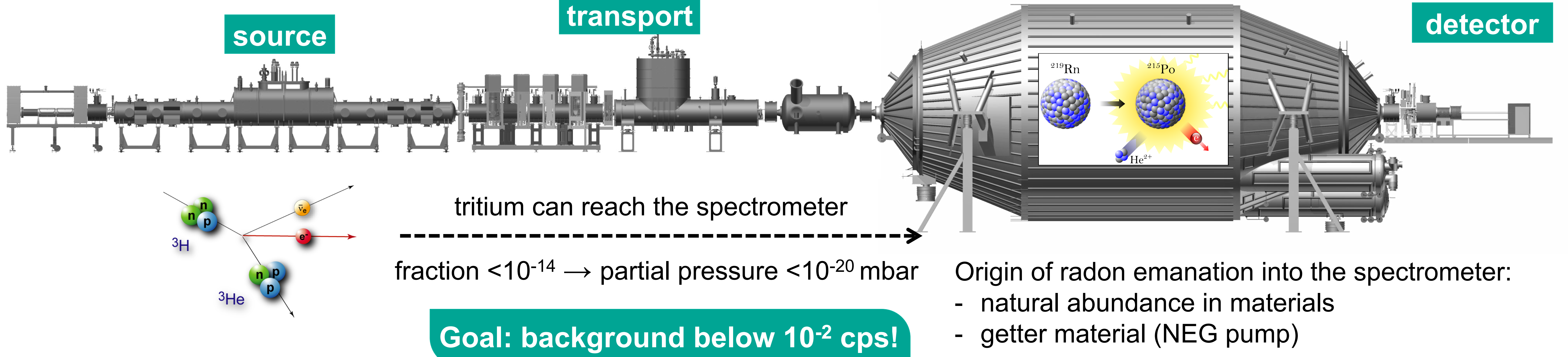


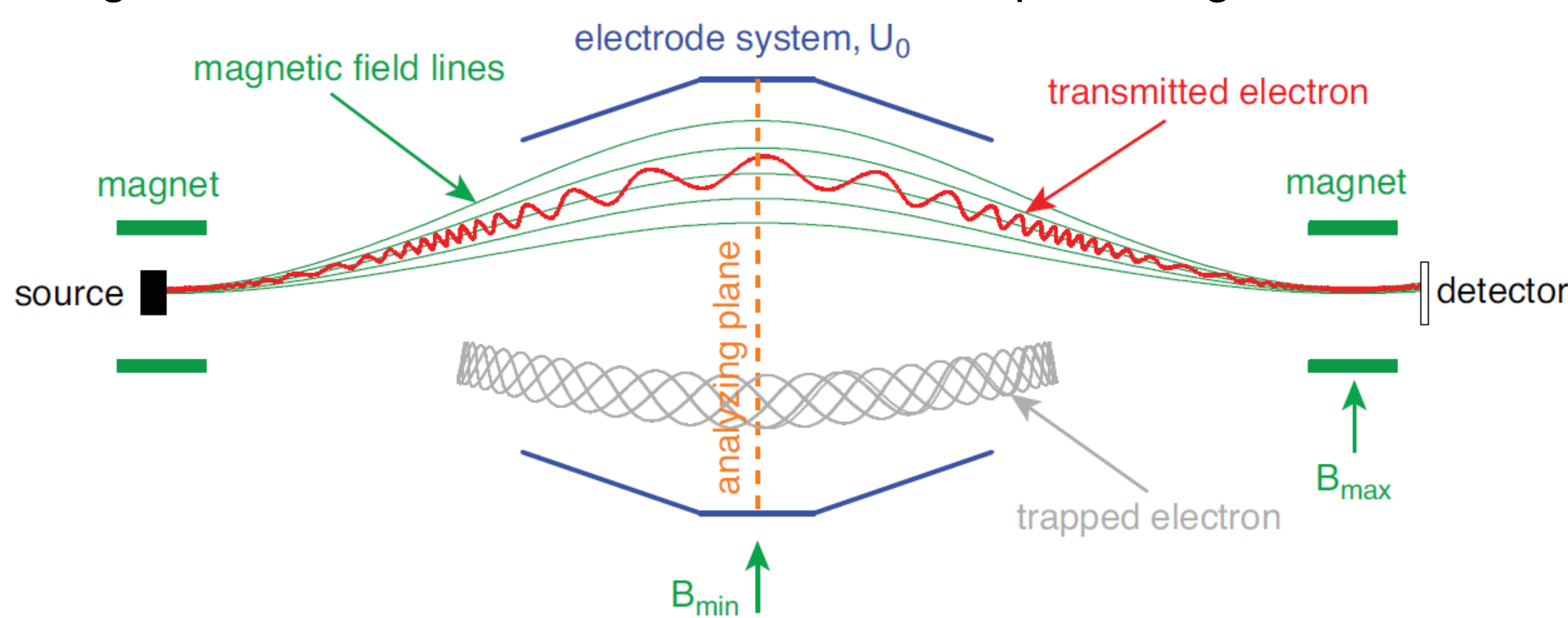
KATRIN experiment overview

neutrino mass measurement

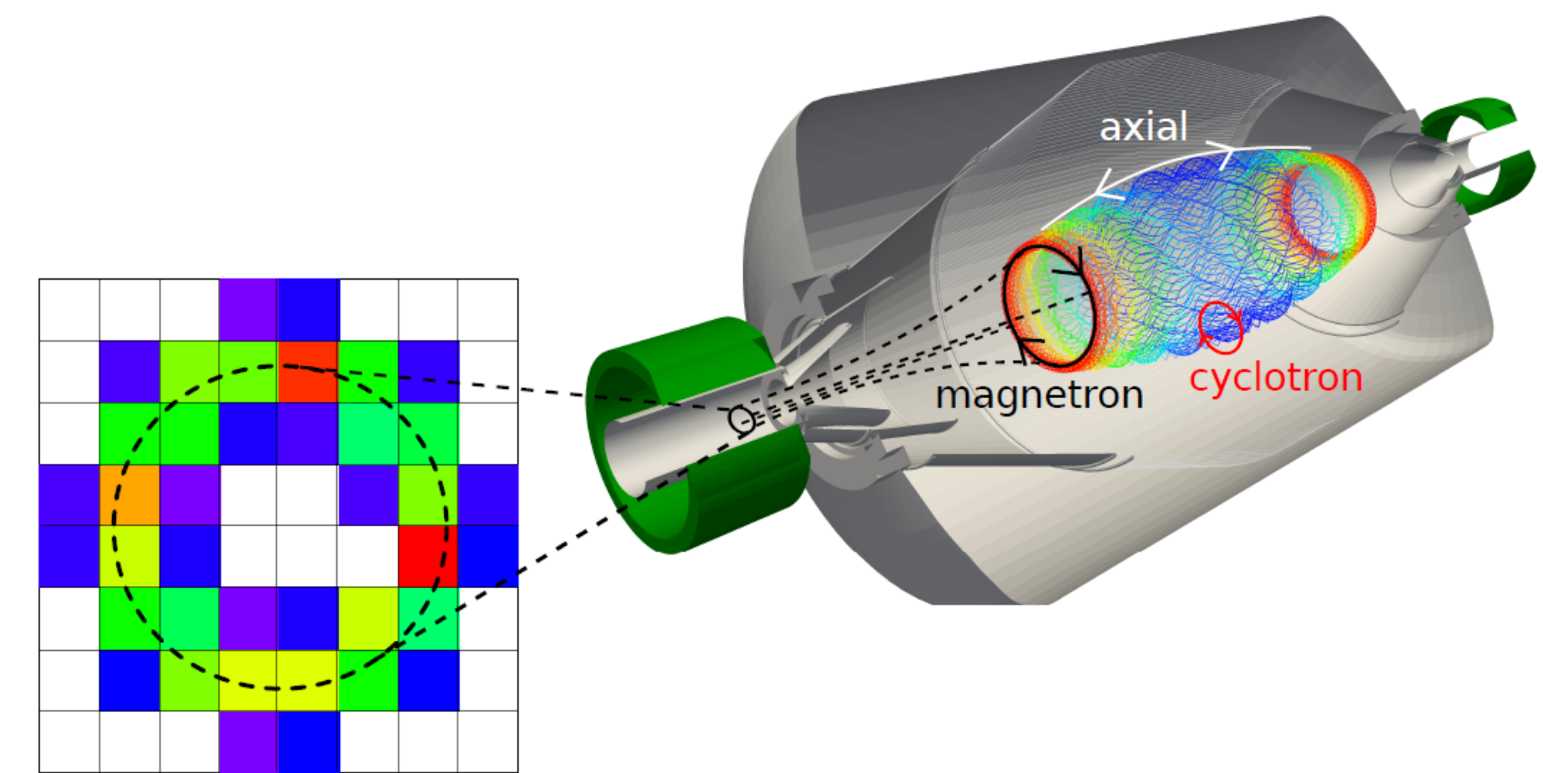


Background due to stored electrons

- **MAC-E** (*Magnetic Adiabatic Collimation with Electrostatic*) filter
- Electrons produced by radioactive decays
 - Tritium- β -decay $\rightarrow \beta^-$, shake-off electrons
 - Radon- α -decay \rightarrow shake-off, conversion, Auger electrons
- Magnetic mirror \rightarrow stored electrons \rightarrow multiple background electrons



arXiv:1103.6238 [physics.ins-det], published in Astropart. Phys. **35**, 128 (2011)
arXiv:1204.6213 [physics.ins-det], published in Astropart. Phys. **41**, 52 (2012)
arXiv:1304.1379 [physics.ins-det], submitted for publication J. Phys. G



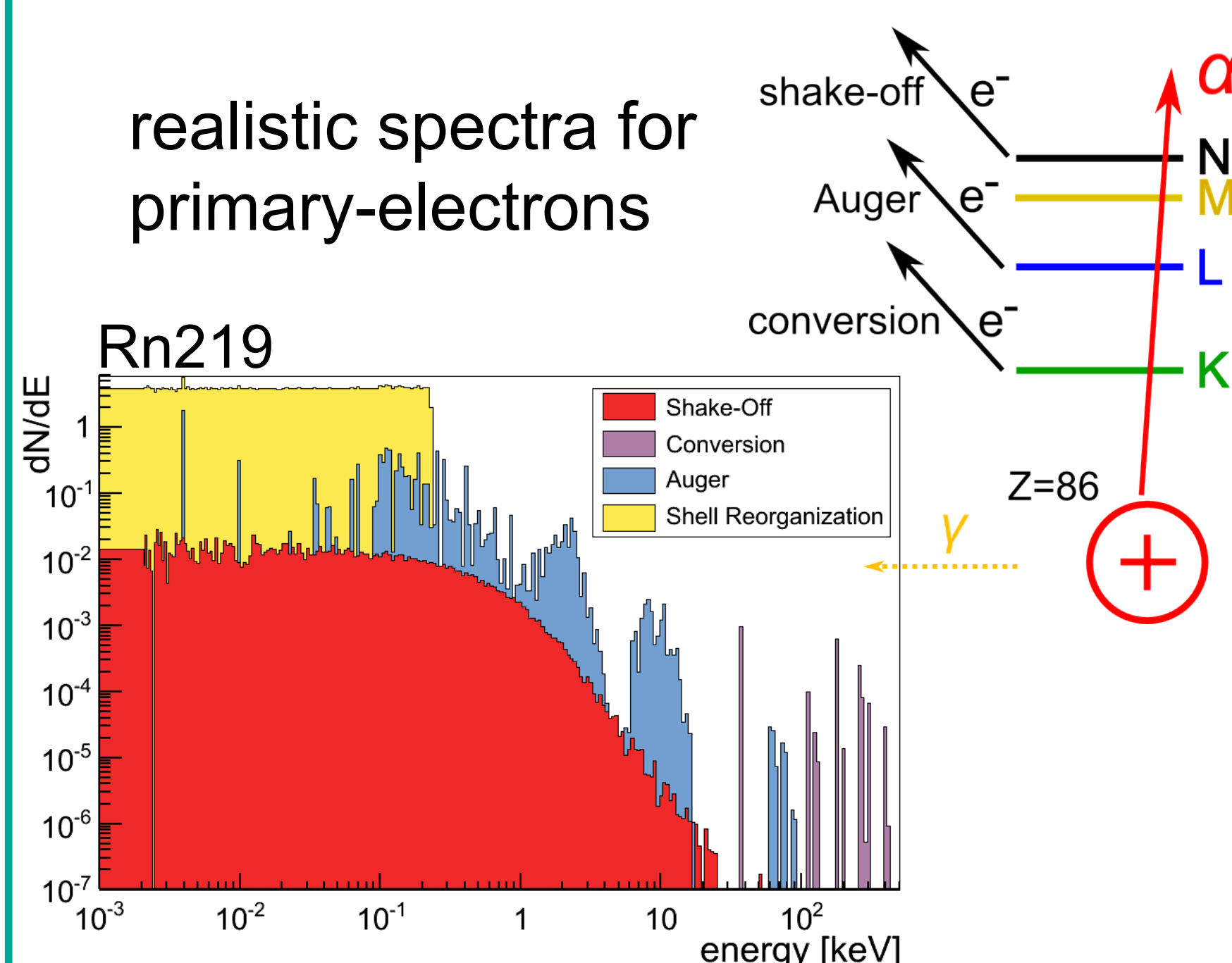
KASSIOPEIA: simulation tool for exact particle trajectories

- Ionization of residual gas \rightarrow secondary electrons
- Primary electron energies: $100 \text{ eV} < E < 500 \text{ keV}$
- Up to 1200 secondary electrons reaching the detector over a period of hours

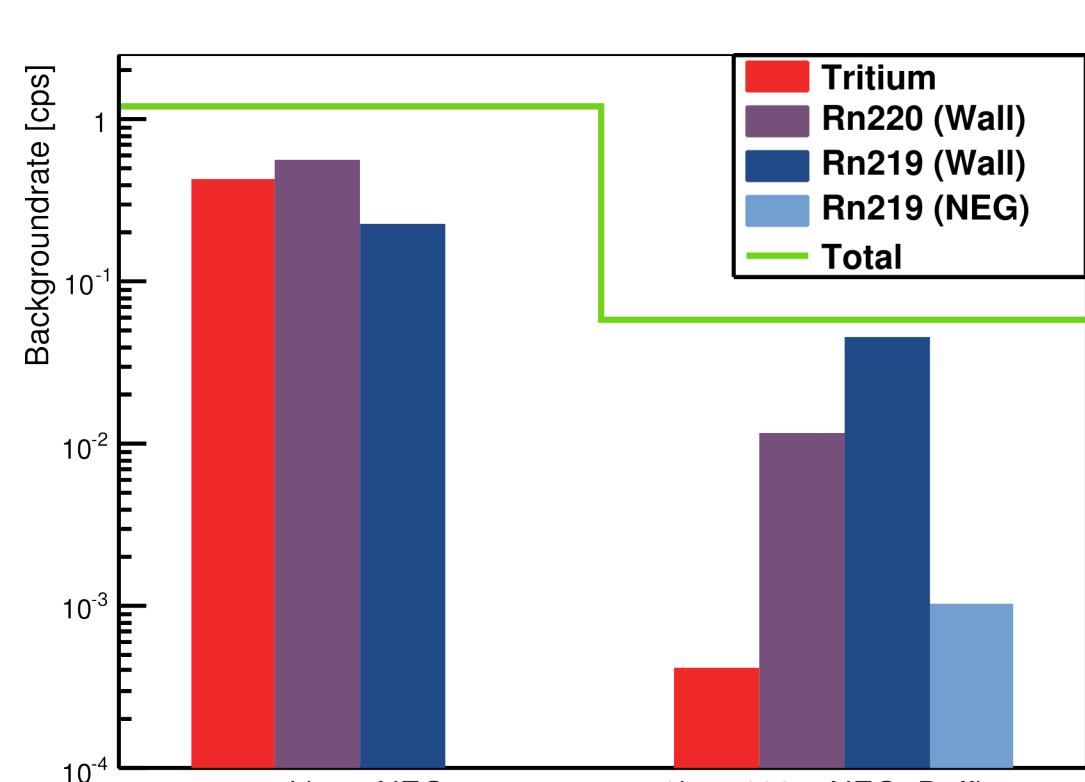
Detailed MC simulations are used to investigate the background due to stored electrons!

Simulating stored electrons

Activity Calculations



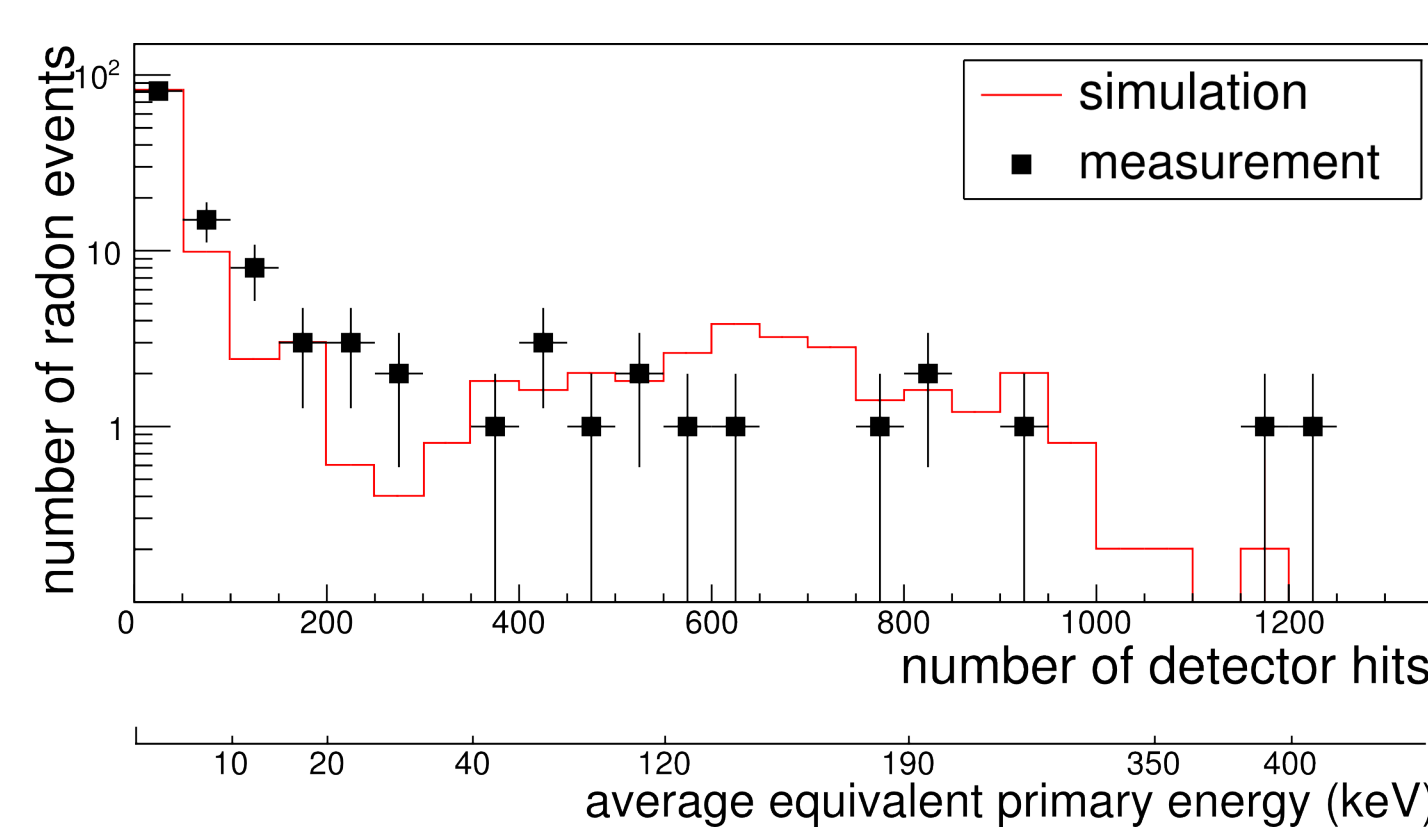
optimization of vacuum-setup



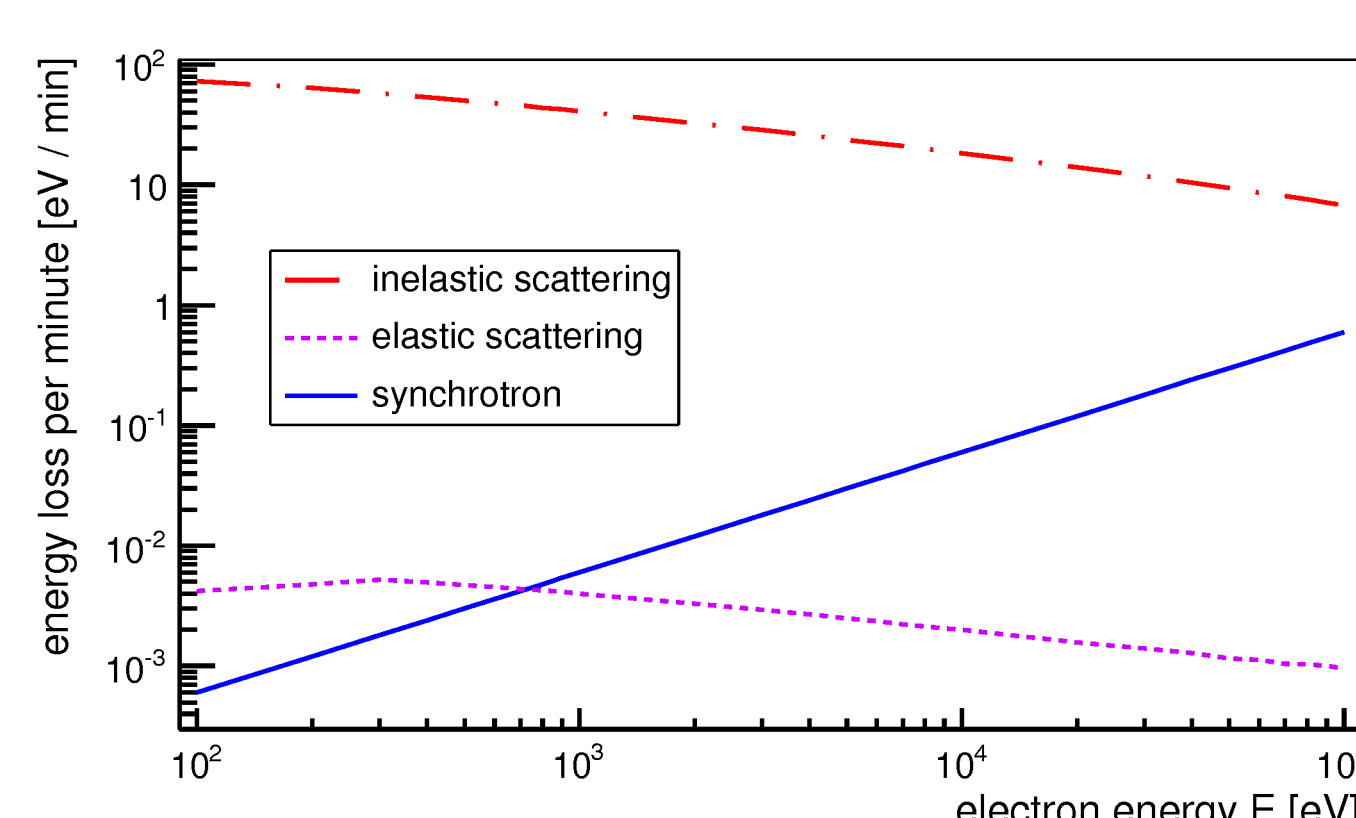
NEG+cold baffles reduce background by a factor of 10!

Simulation of stored electrons

measurement closely reproduced by simulations



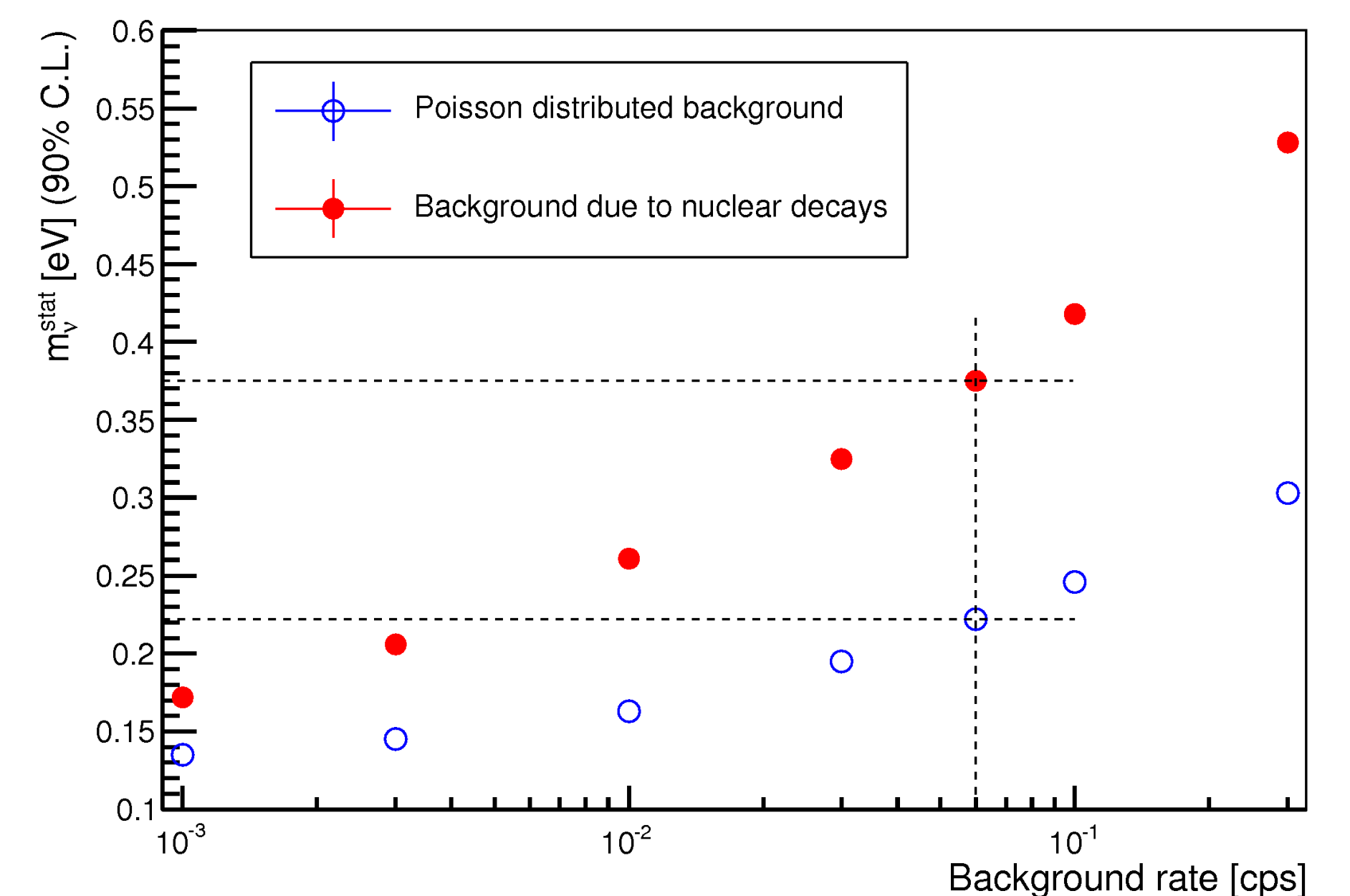
non-linear scaling of BG due to synchrotron radiation



very precise simulation of stored electrons

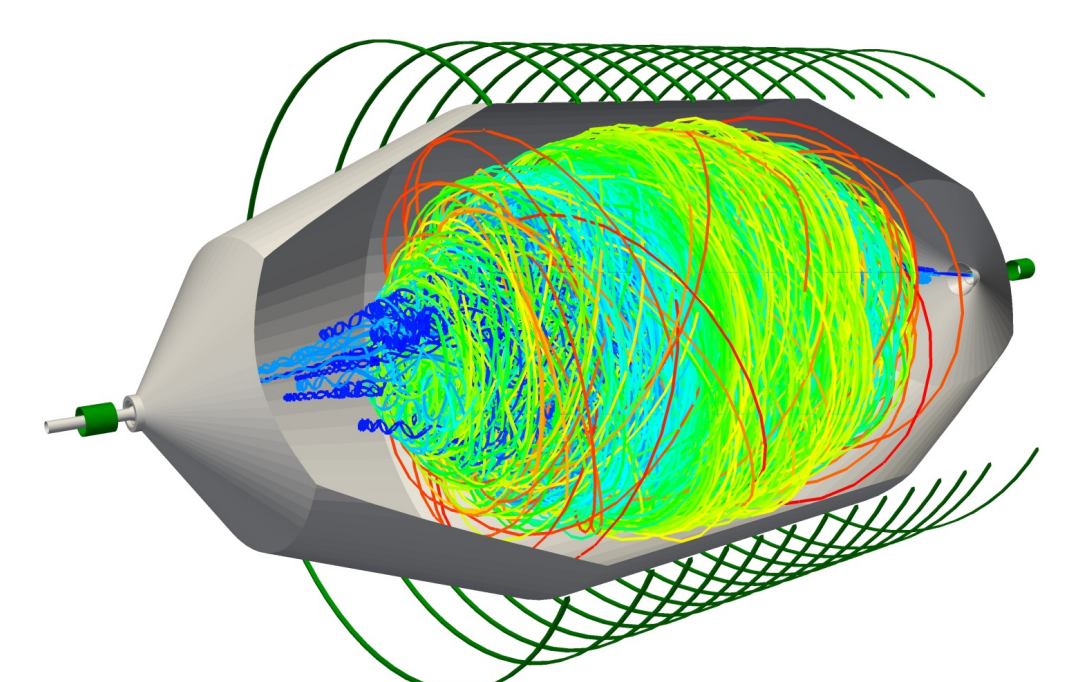
Impact on the experiment

non-poisson-distributed BG would worsen KATRIN's neutrino-mass-sensitivity



methods for active BG-removal are needed:

- \rightarrow electric dipole
- \rightarrow magnetic pulse
- \rightarrow stochastic heating through ECR



methods for background-removal are developed based on simulations