

# Laboratory Measurements of Atomic Hyperfine Structures

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***A tribute to Jean-François Wyart***

# EGAS conference 1990 in Uppsala (Sweden)



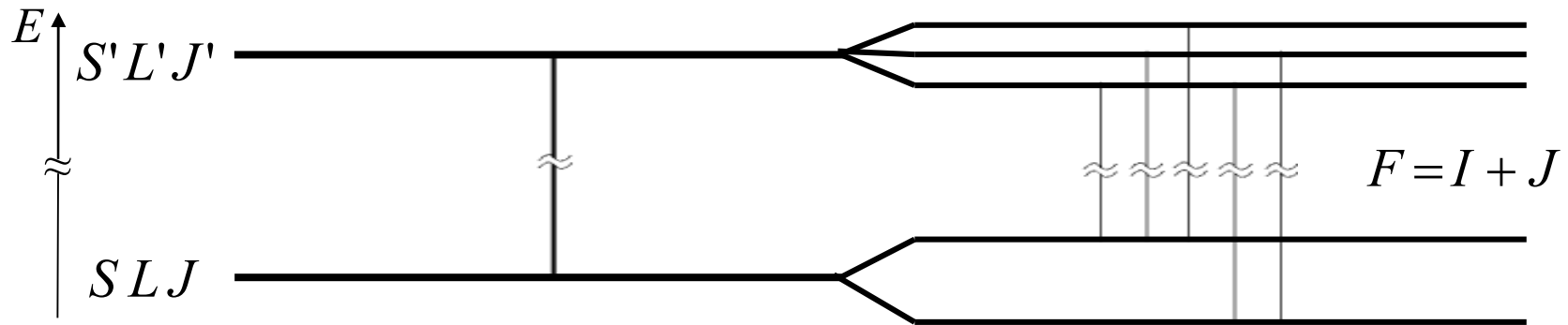
# Laboratory Measurements of Atomic Hyperfine Structures

- At the beginning of my career :  
more a theorist than an experimentalist
- started with “pre-Cowan” semi-empirical calculations of fine structure (fs) and hyperfine structure (hfs) using Chain of programs *AGENAC*, *ASSAC*, *DIAGAC*, *GRAMAC* by Bordarier, Y., Bachelier, A. and Sinzelle, J., unpublished, Orsay (Paris)
- later: semi-empirical calculations with Cowan-Code (only fs), hfs with self written code
- later: I left the task of calculations to the group of J. Dembczynski and co-workers in Poznan (Poland)
- theory acts as a door-opener to the good equipped labs

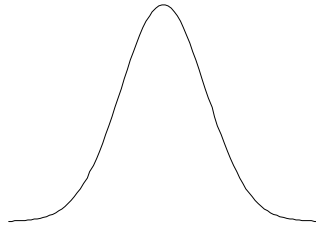
- Introduction
- Experimental methods
- Challenges, effects, special problems
- Summary and outlook

Interactions of electrons with higher electromagnetic moments of nucleus

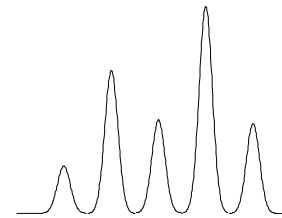
⇒ splitting of fine structure energy levels in hyperfine sublevels



⇒ splitting of spectral lines:

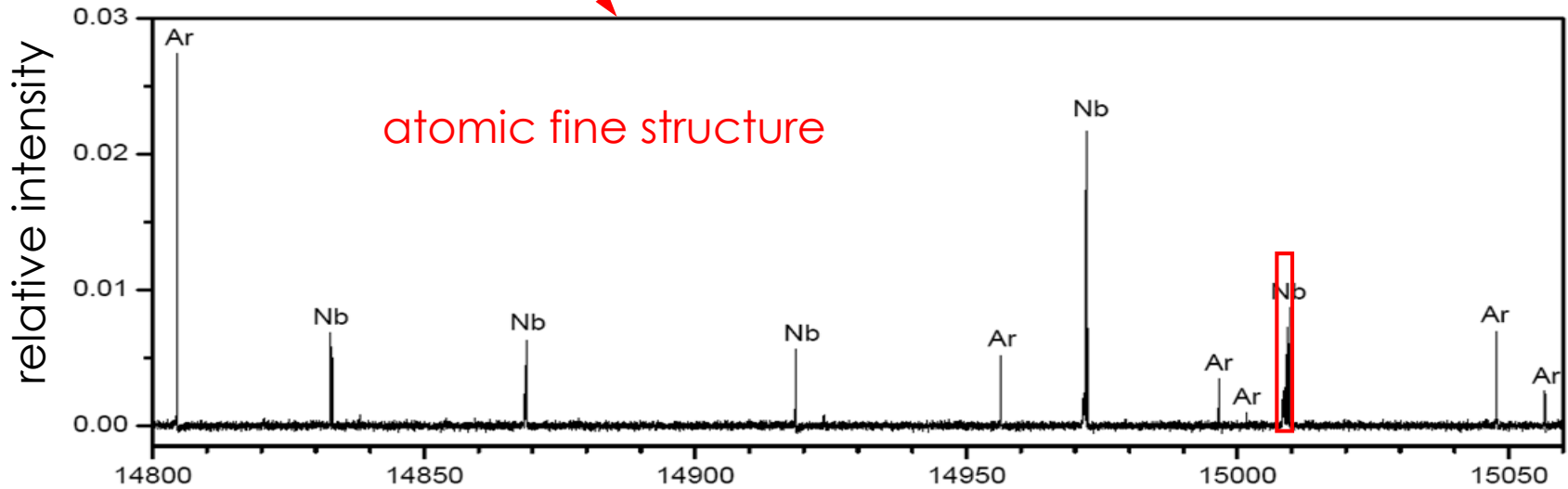
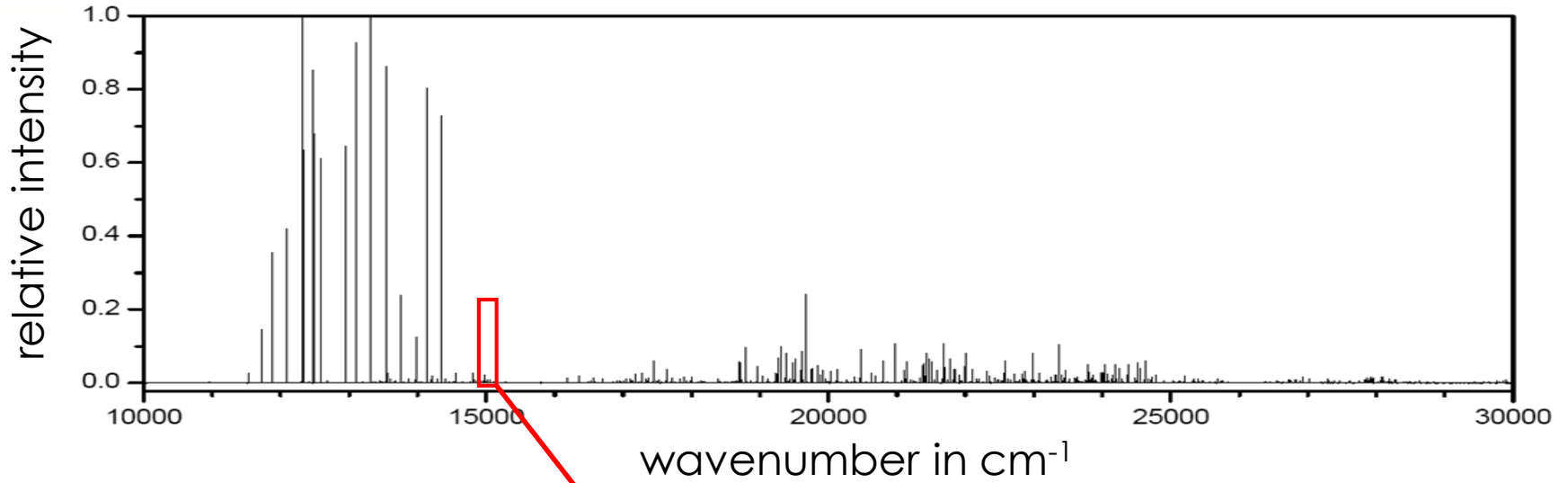


monochromator

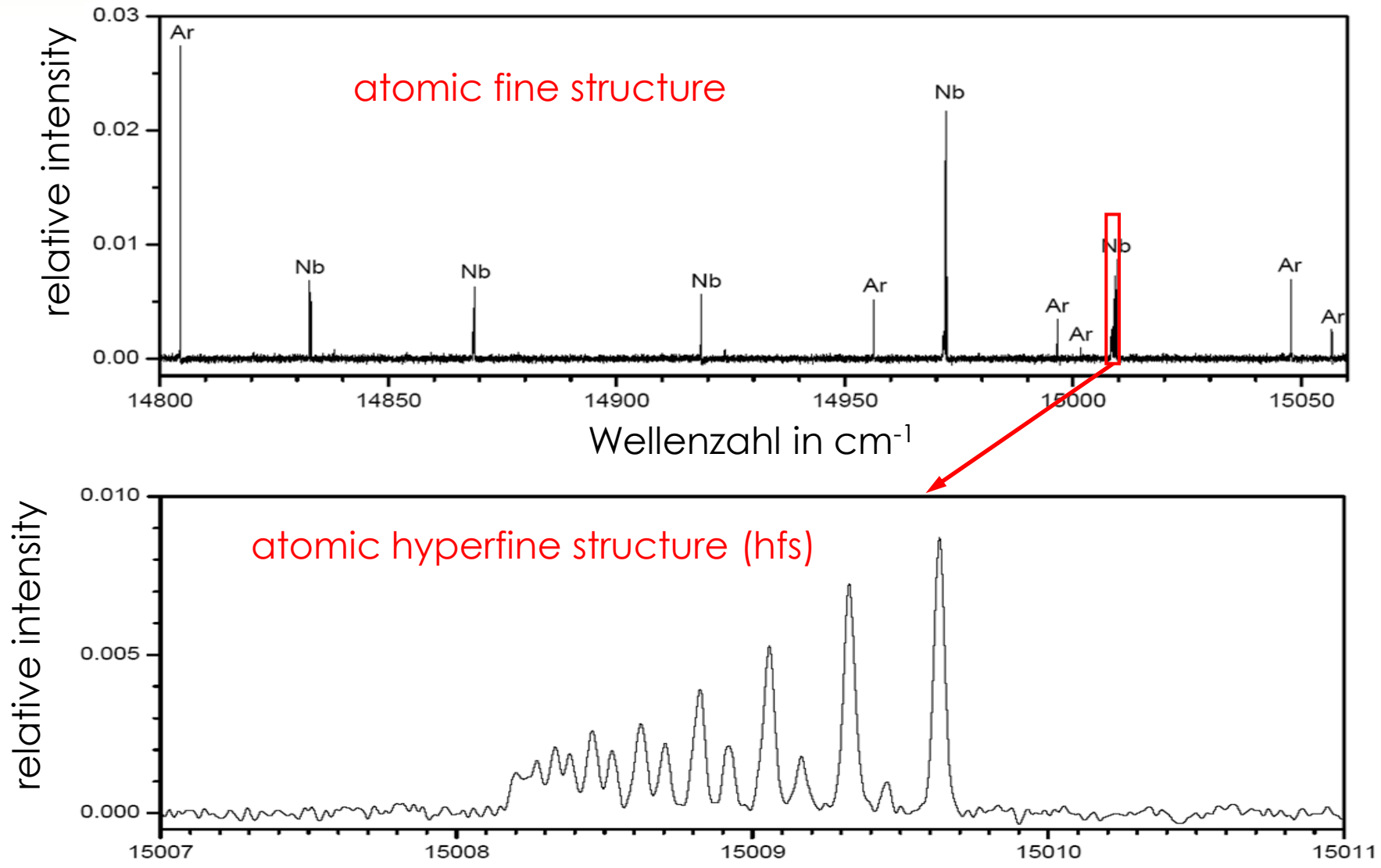


FT or laser spectroscopy

## Example: FT Spectrum of Niobium



## Example: Spectrum of Niobium





		Ordnungszahl																																																																					
		6												13		14		15		16		17		18																																															
		C												B		C		N		O		F		Ne																																															
		12.01												10.81		12.01		14.01		16.00		19.00		20.18																																															
		symbol												Al		Si		P		S		Cl		Ar																																															
		Atommasse												26.98		28.09		30.97		32.07		35.45		39.95																																															
1	1	H	1.008	2	3	Li	6.941	4	4	Be	9.012	5	5	B	10.81	6	6	C	12.01	7	7	N	14.01	8	8	O	16.00	9	9	F	19.00	10	10	Ne	20.18																																				
2	11	Na	22.99	12	12	Mg	24.31	13	13	Al	26.98	14	14	Si	28.09	15	15	P	30.97	16	16	S	32.07	17	17	Cl	35.45	18	18	Ar	39.95																																								
3	19	K	39.10	20	20	Ca	40.08	21	21	Sc	44.96	22	22	Ti	47.88	23	23	V	50.94	24	24	Cr	52.00	25	25	Mn	54.94	26	26	Fe	55.85	27	27	Co	58.93	28	28	Ni	58.69	29	29	Cu	63.55	30	30	Zn	65.39	31	31	Ga	69.72	32	32	Ge	72.61	33	33	As	74.92	34	34	Se	78.96	35	35	Br	79.90	36	36	Kr	83.80
4	37	Rb	85.47	38	38	Sr	87.62	39	39	Y	88.91	40	40	Zr	91.22	41	41	Nb	92.91	42	42	Mo	95.94	43	43	Tc	98.91	44	44	Ru	101.1	45	45	Rh	102.9	46	46	Pd	106.4	47	47	Ag	107.9	48	48	Cd	112.4	49	49	In	114.8	50	50	Sn	118.7	51	51	Sb	121.8	52	52	Te	127.6	53	53	I	126.9	54	54	Xe	131.3
5	55	Cs	132.9	56	56	Ba	137.3	57	57	La	138.9	58	58	Ce	140.1	59	59	Pr	140.9	60	60	Nd	144.2	61	61	Pm	146.9	62	62	Sm	150.4	63	63	Eu	152.0	64	64	Gd	157.3	65	65	Tb	158.9	66	66	Dy	162.5	67	67	Ho	164.9	68	68	Er	167.3	69	69	Tm	168.9	70	70	Yb	173.0								
6	87	Fr	223.0	88	88	Ra	226.0	89	89	Ac	227.0	90	90	Th	232.0	91	91	Pa	231.0	92	92	U	238.0	93	93	Np	237.0	94	94	Pu	244.1	95	95	Am	243.1	96	96	Cm	247.1	97	97	Bk	247.1	98	98	Cf	251.1	99	99	Es	252.0	100	100	Fm	257.1	101	101	Md	258.1	102	102	No	259.1								
7	103	Lr	262.1	104	104	Rf	261.1	105	105	Db	262.1	106	106	Sg	263.1	107	107	Bh	264.1	108	108	Hs	265.1	109	109	Mt	266	110	110	Uun	269	111	111	Uuu	272	112	112	Uub	277	113	113	Uut	289	114	114	Uuq	289	115	115	Uup	289	116	116	Uuh	289	117	117	Uus	293	118	118	Uuo	293								

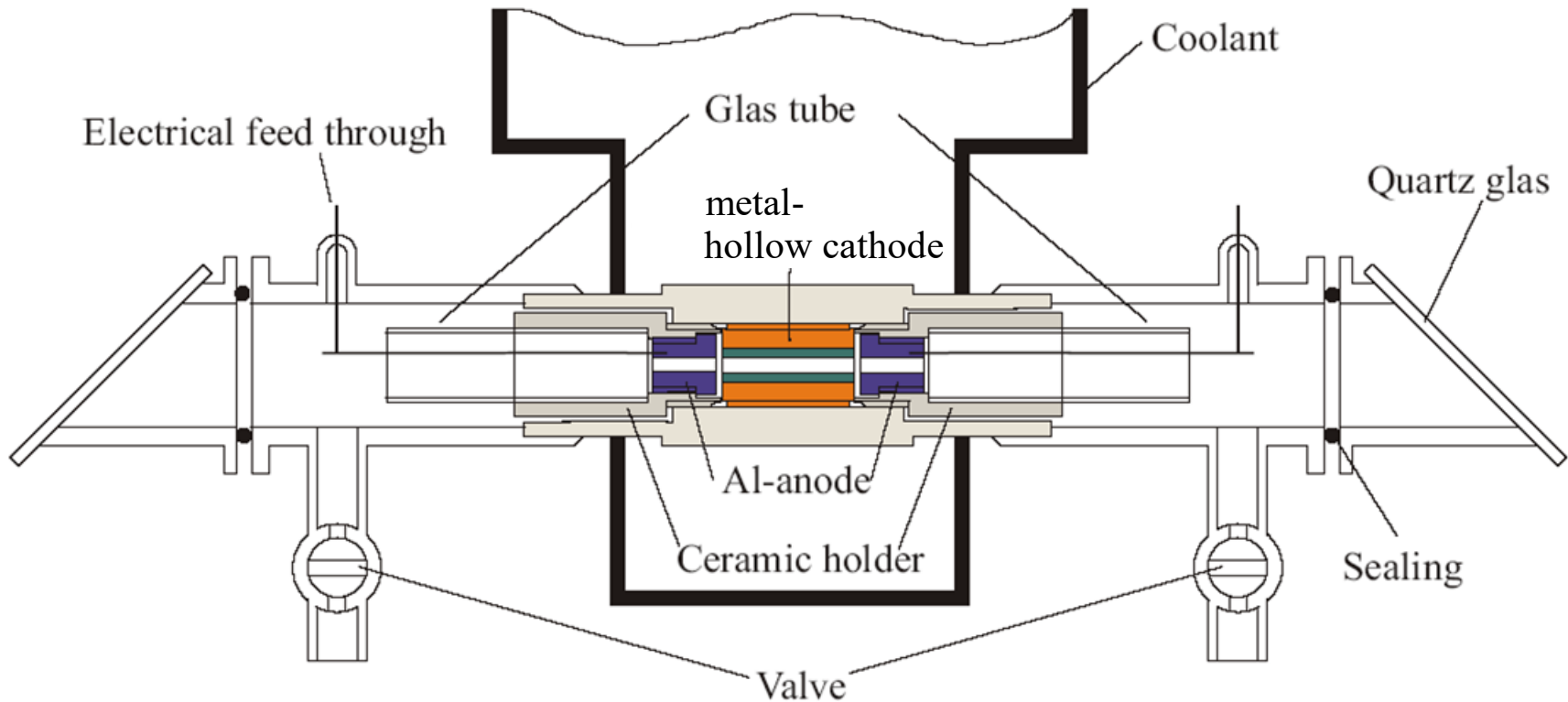
: investigated element

mostly atoms, sometimes singly ionized ions

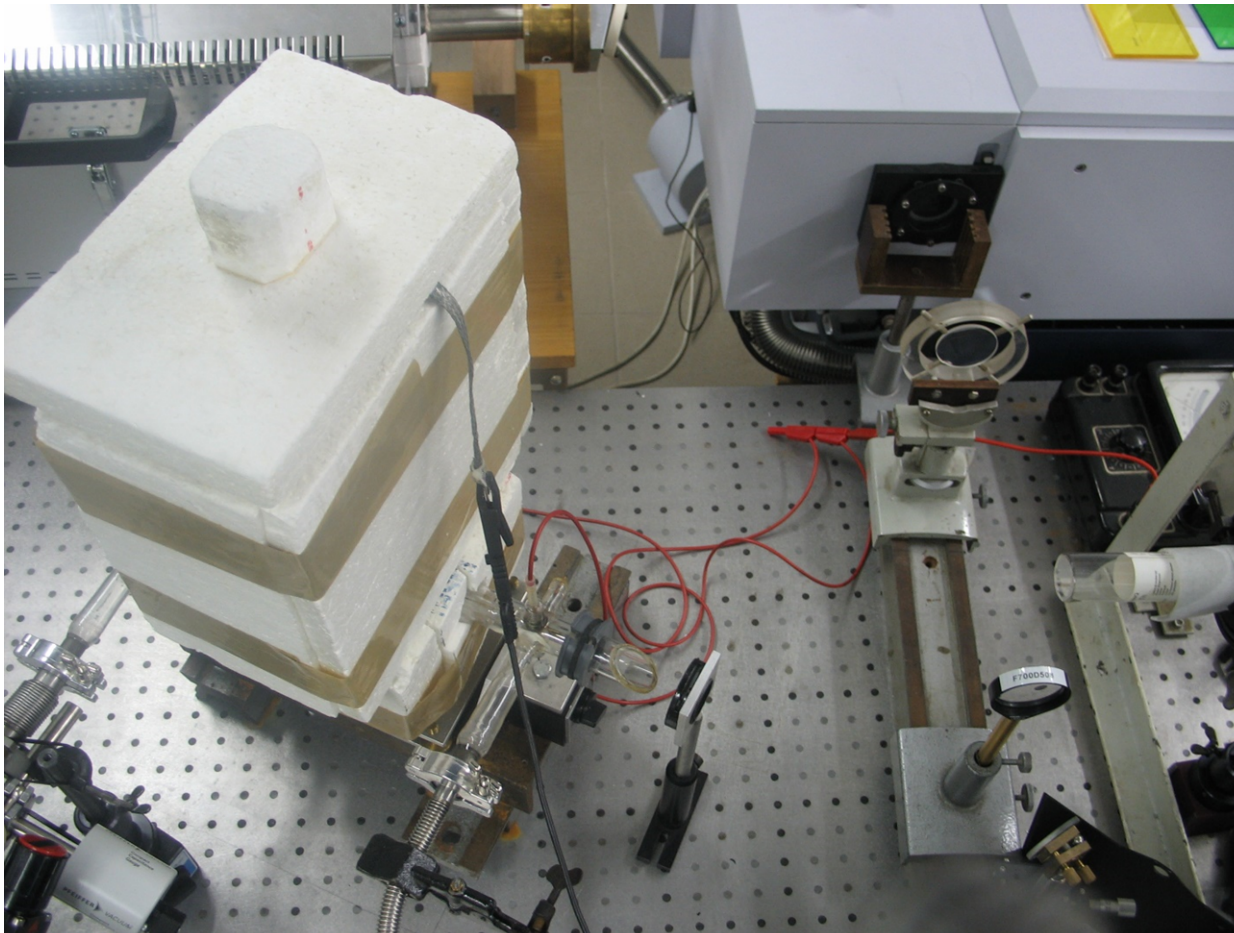


How to get free atoms and ions?

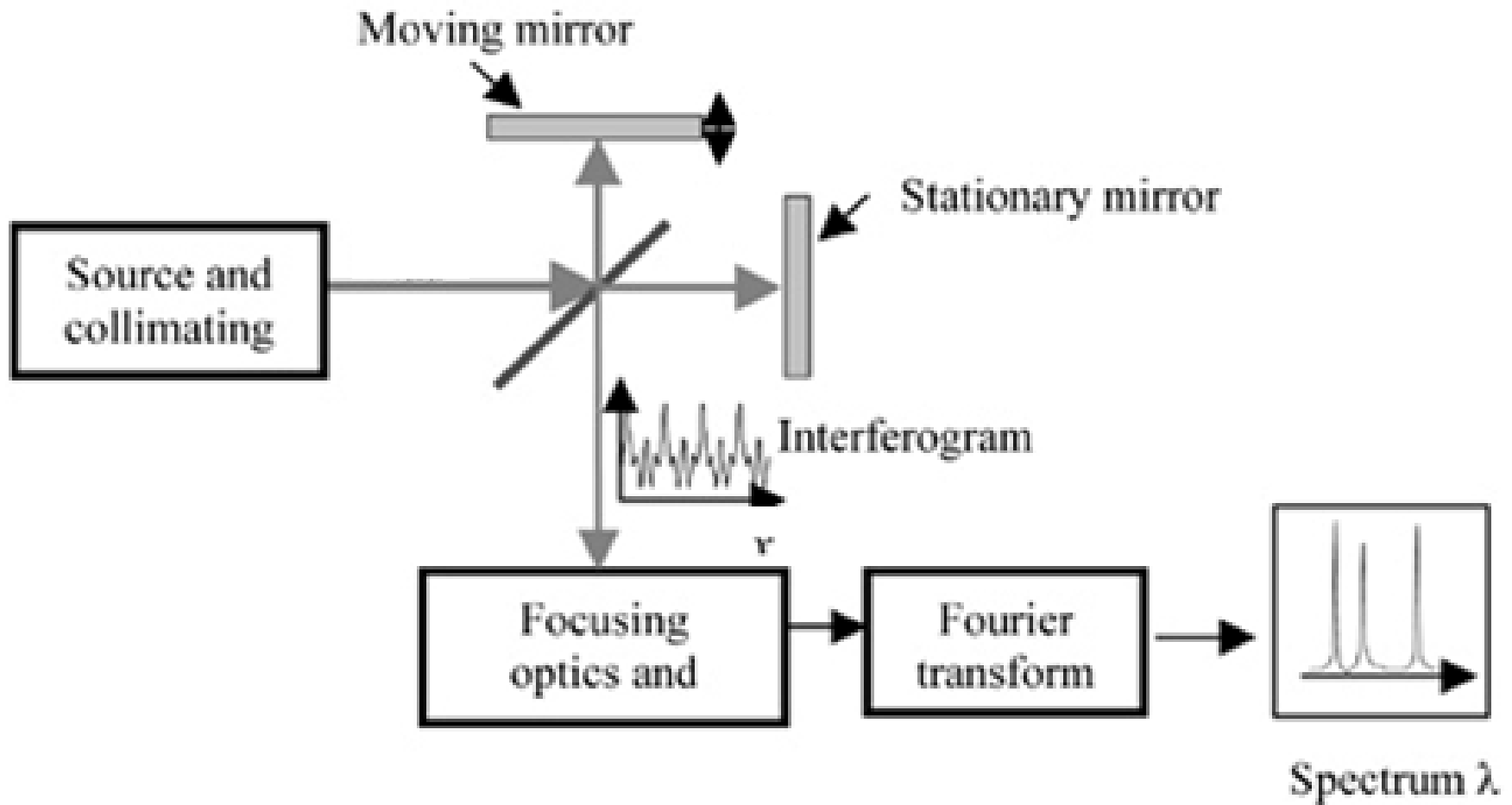
**hollow cathode gas discharge**, liquid nitrogen cooled



## hollow cathode

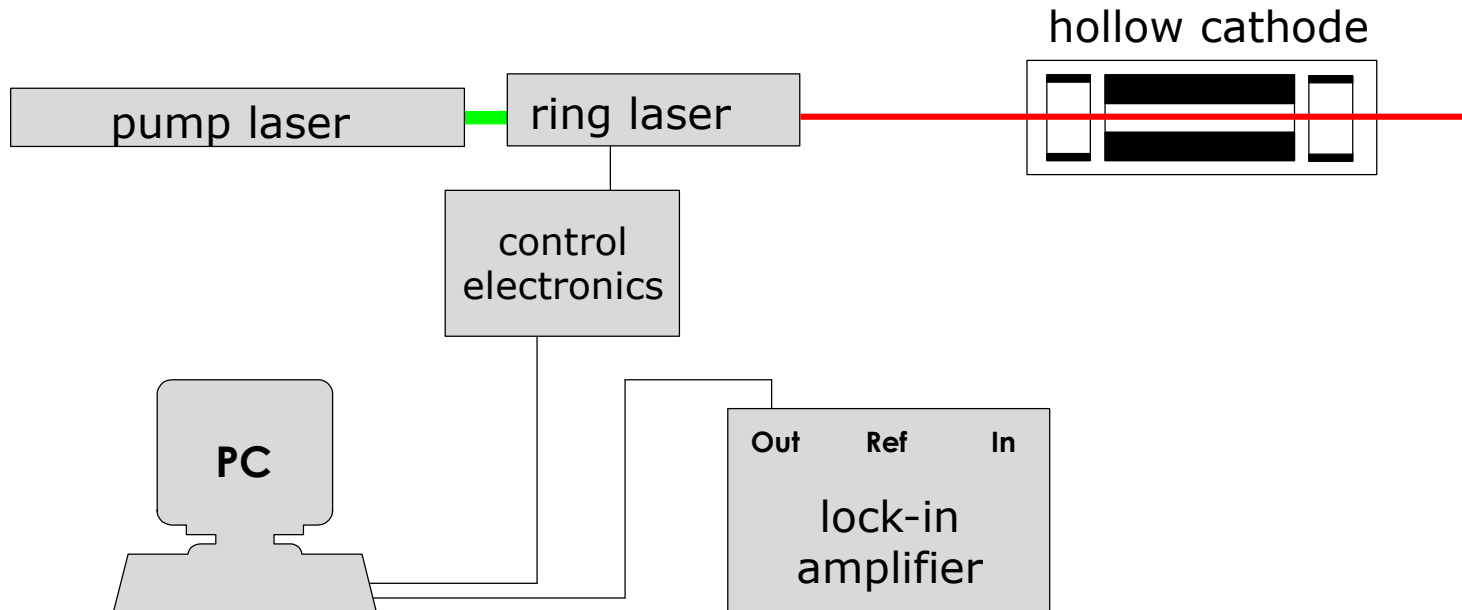


## Fourier-Transform-Spektroskopie (FT)



**Laser Centre, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia** (Bruker IFS 125HR)

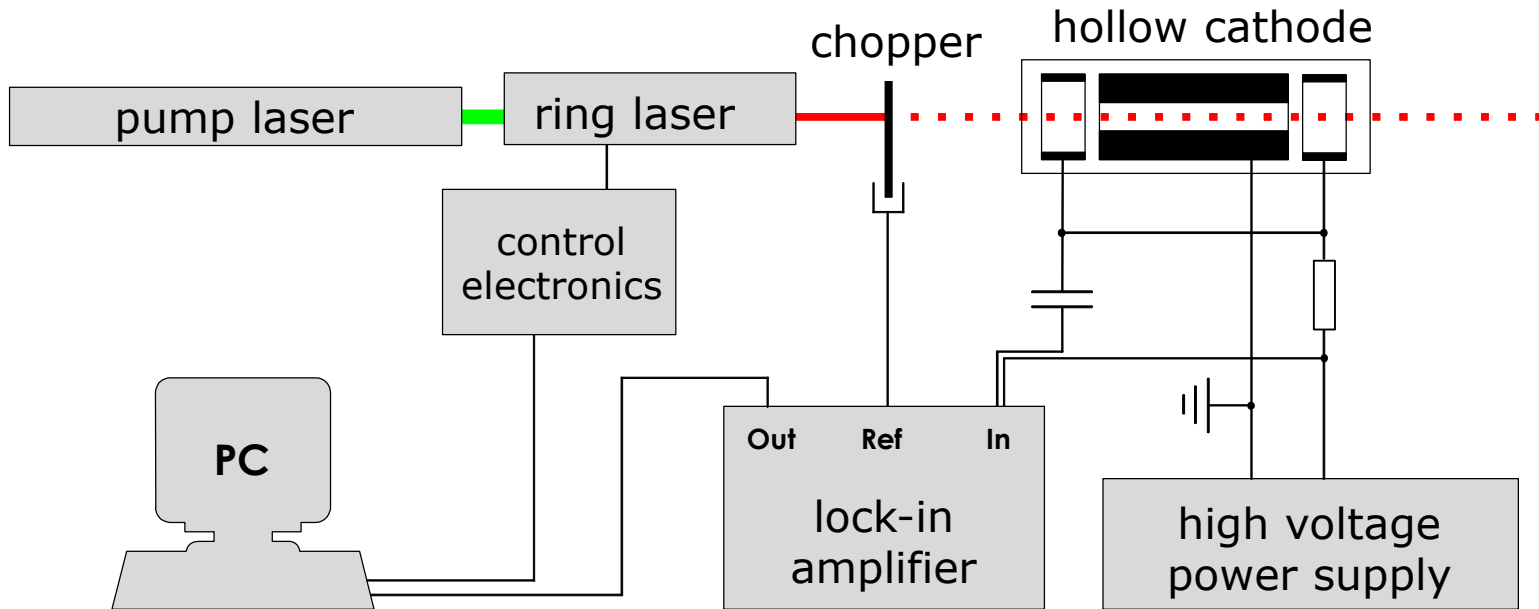
## laser spectroscopy



**mostly at the Laser-Lab of the Istanbul University**

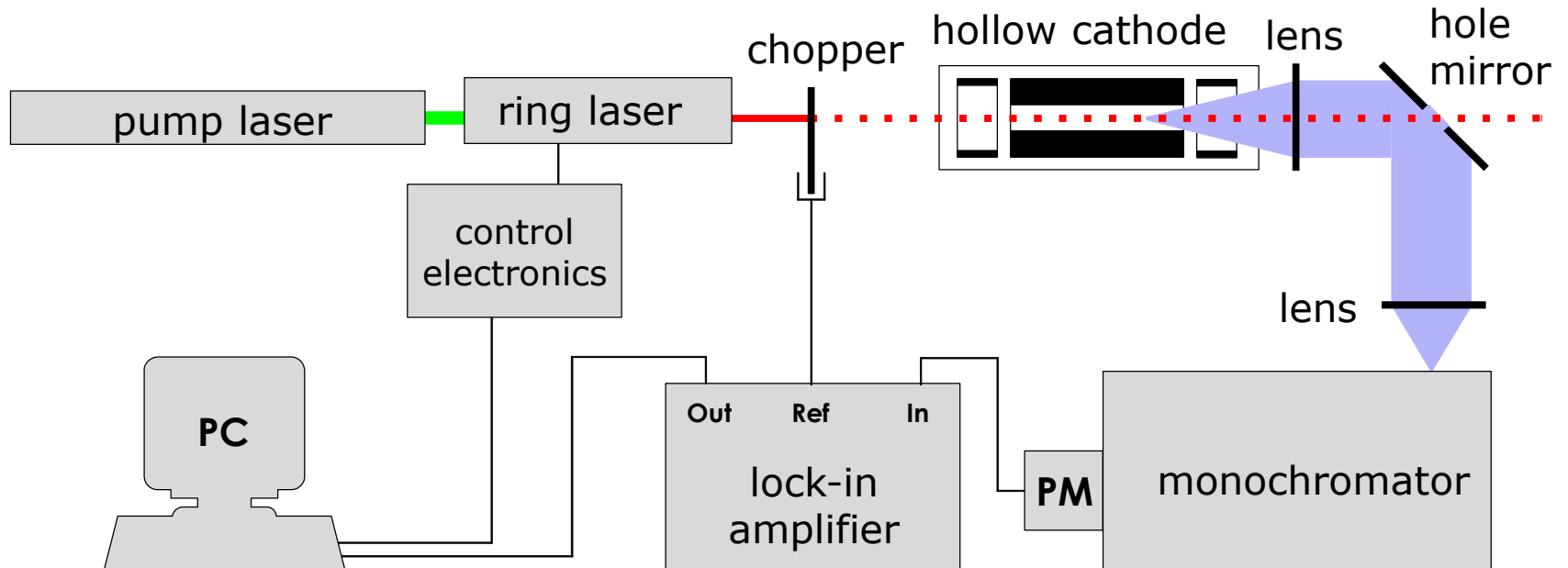
laser spectroscopy

optogalvanic spectroscopy (OGS)



laser spectroscopy

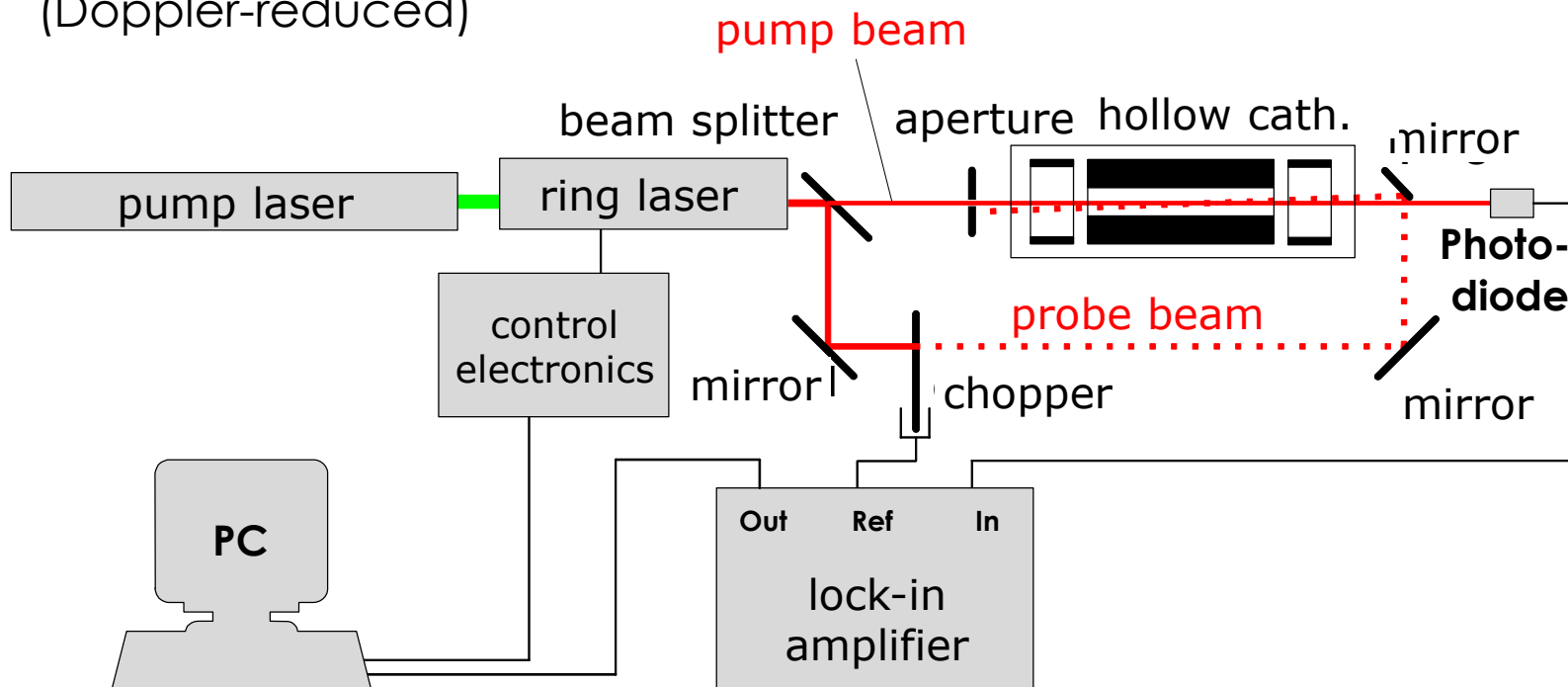
laser induced fluorescence spectroscopy (LIF)



laser spectroscopy

**saturation absorption spectroscopy (SAS)**

(Doppler-reduced)



**intermodulated optical galvanic spectroscopy (IMLIF)**



## FT spectroscopy

versus

## laser spectroscopy

### advantage:

large wavelength range

### disadvantage:

lower resolution

lower sensitivity

### advantage:

higher resolution

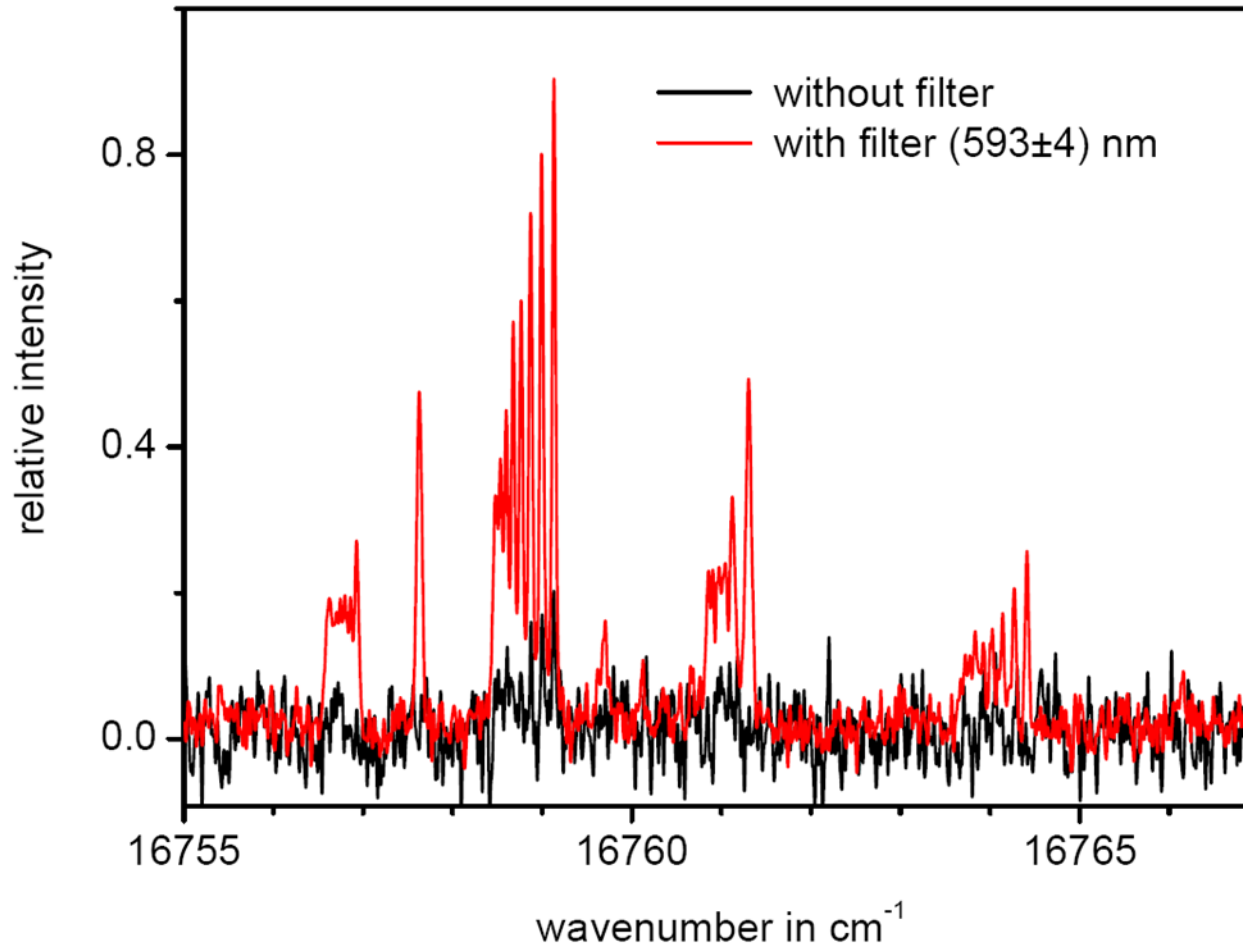
higher sensitivity

### disadvantage:

small wavelength range

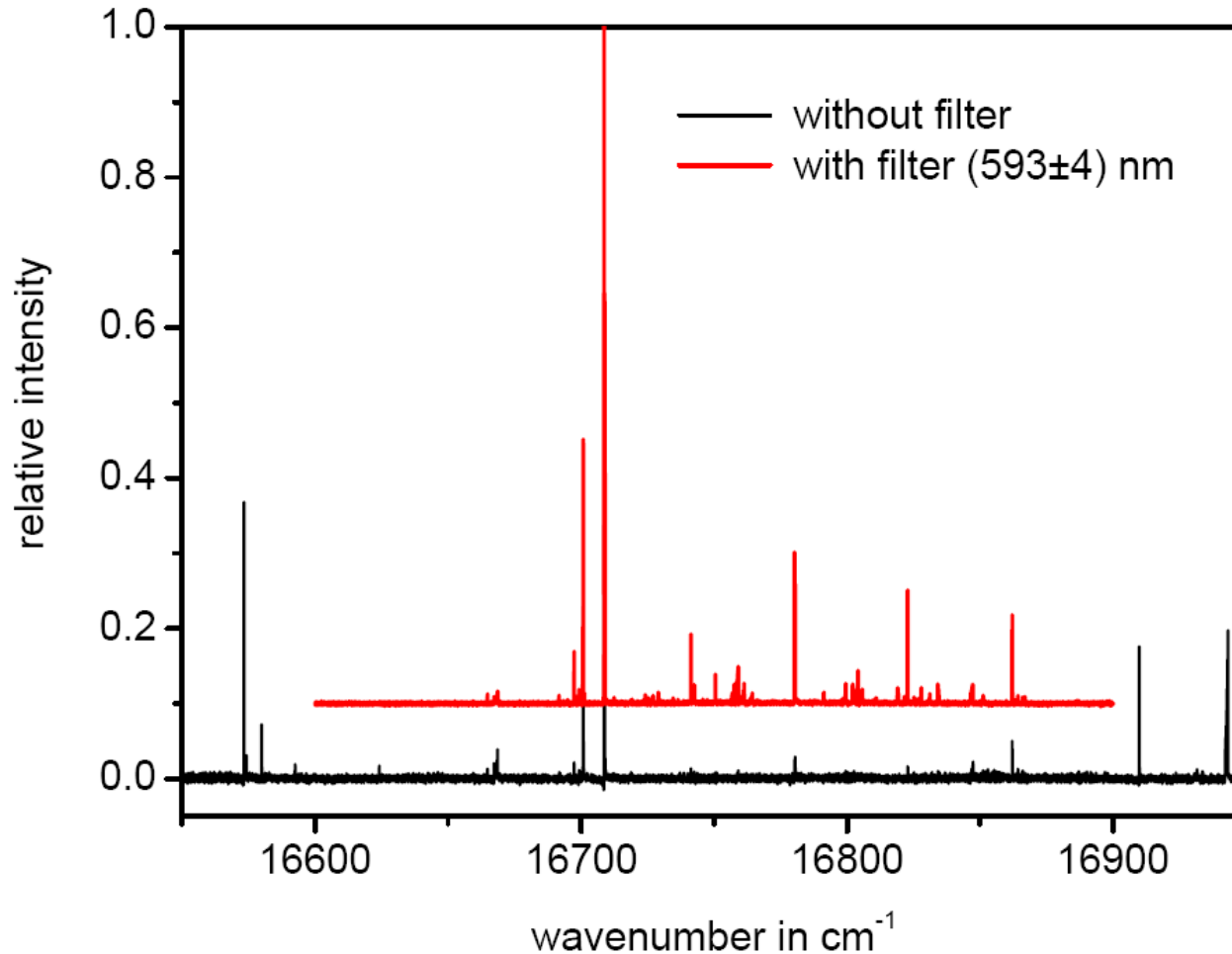
FT spectroscopy:

increasing the sensitivity by installing an optical band-pass filter



FT spectroscopy:

increasing the sensitivity by installing an optical band-pass filter

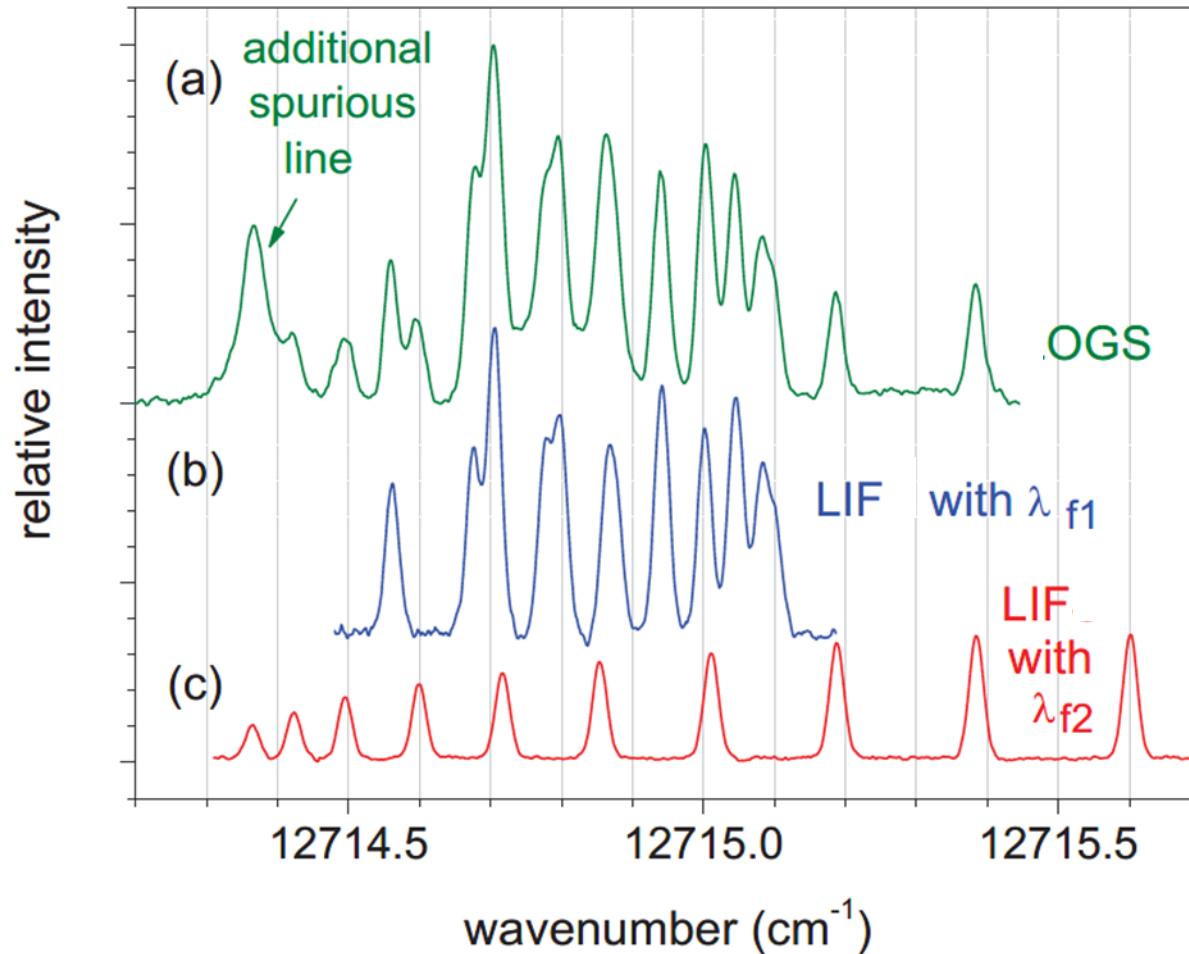


## laser spectroscopy

optogalvanic sp. (OGS)

versus

laser induced sp. (LIF)

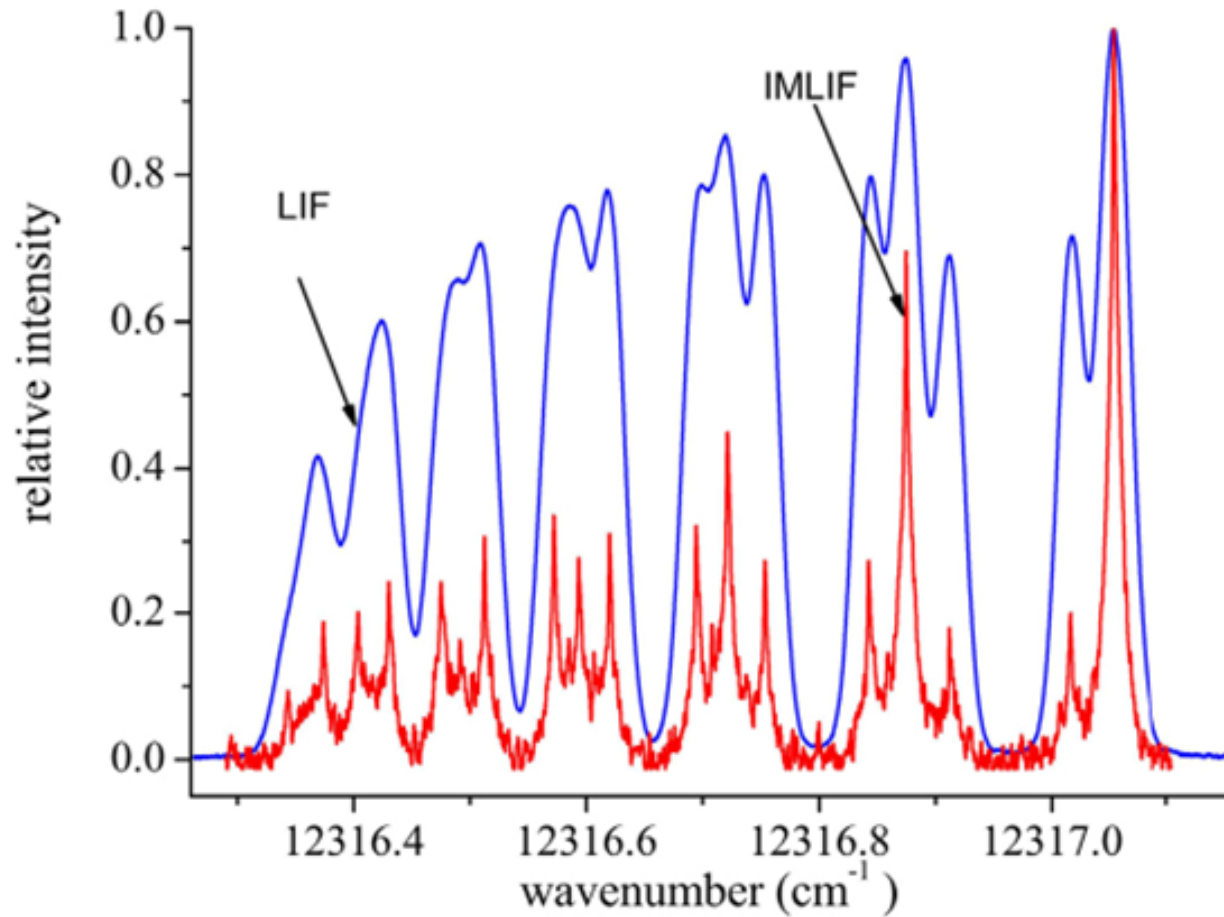


## laser spectroscopy

Doppler-limited

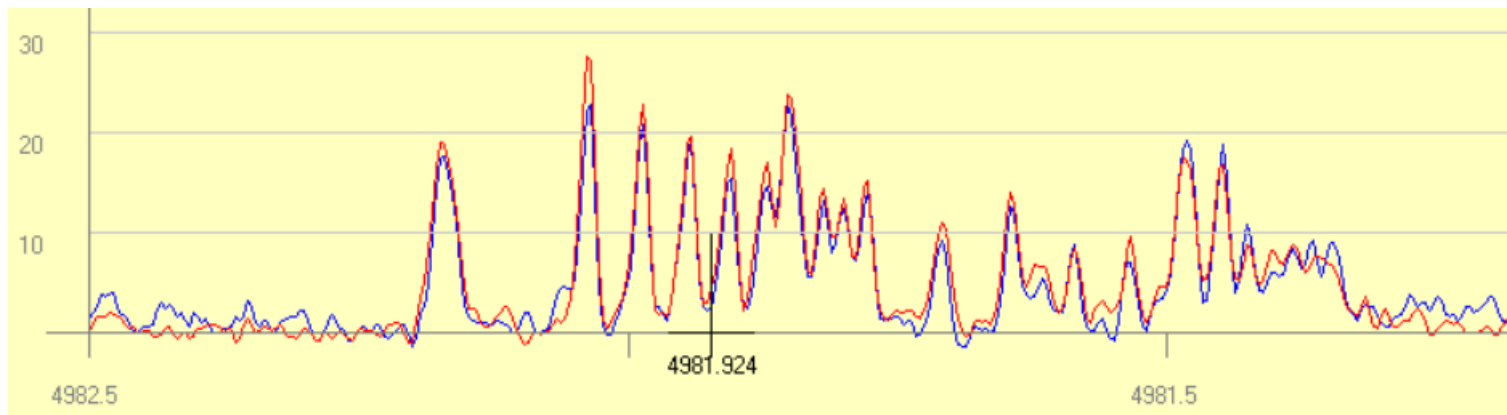
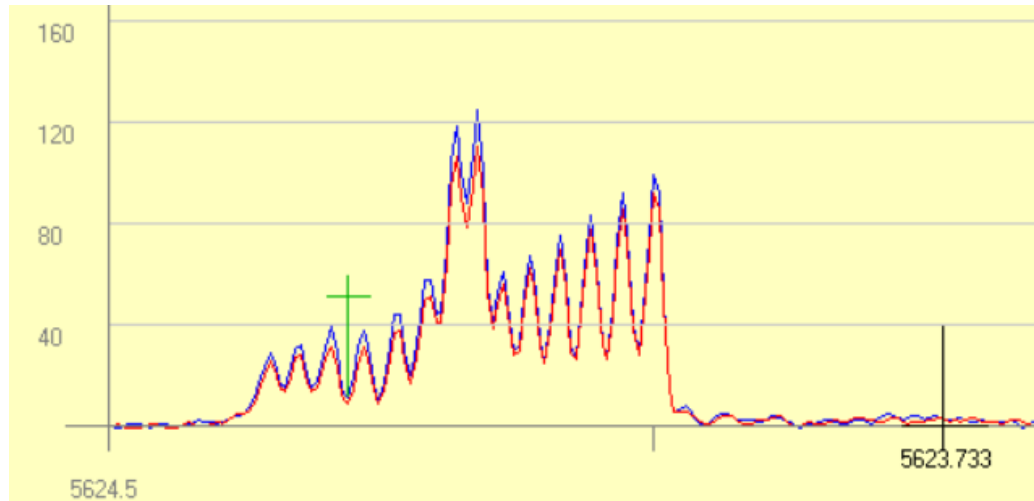
versus

Doppler-reduced



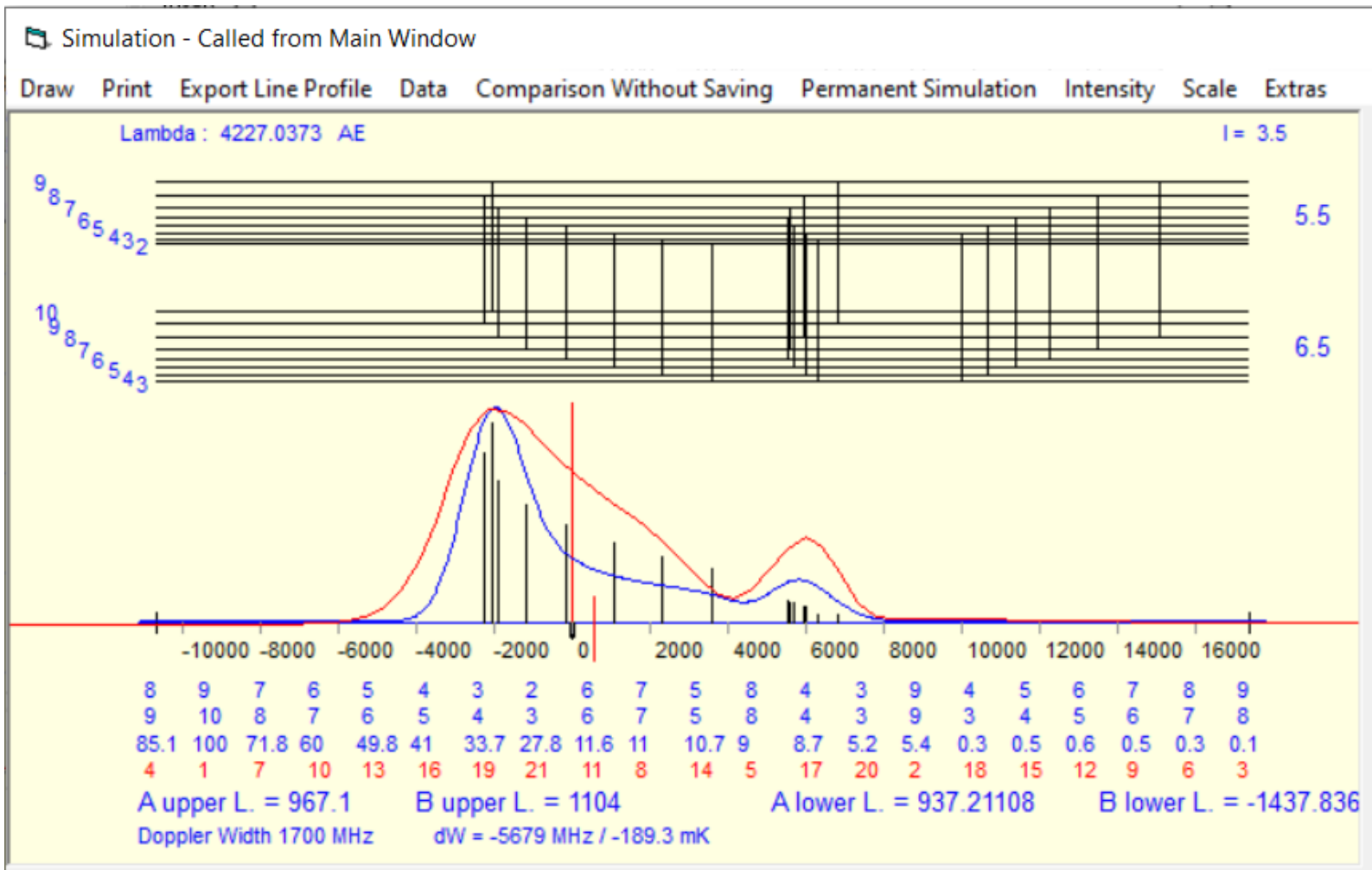
- blends
- self absorption
- asymmetry
- saturation
- second order effect on the hyperfine structure

- **blends** example: **FT-measurements**, Ho-Ar + Ho-Ne

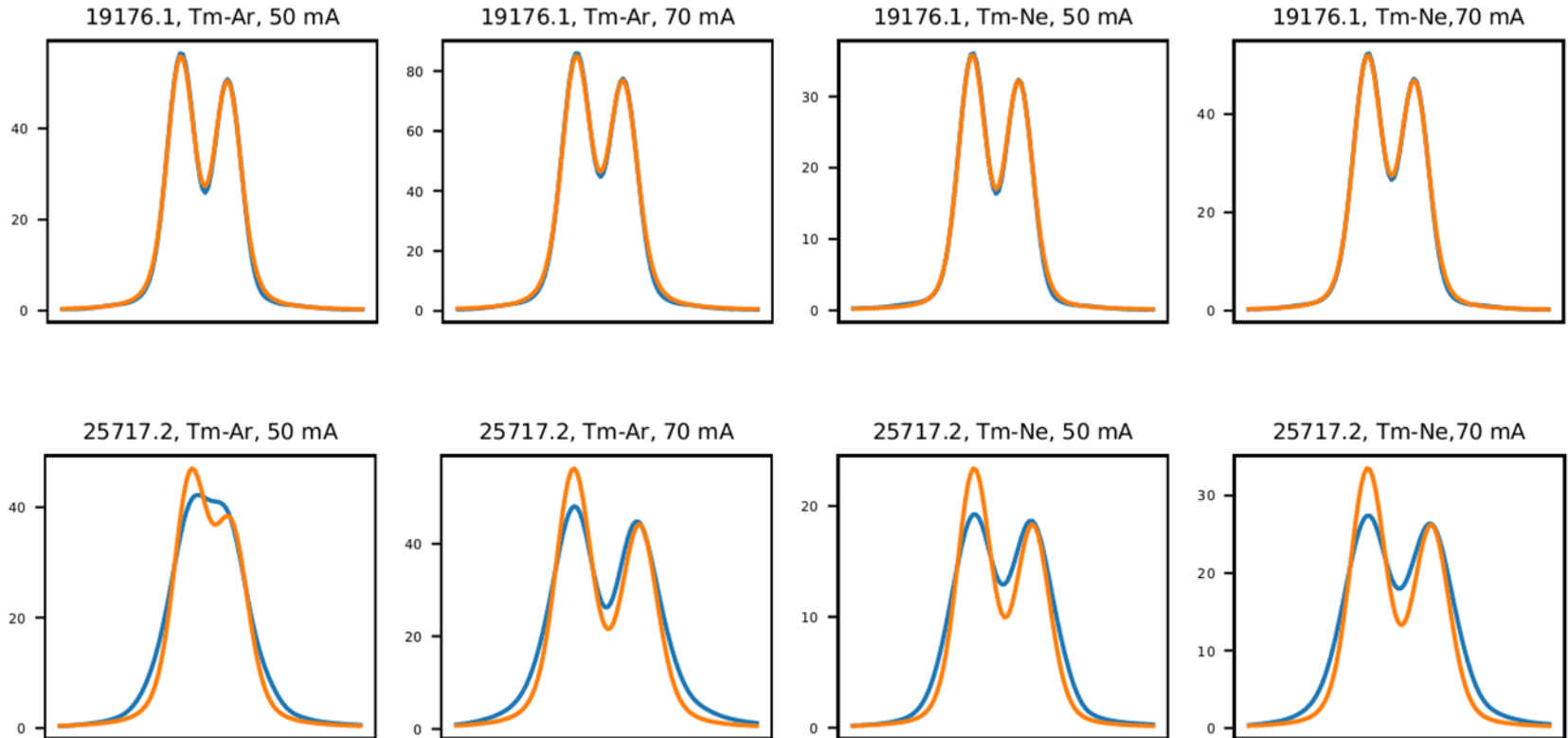




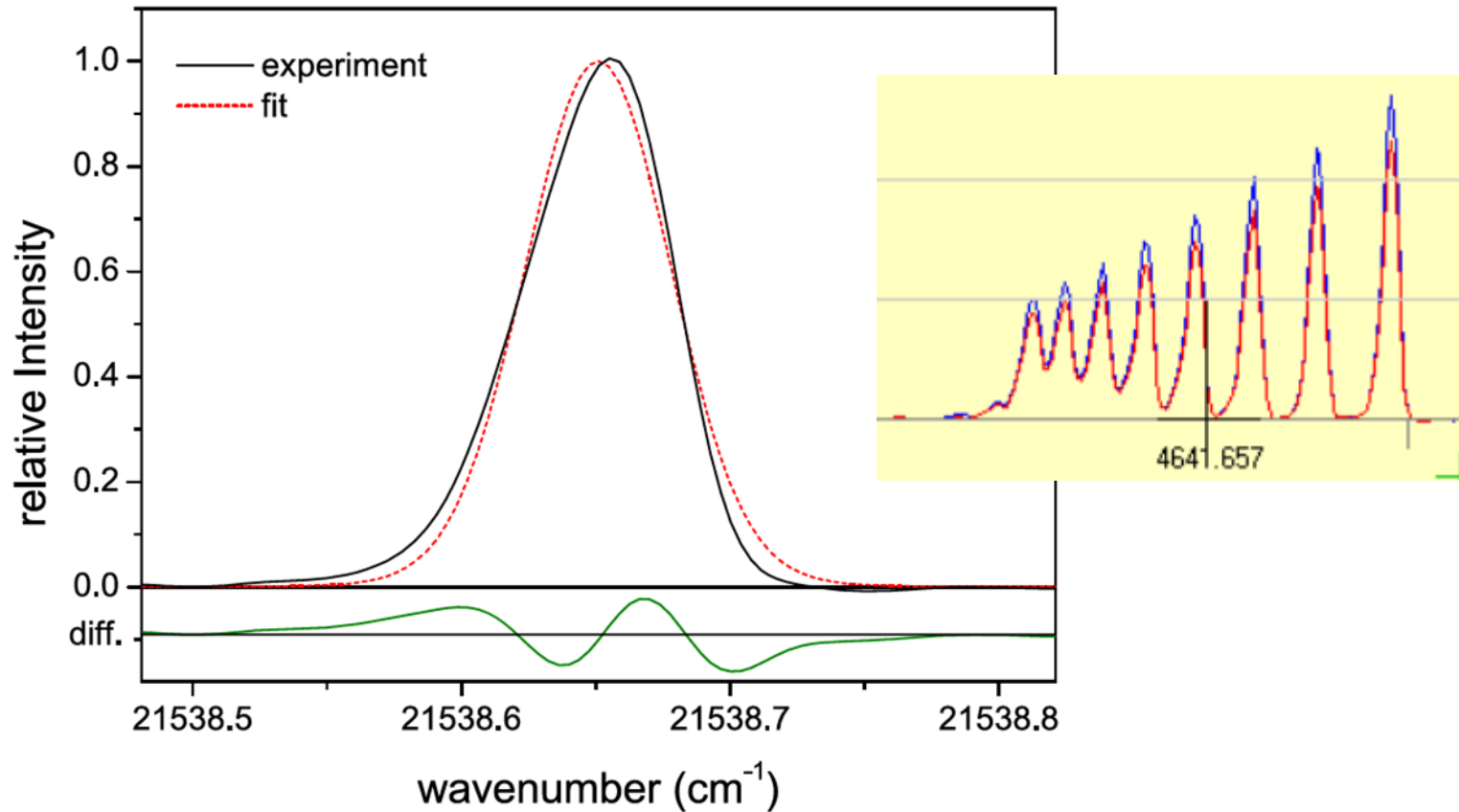
- **self absorption** example: **FT-measurements**,  $H_0 I$ ,  $S/N > 5000$



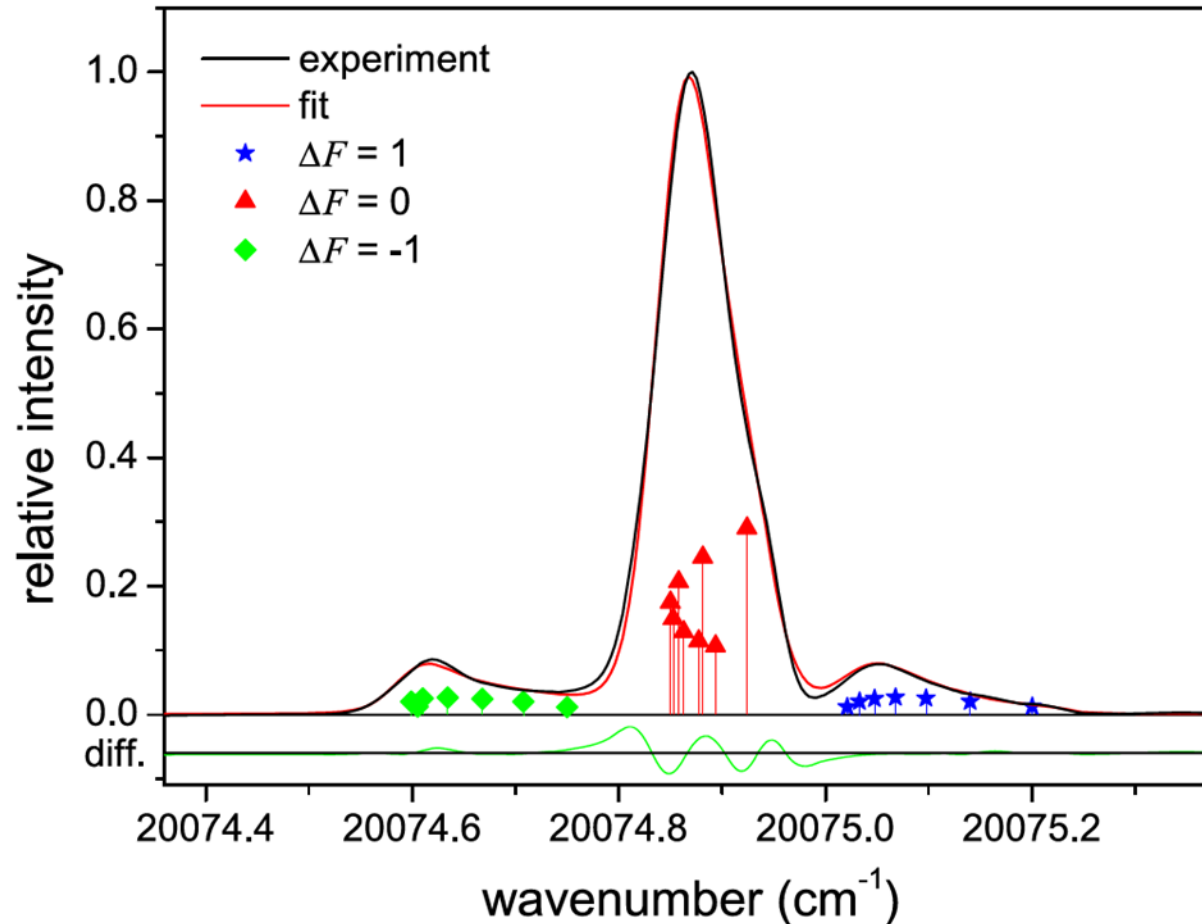
- **self absorption** example: **FT-measurements**, Tm I,



- **asymmetry:** example: **FT-measurements**, Ho I,



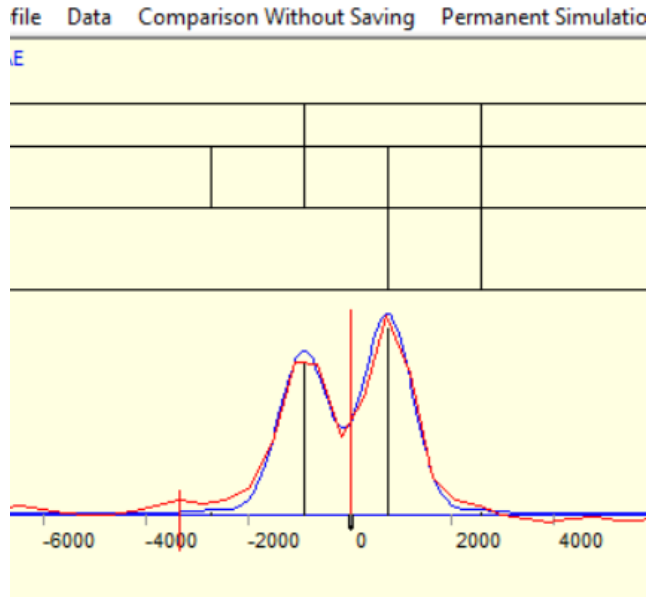
- **asymmetry:** example: **FT-measurements**, Ho I,



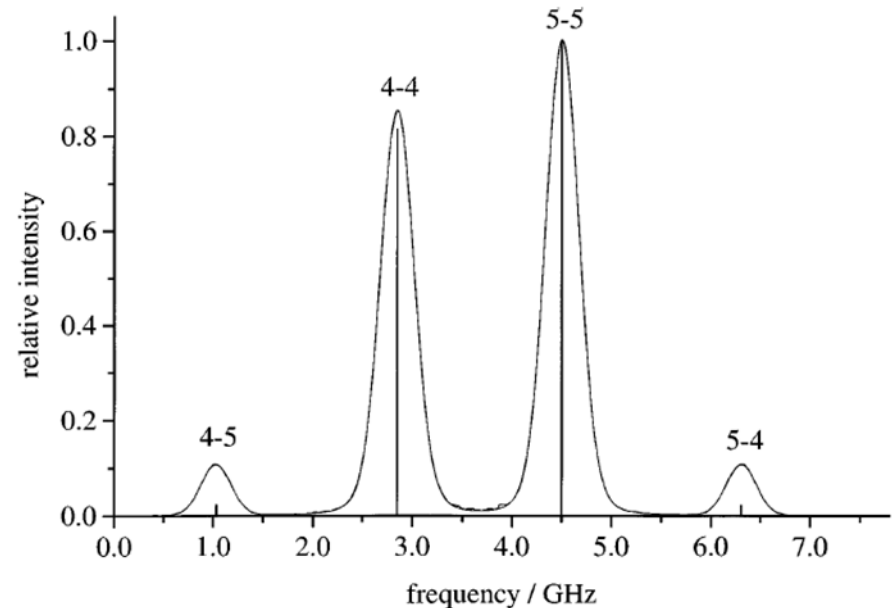
- **saturation:** advantage or disadvantage

- **saturation: advantage**

**FT-measurements, Tm I:**  
**without saturation**

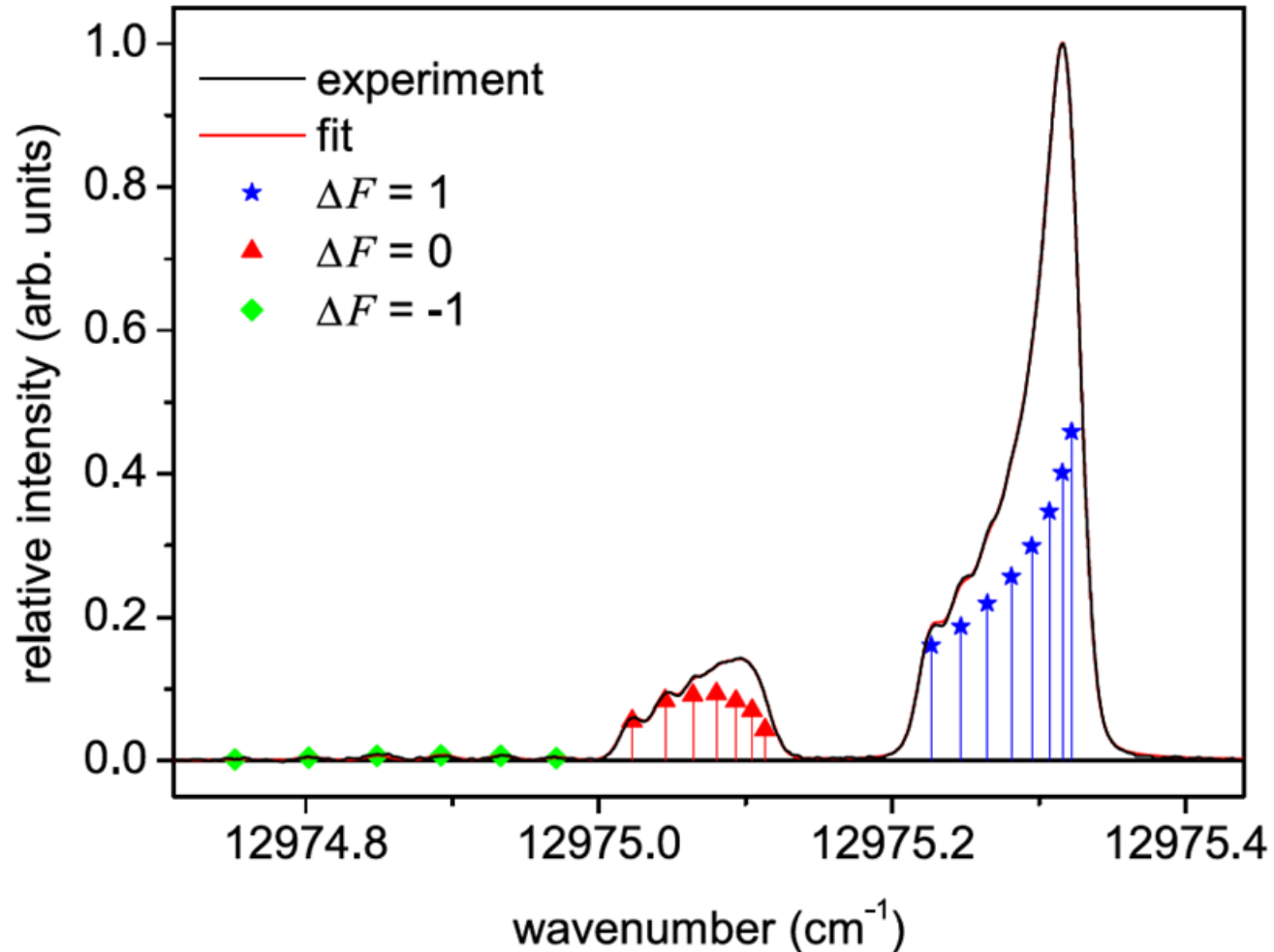


**Laser-measurements, Tm I:**  
**with saturation**



- **saturation: advantage** and disadvantage

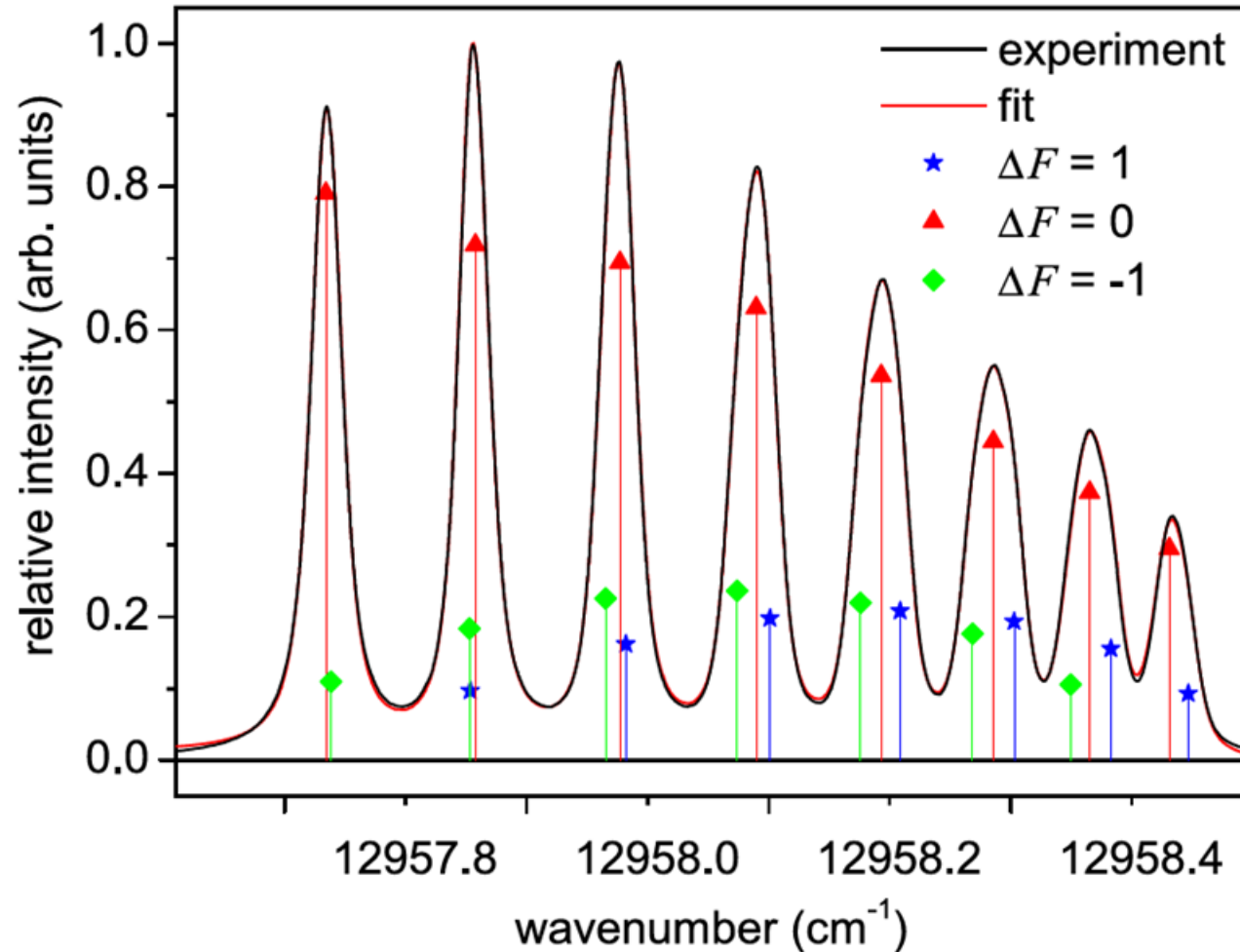
**laser-measurements, Ho I:**





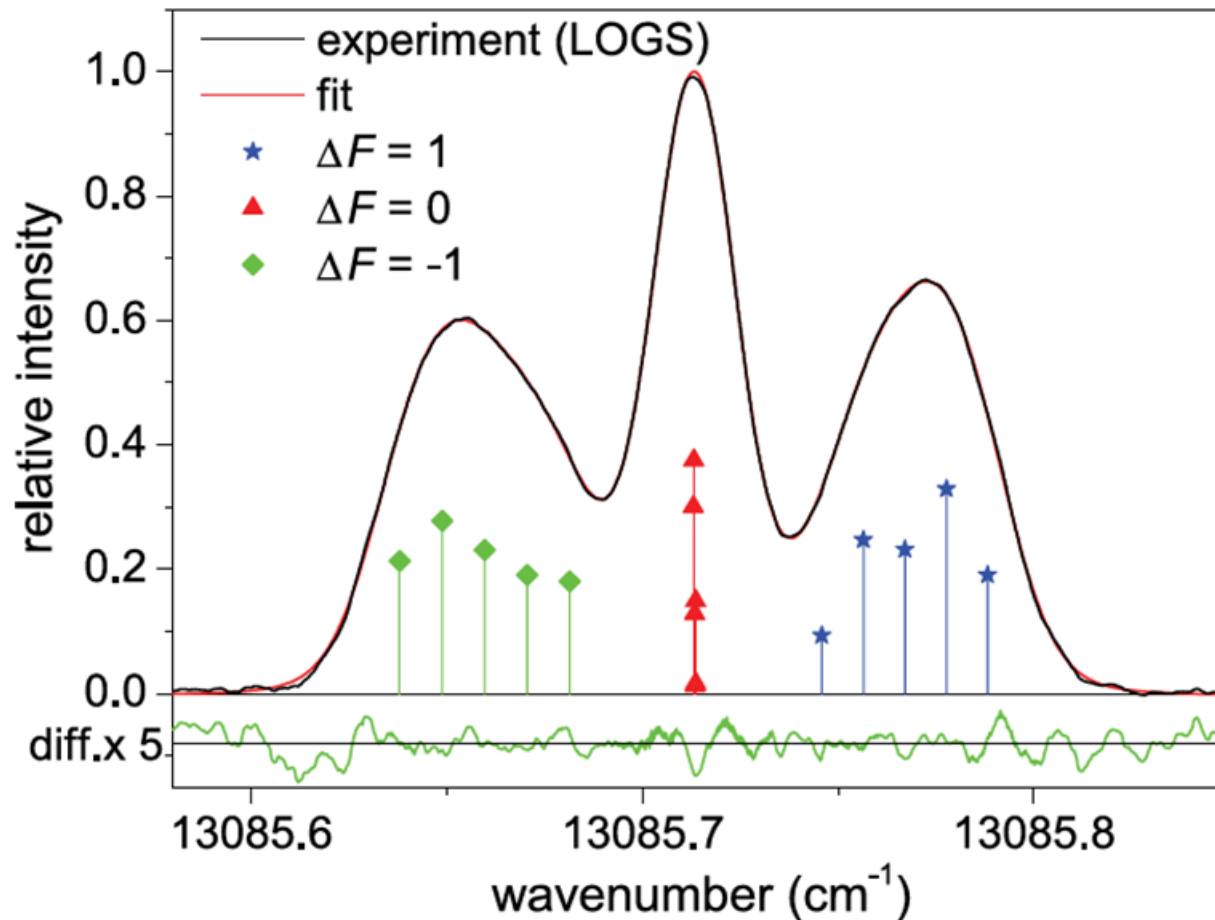
- **saturation:** advantage or **disadvantage**

**laser-measurements, Ho I:**



- **saturation:** advantage or **disadvantage**

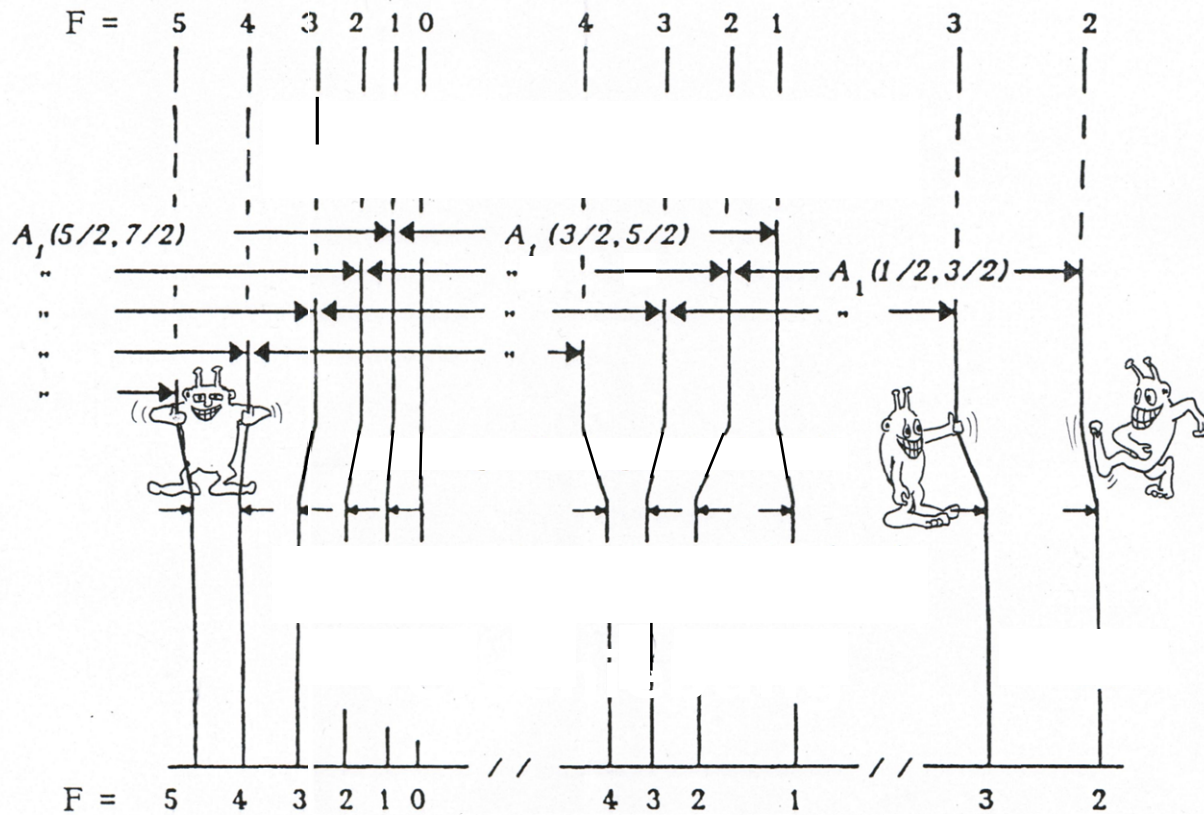
**laser-measurements, Nb I:**



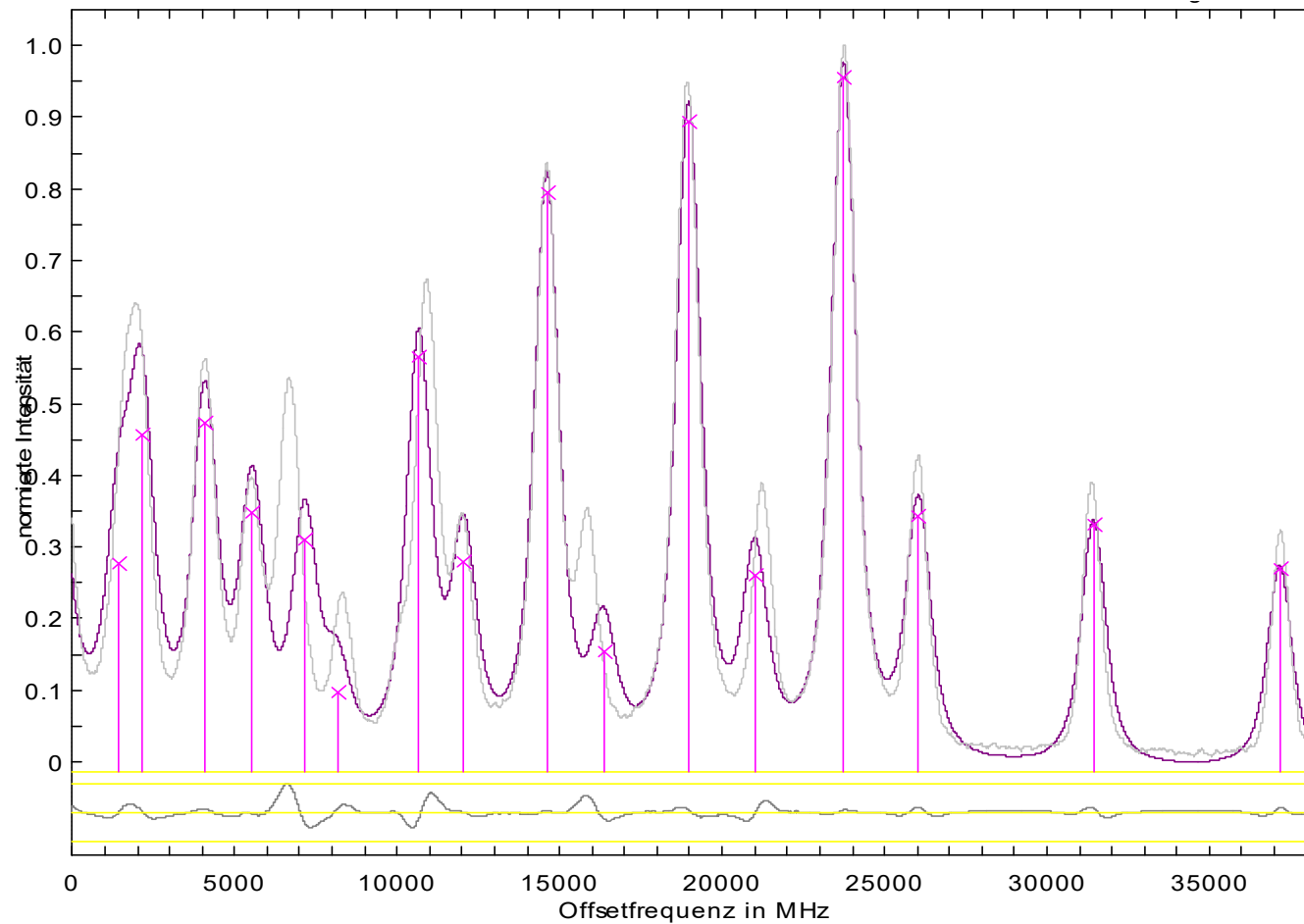
- **second order effect** on the hyperfine structure

close lying neighboring fine structure energy levels, that disturb each other => J is not any more a good quantum number

example:  
Er I



- **second order effect** on the hyperfine structure  
example: laser measurements Ho I



- 15 elements investigated
- barrel without bottom
- time passes too quickly  
and always too much else to do
- up to now: picked out the sultanas
  
- Cooperation and exchange of data between different  
research groups is very important!

Always stated as reason for existence of our experiments:  
needed from astrophysics

What is really needed from astrophysics?

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