

**University of Maryland Baltimore County - UMBC
Phys650 - Special Topics in Experimental Atmospheric Physics
(Spring 2009)**

V Martins and MH Tabacniks

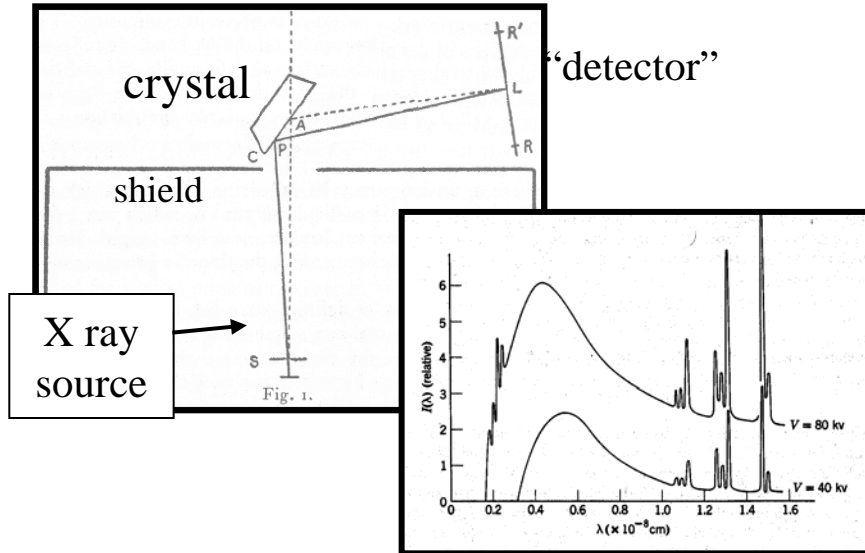
<http://userpages.umbc.edu/~martins/PHYS650/>

CLASS7 – 3/11/2009

X-Ray analysis of single particles

Henry Moseley (1887-1915)

X-ray spectroscopy



1913 *High-Frequency Spectra of the Elements.*

atomic number

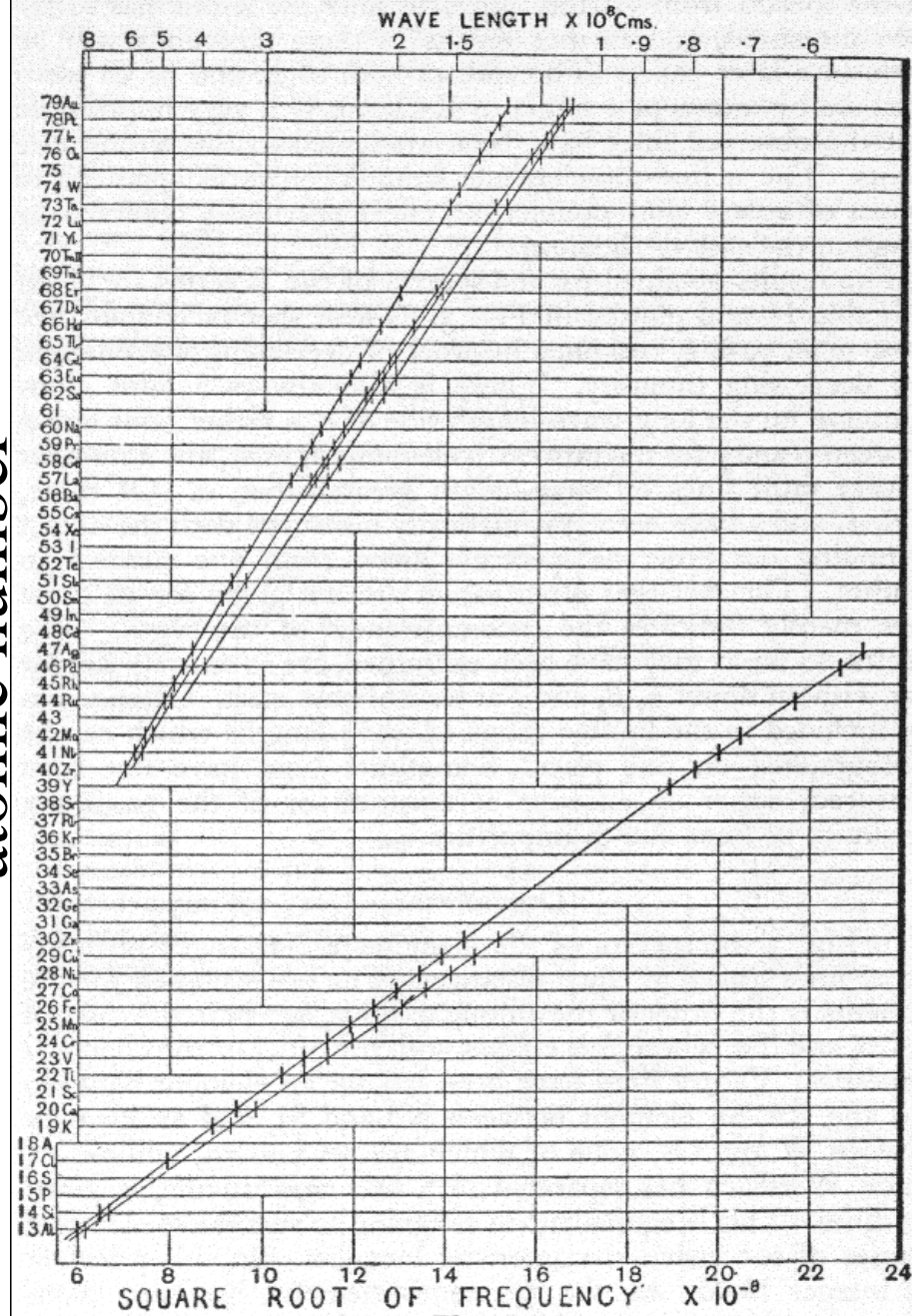
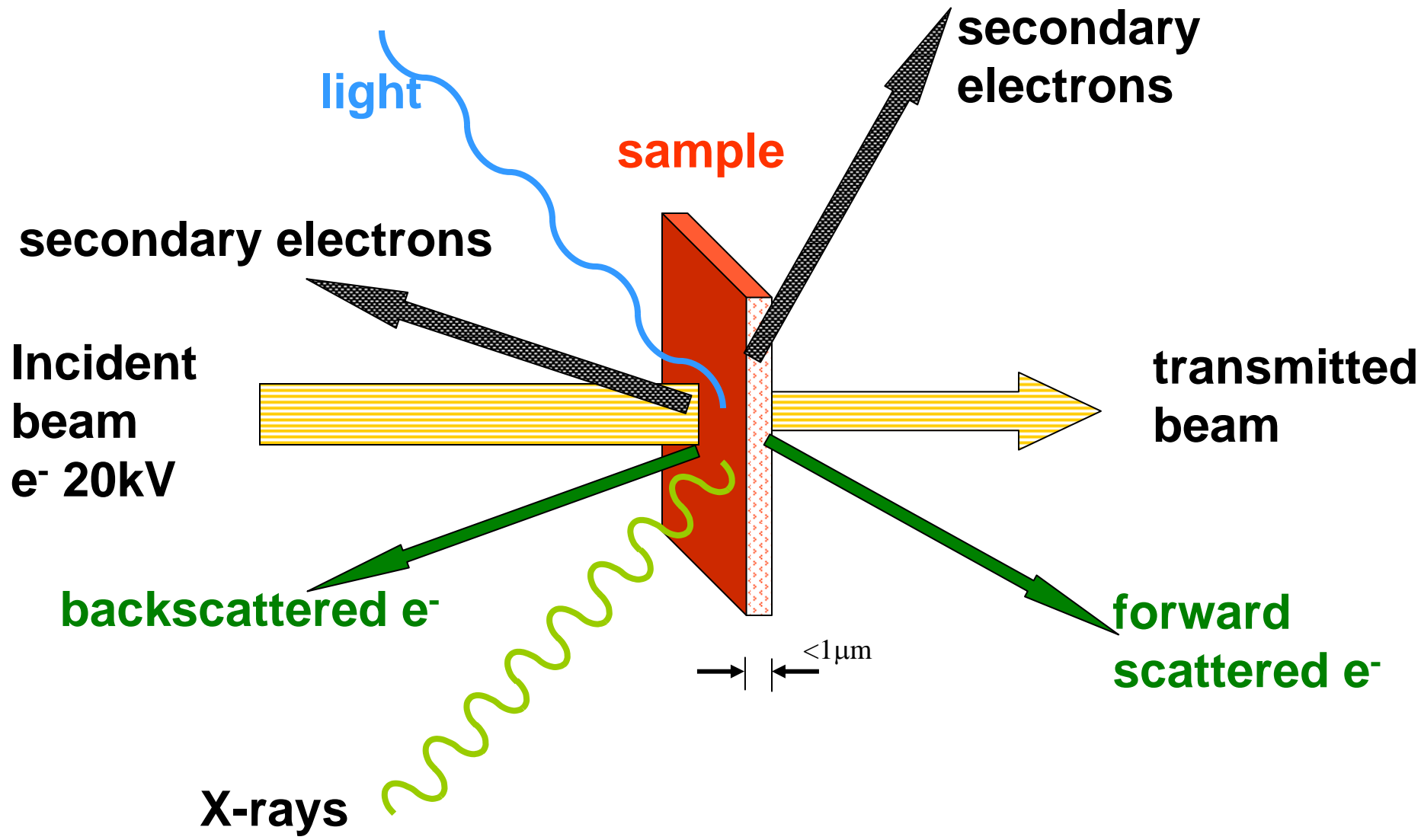
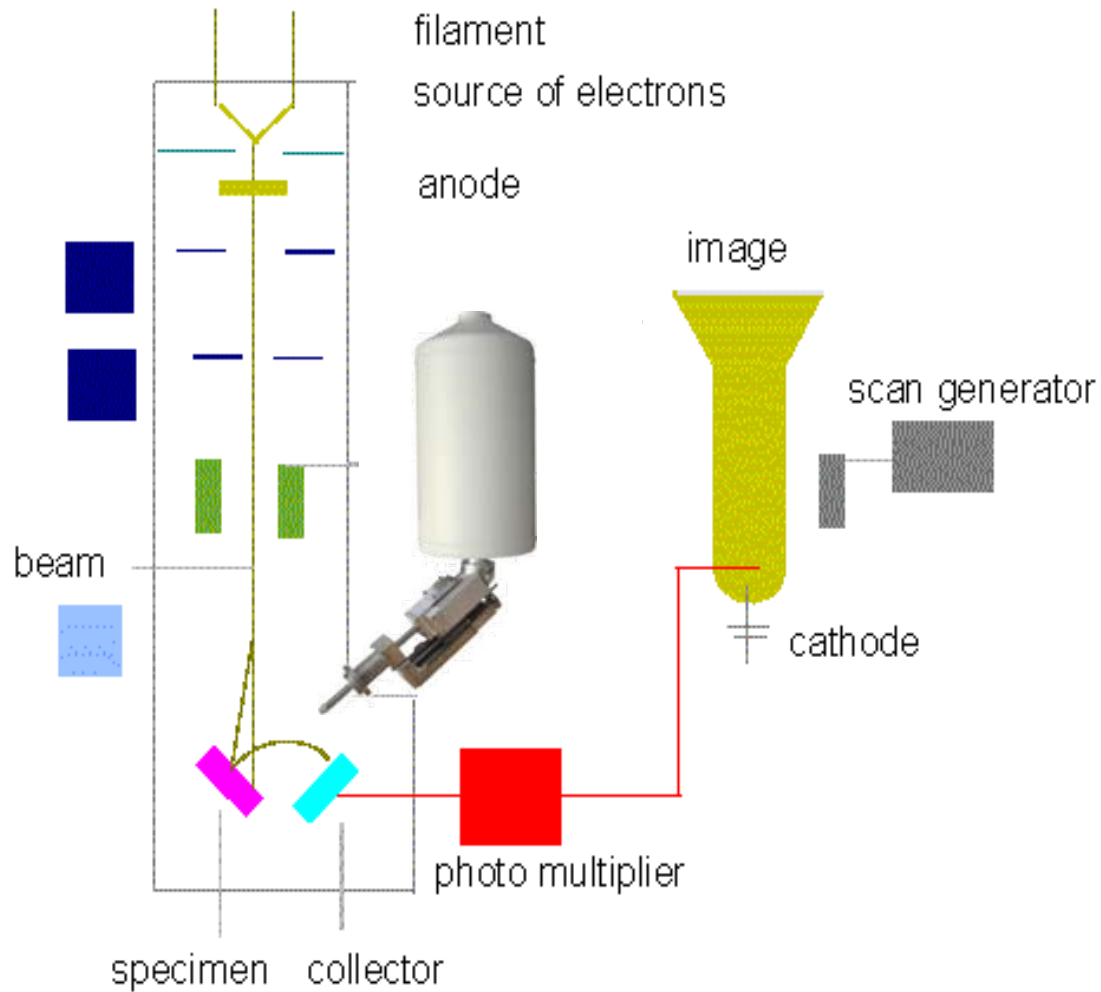


Fig. 3.

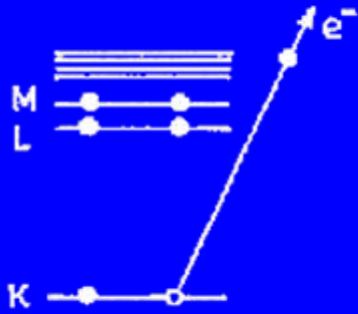
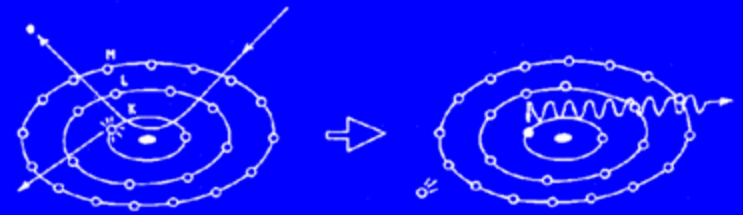
e⁻ X-ray excitation



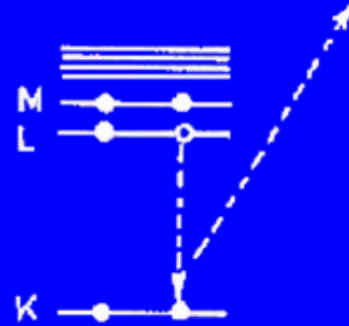
SEM+Si(Li)



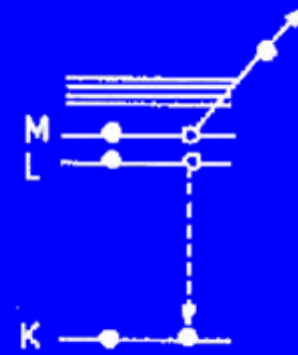
electron ionization and de-excitation



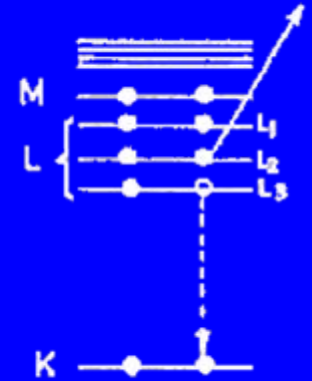
ionization



X-Ray emission



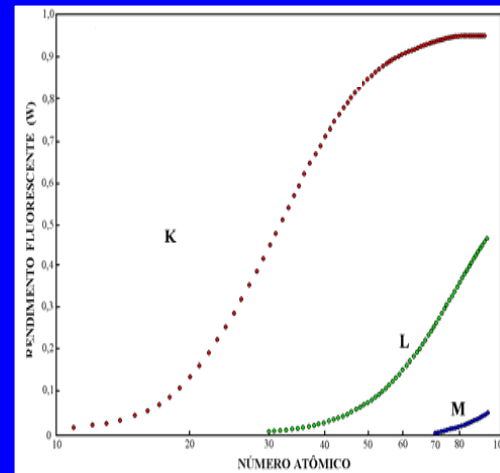
Auger electrons



Coster-Kronig transitions

Fluorescent yield

$$\omega = \frac{N_x}{N_x + N_e}$$



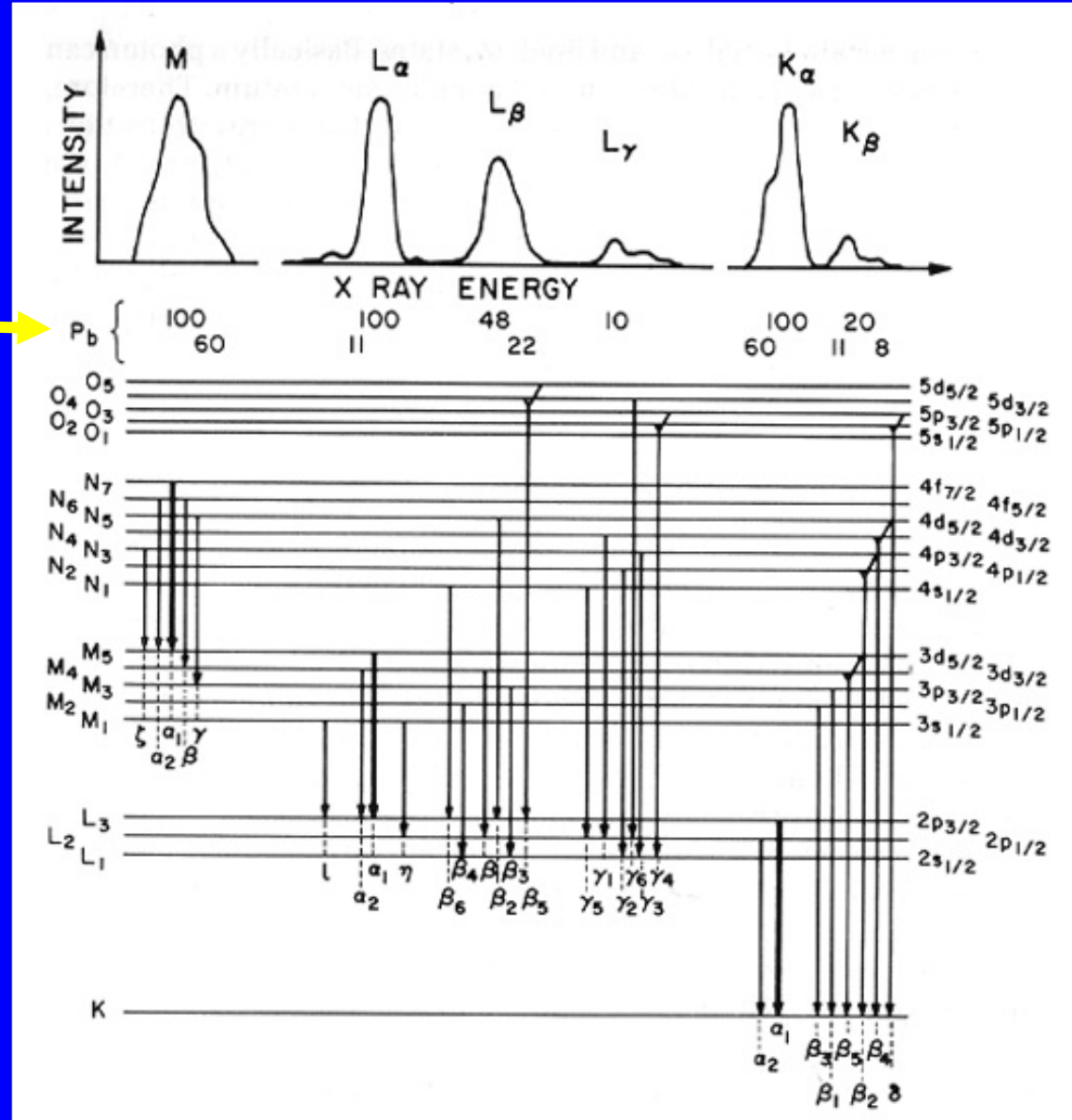
X-ray spectrum

M lines

L lines

K lines

relative intensities



Dipole transitions

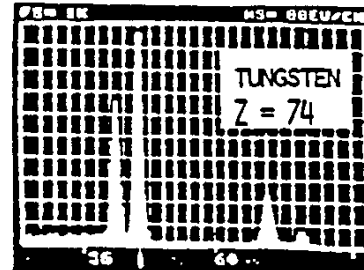
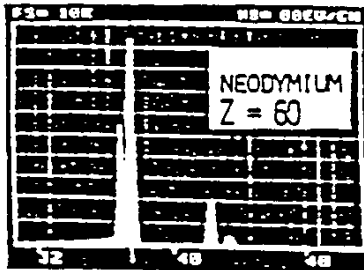
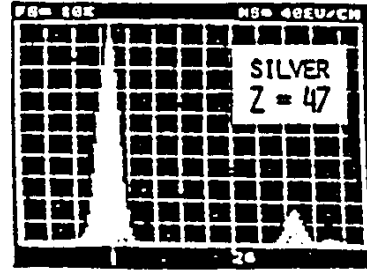
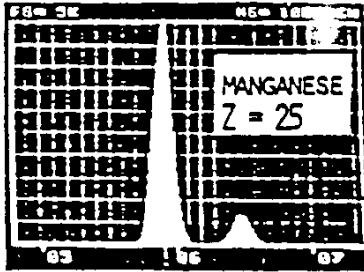
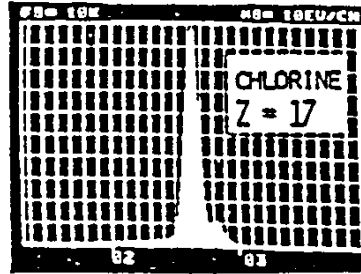
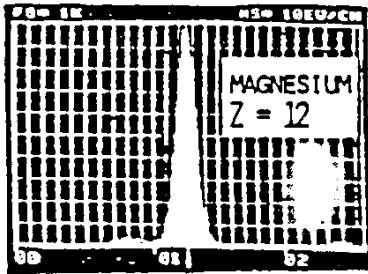
$$\Delta s \neq 0$$

$$\Delta j = 0, \pm 1$$

$$j = \ell \pm |s|$$

Important characteristic X-Ray lines

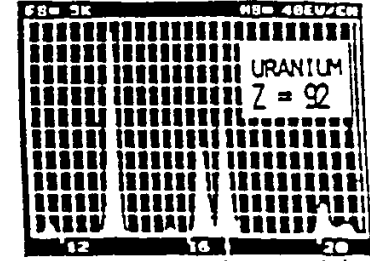
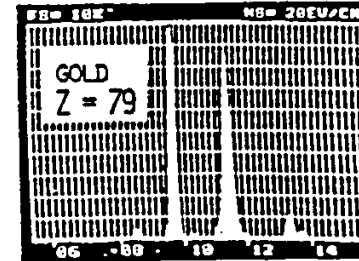
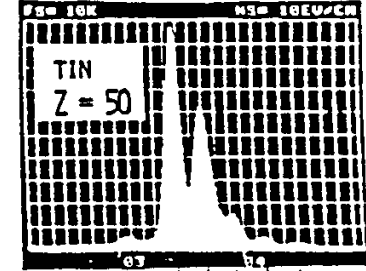
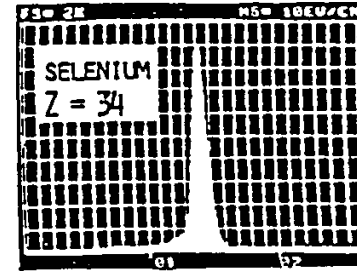
K lines



$K\alpha_{1,2}$
 $K\alpha_1$
 $K\beta_1$
 $K\beta_{2,3}$

$K\alpha_{1,2}$
 $K\alpha_1$
 $K\beta_1$
 $K\beta_{2,3}$

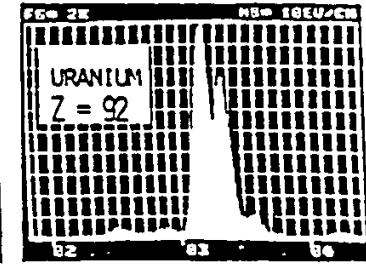
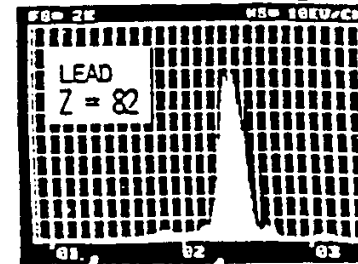
L lines



$L\beta_1$
 $L\beta_{2,3}$

$L\beta_1$
 $L\beta_2$
 $L\beta_3$
 $L\gamma_{1,2}$
 $L\gamma_3$

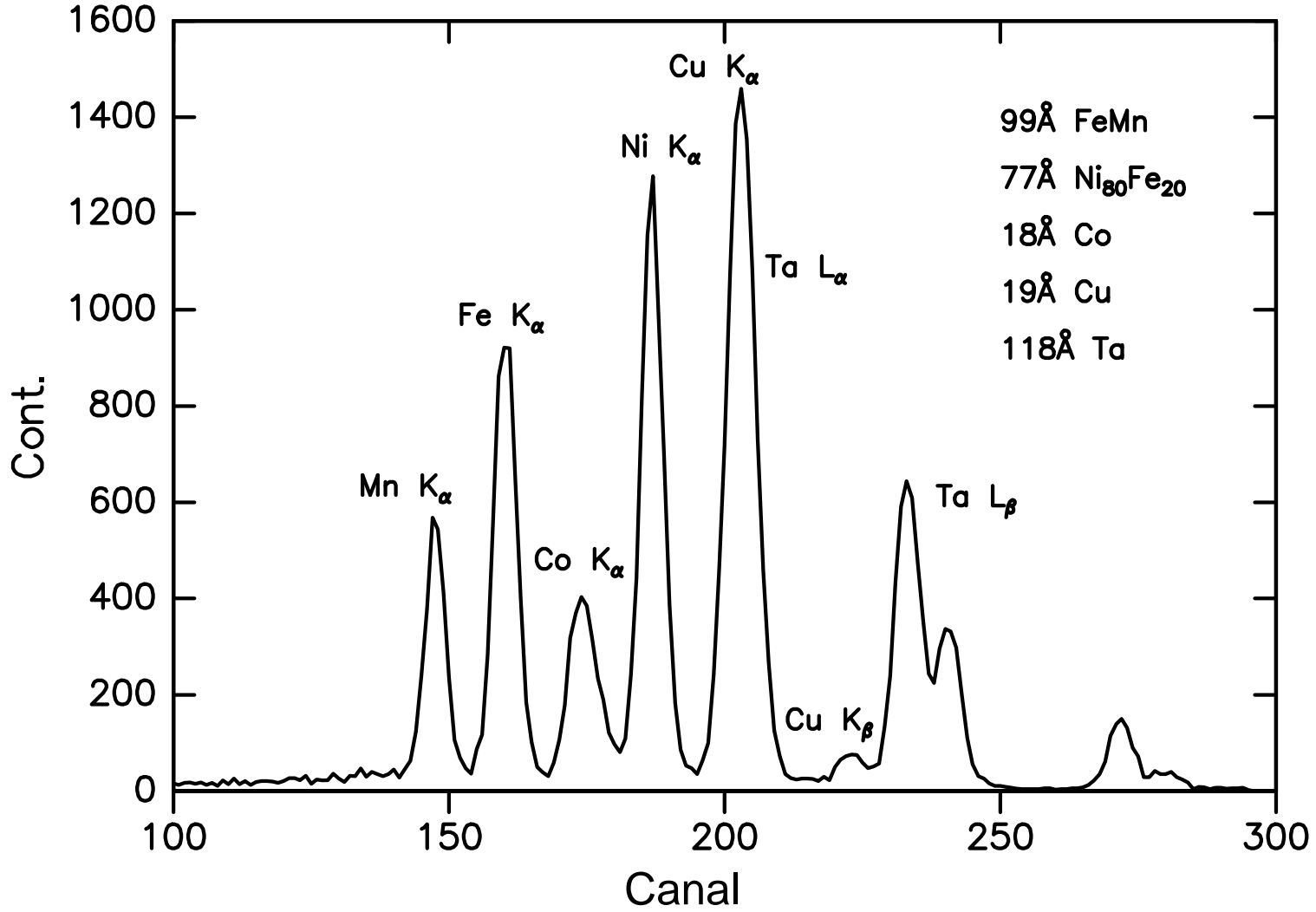
M lines



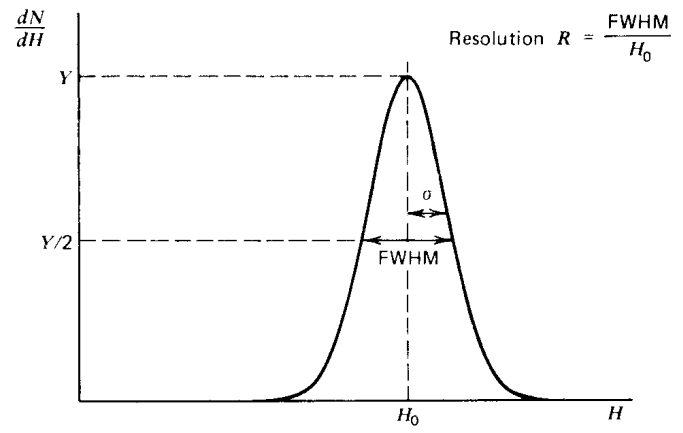
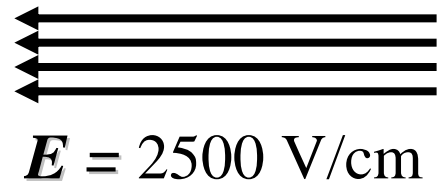
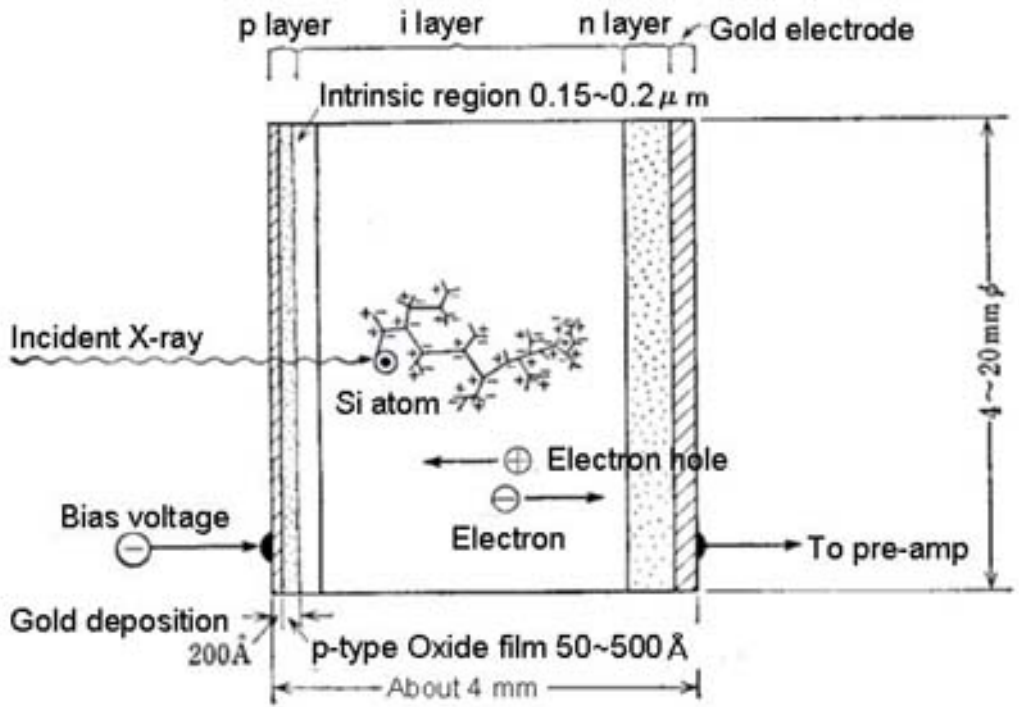
$M\beta_1$
 $M\beta_2$
 $M\beta_3$
 $M\gamma_1$
 $M\gamma_2$
 $M\gamma_3$

$M\beta_1$
 $M\beta_2$
 $M\beta_3$
 $M\gamma_1$
 $M\gamma_2$
 $M\gamma_3$

A real multielement X-ray spectrum (thin film)

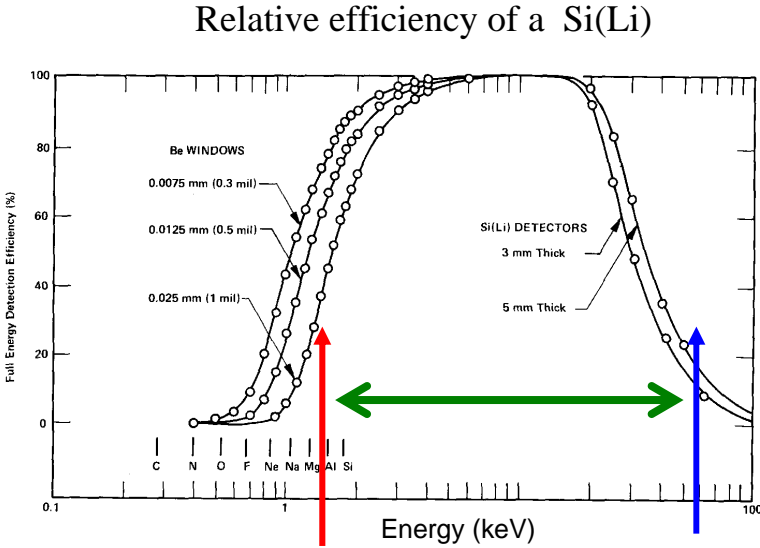


The X-Ray detector: Biased diode



(Jenkins et al, 1981)

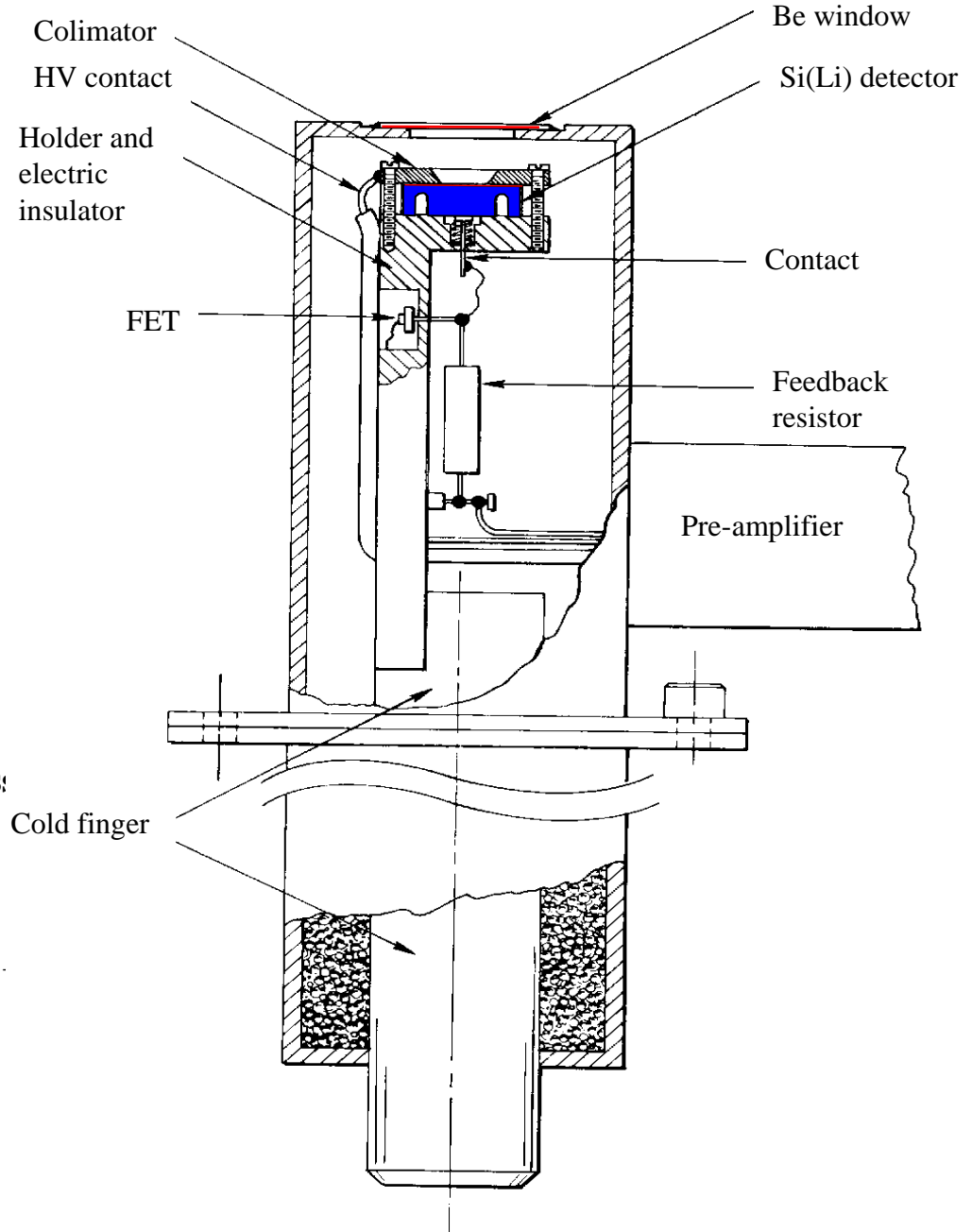
The Si(Li) X-Ray detector



Relative efficiency of a Si(Li)

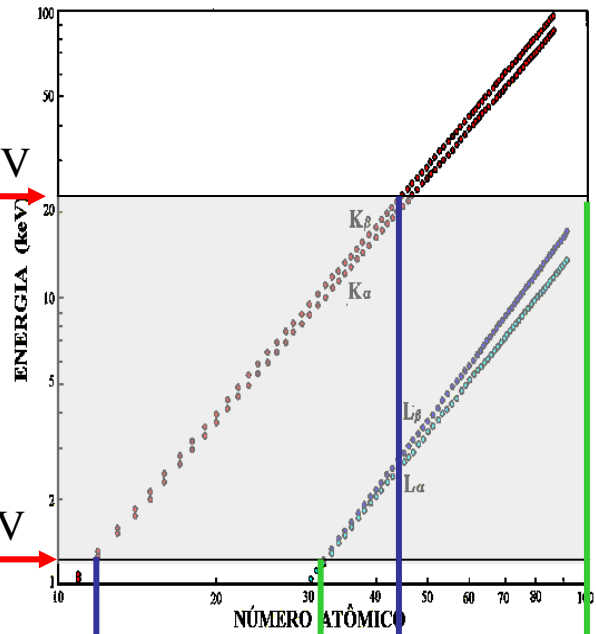
Absorption in the Be window Crystal thickness

$$\epsilon_{det} = \frac{I}{I_0} = e^{-\mu_{Be}x_{Be}} \cdot e^{-\mu_{Au}x_{Au}} \cdot e^{-\mu_{Si}x_{dead}} \cdot (1 - e^{-\mu_{Si}x_{det}})$$



Detector de Raios-X, Si(Li)

Moseley's law



K

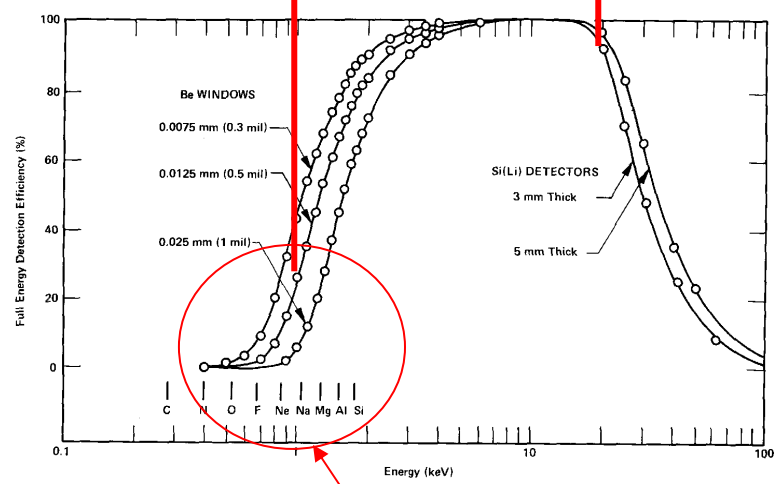
Na(11)

Mo (42)

L

As (33)

U (92)

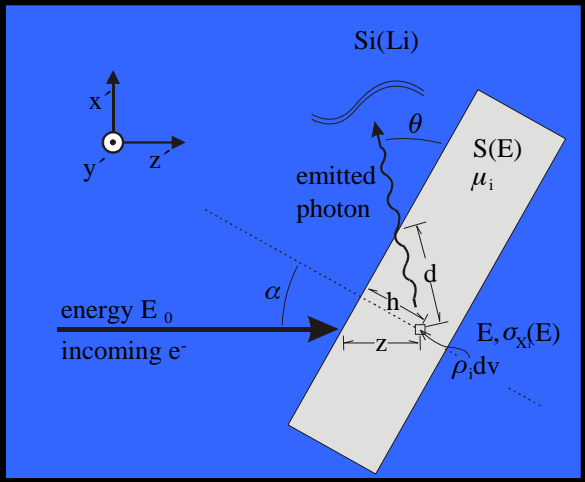


Be window limits low energy detection

20 keV

~1 keV

FPT – First Principles Totalization and ZAF correction



incident current

elemental concentration

Self absorption

Detector efficiency

Solid angle

Number of X-ray photons

$$N_i = \frac{\Omega}{4\pi} \epsilon_i \frac{it}{q \cdot e \cdot \cos \alpha} \frac{\rho_n N_0}{A_n} \int_{E_0}^E \frac{\sigma_{X_i}(E') \cdot e}{\rho \cdot S(E')} \cdot e^{-\frac{\mu_i \cos \alpha}{\rho \sin \theta} \int_{E_0}^{E'} \frac{dE''}{S(E'')}} dE'$$

initial and final energy (=0)

X-Ray production cross section

e⁻ stopping

An example of Statistical analysis:



Merogovian emerald

