

Challenges of on-surface absorption muography

Muographers 2021

International Workshop on Cosmic-Ray Muography
Ghent, 24-26 Nov.

^{1,2,3}**Gábor Nyitrai**, ^{1,2}D. Varga, ^{1,4}G. Surányi, ¹G. Hamar, ^{2,5}L. Oláh, ¹Sz. J. Balogh, ¹Á. Gera

¹Wigner RCP, Budapest, Hungary

²International Virtual Muography Institute, Global

³Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary

⁴MTA-ELTE Geological, Geophysical and Space Sciences Research Group, Hungary

⁵Earthquake Research Institute, The University of Tokyo, Japan

nyitrai.gabor@wigner.hu



Outline

- Technical challenges of muography on the surface
- Our gaseous detector technology and low gas consumption operation
- Background suppressions, flux calculation methods and errors
- Some of our surface muography projects

Challenges of the on-surface measurements

Requirements for detector design:

- Resolution
- Size
- Environmental conditions (THP)
- Robustness
- Mobility
- Autonomy
- Consumption
- Cost-efficiency

Measurement preparation:

- Background suppression strategy
- Required exposition time (precalculations)
- Infrastructure preparation, transportation, installation

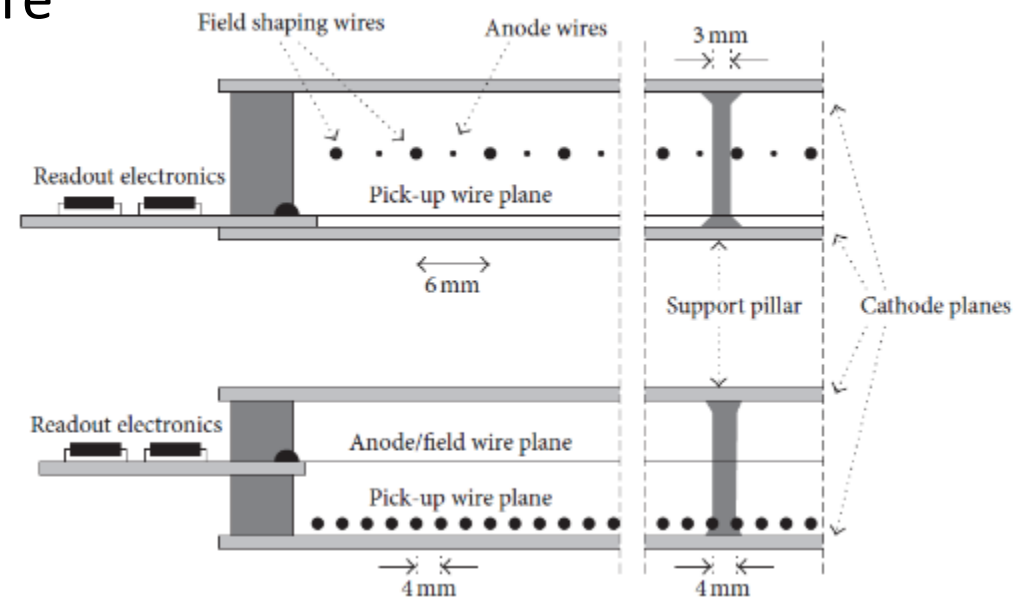
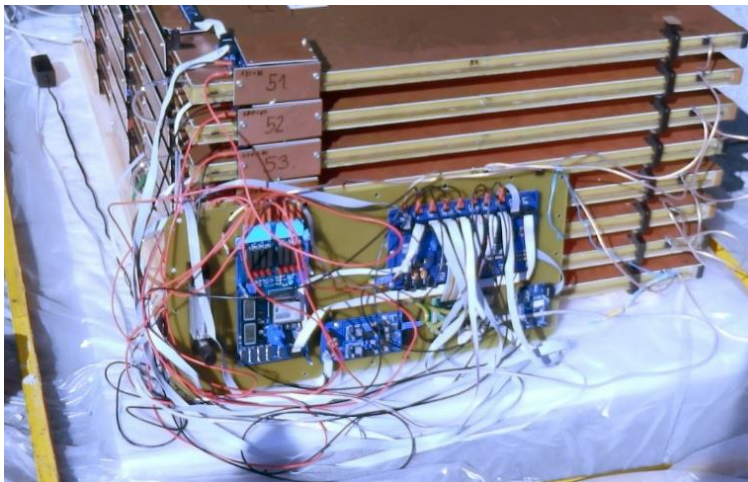
Data analysis:

Flux and uncertainty calculations/simulations

Detector technology

developed at Wigner RCP

- Gaseous detector (MultiWire Proportional Chamber, MWPC)
- >98% tracking efficiency, 4 mm RMS position resolution
- Gas: commercial, nontoxic, non-flammable (Ar:CO₂ 82:18)
- Robust, lightweight, cost-efficient mechanical structure
- Wide range of sizes (40x40 – 120x80 cm²)
- Custom designed DAQ and electronics (5–10 W)



D.Varga, *AHEP* **2016**, 1962317 (2016).

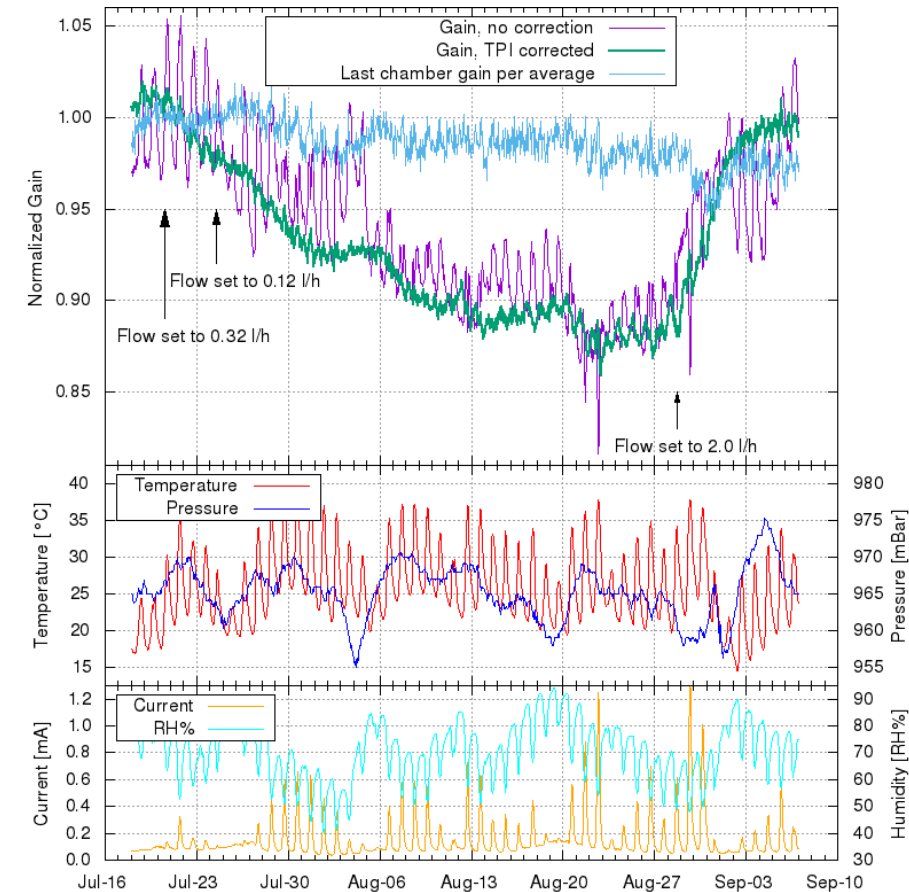
Low gas consumption

Gas system:

- Open outlet → no stress due to atm. pressure change
- Daily temperature change could cause air backflow → properly designed buffer tube solves the issue
- Low intrinsic outgassing → low input flow possible
- Generally used 1—2 l/h can be decreased to **0.12 l/h**
- Less maintenance (10 l bottle for a year)
- More autonomy



G.Nyitrai
TIPP (2021)



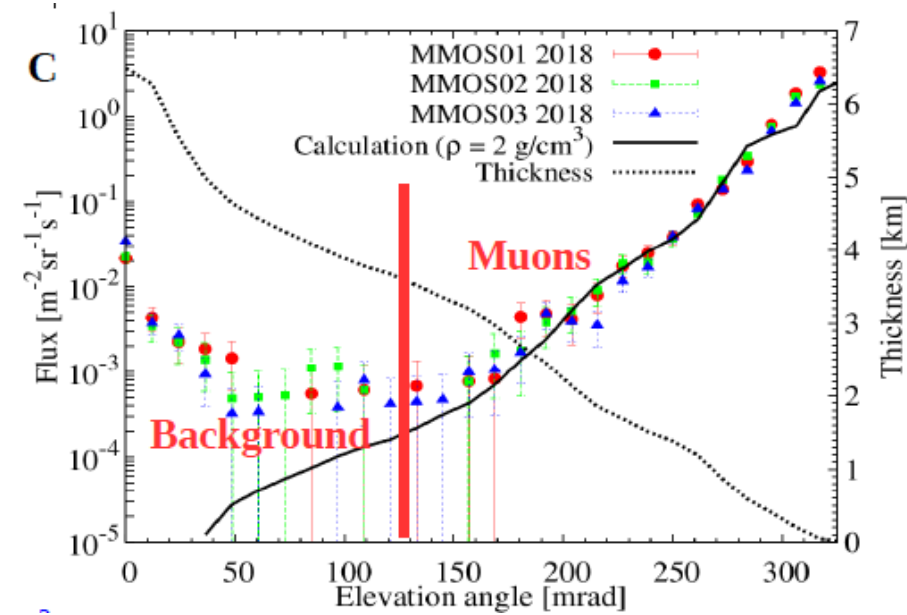
G.Nyitrai, *JAP* **129**, 244901 (2021).

Background suppression

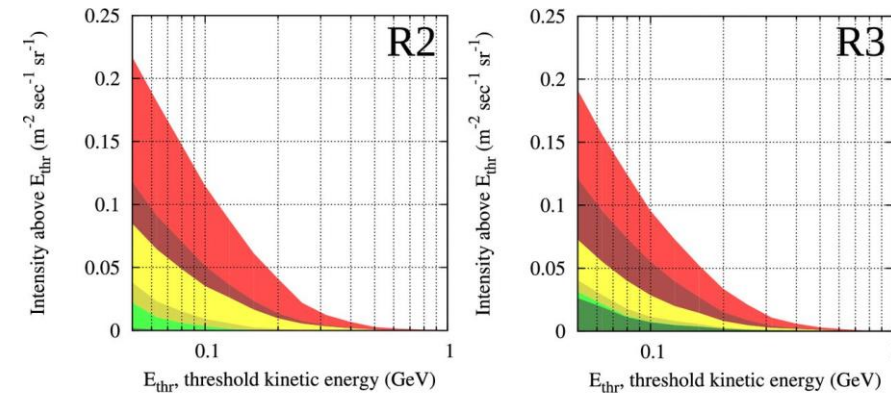
A review of background sources in:
L. Bonechi *Rev. Phys* **5**, 100038 (2020)

Practices to assort low energy particles

- Scattering lead wall for 0.1—1 GeV cut-off
[L. Oláh *Sci. Rep.* **8**, 3207 (2018)]
Background as low as 10^{-3} 1/m²/s/sr with 5—10 cm lead
- Cherenkov detector and/or ToF measurement against backscattering
[J. Peña-Rodríguez, *PoS ICRC2021*, 395 (2021)]



L.Oláh, Pisa Meeting (2018).



- downward p (hadronic BG) (red)
- upward p (hadronic BG) (brown)
- downward μ^{\pm}, e^{\pm} (hadronic BG) (yellow)
- upward μ^{\pm}, e^{\pm} (hadronic BG) (light yellow)
- downward μ^{\pm}, e^{\pm} (scattered BG) (green)
- upward μ^{\pm}, e^{\pm} (scattered BG) (dark green)

R. Nishiyama, *GJI* **206**, 2 (2016)

Flux calculations

$$I(\rho, \Theta) = \int_{E_{min}(\rho)}^{\infty} \Phi(E_0, \Theta) dE_0 \quad [\text{m}^{-2}\text{sr}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}]$$

- 1990 Gaisser

$$\Phi_G(E_0, \Theta) = A_G E_0^{-\gamma} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \hat{E}_0 \cos \Theta / E_{0,\pi}^{cr}} + \frac{B_G}{1 + \hat{E}_0 \cos \Theta / E_{0,\pi}^{cr}} + r_c \right)$$

- 2006 Tang: modified Gaisser

- 2015 Guan: modified Gaisser

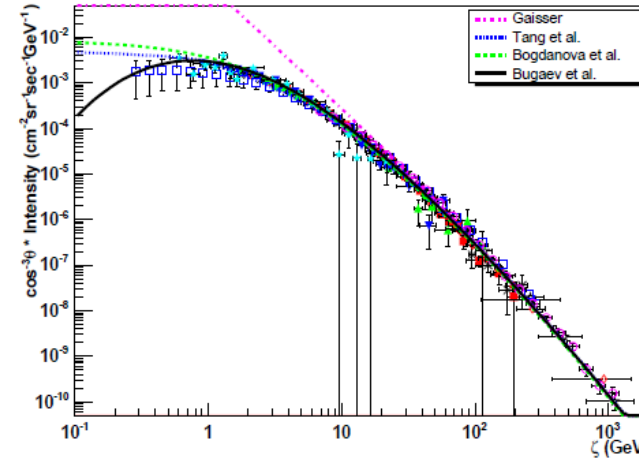
- 1998 Bugaev paraméterezés

$$\Phi_B(p) = A_B p^{-(\alpha_3 y^3 + \alpha_2 y^2 + \alpha y + \alpha_0)}$$

- 2006 Reyna: Bugaev + angle dependence

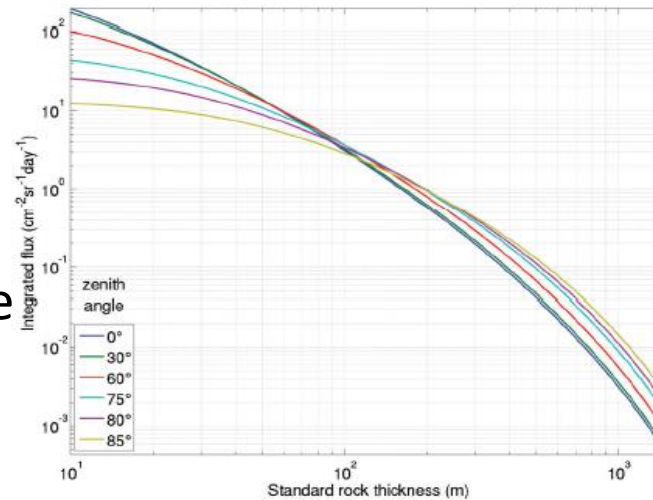
$$\Phi_R(p, \Theta) = \cos^3(\Theta) \Phi_B(p \cos \Theta)$$

- MC simulations

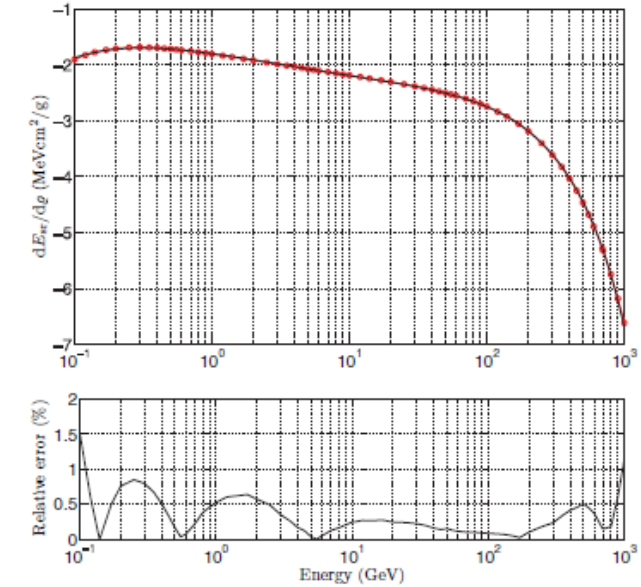


$\Phi(E_0, \Theta)$ Muon spectrum

↓ [2006 Reyna]

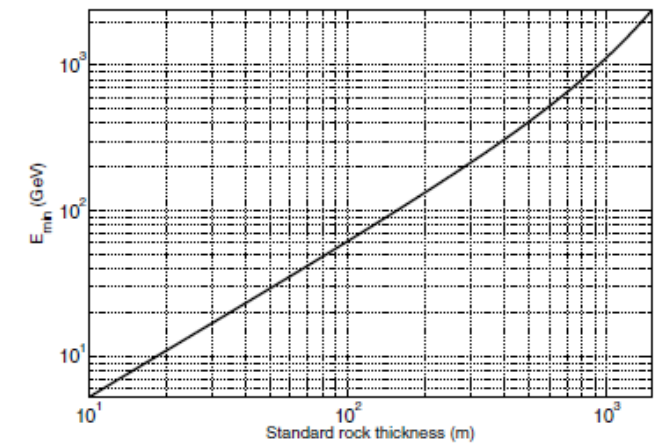


$I(\rho, \Theta)$ Flux [2012 Lesparre]



$dE/d\rho$ [PDG]

↓



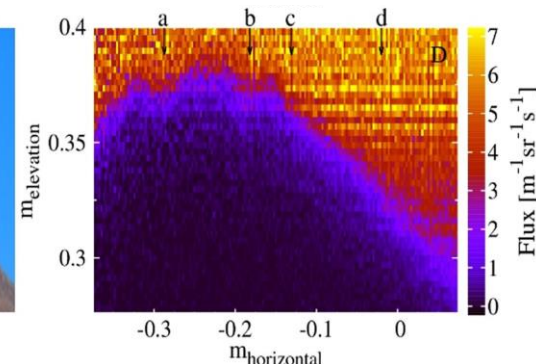
$E_{min}(\rho)$ [2010 Lesparre]

Systematic errors

- Different flux calculation methods
- Altitude-correction
[2002 Hebbeker & Timmermans]
$$\Phi(h) = \Phi(h = 0) \cdot \exp(-h/h_0)$$
- Geomagnetic effect
[2000 Cecchini]
- Solar wind
[1978 Bhattacharyya]
- Temperature/Pressure
[1997 Ambrosio, 2009 Tilav]
- Rock composition
[2018 Lechmann]
- Energy minimum calculation
- Multiple scattering
[2018 Oláh]
- Detection errors
(resolution, efficiency, acceptance, etc.)
- Density-length errors
(detector position/angle, surface map accuracy, etc.)
- The angle dependence of the errors
- + Statistical errors..
(number of muons)

Surface muography projects: Sakurajima volcano

- Collaboration and patent with the University of Tokyo since 2016
- Continuous development of SMO (Sakurajima Muography Observatory)
- 8.7 m², 11 detector module, 6-8 chamber/module
- See more in the presentation of L. Oláh (presented by me 😊)

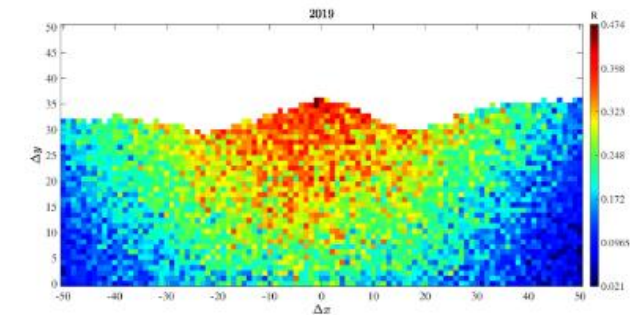
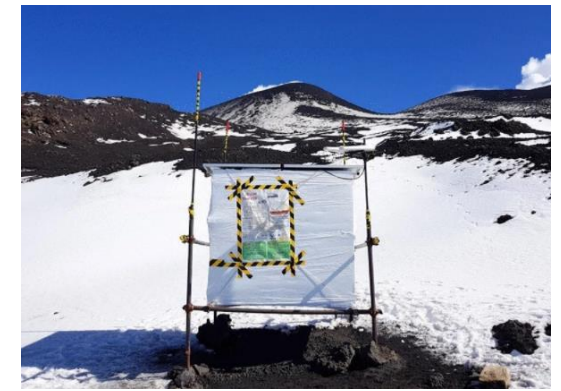


L. Oláh, H. K. M. Tanaka, T. Ohminato, and D. Varga (2018).
Scientific reports, 8(1), 1-13.

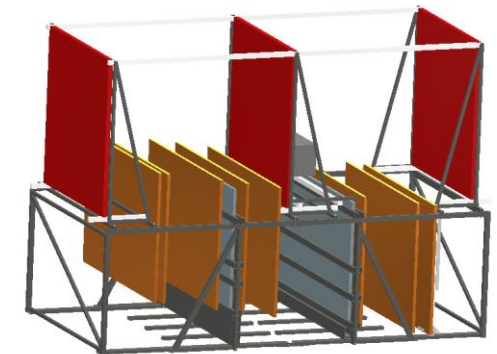
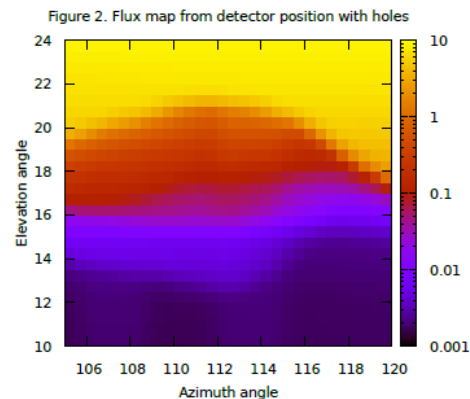
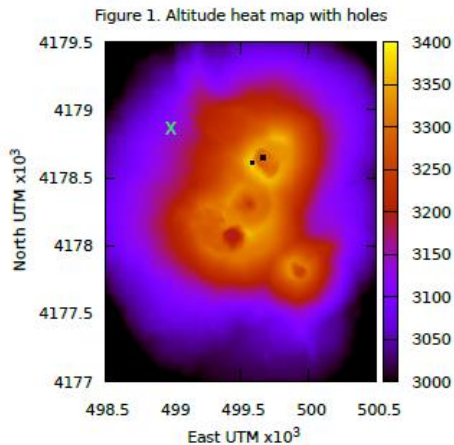


Surface muography projects: Etna volcano

- New collaboration will be with the University of Catania
- For observation and tomography of the Etna
- Combination of scintillator and gaseous detector
- Challenges: 3000 m altitude, several m snow in winter, regular large eruptions (area closed)



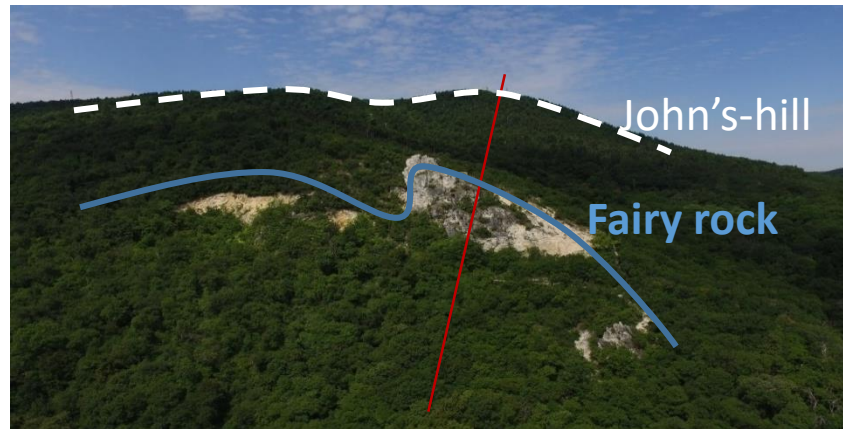
[Lo Presti, *SciRep* 10, 11351 (2020)]



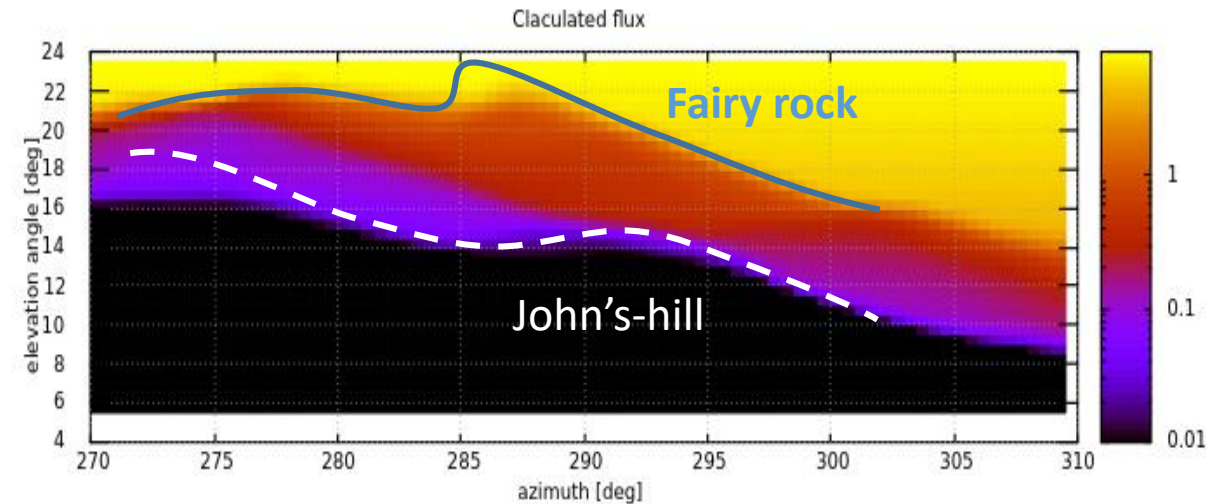
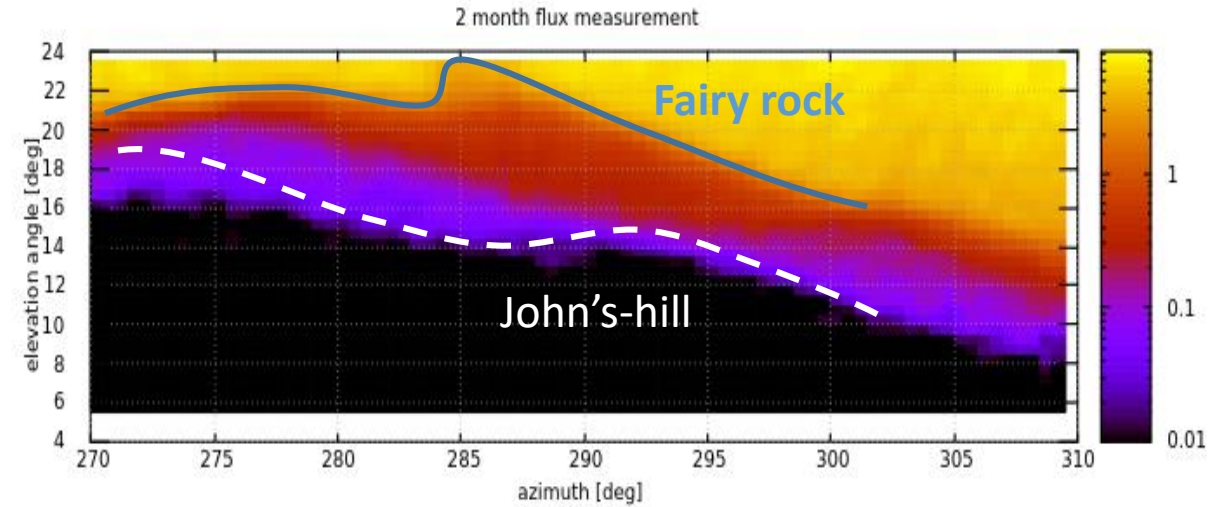
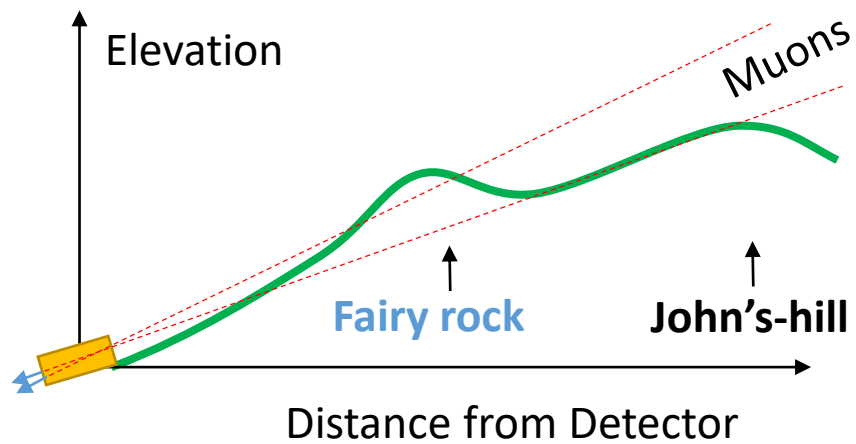
Surface muography projects: Budapest Fairy Rock

- Motivation:
 - Demonstration of looking through a mountain
 - Measuring the effect of multiple scattering
 - Measuring the imaging resolution of muography
- Idea:
finding a geographical place where there is a high gradient of density-length behind a hill
- Setup:
Fairy Rock (50—100 m rock length) in front of the detector
Contour of John's hill behind the Fairy Rock is a high gradient region

Surface muography projects: Budapest Fairy Rock



Drónkép a detektor fölött 50 m-el.



Summary

- On-surface muography has a lot of technical challenges
- The MWPC detector in Wigner has been developed to meet these challenges
- A common question about on-surface muography is the background suppression
- Further issues are the different flux calculation methods and systematic errors
- Some of our on-surface projects presented:
 - Japan Sakurajima volcano observation (collab. with the University of Tokyo)
 - Italian Etna volcano observation (new collab. with University of Catania)
 - Budapest Fairy Rock for measuring the imaging capabilities of muography

Thank you for your attention!

Financial support

- Uni.Tokyo ERI, Joint Usage Research Project, Applied muography 2020-H-05
- H2020 MSCA RISE, INTENSE: Particle physics experiments at the high intensity frontier, 2018
- 2013-2017 MTA "Lendület" Innovatív Detektorfejlesztő Kutatócsoport
- NKFIH TÉT: Japán (2016-2018), Olasz (2021-2023), Szerb (2016-2018 és 2021-2023)
- OTKA - FK-135349 (2020-2024) "Modern müografikus képalkotás vizsgálata" 2020-2024
- ELKH - Kiemelt Téma : SA-88/2021 (2021-2023) "Modern müografikus képalkotó rendszerek hazai és nemzetközi gyakorlati alkalmazása,,
- TÉT - Olasz : TÉT-2020-00224 (2021-2023) "Sokszálas nyomkövető detektor alkalmazása az Etna vulkán müografikus vizsgálatához"