

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

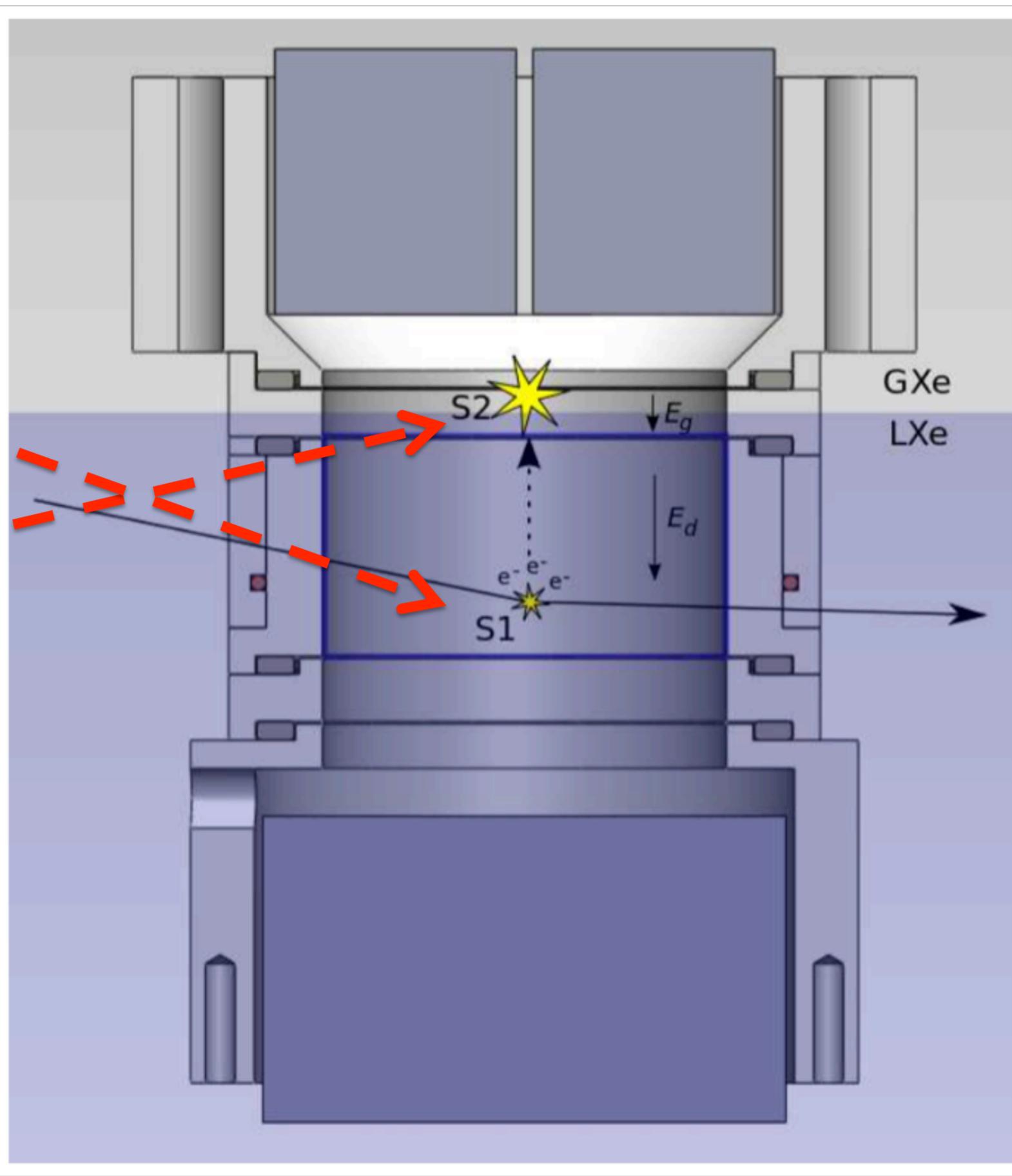
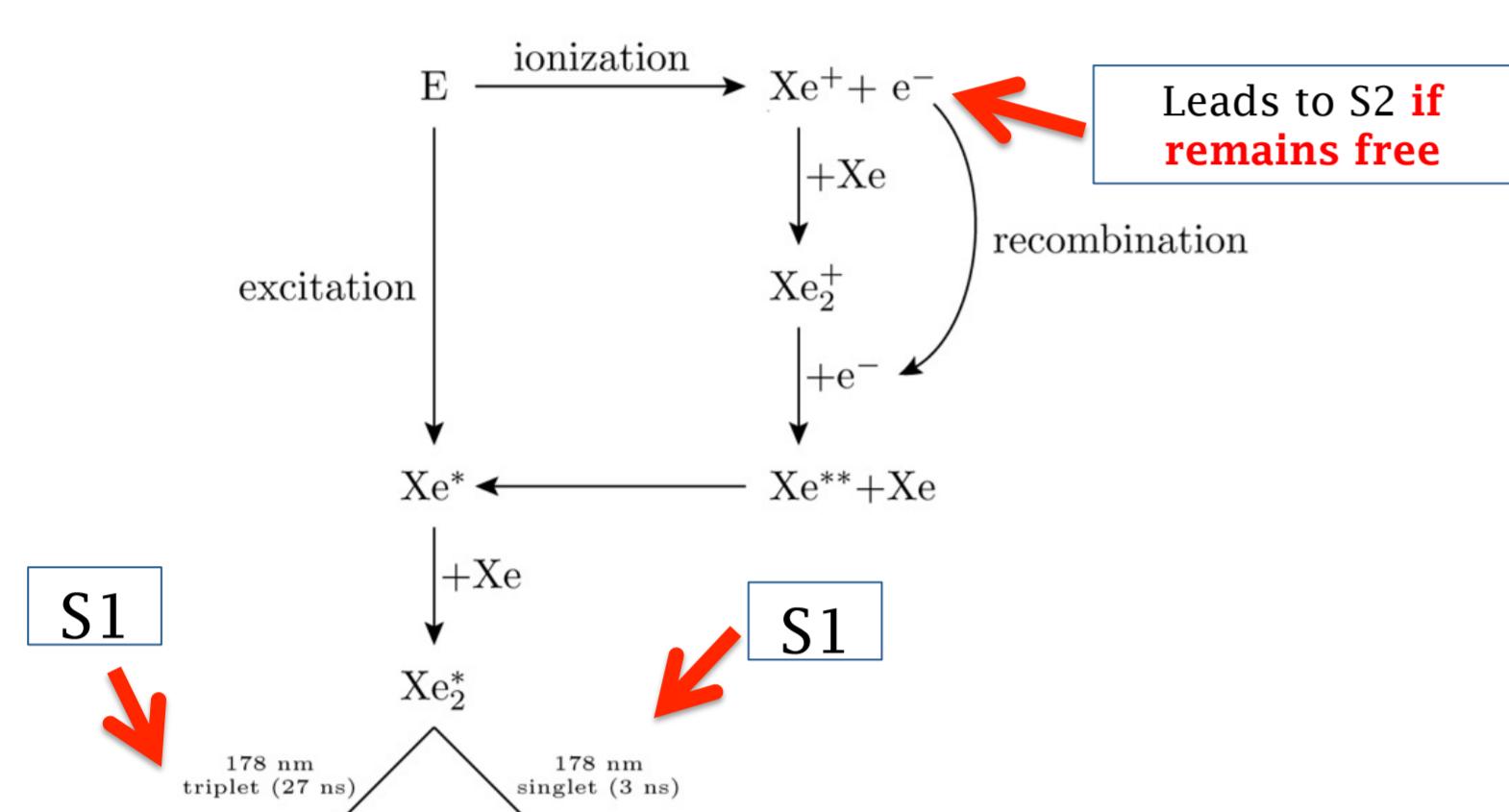


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## Dual-Phase LXe Detectors

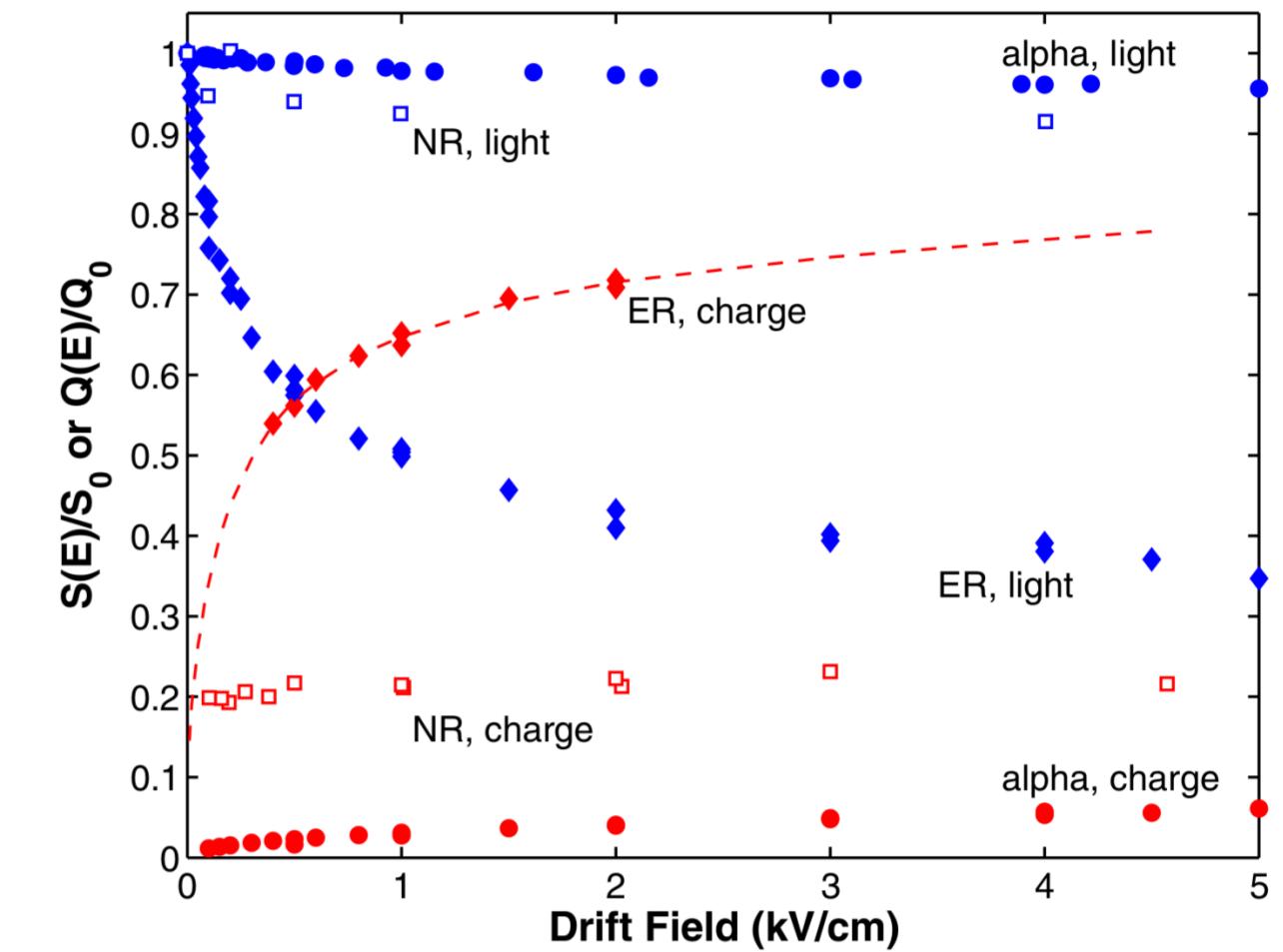
- Dual-phase LXe detectors → simultaneous detection of light and charge
  - S1:** Prompt light emission from interaction in LXe
  - S2:** Complementary signal from acceleration of electrons through GXe



## Light and Charge Yield

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

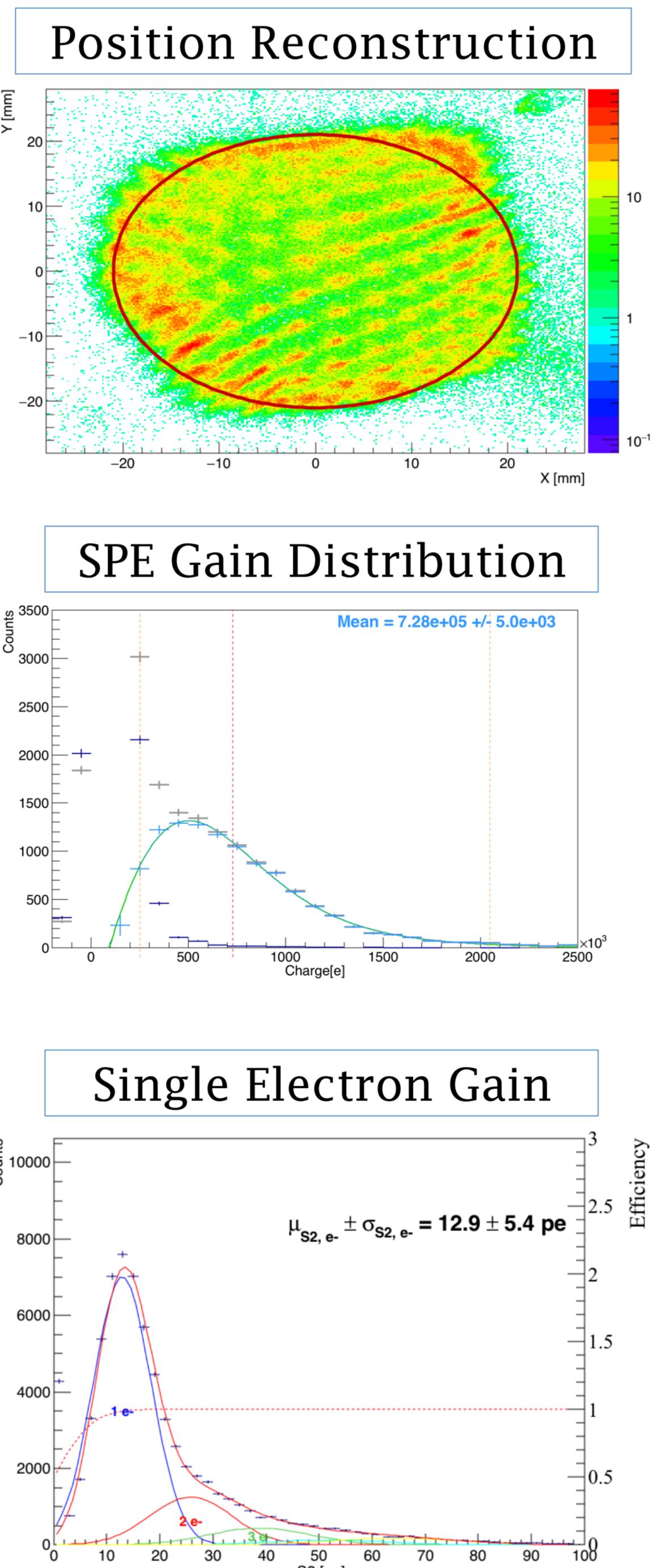
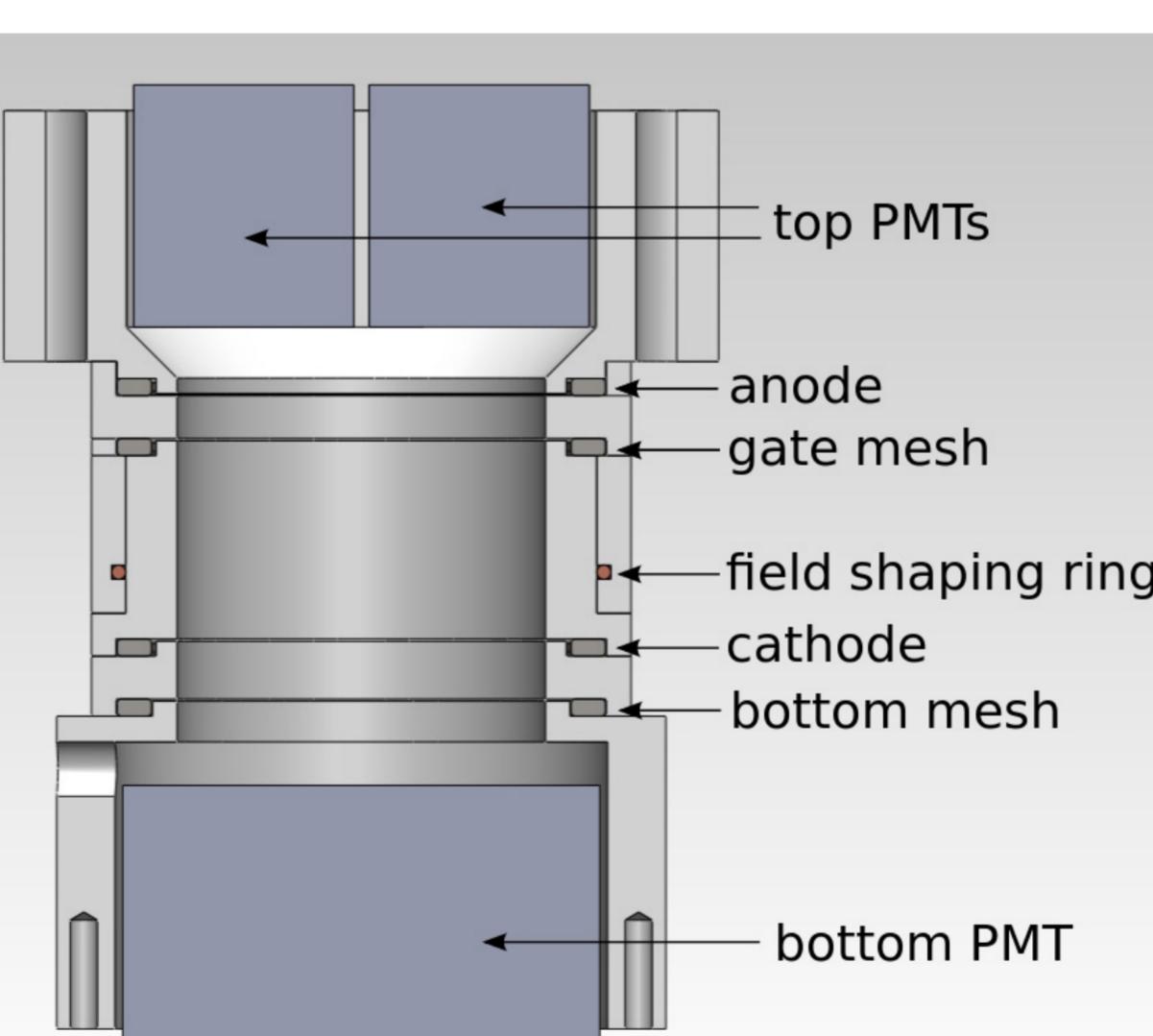
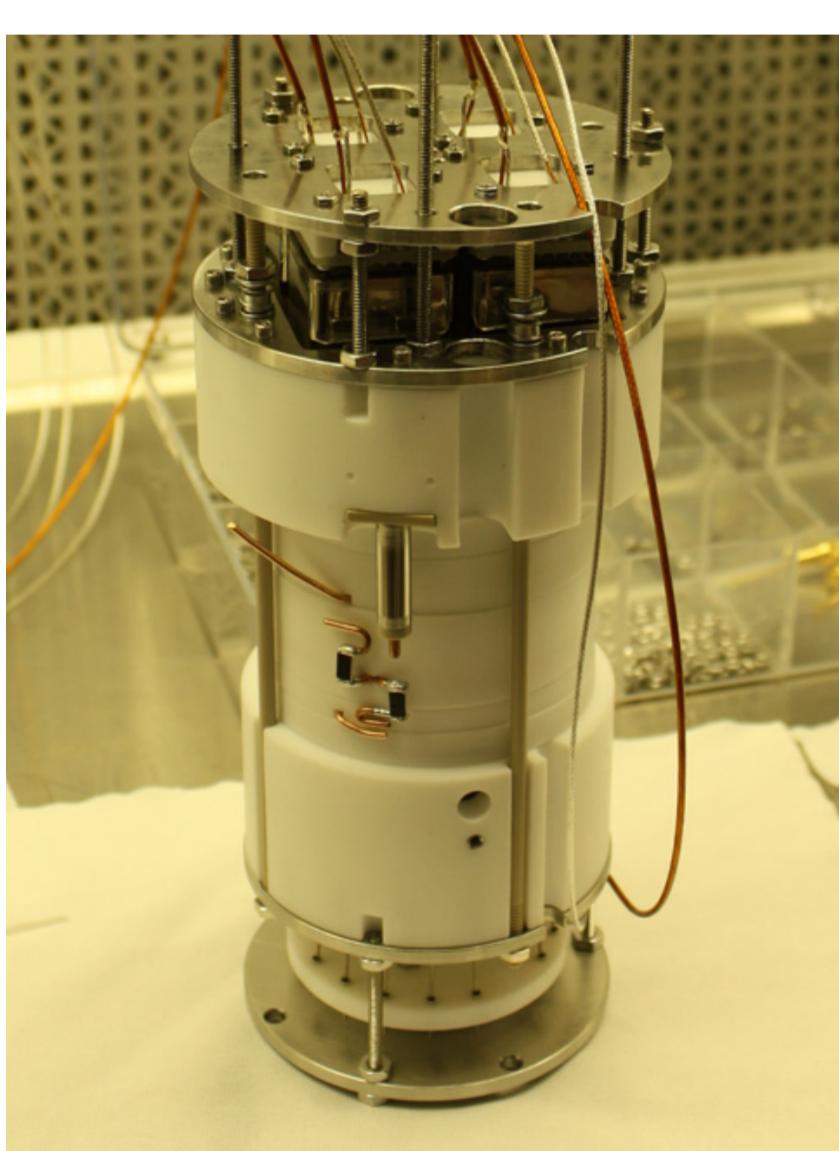
Light and Charge Yield vs. Drift Field



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

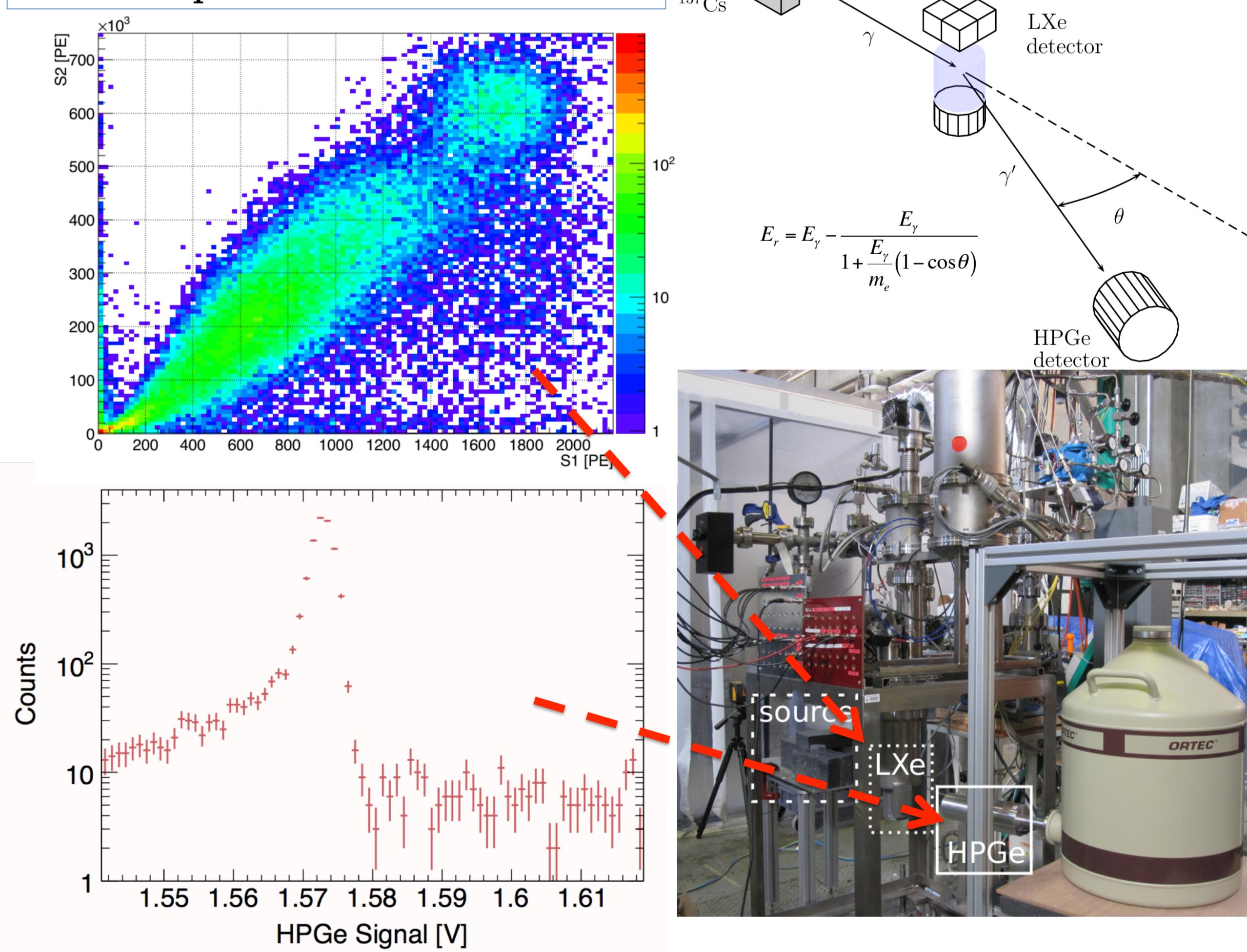
- Dual-phase LXe Time Projection Chamber for measuring **nuclear** and **electronic** recoils in Xenon
  - Small size and minimal materials surrounding fiducial volume make this detector well suited for measurements of light and charge yield
  - Can measure light and charge yield as a function of energy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



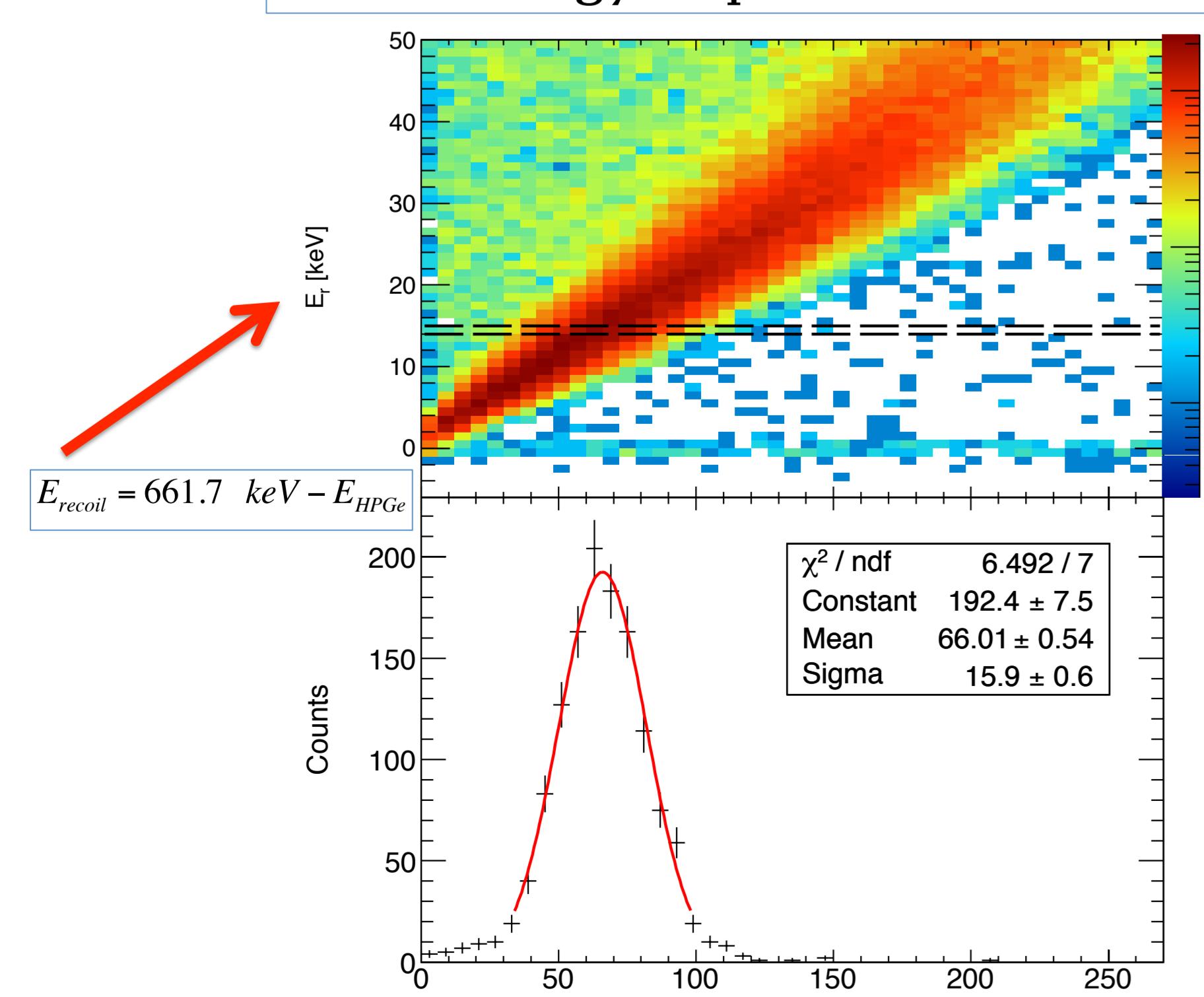
## Compton Coincidence Technique

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

Cs-137 Spectra in LXe and HPGe



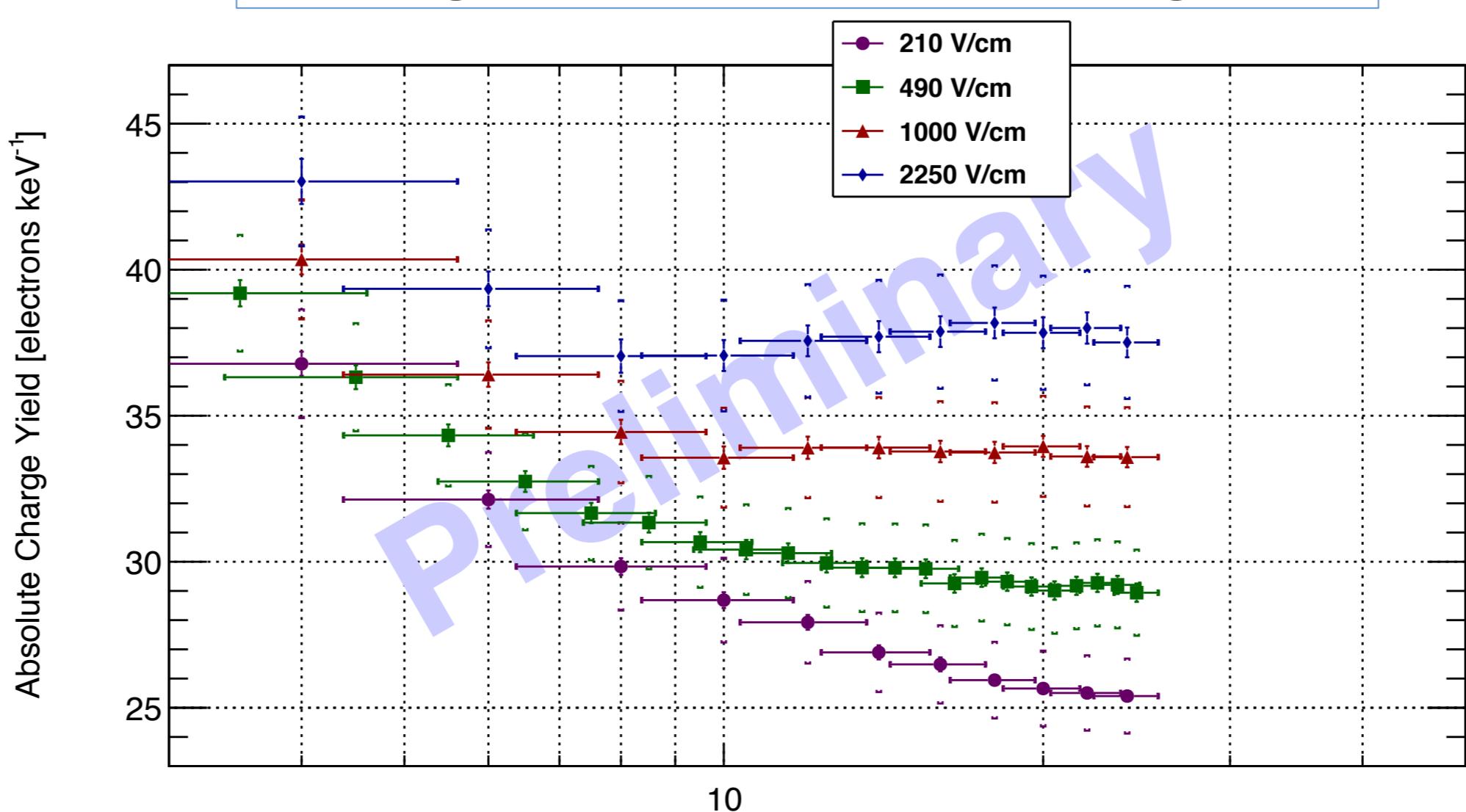
Prompt Scintillation Light (S1) vs. Energy Deposited in LXe



## 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

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

