

# Evolution of underground science in LSM

Laboratoire souterrain de Modane From digging to modern experiments

# Laboratoire Souterrain de Modane

- Located in Modane
- 12 permanents
- 1000 visitors days per year



- Wide range of interdisciplinary topics
- Astroparticles, nuclear physic, environment, electronics, radioactivity measurement, biology





# Laboratoire Souterrain de Modane

- Merger with Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique & Cosmologie (LPSC-IN2P3) in Grenoble
  - 70 researchers, 90 Engineers & technicians
  - Covering fields in particle & nuclear physics, astroparticle and cosmology
- LSM now becomes a « national facility » as labelled by the CNRS
  - National facility for IN2P3 / CNRS
- LSM as an national experimental facility for :
  - Fundamental Physics
    - Neutrino property determination
    - Direct Dark matter search
  - Gamma spectrometry measurement
    - 14 detectors measuring continuously
    - Open to geosciences, materials, biology and medecine
      - Actually 1000 samples measured per year
    - PARTAGe project to automatize measurments
      - Increase significantly the scope of the LSM





# Location and access



# History of LSM



Digging

## **Proton decay**

- 4 µ/m2.d
- 3500m3
- 400m2

## Prototypes ----- Experiments

- 15Bq/m3 Rn in air
- Radonless air 125m3/h 15mBq/m3



# Double beta decay

 $bb0n: (A,Z) \rightarrow (A,Z+2)+2e^{-}$ 



Full electron energy



 $< m_n > \Rightarrow$  mass hierarchy

# SuperNemo experiment







- 82 Se source
- Extreme radiopurity requirement
- Special granularity to obtain the source

# Dark matter search

- Major physics goal
- Direct detection would answer to a lot of question
- WIMP candidate is a target for underground detection







CMB anisotropy



# Dark matter search

• Edelweiss







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## • NEWS



Field simulation art(es.Ex\*es.Ex+es.Ey\*es.Ey+es.Ez\*es.Ez) (V/m)





# Dark matter search

• DAMIC-M





- MIMAC
  - Directional recoil

Galactic coordinates





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# SHIN

- Super heavy element with half life ><sup>238</sup>U
- Z=108 targeted with self fission producing >5n

Nuclear physicsSuper Heavy Element In natureSHIN (osmium ore surroundedby 3He neutron detectors)

Events	Single	Double	Triple	Quadruple
Measured 550g Os	1 ev/ minute	1 ev./ 10days	2 events	1 event
Random events (100µs)		2 ev/ year	0 ev/ year	0 ev./ year





![](_page_10_Figure_7.jpeg)

From these results, we can deduce an upper limit of  $10^{-14}$ g/g for the concentration of EKA-Os super-heavy element in Osmium (with a sample of 550 g sample of Os and assuming a half-life of ~  $10^9$  years for this EKA-Os)

This leads to a limit of the mean concentration of EKA-Os of **10**<sup>-22</sup>g/g in the earth crust

![](_page_10_Picture_10.jpeg)

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# Low radioactivity constraints

- Requirement on material below mBq
- Strong pressure on analytical capabilities
- Increased number of pieces and longer time
- Main measurement performed by gamma ray spectrometry
- Constant effort took place in LSM to develop ultra low background germanium
- Expected 24 HPGe by 2020

![](_page_11_Picture_7.jpeg)

# High purity germanium

- Semi conductor crystal cooled down to 77 K
- Sample at room temperature
- Sensitive to gammas from 20keV up to 3MeV
- Non destructive measurement
- Sensitive to muons and cosmic activation
- Different detectors adapted to samples shape

![](_page_12_Figure_7.jpeg)

# Future of measurement at LSM

- PARTAGe project
  - Combining shields in common walls

![](_page_13_Figure_3.jpeg)

- Robotisation
- Optimisation of measurement time based on the radiopurity objectives

![](_page_13_Picture_6.jpeg)

# Germanium detector

• Example of detection limits

### Mafalda : (our swiss army knife)

- Size 150 cc 43,1%
- Resolution
- Background

- Ф 80mm h 31,7mm
- 122 keV 920 eV
- 1,33MeV 1,97keV
- Integral 115±3,5 count/day
- 133 c/kg
- Peaks
- 46,5 keV 1,49 ± 0,37 c/d [210Pb]
- 75 keV 3,6 ± 0,62c/d [Pb]

limit (Bq) = 
$$\frac{1,43+2,36\sqrt{1,36+bdf\times t}}{\varepsilon(m) m t}$$

 $\varepsilon = \frac{detected}{emitted}$ 

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![](_page_14_Picture_17.jpeg)

### **Shielding**

![](_page_14_Figure_19.jpeg)

Silicon wafer measurement 700 000s 650g

Nucleide		Bq/kg
210Pb	<	1,58E-02
<sup>226</sup> Ra	<	1,27E-03
238U	<	6,27E-03
228Ra	<	3,82E-03
228Th	<	8,66E-04

# Analitycal power for interdiciplinarity

- Possibility to measure a wide range of nucleides
- Used in many environmental datation

![](_page_15_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_4.jpeg)

$$({}^{210}Pb)_{ex}^{t} = ({}^{210}Pb)_{ex}^{0} \times e^{-\lambda}$$

$$Ln(^{210}Pb)_{ex}^{t} = -\lambda \frac{z}{V} + Ln(^{210}Pb)_{ex}^{0}$$
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Absolute datation

<sup>137</sup>Cs + <sup>241</sup>Am 1963

> <sup>137</sup>Cs only 1986

![](_page_15_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_11.jpeg)

# Lake survey

![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

- 210Pb gives the sedimentation rate
- Confirmed by artificials nucleides
- Allowing to reconstruct the history of a lake without archives

![](_page_16_Figure_5.jpeg)

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## Ice survey

- Datation of ice core in antartica
- Calibration of radar
- Temporal marker for climate change
- 2 days measure needed in underground lab

![](_page_17_Figure_5.jpeg)

# **Erosion survey**

![](_page_18_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_4.jpeg)

# Sources of sediment in mining catchments of New Caledonia

Two main sources of sediment to the main river **Non-mining** 

137

tributaries

Mining tributaries

![](_page_18_Figure_9.jpeg)

- Discrimination of contributions of both types of tributaries based on their activities in natural/artificial radionuclides
- Quantification using mixing models
- Analysis of sediment cores collected in the delta to reconstruct changes in source contributions with time

![](_page_18_Picture_13.jpeg)

# **Electronic SER test**

- Sensitivity of electronic to ionising radiation
- At sea level neutron and alpha contribution
- LSM reference point in JEDEC standard for 0 neutron

![](_page_19_Figure_4.jpeg)

# **Biology at LSM**

- Evolution driven by radiation
- Comparison between surface and underground bacteria culture 800 generations harvested

![](_page_20_Figure_3.jpeg)

# Stem cell storage

- LSM-pasteur institute collaboration
- Funded by interdisciplanary mission from CNRS
- Allowed to test a stem cell storage shielded from natural radioactivity and terrestrial cosmic rays
- Patented solution
- Publication in progress
- Industrial prototype in development

![](_page_21_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_9.jpeg)

# Conclusion

- Underground labs are designed for large scale fundamental physics
- Unique environment find always a use sometimes unforeseen at digging
- Leaves room for interdisciplinary program at moderate cost
- New fields and discoveries made possible by the access to low level radiation environment

![](_page_22_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_0.jpeg)