

负碳离子 ($2s^2 2p^3$) 和 ($2s^1 2p^4$) 的光离解

金石琦 徐至展

(中国科学院上海光学精密机械研究所强光光学开放研究实验室, 上海 201800)

摘 要 电子关联效应在负离子中的作用相当重要, 本文讨论了负碳离子 ($2s^2 2p^3$) 和 ($2s^1 2p^4$) 的能级结构、光谱跃迁、寿命和光离解通道等。碳负离子 ($1s^2 2s^1 2p^4$) 的双重态比四重态稳定, ($2s^2 2p^3$) 和 ($2s^1 2p^4$) 之间各辐射谱线波长位于超紫外区域的上限附近, 其光谱强度很大的波长有 6 条, 为研制 X 射线激光提供了有利的工作物质。

关键词 光离解, 超紫外, 跃迁, 寿命。

1 引 言

负离子中的电子相互关联比中性原子的电子相互关联要明显得多, 尤其是对负离子的结构以及与外场作用时的反应截面都有重要贡献^[1]。负离子的连续光谱可以包含双激发态与连续态的耦合, 由此导致负离子光离解截面的共振结构。已有相当部分实验研究了负离子光离解截面的共振结构^[2~4]。

本文从原子结构观点出发, 研究了负碳离子 ($2s^2 2p^3$) 和 ($2s^1 2p^4$) 的能级结构、光谱跃迁、寿命和光离解通道等。

2 基本理论

Hartree-Fock 方法是处理低 Z 粒子(原子或离子)结构的有效方法, 设 Slater 行列式波函数用 $|\alpha\rangle$ 代替, 则体系总能量为 E 的期待值为:

$$E = \langle \alpha | H | \alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha | \sum_{i=1}^7 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{Z}{r_i} \right) + \sum_{i < j}^7 \frac{1}{r_{ij}} | \alpha \rangle \quad (1)$$

式中 $Z = 6$ 。求解(1)式时, 设电子占有轨道有小的虚位移, 即

$$|\alpha\rangle \rightarrow |\alpha\rangle + \eta |r\rangle \quad (2)$$

其中 η 为实数小量。寿命由下式计算:

$$\tau = \frac{3(2J+1)}{2\pi} | \langle \alpha' | P(1) | \alpha \rangle |^{-2} \quad (3)$$

式中 $\langle \alpha' |$ 为末态 Slater 行列式波函数, $\langle \alpha |$ 为初态 Slater 行列式波函数, J 为总角动量量子数, $P(1)$ 为一阶张量算符。

谱线强度为:

$$gf = \frac{(E_f - E_i)}{3} |\alpha|^2 |P(1)| |\alpha|^2 \quad (4)$$

式中 $E_f - E_i$ 为末态能级和初态能级跃迁差, 以里德堡常数为单位。

3 碳负离子能级

Haeffler 等人由实验推断新的光离解通道 ($2s^22p^3^4S + h\nu \rightarrow 2s2p^3^3S + eP$) 在 3S 态阈值附近^[5]。图 1 所示为负碳离子的简单能级和中性碳原子能级图。以负碳离子的 $1s^22s^22p^3^4S$ 态为基态, 负碳离子的第一激发态 $1s^22s^22p^3^4D$ 比碳中性原子的基态 $1s^22s^22p^2^3P$ 还低 0.033 eV^[6]。图中 5.223 eV 至 6.04 eV 阴影区为光子能量区。

4 负碳离子 ($1s^22s^12p^4$) 的能级寿命

表 1 是负碳离子 ($1s^22s^12p^4$) 各能级寿命。J 为总角动量, 能量以 cm^{-1} 为单位, 寿命以 s 为单位。负碳离子的寿命比一般中性原子的寿命要小一到两个数量级, 即符合负离子比中性原子不稳定的原则。这说明最外层电子受到核的库仑力要小得多。负碳离子的四重态比双重态稳定些, 四重态的能级寿命为 10^{-9} s, 而双重态比四重态的寿命要小一个数量级, 为 10^{-10} s。

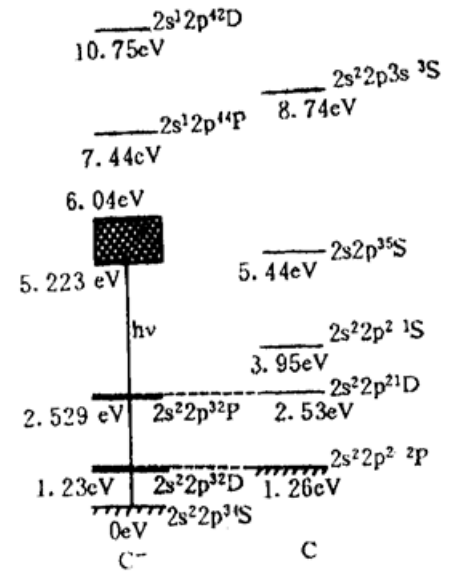


Fig. 1 diagram of level of carbon ion (shadow area shown photon energy: 5.223 eV to 6.04 eV)

Table 1. The levels lifetime of negative ion C ($1s^22s^12p^4$)

states	J	level/ cm^{-1}	lifetime/s
4P	2.5	49.374	1.992×10^{-9}
4P	1.5	49.393	1.990×10^{-9}
4P	0.5	49.405	1.989×10^{-9}
4D	1.5	76.964	5.624×10^{-10}
4D	2.5	76.964	5.627×10^{-10}
3S	0.5	89.923	4.390×10^{-10}
3P	1.5	106.194	1.081×10^{-10}
3P	0.5	106.217	1.081×10^{-10}

5 负碳离子 ($1s^22s^12p^4$) 和 ($1s^22s^22p^3$) 的光谱跃迁

表 2 是负碳离子 ($1s^22s^12p^4$) 和 ($1s^22s^22p^3$) 的较大振子强度的光谱跃迁。负碳离子 ($1s^22s^12p^4$) 和 ($1s^22s^22p^3$) 的辐射的波长大部分在超紫外区域的上限附近。这为研制 X 射线激光提供了有利的工作物质, 有关 X 射线激光工作物质的增益放大将在另文讨论。

Table 2. The spectrum of the strong oscillator strength between negative ion C ($1s^2 2s^1 2p^4$) and ($1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$) transition

upper states	lower states	wavelength/nm	strength
$1s^2 2s^1 2p^4 \text{P}_{3/2}$	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^3 \text{S}_{3/2}$	161.241	1.174
$1s^2 2s^1 2p^4 \text{D}_{3/2}$	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^3 \text{D}_{3/2}$	129.931	2.039
$1s^2 2s^1 2p^4 \text{D}_{5/2}$	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^3 \text{D}_{3/2}$	129.930	1.314
$1s^2 2s^1 2p^4 \text{P}_{3/2}$	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^3 \text{P}_{3/2}$	102.287	1.538
$1s^2 2s^1 2p^4 \text{P}_{3/2}$	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^3 \text{D}_{5/2}$	94.1674	3.016
$1s^2 2s^1 2p^4 \text{P}_{3/2}$	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^3 \text{D}_{3/2}$	94.1470	1.671

参 考 文 献

- [1] Stephen J. Buckman, Charles W. Clark, Atomic negative-ion resonances. *Rev. Mod. Phys.*, 1994, **66** (2) : 539~ 655
- [2] M. Halka, H. C. Bryant, E. P. Mackerrow *et al.*, Observation of the partial decay into H^0 ($n' = 2$) by excited H^- near the $n = 3$ and 4 thresholds. *Phys. Rev. (A)*, 1991, **44**(9) : 6127~ 6129
- [3] A. Stintz, Xin Miao Zhao, Charlie E. M. Strauss *et al.*, Resonant two-photon detachment through the lowest singlet D State in H^- . *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 1995, **75**(16) : 2924~ 2927
- [4] U. Berzinsh, G. Haeflner, D. Hanstorp *et al.*, Resonance structure in the Li^- photodetachment cross section. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 1995, **74**(24) : 4795~ 4798
- [5] G. Haeflner, D. Hanstorp, I. Yu Kiyani *et al.*, Photodetachment cross section for the S bound state of the negative carbon ion. *J. Phys. (B)*, 1996, **29**(14) : 3017~ 3022
- [6] D Feldmann, Infrared photodetachment measurements near thresholds of C^- . *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 1977, **47**(2) : 338~ 340

Photodetachment of the Negative Carbon Ion ($2s^2 2p^3$) and ($2s^1 2p^4$)

Jin Shiqi Xu Zhizhan

(Laboratory for High Intensity Optics, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics,
The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 201800)

(Received 29 November 1996)

Abstract Electron-electron correlation is more significant in negative ions than neutral atoms, often dominating the atomic structure of the ion and the cross section for interaction with an external field. The negative carbon ion ($2s^2 2p^3$) and ($2s^1 2p^4$) levels, wavelength, radiative lifetime and photodetachment are discussed. The double states ($1s^2 2s^1 2p^4$) of negative carbon ion are more steady than its quartet states. The wavelength between ($2s^2 2p^3$) and ($2s^1 2p^4$) is located near XUV and 6 strong wavelengths are given. It can offer material for X-ray laser.

Key words photodetachment, XUV, transition, radiative lifetime.