

PROJECT 8

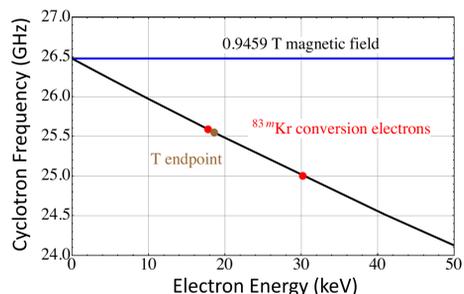
Measuring the Tritium β -Decay Spectrum using Cyclotron Radiation Emission Spectroscopy

The Project 8 Collaboration

I. The CRES Technique

- We can precisely measure the kinetic energies of electrons in a known magnetic field by detecting their cyclotron radiation
- The cyclotron frequency for a charged particle is inversely proportional to its total energy
- This technique was proposed for use in tritium β -decay spectroscopy in 2009 [1]
- CRES was first demonstrated using internal conversion electrons from ^{83m}Kr in 2014 [2]

$$f = \frac{f_c}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{eB}{K/c^2 + m_e}$$



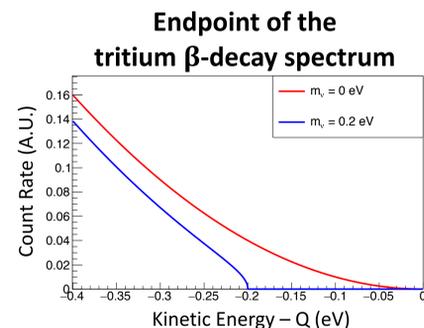
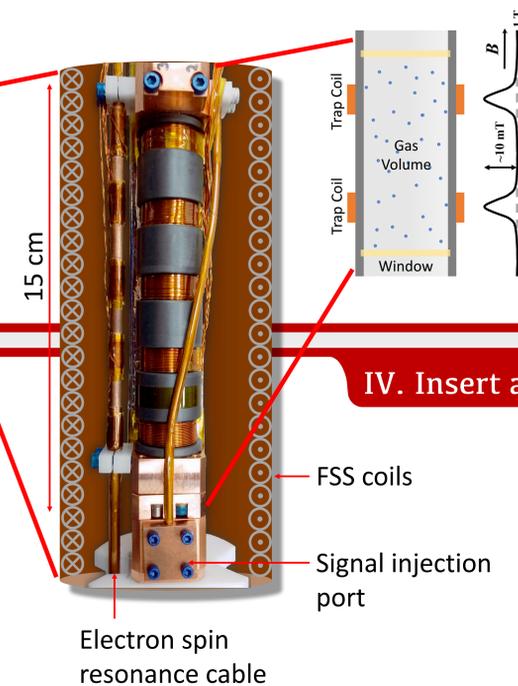
II. The Phase II System



- Superconducting solenoid magnet provides the background B field
- Waveguide insert with trap coils lives in the magnet bore
- Electron spin resonance monitors background B field

Goal of Phase II: a demonstration of the CRES technique applied to tritium beta decay

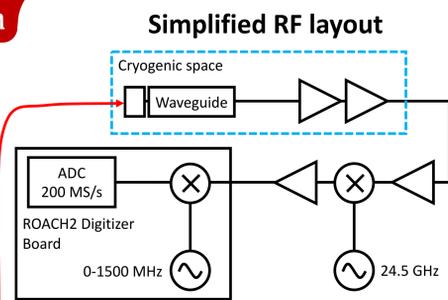
- Project 8 is pursuing an ultimate sensitivity of $m_\nu < 40 \text{ meV}/c^2$ (90% C.L.)
- In Phase II we aim to measure the last 2 keV ($\approx 100 \text{ MHz}$) of the spectrum
- Sensitivity to m_ν will be 10-100 eV/ c^2
- This poster shows recent Phase II progress



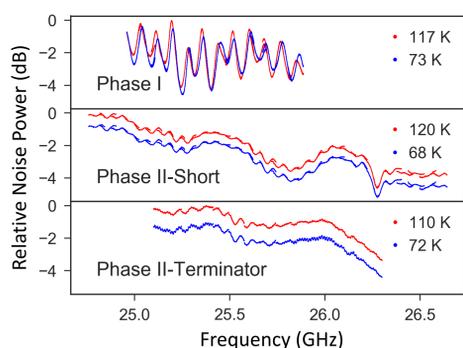
III. RF System

Improvements are focused on reliability, signal-to-noise ratio, and understanding CRES phenomenology

An RF-absorbing terminator is installed at the terminal end of the waveguide



RF Background Measurements



IV. Insert and Field Shifting Solenoid

Waveguide Insert

- 5 trap coils available
- 2 trap coils used as independent traps

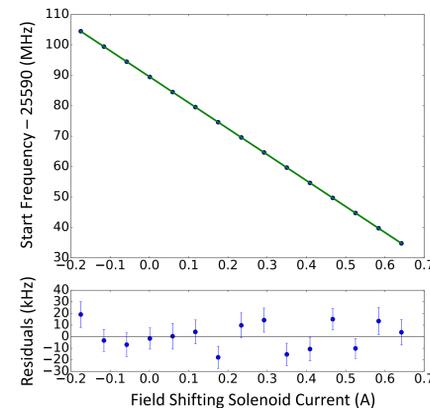
Field Shifting Solenoid (FSS)

- Long solenoid to uniformly shift the background B field
- Surrounds gas cell, just inside magnet bore
- Tight size constraints: coil thickness is 5.4 mm
- Can sweep e^- frequencies by $>70 \text{ MHz}$

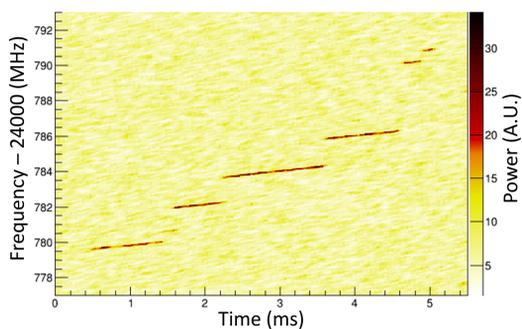


Linearity Test

- System response mapped using the 17.8 keV lineshape
- Field-shifting solenoid moved peak across 70 MHz
- Response is linear to within $\approx 10 \text{ kHz}$



V. Event Reconstruction

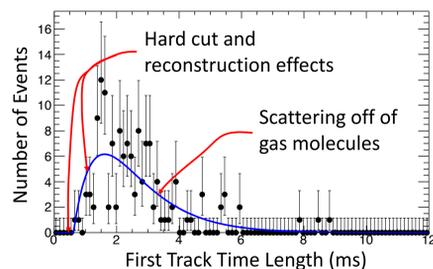


Track & Event Reconstruction

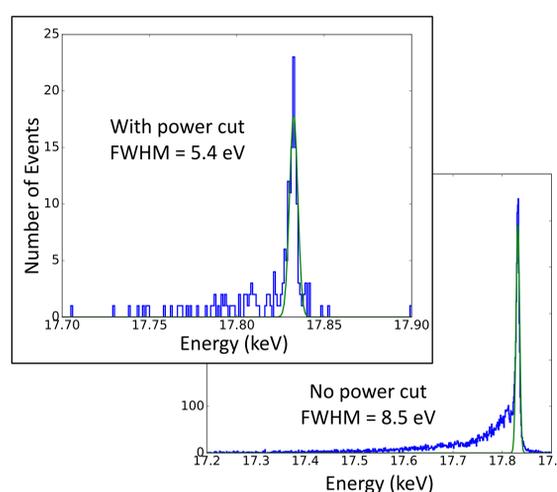
- Short-time Fourier Transform creates spectrograms
- High-power bins are selected and sequentially clustered into tracks
- Tracks are grouped into events by head-to-tail matching
- Initial frequency of the first track is the event start frequency

Track length & gas density

- Characteristic track length determined by scattering on gas molecules
- Model includes reconstruction cuts and scattering time
- Currently developing algorithms for improved short-track reconstruction



VI. ^{83m}Kr Spectrum



17.8 keV electron spectrum

- Magnetic field calibrated by fitting the peak at different FSS currents
- Event frequencies converted to electron energies
- Full spectrum includes a tail from scattered electrons
- Power cut improves the resolution by preferentially rejecting misreconstructed electrons, but is not the final analysis strategy

References & Acknowledgements

[1] B. Monreal and J.A. Formaggio, *Relativistic cyclotron radiation detection of tritium decay electrons as a new technique for measuring the neutrino mass*, Phys. Rev. D **80**, 051301 (2009).

[2] D.M. Asner, *et al.* (Project 8 Collaboration), *Single-electron detection and spectroscopy via relativistic cyclotron radiation*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **114**, 162501 (2015).

This work was supported by the US DOE Office of Nuclear Physics, the US National Science Foundation, the PRISMA Cluster of Excellence at the University of Mainz, and internal investments at all collaborating institutions

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