

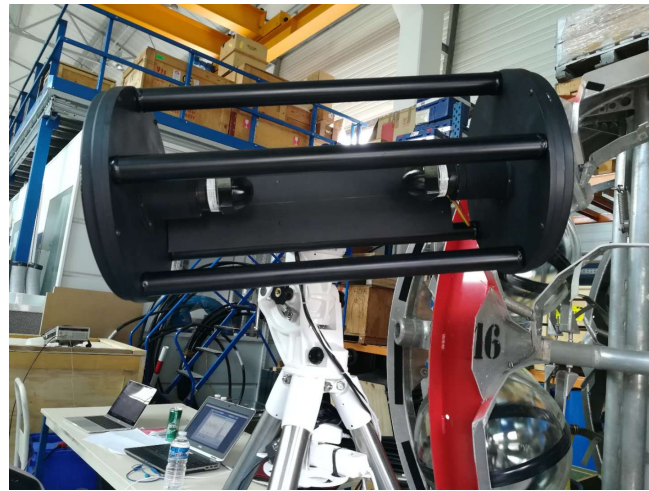
# Muon Telescope

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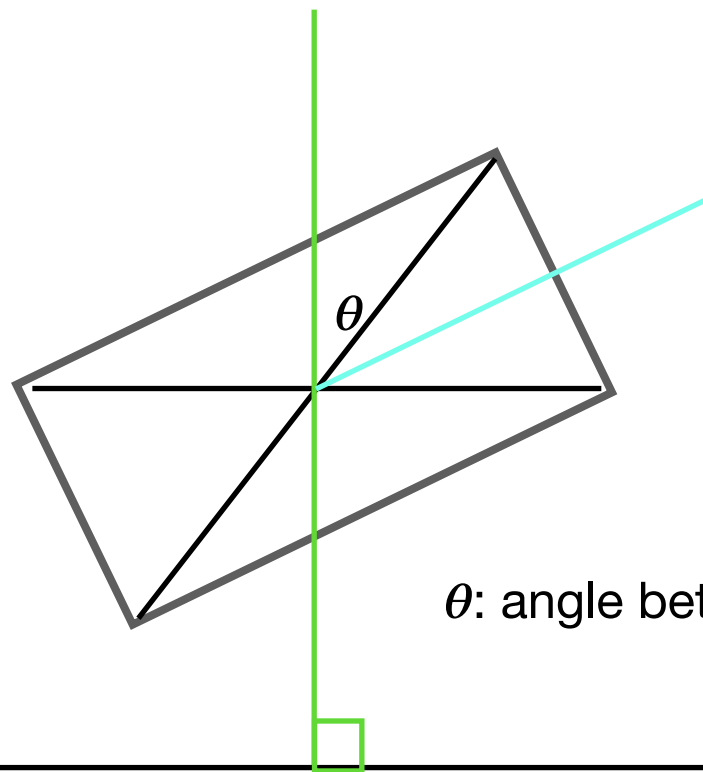
# *Outline*

- ❖ **Instrument**
- ❖ **Atmosphere Muon Flux**
- ❖ **Rate-Angle**
- ❖ **Scan Sky**
- ❖ **Conclusion**

# Instrument

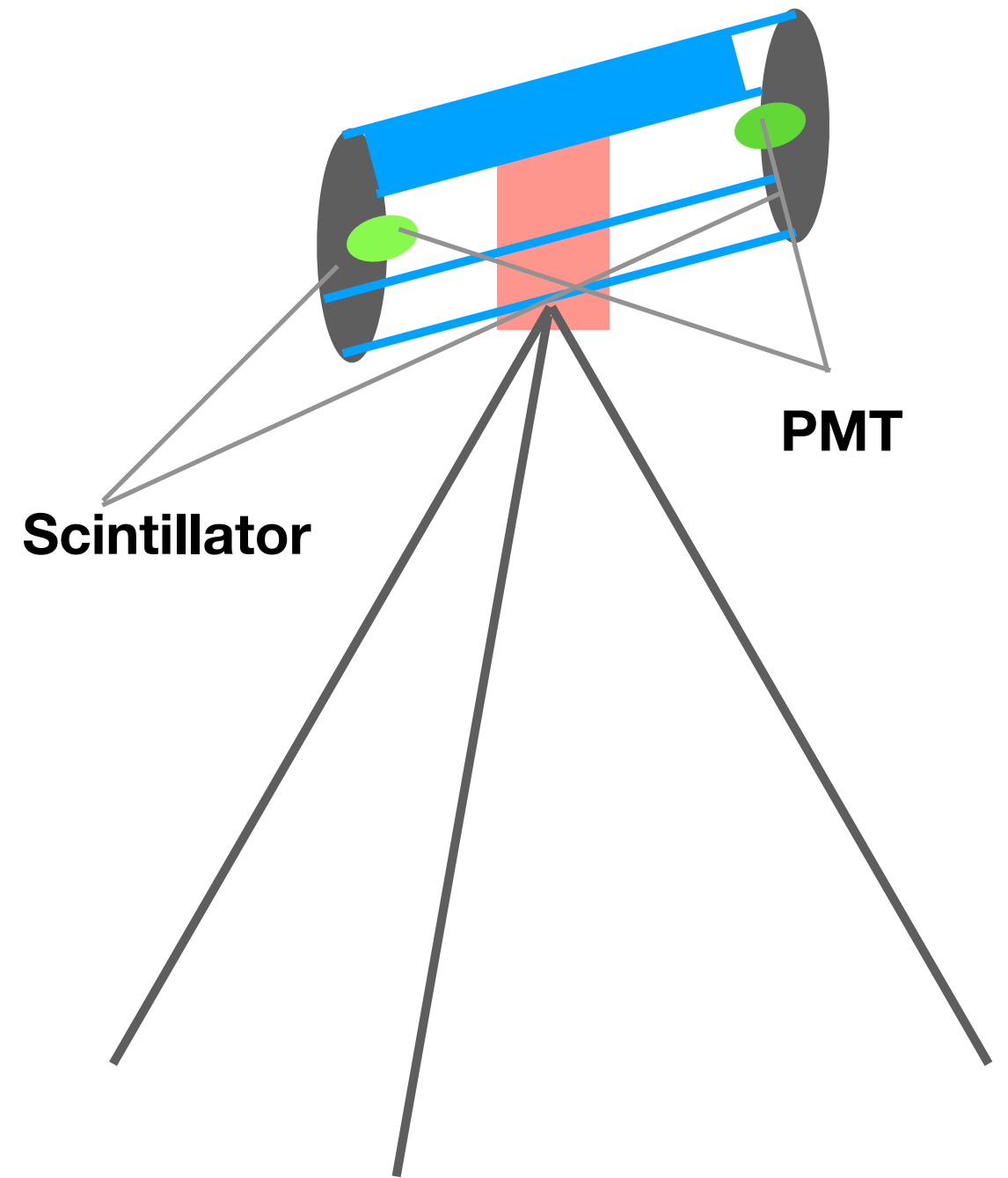


Length: 60 cm  
Radius: 30 cm



$\theta$ : angle between lines in blue and green

Horizon



## *Atmosphere Muon Flux*

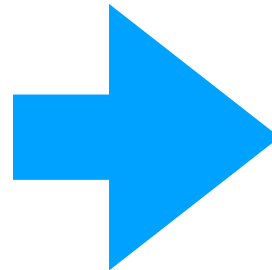
**Count: 166**

**Time: 120s**

**Rate: 1.383 s<sup>-1</sup>**

**Solide Angle: 0.66**

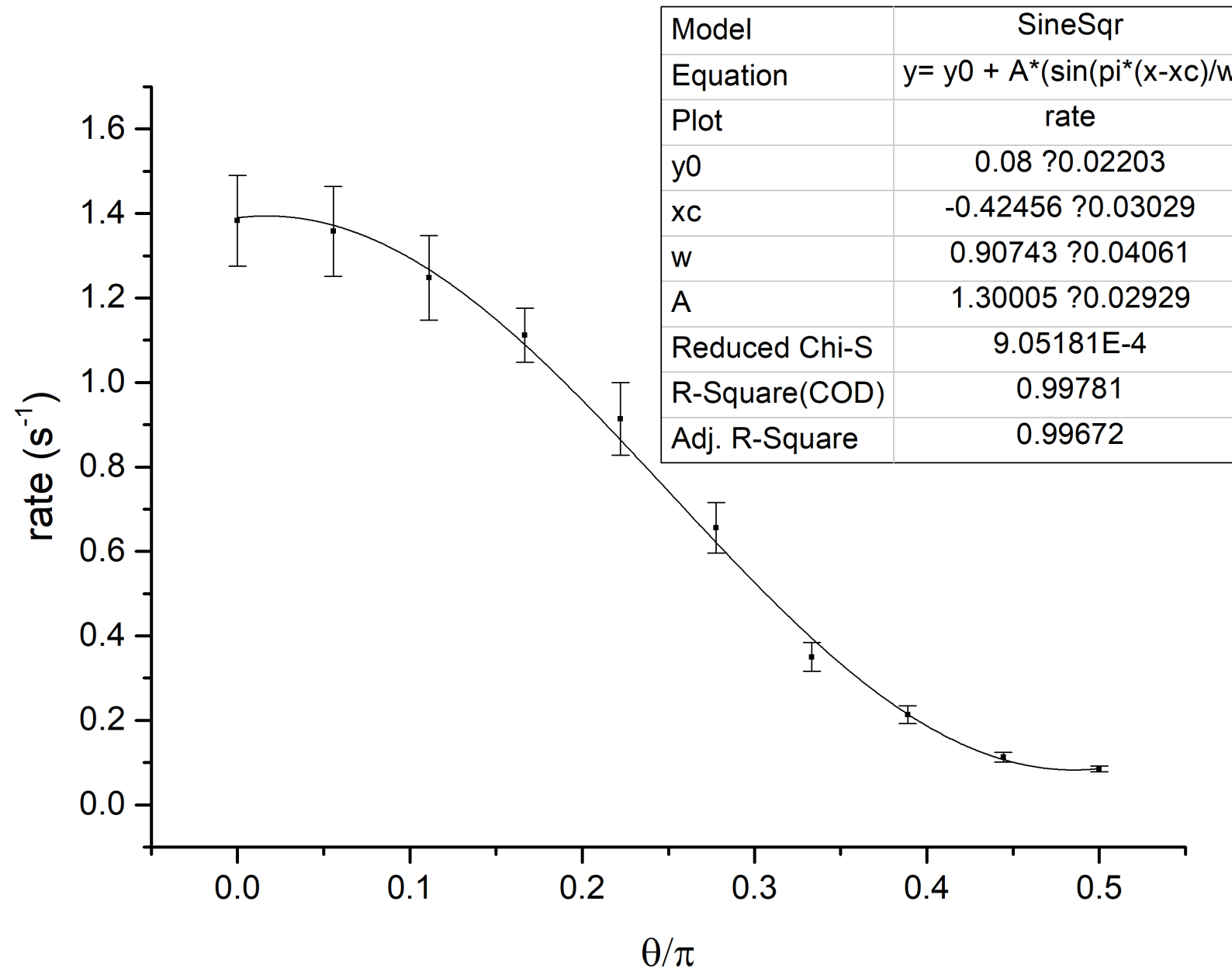
**Area: 707 cm<sup>2</sup>**



**Flux: 2.964x10<sup>-3</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> sr<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup>**



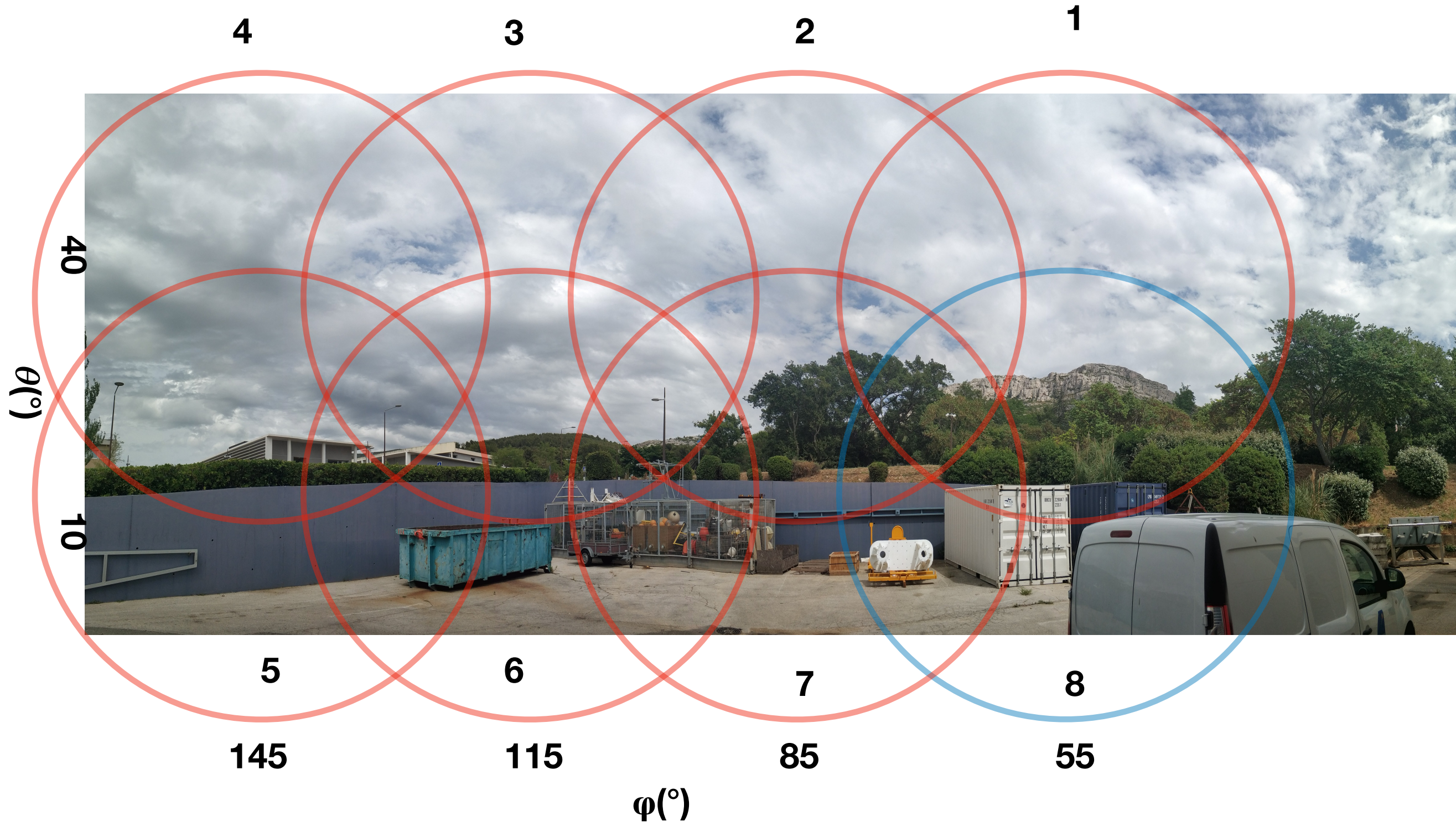
# Rate-Angle



$$rate = 0.08 + 1.30 \cos^2\left(\frac{\theta - 0.08 \pi}{0.91}\right)$$

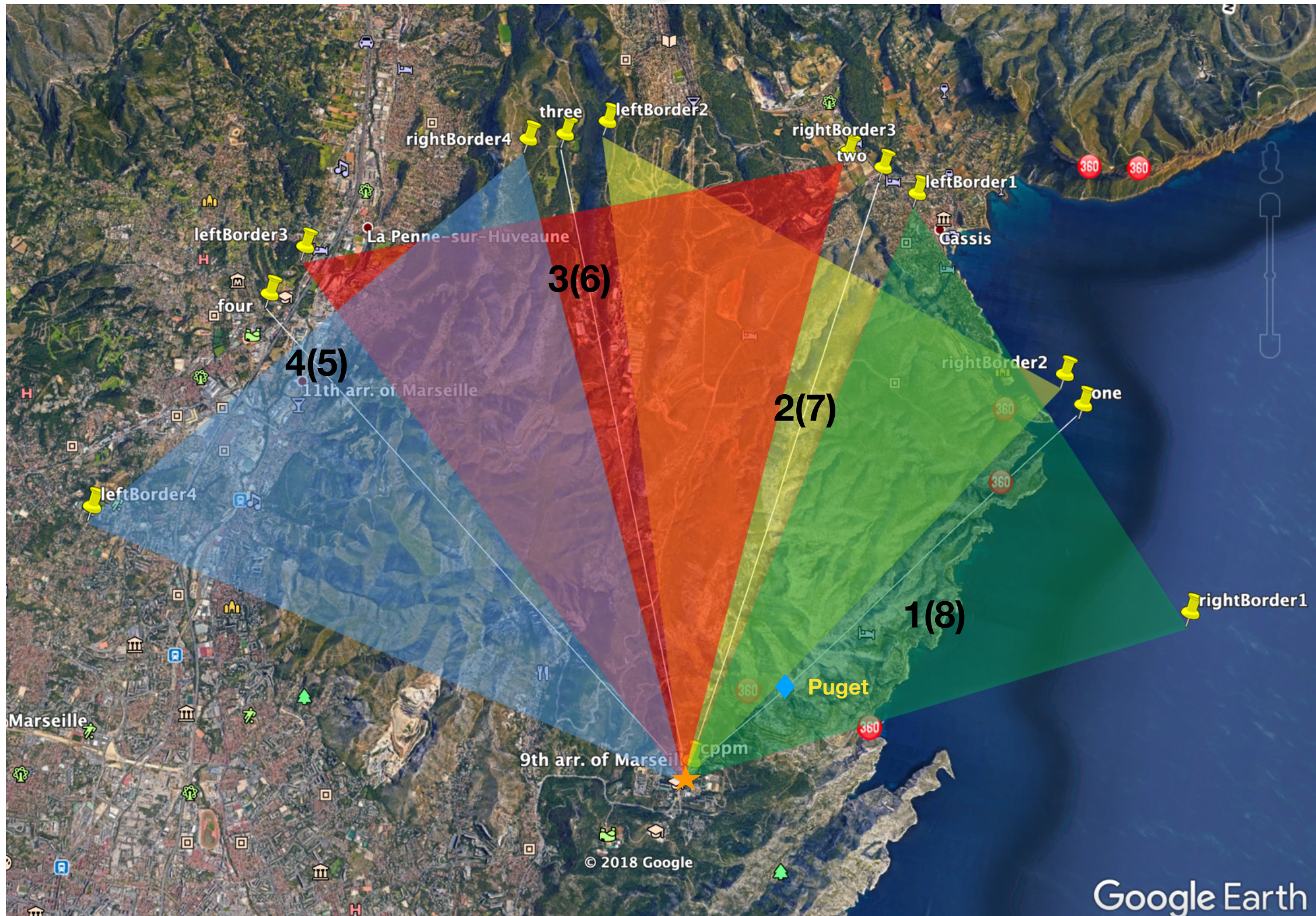
$$\chi^2 = 9.05 \times 10^{-4}$$

# Scan Sky





# Scan Sky





# Scan Sky

— Elevation profile

1(8)



2(7)



3(6)

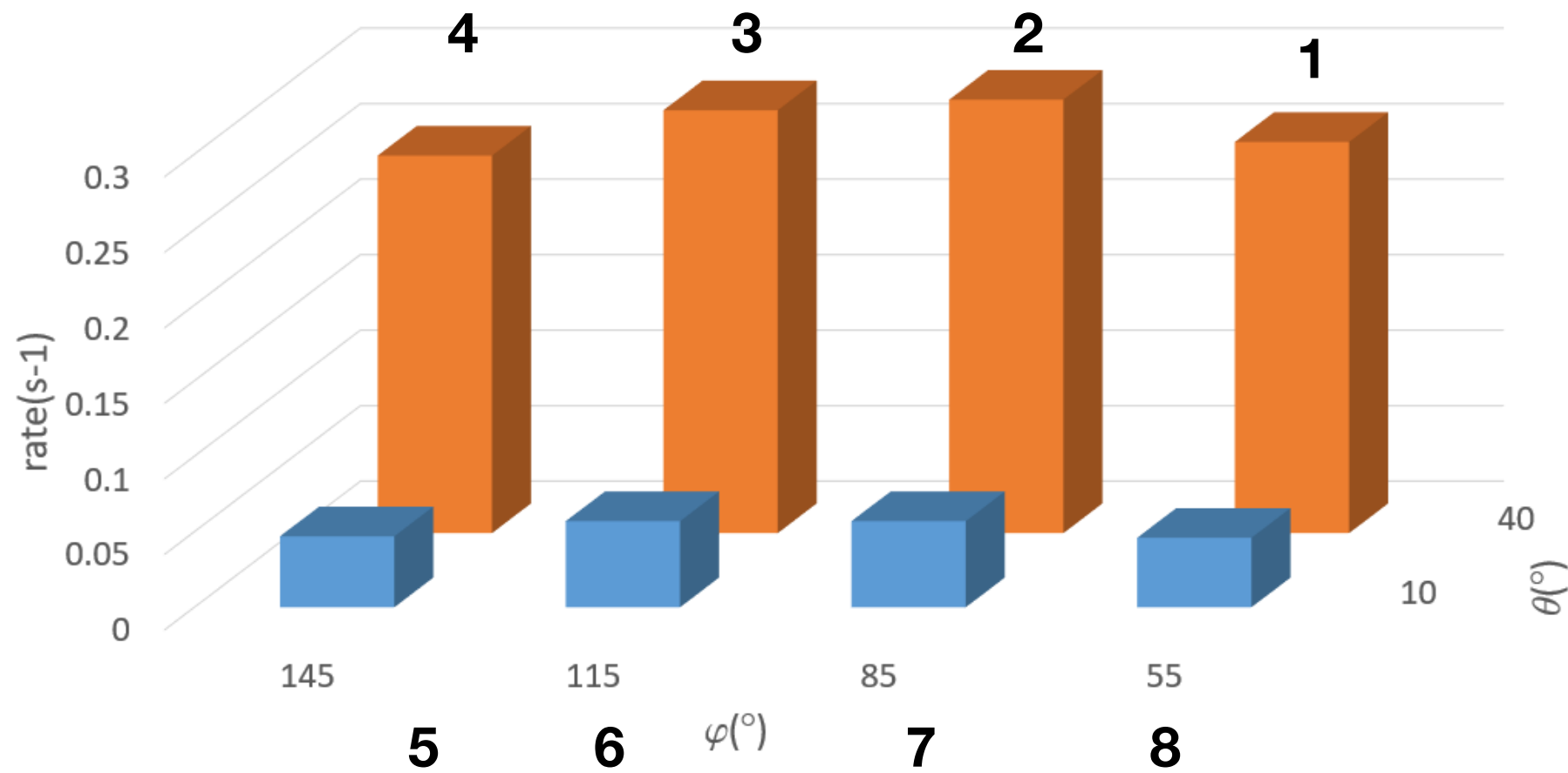


4(5)



# Scan Sky

—Rate in each pixel



$$\frac{rate_{no\ Puget}}{rate_{Puget}} = 0.807$$

## Conclusion

- ❖ The atmosphere muon flux is  $2.964 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- ❖ The rate distribution with vertical angle:  $R \propto \cos^2 \theta$
- ❖ Muons are absorbed partly by Puget Mountain: reduce ~20%

## Conclusion

- ❖ Pixel is very large
- ❖ Solid angle is very wide
- ❖ To improve the scan:

**Lengthen the length of the two scintillator**



**Back Up**



## Rate-Angle measurement direction



b1