

Construction of the energy matrix for complex atoms*

Part VIII: Hyperfine structure HPC calculations for terbium atom

Magdalena Elantkowska^{1,a}, Jarosław Ruczkowski², Andrzej Sikorski², and Jerzy Dembczyński²

¹ Institute of Materials Research and Quantum Engineering, Faculty of Technical Physics, Poznań University of Technology, Piotrowo 3, 60-965 Poznań, Poland

² Institute of Control, Robotics and Information Engineering, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Poznań University of Technology, Piotrowo 3A, 60-965 Poznań, Poland

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Abstract. A parametric analysis of the hyperfine structure (hfs) for the even parity configurations of atomic terbium (Tb I) is presented in this work. We introduce the complete set of $4f^N$ -core states in our high-performance computing (HPC) calculations. For calculations of the huge hyperfine structure matrix, requiring approximately 5000 hours when run on a single CPU, we propose the methods utilizing a personal computer cluster or, alternatively a cluster of Microsoft Azure virtual machines (VM). These methods give a factor 12 performance boost, enabling the calculations to complete in an acceptable time.

1 Introduction

The present paper is the eighth one in the series of our methodological approach regarding the atomic structure calculations. Six previously published papers, under the common title *Construction of the energy matrix for complex atoms*, contain a description of our method for semi-empirical analysis of complex electronic systems in multiconfiguration approximation up to the second order of the perturbation theory [1–6]. The seventh paper [7] of the above-mentioned cycle was the application of our many-body parametrization method to analyze fine structure in 4f- and 5f-shell atoms.

The choice of the investigated element was caused by a new experimental data of the hyperfine structure splitting of the atomic terbium levels obtained by our experimental group [8–11]. Within the work [10] the fine- and hyperfine structure analysis of seven even-parity configurations of Tb I ($4f^85d^3$, $4f^85d^26s$, $4f^85d6s^2$, $4f^96s6p$, $4f^96s7p$, $4f^96s8p$, $4f^95d6p$) was performed. The calculations were carried out in limited basis states, it means for $4f^8$ -core to 13 terms and for $4f^9$ -core to 3 terms.

After applying of novelty type of optimizing calculation procedures we were able to repeat the fine structure (fs) analysis for terbium atom in a full number of $4f^8$ and $4f^9$ -core states and the results were described in the aforementioned paper [7]. The huge energy matrix of the configuration system under consideration contained 74418 possible energy levels. The size of the largest submatrix, for $J = 9/2$, was 9936. The results of the fine structure calculations obtained within paper [7] compared to those published earlier [10] conducted with the restricted $4f^N$ core, were definitely better. In the fine structure least-squares fit we achieved mean error for energy levels values of $\sigma(E) = 37 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (old value was $\sigma(E) = 56 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). We used 99 known experimental even-parity energy levels and 26 fitted parameters. The description of the levels above 17000 cm^{-1} based on comparison with experimental g_J -Landé factors seemed to be correctly determined. However, the confirmation of the obtained levels designation could be possible after the performing of the hyperfine structure parameterization in the same, complete basis states.

Therefore, in the current article we are reporting the results of the hyperfine structure analysis in the full number of $4f^8$ and $4f^9$ -core states, abandoning the previous limitations. Such huge hyperfine structure calculations have not been presented in literature so far.

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^a e-mail: magdalena.elantkowska@put.poznan.pl

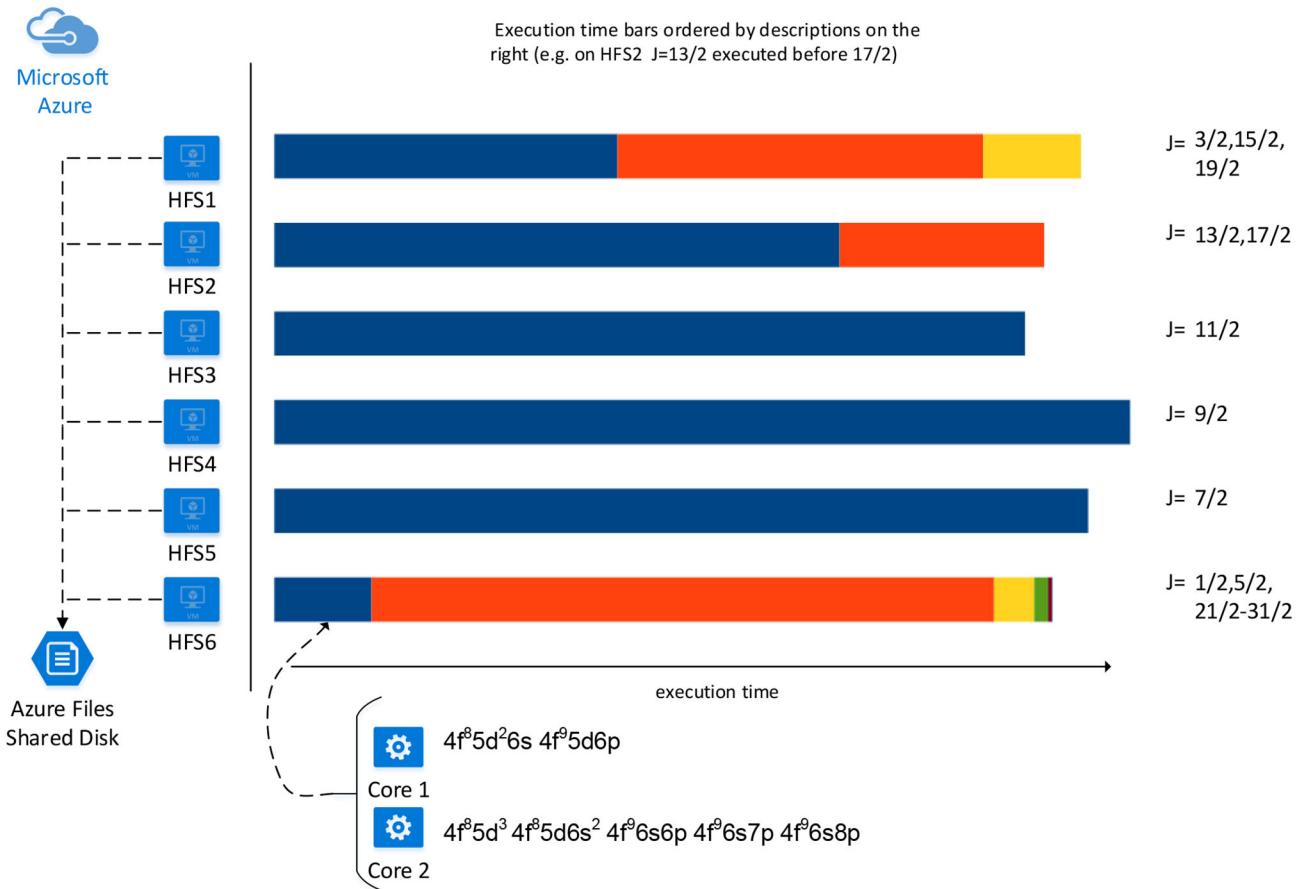


Fig. 1. Computation of each J is assigned to a DS11v2 - 2 cores - Azure VM in a way to minimize the total execution time, now dominated by the $J = 9/2$ submatrix. Running the calculations on 6 VMs 2 cores each resulted in 12 times performance boost. In this version, the electronic configurations are statically assigned to two threads. One thread calculates $4f^8 5d^2 6s$, $4f^9 5d6p$, the other one $4f^8 5d^3$, $4f^8 5d6s^2$, $4f^9 6s6p$, $4f^9 6s7p$, $4f^9 6s8p$.

The next section of this paper contains the details of computational procedures optimization. The results of fine- and hyperfine structure many-body parametrization method for the even configurations system of terbium atom are presented in sect. 3.

2 Computing hfs angular coefficients with Azure HPC infrastructure

At least two levels of parallel computation are possible and desired as the calculating angular coefficient is a time consuming process. One level is straightforward as the underlying Hamiltonian is block diagonal with respect to J . In consequence, the individual blocks can be processed independently. This independence allows distribution of the computation among multiple nodes as there are no interactions, except the final barrier when the calculations for all J complete. At J block level of parallelism, this property makes our computation location transparent as each J block can be assigned to a designated thread or to a separate node. Note, that distributing the computation among multiple nodes results in better scalability and requires only allocating an appropriate number of nodes (in our case six Azure VMs —fig. 1).

The second level of parallelism is more subtle and requires some care. There are multiple (*i.e.* 8 in the case of odd configurations of atomic terbium) configurations within each J which can also be computed concurrently, but now the dependencies between partial results are present as the parameters from all concurrently processed configurations must be ordered to produce properly structured data which is subsequently used as an input for hfs fitting. There are two phases of the calculations at the electronic configuration level: the first, more time-consuming phase computes the coefficients resulting from internal interactions, the second (much shorter) computes the inter-configuration part, hence a barrier must be present to co-ordinate the execution. When a thread calculating individual configuration reaches the barrier, it blocks until all other configurations complete and then the angular coefficients are ordered and

the final phase, which calculate inter-configuration interactions is executed. As this final phase is relatively fast, it is assigned to a single thread.

The main factor affecting the computation time for a single configuration can be estimated from the rules of total angular momentum coupling which determine the base size. The other factor is the number of parameters which, however, is known in advance (this is simply our input). With these two factors available one can easily forecast the execution time needed to process each configuration and allocate the resources, assigning individual configurations to computational nodes in a way that results in an approximately optimal execution. Observe, that on a single CPU the total execution time would equal the sum of bars lengths in fig. 1. Despite this significant performance boost, in our future work we are going to present a solution that allows full scalability, *i.e.* the optimal utilization of an arbitrary number of cores.

3 Results of the semi-empirical approach

In our earlier paper on Tb I [10] we investigated the atomic structure of 7 even-parity configurations system using a semi-empirical parametrization method, taking into account electromagnetic interactions up to the second-order perturbation theory. The fine structure angular coefficient matrices for the multiconfiguration system, listed in the introduction, necessary for the least-squares fitting program, were constructed with the use of our computer code. The calculations were restricted to the lowest lying states of $4f^8$ - and $4f^9$ -core. The contributions from the second-order perturbation theory concerning the configuration interaction (CI) effects, electrostatically correlated spin-orbit interactions (CSO), as well as electrostatically correlated hyperfine interactions (CHFS), described in the series [1–6], were possible to a limited extent only. The CI effects of two-electron excitations were included in the consideration by adding the term $\alpha L(L+1) + \beta S(S+1)$, according to [12, 13] and [14]. For the CSO interactions only the excitations of one electron from closed $n_0 d^{10}$ shells into an open 5d-shell were taken into consideration. For the CHFS interactions, the excitations of one electron from closed $n_0 s$ shells to empty n 's shells or to an open 6s-shell were taken into account. A detailed description of our approach of the fine- and hyperfine structure analysis of Tb I was presented by us in sect. 4 in paper [10] and the final results of the semi-empirical calculations were summarized in four tables. The values of the intra-configuration and inter-configuration fs radial parameters were contained in tables 3 and 4, respectively. A comparison of the experimental and calculated energy values and hfs A and B constants were given in table 5. The values of the one- and two-body hyperfine structure parameters were presented in table 6. These values should be compared with new results obtained by the precise studies carried out within the framework of this work.

The current results of the semi-empirical fine- and hyperfine structure analysis of the even levels of the neutral terbium atom are presented in tables 1–5.

The values of radial fine structure parameters, their statistical errors and the values obtained with the COWAN CODE [15, 16] (HFR) are given in tables 1 and 2. The second-order contributions concerning electrostatically correlated spin-orbit interactions were included according to the procedure described in the work [5]. This means that the excitations of one electron from open $4f^8$ -, $4f^9$ -shells to empty $n'f$ shells, the excitations of one electron from closed $n_0 d^{10}$ shells into an open 5d-shell and the excitations of one electron from closed $n_0 p^6$ shells into an open 6p-shell, were taken into account.

The comparison of the experimental and calculated energy values and hfs A and B constants is shown in table 3. The complete version of this table, together with the predictions of the energy values and hfs constants for the levels up to approximately 28000 cm^{-1} is presented in supplementary material associated with this paper.

In our procedure, we used all the experimental data known so far, *i.e.*, the values of 99 energy electronic levels, g_J -Landé factors known for 66 energy levels 86 A and 84 B hyperfine structure constants. The energy and g_J values were taken from the NIST Atomic Spectra Database [17], which is based primarily on the monograph of Martin *et al.* [18]. The experimentally determined hfs constants were taken from Childs [19–21], Furmann [8, 9] and Stefanska [10, 22]. In the fs-fit with 369 parameters, 24 of which were treated as free, we achieved a mean-square deviation of 37 cm^{-1} .

The first three columns in the table 3 present the values of experimental, calculated energy of electronic levels and the difference between them in cm^{-1} . The two main fine structure components with their percentages, are given in columns 4–7. In next columns, the calculated g_J values are compared with the experimental ones. In columns 10 and 12 the experimental hyperfine constants A and B are listed together with their experimental uncertainties. The calculated A and B constants for all energy levels are listed in columns 11 and 13. We achieved mean errors for A constants $\sigma(A) = 17\text{ MHz}$ and for B constants $\sigma(B) = 36\text{ MHz}$, respectively.

The hfs constants A and B for the energy levels in region about 23000 cm^{-1} were very helpful in the identification of J -quantum numbers and assignment of the spectroscopic description. The semi-empirical calculations of the hyperfine constants A and B showed that it was possible to clarify the configuration and designation of the energy levels in a wide energy range.

The comparison of the experimental and calculated hfs A and B constants [MHz] of the even-parity levels obtained in full and limited number of $4f^8$ and $4f^9$ -core states is contain in table 4.

Table 1. Values of the intra-configuration fine structure parameters (cm^{-1}); (*) denotes a fixed parameter, ^a denotes arbitrarily assumed value of the center of gravity of the configuration.

Parameter	Value	HFR
<i>even configurations</i>		
$E_{AV}(4f^85d^3)$	103528	(*)
$F^2(4f,4f)$	93725	(*)
$F^4(4f,4f)$	69409	(*)
$F^6(4f,4f)$	35223	(192)
$F^2(5d,5d)$	22334	(*)
$F^4(5d,5d)$	13010	(*)
$F^2(4f,5d)$	15274	(80)
$F^4(4f,5d)$	10692	(127)
$G^1(4f,5d)$	6228	(80)
$G^3(4f,5d)$	8407	(194)
$G^5(4f,5d)$	7386	(173)
$\zeta(4f)$	2117	(14)
$\zeta(5d)$	386	(42)
$E_{AV}(4f^85d^26s)$	84320	(104)
$G^2(5d,6s)$	14692	(194)
$G^3(4f,6s)$	2001	(54)
$\alpha(4f^85d^26s)$	4	(1)
$\beta(4f^85d^26s)$	279	(7)
$R^0(4f4f,4fn'f)\zeta(4f,n'f)$	14	(*)
$R^2(4f4f,4fn'f)\zeta(4f,n'f)$	329	(*)
$D^0(4f5d,n'f5d)\zeta(4f,n'f)$	-1	(*)
$D^2(4f5d,n'f5d)\zeta(4f,n'f)$	-65	(*)
$E^1(4f5d,5dn'f)\zeta(4f,n'f)$	-206	(*)
$R^2(n_0d5d,5d5d)\zeta(n_0d,5d)$	668	(*)
$D^0(n_0d6s,5d6s)\zeta(n_0d,5d)$	32	(8)
$E^2(n_0d6s,6s5d)\zeta(n_0d,5d)$	-36	(*)
$D^2(n_0d4f,5d4f)\zeta(n_0d,5d)$	-255	(*)
$E^1(n_0d4f,4f5d)\zeta(n_0d,5d)$	-352	(22)
$E_{AV}(4f^85d6s^2)$	69348	(80)
$\alpha(4f^85d6s^2)$	8	(1)
$\beta(4f^85d6s^2)$	333	(6)
$E_{AV}(4f^96s6p)$	74000	(115)
$F^2(4f,6p)$	1904	(*)
$G^1(6s,6p)$	12612	(295)
$G^2(4f,6p)$	710	(*)
$G^4(4f,6p)$	520	(*)
$\zeta(6p)$	1796	(43)
$E^2(4f6p,6pn'f)\zeta(4f,n'f)$	-238	(*)
$E^1(n_0p6s,6s6p)\zeta(n_0p,6p)$	103	(*)
$\alpha(4f^96s6p)$	13	(4)
$\beta(4f^96s6p)$	27	(12)
$E_{AV}(4f^96s7p)$	96978	(*)
$E_{AV}(4f^96s8p)$	104241	(*)
$E_{AV}(4f^95d6p)$	92517	(*)
$F^2(5d,6p)$	10021	(*)
$G^1(5d,6p)$	8564	(*)
$G^3(5d,6p)$	5518	(*)

Table 2. Values of configuration interactions radial parameters (cm^{-1}); (*) denotes a fixed parameter, (**) represents the same as the first parameter in the table.

Configurations	Parameter	Value	HFR
<i>even configurations</i>			
$4f^85d^3 \leftrightarrow 4f^85d^26s$	$R^2(5d5d,5d6s)$	-8516	(170) -15876
	$D^2(4f5d,4f6s)$	-1403	(*) -861
	$E^3(4f5d,6s4f)$	-2312	(*) 892
$4f^85d^26s \leftrightarrow 4f^85d6s^2$	$R^2(5d5d,5d6s)$	-8516	(**) -16491
	$D^2(4f5d,4f6s)$	-1403	(*) -769
	$E^3(4f5d,6s4f)$	-2312	(*) 1044
$4f^85d^3 \leftrightarrow 4f^85d6s^2$	$R^2(5d5d,6s6s)$	15431	(*) 15431
$4f^85d^26s \leftrightarrow 4f^96s6p$	$R^1(5d5d,4f6p)$	-1388	(*) 2700
	$R^3(5d5d,4f6p)$	863	(*) 742
$4f^85d^3 \leftrightarrow 4f^95d6p$	$R^1(5d5d,4f6p)$	2700	(*) 2912
	$R^3(5d5d,4f6p)$	742	(*) 783
$4f^85d6s^2 \leftrightarrow 4f^96s6p$	$D^1(5d6s,4f6p)$	-3610	(*) -5555
	$E^3(5d6s,6p4f)$	-7301	(*) -998
$4f^85d^26s \leftrightarrow 4f^95d6p$	$D^1(5d6s,4f6p)$	-3610	(*) -4682
	$E^3(5d6s,6p4f)$	-7301	(*) -1148
$4f^96s6p \leftrightarrow 4f^96s7p$	$E^1(6s6p,7p6s)$	5602	(*) 5602
	$D^2(4f6p,4f7p)$	1012	(*) 1012
	$E^2(4f6p,7p4f)$	260	(*) 260
	$E^4(4f6p,7p4f)$	227	(*) 227
	$\zeta(6p,7p)$	350	(*)
$4f^96s6p \leftrightarrow 4f^95d6p$	$D^2(6s6p,5d6p)$	-11347	(*) -11347
	$E^1(6s6p,6p5d)$	-12107	(*) -12107
	$D^2(4f6s,4f5d)$	-1431	(*) -1431
	$E^3(4f6s,5d4f)$	679	(*) 679

In our published earlier paper [10], following Sandars and Back theory [23] we used the one-body radial parameters $a_{nl}^{\kappa k}$, $b_{nl}^{\kappa k}$, where $\kappa k = 01, 12$ for magnetic-dipole hfs interactions and $\kappa k = 02, 11, 13$ for electric-quadrupole hfs interactions. The contributions from the second-order perturbation theory, so-called electrostatically correlated hyperfine interactions, concerned with the excitations of one electron from closed shells to an open shell: $n_0s \rightarrow 5d$, $n_0d \rightarrow 5d$ and from an open 4f-shell to empty n'f shells dependent on $\kappa k = 01, 12$ or 02 were omitted. The above restrictions were made due to the huge size of the hyperfine structure matrix. Only “hfs core-polarization effects”, *i.e.* the influence of the excitations of electrons from closed n_0s shells to empty n's shells or to an open 6s-shell on the hyperfine structure, were taken into account.

The optimization of our computer procedures for generating the angular coefficient of the hyperfine structure matrix presented within this work, allowed the quantitative determination of one- and two-body contributions to the hyperfine structure.

The values of the one- and two-body hyperfine structure parameters (MHz) and effective radial integrals (a.u.) obtained from the experimental data for the even parity configurations of Tb I are include in table 5. The ratio of the one- and two-body parameters $\kappa k = 12$ and $\kappa k = 01$ was assumed to amount to 1. For the parameters including electrostatic integrals of the order $t = 4$ the ratio in relation to corresponding $t = 2$ parameters were set to 0.65071 (from Hartree-Fock calculations [24]). The contributions originating on excitations from closed n_0d shells to an open 5d-shell and from an open 4f-shell to empty n'f shells dependent on $\kappa k = 01, 12$ or 02 were specified. As we wrote in our earlier works [6, 10, 25], in Sandars and Beck theory [23] the operator s and the radial parameter a_{nl}^{10} (where $l > 0$) represent relativistic effects in the hyperfine structure. In our method we assume that the parameter a_{nl}^{10} for $l > 0$ is equal to zero. We can make this assumption because, according to, *e.g.*, Feneuille and Armstrong [26], Armstrong [27] and Lindgren and Morrisson [28] the relativistic effects and configuration interaction effects, concerning the excitation of electrons from the closed shells to the empty shells, have the same angular part. Thus, the above mentioned effects are inseparable and is not possible to determine those values independently in the least-squares procedure by use a_{nl}^{10} radial parameter.

Table 3. Comparison of the experimental and calculated energy values (cm^{-1}) and hfs A and B constants (MHz) for even-parity configuration system of Tb I. The complete version of this table, together with the predictions of the energy values and hfs constants for the levels up to approximately 28000 cm^{-1} is presented in supplementary material associated with this paper.

E_{exp}	E_{calc}	ΔE	% Main comp.	% Sec. comp.	g_J^{exp}	g_J^{exp}	A_{exp}	A_{calc}	B_{exp}	B_{calc}	Ref.
$J = 1/2$											
4018.210	4099	-81	86.9 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8G	3.1 $4f^8(^5D)5d6s^2$ 6F	-1.156	-1.191	2584.8	(4.0)	2591		[19]
6250.090	6189	70	85.9 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8F	3.0 $4f^8(^5D)5d6s^2$ 6D	3.806	3.840	-1762.5	(8.9)	-1797		[10]
$J = 3/2$											
3705.820	3759	-53	79.8 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8G	8.5 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8F	1.044	1.022	883.905	(0.030)	884	-15.510	(0.250)
5483.980	5486	-2	41.7 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8F	40.3 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8D	2.252	2.320	-177.8	(7.6)	-159	-504	(23)
6849.720	6893	-43	48.0 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8D	37.8 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8F	2.378	2.335	-755.3	(5.2)	-749	281	(16)
8336.310	8341	-5	82.9 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8H	4.4 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6G	-0.343	-0.360	1645.9	(4.5)	1644	744	(25)
10754											251
10920.180	10882	38	75.6 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6F	5.1 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6G	1.045		919				[10]
3174.575	3189	-14	67.1 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8G	17.5 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8F	1.373	1.355	652.766	(0.020)	652	267.611	(0.150)
4695.505	4709	-14	48.6 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8D	22.4 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8F	1.805	1.831	215.653	(0.015)	211	-401.862	(0.060)
6801.190	6815	-14	47.2 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8F	33.1 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8D	1.808	1.800	-123.7	(2.8)	-113	-286	(15)
8130.680	8124	7	80.2 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8H	5.0 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6G	0.715	0.705	874.4	(4.8)	875	411	(25)
10030.350	10031	-1	69.9 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6F	7.8 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6G	1.297	1.305	783.5	(0.1)	737	515.4	(9.7)
10456.670	10414	43	70.0 $4f^8(^7F)5d^2$ 6S	11.4 $4f^8(^7F)5d^2$ 6S	1.802	1.800	912.9	(6.9)	907	149	(35)
11569											105
11919											[10]
79.5 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8P	3.3 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8D	2.233					-613				359
12296.45	12243	53	49.2 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6D	17.1 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6P	1.613	332.6	(0.4)	288	-52	(24)	-26
$J = 7/2$											
2419.480	2402	18	51.0 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8G	25.8 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8F	1.487	1.477	591.564	(0.007)	588	733.233	(0.070)
3819.850	3840	-20	47.4 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8D	28.2 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8G	1.631	1.642	358.918	(0.007)	355	-140.881	(0.050)
6488.280	6473	16	51.5 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8F	21.3 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8D	1.638	1.635	114.9	(0.3)	116	-498.7	(0.7)
7839.850	7817	23	75.9 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8H	6.2 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6G	1.071	1.050	606.2	(0.7)	623	429.7	(0.4)
8994.660	9007	-12	61.0 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6F	13.0 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6D	1.406	1.414	710.991	(0.003)	696	966.850	(0.003)
9867.650	9830	38	61.8 $4f^8(^7F)5d^2$ 6S	16.5 $4f^8(^7F)5d^2$ 6S	1.683	1.680	903.5	(2.5)	898	533	(23)
10324.740	10304	21	63.0 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 8P	13.5 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6P	1.853	1.916	-35.1	(2.0)	-16	-563.3	(8.5)
10498											-393
11107.07	11092	15	25.0 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6D	22.3 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6P	1.534	474					400
12250.99	12292	-41	26.8 $4f^8(^7F)5d^2$ 6S	22.2 $4f^8(^7F)5d^2$ 6D	1.937	893.7	(1.7)	867	25.2	(7.3)	85
12645.32	12651	-6	66.1 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6H	6.3 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6D	0.984	607.4	(2.4)	636	433	(17)	631
12714.050	12751	-37	34.1 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6D	26.2 $4f^8(^7F)5d6s^2$ 6P	1.520	299.5	(1.0)	212	-308.5	(6.5)	-467
13277.23	13279	-2	27.5 $4f^8(^7F)5d^2$ 6S	12.4 $4f^8(^7F)5d^2$ 6G	1.531	464.5	(0.9)	477	921	(39)	960
13729.12	13715	15	31.4 $4f^8(^7F)5d^2$ 6S	19.6 $4f^8(^7F)5d^2$ 6P	1.868	538.8	(4.4)	524	-404	(29)	-392

Table 3. Continued.

E_{exp}	E_{calc}	ΔE	% Main comp.	% Sec. comp.	$g_{J,\text{calc}}$	$g_{J,\text{exp}}$	A_{exp}	A_{calc}	B_{exp}	B_{calc}	Ref.	
$J = 13/2$												
285.500	275	11	59.0 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8G	24.9 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8F	1.466	1.464	532.204	(0.002)	542	928.861	(0.020)	900
3719.705	3678	42	64.8 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8F	21.9 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8G	1.504	1.505	354.454	(0.003)	320	72.183	(0.030)	28
6351.750	6315	37	68.3 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8H	10.3 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 6G	1.355	1.350	438.5	(2.2)	441	1122	(29)	1145
7059.900	7072	-12	63.0 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 6G	11.8 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 6H	1.369	1.380	519.5	(0.7)	544	1179.7	(2.7)	1198
8277.040	8273	4	56.7 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}G$	19.1 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}F$	1.555	1.570	981.2	(2.6)	993	820	(24)	794
9763.020	9789	-26	69.7 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 6H	12.3 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8H	1.297	1.300	469.4	(0.8)	442	1480	(11)	1505
11425.94	11419	7	31.8 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}F$	11.8 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}D$	1.569	672.5	(0.4)	705	75.4	(9.9)	49	[10]
12475.74	12468	8	25.3 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8G	16.4 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}D$	1.505	439.3	(2.1)	458	529	(26)	612	[10]
12906.60	12859	47	45.1 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}D$	20.9 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}H$	1.555	831.0	(1.1)	839	820	(17)	884	[10]
13116.48	13136	-20	21.6 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}D$	19.6 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}I$	1.512	836.6	(0.8)	765	704	(15)	599	[10]
... 6 levels ...												
17875.98	17858	18	35.4 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8I	13.2 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8H	1.285	446			483			
... 24 levels ...												
23043.43	23011	32	11.1 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 6H	8.8 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8F	1.348	1.391	685.7	(2.0)	639	915	(24)	591
23133			20.6 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8G	8.1 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 6G	1.380	593			576			
23147.92	23172	-24	13.6 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8F	10.7 $4f^9(^6H)6s6p$ 4I	1.349	1.339	708.9	(0.6)	767	1328	(29)	875
... 10 levels ...												
25373.85	25336	38	15.2 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8I	10.3 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8H	1.348	1.354	674			553		
25445			11.6 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8F	9.3 $4f^9(^6H)6s6p$ 6H	1.348	645			416			
25553.46	25565	-11	19.0 $4f^9(^6H)6s6p$ 6H	9.4 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8F	1.381	1.328	501			305		
25616			12.2 $4f^8(^5L)5d^26s^2$ 6M	8.1 $4f^8(^5G)5d^26s^2$ 6G	1.180	802			126			
25717.68	25710	8	16.5 $4f^9(^6F)6s6p$ 8F	6.0 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 6H	1.325	1.300	529			281		
... 6 levels ...												
26592.90	26611	-19	24.1 $4f^8(^7F)5d^3$ ${}^{10}F$	15.7 $4f^8(^7F)5d^3$ ${}^{10}G$	1.566	-820			308			
26767			34.2 $4f^8(^5L)5d^26s^2$ 6K	8.4 $4f^8(^5L)5d^26s^2$ 6I	1.117	1003			723			
$J = 15/2$												
462.080	530	-68	85.4 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8G	4.2 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8H	1.456	1.456	472.643	(0.002)	474	1154.239	(0.017)	1148
5425.060	5442	-17	64.6 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8H	20.3 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 6H	1.374	1.370	459.627	(0.003)	471	1724.243	(0.003)	1728
7767.015	7794	-27	66.8 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 6H	21.6 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ 8H	1.343	1.342	509.0	(0.9)	498	2048	(15)	2063
8190.465	8193	-3	62.4 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}G$	13.2 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}F$	1.532	1.540	948.5	(1.1)	973	699	(31)	653
11580.68	11570	11	43.2 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}F$	15.3 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}H$	1.522	615.3	(1.8)	604	155	(29)	77	[10]
12628.67	12639	-11	28.9 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}H$	28.0 $4f^8(^7F)5d^26s^2$ ${}^{10}I$	1.452	654.4	(0.3)	653	427	(38)	474	[10]

Table 3. Continued.

E_{exp}	E_{calc}	ΔE	% Main comp.	% Sec. comp.	$g_{J_{\text{calc}}}$	$g_{J_{\text{exp}}}$	A_{exp}	B_{exp}	B_{calc}	Ref.
12932.66	12905	28	32.0 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ⁸ G	17.6 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ⁸ G	1.473	294.2	(1.8)	294	406	(24) 343 [10]
14569.67	14610	-40	41.9 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ I	30.8 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ H	1.398	566.0	(3.4)	600	294	(31) 266 [10]
14888.11	14890	-2	41.7 4f ⁹ (⁶ H)6s6p ⁸ G	18.5 4f ⁹ (⁶ H)6s6p ⁸ H	1.396	1.391	940	1080.0	(5.9)	1398 [10]
15387.79	15341	47	30.7 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ⁸ H	15.1 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ⁸ I	1.367	525.7	(0.4)	458	1122	[10]
16343.30	16340	3	28.6 4f ⁹ (⁶ H)6s6p ⁴ I	18.6 4f ⁹ (⁶ H)6s6p ⁸ G	1.284	1.397	193	1456	1456	[10]
16431.13	16452	-21	62.8 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ G	12.1 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ G	1.516	1.460	793	1019	1019	[10]
<i>... 8 levels ...</i>										
19920.41	19953	-33	17.1 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ⁸ G	14.1 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ⁸ H	1.410	992	992	992	708	[10]
<i>... 9 levels ...</i>										
23112.35	23011	102	20.9 4f ⁹ (⁶ H)6s6p ⁶ I	18.4 4f ⁹ (⁶ H)6s6p ⁸ I	1.303	968.0	(0.1)	1037	916.9	(1.3) 1233 [22]
23031.84	23114	-82	9.5 4f ⁸ (⁵ G)5d6s ² 6H	9.4 4f ⁸ (⁵ G)5d6s ² 6H	1.327	1.240	880.9	(0.6)	832	838.3 (4.5) 812 [22]
<i>... 11 levels ...</i>										
25825.53	25836	-11	21.0 4f ⁸ (⁵ L)5d6s ² 6K	8.4 4f ⁹ (⁶ H)6s6p ⁶ I	1.219	1.246	869	869	827	[10]
<i>J = 17/2</i>										
4646.830	4638	9	89.5 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d6s ² 8H	2.7 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ³ 8H	1.406	1.406	481.738	(0.002)	451	2245.914 (0.050) 2228 [19]
8506.710	8504	2	73.2 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ G	11.8 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ G	1.518	1.530	915.3	(0.5)	937	464 (37) 408 [10]
11879.20	11900	-21	47.3 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ H	31.3 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ I	1.438	1.430	757.6	(0.4)	762	1167 (24) 1158 [10]
14016.91	14033	-16	38.4 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ I	30.0 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ H	1.415	648.9	(2.3)	662	669.5	(3.5) 758 [10]
14718.11	14704	15	46.2 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ⁸ H	15.6 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ I	1.397	1.400	781.5	(4.9)	617	1020 (18) 1103 [10]
15189.26	15190	-1	46.2 4f ⁹ (⁶ H)6s6p ⁸ H	11.9 4f ⁹ (⁶ H)6s6p ⁸ I	1.369	1.409	1025.6	(0.7)	995	682 (29) 773 [10]
15678	61.3	4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ G	16.0 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ G	1.496	863	863	863	863	1079	[10]
16733	32.2	4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ⁸ I	18.8 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ⁸ H	1.360	432	432	432	432	1080	[10]
17249.59	17245	5	46.4 4f ⁹ (⁶ H)6s6p ⁶ I	25.1 4f ⁹ (⁶ H)6s6p ⁸ H	1.324	857.1	(0.4)	866	1758.9	(5.0) 1688 [10]
<i>... 9 levels ...</i>										
23107.25	23128	-20	25.2 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ⁸ I	22.9 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ⁸ H	1.357	1.289	758	758	1386	[10]
<i>J = 19/2</i>										
11331.14	11330	1	65.9 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ H	28.4 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ I	1.451	1.460	876.3	(3.8)	890	1460 (20) 1469 [10]
13398.40	13397	2	56.8 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ I	27.2 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ H	1.421	690.6	(0.6)	687	1023	(16) 1027 [10]
<i>J = 21/2</i>										
12283.30	12248	36	95.1 4f ⁸ (⁷ F)5d ² 6s ¹⁰ I	2.1 4f ⁸ (⁵ G)5d ² 6s ⁸ K	1.425	845.9	(0.1)	855	1906	(11) 1927 [10]

Table 4. Comparison of the experimental and calculated hfs A and B constants (MHz) of the even-parity levels obtained in full and limited number of 4f⁸ and 4f⁹-core states, respectively.

E_{exp}	A			B		
	Experiment	This work	[10]	Experiment	This work	[10]
$J = 1/2$						
4018.210	2584.8	(4.0)	2591	2566		
6259.090	−1762.5	(8.9)	−1797	−1759		
$J = 3/2$						
3705.820	883.905	(0.030)	884	883	−15.510	(0.250)
5483.980	−177.8	(7.6)	−159	−131	−504	(23)
6849.720	−755.3	(5.2)	−749	−792	281	(16)
8336.310	1645.9	(4.5)	1644	1652	744	(25)
10920.180	1001.8	(3.2)	1001	1047	−133	(19)
$J = 5/2$						
3174.575	652.766	(0.020)	652	652	267.611	(0.150)
4695.505	215.653	(0.015)	211	224	−401.862	(0.060)
6801.190	−123.7	(2.8)	−113	−131	−286	(15)
8130.680	874.4	(4.8)	875	872	411	(25)
10030.350	783.5	(0.1)	737	769	515.4	(9.7)
10456.670	912.9	(6.9)	907	907	149	(35)
12296.45	332.6	(0.4)	288	315	−52	(24)
$J = 7/2$						
2419.480	591.564	(0.007)	588	588	733.233	(0.070)
3819.850	358.918	(0.007)	355	357	−140.881	(0.050)
6488.280	114.9	(0.3)	116	112	−498.7	(0.7)
7839.850	606.2	(0.7)	623	615	429.7	(0.4)
8994.660	710.991	(0.003)	696	712	966.850	(0.003)
9867.650	903.5	(2.5)	898	887	533	(23)
10324.740	−35.1	(2.0)	−16	−7	−563.3	(8.5)
11107.07	484.8	(2.3)	496	489	72.8	(1.7)
12250.99	893.7	(1.7)	867	861	25.2	(7.3)
12645.32	607.4	(2.4)	636	668	433	(17)
12714.050	299.5	(1.0)	212	274	−308.5	(6.5)
13277.23	464.5	(0.9)	477	467	921	(39)
13729.12	538.8	(4.4)	524	487	−404	(29)
$J = 9/2$						
1371.045	602.219	(0.003)	613	602	1267.267	(0.030)
2840.170	441.771	(0.005)	442	434	158.750	(0.040)
5829.860	271.2	(0.7)	260	265	−349.8	(6.8)
7441.030	509.843	(0.003)	525	516	547.483	(0.003)
7824.190	621.5	(2.1)	634	633	789.8	(3.8)
8097.875	229.1	(1.7)	124	207	−398.8	(6.4)
9145.230	1069.3	(0.3)	1041	1041	1088.8	(7.5)
9897.730	1109.4	(0.2)	1081	1162	537.3	(3.7)
9986.73	636.719	(0.003)	665	638	367.994	(0.003)
10680.17	351.9	(1.2)	337	354	−229.5	(7.8)
11956.255	576.1	(2.3)	544	583	945	(15)
12228.28	798.0	(1.5)	799	798	−277.1	(9.7)
12776.31	414.7	(2.9)	430	408	864	(34)
13751.41	558.3	(1.5)	593	555	264.6	(7.6)
					278	271

Table 4. Continued.

E_{exp}	A			B		
	Experiment	This work	[10]	Experiment	This work	[10]
$J = 11/2$						
509.845	577.465	(0.002)	589	579	989.917	(0.030)
2310.090	405.106	(0.003)	390	398	-92.638	(0.050)
5353.370	267.2	(1.0)	245	265	-448.7	(9.8)
6674.155	527.6	(1.2)	553	539	528.4	(1.4)
6988.820	446.7	(0.3)	476	457	739	(15)
8646.210	984.255	(0.001)	979	977	925.956	(0.001)
8932.120	456.1	(3.1)	476	472	589.1	(3.4)
10997.850	500.3	(2.0)	484	511	1262.5	(2.5)
11260.41	919.9	(2.3)	929	920	309	(13)
12453.14	370.011	(0.003)	379	371	660.165	(0.003)
13071.30	703.0	(3.8)	741	726	-203	(36)
13666.46	635.0	(0.9)	648	638	-208	(36)
$J = 13/2$						
285.500	532.204	(0.002)	542	532	928.861	(0.020)
3719.705	354.454	(0.003)	320	346	72.183	(0.030)
6351.750	438.5	(2.2)	441	441	1122	(29)
7059.900	519.5	(0.7)	544	535	1179.7	(2.7)
8277.040	981.2	(2.6)	993	995	820	(24)
9763.020	469.4	(0.8)	442	473	1480	(11)
11425.94	672.5	(0.4)	705	708	75.4	(9.9)
12475.74	439.3	(2.1)	458	489	529	(26)
12906.60	831.0	(1.1)	839	803	820	(17)
13116.48	836.6	(0.8)	765	752	704	(15)
23043.43	685.7	(2.0)	639		915	(24)
23147.92	708.9	(0.6)	767		1328	(29)
$J = 15/2$						
462.080	472.643	(0.002)	474	470	1154.239	(0.017)
5425.060	459.627	(0.003)	471	466	1724.243	(0.003)
7767.015	509.0	(0.9)	498	517	2048	(15)
8190.465	948.5	(1.1)	973	978	699	(31)
11580.68	615.3	(1.8)	604	602	155	(29)
12628.67	654.4	(0.3)	653	648	427	(38)
12932.66	294.2	(1.8)	294	303	406	(24)
14569.67	566.0	(3.4)	600	559	294	(31)
15387.79	525.7	(0.4)	458	545	1080.0	(5.9)
23112.35	968.0	(0.1)	1037		916.9	(1.3)
23031.84	880.9	(0.6)	832		838.3	(4.5)
$J = 17/2$						
4646.830	481.738	(0.002)	451	481	2245.914	(0.050)
8506.710	915.3	(0.5)	937	940	464	(37)
11879.20	757.6	(0.4)	762	758	1167	(24)
14016.91	648.9	(2.3)	662	636	669.5	(3.5)
14718.11	781.5	(4.9)	617	785	1020	(18)
15189.26	1025.6	(0.7)	995	1019	682	(29)
17249.59	857.1	(0.4)	866	871	1758.0	(5.0)
$J = 19/2$						
11331.14	876.3	(3.8)	890	899	1460	(20)
13398.40	690.6	(0.6)	687	676	1023	(16)
$J = 21/2$						
12283.30	845.9	(0.1)	855	859	1906	(11)
					1927	1880

Table 5. Values of the one- and two-body hyperfine structure parameters (MHz) and effective radial integrals (a.u.) obtained from the experimental data for the even parity configurations of Tb I; OHFS stands for “optimized Hartree-Fock-Slater” method.

Parameter	Value	Comments
Magnetic-dipole hfs interactions		
$a_{4f}^{01} = a_{4f}^{12}$	1072	(26) fitted
$a_{5d}^{01} = a_{5d}^{12}$	264	(58) fitted
a_{6s}^{10}	11206	(501) fitted
Configuration $4f^85d^3$ and $4f^85d^26s$		
$E^3(n_0s4f,4f6s) P^{10}(n_0s,6s)$	-3334	(850) fitted, $n_0 = 1, \dots, 5$
$E^3(n_0s4f,4fn's) P^{10}(n_0s,n's)$	-720	(190) fixed, $n_0 = 1, 2, \dots, 5, n' = 6, 7, 8, \dots$
$E^2(n_0s5d,5d6s) P^{10}(n_0s,6s)$	-10540	(910) fitted, $n_0 = 1, \dots, 5$
$E^2(n_0s5d,5dn's) P^{10}(n_0s,n's)$	-2277	(200) fixed, $n_0 = 1, 2, \dots, 5, n' = 6, 7, 8, \dots$
$R^0(4f4f,4fn'f) P^{01}(4f,n'f)$	8	(3) fitted, $n' = 5, 6, 7, \dots$
$R^0(4f4f,4fn'f) P^{12}(4f,n'f)$	-75	(7) fitted, $n' = 5, 6, 7, \dots$
$D^0(n_0d6s,5d6s) P^{01}(n_0d,5d) =$		
$D^0(n_0d6s,5d6s) P^{12}(n_0d,5d)$	47	(14) fitted, $n_0 = 3, 4$
$E^2(n_0d6s,6s5d) P^{01}(n_0d,5d) =$		
$E^2(n_0d6s,6s5d) P^{12}(n_0d,5d)$	17	(8) fitted, $n_0 = 3, 4$
$D^0(n_0d4f,5d4f) P^{01}(n_0d,5d) =$		
$D^0(n_0d4f,5d4f) P^{12}(n_0d,5d)$	3	(1) fitted, $n_0 = 3, 4$
$D^2(n_0d4f,5d4f) P^{01}(n_0d,5d) =$		
$D^2(n_0d4f,5d4f) P^{12}(n_0d,5d)$	-193	(31) fitted, $n_0 = 3, 4$
$E^1(n_0d4f,4f5d) P^{01}(n_0d,5d) =$		
$E^1(n_0d4f,4f5d) P^{12}(n_0d,5d)$	14	(8) fitted, $n_0 = 3, 4$
Configuration $4f^85d6s^2$		
$E^2(n_0s5d,5dn's) P^{10}(n_0s,n's)$	-1281	(120) fitted, $n_0 = 1, 2, \dots, 6, n' = 7, 8, \dots$
$E^3(n_0s4f,4fn's) P^{10}(n_0s,n's)$	1229	(94) fitted, $n_0 = 1, 2, \dots, 6, n' = 7, 8, \dots$
Configuration $4f^96s6p$		
$a_{6p}^{01} = a_{6p}^{12}$	528	(116) fixed
$E^1(n_0s6p,6pn's) P^{10}(n_0s,n's)$	-5503	(550) fitted, $n_0 = 1, 2, \dots, 5, n' = 7, 8, \dots$
Inter-configuration interaction		
a_{5d6s}^{12}	1307	(180) fitted
$D^2(n_0s5d,5d5d) P^{10}(n_0s,6s)$	-24037	(1700) fitted, $n_0 = 1, \dots, 5$
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{4f \text{ non-rel}}$	8.368	this work
	8.962	(HF) [30]
	8.997	(OHFS) [30]
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{4f}^{01}$	8.311	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [29]
	8.1	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [8]
	8.344	(OHFS) [30]
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{4f}^{12}$	9.549	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [29]
	8.7	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [8]
	9.066	(OHFS) [30]
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{5d \text{ non-rel}}$	2.779	this work
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{5d}^{01}$	2.89	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [29]
	3.1	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [8]
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{5d}^{12}$	1.13	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [29]
	0.9	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [8]
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{6s \text{ eff}}^{10}$	131.207	this work

Table 5. Continued.

Parameter	Value	Comments
Electric-quadrupole hfs interactions		
b_{4f}^{02}	2235 (40)	fitted
b_{4f}^{13}	718 (140)	fitted
b_{4f}^{11}	-259 (74)	fitted
b_{5d}^{02}	962 (40)	fitted
b_{5d}^{13}	615 (95)	fitted
b_{5d}^{11}	-419 (61)	fitted
$R^0(4f4f,4fn'f) P^{02}(4f,n'f)$	-177 (31)	fitted, $n' = 5, 6, 7, \dots$
$E^2(n_0d6s,6s5d) P^{02}(n_0d,5d)$	-136 (20)	fitted, $n_0 = 3, 4$
$D^0(n_0d4f,5d4f) P^{02}(n_0d,5d)$	20 (6)	fitted, $n_0 = 3, 4$
$E^1(n_0d4f,4f5d) P^{02}(n_0d,5d)$	87 (37)	fitted, $n_0 = 3, 4$
$b_{5d,6s}^{02}$	-1599 (220)	fitted
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{4f \text{ eff}}^{02}$	6.643	this work
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{4f}^{02}$	6.946	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [29]
	6.7	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [8]
	6.458	(exp for $4f^96s^2$ configuration) [29]
	8.365	(OHFS) [30]
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{4f}^{11}$	-0.770	this work
	-0.562	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [29]
	-1.7	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [8]
	-0.461	(OHFS) [30]
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{4f}^{13}$	2.134	this work
	0.27	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [29]
	4.2	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [8]
	1.003	(OHFS) [30]
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{5d \text{ eff}}^{02}$	2.859	this work
$\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{5d}^{02}$	3.733	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [29]
	3.7	(exp for $4f^85d6s^2$ configuration) [8]

The configuration interaction effects concerning the excitation of electrons from the closed n_0s shells to the open $6s$ -shell or to empty n 's shells are different in each of the considered configurations and were included by the following intra-configuration parameters: $E^3(n_0s4f,4f6s) P^{10}(n_0s,6s)$, $E^3(n_0s4f,4fn'f) P^{10}(n_0s,n'f)$, $E^2(n_0s5d,5d6s) P^{10}(n_0s,6s)$, $E^2(n_0s5d,5dn'f) P^{10}(n_0s,n'f)$, $E^1(n_0s6p,6pn'f) P^{10}(n_0s,n'f)$ and inter-configuration parameter $D^2(n_0s5d,5d5d) P^{10}(n_0s,6s)$. The precise description of above parameters and their significance were included in the papers [6, 10, 25].

The value of radial integral $\langle r^{-3} \rangle_{6s \text{ eff}}^{10} = 131.207$ a.u. obtained within this work compared to the value (105.284 a.u.) published earlier [10] agrees better with the monotonic increase trend with the atomic number proposed by Pfeifer [29] for some selected one-electron radial integrals of various elements along the lanthanides series.

The ratios of two-body hfs radial parameters describing magnetic dipole and electric quadrupole interactions should be identical. On the basis of results of performed parameterization (see table 5) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} E^2(n_0d6s,6s5d) P^{01}(n_0d,5d) / E^2(n_0d6s,6s5d) P^{02}(n_0d,5d) &= -0.13, \\ D^0(n_0d4f,5d4f) P^{01}(n_0d,5d) / D^0(n_0d4f,5d4f) P^{02}(n_0d,5d) &= 0.15, \\ E^1(n_0d4f,4f5d) P^{01}(n_0d,5d) / E^1(n_0d4f,4f5d) P^{02}(n_0d,5d) &= 0.16. \end{aligned}$$

This points out that contributions originating from the second-order perturbation theory within the frame of magnetic dipole or electric quadrupole interactions in the hyperfine structure is not fully correct. The more precise measurements of the hyperfine splittings would be required.

4 Conclusions

By extending the fine- and hyperfine analysis to the complete set of $4f^N$ -core states we got improved agreement between the calculated and experimental energy level values as well as calculated and experimental hyperfine structure constants A and B . Based on our results, we can assume that the description of the electronic levels is more reliable. Therefore, we conclude that our earlier semi-empirical analysis of the rare-earth spectra related to the americium, europium and praseodymium atoms [31–34] should be repeated. Also, the extensive investigations of the hyperfine structure of the terbium atom with the method of laser induced fluorescence in a hollow cathode discharge, carried out in our experimental group, provided a lot of new data for odd parity levels [35]. This motivated us to work intensively on the development of novelty kind of computational procedures optimization for both the generation of angular coefficients of such huge energy matrix and diagonalization problem. This work shows that we have created an effective tool for precise determination of attributes of an atom, such as the energy levels, as well as the energy sublevels of the hyperfine structure, having a number of valence electrons, which can occur in all provided by quantum mechanics configurations.

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