

Atomic Processes and Beam Lifetimes

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- AP experiments at the ESR
 - the electron cooler
 - the internal jet-target
- charge exchange processes
(cross sections and beam lifetimes)
 - at the electron cooler
 - recombination
 - at the jet-target
 - electron capture
 - ionization
- beam lifetime estimates

Charge exchange rates and beam lifetimes in storage rings

$$1/\tau = \lambda = \lambda_{\text{target}} + \lambda_{\text{cooler}} + \lambda_{\text{residual gas}}$$

the beam lifetime (τ) is connected to the charge-exchange cross-section (σ) by the relation

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\tau} = \rho \times \sigma \times f$$

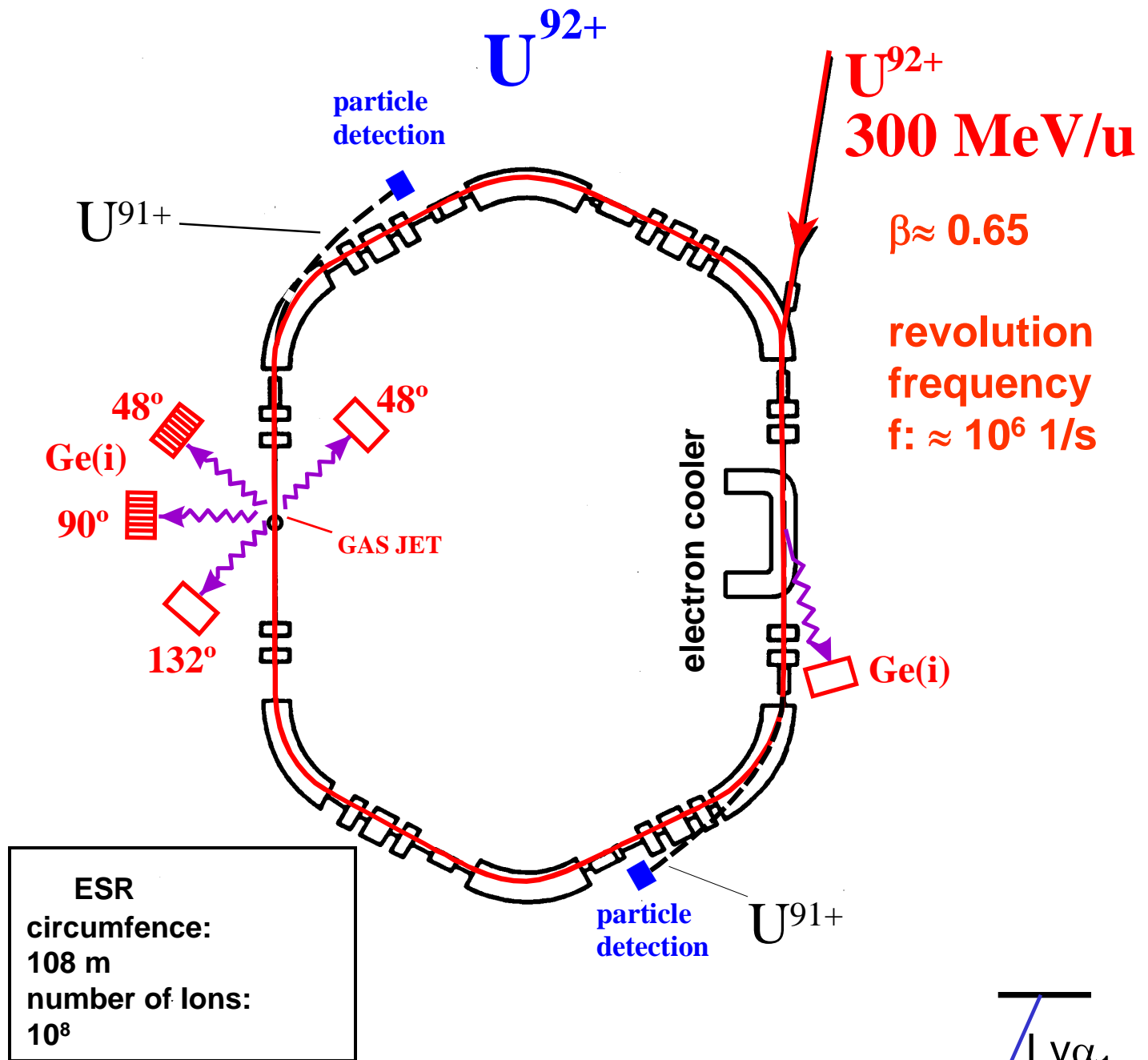
- λ denotes the charge exchange rate
- ρ the effective target thickness ($1/\text{cm}^2$)
- f the revolution frequency of the circulating ion beam

Like in the jet-target, collisions with residual Gas atoms or molecules may lead to beam losses

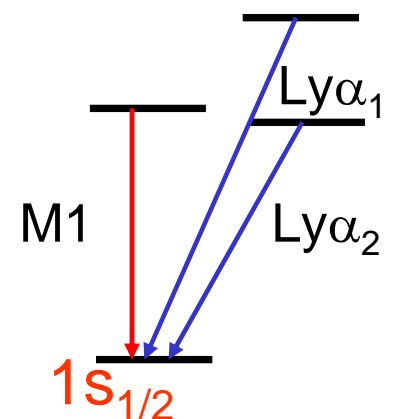
For the ESR the assumed composition of the residual is

79% H₂ 20% N₂ 1% Ar

Lamb-Shift Studies for High-Z Ions: X-ray Spectroscopy at the ESR Storage Rings

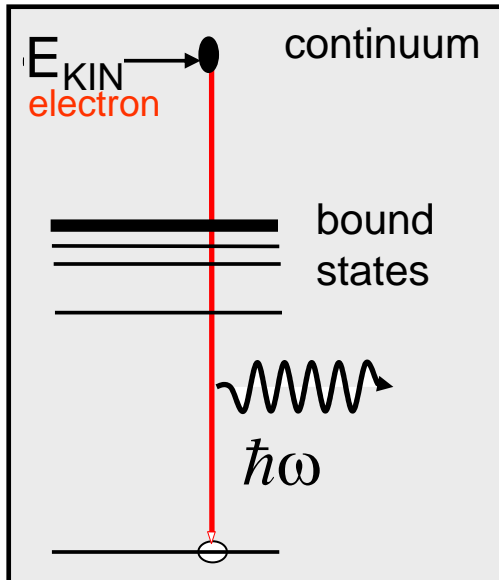


At the ESR, production of characteristic x-rays by electron capture into the bare ions (electron cooler or jet-target)



Electron Pickup Processes of HCl in Collisions with Electrons (Dynamic Processes)

Radiative Recombination/Electron Capture

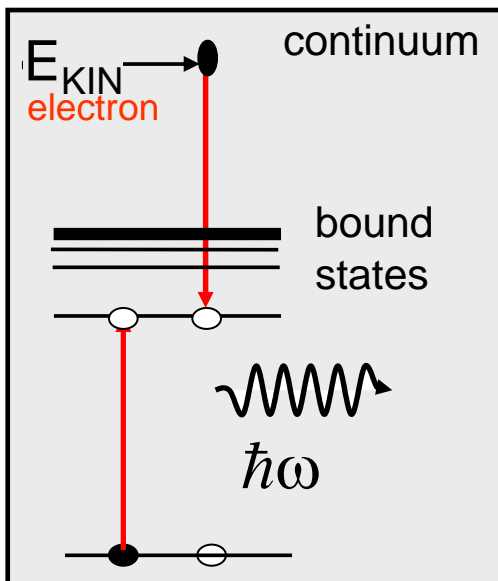


- *Electron capture into a bound ionic state by emission of a photon*

$$\hbar\omega = E_B + E_{KIN}$$

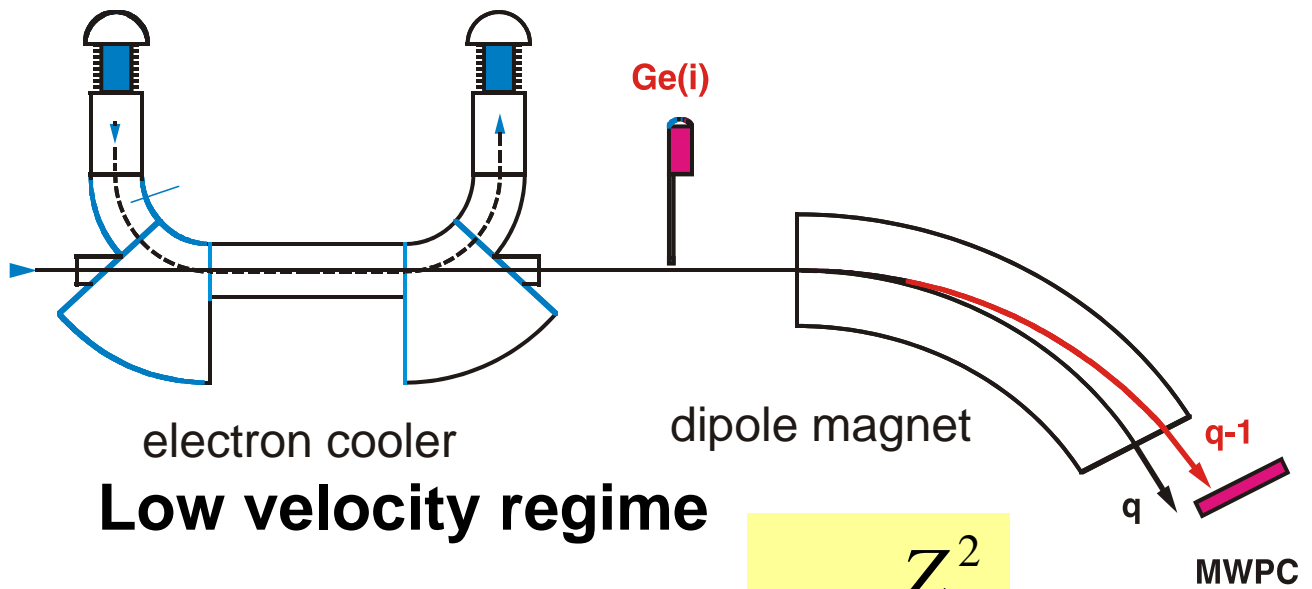
- *Time-reversed photionization*
- *Only possible capture/recombination process for bare ions colliding with electrons*

Dielectron Recombination/Electron Capture



- *Resonant (non-radiative) capture of an electron into a bound state*
- *Time-reversed Auger process*
- *Important charge exchange process for multi-electron ions*

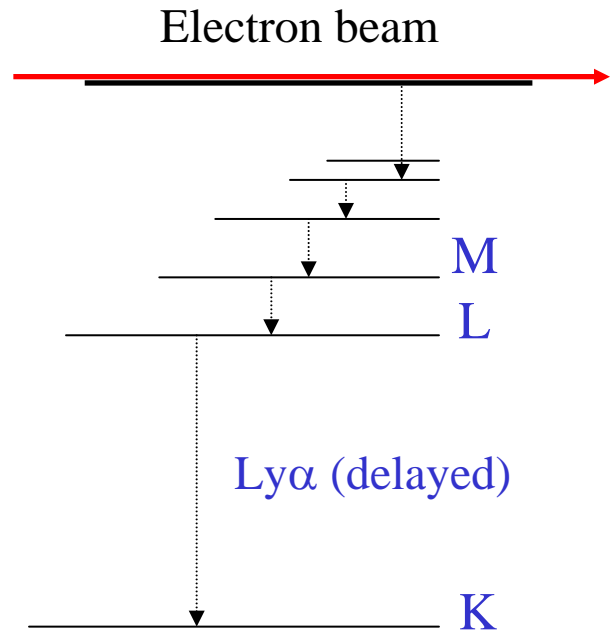
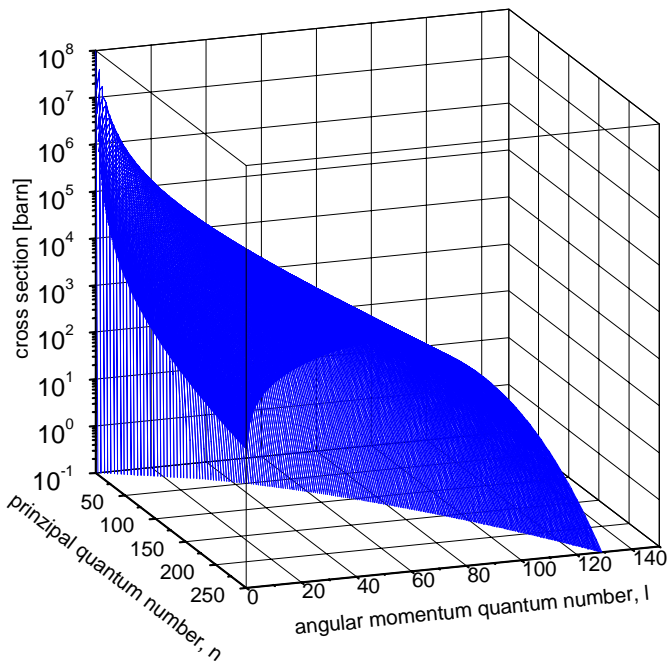
Radiative Recombination/Electron Capture at Electron Coolers



Low velocity regime

$$\sigma \propto \frac{Z^2}{n}$$

At low velocities RR populates high n, l states but no s-levels



AP experiments at the Jet-Target

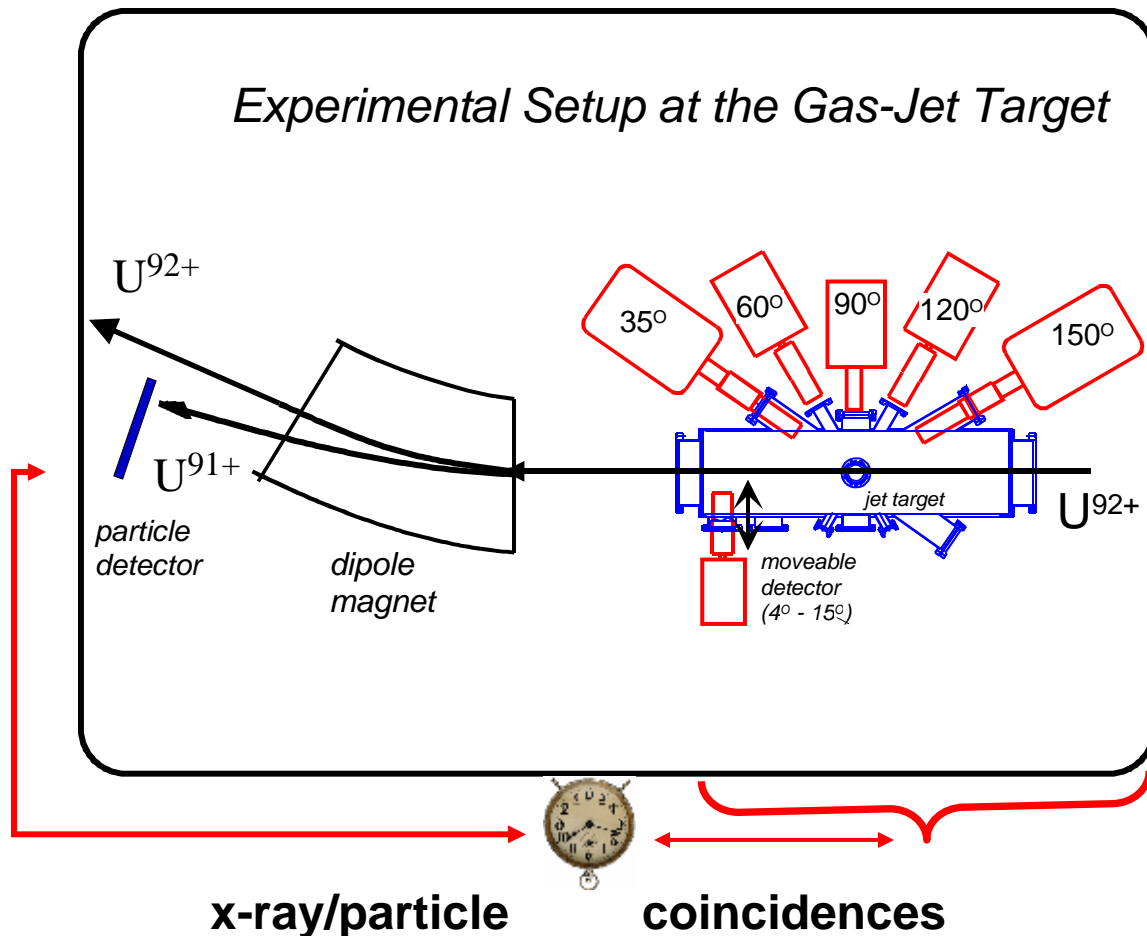
Beam energies: 10 to 400 MeV/u

Charge states: bare to Li-like ions

Photon detection: $\varepsilon \approx 10^{-3}$ - 10^{-2}

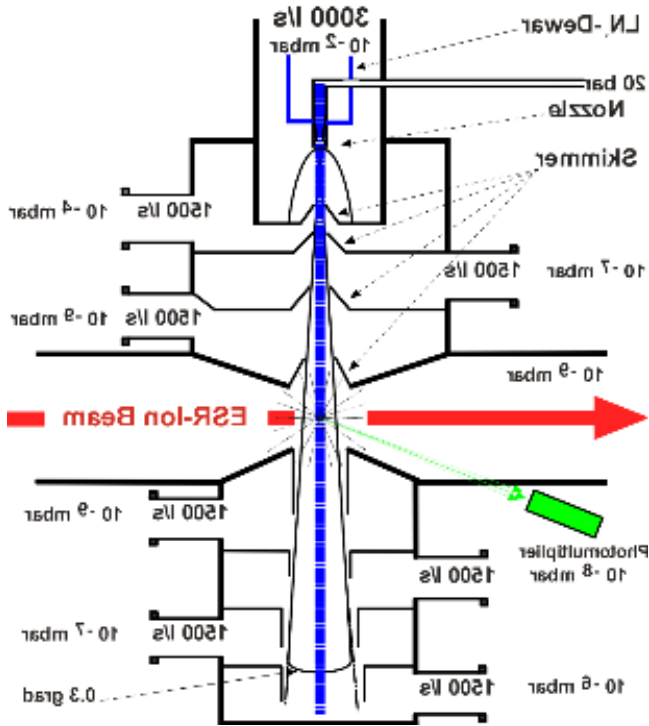
Photon energies: 2 keV – 1 MeV

- Photon angular correlation studies
- 0-deg photon spectroscopy
- X-X coincidence experiments
- photon polarization experiments
- precision photon spectroscopy

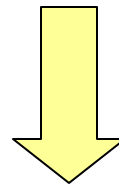


The Jet-Target

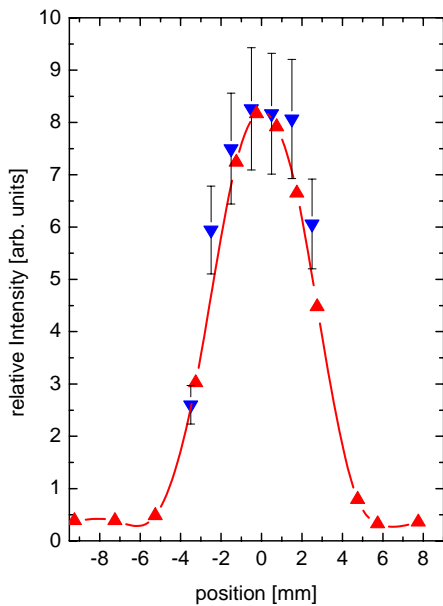
Supersonic jet, operates in ultra high vacuum environment (10^{-11} mbar)



Target densities
 $10^{12} - 10^{14}$ p/cm³



Single collision conditions

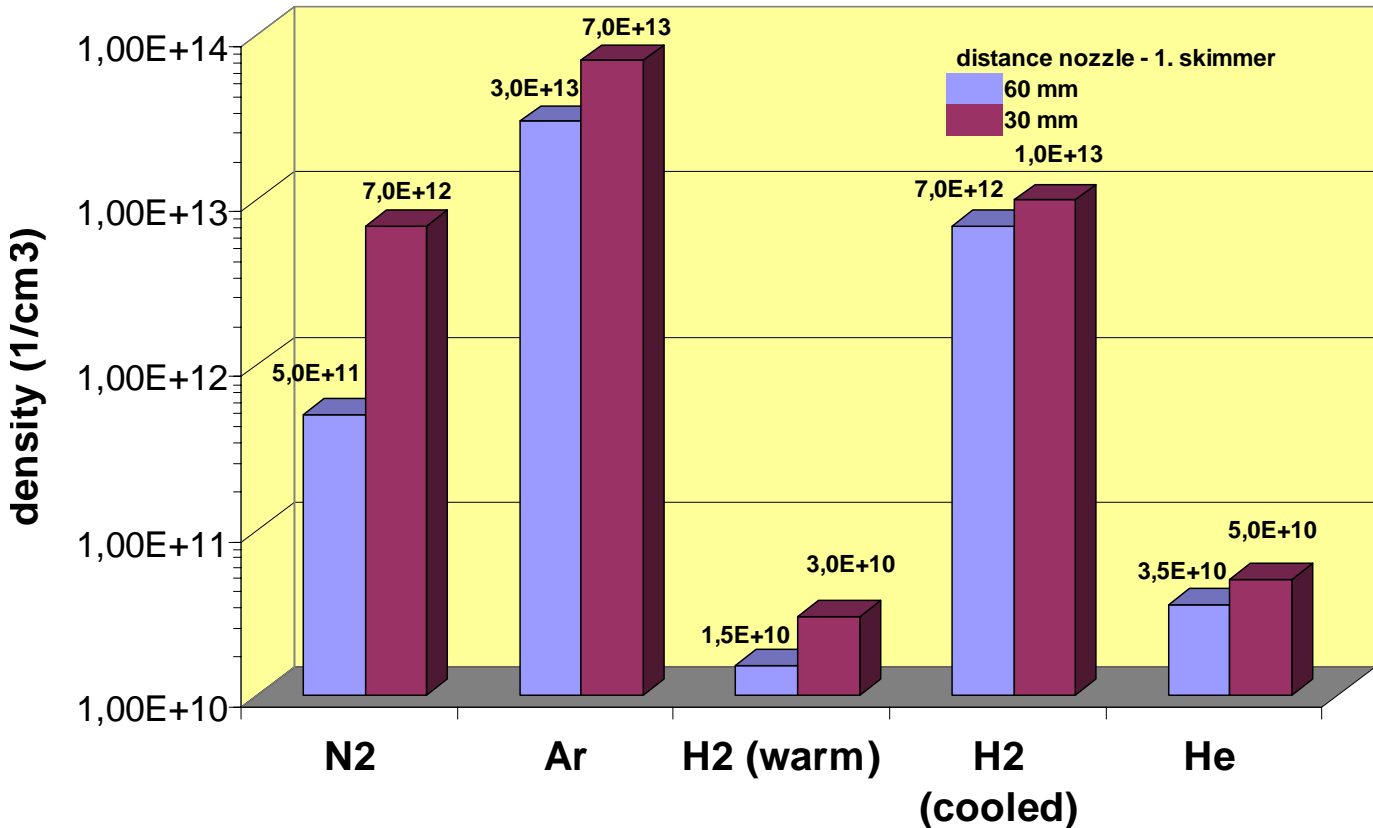


Target profile:
FWHM: 5 mm

A. Krämer et al., NIM B174, 205 (2001)

▼ H₂ cluster target
▲ N₂

Target densities



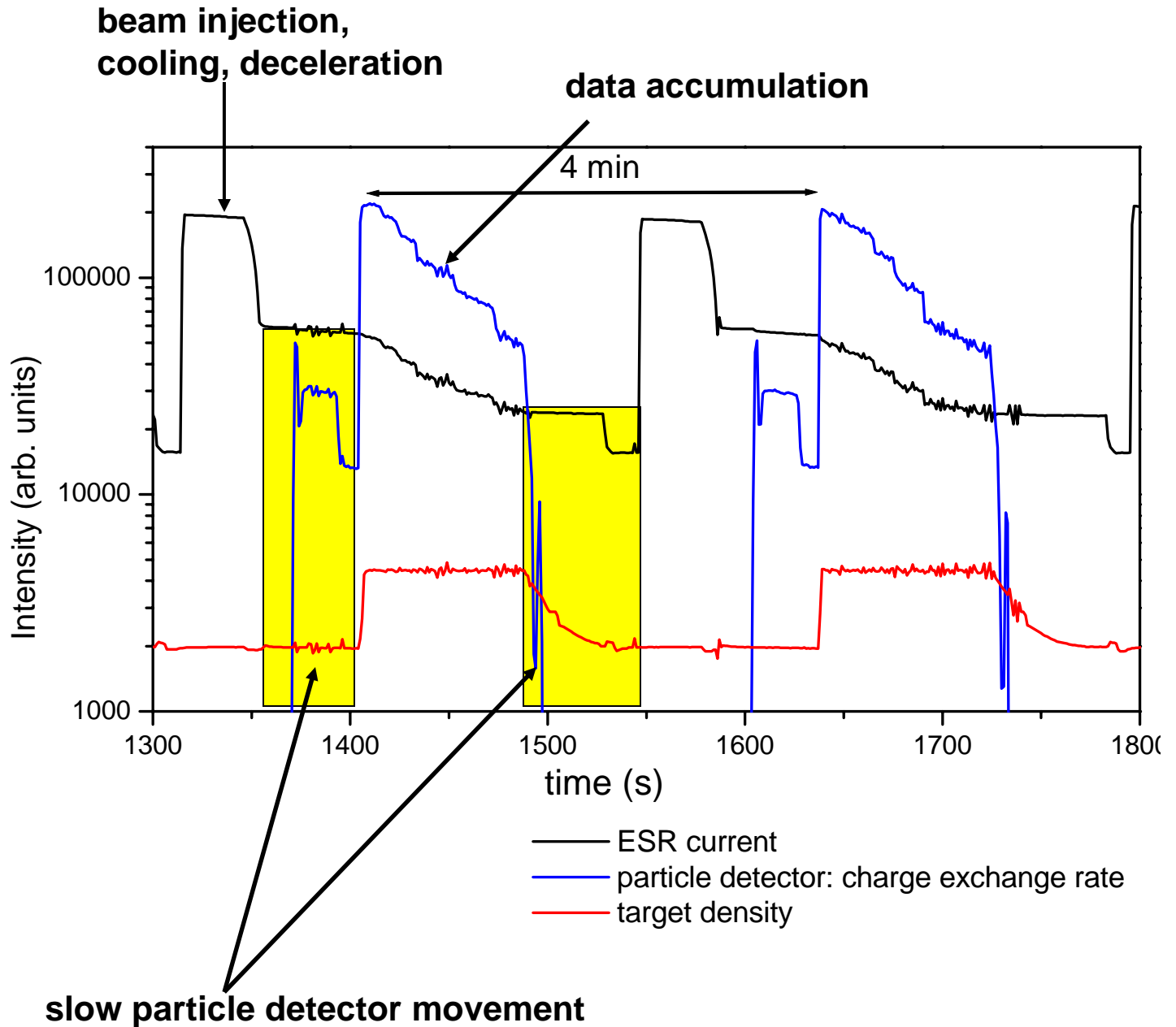
by cooling to LN₂ temperatures a density increase from $\approx 10^{10}$ p/cm³ to $\approx 10^{13}$ p/cm³ has been achieved for H₂

A. Krämer et al., NIM B174, 205 (2001)

Future modifications

- Lower temperatures
- Variable/smaller jet-beam diameter (5mm to 1mm)

experiment cycle at the target



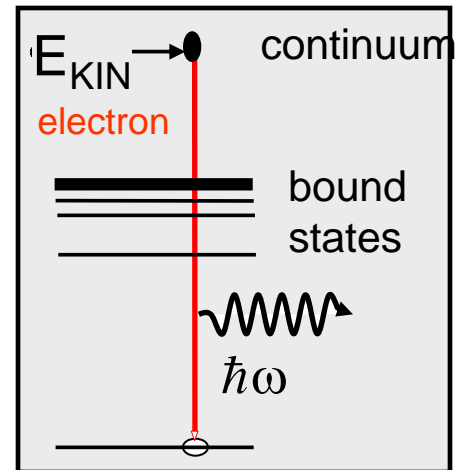
By fast particle detector movement, the overall efficiency has now been improved by up to a factor of two.

Charge Exchange Processes for Bare Ions (High energy domain)

REC: Radiative Electron Capture
(photoionization)

$$\sigma_{\text{REC}} \propto \frac{Z_T \times Z_P^5}{V^{5/2}}$$

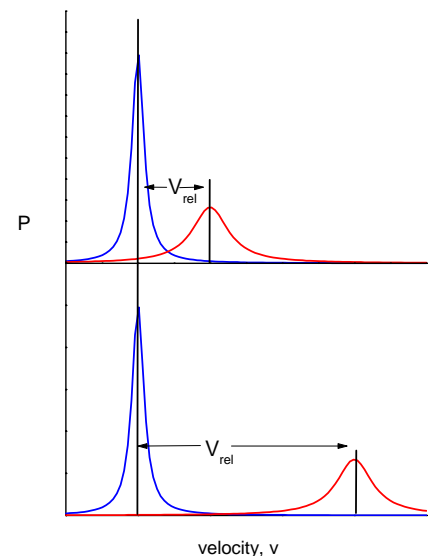
(time reversed



NRC: Kinematic or Non-Radiative Electron Capture
(three body interaction where momentum and energy is shared between the collision partner)

$$\sigma_{\text{NRC}} \propto \frac{Z_T^5 \times Z_P^5}{V^{11}}$$

(NRC, Non-Radiative Electron Capture)

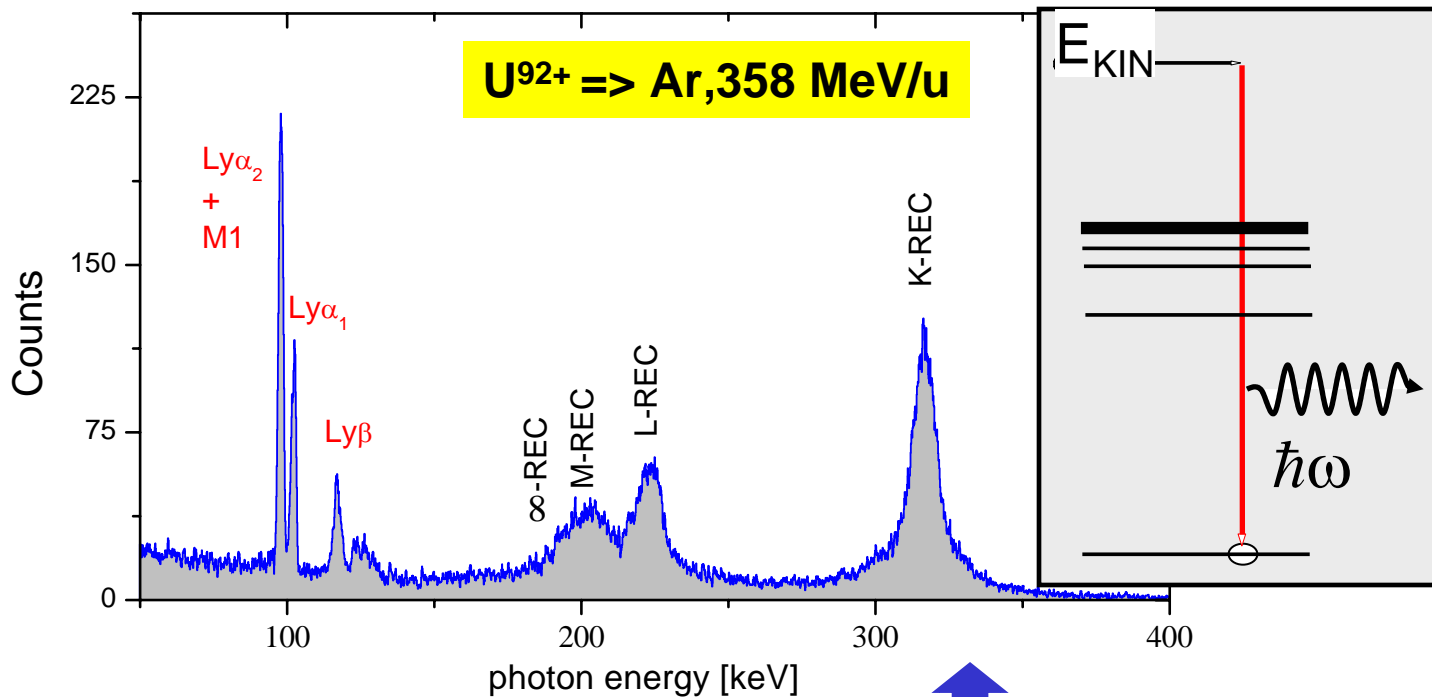


Z_T : Nuclear charge of the target

Z_P : Nuclear charge of the projectile

V : Relative velocity between target electron and projectile

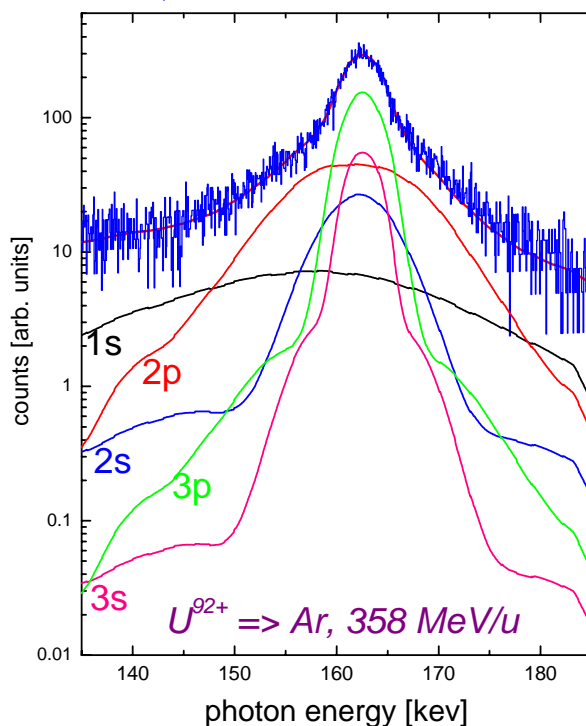
Radiative Electron Capture Capture of Quasifree Targetelectrons



REC photon energy

$$\hbar\omega_{\text{REC}} = E_B + m_e c^2 (\gamma - 1) + \gamma (v_i p_z - E_T)$$

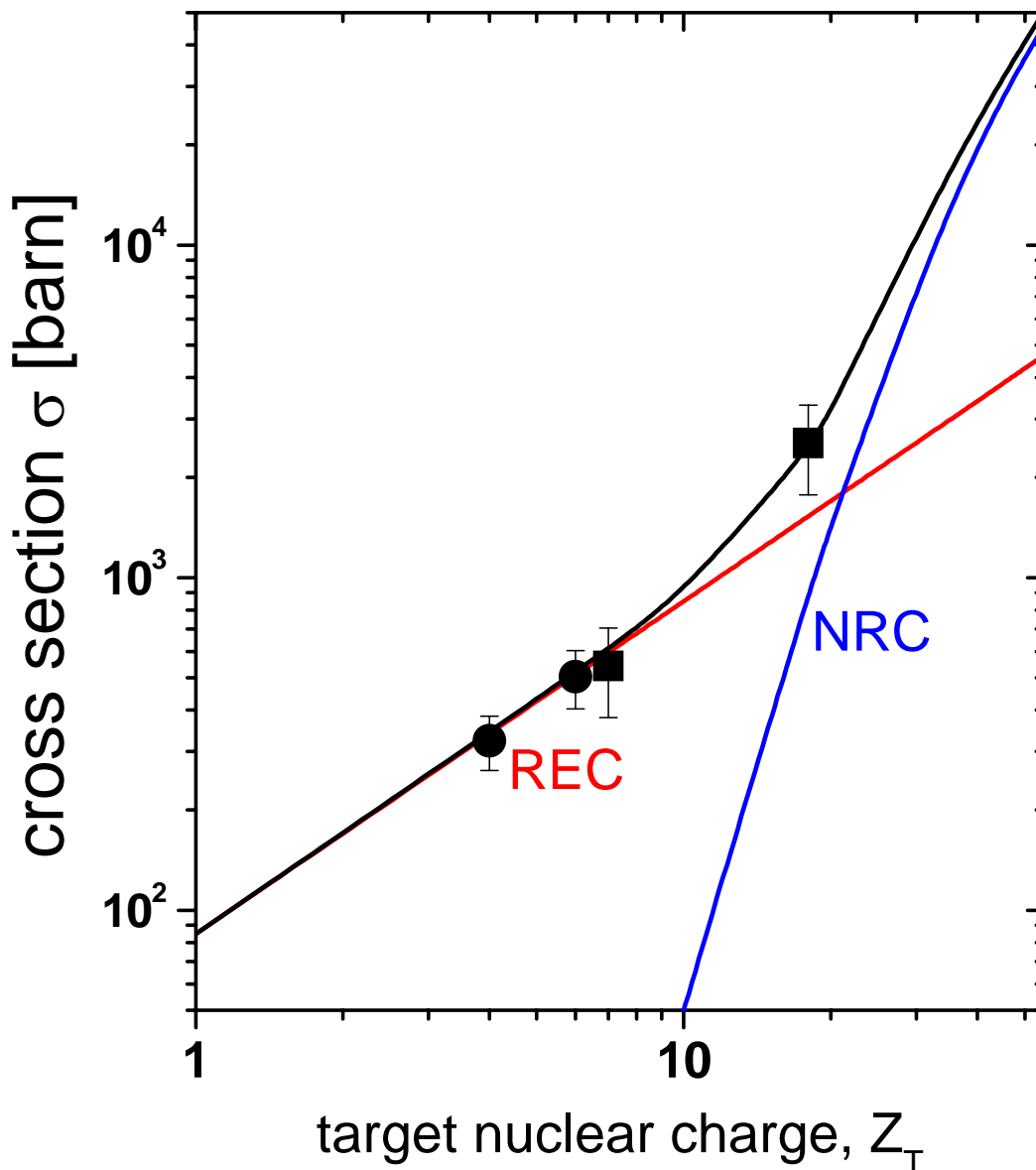
Shape and width of REC lines are determined by the **momentum distribution** of the target electrons



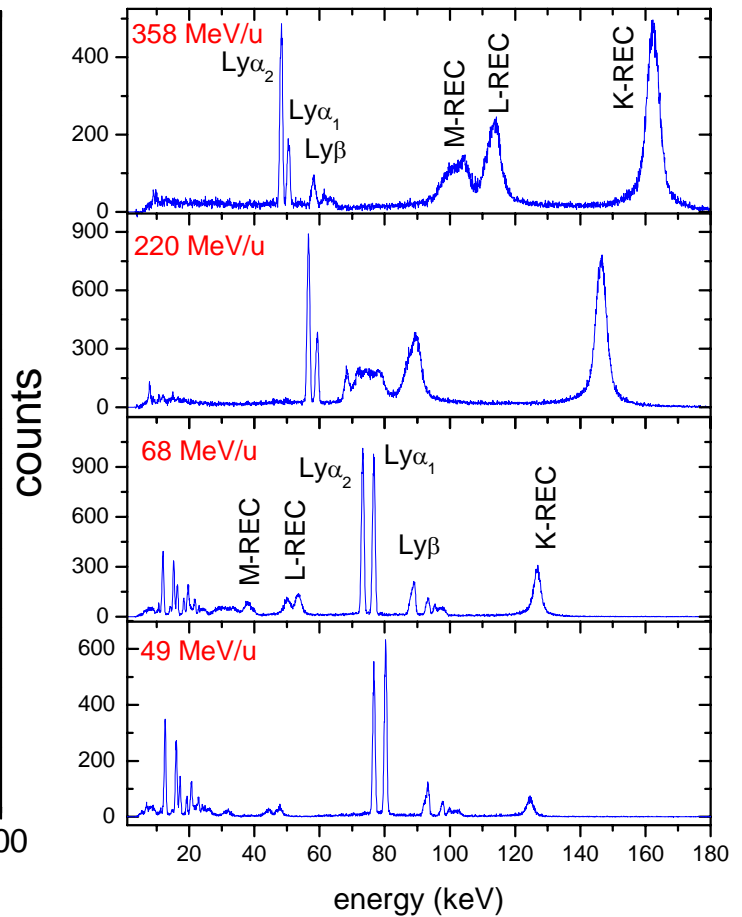
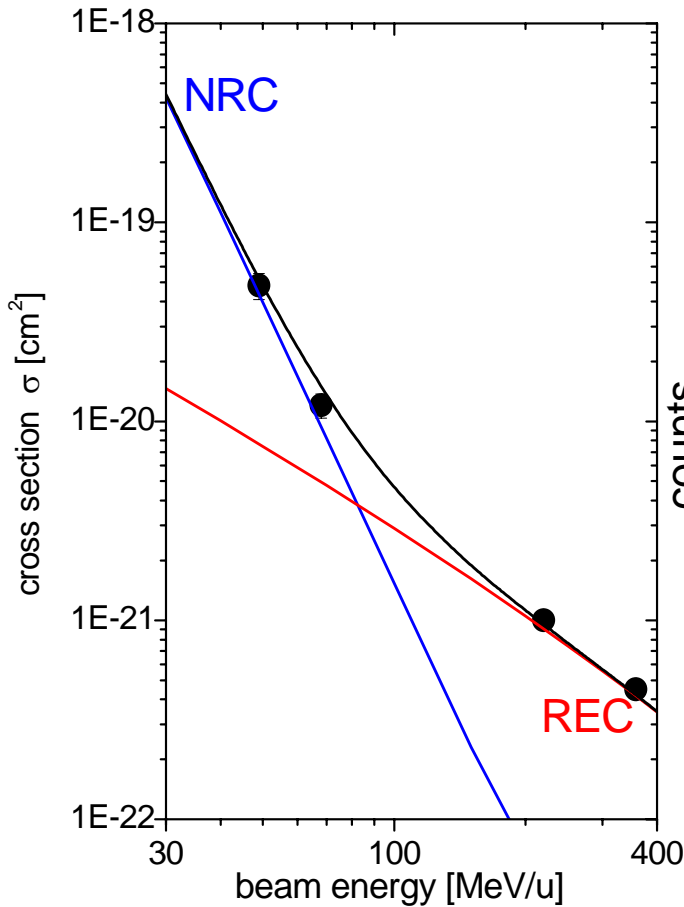
Z_T scaling of cross sections

$$\sigma_{\text{REC}} \propto Z_T \cdot Z_P^5$$

$$\sigma_{\text{NRC}} \propto Z_T^5 \cdot Z_P^5$$



REC Cross Sections

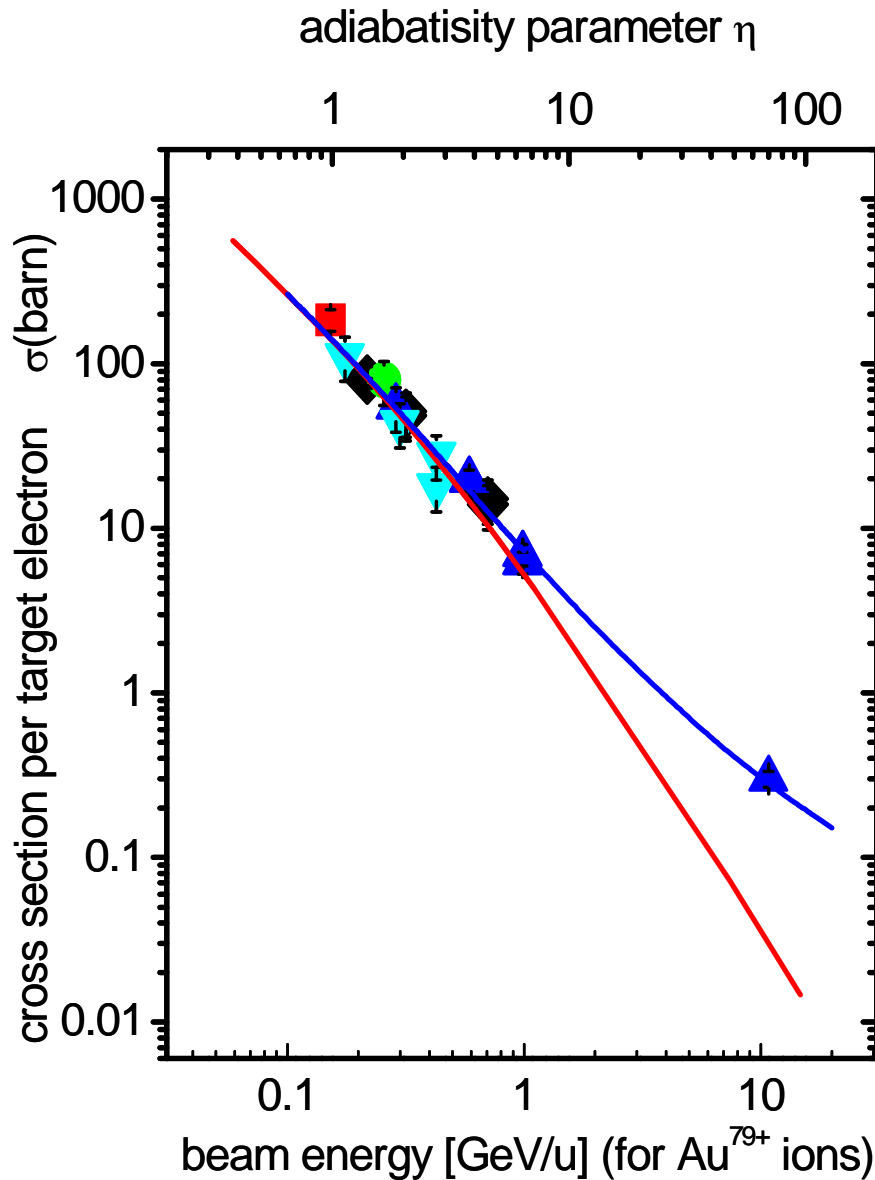


REC: dipole approximation
 NRC: eikonal approach

For high-Z ions and high energies, REC is the most important charge exchange process for collisions with low-Z targets

REC populates predominately s-states and in particular the 1s ground state (80%)

Total REC cross sections for bare ions



$$\eta = \frac{E_{\text{KIN}}}{E_{\text{K}}}$$

E_{K} :
K-shell binding energy

E_{KIN} :
kinetic projectile energy

Data cover the Z range between Z=54 to 92

(BEVALAC, SIS/FRS/ESR, BROOKHAVEN)

- complete relativistic calculations for Au⁷⁹⁺ (Eichler et. al)
- dipole approximation

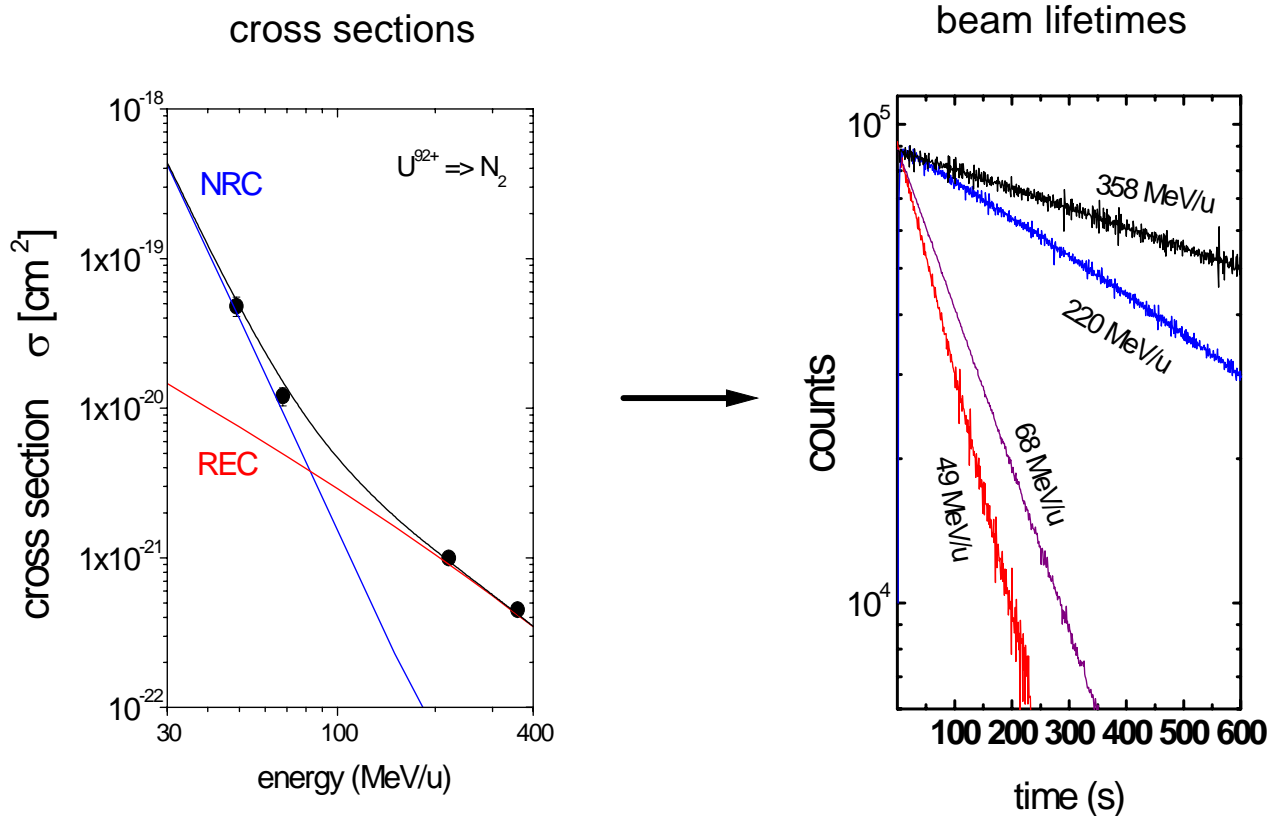
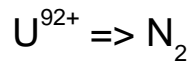
The simple non-relativistic dipole approximation provides an accurate tool for cross section predictions (below 1 GeV/u)

Beam life times with the gasjet target

the beam lifetime (τ) is connected to the charge-exchange cross-section (σ) by the relation

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\tau} = \rho \times \sigma \times f$$

- λ denotes the charge exchange rate
- ρ the effective target thickness ($1/\text{cm}^2$)
- f the revolution frequency of the circulating ion beam



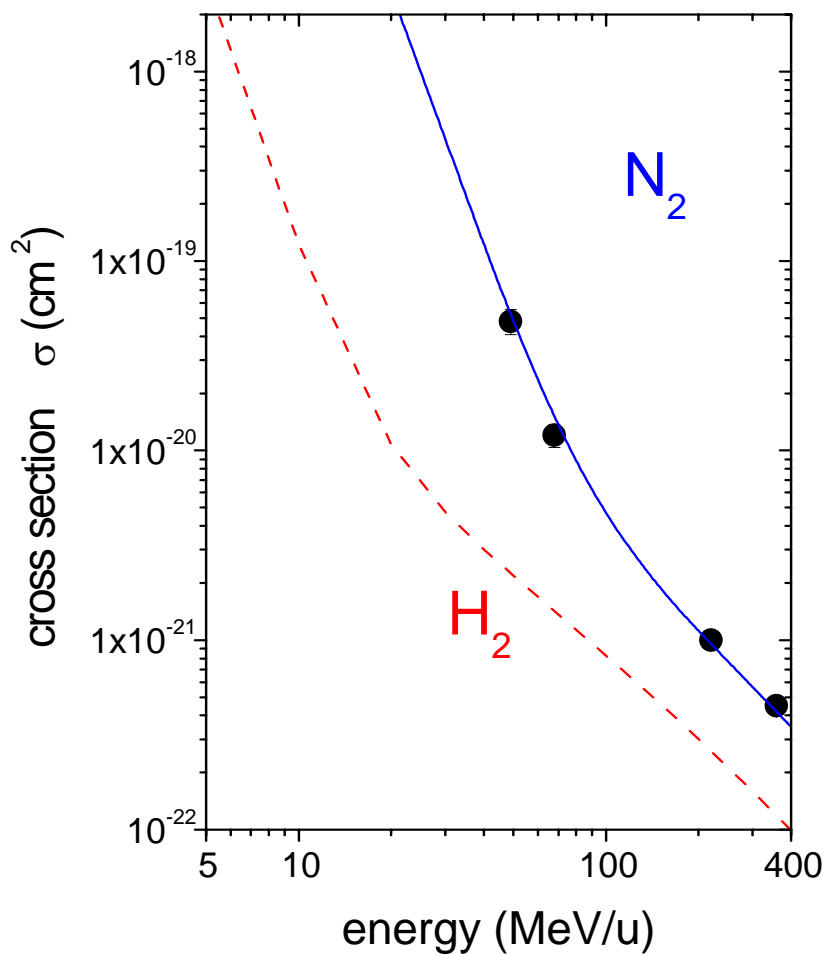
Th. Stöhlker et al., Phys. Rev. A58, 2043 (1998)

Beam life times with the gasjet target

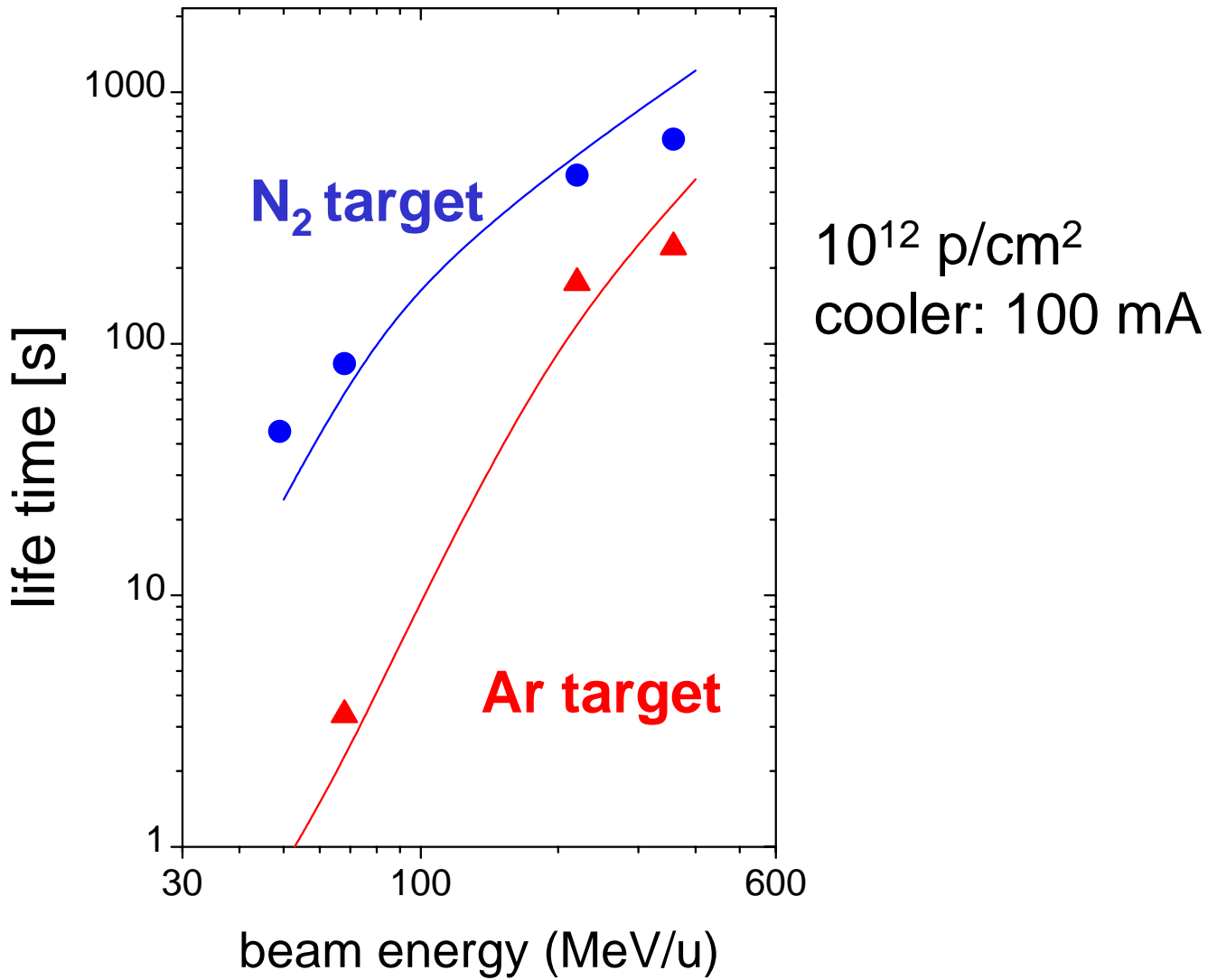
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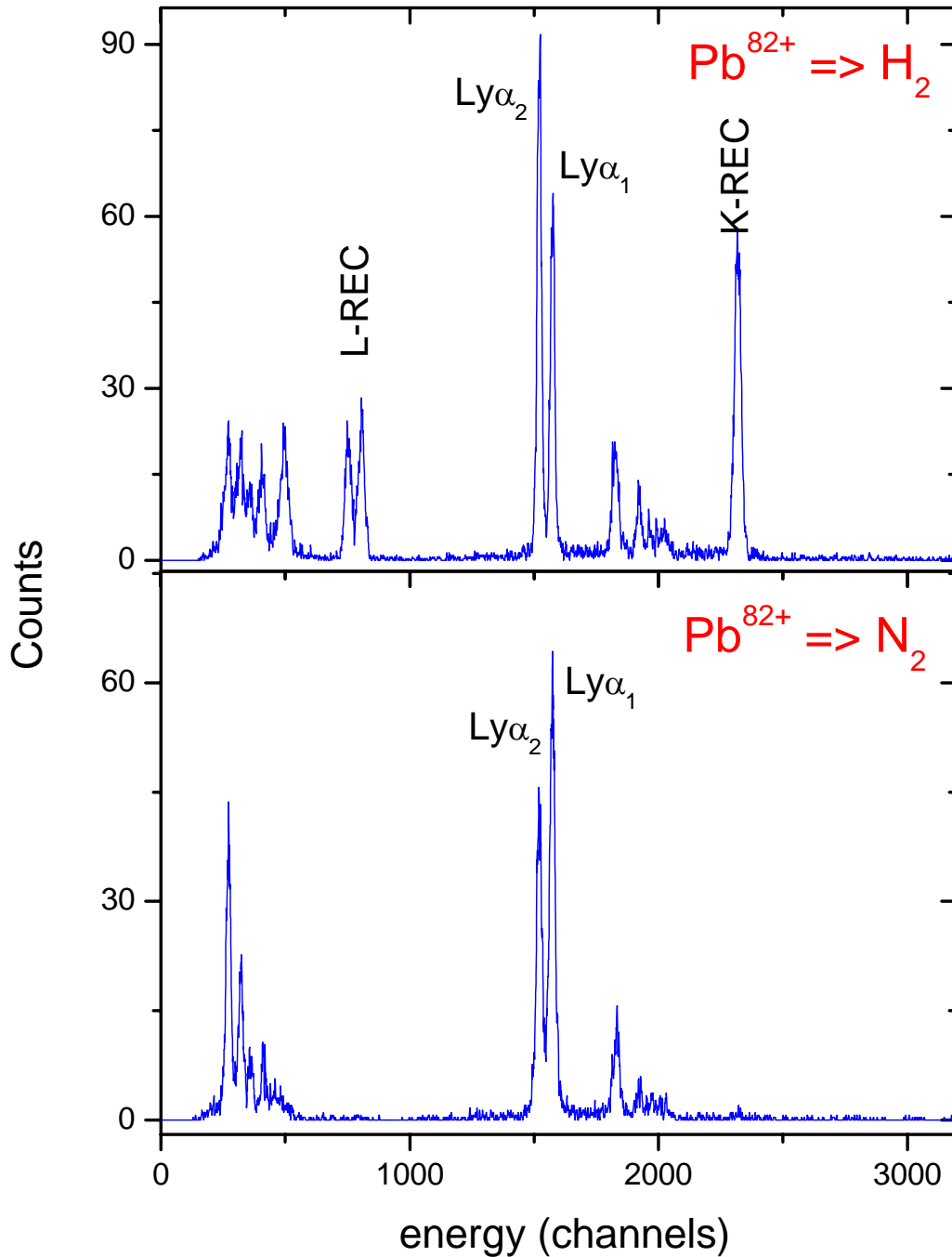
- λ denotes the charge exchange rate
- ρ the effective target thickness ($1/\text{cm}^2$)
- f the revolution frequency of the circulating ion beam



Lifetimes for bare uranium beams



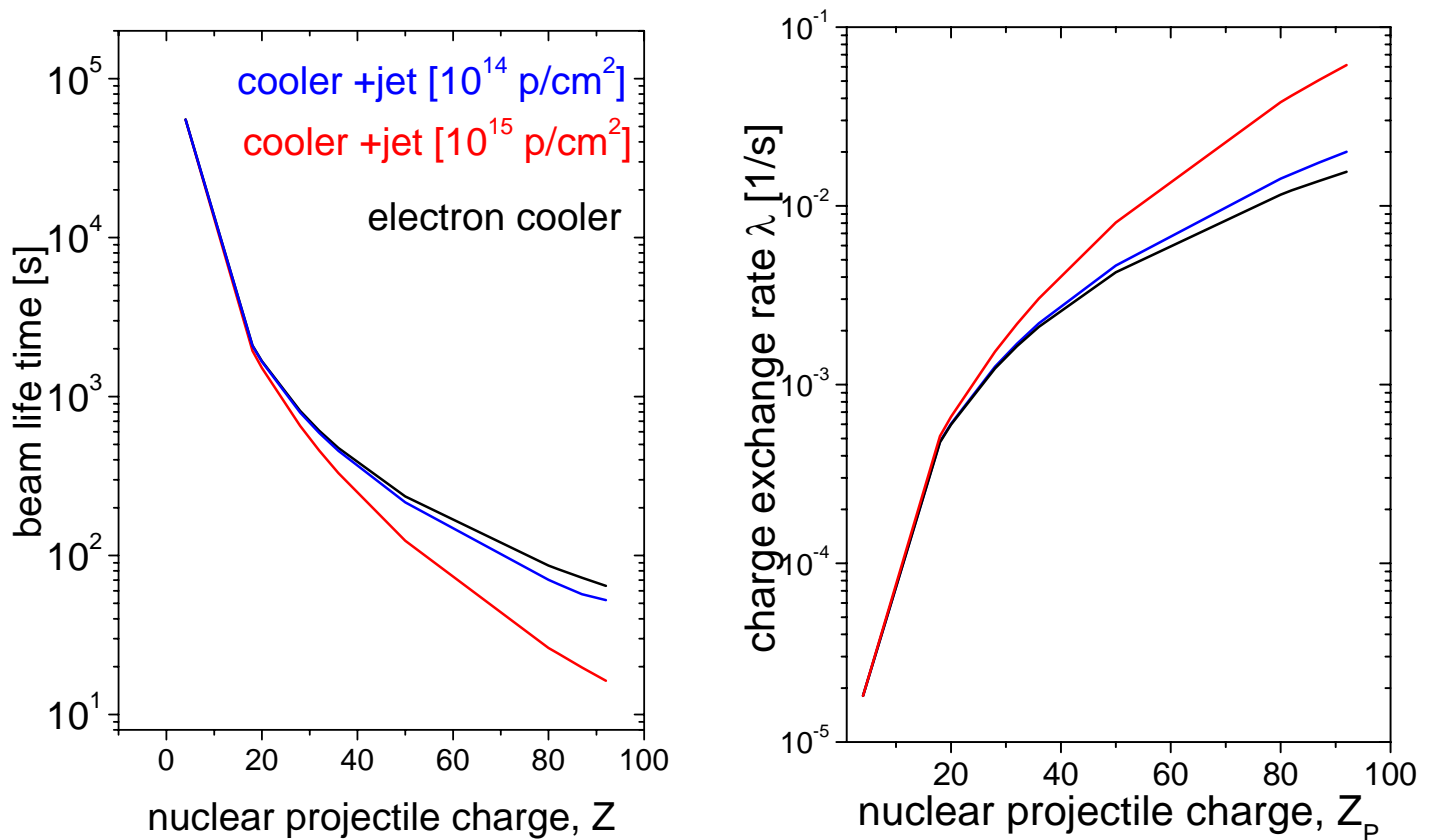
First test experiment with an H₂-target: bare Pb ions at 25 MeV/u



$\theta_{\text{LAB}} = 150 \text{ deg}$

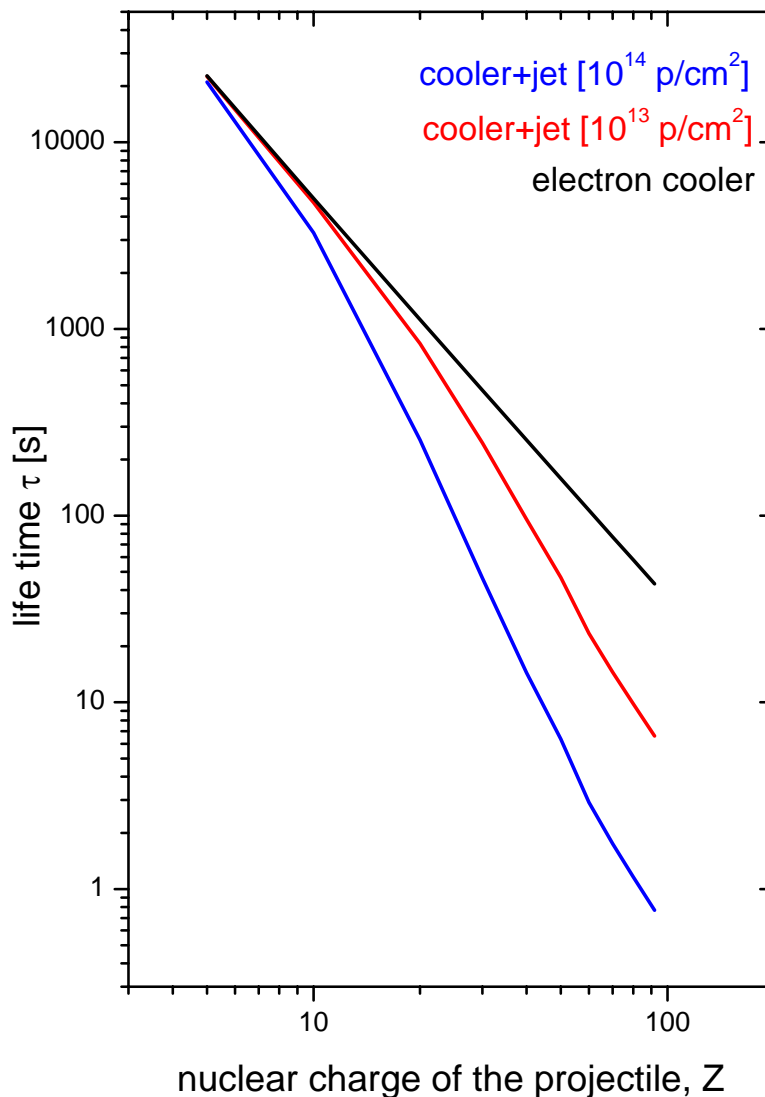
Beam lifetimes for ion beams in the NESR for a H₂ target at 740 MeV/u

500 mA cooler current; T=0.1 eV



Beam lifetimes for ion beams in the NESR for a Xe target at 500 MeV/u

500 mA cooler current; $T=0.1$ eV



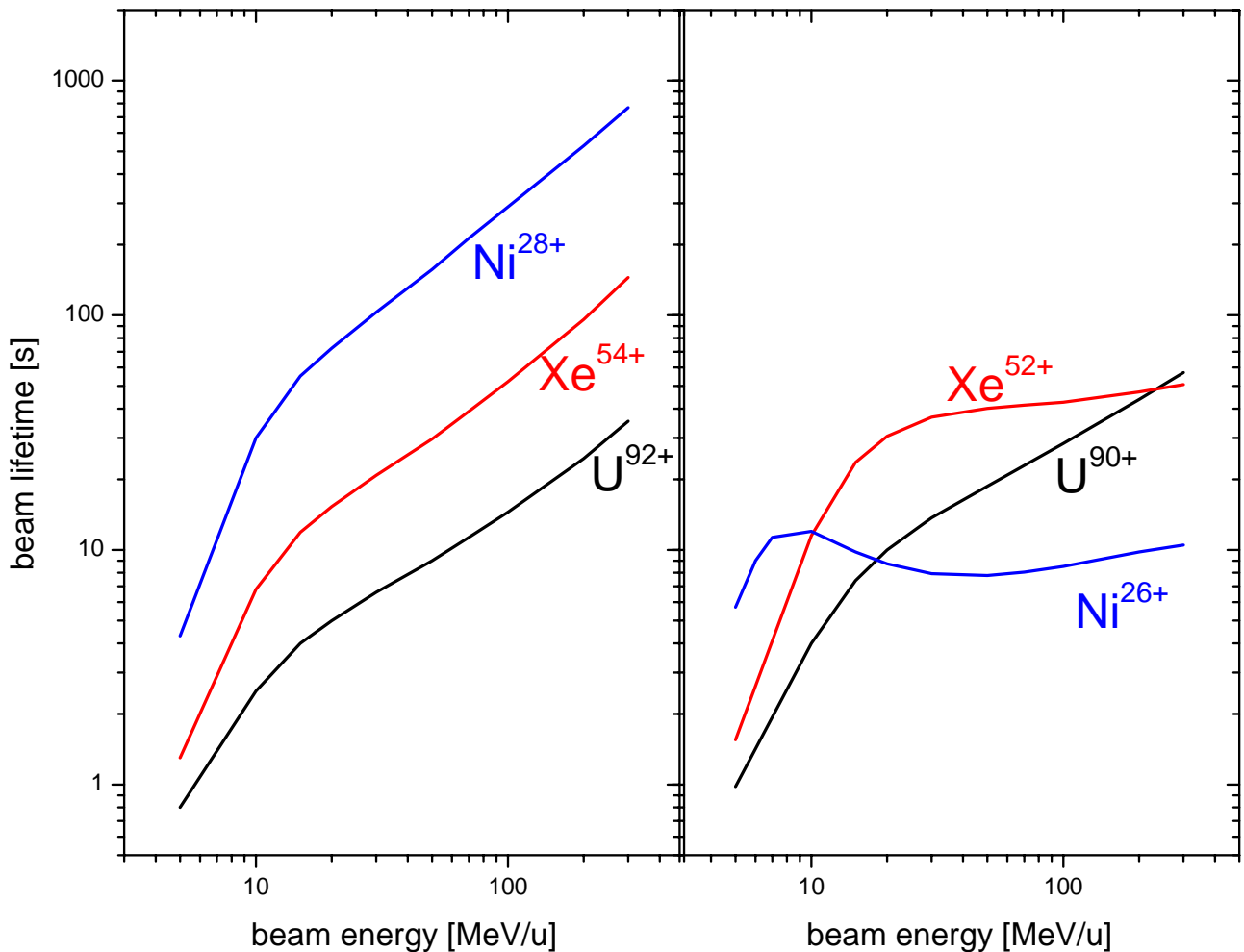
With a Xe target and for heavy projectiles, the beam life time is entirely dominated by charge exchange in the target

Beam life times for few-electron ions in the NESR

interplay between ionization and capture

ionization $\sigma_{\text{ionis}} \propto \frac{Z_T^2}{Z_P^4}$

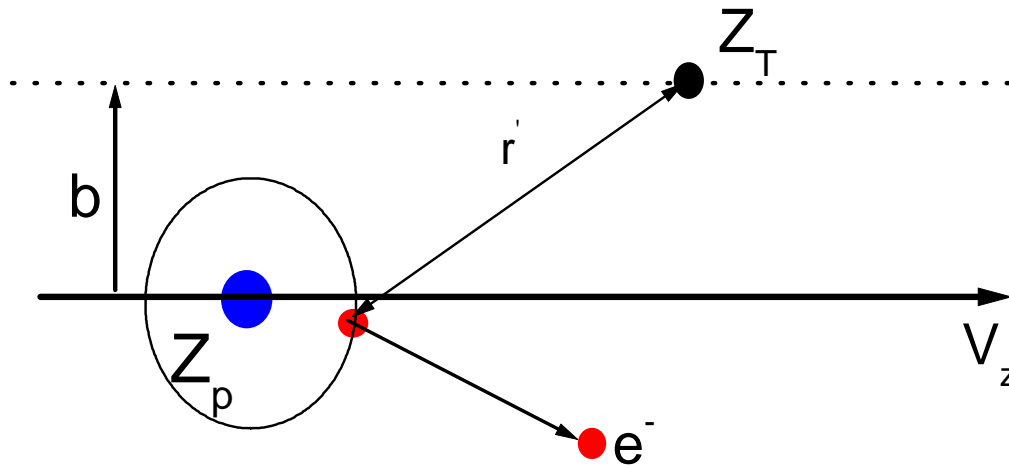
capture $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{\text{REC}} \propto Z_T \cdot Z_P^5 \\ \sigma_{\text{NRC}} \propto Z_T^5 \cdot Z_P^5 \end{array} \right.$



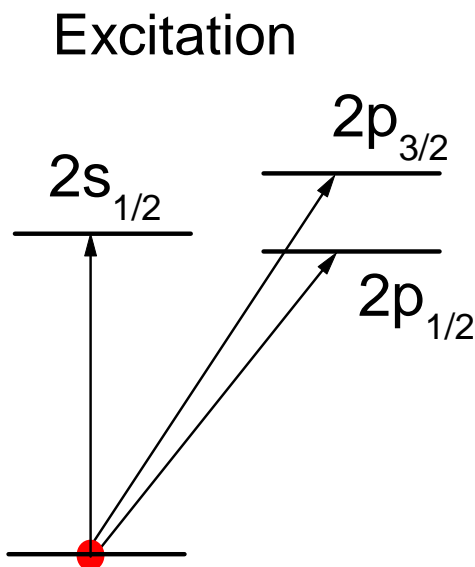
for heavy elements, a closed K-shell results in an increase of beam lifetime by a factor of two

Charge exchange for few-electron ions

Projectile excitation and ionization of high-Z one-electron ions

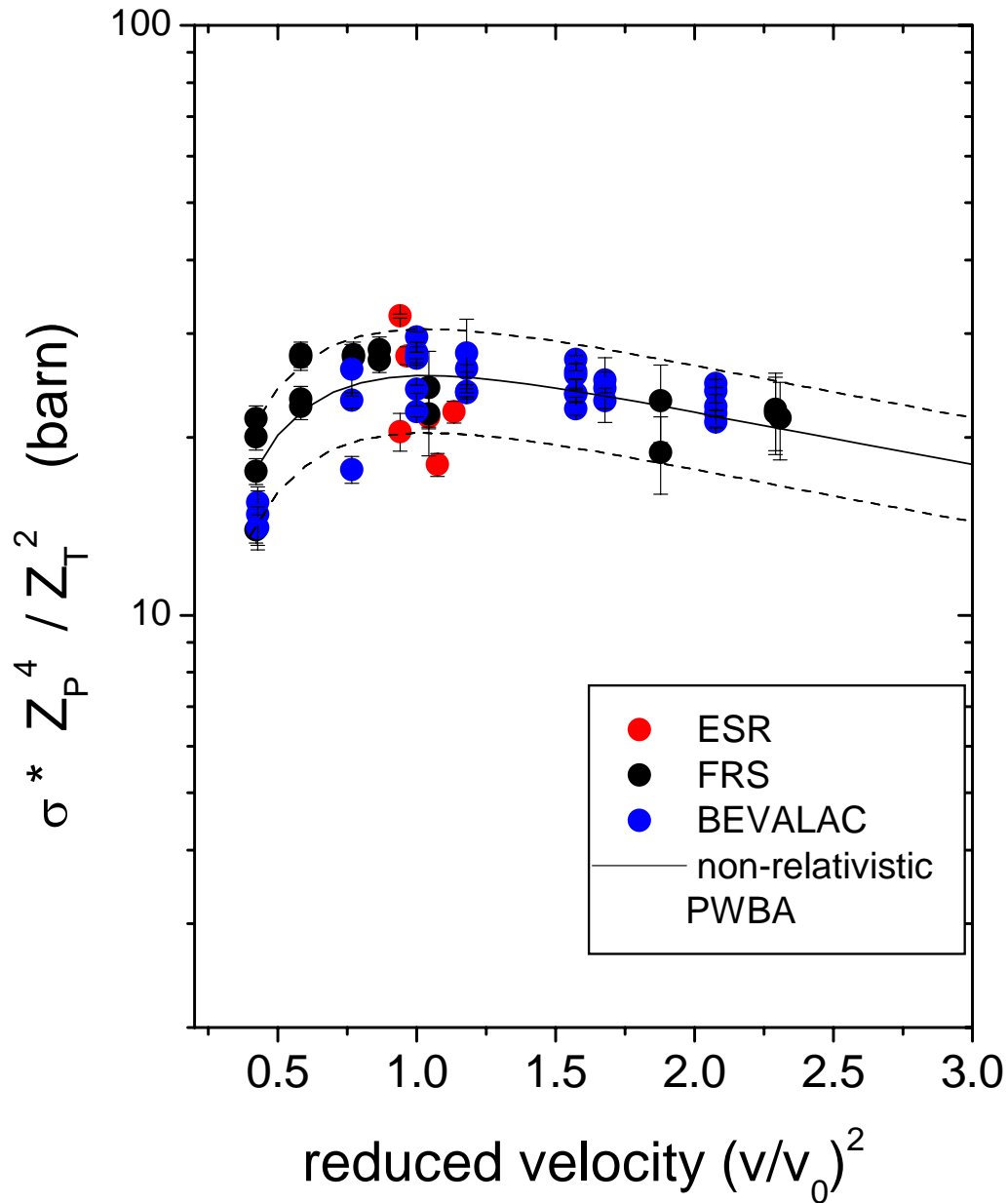


Cross sections

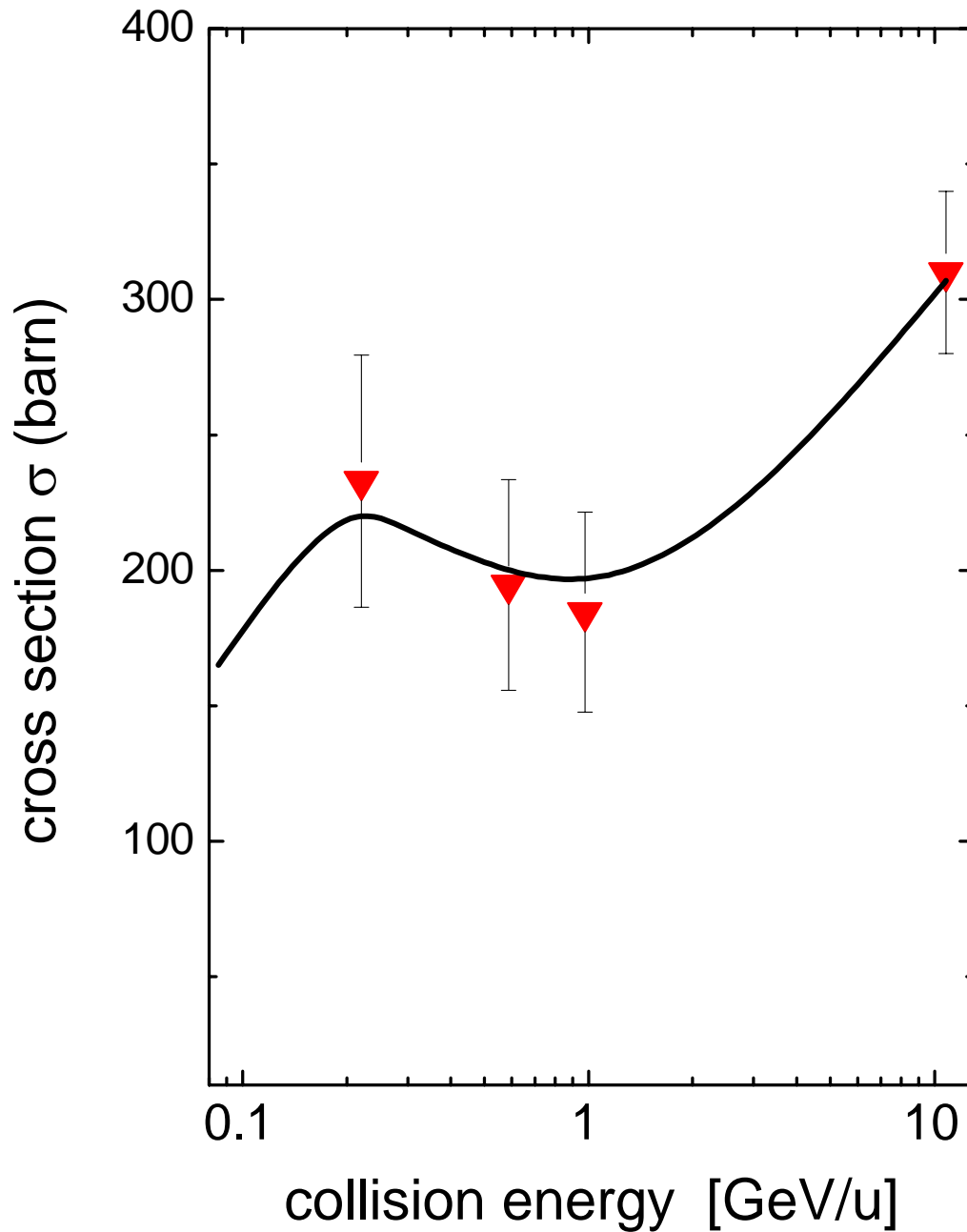


$$\sigma = \text{const} \times \frac{Z_T^2}{Z_P^4} \times f\left(\frac{v}{v_k}\right)$$

K-shell ionization of one- and two-electron high-Z ions (xenon => uranium)



K-shell ionization of H-like Au ions (collisions with carbon atoms)



Accuracy of total cross section data

General experimental accuracy: 10 to 30%

Theory

Asymmetric collisions $Z_P \gg Z_T$ and
bare, H-, He-like ions

REC: rigorous relativistic calculations
(very accurate)

NRC: very difficult, general agreement with experiment
a factor 2 to 3 (relativistic eikonal approximation)
At low energies empirical scaling laws available.

Ionization: deviations between experiment and theory
typically on the 20% level (PWBA, SCA)

Symmetric collisions $Z_P \approx Z_T$ and
bare, H-, He-like ions

Ionization/Capture: coupled channel calculations
required (almost not available)

Low-projectile charge states

Almost no data available

Almost no theory available since perturbation theory not
valid

Energy and Z_T scaling unknown
