



The Pyhäsalmi Underground Laboratory

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Leverage from
the EU



POHJOIS-POHJANMAAN LIITTO
Council of Oulu Region

INMET
MINING

ROCKPLAN



UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI



UNIVERSITY of OULU
OULUN YLIOPISTO
OULU SOUTHERN INSTITUTE



UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ

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Site location

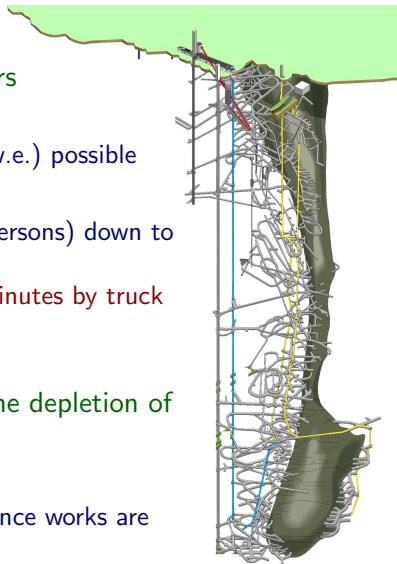


- ▶ CUPP : Centre for Underground Physics in Pyhäsalmi (www.cupp.fi)
- ▶ Location: $63^{\circ} 39' 31''\text{N} - 26^{\circ} 02' 48''\text{E}$
- ▶ Distances (by roads)
 - ▶ Oulu – 165 km
 - ▶ Jyväskylä – 180 km
 - ▶ Helsinki – 450 km
- ▶ Distance to CERN 2300 km
- ▶ Good traffic connections
 - ▶ the main highway: Helsinki – Jyväskylä – Oulu – ...
 - ▶ the second busiest airport in Oulu
 - ▶ rail yard at the mine
- ▶ Inhabitants: ~ 6000

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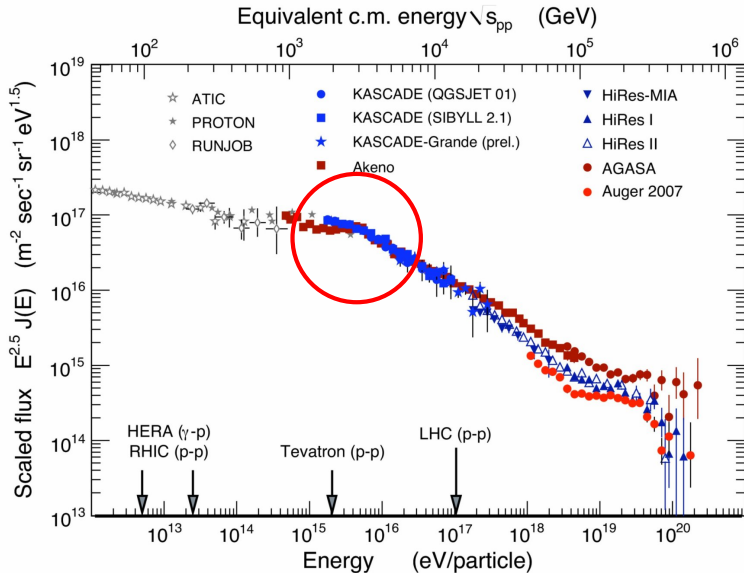
The Pyhäsalmi mine (Inmet Mining Ltd., Canada)

- ▶ Produces Cu, Zn, and FeS₂
- ▶ ~220 employees + ~50 subcontractors
- ▶ The deepest mine in Europe
 - ▶ Depths down to 1400 m (4000 m.w.e.) possible
- ▶ Very modern infrastructure
 - ▶ a hoist (of 21.5 tons of ore or 20 persons) down to 1400 metres; takes ~3 minutes
 - ▶ a 11-km long decline; takes ~40 minutes by truck
 - ▶ three ventilation shafts
 - ▶ good communication systems
- ▶ End of excavations by 2018 due to the depletion of the ore
- ▶ Compact mine, small 'foot print'
 - ▶ water pumping and other maintenance works are not major issues



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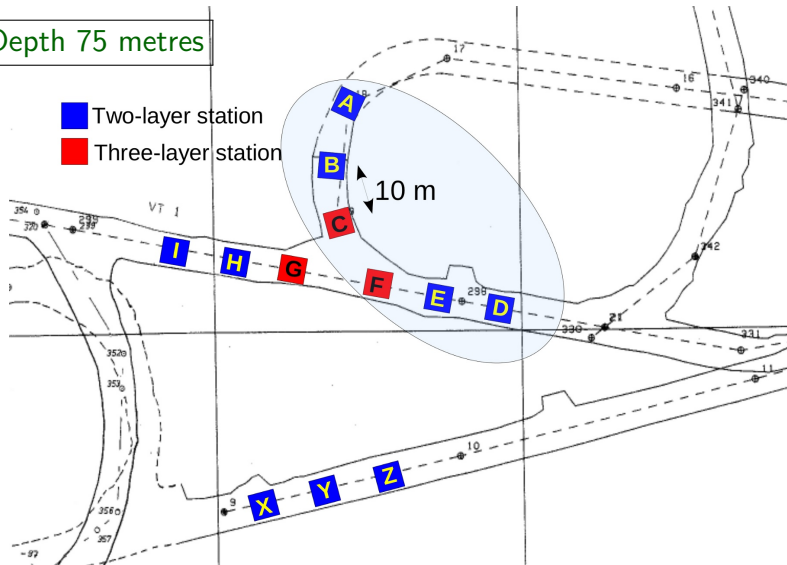
Cosmic-ray experiment EMMA – Composition at the knee



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Cosmic-ray experiment EMMA – Experiment with MultiMuon Array

Depth 75 metres



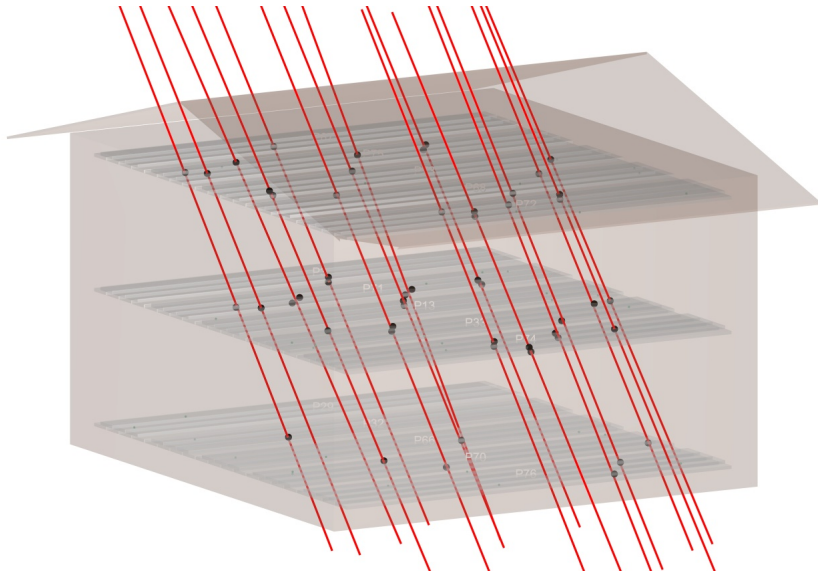
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EMMA – Underground detector stations



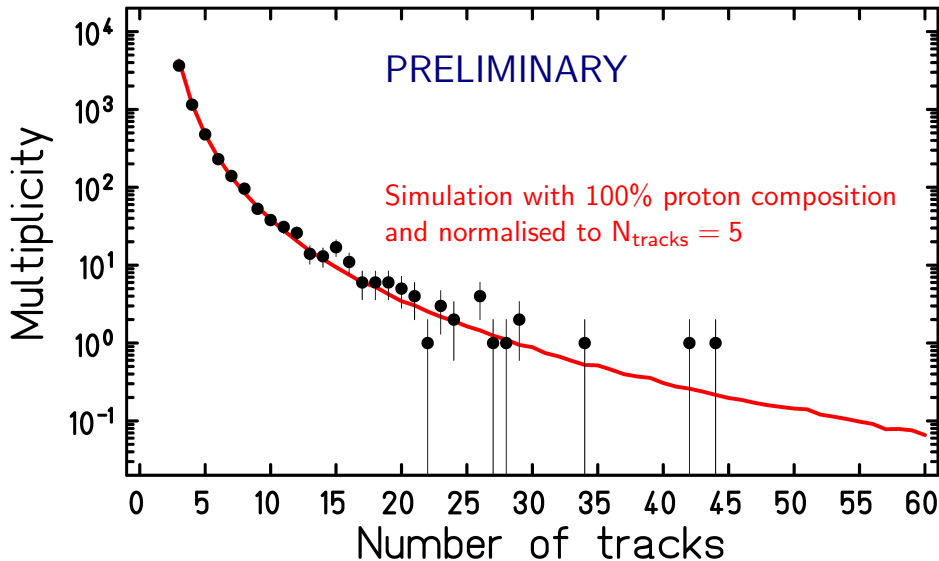
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EMMA – Test measurements – Muon tracking



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EMMA – Test measurements – 44 days with Station C



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EMMA – Collaboration

T. Enqvist, J. Joutsenvaara, P. Kuusiniemi, T. Räihä,
J. Sarkamo, M. Slupecki Univ. of Oulu, Finland
T. Kalliokoski, K. Loo, T. Monto, W.H. Trzaska,
A. Virkajärvi University of Jyväskylä, Finland

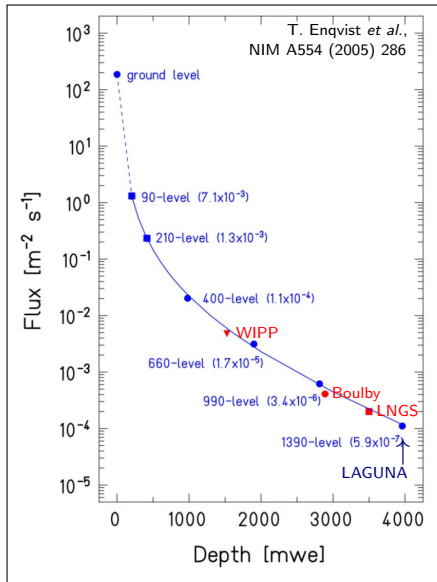


L. Bezrukov, L. Inzhechik, B. Lubsandorzhev, V. Petkov
RAS/INR, Moscow, Russia
H. Fynbo University of Aarhus, Denmark

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Muon flux and neutron background measurements

- ▶ The muon flux was measured in 2004–2005 at different levels of the mine \implies
- ▶ The neutron flux measurement is going to be started in Sept. 2012 in co-operation with Jacek Szabelski (Lodz, Poland)



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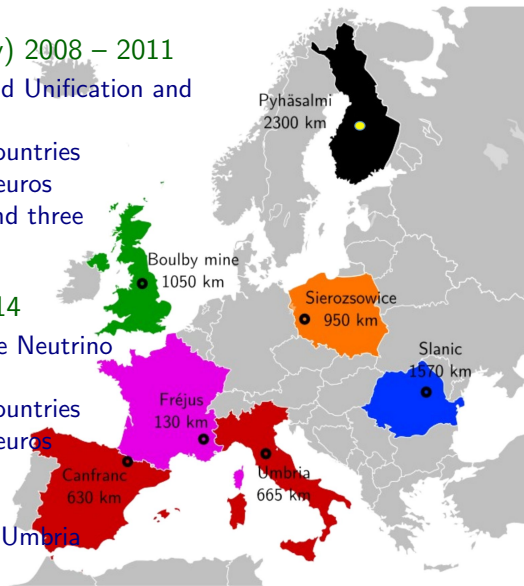
LAGUNA Consortiums

▶ LAGUNA DS (Design Study) 2008 – 2011

- ▶ Large Apparatus for Grand Unification and Neutrino Astrophysics
- ▶ ~100 members and 10 countries
- ▶ EU funding (FP7) 1.7 Meuros
- ▶ Seven preselected sites and three detector options

▶ LAGUNA-LBNO 2011 – 2014

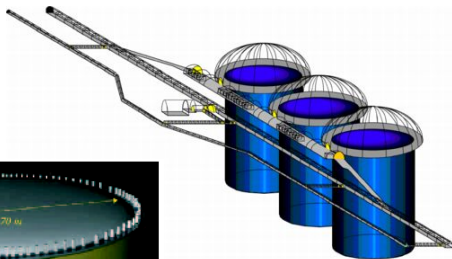
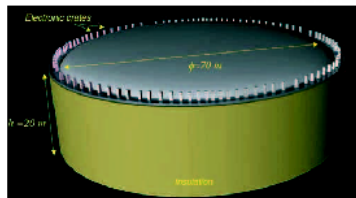
- ▶ LAGUNA – Long Baseline Neutrino Oscillations
- ▶ ~300 members and 13 countries
- ▶ EU funding (FP7) 4.9 Meuros
- ▶ Prioritization (LBNO):
CERN – Pyhäsalmi,
CERN – Fréjus, CERN – Umbria



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LAGUNA DS (2008 – 2011)

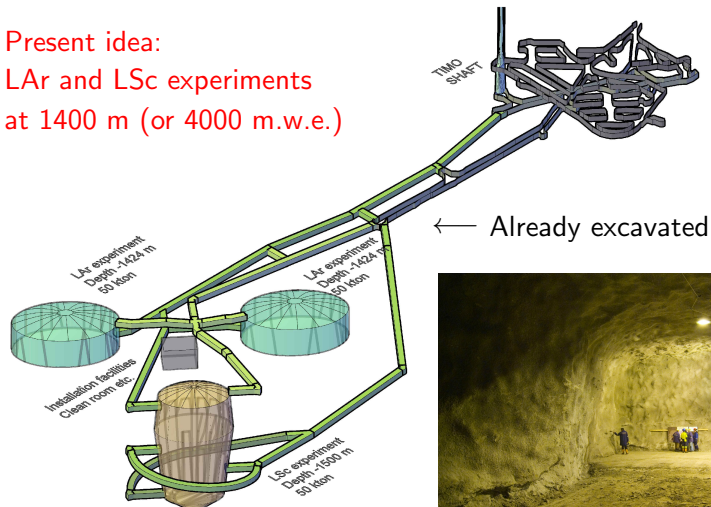
- ▶ Main results of LAGUNA DS (2008 – 2011) for Pyhäsalmi
 - ▶ all three detector options possible (simultaneously) in their optimum sizes and depths
 - ▶ cavern construction not the dominant cost



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LAGUNA-LBNO (2011 – 2014) – Improved desing

Present idea:
LAr and LSc experiments
at 1400 m (or 4000 m.w.e.)

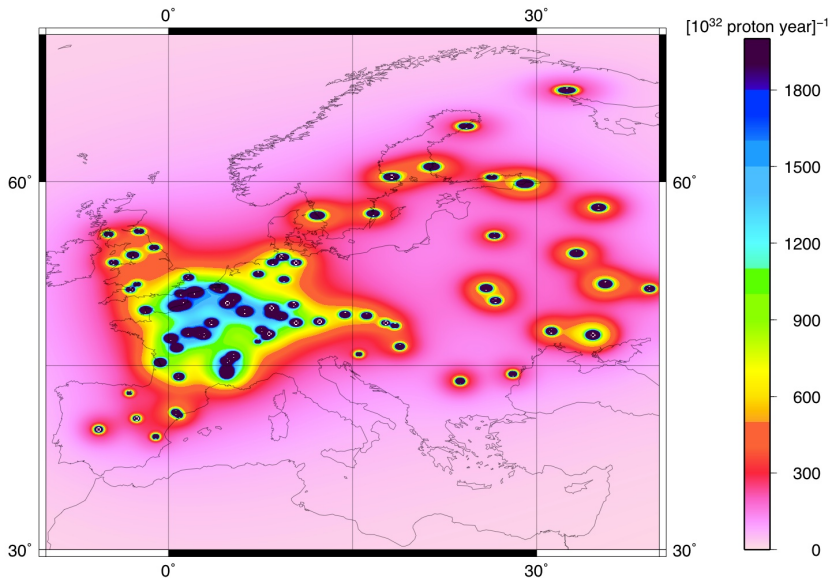


by RockPlan



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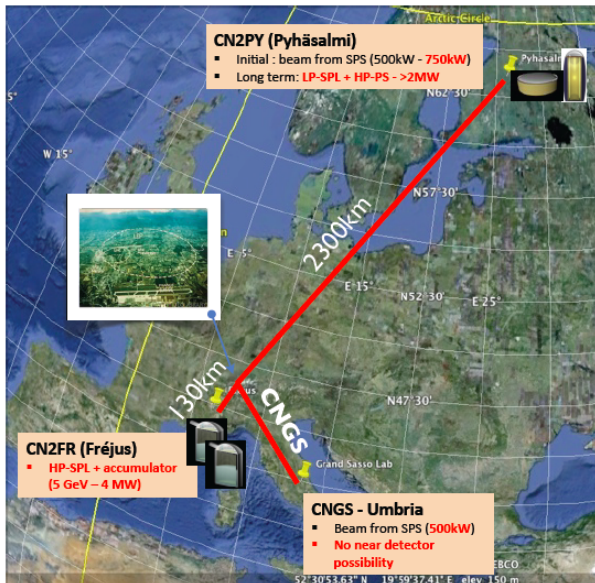
Site advantages – reactor neutrino background



by
Kai Loo

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Site advantages – bi-magic distance from CERN



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Mine infrastructures – restaurant at 1410 level: LAGUNA meeting 2009



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Mine infrastructures – restaurant at 1410 level: LAGUNA meeting 2012



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Mine infrastructures – communication at 1410 level



Normal mobile phones work

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Mine infrastructures – a maintenance hall at 1410 level



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Mine infrastructures – a maintenance hall at 1410 level – repairing a dumper



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Mine infrastructures – ample storage room



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Mine infrastructures – ample storage room: the material truck



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Mine infrastructures – fuel input: surface → underground

Fuel lines

asema = station

polttoaine= fuel

polttoainesäiliö = fuel reservoir

polttoaineväliasäiliö = fuel buffer reservoir

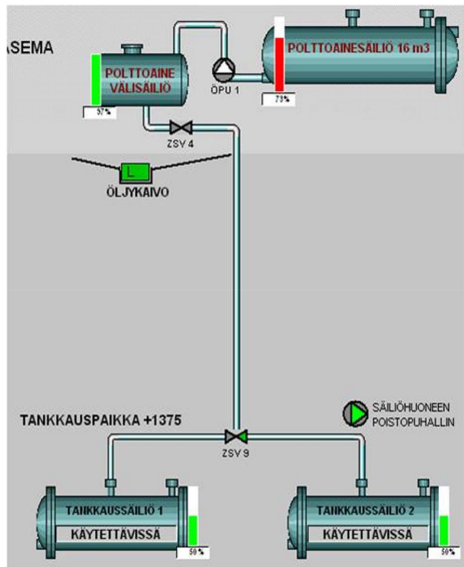
öljykaivo + oil pit (for collection)

tankkauspaikka = fuel fill up location

tankkaussäiliö = tank reservoir

käytettävissä = in function

säiliöhuoneen poistopuhallin = reservoir room ventilation fan



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Mine infrastructures – fuel input: surface → underground

Dedicated pipelines delivering
fuel and water down to 1400 m



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Mine infrastructures – water pumping

Dewatering system

Rock conditions: leaking from surface to 650m, below 650m dry to completely dry

Capacity 130m³/h, average 100m³/h

Pumping levels

1444m submersible pump

1430m pump svedala, blade wheel, engine 45kW, 2960rpm, 2+2 pcs

1300m pump svedala, blade wheel, engine 45kW, 2960rpm, 4+4 pcs

970m pump svedala, blade wheel, engine 45kW, 2960rpm, 4+4 pcs

640m settling pond, pump Ahlström, engine 355kW, 2 pcs

000m groundlevel

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Mine infrastructures – water pumping: a pump at 640 level

Two such pumps take
all the water to the surface



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Mine infrastructures – the main transformer at 1400 level



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Mine infrastructures – looking for new ore



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Mine infrastructures – the decline (11 km)



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Mine infrastructures – surface area from the air



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Mine infrastructures – on-surface production area



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Mine infrastructures – transportation of the excavated products by train



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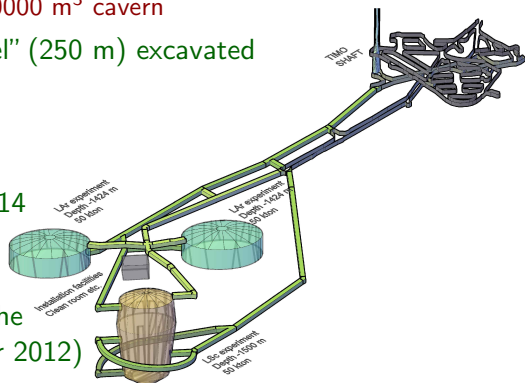
Unique features – many optimal conditions satisfied **simultaneously**

- ▶ Excellent infrastructure of the mine
 - ▶ infrastructure in perfect state because of the current operation
 - ▶ two modes of access (shaft and decline)
 - ▶ other assets available (ventilation, water pumping, pipes for liquids, underground workshops, ...)
 - ▶ little environmental water (dry below 700 m)
 - ▶ could be dedicated to science after the mine exploitation ends (around 2018)
- ▶ One of the deepest location considered in Europe (overburden 1400 m or 4000 m.w.e., $T = 22\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- ▶ Unusually small footprint of the ore
- ▶ The distance from CERN (2300 km) offers unique LBL opportunities, not found elsewhere in Europe or in the World
- ▶ The site has one of the lowest reactor neutrino background in Europe, important for the LSc option

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Time line for LAGUNA in Pyhäsalmi – performed or going on

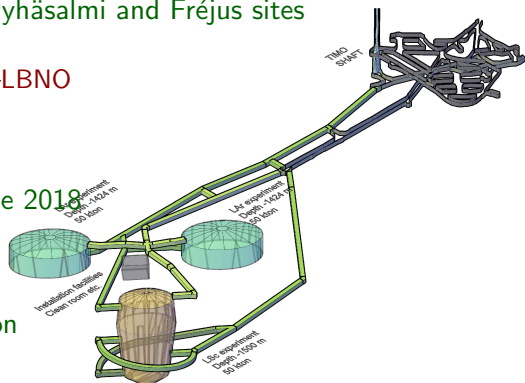
- ▶ Muon flux measured 2004 – 2005
- ▶ Pre-suitability study of LSc option by RockPlan Ltd. 2007 – 2008
 - ▶ preparatory site investigation to locate a 50 kton detector at the depth of 1400 m in a 220000 m³ cavern
- ▶ Half of the "LAGUNA tunnel" (250 m) excavated 2008 – 2009
- ▶ LAGUNA DS 2008 – 2011
 - ▶ Site visit in Sep 2009
- ▶ LAGUNA-LBNO 2011 – 2014
 - ▶ Site investigation in Jan 2012
- ▶ Eol to SPSC and input to the strategy update (by summer 2012)



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Time line for LAGUNA in Pyhäsalmi – near future

- ▶ Extensive site investigations 2012 – 2014
 - ▶ sample drillings of 2–3 km in total
 - ▶ funding from Finland (not approved yet)
- ▶ A complete evaluation for Pyhäsalmi and Fréjus sites by the end of 2014
 - ▶ deliverables of LAGUNA–LBNO
- ▶ Start of excavations 2016
 - ▶ three large caverns
- ▶ End of operation of the mine 2018
- ▶ Start of detector (tank) construction 2018
- ▶ Start of tank instrumentation 2022



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Conclusion

- ▶ Cosmic-ray experiment EMMA under construction and running at shallow depth (75 m)
 - ▶ composition at the knee region
 - ▶ muon bundle studies together with ALICE
 - ▶ measurements can be started around the middle of 2013
- ▶ LAGUNA DS 2008 – 2011
 - ▶ Pyhäsalmi site can host all three detector options:
 - ▶ good rock conditions and excellent infrastructure
 - ▶ low background of reactor neutrinos
- ▶ LAGUNA–LBNO 2011 – 2014
 - ▶ Pyhäsalmi offers a site for the baseline of 2300 km from CERN
 - ▶ detector techniques: liquid argon and liquid scintillator
- ▶ LAGUNA and LAGUNA in Pyhäsalmi are well on track
 - ▶ prioritization and clear time line
- ▶ Pyhäsalmi site satisfies many optimal conditions simultaneously

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Acknowledgments

- ▶ FP7 Research Infrastructure “Design Studies”
 - ▶ LAGUNA
(Grant Agreement No. 212343 FP7-INFRA-2007-1)
 - ▶ LAGUNA-LBNO
(Grant Agreement No. 284518 FP7-INFRA-2011-1)

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- ▶ Backup slides

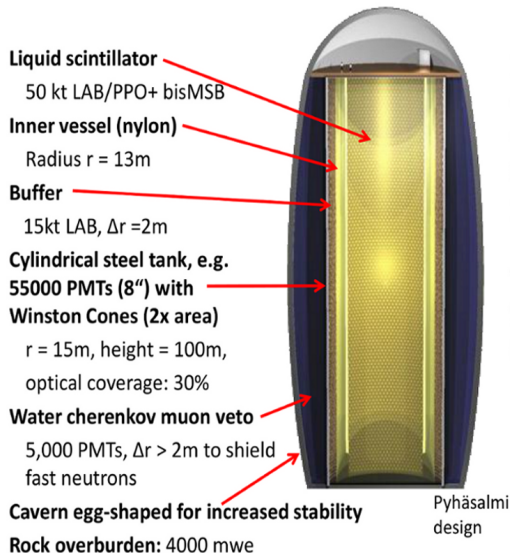
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LAGUNA Location



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LENA – Low Energy Neutrino Astronomy



Desired **energy resolution**

→ 30% optical coverage

→ 3000m² effective photo-sensitive area

Light yield ≥ 200 pe/MeV

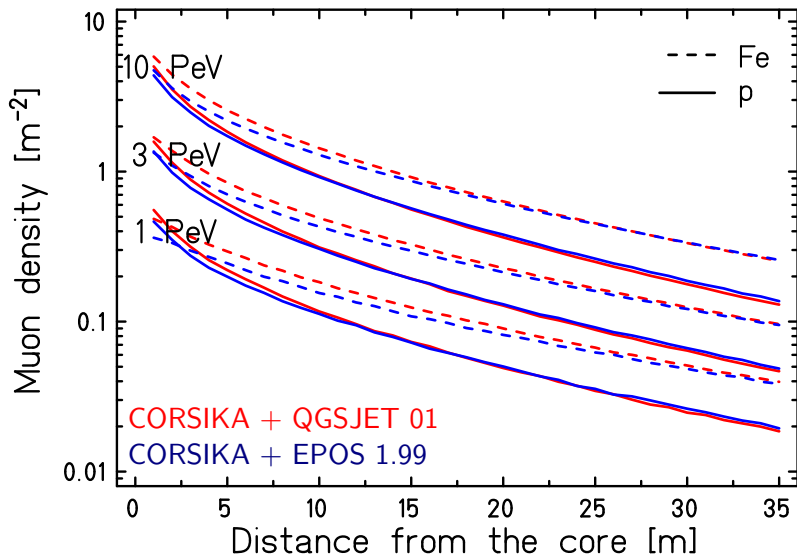
The **tracking option** adds to the requirements of the PMT array and electronics:

→ more, but smaller, faster PMTs

→ full waveform digitizing

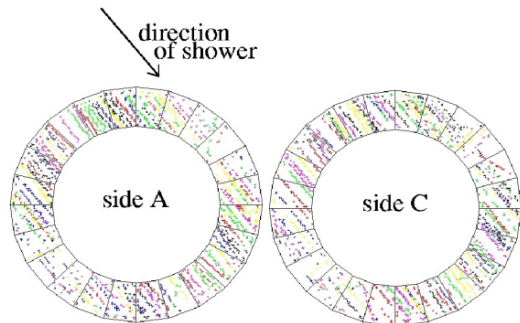
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EMMA – muon lateral density distribution – 50 GeV cut-off

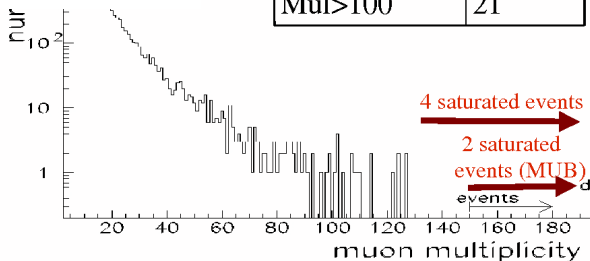


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EMMA – Muon bundles at LEP

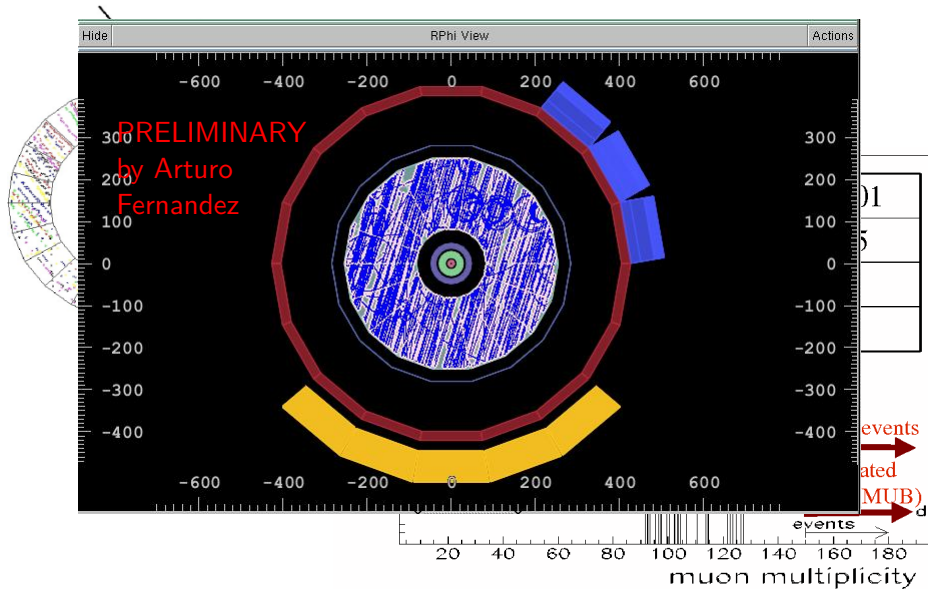


Mul > 3	54201
Mul > 30	1065
Mul > 70	78
Mul > 100	21



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EMMA – Muon bundles at LEP and ALICE

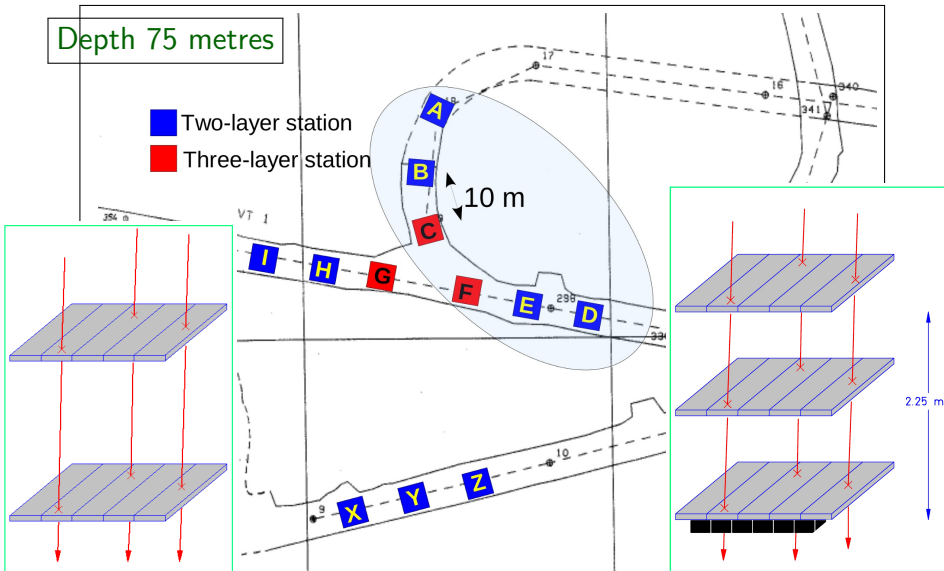


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EMMA – Experiment with MultiMuon Array

Depth 75 metres

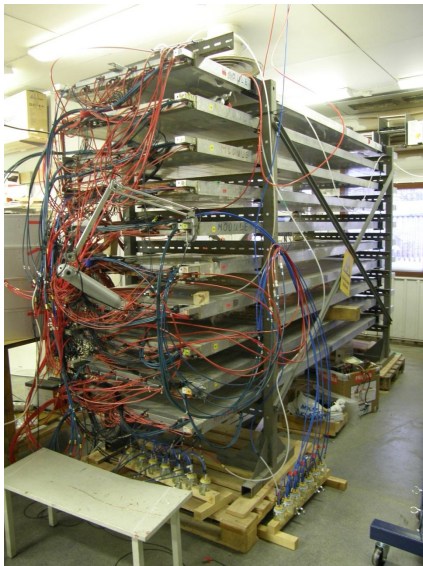
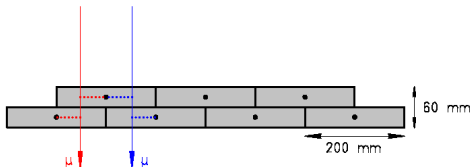
- Two-layer station
- Three-layer station



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EMMA – Drift chambers

- ▶ Former LEP–DELPHI MUBs (planks)
 - ▶ 7 individual chambers per plank
 - ▶ mass ~ 120 kg per plank
 - ▶ 365 cm \times 20 cm per chamber
 - ▶ 3 signals (anode, 2 delays) per chamber
- ▶ position resolution ~ 1 cm²
- ▶ Ar (92%) : CO₂ (8%) at 1 bar
 - ▶ min ~ 0.25 bar \cdot l/min (/plank)
- ▶ EMMA: 80 + 4 planks (~ 230 m²)



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EMMA – Plastic scintillation detectors

▶ SC16 detector

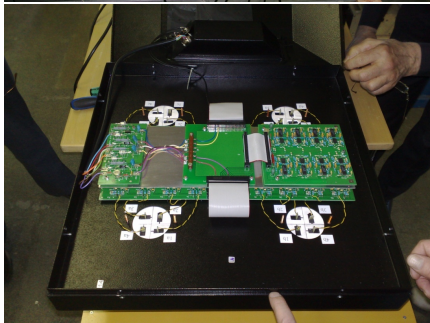
- ▶ $50 \times 50 \text{ cm}^2$, $H = 13 \text{ cm}$
- ▶ mass $\sim 20 \text{ kg}$ per SC16
- ▶ contains 16 individual pixels of $12 \text{ cm} \times 12 \text{ cm}$ and 3 cm thick
- ▶ employ APDs
- ▶ time resolution $\sim 1 \text{ ns}$

▶ EMMA: 96 SC16 detectors (24 m^2), 1536 single pixels

▶ Designed for

- ▶ large muon multiplicities
- ▶ fast trigger and start time
- ▶ initial guess for arrival angle

▶ Made by Russian Academy of Sciences



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EMMA – Gas handling – 1



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EMMA – Gas handling – 2



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EMMA – Gas handling – 3

