



Multiconfiguration Dirac-Fock Energy Level and Radiative Rates for E1, E2, M1 and M2 Transition in Hf LXIII, Ta LXIV, W LV and Re LXVI



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Abstract

In Present Paper, we have reported multiconfiguration Dirac-Fock transition energies and wavefunction compositions of 209 levels belonging to the configurations $2s^2 2p^6$, $2s^2 2p^5 ns$ ($n=3,4,5,6,7$), $2s^2 2p^5 np$ ($n=3,4,5,6,7$), $2s^2 2p^5 nd$ ($n=3,4,5,6,7$), $2s^2 2p^5 nf$ ($n=4,5$), $2s^2 2p^5 g$, $2s 2p^6 ns$ ($n=3,4,5$), $2s 2p^6 np$ ($n=3,4,5$), $2s 2p^6 nd$ ($n=3,4,5$), $2s 2p^6 nf$ ($n=4,5$) and $2s 2p^6 g$ of Hf LXIII, Ta LXIV, W LV and Re LXVI. Radiative rates, oscillator strengths, transition wavelengths and line strengths have been calculated for all electric dipole (E1), magnetic dipole (M1), electric quadrupole (E2) and magnetic quadrupole (M2) transitions among these levels. These values were obtained using the GRASP (general-purpose relativistic atomic structure package) code which includes Breit and QED effects along with Dirac-Fock potential and second order coulomb interaction. We have compared our results with the data compiled using FAC (Flexible Atomic Code) and also with the recent results available in the literature. The accuracy of the data is assessed. We predict new energy levels, oscillator strength and transition probability data, where no other theoretical or experimental results are available, which will form the basis for future experimental work.

Introduction

In recent years, study of Ne-like ions remains of interest as spectra of these ions are the source of many important diagnostics informations on plasma such as electron temperature, electron density and charge state abundance. Ne-like ions of middle and high atomic number are present in tokamak, laser produced plasma, EBIT, solar atmosphere [1-4]. Also, Ne-like ions are highly useful for the modelling of astrophysical, fusion and laser generated plasma. Further, because of their closed shell structure, we can estimate the importance of the contributions from relativistic, electron correlations and quantum electrodynamics (QED) effects in study of energy values and radiative rates particularly, transitions between levels of $2p^5 3s$, $3p$ and $3d$ configurations produce prominent lines in the spectra of high temperature light source in Ne-like ions. To obtain laser action the $3s$ and $3p$ states have utilized. Also, laser is obtained in lighter elements for Ne-like ions. Therefore, we have studied atomic data of Ne-like ions for $Z=72-75$.

Table1. MCDF energies (in Ryd.), lifetimes (in s) and mixing coefficients in Ne-like- W

S.No	Label	J	Level (Ryd)	FAC	NIST	Ref. [24]	Lifetimes	Mixing coefficients
1	$2s^2 2p^6 1S^e$	0	-----	0	0	0.0000	-----	100
2	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P^o$	2	609.646919	609.7976	609.6024	2.31E-10	-----	100
3	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P^o$	1	610.267422	610.4177	610.6401	610.2292	6.48E-15	66.26+33.76(19)
4	$2s^2 2p^5 3p^1 P^o$	1	620.748586	620.7565	620.6689	1.53E-11	-----	49.42+31.58(25)
5	$2s^2 2p^5 3p^1 D^o$	2	620.877261	620.8838	620.7976	1.04E-12	50.27+33.29(24)+16.48(8)	-----
6	$2s^2 2p^5 3p^1 P^o$	1	648.608985	648.636	648.5388	6.28E-13	-----	55.95+36(25)
7	$2s^2 2p^5 3p^1 D^o$	3	648.575977	648.6648	648.5082	6.00E-13	-----	100
8	$2s^2 2p^5 3p^1 P^o$	2	649.54187	649.591	649.4658	3.72E-13	-----	66.75+33.29(24)
9	$2s^2 2p^5 3p^1 S^o$	0	653.837013	653.808	653.8587	4.08E-13	-----	62.25+37.7(21)
10	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P^o$	0	660.298438	660.2802	660.2404	8.19E-13	-----	100
11	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P^o$	1	661.03207	661.0127	661.507	660.9754	1.21E-14	66.1+23.26(29)
12	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P^o$	3	661.09547	661.0764	661.0420	7.79E-13	-----	53.88+39.19(31)
13	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 D^o$	2	661.693976	661.6689	661.6386	7.43E-13	54.46+18.32(28)+17.56(15)	-----
14	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P^o$	4	667.199226	667.2074	667.1448	6.41E-12	-----	100
15	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 D^o$	2	667.7274	667.7173	667.6732	3.52E-12	48.44+41.09(30)	-----
16	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 D^o$	3	668.470303	668.4545	668.4160	5.85E-12	70.56+27.25(31)	-----
17	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P^o$	1	670.649232	670.5868	670.246	670.5722	3.59E-16	62.88+18.75(29)+18.23(11)
18	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P^o$	0	711.476523	711.721	711.4577	3.16E-11	-----	99.8
19	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P^o$	1	711.723347	711.9678	711.936	711.7088	2.56E-14	66.26+33.76(3)
20	$2s^2 2p^5 3p^1 D^o$	1	722.283258	722.3909	722.2374	1.52E-11	73.62+22.66(6)	-----
21	$2s^2 2p^5 3p^1 P^o$	0	725.916062	725.9919	726.088	725.8494	3.01E-12	62.25+37.58(9)
22	$2s 2p^3 3s^1 S^o$	1	747.074015	746.9027	746.8320	5.64E-14	-----	85.01
23	$2s 2p^3 3s^1 S^o$	0	750.437584	750.0166	750.0804	4.64E-14	-----	99.8
24	$2s^2 2p^5 3p^1 D^o$	2	750.730625	750.8837	750.6897	3.55E-13	49.7+33.52(24)+16.81(8)	-----
25	$2s^2 2p^5 3p^1 S^o$	1	751.427697	751.4487	751.3483	1.27E-13	42.51+25.4(25)	-----
26	$2s 2p^3 3p^1 P^o$	0	759.093117	758.5398	758.8086	4.37E-14	-----	99.8
27	$2s 2p^3 3p^1 P^o$	1	758.914026	758.6759	758.302	758.6382	1.22E-15	65.93+31.81(33)
28	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P^o$	2	762.889496	762.98	762.8610	7.44E-13	74.3+20.43(15)	-----
29	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 D^o$	1	764.890545	764.8985	765.027	764.8414	7.53E-16	47.61+34.57(17)
30	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P^o$	2	769.496164	769.5792	769.4660	3.36E-12	46.92+36.12(13)	-----
31	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P^o$	3	769.747452	769.8329	769.7196	5.23E-12	43.96+33.52(31)+22.47(16)	-----
32	$2s 2p^3 3p^1 P^o$	2	787.066016	786.7087	786.8023	4.06E-14	-----	99.6
33	$2s 2p^3 3p^1 P^o$	1	787.508545	787.1479	786.651	787.2457	2.13E-15	67.73+32.15(27)

Table 2: Transition wavelength (in Å), transition probability in s^{-1} , oscillator strength (dimensionless), line strength (length form) for E1 transition using MCDF for Ne-like W

i	j	λ (in Å)	$A_{ij}(s^{-1})$	f_{ij}	$S_{ij}(au)$	Vel./len.
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P_1$	1.49E+00	1.54E+14	1.55E-01	7.60E-04	9.90E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P_1$	1.38E+00	8.14E+13	6.96E-02	3.16E-04	1.00E+00
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P_1$	1.36E+00	2.79E+15	2.31E+00	1.04E-02	1.00E+00
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P_1$	1.28E+00	3.90E+13	2.88E-02	1.21E-04	9.70E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s 2p^3 3p^1 P_1$	1.20E+00	7.99E+14	5.18E-01	2.05E-03	1.00E+00
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 D_1$	1.19E+00	1.33E+15	8.46E-01	3.32E-03	1.00E+00
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s 2p^3 3p^1 P_1$	1.16E+00	4.46E+14	2.68E-01	1.02E-03	1.00E+00
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P_1$	1.07E+00	5.44E+13	2.79E-02	9.78E-05	9.50E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P_1$	1.04E+00	3.24E+13	1.58E-02	5.43E-05	9.90E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P_1$	1.04E+00	1.01E+15	4.87E-01	1.66E-03	9.90E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P_1$	9.53E-01	1.96E+13	8.01E-03	2.51E-05	9.10E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P_1$	9.36E-01	2.08E+13	8.21E-03	2.53E-05	9.90E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P_1$	9.34E-01	2.29E+14	8.99E-02	2.77E-04	9.80E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 D_1$	9.32E-01	8.88E+14	3.47E-01	1.07E-03	9.90E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s 2p^3 3p^1 P_1$	9.14E-01	1.44E+14	5.40E-02	1.63E-04	9.80E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s 2p^3 3p^1 P_1$	9.04E-01	2.38E+14	8.74E-02	2.60E-04	9.80E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P_1$	8.93E-01	1.48E+13	5.30E-03	1.56E-05	8.40E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P_1$	8.87E-01	9.38E+12	3.32E-03	9.71E-06	9.70E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P_1$	8.86E-01	2.63E+14	9.29E-02	2.71E-04	9.70E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P_1$	8.64E-01	8.04E+12	2.70E-03	7.67E-06	1.00E+00
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P_1$	8.61E-01	5.89E+12	1.96E-03	5.56E-06	1.00E+00
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 P_1$	8.60E-01	1.50E+14	4.97E-02	1.41E-04	1.00E+00
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P_1$	8.56E-01	8.84E+12	2.91E-03	8.20E-06	8.30E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 D_1$	8.47E-01	3.18E+14	1.03E-01	2.86E-04	9.80E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s 2p^3 3p^1 P_1$	8.26E-01	7.89E+13	2.42E-02	6.59E-05	9.80E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s 2p^3 3p^1 P_1$	8.22E-01	1.33E+14	4.03E-02	1.09E-04	9.60E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P_1$	8.11E-01	5.13E+12	1.52E-03	4.06E-06	7.60E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 D_1$	8.07E-01	1.68E+14	4.92E-02	1.31E-04	9.60E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P_1$	7.87E-01	2.79E+12	7.78E-04	2.02E-06	9.30E-01
$2s^2 2p^6 1S_0$	$2s^2 2p^5 3d^1 D_1$	7.85E-01	9.90E+13	2.74E-02	7.08E-05	1.00E+00

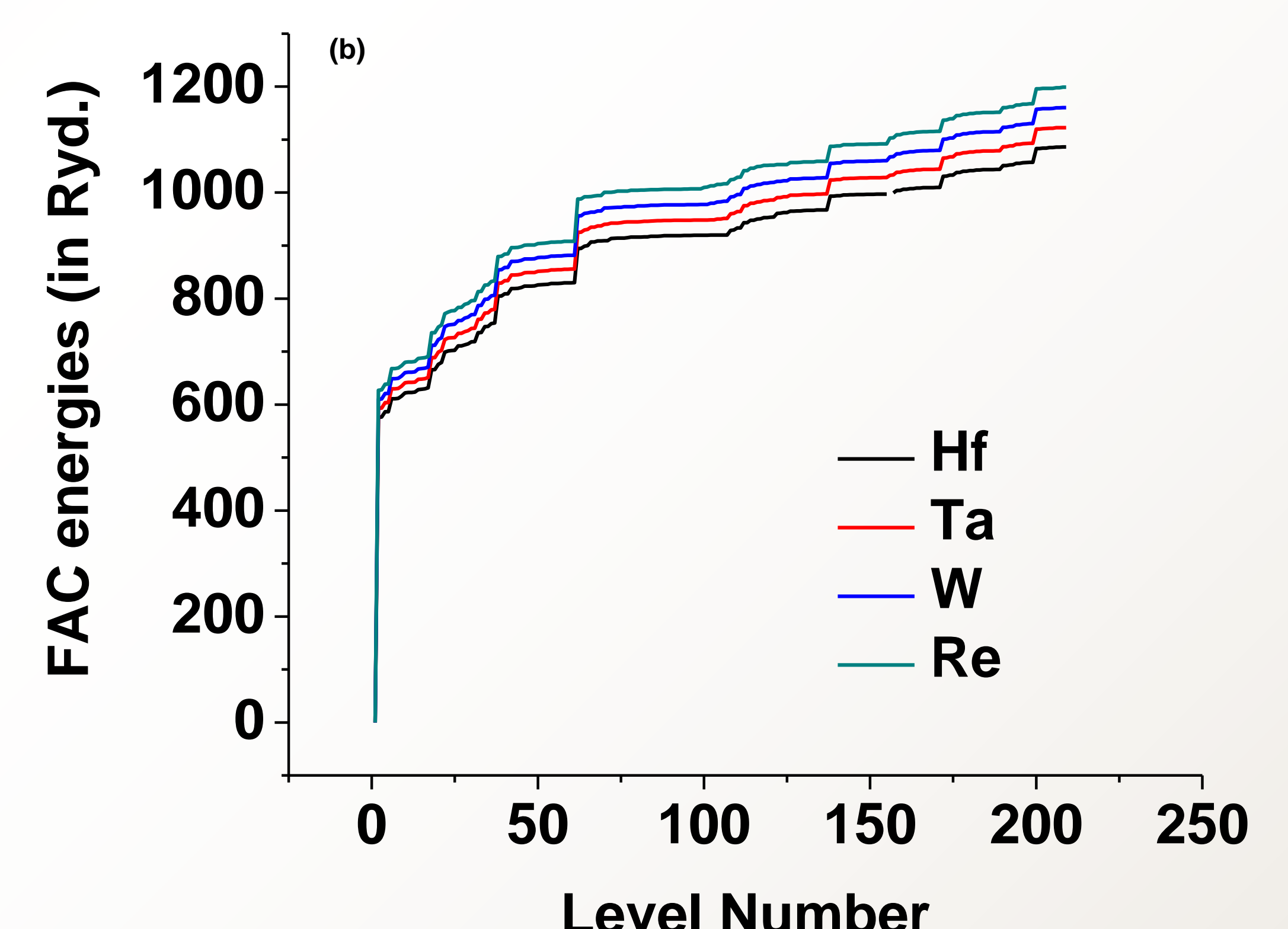
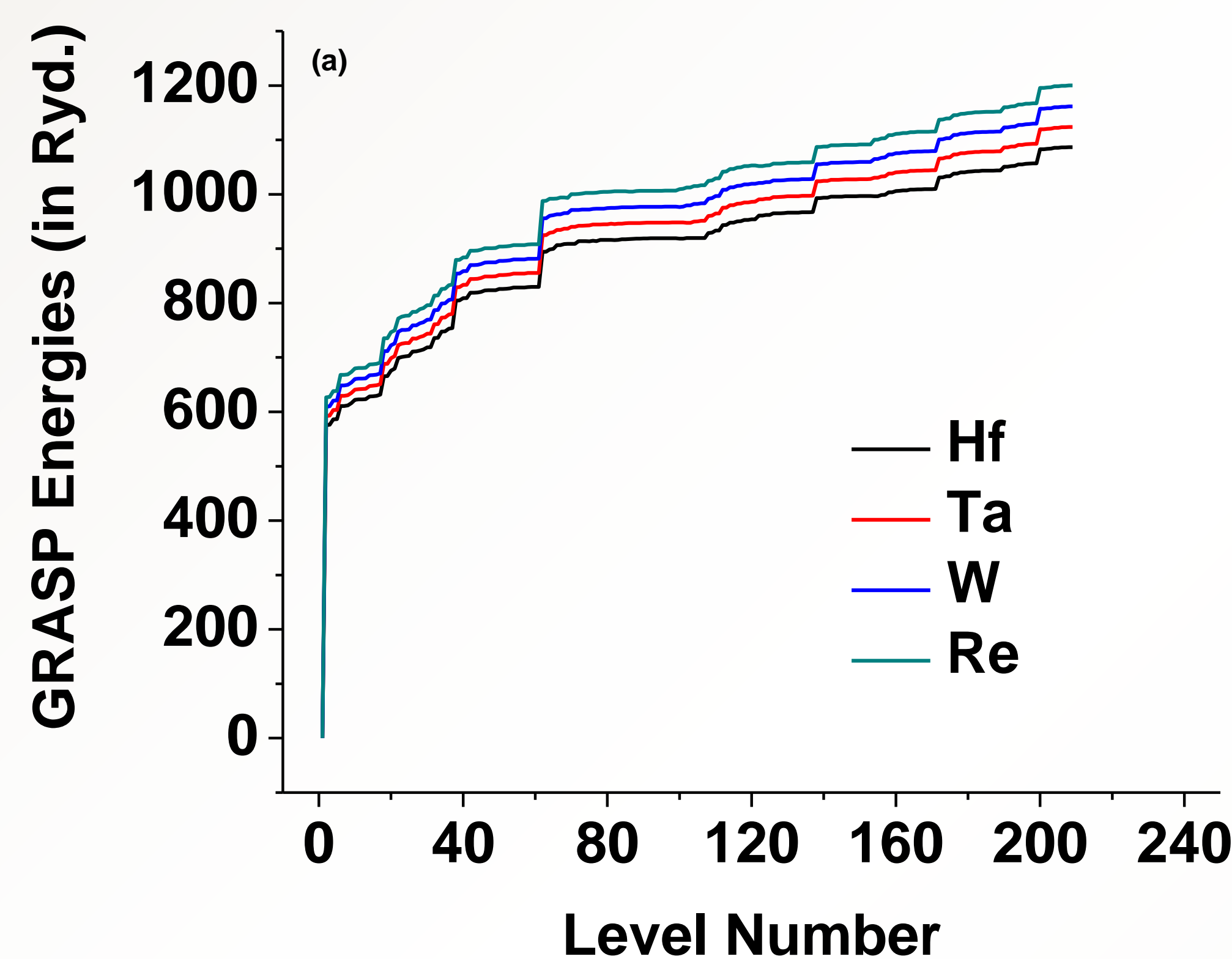


Figure 1. (a) GRASP energies (b) FAC energies in Ryd. for 209 levels of Ne-like ions

1. From figures (a) and (b), we observe that energies of Ne-like Hf to W ions for lowest levels are very close.
2. For levels greater than 5, energies increases very rapidly.
3. Energy of a particular level for higher nuclear charge Ne-like ion is larger as compared low nuclear charge Ne-like ions.
4. Difference between energies of Ne-like ions increases as we go from lower level to higher level.
5. Energy levels calculated from GRASP and FAC are good in agreement with each other for Ne-like ions.

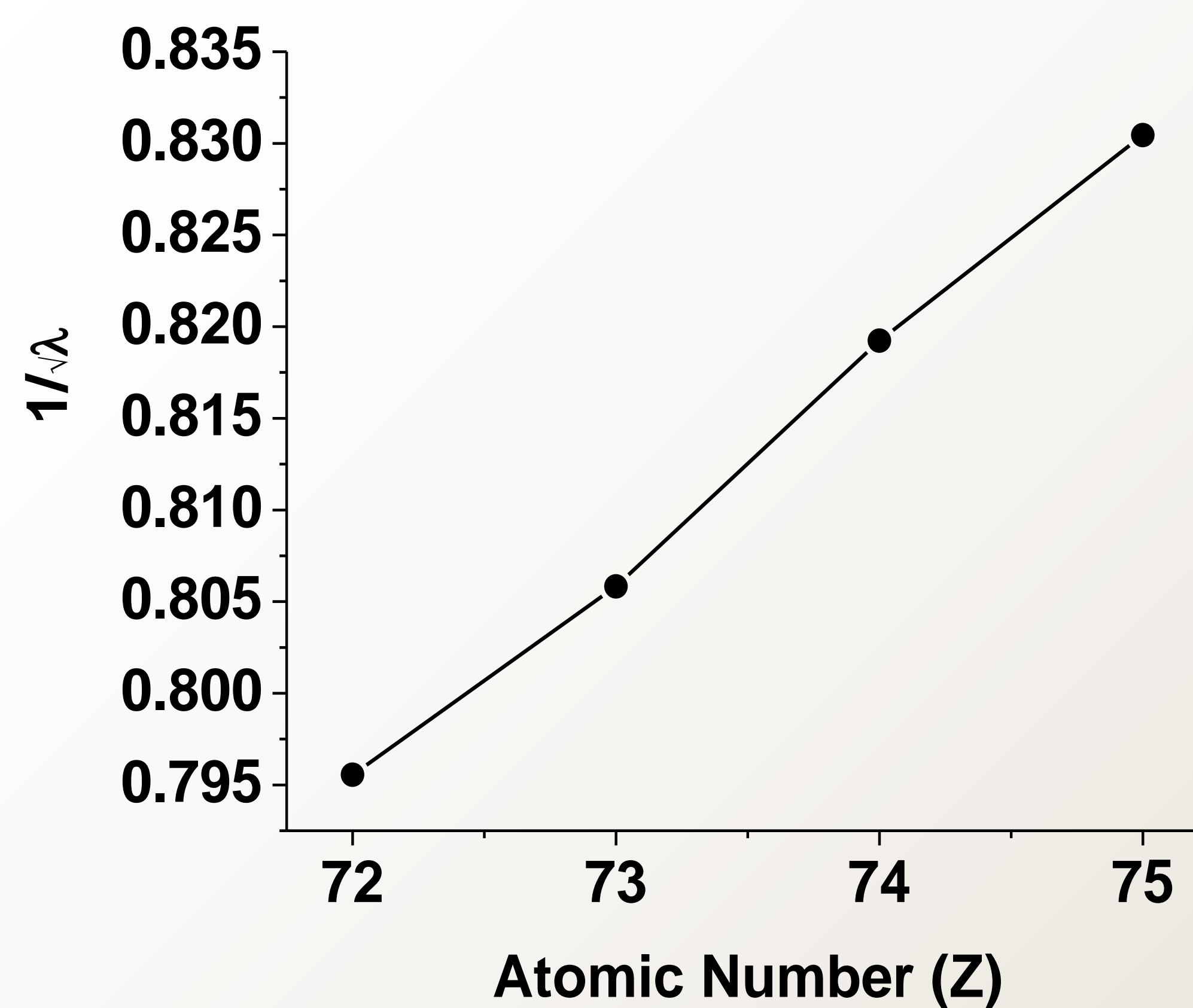


Figure 2. Trend of $1/\lambda$ (in $10^5 m^{-1}$) with atomic number Z for La transition $2s^2 2p^6 1S_0 - 2s^2 2p^5 3s^1 P_1^o$

1. In Fig. 2, by using slope-intercept formula, we have calculated Mosley's parameters K and σ , where σ is screening constant. $K=0.0118103$ and $\sigma=4.6815322$
2. By using the above parameters, one can easily calculate the transition wavelength for this transition for any Ne-like ion.
3. The similar process can be applied for other X-ray transitions of Ne-like ions.

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Conclusion

1. Our calculated results from FAC and GRASP are in good agreement with each other and matches well with NIST.
2. The trend of transition wavelengths with nuclear charge follows Mosley's law for L-alpha transitions in Ne-like ions.
3. The presented results may be beneficial in fusion and astrophysical plasma applications.