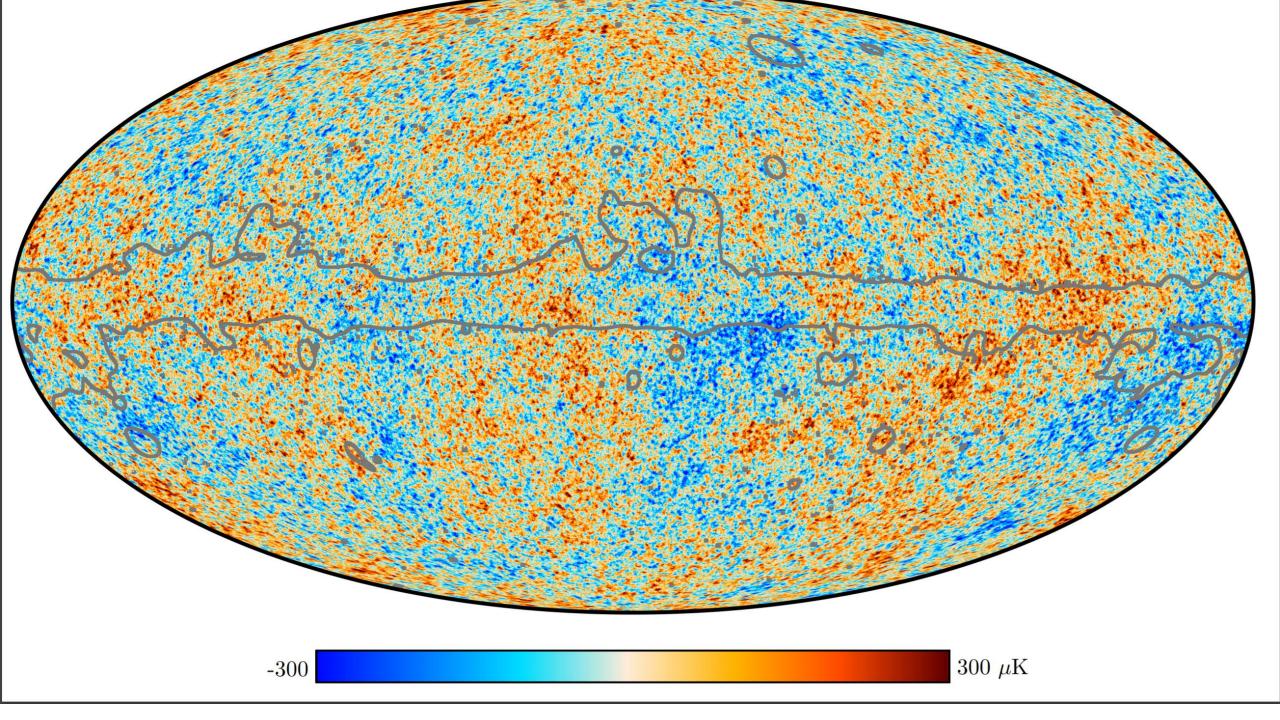
Design of a pulsed, low energy, high precision electron calibration source for the PTOLEMY experiment

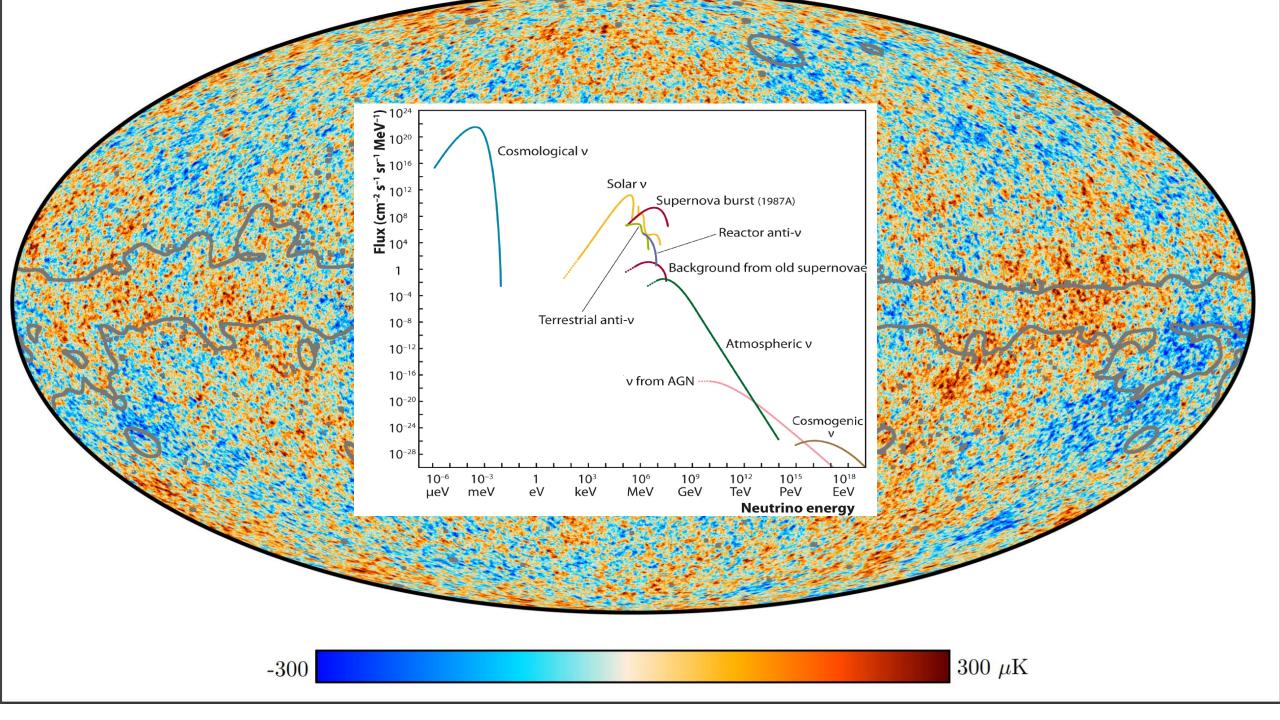
Research project status

Karolina Rozwadowska

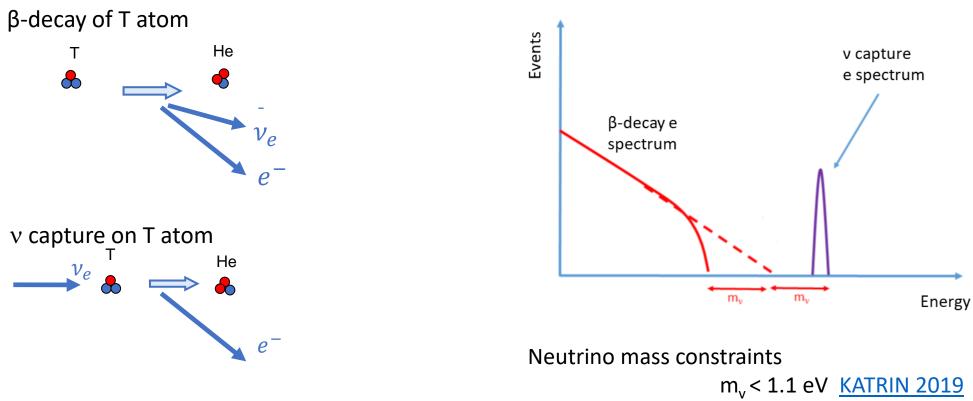
October 13, 2020

Goals and motivations



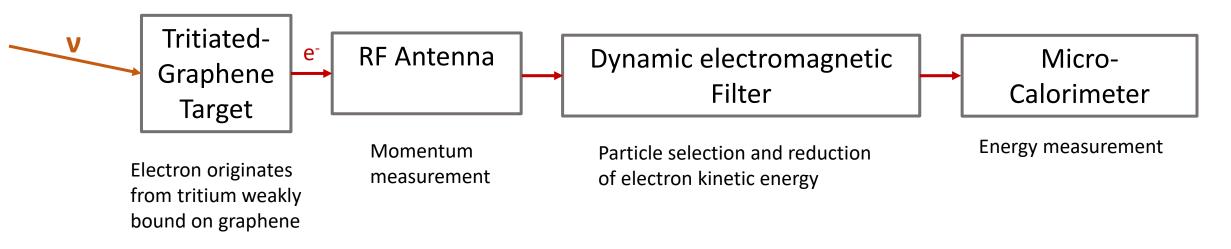


Relic neutrino capture



∑m_v<0.12eV <u>Planck 2018</u>

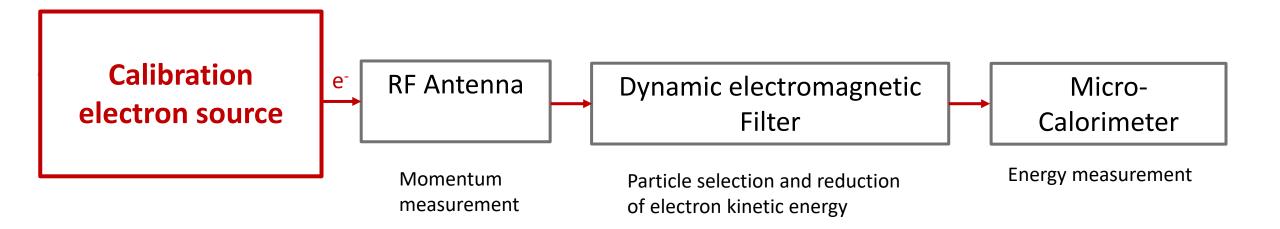
PTOLEMY block diagram



$$E_{electron} = q \cdot (V_{anode} - V_{source}) + E_{calorimeter}$$

Total energy resolution target $\Delta E = 0.05 \text{ eV}$

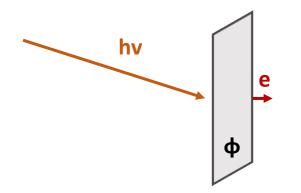
PTOLEMY block diagram



Electron source R&D

- Electron extraction
- Electron transport
- Electron detection

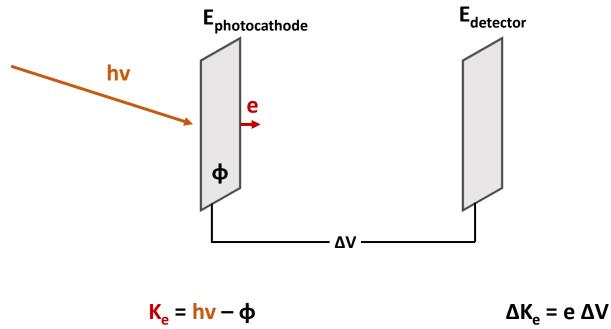
Photons matching the extraction potential generate low energy electrons



$K_e = hv - \phi$

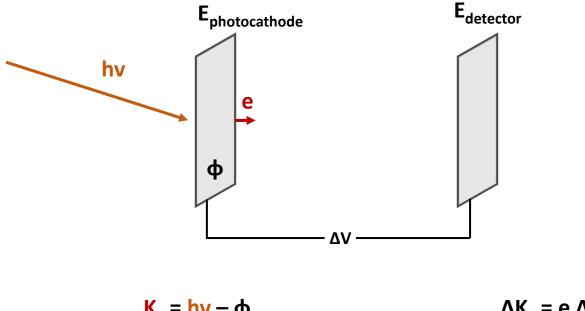
J. Behrens et al., A pulsed, mono-energetic and angular-selective UV photo-electron source for the commissioning of the KATRIN experiment, Eur. Phys. J.C 77 (2017) 6, 410

Photons matching the extraction potential generate low energy electrons



Electron kinetic energy controlled by electrostatics

Photons matching the extraction potential generate low energy electrons



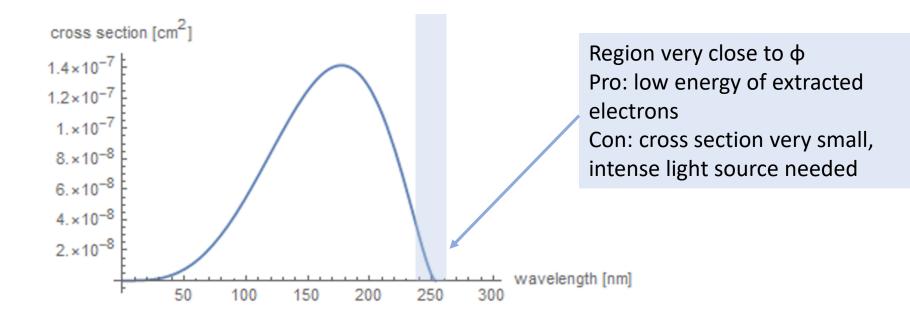
Electron kinetic energy controlled by electrostatics

Work function of selected elements

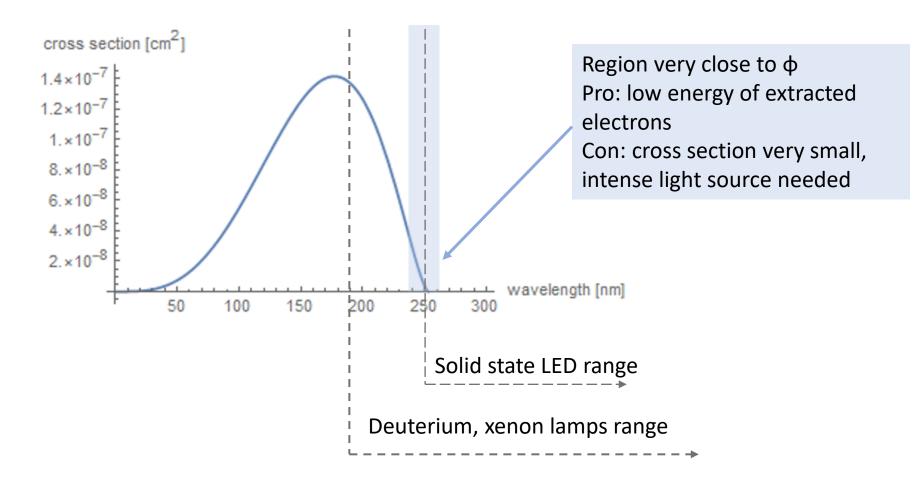
Element	Work function [eV]
Pt	5.64
Au	5.10
Ag	4.26 – 4.73
С	4.30 - 7.70

 $K_{a} = hv - \phi$ $\Delta K_{e} = e \Delta V$

The case of Au, $\phi_{Au} = 5.1 \text{ eV}$

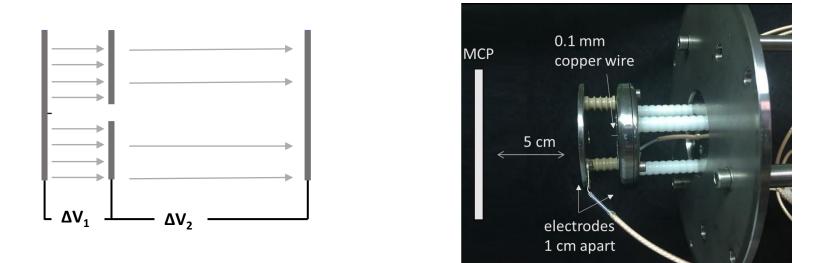


The case of Au, $\phi_{Au} = 5.1 \text{ eV}$



Low energy electron extraction Field emission from a metal tip

Electrons measured over 5 cm and 15 cm drift lengths



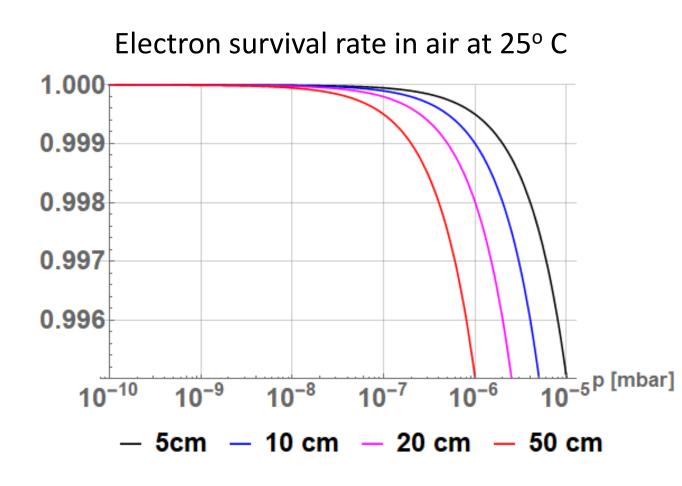
Advantages: much more efficient than photoelectric effect,

 \rightarrow will be used to study and optimize transport and detection techniques **Drawback:** constant (not pulsed) electron source.

ightarrow Possibilities to introduce timing information are currently studied

Electron transport

Vacuum requirements



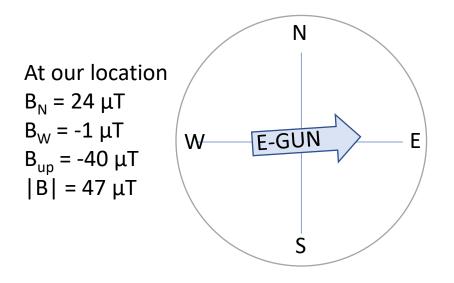
We operate at pressure below 10^{-6} mbar \rightarrow survival rate > 99.5% for paths up to 50 cm

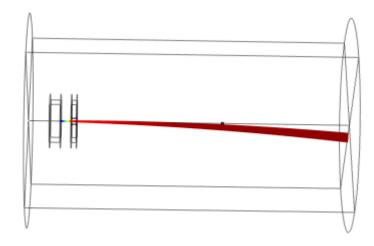
Vacuum chamber hosting electron gun setup at LNGS, connected to a vacuum pump

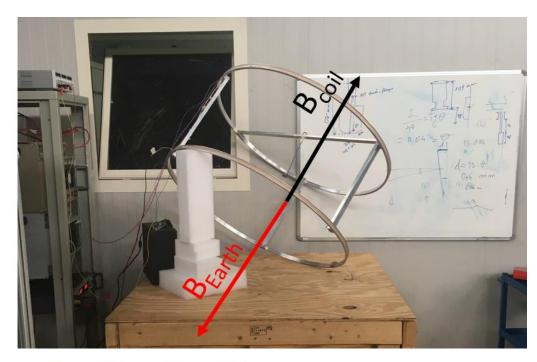


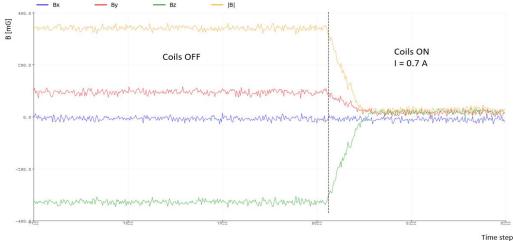
Electron transport

Earth's magnetic field



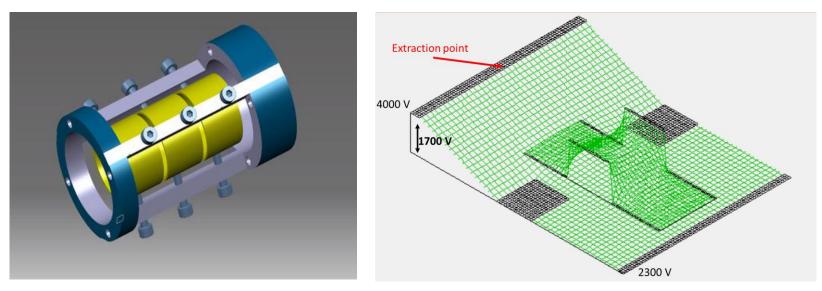




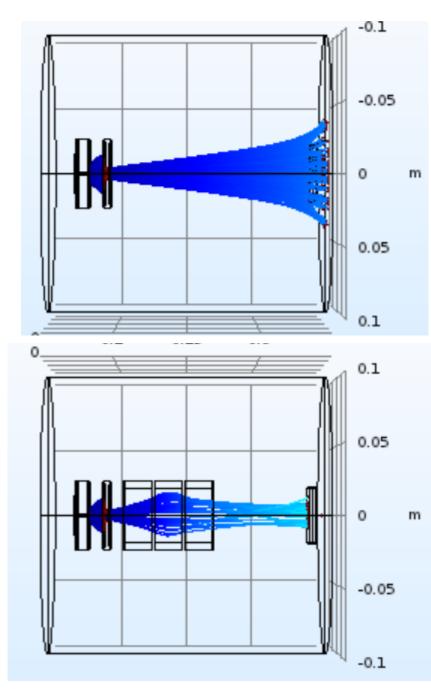


Electron transport Focusing

Use electrostatic beam optics to focus the beam without changing its energy



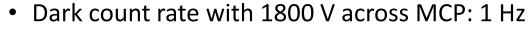
Einzel lens: three coaxial cylinders with *uphill* potential on the middle cylinder



Electron detection

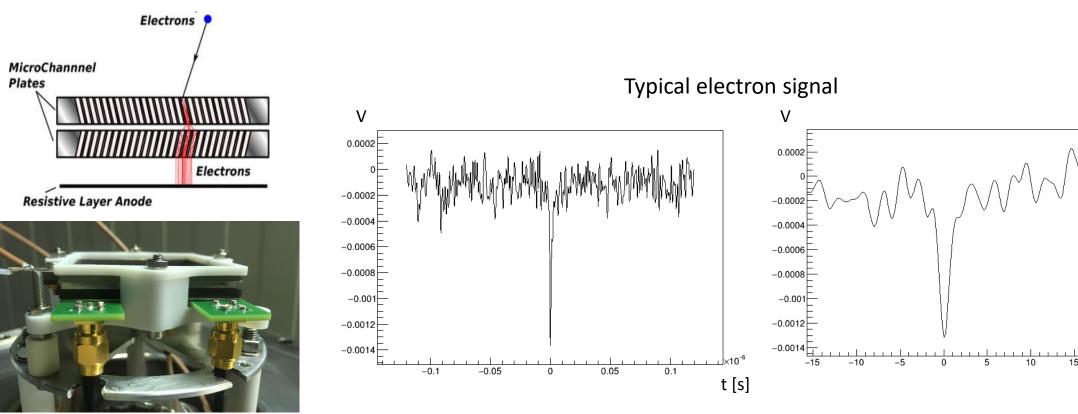
Microchannel plate detector

- 2 stacks of multichannel plates in parallel
- Four 2 cm x 2 cm channels
- Gain 10⁵



t [s]

- Rise up: 2.5 ns
- Fall time: 4 ns

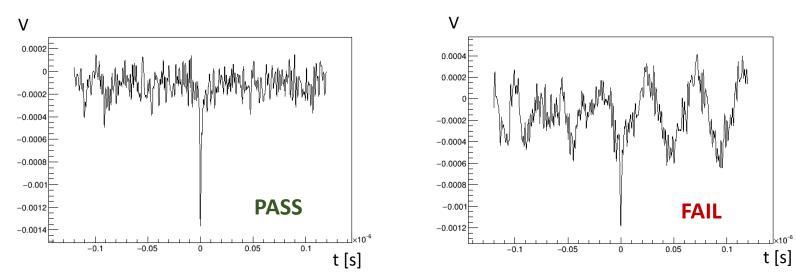


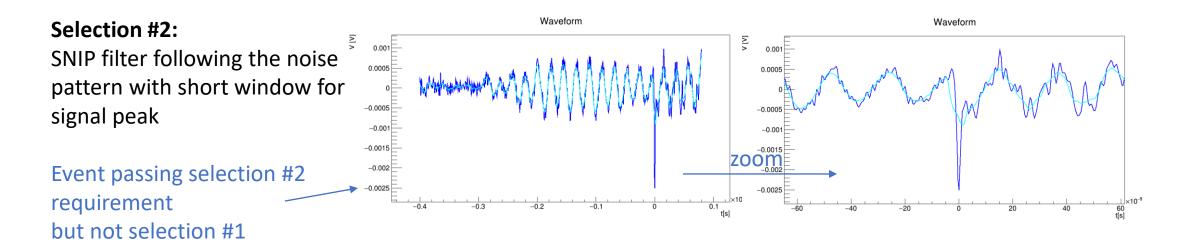
Electron detection

Event selection

Selection #1:

Peak hight > 5 x baseline RMS





Status summary

- Electron extraction
 - Extraction from metal tip observed
 - Preparation towards photoextraction started
- Electron transport
 - Earth's magnetic field contribution measured
 - Helmholtz coil assembled
 - Einzel lens focusing design ongoing
- Electron detection
 - Detector characterized
 - Event selection designed

Electrons from the copper tip measured at 5 and 15 cm distance, with energies from 500 eV

Outlook and prospects

	2020	2021			2022			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Electron extraction								
Photoextraction optimization	•	•						
Optical connections	•	•						
Electron transport		·						
Einzel lens focusing tests	•							
Magnetic field guiding	•							
Pulsing the beam		•	•					
Electron detection								
ADC based DAQ			•	•				
Energy measurement								
Time of flight simulations and tests			•	•				
Electron back scattering rate and/or cross section measurements				•	•	•		