

20th International Conference on the Physics of Highly Charged Ions



Aug. 29 - Sep. 3, 2022, Matsue, JAPAN

# Book of Abstracts



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## ABOUT

**HCI 2022 is the 20th in a series of International Conferences on the Physics of Highly Charged Ions. The conference covers the following topics on highly charged ions: Fundamental aspects; Structure and Spectroscopy; Collisions with Electrons, Ions, Atoms and Molecules; Interactions with Clusters, Surfaces and Solids; Interactions with Photons, Plasmas and Strong Field Processes; Production, Experimental developments and Applications.**

**IUPAP financially supports HCI2020. The organizers have assured that the conference is conducted per IUPAP Policies on Conferences, including Free Circulation of Scientists, Limited Conference Fees, Participation of women, and Harassment.**

**This conference is planned to be held in 2020. But, due to the pandemic of COVID-19, it has been postponed for two years and must have a hybrid style, namely a mixture of onsite and online participants.**

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- WG14: Accelerator Science
- WG15: Soft Matter
- WG16: Industry
- WG17: Centenary

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- To stimulate and promote international cooperation, communication, research and education in physics;
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- To uphold openness, honesty and integrity in the practice, application and promotion of physics;
- To support the free circulation of scientists;
- To promote international agreements on symbols, units and nomenclature; and cooperating with other organizations on disciplinary and interdisciplinary problems.
- To help in the application of physics toward solving problems of concern to humanity.

# 2022

The yearlong **CENTENARY** celebrations will:

- Increase awareness of physics discoveries and the close ties among physicists at research centres globally.
- Stimulate worldwide interest in physics and science, as a tool for education and a motor of innovation, technology & economic development.
- Reach out to the global physics community, national science organisations, policy-makers, societies, students, families and the general public.



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IUPAP Singapore Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang Executive Centre #04-09, 60 Nanyang View, Singapore 639673  
Tel: +65 6582 7784 • Email: IUPAP.Admin@ntu.edu.sg • Website: www.iupap.org

# SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

## Day1: Aug 29<sup>th</sup> (Mon)

9:10		Opening
9:30	RL-1	Kyoko Matsushita X-ray observations of cosmic plasmas
10:15	ST-1	Yang Yang First Laboratory Verification of Magnetic-field-induced Transition Effect in Fe X
10:35	Coffee	
11:05	PR-1	Jyoti Rajput Addressing Molecular Dissociation using Ion Impact
11:35	PR-2	Alba Jorge On the importance of dynamical screening in mean-field calculations involving many-electron systems
12:05	ST-2	Lokesh C Tribedi First observation of giant quadrupole plasmon resonance in C <sub>60</sub> in high perturbation HCI collisions
12:25	Lunch	
14:00	PR-3	Zhimin Hu Relativistic effects on radiative properties and electronic collisions of highly charged heavy ions
14:30	ST-3	Naoki Kimura Lifetime measurement of the microsecond-order electric-quadrupole transition: Application of plasma-assisted laser spectroscopy
14:50	ST-4	Endre Takacs Analysis of E3 transitions in Ag-like high-Z ions observed with the NIST EBIT
15:10	ST-5	Sophia Strnat Elastic x-ray scattering by highly charged ions
15:30	Coffee	
16:00	PR-4	Anna Niggas Charge exchange dynamics of highly charged ions with atomically thin materials
16:30	PR-5	Lucia Skopinski Particle emission from 2d materials induced by highly charged ion impact

17:00	ST-6	David Scott La Mantia Radiative Double-Electron Capture by Highly-stripped Ions on Graphene
17:20	ST-7	Pierre-Michel Hillenbrand Experimental Studies of Nonperturbative Dynamics in Heavy-Ion-Atom Collisions

**Day2: Aug 30<sup>th</sup> (Tue)**

9:00	RL-2	Oscar Versolato Highly charged ions in laser-produced plasma for state-of-the-art EUV nanolithography
9:45	ST-8	Takeshi Higashiguchi Charge-separated ion spectra from a laser-produced plasma
10:05	ST-9	Emma Sokell High resolution imaging of laser plasmas revealing the effects of laser spot size on plasma emission.
10:25	ST-10	Chunhai Lyu Inferring the coherence time of EUV pulse trains via spectroscopy of highly charged ions
10:45	Coffee	
11:15	PR-6	Baoren Wei Hydrogen migration in the fragmentation of hydrocarbon dications
11:45	PR-7	Patrick Rousseau Charge migration in betaine by impact of fast atomic ions
12:15	ST-11	Jatin Yadav Hydrogen migration in three body fragmentation of acetylene trication
12:35	Lunch	
14:30	RL-3	Klaus Blaum Precision Measurements of Fundamental Atomic Properties using Highly Charged Ions in Penning Traps
15:15	ST-12	Jost Herkenhoff Sympathetic cooling of highly charged ions in a Penning trap using a self-cooled electron plasma
15:35	ST-13	Kathrin Kromer Direct high precision measurement of the Q-value of the electron capture in $^{163}\text{Ho}$ and metastable states in highly charged ions
15:55	Break	
17:00	Poster session	
20:00	Virtual A	

**Day3: Aug 31<sup>st</sup> (Wed)**

9:00		Poster session
12:00		Virtual B
12:00		Lunch
14:30	RL-4	Piet O. Schmidt An Optical Atomic Clock Based on a Highly Charged Ion
15:15	ST-14	Christian Warnecke A superconducting quadrupole resonator for laser-spectroscopy of highly charged ions at highest precision
15:35	ST-15	Elwin A. Dijck Dynamics of mixed species Coulomb crystals with highly charged ions in a superconducting Paul trap
		Coffee
16:25	PR-8	Michael Lestinsky First experiments with the CRYRING@ESR
16:55	ST-16	Leonard Isberner First Dielectronic Recombination Measurements at the Cryogenic Storage Ring
17:15	ST-17	Philip Pfafflein High-Resolution X-Ray Spectroscopy of He-like Uranium using Novel Microcalorimeter Detectors
17:35	ST-18	Robert Loetzsch High resolution measurement of the $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 2s_{1/2}$ intra-shell transition in He-like uranium

**Day4: Sep 1<sup>st</sup> (Thu)**

9:00	RL-5	Marianna S. Safronova Search for new physics with highly charged ions
9:45	PR-9	Julian C. Berengut New physics searches with highly charged ion clocks
10:15	PR-10	Anastasia Borschevsky High accuracy theoretical investigations of highly charged ions
10:45		Coffee
11:10	ST-19	Priti 5p-5s spectrum in highly charged W XII - W XIV Ions
11:30	ST-20	Xiaobin Ding Collisional-radiative model for the spectra of M1 transition of W <sup>53+</sup> ion

11:50	ST-21	Hanbing Wang Laser cooling of relativistic O <sup>5+</sup> ions at CSRe: experiment and simulation
12:10	ST-22	Ken Lukas Ueberholz First broadband laser cooling and XUV fluorescence detection of stored relativistic HCI
Excursion + Banquet		

### Day5: Sep 2<sup>nd</sup> (Fri)

9:00	PR-11	Wania Wolff Aromatic molecules revisited under bare helium collision: experiment and theory
9:30	PR-12	Shuncheng Yan Fragmentation of the Heteronuclear Cluster by Electron Impact
10:00	Coffee	
10:30	Poster session Onsite	
12:30	Lunch	
14:30	RL-6	Jimmy Rangama Ion interaction with atomic and molecular dimers: a new way of looking at atoms and molecules
15:15	PR-13	Natalia S. Oreshkina Theoretical predictions of the structure of heavy muonic atoms
15:45	PR-14	Shinji Okada Muonic atom X-ray spectroscopy for QED test in strong Coulomb field
16:15	ST-23	Takuma Okumura High-resolution spectroscopy of electronic K x rays from muonic atoms
16:35	Coffee	
17:05	PR-15	Sonja Bernitt Resonant photoexcitation of trapped ions for x-ray astrophysics
17:35	ST-24	Adam Hosier Absolute nuclear radius of iridium from precision measurements and calculations of EUV and X-ray transitions in highly charged ions

17:55	ST-25	Phillip Imgram Laser Spectroscopy of $^{12}\text{C}^{4+}$ : First results towards an all-optical charge radius determination
18:15	Summary	

**Day6: Sep 3<sup>rd</sup> (Sat)**

9:00	Networking
12:30	
	adjourn

# REVIEW LECTURES

## X-ray observations of cosmic plasmas

Kyoko Matsushita

Department of Physics, Tokyo University of Science, 1-3 Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo  
162-8601 Japan

X-ray emitting celestial objects are the best laboratories to study cosmic plasmas. Their electron densities are orders of magnitude lower than those of laboratory plasmas on Earth. In the Universe, about 80% of baryons are thought to be in the form of plasmas. In clusters of galaxies, the largest gravitational bound objects in the Universe, plasmas with temperatures of  $10^7 - 10^8$  K fill the gravitational potential of dark matter. Galaxies and clusters of galaxies grow by accretion of matter from their surroundings. The accreting gas is expected to be heated to the virial temperature by shock waves generated by mass accretion. In addition, in galaxies supernovae heat the interstellar medium and sometimes cause an outflow toward intergalactic space. X-ray observations enable us to study plasma physics from stars, and supernovae, to clusters of galaxies. In this talk, we will review the basic properties of cosmic plasmas, and new windows opened by high- resolution X-ray spectroscopy.

## Highly charged ions in laser-produced plasma for state-of-the-art EUV nanolithography

Oscar Versolato

Advanced Research Center for Nanolithography (ARCNL),  
Science Park 106, 1098XG, Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
Department of Physics and Astronomy, and LaserLaB, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam,  
De Boelelaan 1081, 1081 HV Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Highly charged tin ions play a key role in the continued miniaturization of semiconductor devices. Laser-produced plasmas containing such ions produce the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) light that is used in state-of-the-art nanolithography. The short wavelength EUV light, at 13.5nm, enables “printing” the smallest features. The EUV light originates from  $\Delta n=0$ ,  $n=4$ - $n=4$  electronically excited states in  $\text{Sn}^{11+}$ - $\text{Sn}^{14+}$  populated through electron impact in the hot and dense plasma [1]. In the tin system, the exponentially decreasing probability of excitation into multiply excited states is offset by the near-exponentially increasing density of states, resulting in a particularly prominent contribution of multiply excited states to the total opacity – and emission of EUV light [2,3]. This surprising finding underlines the importance of understanding the spectrum of tin highly charged ions in detail [4]. In this presentation I will introduce the field of EUV nanolithography and explain the role of tin plasmas in it, as produced through a series of carefully tailored laser pulses from tin microdroplets. As I will explain, the research performed at ARCNL on the physics of EUV-emitting laser-produced plasma ranges from advanced laser development, over studies of fluid dynamic response of droplets to impact, and radiation-hydrodynamics calculations of, e.g., ion “debris”, to (EUV) spectroscopic studies of tin, in laser-produced plasma and, in collaboration with MPIK in EBIT plasma. Together, we will seek to answer the question: what really emits that EUV light?

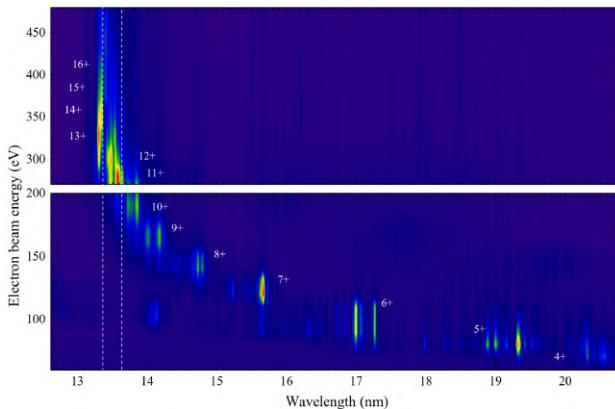


Figure 1: Spectral intensity map of Sn ions trapped in an EBIT [4].

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- [2] F. Torretti, et al., *Nature Comm.* **11**, 2334 (2020)
- [3] J. Sheil, et al., *J. Phys. B* **54**, 035002 (2021)
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RL-3

## **Precision Measurements of Fundamental Atomic Properties using Highly Charged Ions in Penning Traps**

**Klaus Blaum**

Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg, Germany

An overview is given on recent mass and g-factor measurements with extreme precision on single highly charged ions stored in Penning traps. On the one hand, mass measurements provide crucial information for atomic, nuclear and neutrino physics as well as for testing fundamental interactions and their symmetries. On the other hand, g-factor measurements of the bound electron in highly charged hydrogen like ions allow for the determination of fundamental constants and for constraining Quantum Electrodynamics. The most recent results will be presented and their impact discussed.

## An Optical Atomic Clock Based on a Highly Charged Ion

Piet O. Schmidt

Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, Braunschweig, Germany  
Institut für Quantenoptik, Leibniz Universität Hannover, Germany.

Optical atomic clocks are the most precise and accurate measurement devices ever constructed, reaching fractional systematic uncertainties below one part in  $10^{18}$  [1]. Their exceptional performance opens up a wide range of applications in fundamental science and technology. The extreme properties of highly charged ions (HCI) make them highly sensitive probes for tests of fundamental physical theories [2, 3]. Furthermore, these properties make them significantly less sensitive to some of the leading systematic perturbations that affect state-of-the-art optical clocks, making them exciting candidates for next-generation clocks [4, 2]. The technical challenges that hindered the development of such clocks have now all been overcome, starting with their extraction from a hot plasma and sympathetic cooling in a linear Paul trap [5], readout of their internal state via quantum logic spectroscopy [6], and finally the preparation of the HCI in the ground state of motion of the trap [7], which allows levels of measurement accuracy to be reached that were previously limited to singly-charged and neutral atoms. Here, we present the first operation of an atomic clock based on an HCI ( $\text{Ar}^{13+}$  in our case) and a full evaluation of systematic frequency shifts [8]. The achieved uncertainty is almost eight orders of magnitude lower than any previous frequency measurements using HCI. Measurements of some key atomic parameters confirm the theoretical predictions of the favorable properties of HCIs for use in clocks. The comparison to the  $^{171}\text{Yb}^+ \text{E3}$  optical clock [9] places the frequency of this transition among the most accurately measured of all time. Furthermore, by comparing the isotope shift between  $^{36}\text{Ar}^{13+}$  and  $^{40}\text{Ar}^{13+}$  to improved atomic structure calculations, we were able for the first time to resolve the largely unexplored QED nuclear recoil effects. Finally, prospects for 5<sup>th</sup> force tests based on isotope shift spectroscopy of  $\text{Ca}^+/\text{Ca}^{14+}$  isotopes and the high-sensitivity search for a variation of the fine-structure constant using HCI will be presented. This demonstrates the suitability of HCI as references for high-accuracy optical clocks and to probe for physics beyond the standard model.

### References

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- [2] Kozlov, M. G. *et al.*, Rev. Mod. Phys. **90**, 045005 (2018).
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## Search for new physics with highly charged ions

Marianna S. Safronova

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716, USA

The development of atomic clocks with systematic uncertainties in the  $10^{-18}$  range enabled searches for “new physics” beyond the Standard Model (BSM) of elementary particles and interactions [1]. Highly charged ions (HCIs) in different charge states offer narrow optical transitions that are among the most sensitive to the BSM effects [2]. Recent experimental advances in trapping, sympathetic cooling, and quantum logic techniques with HCIs enabled a demonstration of an optical clock based on a transition in  $\text{Ar}^{13+}$  with comprehensively evaluated systematic frequency uncertainty of  $2.2 \times 10^{-17}$  [3], comparable to that of many optical clocks in operation.

I will give an overview of the application of highly charged ions to search for BSM physics, including searches for dark matter, variation of fundamental constants, violation of the local Lorentz invariance, and exotic forces. Proposals with clocks based on  $\text{Cf}^{15+}$  and  $\text{Cf}^{17+}$  [4,5] will be described in more detail.

I will also discuss recent theoretical developments in predicting properties of highly charged ions, with application to predicting properties of systems with many valence electrons. The new parallel version of the configuration interaction code was developed [6] and run on up to 2000 CPUs, allowing the treatment of more complicated systems. Applications to solving a long-standing puzzle in astrophysics in  $\text{Fe}^{16+}$  [7] and predicting rates of electronic bridge excitation of the nuclear transition in  $\text{Th}^{35+}$  [8] will be reported. Finally, I will discuss a release of the new version of an online portal for high-precision atomic data and computation [9] and future plans to add data for more systems and release computer codes.

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## Ion interaction with atomic and molecular dimers: a new way of looking at atoms and molecules

Jimmy Rangama

CIMAP, CEA/CNRS/ENSICAEN/UNICAEN, BP5133, F-14050 Caen Cedex 04, France

Investigating reactions involving highly charged ions (HCI) and atomic/molecular dimers became a challenging subject in collision physics since the two last decades. However, intramolecular charge redistribution before dissociation usually limits the access to the primary process detailed information, as the identification of the active atomic/molecular site [1] in the dimer is lost. Rare-gas dimers are linked by van der Waals bonds which are much weaker than ionic or covalent bonds and are associated to larger internuclear/intermolecular distance. What should we expect for such weakly bound systems, made of two nearly independent atoms/molecules, when excited by impact of charged particles such as HCI [2]? How the low electron mobility between the two sites of the dimer target can allow to investigate primary process? To answer these questions, we performed experiments by using the so-called recoil-ion momentum spectroscopy technique to obtain kinematically complete measurements. Differences observed in the collision dynamics and the subsequent fragmentation for van der Waals bound targets when compared to covalent bound targets will be presented and discussed as well as recent results about relaxation processes in these collisional systems [3-5].

### References

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# **PROGRESS REPORTS**

## Addressing Molecular Dissociation using Ion Impact

Jyoti Rajput

Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi, INDIA

Initiating molecular dissociation by impact of energetic ions presents a case of impulsive excitation of a molecular system. Using such an excitation, a wide range of processes can be studied, post interaction, by measuring (i) the projectile parameters like charge state and momentum transfer (ii) momentum, energy and/or angular distribution of recoil fragments (iii) momentum, energy and/or angular distribution of emitted electrons, if any. In its interaction with a molecular target, an energetic ion removes electrons either by electron capture or by ionization or by both. The charge state and velocity of the energetic ions are tunable parameters and thus allows for exploring the effect of interaction strength and interaction time-scales.

In the present talk, few results from our recent experiments on ion-impact induced molecular dissociation will be discussed. In all these experiments a recoil ion momentum spectrometer was used to measure the momenta of all fragments (in coincidence) generated during the ion-molecule collision process. The study on ion impact dissociation of methane ( $CH_4$ ) led us to realise that though the dication of this simple and important molecule have been studied in several ways, yet even the understanding of energetics of this system is far from complete. We reported on observation of three pathways in the kinetic energy release distribution of breakup of  $[CH_4]^{2+}$  into  $(H^+ + CH_3^+)$  [1]. Two of the pathways have been explained with the help of existing literature but one still remains unexplained.

Using the analysis method of “native frames” [2], we have proposed a new technique for measuring the subrotational lifetime of molecular ions [3] which are formed as intermediary species in sequential breakup of small multiply charged molecules. The proof of principle is given by measuring the lifetime of  $SO^{2+}$  which is formed as an intermediate in the sequential breakup of  $SO_2^{3+}$  leading to detection of  $(O^+, O^+, S^+)$  as the final set of fragments.

Hydrogen migration and/or bond rearrangement is a phenomenon which has been reported to occur in the singly and doubly charged species of several small molecules like  $CH_4$ ,  $C_2H_2$ ,  $CH_3OH$ . The acetylene ( $C_2H_2$ ) molecule is a prototype for studying hydrogen migration on account of being the smallest molecule having two H atoms which are not attached to the same C atom. Hydrogen migration in this prototype has been studied in a wide range of experiments and the process is reported to occur on the electronic states of either the monocation or dication of acetylene molecule. From our experiment and by using the analysis method of “native frames” [2] we have provided the first experimental evidence of Hydrogen migration occurring in the tri-cation of this prototype molecule [4].

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## On the importance of dynamical screening in mean-field calculations involving many-electron systems

Alba Jorge

Departamento de Química, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, 28049, Spain

Through the study of ion-atom and ion-molecules collisions, with multielectronic targets and in the range of impact energy of 0.1-100 MeV/u, the treatment under a time-dependent potential that considers the change of the electronic cloud of both the projectile and the target molecule during the dynamics, is studied. The dynamic screening [1] model allows us to study the importance of the changes of potentials during the collision in processes such as the electron detachment.

Targets such as Ne, H<sub>2</sub>O and NH<sub>3</sub> and projectile's charges from 1 to 13 will be considered. A notable change in the absolute double differential cross sections (DDCS) and single differential cross sections (SDCS) is found when considering a dynamic screening, specially in the the forward-backward asymmetry, for multielectronic targets, medium charged projectiles and high impact energies. For low impact energies (250 keV) and a low charged projectile (proton), where the electron loss of the molecule is much lower, the dynamic screening and non-dynamic screening versions show little differences.

A detailed insight in the model and a deeper comparison with experiments will be presented at the conference.

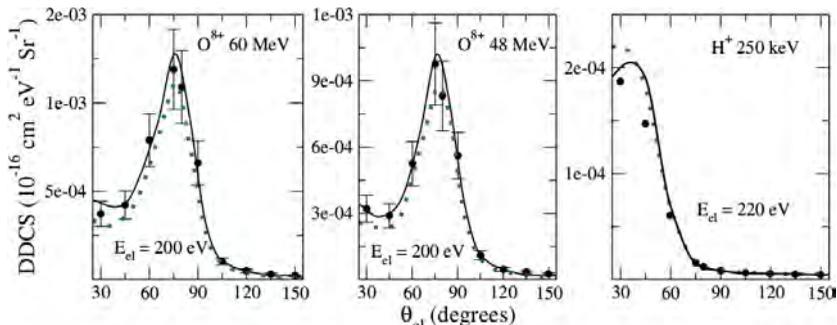


Figure 1:  $\bullet\bullet$ : Measurements [4, 5]. CTMC results for different impact energies and projectiles colliding on the water molecule are shown as solid black and green dotted lines, with static and with time-dependent screening, respectively.

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## Relativistic effects on radiative properties and electronic collisions of highly charged heavy ions

**Zhimin Hu**, Xiang Gao\*, Ke Yao§, Chensheng Wu\*, Naoki Numadate†, Yulong Ma\*, Yong Wu\*,  
Baoren Wei§, Yaming Zou§, and Nobuyuki Nakamura†

Key Laboratory of Radiation Physics and Technology (MOE), Sichuan University, Chengdu 610064,  
China

\*Institute for Applied Physics and Computational Mathematics, Beijing 100088, China

§Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Ion-beam Application (MOE), Fudan University, Shanghai  
200433, China

†Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

The relativistic and quantum electrodynamics (QED) effects in electron–electron interaction can be described by the Breit interaction, which was first introduced to precisely describe the energy levels of neutral He by G. Breit around 1930 [1]. In contrast to the minor contribution to atomic structure, it has been found that the Breit interaction can have a significant contribution to collision processes of highly charged heavy ions with electrons, such as dielectronic recombination [2, 3], electron-impact ionization [4], electron-impact excitation [5], and resonant transfer and excitation [6]. The unexpectedly large or even dominant contribution in the electronic collisions is attributed to that the Breit term plays an important role in the electron-electron interaction operator [7].

On the other hand, the Breit interaction can hardly be expected to have a significant contribution to radiative transition probabilities. The transition rate is determined by the transition frequency  $\omega$  and the transition matrix element  $\langle b | \hat{o} | a \rangle$ , where  $\hat{o}$  represents the operator for the radiative transition. The Breit interaction has no contribution to the operator  $\hat{o}$  and only a small contribution to  $\omega$  and the wavefunctions of  $|a\rangle$  and  $|b\rangle$ . Consequently, transition rates are expected to be less affected by the Breit interaction. In stark contrast to the previous studies, we predicted an unprecedentedly giant modification by the Breit interaction for electric dipole allowed transitions from the strongly correlated  $1s2s^22p^2$  inner shell excited state of B-like heavy ions [8], and it has been experimentally demonstrated with the electron beam ion traps in Shanghai and Tokyo. We elucidate the underlying mechanism is due to the drastic change in the wavefunctions of the  $1s2s^22p^2$  state resulting from the relativistic electron correlation effect appeared as a Breit-interaction-induced avoided crossing [9].

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## Charge exchange dynamics of highly charged ions with atomically thin materials

A. Niggas, M. Werl, F. Aumayr, and R.A. Wilhelm

TU Wien, Institute of Applied Physics, 1040 Vienna, Austria

Upon impact on a material surface, slow highly charged ions deposit up to several tens of keV of their potential energy within a material. This leads to an excitation of the material's electronic system and can result in material modification (nanostructuring) as well as emission of secondary particles, e.g. electrons. The emission of electrons due to impact of slow highly charged ions has been studied extensively in the past for several bulk materials [1]. There, however, the resulting electron yield comprises not only primary electrons emitted by the impinging ion, but also higher-generation electrons from sub-surface multiplication effects. Using free-standing two-dimensional materials as a target allows to exclude the latter and thus enables us to study the true ion-induced primary electron emission.

In our experiment, we irradiate monolayers of graphene with highly charged xenon ions and detect correlated pairs of emitted electrons (energy, yield) and transmitted ions (charge exchange, scattering angle, energy loss). Thereby, we are able to distinguish ions transmitted through the atomically thin layer from ions transmitted through the support structure in order to analyse solely the electron emission from the 2D material.

Figure 1 shows the electron energy distribution from single-layer graphene (red circles) induced by impact of 142 keV  $\text{Xe}^{15+}$  ions. A bimodal distribution can be observed with peaks at  $\sim 2$  eV and  $\sim 10$  eV. For comparison, we did similar (non-coincident) measurements with highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (HOPG, orange line) which agrees well with the data points achieved from graphene. To entangle the origin of these distributions we apply de-excitation cascade calculations of highly charged ions that take into account Auger de-excitation and radiative decay [2].

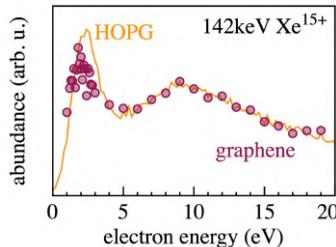


Figure 1: Electron energy distribution of electrons emitted due to impact of 142 keV  $\text{Xe}^{15+}$  ions on single-layer graphene (red circles) and HOPG (orange line).

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## Particle emission from 2d materials induced by highly charged ion impact

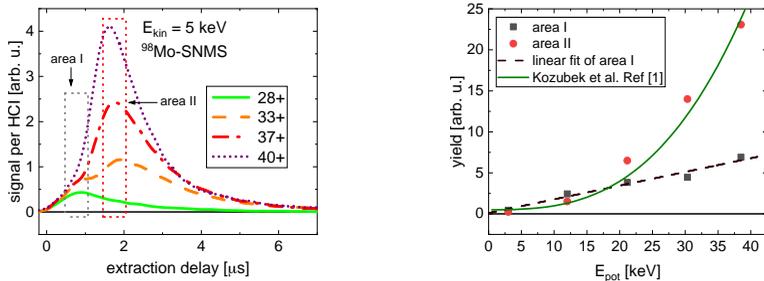
L. Skopinski, P. Ernst, L. Breuer, M. Schleberger

Fakultät für Physik and CENIDE, Universität Duisburg-Essen, 47057 Duisburg, Germany

Two-dimensional (2d) materials such as graphene or transition metal dichalcogenides are expected to be key for novel applications and defect engineering by highly charged ion (HCI) beams could be a way to modify their unique properties even further.

An ion stores its energy in the form of the kinetic energy  $E_{kin}$  and the so-called potential energy  $E_{pot}$ , the latter corresponding to the energy required to create its respective charge state. Once the ion impinges on the surface its energy is deposited into the solid and can lead to sputtering. However, the fundamental mechanisms of defect formation due to HCIs are still under investigation.

Here we report on HCI induced damage of supported single layer  $\text{MoS}_2$ . We used Au substrates to minimize potential sputtering of the substrate and analyzed the emission of secondary ions and atoms under irradiation. Using laser-assisted time of flight (ToF) mass spectrometry the mass spectra



(a) Extraction delay measurements determined with a ToF mass spectrometer of emitted particles due to  $\text{Xe}^{q+}$  impact.

(b) Yield of particles emitted in area I and area II depending on the potential energy of the projectile.

Figure 1: Analysis of emitted neutral  $^{98}\text{Mo}$  particles sputtered by HCI impact from a 2d  $\text{MoS}_2$  sample supported on an Au substrate. Evaluation of area I and II from (a) in (b).

are detected with different extraction delays allowing the transformation into a velocity or energy distribution. [2] In Fig. 1a the signal dependence on the extraction delays is shown. The measured distributions have at least two contributions around  $0.83 \mu\text{s}$  and  $1.75 \mu\text{s}$  each. While the first one, assigned to kinetic sputtering, increases only slightly the later contribution in area II increases strongly with the potential energy and is therefore considered to be caused by potential sputtering (Fig. 1b). The potential sputtering of the substrate supported  $\text{MoS}_2$  has a similar dependence on the potential energy as the pore formation found in freestanding  $\text{MoS}_2$  after irradiation with HCIs.[1]

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## Hydrogen migration in the fragmentation of hydrocarbon dications

Yu Zhang<sup>1,2</sup>, Chuanlu Yang<sup>3</sup>, Long Wei<sup>1</sup>, Baihui Ren<sup>1</sup>, Roger Hutton<sup>1</sup>, Yaming Zou<sup>1</sup> and Baoren Wei<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

<sup>2</sup>School of Mathematics & Physics and Information Engineering, Jiaying University, jiaying 314001, China

<sup>3</sup>School of Physics and Optoelectronics Engineering, Ludong University, Yantai 264025, China  
[\\*brwei@fudan.edu.cn](mailto:brwei@fudan.edu.cn)

Proton migration of hydrocarbon molecules plays a vital role in the chemical reactions concerning, e.g., combustion and interstellar media, which can significantly change the molecules' properties and thus result in bond rearrangement and/or isomerization processes. Different from the most of previous studies using the light to generate and steer the proton migration channels, the present study reports the dynamics of corresponding channels in typical hydrocarbon molecules, i.e. CH<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, observed on the 150 kV highly charged ion collision platform at Fudan University in Shanghai [1-5].

Formation mechanism of H<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> ions from doubly charged hydrocarbons is investigated by combining charged particle collision experiments and quantum chemistry calculations. The kinetic energy release (KER) distribution for each H<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> loss process was measured with the cold target recoil ion momentum spectroscopy. The good agreement between the mean KER and corresponding theoretical reverse activation energy, related to a transition state and the asymptote of the dissociation products, provides information on the H<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> formation dynamics. A H<sub>2</sub> roaming mechanism is proposed for the formation of H<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>. The isomerization channel (C<sup>+</sup> + CH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>) in C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sup>+</sup> + CH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>) in C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, and (CH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> + CH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>) in C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> is also observed.

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## Charge migration in betaine by impact of fast atomic ions

P. Rousseau<sup>1</sup>, J. González-Vázquez<sup>2,3</sup>, D. G. Piekarski<sup>2</sup>, J. Kopyra<sup>4</sup>, A. Domaracka<sup>1</sup>, M. Alcamí<sup>3,5</sup>,  
L. Adoui<sup>1</sup>, B. A. Huber<sup>1</sup>, S. Díaz-Tendero<sup>2,3,6</sup>, F. Martín<sup>2,5,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Normandie Univ, ENSICAEN, UNICAEN, CEA, CNRS, CIMAP, Caen, France

<sup>2</sup>Departamento de Química, Módulo 13, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

<sup>3</sup>Institute for Advanced Research in Chemical Sciences (IadChem),

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

<sup>4</sup>Faculty of Exact and Natural Sciences,

Siedlce University of Natural Sciences and Humanities, Siedlce, Poland

<sup>5</sup>Instituto Madrileño de Estudios Avanzados en Nanociencia (IMDEA Nano), Madrid, Spain

<sup>6</sup>Condensed Matter Physics Center (IFIMAC), Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Here we exploit the zwitterionic nature of the betaine molecule to induce a double electron capture from the negatively charged carboxylate group of the molecule in the collision with a low-energy  $O^{6+}$  ion. This results in the formation of a molecular dication with two charges localised to both ends.

Beside the expected charge separation giving two charged fragments associated with both ends, we observe ion-pairs resulting from the dissociation of doubly charged ends and thus associated with a charge migration following the ionisation.

Nonadiabatic molecular dynamics calculations show that the electronic dynamics associated with charge migration occurs in the ground state of the betaine dication. It is efficiently populated in ion collisions by the resonant double electron capture.

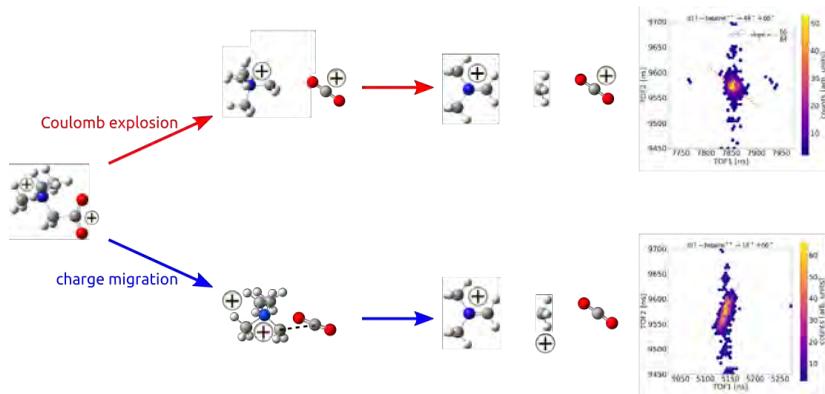


Figure 1: Competition between Coulomb explosion and charge migration in the dissociation of betaine dication produced in collision with 48 keV  $O^{6+}$  ions.

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## First experiments with the CRYRING@ESR

**M.Lestinsky<sup>1</sup> for the SPARC collaboration and the CRYRING@ESR team**

*<sup>1</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, Germany*

The low-energy heavy ion storage ring CRYRING has been transported from Stockholm to Darmstadt, modernised and reconfigured, and has been integrated downstream from ESR into the accelerator complex at GSI/FAIR, where it now operates as CRYRING@ESR. Next to serving as a test platform for novel technologies of FAIR, it is a user facility for research in many domains.

Ions can be injected either in low charge states from a local ion source through a 300 keV/u RFQ linac, or in high charge states up to bare uranium through ESR. This allows for a very broad access to ions across the entire periodic system. CRYRING@ESR is able to de- or accelerate the ions and store beams of isotopically pure species in a desired charge state. With the powerful electron cooling method, the spatial and momentum spread are reduced to provide brilliant beams to the specification of the experimentalists. This gives an unprecedented access to precision spectroscopy in highly charged ions, for studying the dynamics of slow collisions in strong fields, for measuring nuclear reactions in the Gamow window, or in materials science for surface modifications by slow HCl beams, and more<sup>1</sup>.

All major elements of the facility are now in service and routine operation as a user facility has been established. The SPARC collaboration of FAIR has prepared several experimental installations for merged beams electron-ion collisions, for atomic collisions in a dense gas-jet target, and on collinear laser spectroscopy. The first period of serving beamtimes to experiment proposals approved by the General Program Advisory Committee has now been completed. While the data analysis is still largely ongoing, these first results are already confirming that the high expectations on achievable resolution in spectroscopy experiments have been fulfilled.

We will review our present installations for experiments at the ring, discuss the data from first data runs and review the upcoming new installations for the coming years.

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## New physics searches with highly charged ion clocks

Julian C. Berengut

School of Physics, University of New South Wales, Sydney NSW 2052, Australia

The recent demonstration of spectroscopy in highly charged ions (HCIs) with atomic clock-level accuracy [1] portends a new era of precision atomic experiments. Narrow transitions in HCIs are available throughout the periodic table, with unique properties that can be exploited to improve searches for physics beyond the Standard Model such as possible variations in the fine-structure constant [2,3] and violations of Lorentz invariance [4] (see review [5]).

In some species it is possible to identify HCIs at “orbital crossings”, where different orbitals have approximately the same binding energies. Choosing HCI near orbital crossings allows optical transitions with high sensitivity to new physics, and many opportunities to control systematics. A demonstration of narrow optical transitions between the  $5p$  and  $4f$  orbitals was presented in  $\text{Pr}^{9+}$  [6].

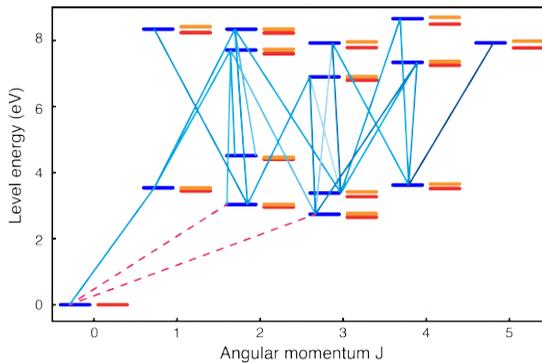


Figure 1: Grotrian diagram at the  $5p - 4f$  orbital crossing in  $\text{Pr}^{9+}$ . Blue: experiment; red: CI+MBPT calculations using AMBiT; orange: Fock-space coupled cluster calculations. Experiment and calculations presented in [6].

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## High accuracy theoretical investigations of highly charged ions

Anastasia Borschevsky

The Van Swinderen Institute, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Relativistic coupled cluster is considered one of the most powerful methods for accurate calculations of properties of heavy and highly charged atoms. Two variants of this method are usually used. The first variant, the single reference coupled cluster approach (SRCCSD(T)) is suitable for calculations of ground state properties in systems which can be well described by a single determinant. This approach can be used to obtain, for example, ionization potentials and other ground state properties. The second variant is the multireference Fock space coupled cluster method (FS-CC), which is particularly useful for high accuracy calculations of excitation spectra and hyperfine structure parameters.

The talk will provide a brief introduction to the two variants of the relativistic coupled cluster approach. I will also introduce the recently developed scheme that we use to set uncertainties on the theoretical results [1]. Such uncertainties are particularly important when using theoretical predictions in experimental context. Examples of application of the relativistic coupled cluster to highly charged ions will be provided.

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## Aromatic molecules revisited under bare helium collision: experiment and theory

Wania Wolff<sup>a</sup>, Lucia H. Coutinho<sup>a</sup>, Fabio R. de Almeida<sup>b</sup>, Volker Dangendorf<sup>c</sup>, Gehard Hilgers<sup>c</sup>, Ulrich Giesen<sup>c</sup>, Alejandra Mendez<sup>d</sup>, Sebastian Lopez<sup>d</sup>, Claudia Montanari<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Physics Institute, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, IF/UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

<sup>b</sup>Federal Institute of Rio de Janeiro, IFRJ, Nilópolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

<sup>c</sup>Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, PTB, Braunschweig, Germany

<sup>d</sup>Institute of Astronomy and Space Physics, IAFE (CONICET-UBA), Buenos Aires, Argentina

Aromatic molecules are of multidisciplinary interest such as in bio-, atmospheric-, and astrochemistry, and are considered resistant to fragmentation to ion-impact in the intermediate energy range. Pyrimidine (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>), pyridine (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N), and benzonitrile (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CN) were selected respectively as representative molecules in the related fields. The relevance of measuring the ionization and subsequent fragmentation of such molecules has been stressed in many works associated with hadron-therapy<sup>1</sup>, cloud formation<sup>2</sup> and aromatic hydrocarbon formation in the interstellar medium<sup>3</sup>. Here, we report the ionization and fragmentation of aromatic molecules under bare helium collision over a wide range of impact energies, 700 up to 6000 keV, using pulsed beams and extraction fields combined with a high-resolution time-of-flight spectrometer. There are few fragmentation studies on aromatic molecules following energetic ion interaction. Previously, fragmentation cross sections were measured for pyrimidine under proton impact for energies from 300 keV to 16000 keV<sup>1</sup>. Searching for charge effects on the ionization and break-up channels we compared the He<sup>2+</sup> data with those measured of 50 to 150 keV protons and 20 to 2000 keV electrons colliding on these aromatic molecules. To understand the general behaviour of ion-aromatic cross sections we included theoretical results for the single ionization and electron capture of these species by combining the atomic cross section of its constituents with a stoichiometric approach<sup>4</sup>. These atomic values were obtained within CTMC and CDW-EIS methods and are examined to probe the importance of the electron capture phenomena at impact energies ranging from 25 keV to 250 keV. The derived data from this study can help to improve the estimates of astrophysical, biological and atmospheric models.

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## Fragmentation of the Heteronuclear Cluster by Electron Impact

Shuncheng Yan<sup>1,2</sup>, D. Liu<sup>3</sup>, S. B. Zhang<sup>3</sup>, X. L. Zhu<sup>1,2</sup>, S. F. Zhang<sup>1,2</sup>, S. Xu<sup>1,2</sup>, and Xinwen Ma<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China

<sup>2</sup>University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

<sup>3</sup>School of Physics and Information Technology, Shanxi Normal University, Xi'an 710119, China

Via weak interactions such as van der Waals bond and hydrogen bond, the atoms can condense into a cluster. Then if one atom within the cluster is ionized, the following charge or energy transfer will induce new decay mechanisms absent in the isolated atom. One famous mechanism is termed interatomic Coulomb decay (ICD), where the excess energy transferred from an excited ion will trigger the ionization of a neighboring atom [1]. Recently, we carried out the fragmentation experiment of the heteronuclear cluster NeAr by electron impact at reaction microscope, we distinguished the ICD following Ne ionization from the ICD following Ar ionization [2]. The observed decay pathways will enhance the yield of low energy electrons on the nanoscale, and manifests the role of high energy secondary electrons in a new proposed radiation therapy scheme termed resonant Auger ICD [3].

On the other hand, the cluster fragmentation is also proposed to control chemical reactions [4, 5], e.g., by embedding a molecule into a cluster and ionizing its neighboring atom, the following energy and charge transfer will induce its dissociation along specific decay pathways, and achieve the goal of selective bond cleavage. In order to identify above prediction, we performed the fragmentation experiment of heteronuclear cluster ArCO, where two ions and one electron were measured in coincidence. As shown in figure.1, the yield ratio of Ar<sup>+</sup>/C<sup>+</sup>/O ion pair to Ar<sup>+</sup>/O<sup>+</sup>/C ion pair is about 6. Compared with the yield ratio of C<sup>+</sup>/O ion pair to O<sup>+</sup>/C ion pair in the isolated CO, this value increases five times. Our observation suggests that the polarization between Ar<sup>2+</sup> ion and CO will lead to the formation of transient (ArCO)<sup>2+</sup> ion, which releases an O atom later, consequently, the produced ArC<sup>2+</sup> metastable ion breaks into Ar<sup>+</sup>/C<sup>+</sup> ion pair. This mechanism enhances the specific fragmentation pathway CO → C<sup>+</sup> + O.

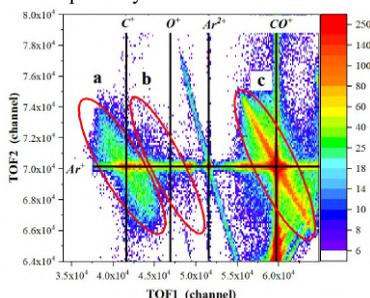


Figure 1: Two-dimensional TOF correlation map after ArCO ionization

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## Theoretical predictions of the structure of heavy muonic atoms

Natalia S. Oreshkina, Igor A. Valuev, Christoph H. Keitel

Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Saupfercheckweg 1, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

When coming close to an atom, a muon can be captured by the nucleus and form a hydrogen-like muonic ion, which is typically also surrounded by atomic electrons. This atomic system is commonly referred to as a muonic atom. Due to the muons high mass, it is located much closer to the nucleus; and, especially for heavy nuclei, this results in big nuclear size effects and a strong dependence of the muon bound-state energies on the nuclear charge and current distributions, as well as in large relativistic effects [1, 2]. A combination of the knowledge about the level structure and experiments measuring the transition energies in muonic atoms enabled the determination of nuclear parameters like charge radii, electric quadrupole and magnetic dipole moments [3].

Theoretical predictions of the fine-, hyperfine structure, and dynamical splitting of muonic atoms, based on rigorous QED calculations will be presented. State-of-the-art techniques from both nuclear and atomic physics are brought together in order to perform the most comprehensive to date calculations of the quantum-electrodynamics and nuclear contributions. Finally, a long-standing problem of fine-structure anomalies in muonic atoms is revisited in the light of the last improvements on nuclear-polarization [4] and self-energy calculations [5].

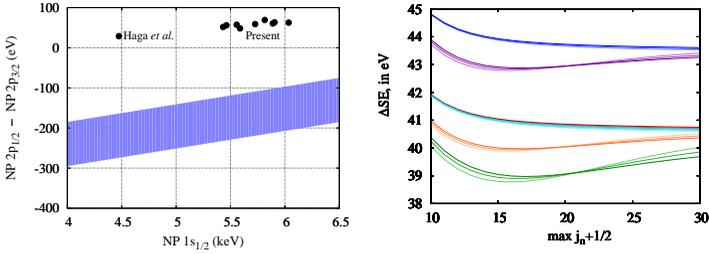


Figure 1: (left) Theoretical values of the nuclear polarization correction for muonic lead in relation to the experimentally allowed range for  $\Delta 2p = |\Delta E_{2p_{1/2}}^{\text{NP}} - \Delta E_{2p_{3/2}}^{\text{NP}}|$  as a function of  $|\Delta E_{1s_{1/2}}^{\text{NP}}|$  [4]. (right) Self-energy contribution to the  $2p_{1/2}$  state of muonic tin in units of eV as a function of maximal intermediate angular momentum  $j_n$  for different nuclear models and numerical grids [5].

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## Muonic atom X-ray spectroscopy for QED test in strong Coulomb field

S. Okada<sup>1,2</sup>, T. Azuma<sup>2,3</sup>, D. A. Bennett<sup>4</sup>, I. Chiu<sup>5</sup>, W. B. Doriese<sup>4</sup>, M. S. Durkin<sup>4</sup>, J. W. Fowler<sup>4</sup>, J. D. Gard<sup>4</sup>, T. Hashimoto<sup>6</sup>, R. Hayakawa<sup>7</sup>, G. C. Hilton<sup>4</sup>, Y. Ichinohe<sup>7</sup>, P. Indelicato<sup>8</sup>, T. Isobe<sup>2</sup>, S. Kanda<sup>9</sup>, M. Katsuragawa<sup>10</sup>, N. Kawamura<sup>9</sup>, Y. Kino<sup>11</sup>, K. Mine<sup>10</sup>, Y. Miyake<sup>9</sup>, K. M. Morgan<sup>4</sup>, K. Ninomiya<sup>5</sup>, H. Noda<sup>5</sup>, G. C. O’Neil<sup>4</sup>, T. Okumura<sup>3,2</sup>, K. Okutsu<sup>11</sup>, N. Paul<sup>8</sup>, C. D. Reinstema<sup>4</sup>, D. R. Schmidt<sup>4</sup>, K. Shimomura<sup>9</sup>, P. Strasser<sup>9</sup>, H. Suda<sup>3</sup>, D. S. Swetz<sup>4</sup>, T. Takahashi<sup>10</sup>, S. Takeda<sup>10</sup>, S. Takeshita<sup>9</sup>, M. Tampo<sup>9</sup>, H. Tatsuno<sup>3</sup>, Y. Ueno<sup>2</sup>, J. N. Ullom<sup>4</sup>, S. Watanabe<sup>13</sup>, and S. Yamada<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Chubu University, Kasugai, Aichi 4878501, Japan,

<sup>2</sup>RIKEN, Wako 3510198, Japan,

<sup>3</sup>Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo 1920397, Japan,

<sup>4</sup>National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305, USA,

<sup>5</sup>Osaka University, Osaka 5600043, Japan,

<sup>6</sup>Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Tokai 3191184, Japan,

<sup>7</sup>Rikkyo University, Tokyo 1718501, Japan,

<sup>8</sup>Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, Sorbonne Université, CNRS, ENS-PSL Research University, Collège de France, Case 74, 4, place Jussieu, 75005 Paris, France,

<sup>9</sup>High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Tsukuba 3050801, Japan,

<sup>10</sup>Kavli IPMU (WPI), The University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba 2778583, Japan,

<sup>11</sup>Tohoku University, Sendai, Miyagi 9808578, Japan,

<sup>12</sup>University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 3058573, Japan,

<sup>13</sup>Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), Sagami-hara, Kanagawa 2525210, Japan

A negatively-charged muon can bind to an atomic nucleus via the Coulomb force. This is so-called a “muonic atom” which is essentially hydrogen-like in its electronic structure. Since a muon is 200 times more massive than an electron, a muonic atom has a Bohr radius 200 times smaller than that of atomic hydrogen. The electric field between the muon and the atomic nucleus is proportional to the square of the mass ratio of the electron to muon, which is 40,000 times stronger than that of a normal atom. This allows to test QED in strong field in a very different regime, since at such short distances the dominant QED contribution is the vacuum polarization, while it is the self-energy in highly-charged ions [1].

After a negatively-charged muon is captured by the nucleus in a highly excited state, the muon peels off electrons bound to the nucleus as Auger electrons, and thereby generating highly-charged muonic atoms in vacuum. While a low-density target is required to avoid rapid refilling of electrons into the highly charged muonic atom from the surrounding atoms, it has been experimentally difficult to efficiently stop muons in a low-density target. This is due to their large momentum distribution via traveling pion decay, resulting in insufficient x-ray yields with the conventional high-resolution x-ray spectroscopy technology based on diffraction from Bragg crystals, unless one uses a device like the PSI cyclotron trap.

We conducted high-resolution muonic atom X-ray spectroscopy experiments with low-density gas target with a combination of the world highest intensity pulsed negative muon beam at J-PARC MLF MUSE (Tokai, Japan) and an X-ray spectrometer based on a 240-pixel array of superconducting transition-edge-sensor (TES) microcalorimeters which has both excellent energy resolution and collection efficiency [3,4]. In this presentation we will give an overview of this project and the recent progress.

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## Resonant photoexcitation of trapped ions for x-ray astrophysics

Sonja Bernitt, René Steinbrügge\*, Steffen Kühn°, Moto Togawa°, José R. Crespo López-Urrutia°

Helmholtz-Institut Jena, Fröbelstieg 3, 07743 Jena (Germany)

(\*) Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Notkestraße 85, 22607 Hamburg (Germany)

(°) Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Saupfercheckweg 1, 69117 Heidelberg (Germany)

Spectroscopic observations in the UV and X-ray bands with the newest generation of high-resolution instruments onboard current and future satellite observatories have the potential to reveal previously inaccessible details of processes in astrophysical plasmas, such as the ones in galaxy clusters and active galactic nuclei. This is essential for advancing our understanding of extreme environments and the evolution of the universe.

However, what can be reconstructed from spectra is currently limited by the availability and quality of atomic data, on which plasma models are built. That is especially the case for highly charged ions (HCI), ubiquitous in hot astrophysical plasmas [1]. For many years, electron beam ion traps (EBITs) have been valuable tools for laboratory measurements with HCI, providing a wide range of atomic data, like transition energies and rates of ionization and recombination processes.

Here, work with the novel compact PolarX-EBIT [2], based on permanent magnets, is presented, in which radiation from ultrabright UV and X-ray synchrotron light sources is used to resonantly excite electronic transitions in trapped HCI. Subsequent fluorescence and changes of ion charge state are detected, which allows to gather spectroscopic data under well-controlled conditions with unprecedented resolving powers and signal-to-noise ratios. This yields atomic data valuable not only for astrophysics but also for benchmarking general atomic structure theory [3].

One such case are the two 2p-3d transitions in Ne-like  $\text{Fe}^{16+}$ , commonly labelled 3C and 3D, for which measurements and calculations of oscillator strengths seemed to disagree significantly [4], until our recent experiments uncovered previously unaccounted-for contributions to the observed intensities [5].

Furthermore, the unique off-axis electron gun of PolarX-EBIT facilitates new experimental setups, in which electronic transitions in few-electron HCI are used as accurate and reproducible wavelength references [6].

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# SELECTED TALKS

## First Laboratory Verification of Magnetic-field-induced Transition Effect in Fe X

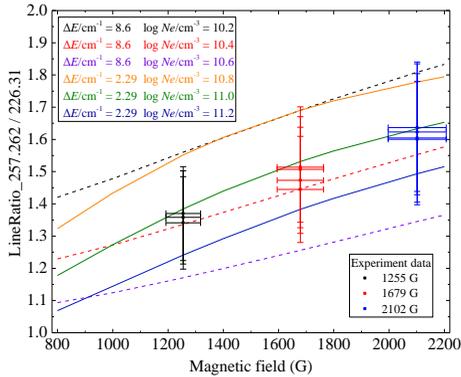
YANG Yang, XU Guoqin, LI Wenxian\*, SONG Liudi, SI Ran, CHEN Chongyang, BAI Xianyong\*, TIAN Hui#, XIAO Jun, Roger HUTTON, ZOU Yaming

Shanghai EBIT laboratory, and Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Ion-Beam Application (MOE), Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

\*Key Laboratory of Solar Activity, National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100012, China

#School of Astronomy and Space Science, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

The magnetic field is extremely important for understanding the properties of the solar corona. However, there are still difficulties in the direct measurement of coronal magnetic fields. The discovery of the magnetic-field-induced transition (MIT) in Fe X, which was also observed in the coronal spectra, opened up a new method for measuring the coronal magnetic field. In this work, we obtained the Fe X extreme ultraviolet (EUV) spectra in the wavelength range of 174–267 Å in Shanghai high-temperature superconducting electron beam ion trap, and for the first time, verified the effect of MIT in Fe X by measuring the line ratios between 257.262 Å and reference line of 226.31 Å (257/226) at different magnetic field strengths. The plasma electron density that may affect the 257/226 value was also obtained experimentally and then verified by comparing the density-sensitive line ratios with the theoretical prediction, and there was good agreement between them. By comparing the simulated line ratios of 257/226 with the experimental values at given electron densities and magnetic fields, the critical energy splitting of the fine-structure levels, one of the most critical parameters to determine the MIT transition rate, was obtained. Possible reasons which may lead to the difference between the obtained energy splitting and the recommended value in previous work are discussed. Magnetic field response curves for the 257/226 value were calculated and compared to the experimental results, which is necessary for future MIT diagnostics.



Theoretical and experimental values of line ratios of 257.262 Å and 226.31 Å versus the magnetic field

## First observation of giant quadrupole plasmon resonance in $C_{60}$ in high perturbation HCI collisions

L. C. Tribedi\*, S. Kasthurirangan<sup>\*,†</sup>, E. Suraud<sup>‡</sup>

(\*) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Colaba, Mumbai – 400005, India.

(†) University of Mumbai, Santacruz, Mumbai – 400098, India.

(‡) Laboratoire de Physique Theorique, Universite de Toulouse, F-31062 Toulouse Cedex, France.

We give a classic example of using high perturbation caused by HCIs to explore new mechanisms in ion collisions with a nano-particle namely  $C_{60}$ -fullerene. The collective plasmon excitation mode known as the GPR (giant plasmon resonance), where the entire delocalised valence-electron cloud of  $C_{60}$  oscillates collectively about the ionic shell, has been well-studied using photo-excitation, electron-impact and ion-impact excitation [1-3]. A direct observation of the dipole mode of the GPR has been reported earlier [3] by using  $F^{9+}$  ions ( $q=9$ ,  $v\sim 12.7$  a.u) for which angular distribution reveals a parabolic shape, characteristic of dipole-nature [Fig 1(a)] We have now measured the double differential cross section (DDCS) at even higher perturbation ( $q/v$ ) i.e. in collisions with 91 MeV  $Si^{12+}$  ions ( $q=12$ ,  $v\sim 11.4$  a.u). The DDCS spectrum at low energy indicates a quadrupole plasmon resonances (GQPR) in addition to the dipole plasmon (GDPR). The measured DDCS angular distribution at low energies (around 7-8 eV) reveal a double valley structure [Fig 1(b)] which is characteristic of quadrupole resonance. The elegant technique of using high perturbation collision allows us to identify the characteristic GQPR mechanism. We have unambiguously identified the dipole and quadrupole modes by using state-of-the-art TDDFT calculations[6]. This is the first such unambiguous experimental demonstration of the quadrupole excitation in atomic system[6].

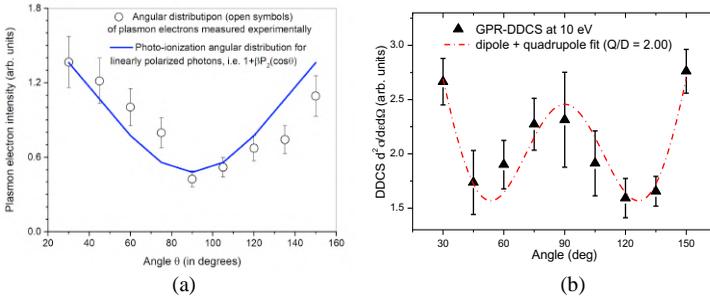


Figure 1: Angular distribution of plasmon-electrons from  $C_{60}$  under fast-ion collisions: (a) Projectile:  $F^{9+}$  (4MeV/u,  $v=12.7$ )[3], (b)  $Si^{12+}$  (3.2MeV/u,  $v=11.4$ )

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## Lifetime measurement of the microsecond-order electric-quadrupole transition: Application of plasma-assisted laser spectroscopy

Naoki Kimura<sup>1</sup>, Priti<sup>2</sup>, Susumu Kuma<sup>1</sup>, Toshiyuki Azuma<sup>1</sup>, Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics Laboratory, RIKEN, Saitama 351-0198, Japan

<sup>2</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

Lifetime measurements of forbidden transitions in highly charged ions (HCIs) have provided remarkable examples for evaluating atomic physics theories [1-3]. Previous measurements employed isolated HCIs in a magnetic ion storage device and observed de-excitation processes from metastable states prepared in a plasma ion source. This is a useful method for lifetimes on the order of milliseconds, and has been widely applied for various transitions. However, the conventional method cannot eliminate re-population effects due to cascade processes from upper energy levels. This intrinsic problem has prevented the broad extension of the technique to microsecond ( $\mu$ s)-order lifetime measurements.

Recently, we demonstrated plasma-assisted laser spectroscopy of HCIs trapped in an electron beam ion trap (EBIT) [4]. In this demonstration, we succeeded in laser excitation between the metastable fine-structure levels of Pd-like HCIs with the aid of plasma excitation processes in the EBIT. This laser spectroscopy has the potential to be applied to state-selective lifetime measurements which avoid the abovementioned problem. In this presentation, we discuss this application and its prospects by demonstrating the lifetime measurement of the  $\mu$ s-order electric-quadrupole (E2) transition ( $4d_{3/2}^{-1} 5s_{1/2})_{J=2} - 4d^{10}$  in Pd-like  $I^{7+}$ .

### Pd-like ions

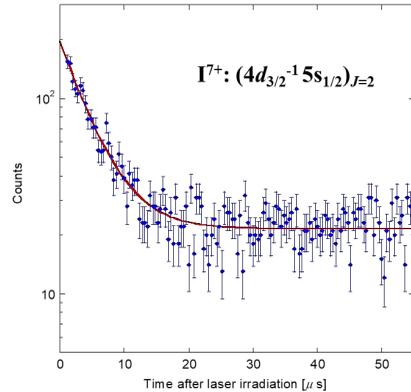
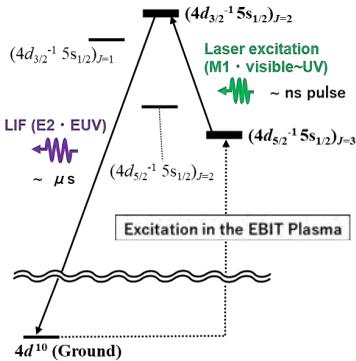


Figure 1: (Left) Concept for the lifetime measurement. (Right) Experimental decay profile.

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## ST-4

### Analysis of E3 transitions in Ag-like high-Z ions observed with the NIST EBIT

Dipti\*, E. Takacs\*\*, D. La Mantia, Y. Yang\*\*, A. Naing, P. Szypryt\*\*\*, A. Hosier, J.N. Tan, Yu. Ralchenko

National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, USA

(\*) Present address: International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna A-1400, Austria

(\*\*) Department of Physics and Astronomy, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634 USA

(\*\*\*) National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305, USA

Measurements and analyses of forbidden lines in highly charged ions provide invaluable information on diverse effects including quantum-electrodynamic and relativistic effects in atomic structure as well as offer new diagnostic techniques for very hot plasmas. Recently, Sakaue et al [1] reported on observation of electric-octupole (E3) spectral lines in Ag-like  $W^{27+}$  using the compact electron beam ion trap (EBIT). The well-resolved  $4f_{7/2,5/2}-5s$  transitions were recorded in the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) spectrum. Using the HULLAC atomic code, the authors of Ref. [1] showed that the E3 lines are strongly enhanced for W and developed an advanced collisional-radiative model which predicts E3 line intensities for the other members of the isoelectronic sequence.

In this work we report on measurements and identifications of the E3  $4f_{7/2,5/2}-5s$  transitions in W and other high-Z elements including Re ( $Z=75$ ), Os ( $Z=76$ ), and Ir ( $Z=77$ ). The EUV spectra were recorded with the NIST EBIT using a grazing-incidence EUV spectrometer. The present higher resolution results for W and GRASP2K calculations strongly confirm the Ref. [1] findings. Our collisional-radiative model developed with the NOMAD and FAC codes offers a deep insight into the population kinetics for Ag-like ions of heavy elements. The simulation allowed the identification of new spectral lines in the spectra. We will present a detailed discussion of the observed spectra and comparisons of the measured and simulated line intensities.

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## Elastic x-ray scattering by highly charged ions

S. Strnat, J. Sommerfeldt, A. Surzhykov

Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt, Bundesallee 100, 38116 Braunschweig  
Technische Universität Braunschweig, Universitätsplatz 2, 38106 Braunschweig

The elastic scattering of x-rays by atoms and highly charged ions is one of the fundamental processes in the interaction of radiation with matter. Over the past few years, increasing attention has been paid to the study of the properties of scattered photons. In particular, the linear polarization of the outgoing radiation was measured in a recent experiment at the PETRA III synchrotron facility at DESY in Hamburg [1]. This experiment demonstrated that by analyzing the polarization of the scattered light, one can obtain information not only about the atomic structure of the target atoms, but also about the polarization of the incident synchrotron radiation. In our poster, we study the polarization properties of elastically scattered x-rays by highly charged ions and neutral atoms. We illustrate how the polarization of incident x-rays can be determined only with the polarization of scattered photons, without any need for the theoretical scattering amplitudes [2]. Moreover, we explore how the interference between Rayleigh and Delbrück scattering may affect the polarization properties of the outgoing radiation.

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## Radiative Double-Electron Capture by Highly-stripped Ions on Graphene

Ashgar Kayani\*, Khushi Bhatt\*, David S. La Mantia†, John A. Tanis\*

(\*) Western Michigan University, Department of Physics, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008 USA

(†) NRC – National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD USA

Radiative double-electron capture (RDEC) occurs when the capture of two electrons by an ion is accompanied by the simultaneous emission of a single photon. This process, fundamental in atomic collisions, is considered the inverse of double photoionization by a single photon. RDEC has been successfully studied with  $F^{9,8+}$  ions on gas [1] and thin-foil [2] targets. Only recently has it been investigated for single-layer graphene [3]. This work was done at WMU with the 6-MV tandem van de Graaff accelerator. For the graphene, a target ( $\sim 0.35$  nm thick) was mounted on a silicon nitride grid (200 nm thick) consisting of  $\sim 6400$  holes of  $2 \mu\text{m}$  diameter on a  $200 \mu\text{m}$  thick substrate. A Si(Li) spectrometer placed at  $90^\circ$  to the beam detected emitted x rays in coincidence with magnetically separated outgoing charged particles counted with silicon surface-barrier detectors.

In preliminary work for RDEC with graphene [3], results for 2.11 MeV/u  $F^{9,8+}$  ions suggested very large cross sections, approaching values found for thin-foil targets when the thickness of the graphene was about a hundred times smaller. In the present work, the RDEC measurements have been repeated with single-layer graphene as well as identical targets that had no graphene on them.

Figure 1 shows new results for RDEC for 2.11 MeV/u  $F^{9,8+}$  incident on graphene where the number of counts is plotted against the time difference between the x rays and particles detected. The upper panel shows the results for  $F^{9+}$  on graphene, the middle panel for  $F^{9+}$  with no graphene, and the bottom panel for  $F^{8+}$  incident on the graphene. The top panel for  $F^{9+}$  shows about 7-8 counts in the peak (near a time difference of 1950 ns) after background subtraction, the middle panel exhibits no counts for the target without graphene as expected, and the bottom panel for  $F^{8+}$  displays counts but none in the peak, a reasonable expectation for this one-electron ion when compared with earlier results for  $F^{8+}$  on gas targets [1].

A tentative cross section can be calculated for the  $F^{9+}$  projectile, and the differential value at  $90^\circ$  is 1.3 b, corresponding to a total cross section (assuming isotropy) of 11 b. These values are more in line with the earlier values found for  $F^{9+}$  incident on gas targets, but larger by about a factor of 4, and are reasonable in view of the target thickness for the graphene compared to gas.

Supported in part by NSF Grant No. 1707467

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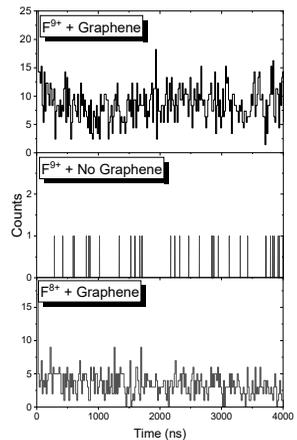


Figure 1: RDEC results for  $F^{9,8+}$  on single-layer graphene

## Experimental Studies of Nonperturbative Dynamics in Heavy-Ion-Atom Collisions

**P.-M. Hillenbrand**<sup>1,2</sup>, S. Hagmann<sup>2</sup>, D. Banaš<sup>3</sup>, E. P. Benis<sup>4</sup>, C. Brandau<sup>1,2</sup>, O. Forstner<sup>2,5,6</sup>,  
J. Glorius<sup>2</sup>, R. E. Grisenti<sup>2</sup>, A. Gumberidze<sup>2</sup>, M. O. Herdrich<sup>5,6</sup>, M. Lestinsky<sup>2</sup>, Yu. A. Litvinov<sup>2</sup>,  
E. B. Menz<sup>2,5,6</sup>, S. Nanos<sup>4</sup>, N. Petridis<sup>2</sup>, Ph. Pfäfflein<sup>2,5,6</sup>, H. Rothard<sup>7</sup>, M. S. Sanjari<sup>2,8</sup>,  
U. Spillmann<sup>2</sup>, S. Trotsenko<sup>2</sup>, M. Vockert<sup>5,6</sup>, G. Weber<sup>6</sup>, Th. Stöhlker<sup>2,5,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*I. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität, 35392 Giessen, Germany*

<sup>2</sup>*GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany*

<sup>3</sup>*Institute of Physics, Jan Kochanowski University, 25-406 Kielce, Poland*

<sup>4</sup>*Department of Physics, University of Ioannina, 45110 Ioannina, Greece*

<sup>5</sup>*Institut für Optik und Quantenelektronik, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität, 07743 Jena, Germany*

<sup>6</sup>*Helmholtz-Institut Jena, 07743 Jena, Germany*

<sup>7</sup>*CIMAP, Normandie Université, ENSICAEN, UNICAEN, CEA, CNRS, 14000 Caen, France*

<sup>8</sup>*Aachen University of Applied Sciences, 52066 Aachen, Germany*

Experimental data for atomic collisions of highly-charged ions are essential for benchmarking the theoretical description of dynamical processes in atomic physics. Of particular challenge is the accurate description of those processes that exceed the applicability of relativistic first-order perturbation theories. Recently, we have investigated two characteristic cases of such collision systems at the Experimental Storage Ring ESR of the GSI heavy-ion accelerator facility in Darmstadt, Germany:

(1) For fast collisions of  $U^{89+}$  projectiles with  $N_2$  and Xe targets at 76 MeV/u, we studied the electron-loss-to-continuum cusp both experimentally and theoretically. We compared the continuum electron spectra of the two collision systems, which originate from the ionization of the projectile, and we were able to identify a clear signature for the nonperturbative character of the collision systems [1].

(2) For slow collisions of  $Xe^{54+}$  and  $Xe^{53+}$  with a Xe target at 30 and 15 MeV/u, we performed an x-ray spectroscopy experiment focusing on the target  $K\alpha$  radiation. Experimental data for such slow symmetric collision systems are important for testing relativistic two-center calculations and provide an intermediate step towards understanding heavy-ion collisions in super-critical fields. We used the target  $K\alpha$  satellite and hypersatellite lines to derive cross-section ratios for double-to-single target  $K$ -shell vacancy production and compared our experimental results to theory applying a fully relativistic time-dependent two-center approach [2].

At GSI, new prospects of investigating slow  $Xe^{54+}$ -Xe collisions under improved conditions will now be facilitated by the low-energy heavy-ion storage-ring CRYRING@ESR. Corresponding experiments are currently being devised.

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## Charge-separated ion spectra from a laser-produced plasma

Yuto Nakayama, Takeru Niinuma, Masaki Kume, Hiromu Kawasaki, Hiroki Morita, Shinichi Namba\*, Atsushi Sunahara\*\*, Gerry O’Sullivan\*\*\*, and Takeshi Higashiguchi

Utsunomiya University, 7-1-2, Yoto, Utsunomiya, Tochigi 321-8585, Japan

(\*) Hiroshima University, 1-4-1 Kagamiyama, Higashihiroshima, Hiroshima 739-8527, Japan

(\*\*) Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 478907, USA

(\*\*\*) University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland

Extreme-ultraviolet (EUV) lithography at 13.5 nm is expected to be introduced in high-volume manufacturing of integrated circuits (ICs) having node sizes less than 10 nm. Lithography at this wavelength is capable of reaching feature sizes below 5 nm. Beyond that, switching to a shorter wavelength of around 6.x nm, while maintaining or increasing throughput in the lithography system, would improve resolution by a further factor of two and extend the technology to feature sizes less than 2 nm. Plasmas of the rare-earth elements gadolinium (Gd) and terbium (Tb) produce strong resonant emission due to the presence of an intense unresolved transition array (UTA) around 6.x nm in the spectra of their ions. Because the emitting ions in Gd and Tb, plasmas have an electronic structure largely similar to Sn, they are expected to exhibit a similar spectral behavior, and emit an intense UTA due to  $4p - 4d$  and  $4d - 4f$  transitions at shorter wavelengths [1]. Recently, the suitability of CO<sub>2</sub> laser-produced plasma (LPP) EUV sources based on Gd and Tb has been demonstrated for efficient, high power operation [2].

We observed the ion debris using an electrostatic analyser (ESA) to separate the charge states. Figure 1 shows the charge-separated ion energy spectra. The maximum charge state was Gd<sup>17+</sup> (not shown) with a most probable energy higher than 20 keV. We show some dependence of the laser intensity and its pulse duration.

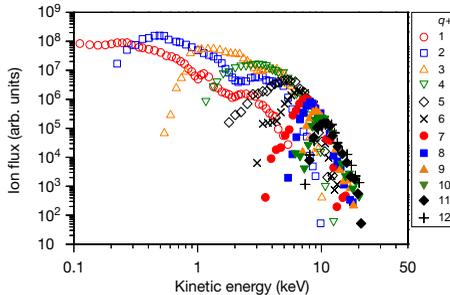


Figure 1: Charge-separated ion spectra from a laser-produced Gd plasma.

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## High resolution imaging of laser plasmas revealing the effects of laser spot size on plasma emission

E. Sokell, K. Mongey\*, F. O' Reilly, B. Delaney, R. Brady

Atomic, Molecular and Plasma Physics Group, University College Dublin, Ireland

\*[kevin.mongey@ucdconnect.ie](mailto:kevin.mongey@ucdconnect.ie)

Laser plasmas can produce a high flux of soft x-ray radiation from a small volume, making them ideal for illumination for applications such as in EUV nano-lithography [1] and in cell imaging via soft x-ray microscopy [2].

In order to investigate the effects of the focal spot size on the plasma shape and intensity, a molybdenum target was irradiated with a Nd:YAG 1064nm driving laser. Images of the subsequently formed plasmas were generated using a 5 $\mu$ m pinhole which images soft x-rays through a 1 $\mu$ m Al filter onto a soft x-ray camera with a pixel size of 2.4 $\mu$ m and the imaging axis parallel to the target and perpendicular to the laser. The filter transmission combined with the camera quantum efficiency produces images in the 0.5nm to 3nm region. Such images were produced with laser energies ranging from 20mJ to 271mJ with several laser focus spot sizes.

The plasma images were simulated using a skewed pseudo-Voigt profile combined with regression techniques to generate noise reduced plasma images. The resulting areas and shapes (the ratio of the plasma widths parallel and perpendicular to the target measured through the centre of a plasma image) of the simulated plasma images were measured as demonstrated in Fig 1.

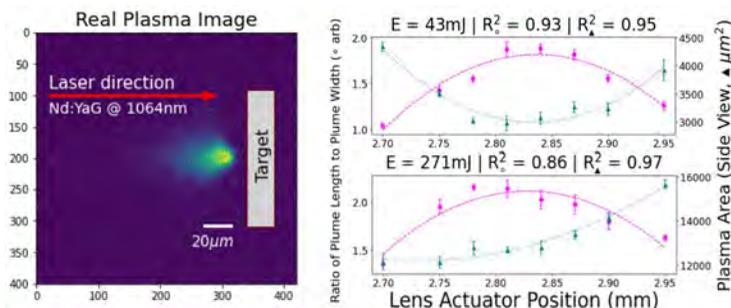


Fig 1: Left: Real plasma image with schematic target drawn. Right: Demonstration of the change in plasma area and plume shape (the ratio of the plume width perpendicular to the target and width parallel to the target) as a function of lens position for two labelled energies.

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## Inferring the coherence time of EUV pulse trains via spectroscopy of highly charged ions

Chunhai Lyu, Stefano M. Cavaletto, Christoph H. Keitel, Zoltán Harman

Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Saupfercheckweg 1, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

Coherent extreme-ultraviolet (EUV) pulse trains are produced via intra-cavity high-harmonic generations of high-intensity infrared pulse trains. They represent well-defined EUV frequency combs that can enable high-precision spectroscopy of specific EUV transitions in highly charged ions (HCIs) with a relative accuracy to the level of  $\delta\omega/\omega = 10^{-17}$ . In return, such ionic spectroscopy can also provide information of the temporal coherence of the EUV frequency combs at timescales ranging from nanosecond to several seconds.

In this contribution, we present a scheme to interrogate the EUV-comb coherence time via interactions with highly charged Mg-like ions [1]. The excitation dynamics are simulated [2] for ions interacting with EUV pulse trains of various temporal coherences. We show that while all EUV pulse trains induce stepwise excitation of HCIs at the beginning of the interactions, the ionic excitations undergo chaotic fluctuations when the coupling time becomes longer than the comb coherence time. These investigations indicate that one can achieve coherent control of HCIs via current available EUV pulse trains and enable quantum optics studies in the EUV range.

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## Hydrogen migration in three body fragmentation of acetylene trication

Jatin Yadav, C. P. Safvan\*, Pragma Bhatt\*, Pooja Kumari, Aditya Kumar\*, Jyoti Rajput

Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi 110007, India

\*Inter-University Accelerator Center, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi 110067, India

We report on the three body fragmentation of  $[C_2H_2]^{3+}$  into ( $H^+$ ,  $C^+$ ,  $CH^+$ ) fragments in interaction of neutral acetylene with a slow highly charged ion ( $Xe^{9+}$  having velocity  $\approx 0.5$  a.u.). The momenta of all these three fragments were measured in coincidence using the technique of Recoil Ion Momentum Spectroscopy (RIMS). For this particular fragmentation channel, three different dissociation pathways are observed, namely concerted breakup in acetylene configuration, concerted breakup in vinylidene configuration and sequential breakup via  $[C_2H]^{2+}$  intermediate molecular ion.

To extract information about the different dissociation pathways, we have used Newton diagram [1] and the method of native frames [2] for analysing the momentum correlations. Figure 1(i) shows the  $\gamma$  -  $KER_2$  distribution generated by using the method of native frames and by assuming  $[C_2H]^{2+}$  as an intermediate ion in sequential mode of breakup.  $KER_2$  represents the kinetic energy release associated with the second step of the sequential breakup. The angle between the direction of the first two-body breakup and second two-body breakup in their respective centre-of-mass frames is represented by angle ( $\gamma$ ). The uniform distribution observed parallel to the  $\gamma$  - axis is an evidence of a long-lived electronic state of the  $[C_2H]^{2+}$  molecular ion. The distribution is divided into two regions A and B based on the value of  $KER_2$  and two separate Newton diagrams are plotted as shown in figure 1(ii) and 1(iii). The semi-circular arc like feature observed in figure 1(ii) is a signature of sequential breakup via  $[C_2H]^{2+}$  and the high intensity areas belong to concerted breakup. In figure 1(iii), the angle between the momentum vectors of  $H^+$  and  $C^+$  take two distinct values around  $25^\circ$  and  $165^\circ$ . A low value of this angle corresponds to acetylene configuration and a high value corresponds to vinylidene configuration.

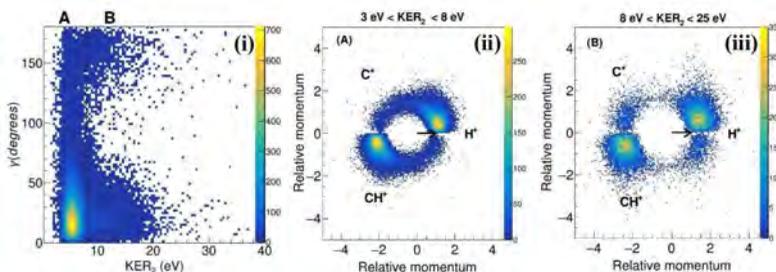


Figure 1: (i) A distribution of  $KER_2$  with  $\gamma$  for all events. (ii) and (iii) shows Newton diagrams for selected values of  $KER_2$  as indicated on the figure (see text for more information).

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ST-12

**Sympathetic cooling of highly charged ions in a Penning trap using a self-cooled electron plasma**

**Jost Herkenhoff**, Menno Door, Sergey Eliseev, Pavel Filianin, Kathrin Kromer, Daniel Lange, Alexander Rischka, Christoph Schweiger, Sven Sturm, Klaus Blaum

Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

The amazing evolution of precision in recent Penning-trap experiments is driving the need for ever-improving cooling techniques. In this talk, the prospect of a new sympathetic cooling technique using an electron-plasma coupled to a single highly charged ion is presented. Utilizing the synchrotron-radiation of electrons in a strong magnetic field enables cooling to very low motional quantum numbers, almost to their ground state. Using a common-resonator, the motion of this self-cooled electron plasma can be coupled to an ion stored in a spatially separated Penning trap, allowing sympathetic cooling of all modes of the ion. The extremely low expected temperatures in the millikelvin range open up an exciting new frontier of measurements in Penning traps.

## Direct high precision measurement of the $Q$ -value of the electron capture in $^{163}\text{Ho}$ and metastable states in highly charged ions

**K. Kromer**<sup>1</sup>, M. Brass<sup>2</sup>, J. R. Crespo López-Urrutia<sup>1</sup>, V. Debierre<sup>2</sup>, M. Door<sup>1</sup>, H. Dorrer<sup>3</sup>, Ch. E. Düllmann<sup>3,4,5</sup>, S. Eliseev<sup>1</sup>, C. Enss<sup>6</sup>, P. Filianin<sup>1</sup>, L. Gastaldo<sup>6</sup>, Z. Harman<sup>1</sup>, M. W. Haverkort<sup>2</sup>, J. Herkenhoff<sup>1</sup>, P. Indelicato<sup>7</sup>, C. H. Keitel<sup>1</sup>, D. Lange<sup>1</sup>, C. Lyu<sup>1</sup>, Yu. N. Novikov<sup>8</sup>, D. Renisch<sup>4,5</sup>, A. Rischka<sup>1</sup>, R.X. Schüssler<sup>1</sup>, Ch. Schweiger<sup>1</sup>, and K. Blaum<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Max-Planck- Institut für Kernphysik, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Theoretical Physics, Heidelberg University, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>3</sup>Institut für Kernchemie, Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, 55128 Mainz, Germany

<sup>4</sup>Helmholtz-Institut Mainz, 55128 Mainz, Germany

<sup>5</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>6</sup>Kirchhoff-Institute for Physics, Heidelberg University, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>7</sup>Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, Sorbonne Université, CNRS, ENS-PSL Research University, Collège de France, 75005 Paris, France

<sup>8</sup>NRC “Kurchatov Institute”-Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina 188300, Russia

The high-precision Penning-trap mass spectrometer Pentatrap [1] features a stack of five Penning traps and determines mass-ratios with a relative uncertainty below 10 ppt. Mass-ratio determinations of stable and long-lived highly charged ions have numerous applications, among others, in neutrino physics [2] and the search of possible clock transitions in highly charged ions (HCI) [3]. The unique features of Pentatrap include access to HCI, a stable 7 T magnet, and a cryogenic detection system with single ion phase sensitivity. The latest measurements include the  $Q$  value of the beta-decay of  $^{163}\text{Ho}$  with a relative uncertainty of below 7 ppt. In  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  a long-lived metastable electronic state was discovered.

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## A superconducting quadrupole resonator for laser-spectroscopy of highly charged ions at highest precision

C. Warnecke\*, E. Djick, M. Wehrheim, J. Stark, M. K. Ronser\*, A. Graf,  
J. Nauta, J.-H. Oelmann\*, T. Pfeifer and J. R. Crespo López-Urrutia

Max-Planck-Institute for Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg, Germany  
(\*Heidelberg Graduate School for Physics, Heidelberg, Germany)

Highly charged ions are excellent candidates for novel optical frequency standards [1] and quantum algorithms [2], since they are very unsusceptible to electromagnetic noise due to the suppression of e.g. the quadratic Zeeman shift scaling with  $Z^4$ [1]. However, gaining quantum control over the motional modes of cold HCI had been a challenge for the last decades since they lack of fast cycling transitions for laser cooling. Quantum logic spectroscopy of the M1 transition in  $\text{Ar}^{13+}$  which was sympathetically cooled by a single  $\text{Be}^+$  logic ion lowered the uncertainty by eight orders of magnitude to about  $10^{-15}$  opening a branch for new frequency standards in near future [3]. Complementing these new types of optical clocks, a cryogenic Paul trap experiment with a quasi-monolithic superconducting quadrupole resonator with a high operating quality factor of about 30000 [4] was developed at the Max-Planck-Institute for Nuclear Physics in Heidelberg, Germany to challenge some of the resulting issues: Due to the high fidelity of the radio-frequency resonance at about 35 MHz, radial mode heating of the HCI is strongly suppressed. Furthermore, the trapped ions are shielded inside the cavity due to the Meissner-Ochsenfeld effect from electromagnetic noise, reducing decoherence effects and therefore increasing interrogation times of the HCI. We will present the features of this resonator and provide first characterizations with re-trapped HCI.

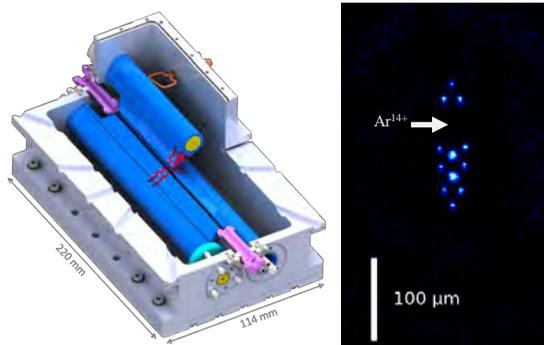


Figure 1: Left: Sliced view of the superconducting quadrupole resonator. Right: Single, crystallized  $\text{Ar}^{14+}$  trapped and sympathetically cooled beryllium ions inside it.

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## Dynamics of mixed species Coulomb crystals with highly charged ions in a superconducting Paul trap

Elwin A. Dijck, Christian Warnecke, Malte Wehrheim, Michael Karl Rosner, Andrea Graf, Ruben Henninger, Thomas Pfeifer, José R. Crespo López-Urrutia

Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg, Germany

The CryPTEEx-SC project at the Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics in Heidelberg, Germany, is designed to perform precise spectroscopy of highly charged ions (HCIs), which are excellent candidates for the development of next-generation atomic clocks and sensitive probes in the search for new physics [1]. The spectroscopy trap is formed by merging a linear Paul trap with a superconducting radio-frequency resonator, providing ultralow-noise radial confining potentials [2]. Control and read-out of HCIs will be implemented using quantum logic spectroscopy with co-trapped  $\text{Be}^+$  ions.

We present results from the first cold highly charged ions stored in our ion trap. After production of the HCIs in an electron beam ion trap (EBIT), they are extracted in pulses into an electrostatic beamline where they are decelerated and bunched. The HCIs are then captured in and sympathetically cooled by a Coulomb crystal of several dozen laser-cooled  $\text{Be}^+$  ions trapped in the Paul trap beforehand. Subsequent controlled removal of  $\text{Be}^+$  ions by exciting secular motion is used to prepare mixed species ion crystals comprising various numbers of  $\text{Be}^+$  ions and HCIs, down to a single HCI with a single  $\text{Be}^+$  ion, the prerequisite for quantum logic spectroscopy.

The flexible retrapping technique will be discussed, which opens up the extensive range of highly charged ion species to precision studies and additionally allows to explore the dynamics of mixed species Coulomb crystals consisting of ions with disparate charge-to-mass ratios.

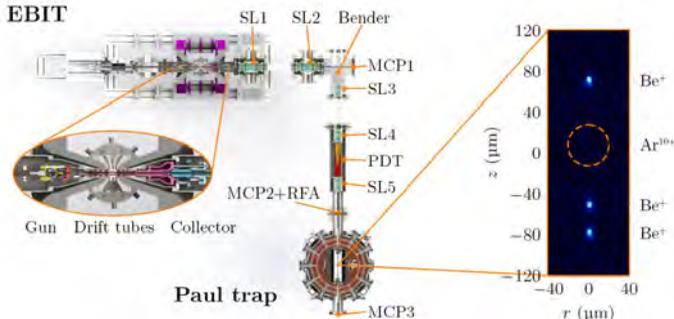


Figure 1: Overview of producing HCIs in an electron beam ion trap, transferring through a beamline and retrapping in a superconducting resonator Paul trap with example EMCCD image of a mixed species Coulomb crystal comprising three  $^9\text{Be}^+$  ions and one  $^{40}\text{Ar}^{10+}$  ion.

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## First Dielectronic Recombination Measurements at the Cryogenic Storage Ring

Leonard Isberner<sup>1</sup>, Manfred Grieser<sup>2</sup>, Robert von Hahn<sup>2</sup>, Zoltán Harman<sup>2</sup>, Ábel Kálosi<sup>3,2</sup>,  
Christoph H. Keitel<sup>2</sup>, Claude Krantz<sup>4</sup>, Daniel Paul<sup>3,2</sup>, Suvam Singh<sup>2</sup>, Andreas Wolf<sup>2</sup>,  
Stefan Schippers<sup>1</sup>, and Oldřich Novotný<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, 35392 Gießen, Germany

<sup>2</sup> Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>3</sup> Columbia Astrophysics Laboratory, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027, USA

<sup>4</sup> GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany

The charge balance in plasmas is governed by competing processes for ionization and recombination. For the understanding and modeling of plasmas in astrophysical environments as well as terrestrial applications, data on the recombination of atomic ions with free electrons are of high importance [1]. Over the past three decades, such recombination processes have been studied extensively in magnetic heavy-ion storage rings by applying the electron-ion merged-beams technique [2]. A challenge of these experiments is the background produced by electron capture from residual gas. Because of the relatively high vacuum pressure of conventional room temperature magnetic storage rings, measurements were restricted to ions with a high charge-to-mass ratio, which could be stored at sufficiently high energies where the rate coefficient for residual-gas-related electron capture drops. Data on low-charged heavy ions are still widely missing.

The electrostatic Cryogenic Storage Ring CSR [3], located at the Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik in Heidelberg, Germany, combines the mass-independent storage of electrostatic storage rings with the excellent vacuum conditions provided by its fully-cryogenic beam environment. It is equipped with an electron cooler and a suitable single particle detector. The unique environment of CSR, thus, is promising for the investigation of electron-ion recombination in low-charged heavy ions.

Here, we report on the first recombination studies with atomic ions at CSR. We have investigated dielectronic recombination of  $\text{Ne}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Xe}^{3+}$ , where we observed resonant recombination features in agreement with quantum-theoretical predictions. Our results clearly demonstrate the feasibility of atomic recombination studies with heavy low-charged ion species at CSR.

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## High-Resolution X-Ray Spectroscopy of He-like Uranium using Novel Microcalorimeter Detectors

Ph. Pfäfflein<sup>1,2,3</sup>, S. Allgeier<sup>4</sup>, Z. Anelkovic<sup>2</sup>, S. Bernitt<sup>1,2,3</sup>, A. Borovik<sup>5</sup>, L. Duval<sup>6</sup>, A. Fleischmann<sup>4</sup>, O. Forstner<sup>1,2,3</sup>, M. Friedrich<sup>4</sup>, J. Glorius<sup>2</sup>, A. Gumberidze<sup>2</sup>, Ch. Hahn<sup>1,2</sup>, F. Herfurth<sup>2</sup>, D. Hengstler<sup>4</sup>, M. O. Herdrich<sup>1,2,3</sup>, P.-M. Hillenbrand<sup>5</sup>, A. Kalinin<sup>2</sup>, M. Kiffer<sup>1,3</sup>, F. M. Kröger<sup>1,3</sup>, M. Kubullek<sup>3</sup>, P. Kuntz<sup>4</sup>, M. Lestinsky<sup>2</sup>, B. Löher<sup>2</sup>, E. B. Menz<sup>1,2,3</sup>, T. Over<sup>1,3</sup>, N. Petridis<sup>2</sup>, S. Ringleb<sup>1,3</sup>, R. S. Sidhu<sup>2</sup>, U. Spillmann<sup>2</sup>, S. Trotsenko<sup>1,2</sup>, A. Warczak<sup>7</sup>, G. Weber<sup>1,2</sup>, B. Zhu<sup>1,2,3</sup>, C. Enss<sup>4</sup>, and Th. Stöhlker<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> HI Jena, Jena, Germany

<sup>2</sup> GSI, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>3</sup> IQO, Univ. of Jena, Jena, Germany

<sup>4</sup> KIP, Heidelberg Univ., Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>5</sup> I.PI, Gießen Univ., Gießen, Germany

<sup>6</sup> LKB, Univ. Paris Sorbonne, Paris, France

<sup>7</sup> Jagiellonian Univ., Krakow, Poland

Helium-like ions are the simplest atomic multibody systems and their study along the isoelectronic sequence provides a unique testing ground for the interplay of the effects of electron–electron correlation, relativity and quantum electrodynamics. However, for high- $Z$  ions with nuclear charge  $Z > 54$ , where inner-shell transition energies reach up to 100 keV, there is currently no data available with high enough resolution and precision to challenge state-of-the-art theory [1]. In this context the recent development of metallic magnetic calorimeter (MMC) detectors is of particular importance. Their high spectral resolution of a few tens of eV FWHM at 100 keV incident photon energy in combination with a broad spectral acceptance down to a few keV will enable new types of precision x-ray studies [2].

We report on the first application of MMC detectors for high-resolution x-ray spectroscopy at the electron cooler of the low-energy storage ring CRYRING@ESR at GSI, Darmstadt. Within the presented experiment, the x-ray emission associated with radiative recombination of stored hydrogen-like uranium ions and cooler electrons was studied. Two MMC detectors developed within the SPARC collaboration [3] were placed at observation angles of  $0^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$  with respect to the ion beam axis. Special emphasis will be given to the achieved spectral resolution of better than 90 eV at x-ray energies close to 100 keV enabling for the first time to resolve the substructure of the  $K_{\alpha 1}$  and  $K_{\alpha 2}$  lines. Furthermore, the various unique aspects resulting from the selected detection geometry in combination with the broad spectral acceptance of the detectors will be presented.

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## High resolution measurement of the $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 2s_{1/2}$ intra-shell transition in He-like uranium

R Loetzsch<sup>1</sup>, U Spillmann<sup>2</sup>, D Banas<sup>3</sup>, H Beyer<sup>2</sup>, P Dergham<sup>4</sup>, L Duval<sup>5</sup>, J Glorius<sup>2</sup>, R Grisenti<sup>2</sup>, A Gumberidze<sup>2</sup>, P-M Hillenbrand<sup>2</sup>, P Indelicato<sup>3</sup>, Y Litvinov<sup>2</sup>, P Jagodzinski<sup>3</sup>, E Lamour<sup>4</sup>, N Paul<sup>5</sup>, G Paulus<sup>1,6</sup>, N Petridis<sup>2</sup>, M Scheidel<sup>2</sup>, R S Sidhu<sup>2</sup>, S Steydli<sup>4</sup>, K Szary<sup>3</sup>, S Trotsenko<sup>2</sup>, I Uchmann<sup>1,6</sup>, G Weber<sup>6</sup>, T Stoehlker<sup>1,2,6</sup> and M Trassinelli<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Optics and Quantum Electronics, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Jena, Germany

<sup>2</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Physics, Jan Kochanowski University, Kielce, Poland

<sup>4</sup>Institut des NanoSciences de Paris, CNRS, Sorbonne Universités, Paris, France

<sup>5</sup>Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, Sorbonne Université, CNRS, ENS-PSL Research Univ., Collège de France, Paris, France

<sup>6</sup>Helmholtz-Institut Jena, Jena, Germany

He-like ions, the simplest multi-body atomic systems, offer the possibility to probe QED correlation and electron interaction effects. The theoretical description of these effects in extrem high electric fields, as for high-Z ions, is still challenging and different approaches leaves to different results. Thus tests by experiments are needed. By measuring the difference in transition energies between He- and Li-like ions, it is additionally possible to effectively isolate the electron correlations effects. Precision spectroscopy of He-like heaviest ions is also experimentally very challenging and the  $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 2s_{1/2}$  transition in uranium was only measured in an pilot experiment [1] at the ESR with limited accuracy.

We measured the  $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 2s_{1/2}$  transition in He-like uranium at the ESR of GSI, employing a bent crystal Bragg spectrometer. This allows for an energy resolution of  $\sim 2.7$  eV and an statistical accuracy of  $\sim 0.06$  eV. By comparing the line to the corresponding transition in Li-like uranium, we reach for an accuracy of  $\sim 0.15$  eV on the absolute energy of the He-like and  $\sim 0.06$  eV for the relative measurement of the two lines. This allows for an unmatched test of electron correlation effects and two-loop corrections of Quantum Electrodynamics in few electron systems in strong electric fields with the errors of the measurement comparable to the best theoretical values.

This research has been conducted in the frame-work of the SPARC collaboration, experiment E125 of FAIR Phase-0 supported by GSI. It is further supported by the Extreme Matter Institute EMMI and by the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research as well as by the innovation pro-gramme (Grant No 682841 "ASTRUM") and the grant agreement n° 6544002, ENSAR2. We acknowledge substantial support by ErUM-FSP APPA (BMBF n° 05P19SJFAA) too.

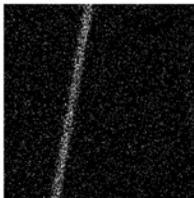


Figure 1: Detector image of the  $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 2s_{1/2}$  transition in He-like uranium. Dispersion is in the horizontal direction. The slant of the line is due to the Doppler shift.

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## 5p-5s spectrum in highly charged WXII - WXIV Ions

Priti<sup>1\*</sup>, Momoe Mita<sup>2</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>1,3</sup>, Izumi Murakami<sup>1,4</sup>, Hiroyuki A. Sakaue<sup>1</sup>, Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Kasuga, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan

<sup>4</sup>Department of Fusion Science, Sokendai, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

\*priti.priti@nifs.ac.jp

Spectral lines from highly charged tungsten ions, specially, from WIV-WXVI have been predicted to be useful in diagnostic of the ITER divertor plasma [1]. Tungsten ions having charge state WXII - WXVI are anticipated to show the transitions lines from the 5p to the 5s subshell in EUV region. These ions are highly correlated system with an open 4f subshell for which accurate calculations are challenging. Due to the complexity of observed spectra there was an ambiguity in charge state identification in previous study [2]. Also, there is no data available for W XII in extreme ultraviolet (EUV) range [3-4]. We present detailed theoretical analysis of 5p-5s transition of W XII-W XIV ions for the spectroscopic measurements performed at compact electron beam ion trap (CoBIT) [5-6]. The analysis of the observed spectra is based on the detailed collisional-radiative modeling with fine structure sub-levels atomic kinetics. The wavelength and rate of the transitions of W XII-W XIV ions calculated by the relativistic configuration interaction using flexible atomic code. Theoretical results are in reasonable agreement with the experimental observations (~18-28nm), which provides the clear assignment of the ionization stage and corresponding lines.

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## Collisional-radiative model for the spectra of M1 transition of $W^{53+}$ ion

Y. L. Xu<sup>1</sup>, **X. B. Ding**<sup>1\*</sup>, Y. Yang<sup>2</sup>, K. Yao<sup>2</sup>, L. Zhang<sup>3</sup>, F. Koike<sup>4</sup>, D. Kato<sup>5</sup>, I. Murakami<sup>5</sup>, H. A. Sakaue<sup>5</sup>, N. Nakamura<sup>6</sup>, C. Z. Dong<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Key Laboratory of Atomic and Molecular Physics and Functional Materials of Gansu Province, College of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, 730070, China

<sup>2</sup> Key Laboratory of Applied Ion Beam Ministry of Education, Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Plasma Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei 230000, China

<sup>4</sup> Department of Physics, Sophia University, Tokyo 102-8554, Japan

<sup>5</sup> National Institute for Fusion Science, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>6</sup> Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

The emission spectrum of tungsten ions can be used to diagnose the status of the fusion plasma[1,2]. Based on the experimental study of M1 transition spectrum of  $W^{53+}$  ion by Ralchenko et al. [3], the collisional-radiative model (CRM) were used to investigate the spectrum.

The configurations included in the present CRM are  $3s^23p^63d^3$ ,  $3s^13p^63d^4$ , and  $3s^23p^53d^4$ . In order to consider the electron correlation effects, the SD excited configurations, such as,  $3s^13p^63d^34l$  ( $l = 0 - 2$ ),  $3p^63d^5$ ,  $3p^63d^34s^2$  and  $3s^23p^63d^26l$  ( $l = 0 - 4$ ) are included as the correlation configurations.

The simulated spectrum is in good agreement with the observed spectrum on the EBIT. Five observed transitions were identified and assigned to the transitions within the multiplets of the ground configuration. The transition  $m$  in Fig1.(c) is predicted to be the M1 transition of  $W^{53+}$  ions which is not assigned in the previous work. This work provided the knowledge of the highly charged W ions which will be helpful for the future investigation on these ions and the fusion plasma.

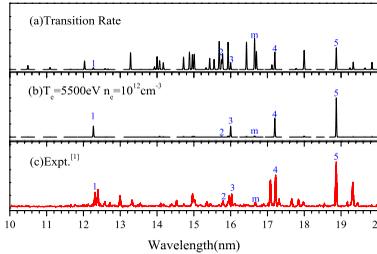


Figure 1: (a) Radiative transition rate, (b) Intensity from CRM. (c) Experimental spectra from the EBIT [3]. Each individual transition was assumed to have Gaussian profile with FWHM = 0.02nm.

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## Laser cooling of relativistic $O^{5+}$ ions at CSRe: experiment and simulation

H. B. Wang<sup>1</sup>, W. Q. Wen<sup>1,\*</sup>, D. Y. Chen<sup>1</sup>, Y. J. Yuan<sup>1</sup>, Z. K. Huang<sup>1</sup>, D. C. Zhang<sup>2</sup>, D. Winters<sup>3</sup>, M. Bussmann<sup>4</sup>, Th. Walther<sup>5</sup>, L. J. Mao<sup>1</sup>, J. C. Yang<sup>1</sup>, X. Ma<sup>1,\*</sup>, and Laser Cooling Collaboration

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 730000 Lanzhou, China

<sup>2</sup> School of Physics and Optoelectronic Engineering, Xidian University, 710071 Xi'an, China

<sup>3</sup> GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, D-64291, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>4</sup> Center for Advanced Systems Understanding, 02826 Görlitz & HZDR, 01328 Dresden, Germany

<sup>5</sup> Institut für Angewandte Physik, Technische Universität Darmstadt, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany

Laser cooling of  $O^{5+}$  ion beams with an energy of 275.7 MeV/u was successfully achieved at the storage ring CSRe in Lanzhou, China [1, 2]. To the best of our knowledge, the Li-like  $O^{5+}$  ions are the highest charge state and highest transition energy ions that have ever been laser-cooled. To explain the experimental results, we simulate the Schottky spectrum of bunched  $O^{5+}$  ions with and without laser cooling by employing the multi-particle tracking method. In the simulation, both the transverse oscillation and the photon-ion resonant interaction process are considered. For bunched ion beams, the power of the central peak is about several orders of magnitude higher than that of the sidebands, which was attributed to the ‘coherent effect’. The simulation systematically studied the dependence of the Schottky power on the ions number at different bunching and observation harmonics, and the ‘coherent effect’ has been interpreted for the first time [3]. For laser-cooled bunched ion beams, both the experimental and simulation Schottky spectra are shown in Fig. 1. The simulation result shows good agreement with the experimental result, providing a precise method to extract the momentum spread of the laser-cooled  $O^{5+}$  ion beams. In the experiment, the dynamics of laser cooling processes have been investigated systematically by detuning frequency between the bucket and the laser. With most of the ions laser-cooled to the center of the bucket, the relative longitudinal momentum spread of the  $O^{5+}$  ion beams reached  $\Delta p/p \approx 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$ , which is limited by the diagnostic resolution of the Schottky diagnostics for bunched ion beams. The experiment and simulation will benefit the further laser cooling and precision laser spectroscopy experiments at the storage rings and also Gamma Factory at CERN [4].

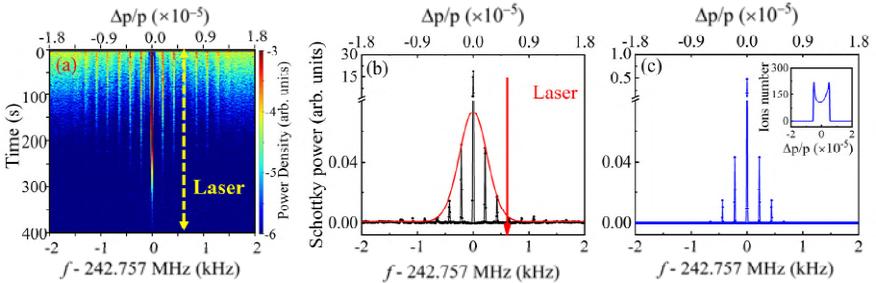


Figure 1 (a) The Schottky spectrum of laser-cooled bunched  $O^{5+}$  ions at the CSRe. (b) The Schottky spectrum extracted from figure (a) at 150 s. (c) The corresponding simulated Schottky spectrum of figure (b), in which the inset shows the momentum distribution used in the simulation.

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## First broadband laser cooling and XUV fluorescence detection of stored relativistic HCI

KEN UEERHOLZ<sup>1</sup>, LARS BOZYK<sup>2</sup>, MICHAEL BUSSMANN<sup>3,4</sup>, NOAH EIZENHÖFER<sup>5</sup>, VOLKER HANNEN<sup>1</sup>, MAX HORST<sup>5,6</sup>, DANIEL KIEFER<sup>5</sup>, NILS KIEFER<sup>7</sup>, SEBASTIAN KLAMMES<sup>2</sup>, THOMAS KÜHL<sup>2,8</sup>, BENEDIKT LANGFELD<sup>5</sup>, MARKUS LOESER<sup>4</sup>, XINWEN MA<sup>9</sup>, WILFRIED NÖRTERSCHÄUSER<sup>5,6</sup>, RODOLFO SANCHEZ<sup>2</sup>, ULRICH SCHRAMM<sup>4,10</sup>, MATHIAS SIEBOLD<sup>4</sup>, PETER SPILLER<sup>2</sup>, MARKUS STECK<sup>2</sup>, THOMAS STÖHLKER<sup>2,8,11</sup>, THOMAS WALTHER<sup>5,6</sup>, HANBING WANG<sup>9</sup>, CHRISTIAN WEINHEIMER<sup>1</sup>, WEIQIANG WEN<sup>9</sup> and DANYAL WINTERS<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Münster, Institute of Nuclear Physics (Germany)

<sup>2</sup>GSI Darmstadt (Germany), <sup>3</sup>CASUS Görlitz (Germany), <sup>4</sup>HZDR Dresden (Germany), <sup>5</sup>TU Darmstadt (Germany), <sup>6</sup>HFHF Darmstadt (Germany), <sup>7</sup>University Kassel (Germany), <sup>8</sup>HI Jena (Germany), <sup>9</sup>IMP Lanzhou (China), <sup>10</sup>TU Dresden (Germany), <sup>11</sup>University Jena (Germany)

At the highly relativistic energies and high intensities of the ion beams in the new SIS100 accelerator at FAIR, conventional beam cooling techniques (*e.g.* electron and stochastic cooling) have some limitations and laser cooling is a more elaborate and efficient method for cooling. Despite one specific requirement, *i.e.* the need for a fast electronic transition in the ions, at the SIS100 many different ions (element & charge state) can be laser-cooled, owing to the large magnetic rigidity of the SIS100 (max. 100 Tm). Importantly, the use of new pulsed (rep. rate ~MHz) and tunable CW laser systems (UV and VIS wavelengths) will greatly enlarge and enhance the potential of this cooling method. However, the much higher beam energies at the SIS100 also require new approaches for *in vacuo* detection of the fluorescence emitted by the ions, as it is required for laser spectroscopy and laser cooling.

In May 2021, an improved XUV fluorescence detection system and a new tunable pulsed UV laser system were employed for laser cooling of bunched relativistic (47% of *c*) carbon ions at the Experimental Storage Ring of GSI Helmholtzzentrum Darmstadt, Germany. Successful broadband laser cooling was demonstrated using this powerful (~200 mW), high repetition rate (~10 MHz) and tunable (wavelength and pulse duration) UV laser system. The experiment and its results will be discussed.

In addition, we will present our new fluorescence detection and spectroscopy system for the laser cooling project at the upcoming SIS100 accelerator. The new dispersed fluorescence detection system uses an aberration corrected laminar grating in grazing incidence geometry and an open face micro-channel plates detector in Chevron stack configuration (sensitive in the soft X-Ray regime) with position and time sensitive delay-line readout. If no energy resolution is required, the system can also be used for direct detection of the fluorescence photons with a significantly larger acceptance.

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## High-resolution spectroscopy of electronic $K$ x rays from muonic atoms

T. Okumura<sup>1,2</sup>, T. Azuma<sup>2,1</sup>, D. A. Bennett<sup>3</sup>, W. B. Doriese<sup>3</sup>, M. S. Durkin<sup>3</sup>, J. W. Fowler<sup>3</sup>, J. D. Gard<sup>3</sup>, T. Hashimoto<sup>4</sup>, R. Hayakawa<sup>1,5</sup>, G. C. Hilton<sup>3</sup>, Y. Ichinohe<sup>5</sup>, P. Indelicato<sup>6</sup>, T. Isobe<sup>2</sup>, S. Kanda<sup>7</sup>, D. Kato<sup>8</sup>, M. Katsuragawa<sup>9</sup>, N. Kawamura<sup>7</sup>, Y. Kino<sup>10</sup>, N. Kominato<sup>5</sup>, Y. Miyake<sup>9</sup>, K. M. Morgan<sup>3</sup>, H. Noda<sup>11</sup>, G. C. O'Neil<sup>3</sup>, S. Okada<sup>12</sup>, K. Okutsu<sup>10</sup>, H. Oomamiuda<sup>5</sup>, T. Osawa<sup>5</sup>, N. Paul<sup>6</sup>, C. D. Reinstema<sup>3</sup>, T. Sato<sup>5</sup>, D. R. Schmidt<sup>3</sup>, K. Shimomura<sup>7</sup>, P. Strasser<sup>7</sup>, H. Suda<sup>1</sup>, D. S. Swetz<sup>3</sup>, T. Takahashi<sup>9</sup>, S. Takeda<sup>9</sup>, S. Takeshita<sup>7</sup>, M. Tampo<sup>7</sup>, H. Tatsuno<sup>1</sup>, X. M. Tong<sup>1,3</sup>, Y. Toyama<sup>12</sup>, Y. Ueno<sup>2</sup>, J. N. Ullom<sup>3</sup>, S. Watanabe<sup>14</sup>, S. Yamada<sup>5</sup>, and T. Yamashita<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo 1920397, Japan,

<sup>2</sup>RIKEN, Wako 3510198, Japan,

<sup>3</sup>National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305, USA,

<sup>4</sup>Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Tokai 3191184, Japan,

<sup>5</sup>Rikkyo University, Tokyo 1718501, Japan,

<sup>6</sup>Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, Sorbonne Université, CNRS, ENS-PSL Research University, Collège de France, Case 74, 4, place Jussieu, 75005 Paris, France,

<sup>7</sup>High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Tsukuba 3050801, Japan,

<sup>8</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science (NIFS), Toki, Gifu 5095292, Japan,

<sup>9</sup>Kavli IPMU (WPI), The University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba 2778583, Japan,

<sup>10</sup>Tohoku University, Sendai, Miyagi 9808578, Japan,

<sup>11</sup>Osaka University, Osaka 5600043, Japan,

<sup>12</sup>Chubu University, Kasugai, Aichi 4878501, Japan,

<sup>13</sup>University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 3058573, Japan,

<sup>14</sup>Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), Sagami-hara, Kanagawa 2525210, Japan

A muonic atom consists of a negatively-charged muon and a nucleus, sometimes accompanied by bound electrons. When a negative muon encounters an atom, the muon is captured in a highly excited state of the atom and then deexcites to lower energy levels step-by-step with the emission of Auger electrons and muonic x rays. Electron holes formed during this cascade process are immediately filled by the upper-level electrons, e.g., via characteristic x-ray emission.

We carried out high-resolution measurements of electronic  $K$  x rays from muonic atoms at J-PARC using a state-of-the-art x-ray detector, Transition-Edge Sensor (TES) microcalorimeters.

For muonic Fe ( $\mu\text{Fe}$ ) in a Fe metal [1], we observed an asymmetric and broad peak of electronic  $K\alpha$  x rays, as shown in Figure 1. This feature reflects the dynamics of the cascade process because the energies of the  $K$  x rays are sensitive to the nuclear-charge screening by the muon and electron holes at the moment of the x-ray emission. In dense targets like metals, electron refilling from the surrounding follows, which is similar to de-excitation dynamics of highly-charged ions in metals [2].

On the other hand, for muonic Ar ( $\mu\text{Ar}$ ) in a gas phase [3], we found distinctively-resolved several peaks corresponding to highly-charged muonic atoms with a few bound electrons, where electron refilling is absent.

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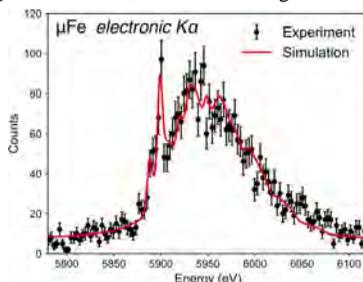


Figure 1: electronic  $K$  x-ray spectrum.

## Absolute nuclear radius of iridium from precision measurements and calculations of EUV and X-ray transitions in highly charged ions

A. Hosier<sup>a,b</sup>, Dipti<sup>b</sup>, R. Silwal<sup>c</sup>, A. Lapierre<sup>d</sup>, S. A. Blundell<sup>e</sup>, S. Sanders<sup>a</sup>, Y. Yang<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Szypryt<sup>f</sup>, G. O'Neil<sup>f</sup>, J. N. Tan<sup>b</sup>, A. Naing<sup>b</sup>, J. D. Gillaspay<sup>b,g</sup>, J. M. Dreiling<sup>b</sup>, G. Gwinner<sup>h</sup>, A. C. C. Villari<sup>d</sup>, Yu. Ralchenko<sup>b</sup>, E. Takacs<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634-0978

<sup>b</sup>National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899

<sup>c</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608

<sup>d</sup>Facility for Rare Isotope Beams, 640 S Shaw Ln, East Lansing, MI 48824

<sup>e</sup>University of Grenoble Alpes, CEA, CNRS, IRIG, SyMMES, 38000 Grenoble, France

<sup>f</sup>National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305

<sup>g</sup>National Science Foundation, Alexandria, VA 22314

<sup>h</sup>University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada

The absolute nuclear radius of <sup>193</sup>Ir [1] has been determined by precisely measuring the relative difference in charge radii between osmium and iridium isotopes by novel spectroscopic observations of highly charged ions in the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) and x-ray regime. The electron beam ion trap (EBIT) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) was used at a beam energy of about 18 keV to produce highly charged ions of Os and Ir.

The light-emission spectra generated by electron impact excitation were observed using a flat-field grazing-incidence spectrometer [2] over a range of 4 nm to 20 nm and recorded using an EUV CCD detector with a pixel resolution of about 0.008 nm. Simultaneously, x-ray photons were collected with the NIST Transition-Edge Sensor (TES) microcalorimeter [3] over a broadband energy range of roughly 500 eV to 8000 eV with an energy resolution of around 4 eV.

The dominant spectral lines of both Os and Ir observed in the EUV and x-ray range were Na-like  $3s-3p_{1/2}$ ,  $3s-3p_{3/2}$  and Mg-like  $3s^2-3p_{1/2}$ ,  $3s^2-3p_{3/2}$  transitions respectively. The difference in the wavelength between the corresponding Ir and Os transitions was measured over the course of several days by cycling the injection of Os, Ir into the EBIT. Calibration of the instrument was regularly performed during the run by injecting Ne and observing lines from trace elements of Xe and Ba.

The observed wavelength differences are directly related to the difference in the mean square radii through the expansion of the nuclear Seltzer moment. Precision atomic structure calculations were performed using GRASP2K [4] and RMBPT [5] packages. A comparison with prior nuclear physics experimental methods will be reported.

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## Laser Spectroscopy of $^{12}\text{C}^{4+}$ : First results towards an all-optical charge radius determination

Phillip Imgram, Kristian König, Bernhard Maaß\*, Patrick Müller, Wilfried Nörtershäuser

Institute for Nuclear Physics, Technical University of Darmstadt, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany

(\*) Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, IL 60439, USA

The size of an object is one of the most obvious observables. This also holds true for very small objects such as atomic nuclei. Therefore the nuclear size is of scientific interest since the discovery of its existence by Rutherford. Different measurement techniques have been developed over time such as elastic electron scattering or muonic spectroscopy to extract nuclear charge radii whereas atomic spectroscopy has so far been limited to H and He or to the differential nuclear charge radii of short-lived isotopes accessed by collinear laser spectroscopy (CLS). In a new approach we want to exploit the fast measurement scheme of CLS to optically measure the absolute charge radius of further He-like ions ( $\text{Be}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{B}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{C}^{4+}$ , ...) by exciting the ions from the metastable  $2\ ^3\text{S}_1$  state, which has a lifetime of a few 10-100 ms, to the  $2\ ^3\text{P}_J$  states. A transition frequency accuracy of approx. 1 MHz is targeted using simultaneous collinear and anticollinear laser spectroscopy. This experimental value is to be compared with nonrelativistic QED calculations [1] that are currently being performed. The results will compliment and improve existing measurements of nuclear charge radii.

The first high-precision collinear laser spectroscopy measurements of  $^{12}\text{C}^{4+}$  have been carried out at the Collinear Apparatus for Laser Spectroscopy and Applied Physics (COALA) at the Institute of Nuclear Physics of TU Darmstadt which has recently been upgraded with an electron beam ion source to produce the highly charged ions. This contribution will summarize the current status of the project and present first results which will serve to benchmark the QED calculations. This project is supported by the German Research Foundation (Project-ID 279384907 – SFB1245).

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# POSTERS A

## Probing surface magnetism with highly charged ions

P. Dergham<sup>1</sup>, F. Aumayr<sup>2</sup>, E. Lamour<sup>1</sup>, S. Macé<sup>1</sup>, C. Prigent<sup>1</sup>, S. Steydli<sup>1</sup>, D. Vernhet<sup>1</sup>, M. Werl<sup>2</sup>,  
R.A. Wilhelm<sup>2</sup>, M. Trassinelli<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institut des NanoSciences de Paris, UMR 7588 CNRS- Sorbonne Université, Paris, 75005, France

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Applied Physics, TU Wien, Vienna, 1040, Austria

The interaction between highly charged ions and surfaces started in the '90s and it has been deeply investigated since then. Few studies have been accomplished with surfaces that present some defined magnetic order, as magnetic domains of a ferromagnetic phase. Here, we investigate slow HCI, during a grazing collision that capture electrons in highly excited states from the very first atomic layers, which could be in a particular magnetic phase. The working hypothesis is that the subsequent electron and photon emission bears the fingerprint of the local spin-ordering of the sample allowing magnetic properties' characterization of the sample. The ability to detect the presence of a ferromagnetic ordered phase in ion-surface interaction, even with no external magnetic field applied, was demonstrated in the past using Auger spectroscopy [1]. In these first attempts, only a qualitative evidence was obtained and a dispute arose in the scientific community on the general applicability of this method. Theoretical studies could not clarify this controversy. The goal of our project is to provide answers to these questions with a new approach where emitted X-ray photon and ion charge state (coupled eventually with energy loss) after the collision are simultaneously detected. This experimental method should allow us to characterize the collisional dynamics and provide quantitative information on the surface magnetization. The coincidence between X-rays and ions with a limited modification of their charge by the collision will enable us to efficiently identify grazing collisions for which the interatomic Coulomb decay [2] is not dominant. Indeed, this process does not conserve the spin orientation and consequently the information about a possible spin orientation of the sample surface. The energy of the X-rays selected by ion detection coincidence will allow identifying the spin of the populated levels and, accordingly, the magnetic phase of the sample surface. Preliminary results will be presented.

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## Shape and satellite studies of HCI high-accuracy X-ray spectra by Bayesian methods

M. Trassinelli

Institut des NanoSciences de Paris, UMR 7588 CNRS- Sorbonne Université, Paris, 75005, France

High-accuracy spectroscopy commonly requires dedicated investigations on spectral line modeling to avoid to add possible systematic errors. For such a kind of problem, analysis of  $\chi^2$ , likelihood values or other criteria, are normally implemented to choose between the different spectrum modeling. These standard practices are however affected by several problems and, in the first place, their uselessness if there is no a clear propensity to a specific model. Such issues are fixed by Bayesian statistics in the context of which a probability can be assigned to different models/hypotheses from the analysis of a same set of data. These probabilities are calculated from the integration of the likelihood function over the model parameter space with the evaluation of the so-called Bayesian evidence. Here I will apply the Bayesian model selection method in the context of heavy HCI X-ray spectroscopy. In particular, I will present the result of the analysis of spectral lines corresponding of helium-, lithium- and beryllium-like uranium ions obtained in a recent experiment [1] (fig. left). I will show how to assign probabilities to different line profiles (Gaussian, Supergaussian, ..., straight line, curved line, ...) from the evaluation of the Bayesian evidence. Moreover, when the presence of a satellite line cannot be excluded (fig. right), I will present how to correctly estimate the position of the main spectral component. These analyses have been obtained by the freely available code `nested_fit` [2] based on the nested sampling algorithm for the evaluation of the Bayesian evidence [3].

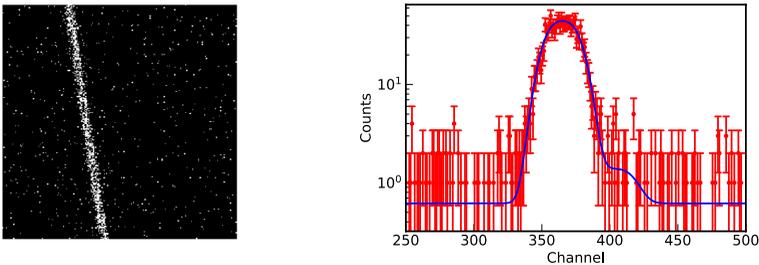


Figure 1: Left:  $1s^2 2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 2s^2 2s_{1/2}$  lithium-like uranium transition detected by a X-ray CCD mounted on a high-resolution Bragg spectrometer. Right: Projection on the dispersion axis modeled with two spectral contributions.

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## Testing QED in heliumlike high-Z ions, a Bayesian approach

M. Trassinelli<sup>1</sup>, L. Duval<sup>1,2</sup>, P. Indelicato<sup>2</sup>, J. Machado<sup>2,3</sup>, N. Paul<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institut des NanoSciences de Paris, UMR 7588 CNRS- Sorbonne Université, Paris, 75005, France

<sup>2</sup>Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, Sorbonne Université, ENS-PSL Research University, Collège de France, CNRS, 75005 Paris, France

<sup>3</sup>Laboratory of Instrumentation, Biomedical Engineering and Radiation Physics (LIBPhys-UNL), Department of Physics, NOVA School of Science and Technology, NOVA University Lisbon, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal

Quantum Electrodynamics (QED) is, at present, the most tested foundational theory, with an accuracy of one part in a trillion for the gyromagnetic factor of free electron. In atomic systems, the situation is more complex due to the presence of a nucleus structure and even more demanding for heavy highly charged ions (with  $Z\alpha \lesssim 1$ ), due to the non-converging perturbation expansion in  $Z\alpha \lesssim 1$ . In light of new high-accuracy measurements on He-like ions, in 2012 Chantler and coworkers claimed a deviation of QED predictions, with a dependency on  $Z^3$ , for the energies of  $n = 2 \rightarrow 1$  transitions in medium/high-Z two-electrons ions [1]. Such a claim has been fought back from more recent studies via alternative statistical analyses and new measurements [2–5], all confirming QED predictions. These investigations are however exclusively based on standard (frequentist) statistical methods. Here we present a new study based on Bayesian probability to test the relevance of a possible deviation of QED predictions in He-like ion transitions. Differently to frequentist methods, where only criteria are available to choose among models, Bayesian methods allow to assign probabilities to different hypotheses (QED is right, a deviation with a dependency on  $Z$ , on  $Z^2$ , etc.). The evaluation of each model probability is based on the computation of the Bayesian evidence (marginalized likelihood), which consist on the integration of the likelihood function over the model parameter values. We present here the results of new different statistical studies (Bayesian and frequentist), including the very recent measurements on He-like sulfur and uranium [6], which will be compared with the past results. In particular, when the same data than Ref. [1], the Bayesian analysis indicates a dependency on  $Z^2$  as the most probable, and not on  $Z^3$  like Chantler et al [1].

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## Two-loop self-energy corrections to the bound-electron $g$ -factor: Status of M-term calculations

**Bastian Sikora**, Vladimir A. Yerokhin\*, Christoph H. Keitel and Zoltán Harman

Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg, Germany

(\*) Center for Advanced Studies, Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University, St. Petersburg, Russia

The theoretical uncertainty of the bound-electron  $g$ -factor in heavy hydrogenlike ions is dominated by uncalculated QED Feynman diagrams with two self-energy loops. Precision calculations of these diagrams in which the interaction between electron and nucleus is treated exactly are needed to improve the theoretical accuracy of the bound-electron  $g$ -factor in the high- $Z$  regime. Results of such calculations are highly relevant for ongoing and future experiments with high- $Z$  ions as well as for an independent determination of fundamental constants such as the electron mass  $m_e$  and the fine structure constant  $\alpha$  from the bound-electron  $g$ -factor [1]. Furthermore, comparisons of theory and experiment for heavy ions can serve as a probe for physics beyond the Standard Model after an improvement of the theoretical accuracy through the completion of two-loop calculations [2].

Due to the presence of ultraviolet divergences, two-loop self-energy Feynman diagrams need to be split into the loop-after-loop (LAL) contribution and the so-called F-, M- and P-terms which require different analytical and numerical techniques. The F-term corresponds to the ultraviolet divergent part of the nested and overlapping loop diagrams with free electron propagators inside the self-energy loops. The M-term corresponds to the ultraviolet finite part of nested and overlapping loop diagrams in which the Coulomb interaction in intermediate states is taken into account exactly. In our previous work, we have obtained full results for LAL and the F-term [3]. In this work, we present our results for the M-term contribution. P-term contributions correspond to diagrams which contain both bound-electron propagators inside the self-energy loops as well as an ultraviolet subdiagram and will be considered in a future work.

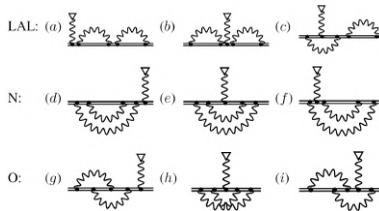


Figure 1: Furry-picture Feynman diagrams of the two-loop self-energy correction to the bound-electron  $g$ -factor.

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## Theory of the magnetic moments and hyperfine splitting of ${}^3\text{He}^+$

**Bastian Sikora**, Natalia S. Oreshkina, Igor Valuev, Zoltán Harman and Christoph H. Keitel

Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg, Germany

In an external magnetic field, the ground state of the  ${}^3\text{He}^+$  ion is split into four sublevels due to the combined hyperfine splitting and Zeeman effect. By measuring transition frequencies between these sublevels, it is possible to determine the  $g$ -factor of the bound electron, the ground-state hyperfine splitting as well as the shielded magnetic moment of the nucleus [1].

In this work, we present the theoretical calculations of the nuclear shielding constant, the ground-state hyperfine splitting and the bound-electron  $g$ -factor [2]. The theoretical uncertainty of the bound-electron  $g$ -factor is dominated by the uncertainty of the fine-structure constant  $\alpha$ . This would allow an independent determination of  $\alpha$  in future, provided that the experimental precision can be improved accordingly [3]. Combining the experimental value for the shielded nuclear magnetic moment and the theoretical value for the nuclear shielding constant, we extracted the magnetic moment of the bare nucleus with unprecedented precision, enabling new applications in magnetometry. Furthermore, we extracted the nuclear Zemach radius from the experimental hyperfine splitting value, in tension with the established literature value [4].

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## Calculations of Delbrück scattering to all orders in $\alpha Z$

J. Sommerfeldt, V. A. Yerokhin, R. A. Müller, A. Surzhykov

Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, D-38116 Braunschweig, Germany

Delbrück scattering is the process in which a photon is elastically scattered by the Coulomb field of a nucleus or ion via the production of virtual electron-positron pairs, see figure 1.

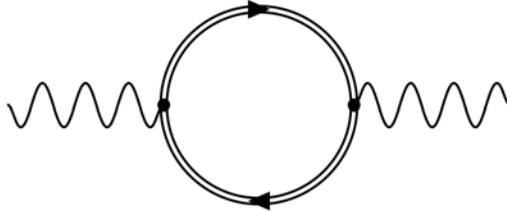


Figure 1: Leading-order Feynman diagram for Delbrück scattering.

It is one of the few non-linear quantum electrodynamical processes that can be observed experimentally [1] and, hence, testing the respective theoretical predictions serves as an important test of the QED theory in strong electromagnetic fields. However, despite the strong motivation for the theoretical analysis of Delbrück scattering, most of the previous studies have been limited to approximations regarding the coupling between the virtual electron positron pairs and the nucleus. For example, many authors have used the first order Born approximation in which all interactions with the Coulomb field beyond the lowest order are neglected [2]. The accuracy of this approximation wanes for higher nuclear charges which are of particular experimental interest. Other methods, like the high-energy large- and small-angle approximation, also have strong limitations on the parameter regimes in which they are applicable [3].

In this contribution, therefore, we present an efficient approach to calculate amplitudes for Delbrück scattering [4]. Our formalism is based on the exact analytical Dirac-Coulomb Greens function and, hence, accounts for the interaction with nucleus to all orders including the Coulomb corrections.

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## Direct high precision measurement of the $Q$ -value of the electron capture in $^{163}\text{Ho}$ and metastable states in highly charged ions

**K. Kromer**<sup>1</sup>, M. Brass<sup>2</sup>, J. R. Crespo López-Urrutia<sup>1</sup>, V. Debierre<sup>2</sup>, M. Door<sup>1</sup>, H. Dorrer<sup>3</sup>, Ch. E. Düllmann<sup>3,4,5</sup>, S. Eliseev<sup>1</sup>, C. Enss<sup>6</sup>, P. Filianin<sup>1</sup>, L. Gastaldo<sup>6</sup>, Z. Harman<sup>1</sup>, M. W. Haverkort<sup>2</sup>, J. Herkenhoff<sup>1</sup>, P. Indelicato<sup>7</sup>, C. H. Keitel<sup>1</sup>, D. Lange<sup>1</sup>, C. Lyu<sup>1</sup>, Yu. N. Novikov<sup>8</sup>, D. Renisch<sup>4,5</sup>, A. Rischka<sup>1</sup>, R.X. Schüssler<sup>1</sup>, Ch. Schweiger<sup>1</sup>, and K. Blaum<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Max-Planck- Institut für Kernphysik, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Theoretical Physics, Heidelberg University, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>3</sup>Institut für Kernchemie, Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, 55128 Mainz, Germany

<sup>4</sup>Helmholtz-Institut Mainz, 55128 Mainz, Germany

<sup>5</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>6</sup>Kirchhoff-Institute for Physics, Heidelberg University, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>7</sup>Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, Sorbonne Université, CNRS, ENS-PSL Research University, Collège de France, 75005 Paris, France

<sup>8</sup>NRC “Kurchatov Institute”-Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina 188300, Russia

The high-precision Penning-trap mass spectrometer Pentatrap [1] features a stack of five Penning traps and determines mass-ratios with a relative uncertainty below 10 ppt. Mass-ratio determinations of stable and long-lived highly charged ions have numerous applications, among others, in neutrino physics [2] and the search of possible clock transitions in highly charged ions (HCI) [3]. The unique features of Pentatrap include access to HCI, a stable 7 T magnet, and a cryogenic detection system with single ion phase sensitivity. The latest measurements include the  $Q$  value of the beta-decay of  $^{163}\text{Ho}$  with a relative uncertainty of below 7 ppt. In  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  a long-lived metastable electronic state was discovered.

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## High-Resolution X-Ray Spectroscopy of He-like Uranium using Novel Microcalorimeter Detectors

Ph. Pfäfflein<sup>1,2,3</sup>, S. Allgeier<sup>4</sup>, Z. Anelkovic<sup>2</sup>, S. Bernitt<sup>1,2,3</sup>, A. Borovik<sup>5</sup>, L. Duval<sup>6</sup>, A. Fleischmann<sup>4</sup>, O. Forstner<sup>1,2,3</sup>, M. Friedrich<sup>4</sup>, J. Glorius<sup>2</sup>, A. Gumberidze<sup>2</sup>, Ch. Hahn<sup>1,2</sup>, F. Herfurth<sup>2</sup>, D. Hengstler<sup>4</sup>, M. O. Herdrich<sup>1,2,3</sup>, P.-M. Hillenbrand<sup>5</sup>, A. Kalinin<sup>2</sup>, M. Kiffer<sup>1,3</sup>, F. M. Kröger<sup>1,3</sup>, M. Kubullek<sup>3</sup>, P. Kuntz<sup>4</sup>, M. Lestinsky<sup>2</sup>, B. Löher<sup>2</sup>, E. B. Menz<sup>1,2,3</sup>, T. Over<sup>1,3</sup>, N. Petridis<sup>2</sup>, S. Ringleb<sup>1,3</sup>, R. S. Sidhu<sup>2</sup>, U. Spillmann<sup>2</sup>, S. Trotsenko<sup>1,2</sup>, A. Warczak<sup>7</sup>, G. Weber<sup>1,2</sup>, B. Zhu<sup>1,2,3</sup>, C. Enss<sup>4</sup>, and Th. Stöhlker<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> HI Jena, Jena, Germany

<sup>2</sup> GSI, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>3</sup> IOQ, Univ. of Jena, Jena, Germany

<sup>4</sup> KIP, Heidelberg Univ., Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>5</sup> I.PI, Gießen Univ., Gießen, Germany

<sup>6</sup> LKB, Univ. Paris Sorbonne, Paris, France

<sup>7</sup> Jagiellonian Univ., Krakow, Poland

Helium-like ions are the simplest atomic multibody systems and their study along the isoelectronic sequence provides a unique testing ground for the interplay of the effects of electron–electron correlation, relativity and quantum electrodynamics. However, for high- $Z$  ions with nuclear charge  $Z > 54$ , where inner-shell transition energies reach up to 100 keV, there is currently no data available with high enough resolution and precision to challenge state-of-the-art theory [1]. In this context the recent development of metallic magnetic calorimeter (MMC) detectors is of particular importance. Their high spectral resolution of a few tens of eV FWHM at 100 keV incident photon energy in combination with a broad spectral acceptance down to a few keV will enable new types of precision x-ray studies [2].

We report on the first application of MMC detectors for high-resolution x-ray spectroscopy at the electron cooler of the low-energy storage ring CRYRING@ESR at GSI, Darmstadt. Within the presented experiment, the x-ray emission associated with radiative recombination of stored hydrogen-like uranium ions and cooler electrons was studied. Two MMC detectors developed within the SPARC collaboration [3] were placed at observation angles of  $0^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$  with respect to the ion beam axis. Special emphasis will be given to the achieved spectral resolution of better than 90 eV at x-ray energies close to 100 keV enabling for the first time to resolve the substructure of the  $K_{\alpha 1}$  and  $K_{\alpha 2}$  lines. Furthermore, the various unique aspects resulting from the selected detection geometry in combination with the broad spectral acceptance of the detectors will be presented.

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## Laser Spectroscopy of $^{12}\text{C}^{4+}$ : First results towards an all-optical charge radius determination

Phillip Imgram, Kristian König, Bernhard Maaß\*, Patrick Müller, Wilfried Nörtershäuser

Institute for Nuclear Physics, Technical University of Darmstadt, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany

(\*) Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, IL 60439, USA

The size of an object is one of the most obvious observables. This also holds true for very small objects such as atomic nuclei. Therefore the nuclear size is of scientific interest since the discovery of its existence by Rutherford. Different measurement techniques have been developed over time such as elastic electron scattering or muonic spectroscopy to extract nuclear charge radii whereas atomic spectroscopy has so far been limited to H and He or to the differential nuclear charge radii of short-lived isotopes accessed by collinear laser spectroscopy (CLS). In a new approach we want to exploit the fast measurement scheme of CLS to optically measure the absolute charge radius of further He-like ions ( $\text{Be}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{B}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{C}^{4+}$ , ...) by exciting the ions from the metastable  $2\ ^3\text{S}_1$  state, which has a lifetime of a few 10-100 ms, to the  $2\ ^3\text{P}_J$  states. A transition frequency accuracy of approx. 1 MHz is targeted using simultaneous collinear and anticollinear laser spectroscopy. This experimental value is to be compared with nonrelativistic QED calculations [1] that are currently being performed. The results will compliment and improve existing measurements of nuclear charge radii.

The first high-precision collinear laser spectroscopy measurements of  $^{12}\text{C}^{4+}$  have been carried out at the Collinear Apparatus for Laser Spectroscopy and Applied Physics (COALA) at the Institute of Nuclear Physics of TU Darmstadt which has recently been upgraded with an electron beam ion source to produce the highly charged ions. This contribution will summarize the current status of the project and present first results which will serve to benchmark the QED calculations. This project is supported by the German Research Foundation (Project-ID 279384907 – SFB1245).

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## High resolution measurement of the $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 2s_{1/2}$ intra-shell transition in He-like uranium

R Loetzsch<sup>1</sup>, U Spillmann<sup>2</sup>, D Banas<sup>3</sup>, H Beyer<sup>2</sup>, P Dergham<sup>4</sup>, L Duval<sup>5</sup>, J Glorius<sup>2</sup>, R Grisenti<sup>2</sup>, A Gumberidze<sup>2</sup>, P-M Hillenbrand<sup>2</sup>, P Indelicato<sup>3</sup>, Y Litvinov<sup>2</sup>, P Jagodzinski<sup>3</sup>, E Lamour<sup>4</sup>, N Paul<sup>5</sup>, G Paulus<sup>1,6</sup>, N Petridis<sup>2</sup>, M Scheidel<sup>2</sup>, R S Sidhu<sup>2</sup>, S Steydli<sup>4</sup>, K Szary<sup>3</sup>, S Trotsenko<sup>2</sup>, I Uchmann<sup>1,6</sup>, G Weber<sup>6</sup>, T Stoehlker<sup>1,2,6</sup> and M Trassinelli<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Optics and Quantum Electronics, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Jena, Germany

<sup>2</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Physics, Jan Kochanowski University, Kielce, Poland

<sup>4</sup>Institut des NanoSciences de Paris, CNRS, Sorbonne Universités, Paris, France

<sup>5</sup>Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, Sorbonne Université, CNRS, ENS-PSL Research Univ., Collège de France, Paris, France

<sup>6</sup>Helmholtz-Institut Jena, Jena, Germany

He-like ions, the simplest multi-body atomic systems, offer the possibility to probe QED correlation and electron interaction effects. The theoretical description of these effects in extrem high electric fields, as for high-Z ions, is still challenging and different approaches leaves to different results. Thus tests by experiments are needed. By measuring the difference in transition energies between He- and Li-like ions, it is additionally possible to effectively isolate the electron correlations effects. Precision spectroscopy of He-like heaviest ions is also experimentally very challenging and the  $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 2s_{1/2}$  transition in uranium was only measured in an pilot experiment [1] at the ESR with limited accuracy.

We measured the  $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 2s_{1/2}$  transition in He-like uranium at the ESR of GSI, employing a bent crystal Bragg spectrometer. This allows for an energy resolution of  $\sim 2.7$  eV and an statistical accuracy of  $\sim 0.06$  eV. By comparing the line to the corresponding transition in Li-like uranium, we reach for an accuracy of  $\sim 0.15$  eV on the absolute energy of the He-like and  $\sim 0.06$  eV for the relative measurement of the two lines. This allows for an unmatched test of electron correlation effects and two-loop corrections of Quantum Electrodynamics in few electron systems in strong electric fields with the errors of the measurement comparable to the best theoretical values.

This research has been conducted in the frame-work of the SPARC collaboration, experiment E125 of FAIR Phase-0 supported by GSI. It is further supported by the Extreme Matter Institute EMMI and by the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research as well as by the innovation pro-gramme (Grant No 682841 "ASTRUM") and the grant agreement n° 6544002, ENSAR2. We acknowledge substantial support by ErUM-FSP APPA (BMBF n° 05P19SJFAA) too.

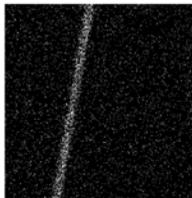


Figure 1: Detector image of the  $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 2s_{1/2}$  transition in He-like uranium. Dispersion is in the horizontal direction. The slant of the line is due to the Doppler shift.

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## Path integral formalism for Dirac propagators in atomic physics

Sreya Banerjee, Zoltan Harman

Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics  
Saupfercheckweg 1, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

Current improvements in the experimental study of highly charged ions allow to determine the various properties of these ions with unprecedented accuracy. The recently constructed PENTATRAP Penning-trap setup enables a direct access to electron binding energies in a given quantum ground state, to scrutinize atomic structure theory and quantum electrodynamics with electronvolt precision [1-3]. This suggests a novel formulation of QED, enabling to take into account the strong, non-perturbative effect of the binding nuclear field. The very basic building blocks of perturbative calculations in atomic structure and collision theory are Green's functions. We extend this study of Green's functions, in the nonperturbative regime, using Feynman's path integral approach.

As a first step towards a full path-integral based formalism, we derive the free propagator describing the electrons moving in the absence of a potential [4], followed by the propagator in the presence of a strong attractive Coulomb field or the Dirac Coulomb Green's function (DCGF). This work is then followed by the calculation of the energy shift due to vacuum polarization using perturbation theory based on the path integral.

For the free relativistic Dirac particle, the effective Hamiltonian for the iterated Dirac equation is constructed. The corresponding Green's function is expanded into partial waves in spherical coordinates. The radial part of this Green's function is then converted into a path integral, through reparametrisation of the paths by local time rescaling, followed by a one-to-one mapping of the radial variable with the local time parameter [5]. This yields a closed form of the Green's function. Following the same procedure, the DCGF is diagonalised in Biedenharn's basis [6] into a radial path integral, the effective action of which is similar to that of the non-relativistic hydrogen atom. We convert the radial path integral from Coulomb type to that of an isotropic harmonic oscillator through coordinate transformation along with local time rescaling. As such, an explicit path integral representation of the DCGF is obtained, along with the energy spectrum of the bound states. Once an explicit form of the DCGF is obtained, we use it to study the energy shift produced by the Uehling potential where we construct the modified action with the insertion of a perturbing potential. The perturbed Green's function is then obtained at order  $n$  with  $n$  insertions of this perturbing potential. The energy perturbation is obtained from the poles of this Green's function.

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**Multi-configuration Dirac-Hatree-Fock calculations for  $W^{67+}$  and  $Pb^{75+}$** **Falta Yadav, Arun Goyal\*, Narendra Singh**

Department of Physics &amp; Astrophysics, University of Delhi, India-110007

\*Department of Physics, SLC, University of Delhi, India-110032

Energy levels and radiative data are presented for 15 fine-structure levels belonging to the configurations  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$ ,  $1s^2 2s^1 2p^4$  and  $1s^2 2p^5$  of  $W^{67+}$  and  $Pb^{75+}$  ions using general-purpose relativistic atomic structure package (GRASP2k)[1]. Radiative data have been calculated for electric dipole (E1) and magnetic quadrupole (M2) among these levels. Our calculated data of  $W^{67+}$  and  $Pb^{75+}$  agree very well with the results presented by C. Naze et al. [2] and J. Li. et al. and H. L. Zhang and D. H. Sampson [3,4]. We believe that our results may be useful in the areas of astrophysical investigations and application and fusion plasma research.

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## **Radiative properties of Rb-isoelectronic Technetium (Tc VII), Ruthenium (Ru VIII) and Rhodium (Rh IX) ions for astrophysical applications**

**Jyoti, Bindiya Arora**

Department of Physics, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab 143005, India

In this work, we present high-accuracy spectroscopic properties such as line strengths, transition probabilities and oscillator strengths for allowed transitions among  $nD_{3/2,5/2}$ ,  $n'S_{1/2}$  and  $n'P_{1/2,3/2}$  ( $n = 4, n' = 5, 6$ ) states of Rb-isoelectronic Tc (Tc VII), Ru (Ru VIII) and Rh (Rh IX) ions due to their necessity for the analysis of astrophysical phenomena undergoing inside the heavenly bodies containing Tc, Ru and Rh ions. Due to scarcity of computational data of atomic properties as well as considerable discrepancies lying within the literature of these ions, the precise determination of these properties is prerequisite. Therefore, for this purpose, we have implemented relativistic many body perturbation theory (RMBPT) for the evaluation of wave functions of the considered states. For better accuracy, we have accounted for electron interactions through random phase approximation, Brückner orbitals and structural radiations of wave functions in our RMBPT method for further evaluation of electric dipole amplitudes precisely. Combining these values of the observed wavelengths, the above transition properties and radiative lifetimes of a number of excited states of Tc VII, Ru VIII and Rh IX ions have been calculated. For further validation of our work, we have compared our results with the data already available in literature.

## Delhi Penning Trap for measurements of radiative lifetimes of atomic metastable states

Sugam Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Deepak Chhimwal<sup>2</sup>, C.P. Safvan<sup>1</sup>, W. Quint<sup>3</sup>, M. Vogel<sup>3</sup>, L. Nair<sup>2</sup>

1. Inter-University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi, India
2. Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, India
3. GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, Germany

The study of forbidden optical transitions of highly ionized atoms is the subject of fundamental research and plays an essential role in the generation of atomic frequency standards [1], determining fundamental constants [2], tests of the Standard Model [3], astrophysics [4], and testing quantum electrodynamics (QED) for simple multi-body systems [2].

A cryogenic Penning trap at Inter-University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi, has been designed and developed to capture highly charged ions of specific  $m/q$  from an external Electron Cyclotron Resonance (ECR) ion source. The highly energetic ions from the ECR ion source are decelerated before being captured at the center of the Penning trap. The overall schematic of the Delhi Penning Trap (DPT) is shown in figure 1.

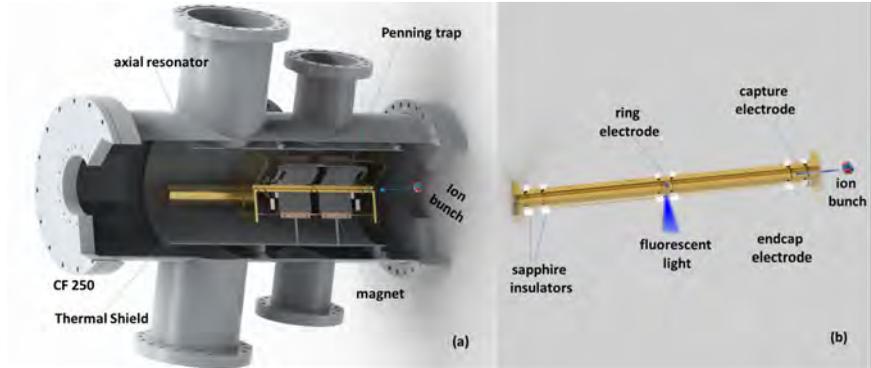


Figure 1: (a) Schematic overview of the Delhi Penning Trap, (b) Cross-section view of electrodes

In this paper, recent developments of the DPT at IUAC are described, including the design, fabrication, testing of the trap, its detection system, and the use of this Penning trap to precisely measure the radiative lifetimes of metastable states of atomic systems. The first results on the metastable lifetime of the  $^2P_{1/2} \rightarrow ^2P_{3/2}$  transitions in the boron-like ions are expected in the near future.

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**InF<sup>+</sup> molecule for future nuclear–spin–dependent P–violating experiments****Yuly Chamorro**, Anastasia Borschevsky, Lukáš Pástečka\*

Van Swinderen Institute, University of Groningen

(\*) Comenius University Bratislava

Precision experiments to measure the nuclear–spin–dependent parity violation (NSD-PV) using diatomic molecular ions are promising. The use of molecules gives the possibility to amplify the observable signals using close-lying opposite parity eigenstates. Specifically, in systems containing heavy nuclei, the NSD-PV effects are dominated by the P-odd anapole moment contribution. The measurement of the anapole moment has a relevant impact on nuclear physics as its value is related to a set of parameters describing low-energy hadronic PV interactions. In this work, we study the InF<sup>+</sup> molecule as a promising candidate for measuring the anapole moment. We use high-accurate electronic structure methods to calculate the enhancement parameter  $W_a$ , which describes the sensitivity of this molecule to the anapole moment, and we estimate the uncertainty in our predictions. Additionally, we study the suitability of InF<sup>+</sup> for laser cooling for the initial experiment steps of the proposed measurements.

## Two-photon processes and its relevance to astrophysics and precision atomic physics

**Pedro Amaro**, Jorge Machado, Mauro Guerra, José Paulo Santos

Laboratory of Instrumentation, Biomedical Engineering and Radiation Physics (LIBPhys-UNL),  
Department of Physics, NOVA School of Science and Technology, NOVA University Lisbon,  
2829-516 Caparica, Portugal

Two-photon processes (TP) have been studied extensively since the birth of quantum mechanics by Göppert-Mayer (1931). The forbidden transition of  $2s \rightarrow 1s$  is a prime example of the substantial experimental and theoretical work dedicated to the first excited state of the simplest atom of hydrogen and this effort was originally triggered from astrophysics. While TP of hydrogen and helium have been extensively investigated, both experimentally and theoretically, other elements and ionic states cannot be overlooked for astrophysical models. For example, the first excited state of Be-like ions cannot undergo via a one-photon decay due to the  $0 \rightarrow 0$  selection rule. Therefore, without external electromagnetic fields and for zero-spin nuclear isotopes, the most dominant decay mode of this state is a rare TP transition that is very sensitive to relativistic and electronic correlation effects and can have lifetimes from a few decades to a few minutes, depending on the ion specimen. Only four theoretical calculations are available with notorious disagreements between each other and without any experimental measurement (Amaro 2016 [1]).

An overview of the theoretical framework for two-photon related processes that was employed at the group LIBPhys-UNL will be provided, together with most recent developments.

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## QED calculations of Be-like ions

A. V. Malyshev, Y. S. Kozhedub, I. S. Anisimova, D. A. Glazov,  
M. Y. Kaygorodov, I. I. Tupitsyn, V. M. Shabaev

Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia

Quantum electrodynamic (QED) description of energy levels in highly charged Be-like ions poses serious challenges for high-precision theoretical physics. The reason is that a number of states of the same symmetry (including the ground one) are quasi-degenerate and the use of the standard approach based on a QED perturbation theory for single levels can lead to unsatisfactory results. The situation is complicated by a strong interference between the QED and electron–electron correlation effects. We overcome these and other difficulties by applying the QED perturbation theory for quasi-degenerate levels. In the developed approach [1,2], the contributions of all the relevant Feynman diagrams up to the second order are taken into account. The many-electron QED effects are treated in the Furry picture. The correlation effects of the third and higher orders are accounted for within the Breit approximation. In addition, the nuclear recoil and nuclear polarization effects are considered.

The developed methods are applied to the QED calculations of the binding and transition energies in Be-like argon, krypton, molybdenum, xenon, lead, and uranium. The obtained theoretical predictions are generally in agreement with the available experimental values [3-5]. For the  $2s2p^3P_1-2s^2^1S_0$  transition in xenon, however, some discrepancy with the most precise measurement [6] is found. New experiments to explore the electronic structure of highly charged Be-like ions are in demand.

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## Nuclear magnetic shielding in Li- and B-like ions

A. M. Volchkova, V. A. Agababaev\*, D. A. Glazov, V. M. Shabaev, A. V. Volotka\*\*

Department of Physics, Saint-Petersburg State University, 199034 Saint-Petersburg, Russia

(\*) Saint-Petersburg Electrotechnical University "LETI", Professor Popov st. 5, 197376

Saint-Petersburg, Russia

(\*\*) ITMO University, Kronverkskiy pr. 49, 197101 Saint-Petersburg, Russia

The nuclear magnetic moments are presently in the focus of interest, since the uncertainty of their determination from the widely accepted nuclear magnetic resonance method may be significantly underestimated [1]. An independent method, free from the environment effects which are difficult to estimate, was proposed in [2] and developed further in [3]. It is based on the g-factor measurement in highly charged ions. To implement this method, theoretical calculations are necessary for both the electron g-factor and the hyperfine-interaction correction, which is also termed as the nuclear magnetic shielding constant.

This constant was previously calculated for H-like [4,5,6], Li-like [7], and B-like ions [8,9]. In Li- and B-like ions the first-order interelectronic-interaction correction was calculated [7,9] with the Coulomb potential as the zeroth approximation.

Use of the screening potential provides an opportunity to take into account some part of the higher-order contributions. Spread of the results obtained in different potentials allows one to estimate the remaining uncertainty. In this work, we present the corresponding results for the nuclear magnetic shielding constant in Li- and B-like ions. The calculations are performed within two independent approaches – the perturbation theory and the finite-field method. In both methods, we use the finite basis set constructed in the framework of the dual-kinetic-balance (DKB) approach [10,11]. Within the finite-field method the axially symmetric magnetic field is included in the Dirac Hamiltonian. The results obtained within both methods are found in good agreement, confirming the correctness of the numerical procedure.

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## One-Electron Energy Spectra of Heavy Highly Charged Quasimolecules: Finite-Basis-Set Approach

A. A. Kotov, D. A. Glazov, A. V. Malyshev, V. M. Shabaev, G. Plunien\*

Department of Physics, Saint Petersburg State University, Russia

(\*) Institute für Theoretische Physics, Technische Universität Dresden, Germany

Quasimolecular systems emerging in heavy ion-ion or ion-atom collisions provide a possibility to investigate the critical phenomena of the bound-state quantum electrodynamics, e.g., spontaneous electron-positron pair production. Collisions of highly charged ions with neutral atoms are presently available for experimental investigations at the GSI Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research while the upcoming experiments at the GSI/FAIR [1], NICA [2], and HIAF [3] facilities might even allow the observation of the heavy ion-ion collision up to  $U^{92+}-U^{92+}$ . In that case, the total nuclear charge ( $Z = 184$ ) is larger than the critical one ( $Z_c = 173$ ), the ground one-electron state can “dive” into the Dirac negative-energy continuum at small enough internuclear distances [4, 5]. So, this is a strongly non-perturbative regime of QED and the theoretical calculations for such systems must be performed to all orders in  $\alpha Z$  ( $\alpha$  is the fine-structure constant).

We present the fully relativistic calculations of the ground and a few lowest excited  $\sigma$ -states of the few-electron heavy diatomic quasimolecules. Some results for the homonuclear quasimolecules were already presented in Refs. [6, 7] and compared with the previously published values [8–10]. In this work we extend these investigations to the heteronuclear systems, in particular, U–Cf. The dual-kinetic-balance approach is employed to solve the Dirac problem [11, 12]. Two different choices of the coordinate system origin, (1) in the center-of-mass of a quasimolecule and (2) in the center of a nucleus, are compared for both two-center and monopole-approximation results. This analysis can be used to quantify the deviation from the yet unknown two-center results, e.g., for the QED contributions available only within the monopole approximation so far.

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## Many-electron effects in the theory of the g factor of lithiumlike ions

D. V. Zinenko<sup>1</sup>, D. A. Glazov<sup>1</sup>, V. P. Kosheleva<sup>2</sup>, A. V. Volotka<sup>3</sup> and S. Fritzsche<sup>4,5,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State University, 199034 St. Petersburg, Russia

<sup>2</sup>Max Planck Institute for the Structure and Dynamics of Matter and Center for Free-Electron Laser Science, 22761 Hamburg, Germany

<sup>3</sup>School of Physics and Engineering, ITMO University, 197101 St. Petersburg, Russia

<sup>4</sup>Theoretisch-Physikalisches Institut, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, 07743 Jena, Germany

<sup>5</sup>Helmholtz-Institut Jena, 07743 Jena, Germany

<sup>6</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany

Over the past decades, significant progress has been made in the study of the g factor in highly charged ions. The measurement accuracy for H-like, Li-like, and B-like ions reached the level of  $10^{-9} - 10^{-11}$  [1-5]. Such high-precision measurements for H-like ions combined with the theoretical studies have led to the most accurate up-to-date value of electron mass [6]. Future studies are expected to provide an independent determination of the fine structure constant  $\alpha$  [7]. Calculations performed to date for Li-like ions achieved an accuracy of  $10^{-6} - 10^{-9}$ . The theoretical results of Refs. [4,8] agree with high-precision g-factor measurements for Li-like silicon [2,4] and calcium [3], demonstrating the most rigorous test of many-electron QED effects in the presence of magnetic field. However, the corresponding theoretical values obtained in [9,10] disagree with the experiment. To clarify this situation, we recalculated the most problematic contributions [11], and the results confirmed our previous value [4].

At present, the interelectronic-interaction contributions of the first and second order to the g factor of Li-like ions are calculated within the framework of the bound-state QED. Higher-order contributions are accounted for within the Breit approximation by nonperturbative methods, for example, the CI-DFS method [8]. The computations in this work were performed using a novel approach built on the recursive formulation of perturbation theory with a finite basis set of many-electron wave functions constructed in the form of Slater determinants [12]. As shown in [4,11], for the third and higher orders, the perturbation theory provide significantly better accuracy than the CI-DFS method. In our recent paper [11], the application of this method to the g factor of Li-like silicon and calcium has been demonstrated. In this work, these calculations are extended to a wide range of Li-like ions.

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## Recursive perturbation theory for highly charged ions

D. A. Glazov

Department of Physics, Saint Petersburg State University, Russia

Modern high-precision calculations for highly charged ions usually include leading contributions on electromagnetic interactions within quantum electrodynamics (QED) for bound states. For approximate consideration of higher orders within the relativistic theory of atom, various methods based on the Dirac-Coulomb-Breit Hamiltonian have been developed. Despite the widespread use of non-perturbative methods, perturbation theory often turns out to be more effective, especially when it is formulated in recursive form to access arbitrary high orders. In [1] the recursive formulation of perturbation theory was combined with a finite basis set in the form of Slater determinants of one-electron functions constructed by the dual kinetic balance method [2]. The proposed method has been applied to the calculation of the interelectronic-interaction contribution to the energies of lithium-like and boron-like ions [1,3]. The extension of this method to the case of quasi-degenerate states allowed us to carry out similar calculations for helium-like ions [4,5]. In addition, in [3,6] the contribution of the interelectronic interaction to the nuclear recoil effect was calculated for the energies of lithium- and boron-like ions.

The evaluation of quantities such as the g-factor and hyperfine splitting requires that the contribution of the negative-energy solutions of the Dirac equation be properly accounted for. A corresponding approach was developed in [7] and the interelectronic-interaction corrections of the 3rd and higher orders to the g-factor and the hyperfine splitting of lithium-like ions were calculated [7–9]. Generalisation of the recursive scheme to the case of several perturbations allows for evaluation of more subtle effects, such as many-electron QED [7,9] and nuclear recoil contributions [10–12]. The leading contributions of the 1st and 2nd orders have been calculated rigorously within the framework of the bound-state QED, which together gave the best theoretical accuracy to date for the g-factor of lithium- and boron-like ions.

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## ***g* factor of the ground-state of highly charged $^{229}\text{Th}$ ions as a tool to determine the $M1$ transition probability between the isomeric and ground nuclear states**

V. M. Shabaev, D. A. Glazov, A. M. Ryzhkov, G. Plunien\*, A. M. Volchkova, and D. V. Zinenko

Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State University, Universitetskaya 7/9, 199034 St. Petersburg, Russia

\*Institut für Theoretische Physik, TU Dresden, Mommsenstrasse 13, Dresden, D-01062, Germany

The exceptionally low-energy (about 8 eV) isomeric state in  $^{229}\text{Th}$  attracts a great interest of atomic and nuclear physics communities [1-3]. The smaller sensitivity of the nuclear transitions to external perturbations, compared to electronic transitions in atoms, makes this nucleus an ideal candidate for the nuclear optical clock which could serve as a new metrological frequency standard [4]. The practical realization of this application requires the precise knowledge of the excitation energy as well as other fundamental nuclear properties of the ground and isomeric states. Among these properties, one should consider the  $M1$  transition probability between the nuclear states.

In this work, we propose to determine the  $M1$  nuclear transition amplitude and hence the lifetime of the “nuclear clock transition” between the low-lying ( $\sim 8$  eV) isomeric state and the ground state of  $^{229}\text{Th}$  from a measurement of the *ground-state*  $g$  factor of few-electron  $^{229}\text{Th}$  ions. The approach is based on a nuclear hyperfine mixing (NHM) of the states, which is due to the small excitation energy of the isomeric state and the strong hyperfine interaction. In  $^{229}\text{Th}^{89+}$  or  $^{229}\text{Th}^{87+}$  ions, the mixing coefficient enters the  $g$  factor of the ion and contains the information about the  $M1$ -transition probability. Hence, the decay property of the isomeric state can be experimentally deduced from an ion that is in the nuclear ground state. We show that the experimental determination of the ground-state  $g$  factor of H-like  $^{229}\text{Th}$  ion to the precision of about  $10^{-7}$  allows one to get the  $M1$  transition probability with a few-percent accuracy. Furthermore, a comparison of the measurements of the ground-state  $g$  factors of H-, Li-like, and B-like  $^{229}\text{Th}$  ions has a potential to improve the result for a single charge state and to determine the nuclear magnetic moment to a higher accuracy than that of the currently accepted value. The details of the method and the related calculations can be found in Ref. [5].

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## Evaluation of the $1s^22s2p^6 - 1s^22s^22p^5$ transition energy in fluorine-like nickel

Y.S. Kozhedub, M.Y. Kaygorodov, A.V. Volotka\*

Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia  
(\* ) School of Physics and Engineering, ITMO University, St. Petersburg, Russia)

The structure and dynamic properties of highly charged ions up to an extremely high precision are *ab initio* described by quantum electrodynamics (QED). QED is currently considered to be one of the most accurate theories of fundamental interactions. As its extraordinary precision offers unique scientific opportunities, e.g., search for new physics, stringent experimental tests of QED continue to be of high importance. In comparison with neutral atoms or low-charged ions, many physical phenomena are greatly enhanced in highly charged ions (HCIs). Moreover HCI are important for diagnostics of hot laboratory plasma, notably in magnetic nuclear fusion and tokamaks, study of nearly all classes of cosmic x-ray sources and etc.

In the present work we focused on study of fluorinelike nickel ions. The QED calculations of the transition  $1s^22s2p^6 \ ^2S_{1/2} - 1s^22s^22p^5 \ ^2P_{3/2}$  energy in fluorinelike nickel is based on the QED perturbation theory in the extended Furry picture. The zero-order Hamiltonian is the Dirac one, where in addition to the nuclear Coulomb potential a screening potential, which partially accounts for the inter-electronic interaction, is added. For constructing the perturbative expansion, we use the two-time Green function method [1]. In the present calculations, we account entirely for the first-order correction, which are given by the one-photon exchange and the one-electron self-energy and vacuum polarization diagrams. The second-order diagrams include the many-electron radiative (so-called screened QED), one-electron two-loop, and two-photon exchange corrections. Here, we evaluate only the screened QED correction employing the techniques and methods thoroughly presented in Refs. [2]. For the one-electron two-loop contribution, we use the hydrogenic values from Ref. [3]. The terms which were not accounted for by the rigorous QED theory have been evaluated within the Breit approximation employing the configuration-interaction Dirac-Fock-Strum (CI-DFS) method [4]. Thus, the CI-DFS method is used to calculate the second and higher orders interelectronic-interaction corrections. Moreover, we have evaluated the recoil correction employing the many-body relativistic mass shift Hamiltonian [5].

For comparison with the most accurate recent experimental data, which have been obtain using high precision dielectronic recombination spectroscopy [6], the energy of autoionization  $(1s^22s2p^6[2S_{1/2}]6s)_{=1}$  state has been evaluated based on the stabilization method (see, e. g. Ref. [7] and references therein). The obtained results are the most accurate in the literature and in reasonable agreement with recent experimental data.

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## Radiative rates for E1, E2, M1, and M2 transitions in He-like Cd

D. E. Salhi\*<sup>1</sup>, S. Manai<sup>1,2</sup>, S. Ben Nasr<sup>1</sup>, H. Jelassi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory on Energy and Matter for Nuclear Sciences Development, LR16CNSTN02, National Center for Nuclear Sciences and Technologies, Sidi Thabet Technopark 2020 Ariana Tunisia.

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Sciences of Bizerte, University of Carthage, Tunisia.

(\*) salhidhiaelhak@gmail.com

Atomic data have received a great deal of attention, due to their need for the upcoming ITER project (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor). So, extensive spectroscopic studies both experimental and theoretical have been performed in the last years in order to estimate the power loss from the impurities in the forthcoming fusion reactors [1]. Accurate values of wavelengths and their errors are required for interpretation of a wealth of high-resolution data obtained in the last two decades by the Chandra X-ray Observatory and the European Space Agency's X-ray Multi-Mirror Mission [2].

As previously published [3,4,5,6,7], we continue to focus on He-like ions. Energy levels, wavelengths, weighted oscillator strengths, transition probabilities and lifetimes are calculated for all levels of  $1s^2$  and  $1snl$  ( $n = 2 - 6$ ) configurations of He-like cadmium ion.

The calculations were carried out using the GRASP2018 code based on the multiconfiguration Dirac-Hartree-Fock (MCDHF) [8]. Transition probabilities are reported for all types of transitions ( $E1$ ,  $E2$ ,  $M1$  and  $M2$  transitions). Breit interactions and quantum electrodynamics effects are included in the RCI calculations. Comparisons were made with other data found in the literature and a good agreement was found which confirms the reliability of our results. We identified some new data that are calculated for the first time. This computational approach enables us to present a consistent and improved data set of all important transitions of the Cd XLVII spectrum, which are useful for identifying transition lines in further investigations.

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## Study of radiative properties of helium isoelectronic sequence

Haikel Jelassi<sup>1,2</sup>, Dhia Elhak Salhi<sup>1,2</sup>, Soumaya Manai<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Sirine Ben Nasr<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Laboratory on Energy and Matter for Nuclear Science Development, LR16CNSTN02, Tunisia

<sup>2</sup>National Center for Nuclear Science and Technologies, Sidi Thabet Technopark, 2020 Ariana, Tunisia

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Sciences of Bizerte, University of Carthage, Tunisia

The radiative properties of ions ( $Z=2-53$ ) belonging to the helium isoelectronic sequence are reported. Energy levels for the ground state and the lowest  $1s2l$  singly excited states are considered. The effects of correlation effects are studied for the selected ions by increasing the active set (AS). Relativistic effects such as the Breit interaction and the QED corrections are also computed. The heavy elements with high  $Z$  are of potential interest in controlled thermonuclear fusion and astrophysics. Indeed, they could be used in plasma-facing materials such as the divertors in tokamaks or/and could be generated by neutron-induced transmutations of divertor's materials. So, extensive spectroscopic studies both experimental and theoretical have been performed in the last years in order to estimate the power loss from the impurities in the forthcoming fusion reactors [1].

In this work, two independent theoretical atomic structure computational approaches have been considered, i.e. the *ab initio* multiconfiguration Dirac-Hartree-Fock with subsequent relativistic configuration interaction method (MCDHF-RCI) implemented in the code GRASP2018 [2] and the Dirac-Fock-Slater (DFS) implemented in the code FAC (Flexible Atomic Code) [3]. The relativistic configuration interaction method was applied to estimate the electron correlation effects. The transition probabilities and the oscillator strengths calculated for E1, E2, M1 and M2 transitions spanning the spectral range from UV to IR. Our results are compared with available experimental and other theoretical values. Good agreement was found for the majority of cases. Lifetimes are also considered in this work, first to check the accuracy of calculated results of transitions rates and second, to complete the databases by a complete and accurate values of lifetimes. This can help future works by experimentalists to compare their results with those results calculated theoretically. Finally, this study underlines the importance of relativistic corrections especially for the heavy atomic ions. This computational approach enables us to present a consistent and improved data set of all-important atomic data of the helium isoelectronic sequence, which are useful for identifying transition lines in further investigations.

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## Accurate calculations of atomic data structure for Helium-Like Ions using the Configuration Interaction approach for singly and doubly excited states

S Manai<sup>\*1,2</sup>, D E Salhi<sup>1</sup>, S Ben Nasr<sup>1</sup> and H Jelassi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research laboratory on Energy and Matter for Nuclear Science Development, LR16CNSTN02. National Center for Nuclear Science and Technologies, Sidi Thabet Technopark 2020 Ariana Tunisia.

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Sciences of Bizerte, University of Carthage, Tunisia.

(\*) manai.soumaya12@gmail.com

Accurate atomic data is considered to be the principal way to effectively solve the future energy problem as a clean and infinite energy resource and it is being developed internationally via the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (*ITER*) Project [1]. Then, extensive spectroscopic studies both experimental and theoretical have been performed in the last few years in order to estimate the power loss from the impurities in the forthcoming fusion reactors. Furthermore, accurate values of wavelengths and their errors are required for the interpretation of a wealth of high-resolution data obtained in the last two decades by the Chandra X-ray Observatory and the European Space Agency's X-ray Multi-Mirror Mission. As previously published [2, 3], we continue to focus on Helium-like ions [4]. In this work, energy levels, wavelengths and transitions rates have been calculated for the lowest singly excited 70 levels among  $1snl$  ( $n \leq 6, l \leq (n-1)$ ) configurations and the lowest doubly excited 250 levels arising from the K-vacancy  $2ln'l'$  ( $n' \leq 6, l' \leq (n'-1)$ ) configurations of helium-like ions with  $Z = 5 - 9$ . The calculations were performed using the Configuration Interaction (*CI*) method implemented in the Flexible Atomic Code (*FAC*) [5]. Some comparisons were made with other available results reported in the literature [6, 7, 8, 9] and some discrepancies have been noted and explained. Finally, the accuracy of the present calculations is enough to facilitate the identification of many observed spectral lines, plasma modelling as well as diagnostics of astrophysical plasma and controlled thermonuclear fusion.

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## Fully-stripped beryllium-ion collisions with atomic hydrogen initially in an excited state

N. W. Antonio,<sup>1</sup> C. T. Plowman,<sup>1</sup> I. B. Abdurakhmanov,<sup>2</sup> I. Bray,<sup>1</sup> and A. S. Kadyrov<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth, WA 6845, Australia

<sup>2</sup>Pawsey Supercomputing Centre, 1 Bryce Ave, Kensington, WA 6151, Australia

The ITER and JET projects use beryllium-containing materials in plasma facing wall components. Due to the high temperature environments, the erosion of the wall followed by ionisation of Be is inevitable. Therefore, collisions between resulting Be ions with atomic hydrogen can take place when a neutral beam of hydrogen atoms is injected into the plasma for heating and diagnostic purposes. However, due to the toxicity of Be, there are no experimental measurements of cross sections for such collisions. This makes theoretical calculations of beryllium ion collisions with hydrogen [1, 2] the only source of data for plasma modelling. We studied collisions between bare beryllium ions and ground state atomic hydrogen in our previous work [3]. This was done using the wave-packet convergent close-coupling (WP-CCC) approach which solves the three-body Schrödinger equation by employing a two-centre expansion for the total scattering wave function. This work is now extended to Be<sup>4+</sup> ion scattering on hydrogen in its lowest excited states within the projectile-energy domain between 1 keV/u and 500 keV/u. Specifically, this includes collisions with the hydrogen target initially in the 2s, 2p<sub>0</sub> and 2p<sub>1</sub> states. Integrated total and state-selective electron-capture cross sections are calculated. The results suggest that at low energies, collisions with hydrogen in each considered excited state produce a total electron-capture cross section approximately an order of magnitude larger than for scattering on the ground state. However, as projectile energy increases, the cross section for capture from the excited states falls well below the H(1s) electron capture cross section. A possible reason for this observation could be related with the way the target electron radial densities are distributed in different initial states. The results obtained in this work are compared to previous calculations where available. In terms of the *n*-resolved charge-exchange cross sections, where *n* is the principal quantum number of the formed Be<sup>3+</sup> ion in the final state, significant disagreement is found between our results and some previous calculations available in the literature.

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## Coulomb explosion imaging of carbon monoxide dimers

A. Méry, V. Kumar, X. Flécharde\*, B. Gervais, S. Guillous, M. Lalande, J. Rangama, W. Wolff\*\*, A. Cassimi

CIMAP, CEA/CNRS/ENSICAEN/UNICAEN, BP5133, F-14050 Caen Cedex 04, France  
 (\*) LPC Caen, Normandie Université, ENSICAEN, UNICAEN, CNRS, 14000 Caen, France  
 (\*\*) Instituto de Física, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Cidade Universitaria, Rio de Janeiro 21941-590, Brazil

Experimental results concerning collisions of 135 keV highly charged  $\text{Ar}^{9+}$  ions with a carbon monoxide dimer  $(\text{CO})_2$  target will be presented. Cold target recoil ion momentum spectroscopy and Coulomb explosion imaging are used to reconstruct the geometrical structure of the CO dimers. The three-dimensional structure is deduced from the two-body and three-body dissociation channels from which both the intermolecular bond length and the relative orientation of the two molecules axis are determined. For the three-body channels, the experimental data are interpreted with the help of a Coulomb explosion classical model in which the trajectories of the three emitted fragments are numerically integrated.

From the  $(\text{CO}^+ + \text{CO}^+)$  two-body dissociation channel kinetic energy release, we experimentally determine the equilibrium intermolecular distance to be  $R_e = 4.2 \text{ \AA}$ . The orientation of both CO molecules with respect to the dimer axis is obtained from the three-body fragmentation of  $(\text{CO})_2^{4+}$  ( $q = 3$  to 5) and found to be quasi-isotropic which might be due to the residual vibrational temperature of the supersonic gas jet [1].

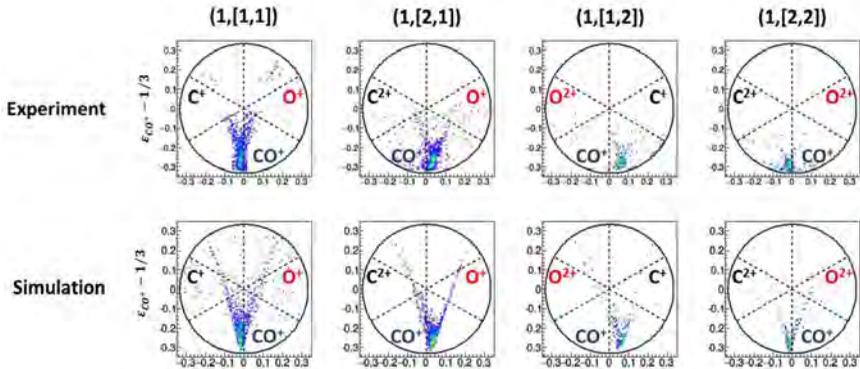


Figure 1: Experimental and simulated Dalitz plots for the  $(\text{CO}^+, [\text{C}^+, \text{O}^+])$ ,  $(\text{CO}^+, [\text{C}^{2+}, \text{O}^+])$ ,  $(\text{CO}^+, [\text{C}^+, \text{O}^{2+}])$  and  $(\text{CO}^+, [\text{C}^{2+}, \text{O}^{2+}])$  fragmentation channels of  $(\text{CO})_2^{3+}$  induced by 135 keV  $\text{Ar}^{9+}$  ion impact.

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## Investigation of the carbon monoxide dication lifetime using $(\text{CO})_2$ dimer fragmentation

A. Méry, V. Kumar, X. Flécharde\*, B. Gervais, S. Guillous, M. Lalande, J. Rangama, W. Wolff\*\*, A. Cassimi

CIMAP, CEA/CNRS/ENSICAEN/UNICAEN, BP5133, F-14050 Caen Cedex 04, France  
 (\*) LPC Caen, Normandie Université, ENSICAEN, UNICAEN, CNRS, 14000 Caen, France  
 (\*\*) Instituto de Física, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Cidade Universitária, Rio de Janeiro 21941-590, Brazil

Doubly charged diatomic molecular ions have unusual properties leading to a wide range of lifetimes against dissociation. Their stability depends on both the accessible decay mechanisms and the position of the populated rovibronic levels with respect to the potential barrier height. The fragmentation of carbon monoxide dimers induced by collisions with 135 keV  $\text{Ar}^{9+}$  ions is investigated using the cold target recoil ion momentum spectroscopy technique [1]. The presence of a neighbor molecule in the dimer serves as a diagnostic tool to probe the lifetimes of the  $\text{CO}^{2+}$  molecular dications excited states resulting from the collision. The existence of metastable states with lifetimes ranging from 2 ps to 200 ns is clearly evidenced experimentally through a sequential three-body fragmentation of the dimer, whereas fast dissociation channels are observed in a so-called concerted three-body fragmentation process. The fast fragmentation process leads to a kinetic energy release distribution also observed in collisions with monomer CO targets. This is found in contradiction with the conclusions of a previous study [2] attributing this fast process to the perturbation induced by the neighbor molecular ion.

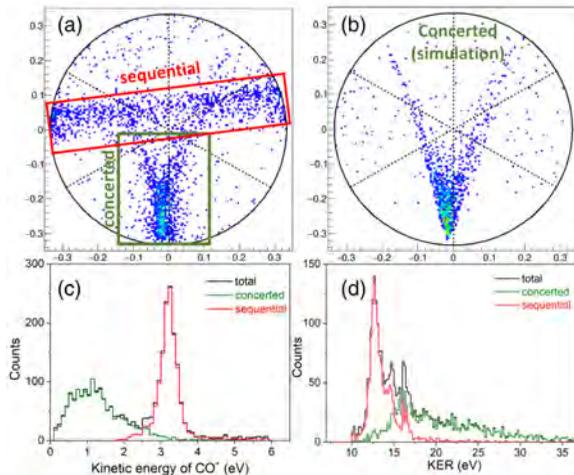


Figure 1: Identification of the concerted and sequential fragmentation processes in  $(\text{CO})_2^{3+} \rightarrow \text{CO}^+ + \text{C}^+ + \text{O}^+$  dissociation channel. (a) Dalitz plot of experimental data showing the selection window for concerted and sequential dissociation. (b) Dalitz plot for simulated concerted fragmentation. (c)  $\text{CO}^+$  molecular ion kinetic energy for concerted and sequential fragmentation. (d) Total KER of the three-body sequential and concerted fragmentation.

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## Alpha Particle Transport Modeling in a Realistic Biological Environment with TILDA-V

C. Champion<sup>1</sup>, A. Larouze<sup>1</sup>, M. E. Alcocer-Avila<sup>2</sup>, M. A. Quinto<sup>3</sup>, J. M. Monti<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centre Lasers Intenses et Applications, Université de Bordeaux, 33400 Talence, France

<sup>2</sup>Institut de Physique des 2 infinis, Université de Lyon, 69100 Villeurbanne, France

<sup>3</sup>Instituto de Física, CONICET - Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Rosario, 2000, Argentina

Radiotherapy is nowadays one of the main methods for treating cancers, along with chemotherapy and surgery. In the current work, we focus on internal vectorized radiotherapy that consists in coupling a radionuclide to a biological molecule (vector) able to target tumor cells. Describing the properties of such a radio-element thus becomes challenging in medical physics research. Through Monte Carlo numerical simulations, it may be possible to describe the radiation-induced energy deposits in biological samples. However, in order to correctly simulate particle transport in a given medium, Monte Carlo track structure (MCTS) codes require access to large databases of differential and total cross sections to describe the various interactions induced by the particles in the biological medium irradiated. In this context, we here detail all the models we developed and implemented into our *TILDA-V* code [1] to describe the transport of helium particles in water and DNA components. For modelling the elastic scattering, we used a quantum-mechanical approach to describe the interaction potential between the biological samples and the charged particles, that is implemented into a classical description of the elastic process. For describing the  $\text{He}^{\text{qt}}$ -induced ionization, we developed a CDW-EIS prior model with an effective projectile screening. Finally, semi-empirical models were used to model the other inelastic interactions (capture, excitation and electron loss, see Fig. 1). To check the reliability of the *TILDA-V* code, we provided comparisons with literature in terms of range, stopping power and dose profiles for  $\alpha$ -particles. Comparisons with existing data [2,3] exhibited a good agreement.

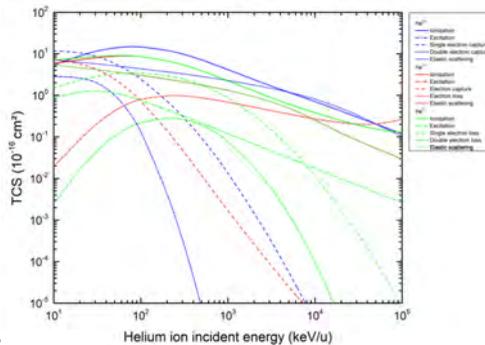


Figure 1: Total cross sections for the different charge states of helium particles in water ( $\text{He}^{2+}$ : blue;  $\text{He}^+$ : red;  $\text{He}^0$ : green).

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## Performance of a keV/u ion spectrometer for the FISIC platform

M Jolly<sup>1</sup>, S Voikopoulos<sup>1</sup>, E Lamour<sup>1</sup>, A Méry<sup>2</sup>, A Bräuning-Demian<sup>3</sup>, J-Y Chesnel<sup>2</sup>, A Gumberidze<sup>3</sup>, C Hahn<sup>4</sup>, A Lévy<sup>1</sup>, M Lestinsky<sup>3</sup>, S Macé<sup>1</sup>, C Prigent<sup>1</sup>, JM Ramillon<sup>2</sup>, J Rangama<sup>2</sup>, P Rousseau<sup>2</sup>, D Schury<sup>1</sup>, U Spillmann<sup>3</sup>, S Steydli<sup>1</sup>, Th Stöhlker<sup>3,4,5</sup>, M Trassinelli<sup>1</sup> and D Vernhet<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institut des Nanosciences de Paris, Sorbonne Université, CNRS UMR 7588, Paris, 75005, France

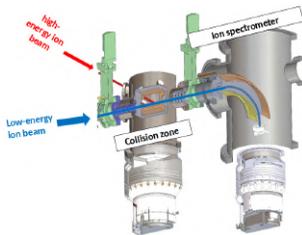
<sup>2</sup>CIMAP, CEA/CNRS/ENSICAEN/Université de Caen Normandie, Caen, 14050, France

<sup>3</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, 64291, Germany

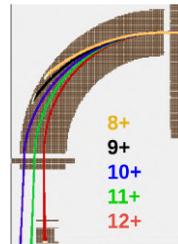
<sup>4</sup>Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Jena, 07743, Germany

<sup>5</sup>Helmholtz-Institut Jena, Jena, 07743, Germany

Electronic processes in ion-ion collisions play an important role in astrophysical and fusion plasmas as well as in ion-matter interaction. In the so-called intermediate velocity regime where the ion stopping power is maximum, there is a lack of both experimental and theoretical data on the electronic cross sections. The FISIC set-up is a mobile experiment designed to perform collisions between a slow (keV/u) ion beam coming from the FISIC platform and fast (MeV/u) ion beams, at different facilities. For the first experiments, the FISIC platform will be connected to the CRYRING storage ring at GSI [1]. The FISIC platform is equipped upstream the collision zone with an ECR ion source, a low-energy beam line and an omega-shaped purification system [2], and downstream the collision chamber with a home-made ion spectrometer (Fig 1a). This set-up is inspired by the ion-ion collisions carried in the low velocity regime by the Giessen group [3]. The purpose of the ion spectrometer is to separate the collision products from the main low-energy beam, in view of their detection. It is made of two 90° curved plates to separate the charge states and two Matsuda plates for the focusing of the ion beams. The detection system currently used consists of a Faraday cup to measure the beam intensity, and a position sensitive detector (two MCPs with a delay-line resistive anode) to image the position of the other charge states. Test measurements have been performed at the ARIBE facility (GANIL, Caen). Results compared to numerical simulations carried out by using the SIMION software (Fig 1b) will be presented. Conclusions and possibilities for improvement of the device will be also discussed.



(a) Ion spectrometer located after the collision chamber



(b) Ion trajectory simulations of  $\text{Ar}^{q+}$  ( $q$  from 12 to 8) with an energy of 120 keV.

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## X-ray Emission Study Performed for Hydrogen-like Lead Ions at the Electron Cooler of CRYRING@ESR

B. Zhu<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, A. Gumberidge<sup>2</sup>, T. Over<sup>1,2,3</sup>, G. Weber<sup>1,2</sup>, Z. Anelkovic<sup>2</sup>, A. Bräuning-Demian<sup>2</sup>, R. J. Chen<sup>2,5</sup>, D. Dmytriiev<sup>2</sup>, O. Forstner<sup>1,2,3</sup>, C. Hahn<sup>1,2,3</sup>, F. Herfurth<sup>2</sup>, M. O. Herdrich<sup>1,2,3</sup>, P.-M. Hillenbrand<sup>2,6</sup>, A. Kalinin<sup>2</sup>, F. M. Kröger<sup>1,2,3</sup>, M. Lestinsky<sup>2</sup>, Yu. A. Litvinov<sup>2</sup>, E. B. Menz<sup>1,2,3</sup>, W. Middents<sup>1,2,3</sup>, T. Morgenroth<sup>1,2,3</sup>, N. Petridis<sup>2</sup>, Ph. Pfäfflein<sup>1,2,3</sup>, M. S. Sanjari<sup>2,7</sup>, R. S. Sidhu<sup>2</sup>, U. Spillmann<sup>2</sup>, S. Trotsenko<sup>1,2</sup>, L. Varga<sup>2</sup>, G. Vorobyev<sup>2</sup>, S. Schippers<sup>6,8</sup>, R. Schuch<sup>9</sup>, and Th. Stöhlker<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Helmholtz Institute Jena, D-07743 Jena, Germany

<sup>2</sup> GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, D-64291 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>3</sup> IQO, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, D-07743 Jena, Germany

<sup>4</sup> School of Nuclear Science and Technology, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, China

<sup>5</sup> Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China

<sup>6</sup> I. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, D-35392 Giessen, Germany

<sup>7</sup> Aachen University of Applied Sciences, D-52005 Aachen, Germany

<sup>8</sup> Helmholtz Research Academy Hesse for FAIR, Campus Gießen, D-35392 Giessen, Germany

<sup>9</sup> Physics Department, Stockholm University, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden

The study of x-ray emission associated with radiative recombination (RR) at ultra-cold cooling conditions, as it prevails at electron cooler devices at ion storage rings, allows for a stringent test of atomic structure and the investigation of subsequent x-ray emission characteristics. In particular, for highly charged ions at high  $Z$  it enables us to probe in detail the prevalent cascade decay dynamics and gain more insight into the final state population of the recombination process itself.

We report on an experiment where bare lead ions were decelerated down to 10 MeV/u in the ESR storage ring at GSI, Darmstadt and injected into CRYRING@ESR [1] and, subsequently, the x-ray emission of hydrogen-like lead ions were studied at the electron cooler. For this purpose, at the extension part of cooler section dedicated vacuum chambers were used, equipped with beryllium view ports allowing for x-ray detection under  $0^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$  with respect to the ion beam axis. The x-ray detection was accomplished by two high-purity, planar germanium x-ray detectors. In order to suppress the dominant background, stemming from bremsstrahlung caused by cooler electrons and the natural background, an ion detector was operated downstream to the cooler, enabling all x-ray events to be registered in coincidence with down-charged  $\text{Pb}^{81+}$  ions from electron cooler section.

In this experiment, we observed for the very first time for stored ions the full x-ray emission pattern. Most remarkably, at  $0^\circ$  no line distortion effects due to delayed emission are present in the well-defined spectrum, spanning a wide range of x-ray energies (from about 5 to 100 keV), which enables us to identify fine-structure resolved Lyman, Balmer, and Paschen x-ray lines along with the RR transitions into the K-, L- and M-shell of the ions. To compare with theory, an elaborate theoretical model is established taking into account the initial population distribution via RR for all atomic levels up to Rydberg states with principal quantum number  $n = 165$  in combination with cascade calculations based on time-dependent rate equations. Most notably, this comparison sheds light on the contribution of prompt and delayed x-ray emission to the observed x-ray spectra, originating in particular from Yrast transitions into inner shells.

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## First Dielectronic Recombination Measurements at the Cryogenic Storage Ring

**Leonard Isberner**<sup>1</sup>, Manfred Grieser<sup>2</sup>, Robert von Hahn<sup>2</sup>, Zoltán Harman<sup>2</sup>, Ábel Kálosi<sup>3,2</sup>,  
Christoph H. Keitel<sup>2</sup>, Claude Krantz<sup>4</sup>, Daniel Paul<sup>3,2</sup>, Suvam Singh<sup>2</sup>, Andreas Wolf<sup>2</sup>,  
Stefan Schippers<sup>1</sup>, and Oldřich Novotný<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, 35392 Gießen, Germany

<sup>2</sup> Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>3</sup> Columbia Astrophysics Laboratory, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027, USA

<sup>4</sup> GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany

The charge balance in plasmas is governed by competing processes for ionization and recombination. For the understanding and modeling of plasmas in astrophysical environments as well as terrestrial applications, data on the recombination of atomic ions with free electrons are of high importance [1]. Over the past three decades, such recombination processes have been studied extensively in magnetic heavy-ion storage rings by applying the electron-ion merged-beams technique [2]. A challenge of these experiments is the background produced by electron capture from residual gas. Because of the relatively high vacuum pressure of conventional room temperature magnetic storage rings, measurements were restricted to ions with a high charge-to-mass ratio, which could be stored at sufficiently high energies where the rate coefficient for residual-gas-related electron capture drops. Data on low-charged heavy ions are still widely missing.

The electrostatic Cryogenic Storage Ring CSR [3], located at the Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik in Heidelberg, Germany, combines the mass-independent storage of electrostatic storage rings with the excellent vacuum conditions provided by its fully-cryogenic beam environment. It is equipped with an electron cooler and a suitable single particle detector. The unique environment of CSR, thus, is promising for the investigation of electron-ion recombination in low-charged heavy ions.

Here, we report on the first recombination studies with atomic ions at CSR. We have investigated dielectronic recombination of  $\text{Ne}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Xe}^{3+}$ , where we observed resonant recombination features in agreement with quantum-theoretical predictions. Our results clearly demonstrate the feasibility of atomic recombination studies with heavy low-charged ion species at CSR.

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## Micro-Calorimeters as a Universal Tools for High Resolution Energy Dispersive Photon Detection

M. O. Herdrich<sup>1,2,3</sup>, G. Weber<sup>1,3</sup>, A. Fleischmann<sup>4</sup>, D. Hengstler<sup>4</sup>, C. Enss<sup>4</sup>, S. Trotsenko<sup>1,3</sup> and Th. Stöhlker<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Helmholtz-Institute Jena, Fröbelstieg 3, Jena, Germany

<sup>2</sup> Institute for Optics and Quantum Electronics, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany

<sup>3</sup> GSI Helmholtz Center for Heavy Ion Research, Planckstraße 1, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>4</sup> Kirchhoff-Institute for Physics, Ruprecht Karls University, Heidelberg, Germany

Cryogenic micro-calorimeters like the maXs-detectors have proven to be a particularly promising tool for x-ray spectroscopy experiments as they are proposed within the frame of the SPARC collaboration [1]. Due to their measurement principle requiring very low operation temperatures ( $< 50 \text{ mK}$ ), they provide an intrinsically high energy resolution ( $E/\Delta E_{FWHM} \approx 6000$ ) comparable to crystal spectrometers [2]. At the same time, their energy resolution is mostly independent of the measured photon energy, therefore making them operable in a broad spectral range of energies ( $\approx 0.1 - 100 \text{ keV}$ ). Thus, they combine the advantages of several conventional energy dispersive photon detection methods.

However, to achieve this high level of performance, besides a technically challenging operating setup, the signal readout relies on an almost complete digital signal processing with very few analog stages. Therefore, calorimeters require a complex signal analysis software based upon a detailed understanding of the detector. During the last years, several experiments were conducted at the ion storage rings of GSI/FAIR in Darmstadt where calorimeter detectors have been deployed for high resolution x-ray spectroscopy. The insights gained during these campaigns were used to develop and improve an analysis software API within the frame of this work. Results of the analysis will be presented with the particular focus on experiments performed at the ESR, namely, the study of x-rays produced in collisions of  $\text{Xe}^{54+}$  projectiles with Xe gas atoms at 50 MeV/u as well as for  $\text{U}^{89+}$  on  $\text{N}_2$  collisions at 76 MeV/u (see fig. 1).

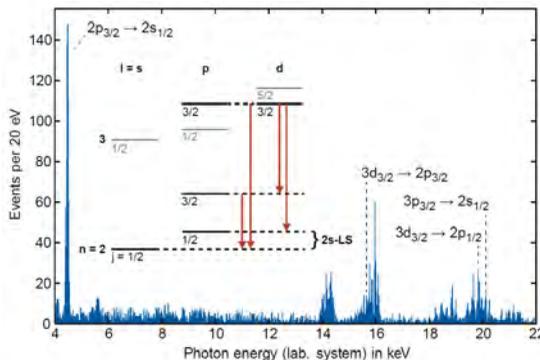


Figure 1: X-ray spectrum recorded by a maXs-30 detector resulting from the collision of  $\text{U}^{89+}$  ions (76 MeV/u) with a  $\text{N}_2$  gas-target in the internal target of the ESR of GSI.

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## Experimental Studies of Nonperturbative Dynamics in Heavy-Ion-Atom Collisions

**P.-M. Hillenbrand**<sup>1,2</sup>, S. Hagmann<sup>2</sup>, D. Banaš<sup>3</sup>, E. P. Benis<sup>4</sup>, C. Brandau<sup>1,2</sup>, O. Forstner<sup>2,5,6</sup>,  
J. Glorius<sup>2</sup>, R. E. Grisenti<sup>2</sup>, A. Gumberidze<sup>2</sup>, M. O. Herdrich<sup>5,6</sup>, M. Lestinsky<sup>2</sup>, Yu. A. Litvinov<sup>2</sup>,  
E. B. Menz<sup>2,5,6</sup>, S. Nanos<sup>4</sup>, N. Petridis<sup>2</sup>, Ph. Pfäfflein<sup>2,5,6</sup>, H. Rothard<sup>7</sup>, M. S. Sanjari<sup>2,8</sup>,  
U. Spillmann<sup>2</sup>, S. Trotsenko<sup>2</sup>, M. Vockert<sup>5,6</sup>, G. Weber<sup>6</sup>, Th. Stöhlker<sup>2,5,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*I. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität, 35392 Giessen, Germany*

<sup>2</sup>*GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany*

<sup>3</sup>*Institute of Physics, Jan Kochanowski University, 25-406 Kielce, Poland*

<sup>4</sup>*Department of Physics, University of Ioannina, 45110 Ioannina, Greece*

<sup>5</sup>*Institut für Optik und Quantenelektronik, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität, 07743 Jena, Germany*

<sup>6</sup>*Helmholtz-Institut Jena, 07743 Jena, Germany*

<sup>7</sup>*CIMAP, Normandie Université, ENSICAEN, UNICAEN, CEA, CNRS, 14000 Caen, France*

<sup>8</sup>*Aachen University of Applied Sciences, 52066 Aachen, Germany*

Experimental data for atomic collisions of highly-charged ions are essential for benchmarking the theoretical description of dynamical processes in atomic physics. Of particular challenge is the accurate description of those processes that exceed the applicability of relativistic first-order perturbation theories. Recently, we have investigated two characteristic cases of such collision systems at the Experimental Storage Ring ESR of the GSI heavy-ion accelerator facility in Darmstadt, Germany:

(1) For fast collisions of  $U^{89+}$  projectiles with  $N_2$  and Xe targets at 76 MeV/u, we studied the electron-loss-to-continuum cusp both experimentally and theoretically. We compared the continuum electron spectra of the two collision systems, which originate from the ionization of the projectile, and we were able to identify a clear signature for the nonperturbative character of the collision systems [1].

(2) For slow collisions of  $Xe^{54+}$  and  $Xe^{53+}$  with a Xe target at 30 and 15 MeV/u, we performed an x-ray spectroscopy experiment focusing on the target  $K\alpha$  radiation. Experimental data for such slow symmetric collision systems are important for testing relativistic two-center calculations and provide an intermediate step towards understanding heavy-ion collisions in super-critical fields. We used the target  $K\alpha$  satellite and hypersatellite lines to derive cross-section ratios for double-to-single target  $K$ -shell vacancy production and compared our experimental results to theory applying a fully relativistic time-dependent two-center approach [2].

At GSI, new prospects of investigating slow  $Xe^{54+}$ -Xe collisions under improved conditions will now be facilitated by the low-energy heavy-ion storage-ring CRYRING@ESR. Corresponding experiments are currently being devised.

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## High-resolution dielectronic recombination spectroscopy with slow cooled $Pb^{78+}$ ions in the CRYRING@ESR storage ring

S. Fuchs<sup>1,2,3</sup>, C. Brandau<sup>1,3</sup>, E. B. Menz<sup>3,4,5</sup>, M. Lestinsky<sup>3</sup>, A. Borovik, Jr.<sup>1</sup>, Y. N. Zhang<sup>6</sup>, Z. Andelkovic<sup>3</sup>, F. Herfurth<sup>3</sup>, C. Kozhuharov<sup>3</sup>, C. Krantz<sup>3</sup>, U. Spillmann<sup>3</sup>, M. Steck<sup>3</sup>, G. Vorobyev<sup>3</sup>, R. Hess<sup>3</sup>, V. Hannen<sup>7</sup>, D. Banaš<sup>8</sup>, M. Fogle<sup>9</sup>, S. Fritzsche<sup>4,5</sup>, E. Lindroth<sup>10</sup>, X. Ma<sup>11</sup>, A. Müller<sup>1</sup>, R. Schuch<sup>10</sup>, A. Surzhykov<sup>12,13</sup>, M. Trassinelli<sup>14</sup>, Th. Stöhlker<sup>3,4,5</sup>, Z. Harman<sup>15</sup>, and S. Schippers<sup>1,2</sup>  
for the SPARC Collaboration

<sup>1</sup>I. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, 35392 Giessen, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Helmholtz Forschungsakademie Hessen für FAIR, Campus Gießen, 35392 Giessen, Germany

<sup>3</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>4</sup>Helmholtz-Institut Jena, 07743 Jena, Germany

<sup>5</sup>Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, 07743 Jena, Germany

<sup>6</sup>MoE-NSMCM, School of Science, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, China

<sup>7</sup>Institut für Kernphysik, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, 48149 Münster, Germany

<sup>8</sup>Institute of Physics, Jan Kochanowski University, 25-406 Kielce, Poland

<sup>9</sup>Department of Physics, Auburn University, AL 36849, USA

<sup>10</sup>Department of Physics, Stockholm University, 106 91 Stockholm, Sweden

<sup>11</sup>Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China

<sup>12</sup>Institut für Mathematische Physik, TU Braunschweig, 38106 Braunschweig, Germany

<sup>13</sup>Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, 38116 Braunschweig, Germany

<sup>14</sup>Institut des NanoSciences de Paris, CNRS, Sorbonne Université, 75005 Paris, France

<sup>15</sup>Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

Dielectronic recombination (DR) spectroscopy is a widely used and very successful technique to study the properties of highly charged ions [1–3]. Its high precision and versatility make it an important spectroscopic tool in the physics program of the SPARC collaboration, e.g. outlined in Ref. [4]. The heavy-ion storage ring CRYRING@ESR of the international FAIR facility in Darmstadt is a very attractive machine for performing DR spectroscopy because of its electron cooler that is equipped with an ultra-cold electron beam promising highest experimental resolving power. Here, we report on results from the first DR experiment with highly charged ions at this new facility.

The measured DR spectra of  $Pb^{78+}$  in the electron-ion collision energy range of 0–40 eV cover the  $2s2p$  ( $^3P_1$ )  $19\ell$  and  $2s2p$  ( $^3P_1$ )  $20\ell$  resonances resulting from electron capture of the Be-like core. While the data analysis is still ongoing, the preliminary results show good agreement of relative peak positions and peak strengths with theoretical calculations using the methodology described in Ref. [5]. For kinematic reasons the resolving power is highest at the lowest collision energies. We will exploit this in the future using few-electron heavy ions which exhibit DR resonances at energies below 1 eV.

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## Coherent treatment of transfer excitation processes in swift ion-atom collisions

E. P. Benis<sup>1</sup>, T. J. M. Zouros<sup>2,3</sup>, A. Laoutaris<sup>2,3</sup>, I. Madesis<sup>2,3</sup>, S. Nanos<sup>1,3</sup>,  
S. Passalidis<sup>4</sup> and A. Dubois<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, University of Ioannina, GR-45110 Ioannina, Greece

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, University of Crete, GR-70013 Heraklion, Greece

<sup>3</sup>Tandem Accelerator Laboratory, Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics,  
NCSR “Demokritos”, GR-15310 Ag. Paraskevi, Greece

<sup>4</sup>Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Laboratoire de Chimie Physique-Matière et Rayonnement,  
F-75005 Paris, France

For more than 40 years since the first ion-atom collision investigations of the two-electron process of electron transfer with excitation (TE) and its resonant (RTE) and non-resonant (NTE) features, a satisfactory quantum mechanical treatment has been lacking. Here, we present the first such comprehensive TE treatment using a three-electron close-coupling approach, exemplified by  $C^{4+}(1s^2) + He$  collisions at 0.5-18 MeV impact energies.

We focus on the production of the  $C^{3+}(1s2p^2\ ^2D)$  state, which shows the strongest TE resonance amongst the KLL states. Single differential cross sections (SDCS) are experimentally determined using zero-degree Auger projectile spectroscopy (ZAPS), by detecting the emitted Auger electron at  $\theta=0^\circ$  with respect to the beam direction. Our recently proposed “two-spectra measurement” *in situ* technique [1] was applied to separate the  $C^{4+}(1s^2)$  ground state contributions from the delivered  $C^{4+}(1s^2, 1s2s\ ^3S)$  mixed-state beam. Our theoretical treatment considers, for the first time, the dynamics of three active electrons using semiclassical close-coupling calculations within a full configuration interaction approach [2]. This implementation allows for a coupled and coherent treatment of all processes such as target and projectile excitation, ionization, single electron capture [3], as well as TE and therefore goes well beyond past methods.

The calculated single differential cross sections are found to be in excellent agreement with the ZAPS measurements at the high impact energies between 6-18 MeV where RTE is prominent. At the lower energies, 0.5-6 MeV, a second maximum is observed in the theoretical results but could not be recorded experimentally due to low beam currents provided by our facilities in this regime. The low energy structure is interpreted through a new nonresonant correlated mechanism, never considered to date. In the conference, detailed information, such as transition probabilities as a function of impact parameter and energy, will be presented to illustrate the different features of the two mechanisms exposed in our results.

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## Classical calculation of ionization, total and state selective electron capture cross sections in collisions between fully stripped ions with ground state hydrogen atoms

I. Ziaecian<sup>\*,†</sup>, K. Tökési<sup>\*</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> Institute for Nuclear Research (Atomki), 4026 Debrecen Bem tér 18/c, Hungary

<sup>†</sup> Doctoral School of Physics, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Debrecen, P.O. Box 400, H-4002, Debrecen, Hungary

Recently, ionic impurities with nuclear charges  $Z \leq 8$  are found in the core of thermonuclear fusion plasmas. These elements are fully ionized because of the high temperature and density in the core. These impurities play a role in the loss of radiant energy that causes the plasma to cool when colliding with the primary plasma components such as neutral hydrogen atoms. Therefore, it is essential to know the interaction between bare ions and hydrogen atoms.

The standard three-body classical trajectory Monte Carlo (CTMC) model is a well-known classical treatment for modelling atomic collisions [1]. But due to the lack of quantum features in the standard model, the CTMC model is not able to describe accurately the cross sections mostly at lower impact energies when the quantum mechanics characteristic is dominant. Therefore we developed a three-body quasi classical trajectory Monte Carlo (QCTMC) model taking into account quantum feature of the collision system, where the Heisenberg correction term is added to the standard classical Hamiltonian of the collision system to mimic the Heisenberg uncertainty principle [2-4]. In this work, we present ionization, total and state selective cross sections in the collisions between bare ions with H(1s). Figure 1 shows the projectile energy dependent ionization and total electron capture cross sections in  $C^{6+} + H(1s)$  collisions. We found that our QCTMC results are in good agreement with the previously obtained quantum-mechanical results. Our model with simplicity can time efficiently provide accurate results where maybe the quantum mechanical ones become complicated [5].

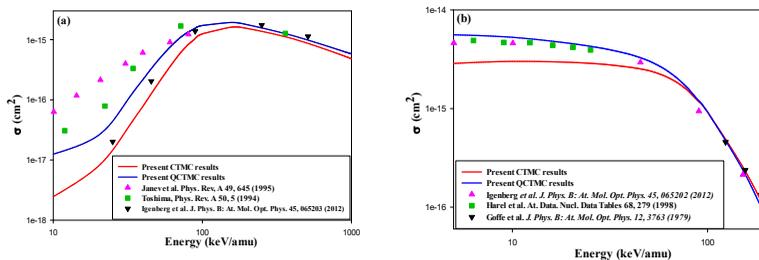


Figure 1: Projectile energy dependent (a) ionization (b) total electron capture cross sections in  $C^{6+} + H(1s)$  collisions.

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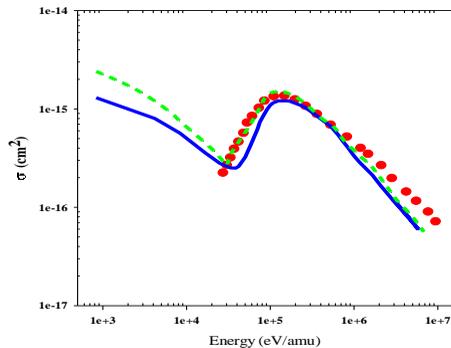
## Interaction of $C^{5+}$ ions with hydrogen atoms

Saed J. Al Atawneh<sup>1,2</sup> and K Tökési<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute for Nuclear Research (ATOMKI), 4026 Debrecen Bem tér 18/c, Hungary

<sup>2</sup> Doctoral School of Physics, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Debrecen, P.O.400, Debrecen, Hungary

Collisions between multiply charged ions and atomic hydrogen are important in determining the radiation losses and neutral beam heating efficiencies in tokamak plasmas [1]. In this work a 4-body classical trajectory Monte Carlo (CTMC) and a 4-body quasi-classical Monte Carlo (QCTMC) model of the Kirschbaum and Wilets were used to calculate the cross sections in  $C^{5+}$  and H(1s) collisions. We present target ionization and charge exchange cross sections in the projectile energy range between 0.833 keV/amu and 5.833 MeV/amu and compared them with previously obtained results [2]. According to our knowledge, this is the first time to present cross section data using the QCTMC method for this collision system. Figure 1. shows the target ionization cross sections in a collision between  $C^{5+}$  ions with H atoms as a function of impact energy. We found that the cross sections obtained by the QCTMC model are higher than that of the cross sections calculated by the standard CTMC model and these cross sections are closer to the previous experimental and theoretical data. Moreover, we also show that the interaction between the projectile and the target electrons plays a dominant role in the enhancement of the cross sections at lower energies.



**Figure 1:** Target ionization cross sections in a collision between  $C^{5+}$  ion and H(1s) atom as a function of impact energy. Blue solid line: The present four-body CTMC results [2]. Green dashed line: The present 4-body QCTMC results [2]. Red circles: The 3-body CTMC calculation by R.K. Janev et al. Ref [3].

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## Ion-impact induced two-body dissociation of methane dication

C P Safvan<sup>1</sup>, Jyoti Rajput<sup>2</sup>, Diksha Garg<sup>2</sup>, A. Cassimi<sup>3</sup>, A. Méry<sup>3</sup>, X. Fléchar<sup>4</sup>, J. Rangama<sup>3</sup>,  
S. Guillous<sup>3</sup>, W. Iskandar<sup>5</sup>, A. N. Agnihotri<sup>6</sup>, J. Matsumoto<sup>7</sup>, R. Ahuja<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Inter-University Accelerator Center, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi 110067, India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi 110007, India

<sup>3</sup>CIMAP,CEA/CNRS.ENSICAEN/Université Caen Normandie, F-14050 Caen Cedex 04, France

<sup>4</sup>Normandie Université, ENSICAEN, UNICAEN, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC Caen, 14000 Caen, France

<sup>5</sup>Chemical Science Division, LBNL, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

<sup>6</sup>Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi - 110016, INDIA

<sup>7</sup>Department of Chemistry, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo 192-0397, Japan

The dissociation of  $\text{CH}_4^{2+}$  into  $\text{H}^+$  and  $\text{CH}_3^+$  has been studied using the technique of cold target recoil ion momentum spectroscopy. The methane dication is formed in the interaction of  $\text{Ar}^{9+}$  and  $\text{N}^{3+}$  and neutral  $\text{CH}_4$  molecules, while keeping ion-molecule interaction time as constant. The recoil ions are detected in coincidence with charge changed projectiles ( $\text{Ar}^{8+}$  or  $\text{Ar}^{7+}$  and  $\text{N}^{2+}$  or  $\text{N}^+$ ) and results on four different data sets are presented. We observe three distinct dissociation pathways for each data set with mean kinetic energy releases of around 4.7 eV, 5.8 eV and 7.9 eV. The electronic states that are populated correspond to electronic configurations  $(1t_2)^{-2}$  and  $(2a_1)^{-1}(1t_2)^{-1}$  of  $\text{CH}_4^{2+}$ . We have also been able to estimate the relative branching ratios for the three pathways, and a strong correlation with the specific nature of the ion-molecule interaction is noted.

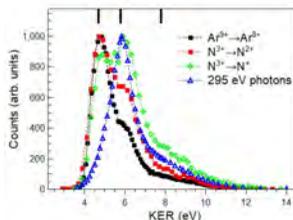


Figure 1: Typical KER spectra measured for two body breakup of methane dication,  $\text{CH}_4^{2+} \rightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{CH}_3^+$ . For reference, KER data from a core ionization experiment is also plotted [3]

Existing *ab-initio* calculations [1-3] provide an explanation for the 5.8 eV pathway, and we propose a possible pathway for the 7.9 eV pathway. However, the pathway leading to 4.7 eV remains to be explained [4].

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## Electron emission from methane molecule in fast ion impact ionization

D Chakraborty<sup>1</sup>, S Maurya<sup>1</sup>, C Bagdia<sup>1</sup>, A Bhogale<sup>1</sup>, L. Gulyas<sup>2</sup> and L C Tribedi<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Colaba, Mumbai-400005, India

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Nuclear Research, Debrecen 4001, Hungary

\* lokesh@tifr.res.in

Investigation on ionization of molecules in collisions with fast ions is important in molecular physics and related sciences. Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) is a simpler hydrocarbon molecule which is abundant in earth's atmosphere as well as in the interstellar medium. Also methane works as a reference molecule for larger and complicated hydrocarbons, such as, PAH molecules and bio-molecules etc.

We present electron double differential cross section (DDCS) for ionization of methane in 70 MeV He like Si ion impact. The fast Si ions are obtained from the 14 MV Pelletron accelerator. Measurement is done for the electron energy region of 1-400 eV and at different scattering angles between 20°-160°. Energy distributions and angular distributions of the absolute DDCS are compared with continuum distorted wave-eikonal initial state (CDW-EIS) model using three different target descriptions [Figure 1]. These are the complete neglect of differential orbital (CNDO) approximation and molecular orbital (MO) approximation with bond length,  $d=0.7$  and  $1.0$ . It is shown that the calculation with  $d=1$  matches better with experimental data. The C-KLL Auger peak is observed along with hypersatellite component which appears due to the double K shell vacancy in carbon atom. Double to single ionization ratio is found to be very large i.e. about 37%. Forward-backward ratio of the e-DDCS shows an oscillatory behaviour which is yet to be understood. However, it could possibly arise due to the Young type interference effect from the C-H bond in the molecule. Single differential cross section and total cross section are derived by integrating the DDCS over the energy and scattering angles. Overall we found a very good agreement with the theoretical model.

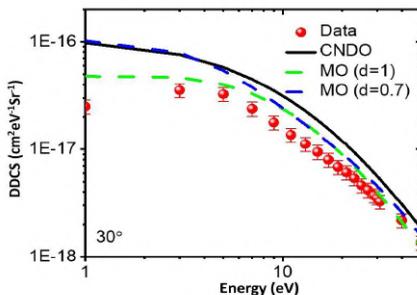


Figure 1: Energy distribution of e-DDCS at scattering angle 30° along with CDW-EIS calculations

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## Hydrogen migration in three body fragmentation of acetylene trication

Jatin Yadav, C. P. Safvan\*, Pragma Bhatt\*, Pooja Kumari, Aditya Kumar\*, Jyoti Rajput

Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi 110007, India

\*Inter-University Accelerator Center, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi 110067, India

We report on the three body fragmentation of  $[\text{C}_2\text{H}_2]^{3+}$  into ( $\text{H}^+$ ,  $\text{C}^+$ ,  $\text{CH}^+$ ) fragments in interaction of neutral acetylene with a slow highly charged ion ( $\text{Xe}^{9+}$  having velocity  $\approx 0.5$  a.u.). The momenta of all these three fragments were measured in coincidence using the technique of Recoil Ion Momentum Spectroscopy (RIMS). For this particular fragmentation channel, three different dissociation pathways are observed, namely concerted breakup in acetylene configuration, concerted breakup in vinylidene configuration and sequential breakup via  $[\text{C}_2\text{H}]^{2+}$  intermediate molecular ion.

To extract information about the different dissociation pathways, we have used Newton diagram [1] and the method of native frames [2] for analysing the momentum correlations. Figure 1(i) shows the  $\gamma$  -  $\text{KER}_2$  distribution generated by using the method of native frames and by assuming  $[\text{C}_2\text{H}]^{2+}$  as an intermediate ion in sequential mode of breakup.  $\text{KER}_2$  represents the kinetic energy release associated with the second step of the sequential breakup. The angle between the direction of the first two-body breakup and second two-body breakup in their respective centre-of-mass frames is represented by angle ( $\gamma$ ). The uniform distribution observed parallel to the  $\gamma$  - axis is an evidence of a long-lived electronic state of the  $[\text{C}_2\text{H}]^{2+}$  molecular ion. The distribution is divided into two regions A and B based on the value of  $\text{KER}_2$  and two separate Newton diagrams are plotted as shown in figure 1(ii) and 1(iii). The semi-circular arc like feature observed in figure 1(ii) is a signature of sequential breakup via  $[\text{C}_2\text{H}]^{2+}$  and the high intensity areas belong to concerted breakup. In figure 1(iii), the angle between the momentum vectors of  $\text{H}^+$  and  $\text{C}^+$  take two distinct values around  $25^\circ$  and  $165^\circ$ . A low value of this angle corresponds to acetylene configuration and a high value corresponds to vinylidene configuration.

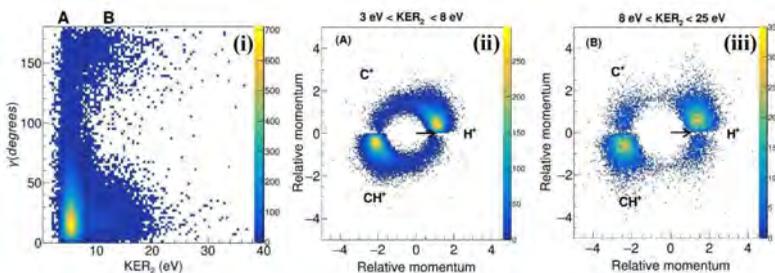


Figure 1: (i) A distribution of  $\text{KER}_2$  with  $\gamma$  for all events. (ii) and (iii) shows Newton diagrams for selected values of  $\text{KER}_2$  as indicated on the figure (see text for more information).

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## Direct observation of molecular oxygen formation due to ion impact-induced molecular fragmentation of carbon dioxide

**Kamal Kumar\***, AKA Siddiki, Jibak Mukherji, Lokesh C. Tribedi, Deepankar Misra

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai-400005, Maharashtra India

\* kamal.kumar@tifr.res.in

The study of molecular fragmentation upon ion impact is important from the viewpoint of underlying fundamental physics, has interests in radiation biology [1], fusion and astrophysical plasmas [2], to name a few. The mentioned experiment was performed with 0.49 au Xe<sup>10+</sup> ions produced in ECR (Electron Cyclotron Resonance) ion source, this beam was interacted with Supersonically cooled jet of neutral CO<sub>2</sub> molecules inside COLd Target Recoil Ion Momentum Spectrometer (COLTRIMS). These Xe<sup>10+</sup> ions captured two electrons from the molecule and formed CO<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup> ions in the reaction,



C<sup>+</sup> and O<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> recoil ions were detected in coincidence with charge state changed projectile ion, with Chevron configured MCP-DLD detector setup.

We also detected other fragmentation channels of CO<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup> ions, but this particular channel is of great importance. After interaction, the newly formed CO<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup> ion starts to bend, and after sufficient bending, a new bond formation between two O species takes place, which results in production of O<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>. While the dication was formed, it may have formed in an electronic level which supports this bending of the molecule.

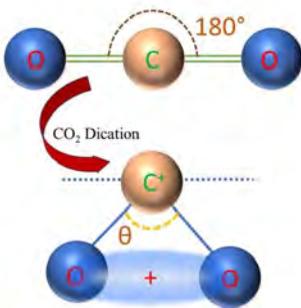


Figure 1: Dynamics of bending of the CO<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup> molecular ion.

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## Development of a COLTRIMS setup to study electron transfer processes in highly charged ion-atom/molecule collisions

Md Abul Kalam Azad Siddiki<sup>1</sup>, Kamal Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Jibak Mukherjee<sup>1</sup>, Nrisimhamurty Madugula<sup>2</sup>,  
 Arnab Khan<sup>3</sup>, L.C. Tribedi<sup>1</sup> and Deepankar Misra<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai-400005, India

<sup>2</sup> Department of Physics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH-43210, USA.

<sup>3</sup> Institut für Ionenphysik und Angewandte Physik, Universität Innsbruck, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria.

\*dmisra@tiffr.res.in

We report on the development of a COLd Target Recoil Ion Momentum Spectrometer (COLTRIMS)[1, 2] setup at TIFR, which is built to study various atomic and molecular processes involving the interaction of slow, highly charged ions from an Electron Cyclotron Resonance based Ion Accelerator[3]. We give a detailed description of the experimental setup along with the development of a beam cleaner and a final charge state deflector. We have also present some initial results on the single electron-capture process in collisions of  $\text{Ar}^{8+}$  ions with He targets. We present the longitudinal momentum transfer and state-selective Q-value spectrum in case of 2, 4, 6 and 25 keV/u  $\text{Ar}^{8+}$  beam in collisions with He. We also report the state-selective scattering angle distributions for 2, 4, and 6 keV/u collision systems under investigation and explore the effects of dynamical coupling. In the below figure we have shown the two-dimensional momentum density plot for  $\text{Ar}^{8+}$ –He collision system.

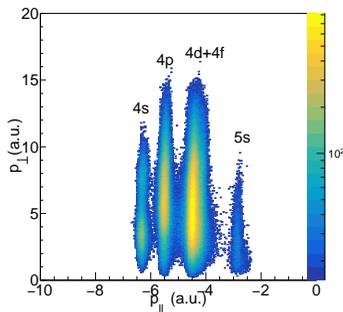


Figure 1: Two dimensional momentum density plot for 2 keV/amu  $\text{Ar}^{8+}$ –He SEC process.

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## Electron capture by highly charged ions in collision with water

Sanjeev Kumar Maurya, Abhijeet Bhogale, Lokesh Tribedi\*

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Colaba, Mumbai 400005, India

\*Email: lokesh@tifr.res.in

In case of low energy ion-molecule collisions, such as keV energy range, the electron capture process dominates over ionization and excitation [1-3]. The strong capture channel has a huge contribution towards the energy-loss of the projectile inside a medium. This is important particularly in estimating the Bragg peak (in keV-MeV energy range) of energy-loss for high energy (GeV) ions which are typically used for hadron therapy. A new experimental setup is developed to study the electron capture processes using highly charged low energy ion beams. Experiments are carried with highly charged ions ( $C^{4+}$ ) colliding with water molecule in the energy range 100-1300 keV. The incoming  $C^{4+}$  beam is collimated by a set of collimators of ID  $\sim 1.5$  mm and 2.5 mm. Further, the beam is passed through a gas cell (pressure  $\sim 0.08$  mtorr) where electron capture process occurs. Thereafter, the beam is deflected by an electrostatic deflection plate and finally the original beam is collected in a Faraday cup and beam current is measured by a newly installed femtometer. The beam current is minimized to  $\sim 200$  fA. A movable beam stopper is also employed before the micro channel plate (MCP) to stop the beam. Capture events are detected using a position sensitive detection system comprising of MCPs and a delay line detector (DLD). In case of  $C^{4+}$  beam, one to four e-capture events are observed, which is shown in Figure 1. These e-capture events can be a result of pure capture reactions as well as transfer ionization. Capture cross-section is calculated for one, two, three, and four e-capture events. Total capture cross-section is also calculated and it is found to decrease sharply with the beam energy. Capture ratios such as four e-capture to single capture, three to one capture, and two to one capture are also calculated for different beam energies.

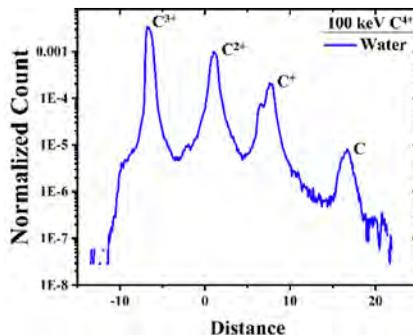


Figure 1: Electron capture spectrum of 100 keV  $C^{4+}$  beam in collision with water, which shows one, two, three, and four electron capture.

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## Production of high charge state of projectile ions inside the target and its role in electron capture leading to the subshell resolved L shell ionization

Soumya Chatterjee<sup>1</sup>, Sumana Ghosh<sup>1</sup>, D. Mitra<sup>1</sup>, T. Nandi<sup>2</sup>

1 Department of Physics, University of Kalyani, Kalyani, Nadia 741235, West Bengal, India

2 Inter-University Accelerator Centre, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, Near Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110067, India

Here in an ultra-thin  $^{76}\text{Os}$  target bombarded by 4-6 MeV/u fluorine ions, the inner shell ionisation mechanism for the L-subshell was investigated. The L X-ray production cross sections of Os were measured using five distinct beam energies of  $^{19}\text{F}$  ions with varied charge states  $q = 6+, 7+, \text{ and } 8+$  in the energy range of 4–6 MeV/u in this study. We have incorporated multiple ionisation effects by adjusting fluorescence and Coster-Kronig yields while evaluating L-subshell ionisation cross sections deduced from production one. However, this isn't enough to get a satisfactory match between theory and experiment. We compared our results to theoretical predictions such as (i) the relativistic semi-classical approximation (RSCA), (ii) the shell wise local plasma approximation (SLPA), and (iii) the ECUSAR theory. Aside from that, the coupled-states model (CSM) and a standard formalism take care of vacancy sharing among subshells and electron capture (EC). Knowledge of the projectile's charge state “q” inside the target is required to determine the capture cross sections. The Lorentzian charge state distribution was used to calculate projectile charge state fractions inside the target [1]. The Fermi gas model [2] is used to calculate mean charge state inside the target, and the Novicov and Teplova approaches are used to calculate the width [3]. The interplay between electron capture and loss determines the charge state of the projectile ions inside the target. We utilised the Lapicki-Losonsky prescription [4], which is based on the Oppenheimer-Brinkman-Kramers (OBK) approximation [5], to quantify the electron-capture cross sections. Even when recent fluorescence and Coster-Kronig yields are taken into account, it appears that the theory ECUSAR-CSM-EC represents the best excitation function curve among all theories, the theoretical calculations are still roughly a factor of two less than the actual values. Due to a single vacancy, these contradicting observations may raised doubts on the theoretically derived initial atomic properties. When the L1 fluorescence yield is roughly doubled, parameter optimization indicates that experimental findings match theoretical predictions. We support this theory with findings from other studies of proton-induced L-shell ionisation of uranium atoms [6], as presumably, the proton beam does not produce SMI in the target. So that the complication of multiple ionisation is ruled out as a source of complexity. It is apparent that reliable measurements and theoretical computations of atomic characteristics need to be re-evaluated immediately.

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## Studying Sn ion collisions with H<sub>2</sub> molecules to advance EUV nanolithography

K Bijlsma<sup>1,2</sup>, S Rai<sup>1,2</sup>, M Salverda<sup>1</sup>, P Wolff<sup>1</sup>, L Assink<sup>1</sup>, A Kleinsmit<sup>1</sup>, E Lalkens<sup>1</sup>,  
B Neijzen<sup>1</sup>, I Rabadán<sup>3</sup>, L Méndez<sup>3</sup>, O Versolato<sup>2,4</sup>, R Hoekstra<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Zernike Institute for Advanced Materials, University of Groningen, Nijenborgh 4, 9747 AG, Groningen, The Netherlands*

<sup>2</sup> *Advanced Research Center for Nanolithography, Science Park 106, 1098 XG, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

<sup>3</sup> *Departamento de Química, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Cantoblanco, 28049, Madrid, Spain*

<sup>4</sup> *Department of Physics and Astronomy, and LaserLaB, Vrije Universiteit, De Boelelaan 1081, 1081 HV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Nanolithography machines of the latest generation work with light in the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) regime. This light is generated by a laser-produced plasma (LPP) of Sn. Apart from the EUV photons, the LPP also emits highly-charged Sn ions with up to several tens of keV of energy that may damage plasma-facing surfaces. Therefore, industry uses a buffer gas to slow these ions. The only gas that barely absorbs the EUV light is H<sub>2</sub>. Further optimization of this technique by simulations requires accurate atomic data on the energy loss and charge exchange processes in collisions of Sn ions of a specific energy and charge state with H<sub>2</sub> molecules. We are working on obtaining this missing data at the ZERNIKELEIF facility at the University of Groningen where we can generate a beam of Sn ions of a pre-selected energy (keV range), charge state (up to  $q = 12$ ), and mass (isotope).

We have obtained the single electron capture cross sections for Sn<sup>3+</sup> on H<sub>2</sub> and on D<sub>2</sub> in the energy range 1-51 keV [1]. We compare our measurements to semi-classical calculations and find good agreement at the higher energies. However the experimental values increase more strongly towards the lower energies. Moreover, we find a substantial isotope effect which is not present in the theoretical models.

We will also present the first energy-loss distributions obtained from our RFA measurements. These measurements will be compared to predictions from the simulation software SRIM and also from a code we have developed ourselves, GIonS. With this code we are able to take the ionic nature of the projectile as well as charge exchange into account.

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## Dielectronic recombination in He-like oxygen ions investigated at CRYRING@ESR

W. Biela-Nowaczyk<sup>1\*</sup>, P. Amaro<sup>2</sup>, C. Brandau<sup>3,4</sup>, S. Fuchs<sup>4,5</sup>, F. Grilo<sup>2</sup>,  
M. Lestinsky<sup>3</sup>, E. B. Menz<sup>3,6</sup>, S. Schippers<sup>4,5</sup>, T. Stöhlker<sup>3,6</sup>, A. Warczak<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Poland

<sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Instrumentation, Biomedical Engineering and Radiation Physics (LIBPhys-UNL),  
NOVA School of Science and Technology, NOVA University Lisbon, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal

<sup>3</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>4</sup>I. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, 35392 Gießen, Germany

<sup>5</sup>Helmholtz Forschungsakademie Hessen für FAIR, Campus Gießen, 35392 Gießen, Germany

<sup>6</sup>Helmholtz Institute Jena, 07743 Jena, Germany

Electron-ion recombination is a fundamental atomic process occurring in plasmas. Accurate experimental recombination cross-sections are particularly important for astrophysical models. Among the recombination processes the dielectronic recombination (DR) process especially affects the dynamics of astrophysical objects [1, 2].

DR is a two-step process. The first step, called dielectronic capture, is essentially the time reversal of the Auger process. This way, an excited state is produced. To complete the DR process a radiative deexcitation takes place in a second step. One should note that autoionization is also a possible deexcitation channel but, in this case, no electron-ion recombination can be observed.

In order to provide the experimental data for both high and low temperature plasmas, DR has been investigated in the  $\Delta n=1$  and  $\Delta n=0$  regimes, respectively. The data presented in Figure 1 was collected for K-Ln ( $n=L, M, N, \dots$ ) DR of He-like oxygen ions. Oxygen is one of the most abundant elements in the Universe and, therefore, is of particular importance [1,2]. The experiment took place at the low-energy storage ring CRYRING@ESR. DR spectra were measured by applying collision spectroscopy of ions merged in a cold electron beam [3]. He-like oxygen ions were passing hundreds of thousands times per second a cold electron beam. This beam was essentially a target, and as a signature for recombination,  $O^{5+}$  ions were detected. The resonant condition was achieved by changing the relative electron-ion energy. This high-precision spectroscopy method has been successfully used before [3]. It is of special importance within the research program of the SPARC Collaboration [4].

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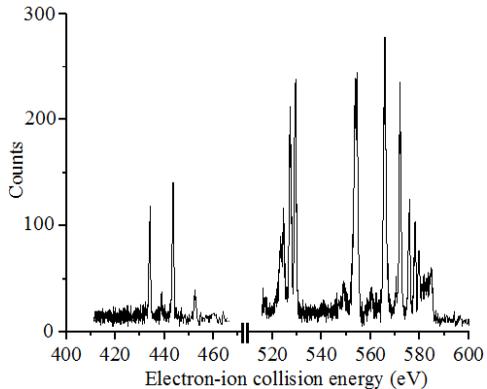


Figure 1: Preliminary results of measured DR resonances of  $O^{6+}$  ions at CRYRING@ESR electron

## Higher-order recombination processes in Argon ions observed via x-ray emission in an EBIT

W. Biela-Nowaczyk<sup>1</sup>, P. Amaro<sup>2</sup>, F. Grilo<sup>2</sup>, D. S. La Mantia<sup>3</sup>, J. Tanis<sup>3</sup>, A. Warczak<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Poland

<sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Instrumentation, Biomedical Engineering and Radiation Physics (LIBPhys-UNL), NOVA School of Science and Technology, NOVA University Lisbon, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal

<sup>3</sup>Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008, USA

The electron-electron interaction is a crucial aspect of atomic reactions involving electron-ion recombination. A good understanding of these processes in the laboratory provides diagnostics tools to determine the physical conditions of plasmas present in astrophysical objects [1]. The most basic recombination process, which involves the electron-electron interaction, is dielectronic recombination (DR) [2, 3]. In this resonant process, a free electron is captured while another bound electron is excited due to the direct interaction between the two electrons. The recombination is completed through radiative stabilization of the excited ion. The research presented here was conducted using an EBIT [4] at Jagiellonian University. The resolution of the x-ray detector enabled the K-LL DR resonances to be distinguished for He- up to O-like Ar ions. In Figure 1, the projection of DR spectra on the electron-energy axis is presented. These results encouraged more detailed studies of trielectronic recombination (TR), specifically KK TR. There, the resonant capture of a free electron to an ion-bound state transfers two K-shell electrons to a higher atomic shell. This way, a doubly-excited K-shell state is produced and, in most cases, decays via emission of two cascade photons. The first electron deexcites to the empty K shell, and thus the hypersatellite transition ( $K_{\alpha}^h$ ) occurs by photon emission with energy slightly higher than the second photon. The following photon refers to the satellite transition ( $K_{\alpha}^s$ ) when there is only a single vacancy in K-shell. This KK TR process has not been reported yet to the best of our knowledge. This work presents significant arguments for a successful observation of the KK-LMM TR process in Ar ions. Figure 2 presents an observed maximum-like behavior of the  $K_{\alpha}^h/K_{\alpha}^s$  intensity ratio. Simulation shows the absolute value of background production of the  $K_{\alpha}^h/K_{\alpha}^s$  intensity ratio.

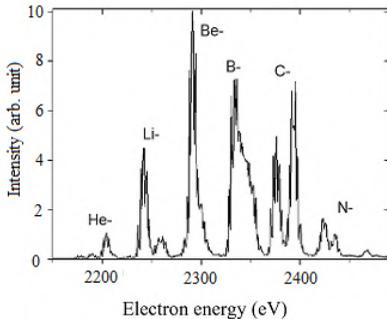


Figure 1. DR spectra with electron-beam energy observed in Ar. K-LL resonances for He- to O-like Ar ions are shown.

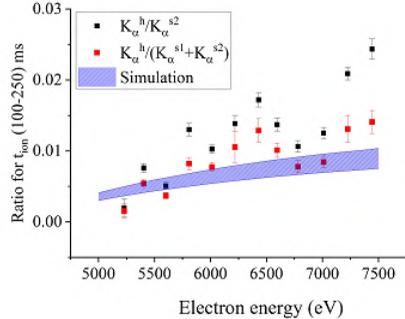


Figure 2. Ratio of Ar hypersatellite to satellite peaks ( $K_{\alpha}^h/K_{\alpha}^s$ ) scanned in the expected KK-LMM TR electron energy range.

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## Dynamical benchmark of the metastable line formation in O VII near the collisional excitation threshold

**Filipe Grilo**, José R. Crespo López-Urrutia\*, José Marques\*\*, José Paulo Santos, Pedro Amaro  
 Laboratory of Instrumentation, Biomedical Engineering and Radiation Physics (LIBPhys-UNL),  
 Department of Physics, NOVA School of Science and Technology, NOVA University Lisbon,  
 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal

(\* ) Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Saupfercheckweg 1, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

(\*\*)BioISI – Biosystems & Integrative Sciences Institute, Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa, Campo Grande, C8, 1749-016, Portugal

X-ray measurements of O VII carried out at the FLASH- Electron Beam Ion Trap (EBIT). The decay of the metastable state  $1s2s\ ^3S_1$  population was directly observed (mean lifetime of around  $956\ \mu\text{s}$  in the literature [1]) with an electron beam energy scheme defined by a triangular wave. We observed the He-like dielectronic recombination (DR)  $KL_n$  structure, as well as resonant excitations (RE) superimposed to collisional excitations (CE) of H-like and He-like ions. A good agreement was found between the experimental results and a preliminary spectrum calculated with Flexible Atomic Code (FAC). A time dependent Collisional Radiative Model (CRM), based on a previous work [2], was implemented to study the physical parameters, in particular to model the spectrum baseline caused by the  $z$ -line emissions from the slow decay of the metastable population. This model calculates the population dynamics of each individual energy level, as well as the resulting emissions, based on the ion-electron collisional processes and decay rates between atomic states. The now benchmarked collisional-excitation cross-sections, which are highly important in astrophysical plasma modeling, are being compared with calculations obtained from Multiconfiguration Dirac-Fock (MCDF) [3], as all as the main atomic databases relevant in astrophysics.

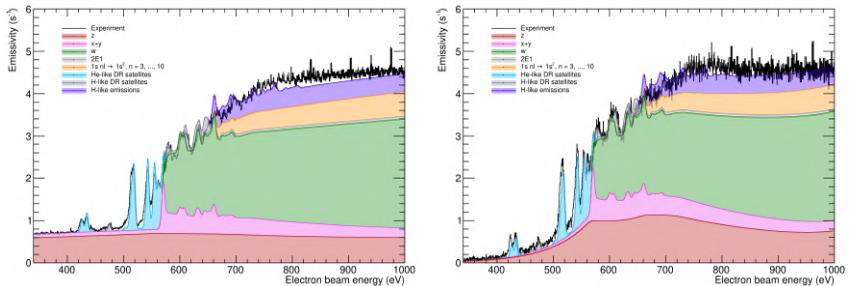


Figure 1: X-ray emission measurements of O VII compared with the time dependent CRM results for a energy scheme period of 1 ms (left) and 20 ms (right).

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## Comprehensive laboratory measurements resolving the LMM dielectronic recombination satellite lines in Ne-like Fe XVII ions

**Filipe Grilo<sup>1</sup>**, Chintan Shah<sup>2,3</sup>, Steffen Kühn<sup>3,4</sup>, René Steinbrügge<sup>5</sup>, Keisuke Fujii<sup>6</sup>, José Marques<sup>7</sup>, Ming Feng Gu<sup>8</sup>, José Paulo Santos<sup>1</sup>, José R. Crespo López-Urrutia<sup>3</sup>, Pedro Amaro<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Laboratory of Instrumentation, Biomedical Engineering and Radiation Physics (LIBPhys-UNL), Department of Physics, NOVA School of Science and Technology, NOVA University Lisbon, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal

<sup>2</sup> NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, 8800 Greenbelt Rd, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA

<sup>3</sup> Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Saupfercheckweg 1, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>4</sup> Heidelberg Graduate School of Fundamental Physics, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 226, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>5</sup> Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Notkestraße 85, 22607 Hamburg, Germany

<sup>6</sup> Department of Mechanical Engineering and Science, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University, Kyoto 615-8540, Japan

<sup>7</sup> BioISI – Biosystems & Integrative Sciences Institute, Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa, Campo Grande, C8, 1749-016, Portugal

<sup>8</sup> Space Science Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

L-shell transitions of highly charged iron dominate the 15 – 18Å range of the spectra emitted by astrophysical hot plasmas (MK) [1]. Due to its high ionization potential, Fe XVII is a very stable species and its emissions due to dielectronic recombination (DR) can be used as diagnostic tools to evaluate the temperature and electron density of the plasma [2].

We investigate both experimentally and theoretically the DR populating doubly excited configurations 3l3l' (LMM) in Fe XVII, one of the strongest channel for soft x-ray line formation in this ubiquitous species [3]. We used two different electron beam ion traps and two complementary measurement schemes for preparing the Fe XVII samples and evaluating their purity, observing negligible contamination effects [4]. This allowed us to diagnose the electron density in both EBITs. The measurements in one of the traps enabled the direct observation of spectral dynamics due to population time evolution, from which we achieved a good agreement with a charge-state dynamics simulation, performed for the experimental conditions. We compare experimental results from both EBITs with an independent storage ring measurement [5], as well as with configuration-interaction, multiconfiguration Dirac-Fock, and many-body perturbation theories. The latter showed outstanding predictive power in comparison with the combined independent experimental results. From these, we also inferred DR rate coefficients, which unveiled discrepancies with widely atomic databases.

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## State-selective cross sections for electron capture and excitation in $\text{Be}^{4+} + \text{H}(2s)$ collisions at intermediate energies.

Clara Illescas, A Jorge and L. Méndez

Laboratorio Asociado al CIEMAT de Física Atómica y Molecular en Plasmas de Fusión y Departamento de Química, módulo 13, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Cantoblanco, E-28049 Madrid, Spain

Collisions between multiply charged ions and hydrogen atoms are relevant in tokamak plasmas. In particular, collisions with Be ions are of special interest because Be is a plasma facing material of tokamaks. On the other hand, excited hydrogen is produced in the plasma and state-selective cross sections between  $\text{Be}^{4+}$  ions and H needed in charge-exchange recombination spectroscopy (CXRS) diagnostics [1,2].

We have employed two computational models to study  $\text{Be}^{4+} + \text{H}(2s)$  collisions: the classical trajectory Monte Carlo (CTMC) method, with two different initial distributions to describe the  $\text{H}(2s)$  target, and the numerical solution of the time-dependent Schrödinger equation (GTDSE) [3]. We have computed integral  $n$  and  $nl$  partial cross sections for H excitation and electron capture and, compared the results at two energies: 20 and 100 keV/u. We find a good agreement in the  $n$  partial cross sections in both processes, illustrated in Figure 1. The  $nl$  partial electron capture cross sections exhibit a similar behavior while the agreement is less satisfactory in the  $nl$  partial excitation cross sections. We suggest a mechanism of the excitation process in ion collisions with  $\text{H}(2s)$  that will be discussed at the Conference.

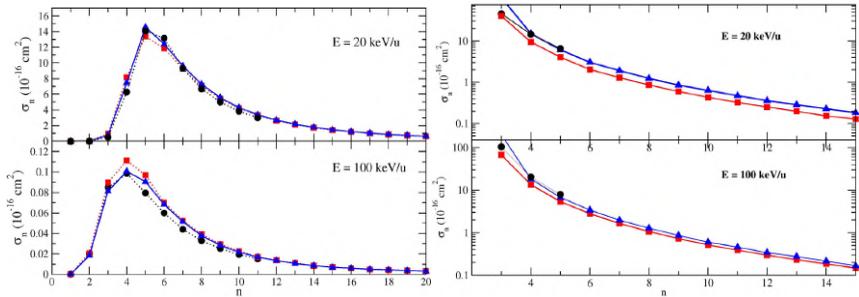


Figure 1: Integral  $n$  partial cross sections for electron capture (left panel) and for excitation (right panel) in  $\text{Be}^{4+} + \text{H}(2s)$  collisions at  $E = 20$  and  $100$  keV/u. (• - •) GTDSE; (- ■ -) microcanonical-CTMC and (- ▲ -) hydrogenic-CTMC calculations.

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## First observation of giant quadrupole plasmon resonance in $C_{60}$ in high perturbation HCI collisions

L. C. Tribedi\*, S. Kasthurirangan<sup>\*,†</sup>, E. Suraud<sup>‡</sup>

(\*) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Colaba, Mumbai – 400005, India.

(†) University of Mumbai, Santacruz, Mumbai – 400098, India.

(‡) Laboratoire de Physique Theorique, Universite de Toulouse, F-31062 Toulouse Cedex, France.

We give a classic example of using high perturbation caused by HCIs to explore new mechanisms in ion collisions with a nano-particle namely  $C_{60}$ -fullerene. The collective plasmon excitation mode known as the GPR (giant plasmon resonance), where the entire delocalised valence-electron cloud of  $C_{60}$  oscillates collectively about the ionic shell, has been well-studied using photo-excitation, electron-impact and ion-impact excitation [1-3]. A direct observation of the dipole mode of the GPR has been reported earlier [3] by using  $F^{9+}$  ions ( $q=9$ ,  $v\sim 12.7$  a.u) for which angular distribution reveals a parabolic shape, characteristic of dipole-nature [Fig 1(a)] We have now measured the double differential cross section (DDCS) at even higher perturbation ( $q/v$ ) i.e. in collisions with 91 MeV  $Si^{12+}$  ions ( $q=12$ ,  $v\sim 11.4$  a.u). The DDCS spectrum at low energy indicates a quadrupole plasmon resonances (GQPR) in addition to the dipole plasmon (GDPR). The measured DDCS angular distribution at low energies (around 7-8 eV) reveal a double valley structure [Fig 1(b)] which is characteristic of quadrupole resonance. The elegant technique of using high perturbation collision allows us to identify the characteristic GQPR mechanism. We have unambiguously identified the dipole and quadrupole modes by using state-of-the-art TDDFT calculations[6]. This is the first such unambiguous experimental demonstration of the quadrupole excitation in atomic system[6].

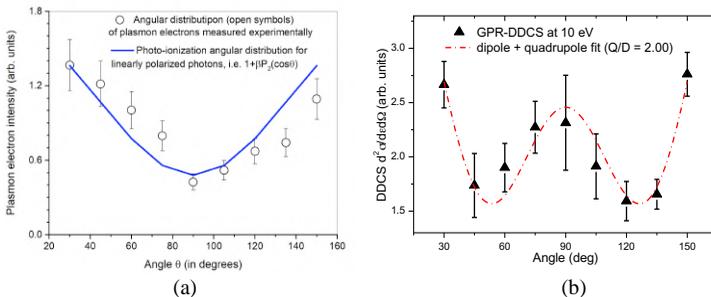


Figure 1: Angular distribution of plasmon-electrons from  $C_{60}$  under fast-ion collisions: (a) Projectile:  $F^{9+}$  (4MeV/u,  $v=12.7$ )[3], (b)  $Si^{12+}$  (3.2MeV/u,  $v=11.4$ )

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## Transformation of amorphous alloy surface under impact of slow heavy ions

Marek Moneta

Uniwersytet Łódzki, Katedra Fizyki Ciała Stałego, Pomorska 149, PL 90-236 Łódź, Poland

Amorphous alloys, far from thermodynamic equilibrium, undergo stress relaxation and partial crystallization if some amount of energy is supplied [1–2]. This transformations under a single ion impact is related to thresholds, either in the potential energy, 10 keV deposited by slow highly charged ion (HCI) or in electronic energy loss, 5 keV/nm transferred by swift heavy ion (SHI) [1]. The transfer of energy results in local increase of internal energy followed by structural and/or magnetic phase transformations.

In this work thin foils of amorphous alloys of  $\text{Fe}_{73}\text{Si}_{16}\text{B}_7\text{Cu}_1\text{Nb}_3$  were irradiated with 200 keV Ar ions at doses varying from 1010 to 1013 Ar/cm<sup>2</sup>. The process of selective surface modification during implantation were in-situ monitored with PIXE and it was shown that elements like Cu, and probably Fe, are preferentially sputtered from the surface, thus enriching it with remaining elements, like Nb, Si or B [2]. This change of surface composition influences on parallel running local structural modification of the surface due to delivery of crystallization energy to electron-ion system. With the use of *ex-situ* conversion electrons Mossbauer spectroscopy (CEMS) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM), Fe and Fe(Si) clusters accompanied by  $\text{Fe}_3\text{Si}$  and even  $\text{Fe}_{23}\text{B}_6$  nano-crystals were spotted in the samples irradiated at lower Ar fluence, whereas rather amorphous structures can be found in samples more heavily implanted with Ar.

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## Theoretical model of the nanohillock formation by an impact of slow highly charged ions on the metal surface

N. N. Nedeljković<sup>1</sup>, M.D.Majkić<sup>2</sup>, D. Banaš<sup>3</sup>, I. Stabrawa<sup>3</sup>, M. A. Mirković<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, P.O. Box 368, 11001 Belgrade, Serbia

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Technical Sciences, University of Priština-Kosovska Mitrovica, Knjaza Miloša 7 38220 Kosovska Mitrovica, Serbia

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Physics, Jan Kochanowski University, Uniwersytecka 7, 25-406 Kielce, Poland

<sup>4</sup>University College of Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Hajduk Stankova 2, 11050, Belgrade, Serbia

Highly charged ions impinging upon a solid surface modify its structure inducing the formation of the nanostructures such as hillocks, craters, pits, etc. Theoretical studies of surface nanostructure creation are of fundamental importance for the understanding of the mechanism responsible for surface modification. For this purpose we propose a theoretical model of the nanohillock formation on the metal nanolayers (gold and titanium) by an impact of the slow highly charged  $Xe^{Z+}$  (charge  $Z \gg 1$ ) ions. We employ the quantum two-state vector model and the micro staircase model for the neutralization energy calculation and the charge dependent ion-atom interaction model for the nuclear stopping power calculation. The corresponding energies deposit into the surface during the ionic motion above and below the surface, respectively [1]. The contribution of these two energies in the surface nanostructure creation is described by the critical ionic velocity [1]: for velocities lower than the critical one, the neutralization energy has the main influence and an appearance of the hillocks is expected, while for the larger velocities the deposited kinetic energy has a dominant effect and surface structures are craters.

Within the proposed theoretical model we analyze the size of the surface nanohillocks as velocity dependent quantity. According to the model, the total deposited energy (consisted of the neutralization energy and the deposited kinetic energy), induces the decreasing of the initial cohesive energy in the active volume area of the target in the intermediate stages of the surface modification [2]. That is, during the nanohillock formation the decreasing of the atomic density and the binding energy (per atom) of the target compared to these values of the unmodified metal surface occur. The diameters of the nanohillocks are obtained for a given degree of the target modification. We estimate the target perturbation in accord with the diameters of the hillocks observed experimentally [3] by the impact of  $Xe^{Z+}$  ions upon the titanium and the gold targets.

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## Electron binding energy calculations for high-precision determination of absolute atomic masses

Chunhai Lyu, Christoph H. Keitel, Zoltán Harman

Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Saupfercheckweg 1, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

The Heidelberg PENTATRAP experiment can measure the mass of highly charged ions with extraordinary accuracy [1]. This allows us to determine the absolute mass of the corresponding neutral atoms by adding up the total mass of the ionized electrons as well as their binding energies. While the mass of the electron has been measured with an accuracy to the level of  $\mu\text{eV}$ , the binding energies are only known with an accuracy of several hundred eV. In this contribution, we combine the multi-configuration Dirac–Hartree–Fock method and relativistic configuration interactions [2] to calculate the binding energies with sub-10 eV accuracy. This would 1) improve the relative accuracy of the absolute mass of various heavy elements around  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  to the level of  $10^{-11}$  [3], 2) have applications in direct measurement of neutrino mass [1] as well as constraining the conjectured fifth force [4].

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## Inferring the coherence time of EUV pulse trains via spectroscopy of highly charged ions

Chunhai Lyu, Stefano M. Cavaletto, Christoph H. Keitel, Zoltán Harman

Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Saupfercheckweg 1, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

Coherent extreme-ultraviolet (EUV) pulse trains are produced via intra-cavity high-harmonic generations of high-intensity infrared pulse trains. They represent well-defined EUV frequency combs that can enable high-precision spectroscopy of specific EUV transitions in highly charged ions (HCIs) with a relative accuracy to the level of  $\delta\omega/\omega = 10^{-17}$ . In return, such ionic spectroscopy can also provide information of the temporal coherence of the EUV frequency combs at timescales ranging from nanosecond to several seconds.

In this contribution, we present a scheme to interrogate the EUV-comb coherence time via interactions with highly charged Mg-like ions [1]. The excitation dynamics are simulated [2] for ions interacting with EUV pulse trains of various temporal coherences. We show that while all EUV pulse trains induce stepwise excitation of HCIs at the beginning of the interactions, the ionic excitations undergo chaotic fluctuations when the coupling time becomes longer than the comb coherence time. These investigations indicate that one can achieve coherent control of HCIs via current available EUV pulse trains and enable quantum optics studies in the EUV range.

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## Elastic x-ray scattering by highly charged ions

S. Strnat, J. Sommerfeldt, A. Surzhykov

Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt, Bundesallee 100, 38116 Braunschweig  
Technische Universität Braunschweig, Universitätsplatz 2, 38106 Braunschweig

The elastic scattering of x-rays by atoms and highly charged ions is one of the fundamental processes in the interaction of radiation with matter. Over the past few years, increasing attention has been paid to the study of the properties of scattered photons. In particular, the linear polarization of the outgoing radiation was measured in a recent experiment at the PETRA III synchrotron facility at DESY in Hamburg [1]. This experiment demonstrated that by analyzing the polarization of the scattered light, one can obtain information not only about the atomic structure of the target atoms, but also about the polarization of the incident synchrotron radiation. In our poster, we study the polarization properties of elastically scattered x-rays by highly charged ions and neutral atoms. We illustrate how the polarization of incident x-rays can be determined only with the polarization of scattered photons, without any need for the theoretical scattering amplitudes [2]. Moreover, we explore how the interference between Rayleigh and Delbrück scattering may affect the polarization properties of the outgoing radiation.

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## Long-gap laboratory atmospheric discharge

Alexandr Frolov, Jiri Schmidt, Petr Hoffer, Karel Kolacek, Eduardo Oliva\*

Department of Pulse Plasma Systems, Institute of Plasma Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic

(\*) Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Despite in the nature a lightning is a relatively frequent and common phenomenon, in its physics there are still “white places”. At present it seems to be established that the high-energy effects are caused by runaway electrons. Formerly, all X-ray effects were attributed to thunderclouds with large scale electric fields. But Moore et al. in 2001 and Dwyer et al. in 2005 detected emission of energetic radiation from rocket-triggered, as well as from natural lightning. Due to these measurements it seems to be proved that vast majority of negative leaders emit hard X-rays and hence produce runaway electrons. For air at standard conditions, relativistic electrons with energies below several tens of MeV lose energy predominantly via ionization and excitation processes; for higher energies, the energy losses from bremsstrahlung become important as well.

Our motivation is the study of long-gap laboratory high-voltage discharges in air at atmospheric pressure which it helps to elucidate some processes appearing in lightning and in this way to contribute to safety of air traffic, sensitive electronics, and to protection of human health. The basic features of lightning are already known: the runaway electrons are generated and due to that even X-rays are emitted. It turns out that moment of their birth is reasonably well known, however, the spatial localization as well as the instantaneous local environment are a little bit vague and should be improved. Sufficiently energetic X-rays initiate photonuclear reactions: from atmospheric nuclei fast neutrons are released, unstable isotopes are created that transform further to stable ones at simultaneous birth and later annihilation of positrons.

In this work we present results from experiment with long-gap laboratory discharge at atmospheric pressure. After designing and assembling apparatus, the device was electrically tested for a short circuit to detect weak regions. Basic measurements of voltage (based on capacitor-resistor divider) and current (by Pearson current monitor) were re-calibrated. After that experiments with longer discharges (with length from 30 to 50 cm) were performed. All discharges were observed optically by photcamera with/without neutral density filter. For most of the experiment, measurements of both neutrons (in the first phase using a BDT bubble detector) and X-rays were performed using two detectors: a BICRON BC408 plastic scintillator (sensitive to X-rays with energy <100 keV) and a Saint-Gobain LaBr3:Ce photomultiplier (X-rays with energy <10 MeV). For spatial resolution, an X-ray pinhole camera was designed and constructed: consisting of a filter, a pinhole chamber and a registration plate. Then an attempt was made to stabilize the primary-leader’s head position by inducing there a disturbance, the source of which will be well separated from the spark. The development of a long spark discharge at atmospheric pressure in an inhomogeneous environment with an injected “plasmoid” (i.e. an aerosol cloud, which is formed during a short discharge on the surface of a conductive liquid (e.g. salt water). However, notwithstanding the fact that the inter-electrode distance has been extended to 60 cm, it appears that no hard X-ray emission is detected in the region of the discharge current maximum, which would be indicative of runaway electron generation.

### Acknowledgement

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## Measurement of ion-induced desorption yields for accelerator vacuum

S Steydl<sup>1</sup>, R Levallois<sup>2</sup>, M Bender<sup>3</sup>, S Bilgen<sup>4</sup>, L Kirsch<sup>3</sup>, E Lamour<sup>1</sup>, A Lévy<sup>1</sup>, C. Prigent<sup>1</sup>,  
G Sattonnay<sup>4</sup>, C Stodel<sup>2</sup>, M. Trassinelli<sup>1</sup> and V Velthaus<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institut des Nanosciences de Paris, Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Paris, 75005, France

<sup>2</sup> GANIL, Grand Accélérateur d'Ions Lourd, Caen, 14076, France

<sup>3</sup> GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, 64291, Germany

<sup>4</sup> IJCLab, Université Paris Sud, CNRS, Orsay, 91405, France

The outgassing due to ion induced desorption is a severe intensity limitation in modern accelerators. It is produced when an ion beam impacts on a solid target leading to the release of gas molecules trapped over and inside the material. In accelerators, the targets are mainly the wall of vacuum vessels, the beam dumps and slits, mostly made in stainless steel, copper or tungsten. The number of particles removed by incident ion (named the desorption yield,  $\eta$ ) can vary from one to several thousand depending on the beam energy and the nature of the irradiated material. Consequently, the pressure may drastically increase by one or two orders of magnitude with respect to the base pressure affecting strongly the transmission of the ion beam [1, 2, 3].

The surface quality of the material that may be irradiated is a key parameter to reduce significantly the desorption yield. In the context of the development of accelerators (GSI/FAIR, CERN, GANIL/SPIRAL2), we have studied the impact on the desorption yield of different surface treatments on samples of stainless steel, copper and tungsten. Samples with various treatments such as chemical attacks, annealing or beam conditioning have been bombarded with 4.8 MeV/u  $\text{Ca}^{19+}$  or  $\text{Ca}^{10+}$  ions delivered by the UNILAC accelerator at GSI. Absolute values of the desorption yield have been measured to evaluate the best treatment. Thanks to a calibrated Residual Gas Analyser, the evolution of the partial pressures of released gas ( $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{H}_2$  or others) under irradiation have been obtained. Additionally, the scrubbing effect that corresponds to the cleaning of the surface by the beam itself (Figure 1) has been investigated.

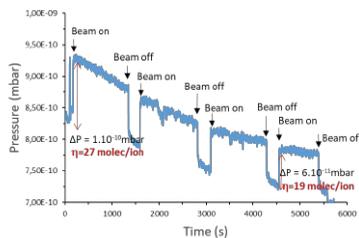


Figure 1: Scrubbing effect on Cu sample with a 4.8 MeV/u  $\text{Ca}^{19+}$  ion beam.

Description of the experimental setup, the different methods of measurements and the results will be presented at the conference.

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## Tank-Circuit Assisted Coupling Method for Sympathetic Laser Cooling of Highly charged ions in Penning Traps

B. Tu<sup>1,2</sup>, F. Hahne<sup>1</sup>, I. Arapoglou<sup>1</sup>, A. Egl<sup>1</sup>, F. Heiße<sup>1</sup>, M. Höcker<sup>1</sup>, C. König<sup>1</sup>, J. Morgner<sup>1</sup>, T. Sailer<sup>1</sup>, A. Weigel<sup>1</sup>, R. Wolf<sup>3</sup>, K. Blaum<sup>1</sup> and S. Sturm<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Modern Physics, Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Ion-Beam Application (MOE), Fudan University, 200433 Shanghai, China

<sup>3</sup>ARC Centre for Engineered Quantum Systems School of Physics, The University of Sydney NSW 2006, Australia

Penning traps have been proven as a versatile tool for fundamental physics. A multitude of high-precision measurements have been performed at Penning trap facilities, such as measurements of atomic masses and magnetic moments or  $g$ -factors of elementary particles [1]. Recently, by confining highly charged ions (HCIs) in Penning traps it provides a unique system to probe atomic properties and to test Quantum electrodynamics (QED) in strong electric field [2]. In a cryogenic penning trap, the motional temperature of ions is thermalized with a cryogenic superconducting tank circuit at 4.2 K. Owing to the particle oscillation amplitude, the accuracy of frequency determinations is limited by systematic uncertainties caused by anharmonicities arising from field imperfections and eventually special relativity. In  $g$ -factor measurements, a lower particle temperature furthermore decreases axial frequency fluctuations and thus helps to achieve higher fidelity of the spin state determination, which is specifically crucial for heavy ions with a comparably small magnetic moment. To reduce the ion temperature into the millikelvin regime, sympathetic cooling is a common method in rf traps. However, the co-trapping of different ions leads to drastic modifications of the motion of the ion of interest via the Coulomb interaction in penning traps. To solve the Coulomb disturbance, a cooling technique proposed by Heinzen and Wineland in 1990 is based on the coupling of two species in separate traps that share a common endcap electrode [3]. This way, the ions can interact via their image charges induced into the shared endcap electrode. However, with realistic trap parameters the coupling strength is too small to achieve highly efficient sympathetic cooling.

Here, we present a new coupling technique for two ion species in separate traps via a common superconducting tank circuit which can significantly enhance the coupling strength [4]. At ALPHATRAP this tank-circuit assisted coupling of two HCIs are investigated by observing the resulting avoided crossing of the coupled frequencies. The determined coupling strength is a factor of 760 larger than the method of common endcap coupling. Furthermore, we propose an intermittent laser cooling method for highly efficient sympathetic cooling. The numerical simulations show the possibilities of sympathetic cooling of arbitrary types of ions to the millikelvin regime within reasonable cooling times.

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## A superconducting quadrupole resonator for laser-spectroscopy of highly charged ions at highest precision

C. Warnecke\*, E. Djick, M. Wehrheim, J. Stark, M. K. Ronser\*, A. Graf,  
J. Nauta, J.-H. Oelmann\*, T. Pfeifer and J. R. Crespo López-Urrutia

Max-Planck-Institute for Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg, Germany  
(\*Heidelberg Graduate School for Physics, Heidelberg, Germany)

Highly charged ions are excellent candidates for novel optical frequency standards [1] and quantum algorithms [2], since they are very unsusceptible to electromagnetic noise due to the suppression of e.g. the quadratic Zeeman shift scaling with  $Z^4$ [1]. However, gaining quantum control over the motional modes of cold HCI had been a challenge for the last decades since they lack of fast cycling transitions for laser cooling. Quantum logic spectroscopy of the M1 transition in  $\text{Ar}^{13+}$  which was sympathetically cooled by a single  $\text{Be}^+$  logic ion lowered the uncertainty by eight orders of magnitude to about  $10^{-15}$  opening a branch for new frequency standards in near future [3]. Complementing these new types of optical clocks, a cryogenic Paul trap experiment with a quasi-monolithic superconducting quadrupole resonator with a high operating quality factor of about 30000 [4] was developed at the Max-Planck-Institute for Nuclear Physics in Heidelberg, Germany to challenge some of the resulting issues: Due to the high fidelity of the radio-frequency resonance at about 35 MHz, radial mode heating of the HCI is strongly suppressed. Furthermore, the trapped ions are shielded inside the cavity due to the Meissner-Ochsenfeld effect from electromagnetic noise, reducing decoherence effects and therefore increasing interrogation times of the HCI. We will present the features of this resonator and provide first characterizations with re-trapped HCI.

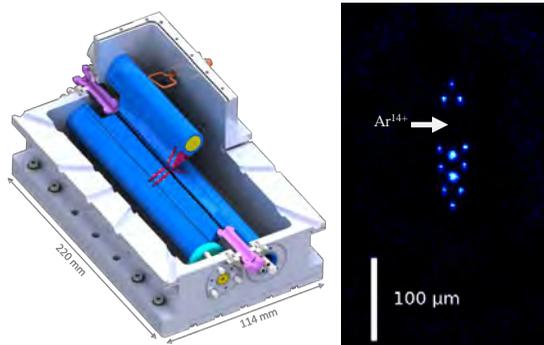


Figure 1: Left: Sliced view of the superconducting quadrupole resonator. Right: Single, crystallized  $\text{Ar}^{14+}$  trapped and sympathetically cooled beryllium ions inside it.

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## Dynamics of mixed species Coulomb crystals with highly charged ions in a superconducting Paul trap

Elwin A. Dijck, Christian Warnecke, Malte Wehrheim, Michael Karl Rosner, Andrea Graf, Ruben Henninger, Thomas Pfeifer, José R. Crespo López-Urrutia

Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg, Germany

The CryPTEEx-SC project at the Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics in Heidelberg, Germany, is designed to perform precise spectroscopy of highly charged ions (HCIs), which are excellent candidates for the development of next-generation atomic clocks and sensitive probes in the search for new physics [1]. The spectroscopy trap is formed by merging a linear Paul trap with a superconducting radio-frequency resonator, providing ultralow-noise radial confining potentials [2]. Control and read-out of HCIs will be implemented using quantum logic spectroscopy with co-trapped  $\text{Be}^+$  ions.

We present results from the first cold highly charged ions stored in our ion trap. After production of the HCIs in an electron beam ion trap (EBIT), they are extracted in pulses into an electrostatic beamline where they are decelerated and bunched. The HCIs are then captured in and sympathetically cooled by a Coulomb crystal of several dozen laser-cooled  $\text{Be}^+$  ions trapped in the Paul trap beforehand. Subsequent controlled removal of  $\text{Be}^+$  ions by exciting secular motion is used to prepare mixed species ion crystals comprising various numbers of  $\text{Be}^+$  ions and HCIs, down to a single HCI with a single  $\text{Be}^+$  ion, the prerequisite for quantum logic spectroscopy.

The flexible retrapping technique will be discussed, which opens up the extensive range of highly charged ion species to precision studies and additionally allows to explore the dynamics of mixed species Coulomb crystals consisting of ions with disparate charge-to-mass ratios.

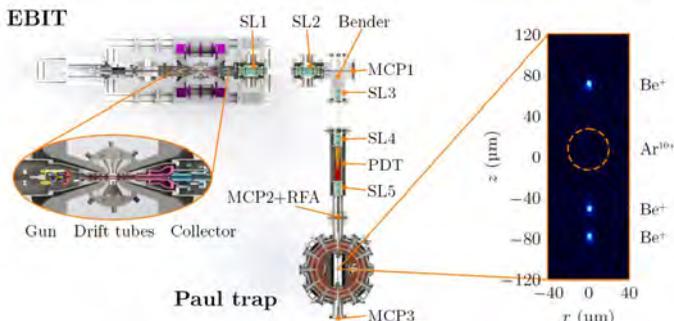


Figure 1: Overview of producing HCIs in an electron beam ion trap, transferring through a beamline and retrapping in a superconducting resonator Paul trap with example EMCCD image of a mixed species Coulomb crystal comprising three  $^9\text{Be}^+$  ions and one  $^{40}\text{Ar}^{10+}$  ion.

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## **Sympathetic cooling of highly charged ions in a Penning trap using a self-cooled electron plasma**

**Jost Herkenhoff**, Menno Door, Sergey Eliseev, Pavel Filianin, Kathrin Kromer, Daniel Lange, Alexander Rischka, Christoph Schweiger, Sven Sturm, Klaus Blaum

Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

The amazing evolution of precision in recent Penning-trap experiments is driving the need for ever-improving cooling techniques. In this talk, the prospect of a new sympathetic cooling technique using an electron-plasma coupled to a single highly charged ion is presented. Utilizing the synchrotron-radiation of electrons in a strong magnetic field enables cooling to very low motional quantum numbers, almost to their ground state. Using a common-resonator, the motion of this self-cooled electron plasma can be coupled to an ion stored in a spatially separated Penning trap, allowing sympathetic cooling of all modes of the ion. The extremely low expected temperatures in the millikelvin range open up an exciting new frontier of measurements in Penning traps.

## First broadband laser cooling and XUV fluorescence detection of stored relativistic HCl

KEN UEBERHOLZ<sup>1</sup>, LARS BOZYK<sup>2</sup>, MICHAEL BUSSMANN<sup>3,4</sup>, NOAH EIZENHÖFER<sup>5</sup>, VOLKER HANNEN<sup>1</sup>, MAX HORST<sup>5,6</sup>, DANIEL KIEFER<sup>5</sup>, NILS KIEFER<sup>7</sup>, SEBASTIAN KLAMMES<sup>2</sup>, THOMAS KÜHL<sup>2,8</sup>, BENEDIKT LANGFELD<sup>5</sup>, MARKUS LOESER<sup>4</sup>, XINWEN MA<sup>9</sup>, WILFRIED NÖRTERSCHÄUSER<sup>5,6</sup>, RODOLFO SANCHEZ<sup>2</sup>, ULRICH SCHRAMM<sup>4,10</sup>, MATHIAS SIEBOLD<sup>4</sup>, PETER SPILLER<sup>2</sup>, MARKUS STECK<sup>2</sup>, THOMAS STÖHLKER<sup>2,8,11</sup>, THOMAS WALTHER<sup>5,6</sup>, HANBING WANG<sup>9</sup>, CHRISTIAN WEINHEIMER<sup>1</sup>, WEIQIANG WEN<sup>9</sup> and DANYAL WINTERS<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Münster, Institute of Nuclear Physics (Germany)

<sup>2</sup>GSI Darmstadt (Germany), <sup>3</sup>CASUS Görlitz (Germany), <sup>4</sup>HZDR Dresden (Germany), <sup>5</sup>TU Darmstadt (Germany), <sup>6</sup>HFHF Darmstadt (Germany), <sup>7</sup>University Kassel (Germany), <sup>8</sup>HI Jena (Germany), <sup>9</sup>IMP Lanzhou (China), <sup>10</sup>TU Dresden (Germany), <sup>11</sup>University Jena (Germany)

At the highly relativistic energies and high intensities of the ion beams in the new SIS100 accelerator at FAIR, conventional beam cooling techniques (*e.g.* electron and stochastic cooling) have some limitations and laser cooling is a more elaborate and efficient method for cooling. Despite one specific requirement, *i.e.* the need for a fast electronic transition in the ions, at the SIS100 many different ions (element & charge state) can be laser-cooled, owing to the large magnetic rigidity of the SIS100 (max. 100 Tm). Importantly, the use of new pulsed (rep. rate ~MHz) and tunable CW laser systems (UV and VIS wavelengths) will greatly enlarge and enhance the potential of this cooling method. However, the much higher beam energies at the SIS100 also require new approaches for *in vacuo* detection of the fluorescence emitted by the ions, as it is required for laser spectroscopy and laser cooling.

In May 2021, an improved XUV fluorescence detection system and a new tunable pulsed UV laser system were employed for laser cooling of bunched relativistic (47% of *c*) carbon ions at the Experimental Storage Ring of GSI Helmholtzzentrum Darmstadt, Germany. Successful broadband laser cooling was demonstrated using this powerful (~200 mW), high repetition rate (~10 MHz) and tunable (wavelength and pulse duration) UV laser system. The experiment and its results will be discussed.

In addition, we will present our new fluorescence detection and spectroscopy system for the laser cooling project at the upcoming SIS100 accelerator. The new dispersed fluorescence detection system uses an aberration corrected laminar grating in grazing incidence geometry and an open face micro-channel plates detector in Chevron stack configuration (sensitive in the soft X-Ray regime) with position and time sensitive delay-line readout. If no energy resolution is required, the system can also be used for direct detection of the fluorescence photons with a significantly larger acceptance.

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## Simultaneous storage of ions and electrons in the HITRAP cooling trap

M. Horst<sup>1</sup>, S. Rausch<sup>1,2</sup>, Z. Anelkovic<sup>3</sup>, S. Fedotova<sup>3</sup>, W. Geithner<sup>3</sup>, F. Herfurth<sup>3</sup>, D. Neidherr<sup>3</sup>  
N. Stallkamp<sup>3,4</sup>, S. Trotsenko<sup>3</sup>, G. Vorobjev<sup>3</sup>, W. Nörtershäuser<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institut für Kernphysik, TU Darmstadt, Schloßgartenstr. 9, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Helmholtz Akademie Hessen für FAIR HFHF, TU Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>3</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Planckstr. 1, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>4</sup>Institut für Kernphysik, JWGU Frankfurt, Max-von-Laue-Str. 9, Frankfurt a. M., Germany

The HITRAP decelerator facility at the GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung in Germany aims to decelerate and cool heavy, highly-charged ions (HCI) like  $U^{92+}$  [1]. After generating the high charge states at relativistic energies, HITRAP decelerates these ions via a linear deceleration stage and a cylindrical Penning trap. Within this trap, the ions can be cooled to low temperatures before they are ejected and transported to various precision experiments. The used cooling mechanism in the seven-electrode cooling trap is sympathetic cooling with a cold electron plasma. Therefore, the ions and electrons are stored simultaneously in a nested trap configuration. While the electrons constantly lose energy in the high magnetic field through synchrotron radiation, the hot ions lose energy by Coulomb interaction with the cold plasma. If the ion energy approaches the eV-regime, the electron plasma has to be ejected to prevent recombination.

We present the current status of the cooling trap and the ongoing progress to demonstrate electron cooling of extended amounts of heavy HCI for the first time. After optimization of the local pulsed electron source we manage to produce up to  $2 \times 10^9$  electrons per pulse. These pulses can be trapped by quickly switching the trap electrodes. Using the retarding field method when ejecting electrons onto a microchannel plate (MCP), it is possible to measure the energy loss due to synchrotron radiation and the space charge of the trapped electron cloud.

Besides the local electron source, HITRAP is also equipped with a small EBIT ion source for commissioning of the cooling trap. This EBIT with permanent magnets can generate different ions with medium or high charge states (e.g.  $Ar^{16+}$ ) which can be transported through a low energy beamline towards the cooling trap [2]. We achieved simultaneous storage of these EBIT ions and electrons from the local source. In these experiments it has been found that the ions influence the co-trapped electrons, but so far no energy loss of the ions could be observed.

The next step is the enhancement of the ion-electron interaction and demonstration of electron cooling. This can for example be done by optimizing the injection settings or varying the ion and electron number. Furthermore, employment of non-destructive detection methods can help to further analyze the interaction.

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## Commissioning of the HITRAP cooling trap with offline ions

S. Rausch<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Horst<sup>1</sup>, Z. Anđelković<sup>3</sup>, S. Fedotova<sup>3</sup>, W. Geithner<sup>3</sup>, F. Herfurth<sup>3</sup>, D. Neidherr<sup>3</sup>,  
N. Stalkamp<sup>3,4</sup>, S. Trotsenko<sup>3</sup>, G. Vorobyev<sup>3</sup>, W. Nörtershäuser<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institut für Kernphysik, TU Darmstadt, Schloßgartenstr. 9, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>2</sup> Helmholtz Akademie Hessen für FAIR HFHF, TU Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>3</sup> GSI Helmholtzzentrum, Planckstr. 1, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>4</sup> Institut für Kernphysik, JWGU Frankfurt, Max-von-Laue-Str. 9, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

The HITRAP facility at the GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung (GSI) in Germany is designed to decelerate and cool a bunch of about  $10^5$  heavy, highly charged ions (HCI). Produced by stripping at high energy, the HCI are decelerated eventually in a linear decelerator down to 6 keV/u and captured within a cylindrical Penning trap. In that trap the HCI can be cooled using various cooling mechanisms such as electron cooling and resistive cooling before being transferred to subsequent experiments [1]. If ions and electrons are stored simultaneously in a so-called nested trap energy transfer can take place. The electrons cool the transferred energy off by synchrotron radiation in the strong magnetic field [2].

We present the current status of the HITRAP cooling trap and the next steps of commissioning this setup with offline ions as well as the preparation for the next online beam time. So far a newly designed Penning trap has been commissioned and tested. The new, seven-electrode trap design is more stable and less error prone than the previous version with 21 electrodes.

We were able to investigate the storage of argon ions in various charge states, delivered by a small EBIT based on permanent magnets with an energy of 4 keV/q. Dependencies of the charge state and kinetic energy on the lifetime of the stored ions were observed. The successful manipulation of the kinetic energy of the ions, both trapped and ejected, was achieved by applying an offset potential on all trap electrodes. By ejecting the ion cloud after short storage times of a few  $\mu\text{s}$ , we also managed to determine the magnetron frequency of the stored ion cloud and its dependency on the trap settings. Moreover, for the first time it was possible to store ions and electrons simultaneously in the HITRAP cooling trap, although no cooling effect was observed so far.

The next steps will be the improvement of the trap settings for both electrons and ions and the proof of electron cooling. This includes the cooling of argon ions from the local ion source and commissioning the trap setup for the first time in a GSI beam time with bare  $^{58}\text{Ni}$ . One of the main challenges during this beam time will be the separation of high energy and low energy beam as the linear decelerator stage of the HITRAP facility will only decelerate parts of the incoming 4 MeV/u beam down to the desired energy of 6 keV/u [3]. As the separation by time of flight is not possible, a new detector unit will be installed. This detector will deflect the low energy beam to an off-axis MCP detector in order to measure and optimize beam transfer towards the trap.

This work is supported by BMBF under contract number 05P19RDFAA.

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## Resonant photoexcitation of trapped ions for x-ray astrophysics

Sonja Bernitt, René Steinbrügge\*, Steffen Kühn°, Moto Togawa°, José R. Crespo López-Urrutia°

Helmholtz-Institut Jena, Fröbelstieg 3, 07743 Jena (Germany)

(\*) Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Notkestraße 85, 22607 Hamburg (Germany)

(°) Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Saupfercheckweg 1, 69117 Heidelberg (Germany)

Spectroscopic observations in the UV and X-ray bands with the newest generation of high-resolution instruments onboard current and future satellite observatories have the potential to reveal previously inaccessible details of processes in astrophysical plasmas, such as the ones in galaxy clusters and active galactic nuclei. This is essential for advancing our understanding of extreme environments and the evolution of the universe.

However, what can be reconstructed from spectra is currently limited by the availability and quality of atomic data, on which plasma models are built. That is especially the case for highly charged ions (HCI), ubiquitous in hot astrophysical plasmas [1]. For many years, electron beam ion traps (EBITs) have been valuable tools for laboratory measurements with HCI, providing a wide range of atomic data, like transition energies and rates of ionization and recombination processes.

Here, work with the novel compact PolarX-EBIT [2], based on permanent magnets, is presented, in which radiation from ultrabright UV and X-ray synchrotron light sources is used to resonantly excite electronic transitions in trapped HCI. Subsequent fluorescence and changes of ion charge state are detected, which allows to gather spectroscopic data under well-controlled conditions with unprecedented resolving powers and signal-to-noise ratios. This yields atomic data valuable not only for astrophysics but also for benchmarking general atomic structure theory [3].

One such case are the two 2p-3d transitions in Ne-like  $\text{Fe}^{16+}$ , commonly labelled 3C and 3D, for which measurements and calculations of oscillator strengths seemed to disagree significantly [4], until our recent experiments uncovered previously unaccounted-for contributions to the observed intensities [5].

Furthermore, the unique off-axis electron gun of PolarX-EBIT facilitates new experimental setups, in which electronic transitions in few-electron HCI are used as accurate and reproducible wavelength references [6].

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## Recent experimental and computational results on one dimensional colliding laser-produced plasmas

X. F. Bai, T. McCormack, F. O'Reilly, E. Sokell

School of Physics, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland

Email: emma.sokell@ucd.ie

In the experiment, a time-resolved ICCD camera was deployed to capture the flow behaviour of two counter-propagating laser-produced plasmas (LPPs) collimated by two face-to-face channels, which makes the plasmas close to one dimensional (1-D). Figure 1 shows the early stage of the formation of the so-called stagnation layer between the two channelled plasmas. At this stage, the plasma gathering at the collision point between the two plasmas can be clearly observed.

For interpreting and predicting the experimental results, we have built a collection of 1-D fluid modelling code based on [1] and [2] with the ambipolar electric field and collision coupling considered. Applying the code to colliding LPPs, it predicts an instant shock happens with a huge leap in plasma temperature and density when the LPPs start colliding, which is the beginning of the stagnation layer formation that is observed in these experiments. The shock may be utilized to create x-ray sources from colliding plasmas, possibly with a significant boost in the conversion efficiency from incident laser power to x-ray radiation and the stagnation layers have the potential to be used as the second target for dual-laser extreme ultraviolet sources [3].

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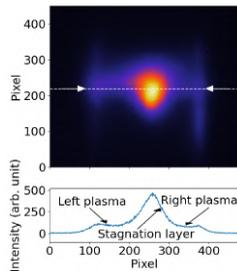


Figure 1: Upper: Stagnation layer created between two channelled colliding plasmas. White arrows show the directions of movement of the two channelled plasmas. Lower: Spatial intensity distribution along the white dash line.

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## Laser Produced Plasmas for Atomic Physics and Applications.

E. Sokell<sup>1\*</sup>, R. Brady<sup>1</sup>, B. Delaney<sup>1</sup>, K. Mongey<sup>1</sup>, N. Wong<sup>1</sup> and F. O'Reilly<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*School of Physics, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland*

<sup>\*</sup>*email: emma.sokell@ucd.i*

The spectra of plasmas produced by focusing the output of high powered lasers, typically Nd:YAG lasers with pulse lengths of a few nanoseconds, on to higher Z solid elements are quasi continuous [1]. These plasmas can be used for absorption experiments to study low charge state ions present in a second laser produced plasma [2] and have potential as laboratory scale soft x-ray sources [3].

Applications involving high spatial resolution or high spectral resolution measurement typically have a photon throughput limitation where either a small region needs to be illuminated for imaging or a small slit illuminated for energy selection, and this small area bottleneck leads to very low system etendue ( $<10^{-2} \text{ mm}^2 \text{ mrad}^2$ ). Since radiance is at best conserved in an optical system, and it is given by the photon flux divided by the etendue, these low etendue systems require a high radiance source to deliver sufficient photons to the application.

This work focuses on the development of laboratory scale soft x-ray sources (specifically in the water window between the wavelengths of 2.3 and 4.4 nm). The water window is of especial significance for applications targeted at the illumination of biological samples. Water is transparent to these x-rays, but carbon and therefore organic molecules are absorbing. The resulting transmission of water window soft x-ray photons allows for imaging of unstained, cryofixed, biological cells.

The objective is to produce sources with a brilliance up to two orders of magnitude higher than the state of the art, comparable to those achieved at bending magnets of large-scale synchrotron facilities, which will enable technological developments and scientific studies that are not presently possible on laboratory scales.

Higher radiance can be achieved by reducing the emitting area and one recent focus has been the drive to reduce the x-ray emitting area to dimensions of the order of  $10 \mu\text{m}^2$ . The work so far has proven that it is feasible to produce plasmas of this diameter with a relatively high conversion efficiency into the water window.

This work is supported by Science Foundation Ireland through a Frontiers for the Future Programme Award (19/FFP/6795).

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## High resolution imaging of laser plasmas revealing the effects of laser spot size on plasma emission

E. Sokell, K. Mongey\*, F. O' Reilly, B. Delaney, R. Brady

Atomic, Molecular and Plasma Physics Group, University College Dublin, Ireland

\*[kevin.mongey@ucdconnect.ie](mailto:kevin.mongey@ucdconnect.ie)

Laser plasmas can produce a high flux of soft x-ray radiation from a small volume, making them ideal for illumination for applications such as in EUV nano-lithography [1] and in cell imaging via soft x-ray microscopy [2].

In order to investigate the effects of the focal spot size on the plasma shape and intensity, a molybdenum target was irradiated with a Nd:YAG 1064nm driving laser. Images of the subsequently formed plasmas were generated using a 5 $\mu$ m pinhole which images soft x-rays through a 1 $\mu$ m Al filter onto a soft x-ray camera with a pixel size of 2.4 $\mu$ m and the imaging axis parallel to the target and perpendicular to the laser. The filter transmission combined with the camera quantum efficiency produces images in the 0.5nm to 3nm region. Such images were produced with laser energies ranging from 20mJ to 271mJ with several laser focus spot sizes.

The plasma images were simulated using a skewed pseudo-Voigt profile combined with regression techniques to generate noise reduced plasma images. The resulting areas and shapes (the ratio of the plasma widths parallel and perpendicular to the target measured through the centre of a plasma image) of the simulated plasma images were measured as demonstrated in Fig 1.

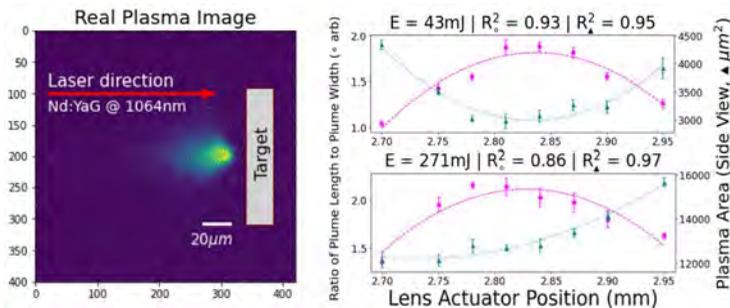


Fig 1: Left: Real plasma image with schematic target drawn. Right: Demonstration of the change in plasma area and plume shape (the ratio of the plume width perpendicular to the target and width parallel to the target) as a function of lens position for two labelled energies.

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## High-Performance X-ray Imaging Spectrometers with Ti/Au Superconducting Transition-Edge Sensor Microcalorimeter Arrays

K. Nagayoshi<sup>1</sup>, M. de Wit<sup>1</sup>, H. Akamatsu<sup>1</sup>, L. Gottardi<sup>1</sup>, E. Taralli<sup>1</sup>, D. Vaccaro<sup>1</sup>, M.L. Ridder<sup>1</sup>, M.P. Bruijn<sup>1</sup>, J.-R. Gao<sup>1,2</sup> and J.W.A. den Herder<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>NWO-I/SRON Netherlands Institute for Space Research  
Niels Bohrweg 4, 2333 CA Leiden, The Netherlands

<sup>2</sup>Kavli Institute of Nanoscience, Delft University of Technology  
Mekelweg 5, 2628 CD Delft, The Netherlands

<sup>3</sup>Astronomical Institute Anton Pannekoek, University of Amsterdam  
Science Park 904, 198 XH Amsterdam, The Netherlands

X-ray transition-edge sensor (TES) microcalorimeters are cryogenic non-dispersive spectrometers inhering a broad dynamic range, high quantum efficiency and most importantly a high spectral resolving power which is potentially competitive to dispersive instruments. The Athena space X-ray observatory to be launched in 2034 led by ESA will carry a large array consisting of 2376 TES microcalorimeters on the focal plane of the X-ray Integral Field Unit (X-IFU) to explore the hot and energetic universe, taking full advantage of the high energy resolution and the imaging capability. At SRON we are developing the focal plane assembly for X-IFU, and also TES detector arrays as a back-up option in the framework of a European technology development program. Our TES detectors are based on a Ti/Au superconducting thin film of which critical temperature is tuned around 90 mK. The temperature sensing elements are coupled to overhanging Au/Bi X-ray absorbers, providing quantum efficiency of 95% up to 7 keV with a pixel filling factor of 96% over the arrays. We have fabricated and tested various detector chips with 64 and 1024 TES pixels to cultivate a better understanding of how to control the properties of our detectors. We now constantly measure  $\sim 2$  eV full-width at half-maximum energy resolution for 5.9 keV X-rays, encouraging realization of the full-sized TES array for the X-IFU instrument. Furthermore, the fundamental characteristics of our well-performing detectors would be potentially suitable for laboratory experiments on the physics of highly charged ions in combination with electron beam ion trap instruments and synchrotron facilities for examples. In this contribution, we will give an overview of the characteristics and capabilities of these state-of-the-art detectors.

## Review of recent developments in MaMFIS technology

V.P. Ovsyannikov, **A.V. Nefiodov\***, A.Yu. Ramzdorf, A.A. Levin†

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, 141980 Dubna, Russia

(\*) Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, 188300 Gatchina, St. Petersburg, Russia

(†) Ioffe Institute, 194021 St. Petersburg, Russia

The standard Electron-Beam Ion Source (EBIS) employs smooth electron beam for the successive ionization of atomic targets (neutral elements and low charged ions) [1]. The highest electron current density, which is a prerequisite for the production of highly charged ions, can be attained only in the case of the Brillouin focusing. The ion extraction from the ionization region is carried out by varying the potentials on different sections of the drift tube.

In the Main Magnetic Focus Ion Source (MaMFIS), highly charged ions are produced and confined in local ion traps, which appear in crossovers of the rippled electron beam propagating in a drift tube [2,3]. The electron beam is focused by a thick magnetic lens. In a crossover, the Brillouin limit is not justified and the electron current density can exceed it by orders of magnitude. The devices are very compact and reliably operate at room temperature due to the use of permanent magnets and standard vacuum techniques. The ion extraction from the MaMFIS can be performed by means of transformation of the shape of electron beam controlled by the bias voltage on the focusing (Wehnelt) electrode, so that the local ion traps are shifted to the electron collector region. Highly charged ions can also be extracted from the local ion trap in the radial direction perpendicular to the electron beam by varying the potential applied to the extractor electrode [2]. One more possibility to extract ions confined in the local ion traps can be realized by using the EBIS technology at certain drift tube diameter-to-length ratio, electron trajectories, and extraction voltage [4].

The electron current density has been assessed indirectly through the measurement of ionization time and the utmost achievable charge state of the produced highly charged ions. The degree of ionization is determined from the high-energy part of the characteristic X-ray emission spectrum corresponding to the radiative recombination of highly charged ions with beam electrons. The most recent studies were performed in Veksler and Baldin Laboratory of High Energy Physics at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna. The results obtained for different elements (iridium, cerium, xenon, and bismuth) are consistent with the electron current density of the order of  $10 \text{ kA/cm}^2$ . The MaMFIS technology allows one to significantly reduce the confinement time required for an efficient ionization of bound inner-shell electrons. This is of particular importance both for heavy elements and for very short-lived radionuclides.

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## Theoretical investigation of dielectronic recombination processes of highly charged gold ions

W. L. He, S. B. Niu, J. L. Rui, T. X. Ma, L. Y. Xie\*, C. Z. Dong†

Key Laboratory of Atomic and Molecular Physics and Functional Materials of Gansu Province, College of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou 730070, People's Republic of China

\*Email: [xiefly@nwnu.edu.cn](mailto:xiefly@nwnu.edu.cn); †Email: [dongcz@nwnu.edu.cn](mailto:dongcz@nwnu.edu.cn);

Dielectronic recombination (DR) is a prominent resonant recombination process in collisions of electrons with highly charged ions (HCIs) [1]. Gold is one of the particular interest work material in the indirect laser drive of inertial confinement fusion (ICF). Accurate atomic data of highly ionized gold ions are essential and important for modelling gold hohlraum-produced plasma [2-3]. In this study, the DR process of Ne-like to Si-like gold ions ( $\text{Au}^{69+}$ - $\text{Au}^{65+}$ ) are investigated. The resonance energies, resonance strengths and cross sections are carefully calculated for L-shell  $\Delta n = 1$  transitions using the FAC code based on fully relativistic configuration interaction (RCI) method [4]. Using the density matrix formalism, the degree of linear polarizations of x-ray dielectronic satellite lines produced by dominant LMM, LMN DR processes are calculated, and used to obtain the differential cross section of  $\text{Au}^{69+}$ - $\text{Au}^{65+}$  ions. Figure 1 illustrated our calculated synthesized LMM DR spectra of gold ions located at 2.6-5.6 keV energy regions, and compared with the experimental measurements of electron beam ion trap at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory by Schneider et al [3]. Our theoretical results show an excellent agreement with the experimental values.

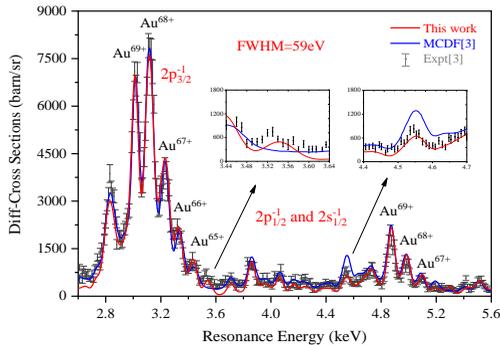


Figure 1: The calculated synthesized LMM DR spectra of  $\text{Au}^{69+}$ - $\text{Au}^{65+}$  ions in the ground states compared to the EBIT experimental measurements [3]. The separate contributions from the different ionization stages of 41% Ne-like, 30% Na-like, 18% Mg-like, 4% Al-like and 7% Si-like target ions are considered in the calculations.

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# POSTERS B

**Analysis of E3 transitions in Ag-like high-Z ions observed with the NIST EBIT**

**Dipti\***, E. Takacs\*\*, D. La Mantia, Y. Yang\*\*, A. Naing, P. Szypryt\*\*\*, A. Hosier, J.N. Tan, Yu. Ralchenko

National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, USA

(\*) Present address: International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna A-1400, Austria

(\*\*) Department of Physics and Astronomy, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634 USA

(\*\*\*) National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305, USA

Measurements and analyses of forbidden lines in highly charged ions provide invaluable information on diverse effects including quantum-electrodynamic and relativistic effects in atomic structure as well as offer new diagnostic techniques for very hot plasmas. Recently, Sakaue et al [1] reported on observation of electric-octupole (E3) spectral lines in Ag-like  $W^{27+}$  using the compact electron beam ion trap (EBIT). The well-resolved  $4f_{7/2,5/2}-5s$  transitions were recorded in the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) spectrum. Using the HULLAC atomic code, the authors of Ref. [1] showed that the E3 lines are strongly enhanced for W and developed an advanced collisional-radiative model which predicts E3 line intensities for the other members of the isoelectronic sequence.

In this work we report on measurements and identifications of the E3  $4f_{7/2,5/2}-5s$  transitions in W and other high-Z elements including Re ( $Z=75$ ), Os ( $Z=76$ ), and Ir ( $Z=77$ ). The EUV spectra were recorded with the NIST EBIT using a grazing-incidence EUV spectrometer. The present higher resolution results for W and GRASP2K calculations strongly confirm the Ref. [1] findings. Our collisional-radiative model developed with the NOMAD and FAC codes offers a deep insight into the population kinetics for Ag-like ions of heavy elements. The simulation allowed the identification of new spectral lines in the spectra. We will present a detailed discussion of the observed spectra and comparisons of the measured and simulated line intensities.

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## Precision measurements of the $^2P_{1/2}$ - $^2P_{3/2}$ fine-structure splitting in Boron-like $S^{11+}$ and $Cl^{12+}$ at EBIT

X Liu<sup>1,2</sup>, X P Zhou<sup>1</sup>, W Q Wen<sup>1,3\*</sup>, Q F Lu<sup>4</sup>, C L Yan<sup>4</sup>, G Q Xu<sup>4</sup>, J Xiao<sup>4†</sup>, A V Volotka<sup>5</sup>, Y S Kozhedub<sup>6</sup>, M Y Kaygorodov<sup>6</sup>, Z K Huang<sup>1,3</sup>, W L Ma<sup>7</sup>, S X Wang<sup>7</sup>, and X Ma<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou, China

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Quantum Matter, South China Normal University, Guangzhou, China

<sup>3</sup>University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

<sup>4</sup>Shanghai EBIT Laboratory, Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai, China

<sup>5</sup>School of Physics and Engineering, ITMO University, Kronverkskiy prospect, St. Petersburg, Russia

<sup>6</sup>Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State University, Universitetskaya, St. Petersburg, Russia

<sup>7</sup>Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China

Precision measurements of the fine-structure splitting of highly charged ions (HCIs) test fundamental atomic theory, including strong field quantum electrodynamics (QED) effects, electron correlation effects, and relativistic and nuclear effects. The fine-structure splitting  $1s^22s^22p\ ^2P_{1/2}$ - $^2P_{3/2}$  transitions in boron-like  $S^{11+}$  and  $Cl^{12+}$  were experimentally measured with a high precision spectrometer at the Shanghai high-temperature superconducting electron beam ion trap [1]. The M1 transition wavelengths for  $S^{11+}$  and  $Cl^{12+}$  were determined to be 760.9635(29) and 574.1539(26) nm (in air), respectively. Compared to the previously observed results, the accuracies of current experimental results are improved by more than ten times and 200 times for  $S^{11+}$  and  $Cl^{12+}$ , respectively. Additionally, the M1 transition energies in  $S^{11+}$  and  $Cl^{12+}$  were evaluated within the ab initio QED framework to compare with the experimental data. The present experimental results agree with the theoretical calculations and provide a possibility to test QED effects and correlation effects with high accuracy in few-electron highly charged ions. The details can be found in Ref. [2].

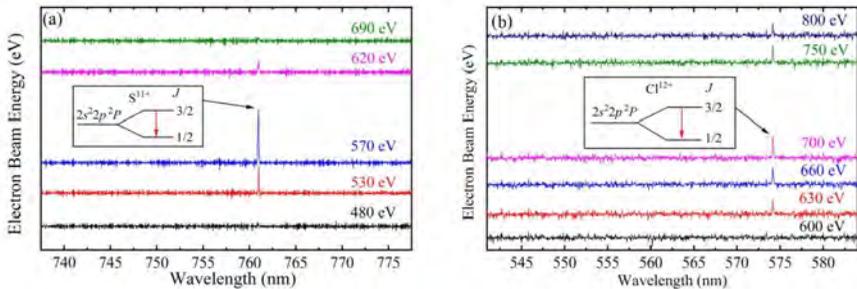


Figure 1: (a) Spectra of sulfur obtained at the SH-HtscEBIT with nominal electron beam energies of 480, 530, 570, 620, and 690 eV in the range 737–777 nm. The line is the M1 transition between the fine-structure levels in the  $2s22p\ 2P$  ground term of boronlike  $S^{11+}$ . (b) Spectra of chlorine with nominal electron beam energies of 600, 630, 660, 700, 750, and 800 eV. The line is the M1 transition between the fine-structure levels in the  $2s22p\ 2p$  ground term of boron-like  $Cl^{12+}$ .

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## Measurement and analysis of EUV emission spectrum from laser produced Zn plasma

S. Q. He, M. G. Su, Q. Min, S. Q. Cao, H. Y. Li, H. D. Lu, D. X. Sun and C. Z. Dong

Key laboratory of Atomic and Molecular Physics & Functional Materials of Gansu Province,  
College of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, 730070,  
China

E-mail: sumg@nwnu.edu.cn, dongcz@nwnu.edu.cn

Highly charged ions of zinc (Zn) element exist widely in astrophysical plasmas. The atomic data and parameters of plasma can be obtained by studying the spectra of these ions. In this work, the spectra from a laser-produced Zn plasma have been investigated using spatio-temporally resolved spectroscopy.

An emission spectrum of laser-produced Zn plasma in 7-14 nm wavelength region is shown in Figure 1 (a), and it is dominated by three intense banded peaks. In order to explain the structure of the spectra, the atomic structure parameters of highly charged ions of Zn are calculated using the Cowan suites of Hartree-Fock configuration interaction codes. It is found that these intense banded peaks attributed to the 3d-4f transition arrays of  $Zn^{6+}$  up to  $Zn^{9+}$  ions, as shown in Figure 1 (b).

In order to further explain the spectral structure, simulated spectra are obtained by statistical summation of atomic data and population information. Population information are calculated by the assumption of a normalized Boltzmann distribution among the excited states and a steady-state collisional-radiative model. A simulated spectrum with electron temperature  $T_e = 20$  eV and electron density  $N_e = 1.46 \times 10^{20} cm^{-1}$  are plotted in Figure 2 (a). It can be found the simulated spectrum is in good agreement with the experimental spectrum in the long wavelength region, and the dominant fractional contributions arise from  $Zn^{6+}$  and  $Zn^{7+}$  ions. However, the spectra (Figure 2 (b)) are in good agreement in the short wavelength region and  $Zn^{7+}$  and  $Zn^{8+}$  ions are predominant as  $T_e = 25$  eV and  $N_e = 1.69 \times 10^{20} cm^{-1}$ . This work can provide reference for similar spectral analysis.

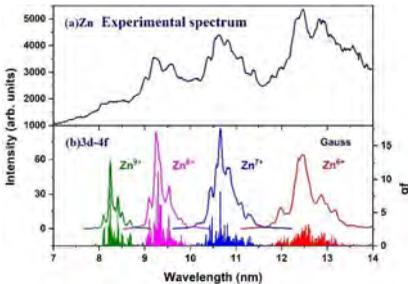


Figure 1: The line distributions of 3d-4f transition arrays of  $Zn^{6+}$  to  $Zn^{9+}$ .

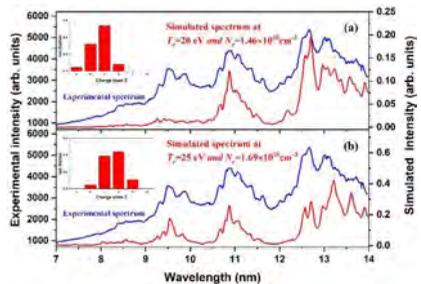


Figure 2: Comparisons between the experimental spectrum and simulated spectra.

The work is supported by the National Key Research and Development Program of China (2017YFA0402300), the Natural Science Foundation of China (11874051, 11904293, 61965015).

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## Theoretical investigation of dielectronic recombination processes of highly charged gold ions

W. L. He, S. B. Niu, J. L. Rui, T. X. Ma, L. Y. Xie\*, C. Z. Dong†

Key Laboratory of Atomic and Molecular Physics and Functional Materials of Gansu Province, College of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou 730070, People's Republic of China

\*Email: [xiefly@nwnu.edu.cn](mailto:xiefly@nwnu.edu.cn); †Email: [dongcz@nwnu.edu.cn](mailto:dongcz@nwnu.edu.cn);

Dielectronic recombination (DR) is a prominent resonant recombination process in collisions of electrons with highly charged ions (HCIs) [1]. Gold is one of the particular interest work material in the indirect laser drive of inertial confinement fusion (ICF). Accurate atomic data of highly ionized gold ions are essential and important for modelling gold hohlraum-produced plasma [2-3]. In this study, the DR process of Ne-like to Si-like gold ions ( $\text{Au}^{69+}$ - $\text{Au}^{65+}$ ) are investigated. The resonance energies, resonance strengths and cross sections are carefully calculated for L-shell  $\Delta n = 1$  transitions using the FAC code based on fully relativistic configuration interaction (RCI) method [4]. Using the density matrix formalism, the degree of linear polarizations of x-ray dielectronic satellite lines produced by dominant LMM, LMN DR processes are calculated, and used to obtain the differential cross section of  $\text{Au}^{69+}$ - $\text{Au}^{65+}$  ions. Figure 1 illustrated our calculated synthesized LMM DR spectra of gold ions located at 2.6-5.6 keV energy regions, and compared with the experimental measurements of electron beam ion trap at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory by Schneider et al [3]. Our theoretical results show an excellent agreement with the experimental values.

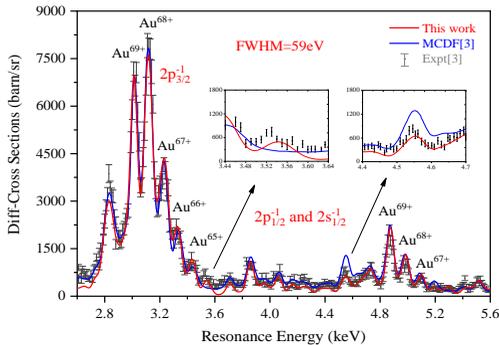


Figure 1: The calculated synthesized LMM DR spectra of  $\text{Au}^{69+}$ - $\text{Au}^{65+}$  ions in the ground states compared to the EBIT experimental measurements [3]. The separate contributions from the different ionization stages of 41% Ne-like, 30% Na-like, 18% Mg-like, 4% Al-like and 7% Si-like target ions are considered in the calculations.

The work was supported by the National Key Research and Development Program of China under Grant No.2017YFA0402300), the Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant Nos: 12064041,11874051), doctoral research fund of Lanzhou City University (LZCU-BS2019-50).

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## Optical Spectroscopy of Ru<sup>21+</sup>-Ru<sup>24+</sup> Ions

Junyu Fan<sup>1,2</sup>, Yuyuan Qian<sup>1</sup>, Niu Ben<sup>1</sup>, Yintao Wang<sup>1</sup>, Jialin Liu<sup>1</sup>, Liangyu Huang<sup>1,2</sup>, Yaming Zou<sup>1,2</sup>, Jiguang Li<sup>3</sup> and **KeYao**<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Shanghai EBIT Laboratory, and Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Ion Beam Application (MOE), Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

<sup>2</sup> Department of Nuclear Science and Technology, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Applied Physics and Computational Mathematics, Beijing 100088, China

Spectroscopy of highly charged ions is of great interest in the diagnosis of plasma, and also in the studies of atomic physics, e.g., detection of electron correlation effects. Due to the complex structure of an open 3d-subshell, accurate atomic structure calculation of 3d<sup>n</sup> configuration is still a challenge. In this work, optical spectroscopies of highly charged Ru<sup>21+</sup>-Ru<sup>24+</sup> ions are studied in a permanent magnet electron beam ion trap (EBIT). The charge state distribution of the Ru ions in the EBIT is analyzed for line identifications, as shown in Fig. 1. With the assistance of the large scale multi-configuration Dirac-Hartree-Fock calculations [1], more than ten new dipole forbidden lines are recognized, which could be used as reference data for further atomic structure calculations.

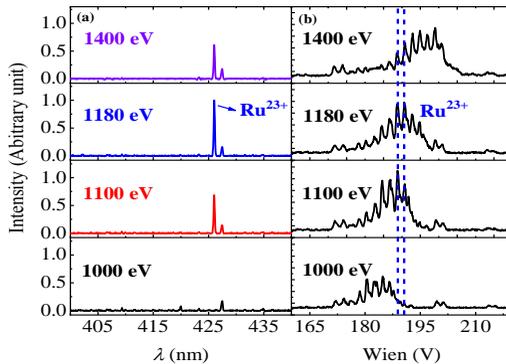


Figure 1: (a) Electron beam energy dependence of the Ru<sup>23+</sup> spectra, (b) the corresponding charge state distributions.

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## EUV spectra of laser-produced Cu Plasmas

M. J. Li, **M. G. Su**, H. Y. Li, S. Q. He, Q. Min, S. Q. Cao, D. X. Sun, and **C. Z. Dong**

Key Laboratory of Atomic and Molecular Physics & Functional Material of Gansu Province,  
College of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou 730070,  
China

E-mail: sumg@nwnu.edu.cn, dongcz@nwnu.edu.cn

The research on the radiation characteristics and dynamic evolution of laser-produced plasma (LPP) has always been a very interesting topic in the fields of atomic physics and plasma physics. Cu is one of the most concerned elements in the field of celestial bodies and fusion research. Studying the spectra of Cu plasma is very helpful for astrophysical plasma diagnosis. In this work, the time-evolving EUV spectra in the range of 8-14 nm are obtained using the spatio-temporal resolved laser-produced Cu plasma emission spectrum measurement method.

The spectral line distribution characteristics of  $\text{Cu}^{5+}$ - $\text{Cu}^{9+}$  ( $3p^63d^n$ ,  $n=2-6$ ) ions from 3p and 3d transition arrays are analyzed based on Hartree-Fock configuration interaction method[1] and the normalized Boltzmann distribution. Figure 1 shows one of experimental spectrums and the theoretical spectrum of  $\text{Cu}^{5+}$ - $\text{Cu}^{9+}$  ions under the electron temperature of 25 eV. It can be found that the theoretical peak position of each ion is in good agreement with the experimental peak position, and the spectral profile is also in good agreement.

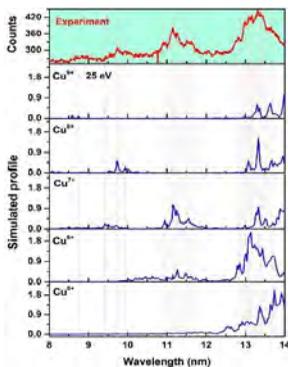


Figure 1. Comparison between experimental spectrum and theoretical spectra of  $\text{Cu}^{5+}$ - $\text{Cu}^{9+}$  ions

This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (11874051、12064040,11864036), the Science and technology project of Gansu Province (No. 21JR7RA122).

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## First Laboratory Verification of Magnetic-field-induced Transition Effect in Fe X

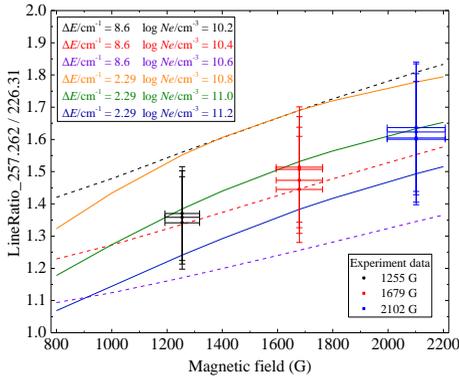
YANG Yang, XU Guoqin, LI Wenxian\*, SONG Liudi, SI Ran, CHEN Chongyang, BAI Xianyong\*, TIAN Hui#, XIAO Jun, Roger HUTTON, ZOU Yaming

Shanghai EBIT laboratory, and Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Ion-Beam Application (MOE), Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

\*Key Laboratory of Solar Activity, National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100012, China

#School of Astronomy and Space Science, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

The magnetic field is extremely important for understanding the properties of the solar corona. However, there are still difficulties in the direct measurement of coronal magnetic fields. The discovery of the magnetic-field-induced transition (MIT) in Fe X, which was also observed in the coronal spectra, opened up a new method for measuring the coronal magnetic field. In this work, we obtained the Fe X extreme ultraviolet (EUV) spectra in the wavelength range of 174–267 Å in Shanghai high-temperature superconducting electron beam ion trap, and for the first time, verified the effect of MIT in Fe X by measuring the line ratios between 257.262 Å and reference line of 226.31 Å (257/226) at different magnetic field strengths. The plasma electron density that may affect the 257/226 value was also obtained experimentally and then verified by comparing the density-sensitive line ratios with the theoretical prediction, and there was good agreement between them. By comparing the simulated line ratios of 257/226 with the experimental values at given electron densities and magnetic fields, the critical energy splitting of the fine-structure levels, one of the most critical parameters to determine the MIT transition rate, was obtained. Possible reasons which may lead to the difference between the obtained energy splitting and the recommended value in previous work are discussed. Magnetic field response curves for the 257/226 value were calculated and compared to the experimental results, which is necessary for future MIT diagnostics.



Theoretical and experimental values of line ratios of 257.262 Å and 226.31 Å versus the magnetic field

## Towards Doppler-assisted precision laser spectroscopy of highly charged ions at the CSRe

D.Y. Chen<sup>a</sup>, H.B. Wang<sup>a</sup>, **W.Q. Wen<sup>a,\*</sup>**, Z.K. Huang<sup>a</sup>, D.C. Zhang<sup>b</sup>, Y.J. Yuan<sup>a</sup>, D. Winters<sup>c</sup>, M. Bussmann<sup>d</sup>, Th. Walther<sup>c</sup>, L.J. Mao<sup>a</sup>, J.C. Yang<sup>a</sup>, **X. Ma<sup>a,\*</sup>** and Laser Cooling Collaboration

<sup>a</sup> Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 730000 Lanzhou, China

<sup>b</sup> School of Physics and Optoelectronic Engineering, Xidian University, 710071, Xi'an, China

<sup>c</sup> GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>d</sup> Center for Advanced Systems Understanding, 02826 Görlitz & HZDR, 01328 Dresden, Germany

<sup>e</sup> Institut für Angewandte Physik, Technische Universität Darmstadt, 64289, Darmstadt, Germany

The combination of the storage ring CSRe and advanced laser has proven to be an excellent research platform for atomic physics of highly charged ions (HCIs) [1]. By accelerating stored ions, the ultra-short transition wavelength in HCIs can be Doppler-shifted into a convenient region, where laser light is readily available and thus making laser spectroscopy possible. There are two planned techniques to launch precision laser spectroscopy experiments at the CSRe, as shown in Fig. 1(a):

(i) Laser spectroscopy with fluorescence spectrum. An optical detector, as displayed in Fig. 1(b), has been developed for fluorescence photons detection. It is featuring a SiC-made parabolic reflector with a central slit and an MCP coated with CsI, enables a high-efficiency detection of the UV photons without affecting the normal operation of the ion beams in the ring, and the collection efficiency is improved by more than 50 times as compared to the previously installed photon detector [2].

(ii) Laser spectroscopy with Schottky spectrum [3]. Schottky resonator enables a non-destructively measurement of the revolution frequency of the ion beam with comparable precision. By resonating excitation of stored ions with a cw laser combined with ion velocity measurement, determined by the e-cooler voltage, allows a precise measurement of the transition wavelength. The determination of the  $^2S_{1/2}-^2P_{1/2}$  transition of  $O^{5+}$  ions by using the Schottky spectrum in Fig. 1(c) and the related uncertainties analysis, including e-cooler voltage calibration, space charge effects, angular deviation, etc., are under investigation. Both the development of the optical detector and the investigation of Schottky spectrum method for the laser spectroscopy experiments at the CSRe are in progress.

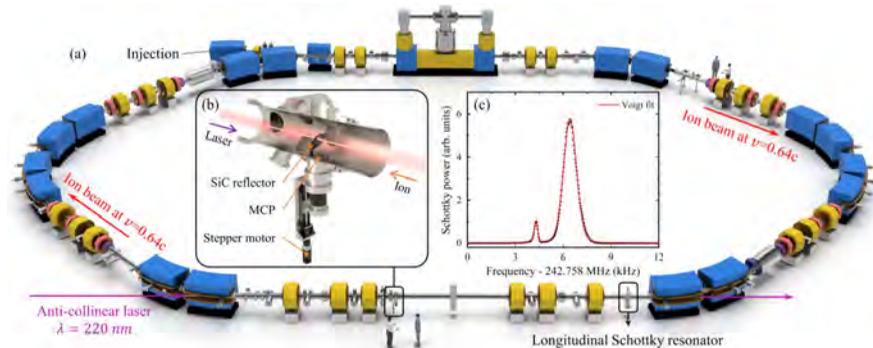


Fig. 1: (a) Schematic of the laser spectroscopy experiment of Li-like  $O^{5+}$  ions at the CSRe. (b) 3D model of the optical detector. (c) Experimental Schottky spectrum of the cw laser interaction with the coasting ion beam under electron cooling.

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## Re-investigation and line identifications for $W^{11+}$ in the visible range

N Fu, Q Lu, C L Yan, G Q Xu, **K Wang\***, C Y Chen, Y Zou, **J Xiao**

Shanghai EBIT Laboratory, Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Ion-Beam Application (MOE),  
Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

(\*) Hebei Key Lab of Optic-electronic Information and Materials, The College of Physics Science  
and Technology, Hebei University, Baoding 071002, China

We present a new investigation of unidentified emission lines in 350–660 nm from  $W^{11+}$  at a compact electron-beam ion trap in Shanghai [1]. To help the line identification, transition energies of the lowest 48 levels are calculated by the large-scale relativistic configuration interaction and multiconfiguration Dirac-Hartree-Fock calculation [2–4]. The results from the two calculations are in good agreement with each other and the deviation is 0.66% on average. By using the collisional-radiative model implemented in the flexible atomic code, six observed lines for the visible spectrum of  $W^{11+}$  are identified as magnetic-dipole transitions from  $4f^{12}5s^25p^3$  and  $4f^{13}5s^25p^2$  configurations.

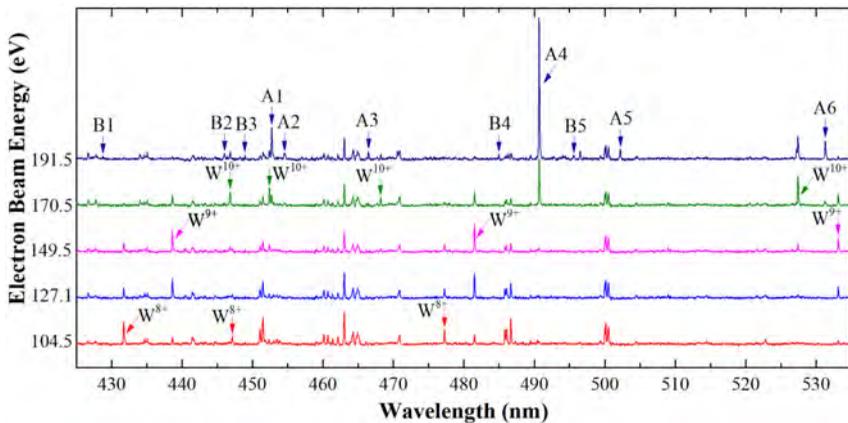


Figure 1: Spectra obtained at the SH-HtsEBIT

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## Dielectronic recombination for Na-like $\text{Kr}^{25+}$ from the CSRm to the CSRe

Z. K. Huang<sup>1,2</sup>, W. Q. Wen<sup>1,2</sup>, S. X. Wang<sup>3</sup>, H. B. Wang<sup>1,2</sup>, W. L. Ma<sup>3</sup>, H. K. Huang<sup>1</sup>, L. J. Mao<sup>1,2</sup>,  
J. C. Yang<sup>1,2</sup>, Y. J. Yuan<sup>1,2</sup>, S. F. Zhang<sup>1,2</sup>, L. F. Zhu<sup>3</sup>, X. Ma<sup>1,2</sup>, and DR collaboration

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 730000, Lanzhou, China

<sup>2</sup> University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 100049, Beijing, China

<sup>3</sup> Hefei National Research Center for Physical Sciences at Microscale and Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui 230026, China

Storage rings equipped with electron cooling devices provide a uniquely effective technique to determine the absolute DR rate coefficients for highly charged ions. The DR experiment for Na-like  $\text{Kr}^{25+}$  in the energy range of 0-70 eV has been performed successfully at the storage ring CSRm [1]. At the beginning of 2020, the electron cooler at the CSRe has been upgraded with an embedded electron energy fast detuning system, which can support a much broader detuning energy range ( $\pm 15$  kV) and allow us to extend the DR spectroscopy from the CSRm to the CSRe. Therefore, more experimental candidate ions can be available at the CSRe via the stripping and selection processes in the second Radioactive Ion Beam Line (RIBLL-2) located between the CSRm and the CSRe. To evaluate the performance of the newly built experimental platform at the CSRe, we have also carried out the DR measurement of Na-like  $\text{Kr}^{25+}$  ions therein. Fig. 1 (Left) presents the comparison between the DR spectra for  $\text{Kr}^{25+}$  measured at the CSRm and the CSRe. Fig. 1 (Right) presents the details of the DR rate coefficients for  $\text{Kr}^{25+}$  measured at the CSRe within the electron-ion collision energy range of 0-150 eV, which encompasses all the  $\Delta n=0$  ( $3s \rightarrow 3p$ ,  $3d$ ) DR resonances. The experimental result was also compared with the FAC calculation, and a good agreement was achieved by considering the strong mixing among the low-energy resonances associated with  $3 \rightarrow 3$  and  $3 \rightarrow 4$  core excitations in the theoretical calculation. The present result demonstrates the reliability and stability for future DR spectroscopy studies at the CSRe.

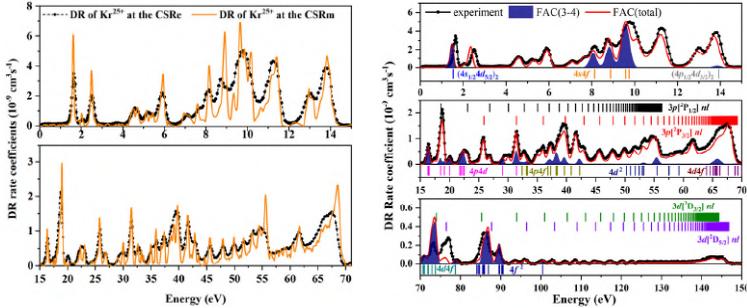


Figure 1: (Left) The comparison of the DR spectra for Na-like  $\text{Kr}^{25+}$  measured at the storage ring CSRm (Orange solid curve) and the CSRe (black dotted circles). (Right) The experimental DR rate spectrum at the CSRe. The red solid line depicts the FAC calculated total DR rate coefficients and the blue areas are the contribution from the  $\Delta n=1$  DR resonances. The vertical marks indicate the resonance positions calculated by FAC calculation ( $\Delta n=1$ ) and Rydberg formula ( $\Delta n=0$ ).

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## Precision spectroscopy of $2s2p\ ^1P_1 \rightarrow 2s^2\ ^1S_0$ in Beryllium-like $Cl^{13+}$ at EBIT

X. P. Zhoul<sup>1</sup>, X. Liu<sup>1</sup>, W. Q. Wen<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Q. F. Lu<sup>3</sup>, C. L. Yan<sup>3</sup>, G. Q. Xu<sup>3</sup>, J. Xiao<sup>3†</sup>, Z. K. Huang<sup>1,2</sup>, X. Ma<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 730000, Lanzhou, China ;

<sup>2</sup> University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 100049, Beijing, China

<sup>3</sup> Shanghai EBIT Laboratory, Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Ion-Beam Application (MOE), Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China ;

Precision measurement experiment of electric-dipole transition between the  $2s2p\ ^1P_1$  and  $2s^2\ ^1S_0$  in beryllium-like  $Cl^{13+}$  have been performed in Shanghai High-Temperature Superconducting electron beam ion trap (SH-HtscEBIT) [1]. Using a portable high resolution soft x-ray and extreme ultraviolet (EUV) spectrometer [2] for spectral measurement of the extreme ultraviolet region. The E1 transition wavelength was preliminarily determined to be  $237.66(2)\ \text{\AA}$  (in vacuum) with an accuracy of 85 ppm at electron beam energies of 1000, 1030, 1050 and 1080 eV, respectively (as show in figure 1). It is possible to test atomic structure theoretical calculations including quantum electrodynamic (QED) effects and relativistic effects in few-electrons highly charged ions. In particular, the beryllium-like ions are very suitable for the study of electron-electron correlation effects because of the two strongly correlated 2s electrons [3]. Subsequent results are being prepared.

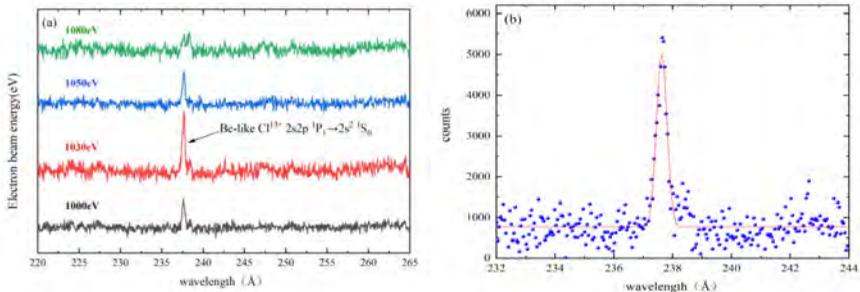


Figure 1: (a) Spectra of chlorine obtained at the SH-HtscEBIT with nominal electron beam energies of 1000, 1030, 1050 and 1080 eV in the range 220–265 Å. The line is the E1 transition between the fine-structure levels in the  $2s2p\ ^1P_1$  and  $2s^2\ ^1S_0$  of beryllium-like  $Cl^{13+}$ . (b) Expanded view of the line at 237.6 Å and its Gaussian fit.

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## Atomic structure and properties of $\text{Nd}^{9+}$ for making an atomic optical clock

Yanmei Yu

Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China

Novel applications of optical transitions in highly charged ions (HCIs) for frequency metrology and tests for variation of fundamental constants have made them a subject of much interest lately [1]. The rich energy configuration of HCIs offers numerous optical transitions between the ground state and the long-lived excited states, which can be used for developing high accuracy clocks beyond the  $10^{-18}$  precision limit [2,3,4]. The compact size of the HCIs makes them insensitive to external fields. Strong relativistic effects and high ionization energies make the HCI clock transitions highly sensitive to variation of the fine structure constant  $\alpha_e$  and dark matter searches. In this work, we propose the highly charged Sb-like  $\text{Nd}^{9+}$  ions as a promising candidate for a high-accuracy optical clock. The energy levels, arising from the  $5p - 4f$  orbital crossing in the  $\text{Nd}^{9+}$  ions are investigated. To comprehend  $\text{Nd}^{9+}$  as a prospective atomic clock, we determine the transition wavelengths, quality factors, lifetimes, magnetic dipole and electric quadrupole hyperfine structure constants, electric dipole polarizabilities, electric quadrupole moments of the states involved with clock transitions by using a relativistic multi-reference configuration interaction method. Relativistic sensitivity coefficients to the variation of the fine-structure constant and violation of local Lorentz invariance are determined, and various plausible systematics for the development of frequency standards are analyzed [5].

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## Polarization-dependent spectra of KLL dielectronic satellite lines of Ar<sup>17+</sup>-Ar<sup>12+</sup> ions

S. B. Niu, J. H. Deng, Y. L. Ma, L. Y. Xie\*, and C. Z. Dong

Key Laboratory of Atomic and Molecular Physics and Functional Materials of Gansu Province, College of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou 730070, China

\*E-mail : xiely@nwnu.edu.cn

Collisions of energetic electrons with highly charged ions (HCIs), abundant in hot plasmas, may lead to emission of anisotropic and polarized characteristic x-rays. Theoretical studies of polarization of x-ray lines can provide information on the directionality of the electron currents and the orientation of the magnetic-field lines in both hot astrophysical and laboratory plasmas [1].

In this work, the polarization properties of dielectronic satellite lines produced by KLL dielectronic recombination (DR) processes have been studied for highly charged Ar<sup>17+</sup>-Ar<sup>12+</sup> ions. The degree of linear polarization of dielectronic satellite lines, and polarization-dependent spectra at different electron beam energy from 2100 eV to 2500 eV are calculated using density matrix formalism [2] and the FAC code [3]. In the calculations, the high-order trielectronic recombination (TR) and quadruelectronic recombination (QR) processes are also incorporated, and show strong effects on polarization spectra of Ar<sup>13+</sup> and Ar<sup>12+</sup> ions.

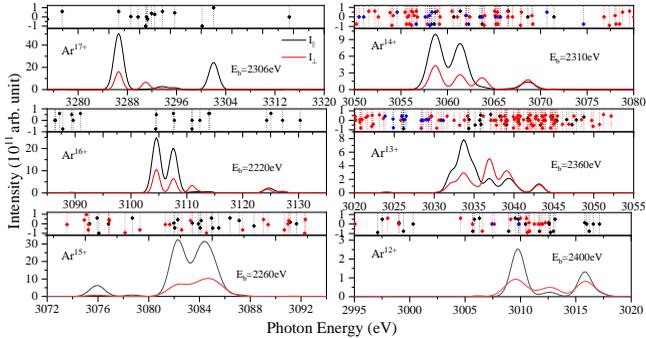


Figure 1: Theoretical polarization-dependent spectrum of Ar<sup>17+</sup>-Ar<sup>14+</sup> ions are calculated at different energy  $E_b$  of the electron beam.  $I_{\parallel}$  and  $I_{\perp}$  represent intensity associated with parallel and perpendicular polarization state. Dotted vertical line with different colors indicate the positions of dielectronic satellite lines from the DR (black), TR (red), and QR (blue) processes. The diamonds show the degree of polarization.

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## Theoretical study of electron-ion resonant recombination process of Si<sup>10+</sup> ion

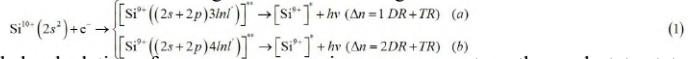
J. L. Rui<sup>1</sup>, J. P. Pan<sup>1</sup>, L. Y. Xie<sup>1,\*</sup>, Y. L. Ma<sup>1</sup>, R. Schuch<sup>2</sup>, and C. Z. Dong<sup>1,†</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Key Laboratory of Atomic and Molecular Physics and Functional Materials of Gansu Province, College of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou 730070, People's Republic of China

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, Stockholm University, AlbaNova University Center, SE-10691 Stockholm, Sweden

\*Email: xiely@nwnu.edu.cn; †Email: dongcz@nwnu.edu.cn

Silicon is the eighth-most abundant element in the solar system, accurate atomic data of highly charged silicon ions are required to identify spectral lines, and derive ion abundances of solar plasma [1]. Recently, Orban et al [2] measured the rate coefficients of electron-ion resonant recombination process for  $\Delta n = 0$  ( $2s$ - $2p$ ) transition of Si<sup>10+</sup> ions at the CRYRING electron-cooler. Bernhardt et al [3] performed a new measurement of rate coefficients for  $\Delta n = 0$  and  $\Delta n = 1, 2$  ( $2s \rightarrow 3l, 4l$ ) transitions of Si<sup>10+</sup>-Si<sup>9+</sup> ions at the TSR heavy-ion storage ring in MPIK. However, theoretical calculations are scarce. In this work, we systematically investigated the  $L$ -shell  $\Delta n = 1, 2$  processes of Si<sup>10+</sup> ions in the ground state ( $2s^2 \ ^1S_0$ ) and metastable state ( $2s2p \ ^3P_0$ ), found that contribution of the metastable state is not ignored. The following reactions are considered



We performed detailed calculations for resonance energies, resonance strengths, and state-state resolved cross sections in the isolated resonance approximation using the FAC code[4]. The strong configuration mixing among the dielectronic recombination (DR) and trielectronic recombination (TR) channels are considered, which show fewer influence on resonance energies, and a great influence on resonance strengths. The rate coefficients are obtained by convoluting the calculated cross sections with the experimental electron energy distribution  $kT_{\parallel} = 0.093$  meV and  $kT_{\perp} = 0.5$  eV, and compared with the TSR measurements [3], excellent agreements are obtained (see Fig.1).

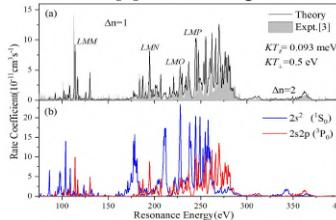


Figure 1: (a) The total theoretical rate coefficient (black curves) with considering the contributions of the ground state  $2s^2 \ ^1S_0$  (93%) and  $2s2p \ ^3P_0$  (7%), compared to the TSR experimental results [3] (gray area). (b) the individual theoretical rate coefficient for Si<sup>10+</sup> ions in the ground state  $1s^2 2s^2 \ ^1S_0$  (red line) and metastable state  $1s^2 2s 2p \ ^3P_0$  (blue line), respectively.

The work was supported by the National Key Research and Development Program of China under Grant No. 2017YFA0402300, the NSFC (Grants No. 12064041, No. 11874051)

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## Cascade effects on the polarization of x-ray emission following electron-impact excitation of He-like ions with $Z = 10-92$

M. Y. Jia, S. B. Niu, **L. Y. Xie\***, J. Jiang, C. Z. Dong

Key Laboratory of Atomic and Molecular Physics and Functional Materials of Gansu Province,  
College of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou 730070,  
People's Republic of China

\*Email: [xiely@nwnu.edu.cn](mailto:xiely@nwnu.edu.cn)

The polarization of x-ray emission from highly charged ions undergoing collisions with electron is important for spectroscopic diagnostic of the electron distribution anisotropy in high-temperature plasmas [1].

In this study, we calculated the degree of linear polarization of the  $1s2p\ ^1P_1-1s^2\ ^1S_0$  (w) resonance line,  $1s2p\ ^3P_2-1s^2\ ^1S_0$  (x),  $1s2p\ ^3P_1-1s^2\ ^1S_0$  (y) intercombination lines, and  $1s2s\ ^3S_1-1s^2\ ^1S_0$  (z) forbidden line following electron impact excitation of He-like ions with  $Z=10-92$  using a fully relativistic distorted-wave method. The cascade contributions from the high-lying levels  $1sm_l$  ( $n=2$  and 3) to the polarization properties were investigated, including the electric-dipole (E1) allowed transitions, forbidden (M1, E2, and M2) transitions and two-photon transition (2E1). The results are compared with the existing theoretical and experimental values [2-4]. It was found that the radiative cascades dominate the degree of linear polarization of the z line. Line x shows very small contributions of radiative cascades.

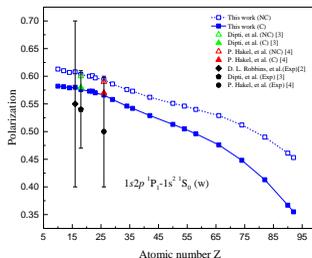


Figure 1: The calculated linear polarizations for the w line of He-like ions at electron-impact energy near the  $1s3l$  excitation threshold, and compared with the existing theoretical and experimental values [2-4]. NC represents the values without cascade contributions, and C represents the ones with cascade contributions included.

The work was supported by the National Key Research and Development Program of China under Grant No.2017YFA0402300), the NSCF (Grant Nos: 12064041, 11874051).

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## Two-electron one-photon and one-electron one-photon transition of inner shell hole state of He-like ions

R. X. Zhao, X. B. Ding, D. H. Zhang, M. W. Zhang\*, Y. L. Xue\*, D. Y. Yu\*, C. Z. Dong

Key Laboratory of Atomic and Molecular Physics and Functional Materials of Gansu Province, College of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, 730070, China

(\*) Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China

The structure and properties of inner shell hollow atoms are one of the hot topics in atomic physics[1]. The Two-electron one-photon (TEOP) transition of the double K hole atoms is essential because it was caused by the electron correlation effects and will provide a reference for the celestial bodies and laboratory plasma. He-like ions are the simplest system to investigate such complex transition process[2].

Based on the fully relativistic multi-configuration Dirac-Hartree-Fock method combined with active space method[3], the transition energy and probability of  $N^{5+}$ ,  $Ne^{8+}$ ,  $Fe^{24+}$ ,  $Cu^{27+}$ ,  $Xe^{54+}$ , and  $W^{72+}$  ions were calculated. For the TEOP transition, the spin forbidden transition is obviously enhanced with the increase of nuclear charge, which means that the relativistic effect significantly strengthened. For the OEOP transition, the transition energies of the transitions  $^1P_1-^1S_0$  and  $^3P_2-^3S_1$  are inverted with the increase of nuclear charge, which might caused by the competition between relativistic effect and electron correlation effects.

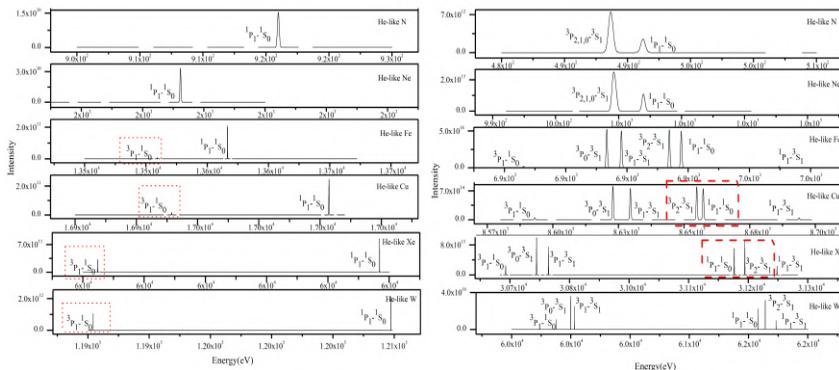


Figure 1: Transition spectra of TEOP transition  $2s2p-1s^2$  (left) and OEOP transition  $2s2p-1s2s$  (right) of  $N^{5+}$ ,  $Ne^{8+}$ ,  $Fe^{24+}$ ,  $Cu^{27+}$ ,  $Xe^{54+}$ , and  $W^{72+}$  ions.

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## Collisional-radiative model for the spectra of M1 transition of $W^{53+}$ ion

Y. L. Xu<sup>1</sup>, X. B. Ding<sup>1\*</sup>, Y. Yang<sup>2</sup>, K. Yao<sup>2</sup>, L. Zhang<sup>3</sup>, F. Koike<sup>4</sup>, D. Kato<sup>5</sup>, I. Murakami<sup>5</sup>, H. A. Sakaue<sup>5</sup>, N. Nakamura<sup>6</sup>, C. Z. Dong<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Key Laboratory of Atomic and Molecular Physics and Functional Materials of Gansu Province, College of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, 730070, China

<sup>2</sup> Key Laboratory of Applied Ion Beam Ministry of Education, Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Plasma Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei 230000, China

<sup>4</sup> Department of Physics, Sophia University, Tokyo 102-8554, Japan

<sup>5</sup> National Institute for Fusion Science, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>6</sup> Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

The emission spectrum of tungsten ions can be used to diagnose the status of the fusion plasma[1,2]. Based on the experimental study of M1 transition spectrum of  $W^{53+}$  ion by Ralchenko et al. [3], the collisional-radiative model (CRM) were used to investigate the spectrum.

The configurations included in the present CRM are  $3s^23p^63d^3$ ,  $3s^13p^63d^4$ , and  $3s^23p^53d^4$ . In order to consider the electron correlation effects, the SD excited configurations, such as,  $3s^13p^63d^34l$  ( $l = 0 - 2$ ),  $3p^63d^5$ ,  $3p^63d^34s^2$  and  $3s^23p^63d^26l$  ( $l = 0 - 4$ ) are included as the correlation configurations.

The simulated spectrum is in good agreement with the observed spectrum on the EBIT. Five observed transitions were identified and assigned to the transitions within the multiplets of the ground configuration. The transition  $m$  in Fig1.(c) is predicted to be the M1 transition of  $W^{53+}$  ions which is not assigned in the previous work. This work provided the knowledge of the highly charged W ions which will be helpful for the future investigation on these ions and the fusion plasma.

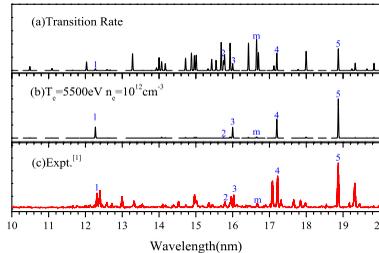


Figure 1: (a) Radiative transition rate, (b) Intensity from CRM. (c) Experimental spectra from the EBIT [3]. Each individual transition was assumed to have Gaussian profile with FWHM = 0.02nm.

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## Charge-state evolution from $W^{5+}$ to $W^{7+}$ at energies below the ionization potentials

C. L. Yan, Q. Lu, Y.M. Xie, B.L. Li, N. Fu, Y. Zou, C.Y. Cheng, and **J. Xiao**  
Shanghai EBIT Laboratory, Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Ion-Beam Application (MOE),  
Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China;

Experiments on an electron-beam ion trap (EBIT) and calculations using flexible atomic code (FAC) are carried out to study the charge-state evolution from  $W^{5+}$  to  $W^{7+}$ . The  $W^{7+}$  line at 574.47 nm is observed with an electron-beam energy of about 48 eV, which is far below the ionization potentials of  $W^{5+}$  (65 eV) and  $W^{6+}$  (122 eV). Multicharge-state collisional-radiative (CR) calculations for  $W^{5+}$ ,  $W^{6+}$ , and  $W^{7+}$  are performed with level-to-level processes with configuration interaction (CI), including direct ionization, collision excitation, radiative recombination, charge exchange, radiative transition, and autoionization. The CI strongly influences the calculated ionization cross sections for metastable levels. The CR-simulated spectra agree well with the experiments, and the calculated effective ionization cross section for  $W^{6+}$  has the same trend as the available experimental data[1]. The metastable levels ( $\sim 40$  eV for  $W^{5+}$ ;  $\sim 40$  and  $\sim 85$  eV for  $W^{6+}$ ) significantly contribute to the ionization through excitation-autoionization at rather low energies ( $< 50$  eV) in the EBIT plasma. These metastable levels could have a considerable influence on the charge-state evolution of tungsten ions in edge fusion plasma.

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## Precise determination of $2s^2p^5 \rightarrow 2s2p^6$ transition energy in fluorine-like nickel utilizing a low-lying dielectronic resonance

S. X. Wang<sup>1</sup>, Z. K. Huang<sup>2</sup>, W. Q. Wen<sup>2</sup>, H. B. Wang<sup>2</sup>, S. Schippers<sup>3</sup>, Z. W. Wu<sup>4</sup>, Y. S. Kozhedub<sup>5</sup>, M. Y. Kaygorodov<sup>5</sup>, A. V. Volotka<sup>6</sup>, K. Wang<sup>7</sup>, X. Ma<sup>2</sup>, L. F. Zhu<sup>1</sup> and DR collaboration

<sup>1</sup>University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui 230026, China [lfzhu@ustc.edu.cn](mailto:lfzhu@ustc.edu.cn)

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Modern Physics, CAS, 730000, Lanzhou, China [x.ma@impcas.ac.cn](mailto:x.ma@impcas.ac.cn)

<sup>3</sup>Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, 35392 Giessen, Germany

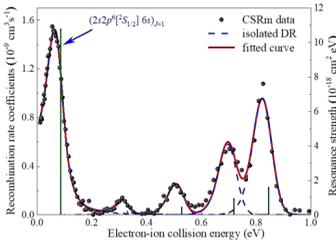
<sup>4</sup>Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou 730070, China

<sup>5</sup>St. Petersburg State University, Universitetskaya 7/9, 199034 St. Petersburg, Russia

<sup>6</sup>ITMO University, Kronverkskiy prospekt 49, 197101 St. Petersburg, Russia

<sup>7</sup>Hebei University, Baoding 071002, China

Precision spectroscopy of highly-charged ion (HCI) serves as an ideal tool to test the quantum electrodynamics (QED), relativistic and correlation effects. Dielectronic recombination (DR) occurs when a free electron is resonantly captured by the ion and the excess energy excites ion core. The doubly-excited recombined ion can decay via radiations to complete DR or via Auger back to its original state. The resonant character of DR was recognized as an ideal tool for the precision spectroscopic studies with HCIs [1-3]. Heavy-ion storage rings with an electron cooler offer a unique opportunity for measuring DR rate coefficients, in particular for the low-lying resonances. Associated transition energies in HCIs can be determined with a high accuracy when the binding energy of the captured electron can be calculated accurately. Here we present the precision DR spectroscopy of fluorine-like nickel [4]. The experimental determination of the collision energy for the first resonance via  $(2s2p^6[{}^2S_{1/2}6s])_{J=1}$  intermediate state at 86 meV could be performed with an uncertainty of as low as 4 meV. The multi-configuration Dirac-Hartree-Fock and stabilization methods have been applied for calculating the Rydberg binding energy of the  $6s$  electron. The  $2s^2p^5[{}^2P_{3/2}] \rightarrow 2s2p^6[{}^2S_{1/2}]$  transition energy in fluorine-like nickel ion is determined to be  $149.056(4)_{\text{exp}}(10)_{\text{MCDHF}}$  and  $149.032(4)_{\text{exp}}(6)_{\text{SM}}$ , respectively [5]. Moreover, individual theoretical contributions to the transition energy have also been evaluated by the *ab initio* calculation.



$2s^22p^5[{}^2P_{1/2}] \rightarrow 2s2p^6[{}^2S_{1/2}]$ transition energy in fluorine-like nickel ion (in eV).	
Method	Energy (eV)
experiment + theory	
Exp. + MCDHF	$149.056(4)_{\text{exp}}(10)_{\text{theo}}$
Exp. + SM	$149.032(4)_{\text{exp}}(6)_{\text{theo}}$
theory	
MCDHF	$149.019(10)$
<i>Ab initio</i>	$149.046(7)$

Figure 1: Background-subtracted DR rate coefficients and the fitted curves. The green vertical bars are the fitted resonance positions and strengths. The experimentally derived and theoretically calculated  $2s^2p^5[{}^2P_{3/2}] \rightarrow 2s2p^6[{}^2S_{1/2}]$  transition energies in fluorine-like nickel ion are listed.

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## Identification of magnetic-dipole lines from $W^{25+}$ ions in the $4f^3$ ground state

Daiji Kato<sup>1,2</sup>, Toshiki Umezaki<sup>2</sup>, Hiroyuki A. Sakaue<sup>1</sup>, Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>3,1</sup>, Tomoko Kawate<sup>1,4</sup>,  
Izumi Murakami<sup>1,4</sup>

1. National Institute for Fusion Science, 322-6 Oroshi-cho, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan
2. Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Kasuga, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan
3. Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Chofu, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan
4. Department of Fusion Science, SOKENDAI, 322-6 Oroshi-cho, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

Optical emission lines of impurity ions in fusion plasmas are useful for high-resolution measurements and particularly advantageous for fusion plasma diagnostics as mirrors and optical fibers are available to avoid direct neutron irradiation to detectors. Such magnetic-dipole (M1) transitions in the  $2p^k$  configurations of highly charged iron and titanium ions have practically been used for measurements of ion temperatures, plasma rotations, and radial ion density distributions in tokamak plasmas [1,2]. The M1 transitions in the  $4f^k$  configurations of highly charged tungsten ions fall into the optical range, which will be potentially useful for plasma diagnostics of ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor).

Optical emission lines of  $W^{25+}$  have been measured using a compact electron beam ion trap (CoBIT) [3-5]. In the present work, we assigned the observed lines in 280 – 360 nm and 440 – 600 nm to the emission lines of the M1 transitions in the  $4f^3$  ground state configuration based on spectra calculated using a collisional-radiative model for  $W^{25+}$  in CoBIT. Our assignments are consistent with the previous works [4,6]. Two lines at 334.16 nm and 334.58 nm measured with CoBIT were identified as the lines observed using Large Helical Device (LHD) [7]. The wavelengths calculated using HULLAC [8] agree with those calculated using GRASP2K [9], but they differ by about 3 % from the measurements.

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## Lifetime measurement of the microsecond-order electric-quadrupole transition: Application of plasma-assisted laser spectroscopy

Naoki Kimura<sup>1</sup>, Priti<sup>2</sup>, Susumu Kuma<sup>1</sup>, Toshiyuki Azuma<sup>1</sup>, Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics Laboratory, RIKEN, Saitama 351-0198, Japan

<sup>2</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

Lifetime measurements of forbidden transitions in highly charged ions (HCIs) have provided remarkable examples for evaluating atomic physics theories [1-3]. Previous measurements employed isolated HCIs in a magnetic ion storage device and observed de-excitation processes from metastable states prepared in a plasma ion source. This is a useful method for lifetimes on the order of milliseconds, and has been widely applied for various transitions. However, the conventional method cannot eliminate re-population effects due to cascade processes from upper energy levels. This intrinsic problem has prevented the broad extension of the technique to microsecond ( $\mu$ s)-order lifetime measurements.

Recently, we demonstrated plasma-assisted laser spectroscopy of HCIs trapped in an electron beam ion trap (EBIT) [4]. In this demonstration, we succeeded in laser excitation between the metastable fine-structure levels of Pd-like HCIs with the aid of plasma excitation processes in the EBIT. This laser spectroscopy has the potential to be applied to state-selective lifetime measurements which avoid the abovementioned problem. In this presentation, we discuss this application and its prospects by demonstrating the lifetime measurement of the  $\mu$ s-order electric-quadrupole (E2) transition ( $4d_{3/2}^{-1} 5s_{1/2})_{J=2} - 4d^{10}$  in Pd-like  $I^{7+}$ .

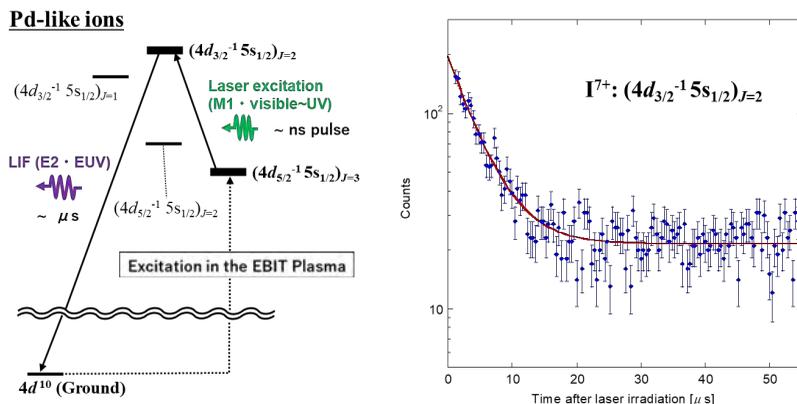


Figure 1: (Left) Concept for the lifetime measurement. (Right) Experimental decay profile.

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## Charge exchange spectroscopy of multiply charged erbium ions

Yuki Nishimura<sup>1</sup>, Saki Imaizumi<sup>1</sup>, Hajime Tanuma<sup>1</sup>, Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>2</sup>, Yuichiro Sekiguchi<sup>3</sup>, Shinya Wanajo<sup>4</sup>, H.A. Sakaue<sup>5</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>5</sup>, Izumi Murakami<sup>5</sup>, Masaomi Tanaka<sup>6</sup>, and Gediminas Gaigalas<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Physics, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo 192-0397, Japan

<sup>2</sup> Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

<sup>3</sup> Department of Physics, Toho University, Chiba 274-8510, Japan

<sup>4</sup> Max-Planck-Institut für Gravitationsphysik (Albert-Einstein-Institut), 14476 Potsdam, Germany

<sup>5</sup> National Institute for Fusion Science, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>6</sup> Astronomical Institute, Tohoku University, Sendai 980-8578, Japan

<sup>7</sup> Institute of Theoretical Physics and Astronomy, Vilnius University, 10257 Vilnius, Lithuania

The “r-process” during the binary neutron star merger is regarded as the most promising candidate as the mechanism of the synthesis of heavier elements than iron in the universe [1]. For the first time, the binary neutron star merger was detected by gravitational-wave detectors Ligo and Virgo on August 17th, 2017, and the corresponding object called a kilonova was observed by optical telescopes [2]. To understand the observed spectrum from the kilonova via a radiative transport simulation, spectroscopic data of heavy elements are necessary. In the previous work, we predicted that triply and lower charged ions of heavy elements contributed to the photoemission from a kilonova. In particular, lanthanoid elements regard significantly contribute to visible and infrared emissions. However, available spectroscopic data for heavy element atoms are still limited.

In this work, we have performed spectroscopic experiments for the Er ions, one of the lanthanoid elements. The multiply charged Er ions were produced by a 14.25 GHz electron cyclotron resonance ion source with the introduction of an Er rod into the oxygen plasma at Tokyo Metropolitan University. The ion beam was extracted from the plasma by an electric potential difference of 15 kV, and directed into the collision cell after the charge state separation with a magnetic dipole. The cell was filled with a thin target gas with a pressure that satisfied the single collision conditions. A liquid-nitrogen-cooled CCD camera installed with a Czerny-Turner type spectrometer detected the photon emission spectra from the collision cell.

In this experiment, we used  $\text{Er}^{4+}$  and  $\text{Er}^{5+}$  for the projectile ions and Ar and  $\text{N}_2$  for the target gases. Observed emission spectra show strong target dependence. Since the two targets have the almost same value as the ionization potentials, photon emissions from projectiles should be similar according to the simple understanding of charge exchange reaction between highly charged ions and neutral target gases. Therefore we can easily distinguish the emission lines of Er ions from those of targets. We also identify not only the emission lines due to the single electron capture but also those due to double electron capture by comparing the spectra with different projectiles. In this conference, we report several new lines of multiply charged Er ions, especially those of  $\text{Er}^{3+}$ , and we show the candidates of the transitions by comparison between the experiments and the theoretical calculation [3].

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## Detailed analysis of spectra from Ga-like ions of heavy elements observed in high temperature plasmas

**Chihiro Suzuki**, Fumihiro Koike\*, Izumi Murakami, Daiji Kato, Naoki Tamura, Tetsutarou Oishi, Nobuyuki Nakamura\*\*

National Institute for Fusion Science, 322-6 Oroshi-cho, Toki 509-5292, Japan

(\*) Sophia University, 7-1 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8554, Japan

(\*\*) The University of Electro-Communications, 1-5-1 Chofugaoka, Chofu 182-8585, Japan

Extreme ultraviolet (EUV) and soft X-ray emission spectra from highly charged heavy ions are of great interest in a variety of research fields such as nuclear fusion, industrial light source applications as well as basic atomic physics. Among a wide range of ion stages, spectra of Ga-like ions have relatively simple structure composed of a few strong isolated lines because of simple ground configuration  $[\text{Ni}]4s^24p$  which has only one outermost electron outside the closed  $4s$  subshell. However, experimental and theoretical investigations of spectral lines of Ga-like heavy ions are still incomplete and their atomic number ( $Z$ ) dependences have not been fully analyzed yet.

In this study we focus on the experimental and theoretical studies on  $Z$  dependence of spectra from Ga-like ions of heavy elements. Experimental spectra were mainly recorded in high temperature plasmas produced in the Large Helical Device (LHD) at the National Institute for Fusion Science. In LHD, we have systematically observed EUV and soft X-ray spectra of a variety of elements with atomic numbers from 57 onward under electron temperatures of a few keV [1–3]. As a result, we have successfully obtained  $Z$  dependent wavelengths of several prominent transitions of Ga-like ions, some of which have been experimentally identified for the first time in this study.

The measured wavelengths are compared with theoretical values calculated with a multi-configuration Dirac Fock code GRASP92. Consequently, we have found that the energy level crossing of  $[\text{Ni}]4s^24d$  and  $[\text{Ni}]4s4p^2$  configurations takes place between  $Z=62$  and  $63$  due to configuration interaction [4]. In addition, we have successfully identified a series of lines due to magnetic dipole transitions between two sublevels of the ground configuration,  $[\text{Ni}]4s^24p_{1/2}$  and  $[\text{Ni}]4s^24p_{3/2}$ , which is discussed in terms of  $Z$  dependent spin-orbit splitting.

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## A collisional-radiative model for water window EUV spectra of bismuth ions

Dingbao Song<sup>1</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>2,1</sup>, Hayato Ohashi<sup>3</sup>, Hiroyuki A. Sakaue<sup>2</sup>, Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>4,2</sup>

1. Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Kasuga, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan

2. National Institute for Fusion Science, 322-6 Oroshi-cho, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

3. Institute of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Toyama, Toyama, Toyama 930-8555, Japan

4. Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Chofu, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

Development of water window (2.2 - 4.4 nm) light sources has been motivated by its application to imaging of microscopic biological structures, such as cells and macromolecules, *in vivo* [1]. Recently, water window EUV emission spectra of highly charged bismuth ions were measured [2] using a compact electron beam ion trap (CoBIT) [3,4] at electron beam energies from 385 to 1140 eV. Emission lines due to  $4f - 5g, 6g$  transitions are observed in the spectra. We constructed a collisional-radiative (CR) model to simulate the spectra. In the present CR model, collisional excitation, de-excitation, and ionization by mono-energetic electron beams, and radiative decays via electric-dipole, quadruple, and octupole and magnetic-dipole and quadruple transitions are considered. Energy levels, collisional cross sections, and radiative decay rates of highly charged bismuth ions are calculated based on fully relativistic wavefunctions using HULLAC [5]. The present calculations agree with the experimental spectra [2]. As shown in Fig. 1, europium-like and samarium-like ions ( $\text{Bi}^{20+}$  and  $\text{Bi}^{21+}$ , respectively) emit a few strong  $4f - 5g, 6g$  lines due to  $4f$  inner-shell excitation from the ground states of  $4f^{14}5s^25p$  and  $4f^{14}5s^2$ , respectively. However, the emission lines of promethium-like and neodymium-like ions ( $\text{Bi}^{22+}$  and  $\text{Bi}^{23+}$ , respectively) consist of many weaker lines because they are due to the  $4f$  inner-shell excitation from the long-lived metastable excited states of  $4f^{13}5s^2$  [6,7] and  $4f^{13}5s$ , respectively.

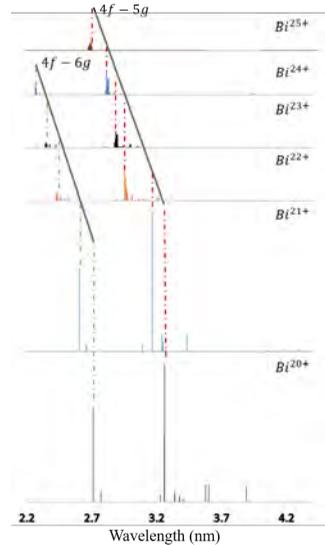


Figure 1 : CR model spectra of  $\text{Bi}^{20+}$  -  $\text{Bi}^{25+}$  in CoBIT at electron density of  $10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and electron beam energies of 560, 600, 640, 680, 720, and 760 eV, respectively.

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## Soft x-ray emission spectroscopy of bismuth ions with an electron beam ion trap

Hayato Ohashi<sup>1,2</sup>, Ryota Iwami<sup>2</sup>, Dingbao Song<sup>3</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>3,4</sup>, Hiroyuki A. Sakaue<sup>4</sup>,  
Izumi Murakami<sup>4,5</sup>, Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Toyama, Toyama, Toyama 930-8555, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Science and Engineering for Research, University of Toyama, Toyama,  
Toyama 930-8555, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Kasuga, Fukuoka  
816-8580, Japan

<sup>4</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science, Oroshi-cho, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>5</sup>Department of Fusion Science, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies (SOKENDAI),  
Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>6</sup>Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Chofu, Tokyo 182-8585,  
Japan

Development of plasma light sources for shorter wavelength has reached to soft x-ray region where the water window (2.3 – 4.4 nm) applied for biological microscopy of cells *in vivo*. The unresolved transition arrays (UTAs) of multiply charged bismuth (Bi) ions in laser-produced plasma (LPP) show its potential as a light source for the laboratory-scale single-shot live cell imaging [1]. From the investigation of characteristics of bismuth ions using an electron beam ion trap (EBIT),  $n = 4 - n = 4$  UTAs contribute to the intense emission of Bi-LPP spectra in the 4 nm region [2].

In this study, we measured soft x-ray emission spectra of multiply charged bismuth ions expecting  $n = 4 - n = 5$  UTAs dominated in the 2–3 nm region with an EBIT.

Bismuth ions were produced in a Compact EBIT [3] with Bi injection using an effusion cell. In the EBIT, a quasi-monoenergetic electron beam with electron energies of 385–1140 eV interacted with trapped ions. Emissions from the trapped ions in the soft x-ray region were observed with a flat-field grazing incident spectrometer equipped with a Peltier-cooled charge-coupled device [4]. Experimental spectra are compared with theoretical calculations using the flexible atomic code [5]. Observed dominant water window emissions correspond not only  $n = 4 - n = 5$  transitions but also  $n = 4 - n = 6$  transitions in the 2–3 nm region. Unexpected behaviour of the 4f-5g transition also observed due to the contribution of long-lived metastable excited states [6, 7]. Theoretical analysis in detail has discussed in [8] using collisional-radiative model constructed to simulate experimental spectra.

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## Atomic Number Dependence of Electric Octupole Decay in Electron Beam Ion Trap

Hiroyuki. A. Sakaue<sup>1</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>1,2</sup>, Izumi Murakami<sup>1,3</sup>, Hayato Ohashi<sup>4</sup>  
and Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka  
816-8580, Japan

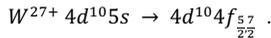
<sup>3</sup>Department of Fusion Science, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies (SOKENDAI),  
Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>4</sup>Institute of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Toyama, Toyama, Toyama 930-8555, Japan

<sup>5</sup>Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Chofu, Tokyo 182-8585,  
Japan

Forbidden transitions of highly charged ions in emission spectra are useful for diagnostics of fusion, astrophysical, and laser-produced plasmas since their intensities are sensitive to electron density and electron energy.

We have performed spectroscopic studies on the emission spectra of highly charged tungsten ions. Figure 1 shows a typical extreme ultraviolet (EUV) spectrum of highly charged tungsten ions with an electron beam energy of 870 eV with a compact Electron Beam Ion Trap (CoBIT). The highest charge state of tungsten ions in CoBIT was 27+ and several emission lines were observed. Characteristic two lines observed around 90 Å were identified as following transitions:



We reported that these transitions were strongly forbidden electric octupole ( $E3$ ) transitions in HCI 2018. Observed emission intensity of  $E3$  transitions is roughly the same as that of 5d-5p ( $E1$ ) transitions observed around 125 Å even though calculated transition probability (Einstein's  $A$ -coefficients) of  $E3$  transitions is  $10^{10}$  times smaller than that of the  $E1$  transition. We concluded that the observations of the  $E3$  forbidden emission lines were the result of an anomaly in the branching ratio to 5p from the 5d levels which caused an increase in 5s populations [1]. This conclusion suggests that there exist  $Z$ -dependent intensities in the  $E3$  transitions along the isoelectronic sequence of highly charged Ag-like ions.

Here, in order to prove the  $Z$ -dependence of the  $E3$  transition intensities, we have measured spectra of highly charged Ag-like ions for Yb, Re, Os, Ir, and Au. For Yb, Re, Os and Ir, sublimated gases of each carbonyl compound were injected into the trap of CoBIT from the gas injector. For Au, gold vapor produced in a Knudsen cell was injected into CoBIT.

We have successfully observed  $E3$  forbidden emission lines in Re, Os and Ir as predicted by theoretical calculations.

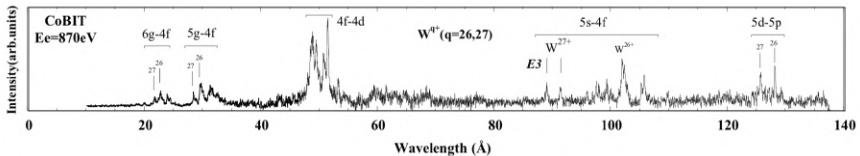


Figure 1: Observed EUV spectrum with  $E3$  transitions of  $W^{27+}$  ions.

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## Extreme ultraviolet spectra of $W^{q+}$ ions with $q=22-24$

Izumi Murakami<sup>1,2</sup>, Tetsutarou Oishi<sup>1,2</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>1,3</sup>, Hiroyuki A. Sakaue<sup>1</sup>, Motoshi Goto<sup>1,2</sup>,  
Yasuko Kawamoto<sup>1</sup>, Tomoko Kawate<sup>1,2</sup>, Akira Sasaki<sup>4</sup>

1. National Institute for Fusion Science, 322-6 Oroshi-cho, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan
2. Department of Fusion Science, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI, 322-6 Oroshi-cho, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan
3. Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Kasuga, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan
4. Kansai Photon Science Institute, National Institutes for Quantum Science and Technology, Kizugawa, Kyoto 619-0215, Japan

Tungsten spectra have been studied to examine tungsten impurity behavior and the effect of radiation power loss in fusion plasmas since tungsten is used as plasma-facing material in fusion devices and is sputtered by plasma particles. However, some charge states of tungsten ions are not well studied yet due to the complexity of electron structures of the tungsten ions. Extreme ultraviolet spectra of tungsten ions have been measured in various fusion devices and electron beam ion traps (e.g. [1,2]) and examined by comparison of calculated spectra using collisional-radiative (CR) models (e.g., [3,4]). The so-called unresolved transition array (UTA) is observed at 4.5-7nm wavelength region for plasma with electron temperature  $\sim 1$ keV, which is produced by numerous overlapped 4d-4f and 4p-4d transitions of tungsten ions. The wide two-peak feature of the UTA profile is not fully understood yet [4], even though recombination processes are included in the CR model [5] for  $W^{q+}$  with  $q=25-39$ .

Recently we have extended our CR model for  $W^{q+}$  with  $q=22-24$ . Radiative, dielectronic and three-body recombination processes were included in the model as well as electron-impact excitation and ionization processes and radiative decays. All atomic data necessary for the CR model were calculated with HULLAC atomic code [6]. Electron configurations,  $4p^6 4d^{10} 4f^m$ ,  $4p^6 4d^9 4f^{m+1}$ ,  $4p^5 4d^{10} 4f^{m+1}$ ,  $4p^6 4d^{10} 4f^{m-1} nl$  ( $n=5-9$ ,  $l=0-4$ ), and  $4p^6 4d^{10} 4f^{m-2} 5nl'$  ( $n=5-9$ ,  $l, l'=0-4$ ) with  $m = 6-4$  were considered as relativistic configuration-averaged levels. Fine structure levels of some of these configurations, which are important to calculate spectrum, are used in the CR model. The calculated spectra of  $W^{22+}$  -  $W^{24+}$  ions with this CR model show wide profiles at 4.5-7nm due to cascade processes from higher levels. We expect that these ions can contribute to the measured UTA profile. This result is similar to the spectrum of  $W^{23+}$  calculated in [7] without recombination processes.

We also calculated spectra of  $n=5-5$  transitions at 10-30 nm and found wide profiles. We will compare with measured spectra of this wavelength region in plasmas of Large Helical Device to examine the validity of the CR model. Details will be presented at the conference.

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## Hyperfine splitting of the clock candidate transition in $^{93}\text{Nb}^{10+}$

Naoki Kimura<sup>1</sup>, Genichi Kiyama<sup>2</sup>, Priti<sup>3</sup>,  
Michiharu Wada<sup>4</sup>, Toshiyuki Azuma<sup>1</sup>, Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics Laboratory, RIKEN, Saitama 351-0198, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

<sup>3</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>4</sup>Wako Nuclear Science Center, Inst. of Particle and Nuclear Studies, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Saitama 351-0198, Japan

In the last decade, the research on optical transitions of highly charged ions (HCIs) has shown remarkable progress. Theoretical studies have revealed the advantages of high-precision spectroscopy of heavy HCIs with many electrons, *i.e.*, HCI clocks, for exploring fundamental physics beyond the Standard Model. To date, a number of transitions have been proposed as candidates and experimentally investigated [1]. Micke *et al.*, have demonstrated quantum logic spectroscopy of HCIs [2], promising realization of HCI clocks. However, there have been no experimental studies for hyperfine-structures in these candidates, though they are unavoidably demanded to develop HCI clocks.

In this poster, we present a first experimental observation for hyperfine splitting in HCI clock candidates. The magnetic-dipole transition  $^2P_{1/2} - ^2P_{3/2}$  in  $^{93}\text{Nb}^{10+}$  [3] was measured by a high-resolution visible spectrometer coupled to a compact electron beam ion trap (CoBIT) [4]. The low-magnetic field condition in CoBIT enables us to perform the hyperfine spectroscopy suppressing Zeeman and Paschen-Back effects [5]. The observed spectra show a remarkable feature consistent with the theoretical prediction considering the hyperfine splitting.

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## Detailed analysis of atomic processes relevant to the line intensity ratio of FeXV(233.9Å/243.8Å) in a compact electron beam ion trap

Norimasa Yamamoto, Hiroyuki A. Sakaue\*, Daiji Kato\*\*\*, and Nobuyuki Nakamura\*\*\*

Chubu University, 1200 Matsumoto-cho, Kasugai, Aichi 487-8501, Japan

(\*) National Institute for Fusion Science, 322-6 Orochi-cho, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

(\*\*) Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University,  
Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan

(\*\*\*) The University of Electro-Communications, 1-5-1 Chofugaoka, Chofu,  
Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

Plasma diagnostics using EUV spectra is performed for solar plasma and fusion plasma etc. Plasma parameters can be obtained by analyzing the line spectra of ions in the plasmas using a collisional-radiative (CR) model. The CR model is obtained as a quasi-stationary state approximation to rate equations of transitions between quantum states of the ion. There are two important points to improve the accuracy of the CR model. One is to use correct probabilities of the atomic process by consulting existing data. The other is the validation of the model by comparing it with experimental spectra.

An electron-beam-ion-trap (EBIT) plasma consists of trapped ions with a narrow charge state distribution and a quasi-monoenergetic electron beam, thus the emission spectra from an EBIT provide ideal benchmarks for the CR model validation. In particular, a compact EBIT (CoBIT) operating with a low-energy electron beam is useful for measuring the EUV spectra related to the solar corona.

In this report, we present a theoretical analysis of the experimental line intensity ratios of FeXV 233.9 Å to 243.8 Å using the CR model. In the previous measurements with CoBIT [1-3], it has been reported that the experimental intensity ratios are significantly larger than theoretical predictions at electron densities of  $10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  or higher.

We constructed a CR model based on atomic data calculated by HULLAC code [4]. Atomic processes considered in the model are excitation/deexcitation by electron collision, ionization by electron collision, radiative transition, and autoionization. To have a better understanding of atomic processes relevant to the line ratio, inflow and outflow of populations of the upper levels of 233.9 Å and 243.8 Å lines are examined in detail. Then, it is shown that direct inner-shell ionization from Fe XIV, which has been omitted in the previous studies, can enhance the line intensity ratio. Since calculations of the line intensity ratio will be affected by differences in atomic data of the model, the atomic data calculated by HULLAC (e.g. excitation collision strength by electron collision, etc.) are compared with other available data and investigated impact of the differences in atomic data to the intensity ratio.

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## 5p-5s spectrum in highly charged WXII - WXIV Ions

Priti<sup>1\*</sup>, Momoe Mita<sup>2</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>1,3</sup>, Izumi Murakami<sup>1,4</sup>, Hiroyuki A. Sakaue<sup>1</sup>, Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Kasuga, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan

<sup>4</sup>Department of Fusion Science, Sokendai, Toki, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

\*priti.priti@nifs.ac.jp

Spectral lines from highly charged tungsten ions, specially, from WIV-WXVI have been predicted to be useful in diagnostic of the ITER divertor plasma [1]. Tungsten ions having charge state WXII - WXVI are anticipated to show the transitions lines from the 5p to the 5s subshell in EUV region. These ions are highly correlated system with an open 4f subshell for which accurate calculations are challenging. Due to the complexity of observed spectra there was an ambiguity in charge state identification in previous study [2]. Also, there is no data available for W XII in extreme ultraviolet (EUV) range [3-4]. We present detailed theoretical analysis of 5p-5s transition of W XII-W XIV ions for the spectroscopic measurements performed at compact electron beam ion trap (CoBIT) [5-6]. The analysis of the observed spectra is based on the detailed collisional-radiative modeling with fine structure sub-levels atomic kinetics. The wavelength and rate of the transitions of W XII-W XIV ions calculated by the relativistic configuration interaction using flexible atomic code. Theoretical results are in reasonable agreement with the experimental observations (~18-28nm), which provides the clear assignment of the ionization stage and corresponding lines.

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## High-resolution spectroscopy of electronic $K$ x rays from muonic atoms

T. Okumura<sup>1,2</sup>, T. Azuma<sup>2,1</sup>, D. A. Bennett<sup>3</sup>, W. B. Doriese<sup>3</sup>, M. S. Durkin<sup>3</sup>, J. W. Fowler<sup>3</sup>, J. D. Gard<sup>3</sup>, T. Hashimoto<sup>4</sup>, R. Hayakawa<sup>1,5</sup>, G. C. Hilton<sup>3</sup>, Y. Ichinohe<sup>5</sup>, P. Indelicato<sup>6</sup>, T. Isobe<sup>2</sup>, S. Kanda<sup>7</sup>, D. Kato<sup>8</sup>, M. Katsuragawa<sup>9</sup>, N. Kawamura<sup>7</sup>, Y. Kino<sup>10</sup>, N. Kominato<sup>5</sup>, Y. Miyake<sup>9</sup>, K. M. Morgan<sup>3</sup>, H. Noda<sup>11</sup>, G. C. O'Neil<sup>3</sup>, S. Okada<sup>12</sup>, K. Okutsu<sup>10</sup>, H. Oomamiuda<sup>5</sup>, T. Osawa<sup>5</sup>, N. Paul<sup>6</sup>, C. D. Reinstema<sup>3</sup>, T. Sato<sup>5</sup>, D. R. Schmidt<sup>3</sup>, K. Shimomura<sup>7</sup>, P. Strasser<sup>7</sup>, H. Suda<sup>1</sup>, D. S. Swetz<sup>3</sup>, T. Takahashi<sup>9</sup>, S. Takeda<sup>9</sup>, S. Takeshita<sup>7</sup>, M. Tampo<sup>7</sup>, H. Tatsuno<sup>1</sup>, X. M. Tong<sup>1,3</sup>, Y. Toyama<sup>12</sup>, Y. Ueno<sup>2</sup>, J. N. Ullom<sup>3</sup>, S. Watanabe<sup>14</sup>, S. Yamada<sup>5</sup>, and T. Yamashita<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo 1920397, Japan,

<sup>2</sup>RIKEN, Wako 3510198, Japan,

<sup>3</sup>National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305, USA,

<sup>4</sup>Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Tokai 3191184, Japan,

<sup>5</sup>Rikkyo University, Tokyo 1718501, Japan,

<sup>6</sup>Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, Sorbonne Université, CNRS, ENS-PSL Research University, Collège de France, Case 74, 4, place Jussieu, 75005 Paris, France,

<sup>7</sup>High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Tsukuba 3050801, Japan,

<sup>8</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science (NIFS), Toki, Gifu 5095292, Japan,

<sup>9</sup>Kavli IPMU (WPI), The University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba 2778583, Japan,

<sup>10</sup>Tohoku University, Sendai, Miyagi 9808578, Japan,

<sup>11</sup>Osaka University, Osaka 5600043, Japan,

<sup>12</sup>Chubu University, Kasugai, Aichi 4878501, Japan,

<sup>13</sup>University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 3058573, Japan,

<sup>14</sup>Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), Sagami-hara, Kanagawa 2525210, Japan

A muonic atom consists of a negatively-charged muon and a nucleus, sometimes accompanied by bound electrons. When a negative muon encounters an atom, the muon is captured in a highly excited state of the atom and then deexcites to lower energy levels step-by-step with the emission of Auger electrons and muonic x rays. Electron holes formed during this cascade process are immediately filled by the upper-level electrons, e.g., via characteristic x-ray emission.

We carried out high-resolution measurements of electronic  $K$  x rays from muonic atoms at J-PARC using a state-of-the-art x-ray detector, Transition-Edge Sensor (TES) microcalorimeters.

For muonic Fe ( $\mu\text{Fe}$ ) in a Fe metal [1], we observed an asymmetric and broad peak of electronic  $K\alpha$  x rays, as shown in Figure 1. This feature reflects the dynamics of the cascade process because the energies of the  $K$  x rays are sensitive to the nuclear-charge screening by the muon and electron holes at the moment of the x-ray emission. In dense targets like metals, electron refilling from the surrounding follows, which is similar to de-excitation dynamics of highly-charged ions in metals [2].

On the other hand, for muonic Ar ( $\mu\text{Ar}$ ) in a gas phase [3], we found distinctively-resolved several peaks corresponding to highly-charged muonic atoms with a few bound electrons, where electron refilling is absent.

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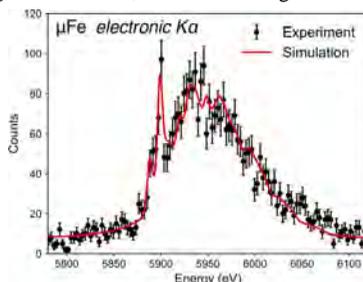


Figure 1: electronic  $K$  x-ray spectrum.

## Up to which element the $K\alpha_1$ spectrum shows asymmetry in the experiment?

Y. Ito<sup>1</sup>, T. Tochio<sup>2</sup>, M. Yamashita<sup>3</sup>, S. Fukushima<sup>4</sup>, A. M. Vlaicu<sup>5</sup>, J. P. Marques<sup>6</sup>,  
J. M. Sampaio<sup>6</sup>, M. Guerra<sup>7</sup>, J. P. Santos<sup>7</sup>, L. Syrocki<sup>8</sup>, K. Ślabkowska<sup>8</sup>, E. Weder<sup>8</sup>, M. Polasik<sup>8</sup>,  
J. Rzadkiewicz<sup>9</sup>, P. Indelicato<sup>10</sup>, Y. Menesguen<sup>11</sup>, M.-Ch. Lepy<sup>11</sup>, and F. Parente<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>RIGAKU Corporation, 14-8 Akaoji-cho, Takatsuki, Osaka 569-1146 Japan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Kobe University, 1-1 Rokkodai, Kobe 657-8501, Japan

<sup>3</sup>HIT, 3-1-12 Yukihiro, Suma-ku, Kobe 654-0037, Japan

<sup>4</sup>Kobe Material Testing Laboratory Co., Ltd., 47-13 Nijima,  
Harima-cho, Kako-gun, Hyogo 675-0155, JAPAN

<sup>5</sup>National Institute of Materials Physics, Bucharest-Magurele,  
Atomistilor Strasse 405A, P. O. Box MG-7, 077125 Magurele-IIfov, Romania

<sup>6</sup>LIP - Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas,  
Av. Prof. Gama Pinto 2, 1649-003 Lisboa, Portugal,

Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa, Campo Grande, C8, 1749-016 Lisboa, Portugal

<sup>7</sup>Laboratório de Instrumentação, Engenharia Biomédica e Física da Radiação (LIBPhys-UNL),

Departamento de Física, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa,  
Monte da Caparica, 2892-516 Caparica, Portugal

<sup>8</sup>Faculty of Chemistry, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Gagarina 7, 87-100 Toruń, Poland

<sup>9</sup>National Centre for Nuclear Research, 05-400 Otwock, Poland

<sup>10</sup>Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, Sorbonne Université,

CNRS, ENS-PSL Research University, Collège de France,

4, place Jussieu, F-75005 Paris, France

<sup>11</sup>Université Paris-Saclay, CEA, LIST, Laboratoire National Henri Becquerel (LNE-LNHB), F-91120  
Palaiseau, France

The  $K\alpha, \beta$  x-ray emission spectra of the  $3d$  transition metals exhibit several peculiar asymmetric line profiles not observed in other elements, whose origin has been under investigation and debate. Several mechanisms such as shake processes, conduction-band collective excitation, exchange, and final-state interactions were suggested to account for this effect. However, Deutsch *et al.*[1], Holzer *et al.*[2], Anagnostopoulos *et al.*[3], Chantler *et al.*[4], and Ito *et al.*[5] suggested that the line shapes in  $K\alpha_{1,2}$  x-ray spectra could be accounted for by the diagram, and  $3s$ ,  $3p$ , and  $3d$  spectator-hole transitions. Ito *et al.* measured systematically the  $K\alpha_{1,2}$  spectra in the elements from Ca to Ge, using an antiparallel two-crystal x-ray spectrometer, and elucidated the origin of the asymmetry in the  $K\alpha_1$  emission profile, confirming that the broadening of the linewidths of  $K\alpha_2$  spectra is due to  $L_2$ - $L_3M_{4,5}$  Coster-Kronig transitions. Combined *ab initio* Dirac-Fock calculations and high-resolution x-ray emission measurements of  $K\alpha_{1,2}$  spectra for elements Ca, Ti, and Ge show that the asymmetric line shapes of these emission lines can be fully explained by considering only the diagram and the  $3d$  spectator transitions [5 and references therein]. Moreover, Se, Y, and Zr  $K\alpha_{1,2}$  spectra were measured using the same type of x-ray spectrometer in order to investigate the elements where the asymmetry of the  $K\alpha_1$  spectrum appeared.

Our results show that the asymmetry is observed in the Se  $K\alpha_{1,2}$  spectra, but no asymmetry is observed in the Y and Zr  $K\alpha_{1,2}$  spectra[6]. We discuss this result in the light of a discussion by multi-electron transition processes.

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## Testing quantum-electrodynamics with accurate measurements of Na-like and Mg-like transitions in highly charged Os and Ir

A. Hosier<sup>a,b</sup>, Dipti<sup>b</sup>, R. Silwal<sup>c</sup>, A. Lapierre<sup>d</sup>, S. A. Blundell<sup>e</sup>, S. Sanders<sup>a</sup>, Y. Yang<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Szypryt<sup>f</sup>, G. O'Neil<sup>f</sup>, J. N. Tan<sup>b</sup>, A. Naing<sup>b</sup>, J. D. Gillaspys<sup>b,g</sup>, J. M. Dreiling<sup>b</sup>, G. Gwinner<sup>h</sup>, A. C. C. Villari<sup>d</sup>, Yu. Ralchenko<sup>b</sup>, E. Takacs<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634-0978

<sup>b</sup>National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899

<sup>c</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608

<sup>d</sup>Facility for Rare Isotope Beams, 640 S Shaw Ln, East Lansing, MI 48824

<sup>e</sup>University of Grenoble Alpes, CEA, CNRS, IRIG, SyMMES, 38000 Grenoble, France

<sup>f</sup>National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305

<sup>g</sup>National Science Foundation, Alexandria, VA 22314

<sup>h</sup>University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada

Some of the best tests of many-body quantum electrodynamics (QED) involve highly-charged ions having one- and two-valence electrons outside of a closed shell. For these systems, accurate theoretical calculations have been developed and measurements can be performed even in heavy elements along the isoelectronic sequence [1, 2].

Here we report on measurements and analyses of spectra from Na- and Mg-like ions of Os and Ir that were created in the electron beam ion trap (EBIT) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The dominant transitions observed in the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) and x-ray ranges were Na-like  $3s-3p_{1/2}$ ,  $3s-3p_{3/2}$  and the Mg-like  $3s^2-3p_{1/2}$ ,  $3s^2-3p_{3/2}$  respectively.

The instruments used to measure the spectra of emitted photons were a flat-field grazing-incidence EUV spectrometer [2] and the NIST Transition-Edge Sensor (TES) x-ray microcalorimeter [3]. Calculations of wavelengths were performed with multi-configuration Dirac-Hartree-Fock (GRASP2K) [4] and relativistic many-body perturbation theory (RMBPT) [5] packages. Detailed comparisons and sensitivity to QED effects will be presented.

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## Absolute nuclear radius of iridium from precision measurements and calculations of EUV and X-ray transitions in highly charged ions

A. Hosier<sup>a,b</sup>, Dipti<sup>b</sup>, R. Silwal<sup>c</sup>, A. Lapierre<sup>d</sup>, S. A. Blundell<sup>e</sup>, S. Sanders<sup>a</sup>, Y. Yang<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Szypryt<sup>f</sup>, G. O'Neil<sup>f</sup>, J. N. Tan<sup>b</sup>, A. Naing<sup>b</sup>, J. D. Gillaspay<sup>b,g</sup>, J. M. Dreiling<sup>b</sup>, G. Gwinner<sup>h</sup>, A. C. C. Villari<sup>d</sup>, Yu. Ralchenko<sup>b</sup>, E. Takacs<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634-0978

<sup>b</sup>National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899

<sup>c</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608

<sup>d</sup>Facility for Rare Isotope Beams, 640 S Shaw Ln, East Lansing, MI 48824

<sup>e</sup>University of Grenoble Alpes, CEA, CNRS, IRIG, SyMMES, 38000 Grenoble, France

<sup>f</sup>National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305

<sup>g</sup>National Science Foundation, Alexandria, VA 22314

<sup>h</sup>University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada

The absolute nuclear radius of <sup>193</sup>Ir [1] has been determined by precisely measuring the relative difference in charge radii between osmium and iridium isotopes by novel spectroscopic observations of highly charged ions in the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) and x-ray regime. The electron beam ion trap (EBIT) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) was used at a beam energy of about 18 keV to produce highly charged ions of Os and Ir.

The light-emission spectra generated by electron impact excitation were observed using a flat-field grazing-incidence spectrometer [2] over a range of 4 nm to 20 nm and recorded using an EUV CCD detector with a pixel resolution of about 0.008 nm. Simultaneously, x-ray photons were collected with the NIST Transition-Edge Sensor (TES) microcalorimeter [3] over a broadband energy range of roughly 500 eV to 8000 eV with an energy resolution of around 4 eV.

The dominant spectral lines of both Os and Ir observed in the EUV and x-ray range were Na-like  $3s-3p_{1/2}$ ,  $3s-3p_{3/2}$  and Mg-like  $3s^2-3p_{1/2}$ ,  $3s^2-3p_{3/2}$  transitions respectively. The difference in the wavelength between the corresponding Ir and Os transitions was measured over the course of several days by cycling the injection of Os, Ir into the EBIT. Calibration of the instrument was regularly performed during the run by injecting Ne and observing lines from trace elements of Xe and Ba.

The observed wavelength differences are directly related to the difference in the mean square radii through the expansion of the nuclear Seltzer moment. Precision atomic structure calculations were performed using GRASP2K [4] and RMBPT [5] packages. A comparison with prior nuclear physics experimental methods will be reported.

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## Laboratory search for Fe IX solar diagnostic lines at an electron beam ion trap

Elmar Träbert<sup>1</sup>, Peter Beiersdorfer<sup>2,3</sup>, Gregory V. Brown<sup>2</sup>, Natalie Hell<sup>2</sup>,  
Jaan Lepson<sup>3</sup>, Michael Hahn<sup>4</sup>, Daniel W. Savin<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ruhr-Universität Bochum, AIRUB, 44780 Bochum, Germany

<sup>2</sup> Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Physics Department, Livermore, CA 94551, USA

<sup>3</sup> University of California, Space Sciences Laboratory, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

<sup>4</sup> Columbia University, Columbia Astrophysics Laboratory, New York, NY 10027, USA

The Fe IX spectrum features two lines in the EUV (at 241.739 Å and 244.909 Å, respectively) that have the potential to be among the best density diagnostics in the solar spectrum. One line is an *E1* intercombination transition, the other an *M2* transition. However, the diagnostic interpretation of the line ratio of the two lines has been disputed intensely [1]. Density diagnostic line ratios are sensitive to uncertainties in the atomic data because they depend on many factors, such as collisional excitation and de-excitation, radiative transitions, and cascades. Observational analyses imply density uncertainties of factors of 2 to 10 from the atomic data.

It should be interesting to observe the line pair in the laboratory. The low radiative *M2* transition rate of less than  $100 \text{ s}^{-1}$  [2] requires the very good vacuum of a cryogenic electron beam ion trap (EBIT) to reduce the effects of collisional quenching by charge exchange. Figure 1 shows spectra from the LoWEUS spectrograph at the Livermore SuperEBIT, obtained at two electron beam energies, both of which are well above the optimum production of the Fe IX spectrum. The lower-energy spectrum shows partly blended lines at the two Fe IX wavelengths. Higher-resolution measurements with the HIGGS spectrograph are under way.

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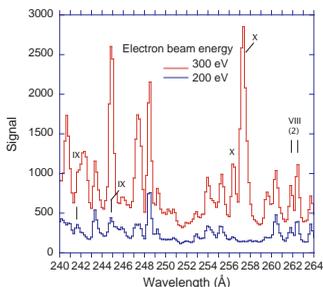


Figure 1: EUV spectra of Fe in the vicinity of the Fe IX lines of interest.

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## High-resolution Laboratory Measurements and Identification of Fe IX Lines near 171Å

Peter Beiersdorfer<sup>1,2</sup>, Jaan Lepson<sup>1</sup>, Gregory V. Brown<sup>2</sup>, Natalie Hell<sup>2</sup>, Elmar Träbert<sup>3</sup>, Michael Hahn<sup>4</sup>, Daniel W. Savin<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of California, Space Sciences Laboratory, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

<sup>2</sup>Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Physics Department, Livermore, CA 94551, USA

<sup>3</sup>Ruhr-Universität Bochum, AIRUB, 44780 Bochum, Germany

<sup>4</sup>Columbia University, Columbia Astrophysics Laboratory, New York, NY 10027, USA

The Fe IX line at 171 Å dominates the spectra of many astrophysical and laboratory sources. A multitude of weaker Fe IX lines have been predicted in the vicinity of the 171 Å line (cf., the CHIANTI spectral data base [1]), but they have not been identified in the laboratory. Recently, we have presented measurements performed at the EBIT-I electron beam ion trap facility [2], which we used for tentative identification of more than a dozen new lines of the Fe IX spectrum within a 10 Å interval centered near the 171 Å line. Some of these lines had formerly been identified as arising from Fe VII, Fe XIV, or Fe XVI. Here we present new measurements that confirm these recent identifications. Our measurements carefully stepped through electron energies to clearly determine the charge state of iron associated with each observed line. Moreover, we have tried to identify additional Fe features that have previously remained unassigned, although they appeared to be either Fe VII or Fe X lines.

This work was supported by NASA H-TiDeS Grant No. 80NSSC20K0916 and was performed in part under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.

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## Measurement of the electron-impact ionization cross section of He-like Fe<sup>24+</sup>

Y. Yang<sup>a</sup>, Dipti<sup>b,\*</sup>, A. Foster<sup>c</sup>, A. C. Gall<sup>c</sup>, G. O'Neil<sup>d</sup>, P. Szypryt<sup>d</sup>, A. T. Hosier<sup>a</sup>, N. Brickhouse<sup>c</sup>, R. Smith<sup>c</sup>, J. N. Tan<sup>b</sup>, A. Naing<sup>b</sup>, Yu. Ralchenko<sup>b</sup>, D. Schultz<sup>e</sup>, E. Takacs<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634-0978

<sup>b</sup> National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899

<sup>c</sup> Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, MA 02138

<sup>d</sup> National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305

<sup>e</sup> Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ

\*Present address: International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna A-1400, Austria

Email: yy4@g.clemson.edu

Electron-impact ionization cross sections of He-like Fe<sup>24+</sup> were measured at the electron beam ion trap (EBIT) facility of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) [1]. X-ray spectra were recorded at various electron beam energies between 9.2 keV and 18 keV by an array of 192 transition-edge sensor (TES) based x-ray microcalorimeters [2]. The ionization cross sections of He-like Fe<sup>24+</sup> were determined based on the measured intensity ratio of the *Lyα*1 (1s<sup>2</sup>S<sub>1/2</sub> – 2p<sup>2</sup>P<sub>3/2</sub>) to w (1s<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>S<sub>0</sub> – 1s2p<sup>1</sup>P<sub>1</sub>) and *Lyα*2 (1s<sup>2</sup>S<sub>1/2</sub> – 2p<sup>2</sup>P<sub>1/2</sub>) to w (1s<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>S<sub>0</sub> – 1s2p<sup>1</sup>P<sub>1</sub>) lines by considering the relevant processes affecting relative emission and ionization balance of the non-Maxwellian plasma. These processes are polarization, cascade contributions, radiative recombination, and charge exchange which were determined using the atomic kinetics simulations performed with collisional-radiative code NOMAD [3]. Comparison of the measured cross sections showed very good agreement with the relativistic convergent closed-coupling calculations [4] at all energies, while the theoretical predictions based on the non-relativistic and perturbative calculations widely used in the analysis of astrophysical spectra are higher than the measured values, particularly at energies close to threshold, illustrating the importance of relativistic effects. Uncertainty constraints show the limitation of the astrophysical temperature diagnostics capability of these transitions. The interpretation of measurements and comparison of the measured cross sections with theoretical calculations will be presented and discussed.

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## Electron loss in water molecule impacted by $H^0$ and $He^0$

M A Quinto<sup>1</sup>, N Esponda<sup>1</sup>, A Larouze<sup>2</sup>, C Champion<sup>2</sup>, R D Rivarola<sup>1</sup> and J M Monti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Instituto de Física Rosario (CONICET-UNR), Bv 27 de Febrero 210 bis, 2000 Rosario, Argentina

<sup>2</sup>CELIA, Centre Lasers Intenses et Applications, Université de Bordeaux – CNRS – CEA, F-33400, Talence, France

The study of electrons removal in collision of neutral atom with water molecule plays an important role in radiobiology. In particular, in radiotherapy during the continuous slowing-down of the ions beam, a fraction of them will change of state when its energy approaches the Bragg's peak region. In a recent work [1], the ionization of water molecule induced by neutral hydrogen has been investigated. However, the projectile electron loss process for the same collision system has been scarcely studied. In the literature, three different sets of experimental data and two semi-empirical analytical models exist, which have studied this reaction for neutral hydrogen – water molecule collisions. In this work, we present a theoretical approach to describe the electron loss process in the neutral hydrogen and helium – water collision. The total cross sections (TCSs), calculated within a quantum mechanical CDW-EIS, are presented in figure 1. The TCS computed within this approximation, that in case of neutral projectile fall down to First Born approximation, overestimates the measurements below a few hundreds of keV. To improve this, a charge corrections have been introduced [2]. As a result, the calculations with charge correction show a better agreement with experimental data and semi-empirical predictions.

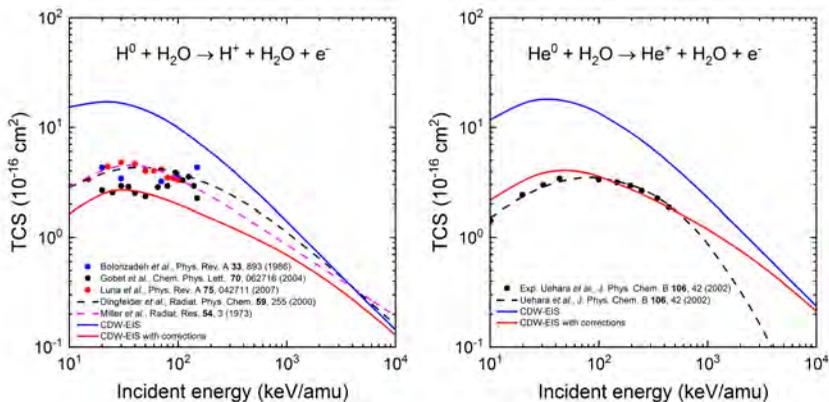


Figure 1: Electron loss total cross section for  $H^0$  and  $He^0$  impacted on water vapour.

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## Electron loss in argon atom impacted by $H^0$ and $He^0$

M A Quinto<sup>1</sup>, N Esponda<sup>1</sup>, R D Rivarola<sup>1</sup> and J M Monti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Instituto de Física Rosario (CONICET-UNR), Bv 27 de Febrero 210 bis, 2000 Rosario, Argentina

The study of electrons removal in collision of neutral projectile with atom is a process of fundamental importance in many areas of science in particular, radiation damage to biological tissue, in astrophysics and the physics and chemistry of planetary atmospheres. However, neutral projectile, like neutral hydrogen or helium, induced interactions with atoms and molecule have been rarely experimentally investigated. In this work, we study the electron loss processes by using the continuum distorted wave-eikonal initial state (CDW-EIS) approximation. The results in term of total cross sections (TCSs) are shown in figure 1. To improve the CDW-EIS approximation in the case of collisions between neutral atoms, we consider the Barkas's charge in the initial channel and the dynamic effective charge in the exit one [1]. The Barkas's charge is a correction used to compute the energy loss of charged particle in the matter. On the other side, the dynamic effective charge was introduced by McGuire [2] to screen the nuclear projectile charge as a function of the momentum transfer. When both corrections are introduced into the CDW-EIS approximation, the obtained TCSs are in better agreement with the experimental data.

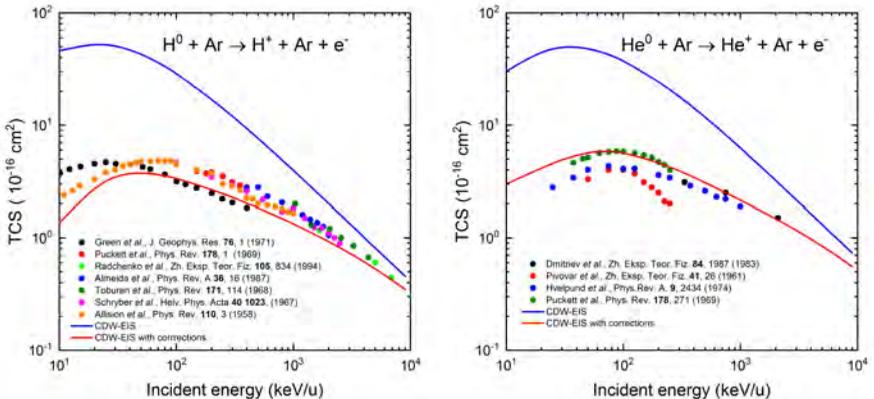


Figure 1: Electron loss total cross section for  $H^0$  and  $He^0$  impacted on argon.

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## Projectile dynamic screening and binary encounter electron emission

N Esponda\*, M A Quinto, R D Rivarola and J M Monti

Instituto de Física Rosario (CONICET-UNR), Bv 27 de Febrero 210 bis, 2000 Rosario, Argentina.

(\* ) esponda@ifir-conicet.gov.ar

The so called binary-encounter (BE) electrons are emitted from the target as a result of an energetic collision where the projectile velocity is higher than the electrons initial orbital velocity. Therefore, the interaction between the emitted electron with the projectile has a dominant role over the interaction among the electron and the target. BE collisions are associated to a low impact parameter so high momentum transfers are involved. In the case of a dressed projectile, the impact parameter lies within the radius of its K-shell so it could be expectable that the projectile-electron interaction is governed by the projectile's unscreened nuclear charge  $Z_p$ . However, the BE peak magnitude in the electron emission DDCS at  $0^\circ$  does depends on the ionization degree  $q$  of the projectile ion. The BE peak magnitude increases with decreasing  $q$  [1,2].

In a previous work [3] we have presented a correction to the continuum distorted wave with eikonal initial state model, CDW-EIS, based on a dynamic effective charge in the projectile distortion of the exit channel. Depending on the momentum transfer, this correction takes into account situations of full screening or no screening of  $Z_p$  by the projectile's bounded electrons. In this work we study in greater detail the CDW-EIS projectile dynamic charge corrections on the BE emission from an He target. We found a radically different behavior compared to the previous version of the CDW-EIS model, obtaining now a better agreement with the BE peak  $q$ -dependence, up to the measured  $q$ 's.

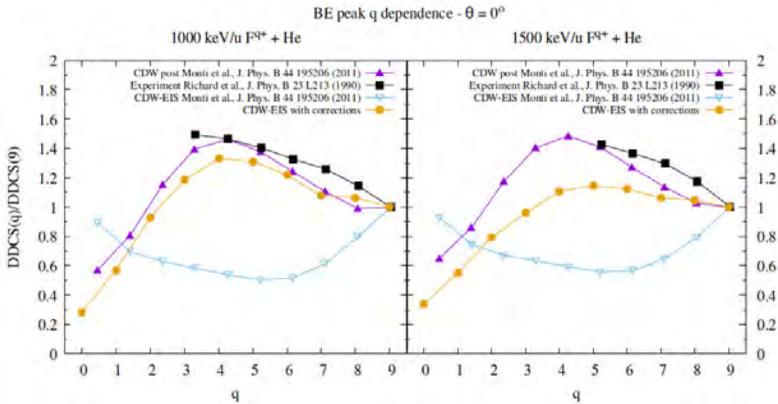


Figure 1: Projectile charge-state  $q$  dependence of BE peak DDCS's relative to bare-ion BE peak DDCS's.

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## State-selective electron capture in $\text{Ne}^{10+} + \text{H}(1s)$ collisions

A. M. Kotian,<sup>1</sup> C. T. Plowman,<sup>1</sup> I. B. Abdurakhmanov,<sup>2</sup> I. Bray,<sup>1</sup> and A. S. Kadyrov<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth, WA 6845, Australia

<sup>2</sup>Pawsey Supercomputing Centre, 1 Bryce Ave, Kensington, WA 6151, Australia

Collisional data for highly charged ions like  $\text{Ne}^{10+}$  are important for astrophysical and fusion plasma research. We model electron capture and ionisation in fully-stripped neon ion collisions with ground-state atomic hydrogen using the two-centre wave-packet convergent close-coupling (WP-CCC) method over the energy range from 1 keV/u to 2 MeV/u. The calculated total electron-capture cross section agrees very well with the molecular and atomic orbital close-coupling calculations at low and intermediate energies. However, our results slightly overestimate the experimental results by Meyer *et al.* [1], and underestimate the measurements by Panov *et al.* [2] available only below 10 keV/u. At higher energies, where there are no measurements, the results also agree well with the classical trajectory Monte-Carlo results. Partial  $nl$ -resolved electron-capture cross sections, important for fusion plasma diagnostics, have also been calculated for final states up to  $n = 10$  [3], where  $n$  and  $l$  are the final state principal and angular momentum quantum numbers, respectively. The results for the dominant channels are generally in good agreement with the atomic-orbital close-coupling calculations. However, by using a finer energy grid, we detect pronounced oscillations in the state-selective cross sections for  $n \geq 8$  at energies below 10 keV/u. Our results for the total ionisation cross section differ from previous close-coupling calculations. However, they are overall in good agreement with the latest classical trajectory Monte-Carlo results. Previous WP-CCC calculations for collisions of fully-stripped carbon [4] and beryllium [5] ions with atomic hydrogen suggested that the maximum principal quantum number of bound states  $n_{\text{max}}$  on the projectile centre required for convergence was roughly equal to the charge of the incident ion. However, we find this not to be the case for highly-charged ions, such as  $\text{Ne}^{10+}$ . All the results reported in this work have converged within a few percent over the entire energy range mentioned above. To maintain such accuracy, in the most challenging intermediate energy region we had to set  $n_{\text{max}} = 15$ . In particular, at 100 keV/u the  $n$ -resolved cross section peaks at  $n = 7$  and then drops towards 0 very slowly with increasing  $n$ . Therefore, to achieve convergence in the total electron-capture cross section within a percent, we had to increase  $n_{\text{max}}$  to 23. This is more than twice the charge of the projectile.

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## State-selective single electron capture in slow $N^{6+}$ -He collisions

Xiaolong Zhu, B. Najjari, Ruitian Zhang, Dalong Guo, Yong Gao, Dongmei Zhao, Shaofeng Zhang and X. Ma

Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China

The charge exchange process of highly charged ions colliding with atoms or molecules plays an important role in different fields, such as X-ray emission from comets, which is attributed to the charge exchange of the solar wind ions with the neutral components of the comet [1, 2].

In the present work, the state-selective single-electron capture in collisions of  $N^{6+}$  ions with He was systematically studied at impact energies range from 0.9 to 8.6 keV/u. Our experiments were conducted at EBIS platform combined with COLTRIMS [3, 4] at the Institute of Modern Physics in Lanzhou. The fully differential cross sections have been obtained. From the longitudinal momentum spectrum of the recoil ions, the single electron captured into  $n=3$  states of the projectile ion is dominant, while the capture  $n=4$  states have a small contribution, and increase gradually with the increase of the projectile energy. Also, the two-peak structure of the angular differential cross sections was observed. The continuum distorted wave (CDW) approach was used to calculate the angular differential cross sections [5]. The inclusion of the projectile-nucleus target-nucleus (N-N) interaction, produces better the two-peak structure of the angular differential distribution. The results show that the nucleus-nucleus interaction plays an important role in slow ion-atom collisions.

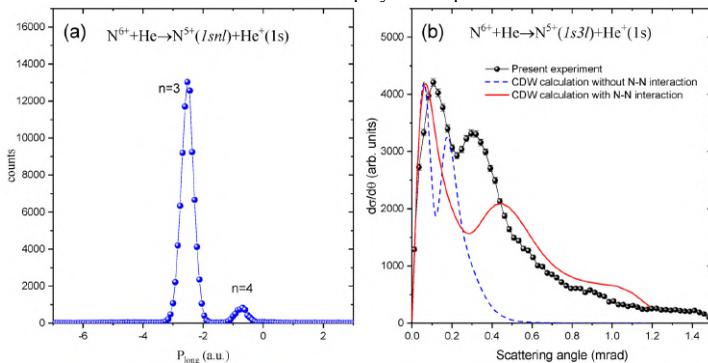


Figure 1. (a) The longitudinal momentum spectra and (b) differential cross sections as a function of the scattering angle of the single electron capture in collisions of 6 keV/u  $N^{6+}$  ions on helium. Blue dashed and red solid curves are the CDW calculations without and with N-N interaction, respectively.

This work is supported by the National Key R&D Program of China under Grant Nos. 2017YFA0402400 and 2017YFA0402300.

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## Simultaneous $K$ -shell double ionization of target and ion in symmetric collision between $\text{Kr}^{26+}$ and Kr atom at 152 MeV/u

Caojie Shao\*, Zhang Yong Song\*, Hongqiang Zhang #, Pengfei Li#, Zhonglin Liu#, Wei Wang\*, Mingwu Zhang\*, Yingli Xue\*, Bian Yang\*, Junliang Liu\* and Deyang Yu\*

\*Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China

#School of Nuclear Science and Technology, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, China

In collisions between energetic heavy ions and atoms, the strong Coulomb field of one of collision partners can cause double  $K$ -shell ionization of the second one [1]. The production of  $K$ -shell vacancy in atoms is typical accompanied by the creation of  $K$ -shell vacancy in ions. The production mechanism of  $K$ -shell vacancy in collision partners could not be studied for fully symmetric systems in low collision energy, since target and projectile  $K$  radiation could not be resolved at small Doppler shifts [2]. The development of heavy-ion storage ring provides us an opportunity to study  $K$ -shell vacancy under symmetrical ion-atom collision, in which the desired energy and charge state of ion could be conveniently achieved.

Simultaneous  $K$ -shell double ionization of target and ion in symmetric collision between  $\text{Kr}^{26+}$  ions and Kr atom at 152 MeV/u was studied experimentally at HIRFL-CSR. The  $K$  x-rays emitted from ions and atoms were detected by Silicon Drift Detectors (SDD) mounted at  $35^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ , and  $90^\circ$  observation angles with respect to the ion beam direction. Figure 1 shows the typical spectra of Kr  $K\alpha$  rays recorded by the SDD at the  $35^\circ$  observation angle. The  $K$  x-rays from projectiles and targets are effectively separated on account of large Doppler shift at small observation angle. Both the  $K\alpha$  hypersatellite ( $K\alpha^{hs}$ ) lines from ions and target appear as shoulder on the high-energy side of the corresponding  $K\alpha$  satellite ( $K\alpha^s$ ) peaks, and are visibly distinguished from the satellite transitions. The  $K\beta$  line of projectile is almost invisible since the ion without electron in  $M$ -shell was employed. The current experimental results are expected to eliminate the influence of  $M$ -shell and higher shell electrons on the collision process as well as cascade process by measuring the relative intensity of ions and target lines and their respective structures.

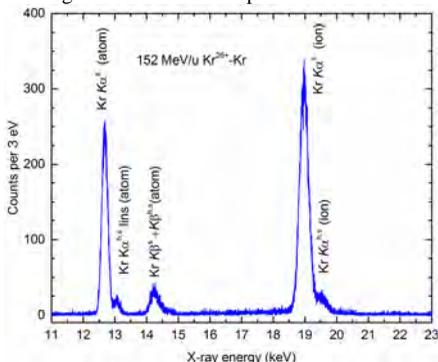


Figure 1: the typical spectra of Kr  $K\alpha$  rays recorded by the SDD at the  $35^\circ$  observation angle.

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## Electron-impact ionization of tungsten ions

**Bowen Li**, Runjia Bao, Lei Chen, Junkui Wei, Ximeng Chen, Gerry O'Sullivan\*

School of Nuclear Science and Technology, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, 730000, China

\*School of Physics, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland  
libw@lzu.edu.cn

Tungsten is being considered as a plasma-facing material in magnetically confined fusion devices, such as ITER. Electron collision ionization is a dominant atomic process in fusion plasma which determines the ionization balance of the non-local thermal equilibrium plasmas. However, the effect of long-lived excited states in low charged ionic stages need to be investigated<sup>[1-2]</sup>. Moreover, reliable EISI data are not available for many tungsten ions<sup>[3]</sup>.

We used the flexible atomic code (FAC) in the distorted-wave approximation method to calculate electron-impact single ionization cross sections for tungsten ions. Comparison between the previous experimental measurement results and present calculation show a prominent contribution of metastable states in low charged states such as  $W^{7+}$ - $W^{10+}$  ions<sup>[4]</sup>.

Moreover, we performed calculations of detailed electron-impact single ionization cross sections for tungsten ions, spanning charge states  $W^{38+}$  -  $W^{45+}$ . We demonstrate the importance of radiative damping on the total electron-impact ionization cross section. The data obtained are expected to be useful for modelling plasmas for fusion applications, especially for the ITER community.

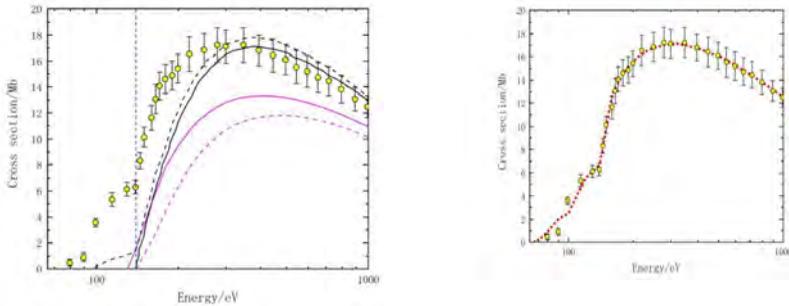


Figure 1: (a) Comparison of the present theoretical calculations to the previous experimental and theoretical data for single ionization from the ground levels of the  $W^{7+}$ . (b) Include the contributions from 29 long-lived metastable states.

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## Target atomic number dependence of the electron capture into H-like Cs ions

Hongqiang Zhang<sup>1,\*</sup>, Caojie Shao<sup>2,3</sup>, Bian Yang<sup>2,3</sup>, Deyang Yu<sup>2,3</sup>, Zhangyong Song<sup>2,3</sup>, Pengfei Li<sup>1</sup>, Hua Yuan<sup>1</sup>, Zidong Cheng<sup>1</sup>, Shuai Ha<sup>1</sup>, Haowen Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Yury S. Kochedub<sup>4</sup>, Wei Wang<sup>2,3</sup>, Mingwu Zhang<sup>2,3</sup>, Junliang Liu<sup>2,3</sup>, Yingli Xue<sup>2,3</sup>, Chengliang Wan<sup>1</sup>, Ying Cui<sup>1</sup>, Ke Yao<sup>5,6</sup>, Zhihu Yang<sup>2,3</sup>, Xiaohong Cai<sup>2,3</sup>, Reinhold Schuch<sup>7</sup>, Ximeng Chen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*School of Nuclear Science and Technology, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, Gansu, 730000, P. R. China*

<sup>2</sup>*Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China*

<sup>3</sup>*University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China*

<sup>4</sup>*Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg 198504, Russia*

<sup>5</sup>*Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200433, P. R. China*

<sup>6</sup>*Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Ion-Beam Application (MOE), Fudan University, Shanghai, 200433, P. R. China*

<sup>7</sup>*Physics Department, Stockholm University, S-10691, Stockholm, Sweden*

Various x-ray transitions of Cs<sup>q+</sup> (q is the charge state of the ions) produced by the electron capture in collisions of 66.4 MeV/u Cs<sup>54+</sup> ions with N<sub>2</sub>, Ar, Kr and Xe atoms have been experimentally studied at the Heavy Ion Research Facility at Lanzhou–Cooling Storage Ring (HIRFL-CSR). It is found that the experimental intensity ratio  $I(K-\alpha)/I(Ly-\alpha)$  for the possible transitions from the excited states Cs<sup>53\*</sup> (1s2p-1s<sup>2</sup>) and Cs<sup>54\*</sup> (2p-1s) for 66.4 MeV/u Cs<sup>54+</sup> ions increases as the increase of the target atomic number. The obtained results are compared with the ratio of the capture cross sections to the excitation cross sections of the projectile electrons, calculated with the relativistic eikonal approximation and symmetric eikonal approximation, respectively. The obvious deviation has been found between the experiments and the theoretical calculations. Also, it is found that the experimental intensity ratio of  $I(K-\beta)/I(K-\alpha)$  for the de-excitation of Cs<sup>53\*</sup> from the state-selective nonradiative electron capture of 66.4 MeV/u Cs<sup>54+</sup> ions in collisions of N<sub>2</sub> to Xe gas target shows an independence on the target atomic number. This is different from the calculations with the relativistic eikonal approximation, where the obvious increase of the ratio of the theoretical cross sections for the low atomic number of the target is expected. Also, the experimental intensity ratio is at least 3 times lower than the calculated ratio from the relativistic eikonal approximation. The possible explanations of the deviations between the experiments and theoretical calculations will be discussed.

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\* zhanghq@lzu.edu.cn

## Dielectronic recombination rate coefficients of C-like Kr<sup>30+</sup>

W. L. Ma<sup>1</sup>, S. X. Wang<sup>1</sup>, Z. K. Huang<sup>2</sup>, W. Q. Wen<sup>2,3</sup>, H. B. Wang<sup>2</sup>, D. Y. Chen<sup>2</sup>, X. Liu<sup>2</sup>, H. K. Huang<sup>2</sup>, C. Y. Zhang<sup>4</sup>, C. Y. Chen<sup>4</sup>, L. J. Mao<sup>2,3</sup>, X. M. Ma<sup>2</sup>, J. Li<sup>2</sup>, M. T. Tang<sup>2</sup>, K. M. Yan<sup>2</sup>, Y. B. Zhou<sup>2</sup>, Y. J. Yuan<sup>2,3</sup>, J. C. Yang<sup>2,3</sup>, X. Ma<sup>2,3</sup>, L. F. Zhu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hefei National Research Center for Physical Sciences at Microscale and Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui 230026, China

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 730000, Lanzhou, China

<sup>3</sup>University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 100049, Beijing, China

<sup>4</sup>Shanghai EBIT Laboratory, Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

Dielectronic recombination (DR) rate coefficients for C-like Kr<sup>30+</sup> have been measured in the energy range of 0-60 eV by employing the merged-beam technique at the heavy-ion storage ring CSRe at the Institute of Modern Physics in Lanzhou, China. The measured spectrum covers the DR resonances associated with the  $2s^2 2p^2 \rightarrow 2s^2 2p^2$ ,  $2s 2p^3$  and  $2p^4$  core excitations. The corresponding DR resonance energies and strengths were calculated by the flexible atomic code (FAC) to understand the experimental results. An overall good agreement has been achieved between the experiment and theory, except for the data below 8 eV. In particular, the contributions from the trielectronic recombination (TR) to  $2p^4 [^1D_2] 6l$  states have been identified with the help of the theory. Temperature-dependent plasma recombination rate coefficients were deduced from the measured DR spectrum in the temperature range  $10^3$ - $10^7$  K and compared with the present FAC calculations as well as previous AUTOSTRUCTURE data from the literature. The AUTOSTRUCTURE calculation substantially underestimates the rate coefficients below  $10^4$  K, indicating that the low energy resonances were poorly understood before.

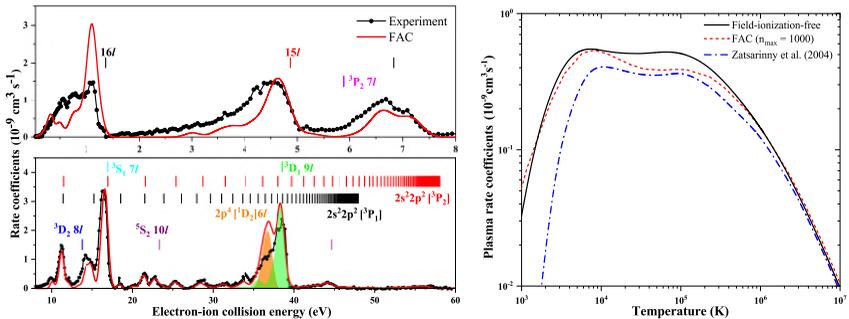


Figure 1: (left) Experimental and theoretical DR rate coefficients for the C-like Kr<sup>30+</sup>. The colourful vertical bars represent the corresponding resonance positions calculated by the Rydberg formula. The shaded areas with the same colours as the text boxes show the corresponding DR contributions. Note that the prefix text ( $2s 2p^3$ ) of the core excitations to  $2s 2p^3$  is omitted. (right) Experimentally derived plasma rate coefficients for C-like Kr<sup>30+</sup> in the temperature range  $10^3$ - $10^7$  K along with the present FAC calculations and the data from Zatsarinny [2].

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## Dielectronic recombination of Li-like Ar<sup>15+</sup> using a newly self-developed detuning system at the CSRm

H. K. Huang<sup>1,2</sup>, Z. K. Huang<sup>1,2</sup>, W. Q. Wen<sup>1,2</sup>, H. B. Wang<sup>1,2</sup>, S. X. Wang<sup>3</sup>, W. L. Ma<sup>3</sup>, S. F. Zhang<sup>1,2</sup>, L. F. Zhu<sup>3</sup>, X. Ma<sup>1,2</sup> and DR collaboration

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 730000, Lanzhou, China

<sup>2</sup>University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 100049, Beijing, China

<sup>3</sup>Hefei National Research Center for Physical Sciences at Microscale and Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui 230026, China

A self-developed detuning system for the dielectronic recombination (DR) experiment was installed on the electron cooler of heavy-ion storage ring HIRFL-CSRm. To test the stability of this detuning system, a DR calibration experiment using the Li-like argon ions was performed at the CSRm. As shown in Figure 1 (a), the experiment was carried out over the energy range of 0–37 eV, including all the DR resonance associated with the core excitations of  $2s_{1/2} \rightarrow 2p_{1/2,3/2}$ . Figure 1 (b) presents the fitting result of the measured low-energy DR spectrum, i.e., 6 components were used to fit the DR resonance structure of  $2p_{1/2}10l$ . The longitudinal and transverse temperatures of the electron beam obtained as the fitting parameters are  $kT_{\parallel} \approx 0.25$  meV and  $kT_{\perp} \approx 30$  meV, respectively, which yields an energy resolution of about 30 meV (FWHM) at the electron-ion collision energy of around 1.2 eV. Compared with the previous DR experiment of Li-like argon at the CSRm (2015, Huang et al) [2], a higher energy resolution was achieved in the present measurement. By comparing the measured DR spectrum with FAC calculation, the angular momentum quantum numbers for the resolved resonance peaks associated with  $2p_{1/2}10l$  were well distinguished and the attributed electron configurations have been indicated in Figure 1 (b) with black vertical bars. The present work provides an important technical reserve and lays the solid foundation for the DR precision spectroscopy in the future High Intensity heavy ion Accelerator Facility (HIAF).

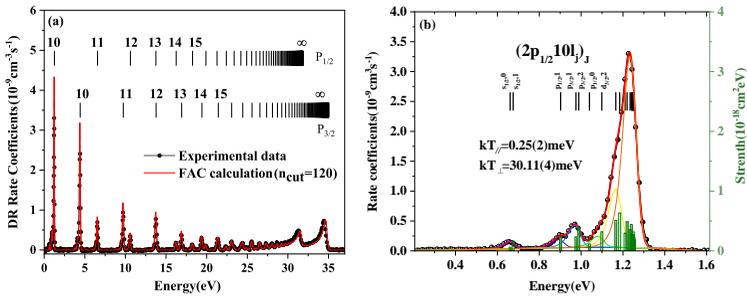


Figure 1: (a) The comparison of the experimental and FAC calculated DR rate coefficient of Ar<sup>15+</sup> ions. The short line in the figure indicates the distribution of Rydberg energy levels in  $1s^2 2p_{1/2} n l$  and  $1s^2 2p_{3/2} n l$  configurations. (b) Fitting of the resonance structure of  $1s^2 2p_{1/2} 10 l$  (black point). The black vertical bars are the calculated resonance positions of  $1s^2 2p_{1/2} 10 l$ . The heights of the short green lines indicate the resonance strengths at the corresponding resonant energies.

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## State-selective capture in $\text{Ar}^{8+}$ collision with He at 1 keV/u

Ruitian Zhang, Xiaolong Zhu, Dalong Guo, Yong Gao, Shaofeng Zhang, and Xinwen Ma

Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China  
University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

In slow highly charged ion-atom collisions, principal  $n$  and orbital angular momentum  $l$ -resolved state-selective capture cross sections are important due to its applications in hot plasma diagnostics. Additionally, the  $nl$ -resolved state selectivity is important for understanding few-body collision dynamics, which control the bound quantum-state transition between two-centres.

We report the measurement of state-selective capture between 1 keV/u  $\text{Ar}^{8+}$  and He with a cold target recoil ion momentum spectroscopy at electron beam ion source laboratory in Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences. The state-selective capture has been resolved for one 1s electron of He capture into 4s, 4p, 4d + 4f and 5s states of  $\text{Ar}^{7+}$  ion, where 4d + 4f capture dominates over others. The present measurement qualitatively agrees with the previous result [1].

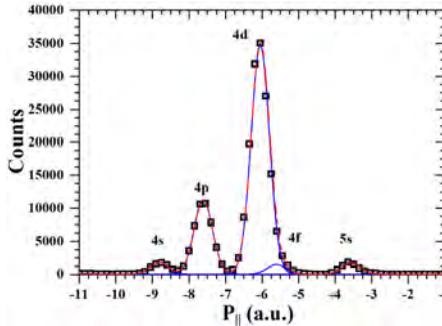


Figure 1: Longitudinal recoil ion momentum  $P_{||}$  in 1 keV/u  $\text{Ar}^{8+}$ -He single capture. The open squares represent the measurement; lines are results from gaussian fitting.

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## Theoretical Investigation of Collision strengths for Fe X

Wenxian Li<sup>1,\*</sup>, Connor Ballance<sup>2</sup>, Tomas Brage<sup>3</sup> and Roger Hutton<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Key Laboratory of Solar Activity, National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100012, China

<sup>2</sup>Centre for Theoretical Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics, Queen's University Belfast, University Road, Belfast, BT7 1NN, UK

<sup>3</sup>Division of Mathematical Physics, Lund University, Post Office Box 118, SE-221 00 Lund, Sweden

<sup>4</sup>Shanghai EBIT laboratory, Institute of Modern physics, Fudan University, Shanghai, China  
\*wxli@nao.cas.cn

We present here a detailed study of electron impact excitation of Fe X, focusing on the need to model the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) spectrum of interest for measuring coronal magnetic field strengths using the magnetic-field-induced transition method [1-4]. The energy structures were calculated using the relativistic GRASP code [5] for 100 jj fine-structure levels from 8 configurations (up to  $n=5$ ). The energies belonging to the  $3s^23p^5$ ,  $3s3p^6$ , and  $3s^23p^43d$  configurations were shifted to their predicted National Institute of Standards and Technology values. The relativistic parallel Dirac atomic R-matrix codes [6] were employed in the scattering calculations to generate the collision strengths and subsequently the Maxwellian-averaged effective collision strengths for temperatures in the range of  $10^4$  to  $10^7$  K. The present effective collision strengths when compared with previous theoretical studies, are found an overall good agreement for the EUV transitions of interest in the wavelength range from 170 to 260 Å. In addition, the new collision data were adopted to model the EUV spectrum of Fe X and obtain the intensity ratios of the diagnostic line pairs used to derive the magnetic field strength. Comparisons were made between the spectra modelled using the present data with solar observations and other theoretical studies.

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## Charge-sharing dynamics of dissociating highly charged acetylene ions after electron-capture by highly charged ions

J. Matsumoto, Y. Iwasaki, G. Veshapidze\*, and H. Shiromaru

Department of Chemistry, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Hachioji, Tokyo 192-0397, Japan

\*Faculty of Business, Technology and Education, Ilia State University, Tbilisi 0162, Georgia

After multi-electron capture from covalent molecules, charge-rearrangement occurs until dissociation. However, it is still unclear where or when the rearrangement is finished and charge-sharing is determined. In order to study the charge-sharing dynamics, we observed dissociation of highly charged acetylenes ( $C_2H_2^{n+}$ ,  $n = 5, 6$ ). The  $H^+$  ions in the acetylene ions dissociate quickly, which are utilized as probes; that is, the kinetic energy distributions (KED) of two  $H^+$  ions reflects charge distribution of two inner carbon ions. We observed four-body dissociation events of highly-charged acetylene ions by collision with  $Ar^{8+}$  ions at an energy of 120 keV [1].

The experiments were carried out using an apparatus consisting of a position-sensitive time-of-flight (PSTOF) device with a large position-sensitive detector (120 mm $\phi$ ) for fragment ions and a charge analyzer for scattered projectile ions. The trigger of the TOF measurements was detection of scattered  $Ar^{5+}$  ions passing through the collision region, corresponding to five- and six-electron capture processes with two and three Auger electron emissions from the scattered ions, respectively.

Fig. 1 (a) shows KEDs of  $H^+$  ions for the  $H^+C^{2+}C^+H^+$  channel. The KEDs on the  $C^{2+}$  and  $C^+$  side are quite similar, indicating equal sharing of the charges in the  $C_2^{3+}$  ion when both the  $H^+$  ions dissociated from the ion. Fig. 1 (b) shows KEDs of  $H^+$  ions for the  $H^+C^{3+}C^+H^+$  channel. The KED on the  $C^{3+}$  site is higher than its counterpart. However, the difference is much smaller than the pure Coulombic value for  $C^{3+}$  and  $C^+$  sharing at the initial stage of dissociation. In order to estimate a C-C distance where charge-sharing was finalized and the corresponding charge distribution of the two carbon ions, we performed numerical simulations based on the pure Coulomb explosion model. For the  $H^+C^{2+}C^+H^+$  channel, the charge-sharing is finalized at the distance longer than about 200 pm. For the  $H^+C^{3+}C^+H^+$  channel, the finalized distance is almost same as that for the  $H^+C^{2+}C^+H^+$  channel, but initial charge distribution is slightly asymmetric.

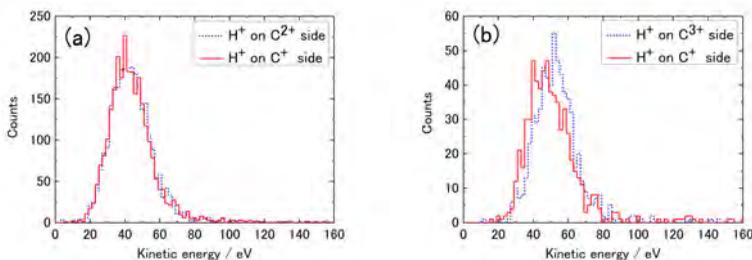


Fig. 1: (a) KEDs of  $H^+$  for the  $H^+C^{2+}C^+H^+$  channel. One from near the  $C^{2+}$  site is shown by a blue dotted line, and the other from near the  $C^+$  site is shown by a red solid line. (b) KEDs for the  $H^+C^{3+}C^+H^+$  channel.

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## Charge-state evolution for 1.0-MeV/u W ions passing through C-foils

Alex M Imai, M. Sataka\*, S. Okayasu†, M. Matsuda†, K. Kawatsura‡, K. Takahiro¶, K. Komaki§, H. Shibatal, K. Nishio†

Department of Nuclear Engineering, Kyoto University, Nishikyo, Kyoto 615-8540, Japan

\* University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8573, Japan

† Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA), Tokai, Ibaraki 319-1195, Japan

‡ Theoretical Radiation Research Laboratory, Sakyō, Kyoto 606-0966, Japan

¶ Kyoto Institute of Technology, Sakyō, Kyoto 606-8585, Japan

§ RIKEN, Wako, Saitama 351-0198, Japan

|| The Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, Osaka University, Osaka 567-0047, Japan

Equilibrium and pre-equilibrium charge-state distributions for 1.0-MeV/u tungsten ions after passing through carbon foils are investigated following those for 2.0-MeV/u sulfur [1] and carbon ions [2]. Variety of incident charge states of W ions are as extensive as 13–38+ and target-foil thickness 2.1–20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ . The present charge-state evolution establishes the equilibrium at C-foil thickness 9.9  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ , showing asymmetrical distribution with its mean charge state 31.3 and width 2.29 (Fig. 1). For 2.0-MeV/u S and C ions, a *quasi-equilibrium* was observed, *i.e.*, mean charge states for projectile ions with filled K-shell merged before establishing the real-equilibrium and evolved simultaneously to the real-equilibrium as target thickness increased, whereas those for projectile ions with K-shell hole(s) evolved directly and monotonously to the real-equilibrium not showing such pre-merger. [1, 2] For the present equilibrium and pre-equilibrium charge-state distributions or their mean charge states, no shell-effect or quasi-equilibrium is observed between Kr-like  $\text{W}^{38+}$  and Rb-like  $\text{W}^{37+}$  (or N- and O-shells). Theoretical calculations based on the balance rate equations do not satisfactorily reproduce the measured charge-state distributions or their evolution for W, although those for 2.0-MeV/u S ions could successfully be reproduced [3].

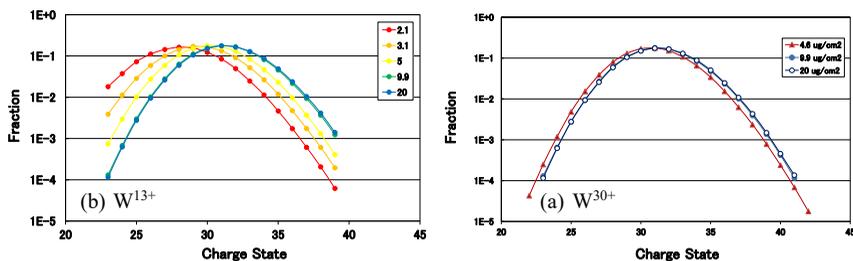


Figure 1: Charge state distributions for 1.0-MeV/u (a)  $\text{W}^{13+}$  and (b)  $\text{W}^{30+}$  incident ions after penetrating C-foils of 2.1–20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  in thickness.

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## Simulation study to aim to elucidate biological effect due to fast highly-charged ion irradiation

Kengo Moribayashi

National Institutes for Quantum and Science and Technology (QST), Japan

In fast highly-charged ion irradiation, a distinguishing feature appears, that is, energy deposition concentrates near this ion path (IP). Because we think that there is a possibility to produce high relative biological effectiveness (RBE) owing to this feature, we have developed a new simulation model [1] to study physical phenomena produced near the IP. This model will allow us to analyze the motion of the secondary electrons and spatial resolution for energy deposition of these electrons on the target in the irradiation of a highly-charged ion closer to reality than conventional models.

Owing to this irradiation, huge number of molecules are ionized along the IP and huge number of molecular ions are produced. In our simulation model, we incorporated strong electric field created by these molecular ions and the effect of this electric field on the motion of secondary electrons. Note that only our model succeeded to reproduce the trend of the measurement of secondary electron yield by Kimura et al. [2]. In our previous study, we treated protons and carbon ions as incident ions where  $\sigma_i \leq 4 \times 10^{-15} \text{ cm}^2$ , because only these ions are employed in heavy ion beam cancer therapy, where  $\sigma_i$  is the incident ion impact ionization cross section. Because we found some experiments of more highly-charged ion such as Ar and Fe ions to elucidate the biological effect,  $\sigma_i$  is extended up to  $2 \times 10^{-14} \text{ cm}^2$  in this study. Figure 1 shows (a)  $P_{se}$  vs.  $\tau$  ( $= 1/n_M\sigma_i$ ) and (b)  $D_r$  distribution in the case of  $\sigma_i = 1, 1.5,$  and  $2 (\times 10^{-14} \text{ cm}^2)$ , where  $P_{se}$ ,  $r$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $n_M$ , and  $D_r$  are probabilities of secondary electrons escaping this electric field, the distance from the IP, the mean path between ionization events, the number density of molecules in the target, and the local dose as a function of  $r$ , respectively.

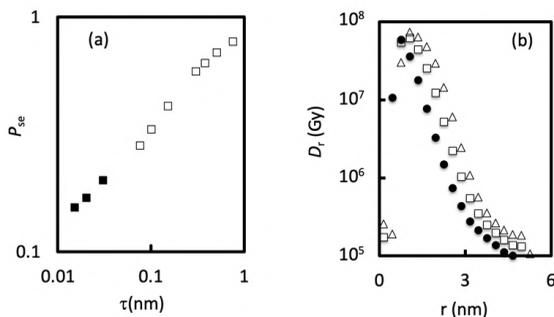


Figure 1: (a)  $P_{se}$  vs.  $\tau$ ; □ and ■ are the results shown in Ref. [1] and simulated here, respectively. (b)  $D_r$  vs.  $r$ ; ●, □, and △ corresponds to  $\sigma_i = 1, 1.5,$  and  $2 (\times 10^{-14} \text{ cm}^2)$ , respectively.

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## Delayed fragmentation of nucleobases following MeV ion collisions

T. Nakao,<sup>1</sup> R. Takasu,<sup>1</sup> H. Tsuchida,<sup>1,2</sup> M. Saito,<sup>1,2</sup> T. Majima<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Nuclear Engineering, Kyoto University, Kyoto 615-8540, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Quantum Science and Engineering Center, Kyoto University, Uji 611-0011, Japan

Many studies have been performed on dissociation processes of gas-phase biomolecules induced by energetic ion collisions. One of the characteristic features of dissociation of large polyatomic molecules, including biomolecules, is delayed fragmentation arising from the increased number of degrees of freedom [1–3]. Studies of delayed fragmentation processes provide rich information about the stability of intermediated ions and the dissociation mechanism, which can even involve neutral fragments [1]. So far, delayed fragmentation of nucleobases has focused on the adenine molecule with keV ion collisions. This study performs MeV ion irradiation of various gas-phase nucleobase molecules to explore delayed fragmentation pathways in more detail.

The experiments were performed using a 1.7-MV Cockcroft–Walton-type tandem accelerator. Gas-phase nucleobase targets of adenine, guanine, cytosine, and thymine were irradiated with pulsed beams of 0.5-MeV  $H^+$  and 0.6–4.0-MeV  $C^{q+}$  ( $q = 1-3$ ). Fragments were analyzed by time-of-flight (TOF) mass spectrometry. The TOF data were recorded in list mode to analyze the correlation among the detected fragments.

Figure 1 shows the TOF correlation maps between the first and second TOFs of the two fragments produced in the same dissociation event of adenine. Delayed processes are observed as long tails. Some processes were not observed in other experiments with keV ions, probably owing to the low statistics. We evaluated the lifetime for some dissociation channels. To derive the lifetime of dissociation from singly charged molecules, we estimated the absolute detection efficiency of the micro-channel plate detector for neutral fragments using a novel method. The lifetimes were determined to be of the order of hundreds of ns to  $\mu$ s.

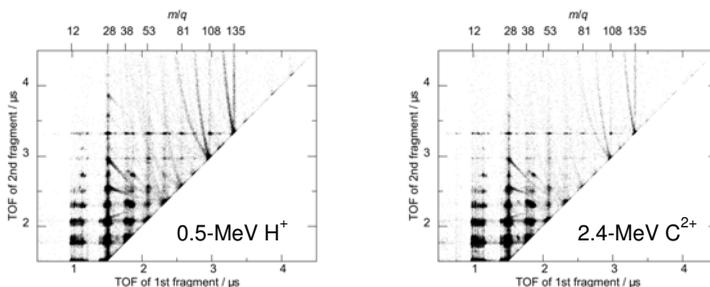


Figure 1: Time-of-flight correlation maps of the two fragments generated from adenine.

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## Occurrence scattering time for electron-ion collision in nonextensive plasmas

Myoung-Jae Lee, Young-Dae Jung\*

Department of Physics, Hanyang University, Seoul, South Korea

(\*) Department of Applied Physics, Hanyang University, Ansan, South Korea

The occurrence scattering time advance [1] for the electron-ion collision is investigated in a non-extensive plasma including Tsallis  $q$ -entropy. The eikonal analysis and the  $q$ -distribution function [2] are used to derive the occurrence scattering time as a function of the impact parameter, collision energy, scattering angle, and Tsallis entropic index. It is found that the occurrence scattering time advance decreases with increasing Tsallis entropic index. It is also shown that the effect of Tsallis  $q$ -entropy on the occurrence scattering time advance increases with an increase of the scattering angle. In addition, it is found that the effect of Tsallis  $q$ -entropy on the occurrence scattering time advance decreases in forward scattering domain in nonextensive plasmas.

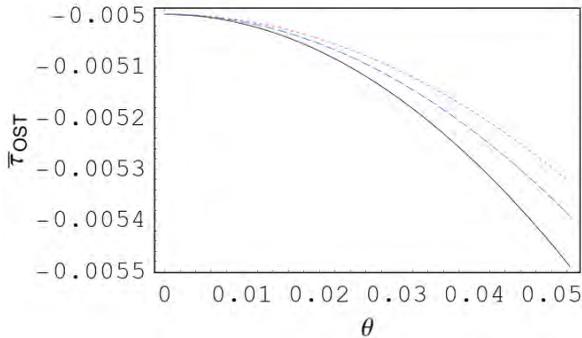


Figure 1: The scaled occurrence scattering time in nonextensive plasmas.

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## Radiative Double-Electron Capture by Highly-stripped Ions on Graphene

Ashgar Kayani\*, Khushi Bhatt\*, David S. La Mantia†, John A. Tanis\*

(\*) Western Michigan University, Department of Physics, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008 USA

(†) NRC – National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD USA

Radiative double-electron capture (RDEC) occurs when the capture of two electrons by an ion is accompanied by the simultaneous emission of a single photon. This process, fundamental in atomic collisions, is considered the inverse of double photoionization by a single photon. RDEC has been successfully studied with  $F^{9,8+}$  ions on gas [1] and thin-foil [2] targets. Only recently has it been investigated for single-layer graphene [3]. This work was done at WMU with the 6-MV tandem van de Graaff accelerator. For the graphene, a target ( $\sim 0.35$  nm thick) was mounted on a silicon nitride grid (200 nm thick) consisting of  $\sim 6400$  holes of 2  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter on a 200  $\mu\text{m}$  thick substrate. A Si(Li) spectrometer placed at  $90^\circ$  to the beam detected emitted x rays in coincidence with magnetically separated outgoing charged particles counted with silicon surface-barrier detectors.

In preliminary work for RDEC with graphene [3], results for 2.11 MeV/u  $F^{9,8+}$  ions suggested very large cross sections, approaching values found for thin-foil targets when the thickness of the graphene was about a hundred times smaller. In the present work, the RDEC measurements have been repeated with single-layer graphene as well as identical targets that had no graphene on them.

Figure 1 shows new results for RDEC for 2.11 MeV/u  $F^{9,8+}$  incident on graphene where the number of counts is plotted against the time difference between the x rays and particles detected. The upper panel shows the results for  $F^{9+}$  on graphene, the middle panel for  $F^{9+}$  with no graphene, and the bottom panel for  $F^{8+}$  incident on the graphene. The top panel for  $F^{9+}$  shows about 7-8 counts in the peak (near a time difference of 1950 ns) after background subtraction, the middle panel exhibits no counts for the target without graphene as expected, and the bottom panel for  $F^{8+}$  displays counts but none in the peak, a reasonable expectation for this one-electron ion when compared with earlier results for  $F^{8+}$  on gas targets [1].

A tentative cross section can be calculated for the  $F^{9+}$  projectile, and the differential value at  $90^\circ$  is 1.3 b, corresponding to a total cross section (assuming isotropy) of 11 b. These values are more in line with the earlier values found for  $F^{9+}$  incident on gas targets, but larger by about a factor of 4, and are reasonable in view of the target thickness for the graphene compared to gas.

Supported in part by NSF Grant No. 1707467

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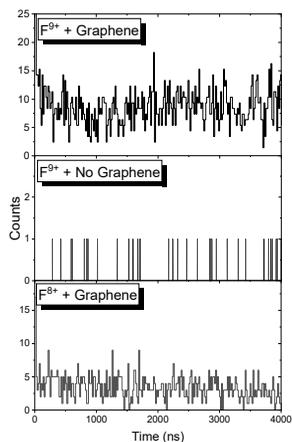


Figure 1: RDEC results for  $F^{9,8+}$  on single-layer graphene

## Probing the plasmon resonance in PAHs upon highly charged ion impact

Chandan Bagdia\*<sup>#</sup>, Laszlo Gulyas<sup>†</sup>, Lokesh Tribedi\*

(\*)Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, 400005, India

(<sup>#</sup>present address) J. R. Macdonald Laboratory, Kansas State University, Manhattan, 66502, USA

(<sup>†</sup>) Institute for Nuclear Research, Debrecen 4001, Hungary

The polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) are established to be present in the interstellar medium [1-2] and have attracted a lot of attention in the last few decades. The PAHs are in general planar molecules having delocalized  $\pi$ -electron cloud that can oscillate collectively upon external perturbation. The collective excitation are also known as giant plasmon resonance (GPR), which results from strong  $e^-e^-$  correlations. We studied the absolute double differential cross section (DDCS) of electron emission using electron spectroscopy as well as the ratio of double-to-single ionization (DI-to-SI) by using TOF RIMS techniques in collisions with highly charged ions (HCI).

The GPR primarily decays via electron emission. However, observation of the GDPR in the e-emission channel is challenging due to the presence of large Coulomb ionization background of low-energy electrons. A novel idea is demonstrated of using the highly charged ions to create large perturbation strength in order to excite the plasmons effectively. For the first time, the GPR in a PAH molecule has been observed as a characteristic peak in the DDCS of electron emission [Fig. 1 (a)] and its angular distribution has been studied [3-4].

The DI-to-SI ratios for PAHs upon HCI impact have been found to be substantially large [Fig. 1 (b)] as compared to the atoms and smaller gas molecules such as  $\text{CH}_4$  [5]. The detailed projectile charge ( $q_p$ ) and velocity ( $v_p$ ) dependence of the ratio has been studied for three different PAH molecules. The influence of GPR in these PAH molecules resulting from the strong  $e^-e^-$  correlations has been shown by modeling the  $q_p$  and  $v_p$  dependence of the ratio. The detailed results of the e-emission, as well as the DI-to-SI ratio will be presented.

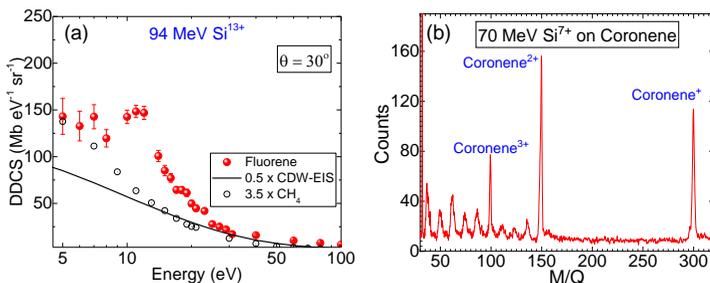


Figure 1: (a) DDCS of e-emission from fluorene and  $\text{CH}_4$  at  $30^\circ$  in collisions with  $94 \text{ MeV Si}^{13+}$  ion impact, (b) Typical TOF spectra for coronene molecule in collisions with  $70 \text{ MeV Si}^{7+}$  ions.

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## Theoretical and experimental studies on the captured electron population probability of hydrogen-like O ions in collision with metal surface

Bing-Zhang Zhang, Xuan Liu, Ming-Wu Zhang, Cao-Jie Shao, Jun-Liang Liu, Wei Wang, De-Yang Yu, Zhang-Yong Song\*

Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China

The interaction between highly charged ions and solid surfaces is a complex many-body process, and the population of electron capture into different Rydberg states is important information to study this process. Based on the two-state vector model (TVM) [1,2] proposed by Nedeljković et al., we calculated the probability of hydrogen-like O ions incident on metal targets capturing conduction band electron to different Rydberg states and gave the most likely ion-surface distance for charge exchange during the neutralization. It is found that a smaller principal quantum number  $n_A$  corresponds to a larger Rydberg state probability, and the smaller the neutralization distance, the smaller the principal quantum number  $n_A$  arranged by the ion trapped electrons. Therefore, the X-rays emitted as the hydrogen-like O ions impinging on the metal surfaces mainly originate from the de-excitation of the smaller  $n_A$  to the ground state. In addition, in order to verify the calculation results of the model, based on the ECRIS of the Institute of modern physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, the X-ray emission spectra of hydrogen-like O ions incident on the surface of metal targets (including Al, Cu, Ni and Fe) were measured, and the transition energies from different high Rydberg states to ground states were calculated in combination with FAC program. It is found that the  $K$ -X rays of O ion measured in this experiment mainly come from the  $2p$ - $1s$  transition, which is consistent with the probability calculated by the TVM theory.

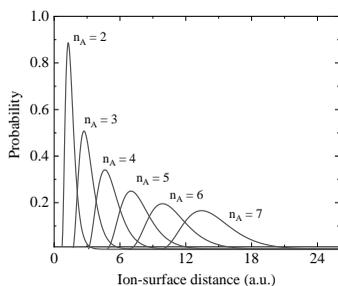


Fig. 1. Probability for the electron captured into the different Rydberg states ( $n_A = 2 - 7$ ).

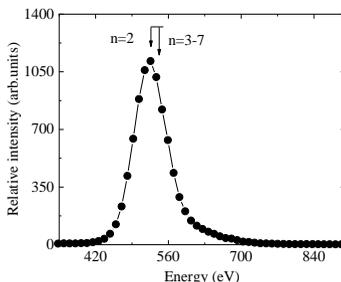


Fig. 2. X-ray spectra induced by 10 keV/q hydrogen-like O ions impact on copper surfaces.

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\*Corresponding author: Z.Y.S., email: songzhy@impcas.ac.cn

## Observation of extreme ultraviolet to visible spectra of tungsten ions with a compact electron ion beam trap

Kota Inadome<sup>†</sup>, Mayuko Funabashi<sup>†</sup>, Priti<sup>\*</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>\*‡</sup>,  
Hiroyuki A. Sakaue<sup>\*</sup>, Izumi Murakami<sup>\*§</sup>, Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>†,\*</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

<sup>\*</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>‡</sup>Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 816-8580,  
Japan

<sup>§</sup>Department of Fusion Science, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI, Gifu  
509-5292, Japan

For the spectroscopic diagnostics of the ITER plasma in the near future, spectroscopic data of tungsten ions are important. Since the temperature of the ITER plasma spans a wide range from the edge to the core regions, the charge state of tungsten ions required for the diagnostics also spans a wide range. An electron beam ion trap (EBIT) is an ideal device for observation and identification of previously unreported lines of tungsten ions and thus tungsten spectral data have been obtained at several EBIT facilities [1-4]. However, there is still a lack of data, and further observations and identifications are thus strongly needed.

So far, we have observed spectra of tungsten ions using a compact electron beam ion trap (CoBIT) [5] with a visible spectrometer useful for the 300 to 1000 nm range and an extreme ultraviolet (EUV) spectrometer useful for the 5 to 30 nm [6]. In order to fill a part of the gap between 30 and 300 nm, we have recently built a new spectrometer [7], which is useful for the 11 to 124 nm range. Spectra of tungsten ions obtained with these three spectrometers are presented.

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## HCI-surface collision experiments with an electron beam ion source

Keigo Soutome, Ryo Okada, Naofumi Nishida\*, Makoto Sakurai\*, Nobuyuki Nakamura

Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo, Japan

\*Kobe University, Hyogo, Japan

In the collisions of slow highly charged ions (HCIs) with material surfaces, the large potential energy of the ions causes characteristic interactions that are essentially different from those caused by low-charged ions or fast ions. The characteristic modification of surfaces caused by HCIs is expected to be applied for nano-scale surface treatment, surface analysis, and so on. Thus the study of HCI-surface interactions has been one of the most interesting and important subjects in the physics of HCIs for many years.

For performing HCI-surface collision experiments, an electron beam ion source (EBIS) was built in 2005 at Kobe university [1]. It has been operated since then for studying characteristic processes caused by the potential energy of HCIs [2-7]. The Kobe EBIS has recently been moved to the University of Electro-Communications in Tokyo. The current status of the EBIS and the experimental plans in near future are presented.

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## Observation of vacuum ultraviolet transitions relevant to astrophysical plasmas with a compact electron beam ion trap

Masayoshi Hosoya<sup>†</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>\*‡</sup>, Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>†\*</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo, Japan

<sup>\*</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>‡</sup>Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan

For the spectroscopic diagnostics of astrophysical hot plasmas, spectroscopic data for transitions in highly charged ions are important. For example, the solar observation satellite *HINODE* observes emissions in the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) range with an EUV imaging spectrometer (EIS) for the diagnostics of the solar corona. In order to obtain the spectroscopic properties of transitions relevant to the diagnostics with EIS, we observe EUV transitions of HClIs [1-3] with the Tokyo electron beam ion trap (Tokyo-EBIT) [4] and a compact electron beam ion trap (CoBIT) [5].

As a follow-on of EIS/HINODE, the Solar-C\_EUVST mission is currently proposed. In this mission, transitions of HClIs are planned to be observed for a wavelength range wider than that in EIS for investigating not only the solar corona but also the chromosphere to the transition region. The planned wavelength range spans from 17 to 285 nm, whereas the available wavelength range of the EUV spectrometer that has been used for the Tokyo-EBIT and CoBIT is 5 to 30 nm. In order to extend the observation range to a longer wavelength range, we have recently built a new vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) spectrometer useful up to 124 nm [6]. The performance of the new spectrometer and the spectra of ions relevant to the Solar-C\_EUVST mission, such as 46.5 nm of Ne VII, are presented.

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## Observation of extreme ultraviolet spectra relevant to the electron density diagnostics of solar corona active regions

Yasutaka Kono<sup>†</sup>, Norimasa Yamamoto<sup>¶</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>\*,‡</sup>, Hiroyuki A. Sakaue<sup>\*</sup>, Izumi Murakami<sup>\*,§</sup>, Hirohisa Hara<sup>#,||</sup>, **Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>†,\*</sup>**

<sup>†</sup>Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

<sup>¶</sup>Chubu University, Aichi 487-8501, Japan

<sup>\*</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>‡</sup>Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan

<sup>§</sup>Department of Fusion Science, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>#</sup>National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, Tokyo 181-8588, Japan

<sup>||</sup>Department of Astronomical Science, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI, Tokyo 181-8588, Japan

Extreme ultraviolet (EUV) emission line intensity ratios of highly charged ions can be used for the density diagnostics of the solar corona. For active regions such as flare plasmas, density-sensitive emission line pairs that can be applied to the high-temperature and high-density ranges are needed. Ions such as Ar XIII-XIV and Ca XV-XVII are candidates that are useful for the temperature range  $T_e > 3$  MK [1,2].

We present EUV spectra of Ar XIV and Ca XV observed with two electron beam ion traps (EBITs), the Tokyo-EBIT [3] and CoBIT [4]. The applicability of EUV line ratios in these ions to the density diagnostics is examined through the comparison of collisional radiative model calculations with the spectra obtained with a well-defined EBIT plasma.

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## Laser cooling of relativistic $O^{5+}$ ions at CSRe: experiment and simulation

H. B. Wang<sup>1</sup>, W. Q. Wen<sup>1,\*</sup>, D. Y. Chen<sup>1</sup>, Y. J. Yuan<sup>1</sup>, Z. K. Huang<sup>1</sup>, D. C. Zhang<sup>2</sup>, D. Winters<sup>3</sup>, M. Bussmann<sup>4</sup>, Th. Walther<sup>5</sup>, L. J. Mao<sup>1</sup>, J. C. Yang<sup>1</sup>, X. Ma<sup>1,\*</sup>, and Laser Cooling Collaboration

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 730000 Lanzhou, China

<sup>2</sup> School of Physics and Optoelectronic Engineering, Xidian University, 710071 Xi'an, China

<sup>3</sup> GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, D-64291, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>4</sup> Center for Advanced Systems Understanding, 02826 Görlitz & HZDR, 01328 Dresden, Germany

<sup>5</sup> Institut für Angewandte Physik, Technische Universität Darmstadt, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany

Laser cooling of  $O^{5+}$  ion beams with an energy of 275.7 MeV/u was successfully achieved at the storage ring CSRe in Lanzhou, China [1, 2]. To the best of our knowledge, the Li-like  $O^{5+}$  ions are the highest charge state and highest transition energy ions that have ever been laser-cooled. To explain the experimental results, we simulate the Schottky spectrum of bunched  $O^{5+}$  ions with and without laser cooling by employing the multi-particle tracking method. In the simulation, both the transverse oscillation and the photon-ion resonant interaction process are considered. For bunched ion beams, the power of the central peak is about several orders of magnitude higher than that of the sidebands, which was attributed to the ‘coherent effect’. The simulation systematically studied the dependence of the Schottky power on the ions number at different bunching and observation harmonics, and the ‘coherent effect’ has been interpreted for the first time [3]. For laser-cooled bunched ion beams, both the experimental and simulation Schottky spectra are shown in Fig. 1. The simulation result shows good agreement with the experimental result, providing a precise method to extract the momentum spread of the laser-cooled  $O^{5+}$  ion beams. In the experiment, the dynamics of laser cooling processes have been investigated systematically by detuning frequency between the bucket and the laser. With most of the ions laser-cooled to the center of the bucket, the relative longitudinal momentum spread of the  $O^{5+}$  ion beams reached  $\Delta p/p \approx 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$ , which is limited by the diagnostic resolution of the Schottky diagnostics for bunched ion beams. The experiment and simulation will benefit the further laser cooling and precision laser spectroscopy experiments at the storage rings and also Gamma Factory at CERN [4].

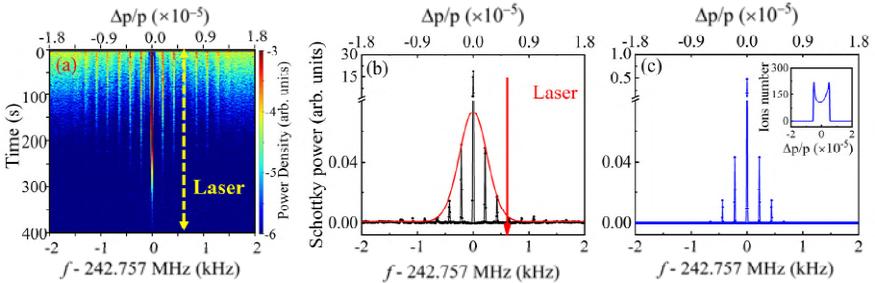


Figure 1 (a) The Schottky spectrum of laser-cooled bunched  $O^{5+}$  ions at the CSRe. (b) The Schottky spectrum extracted from figure (a) at 150 s. (c) The corresponding simulated Schottky spectrum of figure (b), in which the inset shows the momentum distribution used in the simulation.

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## EUV emission and charge-separated suprathermal ion from a laser-produced tungsten plasma

Takeru Niinuma, Masaki Kume, Yuto Nakayama, Tsukasa Sugiura, Hiromu Kawasaki,  
Hiroki Morita, Shinichi Namba\*, Atsushi Sunahara\*\*, Gerry O’Sullivan\*\*\*, and  
**Takeshi Higashiguchi**

Utsunomiya University, 7-1-2, Yoto, Utsunomiya, Tochigi 321-8585, Japan

(\*) Hiroshima University, 1-4-1 Kagamiyama, Higashihiroshima, Hiroshima 739-8527, Japan

(\*\*) Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 478907, USA

(\*\*\*) University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland

Tungsten (W) is a promising material for plasma-facing components in future magnetic confinement fusion (MCF) reactors such as ITER. This is because tungsten has desirable properties as plasma-facing components, for instance low hydrogen retention. However, since tungsten is a high-Z heavy element its multiply ionized ions will still have bounded electrons even in the centre of ITER plasmas in an electron temperature range of less than 1 keV [1]. Highly charged tungsten ions radiate intense emissions in the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) regions, and this results in a large energy loss of confined plasma. Then it is important to diagnose not only the EUV emission but also the suprathermal ion generation as contamination.

We observed the EUV spectra and the charge-separated ion spectra from a laser-produced tungsten plasma. Figure 1 shows the spectral comparison by optical thickness due to the critical density difference of  $1 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $4 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , which are the laser wavelengths of 1064 nm and 532 nm. We found that the increase emission in 1 nm – 3 nm under optically thick condition. Some peaks in 1.3 nm – 1.5 nm were attributed to W XXXVIII ions. In addition, shorter wavelength peaks appeared for optically thick condition, as compared to lower optical thickness. Figure 2 shows the tungsten ion spectra by use of a Faraday cup and an electrostatic analyser (ESA) at laser wavelength of 1064 nm and the laser intensity of  $1 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$ . The maximum kinetic energy was observed to be 2 MeV due to heavy element of tungsten. We would show some dependences of the spectral behaviors of the EUV emission and the suprathermal ions.

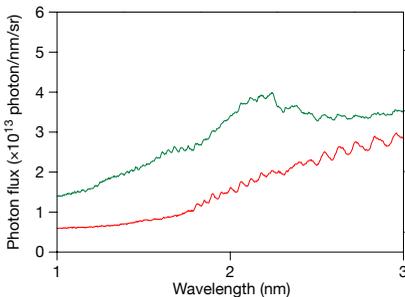


Figure 1: EUV spectra.

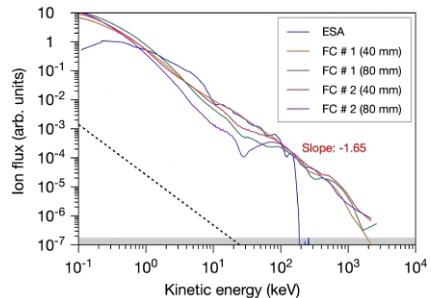


Figure 2: Suprathermal ion spectra.

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## Status and future perspectives of the $U^{89+}$ resonant coherent excitation (RCE) experiment at GSI/FAIR

Y. Nakano,<sup>1,2</sup> A. Bräuning-Demian,<sup>3</sup> A. Ananyeva,<sup>3,4</sup> S. Menk,<sup>2</sup> K.C. Chartkunchand,<sup>2</sup> N. Kimura,<sup>2</sup> S. Harayama,<sup>5</sup> H. Bräuning,<sup>3</sup> A. Kalinin,<sup>3</sup> U. Spillmann,<sup>3</sup> C. Kleffner,<sup>3</sup> M. Steck,<sup>3</sup> S. Litvinov,<sup>3</sup> K. Mohr,<sup>6,7</sup> K. König,<sup>6,7</sup> W. Nörtershäuser,<sup>6</sup> J. Meisner,<sup>8</sup> S. Passon,<sup>8</sup> Th. Stöhlker,<sup>3,9,10</sup> and T. Azuma<sup>2,11</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Rikkyo University, Tokyo 171-8501, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics Laboratory, RIKEN, Saitama 351-0198, Japan

<sup>3</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, D-64291 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>4</sup>Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität, Frankfurt, Germany, 60438 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

<sup>5</sup>Department of Physics, Saitama University, Saitama 338-8570, Japan

<sup>6</sup>Institut für Kernphysik, Technische Universität Darmstadt, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>7</sup>Helmholtz Akademie Hessen für FAIR, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>8</sup>Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, Braunschweig, 38116 Germany

<sup>9</sup>Helmholtz-Institut Jena, D-07743 Jena, Germany

<sup>10</sup>Friedrich-Schiller University Jena, 07737 Jena, Germany

<sup>11</sup>Department of Physics, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo 192-0397, Japan

We have been working on the high-precision spectroscopy of the Li-like  $U^{89+}$   $2s - 2p_{3/2}$  transition (4459.37(21) eV) using resonant coherent excitation (RCE) in a thin silicon target. This transition is a well-known target for precise tests of two-loop QED and is often used as a reference line for heavy-ion x-ray spectroscopy. After the first successful experiment using the 190 MeV/u  $U^{89+}$  provided by the SIS at GSI [1], we have focused on improving the spectroscopic precision of this method by using the electron-cooled U beam from the Experimental Storage Ring (ESR) [2]. With the upgraded voltage divider [3], the transition energy is expected to be measured with a reduced uncertainty of several parts per million on the absolute transition energy. A new attempt to measure the  $2s - 2p_{1/2}$  transition energy (280 eV) is developed using a silicon drift detector with an extremely thin window. The status of the developments and possible plans for future experiments at the Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR) will be discussed in the poster.

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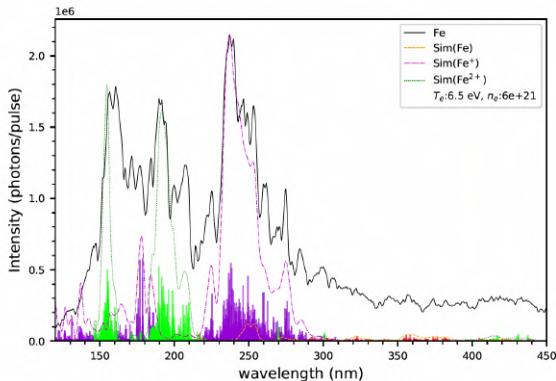
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## Far-UV emission from the laser-produced plasma of Al, Cu, Fe, and Inconel alloy targets

H. Ohnishi, S. Tamaki, Y. Shiina, and Y. Nakano

Department of Physics, Rikkyo University, Tokyo 171-8501, Japan

Laser-produced plasma (LPP) has been intensively studied during past decades as a promising light source in a wide range of wavelengths. In particular, the EUV and soft X-ray emission from LPP has attracted considerable attention in the prospect of applications lithography and microscopy. On the other hand, experimental and theoretical studies of LPP in the far-UV region (50-200 nm) are quite limited compared to those in EUV and soft x-ray region, partly because of the few industrial applications expected in this region. Nevertheless, photo processes in the far-UV region are crucial in natural sciences since they trigger the electronic transition of atoms and molecules and promote chemical reactions. In this contribution, we report on a spectroscopic study of LPP in the far UV region using a second harmonics of a high-power Nd:YAG laser and various metal targets; Al, Cu, Fe, and Inconel 600 alloy (Ni/Cr/Fe/Mn). The emission from LPP was analyzed by a vacuum monochromator with a toroidal grating (1200 G/mm) and a photodiode detector. In Figure 1, the solid line shows an example of the LPP spectra from the Fe target obtained at the laser pulse energy of 520 mJ. We analyzed the laser-power dependence of the spectral shapes and intensities for various target elements with the help of the LIBS (Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy) database from NIST (<https://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/ASD/LIBS/>). The dotted lines show the LIBS simulation for Fe, Fe<sup>+</sup>, and Fe<sup>2+</sup> calculated for the electron temperature  $T_e = 6.5$  eV and the density  $n_e = 6 \times 10^{21}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>. The spectrum is composed of many lines, including transitions between excited states of Fe<sup>+</sup> and Fe<sup>2+</sup>. Also, to increase the photon flux at the end of the monochromator, we have developed a parabolic mirror system, which enhanced the spectral intensity by more than an order of magnitude.



**Figure 1:** The LPP spectrum of Fe observed at the laser pulse energies of 520 mJ. The dotted lines show the simulation using the LIBS database from NIST.

## Generation of highly charged Au ion in laser-produced plasma for water window X-ray radiation sources

J.H. Wang<sup>1</sup>, M. Kishimoto<sup>1</sup>, T. Johzaki<sup>1</sup>, K. Murakami<sup>1</sup>, C. Kumeda<sup>1</sup>, T. Higashiguchi<sup>2</sup>, A. Sunahara<sup>3</sup>, H. Ohiro<sup>1</sup>, K. Yamasaki<sup>1</sup> and S. Namba<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of advanced science and engineering, Hiroshima University, 1-4-1 Kagamiyama, Higashi-hiroshima, Hiroshima 739-8527, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Utsunomiya University, 350 Minemachi Utsunomiya, Tochigi 321-8505, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Center for Material under Extreme Environment, Purdue University, 610 Purdue Mall, West Lafayette, IN, 47907, U.S

E-mail: d213009@hiroshima-u.ac.jp

Highly ionized plasma generated by a high-power laser pulse radiates bright and short-pulse X-rays. Since X-rays have much shorter wavelength than conventional visible/UV lights, diffraction limit becomes shorter, making it possible to observe nanoscale objects with higher spatial resolution. Particularly, X-rays in the water-window (WW) region (2.3-4.4 nm) have shown a considerable difference in absorption between carbon and oxygen (water), which are the two main constituents of living organisms. Therefore, X-ray microscope using WW region has a substantial potential for nanoscale living cells diagnostic.

One of the methods to develop a WW soft X-ray source is to use laser-produced Au plasma. Due to the  $4d-5f$  transition in the highly ionized Au ion attributed to  $Au^{24+}$ - $Au^{29+}$ , there is a strong unresolved transition-array (UTA) emitted from the plasma, which mainly contributes to the emissions at the WW region (Fig. 1). Besides, an enhancement of WW emission has also been observed, when a Au plasma is generated by a commercial Nd:YAG laser (1064 nm, 7 ns, 1 J) under a low-pressure nitrogen gas atmosphere [1]. Based on these facts, the Au laser plasma scheme has become an attractive candidate for the WW X-ray source with ns or less pulse duration.

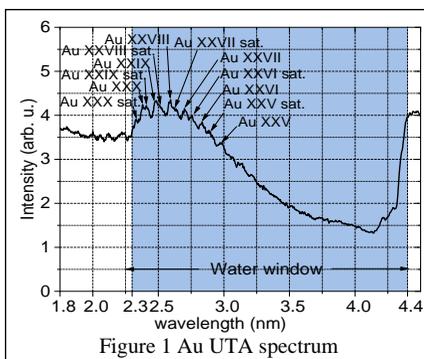


Figure 1 Au UTA spectrum

However, considering the cost and the repetition rate for a practical WW X-ray generation, a thin tape target is more favorable when compared to the usual planar targets. Not only because thinner targets can readily be supplied at a repetition rate of  $>100$  Hz, but also they produce less debris from the vicinity of the plasma, which effectively prevents optics from being damaged [2]. Therefore, it is necessary to optimize the target thickness as thin as possible, while still holding the conversion efficiency at a high level. In addition, since the precise gold opacity has not been disclosed, a reliable opacity table is craved in the indirect inertial confinement fusion (ICF) science. In addition, an optimization of the laser focusing spot size under fixed laser energy has also been investigated. More details will be presented in the poster.

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## Charge-separated ion spectra from a laser-produced plasma

Yuto Nakayama, Takeru Niinuma, Masaki Kume, Hiromu Kawasaki, Hiroki Morita, Shinichi Namba\*, Atsushi Sunahara\*\*, Gerry O'Sullivan\*\*\*, and Takeshi Higashiguchi

Utsunomiya University, 7-1-2, Yoto, Utsunomiya, Tochigi 321-8585, Japan

(\*) Hiroshima University, 1-4-1 Kagamiyama, Higashihiroshima, Hiroshima 739-8527, Japan

(\*\*) Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 478907, USA

(\*\*\*) University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland

Extreme-ultraviolet (EUV) lithography at 13.5 nm is expected to be introduced in high-volume manufacturing of integrated circuits (ICs) having node sizes less than 10 nm. Lithography at this wavelength is capable of reaching feature sizes below 5 nm. Beyond that, switching to a shorter wavelength of around 6.x nm, while maintaining or increasing throughput in the lithography system, would improve resolution by a further factor of two and extend the technology to feature sizes less than 2 nm. Plasmas of the rare-earth elements gadolinium (Gd) and terbium (Tb) produce strong resonant emission due to the presence of an intense unresolved transition array (UTA) around 6.x nm in the spectra of their ions. Because the emitting ions in Gd and Tb, plasmas have an electronic structure largely similar to Sn, they are expected to exhibit a similar spectral behavior, and emit an intense UTA due to  $4p - 4d$  and  $4d - 4f$  transitions at shorter wavelengths [1]. Recently, the suitability of CO<sub>2</sub> laser-produced plasma (LPP) EUV sources based on Gd and Tb has been demonstrated for efficient, high power operation [2].

We observed the ion debris using an electrostatic analyser (ESA) to separate the charge states. Figure 1 shows the charge-separated ion energy spectra. The maximum charge state was Gd<sup>17+</sup> (not shown) with a most probable energy higher than 20 keV. We show some dependence of the laser intensity and its pulse duration.

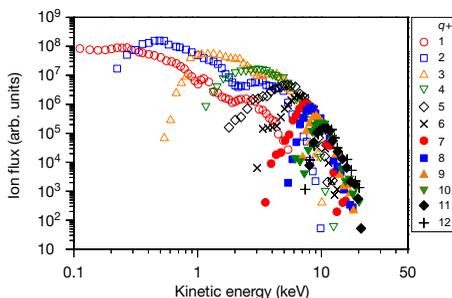


Figure 1: Charge-separated ion spectra from a laser-produced Gd plasma.

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## Spatial Profile Measurement on Line Emissions from Highly Ionized Tungsten Ions of $W^{41+}$ to $W^{46+}$ in the EUV Wavelength Range in the Large Helical Device

Tetsutarou Oishi<sup>1,2</sup>, Shigeru Morita<sup>1,2</sup>, Izumi Murakami<sup>1,2</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>1,3</sup>, Hiroyuki A. Sakaue<sup>1</sup>, Yasuko Kawamoto<sup>1</sup>, Tomoko Kawate<sup>1,2</sup>, Motoshi Goto<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Institute for Fusion Science, National Institutes of Natural Sciences, 322-6 Oroshi-cho, Toki 509-5292, Gifu, Japan

<sup>2</sup> Department of Fusion Science, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI, 322-6 Oroshi-cho, Toki 509-5292, Gifu, Japan

<sup>3</sup> Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering and Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan

Tungsten is a candidate material for plasma-facing components in the divertor region of the international thermonuclear experimental reactor (ITER) and future fusion reactors because of its high melting point, low sputtering yield, and low tritium retention [1]. On the other hand, there is a concern that tungsten ions with a large atomic number of  $Z = 74$  will cause large energy loss by radiation and ionization when the plasma is contaminated by the tungsten impurity. Therefore, it is very important to investigate the behavior of tungsten in high temperature plasmas in order to control tungsten transport and establish reliable operation scenarios for fusion reactors.

Spectroscopic studies for emissions released from tungsten ions have been conducted in the Large Helical Device (LHD), which is a superconducting plasma confinement device with a heliotron magnetic configuration, for contribution to the tungsten transport study in tungsten divertor fusion devices and for expansion of the experimental database of tungsten line emissions [2,3]. Tungsten ions are distributed in the LHD plasma by injecting a pellet consisting of a small piece of tungsten metal wire enclosed by a carbon tube.

In this study, the spatial profiles of highly-ionized tungsten ions from  $W^{41+}$  to  $W^{46+}$  are measured via space-resolved extreme ultraviolet (EUV) spectroscopy. By superposing electron cyclotron resonance heating with continuous neutral beam injection heating after the tungsten pellet injection, the electron temperature at the plasma center can be maintained above 3 keV, and the emission lines of  $W^{41+}$  to  $W^{46+}$  were observed in the EUV wavelength region as follows;  $W^{41+}$  at 131.2 Å,  $W^{42+}$  at 129.4 Å,  $W^{43+}$  at 126.3 Å,  $W^{45+}$  at 127.0 Å [4], and  $W^{46+}$  at 7.93 Å [5]. The ions with higher charge states are localized in the central region of the plasma where the electron temperature is higher.  $W^{41+}$ ,  $W^{42+}$ , and  $W^{43+}$  were distributed in the electron temperature region of about 2 keV, while  $W^{45+}$  and  $W^{46+}$  were distributed in the electron temperature region of about 3 keV.

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## Study on non-Maxwellian electron energy distribution in ECRH plasmas via Helium-like argon and the satellite lines

T. Kawate, M. Goto, T. Oishi, Y. Kawamoto, I. Yamada, H. Funaba, H. Takahashi

National Institute for Fusion Science, 322-6 Oroshi-cho, Toki, Gifu JAPAN

The motivation of this study is understanding electron energy distribution function (EEDF) in hot plasmas. EEDF represents a nature of energy transfer and dissipation processes in collisionless plasmas, e.g. astrophysical objects and thermonuclear fusion plasmas. In fusion plasmas, non-Maxwellian electron energy distribution function (EEDF) is expected during electron cyclotron resonance heating (ECRH), lower hybrid heating, dc heating, and so on. Muto et al. [1] investigated x-ray bremsstrahlung emission from ECRH plasmas in the Large Helical Device (LHD), and they discovered high-energy electrons up to 200 keV with a bulk plasma of  $T_e \sim 4$  keV by the x-ray spectra. Another possible method to diagnose EEDF is population kinetics of ions, i.e., line spectra. X-ray lines emitted from helium-like ions and their satellite lines have been used as a temperature diagnostics, and intensities of lines that are formed especially by inner-shell excitation and ionization are affected by high-energy electrons [2]. Therefore, x-ray line spectroscopy with high spectral resolution can be a good diagnostics of EEDF.

In the 23rd LHD experimental campaign, we observed helium-like argon lines and the satellite lines around 3.98 Å in ECRH plasmas. Electron densities of the plasmas were scanned shot by shot in the range of  $(0.5 - 1.5) \times 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$ . Data taken by a Thomson scattering measurement and an electron cyclotron emission measurement show a sign of suprathermal electron inside the last closed flux surface under conditions of electron densities of less than  $10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$ . The x-ray measurement between 3.973 Å and 4.001 Å was performed by a crystal spectrometer whose spectral resolution is 0.028 mÅ. We also obtained spatially-resolved extreme ultraviolet spectra emitted from lithium-like argon at 23.5 Å, and confirmed that lithium-like argon ions were populated around the region where a sign of high-energy electron is confirmed.

In the observed x-ray spectra, we find a strange emission line at 3.988 Å, which has not been discussed observationally in fusion plasmas so far. Its intensity got significant under condition of electron densities of less than  $10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$ , and disappeared when the density got higher. According to calculated energy levels by Saloman [3], the line seems emitted from a doubly excited state  $1s2s3p$  of lithium-like argon. We perform calculations of collisional excitation and ionization cross section, radiative decay and recombination rates, and autoionization rate by the Flexible Atomic Code [4]. We setup a collisional-radiative model by taking high-energy electrons with isotropic velocity distribution into account, and compared intensity ratios among the observed emission lines with the measurement results. We found that the observed intensity of the emission line at 3.988 Å is too high to be explained by the calculated intensities.

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## **Commissioning of the UNIST-EBIT: X-ray Resonant Spectroscopy of the Highly Charged Ions at PAL-XFEL**

**SungNam Park, Bokkyun Shin, Moses Chung**

UNIST (Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology)

To study highly charged ions (HCIs), UNIST (Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology) built an electron beam ion trap (EBIT) to acquire spectral data of individual elements in their highly charged states. The use of permanent magnets maximizes portability to move in and out of the accelerator beamline. Preliminary experiments on connecting the EBIT with the PAL-XFEL (Pohang Accelerator Laboratory X-ray Free Electron Laser) hard X-ray beamline have been carried out over two R&D beam times. During these shifts, X-ray resonant spectroscopy of the highly charged argon ions with the aid of a monochromatic photon beam from the PAL-XFEL has been performed. In this work, we present highly charged argon spectroscopic measurements as well as the preparation of our next experiment with the iron.

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## Enhancement of gain coefficient of Li-like Al ion 3d-4f soft X-ray laser oscillation by a single resonator

S. Namba<sup>1</sup>, J.H. Wang<sup>1</sup>, Z. Jiawei<sup>1</sup>, M. Kishimoto<sup>1</sup>, K. Yamasaki<sup>1</sup>, N. Hasegawa<sup>2</sup>, T.H. Dinh<sup>2</sup>, M. Ishino<sup>2</sup>, T. Higashiguchi<sup>3</sup> and M. Nishikino<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Advanced Science and Engineering, Hiroshima University, 1-4-1 Kagamiyama, Higashihiroshima, Hiroshima, 739-8527, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Kansai Photon Science Institute, National Institutes for Quantum Science and Technology (QST), Kizugawa, Kyoto, 619-0215, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Utsunomiya University, 350 Minemachi Utsunomiya, Tochigi 321-8505, Japan

E-mail: namba@hiroshima-u.ac.jp

We have tried to develop a compact, high-repetition rate, intense soft X-ray laser (3d-4f transition, 15.47 nm) in Li-like Al ion ( $\text{Al}^{10+}$ ) generated by laser plasma. In a recombination plasma scheme, rapid cooling of the plasma due to an adiabatic expansion creates a favorable condition for a population inversion due to a three-body recombination process. The faster cooling of the electron temperature leads to a higher recombination rate and thus to a larger population inversion. By irradiating Al target with 16-pulse train of a joule class Nd:YAG laser (1064 nm, pulse width 400 ps, total energy:  $\sim 3$  J), we have succeeded in increase of the gain coefficient to  $g=8.6$  /cm. In order to obtain higher gain coefficient, we optimized the pulse interval of the pump YAG laser, by which we can control the plasma heating and cooling rates and thus increase the gain. In addition, to realize further enhancement of the gain coefficient, we employed a single resonator, which had a Mo/Si multilayer flat mirror (reflectivity@15.5nm and  $86^\circ$ : 45%).

In the experiment, Al line shaped plasma was generated by focusing the YAG laser beam by utilizing a prism lens array. The focus size having a homogeneous spatial intensity distribution was 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and 11 mm in height and length, respectively. We installed a temporal delay stage to control the pulse interval of each drive laser. Soft X-ray spectra were collected by a toroidal mirror and focused onto an entrance slit of a grazing incident spectrometer (flat-field, 1200 grooves/mm). Spectra were measured by a CCD camera. By varying the plasma length (laser medium), we evaluated the gain coefficient for Li-like Al ion 3d-4f transition. On the other hand, the Mo/Si mirror was installed at 20 mm from the target edge. The laser beam radiated into both target sides and one of them was reflected by this Mo/Si mirror and subsequently returned in the lasing medium, resulting in increase of the X-ray intensity significantly due to double path effect.

As a result, the highest gain coefficient was obtained at a pulse interval of 250 ps, and the gain coefficient reached 9.84 /cm. Figure 1 shows the typical X-ray laser spectrum. When the plasma lengths were over 3 mm, the intensity increased linearly in terms of the plasma length, implying that the amplification seems to be classified into a gain saturation regime. As for the single resonator experiment, the intensity of 15.47 nm X-ray laser was increased by only 1.5 times, although the geometrical estimation and mirror reflectivity expected the value of 2.57 times. The reason for this is insufficient alignment of the reflected X-ray beam, by which the reflected laser was not passed through the lasing plasma medium appropriately.

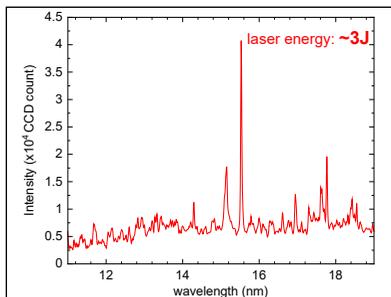


FIG. 1 Lasing spectra of 15.47 nm Li-like Al ion 3d-4f transition.

## Measurements of highly charged Si and Ba ions from the SAO EBIT

Amy Gall <sup>a</sup>, Adam Foster <sup>a</sup>, Yang Yang <sup>a,b</sup>, Endre Takacs <sup>b,c</sup>, Nancy Brickhouse <sup>a</sup>,  
Eric Silver <sup>a</sup>, Randall Smith <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA 02138

<sup>b</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634-0978

<sup>c</sup> National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899

The electron beam ion trap (EBIT) facility at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) has been recently brought back online after a silicone coolant leak compromised the vacuum system. During the recommissioning process the trapping electronics, gas injection, control, and thermal systems were updated or redesigned to improve performance. Despite the ultra-high vacuum pressure, background gases become highly ionized through electron impact ionization during EBIT operation and are observable if the ion trap is not periodically dumped, as is the case for all EBITs. As part of our efforts to characterize the updated EBIT system, the background contaminants were observed using a broadband solid-state X-ray detector while systematically scanning the electron beam energy over a broad energy range. Spectral features resulting from radiative recombination, direct excitation, and the resonant dielectronic recombination processes are reported for various elements including Si from the initial coolant leak, and Ba from the electron gun cathode. A collisional radiative model was used to help identify features and a comparison of the modelled and measured spectra are presented.

## Selective Field Ionization of Rydberg Atoms for Blackbody Sensing

D. S. La Mantia<sup>1</sup>, N. Prajapati<sup>2</sup>, M. Simons<sup>2</sup>, C. L. Holloway<sup>2</sup>, E. B. Norrgard<sup>1</sup>, S. P. Eckel<sup>1</sup>

National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST), 100 Bureau Dr, Gaithersburg, MD 20899 U.S.A.

National Institute of Standards & Technology, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80305 U.S.A.

Electromagnetic radiation sensing is at the core of modern physics. A ubiquitous source of incoherent radiation is blackbody radiation (BBR): electromagnetic radiation emitted by a body in thermal equilibrium with its environment. It follows that characterizing BBR is an appropriate technique to accurately assess the temperature of a distant entity. A thermal radiation detector integrating an invariable quantum system represents the next technological leap in radiation thermometry while being directly traceable to the new International System of Units (SI).

Rydberg atoms are highly polarizable, and therefore extremely sensitive to electric fields such as BBR. Remarkable advances in vapor cell technology and laser systems have facilitated the efficient production of Rydberg states in atoms such as Rb. Efforts are underway at NIST to use Rydberg atoms as calibration-free, SI-traceable sensors of thermal radiation, thereby characterizing reference blackbodies at the 100 ppm level [1] and greatly reducing the calibration uncertainty for classical thermal radiation sensors. Furthermore, these sensors may serve to reduce the Stark shift uncertainty in atomic clocks due to BBR, the largest systematic error in those systems to date.

Selective field ionization (SFI) [2,3] of Rydberg states is the measurement technique to be employed. Parallel plates will be mounted in a Rb vapor cell. The Rb atoms will be pumped to Rydberg states via a two-photon process using counter-propagating lasers: a 780 nm laser will induce a  $5S \rightarrow 5P$  transition and a 480 nm laser will bring the Rb to the final  $nS$  Rydberg state. The atoms will then evolve for a variable amount of time in the BBR field absent one laser field, where they will populate neighboring  $P$  states or photoionize (much smaller population). An electric field will be applied between the plates and ramped up to 10 kV/cm to selectively ionize high-lying energy levels in the Rydberg atoms as the field intensity increases. The ions will then be collected on a cathode, with the time of arrival determining the state energy and the signal size determining the state population. Measuring the transition rate across many states in the Rydberg atom should give the ability to measure BBR frequency components from  $\sim 0.1 - 10$  THz ( $\sim 0 - 100$  °C).

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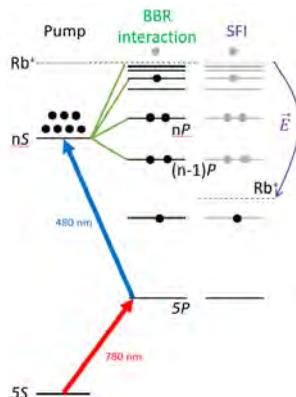


Figure 1: Procedure for selective field ionization (SFI) of Rydberg Rb atoms following blackbody radiation (BBR) interaction.

## A Compact 0.7 Tesla Electron Beam Ion Trap using Radial NdFeB Arrays<sup>†</sup>

D. S. La Mantia<sup>\*</sup>, A. S. Naing<sup>\*</sup>, A. Henins<sup>\*</sup>, J. N. Tan<sup>\*</sup>, A. Banducci<sup>\*\*</sup>, S.M. Brewer<sup>\*\*</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>National Institute of Standards & Technology, Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA

<sup>\*\*</sup>Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, USA

We report on the progress at NIST in building a compact electron beam ion trap (EBIT) using drift tubes embedded with radially magnetized NdFeB arrays to produce a peak field of 0.7 Tesla for intensifying the electron beam at the trap center. This room-temperature EBIT is designed to facilitate experiments involving highly charged ions with low ionization thresholds, including tests of quantum sensors and development of high-accuracy optical atomic clocks. Although EBIT devices using superconducting magnets are very versatile, they tend to be costly to operate. It has been demonstrated that permanent magnets can be suitably configured to replace the B-field generating solenoid in an EBIT. An early effort at NIST employed a pair of axially magnetized NdFeB rings yoked by soft-iron drift tubes to produce a peak field of 290 mT at the trap center; observed highly charged ions extracted from this prototype<sup>1</sup> included Ne<sup>8+</sup>, Ar<sup>9+</sup>, Ar<sup>13+</sup>, Kr<sup>17+</sup>, as well as other species with ionization potential up to 900 eV. To enhance the magnetic field we have redesigned the architecture along the lines of a similar compact Penning trap<sup>2</sup> which utilizes three pairs of radially magnetized rings to yield an axial B-field of approximately 700 mT at the trap center.

<sup>†</sup>Supported in part by NIST Grants 70NANB19H162 and 70NANB15H046.

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## Observation of extreme ultraviolet spectra relevant to the electron density diagnostics of solar corona active regions

Yasutaka Kono<sup>†</sup>, Norimasa Yamamoto<sup>¶</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>\*,‡</sup>, Hiroyuki A. Sakaue<sup>\*</sup>, Izumi Murakami<sup>\*,§</sup>, Hirohisa Hara<sup>#,||</sup>, **Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>†,\*</sup>**

<sup>†</sup>Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo 182-8585, Japan

<sup>¶</sup>Chubu University, Aichi 487-8501, Japan

<sup>\*</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>‡</sup>Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan

<sup>§</sup>Department of Fusion Science, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>#</sup>National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, Tokyo 181-8588, Japan

<sup>||</sup>Department of Astronomical Science, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI, Tokyo 181-8588, Japan

Extreme ultraviolet (EUV) emission line intensity ratios of highly charged ions can be used for the density diagnostics of the solar corona. For active regions such as flare plasmas, density-sensitive emission line pairs that can be applied to the high-temperature and high-density ranges are needed. Ions such as Ar XIII-XIV and Ca XV-XVII are candidates that are useful for the temperature range  $T_e > 3$  MK [1,2].

We present EUV spectra of Ar XIV and Ca XV observed with two electron beam ion traps (EBITs), the Tokyo-EBIT [3] and CoBIT [4]. The applicability of EUV line ratios in these ions to the density diagnostics is examined through the comparison of collisional radiative model calculations with the spectra obtained with a well-defined EBIT plasma.

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## Observation of vacuum ultraviolet transitions relevant to astrophysical plasmas with a compact electron beam ion trap

Masayoshi Hosoya<sup>†</sup>, Daiji Kato<sup>\*‡</sup>, Nobuyuki Nakamura<sup>†\*</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Institute for Laser Science, The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo, Japan

<sup>\*</sup>National Institute for Fusion Science, Gifu 509-5292, Japan

<sup>‡</sup>Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan

For the spectroscopic diagnostics of astrophysical hot plasmas, spectroscopic data for transitions in highly charged ions are important. For example, the solar observation satellite *HINODE* observes emissions in the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) range with an EUV imaging spectrometer (EIS) for the diagnostics of the solar corona. In order to obtain the spectroscopic properties of transitions relevant to the diagnostics with EIS, we observe EUV transitions of HClIs [1-3] with the Tokyo electron beam ion trap (Tokyo-EBIT) [4] and a compact electron beam ion trap (CoBIT) [5].

As a follow-on of EIS/HINODE, the Solar-C\_EUVST mission is currently proposed. In this mission, transitions of HClIs are planned to be observed for a wavelength range wider than that in EIS for investigating not only the solar corona but also the chromosphere to the transition region. The planned wavelength range spans from 17 to 285 nm, whereas the available wavelength range of the EUV spectrometer that has been used for the Tokyo-EBIT and CoBIT is 5 to 30 nm. In order to extend the observation range to a longer wavelength range, we have recently built a new vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) spectrometer useful up to 124 nm [6]. The performance of the new spectrometer and the spectra of ions relevant to the Solar-C\_EUVST mission, such as 46.5 nm of Ne VII, are presented.

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP19H00665.

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## HCI 2022 Timetable

Aug 28 (Sun)	Aug 29 (Mon)	Aug 30 (Tue)	Aug 31 (Wed)	Sep 1 (Thu)	Sep 2 (Fri)	Sep 3 (Sat)
	9:10 Opening	9:00 RL-2 Versolato		9:00 RL-5 Satronova	9:00 PR-11 Wolff	
	9:30 RL-1 Matsushita	9:45 ST-8 Higashiguchi		9:45 PR-9 Berengut	9:30 PR-12 Yan	
	10:15 ST-1 Yang	10:05 ST-9 Sokell		10:15 PR-10 Borschevsky		
		10:25 ST-10 Lyu				
	10:35 coffee	10:45 coffee		10:45 coffee	10:00 coffee	9:00-12:00 Networking
	11:05 PR-1 Rajput	11:15 PR-6 Wei		11:10 ST-19 Priti		
	11:35 PR-2 Jorge	11:45 PR-7 Rousseau		11:30 ST-20 Ding	10:30-12:30 Poster session (onsite only)	
	12:05 ST-2 Tribedi	12:15 ST-11 Yadav		11:50 ST-21 Wang		
				12:10 ST-22 Ueberholz		
	12:25 lunch	12:35 lunch			12:30 lunch	adjourn
	14:00 PR-3 Hu	14:30 RL-3 Blaum		14:30 RL-4 Schmidt	14:30 RL-6 Rangama	
	14:30 ST-3 Kimura	15:15 ST-12 Herkenhoff		15:15 ST-14 Warmecke	15:15 PR-13 Oreshkina	
	14:50 ST-4 Takács	15:35 ST-13 Kromer		15:35 ST-15 Djick	15:45 PR-14 Okada	
	15:10 ST-5 Strnat				16:15 ST-23 Okumura	
	15:30 coffee	15:55 break		15:55 coffee		
				Excursion + Banquet	16:35 coffee	
	16:00 PR-4 Niggas			16:25 PR-8 Lestinsky	17:05 PR-15 Bernitt	
	16:30 PR-5 Skopinjski	17:00-20:00 Poster session Virtual A		16:55 ST-16 Isbener	17:35 ST-24 Hosler	
17:00-19:00 Registration Reception	17:00 ST-6 La Mantia			17:15 ST-17 Pfafflein	17:55 ST-25 Ingram	
	17:20 ST-7 Hillenbrand			17:35 ST-18 Loetzsch	18:15 Summary	

# **Post-Post-Deadline Abstracts**

## Enhanced double and triple ionization of coronene in collisions with low energy protons

Sanjeev Kumar Maurya, Shashank Singh, Chandan Bagdia, Lokesh C Tribedi\*

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Colaba, Mumbai 400005, India

\*Email: lokesh@tifr.res.in

The ionization and fragmentation of the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) molecules have attracted special attention due to its importance and abundances of these molecules in the interstellar medium (ISM) and stellar wind [1–3]. In the present study, the ionization and fragmentation of a PAH molecule, coronene ( $C_{24}H_{12}$ ), have been investigated upon impact of proton beam with energies in the range 30 – 300 keV using a recoil ion momentum spectrometer. This is a two-stage Wiley-McLaren type spectrometer with a slight modification by employing a lens in between acceleration region and the drift tube to obtain higher momentum resolution and larger angular acceptance [4]. Here, two channel electron multipliers (CEMs) are used as the detectors to study the electron-ion coincidence where electron-CEM provides the start signal and ions are collected in the ion-CEM gives the stop signal within a chosen range of 20  $\mu$ s. In the time-of-flight spectrum, single, double, and triple ionization of coronene with evaporation peaks due to the  $C_2$  losses are observed. The double ionized recoil ion production channel (“doubly ionized”) is found to be the most prominent channel and the ratio of double to single ionization of coronene is found to decrease with beam energy. However, in the doubly ionized recoil ion production the TI is also included. The ratios are found to be significantly large in comparison to previously reported results for the gas target (He and Ne) as well as PAH molecule such as Fluorene [5]. The ratio of double-to-single ionization is found to be as large as  $\sim 3.6$  at the lowest energy studied and then reduced to about 1.6 for the highest energy. Similarly, the  $3+/1+$  ratio was also found to be more than 1.0. At lowest energy it was  $\sim 2.0$  which reduced to about 0.7 at higher energy. These ratios are even higher than those observed for a smaller sized PAH molecule, such as, fluorene. This unexpectedly large doubly or triply ionized recoil-ions of the PAH molecules could be related to the highly correlated electron cloud and possible plasmonic states excited during the collisions. The details will be presented.

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## Towards Intrinsic Doppler Correction for Precision X-Ray Spectroscopy at CRYRING@ESR

F. M. Kröger<sup>1,2,3</sup>, S. Allgeier<sup>4</sup>, Z. Andelkovic<sup>3</sup>, S. Bernitt<sup>1,2,3</sup>, A. Borovik, Jr.<sup>5</sup>, N. Dulaev<sup>6</sup>, L. Duval<sup>7</sup>, A. Fleischmann<sup>4</sup>, O. Forstner<sup>1,2,3</sup>, M. Friedrich<sup>4</sup>, J. Glorius<sup>3</sup>, A. Gumberidze<sup>3</sup>, Ch. Hahn<sup>2,3</sup>, F. Herfurth<sup>3</sup>, D. Hengstler<sup>4</sup>, M. O. Herdrich<sup>1,2,3</sup>, P.-M. Hillenbrand<sup>3</sup>, A. Kalinin<sup>3</sup>, M. Kiffer<sup>1,2,3</sup>, M. Kubullek<sup>1</sup>, P. Kuntz<sup>4</sup>, M. Lestinsky<sup>3</sup>, B. Löher<sup>3</sup>, E. B. Menz<sup>1,2,3</sup>, T. Over<sup>1,2,3</sup>, N. Petridis<sup>3</sup>, Ph. Pfäfflein<sup>1,2,3</sup>, S. Ringleb<sup>1,2,3</sup>, R. S. Sidhu<sup>3</sup>, V. M. Shabaev<sup>6</sup>, U. Spillmann<sup>3</sup>, S. Trotsenko<sup>2,3</sup>, I. Tupitsyn<sup>6</sup>, A. Warczak<sup>8</sup>, G. Weber<sup>2,3</sup>, B. Zhu<sup>1,2,3</sup>, C. Enss<sup>4</sup>, Th. Stöhlker<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Jena, Germany*

<sup>2</sup>*Helmholtz Institute Jena, Jena, Germany*

<sup>3</sup>*GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, Darmstadt, Germany*

<sup>4</sup>*Kirchhoff Institute for Physics, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany*

<sup>5</sup>*I. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Gießen, Germany*

<sup>6</sup>*Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia*

<sup>7</sup>*Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France*

<sup>8</sup>*Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland*

We will report on the application of novel metallic magnetic calorimeter (MMC) detectors for high resolution x-ray spectroscopy at the electron cooler of the low energy storage ring CRYRING@ESR at GSI, Darmstadt [1]. Within this experiment, the x-ray emission associated with radiative recombination of cooler electrons and stored hydrogen-like uranium ions was studied with the particular focus on the K-shell ground-state transitions in helium-like uranium ( $\sim 98$  keV). For this purpose, two MMC detectors of the type maXs [2], developed within the SPARC collaboration, were placed under  $0^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$  with respect to the ion beam axis. Special emphasis will be given to the region of the M, N $\rightarrow$ L transitions, which was investigated with a resolution unreached by solid state detectors. This gave experimental access to the population of specific excited states of U<sup>90+</sup>, which for the first time could be compared to theoretical predictions, consisting of a detailed simulation of the radiative recombination and the subsequent decay cascades [3]. Moreover, when assuming that the energy of at least a few of the recorded transitions is well-known, their observed Doppler shift can be used to determine the ion beam velocity directly from the spectrum. This allows to perform an intrinsic Doppler correction using only spectral information. A detailed comparison with the conventional method to conduct the Doppler correction using electron cooler parameters will be discussed.

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*Note: The results presented are based on work performed in 2021.*

## 4f Photoabsorption in Pt<sup>+</sup> to Pt<sup>4+</sup>.

Eric Doyle, Gerry O'Sullivan, Patrick Hayden, Emma Sokell and Pdraig Dunne.

School of Physics, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4. Ireland.

Detailed knowledge of the inner-shell atomic structure of lowly-ionised species is lacking for most elements along the 6<sup>th</sup> row of the Periodic Table, from hafnium to bismuth. This paper presents 4f-photoabsorption spectra of Pt<sup>+</sup> to Pt<sup>4+</sup> ions, recorded between 9 nm and 18 nm using the dual laser plasma (DLP) method. Analysis of the spectra was supported by atomic structure calculations using the Cowan suite of codes, by relativistic time-dependent local density approximation (RTDLDA) calculations and by comparison along isoelectronic series, particularly with spectra of lowly-ionised gold plasmas [1]. The spectra show 4f-5d and 4f-6d transitions, broadened by autoionisation

The output of a Q-switched neodymium yttrium aluminium garnet (Nd:YAG) laser (1 Hz, 0.8 J in 6 ns) was focused through a plano-convex lens to a 0.5-mm spot on a platinum target to generate a plasma containing the ions of interest. After a variable time delay (30 or 60 ns), a second, similar laser was focused to maximum intensity (circa  $10^{12}$  W/cm<sup>2</sup>) on a tungsten target, to provide an extreme ultraviolet (XUV) continuum [2]. By increasing the delay between the formation of the plasma containing the platinum ions and the continuum emitted by the second plasma it is possible to probe successively lower platinum ion stages.

The experimental spectrum recorded at an inter-plasma delay of 30 ns allowed multiple discrete absorbing features to be optimized in terms of intensity and contrast. Pronounced peaks at 70-75 eV are followed by smaller discrete features at 77 eV and 82 eV and thereafter by a series of strong, well-defined peaks between 90 and 112 eV. Identification of these features, supported by the Cowan code calculations is summarised as: 4f - 5d transitions are located below 90 eV and 4f - 6d transitions are found at higher energies, above 90 eV.

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