

The abnormal daily distributions of events received on the Doch-4A telescope by search of Erzion in Cosmic Ray

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For search in space beams of Erzion the Doch-4A telescope within 150 days of its operation was used (15.07.14 - 05.03.15). As optimum substance - the converter of neutral Erzion (E0) of primary space radiation into charged (E0 \rightarrow E-) for the purpose of their registration the dehydrated calcinated soda was chosen (Na₂CO₃, $\rho \sim 50$ g/cm²). In the report new results are presented and discussed: correlation dependence of scintillation detectors amplitudes, abnormal daily distributions of the events which are selected with the 10th multiply increased specific ionization (10m) and their daily intensity. The best data on daily distribution of events for the thick homogeneous converter from the dried-up Na₂CO₃ soda at its 30-day summer exposition are obtained new and even more. They testify about considerable ($\sim 50\%$, $4,8\sigma$) a share of events with the Erzion nature (in morning period from E0 and in evening period from E-) for high ionization (10m) components of cosmic ray. It occurs only for the summer period of a solstice when the high-standing Sun on the heavenly sphere gets to a telescope aperture for registration neutral Erzion (E0). Charged Erzion (E-) from the Sun under the influence of a deviation with a magnetic field of Earth can come in the evening to Earth surface in near vertical direction during any season of year with different efficiency.

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