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# Observation of the Auger Resonant Raman Effect\*

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Monochromatized synchrotron radiation near the photoionization threshold was used to produce the  $[2p_{3/2}]$  vacancy state in atomic Xe. Deexcitation of the state through  $L_3-M_4M_5(^1G_4)$  Auger-electron emission was measured. The 5d spectator-electron Auger satellite was observed. The satellite energy exhibits linear dispersion. The observed width of the  $^1G$  diagram line decreases by -40% when the exciting photon energy reaches the vicinity of the Xe  $L_3$  binding energy. This radiationless process can thus be construed as the Auger analog of the x-ray resonant Raman effect. The  $^1G$  diagram line is shifted by +3 eV due to post-collision interaction; this shift varies with excitation energy.

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The discovery of x-ray resonant Raman scattering<sup>1-3</sup> suggests the existence of an analogous radiationless process. We have employed synchrotron radiation to ionize the  $L_3$  shell of Xe near threshold, and have examined the subsequent deexcitation through  $L_3-M_{4,5}$  Auger transitions.

The experiment was performed on a focussed x-ray beam at the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory. A doubly curved gold-coated mirror situated 11.5 m from the source condensed 2.5 mrad of synchrotron radiation onto the target gas jet. The radiation was monochromatized by two germanium crystals arranged in the parallel, (111) symmetric configuration. The experiment was performed at 3.1-GeV electron-beam energy and 60 mA mean current, yielding a photon flux of  $\sim 5 \times 10^{10}$  photons/sec through a 2x4-mm aperture upstream of the target. The full width at half-maximum (FWHM) of the incident x-ray spectrum at the Xe  $L_3$  edge (4786 eV) was  $\sim 2.5$  eV, mainly due to the vertical angular divergence of the source.

The target consisted of a gas jet formed by a glass capillary (0.1-mm i.d.); the jet intersected the x-ray beam at right angles in the horizontal plane. The pressure in the interaction region was calculated to be  $\sim 0.1$  Torr, yielding a background pressure in the vessel of  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  Torr.

The photoelectrons were analyzed by a commercial double-pass cylindrical mirror analyzer with its symmetry axis in the vertical plane. The spectrometer energy resolution was  $\sim 2.5$  eV FWHM. The stability of the overall system (x-ray monochromator and electron spectrometer) was checked frequently by measuring the position and width of the Xe  $L_3$  photoelectron peak (Fig. 1), which was 5.4 eV wide (FWHM), corresponding to a Voigt-function convolution<sup>4</sup> of the  $\sim 3.0$ -eV wide  $2p_{3/2}$  hole-state Lorentzian with the 2.5-eV spectrometer transmission function and the 2.5-eV wide incident spectrum.

The immediate vicinity of the  $L_3-M_4M_5(^1G_4)$  Auger-electron line was scanned. This line arises from the deexcitation of ~18% of all  $2p_{3/2}$  vacancies (Fig. 2). When the Xe atoms are ionized with photons well (~100 eV) above the  $L_3$  binding energy, the measured  $^1G$ -line spectrum has a Lorentzian shape of ~6.1 eV FWHM. As the incident photon energy is lowered to and below threshold, the  $^1G$  diagram line is observed to shift to higher energy. Above the diagram line, a spectator satellite appears (Fig. 3) that persists even after the intensity of the diagram line has vanished some 5 eV below threshold.

In Fig. 4(a), the measured Xe  $L_3$  absorption edge is analyzed in terms of the  $2p_{3/2}$ -electron transition probability to the continuum and to unoccupied bound 6s, 5d, 6d, and 7d states.<sup>5</sup>

Auger energies are plotted in Fig. 4(b) against incident photon energy. The ~+3-eV shift of the  $^1G$  diagram line, near threshold, is presumed to be due to post-collision interaction (PCI).<sup>6</sup> No theory of PCI below threshold exists to date to our knowledge, whence the energy dependence of the effect must await explanation. The 5d spectator-electron satellite exhibits the characteristic Raman linear dispersion,<sup>2</sup> while the expected dispersion of the diagram line is masked by the PCI. The 5d satellite is shifted by 9 eV when the atom is excited at the centroid energy of the  $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 5d$  transition. The theoretical prediction for this shift is 7.2 eV, from a calculation with our relativistic relaxed-orbital Auger-energy code.<sup>7</sup> In addition to the 5d satellite, a 6d spectator-electron satellite is observed in an Auger spectrum excited at  $h\nu=4787.3$  eV. It is reasonable to assume the same dispersion for the 6d satellite as for the 5d satellite, because the width of both transition-probability functions is governed by the  $L_3$ -hole width. We then deduce a

3.5-eV shift of the 6d satellite with respect to the  $^1G$  diagram line (without PCI) at the centroid of the  $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 6d$  transition probability [Fig. 4(b)], in agreement with a theoretical shift of 3.3 eV calculated with the relativistic Auger-energy code.<sup>7</sup>

The measured width of the  $^1G$  diagram line is plotted in Fig. 4(c) as a function of exciting photon energy. The data indicate a narrowing by -40% of the Auger diagram line when the  $[2p_{3/2}]$  hole state is excited at threshold. This effect is analogous to the narrowing below lifetime width observed in x-ray resonant Raman scattering.<sup>2</sup> The width of the 5d satellite line, by contrast, remains constant at  $(5 \pm 1)$  eV over the entire excitation-energy range covered by these experiments. Unresolved multiplet splitting is expected to account for the broadening of this line.

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Figure Captions

FIG. 1. Xenon  $L_3$  photoelectron spectrum.

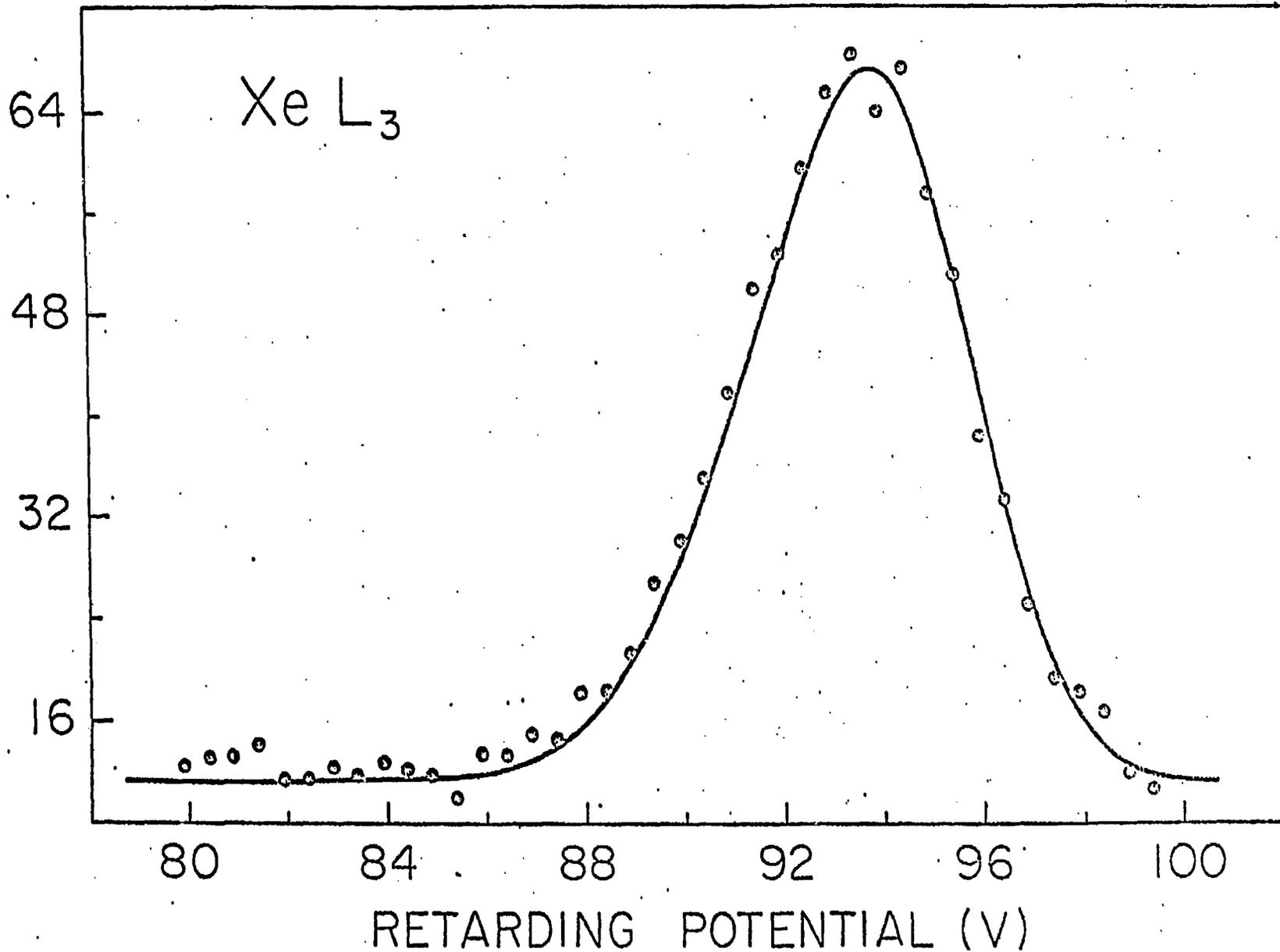
FIG. 2. The Xe  $L_3-M_{4,5}M_{4,5}$  Auger spectrum, calculated ab initio with Dirac-Hartree-Slater wave functions, in intermediate coupling.

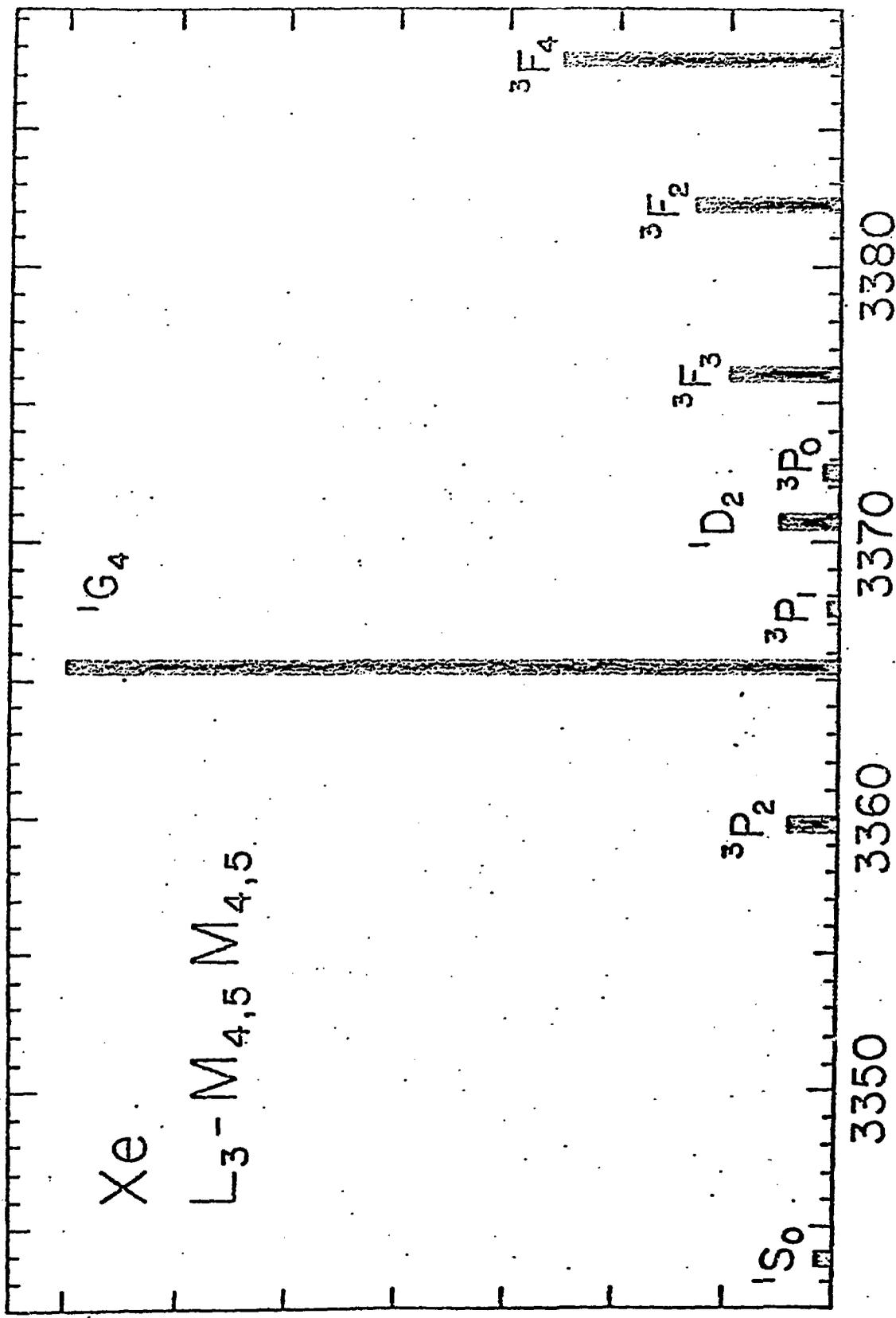
FIG. 3. The Xe  $L_3-M_4M_5(^1G_4)$  Auger line, from atoms excited -100 eV above threshold (top), and from atoms excited 2.0 eV below threshold (bottom). In the latter spectrum, the  $^1G$  diagram line is accompanied on the high-energy side by the 6d spectator-electron satellite. The Lorentzian fits are characterized by  $x^2 = \ll 1$ .

FIG. 4. (a) Measured Xe  $L_3$  absorption edge, decomposed according to Ref. 4. (b) Energies of the  $L_3-M_4M_5(^1G_4)$  Auger line and its satellites. Near threshold, the  $^1G$  diagram line is shifted by post-collision interaction (PCI). The satellites are shifted due to screening by 5d and 6d spectator electrons, respectively; their energies exhibit linear (Raman) dispersion. (c) Width of the measured  $^1G$  diagram-line spectrum, as a function of excitation energy.

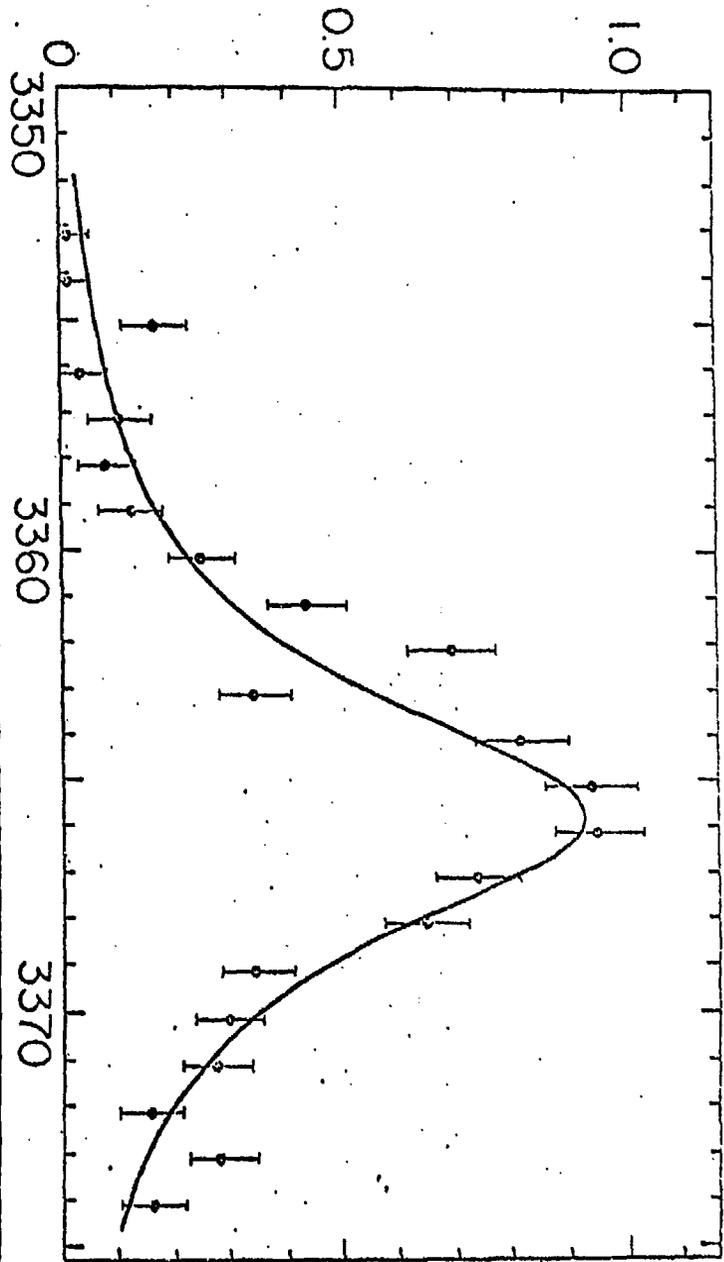
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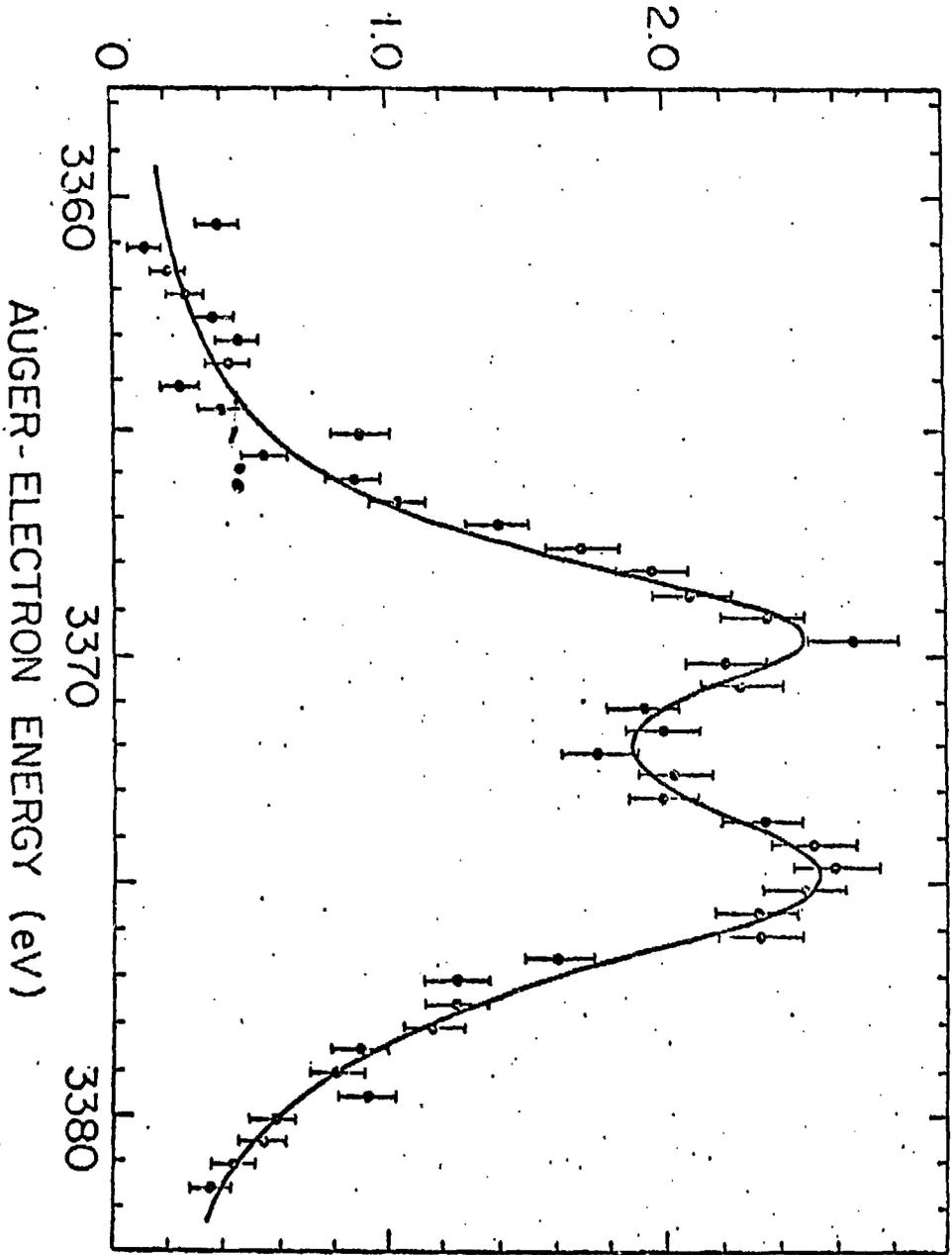




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COUNTS PER MINUTE



AUGER-ELECTRON ENERGY (eV)

Fig. 3

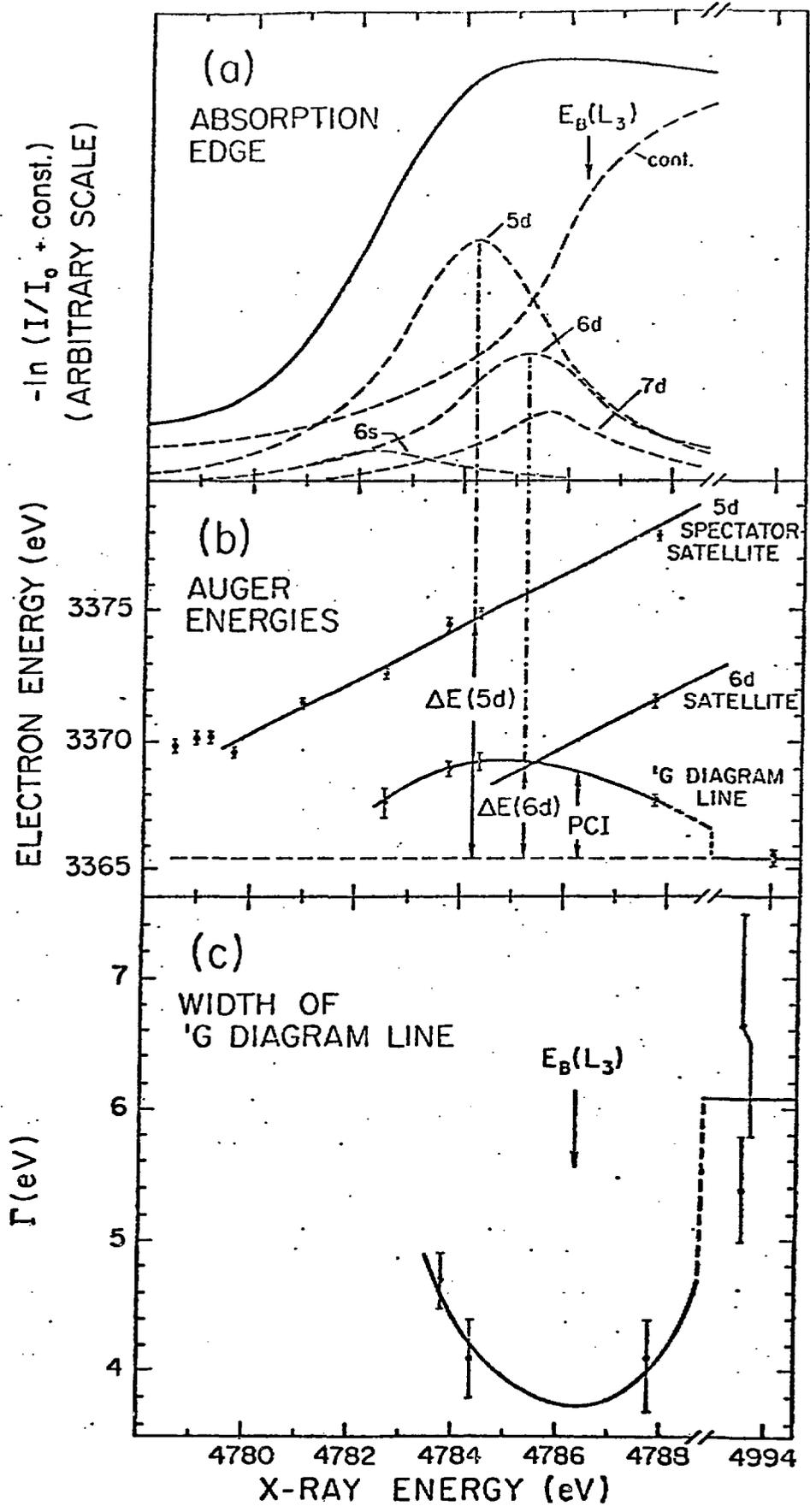


Fig. 4