



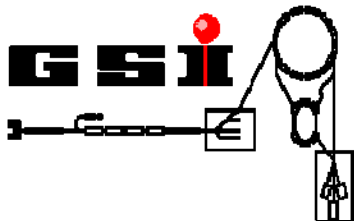
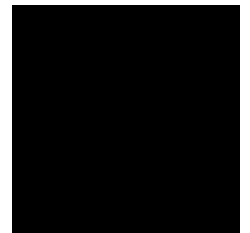
# *LAUNCH09, MPIK Heidelberg*

## *“Contributions to Neutrino Physics with Penning Traps”*



Klaus Blaum

11.11.2009



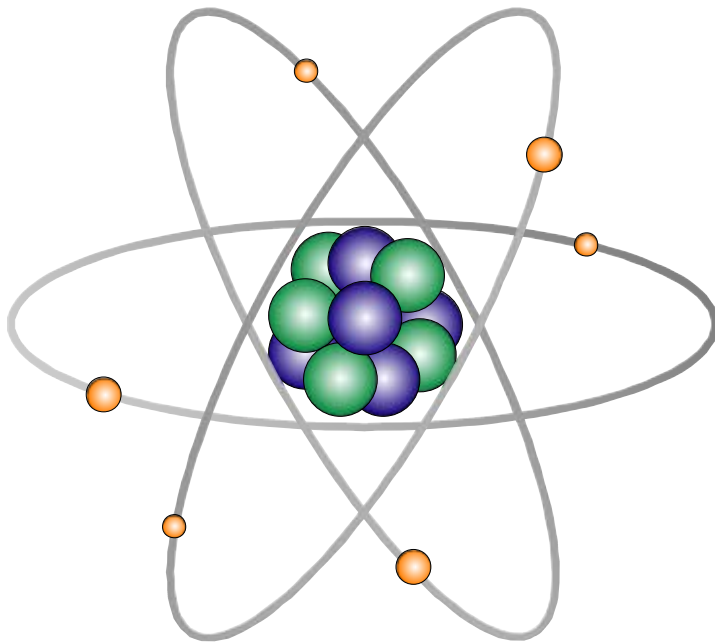


# Outline

- **Introduction, history and methods**
- **Principle of Penning traps**
- **Setup and measurement procedure**
- **Neutrino physics with Penning traps**

# Precision mass measurements

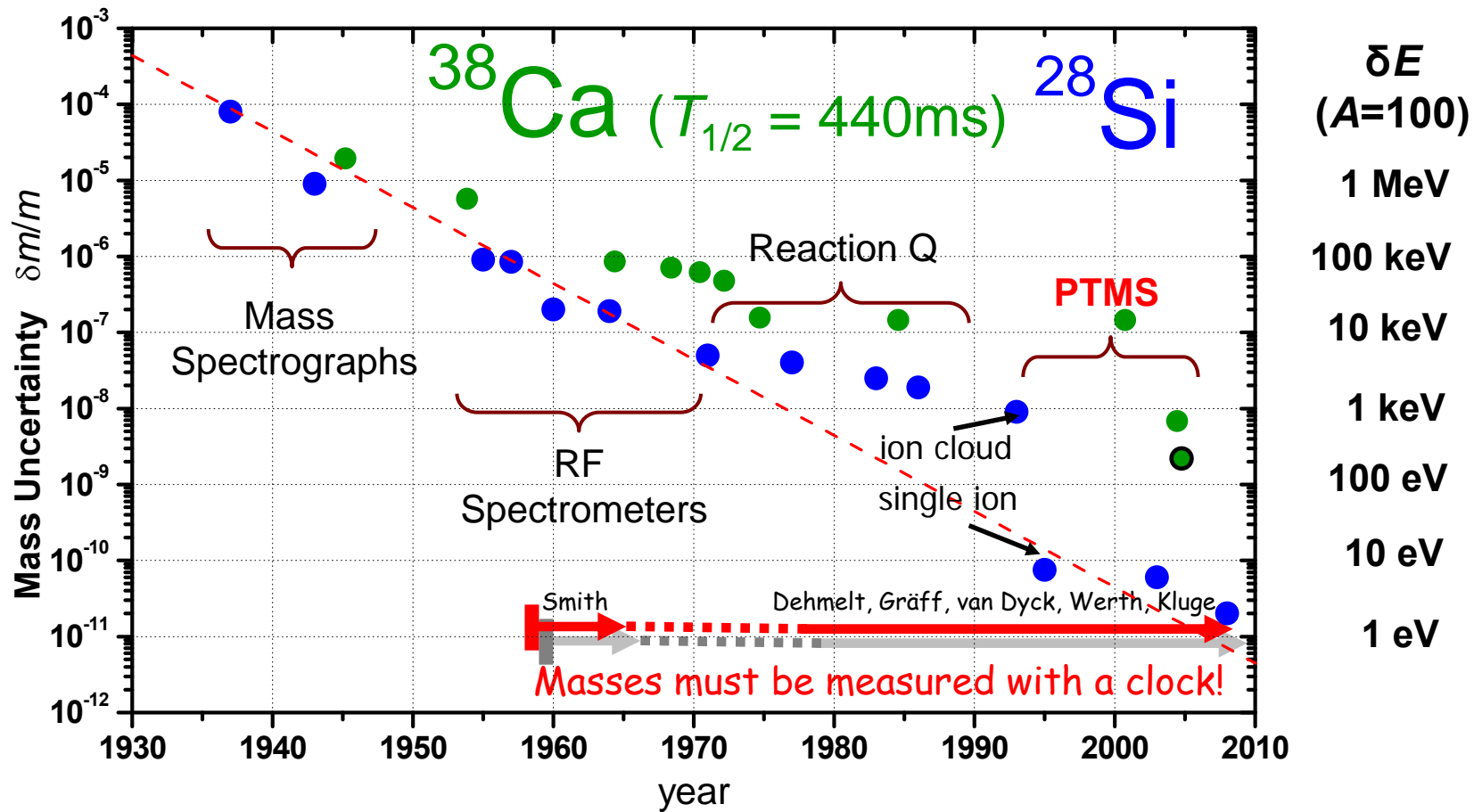
High-accuracy mass measurements allow one to determine the atomic and nuclear binding energies reflecting all forces in the atom/nucleus.



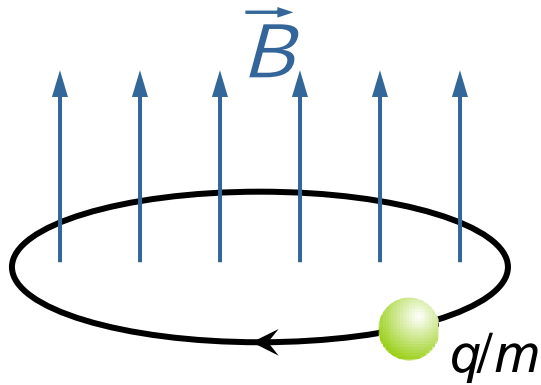
$$= N \cdot \text{green sphere} + Z \cdot \text{purple sphere} + Z \cdot \text{orange sphere} - \text{binding energy}$$

$$M_{\text{Atom}} = N \cdot m_{\text{neutron}} + Z \cdot m_{\text{proton}} + Z \cdot m_{\text{electron}} - (B_{\text{atom}} + B_{\text{nucleus}})/c^2$$

# A brief history of mass spectrometry



# Principle of Penning trap mass spectrometry

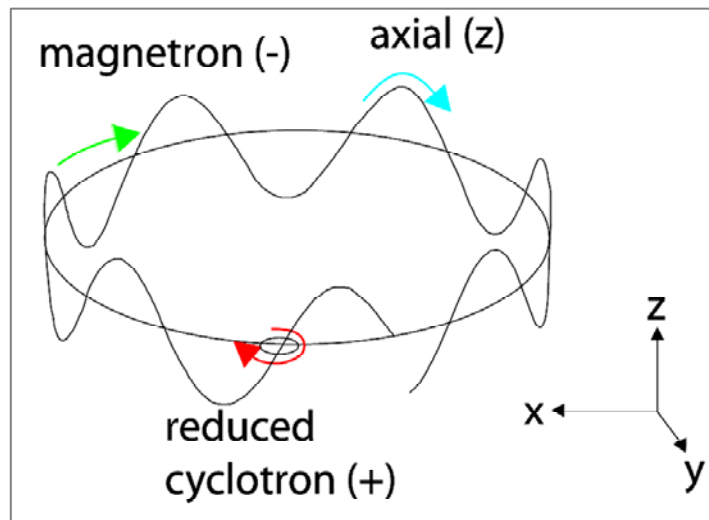
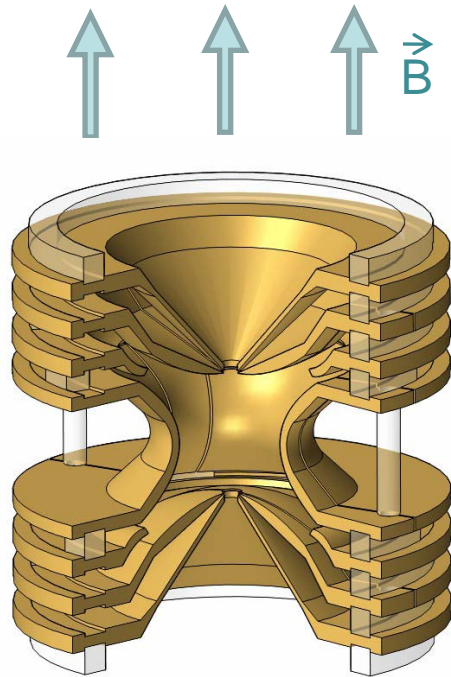


Cyclotron frequency:

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{q}{m} \cdot B$$

## PENNING trap

- Strong homogen. magnetic field
- Weak electric 3D quadrupole field



Typical freq.

$$q = e$$

$$m = 100 \text{ u}$$

$$B = 6 \text{ T}$$

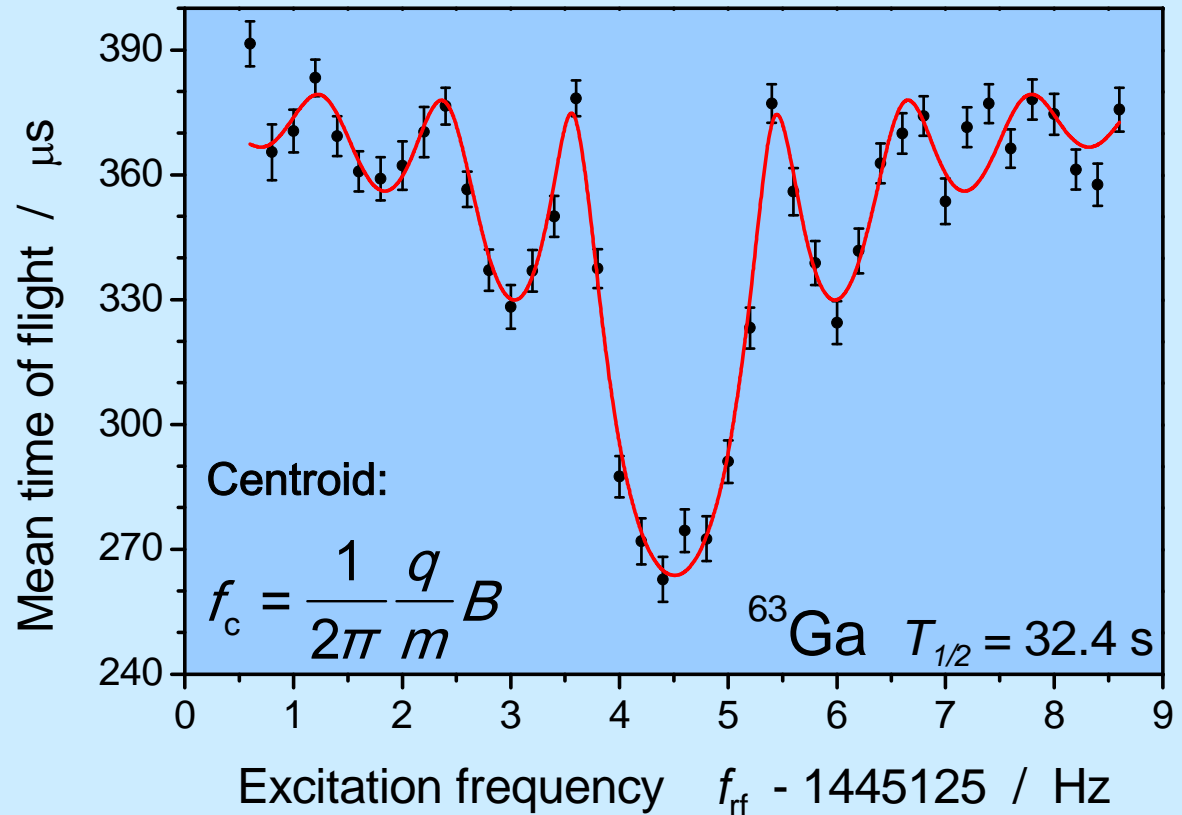
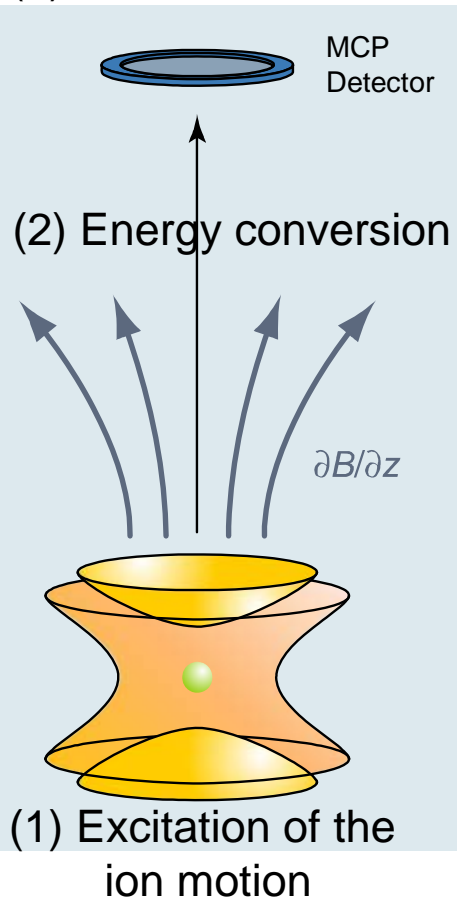
$$\Rightarrow f_- \approx 1 \text{ kHz}$$

$$f_+ \approx 1 \text{ MHz}$$

Brown & Gabrielse, Rev. Mod. Phys. 58, 233 (1986)

# TOF cyclotron resonance detection

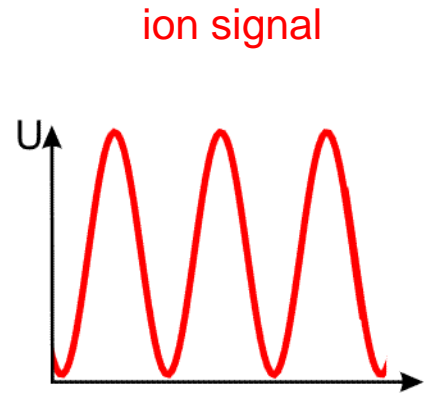
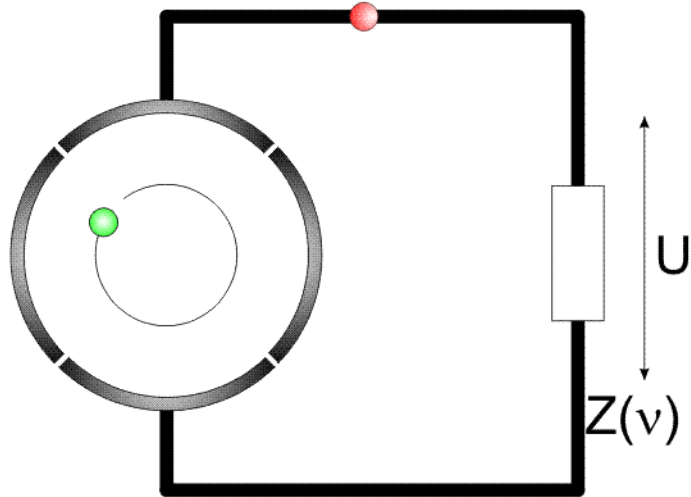
## (3) TOF measurement



Determine atomic mass from frequency ratio  
with a well-known “reference mass”.

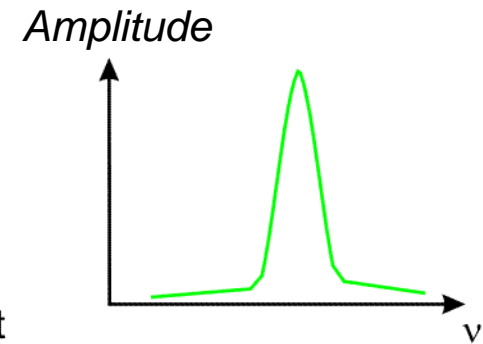
$$\frac{f_{c,\text{ref}}}{f_c} = \frac{m - m_e}{m_{\text{ref}} - m_e}$$

# Non-destructive ion detection



very small  
signal  $\sim fA$

mass/frequency spectrum



„FT-ICR“  
Fourier-Transform-  
Ion Cyclotron Resonance

Induced current:  $I_{\text{eff}} = 1/\sqrt{2} \cdot r_{\text{ion}} / D \cdot \omega \cdot q$

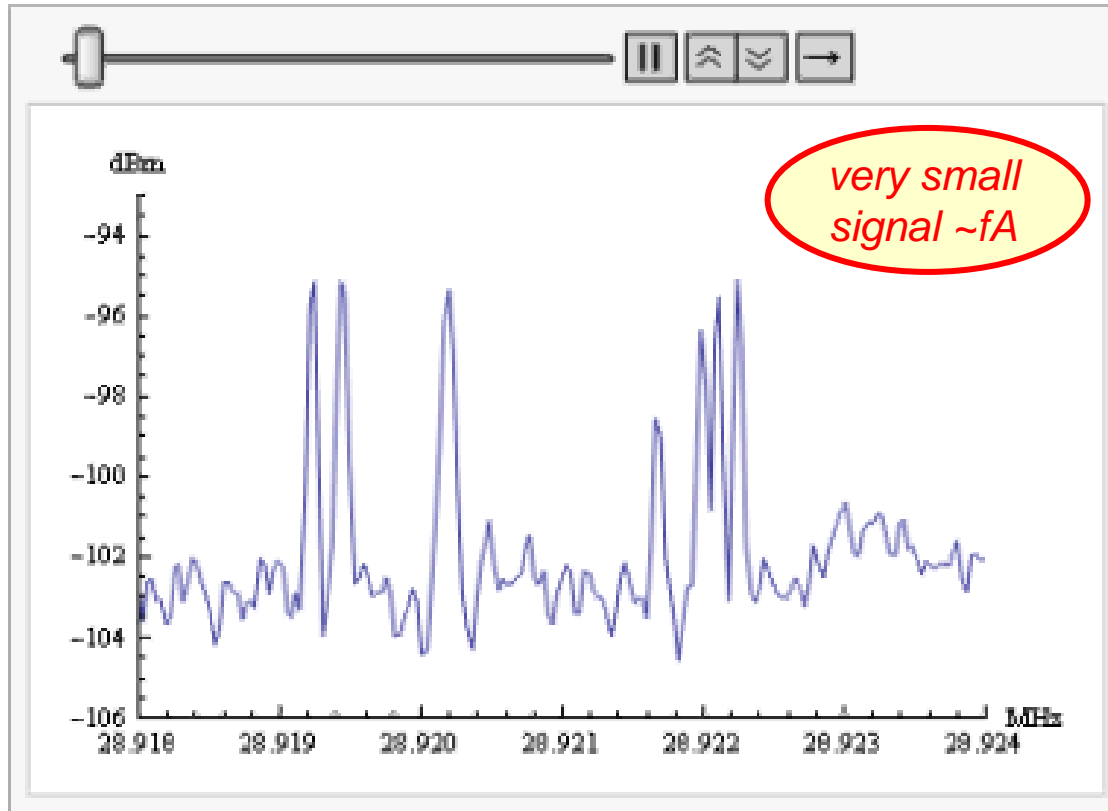
(Schottky et al. ...)

Signal / Noise  $S/N \sim 1 / T^{1/2}$

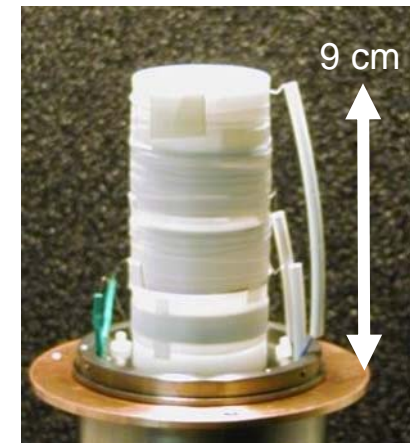
Operation of traps and electronics at **cryogenic** (4 K) temperature.



# Single ion signals



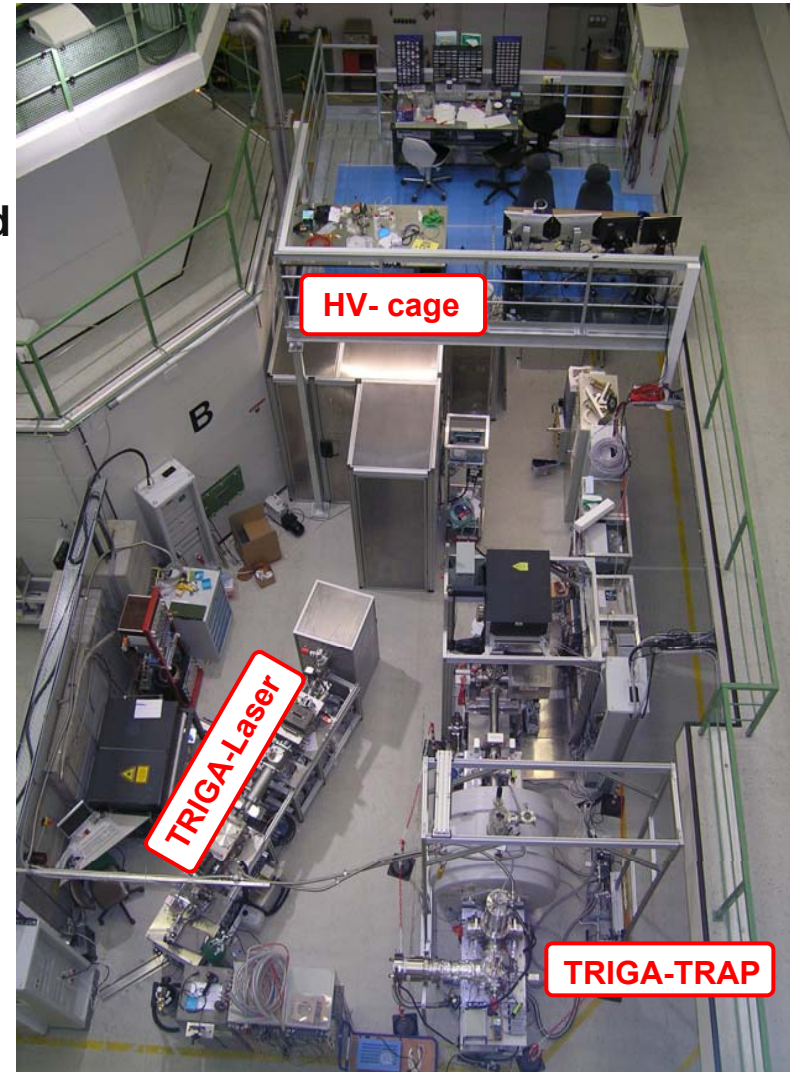
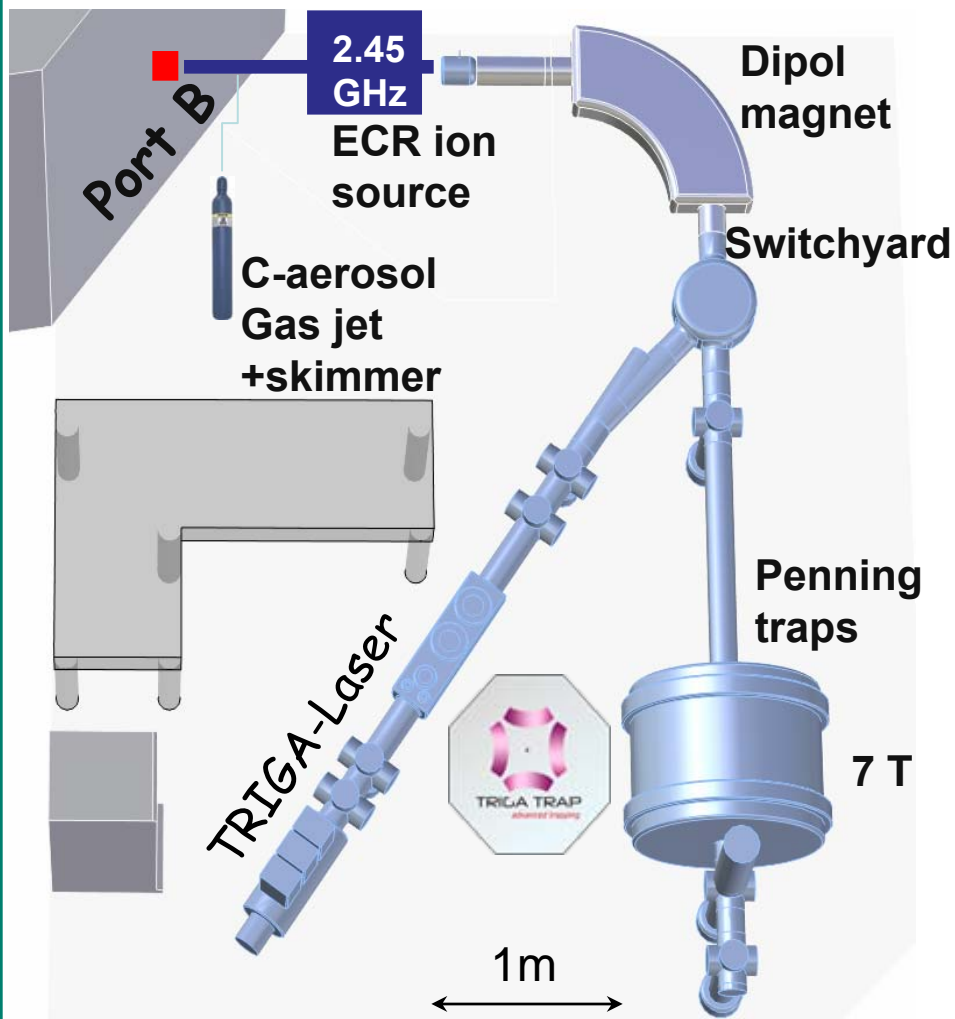
komplexe Elektronik







# The TRIGA-TRAP experiment





# Highest sensitivity: Discovery of a new isotope

***WELT (24.03.2009):***

Physicists from an international collaboration discovered with the ISOLTRAP experiment at ISOLDE/CERN a new isotope of the element radon. It is made of 86 protons and 143 **neutrons** and is now the 3176th known isotope in the chart of nuclides.

**26.08.2008, 4:24 am**

D. Neidherr *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 102, 112501 (2009)

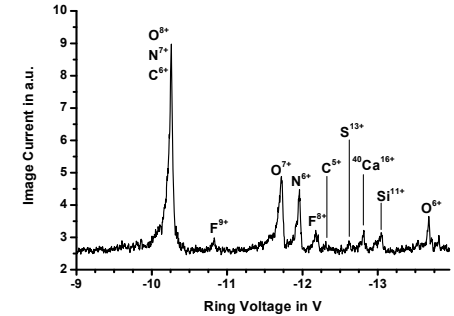
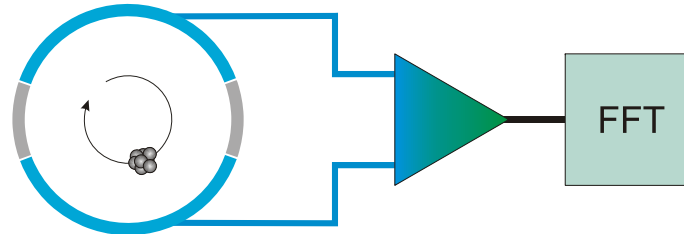
Klaus.blaum@mpi-hd.mpg.de



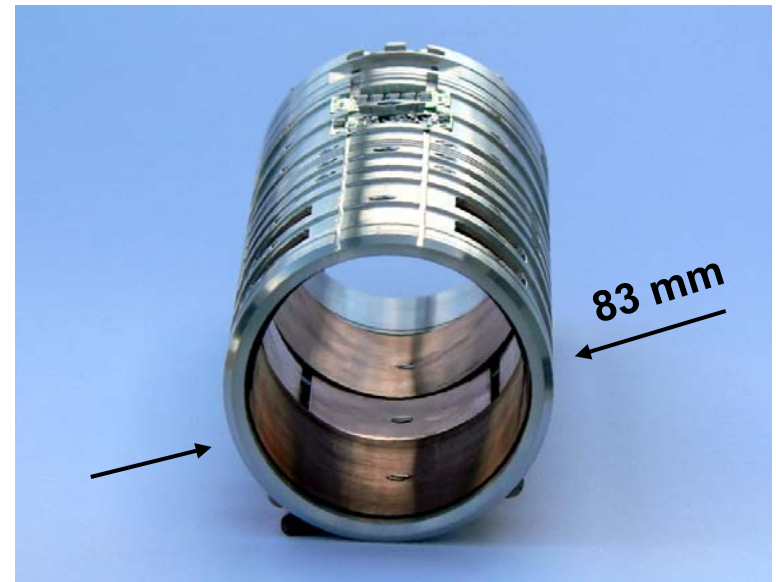
# KATRIN-TRAP

Penning traps as high-precision “rest-gas analyser“

Broad-band  
FT-ICR  
kHz-MHz



310 mm



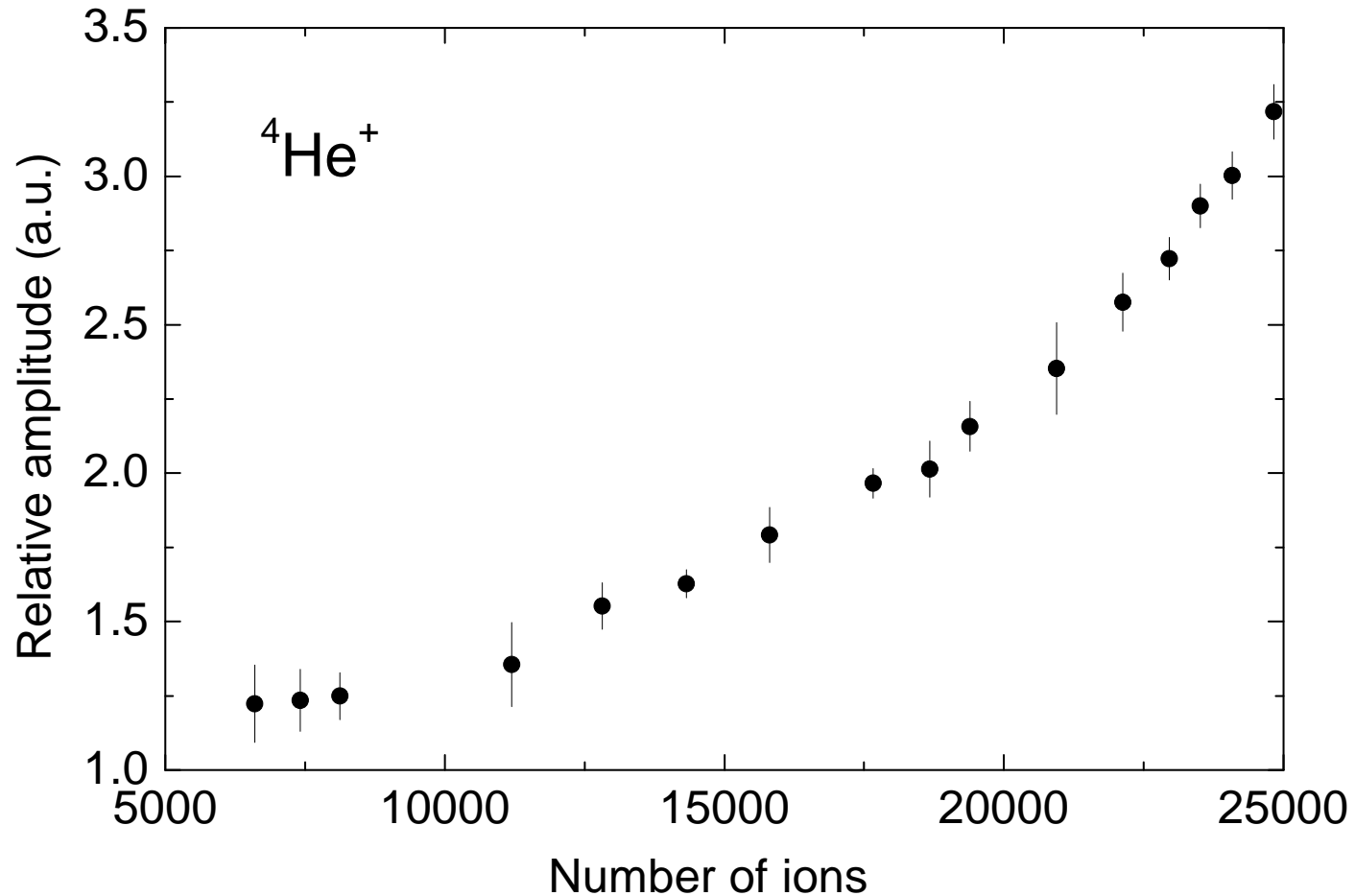
83 mm

M. Ubieta Díaz *et al.*, *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.* 288, 1 (2009)

Klaus.blaum@mpi-hd.mpg.de



# Detection limit

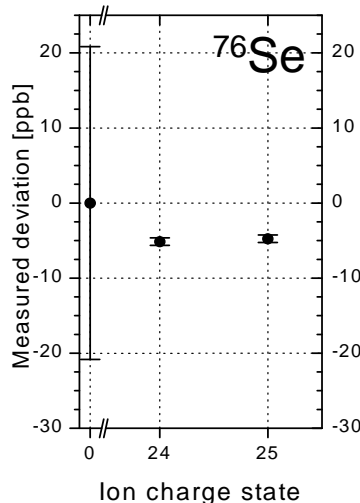
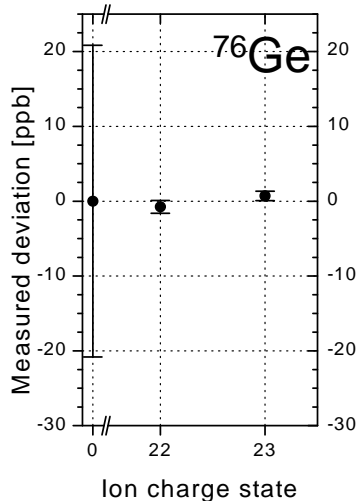


**Minimum number of detected ions (helium) ~ 6000 ions.**

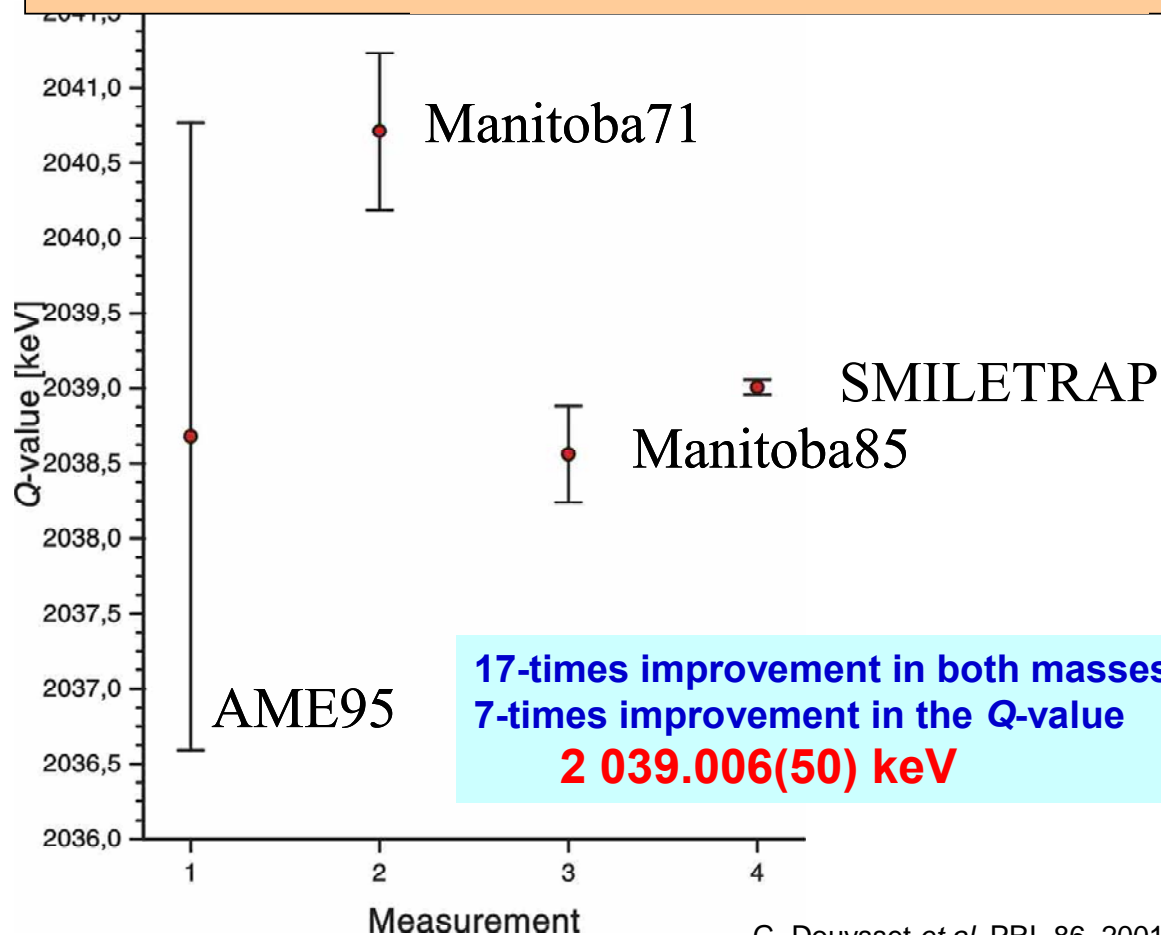
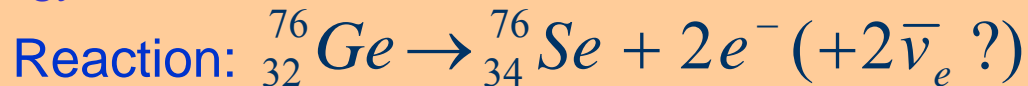
# Masses of interest for neutrino physics

- $0\nu\beta\beta$
- EC
- ${}^3\text{T}-{}^3\text{He}$

# Q-value of the decay of $^{76}\text{Ge}$ to $^{76}\text{Se}$



Energy for  $2e^-$  by Q-value for



17-times improvement in both masses  
7-times improvement in the Q-value  
**2 039.006(50) keV**

# More interesting candidates

## $\beta\beta$

Decay	Q-value	Precision
$^{76}\text{Ge} - ^{76}\text{Se}$	2039.006(50) G. Douysset et al., PRL 86, 4259 (2001)	6E-10
$^{130}\text{Te} - ^{130}\text{Xe}$	2527.518(13) M. Redshaw et al., PRL 102, 212502 (2009)	1E-10
$^{136}\text{Xe} - ^{136}\text{Ba}$	2457.83(37) M. Redshaw et al., PRL 98, 053003 (2007)	3E-09

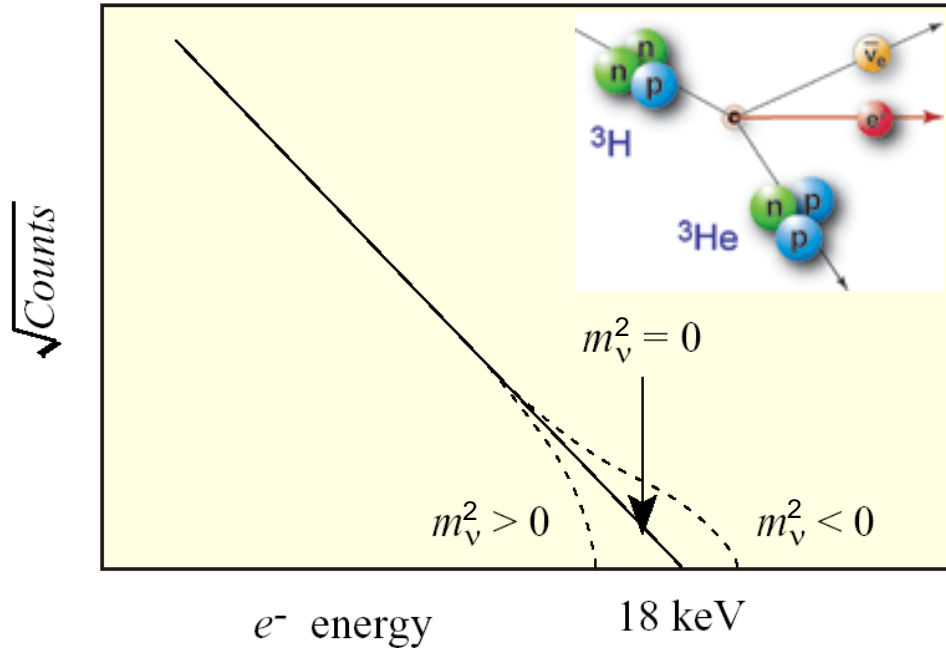
## ECEC

$^{112}\text{Sm} - ^{112}\text{Cd}$	1919.82(16) S. Rahaman et al., PRL 103, 042501 (2009)	1E-09
$^{120}\text{Te} - ^{120}\text{Sm}$	1714.81(1.25) N. Scielzo et al., PRC 80, 025501 (2009)	1E-08

In principle all Q-values can be improved to  $\delta Q < 300$  eV,  
but we need your input concerning the importance.

# Determination of the ${}^3\text{H} \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}$ Q-value

Important parameter for the determination of the electron neutrino rest mass.

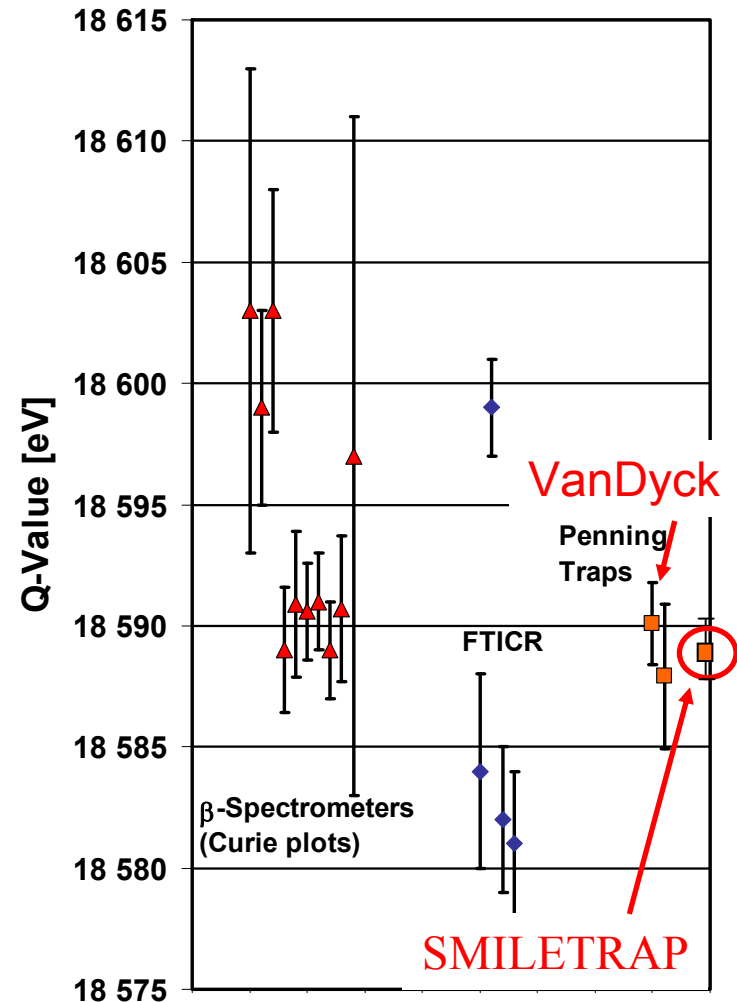


- Q-value of Tritium beta decay



$$Q = 18\,589.8 \text{ (1.2) eV}$$

Sz. Nagy *et al.*, Europhys.Lett. 74, 404 (2006)







# ... in the new lab at MPIK

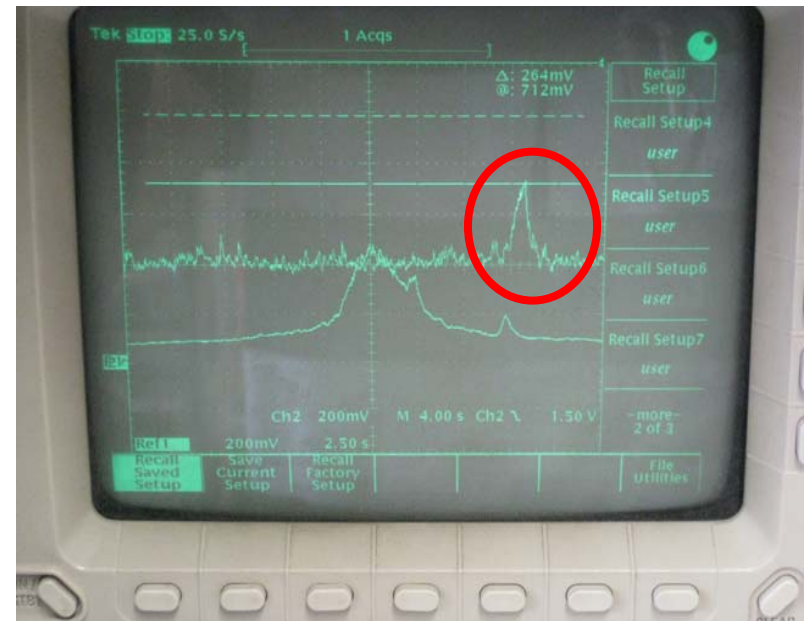


Temperature stabilized room:  
 $\Delta T < 0.1 \text{ K}$

Magnetic field stability:  
 $\Delta B/B < 17 \text{ ppt / h}$

Vibrationally isolated floor:  
 $\Delta x \leq 0.1 \mu\text{m}$

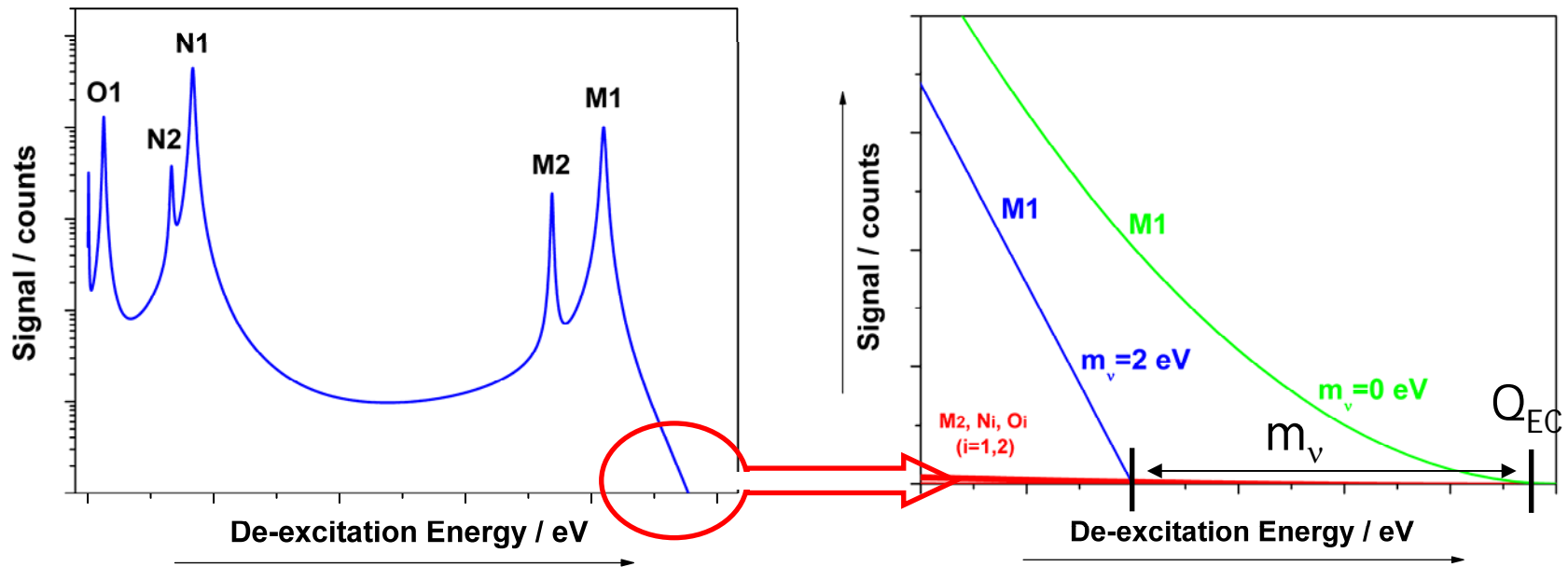
We aim for:  
 $\delta Q(^3\text{T} \rightarrow ^3\text{He}) = 20 \text{ meV}$   
 $\delta m/m = 7 \cdot 10^{-12}$





# Electron neutrino mass

Typical  $\mu$ -calorimetric de-excitation spectrum of EC in  $^{163}\text{Ho}$

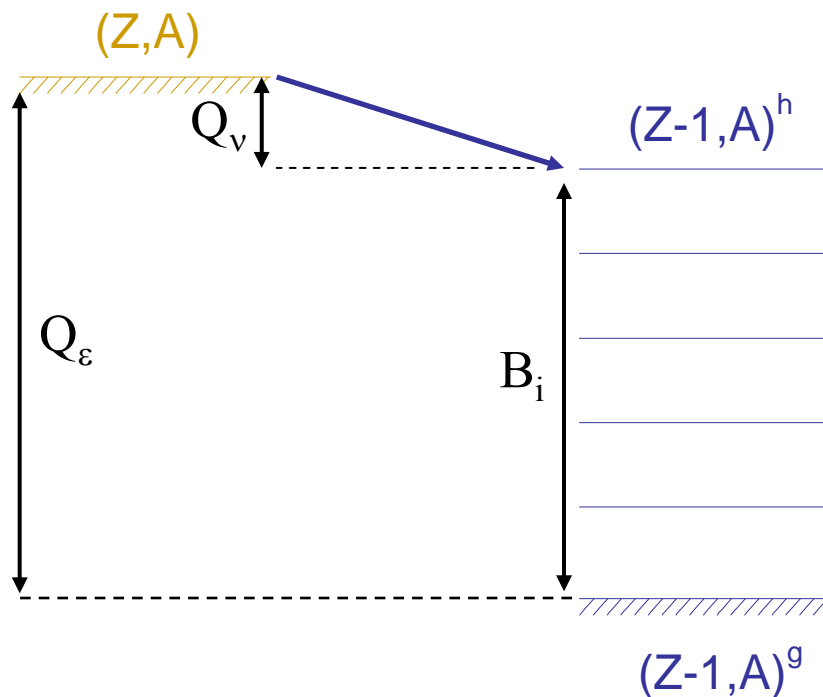
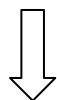
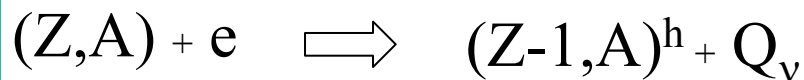


Cryogenic  $\mu$ -calorimeters (Group of Prof. Enss, KIP, Uni Heidelberg)  
end point with accuracy  $\sim 1 \text{ eV}$

PENTATRAP (MPI-K, HD)  
 $Q_{EC}$ -value with accuracy  $\sim 1 \text{ eV}$

$m_\nu \sim 1 \text{ eV}$

# Electron capture – General information



cryogenic  $\mu$ -calorimeters

Penning traps

$$Q_\nu = E_\nu + m_\nu = Q_\varepsilon - B_i$$

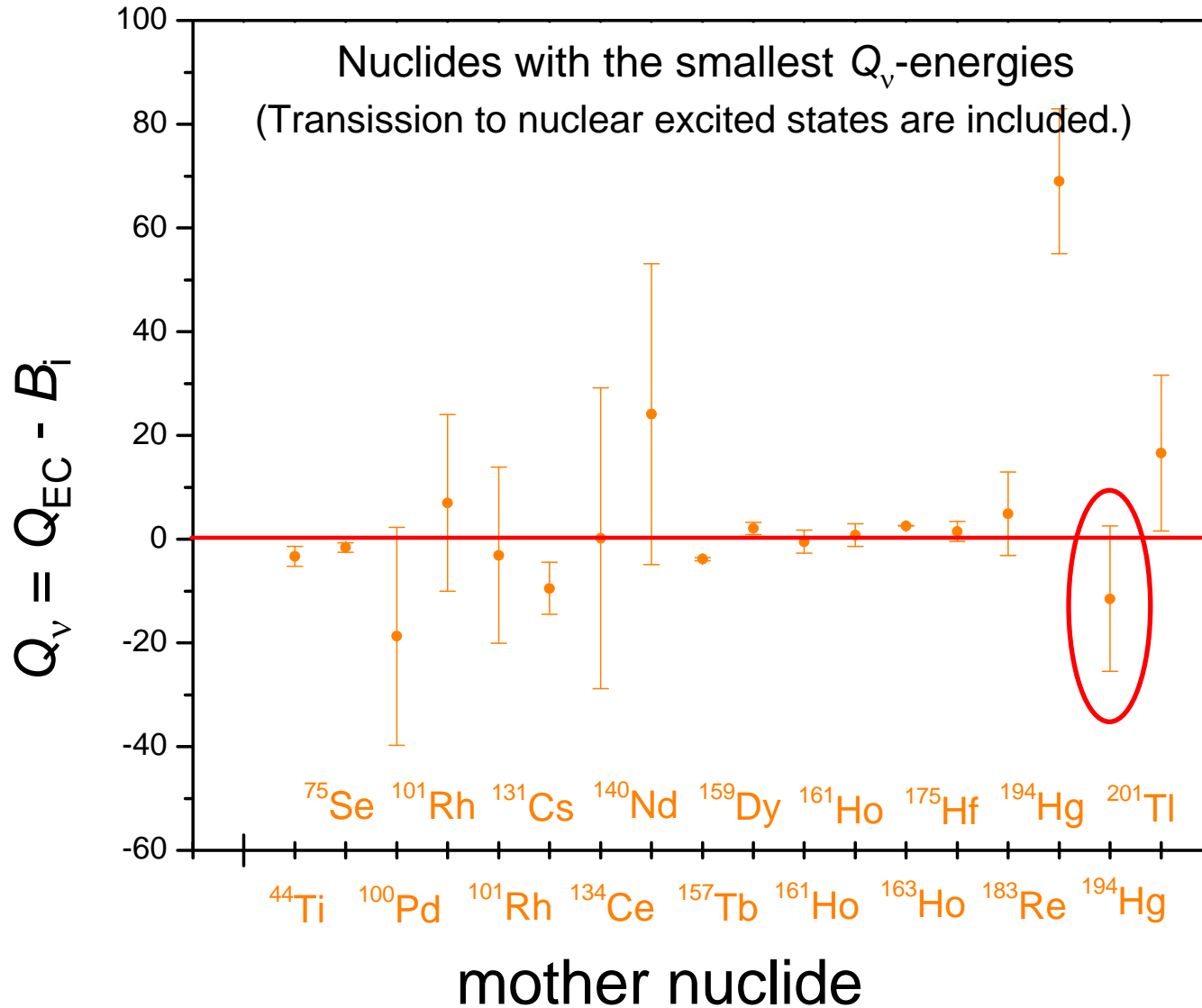
Smaller  $Q_\nu \rightarrow$  higher contribution of  $m_\nu$

$Q_\varepsilon - B_i$  should be as small as possible

$$Q_\varepsilon < 100 \text{ keV}$$

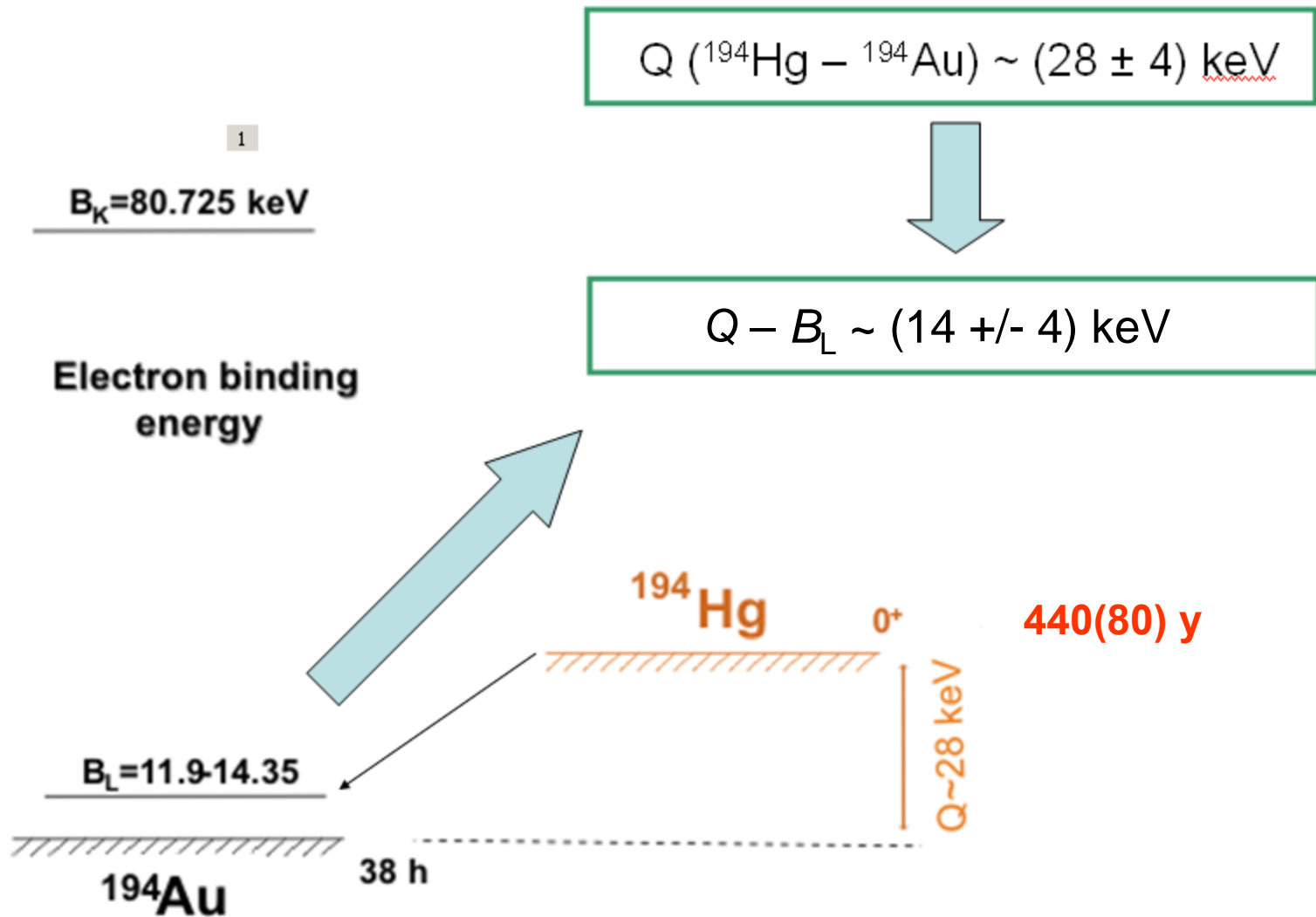


# Interesting candidates

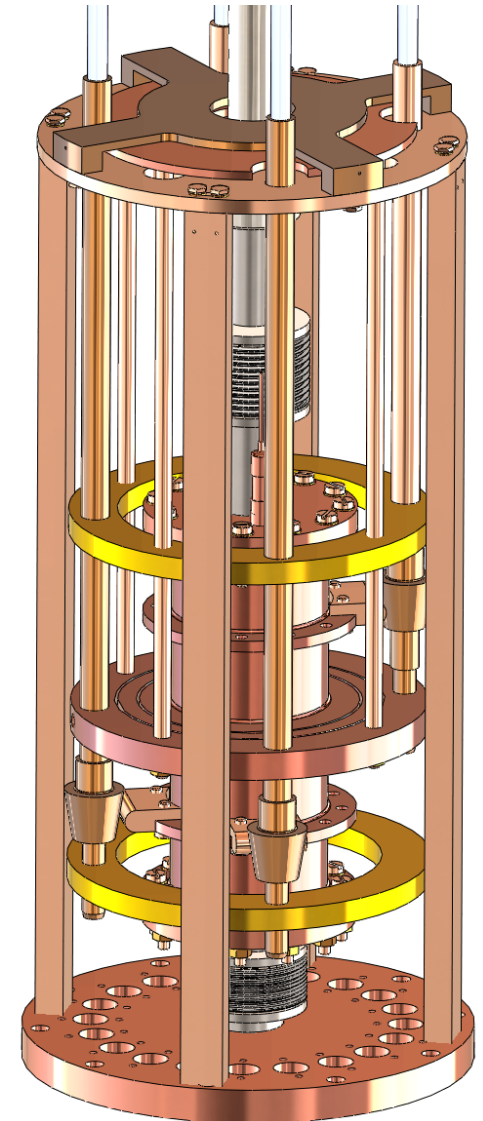
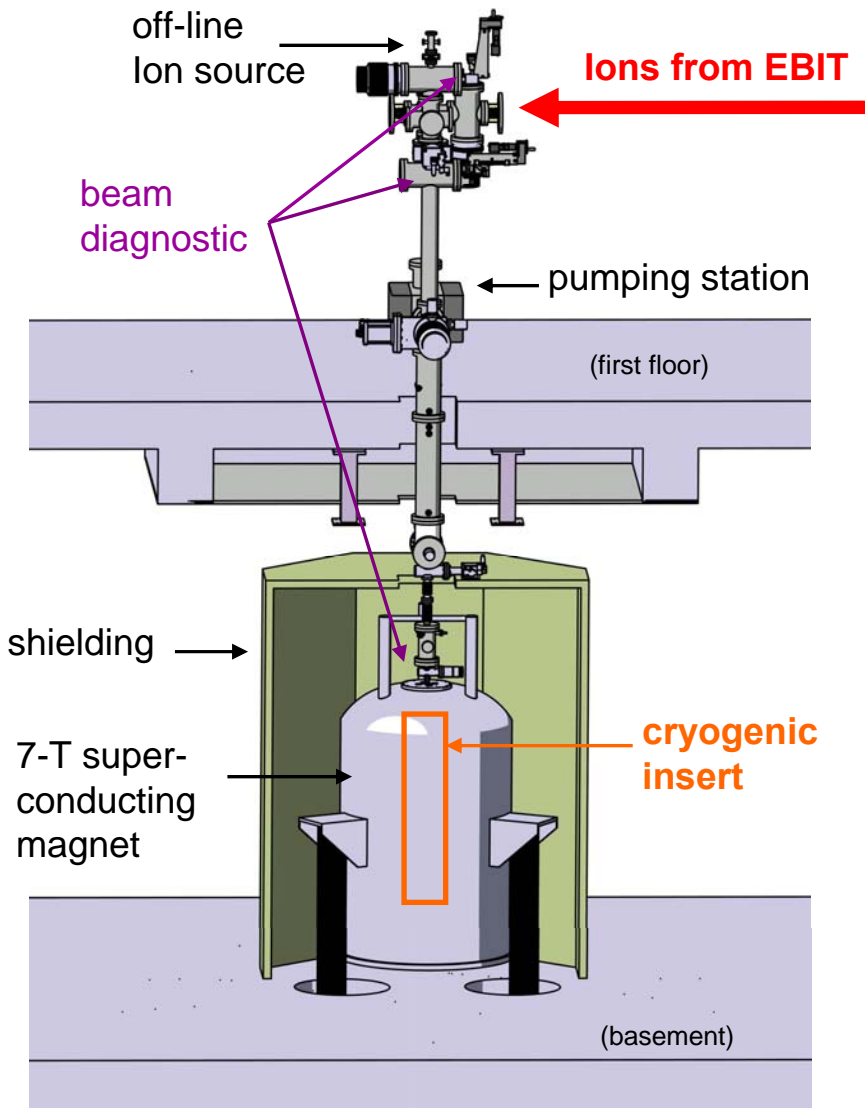




# Results from $^{194}\text{Hg} - ^{194}\text{Au}$



# PENTATRAP – Masses with $\delta m/m = 10^{-11}$





# Conclusion

***Precision Penning trap mass measurements  
can contribute in various ways to  
neutrino physics research!***

**Thanks a lot for the invitation  
and your attention!**

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**WWW:** [www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/blaum/](http://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/blaum/)