

乗鞍岳におけるミューオンの精密測定

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青木(ICRR)、小島(愛工大)

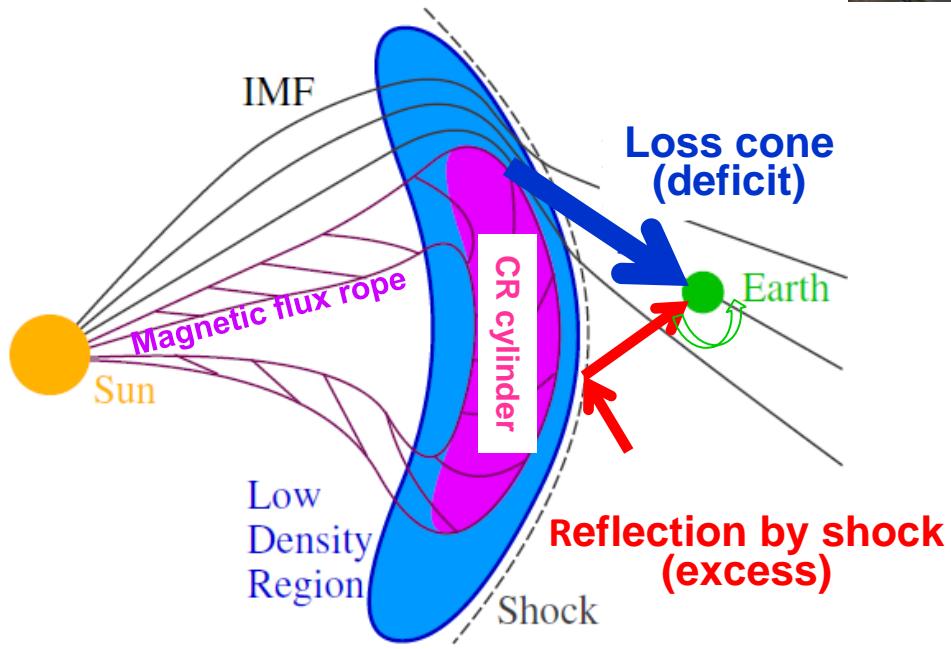
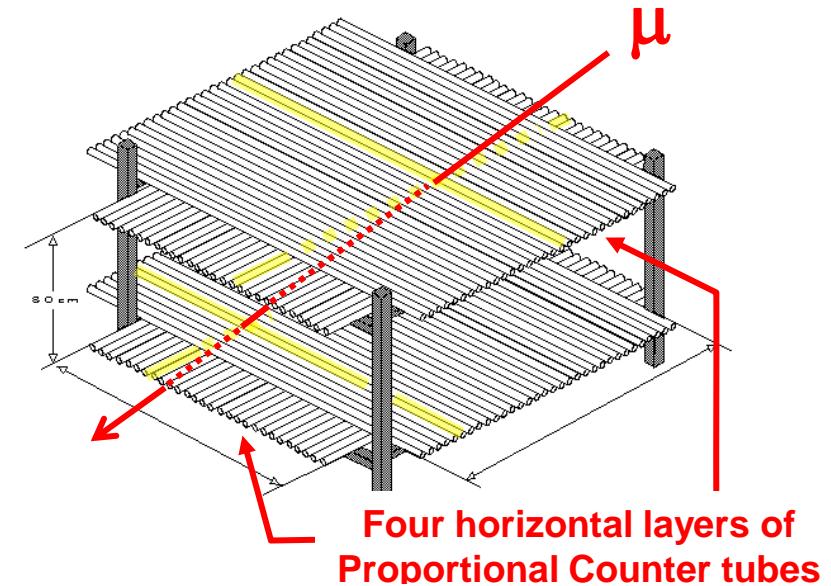
校費:389千円 (太陽電池パネル架台改修)
旅費:198千円 (松本～乗鞍、松本～柏)

SK/Tibet空気シャワーアレイによる 10 TeV宇宙線強度の恒星時日周変動の観測

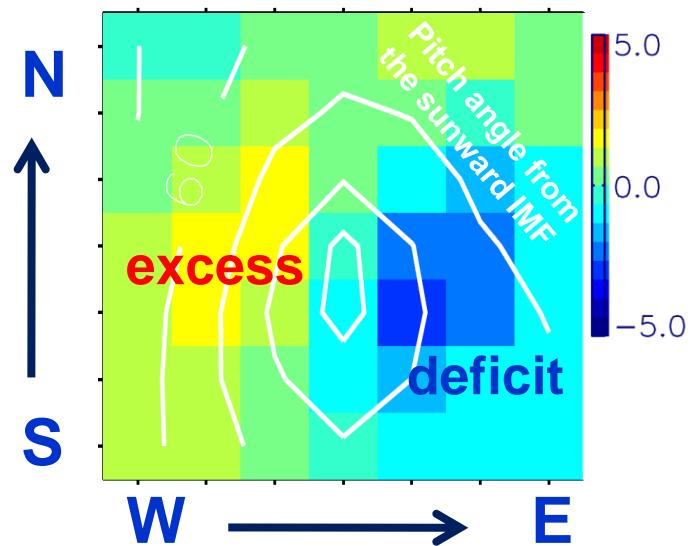
宗像、加藤、安江、小財、宮崎、中嶋、丹羽、中村(信州大理)、瀧田(ICRR)

旅費(松本⇒柏): 50千円(SK) / 150千円(Tibet)

乗鞍ミューオン計

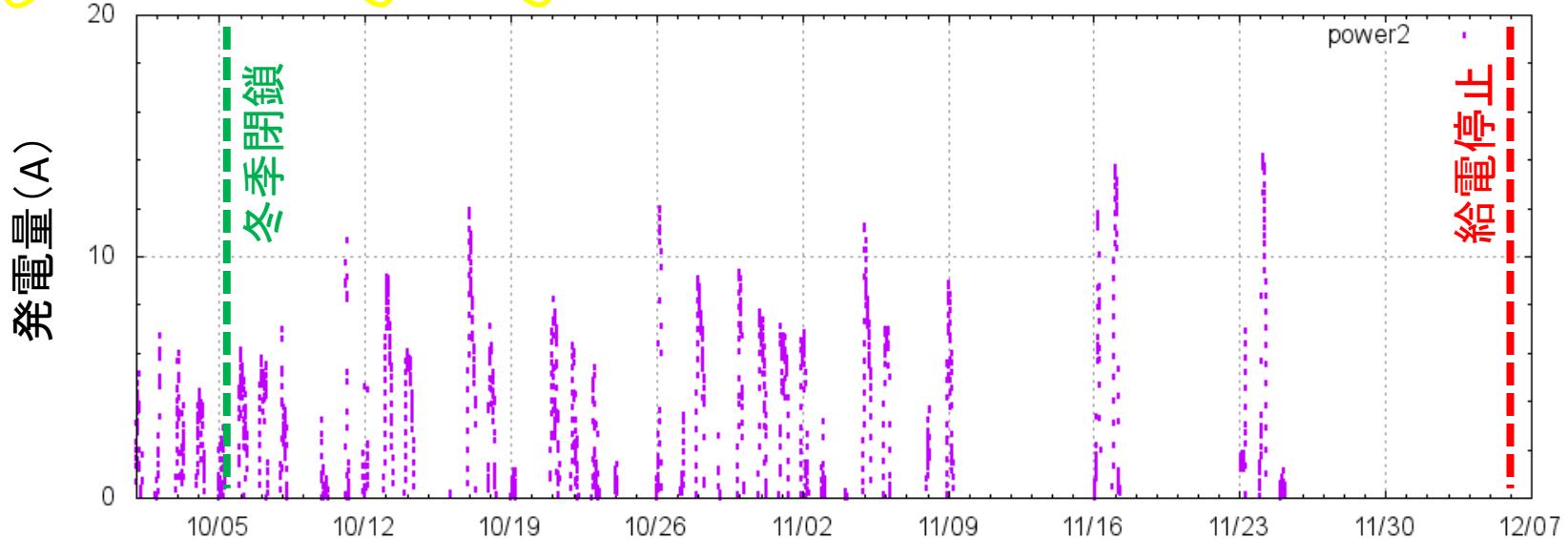
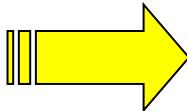


2D map of 1 hour data (2006 12/14 08:30UT)



2013年度作業内容

- 太陽電池パネル架台の改修(パネルはH25年度調達済)

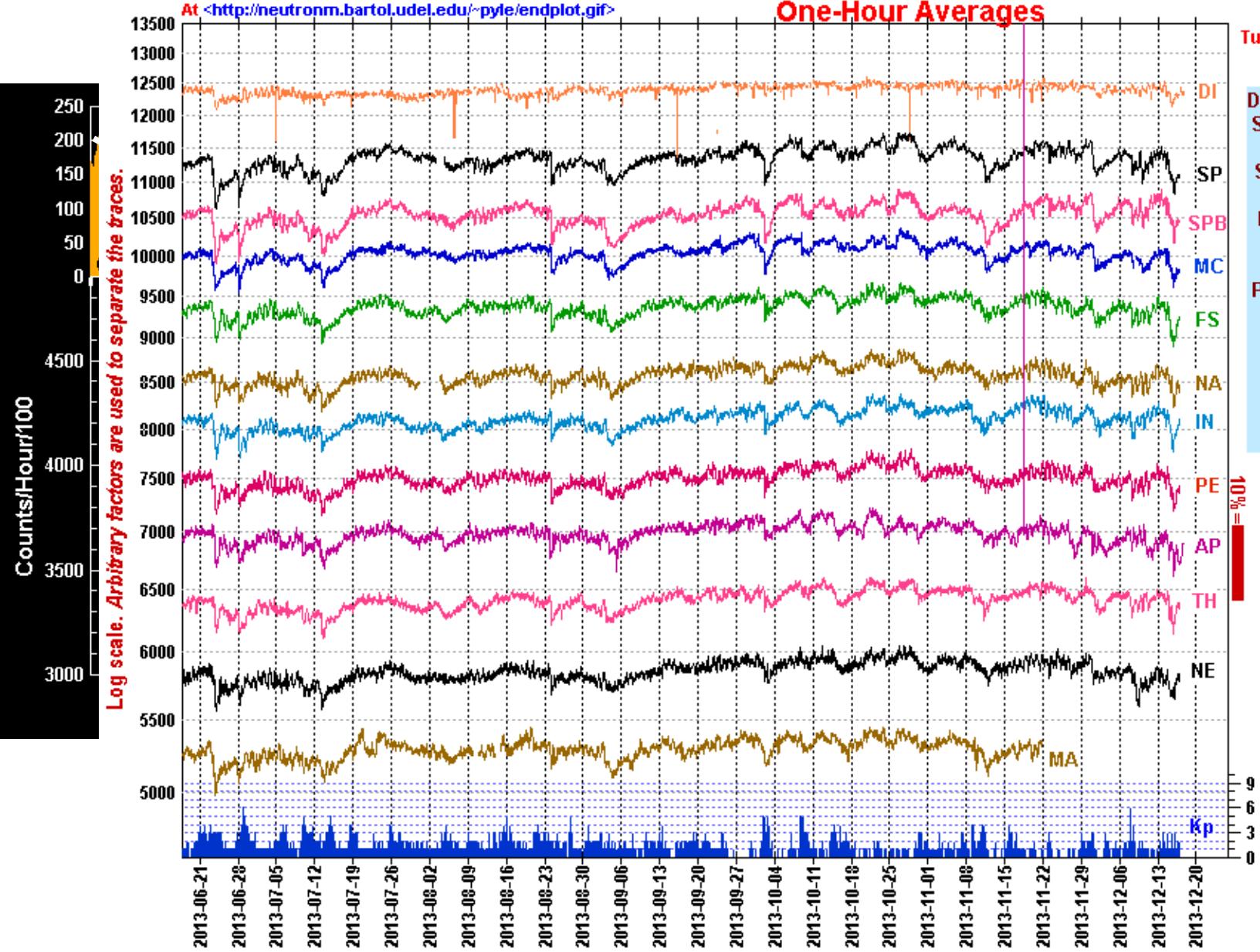


最近の太陽活動

At <<http://neutronm.bartol.udel.edu/~pyle/endplot.gif>>

One-Hour Averages

Prepared
Tue, Dec 17, 2013



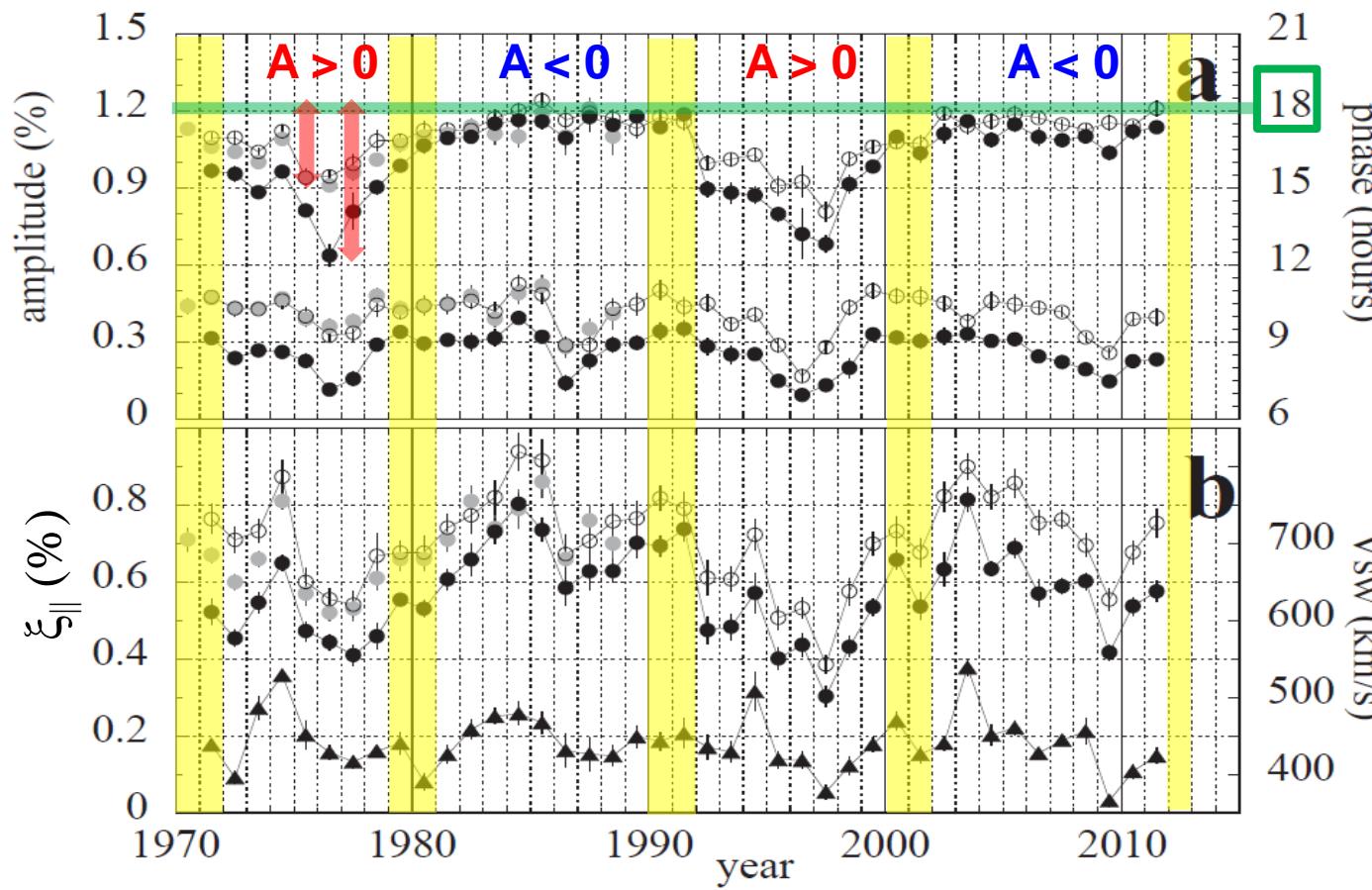
Space harmonics & ξ_{\parallel}

(corrected for the SW convection + CG-effect)

● : Nagoya muon detector (this work)

○ : Newark NM (this work)

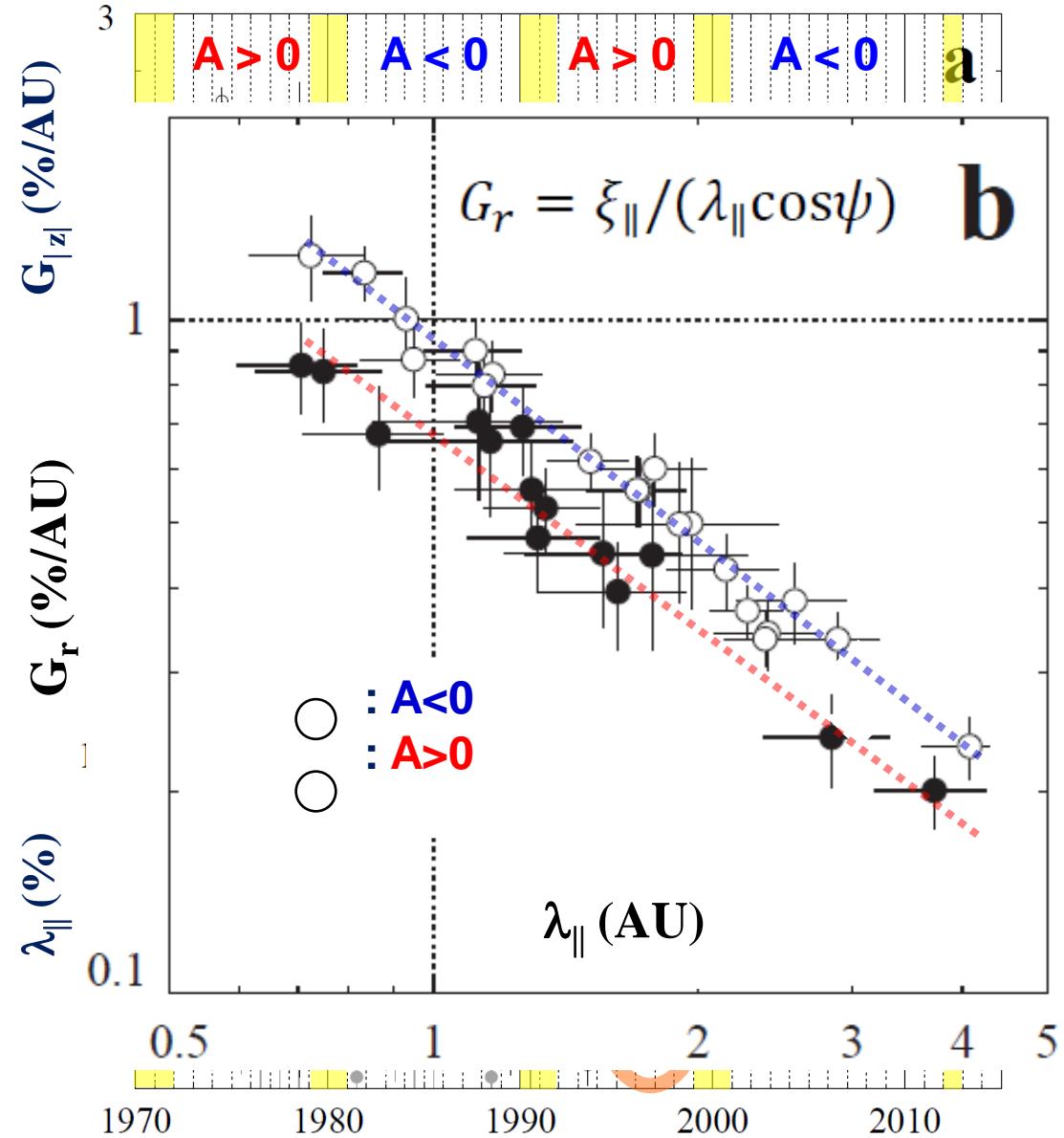
● : Deep River NM (Chen & Bieber, 1993)



- This phase shift is much larger in muon than that in NM, suggesting the rigidity dependence of the anisotropy.
- A clear 22y variation seen in ξ_{\parallel} indicates that ξ_{\parallel} is responsible for the phase variation.
- ξ_{\parallel} by muon and NM are very consistent with each other.
- There is a notable positive correlation seen between ξ_{\parallel} & V_{sw} .

Modulation parameters

(proc. ICRC in Rio, 2013)



- $G_{|z|}$ is positive (negative) in $A>0$ ($A<0$) epoch in accordance with the drift model prediction.
- G_r is positive & larger (smaller) in solar maximum (minimum) period, changing with 11y solar activity cycle.
- **G_r is larger (smaller) in $A<0$ ($A>0$) epoch as the drift model predicts.**
- The amplitude of this 22y variation, however, is only a factor of ~ 1.5 and can be easily masked by 11y variation with ~ 10 times larger amplitude.

チベット実験による恒星時異方性

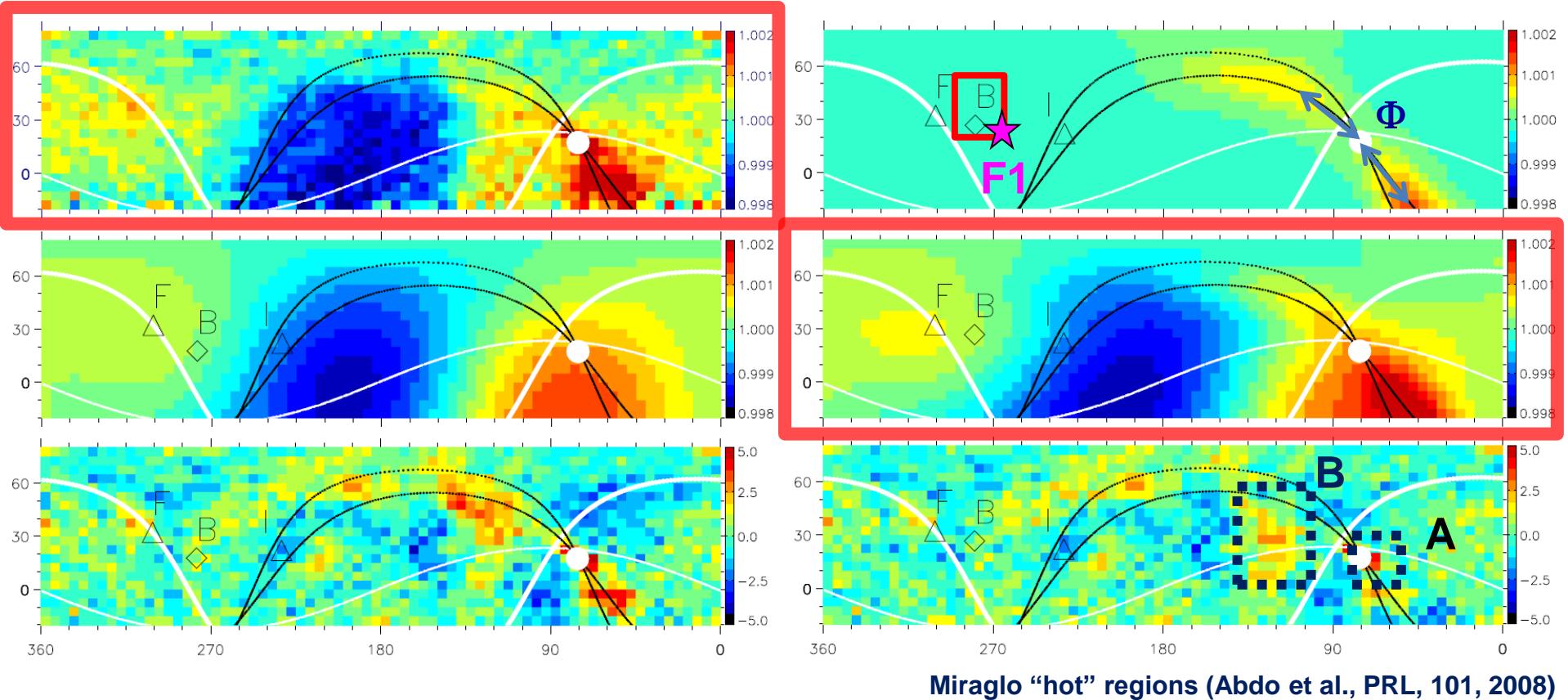
Predicted/observed ISMF (B) orientations

Global + Midscale anisotropy model: **B** (Amenomori et al., *Astrophys. Space Sci. Trans.*, **6**, 49, 2010)

Faraday rotation measure: **F** (Frisch, *Space Sci. Rev.*, **78**, 213, 1996)

ENA ribbon by IBEX: **I** (Frisch, *Space Sci. Rev.*, **78**, 213, 1996)

Starlight polarization by magnetized dust: **F1** (Astrophys. J., **760**, 106, 2012)



New detector (SciCRT) in Mexico



Installed in April, 2013

Collaboration between Mexico & Japan
PI: Y. Matsubara of STEL, Nagoya Univ.

19.0°N, 97.3 °W
4,600 m a.s.l. (590 hPa)
Geomag. Cut-off (V) = 7.9 GV

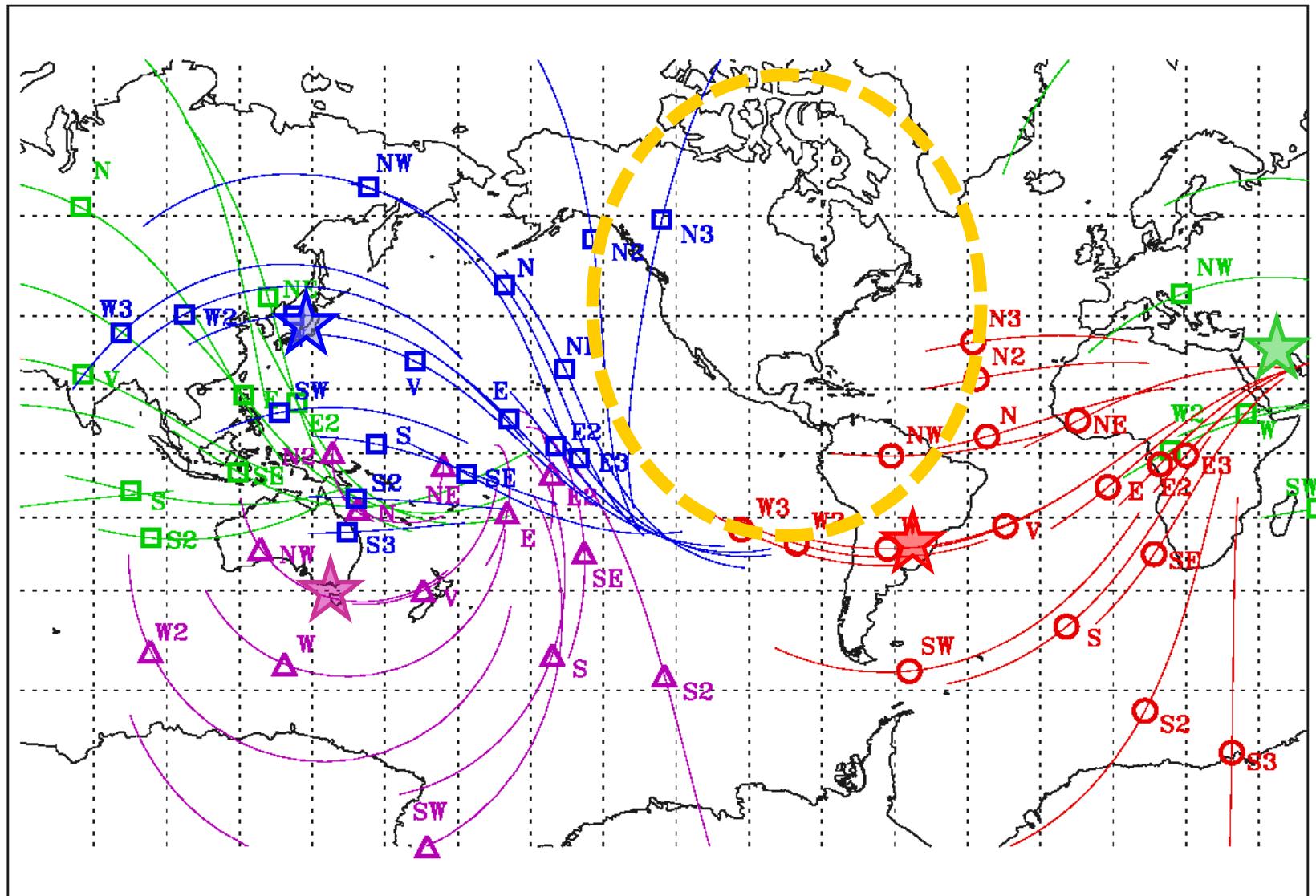
Expected muon count rate:
 2.7×10^6 cph (750 Hz)

Now in test operation.



Observation hut

Before (filling a gap in GMDN)



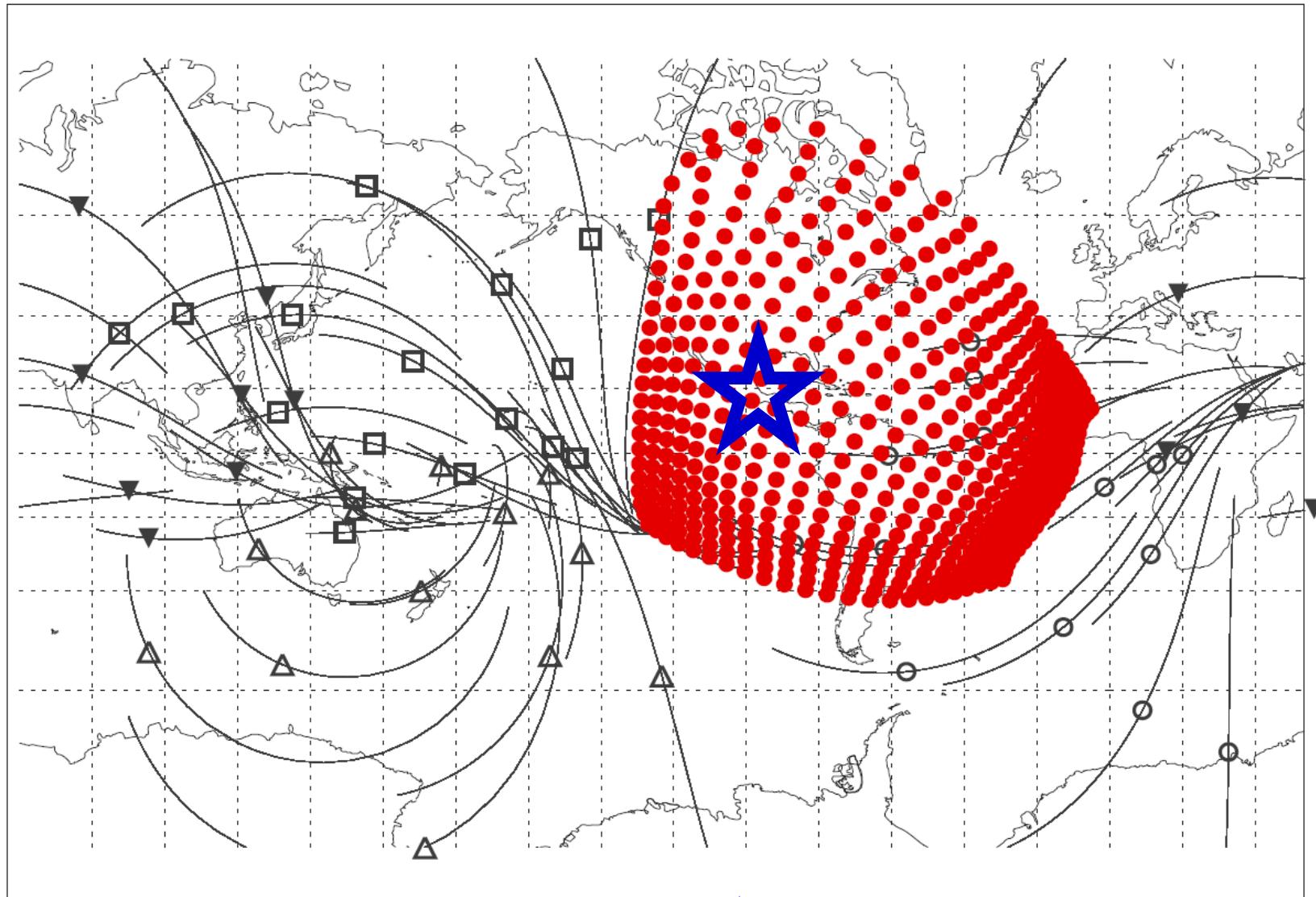
■ Nagoya

○ Sao Martinho

▲ Hobart

■ Kuwait

After



★ Mt. Sierra Negra