

3. One of the important features of heavy atoms is their x-ray spectra. Here we consider tungsten ($Z = 74$) and platinum ($Z=78$).

(a) When tungsten is bombarded with high-energy electrons, the resulting x-ray spectrum shows a continuum with distinct peaks superimposed. Explain the physics which produces these features.

(b) Give a formula modelling the energies corresponding to the peaks described above.

The wavelengths of the first two K-series lines for tungsten are $K_\alpha = 2.10 \times 10^{-11}\text{m}$, $K_\beta = 1.84 \times 10^{-11}\text{m}$, and they only appear when the incoming electrons have an energy corresponding to at least $1.78 \times 10^{-11}\text{m}$. Use this data to estimate the values of any parameters in your formula.

Use your formula to predict the wavelengths of the K_α and K_β lines for platinum. Compare this to the measured values of $K_\alpha = 1.88 \times 10^{-11}\text{m}$, $K_\beta = 1.64 \times 10^{-11}\text{m}$ and comment on the result.

(c) Suppose that instead of a K_α x-ray, an Auger electron is ejected from the L -shell (in Tungsten). Derive an estimate for the kinetic energy of this electron.