

# Xenon Doping

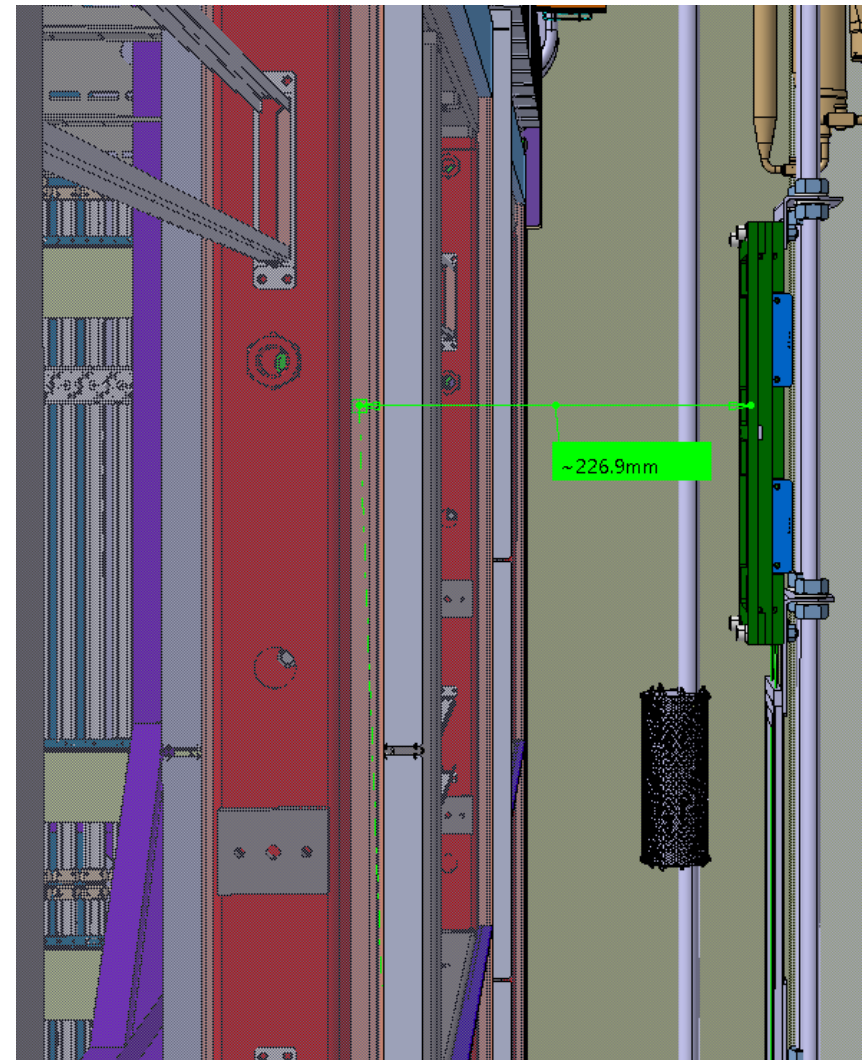
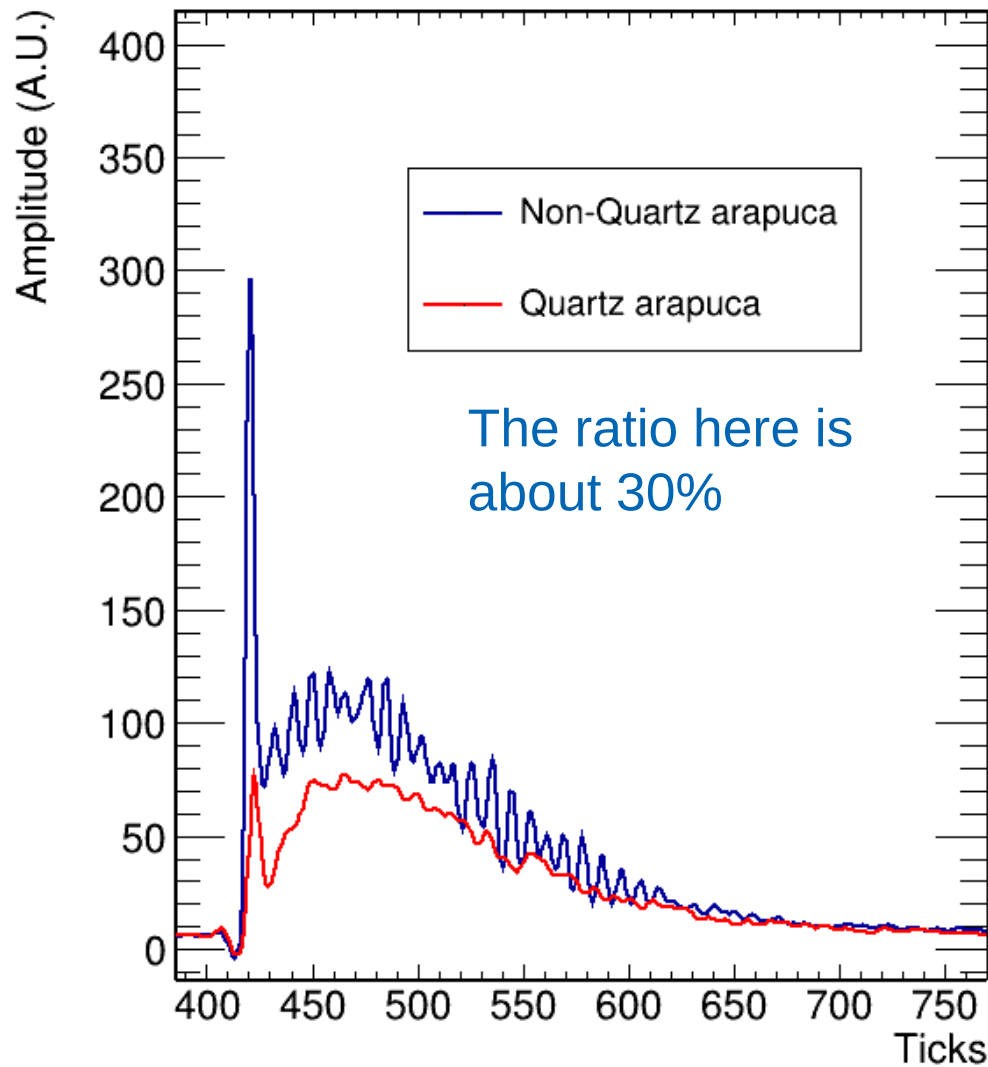
Niccolo' Gallice, Henrique Souza  
16/10/2020



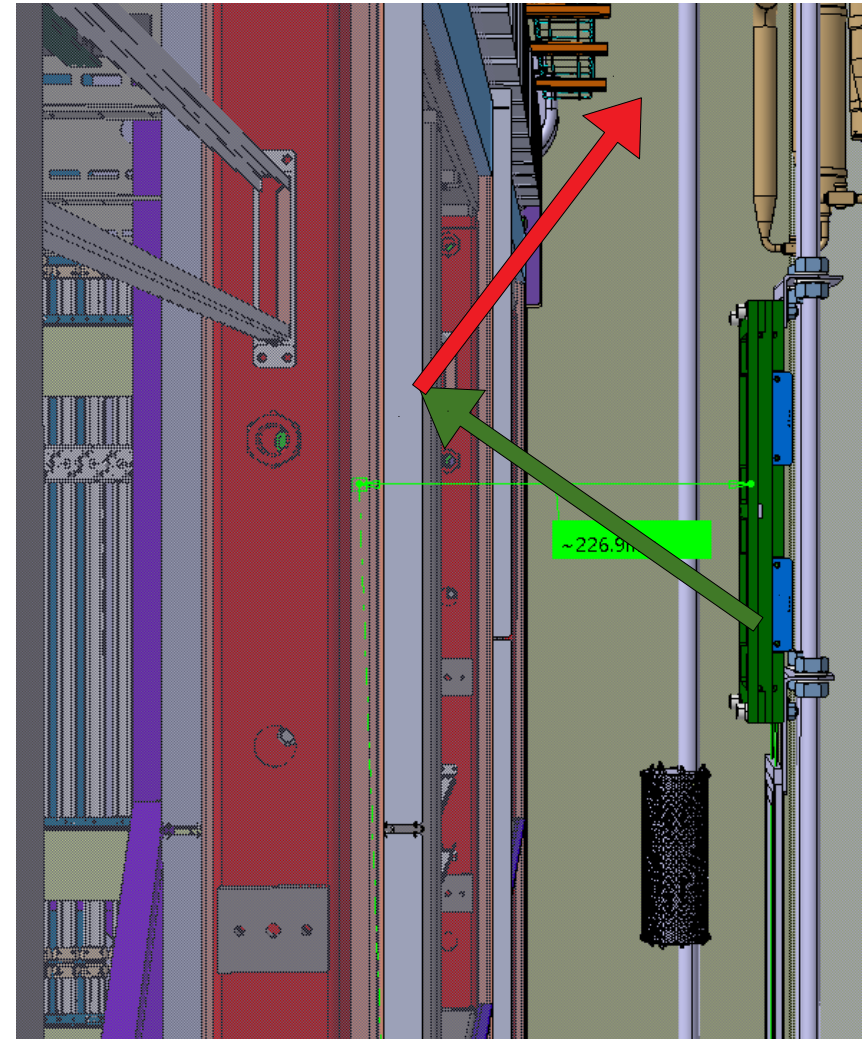
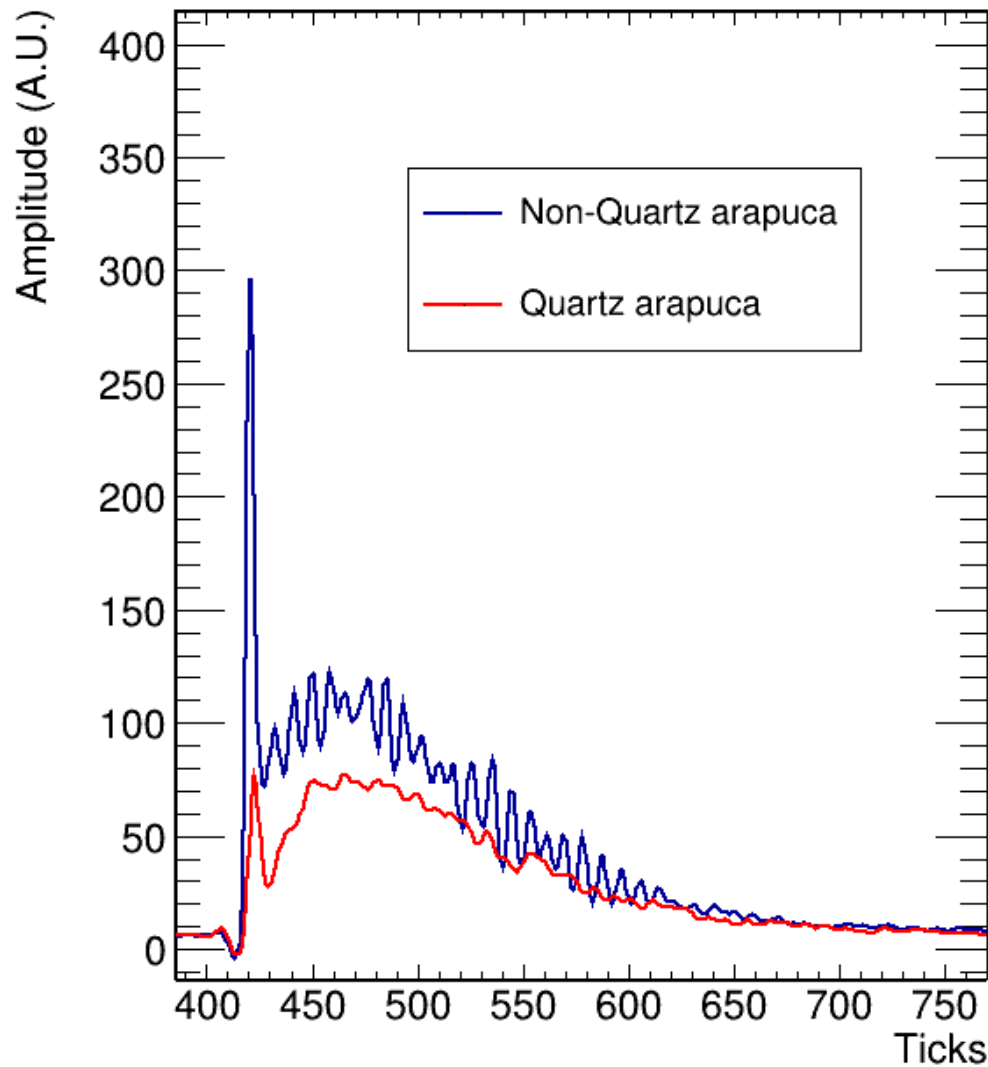
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# Fast light component



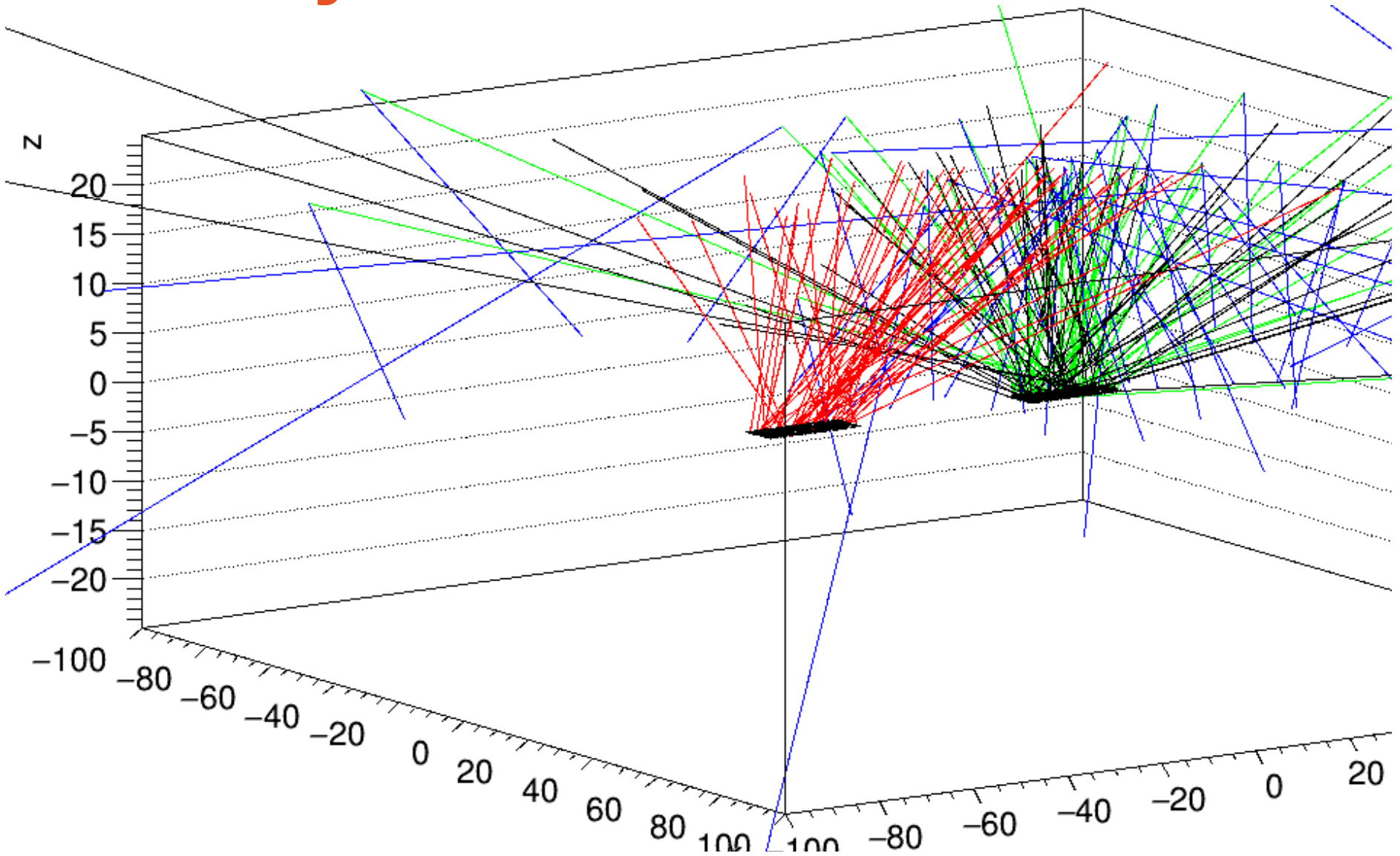
# Fast light component



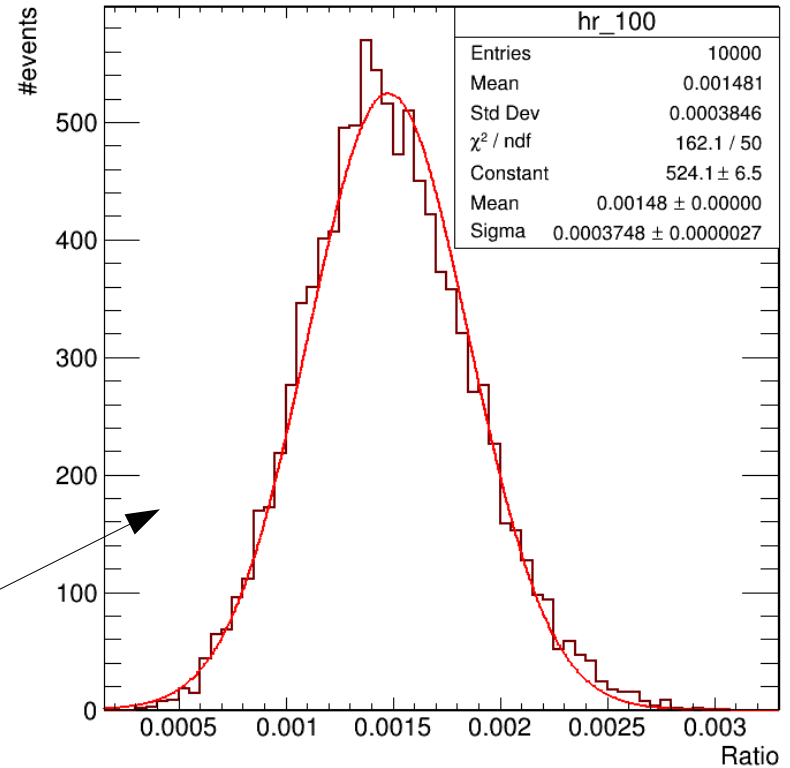
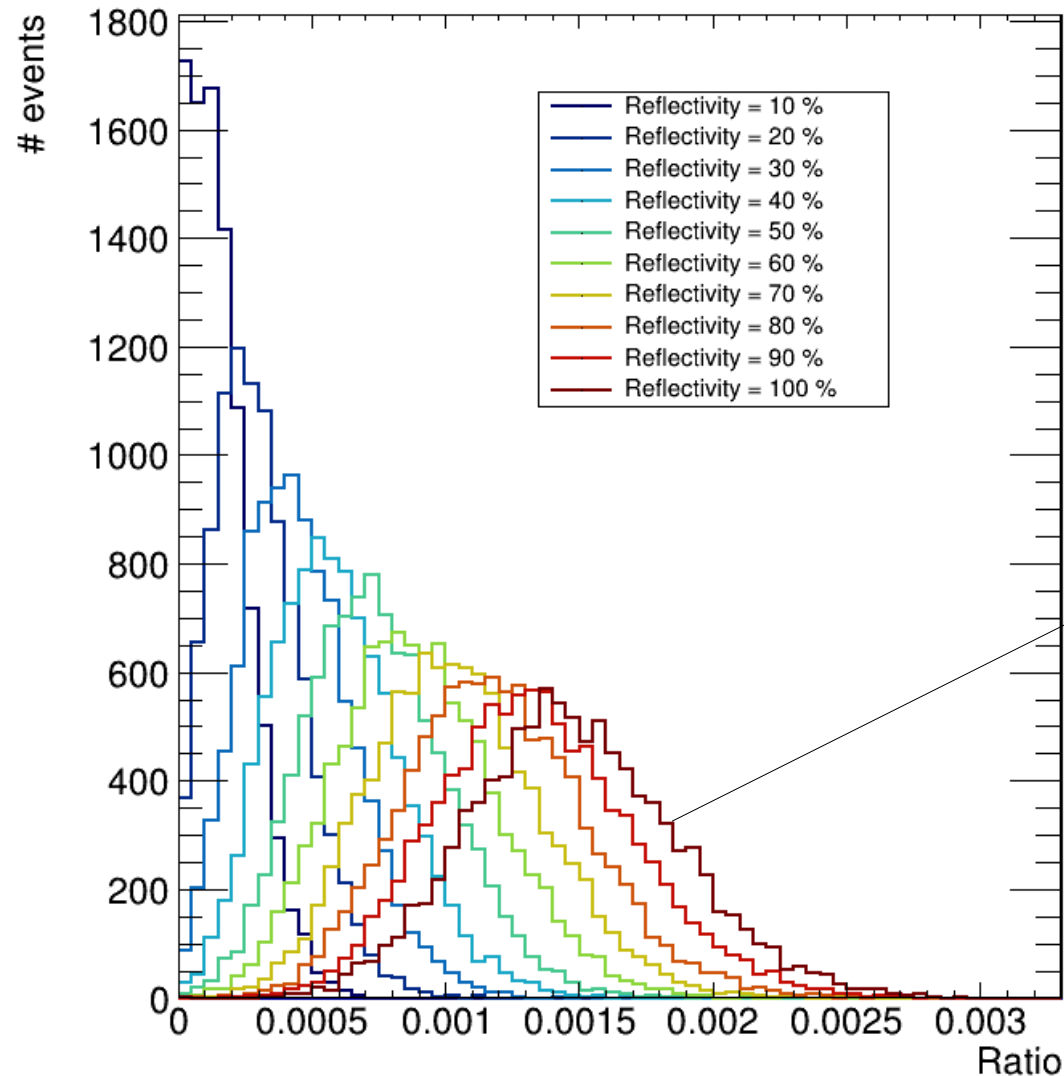
# MC toy-model

- Generate **10.000 photons** on the surface of the NQ arapuca.
  - **Isotropic “upwards” emission**
  - This correspond to 20.000 photons arriving the arapuca
- This photons can **reflect into the wires** (22.7 cm away) with a certain probability
  - **Probability ranged from 10 to 100%** with steps of 10%
  - Isotropic “downward” reflection (+/- diffuse)
- **The ratio between the amount of photons arriving the NQ arapuca and the photons that could arrive the Q arapuca was taken.**
- This is repeated **10000 times.**

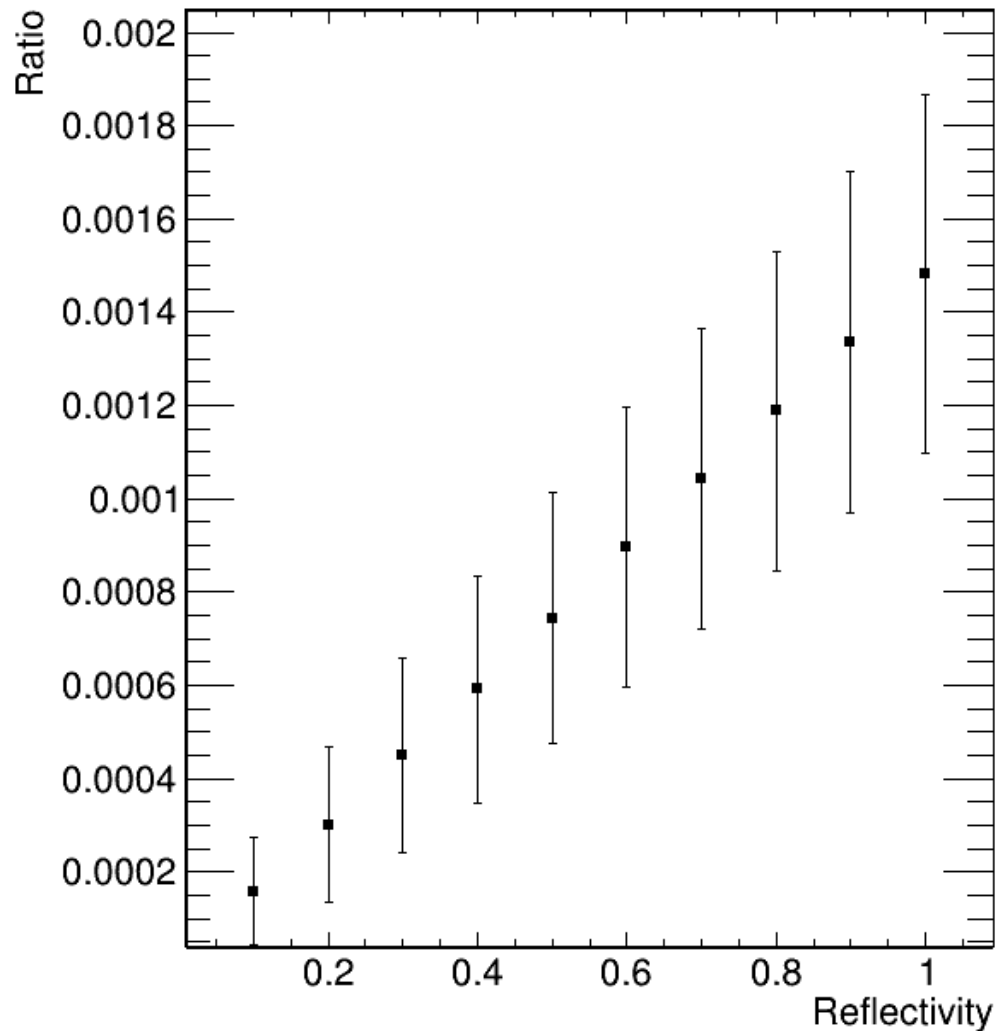
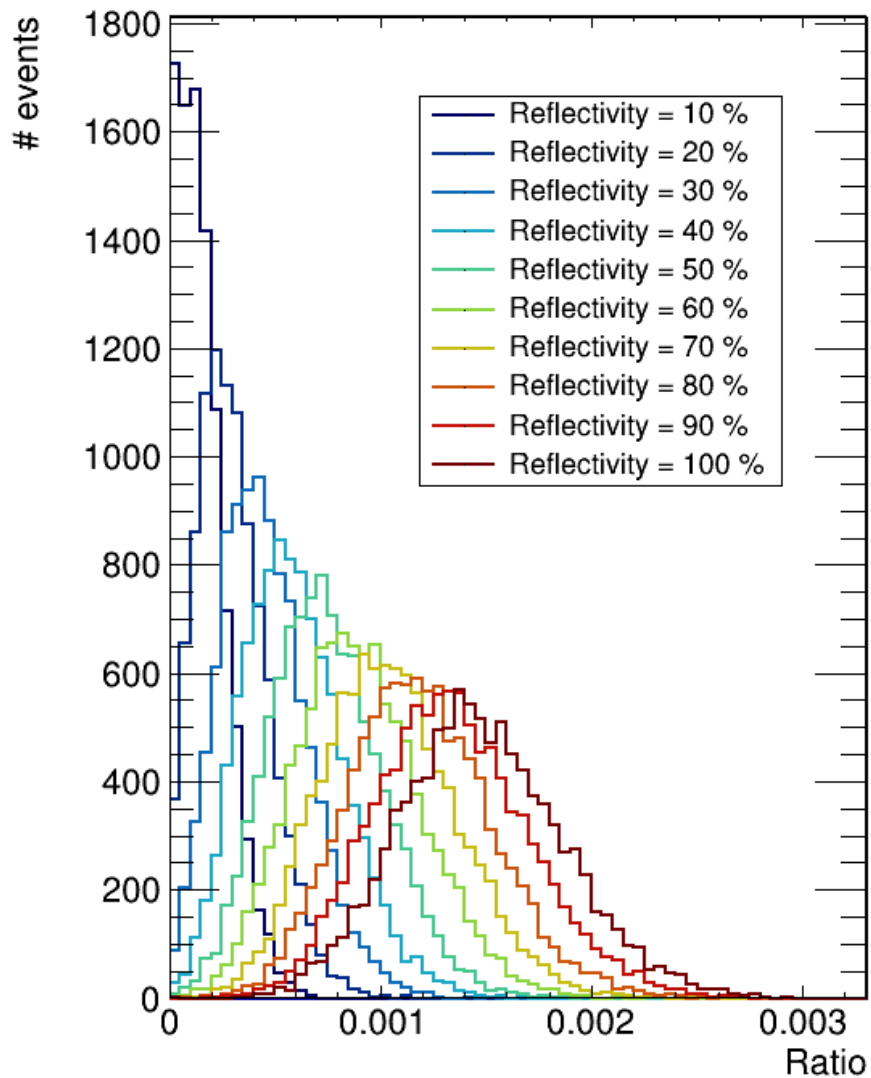
# MC toy-model



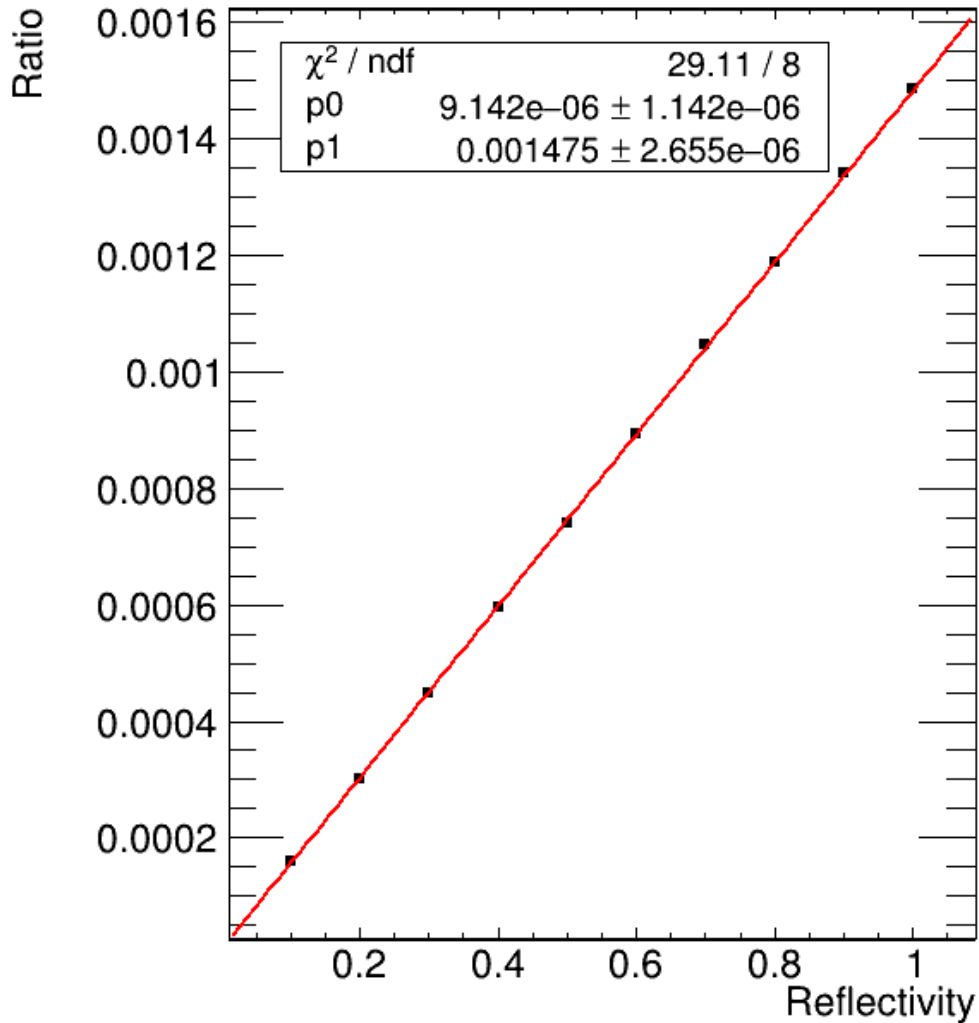
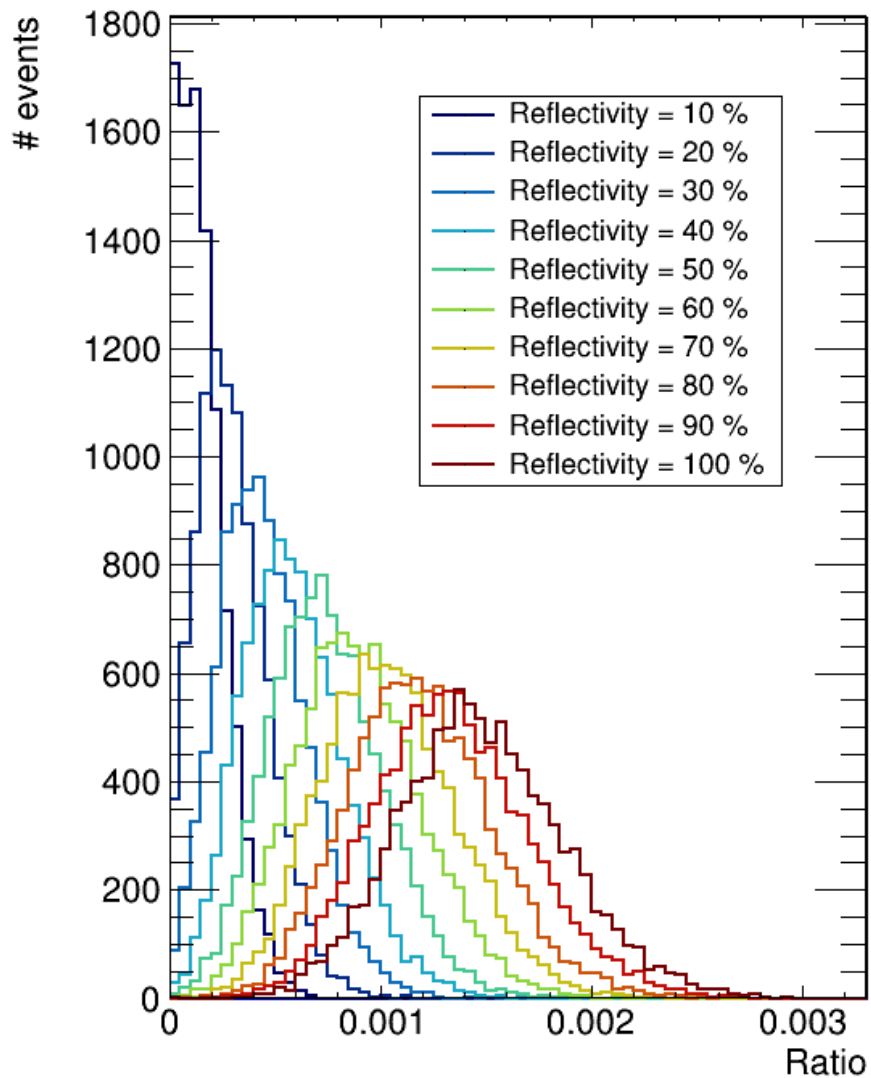
# MC output



# MC output

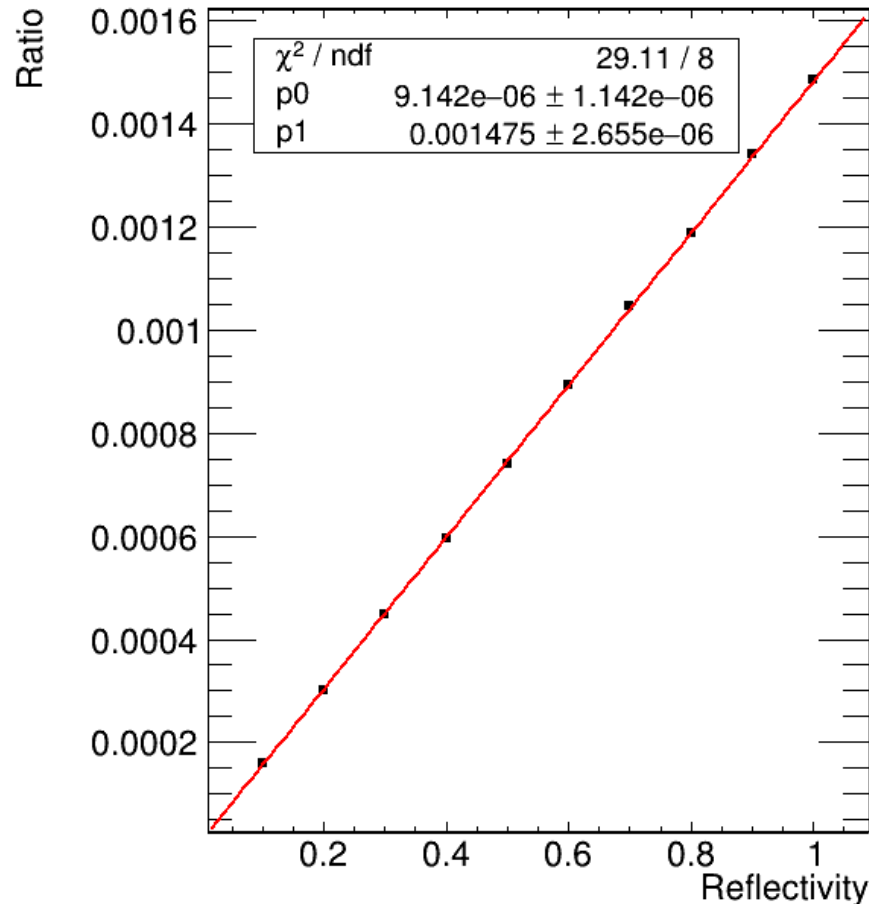


# MC output





# MC output



For instance:

- Reflectivity at 50%, **Ratio ~ 0.074%**
- If 50.000 photons reached NQ arapuca, about 2 – 3 % will be detected.
  - **Assuming 1.000 photons (2%)**
- From this 50.000 only 0.074% will reach the Q arapuca.
  - **Only 37 photons**
- The efficiency from the Q arapuca for pTP light would still need to be taken.

# Conclusion

- If the numbers are correct, light from pTP cannot explain the fast component present in the Q-arapuca data.

# Ongoing

- We still checking the 150 nm Xe emission.
- We are going to verify if the fast component doesn't change between the dopings.

# Backup slides