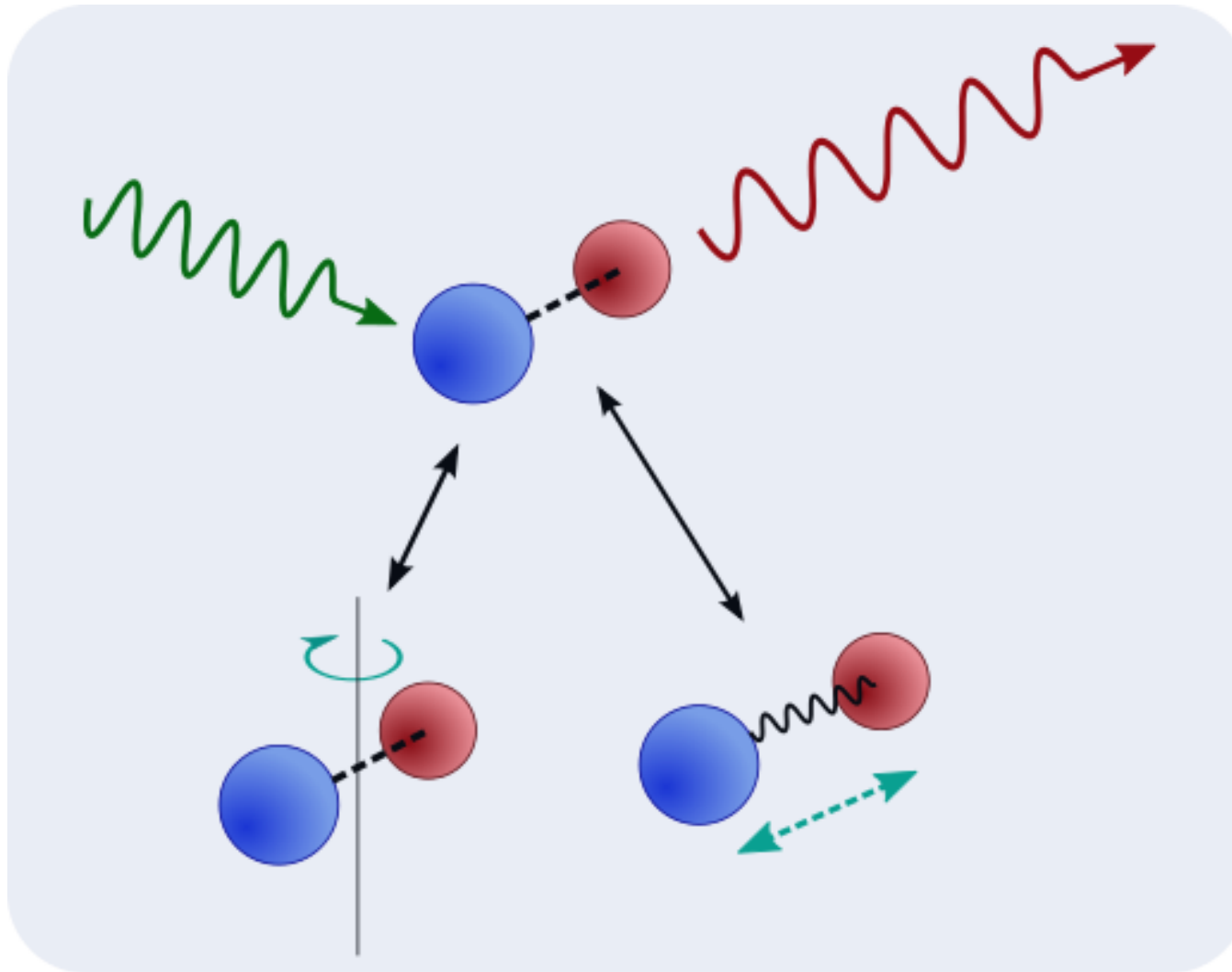
Beta spectrum depends on initial & final state distribution

Isotopic composition monitoring

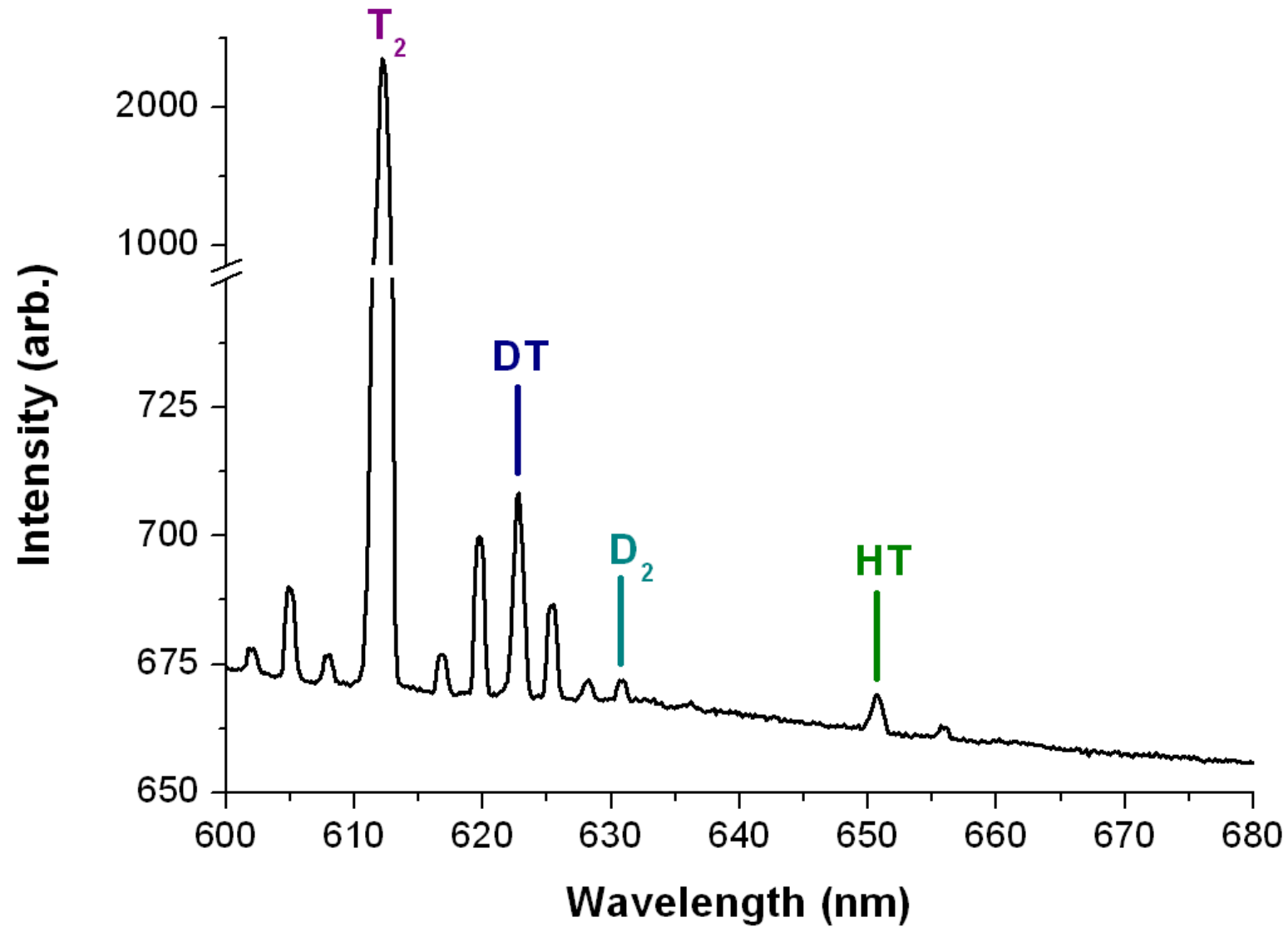


example only

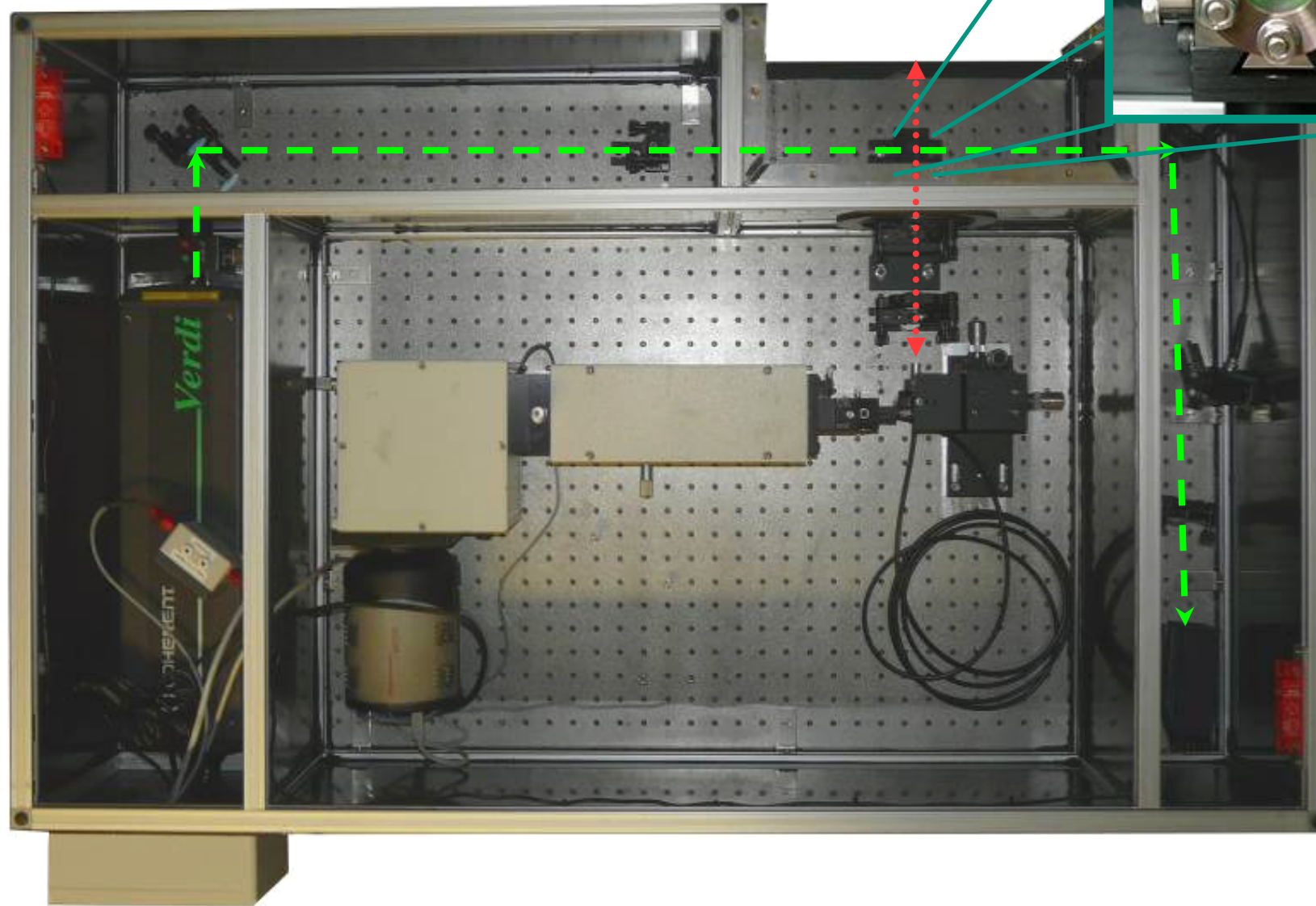
Raman Effect

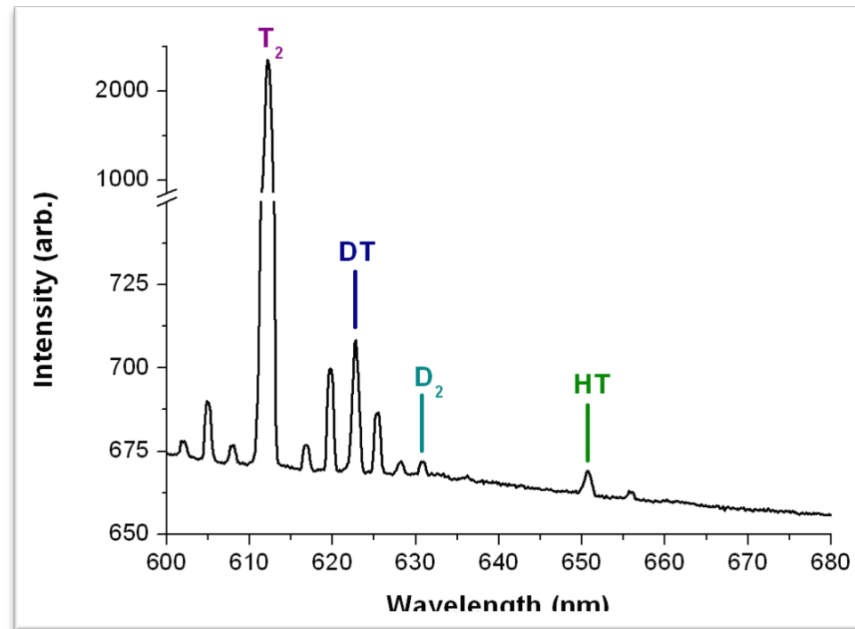


Raman spectrum



LARA-System Setup



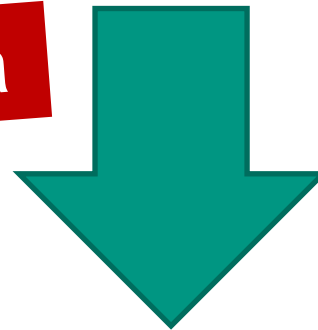
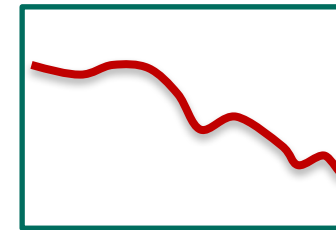


Line Intensity



No validated T2-data

Response Function



Concentration measurement

Open questions

- Absolute intensity calibration with tritium data?
- Characterisation over wide parameter range?
- Performance for standard KATRIN-like and non-standard mixtures?



Equilibrated
calibration samples from
all
hydrogen isotopologues



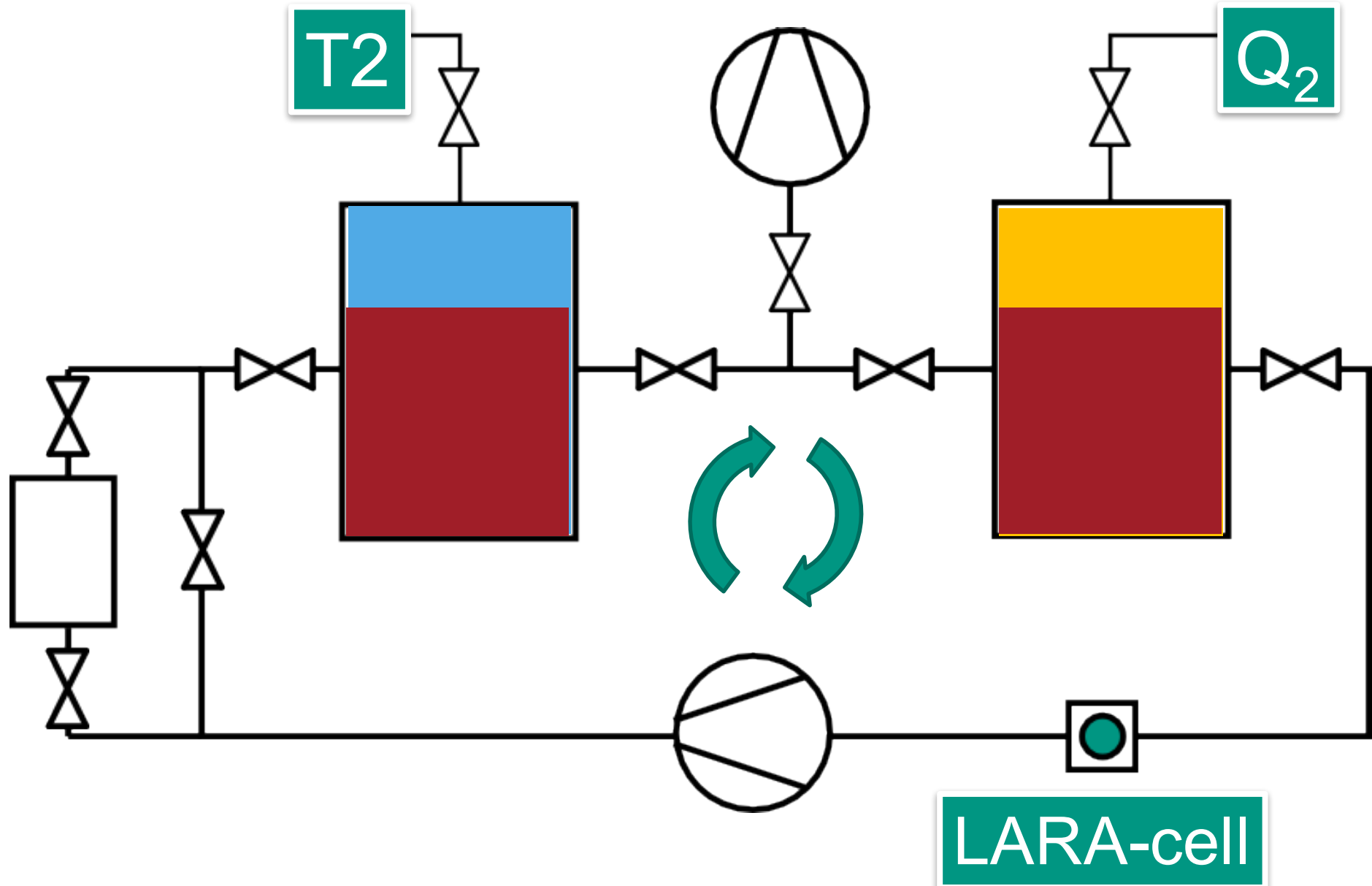


TRITIUM HYDROGEN DEUTERIUM EXPERIMENT

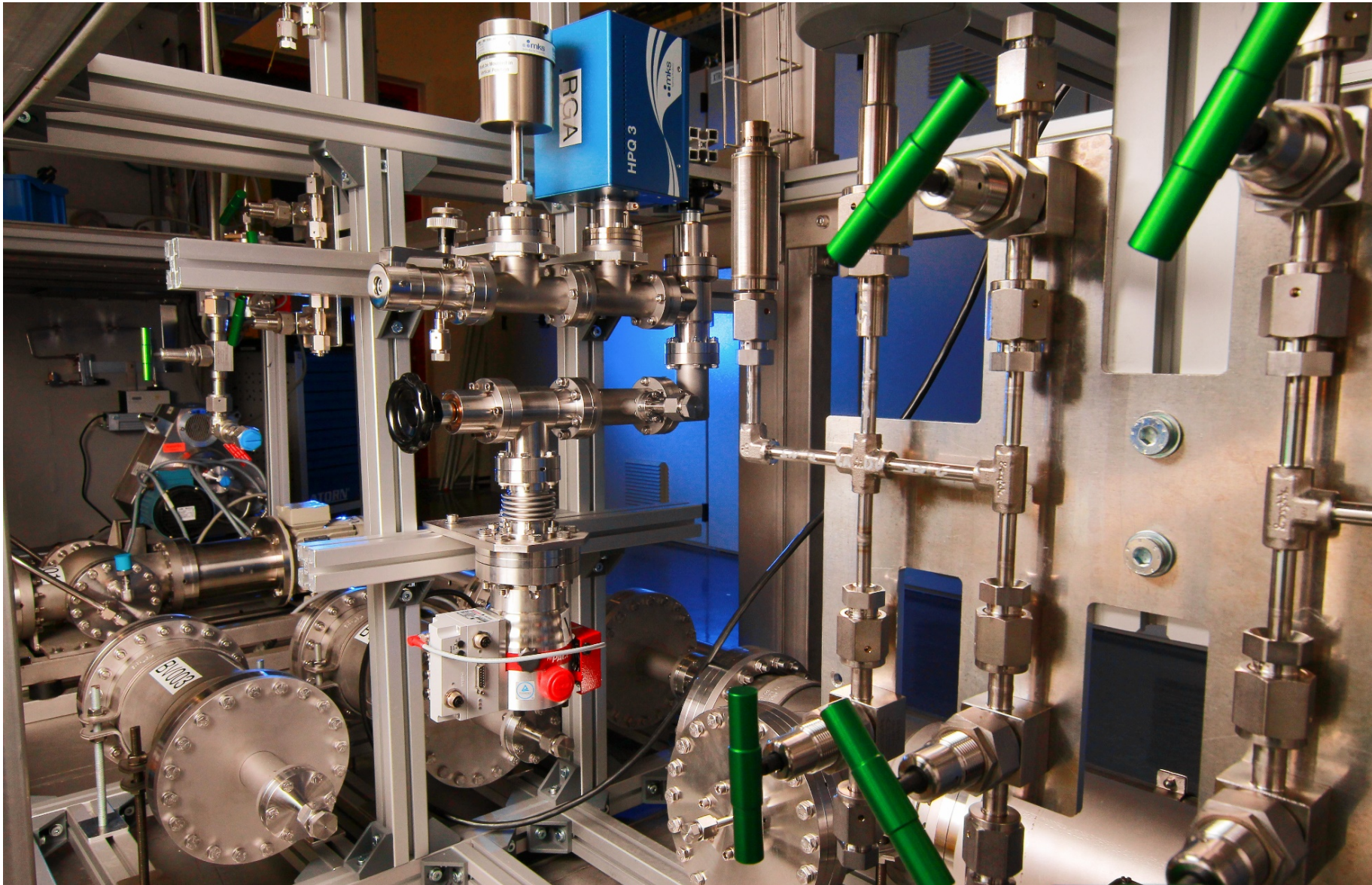
Tritium Hydrogen Deuterium Experiment

How does TRIHYDE work?

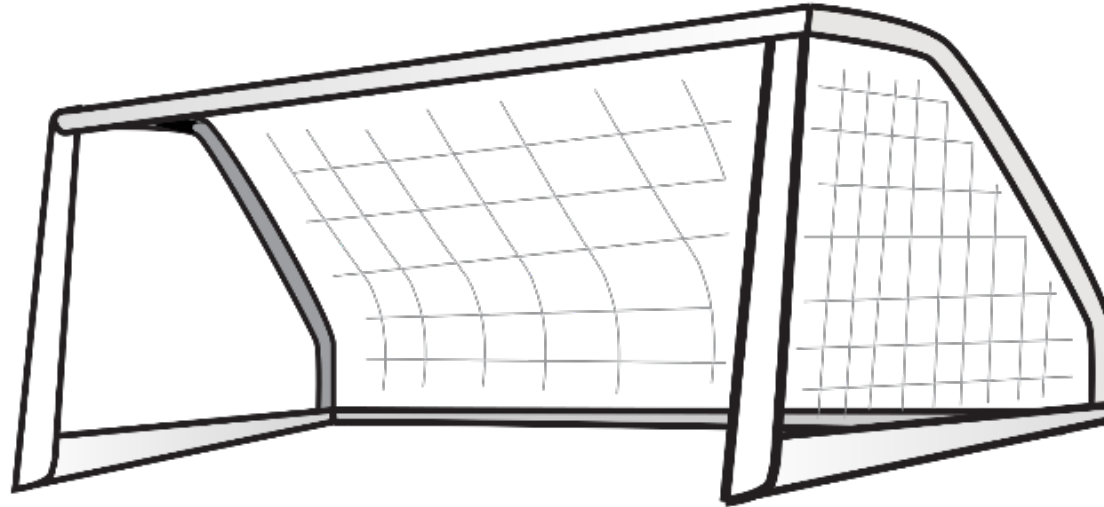




TRIHYDE



What is the goal?



Gas samples with better 1 % absolute accuracy

- Pressure uncertainty $> 0.15\%$
- Temperature uncertainty $> 0.2\%$
- Volume uncertainty $> 0.25\%$

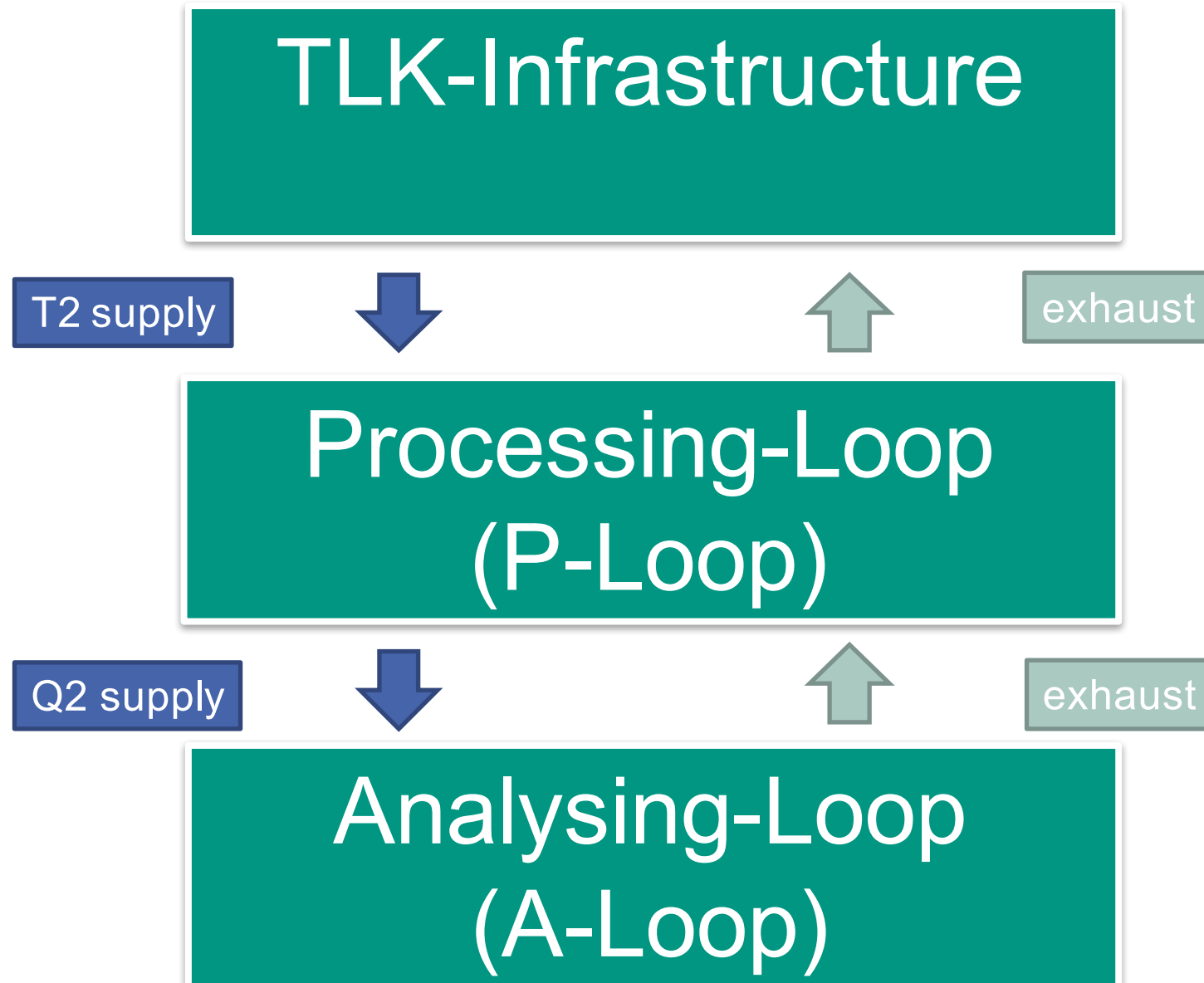


Requirements

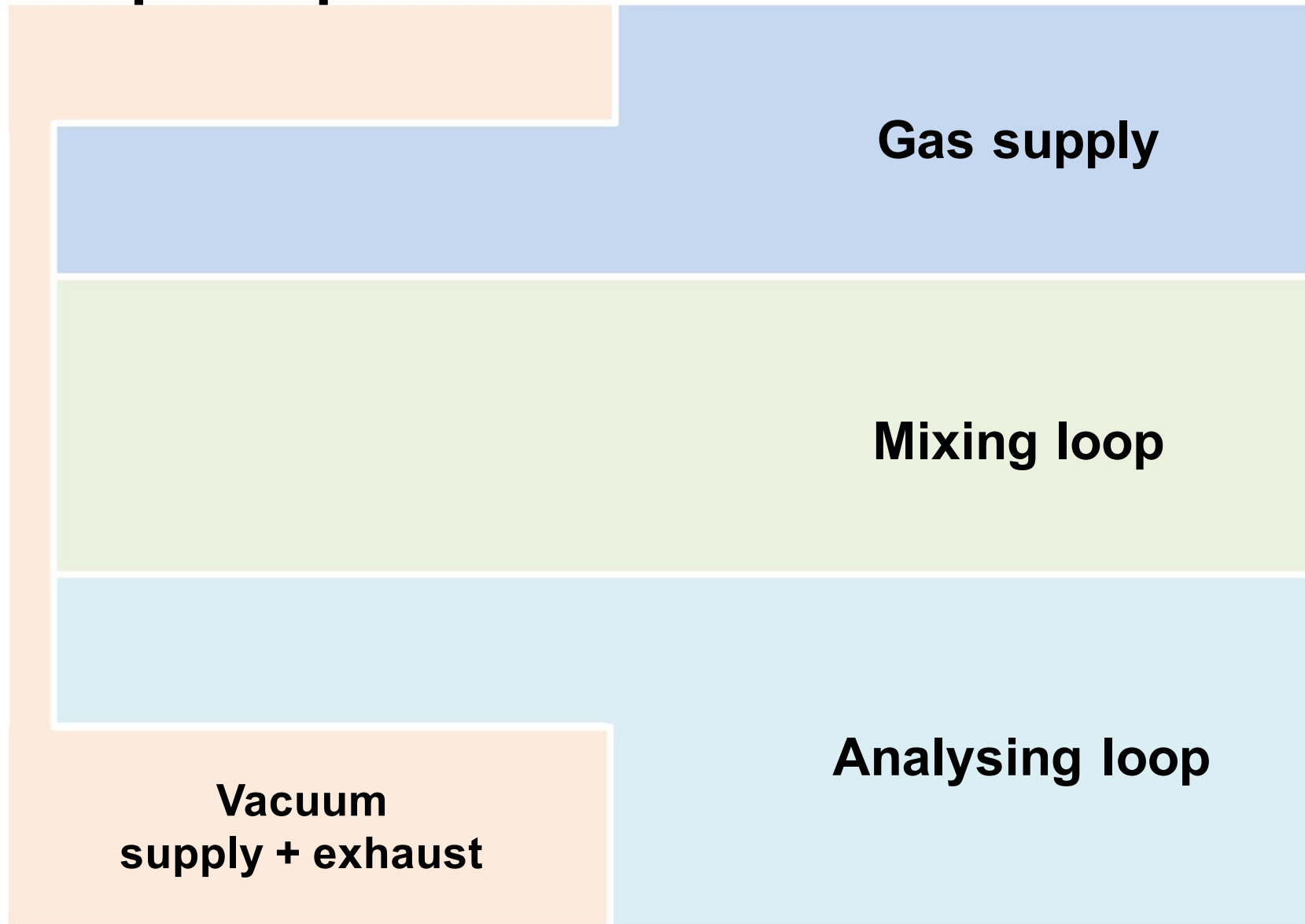
- Integration to TLK infrastructure
- Infrastructure-independent operation
- T2-compatible primary system
- Operability and maintainability inside a glovebox
- Compatibility to various LARA-systems
- High-purity T2

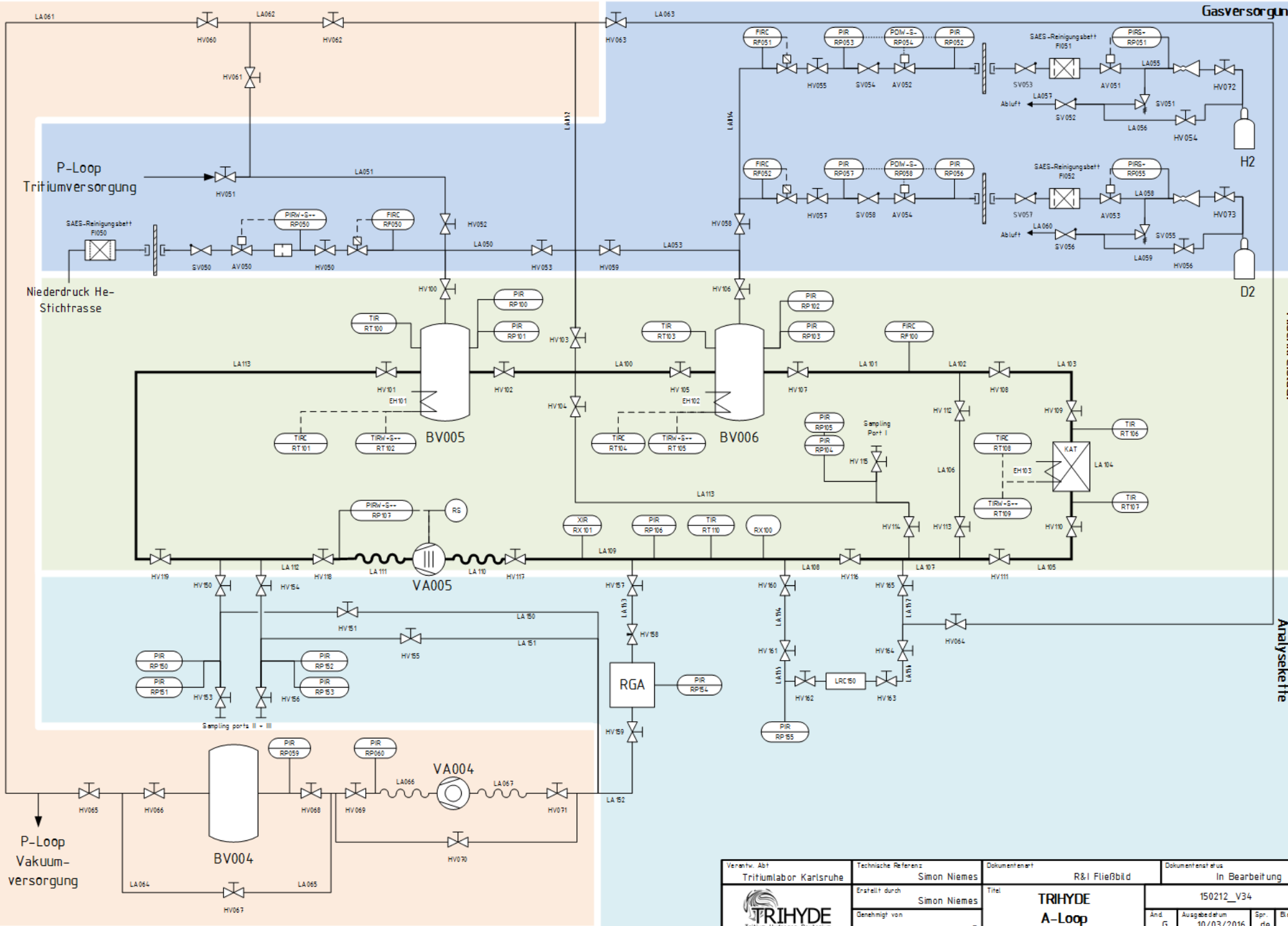


TRIHYDE Setup



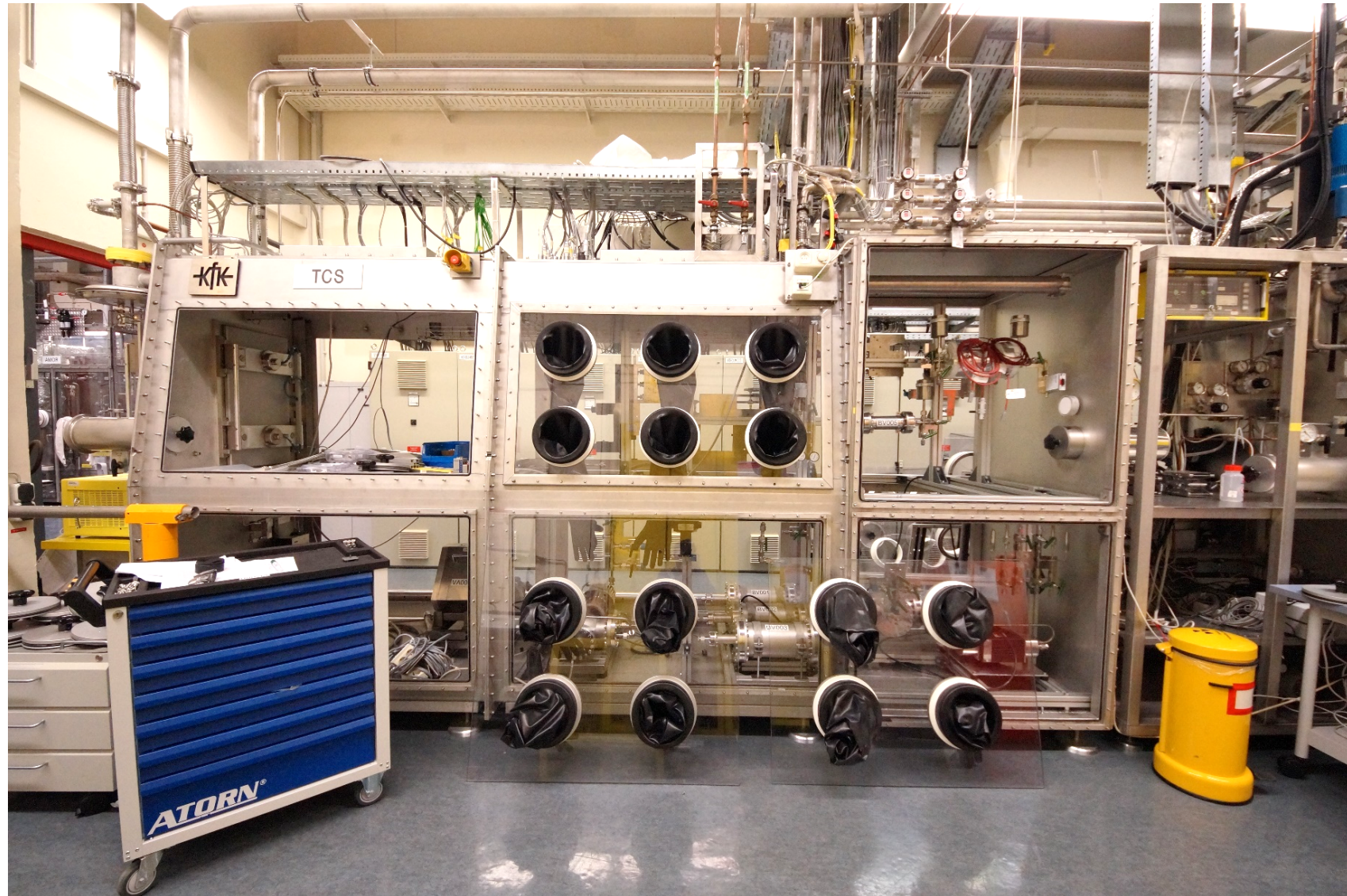
A-Loop setup





Verantwortl. Abt. Tritiumlabor Karlsruhe	Technische Referenz Simon Niemes	Dokumententwurf R&I Fließbild	Dokument erstellt durch In Bearbeitung
Erstellt durch Simon Niemes	Titel TRIHYDE A-Loop		150212_V34
Genehmigt von -	Ausgabedatum 10/03/2016		Seite 1

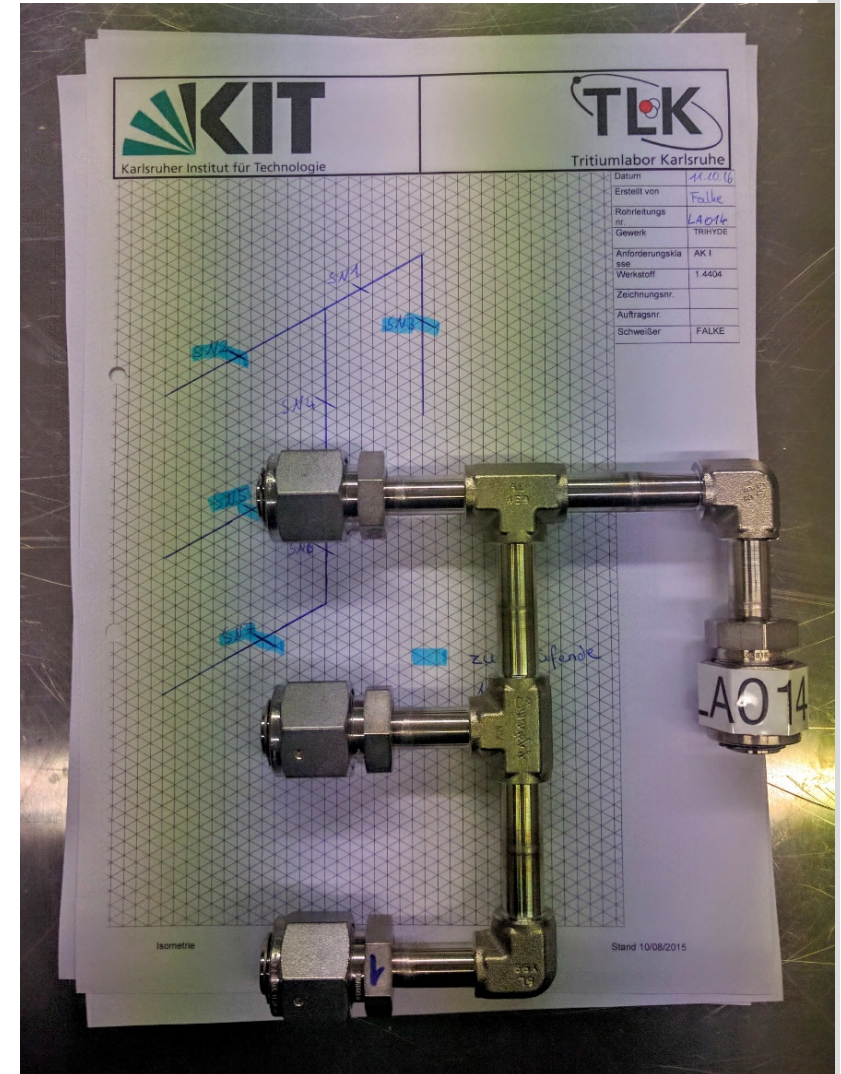
Glove Box





TRIHYDE in figures

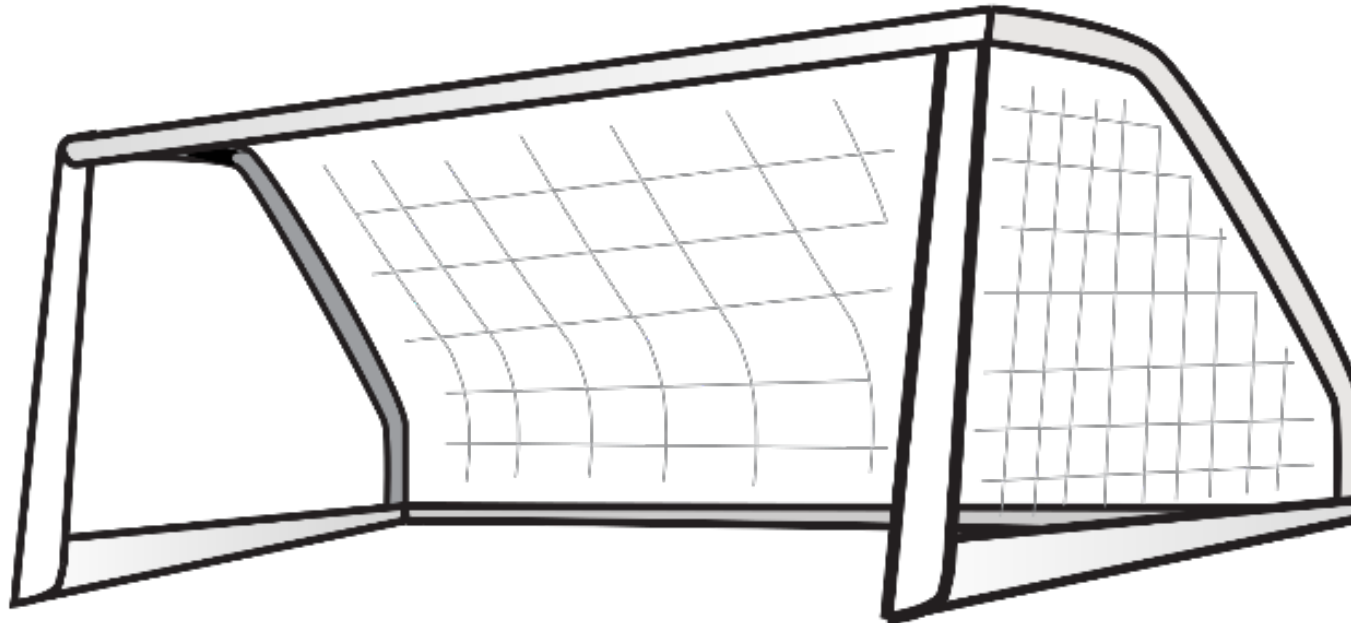
- 104 valves
- 74 individual pipes with ~ 200 welds
- 39 pressure sensors
- 25 additional sensors
- 5 electrical cabinets



TRIHYDE in figures

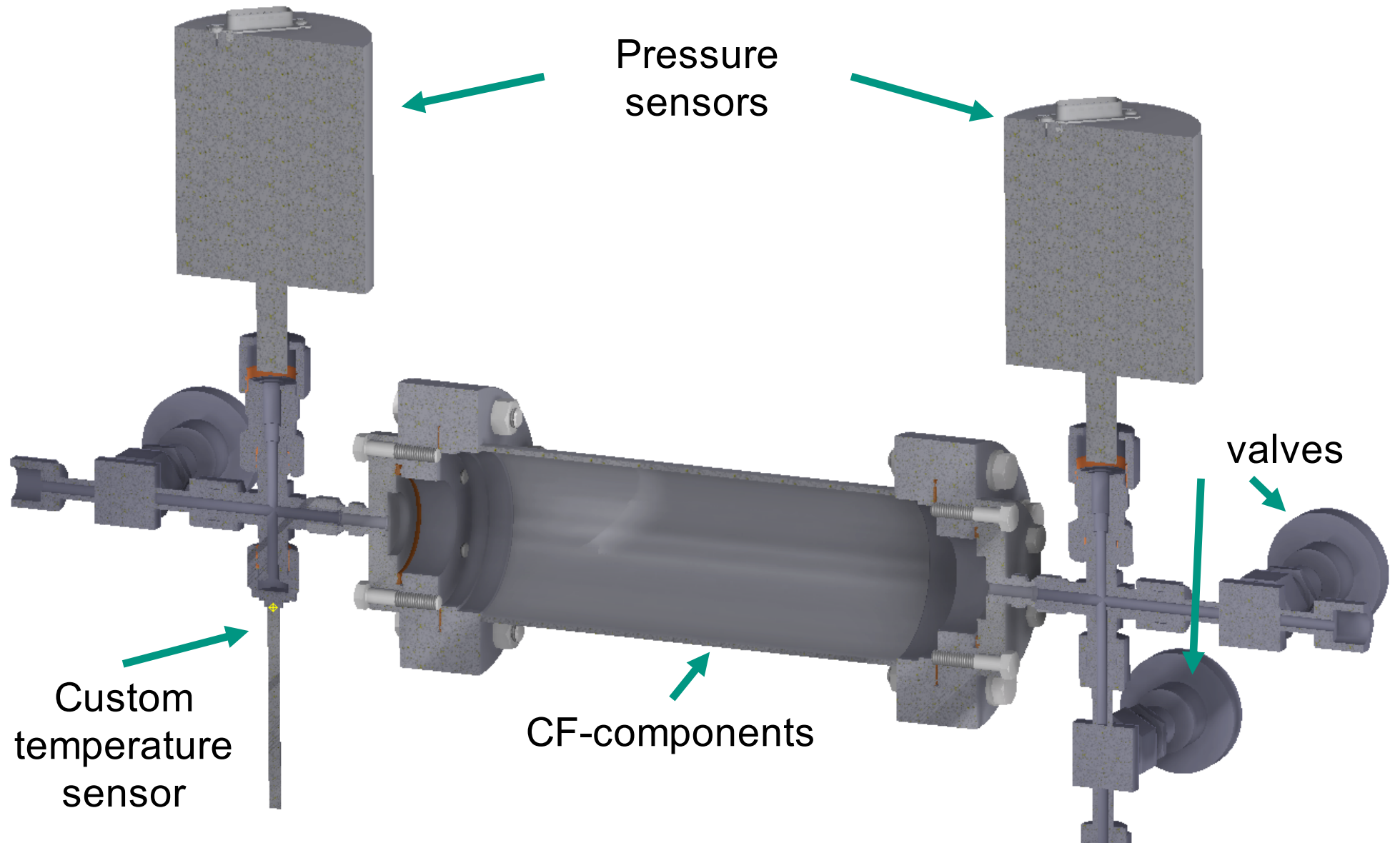
- 104 valves
- 74 individual pipes with ~ 200 welds
- 39 pressure sensors
- 25 additional sensors
- 5 electrical cabinets
- 10 folders of Documentation



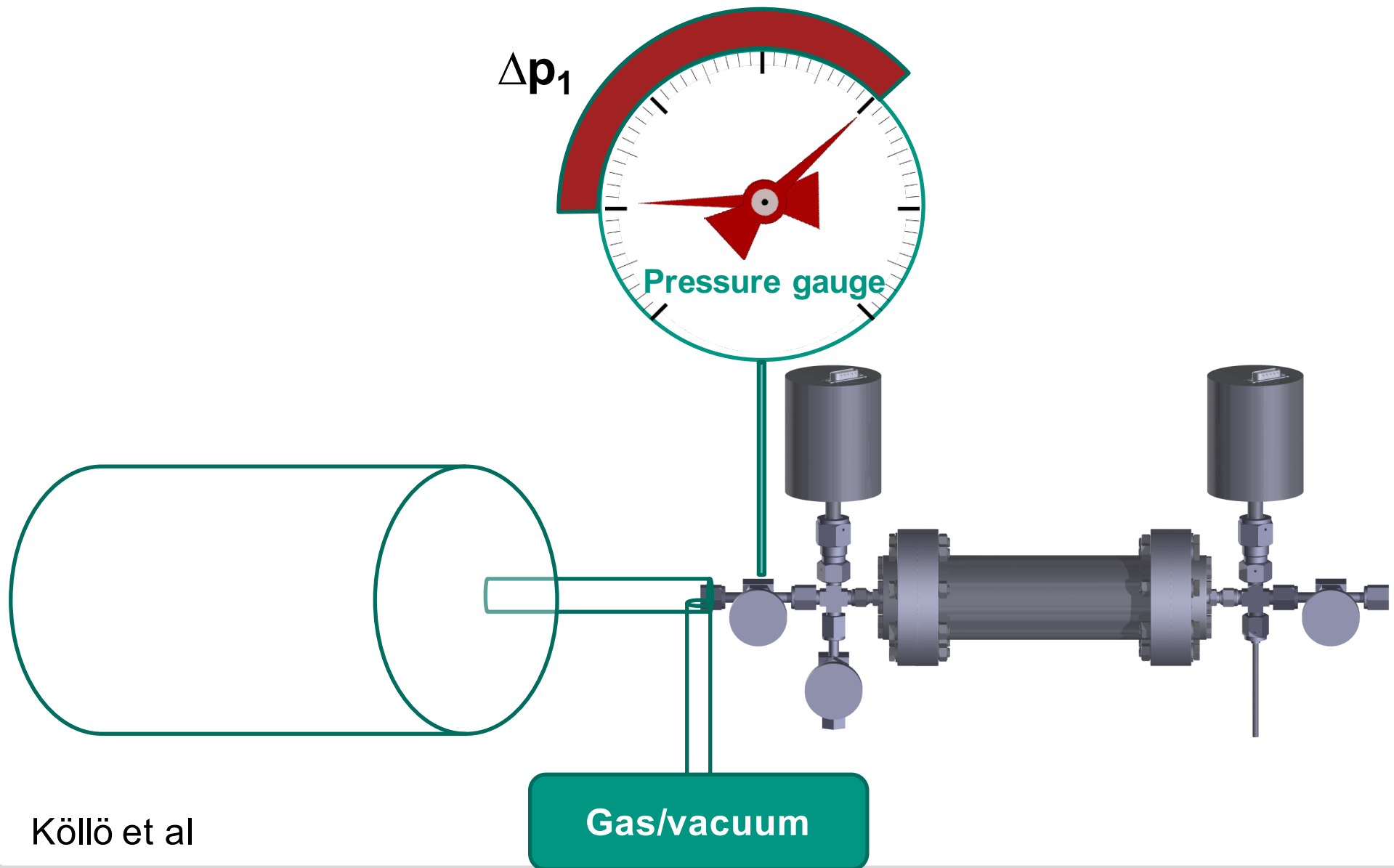


Gas samples with 1 % absolute accuracy

Uncertainty < 0.25%

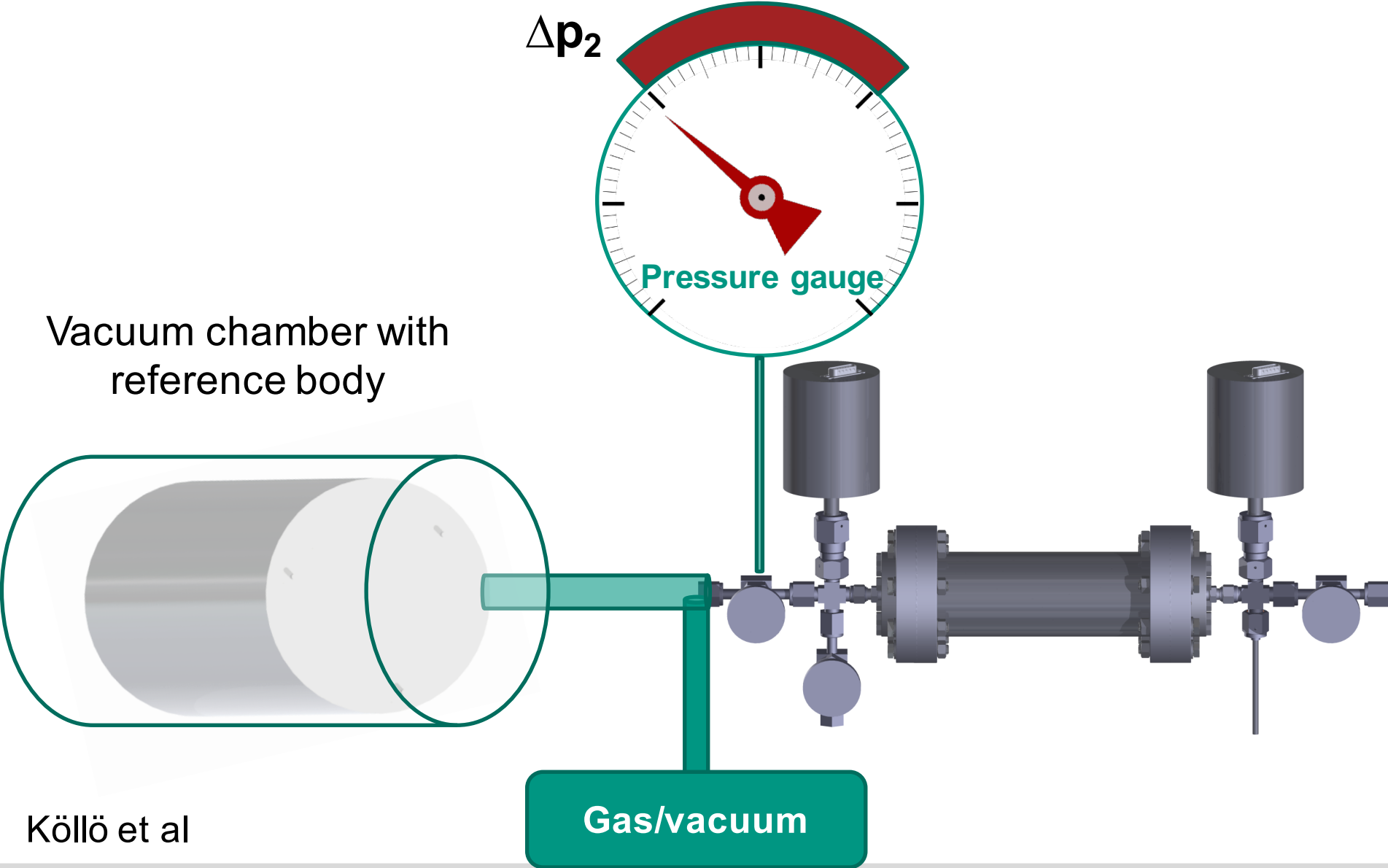


Volume determination with reference body



Köllö et al

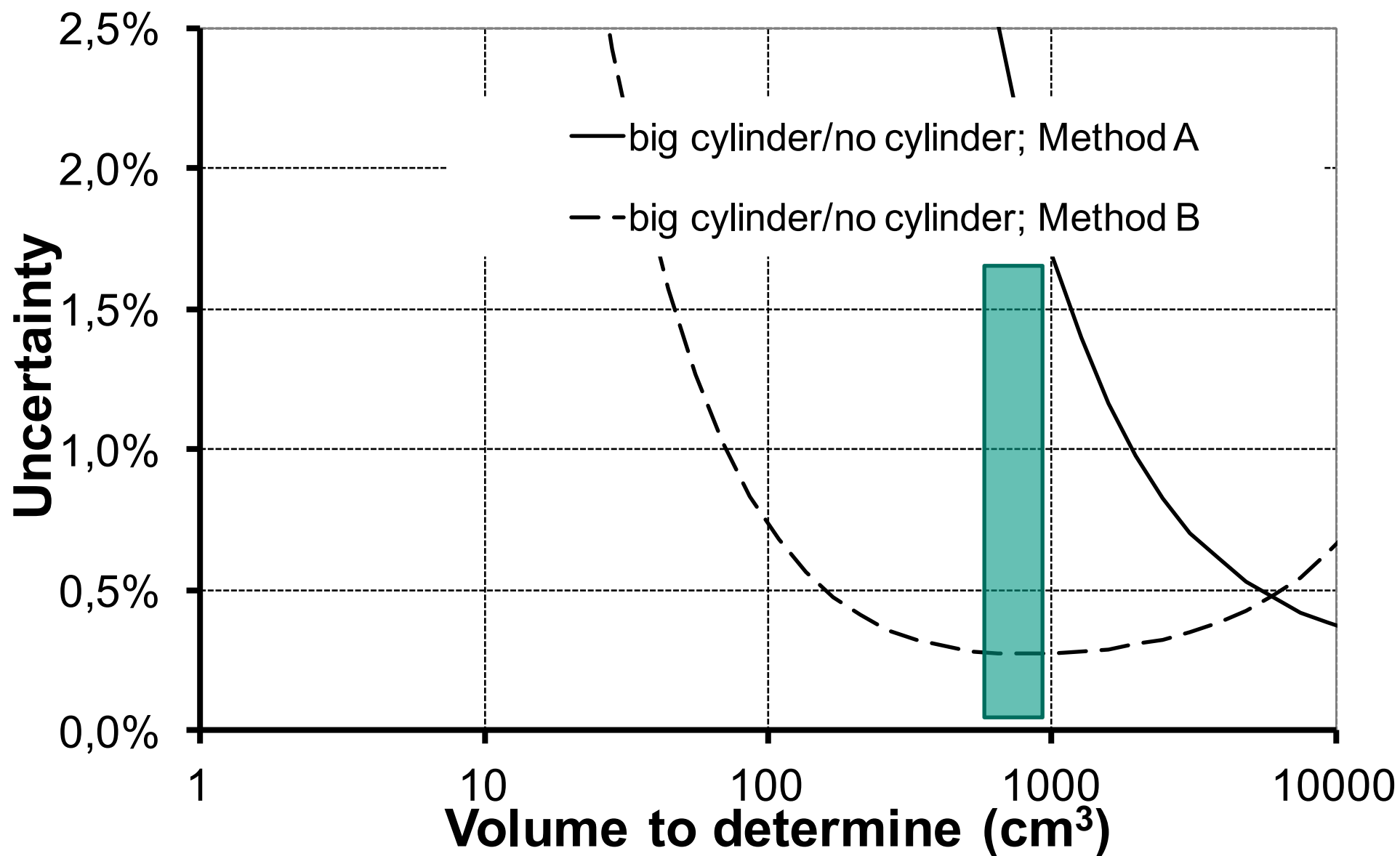
Volume determination with reference body

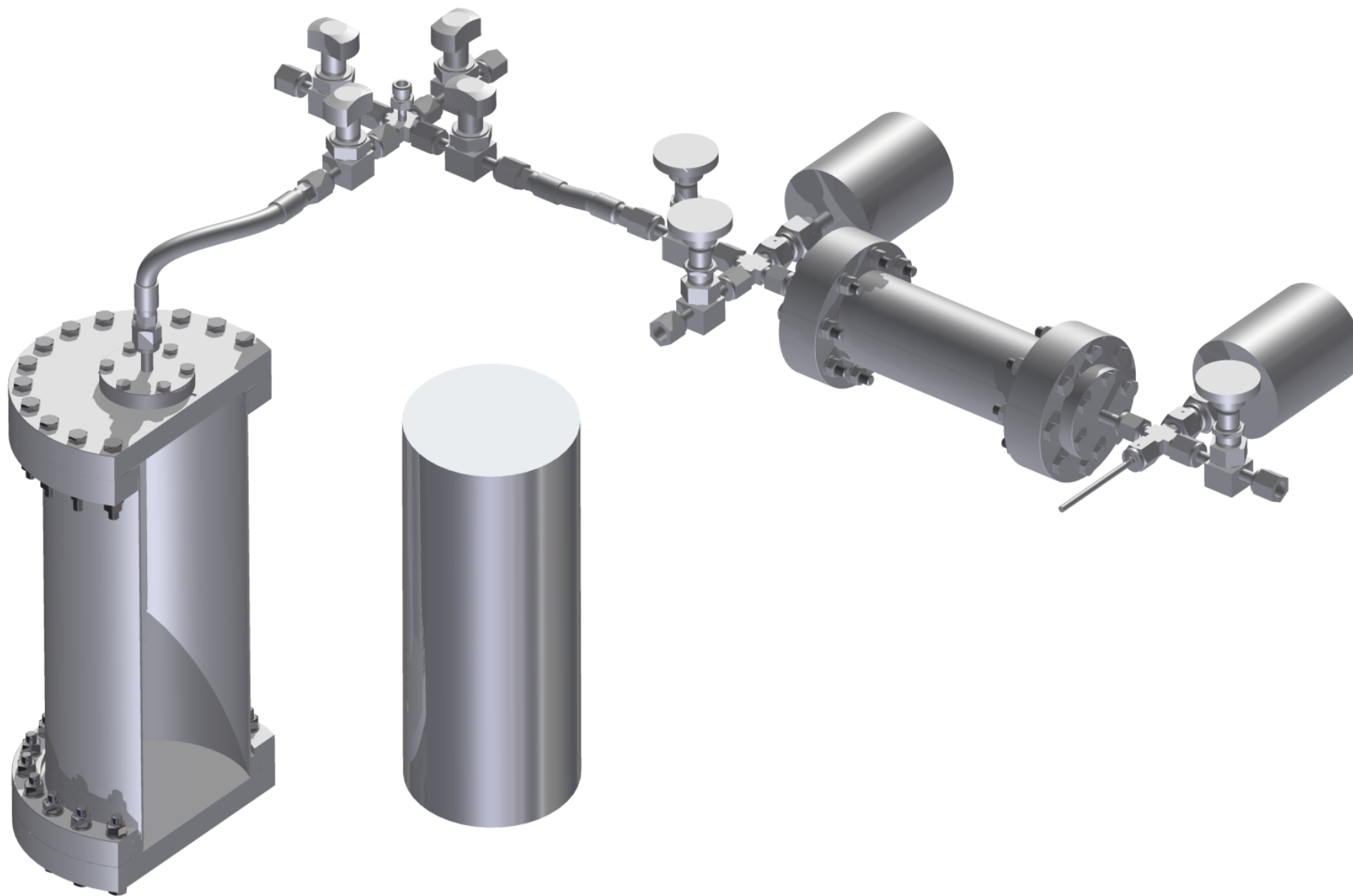


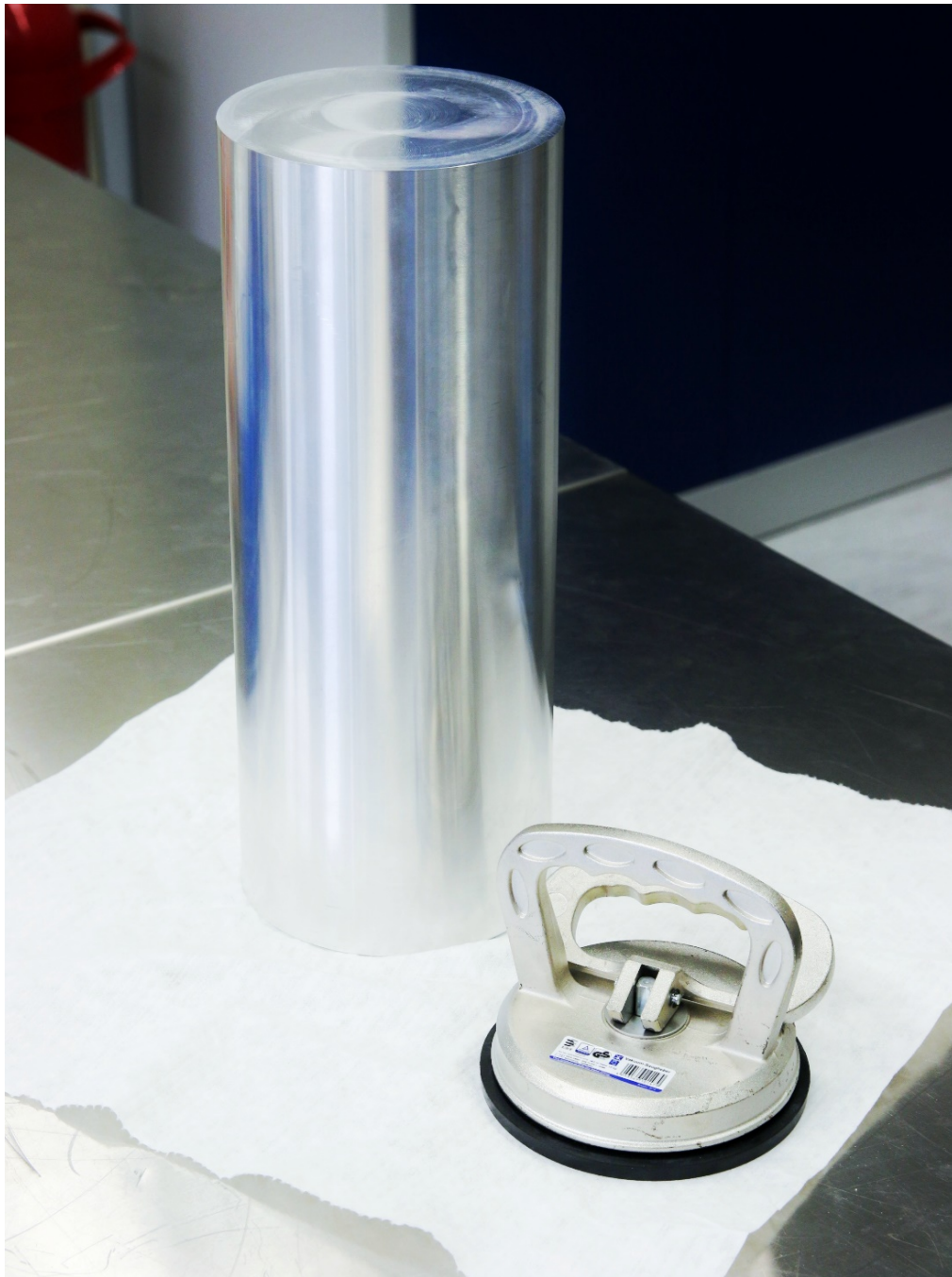
Vacuum chamber with reference body

Köllö et al

Gas/vacuum







Reference Cylinder

< 30 μm tolerance for total geometry

Next Steps



I. Commissioning
phase

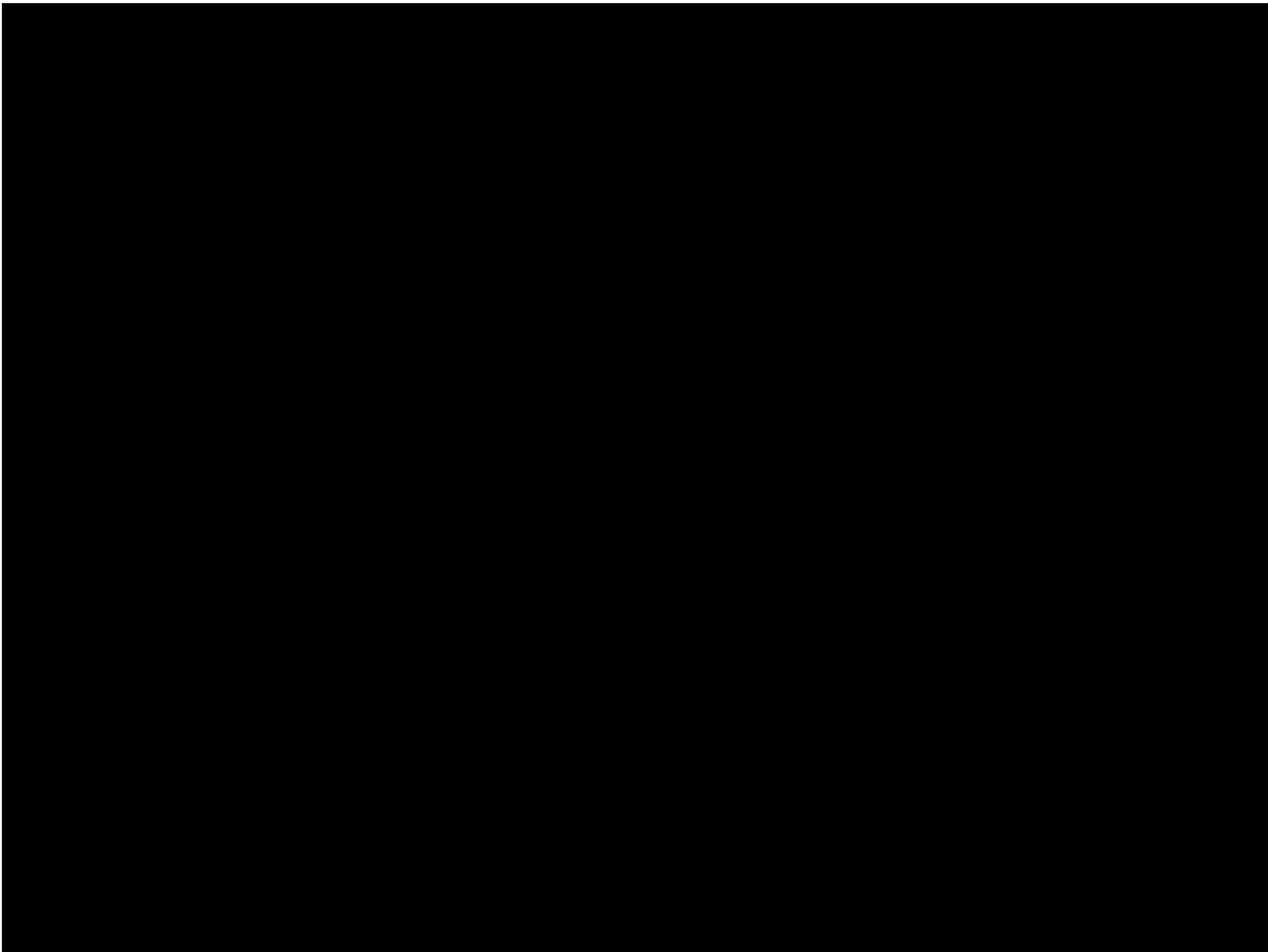


II. Measurement
phase

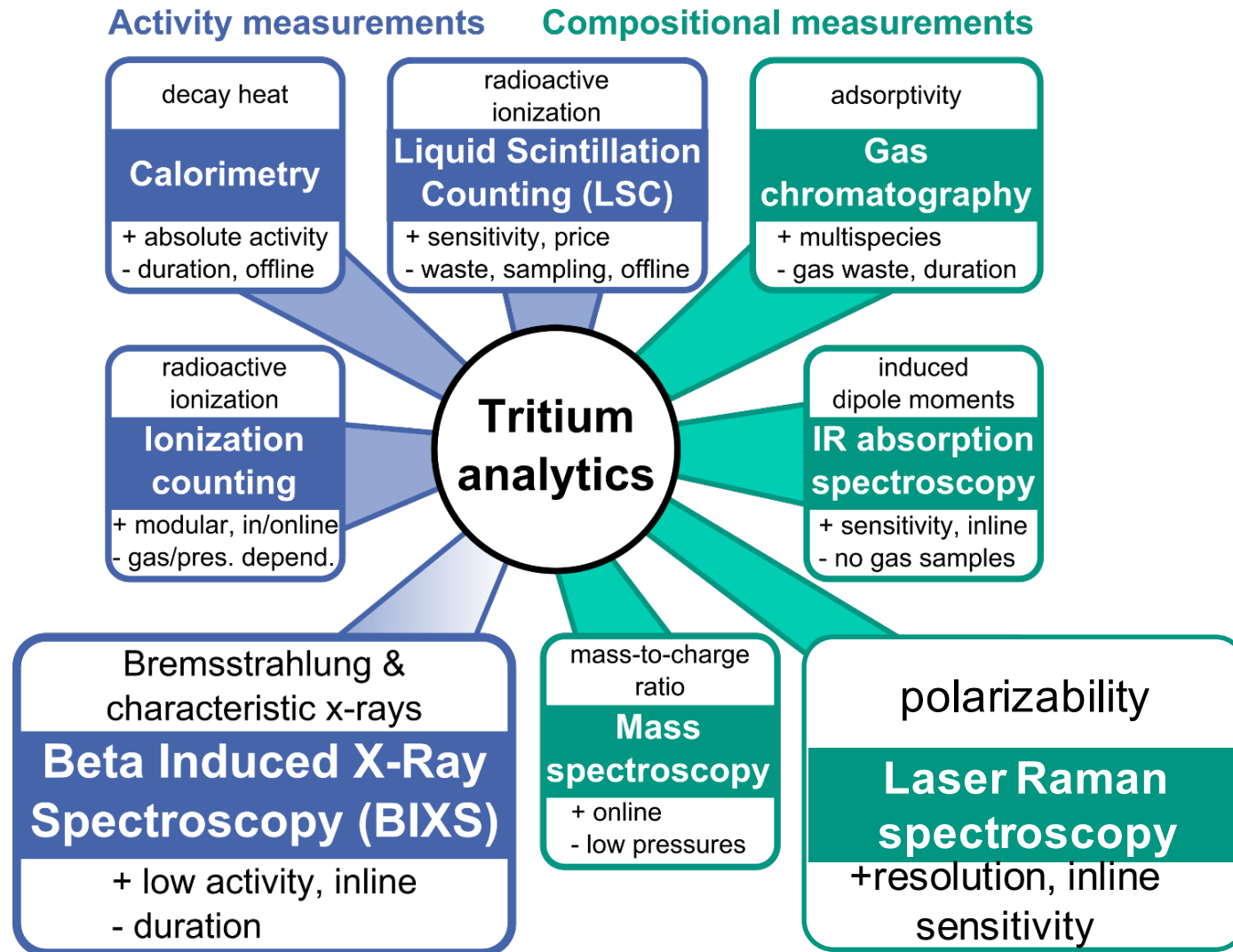
Take-home message

- Isotopic composition monitoring vital for neutrino mass measurement
- Verification of LARA-systems with T2-data necessary
- Complex system for calibration gas sample for all hydrogen isotopes

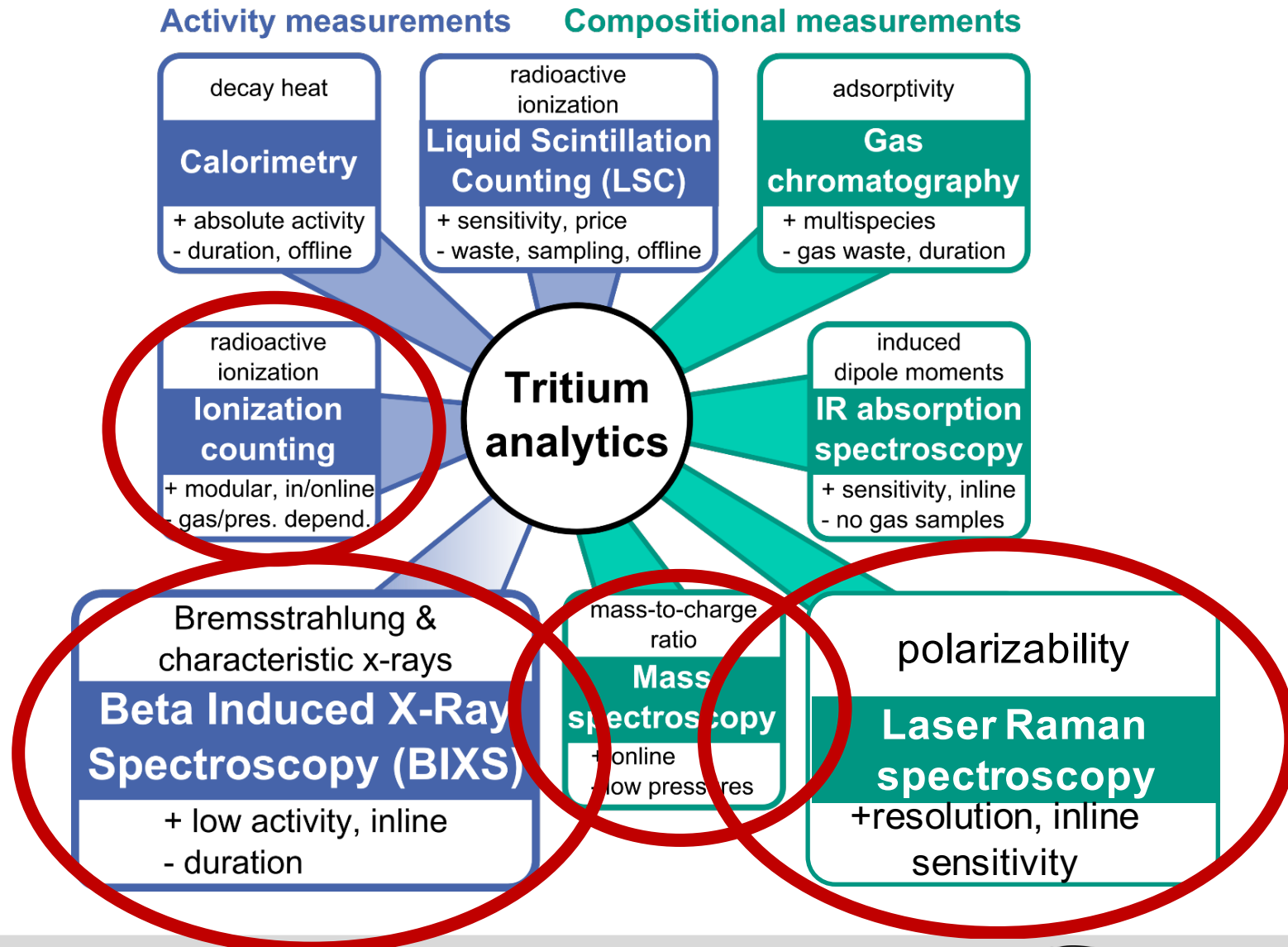




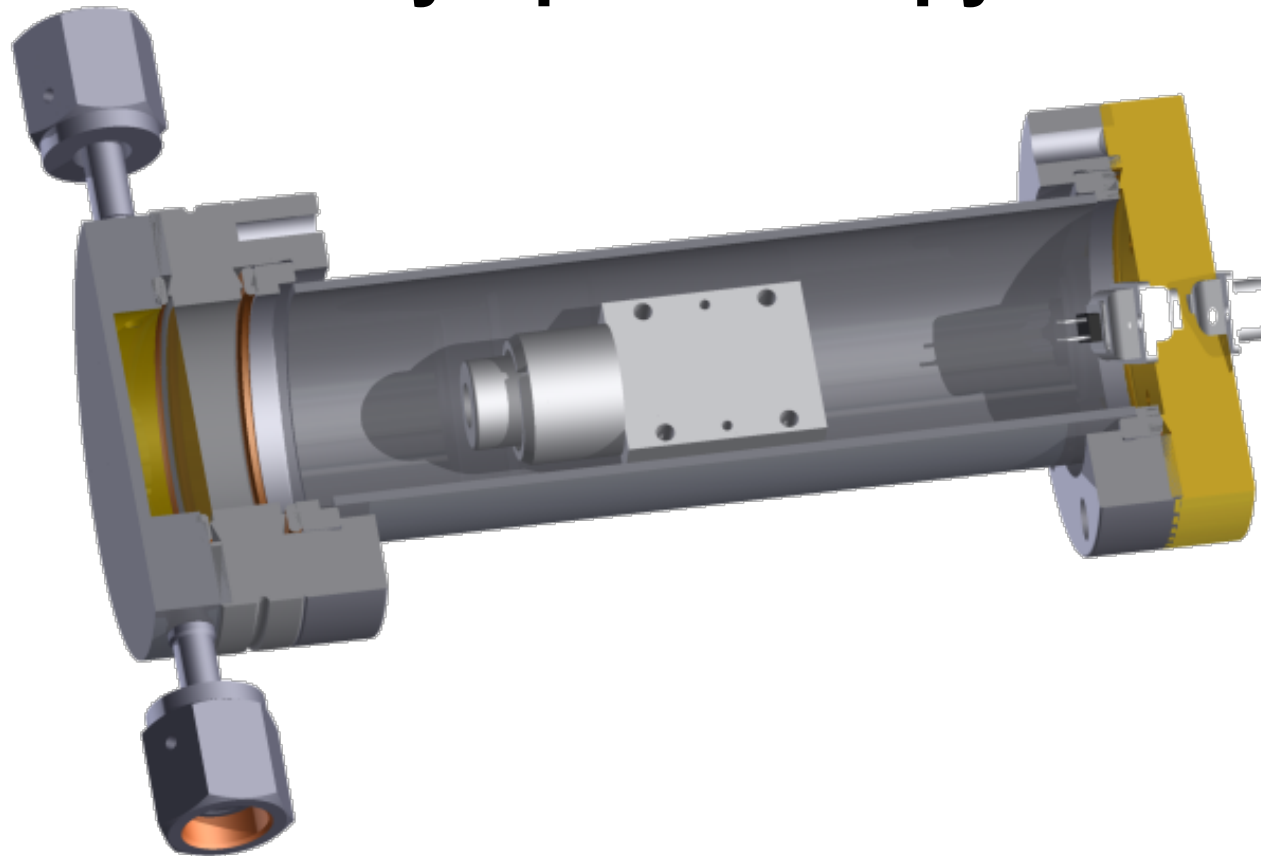
Tritium analytics



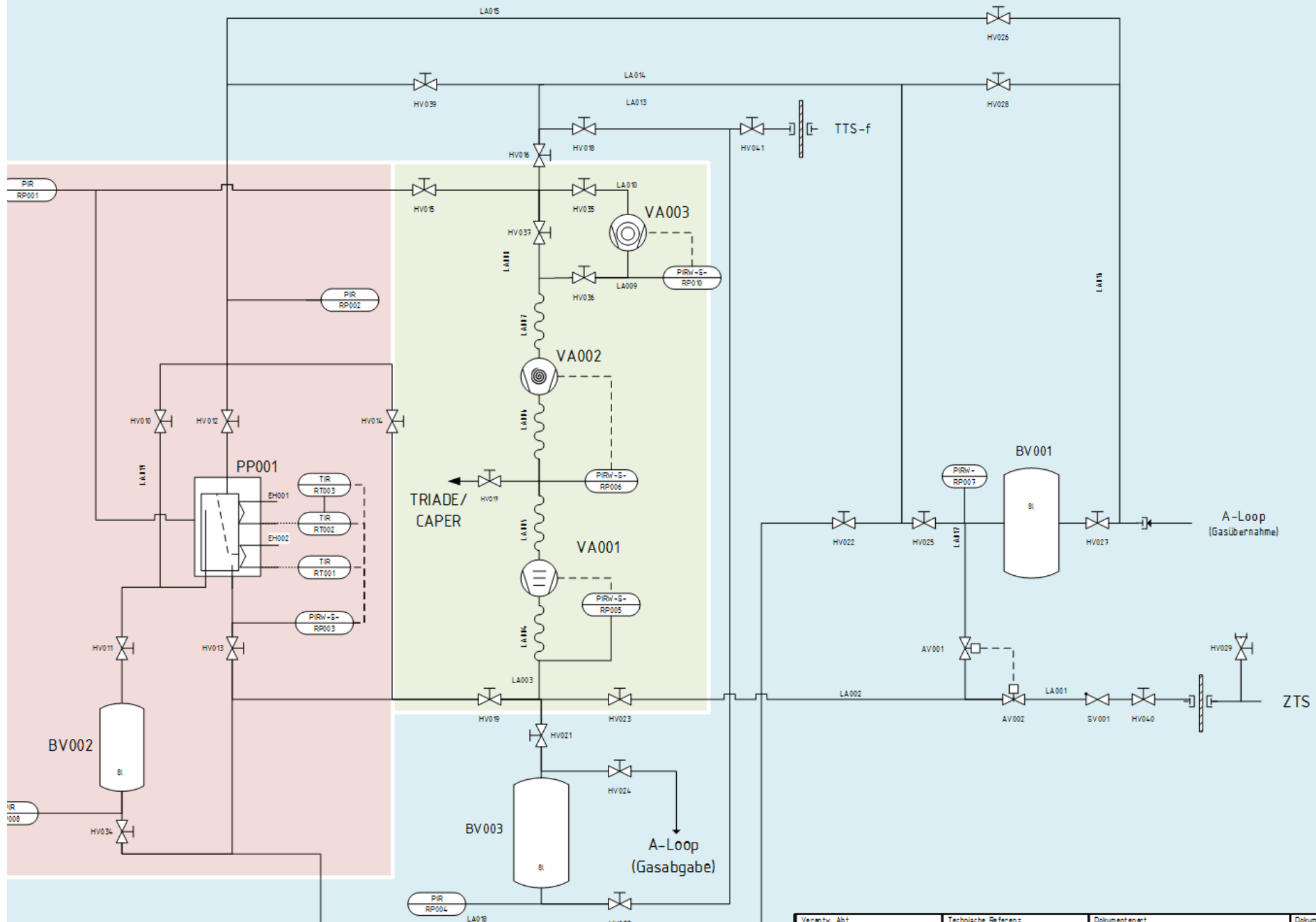
Tritium analytics



Beta-Induced-X-ray-Spectroscopy



- Tritium Activity Chamber Experiment 2.0
- Bakeable, easy to integrate in system
- Evaluation over wide pressure, activity and flow regime



2/17/17

Simon Niemes | KSETA Plenary Workshop 2017

Verantwortl. Abt. Tritiumlabor Karlsruhe	Technische Referenz Florian Priester	Dokumententyp R&I Fließbild	Dokumententwurf In Bearbeitung
Erstellt durch Simon Niemes	Titel TRIHYDE P-Loop		160329_V103
Genehmigt von -	Änd.		Ausgabedatum 29/03/2016
Spr. de			

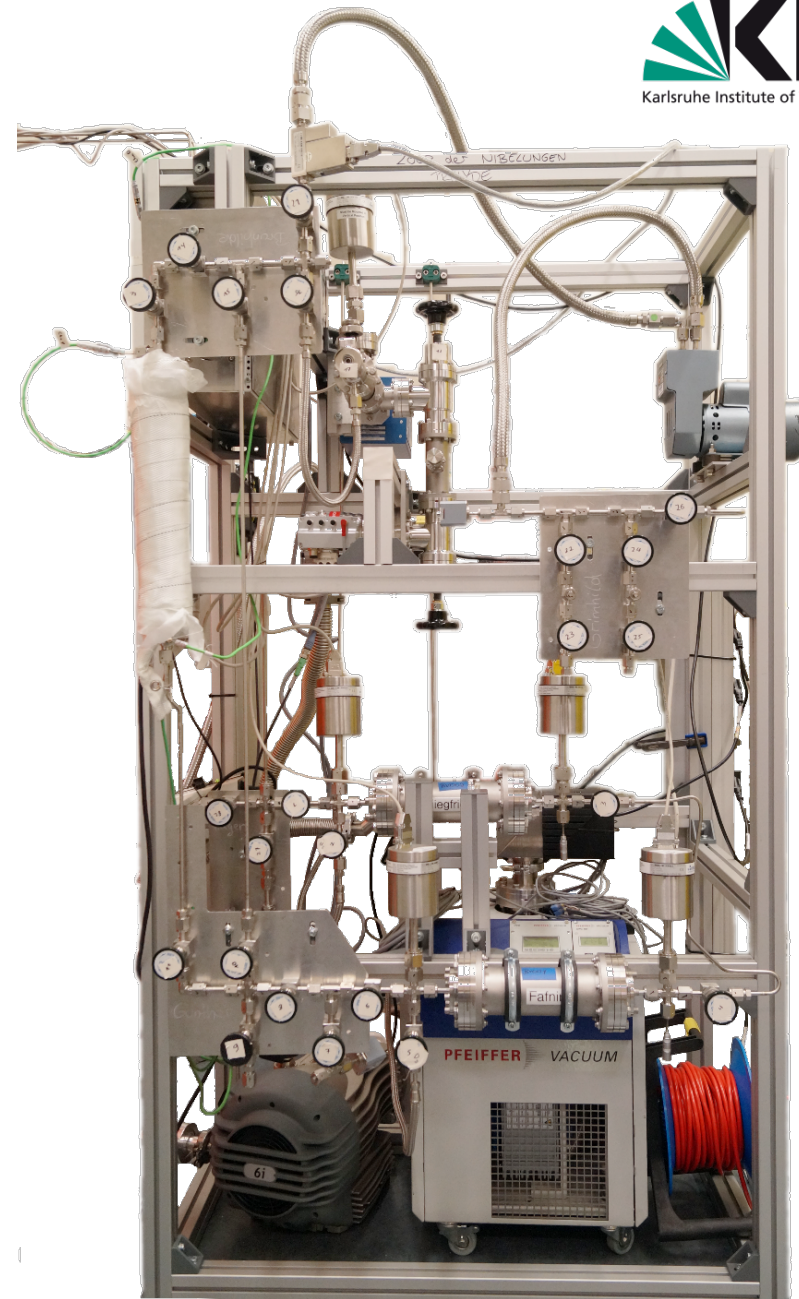
How to compare and calibrate tritium analytics?



Gas samples with known composition!

Test Setup

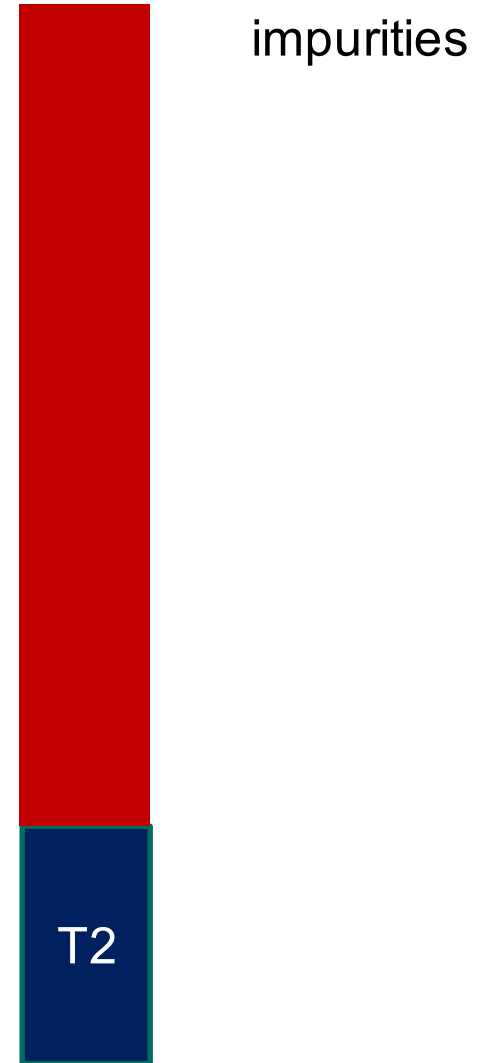
- Main components of mixing loop
- Evaluation of uncertainty budget
- First measurements with LARA



Source gas composition

100 %

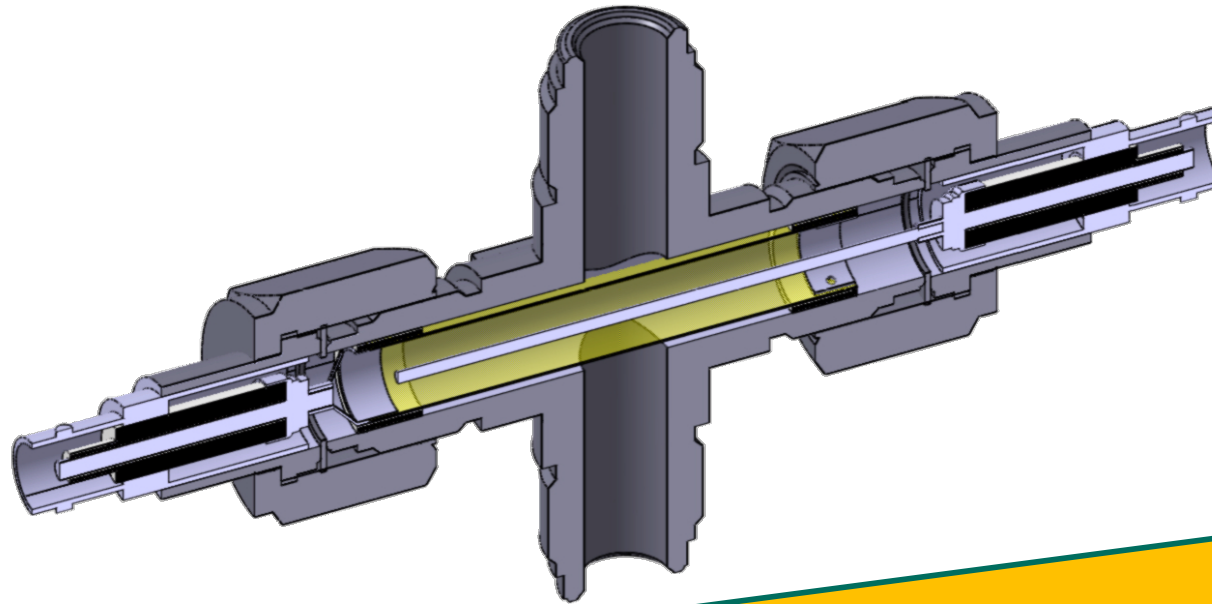
0 %







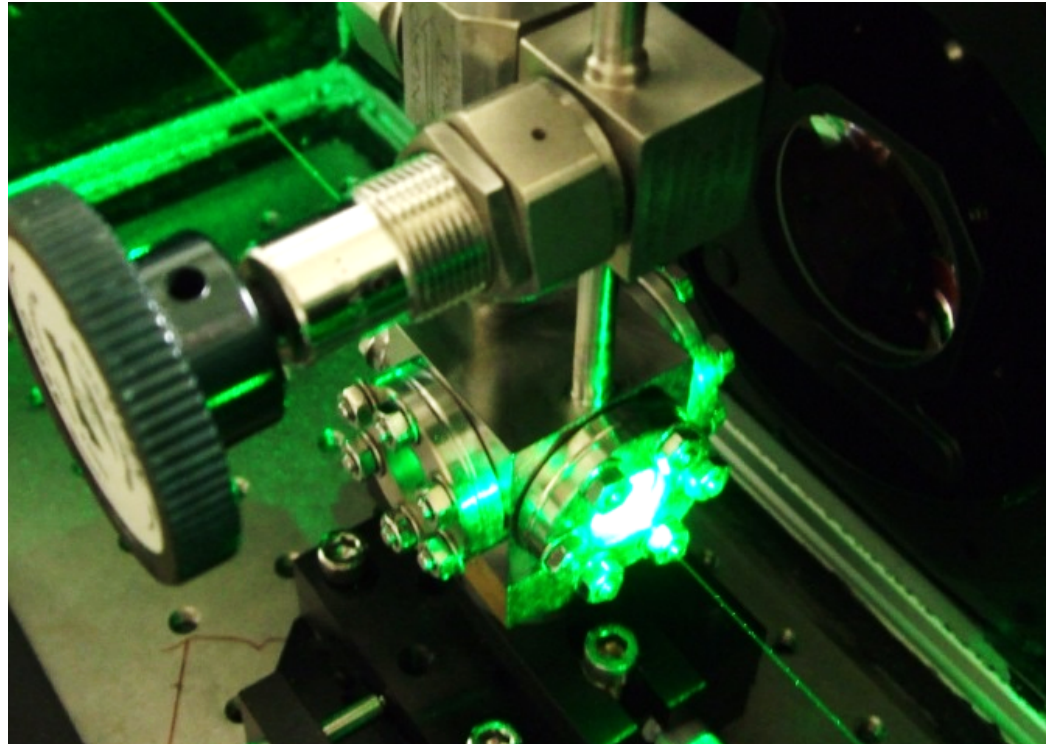
Ionisation-Chamber



Will order soon at main workshop ->
consider if you need some as well

- Chamber designed @TLK
- Easy to integrate in loop
- Extended benchmark for e.g. against BIXS

Laser-Raman-Spectrometry



- First possibility to calibrate all LARA-Systems with Q2-gas sample
- Verification of trueness

Residual Gas Analyser



- Quadrupol Mass Spectrometre
- Working pressure $\sim 1\text{E-}5$ mbar

P-Loop Tasks

1. Get T2 from TTS-f for A-Loop
2. Accept waste gas from A-Loop
3. Remove impurities from Q2 via permeator
4. Give waste gas to CAPER or ZTS