Mechanics and Cooling of the Mu3e Detector

Adrian Herkert

on behalf of the Mu3e collaboration

Physikalisches Institut Heidelberg University

02.03.2016



The Mu3e Experiment Search for the Decay $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+$



- Standard Model: ${\rm BR} < 10^{-54}$
- Current upper BR limit: 1.0×10^{-12} at 90 % CL (SINDRUM, 1988)

U. Bellgardt et al., Nucl. Phys. B 299 1, 1988

- Mu3e sensitivity goal: 1 in 10¹⁶ μ-decays
- μ -rate: $10^7 - 10^9 \frac{1}{s}$



Backgrounds



Internal Conversion

• $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ e^- e^+ \nu_e \overline{\nu}_\mu$



$\rightarrow {\rm High\ momentum\ resolution\ } \\ {\rm needed\ }$

Accidentals

• Ordinary Michel decays plus additional *e*⁻



\rightarrow High momentum, time, and vertex resolution needed



- Pixel tracker: 4 barrels of thin pixel sensors
- Timing detectors:
 - Fibre tracker inside central detector
 - Scintillating tiles inside recurl stations
- 1 T solenoid



Pixel Tracker Mechanics





- HV-MAPS
 - can be read out fast
 - can be thinned to 50 μm

L. Huth, T99.5

- Flexprint
- Kapton support structure
 - $25\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ thin



ightarrow x/X_0 pprox 0.1 %

$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Cooling Concept} \\ \mbox{Goal: $T_{\rm HV-MAPS} < 70\,^\circ C$} \end{array}$







Local Cooling Channels

PI Heidelberg

Mechanics and Cooling of the Mu3e Detector

CFD Simulations of the Cooling System Detector Model





CFD Simulations of the Cooling System Results





Measurement of Flow-induced Vibrations

Michelson Interferometer







Measurement of Flow-induced Vibrations Results







PI Heidelberg

Mechanics and Cooling of the Mu3e Detector



Summary

- Minimum material cooling system was designed
- CFD simulations give promising results
- Flow-induced vibrations were measured to be of neglectable size

Outlook

- Lab tests of helium cooling of layers 1 & 2 are planned
- Modifications of interferometer setup are planned for more reliable results