Bayesian analysis of Muon tomography data

RD51 Mini-Week

Christopher Filosa
(CEA/DRF/IRFU/DPhN)

Irfu - CEA Saclay
Institut de recherche sur les lois fondamentales de l'Univers

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE
cea

Looking through objects

And reconstructing their volume

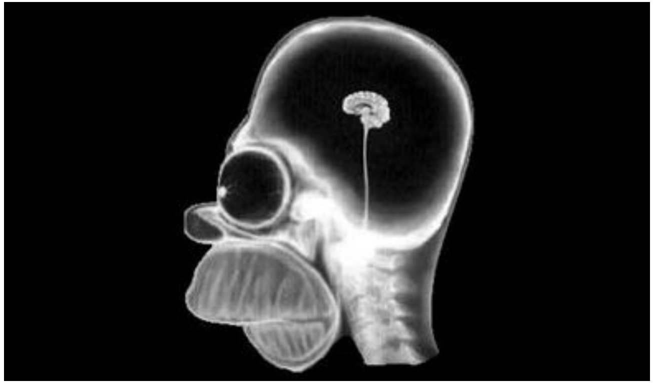
Non destructive imaging

Detector

Source

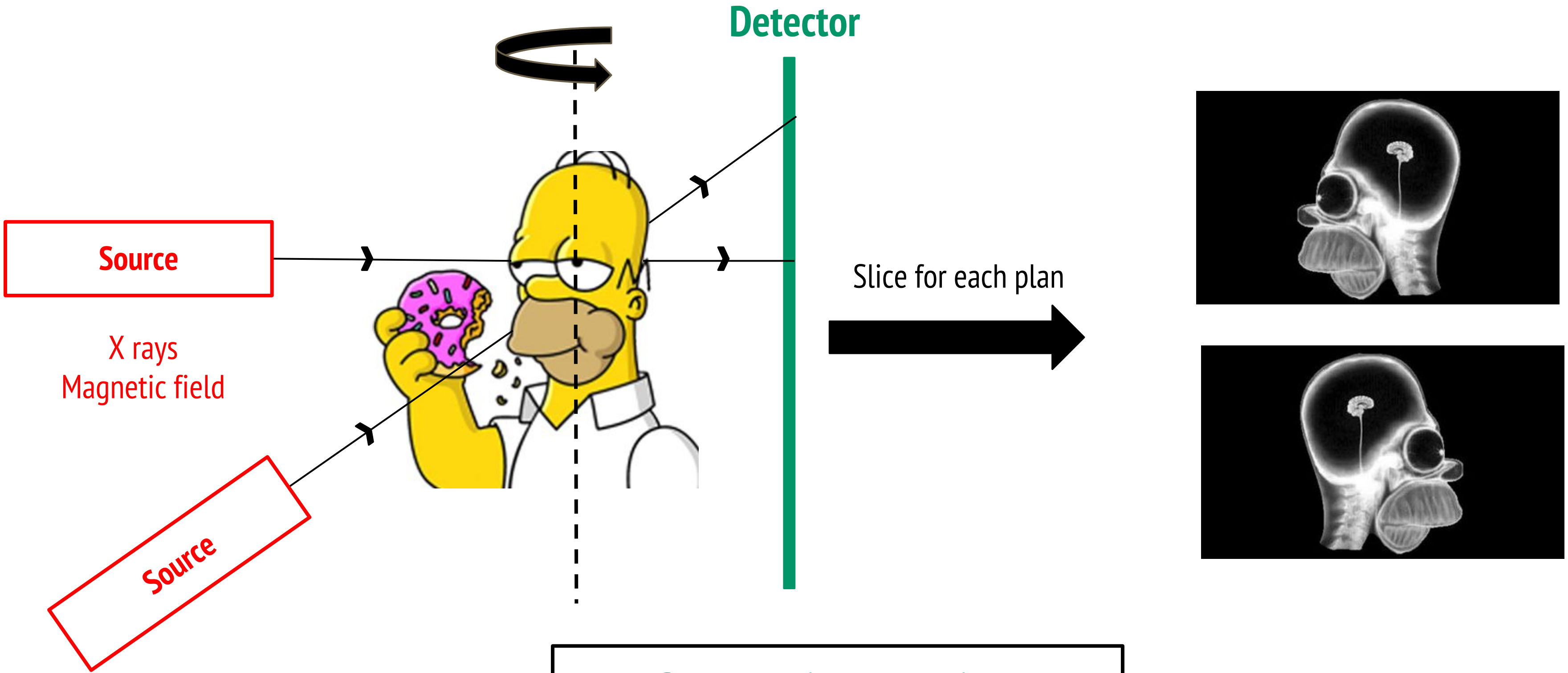
X rays
Magnetic field

Slice for this plan



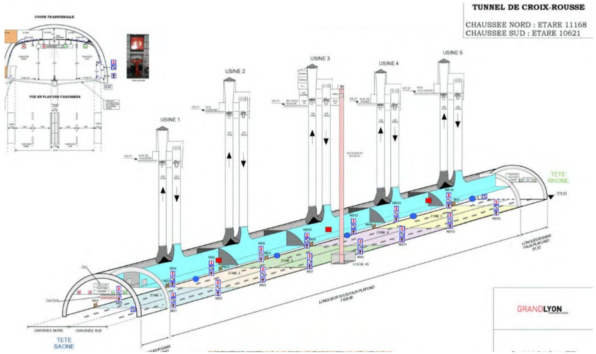
- Good spatial resolution
- High level of contrast

Non destructive imaging



- Good spatial resolution
- High level of contrast
- Imaging by tomography

Non destructive imaging

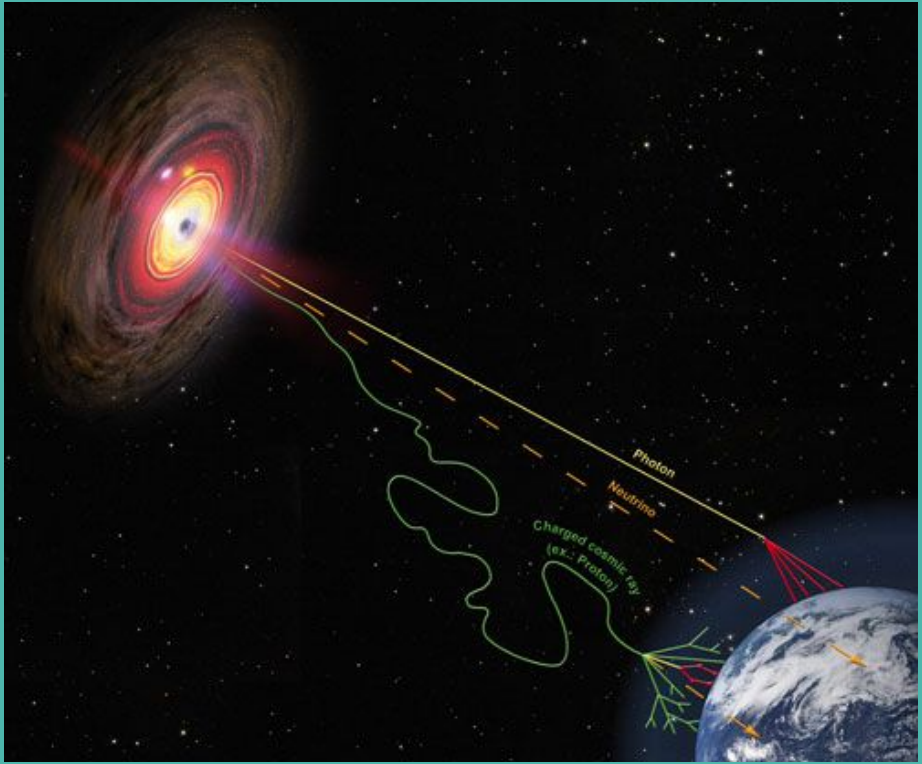


Expectations

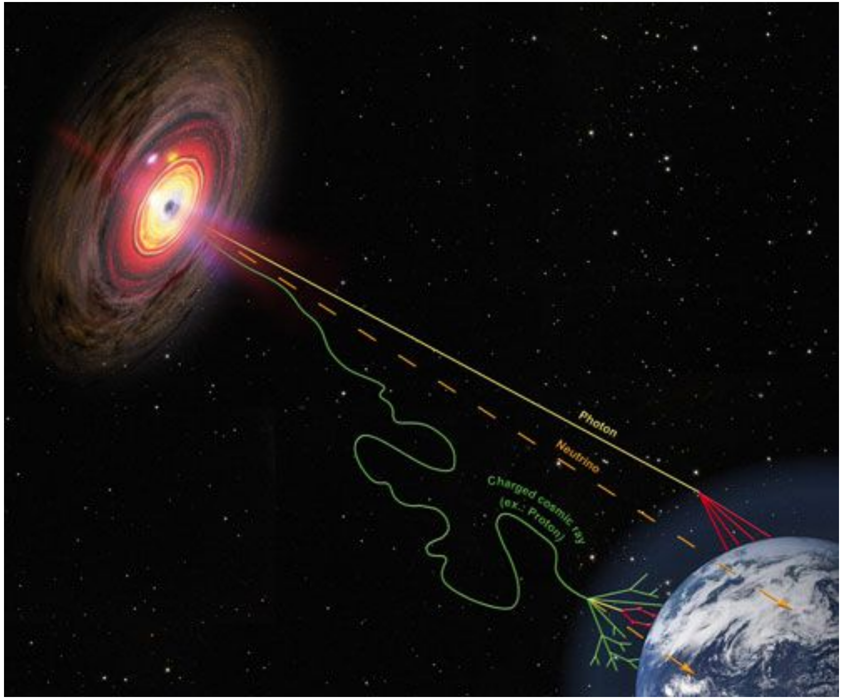
- High power of penetration (~100m)
- Harmless
- For high opacity object
- Free

Close encounters of the Third Kind

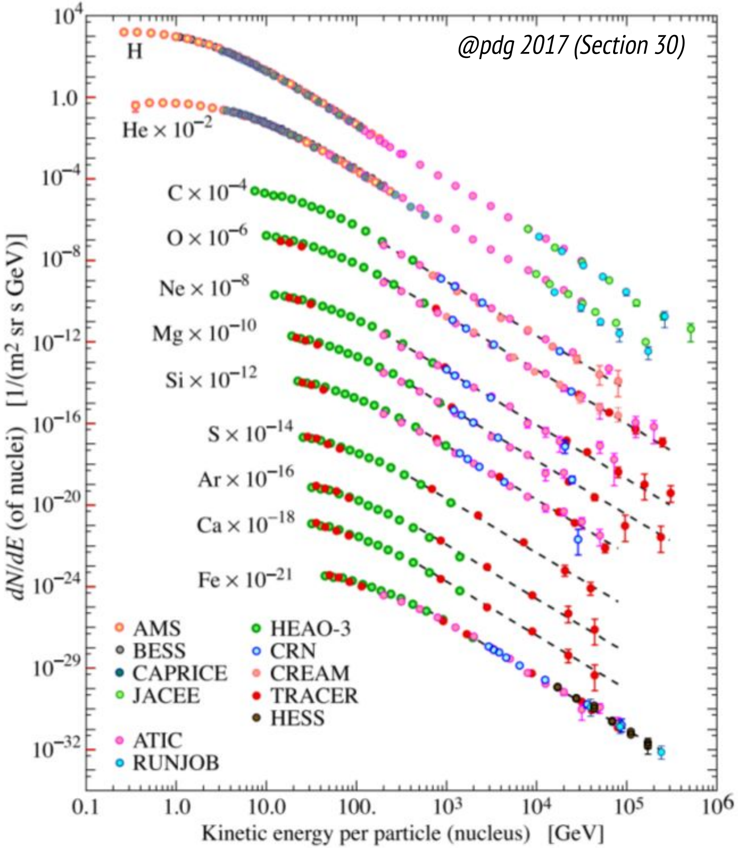
A permanent cosmic bombing raid



A cosmic shower

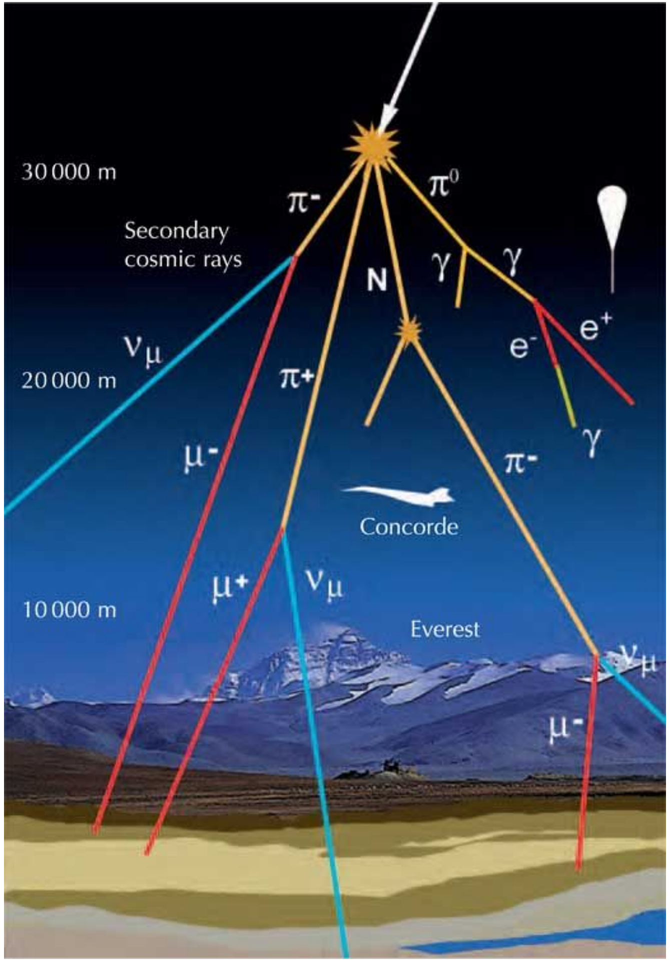


Known cosmic accelerators : Quasars, Active galaxies, Remanent supernovae, ...



Primaries mainly composed by protons and helium.

A cosmic shower



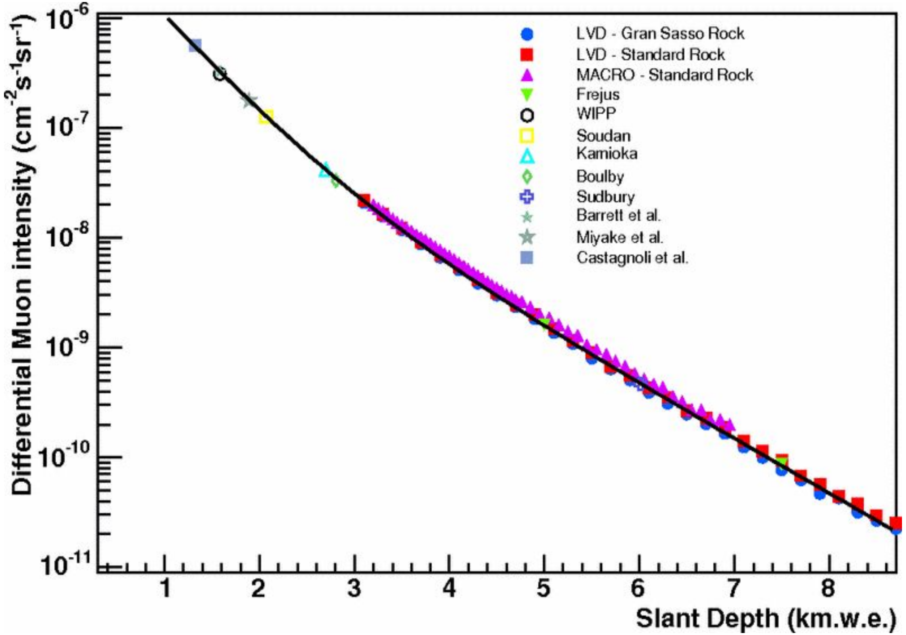
Muon flux at ground : 150/m^2/s ➡ cos(θ)^2 distribution

Mean Energy ~ 4GeV ➡ Kinetic energy of grain of sand at 1m/s

Celerity ~ c

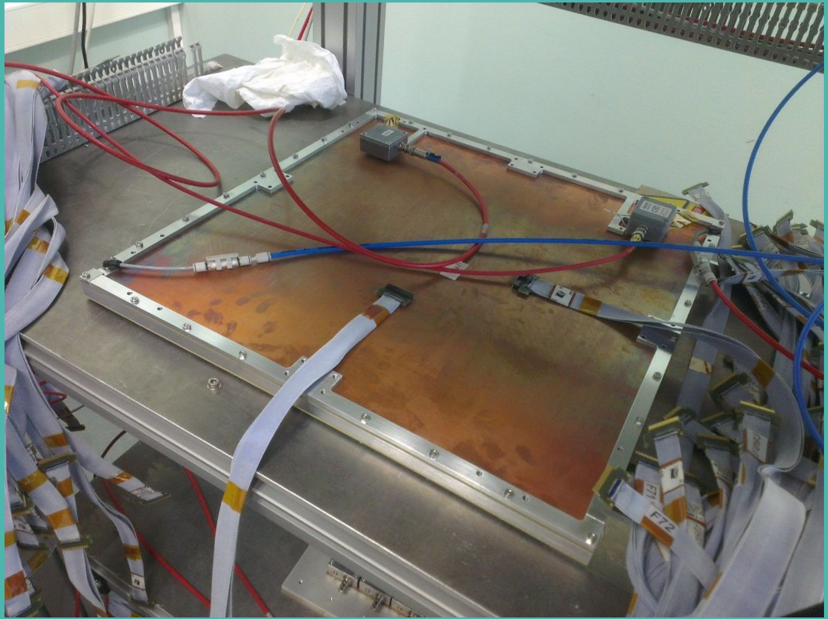
Lifetime ~ 2μs

Natural radiation, free and harmless !

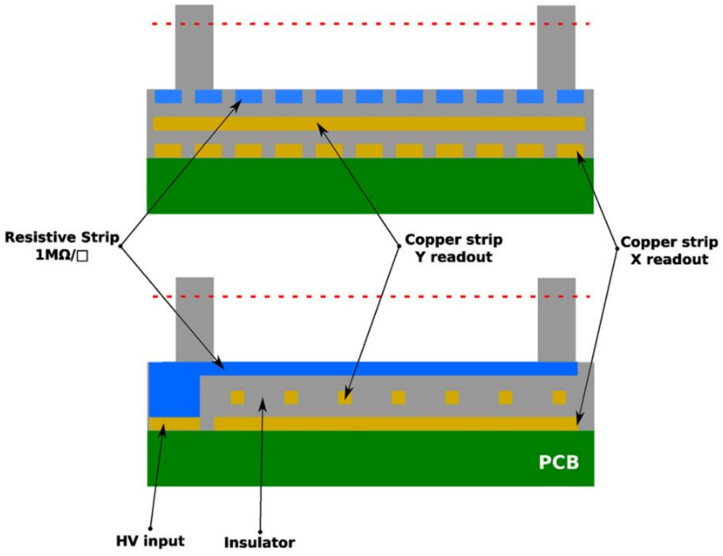


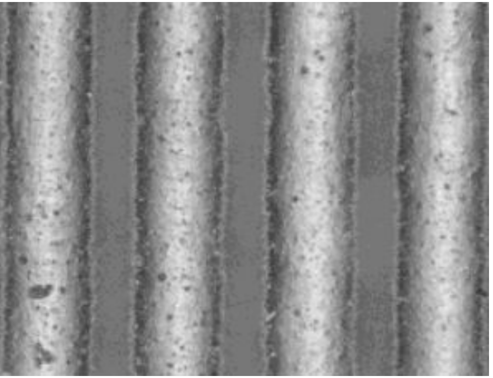
MicroMegas detectors

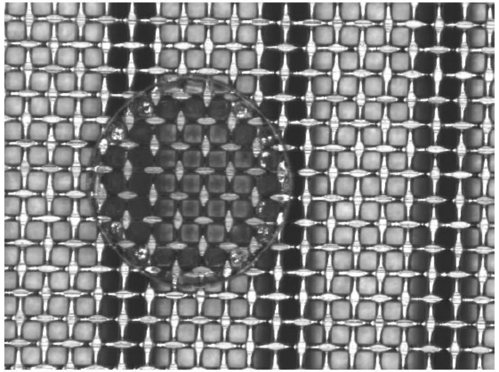
From fundamental research to social applications



2D Readout bulked resistive Micromegas

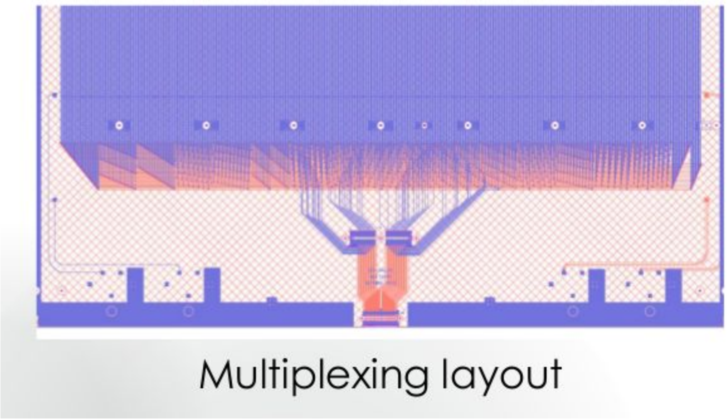






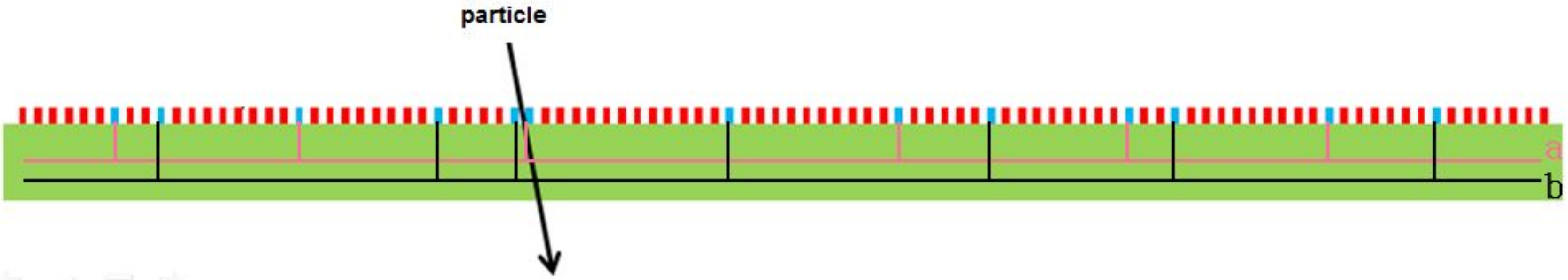
- 50 x 50 cm^2 active surface
- 3 strip layers
  - ➞ resistive (X) (482μm pitch and 380μm strips)
  - ➞ Y readout (482μm pitch and 100μm strips)
  - ➞ X readout (482μm pitch and 380μm strips)
- Bulk technology
- Resistive ink spread on PCB
  - ➞ Serigraphic process
  - ➞ Integrated resistivity ~ few hundred of kΩ

Genetic multiplexing

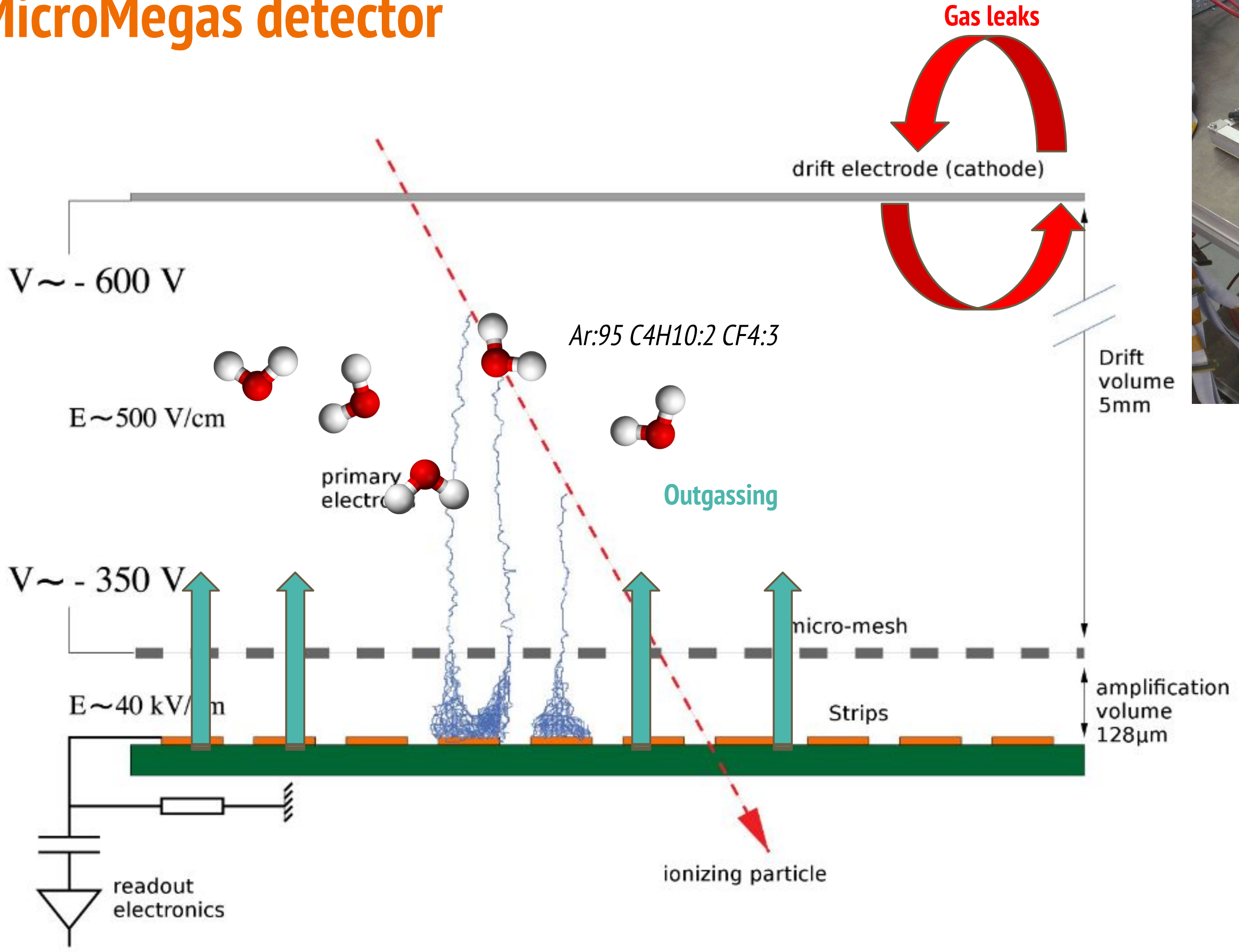


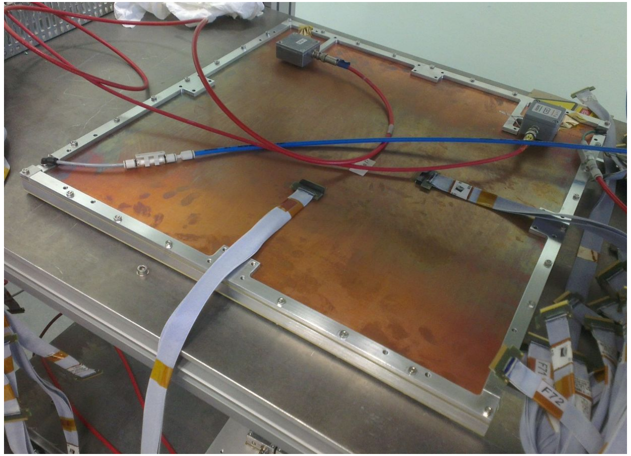
Reduction of costs and simplified electronic output

- 1037 strips read by 61 channels (reduction factor 17)
- Doublet of channel are connected to a unique doublet of consecutive strips
- Use signal spread over strips
- Multiplexing factor is adjustable w.r.t. flux inside the detector



MicroMegas detector

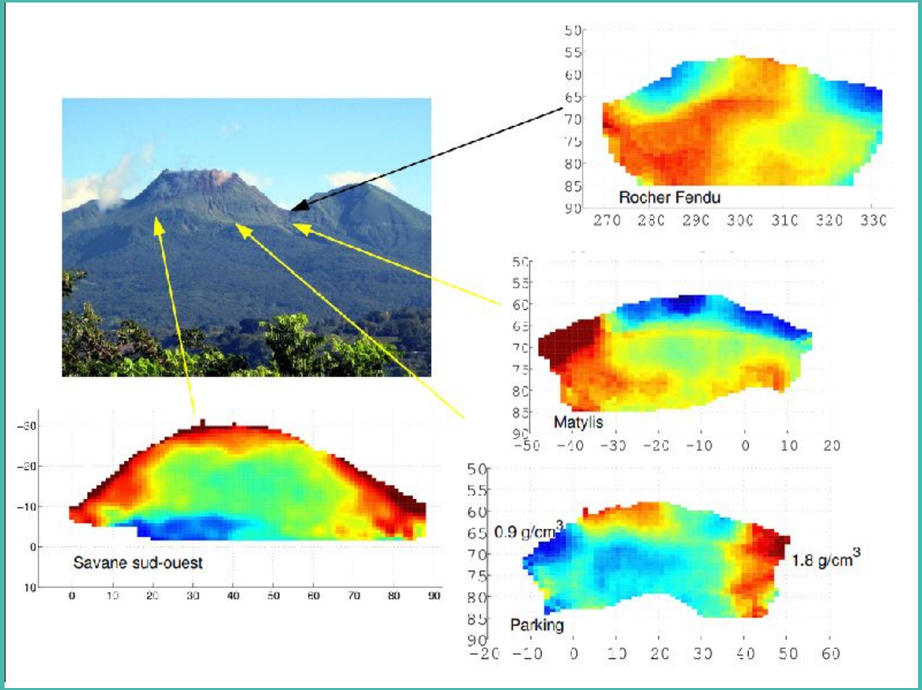




Main issues :
Gas leaks and outgassing

Muon Tomography / Muography

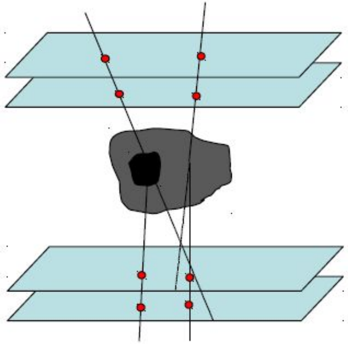
Different modes for several applications

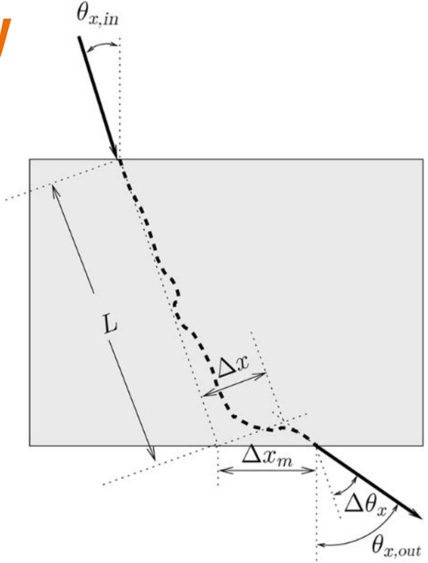


DIAPHANE Project (2016)

Two modes of muography

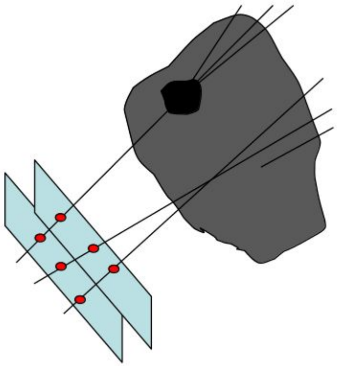
Deviation





- Coulomb diffusion
  - ➞ deflection angle depends on density
  - ➞ 10 cm of lead ~ 1° of deflection
- 3D Imaging
- Use for homeland security
- Spatial resolution is drastic
- Faster than transmission

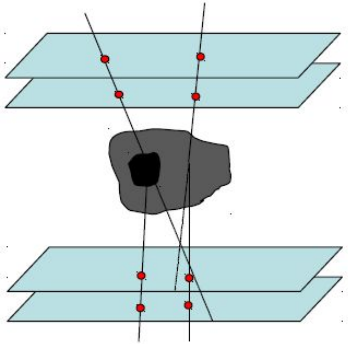
Transmission

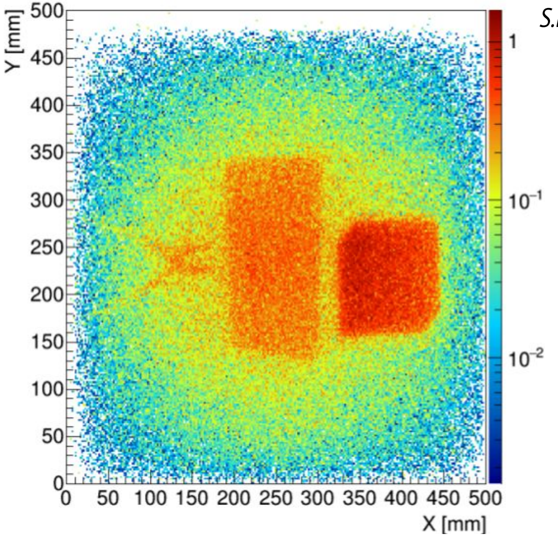


- Muon survival probability depends on the density
  - ➞ A density map can be made from the muon flux
  - ➞ Volcanoes
  - ➞ Geological prospection
- Muon flux at ground : 1 muon/cm^2/mn
  - ➞ Tradeoff between sensitivity and acquisition time
  - ➞ Better precision can extract the most information of each muon

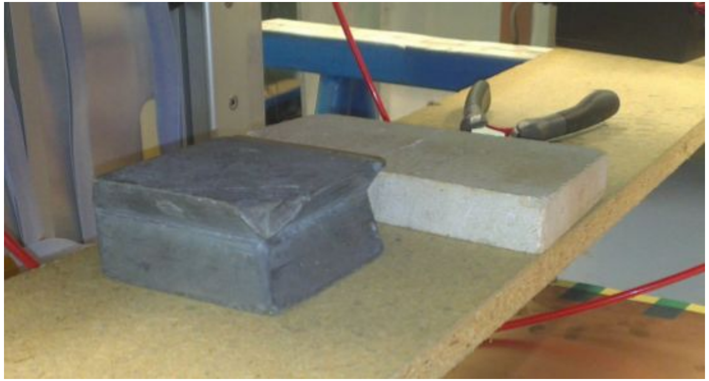
Two modes of muography

Deviation

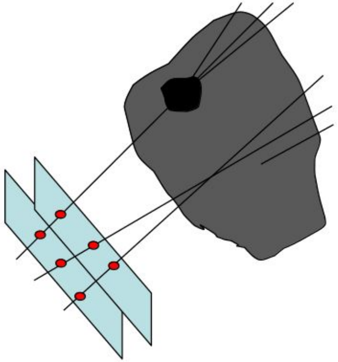


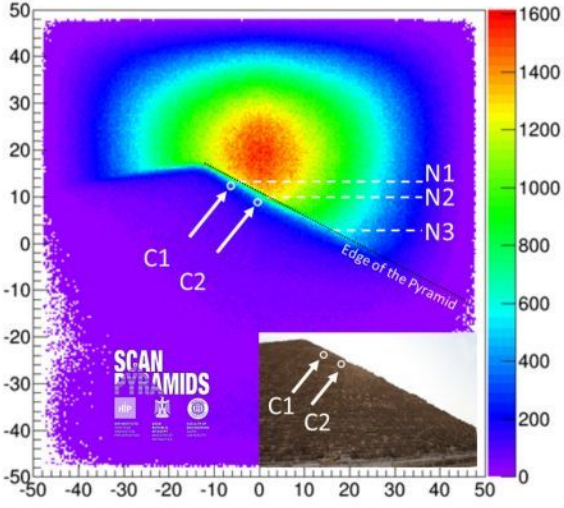


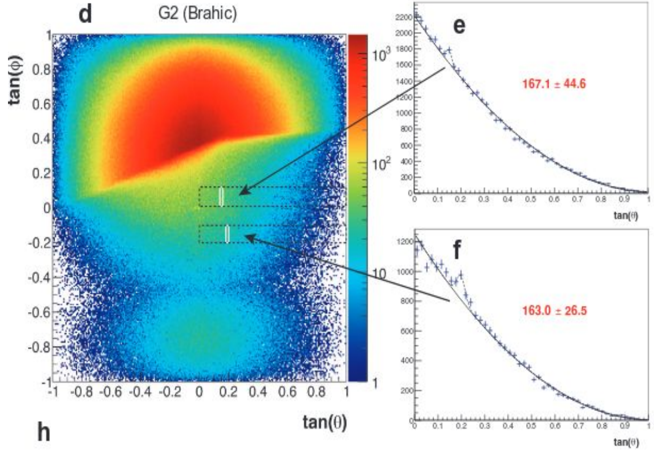
S.Bouteille (2017, Thesis)



Transmission



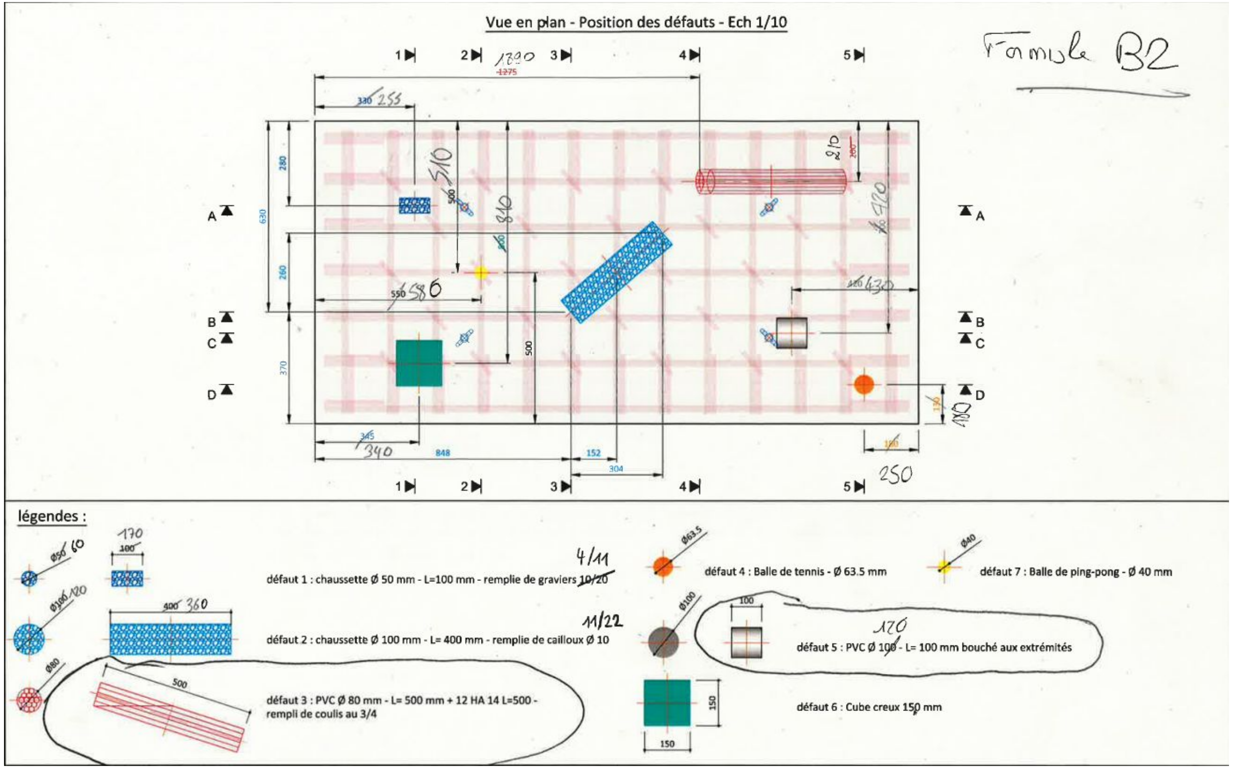




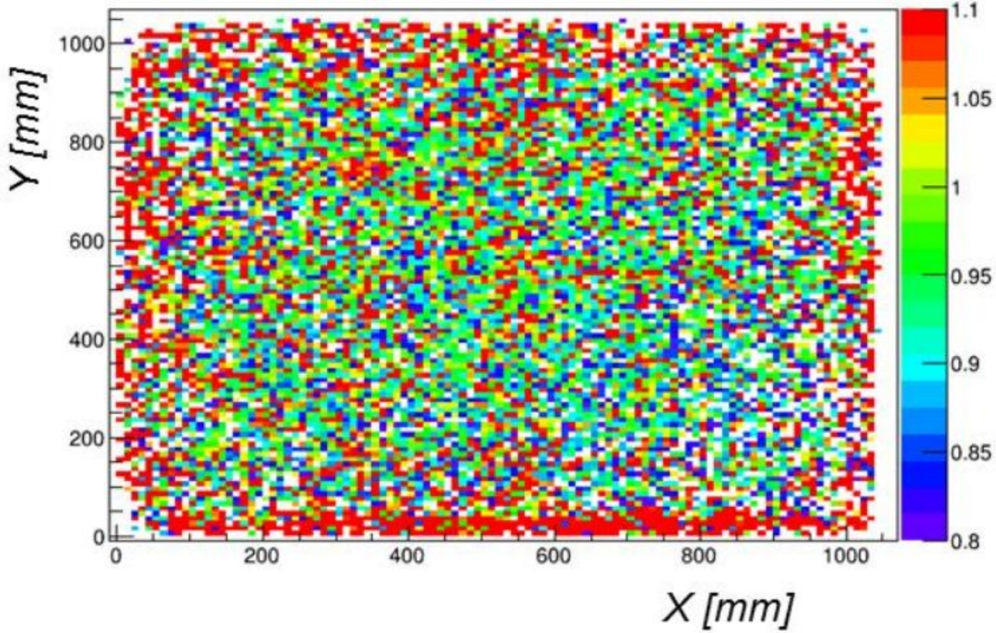
ScanPyramids (2016 2017 (Nature))

Detection of defaults

Imaging faults in a concrete slab

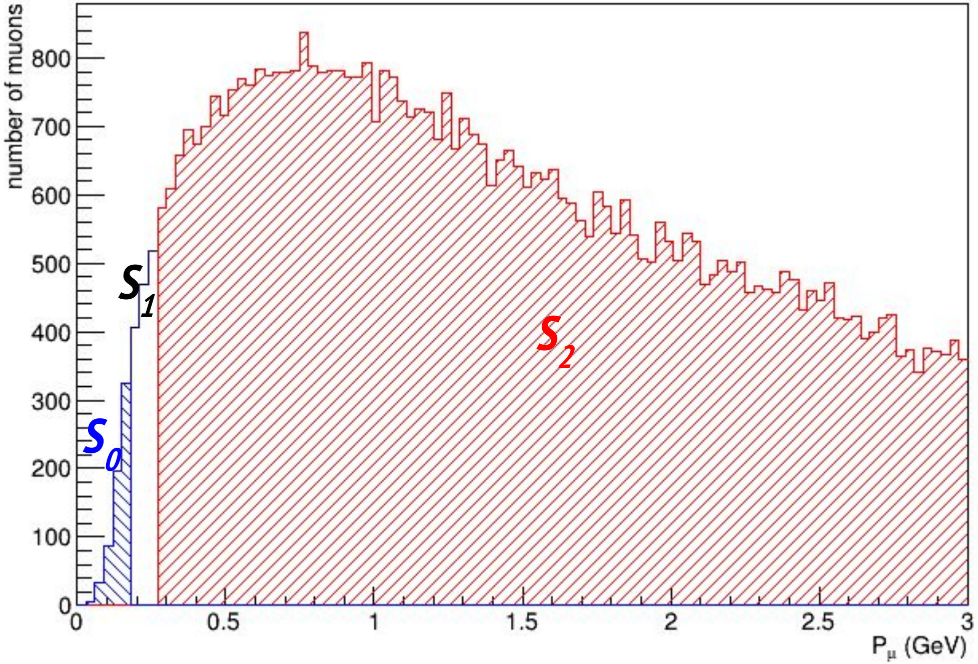


Imaging faults in a concrete slab



→ Two mode tested : transmission and absorption (deviation not adapted. Not dense enough)

New mode in Tomomu : absorption

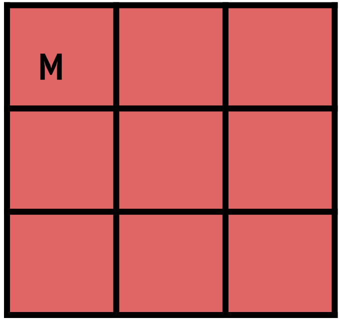


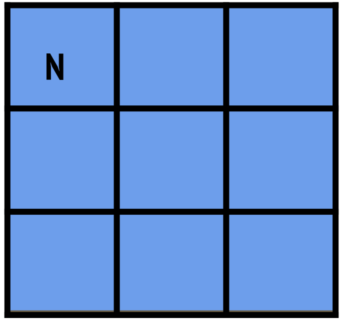
Corsika simulation of muon flux at ground . Blue = E_μ < 180 MeV. Red = E_μ > 270 MeV.

Relative muons excess in transmission = S_1 / S_2 ➡ Object with high density (pyramids, volcanoes, buildings)

Relative muons excess in absorption = $S_1 / (S_1 + S_0)$ ➡ Object with low/intermediate density

Results - Simulations





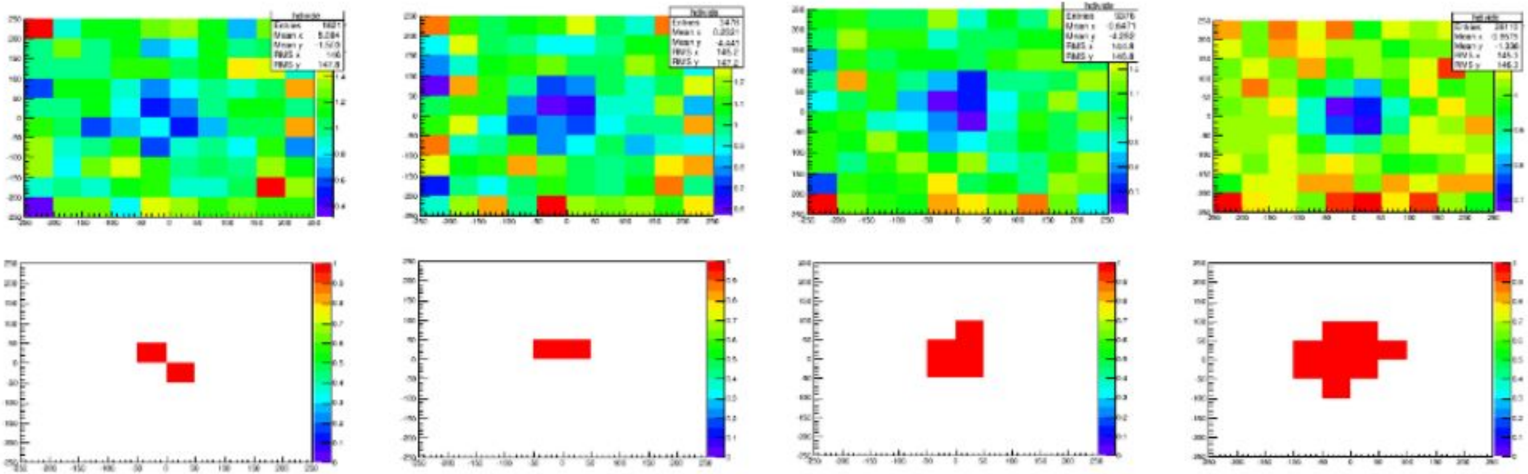
- H0 : M and N are distributed with the same Poisson distribution with λ.
- H1 : M and N are distributed with differents Poisson distribution (λ and μ)

f(M|N,λ)

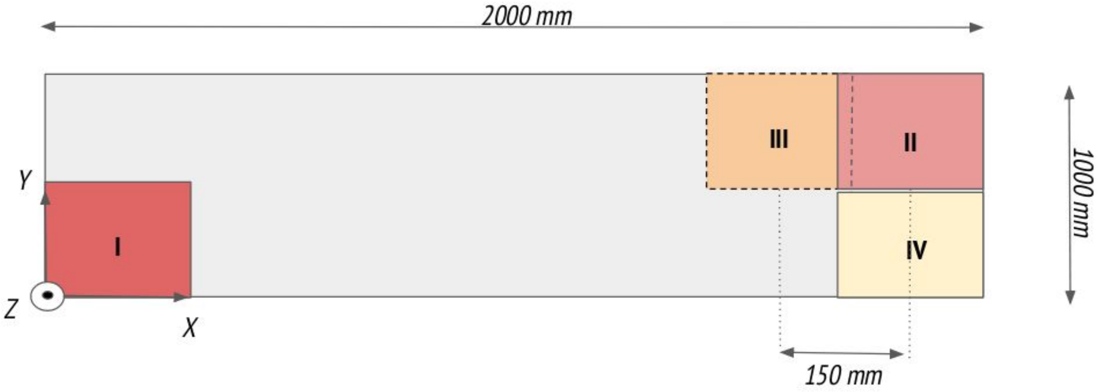
4h 8h 24h 120h

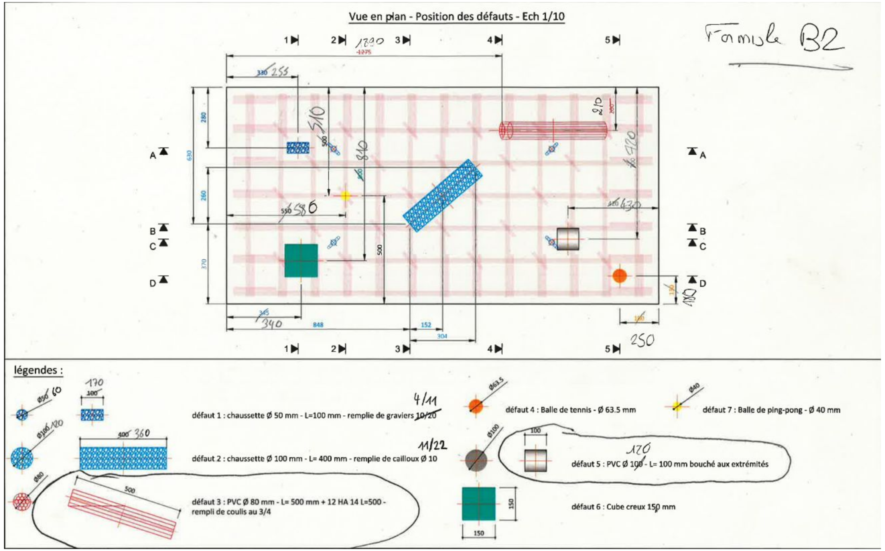
Ratio between H0 and H1

CL 99,7%



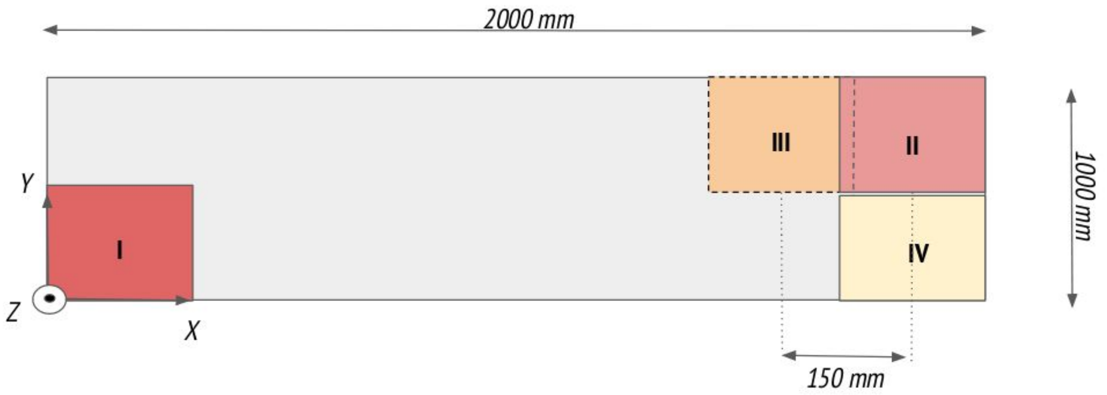
Imaging faults in a concrete slab

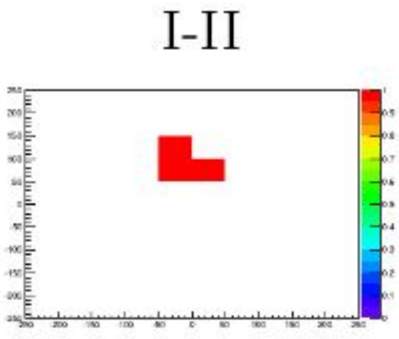


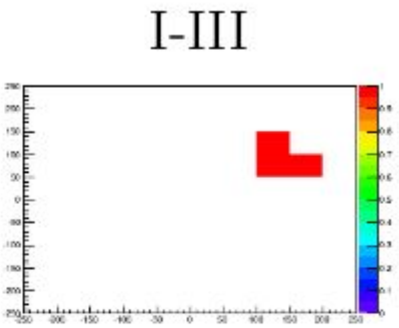


- Two positions allowed for the void
  - ➡ Symmetry by 180° rotation
- Analysis done between I vs II and I vs III
  - ➡ Detectors were moved by 15cm
  - ➡ No faults appeared after dividing the two histograms
  - ➡ Blurring due to acceptance (geometry and efficiency) and diffusion of muons in the concrete slab

Imaging faults in a concrete slab





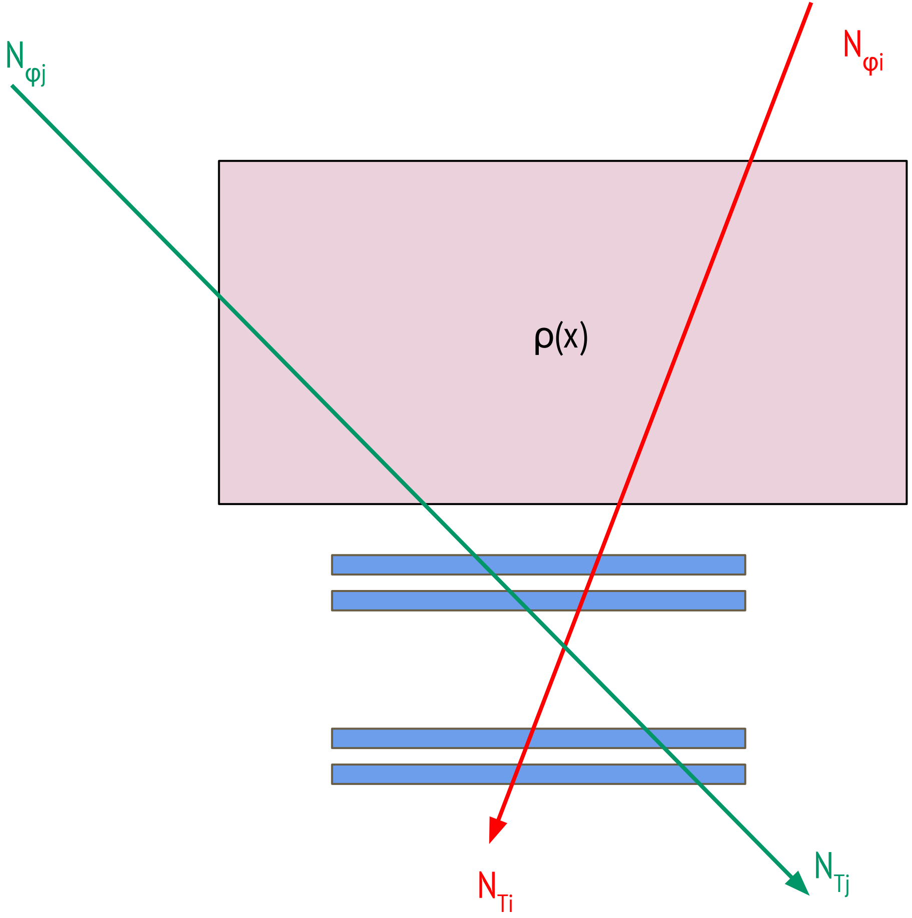


CL 99,7%

- Two position allowed for the void
  - ➡ Symmetry by 180° rotation
- Analysis done between I vs II and I vs III
  - ➡ Comparison shows a significant difference
  - ➡ the fault moved by 15cm as we hoped

Inverse problem

Direct problem



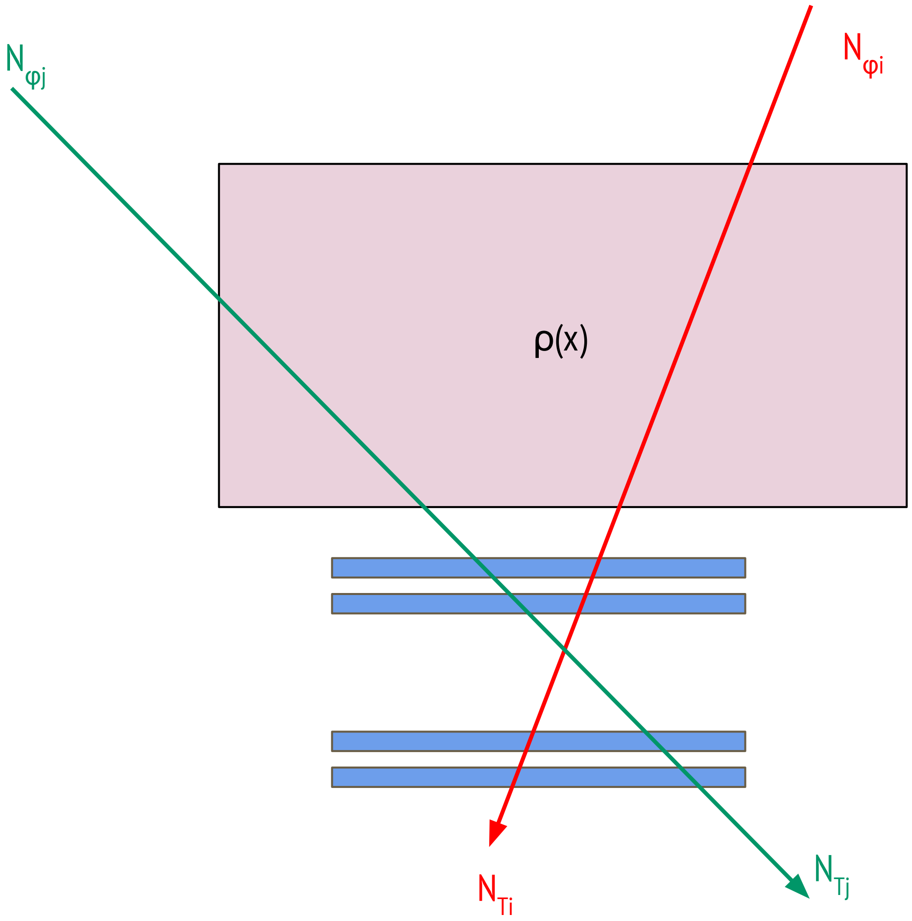
Parameters **p** = (ρ(x) for x in object)

Data **d** = (($N_{\varphi 1}$, N_{T1}), … , ($N_{\varphi d}$, N_{Td}))

$$\mathcal{M} : \mathcal{P} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

$$\mathbf{p} \longrightarrow \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{M.p}$$

Inverse problem



Parameters **p** = (ρ(x) for x in object)

Data **d** = $((N_{\varphi 1}, N_{T1}), \dots, (N_{\varphi d}, N_{Td}))$

$$\mathcal{M} : \mathcal{P} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

$$\mathbf{p} \longrightarrow \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{M.p}$$

INVERSION

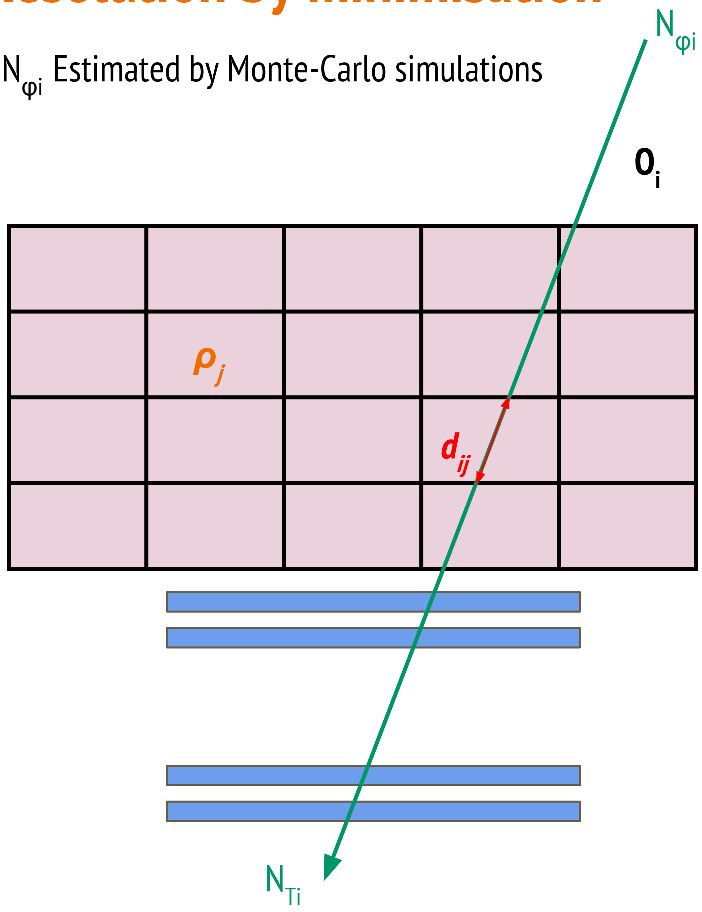
existence, uniqueness and stability

$$\mathcal{N} : \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}$$

$$\mathbf{d} \longrightarrow \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{N.d}$$

Resolution by minimisation

$N_{\varphi i}$ Estimated by Monte-Carlo simulations



Parameters $\mathbf{p} = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_N)$

Data $\mathbf{d} = ((N_{\varphi 1}, N_{T1}), \dots, (N_{\varphi d}, N_{Td}))$

d_{ij} = path travelled by muons in the voxel j for the LOR i (cm)

ρ_j = density in the voxel j ($g.cm^{-3}$)

O_i = opacity along the LOR i ($g.cm^{-2}$) = $\Sigma_j d_{ij}\, \rho_j$

Inversion = Find $\rho \in R^N$ such as $\| D\rho - O \|^2$ is minimal

Conclusions

- **Muography**
  - → A promising non-invasive technique for imaging and scanning objects of different types and opacities
  - → Development of robust and stable detectors
  - → R&D on gas degradation and gas consumption

- **Reconstruction**
  - → Detection of faults in concrete slab with a new method
  - → Work in progress : inverse problem

THANKS

Irfu - CEA Saclay
Institut de recherche
sur les lois fondamentales
de l'Univers

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE
cea