Special Collection: Higher Energy X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy 2022

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Surface Science Spectra 29, 014022 (2022) https://doi.org/10.1116/6.0001531





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# HAXPES spectra of NaCl measured by Cr $K_{\alpha}$

Cite as: Surf. Sci. Spectra 29, 014022 (2022); doi: 10.1116/6.0001531 Submitted: 1 October 2021 · Accepted: 11 May 2022 ·

Published Online: 31 May 2022







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# **AFFILIATIONS**

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Note: This paper is part of the 2022 Special Topic Collection on Higher Energy X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy.

### **ABSTRACT**

x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (HAXPES). The HAXPES spectra include two survey scans (Al Kα and Cr Kα) and high-resolution

6.0001531

Major Elements in Spectra: Na and Cl
Minor Elements in Spectra: None
Published Spectra: 10
Spectral Category: Comparison

Structure: Single crystal
History and Significance: Air exposed
As Received Condition: Single crystal (100)
Analyzed Region: Same as the host material

Ex Situ Preparation/Mounting: Sample was sputtered using 100 eV Ar<sup>+</sup> ions Single-crystalline NaCl was analyzed using high-resolution high-energy x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (HAXPES). The HAXPES spectra of NaCl obtained using monochromatic Cr  $K_{\alpha}$  radiation at 5414.8 eV include two survey scans (Al  $K_{\alpha}$  and Cr  $K_{\alpha}$ ) and high-resolution spectra of Na 1s, Na 2p, Na 2s, Cl 1s, Cl 2p, Cl 2s, and Cl KLL.

**Key words:** GaAs, HAXPES Cr  $K_{\alpha}$ 

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Accession#: 01742 and 01743 Technique: XPS and XAES Host Material: NaCl

**Instrument:** ULVAC-PHI Quantes

# INTRODUCTION

While high-energy photoemission has been in use for decades, only very few reference spectra are available, even for common materials. The recent availability of performant lab-scale photoemission spectrometers (Refs. 1-3) requires reliable reference data.

Single-crystalline NaCl was analyzed using high-resolution high-energy x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (HAXPES). The HAXPES spectra of NaCl obtained using monochromatic Cr  $K_{\alpha}$ radiation at 5414.8 eV include two survey scans (Al  $K_{\alpha}$  and Cr  $K_{\alpha}$ ) and high-resolution spectra of Na 1s, Na 2p, Na 2s, Cl 1s, Cl 2p, Cl 2s, and Cl KLL.

#### SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION (ACCESSION # 01742)

Host Material: NaCl CAS Registry #: 7647-14-5

Host Material Characteristics: Homogeneous; solid; single crystal;

dielectric; inorganic compound; other Chemical Name: Sodium chloride

**Source:** Single crystal

Host Composition: Na and Cl

Form: Single crystal

In Situ Preparation: Sample was sputtered using 100 eV Ar<sup>+</sup> ions

until removal of surface C contamination and reduction of the oxygen signal

Charge Control: Low-energy electrons (1 eV, filament 1.1 A) and low-energy ions (10 eV, 5 mA emission)

Temp. During Analysis: 300 K **Pressure During Analysis:**  $<5 \times 10^{-7}$  Pa Pre-analysis Beam Exposure: 0 s

# SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION (ACCESSION # 01743)

Host Material: Au

**CAS Registry #:** 7440-57-5

Host Material Characteristics: Homogeneous; solid; amorphous; conductor; metal; other

Chemical Name: Gold

Source: 0.250 mm thick foil from Goodfellow, AU000372/5

Surf. Sci. Spectra, 29(1) Jun 2022; doi: 10.1116/6.0001531

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Physical Electronics, 18725 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen, Minnesota 55317

Host Composition: Au

Form: Bulk

Structure: Amorphous

History and Significance: In-vacuum sputtered

As Received Condition: Foil

**Analyzed Region:** Same as host materials

Ex Situ Preparation/Mounting: The sample was taped on the sample holder using an insulating removable 3 M double-sided

In Situ Preparation: Sample was sputtered using 1 keV Ar<sup>+</sup> ions until no C or O was observed.

Charge Control: Low-energy electrons (1 eV, filament 1.1 A) and low-energy ions (10 eV, 5 mA emission)

Temp. During Analysis: 300 K **Pressure During Analysis:**  $<5 \times 10^{-7}$  Pa Pre-analysis Beam Exposure: 0 s

### INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION

Manufacturer and Model: ULVAC-PHI Quantes

**Analyzer Type:** Spherical sector **Detector:** Multichannel resistive plate **Number of Detector Elements: 32** 

# INSTRUMENT PARAMETERS COMMON TO ALL **SPECTRA**

### Spectrometer

Analyzer Mode: Constant pass energy

**Throughput**  $(T = E^{N})$ : The energy dependence can be modeled using the following equation:  $\frac{A}{E_p} = \left(\frac{a^2}{a^2 + R^2}\right)^b$ , where a and b are constants, Ep is the pass energy, A is the peak area, and R is the retard ratio equal to E/Ep, where E is the kinetic energy. Three spectral regions [Ag 2s (3790-3830 eV), Ag 3s (700-740 eV), and Ag 3d (350-390 eV)] are recorded on a sputter-cleaned silver sample at different pass energies. The values of a and b are then determined to be 576.9 and 6.3, respectively, by a linear least squares fit of the data applying the equation described above.

**Excitation Source Window:** Al

**Excitation Source:** Cr  $K_{\alpha}$  monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 43 W

Source Beam Size:  $100 \times 100 \,\mu\text{m}^2$ Signal Mode: Multichannel direct

### Geometry

Incident Angle: 22°

Source-to-Analyzer Angle: 46°

Emission Angle: 45°

Specimen Azimuthal Angle: 0°

Acceptance Angle from Analyzer Axis: 0° Analyzer Angular Acceptance Width: 20° × 20°

### Ion Gun

Manufacturer and Model: ULVAC-PHI Quantes

Energy: 10 eV

Current: 5 mA

Current Measurement Method: Biased stage

**Sputtering Species:** Ar

**Spot Size (unrastered):**  $10\,000\,\mu\text{m}$ 

Raster Size: N/A Incident Angle: 45° Polar Angle: 45° Azimuthal Angle: 45°

Comment: Gun used for neutralization

### **DATA ANALYSIS METHOD**

**Energy Scale Correction:** Due to the too low intensity of the C 1s peak with Cr  $K_{\infty}$  the binding energy was referenced by determining the binding energy position of the Na 1s peak recorded by Al  $K_{\alpha}$  XPS measurement and subsequent correction shift of the C 1s peak to 284.8 eV. The determined binding energy position of Na 1s is 1072.09 eV. The binding energy shift of the Cr  $K_{\alpha}$  data was then performed by shifting the Na 1s peak to 1072.09 eV. This energy calibration method—assigning the same binding energy position to Na 1s peaks obtained with two different photons energies—may contain a small error as the recoil effect is neglected. However, this effect is very small and is expected to be of the order of 0.09 eV.

Recommended Energy Scale Shift: 1.44 eV

Peak Shape and Background Method: Data treatment was performed using Shirley background and Gaussian-Lorentzian peak shapes.

Quantitation Method: Quantification was done using PHI MULTIPAK Software Version 9.9.0.8. Theoretical sensitivity factors were provided by the software. Theoretical RSFs have been calculated with consideration of matrix effects. Inelastic mean free paths were calculated by TPP-2M for the average matrix sample. Elastic-electron correction was calculated by a method based on ESO18118:2015. Back-scattering factor was ignored. Photoionization cross sections and asymmetry parameters were Photoionization cross sections and asymmetry parameters were referred by Atomic Data and Nuclear Data Tables (Refs. 4 and 5) and Scofield (Ref. 6). Photoionization cross section of high kinetic energy region excited by Cr  $K_{\alpha}$  was extrapolated based on a method developed by Verner et al. (Refs. 7 and 8). The RSF values are tabulated in the spectral features table. These RSF values do not include detector-related corrections.

AUTHOR DECLARATIONS

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts to disclose.

# **DATA AVAILABILITY**

The data that support the findings of this study are available within the article and its supplementary material.5

# **REFERENCES**

<sup>1</sup>See https://www.ulvac-phi.com/en/products/xps/quantes/

<sup>2</sup>See https://www.kratos.com/products/axis-supra-xps-surface-analysis-instrument

<sup>3</sup>See https://scientaomicron.com/en/system-solutions/electron-spectroscopy/ HAXPES-Lab

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>M. B. Trzhaskovskaya, V. I. Nefedov, and V. G. Yarzhemsky, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables 77, 97 (2001).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>M. B. Trzhaskovskaya, V. I. Nefedov, and V. G. Yarzhemsky, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables 82, 257 (2002).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>J. H. Scofield, "Theoretical photoionization cross sections from 1 to 1500keV," Report No. UCRL 51326 (Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, 1973).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>D. A. Verner and D. G. Yakovlev, Astron. Astrophys. Suppl. Ser. 109, 125

<sup>(1995).

8</sup>D. A. Verner, G. J. Ferland, K. T. Korista, and D. G. Yakovlev, Astrophys. J. **465**, 487 (1996).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>See the supplementary material at https://www.scitation.org/doi/suppl/10.1116/ 6.0001531 for the figures.

SPECTRAL FEATURES TABLE							
Spectrum ID #	Element/ Transition	Peak Energy (eV)	Peak Width FWHM (eV)	Peak Area (eV × cts/s)	Sensitivity Factor	Concentration (at. %)	Peak Assignment
01742-03	Na 1s	1072.09	1.65	5 714	2.109	56.55	NaCl
01742-04	Na 2p	31.07	1.61	85	0.018	•••	NaCl
01742-05	Na 2s	63.89	1.65	403	0.137		NaCl
01742-06	Cl 1s	2821.29	1.76	17 525	7.258	43.45	NaCl
01742-07	Cl 2p <sub>3/2</sub>	199.04	1.56	646	0.198		NaCl
01742-08	Cl 2s	270.40	2.64	1 799	0.783	•••	NaCl

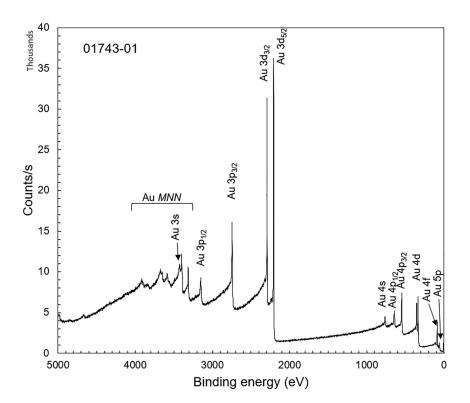
ANALYZER CALIBRATION TABLE							
Spectrum ID #	Element/ Transition	Peak Energy (eV)	Peak Width FWHM (eV)	Peak Area (eV × cts/s)	Sensitivity Factor	Concentration (at. %)	Peak Assignment
01743-01	Au 3d <sub>5/2</sub>	2206.8	2.59	47 379		•••	
01743-01	Au 4f <sub>7/2</sub>	84.2	1.24	2 115		•••	
	Cu 2p <sub>3/2</sub>	932.9	1.34	7 090			
	Ag 2p <sub>3/2</sub>	3352.7	2.61	30 352			
	Ag 3d <sub>5/2</sub>	368.4	1.15	2 978		•••	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>The calibration table is established using Cr K<sub>a</sub> photons and a pass energy of 112 eV corresponding to the presented high-resolution spectra.

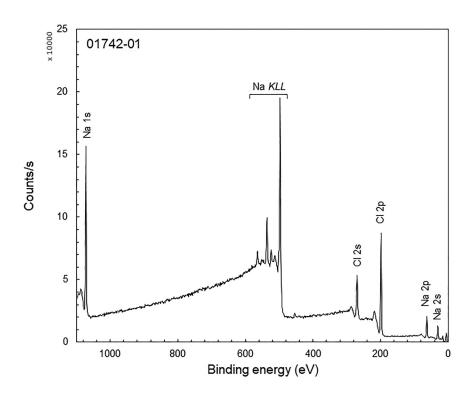
GUIDE TO FIGURES						
Spectrum (Accession) #	Spectral Region	Voltage Shift <sup>a</sup>	Multiplier	Baseline	Comment #	
01743-01	Survey	0	1	0	<sup>b</sup> Au survey with x-ray source Cr	
01742-01	Survey	0	1	0	X-ray source Al K	
01742-02	Survey	0	1	0	X-ray source Cr K	
01742-03	Na 1s	-1.44 eV	1	0		
01742-04	Na 2p	-1.44 eV	1	0		
01742-05	Na 2s	-1.44 eV	1	0		
01742-06	Cl 1s	-1.44 eV	1	0		
01742-07	Cl 2p	−1.44 eV	1	0		
)1742-08	Cl 2s	−1.44 eV	1	0		
01742-09	CI KL <sub>2,3</sub> L <sub>2,3</sub>	−1.44 eV	1	0		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Voltage shift of the archived (as-measured) spectrum relative to the printed figure. The figure reflects the recommended energy scale correction due to a calibration correction, sample charging, flood gun, or other phenomenon.

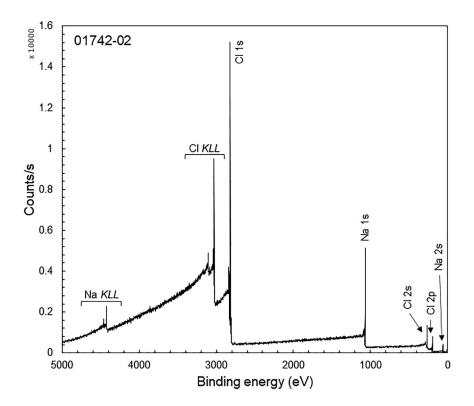
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>The reference spectrum included in this article is the same as those included with other articles in this collection that use this x-ray source. This was intentional and not an error as submissions were requested to be accompanied by a wide-scan spectrum of sputter-cleaned gold taken on the same instrument and using the same settings as the wide-scan spectrum of the material or materials in the submission.



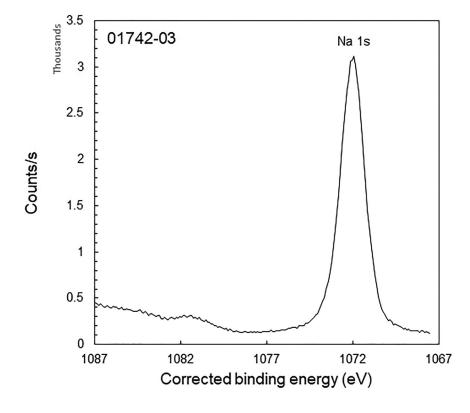
Accession #	01743-01	
Host Material:	Au	
Technique:	XPS	
Spectral Region:	Survey	
Instrument:	ULVAC-PHI Quantes	
Excitation Source:	Cr $K_{\alpha}$ monochromatic	
Source Energy:	5414.8 eV	
Source Strength:	49 W	
Source Size:	0.1 × 0.1 mm <sup>2</sup>	
Analyzer Type:	Spherical sector analyzer	
Incident Angle:	22°	
Emission Angle:	45°	
Analyzer Pass Energy:	280 eV	
Analyzer Resolution:	1.9 eV	
Total Signal Accumulation Time:	5210 s	
Total Elapsed Time:	5700 s	
Number of Scans:	1	
Effective Detector Width:	31 eV	

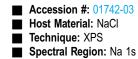


Accession #	01742-01	
Host Material:	NaCl	1
Technique:	XPS	
Spectral Region:	Survey	
Instrument:	ULVAC-PHI Quantes	
Excitation Source:	Al K <sub>a</sub> monochromatic	
Source Energy:	1486.6 eV	
Source Strength:	25 W	
Source Size:	0.1 × 0.1 mm <sup>2</sup>	
Analyzer Type:	Spherical sector analyzer	
Incident Angle:	22°	
Emission Angle:	45°	
Analyzer Pass Energy:	280 eV	
Analyzer Resolution:	1.9 eV	
Total Signal Accumulation Time:	110 s	·
Total Elapsed Time:	130 s	<u>.</u>
Number of Scans:	1	
Effective Detector Width:	31 eV	



Accession #	01742-02	
Host Material:	NaCl	
Technique:	XPS	
Spectral Region:	Survey	
Instrument:	ULVAC-PHI Quantes	
Excitation Source:	Cr $K_{\alpha}$ monochromatic	
Source Energy:	5414.8 eV	
Source Strength:	43 W	
Source Size:	$0.1 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}^2$	
Analyzer Type:	Spherical sector analyzer	
Incident Angle:	22°	
Emission Angle:	45°	j
Analyzer Pass Energy:	280 eV	l I
Analyzer Resolution:	1.9 eV	
Total Signal Accumulation Time:	4500 s	-
Total Elapsed Time:	4950 s	!
Number of Scans:	9	
Effective Detector Width:	31 eV	

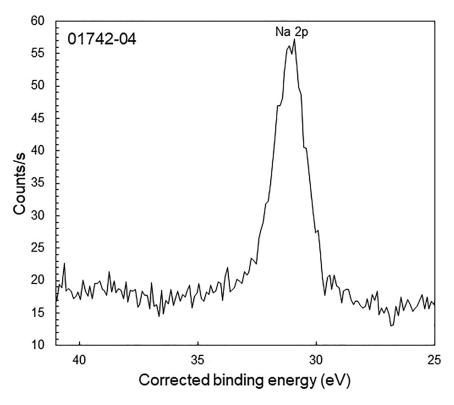




Instrument: ULVAC-PHI Quantes Excitation Source: Cr  $K_{\alpha}$  monochromatic Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 43 W Source Size:  $0.1 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}^2$  Analyzer Type: Spherical sector Incident Angle: 22° Emission Angle: 45° Analyzer Pass Energy: 112 eV

Analyzer Resolution: 0.86 eV Total Signal Accumulation Time: 800 s Total Elapsed Time: 880 s

Number of Scans: 40 Effective Detector Width: 12.4 eV



■ Accession #: 01742-04
■ Host Material: NaCl
■ Technique: XPS
■ Spectral Region: Na 2p

Instrument: ULVAC-PHI Quantes Excitation Source: Cr  $K_{\alpha}$  monochromatic Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 43 W

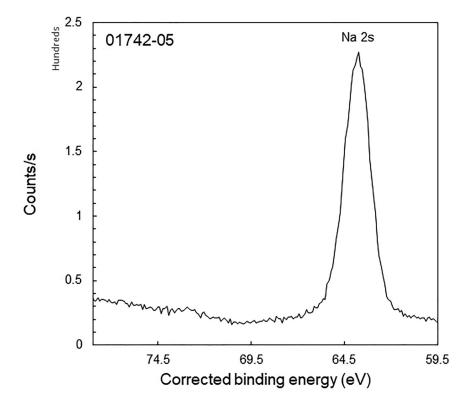
Source Size: 0.1 × 0.1 mm<sup>2</sup>
Analyzer Type: Spherical sector Incident Angle: 22°
Emission Angle: 45°

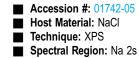
Analyzer Pass Energy: 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 0.86 eV

Total Signal Accumulation Time: 2400 s Total Elapsed Time: 2650 s

Number of Scans: 120

Effective Detector Width: 12.4 eV

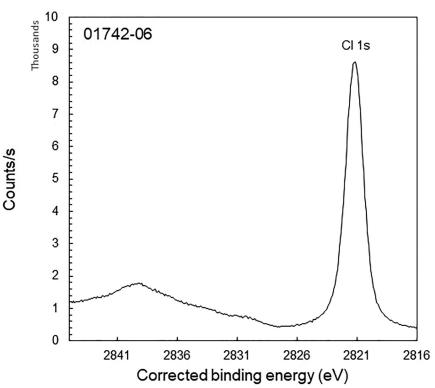


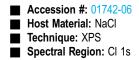


Instrument: ULVAC-PHI Quantes Excitation Source: Cr  $K_{cc}$  monochromatic Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 43 W Source Size:  $0.1 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}^2$  Analyzer Type: Spherical sector Incident Angle: 22° Emission Angle: 45° Analyzer Pass Energy: 112 eV

Analyzer Resolution: 0.86 eV Total Signal Accumulation Time: 2400 s

Total Elapsed Time: 2650 s Number of Scans: 120 Effective Detector Width: 12.4 eV



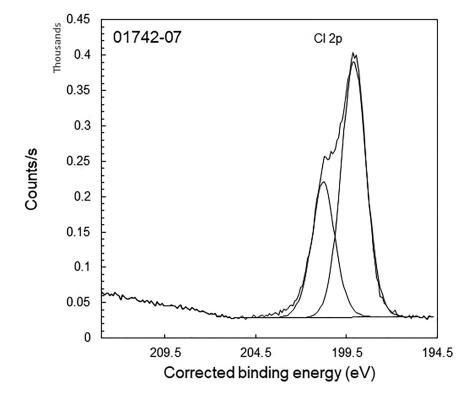


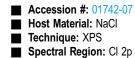
Instrument: ULVAC-PHI Quantes Excitation Source: Cr  $K_{\alpha}$  monochromatic Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 43 W Source Size: 0.1 × 0.1 mm<sup>2</sup> Analyzer Type: Spherical sector Incident Angle: 22° Emission Angle: 45° Analyzer Pass Energy: 112 eV

Analyzer Resolution: 0.86 eV Total Signal Accumulation Time: 1200 s

Total Elapsed Time: 1320 s Number of Scans: 40

Effective Detector Width: 12.4 eV

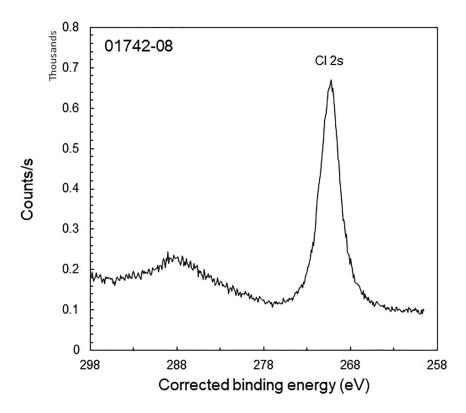


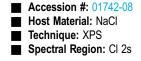


Instrument: ULVAC-PHI Quantes Excitation Source: Cr  $K_{\alpha}$  monochromatic Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 43 W Source Size:  $0.1 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}^2$  Analyzer Type: Spherical sector Incident Angle:  $22^{\circ}$  Emission Angle:  $45^{\circ}$  Analyzer Pass Energy: 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 0.86 eV

Total Signal Accumulation Time: 2400 s Total Elapsed Time: 2650 s

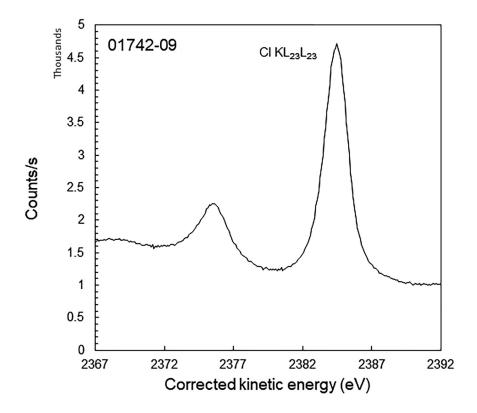
Number of Scans: 120 Effective Detector Width: 12.4 eV





Instrument: ULVAC-PHI Quantes Excitation Source: Cr  $K_{\alpha}$  monochromatic Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 43 W Source Size:  $0.1 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}^2$  Analyzer Type: Spherical sector Incident Angle: 22° Emission Angle: 45° Analyzer Pass Energy: 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 0.86 eV Total Signal Accumulation Time: 1760s Total Elapsed Time: 1940s

Number of Scans: 44 Effective Detector Width: 12.4 eV



Accession #: 01742-09
 Host Material: NaCl
 Technique: XAES
 Spectral Region: Cl KLL

Instrument: ULVAC-PHI Quantes Excitation Source: Cr  $K_{\alpha}$  monochromatic Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 43 W Source Size: 0.1 × 0.1 mm<sup>2</sup> Analyzer Type: Spherical sector

Incident Angle: 22° Emission Angle: 45°

Analyzer Pass Energy: 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 0.86 eV Total Signal Accumulation Time: 300 s

Total Elapsed Time: 3300 s Number of Scans: 120 Effective Detector Width: 12.4 eV