

The term "spattering" comprises an indication of the microscopic nature of a spattering event which may define as the emission of atomic particles from surface under energetic particle bombardment. Spattering has to be a useful tool in surface science, since the observations of the sputtered particles give conclusions on the composition of the sputtered surface. The sputtered particles determine by an energy criterion.

When an atom (or ion) is within the interaction region with a metal surface, its electrons levels couple with those of the metal. This results in an energy shift and broadening of the atomic level. The broadening may allow for a charge transfer process between the atom and the surface. These charge transfers play an important role in atomic surface interactions that determine the large state of the particles scattered or sputtered from a surface. In the standard processes play an important role in atomic surface interactions that determine the description of the charge transfer process [1-14], the charge transfer rate is given by the width of the atomic level broadening and the direction of the transfer is determined by an energy criterion.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

ABSTRACT: The charge exchange between a sputtering atom (ion) and solid surface is studied in this paper. So for this purpose the semiclassical probability calculation is considered to calculate the neutralization probability through the electron luminescence model. The results and conclusions are presented excellently to show the whole general features of the sputtering process and the role of the particle initial charge state in it.

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## The Significance of the Particle Initial Charge State in Sputtering Process