



JEM-EUSO mission in México

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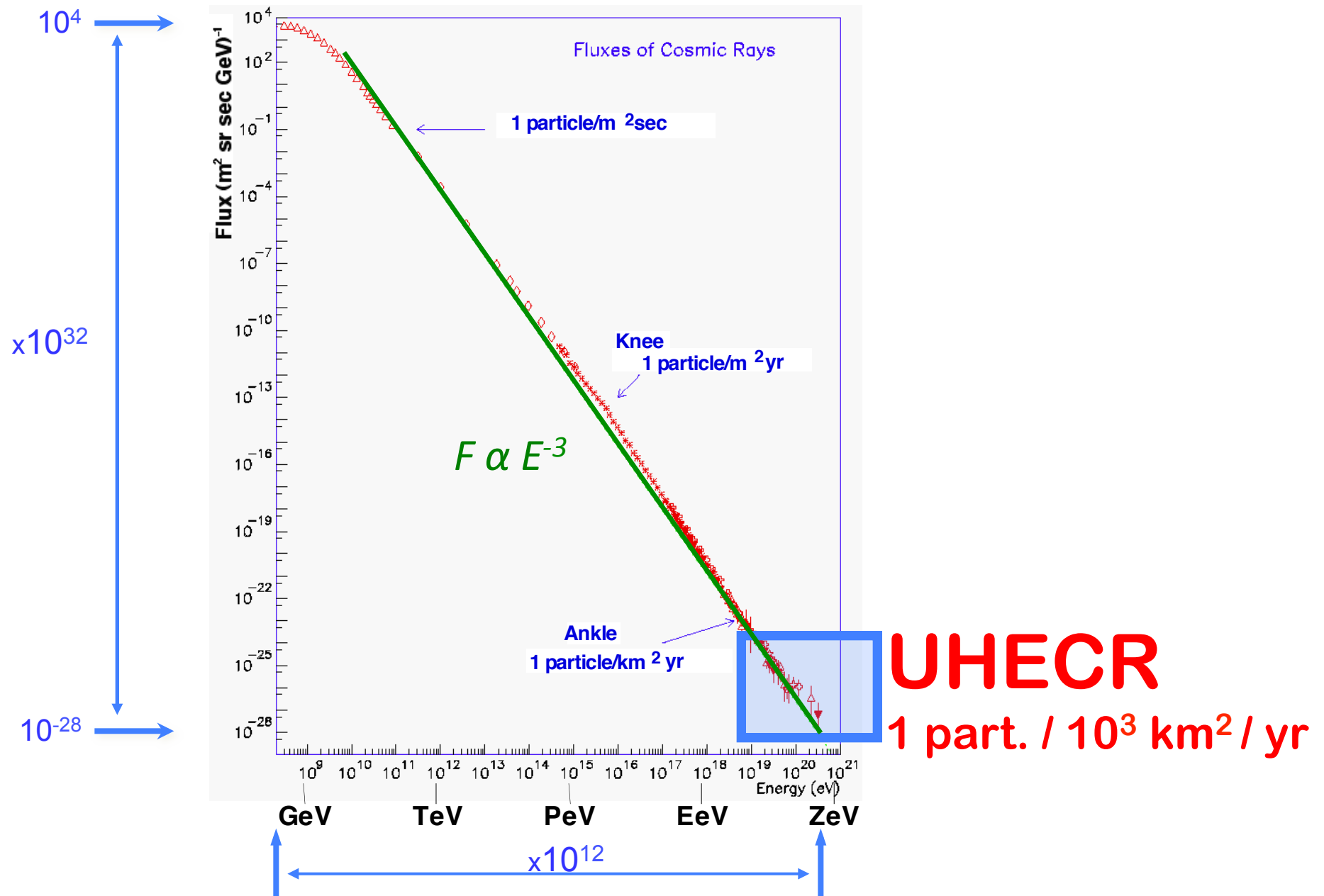
Responsible JEM-EUSO Mexico
Chair of JEM-EUSO Intl. Science Comm.

An example of the development of

- space technology, human resources and infrastructure
- through frontier science in space
- in international collaboration

that we are carrying out in Mexico with the joint support of AEM and the academia

COSMIC RAYS & ULTRA-HIGH ENERGY COSMIC RAYS



A 10^{20} eV proton:

macroscopic energies on microscopic particles

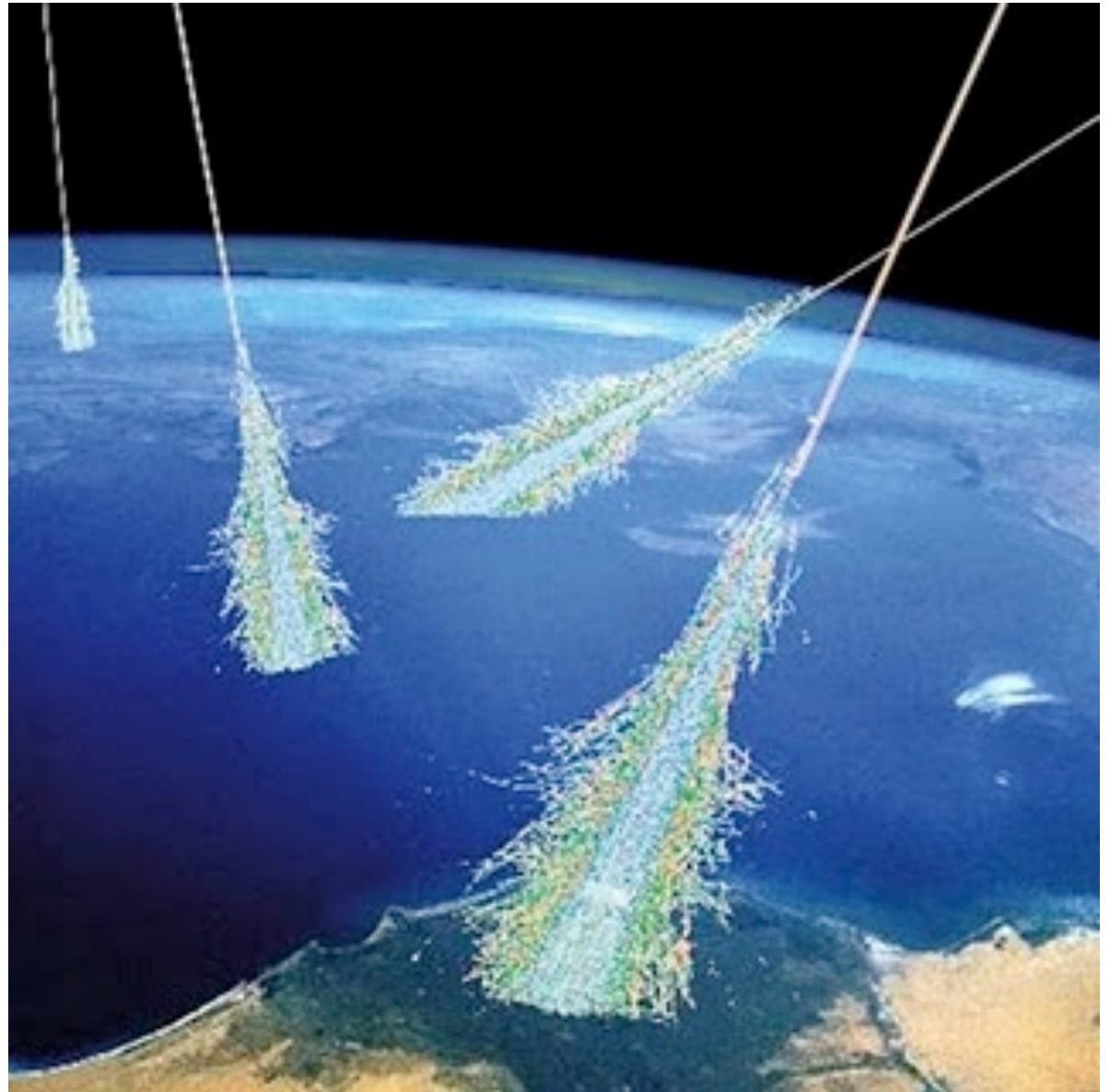


3×10^{20} eV = 50 joules = 1 Tyson

UHECR rain over the Earth's atmosphere

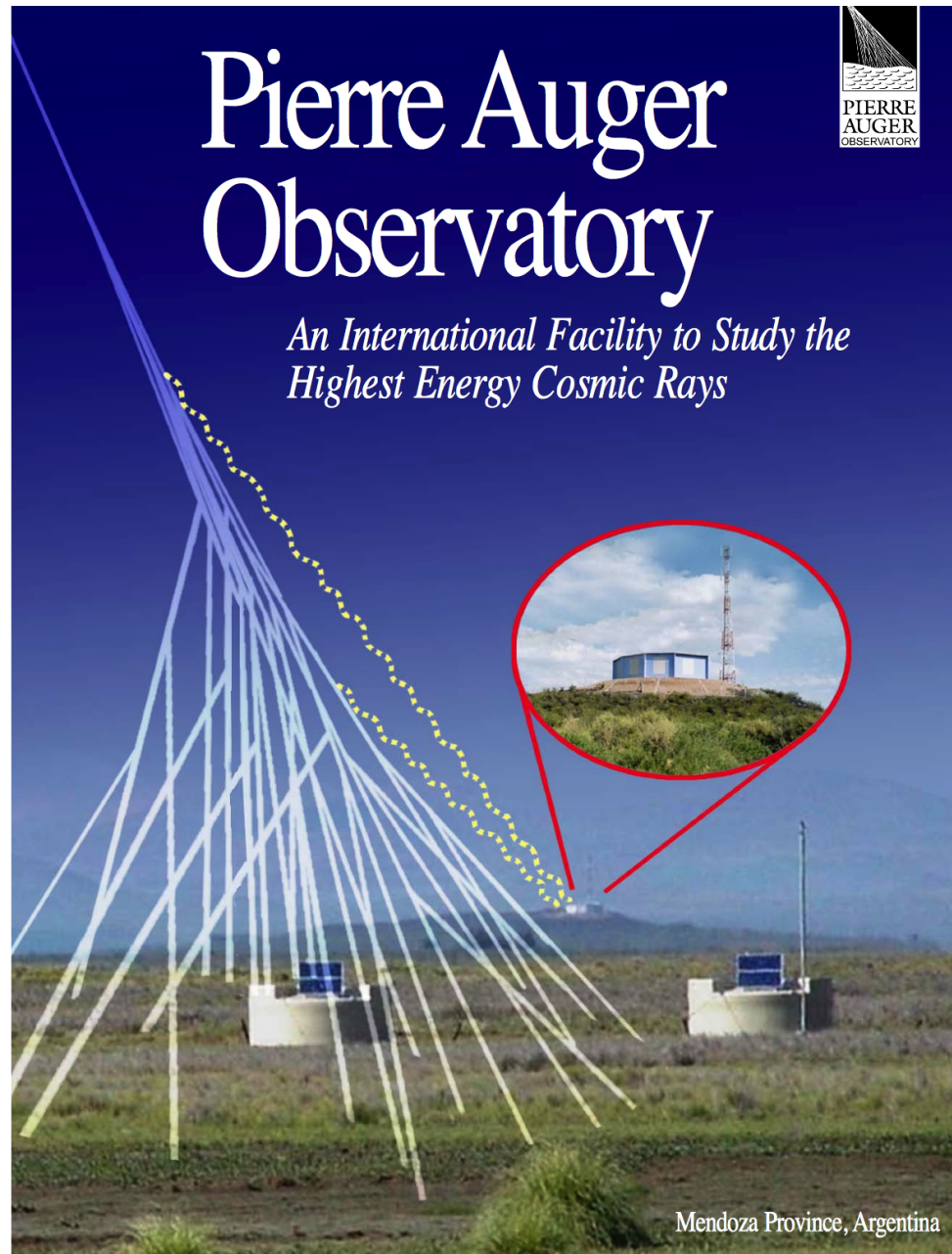
Over all Earth surface:

1 event per minute at 10^{20} eV

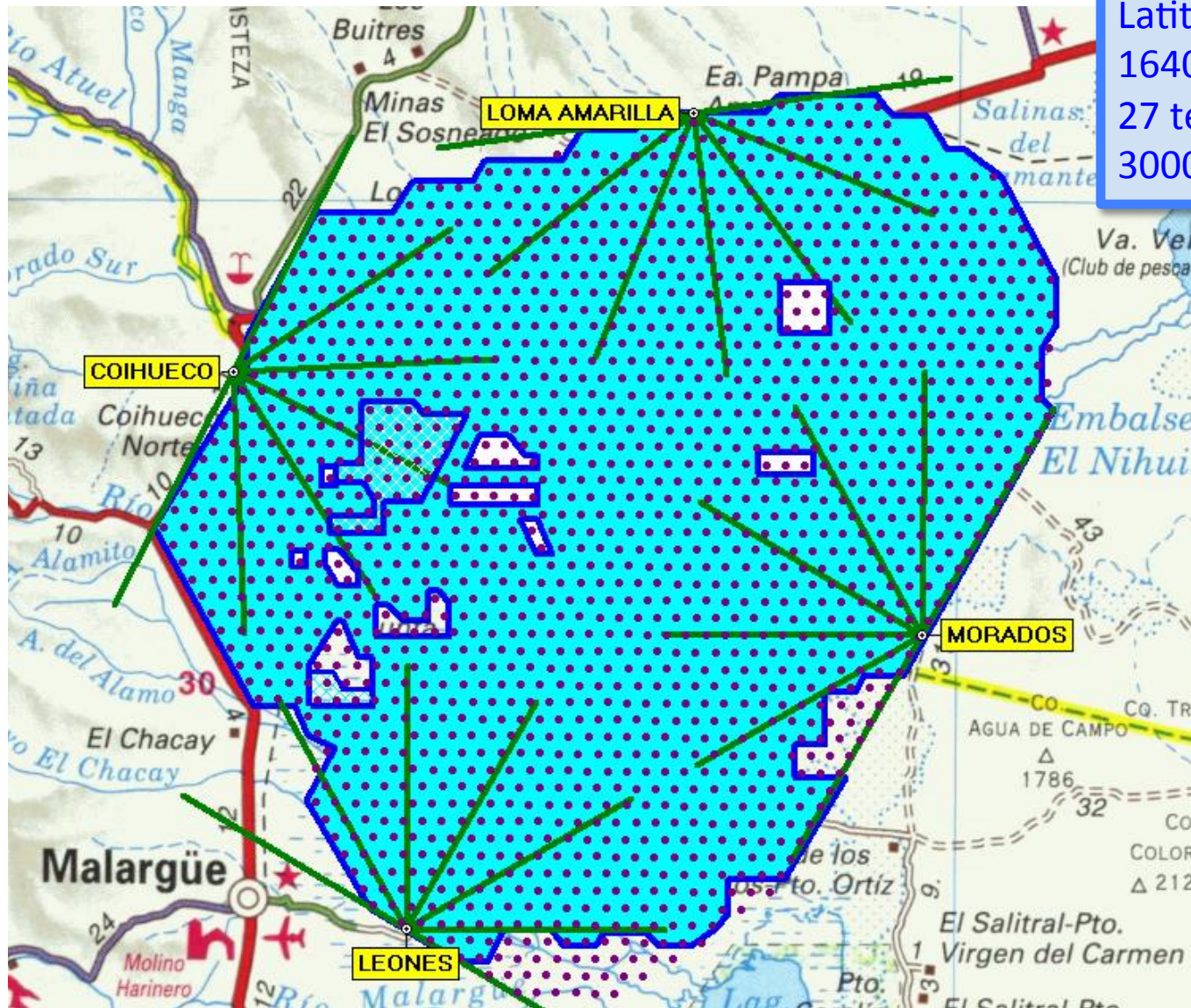


UHECR ground observation

Argentina
Australia
Bolivia*
Brasil
Czech Republic
France
Germany
Neatherlands
Italy
Poland
Portugal
Mexico
Slovenia
Spain
United Kingdom
USA
Vietnam*



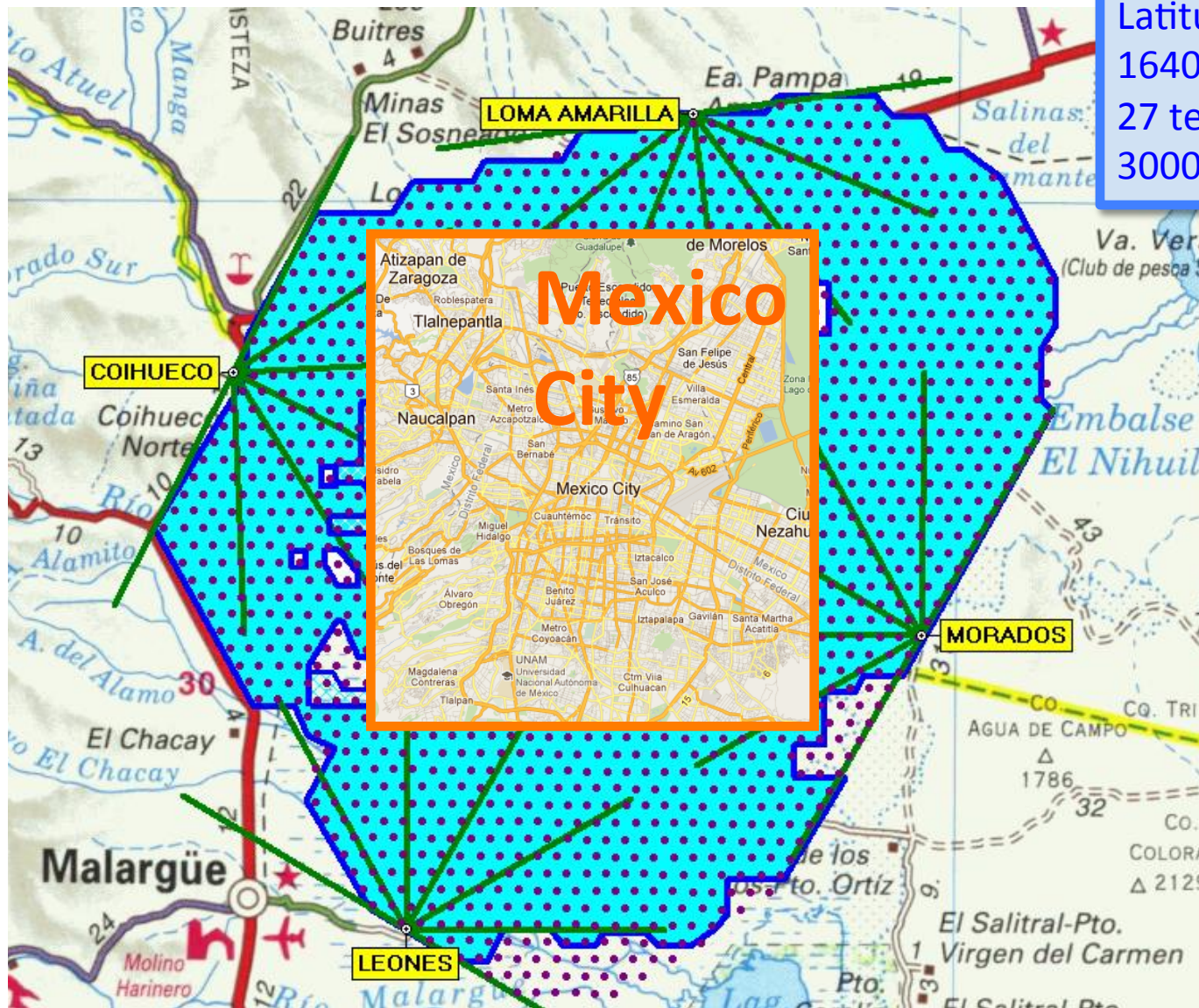
Pierre Auger Observatory



Latitud: -35° (Argentina)
1640 detectores Cherenkov
27 telescopios de 10m^2
 3000 km^2 de area

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UHECR status in just one word

Previous to Auger

$$\frac{1 \text{ particle}}{100 \text{ km}^2 \text{ yr sr}}$$



Key Auger result:

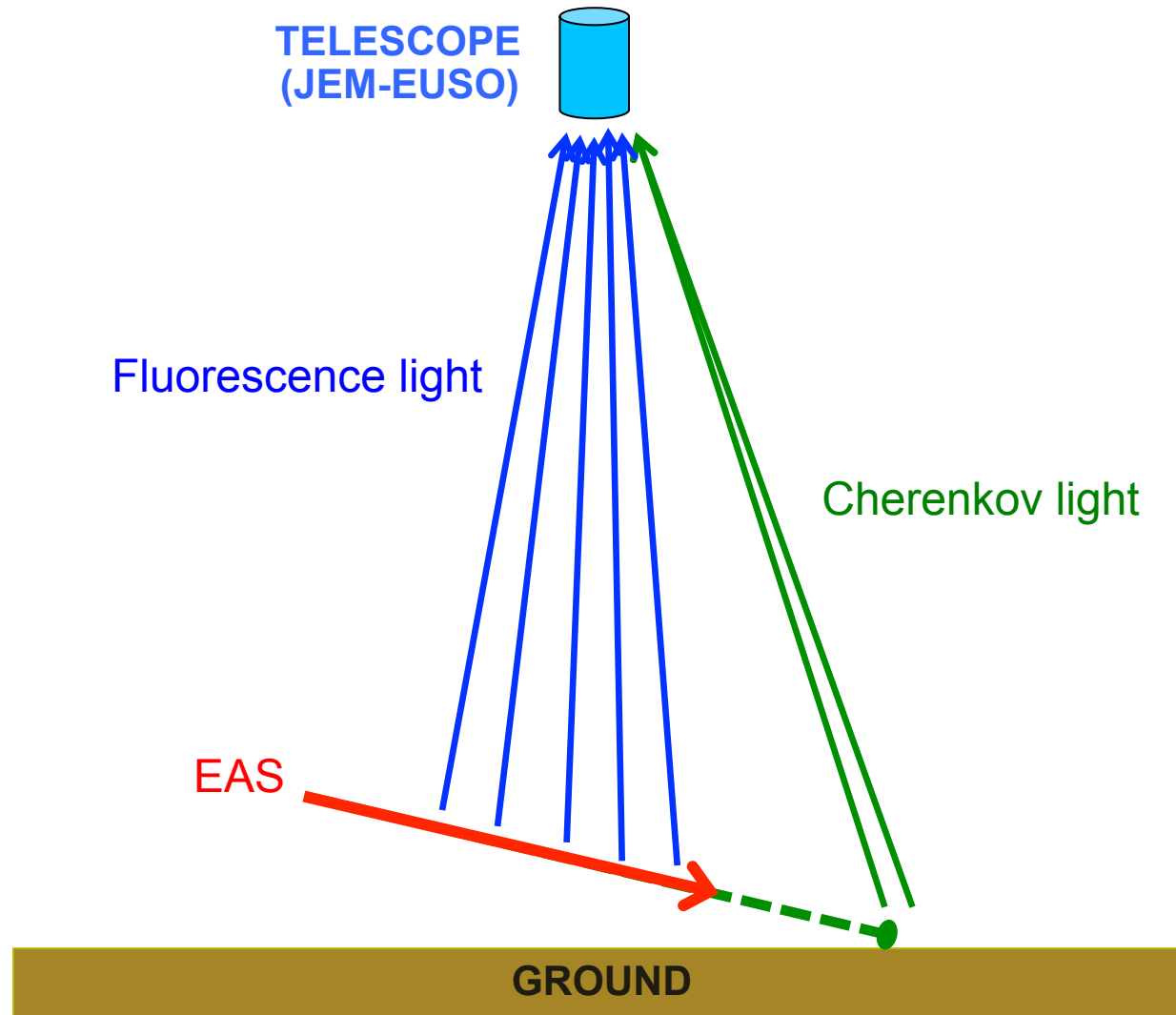
$$\frac{1 \text{ particle}}{\cancel{100} \text{ km}^2 \text{ yr sr}}_{1000}$$

A quantitative jump in exposure

(orders of magnitude: e.g., $10^3 \rightarrow 10^6 \text{ km}^2 \text{ yr sr}$)

is needed to effectively open such an
astronomical window @ $E > 10^{20} \text{ eV}$

Observing UHECR from space



JEM-EUSO mission

- First space observatory for extreme energy astroparticles
 - ASTRONOMY with CHARGED PARTICLE
 - study HADRONIC INTERACTIONS ($E > \text{LHC}$)
- Messengers: extreme energy cosmic rays, photons & neutrinos
- Operational prototype of a new technique

JEM-EUSO instrument

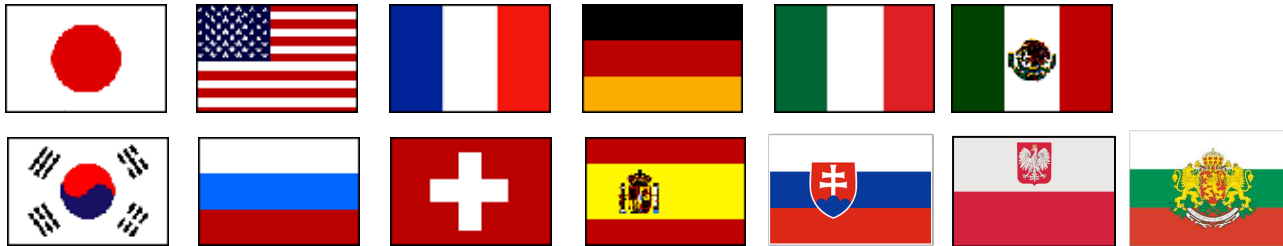
HIGH COMPLEXITY SPACE MISSION (TECHNICAL & LOGISTICAL)

- Deployment @ ISS (400 km of height)
- Refractor telescope: large Fresnel lenses
- UV: spectral band 200-400 nm
- Field of View: ± 30 deg
- Dimensions: 2.70 m diameter x 4 m length
- Mass: 2 tn
- Atmospheric monitoring system: LIDAR + IR camera
- Launching date: 2017/18

Internacional JEM-EUSO Collaboration

International effort

300+ scientists
80+ research institutions
13 countries



Japan, USA, France, Germany, Italy, **México**, Korea, Russia, Switzerland, Spain, Slovakia, Poland, Bulgaria

Leading institution: **RIKEN**, Japan

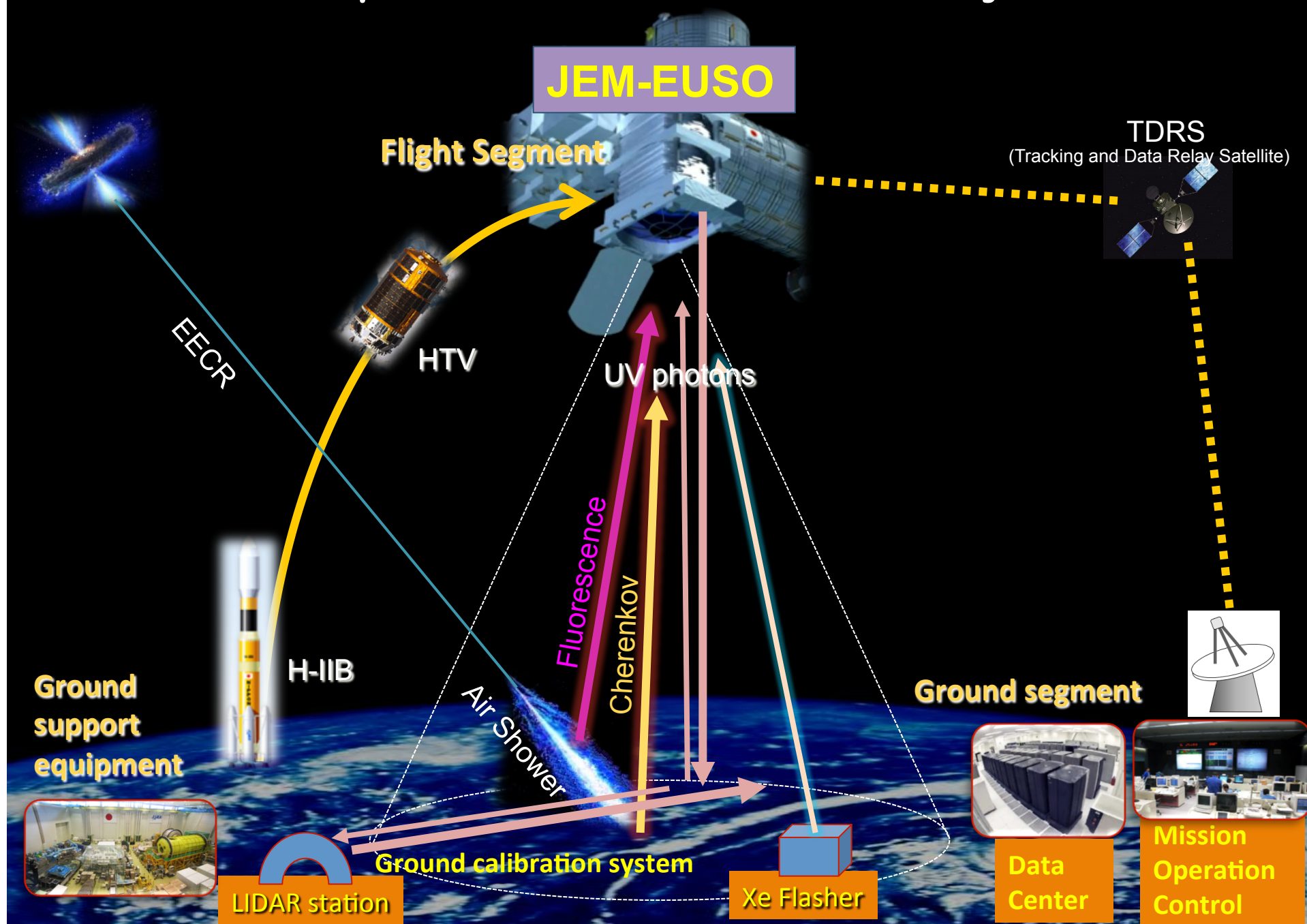
Key agencies are essential to the project and it is under consideration / study by several of them:



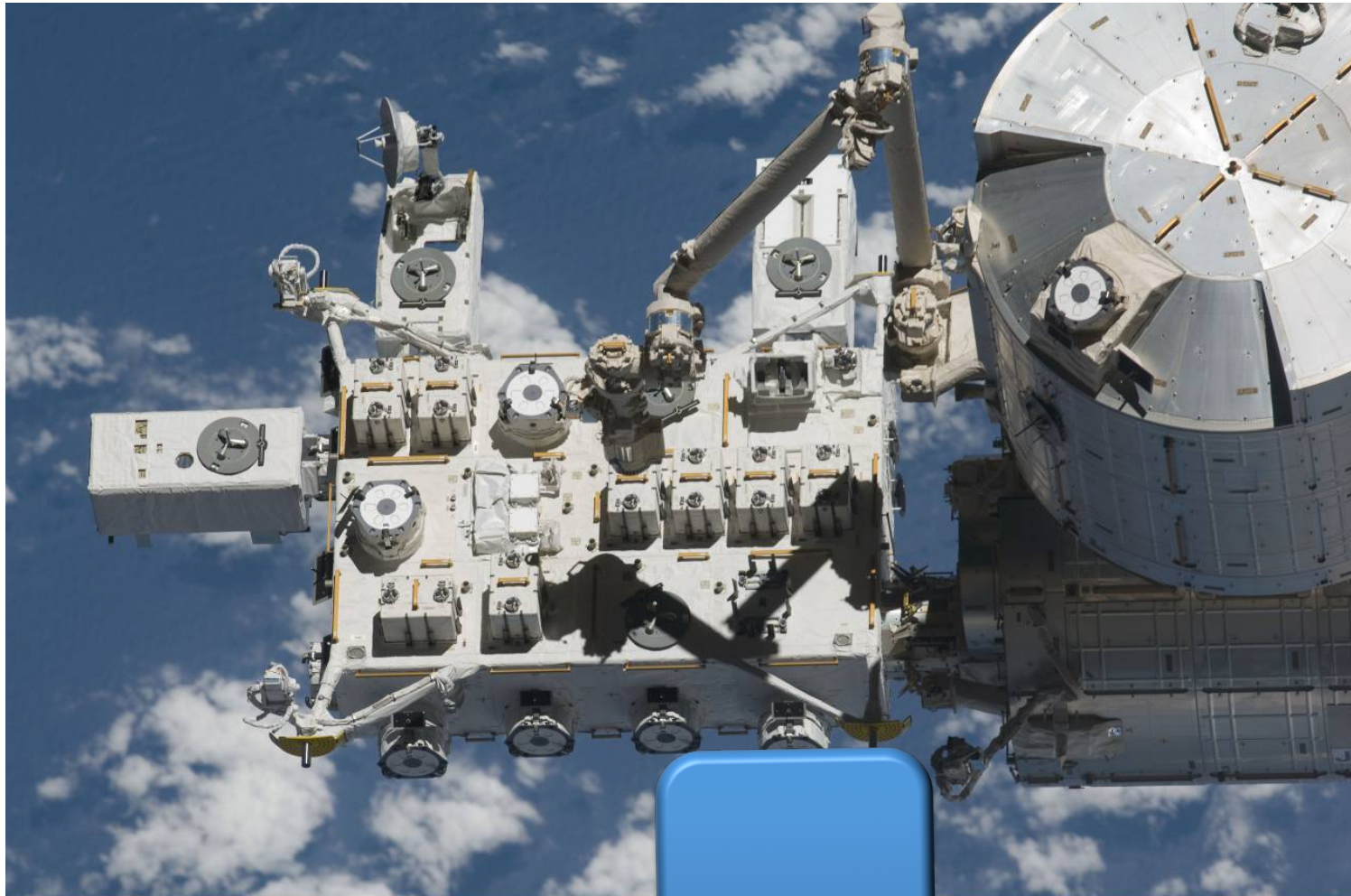
+

other National agencies

Conceptual view of the JEM-EUSO system



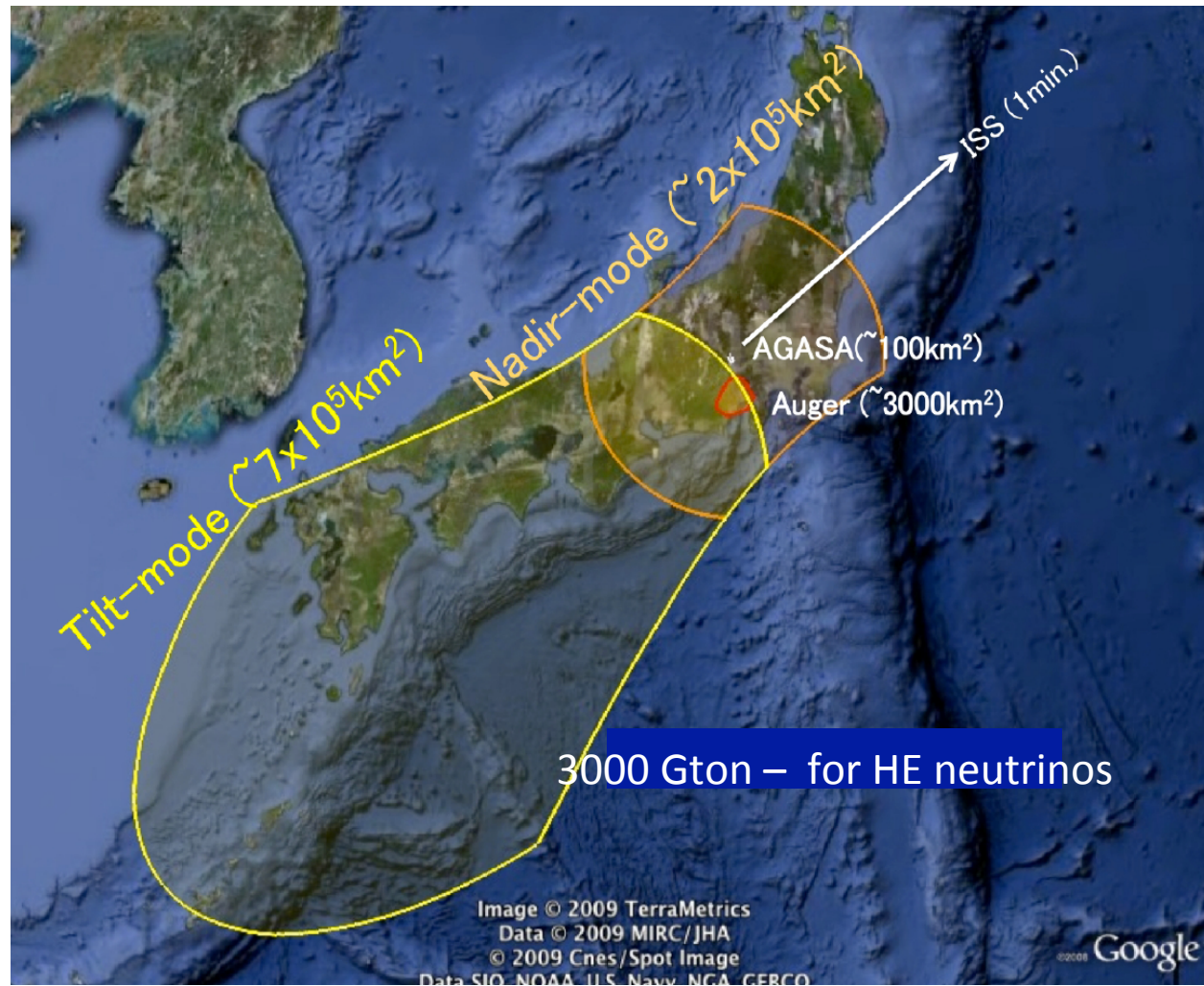
JEM-EF (Expose Facility)



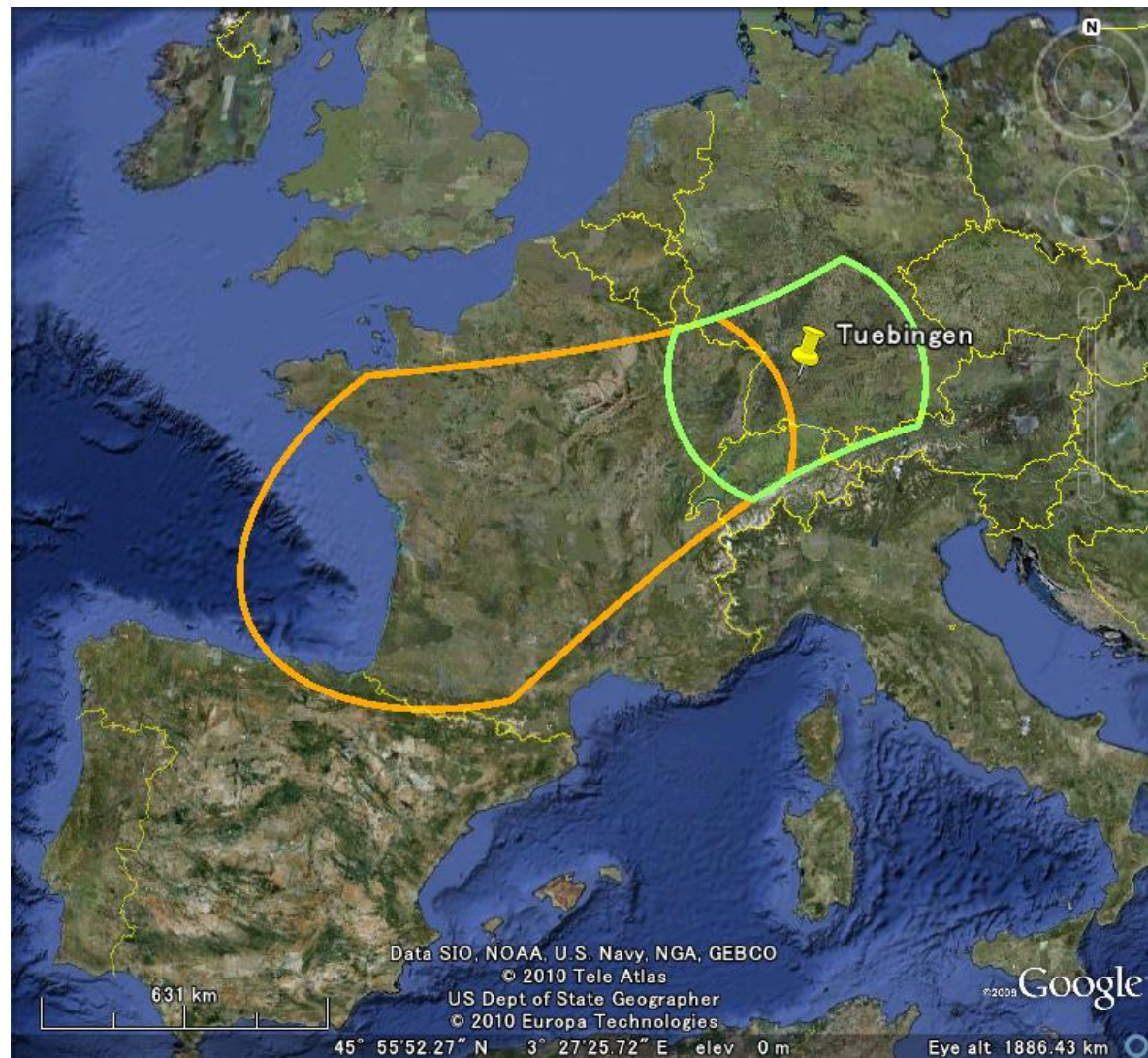
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JEM-EUSO

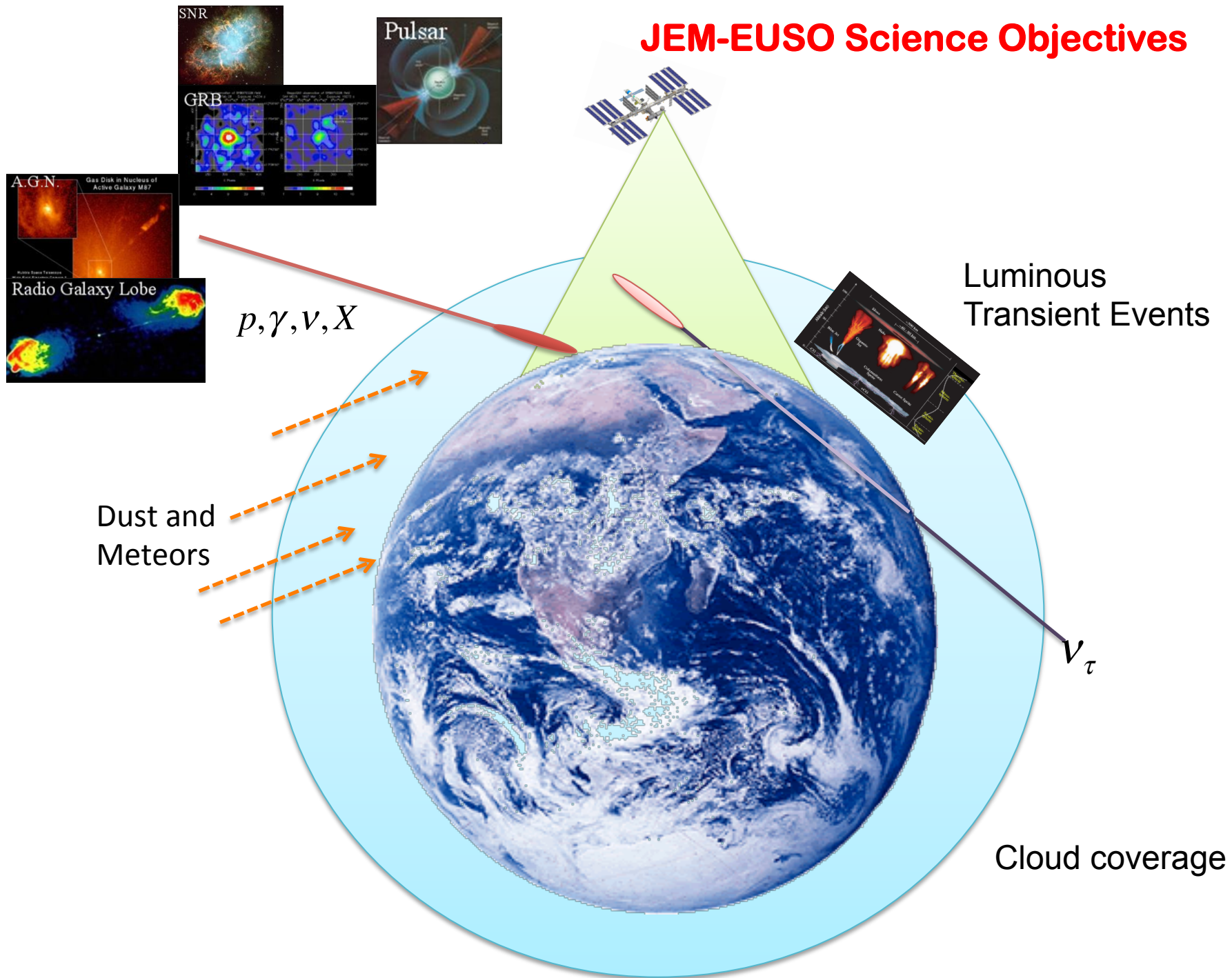
JEM-EUSO effective scale



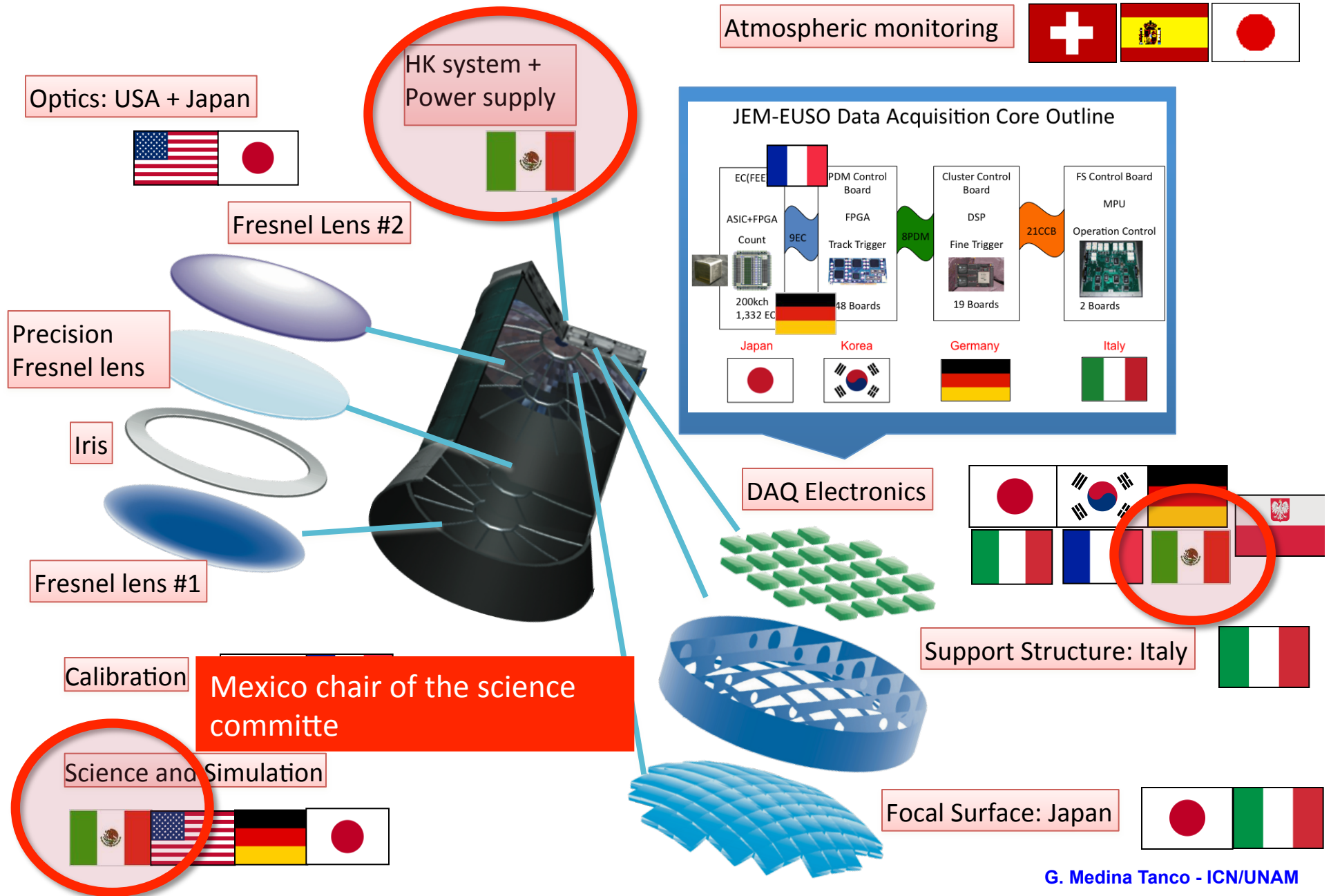
JEM-EUSO effective scale



JEM-EUSO Science Objectives



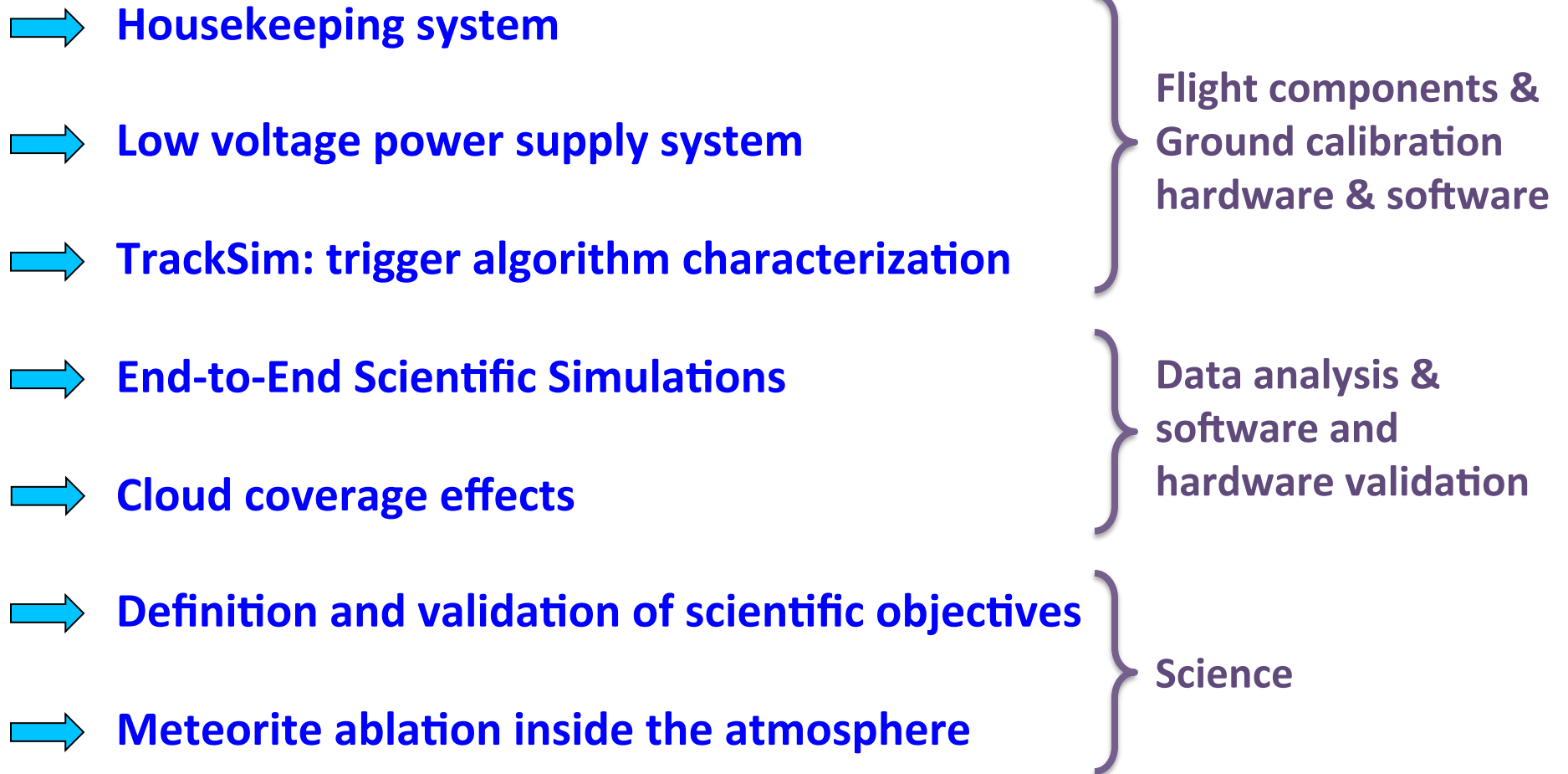
Distribución internacional de responsabilidades



Mexican contributions to JEM-EUSO

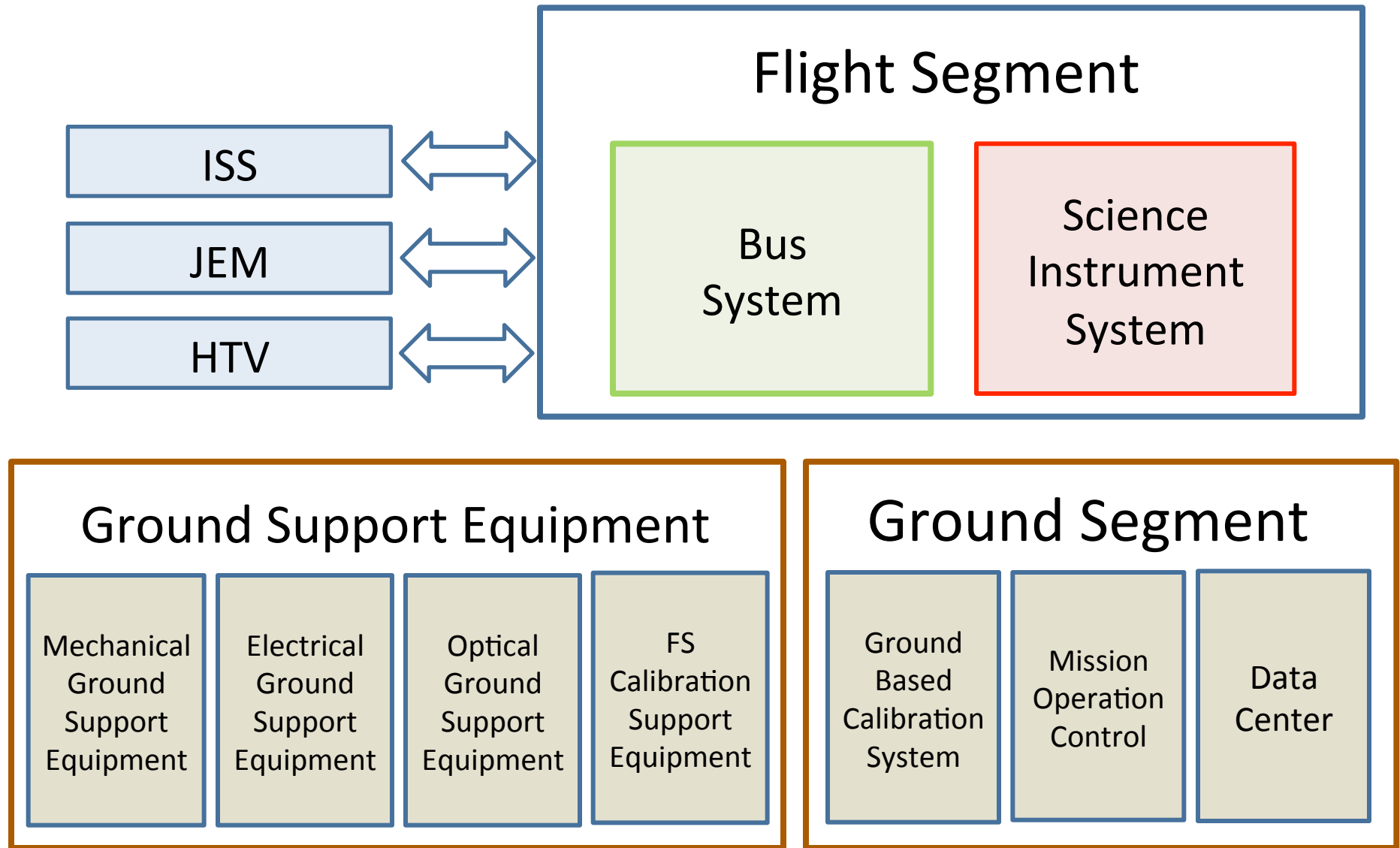
- ➡ Housekeeping system
- ➡ Low voltage power supply system
- ➡ TrackSim: trigger algorithm characterization
- ➡ End-to-End Scientific Simulations
- ➡ Cloud coverage effects
- ➡ Definition and validation of scientific objectives
- ➡ Meteorite ablation inside the atmosphere

Mexican contributions to JEM-EUSO

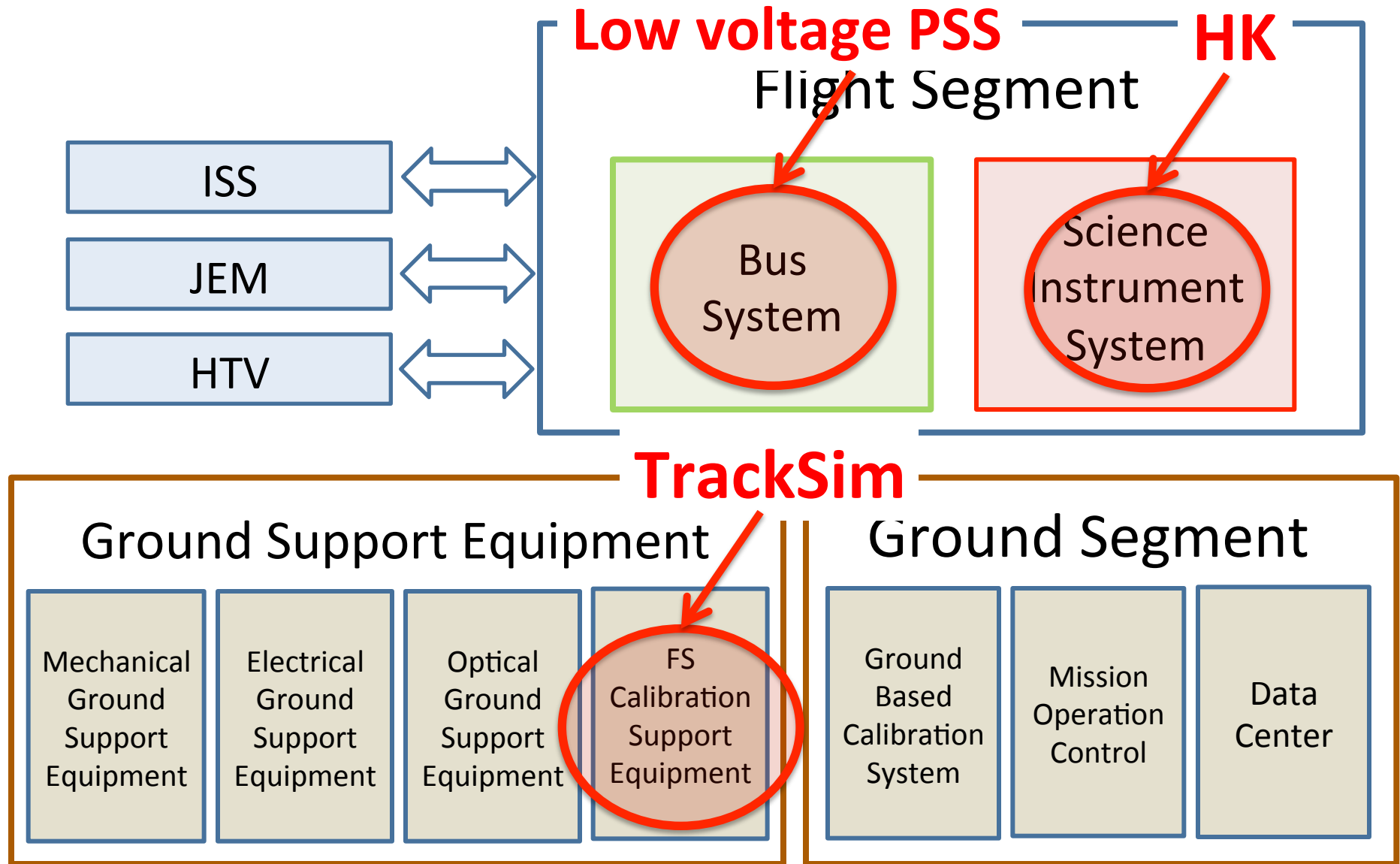


Formation of human resources in engineering, data analysis and management and science

JEM-EUSO System: Mexican contributions



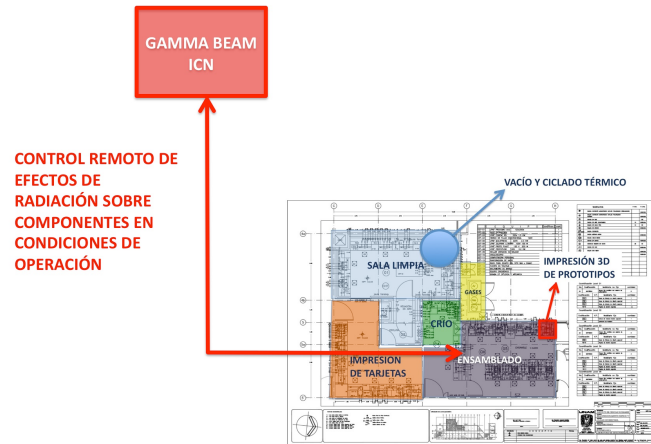
JEM-EUSO System: Mexican contributions



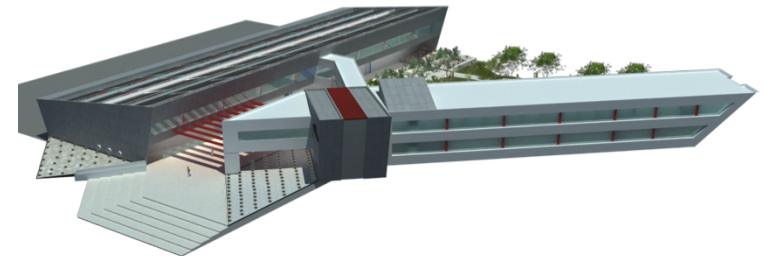
MOTOR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:

INTEGRATED INFRAESTRUCTURE FOR SPACE QUALIFICATION @ ICN/CAT - UNAM

ICN SEGMENT CU-UNAM



CAT SEGMENT JURIQUILLA-UNAM



Prototypes to be flown onboard stratospheric balloons (2014)

Agency: CNES

Science team: France, Germany, Japan, Italy, Korea, Mexico, Poland, Spain



Other spin-offs



→ Cooperation AEM (México) & NASA around NASA stratospheric balloons:

Long duration flight of JEM-EUSO prototypes over the Pacific Ocean
+ Ingeneering validation flights as piggy-backs

→ Development of small stratospheric balloon infraestructure in México for engineering validaton in suborbital condtions and education at different levels

- Afordability, recoverability and fast turn over
- Strong participation of university students

→ Development of housekeeping systems for other space missions

Conclusions

Frontier science space experiments, when combined with strong international collaboration, have the potential to serve not only to the advancement of science, but also to the development of society as a whole by spreading technological knowledge (socio-economic benefits), promoting the building of infrastructure and by creating an effective door through which countries can enter into the world of space science, technology and application.

We hope that this forum will take under its umbrella initiatives of this kind, and that other countries will see basic science in space as a viable and attractive pathway for technical development.