STATISTICAL CORRELATION BETWEEN SOLAR FLARES AND GLE DURING 2000

N. Martinic (1), F. Osco (1), N. Huaygua (1), R. Ticona (1), N. Inoue (2), Y. Takahashi (2), K. Miyazawa (2), K. Shinozaki (2), A. Mahrous (2), N. Kawasumi (3), I. Tsushima (3), K. Hashimoto (3), K. Honda (4), A. Ohsawa (5), M. Tamada (6), N. Ohmori (7), H. Aoki (8), **N. Martinic** (1) and **Nicolas martinic** (2)
(1) Instituto de Investigaciones Fisicas, UMSA, La Paz, Bolivia., (2) Department of Physics, Saitama University, Urawa, Saitama, Japan., (3) Faculty of General Education, Yamanashi University, Kofu, Yamanashi, Japan., (4) Faculty of Engineering, Yamanashi University, Kofu, Yamanashi, Japan., (5) Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba, Japan., (6) Faculty of Science and Engineering , Kinki University, Ohsaka, Ohsaka, Japan., (7) Department of Physics, Kochi University, Kochi, Japan., (8) Faculty of Engineering, Souka University, Tachikawa, Tokyo, Japan., (2) Instituto de Investigaciones Fisicas, UMSA, La Paz, Bolivia.

Using the 12NM64 and 45 plastic scintillators during 2000, both with rate recording sampling of less or equal to one minute a correlation among flare location on the solar disk, flare intensities with the cosmic rays intensities fluxes as seen at the Chacaltaya monitors are investigated in order to furnish the flux signature during the current solar maximum activity.
Search with the possible neutron content of the GLEs are also investigated using the Chree analyses on the fluxes as seen by the neutron monitor as well as the $\sim$ 0.25 m^2-plastic detectors that are scattered in an area of $\sim$ 100 m of cross section.