Study of the 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 $(2.8 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4} n/(\mu \cdot (g/cm^2))$. 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-beta decay experiments, and dark-matter searches, even when the detectors are deployed underground. Characterizing cosmic-ray-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 $^{12}$C, the most abundant nucleus heavier than $^1$H 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 [1], LVD [2], 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 $1171 \pm 25$ m$^3$ as determined with flow meters during the initial filling. The LS comprises of 80% dodecane, 20% pseudocumene (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene) by volume, and 1.36 $\pm$ 0.03 g/liter of the fluor PPO (2,5-Diphenyloxazole). The density of the LS is 0.780 g/cm$^3$ at 11.5°C. The calculated elemental composition of the LS is given in Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Stoichiometry</th>
<th>Number of Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>$8.47 \times 10^{31}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>$\equiv 1$</td>
<td>$4.30 \times 10^{31}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>$1 \times 10^{-4}$ to $6 \times 10^{-4}$</td>
<td>$5 \times 10^{27}$ to $3 \times 10^{28}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>$1 \times 10^{-4}$</td>
<td>$5 \times 10^{27}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 μs 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. (≈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 commands when the number of OD PMTs above threshold exceeds a preset number.

The energy can be estimated from the $N_{\text{max}}$ 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 $\gamma$ sources: $^{203}$Hg, $^{68}$Ge, $^{65}$Zn, and $^{60}$Co; and with $n + \gamma$ sources: $^{241}$Am+$^{9}$Be and $^{210}$Po+$^{13}$C [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 $^{40}$K and $^{208}$Tl, $^{212}$Bi-$^{212}$Po and $^{214}$Bi-$^{214}$Po sequential decays, $^{12}$B and $^{12}$N spallation products, and $\gamma$’s from thermal neutron captures on $^{1}$H and $^{12}$C.

The visible energy ($E_{\text{vis}}$) of an event is computed from the measured light yield. Specifically, $E_{\text{vis}}$ is the number of detected p.e. after corrections for PMT variation, dark noise, solid angle, shadowing by suspension ropes, optical transparency, and scattering properties in the LS. The relationship between $E_{\text{vis}}$ and the deposited energy ($E_{\text{dep}}$) of $\gamma$’s, $e^{\pm}$’s, protons, and α’s is non-linear and modeled as a combination of Birks-quenched scintillation [25,26] and Čerenkov radiation. The scale is adjusted so that $E_{\text{vis}}$ is equal to $E_{\text{dep}}$ for the 2.225 MeV γ-ray from neutron capture on $^{1}$H. The observed energy resolution is ∼7.4%/√($E_{\text{vis}}$(MeV)) for the period without the 20-inch PMTs, and ∼6.5%/√($E_{\text{vis}}$(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. 2: Ikenoyama topological profile [27]. The black point near the center is the location of KamLAND.
crossing the ID (ID muons) are selected by requiring that one of the following conditions was satisfied:

1. \( L_{ID} \geq 10000 \text{ p.e. (} \sim 30 \text{ MeV) } \)

2. \( L_{ID} \geq 500 \text{ p.e. and } N_{OD} \geq 5 \)

where \( L_{ID} \) 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 satisfy 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 Čerenkov 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 (\( L_{ID} \)) and the shortest distance between the reconstructed muon track and the center of KamLAND (impact parameter). The boundary at \( 650 \text{ cm} \) between the BO and LS regions is evident. The correlations between \( L_{ID} \) and the reconstructed muon track length in the BO and LS regions (\( L_{BO} \) and \( L_{LS} \), respectively) are plotted in Figs. A and B. 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 predomin-

\[ \Delta L = L_{ID} - L_{BO} \left( \frac{dL_C}{dX} \right) - L_{LS} \left( \frac{dL_S}{dX} \right) \]

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

The LS muon rate is estimated by selecting muons with \( L_{ID} > 4 \times 10^4 \text{ p.e. and impact parameter } < 650 \text{ cm} \). 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 \( L_{ID} \) cut to \( > 10^5 \text{ p.e.} \) 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
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.

The production yield of radioactive isotopes from muon-initiated 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 ($E_{\mu}$) ranging from 198 GeV \(\pm 31\) to 285 GeV \(\pm 32\) at the Kamiokande, KamLAND, and SuperKamiokande detectors. The authors of Ref. \[33\] made a detailed determination of $J_{\mu}$ and $E_{\mu}$ 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 $J_{\mu}$ by 14% relative to this work. The calculation assumed a 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 $J_{\mu}$ and $E_{\mu}$ using the same simulation method of Ref. \[33\] but for Standard Rock \[36\], Generic Skarn, and Ikenoyama Rock Model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rock Type</th>
<th>$J_{\mu}$ (m$^{-2}$ h$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>$E_{\mu}$ (GeV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inishi Rock</td>
<td>5.66 to 6.71</td>
<td>262 to 268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Rock</td>
<td>4.95 to 5.83</td>
<td>256 to 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic Skarn</td>
<td>4.90 to 5.82</td>
<td>254 to 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This Measurement</td>
<td>5.37 ± 0.41</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the neutrons produced in the KamLAND LS capture on hydrogen or carbon atoms. The capture cross section on hydrogen or carbon atoms is energy dependent. The capture time ($\tau_n$) 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 II 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 of $^4$He, while the remainder capture mostly on $^{13}$C. The probability for capture on the other isotopes in the LS, such as $^{13}$C, is $2 \times 10^{-4}$ or less.

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

![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.](image-url)
The low-energy tails in the fit to the data in Fig. 7 using the function designed to record multiplicity following the muon. Both effects intervene in the dead time in the system arising from the very high event rate due to the overload that large muon signals produce on individual electronics channels and from the exponential distribution for events restricted to the region \( T < 5000 \mu s \) (dash). Fits to the data in the time window \( 1300 \leq \Delta T \leq 2150 \mu s \) (solid) is the small \( n^3 \) H peak without the low-energy tail.

Figure 7 shows the \( \Delta T \) distribution for events within the LS volume and with \( 1.8 < E_{vis} < 2.6 \) MeV, which includes the single 2.225 MeV \( \gamma \)-ray emitted by neutron capture on \( ^{1} \) H. 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 to the data in Fig. 7 using the function

\[
r(t) = \frac{N_n \tau_n}{\tau_n e^{-(t - \tau_n)/\tau_n} + r_B},
\]

where \( N_n \) is the total number of neutron captures associated with the selected events, \( \tau_n \) 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 \( \sim 0.2 \) Hz. To avoid the electronics-induced distortions, the fit is restricted to the region \( \Delta T \geq 1300 \mu s \). 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 \( \tau_n \): a \(^{241}\)Am\(^{9}\)Be calibration source, and an analysis of a sample of neutrons generated by clean muons. These clean muons are identified by a multiplicity parameter \( \eta_T \) defined to be the number of trigger commands that follow the muon within a 10 ms period. Fits to the \( \Delta T \) distribution of the subset of neutrons selected with various limits on \( \eta_T \) demonstrate that muons with \( \eta_T < 10 \) give unbiased fit residuals. The value of \( \tau_n \) 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\(^{9}\)Be source data. The observed 2.3 \( \mu s \) discrepancy between these values is not completely understood, but is suspected to be caused by neutrons from the \(^{241}\)Am\(^{9}\)Be 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 actual number of neutrons \( N_n \) produced by muon-initiated spallation is related to the fit result \( N_n \) by an efficiency \( \epsilon_n \),

\[
N_n = \frac{N_n}{\epsilon_n},
\]

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neutron Eliminating Reactions (e.g. ((n, p)))</td>
<td>96.3 ( \pm ) 3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutron Captures on (^{3})He</td>
<td>99.5 ( \pm ) 0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS-BO Boundary</td>
<td>93.3 ( \pm ) 2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics Dead Time Effects</td>
<td>( \geq ) 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Efficiency</td>
<td>89.4 ( \pm ) 3.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 $\gamma$-ray resolution are included. The effects of detector boundaries are taken into account. 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 $\Delta T \geq 1300\mu s$. 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 $N_n = (4.7 \pm 0.4) \times 10^6$, which is then used to extract the neutron production yield:

$$Y_n = \frac{N_n}{R_\mu T_L \rho L_\mu},$$

(5)

where $R_\mu = 0.198 \pm 0.014$ Hz is the measured rate of LS muons, $T_L = 1.24 \times 10^8$ s is the detector live time, $\rho = 0.780 \pm 0.001$ g/cm$^3$ is the density of the LS, and $L_\mu = 874 \pm 13$ cm is the calculated mean muon track length. The resulting neutron production yield is $Y_n = (2.8 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4} n/(\mu g/cm^2)$, 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 spallation-generated isotopes is similar to the neutron analysis described in Sec. [V]. Spallation-generated isotopes are identified by their decay time relative to their creation, and by their decay energy. The decay time, $\Delta T = t - t_n$, 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 to the $\Delta T$ distribution, using the function:

$$r(t) = \sum_i N_i \tau_i e^{-(t-t_n)/\tau_i} + r_B,$$

(6)

where $N_i$ is related to $N_i^*$ by an event selection efficiency ($N_i = N_i^*/\epsilon_i$), $\tau_i$ 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 $N_i$, the spallation production yield for isotope $i$ is equal to

$$Y_i = \frac{N_i}{R_\mu T_L \rho L_\mu},$$

(7)

where $R_\mu$, $T_L$, $\rho$, and $L_\mu$ are defined as in Eqn. 5. The spallation production rate for isotope $i$ is equal to

$$R_i = \frac{N_i}{\rho V_T T_L},$$

(8)

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

A. $^{12}$B and $^{12}$N

$^{12}$B ($\tau = 29.1$ ms, $Q = 13.4$ MeV) $^{[40]}$ $\beta^-$ decay and $^{12}$N ($\tau = 15.9$ ms, $Q = 17.3$ MeV) $^{[40]}$ $\beta^+$ decay candidate events are selected via cuts on $E_{vis}$ and $\Delta T$. The inset in Fig. 8 shows the distribution of $\Delta T$ for events with $4 \leq E_{vis} < 20$ MeV and $2 \leq \Delta T < 500$ ms. A binned maximum likelihood fit to the $\Delta T$ distribution using Eqn. 5 and including the long-lived isotopes $^8$He, $^9$Li, $^6$C, and $^{12}$N as contaminants, yields $N^{(12)B} = (5.94 \pm 0.10) \times 10^4$ events with $\chi^2/d.o.f. = 509/495$. 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 $\Delta T$ distribution for events with $14 \leq E_{vis} < 20$ MeV, where the higher $E_{vis}$ threshold is imposed to exclude $^{12}$B, gives $N^{(12)N} = (2.8 \pm 0.3) \times 10^2$ events. A comparison with the predicted $E_{vis}$ spectrum is shown in Fig. 8. The $E_{vis}$ spectra are predicted from the decay modes $^{12}$B and $^{12}$N $\beta^-$ decay spectra, taking into account the KamLAND detector response, normalized to the observed $N^{(12)B}$ and $N^{(12)N}$. The detector response model includes the energy nonlinearities and boundary effects described in Sec. III.

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 $\epsilon^{(12)B} = 82.9 \pm 0.7\%$ and $\epsilon^{(12)N} = 9.3 \pm 1.6\%$, where the errors come from the uncertainty in the detector response. Using Eqn. 7 the resultant isotope production yields are calculated to be $Y^{(12)B} = (42.9 \pm 3.3) \times 10^{-7} (\mu g/cm^2)^{-1}$ and

![FIG. 8: Background-subtracted $E_{vis}$ spectrum above 4 MeV. Signal and background events are taken from $2 \leq \Delta T < 60$ ms and $502 \leq \Delta T < 560$ ms, respectively. The production rate of $^{12}$B ($\tau = 29.1$ ms, $Q = 13.4$ MeV) is estimated to be $54.8 \pm 1.5$ (kton-day)$^{-1}$, from fitting Eqn. 6 to the $\Delta T$ distribution shown in the inset. This fit has a $\chi^2/d.o.f. = 509/495$. The production rate $^{12}$N ($\tau = 15.9$ ms, $Q = 17.3$ MeV) is estimated to be $2.2 \pm 0.5$ (kton-day)$^{-1}$, from a similar fit to the $\Delta T$ distribution for events with $14 \leq E_{vis} < 20$ MeV, where the higher $E_{vis}$ threshold is imposed to exclude $^{12}$B.](image-url)
$Y(12\text{N}) = (1.8 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-7} (\mu \cdot (\text{g/cm}^2))^{-1}$. The production rates are $R(12\text{B}) = 5.48 \pm 1.5 \text{(kton-day)}^{-1}$ and $R(12\text{N}) = 2.2 \pm 0.5 \text{(kton-day)}^{-1}$.

### B. $^8$Li and $^8$B

$^8$Li ($\tau = 1.21 \text{ s}$, $Q = 16.0 \text{ MeV}$) [41] $\beta^-$ decay and $^8$B ($\tau = 1.11 \text{ s}$, $Q = 18.0 \text{ MeV}$) [41] $\beta^+$ decay candidate events are selected according to $E_{vis}$ and $\Delta T$. The inset in Fig. 9 shows the distribution of $\Delta T$ for all preceding muons for events with $4 \leq E_{vis} < 20 \text{ MeV}$ and $0.6 \leq \Delta T < 10 \text{ s}$, where the lower limit on $\Delta T$ is chosen to exclude $^9\text{C}$, $^8\text{He}$, $^9\text{Li}$, and other isotopes with shorter lifetimes. Isotopes with longer lifetimes are roughly constant over the selected range of $\Delta T$. 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 $^8\text{Li}/^8\text{B}$ candidate are selected. Figure 9 shows the $E_{vis}$ distribution of $^8\text{Li}/^8\text{B}$ candidate events with $0.6 \leq \Delta T < 4.0 \text{ s}$ after subtracting background estimated from the range $10.6 \leq \Delta T < 14.0 \text{ s}$. $N(\text{Li})$ and $N(\text{B})$ are determined from a simultaneous binned maximum likelihood fit to the $\Delta T$ distribution and a chi-square fit to the $E_{vis}$ distribution. The expected $E_{vis}$ spectra for KamLAND are calculated by convolving the $\beta^\pm$ 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 $\gamma$-ray calibration data (described in Sec. II) and the $^{12}\text{B}$ $E_{vis}$ distribution in Fig. 8.

The efficiency is given by the product of $\epsilon_E$ for the $E_{vis}$ selection and $\epsilon_S$ for the muon-$\text{Li}/\text{B}$ spatial correlation. By integrating the expected spectra over $4 \leq E_{vis} < 20 \text{ MeV}$, $\epsilon_E(\text{Li})$ and $\epsilon_E(\text{B})$ are estimated to be $77.6 \pm 0.9\%$ and $88.4 \pm 0.7\%$, respectively. For showering muons, $\epsilon_S$ is 100% because no correlation requirement is imposed. For non-showering muons, $\epsilon_S$ 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 ($\Delta L$) distribution for the $^{12}\text{B}/^{12}\text{N}$ candidate events for non-showering muons ($\Delta L < 10^6 \text{ p.e.}$). We find that $91.6 \pm 4.3\%$ of the candidates are within 3 m of the muon track. This fraction is the value of $\epsilon_S(\text{Li})$ for $\Delta L < 3 \text{ m}$.

In order to obtain $\epsilon_S(\text{Li})$ and $\epsilon_S(\text{B})$, an additional correction for the difference between the muon-$\text{Li}/\text{B}$ and the muon-$^{12}\text{B}$ spatial correlations is applied. This correction is derived from the FLUKA simulation described in Sec. [V 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 $\epsilon_S$. The range of values of $\epsilon_S$ from FLUKA for different spallation isotopes is used to estimate the systematic error that should be added to $\epsilon_S(\text{Li})$ in order to obtain a common $\epsilon_S$ for all spallation isotopes. The resulting value, $\epsilon_S = 91.6 \pm 8.4\%$, is used for estimating the $\text{Li}$ and $\text{B}$'s, and, later the $^9\text{C}$, $^8\text{He}$, and $^9\text{Li}$ yields. Combining the above analyses, we obtain $Y(^{8}\text{Li}) = (12.2 \pm 2.6) \times 10^{-7} (\mu \cdot (\text{g/cm}^2))^{-1}$ and $Y(^{8}\text{B}) = (8.4 \pm 2.4) \times 10^{-7} (\mu \cdot (\text{g/cm}^2))^{-1}$. The iso-

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

![FIG. 10: Impact parameter distribution for events identified as $^{12}\text{B}$ (blue points) and neutrons (black histogram) produced by muon-induced spallation. Only non-showering muons ($\Delta L < 10^6 \text{ p.e.}$) were used to make this plot. The efficiencies for the $\Delta L < 3 \text{ m}$ track cut (represented by the vertical dashed line) are evaluated to be $91.6 \pm 4.3\%$ from $^{12}\text{B}$ events, and $95.9 \pm 0.7\%$ from neutron events.](https://example.com/figure10.png)
energy spectra.

C. $^8$He and $^9$Li

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

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

The procedure for calculating the $^8$He and $^9$Li selection efficiency is the same as for the $^8$Li/$^8$B efficiency analysis (Sec. V.B), except for the correction for the neutron detection requirement, which is calculated with the Geant4-based Monte Carlo simulation described in Sec. V.A. The resultant efficiencies $\epsilon(^8\text{He}) = 14.9 \pm 1.0\%$ and $\epsilon(^9\text{Li}) = 46.1 \pm 1.1\%$ include the appropriate $\beta^-n$ branching fractions. Since a reduced volume is used in this analysis, the $1.6\%$ fiducial volume uncertainty from Ref. \cite{41} is included in the above efficiencies. The resulting yields are $Y(^8\text{He}) = (0.7 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-7} (\mu \cdot \text{g/cm}^2)^{-1}$ and $Y(^9\text{Li}) = (2.2 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-7} (\mu \cdot \text{g/cm}^2)^{-1}$. The production rates are $R(^8\text{He}) = 1.0 \pm 0.5$ (kton-day)$^{-1}$ and $R(^9\text{Li}) = 2.8 \pm 0.2$ (kton-day)$^{-1}$. The contour plots in Fig. 13 show the correlation between $^9$Li and $^8$He.
are selected in the range $1 \leq \Delta T < 0.6$ s and $10.2 \leq \Delta T < 10.6$ s, respectively. The production rate of $^9$C $(\tau = 182.5$ ms, $Q = 16.5$ MeV) is estimated to be $3.8 \pm 1.5$ (kton-day)$^{-1}$ from a simultaneous fit to the $E_{vis}$ spectrum and the $\Delta T$ distribution shown in the inset. The fit to the $\Delta T$ distribution has a $\chi^2$/d.o.f. $= 97/96$.

D. $^9$C

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

E. $^{11}$C

The production of $^{11}$C $(\beta^+\text{-decay}, \tau = 29.4$ min, $Q = 1.98$ MeV) $^{[40]}$ through muon-initiated spallation is usually accompanied by a neutron, allowing identification by the triple coincidence of the primary muon, the spallation neutron, and the subsequent $\beta^+$ $^{[13]}$ decay. The $^{11}$C $\beta^+$ 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 $\gamma$-ray from capture on $^3$H. The $\gamma$-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 $^{11}$C, the first 5 hours of the typically 24-hour long run are not used in the selection of the $^{11}$C candidates. The number of muon-$^{11}$C coincidences is extracted from the $\Delta T$ 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 $^{11}$C $\beta^+$-decay, $22.7 \pm 3.6$%, and the previously discussed neutron detection efficiency (Sec. IV). The efficiency also takes into account a correction for $^{11}$C production modes, designated invisible modes, which do not produce neutrons $^{[13]}$ $^{[45]}$. To measure this correction, muon-$^{11}$C event pairs were selected with and without the neutron requirement for a subset of the data where the $^{11}$C 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-$^{11}$C coincidences in each case was extracted from a fit of Eqn. 6 to the corresponding $\Delta T$ distribution. The visible mode efficiency, $\epsilon_{vis}$, taken as the ratio of the number of muon-$^{11}$C pairs with one or more neutrons to the number of muon-$^{11}$C pairs without the neutron requirement, is $88.4 \pm 2.4$%. 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 $^{11}$C lifetime, we have also considered the effect of diffusion. An analysis of $^{222}$Rn 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 $^{11}$C diffusion on the efficiency is estimated to be less than 0.5%. Combining this with the above results gives $Y(^{11}$C) = $(866 \pm 153) \times 10^{-7}$ $(\mu \cdot (g/cm^2))^{-1}$ and $R(^{11}$C) = $1106 \pm 178$ (kton-day)$^{-1}$.

**F. $^{10}$C**

As with $^{11}$C, the production of $^{10}$C($\beta^+$-decay, $\tau = 27.8$ s, $Q = 3.65$ MeV) 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 $^{10}$C candidate is used. The neutron is identified by the 2.225 MeV $n^+H$ capture $\gamma$-ray. The number of $^{10}$C candidates is determined from fitting Eqn. [6] to the $\Delta T$ distribution for all events identified as $^{10}$C, shown in the inset in Fig. [16]. $^{11}$Be is a potential background for this $^{10}$C analysis, but the correction to the $^{10}$C yield is estimated to be less than 1% due to the low $^{11}$Be production rate and the neutron coincidence requirement. The efficiency for the visible energy cut $2.0 \leq E_{vis} < 4.0$ 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 $Y(^{10}$C) = $(16.5 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{-7}$ $(\mu \cdot (g/cm^2))^{-1}$ and the production rate is $R(^{10}$C) = $21.1 \pm 1.8$ (kton-day)$^{-1}$.

**G. $^{11}$Be**

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

**VI. MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS**

The Geant4 and FLUKA simulations are used to reproduce the measurements from KamLAND. While Geant4 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 obtained in Sec. [IV]. We use the physics list QGSBIC, 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 \( \pi \)). 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 Geant4 physics list is also used to model the photo-nuclear and muon-driven model, and hadronic showers that enter the detector, with the simulation yielding an attenuation length of 70 ± 2 g/cm\(^2\). A similar fit to the Monte Carlo (black dotted lines) yields 69 ± 2 g/cm\(^2\).

To estimate the neutron production yield as a function of muon energy in Geant4, 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 Geant4 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 \( \gamma \)-ray. This is the same inverse beta decay reaction signature used for \( \bar{\nu}_e \) detection, \( \bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n \), where the \( e^+ \) is the prompt signal and the \( \gamma \)-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 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 Geant4 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 Geant4 simulation exhibit an exponential attenuation of the neutrons as they penetrate further into the detector, with the simulation yielding an attenuation length of 69 ± 2 g/cm\(^2\), consistent with the measurement 70 ± 2 g/cm\(^2\).
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) $\mu^-$; the ratio of the production yields by mono-energetic $\mu^-$ compared to $\mu^+$; the ratio of the production yields by a $\mu^-$ spectrum that matches Fig. 6 (KamLAND curve) in Ref. [33] compared to mono-energetic $\mu^-$. The power law exponent for the production yield $Y(E_{\mu}) \propto E_{\mu}^{\alpha}$ from a fit to the yields from mono-energetic $\mu^-$ with $10 \leq E_{\mu} \leq 350$ GeV; and the primary process for producing the isotope. The uncertainties are statistical.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Isotope</th>
<th>Neutron Production Yield ($10^{-7} (\mu^- \cdot (g/cm^2))^{-1}$)</th>
<th>Ratio of Simulated Production Yields for Spectrum / Mono-Energetic</th>
<th>Power Law Exponent</th>
<th>Primary Process</th>
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<td>$n$</td>
<td>2344 ± 4</td>
<td>0.969 ± 0.002</td>
<td>0.912 ± 0.003</td>
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<td>$11^C$</td>
<td>460.8 ± 1.7</td>
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<td>$7^Be$</td>
<td>116.8 ± 0.9</td>
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<td>$10^Be$</td>
<td>44.63 ± 0.53</td>
<td>0.960 ± 0.028</td>
<td>0.891 ± 0.019</td>
<td>0.825 ± 0.007</td>
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<td>$^{12}B$</td>
<td>30.85 ± 0.44</td>
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<td>0.936 ± 0.022</td>
<td>0.828 ± 0.009</td>
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<td>$^8Li$</td>
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<td>$^1^C$</td>
<td>21.13 ± 0.37</td>
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<td>0.915 ± 0.027</td>
<td>0.810 ± 0.010</td>
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<td>$^6He$</td>
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<td>0.918 ± 0.035</td>
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<tr>
<td>$^8B$</td>
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<td>0.915 ± 0.050</td>
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<td>$^9C$</td>
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<td>0.856 ± 0.074</td>
<td>0.842 ± 0.078</td>
<td>0.801 ± 0.026</td>
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<tr>
<td>$^{1^2}N$</td>
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<td>0.949 ± 0.102</td>
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<tr>
<td>$^{1^1}Be$</td>
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<td>$^{1^3}Be$</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

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 40 m radius by 40 m high cylinder of KamLAND liquid scintillator is used in the simulation; the concentric inner cylinder of 20 m radius and 20 m length is used for analysis.

To estimate neutron production yield as a function of muon energy in FLUKA, mono-energetic beams of $\mu^-$ 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 dependence on muon energy ($E_{\mu}^{\alpha}$, 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 $^{12}B$. 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 $\gamma$ interactions, $^{11}C$ and $^{10}C$, show the weakest dependence on muon energy. In comparison, $^{12}N$ and $^{13}N$, where the primary production mechanism is by $p$ interactions, show the strongest dependence on muon energy.

The use of a mono-energetic $\mu^-$ beam overestimates the production of neutrons and light isotopes. Simulations using a mono-energetic $\mu^+$ beam and a beam with the energy spectrum from Ref. [33] were also run. The simulations show that the production yield for $\mu^+$ relative $\mu^-$ is on average 0.96±0.01 for the light isotopes. This reduction is expected since $\mu^-$ may capture creating spallation products while $\mu^+$ may not. This ratio, combined with the $\mu^+$ to $\mu^-$ 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.
The neutron production yield is evaluated to be through muon-initiated spallation in liquid scintillator target. The red star point shows the KamLAND results of muon energy. The red star point shows the KamLAND results. Other points show the results from experiments at (A) 20 m.w.e. [48], (B) 25 m.w.e. [48], (C) 32 m.w.e. [50], (D) 316 m.w.e. [49], (E) 370 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.

**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 $\mu^+/$$\gamma$ composition of the cosmic-ray muon flux.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime in KamLAND LS</th>
<th>Radiation Energy</th>
<th>Spallation Production Yield ($\times 10^{-7} (\mu \cdot (g/cm^2))^{-1}$)</th>
<th>FLUKA calc.</th>
<th>this measurement</th>
<th>Fraction from showering $\mu$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\tau$</td>
<td>207.5 $\mu$s</td>
<td>2.225 MeV (capt. $\gamma$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2097 ± 13</td>
<td>2787 ± 311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^{12}$B</td>
<td>29.1 ms</td>
<td>13.4 MeV ($\beta^-$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.8 ± 1.9</td>
<td>42.9 ± 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^{12}$N</td>
<td>15.9 ms</td>
<td>17.3 MeV ($\beta^+$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.77 ± 0.08</td>
<td>1.8 ± 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^8$Li</td>
<td>1.21 s</td>
<td>16.0 MeV ($\beta^-$ $\alpha$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9 ± 0.8</td>
<td>21.1 ± 1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^8$B</td>
<td>1.71 s</td>
<td>18.0 MeV ($\beta^+$ $\alpha$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.3 ± 1.0</td>
<td>5.77 ± 0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^9$C</td>
<td>182.5 ms</td>
<td>16.5 MeV ($\beta^+$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3 ± 0.9</td>
<td>1.35 ± 0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^8$He</td>
<td>171.7 ms</td>
<td>10.7 MeV ($\beta^-$ $\gamma n$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.32 ± 0.05</td>
<td>0.7 ± 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^9$Li</td>
<td>257.2 ms</td>
<td>13.6 MeV ($\beta^-$ $\gamma n$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0 ± 0.3</td>
<td>3.16 ± 0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^{11}$C</td>
<td>29.4 min</td>
<td>1.98 MeV ($\beta^+$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>421 ± 68</td>
<td>416 ± 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^{10}$C</td>
<td>27.8 s</td>
<td>3.65 MeV ($\beta^+$ $\gamma$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>54 ± 12</td>
<td>19.1 ± 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^{11}$Be</td>
<td>19.9 s</td>
<td>11.5 MeV ($\beta^-$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 1.1</td>
<td>0.84 ± 0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^{8}$He</td>
<td>1.16 s</td>
<td>3.51 MeV ($\beta^+$ $\gamma$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.5 ± 1.5</td>
<td>12.08 ± 0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^7$Be</td>
<td>76.9 day</td>
<td>0.478 MeV (EC $\gamma$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>107 ± 21</td>
<td>105.3 ± 6.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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, $E_{\mu}$. The mean muon energy at KamLAND is $260 \pm 8$ 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 ($\sim$15% of all muons), whose excess light yield parameter ($\Delta L$, Eqn. 2) is greater than $10^6$ p.e. ($\sim$3 GeV), constitute 70 ± 2% of the yield from all muons. The production yield for $^{11}$C is the largest, and its measured yield is larger than the FLUKA calculation by a factor of $\sim$2. The Borexino collaboration also reported a similar discrepancy [2,8], that is consistent with what is observed in KamLAND. Some measured production yields, such as $^8$Li and $^{10}$C, 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.

**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 $(2.8 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-1} n/(\mu \cdot (g/cm^2))$, 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 dependence with respect to muon energy – of results from muon beam experiments.

IX. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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