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Precision high voltage divider for the KATRIN experiment

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New Journal of Physics **11** (2009) 103007 (20pp)

Received 15 June 2009

Published 2 October 2009

Online at <http://www.njp.org/>

doi:10.1088/1367-2630/11/10/103007

Abstract. The Karlsruhe Tritium Neutrino (KATRIN) experiment aims to determine the absolute mass of the electron antineutrino from a precise measurement of the tritium β -spectrum near its endpoint at 18.6 keV with a sensitivity of 0.2 eV c^{-2} . KATRIN uses an electrostatic retardation spectrometer of MAC-E filter type for which it is crucial to monitor high voltages of up to 35 kV with a precision and long-term stability at the ppm level. Since devices capable of this precision are not commercially available, a new high voltage divider for direct voltages of up to 35 kV has been designed, following the new concept of the standard divider for direct voltages of up to 100 kV developed at the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB)⁵. The electrical and mechanical design of the divider, the screening procedure for the selection of the precision resistors, and the results of the investigation and calibration at the PTB are reported here. During the latter, uncertainties at the low ppm level have been deduced for the new divider, thus qualifying it for the precision measurements of the KATRIN experiment.

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1. Introduction

The properties of neutrinos and especially their rest mass play an important role for cosmology, particle physics and astroparticle physics. At present the most sensitive and model-independent method to determine the neutrino rest mass in a laboratory experiment is the investigation of the energy spectrum of tritium β -decay. Because of neutrino flavour mixing, the neutrino mass appears as an average of all neutrino mass eigenstates contributing to the electron neutrino. At a few electron volts below the endpoint energy $E_0 = 18.6$ keV of the β -spectrum, the signature of the neutrino rest mass is maximal [1]. Until now only upper bounds on the neutrino mass of $m_\nu < 2$ eV c^{-2} have been determined [2]–[4]. In 2001 the international collaboration Karlsruhe Tritium Neutrino (KATRIN) [5] was established to build a new tritium β -decay experiment. The KATRIN experiment is based on the experimental experience of its predecessor experiments in Mainz [3] and Troitsk [4] and aims to improve their sensitivity on the neutrino rest mass by one order of magnitude to 0.2 eV c^{-2} [7].

KATRIN is using an integrating spectrometer of MAC-E filter type [8, 9] for the energy analysis of the β -decay electrons. For such a device the stability of the energy analysis relies primarily on the stability of the electrostatic filter potential [10, 11]. The stability of the latter has been identified as one of the five main contributions to the uncertainty of KATRIN [7]. In order to keep the high sensitivity on the neutrino mass, the contribution of the retarding potential to the systematic error has to be limited to $\Delta m^2 < 0.0075$ eV² c^{-4} . Any unknown filter potential fluctuation with a Gaussian variance σ^2 leads to a shift of the measured squared neutrino rest mass δm_ν^2 . The general relation how systematic uncertainties affect the neutrino mass value is [12]

$$\delta m_\nu^2 c^4 = -2q^2 \sigma^2, \quad (1)$$

with q being the elementary charge. Due to the given systematic error limit this leads to a maximum uncertainty of the filter potential of $\sigma < 0.061$ V, which corresponds to an allowed relative stability of the voltage monitoring system of $\frac{\Delta U}{U} < 3.3 \times 10^{-6}$ at a filter potential of $E_0/q = U = -18.6$ kV. This stability limit has to be kept for the anticipated KATRIN

measurement time of 3 years, which corresponds to a calendar time of about 5 years. The relative precision of the retarding potential is of primary importance, whereas the absolute precision, which includes also the contributions of work-functions and chemical shifts, is of less importance, since the endpoint of the β -spectrum is fitted from the data. Still, the KATRIN experiment will use the absolute endpoint position obtained from the data to compare it to the ${}^3\text{He}$ – ${}^3\text{H}$ mass difference [6], thus serving as an important check of the systematic corrections.

By precisely measuring the high voltage (HV) potential as well as by measuring the line position of a mono-energetic electron source, two redundant monitoring solutions will be applied [7]. For the latter method, the filter potential of the KATRIN main MAC-E filter will be continuously monitored by means of a monitor beam-line consisting of the MAC-E filter setup of the former Mainz neutrino mass experiment. While being connected to the same filter potential as the main filter, mono-energetic electron calibration sources like ${}^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$ will be operated at the monitor beam-line. Hence, we are able to lock the main filter relative to the electron energy of the calibration source at the monitor filter. For supplying the energy filters at both beam-lines with a stable HV potential, we use state-of-the-art, commercially available, HV equipment with a stability of 5×10^{-6} per 8 h. High-end measurement equipment to monitor voltages in the 10 V range with a relative precision at the sub-ppm level is commercially available also. What is not available is a precision HV divider to scale down the filter potential to the most sensitive 10 V range of the digital multimeter. In [13], a new concept of HV divider is reported, reaching $2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ year}^{-1}$ relative stability for direct voltages of up to 100 kV.

The present paper describes how this concept has been applied to the new KATRIN precision HV divider for direct voltages of up to 35 kV using a different resistor technology and a simplified mechanical construction⁶. Finally, the new divider has been investigated and calibrated by comparison with the Physikalisch–Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) standard divider of [13].

2. Design of the KATRIN precision HV divider

The KATRIN precision HV divider is constructed with design parameters similar to those of the PTB standard divider reported in [13], but has been adopted to the requirements of the KATRIN experiment of measuring voltages up to 35 kV and uses a completely different precision resistor technology.

The inner setup comprises four sections subdivided by five control electrodes made of polished copper and supported by a set of polyoxymethylene (POM) rods, see figures 1 and 2. Because of its high mechanical and dielectric strength, the thermoplastic POM is used as an insulator and a support structure. The HV is fed to the top electrode by an appropriate sealed HV bushing. The whole structure is supported by POM rods on the bottom flange of the stainless steel vessel.

The high-precision divider consists of 106 precision resistors of Bulk Metal Foil technology (see section 3). The layout of the entire divider circuit is shown in figure 3. In

⁶ KATRIN is measuring β -electrons; therefore, the filter potential has always a negative sign. Since the divider operates at potentials of either sign, we omit the negative sign in its specification. However, all measurements have been performed with negative voltages of up to -35 kV as required for calibration purposes when measuring all the conversion electron lines of ${}^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$ up to 32 keV.

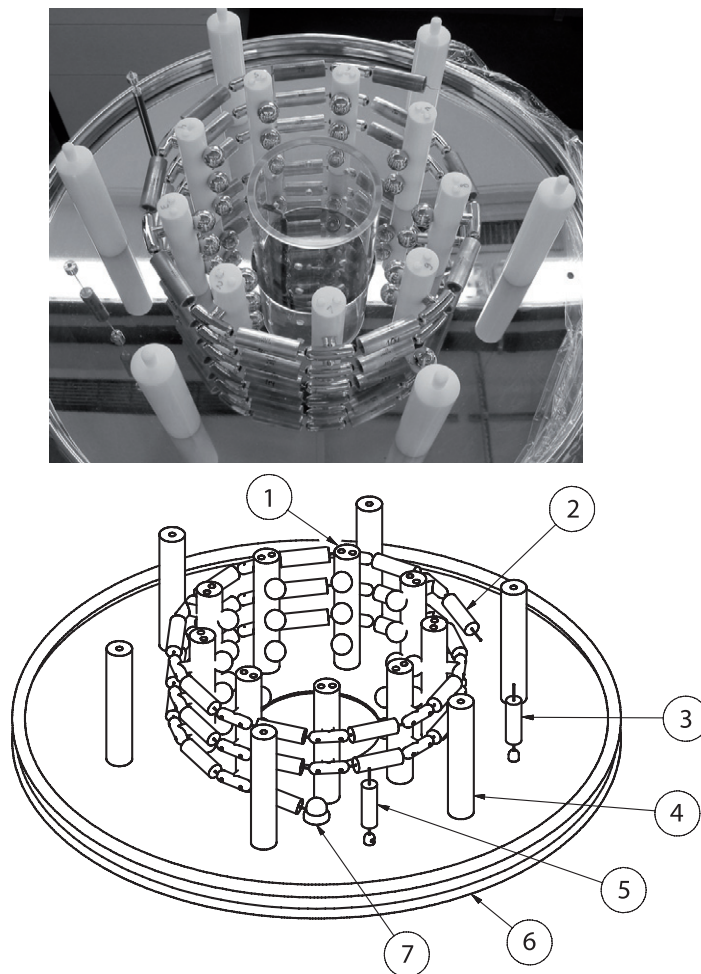


Figure 1. Photo and layout of one electrode layer assembly. (1) PTFE precision resistor support. (2) Precision resistor of the high-precision divider. (3) HV resistor of the control divider. (4) POM rod electrode support. (5) HV capacitor of the control divider. (6) Copper electrode. (7) Insulated feedthrough of precision resistor chain to next layer.

the four upper sections of the divider, 100 resistors of $R_1 = 1.84 \text{ M}\Omega$ are arranged in a helix structure, each section comprises 25 resistors. The remaining six resistors, $R_3 = 140 \text{ k}\Omega$ each, provide two low voltage outputs. Therefore two groups of three resistors in parallel are arranged subsequent to the 100 precision resistors. One such group provides a divider ratio of 3945 : 1, both together provide 1972 : 1, thus allowing precise measurements in the 10 V and in the 20 V range, as needed by KATRIN.

Except for the top electrode, all copper electrodes have a centred bore to fit an acrylic tube, which—by means of appropriate drillings—is used to provide a fan-driven flow of temperature stabilized insulation gas (N_2) at each resistor position. By using a Proportional–Integral–Derivative (PID) microprocessor control unit, a PT100 temperature sensor, suitable heat exchangers and an external peltier cooling and resistive heating setup, the temperature of the insulation gas is kept stable at $25 \pm 0.15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The precision resistors of the high-precision divider

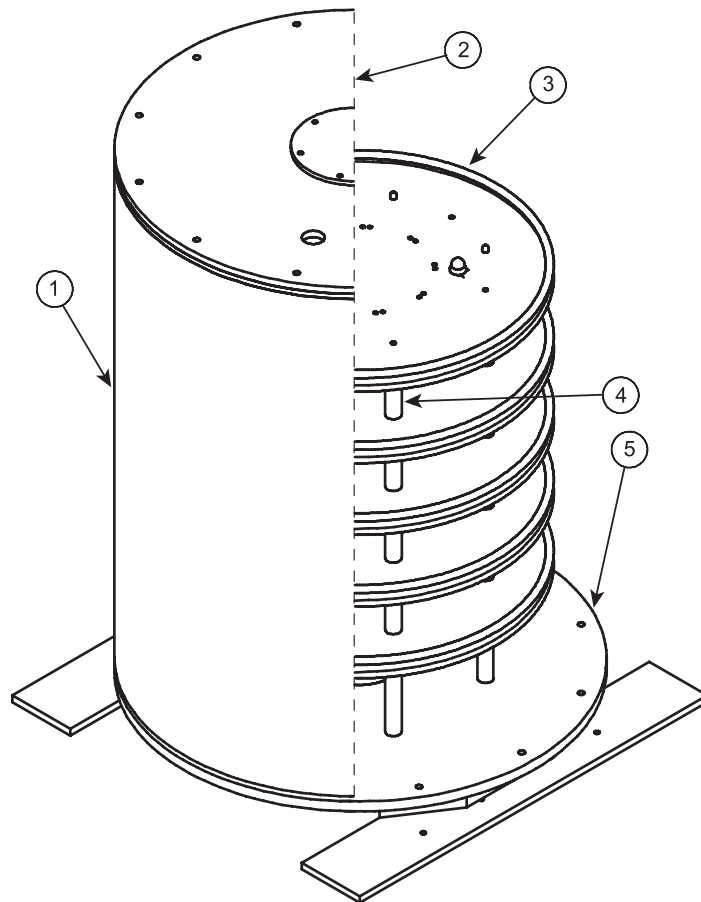


Figure 2. Drawing of the divider setup. (1) Stainless steel vessel. (2) Top flange. (3) Control electrodes. (4) POM support structure. (5) Bottom flange of the stainless steel vessel.

are mounted between PTFE rods in order to be kept under a constant gas flow. The PTFE rods are fixed between the control electrode layers; they are used to prevent or to reduce any leakage and compensating currents between the cylindrical resistor mounts, which are made of nickel-plated brass. A sketch of one electrode layer is shown in figure 1. A POM-insulated feedthrough connects the precision resistor helix of one section with the resistors of the next section. Each pair of copper electrodes is connected via one HV resistor ($R_2 = 44 \text{ M}\Omega$) and one HV capacitor ($C'_2 = 2.5 \text{ nF}$), forming a capacitive ohmic control divider in parallel to the high-precision divider. The control divider output consists of two standard resistors of $R_4 = 90 \text{ k}\Omega$ each and does not need to be calibrated. In this way, the applied voltage can be monitored with low precision and independent of the precision divider. The HV resistors of the control divider provide a linear voltage distribution in all sections, guaranteeing each precision resistor being placed in an electrostatic potential according to its voltage. The capacitors of the control divider protect the precision resistors of the high-precision divider from transient overloads, e.g. when the direct HV is switched on or off (see figure 4). The shape of the outer edge of the copper electrodes has been optimized in order to provide a homogeneous electrostatic field at the mounting position of each measuring resistor. All parts and structures are designed with edge radii larger than 4 mm in order to reduce the field strength and to prevent internal discharges. At

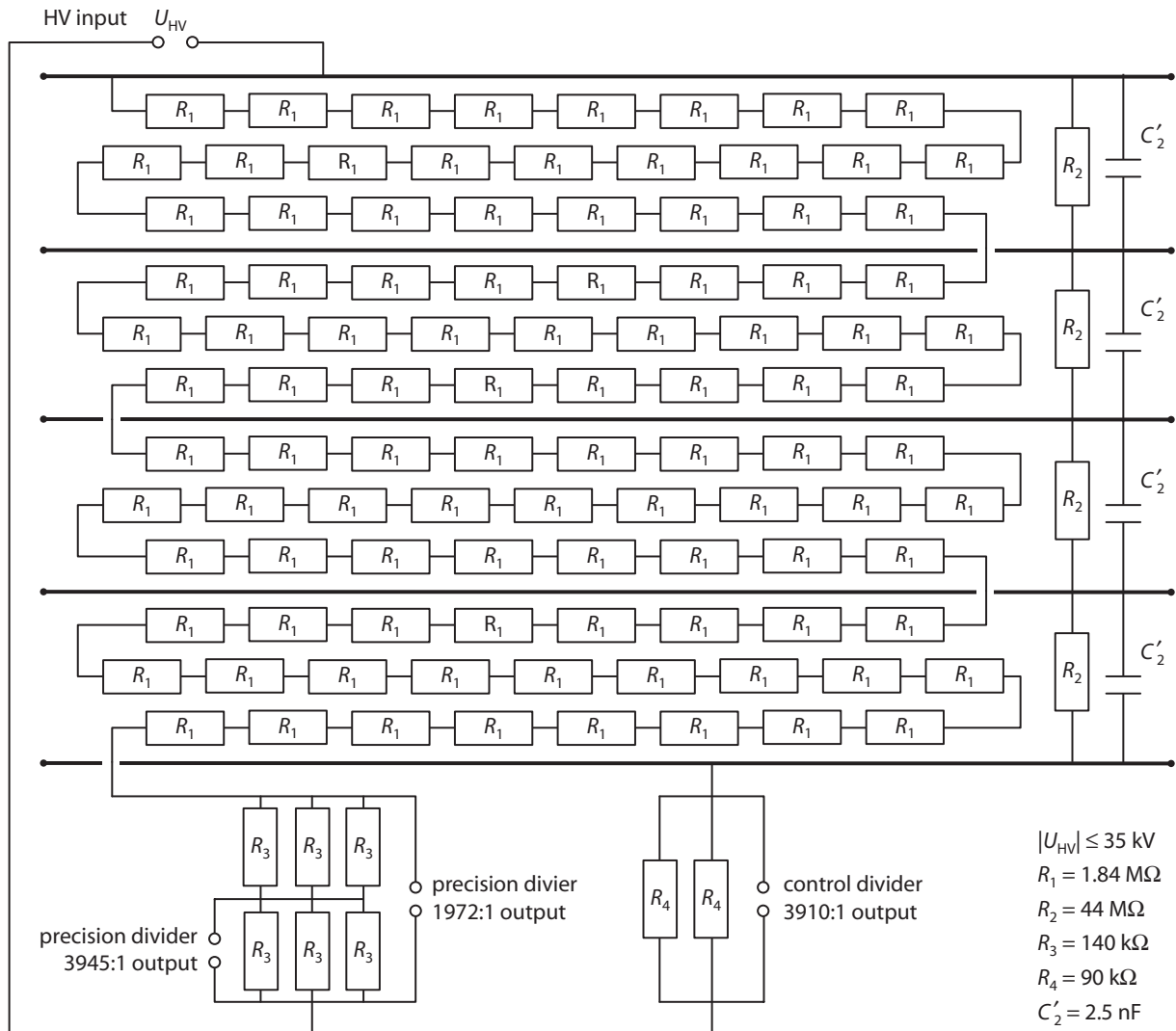


Figure 3. Circuit overview of the KATRIN precision divider. Shown are the four main sections with 25 precision resistors of $R_1 = 1.84 \text{ M}\Omega$ each. The sections are divided by copper electrodes, which are connected by HV resistors of $R_2 = 44 \text{ M}\Omega$ and smoothing capacitors of $C'_2 = 2.5 \text{ nF}$. In the lower part the layout of both precision divider outputs is shown consisting of six precision resistors of $R_3 = 140 \text{ k}\Omega$ each. The control divider is completed by two standard resistors of $R_4 = 90 \text{ k}\Omega$, which are used to monitor the applied voltage independent of the precision divider.

the precision resistor mounts, the maximum field strength is less than 5 kV cm^{-1} . Between the 35 kV copper electrode and the grounded stainless steel vessel, the maximum field strength is less than 16.5 kV cm^{-1} .

The divider setup is contained in a cylindrical stainless steel vessel filled at standard atmospheric pressure with dry N_2 as insulation gas. Flowing across the precision resistors, the insulation gas is used for temperature stabilization and heat transfer. Due to its operation in high magnetic fields close to the main MAC-E filter of the KATRIN experiment, the vessel has to be

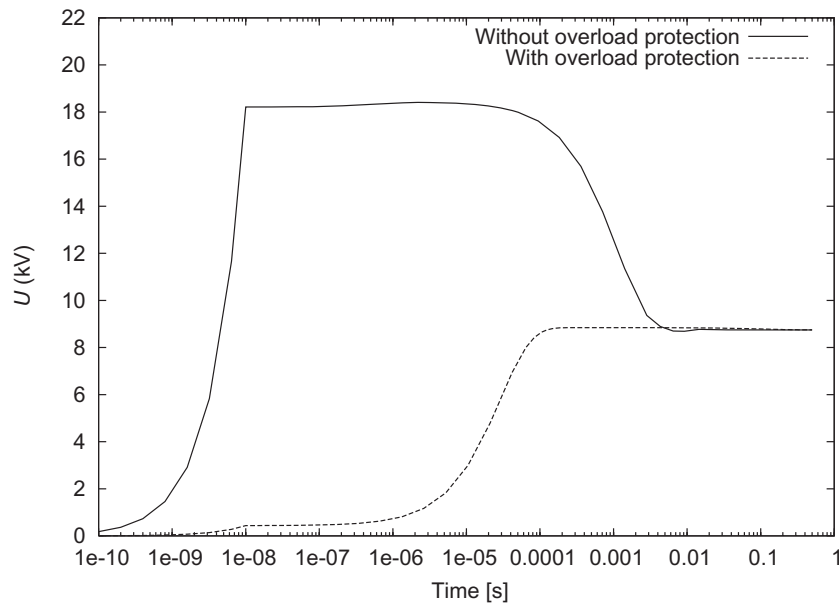


Figure 4. PSpice simulation of the voltage drop over a single electrode section as a function of time. For this simulation the size of the stray capacitances has been estimated to be $C_1 = 8$ pF between electrode and vessel as well as $C_2 = 14$ pF between two electrodes. At $t = 0$ a rectangular pulse of 35 kV has been applied. Without overload protection by additional capacitors between the electrode layers an overload up to 18 kV occurs; with overload protection by the additional capacitors ($C_2 \rightarrow C'_2 = 2.5$ nF) the voltage rises smoothly up to the nominal value of 8.75 kV for one section.

non-magnetic. It is mounted on top of a mobile 19 inch rack, which contains the equipment for temperature control and the interface to the KATRIN slow control network (see figure 2).

3. Precision resistor selection and screening procedure

High precision hermetically sealed and oil-filled resistors based on the Bulk Metal Foil⁷ technology have been chosen to equip the resistor chain of the high-precision divider. Those resistors are specified for voltages of up to 600 V, they are available with temperature coefficient of resistors (TCRs) of $\left| \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial T} \right| < 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$ and with high resistance values of up to $R = 1.84 \text{ M}\Omega$. Their design is non-inductive and non-capacitive and their specified voltage coefficient of resistance (VCR) is $\left| \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial U} \right| < 1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ V}^{-1}$. According to the specifications published by the manufacturer, the resistors show a long-term stability of $\pm 5 \times 10^{-6}$ in one year shelf life⁸ and $\pm 2 \times 10^{-5}$ in load life⁹. This drift is mainly caused by an ageing effect of the resistor material and is supposed to decrease with time. With these values the resistors are about one order of magnitude less precise than the wire-wound resistors used in the PTB

⁷ Bulk Metal Foil is a brand of Vishay Intertechnology, Inc.: www.vishay.com

⁸ For 3 years of shelf life a relative deviation of $\pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$ is given.

⁹ After 2000 h operation at a power of 0.1 W and a temperature of 60 °C.

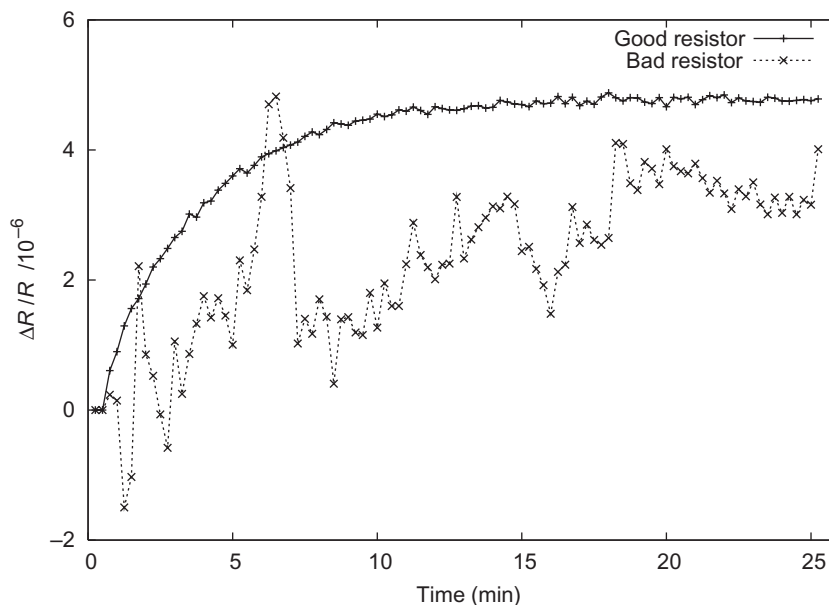


Figure 5. This plot shows the warm-up deviation of two resistors, which have been loaded with 588.2 V for 25 min. Both samples remain within their specifications, but one performs as expected and stabilizes after 10 min, the other shows an unstable characteristic with no reproducibility.

standard divider [13], which are no longer commercially available. The load life stability can be improved by a special pre-ageing procedure, but this procedure has not been applied to the chosen resistors of type VHA-518/11.

Under load each resistor shows a characteristic warm-up deviation of the resistance value, which is strongly correlated to the internal temperature increase and the temperature coefficient of resistance. This effect is visible even within the specified TCR and VCR values (see figure 5) and can be reduced by a careful screening procedure. Therefore, the 100 resistors of 1.84 M Ω for the high-precision divider have been selected from a lot of 200 resistors by investigating their warm-up deviation. The screening procedure has been performed within a shielded chamber (see figure 6) at a stabilized ambient temperature of 25.0 ± 0.1 °C. The measurement circuit that has been used is shown in figure 6; it consists of a calibrated voltage source, one test resistor at a time, the low resistance reference resistor and a $8\frac{1}{2}$ digit voltmeter (Agilent 3458 A). The calibrated voltage source (Fluke 5720 A) supplies the test voltage of $U_{\text{cal}} = 600$ V with low noise and high stability at the 10^{-6} range. The test resistor ($R_{\text{test}} = 1.84$ M Ω) and the 50 times smaller reference resistor ($R_{\text{ref}} = 36.8$ k Ω) create a simple voltage divider. Due to this, 588.2 V of the applied voltage occurs across the test resistor, whereas 11.8 V occurs across the reference resistor. With $P_{\text{test}} = 188$ mW, the wattage at the test resistor is 50 times higher than at the reference resistor with $P_{\text{ref}} = 3.8$ mW, hence we can expect that the test resistor will warm up while the effect at the reference resistor is negligible. When logging the change of the voltage drop at the reference resistor we directly measure the warm-up effect of the test resistor. In figure 5, it is shown how the initial warm-up deviation stabilizes after about 10 min for a typical resistor sample compared to the unstable characteristic of an exceptional bad resistor. Only resistors whose measured warm-up characteristic match the following limits are used in the

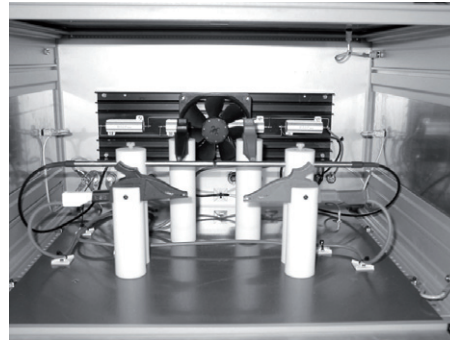
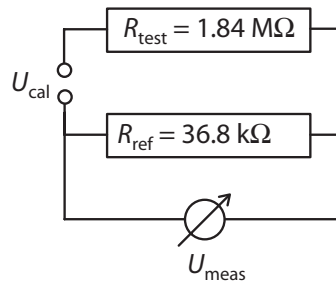


Figure 6. Resistor screening circuit and photo of the view inside the temperature stabilized measurement chamber without resistors installed. The circuit diagram illustrates how the test resistor is being investigated by monitoring the voltage change at the reference resistor, which has a 50 times lower resistance value. Due to this only the test resistor is expected to warm up, whereas the reference resistor remains stable in temperature and resistance.

setup:

1. TCR: $|\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial T}| < 1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$.
2. Reproducible and stable operation after ≈ 15 min.
3. RMS of final resistance value $< 3 \times 10^{-7}$ after warm-up.
4. Warm-up deviation of resistance: $|\frac{\Delta R}{R}| < 10^{-5}$ after 25 min.

During operation at the KATRIN experiment, the nominal voltage across each resistor will be less than 200 V in Tritium measurement mode when measuring energies around 18.6 keV, with a maximum of 350 V during calibration runs when investigating the $^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$ conversion electrons at energies of up to 32 keV. In order to investigate the maximal warm-up effect, the maximal rated voltage of 600 V per resistor has been applied to the test circuit, i.e. a load of 588.2 V at the test resistor. The relative deviation of the resistance value has been monitored for 25 min after switching-on. After the initial warm-up process is finished and the resistor reached thermal equilibrium, the resistance value becomes stable, as shown in figure 5 for 588.2 V load and in figure 7 for 490 V load. By analysing the warm-up deviation against the independently measured TCR value a mean temperature increase of $\Delta T = 8.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in each $1.84 \text{ M}\Omega$ resistor can be deduced (see figure 8).

Within their specification resistors with positive and negative TCR exist, thus positive and negative warm-up deviations occur. This property is a result of the Bulk Metal Foil, since it is based on strain gauge technology. The resistor foil with positive TCR is glued on a ceramic substrate, which shows very low thermal expansion. The thermal expansion of the resistor foil leads to a rise in resistance, but since it is glued on the substrate a mechanical stress occurs, which leads to a decrease of its resistance. The low TCR value of the final resistor is achieved by carefully balancing the expansion factors, the glue method and the substrate material. Since we investigated the resistors within their specifications, we are sensitive to whether the remaining TCR is positive or negative.

By combining pairs of resistors with identical but different signed warm-up deviations, we were able to reduce the combined warm-up deviation by more than one order of magnitude

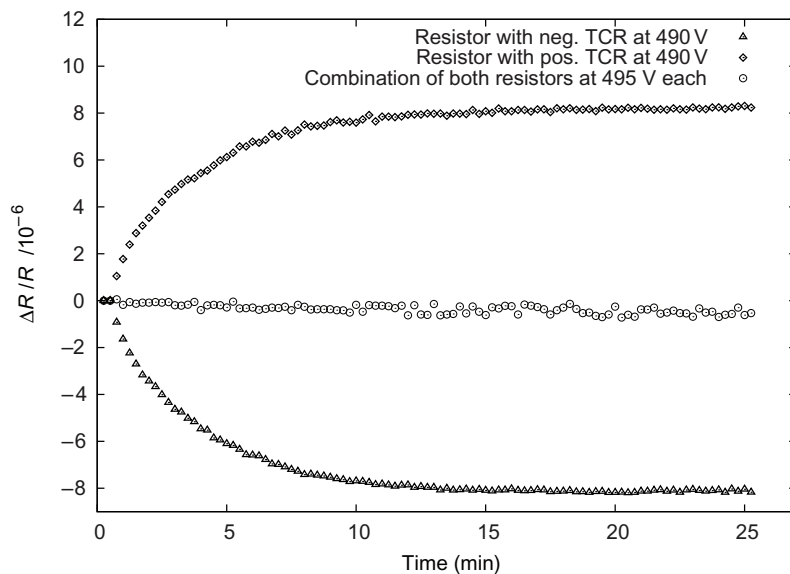


Figure 7. Warm-up deviation at a load of 490 V for two single resistors (triangles, diamonds) and at a load of 495 V per resistor for the combination of both (circles). This set of resistors shows opposite signed TCRs with about the same deviation amplitude. The combination of both resistors results in an reduced warm-up deviation by more than one order of magnitude.

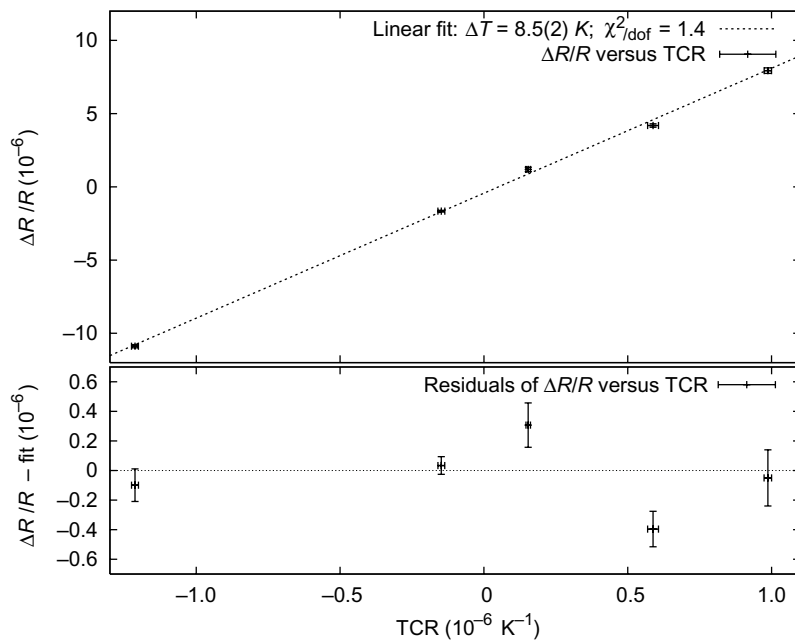


Figure 8. Comparison of the warm-up deviation $\Delta R/R$ at a load of 588.2 V with the independently measured TCR for five resistors. The upper plot shows the linear fit to the data, whereas the differences to the straight line of the linear fit are plotted below.

(see figure 7). Finally, pairs or even groups of up to four resistors which in sum show the lowest combined warm-up deviation are used for assembling the resistor chain of the high-precision divider. The resistors of those pairs and groups are mounted in adjacent positions in order to have identical ambient conditions should there be instabilities in the internal temperature. Based on the single resistor results, the combined warm-up deviation of the resistance of all 100 selected resistors should be less than 2×10^{-8} at a load of 588.2 V per resistor, which is a two order of magnitude improvement on the average value of a single resistor.

The six 140 k Ω resistors providing the divider ratios are chosen from a lot of 15 resistors; they are matched by reducing their combined TCR as well. No significant warm-up deviation is expected for those resistors because in this part of the divider setup the voltage drop is less than 10 V per resistor.

4. Investigation of the high-precision divider chain

At the laboratory for instrument transformers and HV of the PTB Braunschweig, we investigated the new HV divider in comparison with the PTB reference divider MT100, one of the most precise HV dividers in the world, at direct voltages between -8 and -32 kV. Both dividers (MT100, KATRIN) have been connected to a common precision HV source, thus minimizing the influence of HV variations. The MT100 divider has been upgraded with an additional scale factor of 3334 : 1 in order to cover the whole range of the precision voltmeter (HP 3458A, 10 V range) when applying voltages below 35 kV. The MT100 and KATRIN divider output voltages have been monitored by state-of-the-art $8\frac{1}{2}$ digit voltmeters of type HP 3458A and Fluke 8508A, respectively. A 10 V reference source of type Fluke 732A, calibrated against the PTB's Josephson voltage standard [14], has been used to recalibrate both digital voltmeters in order to compensate gain and offset deviations before and after each measurement run. Thermoelectric voltages, in particular, have to be taken into account when measuring in the 10 V range at 10^{-7} relative precision. In order to reduce any thermoelectric influence, only gold-plated or Cu–Te connectors were used for the measurement chain. In addition, by encapsulating readout contact pairs of the same material, we achieve identical thermal gradients on both polarities, thus thermoelectric voltages cancel. The thermoelectric effect inside the divider housing is expected to be negligible, since the internal temperature of the whole setup is being stabilized. In this configuration, the externally applied voltage U_{HV} is related to both divider readings U_{MT100} and U_{KATRIN} and both scale factors M_{MT100} and M_{KATRIN} according to

$$U_{\text{HV}} = U_{\text{MT100}} \cdot M_{\text{MT100}} = U_{\text{KATRIN}} \cdot M_{\text{KATRIN}}. \quad (2)$$

For the scale factor of the KATRIN divider, this yields:

$$M_{\text{KATRIN}} = \frac{U_{\text{MT100}}}{U_{\text{KATRIN}}} \cdot M_{\text{MT100}}. \quad (3)$$

Series of measurements have been performed repeatedly with identical settings, but independent from one another. Data sets of these measurements have been combined by compiling a mean value for each time step after applying the voltage. In order to examine the effect of the scale factor uncertainty on the voltage reading, the relative deviation of the scale factor $M = M_{\text{KATRIN}}$ based on a reference value $M_0 = M_{0,\text{KATRIN}}$ is of interest:

$$\frac{\Delta M}{M_0} = \frac{M - M_0}{M_0} = \frac{U_{\text{MT100}} \cdot U_{0,\text{KATRIN}}}{U_{\text{KATRIN}} \cdot U_{0,\text{MT100}}} - 1. \quad (4)$$

Depending on the objective of the analysis, the initial, the final, or the average value is used for M_0 .

The main focus of the investigation at the PTB was the switching-on deviation, the linearity and long-term stability of M_{KATRIN} . During KATRIN measurement runs, the nominal voltage to be monitored is -18.6 kV . In order to take advantage of the whole scale (10 V range) of the precision voltmeter, the $1972:1$ output is the optimal choice for the given voltage. The latter configuration has therefore been investigated thoroughly and repeatedly in two calibration campaigns in 2005 and 2006 with a time gap of 13 months. Measurements performed to check the $3945:1$ output show no unanticipated behaviour compared to the $1972:1$ output. In the following subsections, the results for the $1972:1$ output of the KATRIN divider are presented. A summary of the results for both scale factors is shown in table 2.

4.1. Initial deviation after switching-on

Directly after applying the HV to the divider, a small warm-up deviation is expected. This is due to the residual warm-up effect occurring even after the mutual matching has been performed according to the individual warm-up characteristics and the TCRs of the single resistors. For the MT100 divider, it has been demonstrated that this initial warm-up effect is $<5 \times 10^{-8}$ independent of the applied voltage [13]. For the KATRIN divider, the warm-up deviation has been investigated at -18 and -32 kV for both scale factors. In all cases, the relative warm-up deviation of the scale factor is about 1×10^{-6} during the first 2 min of operation; in addition a reproducibility in the 10^{-7} range has been observed relative to the absolute scale factor values.

An example is shown in figure 9; here the warm-up effect at the $1972:1$ output at -32 kV is plotted as a function of time after applying HV. Five independent measurements have been performed, the average of all measurements per time step is plotted as well as statistical error bars. The remaining fluctuations are dominated by noise from the voltmeter reading. The exponential fit (dashed line) gives a relative amplitude of about 1×10^{-6} for the warm-up effect with an exponential time constant of 0.7 min. The scale factor stabilizes after 2 min—after one it is not quite at equilibrium. This effect has been taken into account in the measurements reported in section 4.2. The remaining deviation of the mean value plus standard deviation remains stable within a relative deviation of $\pm 5 \times 10^{-7}$. Since there are five measurements averaged this is a direct demonstration of a reproducibility in the 10^{-7} range.

It can be summarized that after a short warm-up time the initial scale factor deviation is negligible and stabilizes with a relative reproducibility in the low 10^{-7} range, independent of the chosen divider output or operation voltage. Additionally, since the warm-up effect measured in 2005 has been reproduced in the 2006 measurements, we conclude that it is stable and reproducible for at least 13 months.

4.2. Linearity and voltage coefficient

For the KATRIN experiment, calibration and monitoring procedures at voltages between -17 and -32 kV are intended. A crucial property of a divider is the linearity of the scale factor over the voltage range of interest.

Due to the fixed scale factors of the voltage divider of $1972:1$ and $3945:1$, which have been optimized for scaling down voltages of about -18 kV to the 10 V range of precision digital voltmeters, the systematic uncertainty of the low voltage measurement increases significantly

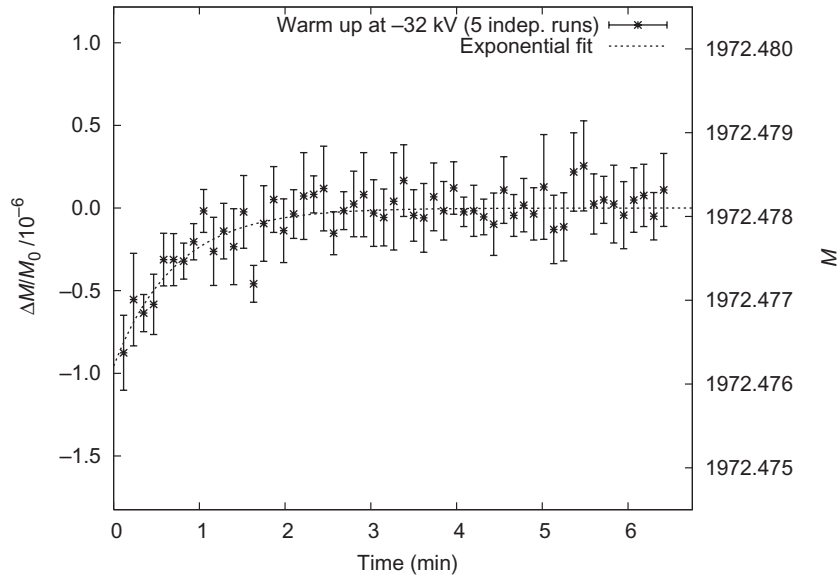


Figure 9. Deviation of the scale factor M for the 1972 : 1 output during the first 7 min after applying HV of -32 kV. Plotted data points represent the average per time step of five independent measurements performed under identical conditions. The error bars denote the standard deviation of the five measurements at each time step. The exponential fit (dashed line) yields a relative initial warm-up deviation of 1×10^{-6} during the first 2 min. The exponential time constant is 0.7 min. After 2 min the scale factor mean value plus standard deviation remains stable within a relative deviation of $\pm 5 \times 10^{-7}$.

at primary voltages $|U| \leq 10$ kV, e.g. when reading low voltages of less than ± 5 V, the relative uncertainty of the reading of high precision voltmeters exceeds 5×10^{-7} . Nevertheless, the linearity of the KATRIN divider has been investigated at voltages between -8 to -32 kV with 2 kV steps. Hence, when setting the HV to -8 kV, low voltages of about -4 V have to be read at the 1972 : 1 output of the new divider and about -2.4 V at the 3334 : 1 output of the MT100 divider, respectively.

Each of the voltage steps has been applied for 2 min, whereas only the data of the second minute has been evaluated due to the initial warm-up effect, which is reported in section 4.1. The combined result of all five independent linearity investigations is shown in figure 10. Each plotted scale factor incorporates the average of all measurements for the same voltage setting. As expected, the spread and the uncertainty increase at voltages $|U| \leq 10$ kV. At voltages $|U| > 10$ kV and especially at a wide band around the tritium endpoint energy, the linearity of the divider is in the 10^{-7} range. Here, the spread is less than 3×10^{-7} , which has been reproduced in all five independent measurement runs.

The slope at the HV end indicates a voltage dependence that has to be investigated in more detail. Since the wattage increases quadratically with the applied voltage, the self-heating of each resistor should increase quadratically as well. The fit function

$$M(U) = M(0) \cdot (1 + \varepsilon U^2) \quad (5)$$

accounts for this case and yields a zero voltage scale factor $M(0)$ and the wattage coefficient ε . In figure 10, the fit of (5) to the data delivers $M(0) = 1972.4805(2)$ and

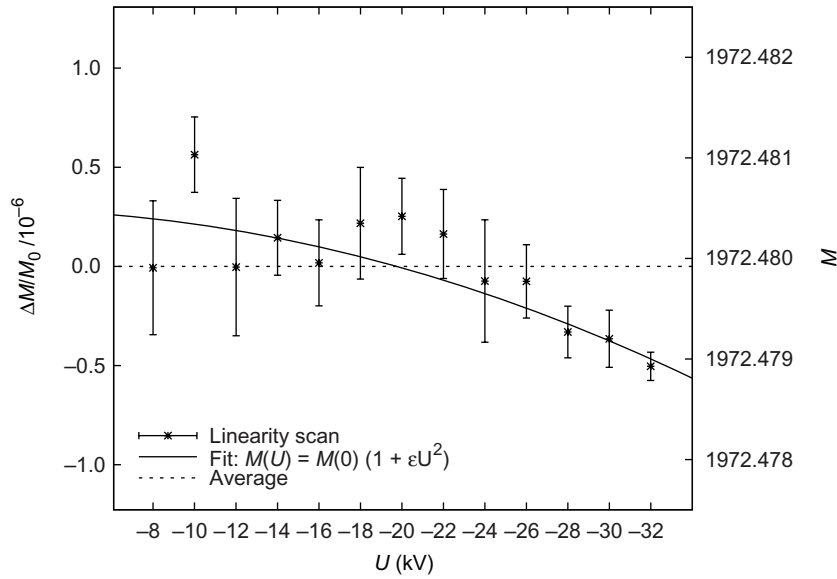


Figure 10. Linearity of the KATRIN divider as evaluated from five independent measurement runs. Plotted is the averaged scale factor as a function of the applied voltage. The error bars denote the standard deviation of the five measurements at each voltage setting. As described in the text, the uncertainty of the voltage reading increases at $|U| \leq 10$ kV. At voltages $|U| > 10$ kV and close to the tritium endpoint energy, the linearity of the divider is in the 10^{-7} range. The scale factor remains stable within a 5×10^{-7} interval around the average for $12 \text{ kV} \leq |U| \leq 26 \text{ kV}$. The quadratic fit $M(U)$ accounts for the wattage effect.

$\varepsilon = -7.4(1.2) \times 10^{-10} \text{ kV}^{-2}$ with a reduced χ^2 of 0.8. The result of this evaluation has large uncertainties since the measurement time and statistics of the linearity scan is limited.

Therefore, nine independent long-term measurements with a voltage stepping of -8 , -16 , -24 and -32 kV have been performed. In order to assure stable measurement conditions and higher statistics, each voltage setting has been applied and monitored for 4 h. Figure 11 shows the result of all measurements at the 1972:1 output by plotting the evaluated average per measurement and voltage and the overall average per voltage. In order to account for the wattage effect a quadratic fit (5) is applied. It yields a zero voltage scale factor of $M(0) = 1972.4807(1)$ and a wattage coefficient of $\varepsilon = -8.1(6) \times 10^{-10} \text{ kV}^{-2}$, which is in agreement with the linearity measurement done earlier. In the voltage range of -8 to -32 kV, this leads—if unaccounted—to a relative deviation of $0.77(9) \times 10^{-6}$ due to the voltage dependence and the wattage effect accordingly. Taking into account the whole voltage range from 0 to -35 kV, the relative deviation increases to $0.99(10) \times 10^{-6}$, which is still well within the requirements of the KATRIN experiment.

For the 3945:1 output, one obtains a similar result with $M(0) = 3944.9612(1)$ and $\varepsilon = -7.5(4) \times 10^{-10} \text{ kV}^{-2}$, which corresponds to a relative deviation of $0.72(6) \times 10^{-6}$ in total for the voltage range -8 to -32 kV. Accordingly, the relative deviation over the whole voltage range from 0 to -35 kV is $0.91(7) \times 10^{-6}$, which is still well within the requirements of the KATRIN experiment as well.

The voltage dependence results for both scale factors agree within their uncertainty and since this result has been measured in 2005 and reproduced in 2006, we can conclude that the

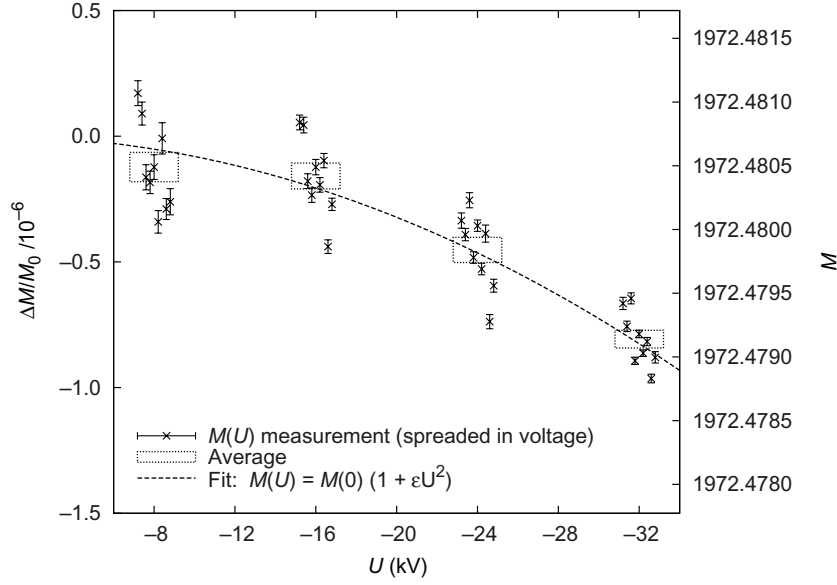


Figure 11. Voltage dependence of the 1972:1 scale factor for the -8 kV to -32 kV range. Measured nine times with identical settings and 4 h per voltage measurement time. The data points show the average scale factor for each single measurement, they have been spread in voltage for visualisation. The dotted rectangles show the overall average per voltage at the $\Delta M/M_0$ scale. A quadratic fit (dashed) accounts for the wattage effect and yields a wattage coefficient of $\varepsilon = -8.1(6) \times 10^{-10} \text{ kV}^{-2}$, see text.

effect is stable and that the scale factor deviations due to voltage dependence and wattage effect are well below the uncertainty limit for the KATRIN experiment. Moreover, based on these results linearized voltage coefficients of both scale factors can be derived from

$$\frac{1}{M} \frac{\partial M(U')}{\partial U'} = 2\varepsilon U' \quad (6)$$

for a certain retarding potential U' . In the case of KATRIN, the most commonly monitored voltage will be $U' = -18.6$ kV, which corresponds to the energy filter setting at the tritium endpoint. At this voltage (6) yields a linearized voltage coefficient of $\frac{1}{M} \frac{\partial M(U')}{\partial U'} = -3.0(2) \times 10^{-8} \text{ kV}^{-1}$ for the 1972:1 output and $\frac{1}{M} \frac{\partial M(U')}{\partial U'} = -2.8(2) \times 10^{-8} \text{ kV}^{-1}$ for the 3945:1 output, respectively. This shows that the voltage dependence is negligible in the tritium endpoint investigations for the neutrino mass determination.

4.3. Temperature dependence

Although the new divider is equipped with a sophisticated temperature control, showing a maximum fluctuation of only 0.1 K, the temperature dependence of both outputs has been investigated at 25 and 30 °C. During this test, the environmental temperature in the lab was stable at 21 ± 1 °C. In the beginning, the whole setup has been operated at a stable temperature control set-point of 25 °C. After several hours of stable operation, the temperature has been increased to 30 °C by adjusting the temperature control set-point. After the scale factor reading had settled and the divider has been running under stable conditions again, the high temperature

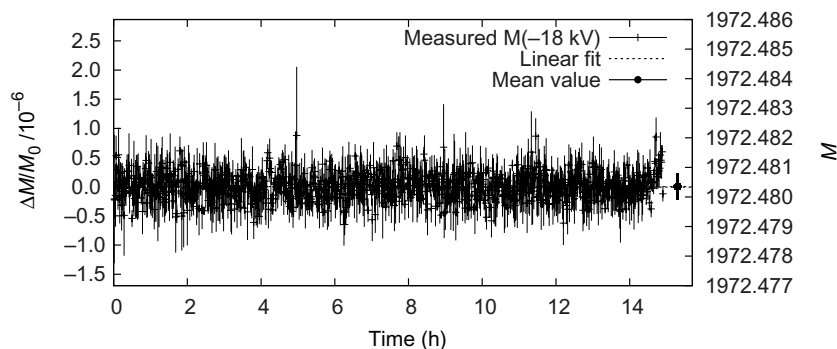


Figure 12. Medium-term measurement at -18 kV. Measurement time is 15 h. Plotted is the compiled average of three independent medium-term measurements with identical parameters. The error bars (vertical lines) represent the standard deviation of all three measurements per time-step. The mean value (separated point at the right) of all scale factor measurements is $M_0 = 1972.4804(5)$ with a relative standard deviation of $\sigma = 0.25 \times 10^{-6}$. A linear fit yields a negligible slope of $-0.011(43) \times 10^{-6} \text{ day}^{-1}$ ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 0.94$).

scale factor value was measured for several hours. Finally, the temperature control set-point has been set back to the initial value of 25°C in order to reproduce the initial scale factor value. The relative temperature deviation found for the 1972 : 1 output is $\frac{1}{M} \frac{\partial M}{\partial T} = -8.1(6) \times 10^{-8} \text{ K}^{-1}$. The result for the 3945 : 1 output is $\frac{1}{M} \frac{\partial M}{\partial T} = 1.71(73) \times 10^{-7} \text{ K}^{-1}$. Both values are far lower than the temperature coefficients of any commercial HV divider, which is again a measure for the quality achieved by the screening and matching procedure of the precision resistors.

In order to check the performance of the internal temperature stabilization, the divider has been operated at environmental temperatures between 20 and 30°C with a temperature control set-point of 25°C . In this test, it has been demonstrated that the internal temperature stabilization is able to maintain stable conditions at environmental temperatures of up to 27°C . Since we expect temperatures of $21 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ in the laboratory environment of KATRIN, we can expect a stable operation of the divider without any temperature dependence.

We conclude that with respect to the fluctuations of the temperature control, the temperature dependence of both outputs as well as of the complete set-up under laboratory conditions is negligible. On the other hand the difference in sign and value between both scale factors indicates the technical limit of the matching procedure of the precision resistors used in the low voltage tap of the divider.

4.4. Medium-term measurements

In order to investigate the scale factor stability during medium-term measurement runs, a series of three 15 h long overnight measurements has been performed at a voltage of -18 kV and at stable environmental conditions. All measurements have been averaged time-step by time-step, the result is plotted in figure 12. In order to investigate the presence of a time-dependent drift of the scale factor, a linear fit has been applied yielding a slope of $-0.011(43) \times 10^{-6} \text{ day}^{-1}$ with $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 0.94$. The average scale factor of this data-set is $M_0 = 1972.4804(5)$ with a relative standard deviation of $\sigma = 0.25 \times 10^{-6}$. Hence, no significant drift can be observed as long as

the environmental conditions are stable. Changing the room temperature conditions results in a small deviation, see the deviation at $t > 14$ h, when the door of the laboratory has been opened in the morning. This is not an effect of the voltage divider but an effect of auxiliary equipment like digital voltmeters. With this result the one day stability of the divider can be rated as significantly lower than the KATRIN stability limit. Nevertheless, no statement on the scale factor drift or an extrapolation over longer time periods is reasonable, based on this kind of medium-term measurements.

4.5. Long-term stability

As pointed out in section 4.4, it was not feasible to derive a significant long-term deviation by a single measurement nor by the entire measurement campaign at the PTB. In order to make a reasonable statement on the long-term stability, a longer time interval is needed, therefore the absolute scale factor results of both measurement campaigns in October 2005 and in November 2006 have been compared with each other. The absolute scale factor values of both measurement campaigns have been derived by averaging all measurement runs with at least 2 h of measurement time and independent of the voltage setting. The resulting absolute scale factors of each measurement campaign are listed in table 2. Between the 2005 and the 2006 measurements, several parts of the precision low voltage measurement equipment at the PTB have been improved further, resulting in lower uncertainties of both scale factor results of 2006. Comparing the values of both years¹⁰ we derive a relative scale factor drift of $6.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ month}^{-1}$ for the 1972 : 1 output and $5.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ month}^{-1}$ for the 3945 : 1 output. These values are supported by a comparison of measurements of the K-32 conversion electrons of $^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$ in 2006 and 2007 [15]. It is obvious that those small values are not detectable in a single day measurement nor over several days of measurements. A possible explanation for this drift is the ageing effect of the precision resistors, which have not been pre-aged during the production process. According to their specifications (see section 3) this drift will decrease with time, but as of now it requires a recalibration of the scale factors on a frequent basis at least twice per year in order to keep the relative uncertainty within the KATRIN limit of 3.3×10^{-6} . In future voltage dividers it is strongly recommended to use pre-aged resistors.

4.6. Estimation of uncertainty

The uncertainty of the scale factors of the KATRIN HV divider was estimated according to the ISO Guide¹¹. Following the concept of the ISO Guide, a measurement yields only an approximate value of the measurand and the uncertainty of the measurement characterizes the interval that encompasses a large fraction of all probable values (coverage probability). In general, the value and uncertainty of a measurand depends on a number of input quantities, and their functional relationship is expressed by the model function. Table 1 shows an example of estimating the uncertainty for the 1972 : 1 output of the KATRIN HV divider at -18.6 kV, i.e. the voltage at the endpoint of the tritium β -spectrum. The model equation for the divider scale factor and its uncertainty determined by comparison with the PTB standard divider is based on (3). In addition to the uncertainty of the PTB standard divider [13] five uncertainty

¹⁰ The PTB standard divider MT100 is being recalibrated frequently more than twice per year by well-established PTB methods, which results in a well traceable relative long-term stability of $2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ year}^{-1}$.

¹¹ Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM), ISO/IEC Guide 98, 1995.

Table 1. Uncertainty budget (short version) for the KATRIN HV divider at -18.6 kV. Listed are the absolute uncertainty contributions for the scale factor determination at the 1972:1 output. The combined standard uncertainty of 1.99×10^{-3} corresponds to a relative uncertainty of 1.0×10^{-6} .

Source of uncertainty	Uncertainty contribution	
	Absolute $\times 10^{-3}$	Relative at 1972:1 output
PTB standard divider MT100 (3334.65086:1 output)	1.77	8.97×10^{-7}
Spread of the ratio of the divider output voltages during a series of measurements in 7 days at $T_{\text{lab}} = (22.0 \pm 0.2)^\circ\text{C}$	0.67	3.40×10^{-7}
DVM of the PTB standard divider	0.34	1.72×10^{-7}
DVM of the KATRIN divider	0.23	1.17×10^{-7}
Short-term stability of the voltage source during the instants of measurement with the two DVMs (ripple $< 1 \times 10^{-5}$)	0.23	1.17×10^{-7}
PTB standard divider drift (whole meas. phase)	0.40	2.03×10^{-7}
Combined standard uncertainty	1.99	1.01×10^{-6}

contributions have been considered. The uncertainty was calculated under the assumption that there is no correlation among the input quantities, using a commercial software¹². The scale factor of the KATRIN HV divider and its expanded uncertainty at -18.6 kV is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\text{KATRIN}, -18.6\text{ kV}} &= 1972.4801 \pm 0.0040 \\
 &= 1972.4801(1 \pm 2 \times 10^{-6})
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

for a coverage probability of approximately 95% ($k = 2$)¹³. The result is valid for a warm-up time of the KATRIN HV divider of at least 5 min. The long-term stability of the KATRIN HV divider has not been taken into consideration because it will be corrected according to section 4.5.

A summary of all investigated divider properties is shown in table 2. The scale factor values given there are averaged over the whole voltage range in order to cover the overall divider performance, independent of the applied voltage. The uncertainty contributions of table 1 are not contained in table 2. Nevertheless, the averaged scale factor for the 1972:1 output (November 2006) is in agreement with (7). This illustrates that the error calculation of (7) is correct. Applying the long-term stability corrections as described in section 4.5, we conclude that the divider fulfils the requirement on the stability of the KATRIN HV monitoring system.

5. Conclusion and outlook

Summarizing the investigation of the KATRIN precision HV divider compared with the reference divider of PTB Braunschweig, it is obvious that the resistor screening and matching according to the warm-up deviation was successful. It was possible to improve the stability of the combined set-up by more than one order of magnitude compared to the properties of a

¹² GUM Workbench, Metrodata GmbH, Version: 1.2.11.56 Win32.

¹³ The uncertainty expansion factor $k = 2$ is equivalent to a 2σ uncertainty statement.

Table 2. Summary of the calibration parameters that have been deduced from all investigations of the new KATRIN divider against the MT100 divider of PTB. The absolute scale factor values of both measurement campaigns have been derived by averaging all measurement runs with at least 2 h of measurement time and independent of the voltage setting. The given uncertainties are purely statistical, for the absolute calibration including systematics please refer to table 1.

Parameter	1972 : 1 output	3945 : 1 output
Results of October 2005 measurements		
Scale factor $M_{\text{KATRIN, October2005}}$	1972.4645(11) : 1	3944.9305(21) : 1
Relative standard deviation	5.5×10^{-7}	5.2×10^{-7}
Results of November 2006 measurements		
Scale factor $M_{\text{KATRIN, November2006}}$	1972.48016(61) : 1	3944.9597(14) : 1
Relative standard deviation	3.1×10^{-7}	3.5×10^{-7}
General characteristics		
Temperature dependence	$-8.1(6) \times 10^{-8} \text{ K}^{-1}$	$1.7(7) \times 10^{-7} \text{ K}^{-1}$
Temperature stability	$\pm 0.1 \text{ K}$	
Linearized voltage dep. at -18.6 kV	$-3.0(2) \times 10^{-8} \text{ kV}^{-1}$	$-2.8(2) \times 10^{-8} \text{ kV}^{-1}$
Wattage coefficient ε	$-8.1(6) \times 10^{-10} \text{ kV}^{-2}$	$-7.5(4) \times 10^{-10} \text{ kV}^{-2}$
Relative shift due to ε for 24 kV	$0.77(9) \times 10^{-6}$	$0.72(6) \times 10^{-6}$
Voltage range	$-8 \text{ kV to } -32 \text{ kV}$	
Warm-up deviation (see figure 9)	1×10^{-6}	
Warm-up time constant (see figure 9)	0.7 min	
Long-term stability	$6.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ month}^{-1}$	$5.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ month}^{-1}$

single resistor. In addition, the temperature dependence of the divider is one order of magnitude lower than that of a single resistor. Due to the temperature stabilization of the whole set-up and its independence of the lab temperature in a certain range, the net temperature dependence of the voltage reading is negligible. The warm-up deviation of the KATRIN divider has been reduced to about 1×10^{-6} relative to the scale factor and remained stable over all measurements in 2005 and 2006. The voltage and wattage dependence of the scale factors over the specified voltage range has even been reduced to a relative deviation of less than 1×10^{-6} if not corrected, otherwise it is even smaller. Moreover, at the voltage setting for tritium endpoint investigations at -18.6 kV , the linearized voltage coefficient is negligible. With these properties, the new divider fulfils the requirement of the KATRIN experiment of a relative stability of less than 3.3×10^{-6} .

Especially during one cycle of data taking, i.e. one cycle of the source of 60 days, the precision and stability are better than specified. But since a long-term drift of the setup of $6.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ month}^{-1}$ (1972 : 1 output) has been observed, it is recommended to recalibrate the scale factors twice a year or to perform an on-line calibration during data taking in order to compare different data taking cycles with each other. The latter will be done with the KATRIN monitor spectrometer in parallel with the KATRIN main beam line. While measuring the tritium spectrum at the main beam-line, it is intended to monitor a mono-energetic conversion electron source based on the isomeric state of the isotope $^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$ at the monitor spectrometer. In this

way, it is possible to monitor the scale factor drift of the divider and to recalibrate it frequently. However, independent recalibration investigations will be performed at the PTB as well. For redundancy reasons and in order to prevent down time of the KATRIN measurement during the calibration at the PTB, a second divider is being built. Several improvements applied to its design, especially the use of pre-aged and optimized precision resistors of the same brand, promise further improvement in overall and in long-term stability.

Acknowledgments

We thank the PTB and especially the head of the working group for instrument transformers and HV, Dr. Ing K Schon, for his support and the opportunity to investigate the new divider there in two extensive measurement campaigns. This work was supported by the BMBF under grant no. 05CK5MA/0.

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