

RESPONSE FUNCTIONS OF A SEMI-LEADED NEUTRON MONITOR FROM LATITUDE SURVEYS DURING 2018 - 2020

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OUTLINE

- Introduction
 - Cosmic Rays
 - Neutron Monitor
- Latitude Survey Project
- Data and Simulation from Changvan
- Future Plan

INTRODUCTION: COSMIC RAYS

- Energetic particles or γ -rays from space
- Discovered by Hess in 1912 (Nobel Prize in 1936)
- Ordinary matter accelerated to high energies
 - p , ${}^4\text{He}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}$, ${}^{16}\text{O}$, heavy nuclei and γ , e^+ , e^- , μ , ν , ...
- Key sources of cosmic rays for Earth's radiation environment:
 - From solar storms (solar energetic particles)
 - From supernova explosions inside the Milky-Way Galaxy (Galactic cosmic rays)
 - From intense events/objects GRB, AGN outside the Galaxy (Extra Galactic cosmic rays)
- Key cause of biological mutation

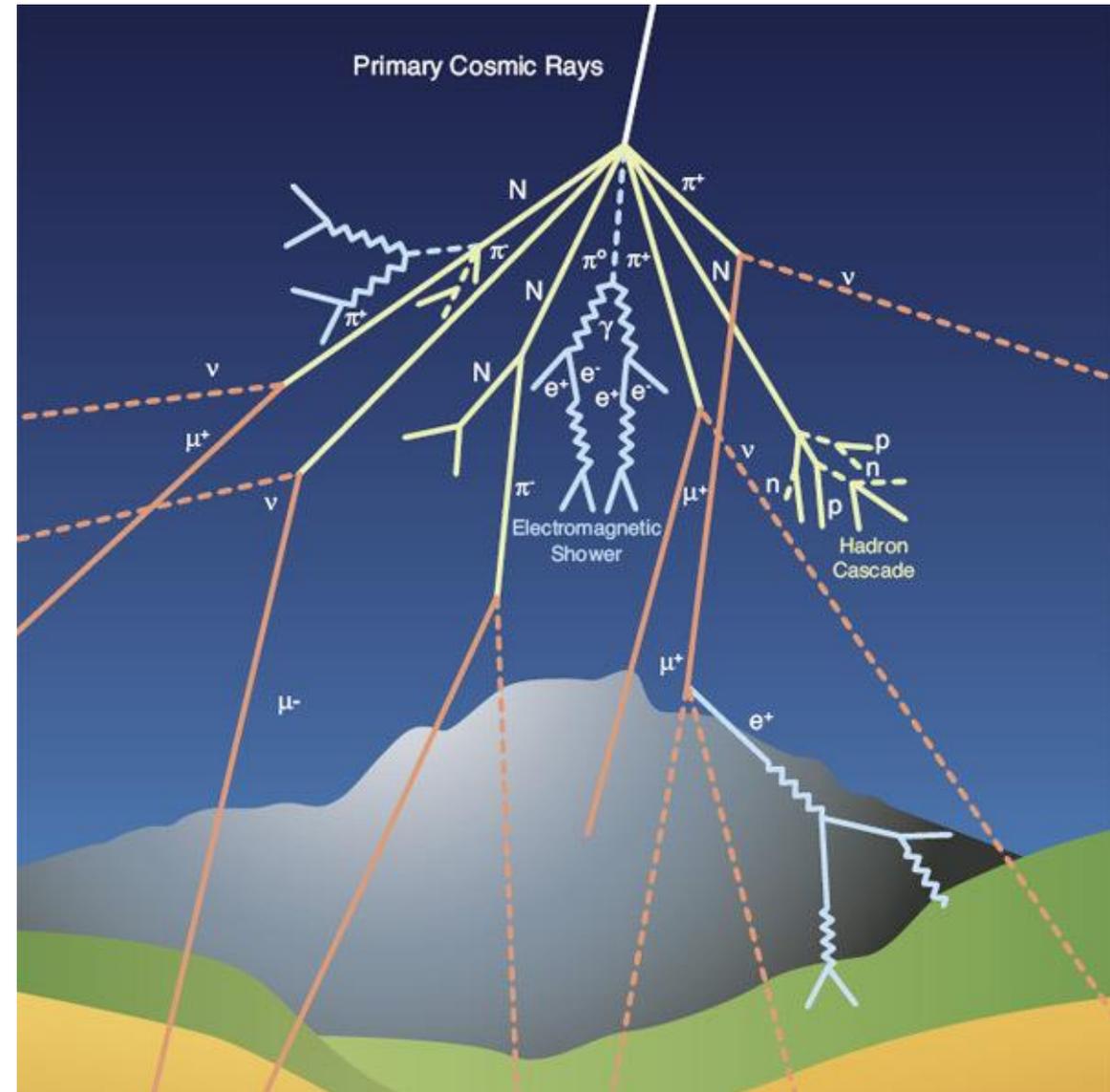


Image Credit: CERN

INTRODUCTION: STANDARD NEUTRON MONITOR (NM64)

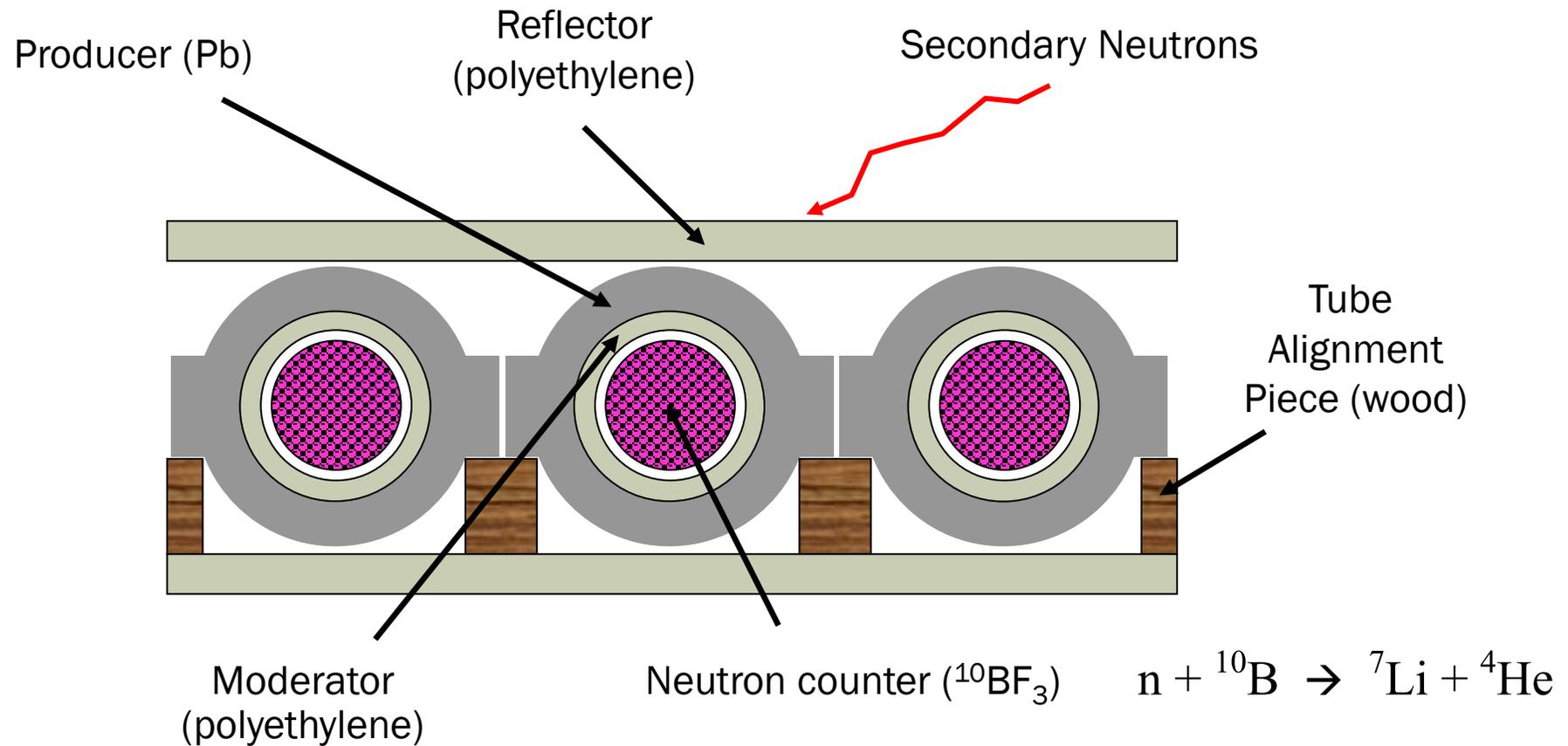


FIGURE 1 3NM64

INTRODUCTION: BARE NEUTRON DETECTOR

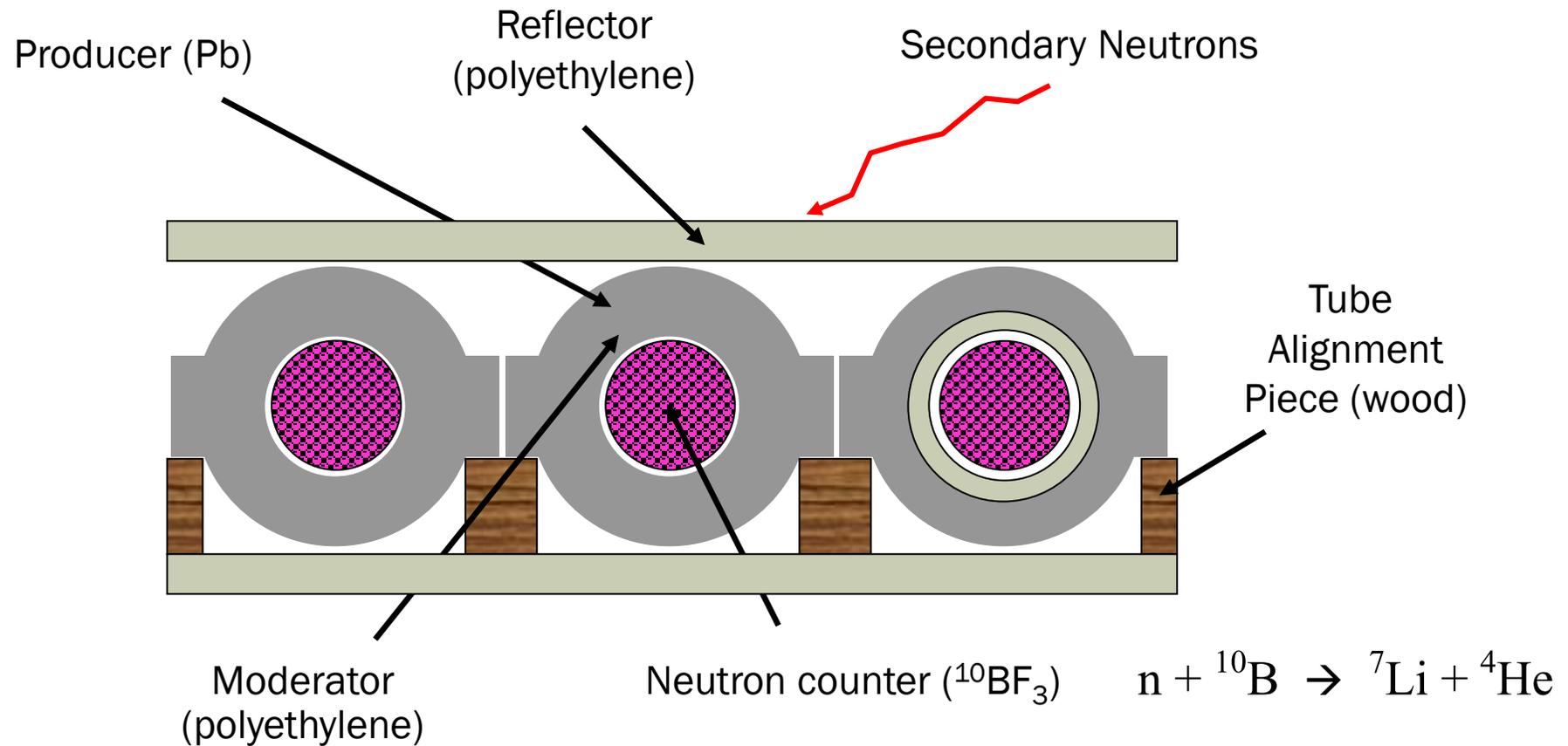


FIGURE 1 3NM64

INTRODUCTION: SEMI-LEADED NEUTRON MONITOR

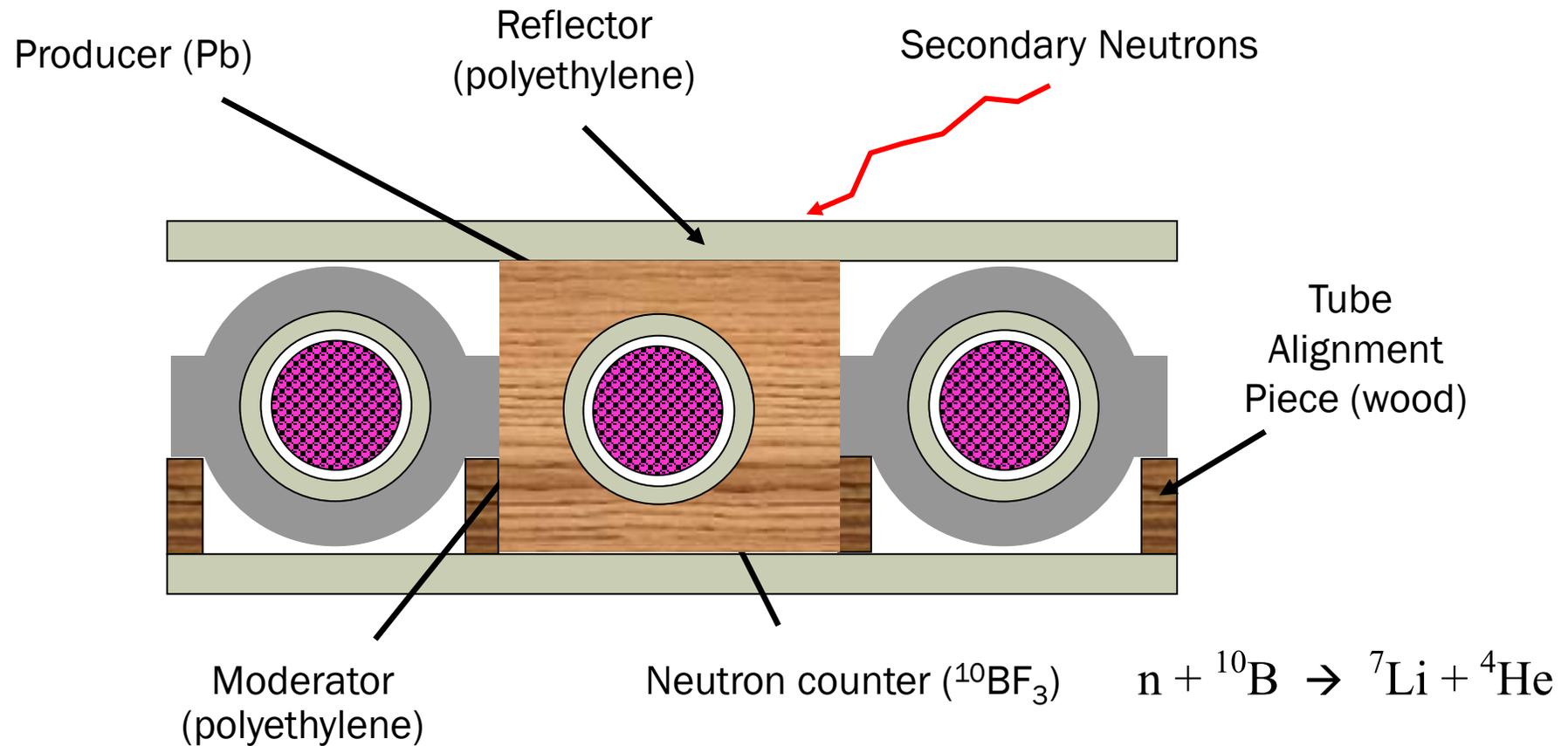
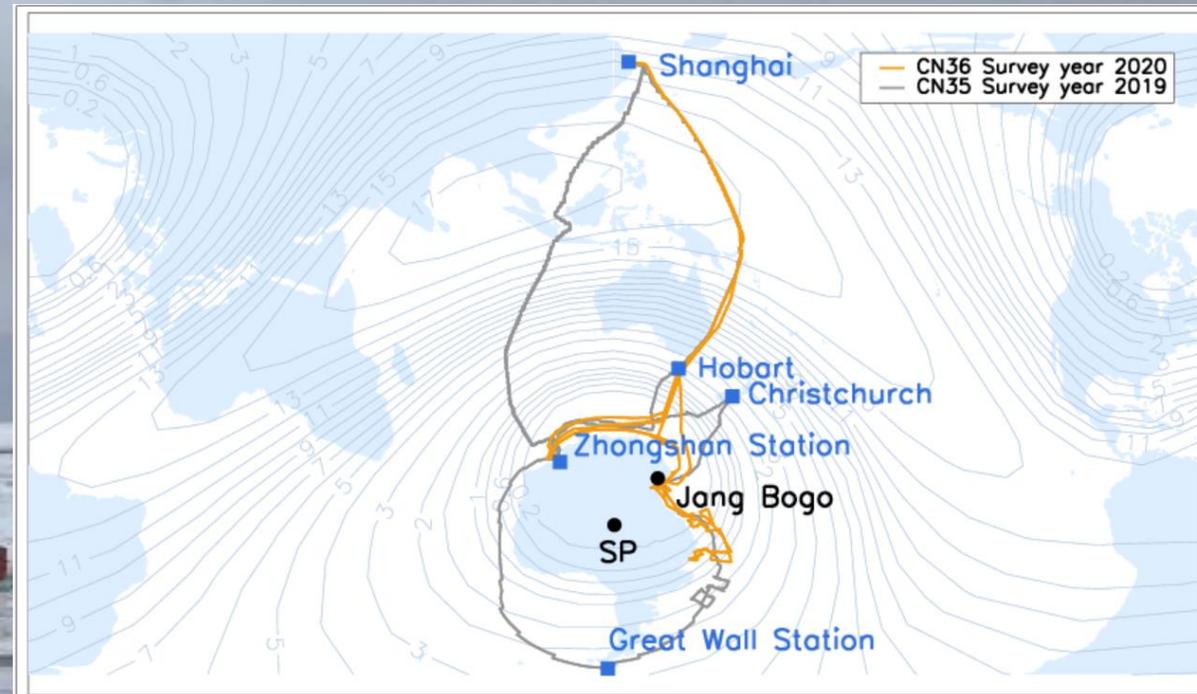


FIGURE 1 3NM64

Latitude Survey Project



Chinese Icebreaker Xue Long

survey years:

- 2018-2019
- 2019-2020



GCR spectrum

heliospheric Modulation Yield function geomagnetic Transmission

Count Rate

$$N(\Theta, \Phi, h, t) = \int_0^\infty \left[\sum_i G_i(P) M_i(P, t) Y_i(P, h) \right] T(P, \Theta, \Phi, t) dP \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

$$N(P_c, h, t) = \int_{P_c}^{P_L} \sum_i G_i(P) M_i(P, t) Y_i(P, h) dP \quad \text{-----(2)}$$

Differential Response function

$$DRF(P) = - \left[\frac{dN}{dP_c} \right]_p = \sum_i G_i(P) M_i(P, t) Y_i(P, h)$$



FIGURE 2 Chanvan & Thimon monitors



FIGURE 3 The placement of the semi-led neutron monitor inside the shipping container

LATITUDE SURVEY: VOYAGE IN 2019 & 2020 SURVEY YEARS

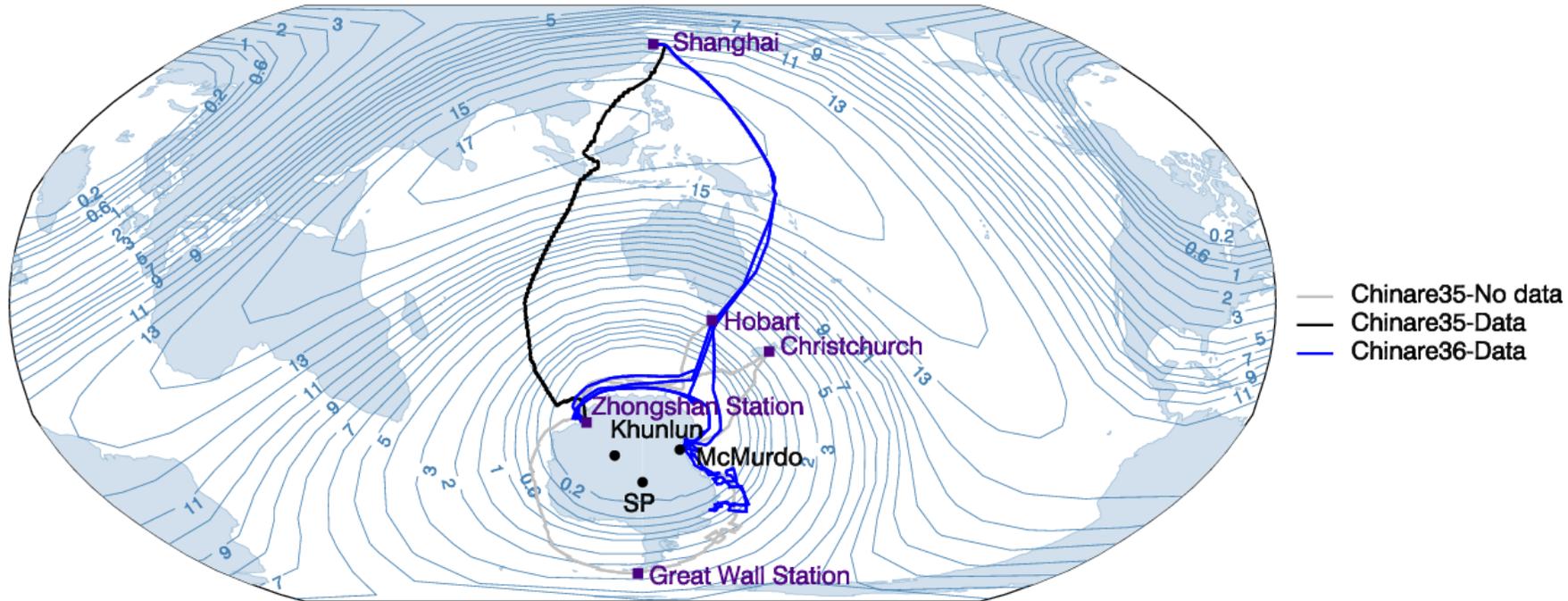


FIGURE 4 Path of Changvan neutron monitor in the 2019 (CN35: grey line) and 2020 (CN36: blue line) survey years. The contours with numbers indicate vertical cutoff rigidity (in the units of GV), calculated for February 11, 2019, at 12:00 UT

Courtesy Khamphakdee et al., 2021

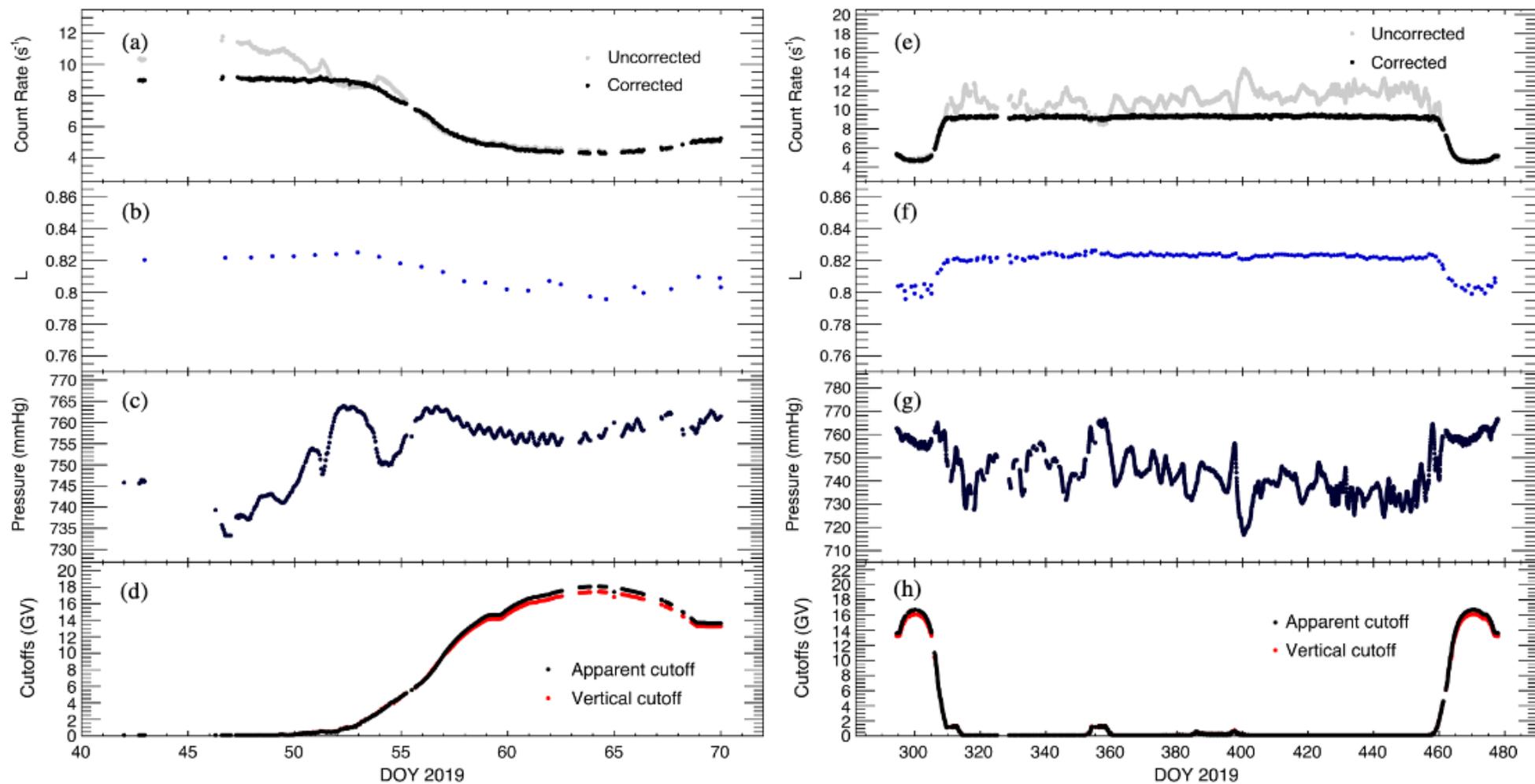


FIGURE 5 (a)-(d) Data set of the survey year 2019 and (e)- (h) of the survey year 2020, as a function of time. (a) and (e) Hourly averaged count rates for two counter tubes (T1 & T3). (b) and (f) display daily uncorrected L for pressure. More detail of calculating L is explained in the text. (c) and (g) The barometric pressure was recorded by GPS on the *Xue Long* icebreaker. (d) and (h) show geomagnetic cutoff rigidity, where the black line shows the apparent cutoff rigidity, and the red line shows the vertical cutoff rigidity.

Courtesy Yakum et al., 2021

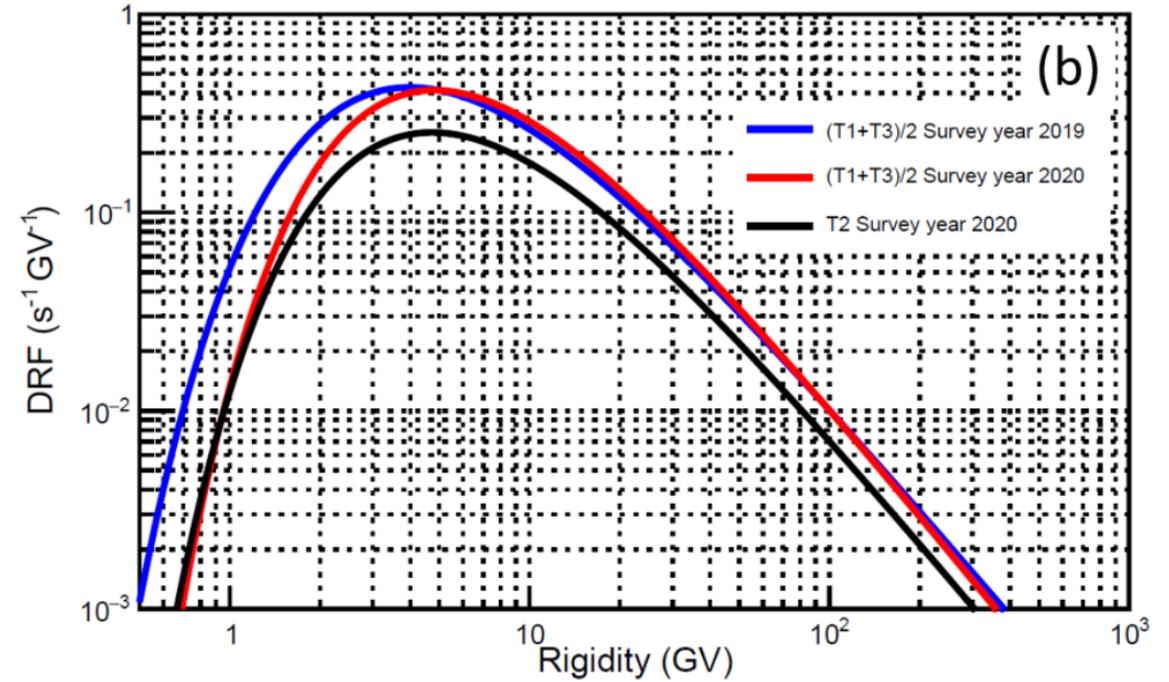
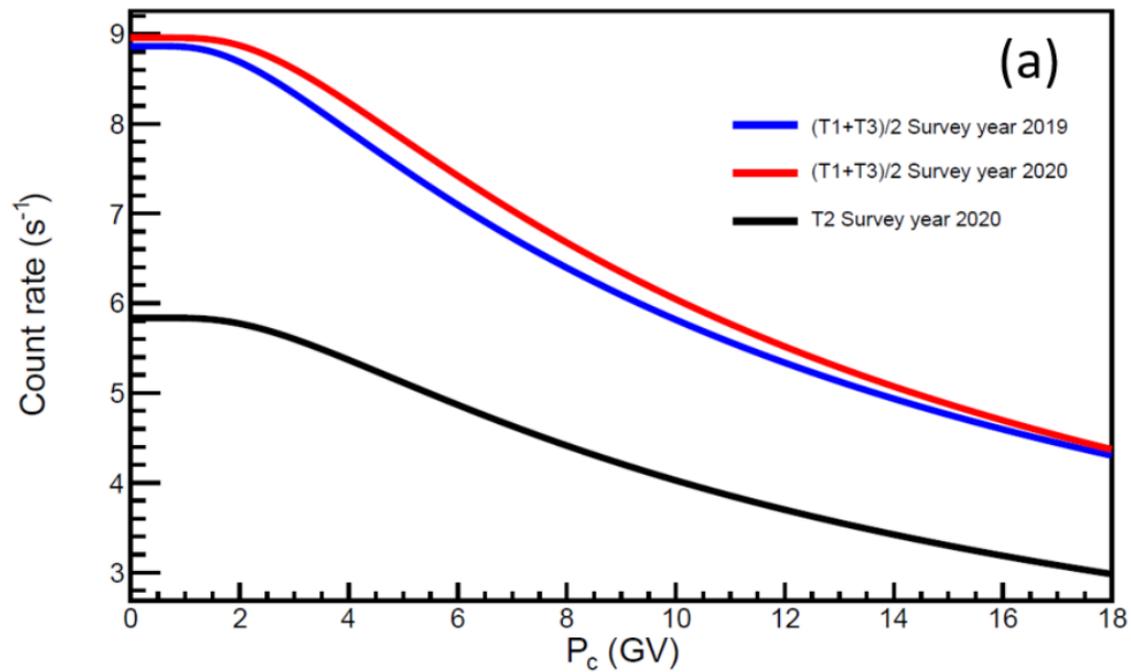


FIGURE 6 Dorman function fits Vs P_c for 2019 and 2020 survey years. (a)-(b) Integral and differential count rate response functions.

ATMOSPHERIC SIMULATION

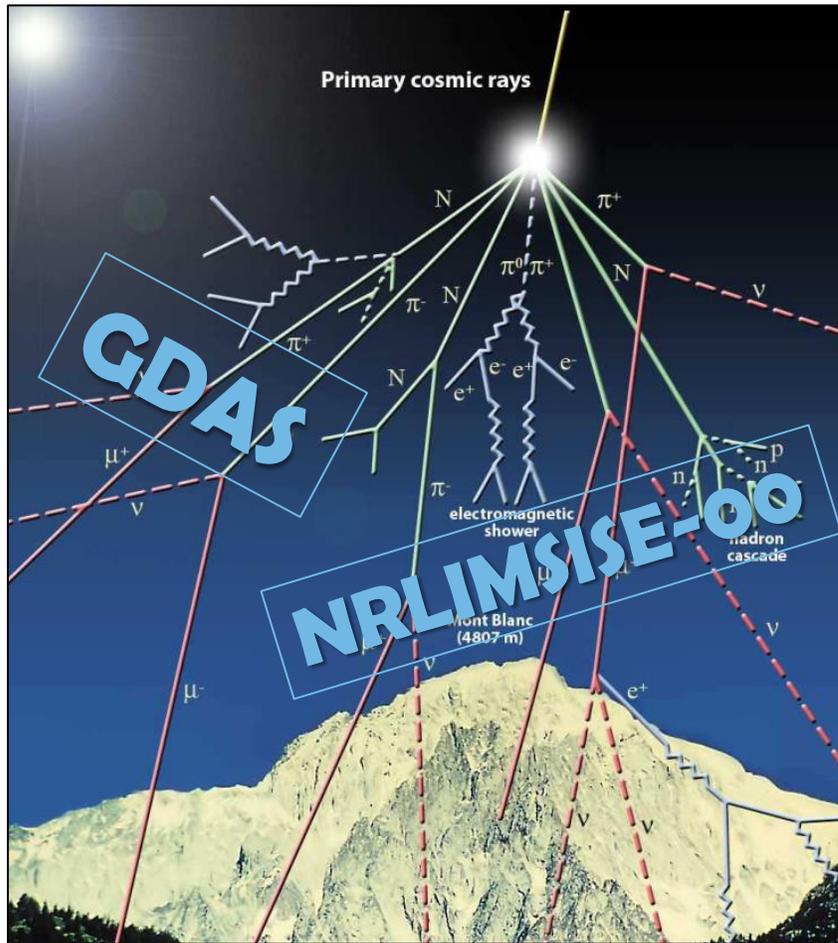
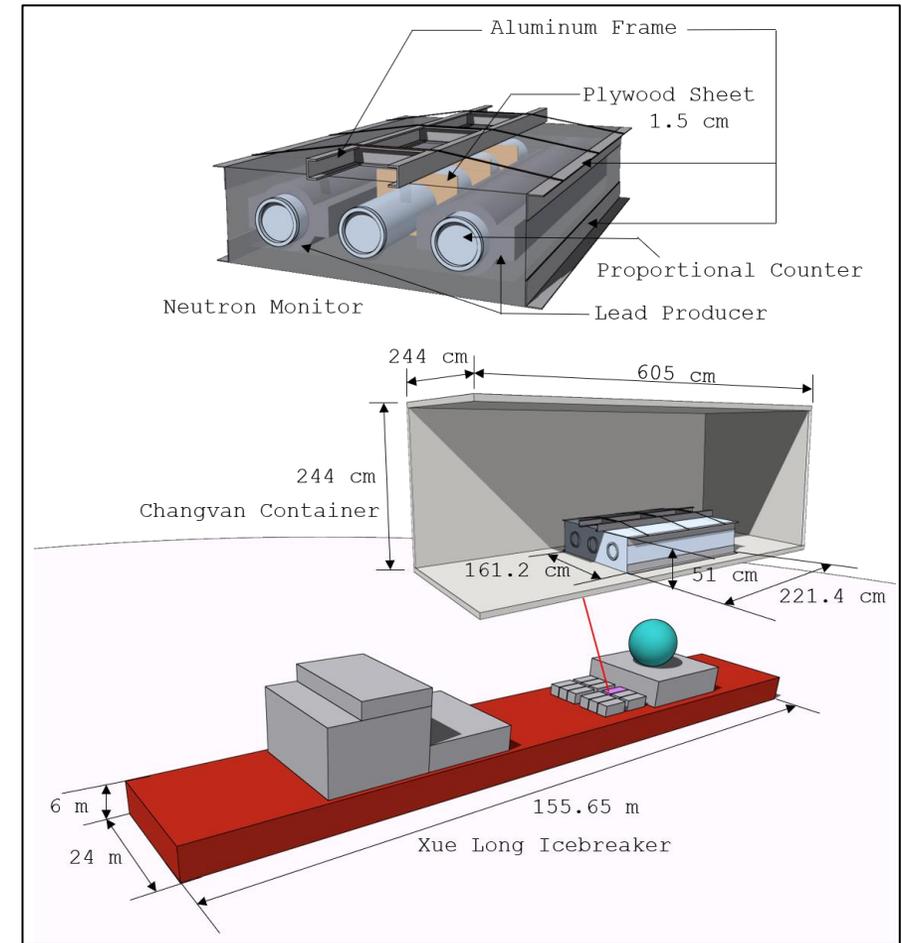


Image credit: <http://scifun.ed.ac.uk/card/images/left/cosmic-rays.jpg>

DETECTOR SIMULATION



SIMULATION INFORMATION

	Type	No. of simulated particles
Atmospheric simulation	p	1,000,000
	α	1,000,000
Library	n	136,508
	p	13,486
	μ	1,149,070
Detector simulation	n	100,000,000
	p	100,000,000
	μ	75,000,000

YIELD FUNCTION

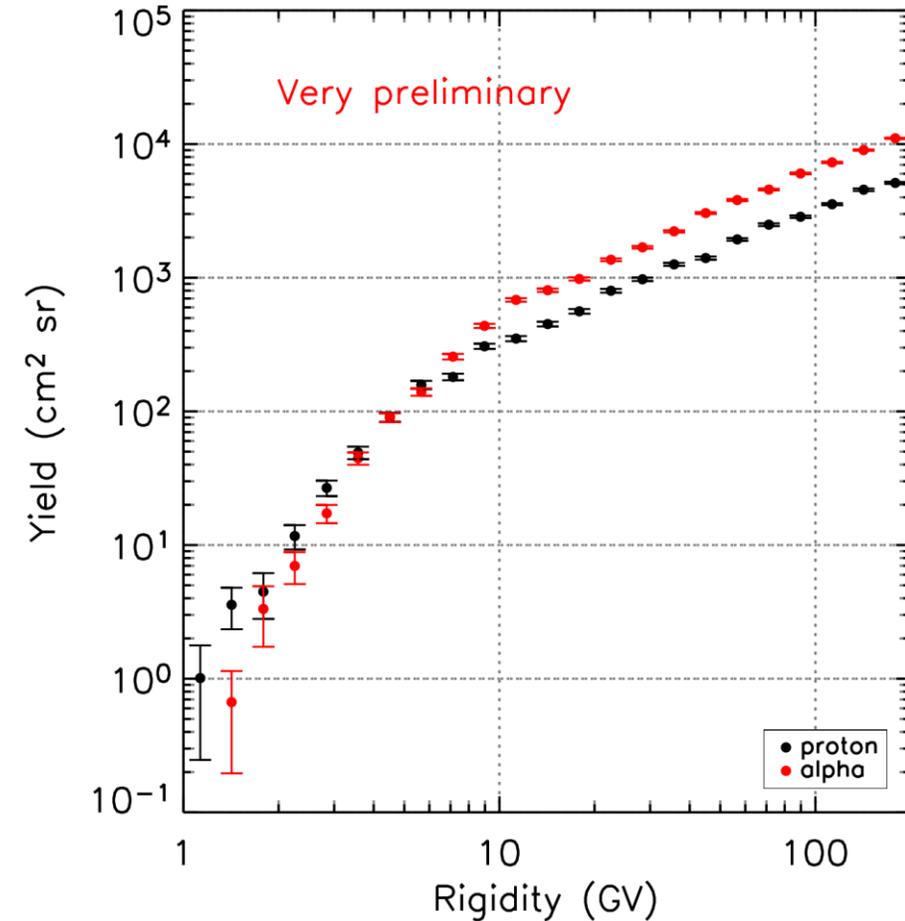


FIGURE 7 Yield functions for protons and alphas of Changvan neutron monitor.

COUNT RATES VS CUTOFF RIGIDITY

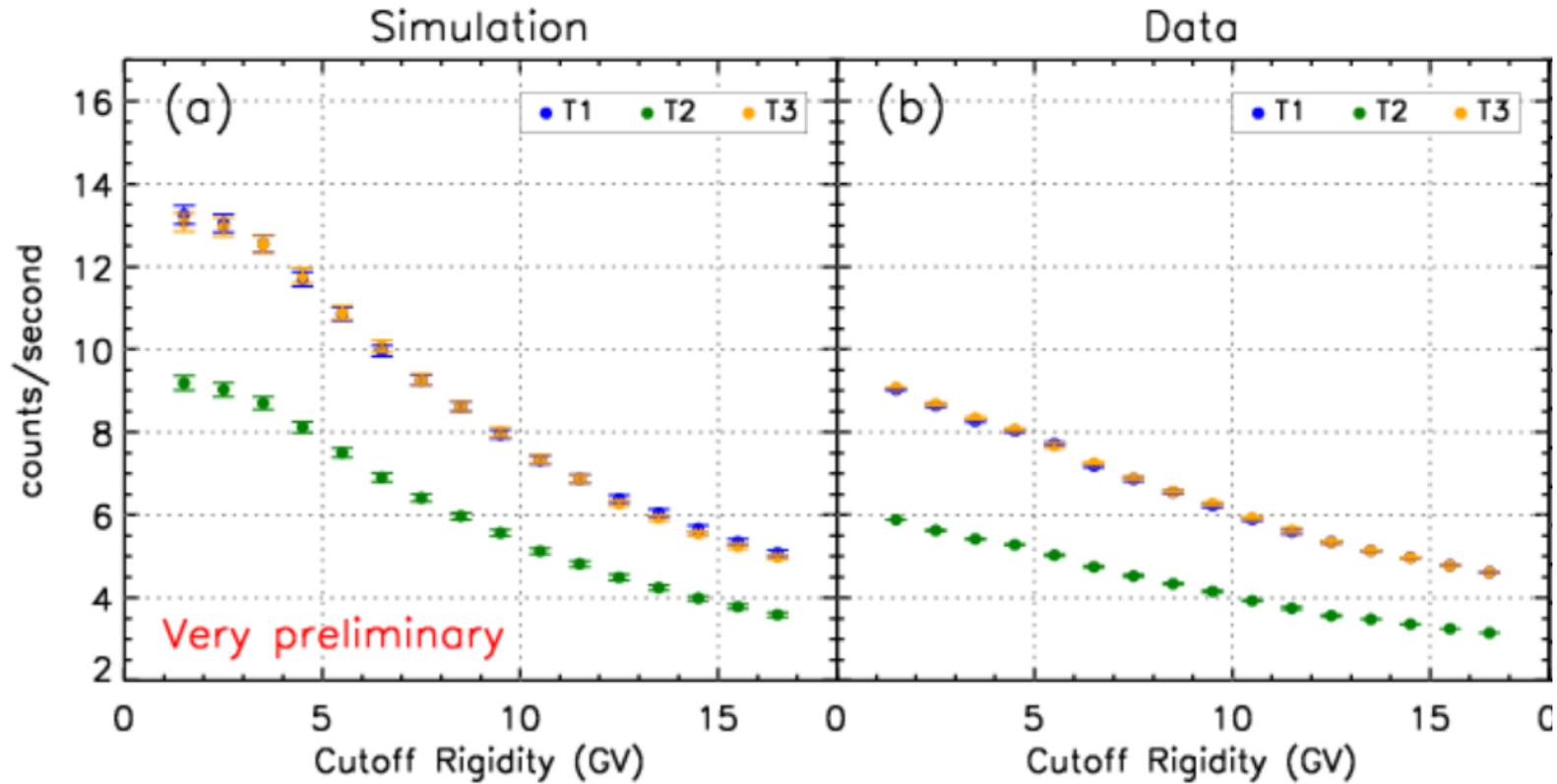


FIGURE 8 (a) Comparison between (a) Simulation count rate and (b) Data count rate. The simulation count rate is higher than the Data count rate.

COUNT RATES RATIOS VS CUTOFF RIGIDITY

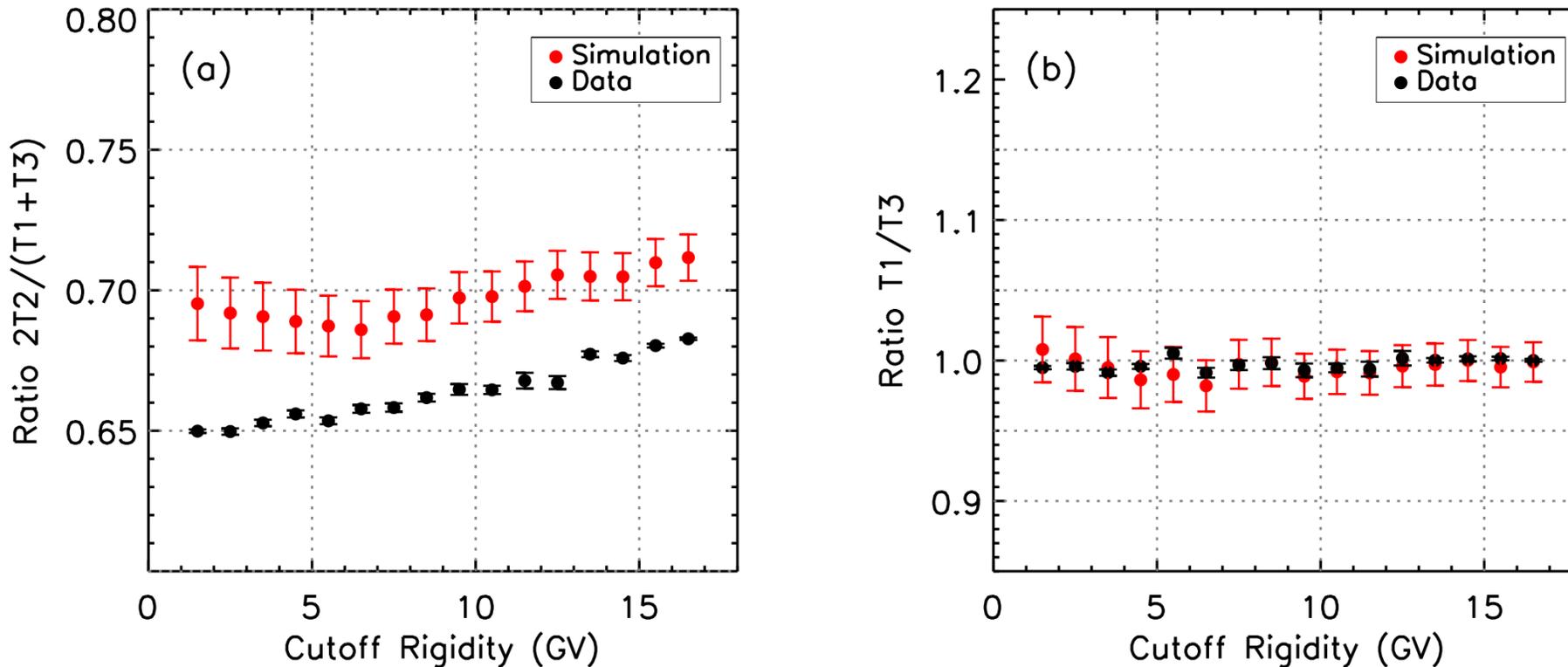


FIGURE 9 (a) The ratios of unleaded/leaded NM count rates. (b) The ratio of leaded/leaded NM rates.

FUTURE WORK

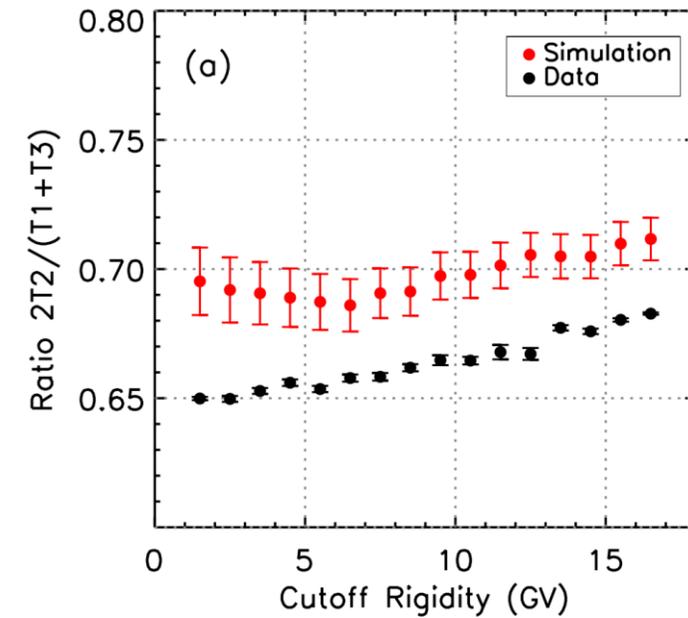
Experiment

- Another mobile monitor “Thimon”



Simulation

- Use more atmospheric data
- Run more simulation at lower rigidity





Thank you for your attention!

