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HAXPES reference spectra of bulk Mo and MoSe₂ with Cr K_{α} excitation

Pierre-Marie Deleuze¹, Nicolas Gauthier¹, Kateryna Artyushkova², Eugénie Martinez¹ and Olivier Renault^{1, a)}

¹ Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CEA, Leti, F-38000 Grenoble, France

²Physical Electronics, 18725 Lake Drive East, Chanhassen, Minnesota 55317

(Received day Month year; accepted day Month year; published day Month year)

Monochromatic Cr K_{α} radiation (5414.8 eV) was used to acquire high-energy photoelectron spectroscopy (HAXPES) data on pure Mo and bulk MoSe₂ compound with special attention paid to binding energy scale correction and quantification. The reported spectra include a survey scan and high-resolution Mo 2s, Mo 2 $p_{1/2}$, Mo 2 $p_{3/2}$, Mo 3d, Mo 3 $p_{1/2}$, Mo 3 $p_{3/2}$, Mo 3s, Mo 4s, Mo4p, Se2s, Se 2 $p_{1/2}$, Se 2 $p_{3/2}$, Se 3 $p_{3/2}$, and Se 3d core-levels. The data will be useful as reference core-level spectra for HAXPES studies on molybdenum and its compounds.

Keywords: Mo, MoSe₂, HAXPES, Cr K_{α}

Accession#: 01900, 01901

Technique: XPS

Specimen: Mo, MoSe₂

Instrument: ULVAC-PHI Quantes
Major Elements in Spectra: Mo,

Se

Minor Elements in Spectra: O, C

Published Spectra: 22

Spectral Category: Reference

INTRODUCTION

Mo and its compounds are widely used in mechanics, electronics and phototonics, as well as in chemistry and catalysis. Recently developed laboratory based hard x-ray photoelectron spectrometers (HAXPES) allow to excite deeper core-levels, enabling different probing depths as a function of the studied core-level. In the case of Mo and MoSe₂, Cr K_{α} radiation (5414.8 eV) allows to ionize all Mo and Se core-levels of principal quantum numbers N=2, 3 and 4. In this work, we report HAXPES spectra recorded on pure bulk Mo and MoSe₂ compound. The data include a survey scan and high-resolution spectra of Mo 2s, Mo 2 $p_{1/2}$, Mo 2 $p_{3/2}$, Mo 3d, Mo 3 $p_{1/2}$, Mo 3 $p_{3/2}$, Mo 3s, Mo 4s, Mo4p, Se2s, Se 2 $p_{1/2}$, Se 2 $p_{3/2}$, Se 3s, Se 3 $p_{1/2}$, Se 3 $p_{3/2}$, and Se 3d.

SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION (ACCESSION # 01900)

Specimen: Mo

CAS Registry #: (Mo) 1317-33-5

Specimen Characteristics: Homogeneous; solid;

polycrystalline; conductor; metal; Other

Composition: Mo

Form: Polycrystalline solid
Structure: Body-centered cubic

Chemical Name: Molybdenum

History & Significance: Air exposed thick Mo and bulk

MoSe₂ samples

As Received Condition: Bulk Mo metal Analyzed Region: Same as specimen

Ex Situ Preparation/Mounting: The sample was mounted on

the sample holder using double sided conductive tape.

In Situ Preparation: The Mo sample was sputter cleaned by Ar⁺ ions (2 keV) for 5 minutes prior to measurements to remove carbon and oxygen contamination.

Charge Control: Low-energy electrons (1 eV, filament 1.1 A) and low-energy Ar^+ ions (100 eV)

Temp. During Analysis: 300 K

Pressure During Analysis: < 2×10⁻⁷ Pa Pre-analysis Beam Exposure: 0 s

SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION (ACCESSION # 01901)

Specimen: MoSe₂

CAS Registry #: (MoSe₂) 12058-18-3

Specimen Characteristics: Homogeneous; solid;

polycrystalline; semiconductor -

Chemical Name: Molybdenum diselenide

Composition: MoSe₂
Form: Polycrystalline solid
Structure: Hexagonal

History & Significance: Air exposed bulk MoSe₂ sample

As Received Condition: Bulk MoSe₂
Analyzed Region: Same as specimen

Ex Situ Preparation/Mounting: The sample was mounted on

the sample holder using double sided conductive tape.

In Situ Preparation: None

Charge Control: Low-energy electrons (1 eV, filament 1.1 A)

and low-energy Ar⁺ ions (100 eV) **Temp. During Analysis:** 300 K

Pressure During Analysis: < 2×10⁻⁷ Pa

a)Electronic mail: olivier.renault@cea.fr

Pre-analysis Beam Exposure: 0 s

INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION

Manufacturer and Model: ULVAC-PHI Quantes

Analyzer Type: spherical sector **Detector:** multichannel resistive plate **Number of Detector Elements: 32**

INSTRUMENT PARAMETERS COMMON TO ALL **SPECTRA**

■Spectrometer

Analyzer Mode: constant pass energy

Throughput (T=EN): The energy dependence can be modeled using the following equation: $\frac{A}{E_p} = (\frac{a^2}{a^2 + R^2})^b$, where a and b are constants, E_{p} is the pass energy, A is the peak area and R is the retard ratio equal to E/E_p, where E is the kinetic energy. Three spectral regions are recorded on a sputter cleaned sample at different pass energies. The values of a and b are then determined by a linear least square fit of the data applying the equation described above.

Excitation Source Window: Al

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α} monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W

Source Beam Size: $100 \mu m \times 100 \mu m$ Signal Mode: multichannel direct

■Geometry

Incident Angle: 22°

Source-to-Analyzer Angle: 46 °

Emission Angle: 45°

Specimen Azimuthal Angle: 0 °

Acceptance Angle from Analyzer Axis: 0 °

Analyzer Angular Acceptance Width: 20 ° × 20 °

■Ion Gun

Manufacturer and Model: ULVAC-PHI Quantes

Energy: 2000 eV Current: 0.001 mA

Current Measurement Method: Faraday cup

Sputtering Species: Ar

Spot Size (unrastered): $100 \mu m$ **Raster Size:** 3000 μm x 3000 μm

Incident Angle: 45° Polar Angle: 45° Azimuthal Angle: 45°

Comment: Differentially pumped ion gun used for presputtering of the sample and to prevent reoxidation during

analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

Energy Scale Correction: The decrease of photoionization cross-sections in HAXPES (Refs. 1 and 2) leads to a very low intensity of the C 1s core-level peak which is often used to correct the energy scale. Also, in the case of metals, great care must be taken regarding the reliability of energy scale correction relying on the C 1s binding energy of adventitious carbon (Ref. 3). Therefore, the binding energy correction of the data of pure Mo was performed by first considering the binding energy of the Mo $3d_{5/2}$ peak recorded with Al K_{α} radiation on the sputter-clean surface referenced to the Fermi level, as determined from a fitting of the band onset. Then, the correction factor was found by aligning on this value the Mo $3d_{5/2}$ binding energy measured with Cr K_{α} radiation. Doing so, the Mo $3d_{5/2}$ binding energy was 227.8 eV, in agreement with an average of 24 binding energy values published in the NIST Database (Ref. 4). The spectra recorded with the Cr K_{α} source were then rescaled by shifting the Mo $3d_{5/2}$ to 227.8 eV. Regarding bulk MoSe₂, the C 1s peak in HAXPES is too weak to be considered for correction of the energy scale. In XPS, the strong Se Auger line completely overlaps the C 1s core line. Therefore, the energy correction of the HAXPES data is made by applying to all spectra an energy shift which is the difference between the Mo $3d_{5/2}$ binding energy measured by XPS and the Mo $3d_{5/2}$ binding energy measured by HAXPES. Doing so, the Mo $3d_{5/2}$ binding energy was 228.9 eV, in good agreement with other data (Ref. 5). The spectra recorded with the Cr K_{α} source were then rescaled by shifting the Mo $3d_{5/2}$ to 228.9 eV.

Recommended Energy Scale Shift: -0.6 eV for bulk Mo and +0.4 eV for bulk MoSe₂.

Peak Shape and Background Method: Shirley background was employed for peak area determination. No curve fitting was performed on the spectra.

Quantitation Method: PHI Multipak software Version 9.9.0.8 was used to perform quantification. The determined intensities were checked for repeatability by comparing, before and after acquisition, the intensities of the Mo 2s core-line of both samples on the one hand, and on the other hand the intensity of the Ag 3d line of a sputter-clean, bulk silver sample mounted on the same holder. In all cases the standard deviation in intensity was below 6%. Empirically determined sensitivity factors (RSFs) were provided by the software, from the most recently released RSF database. The RSFs were derived from the pure-element relative sensitivity factor as defined in ISO 18118:2015 (Ref 6) which were measured on pure element samples using a Cr K_{α} source. They therefore account for the decrease of cross-section and different escape depth of photoelectrons using higher energy photons. RSFs are reported proportional to the RSF of F 1s equal to 1. Using the determined pure element RSF's leads to quantification error of ~5% for the MoSe₂ compound.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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AUTHOR DECLARATION

The authors have no conflict to disclose.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The data that supports the findings of this study are available within the article and its supplementary material.

REFERENCES

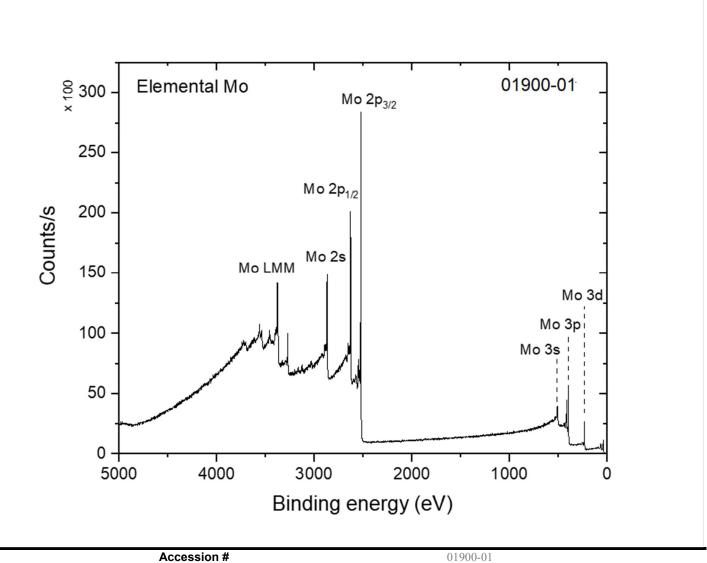
- 1. M.B. Trzhaskovskaya and V.G. Yarzhemsky, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables 119, 99 (2018).
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- 4. NIST X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy Database, ver 4.1, http://dx.doi.org/10.18434/T4T88K.
- 5. C. Vergnaud, M. Gay et al., 2D Materials 6, 035019 (2019).
- 6. International Organization for Standardization 2015, Surface chemical analysis Auger electron spectroscopy and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy Guide to the use of experimentally determined relative sensitivity factors for the quantitative analysis of homogeneous materials, ISO 18118:2015.

SPECTRAL FEATURES TABLE							
Spectrum ID #	Element/ Transition	Peak Energy (eV)	Peak Width FWHM (eV)	Peak Area (eV x cts/s)	Sensitivity Factor	Concentration (at. %)	Peak Assignment
01900-02	Mo 2p _{3/2}	2521.0	2.36	36812	9.584		
01900-03	Mo 2p _{1/2}	2625.8	2.40	20306	4.969		
01900-04	Mo 2s	2866.7	4.17	16358	3.805		
01900-05	Mo 3 <i>d</i>	227.8	1.26	3360	1.103		
01900-06	Mo 3 <i>p</i> _{3/2}	393.7	2.81	7093	2.063		
01900-06	Mo 3 <i>p</i> _{1/2}	411.0	2.60	3222	1.134		
01900-07	Mo 3 <i>s</i>	505.3	6.25	3969	0.971		
01900-08	Mo 4s	62.7	4.76	1158	0.284		
01900-09	Mo 4 <i>p</i>	35.4	3.54	1558	0.425		
01901-02	Mo 2 <i>p</i> _{3/2}	2521.9	2.37	7307	9.584		
01901-03	Mo 2p _{1/2}	2626.9	2.36	3897	4.969		
01901-04	Mo 2s	2867.9	4.47	3459	3.805		
01901-05	Mo 3d, Se 3s	229.1	2.34	1610	1.103, 0.708		
01901-06	Mo 3 <i>p</i> _{3/2}	394.7	2.86	1311	2.063		
01901-06	Mo 3 <i>p</i> _{1/2}	412.3	2.58	803	1.134		
01901-07	Mo 3 <i>s</i>	506.8	4.93	734	0.971		
01901-08	Mo 4s	63.2	3.04	149	0.284		
01901-08	Se 3 <i>d</i>	54.9	1.75	216	1.245		
01901-09	Mo 4 <i>p</i>	36.9	3.49	311	0.425		
01901-10	Se 2 <i>p</i> _{3/2}	1433.7	1.69	6956	5.135		
01901-11	Se 2p _{1/2}	1474.6	1.69	3915	2.773		•••
01901-12	Se 2 <i>s</i>	1653.7	4.85	5183	3.355		
01901-13	Se 3 <i>p</i> _{3/2}	161.0	2.16	841	0.809		
01901-13	Se 3p _{1/2}	166.6	2.24	357	0.436		

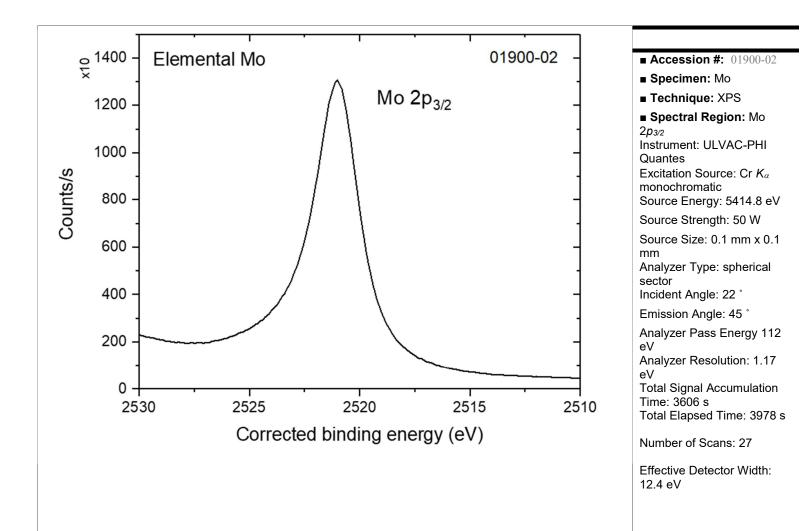
	ANALYZER CALIBRATION TABLE						
Spectrum ID #	Element/ Transition	Peak Energy (eV)	Peak Width FWHM (eV)	Peak Area (eV x cts/s)	Sensitivity Factor	Concentration (at. %)	Peak Assignment
	Ag 3 <i>d</i> _{5/2}	368.17	1.00	724121			
	Cu 2 <i>p</i> _{3/2}	932.61	0.99	65630			
	Au 4 <i>f</i> _{7/2}	83.96	0.83	73825			

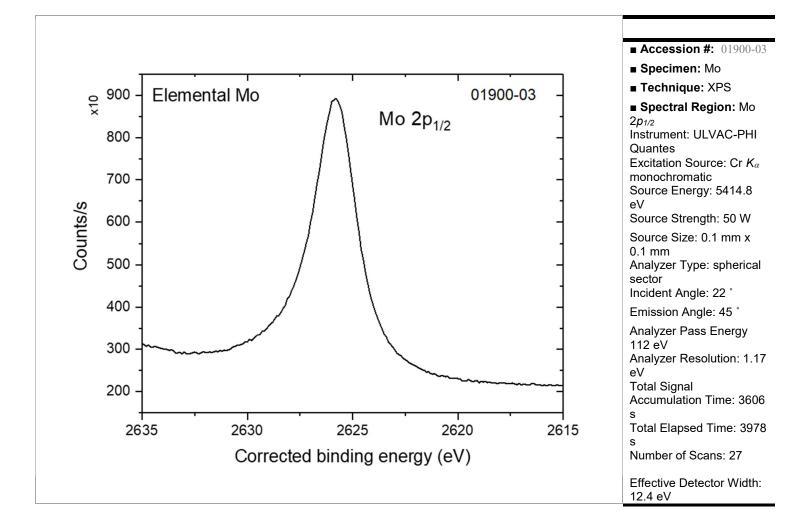
Comment to Analyzer Calibration Table: The spectra in the analyzer calibration table were recorded using Al K_{α} photons.

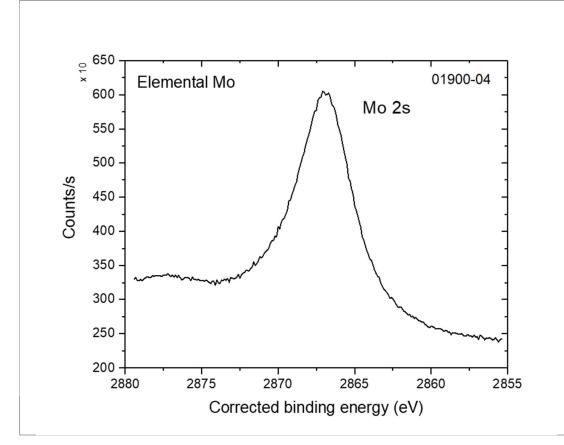
GUIDE TO FIGURES					
Spectrum (Accession) #	Spectral Region	Voltage Shift*	Multiplier	Baseline	Comment #
01900-01	Survey	0	1	0	
01900-02	Mo 2 <i>p</i> _{3/2}	+0.6	1	0	
01900-03	Mo 2 <i>p</i> _{1/2}	+0.6	1	0	
01900-04	Mo 2 <i>s</i>	+0.6	1	0	
01900-05	Mo 3 <i>d</i>	+0.6	1	0	
01900-06	Mo 3 <i>p</i>	+0.6	1	0	
01900-07	Mo 3s	+0.6	1	0	
01900-08	Mo 4 <i>s</i>	+0.6	1	0	
01900-09	Mo 4 <i>p</i>	+0.6	1	0	
01901-01	Survey	0	1	0	
01901-02	Mo 2 <i>p</i> _{3/2}	-0.4	1	0	
01901-03	Mo 2 <i>p</i> _{1/2}	-0.4	1	0	
01901-04	Mo 2s	-0.4	1	0	
01901-05	Mo 3 <i>d</i> , Se 3 <i>s</i>	-0.4	1	0	
01901-06	Мо 3 <i>р</i>	-0.4	1	0	
01901-07	Mo 3s	-0.4	1	0	
01901-08	Mo 4s, Se 3d	-0.4	1	0	
01901-09	Mo 4p	-0.4	1	0	
01901-10	Se 2 <i>p</i> _{3/2}	-0.4	1	0	
01901-11	Se 2p _{1/2}	-0.4	1	0	
01901-12	Se 2s	-0.4	1	0	
01901-13	Se 3p _{3/2} , Se 3p _{1/2}	-0.4	1	0	



Accession #	01900-01	
■ Specimen	Mo	
■ Technique	XPS	
■ Spectral Region	Survey	
Instrument	ULVAC-PHI Quantes	
Excitation Source	Cr K_{α} monochromatic	
Source Energy	5414.8 eV	
Source Strength	50 W	
Source Size	0.1 mm x 0.1 mm	
Analyzer Type	spherical sector analyzer	
Incident Angle	22°	
Emission Angle	45°	
Analyzer Pass Energy	280 eV	
Analyzer Resolution	2.33 eV	
Total Signal Accumulation Time	5205 s	
Total Elapsed Time	5760 s	
Number of Scans	10	
Effective Detector Width	31 eV	







■ Specimen: Mo
■ Technique: XPS

■ Spectral Region: Mo 2s Instrument: ULVAC-PHI

Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W

Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1 mm Analyzer Type: spherical sector

Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45 °

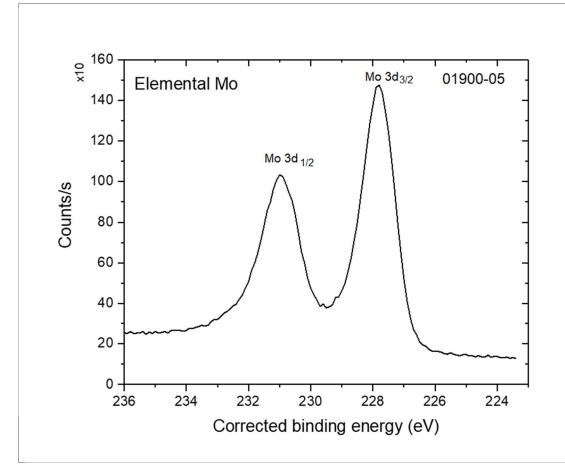
Analyzer Pass Energy 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 1.17 eV Total Signal Accumulation

Time: 876 s

Total Elapsed Time: 960 s

Number of Scans: 25

Effective Detector Width: 12.4



■ Specimen: Mo
■ Technique: XPS

■ Spectral Region: Mo 3*d* Instrument: ULVAC-PHI

Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1

mm

Analyzer Type: spherical

sector

Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45 °

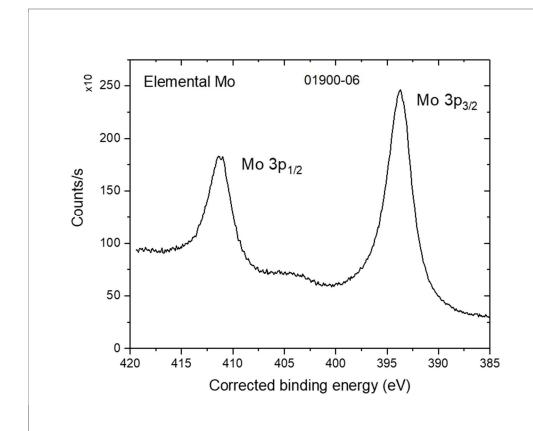
Analyzer Pass Energy 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 1.17 eV Total Signal Accumulation

Time: 3660 s

Total Elapsed Time: 4032 s

Number of Scans: 36

Effective Detector Width: 12.4



■ Specimen: Mo ■ Technique: XPS

■ Spectral Region: Mo 3*p* Instrument: ULVAC-PHI

Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W

Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1 mm Analyzer Type: spherical sector

Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45 °

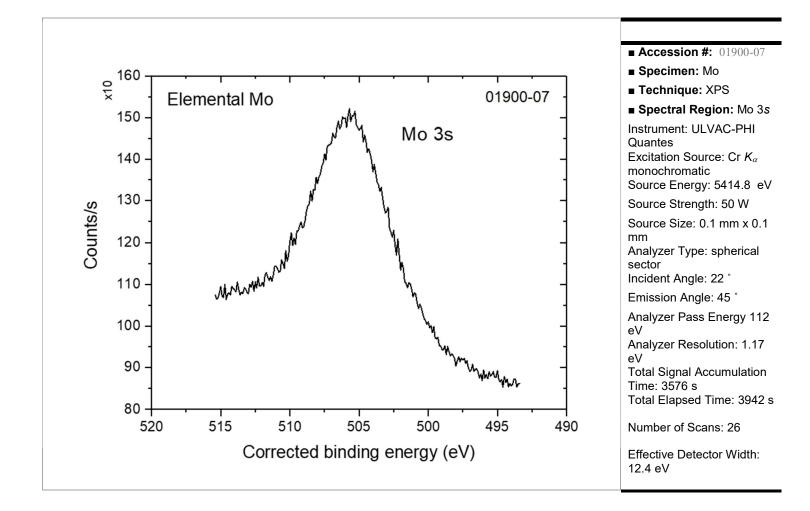
Analyzer Pass Energy 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 1.17 eV Total Signal Accumulation Time:

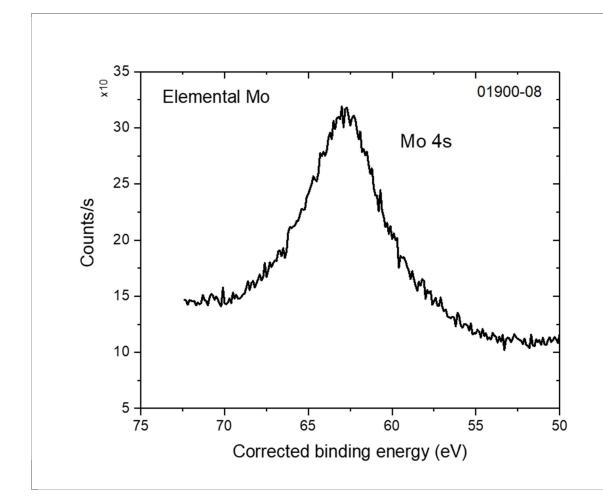
3600 s

Total Elapsed Time: 3966 s

Number of Scans: 19

Effective Detector Width: 12.4





■ Specimen: Mo ■ Technique: XPS

■ Spectral Region: Mo

Instrument: ULVAC-PHI

Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr Ka

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8

Source Strength: 50 W

Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1 mm

Analyzer Type: spherical

Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45°

Analyzer Pass Energy 112 eV

Analyzer Resolution: 1.17

eV

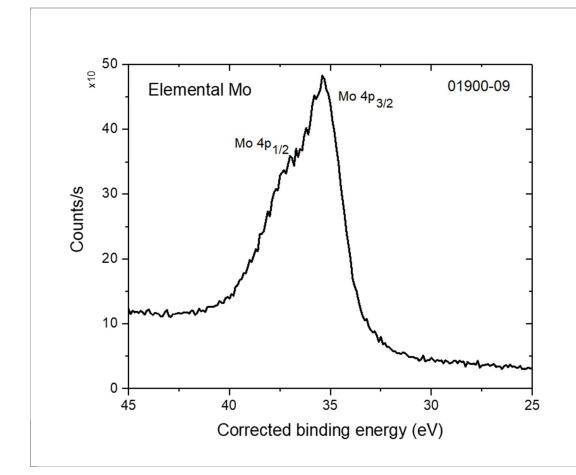
Total Signal Accumulation

Time: 3684 s

Total Elapsed Time: 4056

Number of Scans: 26

Effective Detector Width:



■ Specimen: Mo
■ Technique: XPS

■ Spectral Region: Mo 4*p* Instrument: ULVAC-PHI

Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1

mm

Analyzer Type: spherical

sector

Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45 °

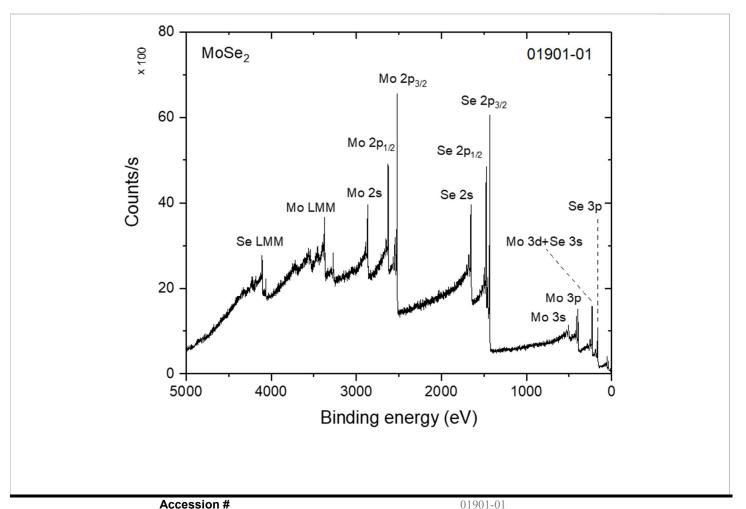
Analyzer Pass Energy 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 1.17 eV Total Signal Accumulation

Time: 3576 s

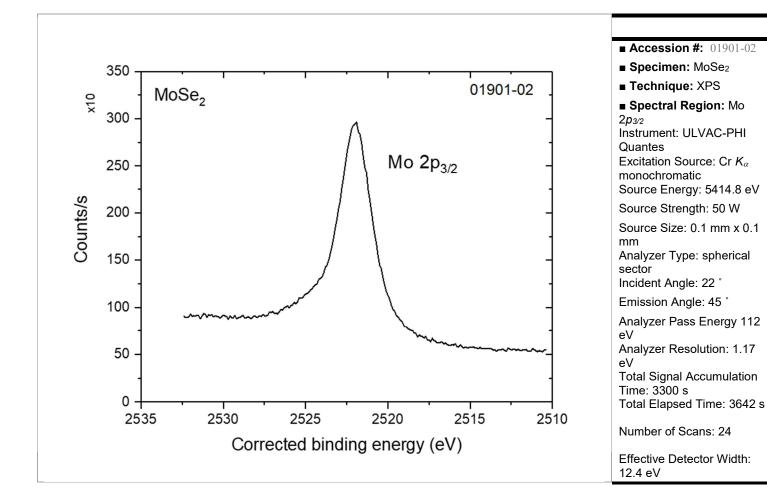
Total Elapsed Time: 3942 s

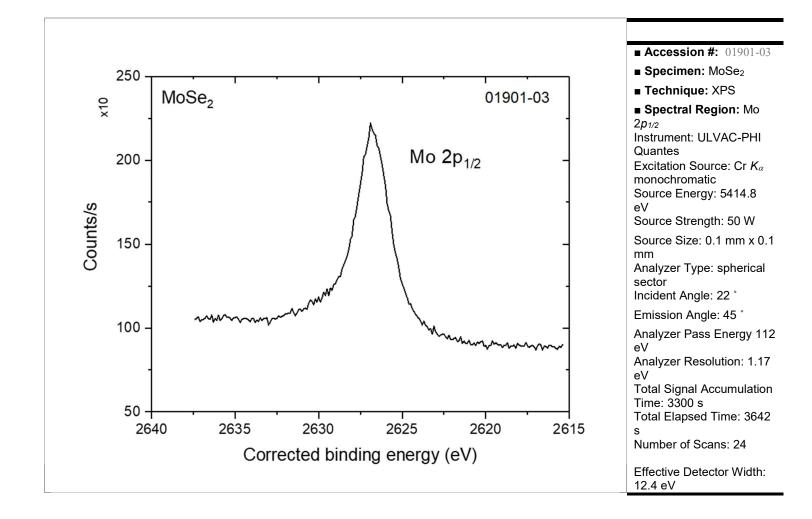
Number of Scans: 26

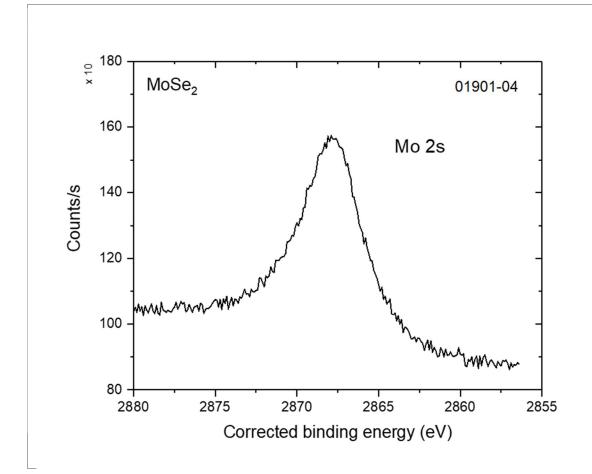
Effective Detector Width: 12.4



Accession #	01901-01	
■ Specimen	MoSe ₂	
■ Technique	XPS	
■ Spectral Region	Survey	
Instrument	ULVAC-PHI Quantes	
Excitation Source	Cr K_{α} monochromatic	
Source Energy	5414.8 eV	
Source Strength	50 W	
Source Size	0.1 mm x 0.1 mm	
Analyzer Type	spherical sector analyzer	
Incident Angle	22°	
Emission Angle	45°	
Analyzer Pass Energy	280 eV	
Analyzer Resolution	2.33 eV	
Total Signal Accumulation Time	5238 s	
Total Elapsed Time	5760 s	
Number of Scans	10	
Effective Detector Width	31 eV	







■ Accession #: 01901-02 ■ Specimen: MoSe₂

■ Technique: XPS

■ Spectral Region: Mo 2s Instrument: ULVAC-PHI

Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1

mm

Analyzer Type: spherical

sector

Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45 °

Analyzer Pass Energy 112

Analyzer Resolution: 1.17

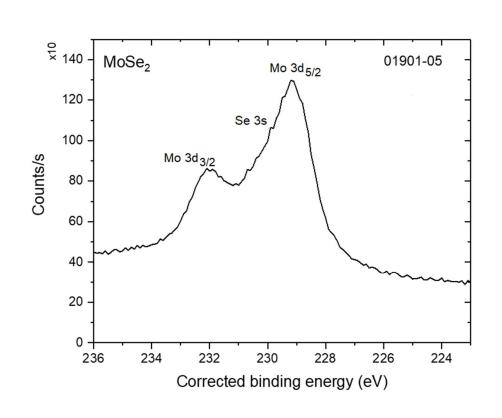
Total Signal Accumulation

Time: 3492 s

Total Elapsed Time: 3852 s

Number of Scans: 24

Effective Detector Width:



■ Accession #: 01901-05 ■ Specimen: MoSe₂ ■ Technique: XPS

■ Spectral Region: Mo 3d,

Se 3*s*

Instrument: ULVAC-PHI

Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1

Analyzer Type: spherical

sector

Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45 °

Analyzer Pass Energy 112

eV

Analyzer Resolution: 1.17

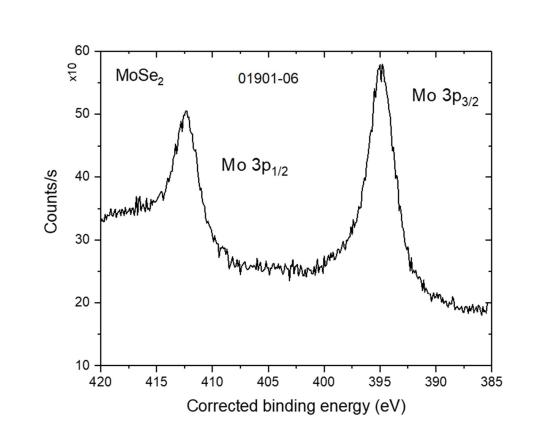
Total Signal Accumulation

Time: 7146 s

Total Elapsed Time: 7878 s

Number of Scans: 64

Effective Detector Width:



■ Accession #: 01901-06 ■ Specimen: MoSe₂ ■ Technique: XPS

■ **Spectral Region:** Mo 3*p* Instrument: ULVAC-PHI

Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1

mm

Analyzer Type: spherical

sector

Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45 °

Analyzer Pass Energy 112

ev

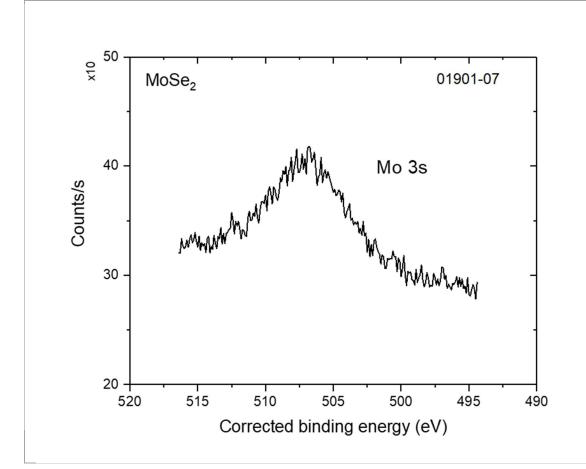
Analyzer Resolution: 1.17 eV Total Signal Accumulation

Time: 3792 s

Total Elapsed Time: 4176 s

Number of Scans: 20

Effective Detector Width:



■ Specimen: MoSe₂ ■ Technique: XPS

■ Spectral Region: Mo 3s

Instrument: ULVAC-PHI

Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV

Source Strength: 50 W Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1

Analyzer Type: spherical

sector

Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45°

Analyzer Pass Energy 112 eV

Analyzer Resolution: 1.17

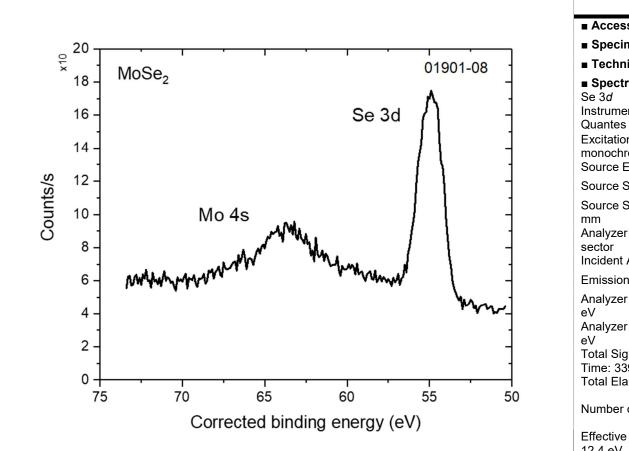
eV

Total Signal Accumulation Time: 3300 s

Total Elapsed Time: 3642 s

Number of Scans: 24

Effective Detector Width:



■ Specimen: MoSe₂ ■ Technique: XPS

■ Spectral Region: Mo 4s,

Instrument: ULVAC-PHI

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1

Analyzer Type: spherical

Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45°

Analyzer Pass Energy 112

Analyzer Resolution: 1.17

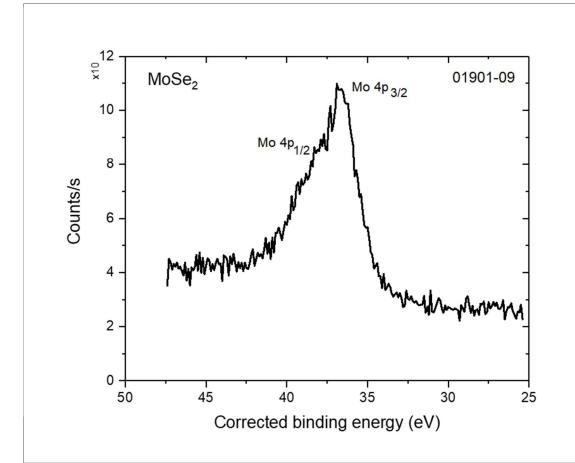
Total Signal Accumulation

Time: 3396 s

Total Elapsed Time: 3744 s

Number of Scans: 24

Effective Detector Width:



■ Specimen: MoSe₂
■ Technique: XPS

■ Spectral Region: Mo 4*p* Instrument: ULVAC-PHI

Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1

mm

Analyzer Type: spherical

sector

Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45 °

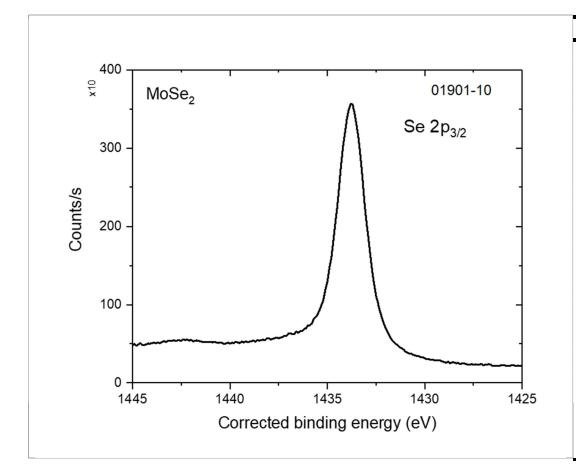
Analyzer Pass Energy 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 1.17 eV Total Signal Accumulation

Time: 3300 s

Total Elapsed Time: 3642 s

Number of Scans: 24

Effective Detector Width: 12.4



■ Specimen: MoSe₂
■ Technique: XPS

■ **Spectral Region:** Se 2*p*_{3/2} Instrument: ULVAC-PHI Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr Kα

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W

Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1 mm Analyzer Type: spherical sector

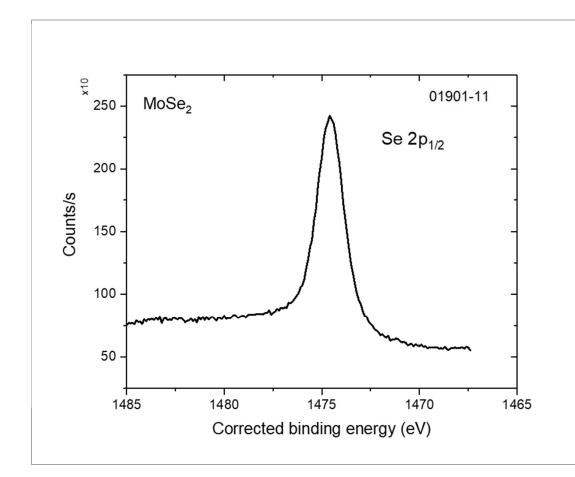
Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45 °

Analyzer Pass Energy 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 1.17 eV Total Signal Accumulation Time:

3588 s

Total Elapsed Time: 3954 s

Number of Scans: 24



■ Specimen: MoSe₂
■ Technique: XPS

■ **Spectral Region:** Se 2*p*_{1/2} Instrument: ULVAC-PHI Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W

Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1 mm Analyzer Type: spherical sector

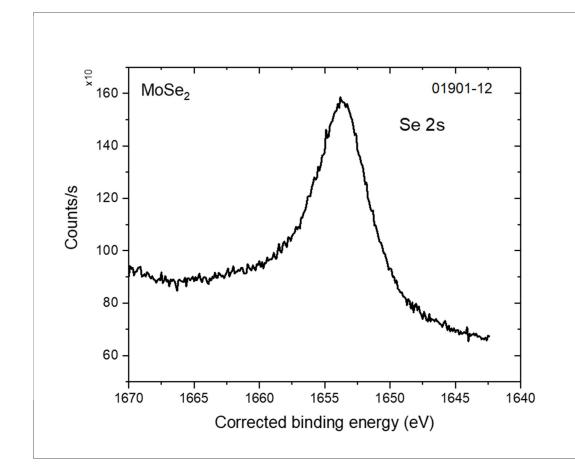
Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45 °

Analyzer Pass Energy 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 1.17 eV Total Signal Accumulation Time:

3630 s

Total Elapsed Time: 4002 s

Number of Scans: 28



■ Accession #: 01901-12 ■ Specimen: MoSe₂

■ Technique: XPS

■ Spectral Region: Se 2s

Instrument: ULVAC-PHI Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W

Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1 mm Analyzer Type: spherical sector

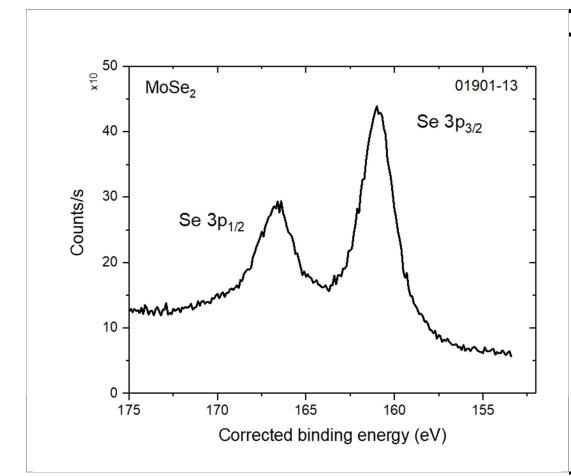
Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45 °

Analyzer Pass Energy 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 1.17 eV Total Signal Accumulation Time:

3234 s

Total Elapsed Time: 3564 s

Number of Scans: 20



■ Specimen: MoSe₂
■ Technique: XPS

■ Spectral Region: Se 3p

Instrument: ULVAC-PHI Quantes

Excitation Source: Cr K_{α}

monochromatic

Source Energy: 5414.8 eV Source Strength: 50 W

Source Size: 0.1 mm x 0.1 mm Analyzer Type: spherical sector

Incident Angle: 22 ° Emission Angle: 45 °

Analyzer Pass Energy 112 eV Analyzer Resolution: 1.17 eV Total Signal Accumulation Time:

3492 s

Total Elapsed Time: 3852 s

Number of Scans: 24