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# Measurement of Coster-Kronig Vacancy Transfer Factor of some Lanthanides using monoenergetic X-ray photons

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Using monoenergetic X-ray photons from Indus-2 synchrotron Centre, the Coster-Kronig vacancy factor( $\kappa$ ) for L<sub>3</sub> subshell X-rays of some lanthanide elements such as Gd, Tb, Ho and compounds such as Pr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Pr<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.8H<sub>2</sub>O, Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Sm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Sm<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.2.85H<sub>2</sub>O, Sm<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.8H<sub>2</sub>O, Gd<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, Tb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Dy<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, Ho<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and HoF<sub>3</sub> have been determined experimentally. By measuring L<sub> $\alpha$ </sub> X-ray production cross-section, the L<sub>3</sub> subshell fluorescence yield and theoretical values of the L<sub>3</sub> subshell photoionization cross-section and level widths, the  $\kappa$  values have been determined. Comparison of the measured experimental  $\kappa$  values with theoretical values indicates that the influence of the chemical environment on  $\kappa$  values in the selected lanthanide targets is not noticeable.

**Keywords:** L shell; Coster-Kronig; Synchrotron radiation; X-rays; vacancy transfer; lanthanides

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