

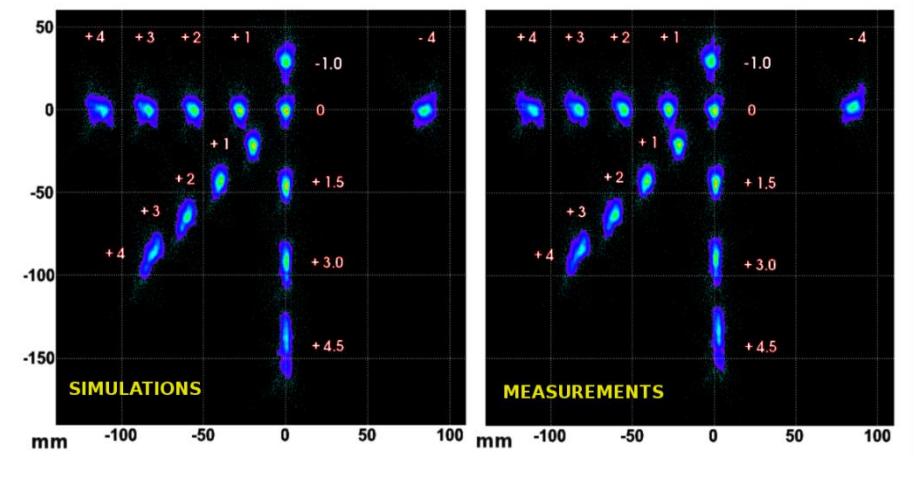
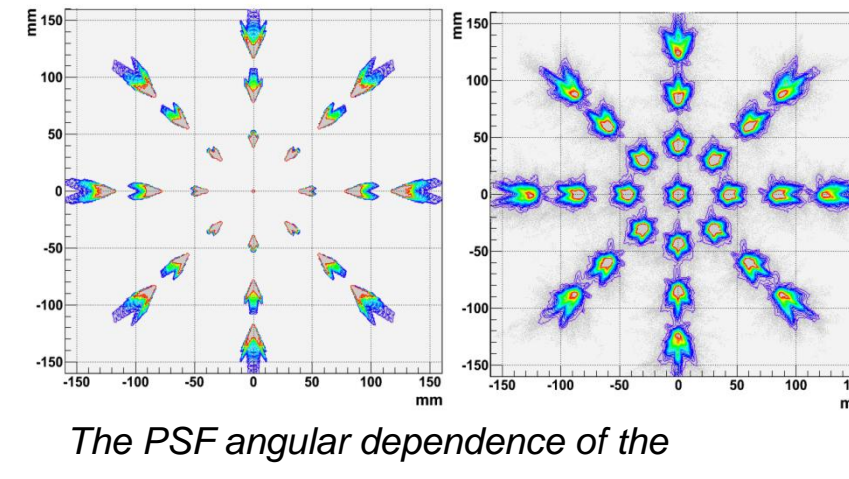
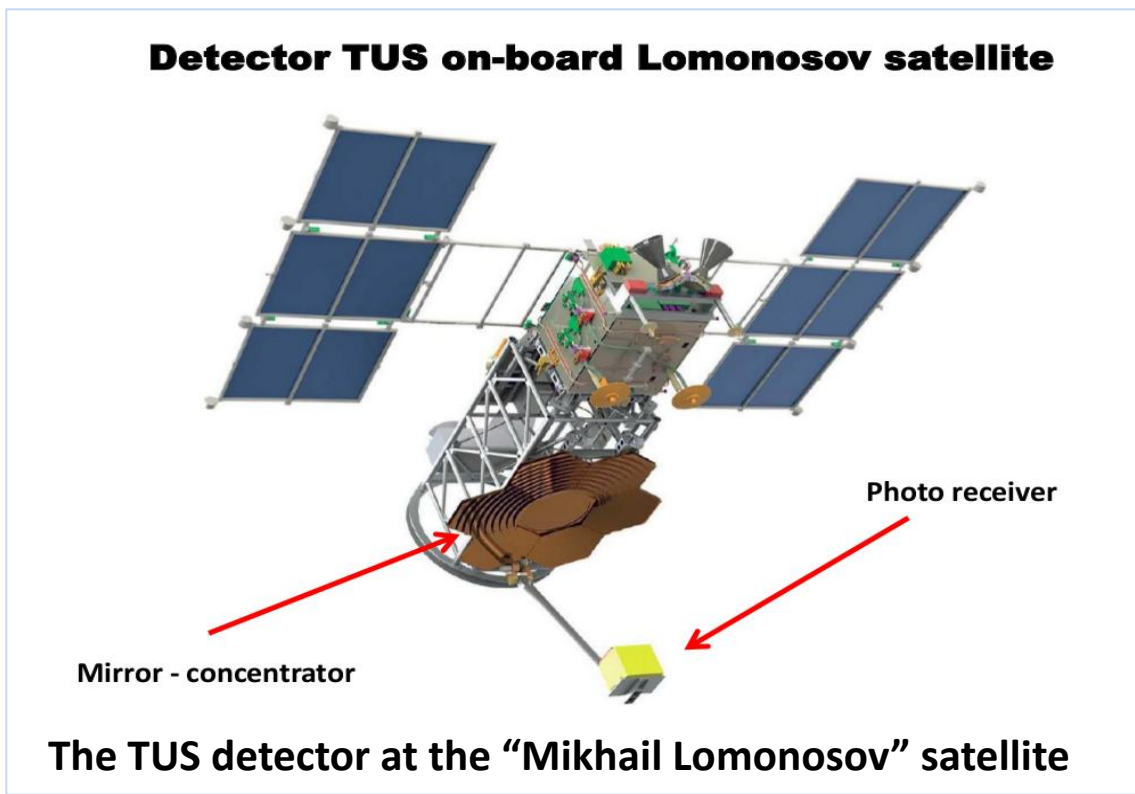
Simulation for TUS experiment

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FOR THE TUS COLLABORATION.

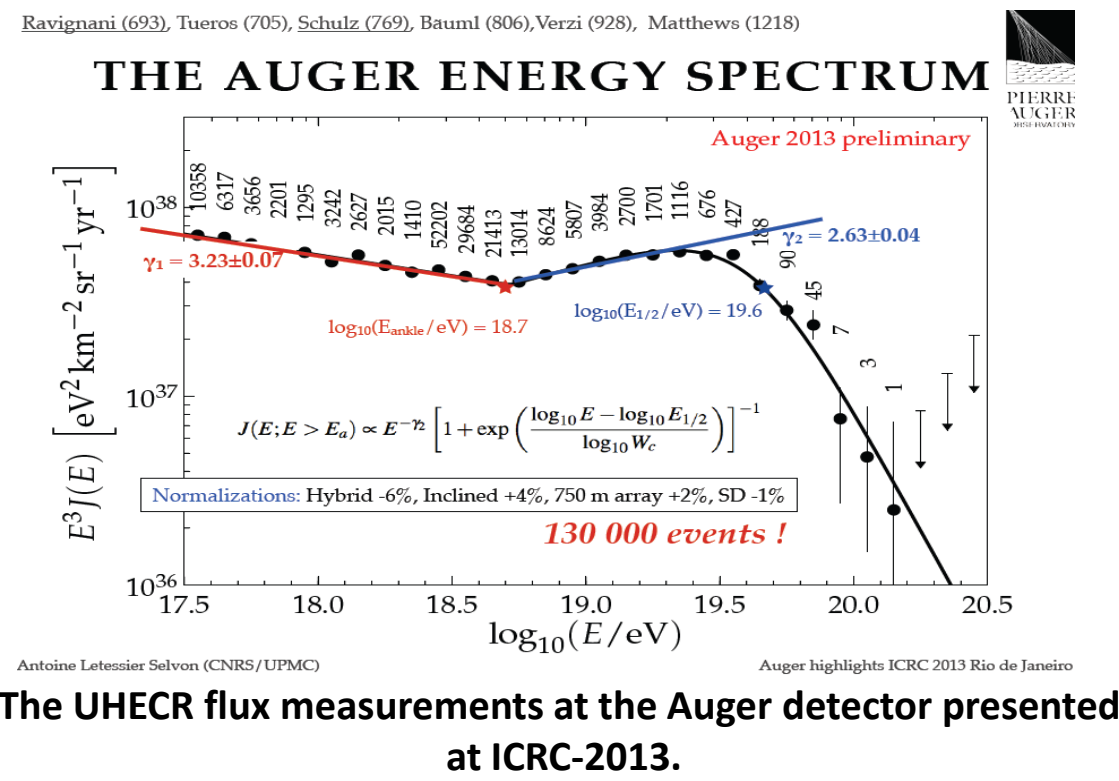
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The main problems in UHECR:

- mass composition at $1 \times 10^{18} - 1 \times 10^{20}$ eV and origin of cutoff at $E \sim 5 \times 10^{19}$ eV (GZK cutoff?)
- DETECTION OF UHE GZK NEUTRINOS.
- search for the UHECR sources.



TUS optics measurement and simulation



Motivation

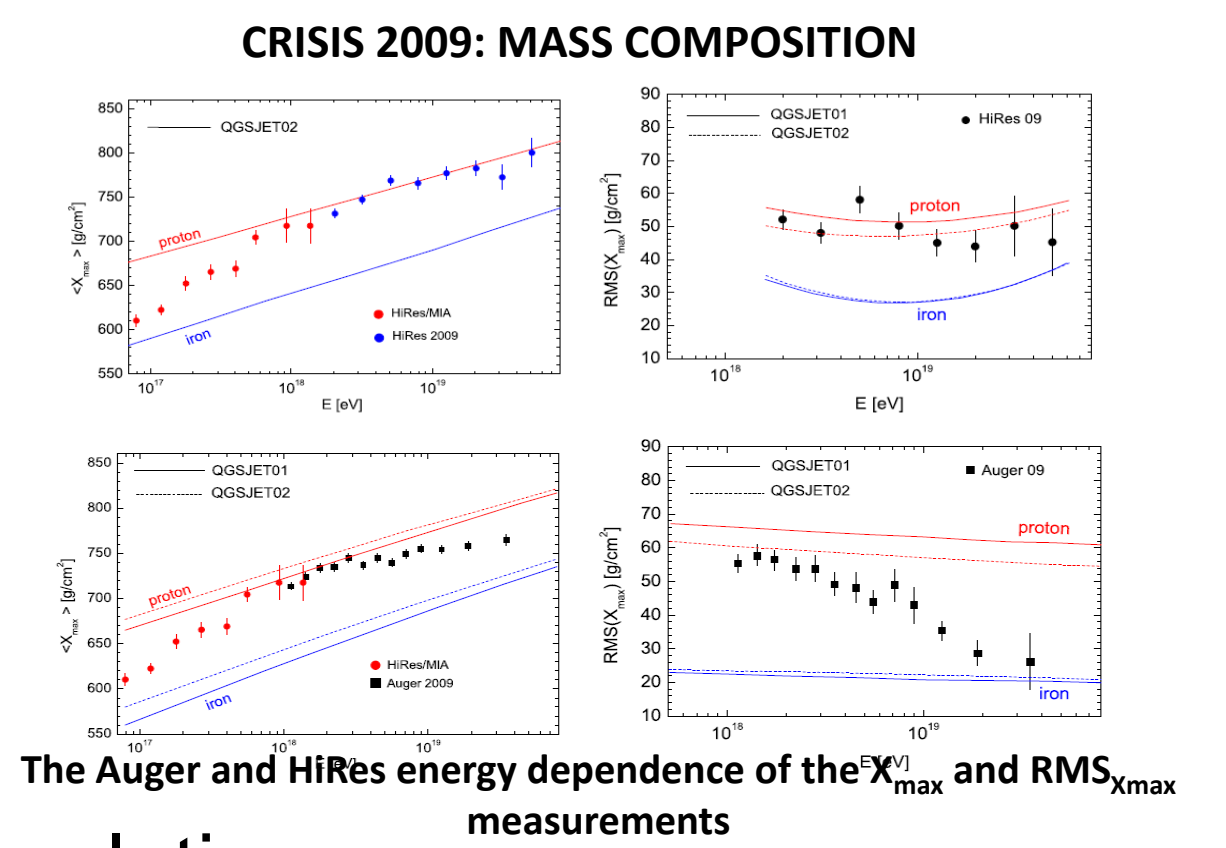
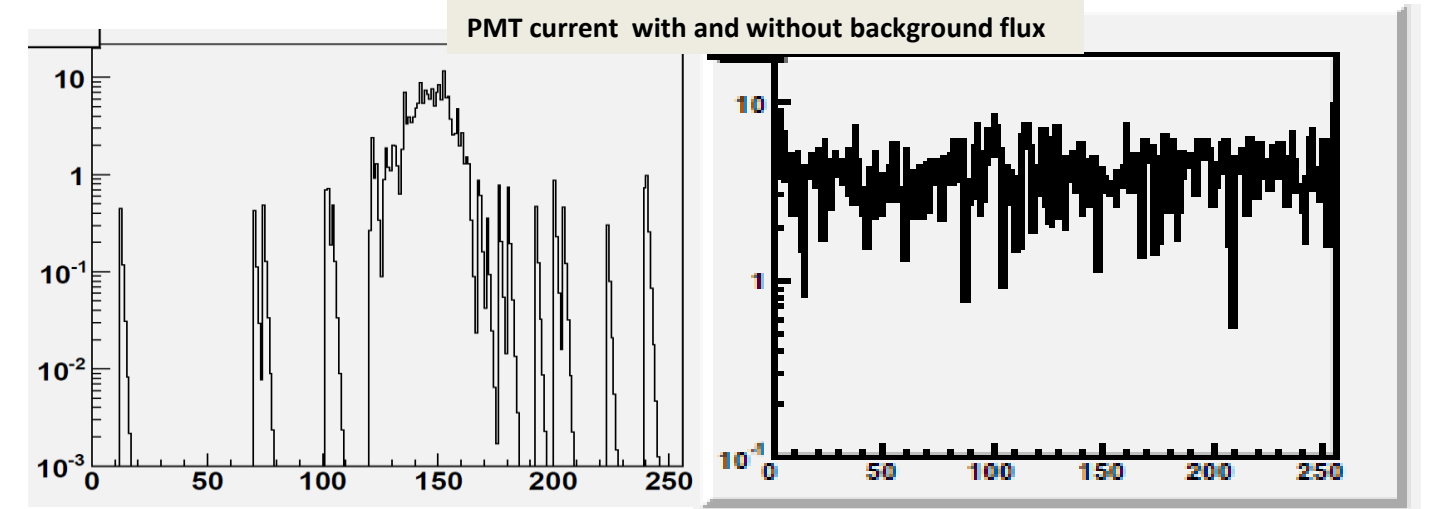
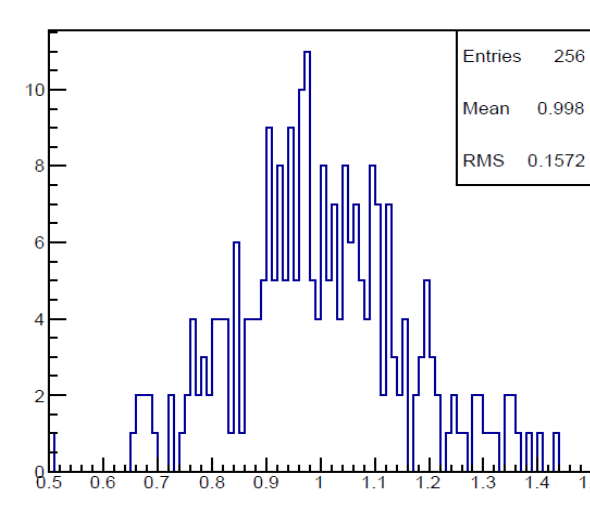
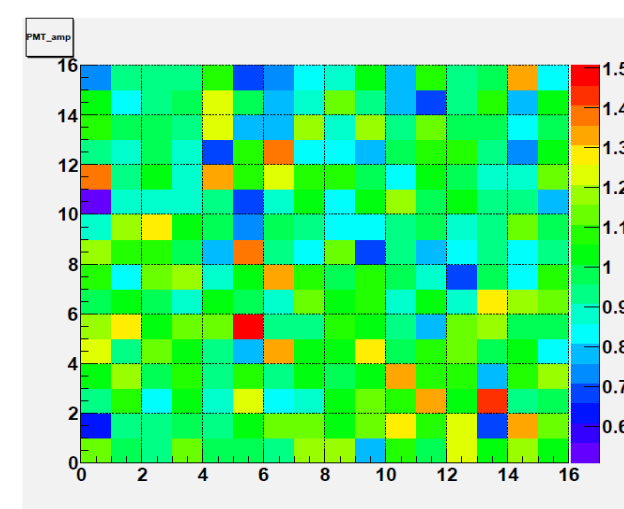
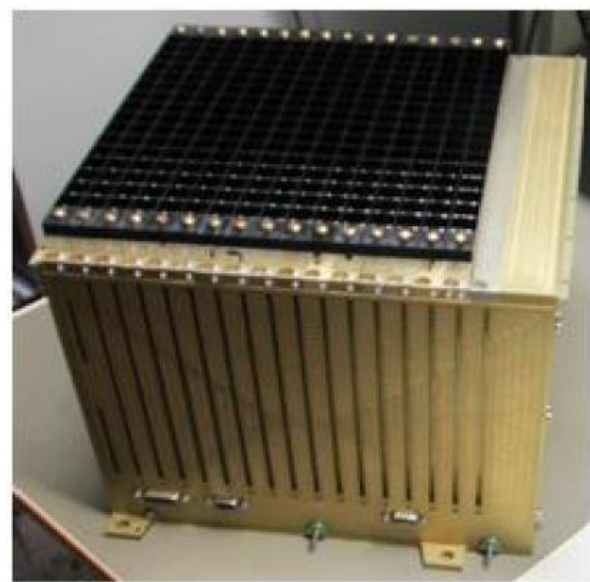
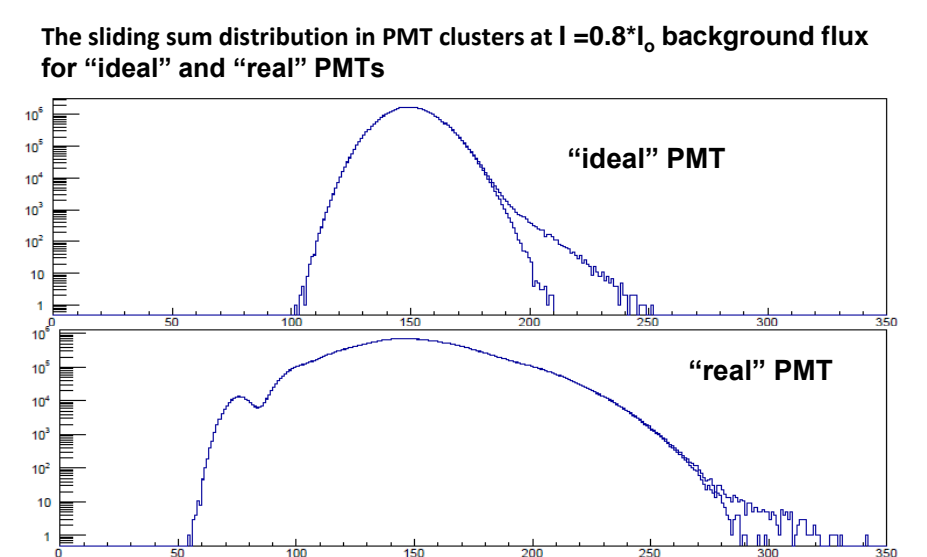
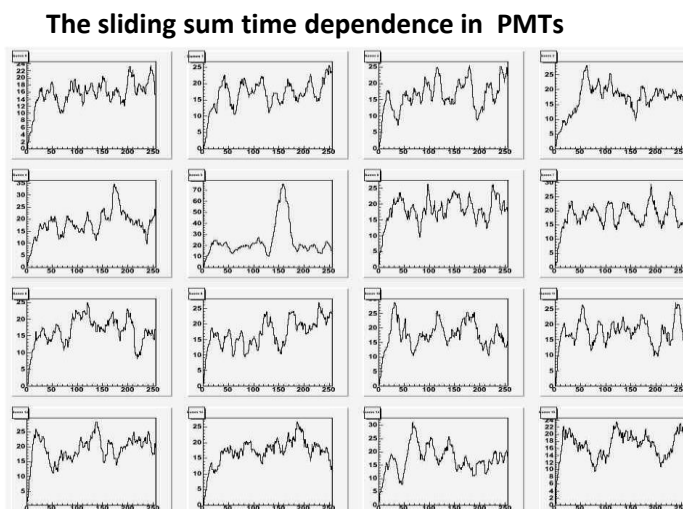
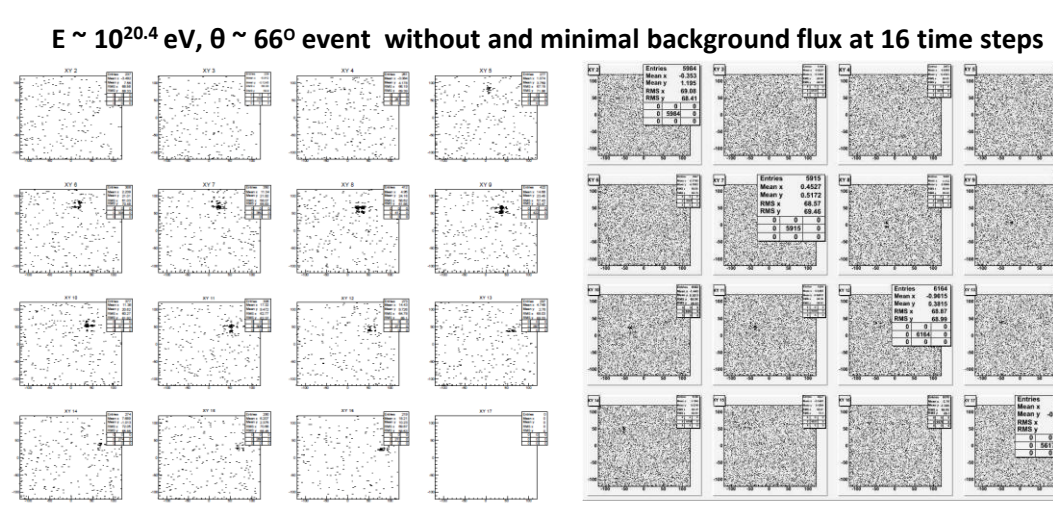
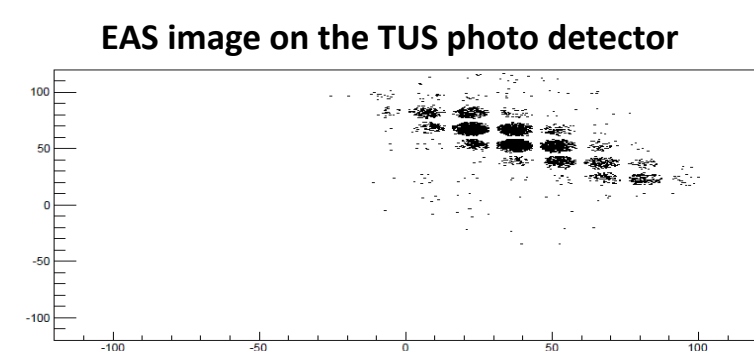
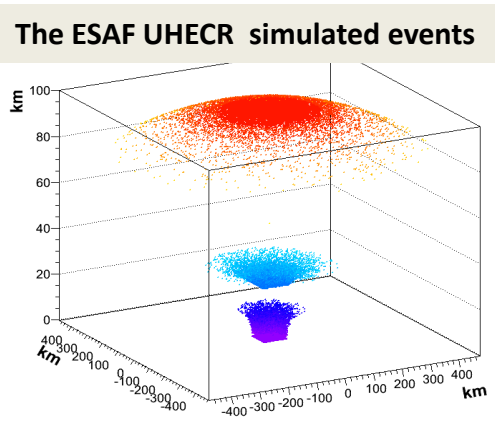


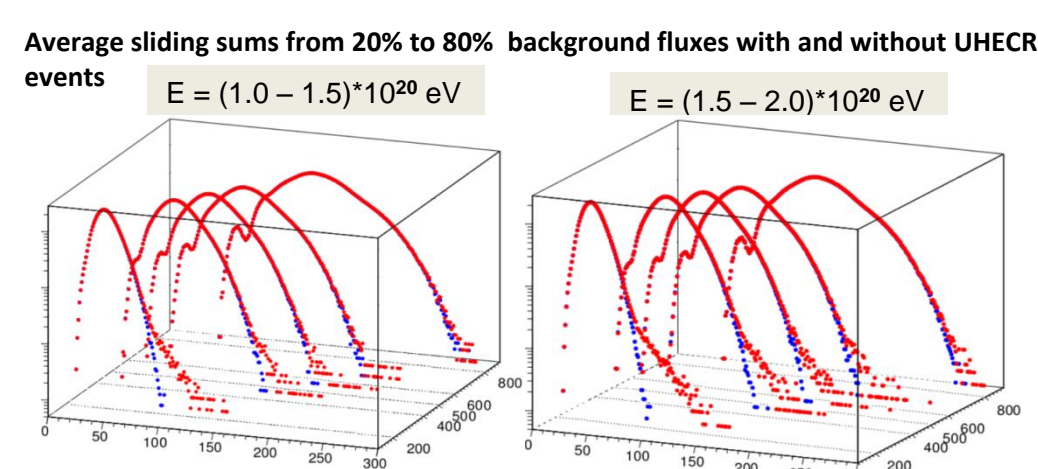
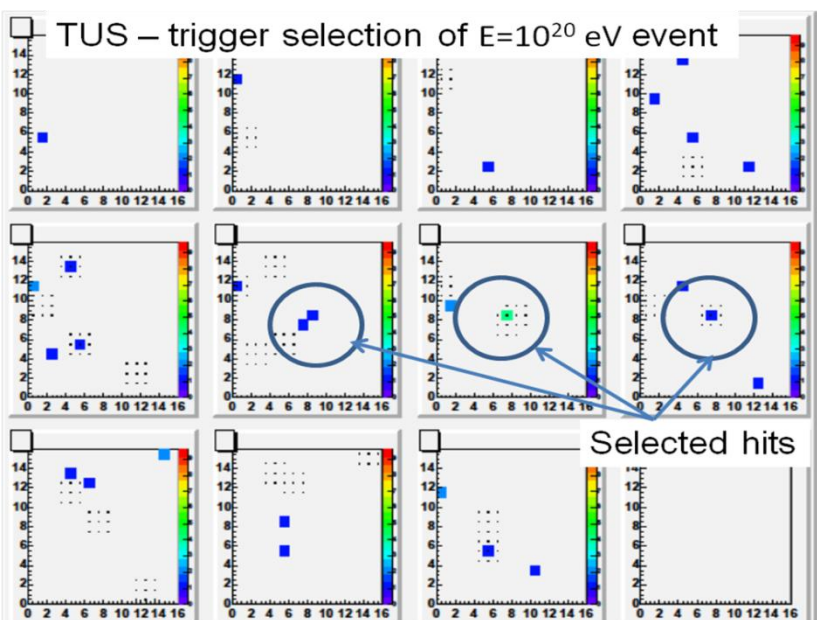
Photo detector measurement and simulation



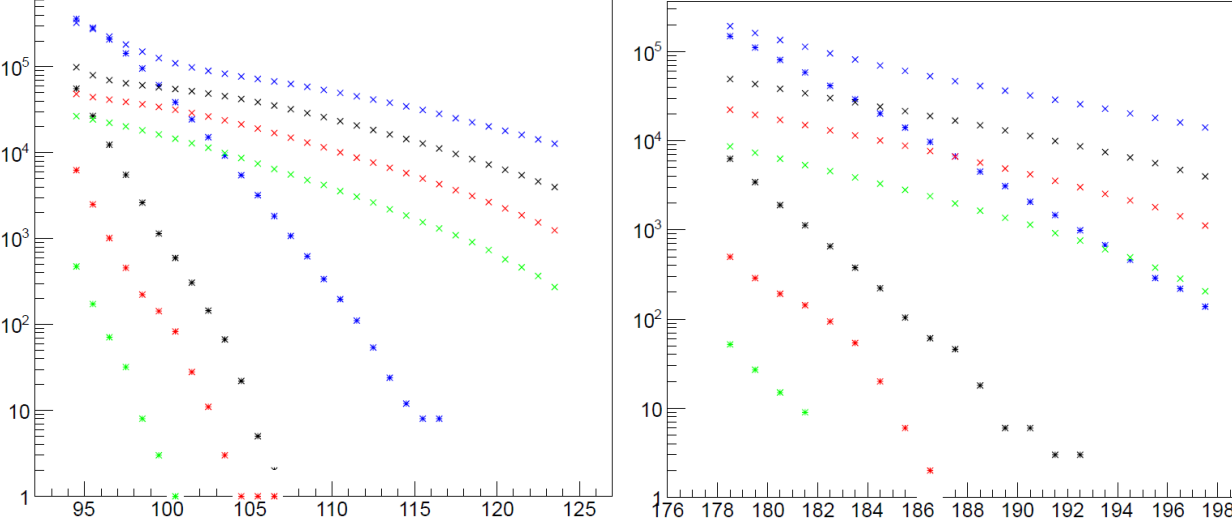
Events simulation



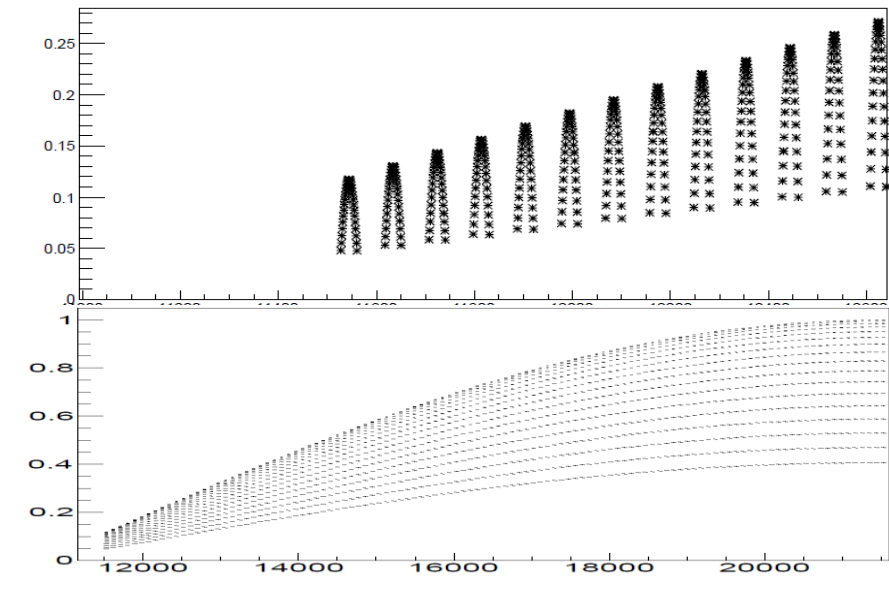
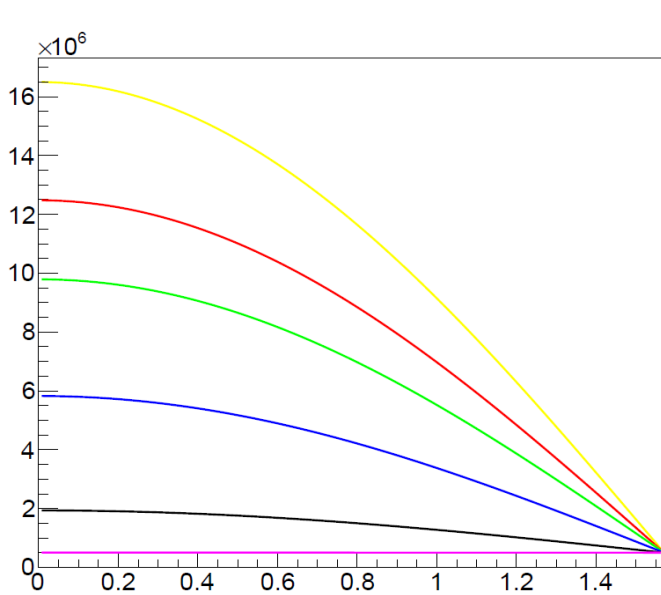
TUS trigger simulation



The TUS trigger rate at 40% (left) or 80% (right) background flux with and without UHECR events in (1.0 - 1.5) * 10^20 eV energy range

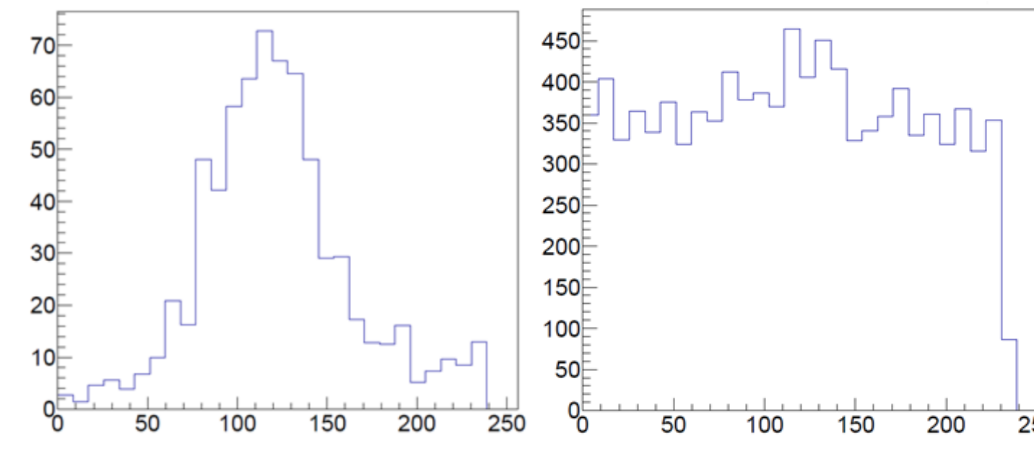


Expected statistics



Event reconstruction

The UHECR $E \sim 10^{20.4}$ eV, $\theta \sim 66^\circ$ event with and without background flux 10^5 ph/cr* μ s*m²



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 $E_0 \geq 10^{20}$ 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 $\sim 0.2 \cdot 10^6$ to $\sim 15 \cdot 10^6$ 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 solar-synchronized orbit taking into account the background light intensity change during the space flight.

