

SIMULATIONS OF SEMI-LEADED NEUTRON MONITOR RESPONSE FUNCTIONS FROM LATITUDE SURVEYS

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On behalf of Thailand research group



OUTLINE

- **Introduction**
 - **Cosmic Rays**
 - **Neutron Monitor**
- **Latitude Survey Project**
- **Atmospheric Simulations**
- **Detector Simulations**
- **Results**
- **Future work**

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

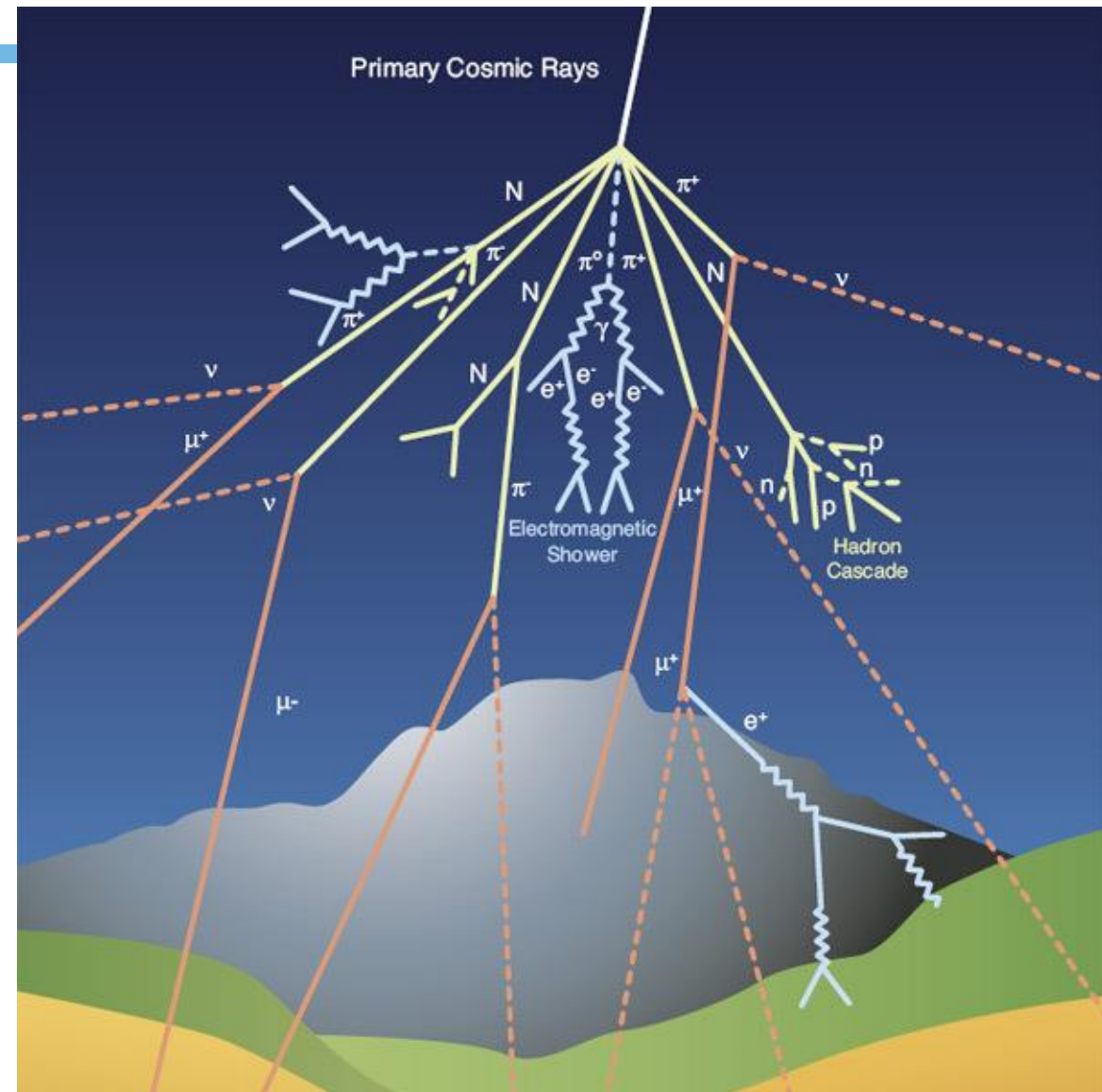


Image Credit: Cosmic rays_ particles from outer space _
CERN.html

INTRODUCTION: STANDARD NEUTRON MONITOR (NM64)

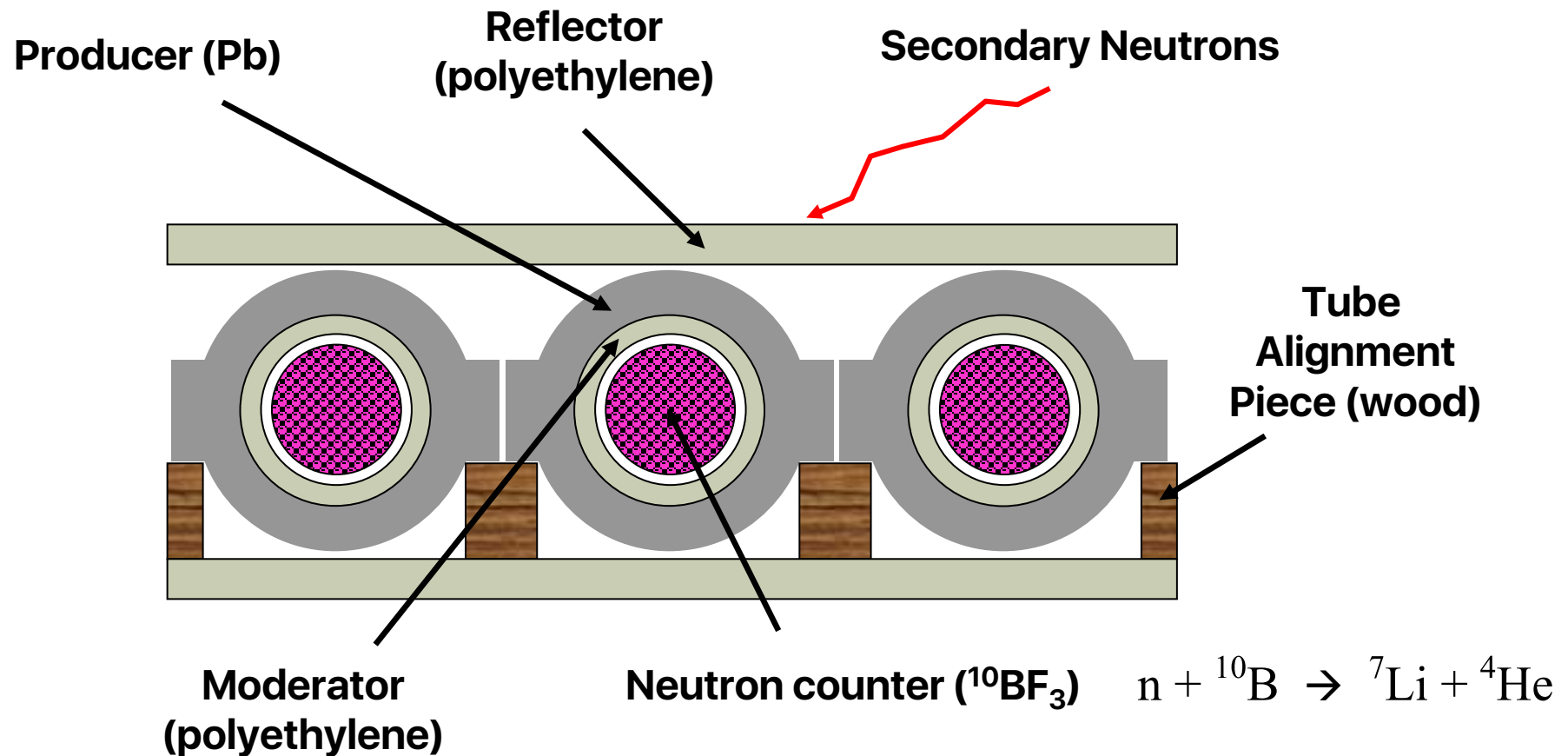


FIGURE 1 3NM64

INTRODUCTION: BARE NEUTRON DETECTOR

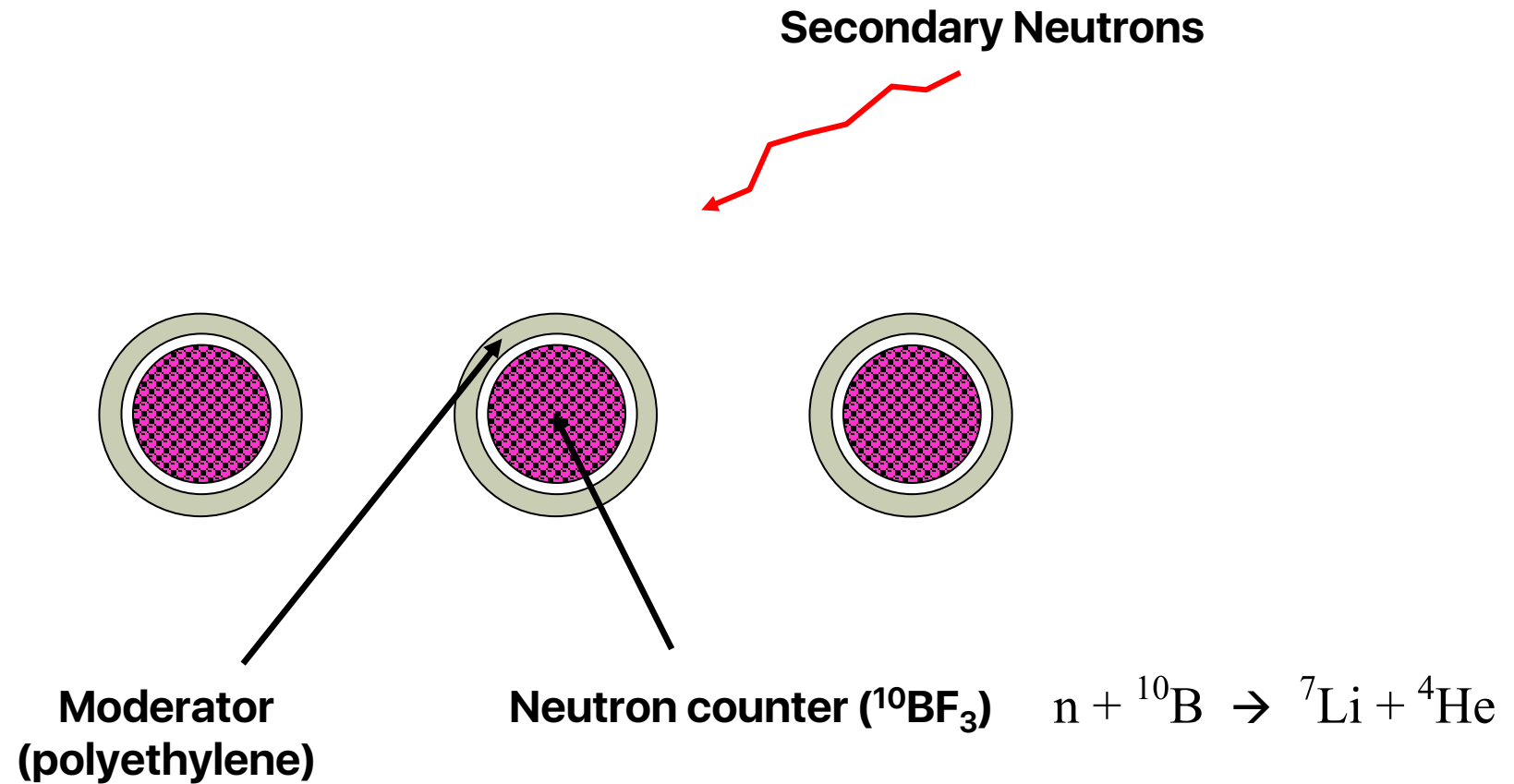


FIGURE 1 3NM64

INTRODUCTION: SEMI-LEADED NEUTRON MONITOR

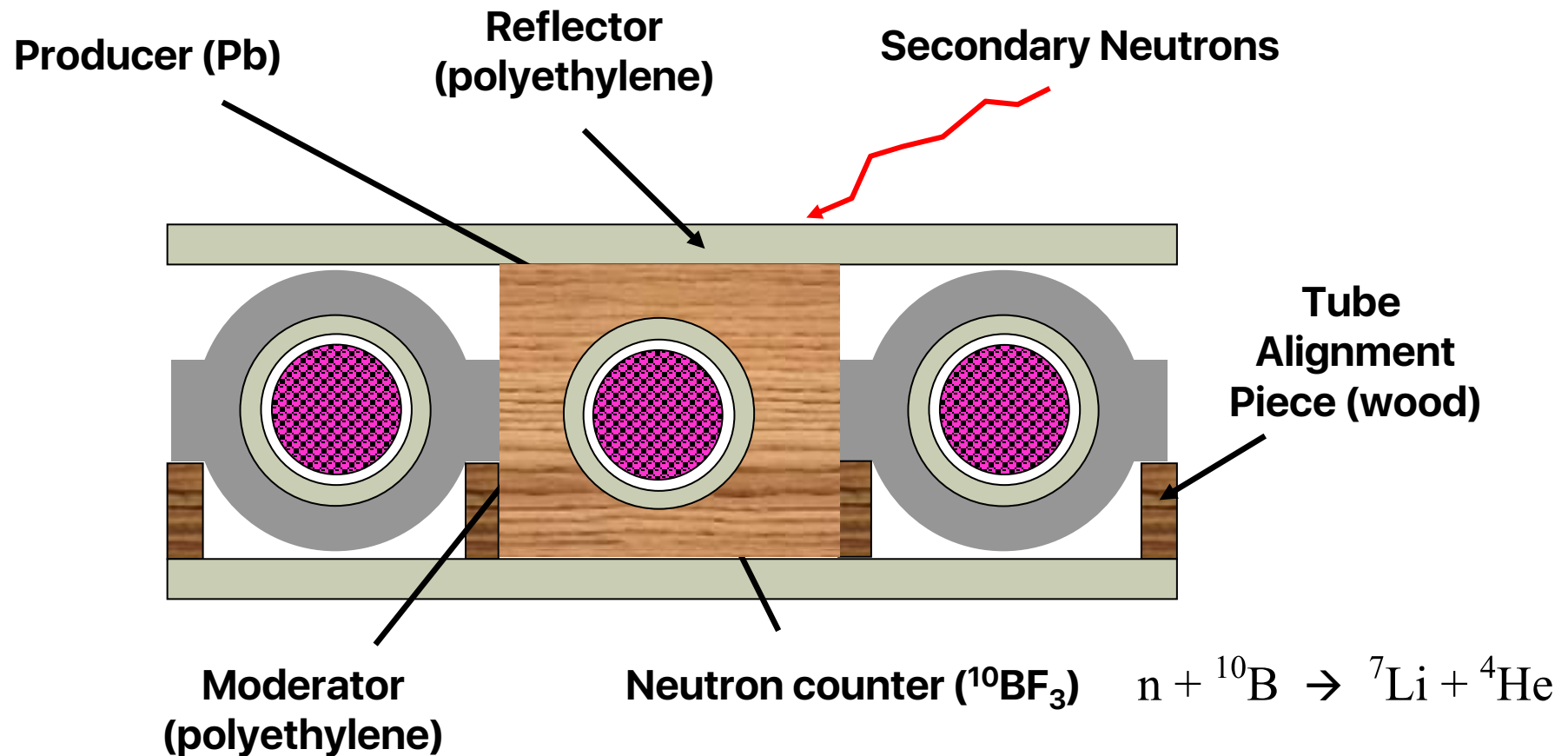


FIGURE 1 3NM64

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

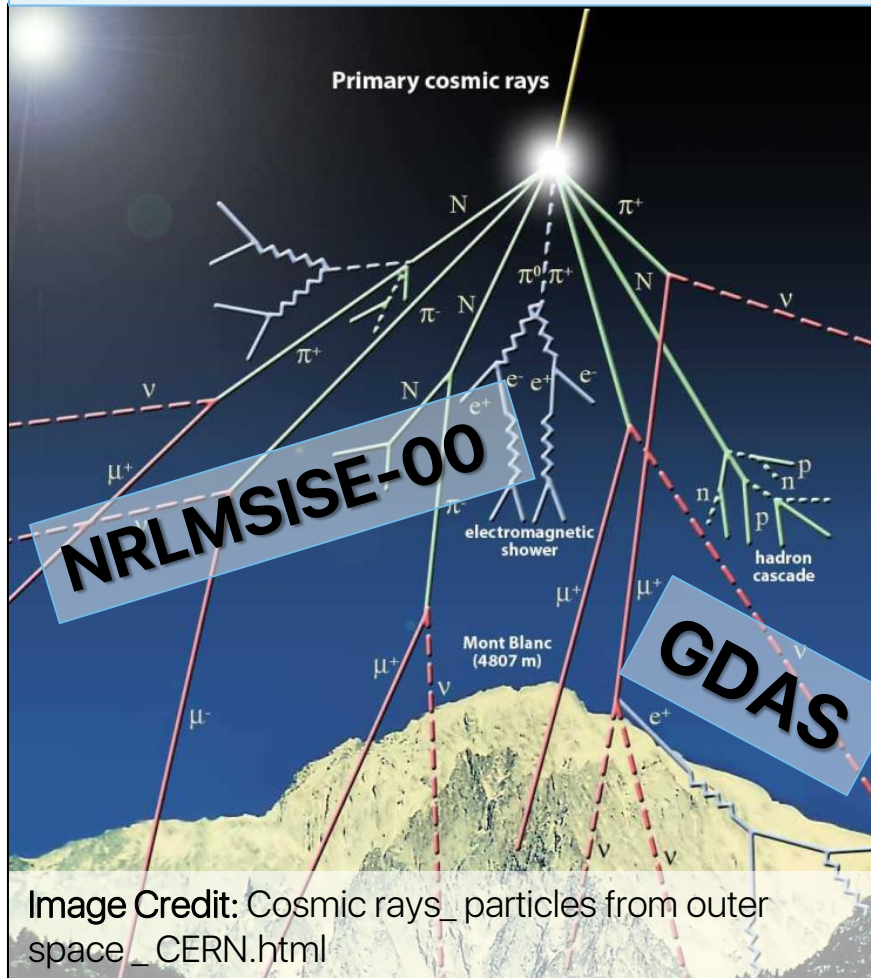
$$DRF(P) = - \left[\frac{dN}{dP_c} \right]_p = \sum_i G_i(P) M_i(P, t) Y_i(P, h)$$

Monte Carlo Simulations

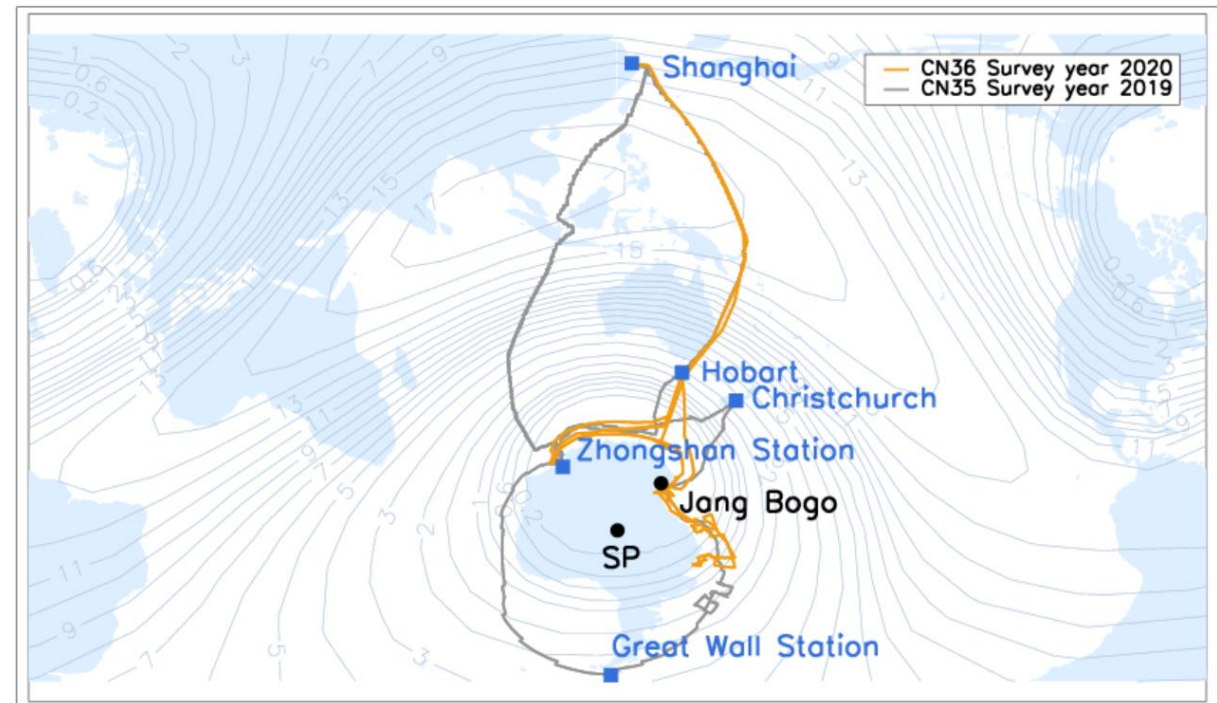
FLUKA

Post FLUKA Analysis

Atmospheric Simulations



- Generate atmospheric layer as spherical shell with different properties.
- Here we select 3 atmospheric locations: Hobart, Shanghai and Zhongshan



Secondary Particle libraries from Atmospheric Simulations

neutron

proton

muons

Detector Simulations

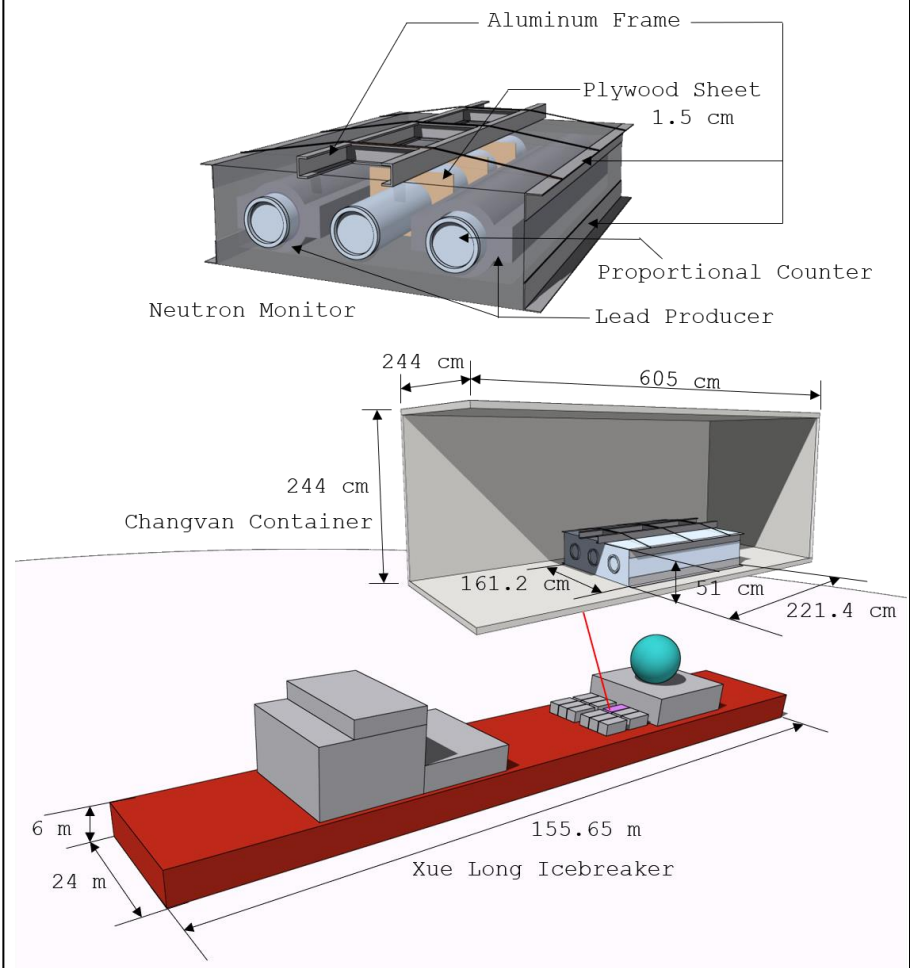
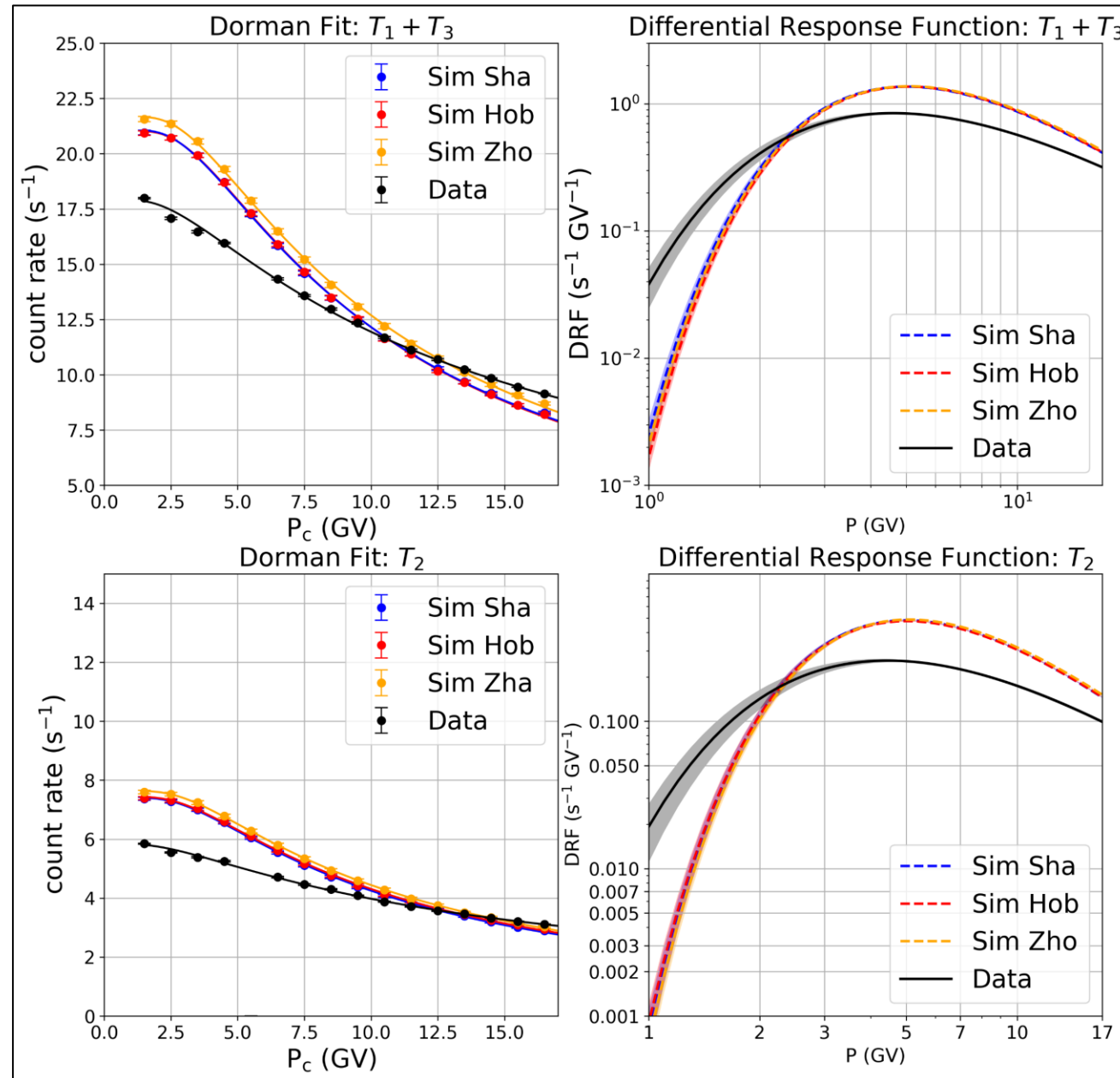


Table 1: FLUKA simulation statistics: M denotes one million particles.

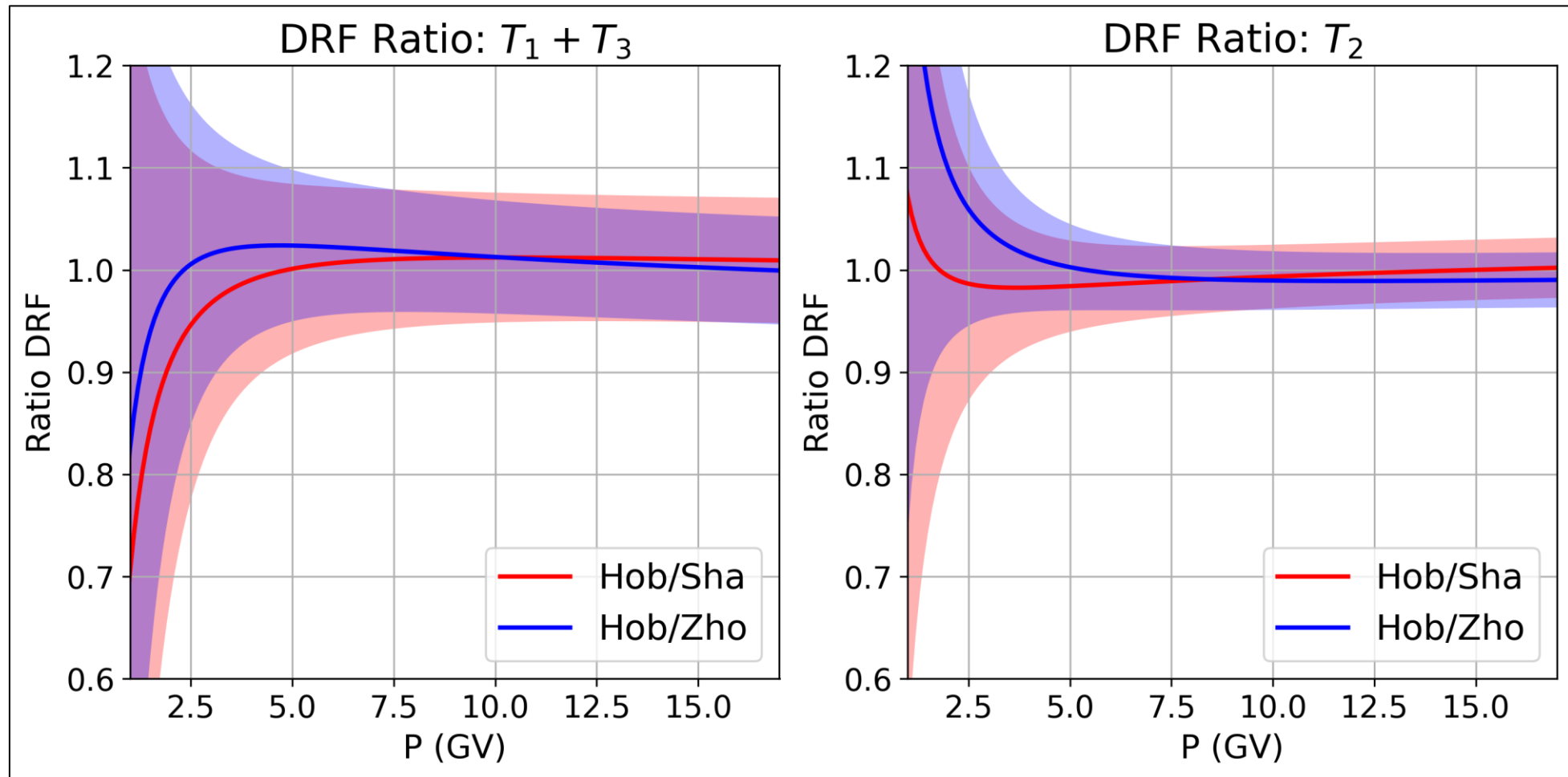
	No. of simulated particles								
Type	Rigidity 1-10 GV			Rigidity 10-200 GV			Rigidity 200-500 GV		
	Hob	Sha	Zho	Hob	Sha	Zho	Hob	Sha	Zho
Atmospheric simulations									
p	10M	10M	10M	1M	1M	1M	1M	1M	1M
α	10M	10M	10M	1M	1M	1M	1M	1M	1M
Library									
n	104441	93771	120957	136508	125494	155272	925016	853698	1029597
p	5163	4523	5955	13486	12147	15443	109524	99484	122149
$\mu^{\pm}$	16592	15304	18988	1149070	1126119	1200135	14247188	14023234	14697068
Detector simulations									
n	1000M	1000M	1000M	100M	100M	100M	100M	100M	100M
p	1000M	1000M	1000M	100M	100M	100M	100M	100M	100M
$\mu^{\pm}$	1000M	720M	743.5M	100M	100M	100M	88.5M	51M	51.5M

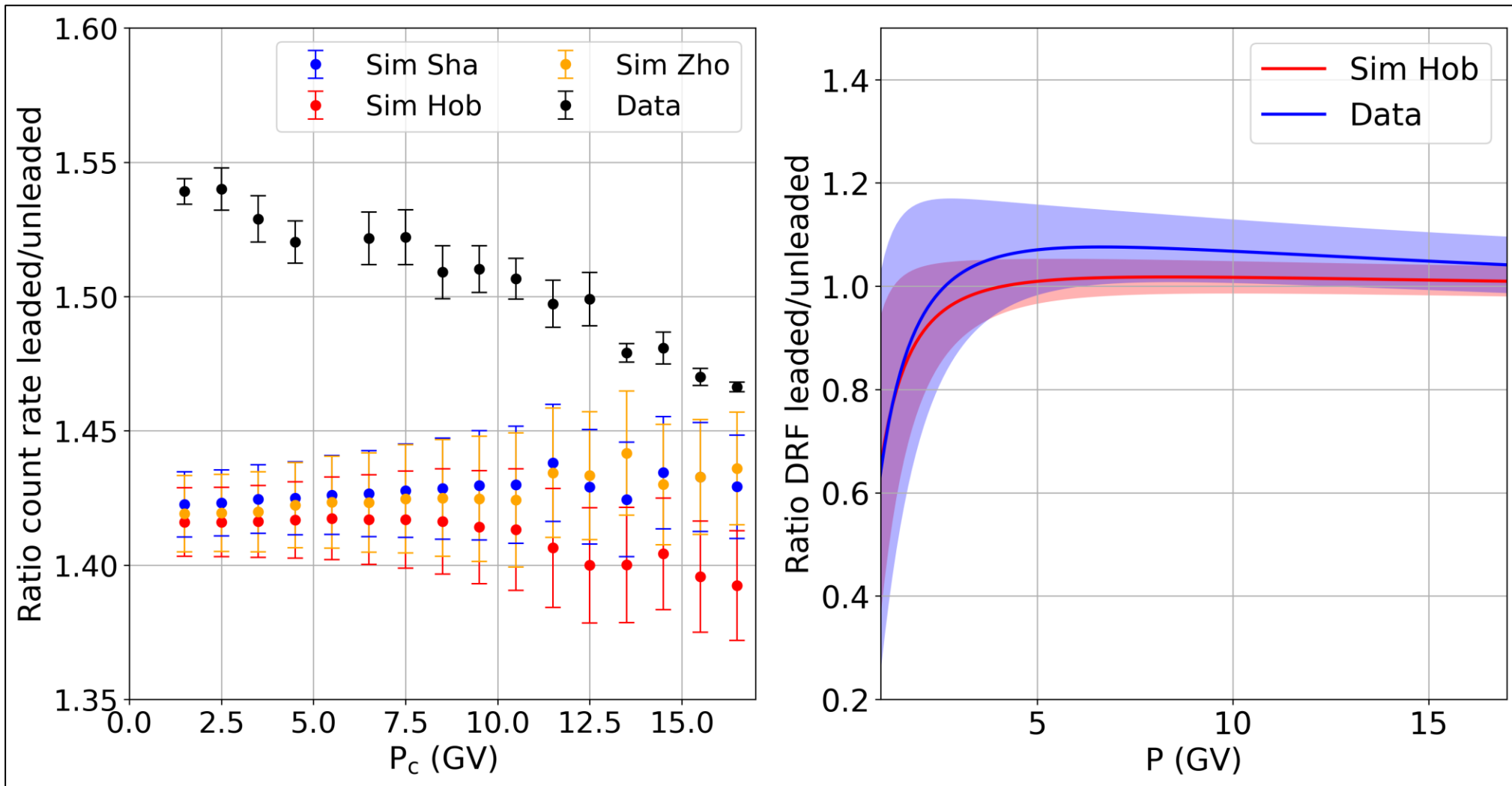
Integral Response Functions

Differential Response Functions



DRF Ratio, $N_0 = 1$





The ratios of the leaded to unleaded detectors, represented as $(T_1+T_3)/T_2$, were obtained as a function of cutoff rigidity (P_c).

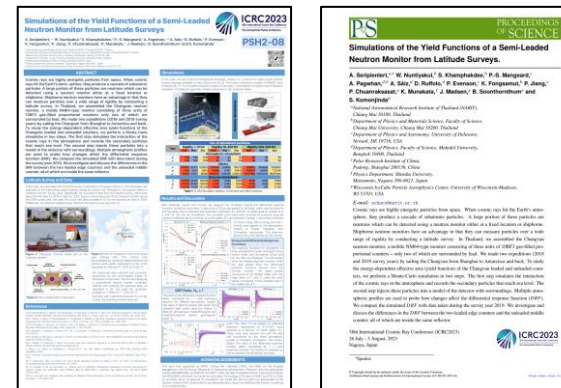
The ratios of the differential response function (DRF), normalized $N_0 = 1$.

FUTURE WORK

- Run simulation with new version of FLUKA
- Use more atmospheric profiles

More details of this work can be found in 

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Thank you for
your attention!

