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The large-scale anisotropy in the PAMELA experiment.

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The large-scale anisotropy (or the so-called star-diurnal wave) has been studied in the frame of research carrying out in space with the PAMELA instrument. It was studied during the time period covering 2006-2014 for the Southern and Northern hemispheres simultaneously. The cosmic ray intensity distribution was constructed in the equatorial coordinate system and anisotropy was obtained. For dipole approximation its amplitude and phase have been measured for cosmic ray particles with energies 1-20 TeV/n. This result well known from ground based measurements has been obtained in space for the first time.

Collaboration

– not specified –

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67

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