Production of radioactive isotopes through cosmic muon spallation in KamLAND

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Radioactive isotopes produced through cosmic muon spallation are a background for rare event detection in ν detectors, double-beta-decay experiments, and dark-matter searches. Understanding the nature of cosmogenic backgrounds is particularly important for future experiments aiming to determine the pep and CNO solar neutrino fluxes, for which the background is dominated by the spallation production of ¹¹C. Data from the Kamioka Liquid scintillator Anti-Neutrino Detector (KamLAND) provides valuable information for better understanding these backgrounds, especially in liquid scintillator, and for checking estimates from current simulations based upon MUSIC, FLUKA, and Geant4. Using the time correlation between detected muons and neutron captures, the neutron production yield in the KamLAND liquid scintillator is measured to be $Y_n = (2.8 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4} \,\mu^{-1} \text{g}^{-1} \text{cm}^2$. For other isotopes, the production yield is determined from the observed time correlation related to known isotope lifetimes. We find some yields are inconsistent with extrapolations based on an accelerator muon beam experiment.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Cosmic ray muons and their spallation products are potential sources of background for neutrino detectors, double-betadecay experiments, and dark-matter searches, even when the detectors are deployed underground. Characterizing cosmicray-muon-induced backgrounds, particularly the secondary neutrons and radioactive isotopes produced by muon-initiated spallation processes, is essential for interpreting these experiments.

Liquid-scintillator detectors such as KamLAND, Borexino [1–3], CANDLES IV [4, 5], SNO+ [6, 7], LENS [8], and LENA [9] are designed to detect low-energy phenomena. In organic liquid scintillator (LS), energetic muons and subsequent showers interact mostly with ¹²C, the most abundant nucleus heavier than ¹H in the LS, generating neutrons and isotopes by electromagnetic or hadronic processes. The muon-initiated spallation of carbon targets is a matter of primary interest.

Isotope production by muon-initiated spallation has been studied by an earlier experiment [10] using the CERN Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS) muon beam. The energy dependence was studied with 100 and 190 GeV incident muons. The production yield at other energies is estimated from this data by extrapolation, assuming a power-law dependence on the muon energy. Direct measurements of the production yield by underground detectors such as LSD [11], LVD [12], and Borexino [13] were compared to calculations exploiting simulations based on MUSIC [14], FLUKA [15, 16], and Geant4 [17, 18]. Particular attention was paid to neutron production since isotope production measurements are difficult with the small scintillator masses used in these detectors. KamLAND, owing to its larger mass $- \sim 1$ kton of LS – does not suffer from this difficulty and is well placed to study a variety of isotopes of interest.

This paper presents the neutron and isotope production rates in KamLAND from muon-initiated spallation based upon data collected from 5 March 2002 to 12 May 2007. The results are compared to simulations and other experiments. These comparisons provide important information for validating Monte Carlo simulations.

II. DETECTOR DESCRIPTION AND PERFORMANCE

KamLAND is located under the peak of Ikenoyama (Ike Mountain, 36.42° N, 137.31° E), and the vertical rock overburden is approximately 2700 meters water equivalent (m.w.e.). A schematic diagram of KamLAND is shown in Fig. 1. KamLAND consists of an active detector region of approximately 1 kton of ultra-pure LS contained in a 13-m-diameter spherical balloon made of $135 \,\mu$ m thick transparent nylon/EVOH (ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer) composite film and supported by a network of Kevlar ropes. In addition to providing containment for the LS, the balloon protects the LS against the diffusion of ambient radon from the surrounding components. The total volume of LS in the balloon is $1171 \pm 25 \,\mathrm{m}^3$ as determined with flow meters during



FIG. 1: Schematic diagram of the KamLAND detector at the Kamioka underground laboratory.

TABLE I: Elemental composition of the KamLAND liquid scintillator. The hydrogen-to-carbon ratio was verified by elemental analysis ($\pm 2\%$). The liquid scintillator contains traces of nitrogen and oxygen from its fluor, PPO ($C_{15}H_{11}NO$), and dissolved gases. Measurements in similar liquid hydrocarbons [19, 20] indicate that the amount of dissolved nitrogen saturates at about 200 to 500 parts per million (ppm). The range of nitrogen composition values given in this table reflects the extreme cases of zero dissolved nitrogen gas to full saturation. The dissolved oxygen content of liquid scintillator taken from the center of KamLAND was measured to be less than 3 ppm, which is insignificant compared to the oxygen contribution from PPO.

Element	Chaishi ann anns	Number of Targets	
Element	Storeniometry	(per kiloton)	
Hydrogen	1.97	8.47×10^{31}	
Carbon	$\equiv 1$	4.30×10^{31}	
Nitrogen	1×10^{-4} to 6×10^{-4}	5×10^{27} to 3×10^{28}	
Oxygen	1×10^{-4}	5×10^{27}	

the initial filling. The LS comprises of 80% dodecane, 20% pseudocumene (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene) by volume, and 1.36 ± 0.03 g/liter of the fluor PPO (2,5-Diphenyloxazole). The density of the LS is 0.780 g/cm³ at 11.5° C. The calculated elemental composition of the LS is given in Table I.

A buffer comprising of 57% isoparaffin and 43% dodecane oils by volume fills the region between the balloon and the surrounding 18-m-diameter spherical stainless-steel outer vessel to shield the LS from external radiation. The specific gravity of the buffer oil (BO) is adjusted to be 0.04% lower than that of the LS. An array of photomultiplier tubes (PMTs), 1325 specially developed fast PMTs masked to 17-inch diameter and 554 older 20-inch diameter PMTs reused from the Kamiokande experiment [21], are mounted on the inner surface of the outer containment vessel, providing 34% photocathode coverage. During the period from 5 March 2002 to 27 February 2003 the photo-cathode coverage was only 22%, since the 20-inch PMTs were not operated. A 3 mm thick acrylic barrier at 16.6-m-diameter helps prevent radon emanating from the PMT glass from entering the BO. The inner detector (ID), consisting of the LS and BO regions, is surrounded by a 3.2 kton water-Čerenkov detector instrumented with 225 20-inch PMTs. This outer detector (OD) absorbs γ -rays and neutrons from the surrounding rock and enables tagging of cosmic-ray muons.

The KamLAND front-end electronics (FEE) system is based on the Analog Transient Waveform Digitizer (ATWD) [22] which captures PMT signals in 128 10-bit digital samples at intervals of 1.5 ns. Each ATWD captures three gain levels of a PMT signal to obtain a dynamic range from one photoelectron (p.e.) to 1000 p.e. Each ATWD takes 27 μ s to read out, so two are attached to each PMT channel to reduce dead time. The FEE system contains discriminators set at 0.15 p.e. (\sim 0.3 mV) threshold which send a 125 ns long logic signal to the trigger electronics. The trigger electronics counts the number of ID and OD PMTs above the discriminator threshold with a sampling rate of 40 MHz and initiates readout when the number of 17-inch ID PMTs above the discriminator threshold (N_{17}) exceeds the number corresponding to ~ 0.8 MeV deposited energy. The trigger system also issues independent readout commands when the number of OD PMTs above threshold exceeds a preset number.

The energy can be estimated from the N_{max} parameter, defined as the maximum value of N_{17} in a 200 ns period following the trigger command. However, the offline analysis takes full advantage of the information stored in the digitized PMT signals by identifying individual PMT pulses in the waveform information that is read out. The time and integrated area (called *charge*) are computed from the individual pulses. For each PMT, the average charge corresponding to a single p.e. is determined from single-pulse waveforms observed in low occupancy events. The ID PMT timing is calibrated with light pulses from a dye laser (~ 1.2 ns pulse width), injected at the center of the detector through an optical fiber. The vertices of spatially localized low-energy (<30 MeV) events are estimated by comparing calculated time-of-flights of optical photons from the hypothetical vertex to the measured arrival times at the PMTs in KamLAND.

The reconstructed energies of events are calibrated with γ sources: ²⁰³Hg, ⁶⁸Ge, ⁶⁵Zn, and ⁶⁰Co; and with $n+\gamma$ sources: ²⁴¹Am+⁹Be and ²¹⁰Po+¹³C [23]. These are deployed at various positions along the vertical axis of the detector and occasionally off the vertical axis within 5.5 m from the detector center [24]. Such calibrations cover energies between 0.28 and 6.1 MeV. The energy calibration is aided with studies of background contaminants ⁴⁰K and ²⁰⁸Tl, ²¹²Bi-²¹²Po and ²¹⁴Bi-²¹⁴Po sequential decays, ¹²B and ¹²N spallation products, and γ 's from thermal neutron captures on ¹H and ¹²C.

The visible energy (E_{vis}) of an event is computed from the measured light yield. Specifically, E_{vis} is the number of detected p.e. after corrections for PMT variation, dark noise, solid angle, shadowing by suspension ropes, optical transparencies, and scattering properties in the LS. The relationship between E_{vis} and the deposited energy (E_{dep}) of γ 's, e^{\pm} 's, protons, and α 's is non-linear and modeled as a combination of Birks-quenched scintillation [25, 26] and Čerenkov



FIG. 2: Ikenoyama topological profile [27]. The black point near the center is the location of KamLAND.

radiation. The scale is adjusted so that E_{vis} is equal to E_{dep} for the 2.225 MeV γ -ray from neutron capture on ¹H. The observed energy resolution is $\sim 7.4\%/\sqrt{E_{vis}(\text{MeV})}$ for the period without the 20-inch PMTs, and $\sim 6.5\%/\sqrt{E_{vis}(\text{MeV})}$ for the rest of the data.

The calibration sources are also used to determine systematic deviations in position reconstruction by comparison with the source's known position. This comparison gives an average position reconstruction uncertainty of less than 3 cm for events with energies in the range 0.28 to 6.1 MeV.

III. COSMIC RAY MUONS

A digital map [27] of the topological profile of Ikenoyama is shown in Fig. 2. The vertical overburden at KamLAND is approximately 1000 meters of rock and the minimum overburden corresponding to a nearby valley is approximately 900 meters.

Cosmic ray muons are identified either by the large amount of scintillation and Čerenkov light detected by the ID PMTs, or by the Čerenkov light detected by the OD PMTs. Muons



FIG. 3: Correlation between the light yield in the inner detector and the shortest distance from the muon track to the KamLAND detector center (impact parameter). The vertical dashed red line represents the boundary between the LS and BO at 650 cm. Events located to the left of this boundary and above the horizontal blue dashed line $(\mathcal{L}_{ID} = 4 \times 10^4 \text{ p.e.})$ are designated as LS muons.

crossing the ID (*ID muons*) are selected by requiring that one of the following conditions was satisfied:

- 1. $\mathcal{L}_{ID} \geq 10000 \text{ p.e.} (\sim 30 \text{ MeV})$
- 2. $\mathcal{L}_{ID} \geq 500$ p.e. and $N_{OD} \geq 5$

where \mathcal{L}_{ID} is the total light yield measured by the ID 17-inch PMTs, and N_{OD} is the number of OD PMTs with signals above threshold. Approximately 93% of the ID muons sat-isfy the first selection criterion. The ID muon track is reconstructed from arrival times of the first-arriving Čerenkov or scintillation photons at the PMTs. Since for relativistic muons the wavefront of the scintillation light proceeds at the Čerenkov angle, and since muons generate enough light to generate photoelectrons in every PMT, by restricting the fit to the first-arriving photons both Cerenkov and scintillation photons can be treated identically. The observed muon track is then established by minimizing time-of-flight deviations from hypothetical muon tracks. The fit converges for 97% of all ID muon events. The majority of the events that are not reconstructed are believed to be multiple muons, or muons accompanied by large electromagnetic or hadronic showers for which the tracking model is not valid.

Muons passing only through the BO produce mostly Čerenkov light, whereas muons passing through the LS generate both Čerenkov and scintillation light. Figure 3 shows the correlation between the light yield (\mathcal{L}_{ID}) and the shortest distance between the reconstructed muon track and the center of KamLAND (impact parameter). The boundary at 650 cm between the BO and LS regions is evident. The correlations between \mathcal{L}_{ID} and the reconstructed muon track length in the BO and LS regions (L_{BO} and L_{LS} , respectively) are plotted in Figs. 4a and 4b. A linear trend, corresponding to minimum ionizing muons, is apparent in both distributions. The slope of each line is the light yield per unit length in the respective material. In BO, where the light is predom-



FIG. 4: Correlation between the total light yield measured by the ID 17-inch PMTs (\mathcal{L}_{ID}) and the muon track length for (a) muons that pass through both the LS and BO regions and (b) muons that pass through only the BO region. The red lines shows the fitted light yield per unit length of $\langle d\mathcal{L}_S/dX \rangle = 629 \pm 47$ p.e./cm and $\langle d\mathcal{L}_C/dX \rangle = 31 \pm 2$ p.e./cm.

inantly Cerenkov, the light yield per unit length is found to be $\langle d\mathcal{L}_{\check{C}}/dX \rangle = 31 \pm 2$ p.e./cm; the fit was restricted to path lengths above 700 cm since fits at shorter path lengths are complicated by the presence of PMTs which may obstruct some of the emitted light. In the LS we obtain

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}_S}{dX} = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{ID} - L_{BO} \left\langle d\mathcal{L}_{\check{C}} / dX \right\rangle}{L_{LS}} = 629 \pm 47 \, \text{p.e./cm}, \quad (1)$$

where $d\mathcal{L}_S/dX$ includes the Čerenkov light created in the LS. The muons in Fig. 4 generating light yields above the baseline linear trend are likely to involve secondary particles. We define an excess light yield parameter $\Delta \mathcal{L}$,

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{ID} - L_{BO} \left\langle \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{\check{C}}}{dX} \right\rangle - L_{LS} \left\langle \frac{d\mathcal{L}_S}{dX} \right\rangle \qquad (2)$$

for the purpose of describing *showering* muons associated with secondary particles.

The LS muon rate is estimated by selecting muons with $\mathcal{L}_{ID} > 4 \times 10^4$ p.e. and impact parameter < 650 cm. The light yield cut has a negligible inefficiency for LS muons, while the impact parameter cut eliminates LS muons that reconstruct outside the balloon because of the resolution of the fitter algorithm. This provides the lower limit on the LS muon rate. An upper limit is established by removing the impact parameter cut and increasing the \mathcal{L}_{ID} cut to $> 10^5$ p.e. to eliminate muons that pass through the BO without transversing the LS. This cut again has a small inefficiency for LS muons but does not eliminate muons which



FIG. 5: Distribution of muon track lengths in the KamLAND LS. The dashed blue line shows the expected linear distribution for a sphere of nominal volume, and the average track length in this case is 867 cm. The average muon track length measured in the detector is 878 cm, in agreement with the value 874 ± 13 cm calculated using the proper LS shape and muon angular distributions.

shower in the BO. Averaging the two measurements yields $R_{\mu} = 0.198 \pm 0.014 \,\mathrm{Hz}$, where the error estimate is dominated by systematic uncertainties due to temporal variations, the difference between the two measurements, and the presence of muon bundles, in which multiple simultaneous muons may be tagged as single muon events. Using the parameterization of Ref. [28], the effect of muon bundles was estimated to be <5%. The muon rate corresponds to an integrated muon intensity of $J_{\mu} = 5.37 \pm 0.41 \,\mathrm{m}^{-2} \,\mathrm{h}^{-1}$, where the error includes uncertainties in the shape of the LS volume but is dominated by the uncertainty in the muon rate. Using a cut of $\Delta \mathcal{L} > 10^6$ p.e., which is equivalent to a ~3 GeV threshold, the rate of showering muons in the LS is ~ 0.03 Hz. It is possible that some atmospheric neutrino interactions leak into the LS muon sample. However, an estimate with the neutrino flux from Ref. [29] and cross sections from Ref. [30] gives less than 4×10^{-5} Hz from atmospheric neutrinos. The muon track length distribution is shown in Fig. 5. The measured average track length is $L_{\mu} = 878 \,\mathrm{cm}$, in agreement with the calculated value of $L_{\mu} = 874 \pm 13 \,\mathrm{cm}$ where the non-spherical corrections to the balloon shape and the muon angular distributions were taken into account.

The production yield of radioactive isotopes from muoninitiated spallation is energy dependent. KamLAND does not measure the muon energy, so it is estimated from simulation. There are previous estimates of the mean energy (\overline{E}_{μ}) ranging from 198 GeV [31] to 285 GeV [10, 32] at the Kamiokande, KamLAND, and SuperKamiokande detectors. The authors of Ref. [33] made a detailed determination of J_{μ} and \overline{E}_{μ} using the MUon SImulation Code (MUSIC) [14] to transport muons, generated according to the *Modified Gaisser Parameterization* [34] sea-level muon flux distribution, through a digital profile of Ikenoyama. Although this calculation reproduces the zenith and azimuthal angular distributions observed by KamLAND, as shown in Fig. 10 of Ref. [33], it overestimates J_{μ} by 14% relative to this work. The calculation assumed a

TABLE II: Calculated J_{μ} and \overline{E}_{μ} values for various rock types using the simulation method from Ref. [33]. The range in values for J_{μ} and \overline{E}_{μ} corresponds to varying the specific gravity of the rock from 2.65 g/cm³ to 2.75 g/cm³. The Generic Skarn is defined to be 70% Granite and 30% Calcite (by weight) with the following properties: $\langle Z \rangle = 10.22$, $\langle A \rangle = 20.55$ u, and radiation length $X_0 = 25.411$ g/cm².

Ikenoyama Rock Model	$J_{\mu} (\mathrm{m}^{-2}\mathrm{h}^{-1})$	\overline{E}_{μ} (GeV)
Inishi Rock	5.66 to 6.71	262 to 268
Standard Rock	4.95 to 5.83	256 to 262
Generic Skarn	4.90 to 5.82	254 to 260
This Measurement	5.37 ± 0.41	—

homogeneous rock entirely of the Inishi type (see Table II of Ref. [33] for the chemical composition), but other rock types, such as granite, limestone, and several types of metamorphic rock, are common in Ikenoyama in unknown quantities [35]. Table II shows the result of calculations of J_{μ} and \overline{E}_{μ} using the same simulation method of Ref. [33] but for Standard Rock [36, 37] and Generic Skarn, a generic mixture of rock types found in a skarn-type mine like that of Ikenoyama. Here, Generic Skarn is defined to be 70% Granite and 30% Calcite by weight. The J_{μ} values range from 4.90 m⁻² h⁻¹, for 2.75 g/cm3 specific gravity Generic Skarn, to 6.71 m⁻² h⁻¹, for 2.65 g/cm³ specific gravity Inishi Rock, while \overline{E}_{μ} varies from 254 GeV to 268 GeV. The value of J_{μ} for 2.70 g/cm³ specific gravity Standard Rock is $5.38 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ h}^{-1}$, in excellent agreement with our measured value. The value of \overline{E}_{μ} for this rock is 259 GeV. We take $\overline{E}_{\mu} = 260 \pm 8$ GeV, where the uncertainty is chosen to cover the full range for the various rock types.

IV. SPALLATION NEUTRON YIELD

Most of the neutrons produced in the KamLAND LS capture on hydrogen or carbon atoms. The capture cross section varies inversely with respect to velocity, and the mean neutron capture time (τ_n) is constant with respect to energy. The capture time (t) distribution is exponential, $P(t) \propto e^{-t/\tau_n}$. A calculation using the elemental composition of the KamLAND LS given in Table I and the thermal neutron capture cross sections from Ref. [38] gives $\tau_n = 206 \,\mu$ s. This calculation indicates that 99.5% of the neutrons capture on ¹H, while the remainder capture mostly on ¹²C. The probability for capture on the other isotopes in the LS, such as ¹³C, is 2×10^{-4} or less.

Neutrons produced by muon-initiated spallation in the LS can be identified by the characteristic capture γ -rays. Figure 6 shows the E_{vis} distributions in signal ($150 \le \Delta T < 1000 \,\mu$ s) and background ($4150 \le \Delta T < 5000 \,\mu$ s) coincidence windows following some muons, where $\Delta T \equiv (t - t_{\mu})$ is the time elapsed since the muon's passage. The E_{vis} distribution clearly shows peaks from neutron captures on ¹H (2.225 MeV) and ¹²C (4.9 MeV) which are not evident in the



FIG. 6: Visible energy spectra of the events following muons in the signal time window $150 \leq \Delta T < 1000 \,\mu s$ (cross) compared with background in the time window $4150 \leq \Delta T < 5000 \,\mu s$ (dash). The low-energy tails in the n^{1} H and n^{12} C peaks are caused by the electronics effect discussed in the text. In the time window $1300 \leq \Delta T < 2150 \,\mu s$ (solid) there is a small n^{1} H peak without the low-energy tail.

background. Figure 7 shows the ΔT distribution for events within the LS volume and with $1.8 < E_{vis} < 2.6$ MeV, which includes the single 2.225 MeV γ -ray emitted by neutron capture on ¹H. For $\Delta T < 1000 \,\mu$ s, there is a clear deviation from the exponential distribution due to the overload that large muon signals produce on individual electronics channels and to the dead time in the system arising from the very high event multiplicity following the muon. Both effects intervene in events that are quite different to those which KamLAND was designed to record.

The number of neutrons produced by muon-initiated spallation in the LS is established by a binned maximum likelihood fit [39] to the data in Fig. 7 using the function

$$r(t) = \frac{N_n}{\tau_n} e^{-(t-t_{\mu})/\tau_n} + r_B,$$
(3)

where N_n is the total number of neutron captures associated with the selected events, τ_n is the mean neutron capture time, and r_B is the background rate, which is assumed to be approximately constant in the region of interest ($\Delta T < 2500 \,\mu$ s) due to the low muon rate ($\sim 0.2 \,\text{Hz}$). To avoid the electronics-induced distortions, the fit is restricted to the region $\Delta T \ge 1300 \,\mu s$. The parameters N_n and r_B are free, but the mean capture time is constrained to $\tau_n = 207.5 \pm 2.8 \,\mu s$ with a gaussian *penalty* function. This mean capture time is determined from two independent measurements of τ_n : a ²⁴¹Am+⁹Be calibration source, and an analysis of a sample of neutrons generated by *clean* muons. These clean muons are identified by a multiplicity parameter η_T defined to be the number of trigger commands that follow the muon within a 10 ms period. Fits to the ΔT distribution of the subset of neutrons selected with various limits



FIG. 7: Time difference between a muon and the neutron capture event, with the cuts $1.8 < E_{vis} < 2.6 \text{ MeV}$. The red line shows the fit restricted to the region $\Delta T \geq 1300 \,\mu\text{s}$. The fit results in $N_n = (4.2 \pm 0.3) \times 10^6$ with $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 98/118$.

TABLE III: Summary of the dominant contributions to the neutron detection efficiency.

Effect	Value
Neutron Eliminating Reactions (e.g. (n, p))	$96.3\pm3.7\%$
Neutron Captures on ¹ H	$99.5\pm0.1\%$
LS-BO Boundary	$93.3\pm2.0\%$
Electronics Dead Time Effects	> 98%
Combined Efficiency	$89.4 \pm 3.8\%$

on η_T demonstrate that muons with $\eta_T < 10$ give unbiased fit residuals. The value of τ_n is $207.5 \pm 0.3 \,\mu s$ from the clean muon sample and $205.2 \pm 0.5 \,\mu s$ from the 241 Am+⁹Be source data. The observed 2.3 μs discrepancy between these values is not completely understood, but is suspected to be caused by neutrons from the 241 Am+⁹Be source that capture on the stainless-steel source capsule. In this analysis, we use the value $\tau_n = 207.5 \,\mu s$ from the non-showering muon sample with an uncertainty of $\pm 2.8 \,\mu s$ covering both measurements. The fit shown in Fig. 7 in the region $\Delta T \geq 1300 \,\mu s$ results in $N_n = (4.2 \pm 0.3) \times 10^6$ and $\chi^2/d.o.f.= 98/118$.

The actual number of neutrons \mathcal{N}_n produced by muoninitiated spallation is related to the fit result N_n by an efficiency ϵ_n ,

$$\mathcal{N}_n = \frac{N_n}{\epsilon_n},\tag{4}$$

that accounts for other neutron-eliminating nuclear reactions like $^{12}\mathrm{C}(n,p)$ and a net neutron loss at the LS-BO boundary. This efficiency is calculated using the <code>MUSIC-based</code> muon simulation described in Sec. III and the <code>Geant4-based</code> Monte Carlo of KamLAND described in Sec. VIA. The muon simulation generates muons with a 3-momentum distribution appropriate to the KamLAND site inside Ikenoyama. Muon

transport is then modeled through KamLAND. In this simulation neutrons are created and destroyed; neutrons that survive to thermalization are tracked until they are captured. Energy scale nonlinearities and the finite γ -ray resolution are included. Two competing effects of the LS-BO boundary are taken into account. The first is for neutrons produced by muons in the LS that leak out, leading to an undercounting of neutrons. The second is for neutrons produced outside of the LS that leak in, primarily from the BO, leading to an over count. The leak-out fraction $(11.7 \pm 1.9\%)$ is larger than the leak-in fraction $(5.4 \pm 0.4\%)$ resulting in a net $6.7 \pm 2.0\%$ correction. The component of the efficiency related to the electronics dead time for high-multiplicity events is measured by comparing the number of recorded waveforms with the number of trigger commands. The correction is measured to be less than 2% for $\Delta T \ge 1300 \,\mu s$. In counting neutrons, we use the definition by which the (n, 2n) reaction generates one new neutron and the (n, n') reaction generates no new neutrons. This method gives an efficiency $\epsilon_n = 89.4 \pm 3.8\%$ (broken down in Table III).

Using Eqn. 4 we find $\mathcal{N}_n = (4.7 \pm 0.4) \times 10^6$, which is then used to extract the neutron production yield:

$$Y_n = \frac{\mathcal{N}_n}{R_\mu T_L \rho L_\mu},\tag{5}$$

where $R_{\mu} = 0.198 \pm 0.014 \,\mathrm{Hz}$ is the measured rate of LS muons, $T_L = 1.24 \times 10^8 \,\mathrm{s}$ is the detector live time, $\rho = 0.780 \pm 0.001 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$ is the density of the LS, and $L_{\mu} = 874 \pm 13 \,\mathrm{cm}$ is the calculated mean muon track length. The resulting neutron production yield is $Y_n = (2.8 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4} \,\mu^{-1} \mathrm{g^{-1} cm^2}$, with $64 \pm 5\%$ of the neutrons produced by events classified as showering muons.

V. SPALLATION ISOTOPE YIELD

The method for determining the yields of spallationgenerated isotopes is similar to the neutron analysis described in Sec. IV. Spallation-generated isotopes are identified by their decay time relative to their creation, and by their decay energy. The decay time, $\Delta T \equiv t - t_{\mu}$, is calculated for each event relative to all previous muons. Usually, several different isotopes decay in a given time window. The number of each isotope produced, N_i , is obtained from a binned maximum likelihood fit [39] to the ΔT distribution, using the function:

$$r(t) = \sum_{i} \frac{N_i}{\tau_i} e^{-(t-t_{\mu})/\tau_i} + r_B,$$
 (6)

where N_i is related to \mathcal{N}_i by an event selection efficiency $(\mathcal{N}_i = N_i/\epsilon_i)$, τ_i is the mean lifetime, and r_B is a constant rate of uncorrelated background events that are in accidental coincidence with muons.

In terms of \mathcal{N}_i , the spallation production yield for isotope i is equal to

$$Y_i = \frac{\mathcal{N}_i}{R_\mu T_L \rho L_\mu},\tag{7}$$



FIG. 8: Background-subtracted E_{vis} spectrum above 4 MeV. Signal and background events are taken from $2 \le \Delta T < 60 \text{ ms}$ and $502 \le \Delta T < 560 \text{ ms}$, respectively. The production rate of ${}^{12}\text{B}$ ($\tau = 29.1 \text{ ms}$, Q = 13.4 MeV) is estimated to be $54.8 \pm 1.5 \text{ kton}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$, from fitting Eqn. 6 to the ΔT distribution shown in the inset. This fit has a $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 509/495$. The production rate ${}^{12}\text{N}$ ($\tau = 15.9 \text{ ms}$, Q = 17.3 MeV) is estimated to be $2.2 \pm 0.5 \text{ kton}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$, from a similar fit to the ΔT distribution for events with $14 \le E_{vis} < 20 \text{ MeV}$, where the higher E_{vis} threshold is imposed to exclude ${}^{12}\text{B}$.

where R_{μ} , T_L , ρ , and L_{μ} are defined as in Eqn. 5. The spallation production rate for isotope *i* is equal to

$$R_i = \frac{\mathcal{N}_i}{\rho V_T T_L},\tag{8}$$

where $V_T = 1171 \pm 25 \text{ m}^3$ is the target volume.

A. 12 B and 12 N

 12 B ($\tau = 29.1 \text{ ms}, Q = 13.4 \text{ MeV}$) [40] β^- decay and 12 N ($\tau = 15.9 \,\mathrm{ms}, Q = 17.3 \,\mathrm{MeV}$) [40] β^+ decay candidate events are selected via cuts on E_{vis} and ΔT . The inset in Fig. 8 shows the distribution of ΔT for events with $4 \leq E_{vis} < 20$ MeV and $2 \leq \Delta T < 500$ ms. A binned maximum likelihood fit to the ΔT distribution using Eqn. 6, and including the long-lived isotopes 8He, 9Li, 9C, and 12N as contaminants, yields $N(^{12}B) = (5.94 \pm 0.10) \times 10^4$ events with χ^2 /d.o.f.= 509/495. Longer lived isotopes give roughly constant decay rates on this time scale and fit out as a component of r_B . A similar fit to the ΔT distribution for events with $14 \leq E_{vis} < 20 \text{ MeV}$, where the higher E_{vis} threshold is imposed to exclude ¹²B, gives $N(^{12}\text{N}) = (2.8 \pm 0.3) \times 10^2$ events. A comparison with the predicted E_{vis} spectrum is shown in Fig. 8. The E_{vis} spectra are predicted from the allowed ¹²B and ¹²N β^{\pm} decay spectra, taking into account the KamLAND detector response, normalized to the observed $N(^{12}\text{B})$ and $N(^{12}\text{N})$. The detector response model includes the energy nonlinearities and boundary effects described in Sec. II.



FIG. 9: Background-subtracted E_{vis} spectrum above 4 MeV, where signal and background events are taken from $0.6 \le \Delta T < 4.0$ s and $10.6 \le \Delta T < 14.0$ s, respectively. The production rates of ⁸Li ($\tau = 1.21$ s, Q = 16.0 MeV) and ⁸B ($\tau = 1.11$,s, Q = 18.0 MeV) are estimated to be 15.6 ± 3.2 kton⁻¹day⁻¹ and 10.7 ± 2.9 kton⁻¹day⁻¹, respectively, from simultaneously fitting the E_{vis} spectrum and the ΔT distribution shown in the inset. The fit to the ΔT distribution has a χ^2 /d.o.f.= 95/91.

The inefficiency in identifying ^{12}B and ^{12}N candidates is dominated by the E_{vis} cut. The efficiencies calculated by integrating the predicted E_{vis} spectra over the selection window give $\epsilon(^{12}\text{B})=82.9\pm0.7\%$ and $\epsilon(^{12}\text{N})=9.3\pm1.6\%$, where the errors come from the uncertainty in the detector response. Using Eqn. 7, the resultant isotope production yields are calculated to be $Y(^{12}\text{B})=(42.9\pm3.3)\times10^{-7}\,\mu^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}\text{cm}^2$ and $Y(^{12}\text{N})=(1.8\pm0.4)\times10^{-7}\,\mu^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}\text{cm}^2$. The production rates are $R(^{12}\text{B})=54.8\pm1.5\,\text{kton}^{-1}\text{day}^{-1}$ and $R(^{12}\text{N})=2.2\pm0.5\,\text{kton}^{-1}\text{day}^{-1}$.

B. ⁸Li and ⁸B

⁸Li ($\tau = 1.21$ s, Q = 16.0 MeV) [41] β^- decay and ⁸B $(\tau = 1.11 \text{ s}, Q = 18.0 \text{ MeV})$ [41] β^+ decay candidate events are selected according to E_{vis} and ΔT . The inset in Fig. 9 shows the distribution of ΔT for all preceding muons for events with $4 \le E_{vis} < 20 \,\mathrm{MeV}$ and $0.6 \le \Delta T < 10 \,\mathrm{s},$ where the lower limit on ΔT is chosen to exclude ⁹C, ⁸He, ⁹Li, and other isotopes with shorter lifetimes. Isotopes with longer lifetimes are roughly constant over the selected range of ΔT . To avoid a large accidental coincidence background from uncorrelated muons, all showering muons and a portion of non-showering muons whose track is within 3 m of a ⁸Li/⁸B candidate are selected. Figure 9 shows the E_{vis} distribution of ⁸Li/⁸B candidate events with $0.6 \le \Delta T < 4.0 \,\mathrm{s}$ after subtracting background estimated from the range $10.6 \le \Delta T \le 14.0$ s. $N(^{8}\text{Li})$ and $N(^{8}B)$ are determined from a simultaneous binned maximum likelihood fit to the ΔT distribution and a chi-square fit to the



FIG. 10: Impact parameter distribution for events identified as ¹²B (blue points) and neutrons (black histogram) produced by muoninduced spallation. Only non-showering muons ($\Delta \mathcal{L} < 10^6$ p.e.) were used to make this plot. The efficiencies for the $\Delta L < 3$ m track cut (represented by the vertical dashed line) are evaluated to be $91.6 \pm 4.3\%$ from ¹²B events, and $95.9 \pm 0.7\%$ from neutron events.

 E_{vis} distribution. The expected E_{vis} spectra for KamLAND are calculated by convolving the β^{\pm} spectra from Ref. [42, 43] with KamLAND's detector response. For the fit to the E_{vis} distribution, the energy scale parameters are constrained to an allowed region determined by a prior fit to γ -ray calibration data (described in Sec. II) and the ¹²B E_{vis} distribution in Fig. 8.

The efficiency is given by the product of ϵ_E for the E_{vis} selection and ϵ_S for the muon-⁸Li/⁸B spatial correlation. By integrating the expected spectra over $4 \leq E_{vis} < 20$ MeV, $\epsilon_E(^{8}\text{Li})$ and $\epsilon_E(^{8}\text{B})$ are estimated to be 77.6 ± 0.9% and 88.4 ± 0.7%, respectively. For showering muons, ϵ_S is 100% because no correlation requirement is imposed. For non-showering muons, ϵ_S is estimated from the $^{12}\text{B}/^{12}\text{N}$ analysis (Sec. V A), and the systematic error arising from to variations between isotopes is estimated with a FLUKA simulation. Figure 10 shows the impact parameter (ΔL) distribution for the $^{12}\text{B}/^{12}\text{N}$ candidate events for non-showering muons ($\Delta \mathcal{L} < 10^6$ p.e.). We find that 91.6 ± 4.3% of the candidates are within 3 m of the muon track. This fraction is the value of $\epsilon_S(^{12}\text{B})$ for $\Delta L < 3$ m.

In order to obtain $\epsilon_S({}^8\text{Li})$ and $\epsilon_S({}^8\text{B})$, an additional correction for the difference between the muon- ${}^8\text{Li}/{}^8\text{B}$ and the muon- ${}^{12}\text{B}$ spatial correlations is applied. This correction is derived from the FLUKA simulation described in Sec. VI B. The simulation does not include the uncertainties in the muon track and the isotope decay vertex reconstruction; it is only used to study the isotope dependance of ϵ_S . The range of values of ϵ_S from FLUKA for different spallation isotopes is used to estimate the systematic error that should be added to $\epsilon_S({}^{12}\text{B})$ in order to obtain a common ϵ_S for all spallation isotopes. The resulting value, $\epsilon_S = 91.6 \pm 8.4\%$, is used for estimating the ${}^8\text{Li}$ and ${}^8\text{B}$ (and, later the ${}^9\text{C}$, ${}^8\text{He}$, and ${}^9\text{Li}$) yields.

Combining the above analyses, we obtain



FIG. 11: Allowed regions for the production rates of ⁸Li and ⁸B from the combined fits of the energy spectra and the ΔT distributions at 1σ , 2σ , 3σ C.L. for (a) showering muons ($\Delta L > 10^6$ p.e.) and (b) non-showering muons ($\Delta L < 10^6$ p.e.) with $\Delta L < 3$ m track cut. The black points indicate the best-fit parameters.

 $\begin{array}{ll} Y(^{8}\mathrm{Li}) = (12.2\pm2.6)\times10^{-7}\,\mu^{-1}\mathrm{g}^{-1}\mathrm{cm}^{2} & \text{and} \\ Y(^{8}\mathrm{B}) = (8.4\pm2.4)\times10^{-7}\,\mu^{-1}\mathrm{g}^{-1}\mathrm{cm}^{2}. & \text{The isotope} \\ \mathrm{production \ rates \ are \ } R(^{8}\mathrm{Li}) = 15.6\pm3.2\,\mathrm{kton}^{-1}\mathrm{day}^{-1} & \mathrm{and} \\ R(^{8}\mathrm{B}) = 10.7\pm2.9\,\mathrm{kton}^{-1}\mathrm{day}^{-1}. & \text{The contour \ plots \ in} \\ \mathrm{Fig. \ 11 \ show \ the \ correlation \ between \ {}^{8}\mathrm{Li} \ \mathrm{and} \ {}^{8}\mathrm{B}. \ \mathrm{Due \ to \ their} \\ \mathrm{similar \ lifetimes, \ {}^{8}\mathrm{Li} \ \mathrm{and} \ {}^{8}\mathrm{B} \ \mathrm{are \ identified \ primarily \ by \ their} \\ \mathrm{energy \ spectra.} \end{array}$

C. ⁸He and ⁹Li

⁸He ($\tau = 171.7 \text{ ms}$, Q = 10.7 MeV) [41] and ⁹Li ($\tau = 257.2 \text{ ms}$, Q = 13.6 MeV) [41] β^- decay candidate events are selected according to the cuts $1 \le E_{vis} < 13 \text{ MeV}$ and $\Delta T < 10 \text{ s}$, and by the detection of a neutron following the β^- decay event. ⁸He decays to neutron-unstable excited states of ⁸Li with a $16 \pm 1\%$ branching ratio [41], and ⁹Li decays to neutron-unstable excited states of ⁹Be with a $50.8 \pm 0.9\%$ branching ratio [41]. The neutron is identified by the 2.225 MeV γ -ray from radiative capture on ¹H ($1.8 \le E_{vis} < 2.6 \text{ MeV}$). The γ -ray is required to be within 200 cm and 1.0 ms of the ⁸He/⁹Li β^- decay candidate. Finally, the ⁸He/⁹Li analysis is performed using a 5.5-m-radius spherical fiducial volume to reduce the number of accidental coincidences between the β^- decay candidate and external γ -ray backgrounds near the balloon.

The inset in Fig. 12 shows the ΔT distribution for the events that satisfy the criteria outlined above. Figure 12 also shows the residual E_{vis} distribution corresponding to the subtraction of a background spectrum in the $5.002 \leq \Delta T < 6$ s window from a signal in the $0.002 \leq \Delta T < 1$ s window. The expected E_{vis} distributions for ⁸He and ⁹Li are calculated by incorporating the KamLAND response and adjusting for the energy deposited by the thermalizing neutron from ⁸He or ⁹Li decay. $N(^{8}\text{He})$ and $N(^{9}\text{Li})$ are determined from a simultaneous binned maximum likelihood fit to the ΔT distribution and a chi-square fit to the E_{vis} distribution. For the fit to the E_{vis} distribution, the uncertainty in the energy scale parameters are treated in the same manner as the ⁸Li/⁸B analysis described in Sec. V B.



FIG. 12: Background-subtracted E_{vis} spectrum above 1 MeV, where signal and background events are taken from $0.002 \le \Delta T < 1$ s and $5.002 \le \Delta T < 6$ s, respectively. Detection of a neutron capture following a beta decay is required to select events from the $\beta^- + n$ decay mode. The branching ratios for ⁹Li and ⁸He are $50.8 \pm 0.9\%$ and $16 \pm 1\%$, respectively. The production rates of ⁸He ($\tau = 171.7$ ms, Q = 10.7 MeV) and ⁹Li ($\tau = 257.2$ ms, Q = 13.6 MeV) are estimated to be 1.0 ± 0.5 kton⁻¹ day⁻¹ and 2.8 ± 0.2 kton⁻¹ day⁻¹, respectively, from simultaneously fitting the E_{vis} spectrum and the ΔT distribution shown in the inset. The fit to the ΔT distribution has a χ^2 /d.o.f.= 95/97.



FIG. 13: Allowed regions for the production rates of ⁹Li and ⁸He from the combined fits of the energy spectra and the ΔT distributions at 1σ , 2σ , 3σ C.L. for (a) showering muons ($\Delta \mathcal{L} > 10^6$ p.e.) and (b) non-showering muons ($\Delta \mathcal{L} < 10^6$ p.e.) with $\Delta L < 3$ m track cut. The black points indicate the best-fit parameters.

The procedure for calculating the ⁸He and ⁹Li selection efficiency is the same as for the ⁸Li/⁸B efficiency analysis (Sec. VB), except for the correction for the neutron detection requirement, which is calculated with the Geant4-based Monte Carlo simulation described in Sec. VIA. The resultant efficiencies ϵ (⁸He) = 14.9 ± 1.0% and ϵ (⁹Li) = 46.1 ± 1.1% include the appropriate β -*n* branching fractions. Since a reduced volume is used in this analysis, the 1.6% fiducial volume uncertainty from Ref. [44] is included in the above efficiencies. The re-



FIG. 14: Background-subtracted E_{vis} spectrum above 12 MeV, where signal and background events are taken from $0.2 \leq \Delta T < 0.6 \,\mathrm{s}$ and $10.2 \leq \Delta T < 10.6 \,\mathrm{s}$, respectively. The production rate of ${}^{9}\mathrm{C}$ ($\tau = 182.5 \,\mathrm{ms}$, $Q = 16.5 \,\mathrm{MeV}$) is estimated to be $3.8 \pm 1.5 \,\mathrm{kton}^{-1} \mathrm{day}^{-1}$ from a simultaneous fit to the E_{vis} spectrum and the ΔT distribution shown in the inset. The fit to the ΔT distribution has a $\chi^2/\mathrm{d.o.f.} = 97/96$.

sulting yields are $Y({}^{8}\text{He}) = (0.7 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-7} \mu^{-1} \text{g}^{-1} \text{cm}^{2}$ and $Y({}^{9}\text{Li}) = (2.2 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-7} \mu^{-1} \text{g}^{-1} \text{cm}^{2}$. The production rates are $R({}^{8}\text{He}) = 1.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ kton}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$ and $R({}^{9}\text{Li}) = 2.8 \pm 0.2 \text{ kton}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$. The contour plots in Fig. 13 show the correlation between ${}^{9}\text{Li}$ and ${}^{8}\text{He}$.

D. ⁹**C**

The inset in Fig. 14 shows the ΔT distribution for all events with visible energy $12 \le E_{vis} < 20 \,\text{MeV}$. The analysis region $(0.2 \le \Delta T < 0.6 \text{ s})$ contains events from ⁹C $(\tau=182.5\,\mathrm{ms},\,Q=16.5\,\mathrm{MeV})$ [41] β^+ decay. $N(^9\mathrm{C})$ is determined from a simultaneous binned maximum likelihood fit to the ΔT distribution and a chi-square fit to the E_{vis} distribution. The uncertainty in the energy scale parameters are treated in the same manner as the ⁸Li/⁸B analysis described in Sec. VB. In this fit, ⁸Li, ⁸B, and ⁹Li are treated as possible contaminants, the amounts are constrained to the values obtained in the previously described analyses. This constraint includes the correlation between ⁸Li and ⁸B shown Fig. 11. By integrating the theoretical ${}^{9}C E_{vis}$ spectrum, we obtain the efficiency for the $12 \leq E_{vis} < 20 \, {\rm MeV}$ cut of ϵ (⁹C) = 7.2 ± 1.0%. Combining this with the above results gives $Y({}^{9}\text{C}) = (3.0 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-7} \,\mu^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}\text{cm}^{2}$ and $R({}^{9}\mathrm{C}) = 3.8 \pm 1.5 \,\mathrm{kton}^{-1} \mathrm{day}^{-1}.$

E. ¹¹**C**

The production of ¹¹C (β^+ -decay, $\tau = 29.4$ min, Q = 1.98 MeV) [40] through muon-initiated spallation



FIG. 15: Background-subtracted E_{vis} spectrum above 1.4 MeV, where signal and background are selected from $5 \leq \Delta T < 90$ min and $185 \leq \Delta T < 270$ min, respectively. The production rate of 11 C ($\tau = 29.4$ min, Q = 1.98 MeV) is estimated to be $1106 \pm 178 \text{ kton}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$ by fitting Eqn. 6 to the ΔT distribution shown in the inset. The fit to the ΔT distribution has a $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 76/57$.

is usually accompanied by a neutron, allowing identification by the triple coincidence of the primary muon, the spallation neutron, and the subsequent β^+ [13, 45]. The ¹¹C β^+ decays are selected in the range $1.4 \leq E_{vis} < 2.0$ MeV and are preceded by a detected muon that is accompanied by at least one neutron capture, identified by the 2.225 MeV γ -ray from capture on ¹H. The γ -ray is required to be in the time window $10 \leq \Delta T < 2500 \,\mu$ s relative to the muon. In order to reduce the background, a 7-m-diameter fiducial volume is used. To avoid inefficiencies from run boundaries and the long lifetime of ¹¹C, the first 5 hours of the typically 24-hour long run are not used in the selection of the ¹¹C candidates. The number of muon-¹¹C coincidences is extracted from the ΔT distribution for all events that meet the criteria, shown in the inset of Fig. 15.

The efficiency determination takes into account the visible energy range for ¹¹C β^+ -decay, 22.7 \pm 3.6%, and the previously discussed neutron detection efficiency (Sec. IV). The efficiency also takes into account a correction for ¹¹C production modes, designated invisible modes, which do not produce neutrons [13, 45]. To measure this correction, muon-¹¹C event pairs were selected with and without the neutron requirement for a subset of the data where the ¹¹C candidate is required to be within 50 cm of the muon track; restricting the study to a subset of the data mitigated the reduced signal-to-background ratio associated with relaxing the neutron requirement. The number of muon-11C coincidences in each case was extracted from a fit of Eqn. 6 to the corresponding ΔT distribution. The visible mode efficiency, ϵ_{vis} , taken as the ratio of the number of muon-¹¹C pairs with one or more neutrons to the number of muon-¹¹C pairs without the neutron requirement, is $88.4 \pm 2.4\%$.



FIG. 16: Background-subtracted E_{vis} spectrum above 2 MeV, where signal and background are selected using $10 \leq \Delta T < 90$ s and $190 \leq \Delta T < 270$ s, respectively. The production rate of 10 C ($\tau = 27.8$ s, Q = 3.65 MeV) is 21.1 ± 1.8 kton⁻¹day⁻¹, as determined by fitting Eqn. 6 to the ΔT distribution shown in the inset. The fit to the ΔT distribution has a (χ^2 /d.o.f.= 80/56).

Applying the correction for post muon electronics effects, the visible mode fraction is $96.3 \pm 2.0\%$, consistent with Ref. [45], which obtains $\epsilon_{vis} = 95.6\%$ for 285 GeV muons. Due to the relatively long ¹¹C lifetime, we have also considered the effect of diffusion. An analysis of ²²²Rn that was accidentally introduced into the center of KamLAND during the deployment of a calibration device shows that the diffusion speed is approximately 1 mm/h. From this study the effect of ¹¹C diffusion on the efficiency is estimated to be less than 0.5%. Combining this with the above results gives $Y(^{11}C) = (866 \pm 153) \times 10^{-7} \mu^{-1} g^{-1} cm^2$ and $R(^{11}C) = 1106 \pm 178 \text{ kton}^{-1} day^{-1}$.

F. ¹⁰**C**

As with ¹¹C, the production of ¹⁰C(β^+ -decay, $\tau = 27.8$ s, $Q = 3.65 \,\mathrm{MeV}$ [41] through muon-initiated spallation is usually accompanied by a neutron, so the selection criterion requiring a triple coincidence of the primary muon, the neutron, and ¹⁰C candidate is used. The neutron is identified by the 2.225 MeV $n+{}^{1}$ H capture γ -ray. The number of {}^{10}C candidates is determined from fitting Eqn. 6 to the ΔT distribution for all events identified as ¹⁰C, shown in the inset in Fig. 16. ¹¹Be is a potential background for this ¹⁰C analysis, but the correction to the ¹⁰C yield is estimated to be less than 1% to due to the low ¹¹Be production rate and the neutron coincidence requirement. The efficiency for the visible energy cut $2.0 \leq E_{vis} < 4.0 \,\text{MeV}$ is $73.5 \pm 3.2\%$. The visible mode efficiency is $\epsilon_{vis} = 90.7 \pm 5.5\%$ after correcting for the electronics effects following muons. The final efficiency is $89.6 \pm 5.5\%$. The resulting isotope yield is



FIG. 17: Background-subtracted E_{vis} spectrum above 5.5 MeV for showering muons ($\Delta \mathcal{L} > 10^6$ p.e.), where signal and background are selected by $8 \leq \Delta T < 60$ s and $408 \leq \Delta T < 460$ s, respectively. The production rate of ¹¹Be ($\tau = 19.9$ s, Q = 11.5 MeV) for showering muons is estimated to be 1.0 ± 0.2 kton⁻¹day⁻¹ by fitting Eqn. 6 to the ΔT distribution shown in the inset (χ^2 /d.o.f.= 37/41).

 $Y(^{10}{\rm C}) = (16.5 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{-7} \, \mu^{-1} {\rm g}^{-1} {\rm cm}^2$ and the production rate is $R(^{10}{\rm C}) = 21.1 \pm 1.8 \, {\rm kton}^{-1} {\rm day}^{-1}.$

G. ¹¹**Be**

The ¹¹Be β^- decay ($\tau = 19.9 \text{ s}$, Q = 11.5 MeV) [40] events are selected according to $5.5 \leq E_{vis} < 16.0 \text{ MeV}$. The E_{vis} cut efficiency is 63.4%. The inset in Fig. 17 shows the ΔT distributions for the events only after showering muons. For non-showering muons, a tighter muon track cut $\Delta L < 1 \text{ m}$ is applied in order to reduce the background rate. The track cut efficiency is estimated from the ¹²B candidates using an analysis similar to Sec. V B. The resulting isotope yield is $Y(^{11}\text{Be}) = (1.1 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-7} \,\mu^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}\text{cm}^2$ and production rate is $R(^{11}\text{Be}) = 1.4 \pm 0.3 \,\text{kton}^{-1}\text{day}^{-1}$.

VI. MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS

The Geant 4 and FLUKA simulations are used to reproduce the measurements from KamLAND. While Geant 4 is used only to simulate neutron production, both neutron and light isotope production are tested with FLUKA.

A. Geant4

Geant4 is a widely used toolkit for performing particle tracking simulations on an event-by-event basis. A description of the available physics processes included is given in Refs. [17] and [18]. Here we compare the Geant4 (version 9.1) prediction for neutron yield by spallation with the results



FIG. 18: E_{vis} distribution of the prompt events from candidates identified as neutrons produced by muon-induced spallation in the material outside of the KamLAND ID.

obtained in Sec. IV. We use the physics list QGS_BIC, developed by the Geant4 group to support the binary cascade (BIC) model at lower energies (below 10 GeV for p and n, and below 1.2 GeV for π). This treatment is also appropriate for the simulation of interactions of nucleons and ions. At higher energies, a quark-gluon string (QGS) model is applied for the hadronic interactions. Neutron elastic and inelastic interactions below 20 MeV are described by a high-precision data-driven model (NeutronHP). The G4EmExtraPhysics physics list is also used to model the photo-nuclear and muon-nuclear interaction processes, which dominate the neutron production by muons in the simulation.

To estimate the neutron production yield as a function of muon energy in Geant 4, mono-energetic muons of several energies are injected at the center of a generic hydrocarbon block of thickness 40 m. The region more than 10 m away from the edges of the block is analyzed to avoid boundary effects. As shown in Fig. 20, the neutron production yields predicted by Geant 4 are systematically lower than experiment, with the exception of point (F) from LVD [12]. These results are consistent with previous work [46].

A Monte Carlo simulation based upon Geant4 and MUSIC (described in Sec. III) is used to study neutrons produced by muon-induced spallation in the material outside of the KamLAND ID. Some of these neutrons have sufficient energy to enter the ID where they thermalize and capture. They can be identified by the coincidence of a prompt signal (for example from n + p elastic scattering) and a delayed signal from the capture γ -ray. This is the same inverse beta decay reaction signature used for $\overline{\nu}_e$ detection, $\overline{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$, where the e^+ is the prompt signal and the γ -ray from neutron capture is the delayed signal and therefore a potential background. These neutrons are also a background for dark matter experiments that employ nuclear recoils as a detection method.

The primary purpose of this Monte Carlo simulation is



FIG. 19: Radial distribution (from the center of KamLAND) of the prompt event from candidates identified as neutrons produced by muon-induced spallation in the material outside of the KamLAND ID. Assuming an exponential distribution, a fit to the measured data (red dashed lines) yields an attenuation length of $70 \pm 2 \text{ g/cm}^2$. A similar fit to the Monte Carlo (black dotted lines) yields $69 \pm 2 \text{ g/cm}^2$.

to estimate the rate of *untagged fast neutrons*, i.e. neutrons produced by muons where the muon is undetected by the KamLAND ID. A few of these muons are detected by the OD, either from the Čerenkov radiation produced by the muon itself (*tracked muons*), or by accompanying electromagnetic and hadronic showers that enter the OD (*untracked muons*). A prompt signal in coincidence with these tracked and untracked muons followed by a delayed capture gamma signal identifies candidates for untagged fast neutrons.

Fast neutrons generated by untracked muons are produced primarily in the rock surrounding the OD, whereas fast neutrons from tracked muons are primarily produced in the water of the OD. It is shown in the Monte Carlo that the tracked and untracked muons give distinguishable OD visible energy distributions. A comparison between Monte Carlo and measurement of the distribution of the number of OD PMTs with signals above threshold for tracked and untracked muons reveals a deficiency of fast neutrons from untracked muons, consistent with the underproduction of neutrons by Geant 4 in concrete reported in Ref. [47].

Figure 18 shows the E_{vis} distribution of the prompt events from the Monte Carlo simulation of tracked and untracked muons compared to the measured data. The measured data and the Monte Carlo simulation corresponds to an equal live time exposure of 1368 days. Figure 19 shows the radial distribution of the prompt events relative to the KamLAND center. Both the measured data and the Geant 4 simulation exhibit an exponential attenuation of the neutrons as they penetrate further into the detector, with the simulation yielding an attenuation length of $69 \pm 2 \text{ g/cm}^2$, consistent with the measurement $70 \pm 2 \text{ g/cm}^2$.



FIG. 20: Neutron production yield in liquid scintillator as a function of muon energy. The red star point shows the KamLAND result, $Y_n = (2.8 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4} \mu^{-1} \text{g}^{-1} \text{cm}^2$, for $260 \pm 8 \text{ GeV}$. Other points show the results from experiments at (A) 20 m.w.e. [48], (B) 25 m.w.e. [49], (C) 32 m.w.e. [50], (D) 316 m.w.e. [49], (E) 570 m.w.e. [51], (F) 3000 m.w.e. [12], and (G) 5200 m.w.e. [11]. The blue square and green triangle show the Geant 4 and FLUKA Monte Carlo predictions, respectively, from monochromatic muon beams.

B. FLUKA

FLUKA is a mature code that models nuclear and particle physics processes from thermal neutrons to heavy ion collisions [15, 16]. It has been used previously to model muon-initiated spallation in liquid scintillator [31, 46, 52, 53]. We use FLUKA Version 2006.3b to model neutron and light isotope production from muon-initiated spallation in KamLAND. A 40m radius by 40m high cylinder of KamLAND liquid scintillator is used in the simulation; the concentric inner cylinder of 20m radius and 20m length is used for analysis.

To estimate neutron production yield as a function of muon energy in FLUKA, mono-energetic beams of μ^- ranging from 10 GeV to 350 GeV were simulated as in Ref. [31, 46, 52, 53]. Care is taken not to double count neutrons involved in reactions like (n, 2n). The results of this simulation are included in Fig. 20. The neutron production yield of this FLUKA simulation is 10% lower than previous work by [31, 46, 52, 53], but the power law dependance on muon energy $(E^{\alpha}_{\mu}$, where $\alpha = 0.77$) is consistent. Different scintillator compositions were studied, but could not explain the deficit. This deficit is insignificant compared to the discrepancy between these simulations and the data.

The production of light isotopes was studied in the same

simulation. The results, including the primary production process and power law exponent, are summarized in Table IV. For some isotopes the primary production process is much larger than any secondary processes, as in the case of ¹²B. For other isotopes the primary production process is only slightly larger than the secondary processes, as is the case for ⁹Li. The isotopes produced primarily by γ interactions, ¹¹C and ¹⁰C, show the weakest dependence on muon energy. In comparison, ¹²N and ¹³N, where the primary production mechanism is by *p* interactions, show the strongest dependence on muon energy.

The use of a mono-energetic μ^- beam overestimates the production of neutrons and light isotopes. Simulations using a mono-energetic μ^+ beam and a beam with the energy spectrum from Ref. [33] were also run. The simulations show that the production yield for μ^+ relative μ^- is on average 0.96±0.01 for the light isotopes. This reduction is expected since μ^- may capture creating spallation products while μ^+ may not. This ratio, combined with the μ^+ to μ^- ratio at KamLAND, leads to a correction to the flux of 0.98±0.06 for light isotopes and 0.981±0.005 for neutrons. The reduced production yield due to averaging over the muon spectrum is on average 0.92±0.02 for the light isotopes, which is slightly higher than the correction factor suggested by Ref. [10]. The results of the FLUKA simulations for KamLAND presented in Table V include these two corrections.

VII. DISCUSSION

The isotope production yields from muon-initiated spallation in a liquid scintillator target were investigated at CERN by earlier experiment [10] using the SPS muon beam with muon energies of 100 GeV and 190 GeV. Based on those cross section measurements and the predicted muon energy spectrum at the KamLAND site, we calculated the isotope production rates by extrapolation, assuming a power-law of the muon energy, E^{α}_{μ} . The mean muon energy at KamLAND is 260 ± 8 GeV, so KamLAND provides data to test the extrapolation method at this energy.

The production yields for the isotopes from muon-initiated spallation in KamLAND are provided in Table V. On average, the yields from the showering muons (~15% of all muons), whose excess light yield parameter ($\Delta \mathcal{L}$, Eqn. 2) is greater than 10^6 p.e. (~3 GeV), constitute $70 \pm 2\%$ of the yield from all muons. The production yield for ¹¹C is the largest, and its measured yield is larger than the FLUKA calculation by a factor of ~2. The Borexino collaboration also reported a similar discrepancy [2, 3], that is consistent with what is observed in KamLAND. Some measured production yields, such as ⁸Li and ¹⁰C, deviate significantly from estimates based on the muon beam experiment, indicating that perhaps estimation by extrapolation is not sufficient. All isotope yields are consistent within an order of magnitude.

TABLE IV: Simulation of neutron and light isotope production in the KamLAND LS by muon-initiated spallation with FLUKA: the isotope production yield by mono-energetic (260 GeV) μ^- ; the ratio of the production yields by mono-energetic μ^+ compared to μ^- ; the ratio of the production yields by a μ^- spectrum that matches Fig. 6 (KamLAND curve) in Ref. [33] compared to mono-energetic μ^- ; the power law exponent for the production yield $Y(E_{\mu}) \propto E_{\mu}^{\alpha}$ from a fit to the yields from mono-energetic μ^- with $10 \le E_{\mu} \le 350$ GeV; and the primary process for producing the isotope. The uncertainties are statistical.

	Simulated Production Yield	Ratio of Simulated Production Yields for			
	$(\times 10^{-7} \mu^{-1} { m g}^{-1} { m cm}^2)$	μ^+/μ^-	Spectrum / Mono-Energetic	Power Law Exponent	Primary Process
n	2344 ± 4	0.969 ± 0.002	0.912 ± 0.003	0.779 ± 0.001	$\pi^{-}+{}^{1}H,{}^{12}C$
^{11}C	460.8 ± 1.7	0.971 ± 0.005	0.913 ± 0.006	0.703 ± 0.002	$^{12}\mathrm{C}(\gamma,n)$
⁷ Be	116.8 ± 0.9	0.986 ± 0.011	0.945 ± 0.011	0.684 ± 0.004	$^{12}\mathrm{C}(\gamma,nlpha)$
10 Be	44.63 ± 0.53	0.960 ± 0.018	0.891 ± 0.019	0.825 ± 0.007	$^{12}\mathrm{C}(n,^{3}\mathrm{He})$
^{12}B	30.85 ± 0.44	0.970 ± 0.021	0.936 ± 0.022	0.828 ± 0.009	$^{12}\mathrm{C}(n,p)$
⁸ Li	23.42 ± 0.39	0.927 ± 0.026	0.936 ± 0.025	0.821 ± 0.010	$^{12}\mathrm{C}(n,plpha)$
^{10}C	21.13 ± 0.37	0.982 ± 0.025	0.915 ± 0.027	0.810 ± 0.010	$^{12}\mathrm{C}(\pi^+,np)$
⁶ He	13.40 ± 0.29	0.916 ± 0.035	0.918 ± 0.035	0.818 ± 0.013	$^{12}\mathrm{C}(n,2p^{3}\mathrm{He})$
^{8}B	6.40 ± 0.20	0.996 ± 0.045	0.915 ± 0.050	0.804 ± 0.019	$^{12}\mathrm{C}(\pi^+,^{2}\mathrm{H}^{2}\mathrm{H})$
⁹ Li	3.51 ± 0.15	0.856 ± 0.074	0.842 ± 0.078	0.801 ± 0.026	$^{12}{ m C}(\pi^-, {}^{3}{ m He})$
${}^{9}C$	1.49 ± 0.10	0.850 ± 0.114	0.949 ± 0.102	0.772 ± 0.039	$^{12}{ m C}(\pi^+,{}^{3}{ m H})$
^{12}N	0.86 ± 0.07	0.963 ± 0.128	1.006 ± 0.120	0.921 ± 0.045	$^{12}\mathrm{C}(p,n)$
¹¹ Be	0.94 ± 0.08	0.842 ± 0.145	0.804 ± 0.161	0.753 ± 0.051	$^{12}\mathrm{C}(n,2p)$
⁸ He	0.35 ± 0.05	0.964 ± 0.200	0.576 ± 0.372	0.926 ± 0.078	$^{12}{ m C}(\pi^-,{}^{3}{ m H})$
^{13}B	0.31 ± 0.04	1.020 ± 0.197	1.062 ± 0.176	0.742 ± 0.075	$^{13}\mathrm{C}(n,p)$
15 O	0.05 ± 0.02	1.250 ± 0.379	1.635 ± 0.234	0.793 ± 0.244	${}^{16}\mathrm{O}(\gamma,n)$
¹³ N	0.06 ± 0.02	1.500 ± 0.272	1.190 ± 0.401	1.120 ± 0.220	$^{13}\mathrm{C}(p,n)$

TABLE V: Summary of the neutron and isotope production yields from muon-initiated spallation in KamLAND. The results of the FLUKA calculation shown in this table include corrections for the muon spectrum and the μ^+/μ^- composition of the cosmic-ray muon flux.

	Lifetime in	Dediction Engan	Spallation Production Yield $(\times 10^{-7} \mu^{-1} g^{-1} cm^2)$			Fraction from showering μ
	KamLAND LS	Radiation Energy	Hagner, et al. [10]	FLUKA calc.	this measurement	this measurement
n	$207.5\mu{ m s}$	2.225 MeV (capt. γ)	_	2097 ± 13	2787 ± 311	$64\pm5\%$
12 B	29.1 ms	13.4 MeV (β^{-})	—	27.8 ± 1.9	42.9 ± 3.3	$68\pm2\%$
12 N	15.9 ms	17.3 MeV (β^+)	—	0.77 ± 0.08	1.8 ± 0.4	$77\pm14\%$
⁸ Li	1.21 s	16.0 MeV ($\beta^- \alpha$)	1.9 ± 0.8	21.1 ± 1.4	12.2 ± 2.6	$65\pm17\%$
${}^{8}B$	1.11 s	18.0 MeV ($\beta^+ \alpha$)	3.3 ± 1.0	5.77 ± 0.42	8.4 ± 2.4	$78\pm23\%$
⁹ C	182.5 ms	16.5 MeV (β^+)	2.3 ± 0.9	1.35 ± 0.12	3.0 ± 1.2	$91\pm32\%$
⁸ He	171.7 ms	10.7 MeV ($\beta^-\gamma n$)		0.32 ± 0.05	0.7 ± 0.4	$76\pm45\%$
⁹ Li	257.2 ms	13.6 MeV ($\beta^-\gamma n$)	1.0 ± 0.3	3.16 ± 0.25	2.2 ± 0.2	$77\pm6\%$
¹¹ C	29.4 min	$1.98 \mathrm{MeV}(\beta^+)$	421 ± 68	416 ± 27	866 ± 153	$62\pm10\%$
^{10}C	27.8 s	$3.65 \mathrm{MeV}(\beta^+\gamma)$	54 ± 12	19.1 ± 1.3	16.5 ± 1.9	$76\pm6\%$
¹¹ Be	19.9 s	11.5 MeV (β^{-})	< 1.1	0.84 ± 0.09	1.1 ± 0.2	$74\pm12\%$
⁶ He	1.16 s	$3.51 {\rm MeV}(\beta^-)$	7.5 ± 1.5	12.08 ± 0.83	_	_
⁷ Be	76.9 day	$0.478{\rm MeV}~({\rm EC}\gamma)$	107 ± 21	105.3 ± 6.9	—	—

VIII. SUMMARY

We have analyzed KamLAND data to measure production yields of radioactive isotopes and neutrons through muon-initiated spallation in liquid scintillator. The neutron production yield is evaluated to be $Y_n = (2.8 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4} \,\mu^{-1} \text{g}^{-1} \text{cm}^2$, which is higher than the expectation from Monte Carlo simulations based on Geant4 and FLUKA. Some isotope production yields are found to be inconsistent with extrapolations – based on a power law dependance with respect to muon energy – of results from muon beam experiments.

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