



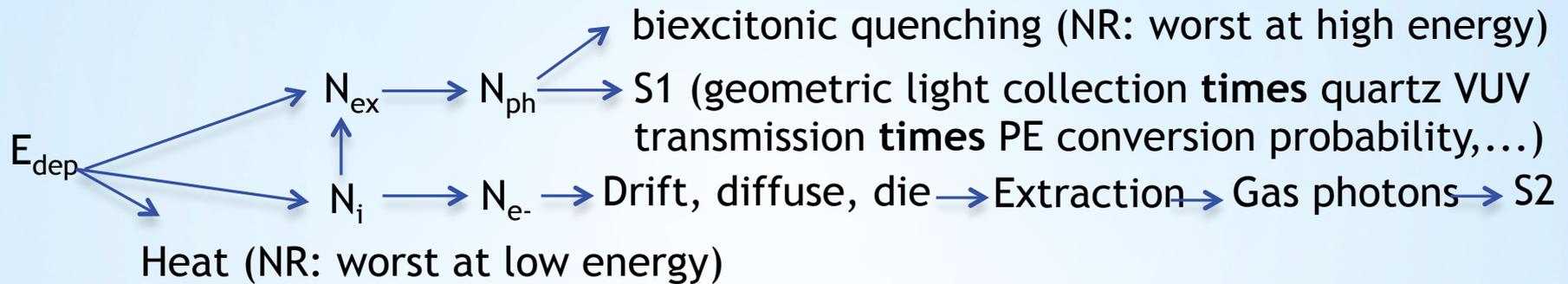
*The Microphysics of Noble Liquids

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Workshop on Low Energy Particle Physics with Liquid Xenon Detectors,
National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, *Thursday 10/23/2014*

- * The working model of the physics of the ionization and scintillation processes
- * Recent improvements in our understanding
- * Examples of both postdictive and predictive power of approach presented today

- * Focusing exclusively on liquid xenon here
 - * Gas xenon, argon, and other noble elements and phases should work within same framework
- * Work is incorporated into NEST (Noble Element Simulation Technique) which is a MC tool



Free parameters used at every step have physical meaning

* Energy Partitioning

- * Approximation of the Platzman approach
 - * Compute average W to generate exciton or ion
- * Electron recombination varies with electric field, energy, type of scattering, and density/phase
 - * Thomas-Imel model of recombination
- * Lindhard theory of electronic stopping power
 - * Permit variations within default prescription
 - * Quenches the *total* yield, not just scintillation
- * Biexcitonic quenching of light yield
 - * Birks' Law, a function of the total dE/dx
- * Dobi/Mozumder recombination fluctuations

Mozumder, Chem. Phys. Lett. 245 (1995) 359

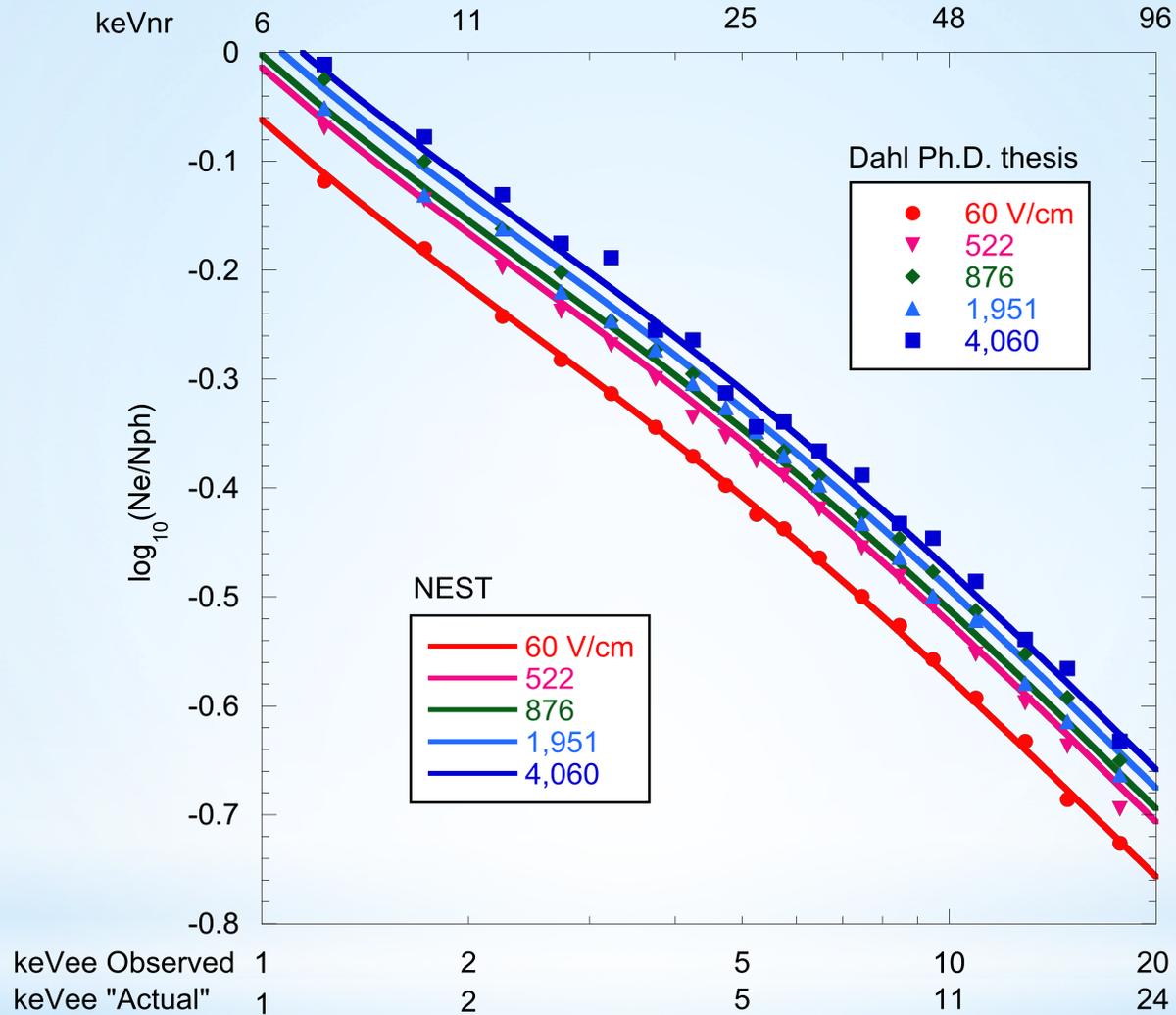
* Models Within Model

- * $W = 13.7 \pm 0.2$ eV (higher than excitation or ionization potentials because of heat loss)
- * If $N_{\text{ex}}/N_i = 0.15$ for ER (best-fit NEW model) then
- * $W_i =$ (traditional definition)
- * $E / N_i = (N_{\text{ex}} + N_i) * W / N_i = (N_{\text{ex}}/N_i + 1) * W = 1.15 * 13.7 \sim 15.8$ eV
 - * Compare to Takahashi 1975 result of 15.6 ± 0.3
 - * This is not forced: pieces fit together naturally

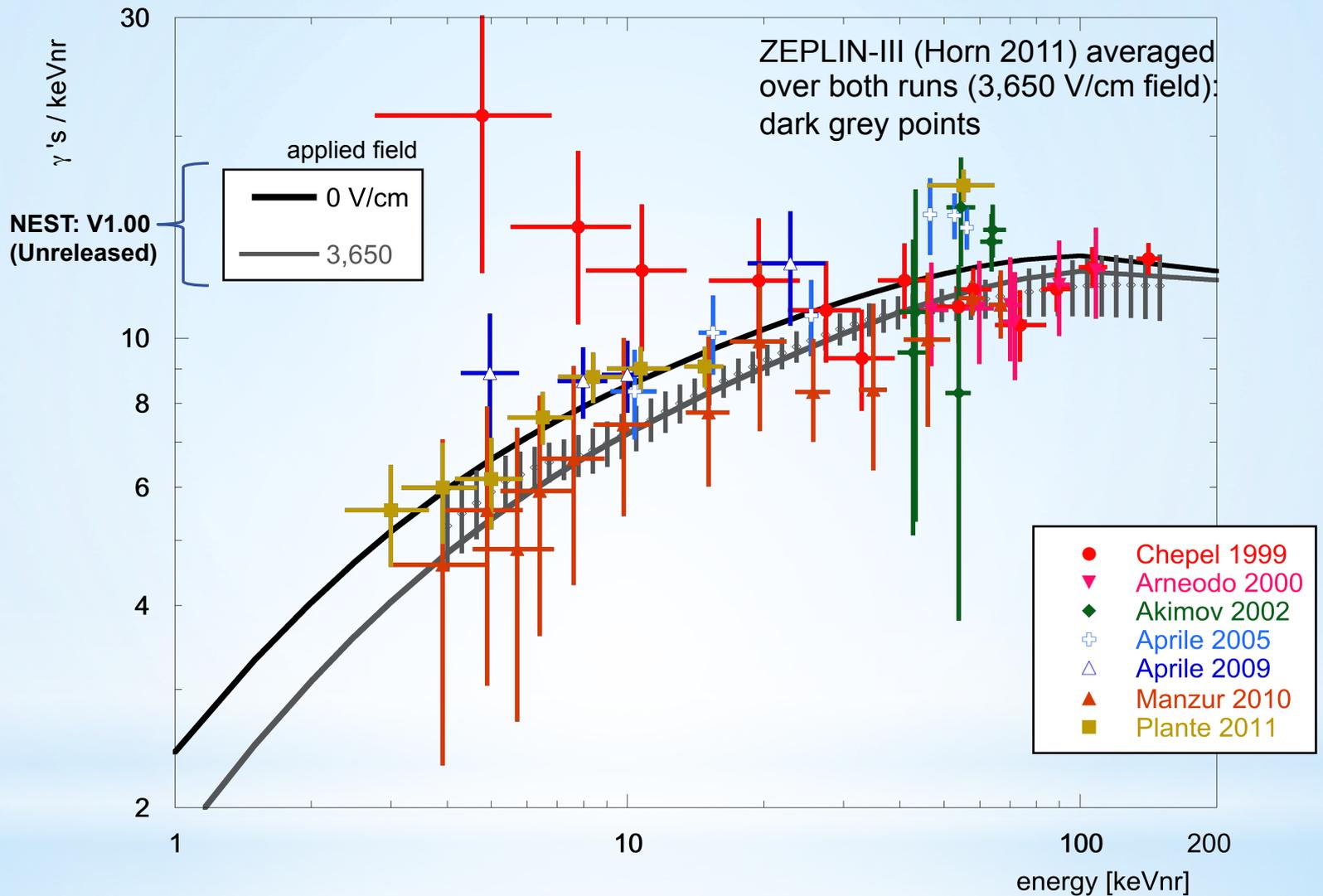
* Example Math

- * Continuity of zero and non-zero field models
- * Reduction in free parameters
 - * Less splining and more physical motivation
- * Over-conservativeness (low yields) removed
- * Global fit over as much data as possible
 - * Moving far beyond C.E. Dahl thesis data
- * Combined fit of light & charge simultaneously
- * For ER, fit to electron data only and gammas/x-rays must follow: much simpler approach

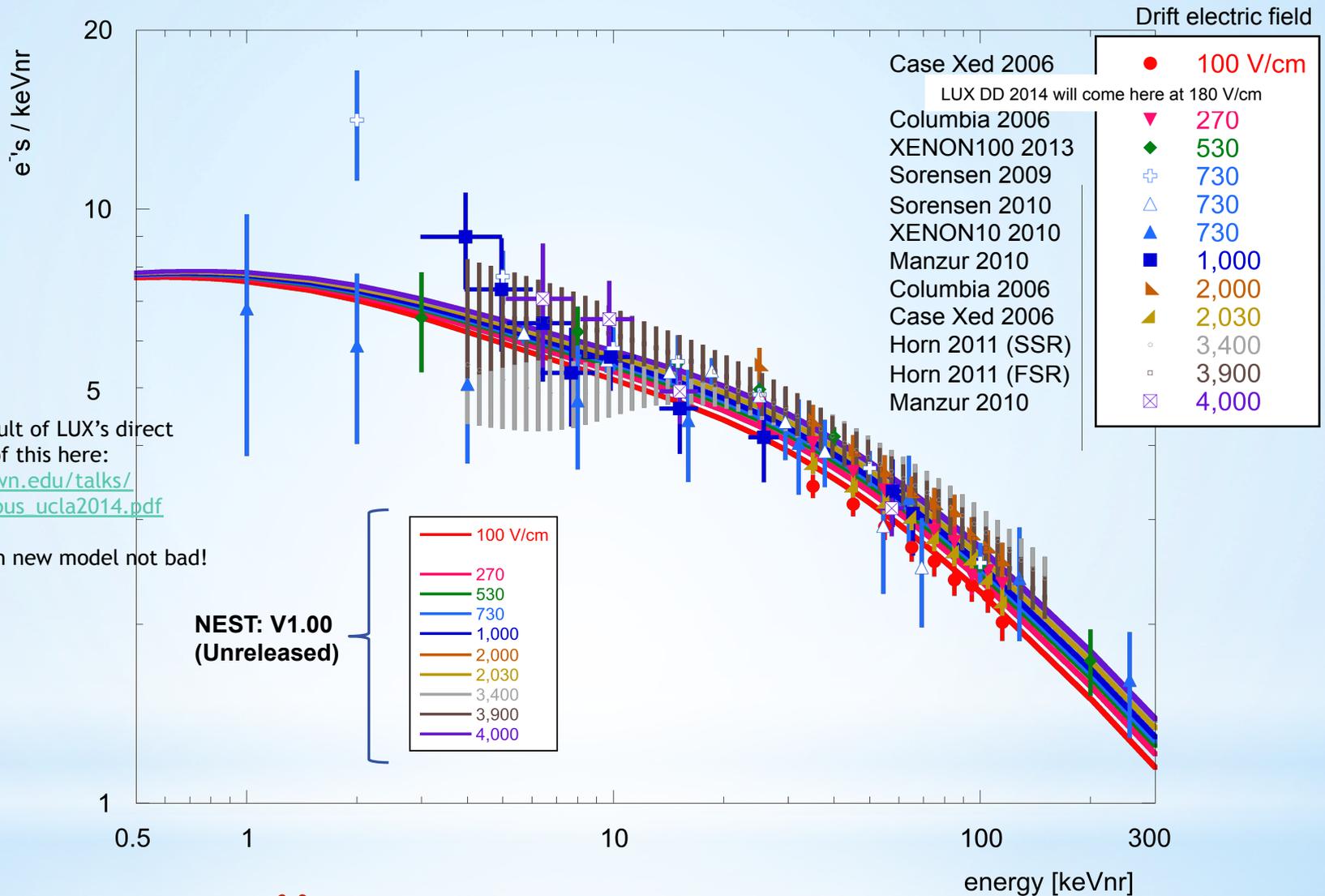
* What's New?



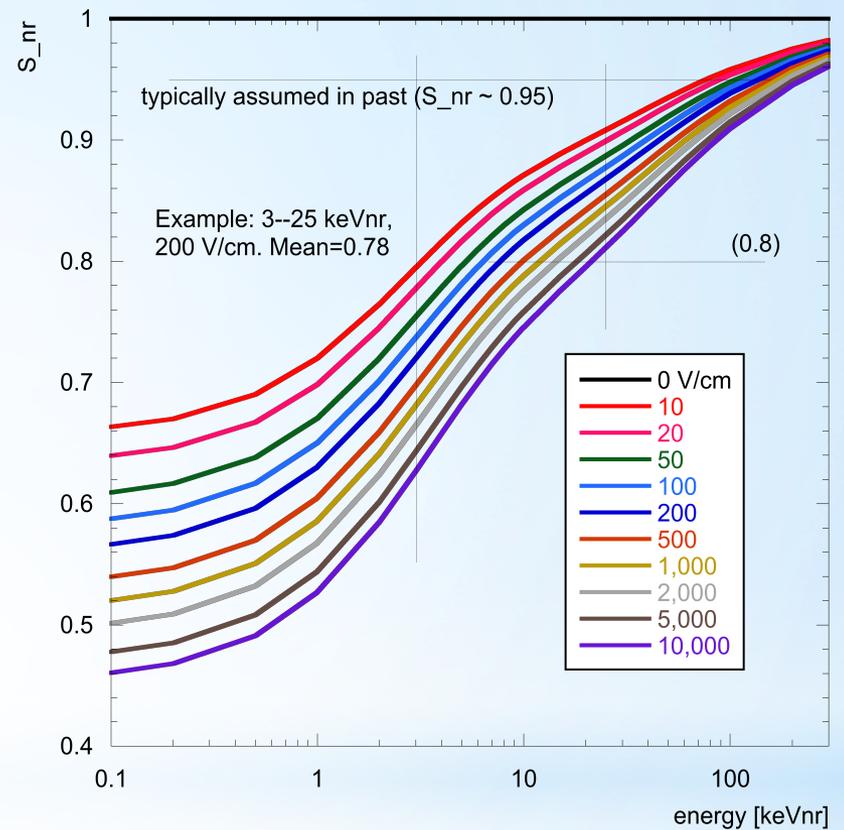
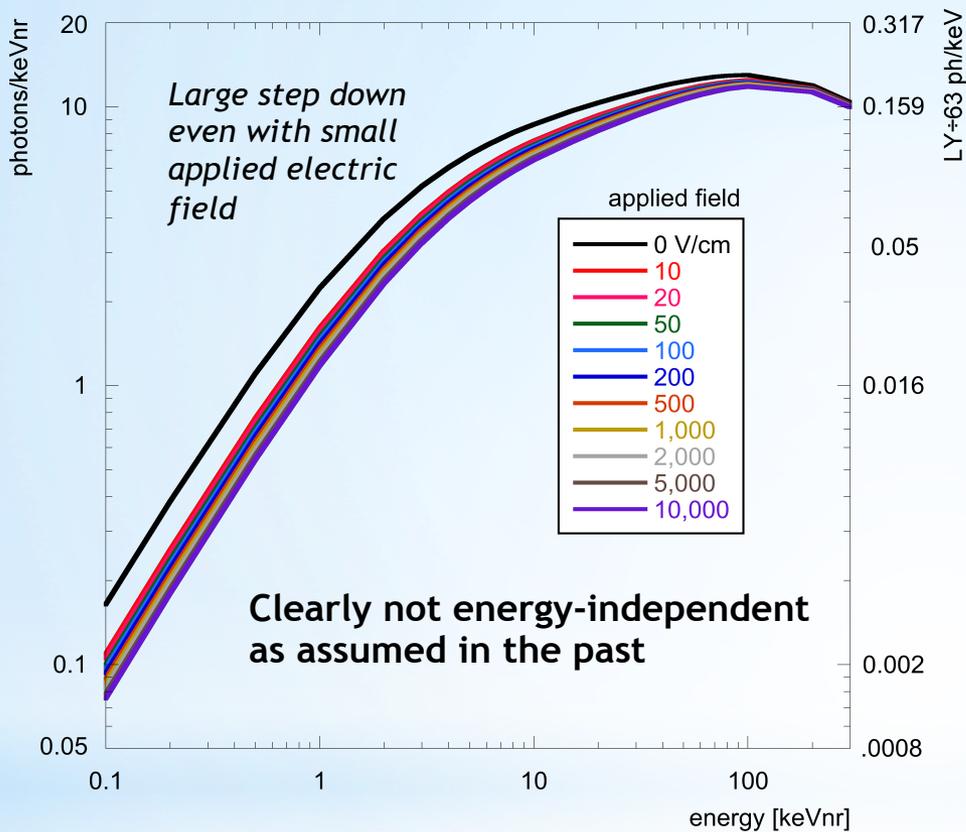
* NR Charge/Light Ratio



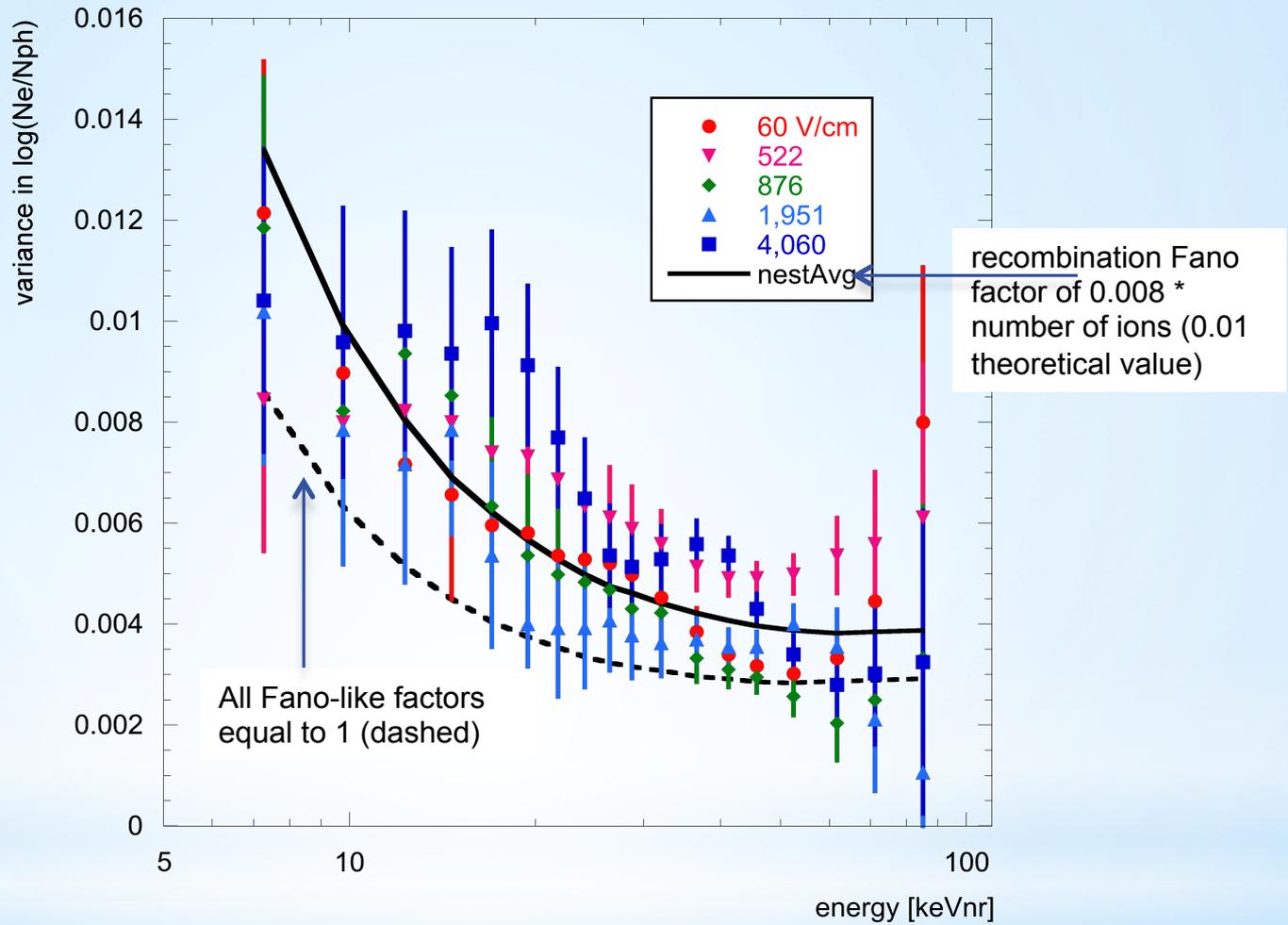
* NR Scintillation Yield



* NR Ionization Yield

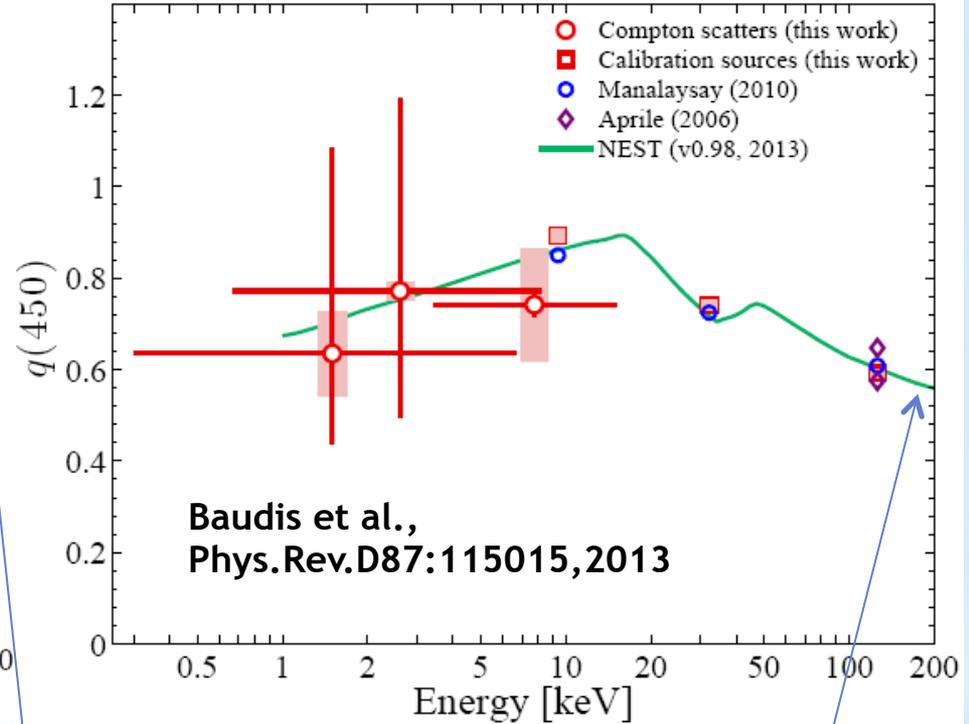
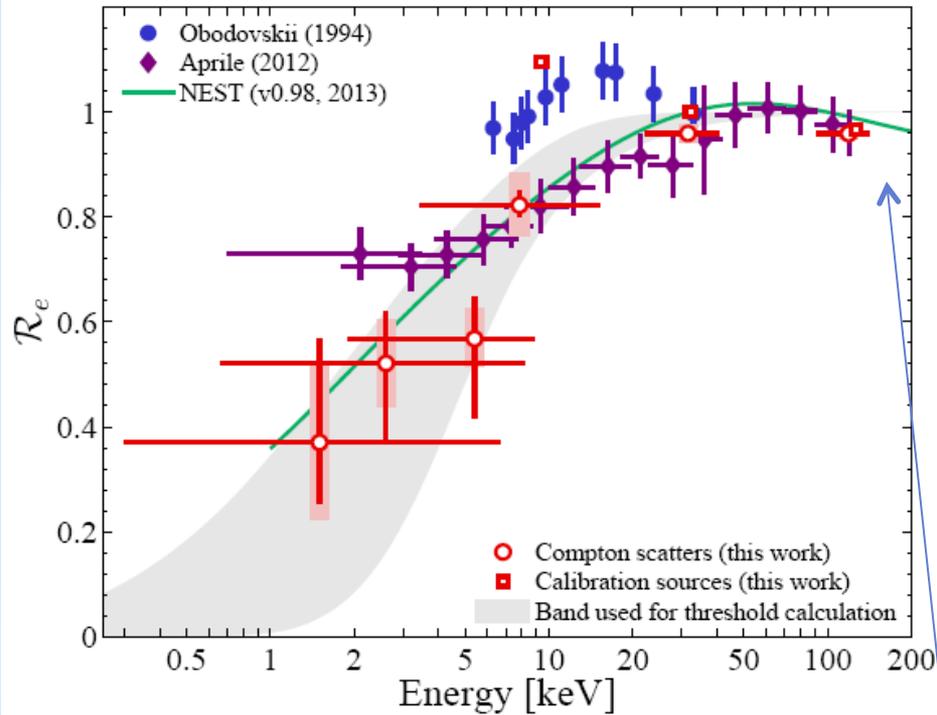


* Relative Yield v. Field



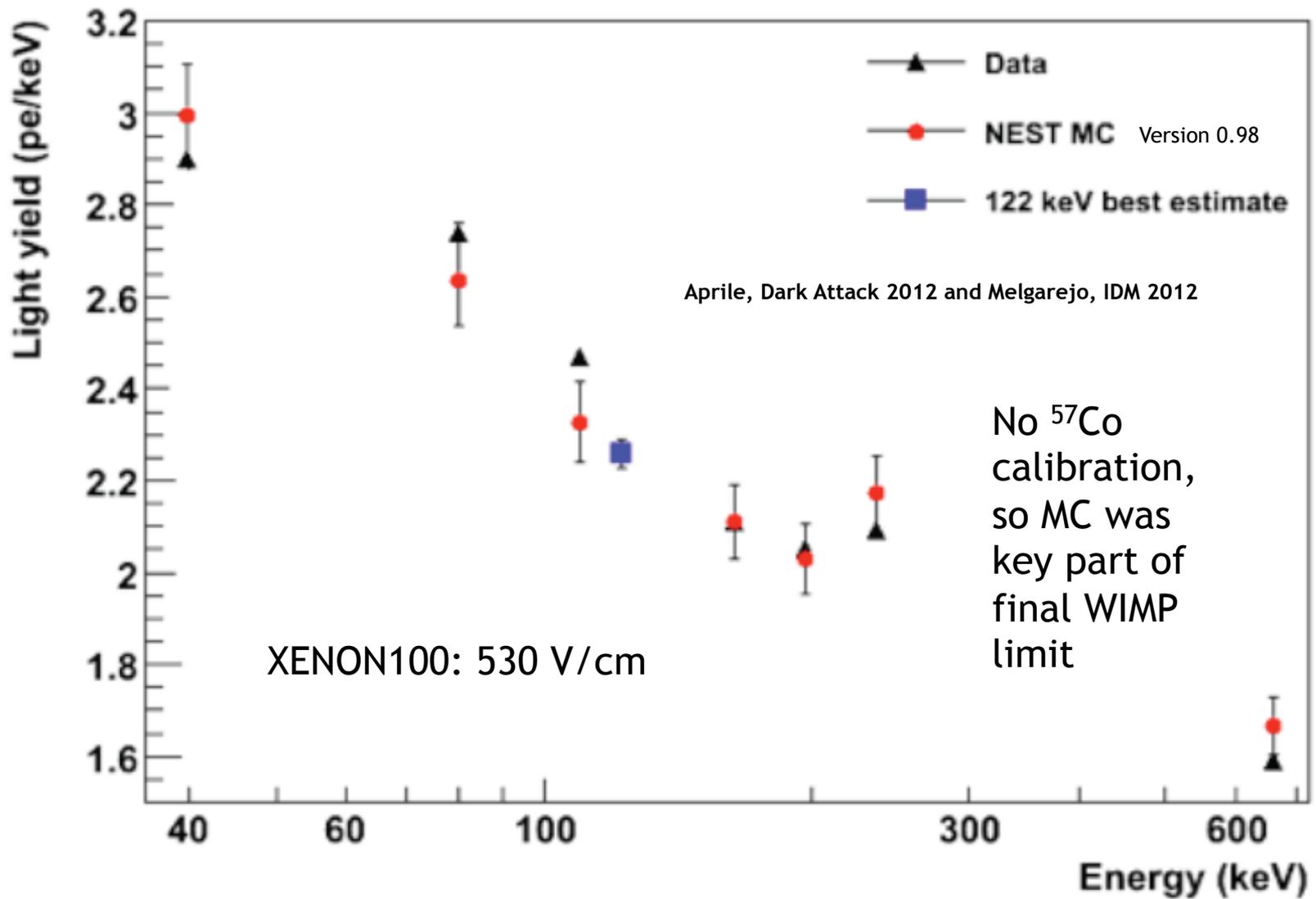
Zero Field

Non-zero Field (450 V/cm)

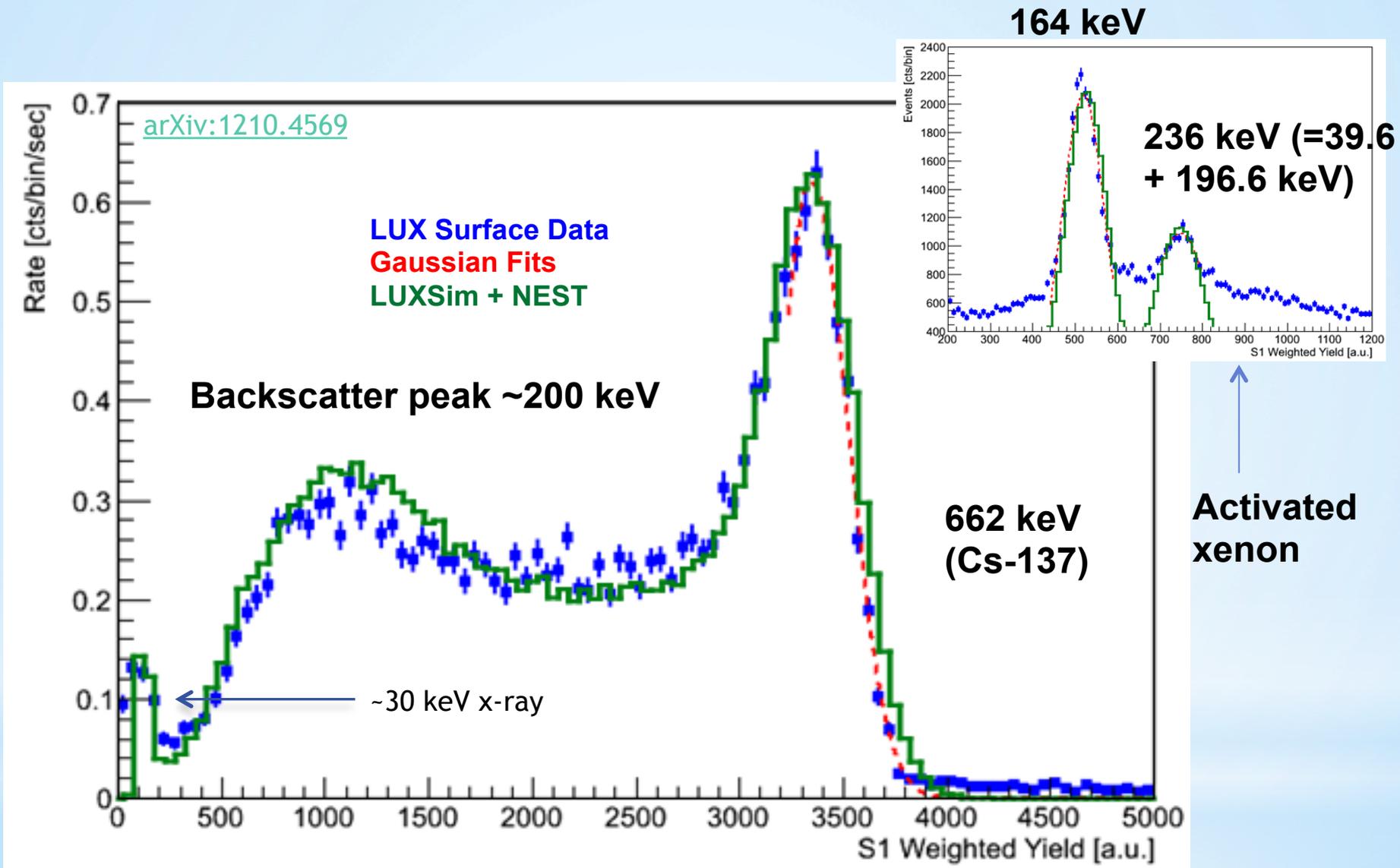


As we approach minimally-ionizing, the curve asymptotes

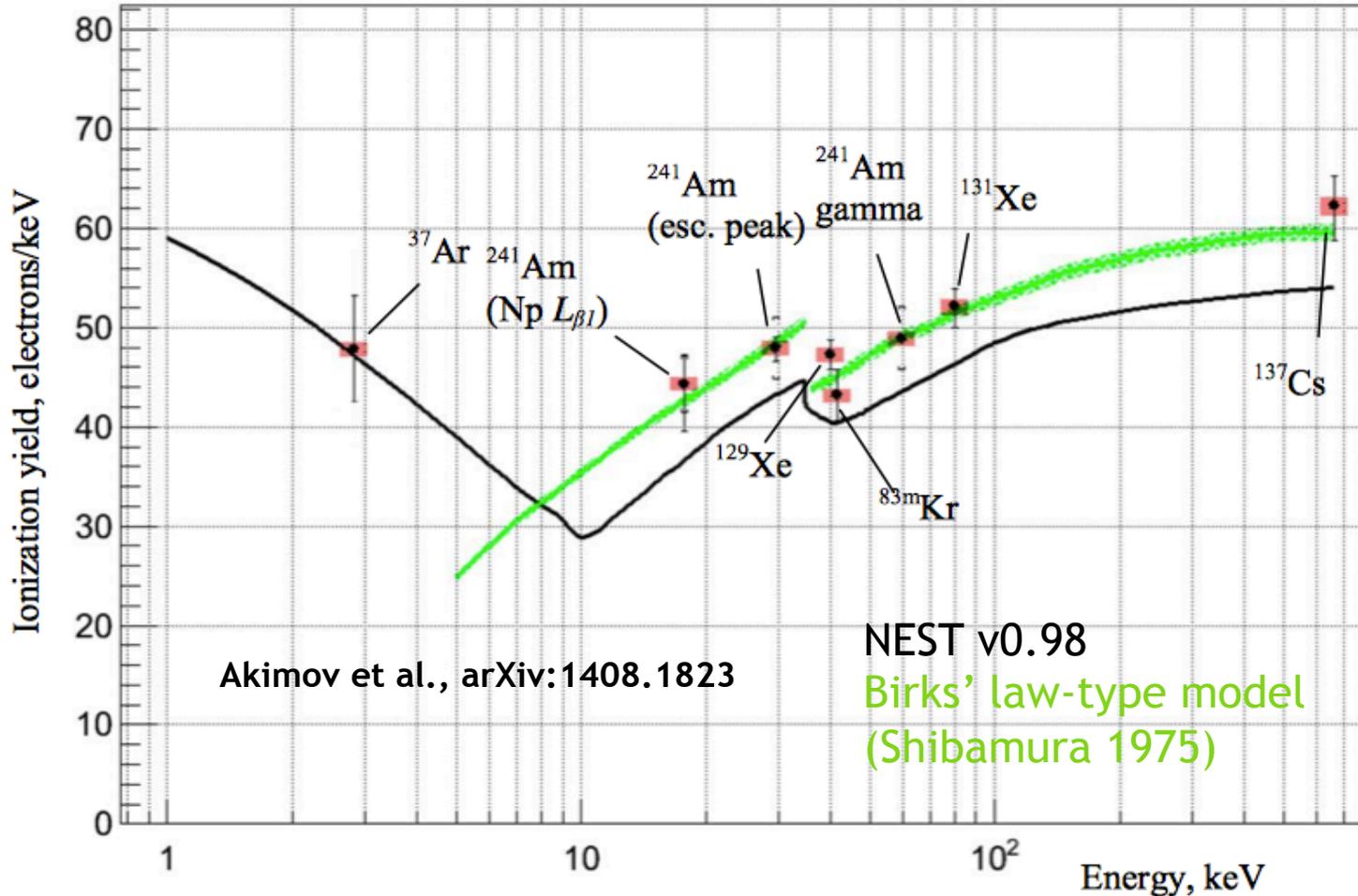
* ER Scintillation Yield



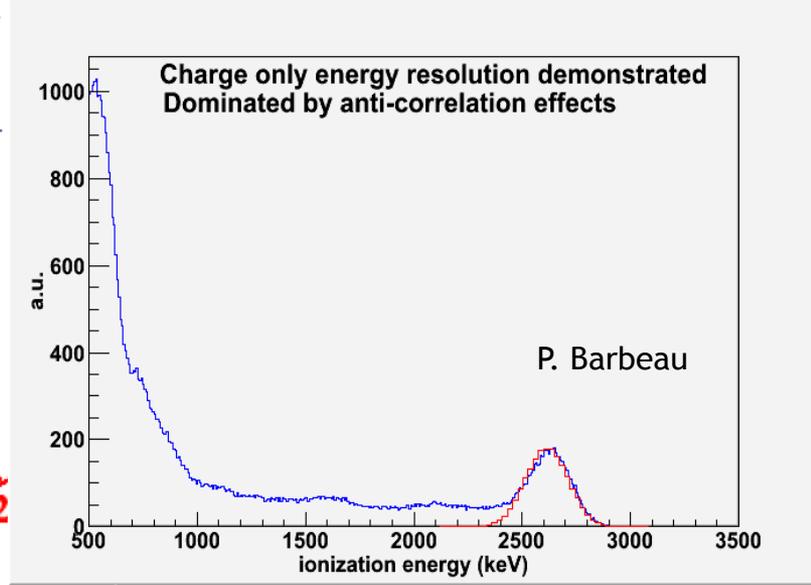
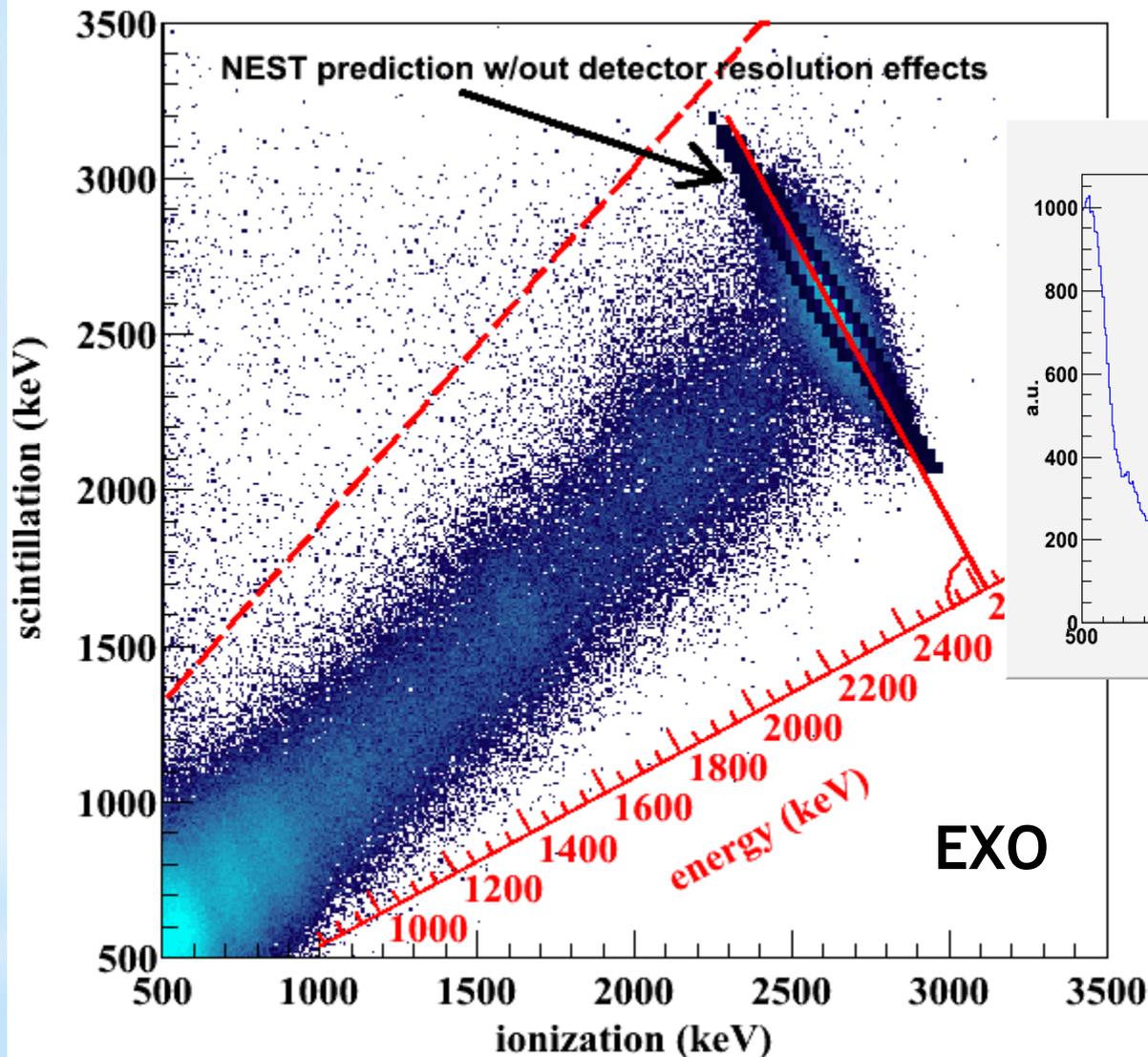
A True Prediction for ER



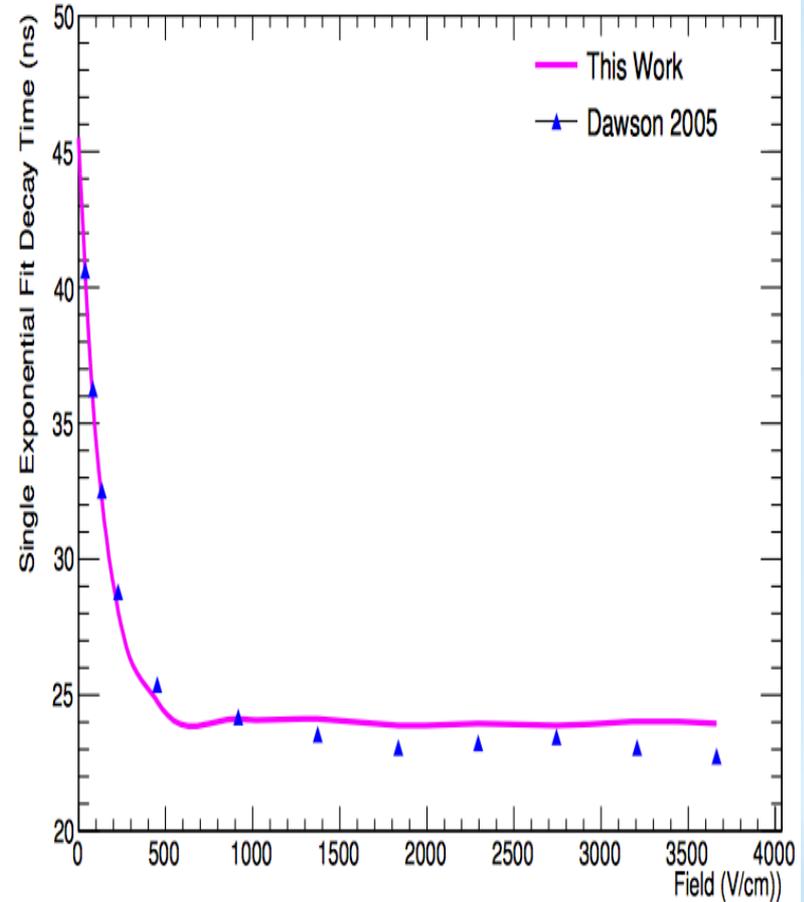
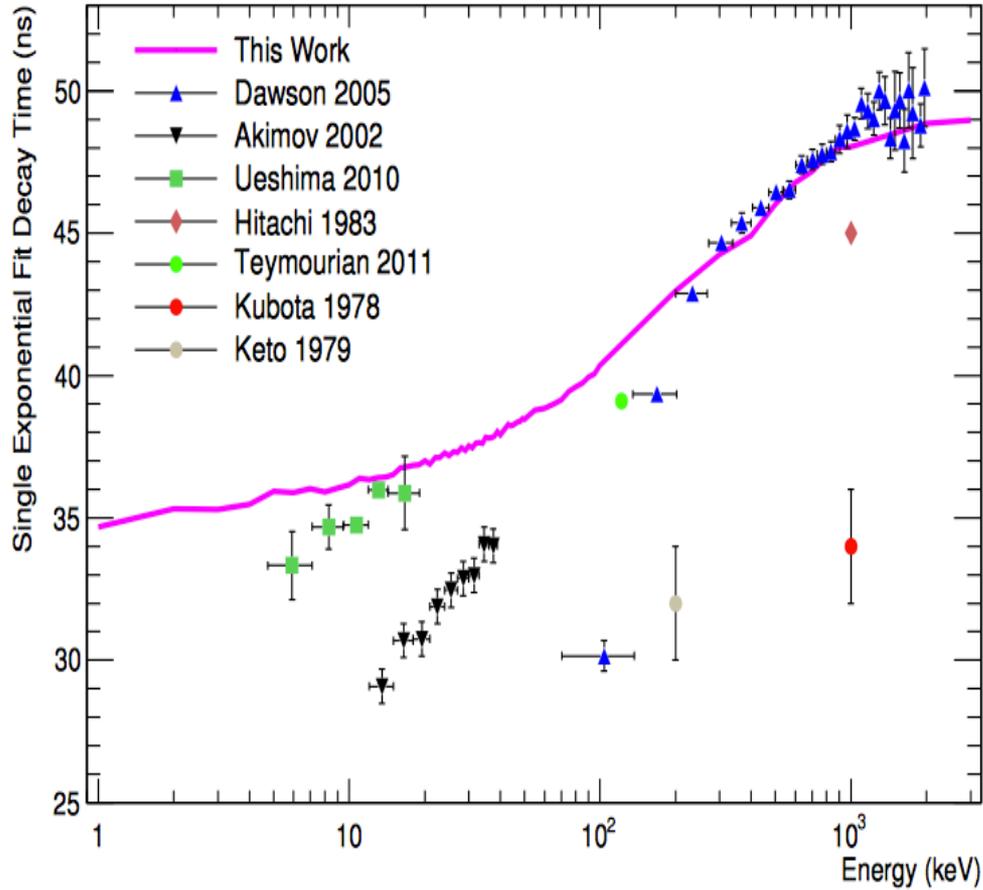
* ER With Detector Effects



* ER Ionization Yield

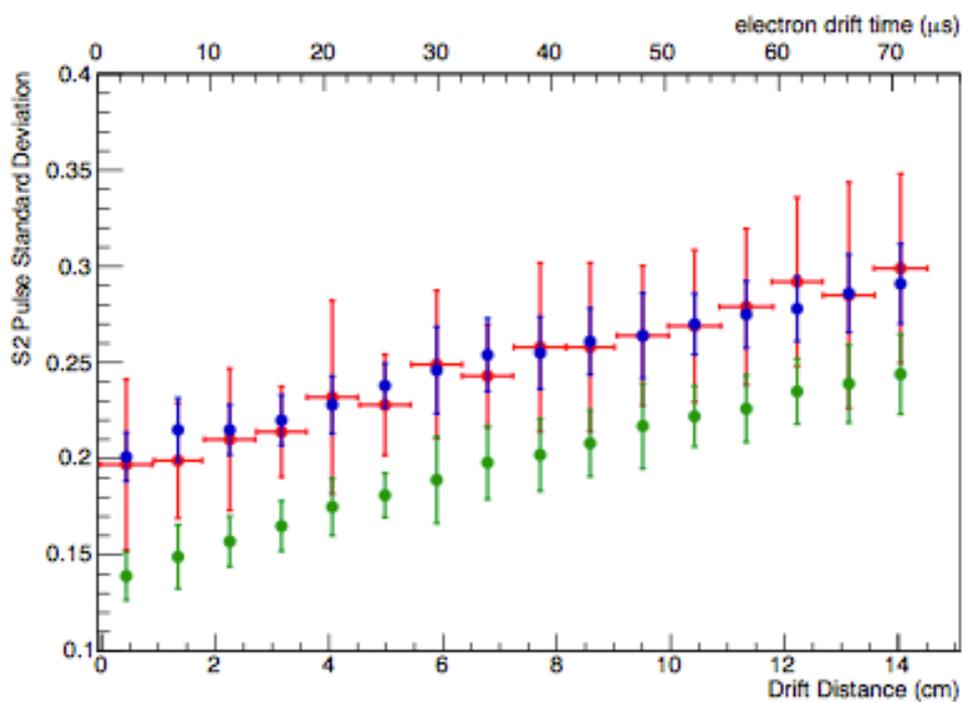


* ER Energy Resolution



Singlet lifetime	3.1 ± 0.7 ns
Triplet lifetime	24 ± 1 ns
Singlet/Triplet - ER from direct excitation (γ induced)	0.17 ± 0.05
Singlet/Triplet - ER from recombination (γ induced)	0.8 ± 0.2
Singlet/Triplet - ER from both processes (α induced)	2.3 ± 0.51
Singlet/Triplet - NR (neutron induced)	7.8 ± 1.5

* S1 Pulse Shape

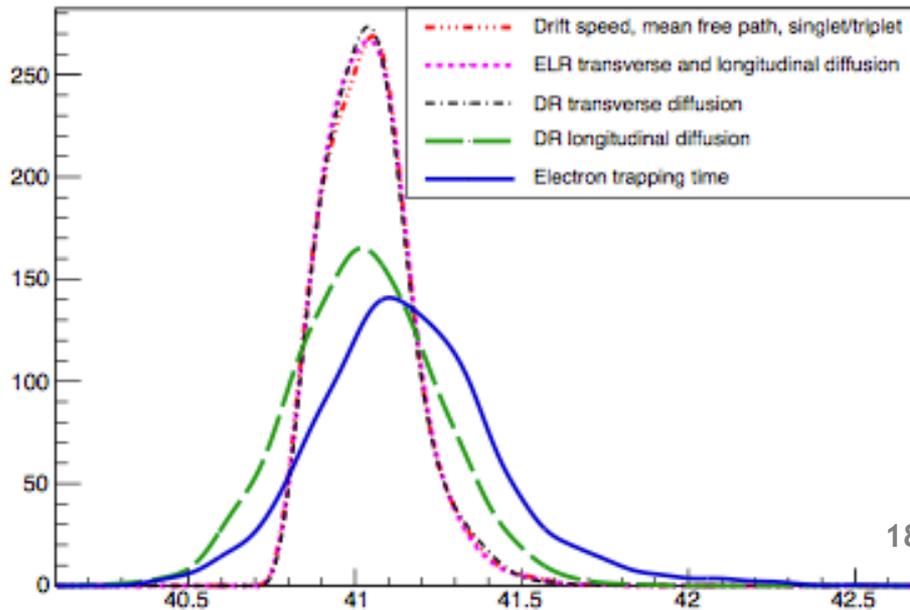


XENON10 Data (Sorensen 2008)

Model:

Without extraction delay

With extraction delay



* S2 Pulse Shape

This physics is described in

B. Lenardo et al., In preparation, to be submitted to the IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science

J. Mock et al., JINST 9 (2014) T04002. [arXiv:1310.1117](https://arxiv.org/abs/1310.1117)

M. Szydagis et al., JINST 8 (2013) C10003. [arXiv:1307.6601](https://arxiv.org/abs/1307.6601)

M. Szydagis et al., JINST 6 (2011) P10002. [arXiv:1106.1613](https://arxiv.org/abs/1106.1613)



nest.physics.ucdavis.edu, albany.edu/physics/NEST.shtml

* Publications

* Questions?