

Cosmic Ray Latitude Intensity

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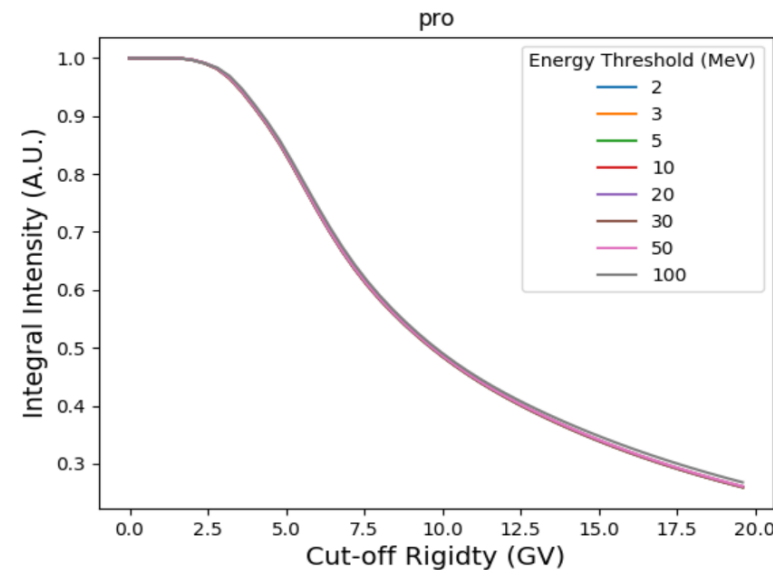
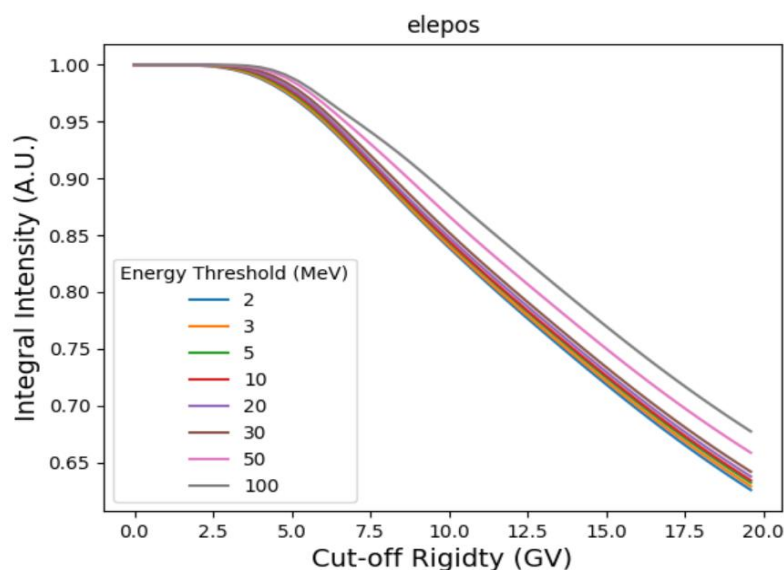
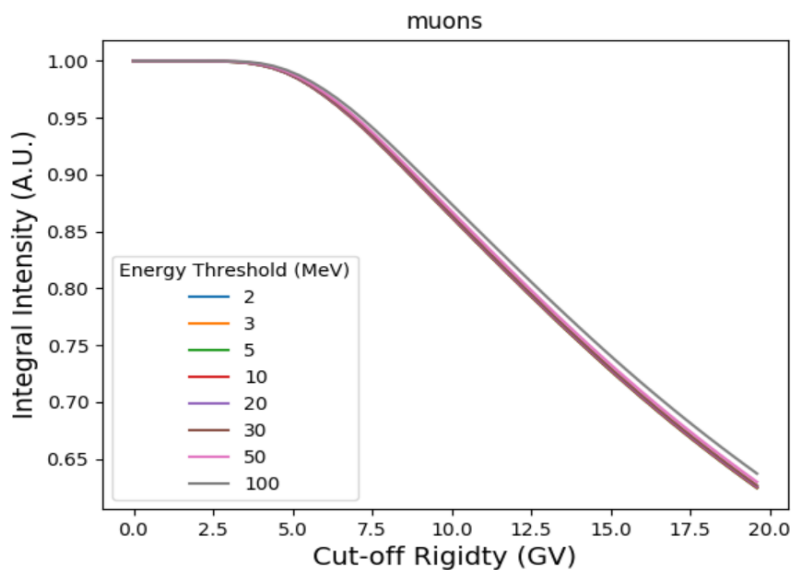
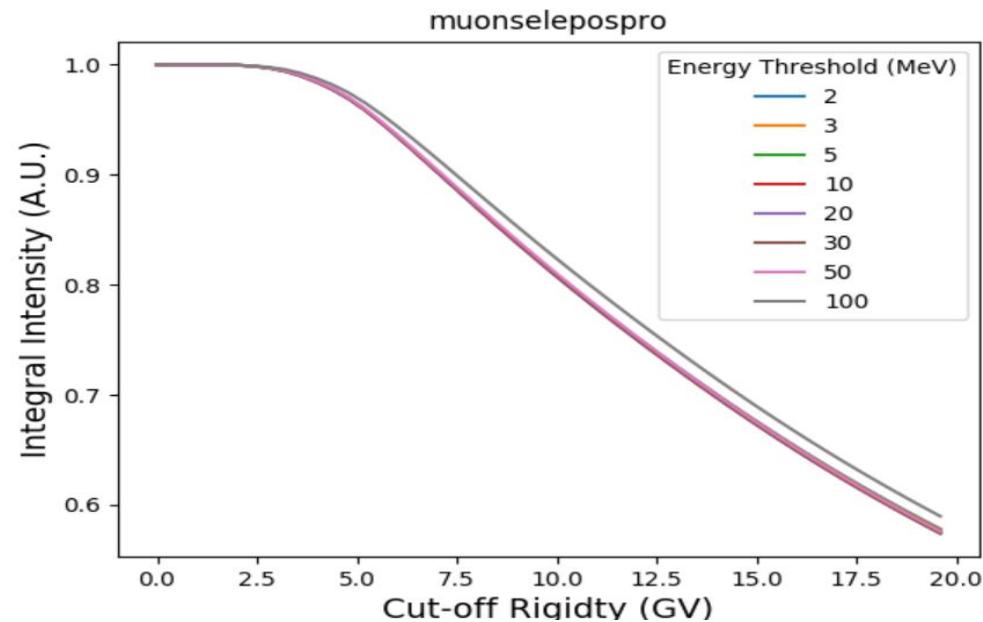
Jan 29, 2021

Secondary cosmic ray (CR) intensity at sea level

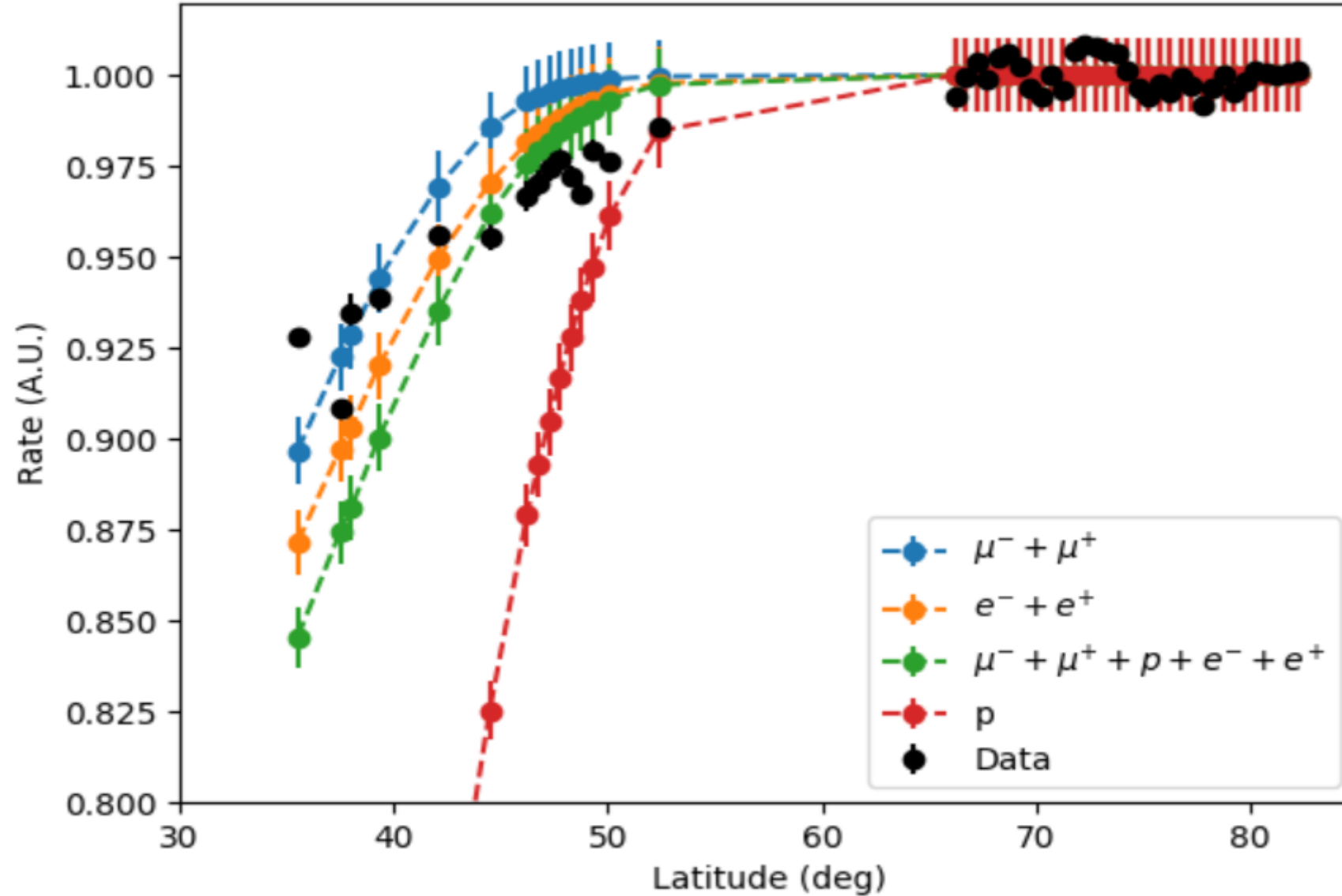
- $I_s(E_s, \Omega; lon, lat) = \int dT Y_{CR}(E_s | T) I_{CR}(T) f(T; T_{cut}(lon, lat))$
- s is the secondary particle species, i.e. muons, electrons, positrons, protons, ...
- T_{cut} is the cut-off energy as a function of the longitude and latitude at 20 km of altitude (assumed as the average primary interaction point)
- Y is the muon yield at sea level
- I_{CR} is the cosmic ray (CR) intensity (mainly proton)
- $f(T; T_{cut}(lon, lat))$ is a function that includes the cutoff in the CR spectrum

Rate at the sea level

- $r(lon, lat) = \int d\Omega dE_S I_S(E_S, \Omega; lon, lat) A(E_S, \Omega)$
- $A(E_S, \Omega) = H(E_S - E_{th})$
- $r(T_{cut}) \propto \int dE_S dT Y_S(E_S | T) I_{CR}(T) f(T; T_{cut})$
- $T_{cut} = T_{cut}(lon, lat)$ (i.e. IGRF vertical cut-off at 20km)



Polar rate



Evaluation of Geomagnetic Latitude Dependence of the Cosmic-ray Induced Environmental Neutrons in Japan

Journal of NUCLEAR SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY, Vol. 44, No. 2, p. 114–120 (2007)

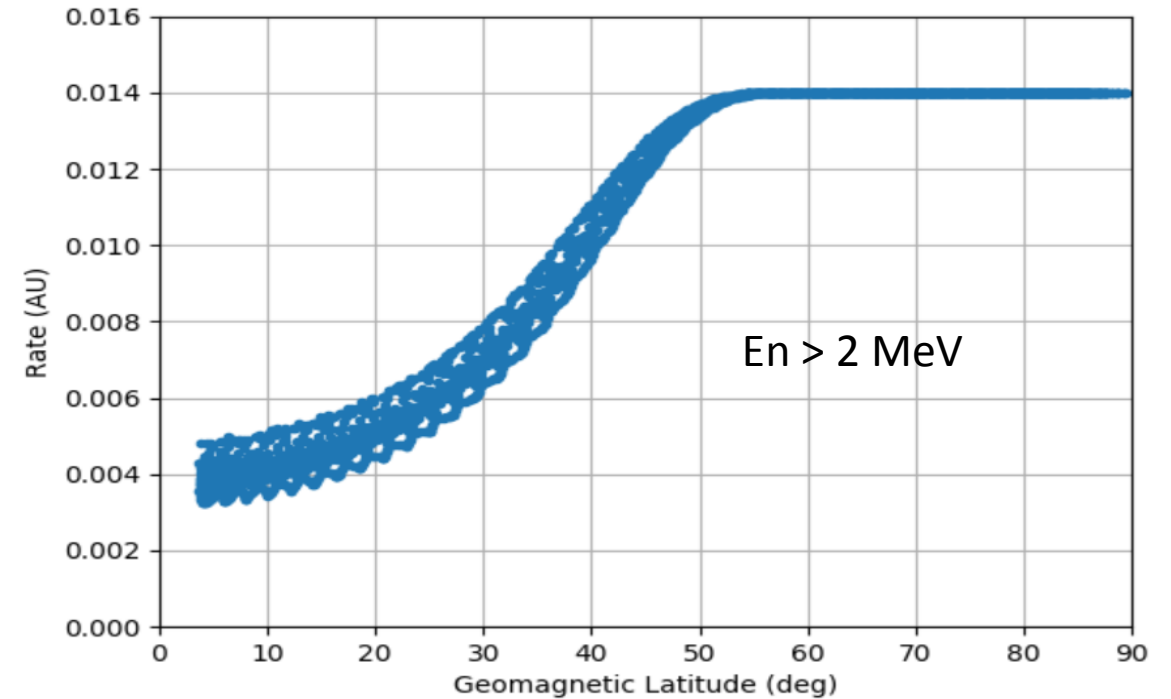
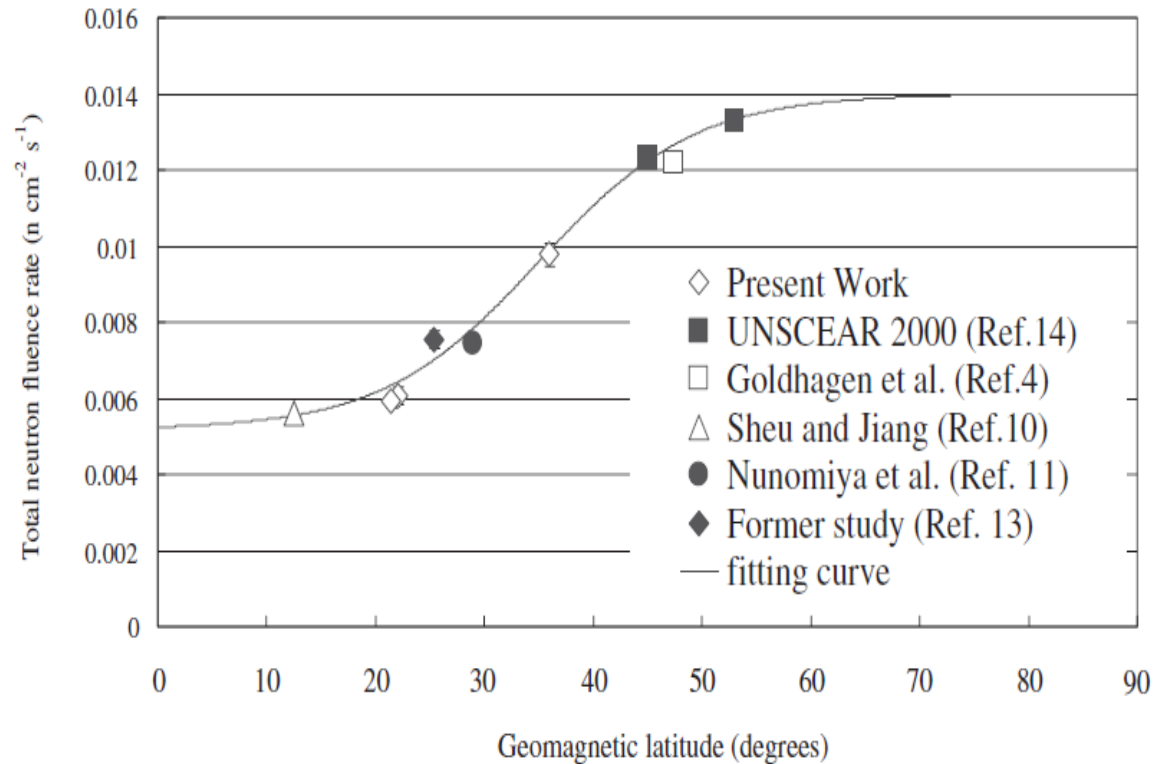


Fig. 5 Geomagnetic latitude variation of the cosmic-ray neutron fluence rate

Neutron monitor yield function: New improved computations

JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH: SPACE PHYSICS, VOL. 118, 2783–2788, doi:10.1002/jgra.50325, 2013

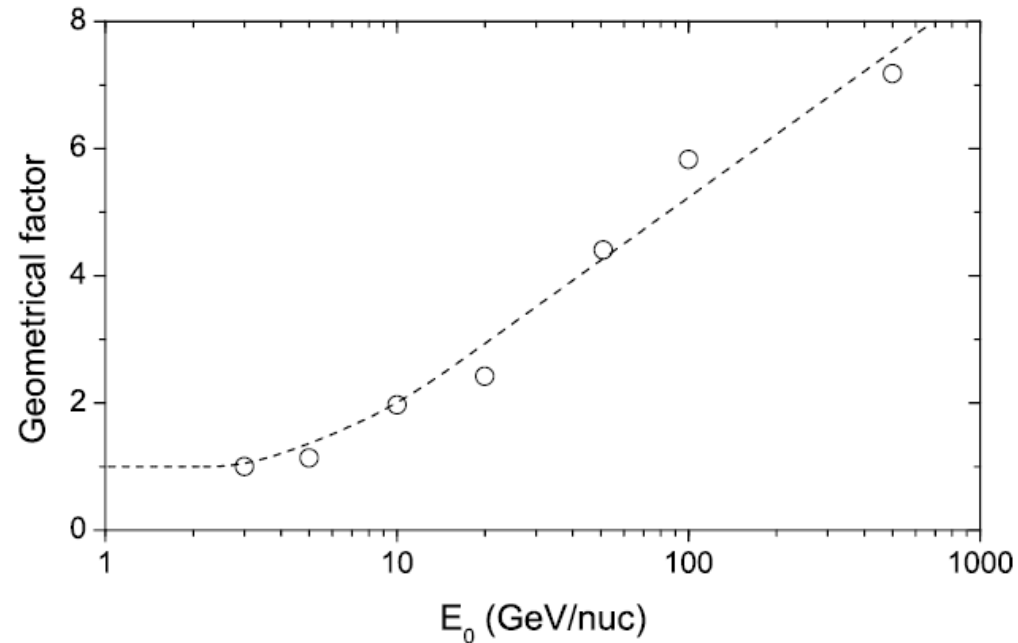
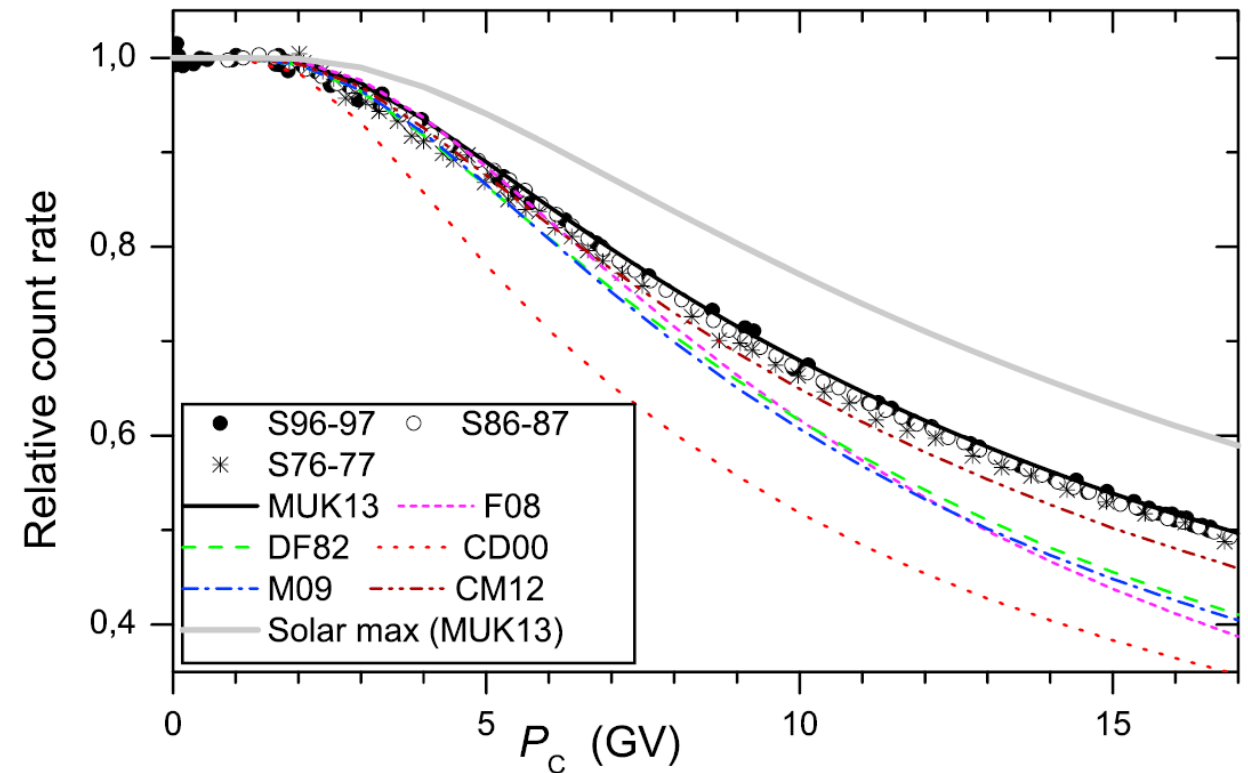


Figure 2. The effective geometrical factor G (equation (4)) as function of the primary CR particle's energy for protons. Dots are the results of the Monte-Carlo simulations and the dashed line is the used approximation.



NM Yield

- Secondary Neutrons + Protons Yield at sea level > 2 MeV weighted with the effective geometrical factor

