

TRISTAN Detector Upgrade for the KATRIN Experiment

C. Forstner^{1,2} (christian.forstner@tum.de), M. Carminati^{3,4}, F. Edzards^{1,2}, C. Fiorini^{3,4}, P. Lechner⁵, S. Mertens^{1,2}, D. Siegmann^{1,2}, D. Spreng^{1,2}, M. Steidl⁶, K. Urban^{1,2} for the KATRIN Collaboration

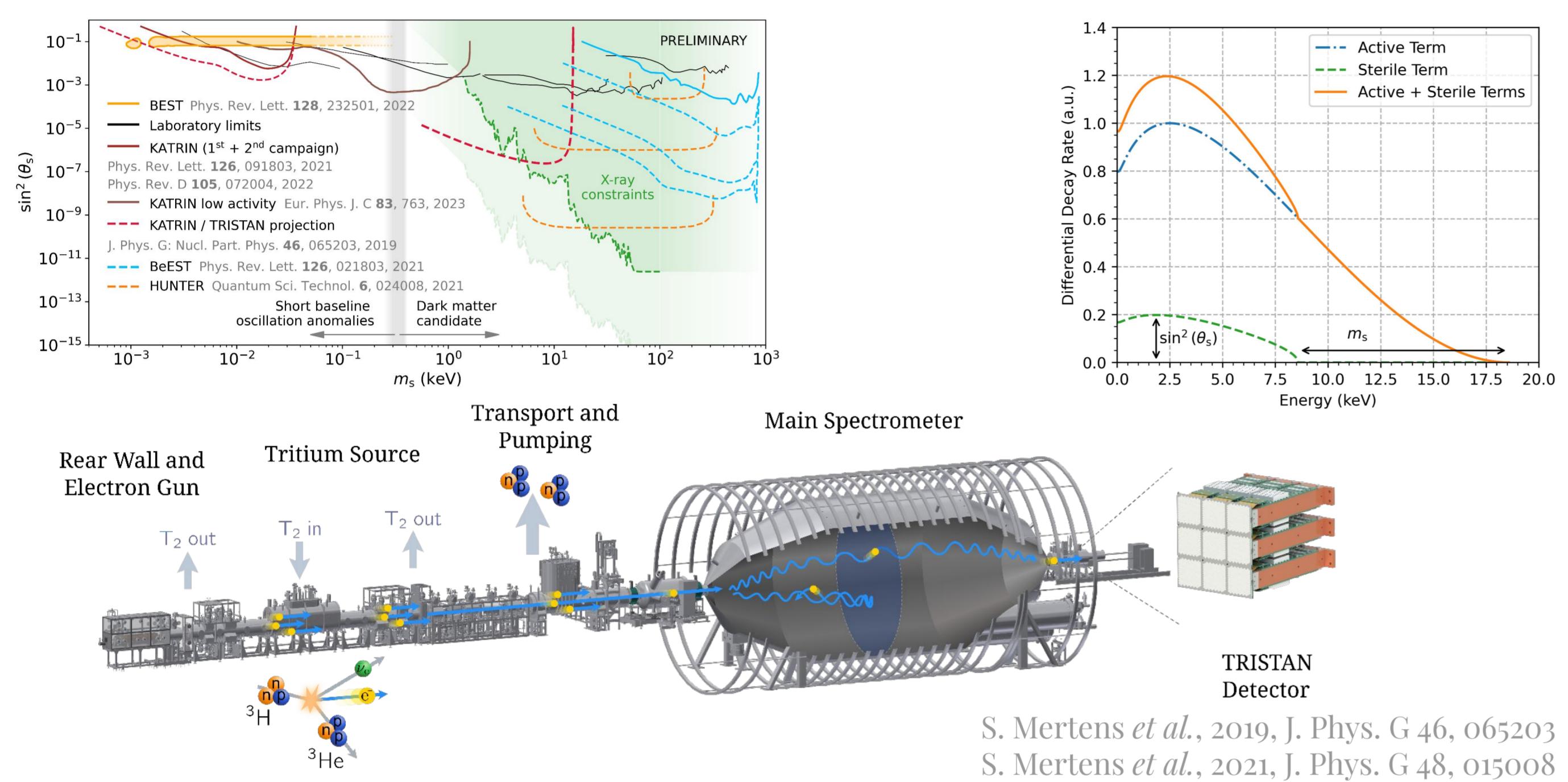
¹ Technical University of Munich, TUM School of Natural Sciences, Department of Physics, James-Franck-Str. 1, 85748 Garching, Germany
² Max Planck Institute for Physics, Boltzmannstr. 8, 85748 Garching, Germany
³ Polytechnic University of Milan, Department of Electronics, Information Technology, and Bioengineering, Via C. Golgi 40, 20133 Milan, Italy
⁴ INFN, Milan Division, Via Giovanni Celoria 16, 20133 Milan, Italy
⁵ Semiconductor Laboratory of the Max Planck Society, Isarauweg 1, 85748 Garching, Germany
⁶ Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Hermann-von-Helmholtz-Platz 1, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany



Search for Sterile Neutrinos

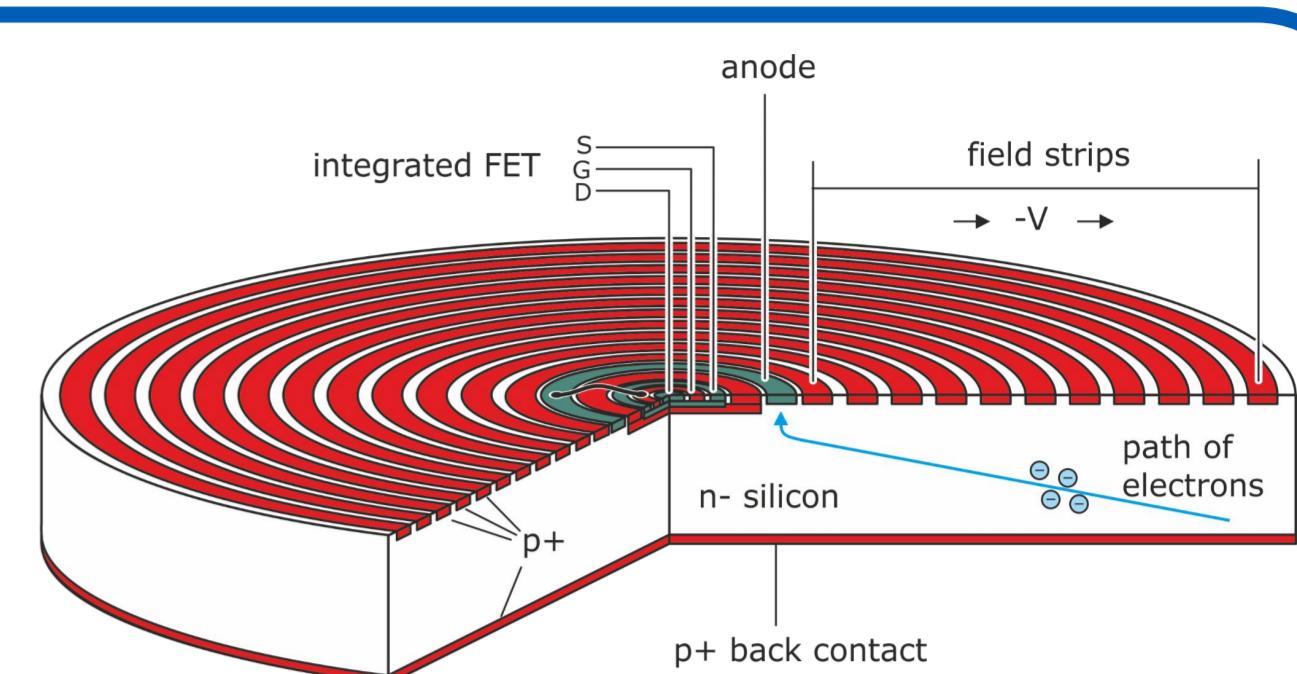
- Sterile neutrinos in keV-mass range:
Dark Matter candidate
- Use KATRIN source and beamline to search for keV-scale sterile neutrinos in single β -decay
- New detector required for high-resolution β -spectroscopy at high count rate

⇒ TRISTAN Detector



Silicon Drift Detector

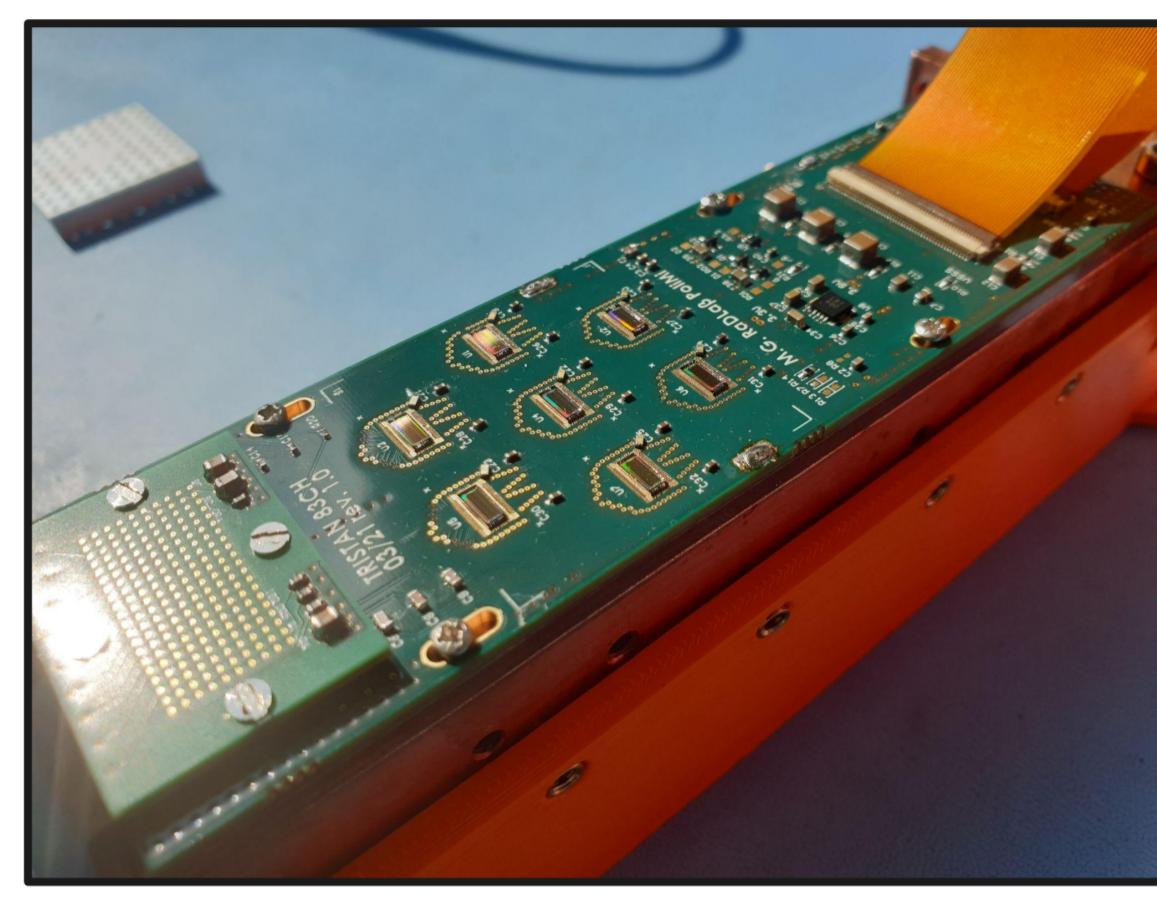
- Low anode capacity (~ 170 fF)
- High rate capability (100 kcps/px)
- Excellent energy resolution (300 eV FWHM for 20 keV electrons)



⇒ TRISTAN Detector is a multi-pixel Silicon Drift Detector (SDD)

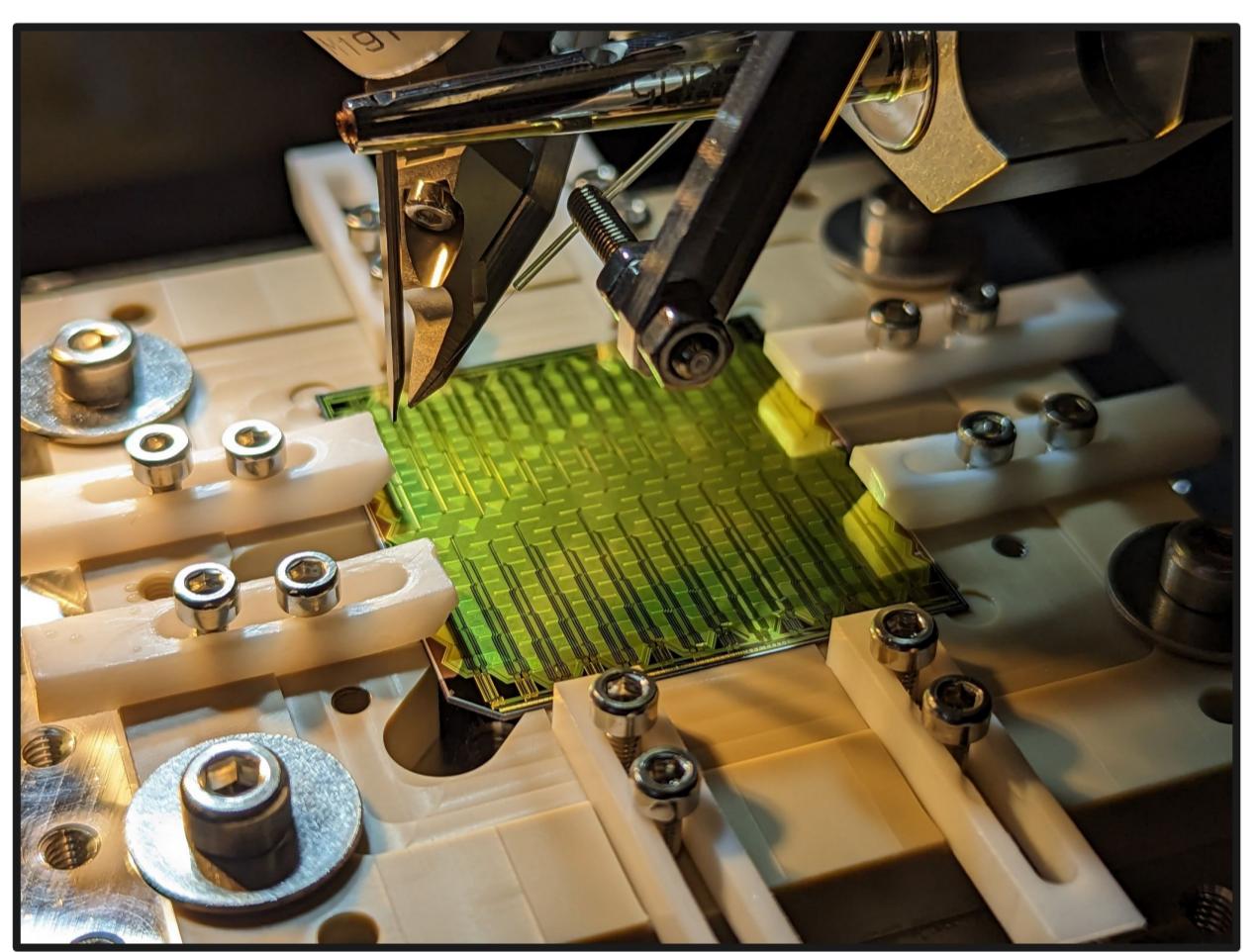
P. Lechner *et al.*, 1996, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A, 377
P. Lechner *et al.*, 2001, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A, 458

- Challenges:
 - Scaling to focal plane array (> 1000 pixels)
 - Difficult environment (UHV/XHV, magnetic fields, etc.)
 - Understanding the detector response to electrons
- Readout:
 - Charge sensitive pre-amplifier
 - ETTORE: 12-channel low-noise ASIC
 - DAQ development by KIT-IPE

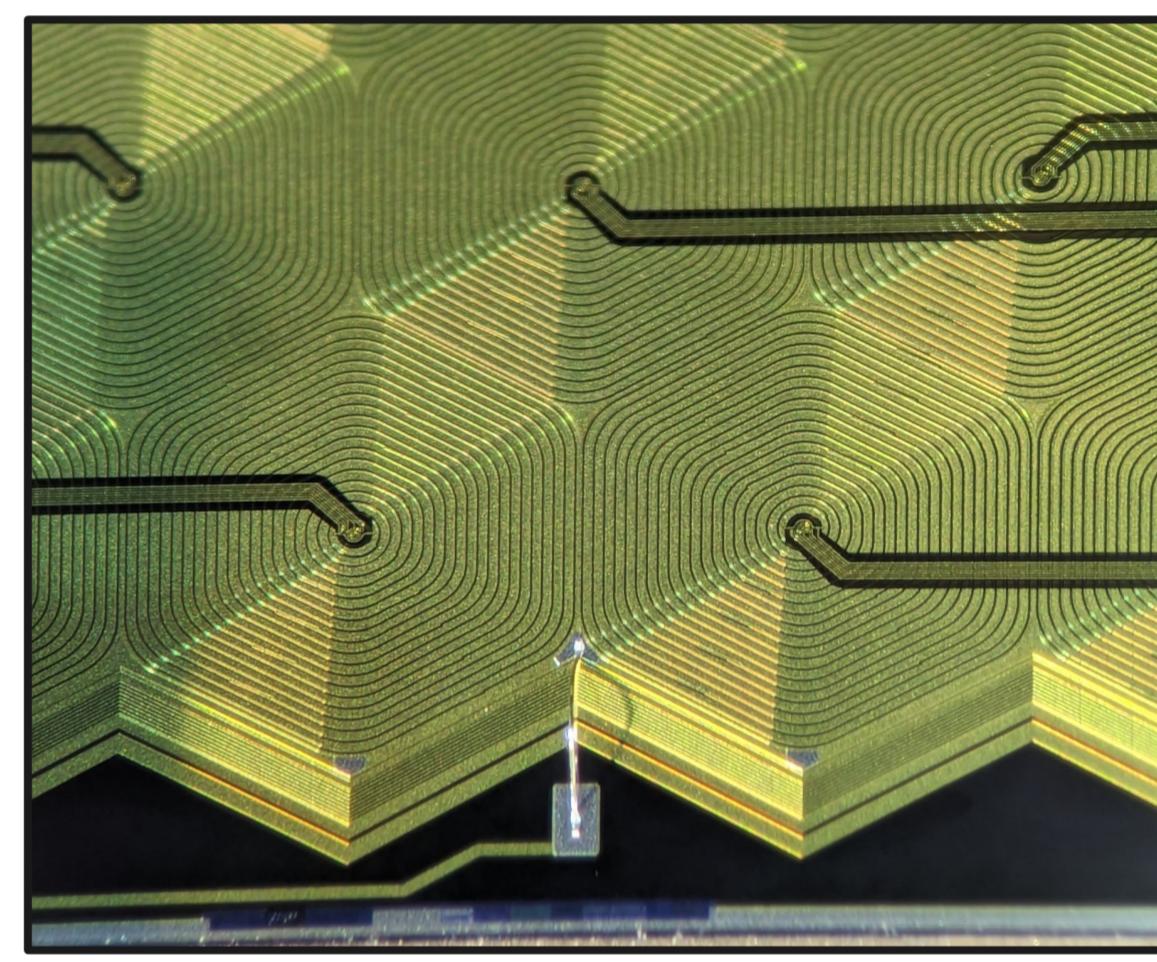
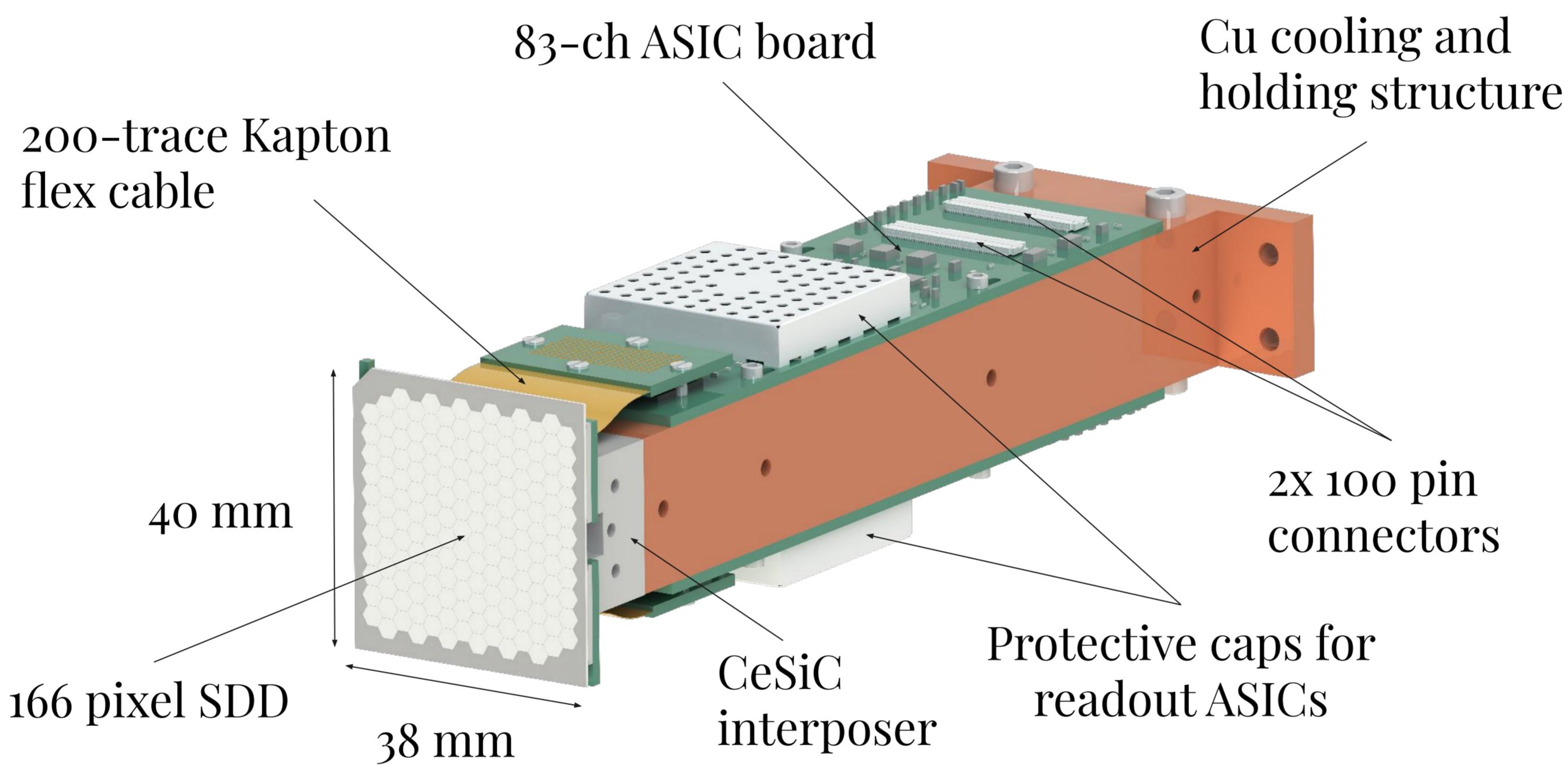


P. Trigilio *et al.*, 2018, IEEE NSS/MIC, 8824675

TRISTAN Detector Module



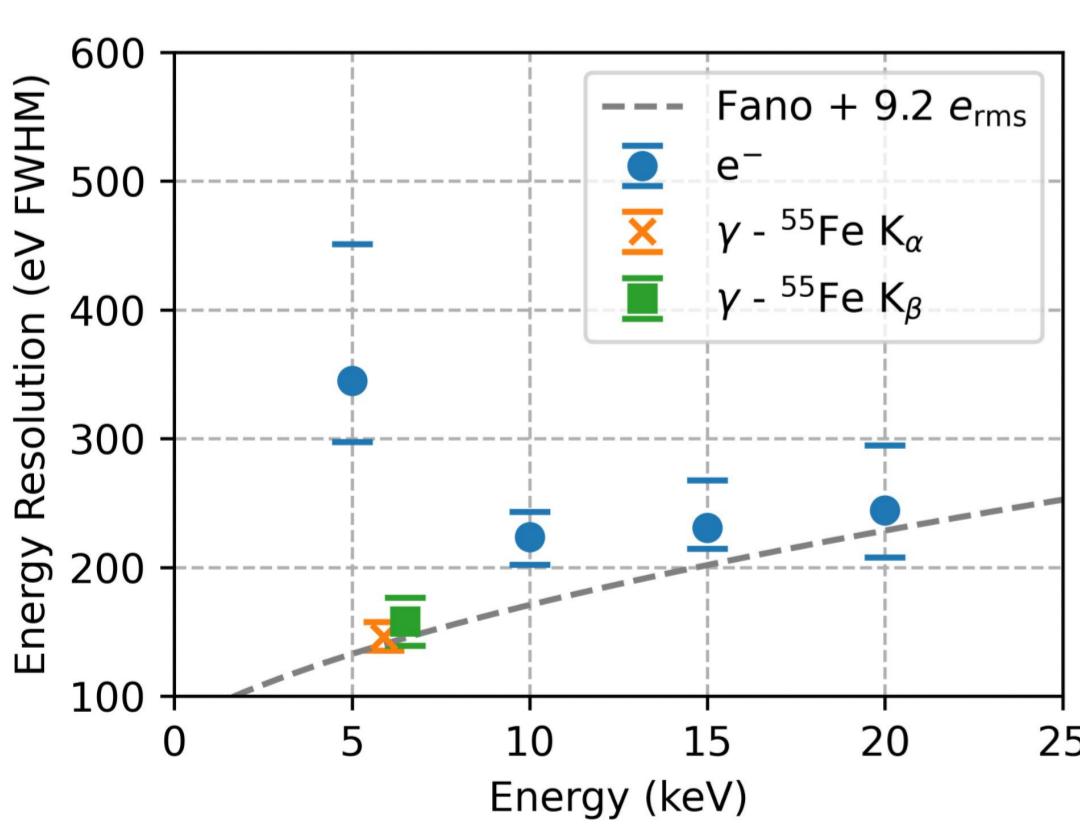
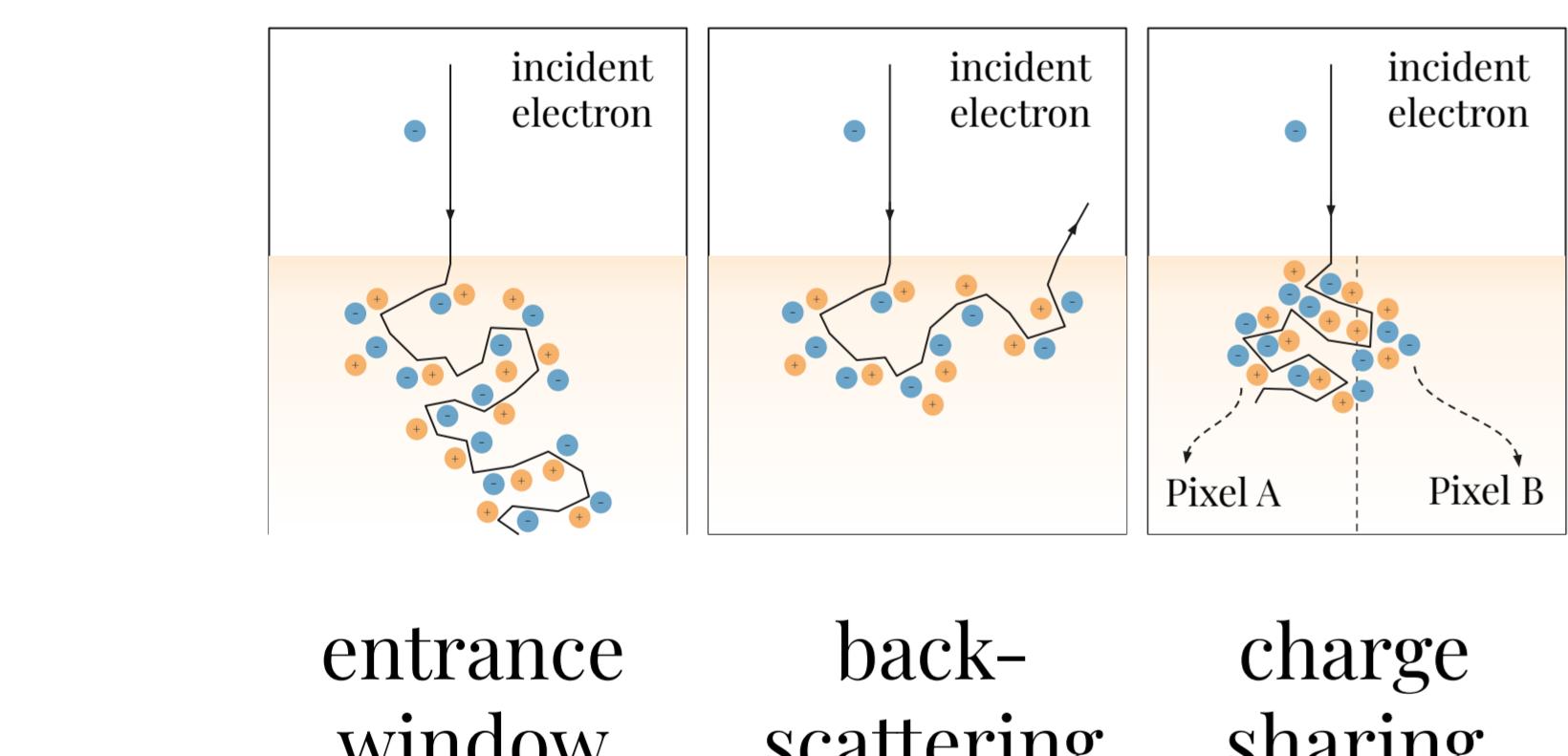
Wire bonding of SDD



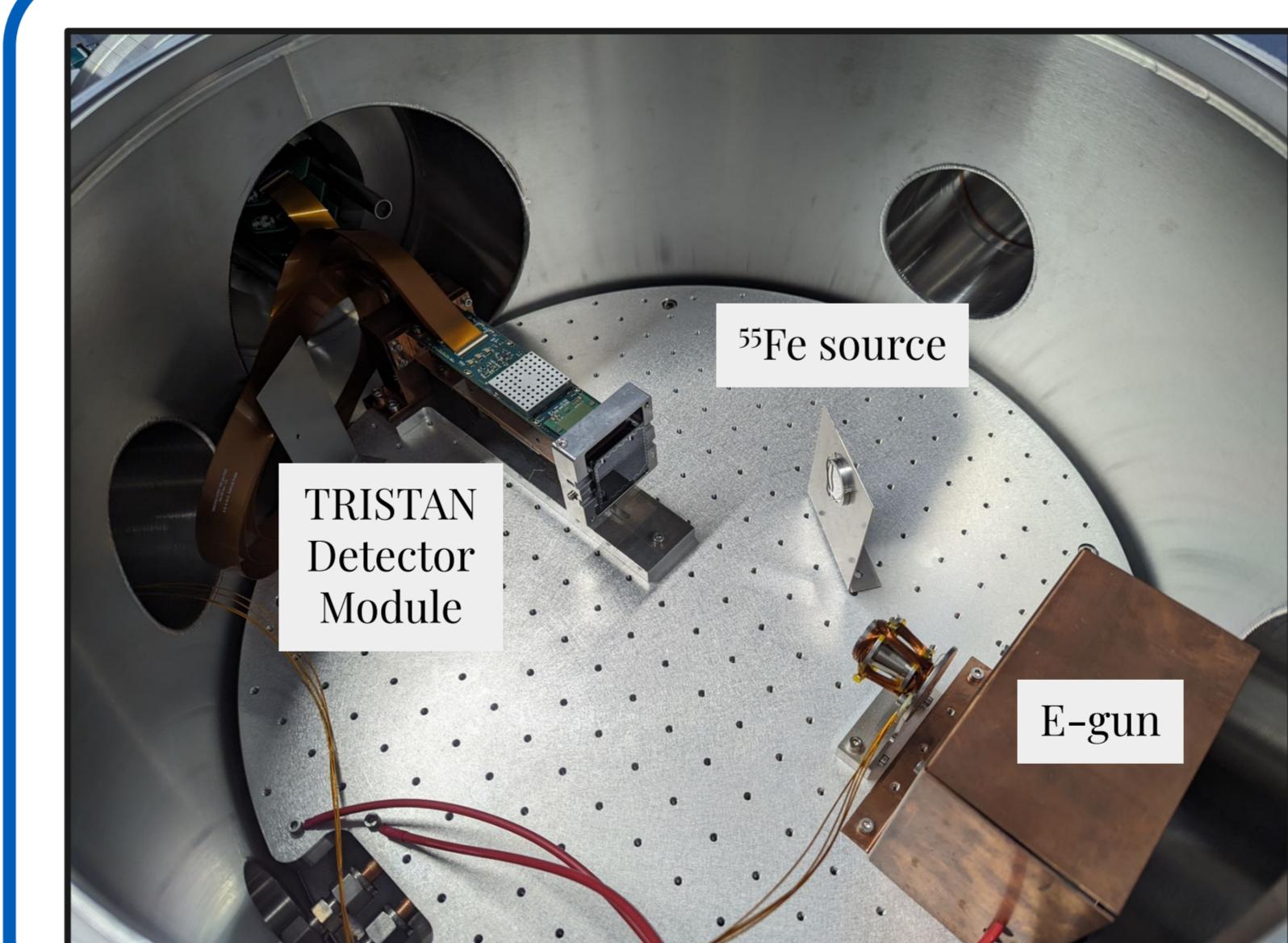
Close up of individual pixels

M. Gugliatti *et al.*, 2020, NIM A 979 164474
D. Siegmann *et al.*, 2024, arXiv 2401.14114

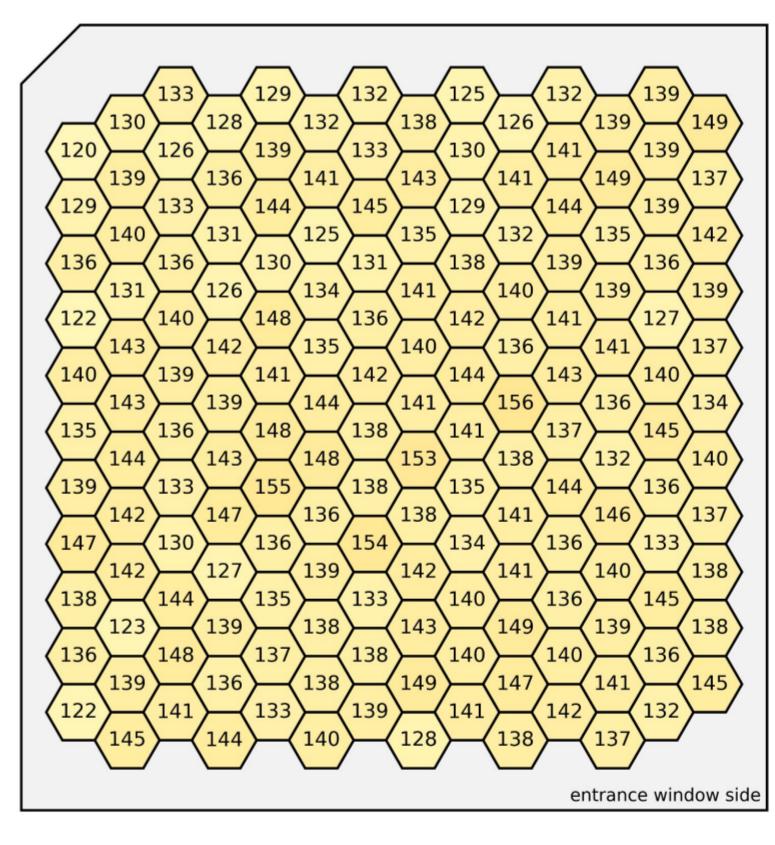
Characterization with Electrons



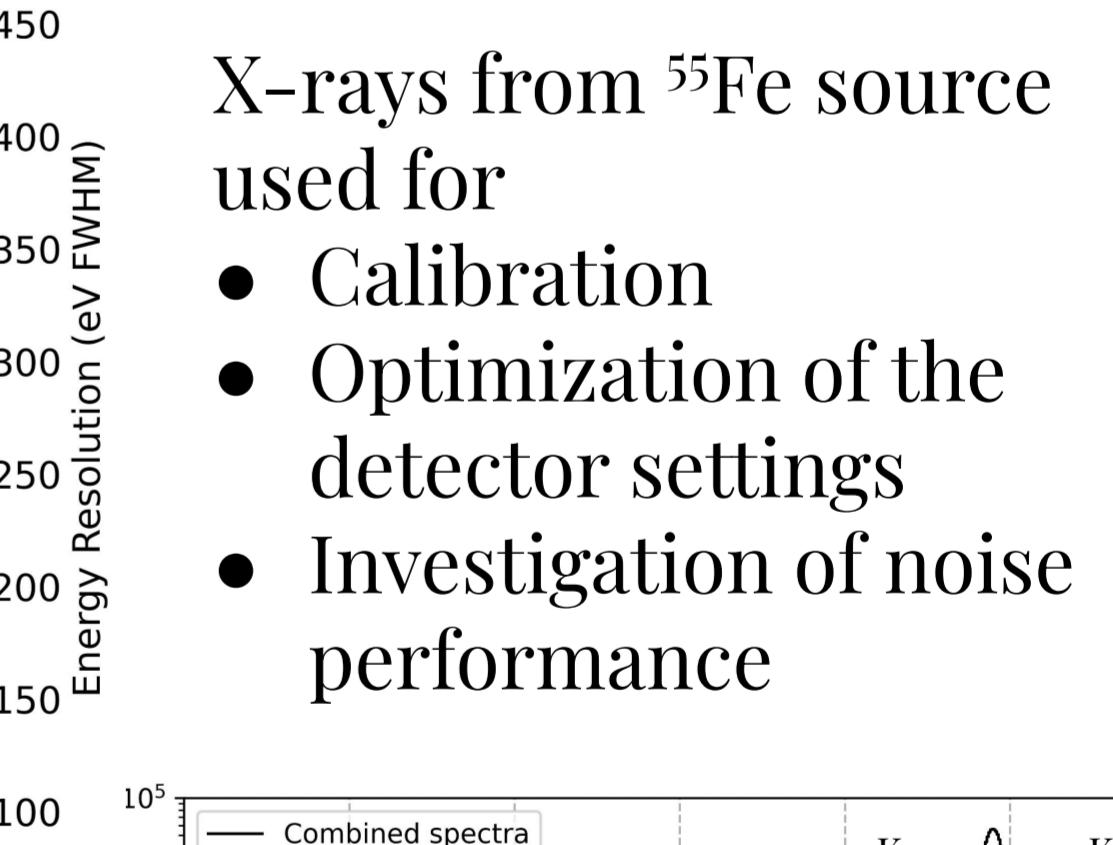
Temperature at SDD: -35°C



Characterization with X-Rays

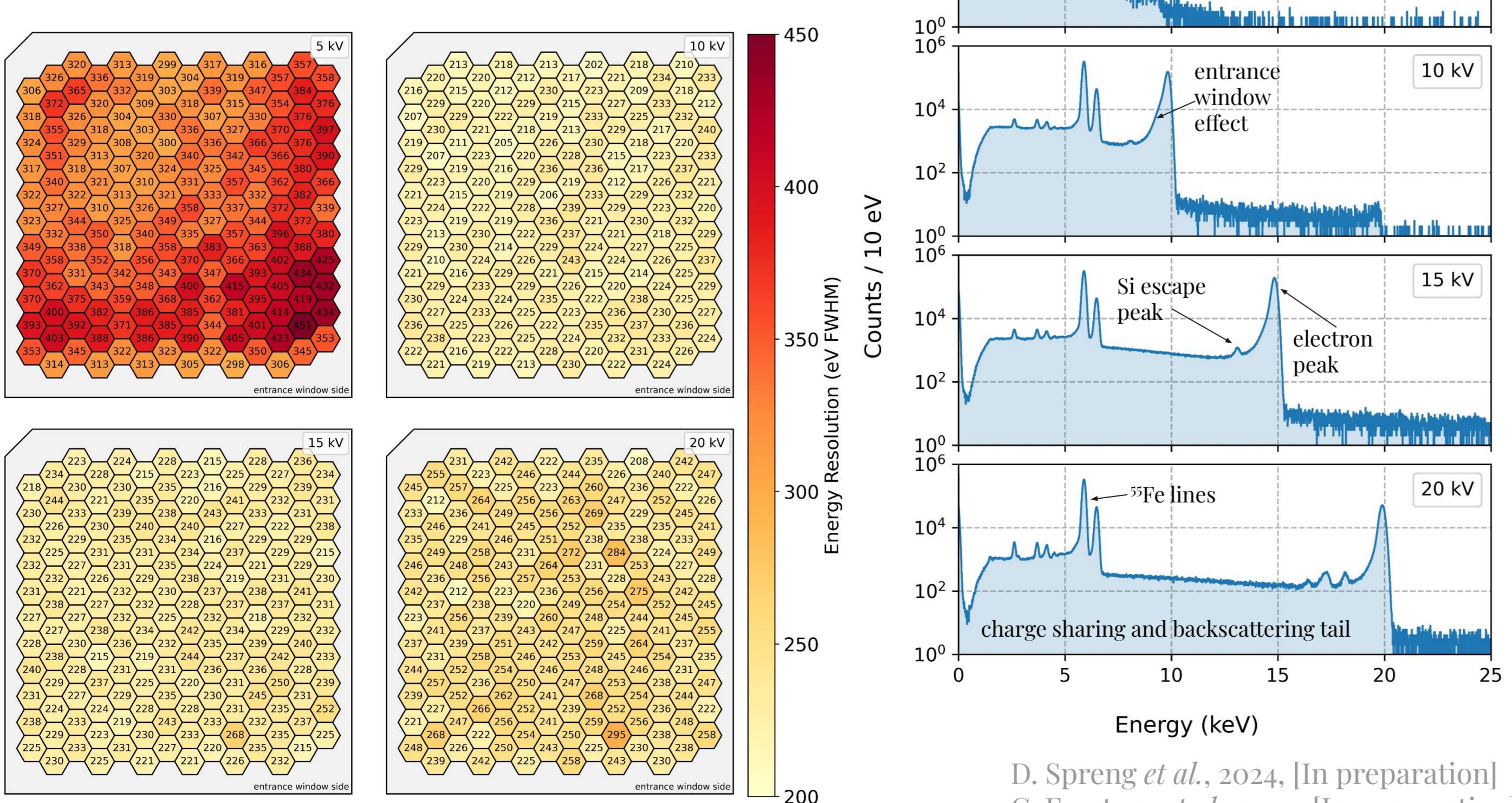


Median energy resolution: 138.2 eV (FWHM at 5.9 keV)



X-rays from ^{55}Fe source used for

- Calibration
- Optimization of the detector settings
- Investigation of noise performance



D. Spreng *et al.*, 2024, [In preparation]
C. Forstner *et al.*, 2024, [In preparation]

Outlook

- Production and characterization of nine detector modules
- Integration into the KATRIN beamline (starting 01/2026)
- Development of precise response model including all relevant systematic uncertainties

Detector section with magnets and post acceleration electrode

