The background of the slide is a dark blue-tinted photograph of a complex scientific apparatus, likely a compact electron beam ion trap. It features various metal components, cables, and a central cylindrical structure, possibly the ion trap itself, surrounded by support structures and wiring.

Recent results on tungsten spectra obtained with a compact electron beam ion trap

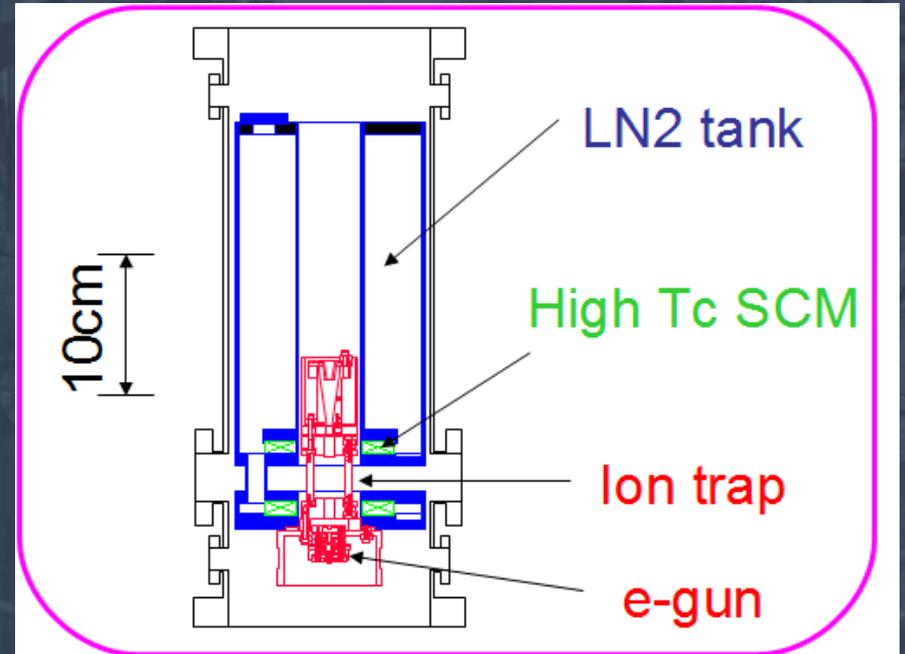
**NAKAMURA Nobuyuki
The Univ. of Electro-Communications
JAPAN**

**Nov 19, 2018
Experimentalists Network Meeting
IAEA, Vienna**

Contents

- **Electron Beam Ion Trap, CoBIT**
- Recent studies
 - EUV and visible spectra for W^{q+} ($q=6-13$)
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- Summary

CoBIT (compact EBIT)



Specifications

e-beam energy 50 - 1000 eV

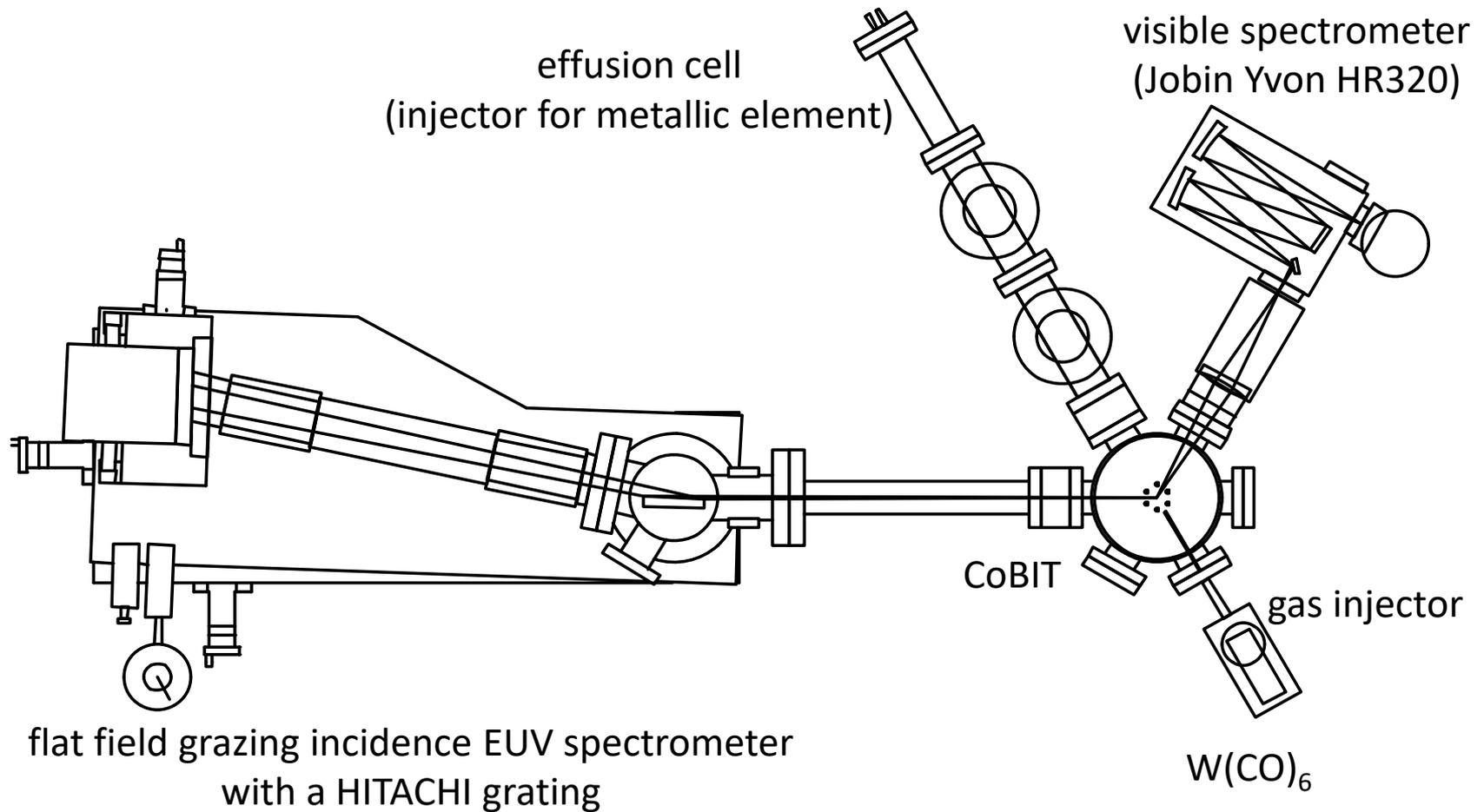
e-beam current 20 mA (max)

electron density $10^{9-10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (typ)

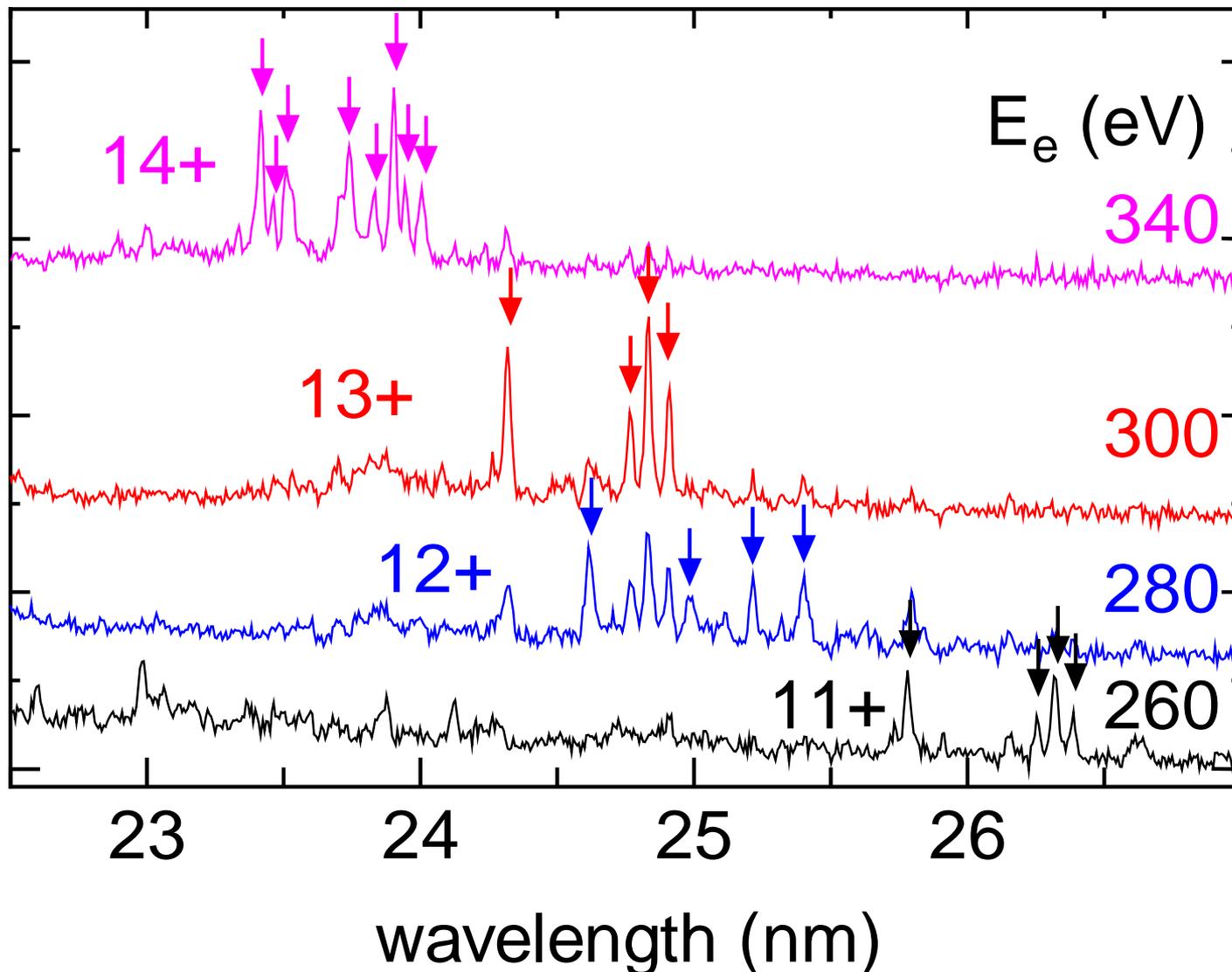
Magnetic field 0.2 T (max)

Temperature 77 K (High-Tc SCM)

Experimental setup



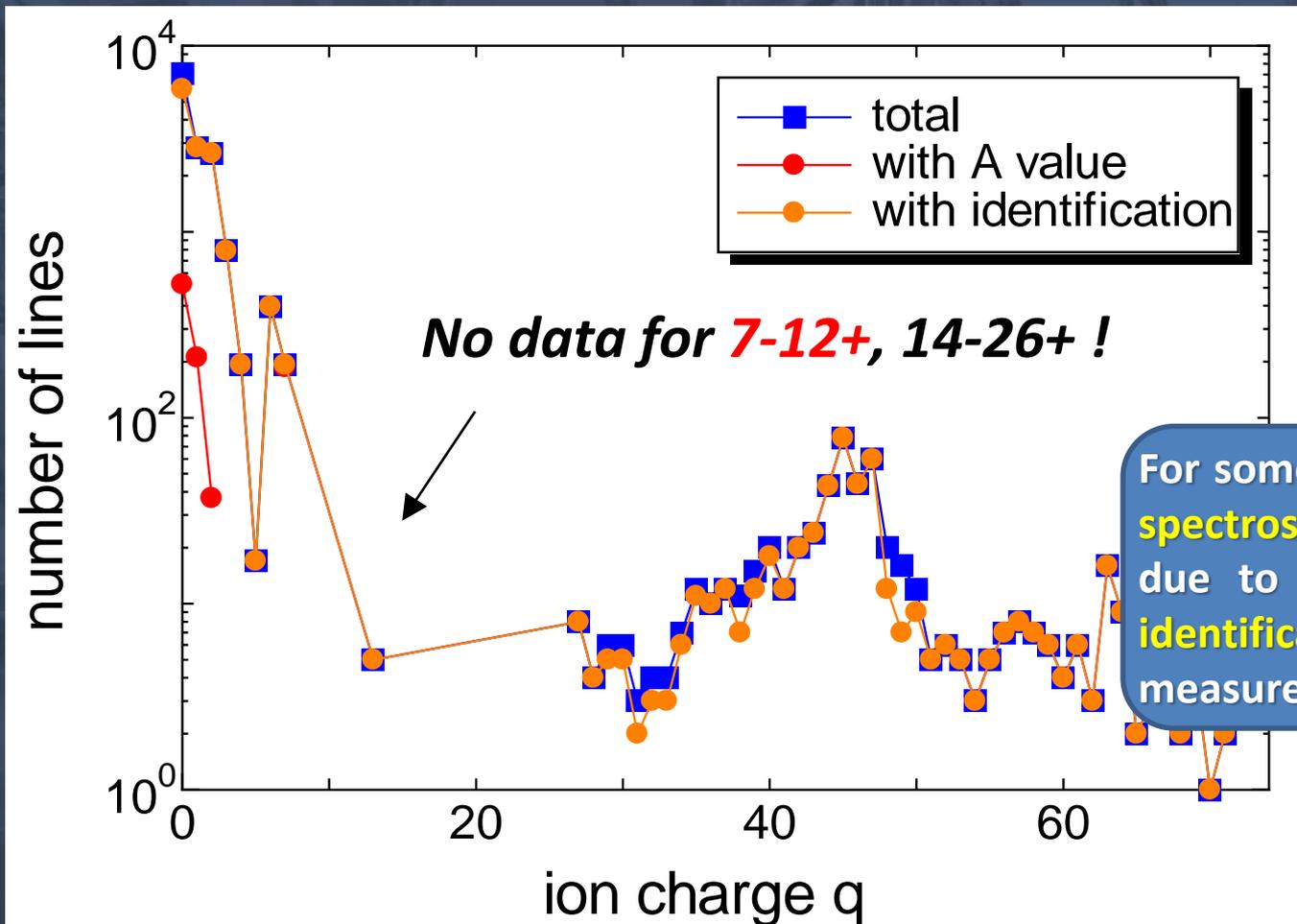
Typical spectra of CoBIT



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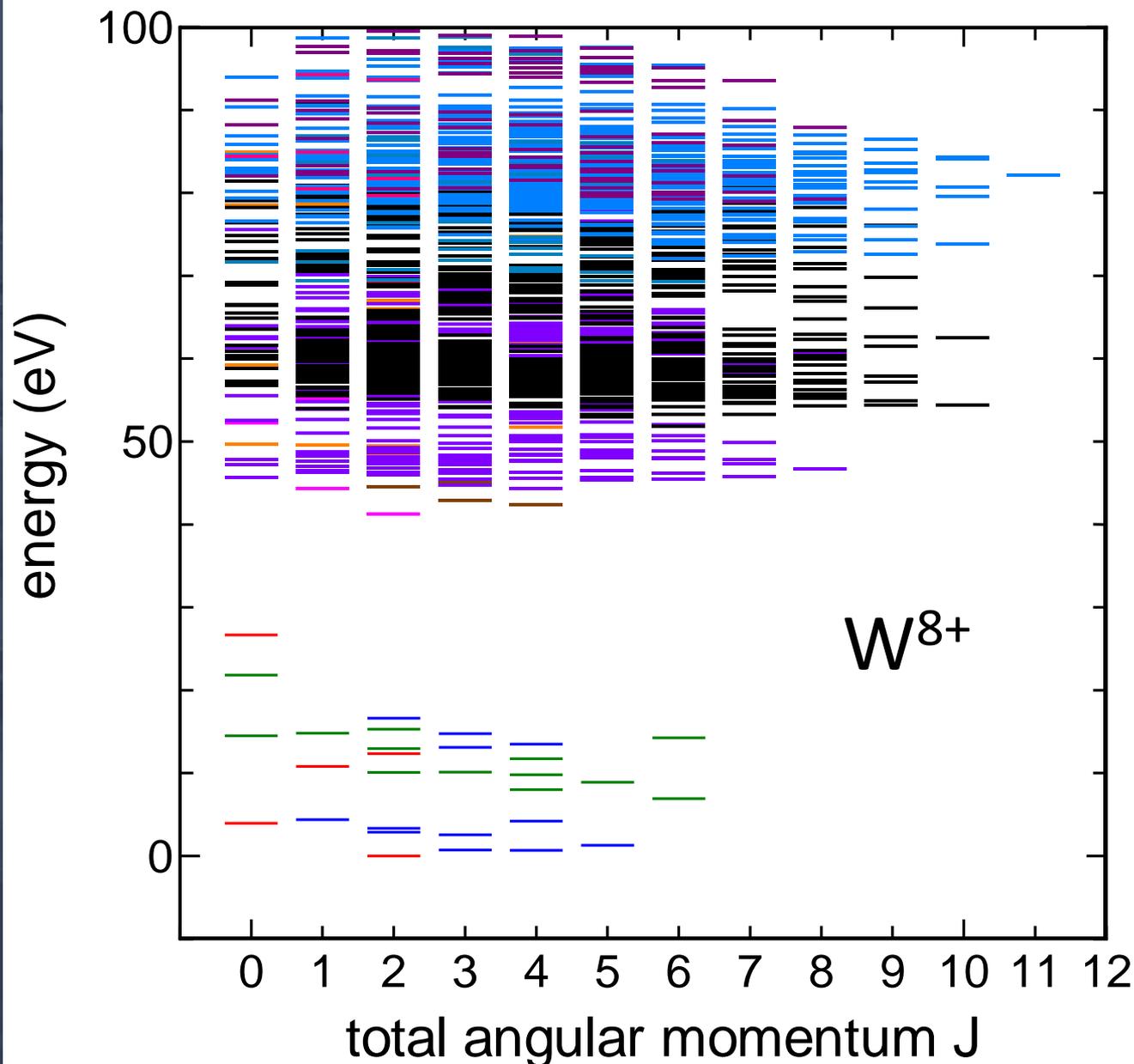
Why we study $q=6-13$?



For some ions ASD contains **no spectroscopic data** primarily due to **difficulties in reliable identification** of the few measured **complex spectra**.

Yuri RALCHENKO
PFR 8 (2013)2503024

Why we study q=6-13?



$4f^{12}5s^25p^56s^1$
 $4f^{13}5s^25p^46s^1$
 $4f^{14}5s^25p^36s^1$

$4f^{11}5s^25p^65d^1$
 $4f^{12}5s^25p^55d^1$
 $4f^{13}5s^25p^45d^1$
 $4f^{14}5s^25p^35d^1$

$4f^{13}5s^15p^6$
 $4f^{14}5s^15p^5$

$4f^{12}5s^25p^6$
 $4f^{13}5s^25p^5$
 $4f^{14}5s^25p^4$

Why we study $q=6-13$?

PRL **106**, 210802 (2011)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
27 MAY 2011

Electron-Hole Transitions in Multiply Charged Ions for Precision Laser Spectroscopy and Searching for Variations in α

J. C. Berengut, V. A. Dzuba, V. V. Flambaum, and A. Ong

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

(Received 14 March 2011; published 27 May 2011)

TABLE III. Energy levels and sensitivity coefficients (q) relative to the ground state for W^{7+} (cm^{-1}).

Configuration	J	Energy		q
		This work	[15]	
$4f^{13}5p^{62}F^o$	7/2	0	0	0
	5/2	18 199	17 440	
$4f^{14}5p^{52}P^o$	3/2	4351	800 (700)	
	1/2	93 908	87 900 (700)	

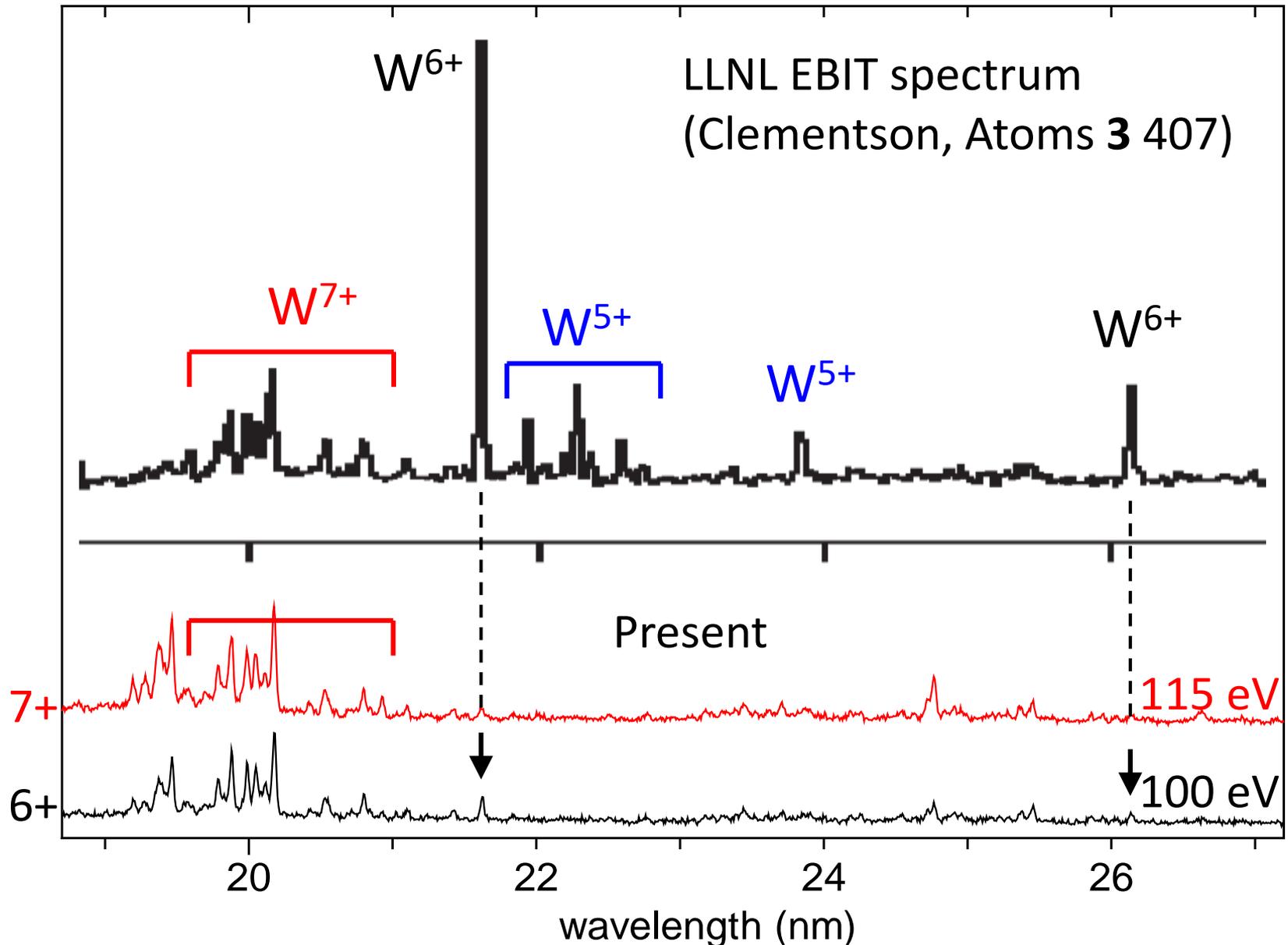
W⁷⁺

TABLE IV. Energy levels and sensitivity coefficients (q) for W^{8+} (cm^{-1}). Energies between terms are uncertain at the level $\sim 6000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

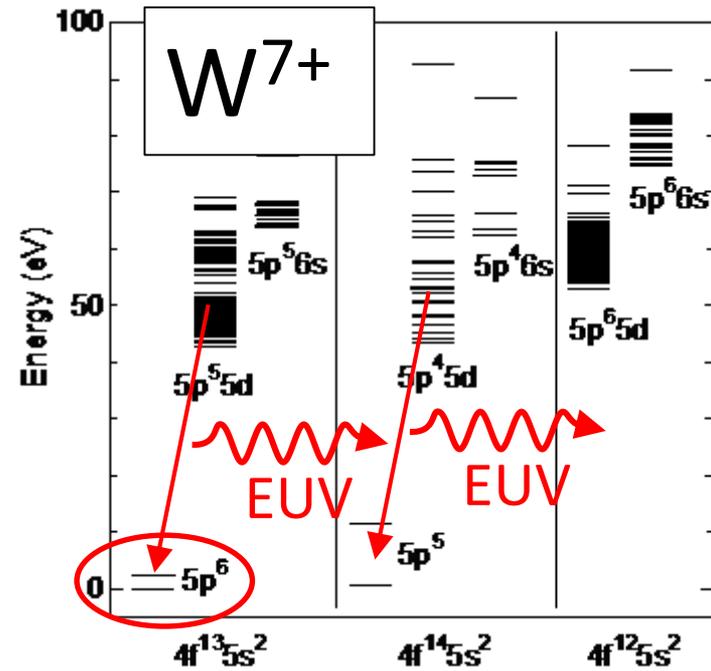
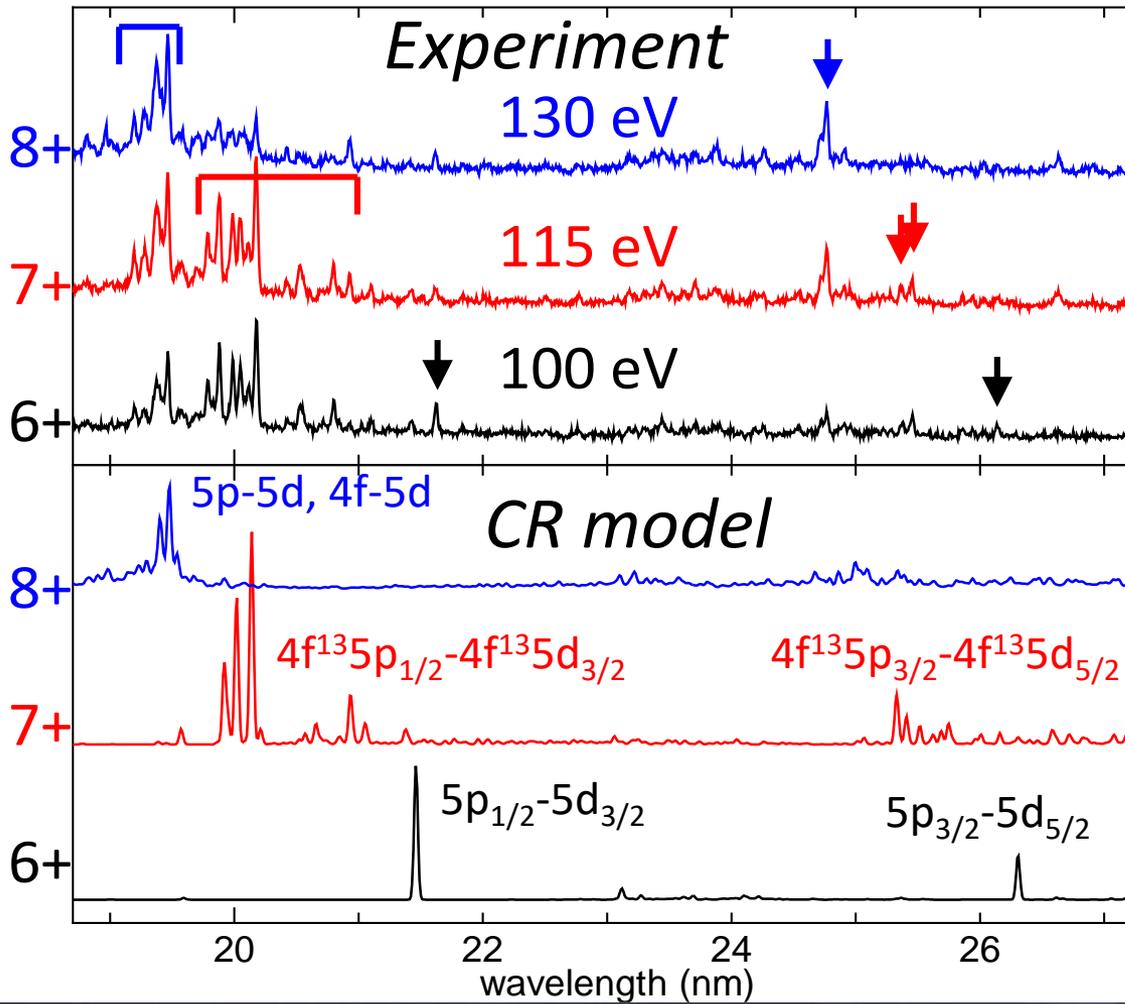
Configuration	J	Energy	q
$4f^{14}5p^{43}P$	2	0	0
$4f^{13}5p^{53}F$	4	6075	-81 564
$4f^{13}5p^{53}G$	3	6357	-81 480
$4f^{13}5p^{53}G$	5	11 122	-82 880
$4f^{13}5p^{53}F$	3	21 905	-66 489

W⁸⁺

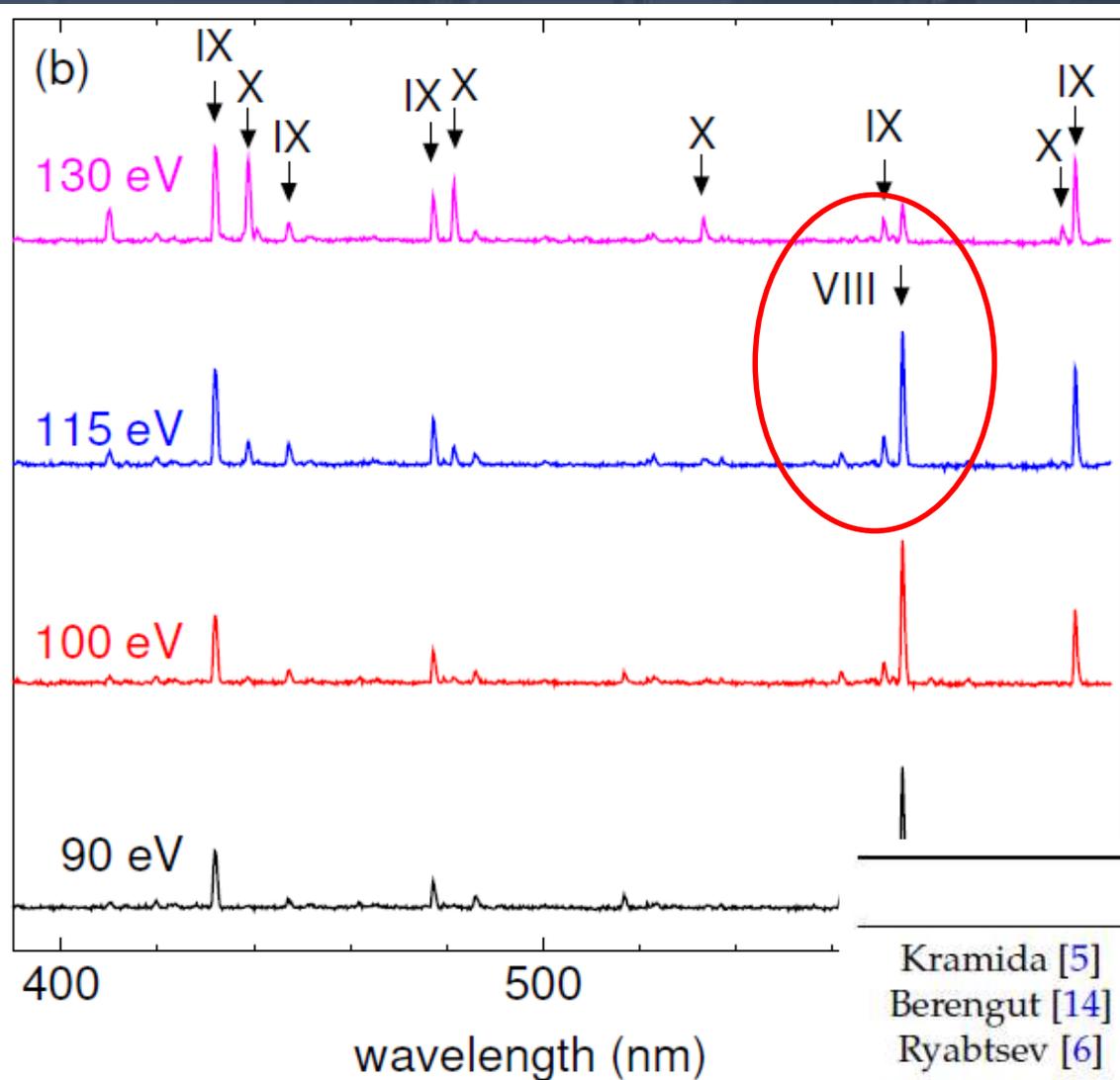
EUV spectra



EUV spectra



Visible spectra



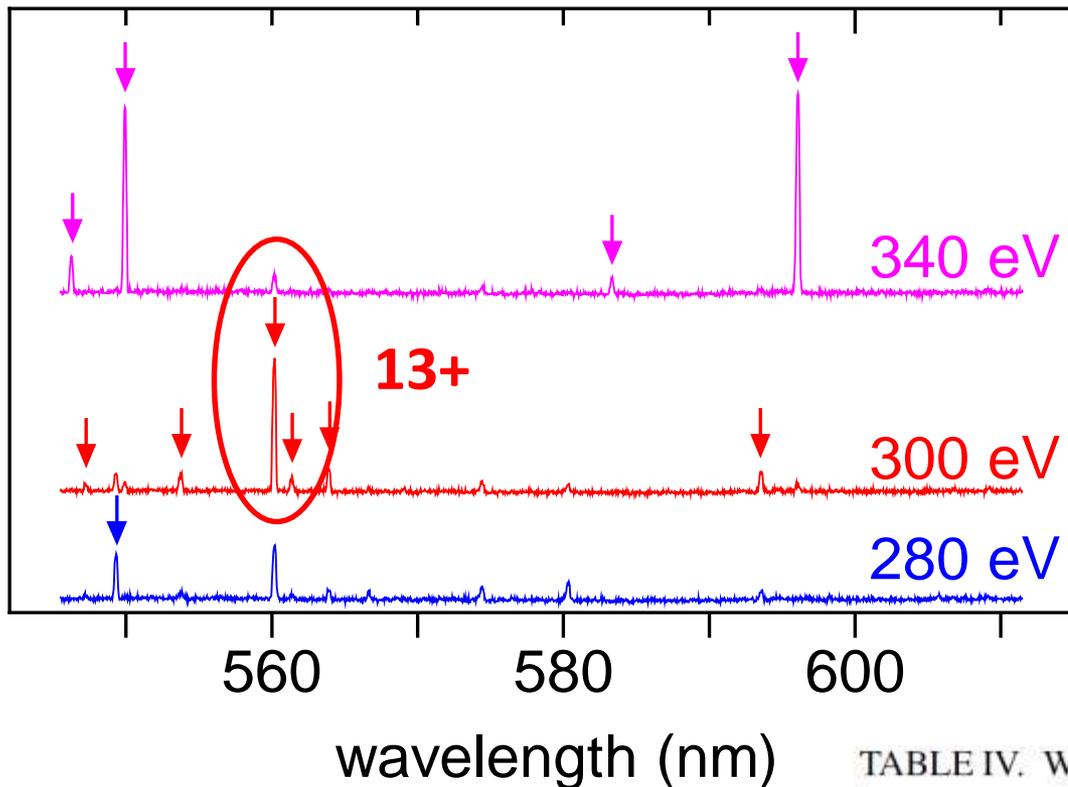
$W^{7+} (4f^{13}5s^25p^6) ^2F$



M. Mita et al., *Atoms* 5 (2017) 13

	year	exp or th	energy (cm ⁻¹)
Kramida [5]	2009	theory	17440 ± 60
Berengut [14]	2009	theory	18199
Ryabtsev [6]	2015	experiment	17410 ± 5
Mita (present)	2016	experiment	17402.5 ± 0.9

Visible spectra



$W^{13+} (4f^{13}5s^2) {}^2F$



Kobayashi et al., PRA 92, 022510

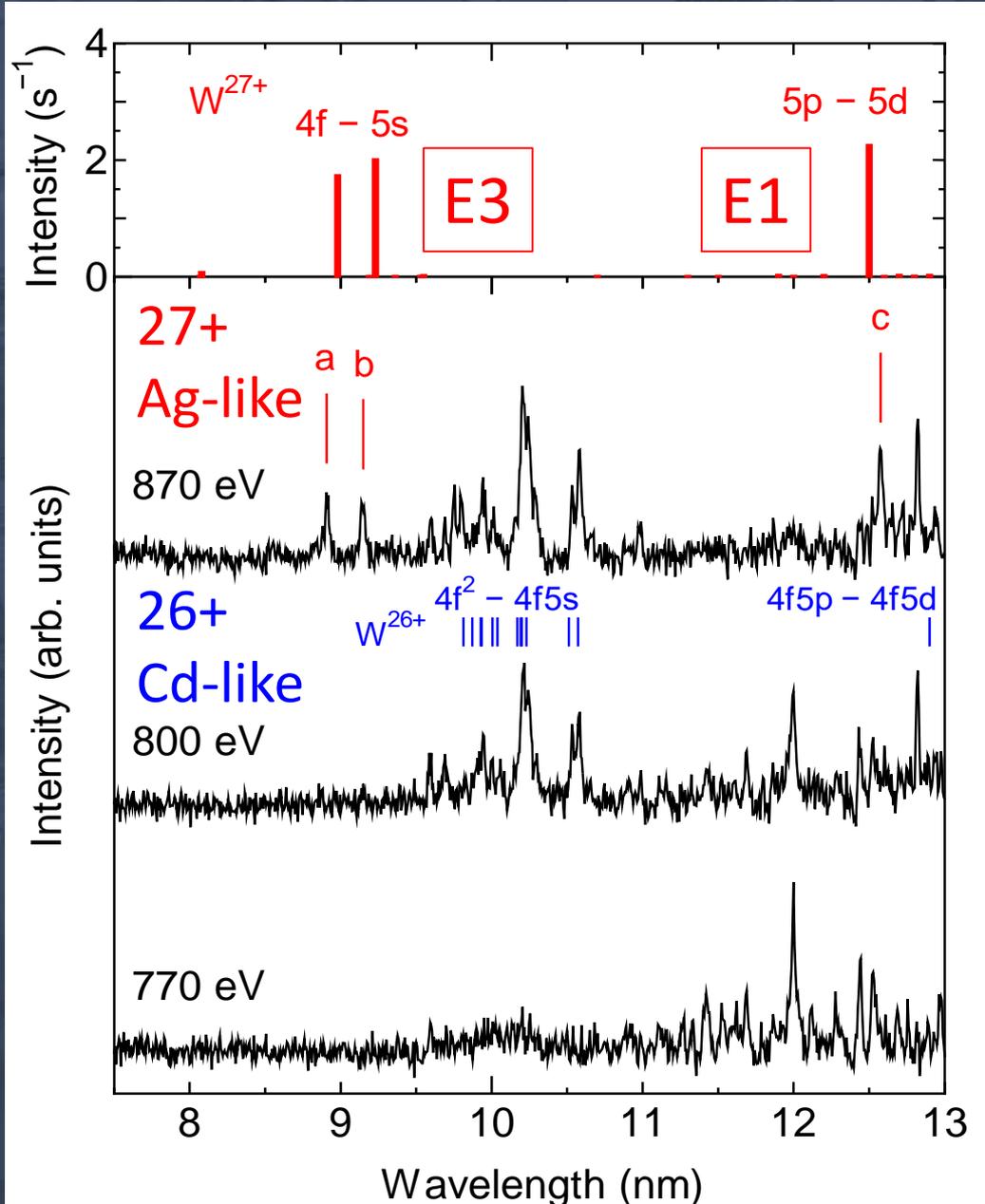
TABLE IV. Wavelength λ (nm in air) and transition probability A (s^{-1}) for the $[4f^{13}5s^2]_J$ ($J = 7/2 - 5/2$) transition in promethiumlike tungsten and gold.

Ion	λ_{exp}	λ_{th}				A
W^{13+}	560.25	567.8 ^a	538 ^b	568 ^c	552 ^d	83.9 ^a
Au^{18+}	324.39	327.4 ^a				437 ^a

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EUV spectra of W^{q+} ($q=25-27$)



I.P.

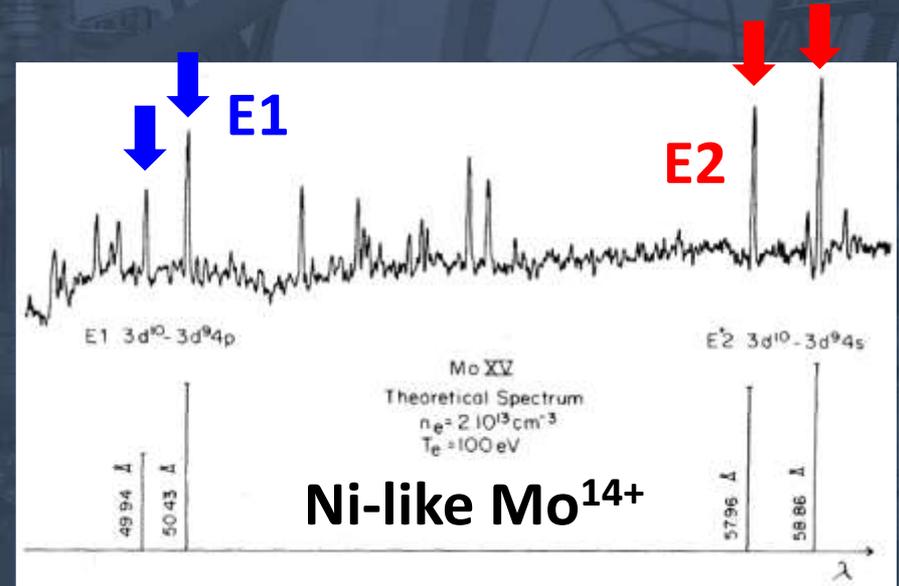
$25+ \rightarrow 26+$: 784 eV

$26+ \rightarrow 27+$: 833 eV

Examples of multipole radiations

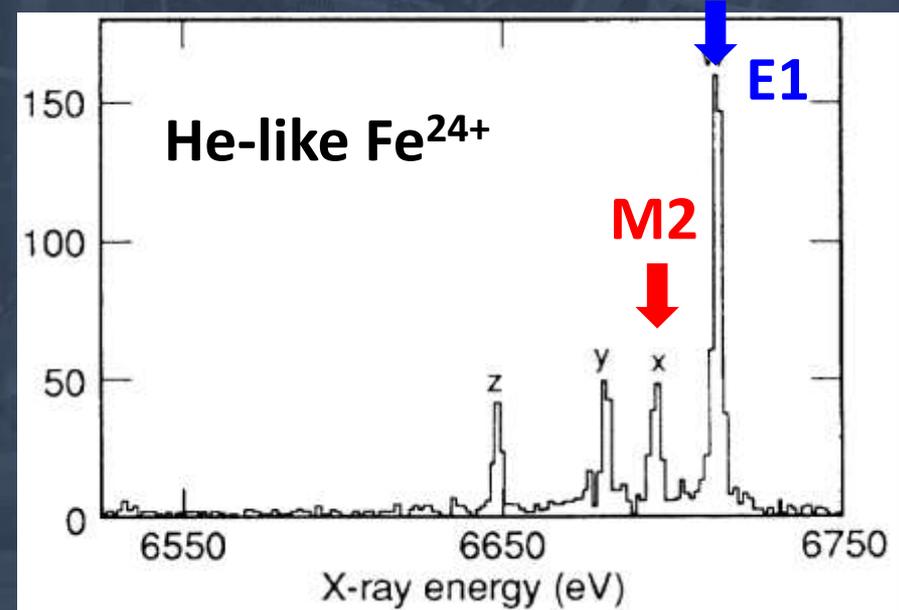
- Electric quadrupole (E2)
 $[3d^{10}]_{J=0} - [3d^9 4s]_{J=2}$ in Ni-like

Klapisch et al., PRL 41 403 (1978)



- Magnetic quadrupole (M2)
 $1^1S_0 - 2^3P_2 (x)$ in He-like

Beiersdorfer et al., PRA 46 3812 (1992)

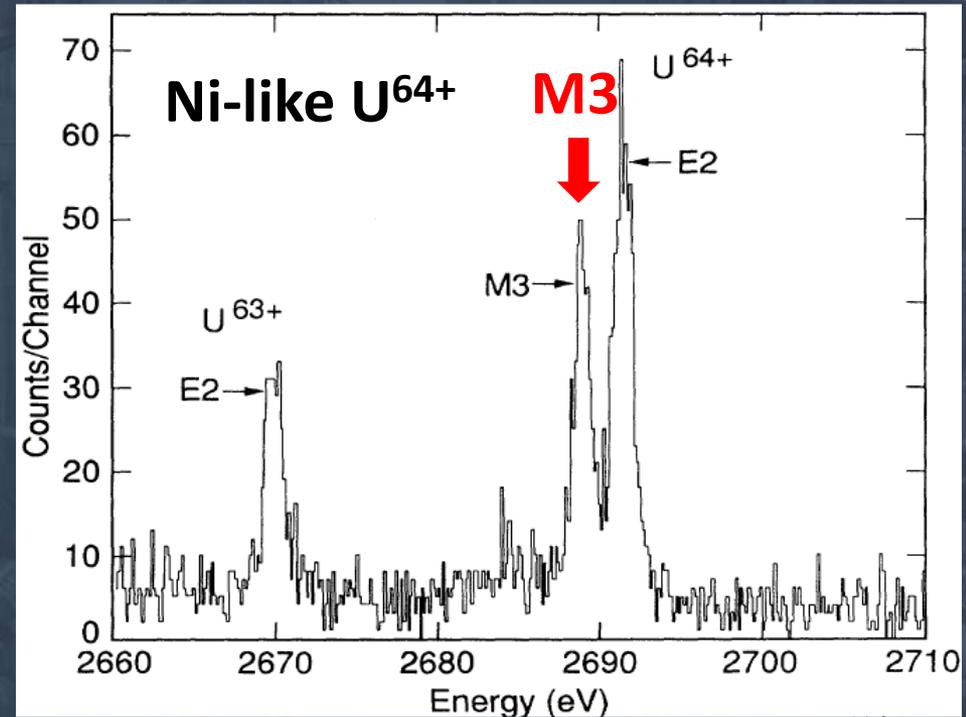
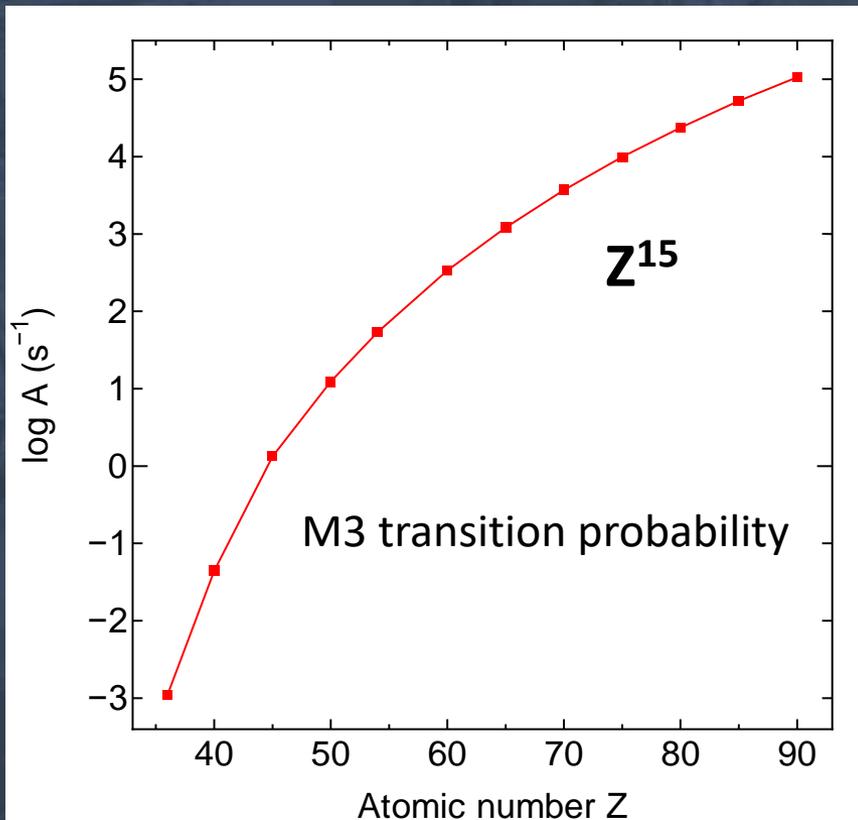


Examples of multipole radiations

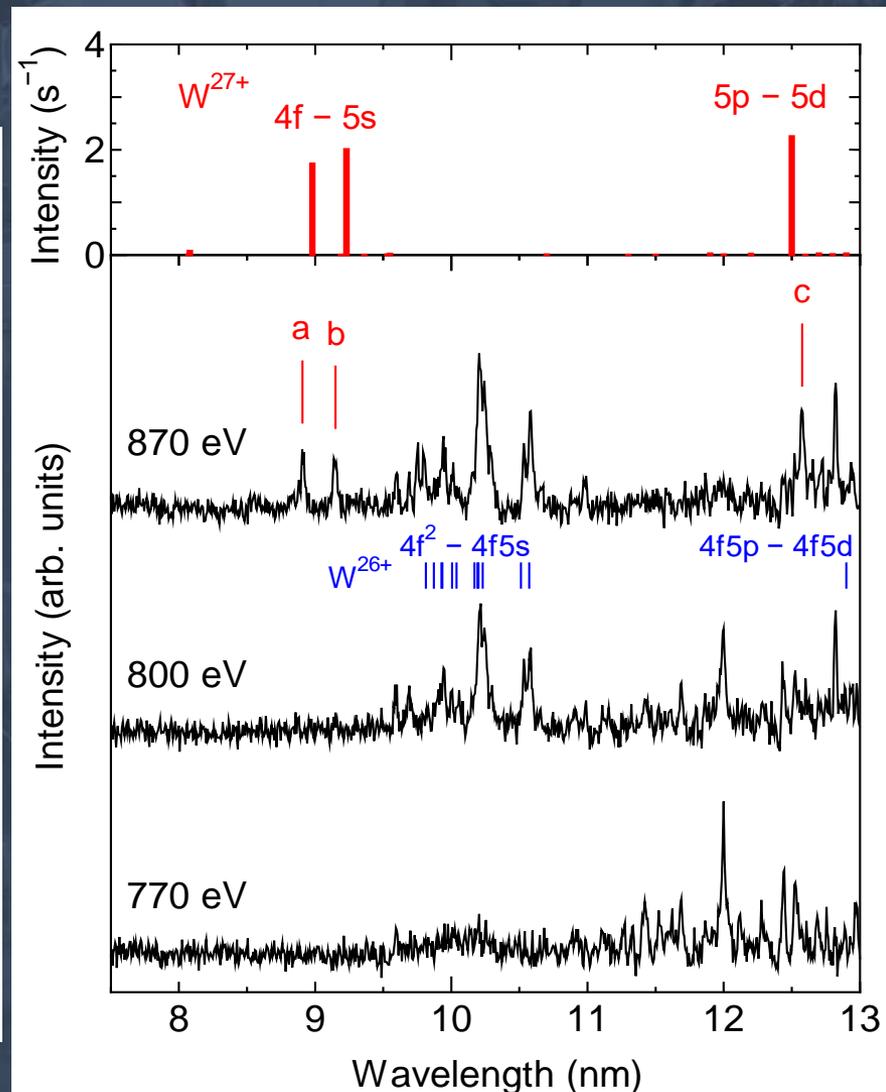
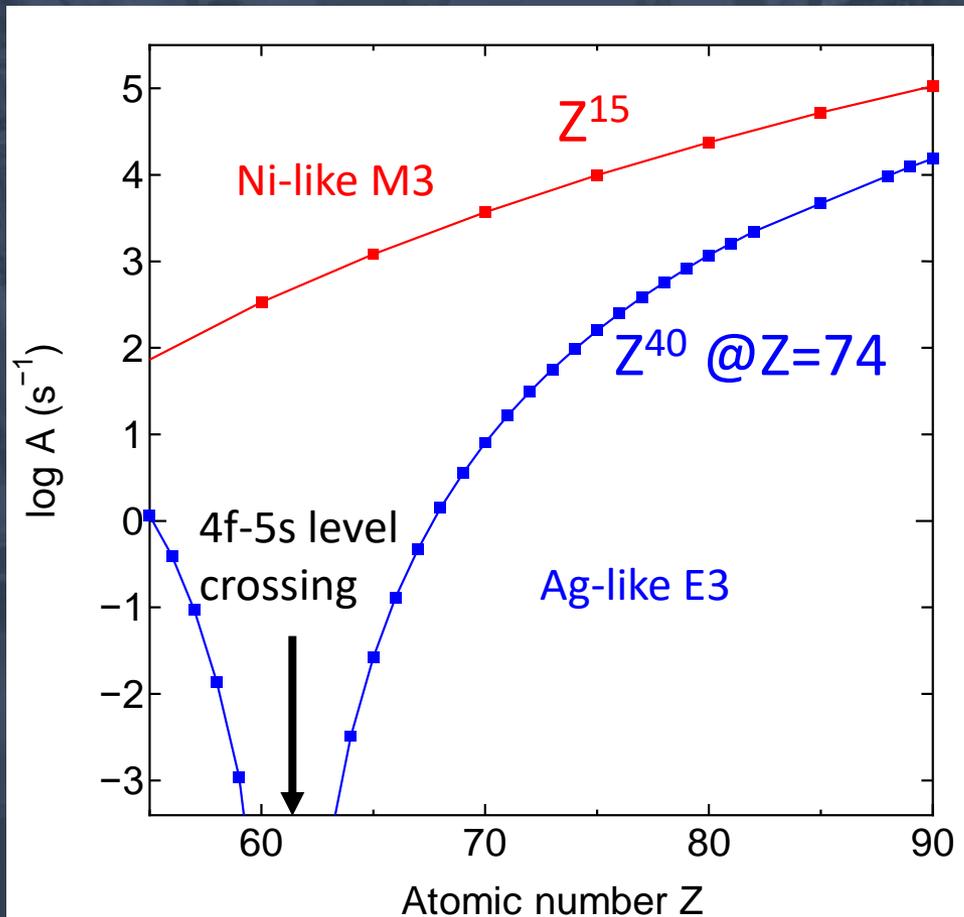
- Magnetic octupole (M3)
 $[3d^{10}]_{J=0} - [3d^9 4s]_{J=3}$ in Ni-like

Beiersdorfer et al., PRL 67 2272 (1991)

Safronova et al., ADNDT 92 47 (2006)



E3 transition probability



Collisional radiative modelling

$$n_i = \frac{n_e \sum_{j \neq i} C_{ij} n_j + \sum_{j > i} A_{ij} n_j}{n_e \sum_{j \neq i} C_{ji} + \sum_{j < i} A_{ji}} \equiv \frac{C_{\text{in}} + R_{\text{in}}}{C_{\text{out}} + r_{\text{out}}} \equiv \frac{F_{\text{in}}}{f_{\text{out}}}$$

n_i : fractional population of level i

C_{ij} : electron impact (de)excitation rate coefficient

A_{ij} : radiative transition rate

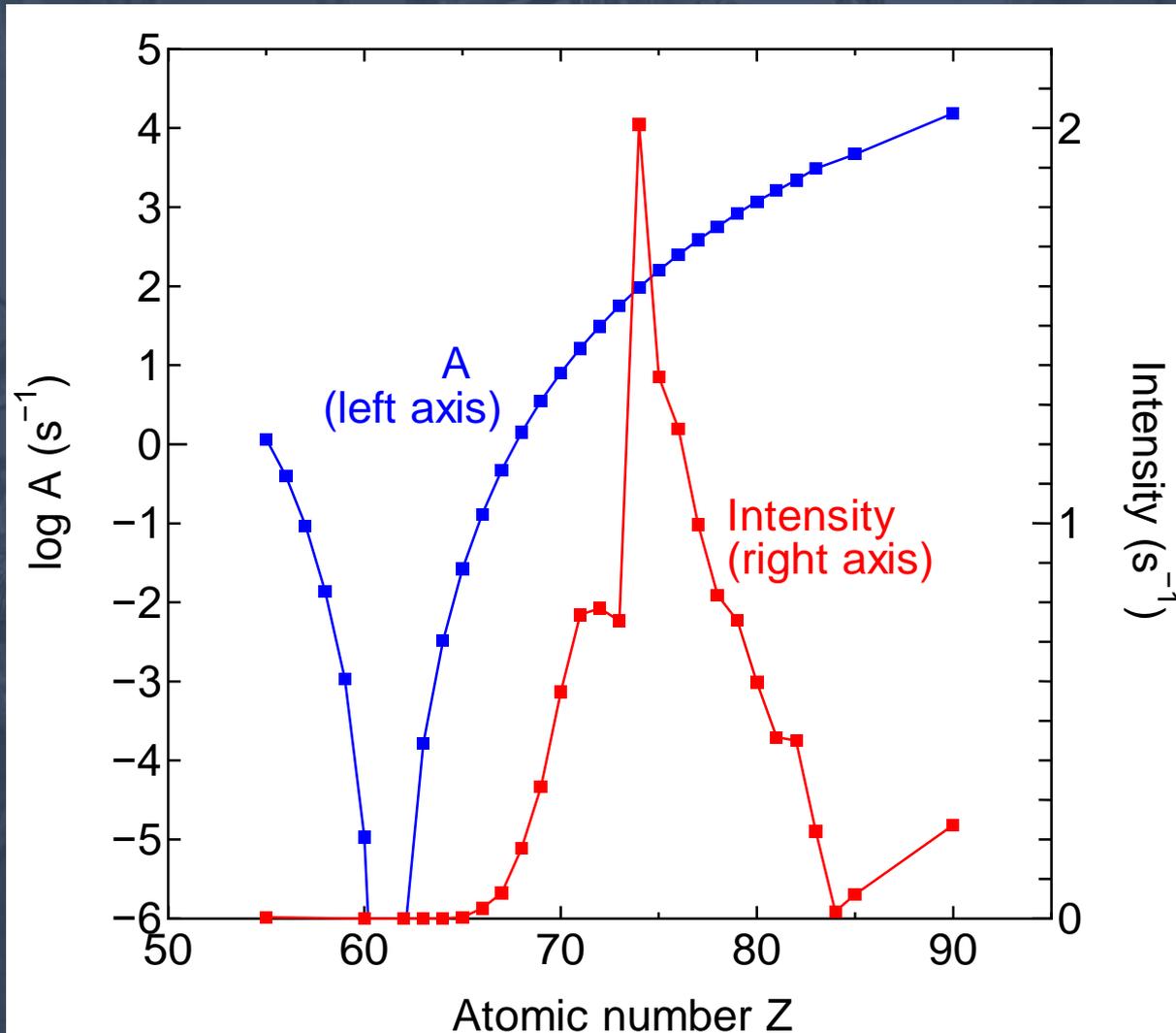
n_e : electron density

included levels:

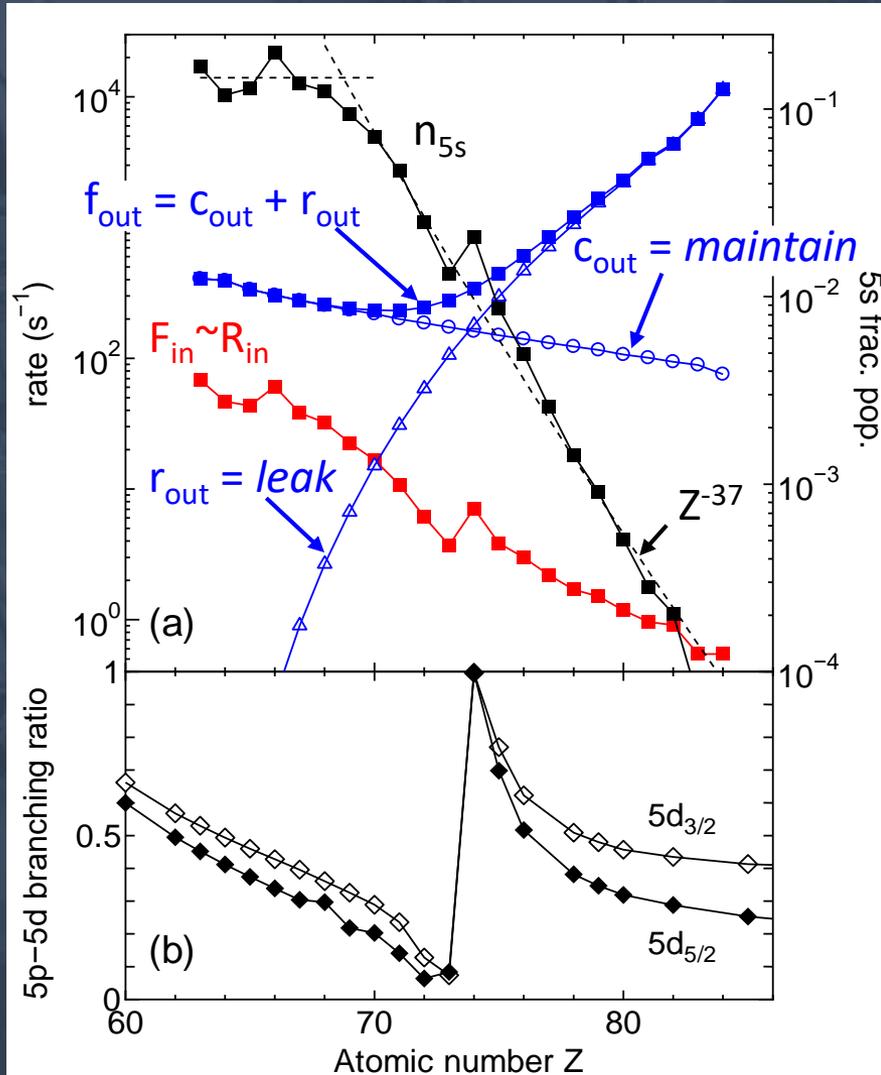
$4d^{10}4f$, $4d^{10}nl$ ($n=5-6$), $4d^94f^2$, $4d^94f5l$, $4d^95l^2$, $4d^84f^3$, $4d^84f^25l$

CRM results

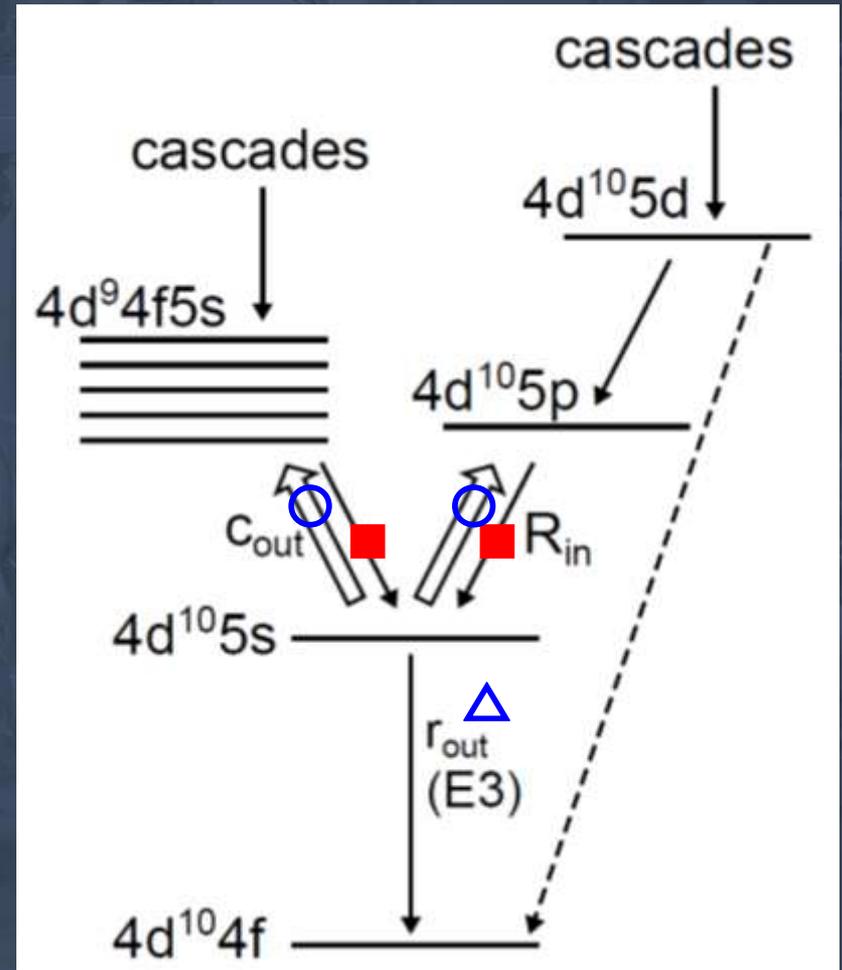
$$E3 \text{ intensity} = n_{5s} \times A_{4f \leftarrow 5s}$$



Population kinetics for the 5s level

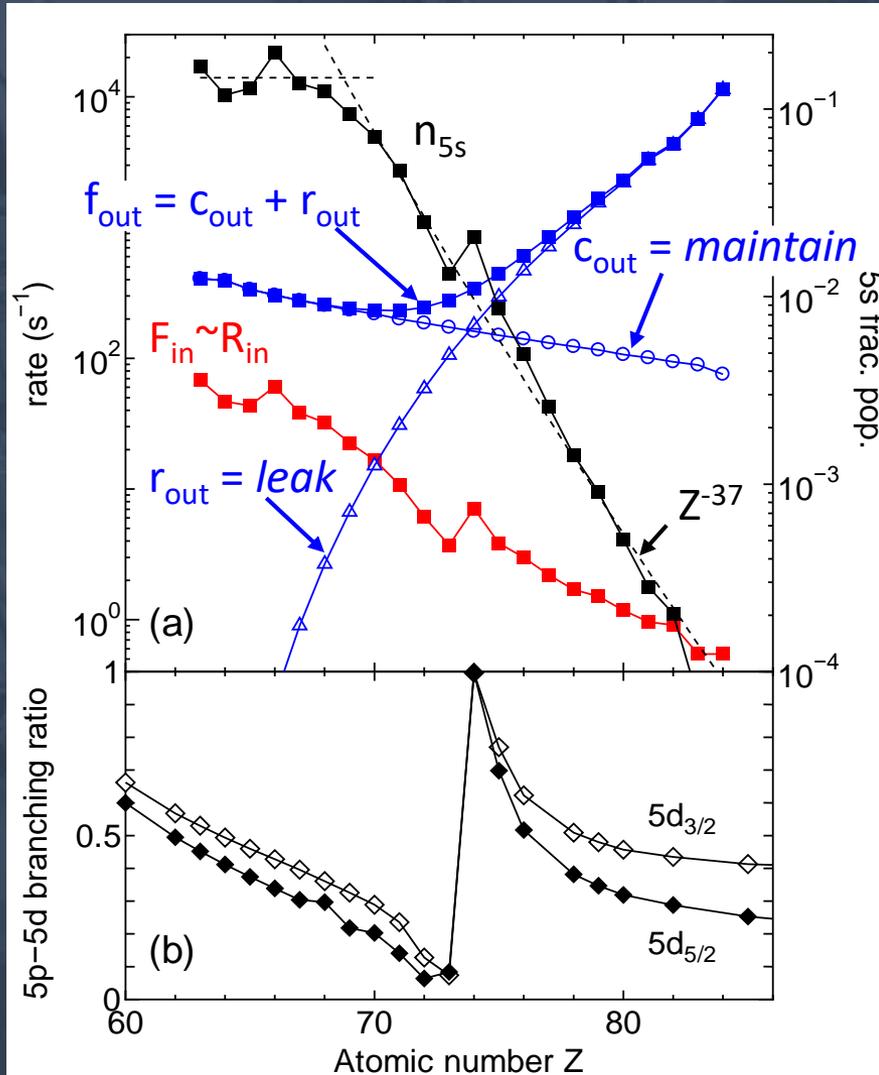


$$n_i = \frac{\cancel{C}_{in} + R_{in}^{\blacksquare}}{c_{out}^{\circ} + r_{out}^{\triangle}} \equiv \frac{F_{in}^{\blacksquare}}{f_{out}^{\blacksquare}}$$

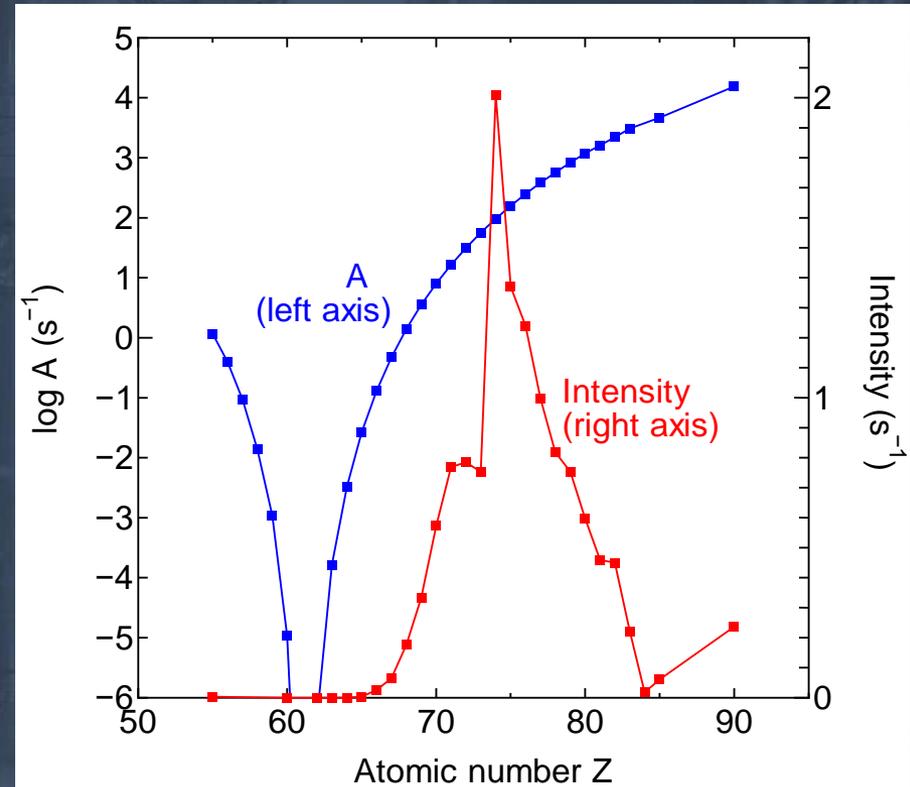


cf) Safronova et al., PRA 68, 062505

Population kinetics for the 5s level



$$E3 \text{ intensity} = n_{5s} \times A_{E3}$$



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Summary

- CoBIT is a compact but powerful device for observation and identification of previously unreported lines of tungsten.
- EUV and visible spectra of W^{q+} ($q=6-13$) have been recently observed and compared with CRM calculations.
- In the EUV spectra of Ag-like W^{27+} , 4f-5s transitions have been identified as the first observation of E3 emission.
- Please search our work with “cobit tungsten” in Google scholar.



Google Scholar

cobit tungsten

Collaborators



Students in UEC



M. Mita

I. Murakami



D. Kato



H. A. Sakaue



C. Dong



X. Ding



F. Koike

