

Observational Characteristics of MAS Array at Mt. Chacaltaya

The BASJE Collaboration

**H. Yoshii¹, Y. Tanimoto¹, Y. Nagaso¹, S. Nakamitsu¹, Y. Kuwata¹, K. Okamoto¹, F. Kakimoto²,
S. Ogio², Y. Tsunesada², K. Nishi³, N. Tajima³, Y. Yamada³, S. Shimoda³, H. Nakatani³,
E. Gotoh³, T. Kaneko⁴, K. Murakami⁵, Y. Toyada⁶, Y. Matsubara⁷, Y. Mizumoto⁸, P. Miranda⁹,
And A. Velarde⁹,**

¹ *Department of Physics, Ehime University, Matsuyama 790-8577, Japan*

² *Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo 152-8551, Japan*

³ *The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Saitama 351-0198, Japan*

⁴ *Department of Physics, Okayama University, Okayama 700-8530, Japan*

⁵ *Nagoya University of Foreign Studies, Aichi 470-0197, Japan*

⁶ *Faculty of General Education, Fukui University of Technology, Fukui 910-8505, Japan*

⁷ *Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory, Nagoya University, Aichi 442-8507, Japan*

⁸ *National Astronomical Observatory, Tokyo 181-8588, Japan*

⁹ *Institute de Investigaciones Fisicas, Universidad Mayor de San Andres, La Paz, Bolivia*

Abstract

Observations of energy spectrum and chemical composition in primary cosmic rays near "Knee" with sufficient statistics give important information to study sources and propagation of cosmic rays in the galaxy. As the statistics is not sufficient in direct measurements on balloon-borne experiments, so observations of air showers at high mountain site are necessary to increase the statistics of events in the energy region.

We have rearranged MAS array for observations of observable minimum air shower at Mt. Chacaltaya (5200m a.s.l.) for those purposes. So, characteristics of MAS array in observation of air showers with energies above the threshold energy 6TeV (triggering efficiency 50%) and preliminary results will be reported.