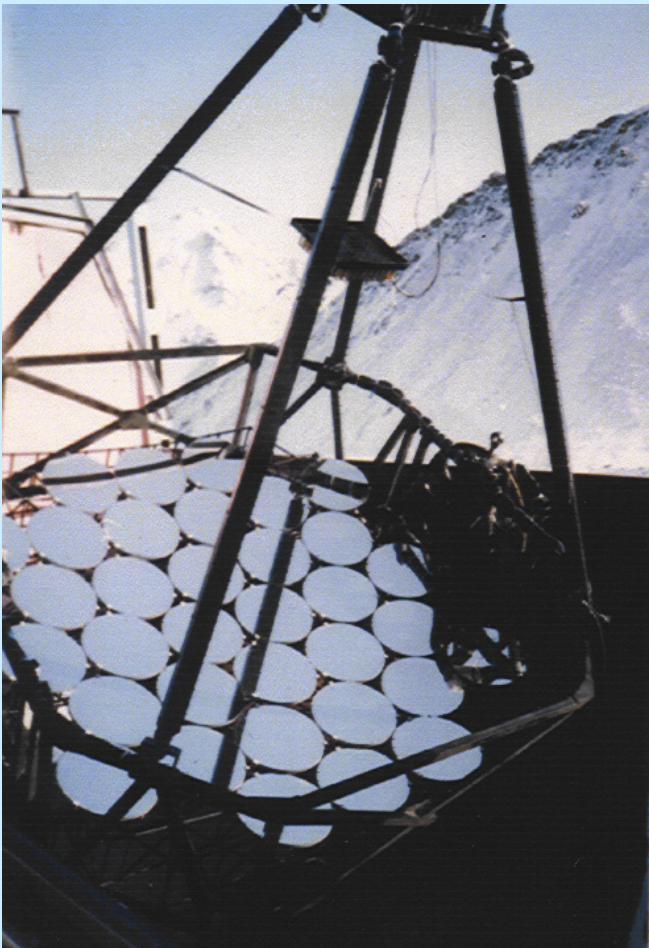


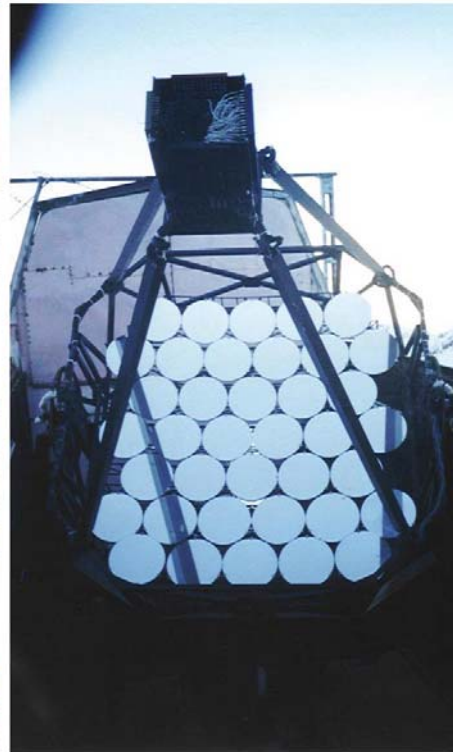
**A search for astrophysical point sources of  
neutrino with high mountain  
SHALON mirror Cherenkov telescope**

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# DIRECTION OF TeV TO PeV NEUTRINOS AND $\gamma$ -rays WITH THE HIGH MOUNTAIN SHALON MIRROR CHERENKOV TELESCOPE.



A greater understanding of modern physics and astrophysics will be realized by investigating galactic and metagalactic objects, where the proton and nucleus acceleration processes, accompanied with the generation of gamma-quanta and neutrinos are not dissipated by the magnetic fields of the Universe.

However, there is an evidence that, cosmic gamma rays are attenuated by the infrared, microwave and radio background photons.

Only neutrino-astronomy will complete the search and investigation of galactic and metagalactic objects.

Problems in observation of extensive air showers generated by neutrinos are connected with an extremely small cross section of inelastic collisions of neutrinos with nuclei.

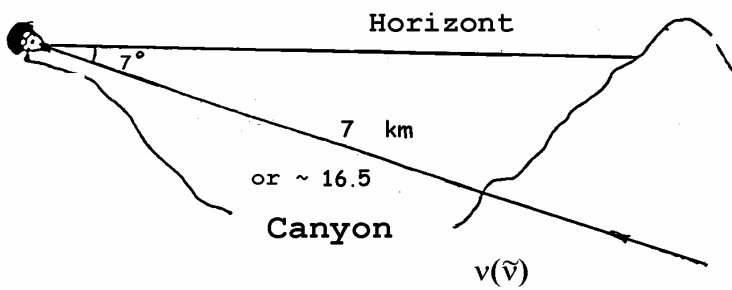


# DIRECTION OF TeV TO PeV NEUTRINOS AND $\gamma$ -rays WITH THE HIGH MOUNTAIN SHALON MIRROR CHERENKOV TELESCOPE.

A neutrino telescope detects the Cherenkov radiation generated in water or ice by passage of relativistic charged particles produced by neutrino collisions with nucleons in the detector volume. Because of weakness of neutrino interaction the very large detector volume is required. Some alternative approaches have been proposed. One of them is using a earth matter or mountain as a target volume for conversion neutrinos to leptons which then initiate extensive air shower (EAS) in the atmosphere, then showers can be detected by Cherenkov telescope. Observations of neutrino initiated EAS at the mountain shadow seems attractive because of mountain valley screened from background showers of cosmic rays and the only particles that can survive are neutrinos with energies  $> 10^{13}$  eV came under the horizon. The cascades with energy  $> 10^{13}$  eV are generated by neutrino in the ground of mountain on the thickness  $< 300$  g/cm<sup>2</sup>. The Cherenkov radiation of the hadron cascades will be observed along the direction of neutrino by gamma-telescope placed on the distance about 7 kms from a mountain slope in area of more than  $7 \times 10^5$  m<sup>2</sup>. So, UHE neutrinos may be searched in observations at large zenith angle.

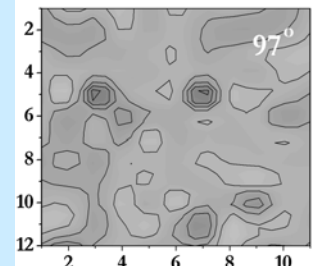
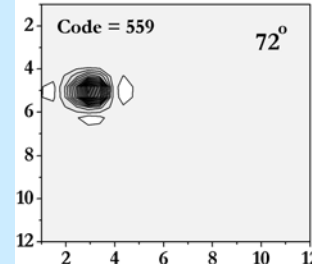
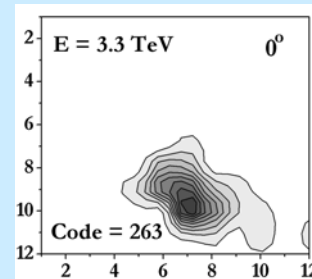
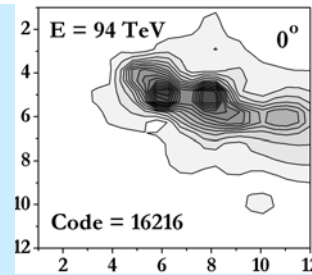
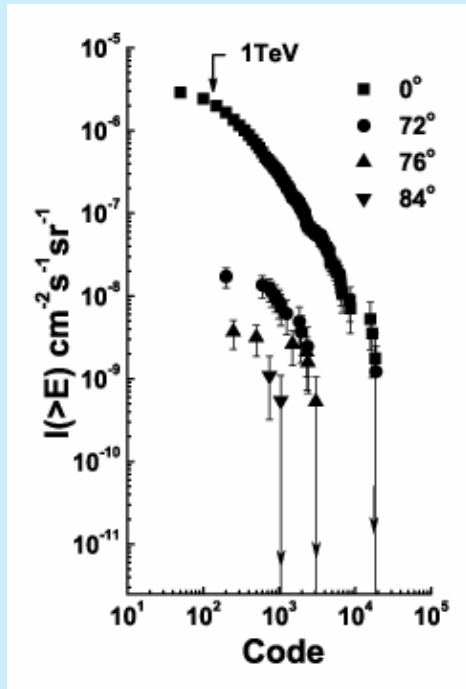






## Extensive Air Showers under a Large Zenith Angle

The analysis of the observations allows one to make the following conclusion. At first, a night star sky doesn't produce any background events, preventing the observations of electron-photon cascades coming from under the earth surface. Secondary, the observation of Cherenkov bursts from extensive air showers under the large zenith angles, for example using of horizontal extensive air showers for investigation of an energy spectrum of ultra-high energy cosmic rays is complicated by absorption of Cherenkov photons by a large atmosphere thickness.



The spectra of showers observed under  $0^\circ$ ,  $72^\circ$ ,  $76^\circ$  and  $84^\circ$  zenith angles

Zenith angle, $\Theta^\circ$	Atmosphere depth, $\text{g/cm}^2$	Number of Cherenkov bursts per hour
$72^\circ$	2250	$7 \pm 1.14$
$76^\circ$	3000	$1.8 \pm 0.5$
$84^\circ$	5950	$0.5 \pm 0.01$

The amplitude of gray - scale shower image is proportional to the ADC count. The number, named CODE, shows the range of detected signals in the ADC counts, which are proportional to shower energy.



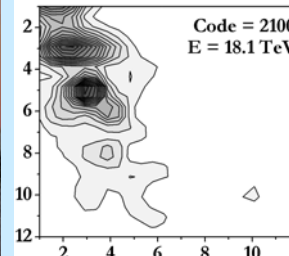
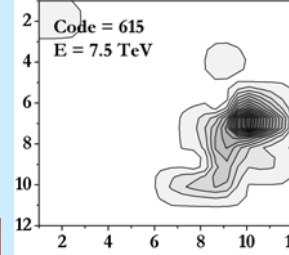
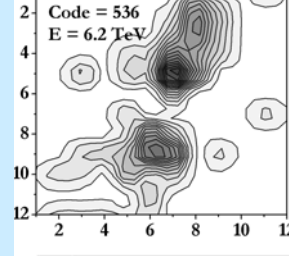
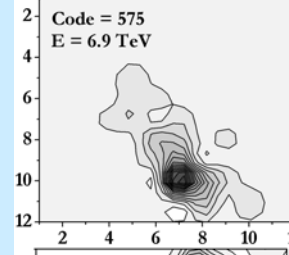
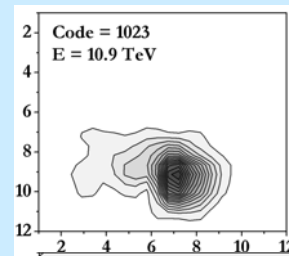
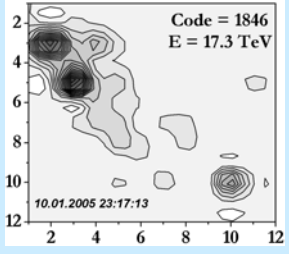
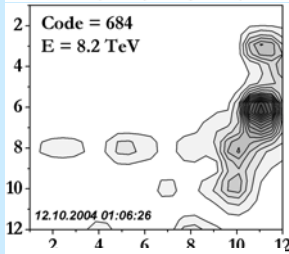
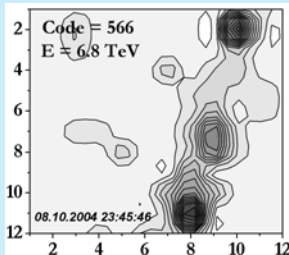
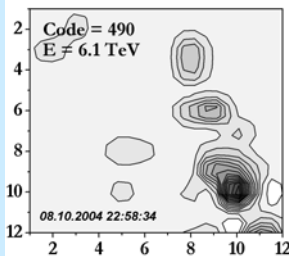
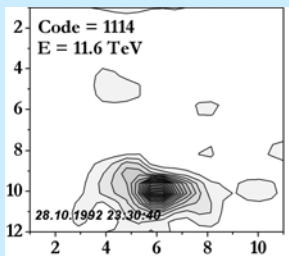


# A search for upward UHE neutrinos with SHALON atmospheric Cherenkov telescope

0°

97°

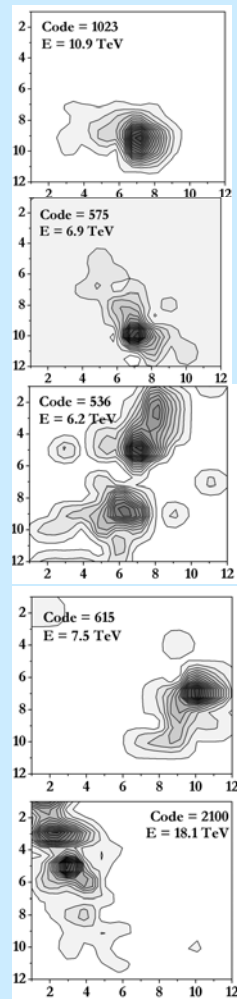
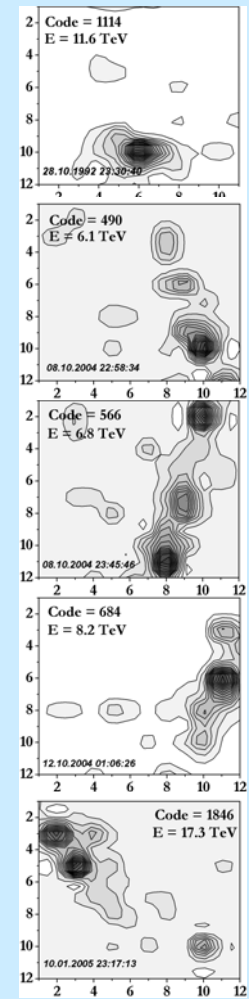
Observations at 97° zenith angle have been done in cloudless nights in absence of artificial lights and dry air. During 324 hours of observation 323 short-range bursts were recorded. The picture of 318 of these is flash that chaotically or smoothly spread along whole the matrix or its part. These events may be interpreted as a reflection of EAS Cherenkov burst from a snow mountain slope or as a ionisation luminescence of the atmosphere if vertical EAS transits within field of view. But 5 events have form characteristics similar to those observed at 0° zenith angle. These cascades look like the usual extensive air showers generated in atmosphere with narrow light shape. The shower energies are in the range of 6 - 17.5 TeV. The background for this events can be some reflections of cosmic ray EAS in the mountain slope. First of all it could be a reflection of showers initiated by particles born in interaction of very high energy cosmic rays and rock matter nucleons. The energy of detected showers is more than 6 TeV. There is no albedo particles of such high energies. One more source of particles with high transverse energy is jet production. The probability of hadronic jet production with energy of observed showers is ten orders of magnitude less than one for detection of shower generated by secondary particles of UHE neutrino interaction. The estimated neutrino event rate is one shower per 100 hours for neutrino of all flavours and fluxes expected by models. It corresponds to rate of  $\sim 10^{-15} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  that is comparable to fluxes of weak gamma-quantum sources presently observed by SHALON.



# A search for upward UHE neutrinos with SHALON atmospheric Cherenkov telescope

## Conclusion

It is supposed to overcome the main difficulty of observation of EAS, generated by neutrino in conditions of high mountainous observations, connected with the small cross section of neutrino-nuclei inelastic collisions. Two facts allow to carry out the search experiments. The hadron cascades with energy  $> 10^{13}$  eV are generated by neutrino in the ground of mountain on the thickness  $< 300 \text{ g/cm}^2$ . The Cherenkov radiation of the hadron cascades will be observed along the direction of neutrino by gamma-telescope placed on the distance about 7kms from a mountain slope in area of more than  $> 7 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^2$ . These cascades look like the usual extensive air showers generated in atmosphere with narrow light shape. Presently, the fluxes of galactic gamma-quantum sources Cygnus X-3, Tycho's SNR, Geminga of  $< 10^{-14} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  are observed by SHALON. The appearing of one shower per  $> 100$  observation hours is expected if the flux of neutrino from local sources is  $10^{-15} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . During 324 hours of observations 5 events were detected which have expected angular characteristics of a light burst of an electron-photon cascade developing within a telescope observation angle.







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