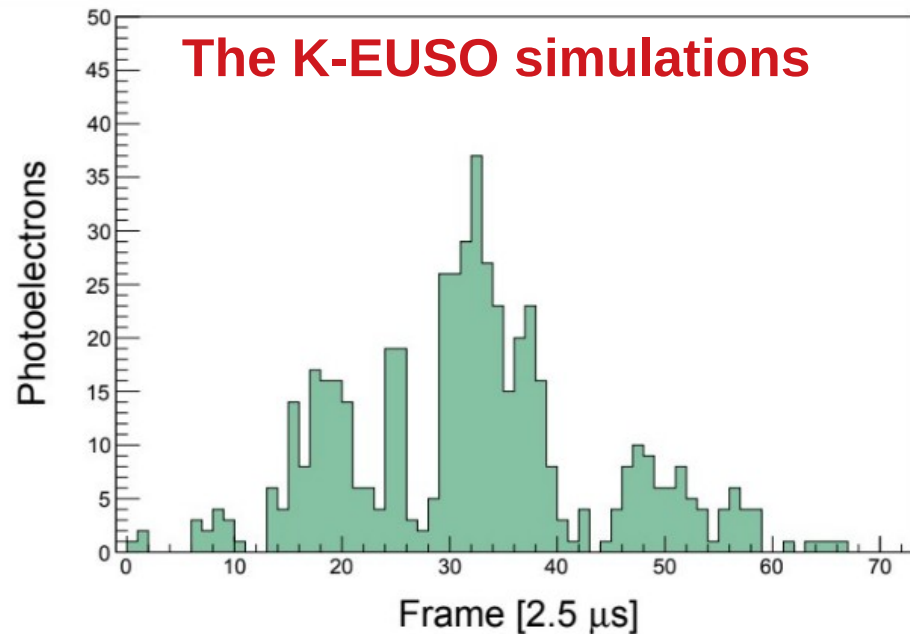
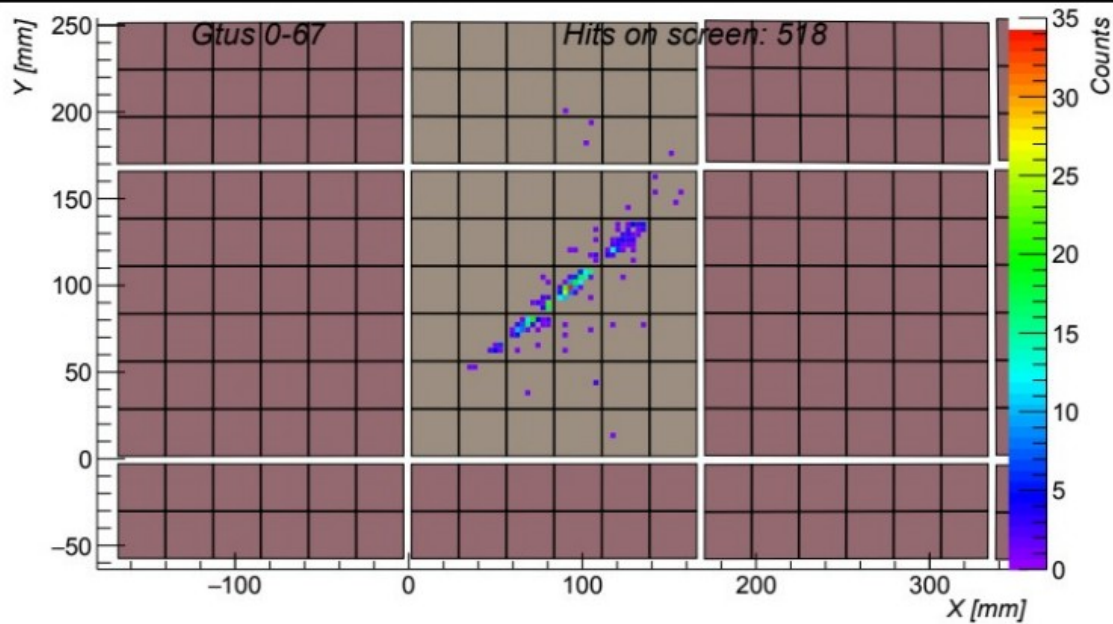


Expected performance of the K-EUSO space-based observatory

Francesco Fenu*, S. Sharakin, M. Zotov, N. Sakaki, Y. Takizawa, M. Bianciotto,
M. Bertaina, M. Casolino, P. Klimov
on behalf of the JEM-EUSO collaboration

* Speaker

PoS(ICRC21)409

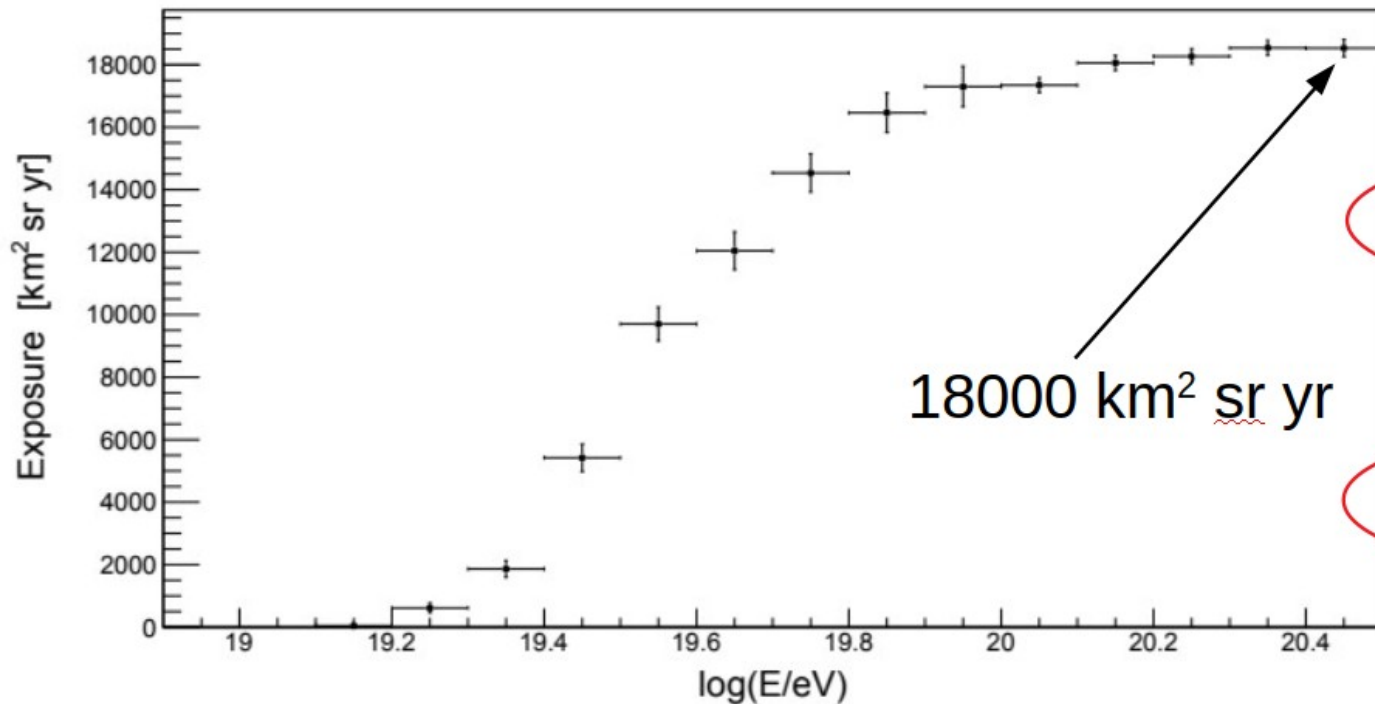


Simulations of EAS to test the expected performance of the K-EUSO observatory

ESAF simulation software

- 400 km orbit
- Hamamatsu R11265-103-M64
- 90X130 km² FOV
- 1.4X2.2 m² optics
- 1 pixel 0.1°~700 m on ground
- 1.3X1 m² FS

The exposure curve



Expected rates

~65 events / year
above 5×10^{19} eV

~4 events / year
above 10^{20} eV

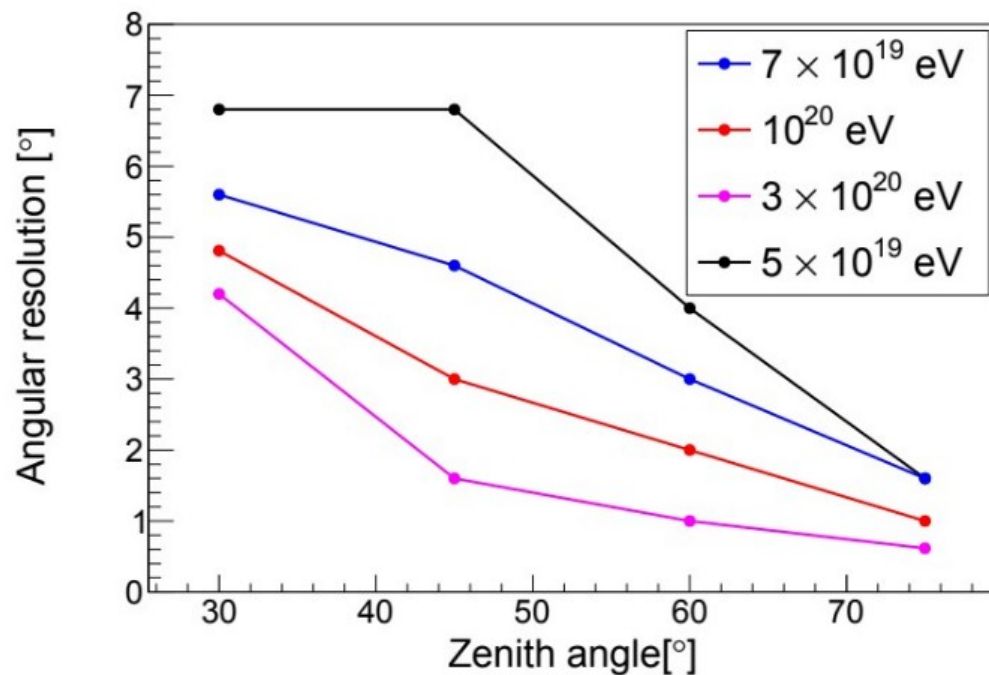
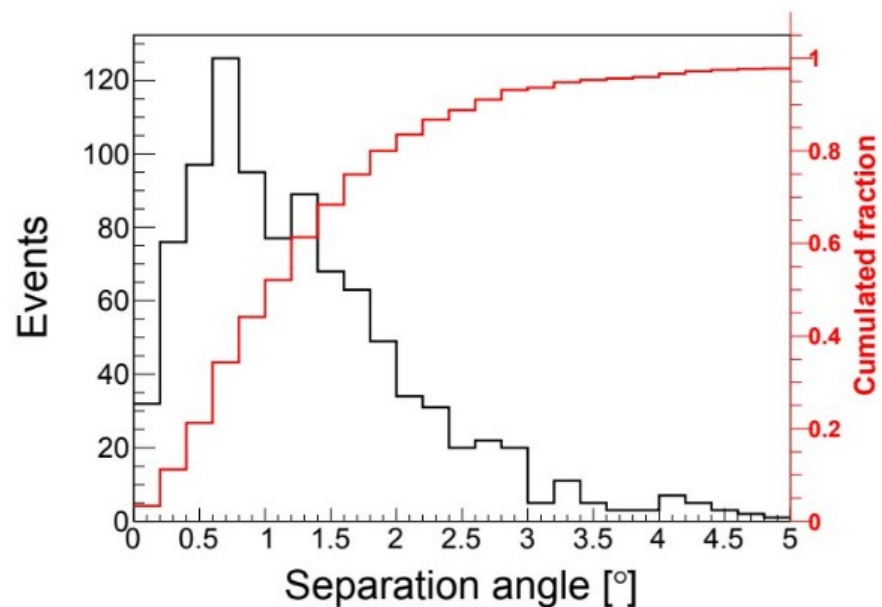
$$\mathcal{E}(E) = \frac{N_{\text{trigg}}}{N_{\text{simu}}}(E) \times A_{\text{simu}} \times \Omega \times \eta \times \eta_{\text{clouds}} \times \eta_{\text{city}} \times t.$$

$$A_{\text{simu}} = 93600 \text{ km}^2$$

$$\eta = 0.2, \eta_{\text{city}} = 0.9$$

$$\eta_{\text{cloud}} = 0.72, t = 1 \text{ yr}$$

The angular reconstruction



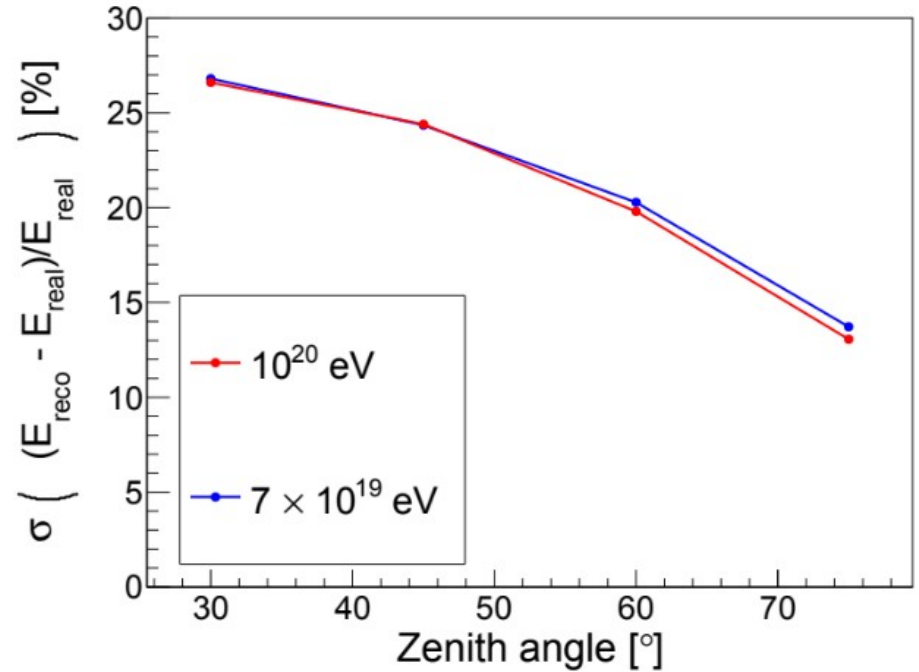
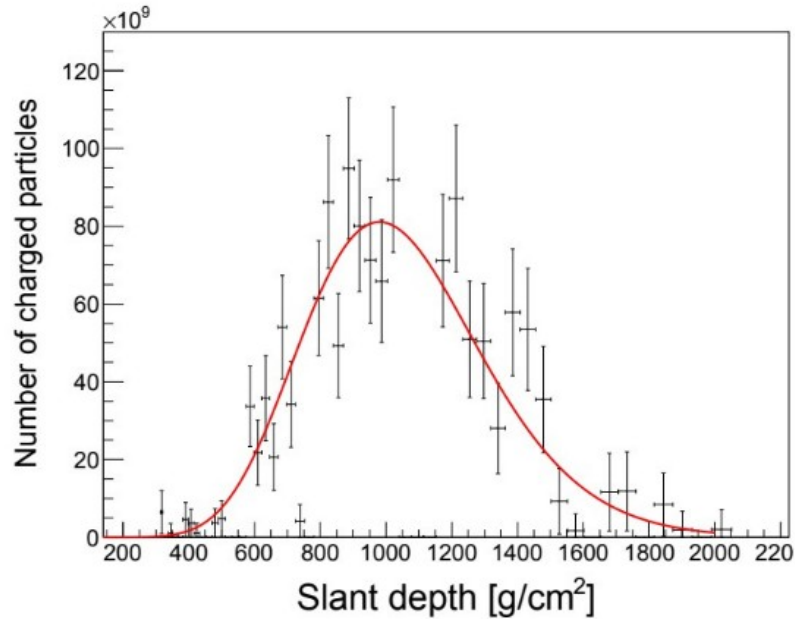
Reconstruction of the angle through fit on position and timing of the signal

Comparison of timing and position of signal with test shower

Resolution: angle within which 68% of the events fall

4-7° (low zenith angle)
1-2° (high zenith angle)

The energy reconstruction



Reconstruction of the shower profile

Fit of the profile to obtain:

→ Energy

→ X_{max}

Calculate the standard deviation of the ratio

$$\left(\frac{E_{\text{reco}} - E_{\text{real}}}{E_{\text{real}}} \right)$$

~25% (low zenith angle)

~15% (high zenith angle)

Thanks a lot for your attention