

Cosmic Maximus?

Using a Scintillator Counter to Evaluate the Sun's
Contribution to Cosmic Radiation

**A Simple Study Conducted as Part of the PAN Project held at the
NSCL of the Michigan State University July 30 - August 3, 2012**

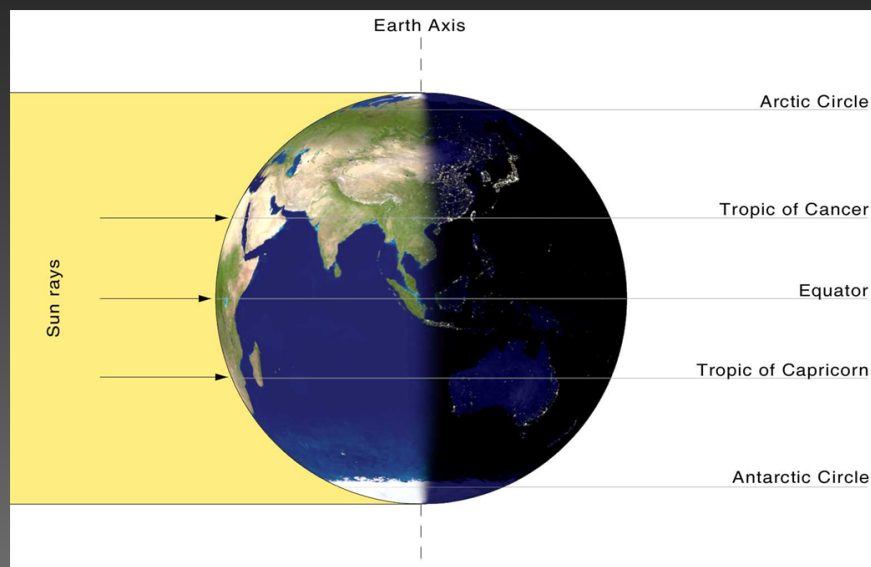
William Heeren

Partners... **James Harvey** and **Manju Prakash**



Cosmic Maximus?

To Be Tested... If the Sun contributes a large fraction of the cosmic radiation, then cosmic radiation levels should be higher during the day than at night.



<http://scienceblogs.com/startswithabang/2010/03/21/weekend-diversion-a-little-sun/>

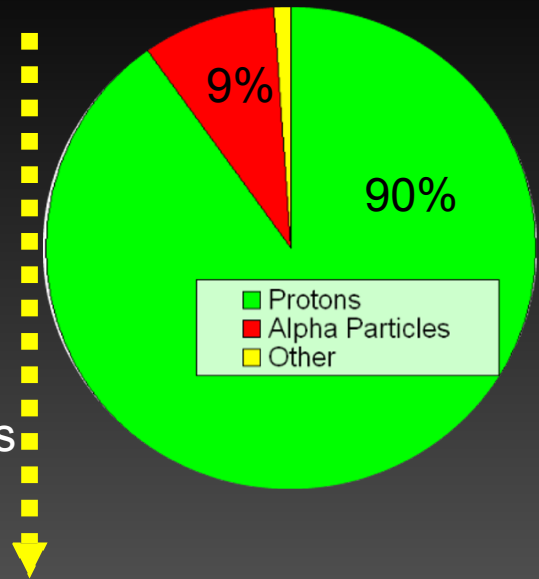
Primary Cosmic Radiation

Background

Particles from

- The Sun
- Various Supernova
- Other Extraterrestrial Sources

-Traveling at very high speeds
-Constantly raining down on Earth's surface

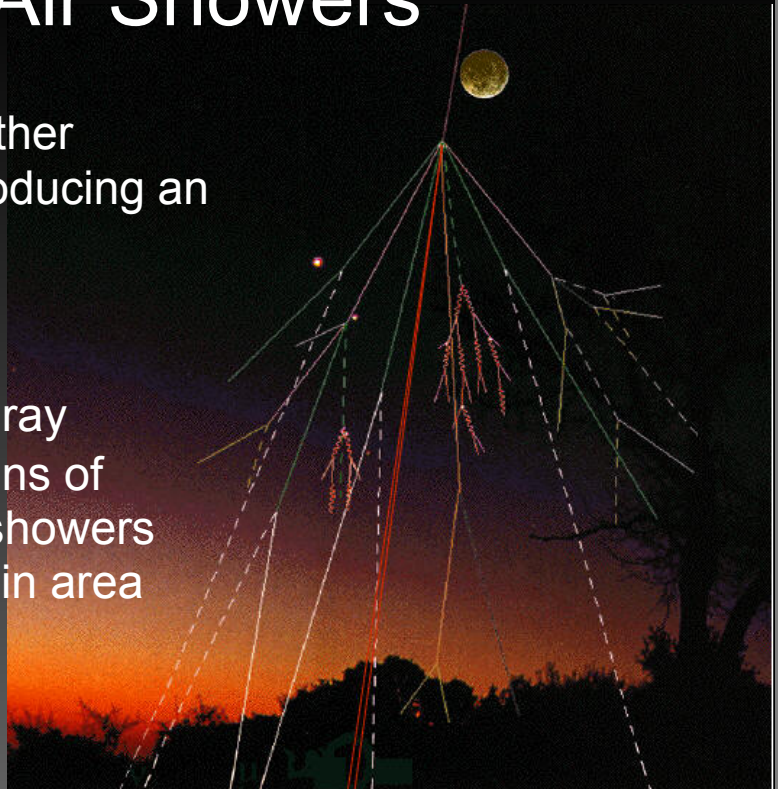


- Rarely does primary cosmic radiation reach the Earth's surface

Cosmic Ray Air Showers

Background

- Particles collide with other atmospheric particles producing an assortment of particles
- A high energy cosmic ray (proton) can initiate billions of collisions producing air showers many tens of kilometers in area

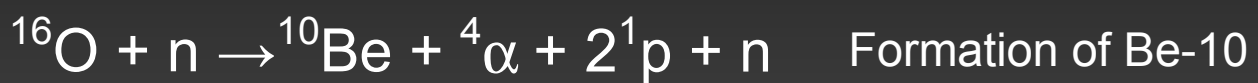


<http://www.particle.kth.se/SEASA/>
<http://www.theresilientearth.com/?q=content/attempt-discredit-cosmic-ray-climate-link-using-computer-model>



Background

Some Important Cosmic Ray Collisions



<http://www.particle.kth.se/SEASA/>

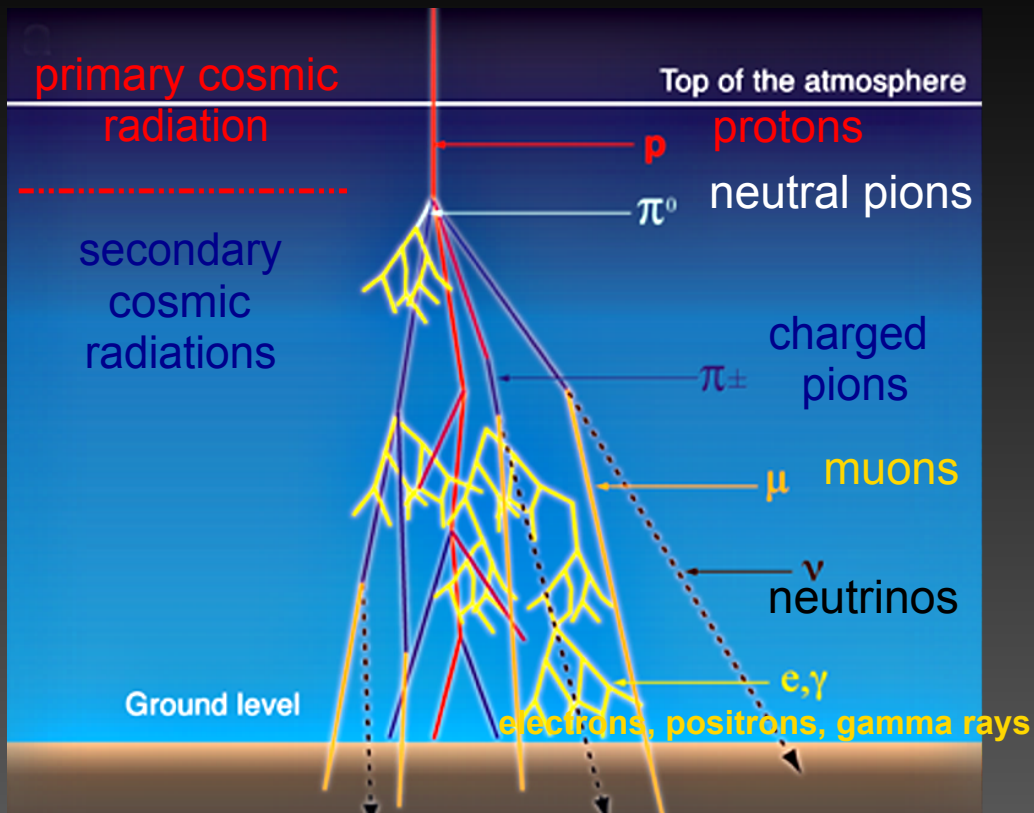
<http://www.theresilientearth.com/?q=content/attempt-discredit-cosmic-ray-climate-link-using-computer-m>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cosmic_rayodel

Cosmic Ray Air Showers

Background

Breakdown into more elementary particles



<http://physics.aps.org/assets/d22f9a3393df823f>

Secondary Cosmic Radiation

Background

Some Decay Reactions

proton + neutron \longrightarrow proton + proton + charged pions

charged pions \longrightarrow muons + neutrinos

proton + neutron \longrightarrow proton + neutron + uncharged pions

uncharged pions \longrightarrow gamma rays

<http://cosmic.lbl.gov/documentation/UsingtheDetector.pdf>

Secondary Cosmic Radiation

Background

Some Decay Reactions



<http://cosmic.lbl.gov/documentation/UsingtheDetector.pdf>

Secondary Cosmic Radiation

Background

Some Decay Reactions

muons⁻

electrons + antielectron neutrinos + muon neutrinos



Muons are the usual form of cosmic radiation that reaches the Earth.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muon#Muon_decay

Secondary Cosmic Radiation

Background

Some Decay Particles

Particle	Lifetime (seconds)	Composition
neutron	881.5	3 quarks (1 up and two down quarks)
pion	2.6×10^{-8}	2 quarks (up or down quark and an anti up or down quark)
muons	2.2×10^{-6}	Elementary particle

Muons are the usual form of cosmic radiation that reaches the Earth.

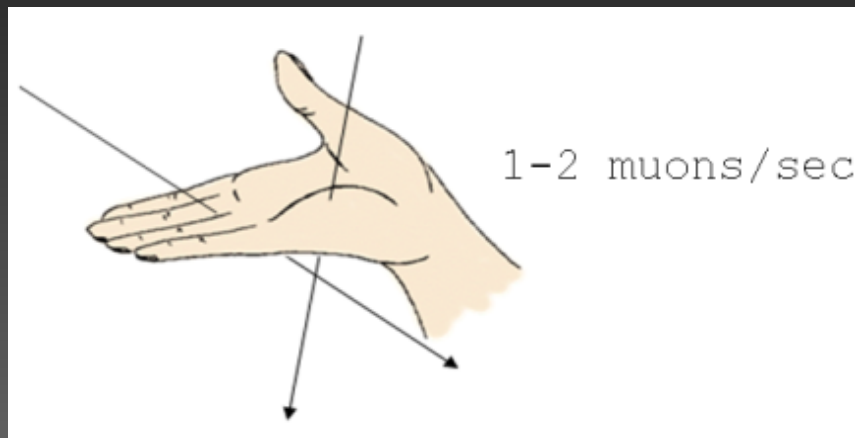
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muon#Muon_decay

Secondary Cosmic Radiation

Background

Incidence

At the Earth's surface, a rough estimate is that in one second there are 1-2 muons passing through your hand.



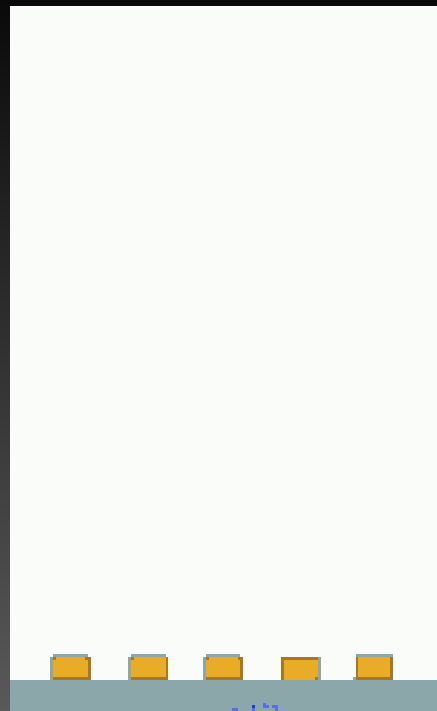
http://www18.i2u2.org/cosmic/library/upload/3/3f/6000CRMD_How_to_Plateau.ppt


Secondary Cosmic Radiation

Background

Detection

On a large scale, cosmic air showers can be measured by arrays of detectors placed strategically at different parts of the Earth's surface



 <http://www.particle.kth.se/SEASA/#rain>

Secondary Cosmic Radiation

Background

Detection

On a small scale, the rate, direction and energy of cosmic radiation can be measured by using a cosmic ray detector such as this...



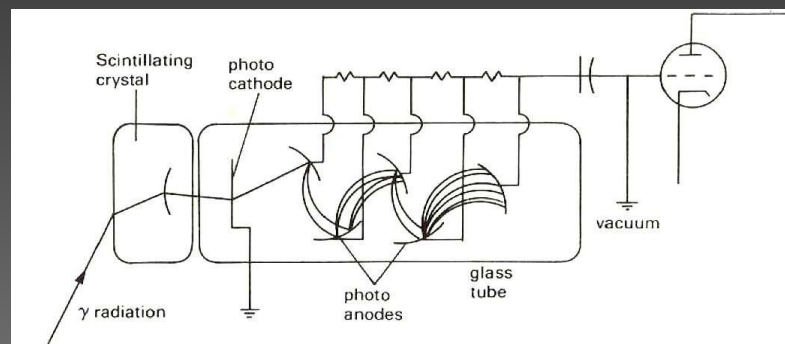
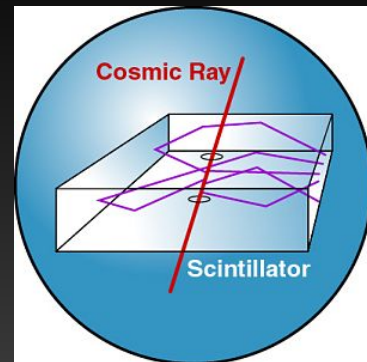
<http://cosmic.lbl.gov/documentation/CosmicDetector2-0.pdf>

Secondary Cosmic Radiation

Background

Detection

Charged cosmic rays excite atoms in scintillator panels (often Plastic Lucite panels), causing the atoms to emit light. The light is directed to photomultiplier tubes which amplify the signal.



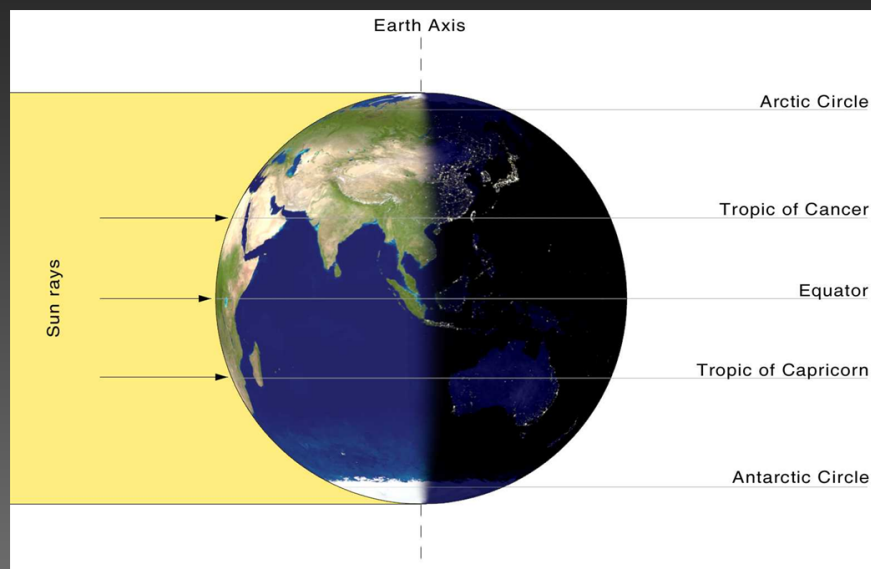
<http://durpdg.dur.ac.uk/vvc/cosmicrays/images/scintillator2.jpg>
<http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-sVtZGzU7Bb8/T1gHts4EYKI/AAAAAAAAAWs/14I-Rxy1Ys1600/scintillation+chamber.JPG>



Cosmic Maximus?

The Test

To Be Tested... If the Sun contributes a large fraction of the cosmic radiation, then cosmic radiation levels should be higher during the day than at night.



<http://scienceblogs.com/startwithabang/2010/03/21/weekend-diversion-a-little-sun/>

Cosmic Maximus?

The Test

- Using a Scintillator Counter, take three different sets of cosmic radiation data: at 9:00PM, 5:00AM, 1:00PM
- Several three minute test samples will be taken during each interval.



View from the test site



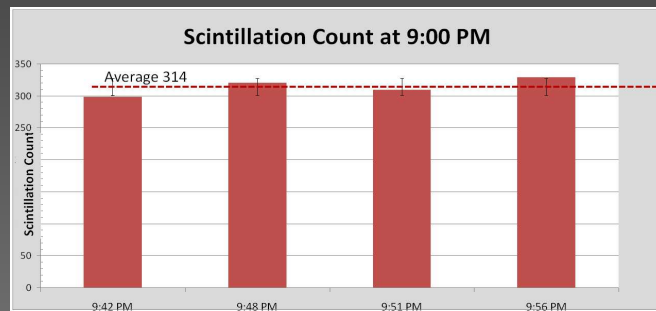
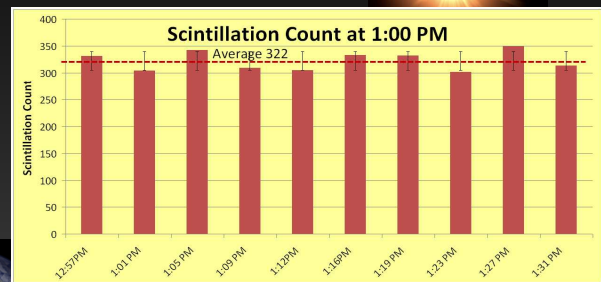
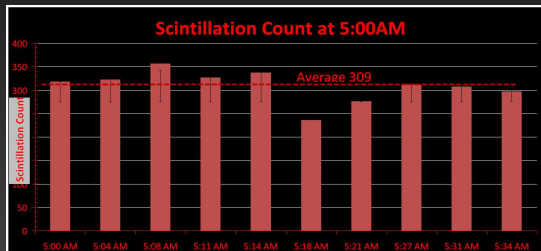
The Scintillator Counter



View of one of the scintillating panels wrapped in aluminum foil

Cosmic Maximus?

The Data

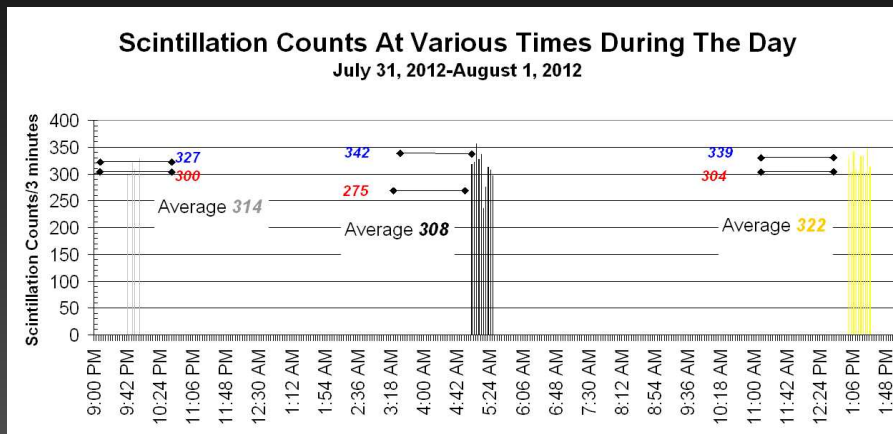


<http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/primer/primer.html>



Cosmic Maximus?

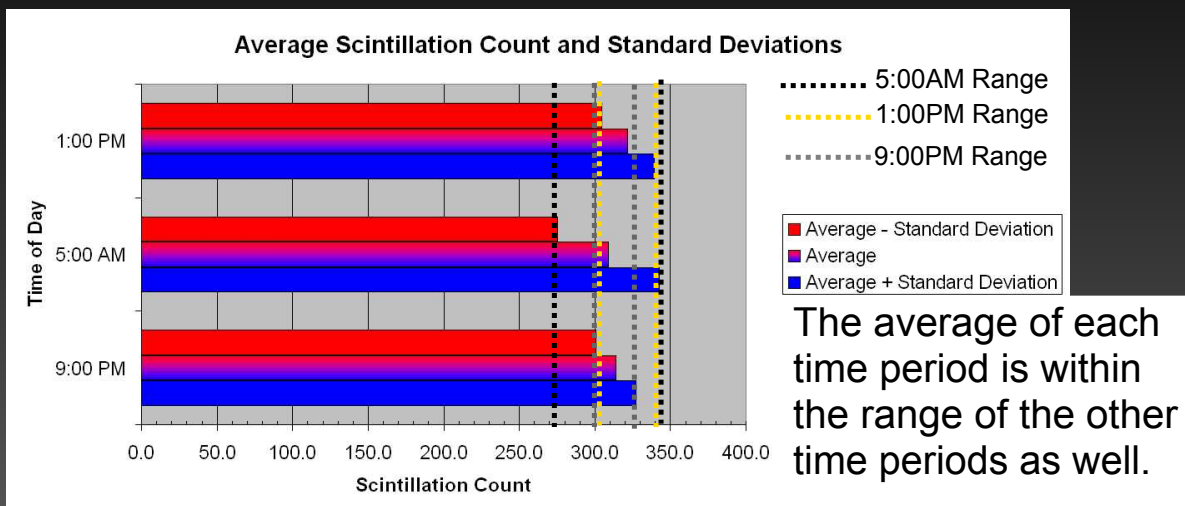
The Data



Notice that the averages all fit within the error ranges shown

Cosmic Maximus?

Analysis



Cosmic Consistentus?

Conclusion

We **cannot** conclude that the cosmic radiation levels are higher during the day than they are during the night. This agrees with other sources that suggest very little (0.2% Blanco, et.al.) differences exist between the amounts of cosmic radiation reaching the Earth at various times of the day.



<http://www.eurekalert.org/multimedia/pub/2413.php?from=86777>
http://oldweb.ct.infn.it/~rivel/cosmic/Documents/Publications/NOVA_Publisher.pdf

The End...

(A Supernova has occurred.... :-)



Aug 8-7:25 PM