

# Annual quasiperiodicity in muon rate observed by PolarquEEEst detectors at 79° N



CERN



Since 2019

3 scintillator detectors permanently installed at Ny Alesund – Svalbard

(The detectors are part of the EEE Project)

<u>Preliminary</u> analysis of the muon rate time series after collecting **5 years of data** 



2020

2021

2022

2023

2024



POLA-3 (Base)

The gaps are due to malfunctioning periods, power failures and other data taking issues.

> Average of the three time series

#### Evident oscillating component with a period of about one year observed

Muon rate recorded by the 3 POLA-R detectors binned over 12h

### **Mathematical and computational methods**



POLA-1, period=369 period=362 period=351 EEE preliminary verage, period=362 0.4 P Pow Lomb-Scargle F 0.1 0.0 500 700 100 200 400 600 800 300 period (days)

\*Lomb-Scargle periodogram technique, based on sinusoidal fit optimization, developed in astronomy for frequency analysis of irregularly spaced data, consisting of least-squares fitting of sinusoidal waves.

Frequency power plotted as a function of the period expressed in days

The highest peak corresponds to the dominant periodicity:

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POLA-R muon rates have an evident periodic oscillation, whose duration is between 350 and 370 days, with a maximum occurring between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> of January, compatible with an annual periodicity.

The implemented method consents to build a periodic model.





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#### **Quasiperiodic rates for POLA-R**







Average rate with the first periodicity model The annual model fits very well with the main oscillations in the muon rate.

The decreasing trend is likely related to the undecennial solar cycle and is the subject of a further analysis.





## Conclusions

The present preliminary study qualifies as a starting point for future analysis:

- the residual decreasing trend suggests the existence of a possible periodicity with a long period, that will need a longer time series to be exploited
- with a different binning and a careful selection of events studies of possible higher frequencies are also being carried out
- comparison with other muon detectors and neutron counters may also give indications about the nature and origin
  of these oscillations.