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Measurement of the cosmic muon annual and diurnal flux variation with the COSINE-100 detector



The COSINE-100 collaboration

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Abstract. We report measurements of annual and diurnal modulations of the cosmic-ray muon rate in the Yangyang underground laboratory (Y2L) using 952 days of COSINE-100 data acquired between September 2016 and July 2019. A correlation of the muon rate with the atmospheric temperature is observed and its amplitude on the muon rate is determined. The effective atmospheric temperature and muon rate variations are positively correlated with a measured effective temperature coefficient of $\alpha_T = 0.82 \pm 0.10$. This result is consistent with a model of meson production in the atmosphere. We also searched for a diurnal modulation in the underground muon rate by comparing one-hour intervals. No significant diurnal modulation of the muon rate was observed.

Keywords: cosmic ray experiments, dark matter detectors, dark matter experiments

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1 Introduction

Although numerous astronomical observations support the conclusion that most of the matter in the universe is invisible dark matter, an understanding of its nature and interactions remains elusive [1, 2]. The dark matter phenomenon can be attributed to new particles, such as weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs) [3, 4] that are well motivated by the theory of supersymmetry [5]. Even though tremendous efforts have been pursued to search for WIMP dark matter by directly detecting nuclei recoils from WIMP-nucleus interactions, no definitive signal has been observed [6, 7]. One exception is the DAMA/LIBRA experiment that uses an array of NaI(Tl) detectors [8, 9] and sees an annual event rate modulation that can be interpreted as being due to WIMP-nuclei interactions [10]. However, this observation has been the subject of tension since the WIMP-nucleon cross sections inferred from the DAMA/LIBRA modulation are excluded by other experiments [11, 12]. These observations motivate considerations of environmental effects such as cosmic-ray muons as a possible source of the annual modulation signal [13, 14].

Muons are produced in the decay of mesons created by interactions of primary cosmic rays with atmospheric nuclei [15]. Fluctuations in the atmospheric temperature and density contribute to variations in the detected muon rate. High energy muons can penetrate to deep underground laboratories if their energy is above a threshold value, E_{thr} , that depends on the depth level; lower energy muons are absorbed in the rock overburden. Numerous underground detectors have observed an annual modulation of the rates for high energy muons [16], including MACRO [17], LVD [18, 19], BOREXINO [20, 21], GERDA [22], OPERA [23], IceCube [24], MINOS [25, 26], Double CHOOZ [27], and Daya Bay [28]. There was only one reported search for daily variations of muon rates in an underground laboratory by the MACRO experiment in Gran Sasso (LNGS) with a modulation amplitude $\pm 0.1\%$ at the limit of detector statistics [29].

However, the Tibet air shower array experiment (an above-ground experiment) observed a significant diurnal modulation (0.5%) using an order of 10 TeV cosmic-rays [30]; the Aragats Multichannel Muon Monitor at high altitude (3200 m) observed a similar level of diurnal modulation of the muon rate with energies higher than $5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ [31]. These variations are of particular interest for the study of candidate for dark matter particles that might have a

diurnal modulation [32–34]. It is also important in understanding possible systematic effects for directional searches of the dark matter [35] that search for daily modulation of WIMP directions caused by the daily rotation of the Earth.

The COSINE-100 experiment’s aim is to confirm or refute the annual modulation signal observed by the DAMA/LIBRA experiment with an array of 106 kg of low-background NaI(Tl) crystals at the Yangyang underground laboratory (Y2L) in South Korea [36, 37]. Physics data have been collected since September 2016, and used to produce a series of first results and bounds on various dark matter models [38–41]. The first measurement of an annual event rate modulation was reported in 2019 [39] even though its sensitivity was not sufficient to probe the DAMA/LIBRA signal. In this model independent measurement, it is crucial to understand the annual modulation of every environmental parameter, especially the cosmic-ray muon rate, as precisely as possible.

In this article, we present an analysis of the cosmic muon flux measured by the COSINE-100 detector based on 952 live days data. An annual modulation of the muon rate at Y2L is reported for the first time. A study of correlations between the muon rate and the atmospheric temperature variations are in good agreement with the standard meson production in the atmosphere.

The COSINE-100 detector [36] consists of eight low-background NaI(Tl) crystals [37], arranged in a 4×2 array immersed in a liquid scintillator that provides the identification and subsequent reduction of radioactive backgrounds in the crystals [42, 43]. 2,200 L of linear alkylbenzene (LAB) based liquid scintillator is contained in a 1 cm thick acrylic box that is in an oxygen-free copper box with 3 cm thick walls. This is surrounded by a 20 cm thick lead bricks and 3-cm thick plastic scintillator panels as shown in figure 1.

2 Muon flux at Y2L

The outermost part of the COSINE-100 shield consists of 37 panels that are made of 3-cm-thick Eljen EJ-200 plastic scintillator¹ for detection of muon-induced signals as described in ref. [44]. Muon fluxes in underground laboratories are significantly reduced by the ranging out the muons in the rock overburden. However, very high energy muons can penetrate to the underground laboratory and pass through the detector materials where they produce large energy depositions. Muon energy deposits are typically greater than the minimum ionization energy, which is approximately 4.5 MeV for a 3-cm-thick plastic scintillator [11], which is a much higher energy than the energies of typical γ or β environmental background components. COSINE-100 has a 4π muon detector that surrounds the entire shield so that the muon events can be identified by requiring hits on at least two sides of the detector array. Muon events can be selected by applying threshold requirements on deposited energy combined with limits on time correlations. A time difference requirement (ΔT) is established that covers a 5σ range of signal events, as described in ref. [44]. Most non-muon events with low energy deposits are rejected by the application of these requirements, with a loss in efficiency that is almost negligible.

Reflecting the cubic structure of the shield, we define the muon detector as having six sides (top, bottom, front, back, left, and right). For the muon flux measurement, muon-candidate events passing through the top-side of the muon detector are used. A muon candidate event has a hit in the top-side plus one of the other five sides in coincidence. The effective area of the top-side, $(5.48 \pm 0.16) \text{ m}^2$, is used to determine the normalized muon rate.

¹<http://www.eljentechnology.com>.

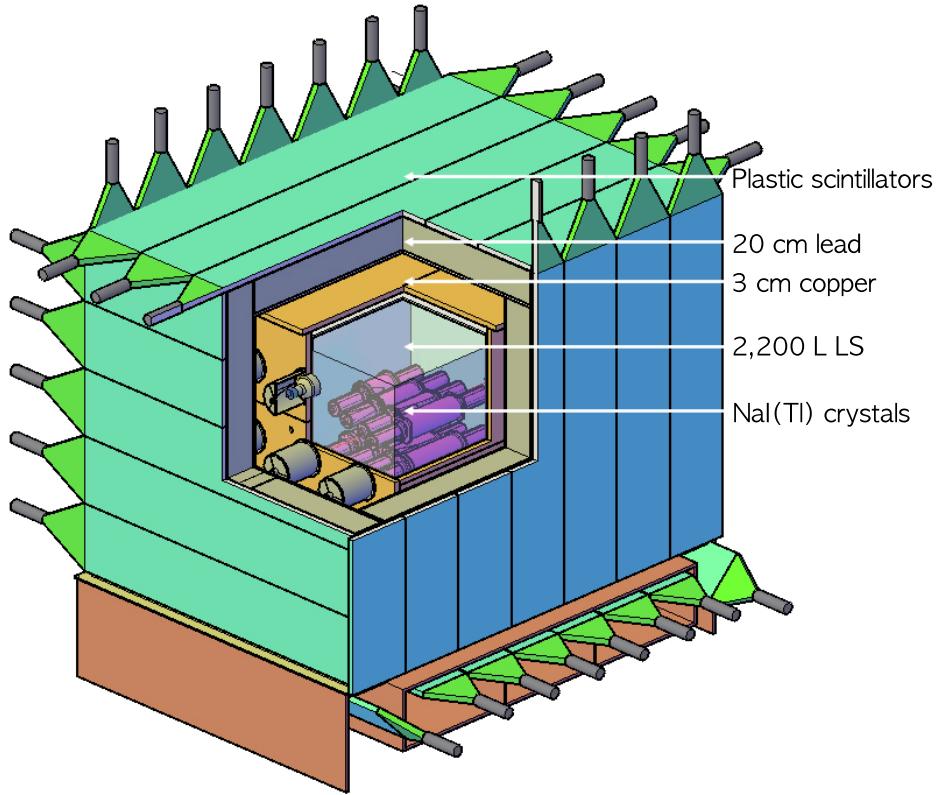


Figure 1. A schematic view of COSINE-100 detector.

With data obtained between September 2016 and July 2019, corresponding to 952 days, we measured the average muon flux (I_μ^0) at Y2L as $37.95 \pm 0.03_{\text{stat.}} \pm 1.10_{\text{syst.}} \times 10^{-4}$ muons/(s·m²) where the systematic error is due to uncertainties in the effective areas of the muon counters that are not fully active. This number is consistent with a previous measurement based on the initial three month data-taking. Details of the muon flux measurement are described elsewhere [44].

3 Annual modulation of the muon flux at Y2L

3.1 The muon flux variation

The rate for cosmic ray-induced pion and kaon meson production is affected by seasonal temperature variations in the upper atmosphere. Year-scale temperature modulations mainly occur due to the varying solar exposure through the year, such that the higher temperature in the summer lowers the average density which increases the density in winter, thereby altering the mean free path of the produced mesons. Only muons with high energy (greater than energy threshold E_{thr}) can penetrate to Y2L and these are most likely the decay products of charged pions (π^\pm); only a small fraction from kaons (K^\pm). As a consequence, the cosmic muon flux as measured by COSINE-100 is expected to follow the modulation of the atmospheric temperature. At first order, the muon flux $I_\mu(t)$ can be described by the simple

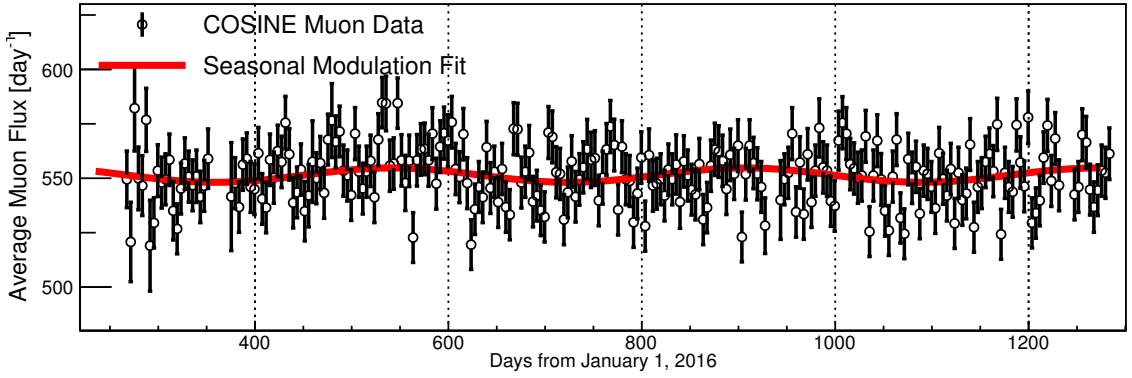


Figure 2. Cosmic muon rates at Y2L measured by the COSINE-100 detector as a function of time in 4-days bin is shown in points. The red line is the sinusoidal fit to the data assuming a seasonal modulation.

sinusoidal form

$$I_\mu(t) = I_\mu^0 + \Delta I_\mu = I_\mu^0 + \delta I_\mu \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}(t - t_0)\right), \quad (3.1)$$

where I_μ^0 is the mean muon flux, δI_μ is the modulation amplitude, T is the period, and t_0 is the phase of the modulation.

The muon rate (I_μ^0) at Y2L has been measured over a three years period as described in section 2. To determine its correlation with the atmospheric temperature behavior correctly, we only use muon events passing through the top- to the bottom-side panels that most likely have near-vertical trajectories at Y2L. The measured muon rates using the top-bottom coincidence condition as a function of time is shown in figure 2. The data are fitted with the sinusoidal function of eq. (3.1) that is overlaid as a red solid line. In this fit, we assume a 1 year period ($T = 1$ year). An average muon intensity $I_\mu^0 = 551.43 \pm 0.78$ muons·day $^{-1}$ and a phase $t_0 = (179 \pm 19)$ days, corresponding to a maximum on the 27th of June, are obtained with a goodness of fit $\chi^2/\text{NDF} = 287.4/240$. A modulation amplitude of $\delta I_\mu = 3.31 \pm 1.09$ muons·day $^{-1}$, corresponding to $\Delta I_\mu/I_\mu^0 = 0.60 \pm 0.20$ %, is obtained. This is the first measurement of seasonal modulation of the muon rate at Y2L.

3.2 The atmospheric model

The amplitude of the muon modulation ($\Delta I_\mu/I_\mu^0$) is related to variations of the atmospheric temperature and pressure at various altitudes. The dependence of muon flux variations on the atmospheric temperature can be phenomenologically expressed as [45]:

$$\frac{\Delta I_\mu}{I_\mu^0} = \int_0^\infty dX \alpha(X) \frac{\Delta T(X)}{T(X)}, \quad (3.2)$$

where I_μ^0 is the average muon intensity measured at Y2L and ΔI_μ is fluctuation of muon flux; $\alpha(X)$ is the temperature coefficient that relates fluctuations in the atmospheric temperature at depth X , $\frac{\Delta T(X)}{T(X)}$, to the fluctuations in the muon intensity. The integral extends over atmospheric depth from the highest altitude of pion production to the ground. The change in the Y2L muon rate can be rewritten as [17, 25, 45]:

$$\Delta I_\mu = \int_0^\infty dX W(X) \Delta T(X), \quad (3.3)$$

where the weight $W(X)$ reflects the temperature dependence of the production of mesons in the atmosphere and their decay into muons that are observed in the Y2L muon detector. From eq. (3.2) and (3.3), a relation between the temperature coefficient $\alpha(X)$ and the weight $W(X)$ is:

$$\alpha(X) = \frac{T(X)}{I_\mu^0} W(X). \quad (3.4)$$

The atmosphere can be described by many layers with a continuous variation of temperature and pressure. A possible parametrization considers the atmosphere as a body of isothermal layers with pressure X_n and temperature $T(X_n)$ and defines an effective temperature, T_{eff} , as the weighted average over the atmospheric depth [25]:

$$T_{\text{eff}} \sim \frac{\sum_{n=0}^N \Delta X_n T(X_n) (W_\pi(X_n) + W_K(X_n))}{\sum_{n=0}^N \Delta X_n (W_\pi(X_n) + W_K(X_n))}. \quad (3.5)$$

Here, ΔX_n is the pressure difference between two adjunct levels, and $W_{\pi,K}$ the weighting functions of the contributions of pions (π^\pm) and kaons (K^\pm) to the altitude dependence of the muon production, given by the following expression [25, 46]:

$$W_{\pi,K}(X) \simeq \frac{(1 - X/\Lambda'_{\pi,K})^2 e^{-X/\Lambda_{\pi,K}} A_{\pi,K}^1}{\gamma + (\gamma + 1) B_{\pi,K}^1 K_{\pi,K}(X) (\langle E_{\text{thr}} \cos \theta \rangle / \epsilon_{\pi,K})^2}, \quad (3.6)$$

where,

$$K_{\pi,K}(X) = \frac{(1 - X/\Lambda'_{\pi,K})^2}{(1 - e^{-X/\Lambda'_{\pi,K}}) \Lambda'_{\pi,K} / X}. \quad (3.7)$$

The parameters $A_{\pi,K}^1$ describe the relative contribution of kaons/pions and include the flux of inclusive mesons, the masses of mesons and muons, and the muon spectral index γ . The parameters $B_{\pi,K}^1$ reflect the relative atmospheric attenuation of mesons. The parameters $A_{\pi,K}^1$ are pion and kaon attenuation lengths: $1/\Lambda'_{\pi,K} = 1/\Lambda_N - 1/\Lambda_{\pi,K}$, where Λ_N is attenuation length of the primary cosmic ray. The input parameters are taken from refs. [21, 25, 46]. The threshold energy, E_{thr} , is the minimum required for a muon to penetrate to Y2L depth and depends on the rock overburden. Simulation studies of the cosmic ray flux were performed that considered the geometric shape of the Earth's surface near the Y2L location at ground level; from these we determined the mean product of E_{thr} and the cosine of the zenith angle to be $\langle E_{\text{thr}} \cos \theta \rangle = 570 \pm 97$ GeV.

Figure 3 shows the average temperature at different height levels used in our three year running period data for the closest vertical point to Y2L that is provided by the European Center for Medium-range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) [47] and normalized weight factors to the respective altitude levels. Because muons are mainly produced at higher altitudes, the higher layers of the atmosphere are assigned higher weights.

The temperature data from ECMWF exploits different types of observations (e.g. surface, satellite, and upper air sounding) at many locations around the world, and uses a global atmospheric model to interpolate to Y2L. We collected temperature data in the same location of Y2L for 37 discrete altitude levels in the [0–50] km range (figure 3 solid-line), four times a day at 00.00 h, 06.00 h, 12.00 h, and 18.00 h GMT time. Based on this data set as well as the calculated altitude-dependent weight factors (figure 3 dashed-line), T_{eff} values were calculated four times per day and averaged for daily data. As one can see in figure 4, T_{eff} as

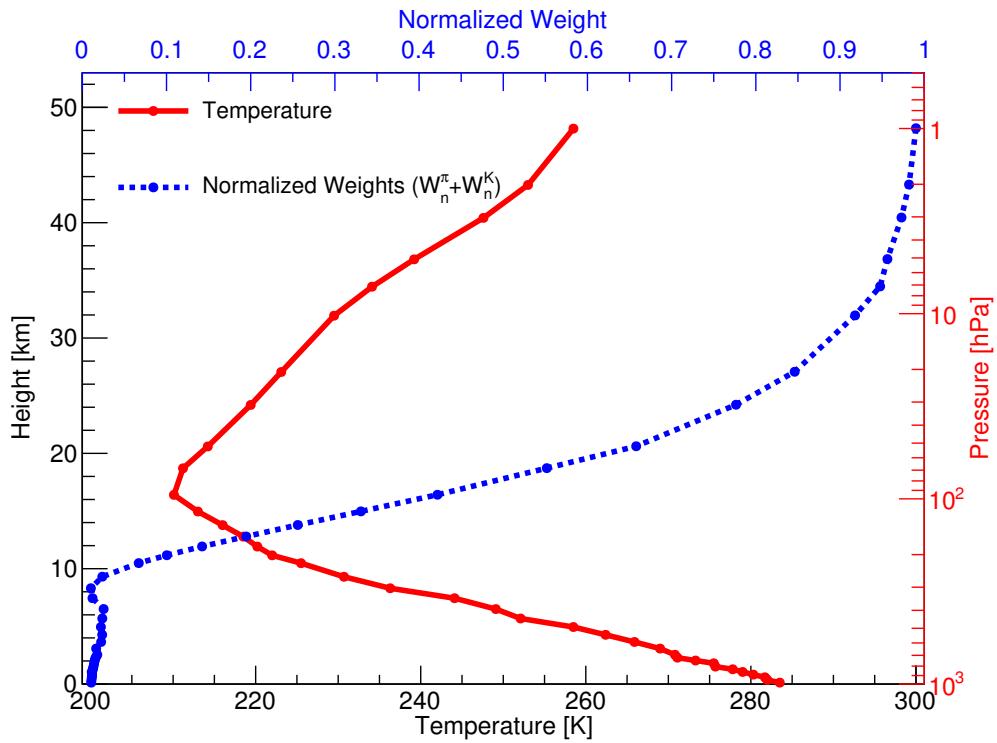


Figure 3. The 952 days average temperatures at the location of Y2L at different heights are shown as the red solid-line and the normalized weighting factor $W_n^\pi + W_n^K$ as the blue dashed-line, as functions of the pressure levels. The left vertical axis shows the altitude corresponding to the pressure level on the right vertical axis.

a function of time with 4-day bins over a three-year interval shows a clear seasonal variation. At first order, the effective temperature T_{eff} can be described by a simple function,

$$T_{\text{eff}}(t) = T_{\text{eff}}^0 + \Delta T_{\text{eff}} = T_{\text{eff}}^0 + \delta T_{\text{eff}} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}(t - t_0)\right), \quad (3.8)$$

where T_{eff}^0 is the average effective temperature, δT_{eff} is the modulation amplitude, T is the period, and t_0 is the phase.

The fit to the T_{eff} data is overlaid in figure 4. Similarly to the muon flux data, we assume a 1 year period. An average effective temperature $T_{\text{eff}}^0 = 226.0 \pm 0.1$ K and a phase $t_0 = (183 \pm 2)$ days, which is corresponding to a maximum on the 1st of July, with goodness of fit $\chi^2/\text{NDF}=109.7/253$ are obtained. Here the suspiciously low χ^2 is due to large correlations in ECMWF temperature data that was used to develop the global atmospheric model. The measured phase of T_{eff}^0 is consistent with the phase of the muon rate at Y2L. The fitted modulation amplitude is $\delta T_{\text{eff}} = 2.22 \pm 0.10$ K corresponding to $\Delta T_{\text{eff}}/T_{\text{eff}}^0 = 0.98 \pm 0.05$ %.

3.3 Correlation coefficient

The muon rate and the effective temperature can be characterized by an effective temperature coefficient (α_T) using eq. (3.3) and (3.4),

$$\alpha_T = \frac{T_{\text{eff}}^0}{I_\mu^0} \int_0^\infty dX W(X), \quad (3.9)$$

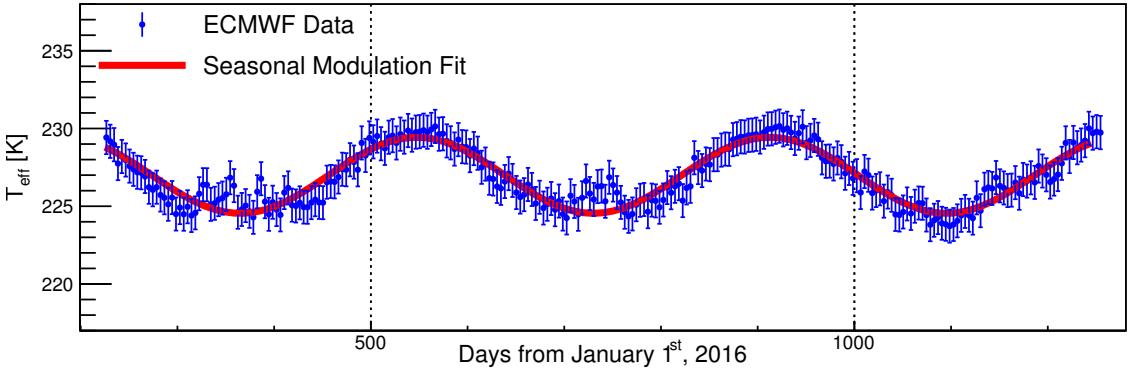


Figure 4. Effective atmospheric temperature at Y2L location calculated from eq. (3.5) as a function of time in a 4-days bin is shown as points. The red solid-line is the sinusoidal fit to the data.

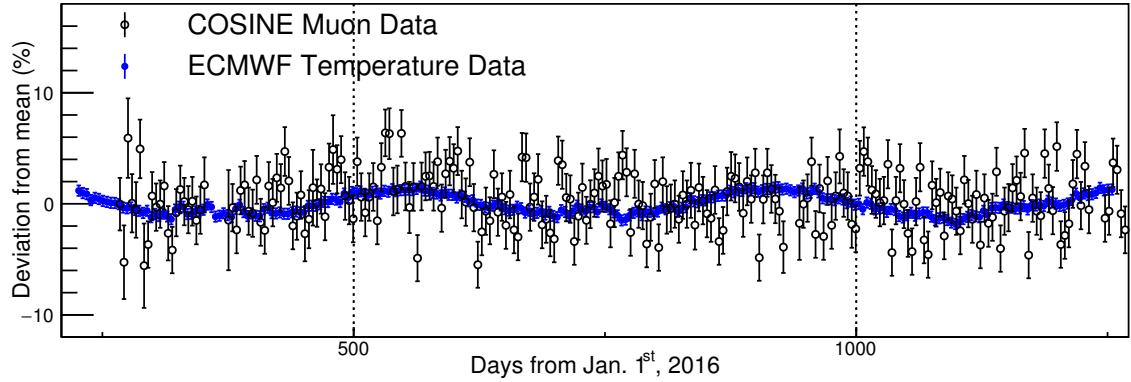


Figure 5. Variations of the muon rate and the effective atmospheric temperature at Y2L.

where $W(X) = W_\pi(X) + W_K(X)$. We also simplify eq. (3.2) as,

$$\frac{\Delta I_\mu}{I_\mu^0} = \alpha_T \frac{\Delta T_{\text{eff}}}{T_{\text{eff}}^0}. \quad (3.10)$$

Figure 5 shows a comparison between the muon flux and the effective temperature that are scaled to percent deviations from their means I_μ^0 and T_{eff}^0 and combined into 4-day bins. As expected from the previous discussion, the modulation parameters inferred for the cosmic muon rate and the effective temperature have a clear correlation. To quantify this correlation, we plot $\Delta I_\mu/I_\mu^0$ vs $\Delta T_{\text{eff}}/T_{\text{eff}}^0$ values for each day in figure 6. A fit with a linear function provides a correlation coefficient $\alpha_T = 0.82 \pm 0.10_{(\text{stat.})}$ between the two parameters. The correlation coefficient (R-value) between these two distributions is 0.51 indicating a positive correlation. This is the first direct measurement of α_T at Y2L.

The values of α_T as a function of observation depth can be used to test the meson production model as shown in figure 7. A model calculation with the kaon-pion production ratio $r_{K/\pi} = 0.149 \pm 0.06$ [15, 16] is shown as a red solid line. Our measurement of α_T in Y2L is in good agreement with the predictions of the model.

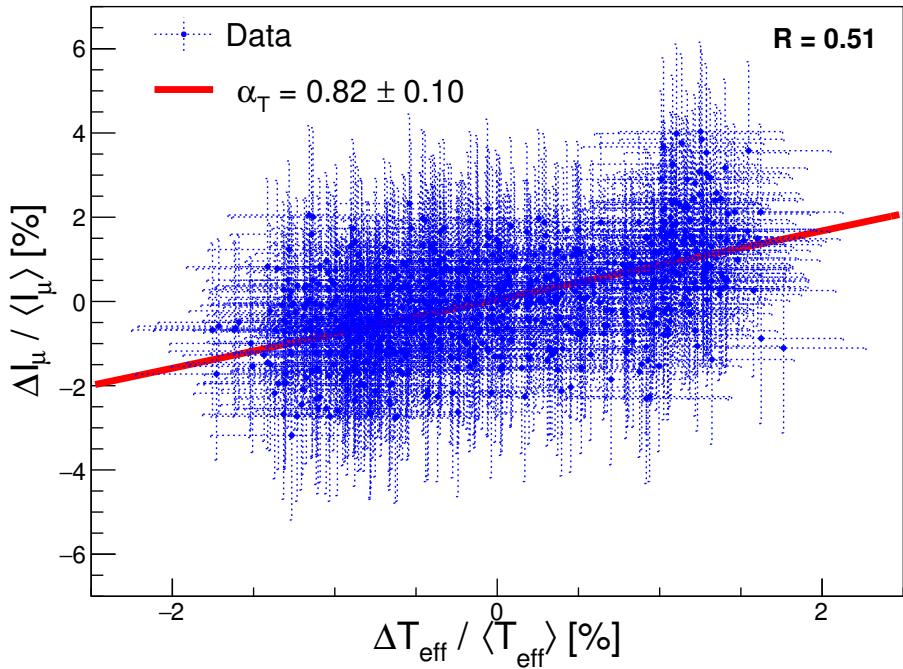


Figure 6. $\Delta I_\mu / I_\mu^0$ versus $\Delta T_{\text{eff}} / \langle T_{\text{eff}} \rangle$ where each point corresponds to a single day.

4 Diurnal modulation

We also conducted a study of daily muon flux variations. We averaged out all data in the same month of the year from Jan. to Dec. into 24 daily 1-hour bins for seasonal effects of diurnal variations. The 24 hour muon rate variations for the averaged data for each month are shown in figure 8 as percent deviations from the mean. The modulations of the effective temperature in the same bin size are overlaid, where the atmospheric temperature data were retrieved from the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) [49] that provides temperature for every hour near Y2L location. No statistically significant diurnal modulations are observed.

We averaged all 12-months data into one plot for the muon rate as well as the effective temperature in a 1 hour bins as shown in figure 9. We fit the muon data using a sinusoidal function and observed a $0.32 \pm 0.19\%$ modulation amplitude. This result is consistent with the 0.3–0.5% modulation observed by above ground measurements of the muon and cosmic rays [30, 31], but also consistent with the MACRO experiment of $<0.1\%$ at the limit of the detector statistics [29].

5 Conclusions

We report first measurements of an annual modulation as well as a limit on the diurnal modulation of the muon rate at Y2L. The fractional annual modulation amplitude is measured to be $\Delta I_\mu / I_\mu^0 = 0.60 \pm 0.20\%$ (a maximum phase at 179 ± 19 day starting from Jan 1st, corresponding to June 27th). The effective temperature and muon production model describe the observed annual modulation data very well. We found no significant modulation of the diurnal muon rate.

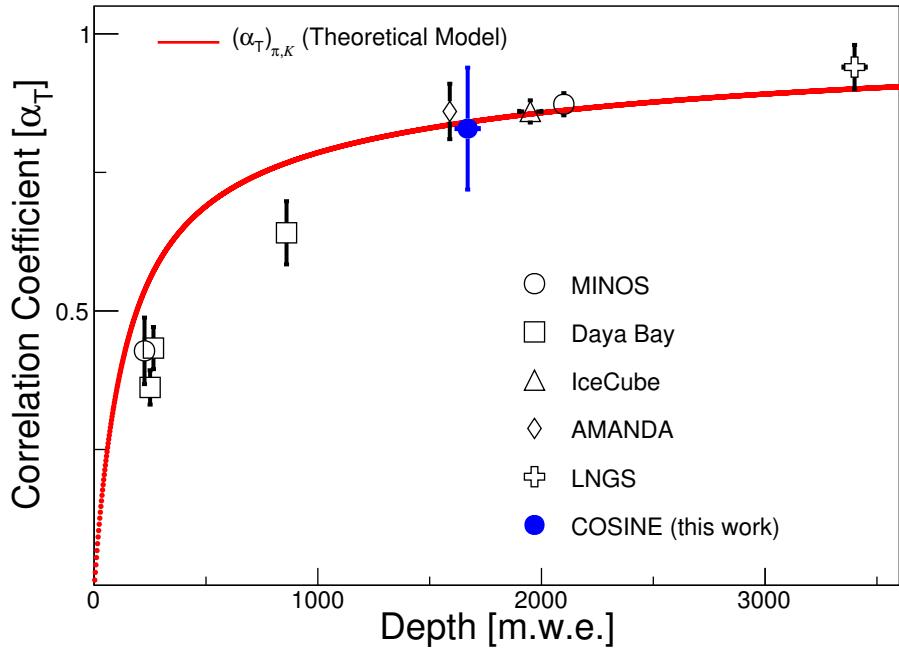


Figure 7. Measured α_T values as a function of the underground laboratory depth is shown. Various measurements from different experiments are listed: MINOS [26], Daya Bay [28], IceCube [24], AMANDA [48], and LNGS together with our Y2L measurement (blue filled circle). Here, the LNGS measurement is a weighted average of various Gran Sasso experiments taken from ref. [19]. The red solid line show predictions based on a meson production models for an atmospheric kaon/pion ratio of 0.149 [15, 16].

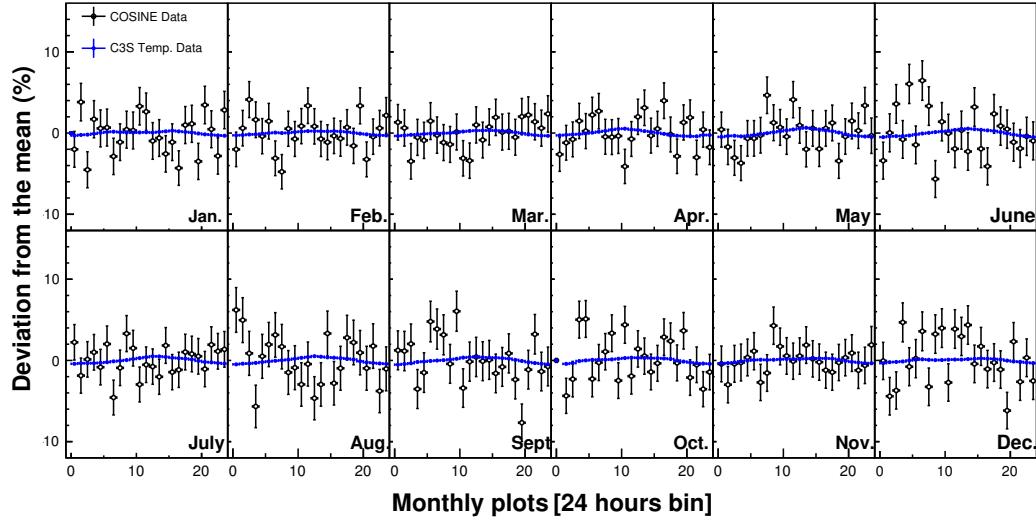


Figure 8. The variations of the muon rate and effective temperature in 1 hour bins according to the solar local diurnal time at Y2L are shown for 12 calendar months. The data are average values of a same month averaged over three years.

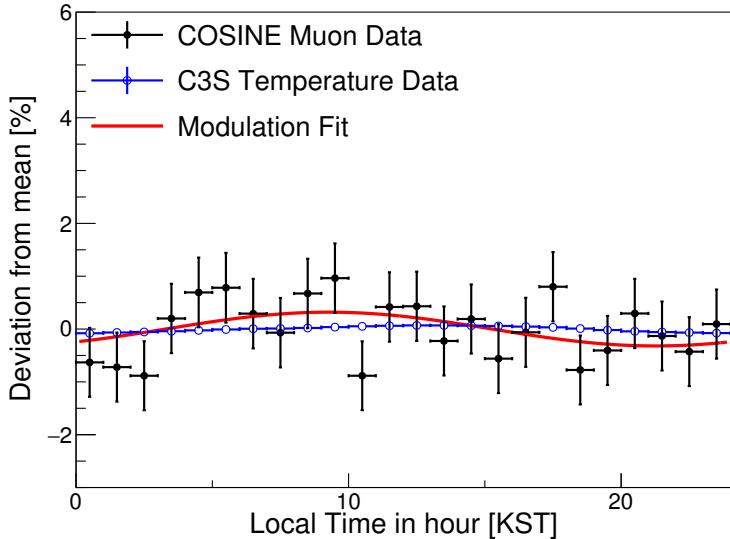


Figure 9. Daily variations of the muon and temperature-corrected hourly data fitted to a cosine function. The red-line is the best-fit curve according to the form eq. (3.1) representing the muon rate modulation.

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