

## The observation of anomalous cosmic rays

# Takeshi Takashima[1], Tadayoshi Doke[2], Nobuyuki Hasebe[3], Jun Kikuchi[3]

[1] Astronomy and Astro. Phys. Sci, Nagoya Univ., [2] Adv. Res. Inst.for Sci. and Eng., Waseda Univ., [3] Adv. Res. Inst. for Sci. and Eng., Waseda Univ.

Anomalous cosmic rays (ACRs) are observed as the flux enhancements of the elements He, C, N, O, Ne and Ar at low energies ( a few tens of MeV/n or less) during the "quiet time" period of solar activity . The favored model explaining this enhancement was proposed by Fisk, Kozlovsky and Ramaty (hereinafter FKR model) . As expected from the FKR model, the intensity of ACRs depends on the First Ionization Potential (FIP). Large enhancements of N, O and Ne, with the high FIP above 13 eV, are observed in the "quiet time" period. On the other hand, low-FIP ( $< 9$  eV) elements such as Mg, Si and Fe, show no enhancement. We will obtain an important information of the outer hemisphere environment as the study of ACRs.

Anomalous cosmic rays (ACRs) are observed as the flux enhancements of the elements He, C, N, O, Ne and Ar at low energies ( a few tens of MeV/n or less) during the "quiet time" period of solar activity . The favored model explaining this enhancement was proposed by Fisk, Kozlovsky and Ramaty (hereinafter FKR model) . As expected from the FKR model, the intensity of ACRs depends on the First Ionization Potential (FIP). Large enhancements of N, O and Ne, with the high FIP above 13 eV, are observed in the "quiet time" period. On the other hand, low-FIP ( $< 9$  eV) elements such as Mg, Si and Fe, show no enhancement. We will obtain an important information of the outer hemisphere environment as the study of ACRs.