Characterization of The Light Response of the Xenon-10 Dark Matter Detector

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> > ADOE and NSF Funded Project

Introduction

Xenon Scintillation

•Vacuum UV wavelength centered at ~178 nm

•S1- Primary Scintillation Signal occurs in Liquid Phase

•S2- Proportional Scintillation In Gas Phase

Data Comparison

•Activated Xenon 160 keV

Isotropic Distribution of Events



Motivations

- Geant4 Monte Carlo Simulations Currently deal with Position Reconstruction using Proportional Scintillation Signals.
- S1 Collection Efficiency in the Sensitive Region.
- Understand Unusual Events in Sensitive Volume and Signal production in Charge insensitive Region.

Improvement Possibilities for Upgrade to detector.



Simulation Geometry and Procedure





10 keV Alpha particles
5 mm steps in x,y,z
~10000 photons at each point

•Charge Sensitive and Insensitive Regions

Simulations Compared to Data: Sensitive Region: Light Response



Simulations Compared to Data: PMT Patterns



Simulations: Charge Insensitive Region



Comparison S2 Patterns: Simulation and Data



Summary



•Simulations and data show similarities in profiles

•Need to understand what causes the "turning over" effect at higher Z values

•Good concordance between Hit patterns for simulation and data

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Final Note: Events Between PMT's



Simulations: Sensitive Region



Geant4 Simulation





Monte Carlo Process

10 KeV Alpha Particles Released at 5 mm intervals in x,y,z.

Scintillation Yield In liquid Xenon Set to 1e6 photons/MeV~10000 photons at each point.

Probe both Reverse Field and Sensitive Regions.