

Event reconstruction for the orbiting wide-angle light collectors (OWL) air-fluorescence detector

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Abstract. The observation of extensive air showers (EAS) from space has the potential of achieving a 10-100 fold increase in aperture over ground based detectors. The usefulness of the data collected by such a detector depends strongly on how well showers observed by the detector can be reconstructed to obtain an estimate of the primary cosmic ray particle energy and arrival direction. In this presentation we ex-

amine and present results on some issues related to event reconstruction. In particular we discuss mono/stereo geometrical reconstruction and the effect of clouds on the energy resolution.

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