

Relation of cosmic ray intensity as registered by ground-based detectors to solar wind parameters

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The superimposed epoch method has been applied for studying connection of interplanetary environment parameters with cosmic ray beam characteristics and geomagnetic activity indices. The data of several ground neutron monitors for ten years were used. The analysis has shown, that there are two characteristic times of recovery of the intensity level after Forbush decreases, one of them being about 10 hours, another about 10 days. The early stage of the Forbush decreases is accompanied by a northward IMF component, which can not be explained by the effect of cutoff rigidity drop.