

## **Simulation in the BAIKAL experiment**



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# **Simulation tool**

## **1. Light propagation :**

L<sub>sc</sub>  $\approx$  30-50m; L<sub>abs</sub> @ 20m  $\blacktriangleright$  for showers with energy up to ~10 TeV and muons up to ~50 TeV scattering of light in medium can be ignored.

For higher energies scattering is taken into account on the base of long term measurements of parameters of scattering.

**2.** Accurate simulation of time response of a channel on fact of registration is provided.

### **3. Atmospheric muons:**

CORSIKA with QGSJET.

### 4. Muons from atm. neutrino:

- cross-sections CTEQ4M (PDFLIB)
- Bartol atm. neutrino flux

5. Angular distribution for hadronic showers is the same as for el.-m. showers.

- **4. Lepton transport** in media and in the array is done by MUM. Showers with energy > 20 MeV are considered as catastrophic losses.
- **5. Dead time and random** hits of measuring channels are included in code. Efficiencies of channels are measured experimentally in situ.
- **6.** For simulation of **high energy neutrinos** we are going to use ANIS code.

# Characteristics per channel







#### **Array response characteristics**



# **Reconstructed events in array**



# Seldom events





#### **Conclusion**

#### • We understand:

- 1) response of our PMTs-channels
- 2) response of our array as whole structure on a complex events like muon bundles;

#### • We can:

1) describe array response on events with light front upward going.

#### • What to do:

- 1) hadronic shower;
- 2) LPM effect;
- NT200+ will give us new opportunity to check (or may be correct) our MC