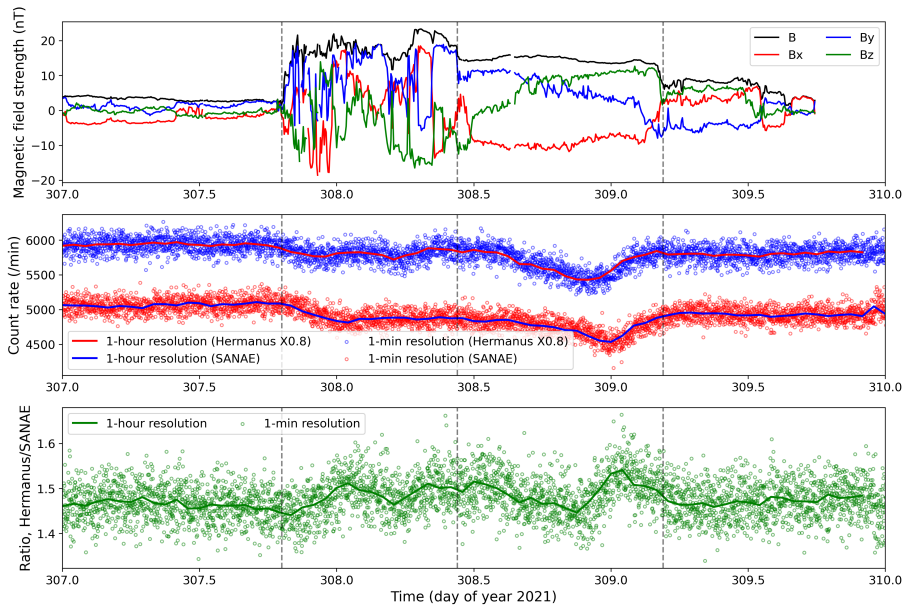


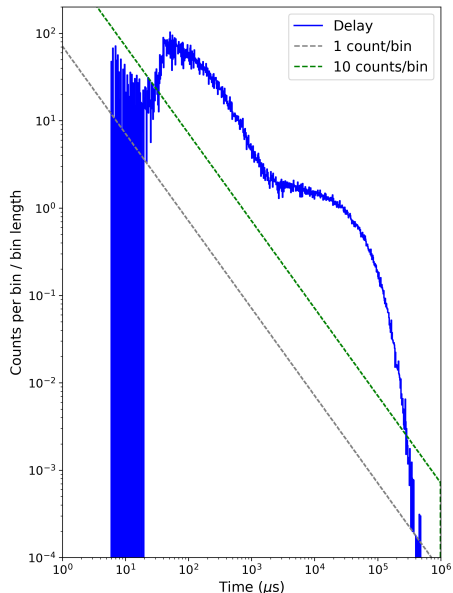
Measuring neutron monitor multiplicities at SANA E

Du Toit Strauss¹ (dutoit.strauss@nwu.ac.za), and many others . . .

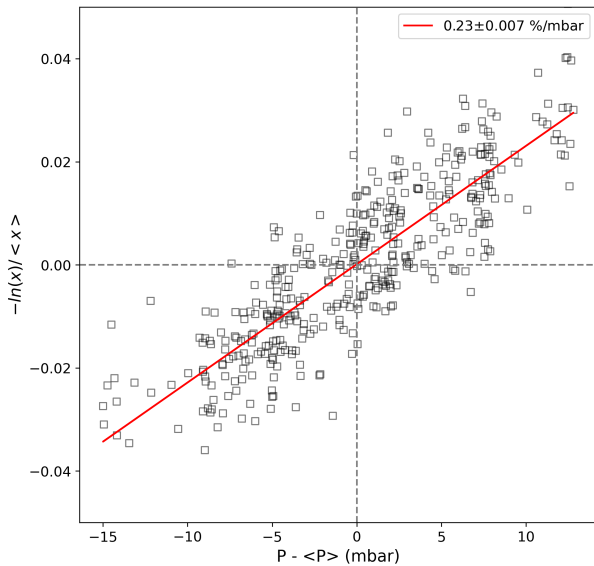
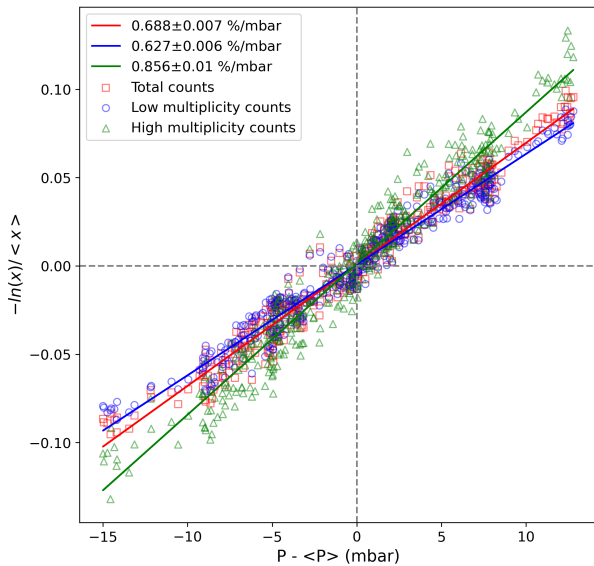
¹Center for Space Research, North-West University, South Africa

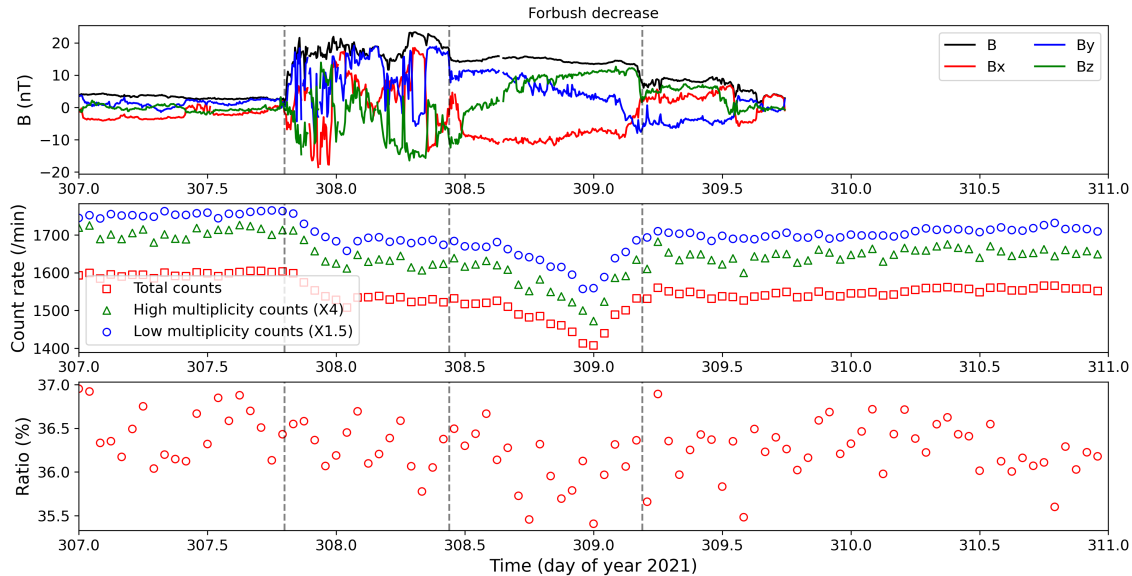
EGU 2022; 27 May 2022





- Low multiplicity counts (long waiting time between counts, $> 20\mu s$) formed by atmospheric neutrons/protons interacting randomly with the detecting gas
- High multiplicity counts (short waiting time, $< 20\mu s$) formed by evaporation neutrons produced in the lead producer. Multiple evaporation neutrons for each incident particles; scales with energy
- By tracking the ratio of the high/low multiplicity counts, we should be able to get a proxy for the spectral index of the incident radiation
- Here we determine the (pressure corrected) high and low multiplicity countrates, and total the total countrate, as a function of time





- Using the waiting time distribution, a single neutron monitor station can, in principle, track spectral changes of the incident radiation
- Our methodology summarized in recent paper using results of ENTOTO neutron monitor, Strauss et al. (2022), AISR, in press
- Here we start applying this technique to measurements from the SANA neutron monitor, featuring upgraded electronics (see Strauss et al., 2021, AISR)
- Results for SANA look encouraging, but unfortunately not conclusive yet...

– fin –