# Ferrous Materials:

**GEM Rotator** 

Eric King

Last Updated:

10-13-2023

#### **Broad Overview**

The GEM Rotator has the following currently-identified ferrous elements.

#### Roller bearings (cyan)

 General doc found for SKF says material is 100Cr6 [carbon steel]

#### Floor locks (green)

 Stainless & Carbon Steel, Connects are also carbon steel.

#### Motor (blue)

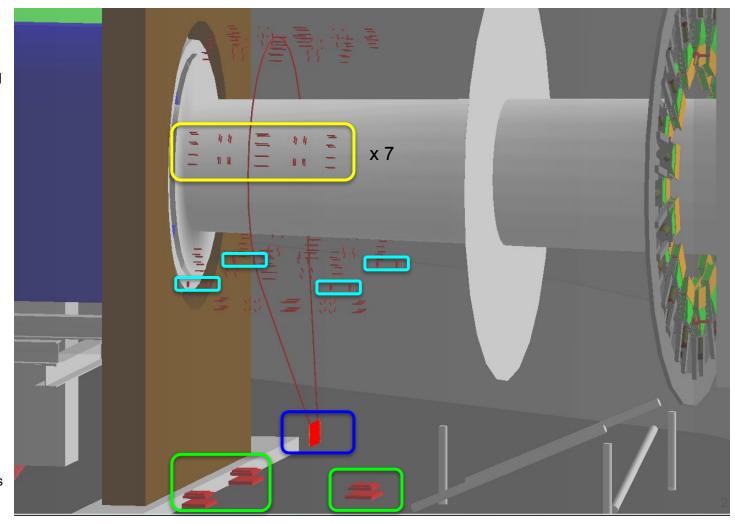
 Material specifics unknown, assume full magnetization 8%

#### Chain (long thing)

 Is overmodeled, SS316

#### Fasteners (yellow)

 SS316 [wrongly listed as Grade 5 in previous PDF version]



#### Broad Overview (Cont'd)

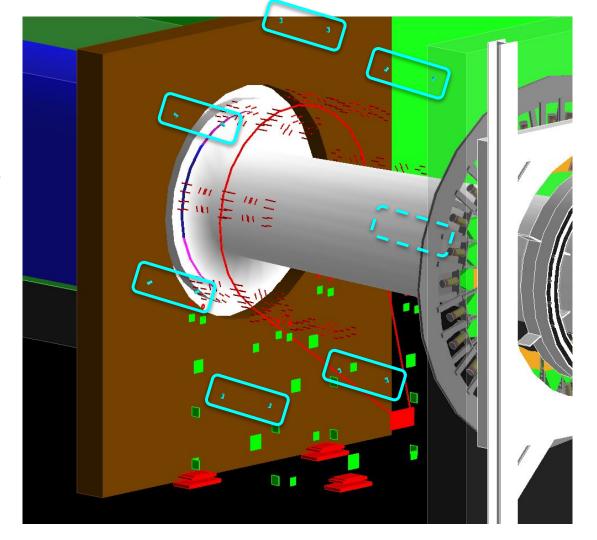
The GEM Rotator items added since previous slide now include:

#### Stepper Motor (cyan)

 2 motors per septant so 14 total; magnetic cores modeled (reasonably well for first pass, see if GEM team has any more details); fully magnetized material.

#### T-Nut Fasteners (Green Squares)

 Toy geometry; accurate mass spread over regions of fastener coverage; represents about 50% of fastener areas; SS-304



# Note: Materials Permeability and Susceptibility

Material	X_r	Spin Polarization (P_f)	Frac e- on Target	Frac of events Per Moller
Mild Steel	2000	1E-02	1E-11	1E-07
Stainless Steel (Worst)	1	1E-05	1E-08	1E-04
Stainless Steel (Ideal)	0.01	1E-07	1E-06	1E-02
Aluminum	0.0001	1E-09	1E-04	1E+00
Inconel 625	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01
Brass/Bronze (Worst)	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01

# Study done for CERN at Los Alamos in the 1990s

MAGNETIC PERMEABILITY OF STAINLESS STEEL FOR USE IN ACCELERATOR BEAM TRANSPORT SYSTEMS\*

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

The use of 310 with 310 weld rod or 20Cb-3 with 20Cb-3 weld rod appears to produce welds with the required permeability of not greater than 1.02, without the necessity of high-temperature solution annealing of large welded components. The availability of two metal/weld rod combinations allows the fabrication process and material to be selected on basis of cost of fabrication and availability of materials.

Table 1 - Magnetic Permeability - 11

Material	As Received	After Anneal [1]	After Electropolish	Weld Rod	After TIG Welding	Post-Weld Anneal  2
304L	1.05-1.1	1.02-1.05	<1.01	E/ER 309	2.2-2.5	1.4+
316L [3]	< 1.01	<1.01	<1.01	E/ER 316	1.6	1.10-
				E/ER 316L	16	1 02-1.05
				E/ER 316L [4]	1.4 (4)	1.02-1.05
				E/ER 310	1.02-1.05	< 1.01
20Cb3	1.01-1.02	1.02-1.05	<1.01	E/ER20Cb3	<1.01	<1.01
310	< 1.01	< 1.01	<1.01	E/ER 310	<1.01	<1.01
Nitronic 33	<1.01	1.02-1.05	< 1.01	NIT33	1.1	< 1.01
Nitronic 40	<1.01	<1.01	<1.01	NIT40	1.1-1.15	1.02 +
317LN	< 1.01	< 1.01	<1.01	E/ER 317	1.2-1.4	<1.01

- Anneal conditions: 1800° for 75 min on 20Cb-3, 1980° for 40 min on all other types.
- Post-weld anneal conditions: 1825° for 60 min in nitrogen at a pressure of approximately 4x10-5 torr on all samples.
- The same 316L coupons were welded with four different weld rods.
   Arc welded with coated rod.

# **Note: Depolarization Considerations**

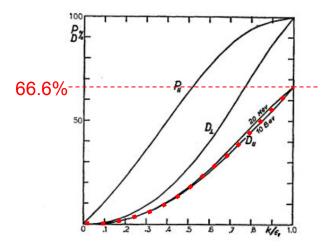


Fig. 5. Circular polarization of bremsstrahlung beam from longitudinally polarized electrons,

$$P_{\text{II}} = P(\mathbf{p}_1, \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{1 \text{ long}}, \mathbf{e}_{\text{circ}}),$$

and depolarization of longitudinally polarized electrons,

$$D_{\text{II}} = D(\mathbf{p}_1, \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{1 \text{ long}})$$

and of transversely polarized electrons,  $D_{\rm I} = D({\bf p}_{\rm I}, {\bf \zeta}_{\rm I~trans})$ . Coulomb and screening effects are included. The curves for  $P_{\rm II}$  and  $D_{\rm I}$  are valid for all elements and for any incident electron energy above  $\approx 20$  Mev.  $D_{\rm II}$  depends slightly on the electron energy; curves are shown for incident electron energies 20 Mev and 10 Bev.

#### Photon and Electron Polarization in High-Energy Bremsstrahlung and Pair Production with Screening\*

HAAKON OLSEN, Fysisk Institutt, Norges Tekniske Høgskole, Trondheim, Norway

AND

L. C. Maximon, † Fysisk Institutt, Norges Tekniske Høgskole, Trondheim, Norway and Department of Theoretical Physics,
The University, Manchester, England
(Received November 24, 1958)

I've highlighted the depolarization of longitudinally polarized electrons line in red.

Presuming bremsstrahlung losses a 100MeV electron from our primary ferrous simulations will have a depolarization of 66.6%

We use this 2/3 polarization loss figure when needing to account for polarization losses.

# 9300 – GEM Rotator Roller Bearings

Carbon Steel roller bearings.

1" ID 2.25" OD

Modeled as cylinder with spec'd ID and OD with a z-thickness enough to give the ring a mass of ~0.22kg (0.48 lb in specs).

Used G4-STAINLESS\_STEEL in remoll for simulation.



https://www.skf.com/au/products/rollin g-bearings/roller-bearings/tapered-roll er-bearings/single-row-tapered-roller-b earings/productid-15578%2F15520

# 9300 – GEM Rotator Roller Bearings (cont'd)



https://www.skf.com/au/products/rollin g-bearings/roller-bearings/tapered-roll er-bearings/single-row-tapered-roller-b earings/productid-15578%2F15520

Material information sourced from SKF website.

(1) Confirm with Chandika specifics about the material for this specific. It's possible that I missed specific component materials in listing on the website. Other than that all I found was general information about SKF-made components.

#### Bearing rings

The pressure at the rolling contact area and the cyclic overrolling creates fatigue in the bearing rings when the bearing is in operation. To cope with such fatigue, rings that are made of steel must be hardened.

The standard steel for bearing rings and washers is 100Cr6, a steel containing approximately 1% carbon and 1,5% chromium.

SKF bearing rings and washers are made of steel in accordance with SKF specifications. They cover all aspects that are relevant to providing a long service life for the bearing. Depending on specific requirements, SKF uses stainless steels or high-temperature steels.

#### Rolling elements

The rolling elements (balls or rollers) transfer the load between inner and outer rings. Typically, the same steel is used for rolling elements as for bearing rings and washers. When required, rolling elements can be made of ceramic material. Bearings containing ceramic rolling elements are considered hybrid bearings and are becoming more and more common.

# 9300: GEM Rotator Roller Bearings

Material	X_r	Spin Polarization (P_f)	Frac e- on Target	Frac of events Per Moller
Mild Steel	2000	1E-02	1E-11	1E-07
Stainless Steel (Worst)	1	1E-05	1E-08	1E-04
Stainless Steel (Ideal)	0.01	1E-07	1E-06	1E-02
Aluminum	0.0001	1E-09	1E-04	1E+00
Inconel 625	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01
Brass/Bronze (Worst)	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01

Sens Volume: GEM Rotator Wheel Bearings Sim Date: 9/15/2023 Detector #: 9300 GEM Rotator Wheel Bearings -- Unweighted By BField Total Prim's: 15,000,000,000 Total Sec's: 500,000 (per sens det) **Primary Counts** Primary Fractional Primaries 0&1 0&1 0 Primaries 9300 9300 7.00E-09 105 (9928 MainDet) Secondary Fractional - 0&1 (9928 MainDet) Secondary Counts - 0&1 Secondaries Electrons Secondaries Electrons Gammas Gammas 9300 3355 2909 9300 6.71E-03 5.82E-03 (9911 PMT Region) Secondary Counts - 0&1 (9911 PMT Region) Secondary Fractional - 0&1 Secondaries Electrons Gammas Secondaries Electrons Gammas 9300 12710 23089 9300 2.54F-02 4.62F-02

If the material is indeed 100Cr6 and assuming a relative permeability of our listed 'carbon steel' then we're above the limit by about a factor of 4.

#### Two considerations:

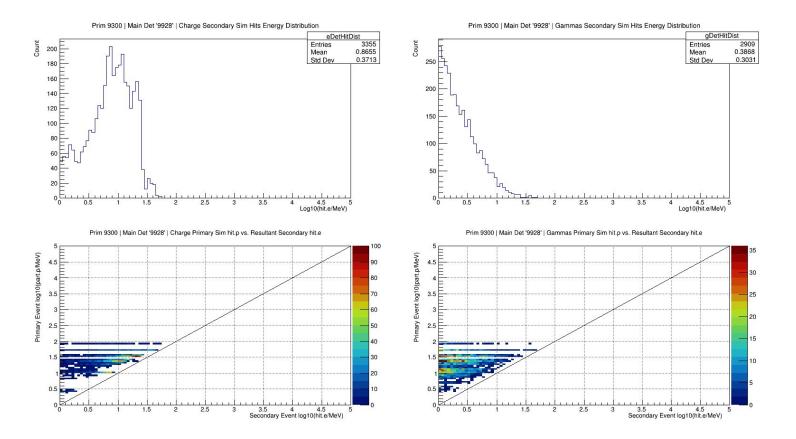
- (1) Depolarization divide ferrous background by 3.
- (2) Aluminum roller structure missing.
  - (a) I believe shielding & attenuation by the wheel structure would then sufficiently tamp this down to comfortable territory.

(9928 MainDet) Total Fractional - 0&1				
Secondaries	Electrons	Gammas		
9500	4.70E-11	4.07E-11		

(9911 PMT Region) Total Fractional - 0&1			
Gamm	nas		
3.23E-	-10		
	3.23E-		

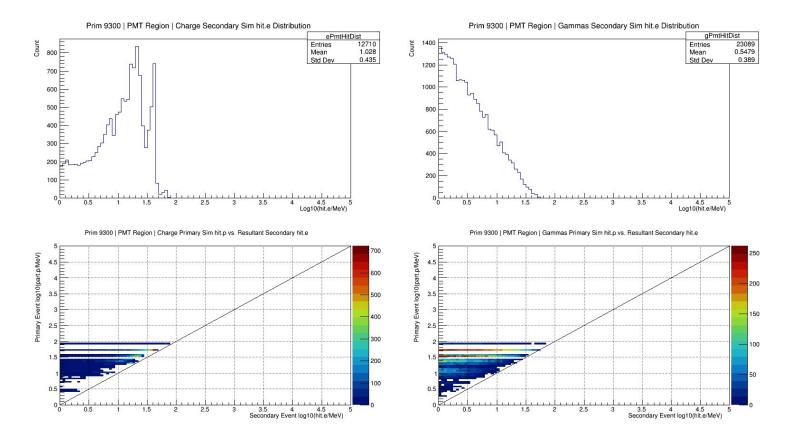
# 9300: GEM Rotator Roller Bearings

## Backgrounds that hit detector '28'



# 9300: GEM Rotator Roller Bearings

## Backgrounds that hit PMT Region

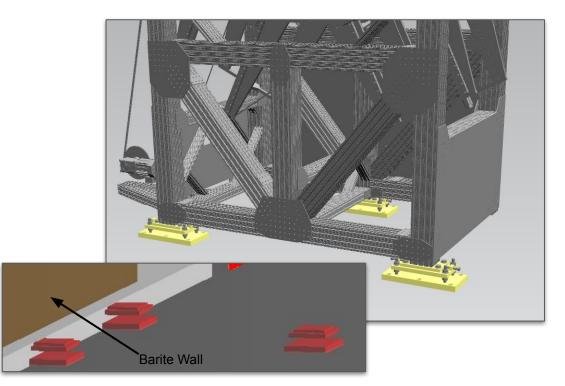


# 9301 – GEM Rotator Floor Locks

Floor locks built to spec from JT files.

Made of G4\_STAINLESS-STEEL in remoll

Placed, in remoll, right behind the floor rail for the barite wall.



## 9301: GEM Rotator Floor Locks

Material	X_r	Spin Polarization (P_f)	Frac e- on Target	Frac of events Per Moller
Mild Steel	2000	1E-02	1E-11	1E-07
Stainless Steel (Worst)	1	1E-05	1E-08	1E-04
Stainless Steel (Ideal)	0.01	1E-07	1E-06	1E-02
Aluminum	0.0001	1E-09	1E-04	1E+00
Inconel 625	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01
Brass/Bronze (Worst)	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01

Sens Volume: GEM Rotator Floor Locks Sim Date: 9/15/2023 Detector #: 9301 GEM Rotator Floor Locks -- Unweighted By BField Total Prim's: 15,000,000,000 500,000 (per sens det) Total Sec's: **Primary Counts** Primary Fractional 0&1 0&1 Primaries 0 Primaries 2.41E-08 9301 362 9301 (9928 MainDet) Secondary Counts - 0&1 (9928 MainDet) Secondary Fractional - 0&1 Secondaries Electrons Gammas Secondaries Electrons Gammas 9301 613 59 9301 1.23E-03 1.18E-04 (9911 PMT Region) Secondary Counts - 0&1 (9911 PMT Region) Secondary Fractional - 0&1 Secondaries Flectrons Secondaries **Flectrons** Gammas Gammas 9301 3052 339 9301 6.10E-03 6.78E-04

(From my notes after talking with David I simply noted these as "steel")

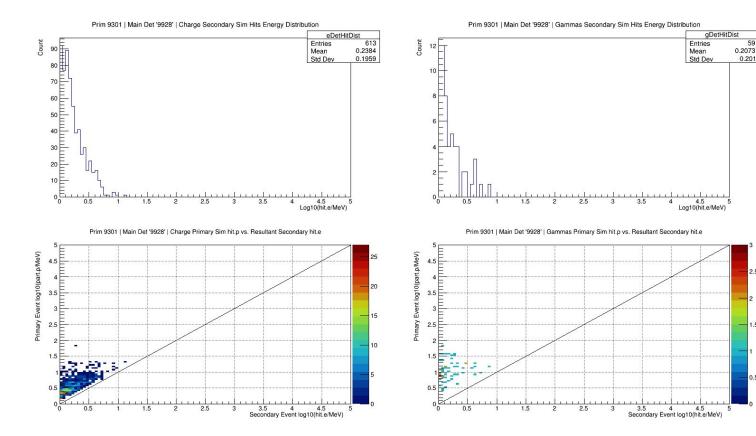
⇒ If the plates are made of stainless steel then the ferrous backgrounds fall far below concernable limits.

(9928 MainDet) Total Fractional - 0&1					
Secondaries	Secondaries Electrons Gammas				
9301	2.96E-11	2.85E-12			

(9911 PMT Region) Total Fractional - 0&1				
Secondaries	Electrons	Gammas		
9301	1.47E-10	1.64E-11		

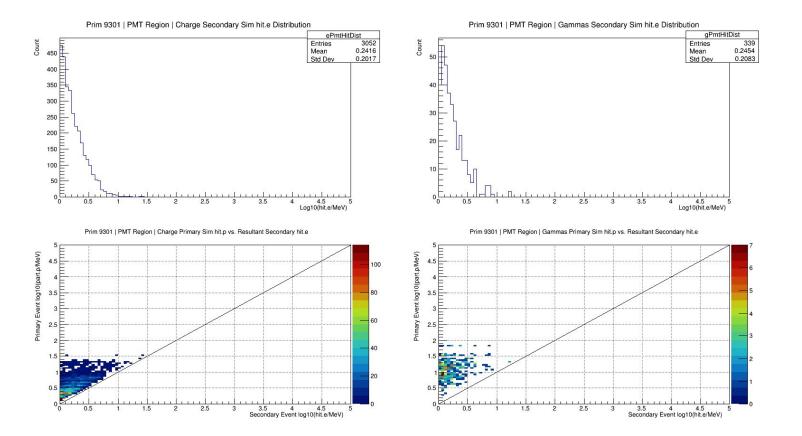
# 9301: GEM Rotator Floor Locks

### Backgrounds that hit detector '28'



# 9301: GEM Rotator Floor Locks

## Backgrounds that hit PMT Region



# 9302 – GEM Rotator Gear Motor

I went with a simple toy model for the GEM Rotator motor at this point.

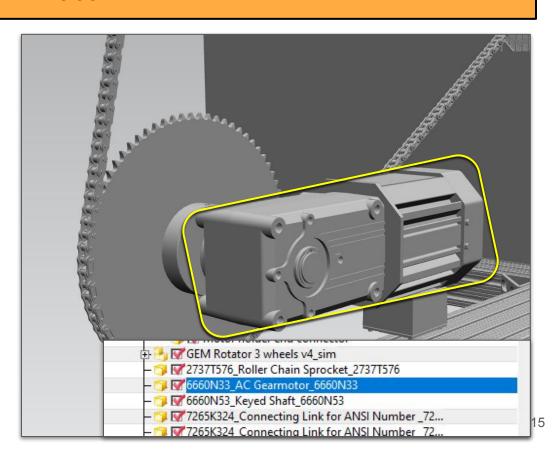
I could not find information online about a "6660N33" gear motor.

Your search - "6660n33" ac gear motor - did not match any documents.

Suggestions:

So, I looked at similar looking models and many were in the 7-8kg range.

I went with a toy model [rectangle] the width and height of the motor in the JT file and made it thick enough in Z for 7kg of material.



## 9302: GEM Rotator Gear Motor

Material	X_r	Spin Polarization (P_f)	Frac e- on Target	Frac of events Per Moller
Mild Steel	2000	1E-02	1E-11	1E-07
Stainless Steel (Worst)	1	1E-05	1E-08	1E-04
Stainless Steel (Ideal)	0.01	1E-07	1E-06	1E-02
Aluminum	0.0001	1E-09	1E-04	1E+00
Inconel 625	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01
Brass/Bronze (Worst)	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01

Sens Volume: GEM Rotator Motor (Toy/Rect 7kg Sim Date: 9/15/2023 Detector #: 9302 GEM Rotator Motor (Toy/Rect 7kg steel) -- Unweighted By BField Total Prim's: 15,000,000,000 500,000 (per sens det) Total Sec's: **Primary Counts Primary Fractional** 0&1 0&1 Primaries Primaries 0 0 39 2.60E-09 9302 9302 (9928 MainDet) Secondary Fractional - 0&1 (9928 MainDet) Secondary Counts - 0&1 Secondaries Electrons Gammas Secondaries Electrons Gammas 9302 199 44 9302 3.98E-04 8.80E-05 (9911 PMT Region) Secondary Counts - 0&1 (9911 PMT Region) Secondary Fractional - 0&1 Secondaries Secondaries **Flectrons** Electrons Gammas Gammas 9302 1044 235 9302 2.09E-03 4.70E-04

This toy model of the gear motor suggests that it's not an issue.

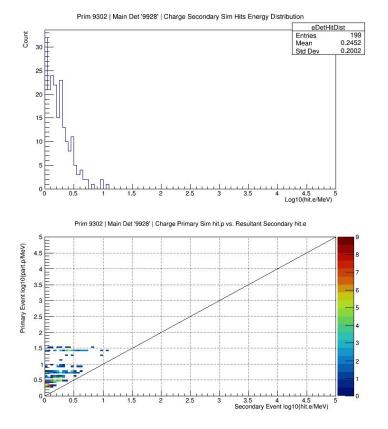
While I presume there may be a variety of materials with varying susceptibilities, with a background fraction of 10<sup>-12</sup> this is safely within any limit.

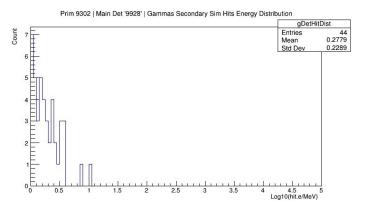
(9928 MainDet) Total Fractional - 0&1				
Secondaries	Electrons	Gammas		
9302	1.03E-12	2.29E-13		

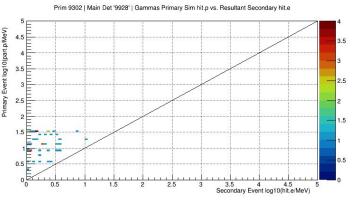
(9911 PMT Region) Total Fractional - 0&1				
Electrons	Gammas			
5.43E-12	1.22E-12			
	Electrons			

# 9302: GEM Rotator Gear Motor

## Backgrounds that hit detector '28'







# 9302: GEM Rotator Gear Motor

## Backgrounds that hit PMT Region

aPmtHitDist

Entries

Std Dev

4.5

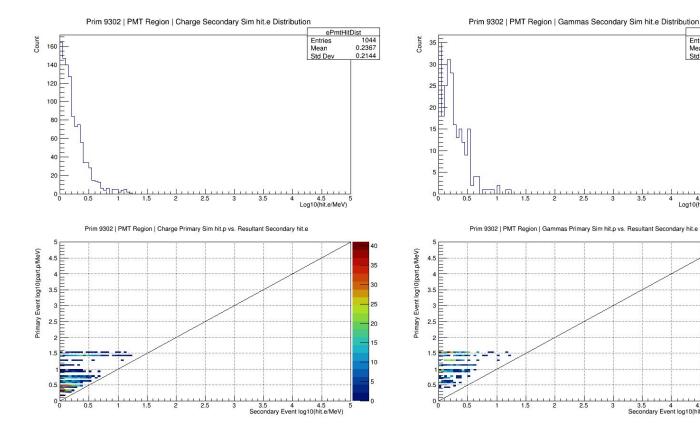
Secondary Event log10(hit.e/MeV)

Mean

235

0.2682

0.2172



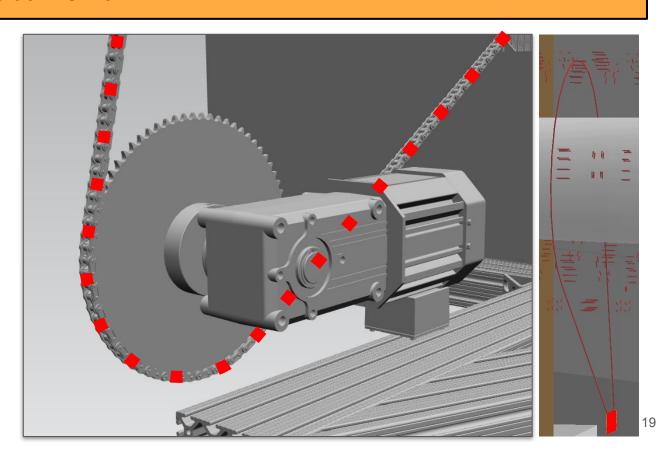
# 9303 - GEM Rotator Chain

12mm high x 10mm deep

Modeled as the perimeter of two circles connected at common tangents with rectangle boxes

Material specified to be SS316

MAKE X/Y Plot for Primaries



## 9303: GEM Rotator Chain

Material	X_r	Spin Polarization (P_f)	Frac e- on Target	Frac of events Per Moller
Mild Steel	2000	1E-02	1E-11	1E-07
Stainless Steel (Worst)	1	1E-05	1E-08	1E-04
Stainless Steel (Ideal)	0.01	1E-07	1E-06	1E-02
Aluminum	0.0001	1E-09	1E-04	1E+00
Inconel 625	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01
Brass/Bronze (Worst)	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01

Sens Volume: GEM Rotator Chain Sim Date: 9/15/2023 Detector #: 9303 GEM Rotator Chain -- Unweighted By BField Total Prim's: 15,000,000,000 500,000 (per sens det) Total Sec's: **Primary Counts Primary Fractional** 0&1 0&1 Primaries **Primaries** 9303 1.75E-07 2620 9303 (9928 MainDet) Secondary Counts - 0&1 (9928 MainDet) Secondary Fractional - 0&1 Secondaries Electrons Secondaries Electrons Gammas Gammas 9303 5171 4600 9303 1.03E-02 9,20E-03 (9911 PMT Region) Secondary Counts - 0&1 (9911 PMT Region) Secondary Fractional - 0&1 Secondaries Electrons Gammas Secondaries **Flectrons** Gammas 9303 12962 19889 9303 2.59E-02 3.98E-02

SS316 falls between ideal and worst stainless steel. Tolerable background limits would therefore be around 10<sup>-7</sup>

We fall very nicely under that.

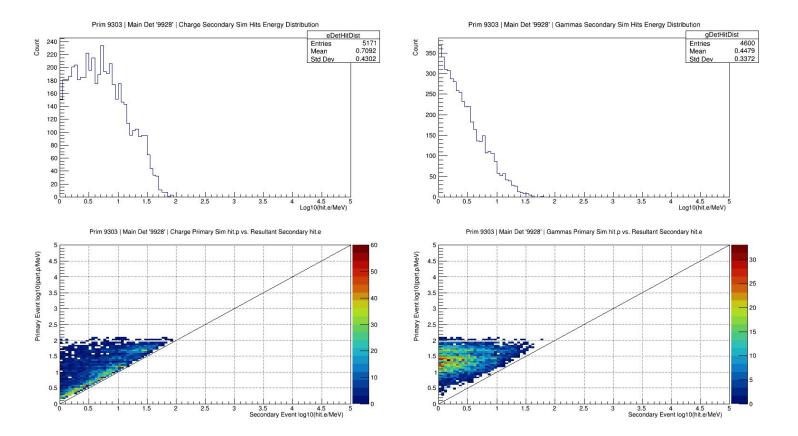
Additionally, the chain is over-modeled in size which would further reduce the background fraction. Depolarization and some shielding/attenuation from the rotator structure would also reduce the ferrous background fraction.

(9928 Maj	nDet) Total Fracti	onal - 0&1
Secondaries	Electrons	Gammas
9303	1.81E-09	1.61E-09

(9911 PMT Region) Total Fractional - 0&1		
Electrons	Gammas	
4.53E-09	6.95E-09	
	Electrons	

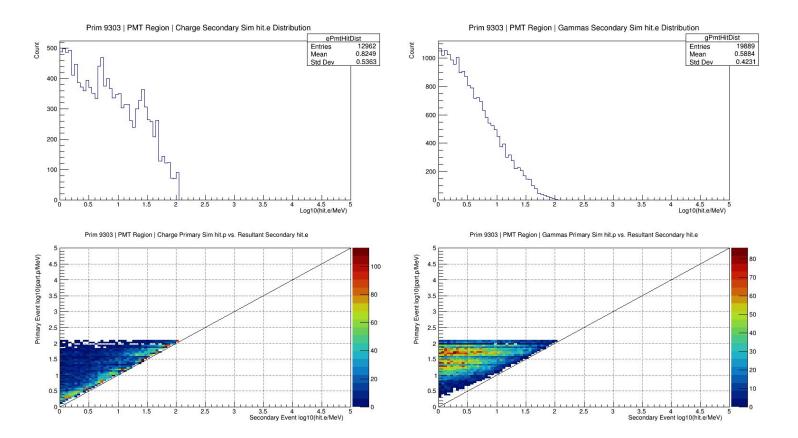
# 9303: GEM Rotator Chain

## Backgrounds that hit detector '28'



# 9303: GEM Rotator Chain

## Backgrounds that hit PMT Region



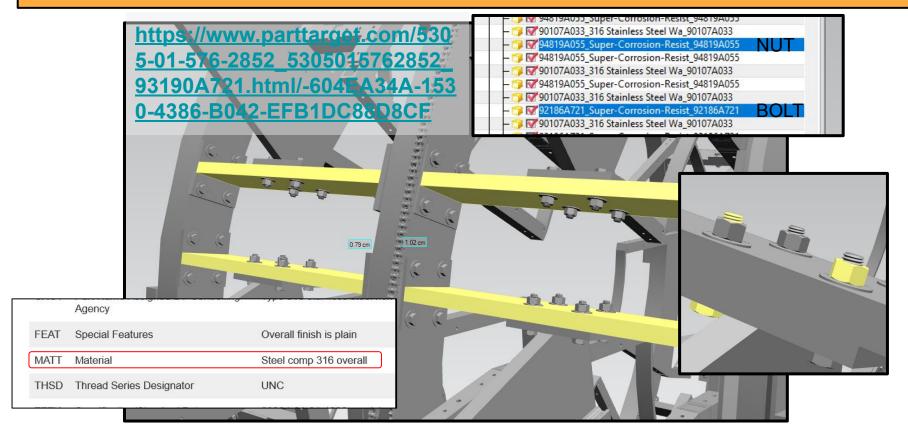
# 9304 – GEM Rotator Fasteners

Three types of fasteners. Modeled 2 sets which were the bulk of the material.

Material specified to be SS316

Item specifics on next three slides.

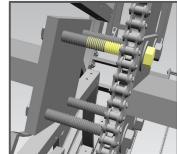
# 9304 – GEM Rotator Fasteners



# 9304 - GEM Rotator Fasteners

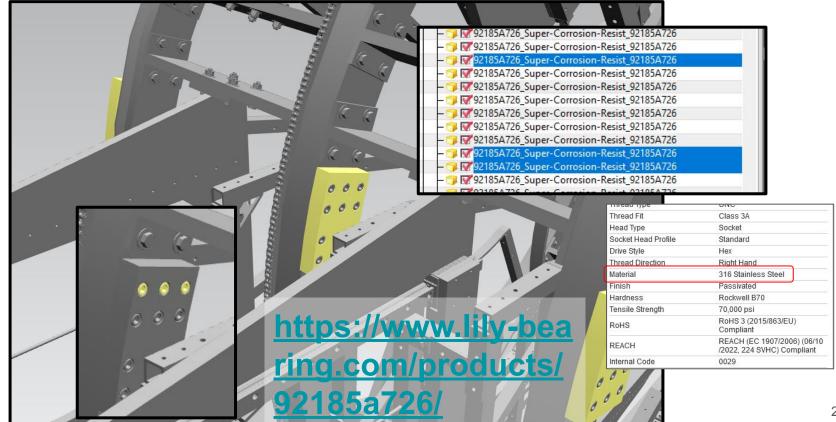


I'll note that the 93190A722 bolt/screw overlaps in the center portion of the frame. I just unioned them together in remoll so they appear as one long continuous piece.



# 9304: GEM Rotator Fasteners

These weren't in the simulation. I had hit my deadline and figured that we could mass-scale the results if we were concerned about there being an issue.



# 9304: GEM Rotator Fasteners

Material	X_r	Spin Polarization (P_f)	Frac e- on Target	Frac of events Per Moller
Mild Steel	2000	1E-02	1E-11	1E-07
Stainless Steel (Worst)	1	1E-05	1E-08	1E-04
Stainless Steel (Ideal)	0.01	1E-07	1E-06	1E-02
Aluminum	0.0001	1E-09	1E-04	1E+00
Inconel 625	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01
Brass/Bronze (Worst)	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01

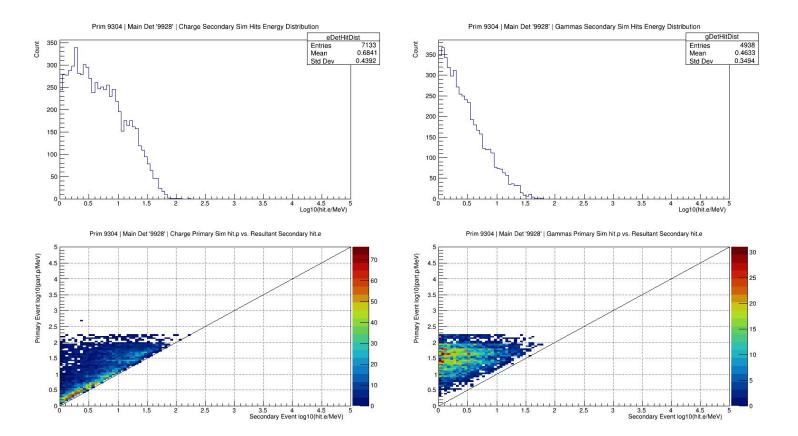
Sens Volume: GEM Rotator Fasteners Sim Date: 9/15/2023 Detector #: 9304 GEM Rotator Fasteners -- Unweighted By BField Total Sec's: 500,000 (per sens det) Total Prim's: 15,000,000,000 **Primary Counts** Primary Fractional 0&1 0&1 **Primaries** 0 Primaries 0 9304 4414 9304 2.94E-07 (9928 MainDet) Secondary Counts - 0&1 (9928 MainDet) Secondary Fractional - 0&1 Secondaries **Electrons** Secondaries Gammas Electrons Gammas 9304 7133 4938 9304 1.43E-02 9.88E-03 (9911 PMT Region) Secondary Counts - 0&1 (9911 PMT Region) Secondary Fractional - 0&1 Secondaries Electrons Gammas Secondaries Electrons Gammas 9304 29055 3.69F-02 5.81F-02 18454 9304

SS316 falls between ideal quality and worst quality stainless.

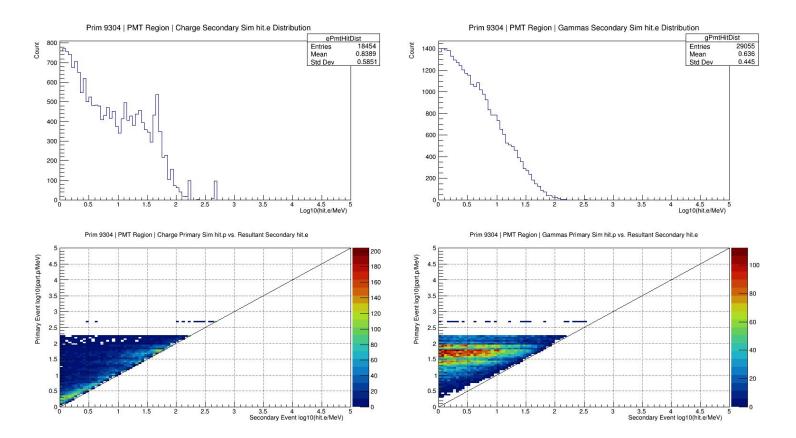
A ferrous background of 10<sup>-7</sup> would be considered the limit of what is tolerable and we fall over an order of magnitude under that without making considerations for depolarization or additional shielding/attenuation from the rotator structure itself.

(9928 MainDet) Total Fractional - 0&1		
Secondaries Electrons Gammas		
9304	4.20E-09	2.91E-09

(9911 PMT Region) Total Fractional - 0&1		
ondaries	Electrons	Gammas
9304	1.09E-08	1.71E-08
9304	1.09E-08	1.71E



## Backgrounds that hit PMT Region



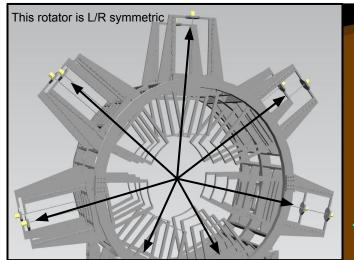
# 9305 – GEM Rotator Stepper Motors

Stepper motors.

Unsure of particular design of these.

Modeled the ferrous materials as a cylinder (rmin=8.5mm and rmax=15.5mm). Unsure of total material needed so just went with z=45mm; this is probably too much material but figured too much here was better than too little.





 $\varrho_{\rm Fe}$  ~ 7.8 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

23.8 cm $^3$  x  $\varrho_{Fe}$  = 185.6 g (x 14)

~2.6kg of Fe in simulation

\*\*\* There could be model improvement with more information from GEM team if the information is on hand or known. I may very well have over-modeled the material in question.

# 9305: GEM Stepper Motors

Material	X_r	Spin Polarization (P_f)	Frac e- on Target	Frac of events Per Moller
Mild Steel	2000	1E-02	1E-11	1E-07
Stainless Steel (Worst)	1	1E-05	1E-08	1E-04
Stainless Steel (Ideal)	0.01	1E-07	1E-06	1E-02
Aluminum	0.0001	1E-09	1E-04	1E+00
Inconel 625	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01
Brass/Bronze (Worst)	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01

Sens Volume: GEM Rotator Stepper
Sim Date: 10/9/2023
Detector #: 9305

Spin polarization of Fe is  $\sim$ 8%. So tolerable background limits on these motors is  $10^{-12}$  per e.o.t.

As modeled (there may be some wiggle room for mass scaling) the ferrous backgrounds are high on the main detector area and also on the PMT boundary region.

#### GEM Rotator Stepper -- Unweighted By BField

500,000 (per sens det)

Total Sec's:

Primary Counts
Primaries 0 0&1

Total Prim's: 15,000,000,000

9305

Pr	imary Fraction	nal
Primaries	0	0&1
9305		3.80E-09

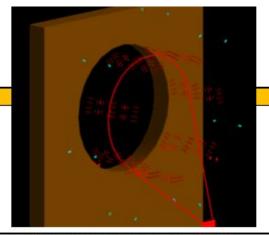
(9928 MainDet) Secondary Counts - 0&1			
Secondaries	Electrons	Gammas	
9305	521	207	

57

(9928 MainDet) Secondary Fractional - 0&1			
Secondaries	Electrons	Gammas	
9305	1.04E-03	4.14E-04	

(9911 PMT Region) Secondary Counts - 0&1				
Secondaries	Electrons	Gammas		
9305	1828	864		

(9911 PMT Region) Secondary Fractional - 0&1		
Electrons	Gammas	
3.66E-03	1.73E-03	
	Electrons	

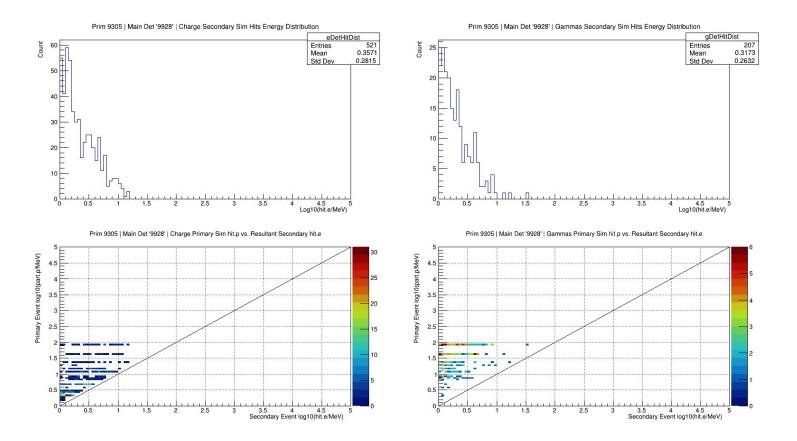


(9928 MainDet) Total Fractional - 0&1			
Electrons	Gammas		
3.96E-12	1.57E-12		
	Electrons		

(9911 PMT Region) Total Fractional - 0&1					
Electrons	Gammas				
1.39E-11	6.57E-12				
	Electrons				

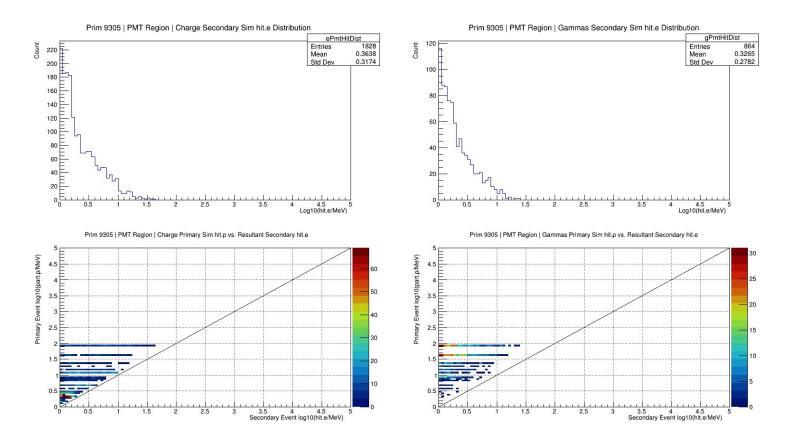
# 9305: Gem Rotator Stepper Motors

## Backgrounds that hit detector '28'



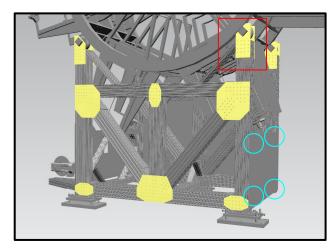
# 9305: Gem Rotator Stepper Motors

## Backgrounds that hit PMT Region



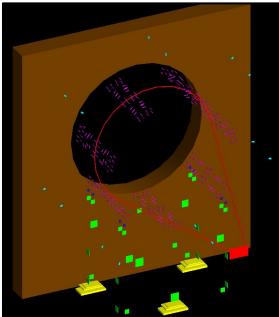
# 9306 – GEM Rotator T-Nuts (Toy Geometry)

- T-nuts SS304
  - https://8020.net/3607.html
  - https://8020.net/3678.html
- Modeling all of these is too difficult and likely unnecessary.
  - Modeled SS plates of material with proper masses at locations shown (in image shown).
  - Masses taken from specs from website for one screw/nut pairs.
  - Used 4x4 fastener location (outlined in red) to get a generalized density of material–16 fasteners over about (16cm)<sup>2</sup> of space.
  - There are a handful of middle fasteners that I did miss.
- Additional areas modeled circled in cyan (done on left and right)



Mass of ~792 t-nut fasteners modeled (one of the areas near the motor was slightly different but I modeled like the other side for ease but otherwise mass is accurate for each area although area may be slightly off).

⇒ This is about 50% of the total t-nut fasteners and represents an accurate spatial distribution of the t-nut fasteners.



^^^ Green squares are the t-nut toy geometry.

# 9306: GEM T-Nuts (Toy Geometry)

19280 1st GEM:

Y-Center:

2959.1

1st GEM:

TNut	0.027	lbs	0.0594	kg		Nut+Screw	103.4	g		TNUT DIM					locations for the pa
Screw	0.02	lbs	0.044	kg		Density	0.00786	g/mm^3		L	1.113	in	28.2702	mm	CC placed where t
						100		550		W	0.638	in	16.2052	mm	SS placed where t-
AdjThick	0.319	in	8.1026	mm	Thickness	Adjustment:	1.45			Th	0.22	in	5.588	mm	fasteners are locate
Patches fo	or TNuts: (F)	ront (B)ack (L	eft (R)ight												radionore are recall
	1889	1 100 6								COPY TO XIV		(			
		ERAL INFORM				CAL COORDINA			L COORDIN	_		DIMENSION			*Depresents shout
PATCH	NUTS	MASS	THICK (mm)	LxW (mm)	XPOS	YPOS	ZPOS	XPOS	YPOS	ZPOS	HLX	HLY	HLZ		*Represents about
F1	20	2068	8.10	180.20	-962.8	224.0	-740.9	-962.8	-2735.1	19115.6	90.099	90.10	4.05		total t puta
F2	66	6824.4	8.10	327.35	0.0	300.2	-740.9	0.0	-2658.9	19115.6	163.674	163.67	4.05		total t-nuts.
F3	20	2068	8.10	180.20	962.8	224.0	-740.9	962.8	-2735.1	19115.6	90.099	90.10	4.05		
F4	47	4859.8	8.10	276.24	-916.2	1298.0	-740.9	-916.2	-1661.1	19115.6	138.120	138.12	4.05		
F5	20	2068	8.10	180.20	0.0	1365.0	-740.9	0.0	-1594.1	19115.6	90.099	90.10	4.05		
F6	47	4859.8	8.10	276.24	916.2	1298.0	-740.9	916.2	-1661.1	19115.6	138.120	138.12	4.05		
F7A	16	1654.4	8.10	161.17	-1020.0	1860.4	-740.9	-1020.0	-1098.7	19115.6	80.587	80.59	4.05		Should be about 16*cm square
F8A	16	1654.4	8.10	161.17	1020.0	1860.4	-740.9	1020.0	-1098.7	19115.6	80.587	80.59	4.05		
F7B	16	1654.4	8.10	161.17	-1020.0	1860.4	-575.8	-1020.0	-1098.7	19280.7	80.587	80.59	4.05		Factor of 145% increase on thickness gets to right'ish coverage
F8B	16	1654.4	8.10	161.17	1020.0	1860.4	-575.8	1020.0	-1098.7	19280.7	80.587	80.59	4.05		which seems right adding in the screw to the thickness of the
B1	20	2068	8.10	180.20	-962.8	224.0	740.9	-962.8	-2735.1	20597.4	90.099	90.10	4.05		TNut, which has a hole anyway.
B2	66	6824.4	8.10	327.35	0.0	300.2	740.9	0.0	-2658.9	20597.4	163.674	163.67	4.05		
B3	20	2068	8.10	180.20	962.8	224.0	740.9	962.8	-2735.1	20597.4	90.099	90.10	4.05		
B4	47	4859.8	8.10	276.24	-916.2	1298.0	740.9	-916.2	-1661.1	20597.4	138.120	138.12	4.05		
B5	20	2068	8.10	180.20	0.0	1365.0	740.9	0.0	-1594.1	20597.4	90.099	90.10	4.05		
B6	47	4859.8	8.10	276.24	916.2	1298.0	740.9	916.2	-1661.1	20597.4	138.120	138.12	4.05		**Modeled each are
B7A	16	1654.4	8.10	161.17	-1020.0	1860.4	740.9	-1020.0	-1098.7	20597.4	80.587	80.59	4.05		
B8A B7B	16 16	1654.4 1654.4	8.10 8.10	161.17	1020.0	1860.4	740.9	1020.0	-1098.7	20597.4	80.587	80.59	4.05		square patch so the
	16		8.10	161.17 161.17	-1020.0 1020.0	1860.4 1860.4	575.8 575.8	-1020.0 1020.0	-1098.7 -1098.7	20432.3	80.587 80.587	80.59 80.59	4.05		The state of the s
B8B		1654.4	8.10	213.21	-1102.6	238.9	604.4	-1102.6	-2720.2	20432.3	106.607	106.61	4.05	3	coverage is centered
L1 L2	28 28	2895.2 2895.2	8.10	213.21	-1102.6	238.9	-606.4	-1102.6	-2720.2	19250.1	106.607	106.61	4.05	5	Coverage is centered
L3	28	2895.2	8.10	213.21	-1102.6	831.3	606.4	-1102.6	-2127.8	20462.9	106.607	106.61	4.05		correctly but may b
L4	28	2895.2	8.10	213.21	-1102.6	831.3	-606.4	-1102.6	-2127.8	19250.1	106.607	106.61	4.05	4	Confectly but may b
R1	28	2895.2	8.10	213.21	1102.6	238.9	606.4	1102.6	-2720.2	20462.9	106.607	106.61	4.05	-	off due to shape.
R2	28	2895.2	8.10	213.21	1102.6	238.9	-606.4	1102.6	-2720.2	19250.1	106.607	106.61	4.05		on due to snape.
R3	28	2895.2	8.10	213.21	1102.6	831.3	606.4	1102.6	-2127.8	20462.9	106.607	106.61	4.05		
R4	28	2895.2	8.10	213.21	1102.6	831.3	-606.4	1102.6	-2127.8	19250.1	106.607	106.61	4.05	0	

-576.5

Copy of spreadsheet of locations for the patches of SS placed where t-nut fasteners are located.

\*Represents about 50% of total t-nuts.

\*\*Modeled each area as a square patch so the area of coverage is centered correctly but may be slightly off due to shape.

# 9306: GEM T-Nuts (Toy Geometry)

Material	X_r	Spin Polarization (P_f)	Frac e- on Target	Frac of events Per Moller	
Mild Steel	2000	1E-02	1E-11	1E-07	
Stainless Steel (Worst)	1	1E-05	1E-08	1E-04	
Stainless Steel (Ideal)	0.01	1E-07	1E-06	1E-02	
Aluminum	0.0001	1E-09	1E-04	1E+00	
Inconel 625	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01	
Brass/Bronze (Worst)	0.001	1E-08	1E-05	1E-01	

Sens Volume:	GEM Rotator T-Nuts/Screws
Sim Date:	10/12/2023
Detector #:	9306

Total Prim's: 15,000,000,000

SS-304 (Not great ferrormagnetic quality, let's consider worst-case stainless)

Tolerable limit per e.o.t. is on of the order 10<sup>-8</sup>.

Total Sec's:

As modeled 1.7(10<sup>-10</sup>), doubling for unaccounted mass still not a problem.

500,000 (per sens det)

### GEM Rotator T-Nuts/Screws -- Unweighted By BField

 Primary Counts

 Primaries
 0
 0&1
 Primaries

 9306
 717
 9306

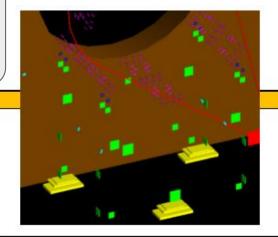
Pr	imary Fraction	nal
Primaries	0	0&1
9306		4.78E-08

(9928 MainDet) Secondary Counts - 0&1				
Secondaries Electrons Gamma				
9306	1773	585		

(9928 MainDet) Secondary Fractional - 0&1				
Secondaries	Electrons	Gammas		
9306	3.55E-03	1.17E-03		

(9911 PMT R	egion) Secondary	Counts - 0&1
Secondaries	Electrons	Gammas
9306	6132	2156

(9911 PMT Reg	ion) Secondary F	ractional - 0&1
Secondaries	Electrons	Gammas
9306	1.23E-02	4.31E-03

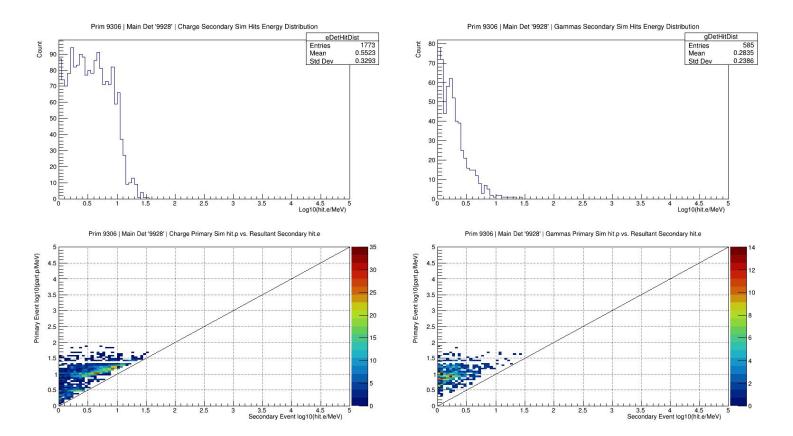


(9928 MainDet) Total Fractional - 0&1				
Secondaries	Electrons	Gammas		
9306	1.69E-10	5.59E-11		

(9911 PMT Region) Total Fractional - 0&1					
Secondaries	Electrons	Gammas			
9306	5.86E-10	2.06E-10			
		20			

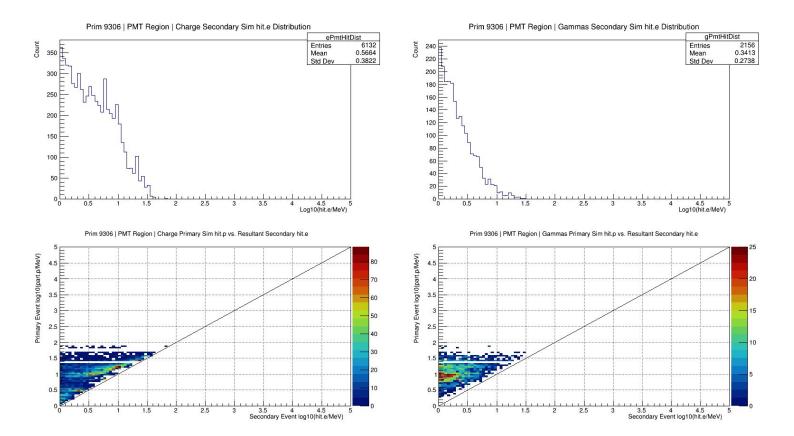
## 9306: GEM T-Nuts (Toy Geometry)

#### Backgrounds that hit detector '28'



## 9306: GEM T-Nuts (Toy Geometry)

#### Backgrounds that hit PMT Region



# Summary

and meeting comments/notes

## **Simulation Summary & Comments**

Ferrous Detector	Ferrous Volume Common Name	Material(s)	Ferrous BG¹ Limit [per e.o.t.]	Main Det Sim BG <sup>1</sup> [per e.o.t]	Comment
9300	Roller Bearings	100Cr6 [Carbon Steel]	10 <sup>-11</sup>	~5(10 <sup>-11</sup> ) ↓ < 1.66(10 <sup>-11</sup> )	On the edge but likely okay. Depolarization will reduce this by a factor of three (3) and there will be <i>some</i> shielding/attenuation by GEM Rotator structure not accounted for here.
9301	Floor Locks	Carbon Steel and SS	10 <sup>-11</sup>	~3(10 <sup>-11</sup> ) ↓ ~ 1(10 <sup>-11</sup> )	Close to the limit. Need to add more materials which will probably bring this above the limit. <b>Will need to investigate shielding.</b>
9302	Gear Motor	7kg Multiple Materials	10 <sup>-12</sup>	~1(10 <sup>-12</sup> ) ↓ < 10 <sup>-12</sup>	Assuming worst material limits we're still under the ferrous BG <sup>1</sup> limit. Depolarization adds further comfort as does shielding and attenuation by GEM Rotator structure.
9303	Chain	SS316	10 <sup>-8</sup>	~2(10 <sup>-9</sup> ) ↓ < 10 <sup>-9</sup>	Over-modeled slightly and safely within limits. Depolarization adds further comfort as does shielding and attenuation by GEM Rotator structure.
9304	Bolt Fasteners	SS316	10 <sup>-8</sup>	~4(10 <sup>-9</sup> ) ↓ ~10 <sup>-9</sup>	While adding in missing fasteners and nuts to simulation would increase this number. Depolarization and <i>some</i> shielding/attenution by missing GEM Rotator mass would reduce this. TBolts to be added.
9305	Stepper Motors	Modeled as 2.8kg Fe	10 <sup>-12</sup>	~4(10 <sup>-12</sup> ) ↓ <b>~1.5(10</b> <sup>-12</sup> )	Depolarization would reduce by about a factor of three. Additional considerations need to be made for mass scaling. Outside rotator structure so I don't see much chance for additional attenuation.
9306	T-nut Fasteners	SS-304	10 <sup>-8</sup>	~10 <sup>-10</sup>	Model result was $\sim 2(10^{-10})$ , doubling to account for unmodeled mass we come to $<4(10^{-10})$ . Assuming that SS-304 is absolute worst quality this is still well below tolerable limits.

<sup>1</sup>BG=Background

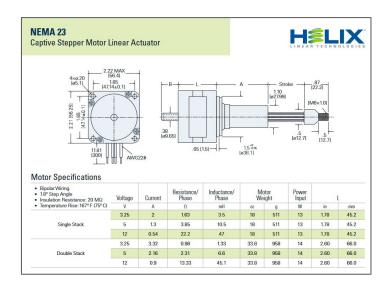
# Recent Meeting Notes

- Things to be added
- Revisions

## Ferrous Materials Meeting Comments/Ongoing/New

- ✓ Stepper Motors
- ✓ T-nuts
- Floor lock primary hits locations
  - Analysis item, do after modeling complete.
- ✓ Add rotator frame
- ✓ Rods SS316 → need to be modeled
- ✓ Bearings at the bottom of gem planes connecting to the rod → Carbon Steel (Sent CAD to JLab email)
  - Body: SS316, Bearing: Carbon steel
- Motor catalog item from David (JLab Email)
  - NEMA 23, seems to be double stack motor from dimensions in JT, says motor weight is 958 g... previous toy model is 185g (~20% of motor weight)
- ✓ Model the roller pin for Chandika as SS
  - Make the geometry

- Ferrous materials in HDMI connectors.
  - These are in the same general location of the stepper motors.



# Some of my original notes/screensnips.

Not necessary to view.

