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Standalone Arapuca Analysis

The X-Arapuca without Quartz window (XN) will see the sum of the three spectra, with the assumption that the three wavelengths are shifted with similar quantum efficiency.

$$\frac{dXN}{dt}(\text{scint}@128\text{nm} + 150\text{nm} + 178\text{nm})$$

$$= K \left(\frac{\tau_{TA}}{\tau_{128}} \frac{e^{-t/\tau_{TA}}}{\tau_{TA}} + \frac{\tau_{TA}}{\tau_{AX}} \frac{(e^{-t/\tau_{TA}} - e^{-t/\tau_{TX}})}{(\tau_{TA} - \tau_{TX})} \right)$$

The X-Arapuca with the Quartz window (XQ) will only be sensitive to the third spectrum (the one from XeXe*)

$$\frac{dXQ}{dt}(\text{scint}@178\text{nm}) = (1 - \varepsilon) K \frac{\tau_{150}}{\tau_{XX} + \tau_{150}} \frac{\tau_{TA}}{\tau_{AX}} \frac{(e^{-t/\tau_{TA}} - e^{-t/\tau_{TX}})}{(\tau_{TA} - \tau_{TX})}$$

The XN and XQ spectra at the different Xe concentrations can be fitted 'simultaneously' with the $\frac{dXN}{dt}$ and $\frac{dXQ}{dt}$ functions to extract the common value of τ_{TA} and τ_{TX} .

A linear fit of $\frac{1}{\tau_{TA}}$ and $\frac{1}{\tau_{TX}}$ as a function of the Xenon concentration could allow to estimate estimate of τ_{AX} and τ_{XX} :

$$\frac{1}{\tau_{TA}} = \frac{1}{\tau_{128}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{N2}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{AX}} = (a + b \text{ Xe}[ppm]) \mu s^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau_{128}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{N2}} = a \mu s^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau_{N2}} = (a - \frac{1}{1.6}) \mu s^{-1}$$

$$\tau_{N2} = 1 / (a - \frac{1}{1.6}) \mu s$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau_{AX}} = b \text{ Xe}[ppm] \mu s^{-1}$$

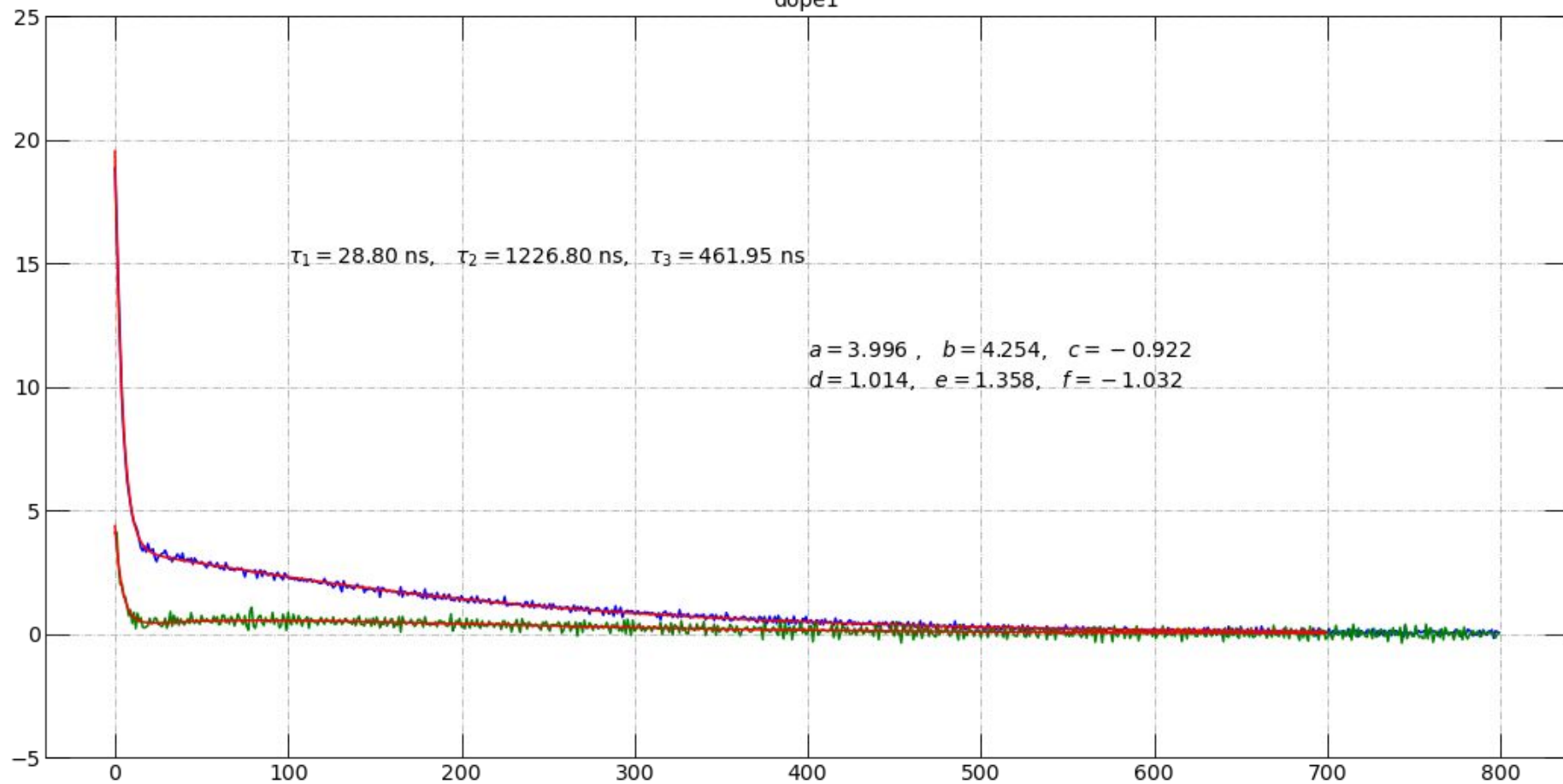
$$\tau_{AX} = \frac{1/b}{\text{Xe}[ppm]} \mu s$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau_{TX}} = \frac{1}{\tau_{150}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{XX}} = c + d \text{ Xe}[ppm] \mu s^{-1}$$

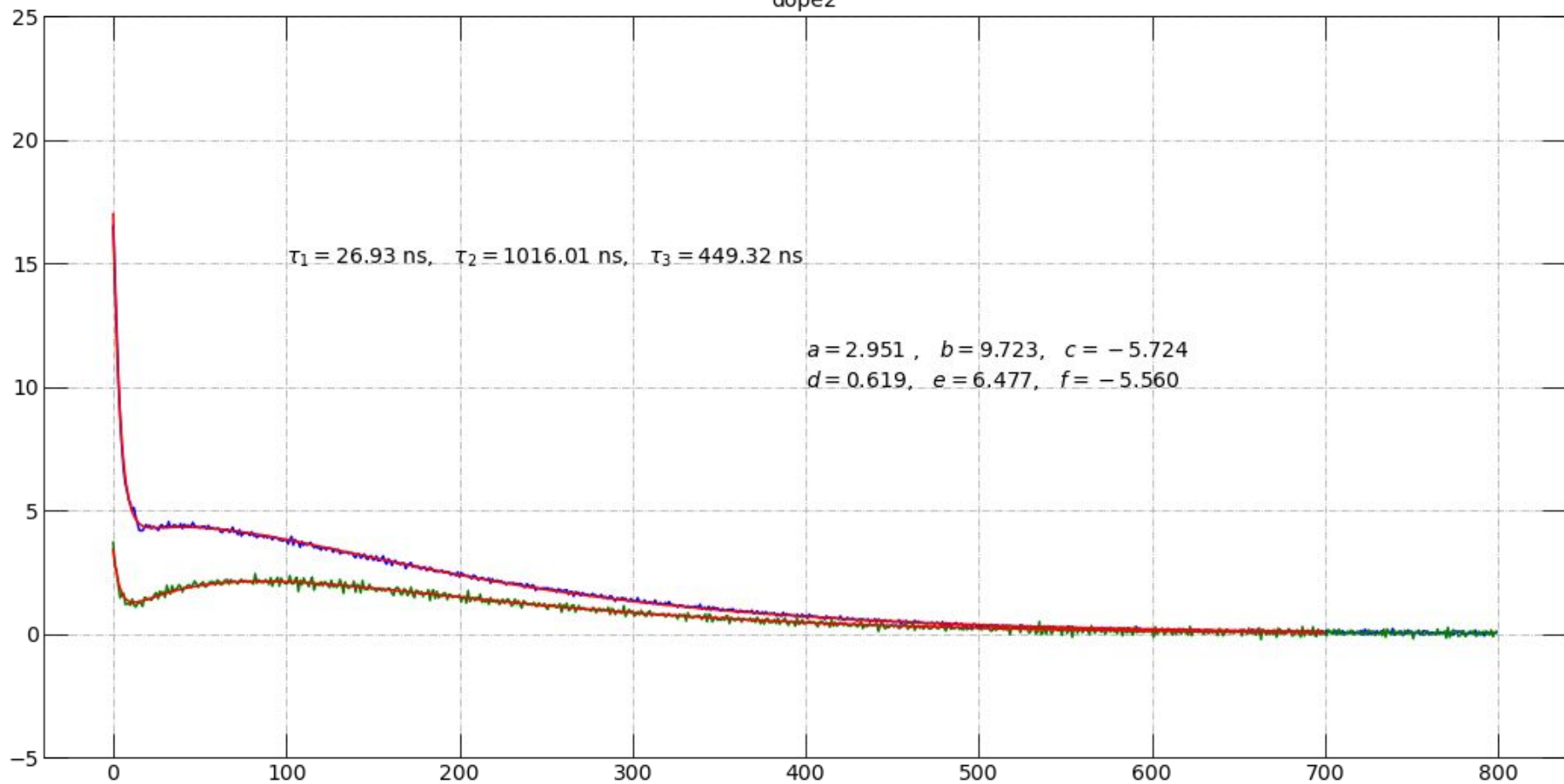
$$\tau_{150} = \frac{1}{c} \mu s$$

$$\tau_{XX} = \frac{\frac{1}{d}}{\text{Xe}[ppm]} \mu s$$

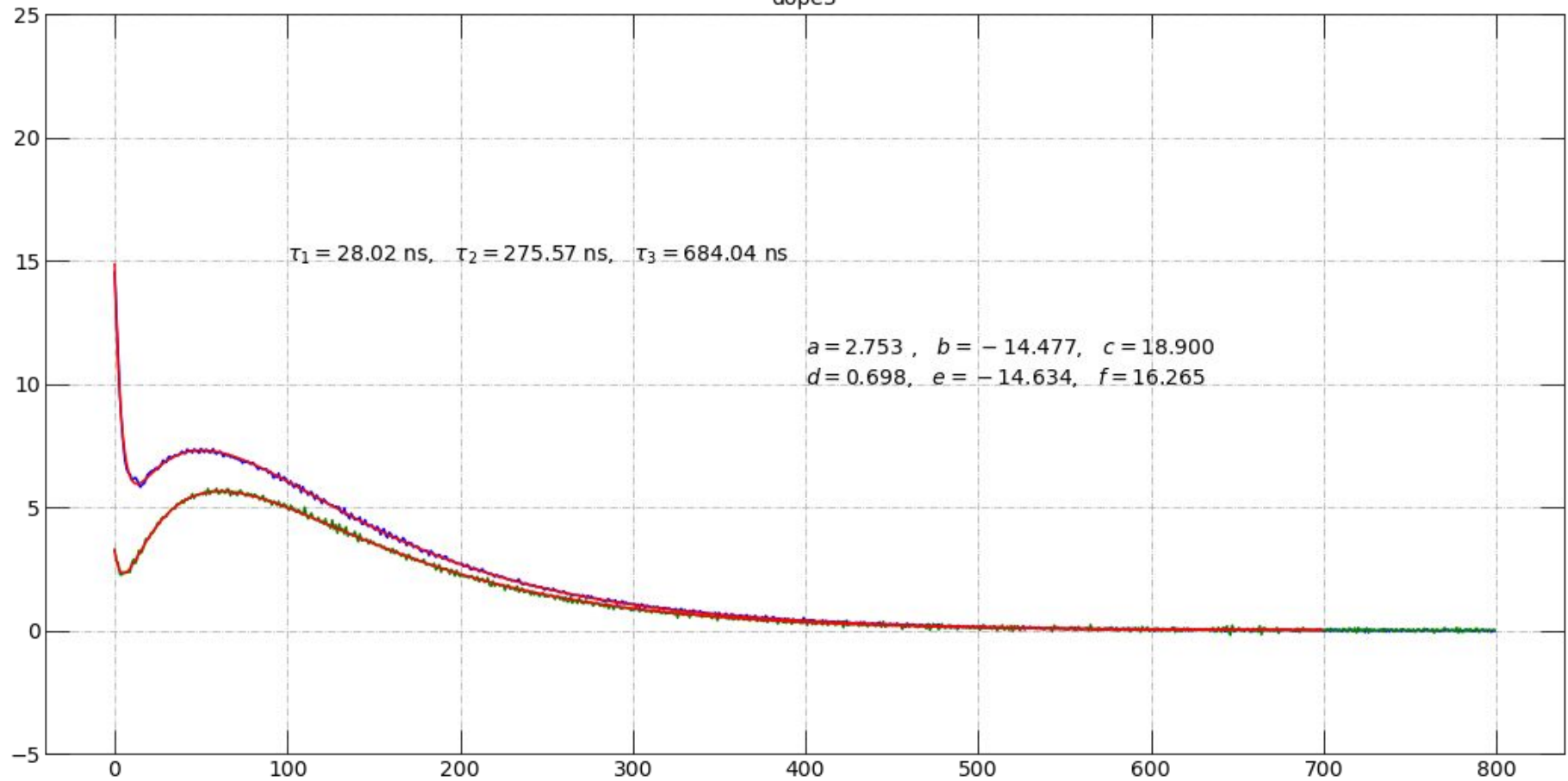
dope1



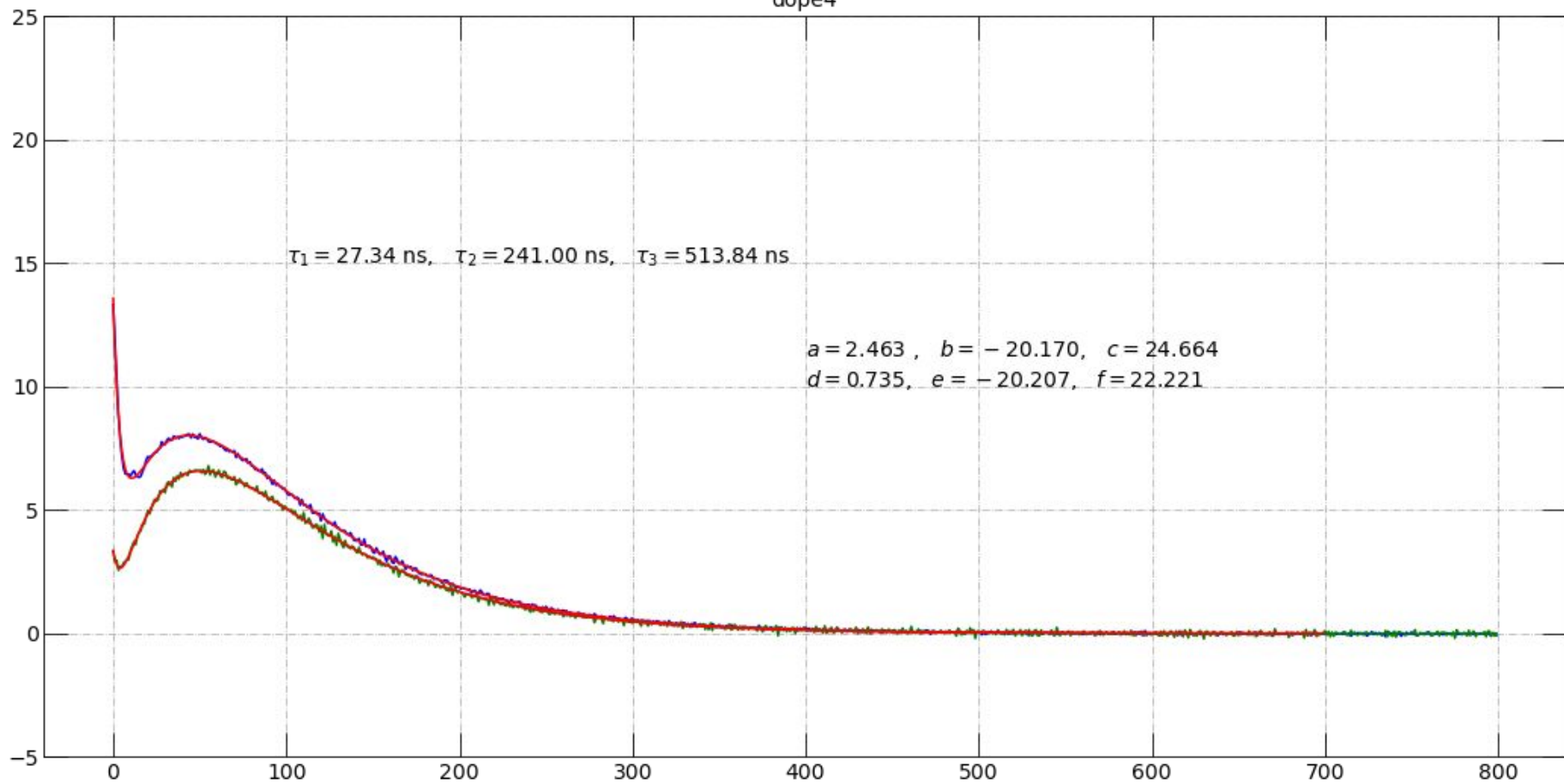
dope2



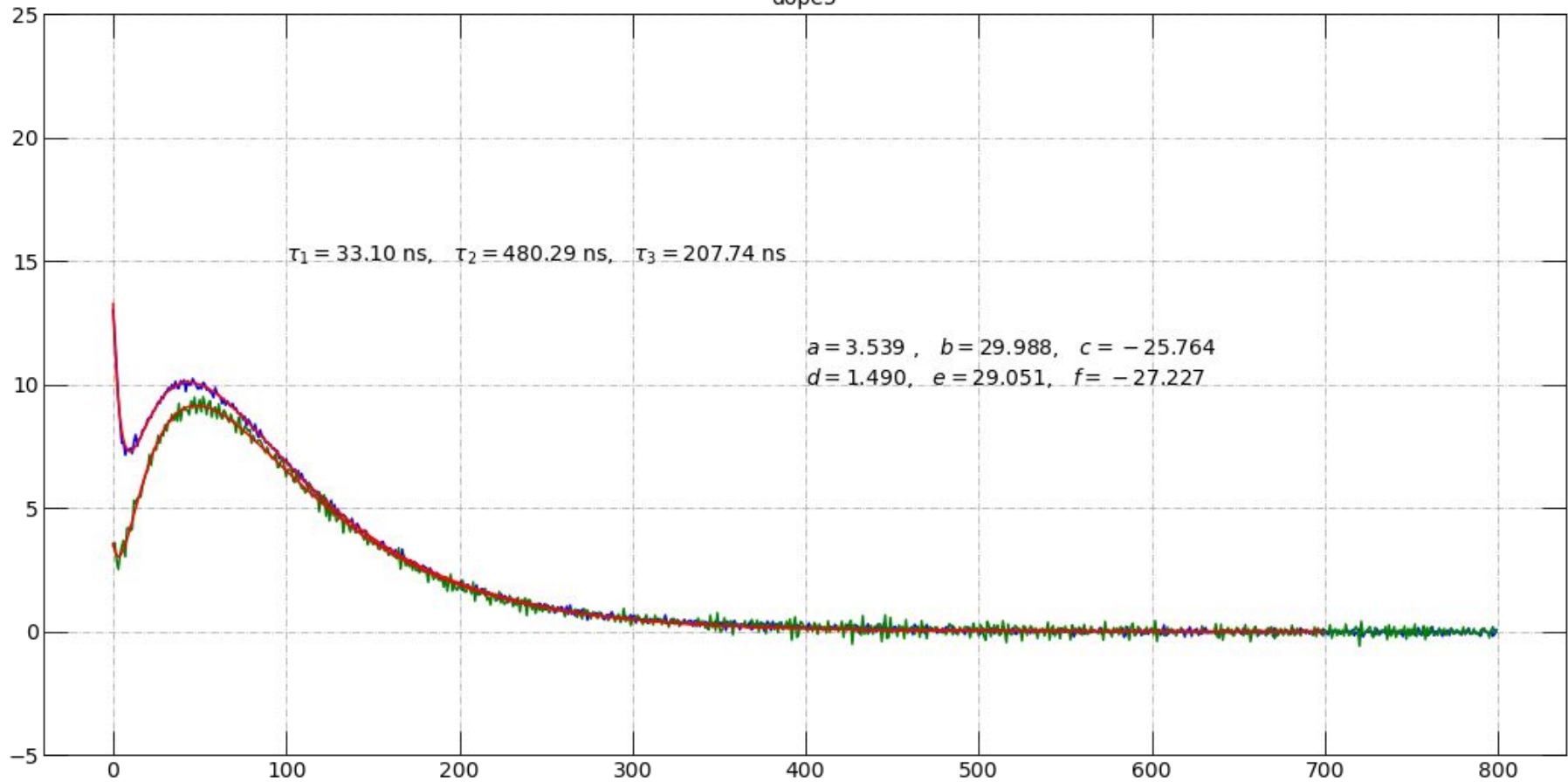
dope3

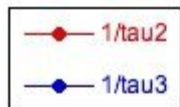


dope4



dope5





$$y = 1.5317 + 0.18691x \quad R = 0.99108$$

$$y = 0.68279 + 0.073093x \quad R = 0.99344$$

