

## Executive Summary

# Solar Magnetic Polarity Effect on Neutron Monitor Count Rates from Latitude Surveys Versus Antarctic Stations

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The Galactic cosmic ray spectrum manifests subtle variations over the 22-year solar magnetic cycle in addition to more pronounced variations over the 11-year sunspot cycle. We conducted numerous latitude surveys by operating a neutron monitor onboard an icebreaker that traveled across a wide range of geomagnetic cutoff rigidity. Here we revisit our previous work to study spectral changes using 13 annual latitude surveys from 1994 to 2007 by comparing with neutron monitor data from Mawson instead of McMurdo, which closed in 2017, in order to allow a comparison with more recent latitude surveys. We confirm linear trends between count rates at different geomagnetic cutoff rigidity and changes in slope before and after the polarity reversal in 2000 as an effect of solar magnetic polarity. We performed two more latitude surveys (in 2019 and 2020) with a monitor similar to the 3NM64 in the previous surveys but without lead rings around the central tube, a so-called “semi-leaded neutron monitor.” We also found similar results for the relationship between the count rate of the semi-leaded neutron monitor and that of the Jang Bogo and Mawson neutron monitor stations in Antarctica. Our results confirm linear trends between count rates at different geomagnetic cutoff rigidity and changes in slope before and after the polarity reversal in 2000 as an effect of solar magnetic polarity similar to the results shown in Nuntiyakul et al.(2014). Results from two recent latitude surveys are consistent with the previous conclusions.

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