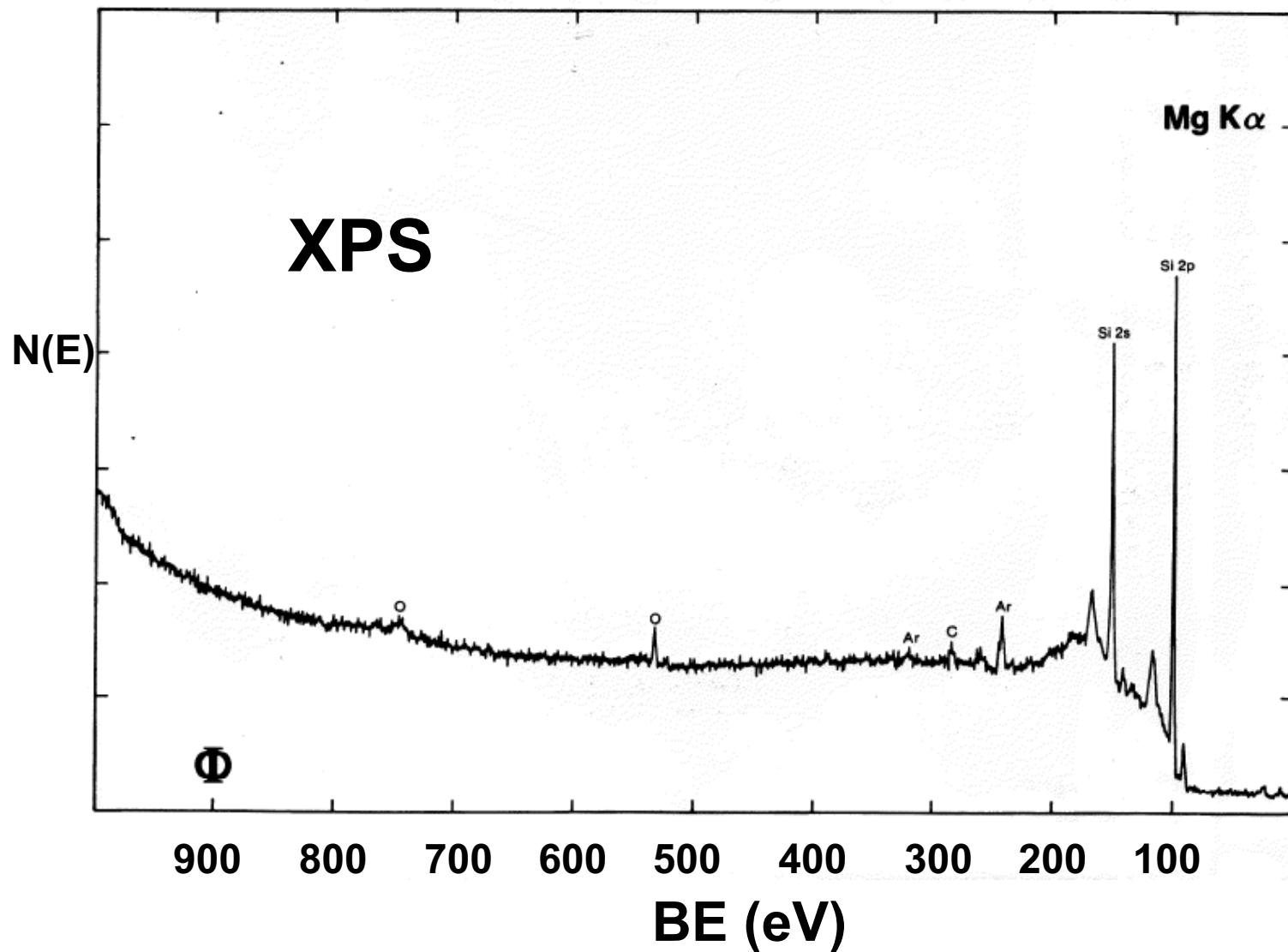




Nickel, Ni

Atomic
Number

28

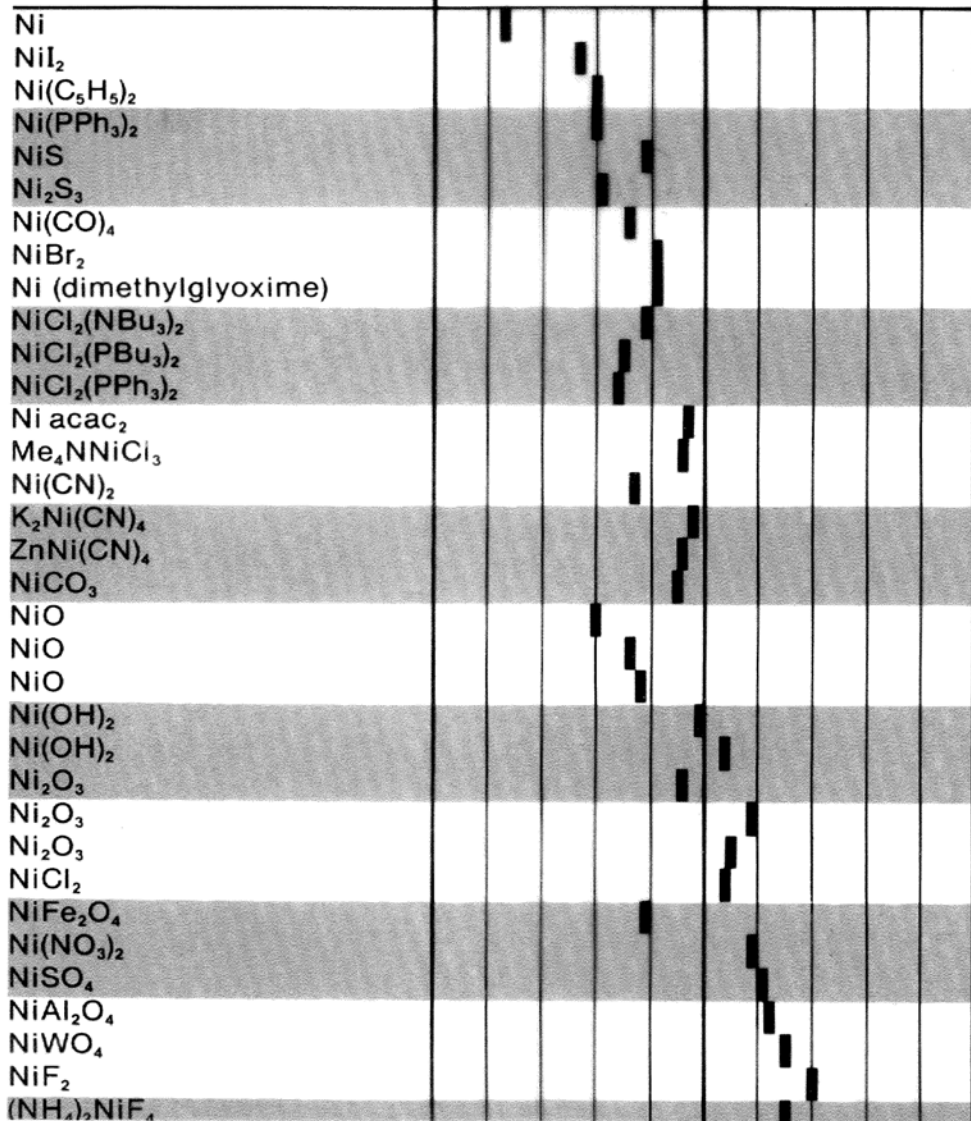
COMPOUND

2p_{3/2} BINDING ENERGY, eV

851

856

86



Run: NSN02 Reg: 1
Scan: 1 Chans: 113

Start eV: 538.20
End eV: 527.00

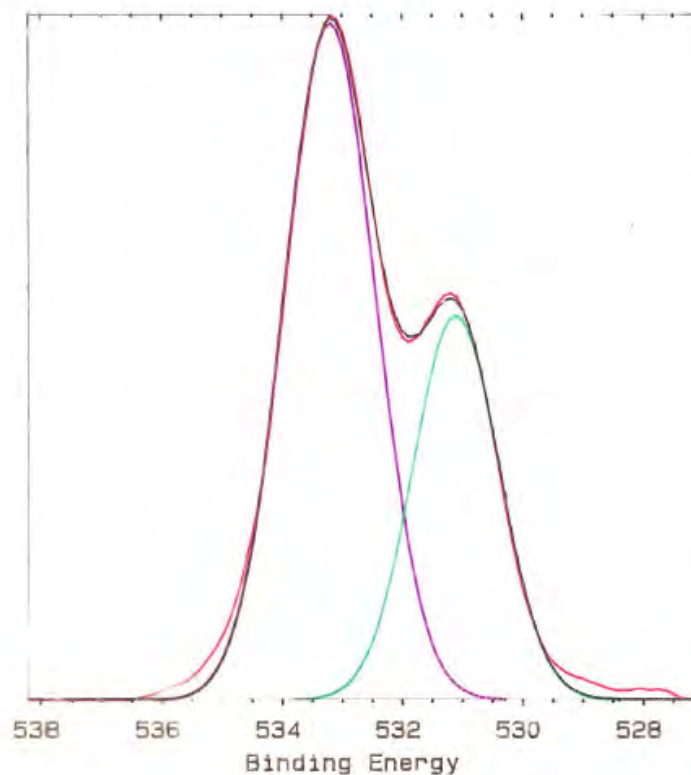
Fit: 1.4

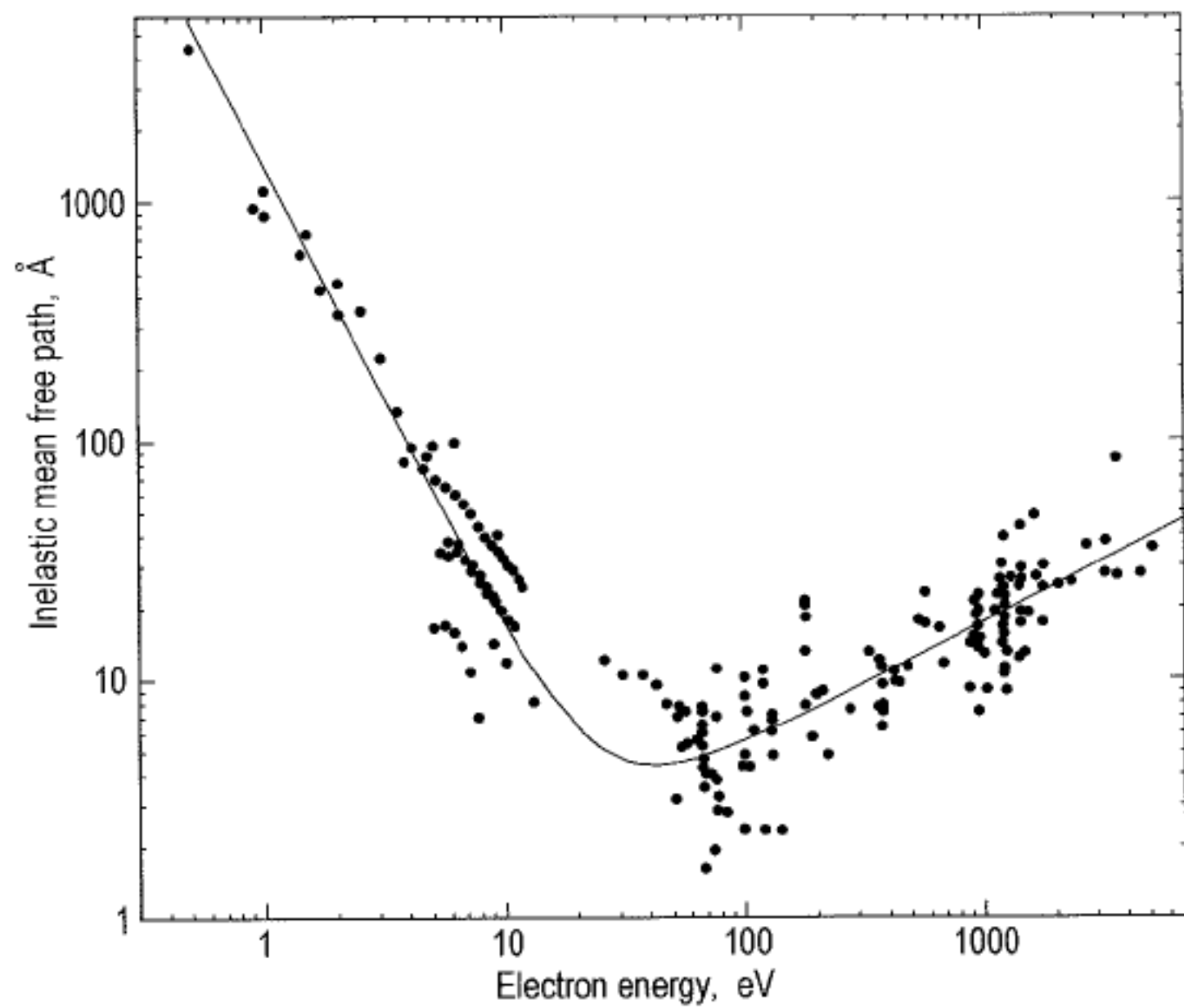
100% Intensity: 5736
100% Area: 169171

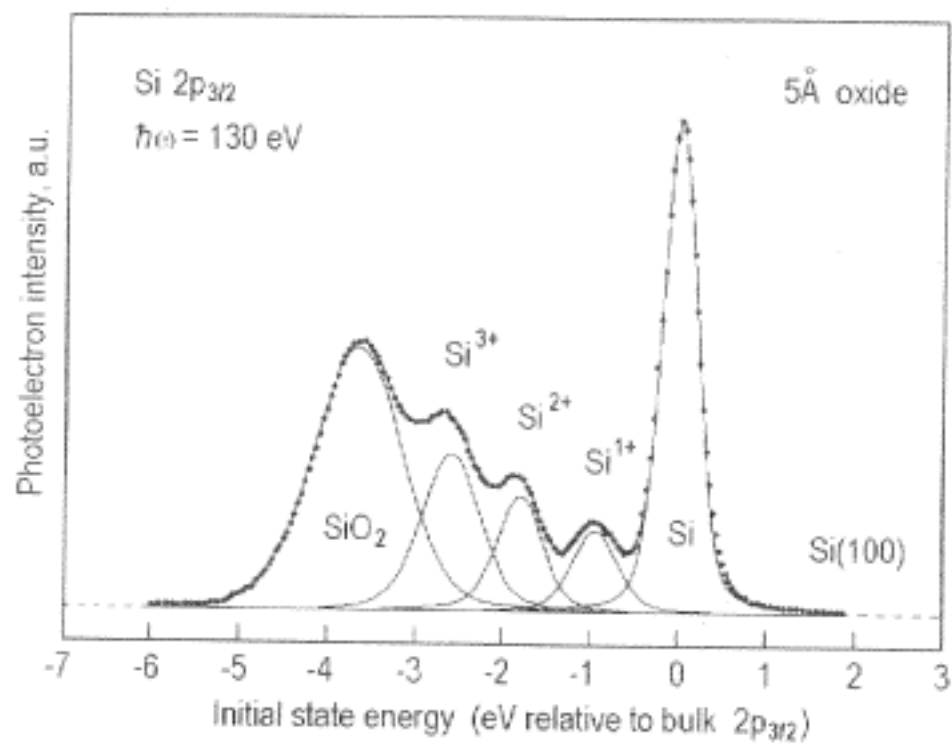
Line	Elmt.	Energy	Int.	FWHM	Area
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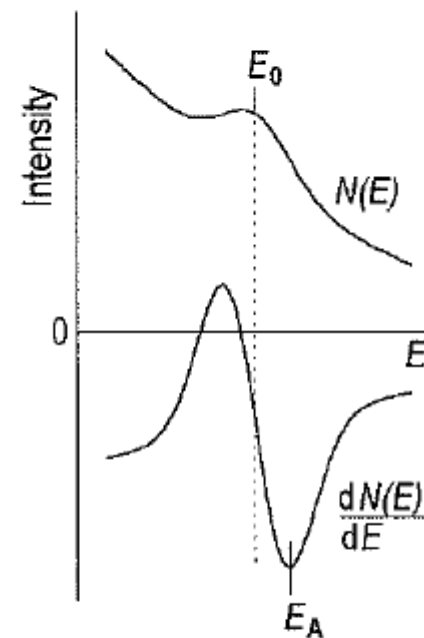
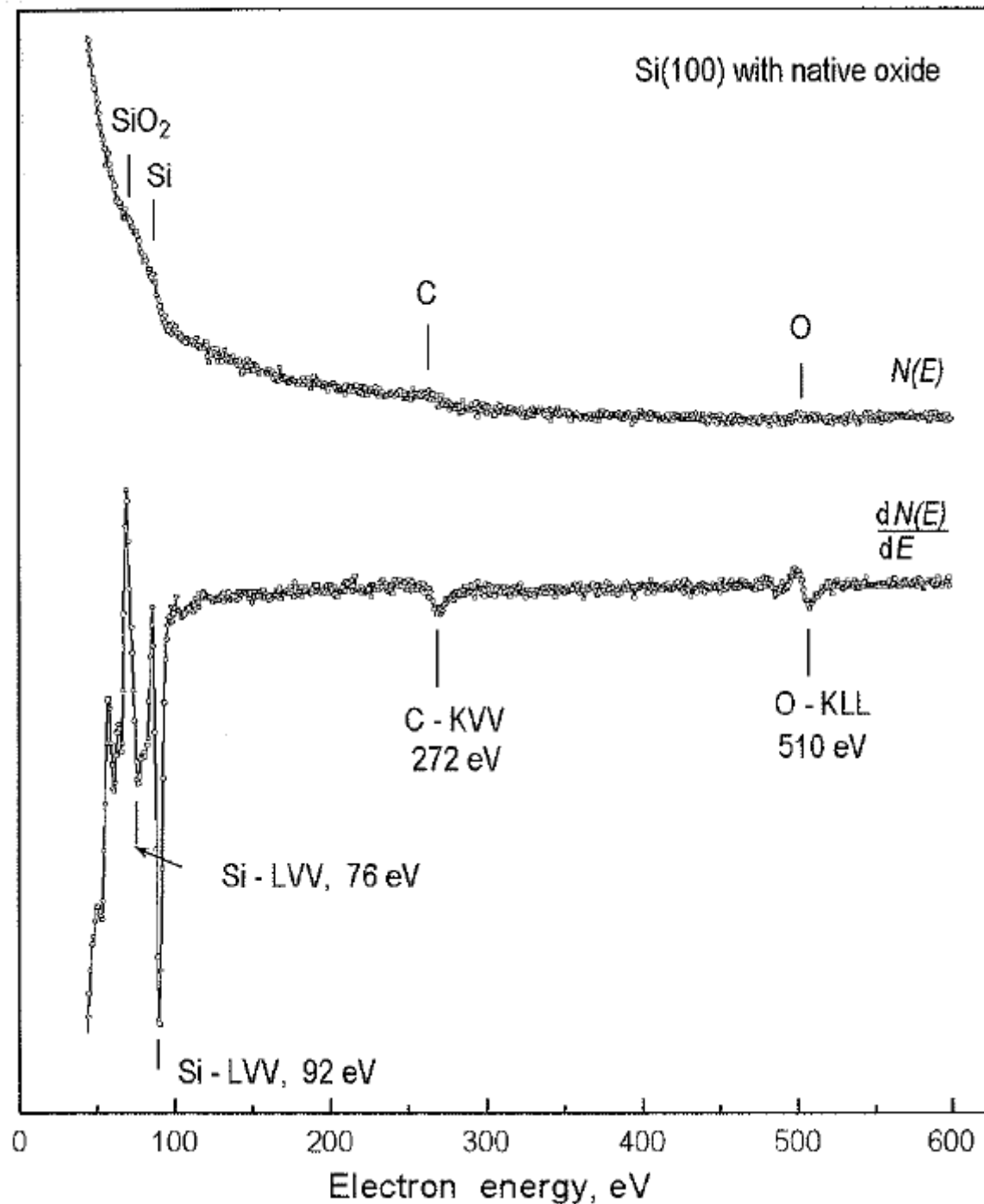
GAUSS 01s		531.1	56.1	1.7	34.1
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GAUSS 01s		533.2	98.8	1.8	63.5
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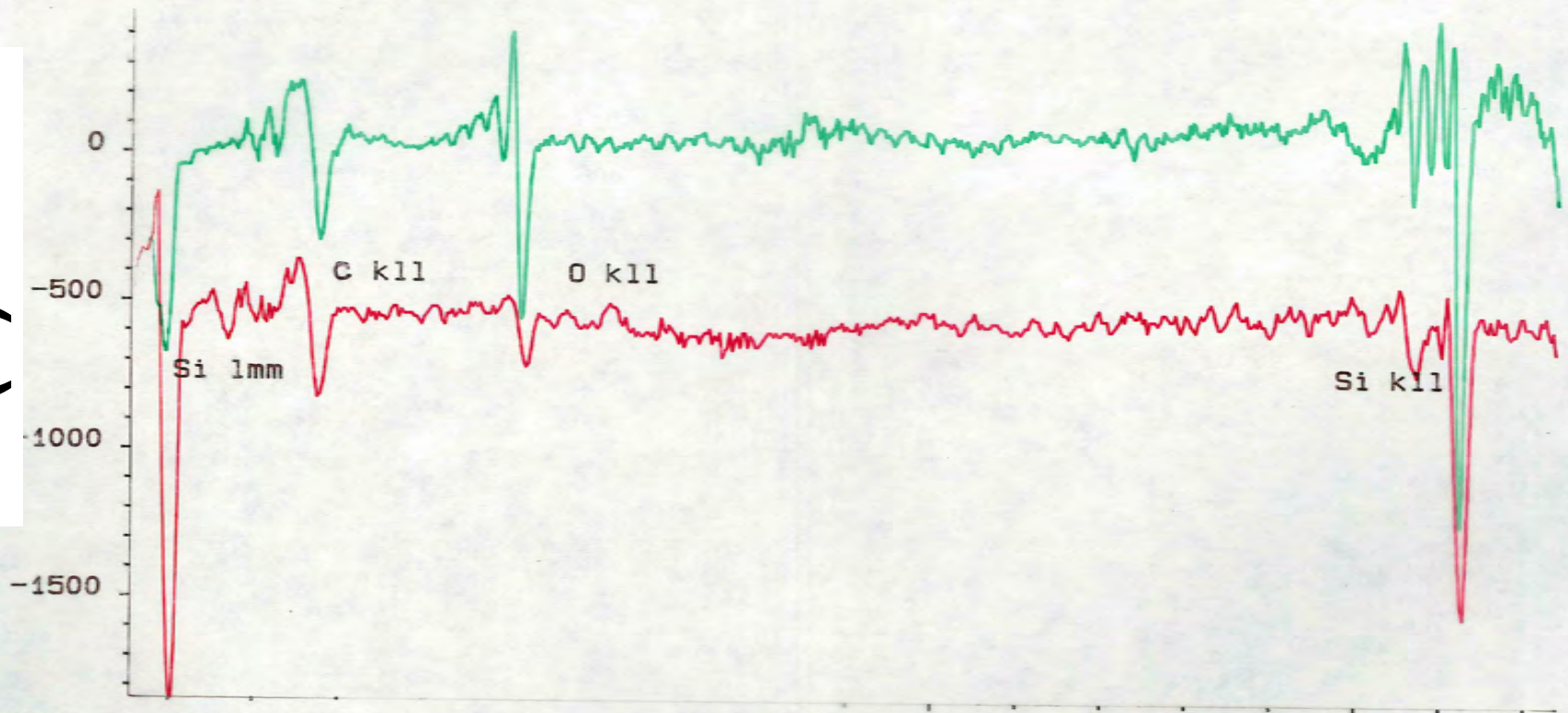








$dN(E)/dE$



Kinetic Energy (eV)

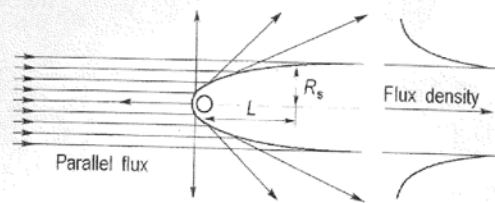


Fig. 6.6. Shadow cone formed from trajectories of projectile ions scattered from a target atom

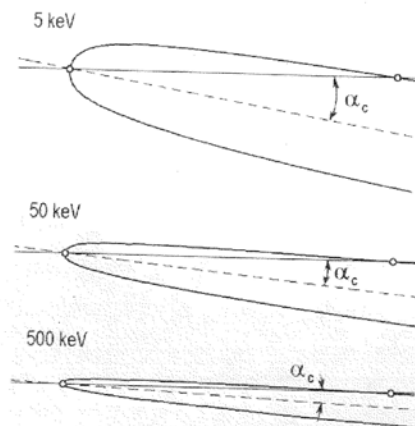


Fig. 6.7. Calculated shadow cones for Li^+ ions with energy of 5 keV, 50 keV, and 500 keV scattering from Ag atoms. The critical angles of shadowing α_c are indicated. The shadow cone width and critical angle decrease substantially with increasing ion kinetic energy (after Williams [6.3])

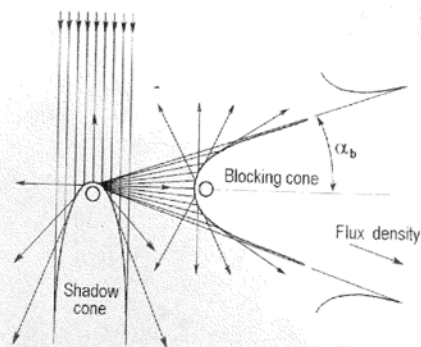


Fig. 6.8. Shadow and blocking cones for scattering from a pair of atoms

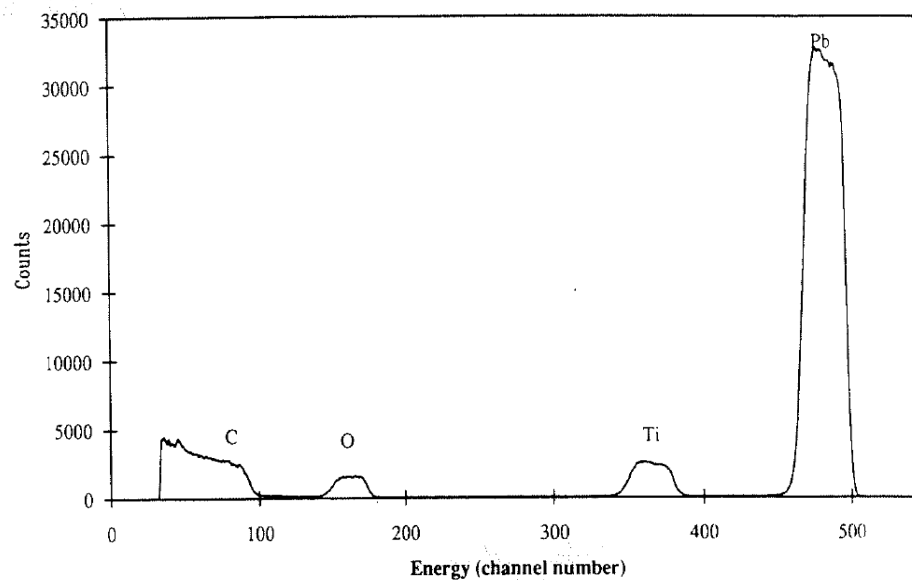
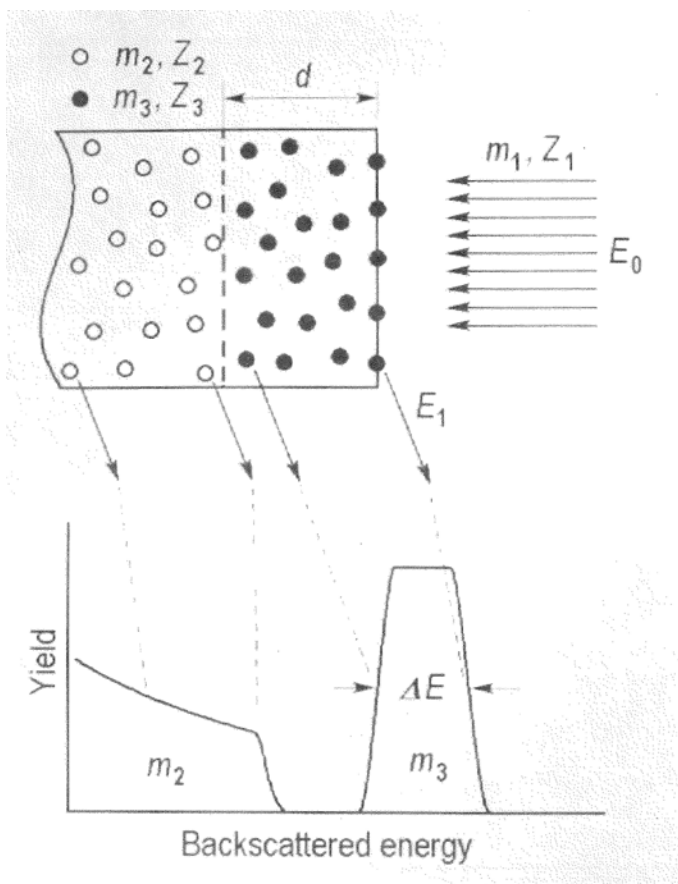


Figure 7.9 A Rutherford backscatter spectrum obtained from a specimen of carbon with a thin layer (110 nm) of PbTiO_3 deposited on it (Courtesy AEA Technology). © UKAEA 1992.



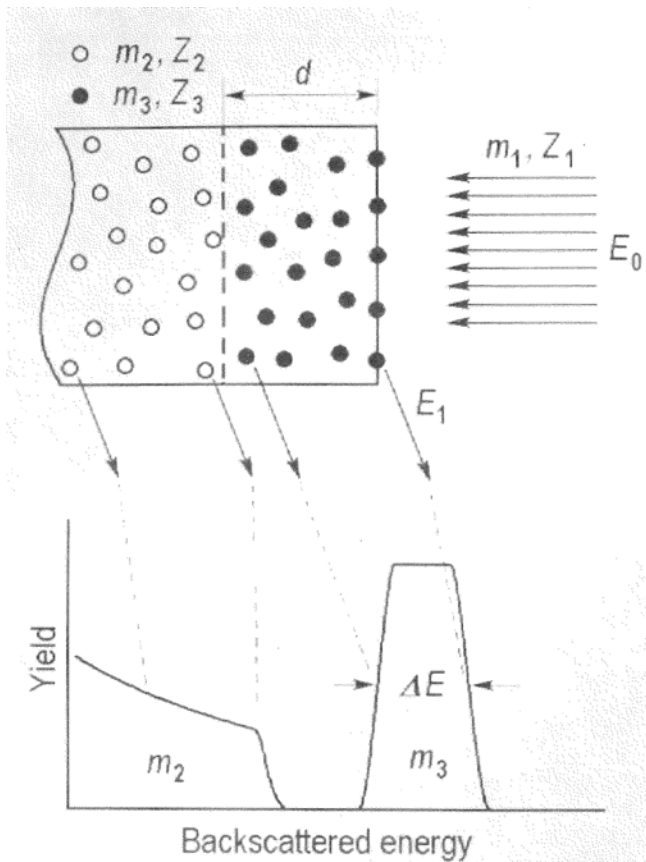


Fig. 6.28. Schematic diagram of the energy spectrum of ions (m_1, Z_1, E_0) scattered from a sample composed of a substrate (m_2, Z_2) and a film (m_3, Z_3) of thickness d . For simplicity, both film and substrate are assumed to be amorphous to neglect the structural effects. (after Feldman et al. [6.6])