



Identification and three-dimensional localization of cavities at the Temperino mine (Tuscany-Italy) with the muon imaging technique

Diletta Borselli^{1,2,3}, Guglielmo Baccani³, Tommaso Beni⁴, Lorenzo Bonechi^{2,3}, Massimo Bongi^{2,3}, Debora Brocchini⁵, Nicola Casagli⁴, Roberto Ciaranfi², Luigi Cimmino^{6,7}, Vitaliano Ciulli^{2,3}, Raffaello D'Alessandro^{2,3}, Chiara Del Ventisette⁴, Andrea Dini⁸, Giovanni Gigli⁴, Sandro Gonzi³, Silvia Guideri⁵, Luca Lombardi⁴, Massimiliano Nocentini⁴, Pasquale Noli^{6,7}, Nicola Mori^{2,3}, Giulio Saracino^{6,7}, and Lorenzo Viliani^{2,3}

¹University of Perugia, Department of Physics and Geology, Italy ²INFN-FI, Florence, Italy (borsellid@fi.infn.it)

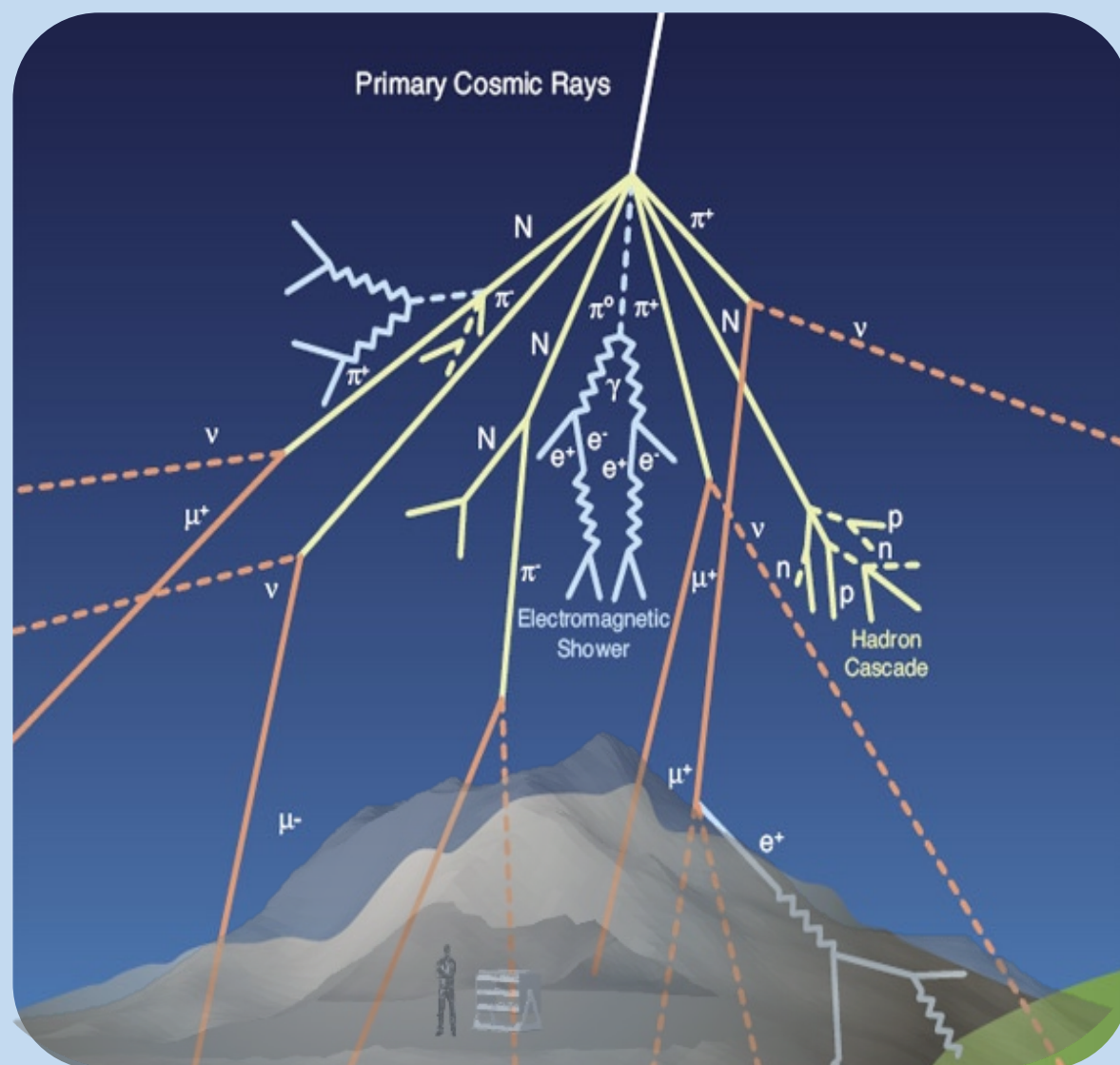
³University of Florence, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Florence, Italy ⁴University of Florence, Department of Earth Sciences, Florence, Italy

⁵Parchi Val di Corchia S.p.A., Piombino, Italy ⁶University of Naples Federico II - Department of Physics, Naples, Italy

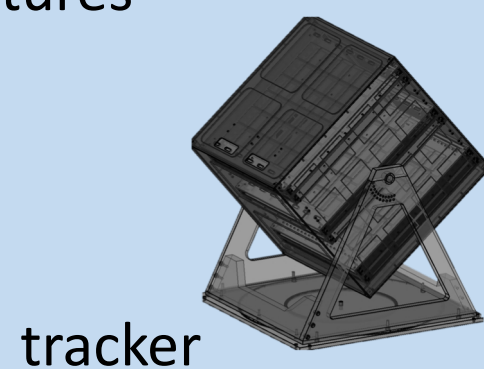
⁷INFN-NA, Naples, Italy ⁸CNR-Institute of Geosciences and Georesources, Pisa, Italy

Muon radiography technique

Muon radiography is an **imaging technique** that allows to create 2D or 3D images of the internal density distribution of the object under study (target) through **transmission measurements of cosmic muons**. The detectors used are charged particle **trackers**.



- ✓ Non-invasive technique
- ✓ Various fields of application: archaeological, geological, civil engineering and nuclear safety, industrial field, monitoring of large structures

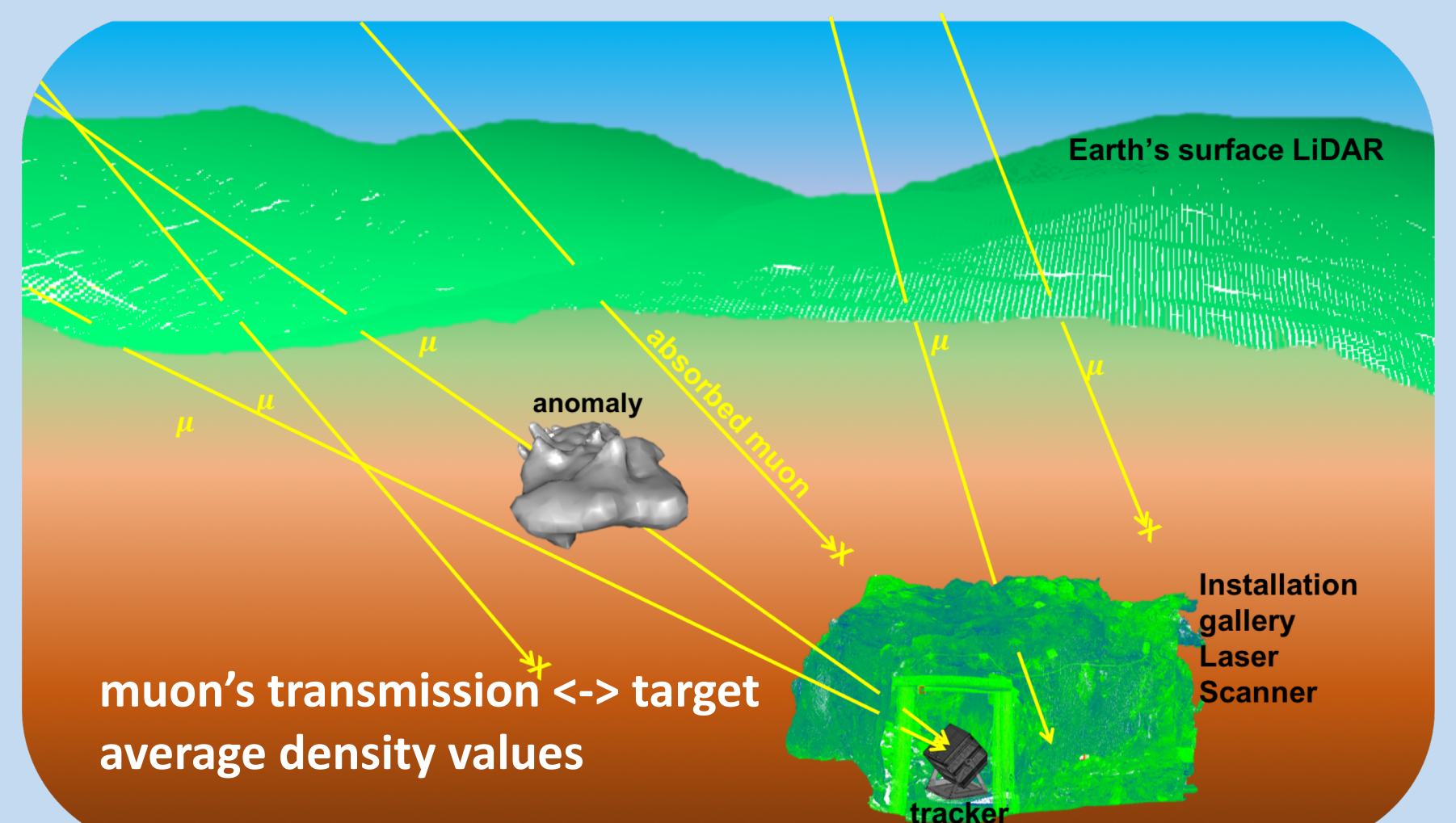


tracker

Muon radiography: geological field

Objective of the study: search for low density anomalies (cavities/tunnel) in a mine

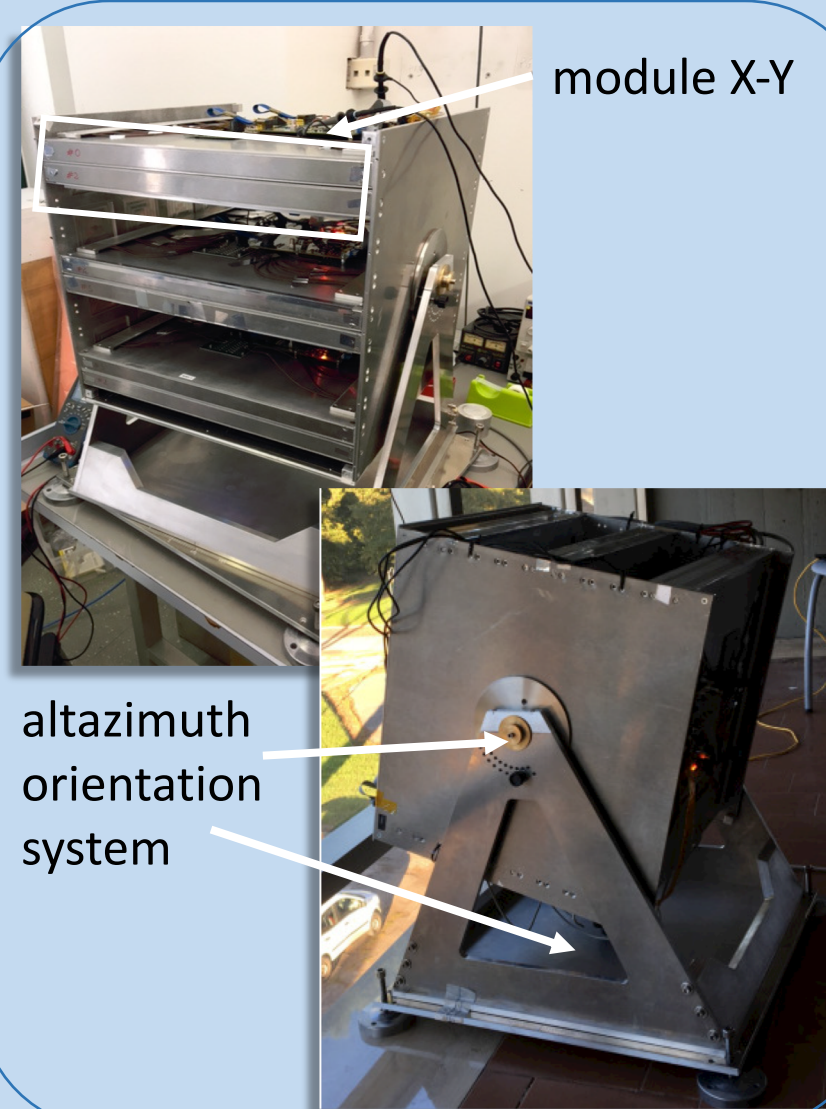
- ✓ mapping of cavities in the areas already exploited
- ✓ possibility of securing the mine
- ✓ important from an archaeological point of view



Detector

MIMA tracker (Muon Imaging for Mining and Archaeology)

- 3 X-Y tracking modules of plastic scintillator
- total dimensions approx. (50 x 50 x 50) cm³
- spatial resolution ~2mm, angular resolution 0.3-0.4 °
- altazimuth orientation system
- acceptance ±65°



MIMA at the Temperino mine

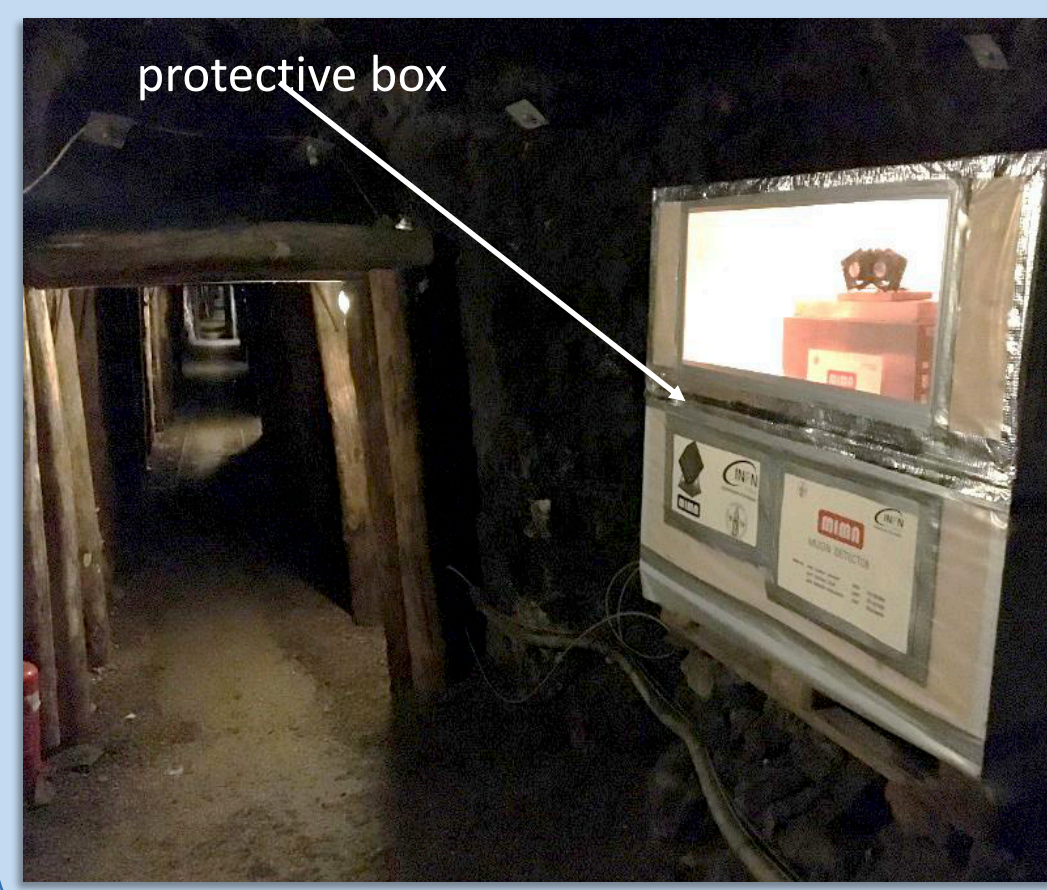
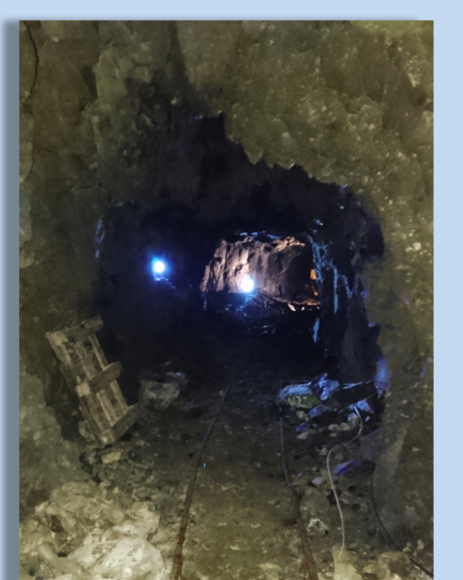
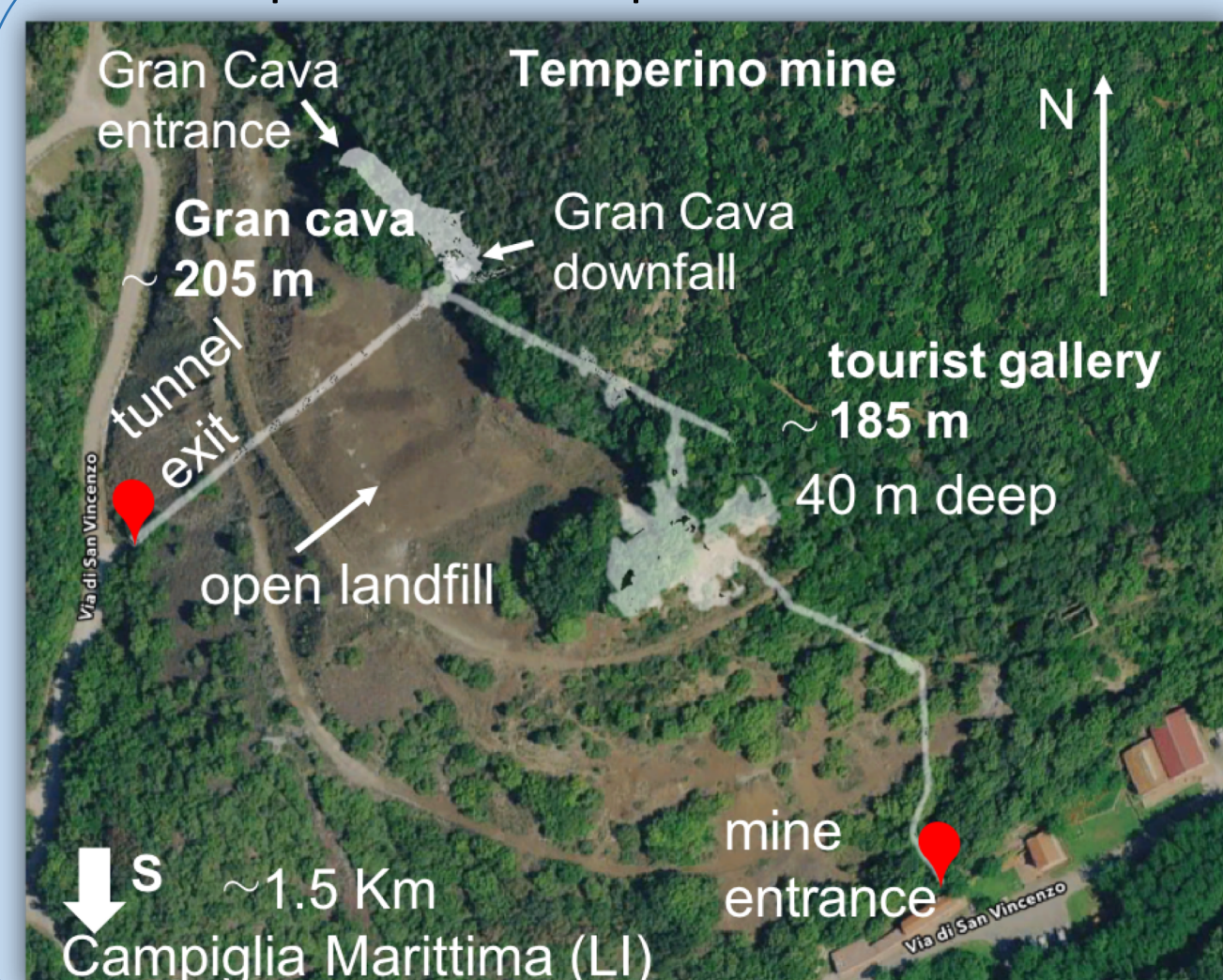


photo at the installation point

Temperino mine (Tuscany-LI)

- **Situ:** Archaeological Mines Park of San Silvestro in Campiglia Marittima (LI).
- **Mining activity:** Etruscan origins, medieval period, closing in 1980
- **Mining material:** Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Fe minerals concentrated in skarn

Temperino mine top view

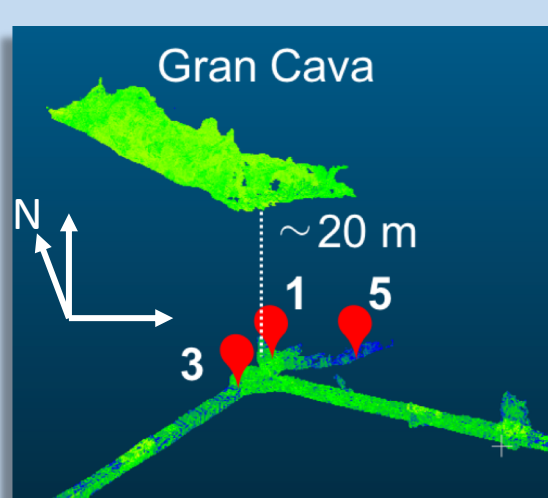


installation photos

3D reconstruction of the known cavity called Gran Cava and other low-density signals observed by MIMA

Triangulation technique for a first estimate of the 3D cavities development

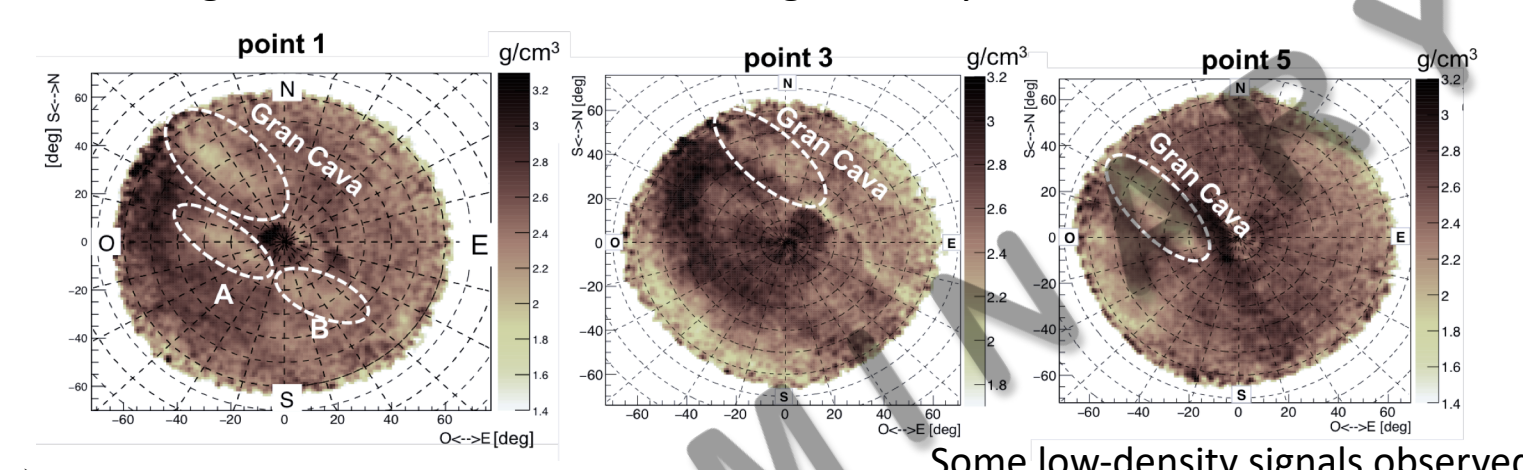
Three installation points



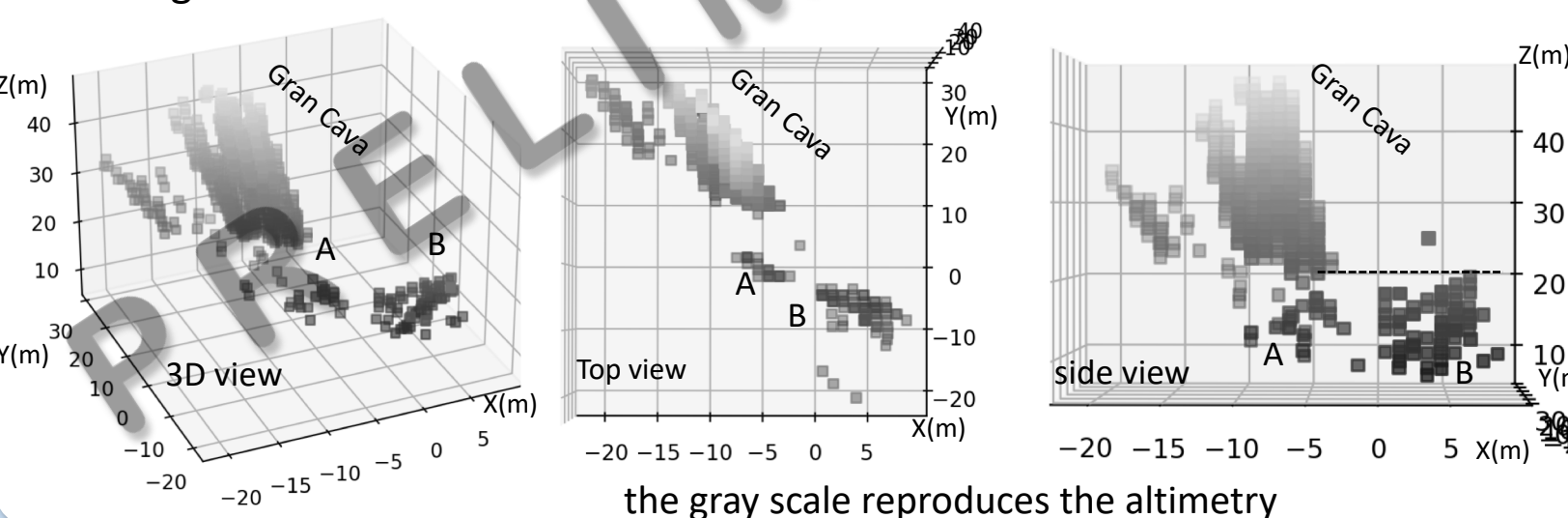
Laser scanner Point cloud

40 m below ground level

2D angular distribution of the average density



Triangulation results



Innovative algorithm based on backprojection technique

3D reconstruction of low-density signals observed from installation 1

