

## A SUPERFAMILY WITH $\Sigma E_\gamma > 10^{15}$ EV OBSERVED IN STRATOSPHERE

**V. I. Osedlo** (1), A. K. Managadze (1), I. V. Rakobolskaya (2), T. M. Roganova (1), L. G. Sveshnikova (1), K. A. Kotelnikov (3) and A. G. Martynov (3)

(1) Physical Department 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, (3) P.N.Lebedev Physical Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Leninskiy prospekt 53, Moscow 117924, Russia.

vlad@dec1.npi.msu.su/Fax: (7)-(095)-939-35-53

Only two events with  $\Sigma E_\gamma > 10^{15}$  eV are known in world data to be detected at stratospheric altitude, where an atmospheric family is practically the result of a single nuclear interaction in contrast to mountain experiments. Both of them show noticeable azimuthal asymmetry, that is especially interesting in connection with coplanar emission effect observed in Pamir experiment for the same energy range. One of these superfamilies detected by an emulsion chamber aboard a balloon is analysed in present paper regarding halo and alignment phenomena.