Mo L X-rays Relative Yield Ion Energy Dependence

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Abstract

In the present work, Mo L, L_{3,4} and L_{p,2,3,4} spectra were obtained using the high resolution Johannson type crystal spectrometer at the Micro Analytical Center of the Joseph Stefan Institute at Ljubljana, and Mo, MgMoO_4, and (NH_4)_2MoO_4.4(H_2O) L-spectra were obtained using a Si(Li) detector of ITN at Lisbon, and several proton beam energies between 0.4 and 1.5 MeV (which correspond to reduced velocities values between 0.7 and 1.4). Spectra deconvolution, whenever required, used a Bayesian inference process to reduce errors due to spectra fitting. In the case of the Mo foil and the MgMoO_4 samples, ultra pure material were used to avoid any possible target contamination. In the case of (NH_4)_2MoO_4.4(H_2O) this was not possible so P.A. material was used. In this communication observed L_{p,2,3,4}/L_{3,4} and L_{p,2,3,4}/L_{2,3,4} ratio variability presented but unexplained in a previous work [2] will be discussed based on new evidence and comparison of data relative to different chemical species. Other Mo intensity ratio variation patterns will also be presented and discussed.

Materials and Methods

- Mo compounds: Mo foil, MgMoO_4, and (NH_4)_2MoO_4.4(H_2O)
- Intensity ratio L_{p,2,3,4}/L_{3,4} for high resolution detector and for Si(Li) detector
- L_{p,2,3,4} spectra for a pure Mo foil using high resolution
- Intensity ratios L_{p,2,3,4}/L_{2,3,4}, L_{p,2,3,4}/L_{3,4}, and L_{p,2,3,4}/L_{2,3,4} corresponding to L_3, L_2, and L_1 sub-shell, respectively.
- Fitting process using the DT2 code

Intensity ratios for L_3, L_2, and L_1 sub-shell transitions

The curve obtained for high resolution when compared with the curve for Si(Li) detector reflects the differences in the incident angle. This intensity ratio change its behavior of the ratio near 900keV, confirming the results seen with high resolution spectrometry and discussed in a previous work.

Multiple ionization structure grows with increase of ion beam energy. This contribution of multiple- ionization appears to became constant above an ion beam energy 1000 keV.

The dependence of intensity ratios with incident ion beam energy, already observed in the L_1 sub-shell [2], were also observed for L_2 and L_3 sub-shell. The values of the ratio do not always decrease with the increasing of the ion beam energy, as would be expected from the variation of autoabsorption.

Conclusions

It was shown that the intensity ratio L_{p,2,3,4}/L_{3,4} obtained using high resolution and the Si(Li) detector for a pure Mo 1mm thick foil lead to the same curve type. Furthermore, this intensity ratio presents a point, where there is a change in behavior of the ratio, already seen in previous work. The L_{p,2,3,4} spectra collected using high resolution shows that the multiple ionization structure grows with the increase of ion beam energy up to an energy identical to the crossing slopes energy for the line ratios variations. Above this ion beam energy the multiple ionization structure remains essentially constant. We are thus lead to conclude that multiconfiguration effects are behind this course effect reported here and also in previous works [1,2].

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This work was partially supported by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, FCT, through a PhD fellowship with the following reference SFRH/BD/27557/2006. This work is also funded in the framework of project REEQ/377/FIS/2005 of the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, FCT.