SEARCH FOR COPLANAR EMISSION OF SECONDARIES IN NUCLEAR INTERACTIONS AT ENERGY $E_0 > 10^{13}$ EV IN RUNJOB EXPERIMENT DATA

A. K. Managadze (1), V. I. Galkin (2), V. V. Kopenkin (1), S. N. Nazarov (1), V. I. Osedlo (2), I. V. Rakobolskaya (2), T. M. Roganova (1) and L. G. Sveshnikova (1)
(1) D.V.Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University, Leninskie Gory, Moscow 119899, Russia, (1) D.V.Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University, Leninskie Gory, Moscow 119899, Russia, (2) Physical Department of Moscow State University, Leninskie Gory, Moscow 119899, Russia.
mng@dec1.npi.msu.su/Fax: (7)-(095)-939-35-53

The phenomenon of coplanar emission (alignment) was discovered in Pamir emulsion experiment at $E_0 > 10^{16}$ eV. In contrast to mountain experiments, where repeated cascade interactions distort the picture of a primary interaction, the data of joint Russia-Japan balloon experiment RUNJOB have some advantages. They enable to analyse directly the secondaries of a single nuclear interaction, to study the correlation of alignment effect with primary type, to examine the probability of coplanar emission at lower energies.
Preliminary results of such analysis are presented here.