



Near-coincident K-line and K-edge energies as ionization diagnostics

assumed to be dominated by a single transition, so that the edge shape can be found by integrating the filter material's life-time broadened K-shell emission line. The result is an arc-tangent, with characteristic width $2D$ indicated by the arrows. The dashed curve is a life-time broadened emission line of the radiating material. The energy at line center is within an edge width D , and the line's width is slightly larger than D

K-edge, $1/q_K = 1/q_K h\nu$, is then found by integrating the Lorentzian of Eq. (1),

$$\left(\frac{1}{q}\right)_K = \int_{h\nu}^{\infty} f(h\nu) d h\nu \quad \text{_____}$$

transmission through the Lu filter. The red lines correspond to the mass attenuation coefficients in Figure 5, and a nominal Lu filter with $T_{K, \text{Lu}} = 0.1$. The lowest solid red line is for D_x

Where the selected ionization stages overlap the two codes give very similar results. The lower ionization stages show a blue-shift, as found in lower-Z atoms such as iron.³² Surprising is the red shift found for ionization stages between Ir¹⁷ (Kr[4d¹⁰4f¹⁴]) and krypton-like Ir⁴¹ (Ar[3d¹⁰4s²4p⁶]): this may come from a rearrangement of the shells as the ionization proceeds, perhaps reminiscent of the way the inner shells in the lanthanides are occupied. The more normal blue-shift returns for ionization stages higher than Ir⁴¹.

³⁴J. F. Seely, U. Feldman, C. M. Brown, N. R. Pereira, L. T. Hudson, and E. Silver, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* (to be published).

³⁵J. F. Seely, B. V. Weber, D. G. Phipps, N. R. Pereira, U. Feldman, L. Hudson, and J. W. Schumer, presented at the 16th Conference on Radiation Processes in Hot Dense Matter [*High Energy Density Phys.* (to be published)].

³⁶M. Polasik and M. Lewandowska-Robak, *J. Phys. B* **39**, 1169–1186 (2006).

³⁷H.-K. Chung, M. H. Chen, W. L. Morgan, Y. Ralchenko, and R. W. Lee, *High Energy Density Phys.* **1**, 3 (2005), see nlte.nist.gov/FLY/.