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Simulation for TUS experiment

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The main problems in UHECR:

mass composition at $1 \times 10^{18} - 1 \times 10^{20}$ eV and origin of cutoff at $E \sim 5 \times 10^{19} \text{ eV}$ (GZK cutoff ?)

- **DETECTION OF UHE GZK NEUTRINOS.**
- search for the UHECR sources.





Ravignani (693), Tueros (705), Schulz (769), Bauml (806), Verzi (928), Matthews (1218

Motivation



TUS optics measurement and simulation



The Fresnel mirror for TUS



The PSF angular dependence of the Fresnel mirror ($\theta = 0^{\circ}$, 1.5°, 3.0°, 4.5°). Right panel: mirror 3D-model, Left panel: "ideal" mirror.



Spot point-by-point diagrams for lateral module Θ - angle between beam direction and the optical axis is indicated in white labels.



Photo detector measurement and simulation



The TUS trigger rate at 40% (left) or 80% (right) background flux with and without UHECR

events in (1.0 -1.5)*10²⁰ eV energy range



TUS photo detector is 16x16 PMTs



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EAS image on	the TUS photo detector	
-100 -50	0 50 100	

E ~ 10 ^{20.4} eV, θ ~ 66° event without and minimal background flux at 16 time ste									
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The sliding sum time dependence in PMTs



The sliding sum distribution in PMT clusters at I =0.8*I_o background flux for "ideal" and "real" PMTs









TUS trigger simulaion Average sliding sums from 20% to 80% background fluxes with and without UHECR events $E = (1.0 - 1.5)^* 10^{20} \text{ eV}$ $E = (1.5 - 2.0)^* 10^{20} \text{ eV}$



Expected statistics







Conclusion

The flight TUS copy was produced in 2012, assembled at the satellite and preflight tests were fulfilled in 2013. Combine tests of the TUS apparatus are presently in progress. The mission is planned for operation at the end of 2015 at the dedicated "Mikhail Lomonosov" satellite . TUS has been designed to operate for more than 3 years orbiting around the Earth every 90 minutes at altitude of 400-600 km and to take data in the most uncertain region $E_{o} \ge$ 10²⁰ eV.

TUSSIM program package was developed to simulate the TUS detector performance including the Fresnel mirror optical parameters, the photo detector and the FE and trigger electronics. Trigger efficiency is crucially dependent on the background level that is changed from ~0.2*10⁶ to ~15*10⁶ ph/(m²*s*sr) at moonless and full moon nights respectively. The preliminary TUS statistics is evaluated after 5 years of data collection from 500 km solarsinchronized orbit taking into account the background light intensity change during the space flight.

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