

# STRUCTURAL AND OPTIMIZATION ANALYSIS OF THE PARTICLE DETECTOR MU2E CALORIMETER





Maria Rosaria Marulli, Giorgio Zavarise, Fabio Rossetti Department of Innovation Engineering, University of Salento, Lecce, Italy

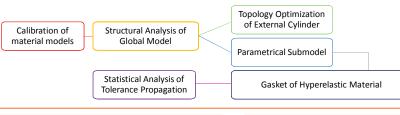
#### Introduction

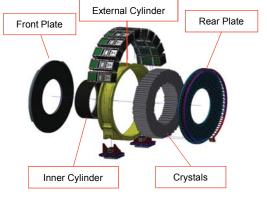


The calorimeter is part of the MU2E particle detector that will be used at FermiLab in Chicago to observe muon-toelectron conversion and to clarify how particles created at the beginning of the universe broke down into stable lighter particles.

#### Targets

- Optimizing the structural performance;
- Developing a more realistic FEM model with particular attention to the inorganic scintillator crystals;
- Studying the assembly of the crystals to avoid interferences:
- Ensuring the perfect coupling between the crystals and the external structure.



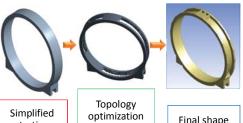


# Crystals Material Model

Experimental results of uniaxial compression tests on the barium fluoride crystal has been used to calibrate the material model.



# **Shape Optimization of the External** Cylinder

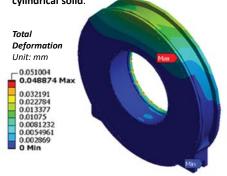


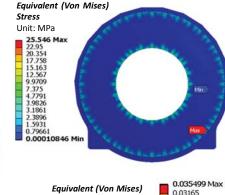
starting geometry

result with 30% mass reduction

### From the Global Model to Submodel

Because of the apparatus complexity, the global model has some simplifications like the simulation of all the crystals as a single cylindrical solid.





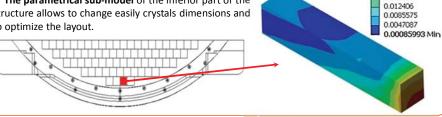
0.027802

0.023953 0.020104 0.016255

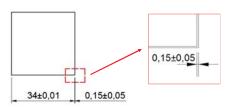
Stress

Unit: MPa

The parametrical sub-model of the inferior part of the structure allows to change easily crystals dimensions and to optimize the layout.



### Tolerance Propagation and Assembly Methodology



Every crystal is wrapped into a thin layer of PTEF. Propagation of deviations were evaluated for every row of crystals in order to calculate the maximum space occupied by crystals and, consequently, to design an aluminum side filling at the end of each row.

To fill the gap between side fillings and crystals a gasket of hyperelastic material, similar to a rubber band, has been considered.

The rubber band can be extended during the positioning of the crystals and released at the end of the process without damaging them.

