



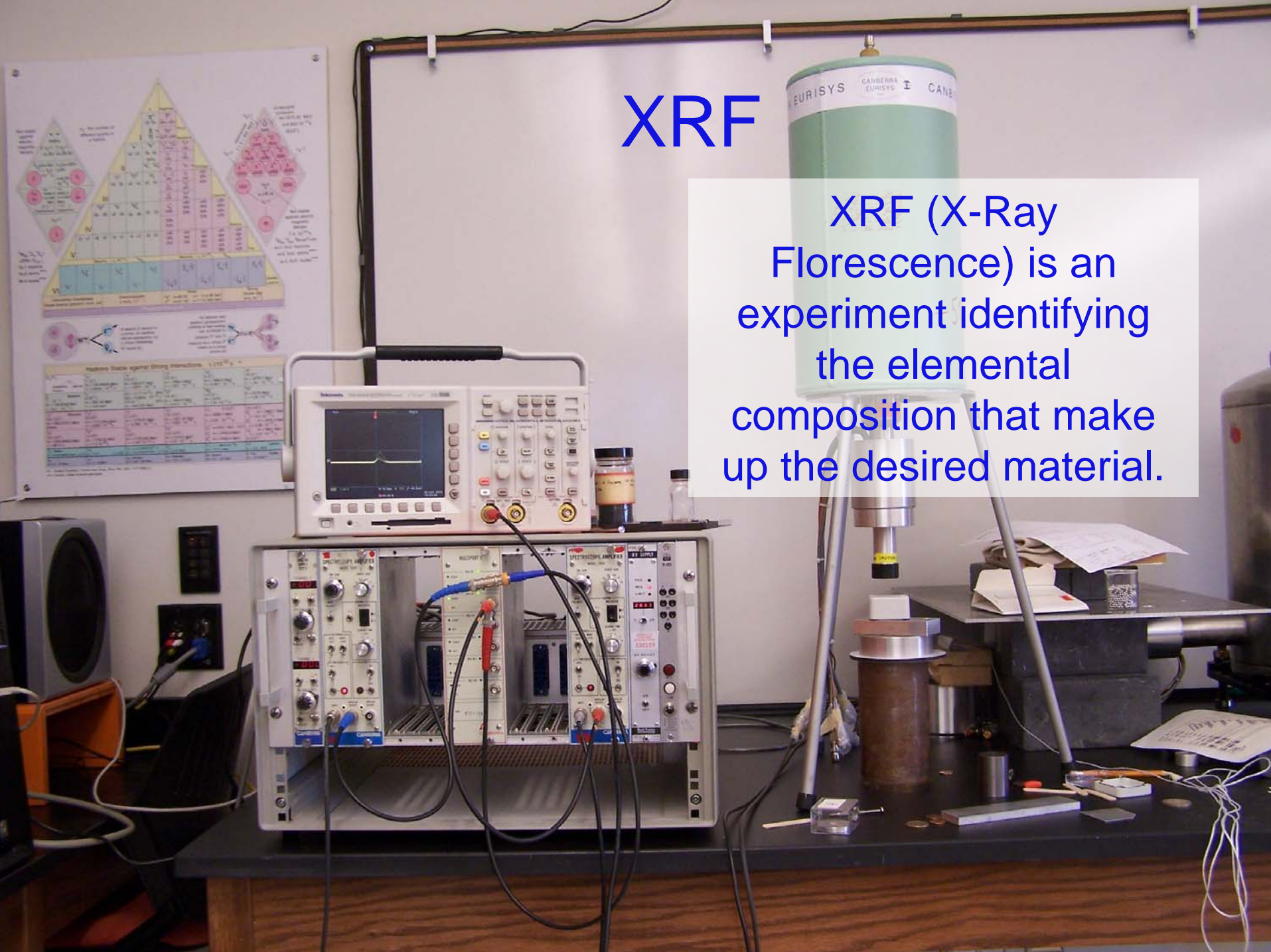
# PIXE/XRF:

Identifying element concentrations by exciting the target's atoms

K.Brower  
J.Wade  
L.Sernau

# XRF

XRF (X-Ray  
Florescence) is an  
experiment identifying  
the elemental  
composition that make  
up the desired material.

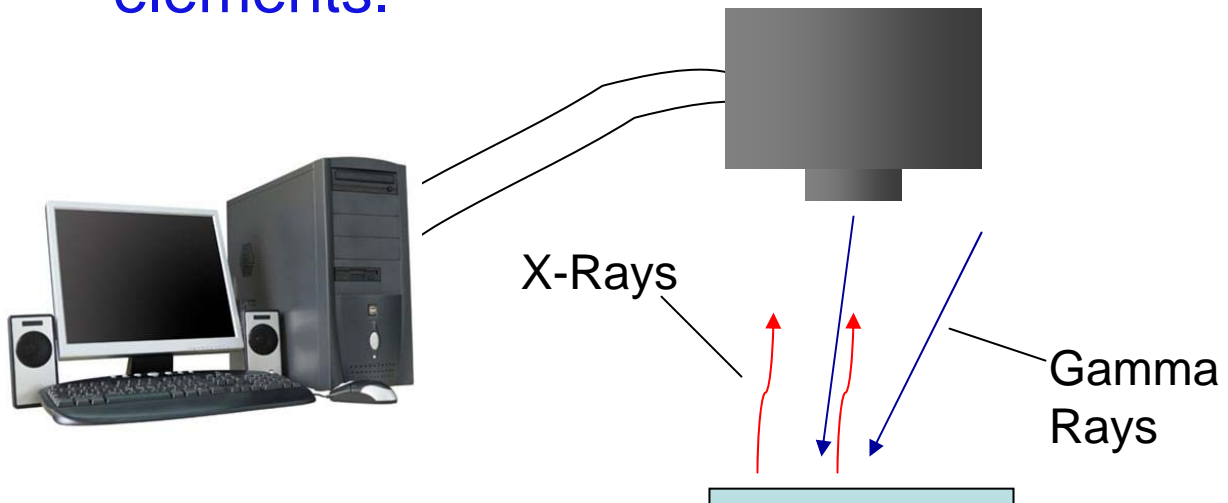


# The XRF experiment

We use a decaying source (Am-241) to excite the target material's atoms.

This produces an X-Ray and the computer reads the energy of the detected photons.

The energy of the detected photon allows us to identify the elements.

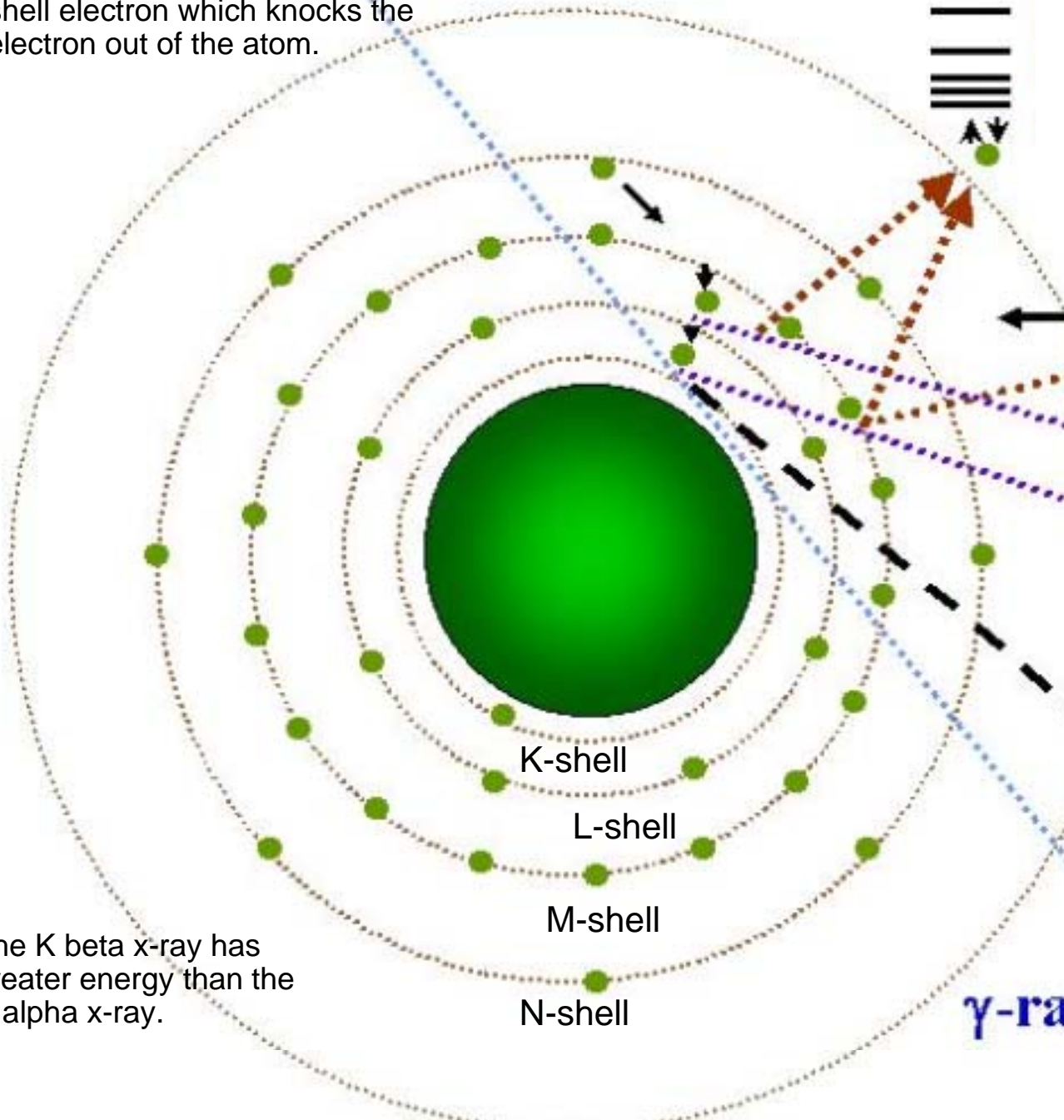




The decaying source (Am-241) produces the gamma rays that excite the target's

The gamma ray of Am-241 hits a K-shell electron which knocks the electron out of the atom.

# Copper Atom [Cu]



If the electron comes from the L shell a K alpha x-ray is produced.

If the electron comes from the M shell a K beta x-ray is produced.

Cu L X-ray

Cu K X-ray

The resulting "hole" in the K-shell gets filled by an electron from either the L or the M shell. As this electron falls back into the K-shell, an x-ray is emitted.

K- electron

$\gamma$ -ray from <sup>241</sup>Am

The K beta x-ray has greater energy than the K alpha x-ray.

K-shell

L-shell

M-shell

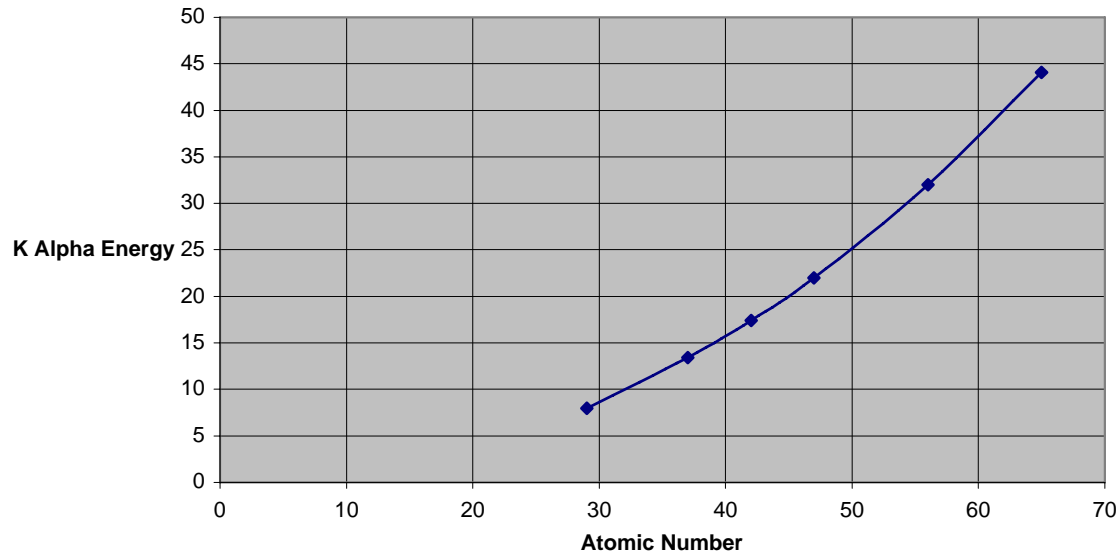
N-shell

# XRF RESULTS

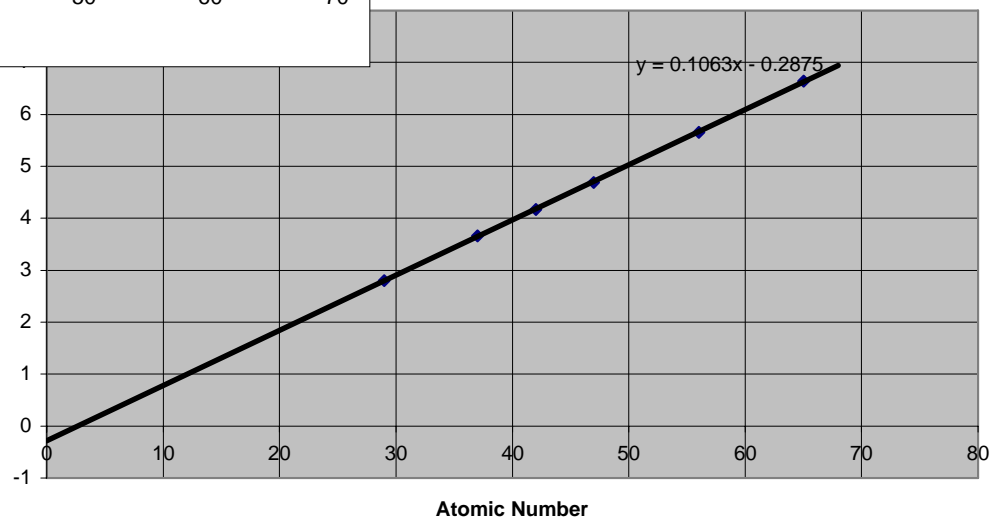
Target (Atomic #)	Energy: K-alpha(keV)	Energy: K-beta(keV)
Cu(29)	8.0	8.9
Rb(37)	13.4	14.9
Mo(42)	17.4	19.6
Ag(47)	22.0	24.9
Ba(56)	32.0	36.3
Tb(65)	44.1	50.2

# PLOT XRF RESULTS

XRF



XRF



A close-up photograph of a PIXE detector assembly. The central component is a rectangular, light-colored metal block with a dark, recessed area in the center. It is surrounded by various mechanical parts, including a large cylindrical component on the left and a black cylindrical component on the right. The background is a blurred, metallic surface.

# PIXE

PIXE (Proton Induced X-Ray Emission) is similar to XRF, but uses a Proton beam instead of gamma rays to stimulate X-Ray emission.



# PIXE SAMPLES+ RESULTS



Germanium



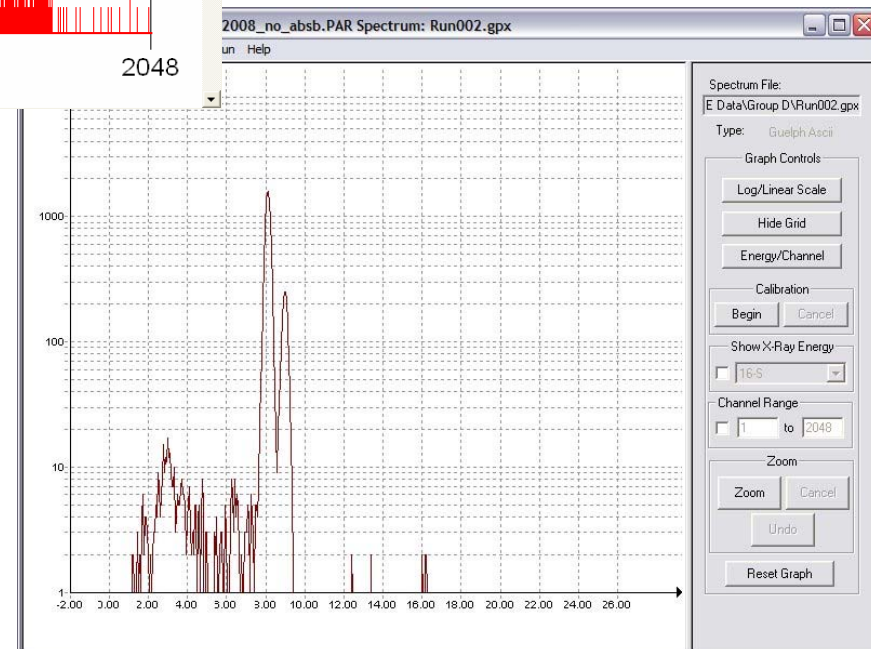
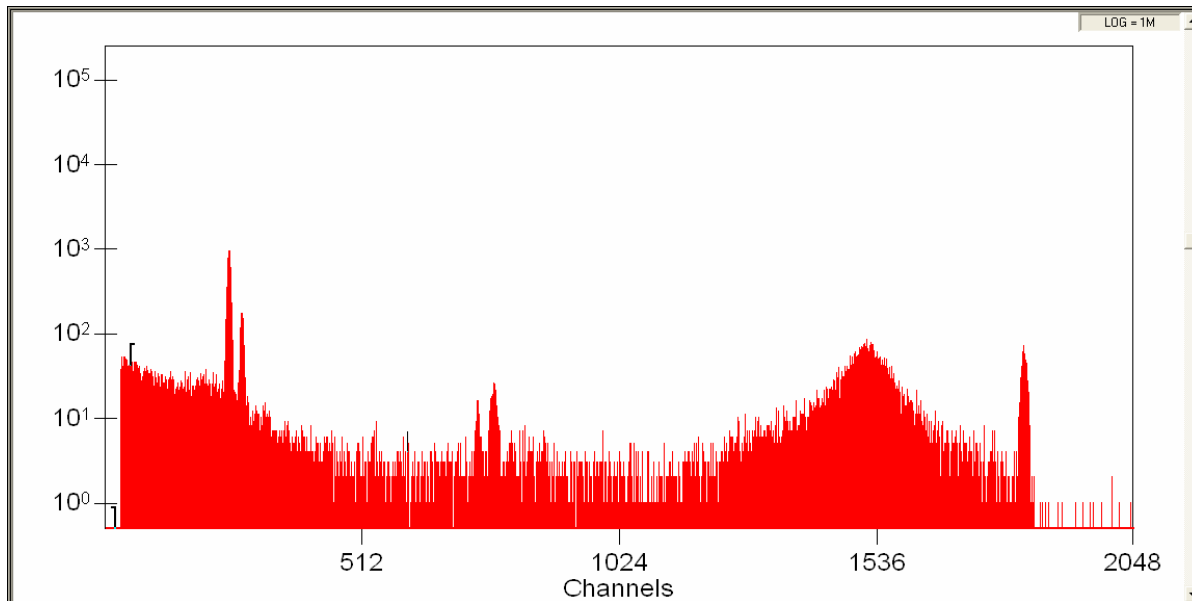
Calcium

# XRF / PIXE

- The XRF experiment uses Gamma Rays from the decaying source (Am-241) to excite the target's atoms.
- The PIXE experiment uses a Proton Beam to excite the atoms of the target.
- The PIXE is also more accurate than the XRF experiment. Because PIXE uses a beam instead of a decaying source, its results are not tainted with background “noise”. This noise is the energy that is emitted from the decaying source.

# Comparing XRF / PIXE data

Copper results from the XRF versus PIXE.



# Summary



With the XRF and PIXE experiments we analyzed samples of different materials to determine their elemental composition.

Both experiments were very interesting and provided us with new information pertaining to our physical world.