Muon Tomography



Ciência com Muões Cósmicos na Mina do Lousal



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for the LouMu collaboration





imaging with muons

- muon scattering on high Z materials, measured with object within two telescopes (each muon contributes with one 3D point)
- flux attenuation by constant energy loss, measured with one telescope far from the object (statistical reduction in a direction map)

can be used for imaging large objects **but** can only see objects above horizon

need a reference model for muon flux **better** to confirm with our measurements

3d can be obtained by combining images

from ScanPyramid project – 3d imaging & tests



the LouMu project

End-to-end test of muography for sub-surface geophysical surveys: how useful is it?

develop tools, methods and a team, and communicate the possibilities of muography

1st: telescope; 2nd: a building; 3rd: a mine; 4th: generalization

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na Mina do Lousal

LouMu é um projeto científico que combina física de partículas e geofísica para mapear grandes estruturas geológicas, usando a técnica de tomografia muónica.

São parceiros neste projeto o LIP, o Instituto de Ciências da Terra da Universidade de Évora e a Mina de Ciência - Centro Ciência Viva do Lousal.









FCT Periode Para A Officia

O planeta Terra está constantemente a ser bombardeado por partículas vindas do Espaço, conhecidas como raios cósmicos.

Quando chocam com os átomos da atmosfera criam uma chuva de novas partículas, entre elas, os muões que chegando à superfície da Terra atravessam as rochas.

Contando o número de muões que consegue chegar até nós, podemos determinar as diferentes densidades no interior das rochas atravessadas. Assim, o invisível torna-se visível. É isto a muografia: como uma radiografia, mas com muões.

Na mina do Lousal está instalado um detetor de muões que, em combinação com outras técnicas geofísicas, nos permitirá fazer a tomografia muónica com informação em três dimensões. Para melhor mapear o interior da mina e de outras estruturas geológicas.



A Tomografia de Muões fornece imagens com a informação sobre o interior da estrutura atravessada pelos muões.

the LouMu project







<u>February, 2019</u> MiniMu at Lousal <u>from March, 2020</u> CorePix at Coimbra <u>April, 2022</u> CorePix at Lousal

our muon telescope





gas fed/recovered from 100 m away plane 2 with a window for outreach...

our muon telescope

Ver os muões / Seeing the muons

https://pages.lip.pt/loumu Data: 12/4/2023 Hora: 5:48:30 Plano 0 ra (Plano) 0 Plano -10 Plano -20 Oeste - Este (Coluna Sul - Norte (Linha Sur. None (1, -20 None (1, -20 -40 20 -20 -40 neste

Trigger with 30 ns coincidence on high resolution CorePix

(3 planes, 7×7 pads of 4×4 cm²)

Map images in tanX, tanY:

- smaller FoV with high resolution (13 bins for -0.4 < tanX < 0.4)

- larger FoV with lower resolution (13 bins for -0.8 < tanX < 0.8)

reading the first images





the same telescope in two positions

a high constrast / uniform coverage

Canceling most systematics:

from the open-air muon flux from the detector response



imaging the building

and modelling what we expect to see



high resolution simulation



telescope resolution simulation



data



from muons to images

Measured Flux

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Open Air Flux	~ 130 muons / cm ² / s / sr . $cos^{3}\theta$ confirmed after correcting other factors	
Х		
Attenuation	exponential with some characteristic length T=0.97 for each vertically crossed ceiling	
х		
Acceptance	simple geometrical model with details of each plane inner structure of detector visible after gain equalization	
х	<u>3</u>	
Efficiency	measured for each pad in each plane from the same data reasonably constant as RPC compensates E/N for T,P,H	

geological imaging







On-going campaings for seismic refraction tomography with grid of source / receiver



seismic refraction



ground penetrating radar

geological samples

laser scans

geological imaging

ENQUADRAMENTO DA OBSERVAÇÃO DO COREPIX NO LOUSAL



looking again from two positions



raw data is symmetric, dominated by flux and detector acceptance averaging over the four quadrants we can obtain a "flat" reference





testing the models







Geant 4 (30 days) / Geant 4 (30 days)

Fast sim. (30 days) / constant density model

Data (60 days) / symmetrized data

Compatible energy and angular spectra: E.cosQ

Scattering can be ignored

No energy, angular distribution validated in symmetrized data

Normalization more uncertain

translation to density

Measured Flux

The work well is in the structure of the $F(E, \cos\theta) = f0(E'=E, \cos\theta) \cdot (E' \cos\theta^{1.7} + 5 \cos\theta^{2.7}) / (E'+5)$ Open Air Flux almost $\cos\theta^3$ at E' ~ 0, as we used in Coimbra Х

Integrate $F(E, \cos\theta)$ for $E > X [g/cm^2]$. mip [MeV/(g/cm²)] Attenuation height is constant in Lousal => $E.cos\theta$ > $H.mip.\rho$ [g/cm³]

another $\cos\theta^3$ for reaching two detector planes Acceptance partial superposition between adjacent direction pixels

Efficiency

Х

Х

Telescope status, more variations than antecipated at Lousal a few lessons learned about the detector, analysis underway

going to 3D

Having two positions, we can recover the fault geometry and density more precisely!



Testing in simulation an iterative method (SART, used in medicine and muography)

Will cross-check with constrained inversion, as used for the other geophysical analyses



going to 3D

Testing also using the full detector information, for resolution improvement in the building



Each position gives 3 maps x 49 sub-maps!

All compatible in 2D for far-away objects

- a way to check for systematics
- a way to improve 2D resolution

All providing 3D info for close-by objects

- search for the best 3D model, ie, that minimizes the residuals (taking into account uncertainties)

Catching up with recent work in muography!

going further

Seeing the geological fault was our first target, we will soon have its 3D density map Will then compare & combine muon tomography with seismic refraction tomography Using the Coimbra building to test more precise target analyses, to repeat at Lousal Using the Lousal geophysical analyses to better understand the usual requirements Simulating other scenarios, with different depths, shortened exposures, movement The team is looking forward to new applications of the developed tools and methods



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