



# Xenon scintillation response in two-phase emission detector.

Lukyashin A.V., Akimov D.Yu., Belov V.A., Burenkov A.A.,  
Konovalov A.M.

SSC ITEP NRC «KI»

NRNU MEPhI

# Content

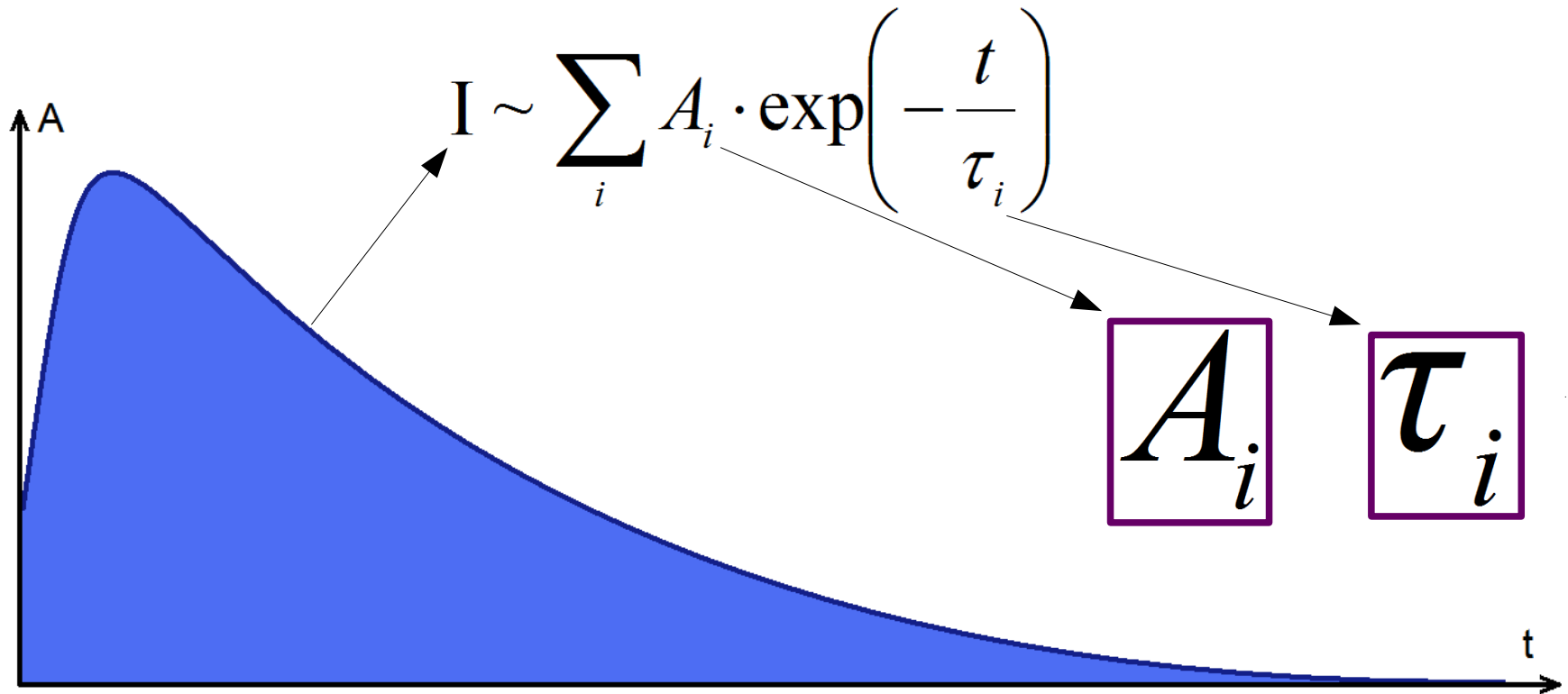
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# Motivation

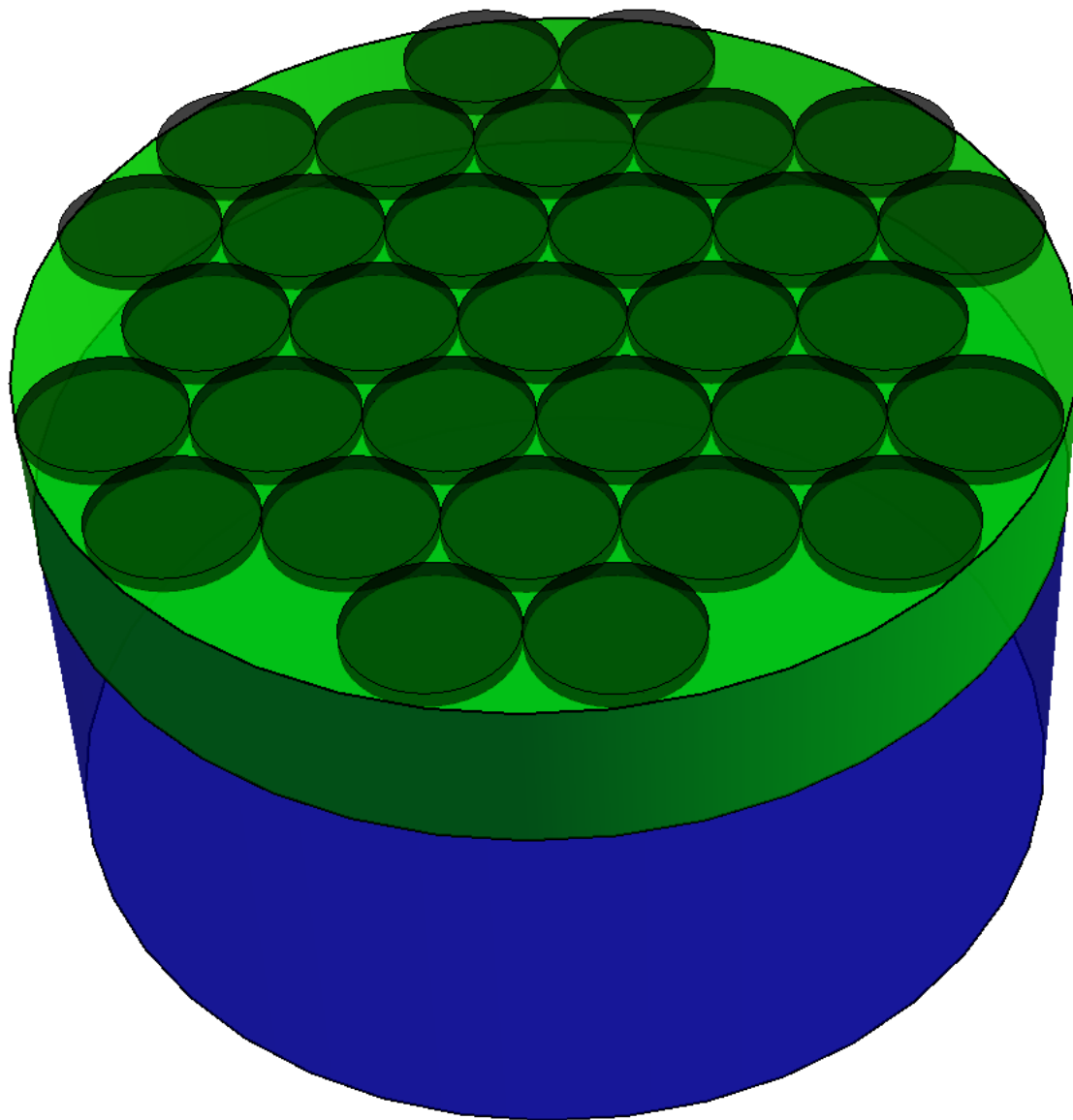
- 1) Our goal is to determine the ratio between the amplitude components of the scintillation and times of deexcitation.
- 2) Our goal is to analyze the behavior of the values and extrapolate this trend in the range of low energy.

# Introduction

- Description form of the xenon scintillation signal.
- Determining the parameters for the model of a light pulse.



# Construction of ZEPLIN III



ZEPLIN III

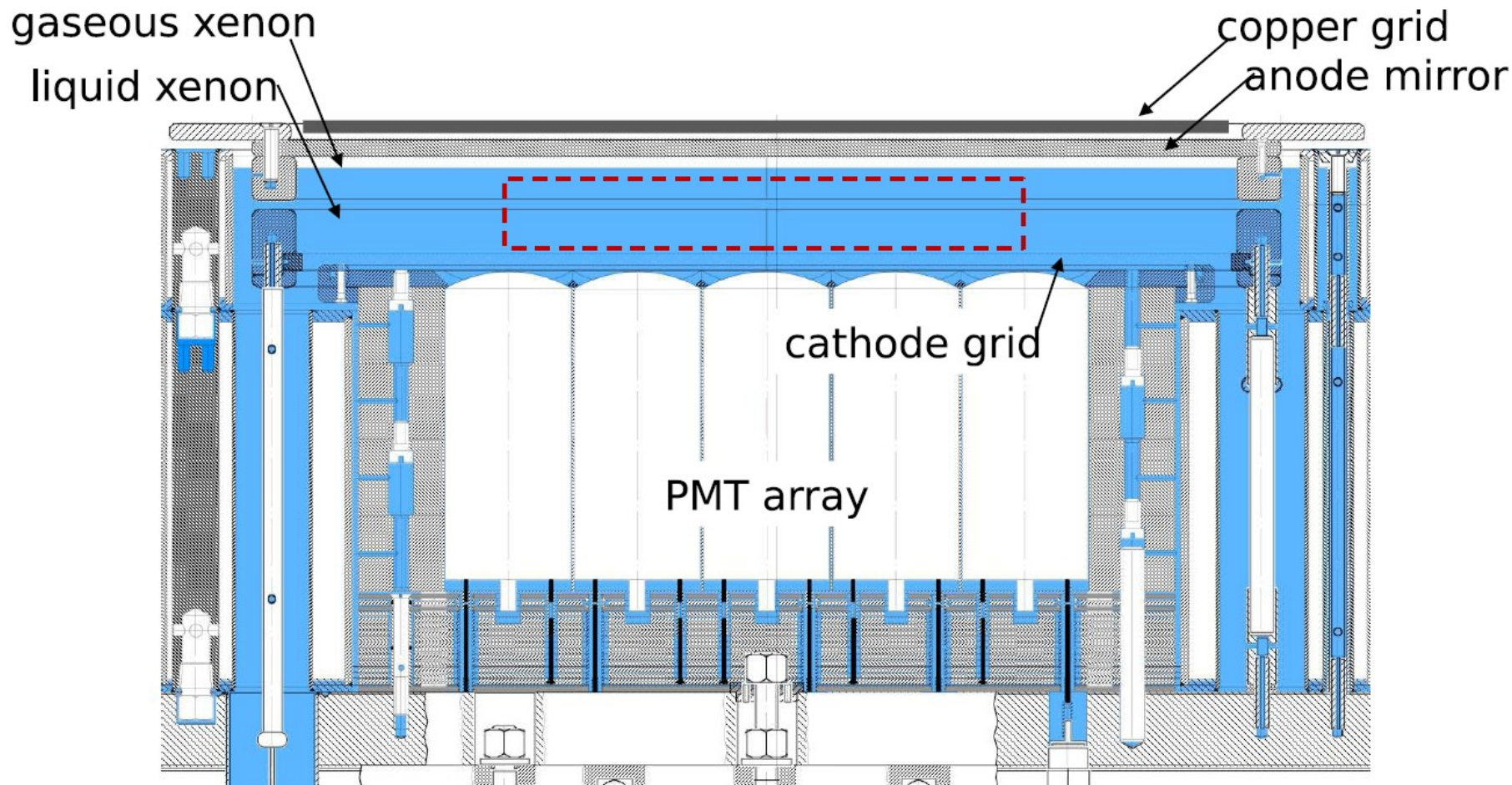
Two-phase emission  
detector on xenon  
(liquid and gas phase)  
Flat matrix of 31 PMTs

AmBe-source

# Construction of ZEPLIN III



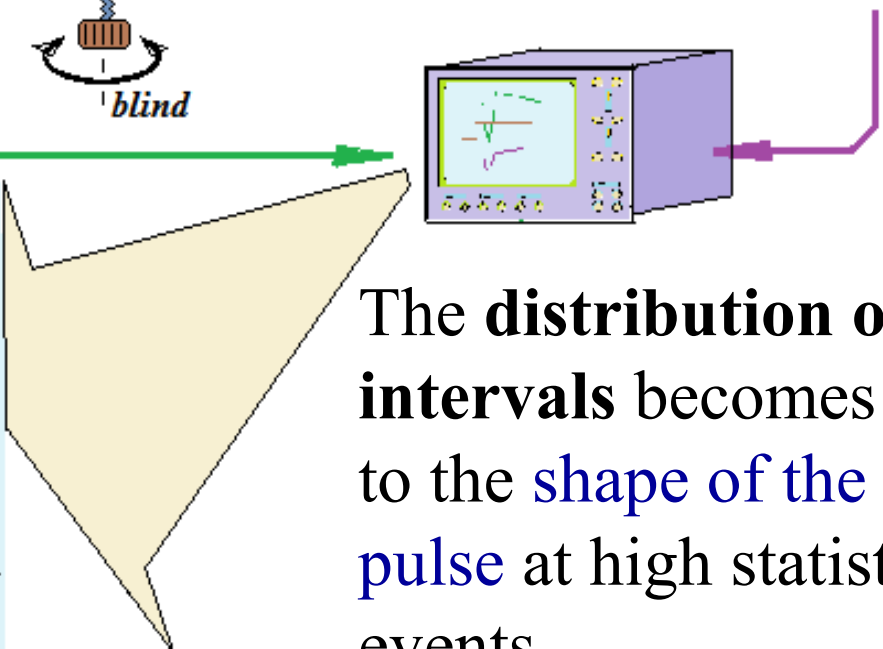
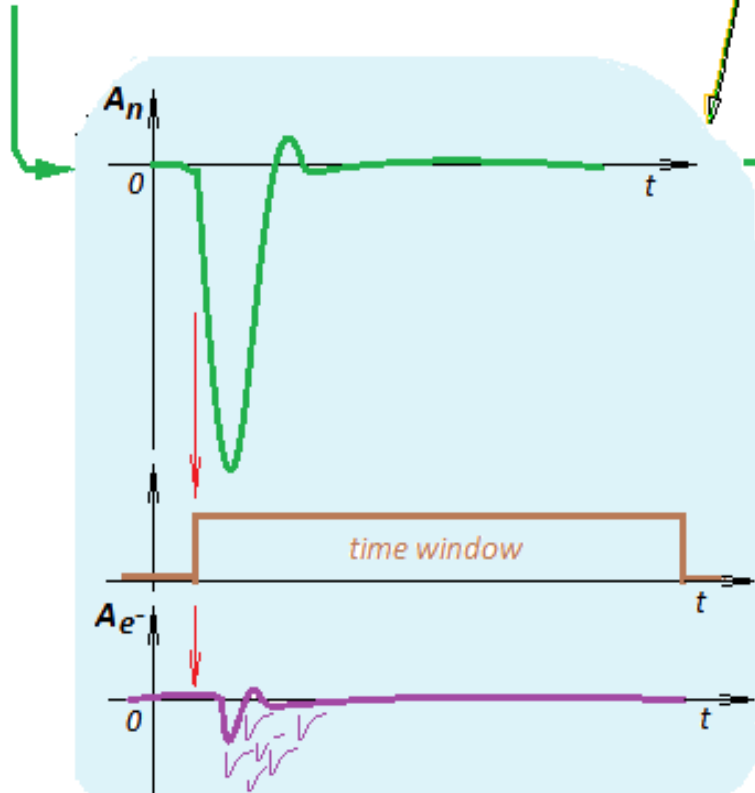
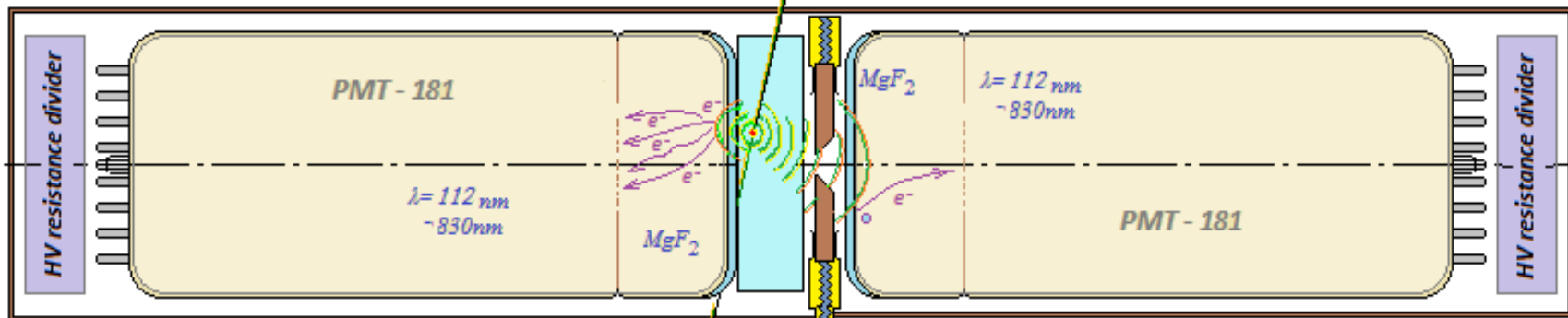
# Construction of ZEPLIN III



$D = 340 \text{ mm}$        $D_{\text{PMT}} = 51 \text{ mm}$   
 $H_{\text{Liquid}} = 35 \text{ mm}$        $d_{\text{SpPitch}} = 54 \text{ mm}$   
 $H_{\text{Gas}} = 5 \text{ mm}$

# Method

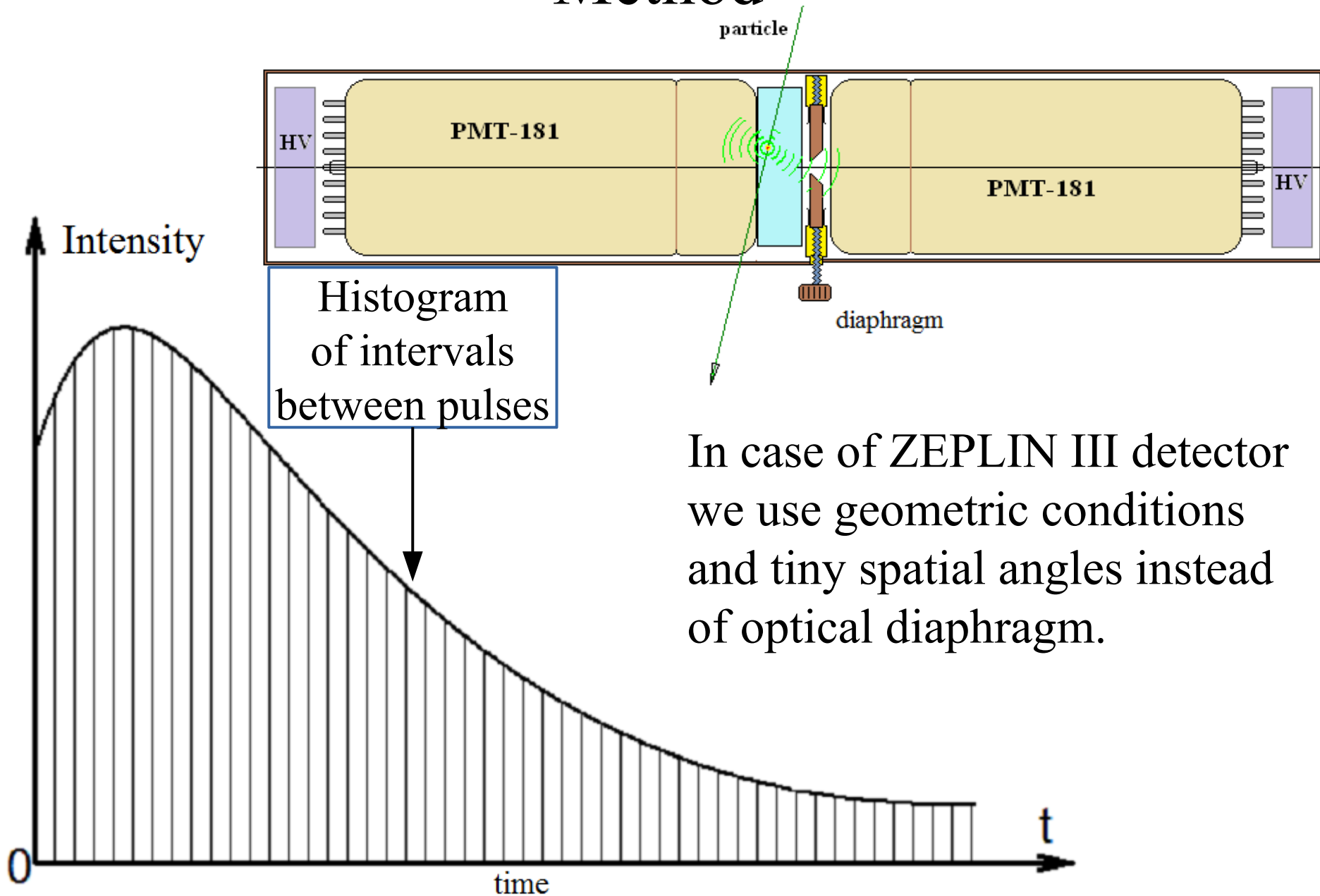
high-energy particle  
stopped-down aperture



The **distribution of time intervals** becomes similar to the **shape of the light pulse** at high statistic of events.

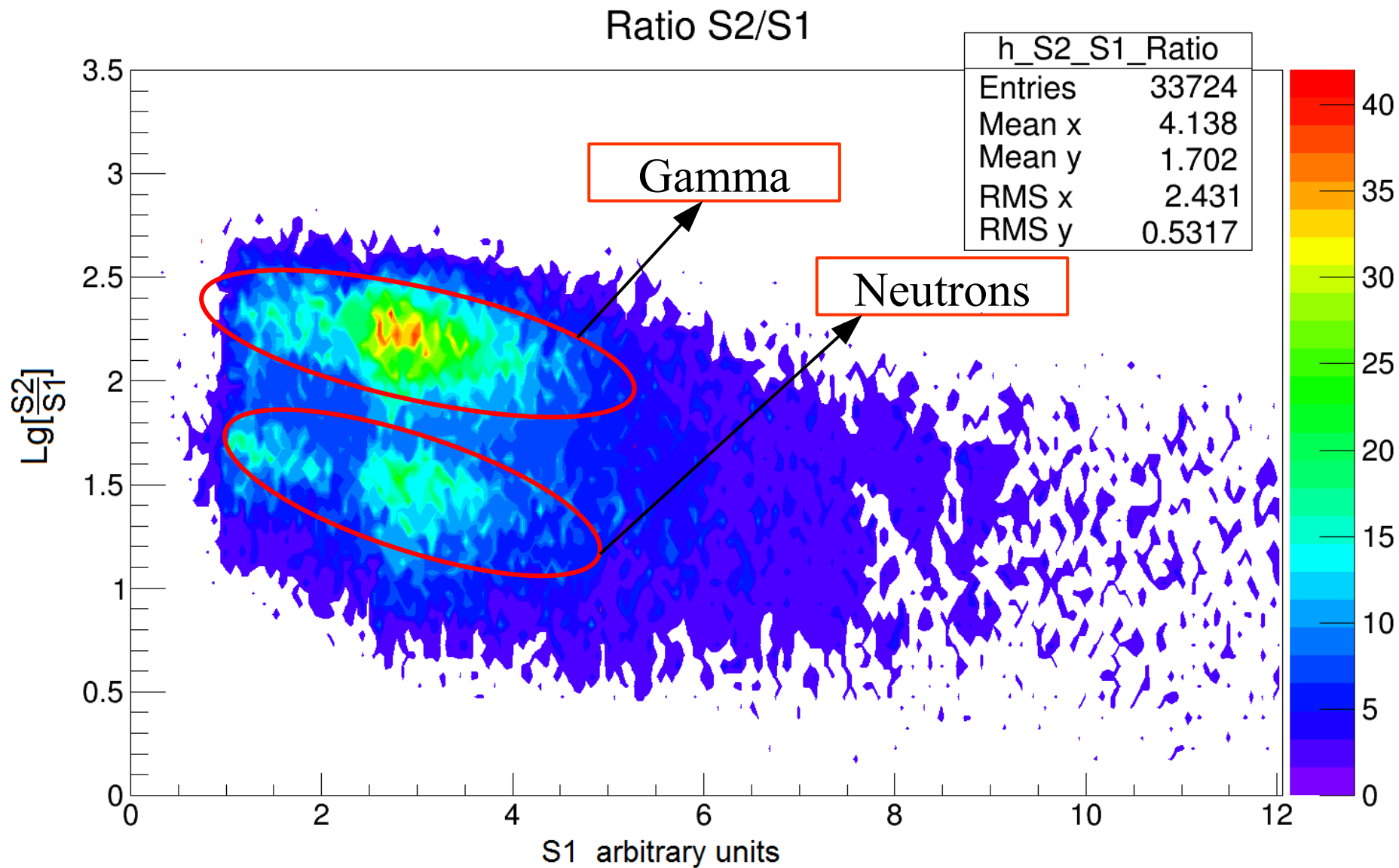


# Method

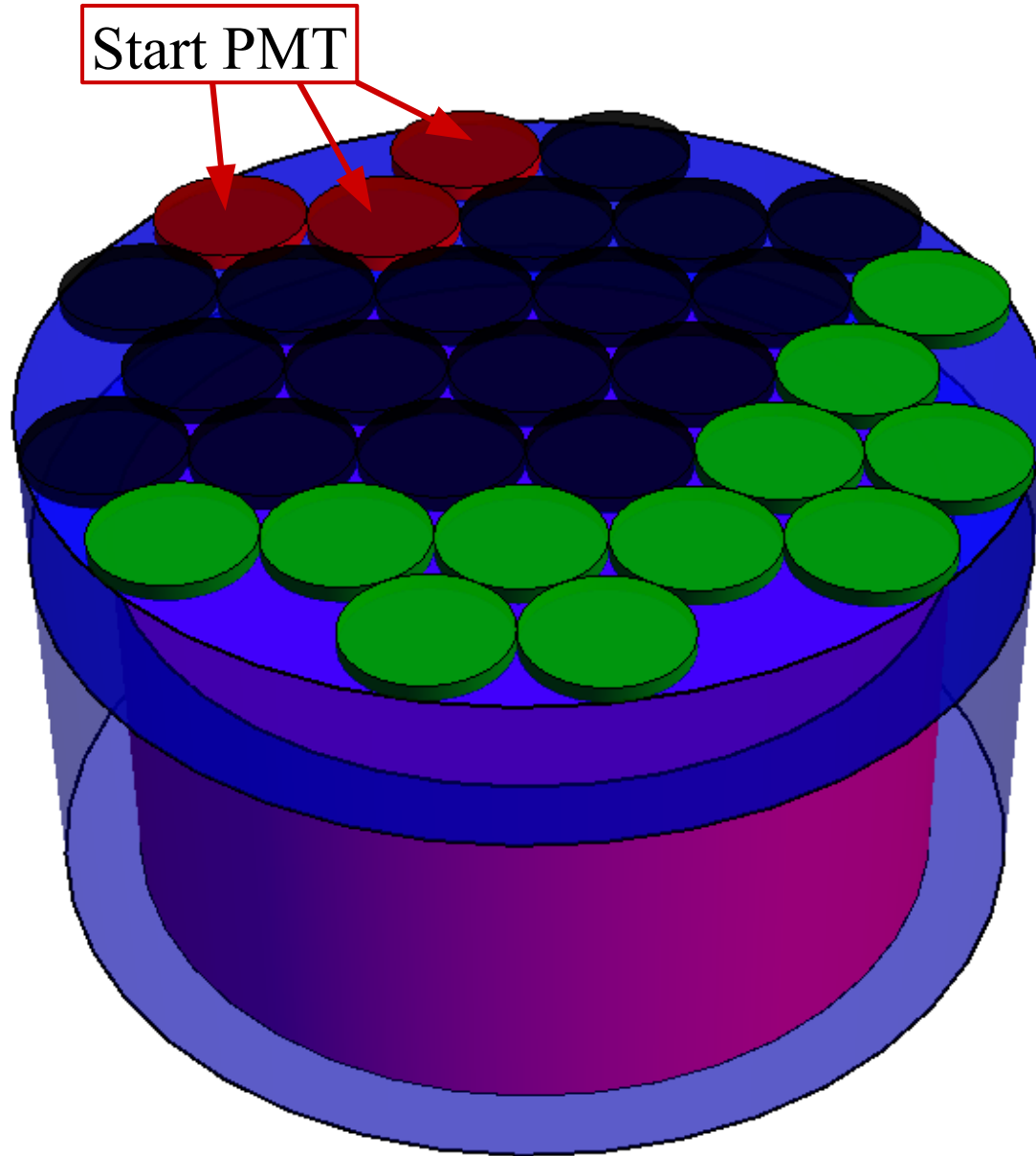


In case of ZEPLIN III detector we use geometric conditions and tiny spatial angles instead of optical diaphragm.

# Separation of events

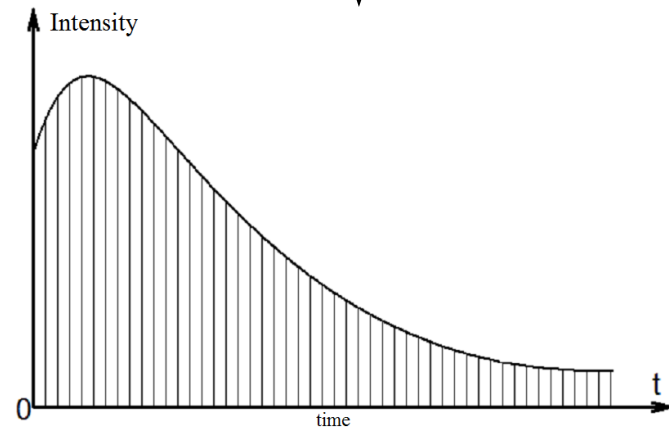


# Compilation of deexcitation time spectra



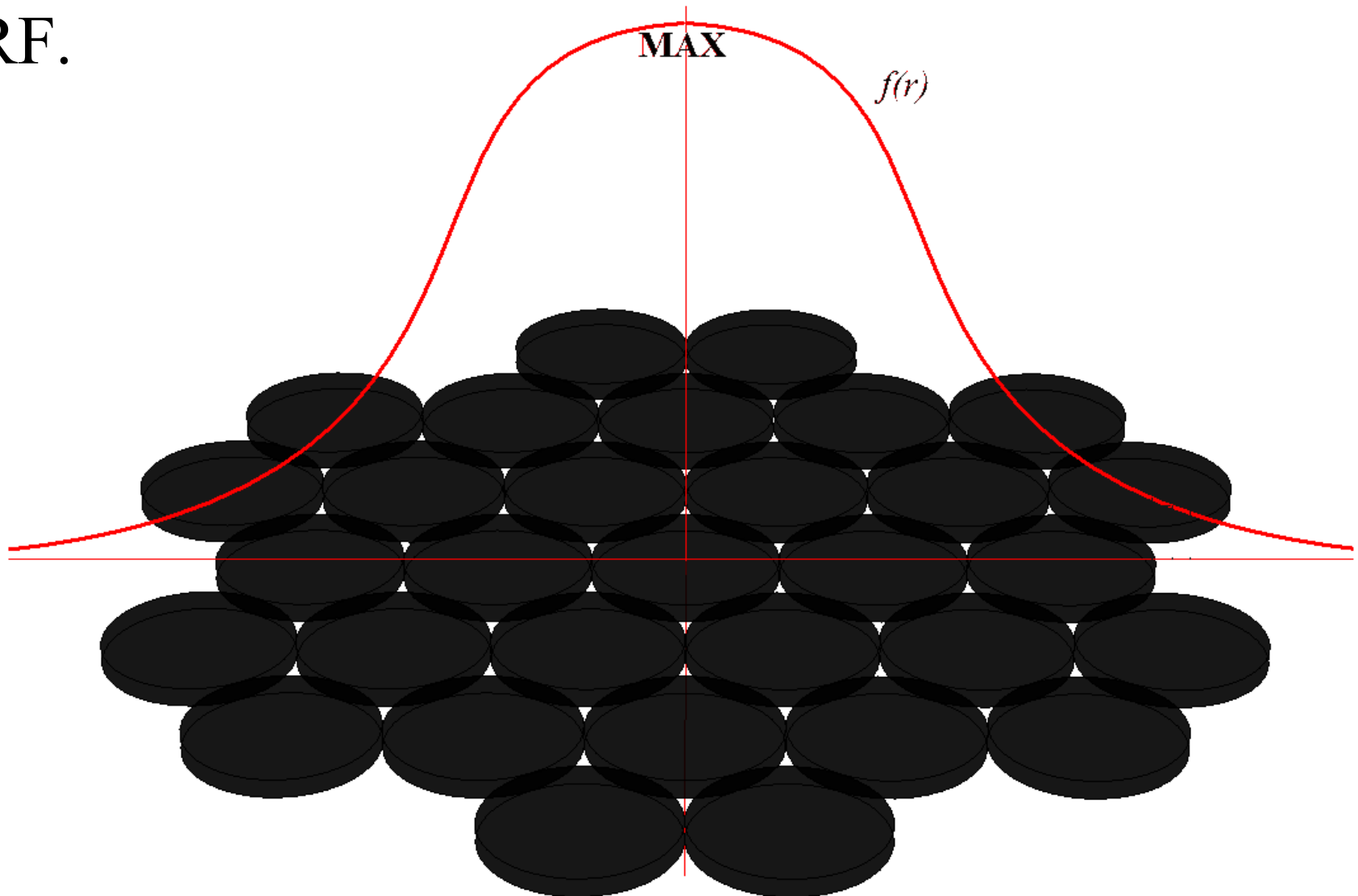
Start PMT

Stop PMT



# Consistency of deexcitation time spectra

Mercury package was used for the reconstruction of LRF.



# Fitting

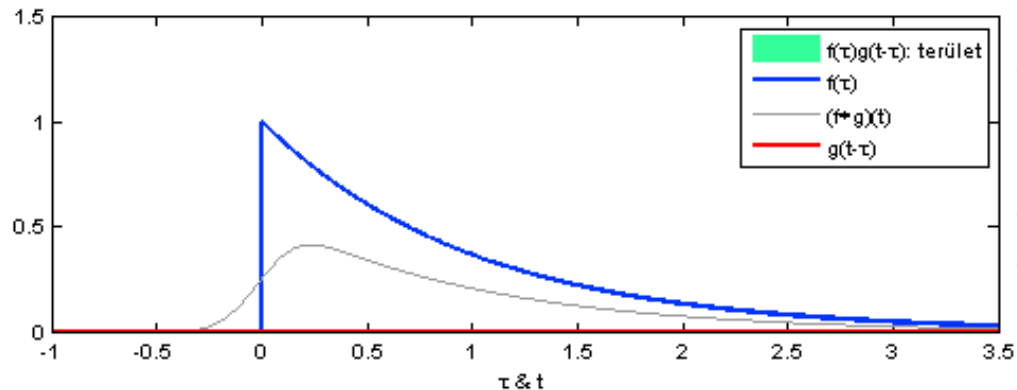
$$Y(t) = A_1 \left\{ 1 + \operatorname{erf} \left[ h(t - t_0) - \frac{1}{2h\tau_1} \right] \right\} \exp \left( \frac{1}{4h^2\tau_1^2} - \frac{(t - t_0)}{\tau_1} \right) +$$

$$+ A_2 \left\{ 1 + \operatorname{erf} \left[ h(t - t_0) - \frac{1}{2h\tau_2} \right] \right\} \exp \left( \frac{1}{4h^2\tau_2^2} - \frac{(t - t_0)}{\tau_2} \right) + B$$

$$\operatorname{erf}(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-t^2} dt$$

↑  
 Gale equation  
 ↑

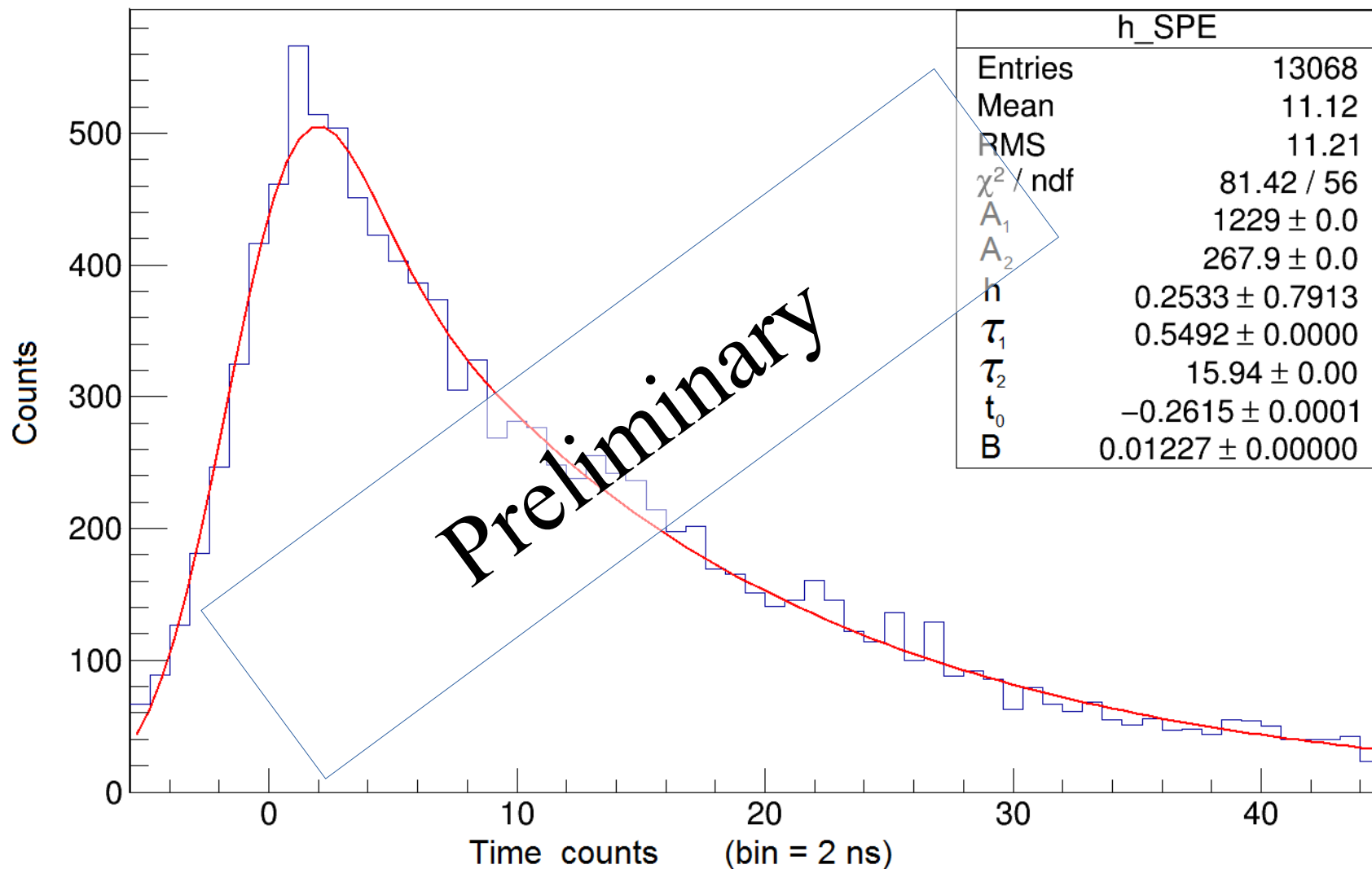
$h = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}$



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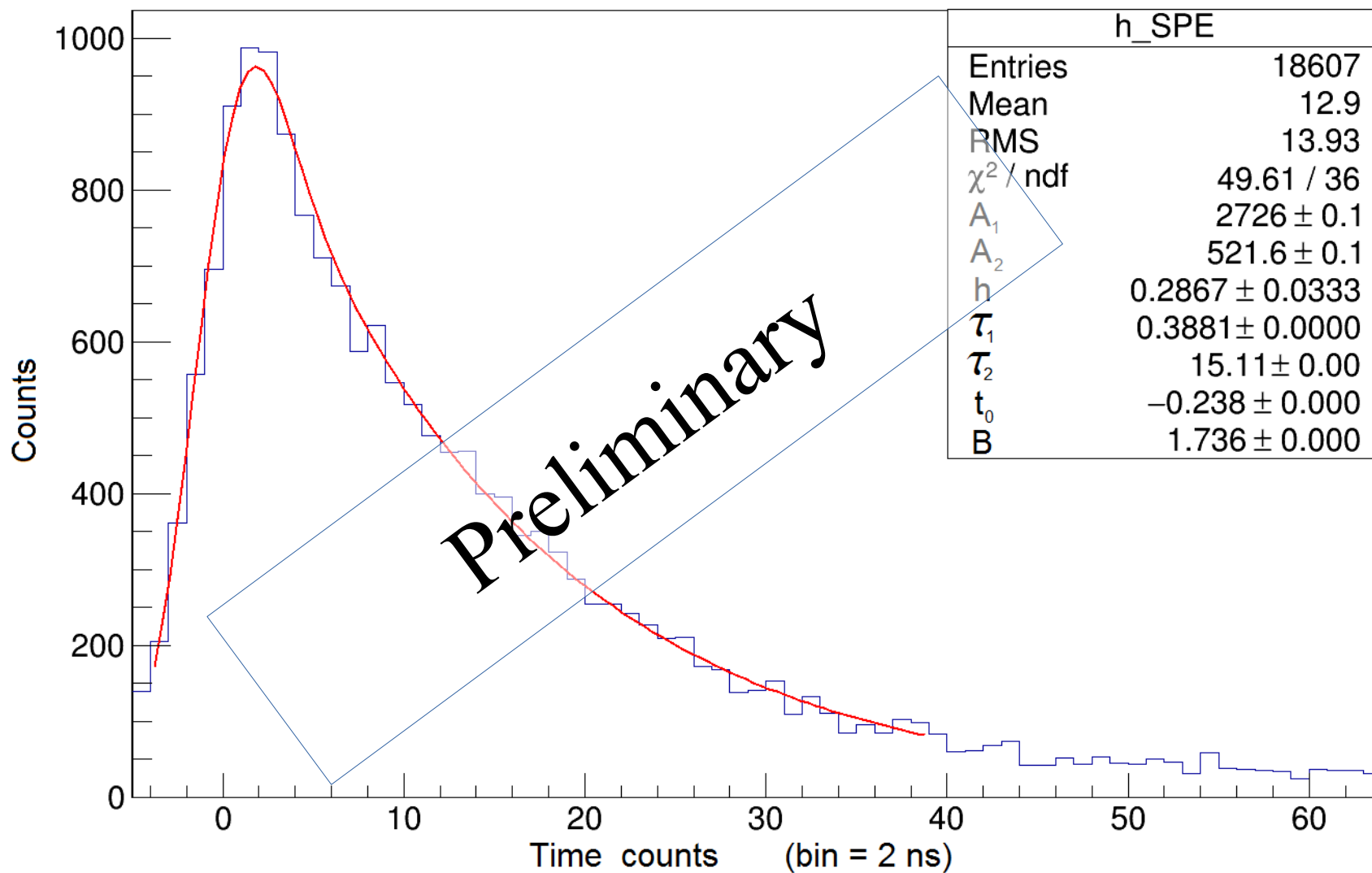
# Preliminary spectra + fit

## Time Spectrum for Neutrons



# Preliminary spectra + fit

## Time Spectrum for Gamma



# Preliminary results

		$\tau 1$ (ns)	$\tau 2$ (ns)	$\chi^2/\text{ndf}$
Gamma		$0,78 \pm 2,5$	$30,2 \pm 2,5$	1,36
Neutrons		$1,1 \pm 2,8$	$31,9 \pm 2,8$	1,45



Thank you for attention!

# Backup

