

Investigations of CME in muon flux detected in hodoscopic mode

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Coronal mass ejections (CME) have an impact on the flux of cosmic rays that penetrate the space around us. Unlike most ground-based cosmic ray detectors, muon hodoscope URAGAN (MEPhI) allows to investigate both the integrated counting rate of registered particles and the spatial and angular characteristics of the muon flux at the ground level. This approach to particle detection allows to fix changes in the flux of cosmic rays not only for geoeffective CMEs but also for non-geoeffective ones. The results of the study of different types of CMEs at different stages of the 24 solar cycle are presented.

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