



Time Variability of Cosmic Rays Flux

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What are Cosmic Rays?

Cosmic Rays Composition



Energetic elementary particles and nuclei with lifetimes of order 10^6 years or longer.

Energies ranging from a few MeV to as much as 10^8 TeV.

Particles are accelerated by various astrophysical sources (Sun, supernovae, etc.) becoming primary cosmic rays.

Cosmic Ray Spectra of Various Experiments





Cosmic Rays hitting the Earth

Cosmic rays with energies below a few hundred MeV/nucleon are absorbed in the atmosphere due to ionization.

Higher energy particles generate nuclear-electromagnetic cascades, of secondary cosmic rays such as pions, muons and neutrons.

By measuring the neutron flux, we can effectively gauge high-energy cosmic rays (R > 1 GV), a task often beyond the capabilities of most space-based detectors, primarily due to their limited surface area.



NMDB stations





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AGU

Correlation between NM stations



SEPs (Solar Energetic Particles)

SEPs are acelerated charged particles, mainly protons, emitted by the Sun.

These particles are acelerated either during solar flares or during Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

Very high energy SEPs (> 500 MeV) can penetrate through the Earth's magnetic field which are detected at ground level (GLE)



Procedure in Data Analysis

Search for SEPs in neutron monitor data from different stations.

Correlation of neutron flux data from different stations.

Determine the periodicities in neutron flux.

Correlation of the 11 years solar activity cycle in the number of sunspots (SSN) and neutron flux. Methods used in Data Analysis:

Z-Score Peak Detection Algorithm

Scatter Plot

Fourier Transform Wavelet Transform



Z-Score Peak Detection Algorithm

Peak Detection Inputs:



 Γ : Threshold (nr. of s.d.) μ : Moving average (in window of length τ) σ : Standard deviation (of data in window of length τ)

Fourier Transform



When do the periodicities start or end?

Wavelet Transform

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$$W_{t_0}(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \psi^* \left(\frac{t-t_0}{s}\right) dt$$

$$\psi(\eta) = \pi^{-\frac{1}{4}} e^{i\omega_0\eta} e^{-\frac{\eta^2}{2}}, \ \eta = \frac{t-t_0}{s}$$



Morlet Wavelet







Data Analysis

SEPs in Neutron Monitor Data

11



Periodicities in Neutron Flux





Correlation between Neutron Flux and SSN Sunspot Number (SSN) vs. Neutron Flux (OULU) Scatter Plot



Neutron Flux Wavelet Transform

11 years periodicity is present throughout the signal

Although faint, we can see something happened around 1990

OULU Neutron Flux Wavelet Transform



Could there be other periodicities hidden in the Periodogram?

Neutron Flux Wavelet Transform

11 years periodicity is present throughout the signal

Although faint, we can see something happened around 1990

OULU Neutron Flux Wavelet Transform





Conclusions



The work conducted met the proposed objectives:

Study the periodicity of cosmic rays by studying neutron fluxStudy SEP ocurrences over timeDevelop and utilize algorithms to process and analyze dataLearn new methods of processing and analyzing data



With this in mind, during our research we also did some analysis than was not presented here



Additionaly, we think some topics should get some more analysis that we would like to do in a future project

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