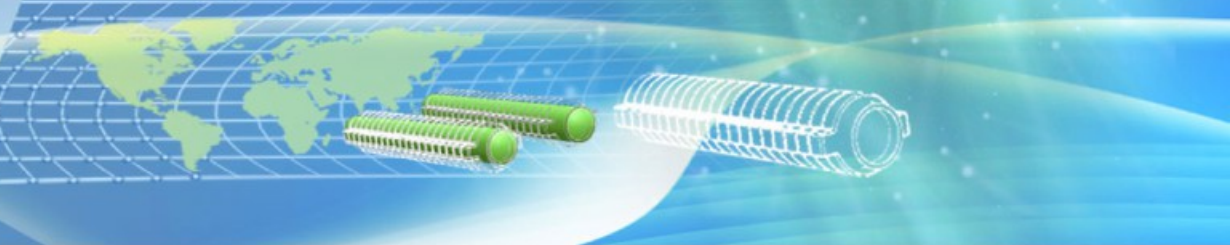




Real Time Database
for High-Resolution
Neutron Monitor
Measurements



The Neutronmonitor database (NMDB) and its applications to space weather

<http://nmdb.eu>
mail@nmdb.eu

EU FP7 project Contract No RI-213007

Christian T. Steigies for the NMDB consortium
Institut für Experimentelle und Angewandte Physik
Abteilung Extraterrestrische Physik
Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

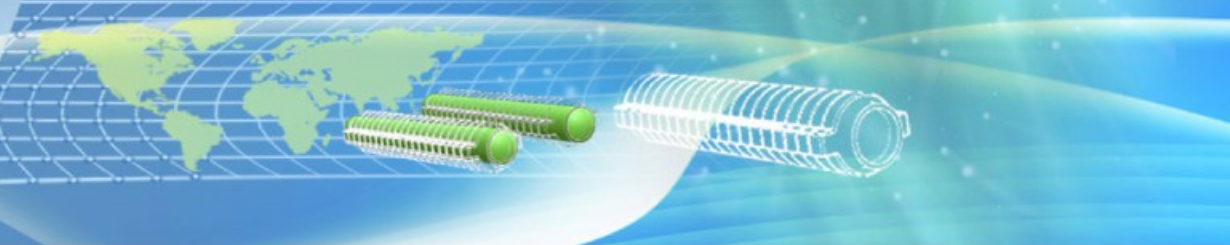
Germany



e-infrastructure



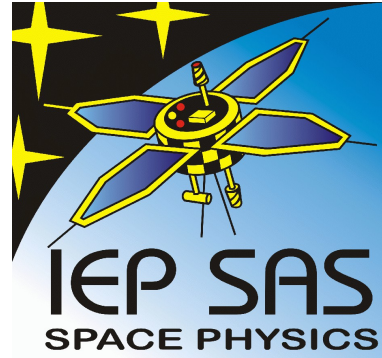
Real Time Database for High-Resolution Neutron Monitor Measurements



C | A | U

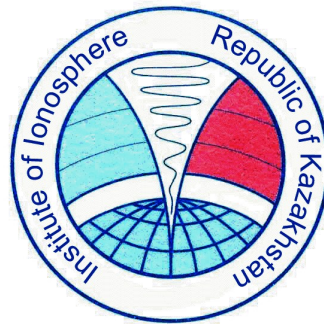
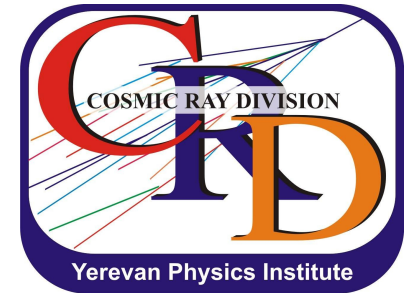
Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

UNIVERSITY of OULU
OULUN YLIOPISTO



u^b

UNIVERSITÄT
BERN





Real Time Database
for High-Resolution
Neutron Monitor
Measurements



NMDB contributing stations:

Apatity, Baksan, Magadan, Norilsk, Novosibirsk

Climax, Huancayo, New Hampshire, Leadville

Pic de Bure

Calgary

Dourbes

Fort Smith, Inuvik, Mac Murdo, Nain, Newark,

Peawanuk, South Pole, South Pole Bare, Thule

Hermanus, Potchefstrom, Sanae, Tsumeb

Tixy Bay, Yakutsk

Kingston, Mawson

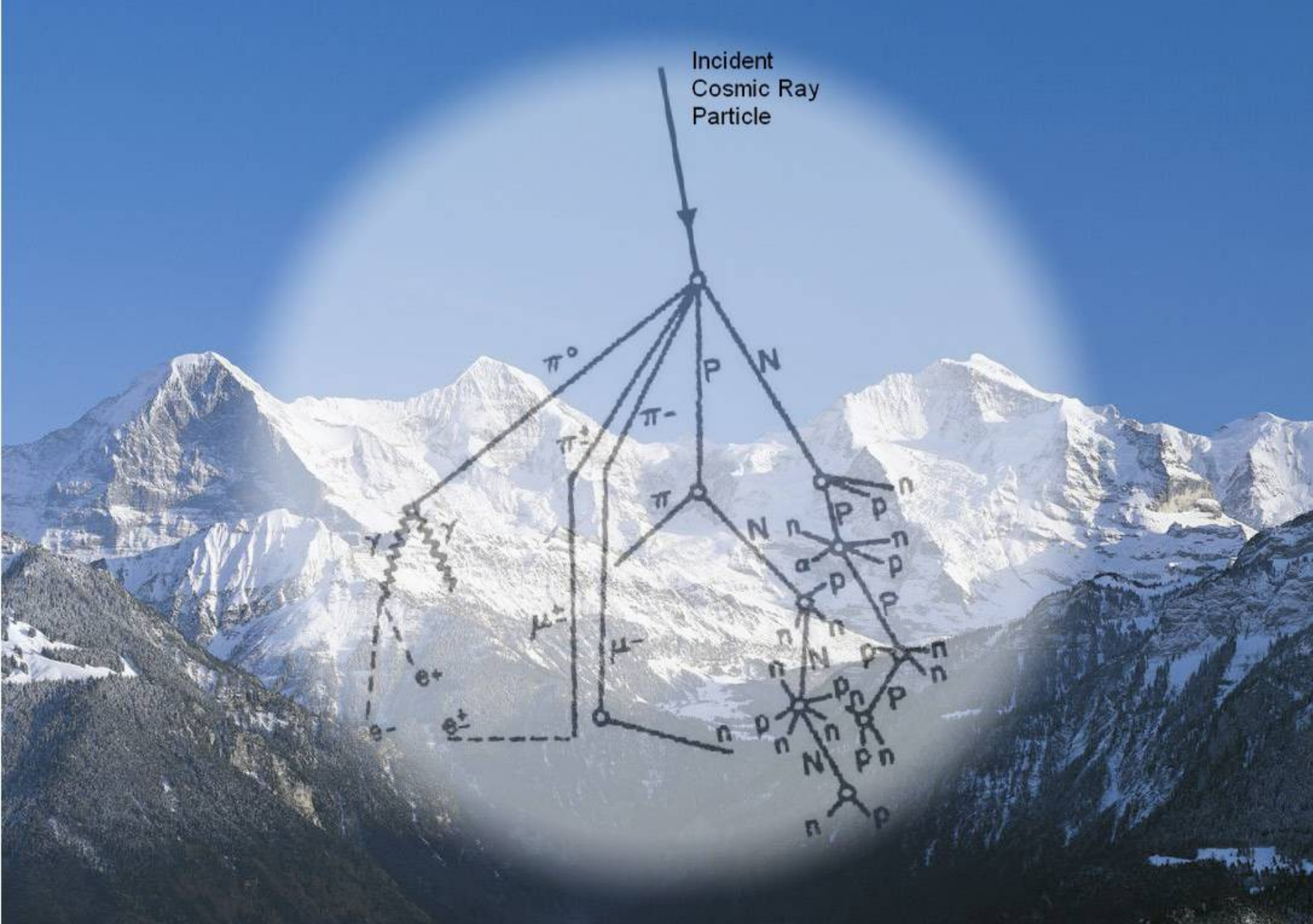
Mexico

Neumeyer, Polarstern

Tibet

Thailand



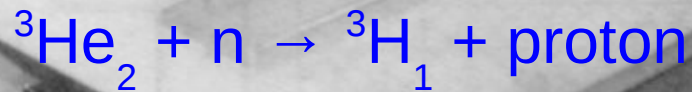
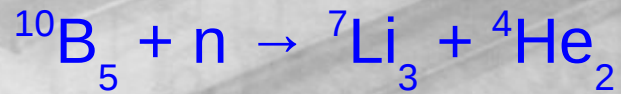




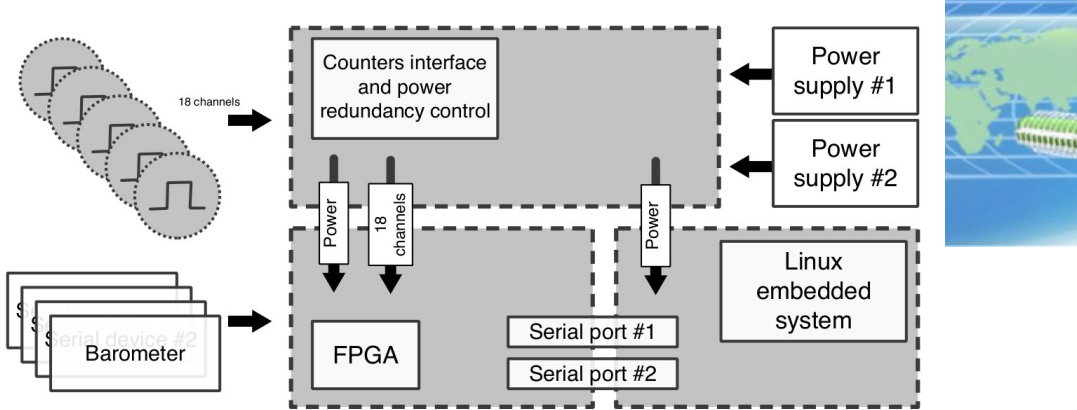
polyethylene reflector

lead producer

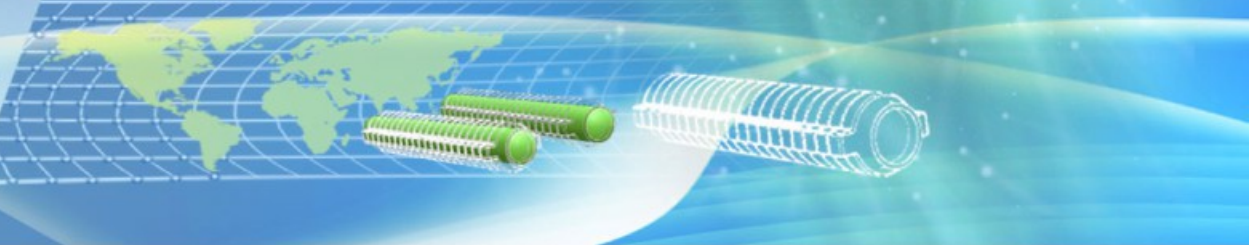
Gas filled tubes:



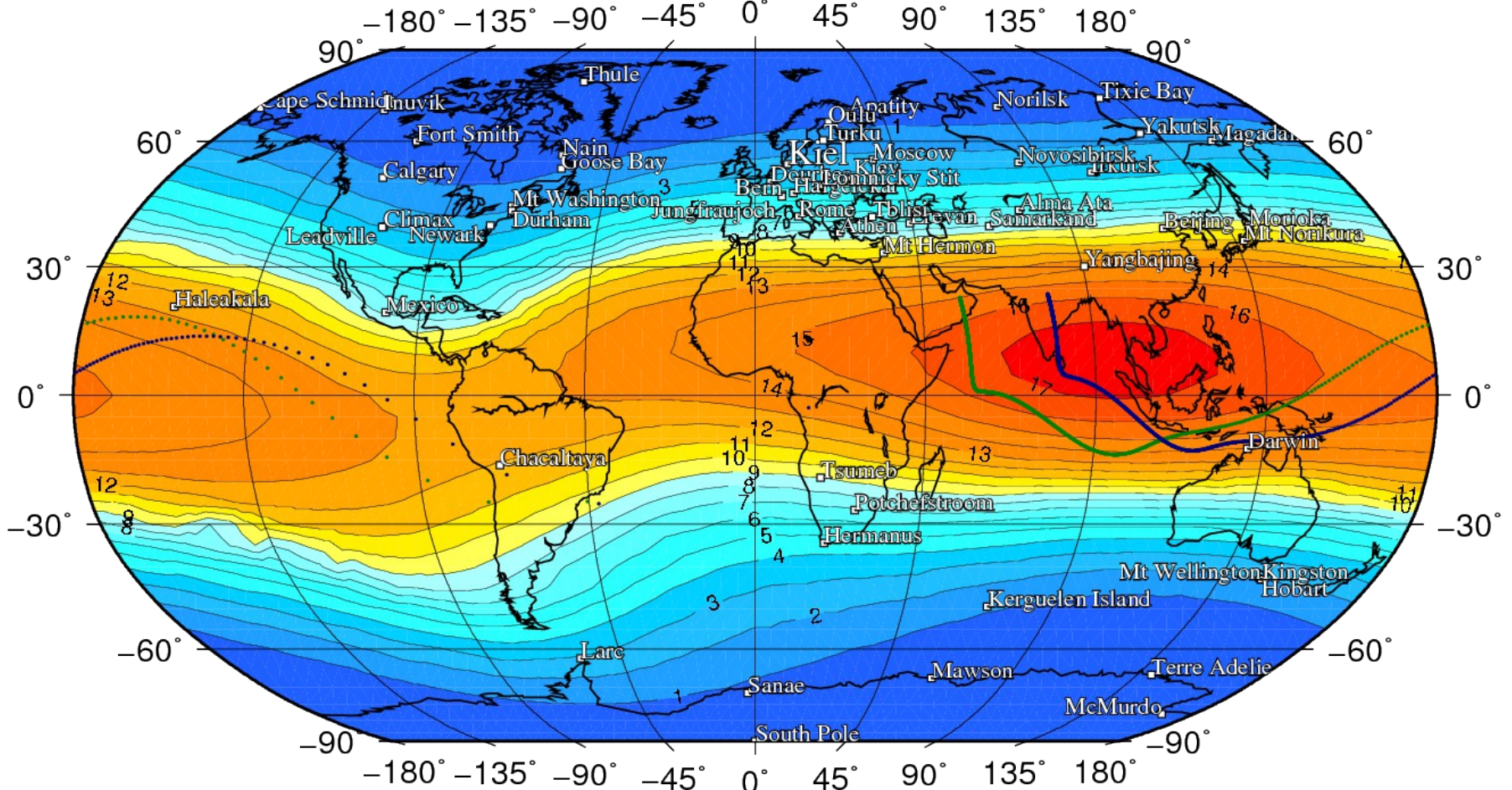
Neutron Monitor



NMDB: Real-Time database for High

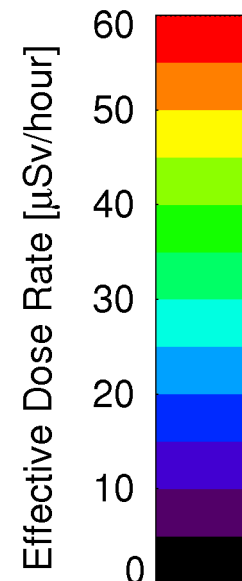
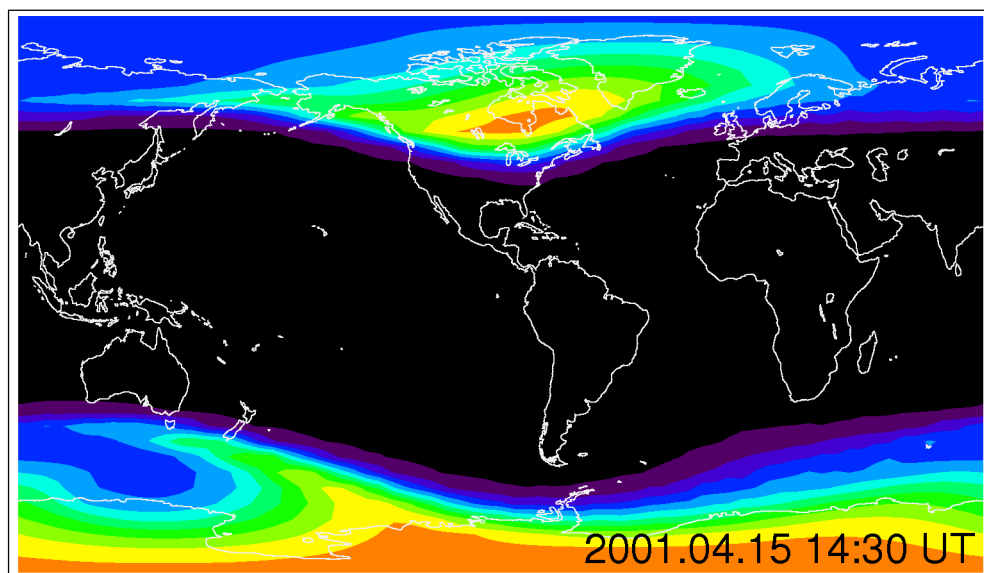


Worldwide Neutron Monitor network

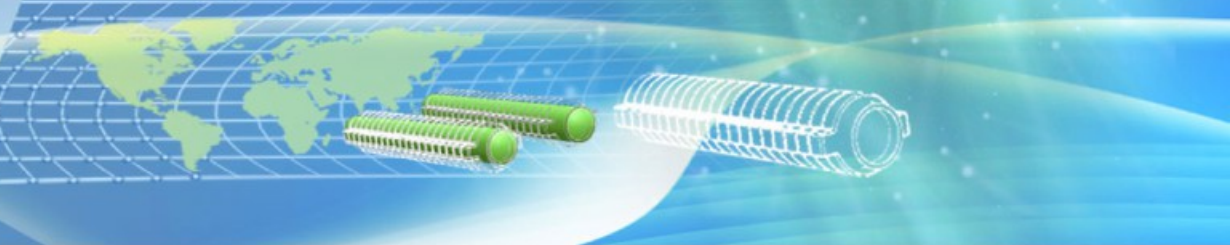




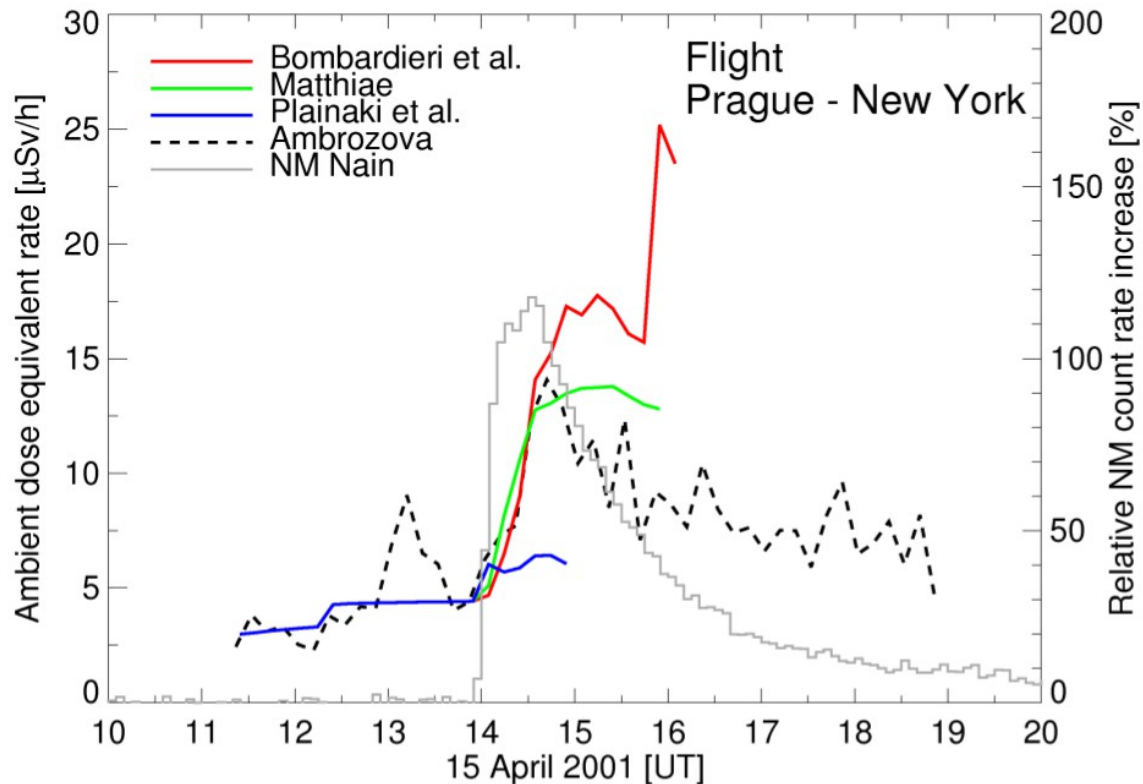
Effective Dose Rate during GLE60 at flight altitudes ($250\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)



calculations by Bombardieri



Ambient dose equivalent rate along flight Prague to New York



Calculations,
measurement,
nearest Neutron Monitor station
Bütikofer, EURADOS 2011

Data with one minute resolution, but in varying formats:

0701MOSC.W1C:

9798 9986 9939 10007 10076 10231 9784 9962 9890 9777 9899 9967
10141 9957 10148 9804 10118 9851 9880 9924 9685 9806 9703 10012
9951 10003 9945 9790 9990 9807 9796 9973 9808 9851 10004 9945
9908 9851 10071 9902 10028 9919 9834 10072 9767 9820 9966 10026
9954 9888 9944 10117 9983 10073 10027 10145 10102 9875 9833 9945 0701 1 0.
9943 9790 9968 9854 9913 9665 9825 9954 9907 10035 9828 10002
9744 9927 9680 9999 9813 9926 10044 9996 9765 10030 9853 10064
9957 10208 9913 9898 10162 9827 9970 9676 9993 9830 9995 10118
9944 9937 10130 9846 10166 9795 9760 10033 10045 10002 9952 10262
9830 9799 10147 10060 9782 10027 10076 10011 9824 9956 9690 10145 0701 1 1.

50 stations:

50 formats

50 formats:

50 conversions

50 programs:

50 chances to fail

and every station writes their own software...

0701BKSN.W1C:

6200 6284 6126 6429 6045 6382 6307 6193 6251 6300 6060 6254
6449 6460 6075 6115 6373 6591 6387 6084 6201 6044 6513 6142
6224 6132 6511 6257 6106 6237 6534 6217 6348 6356 6367 6125
6338 6137 6175 6467 6190 6365 6135 6312 6293 6114 6160 6272
6152 6223 6367 6404 6489 6353 6269 6272 6405 6306 6228 6210 1 0
6223 6343 6299 6247 6130 6119 6256 6189 6269 6240 6361 6279
6075 6278 6346 6130 6577 6354 6351 6466 6386 6480 6221 6508
6301 6392 6359 6268 6283 6359 6187 6232 6300 6175 6394 6283
6393 6289 6041 6203 6201 6389 6124 6114 6378 6388 6329 6221
6010 6318 6070 6409 6036 6177 6227 6319 6089 6233 6180 5998 1 1

0701mcrl.01c.txt:

2007-01-01 00:00:00+00 2716
2007-01-01 00:01:00+00 2788
2007-01-01 00:02:00+00 2700
2007-01-01 00:03:00+00 2681
2007-01-01 00:04:00+00 2728
2007-01-01 00:05:00+00 2858
2007-01-01 00:06:00+00 2683
2007-01-01 00:07:00+00 2629
2007-01-01 00:08:00+00 2719



Status in 2007

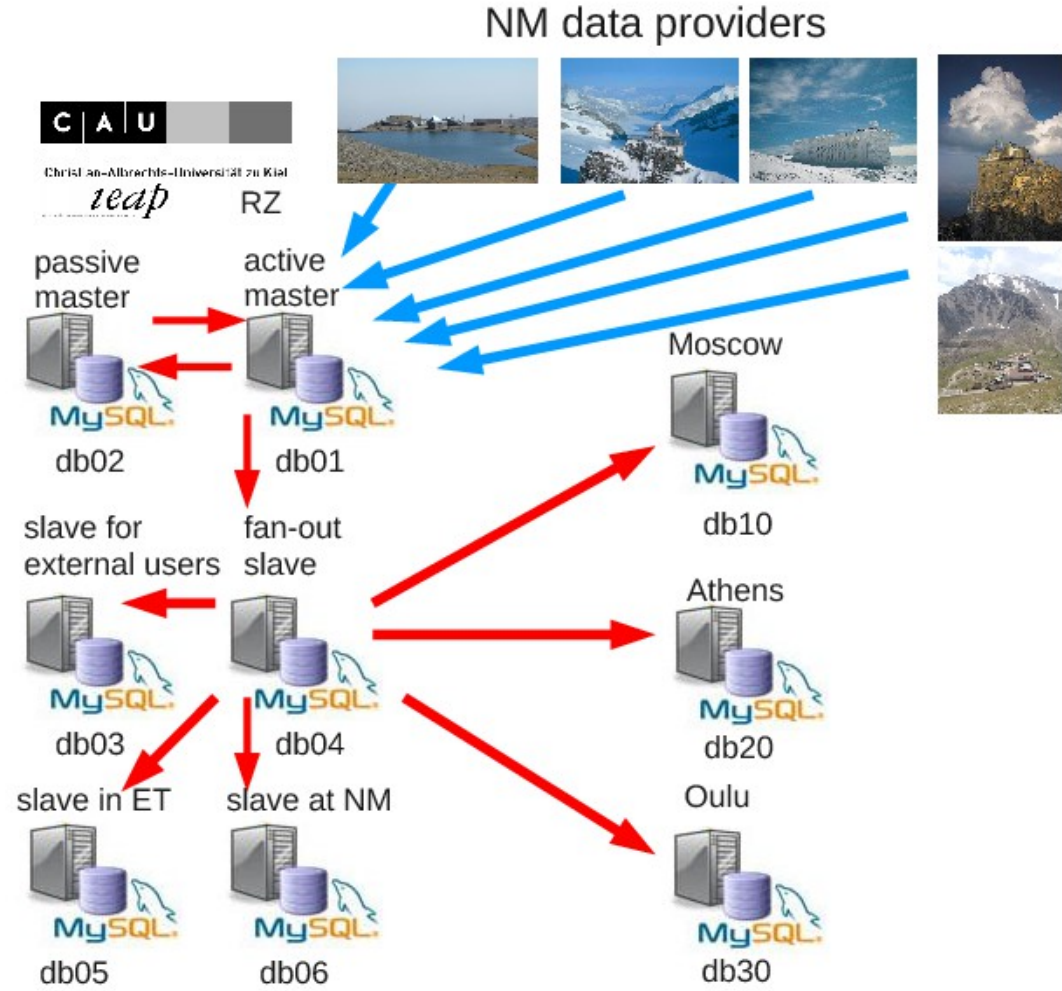
- Data in 1h resolution and common format available at World Data Center (WDC)
- No real-time data
- No high-resolution data
- Not suitable for Space Weather applications

NMDB goals

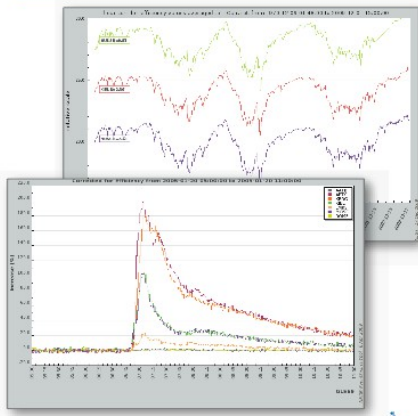
- Provide data in standard format
- Provide high resolution data
- Provide real-time data (< 5 min delay)
- Make data easily accessible
- Provide designs for modern registration systems
- Applications



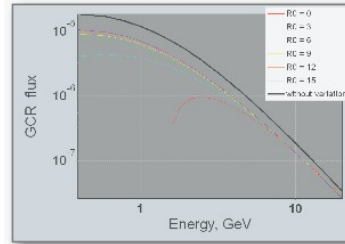
- Two masters (active <-> passive)
- Fan-out mirror
- Mirror for external users
- Read-only mirrors in several locations
- All mirrors are a complete copy of NMDB (redundancy)



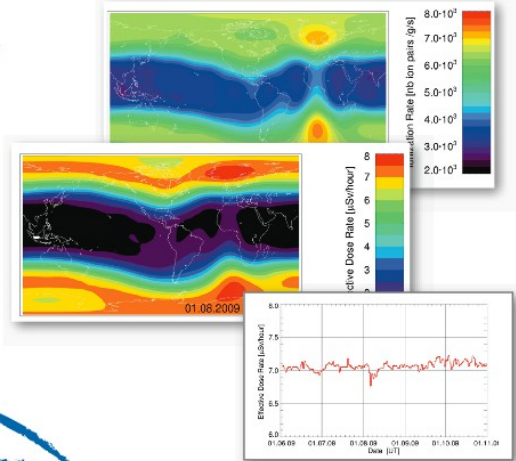
NEST TOOL TO PLOT AND RETRIEVE DATA



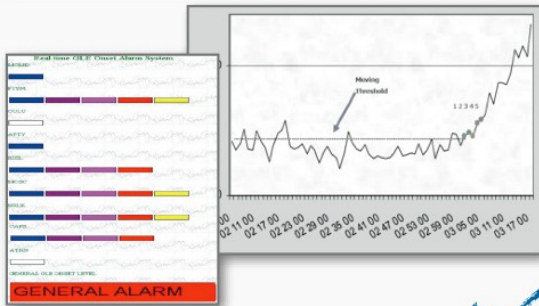
SPECTRUM OF GCR



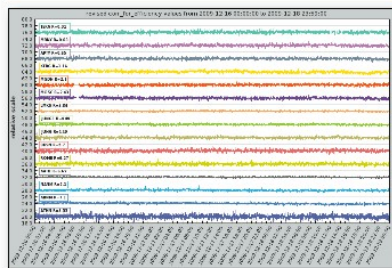
IONISATION RATES AND DOSE RATES IN THE ATMOSPHERE (every 6 hrs)



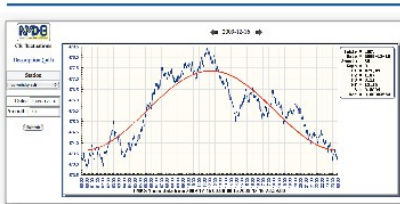
GLE ALERT IN REAL TIME



COSMIC RAYS NOW !



DAILY CR VARIATION



TRAINING AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

BOOK NAVIGATION

- NMDB Stations
- NMDB Online Access Tools and Data Products
- NMDB Data Products
- NMDB Documentation
- Public Outreach
 - English
 - What are cosmic rays?

What we see at the sky, we see bright objects: the Sun of course, planets, stars, nebulae... All this is light, electromagnetic waves. When operational telescopes, we can also collect electromagnetic waves that are invisible to the human eye, such as infrared or ultraviolet or x-rays, radio waves, X-rays.

Since the early 20th century, we know that the Earth is not only lit by such waves, but also bombarded by charged energetic particles: protons, ions, electrons that come in at nearly the speed of light. These particles are called cosmic rays, and they tell us a story about the Universe that we would not learn from light alone.

Cosmic rays provide a look to explore the Universe, but they also directly affect the Earth. We want to observe these particles to understand their origin, to see them as a trace of solar disturbances, and to learn for their effects on technology and human beings.

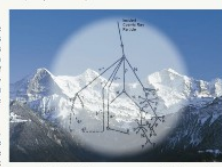
Cosmic rays come from space in the Universe where some kind of explosion occurs: the remnants of stellar explosions (supernovae), active galaxies, and also from the Sun.

Galactic cosmic rays come in permanently, although their intensity is modulated by the Sun. Protons accelerated at the Sun, solar cosmic rays, are more sporadic. They come as individual events, on top of the usual particle flux from the remote Universe.
 - Where do they come from?

Galactic cosmic rays come in permanently, although their intensity is modulated by the Sun. Protons accelerated at the Sun, solar cosmic rays, are more sporadic. They come as individual events, on top of the usual particle flux from the remote Universe.
 - How can we observe them?

Cosmic rays do not directly hit the ground, but collide with the atoms of the high atmosphere. This creates lots of secondary particles: protons, neutrons, muons and electrons. The primary particle has a maximum range of about 100-200 km, and a track of the several of light, a significant number of secondary neutrons, muons and other particles can be detected by ground-based particle counters near the magnetic poles.

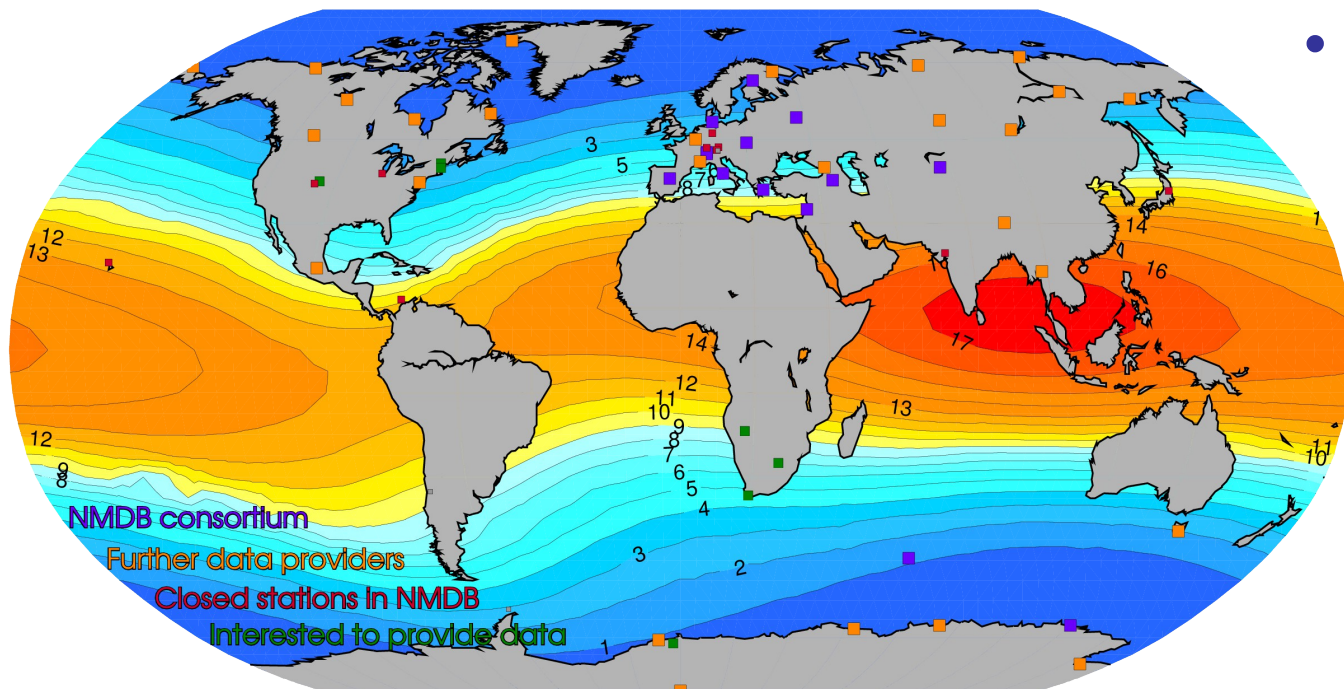
The magnetic field of the Earth is another filter, although it plays no role at the magnetic poles of the Earth. But the closer one comes to the equator, the faster the primary charged particle must be to get

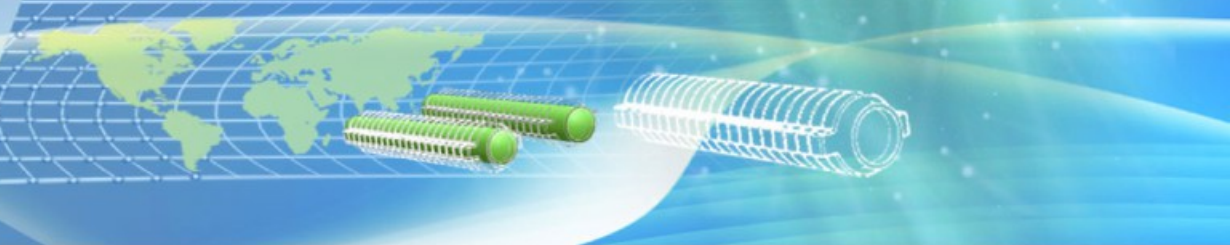




NMDB data providers

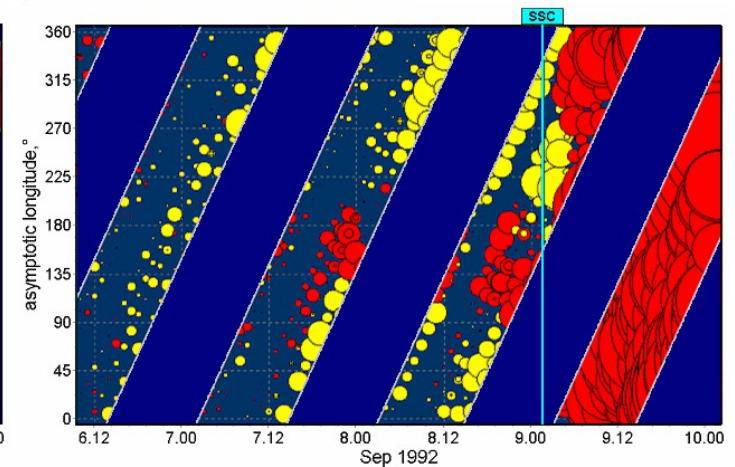
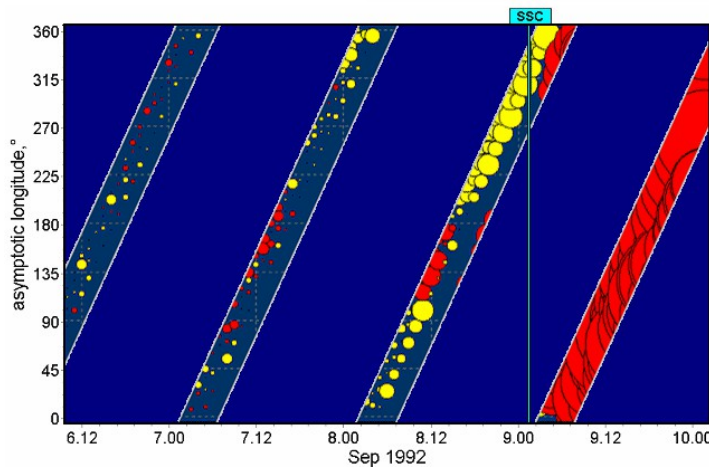
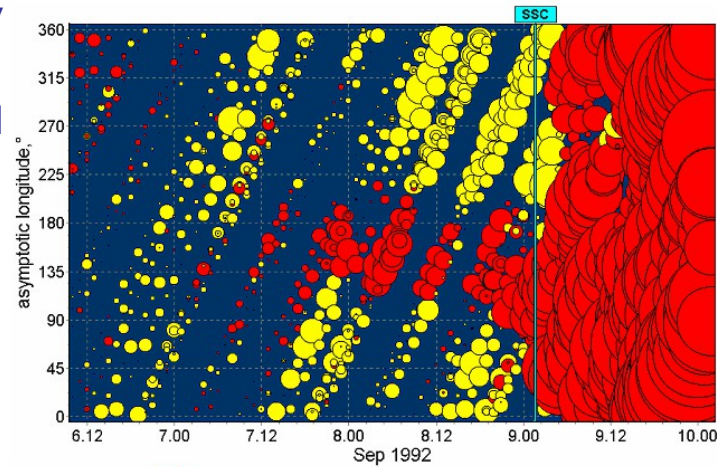
- ~ 50 stations
- 20-30 real-time
- “New” stations:
 - Delaware (8NMs)
 - Mexico
 - Kingston, Mawson
 - Tibet
 - Dourbes
 - Calgary
 - Thailand
 - South Africa
 - New Hampshire
 - Austria





IZMIRAN: CR anisotropy monitor

- ICMEs modulate cosmic ray intensity
- Unusual anisotropy distribution can be seen hours before the onset of Fd
- Data of entire worldwide network of NM stations are needed for reliable forecasts
- Precursor monitor possible



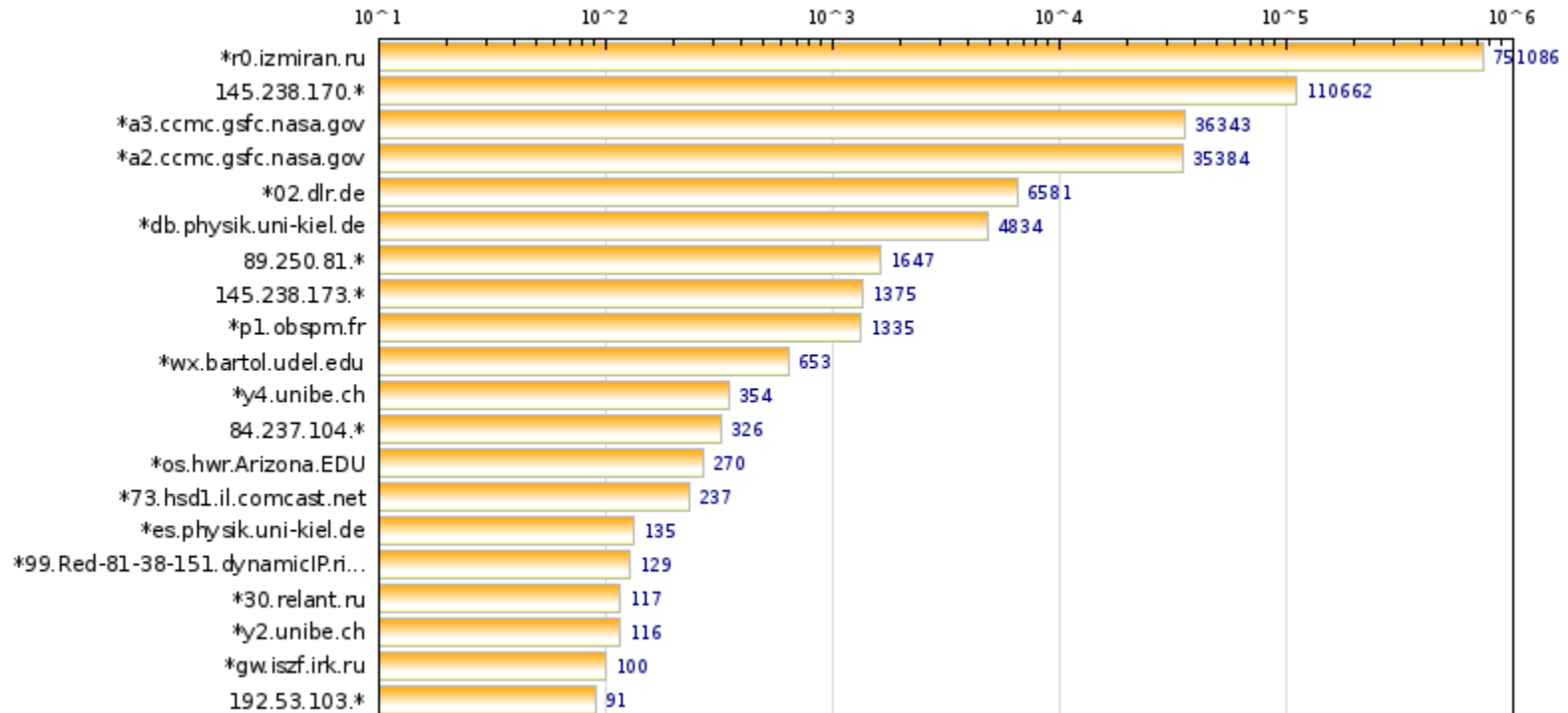


NMDB users

- NMDB Alerts, fluctuations, GLE, solar neutrons, dosimetry...
- Dosimetry for airplane personel at Air France, DLR, Globalog
- Space Weather Alerts at NOAA
- Integrated Space Weather Analysis at CCMC (NASA/GSFC)
- Cosmic Rays and Climate
- Cosmic Ray – cloud connections
- Cosmic Rays and the geomagnetic field
- Soil moisture measurements (US, AUS, UFZ Leipzig, UK)
- Department of Homeland Security / NUSTL ???
- Space Weather Forecaster at USAF

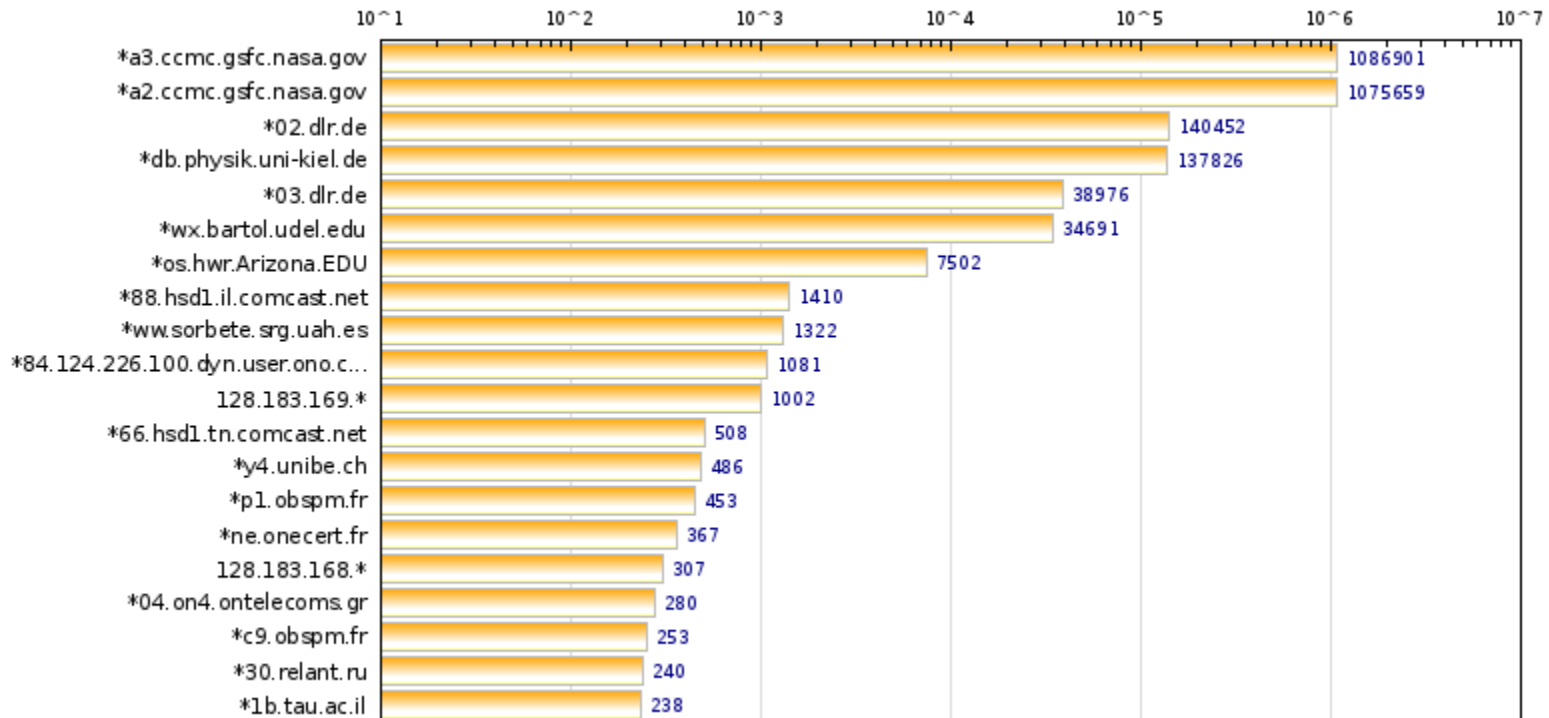


Queries by IPs in 2011 (first 20)



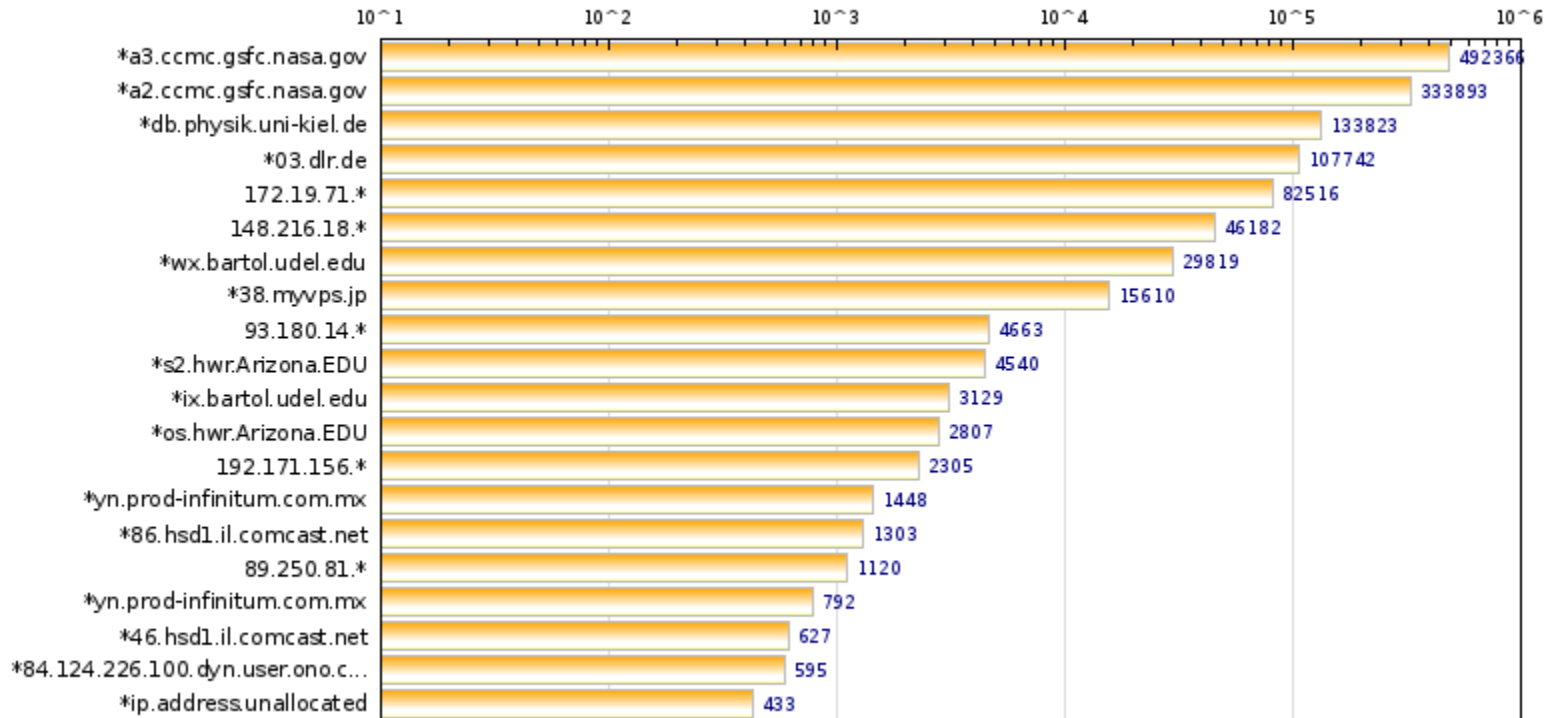


Queries by IPs in 2012 (first 20)



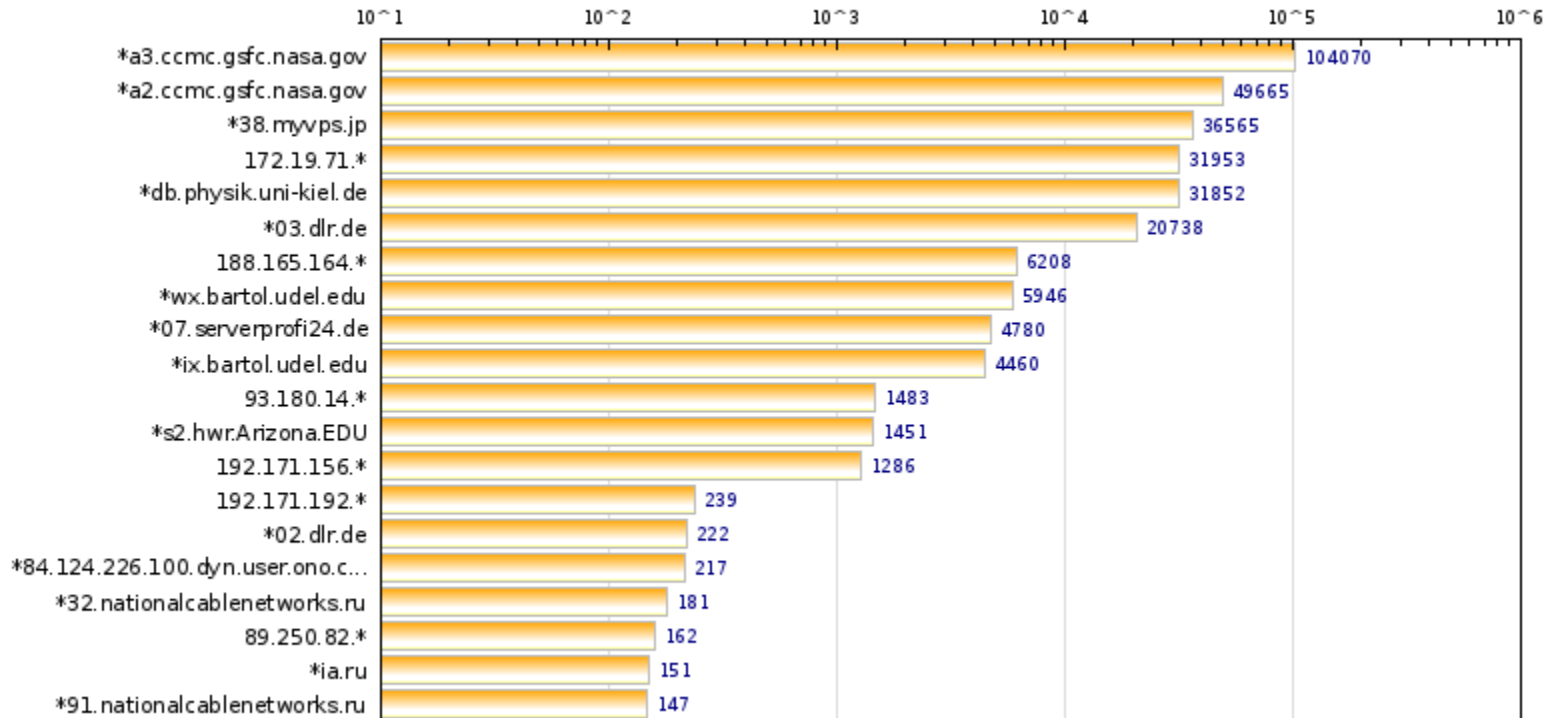


Queries by IPs in 2013 (first 20)



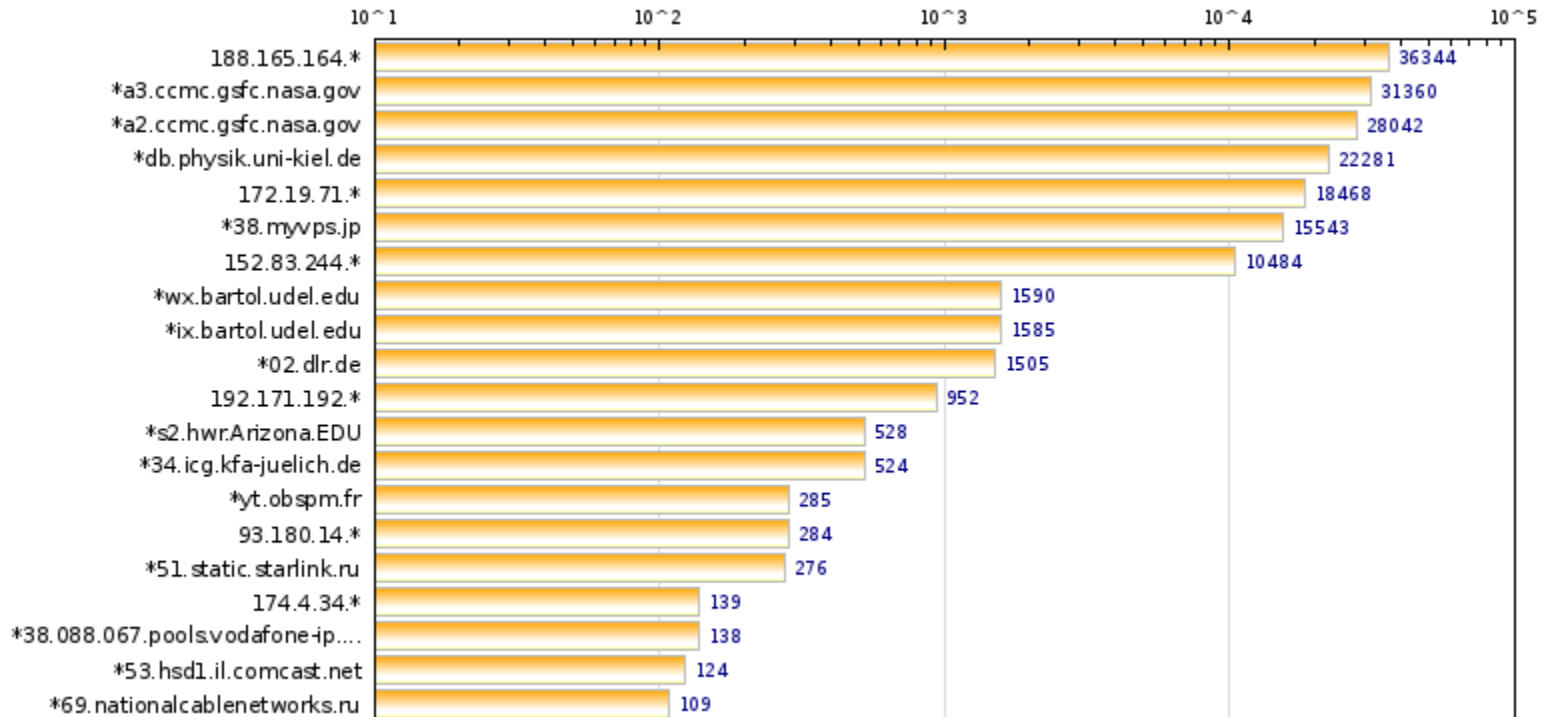


Queries by IPs in 2014 (first 20)





Queries by IPs in 2015 (first 20)



3 ways 2 use NEST



Quick Plots

Last Data GLE 71 GLE 70

conditions & information to use data

[march 2013] CALM test phase completed
 [sept 2012] New header in ascii files, more [here](#)

Stations

<input type="checkbox"/> AATB	<input type="checkbox"/> APTY	<input type="checkbox"/> ATHN	<input type="checkbox"/> BKSN	<input type="checkbox"/> BURE
<input type="checkbox"/> CALM	<input type="checkbox"/> DRBS	<input type="checkbox"/> ESOI	<input type="checkbox"/> FSMT	<input type="checkbox"/> INVK
<input type="checkbox"/> IRK2	<input type="checkbox"/> IRK3	<input type="checkbox"/> IRKT	<input type="checkbox"/> JUNG	<input type="checkbox"/> JUNG1
<input type="checkbox"/> KERG	<input type="checkbox"/> KGSN	<input type="checkbox"/> KIEL	<input type="checkbox"/> LMKS	<input type="checkbox"/> MCMU
<input type="checkbox"/> MCRL	<input type="checkbox"/> MGDN	<input type="checkbox"/> MOSC	<input type="checkbox"/> MWSN	<input type="checkbox"/> MXCO
<input type="checkbox"/> NAIN	<input type="checkbox"/> NEWK	<input type="checkbox"/> NRLK	<input type="checkbox"/> OULU	<input type="checkbox"/> PNWK
<input type="checkbox"/> ROME	<input type="checkbox"/> SOPB	<input type="checkbox"/> SOPO	<input type="checkbox"/> TERA	<input type="checkbox"/> THUL
<input type="checkbox"/> TXBY	<input type="checkbox"/> YKTK			

All stations Online stations

one color reset colors

Date Selection (UTC)

Last days hours mins
 From
 To
 GLE number/date [detailed list](#)
 FD number/date

Resolution

Time resolution:

Force**

Data type

Pressure & efficiency corr.
 Pressure corrected
 Uncorrected
 Pressure

Scale

Relative scale
 Counts/s (or mbar)
 Log scale

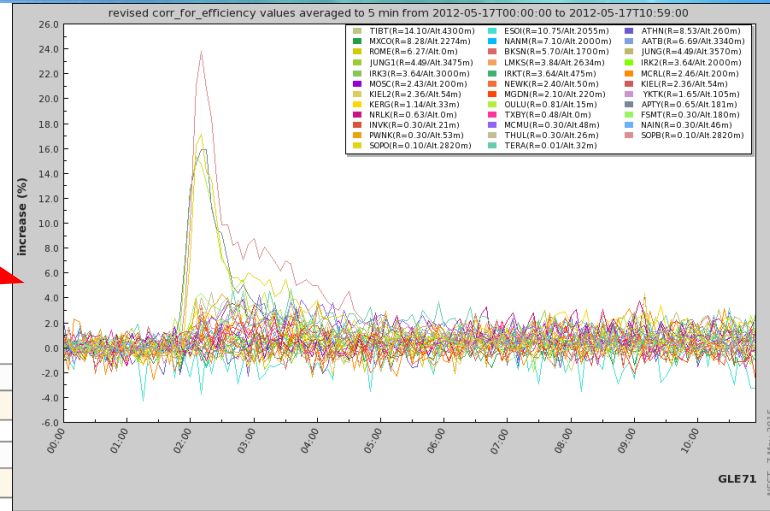
Output

Plot
 Ascii
 Plot & ascii

Submit Reset

Last 3 days

Plot Examples



Overplot main

Overplot extras

NMDB tables

Env. & meta data

Scaling Options

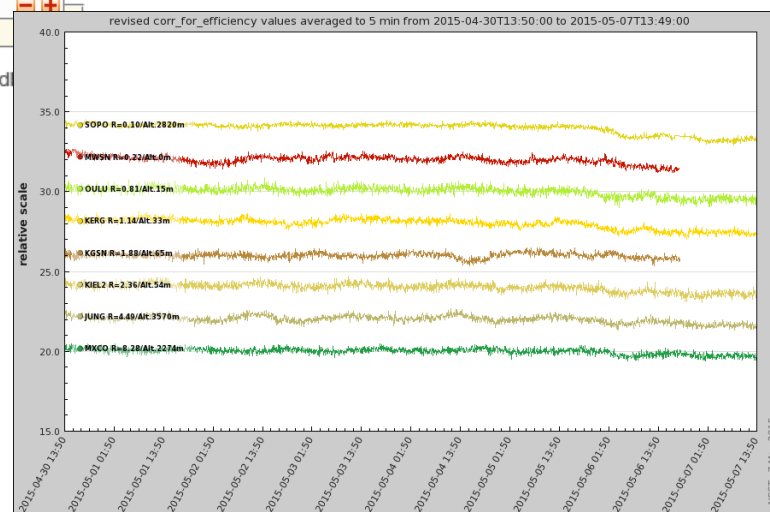
Event Options

Ascii Options

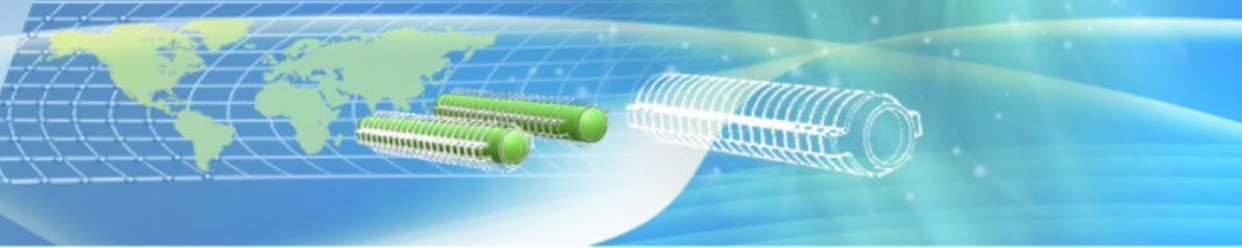
Style Options

Contact: questions@nmdb.eu
 NEST2 is here

Webinterface to data:
nest.nmdb.eu



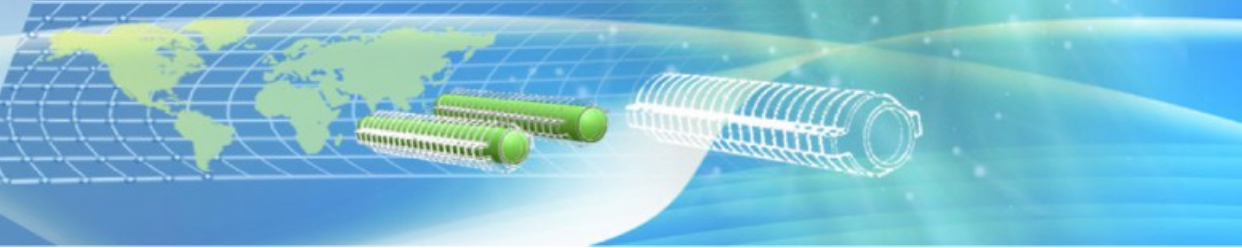
** This may slow down your request. *** Table format here.



NMDB: one stop shop for...

- real-time cosmic ray data
- historical cosmic ray data
- GLE alerts, CR and GLE spectra
- background information on cosmic rays
- training for cosmic ray science
- information on registration systems and components

questions@nmdb.eu



Acknowledgements

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) under grant agreement no 213007.

Data retrieved via NMDB are the property of the individual data providers. We acknowledge the PIs of individual neutron monitors for providing data.