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EFFECT OF HIGH SPEED SOLAR WIND STREAMS ON COSMIC RAY NUCLEONIC INTENSITY DURING LOW AMPLITUDE DAYS

Abstract content

There are two types of high-speed solar wind streams classified in two categories: coronal hole associated and flare generated streams. These two types of streams are classified in two categories base on magnetic field and solar wind plasma parameters. We studied the dependence of cosmic ray depressions due to high-speed solar wind streams during low amplitude days. Cosmic ray intensity data was subjected to superposed epoch analysis with respect to high-speed solar wind streams start time. The two types of solar wind streams (corotating streams and flare-generated streams) produce significant deviations in cosmic ray intensity during low amplitude anisotropic wave train events. On the onset of both types of streams the cosmic ray intensity reaches to its minimum during low amplitude events and then increases statistically.

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Summary

Reference

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