

Muon Flux Variation in Real-time and its Correlation with Space Weather Activity

A. Mubashir*, A. Ashok**, A.G. Bourgeois**, Y.T. Chien*, M. Connors*, E. Potdevin*, X. He*, P. Martens*, A. Mikler**, A.G.U. Perera*, V. Sadykov*, M. Sarsour*, D. Sharma*, C. Tiwari**†

* Department of Physics and Astronomy, ** Department of Computer Science, † Department of Geosciences, Georgia State University

Introduction

- Interplanetary space filled with the solar wind having frozen-in magnetic fields and cosmic ray particles
- Highly affected by solar magnetic activity resulting in cosmic rays flux modulations in space and on earth (Fig. 1) [1, 2].

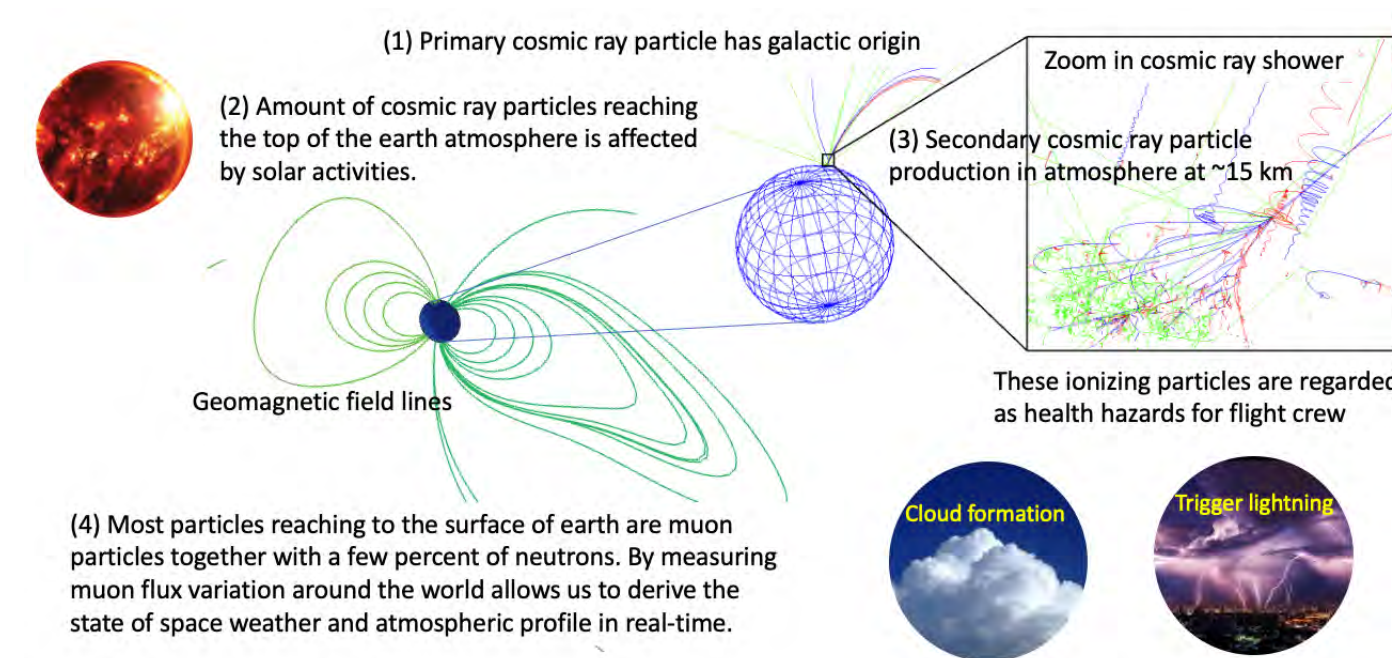


Figure 1: Cosmic ray interactions

- Challenge is to monitor space and earth weather on a global scale
- Find the effects on flux variations from earth's atmosphere and sensitivity to the solar activities and geomagnetic disturbances in real-time.

Motivation

- Develop low cost, portable cosmic ray detectors for a global network to monitor changes in space and earth weather.
- Cosmic ray flux measurements as a potential forecasting tool to predict geomagnetic storms arrival on earth.

Detector setup and data sources

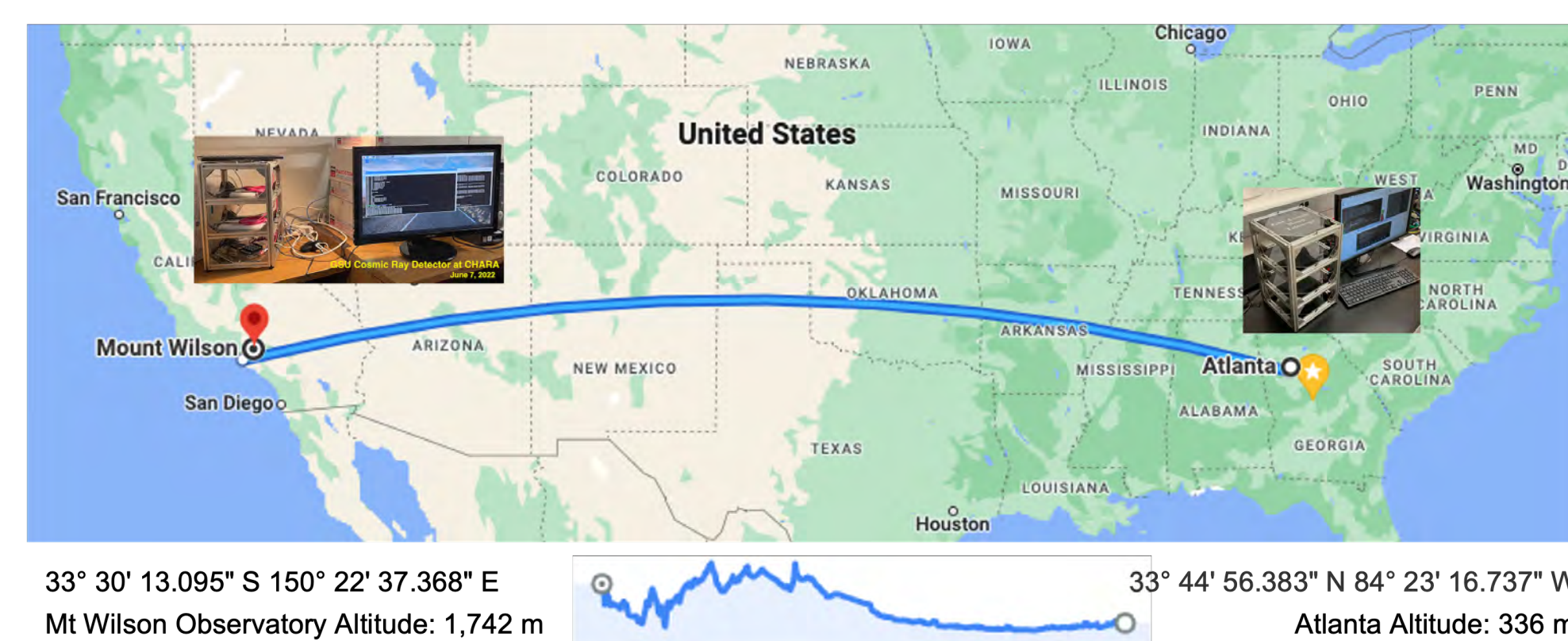


Figure 2: Cosmic ray Muon detectors included in this study

- Focus on the analysis of data recorded by two detectors which are ~3,500 km apart (Fig. 2).

Atmospheric effect on muon flux

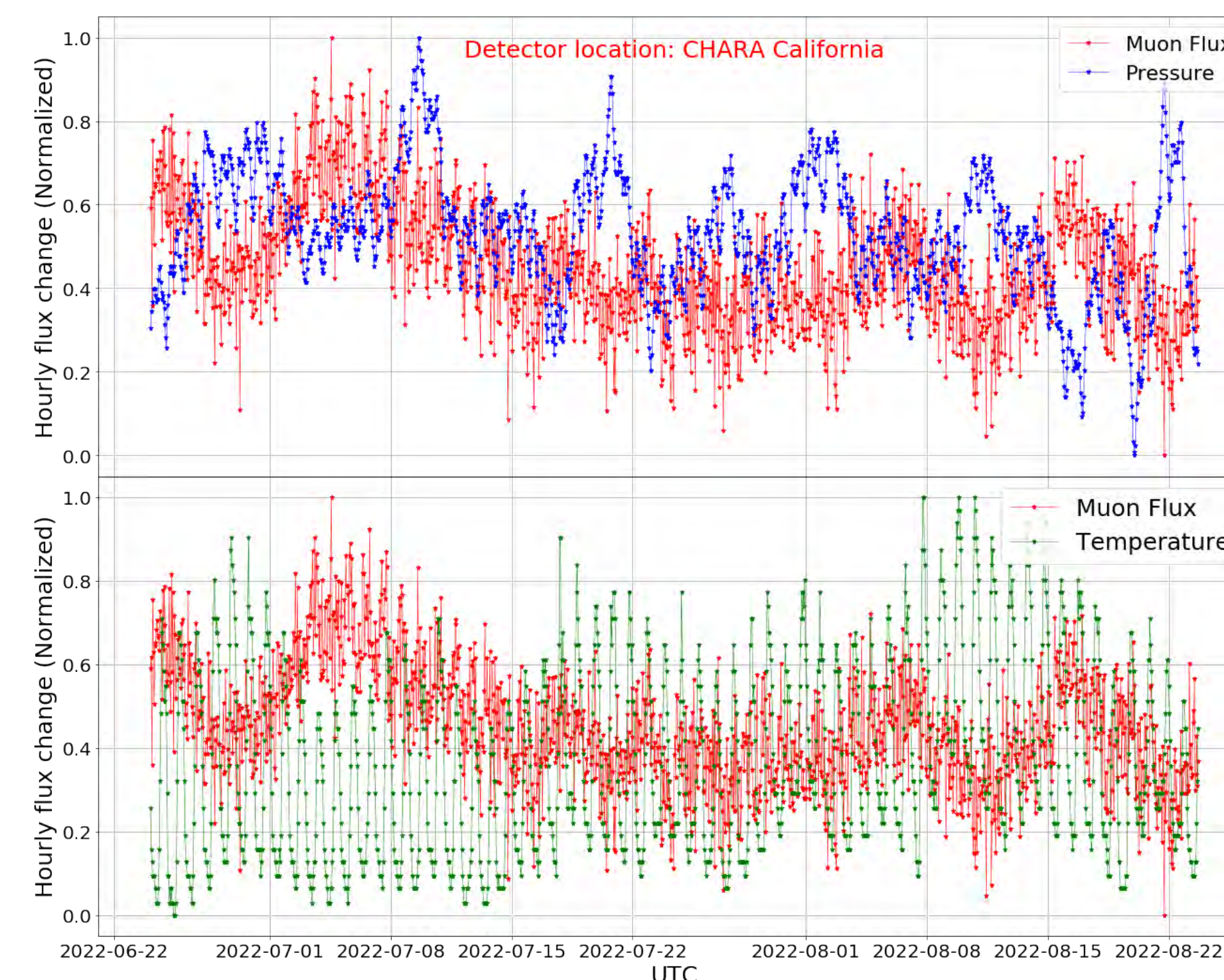


Figure 3: Muon flux vs pressure and temperature

Cross comparison of cosmic ray data

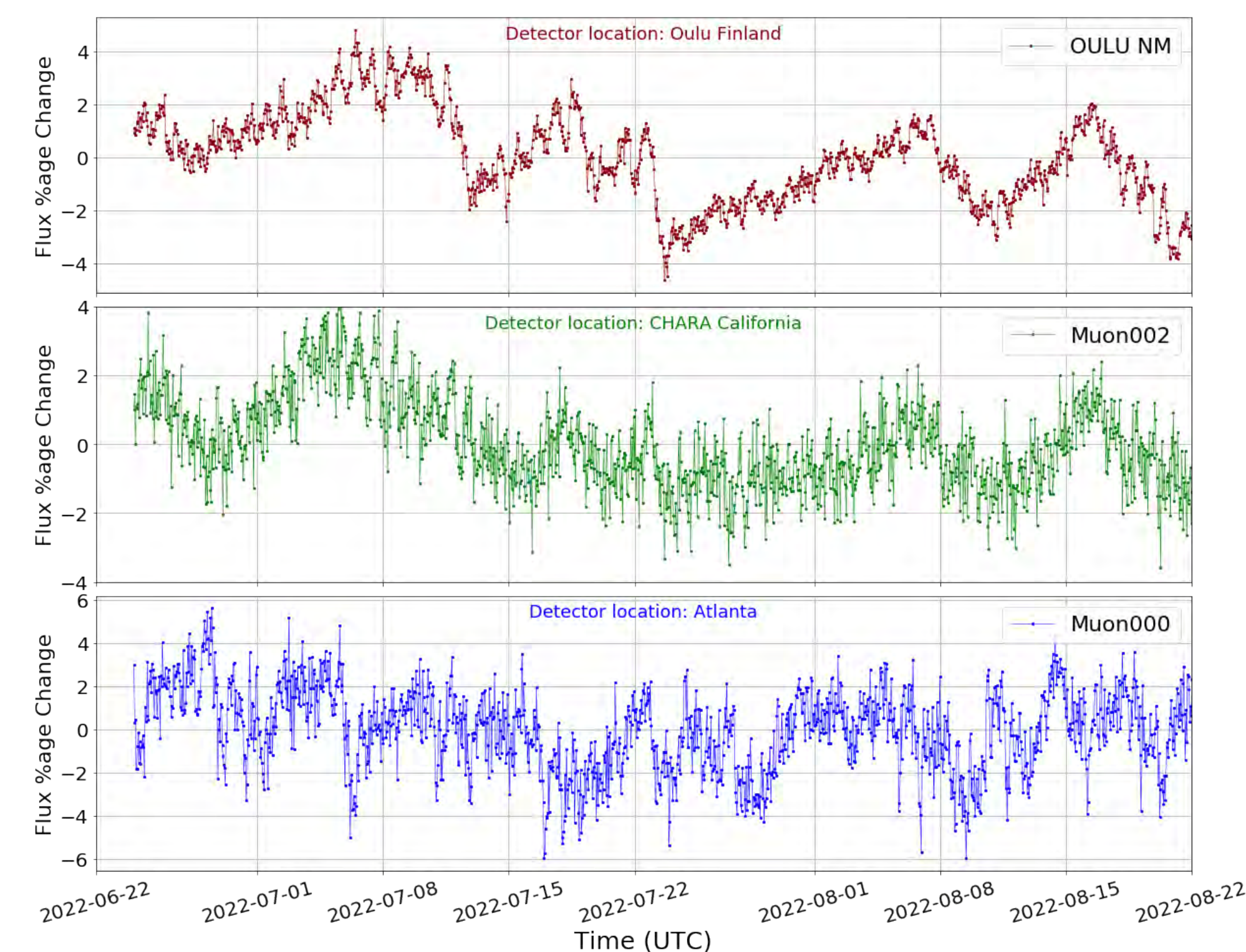


Figure 4: Cosmic ray flux after temperature and pressure correction

- Visual correlation of of neutron counts with the flux percentage changes in two muon detectors.
- Pearson correlation coefficient between Oulu vs Muon002 is 0.70.

Space weather activity

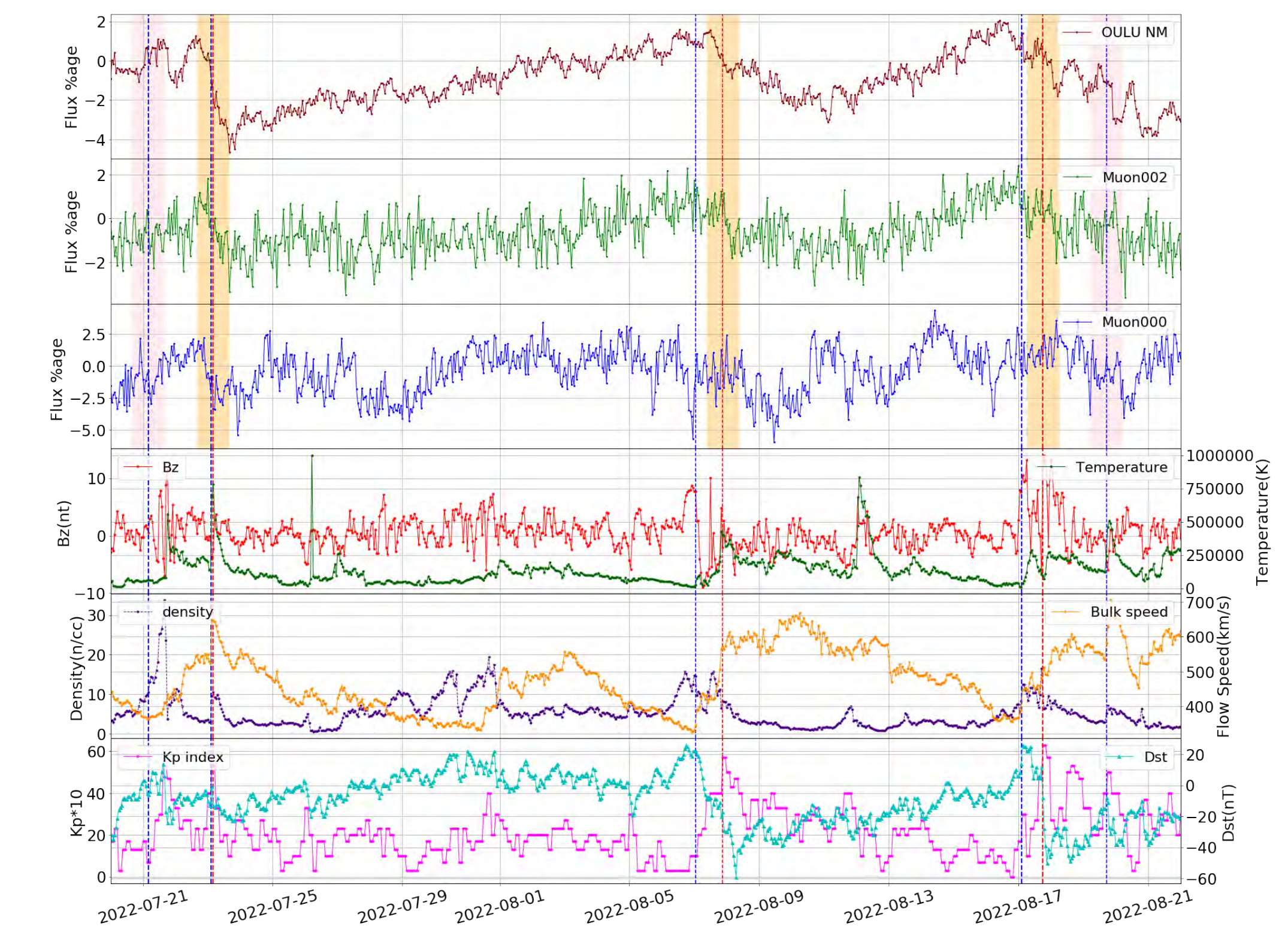


Figure 5: Cosmic ray flux and Space parameters
Table 1: Transient rates of flux percentage at times of storms.

	Slope in ± 12 hr (%/h)			Slope in ± 6 hr (%/h)			Slope in ± 3 hr (%/h)		
	GS1 ^a	GS2 ^b	GS3 ^c	GS1	GS2	GS3	GS1	GS2	GS3
Muon000	-0.27	0.03	0.20	-0.68	-0.13	0.42	-0.41	1.4	-0.20
Muon002	-0.26	-0.03	-0.007	-0.18	-0.41	0.13	-0.14	-0.03	-0.06
Oulu	-0.45	-0.14	-0.16	-0.50	-0.24	-0.15	-0.77	-0.27	-0.19

^aGeomagnetic Storm 1 (2022-07-23 03:59:00, G1). Preceding events: 2022-07-23 02:28:00 (IP)
^bGeomagnetic Storm 2 (2022-08-07 21:00:00, G1). Preceding events: 2022-08-07 00:45:00 (IP, HSS).
^cGeomagnetic Storm 3 (2022-08-17 18:00:00, G1-3). Preceding events: 2022-08-17 02:14:00 (IP)

Summary

- Oulu and Muon 002 show similar response to space weather events.
- Decreasing trend in cosmic ray flux before the geomagnetic storm.

Acknowledgement

This work is supported by Georgia State University's RISE program.

References

- [1] A Maghrabi, A Aldosari, and M Almutairi. Correlation analyses between solar activity parameters and cosmic ray muons between 2002 and 2012 at high cutoff rigidity. *Advances in Space Research*, 68(7):2941–2952, 2021.
- [2] Kazuoki Munakata, John W Bieber, Shin-ichi Yasue, Chihiro Kato, Morikazu Koyama, Shigenobu Akahane, Kazuhiko Fujimoto, Zenjiro Fujii, John E Humble, and Marcus L Duldig. Precursors of geomagnetic storms observed by the muon detector network. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics*, 105(A12):27457–27468, 2000.

