

**VARIATIONS IN COSMIC RAY INTENSITY OBSERVED WITH THE  
L3+C AIR SHOWER ARRAY DETECTORS AND THE INTENSE SOLAR  
FLARE OF JULY 14, 2000**

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Intense flare activity on the Sun is known to generate an enhanced flux of particles from the Sun which are accelerated to energies of hundreds of MeV. There is considerable interest in identifying Solar flares with particles accelerated to GeV and higher energies and to study them in detail for greater understanding of the acceleration processes occurring in conjunction with Solar flares. An array of 50 unshielded scintillation detectors was operational during the period, April-November 2000, at surface above the L3 detector at CERN as part of the L3+C experiment. Data on the counting rates of these detectors have been examined for possible enhancements in the flux of particles, mostly low energy muons, at the time of the intense Solar flare of July 14, 2000 which occurred at a most opportune time (12:24 hours local time, 10:24 UT) for its observation by detectors near Geneva. Details of observations and of their implications for the emission of high energy (5-10 GeV) particles are discussed.