

*Technical Meeting on Uncertainty Assessment and Benchmark Experiments
for Atomic and Molecular Data for Fusion Applications
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**Atomic and Molecular Data provided
by Multiply Charged Ion Beam
Collision Experiments at Low Energies**

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Charge eXchange Spectroscopy (CXS)



↓ photon : energy, intensity

$P^{(q-t)+}$

P : projectile, T : target

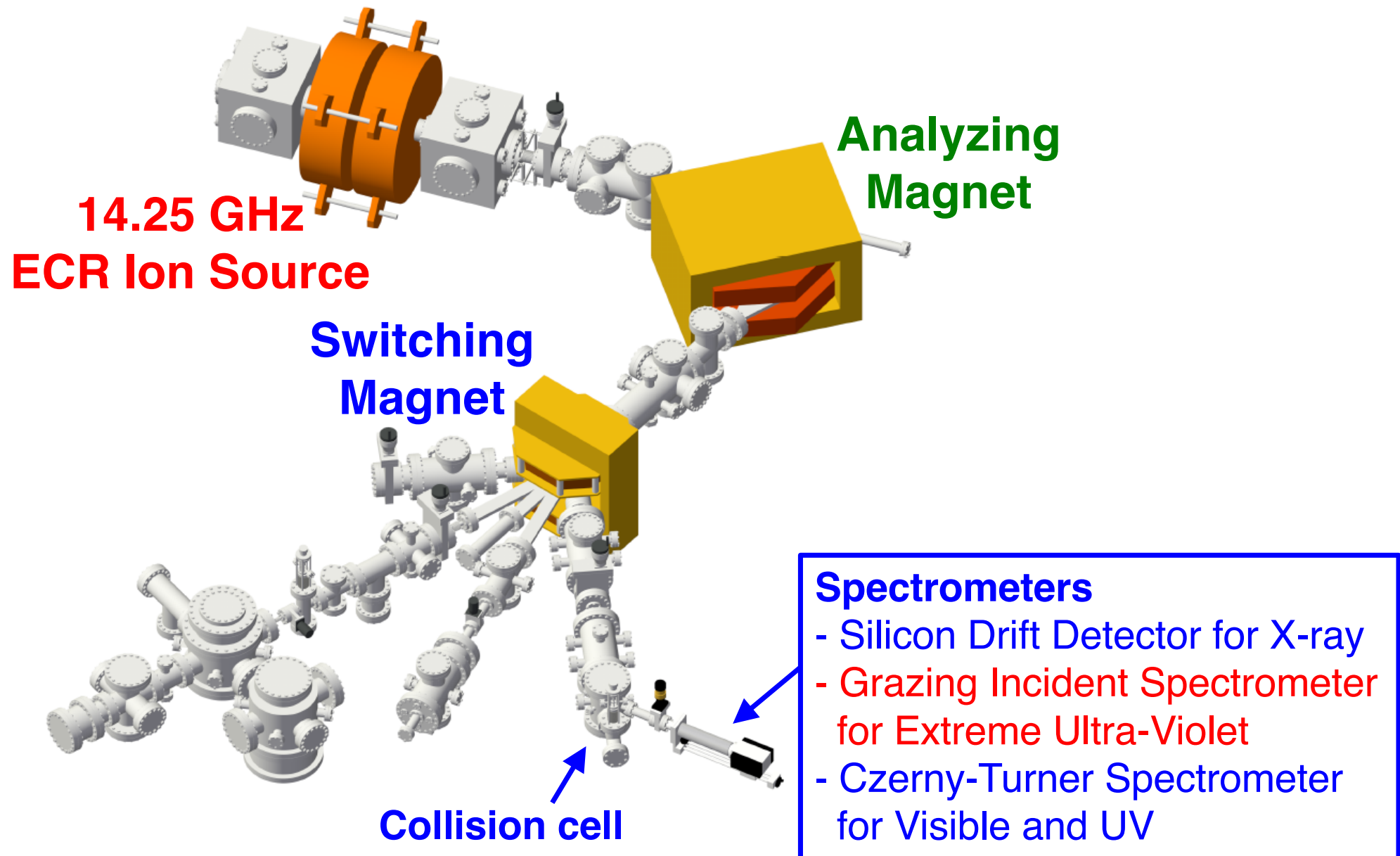
Experimental method for measurements of

1. **Charge transfer cross sections**
2. **Transition wavelengths**

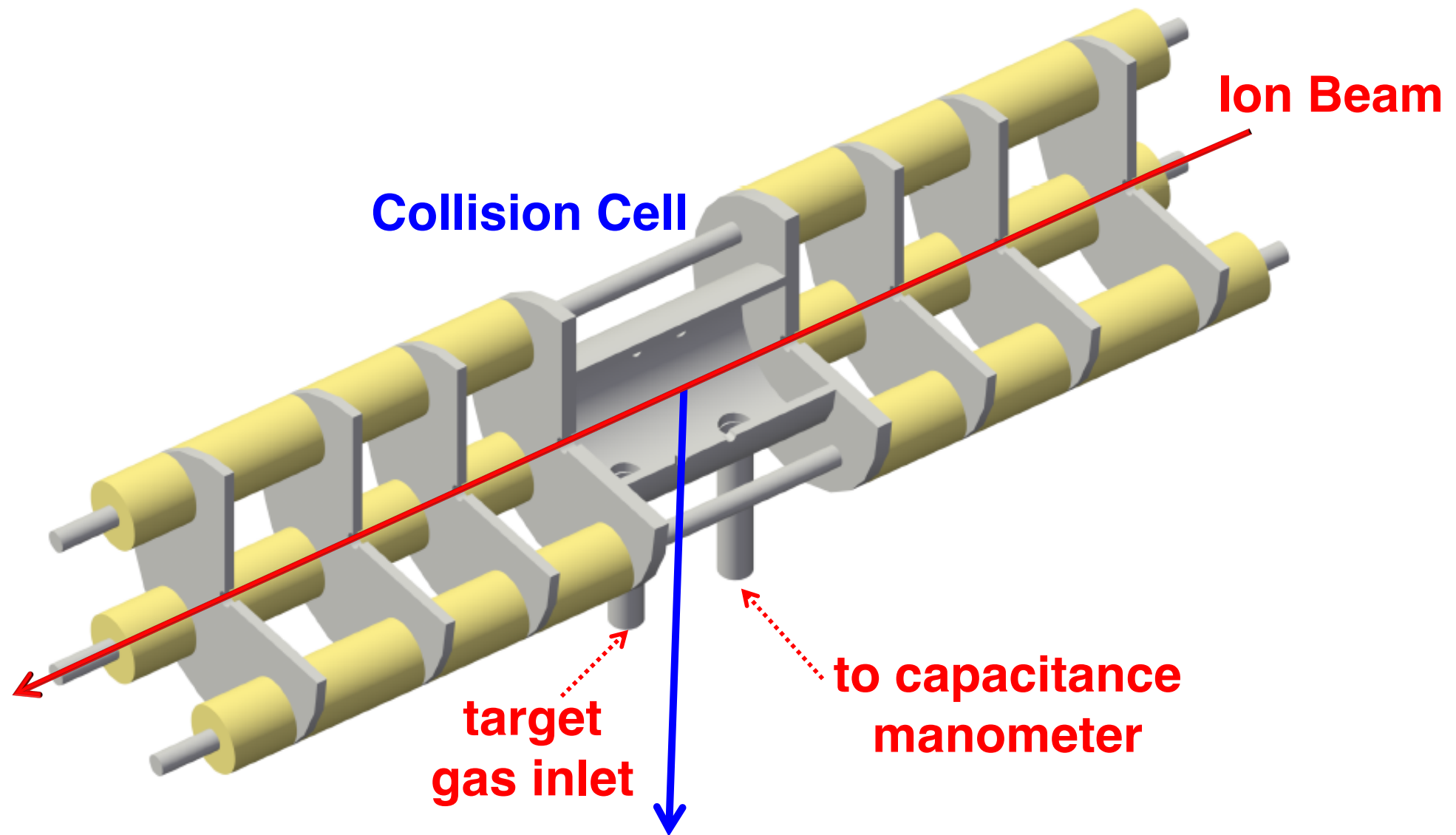
Today's three messages from CXS

1. CX spectra of lower charged **W** ions might be not suitable for plasma diagnosis.
2. Meta-stable **He-like** ions are interesting, but make cross section measurements complicated.
3. Triplet-Singlet ratios are very important in collisions of **H-like** ions with neutrals.

Multiply Charged Ion Beam Lines in TMU



Setup for X-ray measurements



Magic Angle = 54.736°

Ta instead of W

Isotopes of Ta & W

$Z = 73$

Ta

A	NA
180	0.012%
181	99.988%

$Z = 74$

W

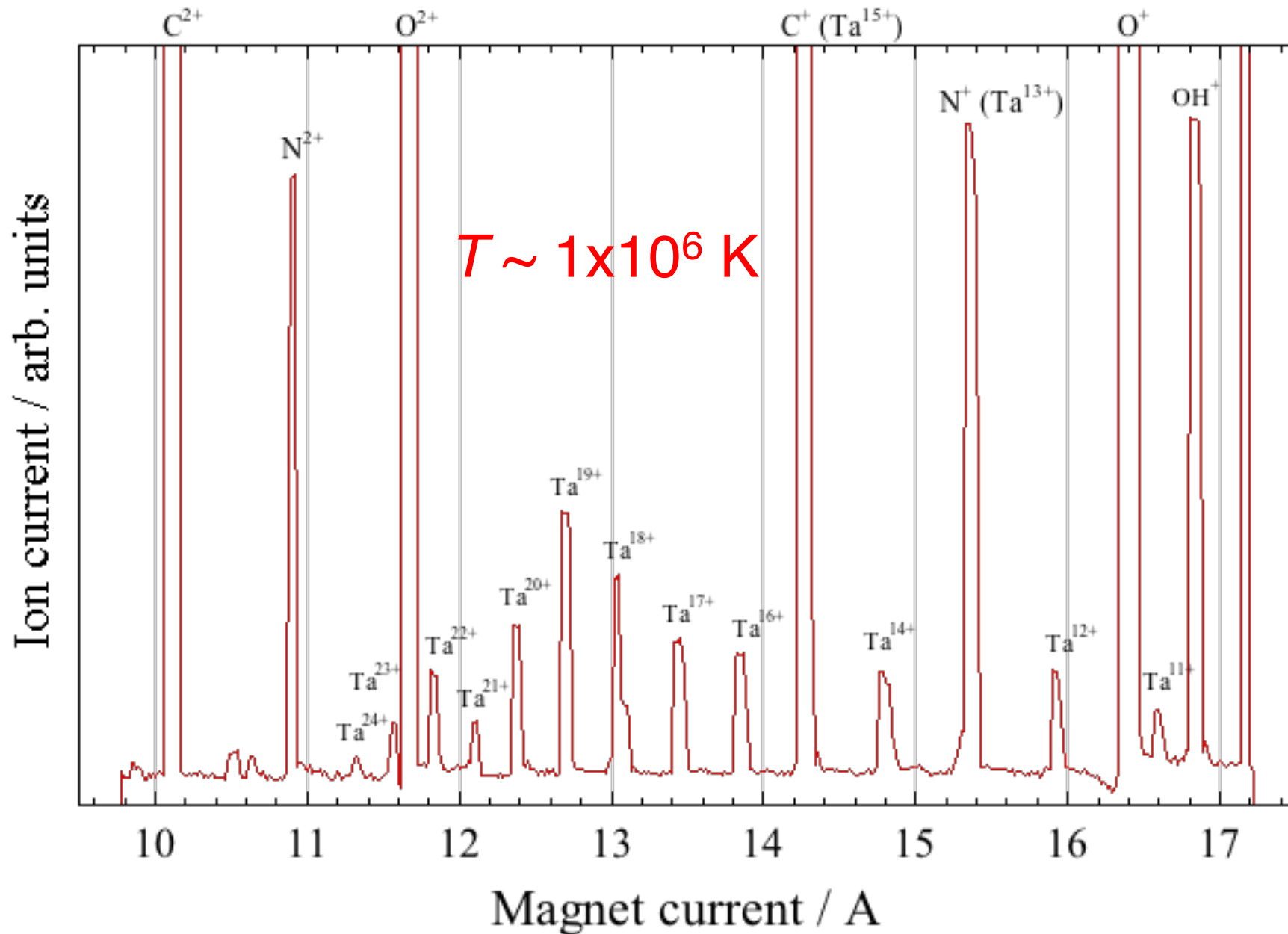
A	NA
180	0.12%
182	26.50%
183	14.31%
184	30.64%
186	28.43%

A : mass number

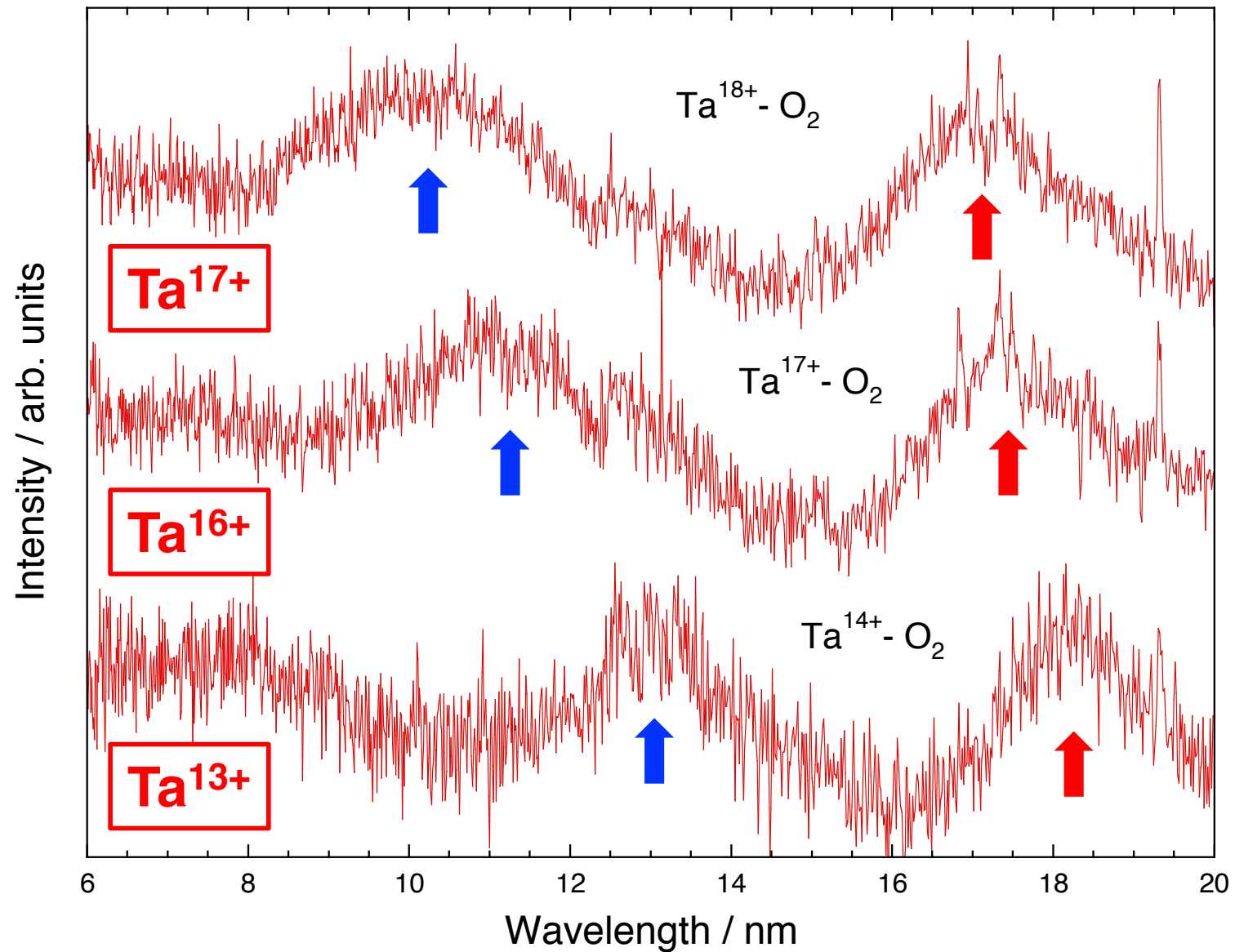
NA : natural abundance

*For ion beam experiments with charge state separation,
Ta is much suitable.*

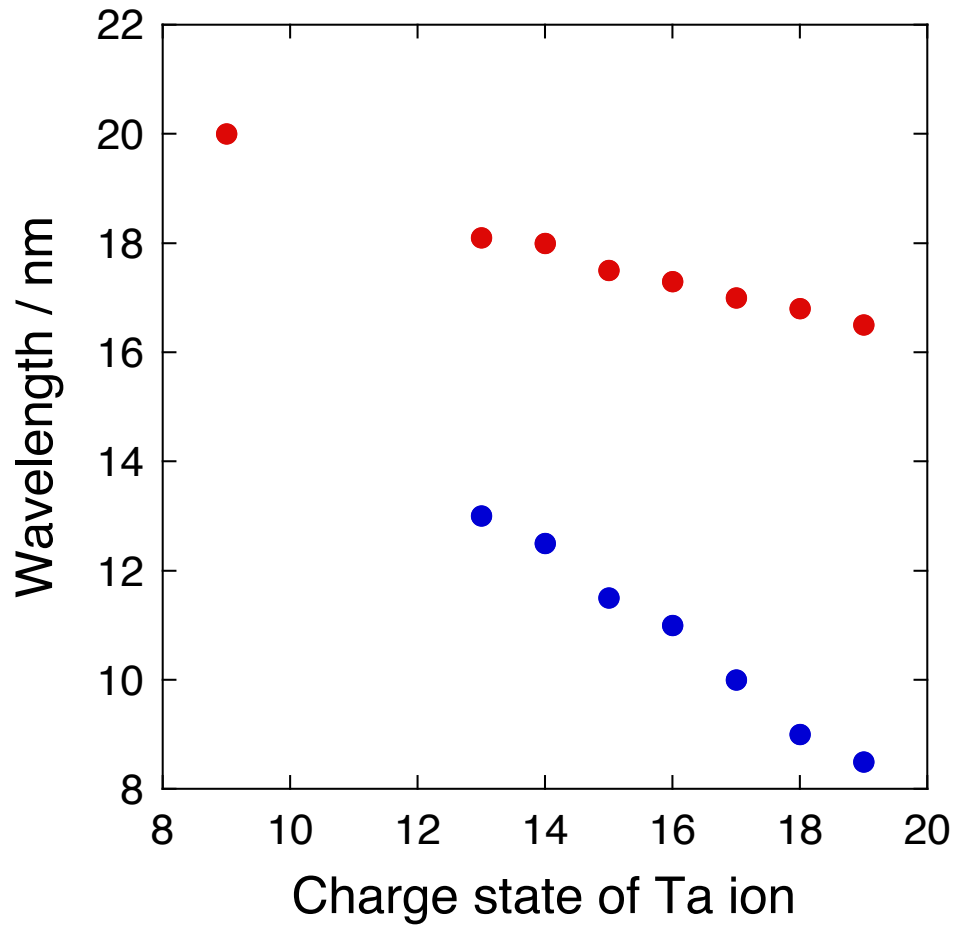
Mass Spectrum of Ta Ions



EUV Spectra in collisions with O₂



Charge dependence of UTA Peaks



Two series of UTAs
with wide spreads

*Identification of transitions
is now in progress.*

*But, it seems to be difficult
by the Cowan code.*

*Without charge separation, it might be difficult to
distinguish charge states in EUV spectra of Ta.*

The production mechanism of the excited states

Plasmas (LPP, LHD, EBIT, etc.) :

excitation from the ground state
by electron impact

→ **Almost Resonance Lines (RL)**

CXS :

electron transfer to the excited orbital from
the neutral targets

→ **Transitions between excited states (TBES)**

Different mechanism = Complementary data

→ *“Complementary Spectroscopy”*

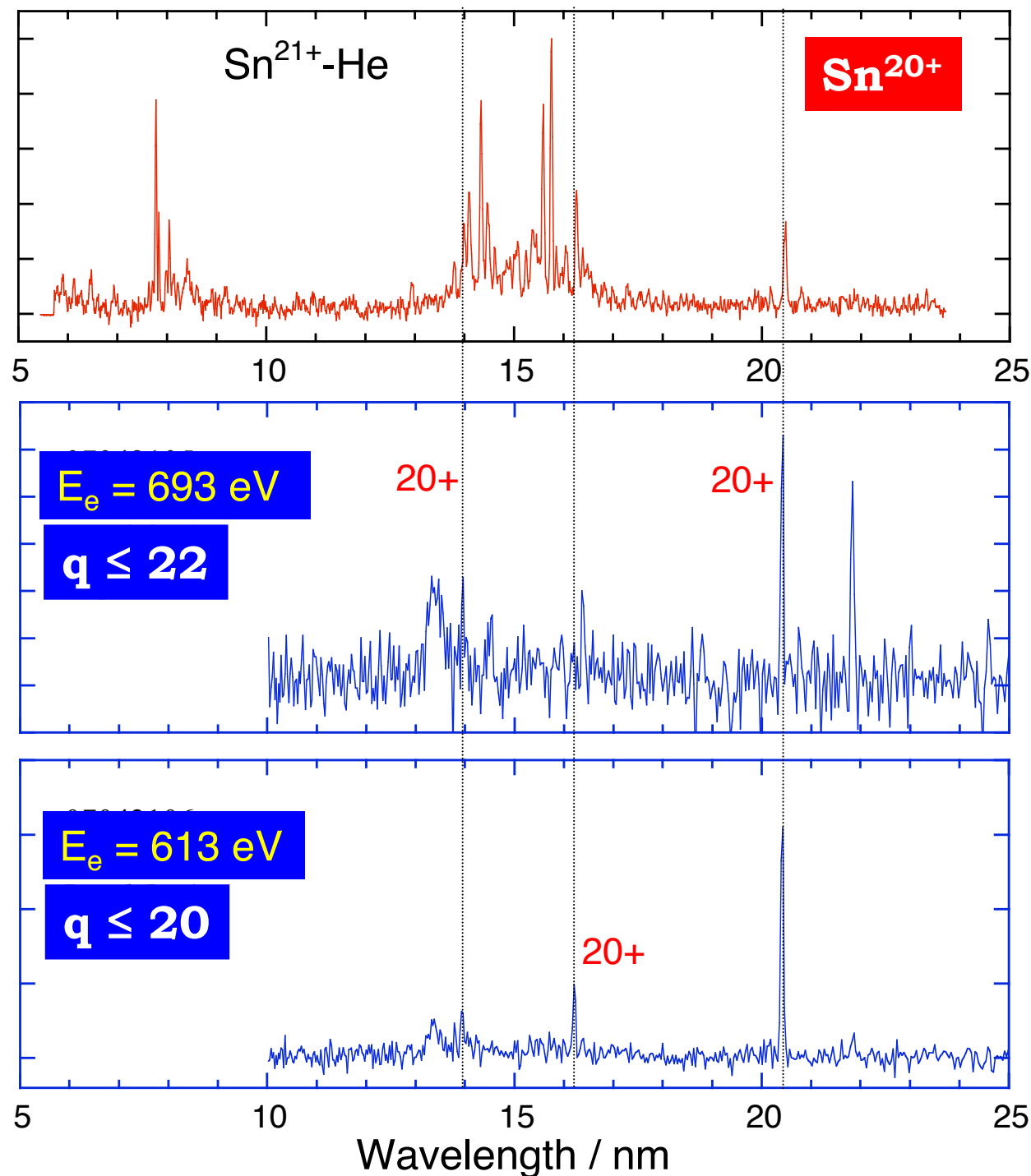
CXS@TMU

**3 RL of Sn²⁰⁺
& many TBES**

EBIT@UEC

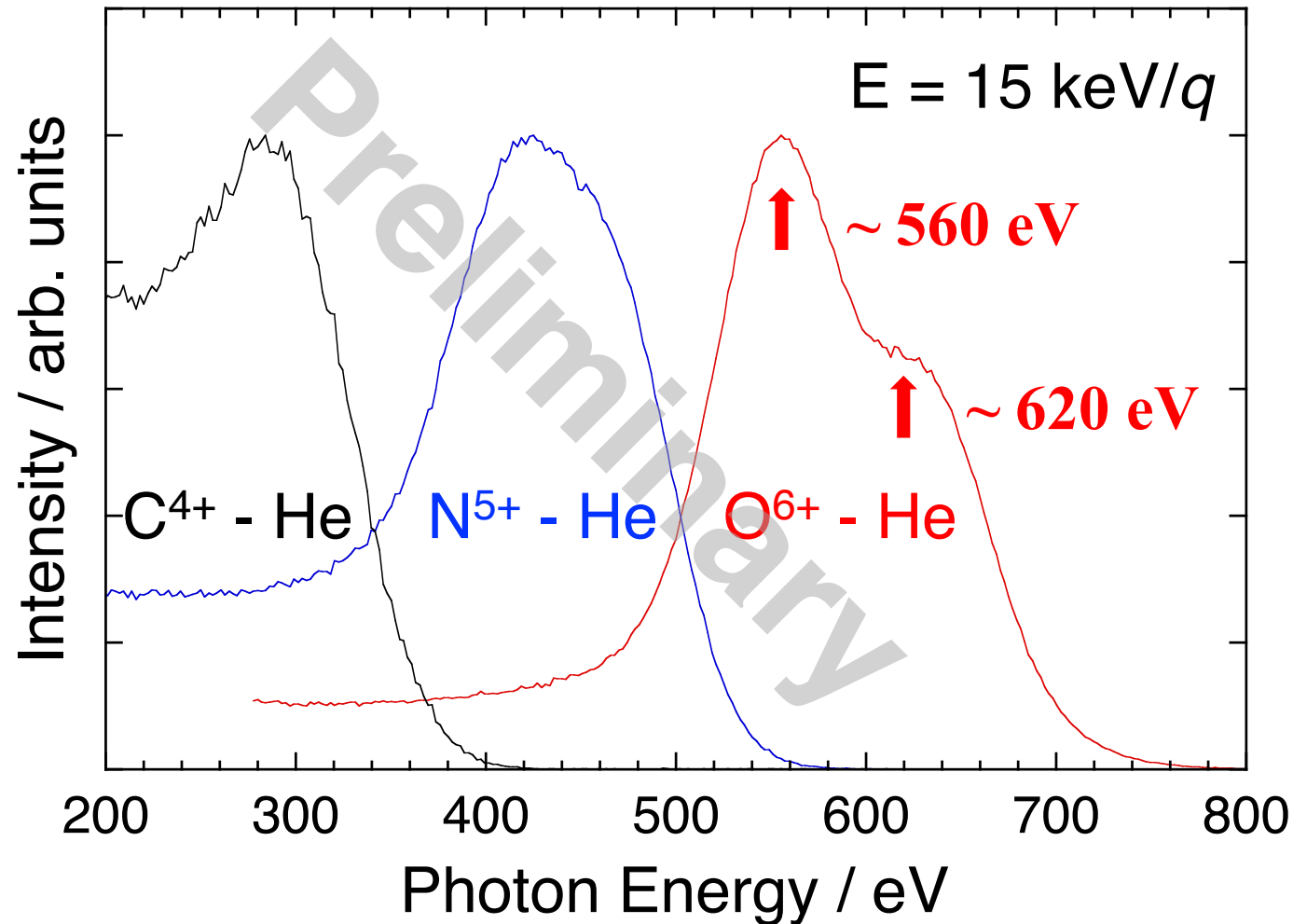
q	IP / eV
+22	1127
+21	642
+20	608
+19	537

**IP = Ionization
Potential**



Meta-stable He-like Ions

Un-expected Soft X-ray emissions in collisions of He-like ions with He



$\text{C}^{3+} (1s^2 nl) :$
 $< 64 \text{ eV}$

$\text{N}^{4+} (1s^2 nl) :$
 $< 98 \text{ eV}$

$\text{O}^{5+} (1s^2 nl) :$
 $< 138 \text{ eV}$

Silicon Drift Detector : $\Delta E \sim 70 \text{ eV}$

Energy Level Data in NIST ASD

O^{5+} $1s^2 2s \ ^2S_{1/2}$: IP = 138.12 eV

$1s 2s(^3S) 2p \ ^4P_J$: 554.24 eV

$1s 2s(^3S) 2p \ ^2P_J$: 562.59 eV

$1s 2s 3s \ ^4S_{3/2}$: 636.03 eV

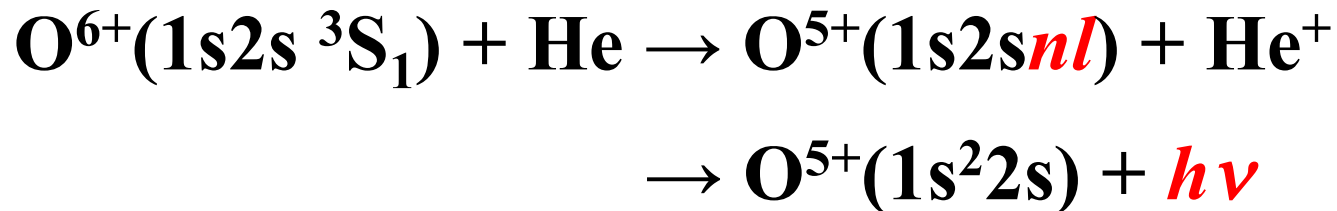
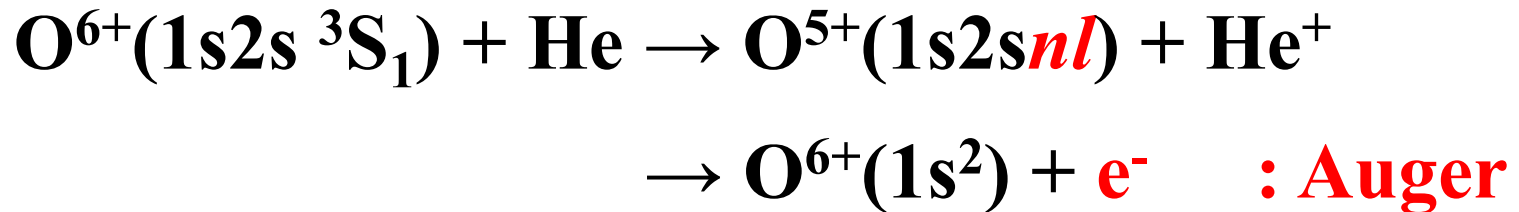
$h\nu \sim 560$ eV : $O^{5+} \ 1s^2 2s - 1s 2s 2p$

$h\nu \sim 620$ eV : $O^{5+} \ 1s^2 2s - 1s 2s 3s$

Why $1s2snl$ states are produced?

Meta-stable states in a primary ion beam

He-like ions : few % of $1s2s\ ^3S_1$ from ECRIS



Influence of $1s2s$ states on cross section measurements are not clear.

Theoretical Auger and X-ray emission rates

TABLE II. Theoretical Auger and x-ray emission rates (in a.u.^a) for states of the $1s2s2p$ configuration of Li-like ions of atomic number Z .

State	Z	6 C		7 N		8 O		9		10	
		Auger	x ray	Auger	x ray	Auger	x ray	Auger	x ray	Auger	x ray
$^2P_{1/2}^{(+)}$		1.48(-3)	2.21(-6)	1.65(-3)	4.57(-6)	1.78(-3)	8.46(-6)	1.89(-3)	1.45(-5)	1.98(-3)	2.36(-5)
$^2P_{1/2}^{(-)}$		2.01(-4)	1.72(-5)	2.05(-4)	3.58(-5)	2.06(-4)	6.64(-5)	2.09(-4)	1.13(-4)	2.15(-4)	1.80(-4)
$^2P_{3/2}^{(+)}$		1.48(-3)	2.16(-6)	1.66(-3)	4.38(-6)	1.79(-3)	7.87(-6)	1.89(-3)	1.30(-5)	1.99(-3)	1.99(-5)
$^2P_{3/2}^{(-)}$		1.92(-4)	1.73(-5)	1.90(-4)	3.60(-5)	1.82(-4)	6.70(-5)	1.74(-4)	1.15(-4)	1.66(-4)	1.84(-4)
$^4P_{1/2}$		6.50(-9)	4.19(-11)	1.26(-8)	2.25(-10)	2.13(-8)	9.34(-10)	3.29(-8)	3.24(-9)	4.78(-8)	9.84(-9)
$^4P_{3/2}$		1.73(-9)	1.04(-10)	2.60(-9)	5.57(-10)	3.17(-9)	2.33(-9)	3.07(-9)	8.17(-9)	2.15(-9)	2.48(-8)
$^4P_{5/2}$		2.06(-10)	3.97(-13)	4.45(-10)	1.69(-12)	8.49(-10)	5.73(-12)	1.48(-9)	1.66(-11)	2.43(-9)	4.21(-11)

^a1 a.u. = $27.21 \text{ eV}/\hbar = 4.134 \times 10^{16} \text{ sec}^{-1}$. Numbers in parentheses stand for powers of 10, e.g., $1.48(-3) = 1.48 \times 10^{-3}$.

Auger < (or <<) X-ray

M. H. Chen *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **27** (1993) 544.

Triplet-Singlet Ratios

Triplet-Singlet ratios in CX

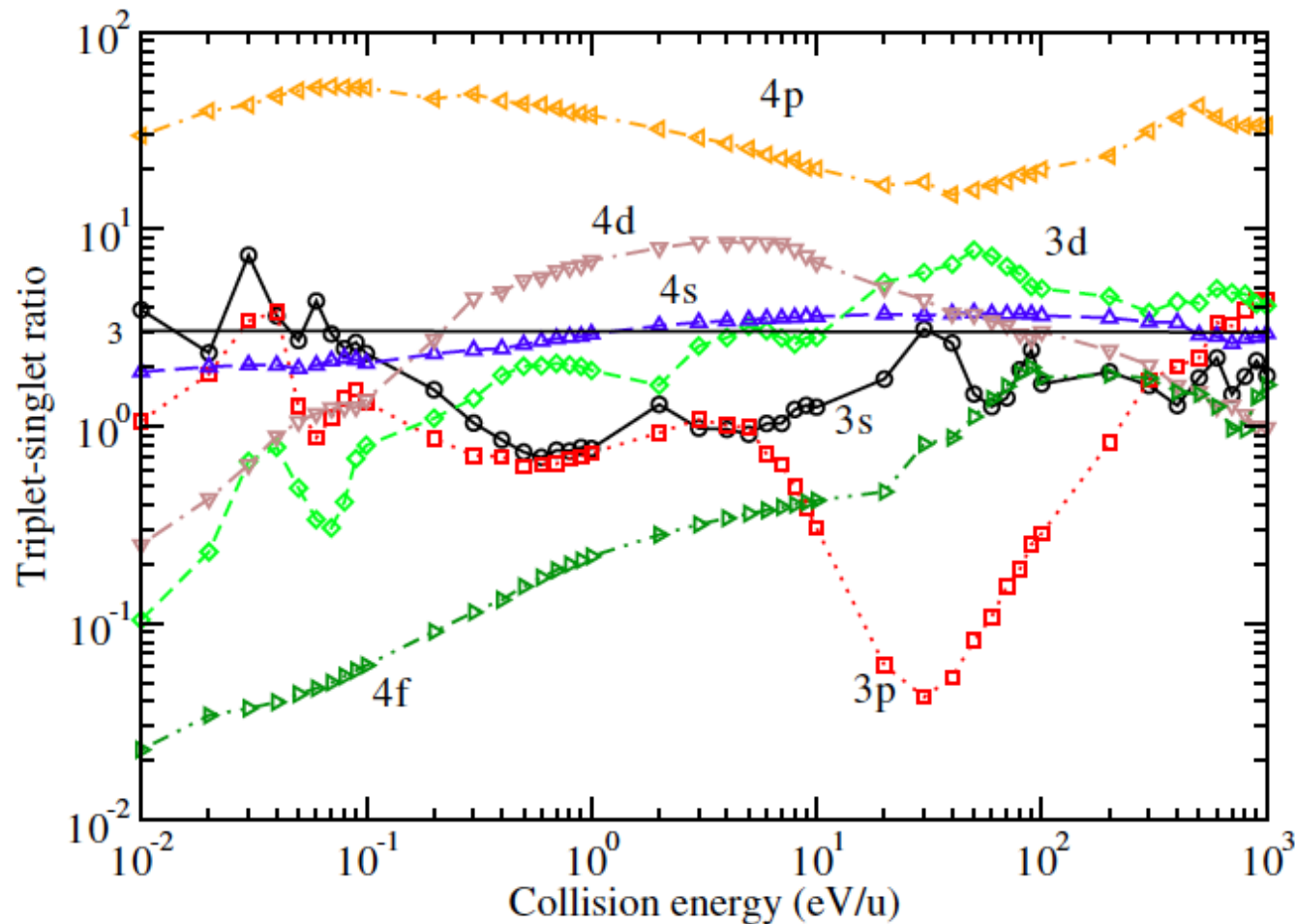
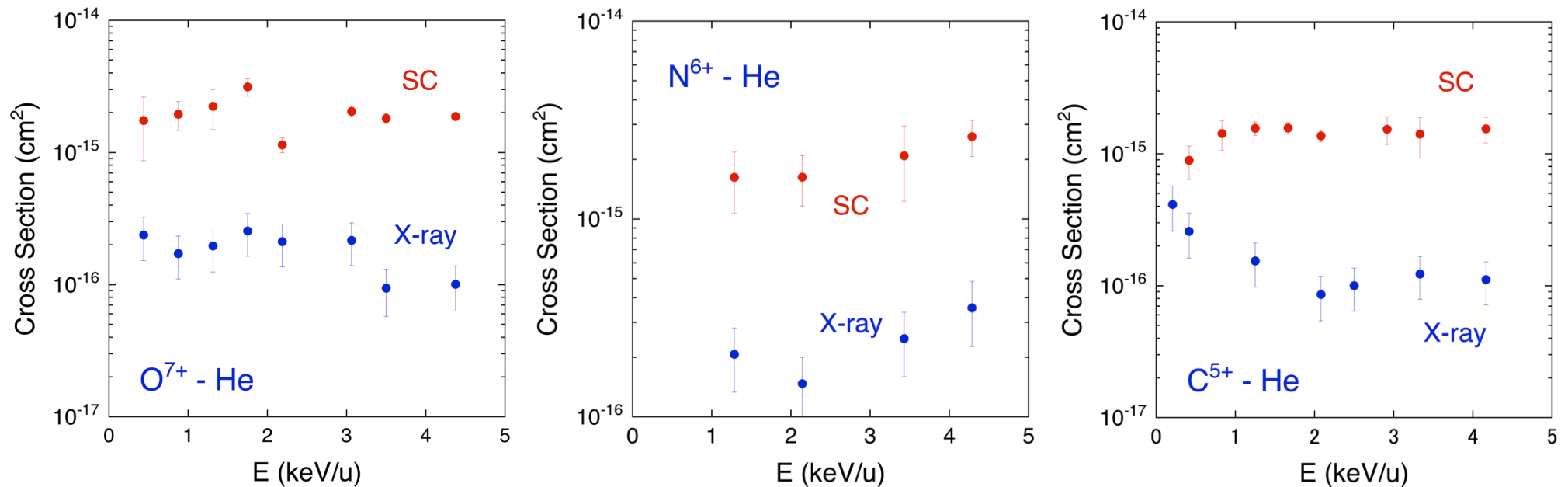


Figure 12. Triplet–singlet ratios obtained from QMOCC results for n, l -resolved cross sections for $C^{5+} + H$.

Statistical weights

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{Triplet}}}{\sigma_{\text{Singlet}}} = 3$$

Preliminary Cross Section Data



SC (Single Capture) : H-like \rightarrow He-like ($1snl$, Total)

True SC + Transfer Ionization (TI)

X-ray : Emission from He-like

w ($1s^2 \leftarrow 1s2p \ ^1P_1$) + *partially* y ($1s^2 \leftarrow 1s2p \ ^3P_1$)

$$\frac{\sigma_S + \sigma_T}{\sigma_S} > \frac{\sigma_{SC}}{\sigma_{Xray}} > 4$$

Summary

1. CXS of **Ta** (instead of **W**) ions in the EUV region
 $\text{Ta}^{q+} : q = 10 - 20$
2. The first observation of **UTAs** in 8 - 20 nm
3. Complimentary data from EBITs are required.
4. We need theoretical calculation for identification of emission lines.
5. Meta-stable states in the primary **He-like** beams might contribute to the uncertainty of cross section measurements using **ECRIS**.
6. **Triplet-Singlet ratios** might be far from the statistical weights in charge exchange collisions of H-like ions with neutral targets.

Collaborators

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Thank you for your attention.

Go raibh maith agat.

謝 謝

감사합니다

御静聴ありがとうございました。