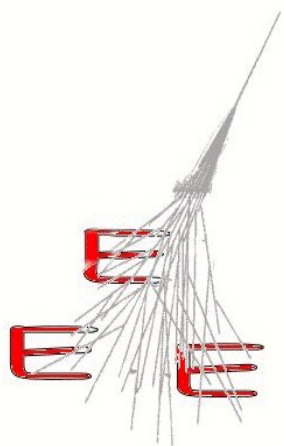


7th CONFERENCE ON CENTRO FERMI EEE PROJECT - “SCIENCE IN THE HEART OF THE YOUNG”

Erice, 29-31 May 2017

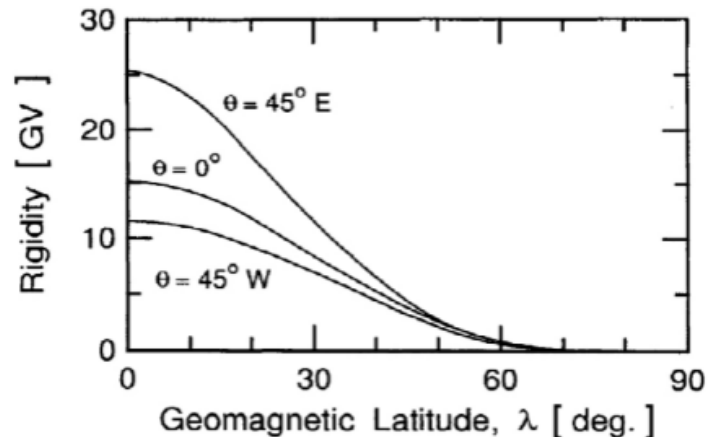


**Liceo Scientifico “G. Gandini” con
Annessa Sez. Classica “P. Verri”
Via Giovanni XXIII, 1 - 26900 LODI**

WHERE WE STARTED FROM

We were interested in studying two effects we knew theoretically, which concretely influence the distribution of events we detect:

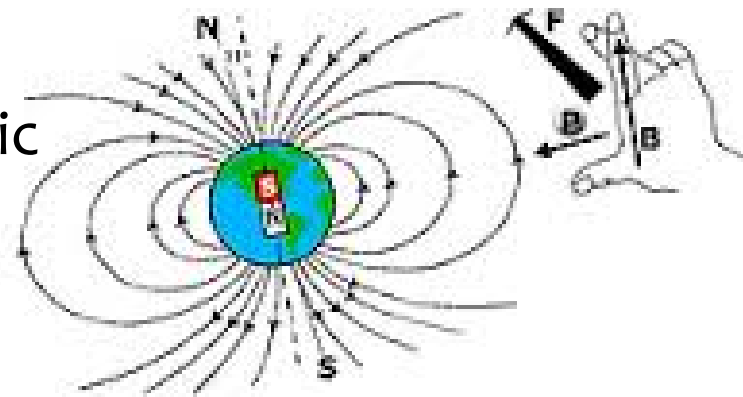
- the **latitude effect**: the more near to the equator you are, the fewer events you detect



This graph shows the variation of events energy as a function of the latitude

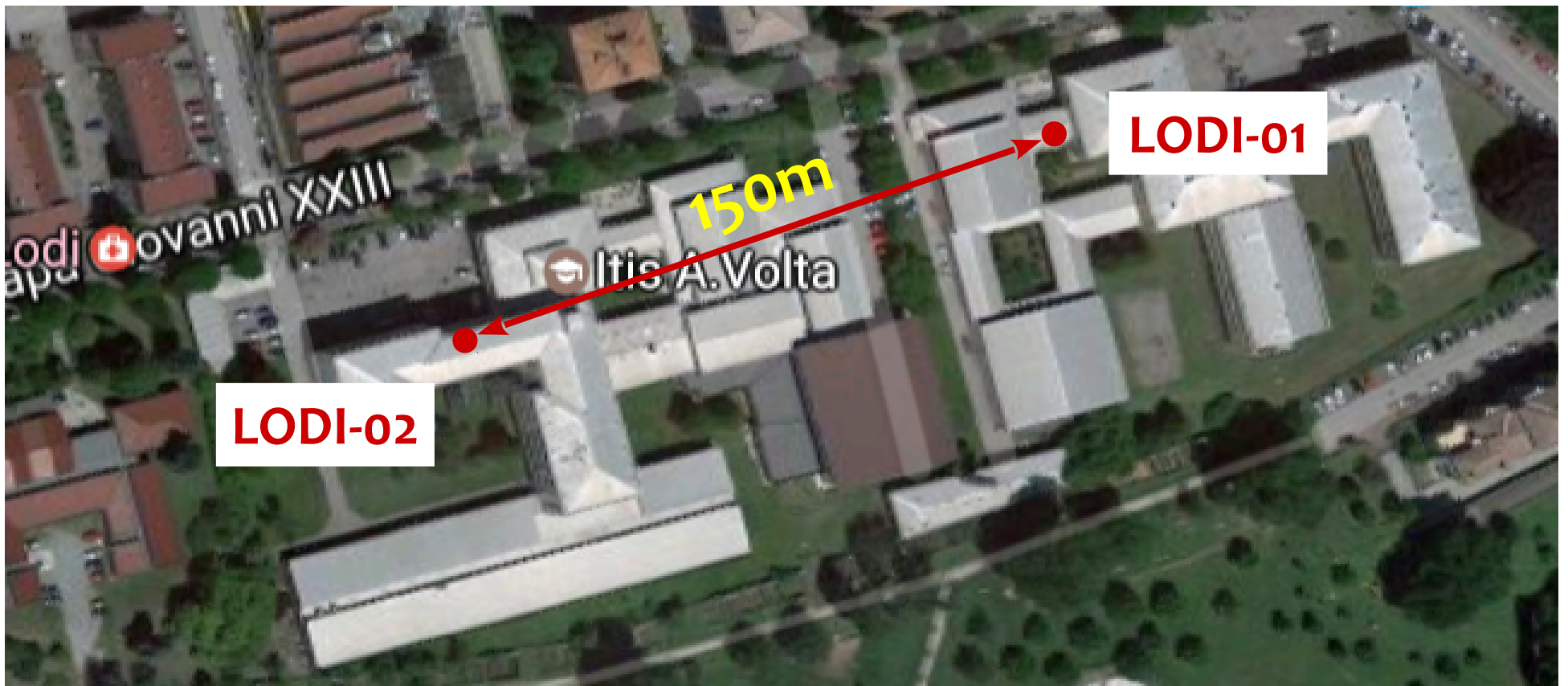
(fonte immagine: Rossi e Olbert 1970 in accordo con i dati di Stormer)

- the **east-west effect**: the most of the cosmic rays are positive and come from the West



We analyzed and compared **48 runs** acquired by **two telescopes**: LODI-01 at Gandini and LODI-02 at Istituto Tecnico Volta, which are placed at a distance of 150 metres.

24 runs were collected **on 6 different days**: 21, 28 February; 7, 14 and 21 March and 7 April. On those days we collected 4 runs, **once every 6 hours** (more or less) at the same time.

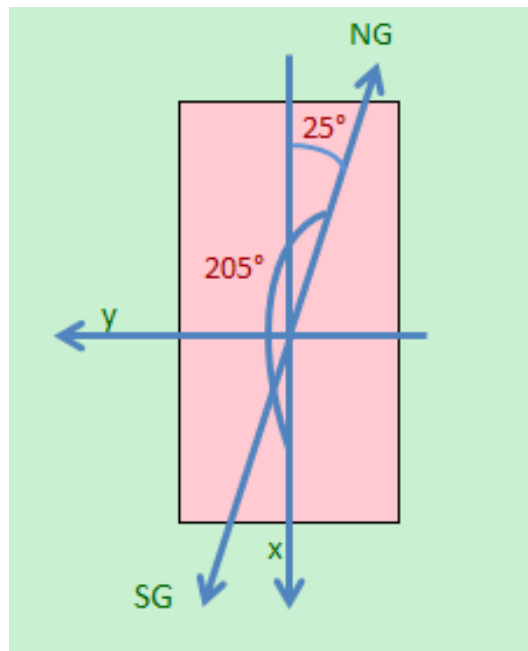


COORDINATE REFERENCE SYSTEM

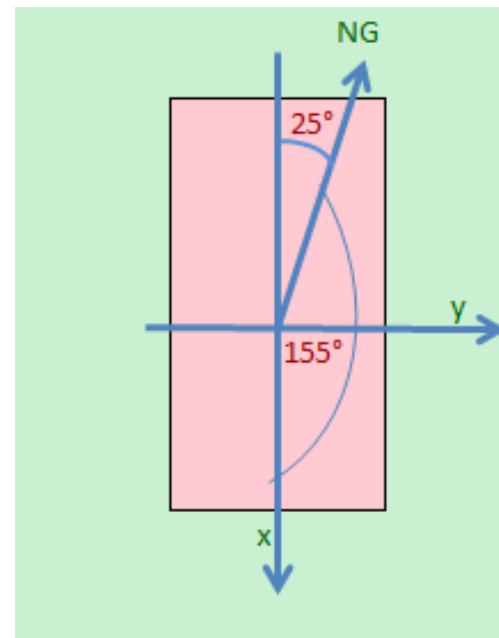
SYSTEM

In order to compare the data, we needed to use the same coordinate reference system, so we found the direction of the North but **we still have a problem with the orientation** of the telescope:

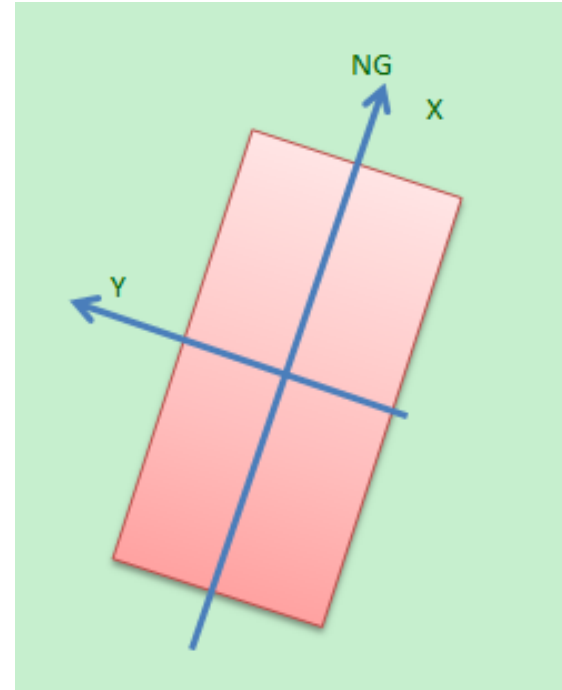
Clockwise sense



Counterclockwise sense



Orientation of LODI-02 and the geometric correction



We thought that the **greater detection surface corresponding to the North-South direction, as the MRPC are rectangular,** could invalidate our graphs. So we introduced a geometric correction (elaborated by LODI-02 group).

But comparing graphs with and without this correction, we found that it has not a significant influence

Data analysis – format arrangement

LODI-02_format analisi 24 RUN - Microsoft Excel

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	run_num	actual_n umber	event_n umber	secs_since_ 1,1,2007	nanosec	microsecond s_since_start of_run track	unit_vecto r_x	unit_vect or_y	unit_vect or_z	chi_squar ed	time of flight[ns]	track length[c m]	teta (rad)	teta (Grad)	calcolo di phi con programma Acquis. Dati	
2	65	0	0	321.297.568	76.468.408	76.468	-0,49852	0,43751	0,74837	1,50514	4,90002	138,968	0,7252	41,5504	138,7084	138,7084
3	65	1	1	321.297.568	109.932.959	109.932	-0,34669	0,39666	0,84998	2,26282	3,40002	122,355	0,5548	31,7902	131,1292	131,1292
4	65	2	2	321.297.568	145.591.855	145.591	-0,08034	-0,12457	0,98895	0,09303	4,75000	105,162	0,1488	8,5243	237,2085	237,2085
5	65	3	3	321.297.568	151.775.360	151.775	0,10522	0,22648	0,96832	1,75995	4,60001	107,403	0,2524	14,4617	65,1143	65,1143
6	65	4	4	321.297.568	164.862.632	164.862	0,18123	0,06041	0,98159	0,23487	3,10004	105,951	0,1922	11,0127	18,4434	18,4434
7	65	5	5	321.297.568	172.336.041	172.336	0,16552	0,53523	0,82833	82,74250	-45,90000	125,554	0,5947	34,0722	72,8531	72,8531
8	65	6	6	321.297.568	184.375.166	184.375	-0,27521	-0,02149	0,96114	2,13028	3,30002	108,204	0,2797	16,0244	184,4666	184,4666
9	65	7	7	321.297.568	238.594.174	238.594	0,53859	-0,05095	0,84103	0,75873	4,30002	123,658	0,5716	32,7514	-5,4064	354,5936
10	65	8	8	321.297.568	263.208.687	263.208	0,14263	0,18331	0,97265	4,72659	6,14999	106,924	0,2344	13,4303	52,1395	52,1395
11	65	9	9	321.297.568	282.064.080	282.064	-0,31678	0,17046	0,93306	8,28537	6,35001	111,462	0,3680	21,0837	151,7005	151,7005
12	65	10	10	321.297.568	284.268.677	284.268	0,17361	-0,09049	0,98065	1,40665	3,54999	106,052	0,1970	11,2900	-27,5449	332,4551
13	65	11	11	321.297.568	287.065.684	287.065	0,43862	0,16069	0,88419	2,73311	4,95001	117,622	0,4860	27,8480	20,1301	20,1301
14	65	12	12	321.297.568	313.591.420	313.591	0,54072	-0,24047	0,80610	1,81958	5,50000	129,016	0,6333	36,2834	-23,9884	336,0116
15	65	13	13	321.297.568	349.655.568	349.655	-0,02045	0,04106	0,99895	0,85046	3,35001	104,110	0,0459	2,6296	116,4378	116,4378
16	65	14	14	321.297.568	351.685.464	351.685	-0,28188	-0,02997	0,95898	0,08295	3,14999	108,448	0,2874	16,4670	186,0718	186,0718
17	65	15	15	321.297.568	376.840.054	376.840	0,48502	0,07789	0,87103	1,38864	5,85004	119,399	0,5135	29,4218	9,1279	9,1279
18	65	16	16	321.297.568	429.201.424	429.201	0,52915	0,43100	0,73092	1,44715	4,25000	142,287	0,7511	43,0366	39,1828	39,1828
19	65	17	17	321.297.568	461.407.721	461.407	0,14375	0,13573	0,98026	5,39802	4,55002	106,094	0,1990	11,4027	43,3775	43,3775
20	65	18	18	321.297.568	467.869.520	467.869	0,41011	-0,05515	0,91037	0,08744	3,35001	114,240	0,4266	24,4440	-7,6624	352,3376
21	65	19	19	321.297.568	468.593.716	468.593	-0,09580	0,50422	0,85825	0,56177	3,14996	121,177	0,5390	30,8798	100,7175	100,7175
22	65	20	20	321.297.568	471.360.921	471.360	-0,03435	-0,26672	0,96316	2,01822	3,85001	107,978	0,2723	15,6003	262,7040	262,7040
23	65	21	21	321.297.568	483.792.662	483.792	-0,62658	-0,22832	0,74517	3,96712	5,34998	139,566	0,7300	41,8266	200,0315	200,0315
24	65	22	22	321.297.568	491.995.573	491.995	0,07048	-0,02972	0,99707	0,56156	2,55002	104,306	0,0766	4,3871	-22,8765	337,1235
25	65	23	23	321.297.568	542.090.237	542.090	0,00990	0,04514	0,99893	0,89232	3,75000	104,111	0,0462	2,6495	77,6659	77,6659
26	65	24	24	321.297.568	683.836.400	683.836	-0,54635	0,11487	0,82964	1,63524	4,44998	125,356	0,5923	33,9383	168,1203	168,1203
27	65	25	25	321.297.568	741.504.788	741.504	0,13027	0,03049	0,99101	0,08299	-9,15002	104,944	0,1342	7,6890	13,1807	13,1807
28	65	26	26	321.297.568	745.855.033	745.855	-0,01277	0,12309	0,99231	0,40809	2,39999	104,806	0,1241	7,1083	95,8827	95,8827
29	65	27	27	321.297.568	786.405.444	786.405	-0,00528	-0,02043	0,99978	1,48569	2,95001	104,023	0,0211	1,2100	255,5525	255,5525

Sideral time calculus

1) STEP: CALCOLO DEL GIORNO GIULIANO (JD)													
inserisci data			calcoli			JD							
anno	mese	giorno	A	B	C	JD							
2.017	3	7	2017	3	7	2.457.819,50							
<p>ATTENZIONE I dati in input vanno inseriti soltanto nelle celle di colore giallo. Nelle celle di colore scuro ci sono valori in fase di elaborazione; pertanto non vanno considerate. I risultati sono, invece, evidenziati in verde.</p>													
2) STEP: CALCOLO DEL TEMPO (T) IN SECOLI GIULIANI DI 36525 gg DELLE EFFEMERIDI													
T	1,171786												
3) STEP: CALCOLO DEL TEMPO SIDERALE MEDIO DI GREENWICH (TSMG)													
Gamma	TSMG	T(h)	T(m)	T(s)	trasforma n->testo	T(h-m-s)							
117,4581	10,9936	10	0,99364	59,6186	59 0,61858 37,11	10h 59m 37,11s							
	0,45807												
	10,9936												
4) STEP: CALCOLO DEL TEMPO SIDERALE MEDIO LOCALE (TSML)													
Ora locale TMEC (tempo medio europa centrale)			Tempo Universale (TU) Greenwich			Longitudine in decimale							
Inserisci ore, minuti e secondi soltanto in F27, G27, H27			ora	minuti	secondi	ora	minuti	secondi					
17	19	28	16	19	28	Dlong (min. sec.)		38,002222	9	30	2	0,03333	30,03333
Inserisci la longitudine			gradi	primi	secondi	Diff. Long.		0,002222	Long. in dec.	primi dec	sec dec		
9	30	2	38		0,13332			9,500555	50,0556	5005556			
<p>giorno siderale = giorno solare (365,25 g.) + 3 minuti e 56,55 secondi un anno siderale = 366,25 giorni</p>													
Conversione del TU in TS													
ora	minuti	secondi	calcoli			alle ore	del tempo universale, l'ora siderale media locale (TSML) è:						
2	3	19	5,11465	3	19	5,247	3h 57m 5,247s						
		19	65,1147	3	57	5,247970121	3 57 5,248						
26		79											

Questo foglio NON VA MODIFICATO IN NESSUNA SUA PARTE; serve per calcolare data, ora di inizio e di fine RUN

321.297.568	86400								
3.718,721852	3.718								
01/01/2007	321.235.200					321.298.624			
07/03/2017	62.368					1.056			
7	17,3244444		17			17,6000000		17	
3	61.200					36		1.020	
2.017	1.168					36		17	36
	19,466667		19			64		64	37
	1.140			ora locale	ora siderale TSML			4	ora locale
	28			17h 19m 28s	3h 57m 5,247s				17h 37m 4s

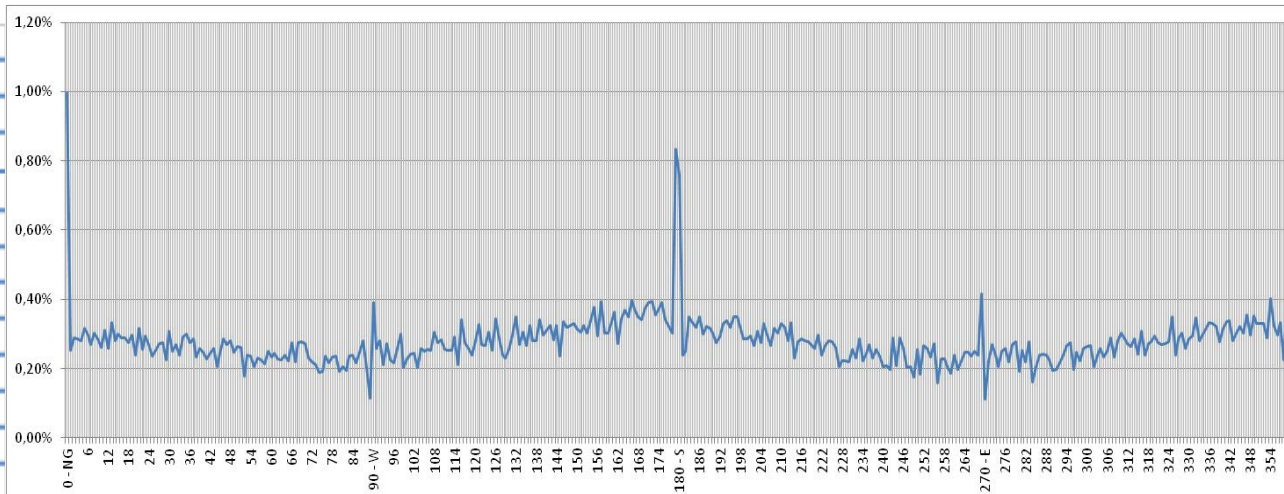
LODI-02	Il RUN n°	65	del	07/03/2017
	Run Start:			17h 19m 28s
	Local Mean Sidereal Time:			3h 57m 5,247s
	Run End:			17h 37m 4s
	$\Delta t =$			1056s
	Number of events with Hits:			47.624
	Rate: Ev/s			45
	% Number of events No Hits:			4,75%
	% Number of events with $\chi^2 > 10$:			11,08%
	% Number of events with time of flight < 0:			3,88%
	% Number of events with time of flight < 0 & $\chi^2 > 10$:			14,96%
	Lunghezza minima della traccia:			104,000
	Lunghezza massima della traccia:			316,876

We built for each run a table with all the important data

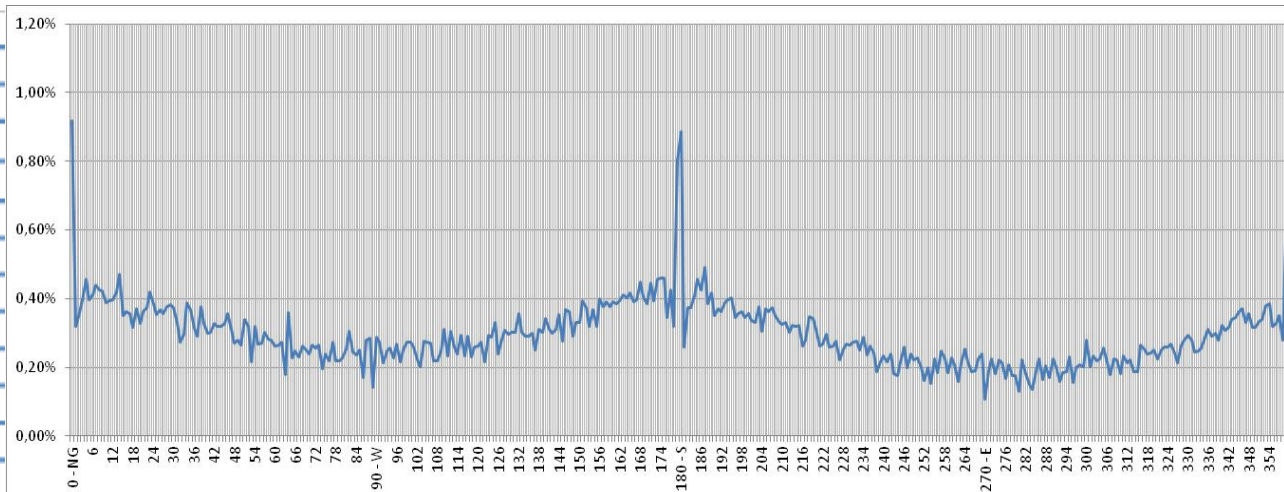


Then we compared the graphs and the tables of every couple of simultaneous runs

LODI-01	II RUN n°	1	del	20/02/2017
	Run Start:	23h 7m 44s		
	Local Mean Sidereal Time:	8h 34m 23,25s		
	Run End:	23h 22m 8s		
	$\Delta t =$	864s		
	Number of events with Hits:	44.745		
	Rate: Ev/sec	52		
	% Number of events No Hits:	10,51%		
	% Number of events with $\chi^2 > 10$:	4,33%		
	% Number of events with time of flight < 0 :	0,68%		
	% Number of events with time of flight < 0 & $\chi^2 > 10$:	5,00%		
	Lunghezza minima della traccia:	93,000		
	Lunghezza massima della traccia:	242,127		



LODI-02	II RUN n°	1	del	20/02/2017
	Run Start:	23h 14m 8s		
	Local Mean Sidereal Time:	8h 40m 0,133s		
	Run End:	23h 32m 48s		
	$\Delta t =$	1120s		
	Number of events with Hits:	47.465		
	Rate: Ev/s	42		
	% Number of events No Hits:	5,07%		
	% Number of events with $\chi^2 > 10$:	10,66%		
	% Number of events with time of flight < 0 :	3,62%		
	% Number of events with time of flight < 0 & $\chi^2 > 10$:	14,28%		
	Lunghezza minima della traccia:	104,000		
	Lunghezza massima della traccia:	359,563		

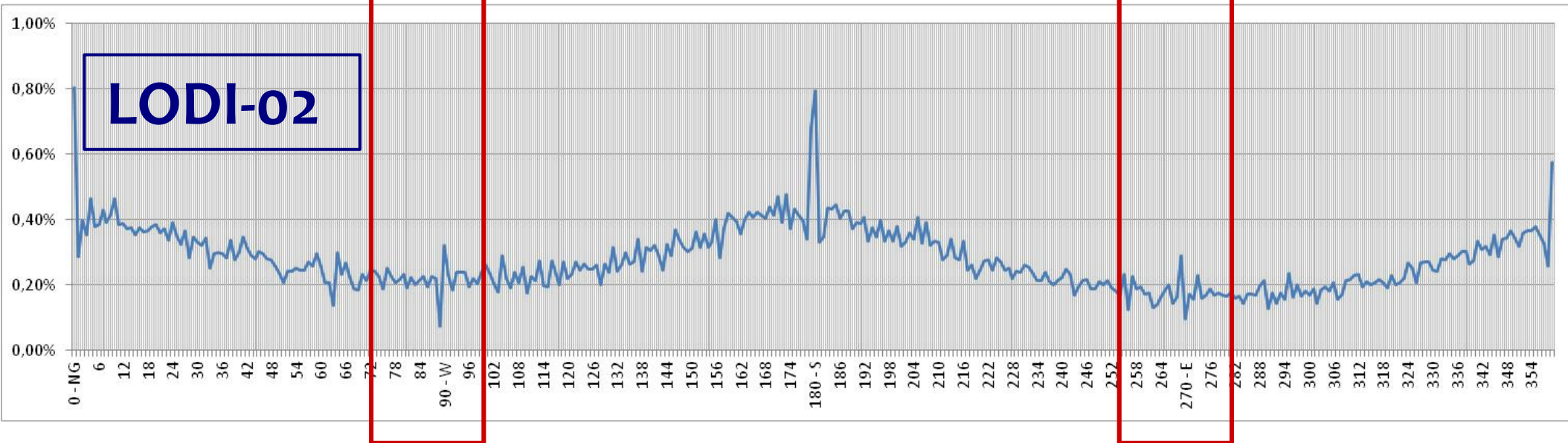
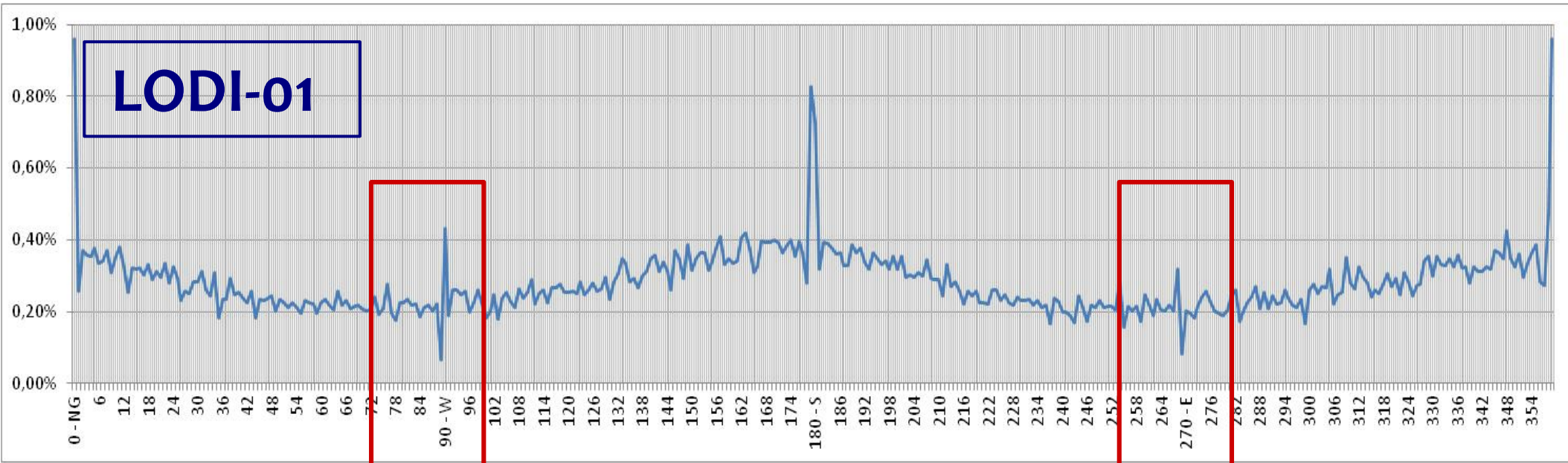


From the comparison we found that:

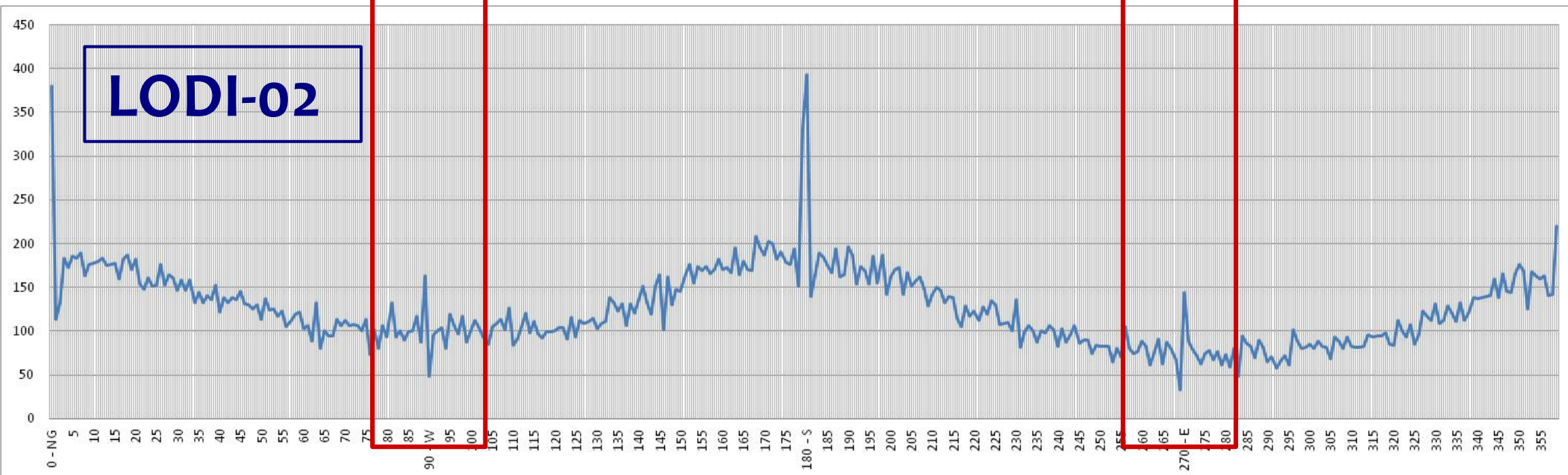
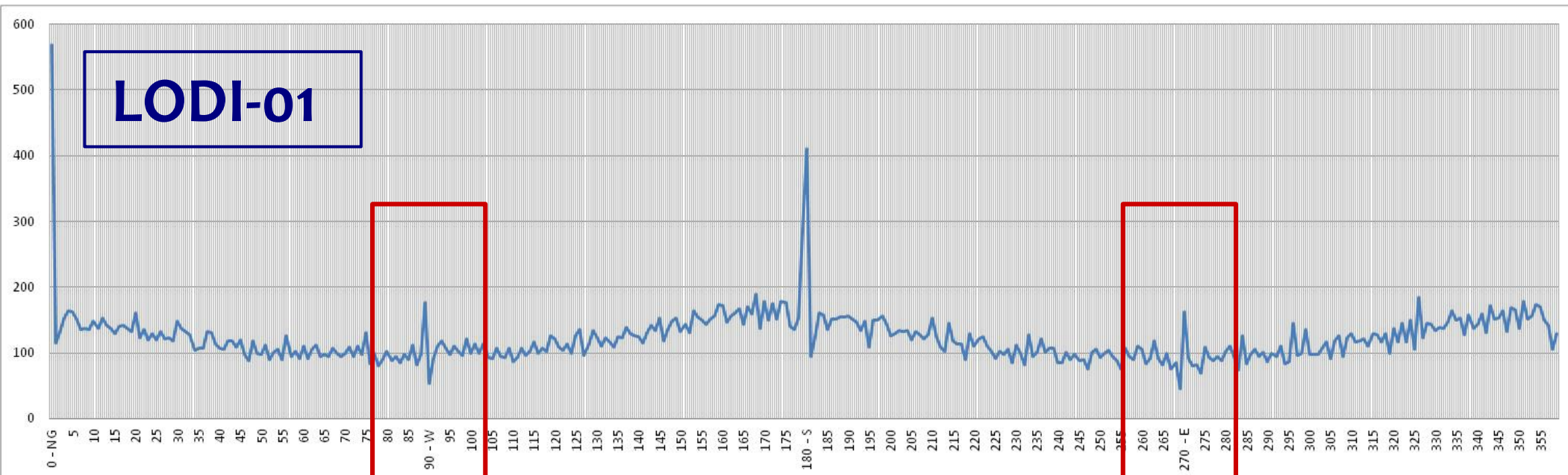
- LODI-01 has a higher rate than LODI-02 (~55 the first and ~45 the second) but the percentage of events with No Hits is about 2 times bigger
- in the angular distribution graphs we can see **summits corresponding to the East and the West**, but only at certain hours (usually at night).

We looked for an explanation in the variation of the pressure but we did not find anything significant

21-02-2017



28-02-2017



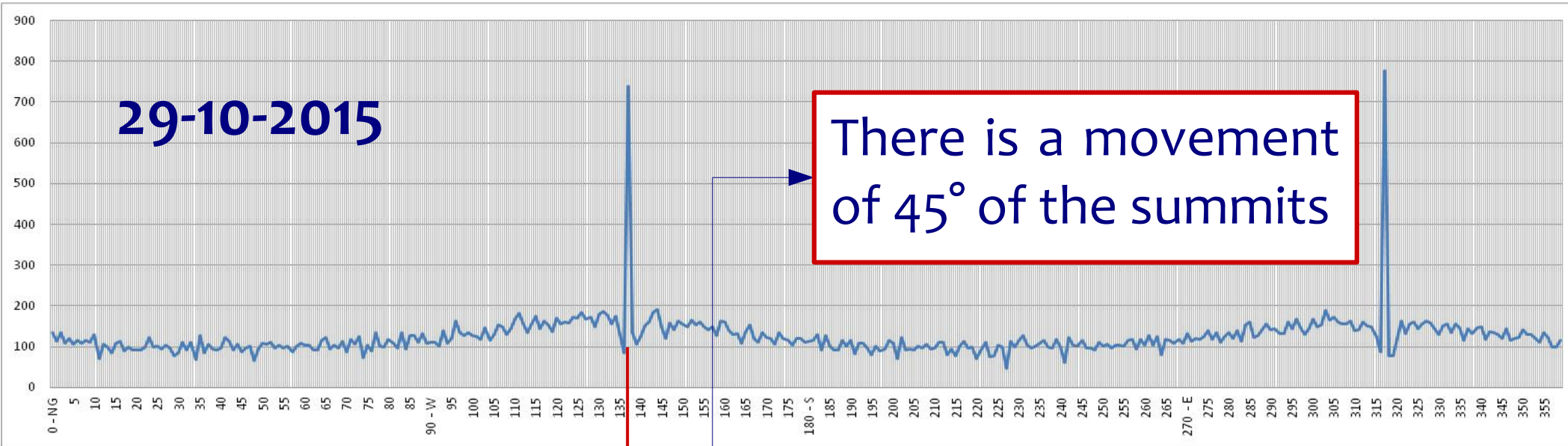
WORK IN PROGRESS

- **Coincidences:** we tried to find them but we had not adequate instruments, now we are looking for new methods
- Comparing our data with some detected by telescopes at different latitudes to verify the latitude effect
- Going on with our research comparing data detected during a longer period of time
- time of flight < 0
- Clarifying the summits at the North and the South
- **THIRD TELESCOPE**

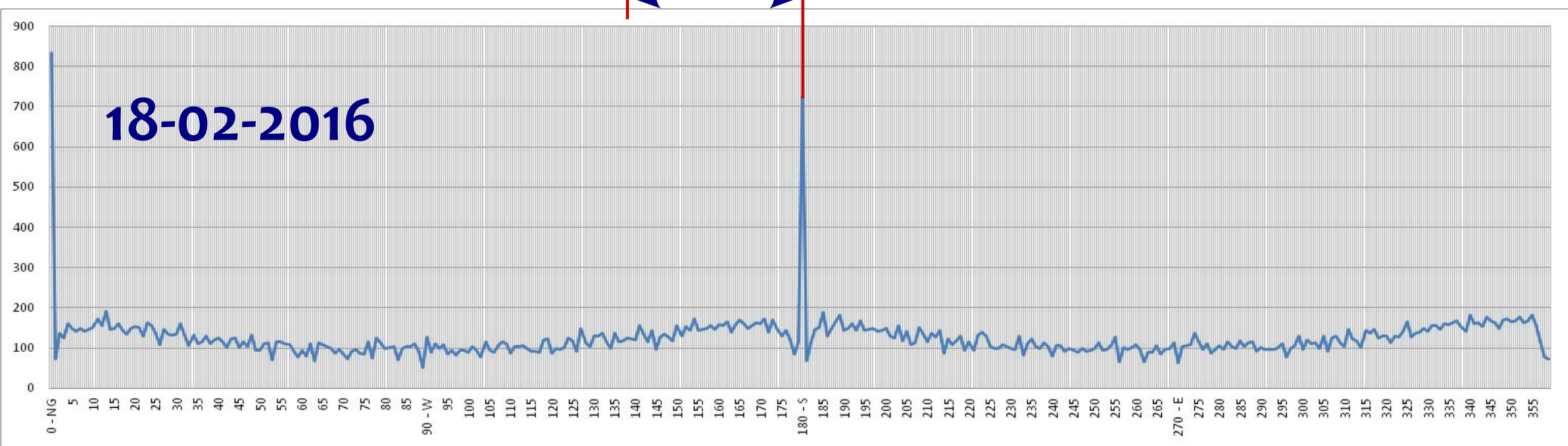
We looked for changing in the angular distribution during the last year and a half but we found something we don't understand

29-10-2015

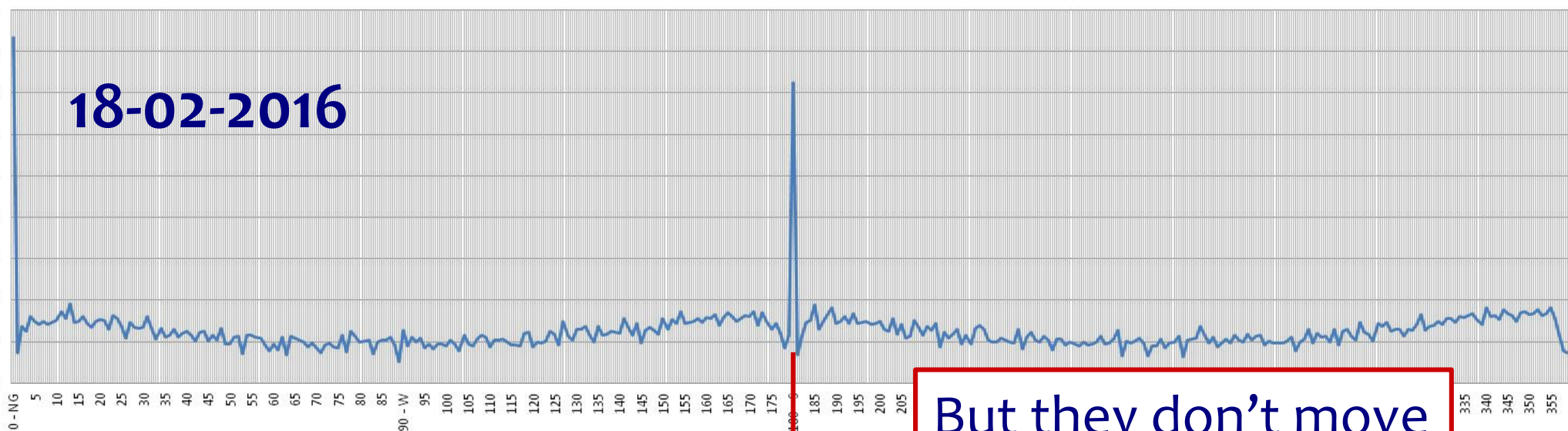
There is a movement of 45° of the summits



18-02-2016



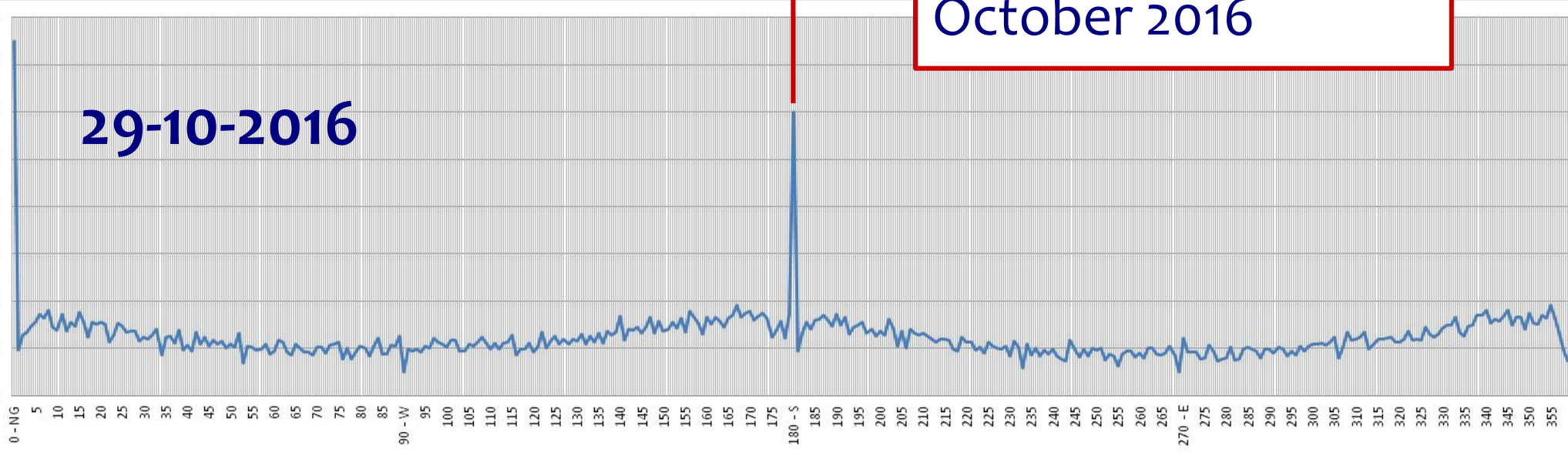
18-02-2016



But they don't move
from February to
October 2016



29-10-2016



TELESCOPES POSITIONS

A: LODI-01 (Gandini) – B: LODI-02 (Volta)

C: LODI-03 (next installation)

