



Chacaltaya, Bolivia,
5400 m a.s.l.
-16° 21' S; -68° 07' W



Plateau Rosa, Italy,
3600 m a.s.l.
45°56'02" N ; 7°37'54" E



Concordia, Antarctica,
France-Italy 3233 m a.s.l.
75°06' S, 123°21' E

CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF SECONDARY COSMIC RAYS At high altitude observatories Italy-Argentine-France collaboration

Alba Zanini INFN Torino (Italy)

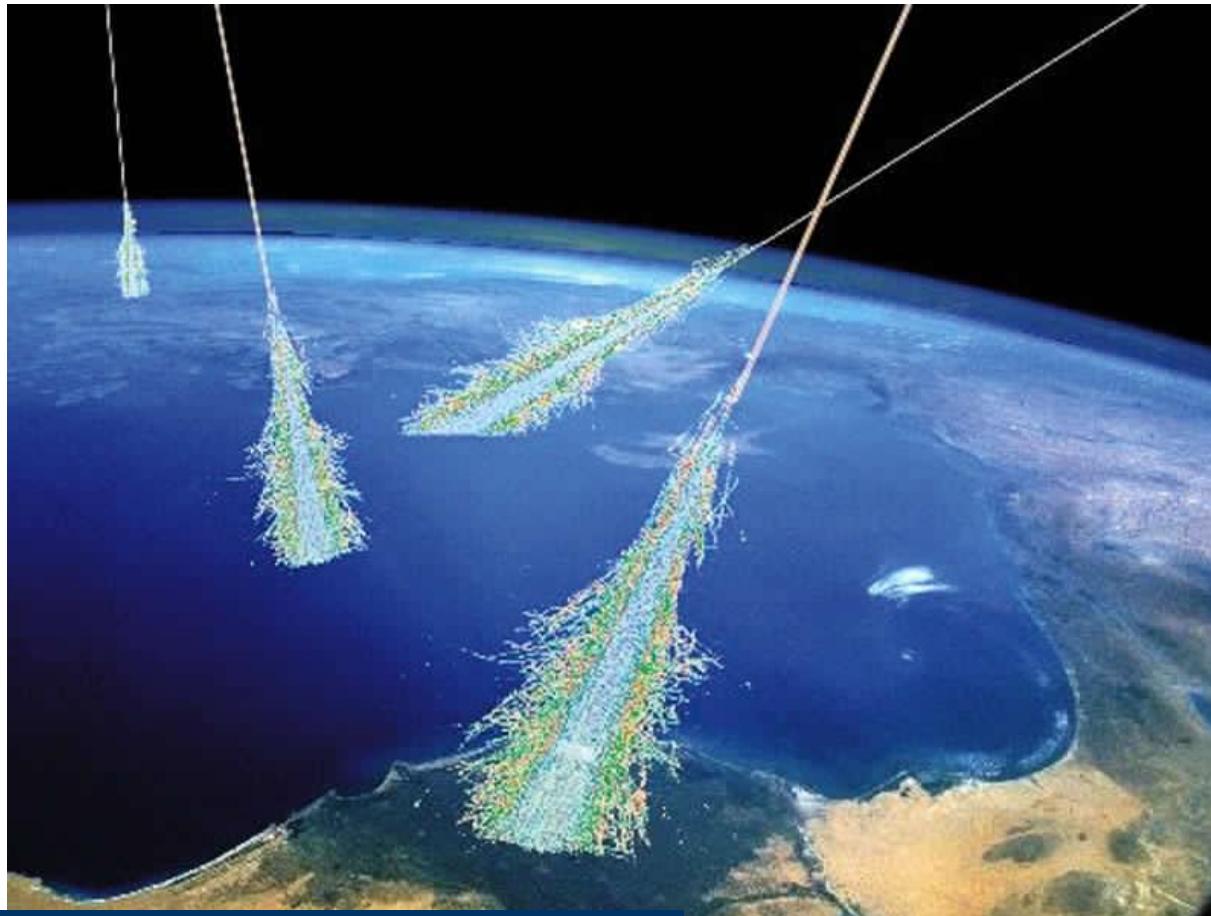


Marambio, Antarctica, Argentine
210 m a.s.l.
64°14'S; 56°37' W

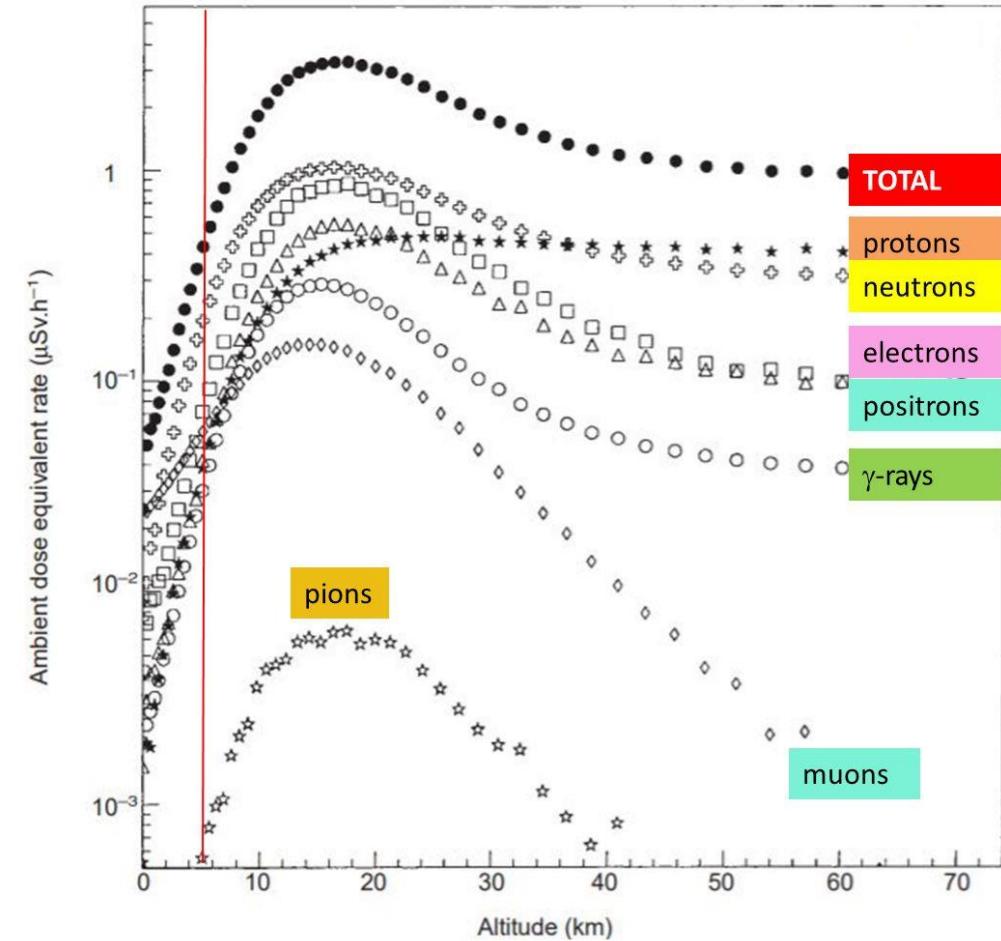


Chilecito, Argentine,
5000 m a.s.l.
29.162° S; 67.4974° W

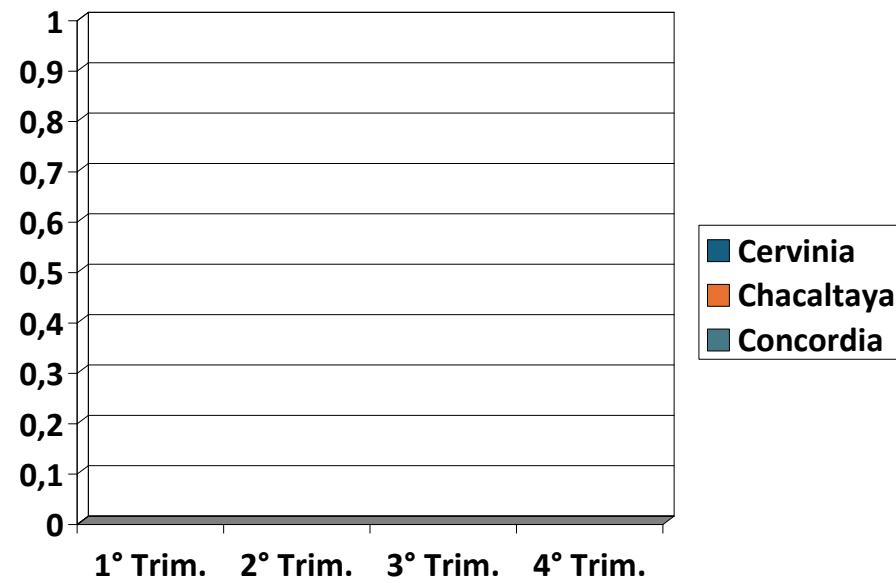
Secondary Cosmic Rays in Atmosphere



ENVIRONMENTAL DOSIMETRY



Cosmic rays interact with the atmosphere nuclei producing cascades of secondary particles: gamma-rays, electrons, muons, neutrons, mesons. The particles that reach the ground contribute to the total dose of ionizing radiation received by the population. In particular, neutrons contribute significantly to the effective dose, because of the higher damage they can cause to human tissues.



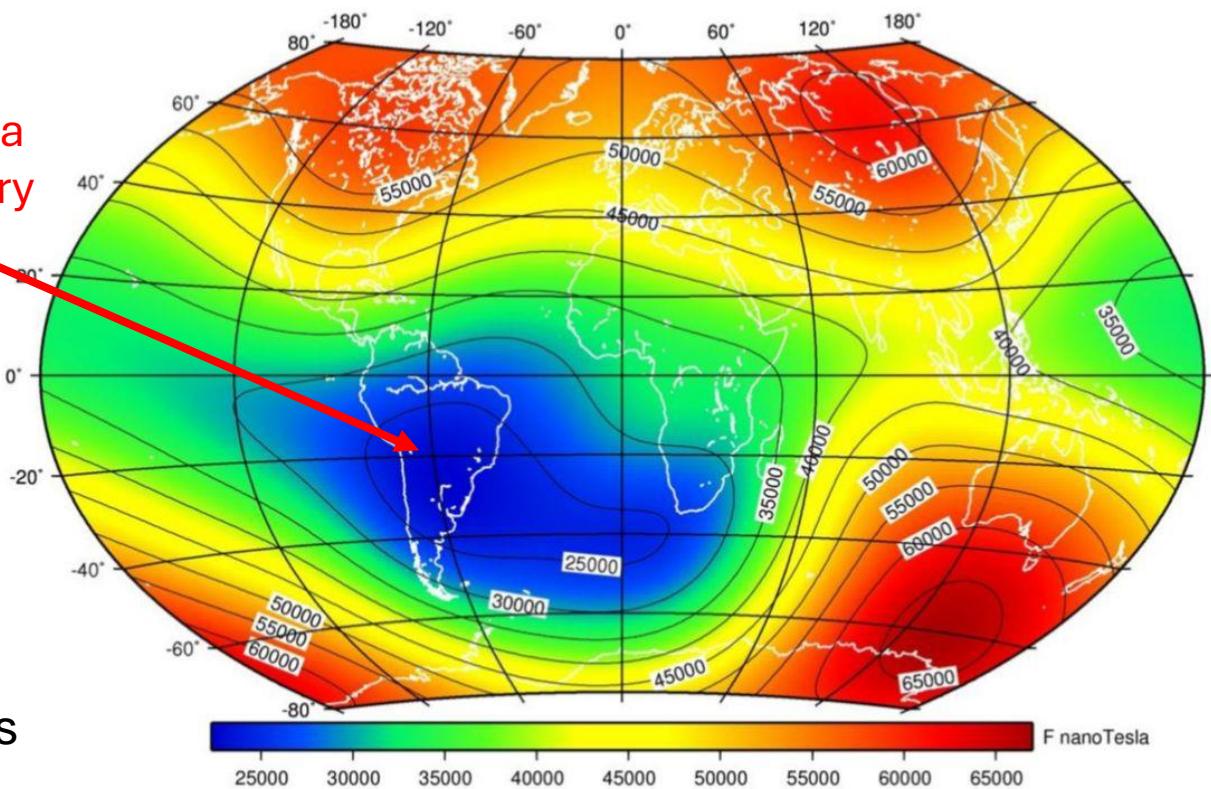
Project **SAMAHDA (INFN)** 2022-2025

- **SAMAHDA (INFN)** -South Atlantic Magnetic Anomaly Dosimetry at High Altitude
- www <https://samadha.to.infn.it/>

Map of the geomagnetic field intensity on the Earth's surface. The field has minimum values (blue region) in South America and in the adjacent Atlantic Ocean.

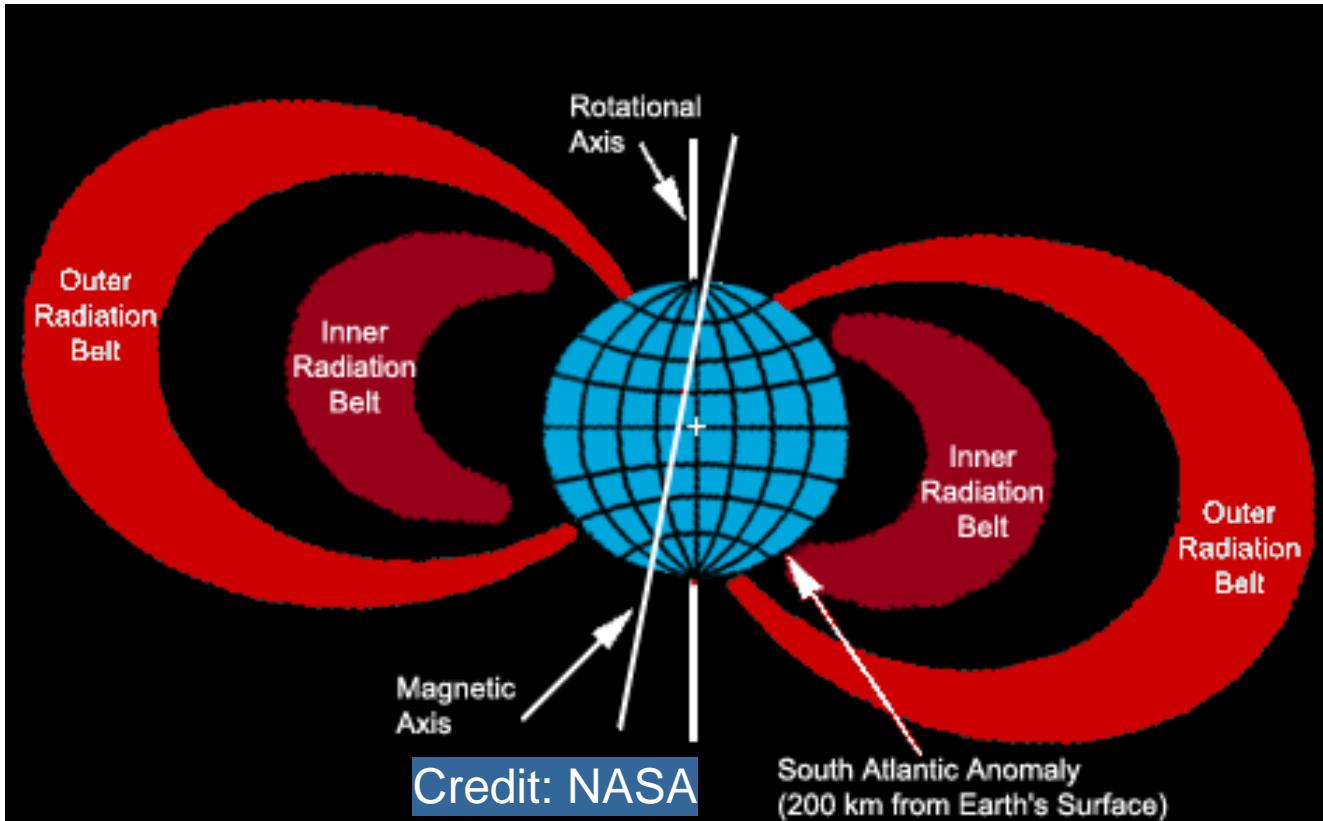
Due to this geomagnetic field asymmetry, the SAA is the region where the Van Allen Belts are closest to the Earth's surface.

Chacaltaya observatory



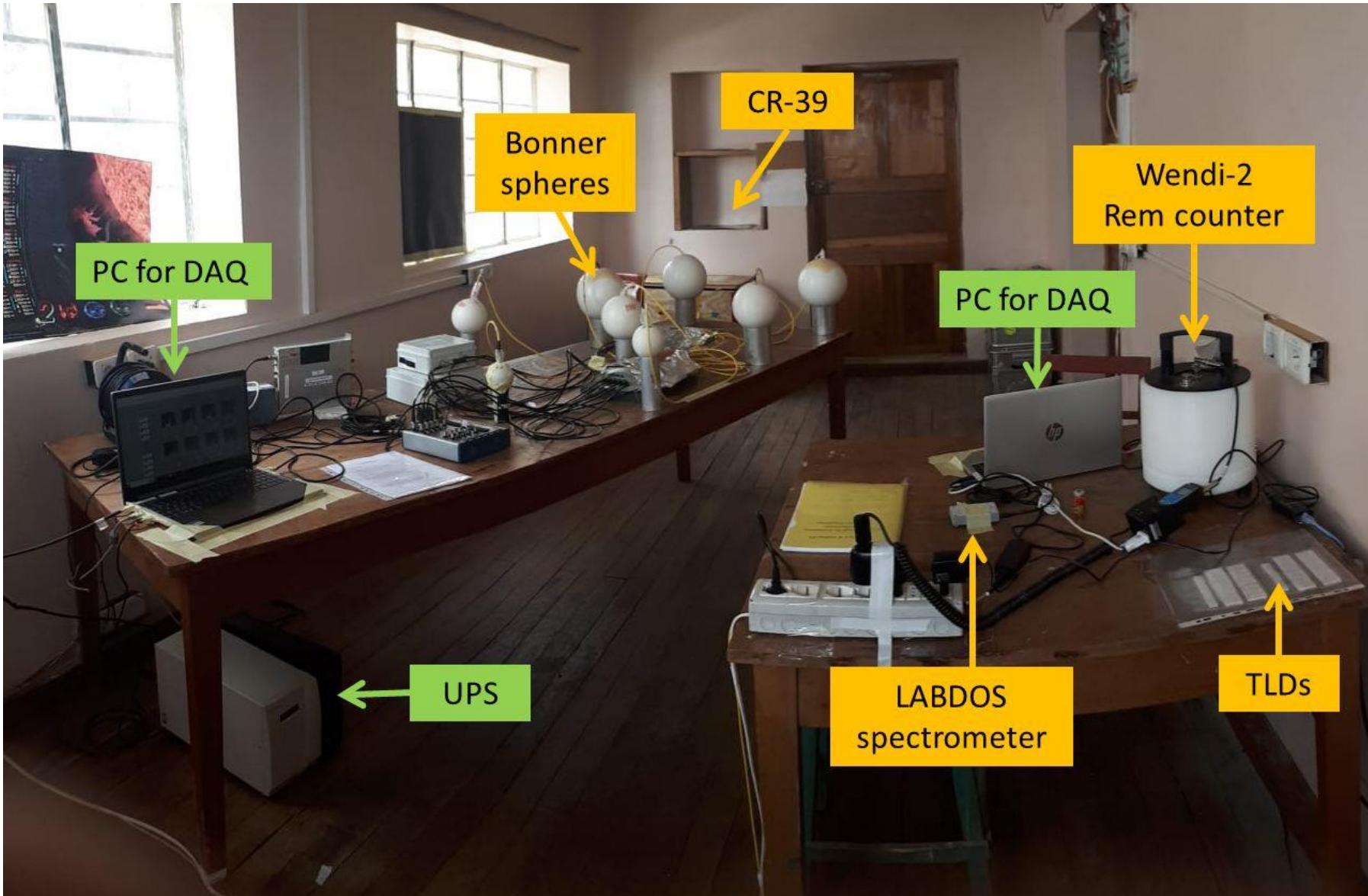
Credit: British Geological Survey (bgs.ac.uk)

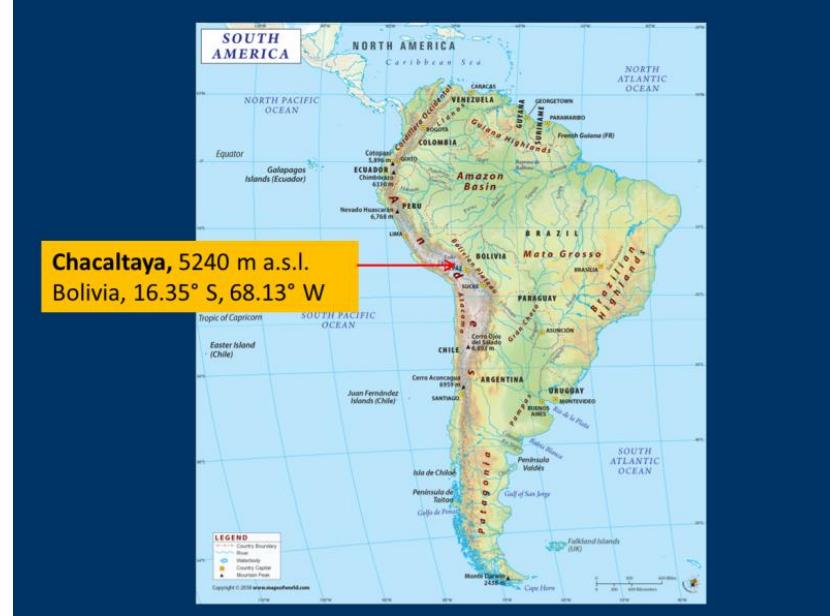
Van Allen Belts



In the SAA region, the extreme points (called *mirror points*) of the inner Van Allen Belt approach the Earth's surface up to a distance of about 200 km, generating a reservoir of energetic particles above the upper layers of the atmosphere. Solar activity, by perturbing the geomagnetic field, influences the extension and flux of particles in Van Allen Belts, favoring sudden releases of particles from the trapping regions.

Various dosimetric instruments installed at Chacaltaya Laboratory





Intercalibrated Instrumentation

- A set of intercalibrated instruments, tested at CERN facility CERF are installed at Testa Grigia, Chacaltaya and Concordia.
- Also a neutron monitor system is available in all the stations
- It is possible the intercomparison of data in the different locations



Bonner sphere system for neutron spectrometry (0.25 eV-1 GeV)

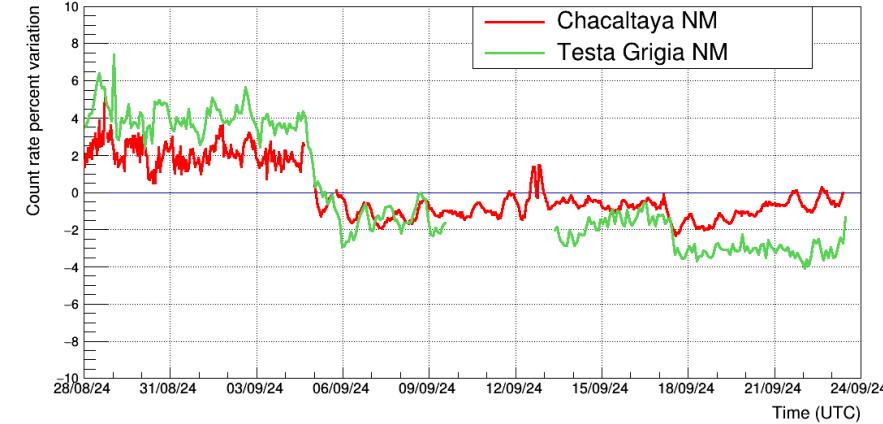


Wendy Rem Counter for Neutron dosimetry (0.25 eV-5 GeV)

The instrumentation at Chacaltaya



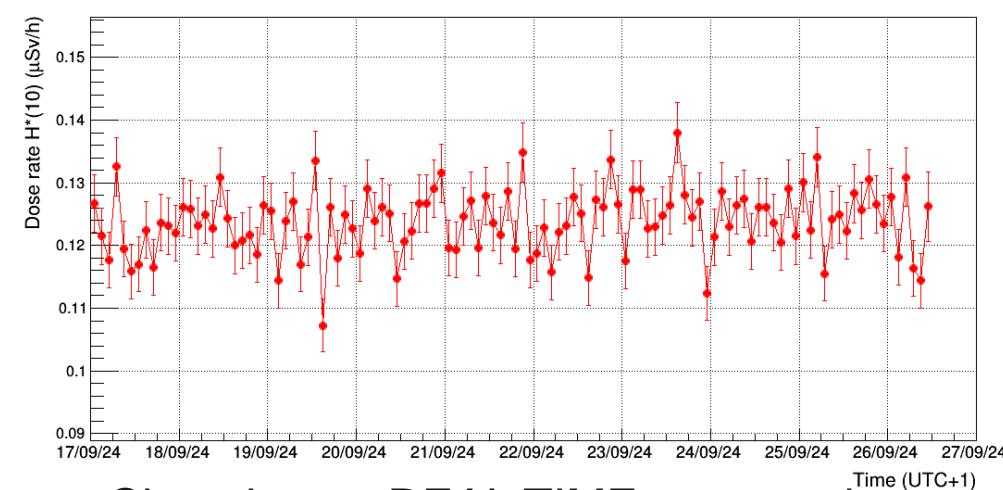
Neutron monitor system at Chacaltaya



Variability of primary cosmic rays measured by Neutron monitor at Chacaltaya and Testa Grigia



Wendy Rem Counter for Neutron dosimetry



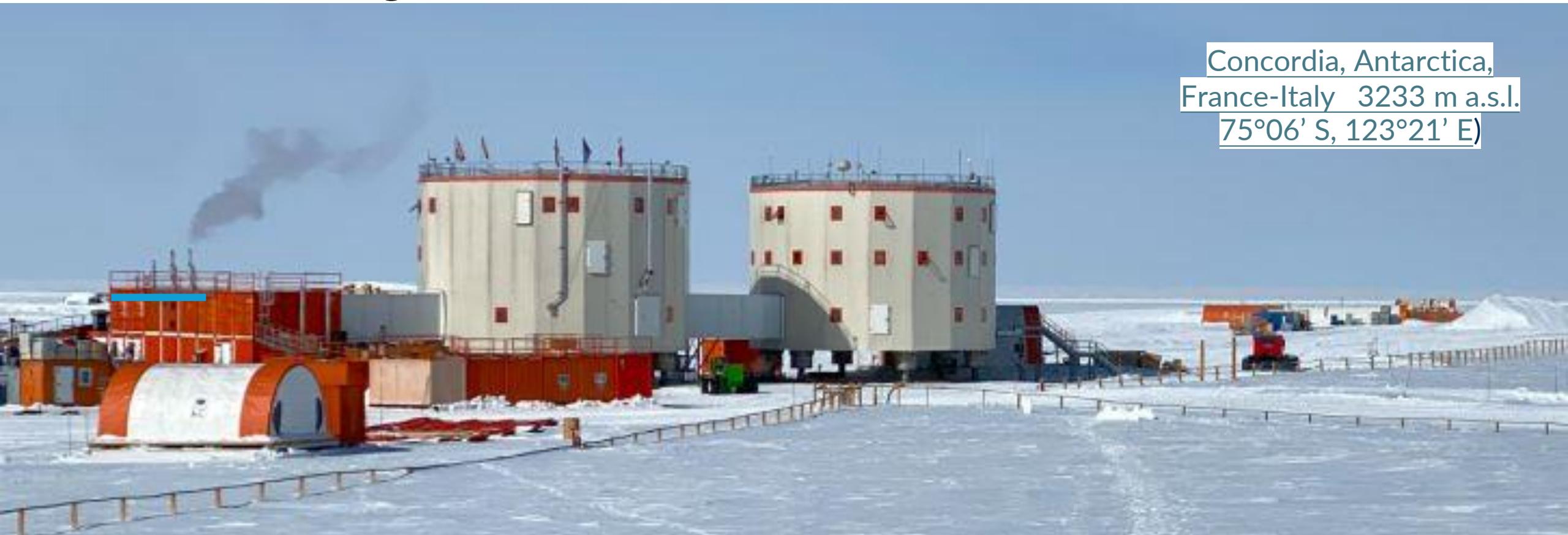
Chacaltaya REAL TIME neutron dose rate - Last 10 days (each point = 2 hour average)

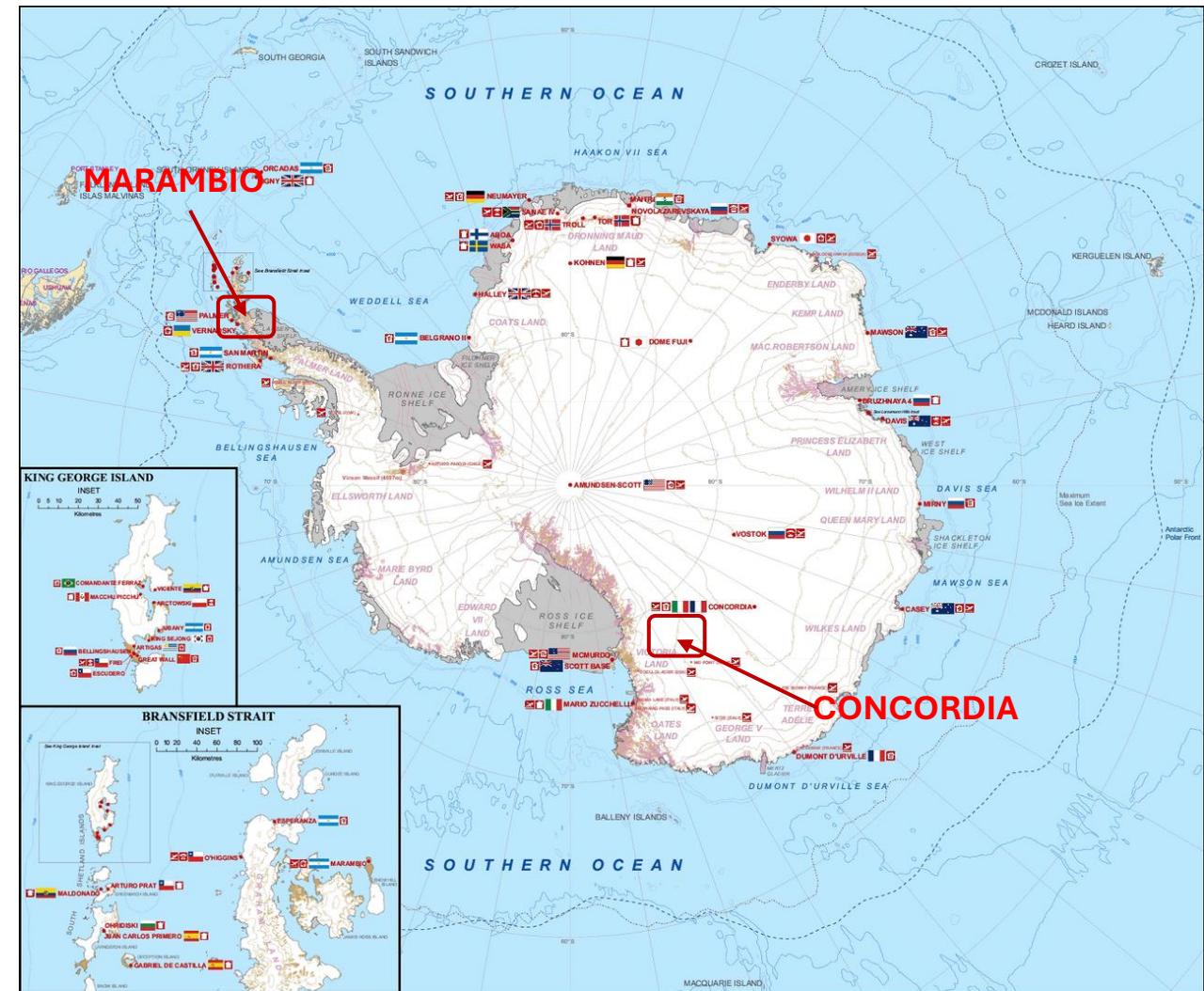
Mean value
0.125 µSv/h

CORDIAL (PNRR 2022-2025)

COsmic Rays Dosimetriy in Antarctic Latitudes
funded by
Programma Nazionale Ricerche in Antartide

Concordia, Antarctica,
France-Italy 3233 m a.s.l.
75°06' S, 123°21' E)





Concordia Station (Italy-France)



Marambio Station (Argentina)

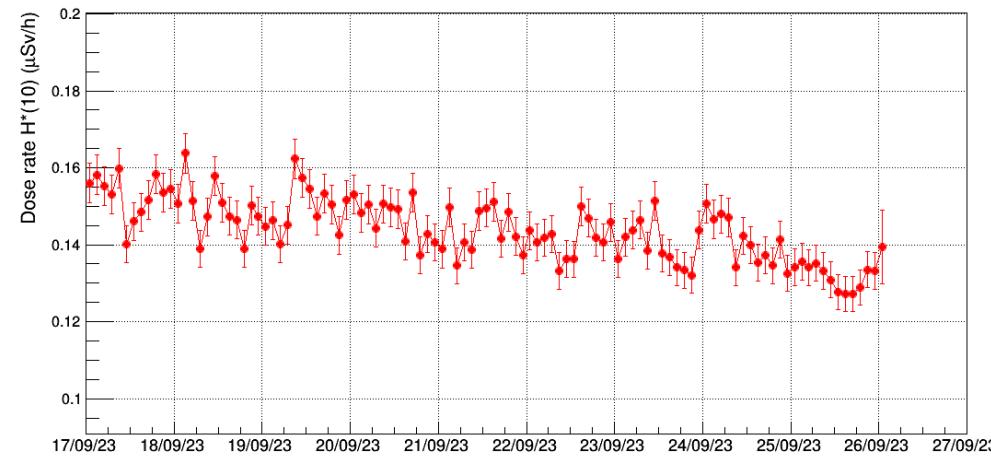
Instrumentation at Concordia



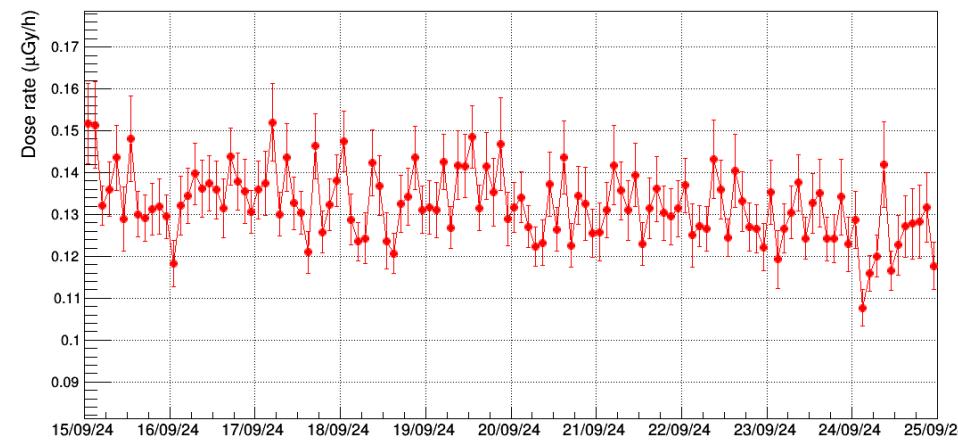
Rem Counter Thermo WENDI-2
Neutron dose equivalent rate



LABDOS spectrometer
energy deposited in a Silicon diode
by ionizing radiation



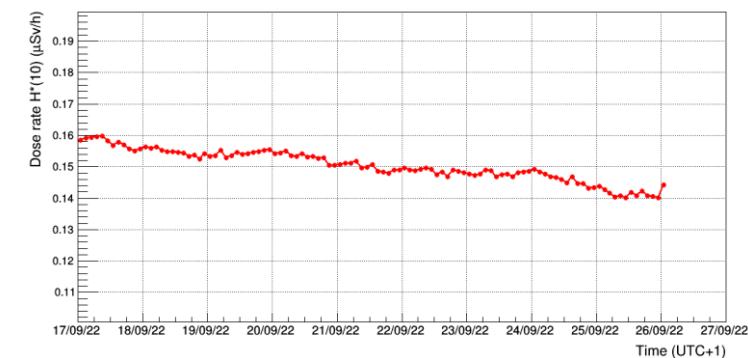
REAL TIME neutron dose rate by WENDI-2 rem counter - Last 10 days (each point = 2 hour average)



REAL TIME deposited energy LABDOS Spectrometer-
Last 10 days (each point = 2 hour average)



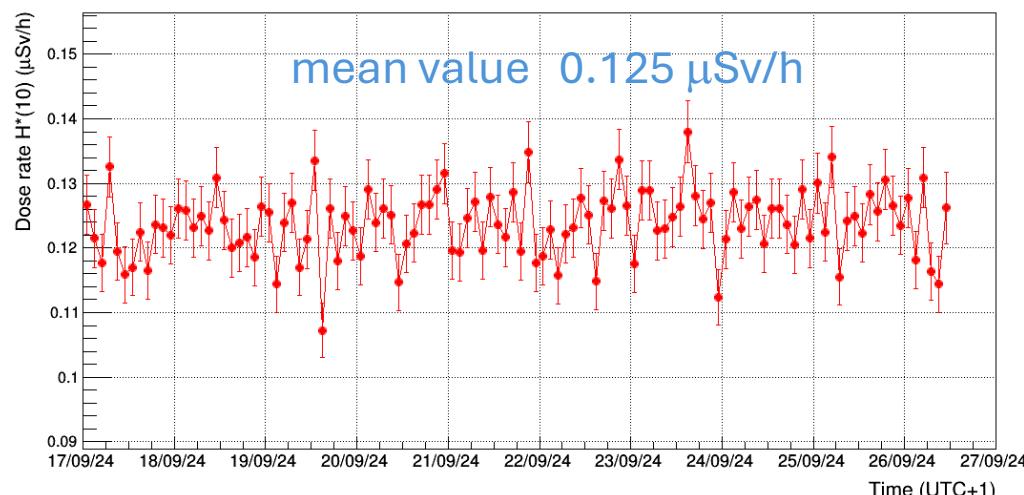
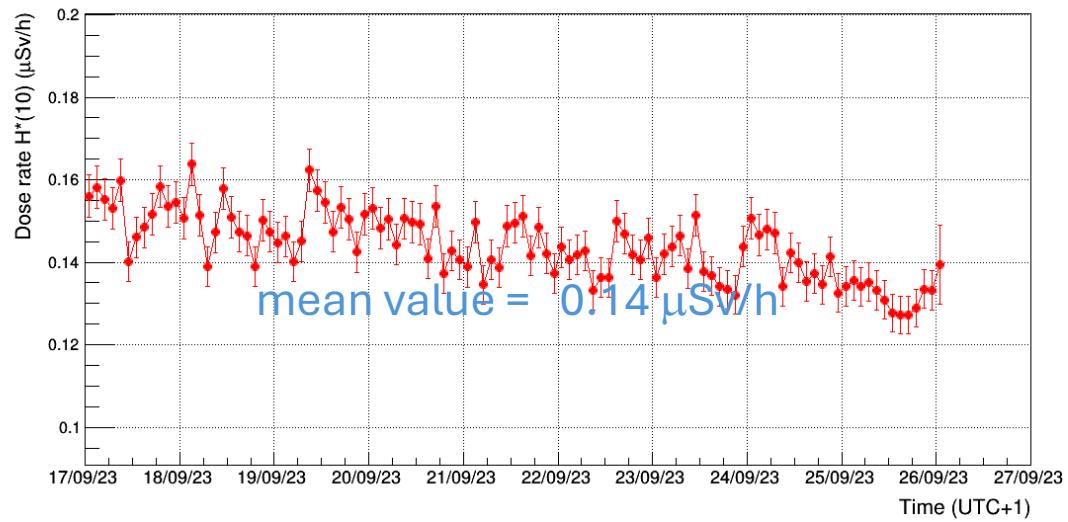
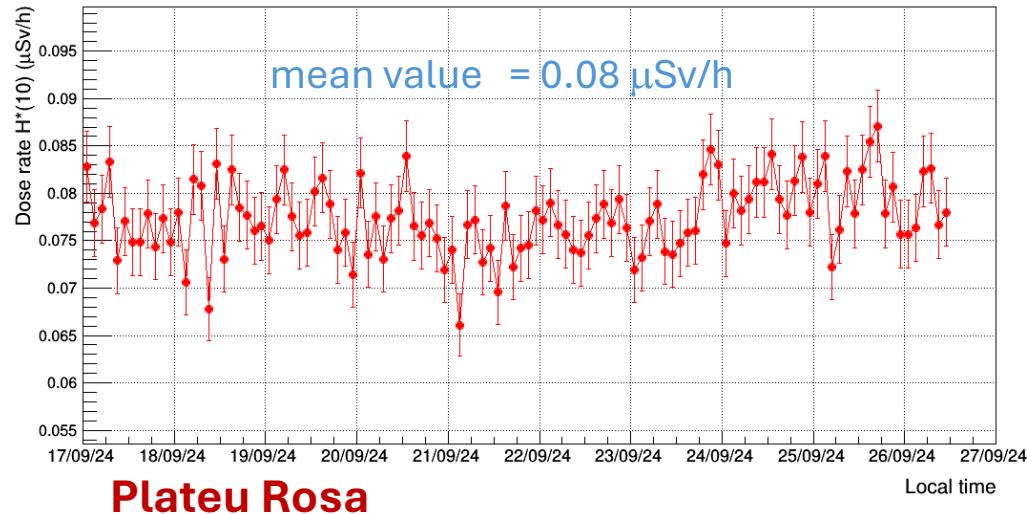
Automess 6150AD-b dosimeter,
sensitive to X and gamma rays in
23 KeV - 7 MeV



REAL TIME gamma-ray dose rate -
Last 10 days each point = 2 hour
average

Comparison

REAL TIME neutron dose rate by WENDI-2 rem counter - Last 10 days each point 2h average



A significant difference in the mean value of neutron dose equivalent rate is evident in the three locations, due to different geophysical and geomagnetic conditions

Work in progress