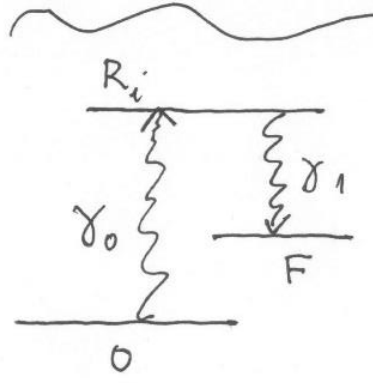


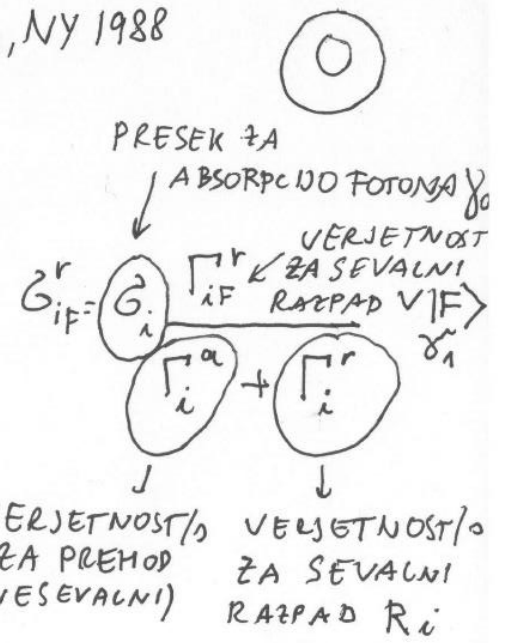
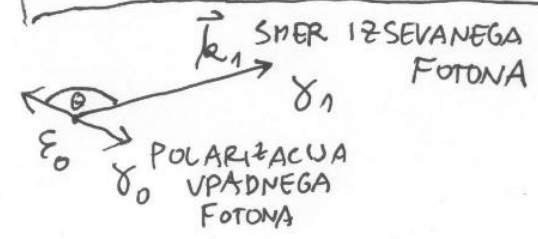
PHOTON IN - PHOTON OUT

R.N. Zare: Wiley, NY 1988
ANGULAR MOMENTUM

KAKŠNA JE KOTNA PORAZDELITEV IZSEVANIH FOTONOV?



$$\frac{dG_{iF}^r}{d\Omega_1} = \frac{G_{iF}^r}{4\pi} (1 + \beta_{iF} P_2(\hat{k}_1 \cdot \hat{\epsilon}_0))$$



$$\frac{dG_{iF}^r}{d\Omega_1} \propto \frac{1}{2J_0+1} \sum_{M_0, M_F, \gamma} \left| \sum_{M_i} \langle \chi_F J_F M_F | \hat{\epsilon}_1^r \cdot \sum_i \vec{r}_i | \chi_i J_i M_i \rangle \times \langle \chi_i J_i M_i | \hat{\epsilon}_0 \cdot \sum_i \vec{r}_i | \chi_0 J_0 M_0 \rangle \right|^2$$

PREVEDEMO NA OBLIKO * IN PREBEREMO β_{iF}

PRIMER: He



$J_0 = 0 \rightarrow J_i = 1$	$\rightarrow J_F = 0$	$\beta_0 = -1$
	$\rightarrow J_F = 1$	$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{2}$
	$\rightarrow J_F = 2$	$\beta_2 = -\frac{1}{10}$

$$\beta_{iF}(J_0, J_i, J_F) = \frac{\begin{Bmatrix} J_i & 2 & J_i \\ 1 & J_0 & 1 \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} J_i & 2 & J_i \\ 1 & J_F & 1 \end{Bmatrix}}{\begin{Bmatrix} J_i & 0 & J_i \\ 1 & J_0 & 1 \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} J_i & 0 & J_i \\ 1 & J_F & 1 \end{Bmatrix}}$$

VEŽANA IN PROSTA (KONTINUUMSKA) STANJA

1

- Dosedaj smo gledali stanja atoma v katerih so e^- vezani v orbitalah

$$|nlm m_s\rangle = \frac{1}{r} P_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \chi_{m_s}(\frac{1}{2})$$

kjer je radialna funkcija lokalizirana: $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} P_{nl}(r) = 0$

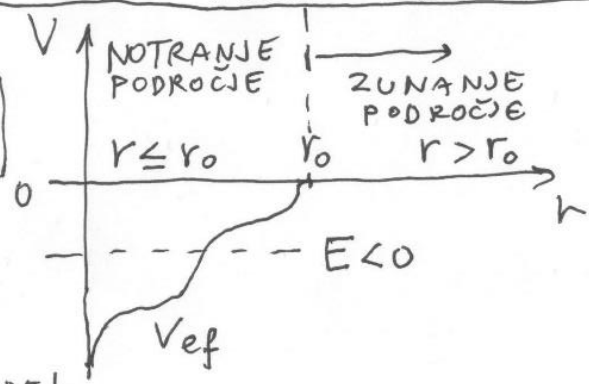
V resnici gre P_{nl} proti nič eksponentno:

$$* \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + V_{\text{ef}}(r) \right] \phi(r) = E \phi(r)$$

$E < 0$ NEGATIVNA ENERGIJA: VEZANO STANJE

$l=0! V_{\text{ef}}(r)=0 \ r > r_0$

RADIALNO SIMETRIČNI
EFEKTIVNI POTENCIAL KRAJKEGA DOSEGA



REŠITEV V ZUNANJEM PODROČJU:

$$-\frac{d^2 \phi}{dr^2} = -k^2 \phi, \quad k = +\sqrt{2|E|}$$

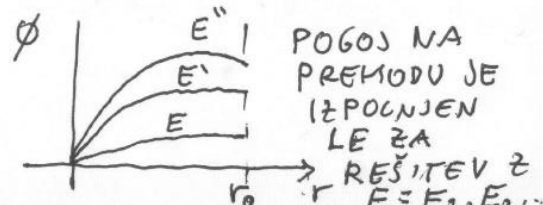
$$\phi_{\pm}(r) = e^{\pm kr} \quad \leftarrow \text{REŠITEV } e^{kr} \text{ ODPADE!}$$

NOTRANJE PODROČJE: $\phi(0) = 0$ TA ROBNI POGOJ LE DELNO DOLOČA REŠITEV ENAČBE* (DO MULTIPLIKATIVNEGA FAKTORJA)

PREMOD $r=r_0$

$$\phi_{r < r_0}(r_0) = C e^{-kr_0} \quad \text{ZVEŽNOST } \phi, \quad \phi'_{r < r_0}(r_0) = -k C e^{-kr_0} \quad \text{ZVEŽNOST ODUODA}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\phi'_{r < r_0}(r_0)}{\phi_{r < r_0}(r_0)} = -k = -\sqrt{2E} \quad \leftarrow \text{POGOJ JE IZPOLNJEN LE ZA DOLOČENE NEGATIVNE VREDNOSTI ENERGIJE}$$



ISTI ZAKLJUČKI VELJAJO ČE $V_{ef}(r > r_0) \neq 0$

(2)

• $l \geq 1$ $V_{ef} = \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2}$ $r > r_0$

REŠITEV V ZUNANJEM PODROČJU: $\Phi_+ = \sqrt{kr} I_{l+1/2}(kr)$, $\Phi_- = \sqrt{kr} K_{l+1/2}(kr)$

~~$\Phi_+(r) \propto e^{kr} (1 + \sigma(\frac{1}{kr}))$~~ ZAVRŽEMO

I, K modificirani Besselovi f.

$\Phi_- = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-kr} \sum_{\lambda=0}^l \frac{(l+\lambda)!}{\lambda!(l-\lambda)!} (2kr)^{-\lambda}$, ODRŽIMO EXP. PADAJOČO REŠITEV

ROBNI POGOJ NA STIKU JE IZPOLNJEN LE ZA DOLOČENE VREDNOSTI l :

$\frac{\Phi'_{r < r_0}(r_0)}{\Phi_{r < r_0}(r_0)} = \frac{\Phi'_-(r_0)}{\Phi_-(r_0)} = -\frac{l}{r_0} - k \frac{K_{l-1/2}(kr_0)}{K_{l+1/2}(kr_0)}$ (UPORABILI SMO: $\frac{d}{dz} K_{l+1/2} = \frac{l+1/2}{z} K_{l+1/2} - K_{l-1/2}$)

• ČE DODAMO ŠE COULOMBSKI POTENCIAL V ZUNANJEM PODROČJU:

$V_{ef} = \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2} - \frac{C}{r}$ $r \geq r_0$

REŠITEV V ZUNANJEM PODROČJU, KI PADA EKSPONENTNO JE WHITTAKERJEVA f_- .

$\Phi_-(r) = W_{\gamma, l+1/2}(2kr)$, $\gamma = \frac{C}{k}$ ← PARAMETER OPISUJE RELATIVNO JAKOST COUL. POTENCIALA.
 $\propto e^{-kr} (2kr)^\gamma (1 + \sigma(\frac{1}{kr}))$.

PODOBNO KOT ZGORAJ, ROBNI POGOJ NA PREMODU POVOLJUJE LE IZBRANE NEGATIVNE VREDNOSTI ENERGIJE E STANJA Φ .

$E > 0$ POZITIVNA ENERGIJA \rightarrow PROSTA STANJA (NELOKALIZIRANA)

3

- ZUNANJE PODROČJE:

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dr^2} + k^2\phi = 0 \quad k = \sqrt{2E} \quad \phi_s(r) = \sin kr, \quad \phi_c(r) = \cos kr$$

• ČE JE $V_{ef} = 0$ REŠI $\phi_s(r)$ SCHRÖDINGERJEVO ENAČBO ZA $\forall r$ IN USTRETA TUDI R.P. V IZMODIŠČU $\phi(0) = 0$. \uparrow REGULARNA REŠITEV

• ČE JE $V_{ef} \neq 0$ SE REGULARNI REŠITVI NA ZUNANJEM PODROČJU PRIMEŠA ϕ_c (NEREGULARNA REŠITEV).

$$\phi_{r < r_0}(r_0) = A\phi_s(r_0) + B\phi_c(r_0), \quad \phi'_{r < r_0}(r_0) = A\phi'_s(r_0) + B\phi'_c(r_0)$$

V ZUNANJEM PODROČJU STA VELJAVNI OBE REŠITVI. ZA USAKO VREDNOST $E > 0$ TOREJ LAHKO ZMEROM DOLOČIM A IN B TAKO DA R.P. NA PREHODU VELJA.

$$\phi(r) = A\phi_s(r) + B\phi_c(r) \quad r \geq r_0 \quad \phi_s, \phi_c \text{ STA OMEJENI, VENDAR NE GREŠTA PROTI NIČ.}$$

ČE JE V_{ef} REALEN POTENCIAL, LAHKO NAJDEMO REALNO REŠITEV ϕ IN TEDIJ STA TUDI A IN B REALNI ŠTEVILI.

$$\phi(r) = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} (\cos \delta \phi_s(r) + \sin \delta \phi_c(r)) \quad r \geq r_0$$

$$\sin \delta = \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}, \quad \cos \delta = \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \sin(kr + \delta)$$

KONSTANTI A IN B DOLOČATA AMPLITUDO IN FAZO VALOVNE F. V ZUNANJEM PODROČJU. AMPLITUDA JE ODVISNA ŠE OD NORMALIZACIJE, FAZA PA NI POLJUBNA: $\tan \delta = B/A!$

FAZA POVE, KAKŠEN DELEŽ NEREGULARNE REŠITVE PRIMEŠA V_{ef} REGULARNI REŠITVI (KI JE REŠITEV ZA $V_{ef} = 0$). V_{ef} POUZROČI FAZNI PREMİK REGULARNE REŠITVE.

• $V_{ef} = \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2}$ SFERIČNA BESSELOVA IN NEWMANNOVA f.

4

$\phi_s = kr j_l(kr), \phi_c = kr n_l(kr) \quad r \geq r_0$

$\phi_s(r) = \sin(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2}) [1 + o(\frac{1}{r})]$

$\phi_c(r) = \cos(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2}) [1 + o(\frac{1}{r})]$

→ $\phi(r) \propto \sin(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2} + \delta_e)$ $r > r_0$, če je $V_{ef} \neq 0$ (RAZEN CENTRIF. POTENCIALA) PRI $r \leq r_0$

δ_e JE FAZNA PAZLIKA ZARADI PRISOTNOSTI DODATNEGA POTENCIALA KRATKEGA DOSEGA.

• $V_{ef} = \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2} - \frac{C}{r}$

$\phi_s = F_e(\eta, kr), \phi_c = G_e(\eta, kr) \quad r \geq r_0$

$\eta = -\frac{C}{kr} \quad (-\frac{1}{k} \text{ ZA VOPIK})$

REGULARNA IN NEREGULARNA COULOMBSKA FUNKCIJA

$F_e(\eta, kr) = 2^e e^{-\frac{1}{2}\pi\eta} \frac{|\Gamma(l+1+i\eta)|}{(2l+1)!} e^{-ikr} (kr)^{l+1} F(l+1-i\eta, 2l+2; 2ikr)$

$F(a, b; z) \equiv \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+m)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b+m)} \frac{z^m}{m!}$

KONFLUENTNA HIPERGEOMETRIJSKA FUNKCIJA

ASIMPTOTSKI OBLIKI COULOMBSKIM FUNKCIJ:

$$F_e(\eta, kr) = \sin(kr - \eta \ln(2kr) - \frac{\ell\pi}{2} + \delta_e)$$

$$G_e(\eta, kr) = \cos(kr - \eta \ln(2kr) - \frac{\ell\pi}{2} + \delta_e)$$

$$\delta_e = \text{Arg}[\Gamma(\ell+1+i\eta)]$$

↑
COULOMBSKA FAZA.

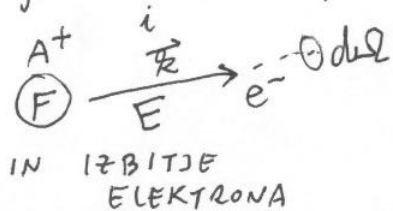
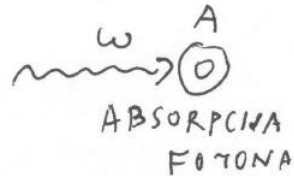
"NESKONČNI" DOSEG COULOMBSKE INTERAKCIJE SE KAŽE V LOGARITEMSKO NARAŠČAJOČI FAZI. REŠITEV V ZUNANJEM PODROČJU JE LINEARNA KOMBINACIJA F_e IN G_e , ČE JE V NOTRANJEM PODROČJU PRISOTEN ŠE DODATEN POTENCIAL KRATKEGA DOSEGA. DRUGAČE, REŠITEV JE TĚDAJ FAZNO PREMAKNJENA ZA δ_e REGULARNA REŠITEV (REŠITEV PROBLEMA BREZ DODATNEGA V_{ef} KRATKEGA DOSEGA)

$$\phi(r) \propto \sin(kr - \eta \ln(2kr) - \frac{\ell\pi}{2} + \delta_e + \delta_e)$$

5

FOTOJONIZACIJSKI SIPALNI PRESEK

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dE d\Omega}(\omega) = \frac{\Gamma}{I} = 4\pi^2 \alpha \omega \left| \langle f | \hat{\epsilon} \cdot \sum \mathbf{r}_i | 0 \rangle \right|^2 \delta(E_f - (E_0 + \omega))$$



$$E_f = E_F + E, \quad E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2}$$

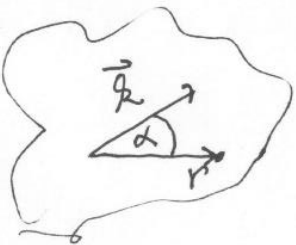
$$|f\rangle = |\chi_F \downarrow_F \pi_F\rangle |\chi_R\rangle \quad |0\rangle = |\chi_0 \downarrow_0 \pi_0\rangle$$

$$|\chi_{\vec{k}}\rangle = \sum_{e_j} a_{e_j} \hat{k} |l \frac{1}{2} j\rangle,$$

6

$|\chi_{\vec{k}}\rangle \approx e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \dots$ PROSTI ELEKTRON

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) i^l j_l(kr) P_l(\hat{k}\cdot\hat{r})$$



lim_{kr → ∞} j_l = $\frac{1}{kr} \sin(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})$

NORMALIZACIJA PROSTEGA VALA NA $\delta(\vec{k} - \vec{k}')$.

$$\int e^{i(\vec{k} - \vec{k}')\cdot\vec{r}} d\vec{r} = (2\pi)^3 \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{k}')$$

$$|\chi_{\vec{k}}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} \sum_l (2l+1) i^l e^{i\delta_l} R_{El}(r) P_l(\hat{k}\cdot\hat{r})$$

$$= \frac{k}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} \sum_l (2l+1) i^l e^{i\delta_l} P_{El}(r) P(\hat{k}\cdot\hat{r})$$

... PROSTI e^- , KI JE POTOVAL SKOBI POTENCIAL KRATKEGA DOSEGA

$$R_{El} = P_{El}/r$$

$$\rightarrow [-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2} + V(r)] P_{El} = \frac{k^2}{2} P_{El}$$

↑ VZAMEMO TAKO REŠITEV, DA JE NJENA ASIMPTOTSKA AMPLITUDA 1: $P_{El} \propto \sin(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2} + \delta_l)$.

KER VELJA $\delta(\vec{k} - \vec{k}') = \frac{dE}{dk} \delta(E - E') = k \delta(E - E')$, MI PA V PRESEKU POTREBUJEMO PROSTI VAL, NORMALIZIRAN NA $\delta(E - E')$, JE KONČNO:

$$|\chi_{\vec{k}}\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{k}{(2\pi)^3}} \sum_l (2l+1) i^l e^{i\delta_l} P_{El}(r) P(\hat{k}\cdot\hat{r}) :$$

$$\frac{d\sigma^2(\omega)}{dE d\Omega} = 4\pi^2 \alpha \omega k |\langle f | \hat{\epsilon} \cdot \sum_i \vec{r}_i | 0 \rangle|^2 \delta(E_f + E - E_0 - \omega)$$

$$\sigma^F(\omega) = \int dE \int d\Omega \frac{d\sigma^2(\omega)}{dE d\Omega} \dots \text{FOTOIONIZACIJSKI PRESEK V } A^+(E_F) \text{ PRI DANI ENERGIJI FOTONOV } \omega$$

$$\sigma^F(\omega) = \frac{4}{3} \pi^2 \alpha \hbar \omega \sum_{j\ell} |D_{E\ell j}^F(\omega)|^2 \quad (7)$$

REDUCIRAN MATRIČNI ELEMENT ZA PRIMER $J_0 = 0$

$$D_{E\ell j}^F = \langle \langle (k \ell \frac{1}{2} j) J_F \rangle 1 \parallel C^1 \parallel 0 \rangle$$

$$= 4\pi (-1)^{j+l-\frac{1}{2}} i^\ell e^{i\Delta_e} [j, l, J_F] \langle 0010 | L_F 0 \rangle$$

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} j & 1 & J_F \\ L_f & \frac{1}{2} & \ell \end{matrix} \right\} \int_0^\infty P_{E\ell}(r) r P_{mL_F} dr$$

\downarrow asympt. amplit. 1 ORBITALA IZ KATERE JE BIL IZBIT e^-

$$\Delta_e = \sigma_e(1) + \delta_e$$

\uparrow FAZNA RAZLIKA ZARADI POTENCIALA KRATKEGA DOSEGA

$\text{Arg}[\Gamma(l+1 - \frac{i}{k})]$
 COUL. FAZA

KOTNA PORAZDELITEV FOTOELEKTRONOV

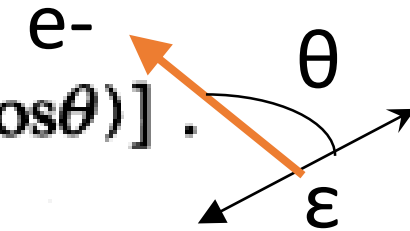
YANG (1948) PHYS. REV 74, 764.

- VALOVNA DOLŽINA SVETLOBE DOSTI VEČJA OD TARČE (DIPOLNI PRIBLIŽEK) → ABSORBIRA SE VRT. KOL. 1
- TARČA JE NEPOLARIZIRANA (VERJETNOSTI ZA VSE PROJEKCIJE VRTIČNIH KOLIČIN ATOMOV SO ENAKE)

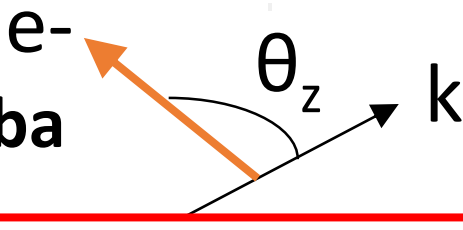
⇒ KOTNA KORELACIJA MED FOTONOM IN IZBITIM DELECEM JE NEKA LINEARNA KOMBINACIJA 1 IN $\cos^2\theta$, KJER JE θ KOT POD KATERIM ODLETI IZBITI DELEC (e^-) GLEDE NA POLARIZACIJO VPADNEGA FOTONA.

σ^F JE ODSOTEN, KER SE OHRANJA PARNOŠT π PRI FOTOABS.

KOTNA PORAZDELITEV FOTOELEKTRONOV

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{\text{lin pol}} = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi} [1 + \beta P_2(\cos\theta)]$$


Kotna porazdelitev fotoelektronov pri absorpciji linearno polarizirane svetlobe.

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{\text{unpol}} = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \beta P_2(\cos\theta_z) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma}{4\pi} [1 + \beta P_2(\cos\theta_x)] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma}{4\pi} [1 + \beta P_2(\cos\theta_y)]$$


Nepolarizirana svetloba

β parameter (parameter asimetrije):

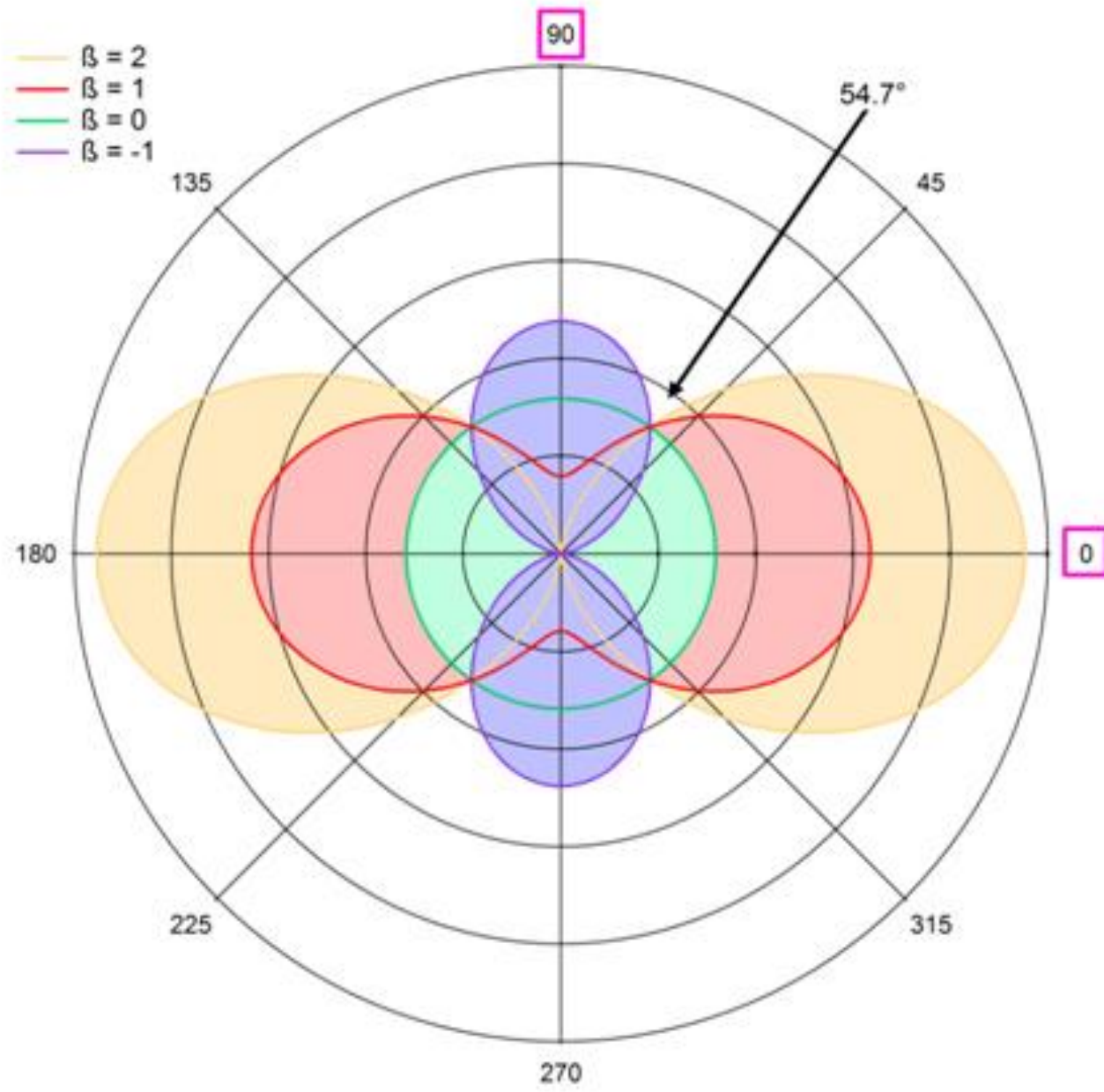
$$\beta^{CZ} = \frac{l_0(l_0 - 1)R_{l_0-1}^2 + (l_0 + 1)(l_0 + 2)R_{l_0+1}^2 - 6l_0(l_0 + 1)R_{l_0-1}R_{l_0+1}\cos(\sigma_{l_0+1} + \delta_{l_0+1} - \sigma_{l_0-1} - \delta_{l_0-1})}{(2l_0 + 1)[l_0R_{l_0-1}^2 + (l_0 + 1)R_{l_0+1}^2]}$$

Radialni dipolni integral

$$R_{el}^{L_c S_c L} \equiv \int_0^\infty P_{nl_0}(r) r P_{el}^{L_c S_c L}(r) dr$$

σ_l :Coulombski fazni premik

δ_l :fazni premik potenciala kratkega dosega



Omejen obseg za β ,
kotni presek mora
biti pozitiven:

$$-1 \leq \beta \leq 2$$

Magični kot $\theta = 54,7^\circ$

$$(P_2(\cos\theta_m) = 0)$$

s-elektron:

$$\beta = 2,$$

$$d\sigma/d\Omega \sim \cos^2\theta$$

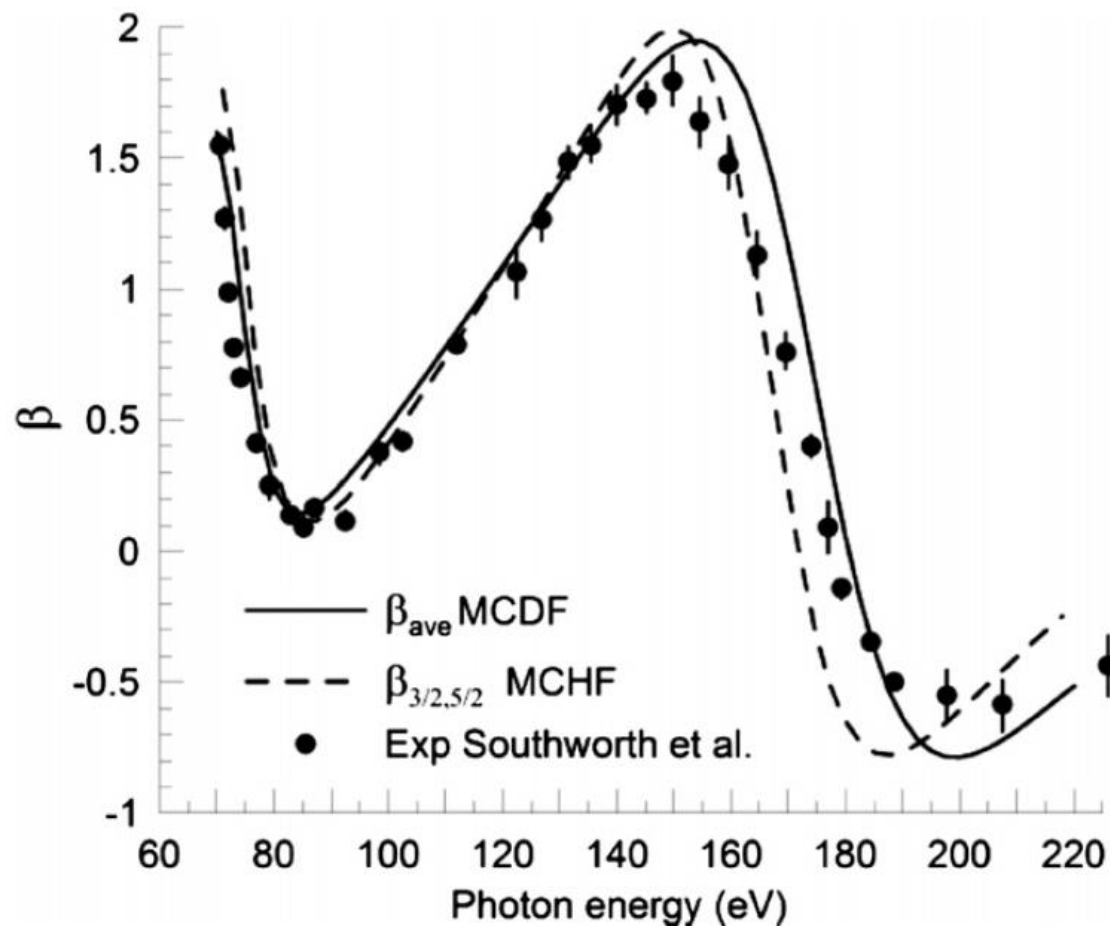
$$[1 + \beta P_2(\cos\theta)]$$

$$P_2(\cos\theta) \equiv \frac{1}{2} (3 \cos^2\theta - 1)$$

Primer:

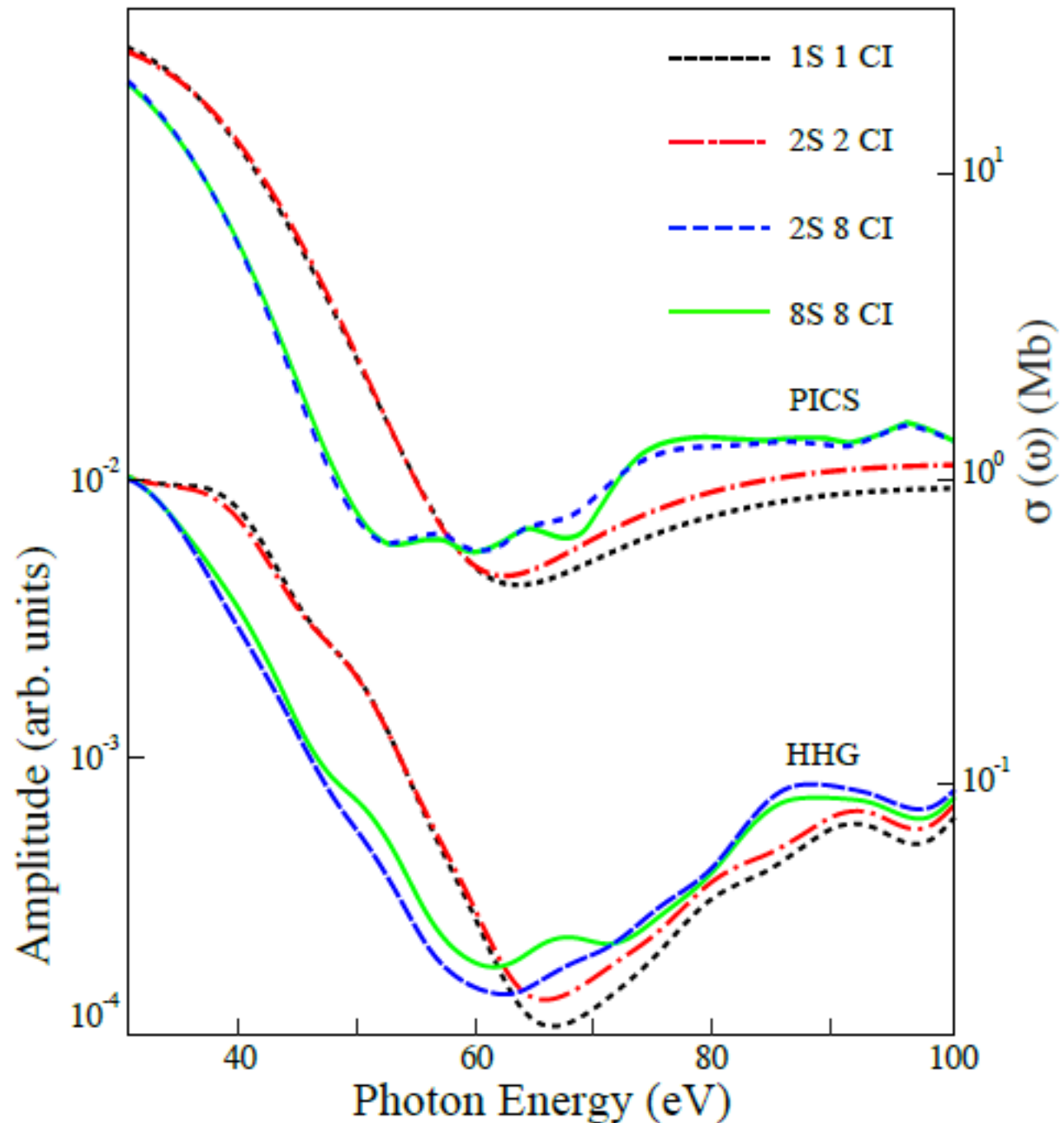
Odvisnost β parametra za izbitje elektrona **4d v atomu Xe** pri absorpciji fotona.

Zaradi interference med prispevkoma kontinuumskih valov p in f je odvisnost kotne porazdelitve izbitega fotoelektrona od energije fotonov zelo izrazita.



Cooperjev minimum v odvisnosti totalnega preseka σ od energije fotonov za elektrone, ki so izbiti iz orbital, ki imajo radialne vozle: 2s, 3s, 3p, 4p, 4d....

Primer:
Fotoionizacija Ar 3p



**Center for X-Ray Optics
and
Advanced Light Source**

**X-RAY DATA
BOOKLET**

Albert Thompson
David Attwood
Eric Gullikson
Malcolm Howells
Kwang-Je Kim
Janos Kirz
Jeffrey Kortright

Ingolf Lindau
Yanwei Liu
Piero Pianetta
Arthur Robinson
James Scofield
James Underwood
Gwyn Williams

Herman Winick

1. X-Ray Properties of the Elements

1.1 Electron Binding Energies

Gwyn P. Williams 1-1

1.2 X-Ray Emission Energies

*Jeffrey B. Kortright and
Albert C. Thompson* 1-8

1.3 Fluorescence Yields For *K* And *L* Shells

Jeffrey B. Kortright 1-28

1.4 Principal Auger Electron Energies 1-30

1.5 Subshell Photoionization Cross Sections

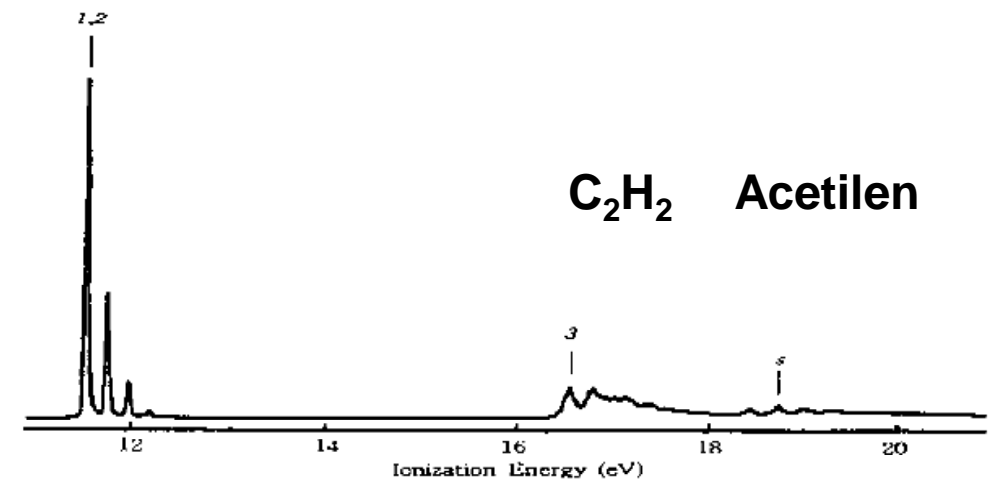
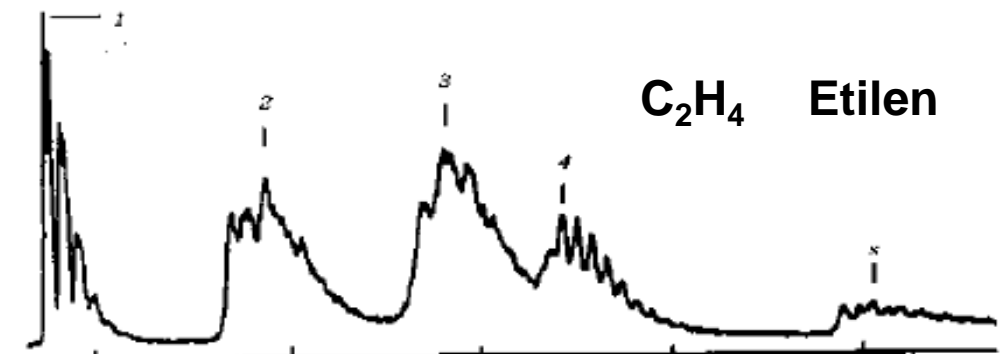
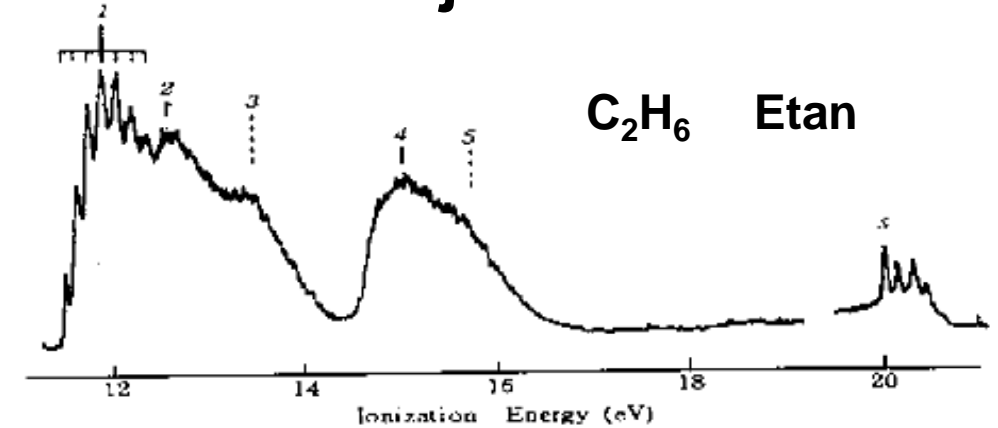
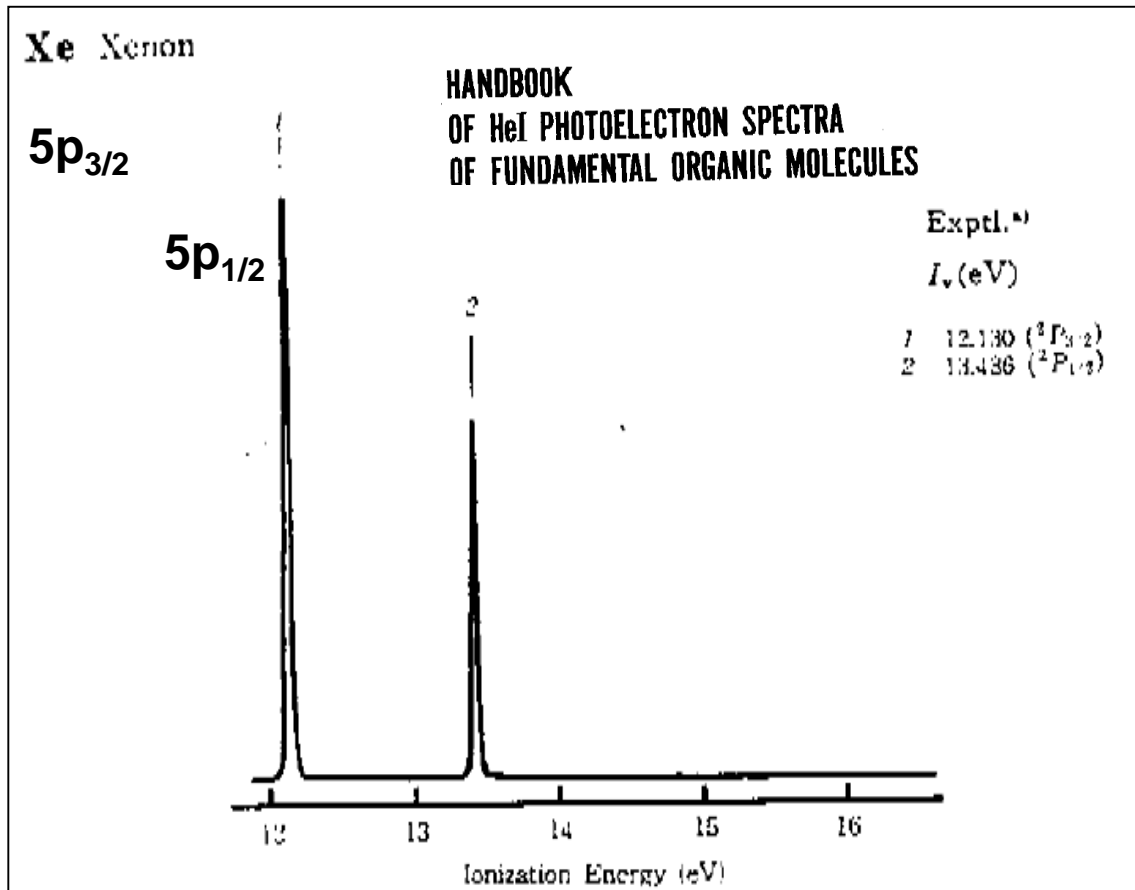
Ingolf Lindau 1-32

Table 1-1. Electron binding energies, in electron volts, for the elements in their natural forms.

Element	K 1s	L ₁ 2s	L ₂ 2p _{1/2}	L ₃ 2p _{3/2}	M ₁ 3s	M ₂ 3p _{1/2}	M ₃ 3p _{3/2}	M ₄ 3d _{3/2}	M ₅ 3d _{5/2}	N ₁ 4s	N ₂ 4p _{1/2}	N ₃ 4p _{3/2}
1 H	13.6											
2 He	24.6*											
3 Li	54.7*											
4 Be	111.5*											
5 B	188*											
6 C	284.2*											
7 N	409.9*	37.3*										
8 O	543.1*	41.6*										
9 F	696.7*											
10 Ne	870.2*	48.5*	21.7*	21.6*								
11 Na	1070.8†	63.5†	30.65	30.81								
12 Mg	1303.0†	88.7	49.78	49.50								
13 Al	1559.6	117.8	72.95	72.55								
14 Si	1839	149.7*b	99.82	99.42								
15 P	2145.5	189*	136*	135*								
16 S	2472	230.9	163.6*	162.5*								
17 Cl	2822.4	270*	202*	200*								
18 Ar	3205.9*	326.3*	250.6†	248.4*	29.3*	15.9*	15.7*					
19 K	3608.4*	378.6*	297.3*	294.6*	34.8*	18.3*	18.3*					
20 Ca	4038.5*	438.4†	349.7†	346.2†	44.3 †	25.4†	25.4†					
21 Sc	4492	498.0*	403.6*	398.7*	51.1*	28.3*	28.3*					
22 Ti	4966	560.9†	460.2†	453.8†	58.7†	32.6†	32.6†					

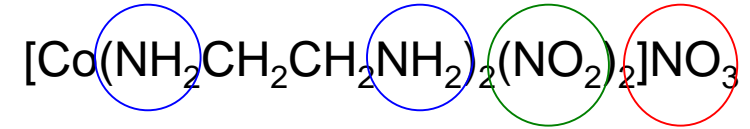
Signal **valenčnih** fotoelektronov je močno odvisen od kemijske okolice.
 To je osnova za tehniko
ESCA – Electron Spectroscopy
 for **C**hemical **A**nalysis

K. Kimura et al.



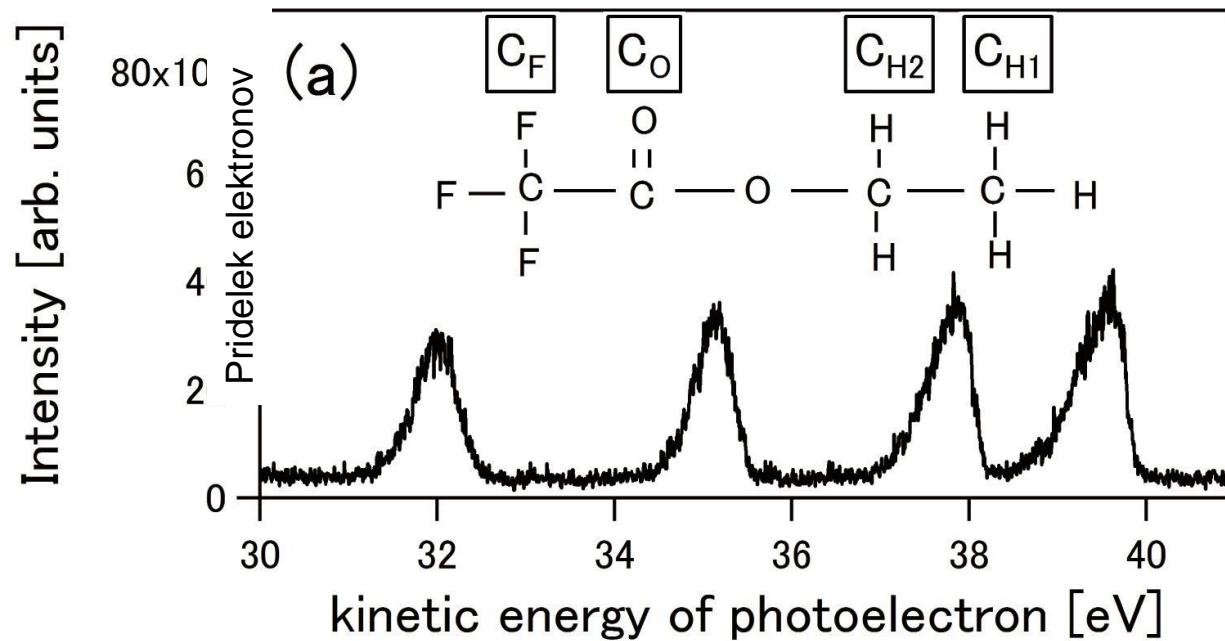
Fotoelektron K: od kemijske okolice atoma je odvisna **vezavna energija elektrona EB**. Energijski premik črte glede na črto v atomu je značilen za posamezno vrsto molekule – **Kemijski premik**.

Ethyl trifluoroacetate ($C_4H_5F_3O_2$), "Siegbahnova" molekula*

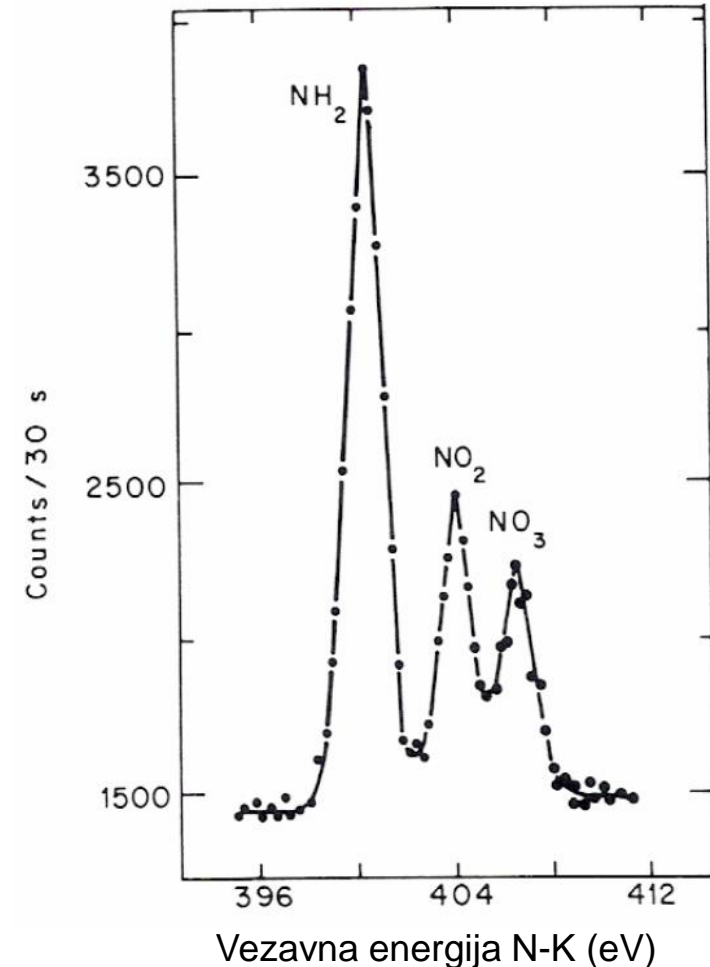


H. Iwayama et al.

$h\nu=330\text{ eV}$



*Kai Siegbahn (1918-2007) z Univerze v Uppsali (Švedska) je dobil Nobelovo nagrado iz fizike 1981 za razvoj metode ESCA, ki ji danes rečemo tudi rentgenska fotoelektronska spektroskopija (XPS : X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy).



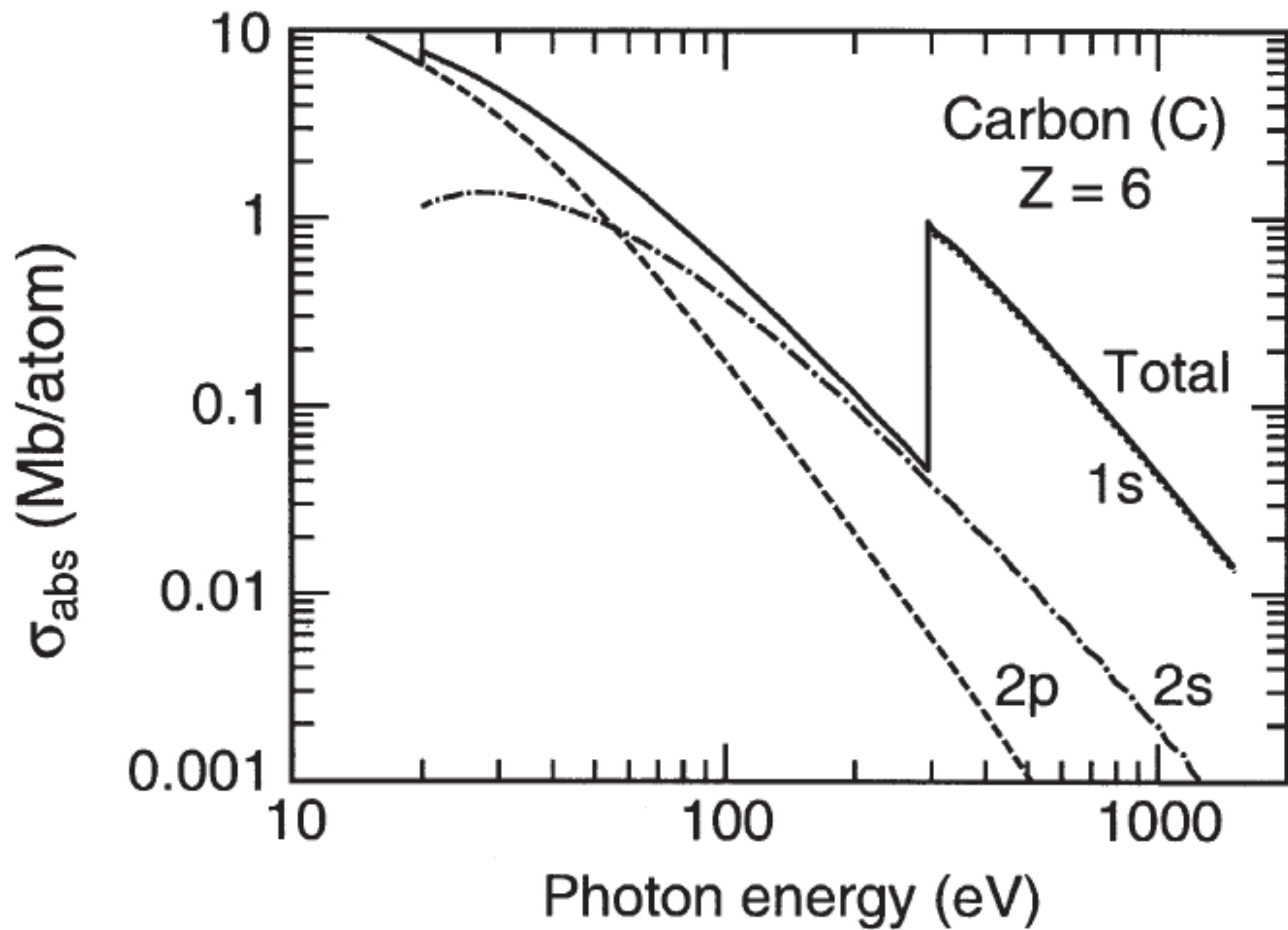


Table 1-2. Photon energies, in electron volts, of principal K-, L-, and M-shell emission lines.

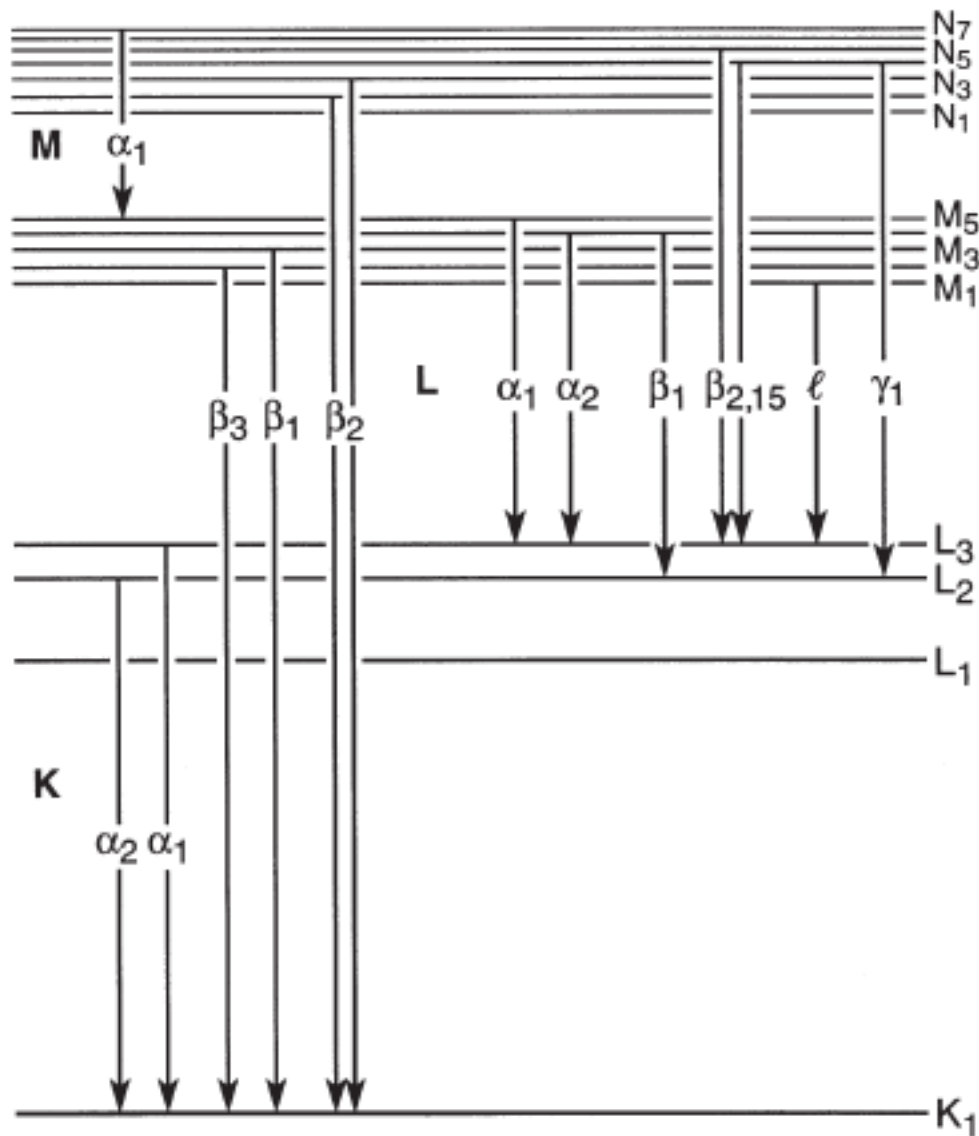
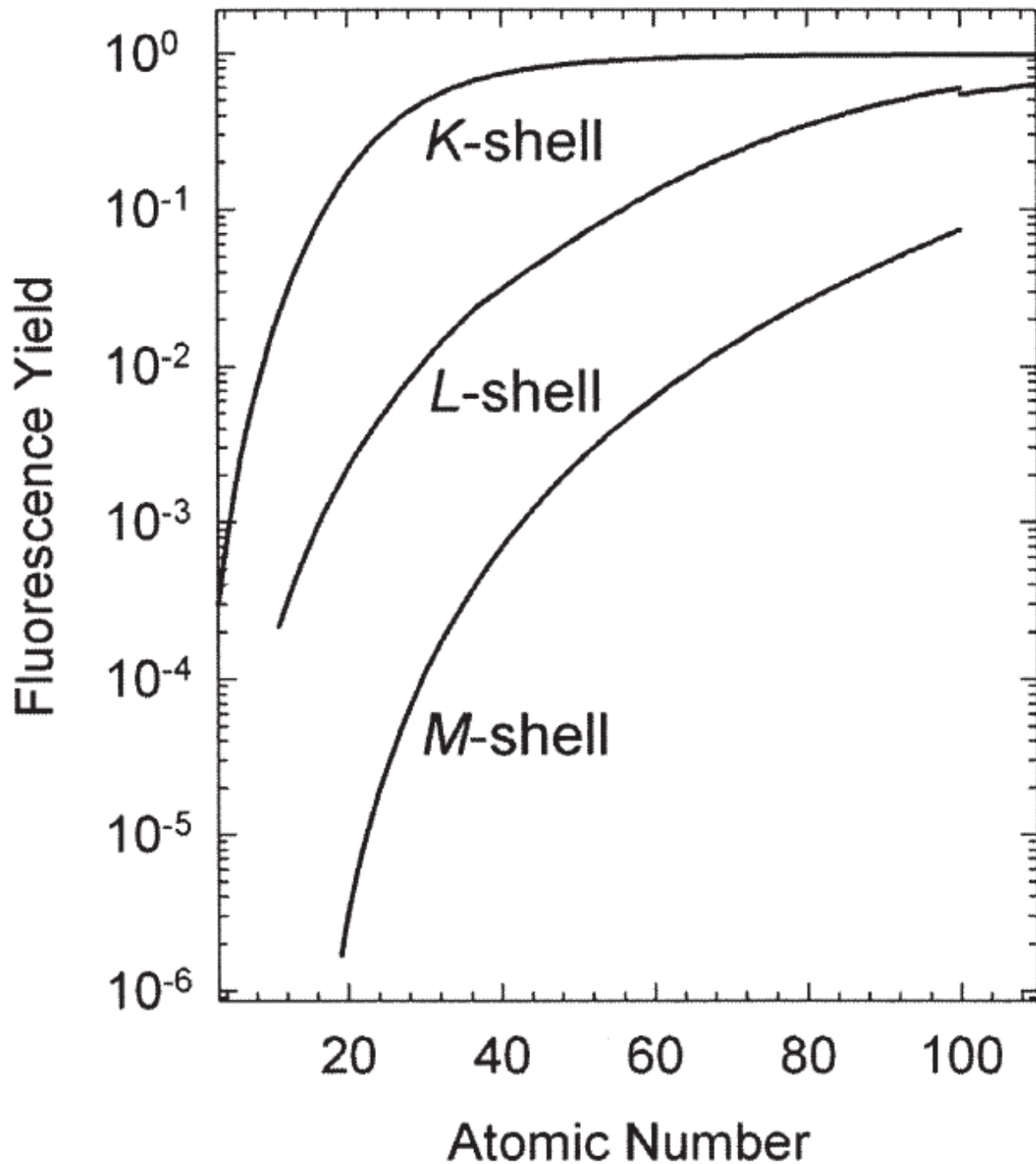


Fig. 1-1. Transitions that give rise to the emission lines in Table 1-3.

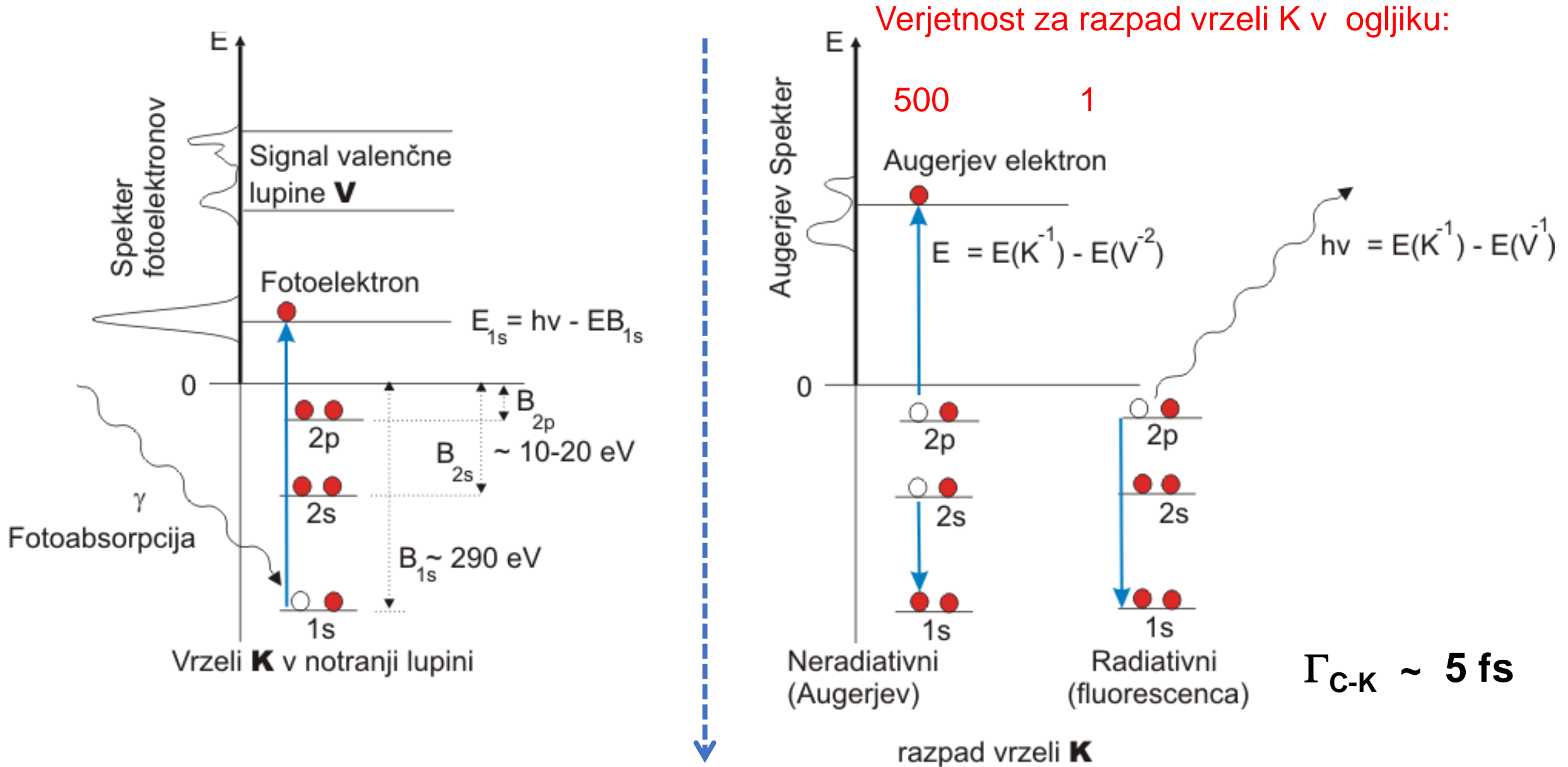
Element	$K\alpha_1$	$K\alpha_2$	$K\beta_1$	$L\alpha_1$	$L\alpha_2$	$L\beta_1$	$L\beta_2$	$L\gamma_1$	$M\alpha_1$
3 Li	54.3								
4 Be	108.5								
5 B	183.3								
6 C	277								
7 N	392.4								
8 O	524.9								
9 F	676.8								
10 Ne	848.6	848.6							
11 Na	1,040.98	1,040.98	1,071.1						
12 Mg	1,253.60	1,253.60	1,302.2						
13 Al	1,486.70	1,486.27	1,557.45						
14 Si	1,739.98	1,739.38	1,835.94						
15 P	2,013.7	2,012.7	2,139.1						
16 S	2,307.84	2,306.64	2,464.04						
17 Cl	2,622.39	2,620.78	2,815.6						
18 Ar	2,957.70	2,955.63	3,190.5						
19 K	3,313.8	3,311.1	3,589.6						
20 Ca	3,691.68	3,688.09	4,012.7	341.3	341.3	344.9			
21 Sc	4,090.6	4,086.1	4,460.5	395.4	395.4	399.6			



Fluorescenčni pridelek je razmerje med verjetnostjo za sevalni (fluorescenčni) in verjetnostjo za nesevalni (Augerjev) razpad vrzeli:

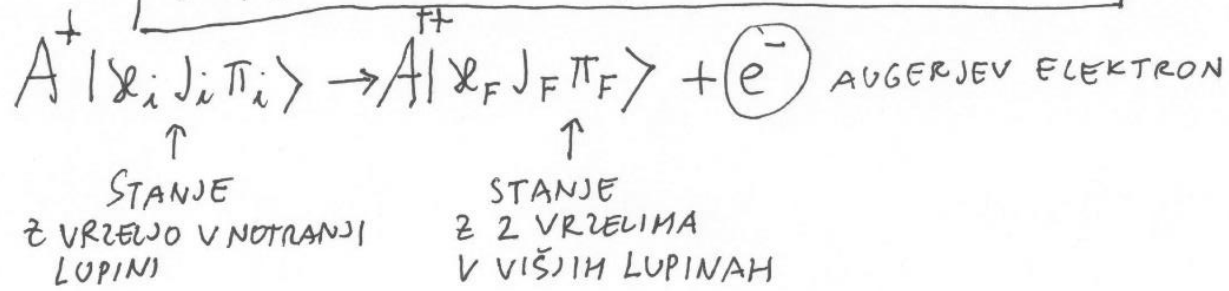
$$\eta = \Gamma_F / \Gamma_A$$

Tvorba in razpad razpad notranje vrzeli pri fotoabsorpciji, primer C



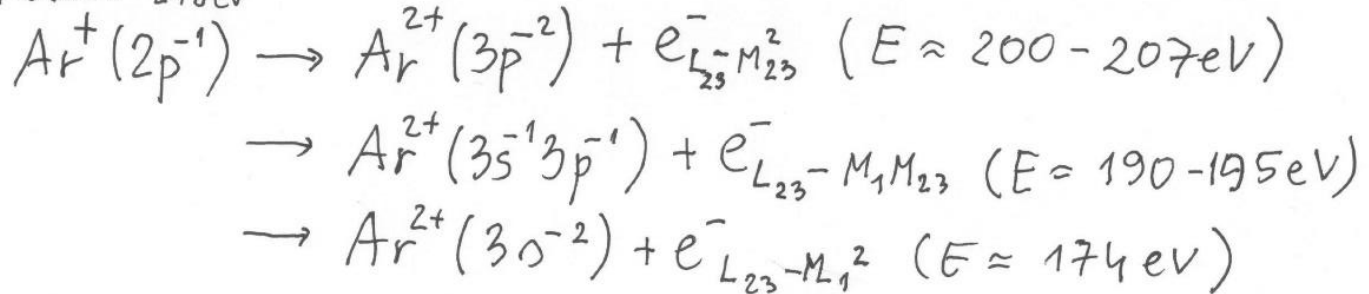
VERJETNOST ZA AUGERJEV RAZPAD

8



N.M. Kabachnik et al
Physics Reports 451, 155 (2007)

PRIMER: $\omega \approx 250 - 248 \text{ eV}$

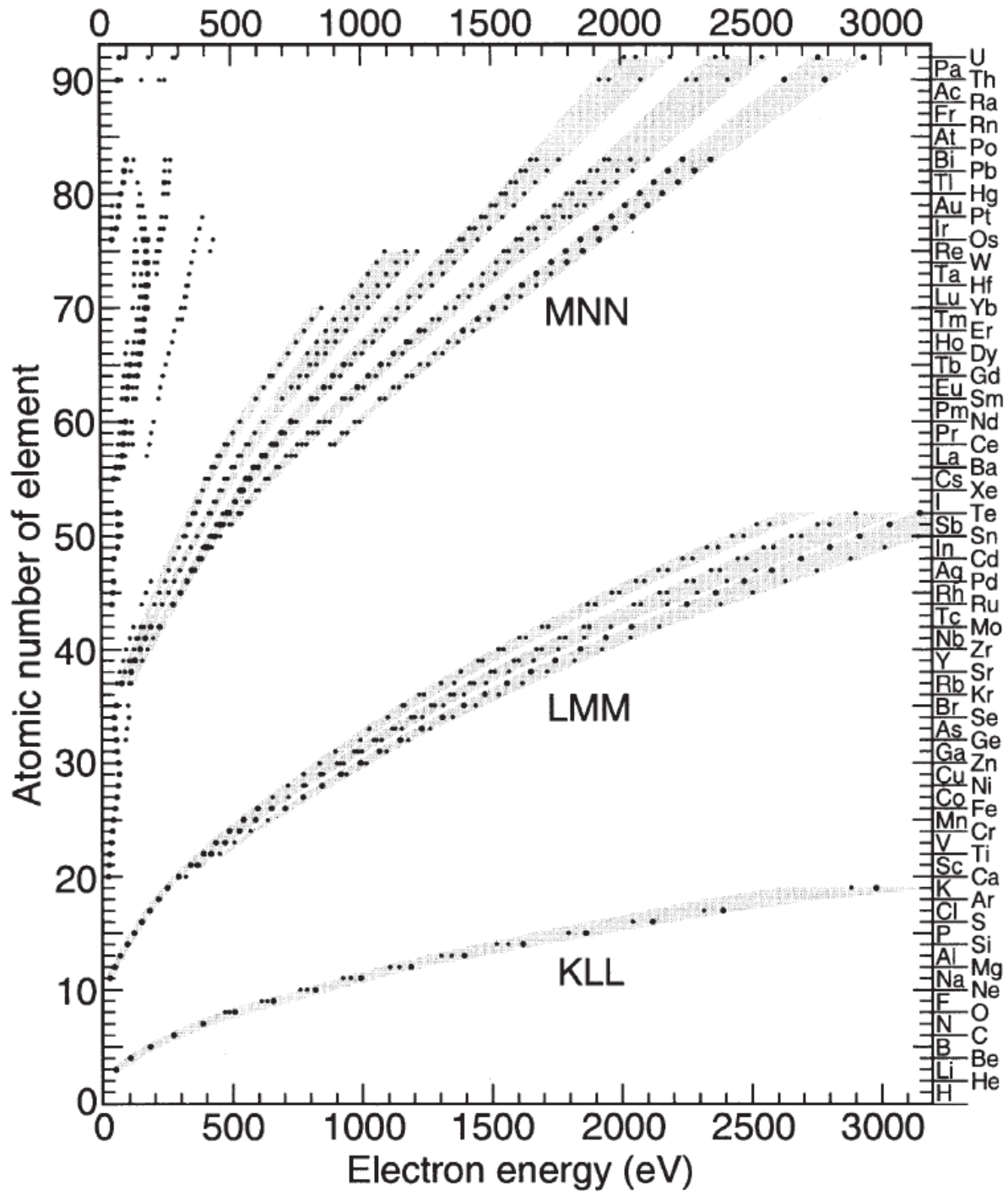


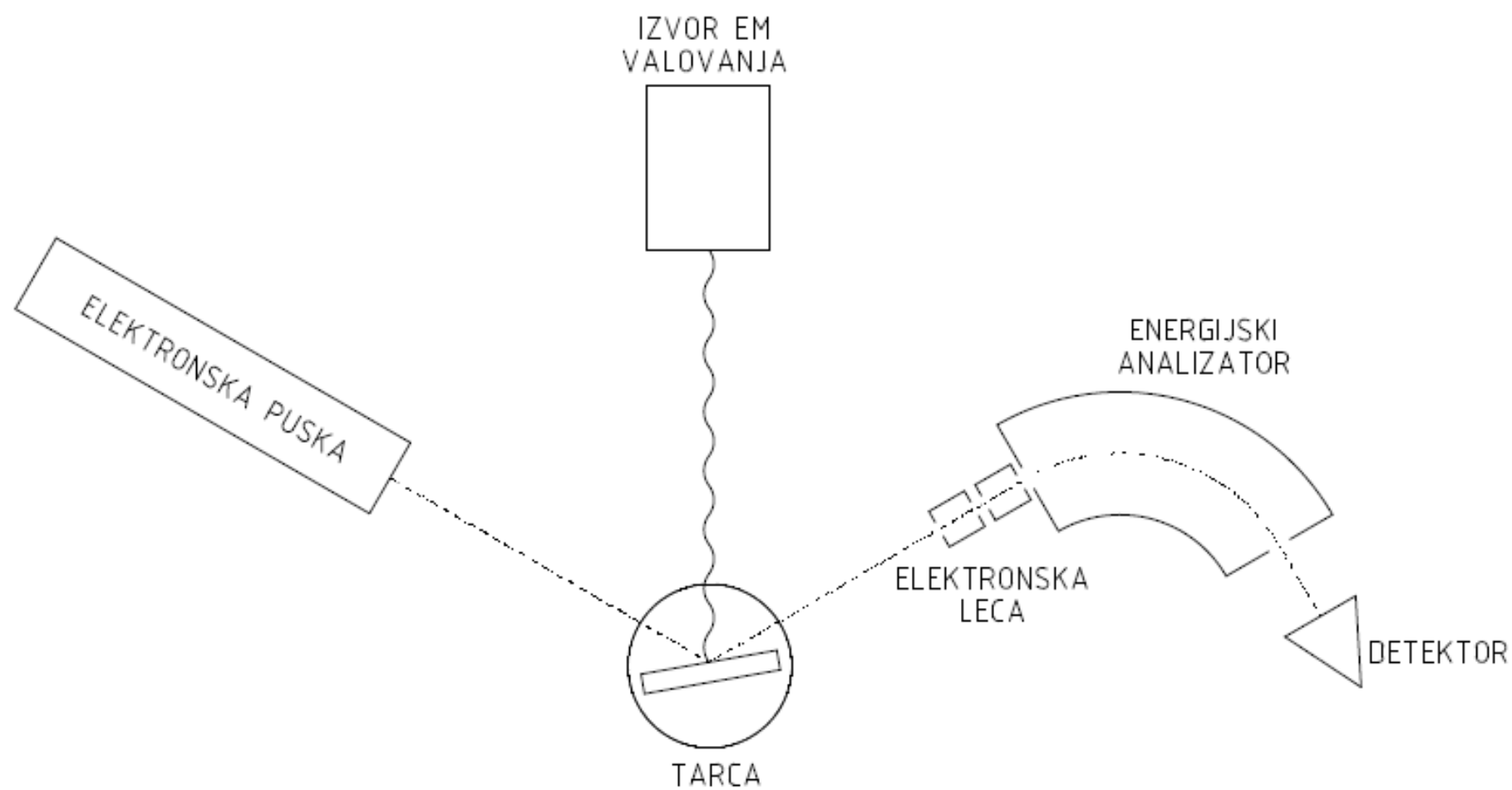
$$\Gamma = 2\pi |\langle \chi_F J_F \pi_F | \langle \chi_i | \sum_{i>j} \frac{1}{r_{ij}} | \chi_i J_i \pi_i \rangle|^2 \delta(E_F + E - E_i)$$

IZBIRNA PRAVILA: $\Delta J = 0, \Delta L = 0, \Delta S = 0, \Delta \pi = 0$

$$\Gamma = 2\pi [J_F] \sum_{l_j} [j] \left| \sqrt{[L_i S_i]} \begin{Bmatrix} L_F & l & L_i \\ S_F & 1/2 & S_i \\ J_F & j & J_i \end{Bmatrix} \langle (\chi_F L_F S_F) (k l \frac{1}{2}) L_i S_i \parallel \sum_{i>j} \frac{1}{r_{ij}} \parallel \chi_i L_i S_i \rangle \right|^2$$

TO JE KOTNO INTEGRIRANA VERJETNOST ZA PREHOD NA ČASOVNO ENOTO,
 ZA PRIMER, KO JE ZAČETNO A^+ IN KONČNO A^{2+} STANJE PODANO Z ENO LSJ KONFIG.
 PRI AUGERJEVEM RAZPADU IZ VRZELI $J_i = 1/2 (\uparrow)$ JE EMISIJA IZOTROPNA, ČE VRZEL
 NALTAJE PRI ABSORPCIJI FOTONA JE PORAZDELITEV $\propto (1 + 3P_2(\cos \theta)) !!$





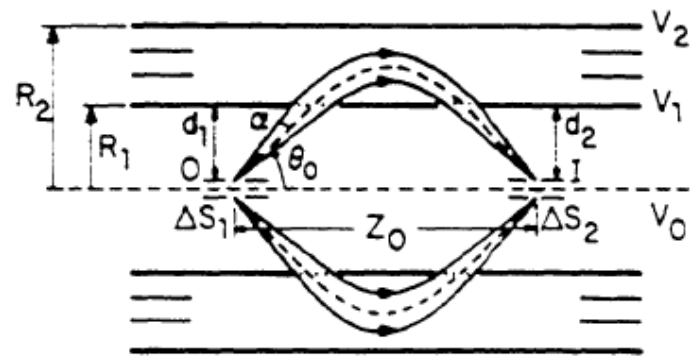
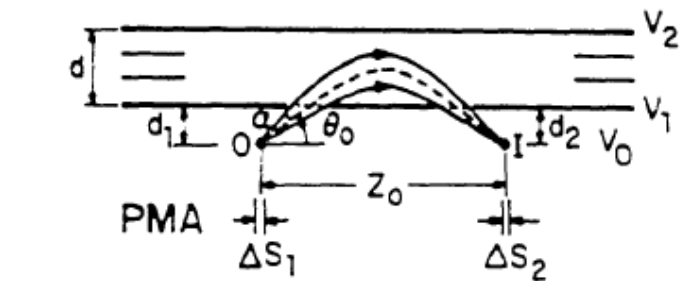
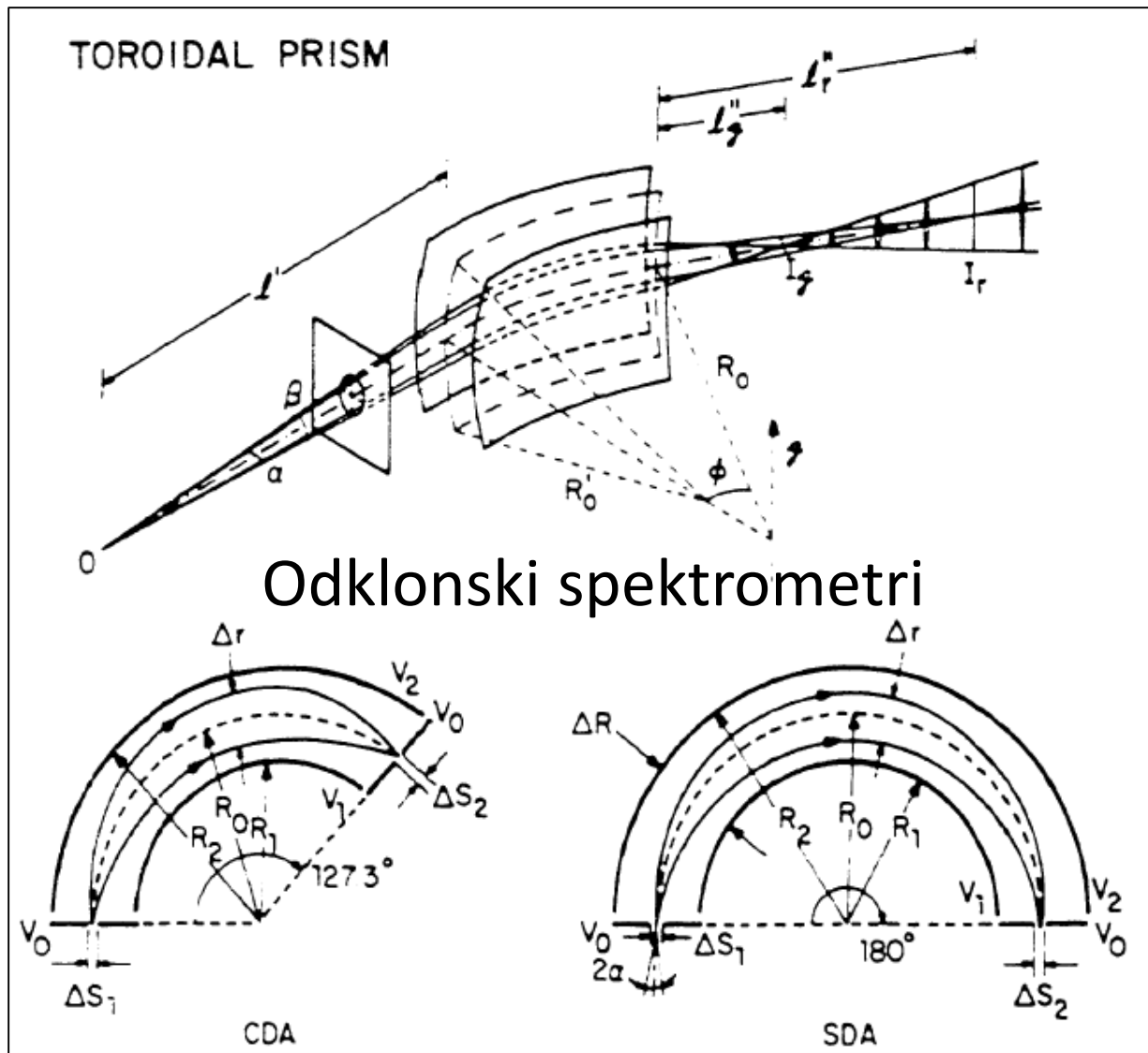
Slika 1: Shema eksperimenta z elektronskim spektrometrom

Pregled elektrostatskih elektronskih spektrometrov

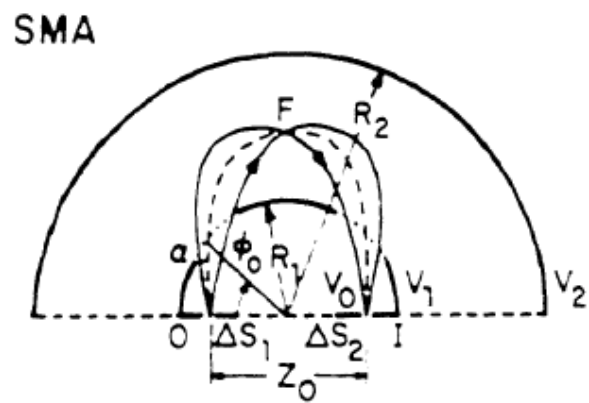
Rep. Prog. Phys. 53 (1990) 1621-1674.

Design of electron spectrometers

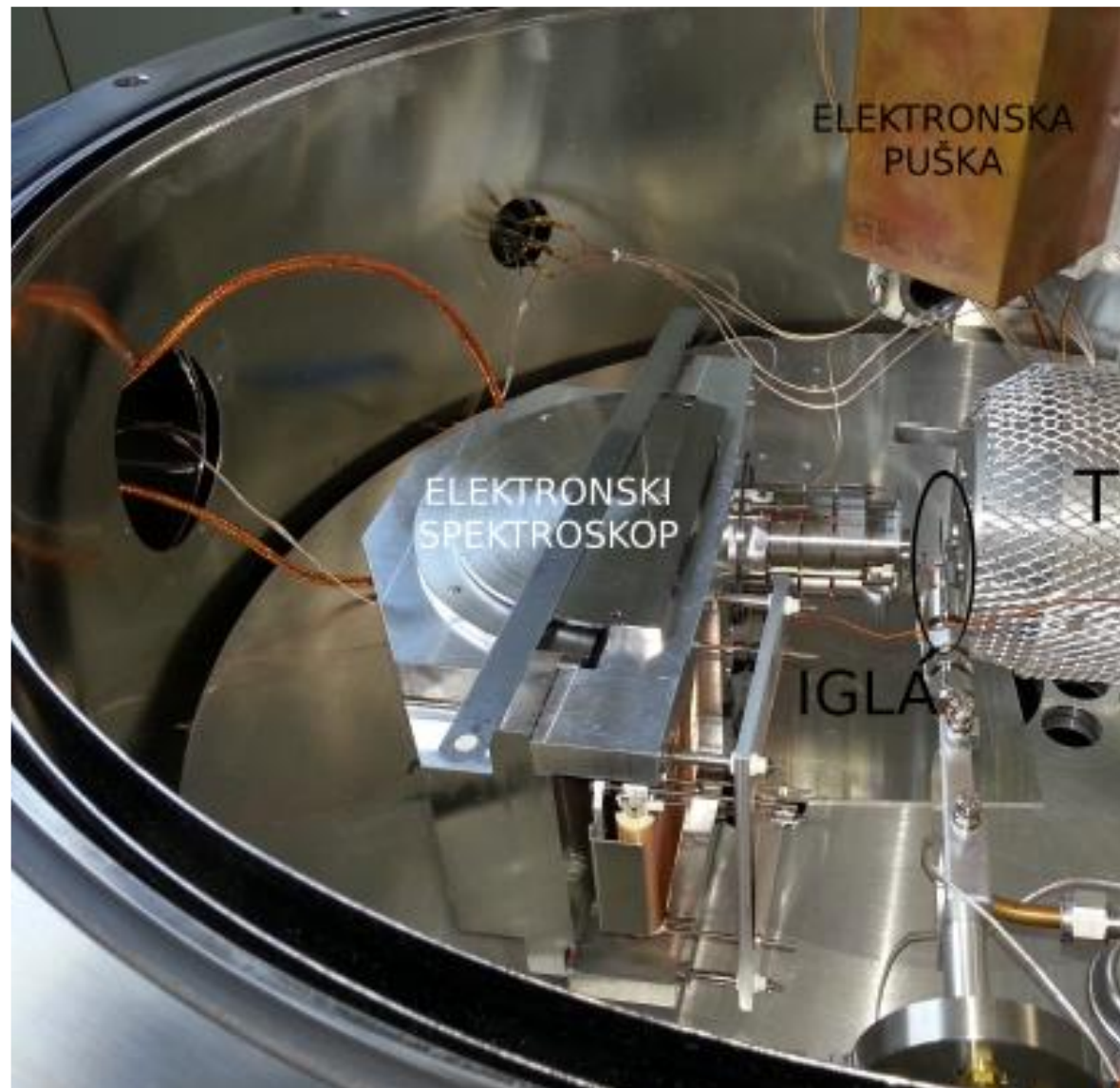
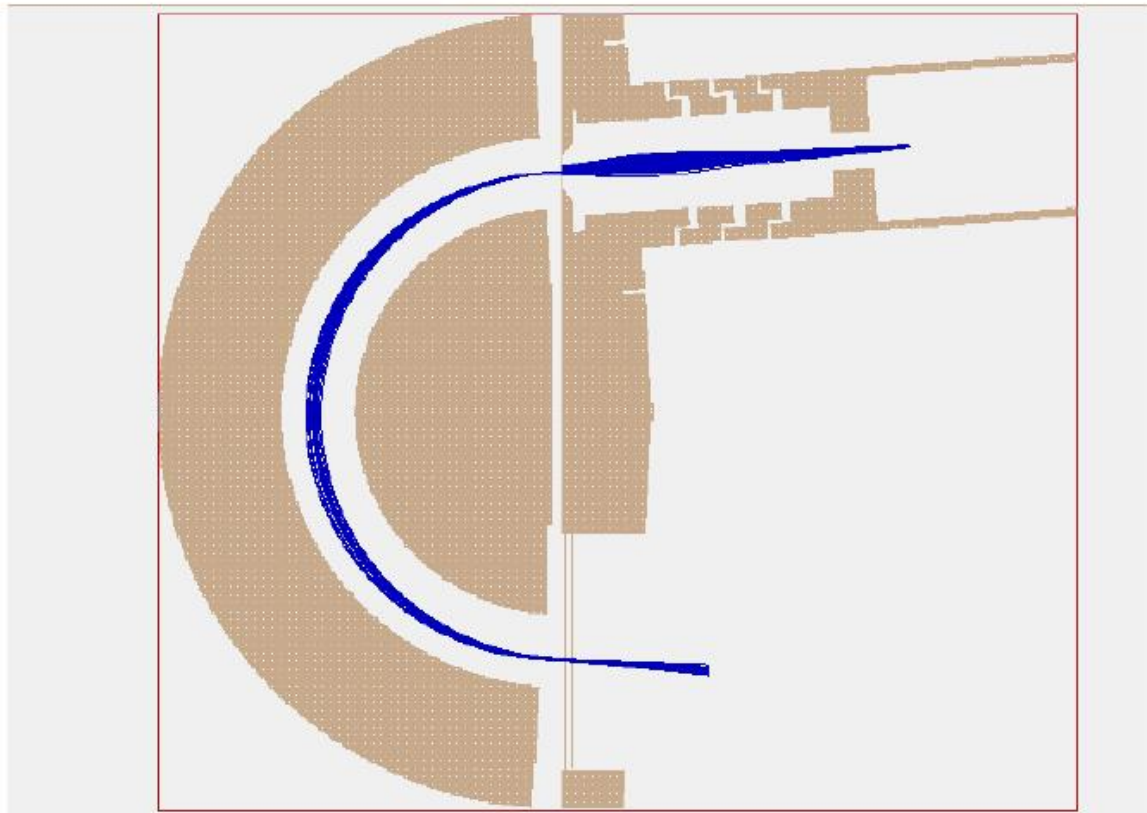
D Roy and D Tremblay!

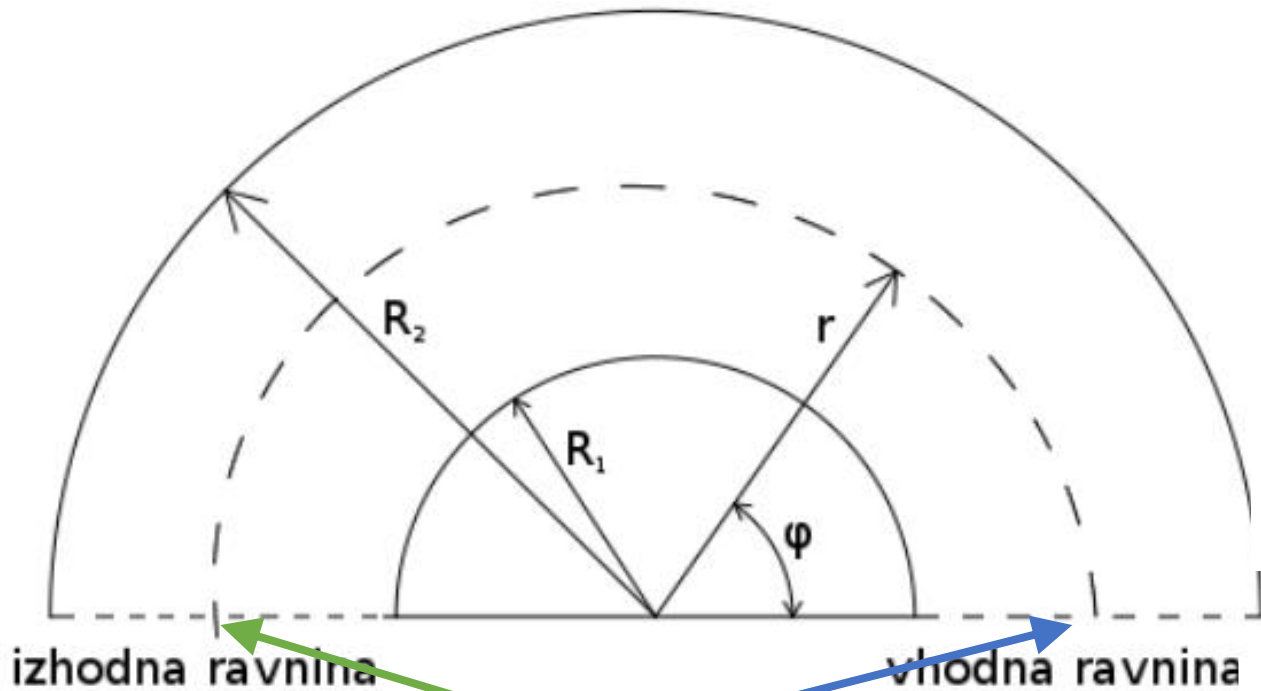


Zrcalni spektrometri



Krogelni odklonski analizator (SDA) s 4-elementno cilindrično lečo





Helmholtz-Lagranžev zakon:

$$|M_L| \cdot |M_\alpha| = \sqrt{R}.$$

$$|M_L| = \frac{\Delta r_0}{d_s}$$

Linearna povečava leče,
 Δr_0 širina vhodne reže an,
 d_s širina tarče

$$|M_\alpha| = \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_s}$$

Kotna povečava leče
 α_0 vpadni kot v analizator
 α_s vpadni kot v lečo

$$\frac{\Delta t_B}{t} = \frac{\Delta r_0 + \Delta r_\pi}{2r_0} + \alpha_0^2$$

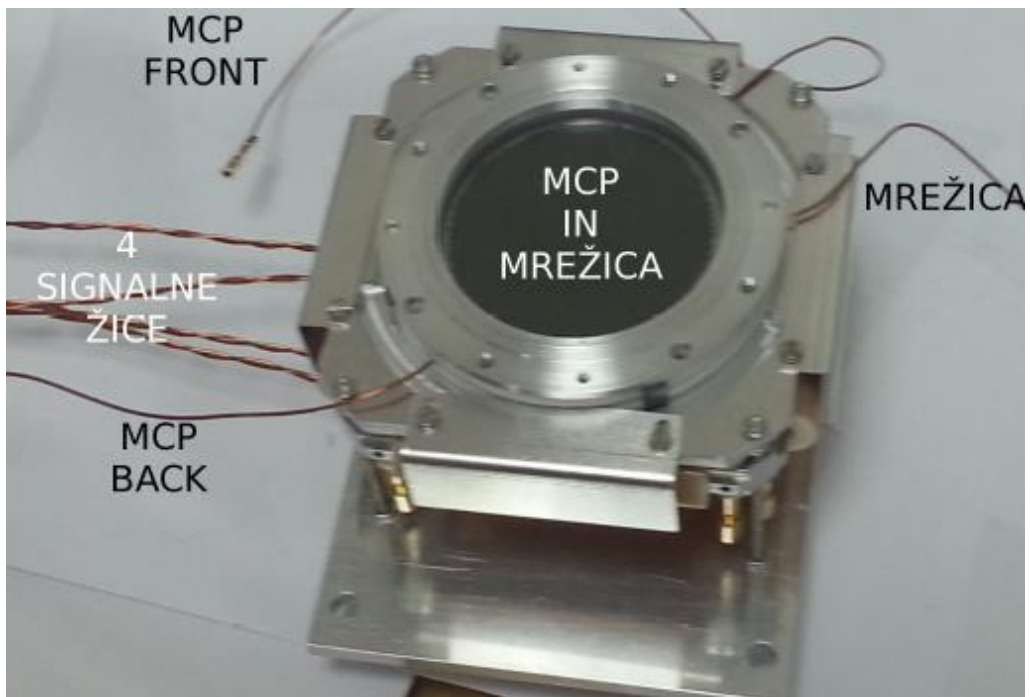
Spektralna ločljivost analizatorja

Napetosti na zunanji in notranji polkrogli:

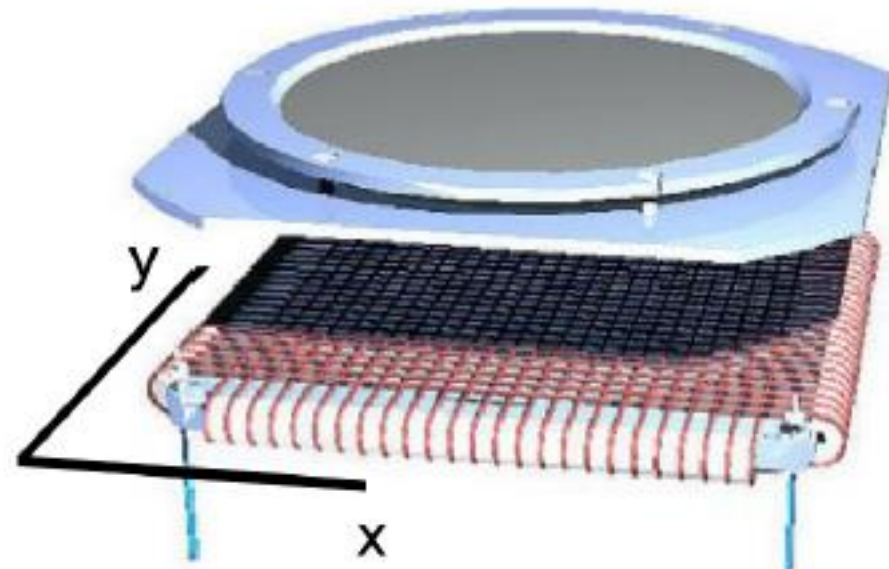
$$qV_1 = W - t \left(\frac{2r_0}{R_1} - 1 \right) \quad qV_2 = W - t \left(\frac{2r_0}{R_2} - 1 \right)$$

$$R = \frac{W}{t}$$

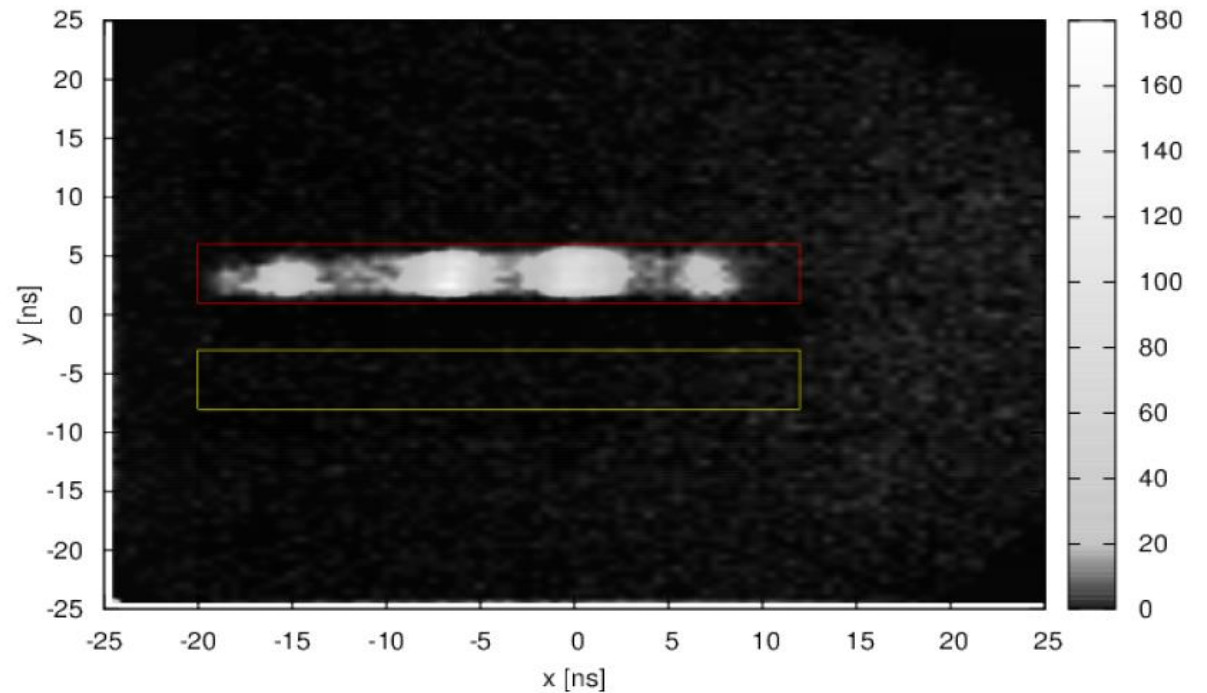
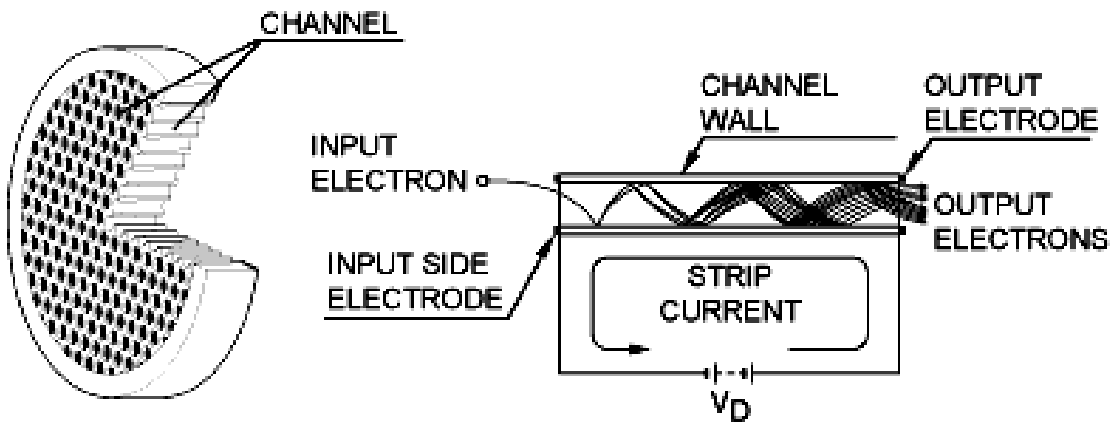
R Zaviralno razmerje leče,
 W začetna energija elektrona,
 T kinetična energija ob vstopu
 v analizator analizator

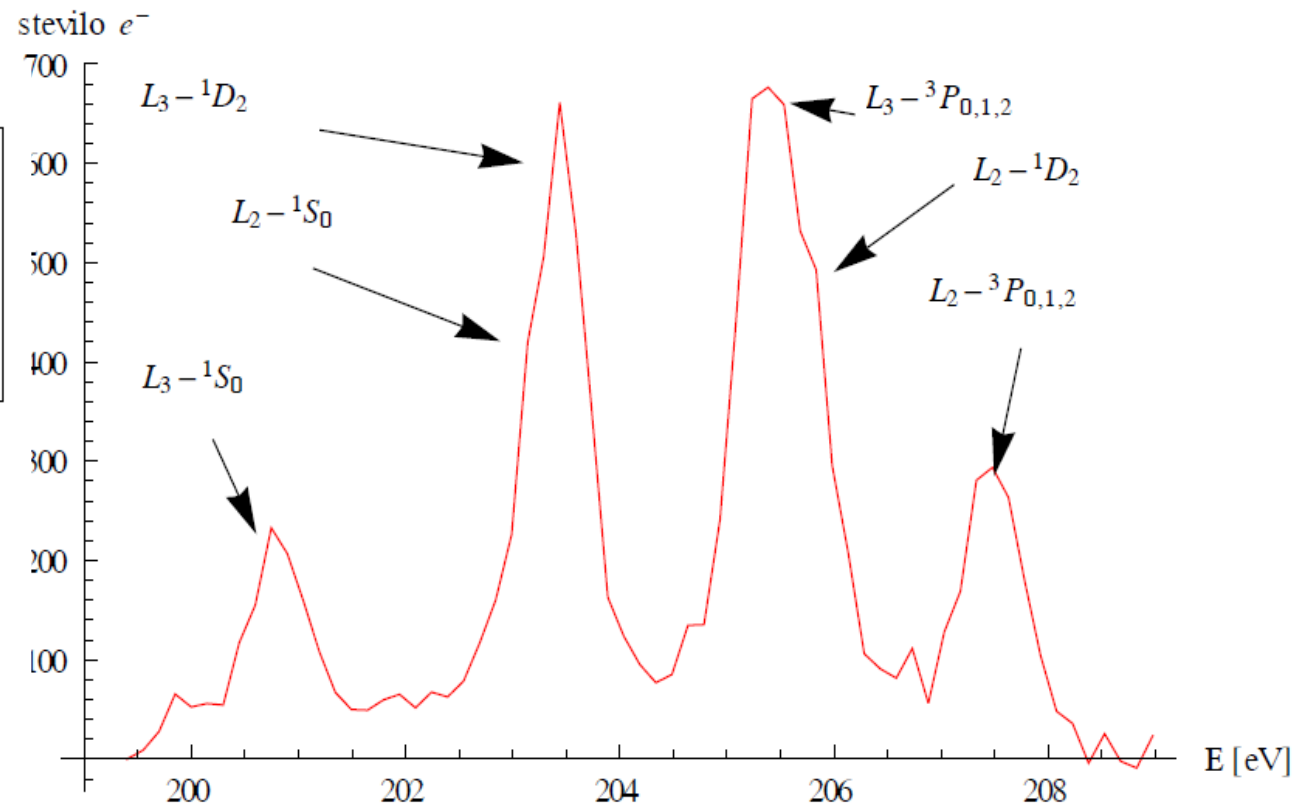
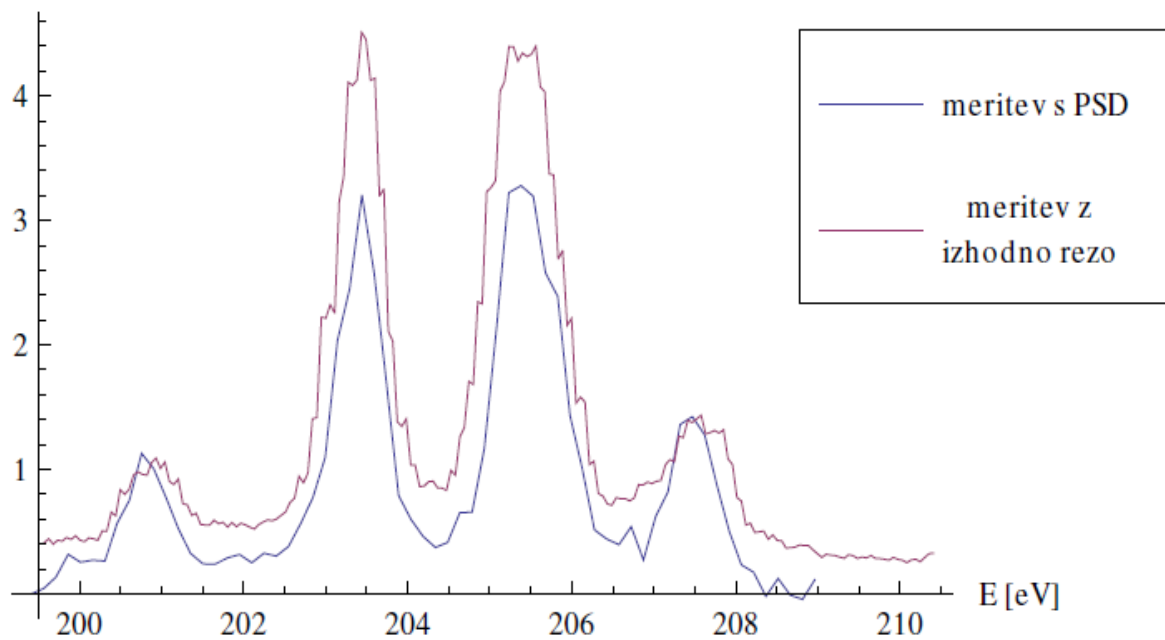


Pozicijsko občutljivi detektor: MCP + zakasnilni liniji



Mikrokanalna ploščica (MCP)





A. Založnik, Sklopitev časovno in pozicijsko občutljivega detektorja s polkrožnim odklonskim spektrometrom za elektrone, Diplomsko delo FMF UL, 2012

HANDBOOK OF AUGER ELECTRON SPECTROSCOPY

A Reference Book of Standard
Data for Identification and
Interpretation of Auger Electron
Spectroscopy Data

SECOND EDITION

By

Lawrence E. Davis

Noel C. MacDonald

Paul W. Palmberg

Gerald E. Riach

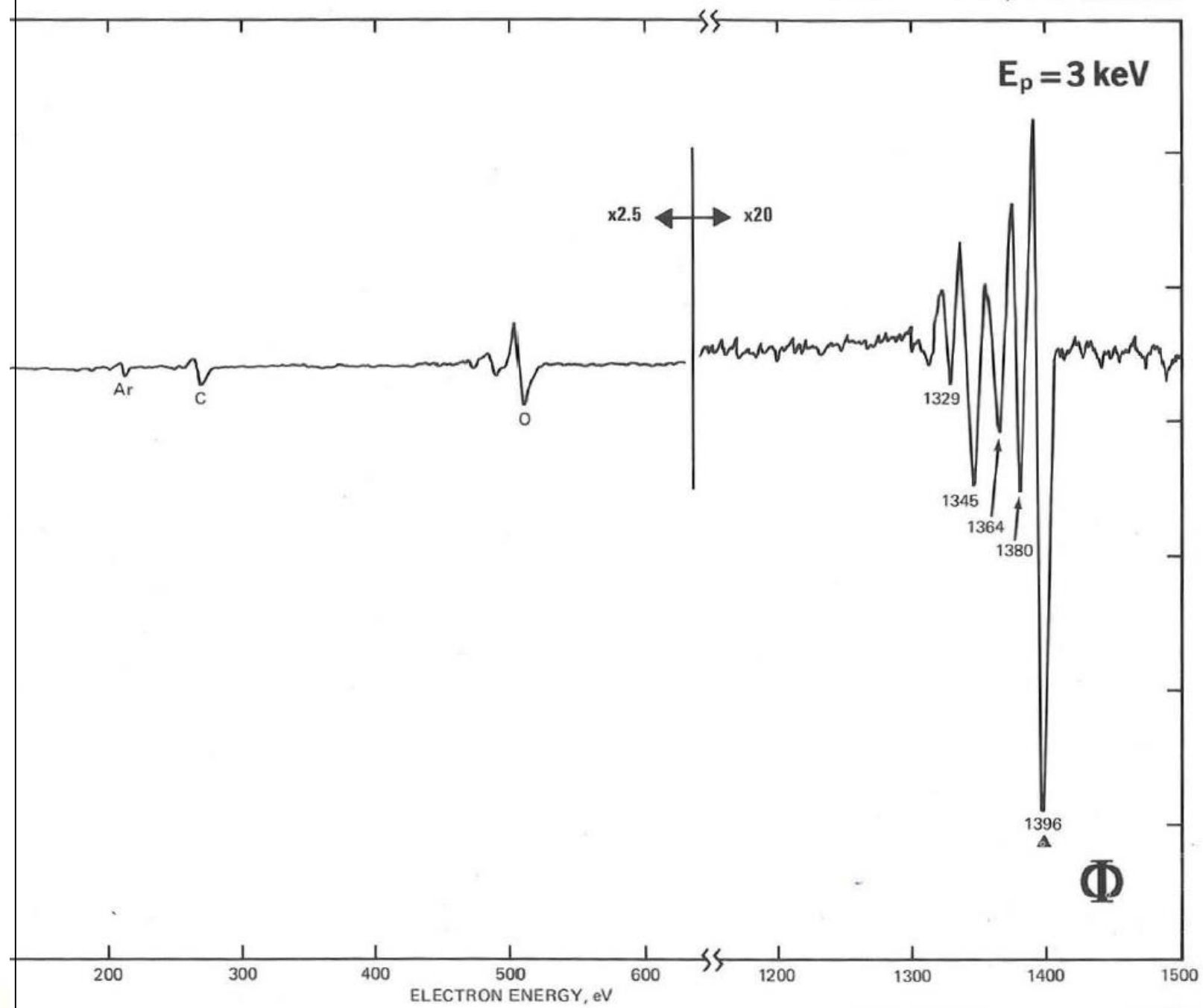
Roland E. Weber

Published by

Physical Electronics Division
Perkin-Elmer Corporation
6509 Flying Cloud Drive
Eden Prairie, Minnesota 55343

R ELECTRON SPECTROSCOPY

Aluminum, Al Atomic Number 13



The $L_{2,3}MM$ Auger Spectrum of Argon

L. O. Werme, T. Bergmark and K. Siegbahn

Institute of Physics, Uppsala, Sweden

Received April 6, 1973

Spekter z visoko spektralno ločljivostjo

Spektri, ločeni glede na začetno vrzel

PHYSICAL REVIEW A, VOLUME 65, 042707

High-resolution photoelectron-Auger-electron coincidence study for the $L_{23}-M_{23}M_{23}$ transitions of argon

S. Ricz,¹ Á. Kövér,¹ M. Jurvansuu,² D. Varga,¹ J. Molnár,¹ and S. Aksela²

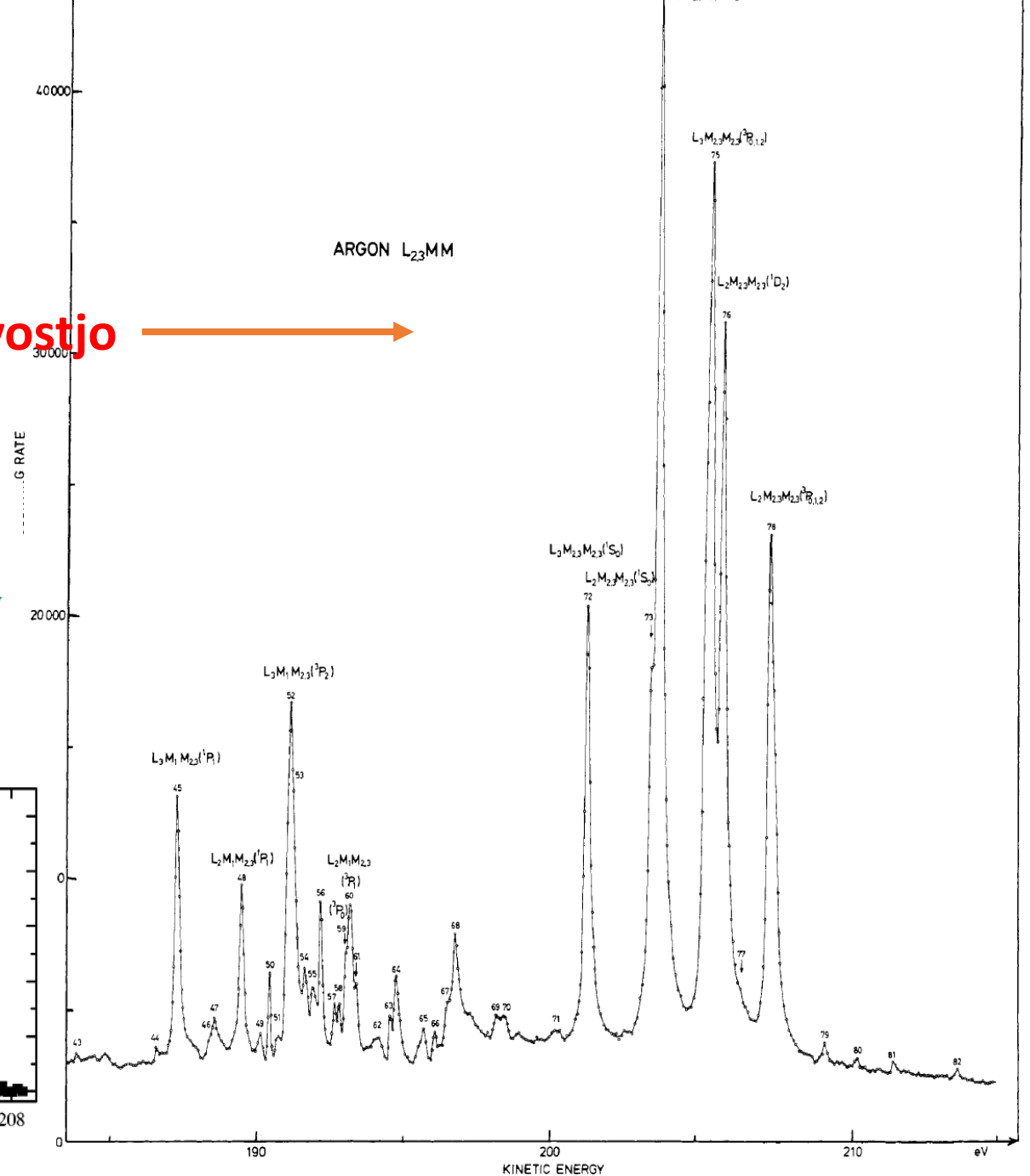
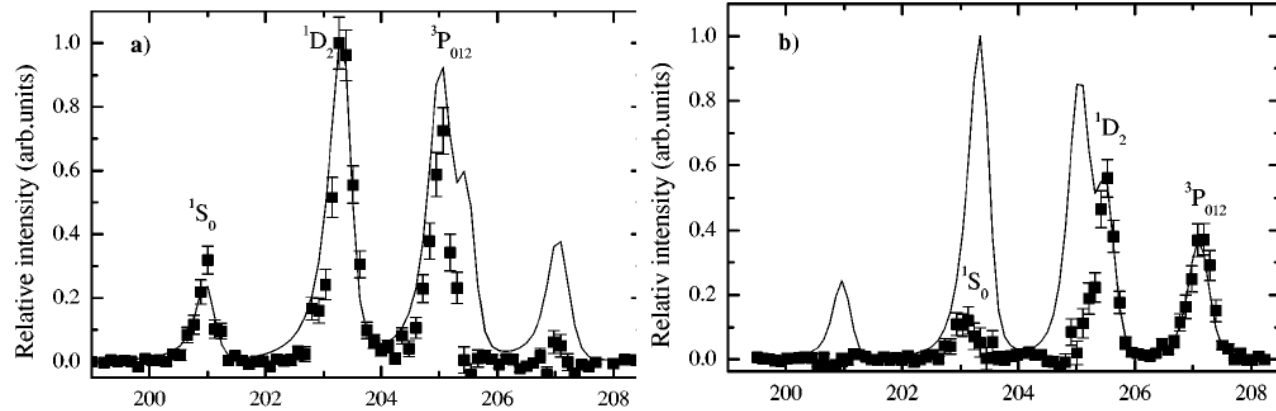
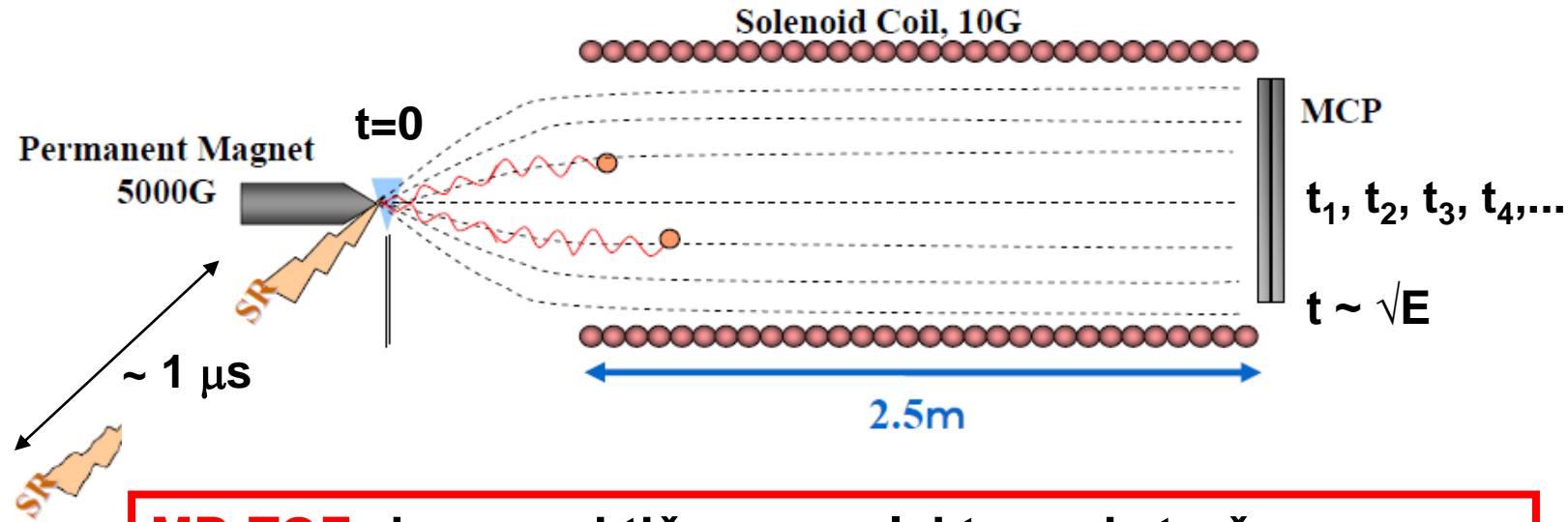


Fig. 1a, b. The $L_{2,3}MM$ Auger spectrum of argon. The spectrum in the figure and the numbers refer to lines resolved or partly resolved under higher resolution. The unnumbered structures in the figure did not reveal any individual lines under higher resolution.

Učinkovit spektrometer za elektrone za uporabo koincidenčnega filtriranja dogodkov:

Magnetna steklenica s spektrometrom za elektrone na čas preleta



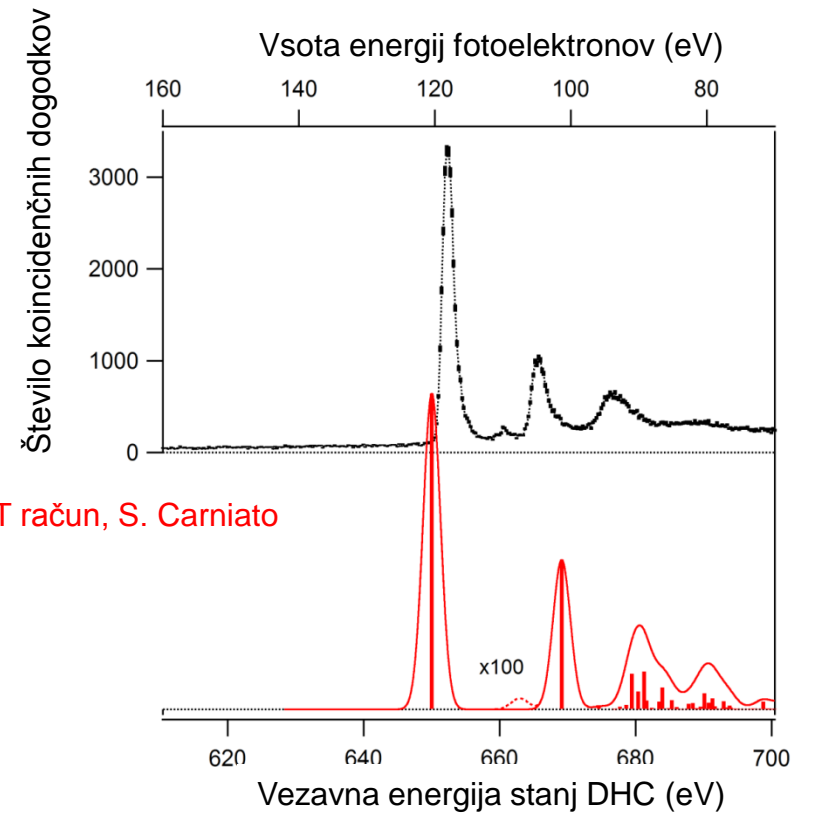
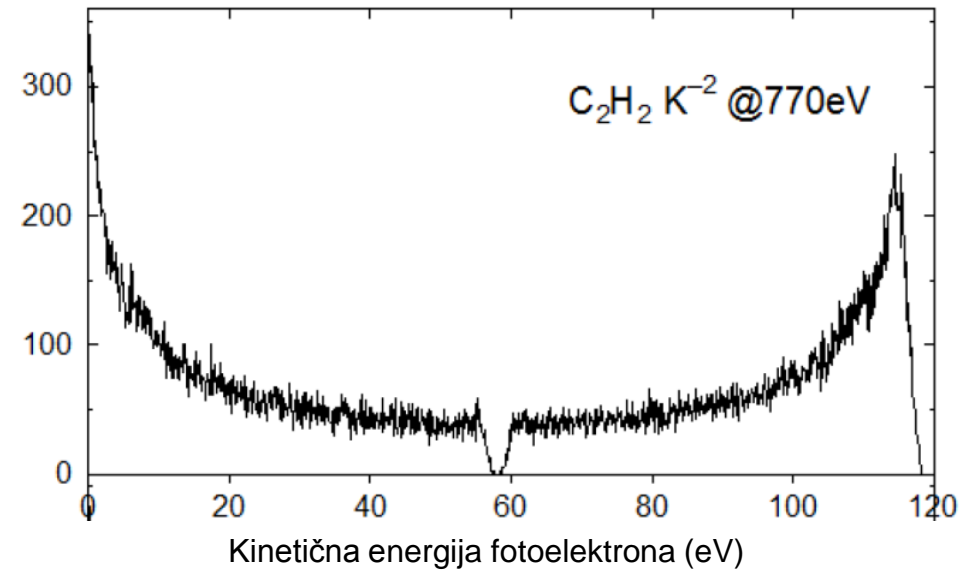
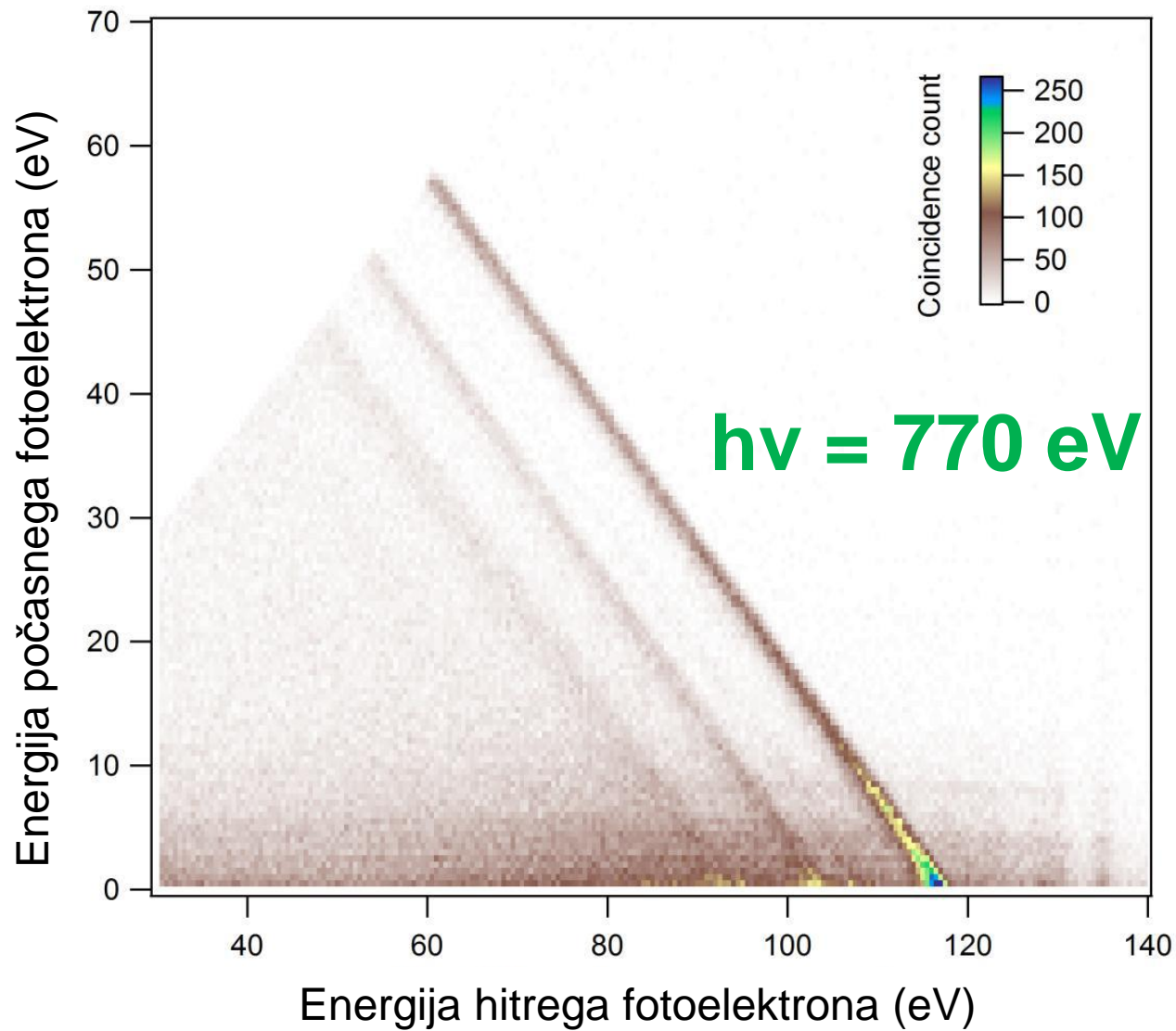
MB-TOF zbere praktično vse elektrone iz tarče:

Energijski obseg: 0 do $\sim 900 \text{ eV}$

Prostorski kot za sprejem elektronov z nizkimi energijami: 4π

Učinkovitost detekcije: 70 - 30%

Solidna energijska ločljivost: 1~2%



$$h\nu = \text{BE}_n(\text{K}^{-2}) + E_k(\text{Ph1}) + E_k(\text{Ph2})$$

$$\text{K}^{-2}/\text{K}^{-1} = 1.4 \times 10^{-3}$$

Lablanquie et al. PRL 107, 193004 (2011)