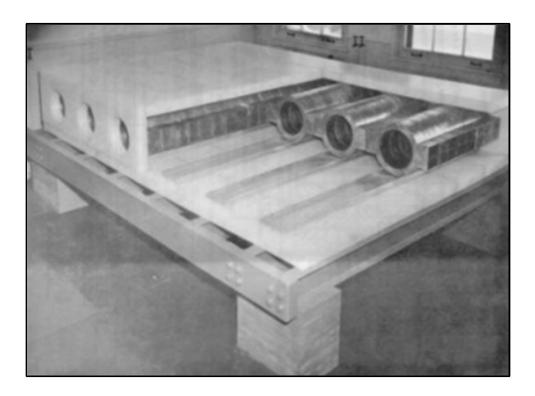
# Integration of the UNH Neutron Monitors into the Neutron Monitor Database

**Abstract:** Neutron monitors remain the state of the art method for groundbased measurements of the cosmic ray flux on Earth. Cosmic rays consist of high energy particles which travel through the interplanetary medium. In an effort to ease research on cosmic rays and monitor space weather, an international database has been created with the intention of maintaining a standardized record of all neutron monitor data. Here, we discuss efforts made to begin contributing the data from neutron monitors operated by the University of New Hampshire to the neutron monitor database, and the challenges associated with such.



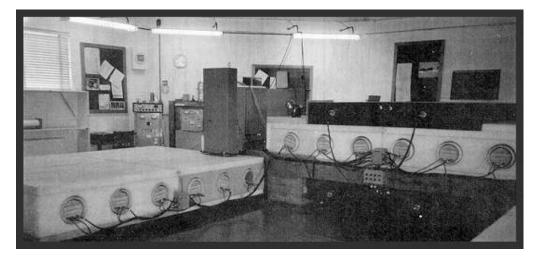


Figure 1: Two neutron monitors. The photo on heavy metal producers which contain a cavity for the gas detector tubes http://cr0.izmiran.rssi.ru/invk/main. http://se-en.crd.yerphi.am/Neutron Monitor

## **Neutron Monitors**

Neutron Monitors are ground-based instruments used to detect cosmic rays on a global scale. Cosmic rays will interact with air molecules in the upper atmosphere and produce high energy secondary particles. These particles will then interact with other air molecules, creating a cascade of energetic particles through the atmosphere. Once this cascade reaches a surface neutron monitor, the particles will interact with the heavy metal producer in the neutron monitor to produce neutrons, which are then detected by the gas detector tube.

Neutron monitors were first used experimentally by John Simpson in 1947. Since then, they have been installed and operated by many institutions around the world. The University of New Hampshire currently operates two functional neutron monitors – one in Durham, NH, and one in Leadville, CO. In addition, the university is the custodian of historical data from three other neutron monitors – Mount Washington, NH (operational from 1955 to 2006), Climax, CO (operational from 1951 to 2006), and Haleakala, HI (operational from 1991 to 2006). Currently, none of the data from any of these monitors has been contributed to the neutron monitor database.

The University of Chicago Version 1.2 January 18, 1999 If you use these data in a publication, please acknowledge the University of Chicago, "National Science Foundation Grant ATM-9613963". Explanation of Data Formats:						01013 01261 01072 01026 01032	01184 01545 01148 01220 01170	00982 01297 01006 00953 01034	03179 04103 03226 03199 03236	694.3 694.4 694.4 694.5 694.7	69 69 69 69
First Field: Day in format Month/DayOfMonth/Year Second Field: HH at start of hour (i.e average covers period from HH:00:00 to HH+1:00:00) Third Field: Seconds since 00:00:00 on 1 January 1904 at start of hour Fourth Field: Counts/Hour, prescaled by 100 (for Climax IGY Neutron Monitor) -1 indicates missing hour						00872 01037 01067 00987 01056 01064 01036	01132 01144 01228 01144 01131 01217 01202	00959 00975 00993 00996 01029 00966 00978	02963 03156 03288 03127 03216 03247 03216	694.5 694.7 694.8 694.8 694.8 694.8 694.8	6 6 6 6 6
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Leslie Lamarche; Advisers: Dr. James Ryan and Dr. Marc Lessard

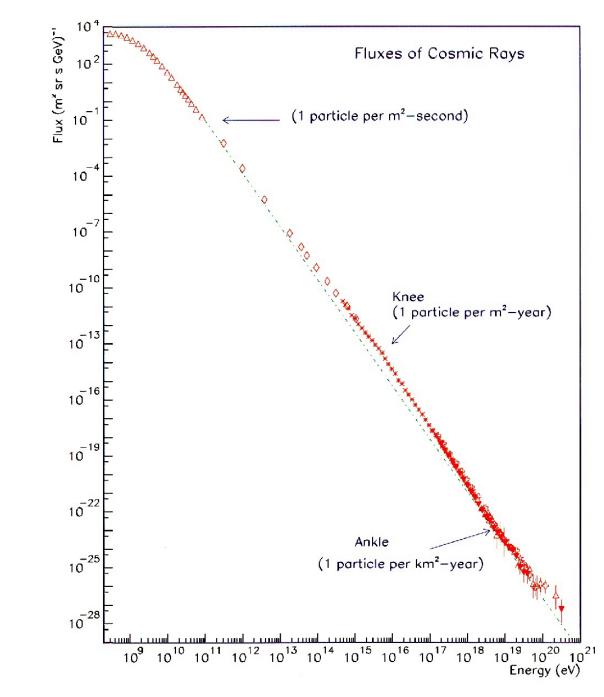
## **Cosmic Rays**

Cosmic rays consist of high energy subatomic particles, primarily protons or  $\alpha$  particles. They generally originate from stars, supernova, or are particles in the interplanetary medium that have been accelerated in some way (shocks or magnetic fields, for instance). Typically, these particles have energies that range from about 100 MeV to about 10 GeV. This wide range is measured from detectors on satellites above Earth's atmosphere. Due to attenuation in the atmosphere, only particles with a high enough incident energy (above 1 GeV) will ever reach the surface of the earth to be detected by neutron monitors. The magnetic field also plays a role in what the minimum energy a particle must have for it to be detected at ground level. At lower latitudes, the magnetic field impedes the motion of charged particles more, so particles must have more energy to create a cascade that will reach the ground.

an-1900 an-1912 an-191

Figure 2: Three events typically studied with neutron monitors: ground level enhancements (GLE) (top), solar modulation (middle), Forbush decreases (bottom). (figure on right) http://neutronm.bartol.udel.edu/

of-climate-change.html http://tallbloke.wordpress.com/2012/08/13/forbush-decreases-caused-by-cmes-are-globally-simultaneous/



**Figure 3:** Energy spectrum of cosmic rays. http://www.lanl.gov/milagro/cosmicrays.shtm

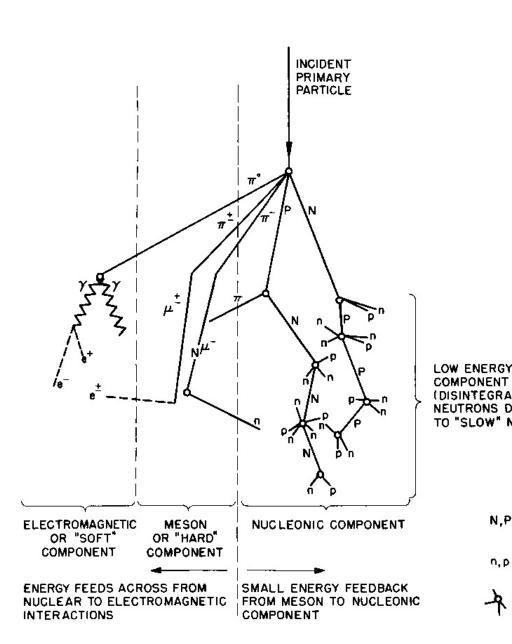
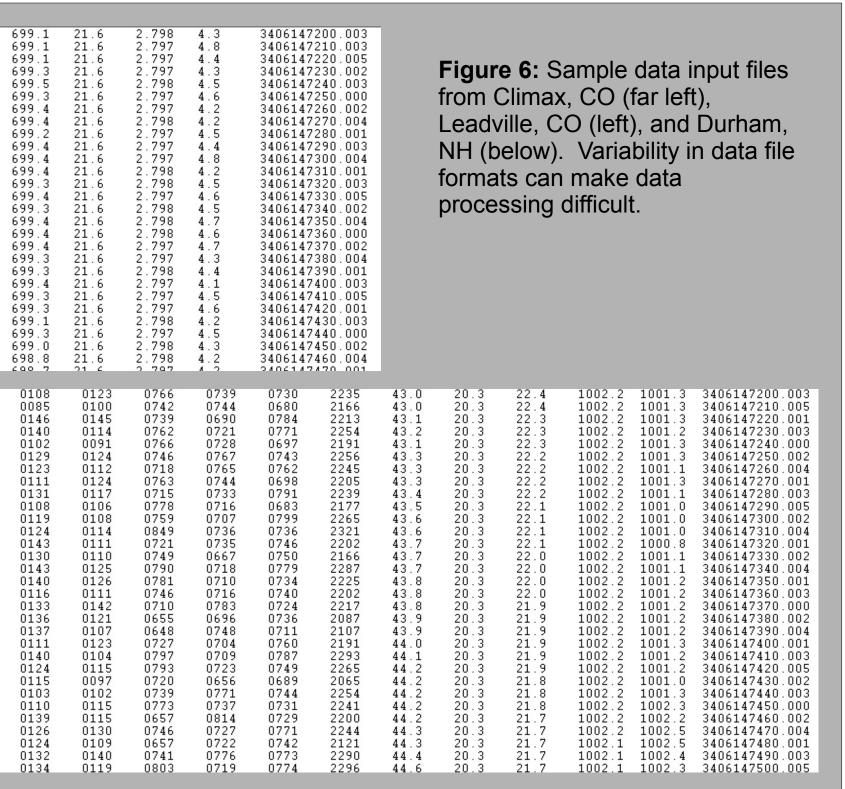


Figure 4: Cascade of particles in the atmosphere from an incident cosmic ray. http://star.arm.ac.uk/climate/



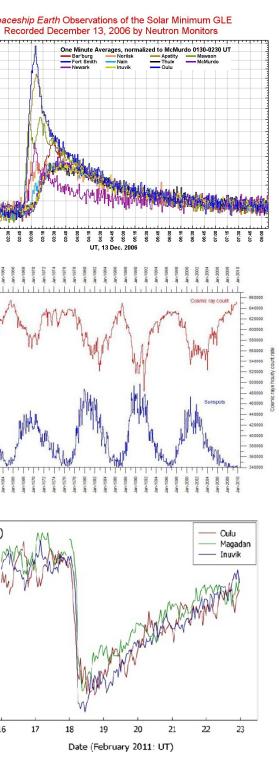
# **Current Work**

To include the UNH operated neutron monitors in the NMDB, the original data had to be reformatted to match the required format. This included:

The NMDB has three tables for each set of maximum resolution data submitted: STATION\_ori, which lists the original and pressure and efficiency corrected measurements, STATION\_rev, which has the same categories as STATION ori, but is only used if a revision has to be made to the data at a later date, and STATION env, which lists the environmental conditions for each measurement. In addition, there are three additional tables: STATION 1h, which is a one hour average of the measurements; STATION meta, which is a human generated record of the station; and station information, which contains information about the monitor and station. Figure 6 shows sample input data from Climax, CO, Leadville, CO, and Durham, NH.

### References

Neutron Monitor Database. European Comission, Seventh Frameworks The following parties have assisted with or contributed Programme. <www.nmdb.eu> to this work: Hooper, J.E., Scharff, M. *The Cosmic Radiation*. London: Methuen & Co Dr. James M. Ryan Ldt, 1958. Dr. Marc R. Lessard Friedlander, Michael W. Cosmic Rays. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1989. Jason Legere Bieber, J.W., Eroschenko, E., Evenson, P., Fluckiger, E.O., and Dr. Clifford Lopate Kallenbach, R. (eds.). Cosmic Rays and Earth. Dordrecht: Kluwer Dr. Christian T. Steigies Academic Publishers, 2000. University of New Hampshire Institute for the Study of Osborne, J.L., Wolfendale, A.W. Origin of Cosmic Rays. Dordrecht: D. Reidel Publishing Company, 1975 Earth, Oceans, and Space National Science Foundation Grant ATM-0339527



OW ENERGY NUCLEONI DISINTEGRATION PRODUCT NEUTRONS DEGENERATE TO "SLOW" NEUTRONS

> N,P+HIGH ENERGY NUCLEONS n, p = DISINTEGRATION PRODUCT NUCLEONS - NUCLEAR DISINTEGRATION

# **Neutron Monitor Database**

The Neutron Monitor Database is a project that aims to create a standardized network of data collected by neutron monitors world wide. Because cosmic ray events effect large portions of the globe, it is useful to be able to compare measurements from monitors over a wide area instead of from just one instrument. Historically, cosmic ray researchers have been open in sharing their neutron monitor data with the community. However, researchers had to request data individually from the monitors they were interested in and institutions each used their own data formatting protocols, making data processing difficult. The Real-time database for high-resolution Neutron Monitor Measurements (NMDB) is a project that is attempting to collect data from neutron monitors around the world into one common database. This eases both the acquisition and processing of data, as a standardized format is used. It is supported by the European Commission as an e-Infrastructures project in the Capacities section of the Seventh Framework Programme and can be accessed online at www.nmdb.eu. Figure 5 shows the location of all neutron monitors currently incorporated into the NMDB.

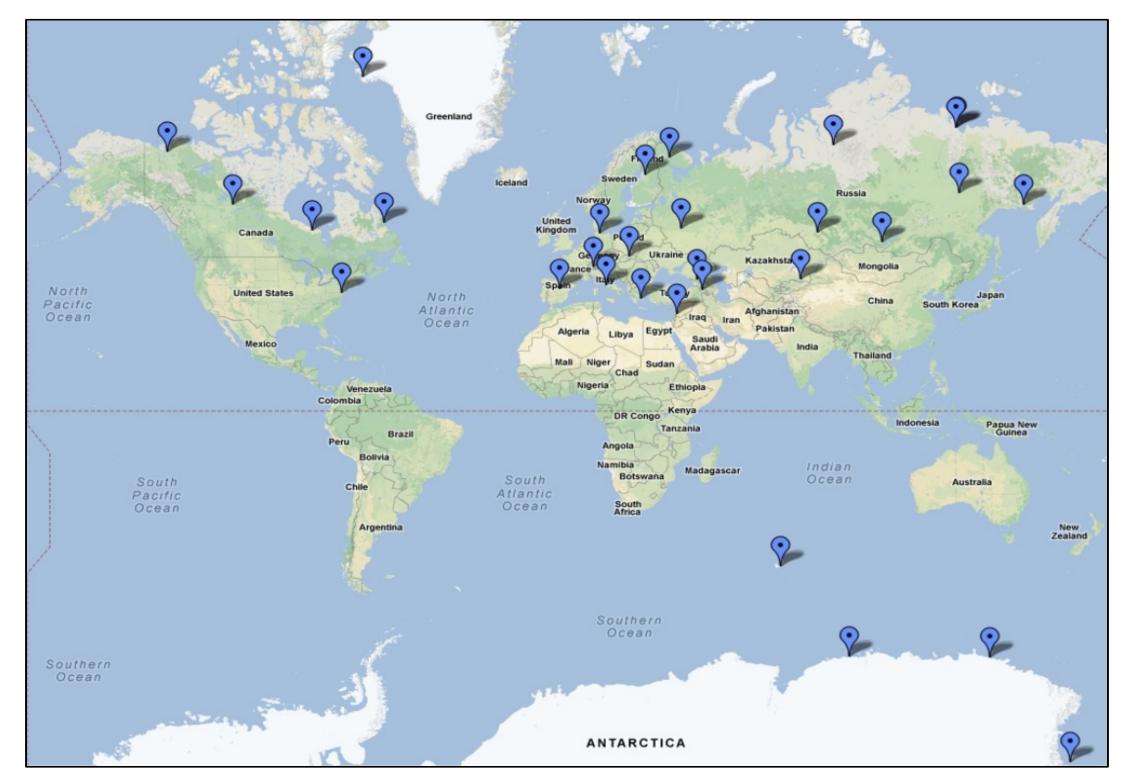


Figure 5: Locations of all the neutron monitors currently incorporated into the NMDB. http://www.nmdb.eu/?g=node/8

- finding the total count rate of the whole monitor and correcting it for any tubes that did not report a value - correcting the total count rate for the pressure conditions and the detector's efficiency - changing the time stamp to YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS format

- finding the hour average of the count rates

### Acknowledgments

