

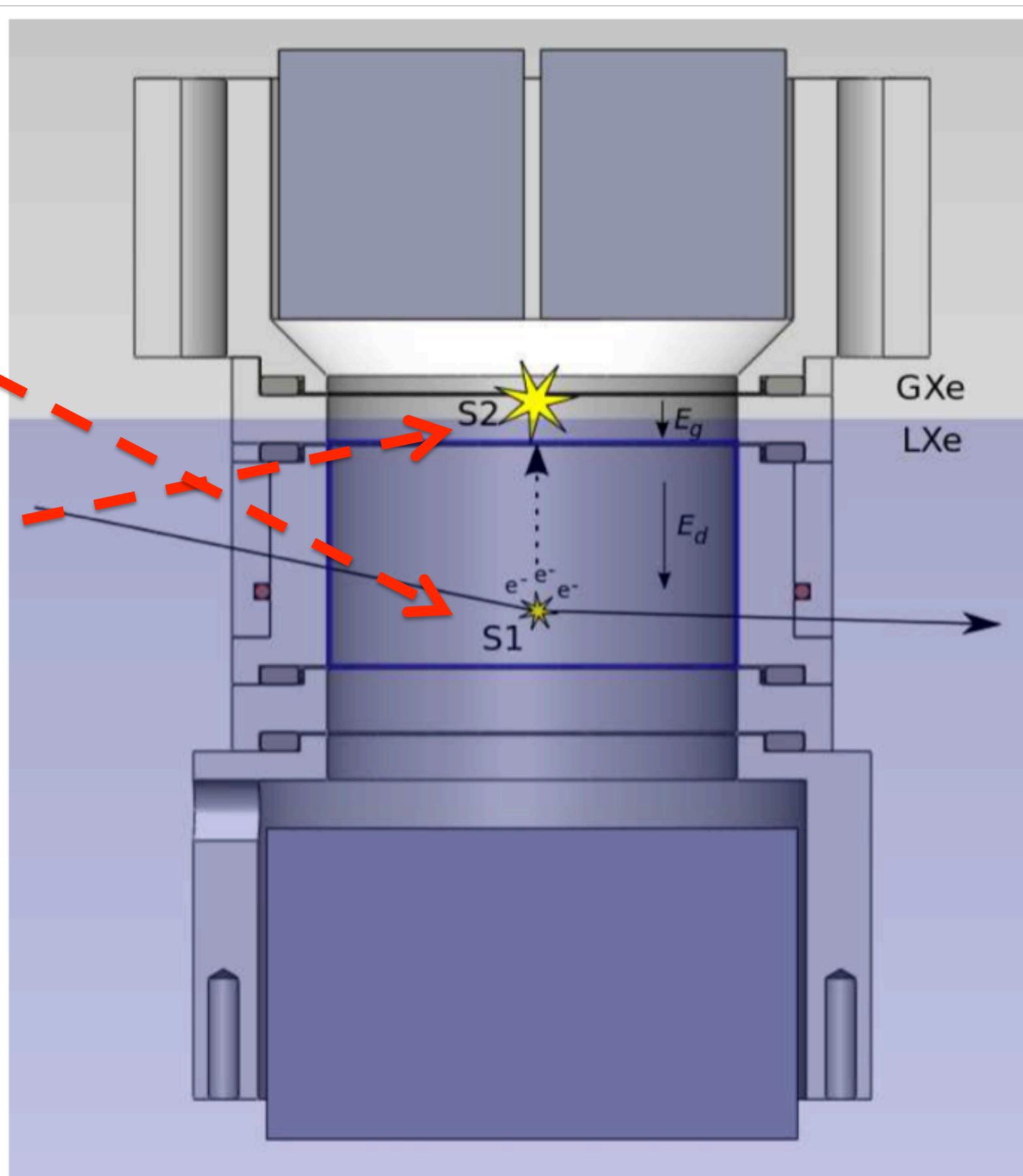
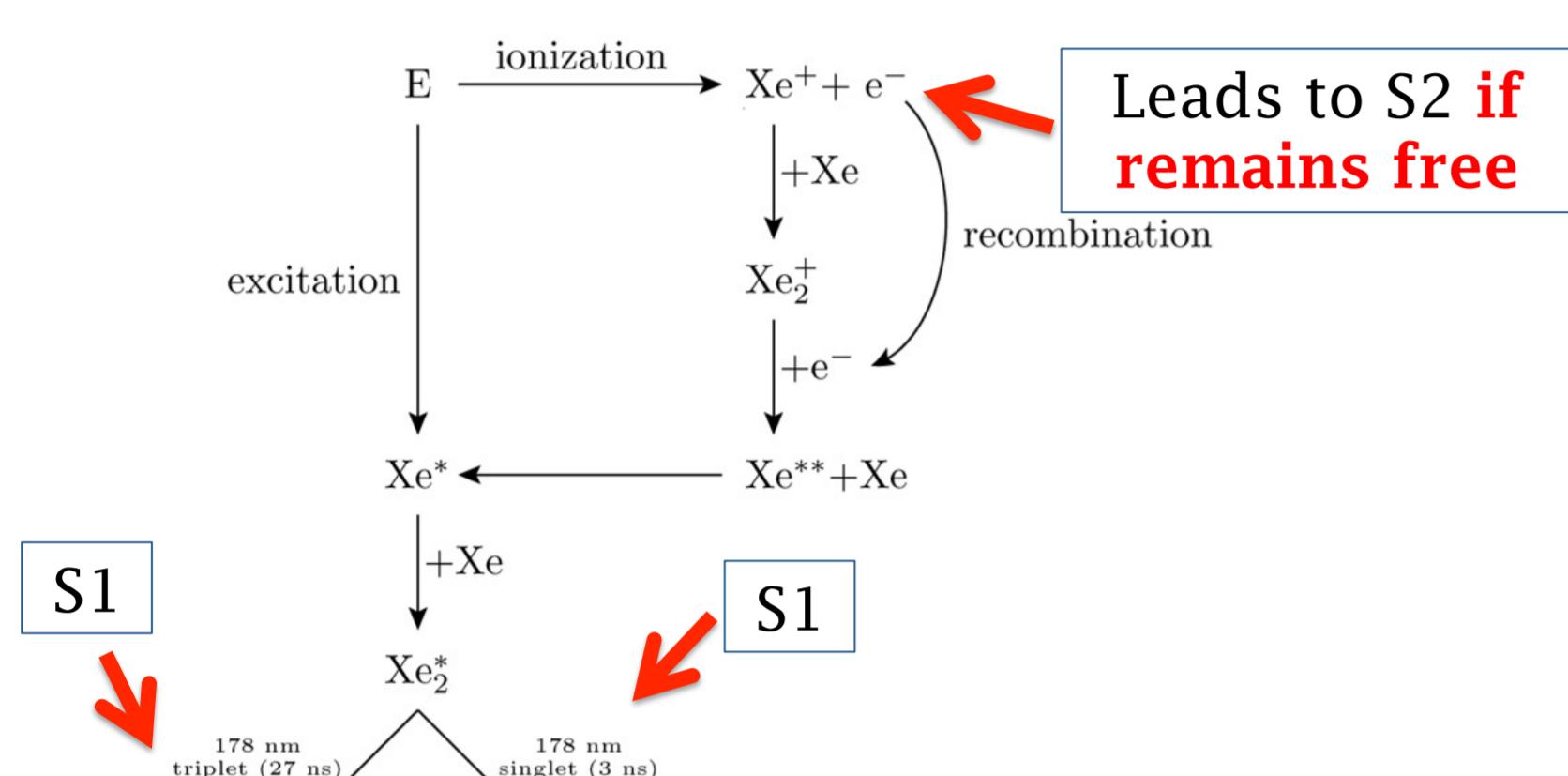
Measurement of the Light and Charge Yield of Low Energy Electronic and Nuclear Recoils in Liquid Xenon for Different Electric Fields



M. D. Anthony, E. Aprile, L. W. Goetzke, G. Plante, and M. Weber
 Columbia University, New York, NY

Dual-Phase LXe Detectors

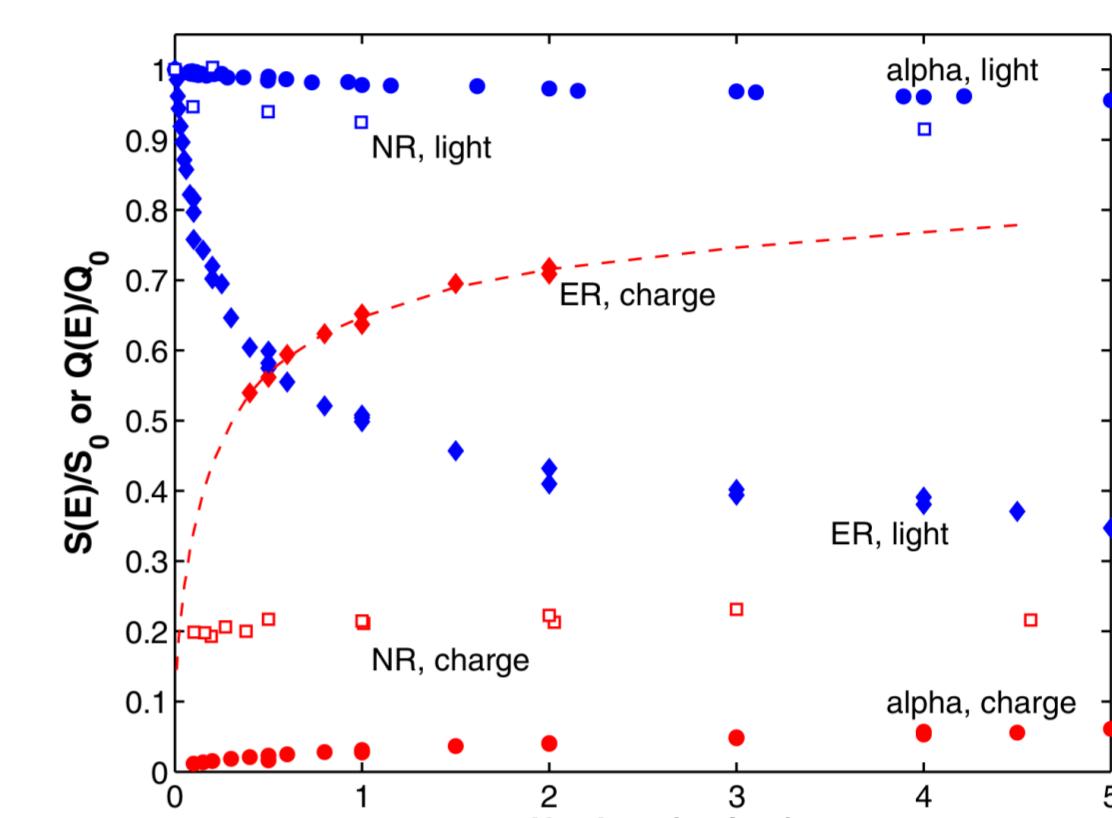
- Simultaneous detection of light and charge
 - S1:** Prompt light emission from interaction in LXe
 - S2:** Complementary signal from acceleration of electrons through GXe after electrons drift through LXe



Light and Charge Yield

- Light and charge yield **non-linear** in energy and drift field
 - Light Yield = Photoelectrons / Energy
 - Charge Yield = Free Electrons / Energy

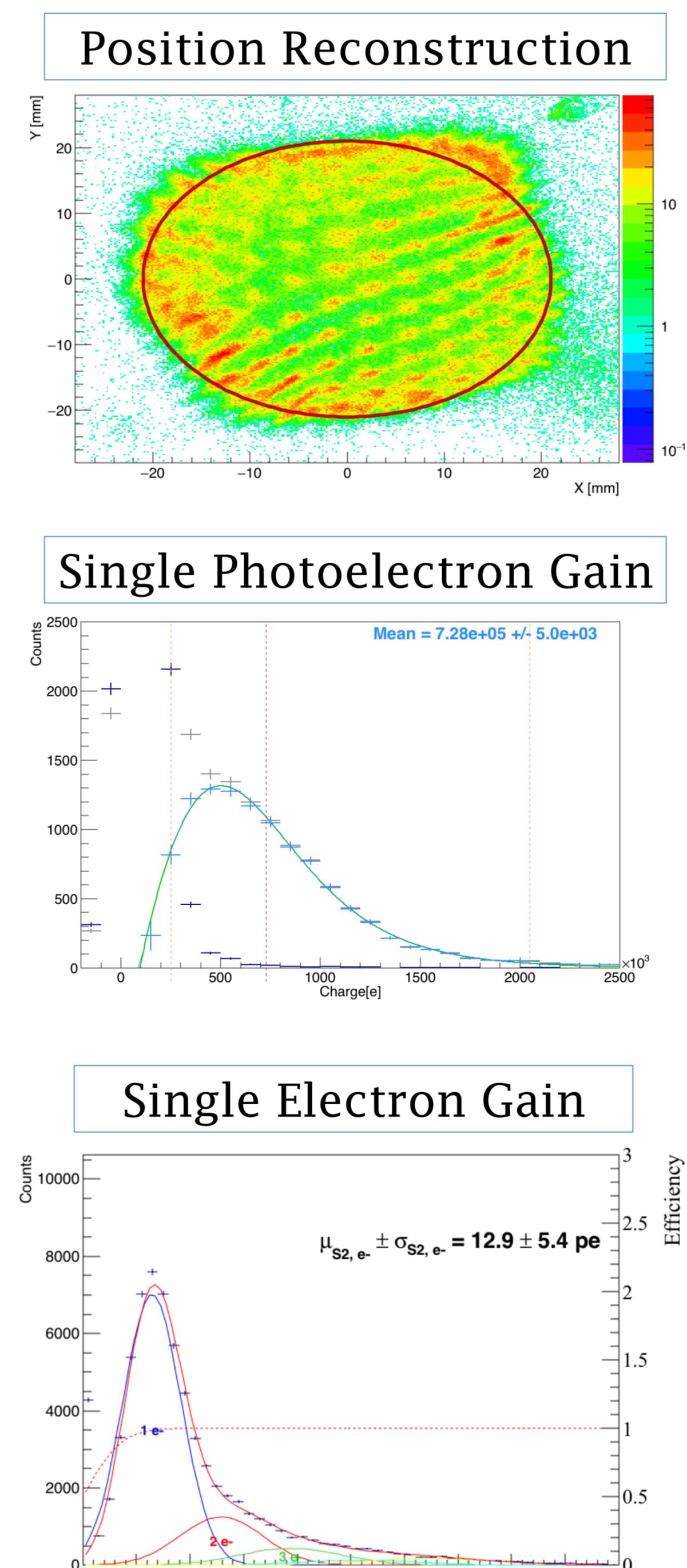
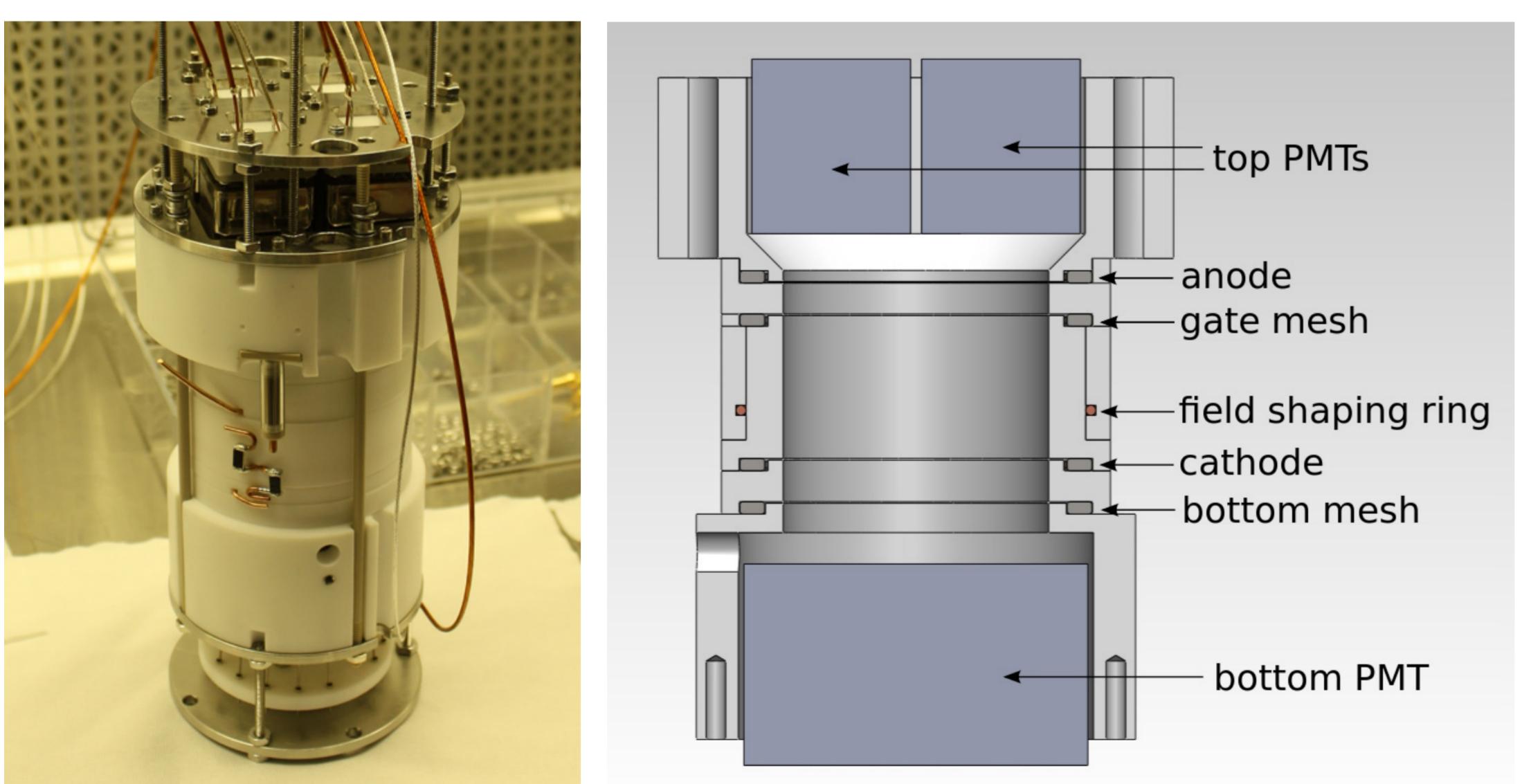
Light and Charge Yield vs. Drift Field,
Aprile et al., 2007



Given an electronic or nuclear recoil at a certain energy in an electric field, how much light and charge do you expect to be produced?

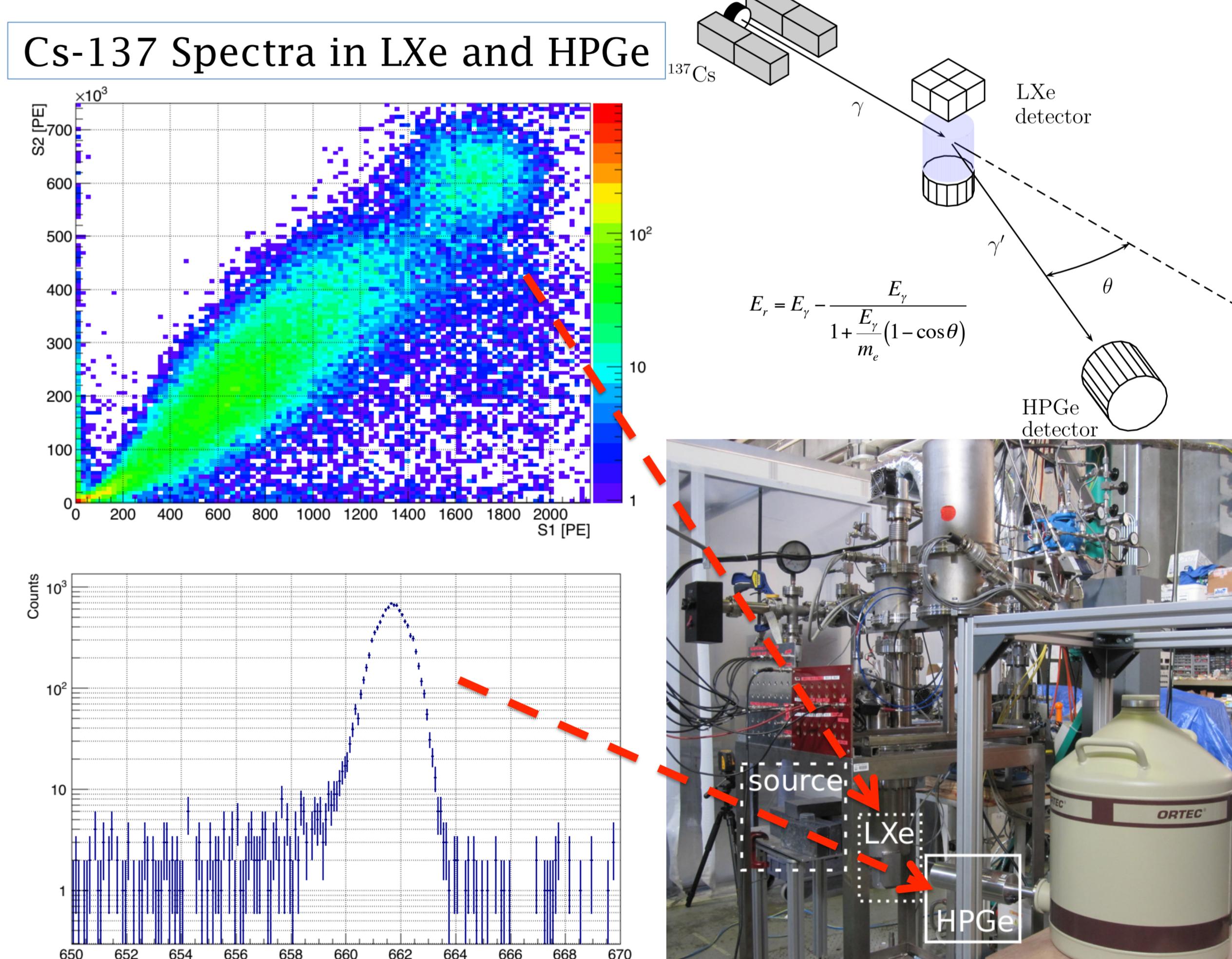
neriX Detector

- Dual-phase LXe Time Projection Chamber for measuring **nuclear** and **electronic** recoils in Xenon
 - Small size and minimal materials surrounding fiducial volume make this detector well suited for measurements of light and charge yield
 - Can measure light and charge yield as a function of energy and drift field
- Goal of neriX is to improve our understanding of low energy interactions in LXe

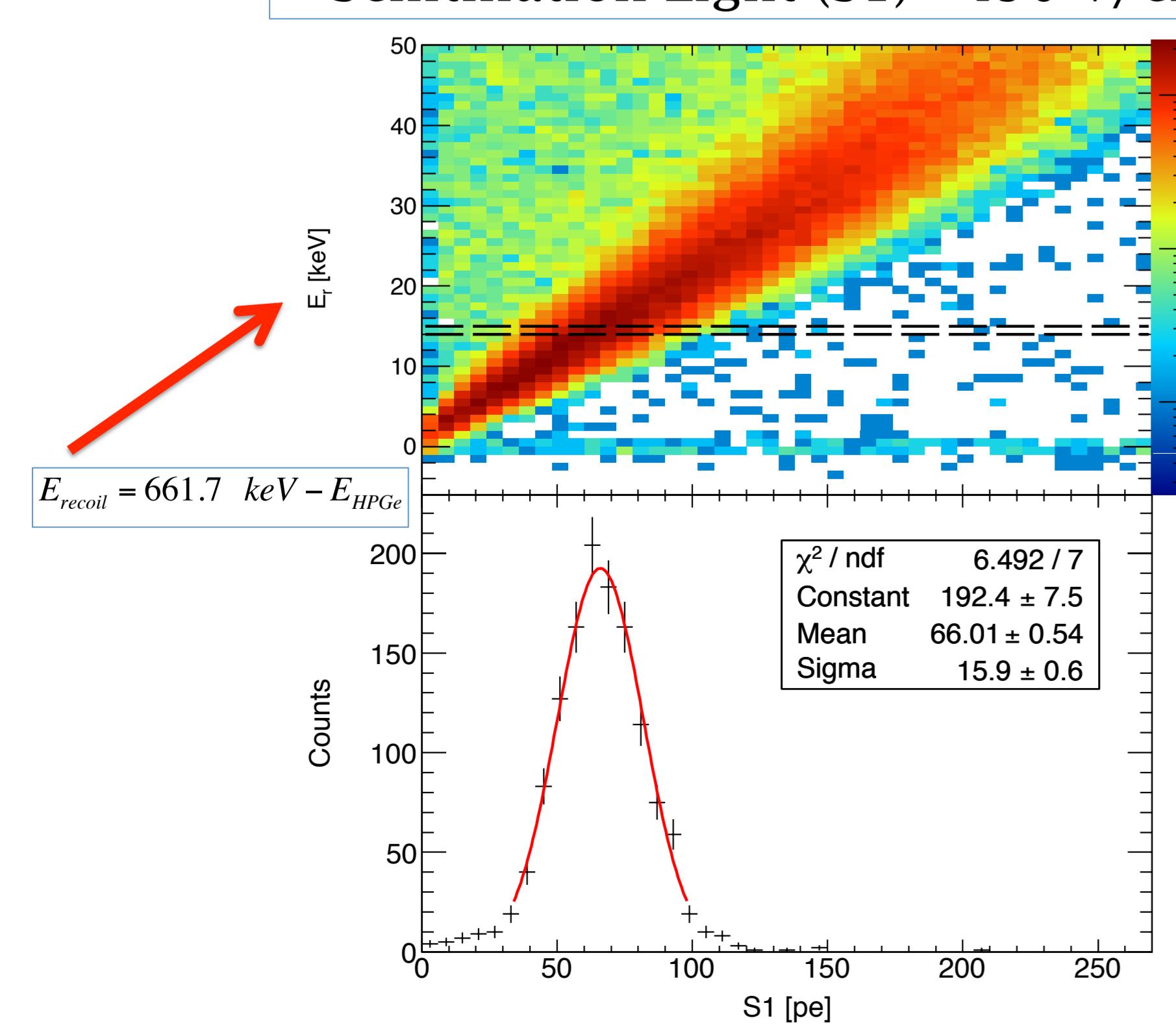


Compton Coincidence Technique

- Photons Compton scatter in LXe then deposit remaining energy in HPGe detector



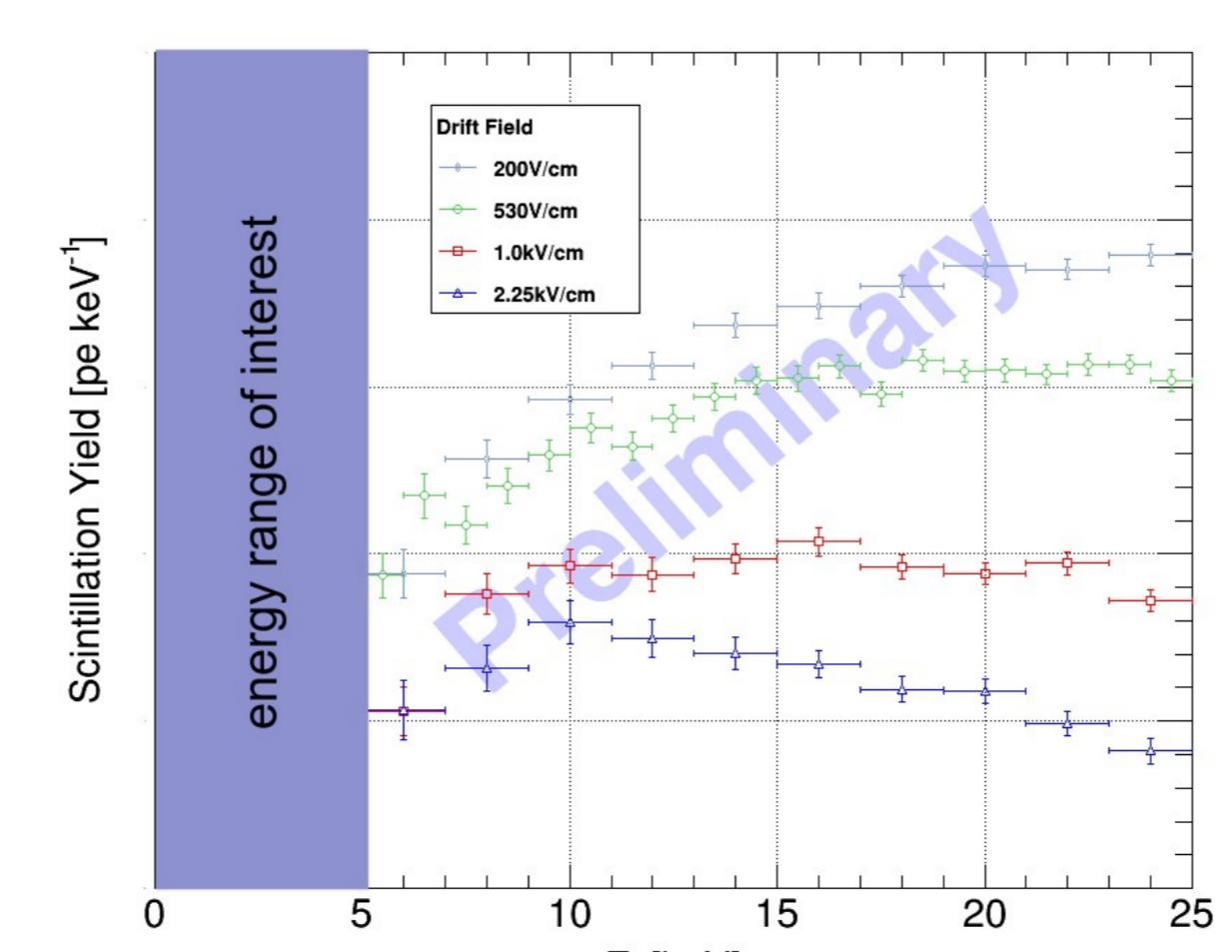
Energy Deposited in LXe vs. Prompt Scintillation Light (S1) - 490 V/cm



Preliminary Electronic Recoil Results

- By taking slices of 1-2 keV in the recoil energy vs. S1 and S2 spectra we can determine the light and the charge yield respectively

Light Yield vs. Recoil Energy



- Expected anti-correlation present
- Results shown are preliminary - light and charge yields were both measured down to 1 keV

Charge Yield vs. Recoil Energy

