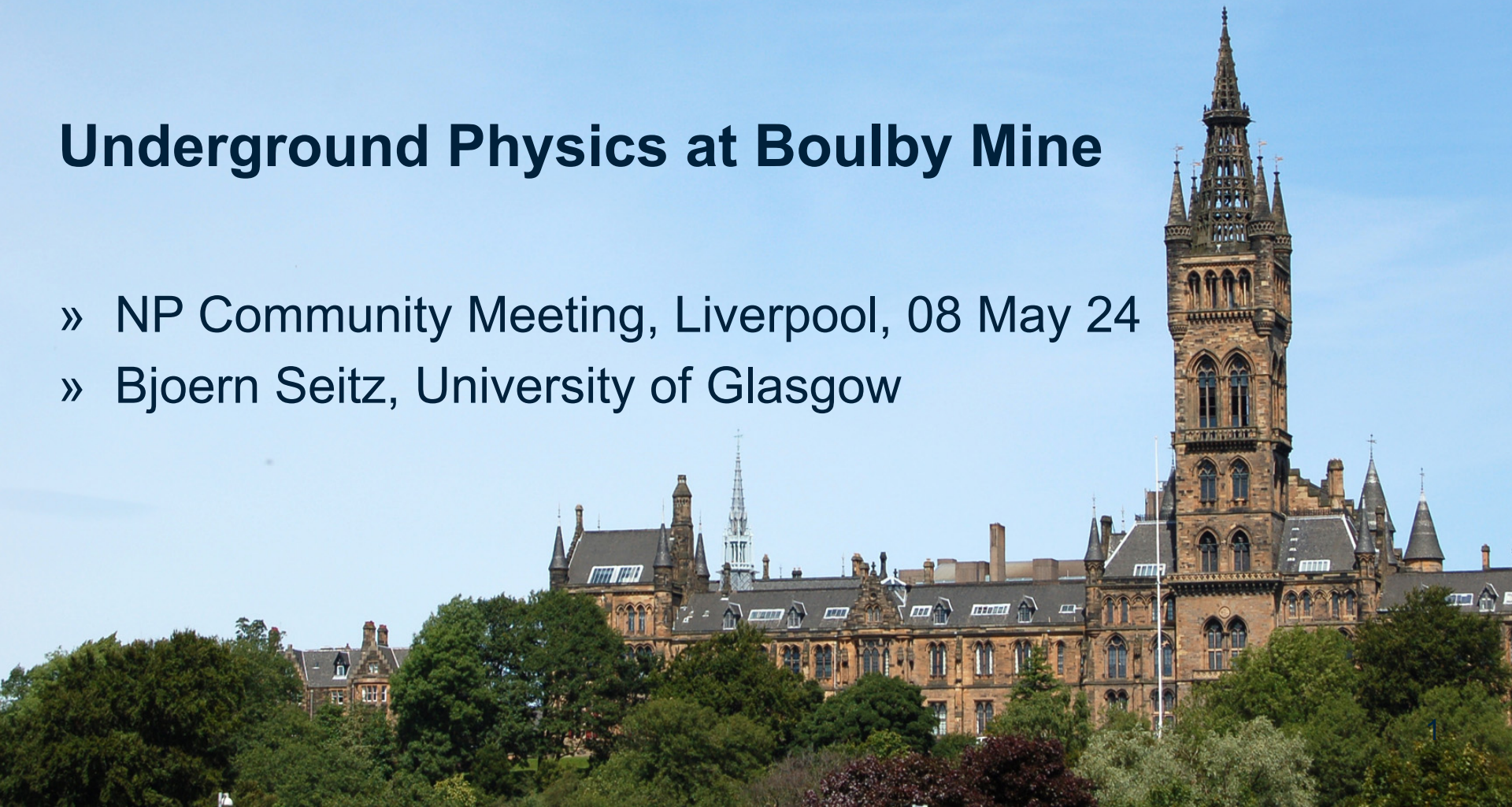
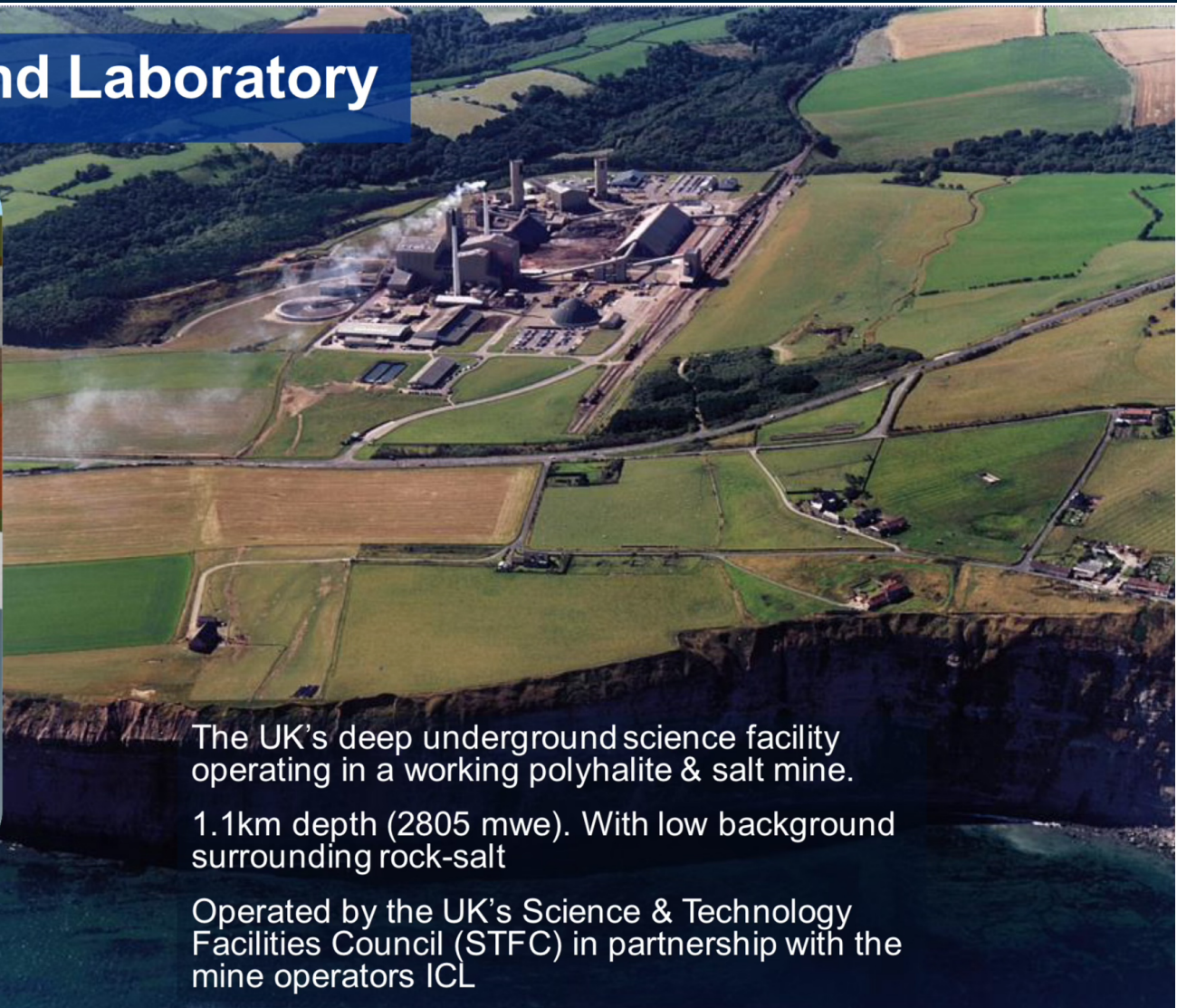
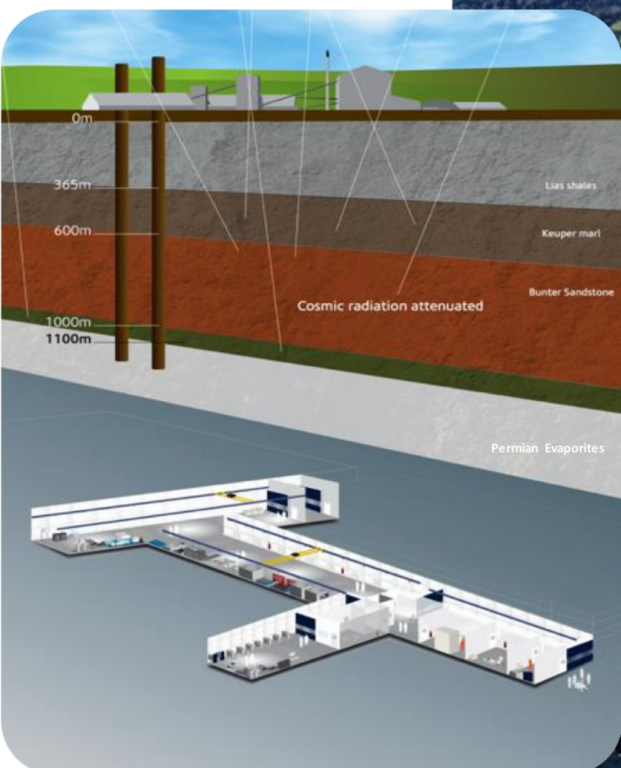


Underground Physics at Boulby Mine

- » NP Community Meeting, Liverpool, 08 May 24
- » Bjoern Seitz, University of Glasgow



Boulby Underground Laboratory



The UK's deep underground science facility operating in a working polyhalite & salt mine.

1.1km depth (2805 mwe). With low background surrounding rock-salt

Operated by the UK's Science & Technology Facilities Council (STFC) in partnership with the mine operators ICL

Boulby Activities Now and Potential Future

Now	
Current Projects	Status
CYGNUS - DM R&D	E/P
News-G - DM R&D	A
BUGS: Ge, XIA, RnEm - Material Screening	A
RECON - Nuclear Security R&D	A
BUTTON - Nuclear security R&D	A
Muon Tomog - CCS & undersea Geoimaging R&D	A
RESOURCE - Energy store R&D	A
Seismology/AION R&D	A
BISAL - Biology/Astrobiology	A
MINAR - Planetary Exploration Tech development	A
Misc. Other. SELLR, C14, Adrok, BIO-SPHERE...	A/P
Outreach/ Education - Misc events, progs, Remote3...	A

Status: A = Active, P = Paused, E = End, I = Interest confirmed

2023-2030

Medium Term (Current Lab + mods)	Status
BUGS: Ge, XIA, RnEm, ICPMS - Material Screening	A/P
BUTTON-30 - Nuclear security R&D	P
RECON+ - Nuclear Security R&D	A/P
DarkSPHERE - DM Search	I
DATUM - Neutrino Tech R&D	I
SoLAr, SOLAIRE - DM/Neutrino R&D	I
AION-100 & 1000 R&D	I
Seismology Array - Geosurvey R&D	I
RESOURCE+ - Energy store R&D	A/I
Muon Tomog - CCS & undersea Geoimaging R&D	A/I
BISAL+ - Biology/Astrobiology	A/I
MINAR+ - Planetary Exploration Tech development	A/I
Misc. Other. Quantum Computing Tech R&D	-
Outreach/ Education: General Public, Schools +	A

2030-2040+

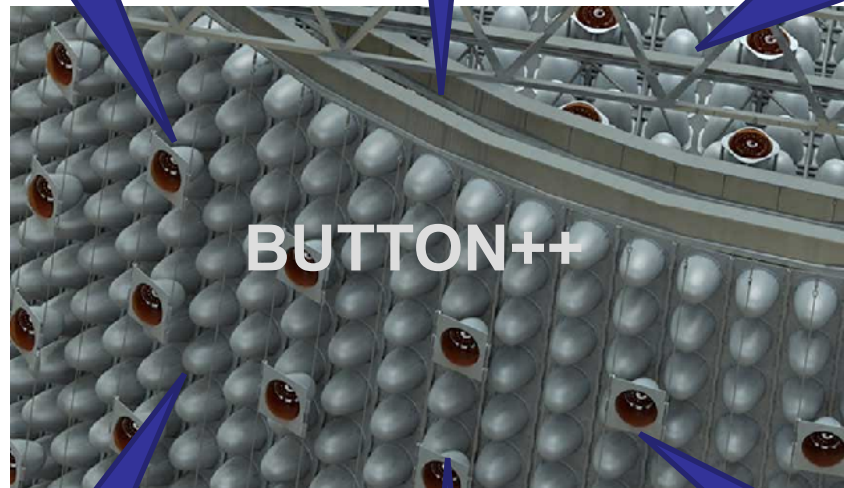
Long Term (Current lab plus major new lab)
<p>Particle Physics and Low Background Science:</p> <p>Dark Matter: Major Next Gen Experiments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xenon (XLZD) Argon (DarkSideLM+) Gas (DarkSPHERE+) <p>Neutrinos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BUTTON-100+ DATUM (LEGEND Support), SoLAr / SOLAIRE+ <p>Mat screening & LB Techniques: A world's best facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ge, XIA, RnEm, ICPMS, Cleanliness & Engineering R&D <p>Misc Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AION-100 AION 1000 Nuclear Security Gamma spec Quantum Computing Tech R&D & Operation
<p>Earth & Environmental Science:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Energy R&D Seismology Observatory Geological Repositories R&D Misc geology / Geophysics R&D
<p>Astrobiology & Planetary Exploration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremophile R&D Astrobiology / life beyond Earth R&D Human habitation R&D Planetary exploration technology development Robotics and AI Mining and industry application development.
<p>Outreach and Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A National Centre for Science and technology outreach and education.

Target projects for a major new UK underground facility / campus

Nuclear safeguards
and non-
proliferation

Neutrino physics

Development and
characterisation of
photon counters



Imaging Cherenkov
detectors

New detector concepts

Reactor physics
and source terms

Cosmic ray muon backgrounds:

Measured as $(3.79 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.11(\text{sys})) \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
(2850 ± 20 mwe)

H. Araujo, et al., Astroparticle Physics 29 (2008) 471–481.

Radon:

Measured as $2.5 \pm 1.6 \text{ Bq} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ (year round)

Internal reports (JIF Lab 2015)

Neutrons:

Simulations based on U/Th content:

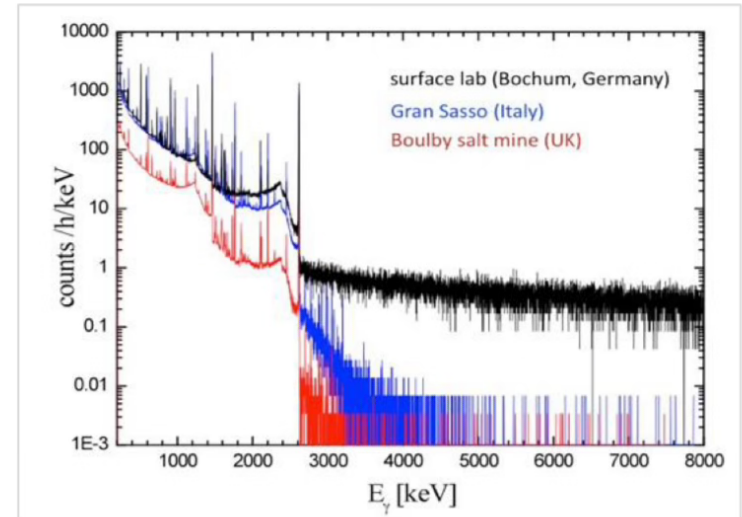
$1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ neutrons} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ (>500keV @rock/cavern bndry).

M.J. Carson et al., Astrop. Phys 21 (2004) 667.

Measured as: $(1.72 \pm 0.61(\text{stat}) \pm 0.38(\text{sys})) \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

M.J. Tziaferi et al., Astrop. Phys 27 (2007) 326-338.

Sean Paling, Paul Scovell - 2021



Gammas:

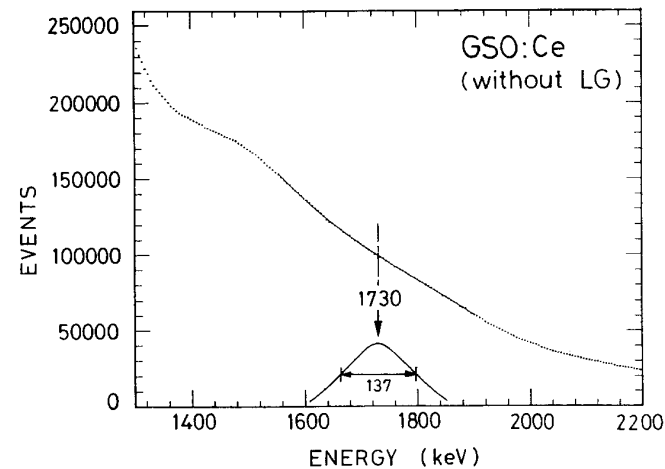
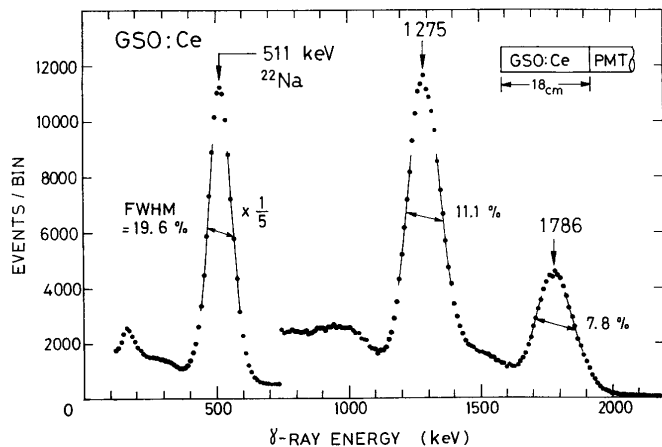
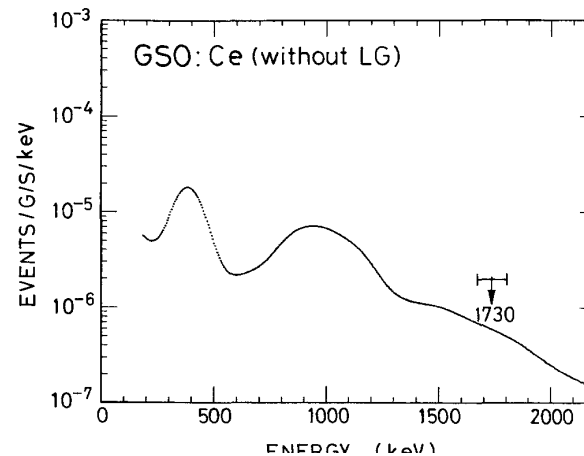
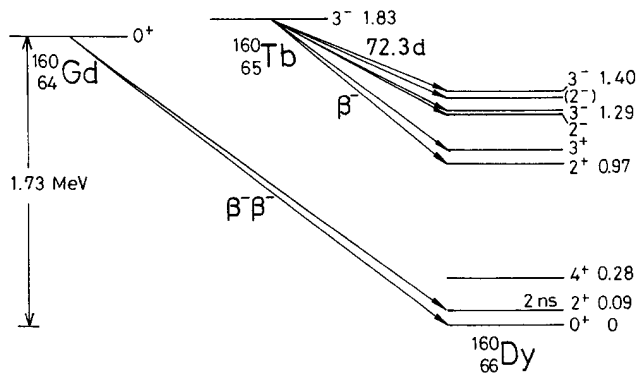
Germanium detector survey of Boulby JIF Lab Area

Flux = $0.128 \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

D. Malczewski et al. J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem. 298 (2013) 1483-1489.

- ^{160}Gd is a candidate nuclide for double β decay
- double β decay in ^{160}Gd has yet to be observed
- Kobayashi/Kobayashi measured lower limit for 0ν in GSO
- limited in size, energy resolution and background
- new materials and method promising to improve on that result
- need to study backgrounds and energy resolution further
- need to test radio-purity of candidate materials
- Potential that $2\nu\beta\beta$ spectrum could be measured in pilot run
- work with nuclear theory on realistic $2\nu\beta\beta$ spectrum

Double beta decay Existing work (353cm³ GSO Crystal)



$$T_{1/2}(0\nu) > 3.0 \times 10^{20} \text{ y (68 \% CL)}$$

detection
efficiency

target
mass

measurement
time

$$T_{1/2} > \ln 2 \epsilon \sqrt{\frac{Mt}{b\Delta E}}$$

energy
resolution

Intrinsic background (α decays)
Contamination (U, Th)
Cosmogenic radio-isotopes
Neutron capture background
Cosmic rays (active veto)

Initial budget ~ £500k
Full budget: ? (M£)

- STFC is developing Boulby mine with a larger laboratory
- World leading facility with very low background levels
- UK led collaborations (BUTTON) to develop neutrino detector technology (new fills, new photon sensors, new analysis) for fundamental science (supernovae, new neutrino detectors) and nuclear threat reduction (reactor monitoring from afar)
- Exciting prospects for a new double beta decay experiment based on UK technology and a UK site