

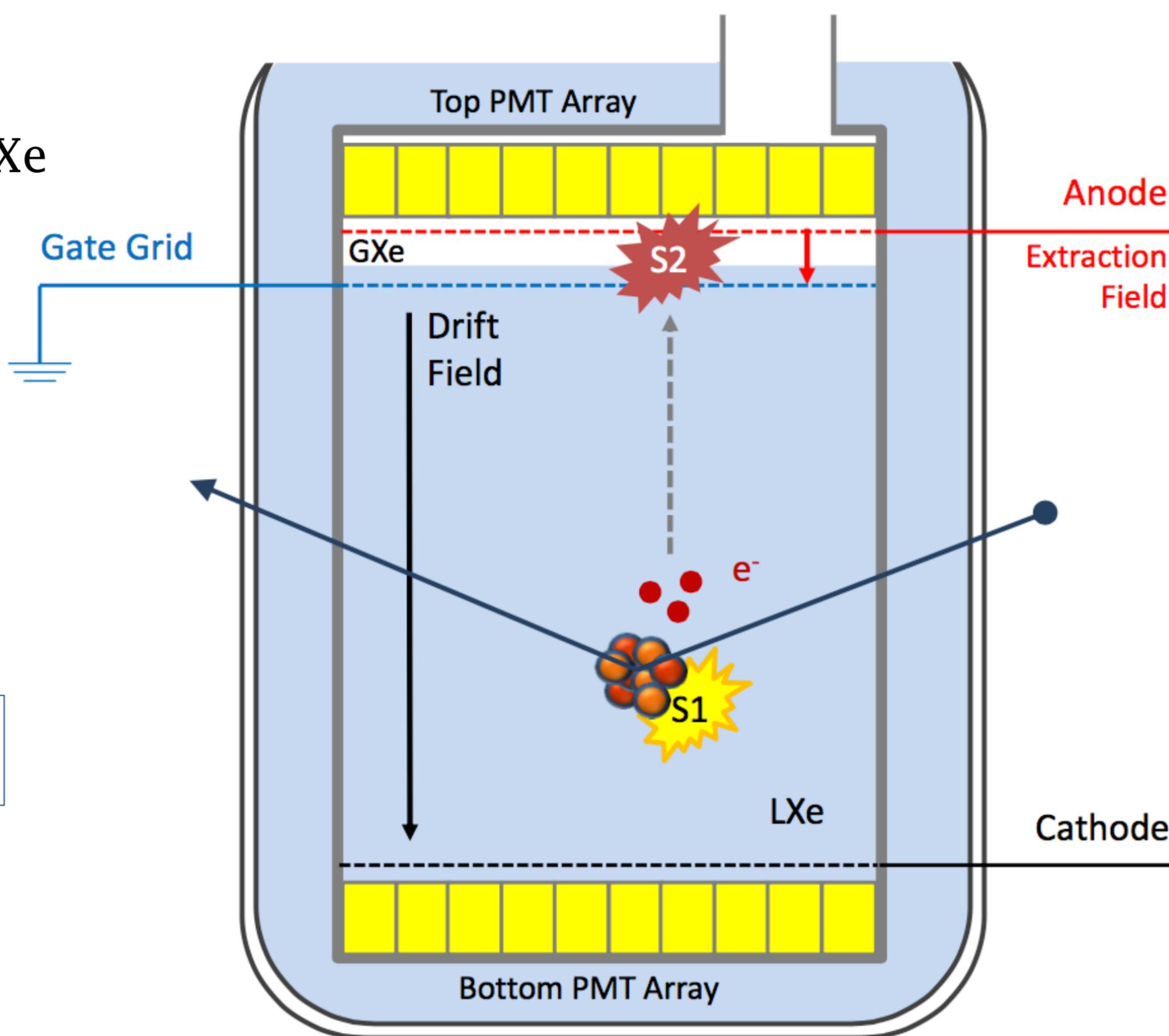
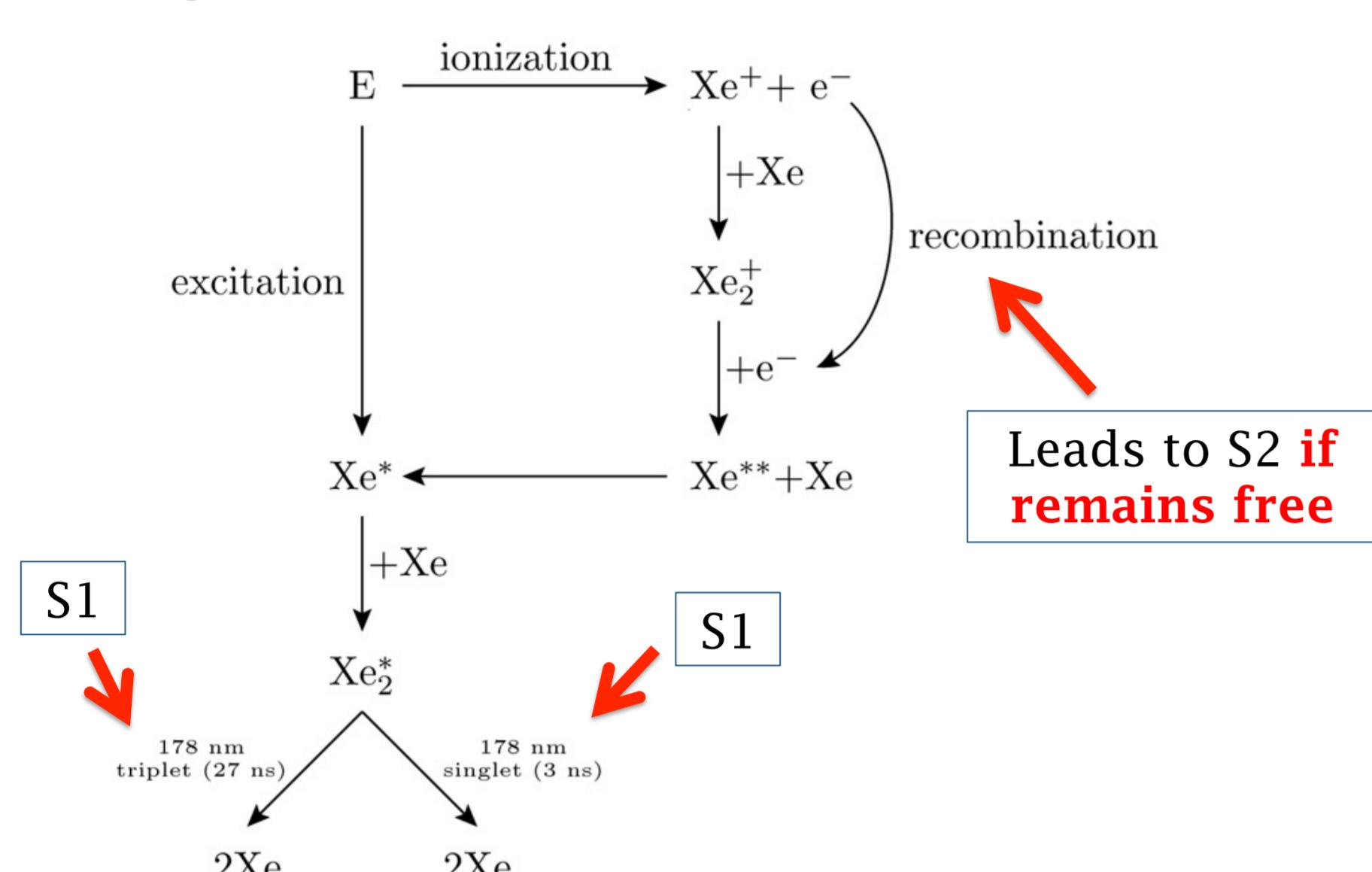
Measurement of the Light and Charge Yield of Low Energy Electronic and Nuclear Recoils in Liquid Xenon for Different Electric Fields



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

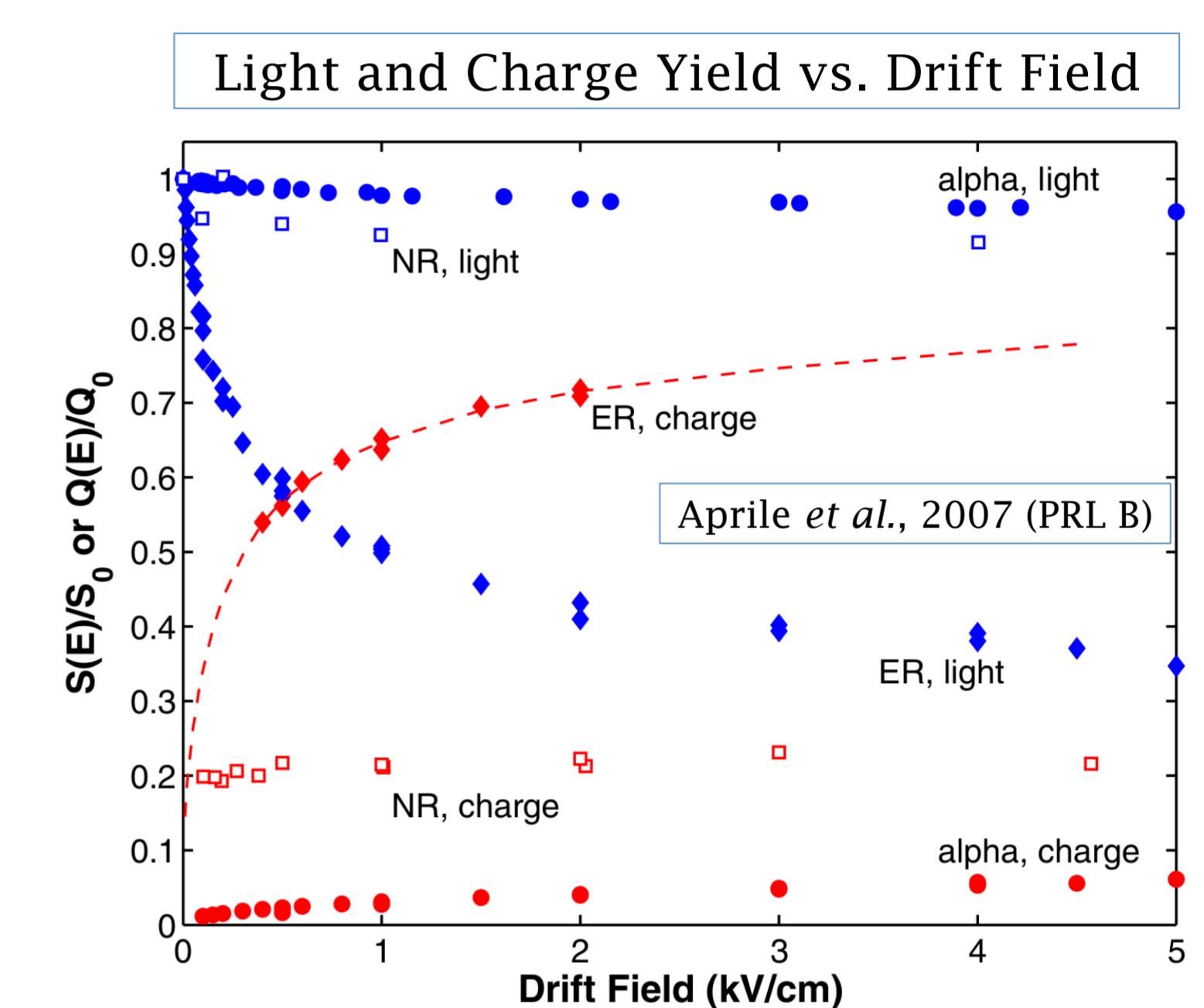
Dual-Phase LXe TPC

- 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

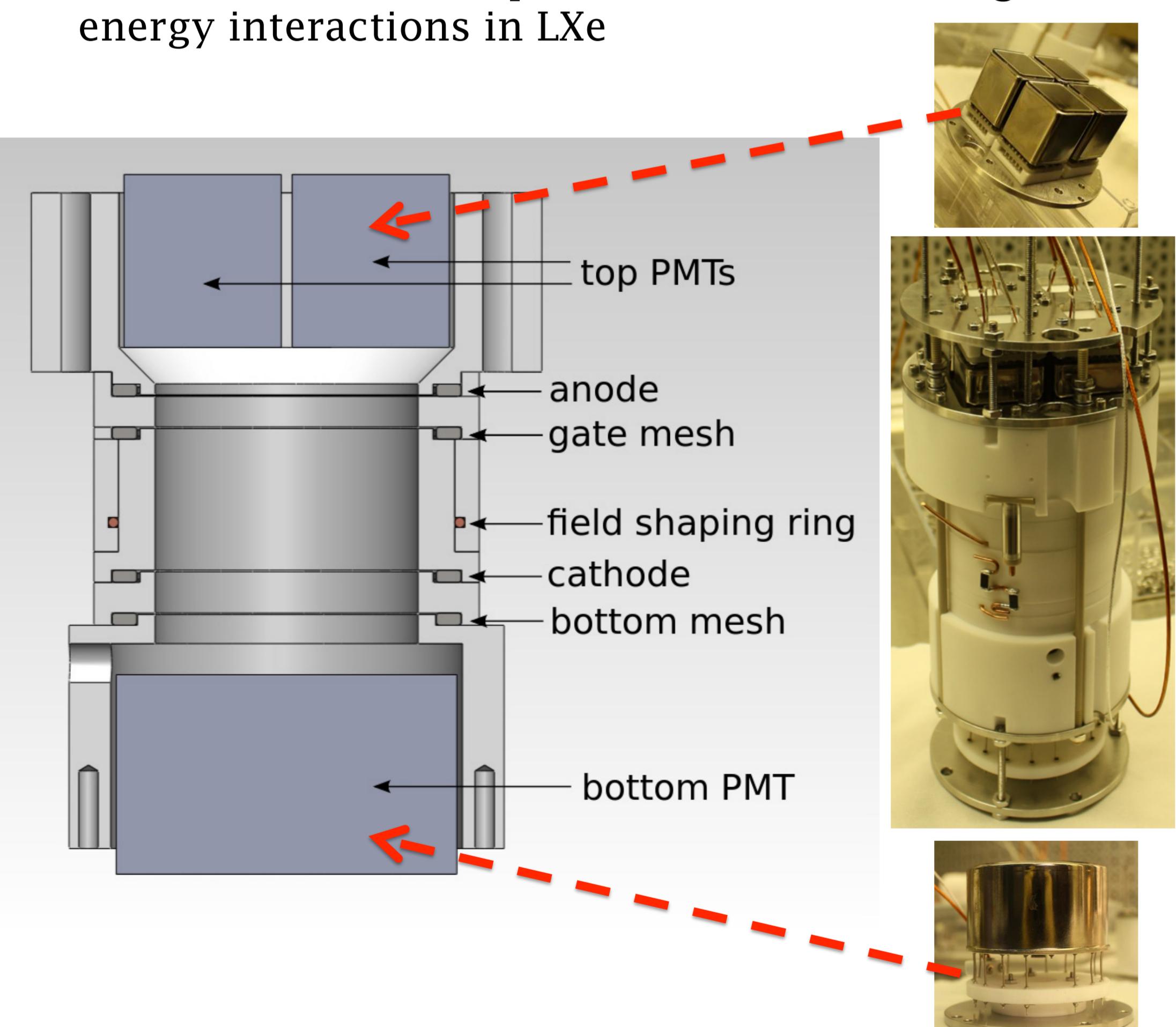
- Light and charge yield as a function of energy and drift field unknown at low energies
- Light Yield = Photoelectrons / Energy
- Charge Yield = Free Electrons / Energy



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?

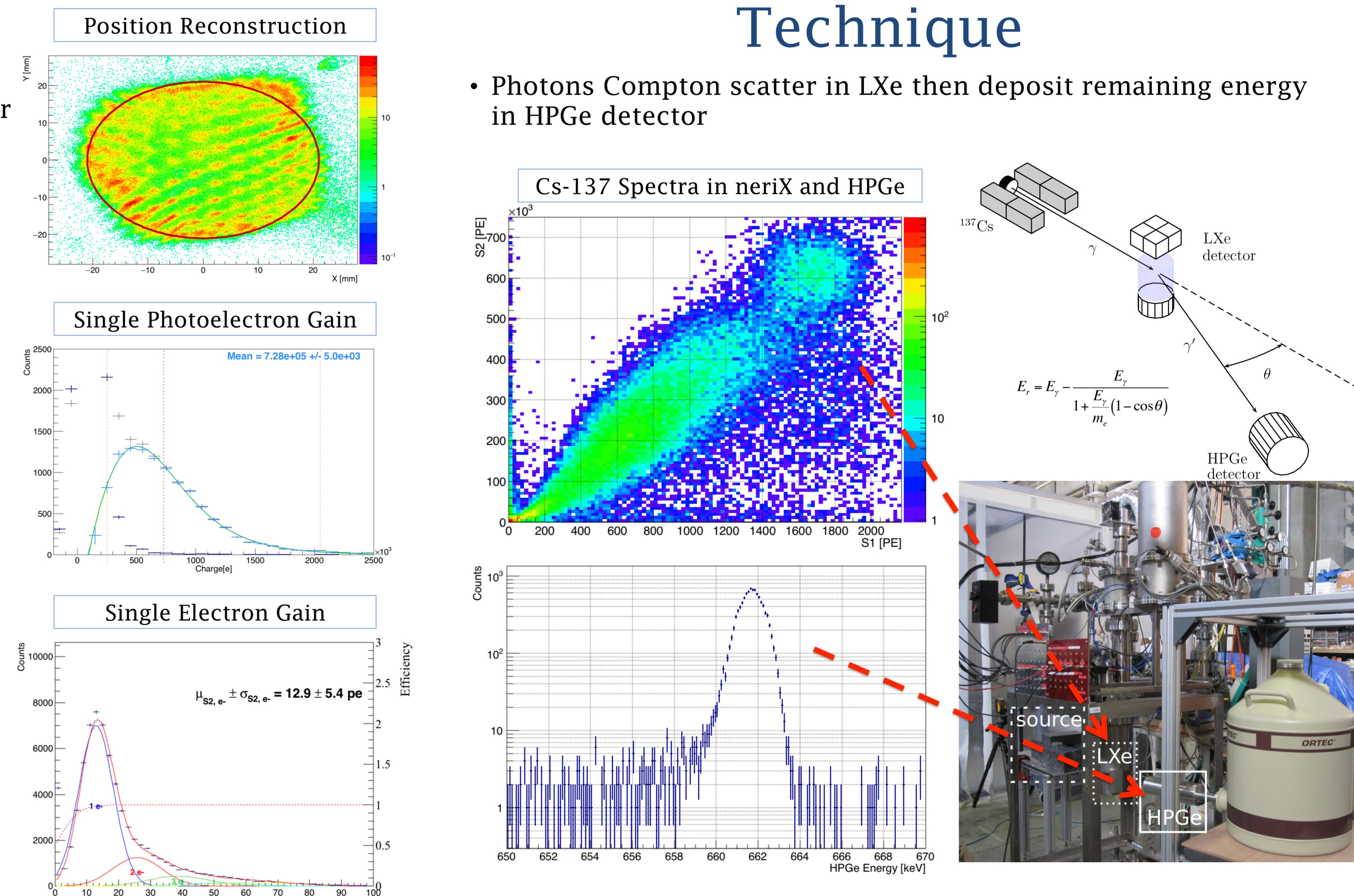
neriX Detector

- Dual-phase 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



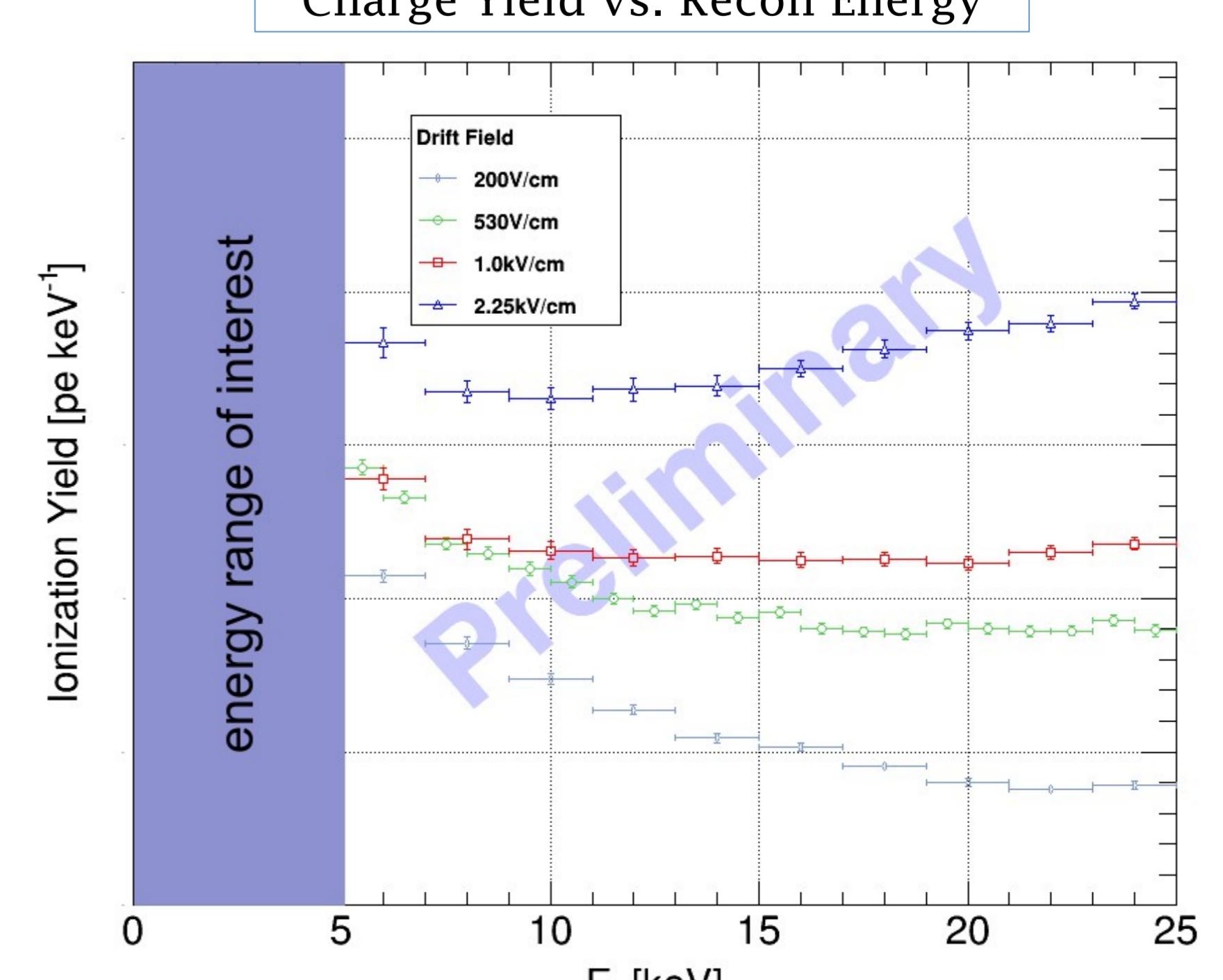
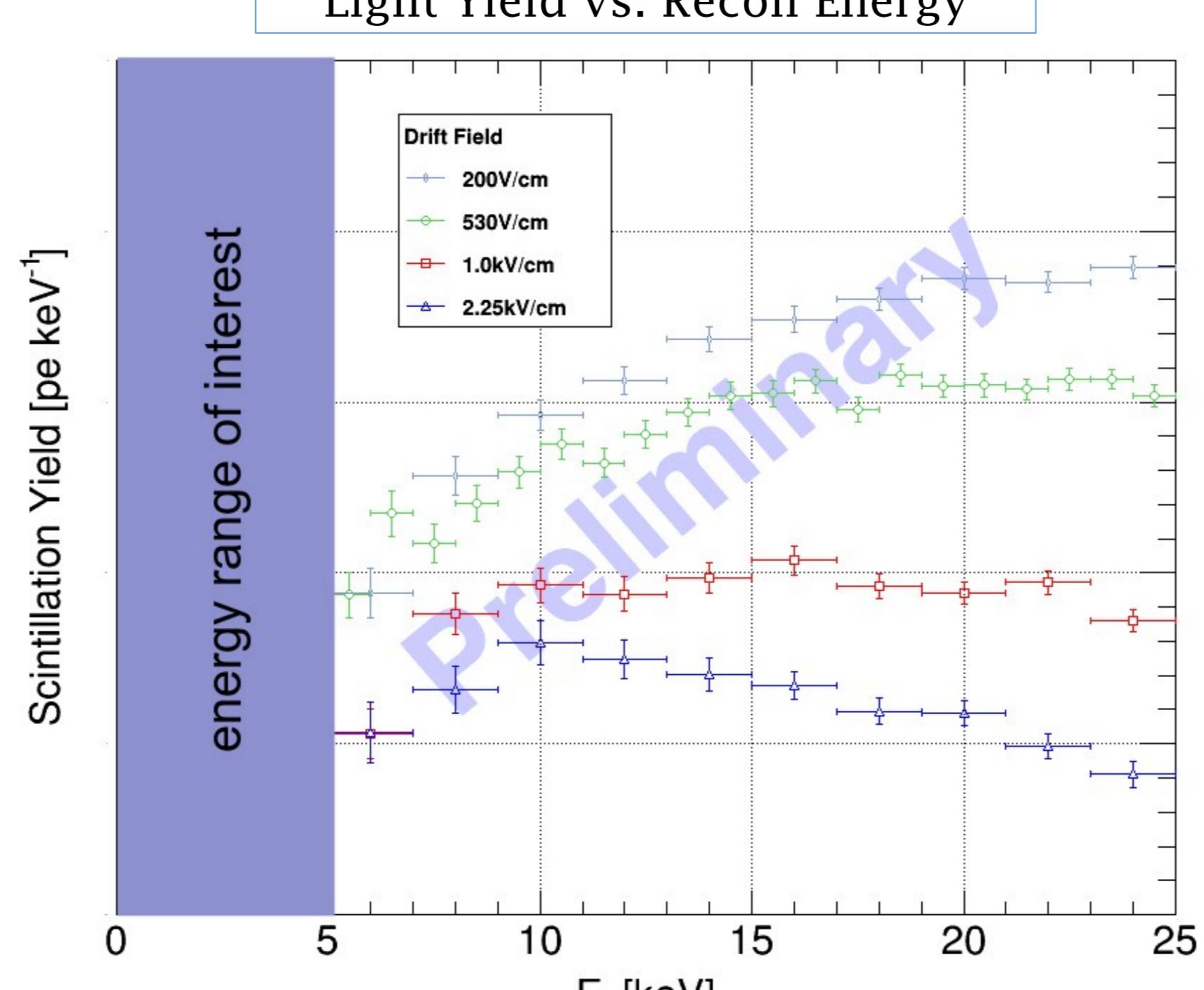
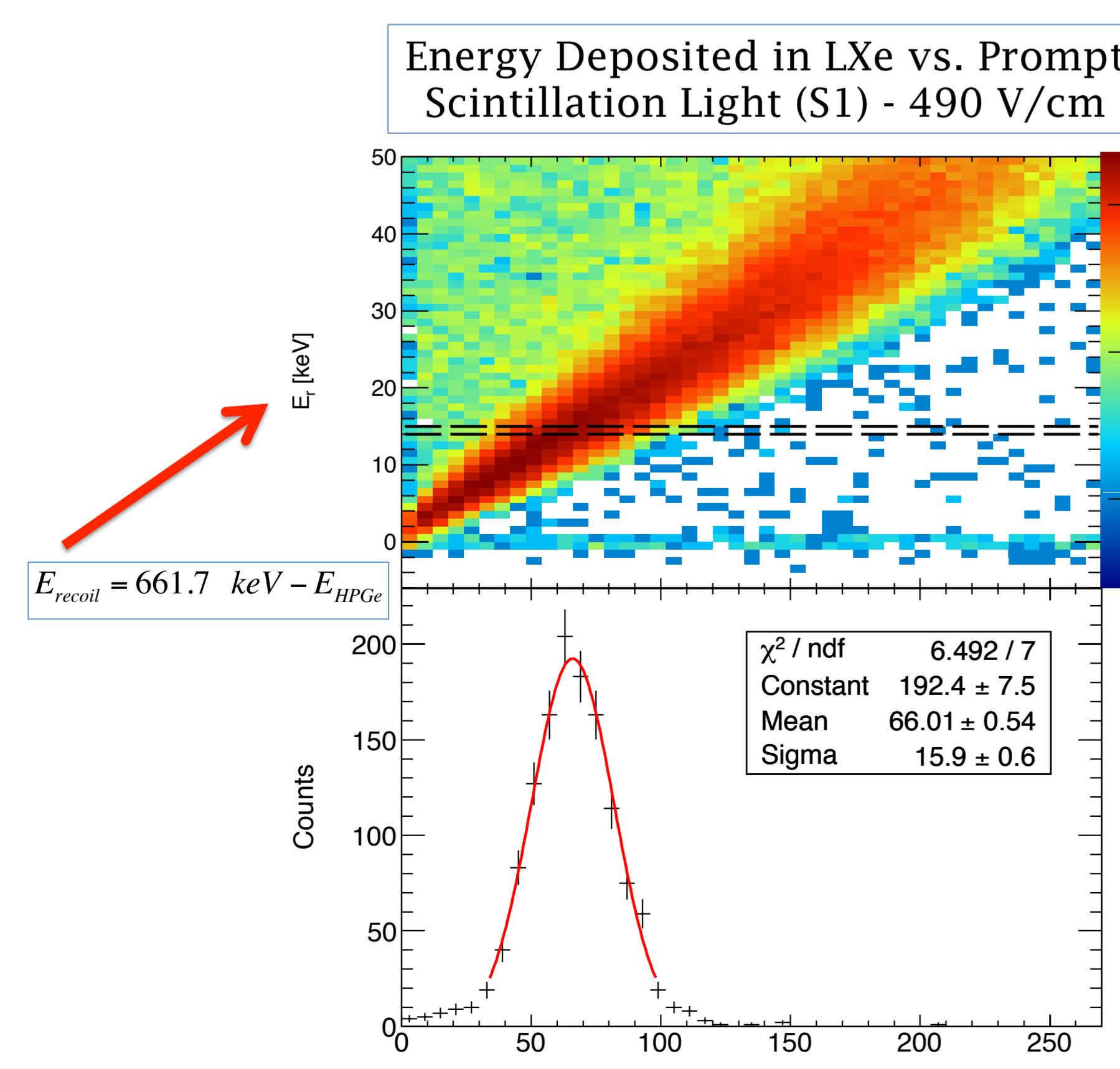
Compton Coincidence Technique

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



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



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