

Ion – Surface Scattering Processes in the Presence of Electromagnetic Field: The Concept of Temporal Effective Density of States

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Abstract

The interaction dynamics in the scattering process between surface and species were studied earlier using the one-electron Hamiltonian in the presence of a (monochromatic) electromagnetic field. This work defines a new concept, "the temporal effective density of states". This quantity is essential in obtaining the ion neutralization probability in the ion-surface scattering and is equivalent to the time average of the transient energy-dependent current through the system. Our applications ensure that this kind of the tunneling current can be controlled by the electromagnetic field parameters such as its frequency and its strength. Then, adiabatic and non-adiabatic electron tunneling regimes are investigated and discussed for the process. Also, in the limit of very low ion velocity one can find, an equivalent behavior for the temporal effective density of states.

Keywords: Electromagnetic field, Charge exchange process, and Scattering process.

الخلاصة

تمت در اسة ديناميكيات التفاعل في عملية الاستطارة بين السطح والجسيمات في وقت سابق باستخدام هاملتونين – الكترون واحد بوجود مجال كهرومغناطيسي (أحادي الطول الموجي). في هذا العمل نعرف مفهوم جديد هو " كثافة الحالات المؤثرة زمنيا ". هذه الكمية ضرورية في توضيح احتمالية تعادل الايون في استطارة ايون – سطح وتكافئ المعدل الزمني للتيار العابر المعتمد على الطاقة عبر النظام. اكدت تطبيقاتنا أن هذا النوع من تيار النفق يمكن التحكم به باستخدام معاملات المجال الكهرومغناطيسي مثل تردده وقوته. بعد ذلك تم التحقق ومناقشة مناطق نفق الإلكترون الاديباتيكية وغير الاديباتيكية لهذه العملية. أيضا في حدود سرعة الأيون الواطئة جدا يمكن أن نجد سلوكا مكافئا لكثافة الحالات المؤثرة زمنيا.

1. Introduction

Processes in the gas-phase metal surface that are assisted and supported by electromagnetic magnetic fields prove essential to understanding surface physics. In this field, Chemical reaction dynamics in gas-phase reactions and those that happen at the gas-solid interface have started to be dominated by chemists. The electromagnetic field had been used to study processes state - selected reactions, transition - state spectroscopy.

The electromagnetic field has many controllable parameters: propagation vector, polarization, intensity, and frequency. By controlling these parameters as well as the

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