# Dichroicon Occupancy and Shadowing Effects from Michel Electrons In EOS

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### **EOS Detector Overview**

- Novel technology demonstrator currently deployed at the University of California, Berkeley
- Uses water-based liquid scintillator, fast PMTs, and dichroicons to explore the capabilities of hybrid event detection, leveraging both Cherenkov and scintillation light simultaneously
- Results will improve simulation models used to predict the performance of future kton-scale hybrid detectors such as THEIA
- Potential redeployment at the Spallation Neutron Source at Oak Ridge National Lab to reconstruct neutrinos at supernova energies



### Probing EOS Dichroicons

- Twelve dichroicons with a cut-on wavelength of 450 nm are mounted on 8" PMTs at the bottom of EOS to detect long wavelength (Cherenkov) light
- Twenty-four 8" PMTs sit around them to detect transmitted short wavelength (scintillation) light
- Thirteen 10" PMTs are positioned behind them to detect transmitted short wavelength (scintillation) light
- Laserball scans across a range of wavelengths and heights in water have demonstrated good agreement between data and simulation for dichroicon occupancy.



8" R14688

10" R7081



#### **Probing EOS Dichroicons with Michel Electrons**

- Surface level detectors such as EOS observe the large flux of muons produced in cosmic ray showers
- Muons that stop in EOS decay with a half life of 2.197 µs and produce low-energy (Michel) electrons
- Michel electrons have a well understood energy spectrum, making them a reliable (and easy to simulate), isotropic, single electron calibration source
- Creating a Michel electron trigger is straightforward
  - First trigger on a high energy event (stopping muon candidate)
  - Then open a several µs long window and trigger on all low energy events (Michel electron candidates)
- **Goal:** Assess the accuracy of our dichroicon model using a new source. Integrate over wavelength and compare the number of Cherenkov hits from Michel electrons in water between data and simulation





#### **Analysis Procedure**

- Define hits as waveforms that cross 4 mV threshold
- Apply hit cleaning cuts to remove:
  - Cross-talk
  - Digitizer noise
  - PMT dark noise
- Apply fiducial volume cut using reconstructed event vertex
- Classify events as stopping muon candidates (prompt + high energy) or Michel electron candidates (delayed + low energy) using NHit
- Apply purity cut on michel candidates using, Δt, the time since the last stopping muon candidate













# Extra Slides









