



ENHANCEMENT OF SECONDARY RDIATION FLUX DURING PERIHELION APPROACH OF COMET C/2021 A1 (LEONARD) TOWARDS EARTH IN MONTH OF DECEMBER, 2021 AT UDAIPUR, INDIA

Deepali Baregama¹, Devendra Pareek²

Department Of Physics, Bhupal Nobles' University, Udaipur (313001), Rajasthan, India

Corresponding Author -Devendra Pareek

Email- Deven.Pareek69@Gmail.Com

Abstract

Experimental study carried out during perihelion approach of comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard) towards Earth in month of December, 2021 at Udaipur (27° 43' 12.00" N, 75° 28' 48.01" E), Rajasthan, India. Dates for observations were December 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 using ground based NaI (TI) Scintillation detector and half an hour data files were stored in computer. The analyzed data reveal significant enhancement of secondary radiation flux (SRF) about 2.3 % on date December 13 on the Earth on comparison to the average integrated counts on another dates. We interpret such enhancement of SRF on the basis of perihelion approach of comet towards Earth, formation of secondary radiation in the atmosphere of the Earth due to comet.

Key Words: Primary cosmic radiation, solar radiation, perihelion approach of comet towards Earth, formation of secondary radiation in the atmosphere of Earth.

Introduction

Cosmic radiation travels nearly the speed of light and about 89% nuclei are protons, 10% nuclei of helium, and 1% of others heavier elements [1, 2, 3]. Energy range of primary cosmic radiation from 10^9 - 10^{20} eV or more [4]. Simpson (1983) [5] showed that at different energy range has different chemical abundances of cosmic radiation. Above 50 km from the surface of the Earth, the intensity flux of primary cosmic radiation remains almost same. From surface of Earth about 20 km secondary radiation produces a denser ionization. High-energy primary radiations undergo collisions with atoms of the upper atmosphere, and produce a cascade of lighter particles known as secondary radiation [6]. In each interaction the particles loose energy hence particles increase rapidly as these moves downward in the atmosphere [7, 8]. In this way secondary radiation down through the atmosphere to the Earth's surface [9]. Secondary radiation contains one of component known as electromagnetic component [10], [11],[12]. The electromagnetic component has electrons and gamma particles. Therefore, penetrating cosmic radiation produced shower of secondary radiation [13]. Secondary radiation flux detected using appropriate detector on ground [14], [15]. In case of Gravitational lensing electromagnetic radiation bends [16], [17], [18]. A. S. Eddington and collaborators in a famous experiment during a total solar eclipse in 1919 proved this

phenomenon. The comet C / 2021 A1 (Leonard) was discovered by G. J. Leonard at the Mount Lemmon observatory on January 3, 2021. In the month December 2021 this comet was closest to the Earth and reached its nearest point called perihelion approach towards Earth on December 12, 2021. On this date this comet was about 34.9 million km from Earth. Orbital period of this comet around the Sun is around 80000 years. Orbit of Comet around the sun is elliptical.

Celestial events and variation of radiation flux

To observe secondary radiation flux Bhattacharya et al [19], Kandemir G. et al [20], Nayak. et al. [21], Bhaskar et al [22], Pareek et al [23] conducted research study. Pareek et al. [23] conducted solar eclipse study. During lunar eclipse named Pareek et al. [24], Raghav et al. [25], J.N. AnandaRao et al. [26]. Pareek et al [27] also conducted the experimental study during transit of Venus June 6, 2012 at Udaipur India. In this study they observed 2 % . decrement in secondary radiation flux. Pareek et al., using Scintillation counter in the month of September 2000 [28] conducted Phases of Moon experimental study. In the month of March, 1996 an experimental study was conducted by Pareek et al. [29] during appearance of Comet Hyakutake using scintillation counter. Results showed unusual variation of secondary cosmic radiation flux. With help of EUVE satellite from this comet Extreme ultraviolet (EUV) emission was detected [30]. From Comet Hyakutake Mumma, M.J. et al. [31],

Peterson, K. [32] and Huebner, W.F. [33] reported large quantities of the gases ethane, methane. With the fact that during different celestial events happening in sky, modulate terrestrial secondary flux we, attempted to see effect of perihelion approach of comet C / 2021 A1 (Leonard) towards Earth in month of December, 2021 on secondary radiation flux at surface of the Earth.

Experimental Set-up and Observations

In this experimental study to detect the secondary radiation flux we used Scintillation detector of (SD 152 F) (Figure 1) of Nucleonix make. The

NaI (TI) crystal of size 2" x 2" optically coupled with photo multiplier tube. This integral line was connected to 1k multi-channel analyzer MC 1000 of Nucleonix make has 1024 channels.

This Scintillation counter system kept open to collect the counts as a function of time on the roof of Astronomy Laboratory of Department of Physics, Bhupal Nobles' University Udaipur (Rajasthan) India. The data files were stored in computer for half hour duration on dates December 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

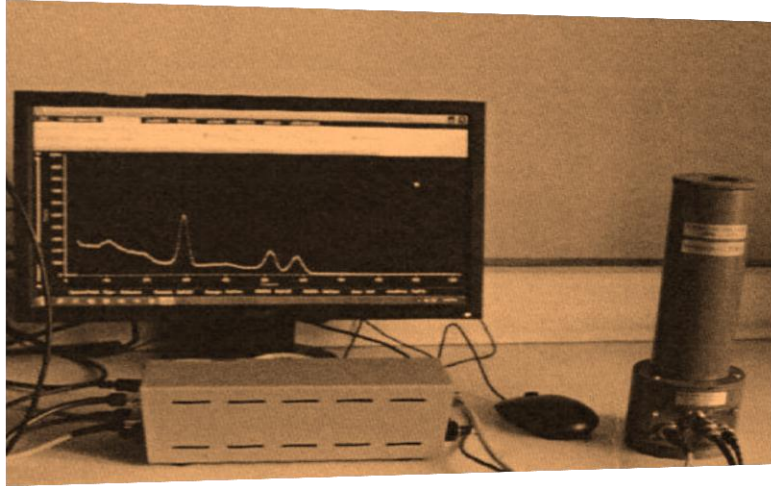


Figure 1 (Scintillation Counter System)

Analysis and Results: As depicted in figure- 2 the panels of SRF integrated data files between channel and integrated counts for half hour

duration on dates December 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

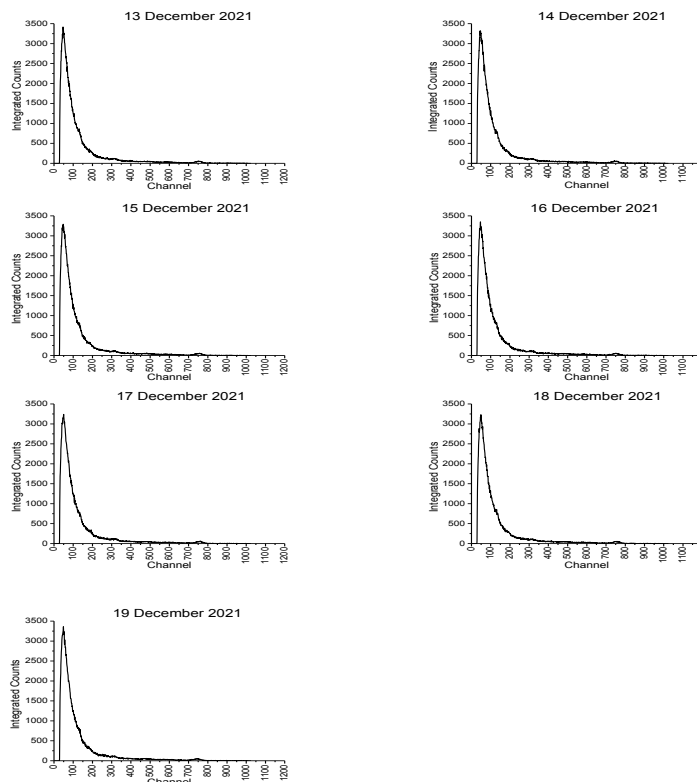


Figure- 2 (Panels of SRF integrated data files)

Using Figure 2 we made the table 1 which represents integrated counts of secondary radiation flux with respect to dates.

Sr. No.	Date	Integrated Counts
1	13	260143
2	14	255089
3	15	255287
4	16	253997
5	17	254605
6	18	252375
7	19	254156

Table 1

Using figure 2 and table 1 of SRF integrated data files, we made figure3 which represents integrated counts of secondary radiation flux with date for the month of December, 2021.

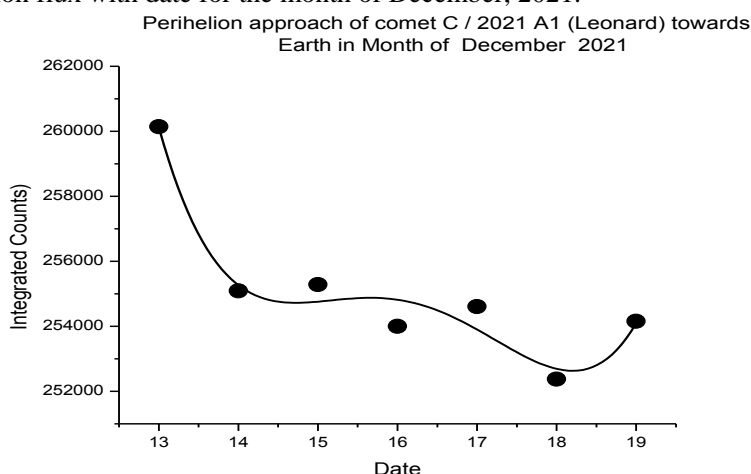


Figure 3 (Integrated counts of secondary radiation flux)

Table 1 and figure 3 showed that on the dates December 13,14,15,16,17,18 and 19 the integrated counts were 260143, 255089, 255287, 253997, 254605, 252375 and 254156 respectively for half hour duration. The average of integrated counts of dates December 13, 14, 15,16,17,18 and 19 are 254251.5

To see the variation in secondary gamma radiation we used the following formula:

Counts on date December 13 close approach of comet towards Earth - Average counts of other observation dates

$$\% \text{ of variation} = \frac{\text{Counts on date December 13} - \text{Average counts of other observation dates}}{\text{Average counts of other observation dates}} \times 100$$

Average counts of other observation dates (December 14, 15, 16,

17, 18, 19)

Using this formula we observed about 2.3 % enhancement of secondary radiation flux on the December 13 on comparison to average counts of other dates (December 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

Discussions

Table 1 and figure 3 clearly showed that integrated counts on the date December, 13 were highest on the comparison to other normal days. The probable reasons in this present experimental study for the enhancement of SRF counts are as follows:

1. On date December, 13 the comet was close towards Earth and we got highest integrated counts. It could be understand that when

strong impact of high energy cosmic radiation and solar radiation on the nucleus of comet. It contains water, Methane, Ethane and other gases. Therefore there may formation of secondary radiation flux from these materials. Produced secondary flux when entered towards the Earth atmosphere caused further production of secondary flux and this enhances secondary flux.

2. On December, 13 comet tail expanded towards Earth atmosphere therefore more charged particles entered in the atmosphere of the Earth and more secondary radiation flux produced in the atmosphere of the earth.

3. Other than date December, 13 we got less integrated count because the comet started to move away from Earth

Conclusion

From points (1) and (2) we can understand enhancement of secondary radiation flux about 2.3 % at surface of the Earth on December, 13.

References

1. longair m.s., (1992) high energy astrophysics 1 second edition pub. Cambridge university press,
2. chaisson, eric and mcmillan, (1999) steve, astronomy today, 3rd edition, prentice hall
3. mewaldt, r. A., (2010), cosmic rays. California institute of technology. http://www.srl.caltech.edu/personnel/dick/cos_encyc.html.
4. kudela, k., (2009) on energetic particles in space. *actaphysicasslovaca* 59,537-652
5. simpson, j. (1983). Elemental and isotopic composition of galactic cosmic rays, annual reviews of nuclear and particle science, 33, 323-381.
7. carl d. Anderson and seth h. Neddermeyer, (1936) cloud chamber observations of cosmic rays at 4300 meters elevation and near sea-level, *physical review* 50, 263.
8. bhabha (1938 a) nuclear forces, heavy electrons and the β -decay. *Proc.roy.soc.lond.a* 9.166 (1938) 501
10. bhabha, (1938b) nuclear forces, on the theory of heavy electrons and nuclear forces, *nature* 141 117 doi: 10.1038/141117a0
11. allkofer, o. C. And grieder, p. K. F. (1984) cosmic rays on earth. https://inis.iaea.org/search/search.aspx?orig_q=rn:15054748
13. walter heinrich heitler, (1937) on the analysis of cosmic rays, proceeding of the royal society a, , 161,261.
15. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspa.1937.0145>
16. l. W. Nordheim, (1937) on the absorption of cosmic-ray electrons in the atmosphere, *physical review*, 51, 1110.
17. <https://doi.org/10.1103/physrev.51.1110>
18. pfozter (1936) messungen der ultrastrahlung in der stratosphäremiteiner
19. dreifachkoinzidenzapparatur, *z. Phys.* 102, 23, 41.
20. w. Heitler, (1938) showers produced by the penetrating cosmic radiation, royal society, vol. 166, issue 927..page(s): 529-543.
21. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspa.1938.0108>
22. kodama m., (1983) ground albedo neutrons produced by cosmic radiations, *physical society of japan, journal*, 52, 1503-1504
- A. chilingarian, a. Daryan, k. Arakelyan, a. Hovhannisyanyan, b. Mailyan, l.
24. melkumyan, g. Hovsepian, s. Chilingaryan, a. Reymers, and l. Vanyan, (2010) ground-based observations of thunderstorm-correlated fluxes of high-energy electrons, gamma rays, and neutrons, *physical review d*, 82(4), 043009
27. d. Walsh. et al., (1979) *nature*, 279 (5712): 381-4 may, 31
28. mellier, y. (1998) : probing the universe with weak lensing. <https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/9812172>
30. Ramesh narayan, matthias bartelmann,(1996): lectures on gravitational lensing. <https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/9606001>
31. abhijit bhattacharyya, sukumarbiswas, barun k. Chatterjee, mala das, pradipta k.
32. das, tapan k. Das, tarun k. De, m.h. Engineer, rabi n. Mukherjee, sibajiraha, s.c.
33. roy, swapan k. Saha, a.k. Sen, bikash sinha& debapriyo syam, (1997) variation of γ -ray and particle fluxes at the sea level during the total solar eclipse of 24 october, 1995, *astrophysics and space science volume* 250, pages313–326
35. kandemir, g. (2000) the last total solar eclipse of the millennium in turkey, *asp conference series*, vol. 205.,
37. nayak, pranaba k, et al. (2010), *astroparticlephysics*, volume 32, pages 286 – 293.
38. ankushbhaskara, avadhutpurohit, m.hemalatha, chintamanipai, anil raghav,
39. chetangurada, s.radha, virendrayadav, vishal desai, abhishekchitnis,
40. padmanabhsarpotdar, anirudhapatankar, (december 2011) a study of secondary cosmic ray flux variation during the annular eclipse of 15 january 2010 at rameswaram, india, *astroparticle physics*, volume 35, issue 5, pages 223-229,
42. devendrapareek, s.n.a. Jaaffrey, k.p. Talesra, ravi yadav, sonia ameta, (june, 2013) experimental study of variation of secondary

cosmic gamma ray flux and energy during partial solar eclipse of 4th january 2011 at udaipur, india, research journal of physical sciences, vol. 1(5), pages 22-30,

44.devendrapareek, s.n.a. Jaaffrey, (may, 2013) experimental study of variation of secondary cosmic gamma ray flux during total lunar eclipse april 4, 1996 and july 16, 2000, research journal of physical sciences, volume 1(4), page no. 22-27, 2013

45.anil raghav, ankushbhaskar, virendrayadav, nitinkumar, bijewarchintamanipai,

46.ashishkoli, nilamnavale, gurinder pal singh, nitindubey, sushantpawar, pradnya

47.parab, gandhalinarvankar, vaibhavrawoot, vikasrawat, satishborse, nagnath

48.garad, carl rozario, nitinkaushal, shailendrakumartiwari, m. R. Press,

49.confirmation of secondary cosmic ray flux enhancement during the total lunar eclipse

50.of 10 december 2011, journal of geophysical research: space physics/ volume 118,

51.issue, 10, 6426-6433.

52.anandarao j. N, (1967) variation in the background counting rate at tirupati during the periods of solar and lunar eclipses, physics letters a, 25, 2, 74.

53.pareek, devendra, s.n.a. Jaaffrey, himadri t. Daspattnayak, manish shrimali (may-2017), variation of secondary cosmic gamma ray flux during venus transit on june 6, 2012 at udaipur, india, global journal for research analysis, ahmedabad, volume 6 , issue

54.5, page no. 500-501

55.pareek,devendra, s.n.a. Jaaffrey. (may-2014) experimental study of phases of moon

56.forobserving variation of secondary cosmicgamma ray flux, energy and x-ray

57.flux in themonth of september 2000 at udaipur, india, international journal of scientific

58.research, ahmedabad, volume 3, issue 5, page no. 6-10

59.pareek, devendra, s.n.a. Jaaffrey. (april-2014) experimental study of emission of x –rayand variation of secondary cosmic rayflux at some energy duringappearanceof comet hyakutake march, 1996, international journal of scientific research, ahmedabad,

60.volume 3, issue 4, page no. 411-413

61.m. J mumma et al. (1997) astrophys. J. 491, 1125-1128.

62.m.jmummaet al., (1996) science vol. 272 no. 5266, pp. 1310-1314

63.k. Peterson science (1996) vol. 272 no. 5266, pp. 1263- 1264

64.w.f. Huebner (1990). “physics and chemistry of comets.” Astronomy and astrophysics library, springer verlag publication