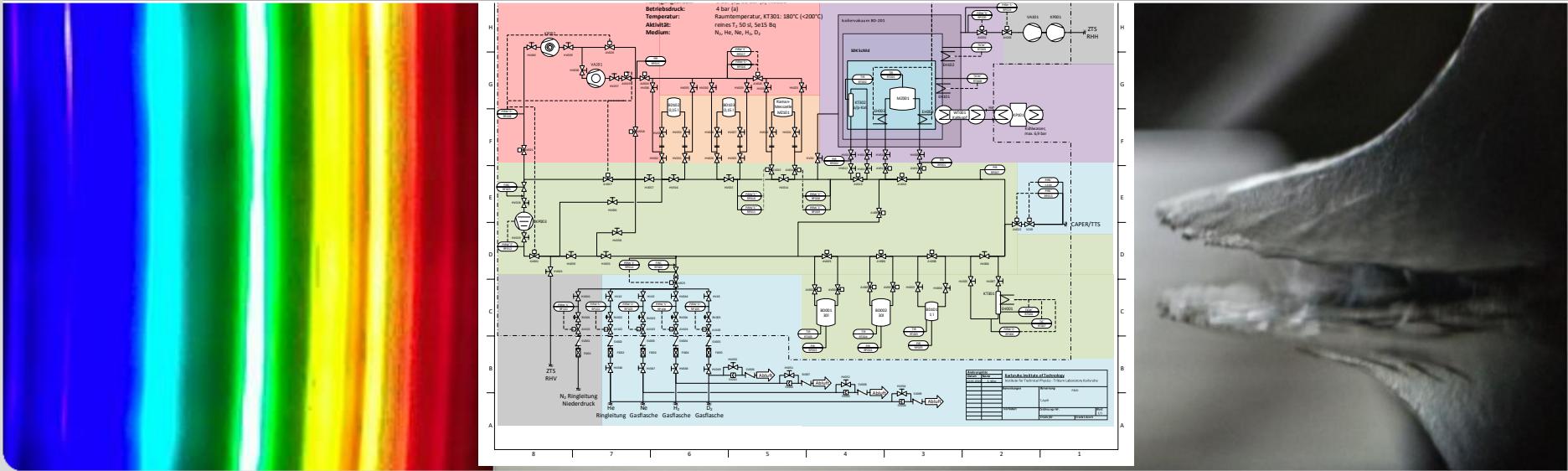
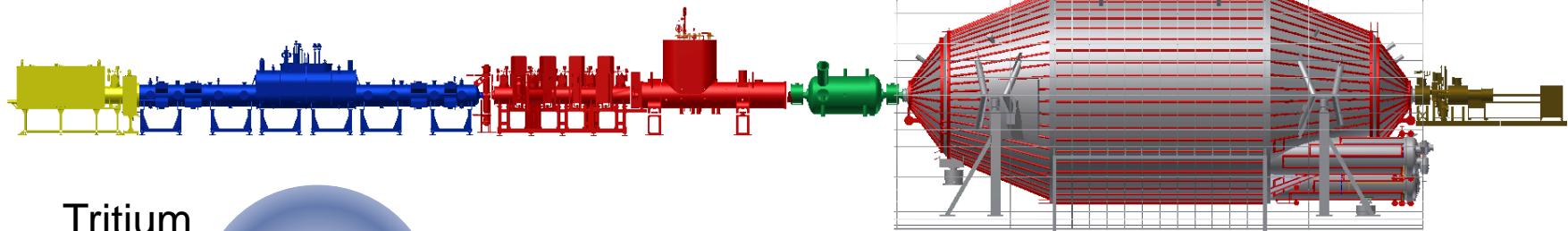


Van-der-Waal Dimers in the KATRIN Windowless Gaseous Tritium Source

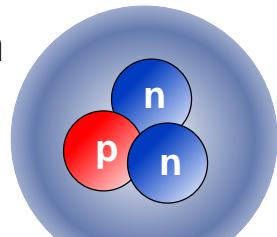
Sebastian Mirz – Tritium Laboratory Karlsruhe



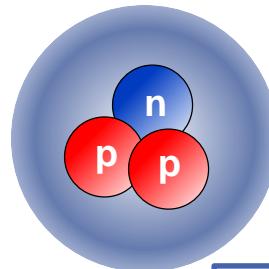
The KArlsruhe TRItium Neutrino Experiment



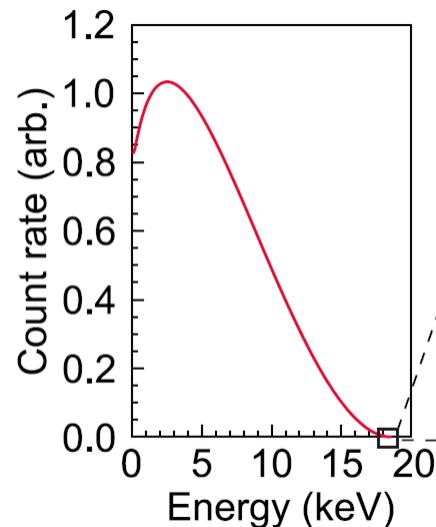
Tritium



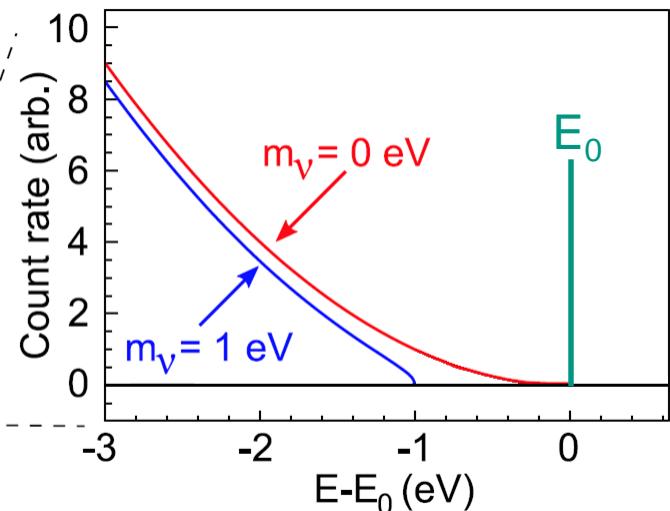
Helium-3



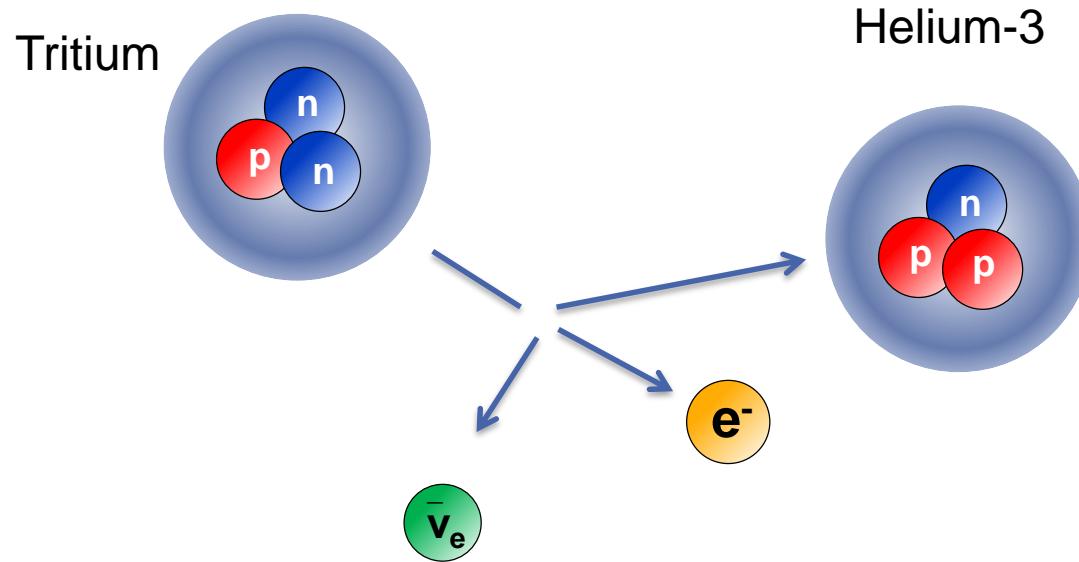
$$E_0 = 18.6 \text{ keV}$$



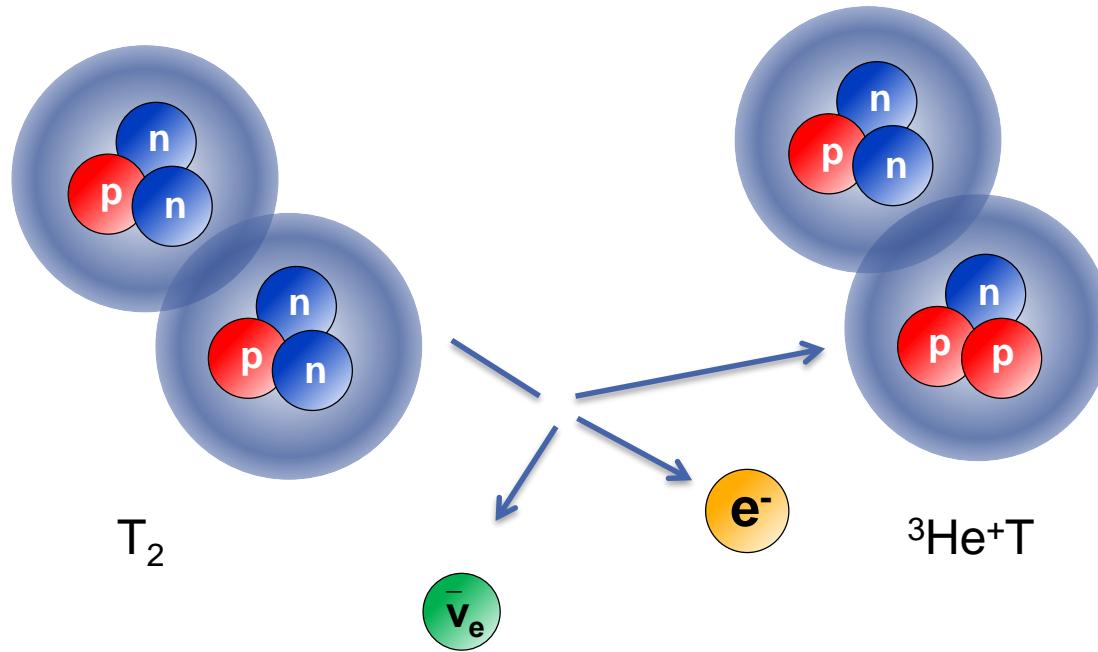
aim: measurement of the neutrino mass with
0.2 eV/c² sensitivity (90% CL)



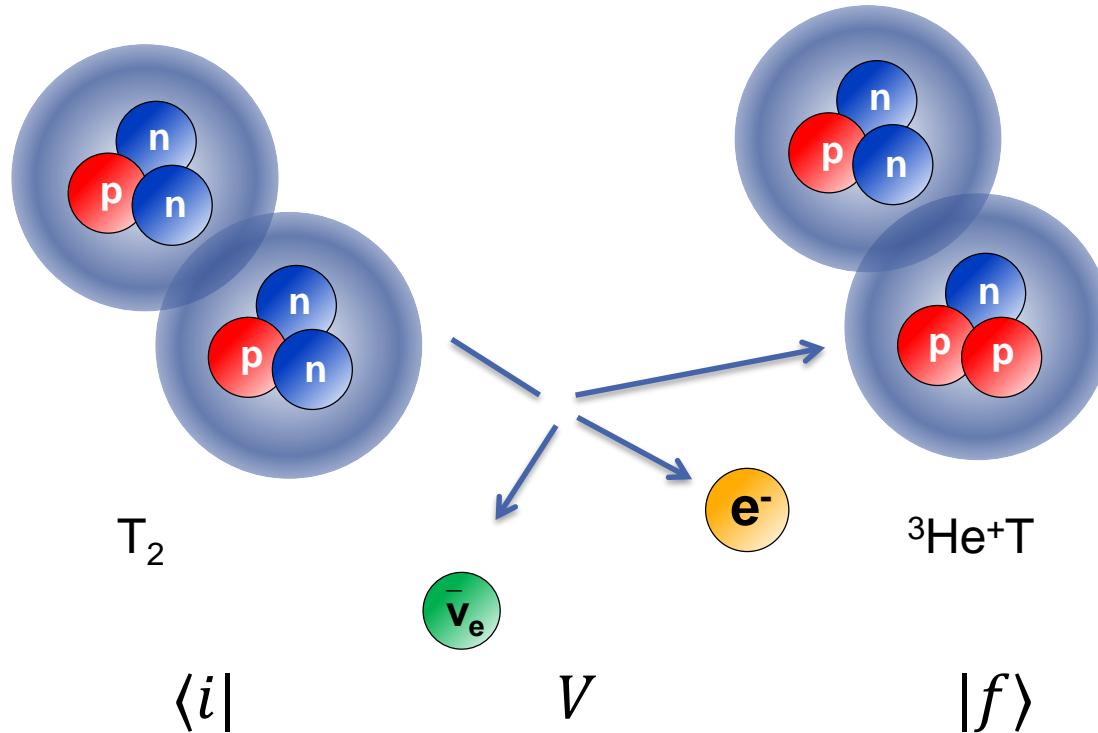
Tritium beta-decay



Molecular tritium beta-decay



Molecular tritium beta-decay



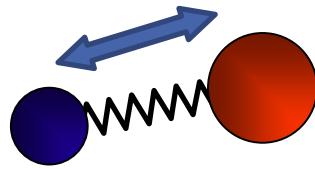
Fermi's golden rule:

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

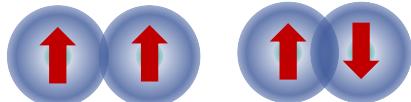
Beta spectrum depends on initial and final state distribution

Initial state distribution

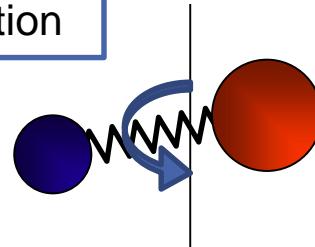
Vibration



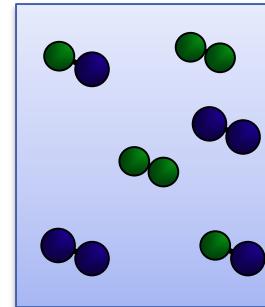
ortho/para T_2 , D_2 , H_2



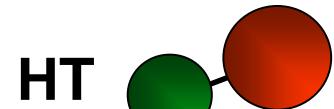
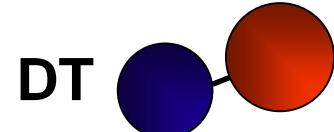
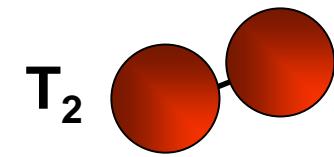
Rotation



Temperature + pressure

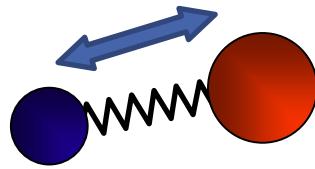


Concentration

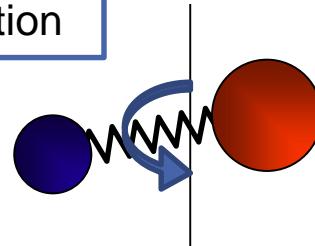


Initial state distribution

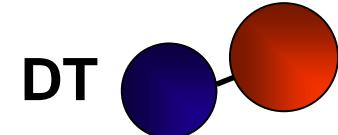
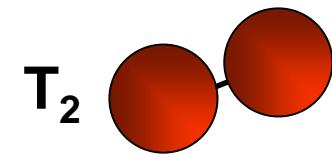
Vibration



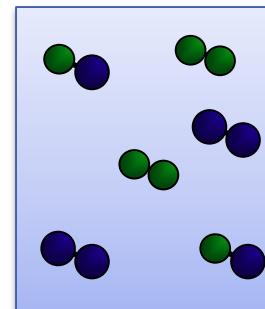
Rotation



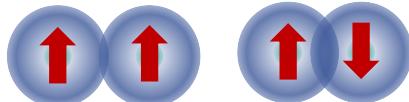
Concentration



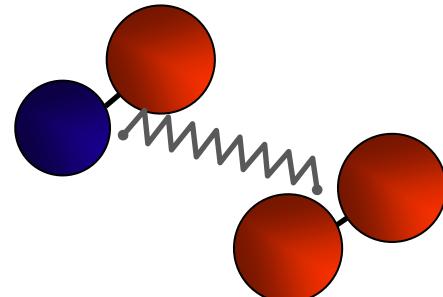
Temperature + pressure



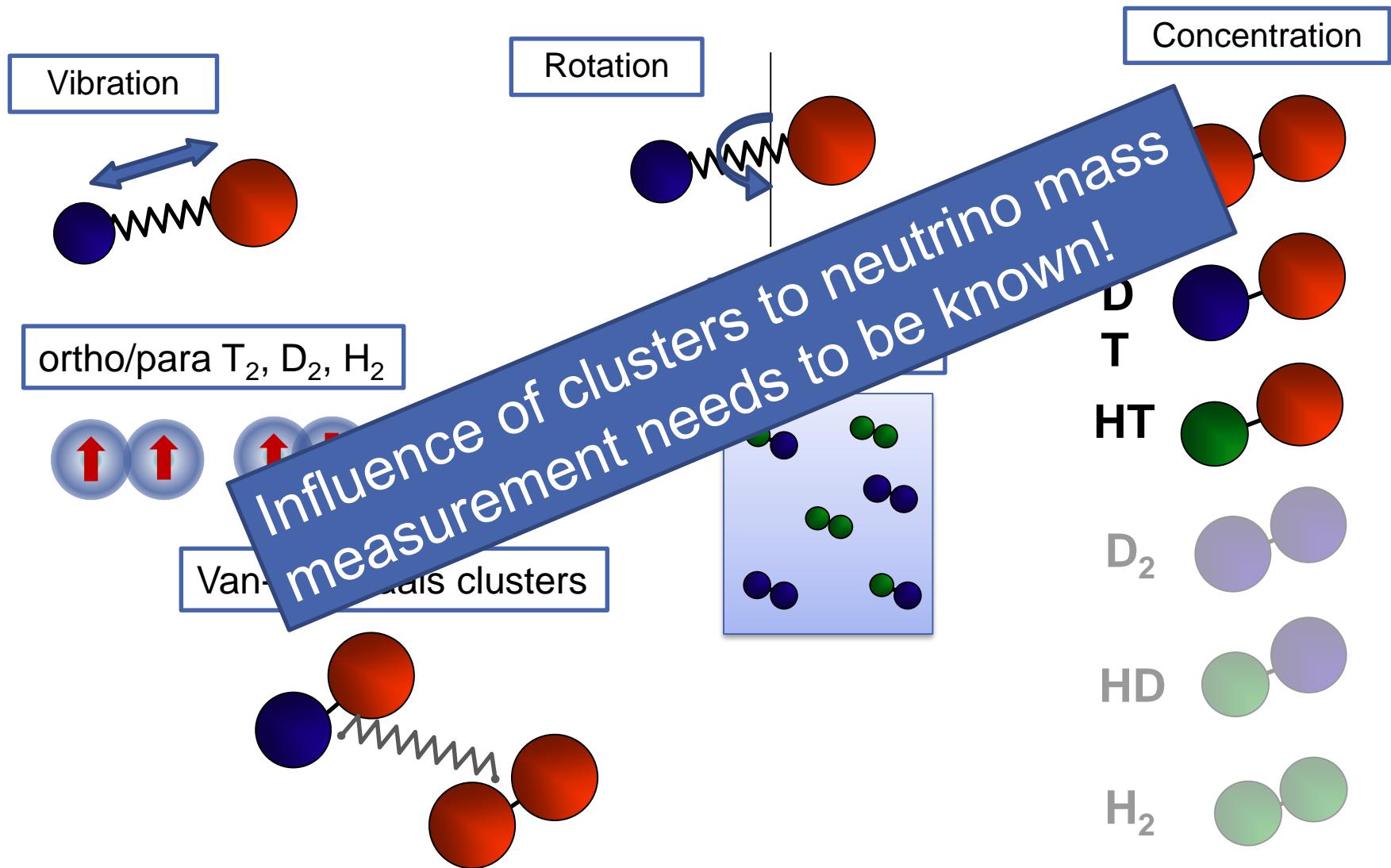
ortho/para T_2 , D_2 , H_2



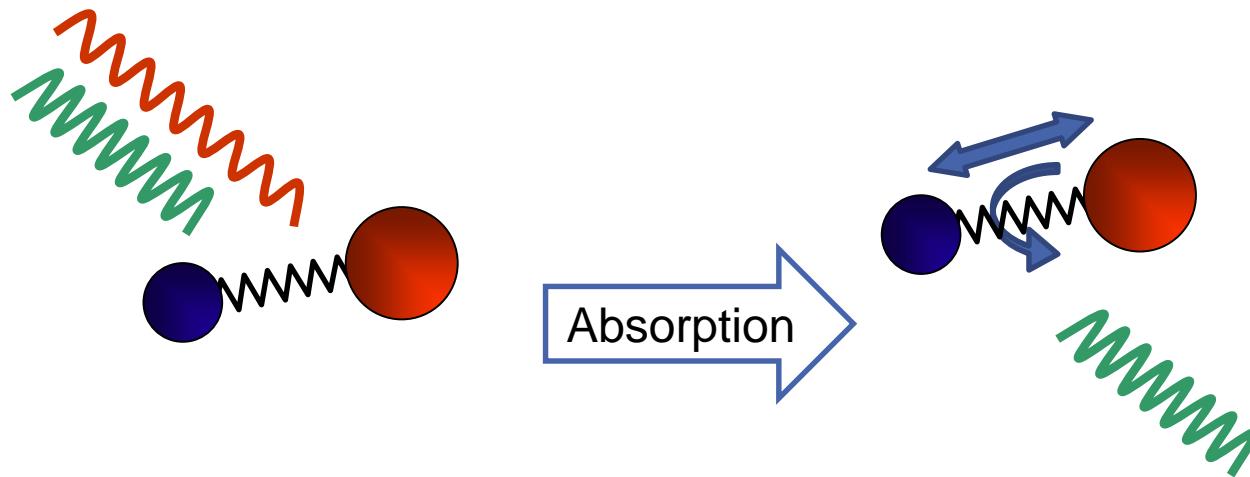
Van-der-Waals clusters



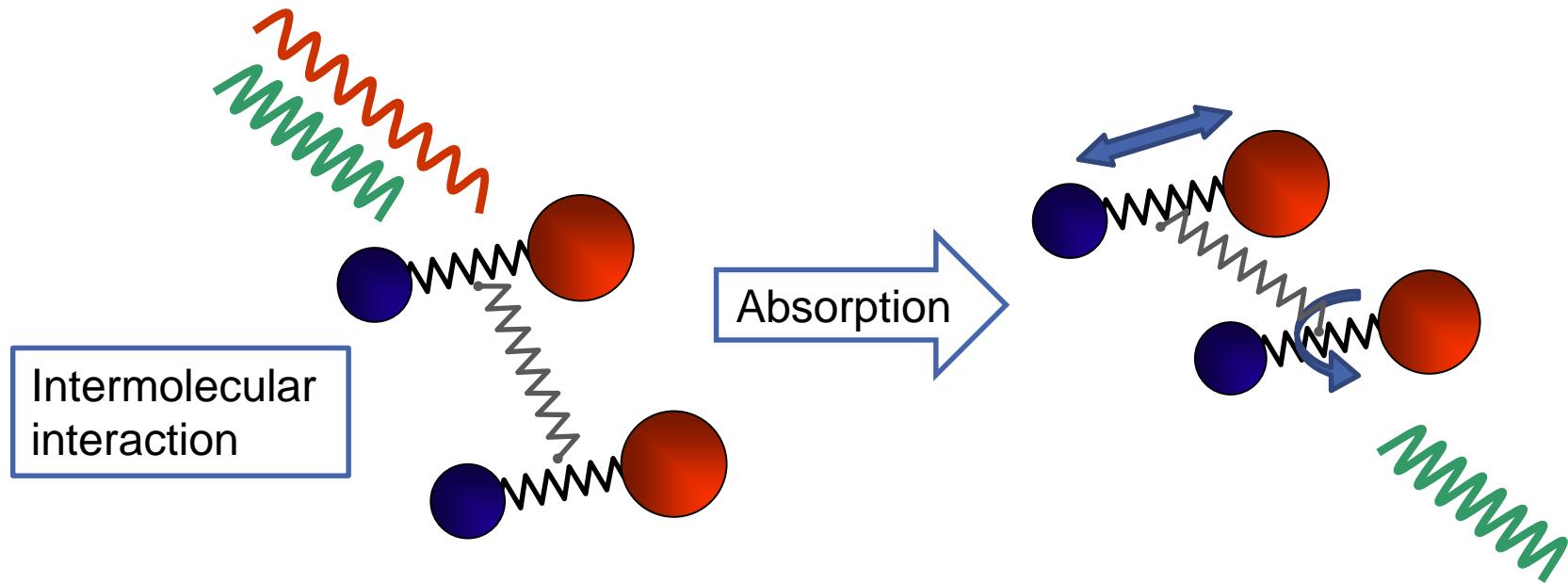
Initial state distribution



Experimental method: IR absorption spectroscopy



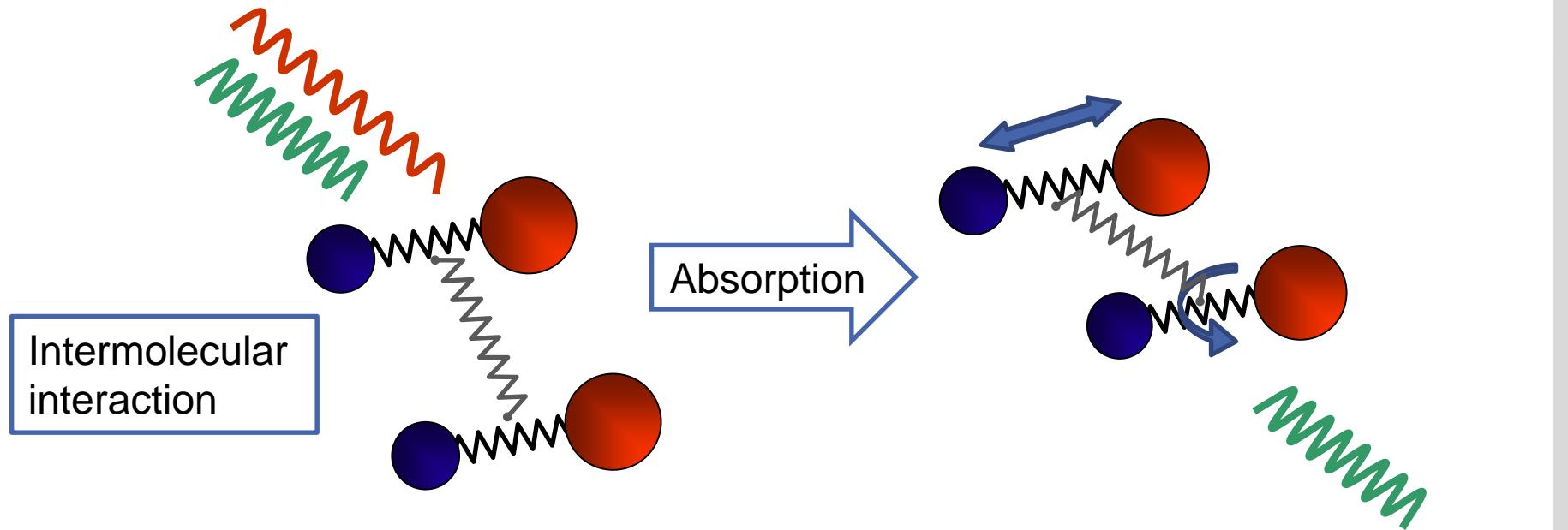
Experimental method: IR absorption spectroscopy



Sensitive to:

- Intermolecular interaction
→ Van-der-Waals complex
- Composition
- Vibration / rotation
- Ortho/para ratio
- Temperature

Experimental method: IR absorption spectroscopy



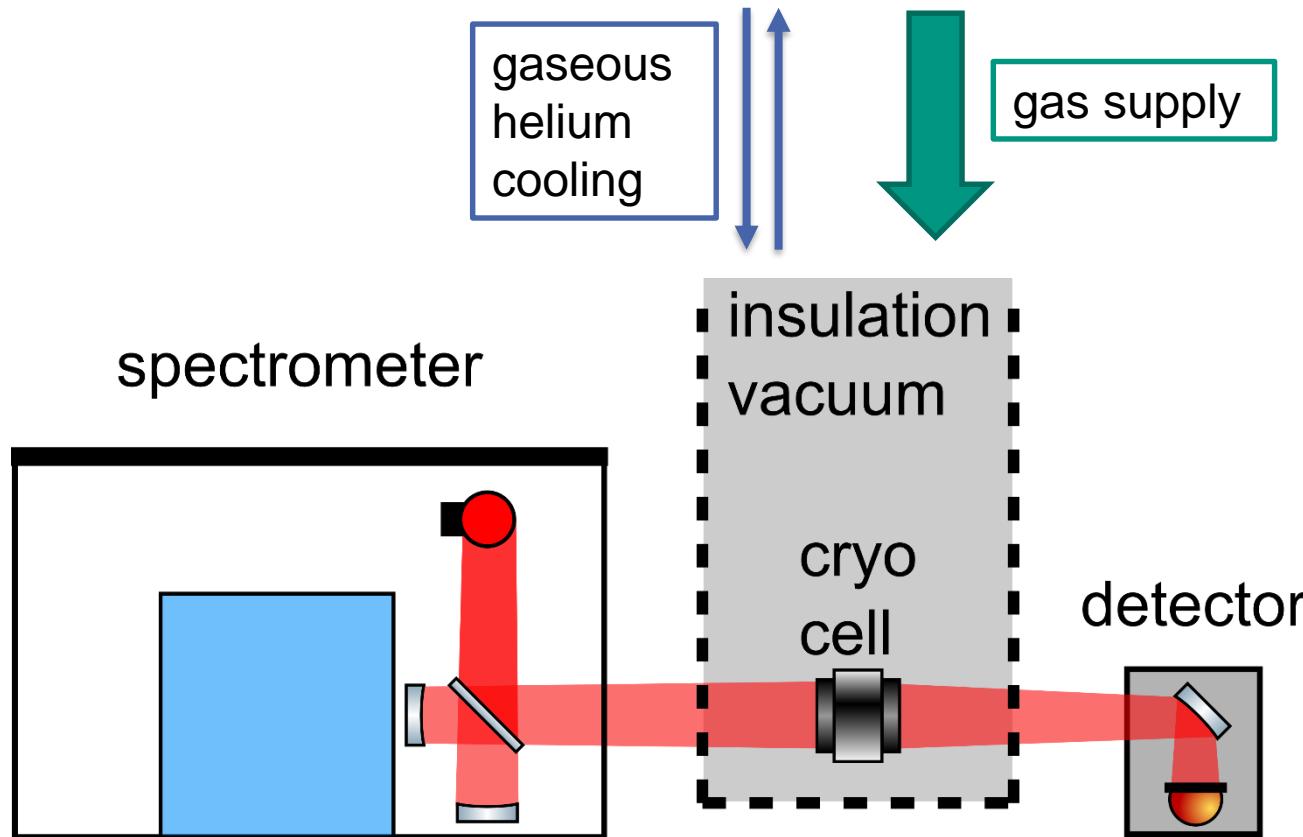
Sensitive to:

- Intermolecular interaction
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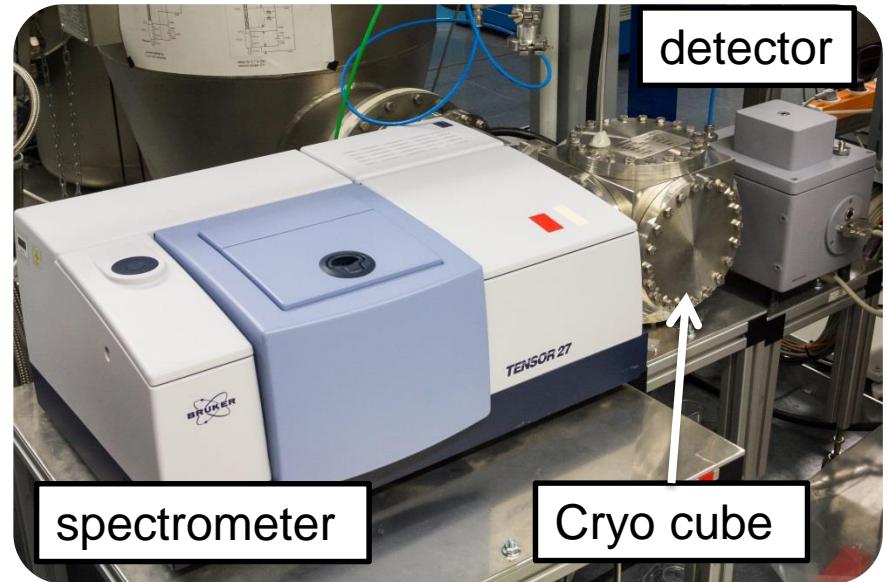
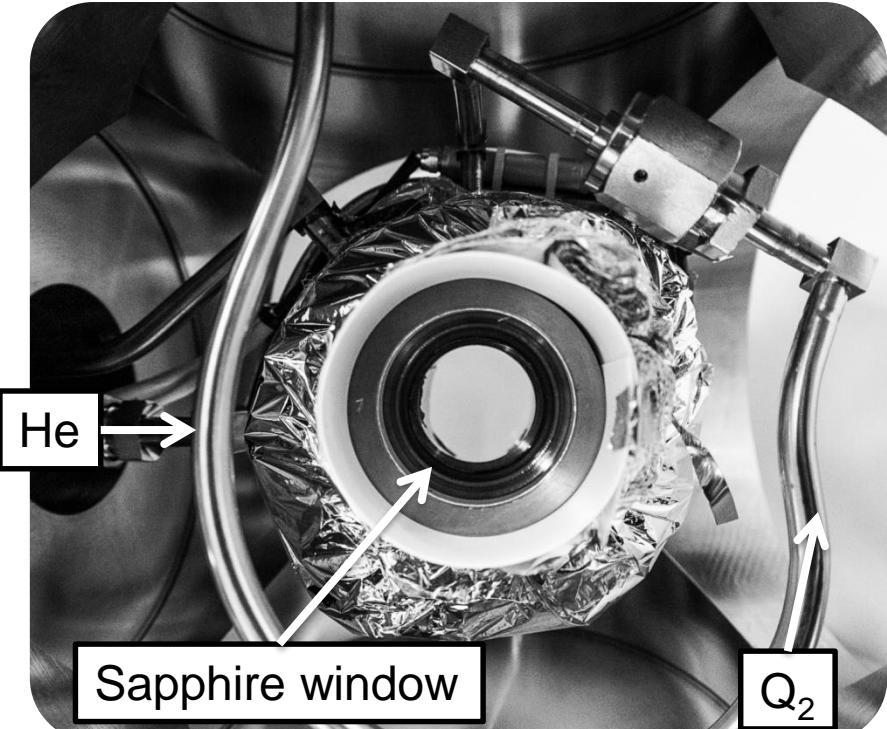
Ideal method: IR spectra only possible with intermolecular interaction

TApIR Setup

- Temperature: 18 K to 35 K
- Only H₂ HD D₂ mixtures



Experimental Setup



Focus of this talk

- Can we see clusters at all?
 - Liquid Phase:
 - High cluster density
 - High signal expected
- Can we see cluster in the gaseous phase?
- Does the cluster concentration depend on the temperature and pressure?



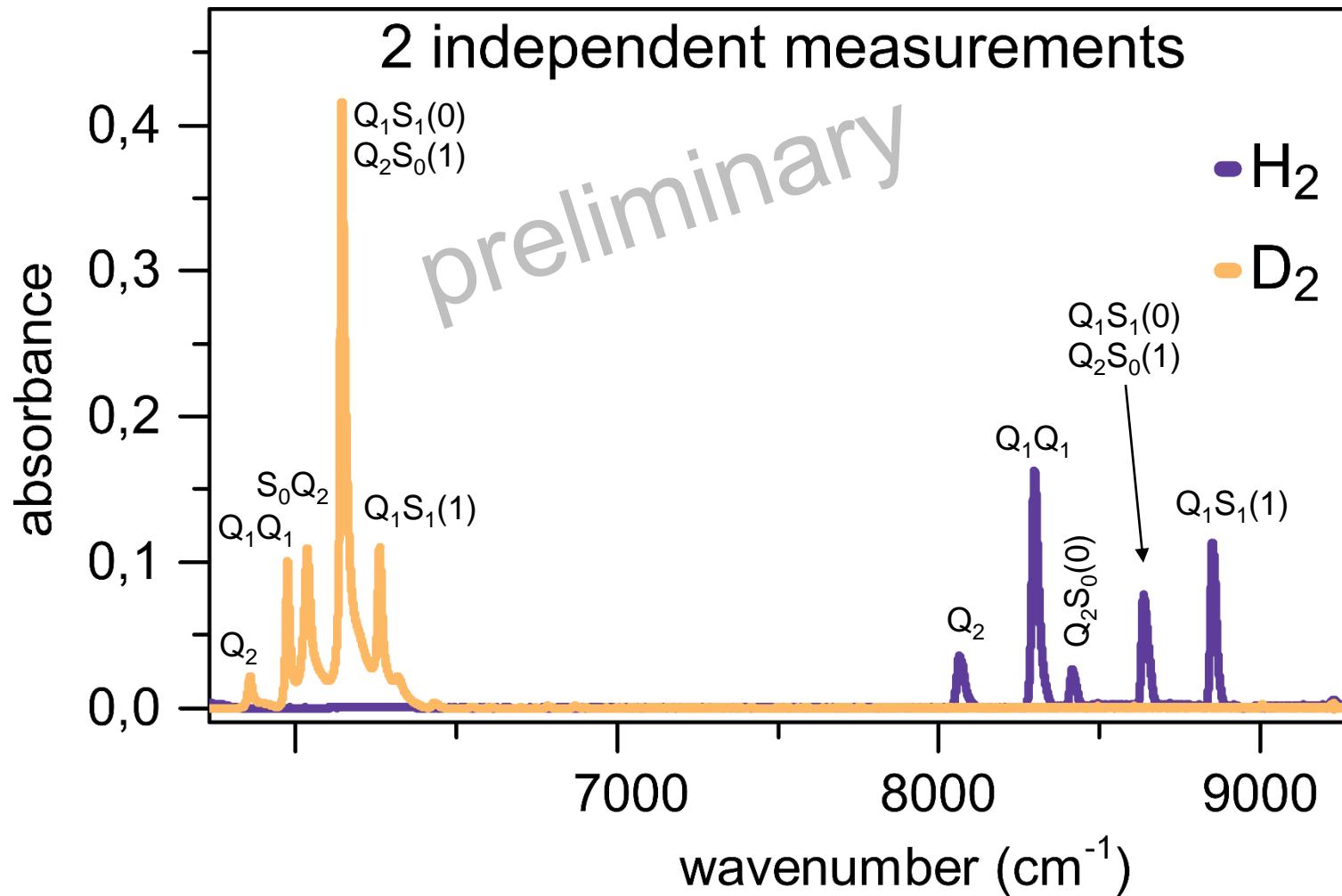
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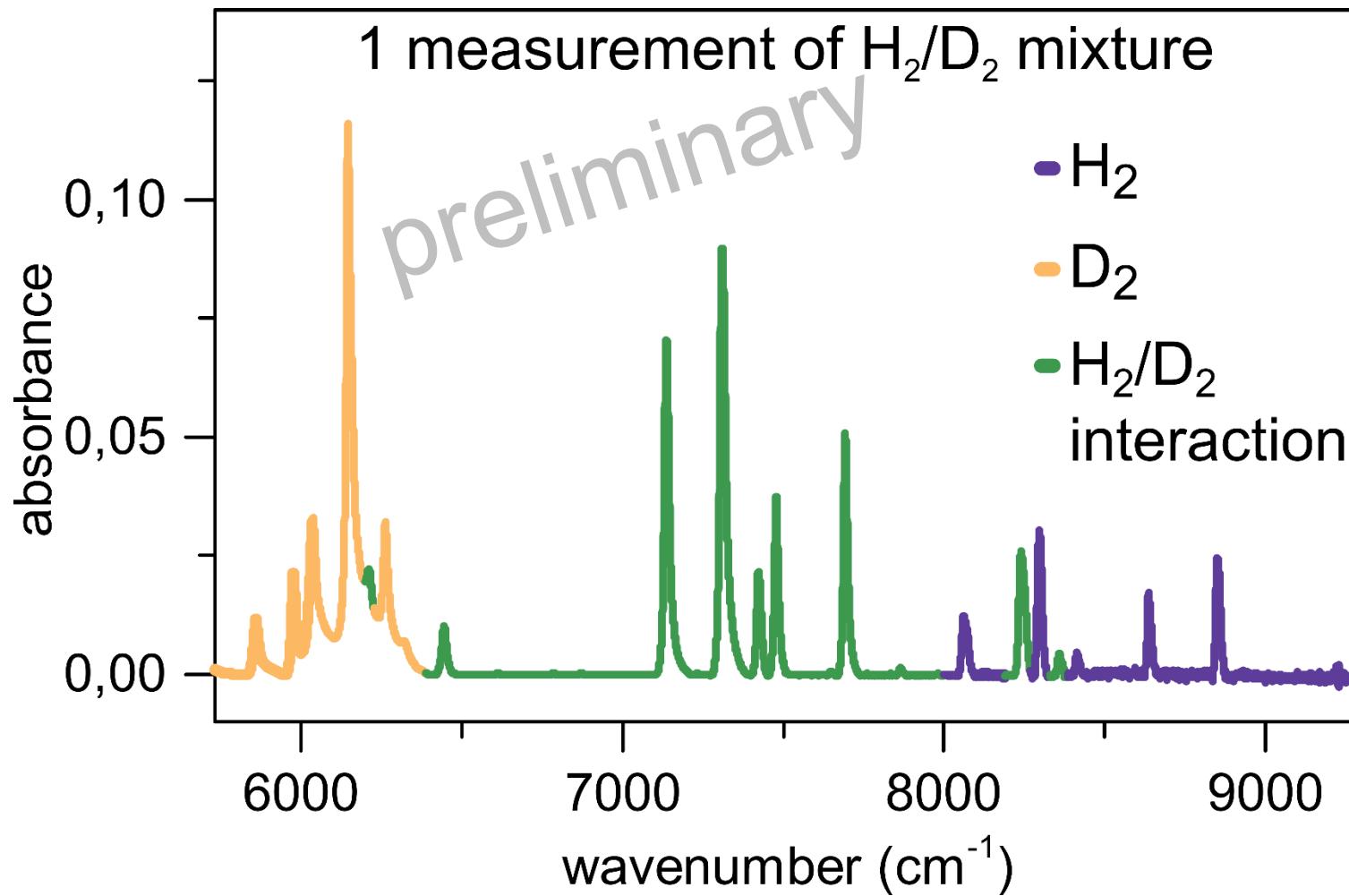
Liquid phase, ~20 K

2nd vibrational band



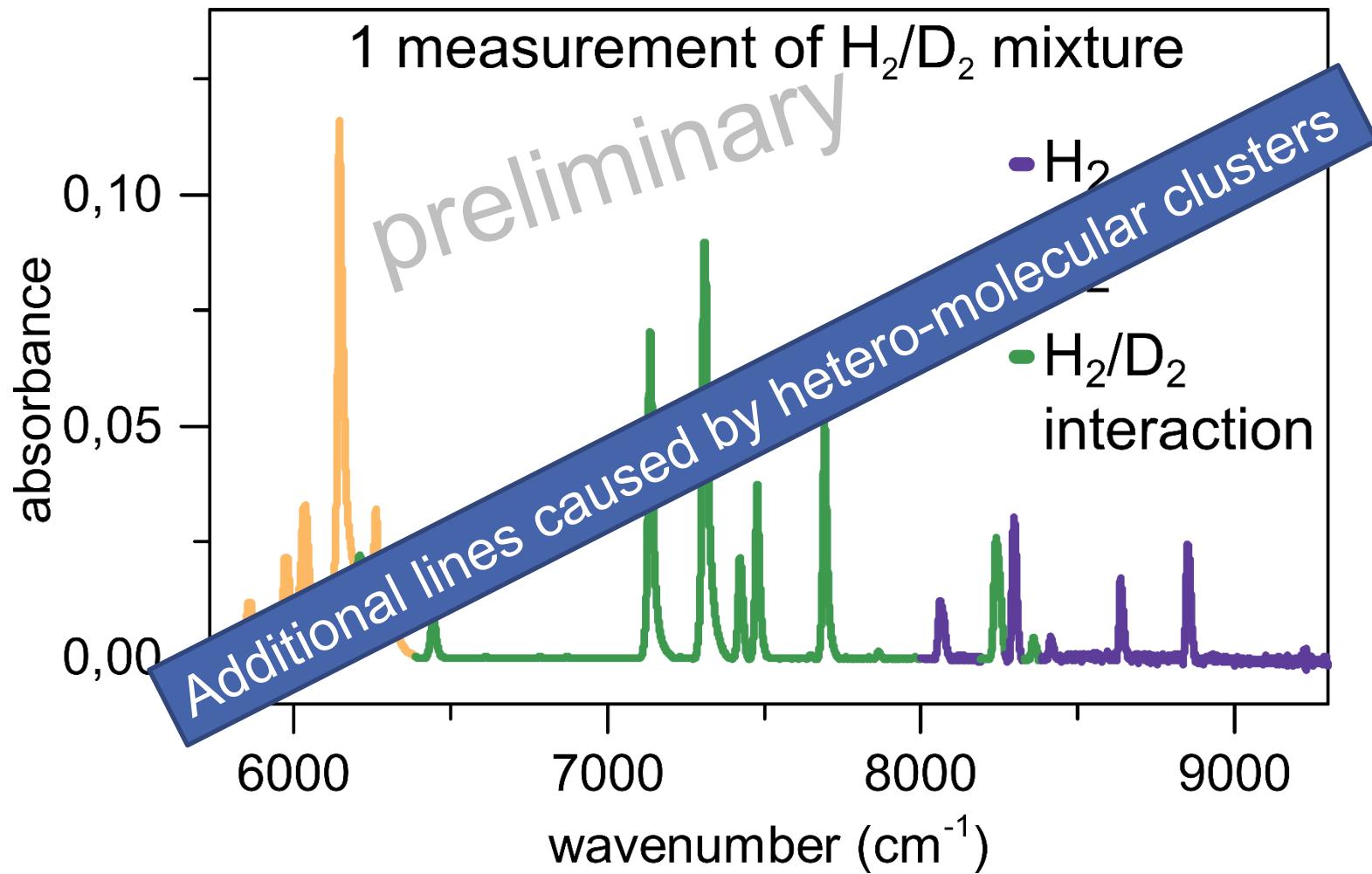
Liquid phase, ~20 K

2nd vibrational band



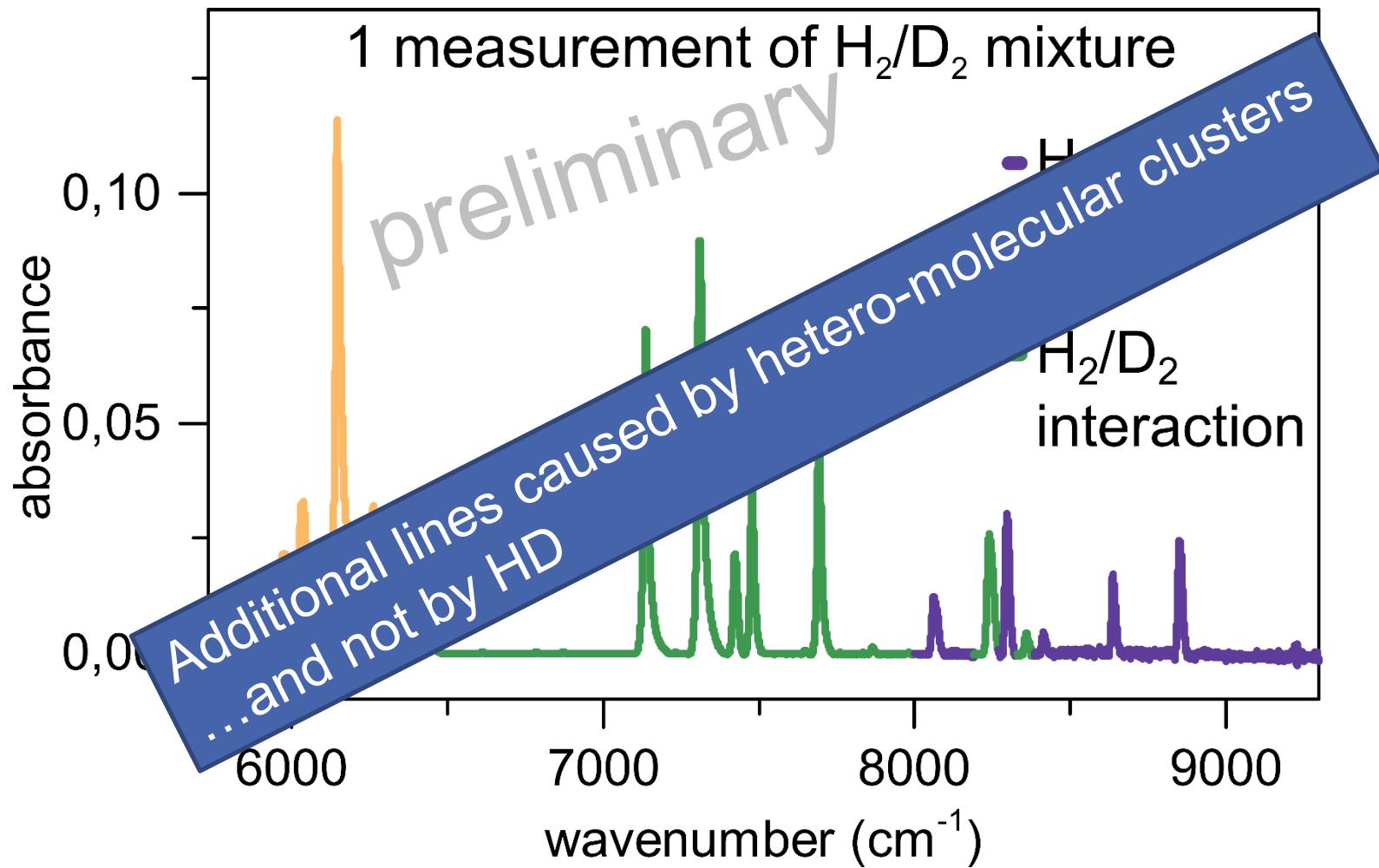
Liquid phase, ~20 K

2nd vibrational band



Liquid phase, ~20 K

2nd vibrational band



Focus of this talk

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Focus of this talk

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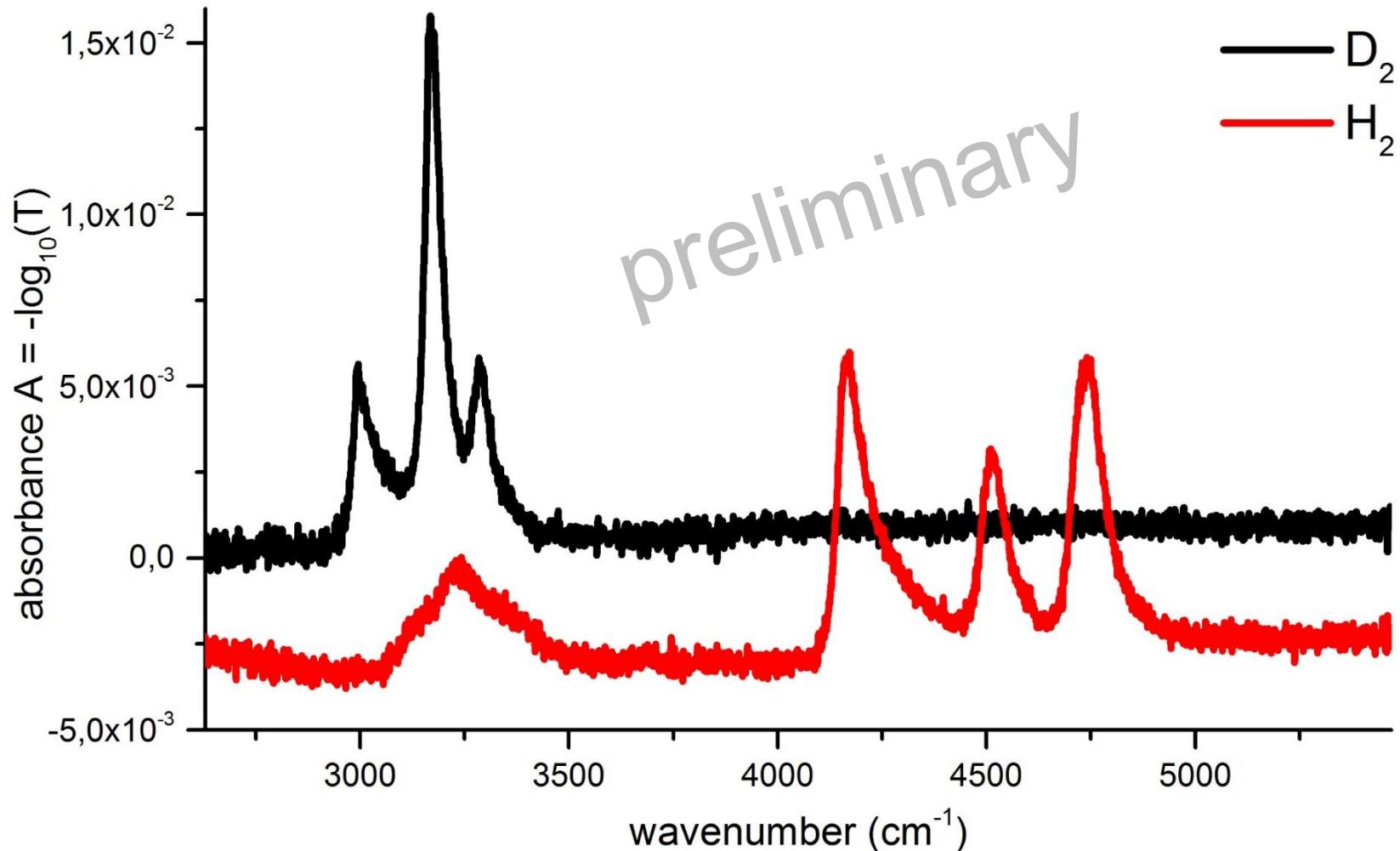
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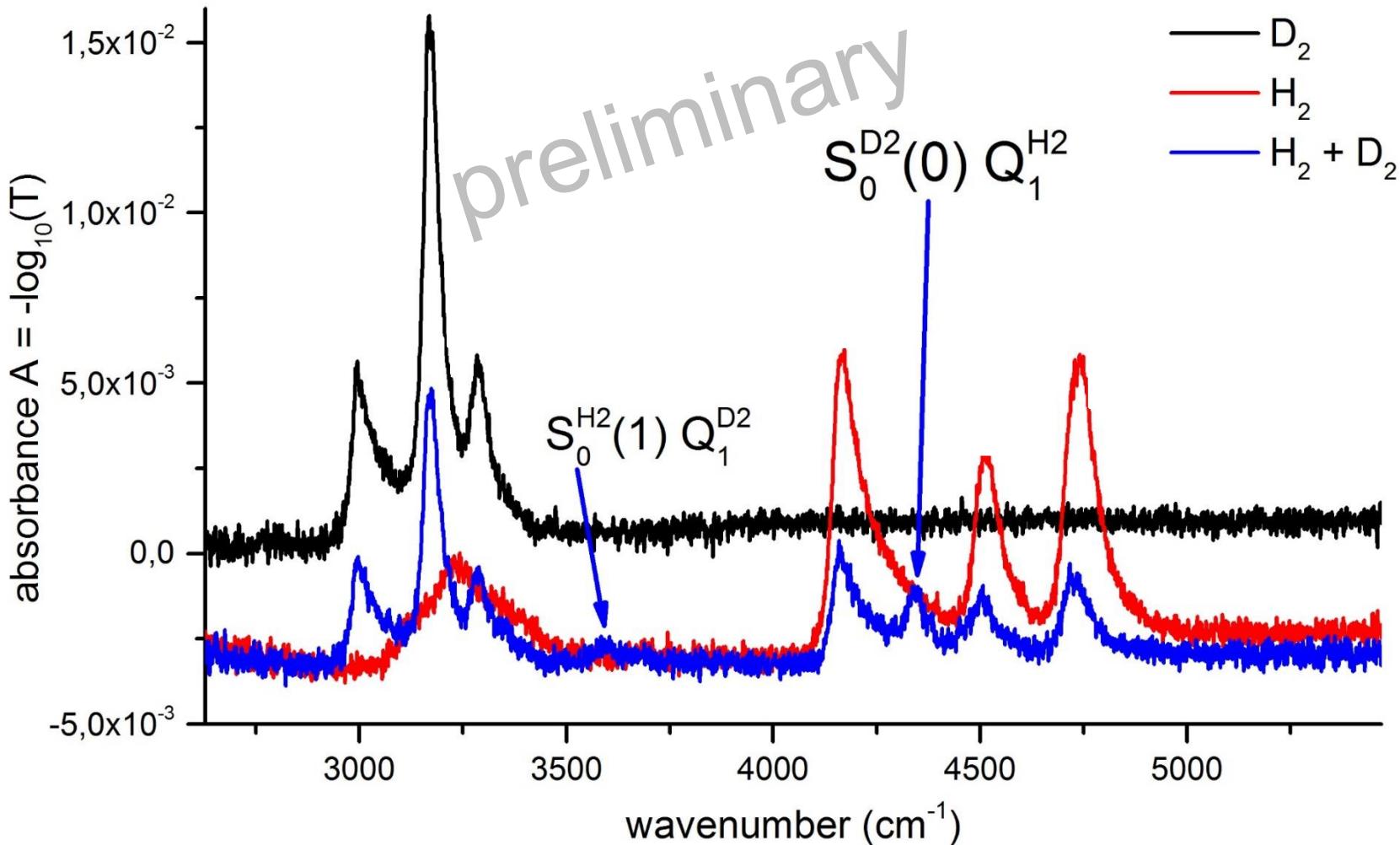
$\text{H}_2\text{-D}_2$ -Dimers in the gaseous phase at ~30K, 2 bar pressure

1st vibrational band



$\text{H}_2\text{-D}_2$ -Dimers in the gaseous phase at ~30K, 2 bar pressure

1st vibrational band



Focus of this talk

■ Can we see clusters at all?

■ Liquid Phase:

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■ Can we see cluster in the gaseous phase?



■ Does the cluster concentration depend on the temperature and pressure?



Focus of this talk

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■ Liquid Phase:

- High cluster density
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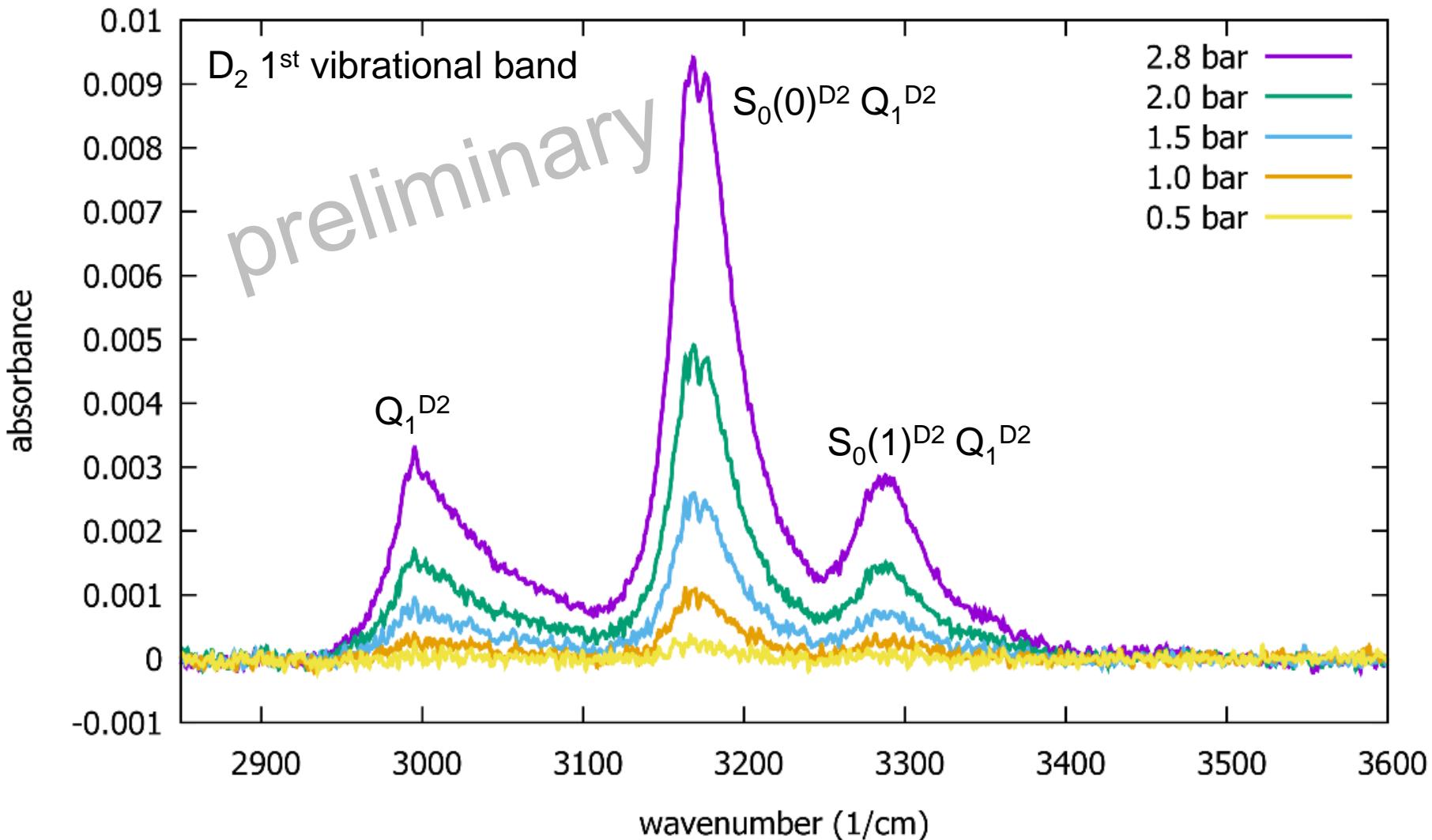
■ Can we see cluster in the gaseous phase?



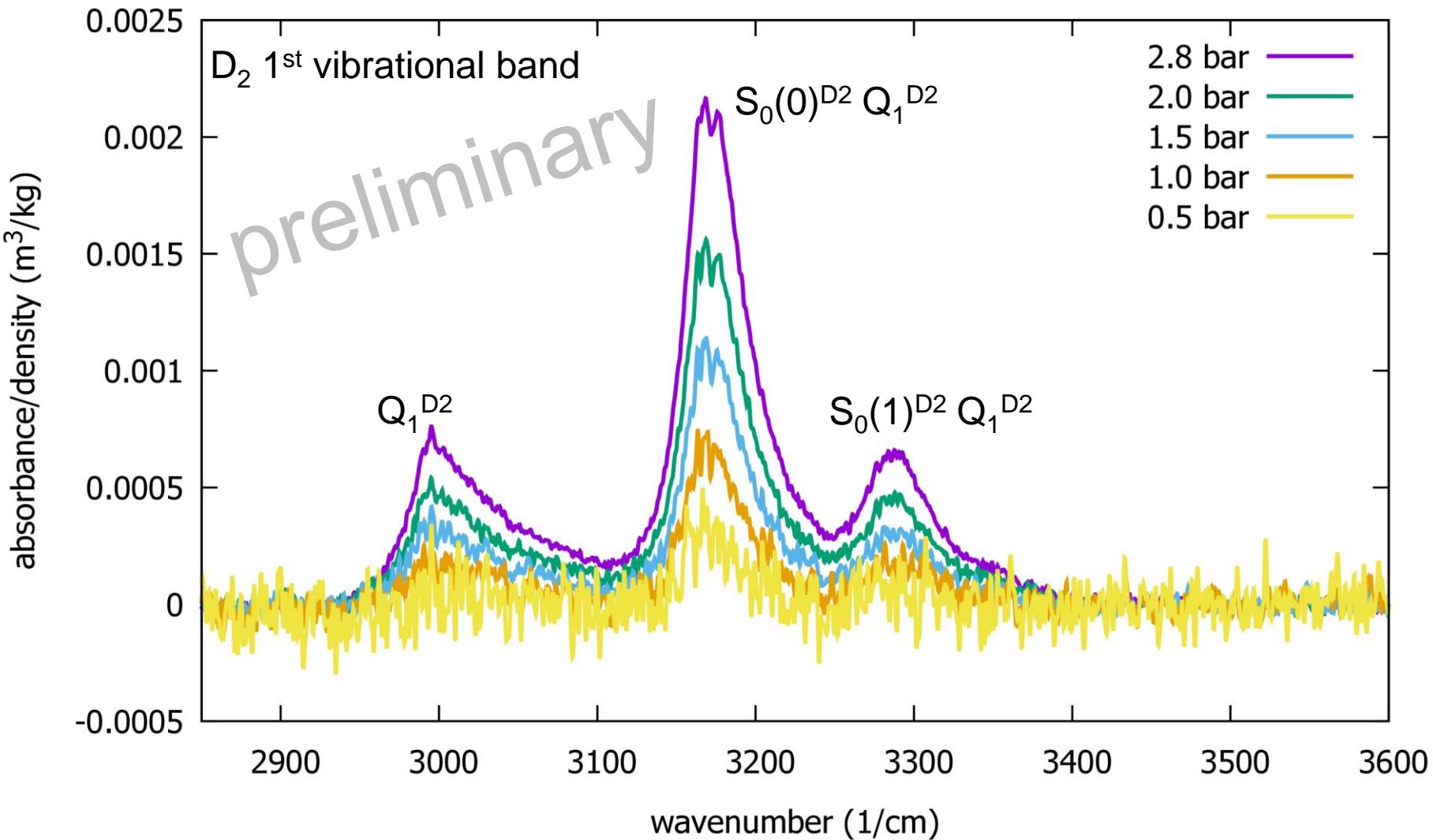
■ Does the cluster concentration depend on the temperature and pressure?



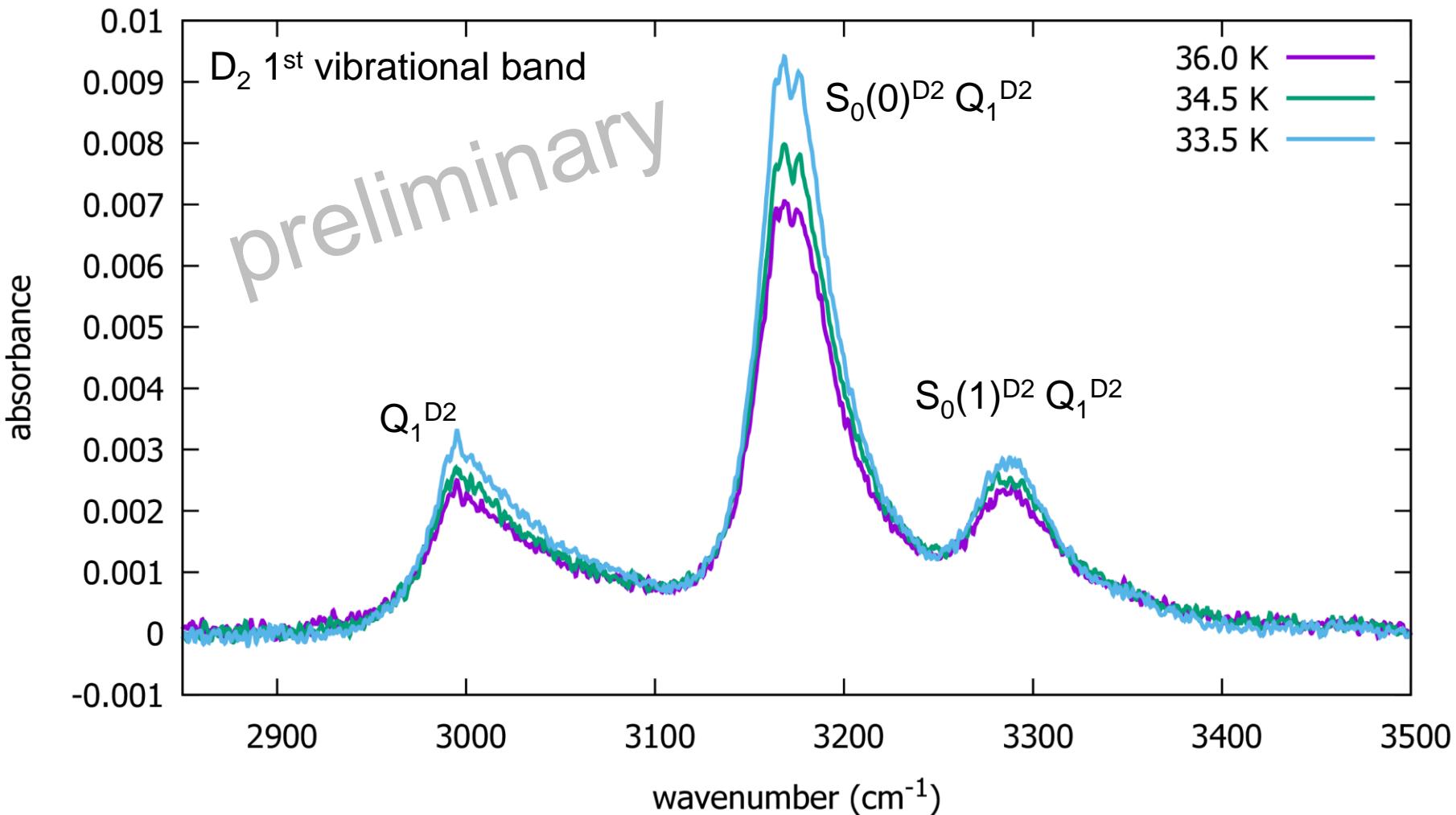
D₂ gas phase, 27K



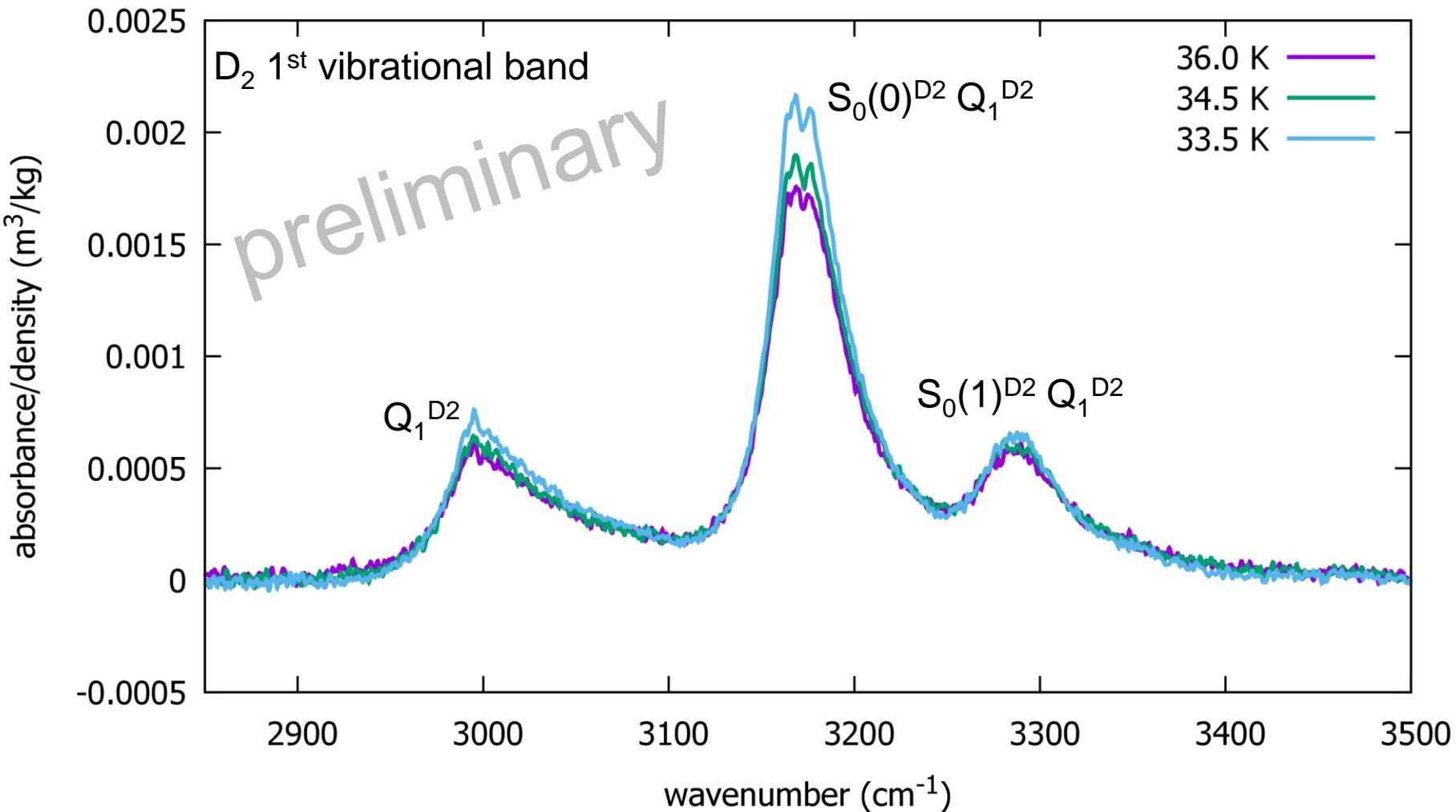
D₂ gas phase, 27K, density corrected



D₂ gas phase, 2.8 bar



D₂ gas phase, 2.8 bar, density corrected



Focus of this talk

■ Can we see clusters at all?

■ Liquid Phase:

- High cluster density
- High signal expected



■ Can we see cluster in the gaseous phase?



■ Does the cluster concentration depend on the temperature and pressure?



Outlook

- Detailed temperature and pressure dependency analysis
- Impact on KATRIN
 - Systematic study of temperature and pressure influence on clusters, WGTS between ~27 and 33 K
 - Cluster concentration?
 - systematic influence on neutrino mass can be simulated
- Gas phase with tritium
 - New T₂ApIR experiment
 - commissioning 2017





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!