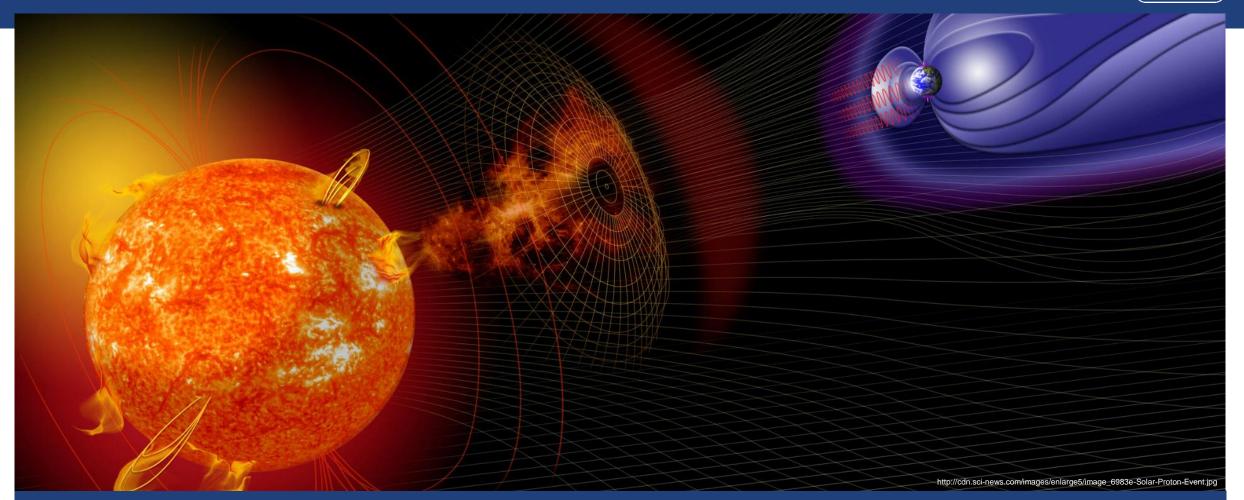
EHzürich





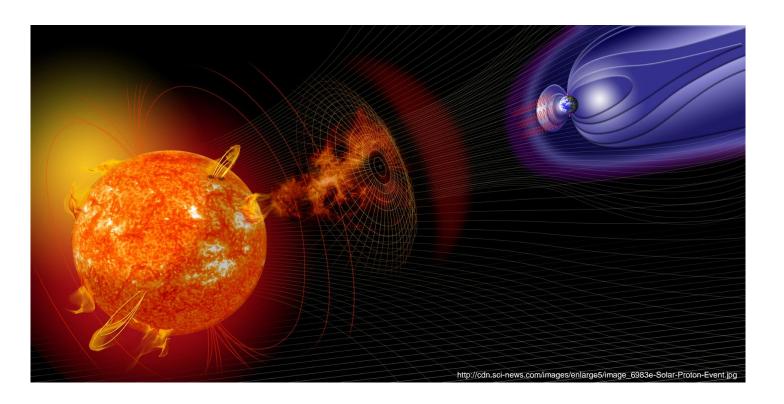
Detection of solar proton events by using radiocarbon in tree-rings

Nicolas Brehm, Marcus Christl, Hans-Arno Synal, Raimund Muscheler, Florian Adolphi, Alex Bayliss, Timothy Knowles, Emanuelle Casanova, Kurt Nicolussi, and Lukas Wacker



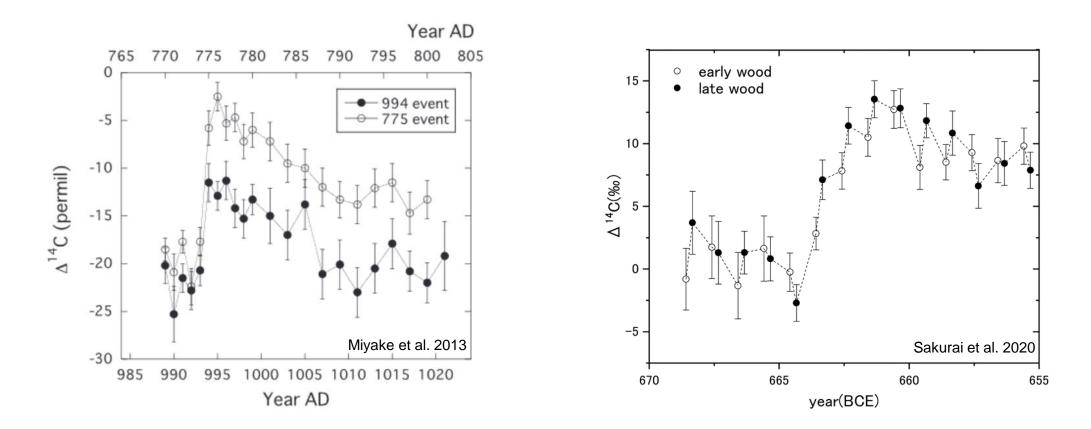
Solar energetic particle (SEP) events

- Sun irregularly expels large amounts of particles (solar flares)
- Solar energetic protons (SEP) induce radionuclide production spike



Solar energetic particle (SEP) events

3 events were so far detected by using radionuclides (775 AD, 993 AD and 664 BC)

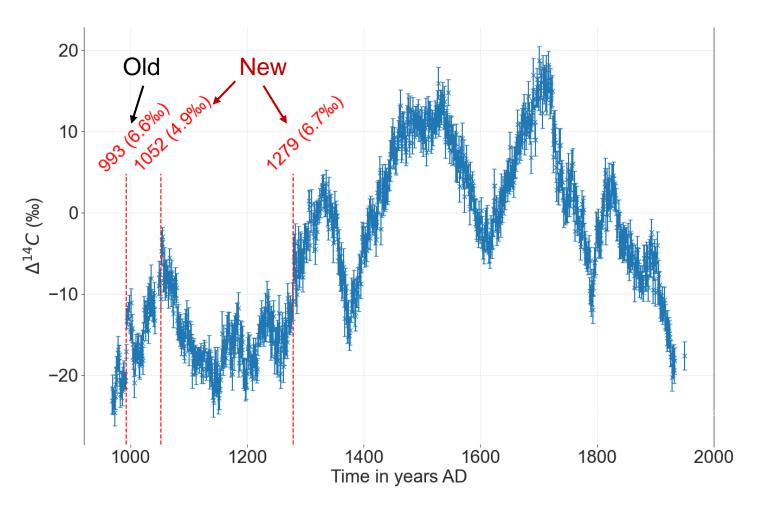




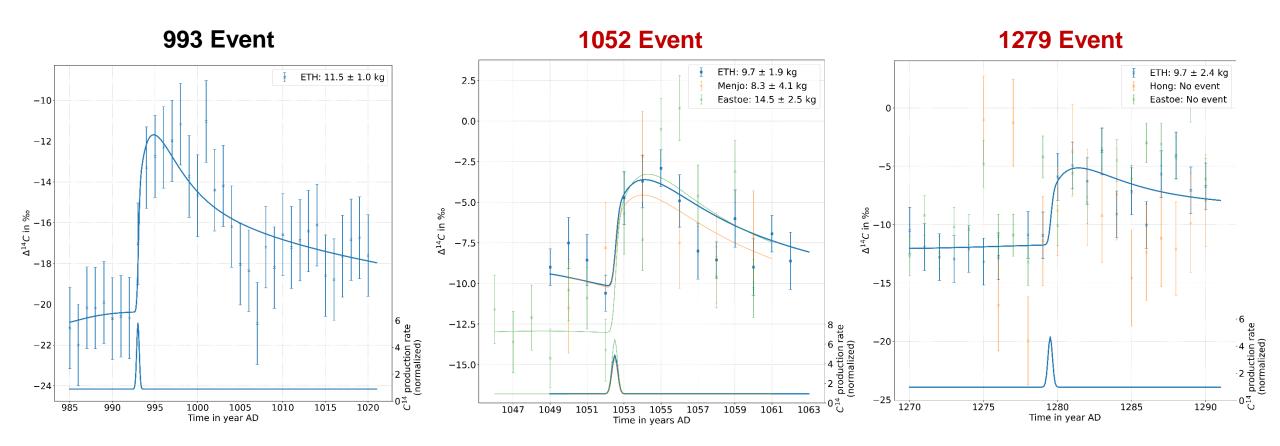
Solar energetic particle (SEP) events during the last 1000 years

- 2 new abrupt increases in ∆¹⁴C (more than 4.5‰) found in annual 1000 yr record!
- Now 3 events per 1000 yr?

Maybe more than expected?



Modelling of events for the last 1000 years



 3 events are similar in amplitude, production more than double for one year (average annula ¹⁴C production 6.6 kg)

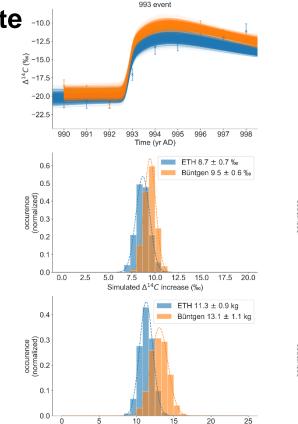
Monte Carlo simulation

Evaluation with 1000 Monte -10.0 Carlo simulations to estimate:

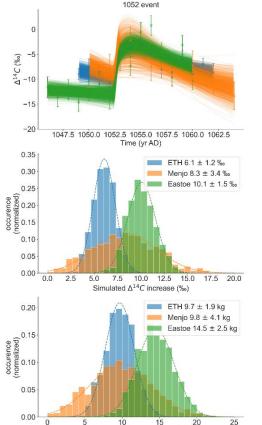
- Δ^{14} C increase
- ¹⁴C production due to event (in addition to annual production due to cosmic rays)

Modelled data:

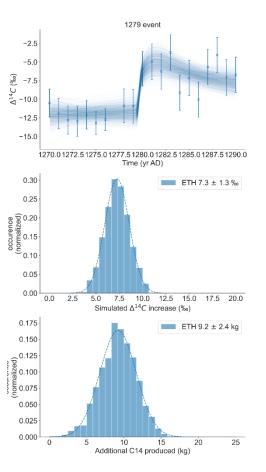
- ETH Zürich
- Eastoe et al. 2019
- Menjo et al. 2005



Additional C14 produced (kg)



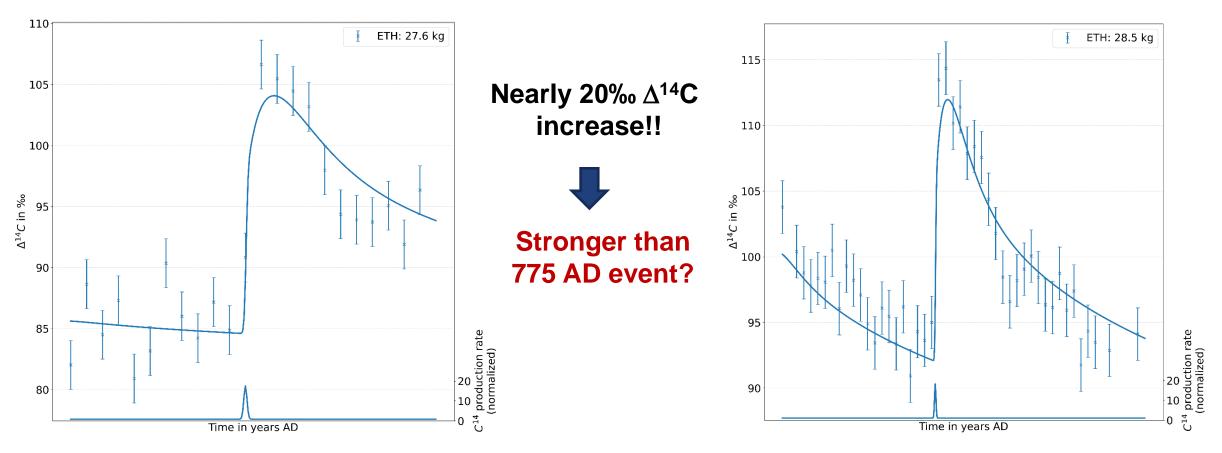
Additional C14 produced (kg)



Two new events around 9000 BP, and 7000 BP?

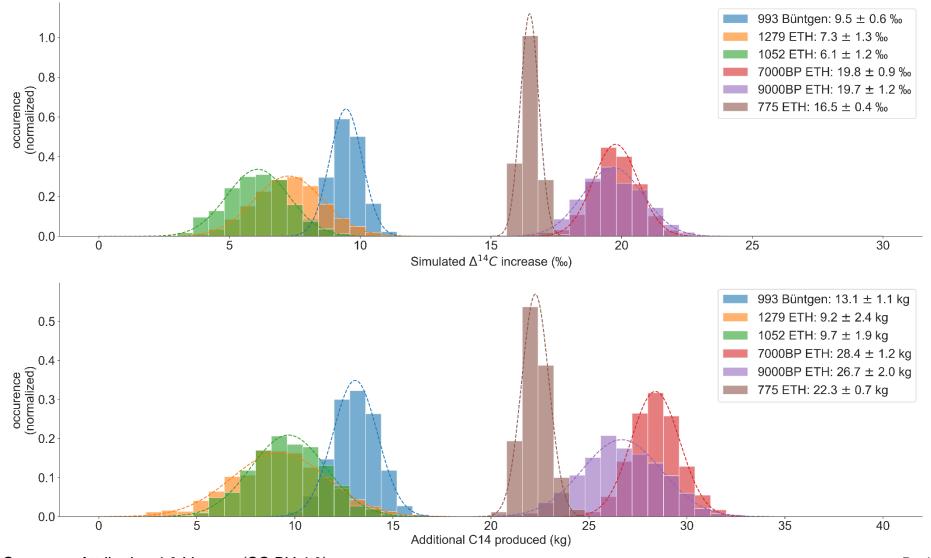
9000 BP

7000 BP



ETH zürich

Comparison



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Conclusions

- With high-precision ¹⁴C measurements more, weaker events can be detected (over last 1000 yr)
- Also more strong events can be expected further back in time! (that could not be identified by the previously available measurements)

What if this happens again today?

- Radiation may interrupt communication
- Computers may fail (in airplanes)
- Health problems...