

First IMPRS-PTFS Seminar

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February 4, 2011





Mass of the Electron Antineutrino

 $\blacksquare \beta$ -Decay of Tritium

$$^{3}\text{H} \rightarrow ^{3}\text{He} + e^{-} + \overline{\nu}_{e}$$





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Penning Trap Contribution





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■ *Q*-value of the decay: 18589.8(1.2) eV







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dedicated experiment, developed at the University of Washington in Seattle







Charged Particle Confinement

free-space cyclotron frequency

$$\omega_{c} = \frac{qB}{m}$$







Charged Particle Confinement • free-space cyclotron frequency $\omega_{c} = \frac{qB}{m}$ • electrostatic quadrupole field





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$$\omega_{\rm c} = \frac{qB}{m}$$

electrostatic quadrupole fieldthree eigenmodes

axial
$$\omega_z = \sqrt{\frac{qU_0}{md^2}}$$

modified cyclotron ω_+
magnetron ω_-

$$\omega_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\omega_{\rm c} \pm \sqrt{\omega_{\rm c}^2 - 2\omega_z^2} \right]$$







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Invariance Theorem

$$\omega_{\rm c}^2 = \omega_+^2 + \omega_-^2 + \omega_z^2$$







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$$R = \frac{m_{a}}{m_{b}} = \frac{q_{a}}{q_{b}} \cdot \frac{\omega_{c}(b)}{\omega_{c}(a)} \cdot \frac{B_{a}}{B_{b}}$$





Ion Electrode Interaction

- induced image charges ⇒ image currents
- goal: generate and amplify voltage drop















































Driven Harmonic Oscillator

- natural motion damped
- oscillation with driven frequency





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- amplitude and phase determined by
 - natural frequency
 - damping constant









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Coherent Detection

■ Error Signal for frequency lock ⇒ lock axial mode to the drive







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Radial Modes

 monitor excitations via higher-order effect on natural axial frequency















Complications







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American standards







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- American standards
- lab space: total height







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- tritium safety precautions







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Improvements over Predecessor

double-trap assembly







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- external ion source







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- novel cascaded Zener-diode voltage-reference voltage-source







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The Control Room







External Influences

- room temperature
- external magnetic field changes
- vibration isolation







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Cold-Bore Magnet







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Cold-Bore Magnet

temperature-dependent magnetic susceptibility







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Cold-Bore Magnet

temperature-dependent magnetic susceptibility \Rightarrow stabilize:

■ liquid helium pressure ⇒ constant boiling point







External Influences

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- vibration isolation

Cold-Bore Magnet

temperature-dependent magnetic susceptibility \Rightarrow stabilize:

- liquid helium pressure ⇒ constant boiling point
- liquid helium level
 ⇒ constant temperature distribution







The Traps of THe-Trap

Inside Vacuum Envelope

two hyperbolic traps with correction electrodes











The Traps of THe-Trap

Inside Vacuum Envelope

- two hyperbolic traps with correction electrodes
- transfer section
- capture section











The Traps of THe-Trap

Inside Vacuum Envelope

- two hyperbolic traps with correction electrodes
- transfer section
- capture section
- Field Emission Point











The Road to lons

load a cloud of ions





The Road to lons

- load a cloud of ions
- kick the contaminants







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- work with one species $(^{12}C^{4+})$





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Triggered Sweeps







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Triggered Sweeps

establish lock







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■ Klaus Blaum: MPIK/UW-PTMS → THe-Trap





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- David Pinegar



Personnel

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Achievements

- experiment moved to MPIK
- dedicated lab
- commissioning experiments
- single ion sensitivity



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- systematic studies
- external loading and ion transfer





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Long-term Goal

³H/³He Mass-Ratio Measurement

