

## EAS DATA AT THE MOUNTAIN LEVEL AND A SHAPE OF THE CR SPECTRUM BEYOND THE BREAK.

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In the most works which deal with EAS (extensive air showers) the CR energy spectrum  $E_0$  is deduced by means of the model defined dependence  $E_0 = a \cdot N_e^\alpha$ .

An electron total number  $N_e$  is evaluated by the integral  $N_e \sim 2\pi \int_{r_{min}}^{r_{max}} r f(r) dr$ ,

where  $f(r)$  is an electron LDF (lateral distribution function). This work shows, that the main EAS spectrum peculiarity in the range  $N_e \geq 10^7$  (Experiment "Hadron", Tien-Shan,  $p=685 \text{ g/cm}^2$ ) is connected with increase of the young EAS number, which partly have LDF close to  $f(r) \sim 1/r^2$  (age parameter  $s \sim 0$  for  $f(r)$  approximation by the NKG-functions). This case a divergency of the  $N_e$  integral for  $r_{min} = 0$  can distort the shape of EAS (CR) spectrum. A value of the arising errors is discussed. A final analysis of the experimental data permits to conclude that EAS spectrum has local maximum at  $N_e \sim 10^9$ , which results in a decrease of the EAS spectrum slope for  $N_e \geq 10^7$  (inverse break). A local maximum can arise because of the additional CR component in the range  $E_0 \geq 10 \text{ PeV}$ .