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## Recent Work

### Title

Single ion impact effects on semiconductor and insulator surfaces induced by slow, very highly charged ions

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### Publication Date

2001-04-23

**Single ion impact effects on semiconductor and insulator surfaces induced by slow, very highly charged ions**

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The interaction of slow (<5 keV/u), very highly charged ions, such as Xe<sup>44+</sup> and Au<sup>69+</sup>, with solid surfaces is dominated by the deposition of potential energy, rather than the kinetic energy of the ions [1, 2]. For Au<sup>69+</sup>, the sum of the binding energies of the electrons that were removed when forming the ion is 170 keV. This energy is deposited into a nanometer scale area within about 10 fs when an Au<sup>69+</sup> ion impinges on a surface [3]. In our presentation we will report on the characterization of undoped silicon after exposure to low doses ( $\sim 10^{11}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>) slow, highly charged ions. We recently observed strong photoluminescence at  $\sim 565$  nm from irradiated silicon surfaces [4]. Possible microscopic mechanisms for this effect will be discussed. We will compare atomic force microscopy data from surface defects induced by single ion impacts on mica, self-assembled monolayers and silicon in light of model descriptions of the materials response to the impact of slow, highly charged ions.

**Acknowledgements:**

This work is supported by the Director, Office of Science, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC03-76SF00098. Part of this work was performed under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under contract No. W-7405-ENG-48.

**References:**

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