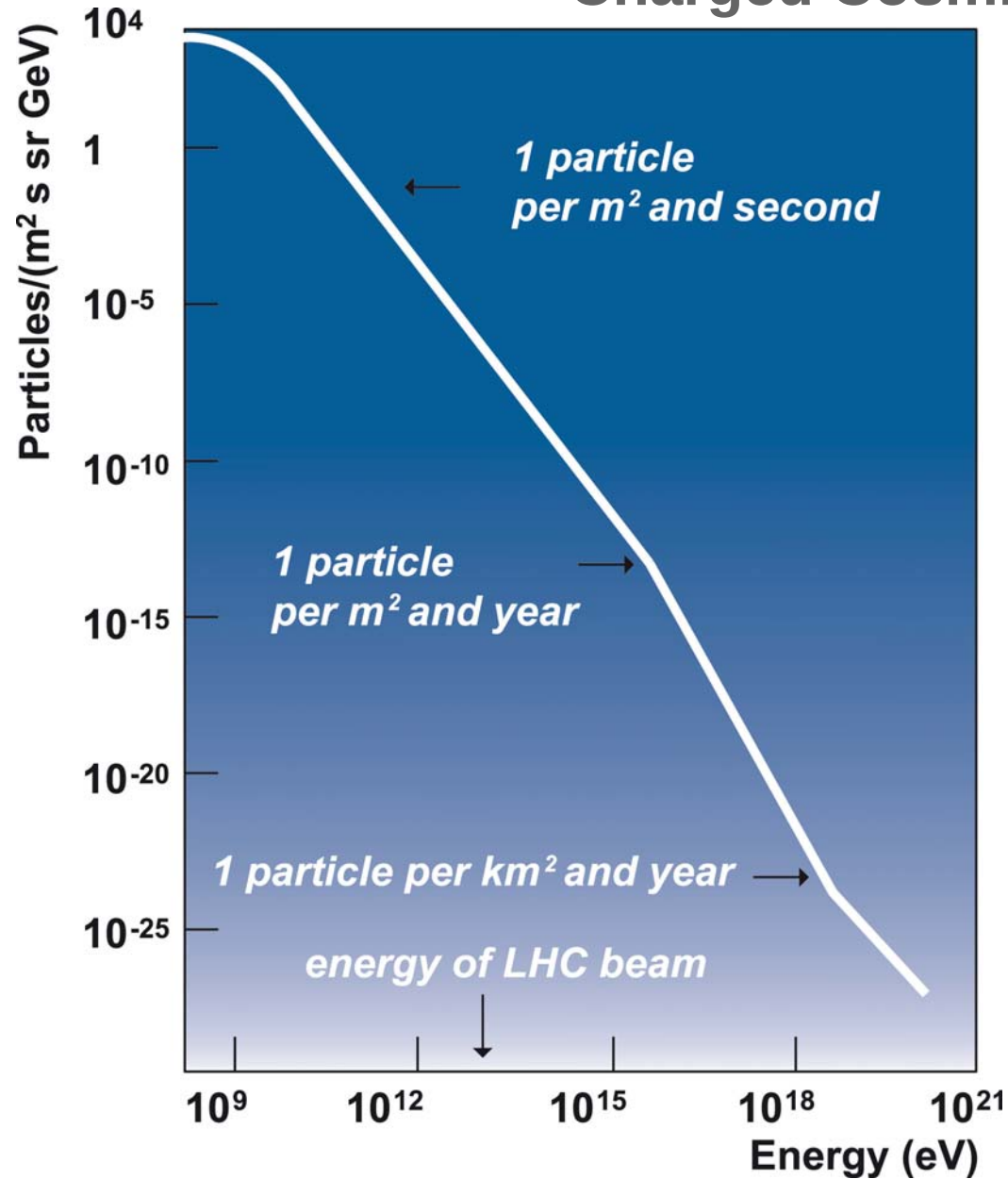


JEM-EUSO

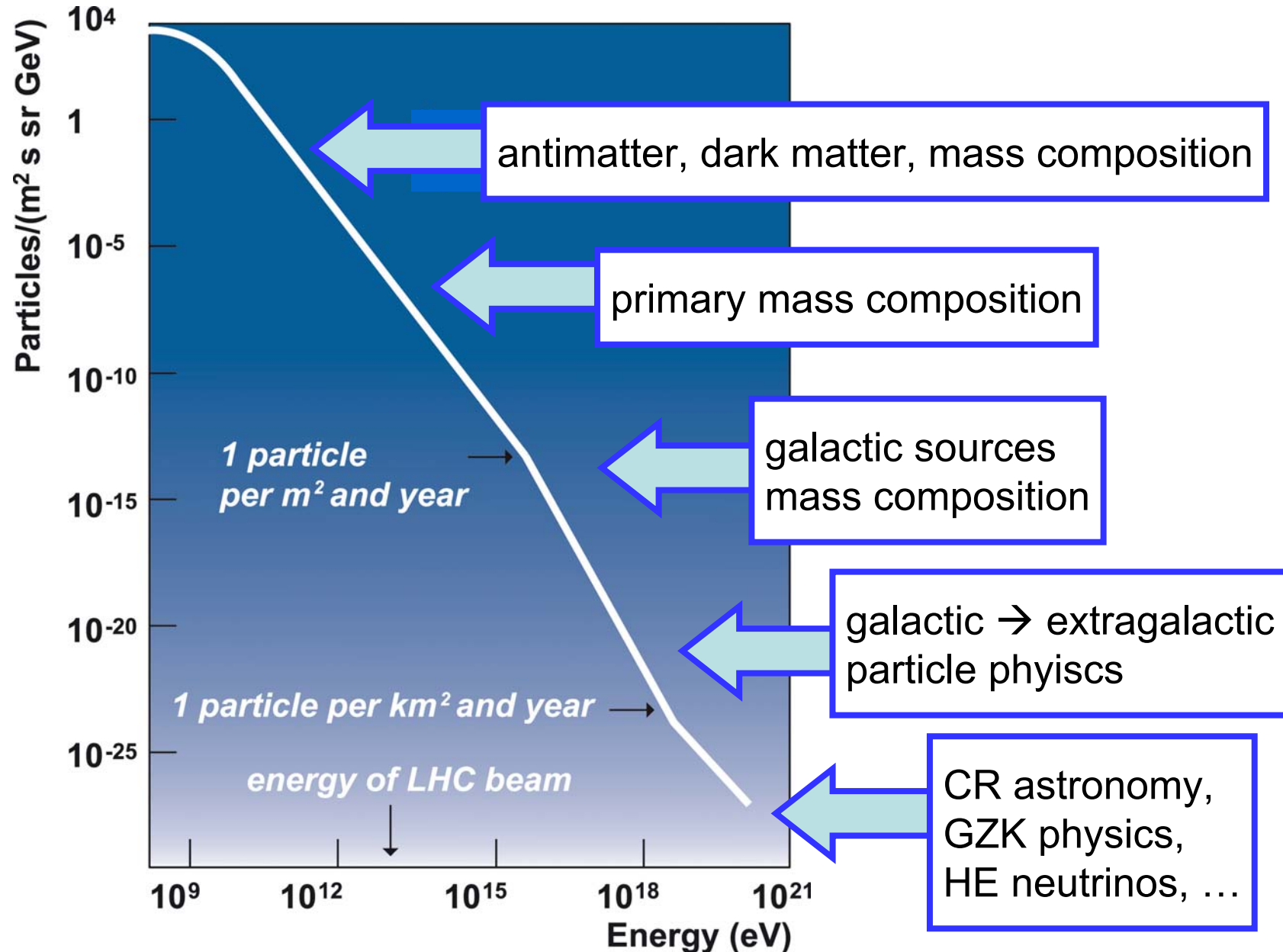
and its test experiments: TA-EUSO and EUSO-Balloon

Andreas Haungs
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
haungs@kit.edu

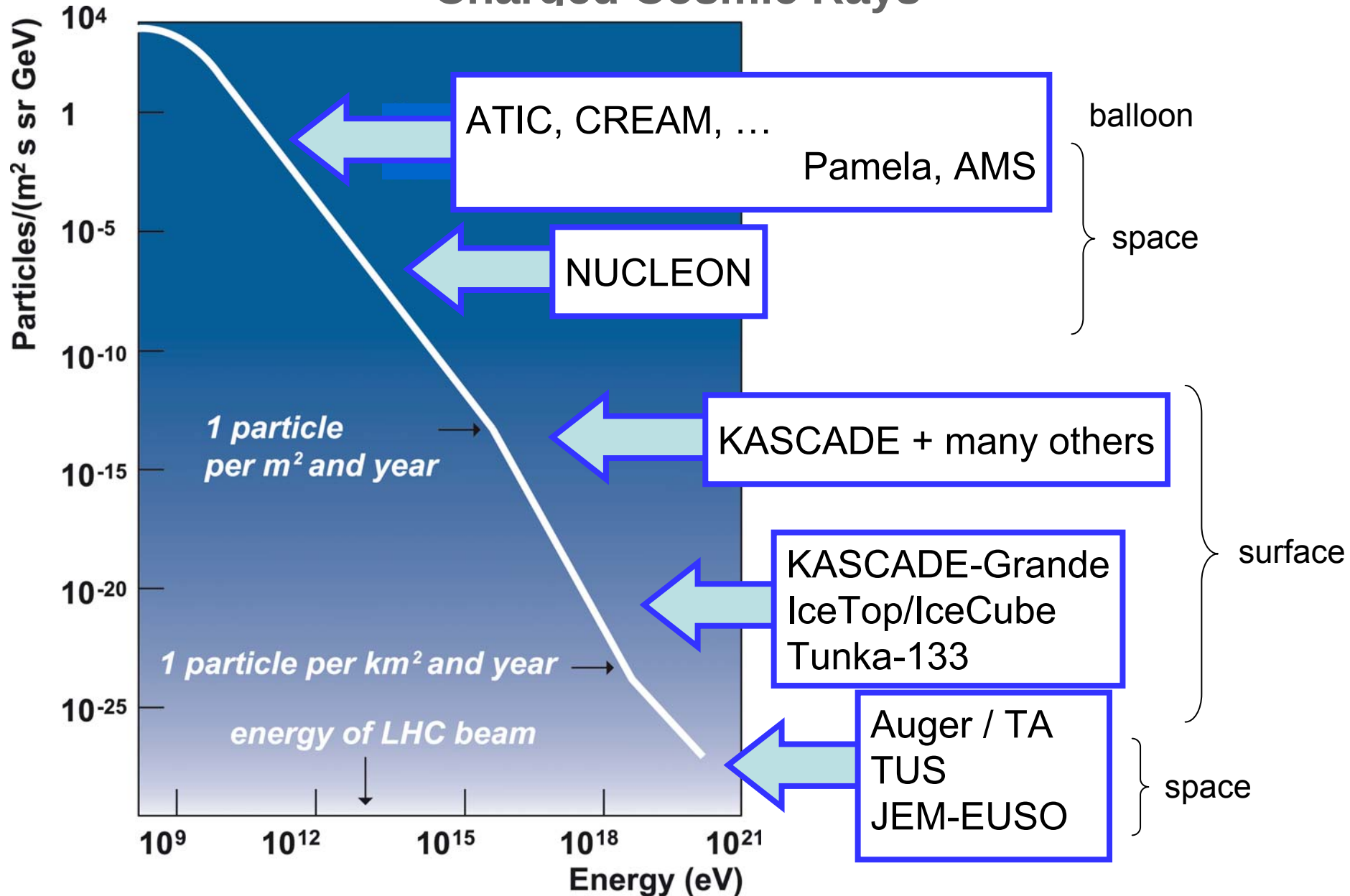
Charged Cosmic Rays



Charged Cosmic Rays

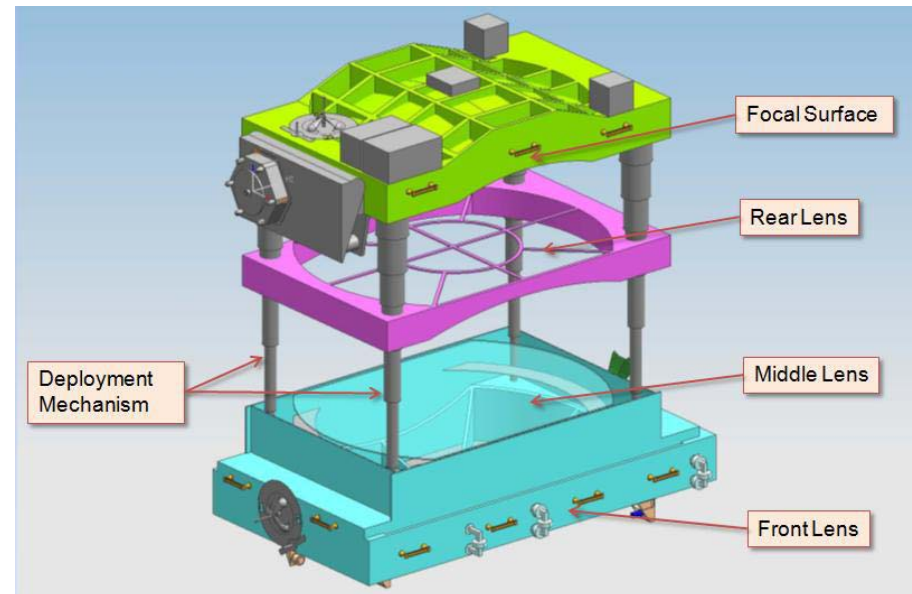
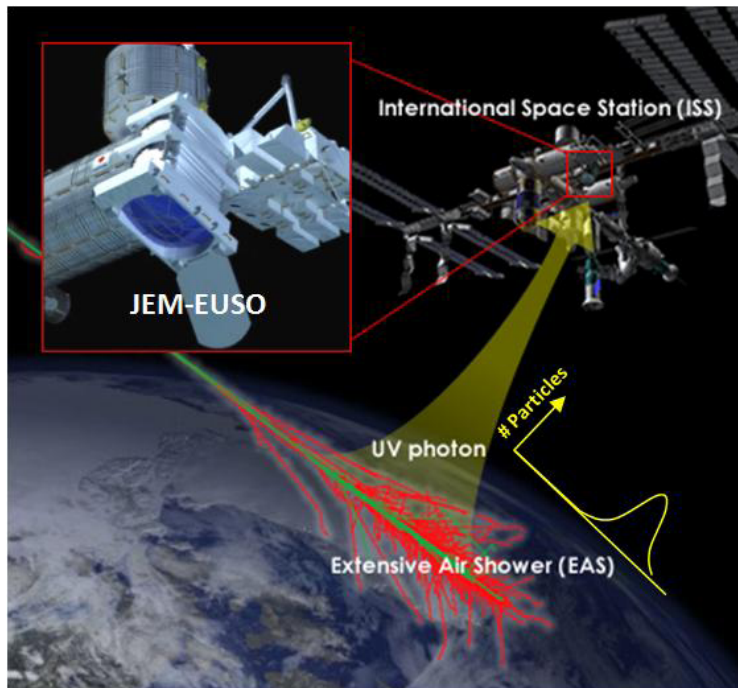


Charged Cosmic Rays

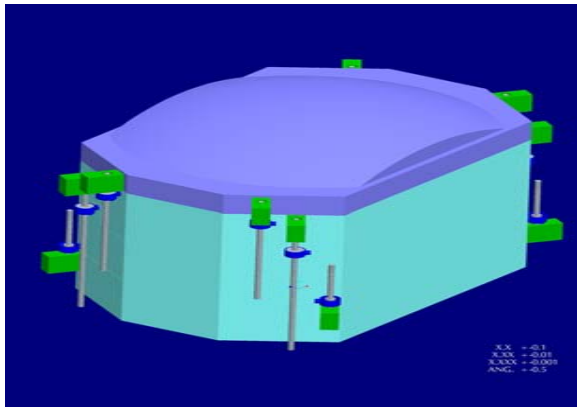
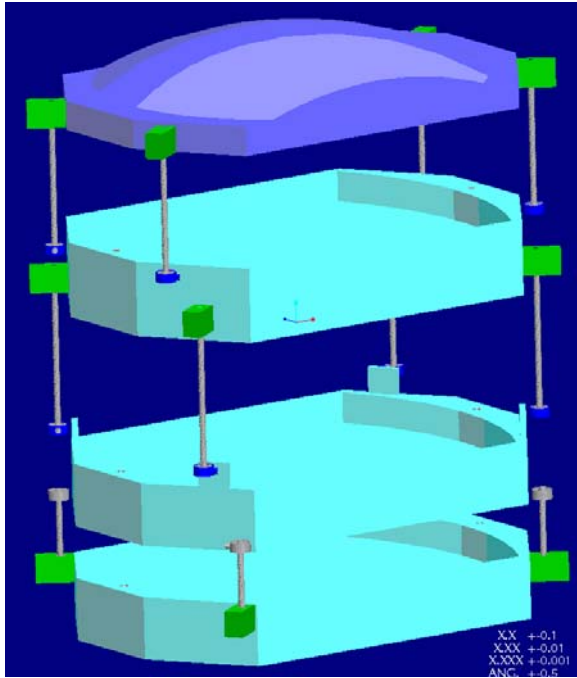


JEM-EUSO main features

- Method:** fluorescence (full calorimetric)
- Large field of view:** $\pm 30^\circ$ thanks to double sided spherical Fresnel lenses
- At 400 km (ISS):** $2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km}^2$ (nadir mode) up to 10^6 km^2 (tilted mode)
- No need for stereo:** $400 \text{ km} \gg$ shower length (TPC with a drift velocity = c)



JEM-EUSO telescope



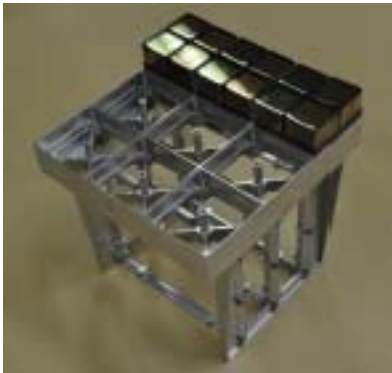
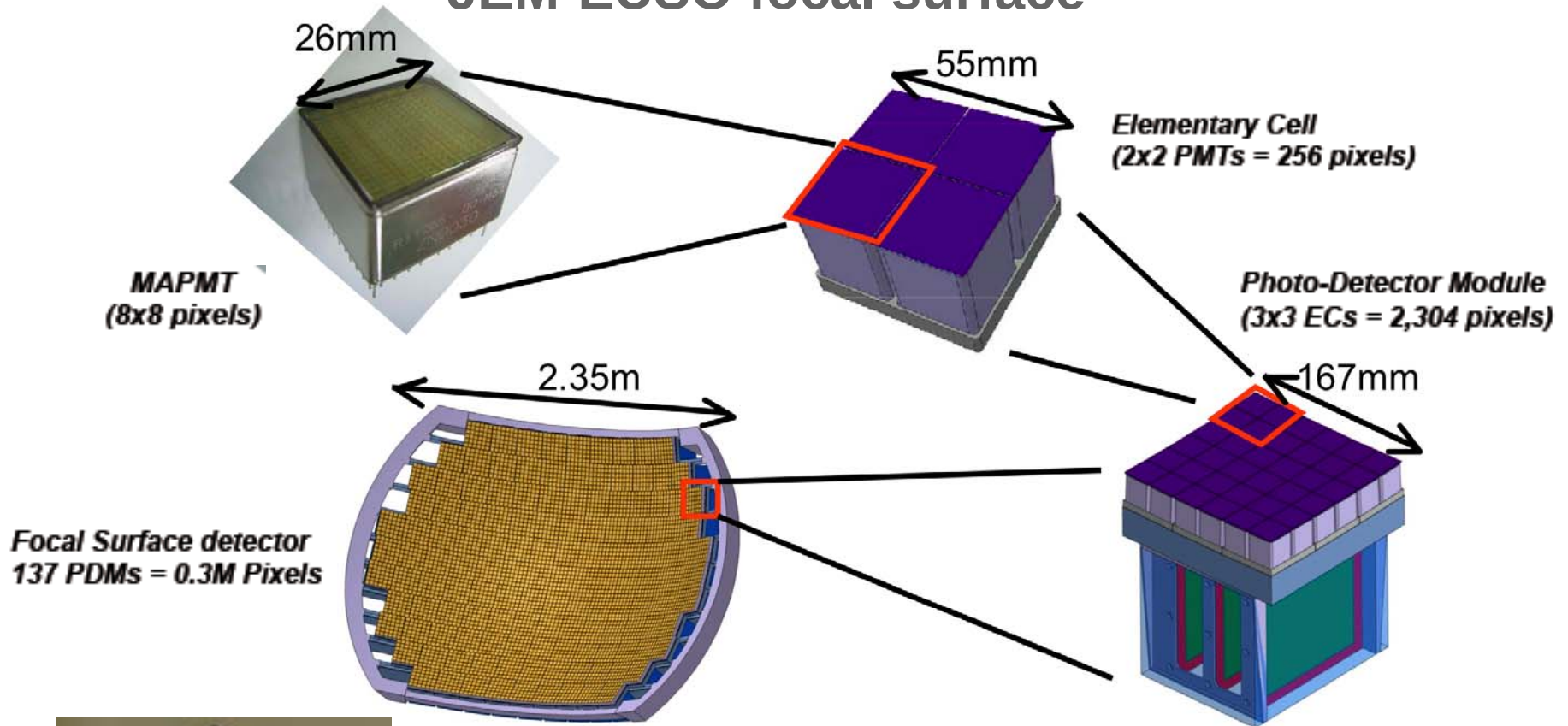
Lenses:

- produced in Japan + tested in US
- PSF = 3 mm (PMT pixel = 2.88 x 2.88 mm)

Mechanics:

- extendable system developed by Russia

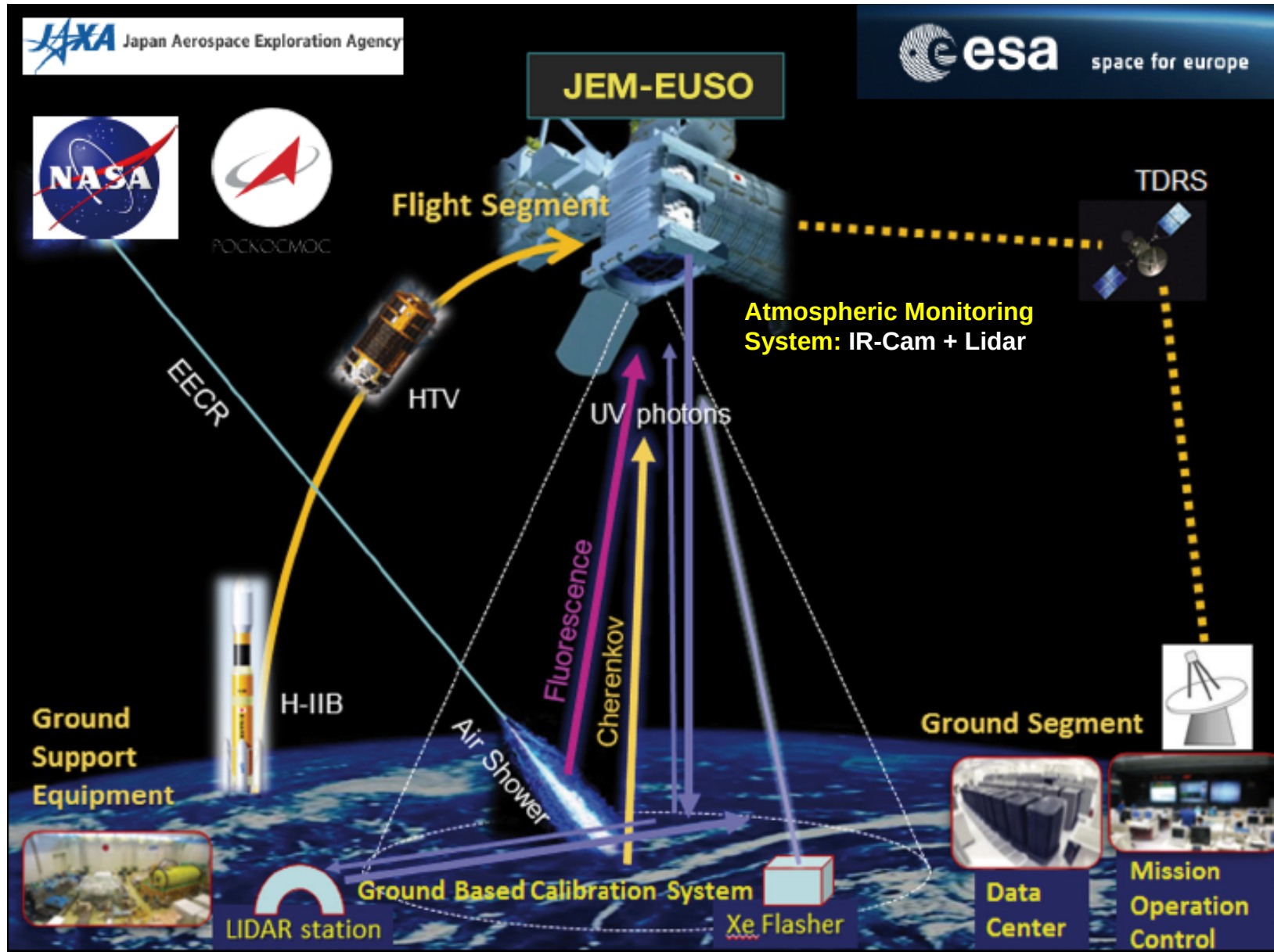
JEM-EUSO focal surface



Focal surface:

- prototypes of PDM in preparation
- FoV of 1 PDM = 27 x 27 km²

JEM-EUSO: the full machine



Main scientific objectives

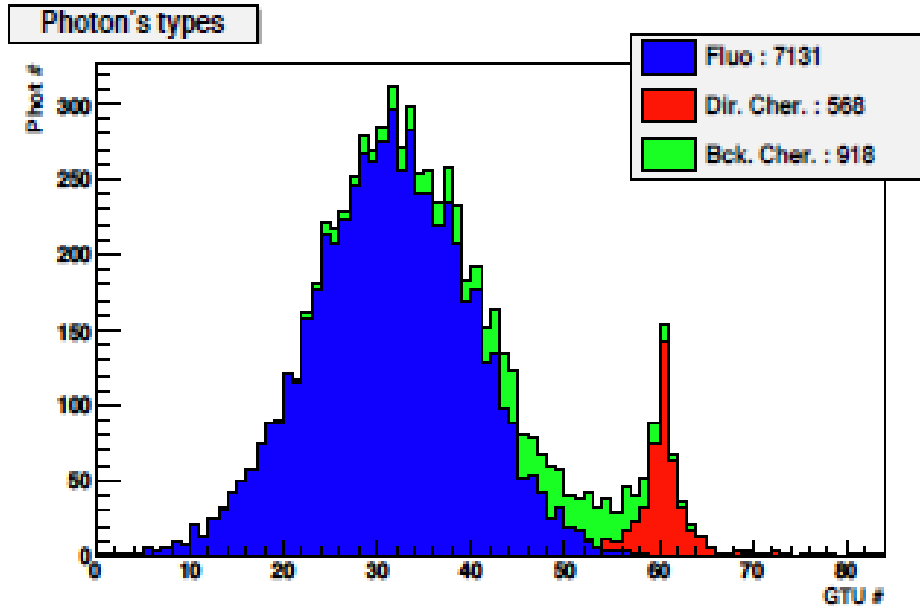
- ### ***Exploratory scientific objectives***

-



KIT
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

The observation technique

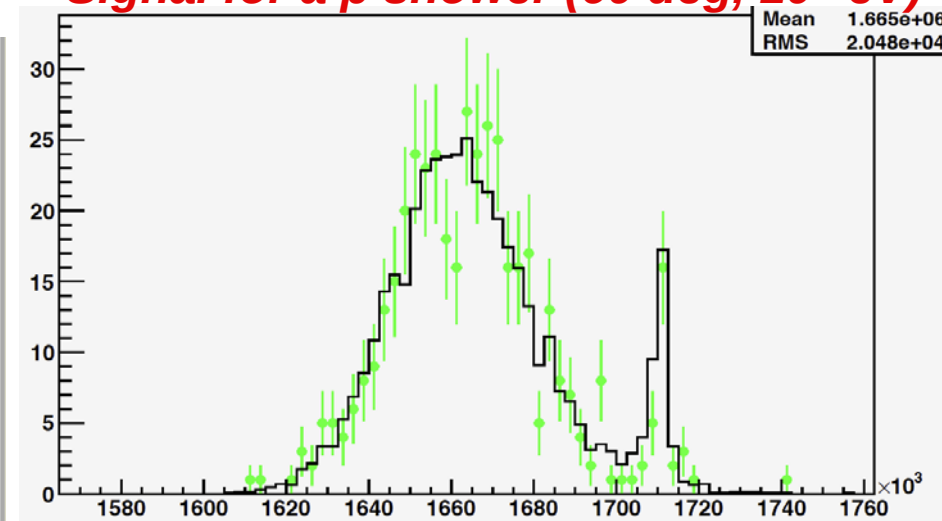
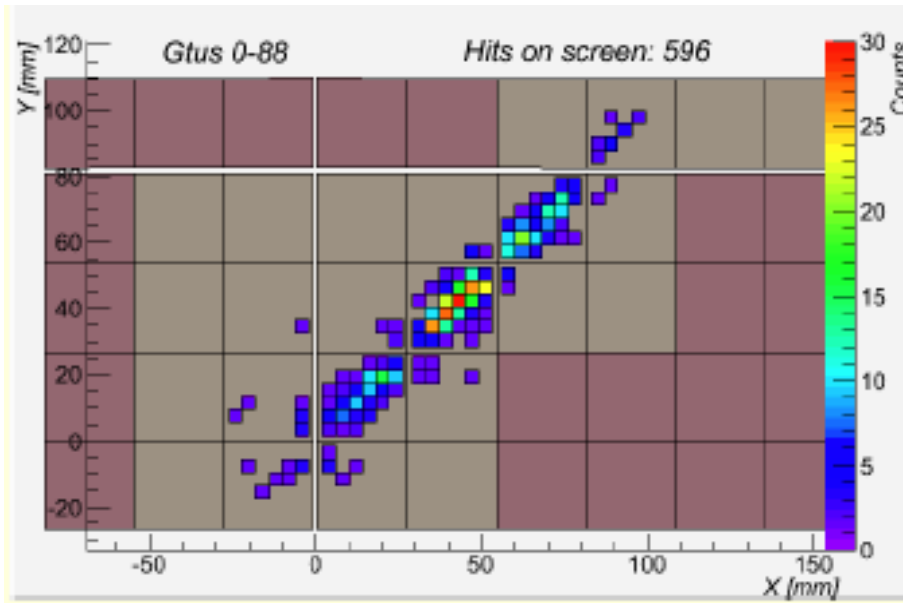


1 GTU = $2.5\mu\text{s}$

Background = $500 \text{ ph} / \text{m}^2 \text{ sr ns}$
(from Tatiana satellite)

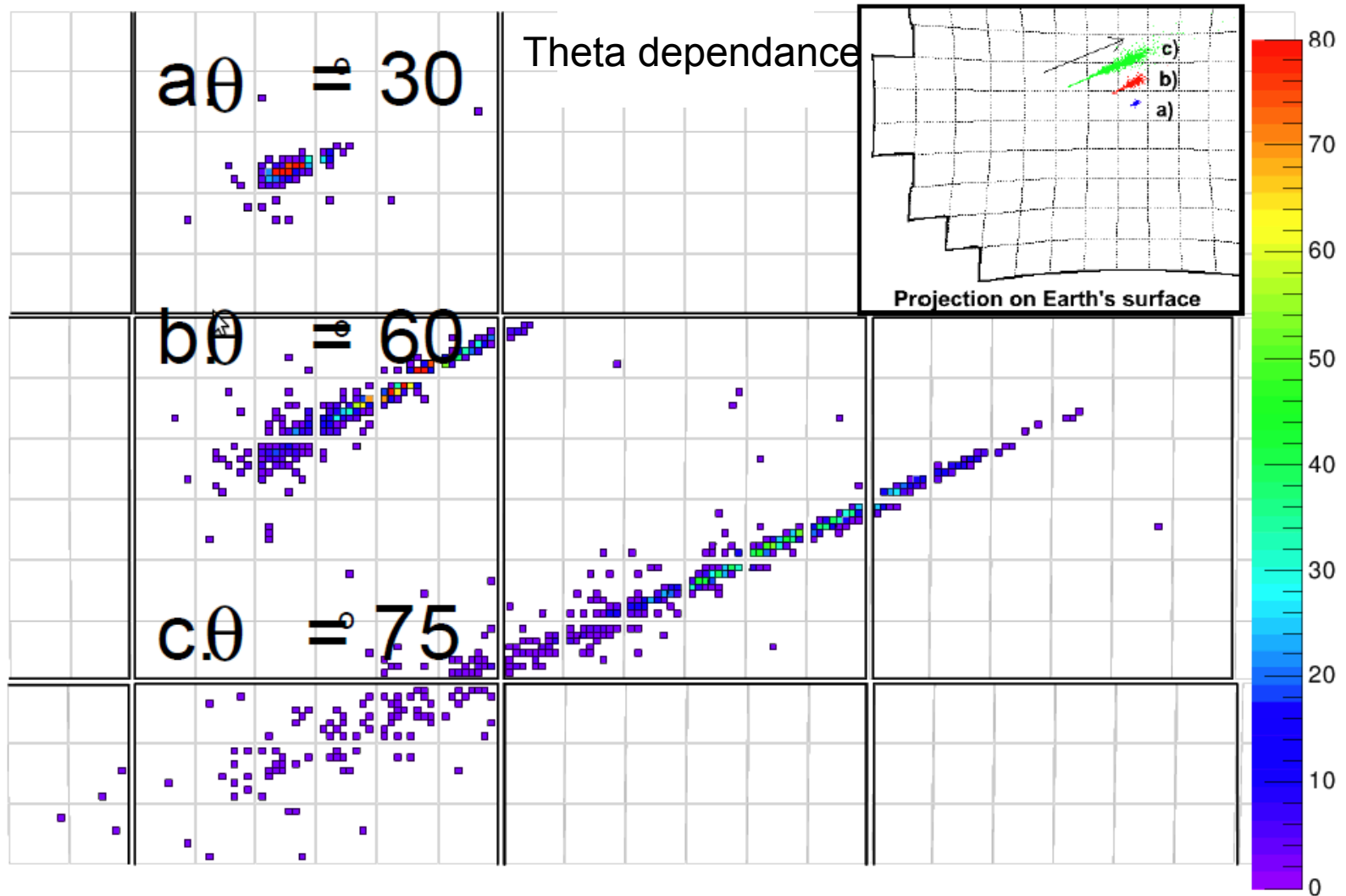
Fast signal: $\sim 50\text{-}150\mu\text{s}$

Signal for a p shower (60 deg, 10^{20}eV)



$\Delta E/E < 30\%$ for $\sim 90\%$ of events

The observation technique



JEM-EUSO Performance: Annual Exposure

Depends on zenith angle and energy ...
and is determined by four factors:

$$TA \times \eta \times k \times l$$

$TA \rightarrow$ *Trigger Aperture* **Determined by the trigger efficiency**

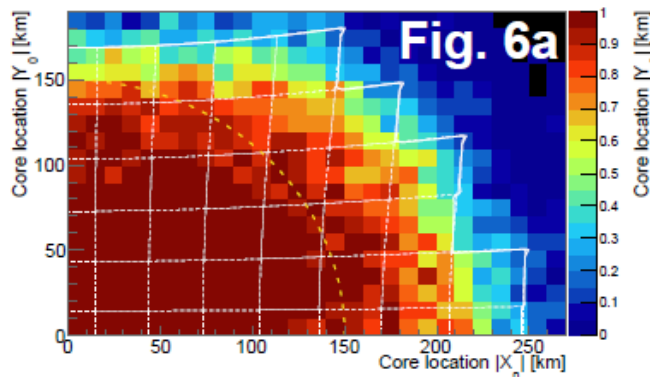
$\eta \rightarrow$ *duty cycle* **Determined by the background (and operation)**

$\kappa \rightarrow$ *cloud impact* **Determined by the cloud coverage**

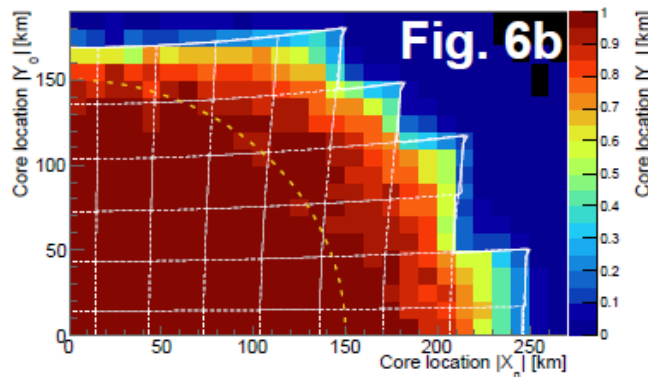
$l \rightarrow$ *citylights & lightnings* **Local effects which limit the aperture**

JEM-EUSO Performance: Efficiency

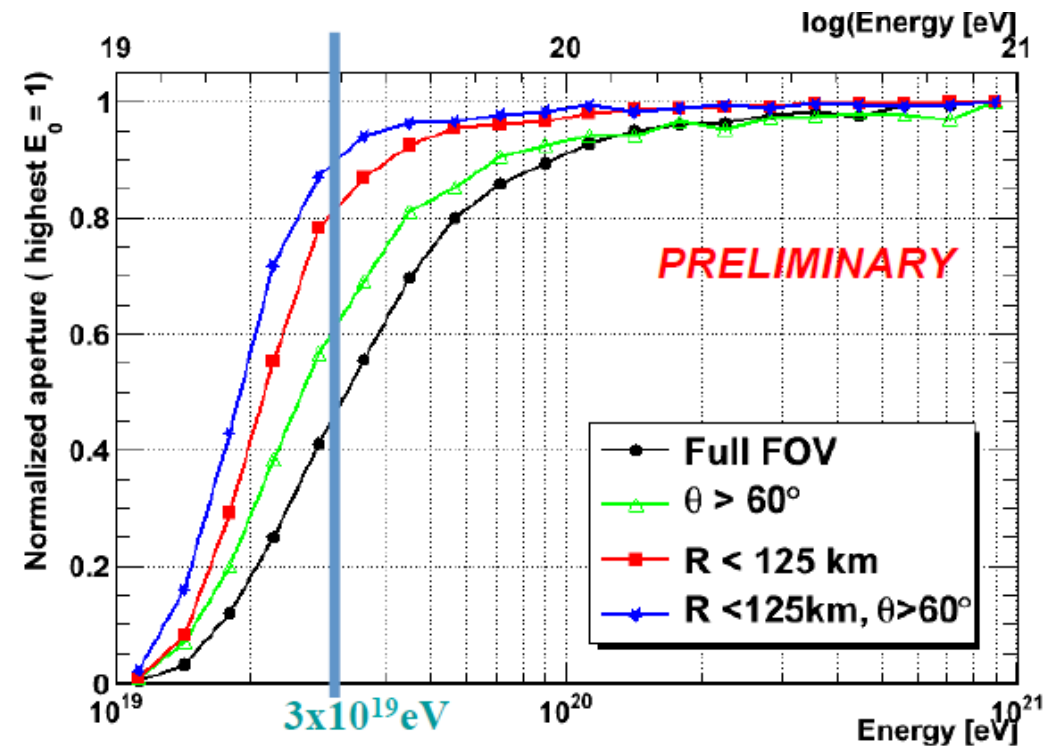
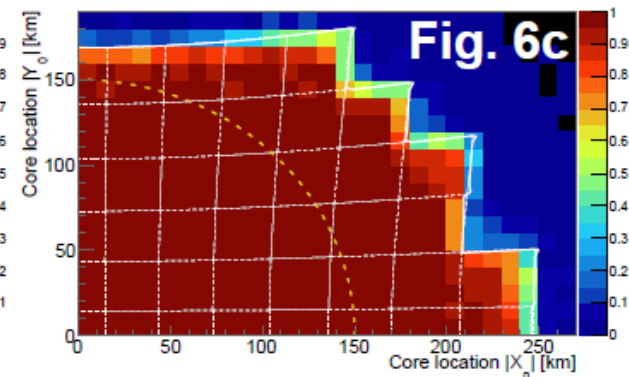
$E > 4 \cdot 10^{19} \text{eV}$; $\Theta > 60^\circ$



$E > 5.5 \cdot 10^{19} \text{eV}$



$E > 10^{20} \text{eV}$

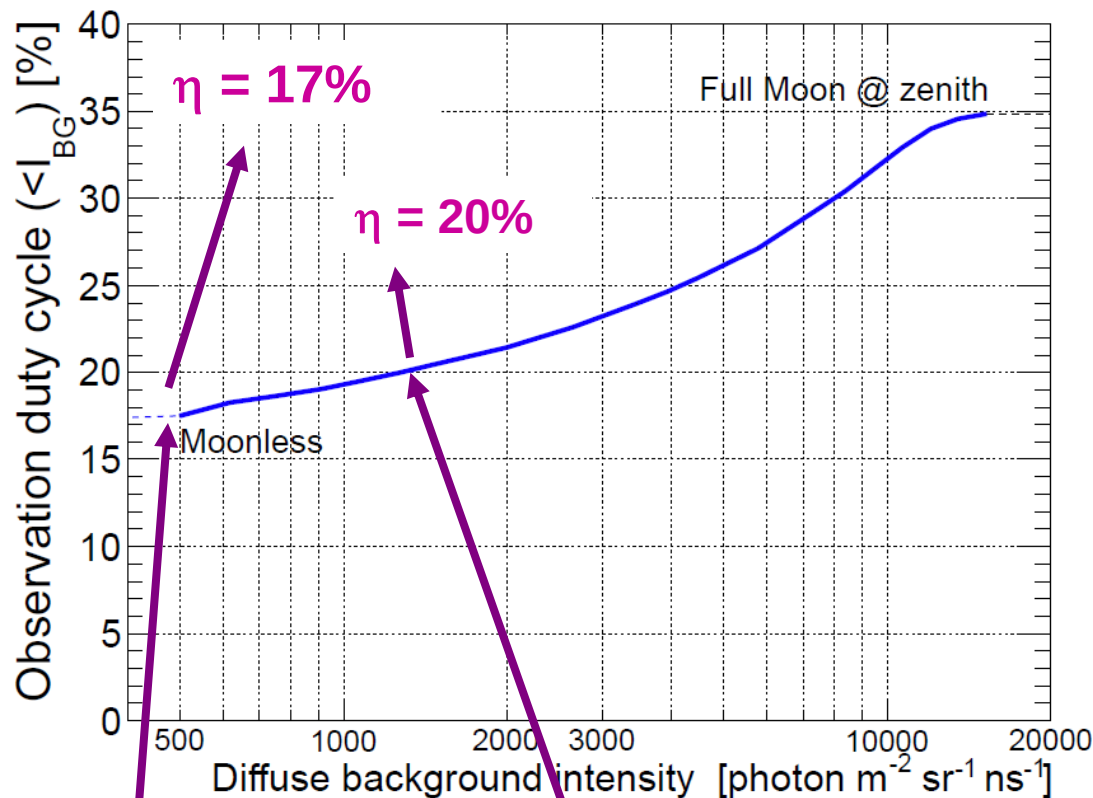


Trigger Efficiency

- 100% at $E = 4 \cdot 10^{19} \text{eV}$ when $\Theta > 60^\circ$ and $R < 150 \text{ m}$
- 90% at $E = 10^{20} \text{eV}$ when full FoV

Including bg = 500 ph / m² sr ns (Tatiana satellite)

JEM-EUSO Performance: duty cycle



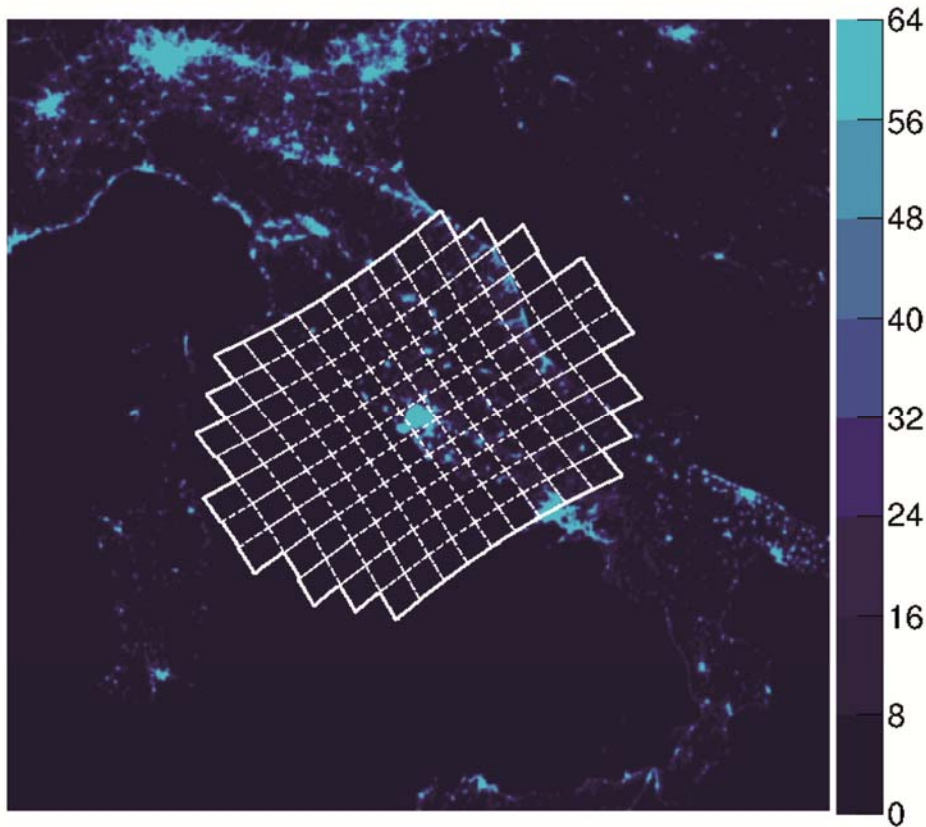
Duty Cycle

- No moon: ~17%
- Accepting little moon light: ~20.5%
(from analytical calculations)

acceptable moon background:
1500 ph / m^2 sr ns

Night glow background:
500 ph / m^2 sr ns

JEM-EUSO Performance: city lights & lightnings



CITY LIGHTS:

~ 7% (DMSP data)

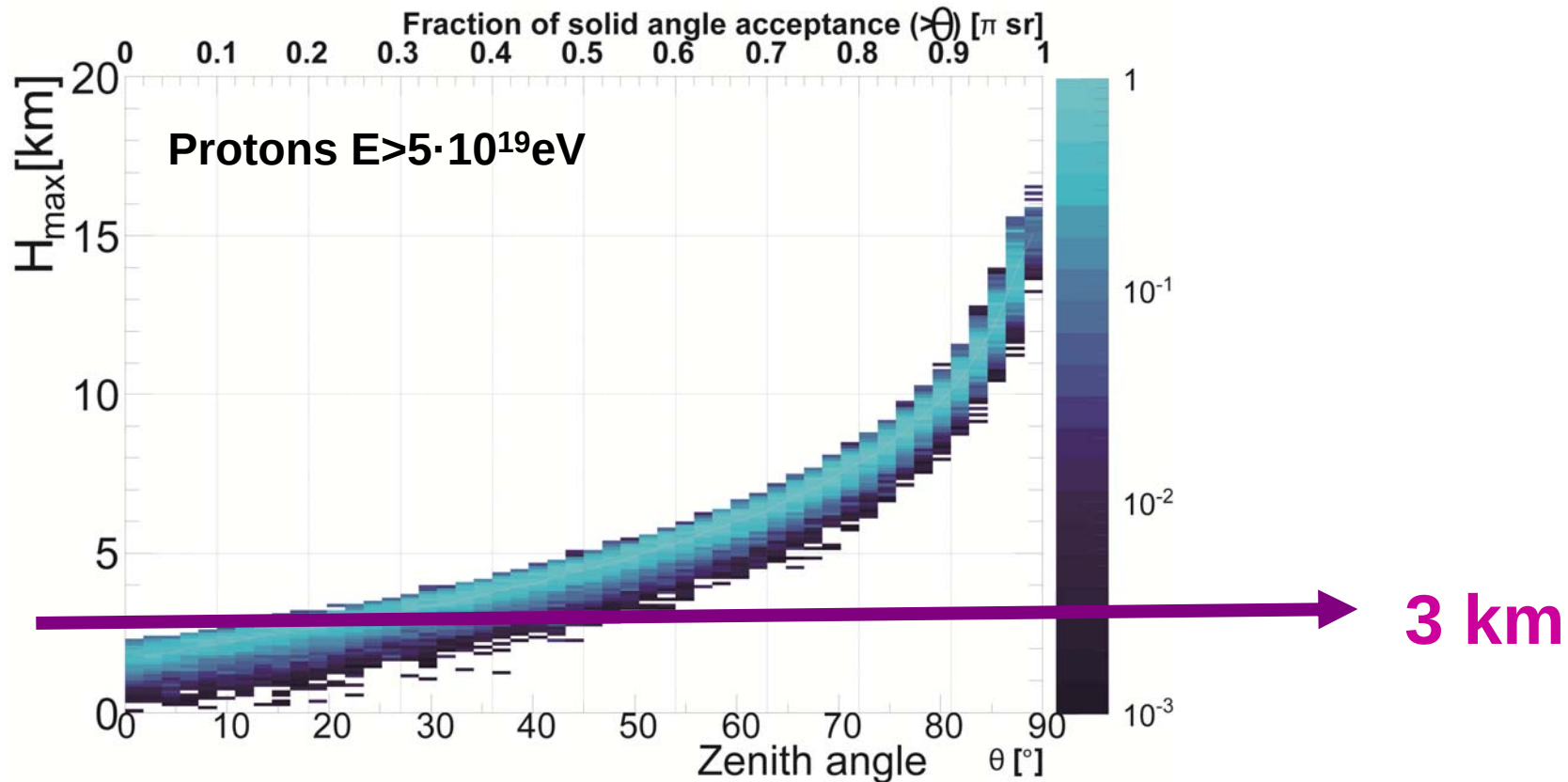
LIGHTNINGS:

~ 2% (Tatiana data)

➔ **$l = 91\%$**

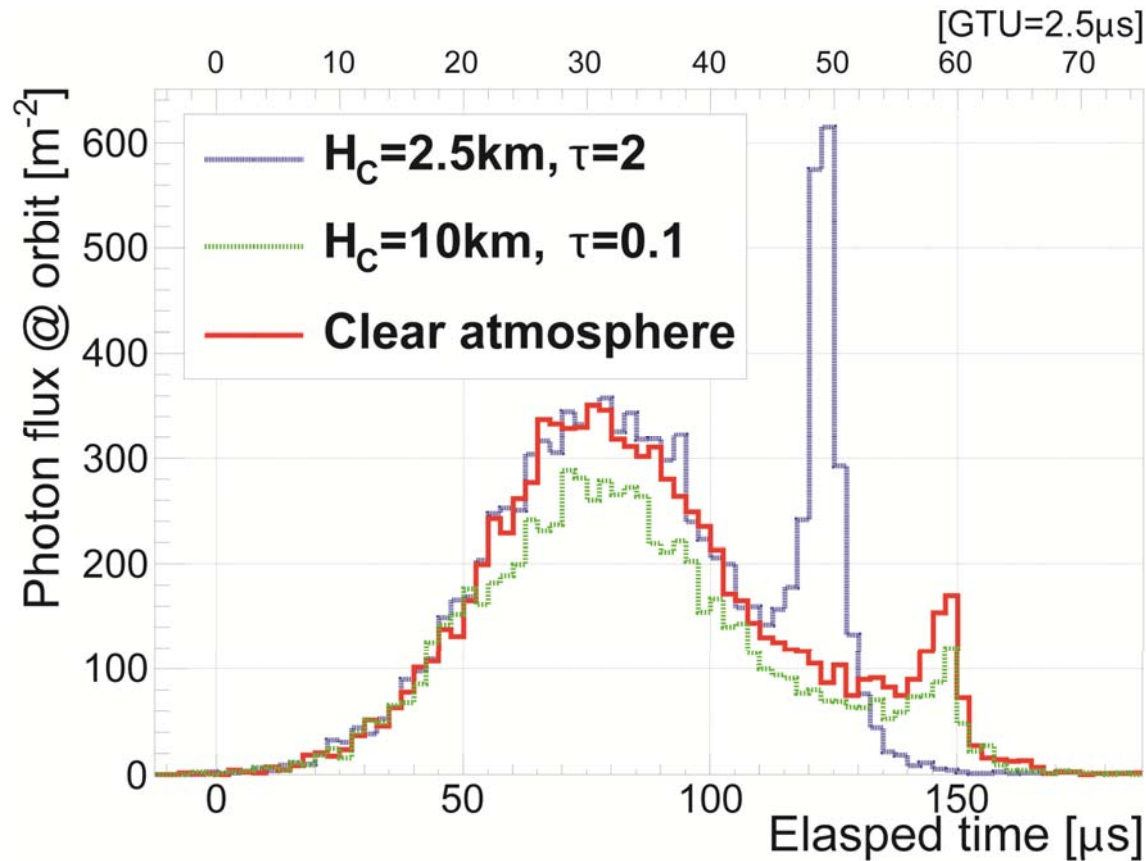
$l \rightarrow \text{citylights \& lightnings}$

JEM-EUSO Performance: cloud impact



➔ Most EAS relevant for JEM-EUSO reach maximum above the typical cloud altitudes!

JEM-EUSO Performance: reconstruction with clouds



- shower profiles are attenuated for optically thin clouds (eg. cirri).
- optically thick clouds (eg. strati) block photons emitted below cloud
- cloud reflected Cherenkov light improves the reconstruction

JEM-EUSO Performance: cloud coverage

Clear sky ~ 31%

Green band ~ 60%

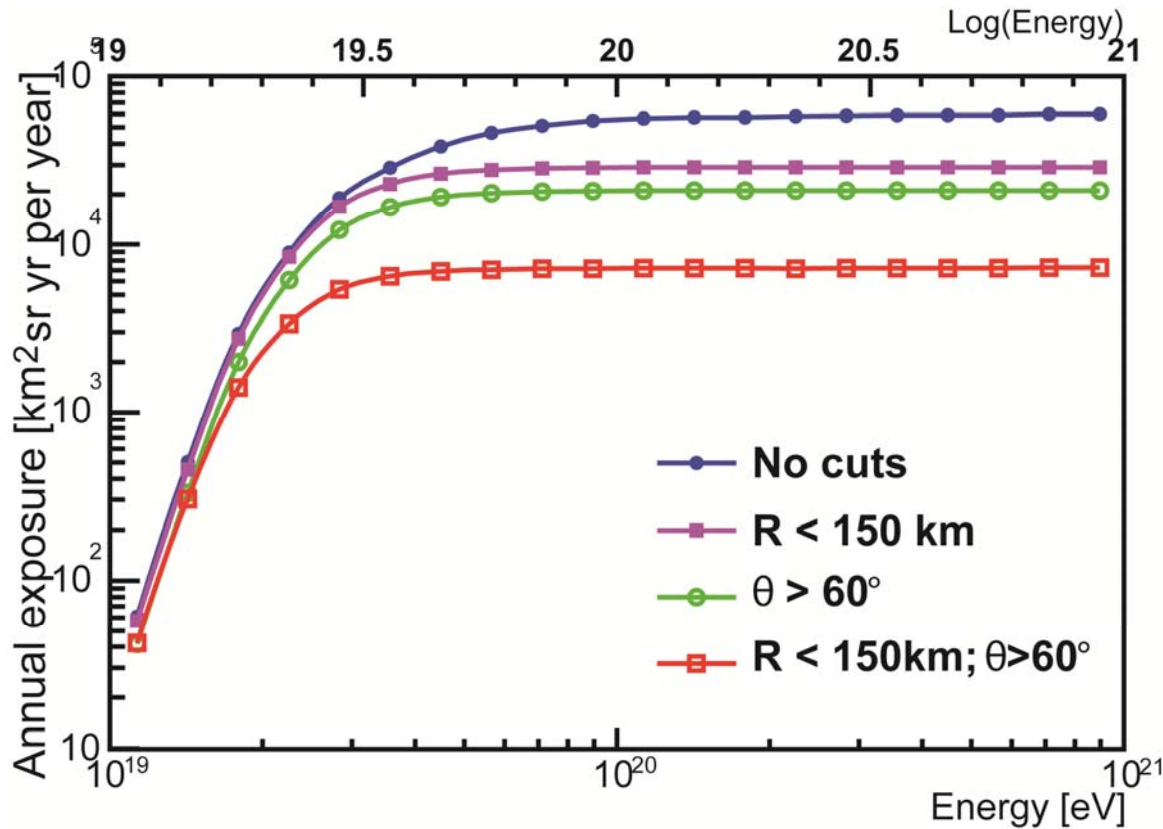
Cloud top

	<3.2 km	3.2-6.5 km	6.5-10 km	>10 km
Optical Depth				
OD>2	16	5.9	8.6	5.0
OD:1-2	6.0	3.0	4.2	2.5
OD:0.1-1	6.5	2.0	3.2	5.0
OD<0.1	31	<0.1	<0.1	1.2

- Occurrence of clouds (in %) between 50° N and 50° S on TOVS database
(Confirmed by ISCCP, CACOLO & MERIS database)

➔ In ~72% of the cases the UV track including $X_{\max}$ is observable

JEM-EUSO Exposure (...Nadir mode)



60,000 km²sr yr

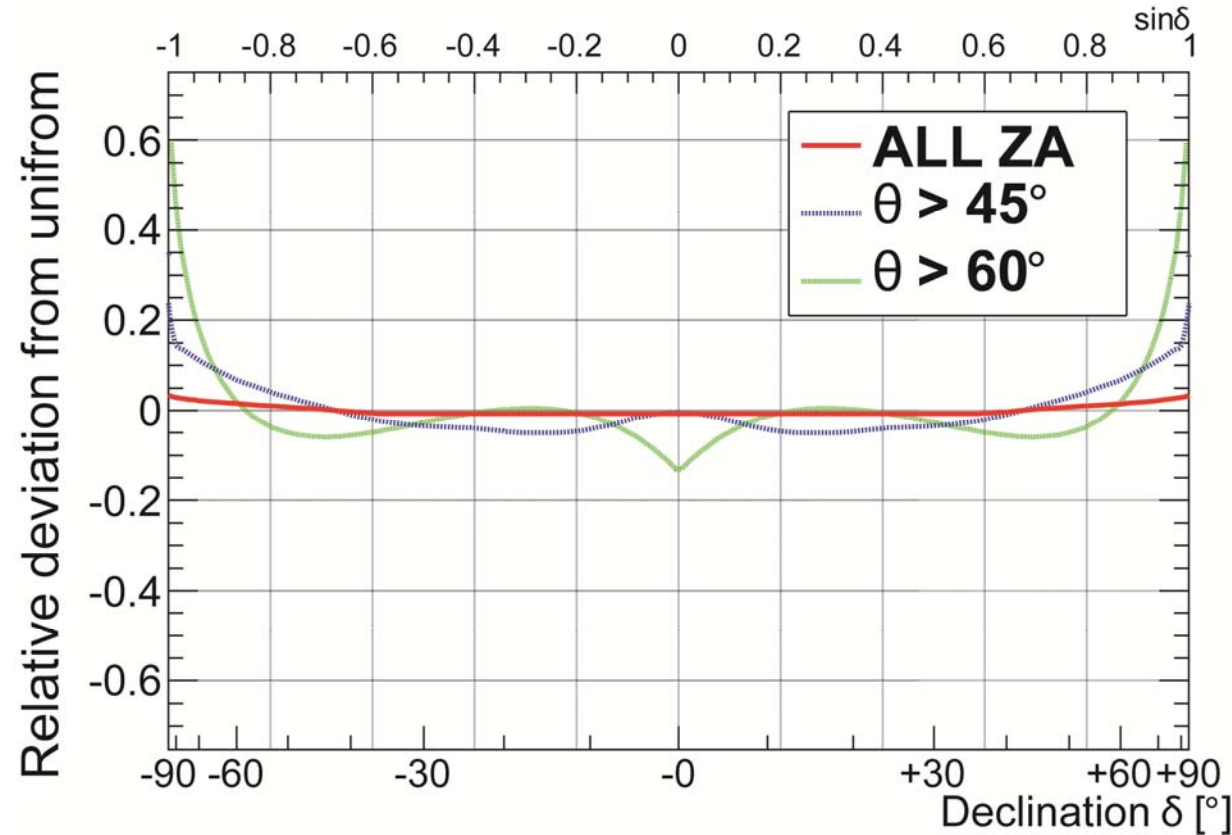
7,000 km²sr yr

$$TA \times \eta \times k \times l$$

- With tight geometrical cuts a direct comparison with ground-based observatories possible
- full FOV provides about one order higher exposure than Auger at higher energies
- When accepting higher BG level improvements possible



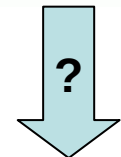
JEM-EUSO: aperture



- Uniform coverage of both hemispheres!

JEM-EUSO: status funding agencies

- **ESA:** JEM-EUSO is being studied (since 2010) as a project of the ELIPS program. ESA acts toward a coordinated interagency effort.
- **ROSCOSOMOS:** *Tsniimash (Roscosmos ISS) has expressed a clear interest in pursuing a wider participation of Russia in JEM-EUSO; now with endorsement of the Scientific Committee.*
- **NASA:** US proposal to SALMON AO (2011) was not selected. ISS resources are the key item. New proposal to the APRA program has been accepted, for both, resources for the EUSO Balloon and for the main mission.
- **JAXA:** They encourage the participation of ROSCOSMOS but still consider NASA an essential partner. (Japan manages its participation to the ISS via NASA.) Collaboration with TA is very important.
- **In the countries different level of funds:** EUSO Balloon and TA-EUSO running at full speed, in parallel phase A study of the main mission.



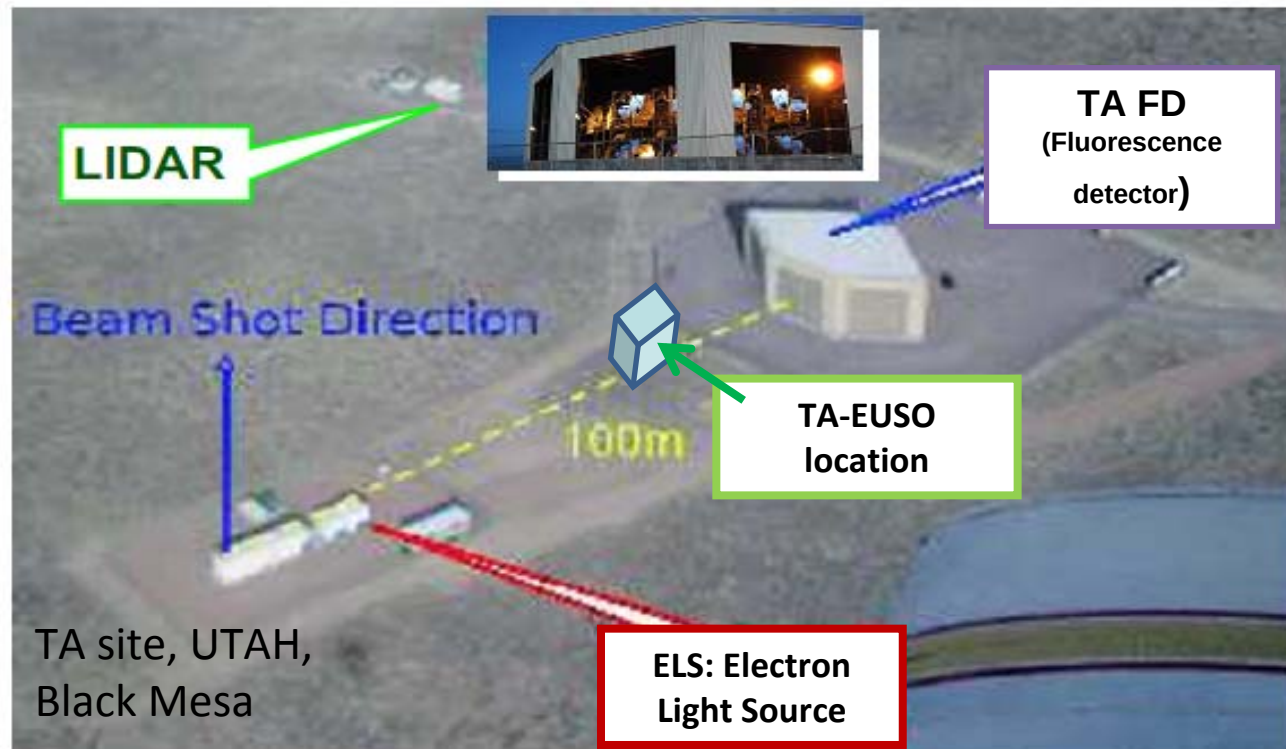
TA-EUSO

Cross-calibration tests at Telescope Array site, Utah

Main purpose: calibration using existing FD telescope

- Lidar and electron beam → absolute calibration
- Few showers in coincidence with TA
- Later repeat also at the Pierre Auger Observatory

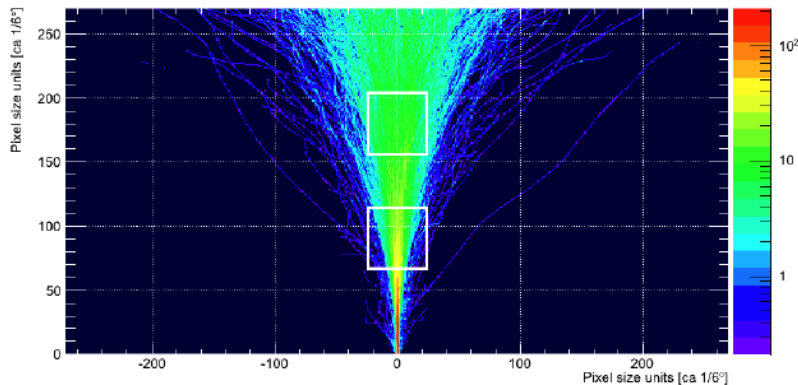
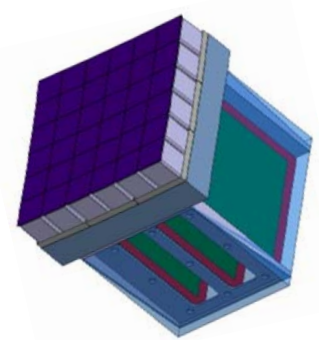
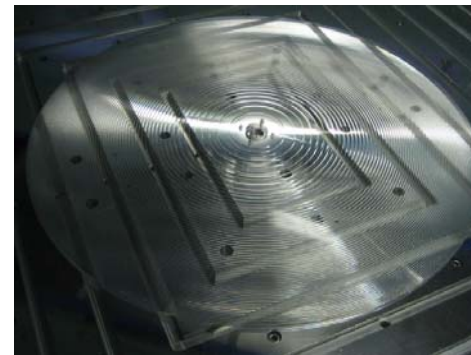
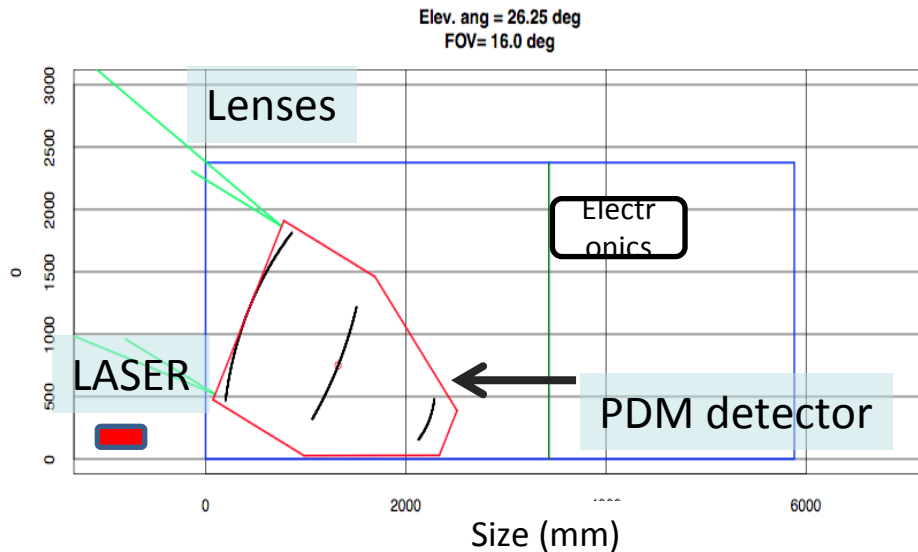
Operation early 2013!



TA-EUSO

Cross-calibration tests at Telescope Array site, Utah

- 2 (squared 1 m²) Fresnel Lenses → FoV = 8 degree
- focal surface: 1 PDM (36 MAPMT, 2304 pixels)



Simulation of UV photons of TA ELS
Squares: FoV of the EUSO-Ground telescope.

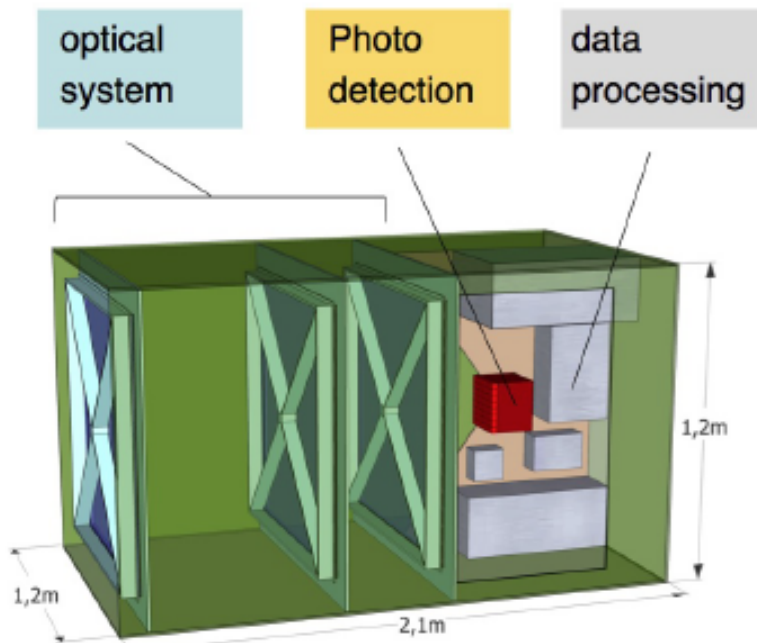
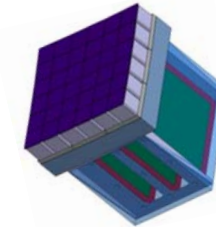
EUSO-Balloon

JEM-EUSO prototype at 40km altitude

Main purpose: Background measurements and engineering tests

- Engineering test
- UV-Background measurement
- Air shower observations from 40 km altitude

First flight: 2014!



Summary EUSO-Balloon

- **Study of EECR from**

- **Ground (Utah) → early 2013**
- **Balloon (40 km) → 2014-15**
- **Space (ISS) → launch 2017**

- TUS/KLYPVE on Lomonosov satellite launch 2012/13
 - technical pathfinder of EUSO
 - survey of UV-background

