



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

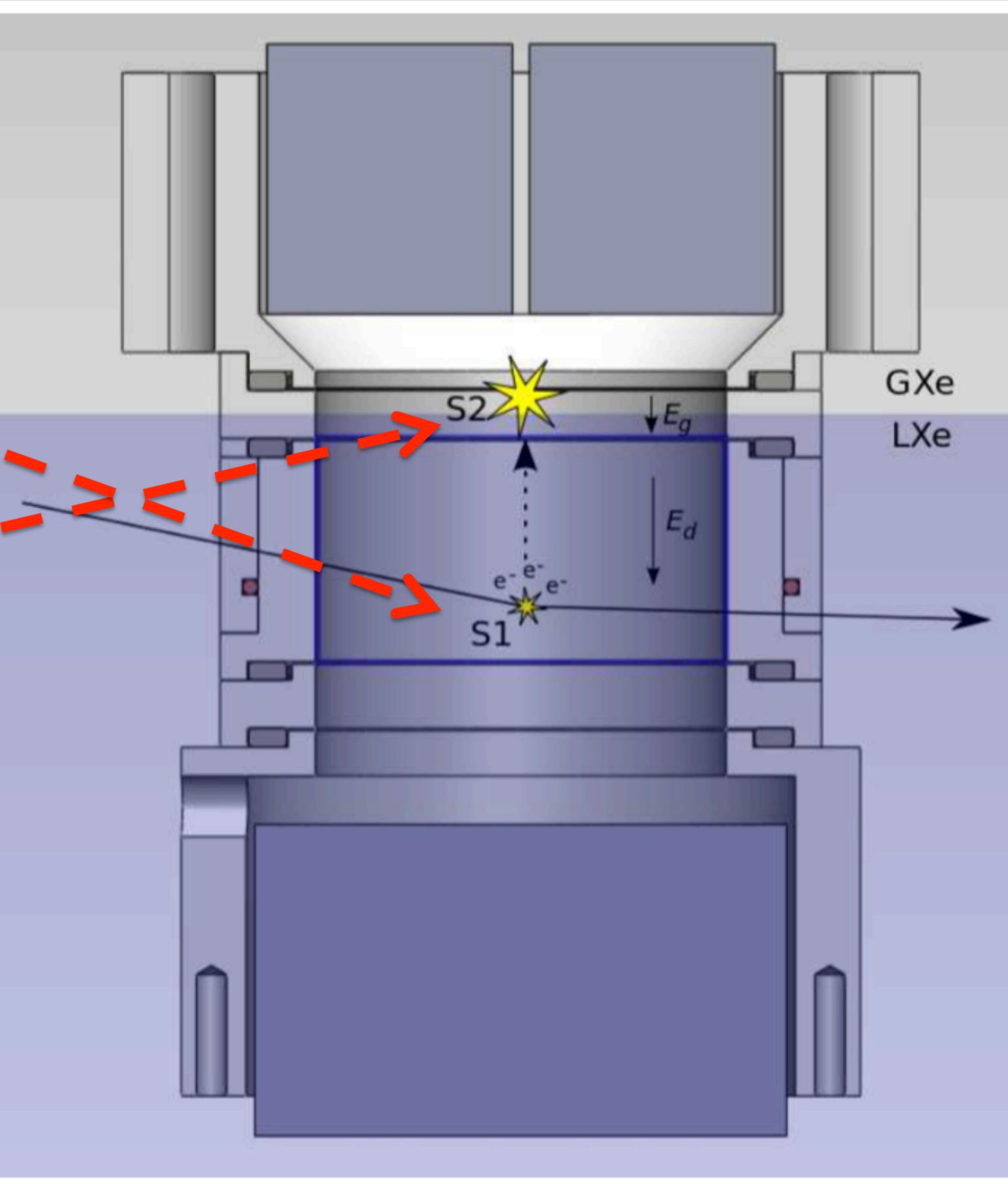
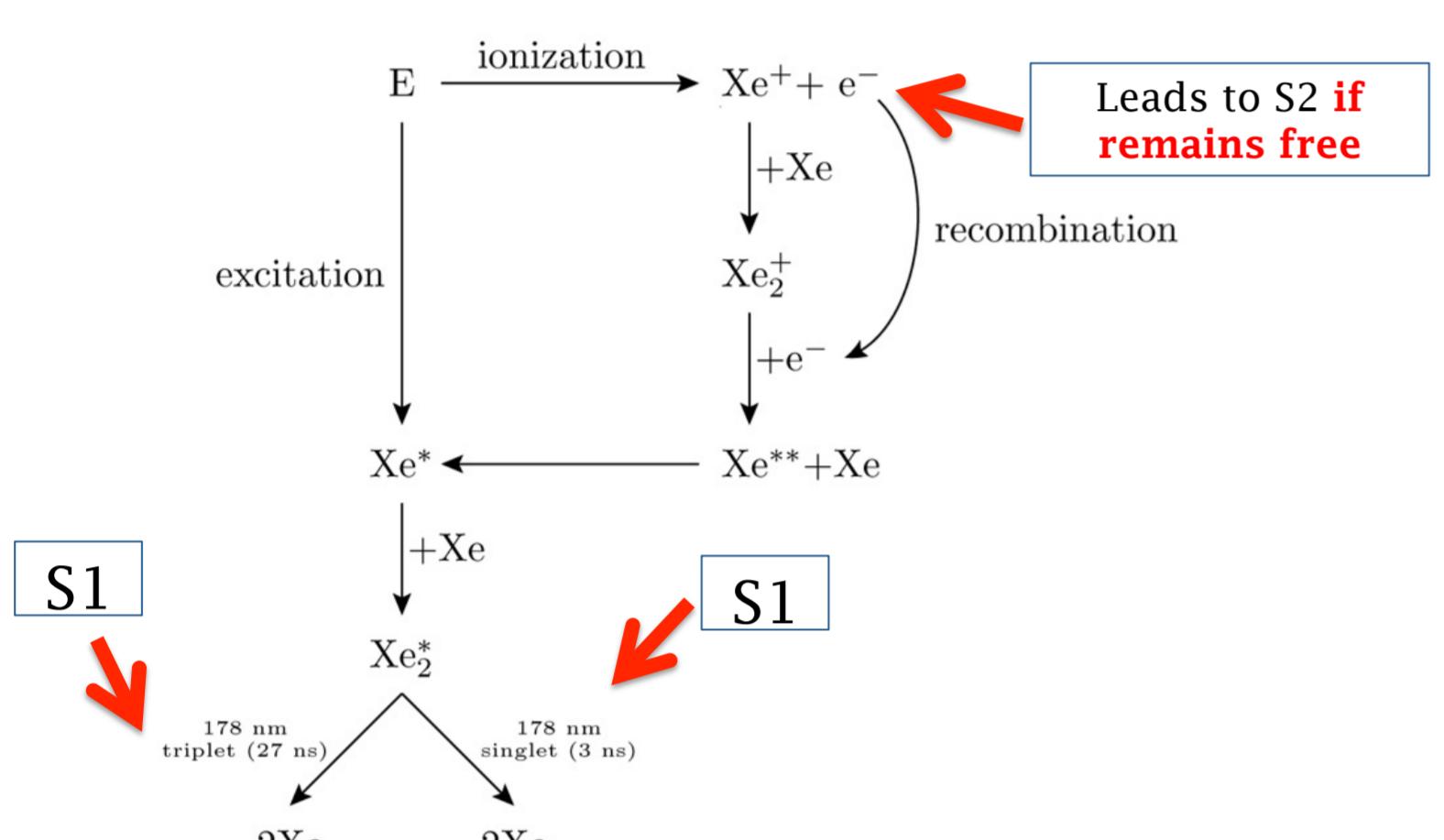


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Dual-Phase LXe Detectors

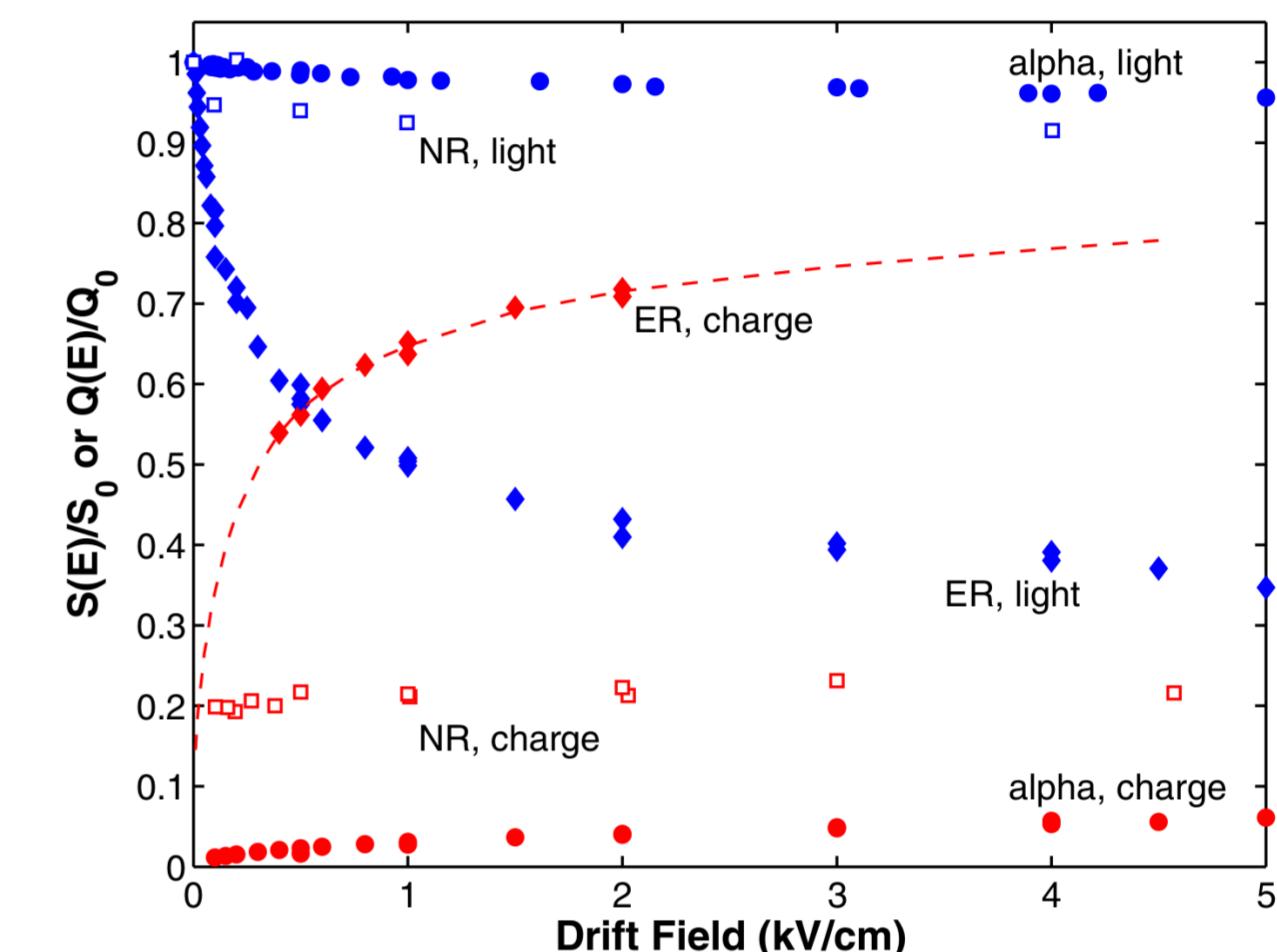
- Dual-phase LXe detectors → simultaneous detection of light and charge
 - S1:** Prompt light emission from interaction in LXe
 - S2:** Complementary signal from acceleration of electrons through GXe



Light and Charge Yield

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

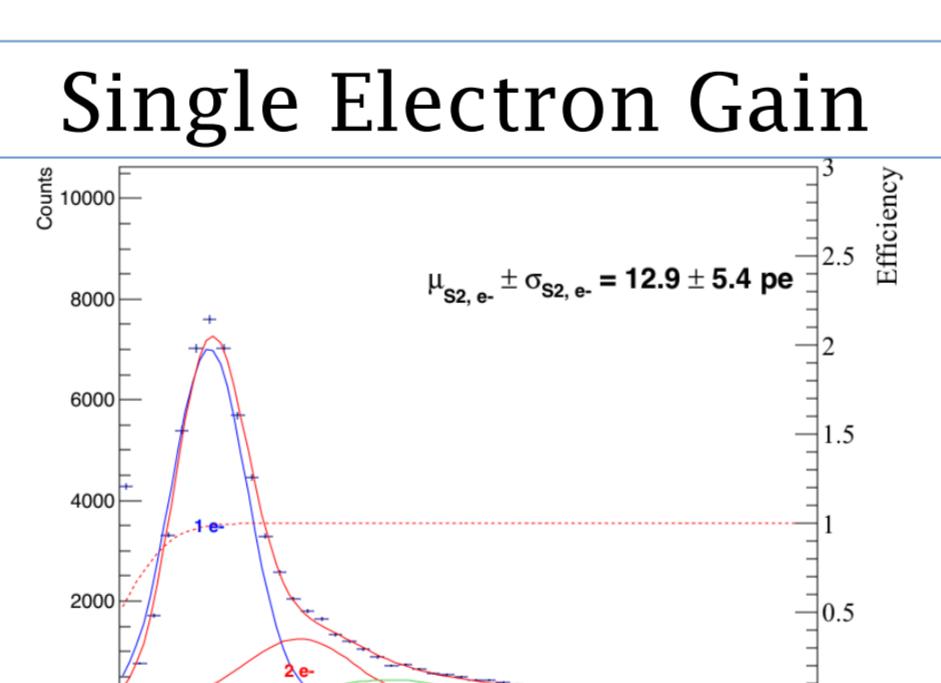
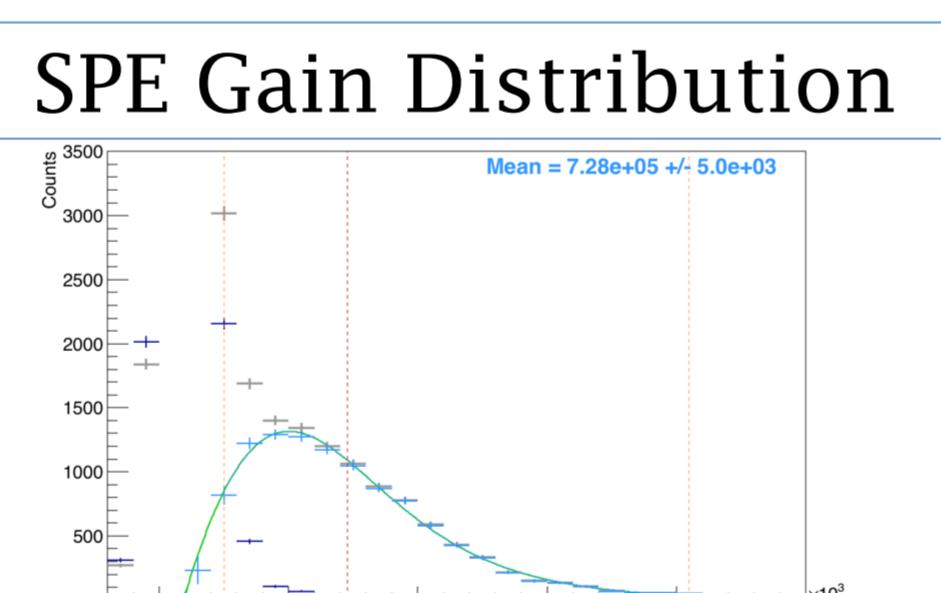
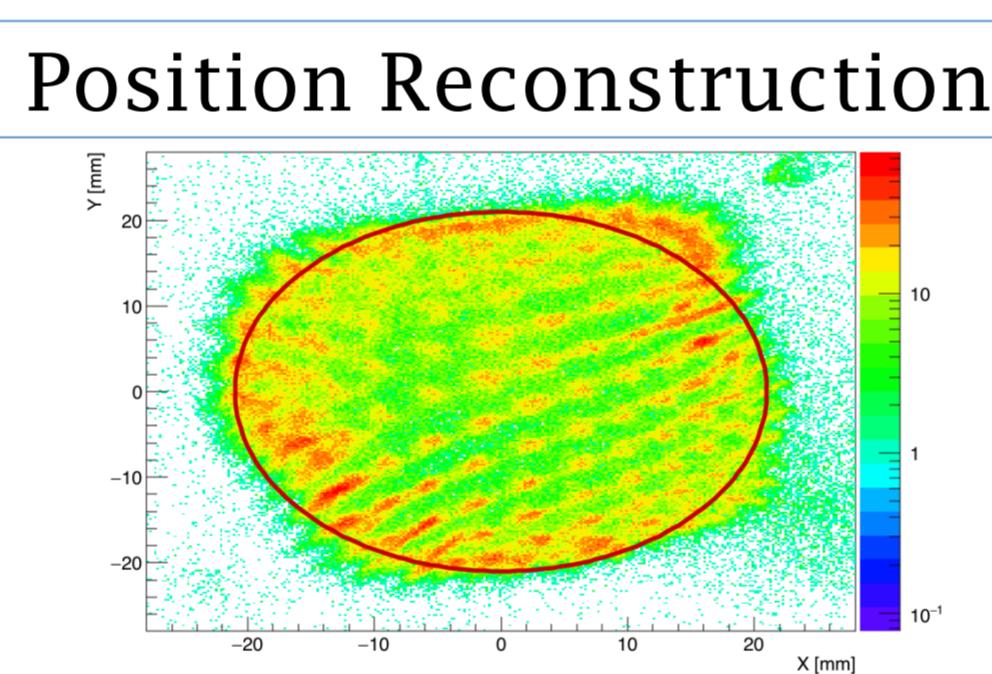
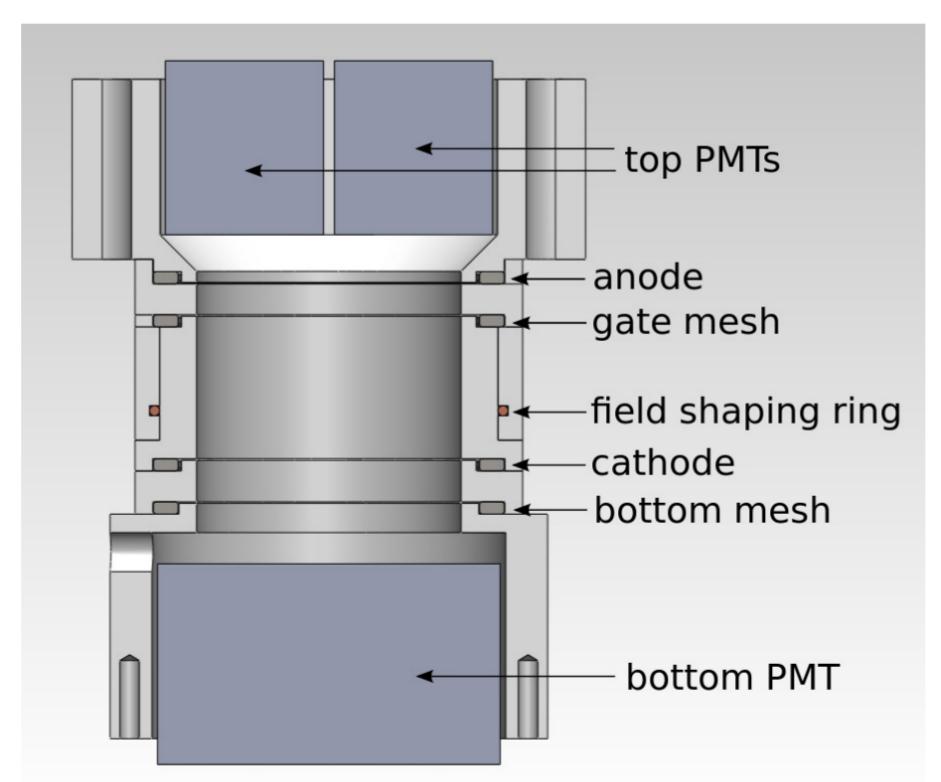
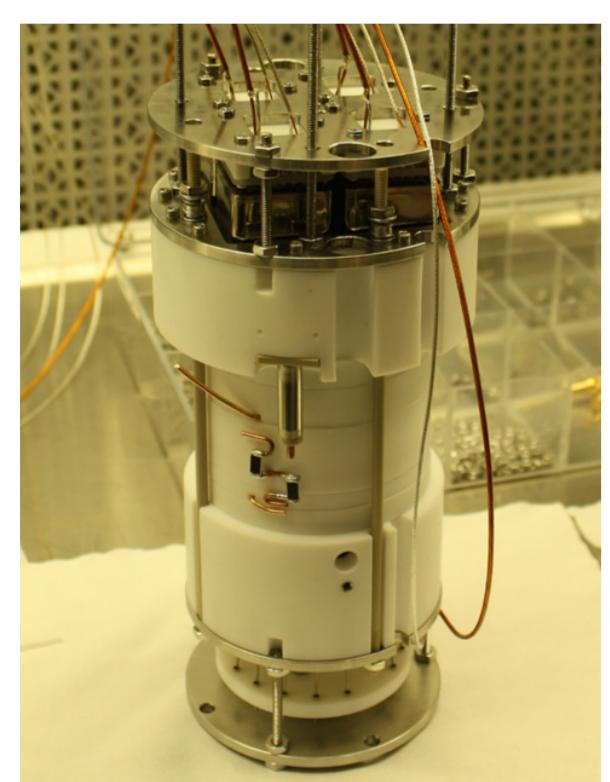
Light and Charge Yield vs. Drift Field



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

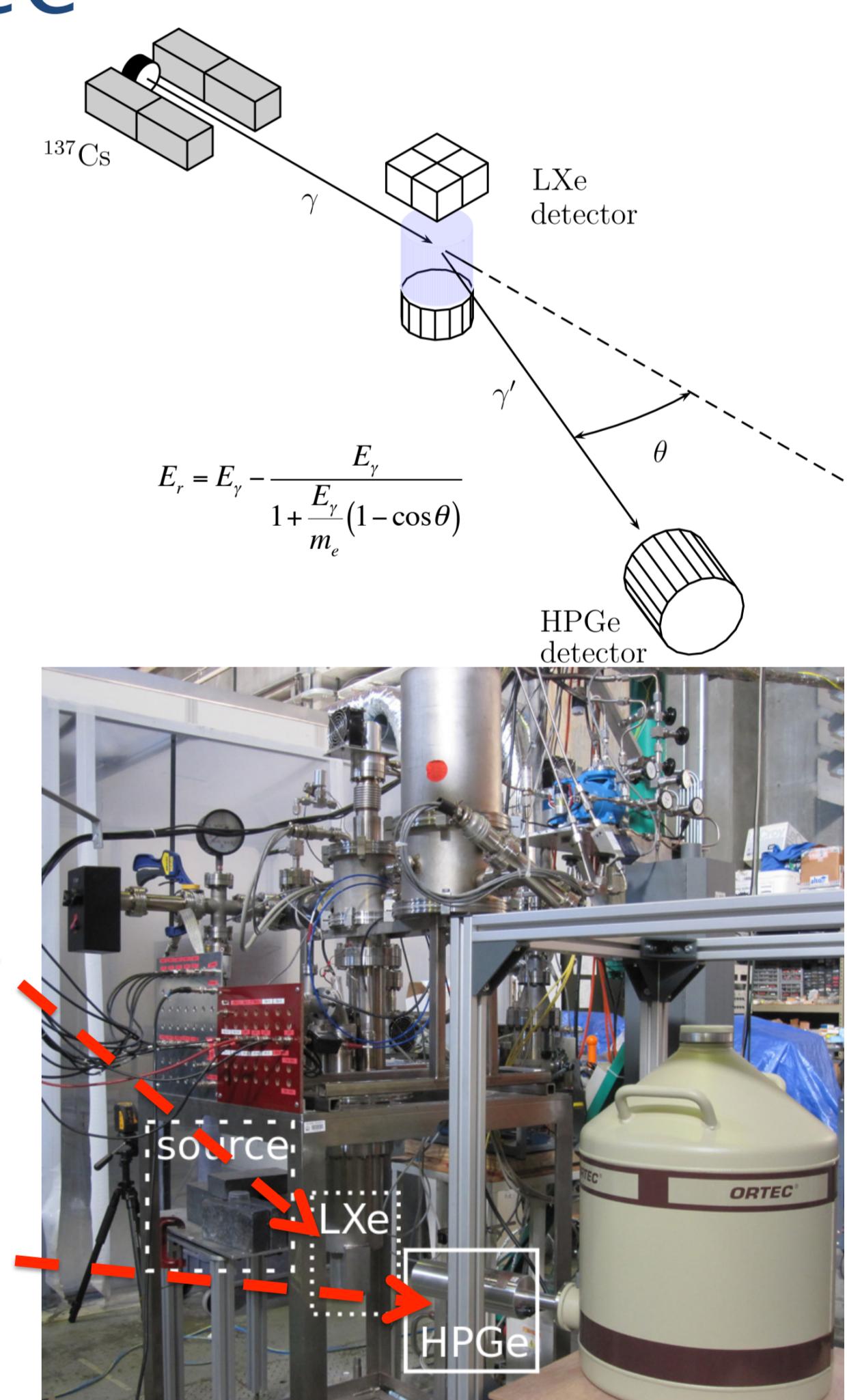
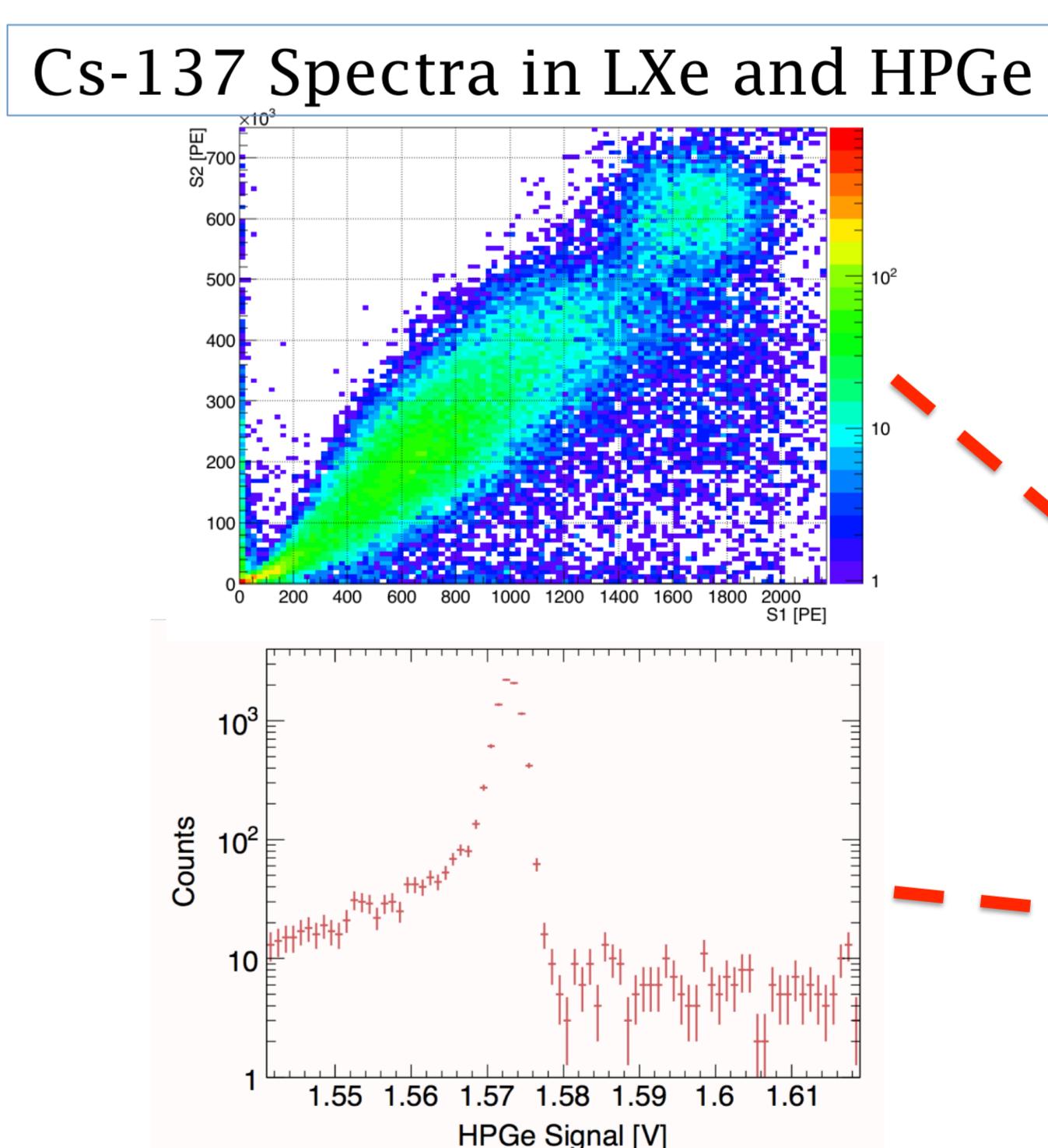
neriX Detector

- 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

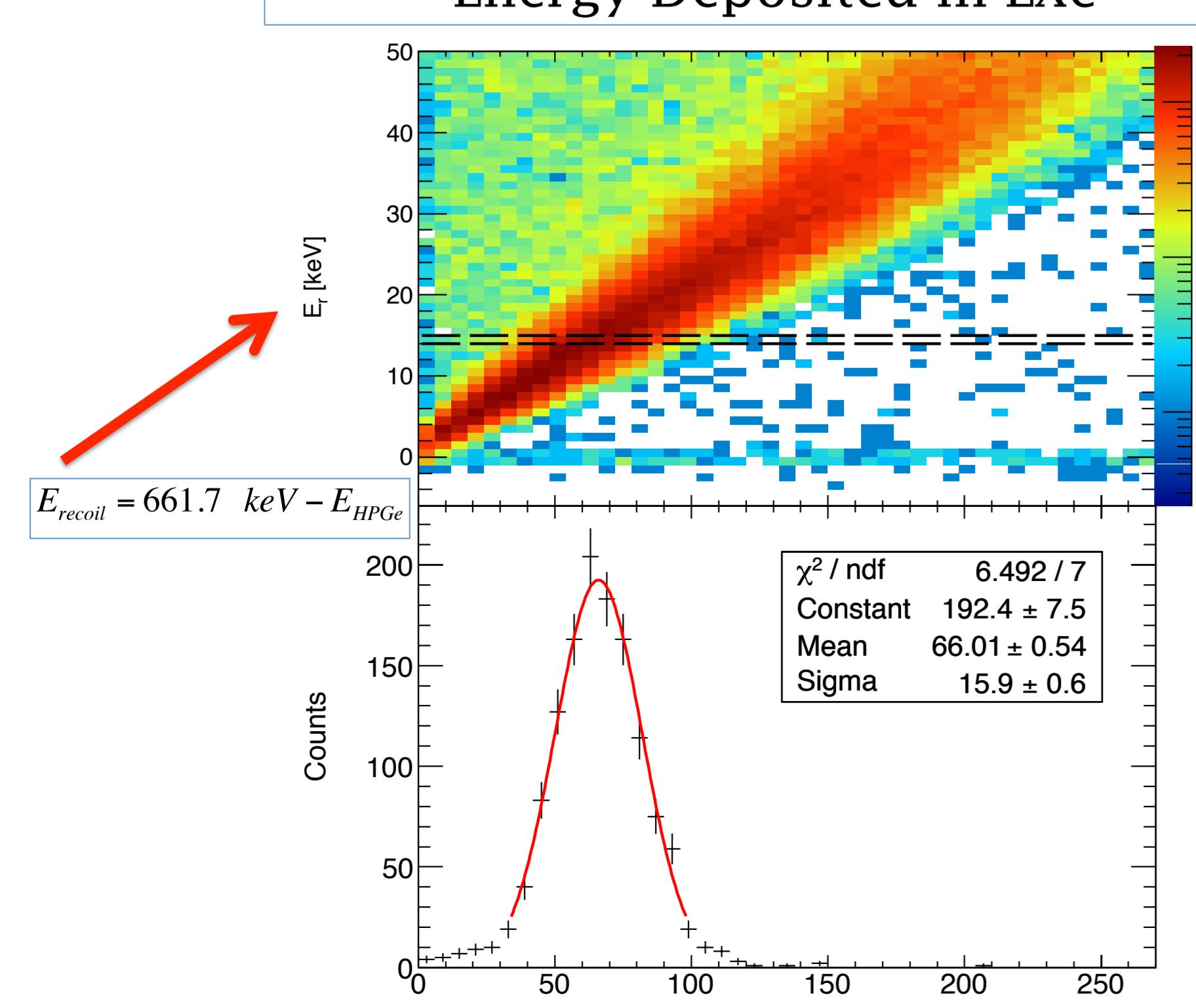


Compton Coincidence Technique

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



Prompt Scintillation Light (S1) vs. Energy Deposited in LXe



Preliminary Electronic Recoil Results

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

