

**Перечень наиболее значимых публикаций в российских и иностранных научных журналах,  
индексируемых в информационно-аналитических системах научного цитирования  
«Сеть науки» (WEB of Science Core Collection) и «Scopus»,  
презентующих результаты, полученные с использованием Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ,  
за период с 1 января 2016 года по настоящее время**

## **Издания Q1**

### **1. Constraints on the flux of $\sim(10^{16} - 10^{17.5})$ eV cosmic photons from the EAS-MSU muon data**

*Статья опубликована в высокорейтинговом журнале*

● *Информация о цитировании статьи получена из [Scopus](#), [Web of Science](#)*

*Статья опубликована в журнале из списка [Web of Science](#) и/или [Scopus](#)*

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Журнал: [Physical Review D](#) Квантиль издания - **Q1**, процентиль издания - 96%, список РИНЦ - да, список Вак -нет

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Аннотация: Results of the search for  $\sim(10^{16} - 10^{17.5})$  eV primary cosmic ray photons with the data of the Moscow State University (MSU) Extensive Air Shower (EAS) array are reported. The full-scale reanalysis of the data with modern simulations of the installation does not confirm previous indications of the excess of gamma-ray candidate events. Upper limits on the corresponding gamma-ray flux are presented. The limits are among the most stringent published ones at energies  $\sim 10^{17}$  eV.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий

### **2. The TAIGA experiment: From cosmic-ray to gamma-ray astronomy in the Tunka valley**

*Статья опубликована в высокорейтинговом журнале*

● *Информация о цитировании статьи получена из [Scopus](#), [Web of Science](#)*

*Статья опубликована в журнале из списка [Web of Science](#) и/или [Scopus](#)*

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**Журнал:** [Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research, Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment](#)

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**Аннотация:** We present physical motivations and advantages of the new gamma-observatory TAIGA (Tunka Advanced Instrument for cosmic ray physics and gamma-ray astronomy). TAIGA will be located in the Tunka valley, 50 km to the west of Lake Baikal, at the same place as the integrating air Cherenkov detector for cosmic rays Tunka-133. The TAIGA array is a complex, hybrid detector for ground-based gamma-ray astronomy for energies from a few TeV to several PeV as well as for cosmic ray studies from 100 TeV to several EeV. The array will consist of a wide angle Cherenkov array – TAIGA-HiSCORE with 5 km<sup>2</sup> area, a net of 16 IACT telescopes (with FOV of about 9.72° × 9.72°) as well as muon and other detectors. We present the current status of the array construction.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий

### **3. The wide-aperture gamma-ray telescope TAIGA-HiSCORE in the Tunka Valley: Design, composition and commissioning**

*Статья опубликована в высокорейтинговом журнале*

🌐 *Информация о цитировании статьи получена из [Scopus](#), [Web of Science](#)*

*Статья опубликована в журнале из списка [Web of Science](#) и/или [Scopus](#)*

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**Журнал:** [Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research, Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment](#)

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**Аннотация:** The new TAIGA-HiSCORE non-imaging Cherenkov array aims to detect air showers induced by gamma rays above 30 TeV and to study cosmic rays above 100 TeV. TAIGA-HiSCORE is made of integrating air Cherenkov detector stations with a wide field of view (0.6 sr), placed at a distance of about 100 m. They cover an area of initially ~0.25 km<sup>2</sup> (prototype array), and of ~5 km<sup>2</sup> at the final phase of the experiment. Each station includes 4 PMTs with 20 or 25 cm diameter, equipped with light guides shaped as Winstone cones. We describe the design, specifications of the read-out, DAQ and control and monitoring systems of the array. The present 28 detector stations of the TAIGA-HiSCORE engineering setup are in operation since September 2015.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий

#### **4. A comparison of the cosmic-ray energy scales of Tunka-133 and KASCADE-Grande via their radio extensions Tunka-Rex and LOPES**

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🌐 *Информация о цитировании статьи получена из [Scopus](#), [Web of Science](#)*

*Статья опубликована в журнале из списка [Web of Science](#) и/или [Scopus](#)*

**Авторы:** [Apel W.D.](#), [Arteaga-Velázquez J.C.](#), [Bähren L.](#), [Bezyazeev P.A.](#), [Bekk K.](#), [Bertaina M.](#), [Biermann P.L.](#), [Blümer J.](#), [Bozdog H.](#), [Brancus I.M.](#), [Budnev N.M.](#), [Cantoni E.](#), [Chiavassa A.](#), [Daumiller K.](#), [de Souza V.](#), [Pierro F.Di.](#), [Doll P.](#), [Engel R.](#), [Falcke H.](#), [Fedorov O.](#), [Fuchs B.](#), [Gemmeke H.](#), [Gress O.A.](#), [Gruppen C.](#), [Haungs A.](#), [Heck D.](#), [Hiller R.](#), [Hörandel J.R.](#), [Horneffer A.](#), [Huber D.](#), [Huege T.](#), [Isar P.G.](#), [Kampert K.H.](#), [Kang D.](#), [Kazarina Y.](#), [Kleifges M.](#), [Korosteleva E.E.](#), [Kostunin D.](#), [Krömer O.](#), [Kuijpers J.](#), [Kuzmichev L.A.](#), [Link K.](#), [Lubsandorzhev N.](#), [Łuczak P.](#), [Ludwig M.](#), [Mathes H.J.](#), [Melissas M.](#), [Mirgazov R.R.](#), [Monkhoev R.](#), [Morello C.](#), [Oehlschläger J.](#), [Osipova E.A.](#), [Pakhorukov A.](#), [Palmieri N.](#), [Pankov L.](#), [Pierog T.](#), [Prosin V.V.](#), [Rautenberg J.](#), [Rebel H.](#), [Roth M.](#), [Rubtsov G.I.](#), [Rühle C.](#), [Saftoiu A.](#), [Schieler H.](#), [Schmidt A.](#), [Schoo S.](#), [Schröder F G.](#), [Sima O.](#), [Toma G.](#), [Trincherо G.C.](#), [Weindl A.](#), [Wischnewski R.](#), [Wochele J.](#), [Zabierowski J.](#), [Zagorodnikov A.](#), [Zensus J.A.](#)

**Журнал:** [Physics Letters, Section B: Nuclear, Elementary Particle and High-Energy Physics](#) **Квантиль журнала - Q1**, процентиль журнала 93%, РИНЦ - да, ВАК - нет  
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**Аннотация:** The radio technique is a promising method for detection of cosmic-ray air showers of energies around 100 PeV and higher with an array of radio antennas. Since the amplitude of the radio signal can be measured absolutely and increases with the shower energy, radio measurements can be used to determine the air-shower energy on an absolute scale. We show that calibrated measurements of radio detectors operated in coincidence with host experiments measuring air showers based on other techniques can be used for comparing the energy scales of these host experiments. Using two approaches, first via direct amplitude measurements, and second via comparison of measurements with air shower simulations, we compare the energy scales of the air-shower experiments Tunka-133 and KASCADE-Grande, using their radio extensions, Tunka-Rex and LOPES, respectively. Due to the consistent amplitude calibration for Tunka-Rex and LOPES achieved by using the same reference source, this comparison reaches an accuracy of approximately 10% – limited by some shortcomings of LOPES, which was a prototype experiment for the digital radio technique for air showers. In particular we show that the energy scales of cosmic-ray measurements by the independently calibrated experiments KASCADE-Grande and Tunka-133 are consistent with each other on this level.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий.

## 5. The Tunka radio extension (Tunka-Rex): Radio measurements of cosmic rays in Siberia

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● Информация о цитировании статьи получена из [Scopus](#), [Web of Science](#)

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**Журнал:** [Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research, Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment](#)

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**Аннотация:** The Tunka observatory is located close to Lake Baikal in Siberia, Russia. Its main detector, Tunka-133, is an array of photomultipliers measuring Cherenkov light of air showers initiated by cosmic rays in the energy range of approximately . In the last years, several extensions have been built at the Tunka site, e.g., a scintillator array named Tunka-Grande, a sophisticated air-Cherenkov-detector prototype named HiSCORE, and the radio extension Tunka-Rex. Tunka-Rex started operation in October 2012 and currently features 44 antennas distributed over an area of about , which measure the radio emission of the same air showers detected by Tunka-133 and Tunka-Grande. Tunka-Rex is a technological demonstrator that the radio technique can provide an economic extension of existing air-shower arrays. The main scientific goal is the cross-calibration with the air-Cherenkov measurements. By this cross-calibration, the precision for the reconstruction of the energy and mass of the primary cosmic-ray particles can be determined. Finally, Tunka-Rex can be used for cosmic-ray physics at energies close to 1 EeV, where the standard Tunka-133 analysis is limited by statistics. In contrast to the air-Cherenkov measurements, radio measurements are not limited to dark, clear nights and can provide an order of magnitude larger exposure.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий.

## Издания Q2

### 6. No muon excess in extensive air showers at 100-500 PeV primary energy EAS-MSU results

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Some discrepancies have been reported between observed and simulated muon content of extensive air showers: the number of observed muons exceeded the expectations in HiRes-MIA, Yakutsk and Pierre Auger Observatory data. Here, we analyze the data of the Moscow State University Extensive Air Shower (EAS-MSU) array on  $E_\mu \gtrsim 10$  GeV muons in showers caused by  $\sim(1017-1018)$  eV primary particles and demonstrate that they agree with simulations (QGSJET-II-04 hadronic interaction model) once the primary composition inferred from the surface-detector data is assumed.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий

## 7. TAIGA experiment: present status and perspectives

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● Информация о цитировании статьи получена из [Scopus](#), [Web of Science](#)

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**Журнал:** [Journal of Instrumentation](#)

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**Аннотация:** The TAIGA observatory addresses ground-based gamma-ray astronomy at energies from a few TeV to several PeV, as well as cosmic ray physics from 100 TeV to several EeV. TAIGA will be located in the Tunka valley, ~ 50 km West from Lake Baikal. The different detectors of the TAIGA will be grouped in 6 arrays to measure Cherenkov and radio emission as well as electron and muon components of atmospheric showers. The combination of the wide angle Cherenkov detectors of the TAIGA-HiSCORE array and the 4-m Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes of the TAIGA-IACT array with their FoV of 10×10 degrees and underground muon detectors offers a very cost effective way to construct a 5 km<sup>2</sup> array for gamma-ray astronomy.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий

## 8. The Tunka-Grande experiment

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The investigation of energy spectrum and mass composition of primary cosmic rays in the energy range 10<sup>16</sup>–10<sup>18</sup> eV and the search for diffuse cosmic gamma rays are of the great interest for understanding mechanisms and nature of high-energy particle sources, the problem of great importance in modern astrophysics. Tunka-Grande scintillator array is a part of the experimental complex TAIGA (Tunka Advanced Instrument for Cosmic Ray and Gamma Astronomy) which is located in the Tunka Valley, about 50 km from Lake Baikal. The purpose of this array is the study of diffuse gamma rays and cosmic rays of ultra-high energies by detecting extensive air showers. We describe the design, specifications of the read-out, data acquisition (DAQ) and control systems of the array.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий

Издания Q3

## 9. The TAIGA Experiment: From Cosmic Ray Physics to Gamma Astronomy in the Tunka Valley

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Статья опубликована в журнале из списка *Web of Science* и/или *Scopus*

**Авторы:** Kalmykov N.N., Kozhin V.A., Korosteleva E.E., Kuzmichev L.A., Lubsandorzhiev N.B., Osipova Eleonora A., Panasyuk M.I., Popova Elena G., Postnikov E.B., Prosin V.V., Sveshnikova L.G., Silaev A.A., Silaev Alexey A., Skurikhin A.V., TAIGA Collaboration

**Журнал:** *Physics of Particles and Nuclei* ISSN 10637796 **квантиль издания - Q3**, **процентиль издания - 27%**

**Том:** 49

**Номер:** 4

**Год издания:** 2018

**Издательство:** Maik Nauka/Interperiodica Publishing

**Местоположение издательства:** Russian Federation

**Первая страница:** 589

**Последняя страница:** 598

**DOI:** 10.1134/s1063779618040172

**Аннотация:** The article presents the relevance and advantages of the new gamma observatory TAIGA (Tunka Advanced Instrument for cosmic ray physics and Gamma Astronomy), which is being constructed in the Tunka Valley 50 km from Lake Baikal. Various detectors of the six TAIGA gamma observatory arrays register the Cherenkov and radio radiation, as well as the electron and muon components of EAS. The primary objective of the TAIGA gamma observatory is to study the high-energy part of the gamma-ray spectrum, in particular, in order to search for Galactic PeVatrons. The energy, direction, and position of the EAS axis are reconstructed in the observatory based on the data of the wide-angle Cherenkov detectors of the TAIGA-HiSCORE experiment. Taking into account this information, the gamma quanta are distinguished from the hadron background using the data obtained by the muon detectors and telescopes that register the EAS image in the



Cherenkov light. In this hybrid mode of operation, the atmospheric Cherenkov telescopes can operate in the mono-mode, and the distance between them can be increased to 800–1000 m, which makes it possible to construct an array with an area of 5 km<sup>2</sup> and more at relatively low cost and in a short time. By 2019, the first stage of the gamma observatory with an area of 1 km<sup>2</sup> will be constructed; its expected integral sensitivity for detecting the gamma radiation with an energy of 100 TeV at observation of the source for 300 hours will be approximately  $2.5 \times 10^{-13} \text{ TeV cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий

#### **10. Hybrid method for identifying mass groups of primary cosmic rays in the joint operation of IACTs and wide angle Cherenkov timing array**

● Информация о цитировании статьи получена из *Scopus*, *Web of Science*

Статья опубликована в журнале из списка *Web of Science* и/или *Scopus*

**Авторы:** Postnikov E.B., Grinyuk A.A., Kuzmichev L.A., Sveshnikova L.G.

**Журнал:** *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* ISSN 17426588, 17426596 **квантиль журнала - Q3**, процентиль журнала, 23%,  
ВАК - нет, РИНЦ - да

**Том:** 798

**Номер:** 1

**Год издания:** 2017

**Издательство:** *Institute of Physics*

**Местоположение издательства:** *United Kingdom*

**Первая страница:** 012030

**DOI:** 10.1088/1742-6596/798/1/012030

**Аннотация:** This work is a methodical study of another option of the hybrid method originally aimed at gamma/hadron separation in the TAIGA experiment. In the present paper this technique was performed to distinguish between different mass groups of cosmic rays in the energy range 200 TeV – 500 TeV. The study was based on simulation data of TAIGA prototype and included analysis of geometrical form of images produced by different nuclei in the IACT simulation as well as shower core parameters reconstructed using timing array simulation. We show that the hybrid method can be sufficiently effective to precisely distinguish between mass groups of cosmic rays.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий

#### **11. Primary gamma ray selection technique in the joint operation of Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes (IACTs) and wide-angle Cherenkov timing detectors**

● Информация о цитировании статьи получена из Scopus

Статья опубликована в журнале из списка Web of Science и/или Scopus

**Авторы:** Postnikov E.B., Grinyuk A.A., Kuzmichev L.A., Sveshnikova L.G., Tkachev L.G.

**Журнал:** Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Sciences: Physics ISSN 10628738, квантиль - Q3, процентиль - 19%, ВАК- да, РИНЦ - да

**Том:** 81

**Номер:** 4

**Год издания:** 2017

**Издательство:** Allerton Press Inc.

**Местоположение издательства:** United States

**Первая страница:** 465

**Последняя страница:** 467

**DOI:** 10.3103/s1062873817040347

**Аннотация:** A combined approach to distinguishing extensive atmospheric showers (EASes) from gamma rays, based on analyzing Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescope (IACT) images and shower parameters reconstructed using data from a nonimaging (timing) array, is investigated. The study is conducted with simulated data on the registration of Cherenkov radiation from an EAS. The optimum set of combined parameters, the efficiency of the multivariate approach, and the dependence of the background suppression factor on energy and distance are determined. The findings are compared to those from the operation of an isolated IACT. It is shown that in the >50 TeV range of energies, the background can be suppressed by a factor of 100 even at distances of up to 450 m from an IACT telescope.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий.

## 12. Studying ultrahigh-energy cosmic rays with the Tunka Radio Extension

● Информация о цитировании статьи получена из Scopus

**Авторы:** Fedorov O.L., Bezyazeev Budnev N.M.P.A, Wischnewski R., Gress O.A., Zagorodnikov A., Kazarina Y.A., Kleifges M., Korosteleva E.E., Kostunin D., Kröme O., Kuzmichev rL A., Kungel V., Lubsandorzhev N.B., Marshalkina T.N., Mirgazov R.R., Monkhoev R.D., Osipova E.A., Pankov L.V., Pakhorukov A.L., Prosin V.V., Rubtsov G.I., Hiller R., Haungs A., Huege T., Schröder F G.

**Журнал:** Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Science ISSN 10628738 квантиль - Q3, процентиль - 19%, ВАК- да, РИНЦ - да

**Издательство:** Allerton Press Inc.

**Местоположение издательства:** United States

**Том:** 81

**Номер:** 4

Год издания: 2017

Первая страница: 562

Последняя страница: 564

DOI: [10.3103/S1062873817040190](https://doi.org/10.3103/S1062873817040190)

**Аннотация:** The Tunka Radio Extention (Tunka-Rex) is an array of radio antennas located at the TAIGA (Tunka Advanced Instrument for Cosmic Ray Physics and Gamma Astronomy) facility. The array occupies an area of approximately 3 km<sup>2</sup> and contains 63 antennas. The results from the first two seasons of TunkaRex operation (2012–2014) and antenna array modernization (2015–2016) are presented.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий

### 13. The TAIGA-HiSCORE array prototype: Status and first results

🌐 *Информация о цитировании статьи получена из Scopus*

*Статья опубликована в журнале из списка Web of Science и/или Scopus*

**Авторы:** [Astapov I.I.](#), [Barbashina N.S.](#), [Bogdanov A.G.](#), [Boreyko V.](#), [Budnev N.M.](#), [Wischniewski R.](#), [Gafarov A.R.](#), [Grebenyuk V.](#), [Gress O.A.](#), [Gress T.I.](#), [Grinyuk A.A.](#), [Grishin O.G.](#), [Gorbunov N.](#), [Dyachok A.N.](#), [Epimakhov S.N.](#), [Zagorodnikov A.V.](#), [Zurbanov V.L.](#), [Ivanova A.L.](#), [Kazarina Y.A.](#), [Kalmykov N.N.](#), [Karpov N.I.](#), [Kindin V.V.](#), [Kiryuhin S.N.](#), [Kokoulin R.P.](#), [Kompaniets K.G.](#), [Korosteleva E.E.](#), [Kozhin V.A.](#), [Kravchenko E.](#), [Kunnas M.](#), [Kuzmichev L.A.](#), [Chiavassa A.](#), [Lenok V.V.](#), [Lubsandorzhev B.K.](#), [Lubsandorzhev N.B.](#), [Mirgazov R.R.](#), [Mirzoyan R.](#), [Monkhoev R.D.](#), [Nachtigall R.](#), [Pakhorukov A.L.](#), [Osipova E.A.](#), [Panasyuk M.I.](#), [Pankov L.V.](#), [Petrukhin A.A.](#), [Popescu M.](#), [Porelli A.](#), [Pushnin A.A.](#), [Poleschuk V.A.](#), [Popova E.G.](#), [Postnikov E.B.](#), [Prosin V.V.](#), [Ptuskin V.S.](#), [Rubtsov G.I.](#), [Samoliga V.S.](#), [Semeney Y.A.](#), [Silaev A.A.](#), [Silaev Alexey](#), [Skurikhin A.V.](#), [Sveshnikova L.G.](#), [Sokolov A.](#), [Tabolenko V.A.](#), [Tarashchansky B.A.](#), [Tkachev L.G.](#), [Tkachenko A.V.](#), [Tluczykont M.](#), [Fedorov O.L.](#), [Horns D.](#), [Spiering C.](#), [Yurin K.](#), [Yashin I.I.](#)

**Журнал:** *Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Sciences: Physics*, ISSN 10628738, **квантиль журнала - Q3**, процентиль журнала - 19%, ВАК - да, РИНЦ - да

**Том:** 81

**Номер:** 4

**Год издания:** 2017

**Издательство:** [Allerton Press Inc.](#)

**Местоположение издательства:** United States

**Первая страница:** 460

**Последняя страница:** 463

DOI: [10.3103/s1062873817040074](https://doi.org/10.3103/s1062873817040074)

**Аннотация:** The design for the TAIGA-HiSCORE array, a part of the TAIGA Gamma Ray Observatory, is considered. The observatory is being constructed in the Tunka Valley, 50 km from Lake Baikal. Preliminary results obtained using the first 28 optical stations of the array are presented.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий

#### 14. The Tunka-Grande experiment: Status and prospects

⊕ *Информация о цитировании статьи получена из Scopus*

*Статья опубликована в журнале из списка Web of Science и/или Scopus*

**Авторы:** Monkhoev R.D., Budnev N.M., Voronin D.M., Gafarov A.R., Gress O.A., Gress T.I., Grishin O.G., Dyachok A.N., Epimakhov S.N., Zhurov D.P., Zagorodnikov A.V., Zurbanov V.L., Ivanova A.L., Kalmykov N.N., Kazarina Yu A., Kiryuhin S.N., Korosteleva E.E., Kozhin V.A., Kuzmichev L.A., Lenok V.V., Lubsandorzhev B.K., Lubsandorzhev N.B., Mirgazov R.R., Mirzoyan R., Osipova E.A., Pakhorukov A.L., Panasyuk M.I., Pankov L.V., Poleschuk V.A., Popova E.G., Postnikov E.B., Prosin V.V., Ptuskin V.S., Pushnin A.A., Samoliga V.S., Semenev Y.A., Sveshnikova L.G., Silaev A.A., Silaev Alexey A., Skurikhin A.V., Sulakov V.P., Tabolenko V.A., Fedorov O.L., Fomin Yu A., Chiavassa A., Spiering C.

**Журнал:** Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Sciences: Physics ISSN 10628738 **квантиль журнала - Q3**, процентиль журнала - 19%, ВАК да, РИНЦ - да

**Том:** 81

**Номер:** 4

**Год издания:** 2017

**Издательство:** Allerton Press Inc.

**Местоположение издательства:** United States

**Первая страница:** 504

**Последняя страница:** 506

**DOI:** [10.3103/s1062873817040311](https://doi.org/10.3103/s1062873817040311)

**Аннотация:** The Tunka-Grande scintillation array is described. The first results from its operation are presented. The prospects for studying primary cosmic rays in the energy range of  $10^{16}$  to  $10^{18}$  eV during simultaneous registration of the Cherenkov and charged particle components along with radio emissions from extensive air showers are discussed.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий.

#### 15. Results and perspectives of cosmic ray mass composition studies with EAS arrays in the Tunka Valley

● Информация о цитировании статьи получена из *Scopus, Web of Science*

Статья опубликована в журнале из списка *Web of Science* и/или *Scopus*

**Авторы:** Prosin V.V., Budnev N.M., Chiavassa A., Dyachok A.N., Epimakhov S.N., Fenu F., Fomin Yu A., Gress O.A., Gress T.I., Kalmykov N.I., Karpov N.N., Korosteleva E.E., Kozhin V.A., Kuzmichev L.A., Lubsandorzhev B.K., Lubsandorzhev N.B., Mirgazov R.R., Monhoev R.D., Osipova E.A., Panasyuk M.I., Pankov V.U., Popova E.G., Ptuskin V.S., Semeny Yu A., Silaev A.A., Skurikhin A.V., Spiering C., Sulakov V.P., Sveshnikova L.G., Zagorodnikov A.V.

**Журнал:** Journal of Physics: Conference Series

Journal of Physics: Conference Series ISSN 17426588, 17426596 **квантиль журнала - Q3**, процентиль журнала - 23%,

ВАК - нет, РИНЦ - да

**Том:** 718

**Год издания:** 2016

**Издательство:** Institute of Physics

**Местоположение издательства:** United Kingdom

**Первая страница:** 052031

**DOI:** 10.1088/1742-6596/718/5/052031

**Аннотация:** The study of the cosmic ray mass composition in the energy range 1016 – 1018 eV is one of the main aims of Tunka-133. This EAS Cherenkov array started data acquisition in the Tunka Valley (50 km from Lake Baikal) in autumn 2009. Tunka-133 provides a measurement of the EAS maximum depth ( $X_{max}$ ) with an accuracy of about 30 g/cm<sup>2</sup>. Further mass composition analyses at the highest energies (1017 – 1018 eV) will be based on the comparison of primary energy measured by the radio method and the densities of charged particles measured by shielded and unshielded detectors. The high duty cycle of the common operation of the new scintillation array (Tunka-Grande) and the radio extension of the experiment (Tunka-REX) will provide a high statistics of events

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий.

## 16. The TAIGA experiment: from cosmic ray to gamma-ray astronomy in the Tunka valley

● Информация о цитировании статьи получена из *Scopus, Web of Science*

Статья опубликована в журнале из списка *Web of Science* и/или *Scopus*

**Авторы:** Budnev N., Astapov I., Bezyazeev P., Bogdanov A., Boreyko V., Bükер M., Brückner M., Chiavassa A., Chvalaev O., Gress O., Gress T., Grishin O., Dyachok A., Epimakhov S., Fedorov O., Gafarov A., Gorbunov N., Grebenyuk V., Grinuk A., Haungs A., Hiller R., Horns D., Huege T., Ivanova A., (Dubna A. Kalinin, JINR), Karpov N., Kalmykov N., Kazarina Y., Kirichkov N., Kiryuhin S., Kleifges M., Kokoulin R., Komponiest K., Konstantinov A., Korosteleva E.E., Kostunin D., Kozhin V., Krömer O., Kunnas M., Kuzmichev L., Lenok V., Lubsandorzhev B., Lubsandorzhev N., Mirgazov R., Mirzoyan R., Monkhoev R., Nachtigall R., Pakhorukov A., Panasyuk

M., Pankov L., Perevalov A., Petrukhin A., Platonov V., Poleschuk V., Popova E.G., Porelli A., Prosin V., Ptuskin V., Rubtsov G., Pushnin A., Samoliga V., Satunin P., Schröder F., Semenev Yu, Silaev A., Skurikhin A., Slucka V., Spiering C., Sveshnikova L.G., Tabolenko V., Tarashansky B., Tkachenko A., Tkachev L., Tluczykont M., Voronin D., Wischnewski R., Zagorodnikov A., Zurbanov V., Yashin I.

**Журнал:** Journal of Physics: Conference Series

ISSN 17426588, 17426596 квантиль журнала - Q3, процентиль журнала - 23%, ВАК - нет, РИНЦ - да

**Том:** 718

**Год издания:** 2016

**Издательство:** Institute of Physics

**Местоположение издательства:** United Kingdom

**Первая страница:** 052006

**DOI:** 10.1088/1742-6596/718/5/052006

**Аннотация:** The physical motivations and advantages of the new gamma-observatory TAIGA (Tunka Advanced Instrument for cosmic ray physics and Gamma Astronomy) is presented. The TAIGA array is a complex, hybrid detector for ground-based gamma-ray astronomy for energies from a few TeV to several PeV as well as for cosmic ray studies from 100 TeV to several EeV. The TAIGA will include the wide angle Cherenkov array TAIGA-HiSCORE with ~5 km<sup>2</sup> area, a net of 16 IACT telescopes (with FOV of about 10x10 degree), muon detectors with a total area of up to 2000-3000 m<sup>2</sup> and the radio array Tunka-Rex.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий.

## 17. The Taiga project

🌐 *Информация о цитировании статьи получена из Scopus, Web of Science*

*Статья опубликована в журнале из списка Web of Science и/или Scopus*

**Авторы:** Yashin I.I., Astapov I.I., Barbashina N.S., Bogdanov A.G., Boreyko V., Budnev N.M., Bükер M., Brückner11 M., Chiavassa A., Chvalaev O.B., Gafarov A.V., Gorbunov N., Grebenyuk V., Gress O.A., Grinyuk A., Grishin O.G., Dyachok A.N., Epimakhov S.N., Eremin T.V., Horns D., Ivanova A.L., Kalmykov N.N., Karpov N.I., Kazarina Y.A., Kindin V.V., Kirichkov N.V., Kiryuhin S.N., Kokouli R.P., Kompaniets K.G., Konstantinov E.N., Korobchenko A.V., Korosteleva E.E., Kozhin V.A., Kunnas M., Kuzmichev L.A., Lenok V.V., Lubsandorzhev B.K., Lubsandorzhev N.B., Mirgazov R.R., Mirzoyan R., Monkhoev R.D., Nachtigall R., Pakhorukov A.L., Panasyuk M.I., Pankov L.V., Perevalov A.A., Petrukhin9 A.A., Platonov2 V.A., Poleschuk V.A., Popescu M., Popova E.G., Porelli A., Prosin V.V., Ptuskin V.S., Rubtsov G.I., Rueger M., Rybov V.G., Samoliga V.S., Satunin P.S., Saunkin A., Savinov V.Yu., Semenev Yu A., Shaibonov (junior)3 B.A., Silaev A.A., Silaev A.A., Skurikhin A.V., Slunicka M., Spiering C., Sveshnikova L.G., Tabolenko V.A., Tkachenko A., Tkachev L.G.

**Журнал:** Journal of Physics: Conference Series

ISSN 17426588, 17426596 квантиль журнала - Q3, процентиль журнала - 23%, ВАК - нет, РИНЦ - да

Том: 675

Год издания: 2016

Издательство: [Institute of Physics](#)

Местоположение издательства: United Kingdom

Первая страница: 032037

DOI: [10.1088/1742-6596/675/3/032037](https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/675/3/032037)

**Аннотация:** 20 detector to improve the rejection of background EAS protons and nuclei and a network of imaging atmospheric Cherenkov telescopes for gamma radiation detection. We discuss the goals and objectives of the complex features of each detector and the results obtained in the first stage of the HiSCORE installation– 1000 TeV and charged cosmic rays with energies of 100 TeV –The TAIGA project is aimed at solving the fundamental problems of gamma-ray astronomy and physics of ultrahigh energy cosmic rays with the help of the complex of detectors, located in the Tunka valley (Siberia, Russia). TAIGA includes a wide-angle large area Tunka-HiSCORE array, designed to detect gamma-rays of ultrahigh energies in the range 100 PeV, large area muon

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий.

Q4

#### 18 Primary gamma ray selection in a hybrid timing/imaging Cherenkov array

● Информация о цитировании статьи получена из *Scopus*

Статья опубликована в журнале из списка *Web of Science* и/или *Scopus*

Авторы: [Postnikov E.B.](#), [Grinyuk A.A.](#), [Kuzmichev L.A.](#), [Sveshnikova L.G.](#)

Журнал: *EPJ Web of Conferences* ISSN 2100014X квантиль журнала -Q4, процентиль журнала - 14%, Ринц - да, ВАК - нет

Том: 145

Год издания: 2017

Первая страница: 19005

Местоположение издательства: Франция

DOI: [10.1051/epjconf/201614519005](https://doi.org/10.1051/epjconf/201614519005)

**Аннотация:** This work is a methodical study on hybrid reconstruction techniques for hybrid imaging/timing Cherenkov observations. This type of hybrid array is to be realized at the gamma-observatory TAIGA intended for very high energy gamma-ray astronomy (> 30 TeV). It aims at combining the cost-effective timing-array technique with imaging telescopes. Hybrid operation of both of these techniques can lead to a relatively cheap way of development of a large area array. The joint approach of gamma event selection was investigated on both types of simulated data: the image parameters from the telescopes, and the shower parameters reconstructed from the timing array. The optimal set of imaging parameters and shower parameters to be combined is revealed. The cosmic ray background

suppression factor depending on distance and energy is calculated. The optimal selection technique leads to cosmic ray background suppression of about 2 orders of magnitude on distances up to 450 m for energies greater than 50 TeV.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий

### 19. The TAIGA timing array HiSCORE - first results

● Информация о цитировании статьи получена из *Scopus*, *Web of Science*

Статья опубликована в журнале из списка *Web of Science* и/или *Scopus*

**Авторы:** [Tluczykont M.](#), [Budnev N.](#), [Astapov I.](#), [Barbashina N.](#), [Bogdanov A.](#), [Boreyko V.](#), [Brückner M.](#), [Chiavassa A.](#), [Chvalaev O.](#), [Gress O.](#), [Gress T.](#), [Grishin O.](#), [Dyachok A.](#), [Epimakhov S.](#), [Fedorov O.](#), [Gafarov A.](#), [Gorbunov N.](#), [Grebenyuk V.](#), [Grinuk A.](#), [Horns D.](#), [Kalinin A.](#), [Karpov N.](#), [Kalmykov N.](#), [Kazarina Y.](#), [Kiryuhin S.](#), [Kokoulin R.](#), [Kompaniets K.](#), [Konstantinov A.](#), [Korosteleva E.](#), [Kozhin V.](#), [Kravchenko E.](#), [Kunnas M.](#), [Kuzmichev L.](#), [Lemeshev Yu.](#), [Lubsandorzhev B.](#), [Lubsandorzhev N.](#), [Mirgazov R.](#), [Mirzoyan R.](#), [Monkhoev R.](#), [Nachtigall R.](#), [Osipova E.](#), [Pakhorukov A.](#), [Panasyuk M.](#), [Pankov L.](#), [Petrukhin A.](#), [Poleschuk V.](#), [Popova E.G.](#), [Porelli A.](#), [Postnikov E.](#), [Prosin V.](#), [Ptuskin V.](#), [Rubtsov G.](#), [Pushnin A.](#), [Samoliga V.](#), [Satunin P.](#), [Semeney Yu.](#), [Silaev A.](#), [Silaev Alexey](#), [Skurikhin A.](#), [Slunicka M.](#), [Sokolov A.](#), [Spiering C.](#), [Sveshnikova L.](#), [Tabolenko V.](#), [Tarashansky B.](#), [Tkachenko A.](#), [Tkachev L.](#), [Voronin D.](#), [Wischnewski R.](#), [Zagorodnikov A.](#), [Zurbanov V.](#), [Zhurov D.](#), [Yashin I.](#)

**Журнал:** *EPJ Web of Conferences* ISSN 2100014, квантиль журнала - Q4, процентиль журнала, 14%, РИНЦ - да, ВАК - нет

**Том:** 136

**Год издания:** 2017

**Первая страница:** 03008

**Местоположение издательства:** Франция

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**Аннотация:** Observations of gamma rays up to several 100 TeV are particularly important to spectrally resolve the cutoff regime of the long-sought Pevatrons, the cosmic-ray PeV accelerators. One component of the TAIGA hybrid detector is the TAIGA-HiSCORE timing array, which currently consists of 28 wide angle (0.6 sr) air Cherenkov timing stations distributed on an area of 0.25 km<sup>2</sup>. The HiSCORE concept is based on (non-imaging) air shower front sampling with Cherenkov light. First results are presented.

Вклад Астрофизического комплекса МГУ-ИГУ в достижение научного результата - определяющий.

### 20. Towards a cosmic-ray mass-composition study at Tunka Radio Extension



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**Аннотация:** The Tunka Radio Extension (Tunka-Rex) is a radio detector at the TAIGA facility located in Siberia nearby the southern tip of Lake Baikal. Tunka-Rex measures air-showers induced by high-energy cosmic rays, in particular, the lateral distribution of the radio pulses. The depth of the air-shower maximum, statistically depends on the mass of the primary particle, is determined from the slope of the lateral distribution function (LDF). Using a model-independent approach, we have studied possible features of the one-dimensional slope method and tried to find improvements for the reconstruction of primary mass. To study the systematic uncertainties given by different primary particles, we have performed simulations using the CONEX and CoREAS software packages of the recently released CORSIKA v7.5 including the modern high-energy hadronic models QGSJet-II.04 and EPOS-LHC. The simulations have shown that the largest systematic uncertainty in the energy deposit is due to the unknown primary particle. Finally, we studied the relation between the polarization and the asymmetry of the LDF.

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