

The Sanford Underground Research Facility at Homestake

S Fiorucci¹, M G Gilchriese², and K T Lesko² for the Sanford Underground Research Facility

¹ Brown University, Dept. of Physics, 182 Hope St. Providence, RI 02912

² Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, 1 Cyclotron Road, Berkeley, CA 94720

fiorucci@brown.edu

Abstract. The Sanford Underground Research Facility (SURF) at Homestake is presented. The Davis campus is described in detail including the two laboratory modules at the 4850-foot level (>4200 mwe). These modules house the LUX dark matter and MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR neutrinoless double-beta decay experiments. The Long Baseline Neutrino Experiment plans to place their far detector at SURF. The facility is managed for the US Department of Energy (DOE) by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. The South Dakota Science and Technology Authority (SDSTA) owns and operates the facility. SURF is a dedicated science facility with significant expansion capability.

1. Introduction

The initial concepts for SURF were developed with the support of the US National Science Foundation (NSF) as the primary site for the NSF's Deep Underground Science and Engineering Laboratory (DUSEL) [1]. With the National Science Board's decision to halt development of a NSF-supported underground laboratory, the US Department of Energy (DOE) now supports the operation of the facility. Both the NSF and DOE support experiments at SURF.

SURF is being developed in the former Homestake Gold Mine, in Lead, South Dakota. Barrick Gold Corporation donated the site to the State of South Dakota in 2003, following over 125 years of mining. Mining operations created over 600 km of tunnels and shafts in the facility, extending from the surface to over 8000 feet below ground. The mining levels are distributed ~150 feet apart and are referenced by the feet below the entrance to the facility.

The South Dakota philanthropist, T. Denny Sanford, gifted US\$70M, to convert the former mine into a research laboratory and develop a science education facility. With these funds and the State of South Dakota appropriations, access to the underground has been reestablished and the primary access rehabilitated and improved. The facility has been stabilized and the accumulated underground water has been pumped below the 6000L. The Davis Cavity at the 4850L has been enlarged and adapted primarily for current and next-generation dark matter experiments. A new laboratory has been excavated and outfitted adjacent to the Davis Cavity to host a neutrinoless double beta decay experiment. Additional science efforts are hosted throughout the facility, including an ultrapure detector development laboratory, multiple geophysics and geological efforts, and a public outreach program.

The science program for the coming ~ five years consists of the MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR experiment, the Large Underground Xenon (LUX) dark matter search, the Center for Ultralow Background Experiments at DUSEL (CUBED), and geoscience installations. Plans are being



developed to host the Department of Energy's Long-Baseline Neutrino Experiment (LBNE), a nuclear astrophysics program involving underground particle accelerators, and second and third generation dark matter experiments.

2. Facility Description

SURF consists of surface and underground campuses and supporting infrastructure at the Homestake site. The Ross Surface Campus will be used primarily for construction and operations support, while the Yates Surface Campus will support science and administrative activities, education and public outreach functions, and the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The Ross and Yates shafts provide redundant underground access.

2.1. Yates Campus

The scientific users and facility administration are supported using three repurposed buildings: The Administration building, the Yates Education and Outreach building, the LUX warehouse and the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The Administration building provides space to support the facility administration, the scientific and facility staff, conference rooms and IT. The Yates E&O building supports the active outreach program and provides additional meeting space. The LUX Surface Laboratory provides an assembly and prototyping space for experiments. Additional buildings provide for receiving, cold storage, and the rock core archive. Scientific access to the Davis campus is primarily provided through the Yates shaft. Utilities including power, IT, ventilation and water are routed down the Yates shaft. The Yates shaft has recently been upgraded to primary access. The shaft is maintained regularly and provides 24/7 access to the 4850L and intervening levels.

2.2. Ross Campus

This campus supports facility maintenance and construction activities including skipping rock, pumping water, and general facility maintenance. Utilities including power, IT, ventilation and water are routed down the Ross shaft. The Ross shaft is in the process of undergoing a major rehabilitation replacing all the shaft furnishing, updating ground control and utilities.

2.2.1. Davis Campus

Experiments are housed in the Davis Cavity (9m x 10m x 17m) and the Transition Area (15m x 5m x 41m). Three experiments will move into the Davis Campus in 2012/2013. The LUX and CUBED experiments share the Davis Cavity. The MAJORANA experiment in the Transition Area maintains a minimum of class 10,000 cleanliness standards throughout the experimental space, including a dedicated machine shop and future electroforming room. A class 1000 clean room and glove box provide even higher standards of cleanliness to prevent contamination of the ultra- pure copper and germanium used in this experiment.

Services provided within the Davis Campus include fire sprinklers and alarms throughout the area, potable and non-potable (industrial) water, lighting, emergency lighting, ventilation, and air conditioning. A building management system provides controls throughout the Campus. No heating is required at this level due to natural rock temperatures, auto-compression of air as it travels through the shaft, and heat generated from the services at the level. Cooling is provided with two redundant 50-ton (633 M-Joule) chillers supplying chilled water to three air handling units that provide ventilation to separate Campus spaces. Chilled water is also available for experiments to connect equipment directly.

A dedicated 1500 kVA substation provides sufficient capacity for the experiment and facility needs, with margin for future expansion. Emergency power for lighting is provided with batteries in the lighting system to provide immediate light, while a standby diesel generator near the campus provides up to 24 hours of power to all safety systems in the campus. This includes water pumps in the nearby Yates shaft to prevent water from rising into the campus spaces.

Occupancy in the Davis Campus is presently limited by applicable codes to a total of 48 persons: 25 in the Davis Cavity, and 23 in the Transition Space. Shared restrooms are provided in the transition space

for both campuses, as well as shower facilities for access to the clean spaces. A “cart wash” area provides the ability to clean items beyond the less clean general spaces, but prior to entry into the laboratories.

Doors and walls are installed to provide at least two isolated means of egress from any space in the event of a fire or other emergency. A system of sumps and pumps provide the ability to store grey water (not sewer water) and allow testing to ensure environmental compliance prior to pumping to the facility dewatering system. A dedicated compressor provides 100 cfm of compressed air capacity for general use.

Existing and planned experiments in the Davis Campus use liquid nitrogen to provide cooling and/or radon purging. The two primary spaces each have their own alcoves for the storage of these cryogenics. The LUX experiment uses liquid xenon as the target material, requiring dedicated storage capacity, as well as an emergency storage reservoir. LUX also uses an 8 m diameter water shield to shield residual neutron and ionization radiation from the surroundings. The water for the shield is purified underground with a dedicated reverse osmosis system.

The SURF’s goal has always been to provide the lowest possible radioactivity environment for experiments hosted within the facility. This commitment had been integrated into the site preparation process from the early days of the facility design, and carried over to the realization of the 4850 Level Davis Campus laboratories. We have drawn extensively from our experiences gained from SNOLab, Gran Sasso, Kamioka, and other underground research facilities to optimize the environment for the experiments. These efforts are summarized in a recent article [2]. These efforts include site and environmental characterization including rock radioactive measurements, use of low radioactivity construction materials, and regular monitoring of environmental factors including air-borne radon. Table I presents some of the assay results, obtained by direct gamma counting for rock samples from the mine, including those collected on and close to the 4850L [3].

It was found that the U/Th/K radioactivity for the underground bedrocks at Homestake is in general very low; some samples are in the sub-ppm levels. However, samples from Rhyolite intrusions, *a very small fraction of the total*, show a relatively high content of U, Th, and K more typical of the levels found in other laboratories, in particular those in granitic formations. Regions of potential Rhyolite intrusions have been identified and documented. In some cases local shielding significantly mitigates the impact of the Rhyolite intrusions.

The use of shotcrete for ground stabilization is a common practice for long-term occupancy of underground facilities; however low-radioactivity shotcrete is costly to create. The introduced construction materials have also been assayed and typical results are presented in Table 1. We have documented the distribution and thickness of the shotcrete using laser scans prior to and post application of shotcrete to provide input for detailed experimental models.

Table I. Partial U/Th/K assay results for Homestake rock samples. Overall errors estimated to be ~10-20%. Also shown are results for various construction materials (shotcrete/concrete).

	Uranium (ppm)	Thorium (ppm)	Potassium (%)
	Ave. [Range]	Ave. [Range]	Ave. [Range]
U/G Country Rock	0.22 [0.06-0.77]	0.33 [0.24-1.59]	0.96 [0.10-1.94]
Shotcrete	1.89 [1.74-2.23]	2.85 [2.00-3.46]	0.88 [0.41-1.27]
Concrete Blocks	2.16 [2.14-2.18]	3.20 [3.08-3.32]	1.23 [1.27-1.19]
Rhyolite Dike	8.75 [8.00-10.90]	10.86 [8.60-12.20]	4.17 [1.69-6.86]

In addition to the direct gamma counting of the rock and construction materials, measurements of airborne radon are ongoing and *in situ* measurements of gamma rays at the 4200 mwe depth, neutrons and cosmic ray muons have been published [4].

3. Proposed Experiments

3.1. Long-Baseline Neutrino Experiment (LBNE)

The DOE is developing plans to house a ~10 kt liquid argon detector at SURF to conduct searches for CP violation physics coupling Fermilab's powerful neutrino beams to a far detector at Homestake; comprehensive and precision measurements of neutrino mixing and oscillations; and a wide spectrum of non-beam related research including proton decay, and astronomical neutrino observations. Both surface and underground options are being developed to comply with DOE's request to establish a phased approach to the LBNE program. The surface option would be located in the Kirk Canyon to the southeast of the Ross campus. Underground options are located on the 4850L. LBNE is further described in [5].

3.2. Generation-2 Dark Matter Experiments

The DOE and NSF have plans to develop Generation-2 Dark Matter experiments, with masses ~ several tonnes. The LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ) Collaboration has submitted a proposal to develop a G-2 experiment in SURF using the existing infrastructure in the Davis Campus. SURF is open to working with all interested collaborations to develop proposals for G-2 experiments [6].

3.3. Generation-3 Dark Matter Experiments

The DOE has discussed developing a "roadmap" for Dark Matter searches including Generation-2 and Generation-3 Dark Matter experiments beginning ~ FY17. Initial efforts to develop the Generation-3 collaboration are advancing [7].

3.4. Dual Ion Accelerators for Nuclear Astrophysics (DIANA)

As part of the NSF support for the development of underground physics experiments {<http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2012/nsf12043/nsf12043.pdf>} a proposal has been developed to create an underground accelerator facility for low energy nuclear astrophysics experiments. Existing excavations at the 3950L and 4850L within SURF has been identified to potentially house DIANA [8].

4. Summary

SURF is a deep underground research facility, dedicated to scientific uses and is not compromised by competing uses such as mining, transportation, or tourism. The Davis campus was recently completed and the LUX and MJD experiments are being operated at the 4850L in state-of-the-art facilities. The site benefits from the naturally low background rock and effective efforts during construction to control the introduction of trace amounts of radioactivity. The transition of the support of the facility operation from NSF to the DOE is well advanced. Stable operations of the facility were achieved in FY12, including a variety of facility improvement programs further customizing the infrastructure. SURF welcomes collaborations seeking deep underground facilities to host additional instruments and experimental efforts.

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