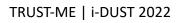
Tomographic Research of Underground and large STructures with Muographic Expertise (TRUST-ME)



Clément Risso | Ignacio Lázaro Roche

TRUST-ME | i-DUST 2022



Clément Risso | Ignacio Lázaro Roche

MUST² detector (2018)

TRUST-ME Project overview (Former T2DM2)

- T2DM2 detector validated in field conditions (2018)
 - Supported and developed by LSBB
 - New kind of muon detector (MUST²)
 - Technology and method patented in 2015
- Project duration: 2 years
 - April 2022 April 2024
- Staff:
 - Ignacio Lázaro-Roche: research engineer, project leader
 - Clément Risso: software engineer
- TRUST-ME: major electronics update and application-oriented software tools
 - Aimed targets: dams and groundwater reservoirs





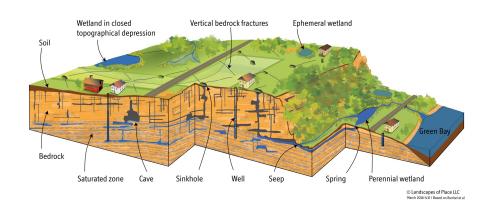
Targeted applications

• Sustainable management of water resources

- Climate change, demographic growth cause increasing need for water
- 25% of world population depends on groundwater from karstic reservoirs

• Surveillance of large infrastructures

- Many dams have reached the end of their lifespan
- 200 dam failures between 2000 and 2009
- Existing monitoring techniques are limited





Broken dam in Vega de Tero, Spain (1959)

China Admits Problems With Three Gorges Dam

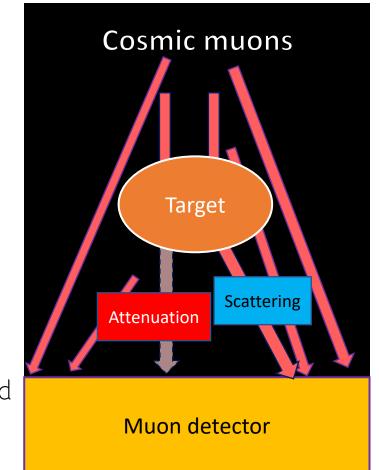
The Three Gorges Dam faces problems involving pollution and geological disaster prevention. Reuters



Muography principle

- Muons are **naturally generated** in cosmic showers
 - Undergo absorption and scattering along their path
 - Interactions \propto path length and density
- Muography gives us information about target
 - Density mapping
 - Overburden
 - Evolution of density (from long-term acquisition)
- Transmission muography uses absorption
 - Muons cross hundreds of m before being completely attenuated
- Scattering muography based on trajectories
- High angular resolution, better positioning





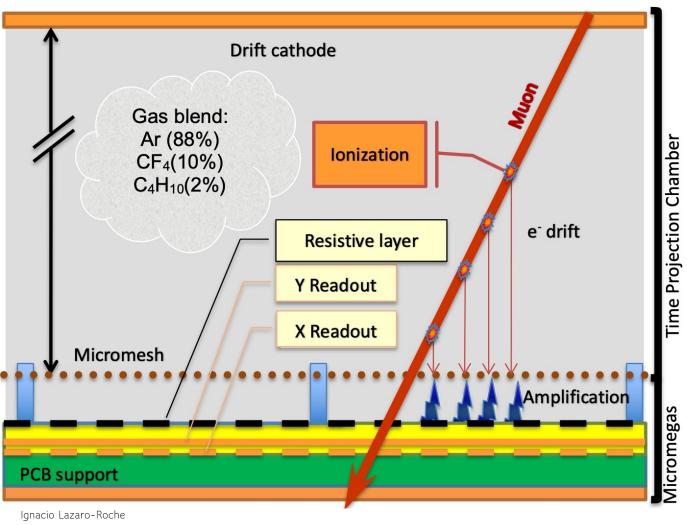
Why develop a new technology?

		Muon trajectory reconstruction	Muon timestamp	Ang. res. analogue to geophysics tech.	Wide field of view	Portability
Visual detectors	Film nuclear emulsion	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
	Cherenkov telescopes	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	X	×
Scinti llator	Hodoscopes	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	X	×
Gaseous detectors	GRPCs	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	X	×
	Micropatterns in multilayer	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	X	\checkmark
	TRUST-ME	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark

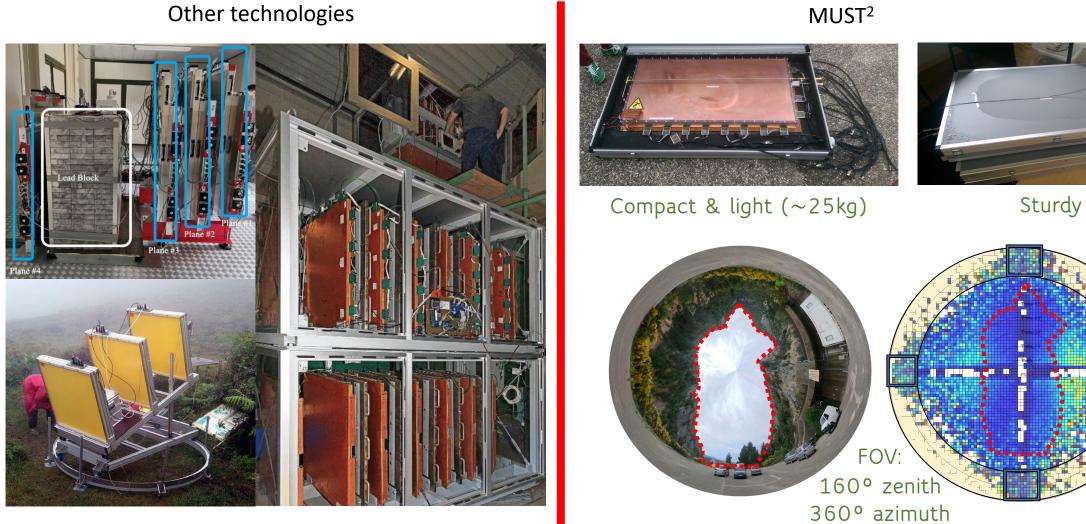


Functioning principle

- μ enters conversion & drift chamber
- Gas ionizes $\rightarrow e^-$ drifts to readout plane
- Charges amplified after the micromesh
- Signal induced in readout tracks
- Data acquisition trigger can be customized



How does it look?



MUST²



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4.5

2.5



Capabilities and applications

- Remote density mapping for underground and large structures
 - Existence of cavities, dense areas and discontinuities
 - Gravity movements, deposits, faults, pre-fracture tensile areas...
- Monitoring of density evolution
 - Characterization of dynamic / non-modellable systems
 - Variations either periodical (day/night, summer/winter...) or punctual (construction work, rain, floods...)
- Provides additional data
 - Muography can be associated with well-established geophysics techniques
 - Increases reliability and range of techniques such as gravimetry, electrical resistivity etc.
- Sometimes the only option available

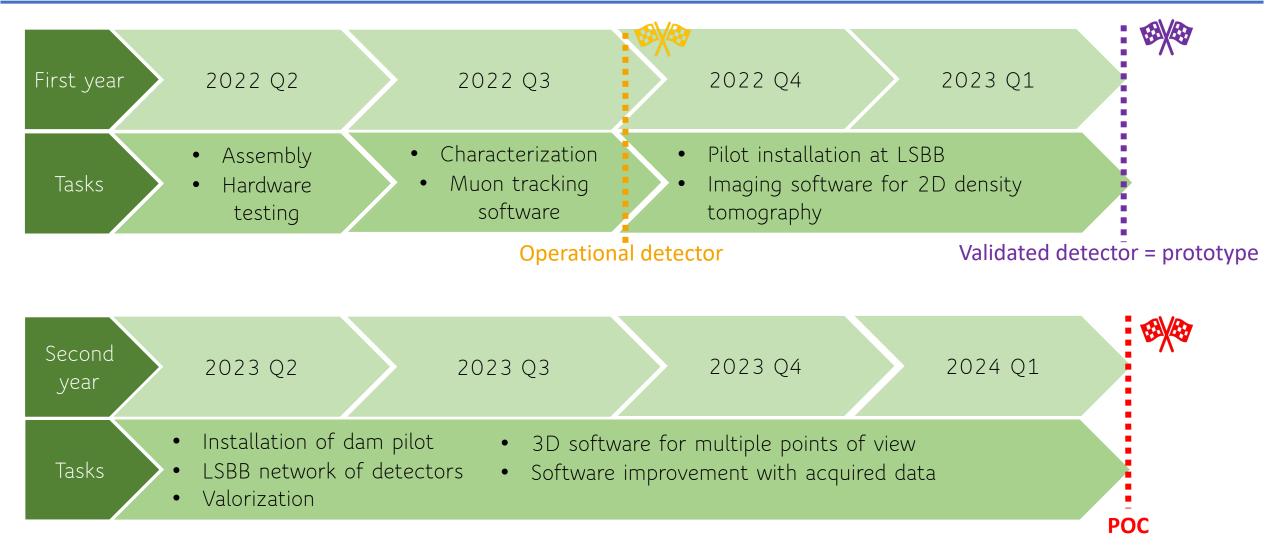


New features after the upgrade

Characteristics	Previous version	TRUST-ME version	
Data analysis from multiple point of views	No	Yes	4D tomography possible
Electronics can be bought from market	No	Yes	Key point for commercialization
Need for auxiliary detectors	Yes	No	Less costly and bulky
Auto-triggering from muon	No	Yes	Programmable and exportable
Automatic deletion of void data	No	Yes	Less data traffic, improved storage
Numeric amplification gain	Fixed	Yes	Programmable, better signal/noise
Gain variation with temperature	Yes	No	Constant performance
Time resolution	25 ns	1 ns	Improved angular resolution
Sampling frequency	7 kHz	4 MHz	Beam measures



Project roadmap & challenges





Ongoing work







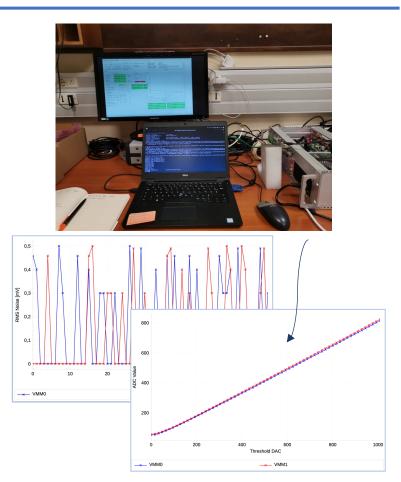
Assembly of heatsinks on acquisition cards (x160...)



Setup of an underground *clean room* for detector assembly



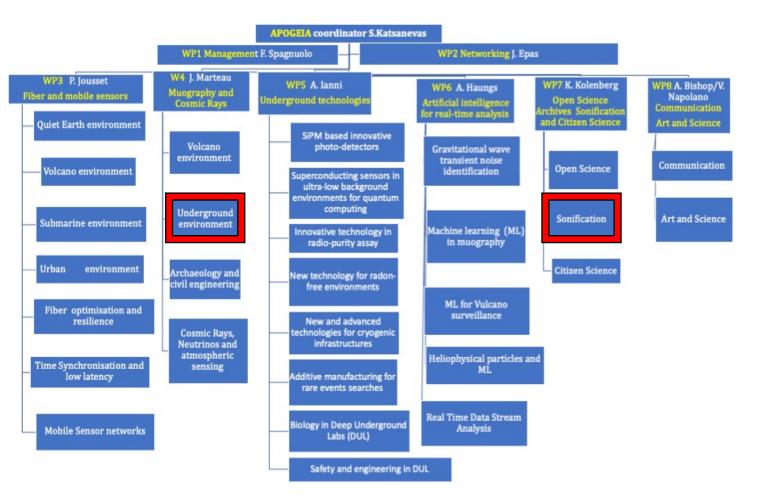
- -New floor and ceiling
- -Laminar flow hood (EN 61010)
- -2 electronics workbenches
- -Gas management



Chip flashing, hardware and performance testing of hybrids

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WP4.

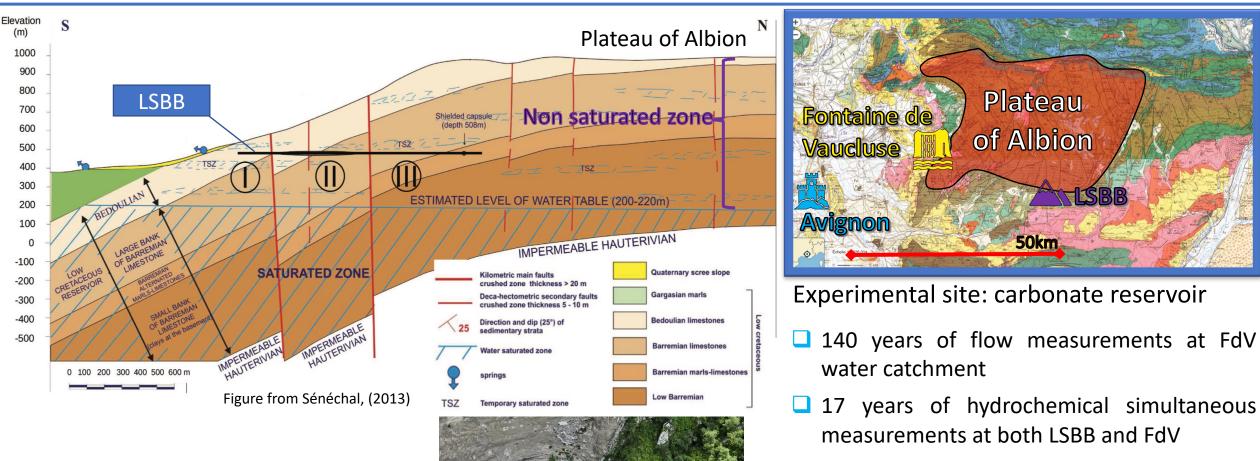
Benchmarking site for critical-zone muographic measurements.
Multi- technique/technology/scale experiment

WP7.

 Data from Muographic acquisition will be sonificated



A convenient location

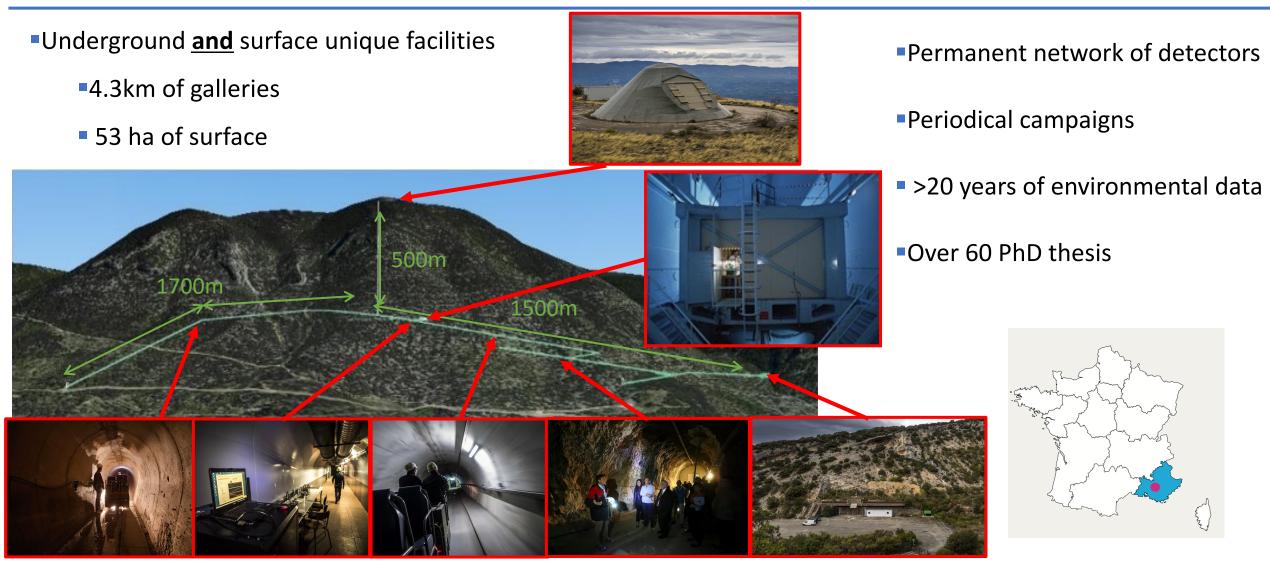


CNRS

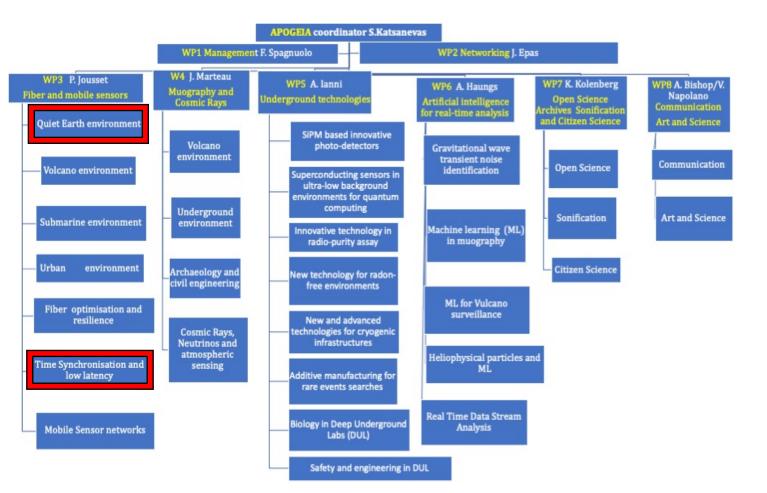
atoire Souterrain à Bas Bruit

Easy and « random » access to LSBB flows in the unsaturated area of the karstic aquifer and within the saturated zone (boreholes)

Well-known, versatile environment







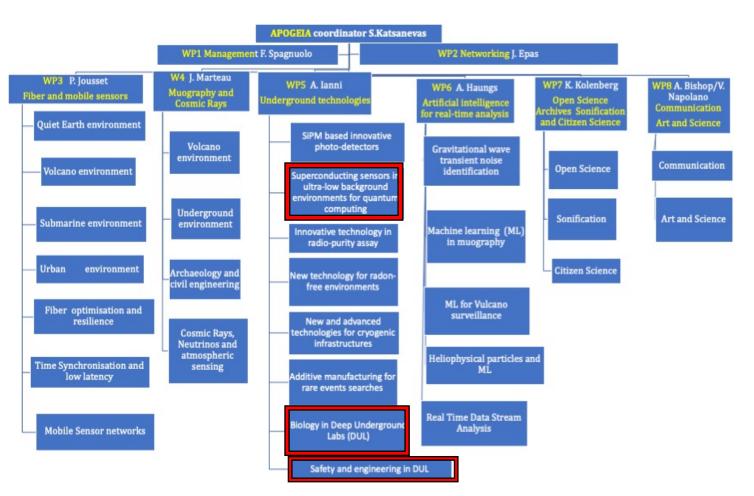
WP3.

Test site to assess the capability of various optic fiber instrumentation (interrogators) in quiet environments in order to reach the ultimate performance of OF technologies
Perform and benchmark DAS (acoustic), DSS (strain) and DTS (temperature) continuous measurements of the ground noise

 Characterize the ground noise in quiet environments

Network Synchronisation and time/frequency distribution





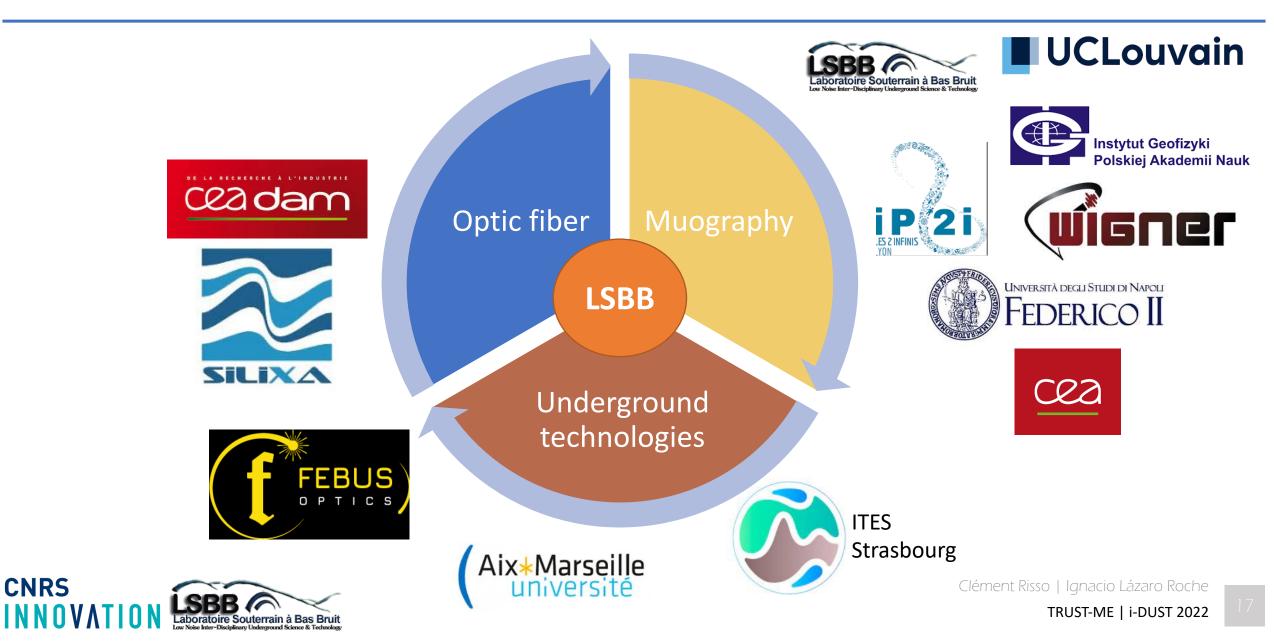
WP5.

The LSBB is equipped with two superconducting gravimeters, vertical to each other, and separated by 520 meters of rock.

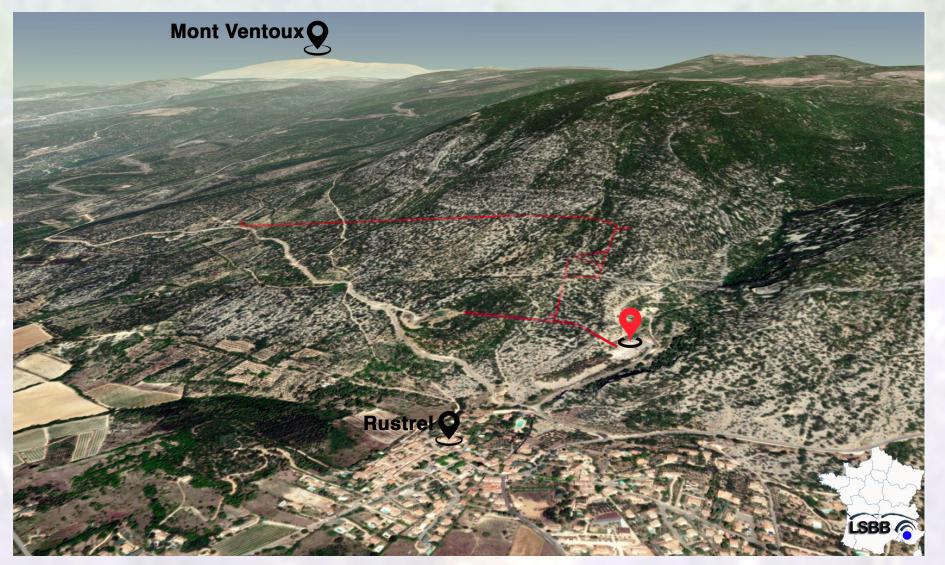
This unique configuration makes it possible to measure mass fluctuations with twice the sensitivity of a single gravimeter and provides sensitivity to lateral variations.

Strong synergies with muographic measurements
Characterization of microbiological material in karstic environment for water quality control
Part of the European network for improving UL safety solutions.





Thank you for your attention



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